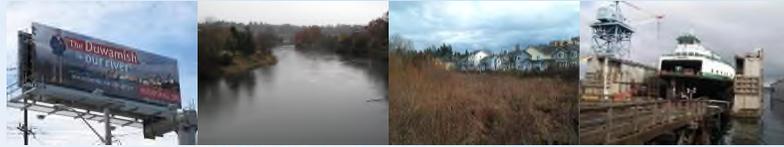


Green/Duwamish River Watershed



Pollutant Loading Assessment

Technical Advisory Committee Meeting
December 10, 2014



Pollutant Loading Assessment

Discussion Overview

- ★ **Technical Approach**
 - ✓ *Conceptual Model*
 - ✓ *Proposed Framework*
- ★ **Existing Information**
 - ✓ *Data Review*
 - ✓ *Modeling to Date*
 - ✓ *Using the Existing Info*
 - ✓ *Preliminary Gaps*
- ★ **Next Steps**

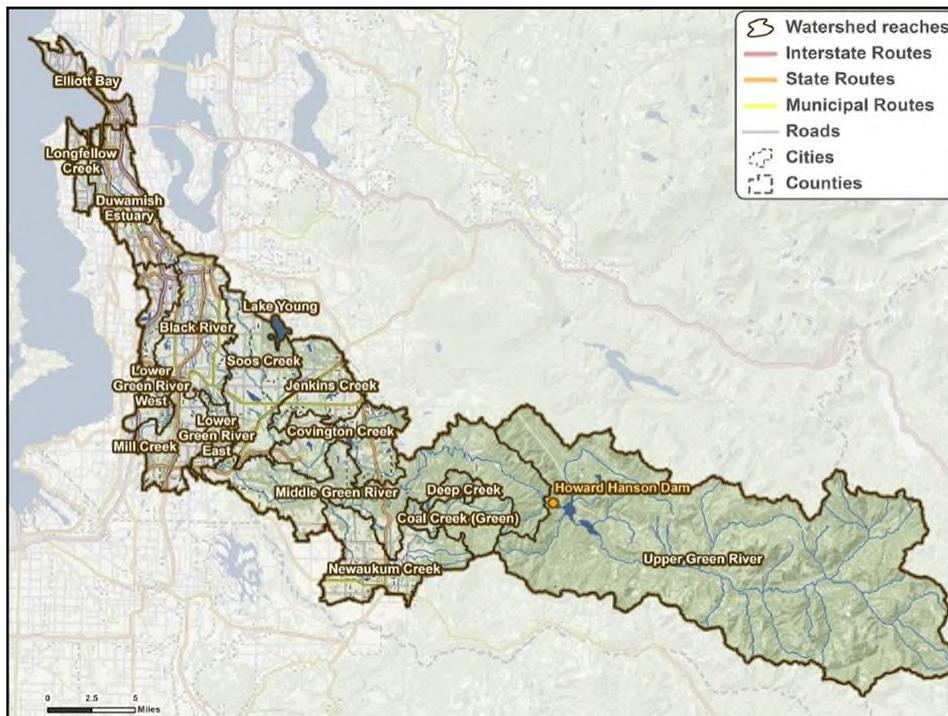


Pollutant Loading Assessment

Technical Approach

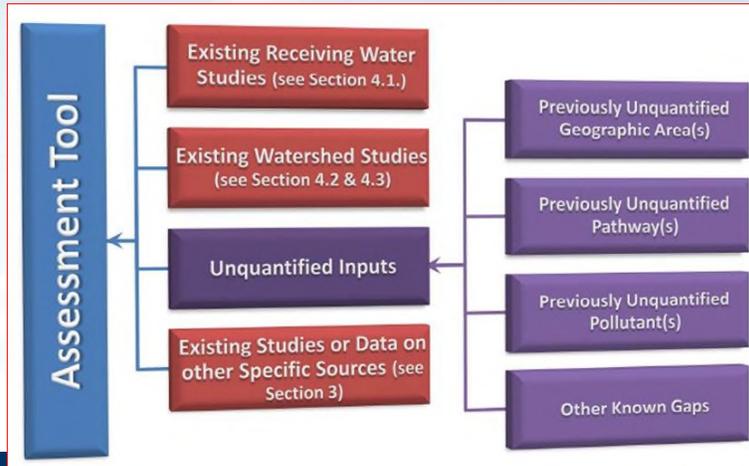
★ Objectives

- ✓ *Address 303(d)-listed impairments*
- ✓ *Link water, sediment, and tissue*
- ✓ *Evaluate point and diffuse sources*
- ✓ *Determine cumulative pollutant loading*
- ✓ *Predict bioaccumulation in the food web*
- ✓ *Predict impact of management actions*
- ✓ *Evaluate effectiveness of cleanup & source control*



Technical Approach

★ **Comprehensive** - *builds on all available information*



Technical Approach

★ **Comprehensive loading assessment requires two modeling scales**

- ✓ **Watershed Level**
 - *Green / Duwamish River*
 - *Upper Green River*
 - *Middle Green River*
 - *Lower Green River*
 - *Duwamish Estuary*

- ✓ **Receiving Water**
 - *Lower Duwamish Waterway*

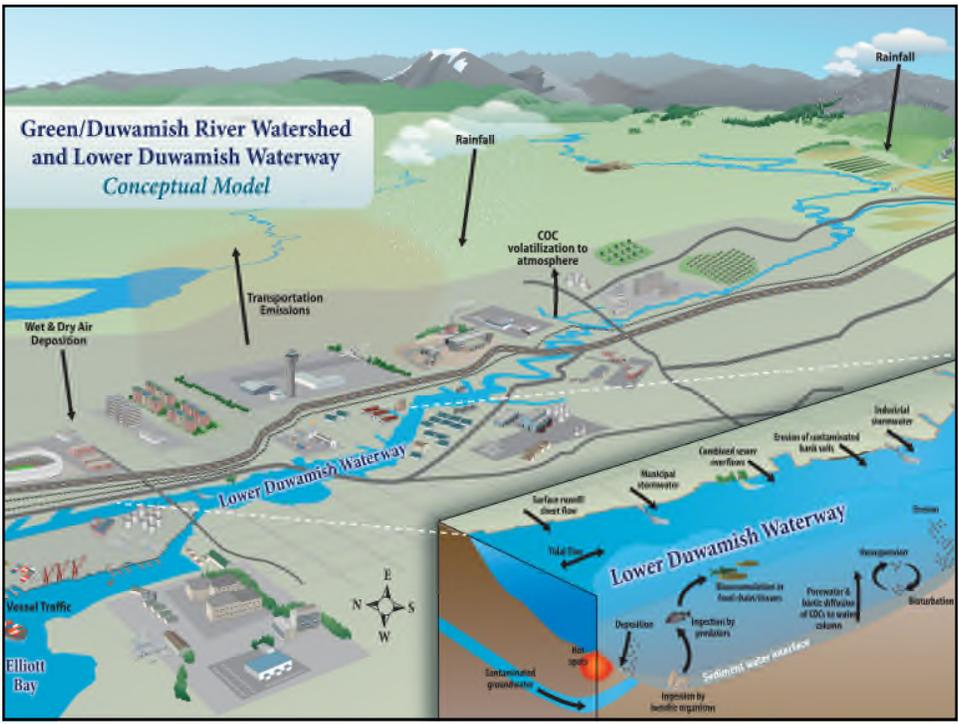
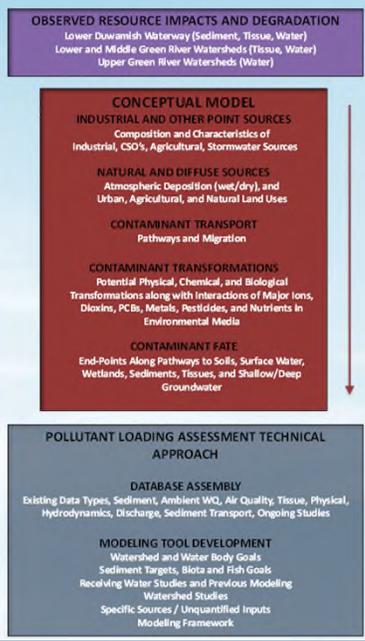


needed to address different watershed processes and dynamics that occur in moving from upstream areas to downstream concerns



Conceptual Model

- ★ Major Considerations
- ✓ Numerous Pollutants
- ✓ Sources
 - Industrial & Other Point
 - Natural
 - Diffuse
- ✓ Pathways
- ✓ Contaminant Transport
- ✓ Transformations
- ✓ Contaminant Fate

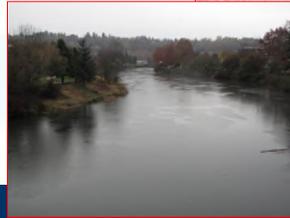


Conceptual Model

Green-Duwamish Watershed

★ Considerations

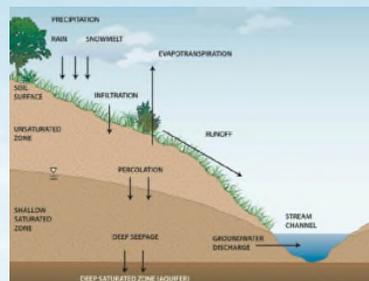
- ✓ *Spatial Extent*
- ✓ *Hydrologic Processes*
- ✓ *Pollutant Processes*
- ✓ *Sources*
- ✓ *Pathways*



Hydrologic Processes

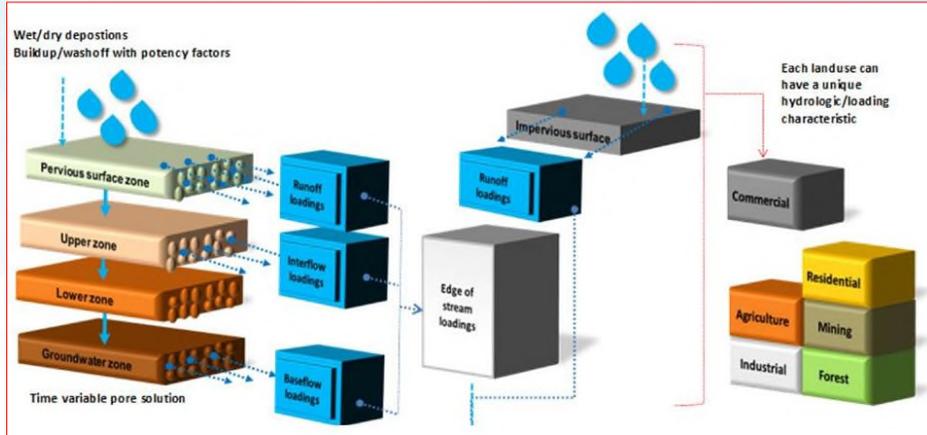
★ Key mechanisms

- ### ★ Hydrologic Response Units provide connection to influence of landscape



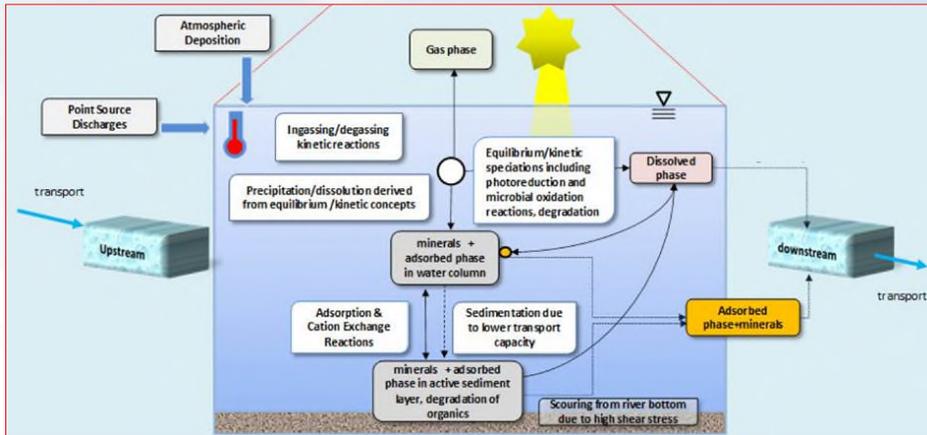
Pollutant Processes

★ Loading Mechanisms



Pollutant Processes

★ Transformation Mechanisms



Sources and Pathways

★ Source Examples

- ✓ Industrial processes
- ✓ Building materials
- ✓ Combustion activities
- ✓ Spills



★ Pathway Examples

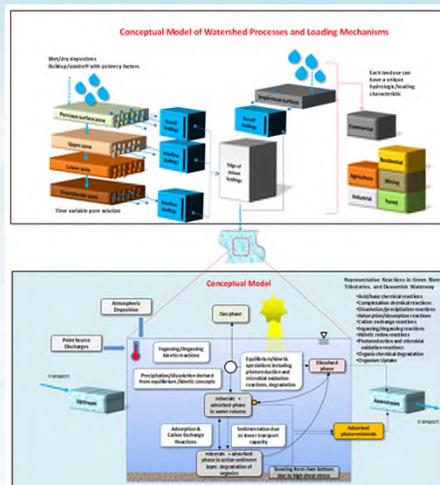
- ✓ Stormwater
- ✓ Air deposition
- ✓ Volatilization
- ✓ Resuspension



Conceptual Model

★ Integrated Approach

- ✓ Hydrology incorporated
- ✓ Sources & pathways evaluated
- ✓ Transformations examined
(e.g., cycling between various phases)



Conceptual Model

Lower Duwamish Waterway

★ **Build on existing information**

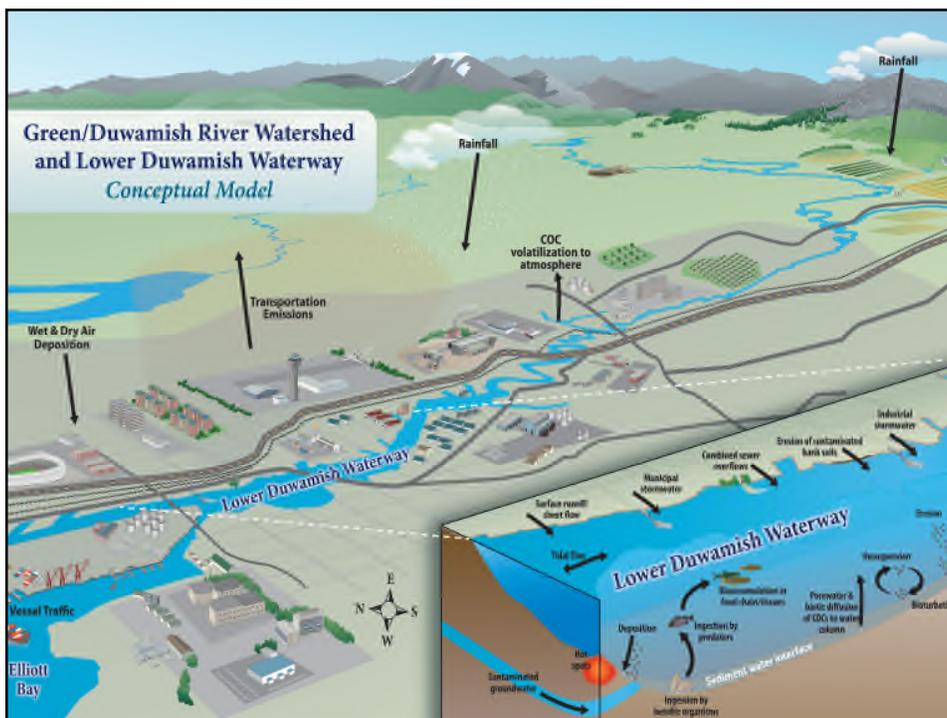
✓ **LDW Group Conceptual Site Model describes:**

- Major pathways
- Historical wastes
- Source id & control efforts



★ **Proposed PLA approach**

- ✓ **Stronger linkage to upstream inputs**
- ✓ **Additional pollutant transformation & fate**

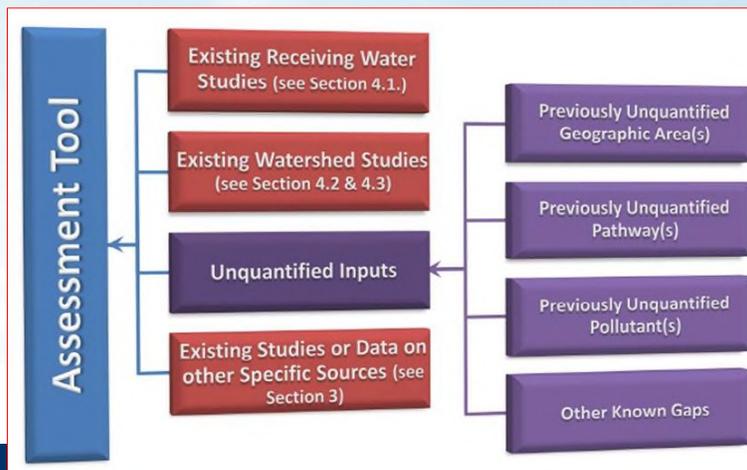




Technical Approach

Proposed Framework

★ **Comprehensive** -- *builds on all available information*



Technical Approach

Modeling Framework

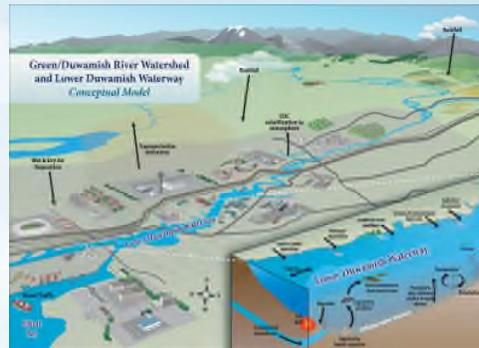
★ Considerations

✓ Technical Criteria

- Physical domain
- Time periods
- Source contributions
- Constituents

✓ Regulatory Criteria

✓ User Criteria



Modeling Framework

★ Watershed Representation

✓ Desired model features

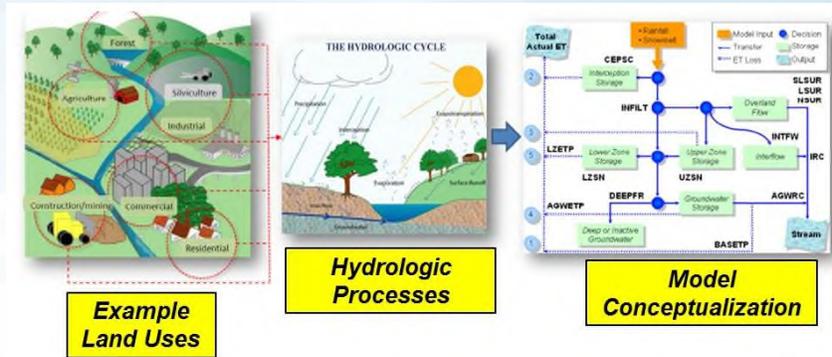
- variety of pollutants
- mixed land uses
- rainfall events
- stormwater flow patterns
- water storage features
- pollutant transport



Watershed Representation

★ Loading Simulation Program in C++ (LSPC)

✓ *Historic use by King County (as Hydrologic Simulation Program – Fortran or HSPF)*



Receiving Water Representation

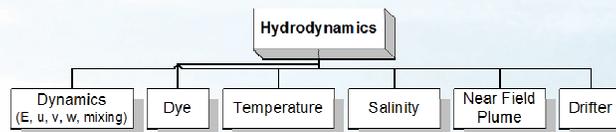
★ *Desired Model Features*

- couple with watershed model
- tidal hydrodynamics
- sediment and contaminant transport
- account for pollutant fate



★ *Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code (EFDC)*

- used for several LDW evaluations



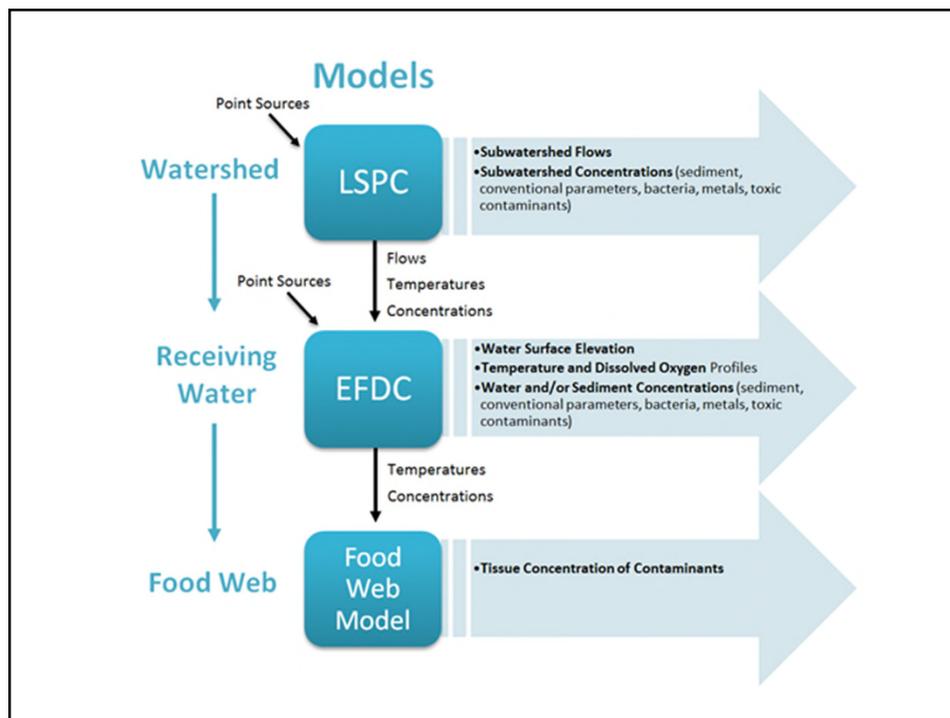
Modeling Framework

★ Food Web / Bioaccumulation Representation

✓ Desired model features

- ability to link contaminant levels in the water column and sediment to contaminant levels in aquatic life

✓ Arnot and Gobas Food Web Model (FWM) - used for several LDW evaluations





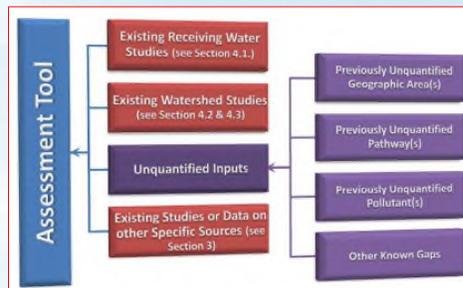
Existing Data

★ **Objective:** Identify and evaluate information needed to support:

- ✓ *Source assessment*
- ✓ *Model development*

★ **Data Types**

- ✓ *Water*
- ✓ *Sediment*
- ✓ *Tissue*
- ✓ *Other*



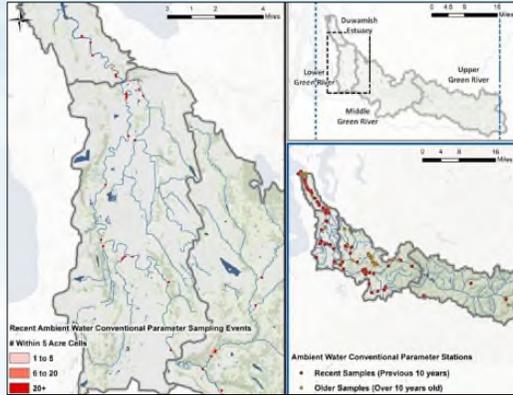
Existing Data

★ **Water Quality**

- ✓ *Ambient surface*
- ✓ *Point source*
- ✓ *Groundwater*

★ **Sediment Quality**

- ✓ *Ambient surface*
- ✓ *Point Source*
- ✓ *Subsurface*



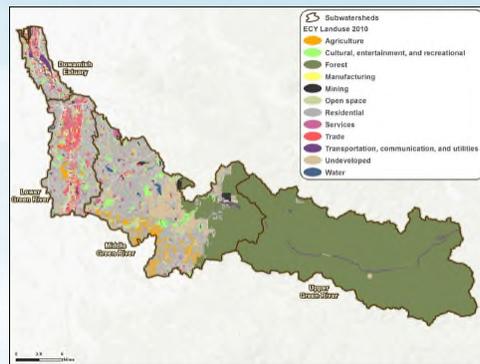
SAMPLE DATA ASSESSMENT MAP

Existing Data

★ **Tissue (fish/shellfish)**

★ **Other**

- ✓ *Air Quality*
- ✓ *Physical*
- ✓ *Streamflow*
- ✓ *Meteorological*
- ✓ *Hydrodynamic*
- ✓ *Sediment Distribution*

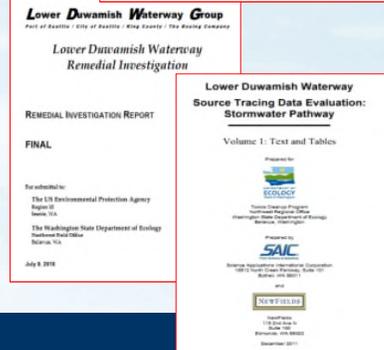


SAMPLE PHYSICAL DATA

Existing Data

★ Data Sources Examined

- ✓ Ecology's Environmental Information Management System (EIM)
- ✓ LDW Sherlock Data Base
- ✓ LDW RI/FS Studies
- ✓ EPA STORET
- ✓ USGS NWIS
- ✓ Ecology's Permit & Reporting Information System (PARIS)



Existing Models

★ Receiving Water (EFDC)

- ✓ King County (1999)
- ✓ Arega & Hayter (2004), Hayter (2006)
- ✓ Windward & QEA (2008), QEA (2008)
- ✓ AECOM (2012)
- ✓ King County (2011)

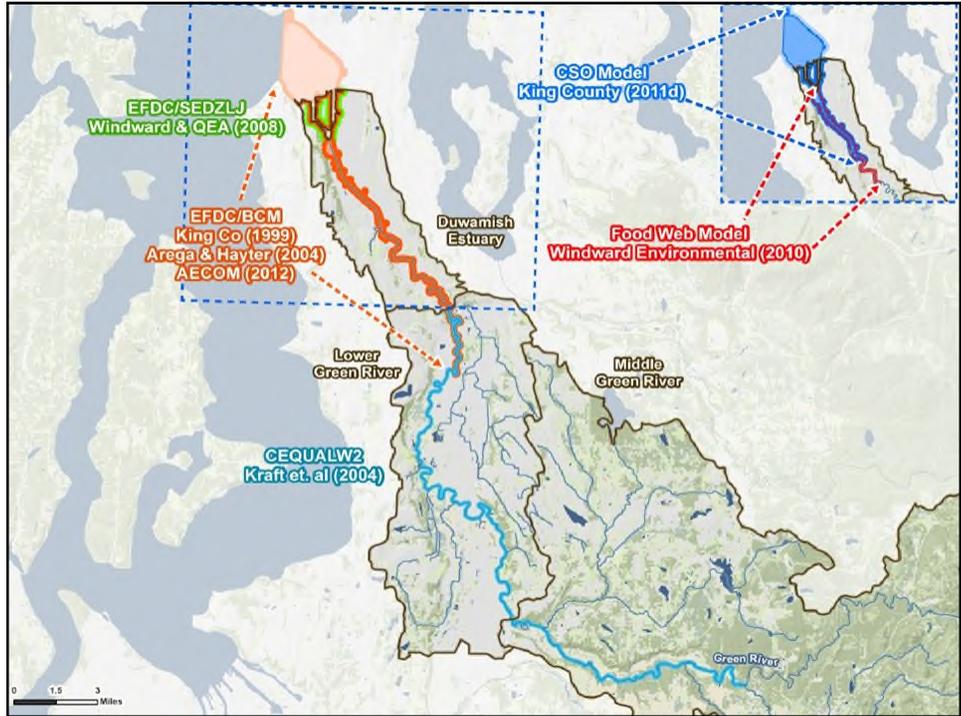
Refer to Table 4-1 for summary of:

- Study
- Modeling tool
- Sources represented
- Pathways addressed
- Parameters assessed

★ Receiving Water (CE-QUAL-W2 -- Kraft et al., 2004)

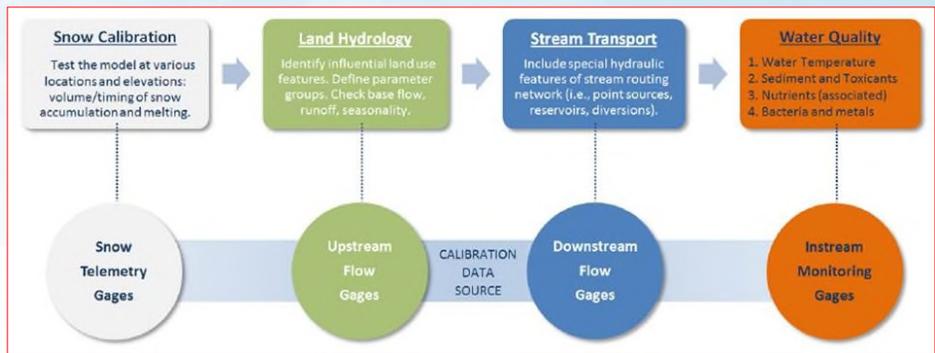
★ Watershed (HSPF -- Aqua Terra & King County, 2003)

★ Food Web (Windward, 2010)



Using the Existing Info

★ Watershed Model



Using the Existing Info

Receiving Water Model



Data Usage

Data Type	Source Assessment	Watershed Model		Receiving Water Model ¹		Food Web Model	
		Configuration	Calibration/Validation	Configuration	Calibration/Validation	Configuration	Calibration/Validation
Ambient Surface Water Quality	•		•	•	•		
Point Source Water Quality ²	•	•	•	•			
Groundwater Quality	•	•		•	•		
Ambient Surface Sediment Quality	•		•	•	•		
Point Source Solids/Sediment Quality ²	•	•	•	•			
Ambient Subsurface Sediment Quality	•			•	•		
Tissue Quality	•	•		•	•	•	•
Air Quality	•	•		•	•		
Physical	•	•		•			
Streamflow			•	•	•		
Meteorological		•		•			
Hydrodynamic				•	•		
Sediment Distribution	•	•		•	•		
Bank Samples			•		•		

Data Collection Efforts

Ongoing Studies

- ★ **Watershed**
 - ✓ *Ecology Green River Loading with USGS*
 - ✓ *King County Studies*
 - ✓ *WRIA 9 Activities*
- ★ **Lower Duwamish Waterway**
 - ✓ *Sediment cleanup and source control studies*
- ★ **Stormwater Management & Drainage Planning**
 - ✓ *Municipal and industrial stormwater data*
- ★ **Flood Studies**

Technical Approach

Preliminary Gaps

- ★ **Ambient Water Quality**
 - ✓ *Lower Duwamish Waterway*
 - ✓ *Green/Duwamish River Watershed*
- ★ **Additional Observations**
 - ✓ *Point source data*
 - ✓ *Data to support estimates of diffuse source loads*

Preliminary Gaps

Lower Duwamish Waterway

Parameter Group	Air	Ambient Surface Sediment	Ambient Surface Water	Point Source Solids/Sediment	Point Source Water	Groundwater	Ambient Subsurface Sediment	Tissue
	Alkylated PAHs	•		•	•	•	•	•
Arsenic								
Bacteria	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Conventional	•							
Dioxin/Furan			•		•	•		•
Metals								
Organometals	•		•	•	•	•		
Other SVOCs	•							
PAHs								
PBBs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PBDE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PCBs								
Pesticides	•							
Petroleum	•		•		•			•
Phthalates	•							
VOCs	•		•					•

Notes: Gray shaded parameter cells represent primary human health risk drivers. A dot indicates less than 25 samples in the LDW representing a potential parameter data gap for this data set.

Preliminary Gaps

Green/Duwamish Watershed

Parameter Group	Air	Ambient Surface Sediment	Ambient Surface Water	Point Source Solids/Sediment	Point Source Water	Groundwater	Ambient Subsurface Sediment	Tissue
	Alkylated PAHs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Arsenic	•			•	•	•	•	•
Bacteria	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Conventional				•	•		•	•
Dioxin/Furan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Metals	•			•	•		•	•
Organometals	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other SVOCs	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
PAHs	•			•	•		•	•
PBBs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PBDE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PCBs				•	•	•	•	•
Pesticides	•		•		•	•	•	•
Petroleum	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Phthalates	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
VOCs	•	•	•	•	•		•	•

Notes: Gray shaded parameter cells represent primary human health risk drivers. A dot indicates less than 25 samples in the LDW representing a potential parameter data gap for this data set.

