Initial Mixing for Open Water Placement

Tab JDR. PAUL R. SCHROEDER

KEY WORDS: Section 404 Regulation, Section 103 Regulation, Open Water Disposal, Aquatic Placement

Initial Mixing

- MPRSA 40 CFR 227.29
 - -Limiting permissible concentration
 - Defined both within and outside designated site
- CWA 40 CFR 230.3(m)
 - Defined by 401 Water Quality Certification



Applicable Models

Type of Discharge	Characteristics of Discharge	Nearfield Effects	Hydro- dynamics	Model
Barge	Discrete	Strong	Steady Non- Uniform	STFATE
Hopper	Semi-Discrete	Moderate	Steady Non- Uniform	STFATE
Pipeline	Continuous	Moderate	Steady Uniform Non- Steady Non- Uniform	CDFATE CORMIX DIFCD TABS ICM-TOXI

Models for Barge/ Hopper Discharge

- Processes are complex; must rely on models
- Short-term covers release, descent, spread, and dispersion
- Original model developed by EPA (DUMP)
- Modified and refined by WES (STFATE)
- Verified by data at several sites
- Additional refinements and verification underway

STFATE Model for Discrete Discharge

- **DIFID** Disposal From an Instantaneous Discharge
- **DIFHD** Disposal From a Hopper Dredge

are now combined into

STFATE - Short-Term FATE



STFATE Disposal Phases Modeled

- **CONVECTIVE DESCENT** controlled by gravity and momentum
- **DYNAMIC COLLAPSE** bottom encounter, spreading dominates
- **PASSIVE TRANSPORT DISPERSION** currents and turbulence dominate

Input Requirements

- Disposal operation
- Disposal site
- Dredged material
- Model coefficients
- Input / output / execution controls



Output Data

- Time history of descent and collapse phase
- Plume concentrations by time / depth
- Accumulation of material on bottom
- Max concentrations









STFATE Model Limitations Shallow water limitations Material assumed to behave as dense fluid Advection assumed to occur

 Advection assumed to occur by velocity at centroid of contaminant plume