NRA NORTH WEST 88

MSP-004

SEABURN SEWER SURVEY

05-07 August 1991

Marine and Special Projects Section N.R.A. North West

September 1991

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INTRODUCTION

Seascale beach is a designated Bathing Water under European Community Directive 76/160/EEC. The beach has failed to comply with the 'mandatory' standards for indicator organisms. The principal sources of contamination are believed to be:

- the adjacent discharge of screened sewage from the North West Water plant serving Seascale,
- storm sewage contamination of Seascale stream.

Some 3 km to the north, domestic sewage from the British Nuclear Fuel Ltd (BNFL) Sellafield complex is discharged via an outfall known as the Seaburn Sewer, located at the confluence of the Rivers Ehen and Calder. The Seaburn Sewer conveys miscellaneous plant drainage as well as the treated sewage effluent which flows into the sewer close to its outfall. Although the sewage from BNFL receives secondary treatment (diffused air Activated Sludge plant), the population served is considerably greater than Seascale Village, and has reached 14,000 in the recent past.

OBJECTIVE

This survey was carried out in order to determine whether the discharge from the BNFL sewage treatment plant has a significant impact on the bacterial counts found at Seascale beach, thereby contributing to the failure of the beach to meet EC standards.

METHODOLOGY

Treated effluent from the BNFL sewage treatment plant connects into the Seaburn Sewer approximately 100 m from its



outfall to the Calder/Ehen. At a manhole just downstream of this junction, two 30 kg drums of rhodamine B dye, together with one litre of <u>B. globigii</u> spores were added at about 08:35 on August 6th, approximately 30 minutes after local high water. The dye emerged from the outfall into the mouth of the Calder at 09:00. (High water Liverpool was at 07:59 (7.7m) and at 20:41 h (7.9m)).

BNFL provided a semi-rigid inflatable boat to follow the initial movement of the tracers along the coast. Seascale beach was sampled at various times following the release of the tracers in the manhole. Figure 1 shows the boat sampling positions along the coast together with the beach sampling points. It should be noted that beach sampling for EC monitoring purposes occurs at station 8.0.

Using equation (1) below, it is possible to quantify beach total coliform levels originating from the Seaburn sewer, using <u>B. globigii</u> concentrations recorded on the beach. The same procedure applies to quantify beach <u>E. coli</u> levels.

$$N_C = N_g * R * e^{-kt}$$
 (equation 1)

where: N_C = predicted number of total coliforms on the beach

N_g = <u>B. globigii</u> concentration on the beach
R = (total coliforms / <u>B. globigii</u>) at source
k = total coliforms decay constant, based on
 when 90% of the population has died (T₉₀)
t = time in decimal hour.

Depending on environmental conditions, T_{90} varies between 0.75 and 24 hours. Within these T_{90} limits, and using equation (1), estimates can be made of the percentage contribution of the Sellafield sewage to the observed coliform levels at Seascale beach - station 8.

RESULTS

All raw data can be found in Appendix 1.

The Seaburn Sewer was sampled from the manhole over a three hour period in order to evaluate the variability in the bacterial content of the sewage effluent (Seaburn Sewer flow was 5 027 m^3 over 24 hours, starting 8:15 on August 6^{th}).

While some variations in coliform concentrations can be observed (Figure 2), it can be assumed that the overall quality of the effluent was reasonably constant during the survey. The mean coliform concentrations in the manhole are summarised:

TABLE 1	N	M	Mean	St.Dev.	St.Err.
Total coliforms <u>E. coli</u>	16	5	3.2 * 10 ⁵	4.7 * 10 ⁴	1.2 * 10 ⁴
	17	4	2.7 * 10 ⁵	3.9 * 10 ⁴	0.9 * 10 ⁴

N = number of samples

M = removal of inconsistent data

St.Dev. = Standard deviation

St.Err. = Standard error about the mean

Units = counts / 100 ml

Figure 3 illustrates the dilution of coliforms away from the mouth of the Calder, and outlines the similar behaviour of the two tracers along the coast. In Figures 4 and 5, variability in <u>B. globigii</u> concentrations on Seascale beach are shown with respect to time and station respectively.

Whilst the tracer was observed to move initially to the north before tracking in a southerly direction (Figure 5), results also show that some <u>B. globigii</u> remained near the mouth of the estuary, e.g. at station 8.5. Figure 4 shows the migration of the tracer along the beach with time; <u>B. globigii</u> reached a maximum concentration of 200 counts/100ml at station 8.4 during the 19:00 h run.

DISCUSSION

To calculate the 'R' parameter in equation 1, a ratio for coliforms / B. globigii at the source is needed, based on a system that is well mixed. It was assumed that the system was well mixed but still concentrated when the effluent/tracers reached the mouth of the Calder (Table 2). It is also reasonable to assume that no other coliform sources were present in the area.

TABLE 2	Manhole	Boat⁴	Dilution
Total coliforms E. coli	3.2 * 10 ⁵	60 000	5.3 : 1
	2.7 * 10 ⁵	40 000	6.7 : 1

Using measurements taken from the semi-rigid inflatable boat at positions 2 to 4 (Figure 3), mean source concentrations have been calculated and ratios between total coliforms and B. globigii can be estimated at 1.41:1, and between E. coli and B. globigii at 0.94:1 (Table 3 below).

TABLE 3	N	Mean	St.Err.	% St.Err.
Total coliforms E. coli B. globigii Rhodamine B	3 3 3	60 000 40 000 42 667 312	20 000 30 022 4 055 103	33 75 9 33

Since the objective of the survey was to concentrate on the EC monitoring station, the following discussion will concentrate on station 8. The maximum <u>B. globigii</u> concentration at station 8 reached 110 counts / 100 ml at

22:30 h on the 6th August, i.e. 13.5 hours following the discharge (Figure 5).

Using the available data and equation 1, the following Table can be compiled:

7	12 0.19		Total	colifor	ms							
	T ₉₀	k	Exp.	Obs. *	*	Exp.	Obs.	*				
	12	3.01 0.19 0.10		1000 1000 1000	<0.01 1.19 4.01		620 620 620	<0.01 1.28 4.31				

Units = counts / 100 ml

 T^{90} = in decimal hour from the time of discharge

k = decay constant

Exp. = Expected concentration
Obs. = Observed concentration

% = (Exp. / Obs.) * 100

It is clear from Table 4 that for a T_{90} of up to 24 hours, the derived Seaburn discharge total coliforms and <u>E. coli</u> levels reaching station 8 represent only a very small percentage of the observed beach coliform concentrations.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The sample taken at the EC monitoring point on Seascale beach at 10:36 h on the 6th August failed the mandatory standards of the EC bathing directive:

TABLE 5	Observed	Standard
Total coliforms E. coli	11 000 3 400	10 000 2 000

Units = counts / 100 ml

- 2. The survey demonstrated that although under the environmental conditions existing on the 6th August, sewage from the Seaburn discharge did reach Seascale beach., However its impact was limited to less than 5 % of the observed total coliform / E. coli concentrations at station 8.
- 3. The Seaburn survey was carried out during a neap tide, and so it is recommended that a similar exercise be conducted during a spring tide, where greater water movements are to be expected.

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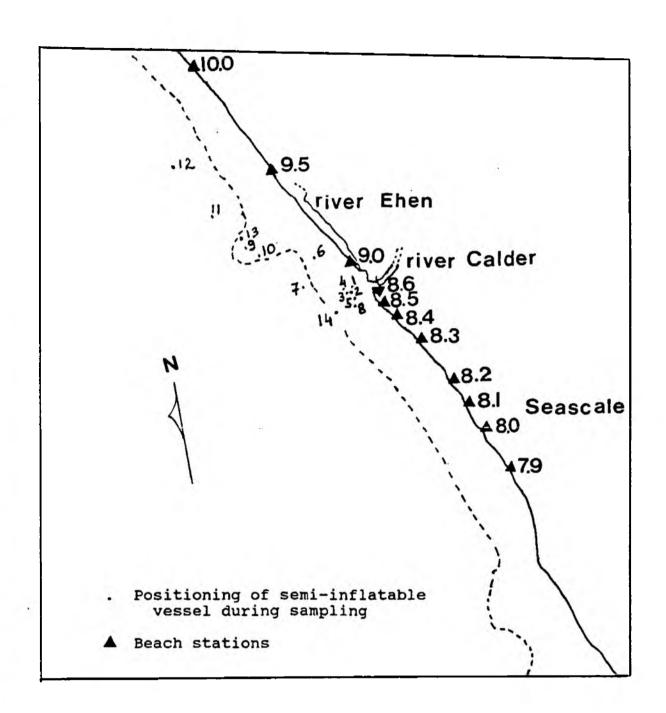


Figure 1: Sampling sites along the coast and on the beach during the Seaburn sewer survey, 05-07 August'91.

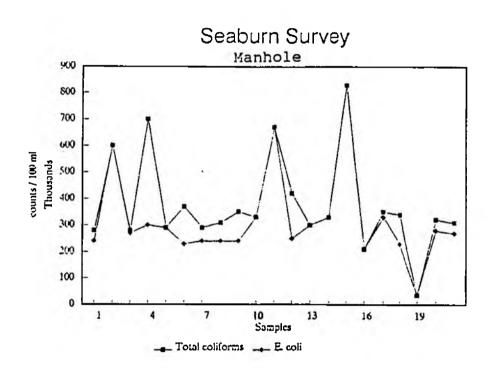
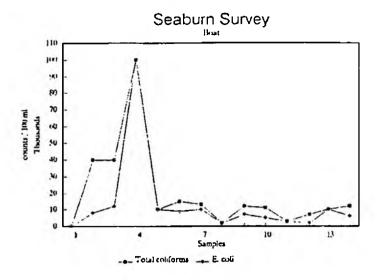
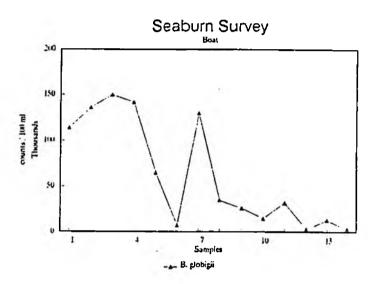


Figure 2: Seaburn effluent content at the manhole, where the tracers were introduced on the survey day.





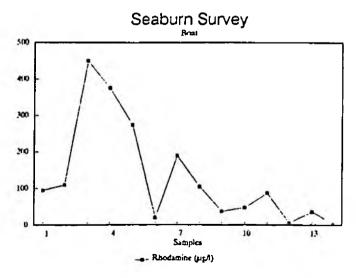


Figure 3: Samples taken from the semi-rigid inflatable

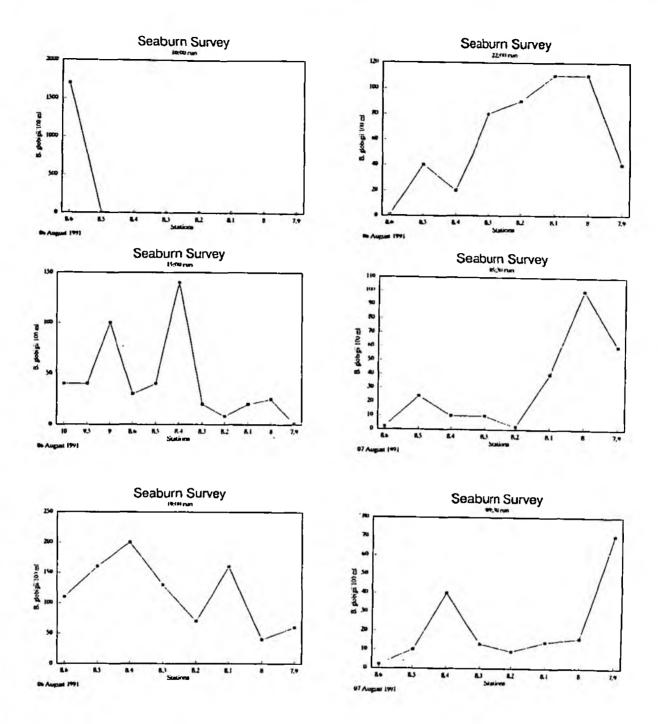


Figure 4: B globigii concentrations along the beach, at various times following the tracer's release into the manhole.

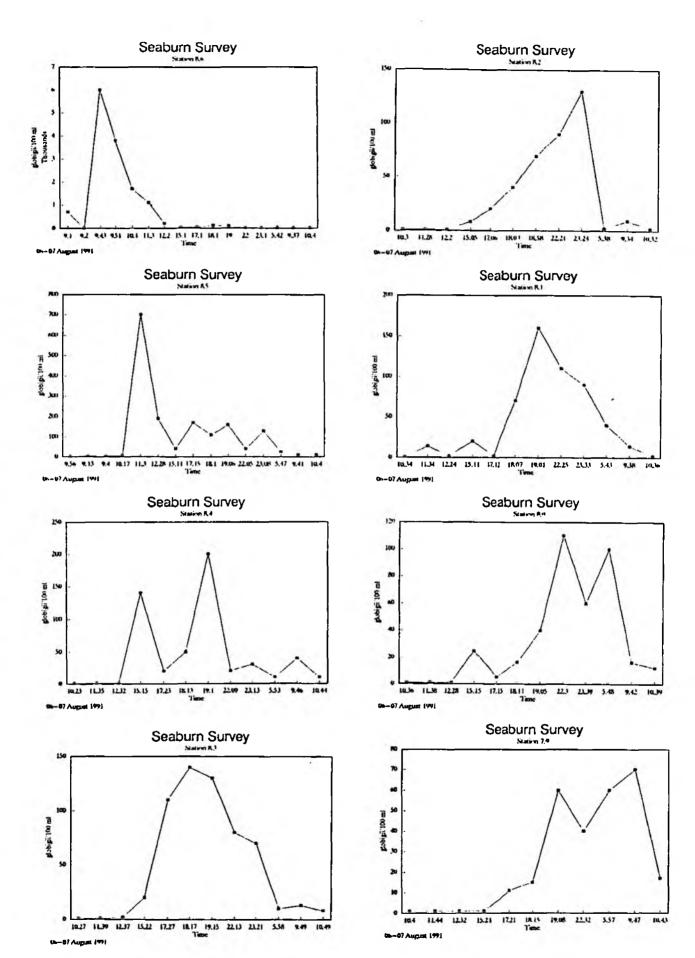


Figure 5: B globigii concentrations with time per station.

APPENDIX 1

RAW DATA

KEY:

TOT.COL.

Total coliforms

RHODA.

Rhodamine

STATIONS

Manhole = 101 to 121

Boat = 201 to 214

Beach = 7.9 to 10.0

UNITS:

Total coliforms in counts / 100 ml

E. coli in counts / 100 ml

B. globigii in counts / 100 ml

Rhodamine in $\mu g/1$

ROW	STATION	DATE	TIME	TOT.COL.	E. coli	globigii	RHODA.
1	8.60	910805	15:47	*	*	1	*
2	8.50	910805	15:52	*	*	1	*
3	8.40	910805	15:58	*	*	2	*
4	8.30	910805	16:02	*	*	12	*
5	8.20	910805	16:06	*	*	1	*
6	8.10	910805	16:12	*	*	1	*
7	8.00	910805	16:16	*	*	1	*
8	7.90	910805	16:22	*	*	1	*
9	101.00	910806	8:35	280000	240000		*
10	102.00	910806	8:55	600000 280000	600000 270000	*	*
11 12	103.00 104.00	910806 910806	9:05 9:15	700000	300000	*	
12	105.00	910806	9:25	290000	290000	*	
14	106.00	910806	9:35	370000	230000	*	*
15	107.00	910806	9:45	290000	240000	*	*
16	108.00	910806	9:55	310000	240000	*	*
17	109.00	910806	10:05	350000	240000	*	*
18	110.00	910806	10:15	330000	330000	*	*
19	111.00	910806	10:25	670000	670000	*	*
20	112.00	910806	10:35	420000	250000	*	*
21	113.00	910806	10:45	300000	300000	•	*
22	114.00	910806	10:55	330000	330000	•	*
23	115.00	910806	11:05	830000	830000	*	*
24	116.00	910806	11:15	210000	210000	*	*
25	117.00	910806	11:25	350000	330000	*	*
26	118.00	910806	11:35	340000	230000	*	*
27	119.00	910806	11:45	36000	36000	*	*
28	120.00	910806	11:55	320000	280000 270000		*
29 30	121.00 201.00	910806 910806	12:05 9:00	310000 7	270000	114000	95.000
31	202.00	910806	9:05	40000	8000	136000	110.000
32	203.00	910806	9:07	40000	12000	150000	450.000
33	204.00	910806	9:15	100000	100000	142000	375.000
34	205.00	910806	9:25	10000	10000	65000	275.000
35	206.00	910806	9:30	15000	9000	700 0	20.000
36	207.00	910806	9:34	13000	10000	130000	190.000
37	208.00	910806	9:47	2000	1800	35000	105.000
38	209.00	910806	10:02	12000	7000	26000	37.000
39	210.00	910806	10:35	11000	5000	15000	48.000
40	211.00	910806	10:52	3000	3000	32000	88.000
41	212.00	910806	11:00	7000	2000	3600 13000	5.800
42	213.00	910806 910806	11:07 11:13	10000 12000	10000 6000	3300	36.000 2.300
43 44	214.00 8.60	910806	9:10	10000	10000	700	2.000
44	0.00	310000	3.10	10000	10000	,00	2.000

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45	8.50	910806	9:13	10000	3700	2	0.100
46	8.60	910806	9:20	2000	600	1	0.025
47	8.55	910806	9:30	2000	2000	440	2.100
48	8.55	910806	9:35	1000	1000	2100	9.000
49	8.50	910806	9:40	900	300	1	0.035
50	8.60	910806	9:43	1300	1000	6000	23.500
51	8.55	910806	9:45	1100	900	4100	17.000
52	8.60	910806	9:51	1000	400	3800	18.000
53	8.50	910806	9:56	200	100	1	0.035
54	8.60	910806	10:08	2000	100	1700	2.200
55	8.50	910806	10:17	300	270	7	0.040
56	8.40	910806	10:23	1000	500	1	0.020
57	8.30	910806	10:27	1000	200	1	0.020
58	8.20	910806	10:30	1000	200	1	0.020
59	8.10	910806	10:34	2000	700	1	0.020
60	8.00	910806	10:36	11000	3400	1	0.020
61	7.90	910806	10:40	70	70	1	0.015
62	8.60	910806	11:27	19000	5100	1100	0.400
63	8.20	910806	11:28	130	130	1	0.020
64	8.50	910806	11:30	3000	600	700	2.800
65	8.10	910806	11:34	6000	1100	14	0.020
66	8.40	910806	11:35	500	160	1	0.020
67	8.00	910806	11:38	1100	300	1	0.010
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68	8.30	910806	11:39	100	100	1	0.015
69	7.90	910806	11:44	100	*	1	0.020
70	8.20	910806	12:20	150	150	1	0.020
71	8.60	910806	12:23	24000	6200	200	0.210
72	8.10	910806	12:24	3000	1100	2	0.015
73	8.50	910806	12:28	1400	1300	190	0.160
74	8.00	910806	12:28	1900	300	1	0.015
75	7.90	910806	12:32	600	100	1	0.015
76	8.40	910806	12:32	500	100	1	0.040
77	8.30	910806	12:37	400	100	2	0.020
78	8.20	910806	15:05	200	60	8	0.020
79	8.60	910806	15:07	16000	6300	30	0.060
80	8.10	910806	15:11	400	180	20	0.030
81	8.50	910806	15:11	2000	400	40	0.165
82	8.00	910806	15:15	1800	900	25	0.030
83	8.40	910806	15:15	400	240	140	0.150
84	7.90	910806	15:21	200	80	1	0.015
85	8.30	910806	15:22	140	140	20	0.025
86	10.00	910806	15:35	1400	200	40	0.020
87	9.50	910806	15:50	2000	300	40	0.020
88	9.00	910806	16:10	1400	200	100	0.055
89	8.20	910806	17:06	300	130	20	0.025
90	8.60	910806	17:10	18000	3000	50	0.055

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