



# National Trends and Drivers

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# History of Nutrient Control in U.S.

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- Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (1978):
  - Phosphorus Load Supplement 1983
  - All POTWs of 1 mgd or more discharging to Great Lakes and tribs to 1.0 mg/L TP
  - Widespread phosphate detergent bans
- Chesapeake Bay Agreement (1983):
  - 1987 Goal: 40% reduction in TP and TN
  - Current Goal: Typically 3.0 mg/L TN and 0.3 mg/L TP for larger POTWs
- Other more localized programs in 1980s (Neuse R, NC; Tualatin R, OR; Lake Champlain; etc.)
- Wisconsin adopts technology-based TP control state-wide in 1990s (1.0 mg/L for POTWs)



## Why Are Nutrients Such a Hot Topic Now?

- One of the More Frequent Causes of Water Quality Impairment on State 303(d) Lists, many TMDLs

<u>Cause of Impairment Group Name</u>	<u>Number of Causes of Impairment Reported</u>
<u>Pathogens</u>	10,402
<u>Mercury</u>	9,135
<u>Metals (other than Mercury)</u>	6,952
<u>Sediment</u>	6,470
<u>Nutrients</u>	5,985
<u>Organic Enrichment/Oxygen Depletion</u>	5,687
<u>pH/Acidity/Caustic Conditions</u>	3,823
<u>Cause Unknown - Impaired Biota</u>	3,320
<u>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</u>	3,078
<u>Temperature</u>	3,011
<u>Turbidity</u>	2,448
<u>Pesticides</u>	1,612
<u>Salinity/Total Dissolved Solids/Chlorides/Sulfates</u>	1,554

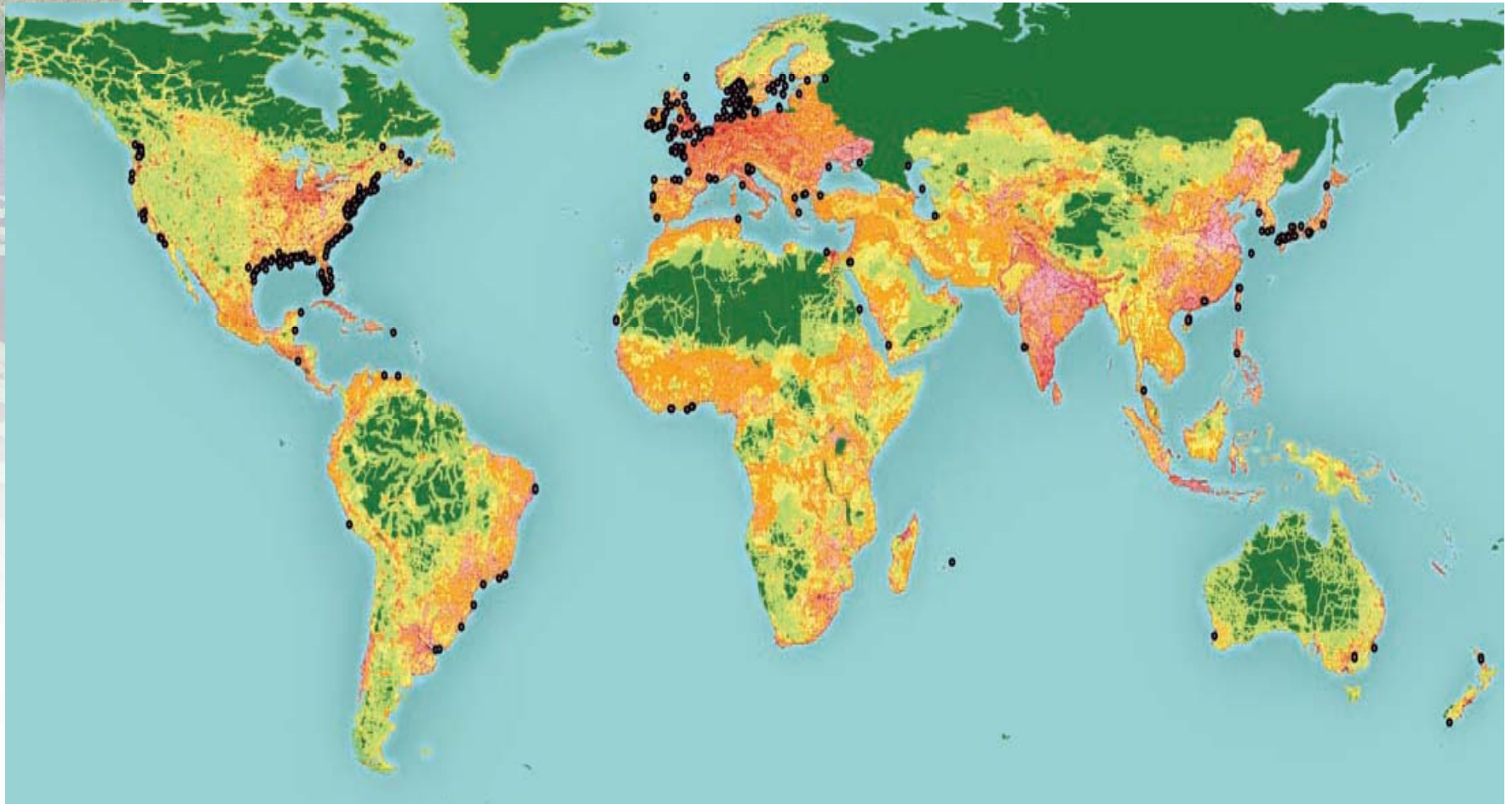


## Why Are Nutrients Such a Hot Topic Now?

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- EPA HQ Nutrient Criteria Policy (1998 to now)
- NRDC and ASWIPCA Proposals to Add Nutrients to Definition of Secondary Treatment
- Recent EPA Region 10 Report Indicating Low Cost and Affordability of Nutrient Removal to Very Low Levels
- Accumulating Scientific Evidence of Nutrient Effects:
  - Mississippi R/Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia (EPA SAB Report, 2007; NAS Report, 2008)
  - Role of Phosphorus and Nitrogen?

# Coastal Hypoxic Zone “Hot Spots” Correlate with Human Population



Diaz, R. J., *et al.*, “Spreading Dead Zones and Consequences for Marine Ecosystems,” *Science*, **321**, 926-929, 2008.



# EPA Nutrient Criteria Strategy (1998) and Action Plan (2001)

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- Affirmed in May 2007 Memo from EPA HQ
- EPA Wanted:
  - 4 Parameters (TP, TN, chlorophyll, clarity)
  - 4 Water Body Types (lakes and reservoirs, streams and rivers, estuaries, wetlands)
- Eco-Region (Reference Condition) Approach:
  - TP Generally 0.01 to 0.05 mg/L
  - TN Generally 1 to 2 mg/L
- Effects-Based Approach:
  - Shifts in Biological Metrics
  - Aquatic Ecosystem Modeling (e.g., AQUATOX)
- Weight of Evidence Approach
  - EPA R3 Examples in PA TMDLs

# Status of Nutrient Criteria Implementation

Table 1. Number of States with Adopted Numeric Nutrient Standards by Year and Waterbody Type

<b>Numeric Nutrient Standards Status by Year</b>	<b>4 Parameters 4 Waterbody Types<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1+ Parameters 1+ Entire Waterbody Types<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1+ Parameters Selected Waters<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>No Numeric Criteria<sup>4</sup></b>
1998	0	6	7	37
2008	0	7	18	25
<b>2008 Numeric Nutrient Standards Status by Waterbody Type</b>	<b>4 Parameters 4 Waterbody Types</b>	<b>1+ Parameters 1+ Entire Waterbody Types<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>1+ Parameters Selected Waters<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>No Numeric Criteria<sup>4</sup></b>
Lakes/Reservoirs	0	6	13	31
Rivers/Streams	0	5	9	36
Estuaries (24 eligible States)	0	3	7	14
Wetlands	0	0	4	46



# Recent Examples of Nutrient Criteria

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- Wisconsin:
  - Streams: 0.075 mg/L TP
  - Rivers: 0.10 mg/L TP
  - Lakes/Reservoirs: 0.015 – 0.040 mg/L
  - Method: Shifts in biological communities
- Montana:
  - Periphyton Chlorophyll: 150 mg/sq.m
  - Method: User Surveys (Recreation Uses)
  - Supplemented by MT-Specific EcoRegion Criteria



# The Politics of Nutrient Control

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- Some Perceive Slow Progress on Nutrient Control Using the Case-by-Case Approach (TMDLs)
- Lack of Methods to Control Non-Point Sources, Rural (Agriculture) in Particular
- “Renewed” Emphasis on Point Sources



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**The Apparent Truth is That Point and Non-Point Source Control Will Ultimately be Required to Meet Water Quality Objectives.**

**The Issue is How Much of Each.**



# Emergence of Successful Nutrient Trading Programs

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- EPA National Policy/Guidance Supports
- Can Be Most Cost-Effective Means to Achieve Low-Level Nutrient Goals:
  - PS to PS trades
  - PS to NPS trades
- Good Examples:
  - Connecticut (Long Island Sound)
  - Virginia (Chesapeake Bay)
  - North Carolina (Tar-Pamlico and Neuse)
  - Lower Boise River, broader Idaho trading program



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