Initial Dilution of a Deep Sea Outfall

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Metro Vancouver's Liquid Waste Services



Iona Island Wastewater Treatment Plant

- Primary treatment
- Combined sewer system
- Average 2021 flow of 530 MLD (6.2 m³/s)
- Discharge via a deep-sea outfall to the Strait of Georgia



Google, 2018

Iona Deep Sea Outfall – Twin Diffusers

- Roughly parallel to each other
- 71 to 106 m deep
- 505 m long with 100 ports each
- 3 pipe segments of decreasing diameter increasing port size





Rhodamine Dye Tracer Study

- To characterize effluent plume initial mixing through field observations
- To update Iona Island WWTP near-field mixing model
- To facilitate improvement of initial dilution zone (IDZ) monitoring program

Dye Tracing and Near-field Mixing

- Rhodamine WT dye was used for its conservative nature and low background level.
- Represent the effluent plume mixing and transport processes in receiving water





Methods and Material - Field Experiment

- Carried out over 2 days on July 26 & August 14, 2018
- For both study days, field crews were
 - at the IIW WTP, injecting dye, collecting effluent samples and measuring effluent dye concentration.
 - on the water, in 2 boats completing oceanographic monitoring and sample collection



Methods and Material - Instrumentation



Field Observations- CTD Profile

- Coinciding with Rhodamine, CDOM and turbidity peaks at bottom
- High CDOM and turbidity and low Salinity at surface – Fraser River plume
- Minor secondary peak of CDOM and turbidity at ~ 55 m (no Rhodamine)



Field Observations – Two-yo Profile

- No dye detected at the end of the diffuser - possibly due to saltwater intrusion
- Plume is found close to the bottom along the slope
- CDOM peaks were found highly correlated with the observed Rhodamine dye peaks



Outfall Internal Hydraulics Model – CorHyd



Outfall Internal Hydraulics – Saltwater Intrusion



Outfall internal Hydraulics – Flow Distribution



14

Near Field Mixing Modelling – VISJET



u_a=0.05m/s



3D Visualization





Cut Plane

Near Field Mixing Model Validation – Bulk Initial Dilution



Near Field Mixing Model Validation – Plume Trajectory



Near Field Mixing Model Validation – Trapping Depth



18

Summer Variability: Bulk Initial Dilution and Plume Trapping





Summer Probability Distribution: Bulk Initial Dilution and Plume Trapping



Winter Variability: Bulk Initial Dilution and Plume Trapping



Winter Probability Distribution: Bulk Initial Dilution and Plume Trapping



Conclusions

- The internal diffuser hydraulics model and the near-field mixing model compared well with field observations.
- The outfall is subject to saltwater intrusion under almost all summer effluent flow conditions.
- Effluent dilution is influenced by plume merging, current speed and effluent flow rate.
- The predicted 5 percentile bulk initial dilutions range from 68:1 to 81:1 along the length of the diffuser.
- Average initial dilutions in winter were found slightly lower than those in summer mainly due to the higher winter effluent flow.
- Although the plume was found to span over a wide depth range through the ambient water column, it is not expected to surface even under the most unfavorable environmental conditions.

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Thank You!

Questions ?

