

Nutrient TMDL Issues in Kentucky

Andrea M. Fredenburg
Kentucky Division of Water
TMDL Section
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KY's Nutrient Limits

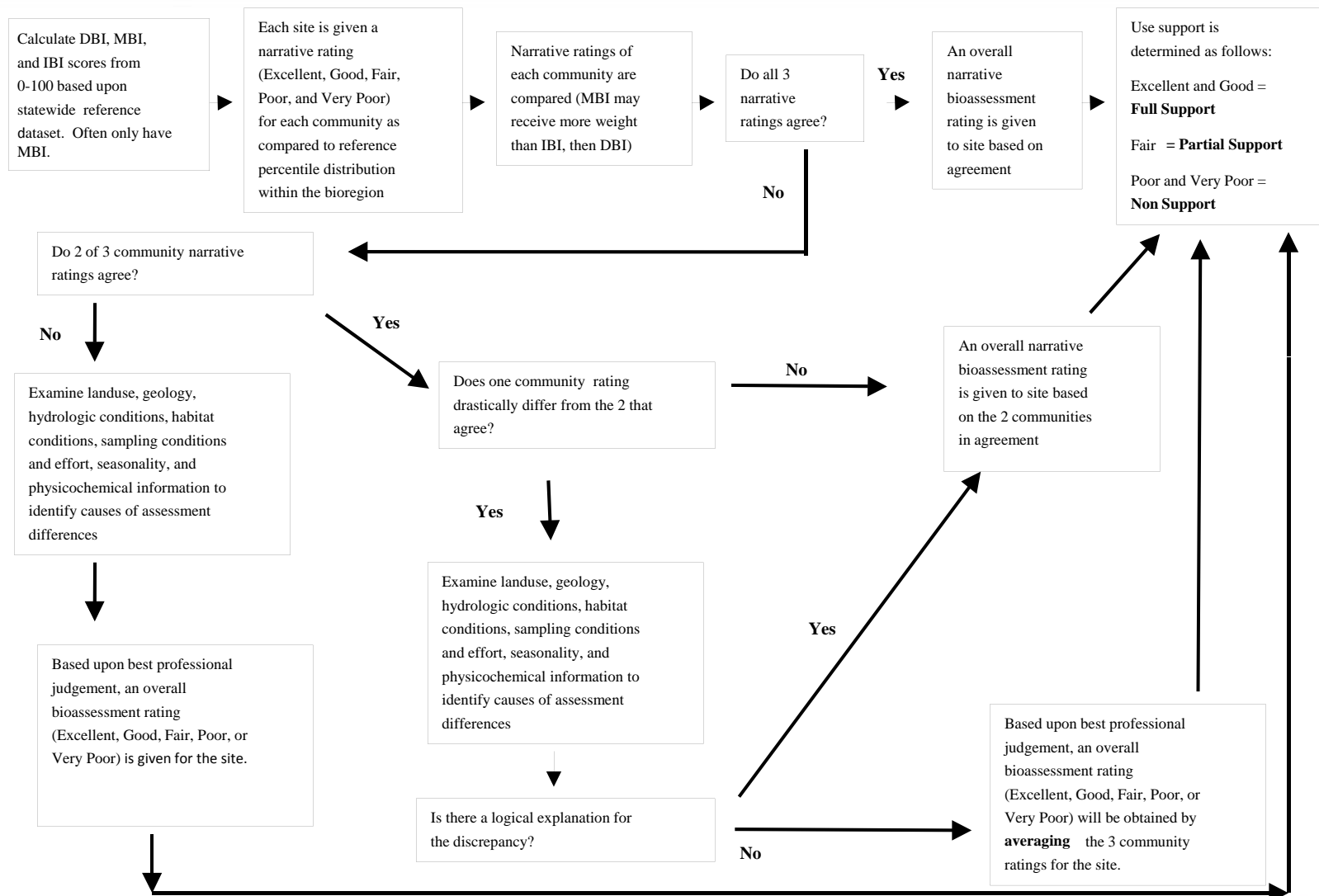
- Where eutrophication problems may exist, nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon, and contributing trace element discharges shall be limited in accordance with:
 - The scope of the problem;
 - The geography of the affected area; and
 - Relative contributions from existing and proposed sources

Minimum Criteria

- Surface waters shall not be aesthetically or otherwise degraded by substances that:
 - (c) Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity;
 - (e) Produce undesirable aquatic life or result in the dominance of nuisance species;
- Biologists must interpret the information



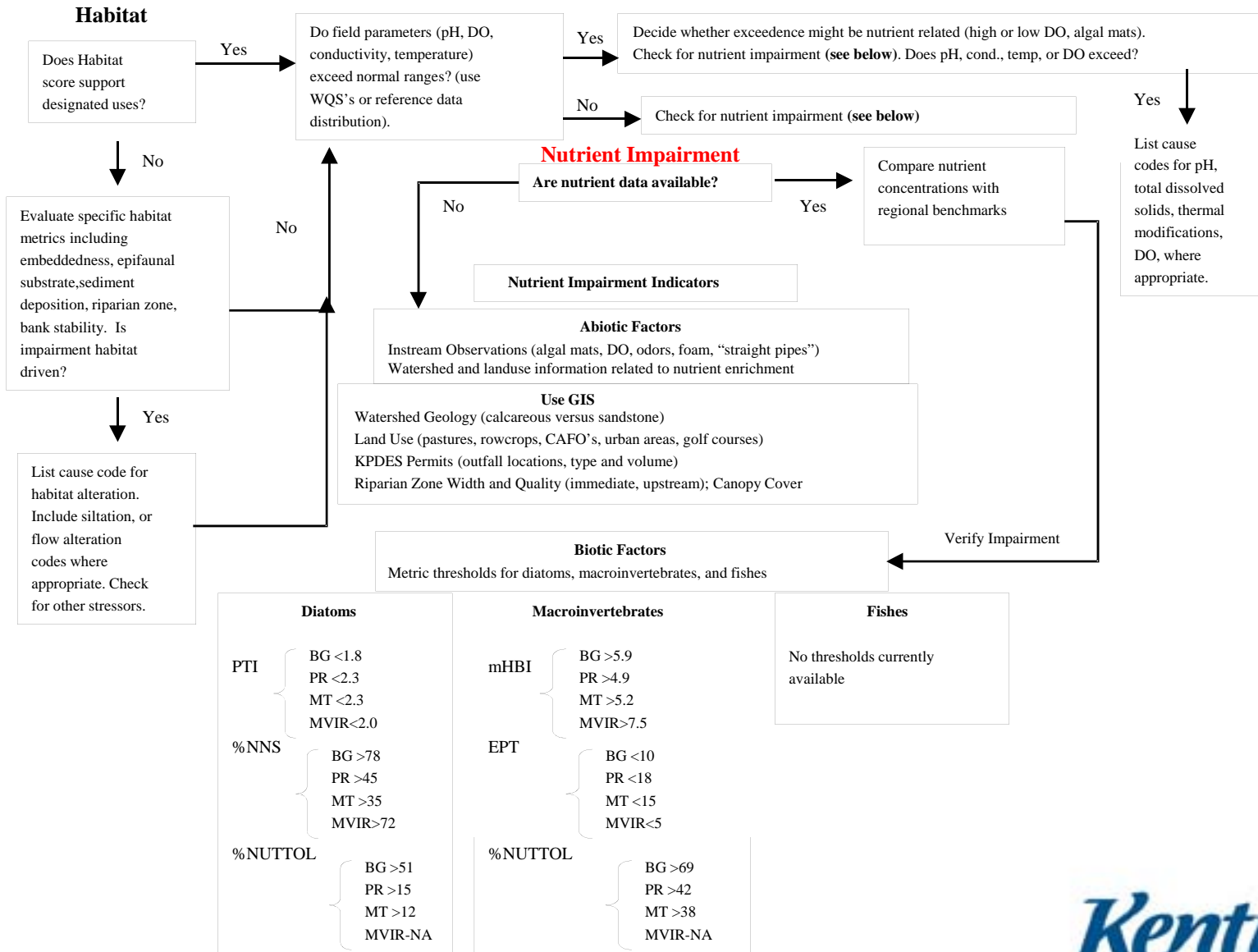
Aquatic Life Impairment



Note : For cautionary purposes, a site may not be given a formal bioassessment rating if it does not fall into a discrete category that may list it as impaired or not impaired. In this instance, a resample of the stream segment may be warranted. This also results in a Category “3” assessment.



Nutrient Impairment



303(d) Listings

- Un-ionized Ammonia (8)
- Nitrate/Nitrite (14)
- Nitrates (1)
- Total Nitrogen (13)
- Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators (335)
- Total Phosphorus (34)
- Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (6)

- 17% of current listings

Historic Nutrient TMDL Development

- 3 Approved TMDL documents for 4 segments and 1 lake (1997 and 2000)
- Wadeable Stream TMDLs
 - For low flow condition $7Q_{10}=0$, assumed $LA=0$.
 - Applied TP permit limit of 1 mg/L to get WLAs.

Historic Nutrient TMDL Development

- Taylorsville Lake
 - CE-QUAL-W2 model (COE Report)
 - 2 major point sources provide 4-7.5% of loading
 - High background load (phosphatic limestone)
 - 76% of land use is Agricultural
 - 50% reduction in existing loadings (89-100% reduction in NPS loadings)
 - 10-14 point change in Trophic State Index during average and wet years, 15-25 point change during dry years (measured at headwaters of lake).



Historic Nutrient TMDL Development

- Taylorsville Lake TMDL

	Existing Loads (lbs/day)	Allowable Loads-TMDL- (lbs/day)	WLA (lbs/day)	LA - Background- (lbs/day)	MOS (lbs/day)	LA - Nonpoint Sources- (lbs/day)	Existing NPS Load (lbs/day)	% NPS Reduction
Spring	1402	701	100	358	140	103	944	89.1
Summer	414	207	100	97	11	0	217	100
Fall	757	379	100	186	76	17	471	96.4
Winter	1850	1850	100	443		1307	1307	0

Current Nutrient TMDL Development

- 34 under development; all by 3rd Party contractors
- 3 by EPA -one lake and one large watershed using BASINS/WASP
- 16 stalled pending KY nutrient targets -- HSPF/QUAL
- 15 using EPA national targets--HSPF
- Building in-house modeling capacity
- Load Duration Curves—WATERS?



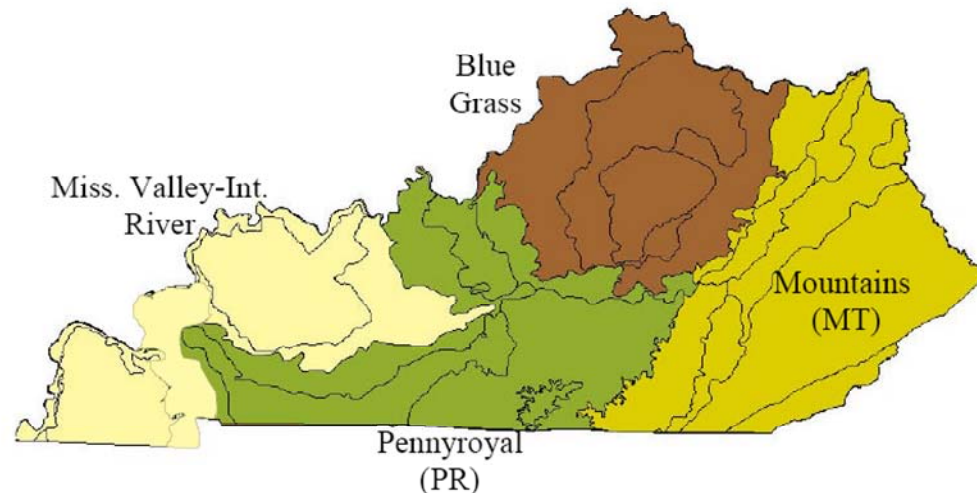
Challenges to Nutrient TMDL Development

- Upper management
- No numeric criteria
 - Guidelines under development for wadeable streams
 - Multiple Lines of Evidence
 - Stressor-response (macroinvertebrates and diatoms)
 - Reference stream nutrient ranges (75th/90th percentile)
 - Passing MBI sites nutrient ranges (75th percentile)
 - Literature values for effects or trophic status



Challenges to Nutrient TMDL Development

Bioregions of KY



Draft Guidelines:

Bluegrass = .10 mg/l TP, 1.2 mg/l TN

Pennyroyal= .05 mg/l TP, 1.4 mg/l TN

Mountain= .025 mg/l TP, 0.65 mg/l TN

Miss Valley-Interior River Lowland= 0.07 mg/l TP, 1.4 mg/l TN

For info contact Lara Panayotoff:

lara.panayotoff@ky.gov, (502)-564-3410

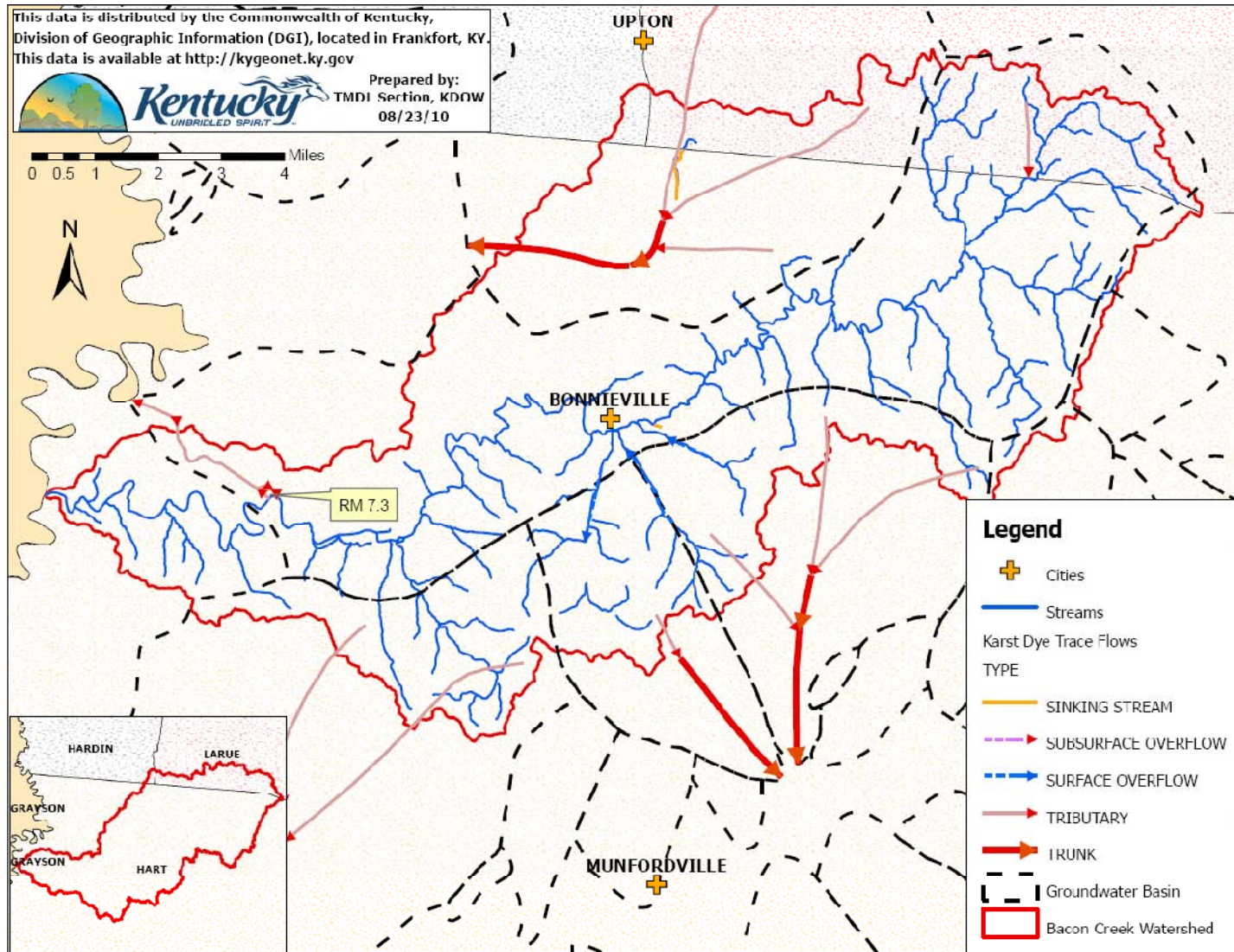


Challenges to Nutrient TMDL Development

- Watershed complexity
 - Urban landscape,
 - point sources,
 - CSOs, SSOs, straight pipes, leaking sewer lines
 - karst flow



Example of Karst Flows



Challenges to Nutrient TMDL Development

- Lack of flow gages
- Data gaps
 - Event mean concentrations
 - No storm event monitoring
 - Boundary conditions
 - Magnitude, frequency, duration and concentration for CSO & SSO events

Challenges to Nutrient TMDL Implementation

- Undetermined NPS loadings for specific entities
 - Stakeholders claim it's not them
- Limited enforcement of the KY Agriculture Water Quality Act
- Cost associated with BMPS or facility upgrades



Looking to the Future

- Nutrient Reduction Strategy under development
 - Identify nutrient reduction efforts in Agriculture
 - 10 years post Ag Water Quality Act implementation
 - Provide Incentives for Nutrient Reductions
 - Establish Riparian Buffer Zones
 - Monitor for nutrients in major rivers at state borders
 - Identify amount entering from other states and amount leaving KY



Looking to the Future

- Use draft guidelines
 - As mechanism for stakeholder development
 - To prepare regulated community for eventual numeric criteria
 - As motivation for voluntary reductions
 - To set KPDES permit limits in negotiated settlements from enforcement actions
 - To establish TMDLs??



Contact Information

Andrea M. Fredenburg
Division of Water
Water Quality Branch
4th Floor
200 Fair Oaks Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601

Andrea.Fredenburg@ky.gov

