

19th Annual Regional Stormwater Conference

October 2024

Chattanooga, TN

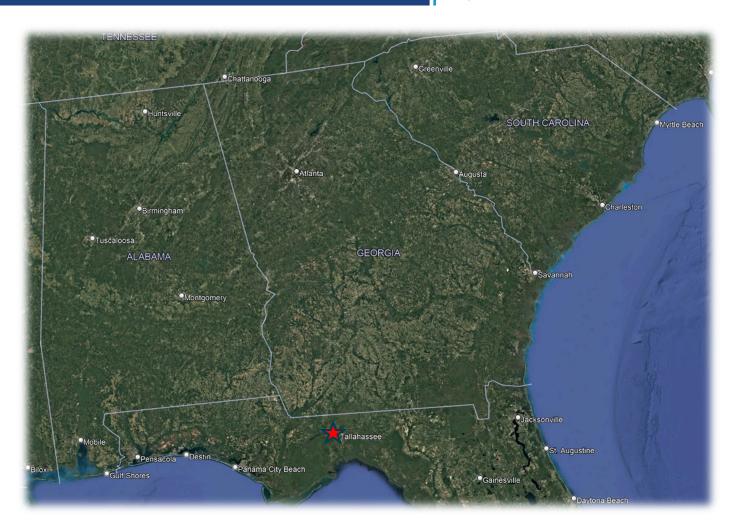


# "Shakey"-ing Things Up in Tallahassee: A Study in Water Quality Restoration

Nico Pisarello, GISP Water Resources Scientist Geosyntec Consultants Mark Heidecker, CPM Program Manager City of Tallahassee



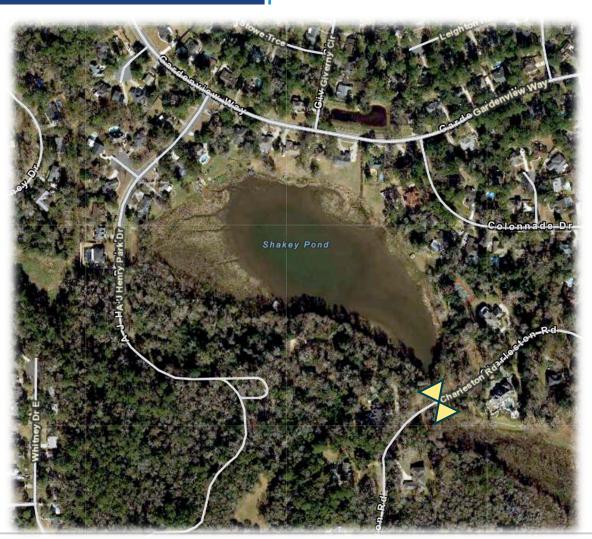
- Tallahassee, FL
- Population 200,000
- 8<sup>th</sup> most populous FL city
- Home to several large colleges & universities
  - Florida State
  - Florida A&M
  - Tallahassee State College
- Subtropical climate –
  hot/humid summers with
  average annual rainfall
  near 60"





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- Shallow 14-acre pond
- Surrounded by single family homes and a public park
- Originally a marsh-stream which was altered in the early 1990s to provide lake frontage and flood control
- Poor water quality
  - Impaired for TP and Chl-a
- Private control structure failure 2018
  - Current water level approximately
     5-feet below the normal water level







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# Objective



#### Identify management strategies to

- Improve overall water quality
- Address TP and chl-a impairments

#### **Project Components**

- Hydrologic Budget
- Water Quality Assessment
- Sediment Assessment
- Nutrient Budget





### **Data Compilation**

- Drainage Infrastructure
- Topography
- Soils
- Land Cover / Land Use

Needed to support the development of a hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) model





#### Field Reconnaissance

- Watershed boundaries
- Drainage infrastructure
- Pipe invert elevations
- Meet the neighbors!



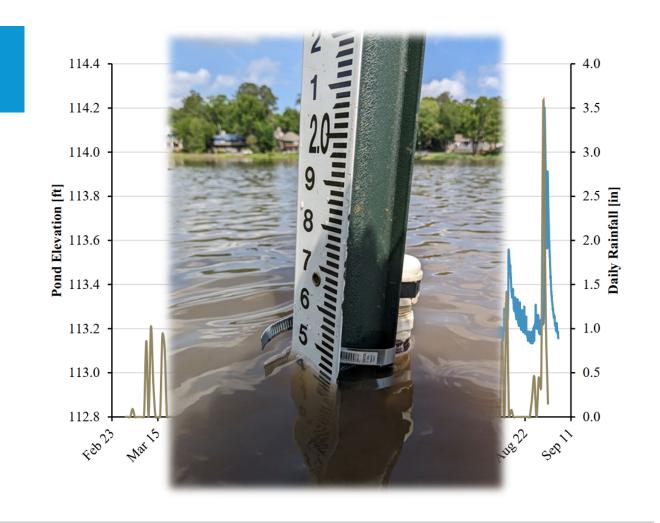




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# Rainfall and Pond Level Monitoring

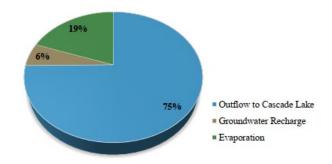
- Install Field Equipment
  - Water Level
  - Rain Gauge
  - Barometric Pressure
- Pond Stage Survey
- Monitoring
  - 4 months

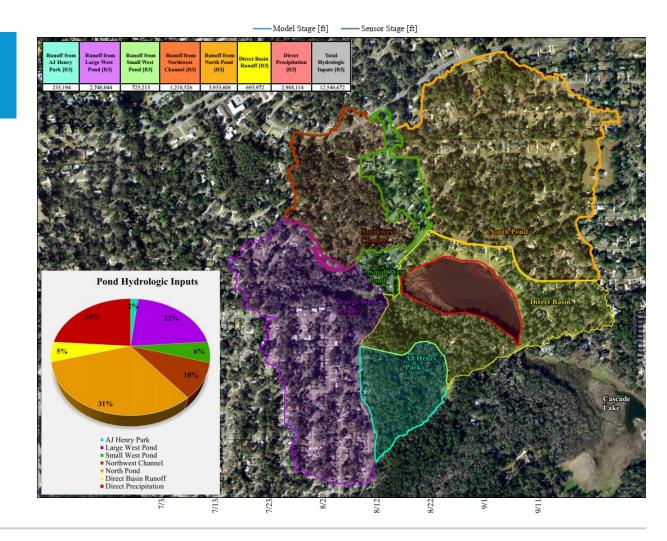




#### **Hydrologic and Hydraulic Model**

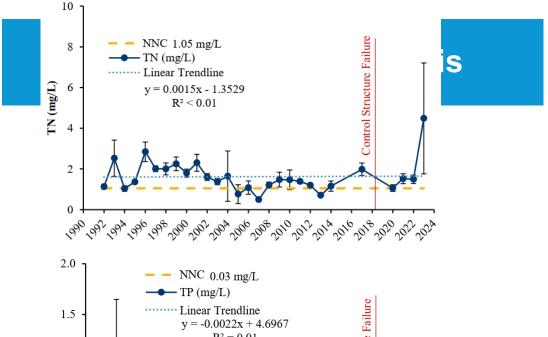
- Model Development
- Model Validation
- 10-year simulation

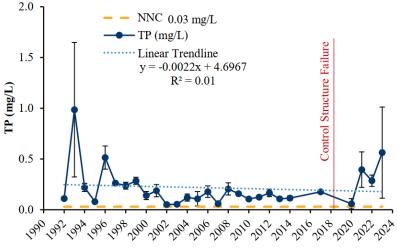




## Water Quality Assessment







- Alkalinity
- Color
- Chlorophyll-a
- Nitrogen
- Phosphorus
- Dissolved Oxygen
- pH

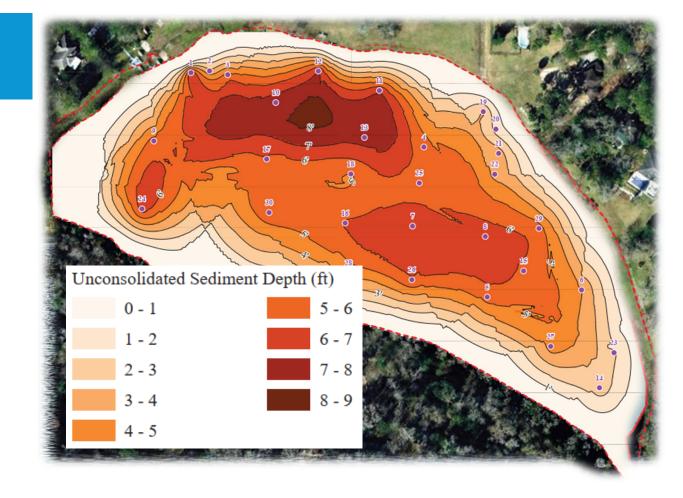
# After Control Structure Failure

- Higher Ammonium
- Higher Nitrate
- Lower pH



#### **Bathymetric Evaluation**

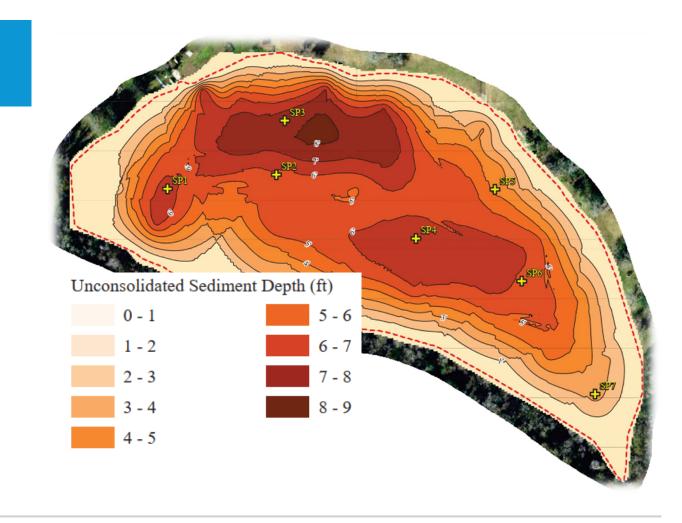
- Water Depth
- Muck Thickness





### **Sample Collection**

- Sediment Cores
  - Lithology
  - Organic Muck
  - Parent Soil
- Porewater
  - Collected from within the muck layer (mid-depth)







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### **Organic Muck**



#### **Parent Soil**



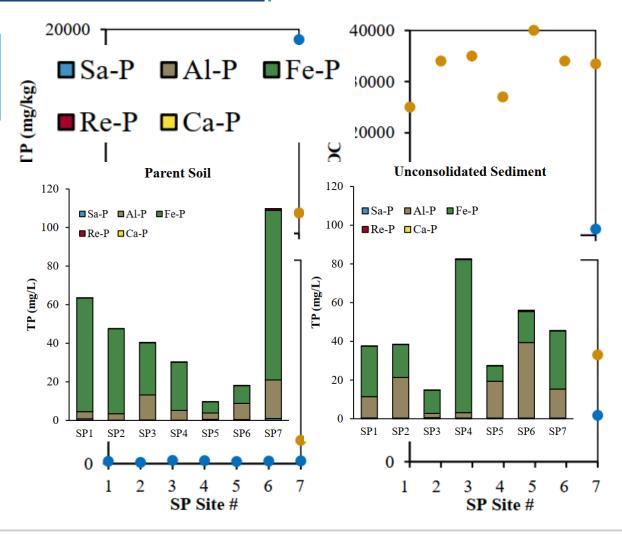


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#### **Sediment Core Sample Results**

- Muck had high organic carbon, nitrogen, and moisture content
- Both muck and parent soils had similar phosphorus content
- Iron-bound P was abundant







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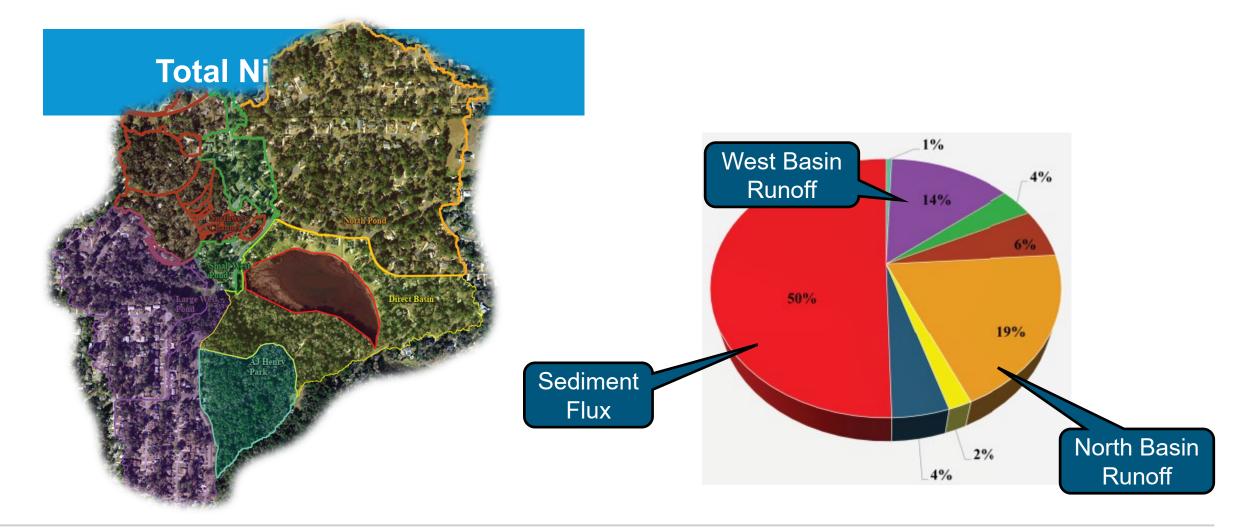
#### **Porewater Sample Results**

| Site | Sample<br>ID | Depth <sup>a</sup><br>(ft) | Alkalinity<br>(mg/L) | NH4 <sup>+</sup><br>(mg/L) | NO <sub>x</sub><br>(mg/L) | OP<br>(mg/L) | TKN<br>(mg/L)     | TN<br>(mg/L) | TP<br>(mg/L) |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| SP1  | SPPW1        | 4.83                       | 23                   | 0.2                        | 0.26                      | 0.47         | 0.13 <sup>b</sup> | 0.3          | 0.47°        |
| SP2  | SPPW2        | 4.50                       | 26                   | 2.2                        | 0.085                     | 0.70         | 2.4               | 2.5          | 0.70         |
| SP3  | SPPW3        | 3.50                       | 32                   | 8.6                        | 0.079                     | 0.86         | 10.0              | 10.0         | 0.97         |
| SP4  | SPPW4        | 3.83                       | 180                  | 44.0                       | 0.038                     | 0.09         | 38.0              | 38.0         | 3.50         |
| SP5  | SPPW5        | 1.83                       | 84                   | 15.0                       | 0.027                     | 0.62         | 20.0              | 20.0         | 1.10         |
| SP6  | SPPW6        | 3.00                       | 100                  | 13.0                       | 0.009 <sup>b</sup>        | 1.87         | 15.0              | 15.0         | 1.87°        |
| SSP7 | SPPW7        | 1.00                       | 150                  | 15.0                       | 0.036                     | 0.25         | 17.0              | 17.0         | 2.80         |

Plants

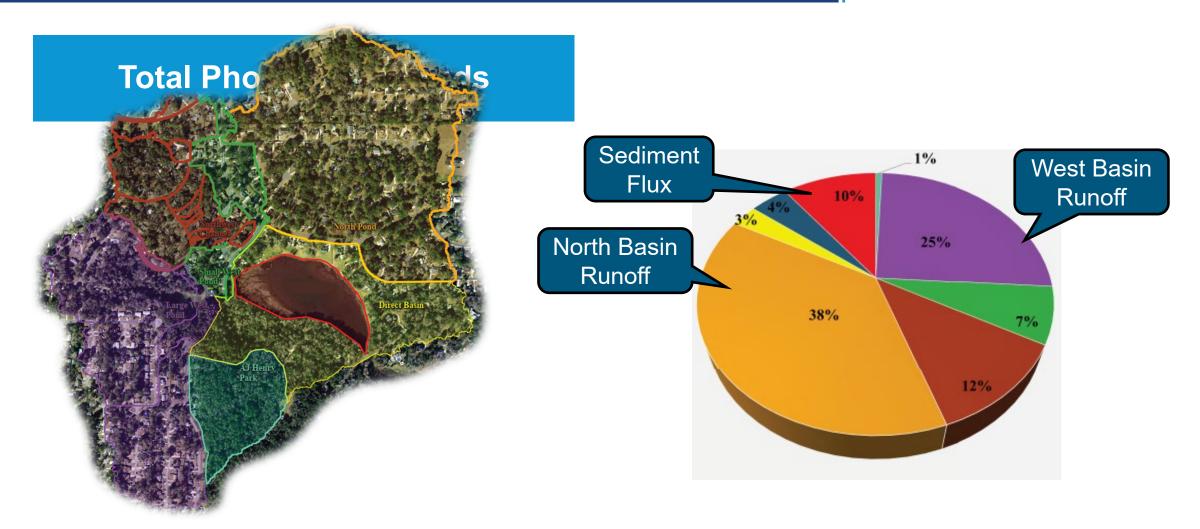
## **Nutrient Budget**





## **Nutrient Budget**





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# Water Quality Improvement Strategies

- Chemical Treatment
- Sediment Dredging
- Wetland Reversion





#### **Chemical Treatment**

- **Aluminum Sulfate**
- **Lanthanum Modified Bentonite**
- Removes P in the water column through adsorption and settling
- Reduces P diffusive flux from the sediments
  - Only 10% of P loads are from sediment
- No direct removal or reduction of N flux
  - 50% of N loads are from sediment
- Consumes alkalinity, reducing pH
  - Alkalinity is already low
- Not suitable for shallow lakes
  - Water depth < 3 feet
- Not suitable for lakes with large external nutrient loads
  - 90% of P loads and 50% of N loads are external



#### **Estimated Project Cost \$410,000**

- \$920 per lb N removed
- \$850 per lb P removed



#### **Sediment Dredging**

- Mechanical removal of accumulated muck
  - Parent Soil N content is much lower
  - Parent Soil P content is similar
- Increases pond depth and storage capacity
  - Likely to result in anoxic conditions and release Iron-bound P
- Does not address external nutrient loads
  - 90% of P loads and 50% of N loads are external
- Expensive!



#### **Estimated Project Cost \$8.3 Million**

- \$484 per lb N removed
- \$29,021 per lb P removed





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#### **Wetland Reversion**

- Plant native vegetation
- Requires a shallow lake
  - Water depth < 3 feet</li>
- Treats internal nutrient loads
  - Oxygenates sediments to reduce Fe-P release and convert pollutants into less harmful forms (NH4 to NO3)
  - Nutrient uptake and assimilation by plants
- Treats external nutrient loads
  - Natural filter, slows stormwater flow, allows settling
  - Increased residence time
- Promotes biodiversity



#### **Estimated Project Cost \$460,000**

- \$20 per lb N removed
- \$173 per lb P removed



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#### **Chemical Treatment**



**Project Cost \$410,000** \$920 per lb N removed \$850 per lb P removed

#### **Sediment Dredging**



**Project Cost \$8.3 Million** \$480 per lb N removed \$29,000 per lb P removed

#### **Wetland Reversion**



**Project Cost \$460,000** \$20 per lb N removed \$170 per lb P removed



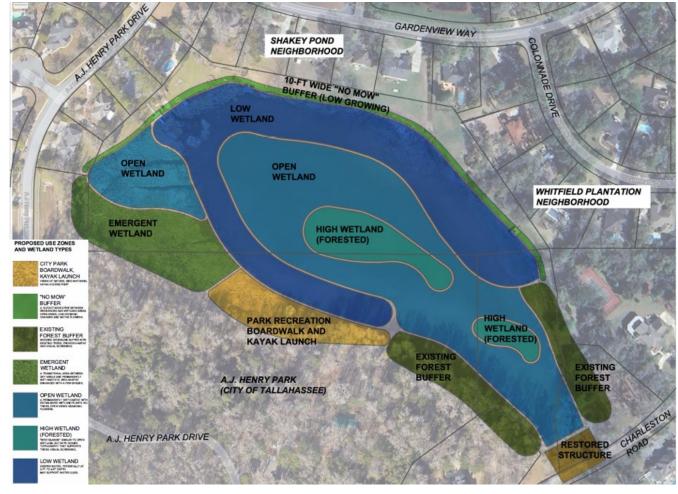
#### **Next Steps**

- Bathymetric Survey (Complete)
- Preliminary Engineering (Underway)
- Continued Neighborhood Dialogue
- Continued Dialogue w/ DEP
- Final Design & Permitting
- Construction





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# With Gratitude...





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#### **Geosyntec Consultants**

- Kevin Tyre
- Brady Schwabach
- Alexandria Foos
- Mike Hardin
- Mark Ellard

#### **SiREM Lab**

Jacques Smith

#### **Advanced Environmental Lab**

Todd Romero

#### **Amdrill**





Science. Sustainability. Service.



## Questions?



#### **Nico Pisarello**

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