

IRL TMDL SUMMARY

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What is a TMDL?

A TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate and still meet water quality standards

TMDLs are developed for waterbodies that have sufficient data to demonstrate they are not meeting applicable water quality standards

Components of a TMDL

There are two parts to a TMDL

1. A target based on water quality standards
2. Load reduction(s) for pollutant(s) that are necessary to ensure that the established target is met

Target for IRL TMDL

- Florida narrative nutrient criteria (water quality standards) require nutrient concentrations that allow a balanced ecosystem
- For IRL, the target is the historical distribution of seagrasses as a measure of a balanced ecosystem (less 10% of seaward extent of seagrasses)

IRL Load Reductions

- Based on statistical relationships between the distribution of seagrass and land-based nitrogen and phosphorus loads per acre (pounds/acre/year)
- Relationships based on best available data and rigorous, standardized statistical methods

IRL Load Reductions

- Are determined for WBIDs or combinations of adjacent WBIDs
- Were summarized for the three major parts of the IRL in the TMDL
 - North IRL
 - Central IRL
 - Banana River Lagoon

Required IRL Nitrogen Reductions

Location	Existing Loading (lbs/yr)	Target Loading (lbs/yr)	Required Reduction (lbs/yr; %)
North IRL	886,257	687,044	199,213 (22%)
Central IRL	1,961,103	962,988	998,115 (51%)
Banana River Lagoon	484,462	291,755	192,707 (40%)

Required IRL Phosphorus Reductions

Location	Existing Loading (lbs/yr)	Target Loading (lbs/yr)	Required Reduction (lbs/yr)
North IRL	100,919	56,550	44,369 (44%)
Central IRL	314,148	165,193	148,955 (47%)
Banana River Lagoon	61,900	23,253	38,647 (62%)

Questions?