



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
40																
41	<b>STEP 2:</b>	INPUT AMBIENT AND EFFLUENT DATA														
42		CALCULATE IN-STREAM WASTE CONCENTRATIONS														
43																
44	DATA INPUT	For less than 20 data points enter geometric mean concentration as micro-gram per liter (ug/l or ppb).														
45		For 20 or more data points in set enter highest concentration as micro-gram per liter (ug/l or ppb).														
46																
47		Effluent value reported as "< detection level" (DL) but the DL is greater than MQL, the 1/2 DL is used.														
48		Effluent value reported as "< detection level" (DL) and the DL is smaller than MQL, "0" is used.														
49		If a firm value is reported, even less than MQL, the reported value is used.														
50																
51		The following formulae is used to calculate the Instream Waste Concentration (IWC)														
52		(Please refer to CPP for detail)														
53		$IWC = [(F \cdot Q_a \cdot C_b) + (Q_e \cdot 2.13 \cdot C_e)] / (F \cdot Q_a + Q_e)$														
54		Where:														
55		IWC = Instream Waste Concentration														
56		F = Fraction of stream allowed for mixing														
57		C <sub>e</sub> = Reported concentration in effluent														
58		C <sub>b</sub> = Ambient stream concentration upstream of discharge														
59		Q <sub>e</sub> = Plant effluent flow														
60		Q <sub>b</sub> = Critical low flow of stream at discharge point expressed as the 7Q10 or harmonic mean flow for human health criteria														
61		Upstream Flow (Q <sub>b</sub> )= (% of 7Q10) X 7Q10 for Chronic and Acute														
62																
63		The following formulae convert metals reported in total form to dissolved form if criteria are in dissolved form														
64																
65		$K_p = K_{po} \cdot (TSS^{**a})$														
66		C/Ct = $1 / (1 + K_p \cdot TSS \cdot 10^{-6})$														
67		Total Metal Criteria (Ct) = Cr / (C/Ct)														
68		K <sub>p</sub> = Linear partition coefficient; K <sub>po</sub> and a can be found in table below														
69		TSS = Total suspended solids concentration found in receiving stream (or in effluent for intermittent stream)														
70		C/Ct = Fraction of metal dissolved; and Cr = Dissolved criteria value														
71		<b>*Stream Linear Partition Coefficient (Insert "Dissolved" Conc in Column B to convert to Lake Linear Partition Coefficient</b>														
72	Total Metals	Dissolved Value in Stream	K <sub>po</sub>	alpha (a)	K <sub>p</sub>	C/Ct	Total Value				K <sub>po</sub>	alpha (a)	K <sub>p</sub>	C/Ct	Total Value	
73	Arsenic		480000	-0.73	105192.687	0.543023333	0.00				480000.00	-0.73	105192.69	0.5430233	0	
74	Cadmium		4000000	-1.13	381564.802	0.246760137	0.00				3520000.00	-0.92	519636.77	0.1939076	0	
75	Chromium(3)		3360000	-0.93	485809.037	0.204646612	0.00				2170000.00	-0.27	1237728.63	0.0917277	0	
76	Copper		1040000	-0.74	223227.013	0.358961238	0.00				2850000.00	-0.9	438595.20	0.2217904	0	
77	Lead		2800000	-0.8	530500.798	0.190693894	0.00				2040000.00	-0.53	677629.77	0.1557381	0	
78	Mercury		2900000	-1.14	270941.426	0.315703262	0.00				1970000.00	-1.17	172922.28	0.4195725	0	
79	Nickel		490000	-0.57	149773.434	0.454920253	0.00				2210000.00	-0.76	455034.04	0.2155046	0	
80	Zinc		1250000	-0.7	291572.81	0.300067592	0.00				3340000.00	-0.68	812166.88	0.1333807	0	
81	Silver		2400000	-1.03	281856.825	0.307233386	0.00				2400000.00	-1.03	281856.82	0.3072334	0	

\*Note: Use this section to convert lab concentrations shown as "dissolved" to "total"

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
82											Dissolved	Total					
83	The following formulas are used to calculate water quality criteria based on Regulation No. 2 (Act 472 of Ark 1949)											WQC (ug/l)	WQC(ug/l)				
84	Cadmium			Acute			WER X CF1 X e(1.128[ln(hardness)]-3.828)				1.24		CF1 = 1.136672 - [0.041838*ln(hardness)]				
85				Chronic			WER X CF2 X e(0.7852[ln(hardness)]-3.490)				0.49		CF2 = 1.101672 - [0.041838*ln(hardness)]				
86																	
87	Chromium Tri			Acute			WER X 0.316 X e(0.819[ln(hardness)]+3.688)				239.83						
88				Chronic			WER X 0.86 X e(0.819[ln(hardness)]+1.561)				77.80						
89																	
90	Chromium Hex			Acute			WER X 0.982 X 16				15.71						
91				Chronic			WER X 11 X 0.962				10.58						
92																	
93	Copper			Acute			WER X 0.96 X e(0.9422[ln(hardness)]-1.464)				6.57						
94				Chronic			WER X 0.96 X e(0.8545[ln(hardness)]-1.465)				4.79						
95																	
96	Lead			Acute			WER X e(1.273[ln(hardness)]-1.460)*CF3				21.16		CF3 = 1.46203 - [0.145712*ln(hardness)]				
97				Chronic			WER X e(1.273[ln(hardness)]-4.705)*CF3				0.82						
98																	
99	Mercury			Acute			WER X 0.85 X 2.4				2.04						
100				Chronic			WER X 0.012				0.01						
101																	
102	Nickel			Acute			WER X 0.998 X e(0.8460[ln(hardness)]+3.3612)				601.97						
103				Chronic			WER X 0.997 X e(0.8460[ln(hardness)]+1.1645)				66.85						
104																	
105	Zinc			Acute			WER X 0.978 X e(0.8473[ln(hardness)]+0.8604)				48.61						
106				Chronic			WER X 0.986 X e(0.8473[ln(hardness)]+0.7614)				44.39						
107																	
108	Silver			Acute			WER X 0.85 X e(1.72[ln(hardness)]-6.52)				0.61						
109																	
110	Cyanide			Acute			WER X 22.36				22.36						
111				Chronic			WER X 5.2				5.20						
112																	
113	Arsenic			Acute			WER X 360				360.00						
114				Chronic			WER X 190				190.00						
115																	
116	Beryllium			Acute			WER X 130				130.00						
117				Chronic			WER X 5.3				5.30						
118																	
119	Selenium			Acute			WER X 20				20.00						
120				Chronic			WER X 5				5.00						
121																	
122	The following formulas are applicable to the Jet Stream Model for lakes for calculating the Dilution Factor (DF):																
123				DF = ((2.8 * D * 3.1416^0.5) / X) where DF is % of effluent at distance X, D is the diameter of the outfall pipe													
124				and X is aquatic life criteria--25 feet for ZID; 100 feet for mixing zone; human health criteria 200 feet for mixing zone.													
125				DF =	#VALUE!	Acute	#VALUE!	Chronic	#VALUE!	Bioacc.							
126																	
127	The following formulas are used to calculate the instream waste concentration (IWC) for each pollutant:																
128																	
129				IWC = [ (Frac X Critical Flow X Cb) + (2.13 X Ce X Qd) ] / [Frac X Critical Flow + Qd] where the critical flow is the 7Q10 except for lakes with the Jet Stream Model.													
130				Use EPA Statistical Factor of 2.13 for less than 20 Ce data points with the Geometric Mean of the Ce's; use 1 for more than 20 data points with the maximum Ce.													
131				IWC = (DF X Ce) + Cb for lakes with Jet Stream Model.													



