

Micro-siting and Nitrogen Removal Efficiency of a Liquid Injection Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB)

Residential Area: Lagoon Pond Rd



Problems with Nitrogen Enrichment

- **Nitrogen enrichment can lead to eutrophication**
- **Eutrophication of estuaries and bays is a widespread issue**

Eutrophication in Coastal Communities Can Cause:

- **Environmental Impacts**
- **Financial Impact**
 - **Tourism**
 - **Fisheries**
 - **Property Value**
- **Quality of Life**
 - **Beach Access**
 - **Native American Subsistence Rights**

Nitrogen Enrichment

While eutrophication is a natural process, anthropogenic sources of nutrients can exacerbate the process

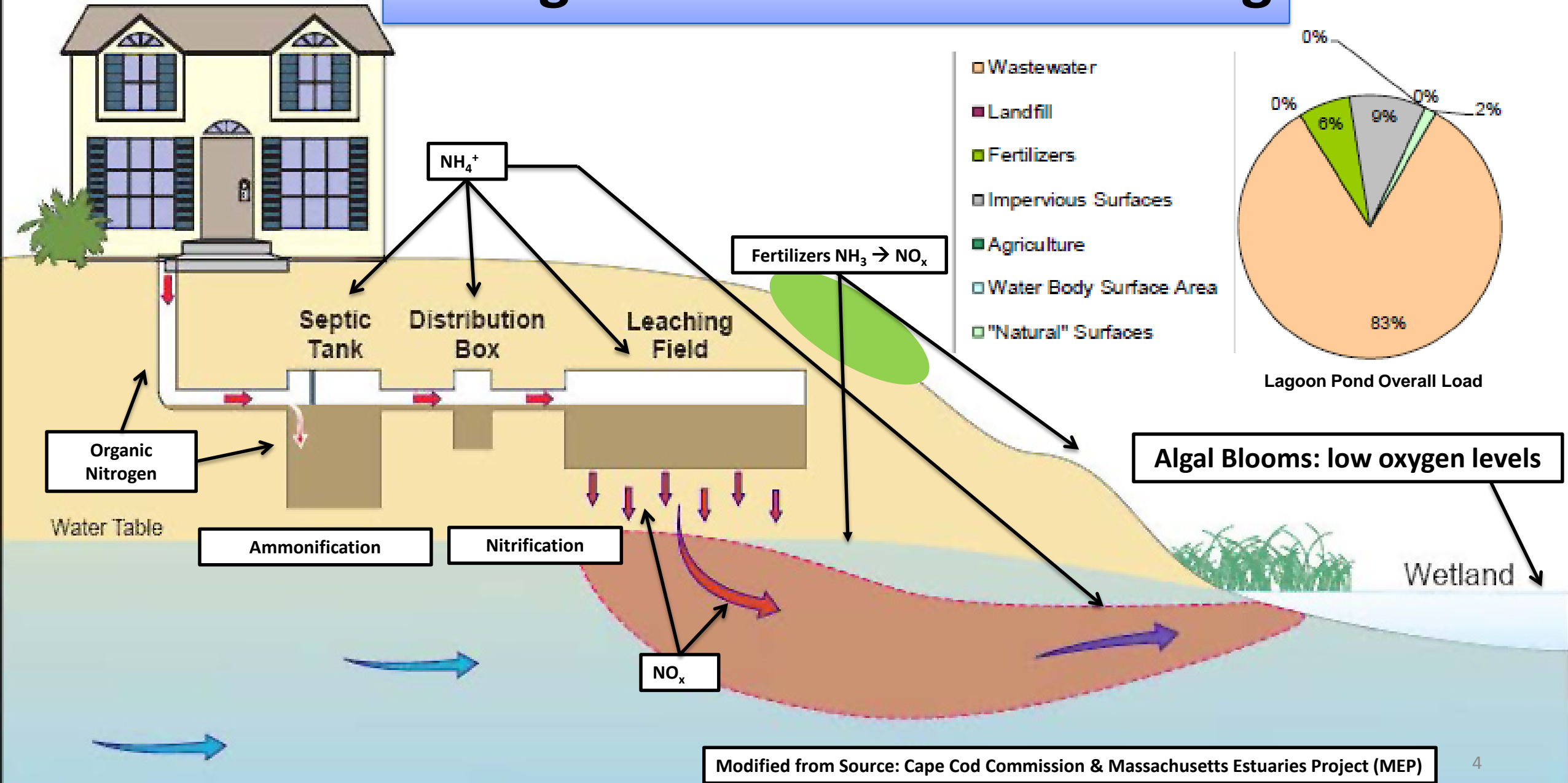
Point Sources:

- **Wastewater Treatment Facility Discharges**
- **Stormwater Discharges**

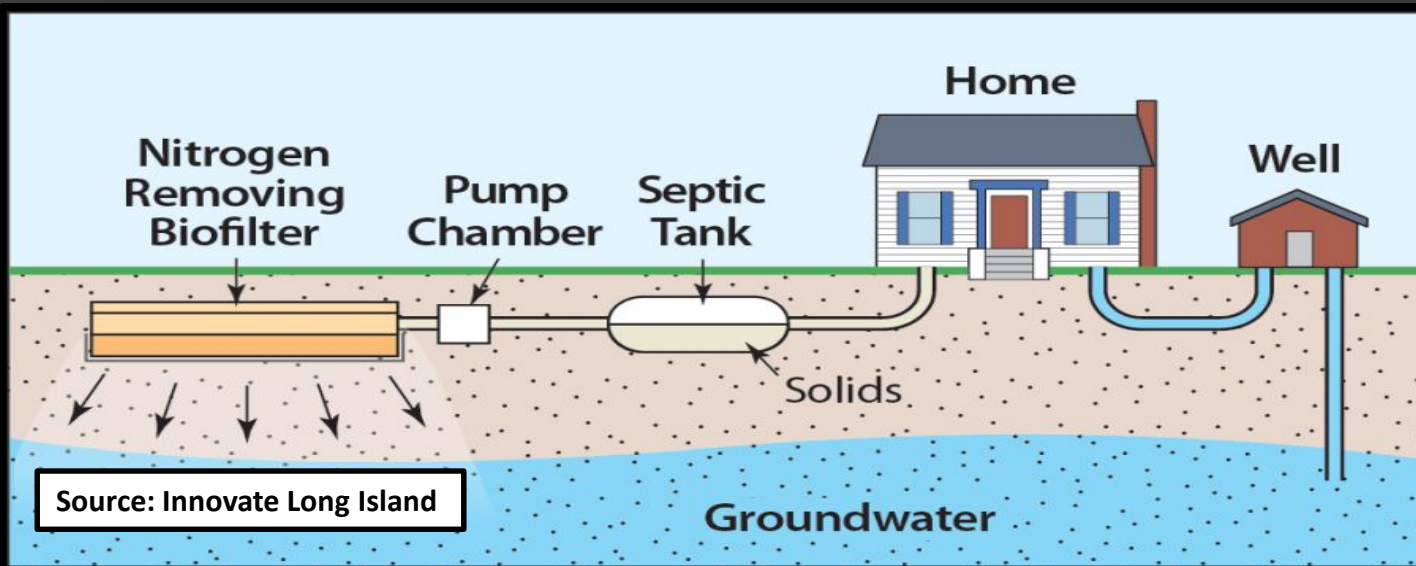
Non-Point Source:

- **Atmospheric Deposition**
- **Agricultural (Crop/Animals)**
- **Lawn Fertilization**
- **Septic Systems**

Nitrogen in a Residential Setting



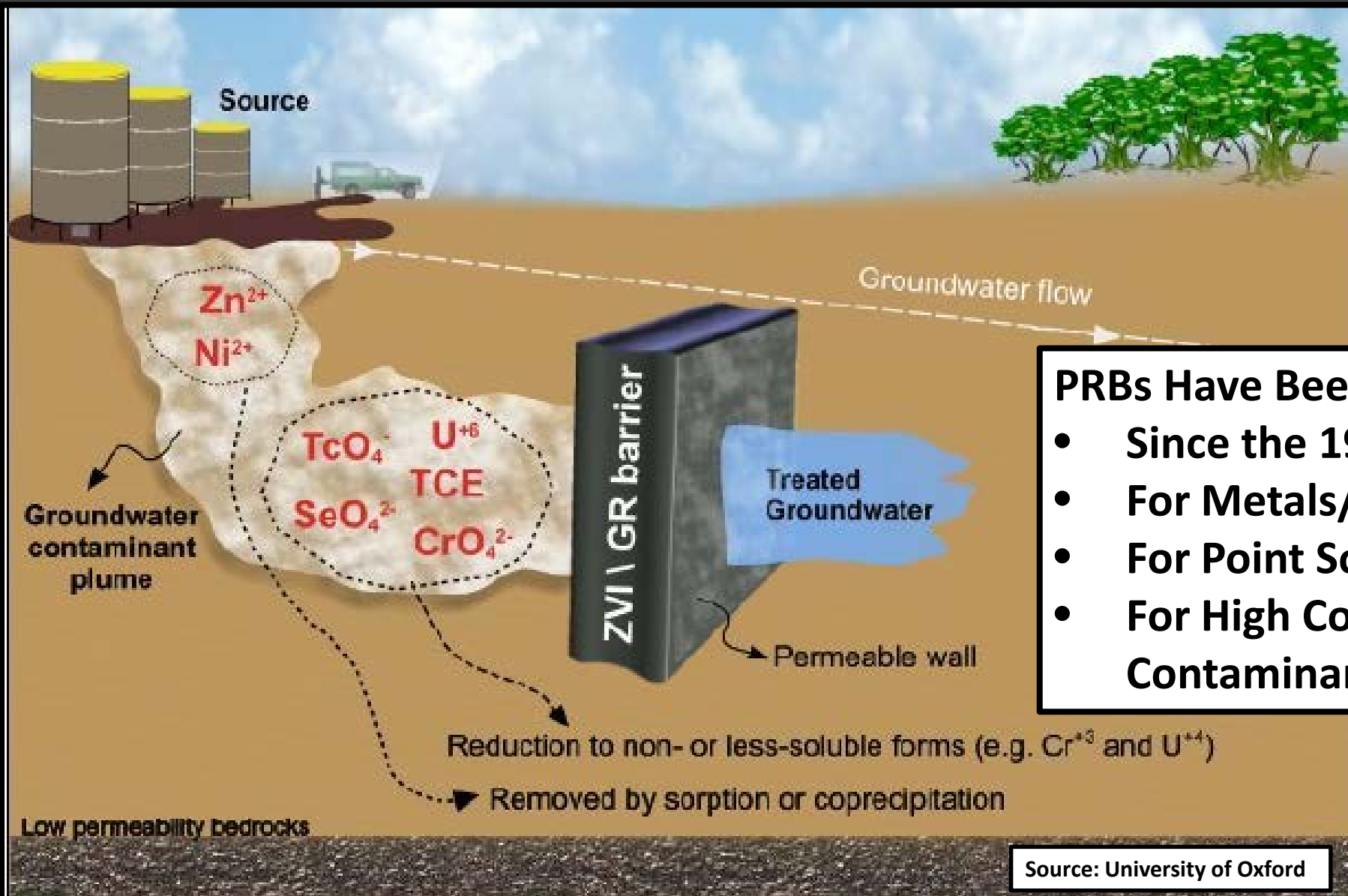
Solutions for Nitrogen Enrichment



- Wastewater Treatment Facilities
- Innovative Septic Systems
- Wetland Restoration/Construction
- Pond Construction/Modification
- Increased Tidal Flushing
- Aquaculture
- **Permeable Reactive Barriers**



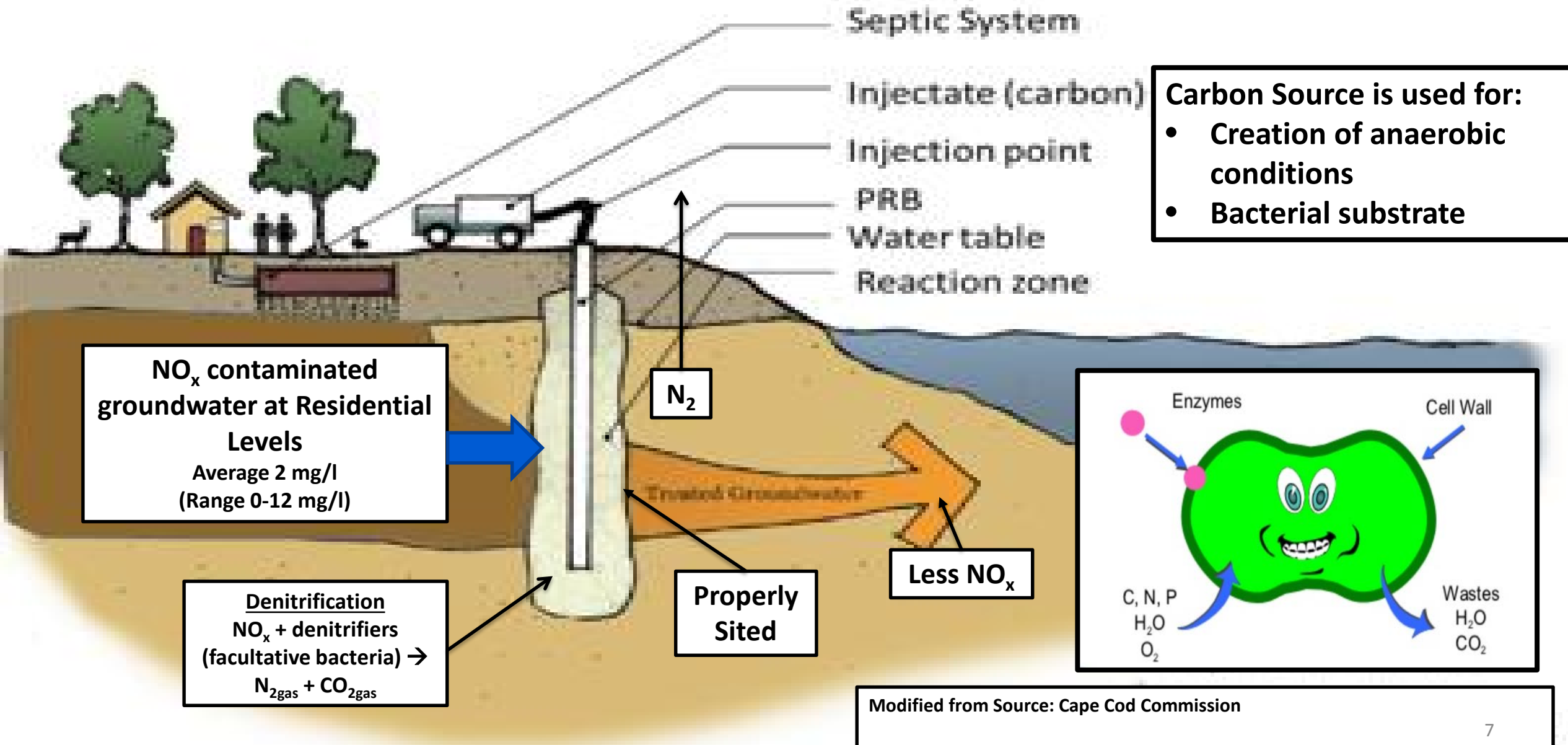
PRBs as a Mitigation Solution



PRBs Have Been Used:

- Since the 1980s
- For Metals/Chlorinated Solvents
- For Point Sources
- For High Concentrations of Contaminants.

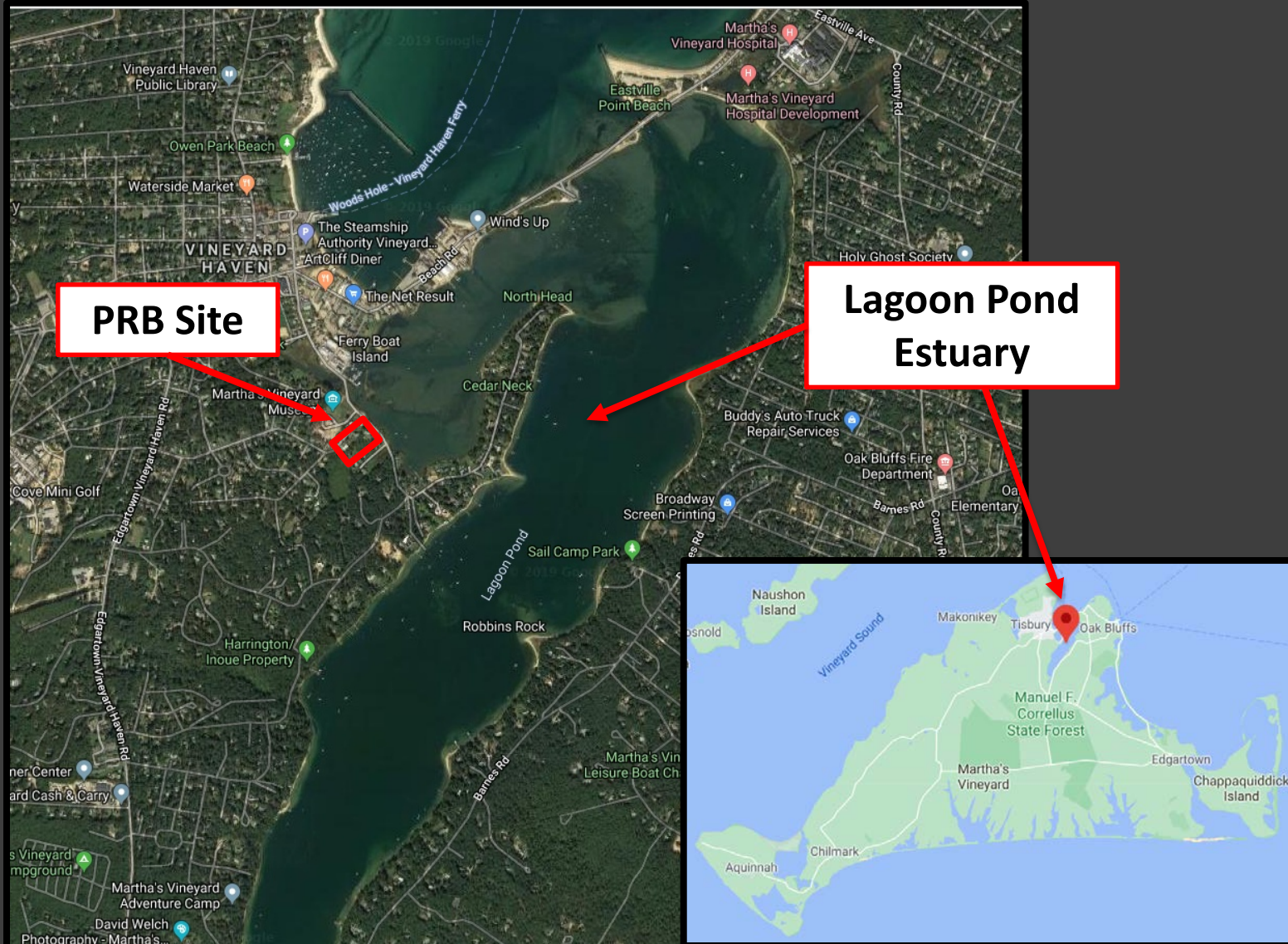
What is a Liquid Injection PRB?



Can PRBs be utilized in a cost-effective manner for the reduction of non-point source, residential levels of nitrogen?

- **How do micro-siting techniques influence the installation and design of a PRB to maximize reduction of nitrogen per unit cost?**
- **How much nitrogen reduction can be achieved in groundwater from residential areas?**

Case Study: Locus Map

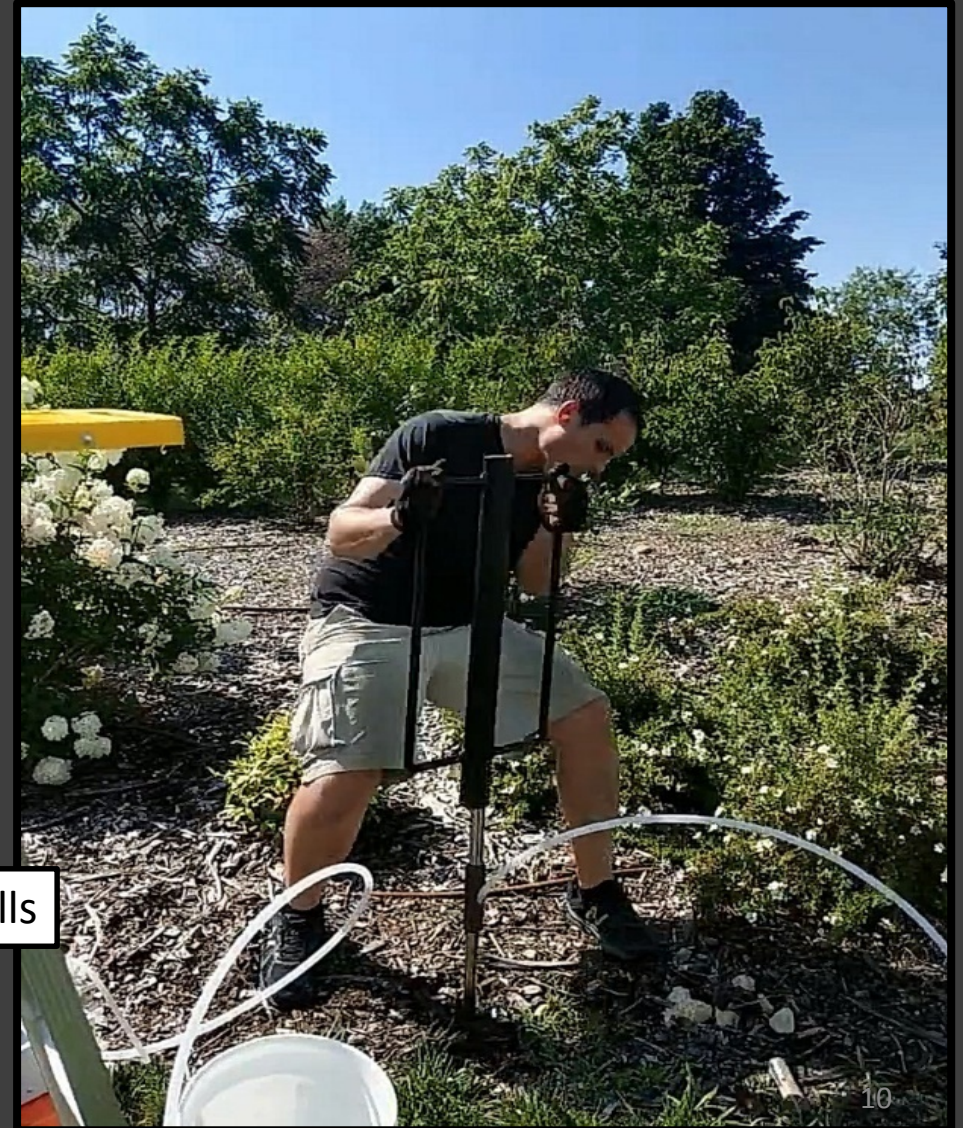


Lagoon Pond Estuary

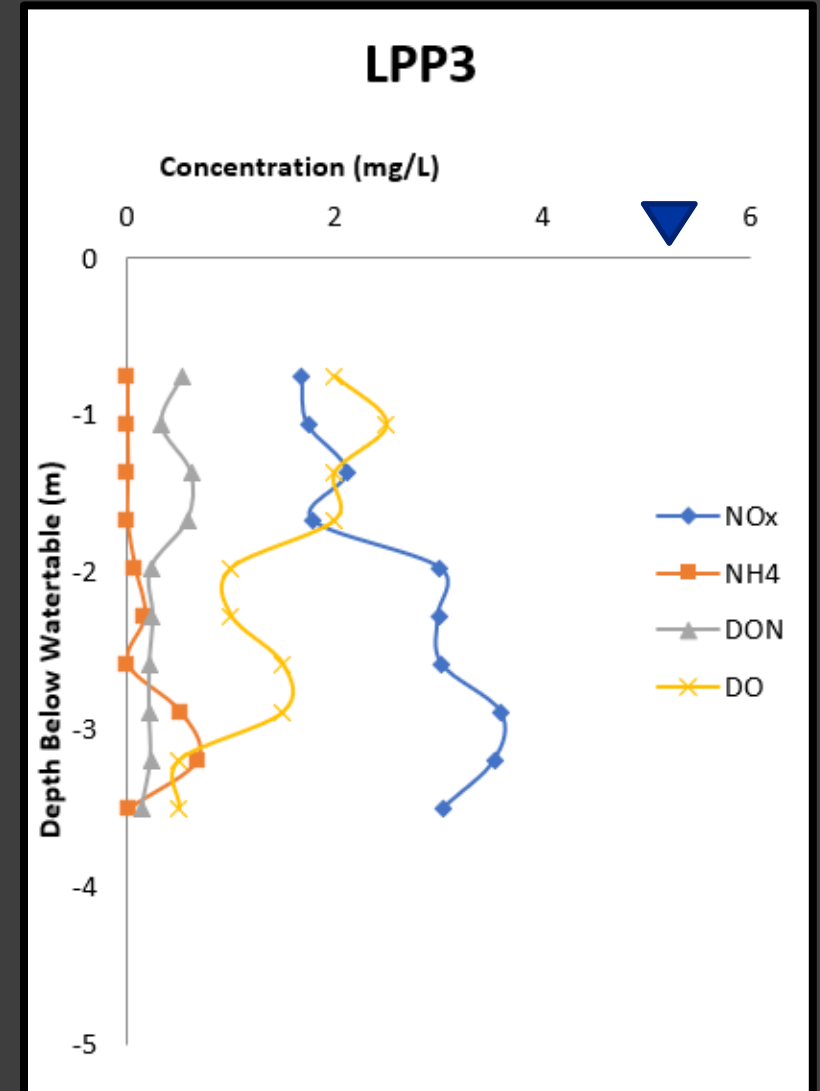
- Coastal Systems Program (CSP): MEP Assessment
- Impaired by N enrichment:
 - 0.33-0.42 mg/l
- CSP helped establish TMDL for N:
 - 74.1 kg/day
- Nitrogen Removal Goal:
 - 5,900 kg/y
- Stewards:

Oak Bluffs
Tisbury
MV Commission

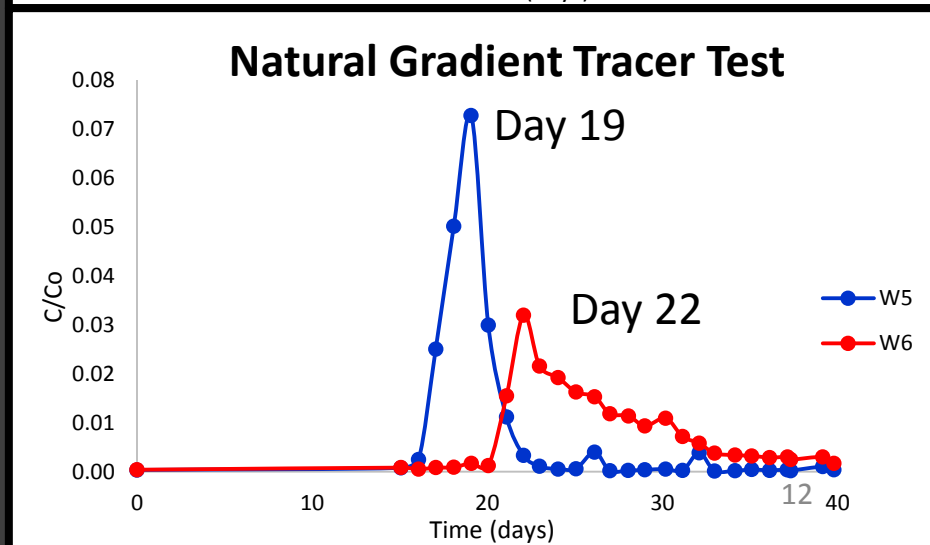
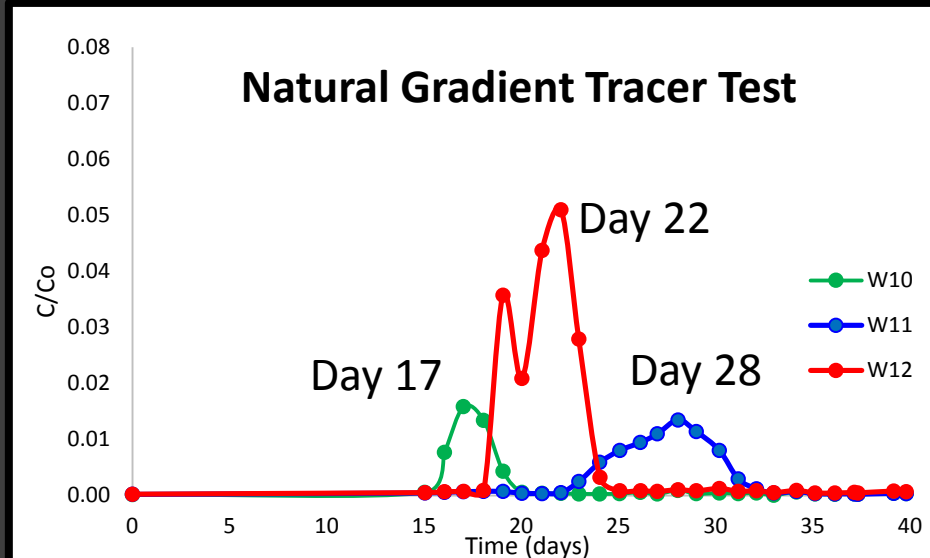
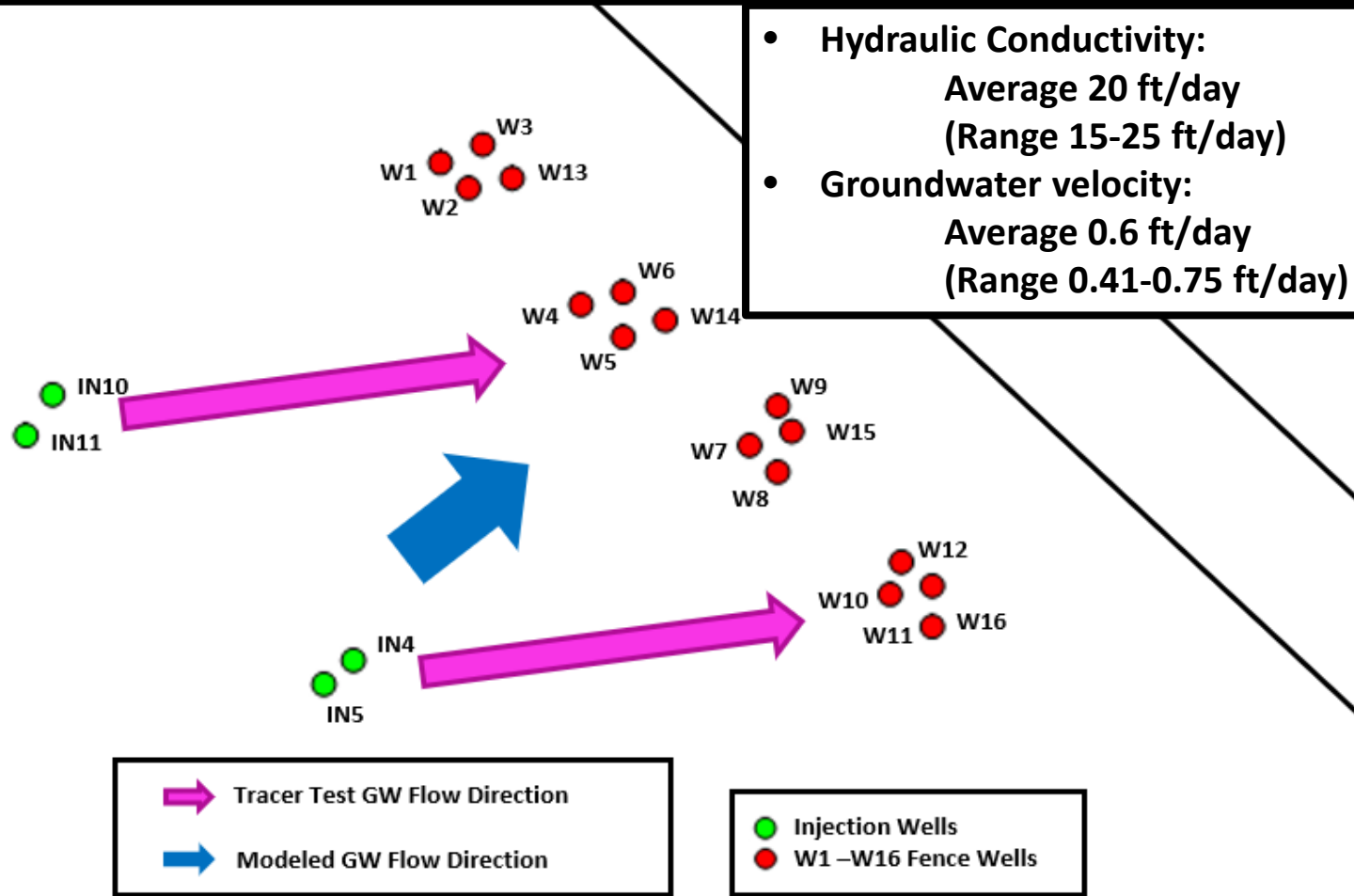
Case Study: Site Map



Case Study



Case Study: Natural Gradient Tracer Test



Pre-Injection Findings

- Groundwater only 0.5 – 2.5 m below ground surface
- Soils are coarse to fine sand with some silty/clay
- Nitrate is the dominant form of nitrogen and corresponds with average residential levels
 - Total Dissolved Nitrogen: Average 2.7 mg/L (0-13 mg/L)
 - Nitrate + Nitrite: Average 2.0 mg/L (0-12 mg/L)
 - Ammonium: Average 0.3 mg/L (0-0.68 mg/L)

Pre-Injection Findings

- Freshwater (Salinity <0.2 PSU)
- High nitrate levels - oxygenated groundwater
- Hydraulic Conductivity: 20 ft/day (15-25 ft/day)
- Groundwater velocity: Average 0.6 ft/day (0.41-0.75 ft/day)
- Tracer tests indicate groundwater flow towards Lagoon Pond and perpendicular to the PRB location
- Elevated levels of Mn, Fe, and As were observed in the *Phragmites* root zone at the edge of Lagoon Pond

PRB Design

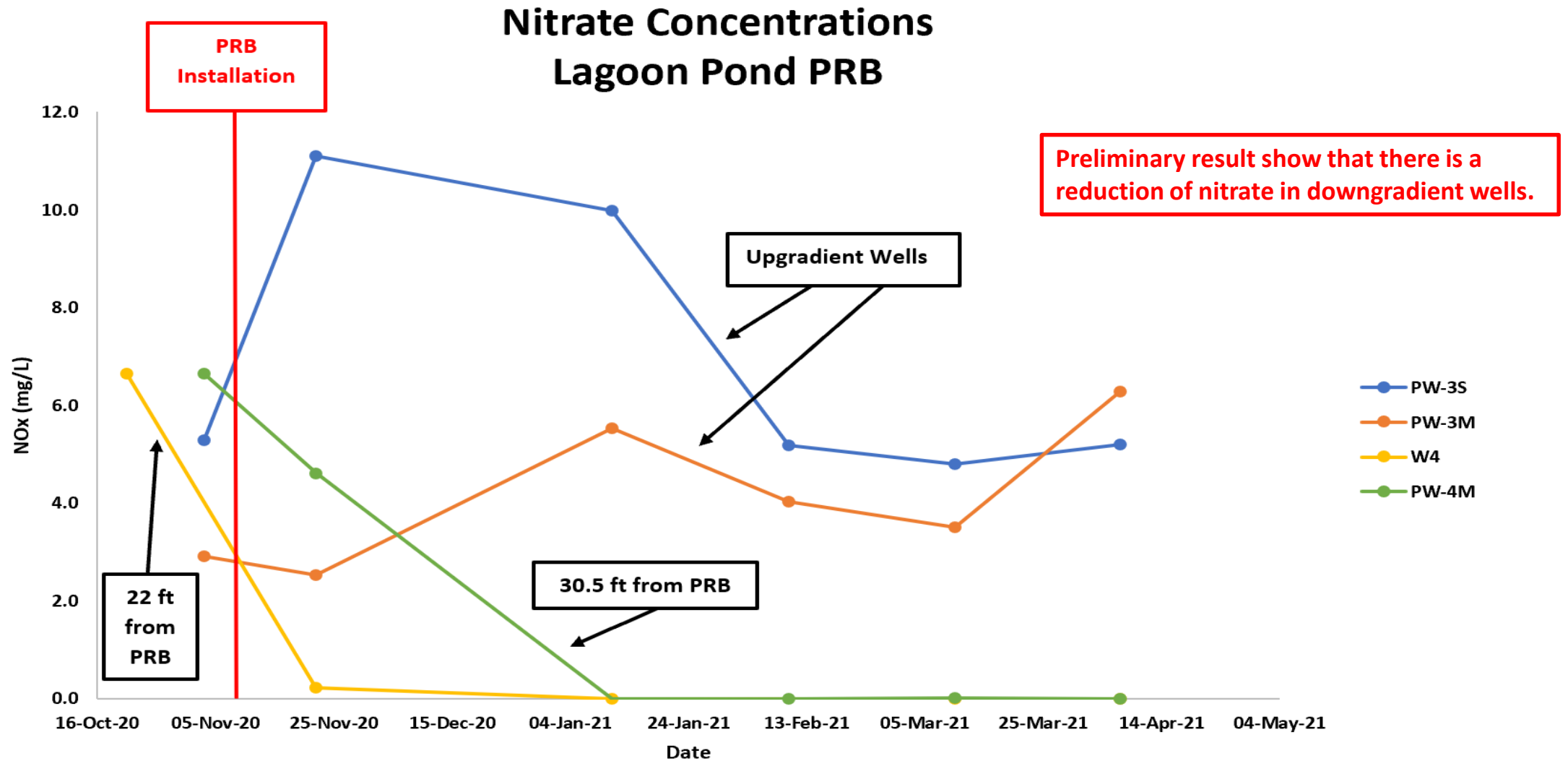


- 150 linear ft
- 80 ft from Pond
- Injections 10 ft & 15 ft apart
- 17,155 Gal Total (4:1 Water:EVO)

Liquid Injection PRB Installation



Preliminary Findings



Case Study: Work to Come

- **Groundwater sampling for tracking:**
 - Nitrate/Nitrite
 - Ammonium
 - Total dissolved nitrogen
 - Phosphate
- **Conduct denitrification confirmation tests**
 - Tracer Test
 - Changes in Groundwater N₂

Thank You!

**Martha's Vineyard Commission
EPA's Southeast New England Program
ES&M
Terra Systems, Inc.
Coastal Systems Program**

