

Passive Treatment of Nitrate in Groundwater – *A Review of the Piscataqua Permeable Reactive Barrier Pilot Project*

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NHDES 319 Grant Project – Great Bay Watershed

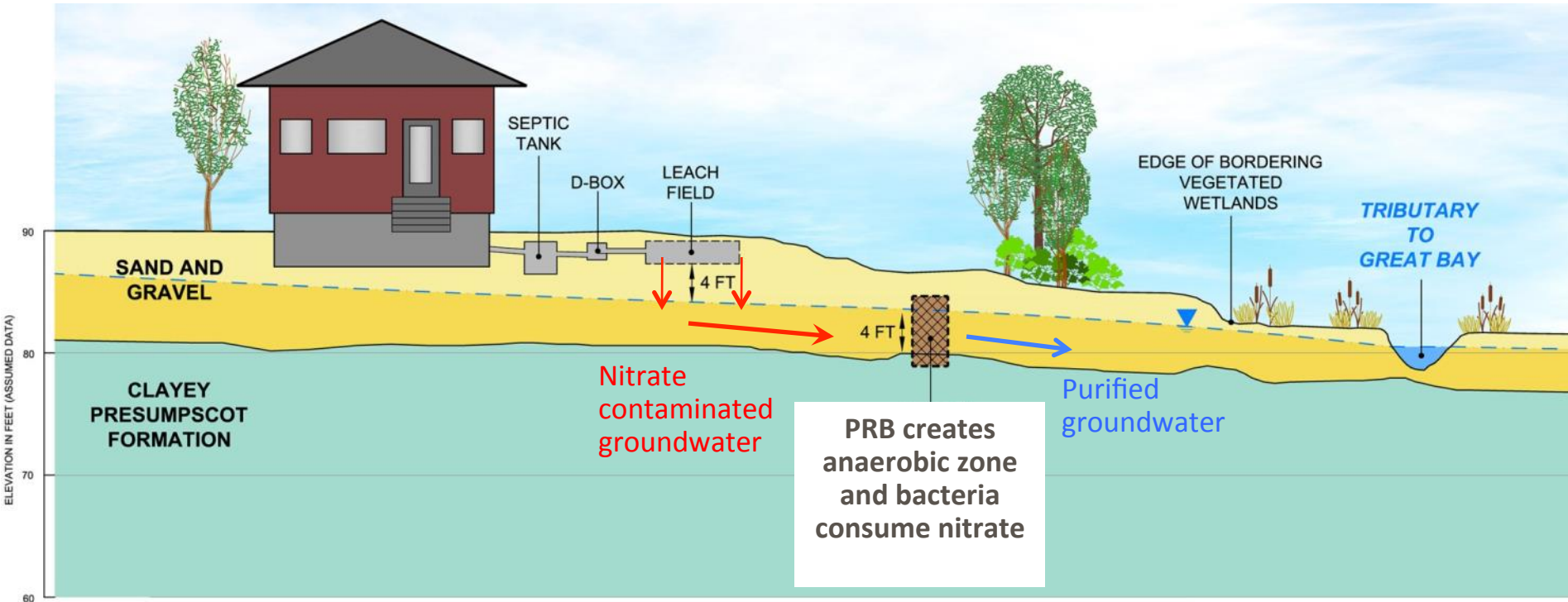
Project Purpose

- Begun in 2014
- To install and pilot Permeable Reactive Barriers (PRBs) to reduce nitrate in groundwater and test their effectiveness
- To gather shallow groundwater quality data adjacent to existing septic systems to determine septic system nitrate contribution to groundwater
- *To implement effective nitrogen removal solutions in the Great Bay Watershed as part of the Great Bay watershed management plan.*
- Project concludes in 2017

PROJECT TEAM



Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB) : Nitrate Removal Using PRB



SITE DESIGNATION	LENGTH OF NITREX™ PRB	DEPTH OF NITREX™ PRB
RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM (600 GPD ±) DURHAM, NH	50 FT	5 FT
COMMUNITY SYSTEM (8,000 GPD ±) BRENTWOOD, NH	110 FT	8 FT

NOTES:

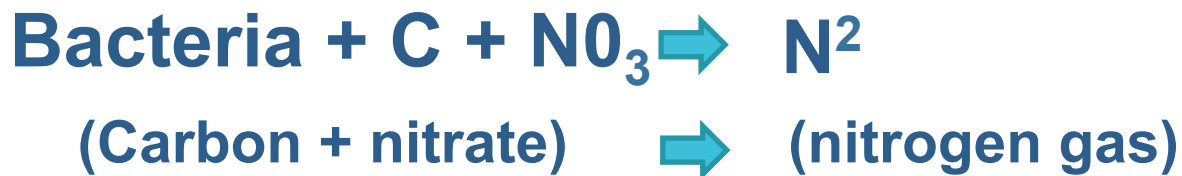
1. ASSUME DEPTH IS 1 FT INTO CLAY AND 1 FT ABOVE TYPICAL GROUNDWATER DEPTH.
2. TYPICAL NITREX PRB WIDTH TO BE 6 FT.

Wood Chip Bioreactor PRBs

- Low-cost carbon source for denitrification (wood chips)
- Shallow barriers are simple to install and maintain
- PRB creates the right chemical environment for the naturally occurring bacteria (anaerobic) to thrive
- Ammonia not treated by PRBs unless first nitrified

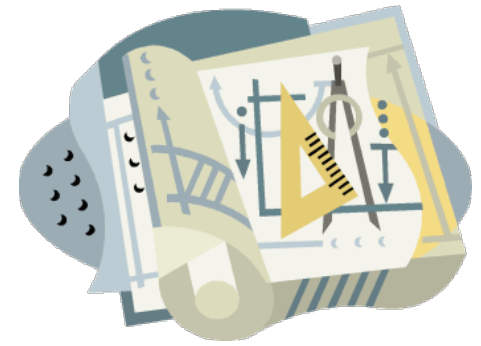


1, 2 and 8-yr-old woodchips
Similar to playground wood chips



(Dr. Will Robertson, U. Waterloo, Canada)
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PRB Design Parameters – what to know before design



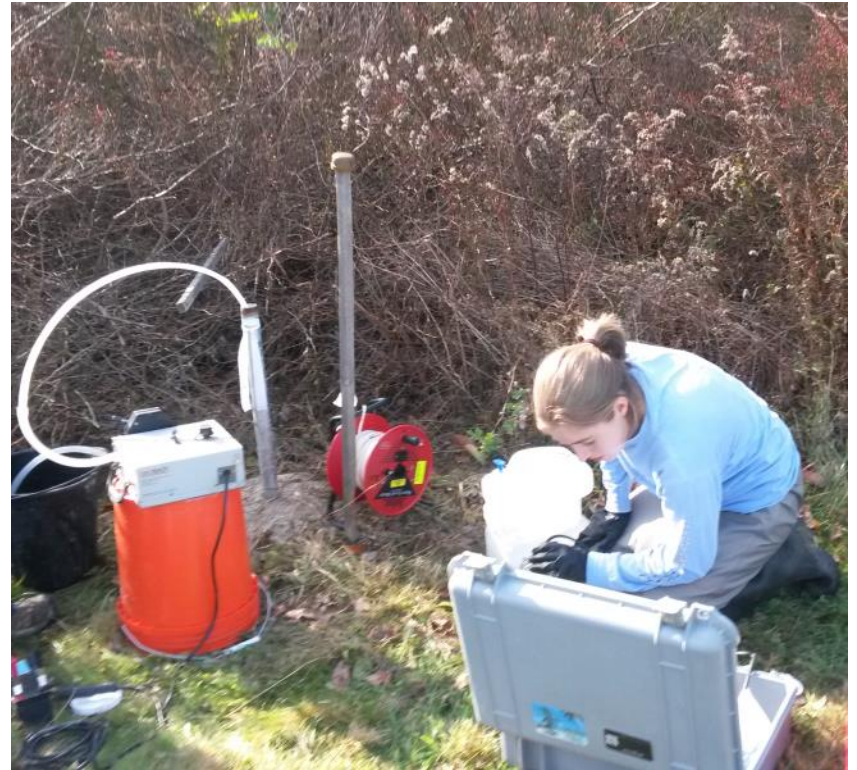
What is the purpose of PRB?

Understand Site Hydrogeology:

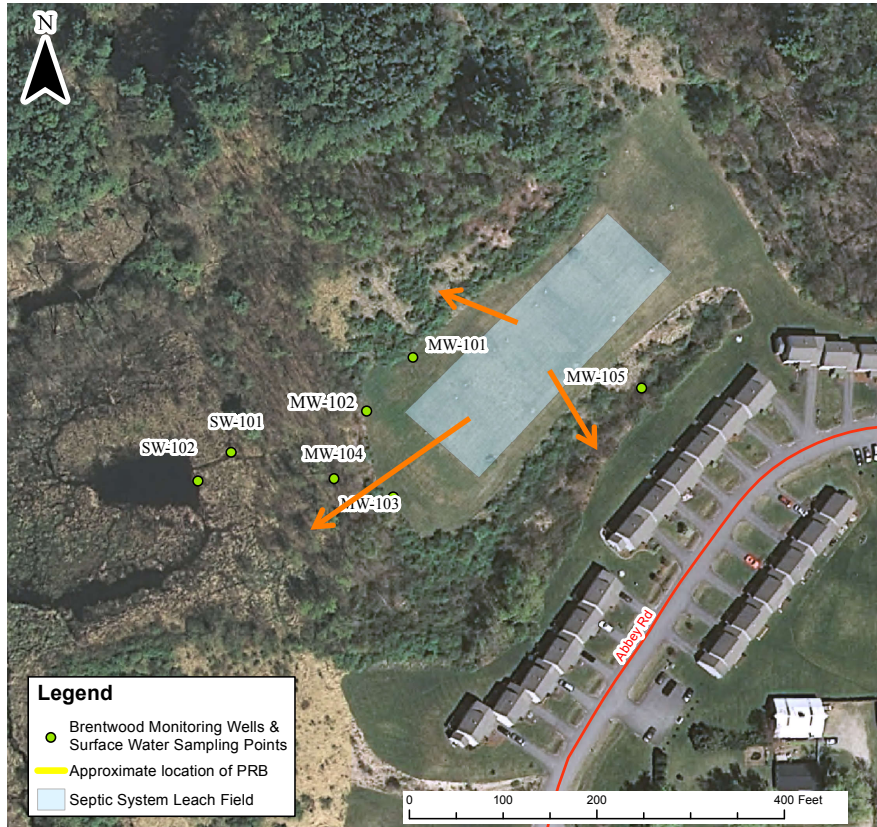
- What is underlying geology? *Is it permeable enough, depth of impact?*
- What is the direction of groundwater flow from septic?
- How fast does groundwater flow?
- How much does groundwater level change over the year?
- What is the starting nitrate, dissolved oxygen, dissolved metals concentration?
- **Calculate required PRB residence time:** (How long does flowing groundwater need to stay in the PRB for treatment?)
Function of removal goal: Published values range from 0.7 to 32 mg/L of N per day over the area of the PRB.
- **Width and Depth of PRB:**
Width is determined by estimated PRB residence time, and depth determined by site specific geology – to treat bulk of NO₃-impacted groundwater

Brentwood Site – Windsor Meadows Condos

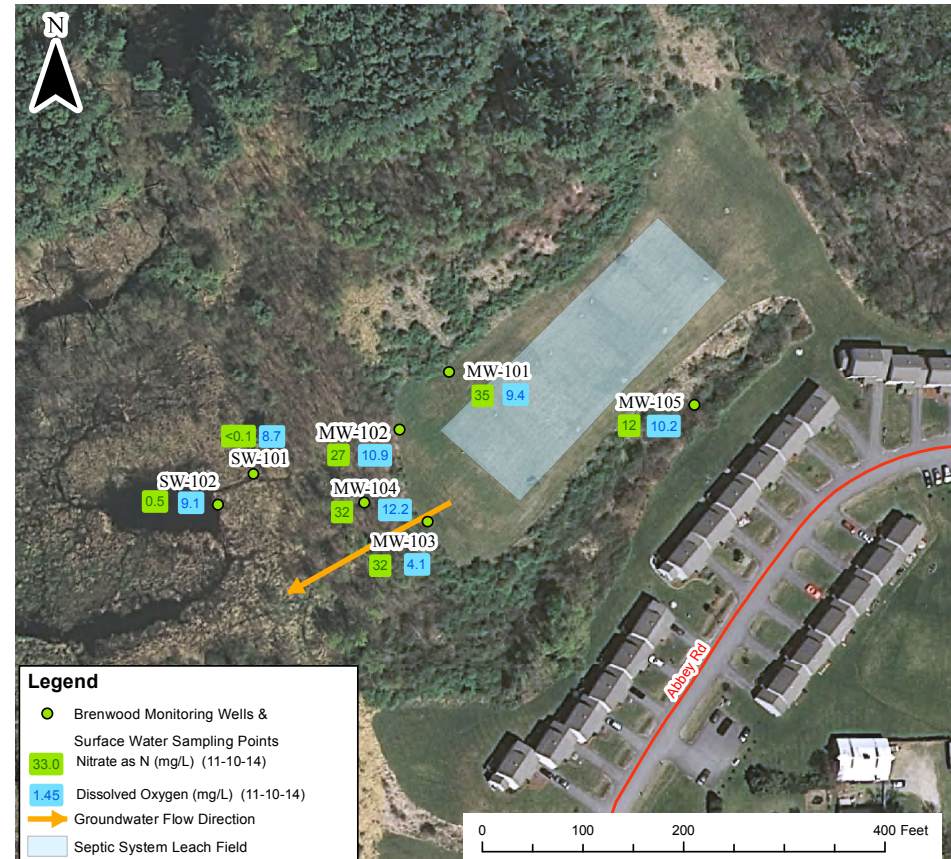
- Failed septic area in community septic field – five beds in field
- Two new beds installed in 2012
- Silty sand with underlying silt
- Groundwater (GW) flow southwest towards Dudley Brook, tributary of Exeter River, and radially from septic field; 0.03 ft./ft. gradient
- GW velocity – 0.2 ft./day average
- Nitrate 12 to 46 mg/L at wells
- 1.9 mg/L in nearby SW measured in past
- ***Installed October 2015***



Brentwood – Groundwater Flow Direction and Initial Water Quality



Design flow = 9,000 gpd
Serves 30 units - 60 bedrooms

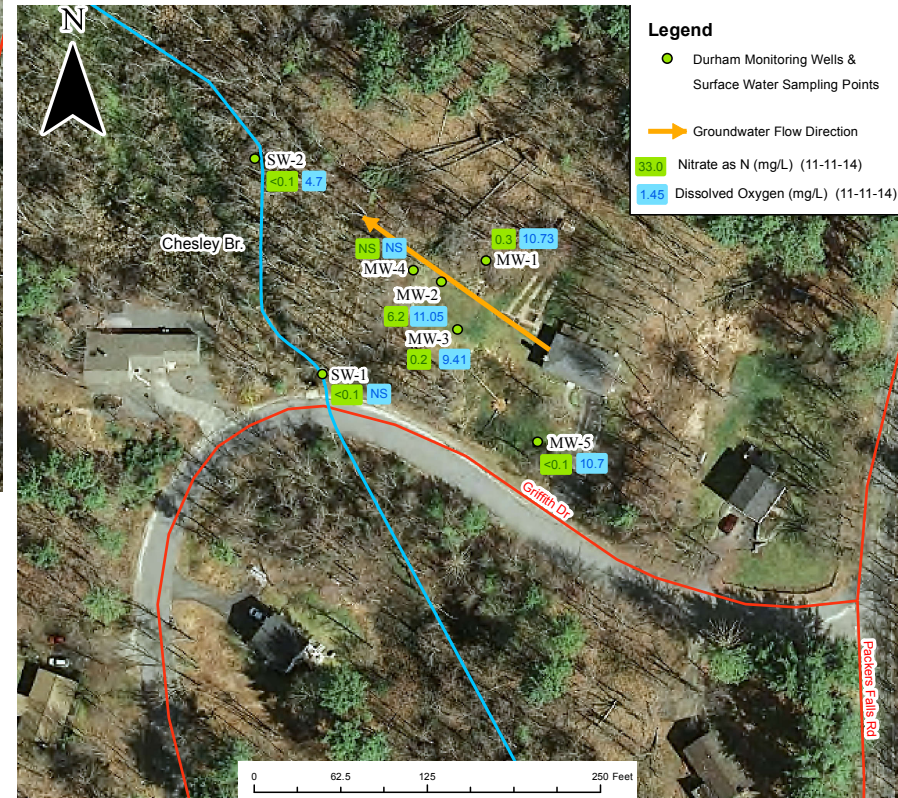
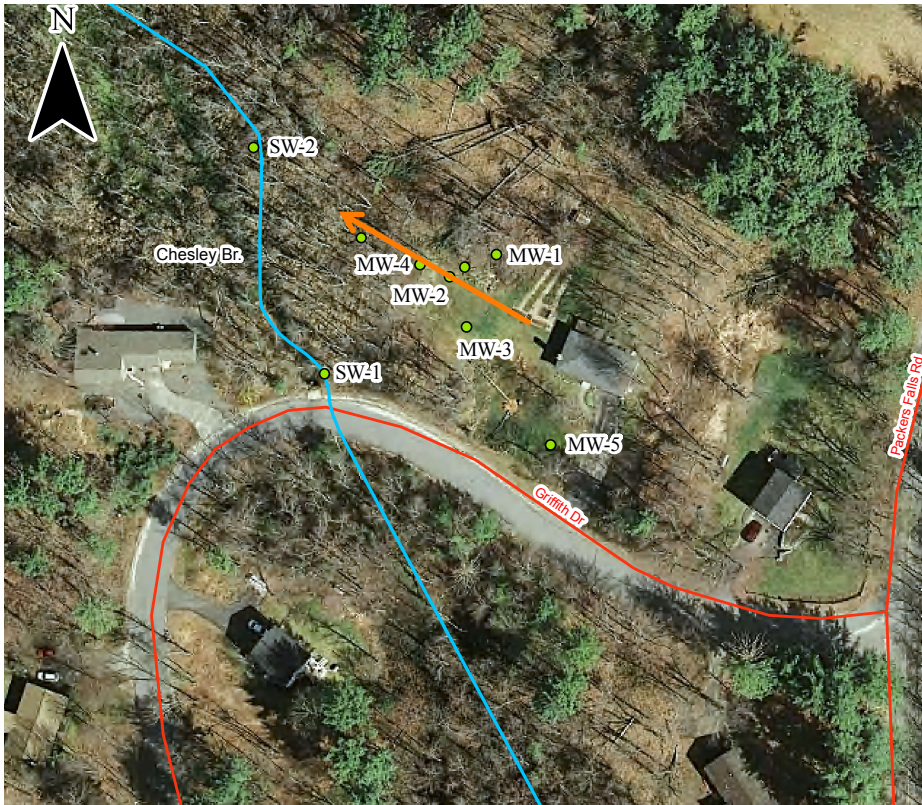


Durham Site - Griffith Drive Neighborhood

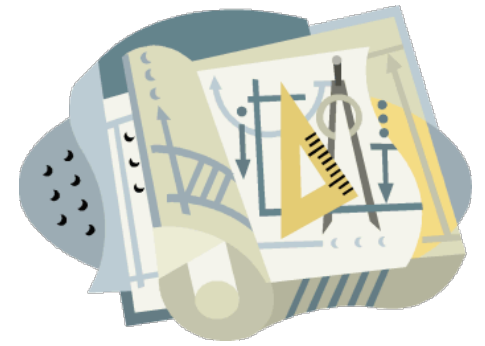
- Failed septic close to house, new septic field installed 2008 away from house and closer to brook
- Silty sand underlain by silt
- GW flows northwest towards Chesley Brook tributary of Oyster River; 0.01 ft./ft. GW gradient
- Average GW flow rate 0.06 ft./day
- Initial nitrate 6.2 mg/L at one field-side monitoring well
- Wetland/shoreland local permit required
- *Installation May 2016*



Durham – Groundwater Flow Direction and Initial Water Quality



Conceptual Great Bay PRB Designs

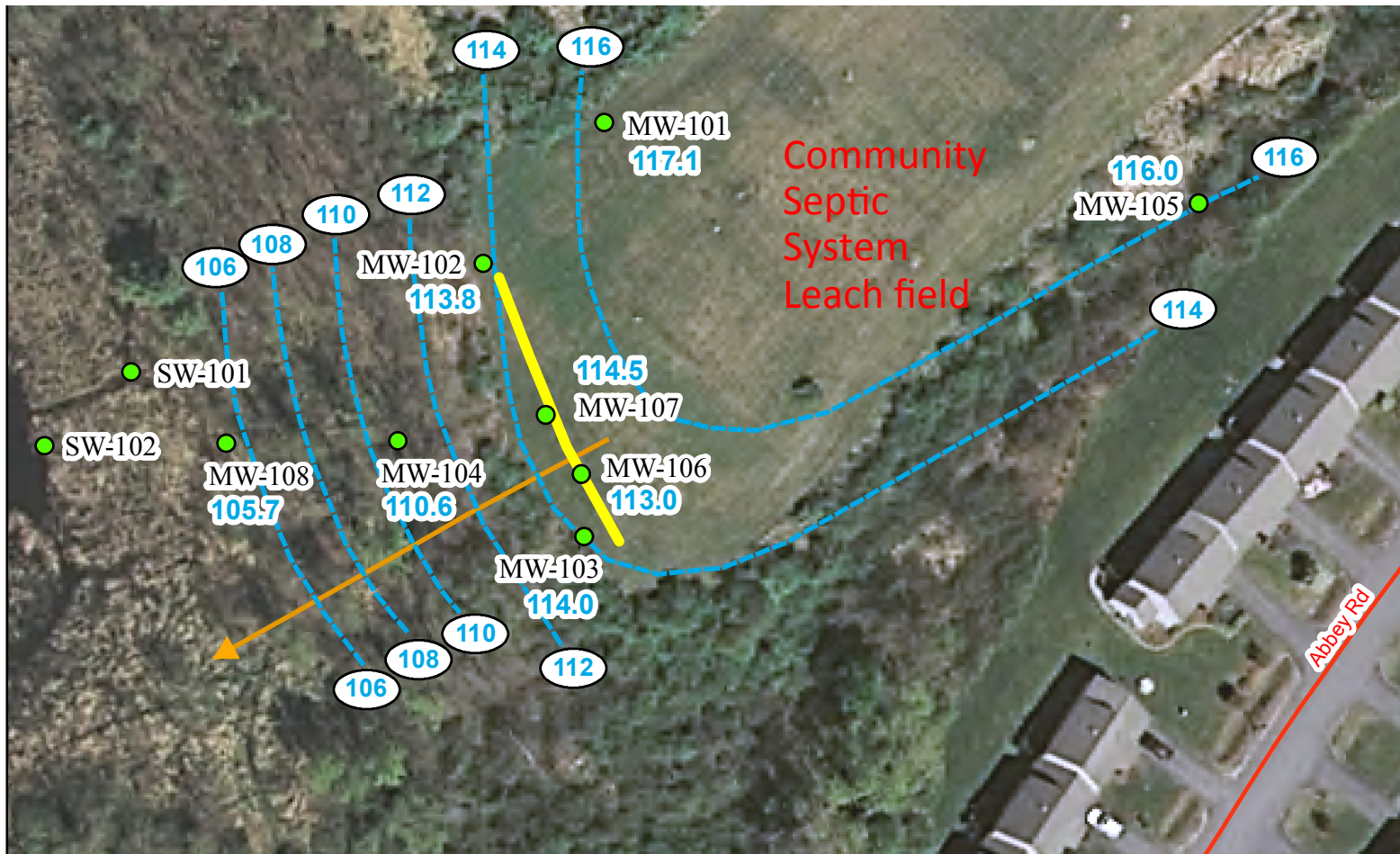





- **Design Parameter:** 2 mg/L N/day Removal
- **Residence time of 10 to 20 days:**
Groundwater travel time or groundwater velocity is about 0.1 ft./day at Durham and Brentwood Sites based groundwater flow rates
- **Design Width of PRB** = 2.0 ft. wide for a 10 to 20 days residence time
- **Depth:** Durham = 5 ft..
Brentwood = 8 ft..
- **Length:** Durham = 50 ft..
Brentwood = 110 ft..
- Established *surface and groundwater monitoring points*, measured water quality and water levels regularly to evaluate effectiveness

Brentwood PRB



Brentwood - Groundwater Elevations and Flow



-  Line of equal groundwater elevation
-  MW-103 (114.0) Measured groundwater elevation at well (ft.. above mean sea level)
-  Overall groundwater flow direction

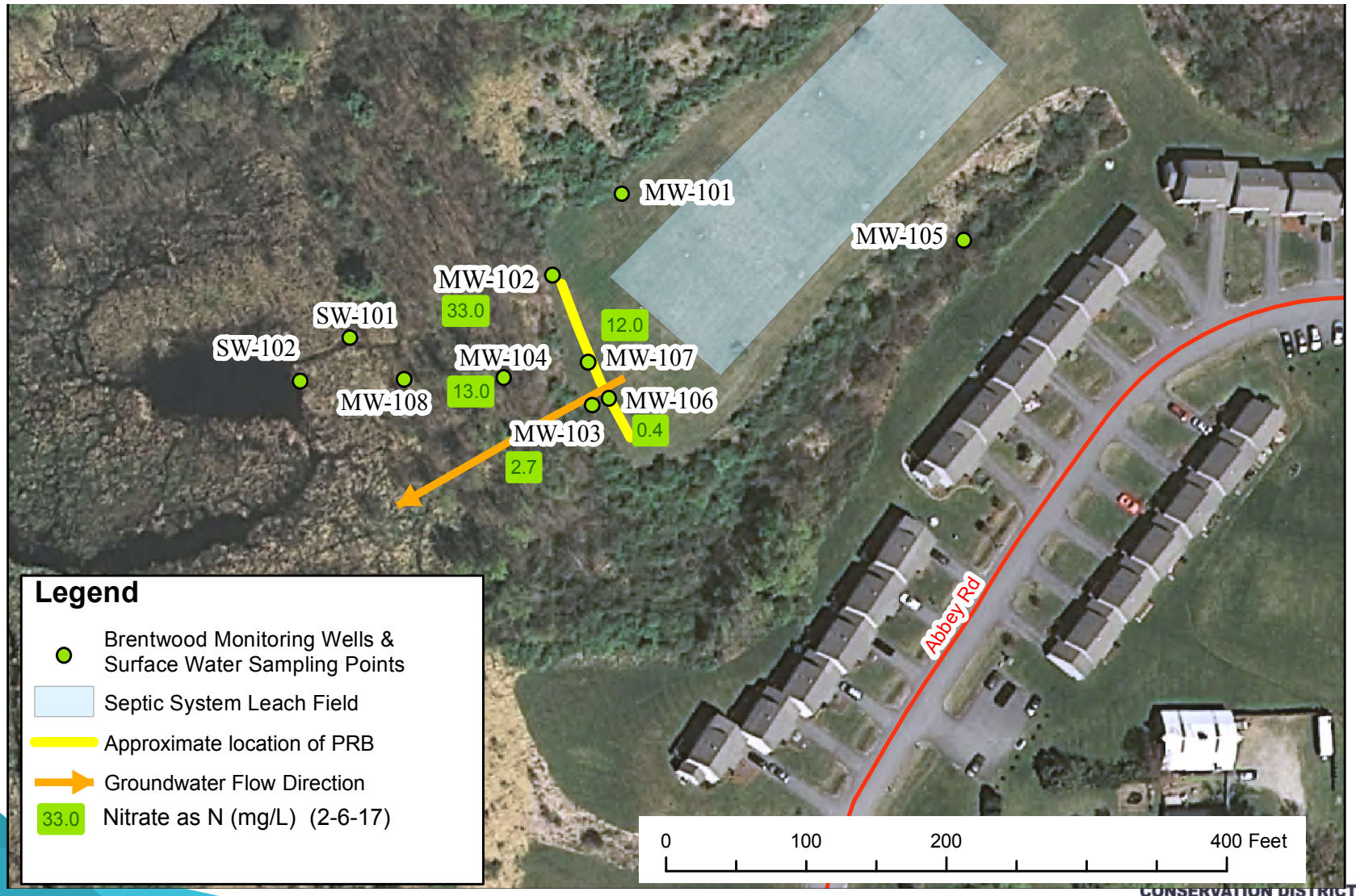
Construction of Brentwood, NH PRB – 13 October 2015



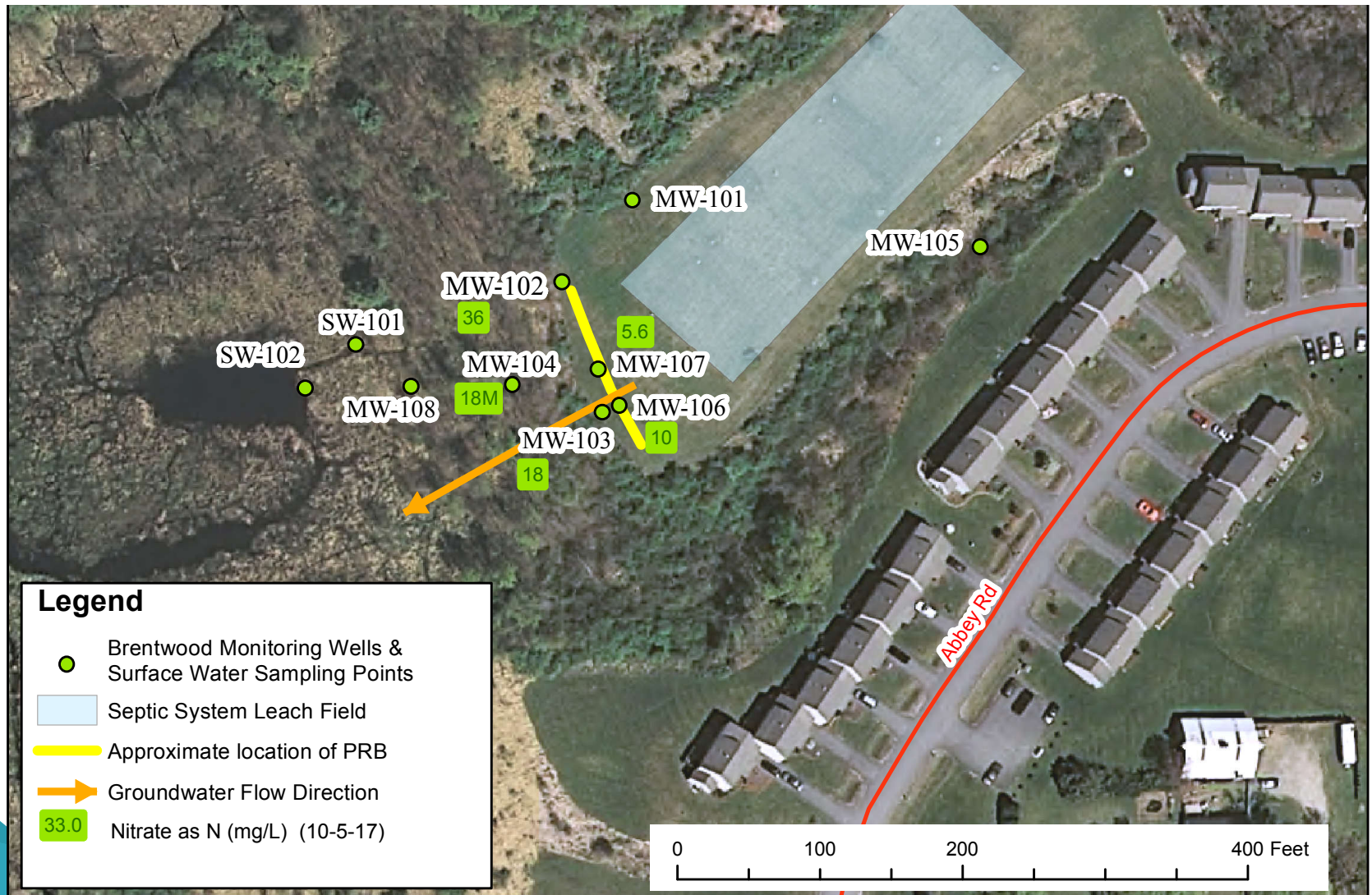
Brentwood - PRB Placement and Site Restoration



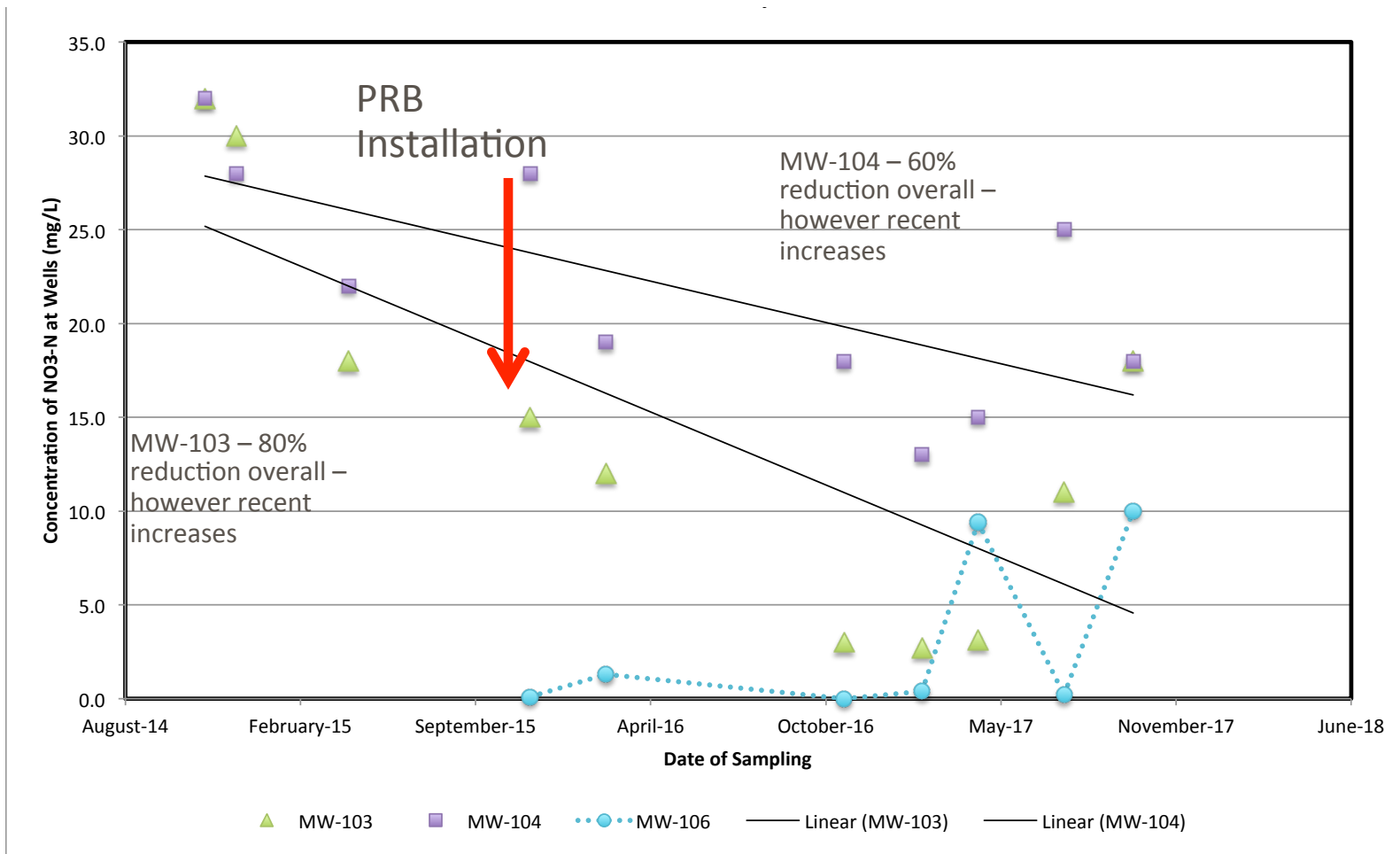
Brentwood - nitrate and DO concentrations – February 2017



Brentwood -nitrate and DO concentrations – October 2017



Nitrate at wells treated by PRB






Summary - Brentwood

- Nitrate reduction near PRB apparent in year 1 – 12 to 3 mg/L at MW-103 and MW-104 (28-13 mg/L)
- 2016 drought followed by heavy precip (Nov 2016 - May 2017)
- Large septic field surface recharge area
- Rapid recharge increased DO in PRB impacting anaerobic conditions – incomplete treatment, greater PRB residence time needed?
- Geotextile barrier to surface infiltration compromised by vegetation, burrowing?
- *Needed* - geotextile/berm upgrades

Durham PRB





-  Line of equal groundwater elevation
-  MW-1 (84.4) Measured groundwater elevation at well (ft.. above mean sea level)
-  Overall groundwater flow direction

Construction of Durham, NH PRB

19 May 2016



- Wetland protection for access,
- trench stayed open
- Less than 1 day to complete



Construction of Durham, NH PRB

19 May 2016



- Areas seeded
- Silt fence will stay up until full re-growth
- Additional well installation and monitoring through 2017



All downgradient wells treated – upgradient well still has elevated nitrate-N

PRB Cost Estimates

PRB Pilot – Brentwood – design, monitoring, installation

- 110' long, 2' wide, 8' deep
- \$35,990
- \$21/ cubic foot of trench

PRB Pilot – Durham - design, monitoring, installation, local permits

- 50' long, 2' wide, 5' deep
- \$26,303
- \$53/cubic foot of trench

Proposed Durham PRBs (modified pilot)

- 50' long x 8' deep x 3' wide - No permits, one year post installation monitoring
- \$17, 574
- \$15/cubic foot of trench

Simplified PRB approach – site dependent (test pit background evaluation, reduced cost)

- 50' long x 8' deep x 3' wide - No permits, no post installation monitoring
- \$8,275
- \$7/ cubic foot of trench

Summary and Lessons Learned – Pilot PRB project

Design/Operation

- Increased flux of groundwater/DO after heavy rain may decrease denitrification effectiveness at trench
 - Widen trench on larger systems to increase residence time - accommodate **these fluxes**
- Pilot at community septic 110' long – remedial trench installation should be longer to treat all discharge
- **PRB siting limitations** based on soil type, depth to groundwater, water chemistry
- Simple **operation and maintenance** important! – mowing, removal of woody plants and burrowing animals to prevent increased recharge at PRB through geotextile

Summary and Lessons Learned – Pilot PRB project

Installation/Monitoring

- Location **near stream** may be superior hydrologic setting for treatment
- However, **wetland/shoreland permitting** can be costly and time consuming
- Larger trench for multiple properties or community system most **cost effective**
- **System monitoring** - rig installed wells allow larger diameter, deeper for more cost-effective sampling
- Long term **monitoring** may be optional for some PRBs depending on application
- Soil/saturation conditions that require **trench box** use could add costs

Application of PRBs in Seacoast Area?

- Sandy saturated soil/overburden underlain by lower permeability material - adjacent to surface water
- Areas of dense existing development – treat combined septic system discharges
- Septic close to property line - may not meet nitrate standard at boundary with standard system
- More cost effective than denitrification in certain settings
- Surrounding a community septic system for protection of sensitive receptor
- Near a drinking water well – to remediate elevated nitrate
- Site where hydrogeologic study already required – reduces data collection costs

Other Planned or Ongoing Pilot PRB Projects

- New pilot project proposed – Strafford County Conservation District
- Pilot study on Cape Cod - density of systems much greater, large sand and gravel aquifers – carbon source injected emulsified vegetable oil

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Questions?

