# Evaluation of Watershed Natural Treatment System for Source Water Protection

Vipul Joshi and Jonathan Martin DUDEK

Photo courtesy wikipedia (LakeHodgesII5ByPhilKonstantin)

- Issues
  - Nutrient Loading
    - Algal Blooms
    - Taste & Odor
    - Treatment Costs
- City of San Diego
  - Land Ownership
  - Drinking Water Reservoir multiple users/partners
- Treatment Options
  - In Reservoir
  - NTS Alternatives
  - Distributed
  - Centralized



### **Distributed NTS Examples**



Photo courtesy: ocean friendly gardens San Diego





### **Centralized NTS Examples**

#### Project Brays Bayou Stormwater Basin



The Project Brays stormwater detention basins will hold billions of gallons of water, reducing flood potential for thousands along the bayou.

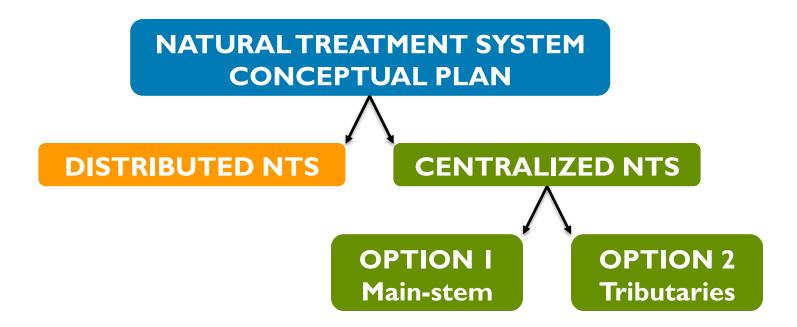
South Los Angeles Wetland Park



Image courtesy: inhabitat



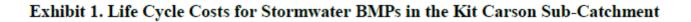
### **Natural Treatment System Alternatives**

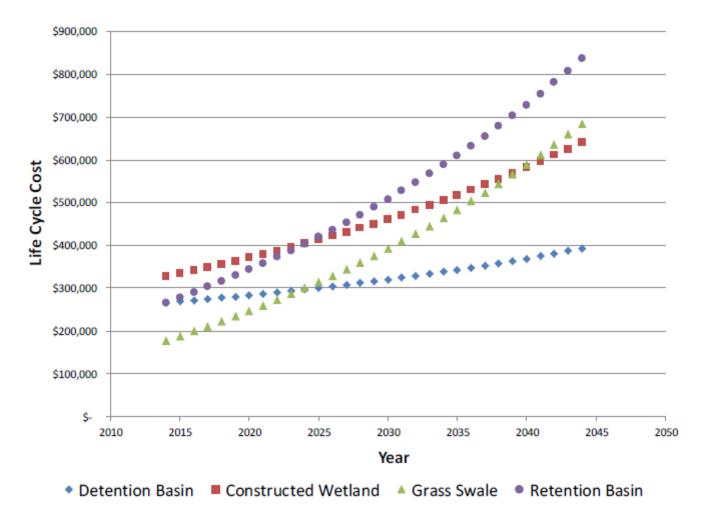




	Effectiveness	Area	Capital Costs	Maintenance Costs*
Basins	37%	2-3%	\$0.93/cf	<1-6%
Wetlands	49%	3-5%	\$1.14/cf	<2%
Swales	52%	10-20%	\$0.62/cf	<5-7%

\* Maintenance costs as a percentage of construction costs





DUDEK

- Model Development
  - Watershed
  - Land Use
  - Nutrients
  - SWMM
- Hydrologic and Water Quality Analysis
  - 2.5-Year Strom Event (2010-2011 Wet Year)
  - Base Flow and Smaller Storm Events (2012-2013 Dry Year)

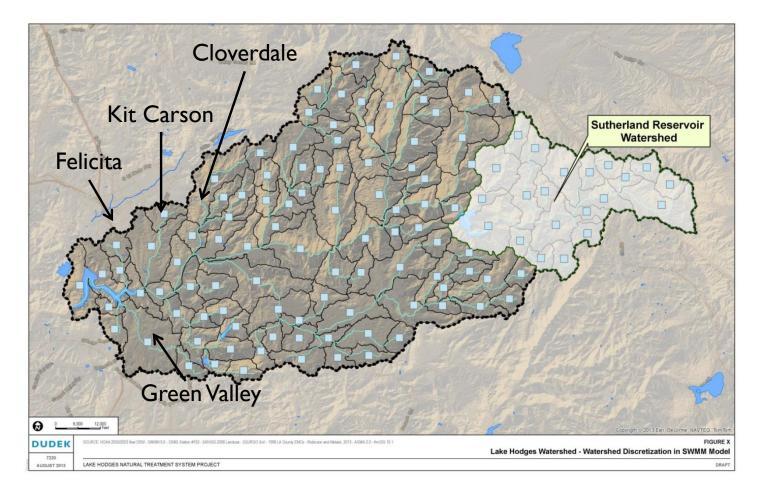


Storm Water Management Model (SWMM) Topography + Hydrology **SWMM** 

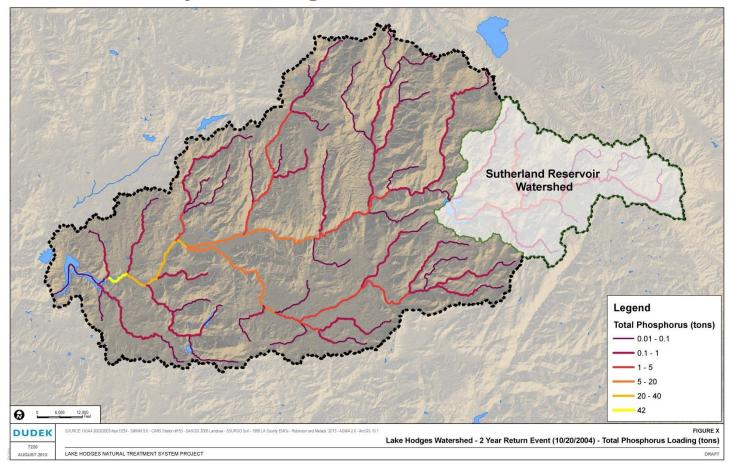
Land Use + Nutrients



### Hodges Watershed (300 mi<sup>2</sup>)

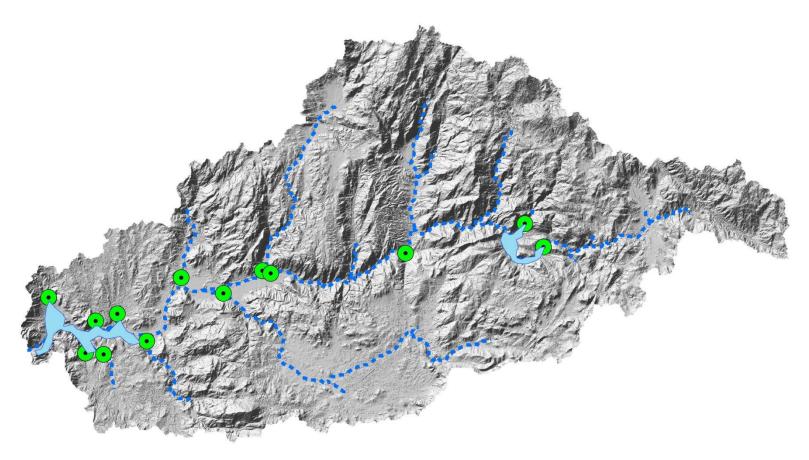


Nutrient component based on land use coefficients developed throughout Southern California



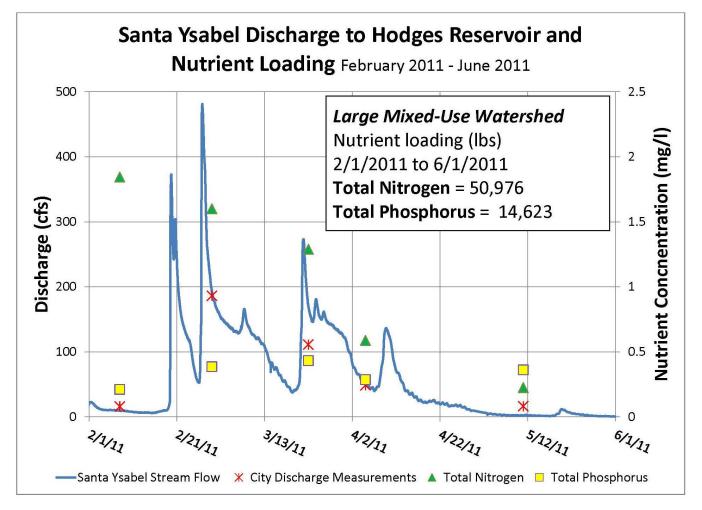


Watershed Specific Data



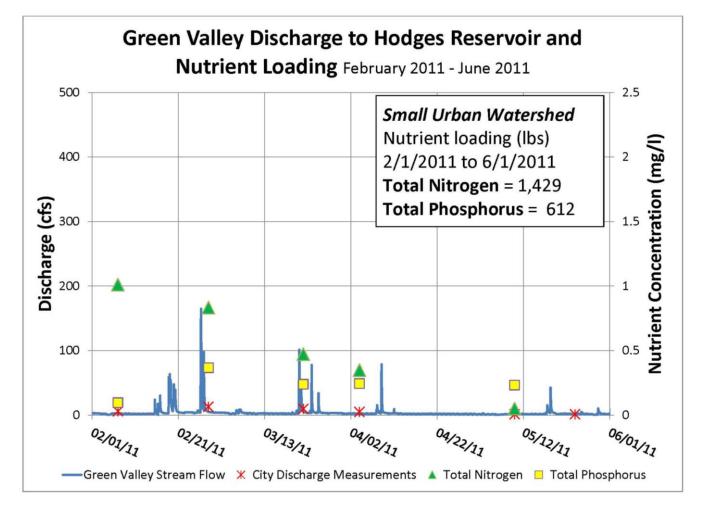


### Nutrient Loading based on Watershed Specific Data

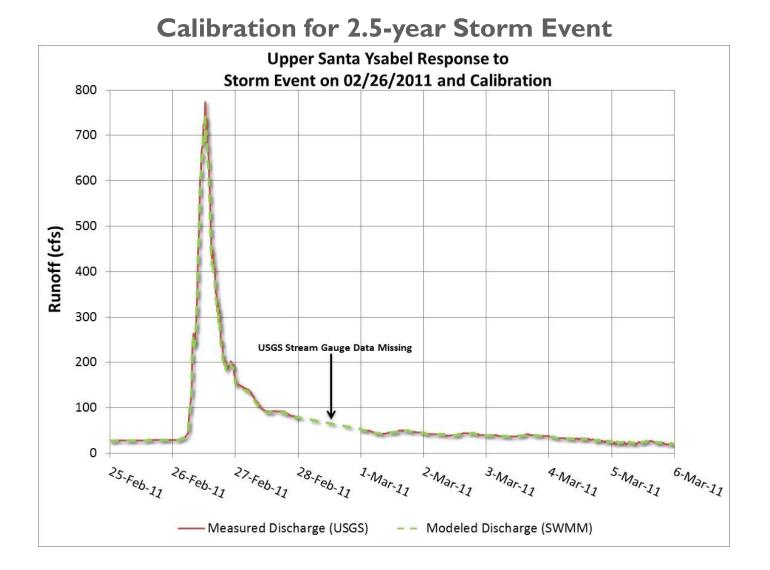


DUDEK

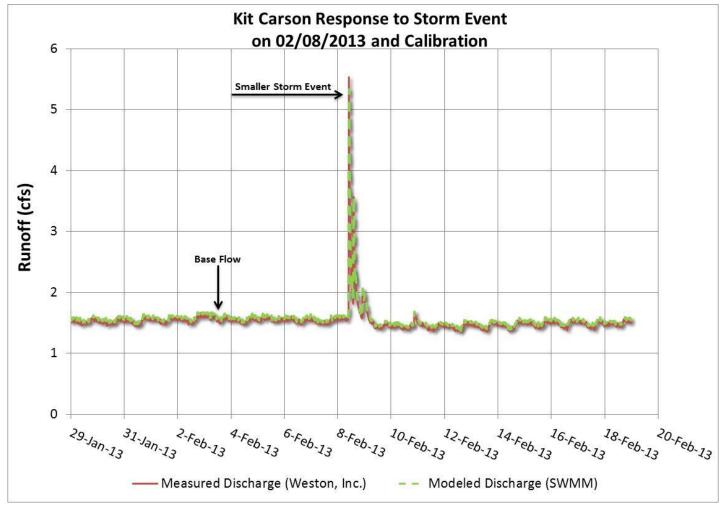
#### Nutrient Loading based on Watershed Specific Data



DUDEK

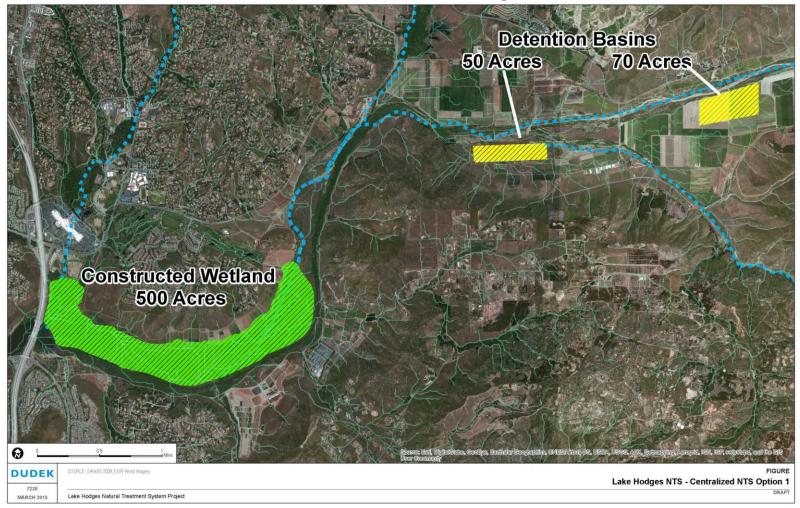


#### **Calibration for Base Flow and Smaller Storm Events**



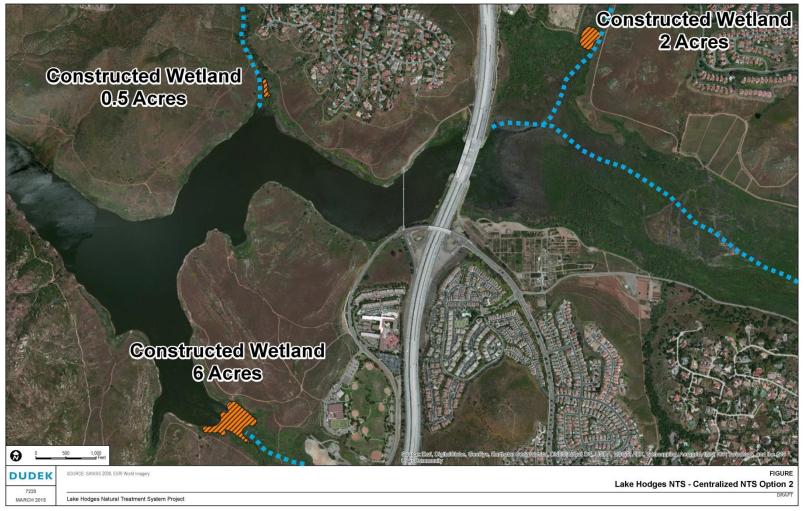


**Centralized NTS: Option I** 



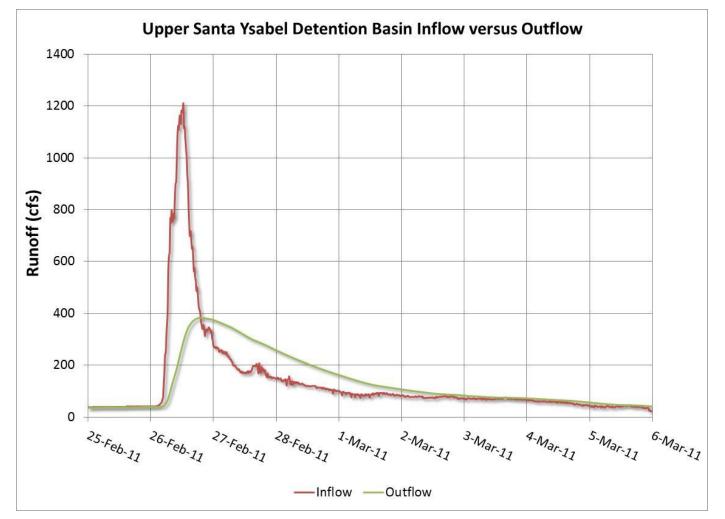


#### **Centralized NTS: Option 2**



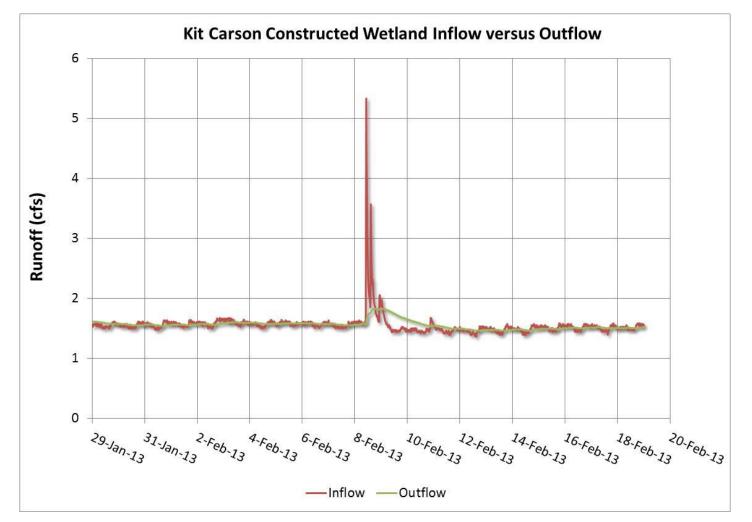


### **Centralized NTS: Option | Performance**



DUDEK

### **Centralized NTS: Option 2 Performance**



DUDEK

### Option I – Nutrient Removal (Single 2.5-year Storm Event)

NTS	NTS Type	Nitrogen (lbs)			Phosphorus (lbs)		
		N <sub>in</sub>	$N_{out}$	N <sub>removed</sub>	<b>P</b> <sub>in</sub>	P <sub>out</sub>	Premoved
Upper Santa Ysabel	Detention Basin	1,056	727	329	1,056	658	398
Santa Maria	Detention Basin	6,578	4,525	2,053	1,549	965	584
Santa Ysabel	Constructed Wetland	5,293	3,597	1,696	١,739	838	901
Total Nutrient Removal				4,078			1,883

# **Option 2 – Nutrient Removal**

### (Annual Base Flow)

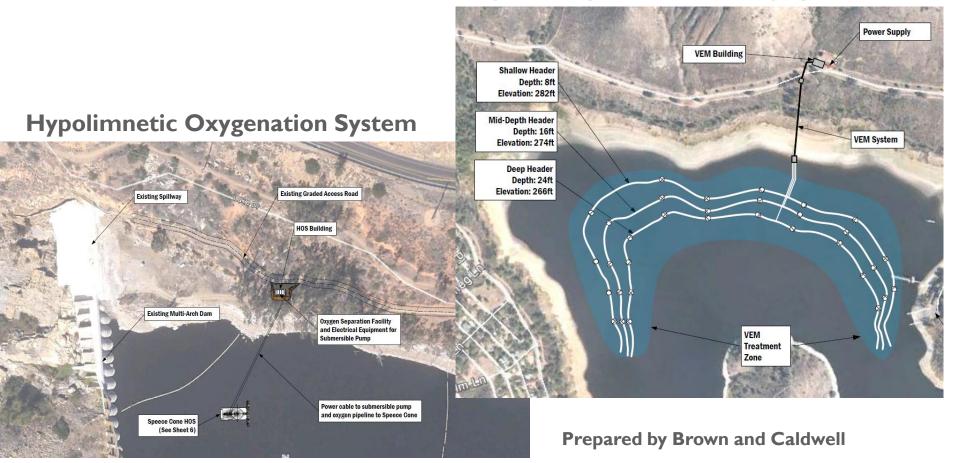
NTS	NTS Type	Nitrogen (lbs)			Phosphorus (lbs)		
		N <sub>in</sub>	<b>N</b> <sub>out</sub>	<b>N</b> <sub>removed</sub>	<b>P</b> <sub>in</sub>	P <sub>out</sub>	Premoved
Kit Carson	Constructed Wetland	9,853	6,619	3,234	596	284	312
Green Valley	Constructed Wetland	2,643	١,770	873	673	320	353
Felicita	Constructed Wetland	3,967	2,654	1,313	182	86	96
Total Nutrient Removal				5,420			761

<b>Evaluation Factors</b>	Option 1 – NTS A	Option 2 – NTS B	Distributed NTS	
Modeled Nutrient Load Reduction	High load reduction, but dependent on wet years.	High load reduction, but dependent on baseflow.	N/A	
Land Availability	City of SD, PUD-owned	City of SD, PUD-owned	Dependent on private land & ROWs	
Feasibility Complex hydraulic engineering		Relatively simple – few sites, focused on low flows	High number of sites, difficult to coordinate and implement	
Wetlands Regulations/ Habitat & Species BenefitsLargest impact, moderate benefit		Moderate impact, largest benefit	Minimal impact and minimal benefit	
Agriculture	Largest impact	No impact	No impact	



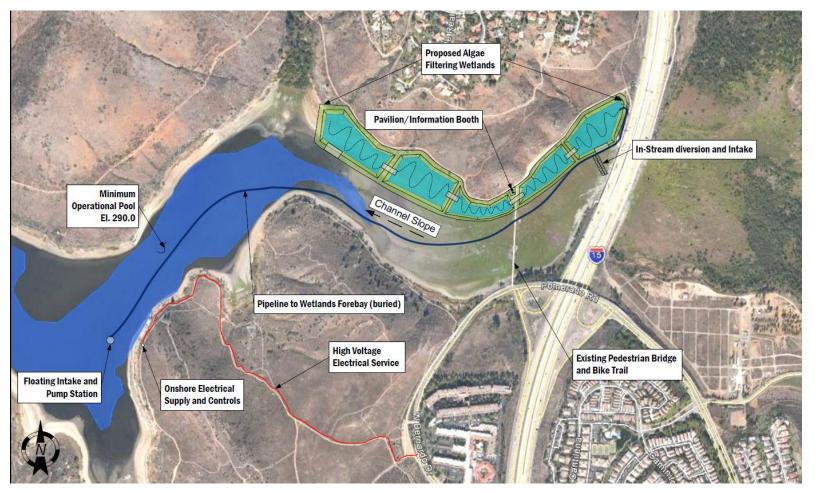
### **In-Reservoir Treatment Options**

#### Vigorous Epilimnetic Mixing System





### **In-Reservoir Treatment Options**



Prepared by Brown and Caldwell



# **QUESTIONS?**

