The Big Creek Research & Extension Team Project: Progress Update



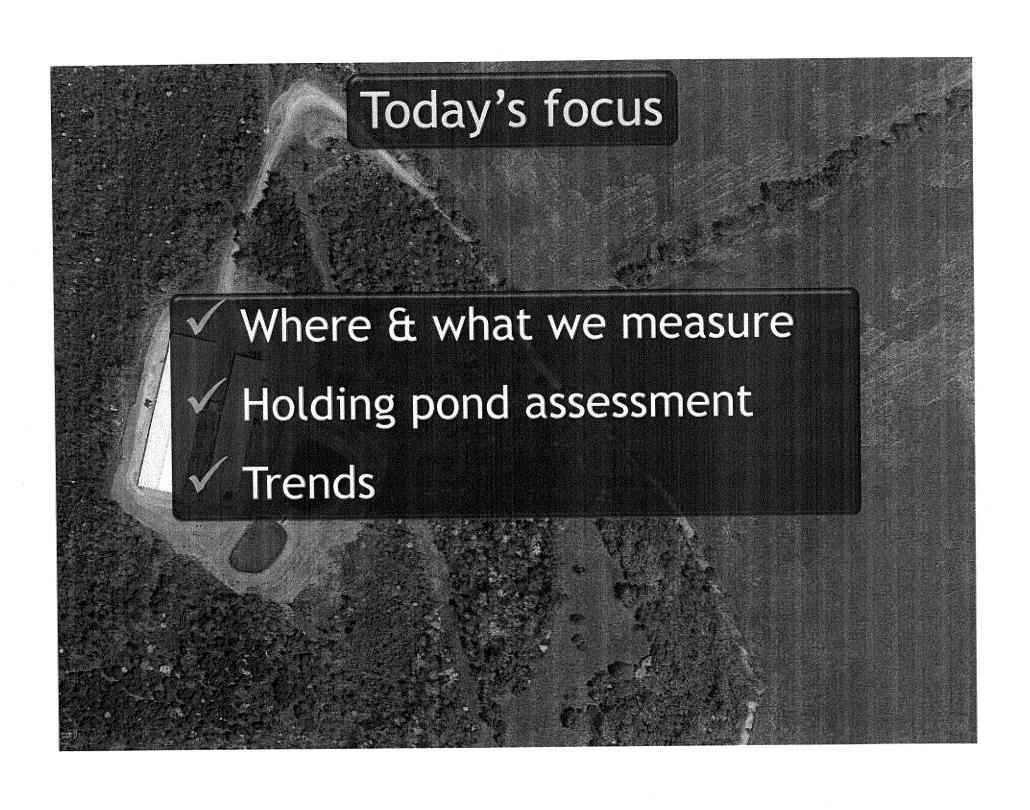
BCRET

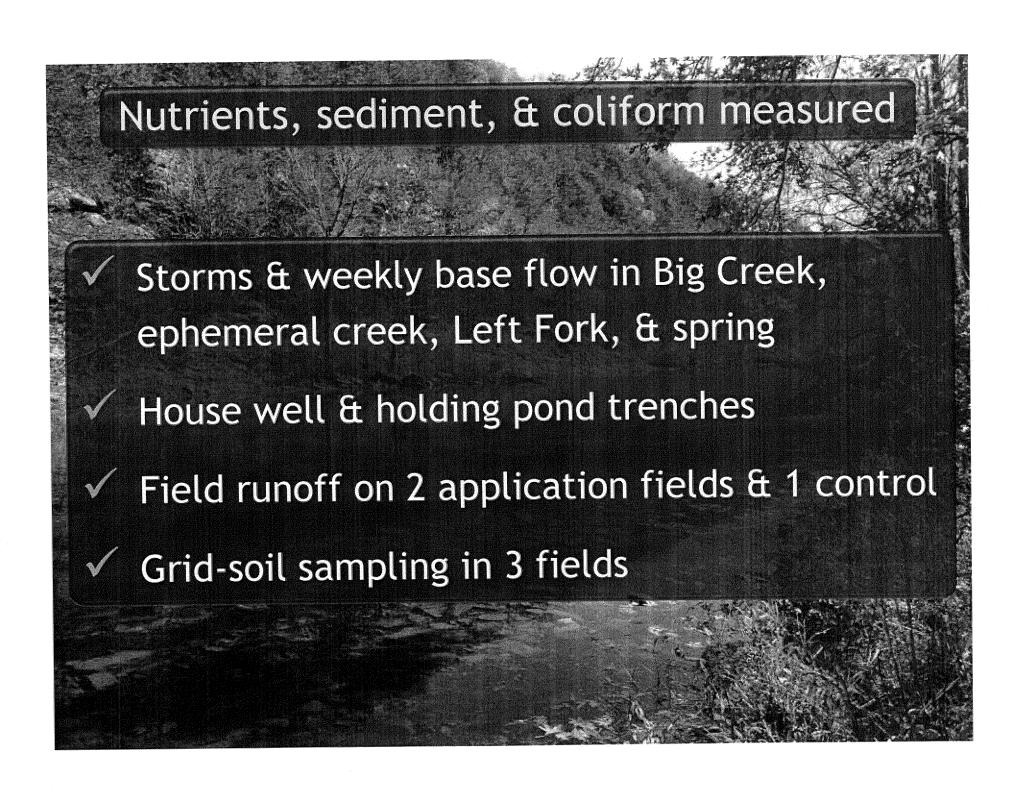
Our charge

- Farm owner contacted Newton Co. Extension
 Office for assistance in mid 2013
- ✓ Gov. Beebe charged us with monitoring the fate & transport of nutrients & bacteria from landapplied slurry - September 2013
- Assess impact of farm operations on water quality of springs, streams, & ground water
- Monitor long-term accumulation of nutrients in permitted fields

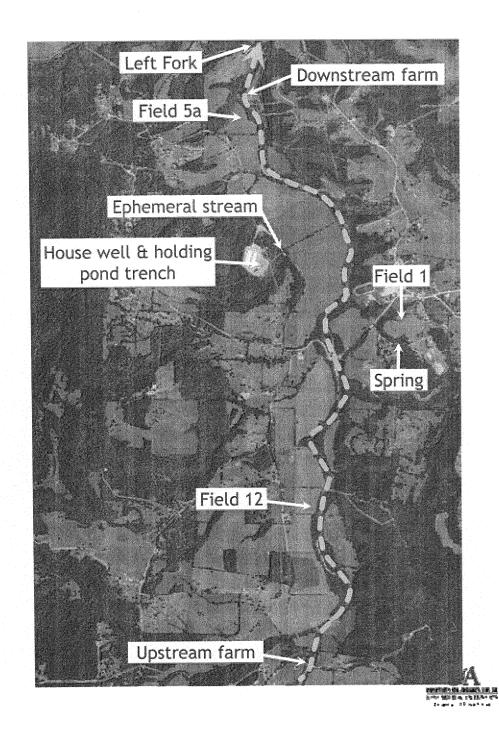
The scientific team

Andrew Sharpley	Soil & water quality, watershed mgt.				
Brian Breaker (USGS)	Hydrology, data collection, & analysis				
Kris Brye	Soil physics, pedology, sustainability, nutrient leaching				
Mike Daniels	Extension water quality & nutrient mgt. specialist				
Ed Gbur	Statistical applications to agriculture, expt. design				
Brian Haggard	Ecological engineering, water quality monitoring				
Phil Hays (USGS)	Karst hydrogeology and groundwater quality				
Tim Kresse (USGS)	Ground and stream water quality				
Mary Savin	Structure & function of microbial communities				
Thad Scott	Water quality, stream ecology and response				
Karl VanDevender	Extension engineer, manure mgt. & planning				
Adam Willis	County Extension Agent - Agriculture				
Jun Zhu	Manure treatment technologies, ag. sustainability				
Field technicians	Equipment construction, soil & water sampling experts				

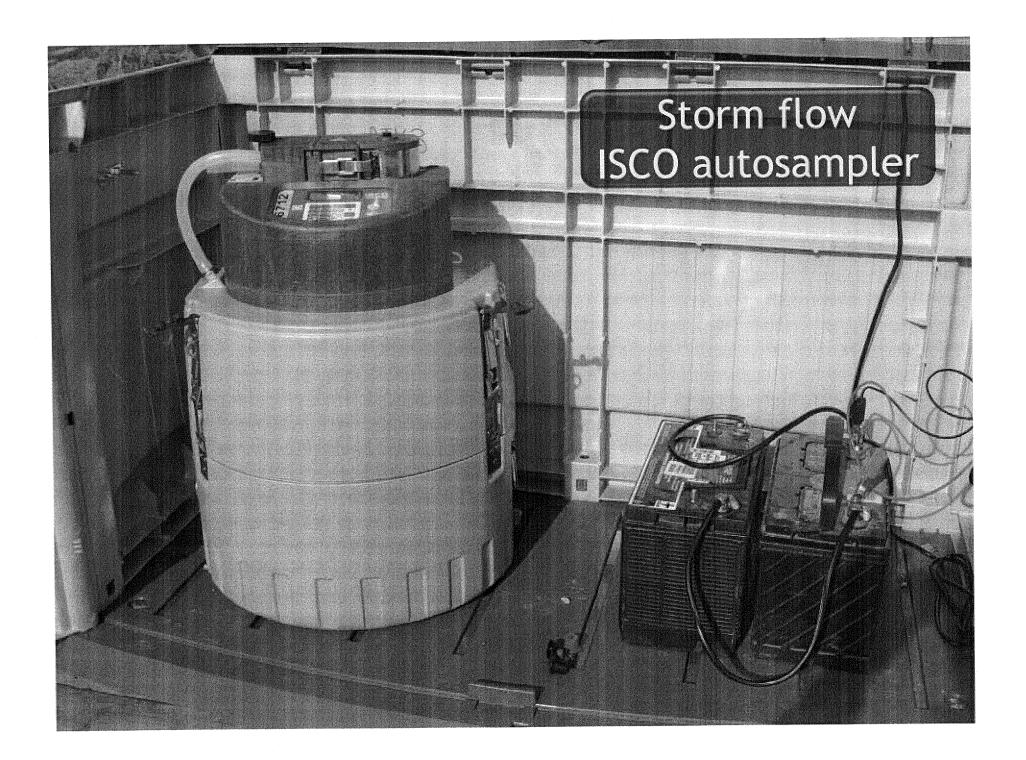


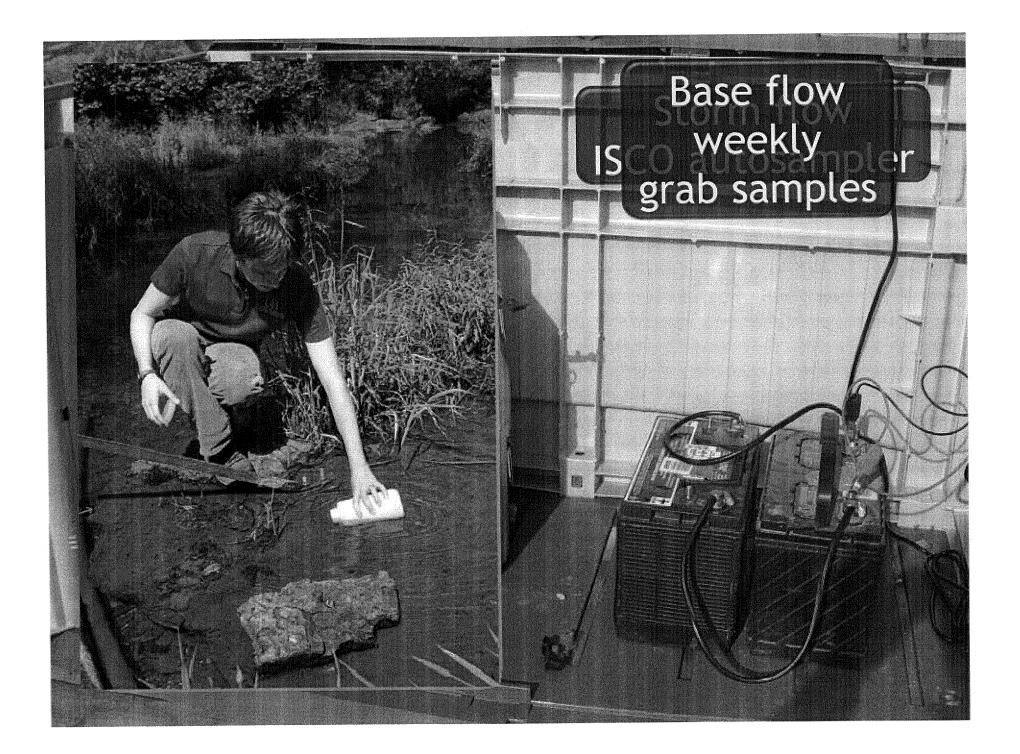


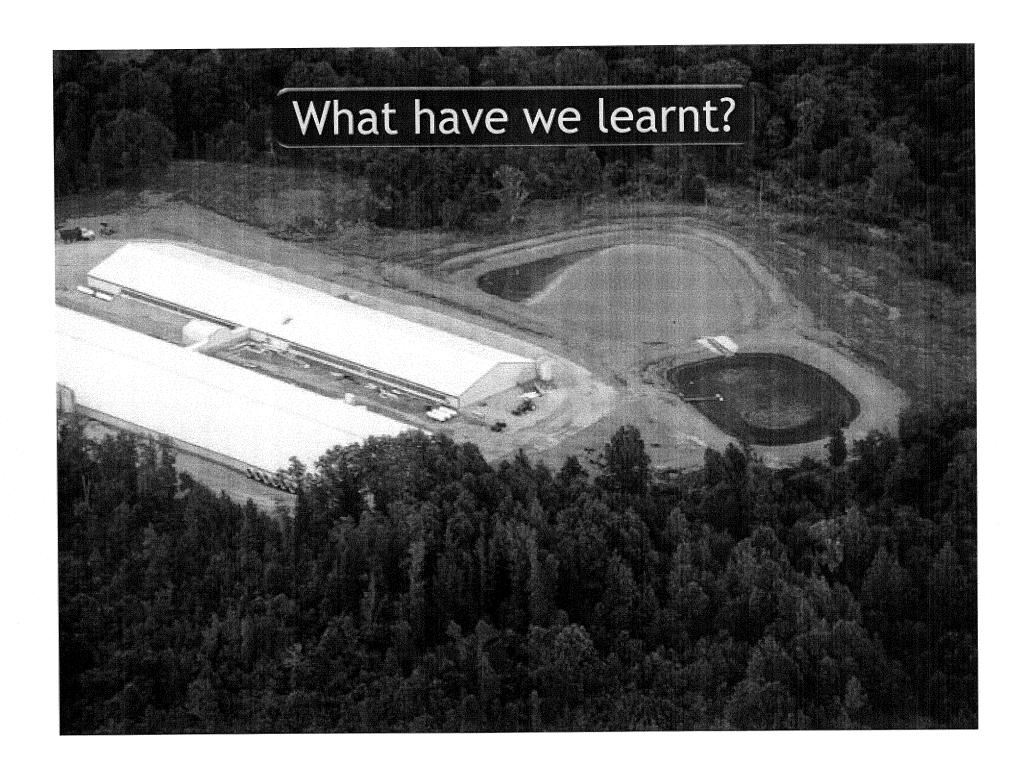
Current active water sample collection locations

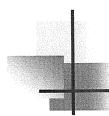












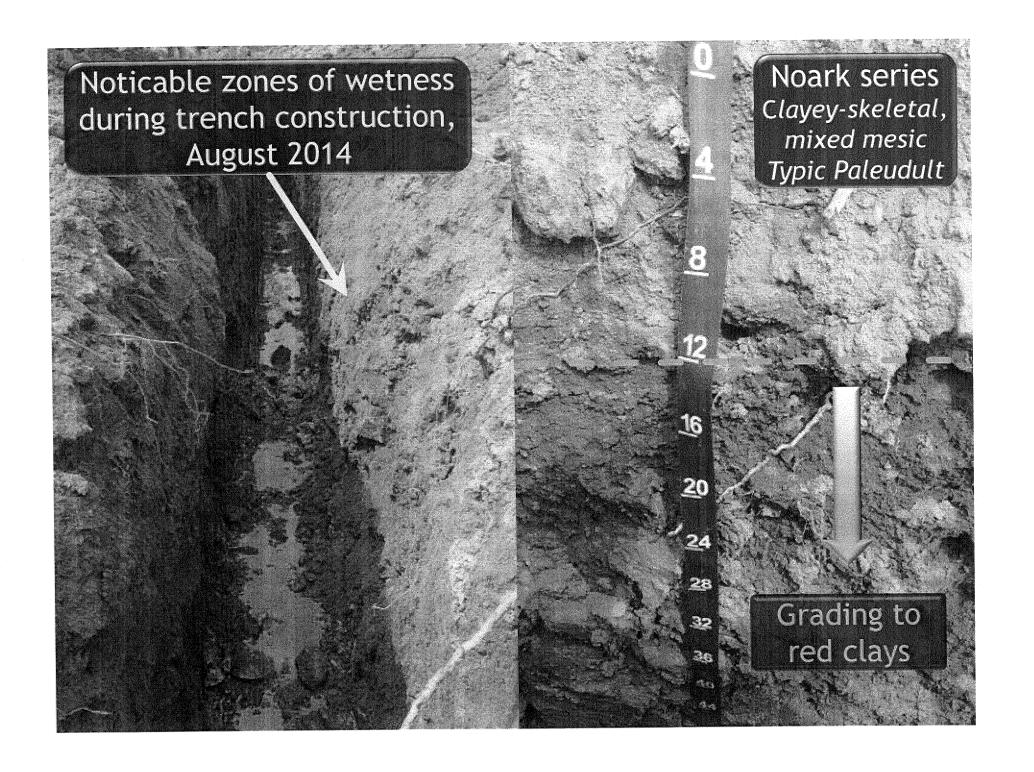
Assessing holding pond integrity

- Use of several direct methods
 - Soil profile surveys
 - Trench flow chemistry
 - House well chemistry
 - Ephemeral creek chemistry
 - Well-drilling logs









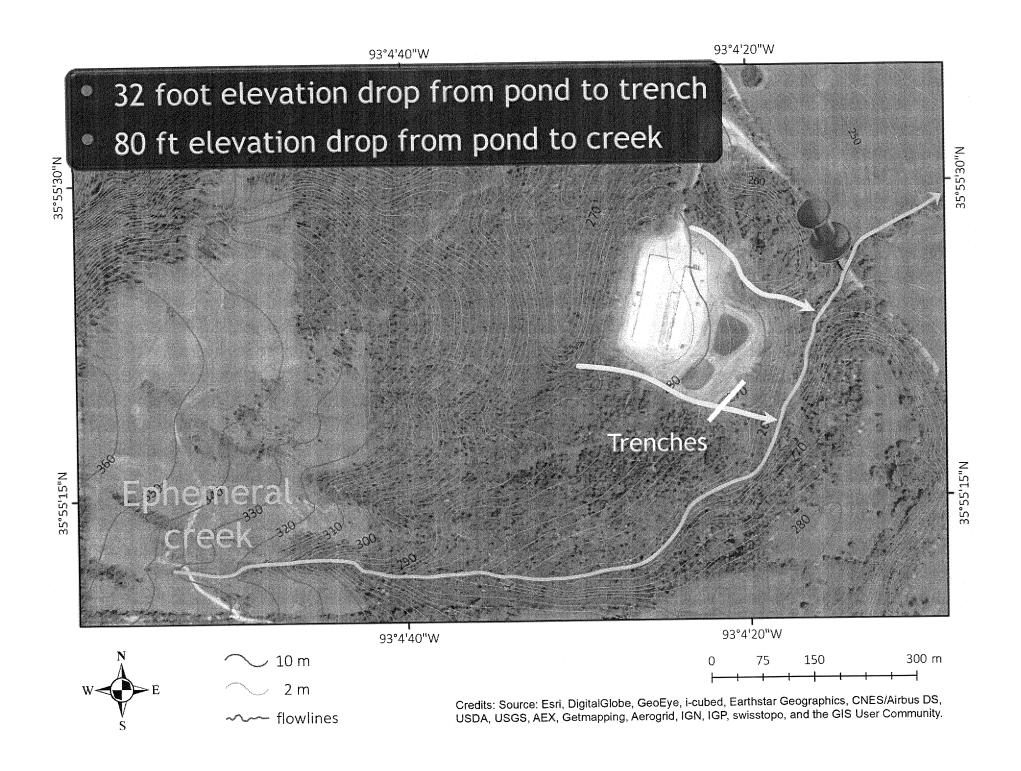
Holding pond Trench

South trench

North trench

Arnold Well Drilling, completed 2/15/2013

Description	Depth	Water	
	From	То	bearing
Red clay	0	54	Yes
Gray limestone	54	310	Yes
White limestone	310	320	Yes
Gray limestone	320	325	Yes



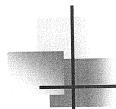


Median concentration to date, mg/L

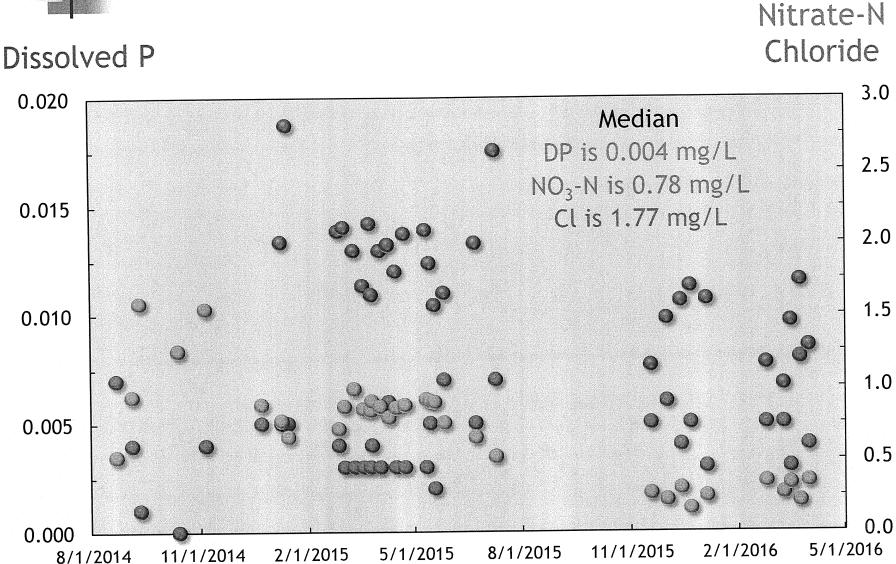
	#	Total P	Total N	E. coli	Chloride
Manure pond 1	7	527.5	2,590	The second secon	391
Manure pond 2	5	160.0	1,396		372
Liquid waste - published KS & Manitoba ponds	162	579 60 - 1,209	2,460 610 - 10,140		390 73 - 1,149
North trench ¹	13	0.054	2.33	51.7	0.96
South trench 1	34	0.018	0.83	8.4	1.77
House well ²	23	0.016	0.570	1.0	5.24
E. Creek baseflow	36	0.024	0.60	75.3	
Upstream baseflow	85	0.026	0.19	67.0	1.63
Downstream baseflow	91	0.026	0.34	42.0	2.14

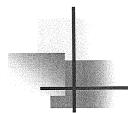


¹ Since August 2014 ² Since Sept. 2015

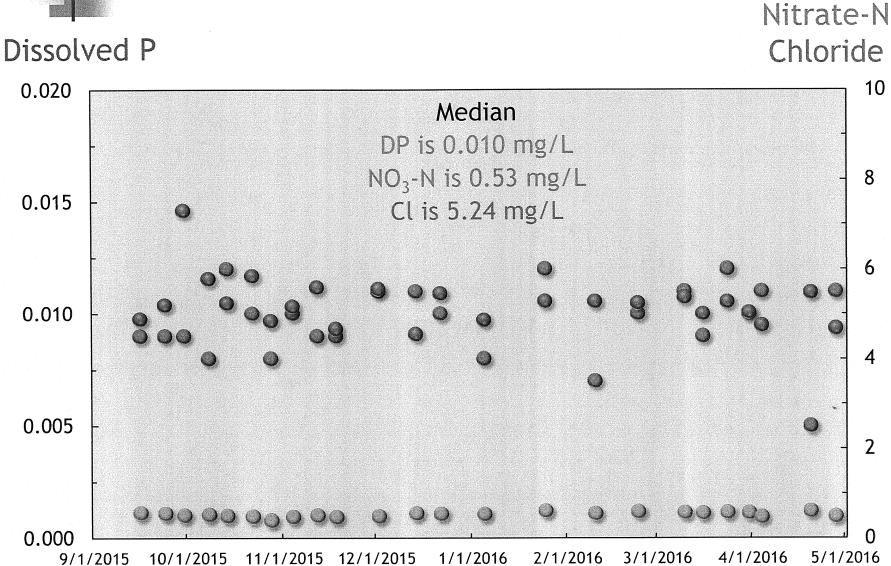


South trench, mg/L

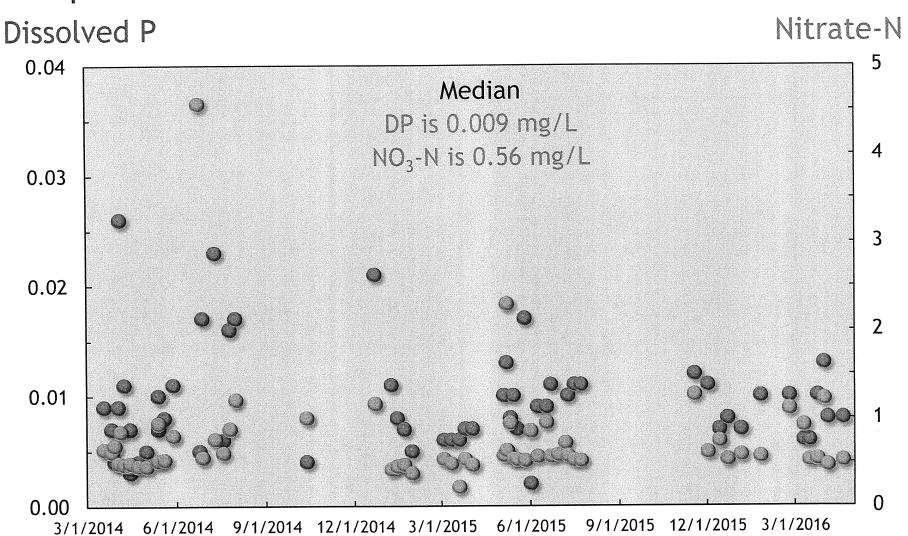


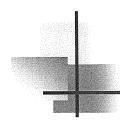


House well, mg/L

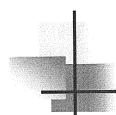


Ephemeral creek, mg/L

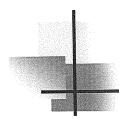




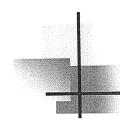
- Contract was for Fields 1, 5a & 12 timelines
 - Phase 1 Fields 5a & 12 mid-December, 2014
 - Decision to assess around ponds made early March, 2015
 - Fields 1, 5a, 12, and pond area completed late-March, 2015
 - Draft ERI report for contracted fields only was received mid-August, 2015



- Timelines continued:
 - Conversation with Dr. Halihan, October 2015
 - Provided additional ground truthing data soil analysis for fields & manure applied
 - Farm manure records made available by ADEQ
 January 31, 2016
 - Final ERI report for fields received April 1, 2016
 - We then requested pond ERI data & received it June 10, 2016

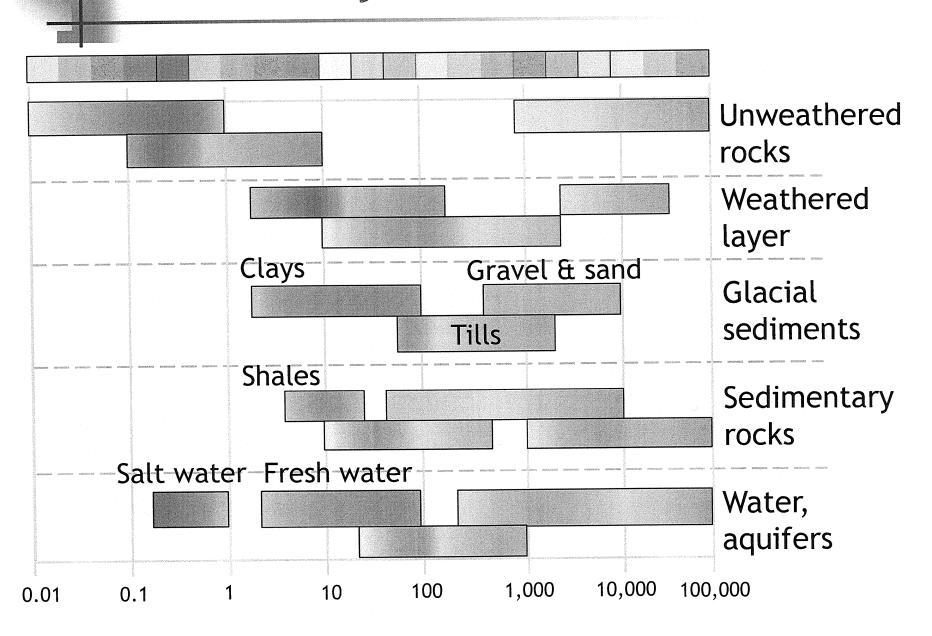


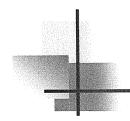
- A geophysical technique for imaging subsurface features from electrical resistivity measurements made at surface
- Graphical results are simply an image of contrasting resistivity of various materials with varying resistance/conductance in the subsurface
- Dry sand or clay has greater resistivity than wet sand/clay because pore water has a higher conductivity than that of solids & air



 Technique is an indirect secondary tool for measuring large areas inexpensively but without direct, ground-truthing measurements, remains inconclusive

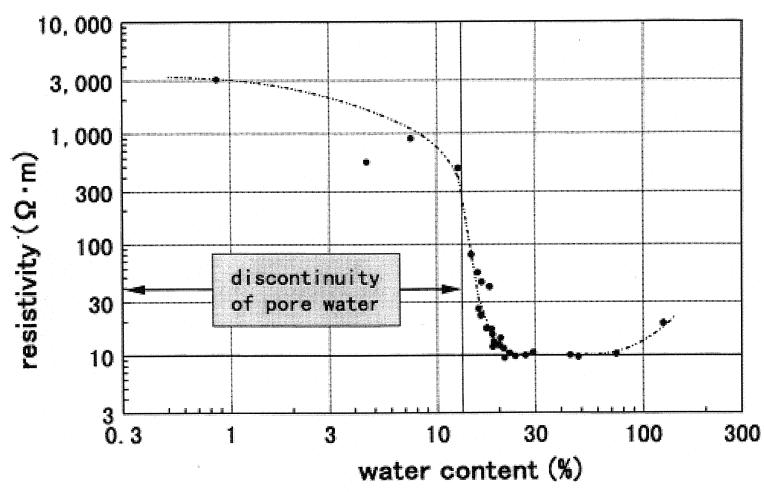
Resistivity of various materials





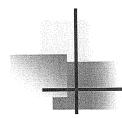
Affects of water content on

resistivity of Kibushi clay



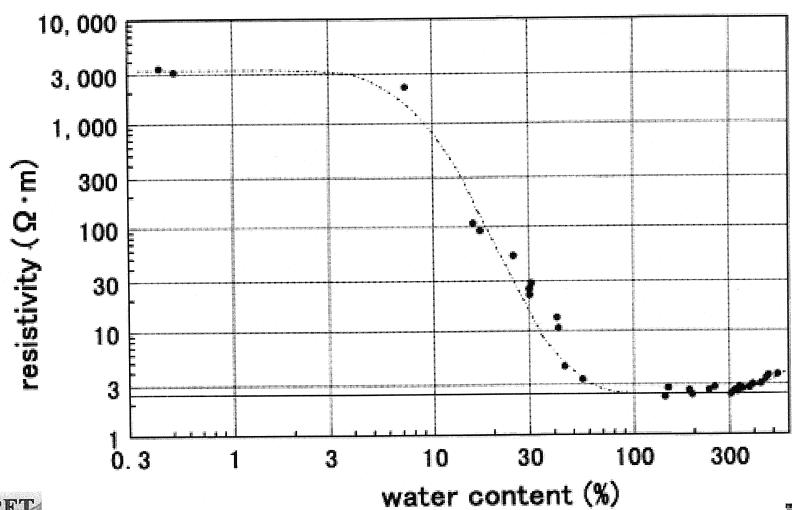






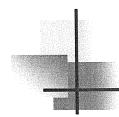
Affects of water content on

resistivity of Bentonite clay









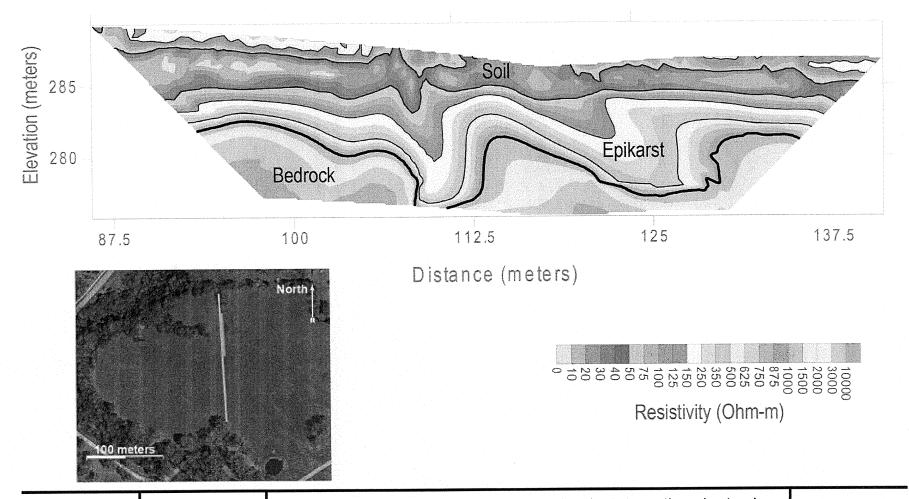
Use of ERI for BCRET

- Gain an deeper understanding of soil/regolith thickness & depth to bedrock
- To determine below-ground permeability contrasts
- Contract was transects on 3 application fields
- Decision made later to perform transects near pond to identify bedrock, epikarst, & clay layers; no ground-truthing borings
- Primary method for identifying potential leakage is via installation of trench to capture shallow interflow zone below pond - a standard method widely used in karst settings

ERI for Field 1

South

North

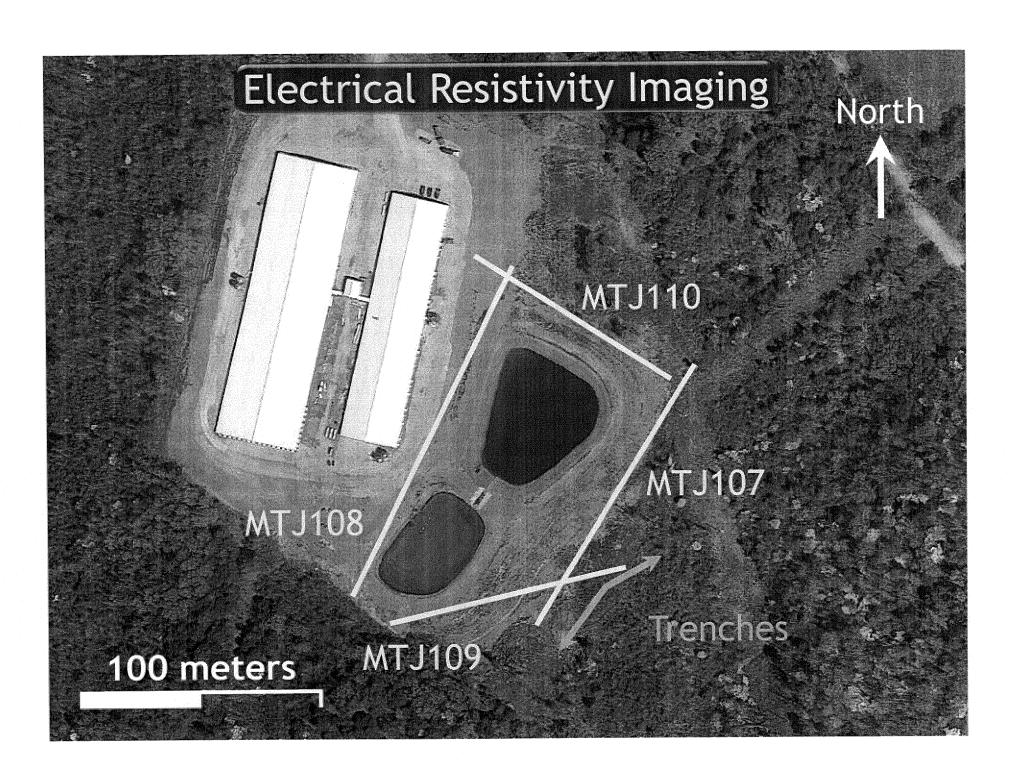


Field 1

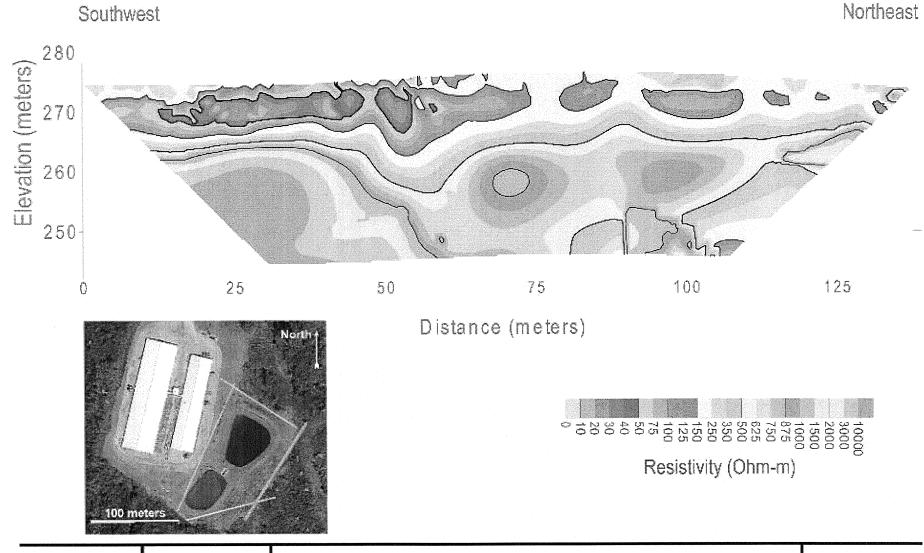
Transect MTJ112

This transect has a 1.0 meter spacing between the electrodes (0.5 meter resolution) and runs parallel to the stream.

Figure A3.25







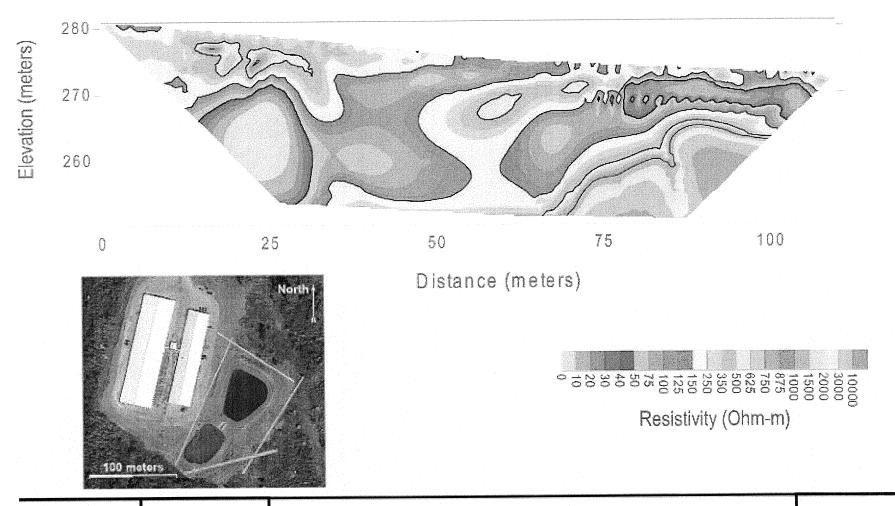
Holding **Ponds**

Transect MTJ107

This transect has a 2.5 meter spacing between the electrodes (1.25 meter resolution).

Figure A107



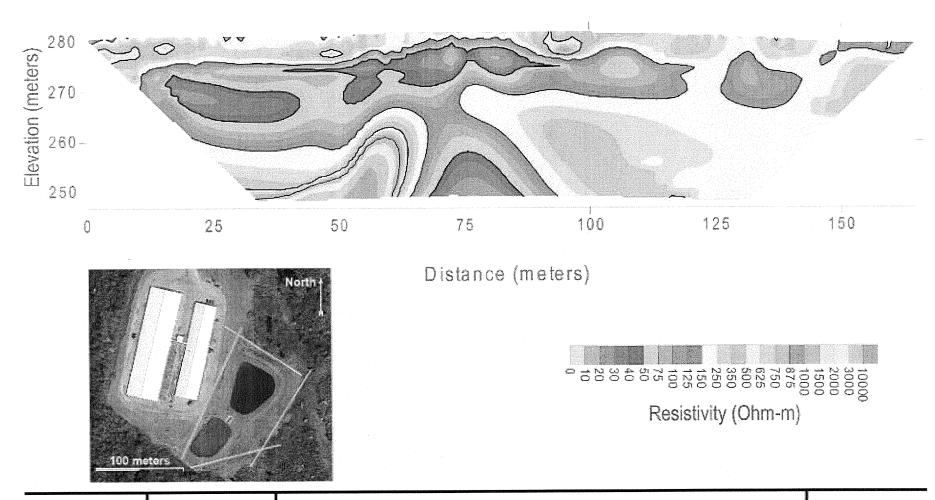


Holding Ponds

Transect MTJ109

This transect has a 2.0 meter spacing between the electrodes (1.0 meter resolution).

Figure A109

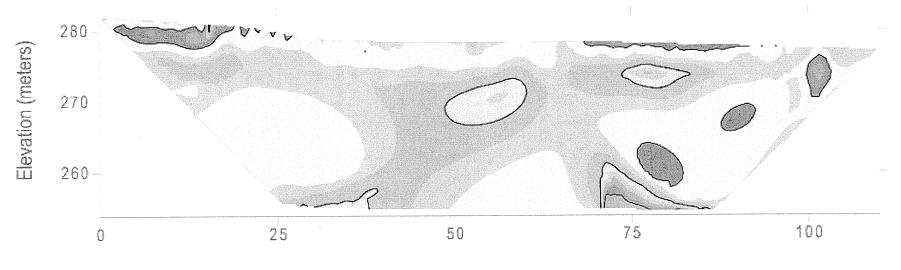


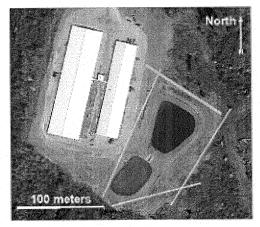
Holding Ponds

Transect MTJ108 This transect has a 3.0 meter spacing between the electrodes (1.5 meter resolution).

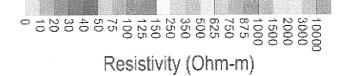
Figure A108







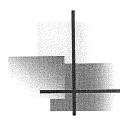
Distance (meters)



Holding Ponds

Transect MTJ110 This transect has a 2.0 meter spacing between the electrodes (1.0 meter resolution).

Figure A110

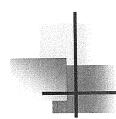


Trends?

- Trenches, house well, & ephemeral creek show no elevated levels of any tracer
 - Chloride is conservative tracer
 - EC, N, P, & E. coli show no consistent elevation
 - Resistivity of clays ranges from 12 to 25 Ohm-m, matches ERI values
 - Other national experts report that resistivity of manure plumes is much less than 1 Ohm-m



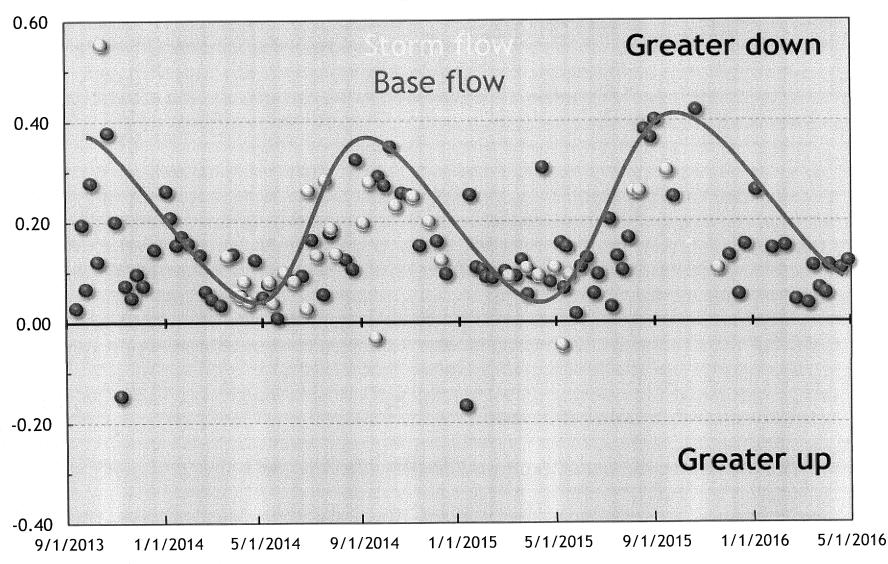




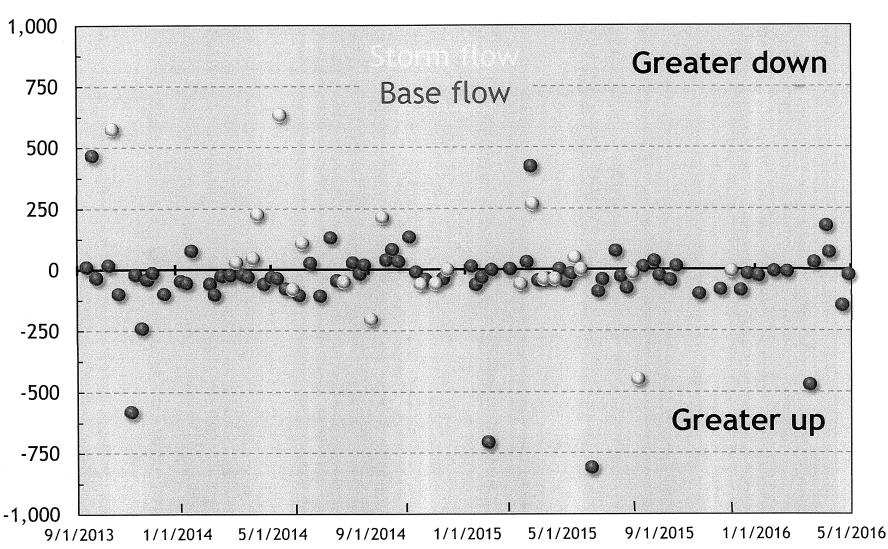
Trends?

- No scientific evidence that the ponds are leaking manure
- We are increasing our level of monitoring
 - Installed protective shelters on trenches, flow measuring equipment, & auto-samplers for water quality
- If drilling is conducted
 - Must be done & sealed by expert driller
 - Drill in agreed position to ground-truth the signal
 - After agreeing to the measurements needed

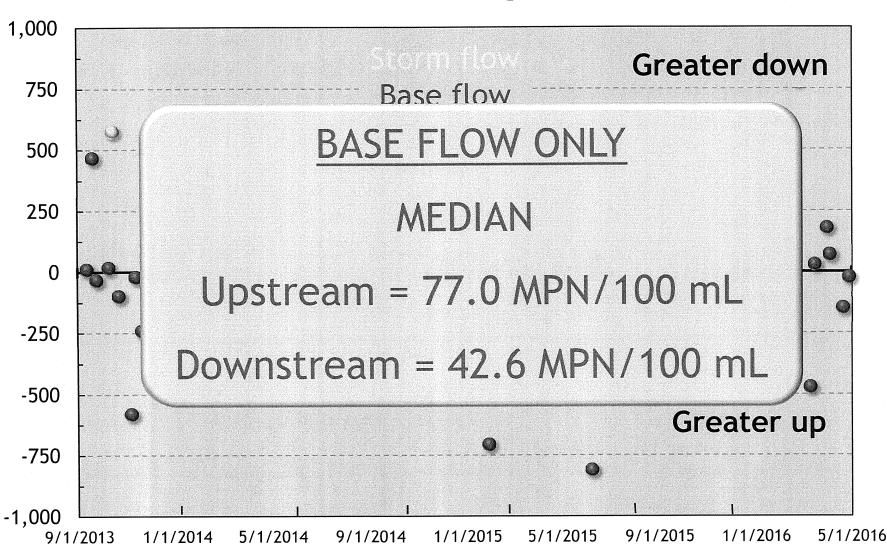
Nitrate-N (mg/L) difference between down & upstream sites

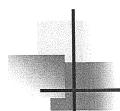


E. coli (MPN/100 mL) difference between down & upstream sites



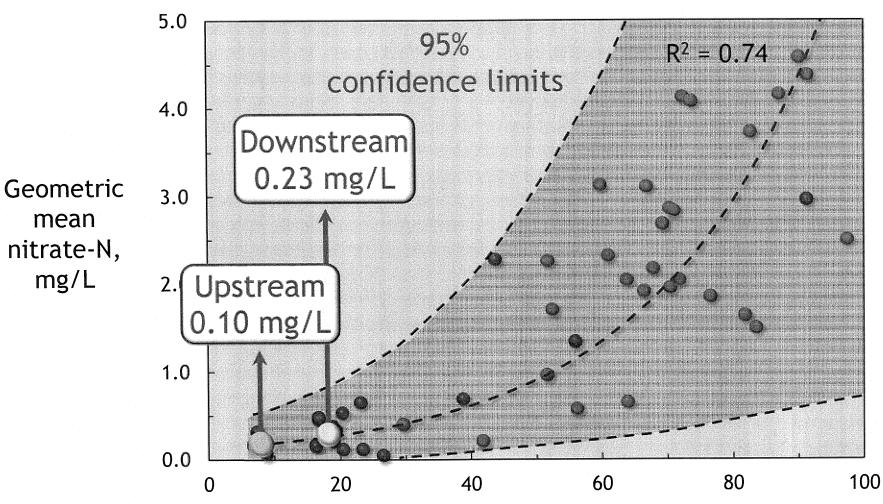
E. coli (MPN/100 mL) difference between down & upstream sites





Putting this into context

Beaver Reservoir Watershed Illinois River Watershed





Watershed land area as pasture & urban, %



Current status

- Direct measurements do not indicate pond leakage
- No consistent trends to date
- We will continue to provide transparent, unbiased, sound science for landowner & State to make decisions
- Quarterly reports provided to ADEQ & Governor
- System variability creates uncertainty
- To address variability, monitoring over least 5 years is needed

http://www.bigcreekresearch.org/

Thank you



