



# Alternative leach fields: nitrogen removal and response to saltwater intrusion

Jessica Janiec<sup>1</sup>, Troy Hill<sup>2</sup>, Richard McKinney<sup>3</sup>

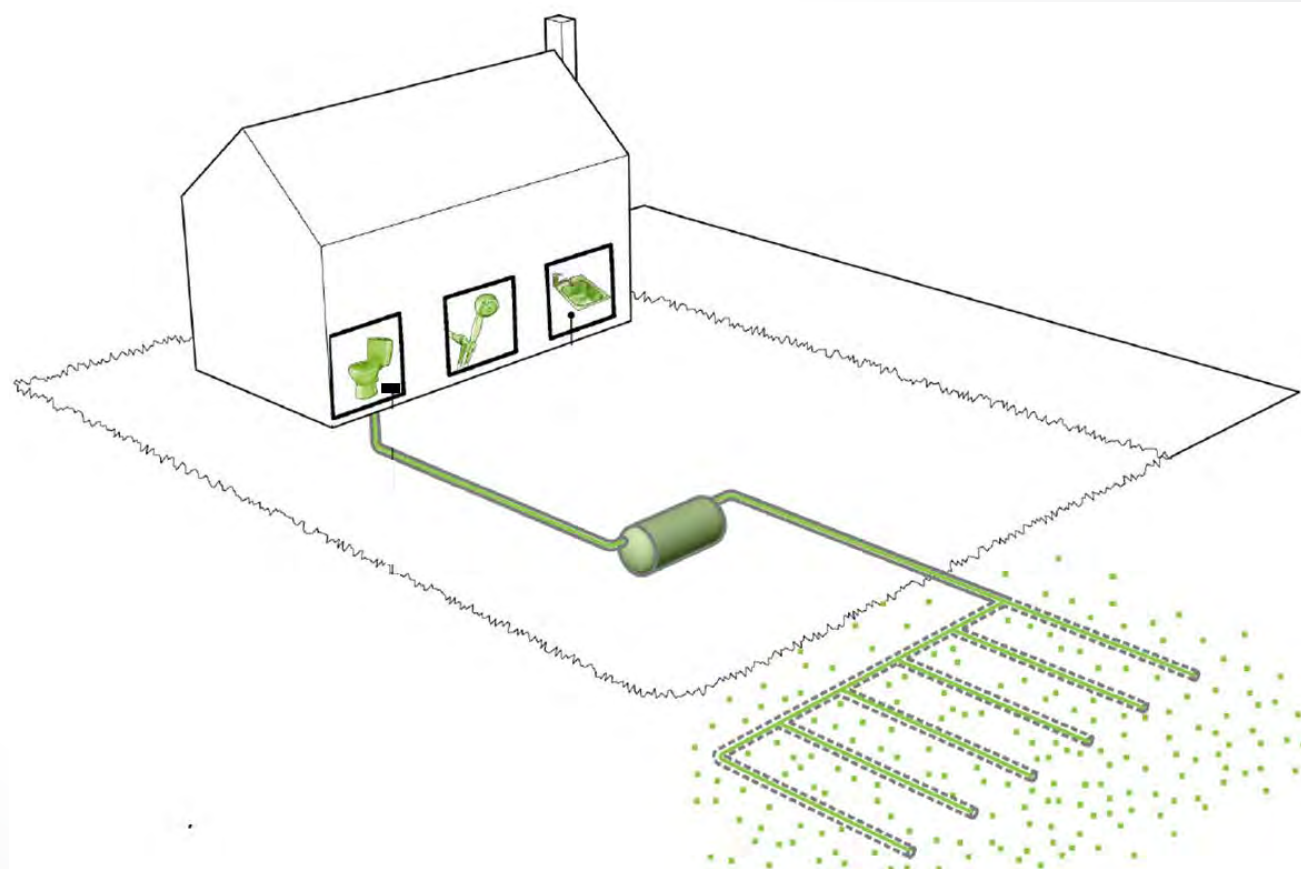
<sup>1</sup>Student Contractor, U.S. EPA, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Atlantic Ecology Division, Narragansett, RI

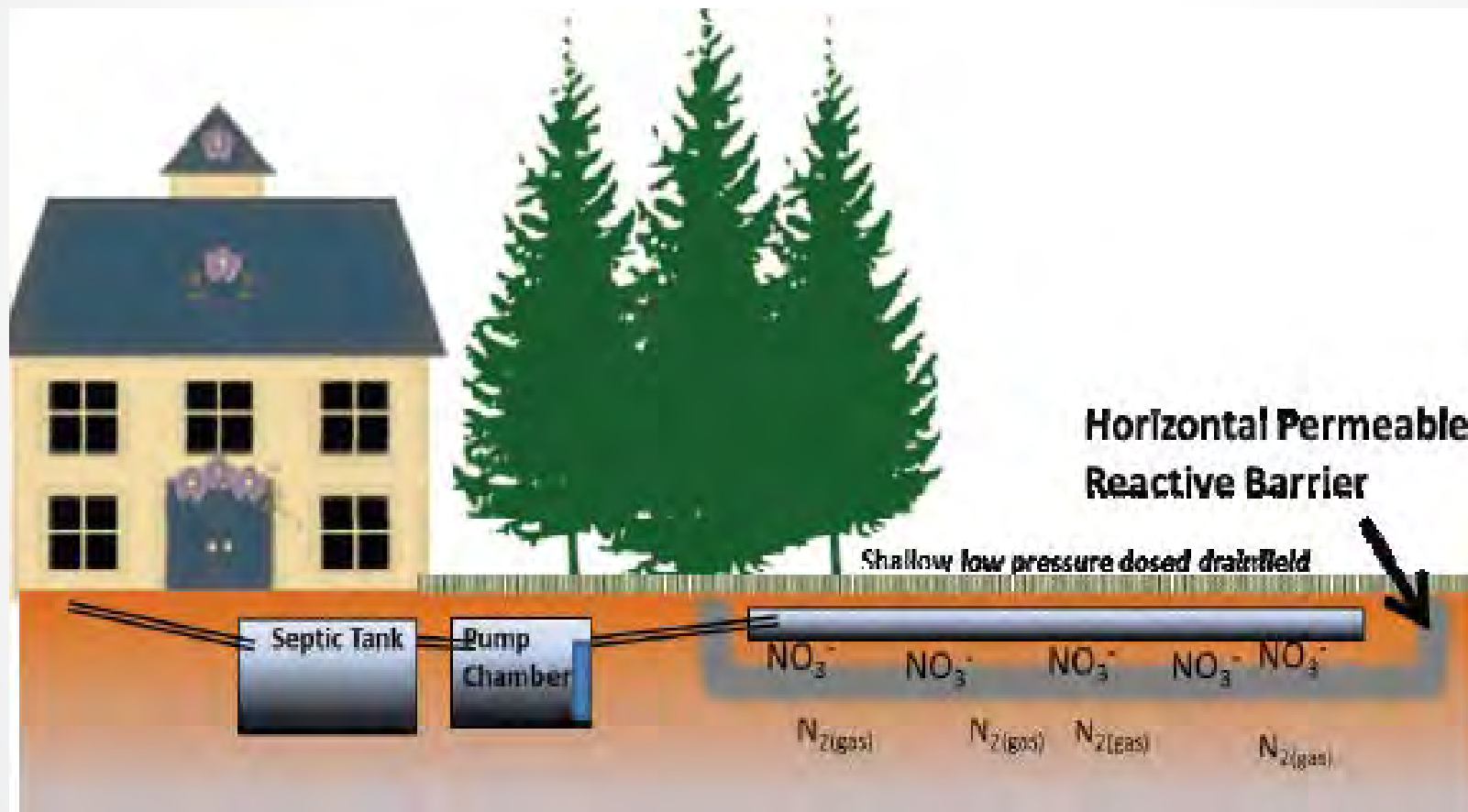
<sup>2</sup>National Park Service, Homestead, FL

<sup>3</sup>U.S. EPA, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Atlantic Ecology Division, Narragansett, RI

## What are alternative leach fields and why are they important?

- Increased nutrients entering local water bodies
- Woodchip based layer-cake design
- Helps mitigate nitrogen inputs to water bodies (low-lying areas)
- Affordable alternative













Travel times

- 0-5 years
- 5-10 years
- 10-40 years

Low lying, near-shore locations  
are the most appealing



# Goals for local decision-makers

- Well-constrained N budgets: magnitude and uncertainty in N interception
- Ancillary benefits and consequences
- Inform decision-making about trade-offs
- Improve PRB siting



## Research questions:

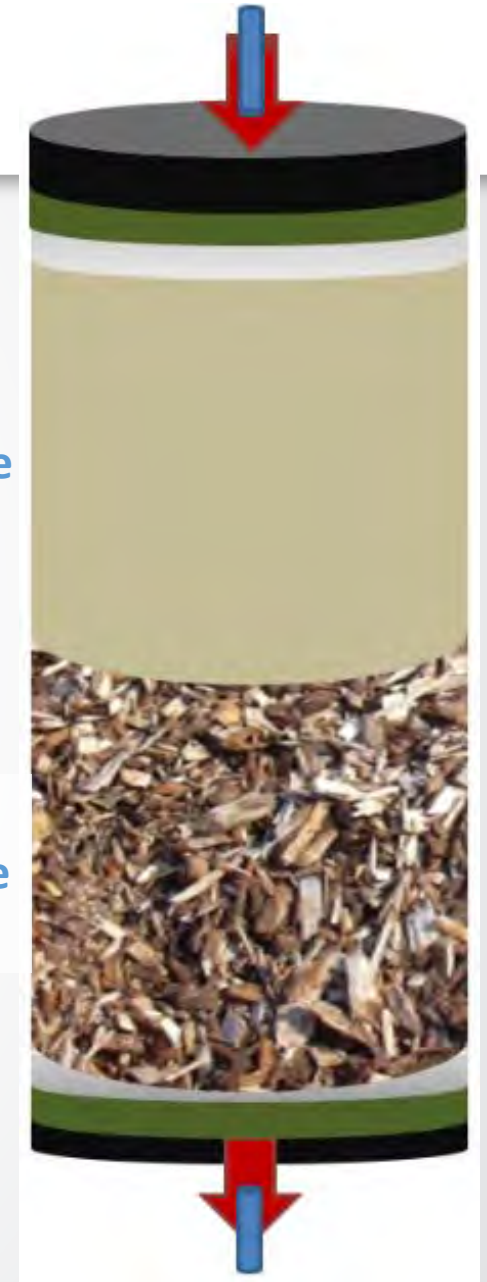
- 1) What is the fate of N?
- 2) Is N removal sensitive to flooding with seawater?

## Approach:

- Lab-scale leach fields: 12 sawdust-based columns
- Trace N transformations & seawater impacts:
  - N removal (dissolved ions, gases)
  - Nitrification/denitrification (via  $^{15}\text{N}$ )
  - Co-benefits ( $\text{CH}_4$  &  $\text{CO}_2$  production, P removal)

Sand:  
nitrification zone

Sand/sawdust:  
denitrification zone





## Monitoring

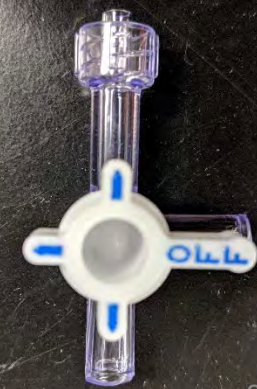
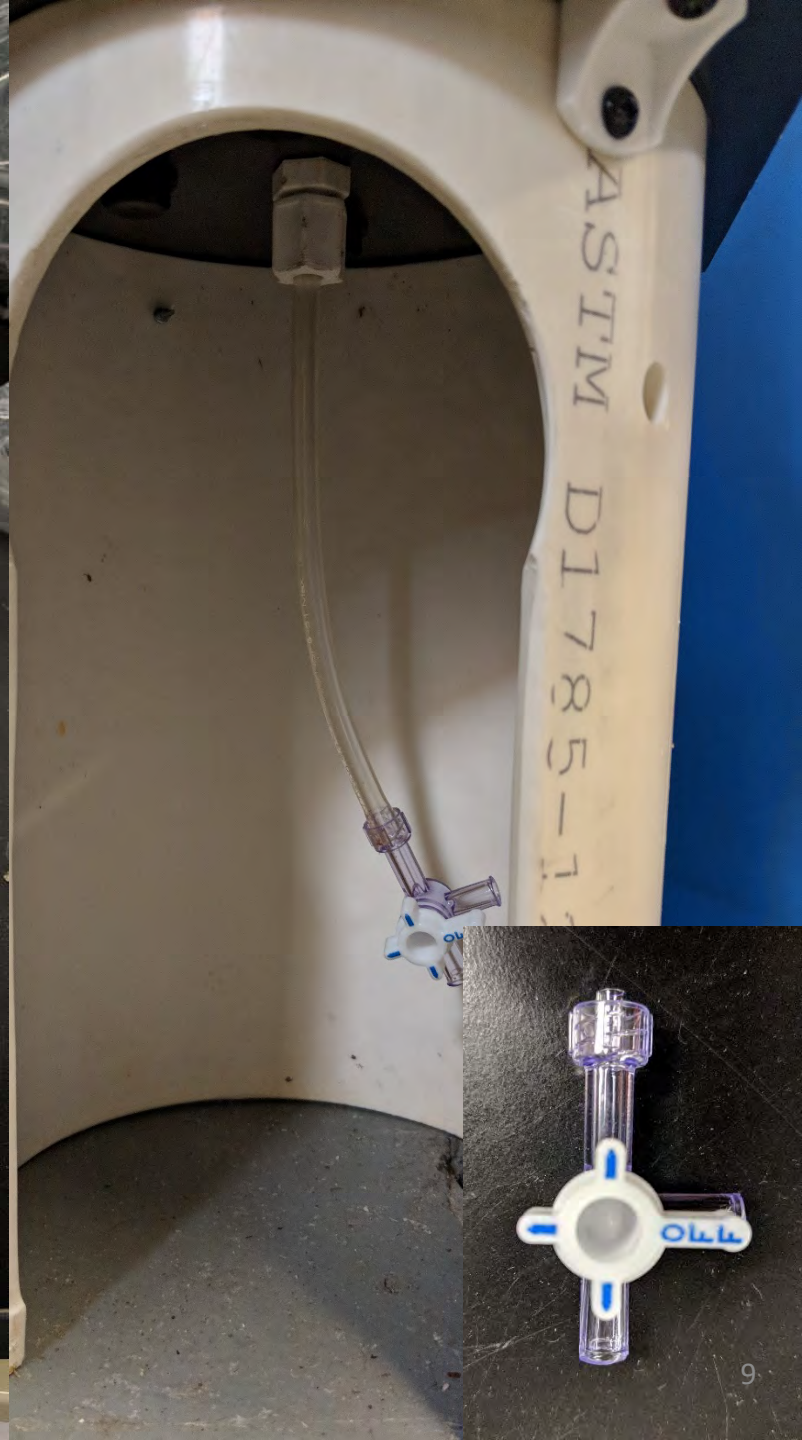
- YSI meter ( pH, temp, DO, cond, sal)
- Tank, PLI, column water samples
- Bi-weekly flow tests

## Maintenance

- Tri-weekly tank refill
- Tank cleaning monthly
- Tubing maintenance









## Storm Event Simulation

- Additions of 8 (L)
- Filtered Seawater : col 1,4,6,11
- DI Water : col 5,7,9,10
- Control : col 2,3,8,12

## Tracer Event

- 12 sampling events
- 1.5 mg of N15 per column
- Dissolved and headspace (gas)
- DOC, Nitrates, Nitrites, Ammonia, Phosphorus (water)



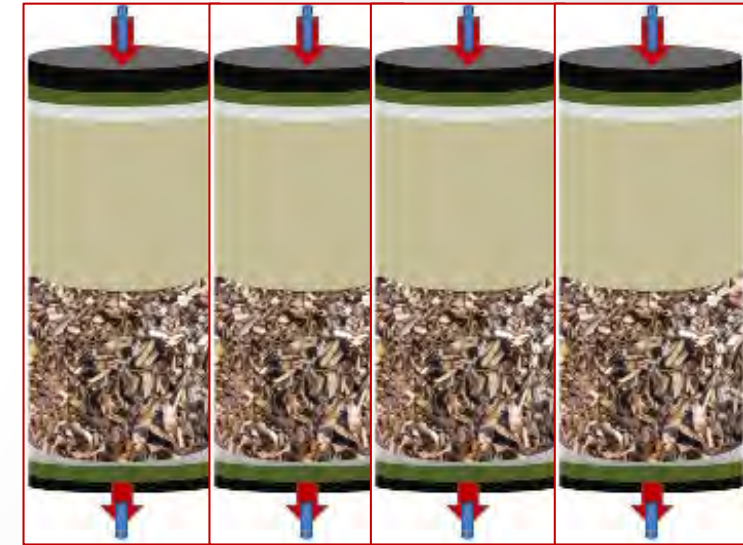
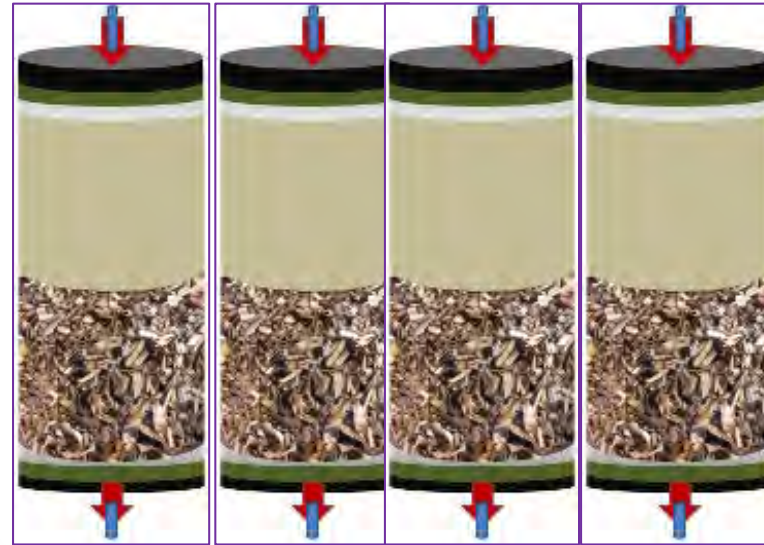
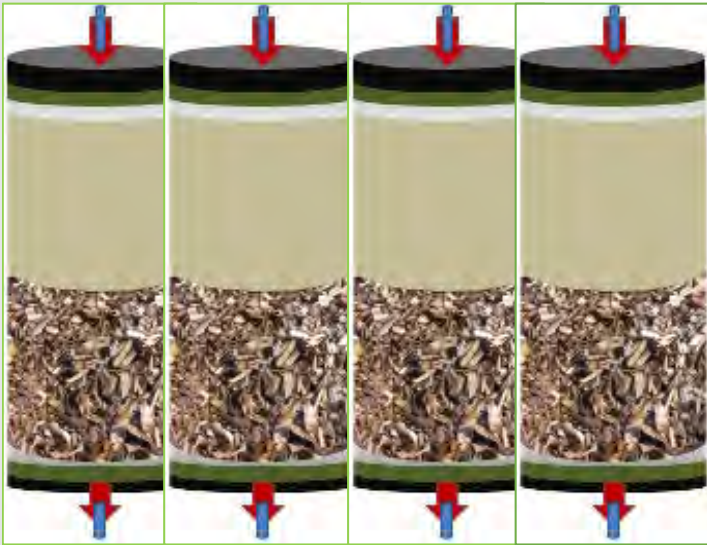


wastewater labeled with  
 $^{15}\text{N-NO}_3^-$

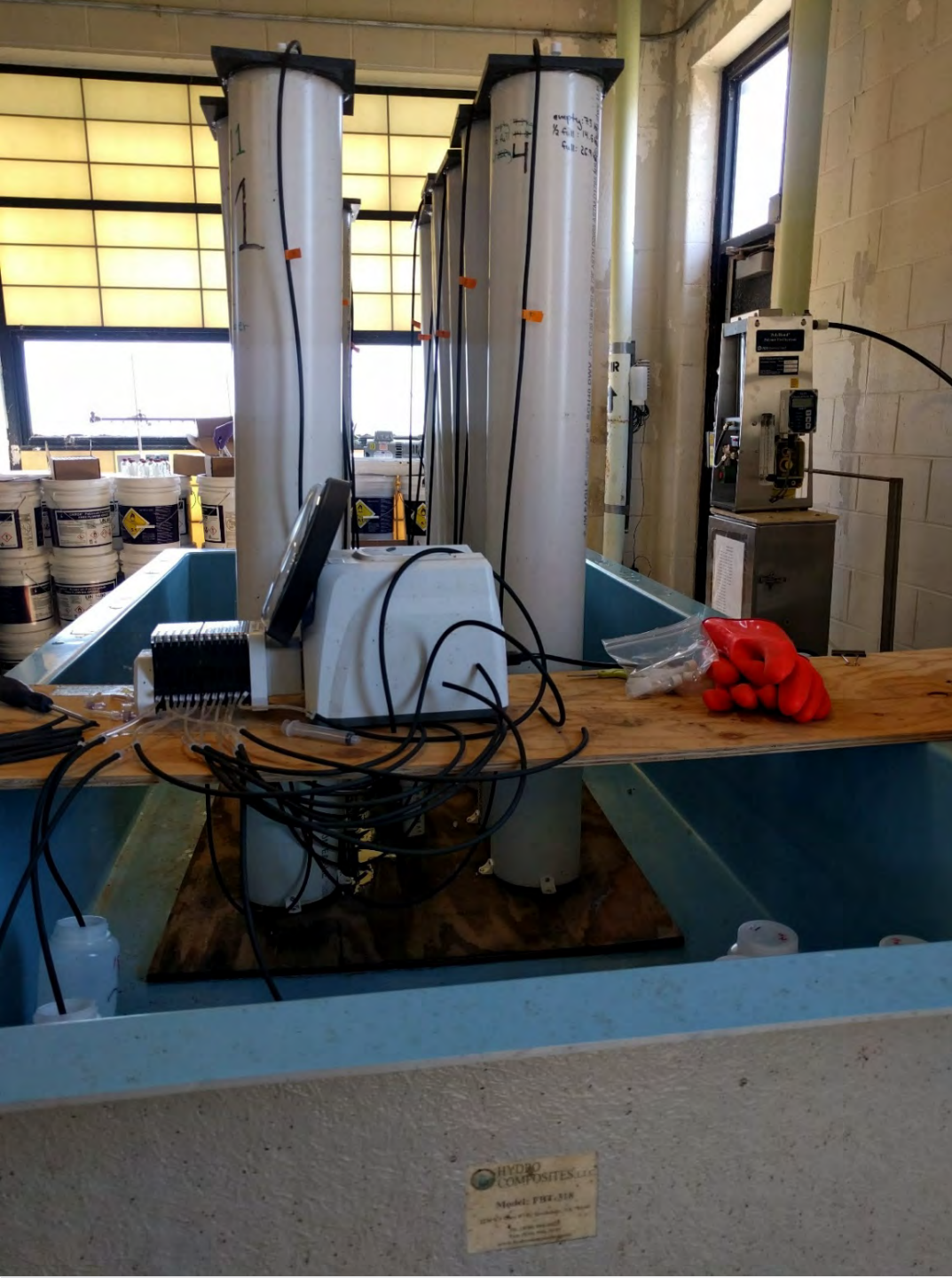
Control

DI water

Seawater pulse



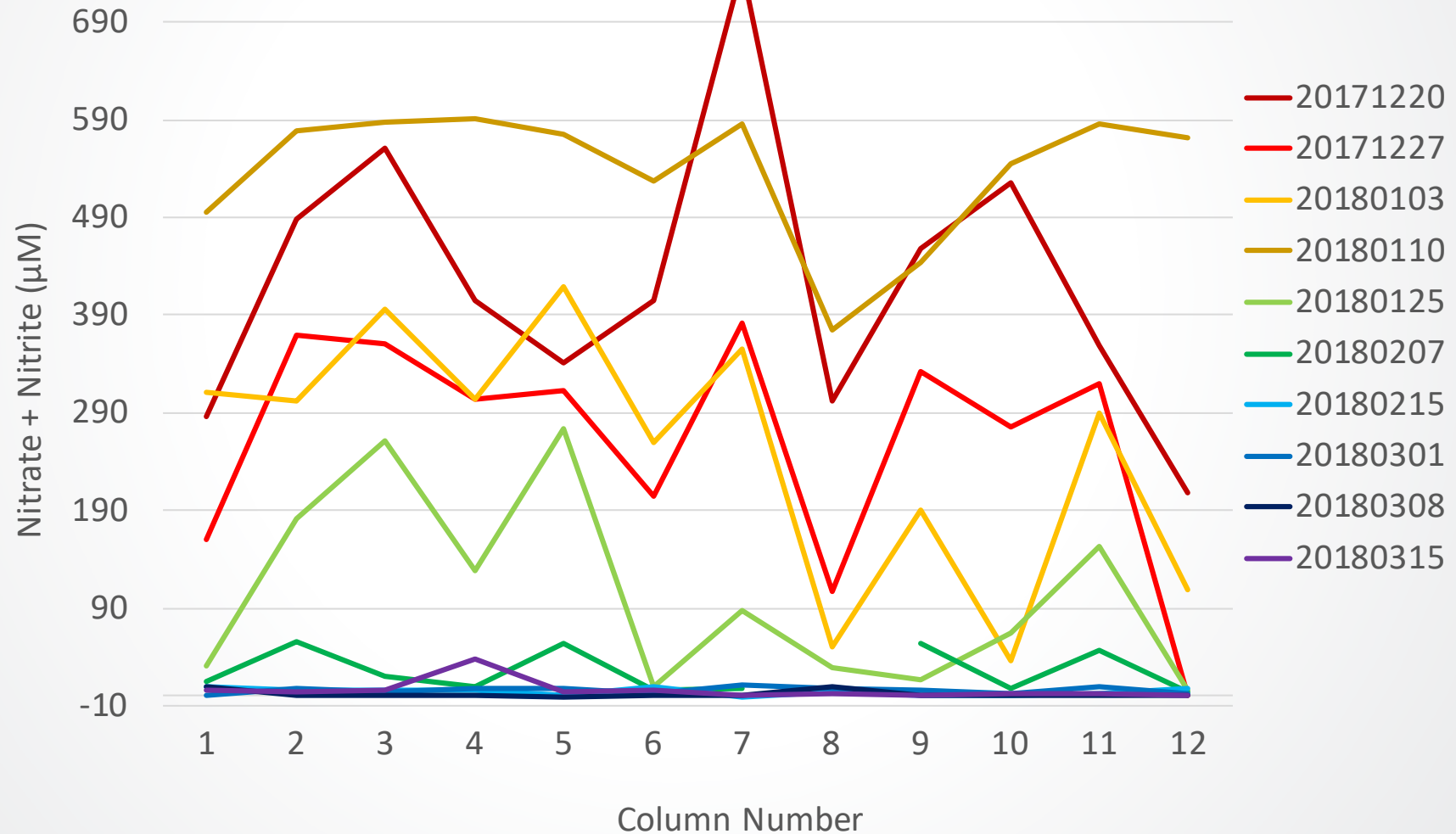
End-products labeled with  $^{15}\text{N}$  provide quantitative estimates of biogeochemical process rates





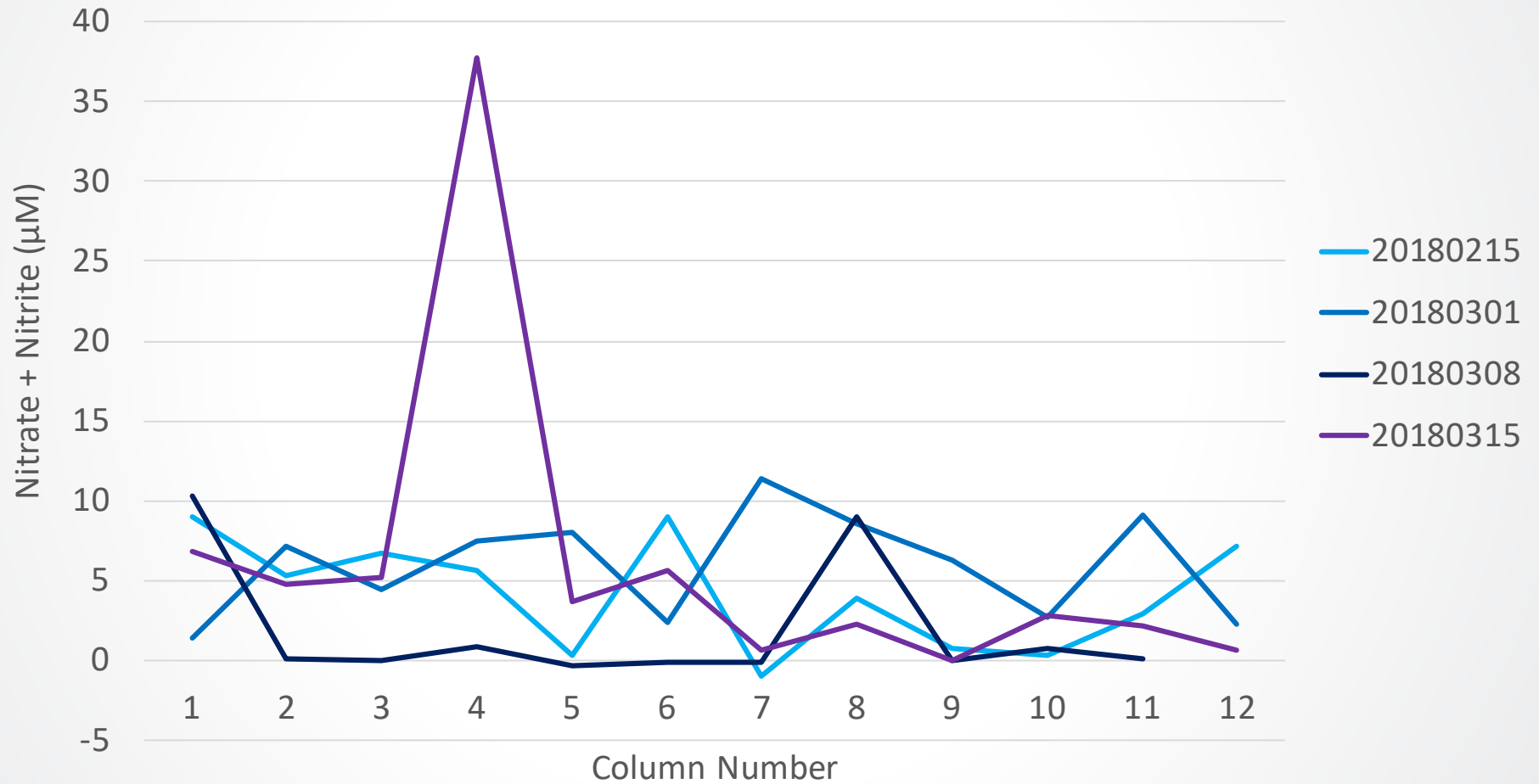


## Nitrate + Nitrite ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) per Column over time





Nitrate + Nitrite ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) per column over time



# Preliminary Conclusions

- We saw significant reductions in N after an initial lag period, probably due to a gradual microbial community establishment
- We are waiting on the results from subsequent tests to fully determine the fate of N
- The seawater addition did not appear to greatly impact the N removal efficiency of the columns