



Onsite Systems, Soils, and Climate Change

Jennifer Cooper
University of Rhode Island

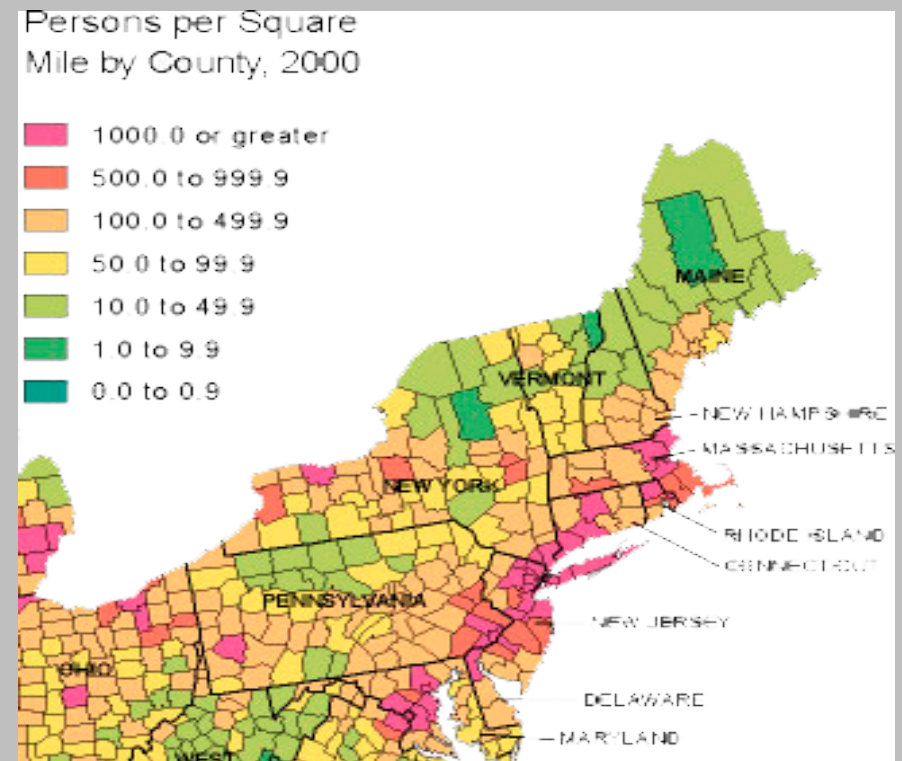
Overview

- OWTS technologies
- Wastewater renovation
- Climate change
- Initial results
- Next step

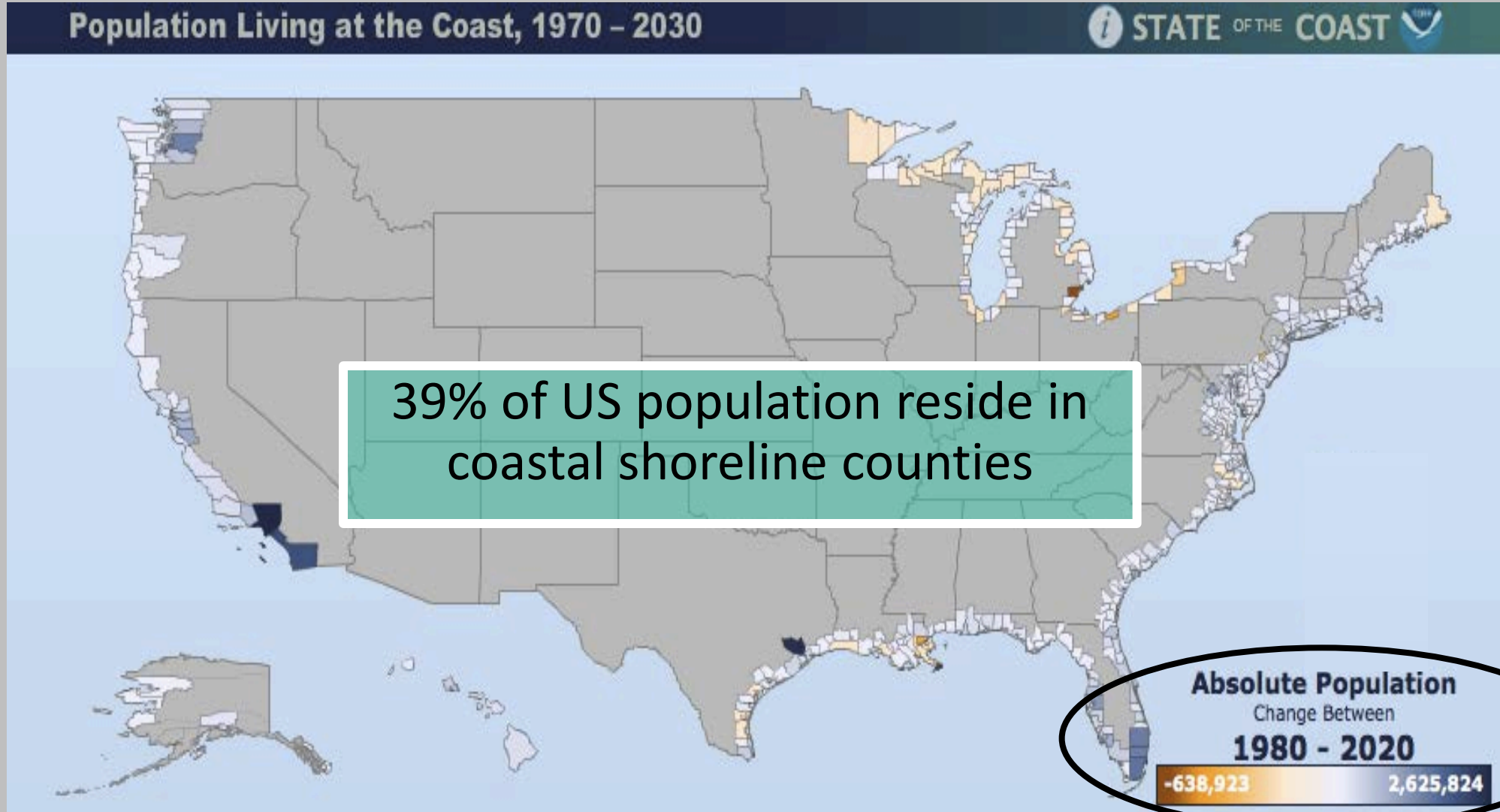


New England

- Pop. NE US = 55 million
- 30% of population rely on OWTS
- **16.5 million** could be affected by climate change effects on OWTS just in NE US



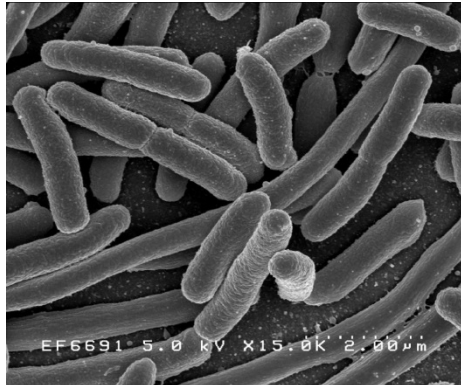
Coastal Population



The Problems

Microorganisms:

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Protozoan
- Worms



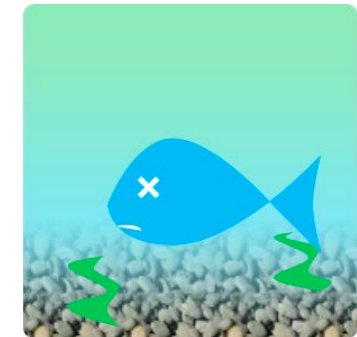
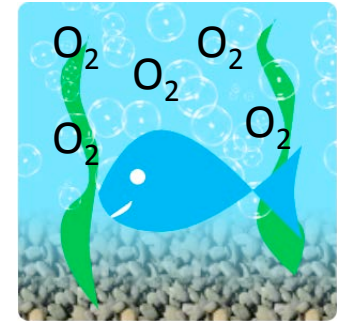
Nutrients-N&P:

- Eutrophication
 - Fresh – P
 - Coastal – N
- Anoxia



BOD:

- Low O_2 /Anoxia



Soil Drainfield Treatment

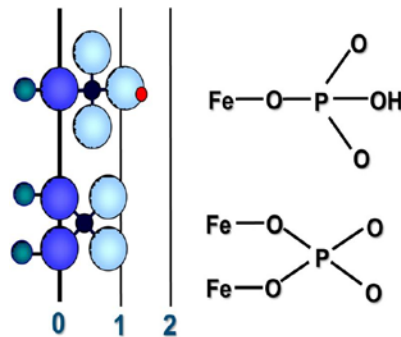
Microorganisms:

- Predation
- Adsorption/
filtration



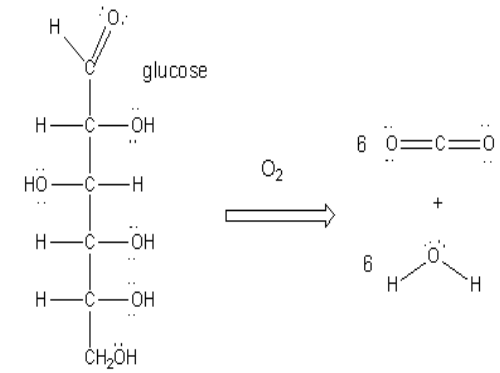
Nutrients:

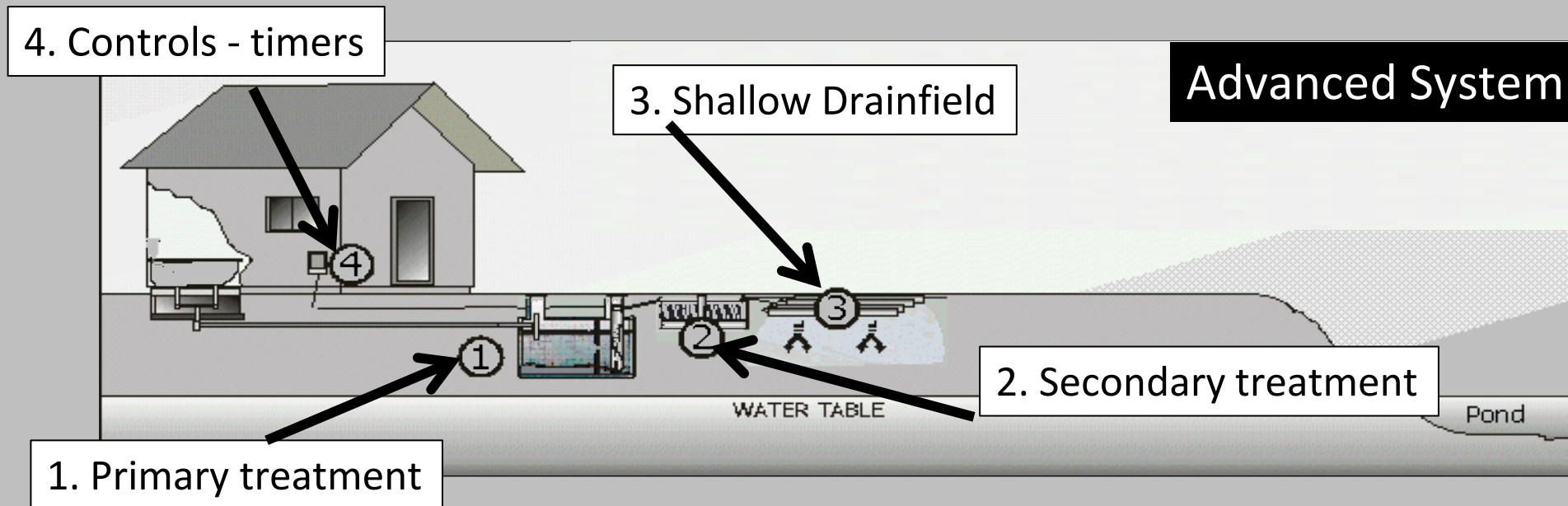
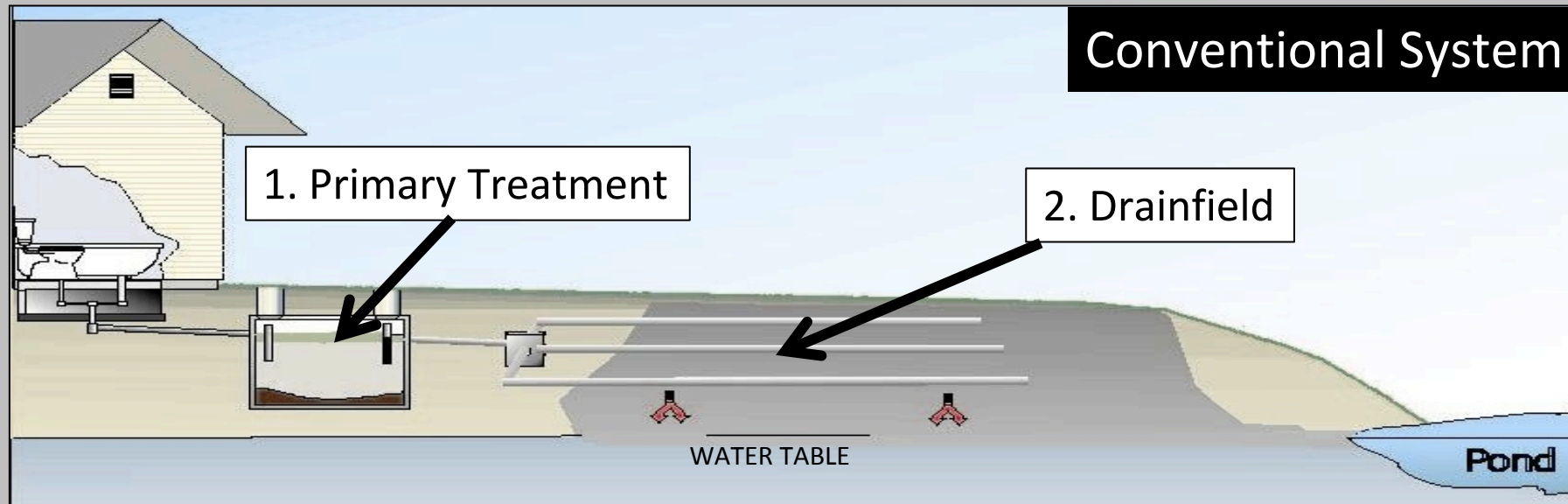
- Phosphorus
 - Fe/Al hydroxides
 - Adsorption/
precipitation
- Nitrogen
 - Nitrification
 - Denitrification



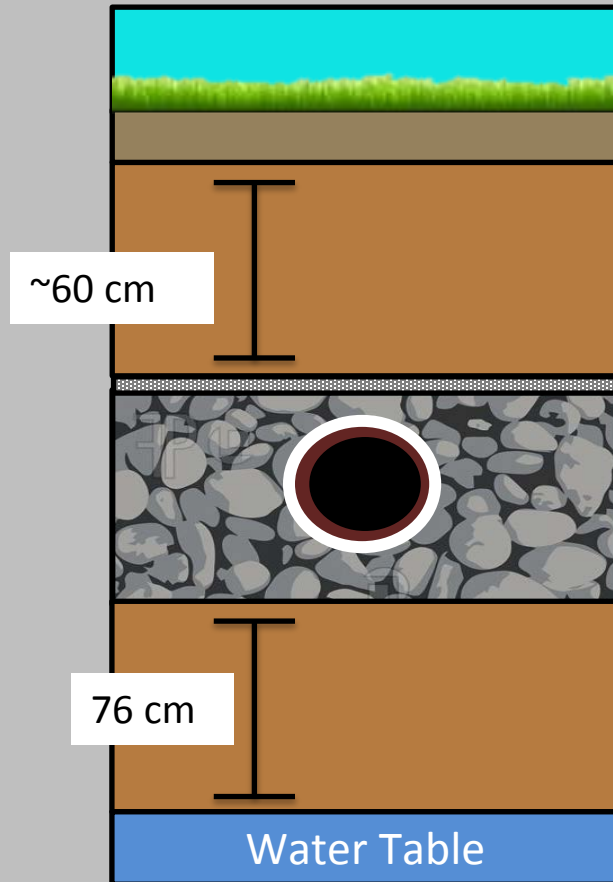
BOD:

- Microbial
degradation



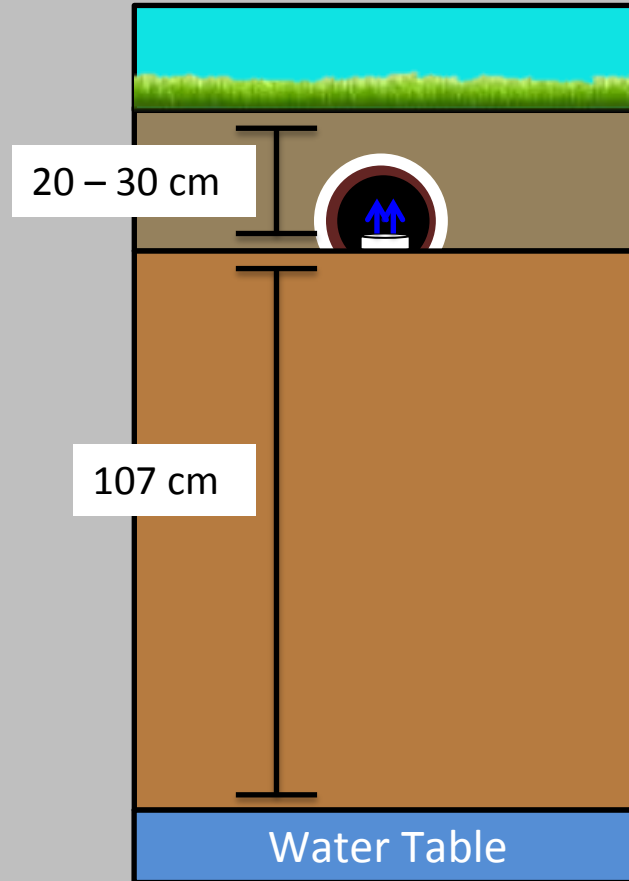


Conventional

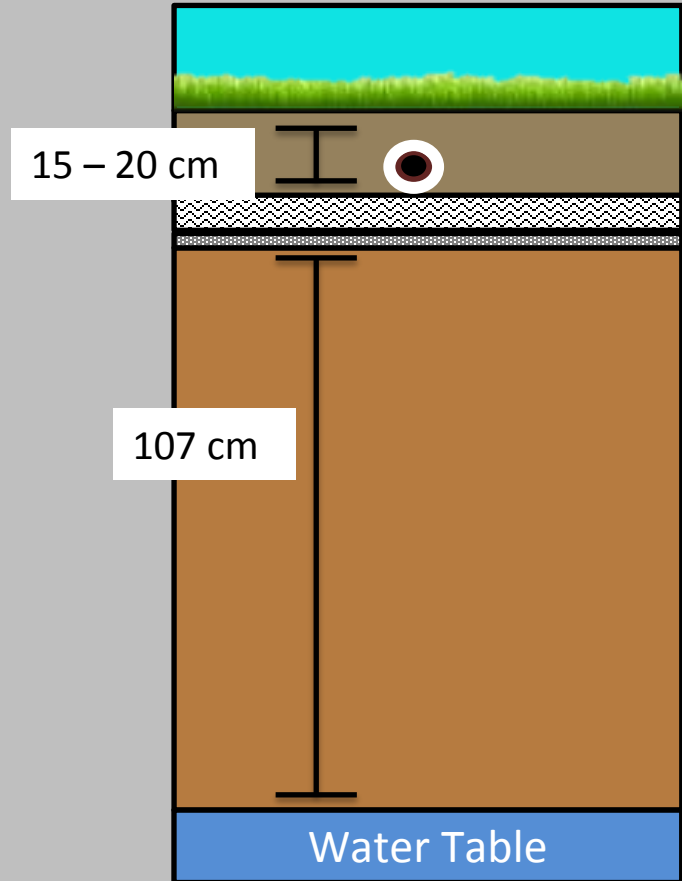


Pipe and Stone
(P&S)

Advanced



Pressurized Shallow
Narrow Drainfield
(PSND)

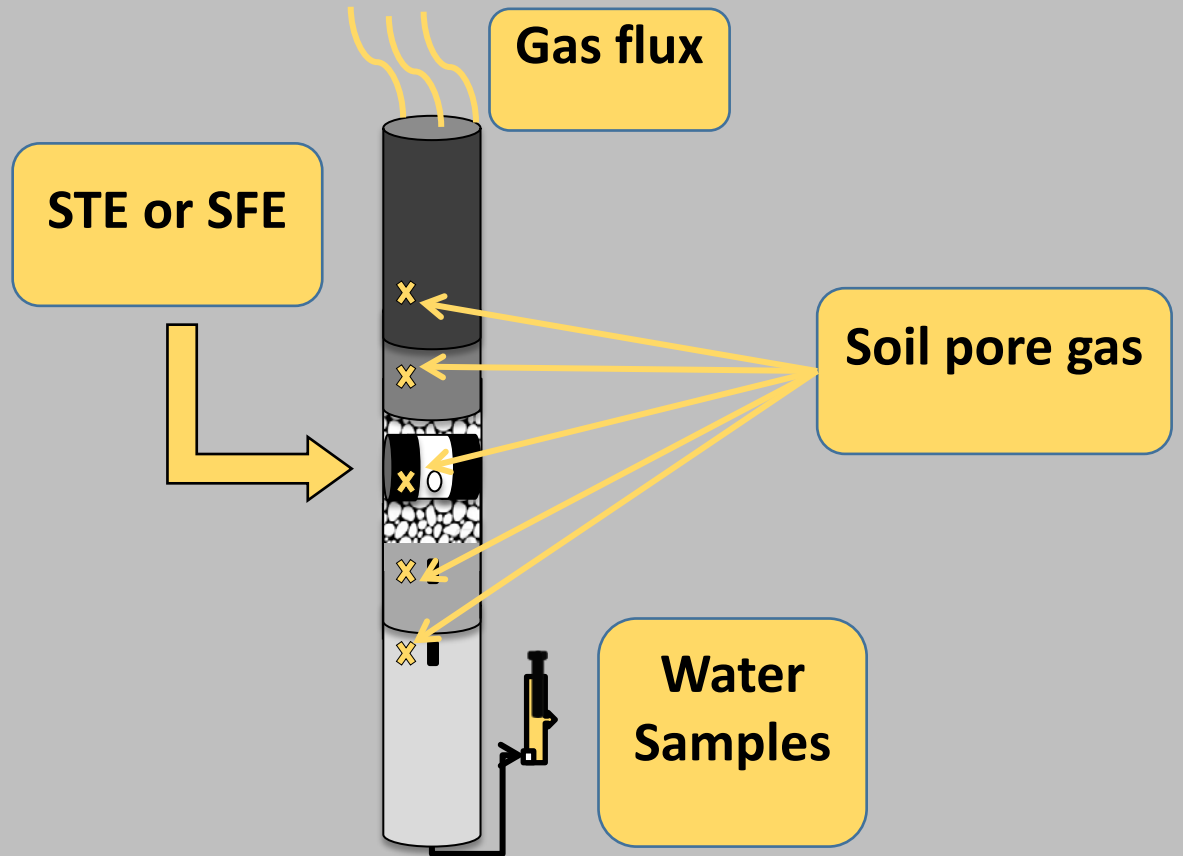
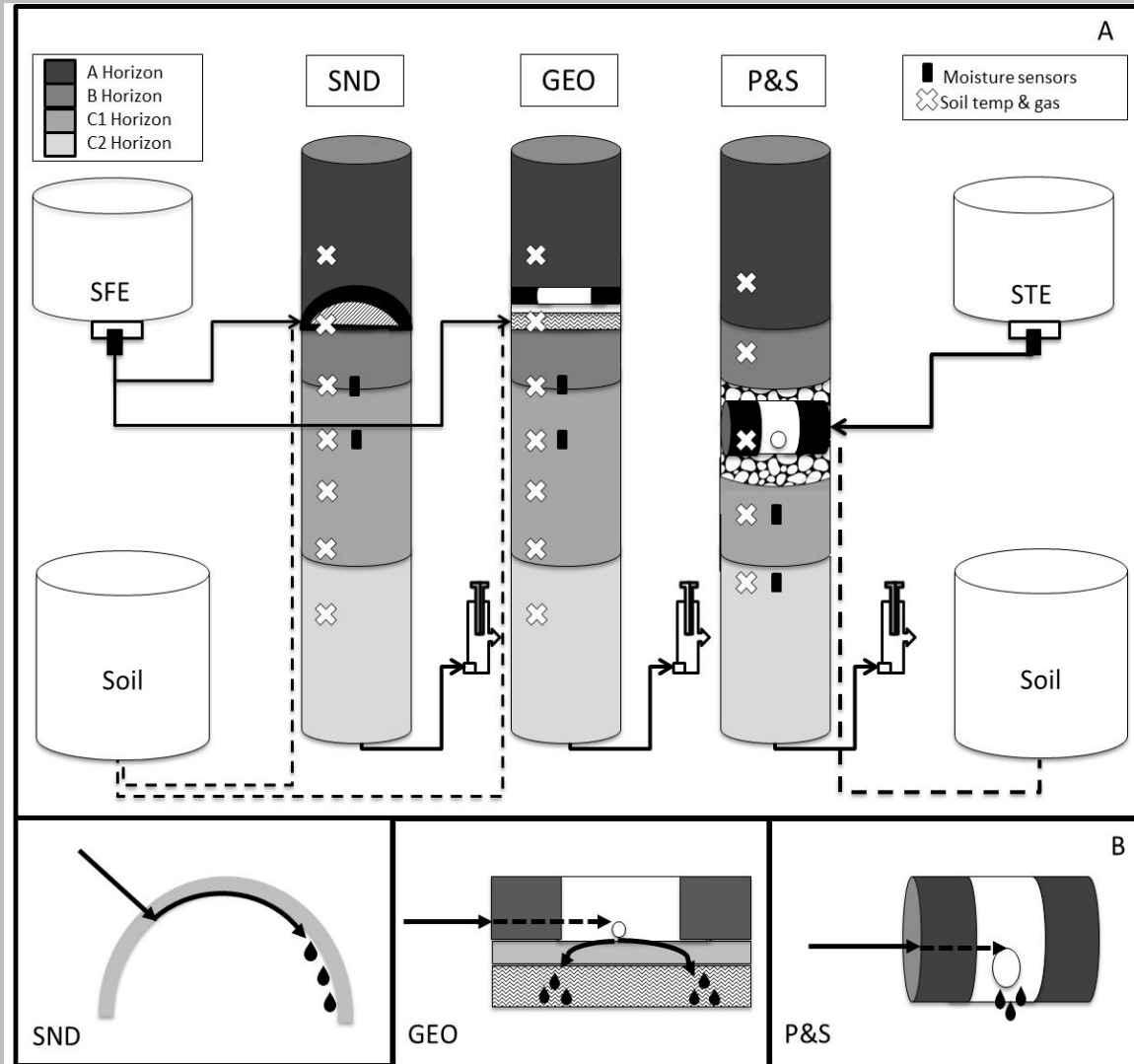


Geomat
(GEO)

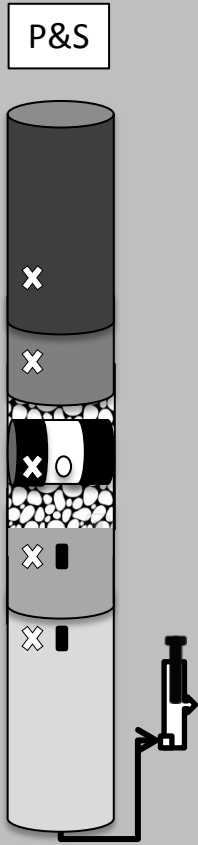
Intact Soil Mesocosms



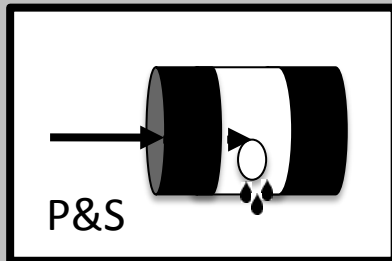
Intact Soil Mesocosms



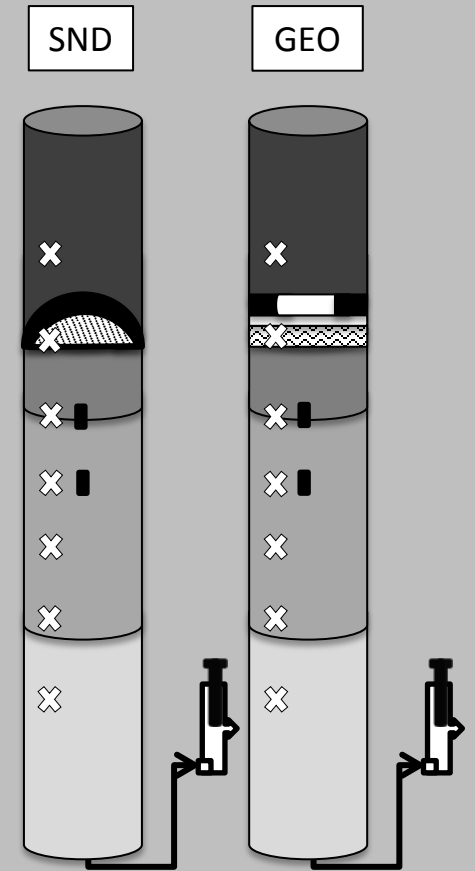
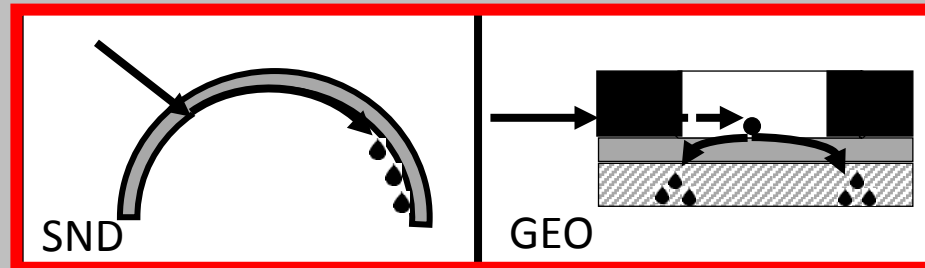
Technology Differences



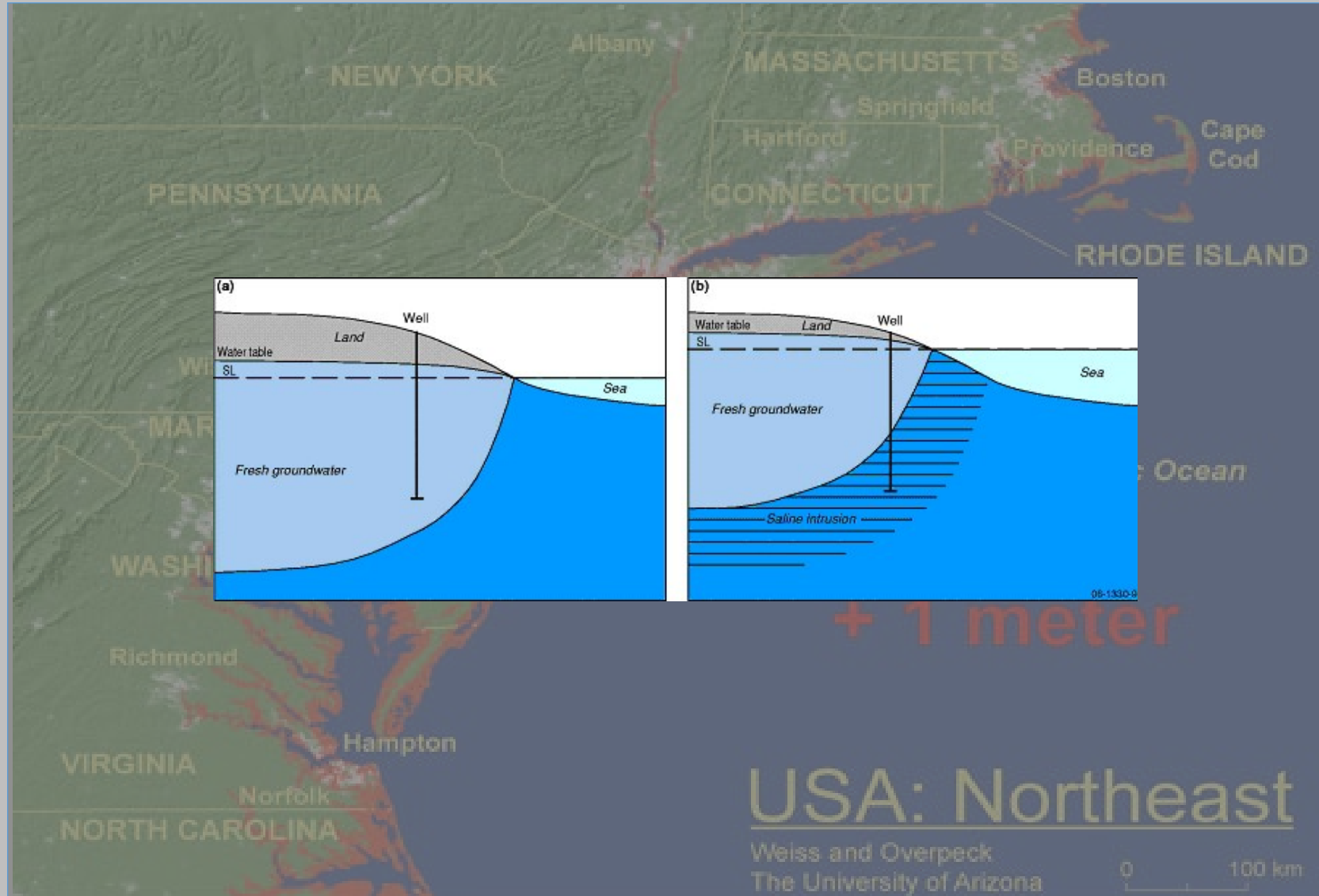
- Septic tank effluent
- Deeper placement of infiltrative area
- “Social” dosing
- Relies heavily on soil



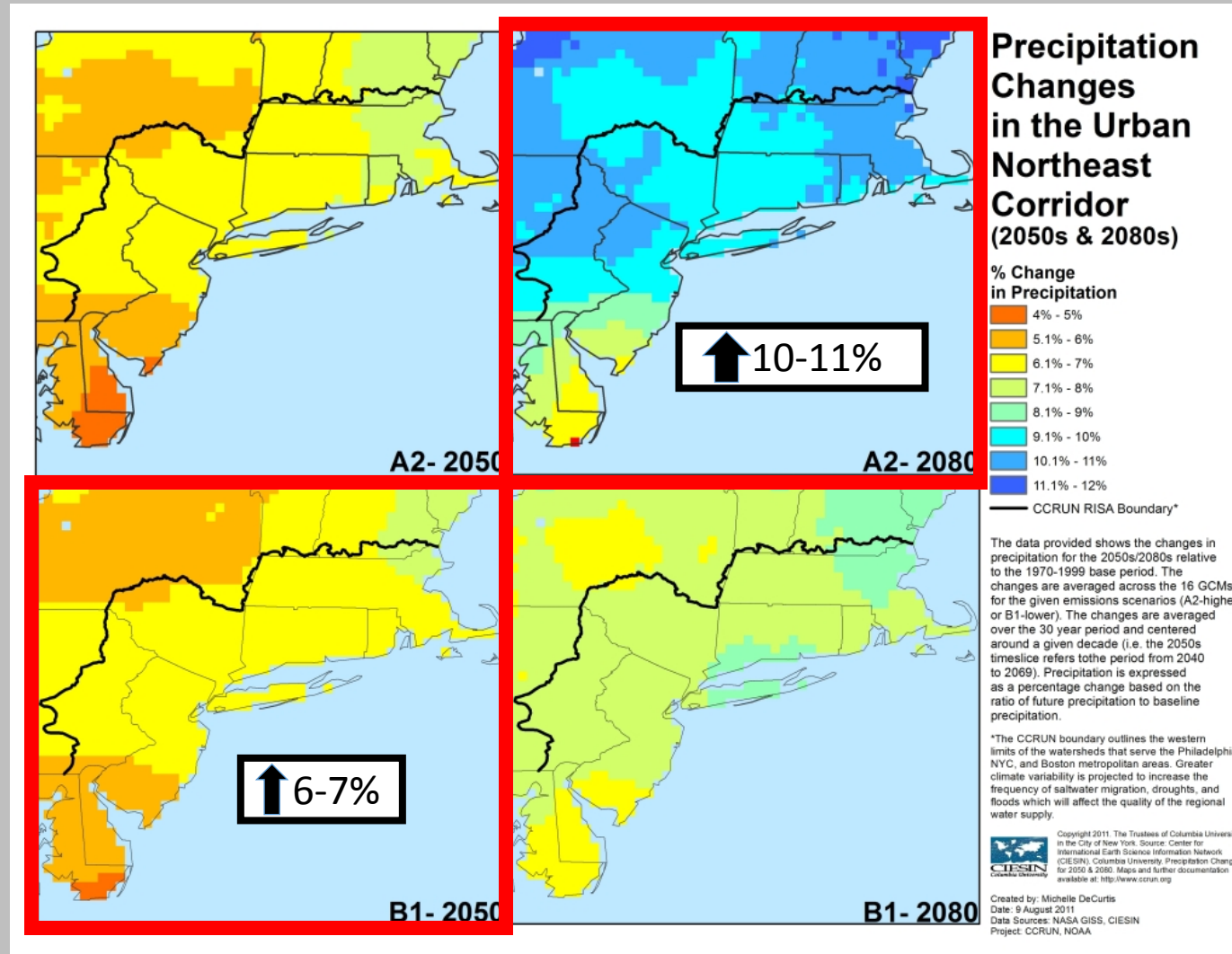
- Pre-treated sand filter effluent
- Shallow placement of infiltrative area
- Timed dosing controls
- Less reliance on soil



Climate Change – Sea Level Rise

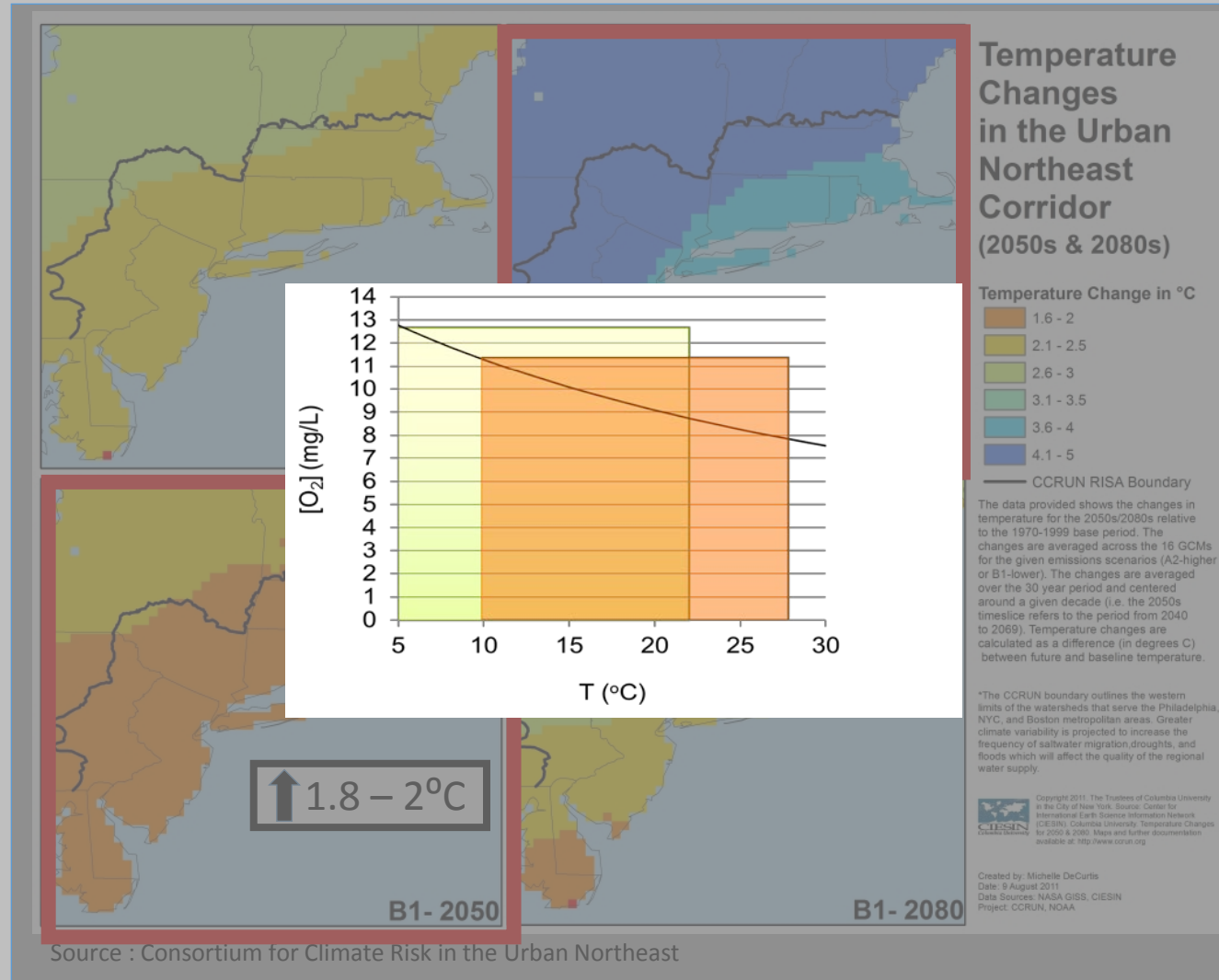


Increased Precipitation





Source : Consortium for Climate Risk in the Urban Northeast

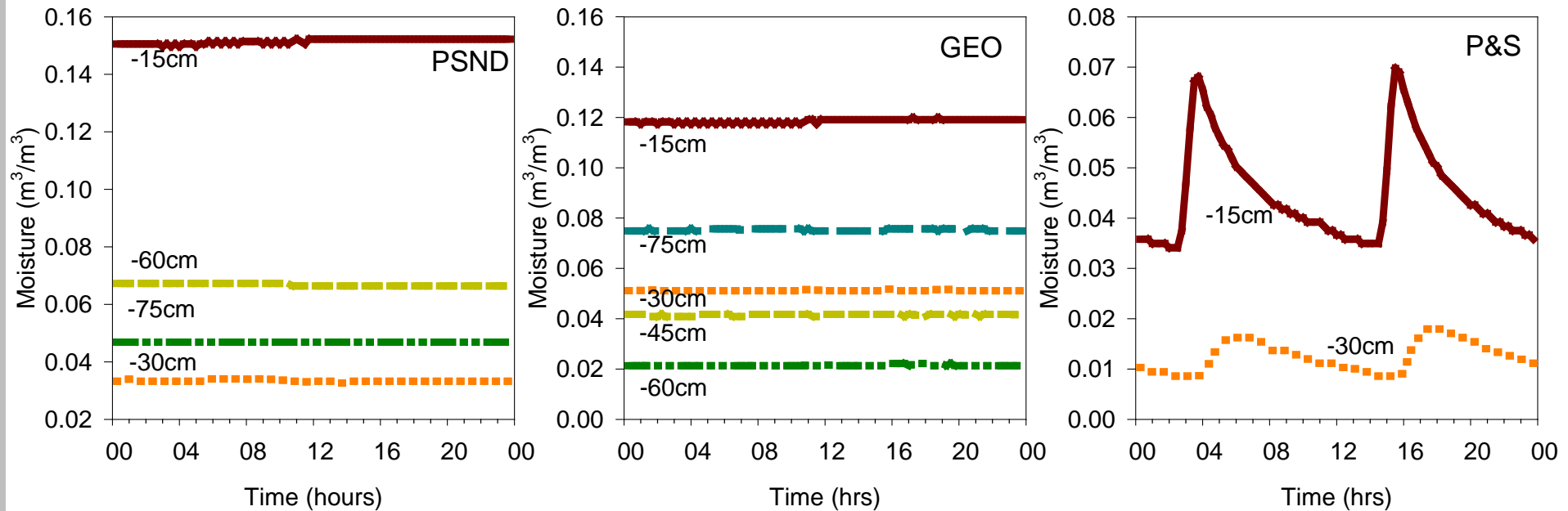
Climate Change - Temperature



Climate change – Expected Results

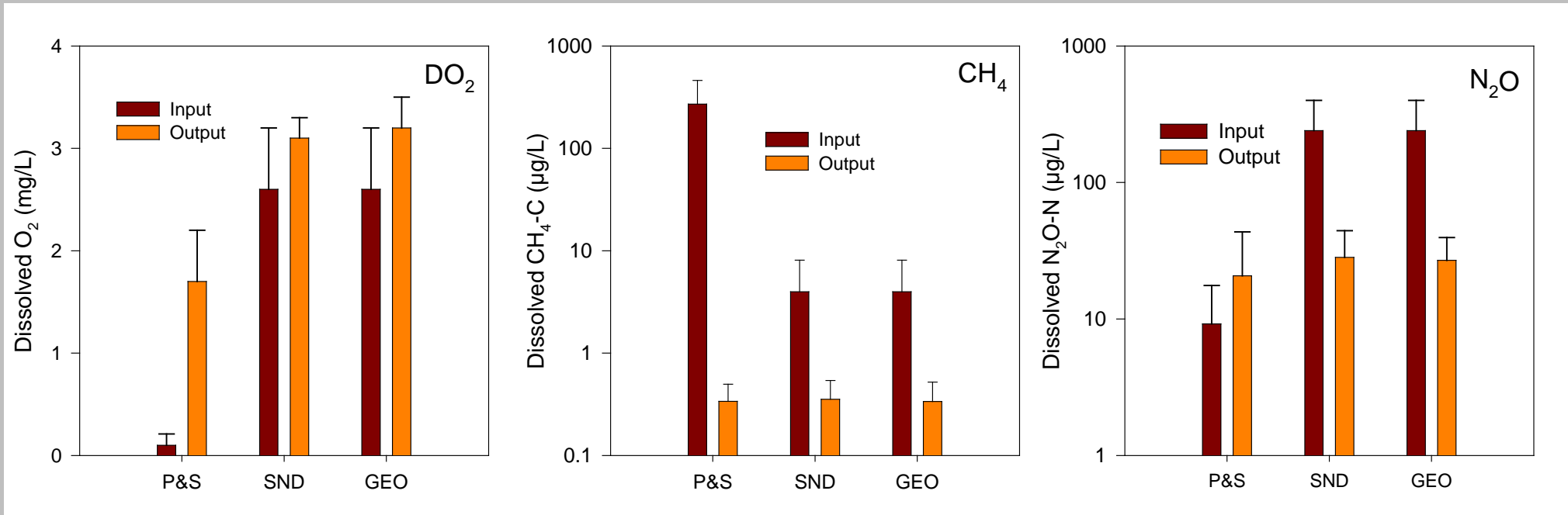
Property/Process		
Volume	↑	↓
Strength	↓	↑
Oxygen	↓	↓
Respiration	↑	↑
Nitrification	↓ (?)	↓ (?)
Denitrification	↑ (?)	↑ (?)
Xenobiotic degradation	↓	↓
S oxidation	↓	↓
P retention	↓	↓
Pathogen removal	↓	↑

Soil Moisture Content



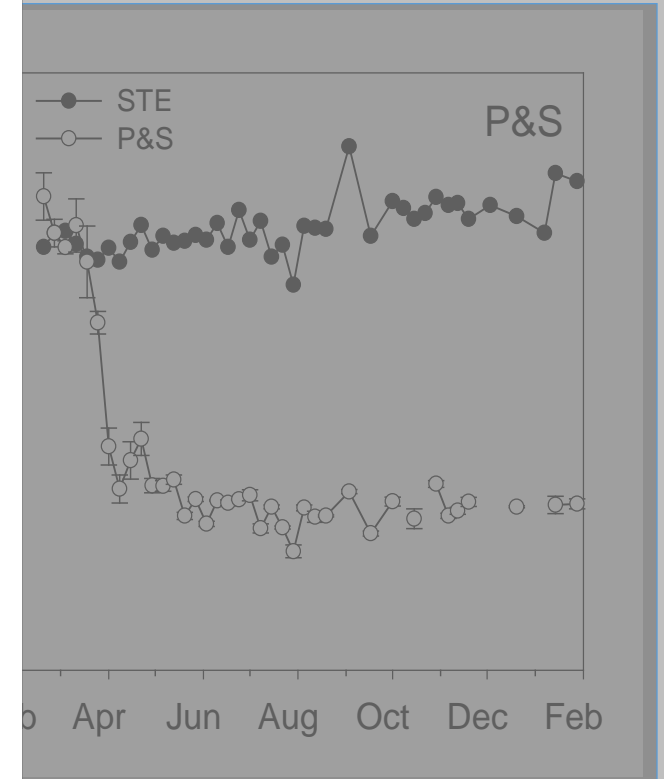
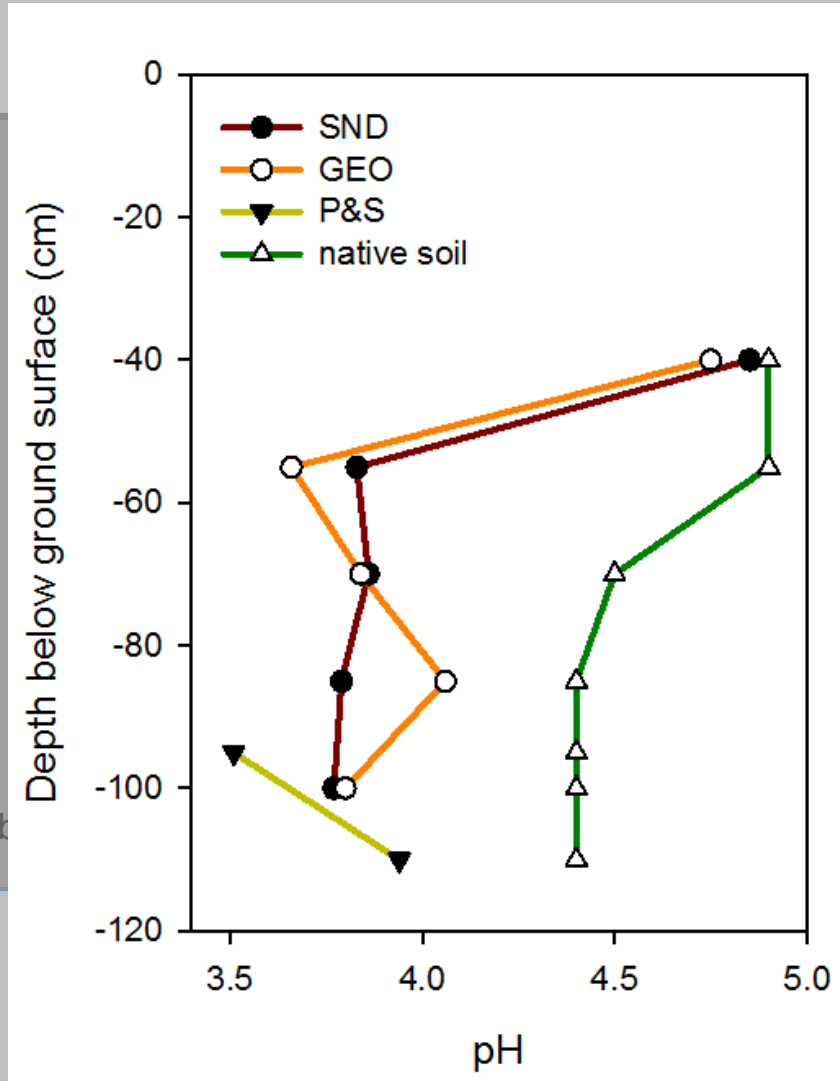
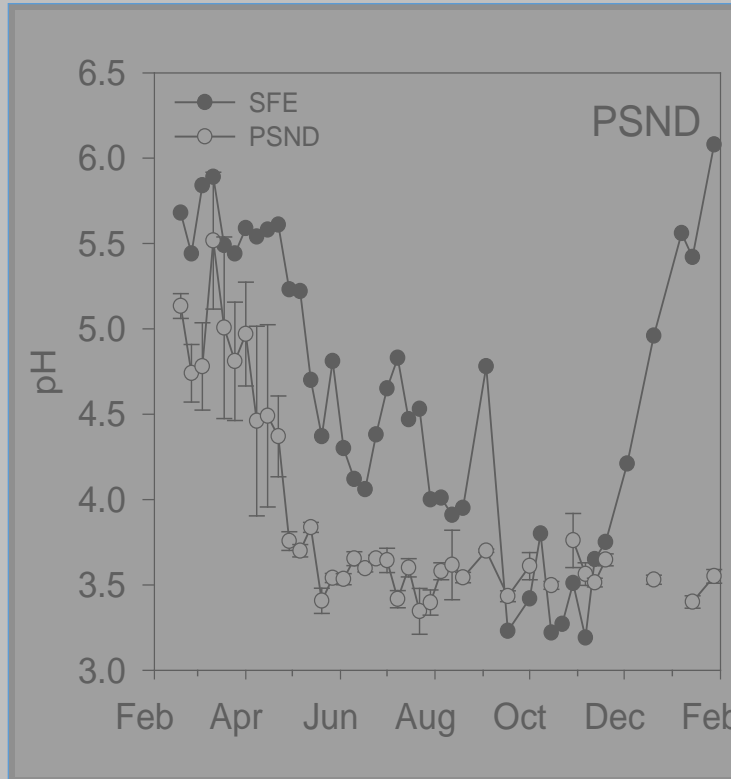
- P&S: Variable moisture, levels overall lower
- SND/GEO: Constant moisture, levels overall higher

Soil Moisture Content

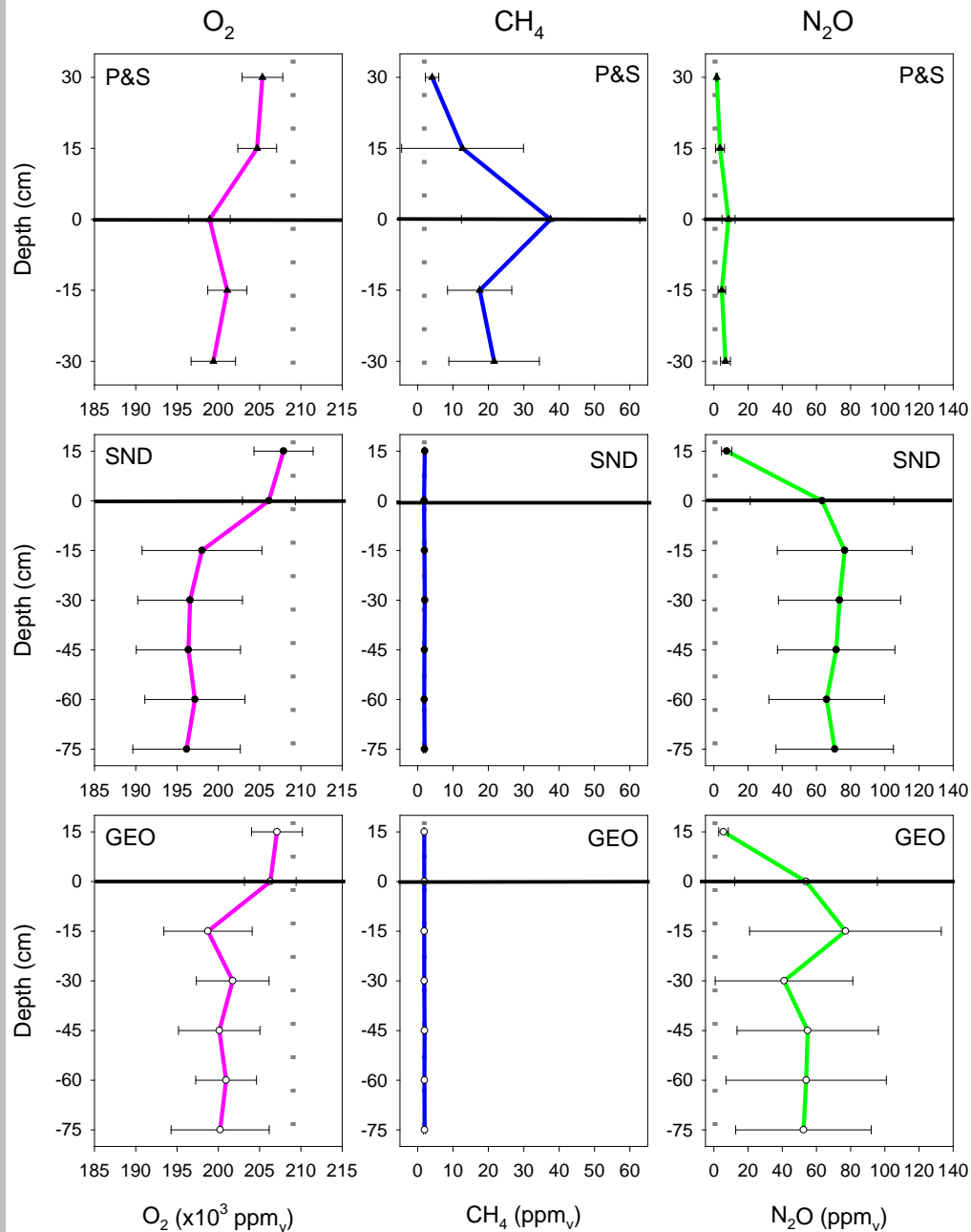


- SND/GEO DO₂ significantly higher than P&S (diffusion > microbial consumption)
- Higher diss. CH₄ in P&S inputs (BOD₅)
- Higher diss. N₂O in SND/GEO inputs (nitrification)

Soil and Water pH



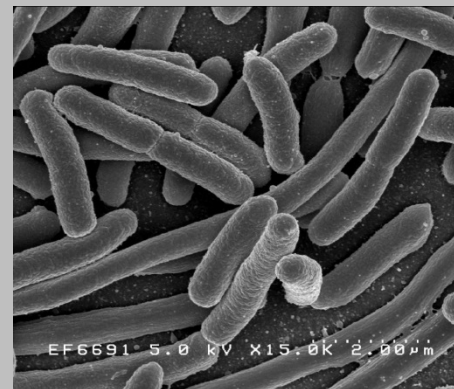
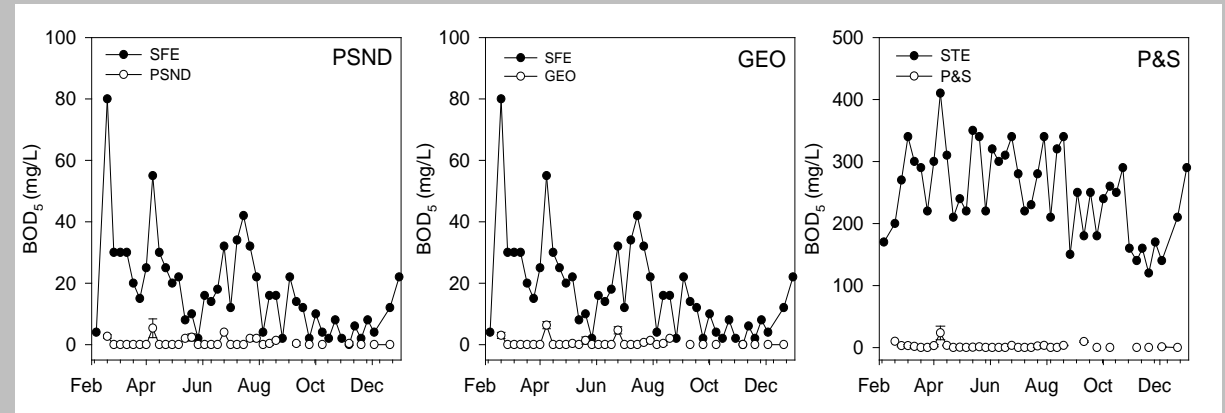
Gas Phase O_2 , CH_4 , N_2O



- O_2 significantly higher in SND/GEO
- CH_4 in SND/GEO at atm levels
- 20X higher N_2O production in SND/GEO (*in-situ* prod.)

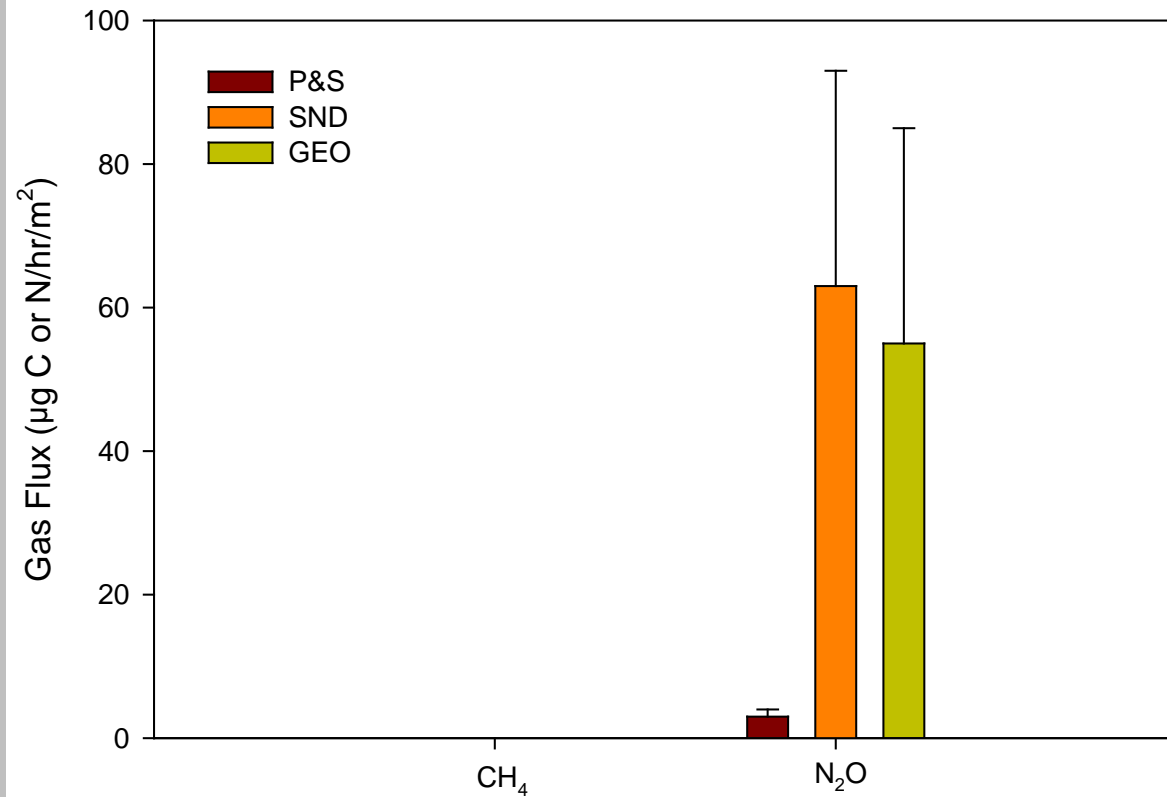
BOD₅, Fecal Coliform and Total P Removed

- Within the drainfield, complete removal of BOD₅, fecal coliform bacteria, and total P.
- BOD₅
 - Microbial consumption by C-limited soil community
- Fecal coliform Bacteria/*E. coli*
 - Filtration, absorption, low pH, release of toxic Al compounds
- Total P
 - Low pH, retention by Al/Fe oxides



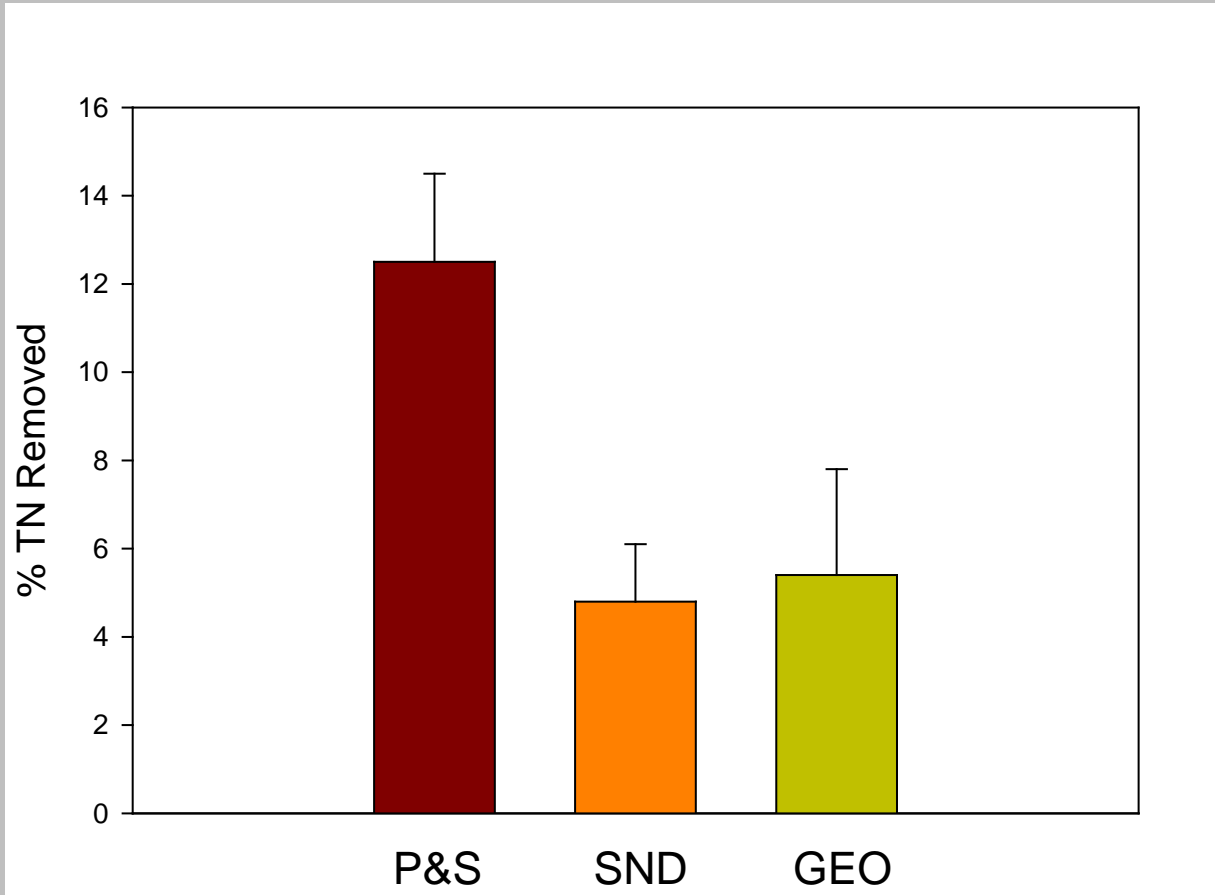
15
P
30.97

Gas Flux



- No CH₄ Flux, (oxidized to CO₂)
- Significantly higher N₂O flux in SND/GEO (*in-situ* prod.)
- N₂O not a major N loss pathway

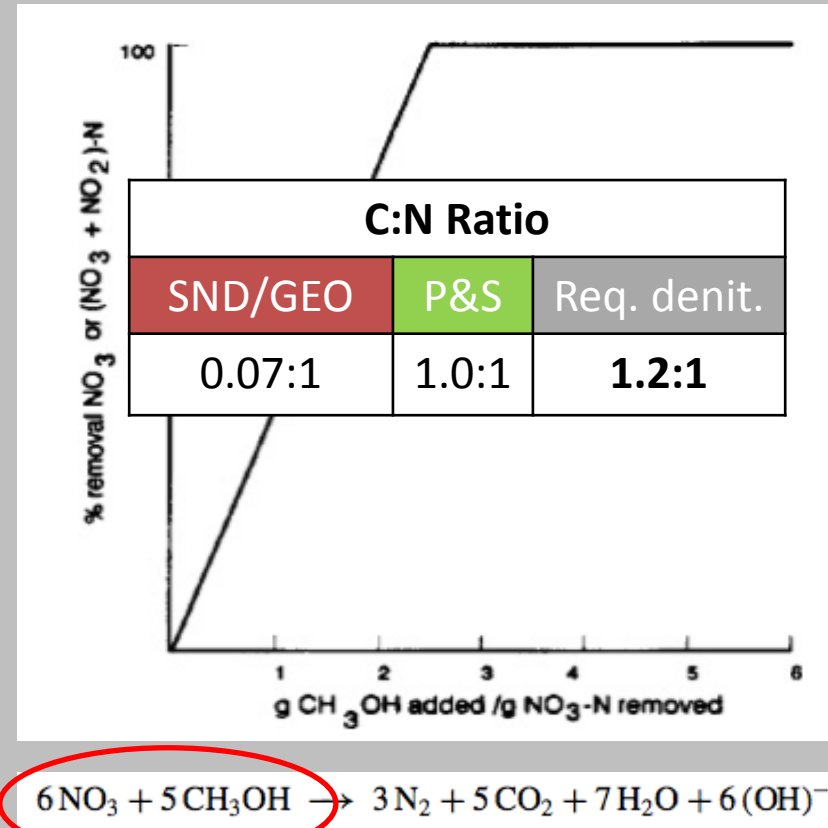
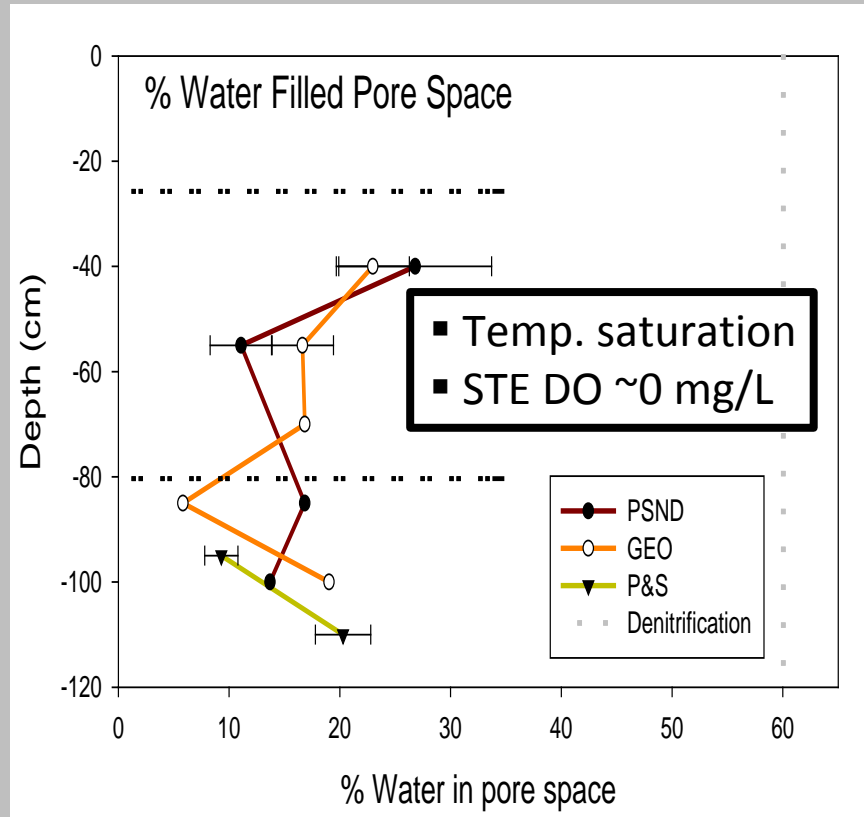
Total N Removal



Total Nitrogen Removal

- P&S: 12%
- SND: 4.8%
- GEO: 5.4%
- Microbial biomass and N₂ production

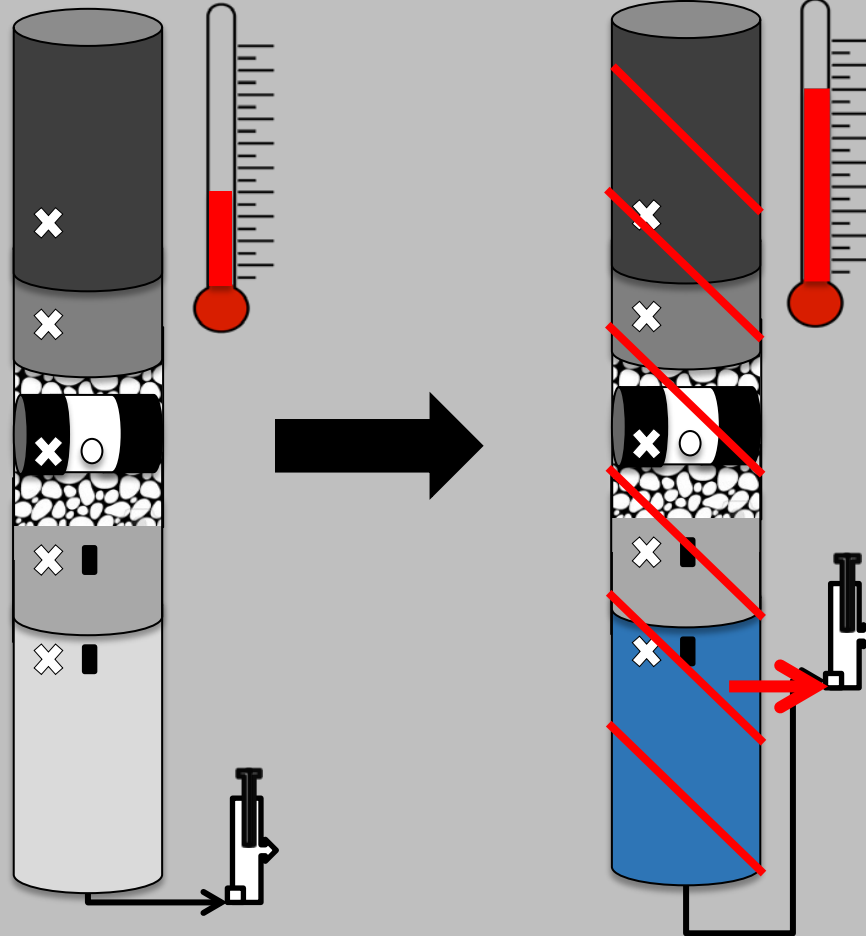
Total N Removal Mechanisms



- SND/GEO: C limited, more O_2 , denitrification unlikely
- P&S: more C, periodically anaerobic

Next Step - Climate change

Current:
WT
Temp 20°C



Climate Change:
WT up 30cm
Temp 24°C

Questions?

Funding:

- URI Sea Grant
- RI Agricultural Experiment Station

Research Team:

- Jose Amador – NRS
- Tom Boving – GEO
- George Loomis – NRS & NEOWTC
- Dave Kalen – NRS & NEOWTC
- Ivan Morales – Ph.D. student
- Ethan Sneesby – B.S. student

Contact:

Jen_cooper@my.uri.edu



riaes
RI Agricultural Experiment Station

