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Documentation for

SNSIM1/2

"A Computer Program for the Steady-State
Water Quality Simulation of a Stream Network

Environmental Systems Section
Data Systems Branch
Planning & Management Division

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Fifth Edition

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INTRODUCTION

The formulation of a mathematical model of any system is greatly determined by two factors: the nature of the system itself and the purposes and perspective of the investigator. The modeler must strike a balance between objective reality and the subjectivity of his needs to attain a successful analysis. This problem is further compounded when dealing with the high complexity of the natural world.

One of the more prevalent misconceptions among neophytes in the field of water quality modeling is that there is one analytical technique which is superior in depicting the water quality in a natural body of water. This may be partially due to the fact that the field straddles several more or less hard sciences and engineering disciplines and as such can be perceived from a variety of perspectives.

For instance, hydrodynamicists, who are essentially interested in the movement of fluids, often tend to emphasize the obviously important effect of water motion on the transport of matter in a system. Ecologists and aquatic biologists on the other hand stress the equally important reactions between the community of organisms which populate the system. The danger in these or in any particular approach comes from the automatic exclusion or underestimation of viewpoints outside the area of expertise of the modeler.

One of the older approaches to water quality modeling which rather effectively incorporates a number of perspectives in representing the causal relationships of stream pollution is that of the sanitary engineering profession. Due to their interest in designing waste treatment facilities, sanitary engineers were rather early introduced to the problems of wastes and their impact on the environment. A classic study in this profession was that done by Streeter and Phelps¹ on the Ohio River in 1925.

By making a variety of simplifying assumptions in the hydrodynamic and biological areas, these investigators arrived at a very utilitarian approach to water quality analysis which still stands as a viable technique for answering many questions about the relationship between pollution and the aquatic environment of a stream. In the hydrodynamic area, they assumed that the waste load was delivered by a pipe into a channel which could be described as having constant geometrical dimensions and constant flow. As well it was assumed that the pollutant was instantaneously mixed in the lateral and vertical directions and that the simple continuity equation, $Q=AV$, applied. From the biological standpoint, it was decided that a chemical parameter upon which most species depend for life, namely, dissolved oxygen could be modeled as an indicator of the health of the biota. To do this, they had to use a measure of the oxygen demand of the waste, the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), as the input to the system and formulated relationships between dissolved oxygen and BOD in terms

of first order kinetics. The result is what is now called the Streeter-Phelps equation which in its basic form is:

$$D = \left[\frac{K_d}{K_a - K_r} (e^{-K_r x/u} - e^{-K_a x/u}) \right] L_o + D_o e^{-K_a x/u} \quad \text{.....(I-1)}$$

where:

D =dissolved oxygen deficit= $DO_s - DO$

DO_s =saturation concentration of dissolved oxygen

DO =actual concentration of dissolved oxygen

L_o =initial concentration of BOD at point of introduction of waste

D_o =initial concentration of dissolved oxygen deficit at point of introduction of waste

K_r =BOD removal rate

K_d =Deoxygenation rate

K_a =Reaeration rate

U =stream velocity

x =distance downstream from point of introduction of waste

The result of the Streeter-Phelps equation is called the "D.O. sag" and is illustrated in figure I-1.

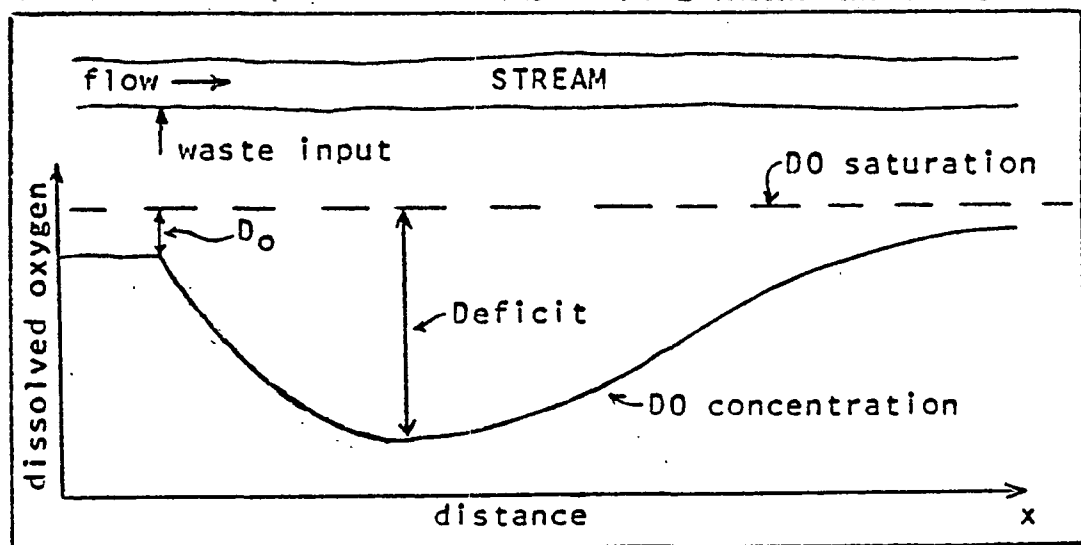


Figure I-1: D.O. sag generated by Streeter Phelps equation

This environmental model is ideal for the evaluation of various treatment schemes as its basic control variable is the waste input. This emphasis on relating man's waste inputs to the aquatic environment with the express purpose of managing the inputs and thus the water quality is what typifies the sanitary engineering approach. This can be contrasted with an aquatic biologist who might be more interested in the interaction between the organisms with a mind to prediction and description rather than control.

An expanded form of the Streeter-Phelps equation is the basis of the SNSIM computer program. SNSIM can be used to formulate a steady-state, one dimensional, simulation model of a stream network. It is designed to evaluate and/or predict the dissolved oxygen, and the carbonaceous and nitrogenous BOD profiles in a river or stream where the effects of dispersion can be assumed to be insignificant.

The stream network consists of a river and its tributaries which are segmented into sections of constant hydrologic, physical, chemical and biological parameters. Loads may be applied pointwise at the ends of the section or as distributed sources along its length. A summary of the loads is given below:

BOD Loads

Point loads-carbonaceous and/or nitrogenous

(e.g., and industrial waste)

Distributed loads-carbonaceous and/or nitrogenous

(e.g., agricultural runoff)

D.O. Deficit Loads

Distributed Loads - Benthic Demand

- Photosynthetic Demand

As well, point sources of both BOD and DO deficit from minor tributaries can be input at the ends of a section and background loads of BOD and DO deficit can be introduced at the system's upstream ends.

The expanded Streeter-Phelps equation is then applied to each section to determine their CBOD, NBOD and DO deficit response to the loadings. Mass balances are applied at the junction of sections as well as the more complex junction of the systems tributaries. In this way the program generates results for the entire system.

This documentation consists of a description of the program as well as its input. A listing of both versions of the program (SNSIM1 being compatible with the IBM 370/155 while SNSIM2 is compatible with the IBM 1130) and an example problem are included in the appendices.

As a final note, SNSIM is meant to be used to either furnish insight into particular phenomena, or as a predictive device for use in water quality planning. Care must be taken at all times to consider all the assumptions underlying its formulation and by no means could it ever be construed to apply to any and every aquatic system or problem. With this in mind it is an excellent tool for the use of those interested in applying rational approaches to the problems of the deterioration of the environment.

The System: Definition of Terms

- A REACH is that part of a stream from its source (furthest upstream point of interest) or confluence to the next confluence. Figure 1 shows a hypothetical river network. As can be seen the branches of the river are numbered and each is referred to as a "reach".
- A CONFLUENCE is the point at which two or more reaches join. At present, SNSIM allows up to 4 reaches to be joined at a confluence.
- A SECTION is that part of a reach which can be described by constant physical, chemical, hydrological and biological characteristics. An example of sectioning is shown in the example problem (Appendix B). Each section in a reach may have a waste source and/or minor tributary at each of its boundaries.
- A MINOR TRIBUTARY is one which is not to be described by the model but only serves as an input to the system. "Silverload Run" from the example problem in Appendix B is a minor tributary.

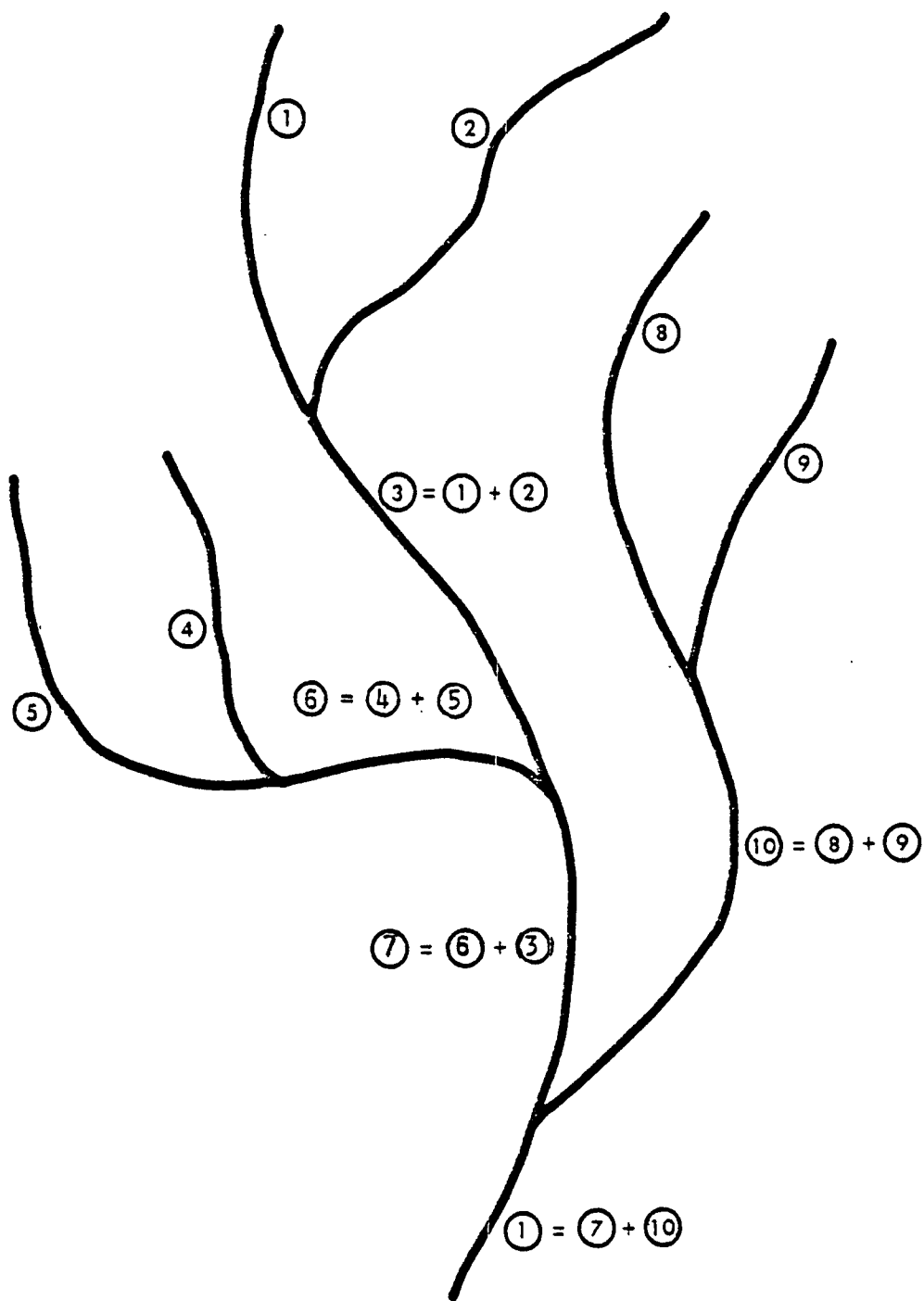


FIGURE 1

Theory

The equations for the calculation of the distribution of CBOD, NBOD and DO deficit in a Section are as follows:

$$CBOD = CBOD_0 \exp[-(K_r/u)x] + (CBOD_d/K_r) (1 - \exp[-(K_r/u)x]) * \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$NBOD = NBOD_0 \exp[-(K_n/u)x] + (NBOD_d/K_n) (1 - \exp[-(K_n/u)x]) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$D = D_0 \exp[-(K_a/u)x] \dots \dots \dots (3a)$$

$$+ \frac{K_d}{K_a - K_r} (\exp[-(K_r/u)x] - \exp[-(K_a/u)x]) CBOD_0 \dots \dots \dots (3b)$$

$$+ \frac{K_n}{K_a - K_n} (\exp[-(K_n/u)x] - \exp[-(K_a/u)x]) NBOD_0 \dots \dots \dots (3c)$$

$$+ \frac{K_d}{K_a K_r} (1 - \exp[-(K_a/u)x]) CBOD_d$$

$$- \frac{K_d}{(K_a - K_r) K_r} (\exp[-(K_r/u)x] - \exp[-(K_a/u)x]) CBOD_d \dots \dots \dots (3d)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{K_a} (1 - \exp[-(K_a/u)x]) NBOD_d$$

$$- \frac{1}{(K_a - K_n)} (\exp[-(K_n/u)x] - \exp[-(K_a/u)x]) NBOD_d \dots \dots \dots (3e)$$

$$- (1 - \exp[-(K_a/u)x]) \frac{Algal}{K_a} \dots \dots \dots (3f)$$

$$+ (1 - \exp[-(K_a/u)x]) \frac{Sb}{K_a} \dots \dots \dots (3h)$$

where the elements of the deficit equation are interpreted as follows:

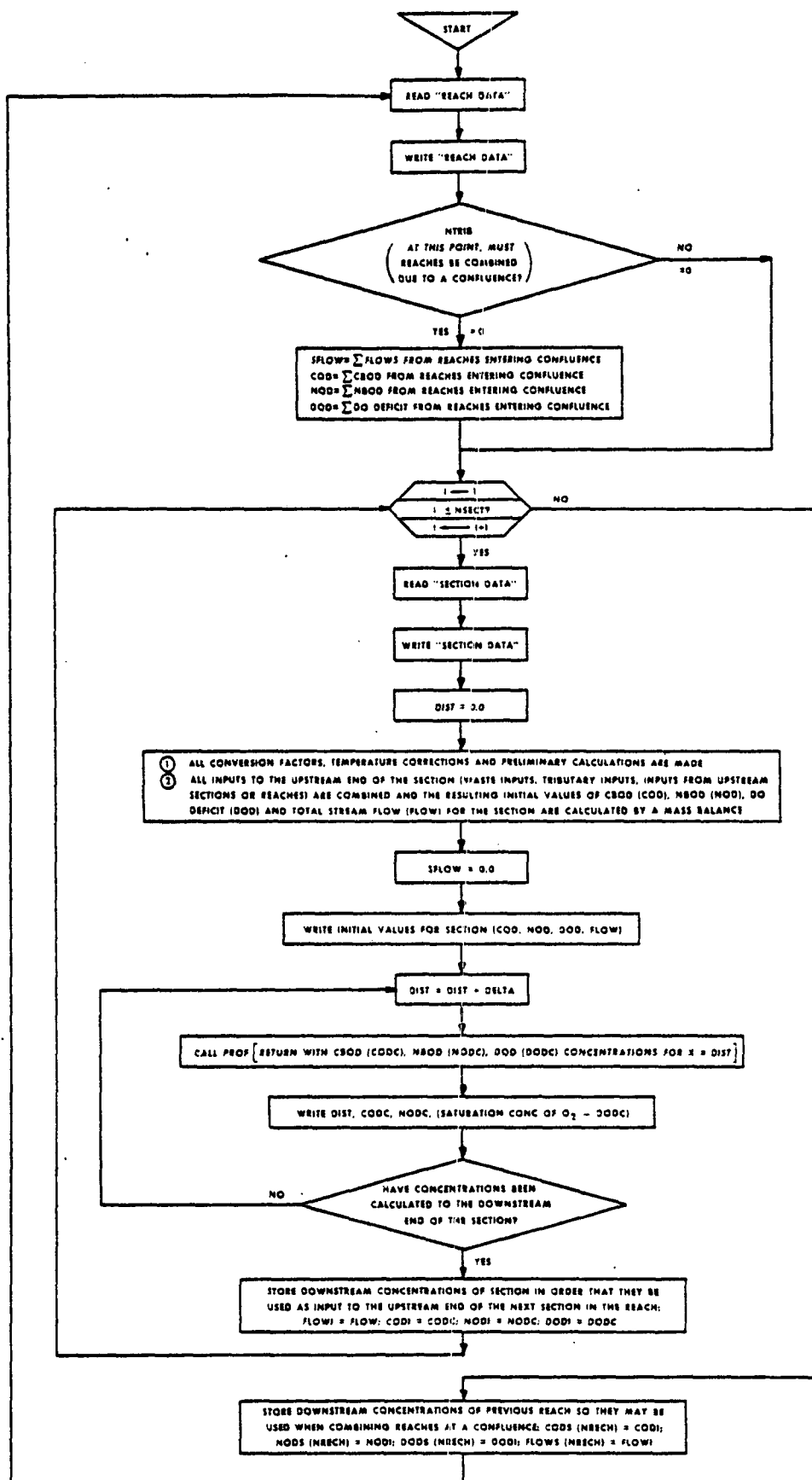
- (3a) point source* of DO deficit and initial value of DO deficit
- (3b) deficit due to point source* of CBOD
- (3c) deficit due to point source* of NBOD
- (3d) distributed source of CBOD deficit input with no significant addition to river flow
- (3e) distributed source of NBOD deficit input with no significant addition to river flow.
- (3f) deficit due to distributed net algal oxygen production

- (3h) distributed benthic demand effect

Definitions of the various terms in the equations can be found in the nomenclature (page 19). For a concise discussion of these equations and stream modelling in general see Thomann.²

* Point source in the equation refers to all input which occurs at the upstream end of the section to which the equation applies. This may include effluent point loads, minor tributary loads, and all input from the downstream ends of the sections directly upstream from the section in question. In other words, the total point source is the boundary condition at the upstream end of the section.

THE COMPUTER PROGRAM



FLOW CHART FOR SNSIM

Figure 2

The Computer Program

The program begins by reading and writing the name of the river (TITLE). Then the general data for the initial stream conditions upstream of the first section are read. These are the instream flow (FLOWI), the instream carbonaceous demand (CODI), instream nitrogenous demand (NODI), instream dissolved oxygen deficit (DODI), the increment size for a section output (DELTA), an integer (NDIST) representing the reach number of the starting milepoint, the number of sections in the reach (NSECT), the reach number (NRECH), the number of tributaries or reaches to be combined (NTRIB), the reach numbers (NT(I), I=1,2,3,4) which are to be combined, and the indicator (NREAR) which designates if the reaeration rate is to be input or computed. A control variable ICOR is also read, which indicates if the stream depth, flow and velocity are to be computed by exponential correlation equations in the form:

$$\text{FLOW}(\text{reach}) = \text{qcoef1} * \text{FLOW}(\text{gauge})^{\text{qcoef2}} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{DEPTH}(\text{section}) = \text{hcoef1} * \text{FLOW}(\text{reach})^{\text{hcoef2}} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$\text{VEL}(\text{section}) = \text{vcoef1} * \text{FLOW}(\text{reach})^{\text{vcoef2}} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

where:

FLOW(gauge) = stream flow at gauging station site (CFS)
FLOW(reach) = the average stream flow over the reach (CFS)
QCOEF1 and QCOEF2 = coefficients of correlation for the flow at a particular reach.
DEPTH(section) = correlated section depth (ft)
VEL(section) = correlated section velocity (ft/sec.)
hcoef1, hcoef2, vcoef1, vcoef2 = correlation coefficients for depth and velocity respectively.

The above correlation coefficients are available from the U.S. Geological Survey. The second option of the control variable ICOR indicates the stream depth, flow and velocity will be inputted directly.

SNSIM is capable of stream network simulation. Each reach must be assigned a reach integer (NRECH) between 1 and 10. At a confluence of two reaches, three reach numbers will be required—one for each of the 2 reaches before the confluence, and 1 to represent the reach after confluence. In this program, only the data for the combined effects will be required to continue computations for the stream network. It is only necessary to use the 3rd reach number for further computations, once the program has read in data for the confluence. The two reach numbers representing reaches before the confluence may be reassigned elsewhere in the stream network.

In Figure 1, Reach 1 is the uppermost reach, and includes all river sections from the source to the confluence with Reach 2. The data for Reach 3 represents the combined effects of 1 and 2, so that Reach numbers 1 and 2, may now be used to represent other reaches. In this diagram, consecutive reach numbers are used (up to 10) and at the confluence of Reaches 7 and 10 "1" is used again. At this point any of the other reach numbers (besides 7 and 10) could also have been used.

Having read the initial values, SNSIM now tests NTRIB. For a negative NTRIB the program ends. Usually NTRIB is the number of tributaries to be combined at a confluence and therefore SNSIM enters a do loop from 1 to NTRIB where the sum of the flow (SFLOW), and the COD, NOD, and DOD concentrations are computed by a mass balance. Then control will go to statement 9. At an upstream end of the system, NTRIB will be zero, and control will also go to statement 9. In either case at statement 9 the initial instream flow (FLOWI) is converted from cfs to cfd, and the total distance along a reach (TDIST) is initialized as zero or as the distance at which a previous reach terminated. SNSIM then enters a do loop from 1 to the number of sections in the reach (NSECT). The do loop begins by reading the section name (SNAME), section length (SLGTH), stream depth (DEPTH), stream velocity (VEL), waste or effluent flow at the head of the section (FLOWW), effluent COD (CODW), effluent NOD (NODW), effluent D.O. Deficit (DODW), tributary flow at the head of the section (FLOWT), the ratio of ultimate to 5-day BOD (FF), tributary COD (CODT), tributary NOD (NODT), tributary D.O. Deficit (DODT), water temperature (TEMP), carbonaceous BOD decay rate (KC), carbonaceous BOD deoxygenation rate (KD), nitrogenous BOD decay rate (KN), reaeration rate (KR)*, algal oxygen rate (ALGAL), benthic oxygen demand (BENTH), the carbonaceous (BANKC) and nitrogenous (BANKN) bank loads (agricultural and storm water runoff) and the altitude above sea level (ALT). The section distance is initialized as zero, and then the saturation constant³ (CS) is computed from:

$$C_s = 14.652 - 0.41022 (TEMP) + 0.007991 (TEMP)^2 - .000077774(TEMP)^3 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

where

TEMP = Temperature in °C

this is then adjusted for elevation by:⁴

$$C_s = C_s * (1. - .00000687 * ALT^{5.29}) \dots\dots\dots(4a)$$

where

ALT = altitude above sea level in feet

The stream velocity is then converted from ft/sec to ft/day. The tributary and effluent flows are converted to cfd. If the tributary flow is negative (water being taken out) then this amount of flow will be subtracted from the incoming flow. This negative tributary flow is used for flow uptakes such as the intake of a nuclear power plant.

Flow diversions from the system are handled by defining reaches with initial negative flows. In this case the diverted flow is subtracted from the previously adjoining reach. The COD, NOD and DO deficit of the diverted flow will also be that of the previously adjoining reach. For this diverted reach we can also define tributaries and waste flows as in the rest of the stream.

* SNSIM has the option of either directly inputting the reaeration rate or calculating it according to the following two functional relationships:

$$K_r = \frac{a \text{VEL}^b}{\text{DEPTH}^c} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Several investigators have proposed the coefficients for use in the above equation:

<u>INVESTIGATORS</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>
O'Connor and Dobbins (5) 1958	12.90	0.50	1.50
Churchill, et al., (7) 1962	11.573	0.969	1.673
Langbein and Durun, (8) 1967	7.60	.50	1.33
Owens and Gibbs. (9) 1969	21.65	0.67	1.85

It should be noted that this functional relationship may not be applicable to all streams. For instance, it was not designed for fast turbulent shallow streams. Therefore it is cautioned that users become familiar with the limitations of this relationship before assuming that it applies to the stream which is to be modelled. The second functional relationship defines the reaeration rate constant in terms of the rate of energy expenditure in a fresh water stream, and is given by Tsivoglou and Wallace (6) as:

$$K_r = c \frac{\Delta h}{t_f} \dots\dots\dots (5a)$$

where c is a constant of proportionality designated the "escape coefficient", Δh is the change in surface water elevation and t_f is the time of travel. This type of relationship is independent of the depth of the stream, and hence is very useful where the other functional relationships are limiting. The range of numerical values of the escape coefficient are very small. In a study of five rivers with a very wide variety of stream flows, BOD, temperature and K_r ; the range of individual c values was from .0374/ft to .0804/ft at 25° C⁽⁶⁾. As a third option, SNSIM offers the users this approach to compute the reaeration rate constant.

As well, the following temperature correction factors are applied.²

$$\begin{aligned} K_C &= K_C * 1.047^{(T-20.)} \\ K_N &= K_N * 1.08^{(T-20.)} \\ K_D &= K_D * 1.047^{(T-20.)} \\ BENTH &= BENTH * 1.065^{(T-20.)} \\ K_R &= K_R * 1.024^{(T-20.)} \end{aligned}$$

All section input data is output in a clearly labelled form.

The CODW and the NODW are then converted from lb/day to mg/l by a conversion factor:

$$\text{CODW(mg/l)} = \frac{\text{CODW(\#/day)}}{\text{FLOWW(cfd)}} * 454000 \text{mg/\#} * 3.531 \times 10^{-2} \text{ft}^3/\text{l} * \text{FF} \dots (6)$$

$$\text{CODW(mg/l)} = \frac{\text{CODW(\#/day)}}{\text{FLOWW(cfd)}} * 16026.5 \text{ mgft}^3/\text{\#l} * \text{FF} \dots (7)$$

$$\text{NODW(mg/l)} = \frac{\text{NODW(\#/day)}}{\text{FLOWW(cfd)}} * 16026.5 \text{ mgft}^3/\text{\#l} \dots (8)$$

The total flow for the section is computed as the sum of the instream (FLOWI), effluent (FLOWW), tributary (FLOWT), and stored flows (SFLOW). The initial COD, NOD, and DOD are computed by a mass balance, for example:

$$\text{COD} = \frac{(\text{CODI})(\text{FLOWI}) + (\text{CODW})(\text{FLOWW}) + (\text{CODT})(\text{FLOWT}) + (\text{COD})(\text{SFLOW})}{\text{FLOW}} \dots (9)$$

The carbonaceous and nitrogenous bank loads are then converted to compatible units as follows:

$$\text{BANKC(mg/l/day)} = \frac{\text{BANKC(\#/mile/day)} * \text{VEL(ft/day)}}{\text{FLOW(cfd)} * 28.32 \text{ l/ft}^3} * \frac{454000 \text{ mg/\#}}{5280 \text{ ft/mile}} \dots (10)$$

$$\text{BANKN(mg/l/day)} = \frac{\text{BANKN} * \text{VEL} * 454000}{28.32 * \text{FLOW} * 5280} \dots (11)$$

and the benthic demand is:

$$\text{BENTH(mg/l/day)} = \frac{\text{BENTH(gm/M}^2\text{/day)} * (1000 \text{ mg/gm})}{28.32 \text{ l/ft}^3 * \text{DEPTH(feet)} (3.281 \text{ ft})^2 / (\text{M})^2} \dots (12)$$

$$= \frac{\text{BENTH(gm/M}^2\text{/day)} * 3.28}{\text{DEPTH(feet)}} \dots (13)$$

For output purposes the flow (FLOWA) is converted to cfs including a correction factor for round-off errors.* The actual D.O. level is computed by subtracting the D.O. deficit from the saturation constant. A variable (DIS) is defined for output as equal to the total downstream distance (TDIST) + 0.005, a round-off correction.

* This round-off correction is only for computers (e.g. IMB 1130) which truncate when outputting.

The section number (I), name (SNAME), distance (DIS), COD, NOD, DO level (C), total flow (FLOWA) and total deficit (DOD), are printed. The section (DIST) and total (TDIST) distances are then incremented by DELTA, and the section distance (DIST) is tested against the section length.

If the section distance is greater than or equal to the section length, the total distance is redefined. This could happen if the distance was greater than the section length, so the difference between these two is subtracted from TDIST. DIST is then set equal to the section length, and DISTN is defined from DIST as the section distance in feet. PROF is then called.

Subroutine PROF

The CALL and SUBROUTINE statements for PROF are:

```
CALL PROF (CODC, COD, KC, NODC, NOD, KN, DODC, KR, DOD, DISTN, VEL,  
          ALGAL, BENTH, BANKN, BANKC, KD, A3, B3, C3, D3, E3, F3,  
          H3)
```

```
SUBROUTINE PROF (EL, ELO, DKC, EN, ENO, DKN, D, R, DO, X, U, ALG, B, WN,  
               WL, DKD, A3, B3, C3, D3, E3, F3, H3)
```

Equations (1), (2) and (3) are computed in PROF with (3) being computed by component and then added to get the total deficit, e.g. equation 3a would correspond to A3.* The components are computed separately to aid in verification.

Returning to SNSIM, the actual DO level is computed based on the calculated DO deficit and the saturation concentration, and all computed values are output in a clearly labeled form. The corresponding stream distance is computed and the stream distance covered by SNSIM is checked against the stream length. If these two variables are not equal, control returns to statement 1, and changes in DIST will be computed, along with a new COD, NOD, and D.O., until DIST = SLGTH. Then the total flow becomes the initial flow for the next section, and the same changes are also made for COD, NOD, and DOD. SNSIM continues until all sections in the reach have been read in.

The total flows, distance, and computed COD, NOD, and DOD at the end of the reach are stored by FLOWS, SDIST, CODS, NODS, and DODS, respectively. Initial data is now read in for the next reach, and the process continues until the system is completed.

* NOTE: See equation 3 and the nomenclature section for a precise definition of the components.

RESTRICTIONS

- 1) SNSIM is limited to combining a maximum of 4 tributaries at one confluence. This limit may be expanded to 9 by changing the dimension statement for NT. For more than 9 tributaries at one confluence, a change must be made in the stored variables as well.
- 2) The number of reaches that may be stored at one time is 10. This limit may be changed by expanding the dimensions of FLOWS, CODS, DODS, and NODS.
- 3) Dissolved oxygen deficit is calculated as a weighted average at a junction for input to the next downstream section. As a consequence, mass may not be conserved when there are significant temperature changes for adjacent reaches.

Additional Comments:

- When inputting an effluent waste source (CODW, NODW, DODW) the accompanying waste flow (FLOWW) must be input even when it is negligible.
- When there is no nitrification taking place in a reach, the NBOD removal rate constant K_n can not be set equal to zero; a negligible value should be used instead.
- If the user desires to compute the stream inflow, depth and velocity by correlation equations in any particular reach, the input values for these parameters may be left blank. The depth and velocity can be correlated to a directly inputted reach flow by letting the correlation coefficients of the gauge flow equal to one.
- Some users have commented that the deficit components shown in the output may be misleading.

The deficit components printed for a section are the components for that section alone and do not reflect the effect of upstream sections. At the end of a section the various components are combined in a mass balance with all other deficit sources at that point and input to the next section downstream as a boundary condition. Each individual component is set to zero and new components for the section are computed.

INPUT REQUIREMENTS AND DATA DESCRIPTION

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
<u>Card One:</u>			
1-80	TITLE	River Name	20A4
<u>Card Two:</u> "Reach Data"			
1	ICOR	CONTROL VARIABLE - ICOR=1 indicates that instream flow, Depth and velocity for each section within this reach will be computed by correlation equations (optional "section data card FIVE" will be read). ICOR=0: Instream flow, Depth & velocity will be inputted directly for each section within this reach	I1
2-10	FLOWI	Instream Flow (CFS)	F9.0
11-20	CODI	Instream COD (mg/l)	F10.0
21-30	NODI	Instream NOD (mg/l)	F10.0
31-40	DODI	Instream D.O. Deficit (mg/l)	F10.0
41-44	DELTA	Section Increment Size (miles)	F4.0
45-46	NDIST	Reach number of starting milepoint	I2
47-48	NSECT	No. of Sections in Reach	I2
49-50	NRECH	Reach Number	I2
51-52	NTRIB	No. of Reaches to Combine	I2
53-60	NT(1-4)	Reach Numbers to be Combined	4I2
61-62	NREAR	CONTROL VARIABLE: NREAR=1 indicates the reaeration rate constant will be input directly. NREAR=0 indicates that the reaeration rate constant will be computed by the functional relationship: $Ka = aVEL^b / DEPTH^c$	I2
63-68	ACOEf	Reaeration Parameter a	F6.3
69-74	BCOEf	Reaeration Parameter b	F6.3

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
75-80	CCOEF	Reaeration Parameter c NREAR = -1 indicates that the reaeration rate will be computed by the Tsivoglou and Wallace relationship $Ka = C \Delta H / t_f$	F6.3
63-68	ESCOEF	Escape Coefficient at 25°C (1/ft)	F6.3

Card Three: "Section Data"

1-4	SNAME	Section Name	A4
9-16	SLGTH	Section Length (miles)	F8.0
17-24	DEPTH	Stream Depth (ft)	F8.0
25-32	VEL	Stream Velocity (f/s)	F8.0
33-40	FLOWW	Waste Flow (MGD)	F8.0
41-48	CODW	Effluent COD (#/day)	F8.0
49-56	NODW	Effluent NOD (#/day)	F8.0
57-64	DODW	Effluent D.O. Deficit (mg/l)	F8.0
65-72	FLOWT	Minor tributary flow (cfs)	F8.0
73-80	FF*	Ratio of ultimate to five day BOD	F8.0

Card Four:

1-6	CODT	Concentration of CBOD in minor tributary (mg/l)	F6.0
7-12	NODT	Concentration of NBOD in minor tributary (mg/l)	F6.0
13-17	DODT	Concentration of D.O. deficit in minor tributary (mg/l)	F5.0
18-22	TEMP	Water temperature of section (°C)	F5.0
23-28	KC	CBOD removal rate (1/day)	F6.0

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
29-34	KD	Carbonaceous deoxygenation rate (1/day)	F6.0
35-40	KN	NBOD removal rate (1/day)	F6.0
41-46	KR	Reaeration rate (1/day) - optional (only if NREAR=1)	F6.0
47-52	DELHT**	Water surface elevation change (ft) - optional (only if NREAR* -1)	
53-57	ALGAL***	Algal oxygen rate (mg/l/day)	F5.0
58-62	BENTH	Benthic oxygen demand (gm/M ² /day)	F5.0
63-68	BANKC	Uniform CBOD load (#/Mi/day)	F6.0
69-74	BANKN	Uniform NBOD load (#/Mi/day)	F6.0
75-80	ALT	Altitude above sea level (feet)	F6.0

* if left blank, the program assumes a value of 1.0

** only required if using the Tsivoglou & Wallace relationship to
compute reaeration rate constant

*** this is equal to the oxygen production rate due to photosynthesis
minus the oxygen depletion rate due to respiration of algal.

Card Five: Optional - must be preceded by ICOR=1 in "Reach" data card

1-10	FLOWG	Gauge flow (CFS)	F10.0
11-15	QCEF1	Correlation coefficients for instream flow	F5.3
16-20	QCEF2	in the form:	F5.3
FLOW(reach) = QCEF1 * FLOWG ** QCEF2			
21-25	HCEF1	Correlation coefficients for section depth	F5.3
26-30	HCEF2	in the form:	F5.3
DEPTH = HCEF1 * FLOW (reach) ** HCEF2			
31-35	VCEF1	Correlation coefficients for stream veloc-	F5.3
36-40	VCEF2	ity in the form:	F5.3
VEL = VCEF1 * FLOW(reach) ** VCEF2			

Repeat cards 3 and 4 until NSECT sections have been included in the data deck.

For a new reach begin with card 2.

NOMENCLATURE

<u>VARIABLE NAME</u>		<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNITS*</u>
<u>Program</u>	<u>Other</u>		
ALT	ALT	Altitude above sea level	L
A3	Equation 3a	Deficit due to point source of DO deficit and initial value of DO deficit	M/L ³
ALG	ALGAL	Net algal oxygen production rate	M/L ³ /T
B3	Equation 3b	Deficit due to point source or initial value of CBOD	M/L ³
BANKC & WL	CBOD _d	Distributed source of CBOD (as input) (as converted)**	M/L/T M/L ³ /T
BANKN & WN	NBOD _d	Distributed source of NBOD (as input) (as converted)**	M/L/T M/L ³ /T
BENTH & B	Sb	Benthic oxygen demand (as input) (as converted)**	M/L ² /T M/L ³ /T
C3	Equation 3c	Deficit due to point source of NBOD	M/L ³
CODC & EL	CBOD	Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand	M/L ³
COD & ELO	CBOD _o	Point source of CBOD	M/L ³
CS	Cs	Saturation value of dissolved oxygen	M/L ³
CODW	CODW	Point source of CBOD due to a waste load	M/T
CODT	CODT	Point source of CBOD due to a minor tributary	M/L ³
CODI	CODI	Initial point source of CBOD at an upstream end of the system	M/L ³
D3	Equation 3d	Deficit due to distributed source of CBOD with no significant addition to river flow	M/L ³
D & DDC	D	Dissolved oxygen deficit	M/L ³
DELHT	Equation 5a	Change in water surface elevation	L
DEPTH	DEPTH	Depth of stream	L

*M: mass, L: length, T: time
 ** : see page 9

<u>VARIABLE NAME</u>		<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNITS*</u>
<u>Program</u>	<u>Other</u>		
DIST & DISTN X	X	Distance from an initial point at which calculations are to be made	L
DODW	DODW	Amount of deficit from a point waste source	M/L ³
DODT	DODT	Concentration of deficit in a point source minor tributary	M/L ³
DODI	DODI	Initial point source of deficit at the upstream end of the system	M/L ³
DOD & DO	D _o	Point sources of deficit	M/L ³
ESCOE	Equation 5a	Escape coefficient	1/L
E3	Equation 3e	Deficit due to distributed source of NBOD with no significant addition to river flow	M/L ³
FF	FF	Ratio of ultimate to 5-day BOD	
FLOW	FLOW	Total flow	L ³ /T
FLOWG	Equation 1	Reference gauge flow	L ³ /T
FLOWI	FLOWI	Initial flow at the head end of the system	L ³ /T
FLOWT	FLOWT	Flow of a minor tributary	L ³ /T
FLOWW	FLOWW	Flow of a waste source	L ³ /T
F3	Equation 3f	Deficit due to distributed net algal oxygen production	M/L ³
H3	Equation 3h	Distributed benthic demand effect	M/L ³
KC & DKC	K _r	CBOD removal rate	1/T
KD & DKD	K _d	Deoxygenation rate (caused by CBOD)	1/T
KN & DKN	K _n	NBOD removal rate - deoxygenation rate (NBOD)	1/T
KR & R	K _a	Reaeration rate	1/T

<u>VARIABLE NAME</u>		<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNITS*</u>
<u>Program</u>	<u>Other</u>		
NODC & EN	NBOD	Nitrogenous Biochemical Oxygen Demand	M/L ³
NOD & ENO	NBOD _o	Point source of NBOD	M/L ³
NODW	NODW	Point source of NBOD due to waste load	M/T
NODT	NODT	Point source of NBOD from a minor tributary	M/L ³
NODI	NODI	Point source of NBOD from an initial source at the upstream end of the system	M/L ³
TEMP	TEMP	Temperature	°C
VEL	VEL	Velocity of stream	L/T

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7. Churchill, M.A., Elmore H.L. and Buckingham "The Prediction of Stream Reaeration Rates", Jour. San. Eng. Div., A.S.C.E., vol 88, 1962.
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9. Owens, M., Edwards R.W. and Gibbs J.W., "Some Reaeration Studies in Streams "An Inter. Jour. of Air and Water Pollution, Vol 8, 1964 p 469.

APPENDIX A

(listing of source deck)

The following listing of the source program was written in FORTRAN IV for use on the IBM 370/155 computer using a fortran G compiler.

To modify it so that it can be run on another computer (e.g. the IBM 1130) statements SNSIM055 and SNSIM056 which designate the input and output devices may have to be changed.

As well, if a computer is used which truncates its output *(as opposed to round-off which is employed by the IBM 370) the following changes should be made:

Make the following modifications:

REAL NODI,NODW,NODT,NOD,NODC,KC,KN,KR,NODS(10),KD,NXD,NXDC	SNSIM010
FLOWA=FLOW/86400.+0.005	SNSIM129
14 DIS=TDIST+0.005	SNSIM149

Remove SNSIM136 and replace it with the following cards:

```
CXD=COD+0.005
NXD=NOD+0.005
DXD=DOD+0.005
S=C+0.005
WRITE(NX,106) I, SNAME, DIS, CXD, NXD, S, FLOWA, DXD
```

Remove SNSIM150 and replace it with the following cards:

```
S=C+0.005
AX=A3+0.005
BX=B3+0.005
CX=C3+0.005
DX=D3+0.005
EX=E3+0.005
HX=H3+0.005
CXDC=CODC+0.005
NXDC=NODC+0.005
DXDC=DODC+0.005
WRITE(NX,105) DIS, CXDC, NXDC, S, AX, BX, CX, DX, EX, F3, HX, DXDC
```

Modify 7th card after SNSIM089 to read:

```
FLOWA=FLOWI+.005
```

*e.g. IBM 1130

APPENDIX A

```

C*****SNSIM000
C                                     SNSIM001
C   THIS LISTING OF SNSIM HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS SNSIM1 AND IS       SNSIM002
C   COMPATIBLE WITH THE IBM 370/155                                SNSIM003
C                                     SNSIM004
C                                     *SNSIM005
C   PROGRAM SNSIM IS A ONE-DIMENSIONAL, STEADY-STATE, STRAIGHT-RUN *SNSIM006
C   STREAM NETWORK SIMULATION MODEL.                                *SNSIM007
C                                     *SNSIM008
C*****SNSIM009
C   REAL NODI,NODW,NODT,NOD,NODC,KC,KN,KR,NODS(10),KD               SNSIM010
C   DIMENSION TITLE(20),FLOWS(10),CODS(10),DODS(10),NT(4),SDIST(10) SNSIM011
33  FORMAT(/,' INPUT FOR SECTION ',A4,/,', SLGTH =',F8.3,          SNSIM012
C   1' MILES', 5X,'DEPTH=',F8.3,' FEET',10X,'VEL=',F8.3,1X,       SNSIM013
C   2'FPS'/' FLOWW=',F8.3,' MGD', 8X,'CODW=',F12.3,1X             SNSIM014
C   3'LBS/DAY', 4X,'NODW=',F12.3,' LBS/DAY', 4X,'DODW=',F8.3,1X, SNSIM015
C   4'MG/L'/' FLOWT=',F8.3,' CFS', 8X,'COTD=',F8.3,' MG/L',11X,   SNSIM016
C   1'NODT=',F8.3,' MG/L',11X,'DODT=',F8.3,' MG/L')              SNSIM017
34  FORMAT(' ALGAL=', F8.3,'MG/L/DAY ',23X                        SNSIM018
C   1,6X,'BANKC=',F8.3,' LBS/MI/DAY',4X,'BANKN=',F8.3,' LBS/MI/DAY'/' SNSIM019
C   1 FF=',F6.3,17X,'ALT=',F8.2,' FEET'/'*****SNSIM020
C   1*****SNSIM021
C   6*****/' REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP =SNSIM022
C   2 20 C)') SNSIM023
35  FORMAT(' KC=',F8.3,' /DAY',10X, SNSIM024
C   3 'KD=',F8.3,' /DAY',13X, SNSIM025
C   3 'KN=',F8.3,' /DAY',13X, SNSIM026
C   3 'KR=',F8.5,' /DAY'/' BENTH=',F7.4,' GM/M **2/DAY') SNSIM027
36  FORMAT(/,' REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = ',F5.1,' C)',/ SNSIM028
C   4 ' KC=',F8.3,' /DAY',10X, SNSIM029
C   3 'KD=',F8.3,' /DAY',13X, SNSIM030
C   3 'KN=',F8.3,' /DAY',13X, SNSIM031
C   3 'KR=',F8.5,' /DAY'/' BENTH=',F7.4,' GM/M **2/DAY') SNSIM032
37  FORMAT(' *****SNSIM033
C   1*****/' ) SNSIM034
100 FORMAT(20A4) SNSIM035
101 FORMAT('1',26X,20A4//) SNSIM036
102 FORMAT(I1, F9.0,3F10.0,F4.0,9I2,3F6.0) FEB 75
103 FORMAT(A4,4X,9F8.0/2F6.0,2F5.0,5F6.0,2F5.0,3F6.0) FEB 75
104 FORMAT(2X,'SECTION SECTION DISTANCE CBOD NBOD DO FLSNSIM039
C   10W DEFICIT COMPONENTS TOTAL' SNSIM040
C   2/3X,'NUMBER NAME DOWNSTREAM',36X,'A3 B3 C3 D3 E3 SNSIM041
C   2 F3 H3 DEFICIT') SNSIM042
105 FORMAT(15X,F10.2,3X,3F8.2,8X, SNSIM043
C   27F6.2,F9.2) SNSIM044
106 FORMAT(/, 16,6X,A4, F9.2,3X,4F8.2,41X,F10.2) SNSIM045
107 FORMAT(//,' INPUT FOR REACH ',I2,//,' FLOWI =',F10.2,' CFS SNSIM046
C   1 CODI =',F10.2,' MG/L'/' NODI =',F10.2,' MG/L 'SNSIM047
C   2,7X,'DODI =',F10.2,' MG/L'/' DELTA =',F10.2,' MILES FEB 75
C   3 NOIST =',I5,/, ' NSECT =',I5,25X,'NTRIB =',I2,/ SNSIM049
C   4' NT(1)=' ,I2,' NT(2)=' ,I2,' NT(3)=' ,I2,' NT(4)=' ,I2 SNSIM050
C   5,' NREAR = ',I2,5X,'ICOR= ',I2,//) MAR 75
108 FORMAT(F10.0,6F5.3) FEB 75
109 FORMAT(//,' INPUT FOR REACH ',I2//3X,'CQDI =',F10.2,' MG/L',12X, FEB 75

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APPENDIX A

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1'NODI =',F10.2,' MG/L',4X,'DODI =',F10.2,' MG/L'/' DELTA =', FEB 75
2 F10.2,' MILES',10X,'NDIST =',I5,'/' NSECT =',I5,21X, FEB 75
3 'NTRIB =',I2,'/,3X,'NT(1) =',I2,' NT(2) =',I2,' NT(3) =',I2,3X, FEB 75
4'NT(4) =',I2,2X, 'NREAR = ',I2,5X,'ICOR =',I2) FEB 75
110 FORMAT(3X,'FLOWI =',F10.2,' CFS',//) FEB 75
111 FORMAT(3X,'FLOWG =',F8.2,' CFS',7X,'QCEF1 =',F6.3,16X, FEB 75
1'QCEF2 =',F6.3,'/',' HCEF1 =',F6.3,13X,'HCEF2 =',F6.3,16X'VCEF1 =',FEB 75
2F6.3,17X,'VCEF2 =',F6.3) FEB 75
112 FORMAT(10X,A4,' SECTION HAS ZERO REAERATION COEFFICIENT') DEC 74
113 FORMAT(' ALGAL =', F8.3,' MG/L/DAY BANKC =',F8.3, FEB 75
1' LBS/MI/DAY',4X,'BANKN =',F8.3, ' LBS/MI/DAY',4X,'ALT =',F8.2,1X, FEB 75
1'FEET' FEB 75
2/,' FF =',F6.3,17X,'ESCAPE COEF =',F7.4,' /FT', 6X,'DELTA HT =', FEB 75
3F7.2,' FEET'//) FEB 75
114 FORMAT(' ALGAL =', F8.3,' MG/L/DAY BANKC =',F8.3, FEB 75
1' LBS/MI/DAY',4X,'BANKN =',F8.3, ' LBS/MI/DAY',4X,'ALT =',F8.2,1X, FEB 75
1'FEET' FEB 75
2/,' FF =',F6.3,17X,'ACOE =',F7.3,16X,'BCOE =',F7.3,16X,'CCOE =', FEB 75
3 F7.3,//) FEB 75
134 FORMAT(' *****FEB 75
1*****'/' , FEB 75
2' REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)') FEB 75
902 FORMAT('1') SNSIM052
DO 51 I=1,10 SNSIM053
51 SDIST(I)=0.0 SNSIM054
MX=5 SNSIM055
NX=6 SNSIM056
SFLOW=0.0 SNSIM057
COD=0.0 SNSIM058
NOD=0.0 SNSIM059
DIS=0. SNSIM060
DOD=0.0 SNSIM061
READ(MX,100)TITLE SNSIM062
WRITE(NX,101)TITLE SNSIM063
12 READ(MX,102)ICOR,FLOWI,CODI,NODI,DODI,DELTA,NDIST,NSECT,NRECH, FEB 75
INTRIB,NT,NREAR,ACOE,BCOE,CCOE FEB 75
IF(NSECT)28,11,28 SNSIM064
28 IF(ICOR)915,915,913 FEB 75
913 WRITE(NX,109)NRECH,CODI,NODI,DODI,DELTA,NDIST,NSECT,NTRIB,NT, FEB 75
1NREAR,ICOR FEB 75
GO TO 917 FEB 75
915 WRITE(NX,107)NRECH,FLOWI,CODI,NODI,DODI,DELTA,NDIST,NSECT,NTRIB,NTFEB 75
1,NREAR,ICOR MAR 75
917 IF(NTRIB)11,9,8 FEB 75
8 DO 10 I=1,NTRIB SNSIM070
J=NT(I) SNSIM071
SFLOW=SFLOW+FLOWS(J) SNSIM072
COD=COD+FLOWS(J)*CODS(J) SNSIM073
NOD=NOD+FLOWS(J)*NODS(J) SNSIM074
10 DOD=DOD+FLOWS(J)*DODS(J) SNSIM075
COD=COD/SFLOW SNSIM076
NOD=NOD/SFLOW SNSIM077
DOD=DOD/SFLOW SNSIM078
9 FLOWI=FLOWI*86400. SNSIM079

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IF(NDIST)11,16,15	SNSIM080
15 TDIST=SDIST(NDIST)	SNSIM081
GO TO 17	SNSIM082
16 TDIST=0.0	SNSIM083
17 DO 5 I=1,NSECT	SNSIM084
READ(MX,103)SNAME,SLGTH,DEPTH,VEL,FLOWW,CODW,NODW,DODW,FLOWT,FF,	SNSIM085
1CODT,NODT,DODT,TEMP,KC,KD,KN,KR,DELHT,ALGAL,BENTH,BANKC,BANKN,ALT	FEB 75
IF(FF)11,210,211	SNSIM087
210 FF=1.	SNSIM088
211 DIST=0.0	SNSIM089
IF(ICOR)910,910,911	FEB 75
911 READ(MX,108)FLOWG,QCEF1,QCEF2,HCEF1,HCEF2,VCEF1,VCEF2	FEB 75
FLOWI=QCEF1*FLOWG**QCEF2	FEB 75
FLOW=FLOWI+FLOWT+FLOWW*1.54723	FEB 75
DEPTH=HCEF1*FLOW**HCEF2	FEB 75
VEL=VCEF1*FLOW**VCEF2	FEB 75
FLOWA=FLOWI	MAR 75
FLOWI=FLOWI*86400.	MAR 75
IF(NTRI8)11,910,920	FEB 75
920 CODI=COD	FEB 75
DODI=DOD	FEB 75
NODI=NOD	FEB 75
SFLOW=0.0	FEB 75
910 WRITE(NX,33)SNAME,SLGTH,DEPTH,VEL,FLOWW,CODW,NODW,DODW,FLOWT,	FEB 75
1CODT,NODT,DODT	SNSIM091
IF(ICOR)914,914,916	FEB 75
916 WRITE(NX,110)FLOWA	MAR 75
WRITE(NX,111)FLOWG,QCEF1,QCEF2,HCEF1,HCEF2,VCEF1,VCEF2	FEB 75
914 IF(NREAR)918,919,921	FEB 75
918 ESCOE=ACOE	FEB 75
WRITE(NX,113)ALGAL,BANKC,BANKN,ALT,FF,ESCOE,DELHT	FEB 75
WRITE(NX,134)	FEB 75
GO TO 922	FEB 75
919 WRITE(NX,114)ALGAL,BANKC,BANKN,ALT,FF,ACOE,BCOE,CCOE	FEB 75
WRITE(NX,134)	FEB 75
GO TO 922	FEB 75
921 WRITE(NX,34)ALGAL,BANKC,BANKN,FF,ALT	FEB 75
922 IF(NREAR)912,201,203	FEB 75
912 KR=ESCOE*DELHT/(SLGTH/(VEL*16.36364))*0.8882	FEB 75
GO TO 233	FEB 75
203 IF(KR)233,91,233	DEC 74
91 WRITE(NX,112)SNAME	DEC 74
CALL EXIT	DEC 74
201 KR=ACOE*VEL**BCOE/DEPTH**CCOE	FEB 75
233 WRITE(NX,35)KC,KD,KN,KR,BENTH	DEC 73
KR=KR*1.024**((TEMP-20.))	OCT 74
KN=KN*1.08**((TEMP-20.))	SNSIM096
KC=KC*1.047**((TEMP-20.))	SNSIM097
KD=KD*1.047**((TEMP-20.))	SNSIM098
BENTH=BENTH*1.065**((TEMP-20.))	SNSIM099
CS=14.652-0.41022*TEMP+0.0079910*TEMP**2.-.000077774*TEMP**3.	SNSIM100
CS=CS*(1.-(6.87/10.**6.)*ALT)**5.29	SNSIM101
WRITE(NX,36)TEMP,KC,KD,KN,KR,BENTH	DEC 74
WRITE(NX,37)	SNSIM105

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WRITE(NX,104)	SNSIM106
VEL=VEL*86400.	SNSIM107
FLOWT=FLOWT*86400.	SNSIM108
FLOWW=FLOWW*133056.	SNSIM109
IF(FLOWT)6,19,19	SNSIM110
6 IF(NSECT-1)26,25,26	SNSIM111
25 CODT=COD	SNSIM112
NODT=NOD	SNSIM113
DODT=DOD	SNSIM114
GO TO 19	SNSIM115
26 CODT=CODI	SNSIM116
NODT=NODI	SNSIM117
DODT=DODI	SNSIM118
19 IF(FLOWW)7,18,7	SNSIM119
7 CODW=16026.5*CODW/FLOWW*FF	SNSIM120
NODW=16026.5*NODW/FLOWW	SNSIM121
18 IF(FLOWI)907,908,908	DEC 74
907 J=NT(1)	DEC 74
FLOW(S(J))=FLOW(S(J))+FLOWI	DEC 74
FLOWI=-FLOWI	DEC 74
CODI=COD	DEC 74
NODI=NOD	DEC 74
DODI=DOD	DEC 74
SFLOW=0.0	DEC 74
908 FLOW=FLOWI+FLOWW+FLOWT+SFLOW	DEC 74
COD=(CODI*FLOWI+CODW*FLOWW+CODT*FLOWT+COD*SFLOW)/FLOW	SNSIM123
NOD=(NODI*FLOWI+NODW*FLOWW+NODT*FLOWT+NOD*SFLOW)/FLOW	SNSIM124
DOD=(DODI*FLOWI+DODW*FLOWW+DODT*FLOWT+DOD*SFLOW)/FLOW	SNSIM125
BANKC=(454000.*BANKC*VEL)/(28.32*FLOW*5280.)	SNSIM126
BANKN=(454000.*BANKN*VEL)/(28.32*FLOW*5280.)	SNSIM127
BENTH=3.28*BENTH/DEPTH	SNSIM128
FLOWA=FLOW/86400.	SNSIM129
SFLOW=0.0	SNSIM130
C=CS-DOD	SNSIM131
IF(C)23,24,24	SNSIM132
23 C=0.0	SNSIM133
DOD=CS	SNSIM134
24 DIS=TDIST	SNSIM135
WRITE(NX,106)I,SNAME,DIS,COD,NOD,C,FLOWA,DOD	SNSIM136
DIS=TDIST+DELTA	SNSIM137
1 DIST=DIS+DELTA	SNSIM138
TDIST=TDIST+DELTA	SNSIM139
IF(DIST-SLGTH)3,2,2	SNSIM140
2 TDIST=TDIST-(DIST-SLGTH)	SNSIM141
DIST=SLGTH	SNSIM142
3 DISTN=DIST*5280.	SNSIM143
CALL PROF(CODC,COD,KC,NODC,NOD,KN,DODC,KR,DOD,DISTN,VEL,ALGAL,	SNSIM144
1BENTH,BANKN,BANKC,KD,A3,B3,C3,D3,E3,F3,H3)	SNSIM145
C=CS-DODC	SNSIM146
IF(C)13,14,14	SNSIM147
13 C=0.0	SNSIM148
14 DIS=TDIST	SNSIM149
WRITE(NX,105)DIS,CODC,NODC,C,A3,B3,C3,D3,E3,F3,H3,DODC	SNSIM150
IF(DIST-SLGTH)1,4,1	SNSIM151

APPENDIX A

4 FLOWI=FLOW	SNSIM152
CODI=CODC	SNSIM153
NODI=NODC	SNSIM154
DODI=DODC	SNSIM155
5 CONTINUE	SNSIM156
FLOWS(NRECH)=FLOWI	SNSIM157
CODS(NRECH)=CODI	SNSIM158
NODS(NRECH)=NODI	SNSIM159
DODS(NRECH)=DODI	SNSIM160
SDIST(NRECH)=TDIST	SNSIM161
WRITE(NX,902)	SNSIM162
GO TO 12	SNSIM163
11 STOP	SNSIM164
END	SNSIM165
SUBROUTINE PROF(EL,ELO,DKC,EN,ENO,DKN,D,R,DO,X,U,ALG,B,WN,WL,	PROF 000
1DKD,A3,B3,C3,D3,E3,F3,H3)	PROF 001
EN= (ENO*(EXP(-DKN*X/U)))+(WN/DKN)*(1-EXP(-DKN*X/U))	PROF 002
EL= (ELO*(EXP(-DKC*X/U)))+(WL/DKC*(1-EXP(-DKC*X/U)))	PROF 003
A3= DO* EXP(-R/U*X)	PROF 004
B3= (DKD/(R-DKC))* (EXP(- DKC/U*X) -EXP(-R/U*X)) *ELO	PROF 005
C3= (DKN/(R-DKN))* (EXP(- DKN/U*X) -EXP(-R/U*X)) *ENO	PROF 006
D3=DKD/(R*DKC)*(1.-EXP(-R/U*X))*WL -DKD/ ((R-DKC)*DKC)*(EXP(PROF 007
1-DKC/U*X) -EXP(-R/U*X))*WL	PROF 008
E3=1. / R * (1.-EXP(-R/U*X))*WN -1. / (R-DKN)* (EXP(PROF 009
1-DKN/U*X) -EXP(-R/U*X))*WN	PROF 010
F3= -(1.-EXP(-R/U*X))*ALG/R	PROF 011
H3= (1.-EXP(-R/U*X))*B/R	PROF 012
D=A3+B3+C3+D3+E3+F3+H3	PROF 013
RETURN	PROF 014
END	PROF 015

/*

APPENDIX B

(example problem)

The Anduin is a fictitious river system that can be modelled using SNSIM. As shown in figure B-1, it consists of a main stream which is fed by several tributaries. In figure B-2, a schematic of the system illustrates a segmentation scheme which could be used for this application. Each segment is given an acronym and each reach is given a number to identify it. For instance, reach 5 consists of segments LORI and MDAN. The physical, hydrologic and biological parameters which describe these sections are tabulated in Table B-1.

Various types of oxygen demanding loads are exerted along the Anduin System, including point waste loads from municipalities and industries, benthic loads due to sludge deposits, effects due to algal blooms in the lower reaches and initial background and runoff loadings due to agriculture in the headwaters. These loads are summarized in table B-2.

Finally, the data is punched onto computer cards as described on page 13 and as shown in figure B-3 and SNSIM is run. The resulting output is attached.

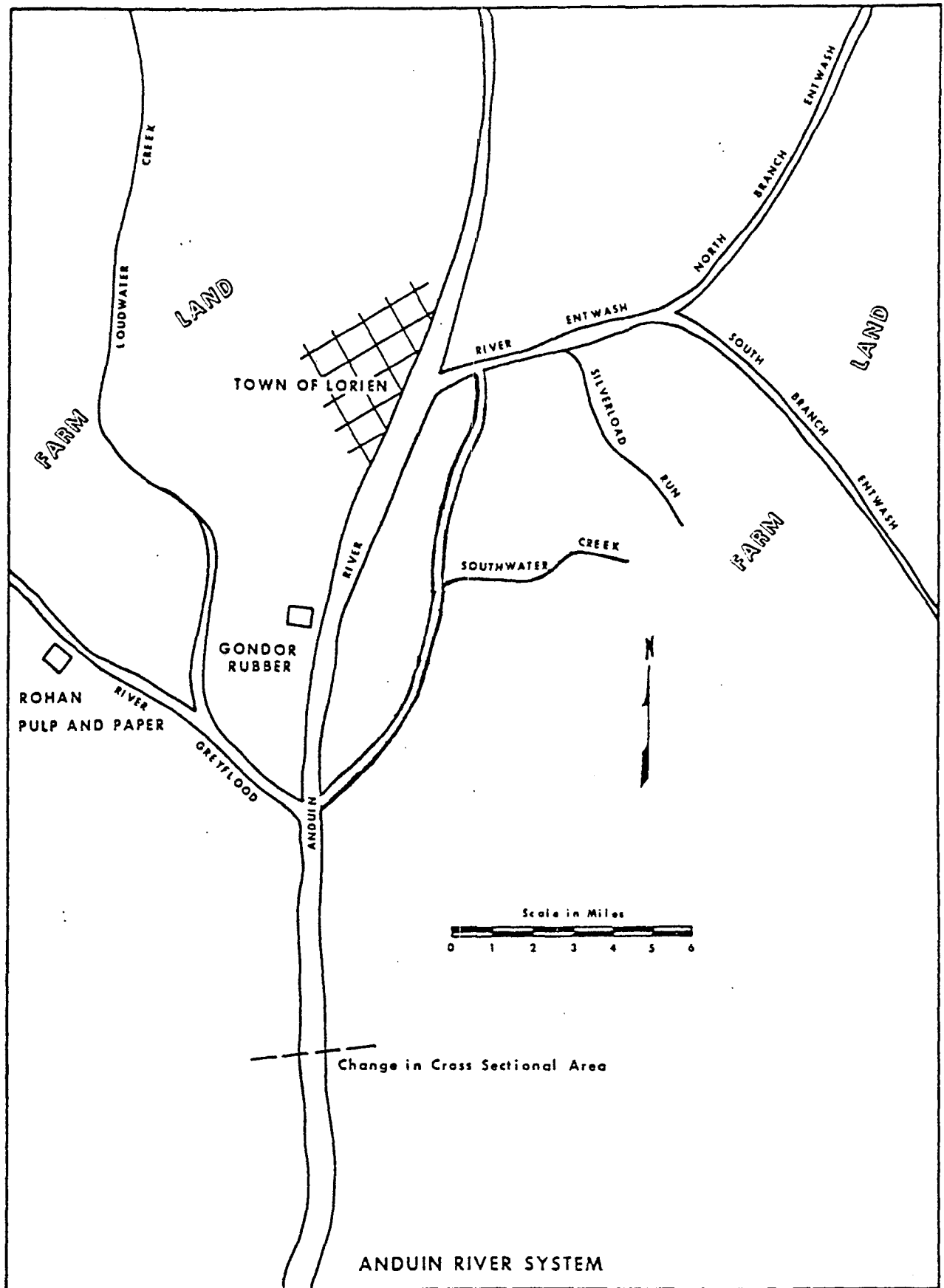


Figure B-1

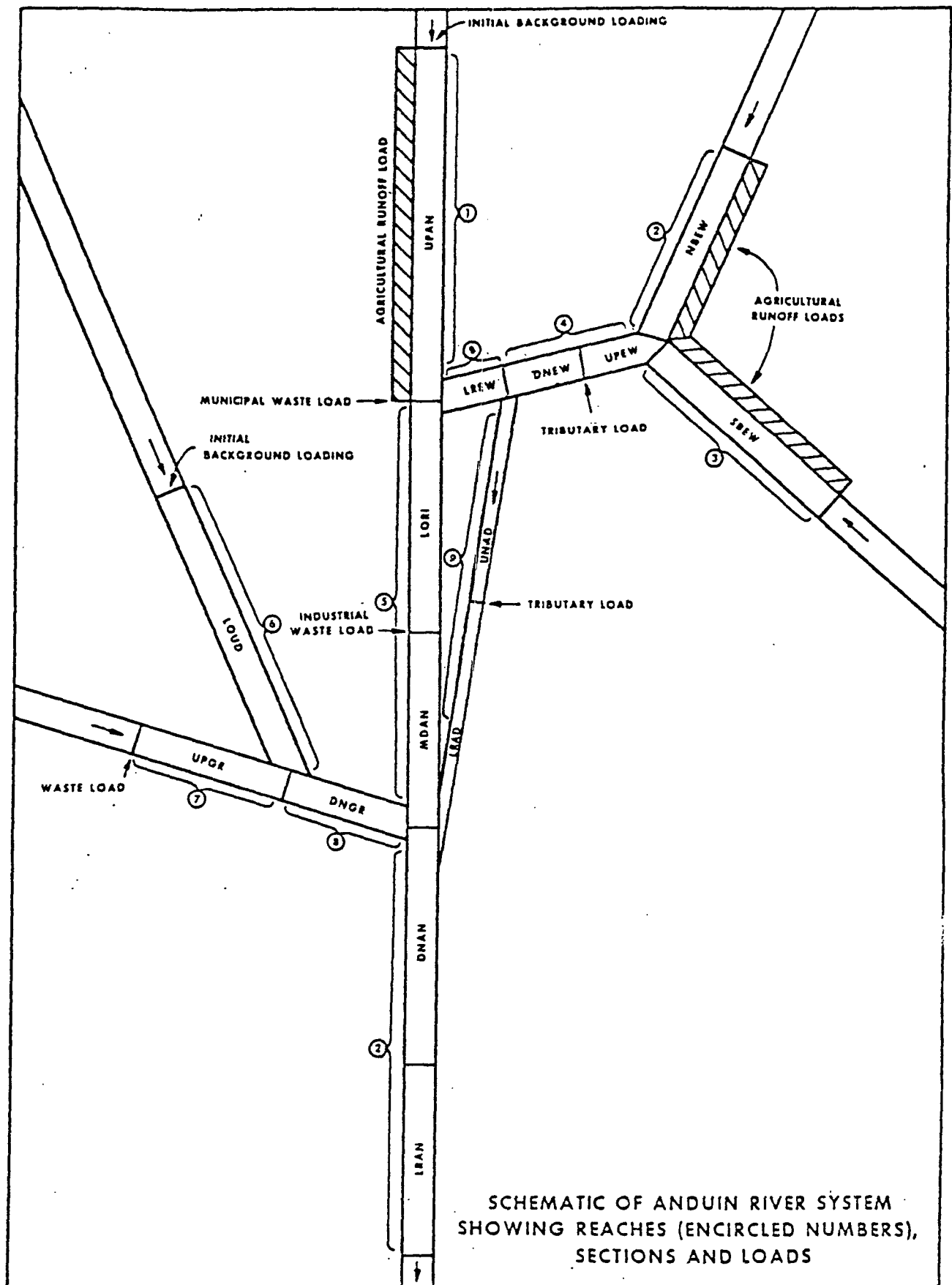


Figure B-2

REACH	SECTION	SLGTH (MILES)	DEPTH (FEET)	VEL (FPS)	TEMP °C	FLOWI (CFS)	FLOWT (CFS)	KC (1/DAY)	KD (1/DAY)	KN (1/DAY)
1	UPAN	9	10	.6	20	100		.3	.3	.1
2	NBEW	5	5	1.2	18	30		.3	.3	.1
3	SBEW	6	5	1.1	18	30		.3	.3	.1
4	UPEW	3	8	1.0	19			.3	.3	.1
	DNEW	3	8	1.0	19		2	.3	.3	.1
9	UNAD	8	7.1	1.5	19	-20		.3	.25	.10
	LRAD	11	7.3	1.1	19		3.	.3	.26	.10
8	LREW	4	8.3	1.4	18.2			.3	.28	.12
5	LORI	6	15	.5	20			.3	.2	.1
	MDAN	5	15	.5	21			.3	.3	.1
6	LOUD	8	1	1.0	18	10		.3	.3	.1
7	UPGR	4	8	.9	18	22		.3	.3	.1
8	DNGR	3	10	.8	19			.3	.3	.1
2	DNAN	6	20.	.4	20			.3	.3	.1
	LRAN	20	20.	.2	21			.3	.3	.1

TABLE B-1 SECTION PARAMETERS

REACH	SECTION	CODI	NODI	DODI	FLOWW	CODW	NODW	DODW	CODT	NODT	DODT	ALGAL	BENTH	BANKC	BANKN
1	UPAN	1.	1.	1.0										100.	100.
2	NBEW													100.	100.
3	SBEW													100.	100.
4	UPEW														
	NDEW								5.	5.	5.				
9	UNAD								4.5	3.	5.0				
	LRAD														
8	LREW														
5	LORI				1.	5000.	5000.	7.					3.9		
	MDAN				1.	100.	0.	0.							
6	LOUD	2.	2.	.5											
7	UPGR				2.	1000.	0.	0.							
8	DNGR														
2	DNAN											.45			
	LRAN											.9			

TABLE B-2: SUMMARY OF LOADS*

*For units see input description

ANDUIN RIVER BASIN																
0	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	12.900	0.500	1.500
UPAN		9.0	10.00	0.60	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
0	0.0	0.0	0.0020.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00100.00	100.00		0.0		
0	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	-1	.053	
NBEW		5.0	5.00	1.20	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
0	0.0	0.0	0.0018.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	9.7	0	0.00	0.00100.00	100.00		0.0		
0	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	12.900	0.500
SBEW		6.0	5.00	1.10	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
0	0.0	0.0	0.0018.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00100.00	100.00		0.0		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	0	2	4	2	2	3	0	0	12.900	0.500
UPEW		3.0	8.00	1.00	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
0	0.0	0.0	0.0019.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
DNEW		3.0	8.00	1.00	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.000	
0	5.0	5.0	5.0019.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
0	-20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	0	2	9	1	4	0	0	0	1	
UNAD		8.0	7.10	1.50	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.047		
0	0.0	0.0	0.0019.00	0.300	0.250	0.100	0.150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0		
LRAD		11.0	7.30	1.10	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	3.00	1.047			
0	4.5	3.0	5.0024.00	0.300	0.260	0.100	0.150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	0	1	8	1	4	0	0	0	12.900	0.500
LREW		4.0	8.30	1.40	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000		
0	0.0	0.0	0.0018.20	0.300	0.280	0.120	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0	1	2	5	2	1	4	0	0	12.900	0.500
LORI		6.0	15.00	0.50	1.00	5000.0	5000.0	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0020.00	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	3.9	0.00	0.00	0.0			
MDAN		5.0	15.00	0.50	1.00	100.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000				
0	0.0	0.0	0.0021.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0			
0	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	12.900	0.500	1.500
LOUD		8.0	1.00	1.00	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.000			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0018.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0			
0	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	12.900	0.500	1.500
UPGR		4.0	8.00	0.90	2.00	1000.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0018.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0			
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0	7	1	8	2	7	6	0	0	12.900	0.500
DNGR		3.0	10.00	0.80	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.000			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0019.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0			
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0	5	2	2	2	5	8	0	0	12.900	0.500
DNAN		6.0	20.00	0.40	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.000			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0020.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.050	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0			
LRAN		20.0	20.00	0.20	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00	0.00	0.000			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0021.00	0.300	0.300	0.100	0.100	0.00	.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0			

Figure B-3: Input deck for example problem

ANOQUIN RIVER BASIN

INPUT FOR REACH 1

FLOWI = 100.00 CFS CODI = 1.00 MG/L
 NODI = 1.00 MG/L DODI = 1.00 MG/L
 DELTA = 2.00 MILES NDIST = 1
 NSECT = 1 NTRTB = 0
 NT(1)= 0 NT(2)= 0 NT(3)= 0 NT(4)= 0 NREAR = 0 ICOR= 0

INPUT FOR SECTION UPAN

SLGTH = 9.000 MILES DEPTH= 10.000 FEET VEL= 0.600 FPS
 FLOWW= 0.0 MGD CODW= 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW= 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW= 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT= 0.0 CFS CODT= 0.0 MG/L NODT= 0.0 MG/L DODT= 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL= 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC= 100.000 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN= 100.000 LBS/MI/DAY ALT= 0.0 FEET
 FF= 1.000 ACOEF= 12.900 BCOEF= 0.500 CCOEF= 1.500

REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC= 0.300 /DAY KD= 0.300 /DAY KN= 0.100 /DAY KR= 0.31598 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 20.0 C)

KC= 0.300 /DAY KD= 0.300 /DAY KN= 0.100 /DAY KR= 0.31598 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CBOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS							TOTAL DEFICIT	
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	H3		
1	UPAN	0.0	1.00	1.00	8.02	100.00									1.00
		2.00	1.30	1.35	7.99		0.94	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.0	0.0	1.03	
		4.00	1.58	1.69	7.94		0.88	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.0	0.0	1.08	
		6.00	1.85	2.02	7.87		0.82	0.15	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.0	0.0	1.15	
		8.00	2.10	2.35	7.78		0.77	0.19	0.07	0.15	0.05	0.0	0.0	1.24	
		9.00	2.22	2.51	7.73		0.75	0.21	0.08	0.19	0.07	0.0	0.0	1.29	

INPUT FOR REACH 2

FLOWI = 30.00 CFS
 NODI = 0.0 MG/L
 DELTA = 2.00 MILES
 NSECT = 1
 NT(1)= 0 NT(2)= 0 NT(3)= 0 NT(4)= 0 NREAR = -1 ICOR= 0
 CODI = 0.0 MG/L
 DODI = 0.0 MG/L
 NOIST = 0
 NTRI8 = 0

INPUT FOR SECTION NBEW

SLGTH = 5.000 MILES DEPTH= 5.000 FEET VEL= 1.200 FPS
 FLOWW= 0.0 MGD CODW= 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW= 0.0 LHS/DAY DODW= 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT= 0.0 CFS CODT= 0.0 MG/L NODT= 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL= 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC= 100.000 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN= 100.000 LBS/MI/DAY ALT= 0.0 FEET
 FF= 1.000 ESCAPE COEF= 0.0530 /FT DELTA HT= 9.70 FEET

***** REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC= 0.300 /DAY KD= 0.300 /DAY KN= 0.100 /DAY KR= 1.79328 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 18.0 C)

KC= 0.274 /DAY KD= 0.274 /DAY KN= 0.086 /DAY KR= 1.71021 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CBOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS						TOTAL DEFICIT		
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3		H3	
1	NBEW	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.40	30.00									0.0
		2.00	1.22	1.23	9.38		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.02	
		4.00	2.41	2.45	9.32		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.08	
		5.00	2.99	3.06	9.28		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.09	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.12	

INPUT FOR REACH 3

FLOWI = 30.00 CFS CODI = 0.0 MG/L
 NODI = 0.0 MG/L DODI = 0.0 MG/L
 DELTA = 2.00 MILES NOIST = 0
 NSECT = 1 NTRIB = 0
 NT(1) = 0 NT(2) = 0 NT(3) = 0 NT(4) = 0 NREAR = 0 ICOR = 0

INPUT FOR SECTION SREW

SLGTH = 6.000 MILES DEPTH = 5.000 FEET VEL = 1.100 FPS
 FLOWW = 0.0 MGD CODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW = 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT = 0.0 CFS CONT = 0.0 MG/L NONT = 0.0 MG/L DONT = 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL = 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC = 100.000 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN = 100.000 LBS/MI/DAY ALT = 0.0 FEET
 FF = 1.000 ACOEF = 12.900 HCOEF = 0.500 CCOEF = 1.500

REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.300 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 1.21013 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 18.0 C)

KC = 0.274 /DAY KD = 0.274 /DAY KN = 0.086 /DAY KR = 1.15407 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CBOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS						TOTAL DEFICIT		
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3		H3	
1	SREW	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.40	30.00									0.0
		2.00	1.22	1.23	9.38		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	0.0	0.0		0.02
		4.00	2.40	2.45	9.31		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.02	0.0	0.0		0.09
		6.00	3.55	3.66	9.21		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.05	0.0	0.0		0.19

INPUT FOR REACH 4

FLOWI = 0.0 CFS
 NODI = 0.0 MG/L
 DELTA = 1.00 MILES
 NSECT = 2
 NT(1) = 2 NT(2) = 3 NT(3) = 0 NT(4) = 0 NHEAR = 0 ICOR = 0
 CODI = 0.0 MG/L
 DODI = 0.0 MG/L
 NDIST = 0
 NTRIB = 2

INPUT FOR SECTION UPEW

SLGTH = 3.000 MILES DEPTH = 8.000 FEET VEL = 1.000 FPS
 FLOWW = 0.0 MGD CODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW = 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT = 0.0 CFS CODT = 0.0 MG/L NODT = 0.0 MG/L DODT = 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL = 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY ALT = 0.0 FEET
 FF = 1.000 ACOEF = 12.900 BCOEF = 0.500 CCOEF = 1.500

REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.300 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 0.57011 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 19.0 C)

KC = 0.287 /DAY KD = 0.287 /DAY KN = 0.093 /DAY KR = 0.55674 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CBOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS						TOTAL DEFICIT	
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3		H3
1	UPEW	0.0	3.27	3.36	9.05	60.00								0.16
		1.00	3.21	3.34	8.98		0.15	0.06	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.23
		2.00	3.15	3.32	8.92		0.15	0.11	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29
		3.00	3.10	3.30	8.86		0.14	0.16	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.35

INPUT FOR SECTION DNEW

SLGTH = 3.000 MILES DEPTH = 8.000 FEET VEL = 1.000 FPS
 FLOWW = 0.0 MGD CODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW = 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT = 2.000 CFS CODT = 5.000 MG/L NODT = 5.000 MG/L DODT = 5.000 MG/L
 ALGAL = 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY ALT = 0.0 FEET
 FF = 1.000 ACOEF = 12.900 BCOEF = 0.500 CCOEF = 1.500

REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.300 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 0.57011 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 19.0 C)

KC = 0.287 /DAY KD = 0.287 /DAY KN = 0.093 /DAY KR = 0.55674 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CBOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS						TOTAL DEFICIT
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	

2	DNEW	3.00	3.16	3.36	8.71	62.00											0.50
		4.00	3.11	3.34	8.65		0.49	0.05	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.56
		5.00	3.05	3.32	8.60		0.47	0.11	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.61
		6.00	3.00	3.30	8.55		0.45	0.15	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.66

INPUT FOR REACH 9

FLOWI = -20.00 CFS
 NONI = 0.0 MG/L
 DELTA = 1.00 MILES
 NSECT = 2
 NT(1) = 4 NT(2) = 0 NT(3) = 0 NT(4) = 0
 CODI = 0.0 MG/L
 OODI = 0.0 MG/L
 NDIST = 0
 NTP18 = 1
 NREAR = 1 ICOR = 0

INPUT FOR SECTION UNAD

SLGTH = 8.000 MILES DEPTH = 7.100 FEET VEL = 1.500 FPS
 FLOWW = 0.0 MGD CODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW = 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT = 0.0 CFS CODT = 0.0 MG/L NODT = 0.0 MG/L DODT = 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL = 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY
 FF = 1.047 ALT = 0.0 FEET

 REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)
 KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.250 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 0.15000 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY
 REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 19.0 C)
 KC = 0.287 /DAY KD = 0.239 /DAY KN = 0.093 /DAY KR = 0.14648 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	COD	NOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS							TOTAL DEFICIT
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	H3	
1	UNAD	0.0	3.00	3.30	8.55	20.00								0.66
		1.00	2.96	3.29	8.51		0.66	0.03	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.70
		2.00	2.93	3.28	8.47		0.65	0.06	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.74
		3.00	2.90	3.26	8.44		0.65	0.09	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.77
		4.00	2.86	3.25	8.40		0.65	0.11	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.81
		5.00	2.83	3.24	8.37		0.64	0.14	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.84
		6.00	2.80	3.23	8.33		0.64	0.17	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.88
		7.00	2.76	3.21	8.30		0.63	0.19	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.91
		8.00	2.73	3.20	8.26		0.63	0.22	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.94

INPUT FOR SECTION LRAO

SLGTH = 11.000 MILES DEPTH = 7.300 FEET VEL = 1.100 FPS
 FLOWW = 0.0 MGD CODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW = 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT = 3.000 CFS CODT = 4.500 MG/L NODT = 3.000 MG/L DODT = 5.000 MG/L
 ALGAL = 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY
 FF = 1.047 ALT = 0.0 FEET

 REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)
 KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.260 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 0.15000 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY
 REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 24.0 C)
 KC = 0.361 /DAY KD = 0.312 /DAY KN = 0.136 /DAY KR = 0.16493 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CHOD	NR00	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS							TOTAL DEFICIT
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	H3	
2	LRAD	8.00	2.96	3.18	6.86	23.00								1.47
		9.00	2.90	3.15	6.80		1.46	0.05	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.53
		10.00	2.85	3.13	6.74		1.45	0.10	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.59
		11.00	2.79	3.10	6.68		1.43	0.15	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.65
		12.00	2.73	3.08	6.63		1.42	0.19	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.71
		13.00	2.68	3.06	6.57		1.41	0.24	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.76
		14.00	2.63	3.04	6.52		1.39	0.28	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.81
		15.00	2.57	3.01	6.47		1.38	0.33	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.87
		16.00	2.52	2.99	6.42		1.37	0.37	0.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.91
		17.00	2.47	2.97	6.37		1.36	0.41	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.96
		18.00	2.42	2.94	6.32		1.34	0.44	0.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.01
		19.00	2.38	2.92	6.28		1.33	0.48	0.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.05

```

FLOW1 = 0.0 CFS          COD1 = 0.0 MG/L
NOD1 = 0.0 MG/L          DOD1 = 0.0 MG/L
DELTA = 1.00 MILES      NDIS = 0
NSECT = 1                NTRIR = 1
NT(1) = 4                NTRAR = 0
NT(2) = 0                ICOR = 0
NT(3) = 0
NT(4) = 0

```

SLGTH =	4.000 MILES	DEPTH =	8.300 FEET	VEL =	1.400 FPS		
FLQW =	0.0 MGD	CODW =	0.0 LBS/DAY	NODW =	0.0 LBS/DAY	DODW =	0.0 MG/L
FLOWT =	0.0 CFS	CODT =	0.0 MG/L	NODT =	0.0 MG/L	DODT =	0.0 MG/L
ALCAL =	0.0 MG/L/DAY	BANKC =	0.0 LBS/MI/DAY	BANKN =	0.0 LBS/MI/DAY	ALT =	0.0 FEET
FF =	1.000	ACOE =	12.900	HCOEF =	0.500	CCOEF =	1.500

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 18.2 C)
 KC= 0.276 /DAY KD= 0.258 /DAY KN= 0.104 /DAY KR= 0.61164 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CB00	NB00	00	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS						TOTAL DEFICIT	
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3		H3
1	LREW	0.0	3.00	3.30	8.70	42.00								0.66
		1.00	2.96	3.29	8.67		0.64	0.03	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.69
		2.00	2.93	3.27	8.64		0.63	0.06	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.72
		3.00	2.89	3.26	8.61		0.61	0.10	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.75
		4.00	2.86	3.24	8.59		0.59	0.12	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.78

INPUT FOR REACH 5

FLOWI = 0.0 CFS
 NODI = 0.0 MG/L
 DELTA = 2.00 MILES
 NSECT = 2
 NT(1)= 1 NT(2)= 8 NT(3)= 0 NT(4)= 0 NREAR = 0 ICOR= 0
 CODI = 0.0 MG/L
 NODI = 0.0 MG/L
 NDIST = 1
 NTRIR = 2

INPUT FOR SECTION LORI

SLGTH = 6.000 MILES DEPTH= 15.000 FEET VEL= 0.500 FPS
 FLOWW= 1.000 MGD CODW= 5000.000 LBS/DAY NODW= 5000.000 LBS/DAY NODW= 7.000 MG/L
 FLOWT= 0.0 CFS CODT= 0.0 MG/L NODT= 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL= 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC= 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN= 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY ALT= 0.0 FEET
 FF= 1.000 ACDEF= 12.900 BCDEF= 0.500 CCDEF= 1.500

 REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)
 KC= 0.300 /DAY KD= 0.200 /DAY KN= 0.100 /DAY KR= 0.15701 /DAY
 BENTH= 3.9000 GM/M **2/DAY
 REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 20.0 C)
 KC= 0.300 /DAY KD= 0.200 /DAY KN= 0.100 /DAY KR= 0.15701 /DAY
 BENTH= 3.9000 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CBOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS								TOTAL DEFICIT
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	H3		
1	LORI	9.00	8.84	9.16	7.82	143.54								1.20	
		11.00	8.22	8.94	7.04		1.16	0.41	0.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.20	1.99	
		13.00	7.64	8.72	6.31		1.11	0.77	0.42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.40	2.71	
		15.00	7.10	8.51	5.65		1.07	1.10	0.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.59	3.37	

INPUT FOR SECTION MDAN

SLGTH = 5.000 MILES DEPTH= 15.000 FEET VEL= 0.500 FPS
 FLOWW= 1.000 MGD CODW= 100.000 LBS/DAY NODW= 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW= 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT= 0.0 CFS CODT= 0.0 MG/L NODT= 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL= 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC= 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN= 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY ALT= 0.0 FEET
 FF= 1.000 ACDEF= 12.900 BCDEF= 0.500 CCDEF= 1.500

 REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)
 KC= 0.300 /DAY KD= 0.300 /DAY KN= 0.100 /DAY KR= 0.15701 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY
 REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 21.0 C)
 KC= 0.314 /DAY KD= 0.314 /DAY KN= 0.108 /DAY KR= 0.16078 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CBOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS								TOTAL DEFICIT
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	H3		

2	MDAN	15.00	7.15	8.42	5.51	145.08								3.33
		17.00	6.62	8.20	4.90		3.21	0.52	0.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.94
		19.00	6.13	7.99	4.37		3.08	0.98	0.42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.48
		20.00	5.90	7.88	4.12		3.02	1.19	0.51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.72

INPUT FOR REACH 6

FLOWI = 10.00 CFS CODI = 2.00 MG/L
 NODI = 2.00 MG/L DODI = 0.50 MG/L
 DELTA = 2.00 MILES NDI5T = 0
 NSECT = 1 NTRI5 = 0
 NT(1) = 0 NT(2) = 0 NT(3) = 0 NT(4) = 0 NREAR = 0 ICOR = 0

INPUT FOR SECTION LOUD

SLGTH = 8.000 MILES DEPTH = 1.000 FEET VFL = 1.000 FPS
 FLOWW = 0.0 MGD CODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW = 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT = 0.0 CFS CODT = 0.0 MG/L NODT = 0.0 MG/L DODT = 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL = 0.0 MG/L/DAY BANKC = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY ALT = 0.0 FEET
 FF = 1.000 ACOEF = 12.900 BCOEF = 0.500 CCOEF = 1.500

REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.300 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 12.90000 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 18.0 C)

KC = 0.274 /DAY KD = 0.274 /DAY KN = 0.086 /DAY KR = 12.30242 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CHOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS							TOTAL DEFICIT	
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	H3		
1	LOUD	0.0	2.00	2.00	8.90	10.00									0.50
		2.00	1.93	1.98	9.25		0.11	0.03	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.16	
		4.00	1.87	1.96	9.33		0.02	0.04	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.08	
		6.00	1.81	1.94	9.34		0.01	0.04	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	
		8.00	1.75	1.92	9.35		0.00	0.04	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	

```

FLOWI =      22.00 CFS          CODI =      0.0  MG/L
NODI =      0.0  MG/L          DODI =      0.0  MG/L
DELTA =      2.00 MILES        NDIST =      0
NSECT =      1                NTRIA = 0
NT(1)= 0    NT(2)= 0    NT(3)= 0    NT(4)= 0    NREAR = 0    ICOR= 0

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SLGTH= 4.000 MILES      DEPTH= 8.000 FEET      VEL= 0.900 FPS
FLOWW= 2.000 MGD        CODW= 1000.000 LBS/DAY  NODW= 0.0 LBS/DAY      DODW= 0.0 MG/L
FLOWT= 0.0 CFS         CODT= 0.0 MG/L        NODT= 0.0 MG/L        DODT= 0.0 MG/L
ALGAL= 0.0 MG/L/DAY    BANKC= 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY  BANKN= 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY  ALT= 0.0 FEET
FF= 1.000              ACOEF= 12.900      BCOEF= 0.500          CCOEF= 1.500

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REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 18.0 C)
 KC= 0.274 /DAY KD= 0.274 /DAY KN= 0.086 /DAY KR= 0.51579 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	C80D	N80D	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS						TOTAL DEFICIT	
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3		H3
1	UPGR	0.0	7.40	0.0	9.40	25.08								0.0
		2.00	7.13	0.0	9.14		0.0	0.26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.26
		4.00	6.87	0.0	8.91		0.0	0.49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.49

INPUT FOR REACH 8

```

FLOWI =      0.0 CFS          CODI =      0.0 MG/L
NONI =      0.0 MG/L          DODI =      0.0 MG/L
DELTA =      2.00 MILES      NOIST =      7
NSECT =      1              NTRIB =      2
NT(1) = 7  NT(2) = 6  NT(3) = 0  NT(4) = 0  NREAR = 0  ICOR = 0

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INPUT FOR SECTION DNGR

```

SLGTH= 3.000 MILES      DEPTH= 10.000 FEET      VEL= 0.800 FPS
FLOWW= 0.0 MGD          CODW= 0.0 LBS/DAY      NODW= 0.0 LBS/DAY      NODW= 0.0 MG/L
FLOWT= 0.0 CFS          CODT= 0.0 MG/L         NODT= 0.0 MG/L        NODT= 0.0 MG/L
ALGAL= 0.0 MG/L/DAY     BANC= 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY    BANCN= 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY ALT= 0.0 FEET
FF= 1.000              ACOEF= 12.900      HCOEF= 0.500          CCOEF= 1.500

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REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC= 0.300 /DAY KN= 0.300 /DAY KR= 0.36487 /DAY
 BENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 19.0 C)

KC= 0.287 /DAY KD= 0.287 /DAY KN= 0.093 /DAY KR= 0.35632 /DAY
RENTH= 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

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SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CBOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS						TOTAL DEFICIT	
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3		H3
1	DNGR	4.00	5.41	0.55	8.84	35.08								0.37
		6.00	5.18	0.54	8.63		0.35	0.23	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.58
		7.00	5.06	0.54	8.53		0.34	0.33	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.68

INPUT FOR REACH 2

FLOWI = 0.0 CFS
 NONI = 0.0 MG/L
 DELTA = 2.00 MILES
 NSECT = 2
 NT(1) = 5 NT(2) = 8 NT(3) = 9 NT(4) = 0 NREAR = 0 ICOR = 0
 CODI = 0.0 MG/L
 DODI = 0.0 MG/L
 NOIST = 5
 NTRIB = 3

INPUT FOR SECTION DNAN

SLGTH = 6.000 MILES DEPTH = 20.000 FEET VEL = 0.400 FPS
 FLOWW = 0.0 MGD CODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW = 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT = 0.0 CFS CODT = 0.0 MG/L NODT = 0.0 MG/L DODT = 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL = 0.450 MG/L/DAY BANKC = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY ALT = 0.0 FEET
 FF = 1.000 ACOEF = 12.900 BCOEF = 0.500 CCOEF = 1.500

REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.300 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 0.09122 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 20.0 C)

KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.300 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 0.09122 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CHOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS							TOTAL DEFICIT	
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	H3		
1	DNAN	20.00	5.36	6.05	5.30	203.16									3.72
		22.00	4.89	5.87	4.90		3.62	0.46	0.18	0.0	0.0	-0.14	0.0		4.13
		24.00	4.46	5.69	4.55		3.52	0.87	0.35	0.0	0.0	-0.27	0.0		4.47
		26.00	4.07	5.52	4.25		3.42	1.23	0.51	0.0	0.0	-0.40	0.0		4.77

INPUT FOR SECTION LRAN

SLGTH = 20.000 MILES DEPTH = 20.000 FEET VEL = 0.200 FPS
 FLOWW = 0.0 MGD CODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY NODW = 0.0 LBS/DAY DODW = 0.0 MG/L
 FLOWT = 0.0 CFS CODT = 0.0 MG/L NODT = 0.0 MG/L DODT = 0.0 MG/L
 ALGAL = 0.900 MG/L/DAY BANKC = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY BANKN = 0.0 LBS/MI/DAY ALT = 0.0 FEET
 FF = 1.000 ACOEF = 12.900 BCOEF = 0.500 CCOEF = 1.500

REACTION RATES AS INPUT (TEMP = 20 C)

KC = 0.300 /DAY KD = 0.300 /DAY KN = 0.100 /DAY KR = 0.06450 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

REACTION RATES AS CONVERTED (TEMP = 21.0 C)

KC = 0.314 /DAY KD = 0.314 /DAY KN = 0.108 /DAY KR = 0.06605 /DAY
 BENTH = 0.0 GM/M **2/DAY

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	DISTANCE DOWNSTREAM	CHOD	NBOD	DO	FLOW	DEFICIT COMPONENTS							TOTAL DEFICIT
							A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	H3	

2	LRAN	26.00	4.08	5.53	4.08	203.16								4.76
		28.00	3.37	5.18	3.76		4.58	0.70	0.35	0.00	0.00	-0.53	0.00	5.08
		30.00	2.78	4.85	3.60		4.40	1.25	0.66	0.00	0.00	-1.05	0.00	5.24
		32.00	2.30	4.54	3.57		4.22	1.67	0.93	0.00	0.00	-1.55	0.00	5.28
		34.00	1.90	4.25	3.64		4.05	2.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	-2.03	0.00	5.20
		36.00	1.56	3.98	3.79		3.89	2.25	1.40	0.00	0.00	-2.49	0.00	5.05
		38.00	1.29	3.72	4.01		3.74	2.42	1.59	0.00	0.00	-2.93	0.00	4.83
		40.00	1.07	3.48	4.29		3.59	2.55	1.76	0.00	0.00	-3.35	0.00	4.55
		42.00	0.88	3.26	4.61		3.45	2.63	1.91	0.00	0.00	-3.76	0.00	4.23
		44.00	0.73	3.05	4.96		3.31	2.68	2.04	0.00	0.00	-4.15	0.00	3.88
		46.00	0.60	2.86	5.34		3.18	2.70	2.15	0.00	0.00	-4.52	0.00	3.50

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