Tracer analysis for Virginia No-Discharge Zone development

Richard Tian, Carl Cerco and Lewis Linker

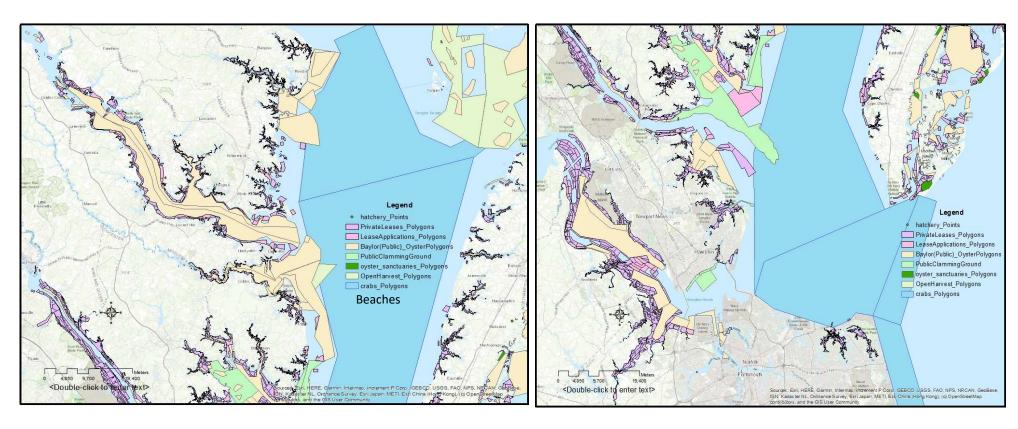
Modeling Quarterly Review Meeting

July 07, 2021

Objective

Provide tracer simulation information to VA DEQ for the development of No Discharge Zone in Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries to protect sensitive areas

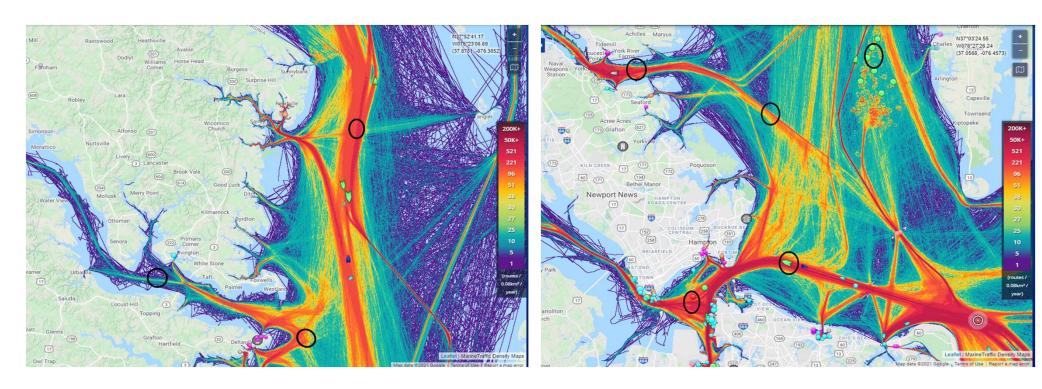
Sensitive areas



Northern Neck and northern half of middle peninsula.

Southern middle peninsula and Southern Bay and tributaries

AIS vessel density



Northern Neck and northern half of middle peninsula.

Southern middle peninsula and Southern Bay and tributaries

Literature review on fecal coliforms simulation

Carl Cerco (03/29/2021):

- Removal of Fecal coliforms mainly through mortality and settling.
- Mortality can be affected by T, S and light.
- Decay of 0.5 to 2 times per day are good starting values for model application.
- Settling of 0.5 to 1 m per day are recommended

Jian Shen (04/06/2021):

- Removal of fecal coliforms through light-dependent mortality and sinking.
- Observation in Lynnhaven River suggested a decay rate of 1 time per day.
- Model estimates range from 0.35 to 0.6 time per day.
- Suggesting 0.5 1 time per day.
- No suggestion for settling velocity given that it is lamped into the decay rate.

Concerns of nutrient type contaminants from DEQ as well

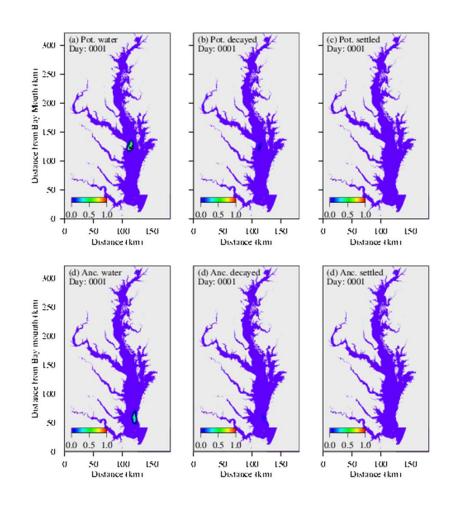
Work plan

Tracer	Dispersion	Decay (d ⁻¹)	Sinking (m d ⁻¹)	Daily release (kg per site)	Release duratio n (year)	Simulation period (year)	
	Upper bound	0.1	0	50	1	2	
Dissolved	Middle range	1.0	0	50	1	2	
	Lower bound	2.0	0	50	1	2	
	Upper bound	0.1	0.1	50	1	2	
Particulate	Middle range	1.0	0.5	50	1	2	
	Lower bound	2.0	1.0	50	1	2	

The 0.1 d⁻¹ decay scenario is designed to mimic nutrient-type contaminants

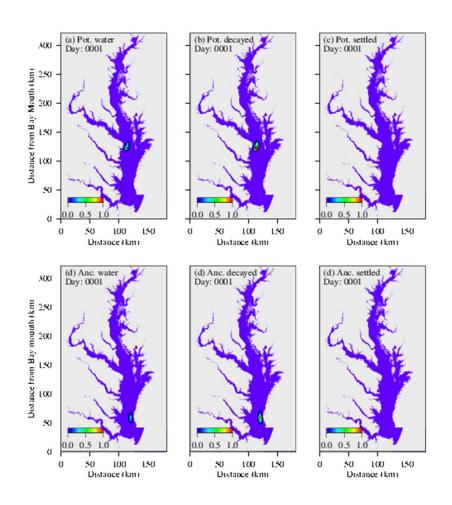
North neck and anchorage

- 0.1 d⁻¹ decay.
- 0.1m d⁻¹ settling.
- Unit: % of daily load.
- Logarithmic isobath (0.1, 1, 10 and 100%)

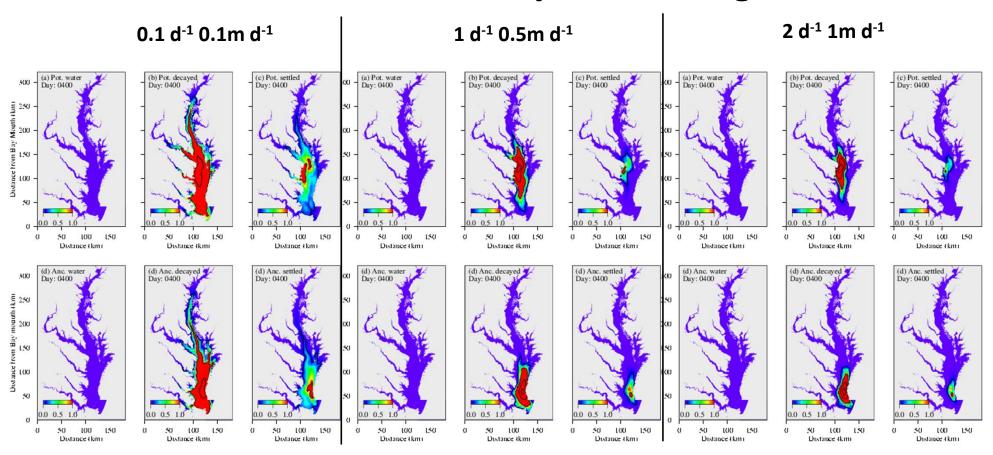


North neck and anchorage

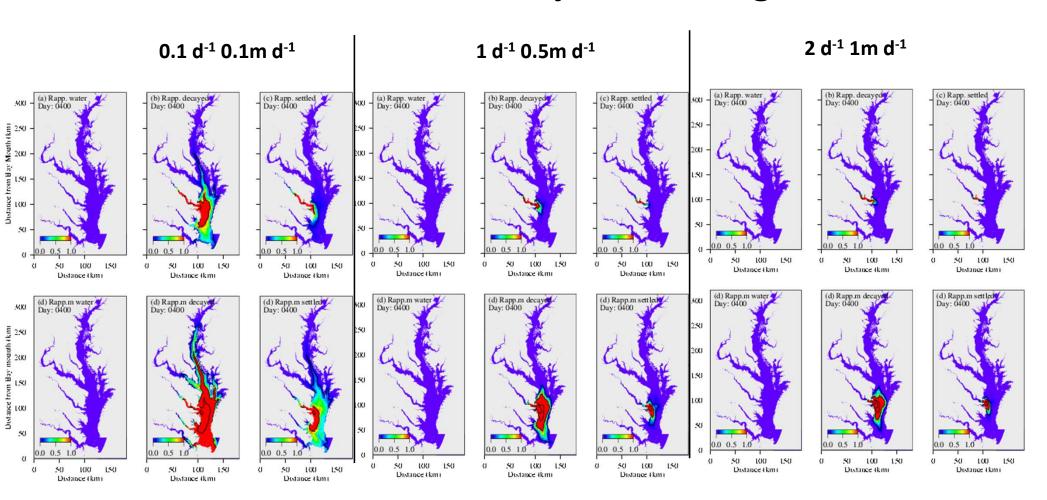
- 2 d⁻¹ decay.
- 1 m d⁻¹ settling.
- Unit: % of daily load.
- Logarithmic isobath (0.1, 1, 10 and 100%)



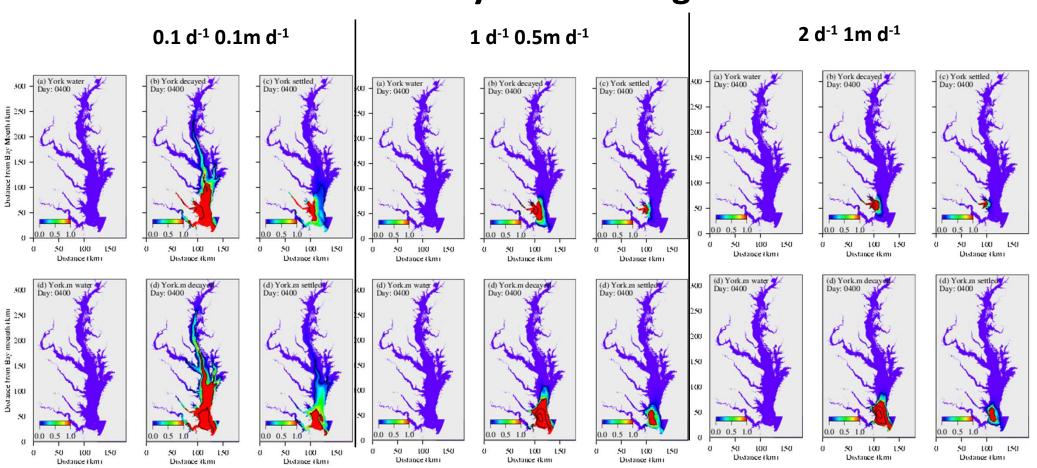
North neck and anchorage comparison between different decay and settling rates



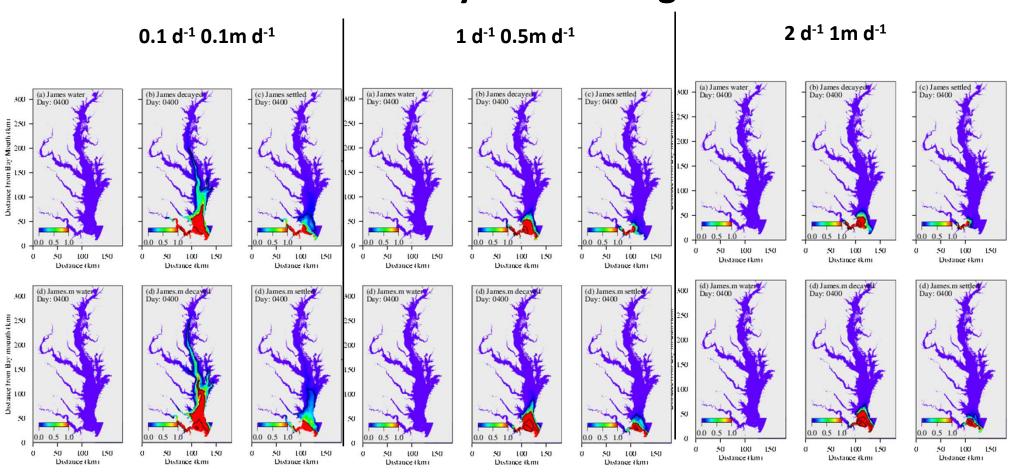
Rappahannock and mouth comparison between different decay and settling rates



York and mouth comparison between different decay and settling rates



James and mouth comparison between different decay and settling rates



Extent of tracer dispersion (mi²) demarcated by 1% of daily load

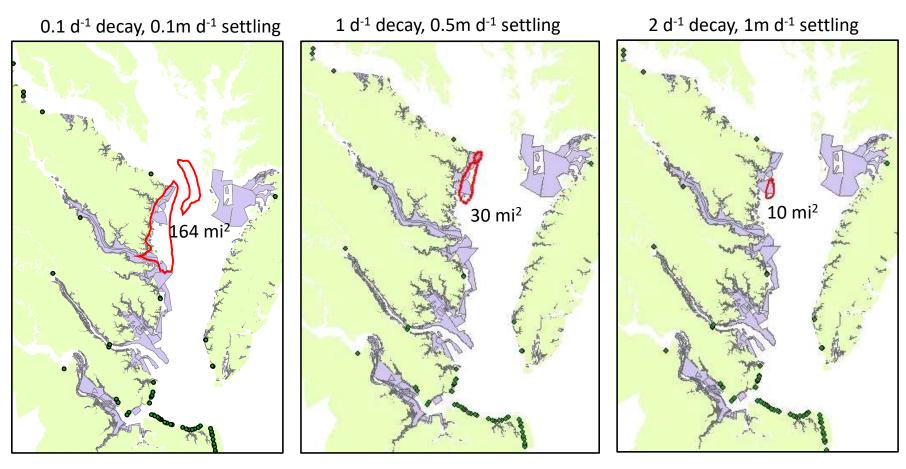
			Dissolved tracer									Particulate tracer				
scenari	North	Anchor	Rappah	Rapp.		York		James	North	Anchor	Rappah	Rapp.		York		James
0	neck	age	annock	Mouth	York	mouth	James	mouth	neck	age	annock	Mouth	York	mouth	James	mouth
Tracer0																
1 s	1742	1217	568	1563	983	1161	614	854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tracer0																
1p	1649	1150	469	1488	908	1111	576	789	164	90	111	271	218	272	167	202
Tracer1																
S	626	512	78	517	256	584	337	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tracer1																
р	603	493	73	493	234	569	322	428	30	34	24	80	68	113	68	132
Tracer2																
S	357	308	49	290	136	424	212	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tracer2																
р	343	299	48	278	127	407	198	321	10	18	14	56	41	87	51	92

1s: North neck>Rapp m>Anch>York m>James m>York>James>Rapp Order flips between scenarios.

1p: James m>York m>Rapp m>James>York>Anch>North neck>Rapp

Total surface area of the Bay is: 4479 mile².

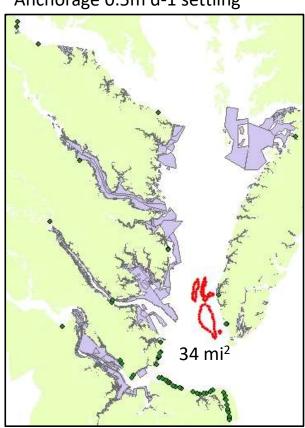
Extent of deposit particulate tracer and intersection with sensitive area: North neck



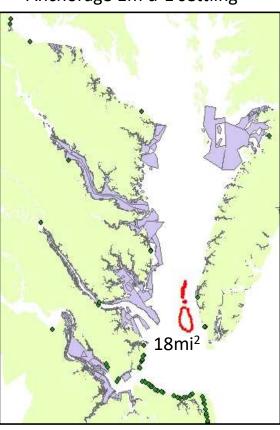
Extent of deposit particulate tracer and intersection with sensitive area: Anchorage

Anchorage 0.1 d-1 settling

Anchorage 0.5m d-1 settling

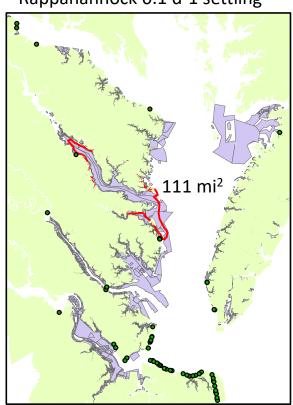


Anchorage 1m d-1 settling

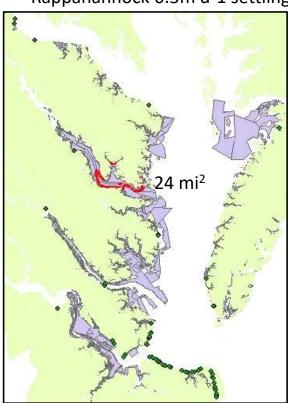


Extent of deposit particulate tracer and intersection with sensitive area: Rappahannock

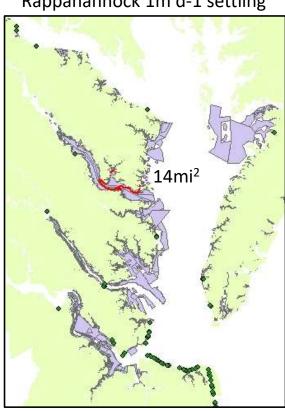
Rappahannock 0.1 d-1 settling



Rappahannock 0.5m d-1 settling



Rappahannock 1m d-1 settling

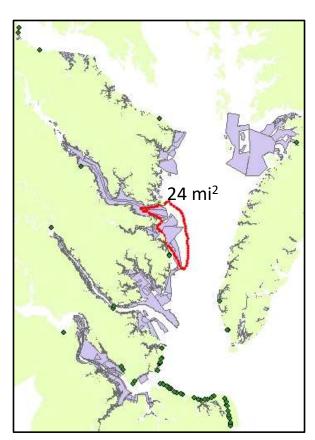


Extent of deposit particulate tracer and intersection with sensitive area: Rappahannock mouth

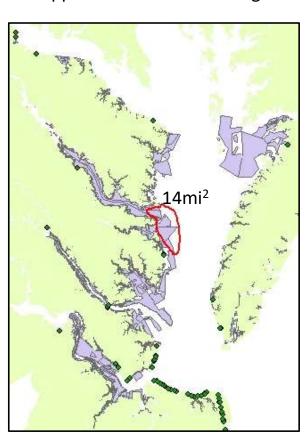
Rapp. mouth 0.1m d-1 d settled

111 m

Rapp. mouth 0.5m d-1 settling



Rapp. mouth 1m d-1 settling

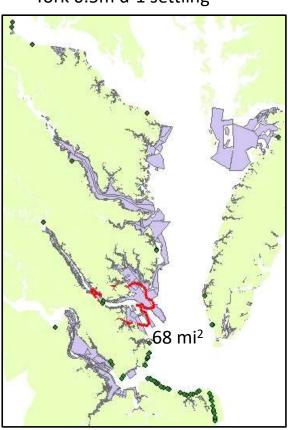


Extent of deposit particulate tracer and intersection with sensitive area: York

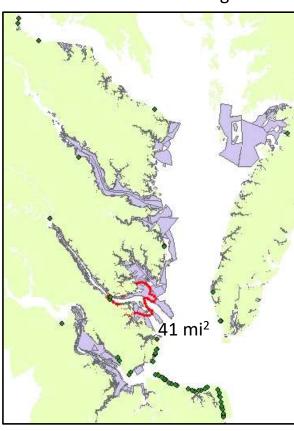
York 0.1m d-1 settled



York 0.5m d-1 settling

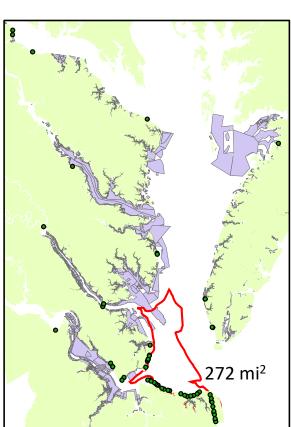


York 1m d-1 settling

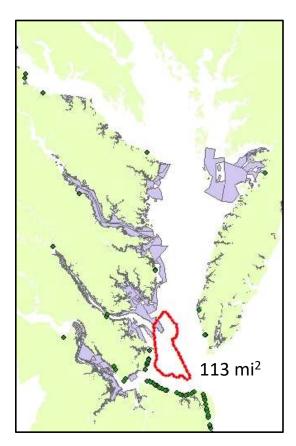


Extent of deposit particulate tracer and intersection with sensitive area: York mouth

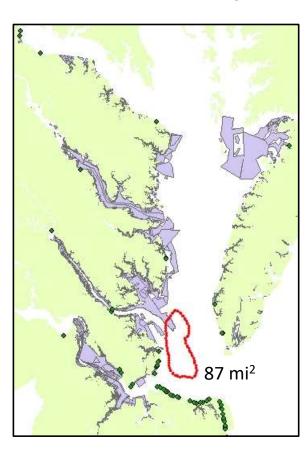
York month 0.m1 d⁻¹ settled



York mouth 0.5m d-1 settling



York mouth 1m d-1 settling

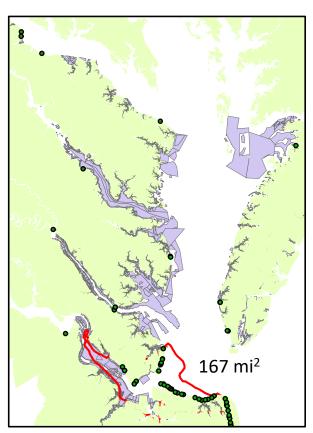


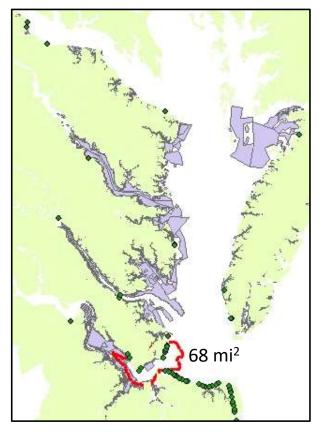
Extent of deposit particulate tracer and intersection with sensitive area: James

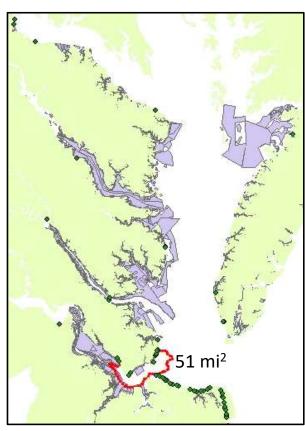
James 0.1 d-1 settled

James 0.5m d-1 settling

James 1 d-1 settling





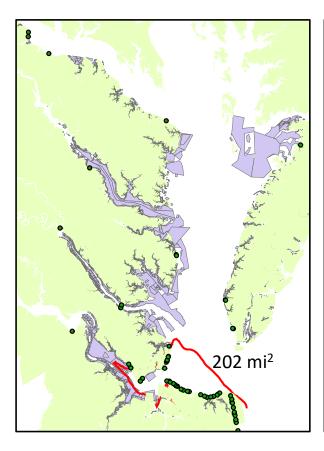


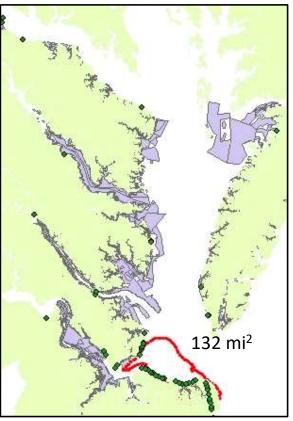
Extent of deposit particulate tracer and intersection with sensitive area: James mouth

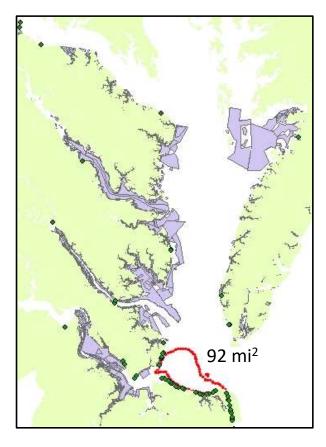
James mouth 0.1 d-1 settled

James mouth 0.5m d-1 settling

James mouth 1 d-1 settling





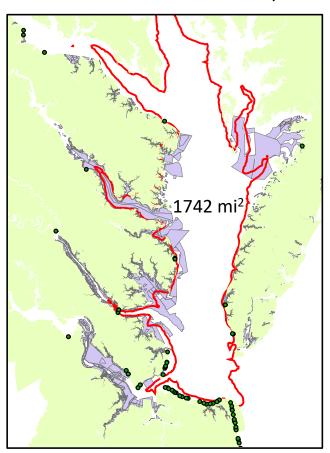


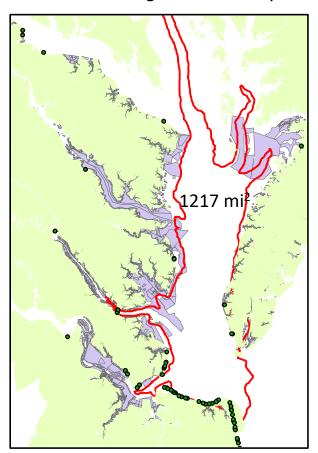
Extent of nutrient-type dissolved tracer and intersection with sensitive area

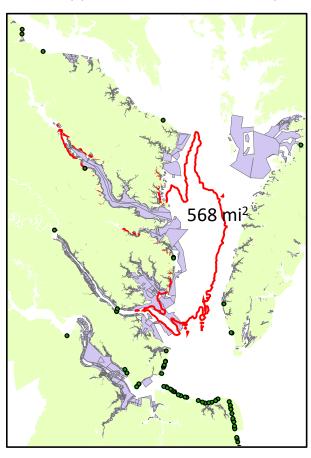
North neck 0.1 d-1 decay

Anchorage 0.1 d-1 decay

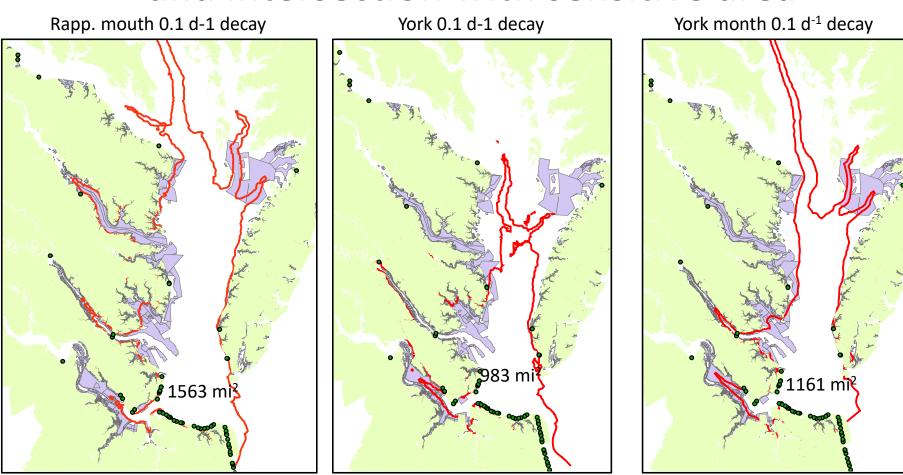
Rappahannock 0.1 d-1 decay





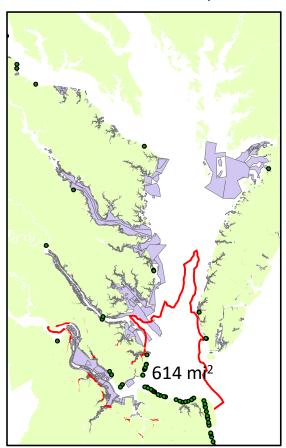


Extent of nutrient-type dissolved tracer and intersection with sensitive area

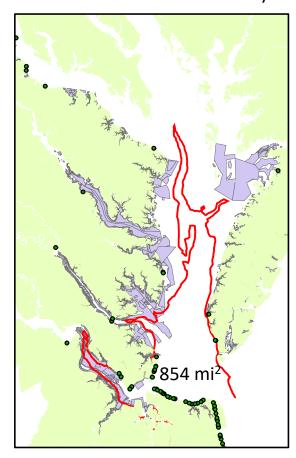


Extent of nutrient-type dissolved tracer and intersection with sensitive area

James 0.1 d-1 decay



James mouth 0.1 d-1 decay



Messages

- All the tributary sites resulted in significant intersection with sensitive areas.
- Offshore sites have larger dispersion areas, but less intersection with sensitive areas than tributary sites.
- The anchorage site is the only one that did not result in intersection between settled tracers and sensitive areas.
- NDZ recommendation: Rappahannock mouth> York>Rappahannock> James>James mouth>York mouth> North neck>Anchorage
- Nutrient-type dissolved tracers demonstrate larger dispersion both in the tributaries and in the main stem of the Bay.