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Springs Protection Assessment Using Nitrate Isotope Analysis

FSA Winter Conference
December 2021

Marion Divers, PhD, GIT

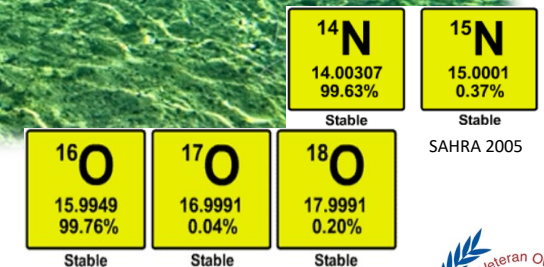
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www.DrummondCarpenter.com



- **Why is nitrogen so important?**
 - Nitrogen and the Springs and Aquifer Protection Act
 - Nitrogen Sources
- **Dual Nitrate Isotopes**
 - What they are
 - How they work
 - Data Limitations
 - Practical guidelines for sampling
- **Case Study: Nitrate sources to Wekiwa spring**
 - Sources of nitrate to spring
 - Mixing models
 - Outcomes: Identification of hotspots, Management Practices



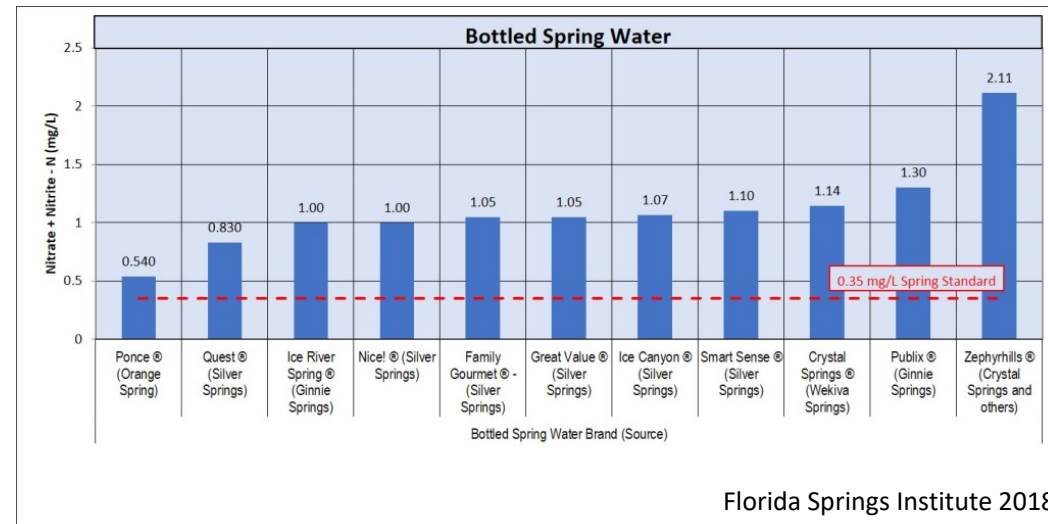
Nitrogen Paradox: One of the 5 elements necessary for life, BUT more than 99% occurs as triple bonded N_2 , which cannot be used by organisms.

Breaking the bond requires lots of energy

- High temperature processes (lightning)
- Nitrogen-fixing microbes

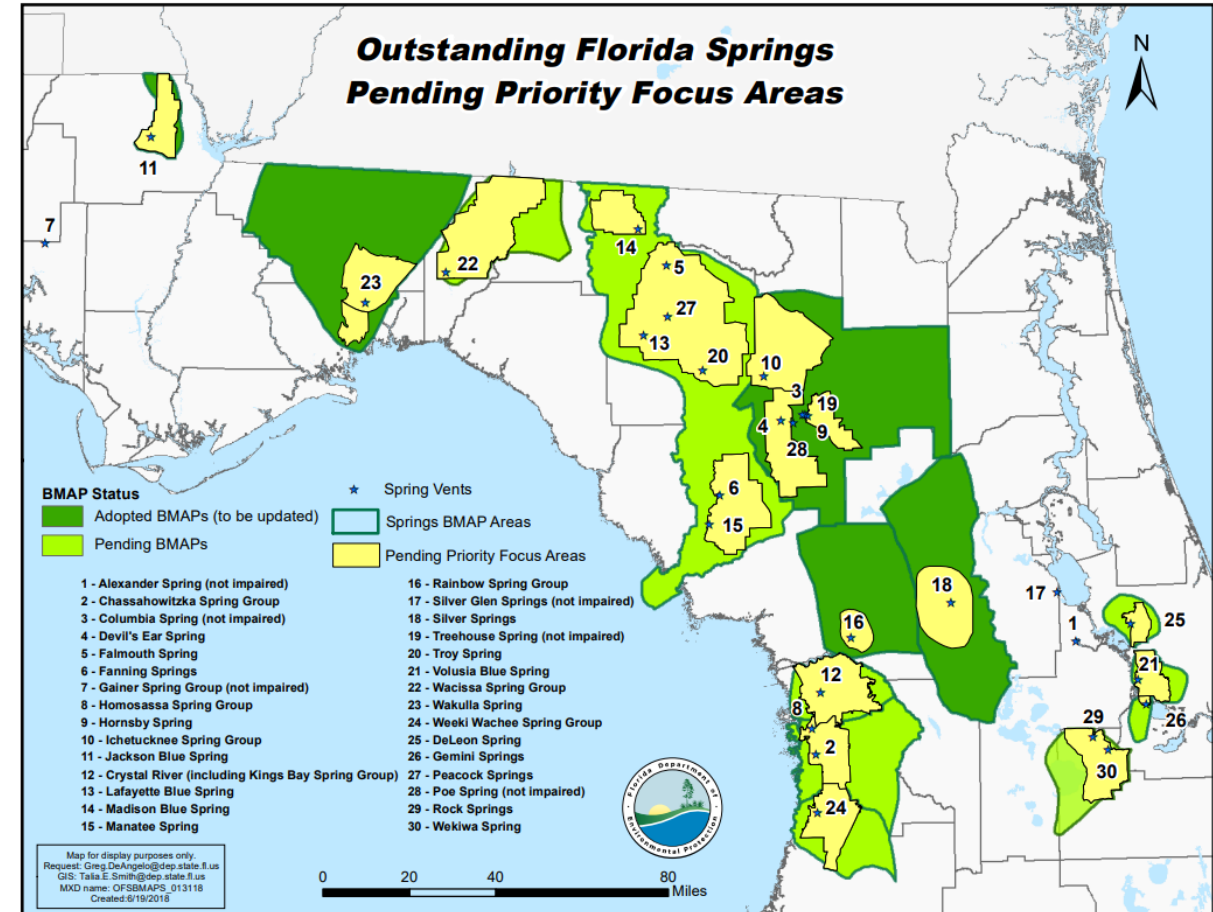
Anthropogenic inputs have caused concentrations to rise to harmful levels

- High nitrate can cause eutrophication
- In Florida, eutrophication → impaired springs
- 90% Florida's drinking water from GW
 - Springs 'window' into health of GW
 - Threaten recreational /economic value of springs



FDEP adopted 13 restoration plans in 2018 to address 24 Nitrogen impaired Outstanding Florida Springs.

- Delineate priority focus areas;
- Prioritize lists of restoration projects which include estimates of **nutrient** load reduction;
- Project milestones to achieve water quality restoration targets in 20 years;
- **Estimated nutrient pollutant loads, allocated to each source or category of sources; and**
- Completed remediation plans for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems (OSTDS) **where septic loading accounts for at least 20 percent of the estimated nutrient input.**



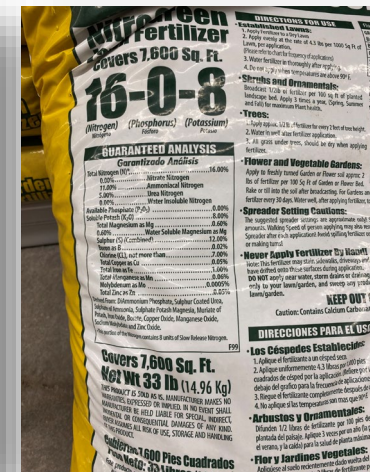
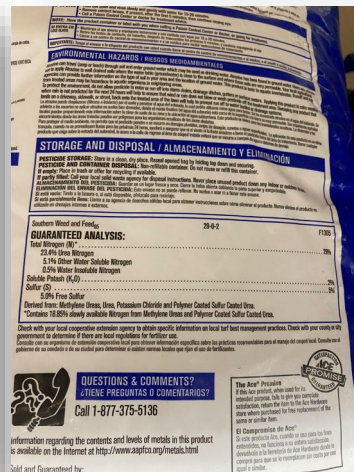
http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/onsite-sewage/research/_documents/ofsb_maps_and_pfas.pdf

Fertilizers contain varying proportions of nitrogen, nitrogen species, and degrees of slow-release nitrogen.

- Lawn or crop-applied
- UF/IFAS estimates 1-55% of fertilizer nitrogen applied on Florida lawns leaches to groundwater (Shaddox and Unruh 2018)

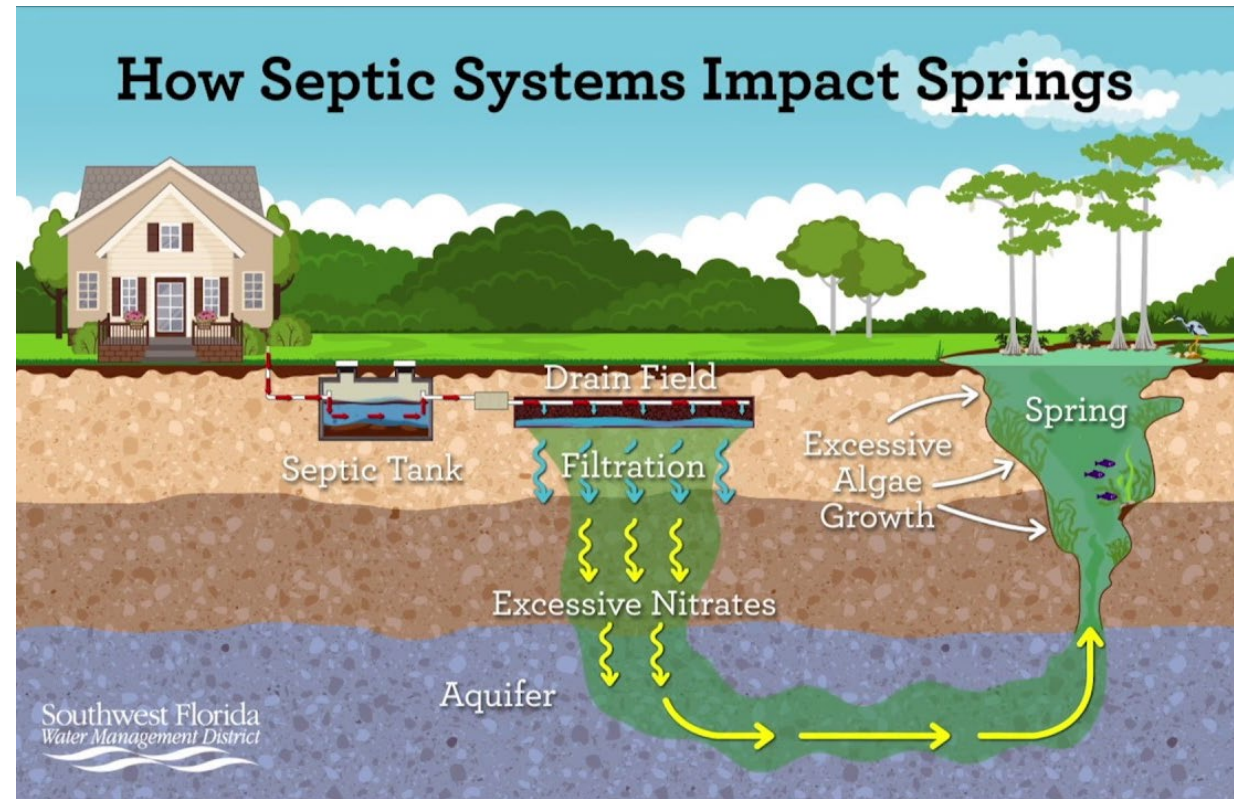


-Adobe Stock Image



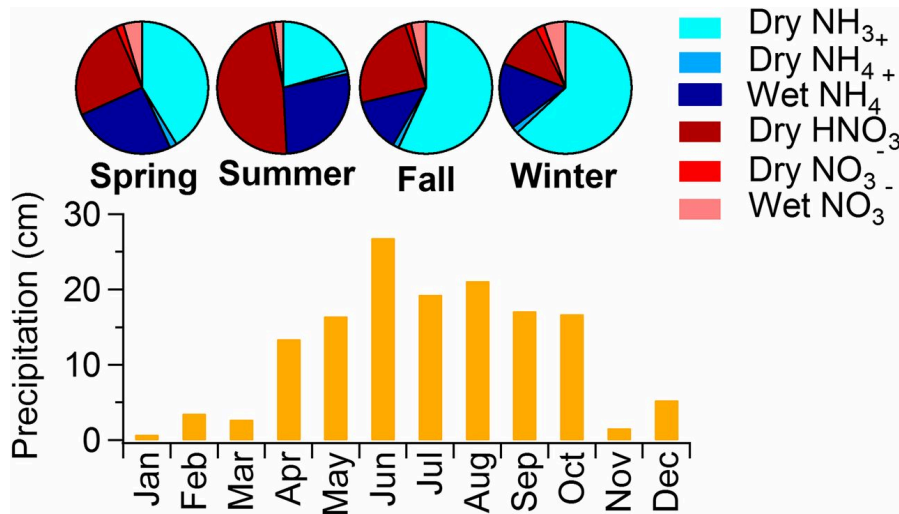
Human (Wastewater / Septic Leachate) and Animal Wastes contain fixed nitrogen that can reach springs.

- Urine is mineralized to ammonia, then oxidized to nitrate.
- Nitrate is very soluble; when it enters the aquifer, it moves with water.

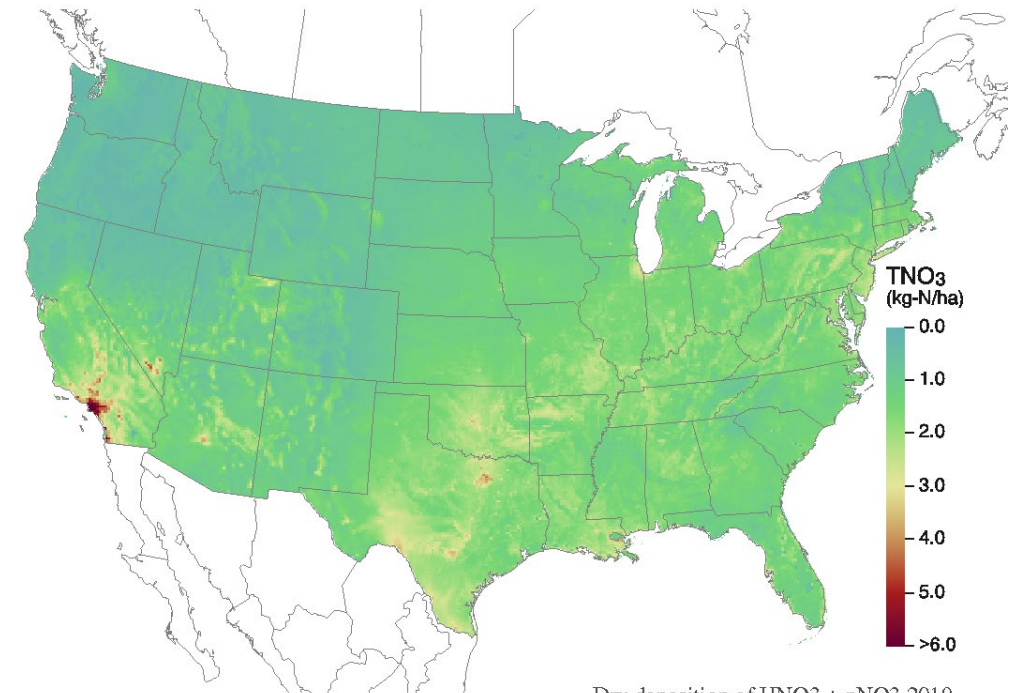


Atmospheric Nitrogen accumulates in the atmosphere from powerplants, vehicles, and industrial emissions.

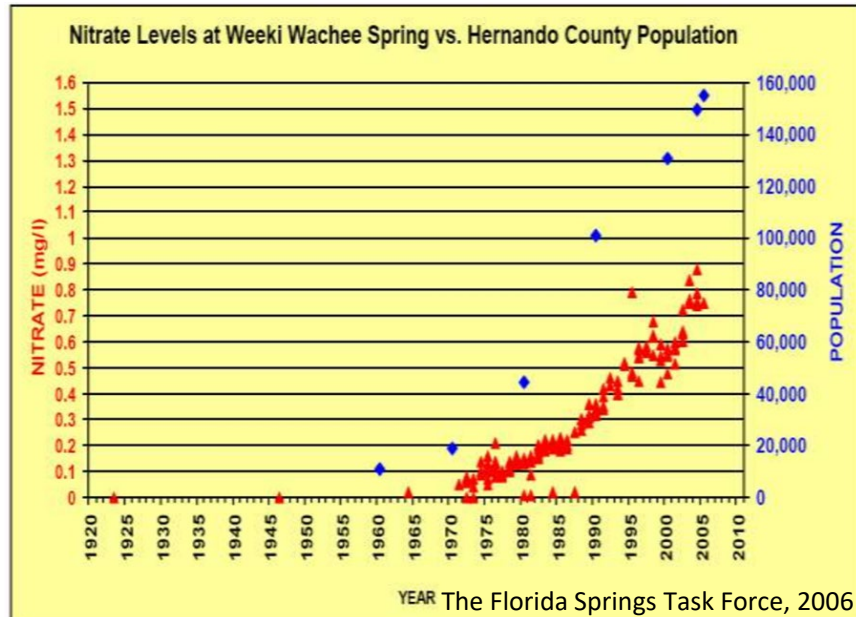
- Nitrogen is deposited through wet and dry deposition.



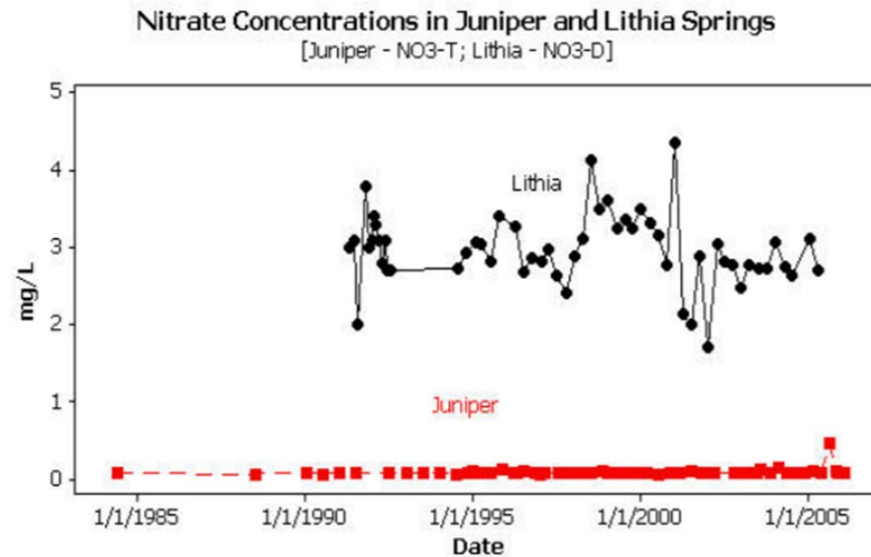
Pie charts of seasonal N deposition species pathways (Upper) and total monthly measured precipitation (Lower) in Florida area (Li et al. 2016)



Nitrogen is naturally “fixed” in the soil, but natural / background (non-human input) groundwater nitrate concentrations are very low.



Nitrate-N concentrations at Weeki Wachee Spring (red triangles) and Population (blue diamonds) Hernando County.



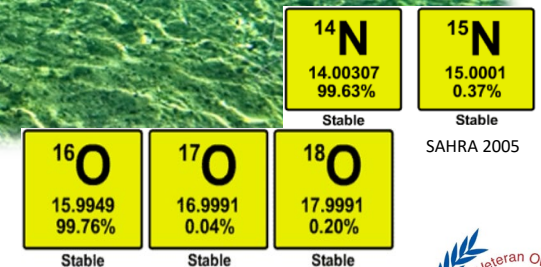
Nitrate-N concentrations in Juniper (conservation lands) and Lithia (mix of agriculture, urban/ residential).

The Florida Springs Task Force, 2006

".....Throughout the karst areas of north and central Florida where artesian springs are common, groundwater nitrate nitrogen concentrations have increased from a normal background of **less than 0.02 parts per million** to widespread concentrations over 1.0 parts per million (a fifty-fold increase)..." (from Florida, Land of 1,000

Springs, Howard T. Odum Florida Springs Institute, <http://www.lake.wateratlas.usf.edu/upload/documents/Springs-Facts-FSI-012414.pdf>

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- Mass differences cause different reaction rates or “fractionations” during chemical and biological reactions.
- Fractionations allow **fingerprinting of sources and reactions.**
- δ (Delta) Notation: $\delta_{\text{Sample}} = ((R_{\text{sample}} - R_{\text{standard}}) / R_{\text{standard}}) * 1000$

where "R" is the ratio of the heavy to light isotope in the sample or standard.
A positive “ δ ” value means the sample is heavier than a standard, negative “ δ ” values indicates the sample is lighter than the standard.

Analytical advances have **transformed** our capacity for analyzing nitrate isotopes.

Sample mass requirements decreased by
3 orders of magnitude

AgNO₃ Method
100-200 μmol NO₃⁻



Denitrifier Method
10-20 nmol NO₃⁻

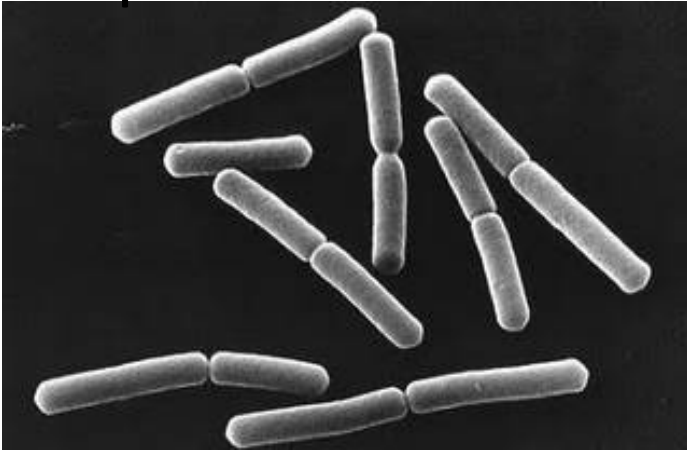
Slide courtesy of Dr. Emily Elliott, University of Pittsburgh

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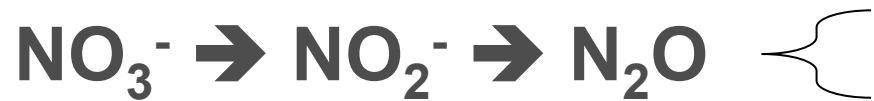
<https://syringefilter.com/>

Analytical advances have **transformed** our capacity for analyzing nitrate isotopes.



Pseudomonas aureofaciens

Photo courtesy of "Microbe wiki"



$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (Sigman et al., 2001)

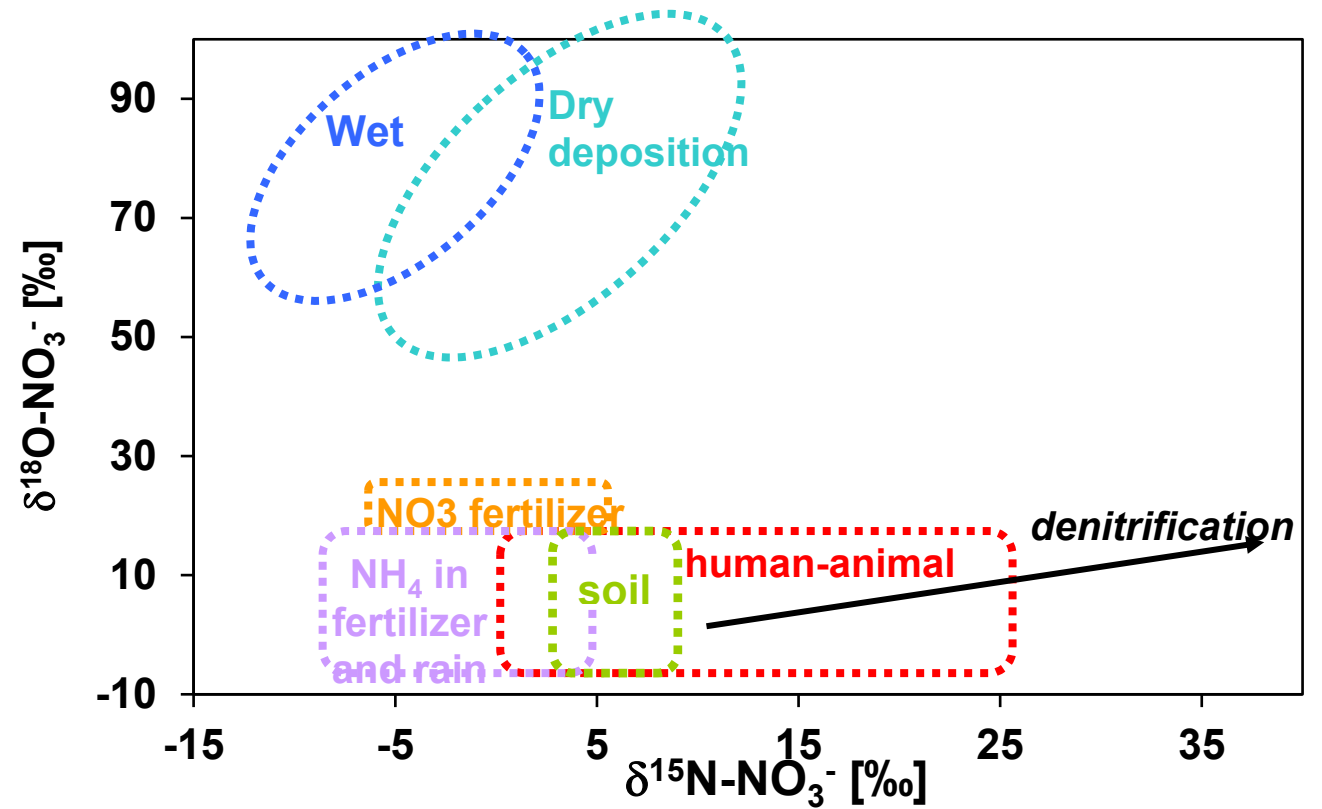
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (Casciotti et al., 2002)

$\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ (Kaiser et al., 2007)

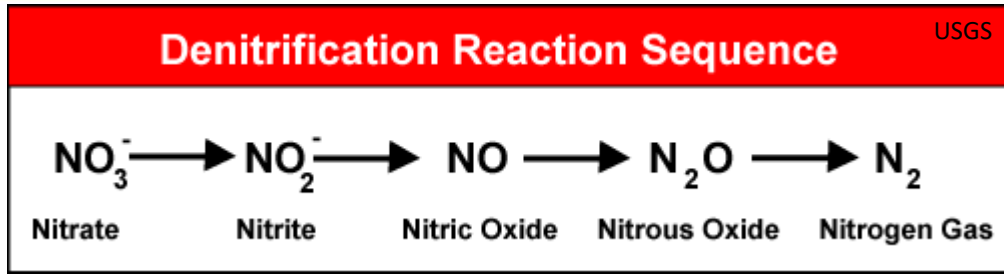
Slide courtesy of Dr. Emily Elliott, University of Pittsburgh

Nitrate isotopes can provide information about what sources contribute to observed nitrate.

- Nitrate sources show distinct ranges of reported values.
- Some overlapping signatures



(After Kendall et al 2007)

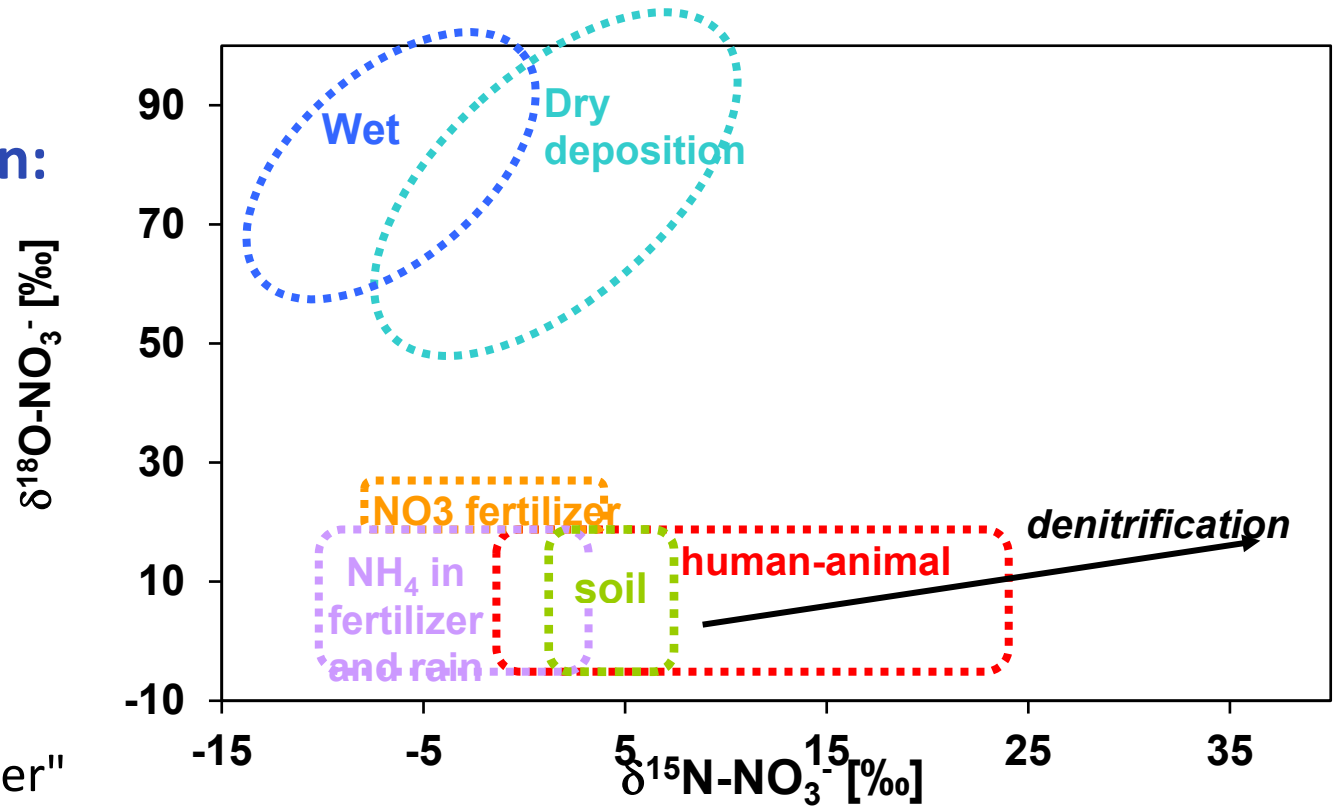


Conditions that promote denitrification:

- Presence of denitrifying bacteria
- Low dissolved oxygen
- Presence of electron donor (carbon)

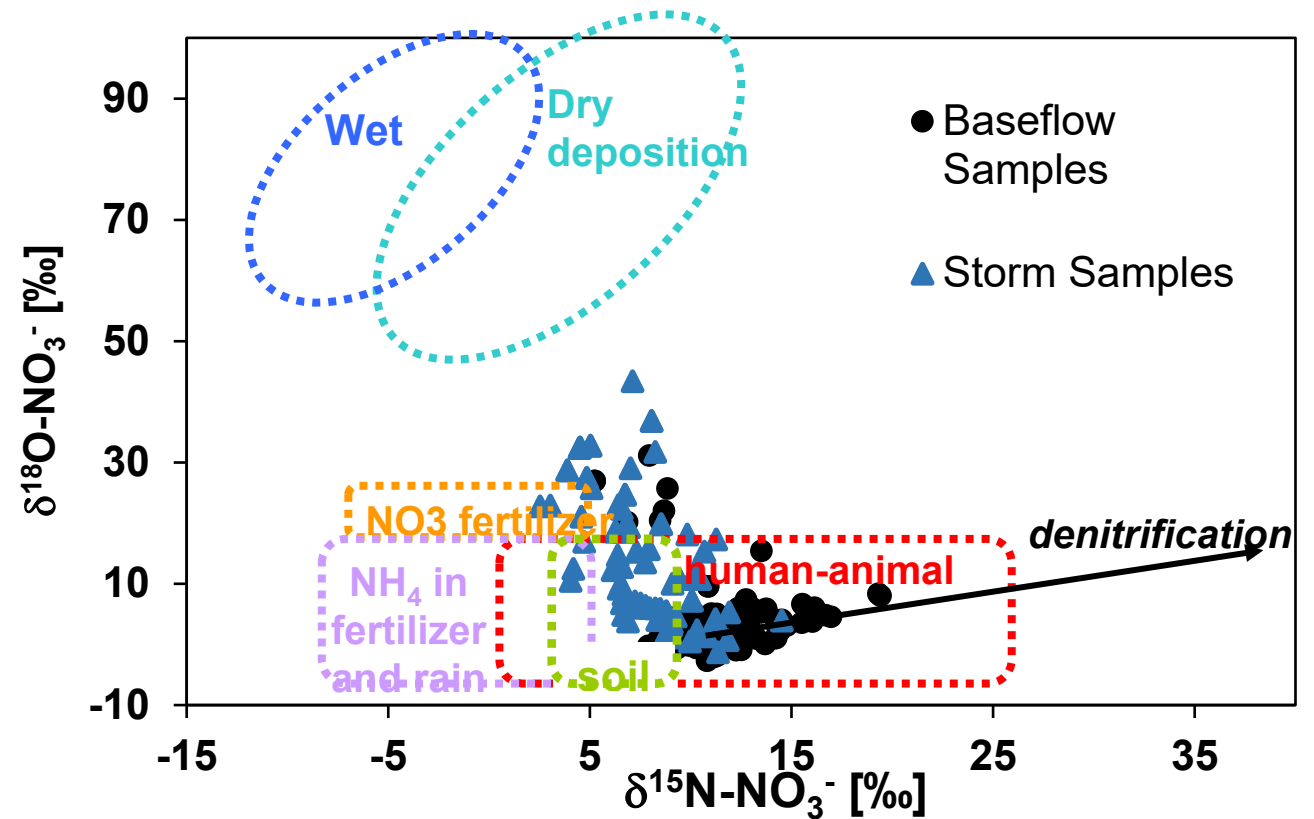
Denitrification enriches $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ & $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

- Lighter isotopes are preferentially used by bacteria
- Remaining nitrate pool is isotopically "heavier"



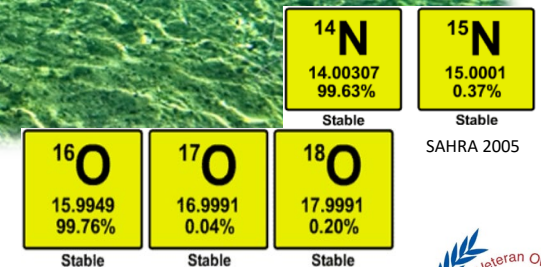
Nitrate isotopes can provide information about what sources contribute to observed nitrate.

- Example Samples from Pittsburgh, PA.
- Surface waters plotted in the dual-isotope space.
- Baseflow, (for this water source) influenced by sewage.
- Mixes with atmospheric deposition during storms.
- Denitrification



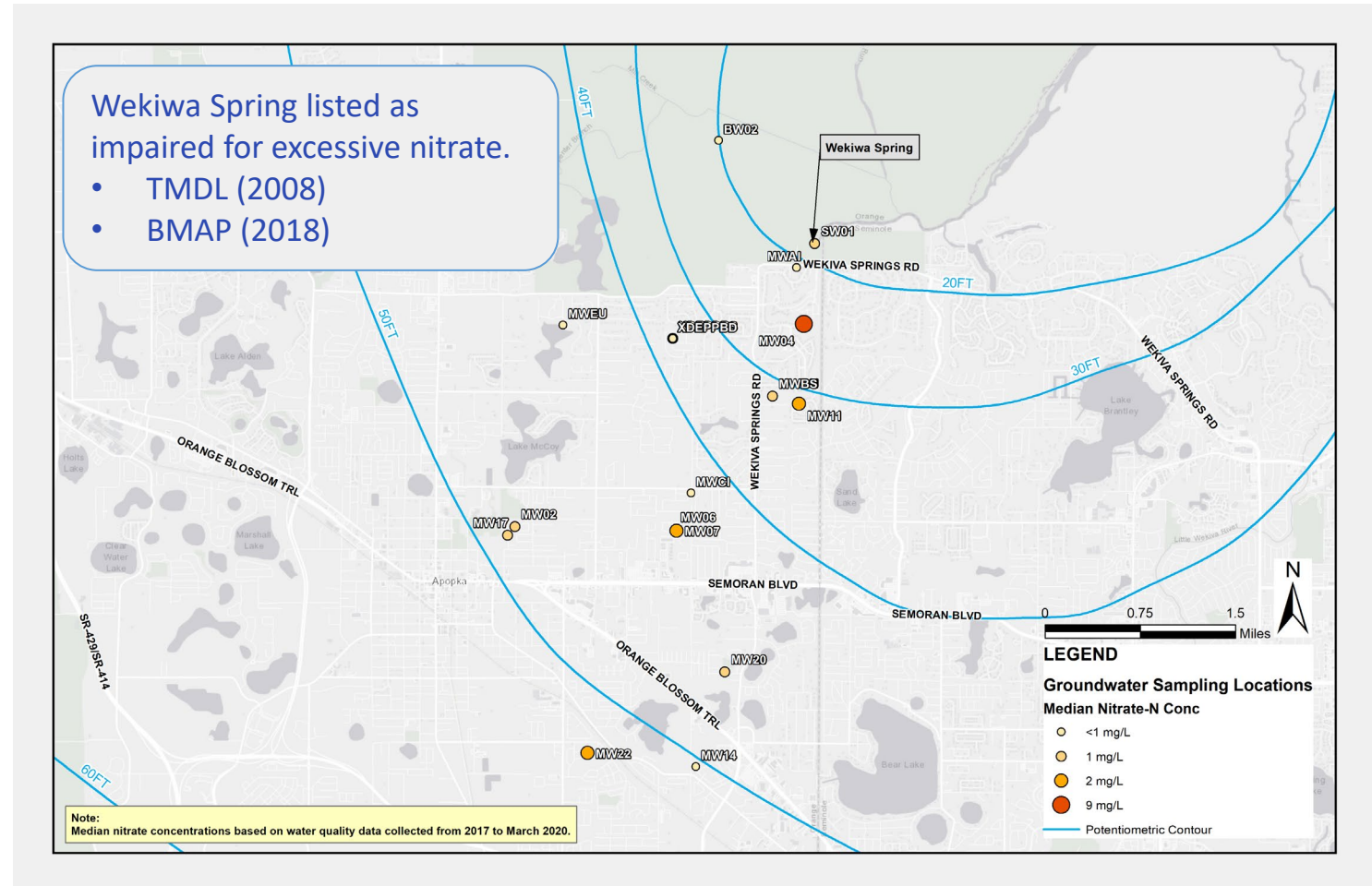
(Divers et al 2014)

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Is nitrate from fertilizer a significant nutrient source to Wekiwa Spring?

- Water quality data collected quarterly for 3+ years from 22 sampling locations
- Isotopic data collected for sampling locations with higher nitrate concentrations
- Does the data support restrictions on fertilizer practices?



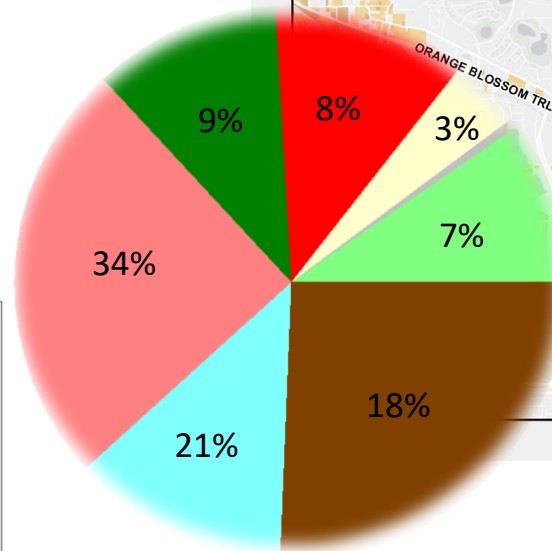
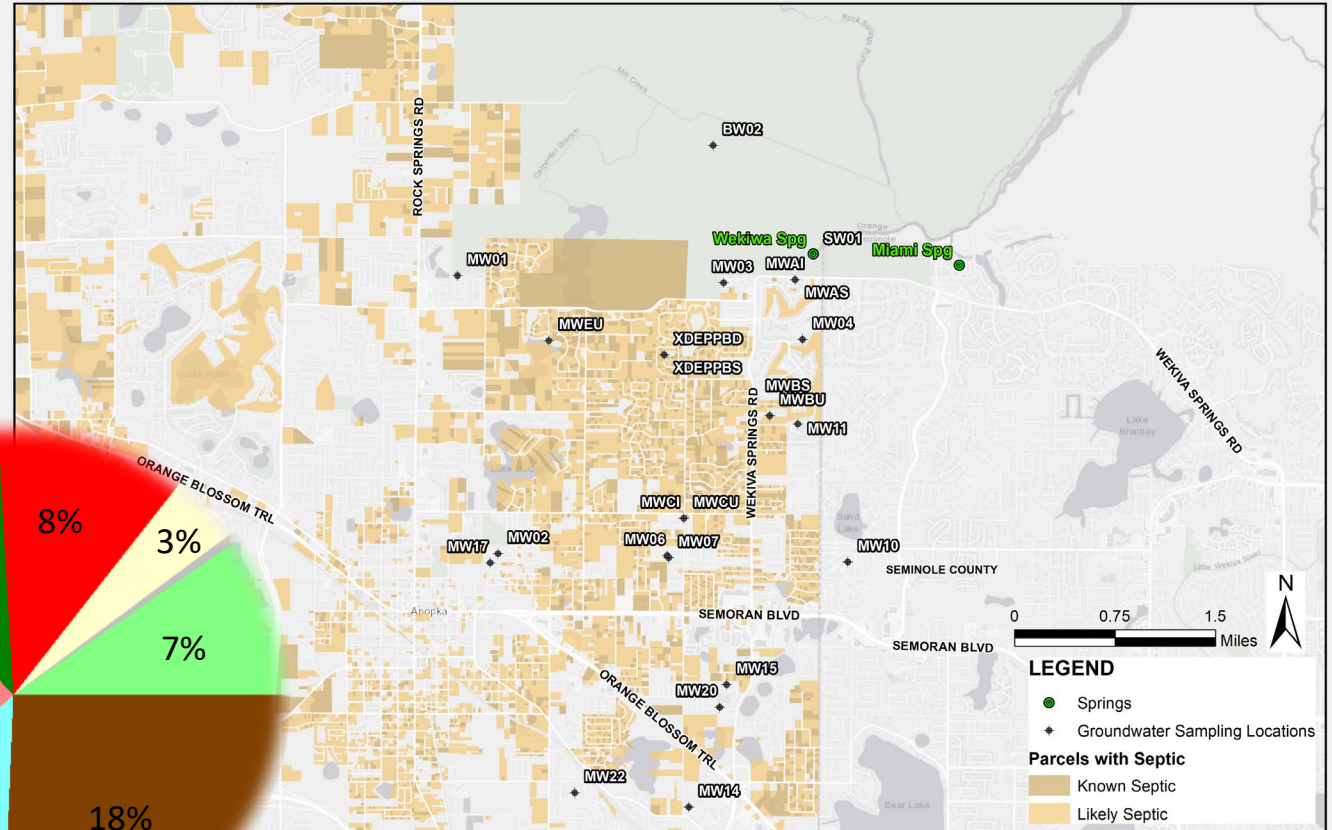


Land use in Wekiwa Priority Focus Area:

- 34% Urban and Built-Up
- 21% Water
- 18% Wetlands

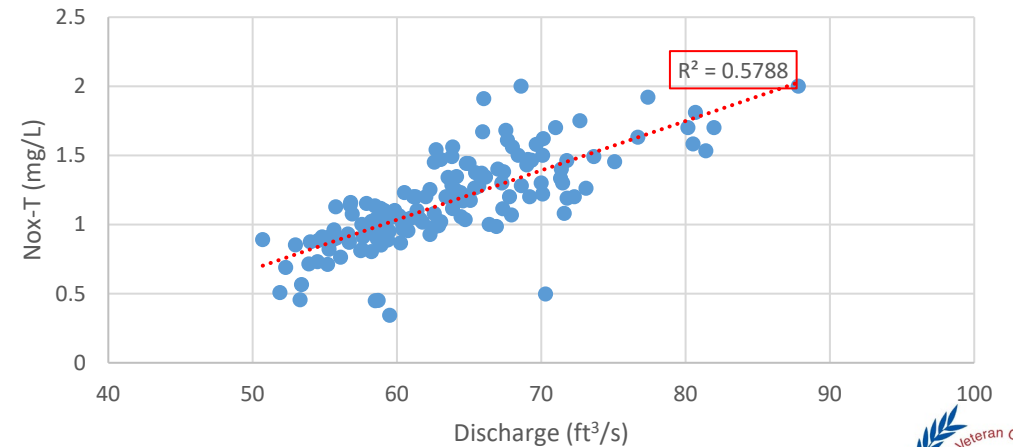
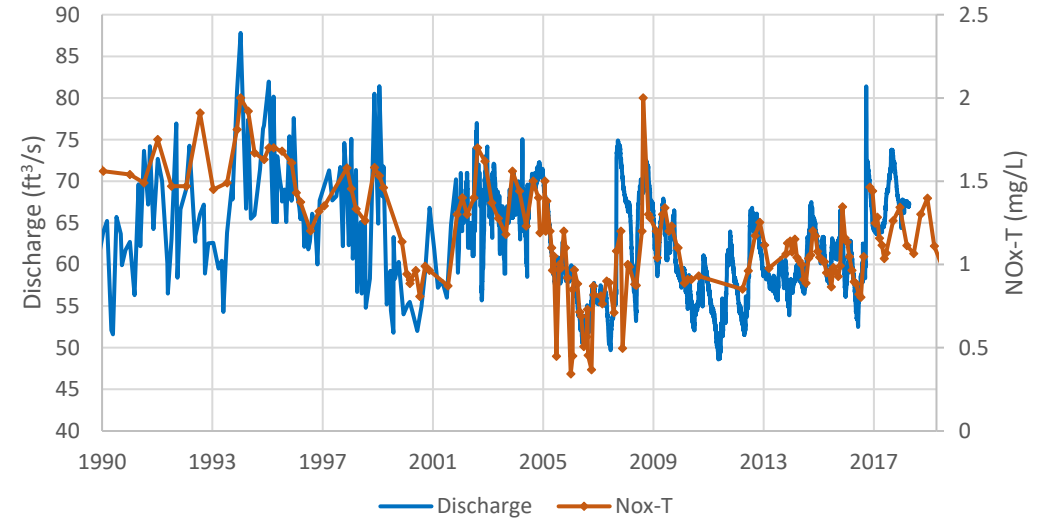
Septic within Wekiwa Priority Focus Area:

- Study wells located on parcels connected to sewer



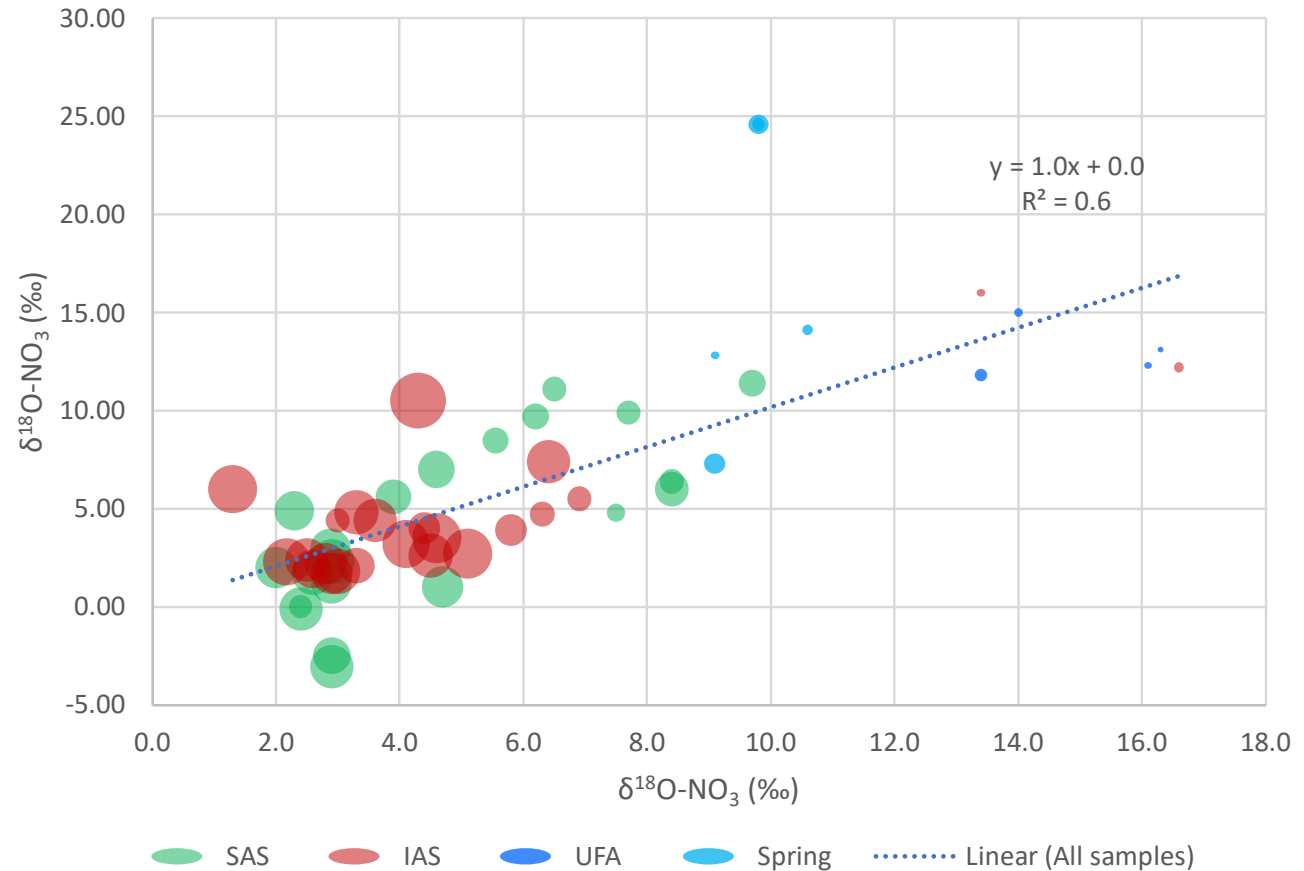
Nitrate reaching Wekiwa Springs via groundwater is dependent on a mix of factors:

- Source
 - Continuous = leaky septic
 - Intermittent = fertilizer application
- Groundwater travel times
 - Longer travel time = more denitrification potential
- Hydrogeologic conditions
 - Infiltration rate
 - Conditions to promote or inhibit denitrification



Data suggests mixing of groundwater originating from sources with various nitrogen loading and/or travel times.

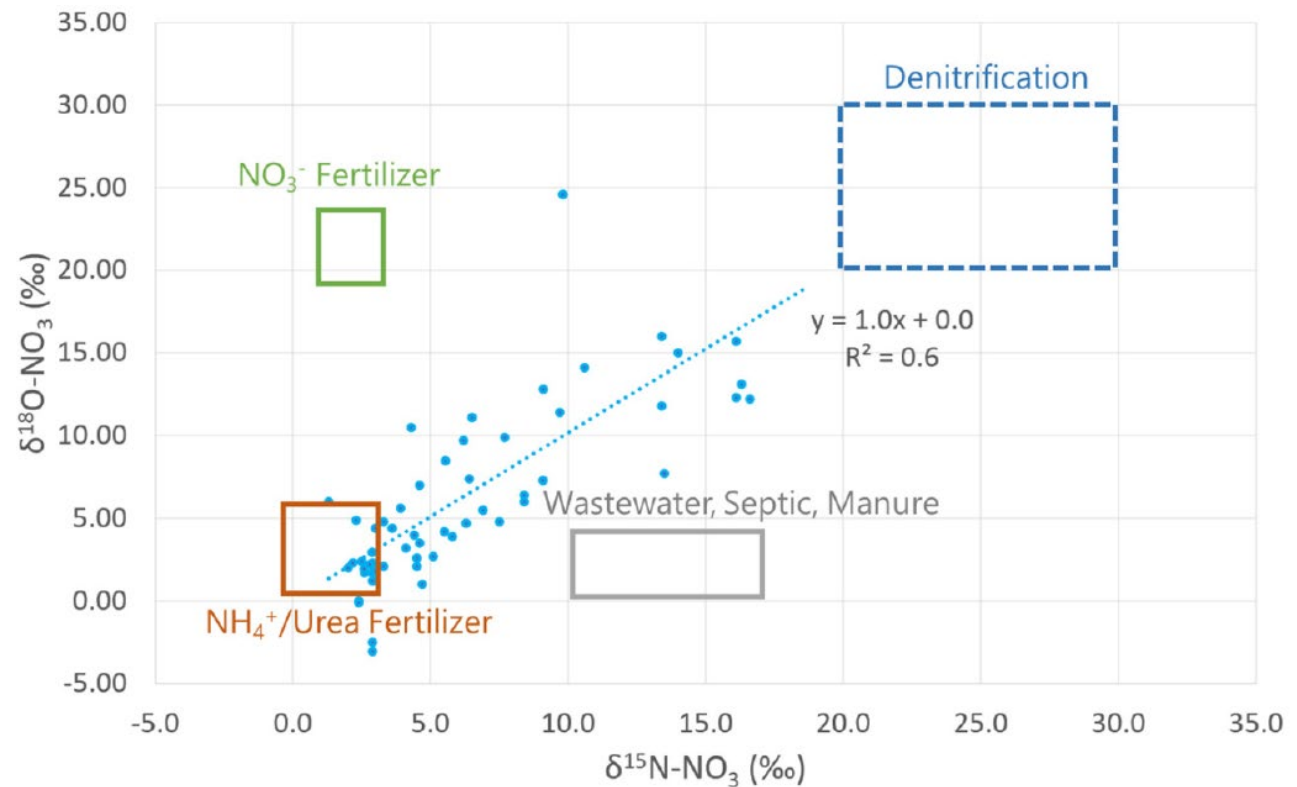
- Samples from wells across Wekiwa Priority Focus area.
 - Spring water from Wekiwa Spring.
 - Wells from Surficial (n=4), Intermediate (n=6) and Upper Floridan (n=1) Aquifers.
- Dissolved oxygen (DO) decreases along denitrification trajectory.



Note: Bubble size positively correlated with DO (mg/L)

Nitrate Isotope values indicate strong fertilizer signal and denitrification.

- Potential mixing with wastewater.
- Denitrification in action.
 - Albertin et al. (2012) calculated a 43% decline in nitrate concentrations (with increases in $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) for Wekiva Spring from 2005 to 2008.
- Mixing models can help determine proportion of nitrate originating from each source.



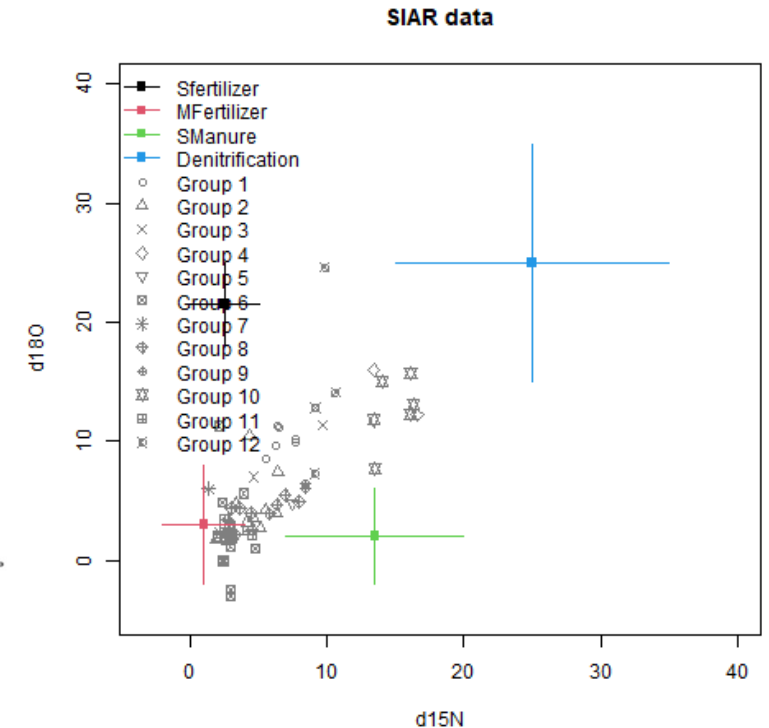
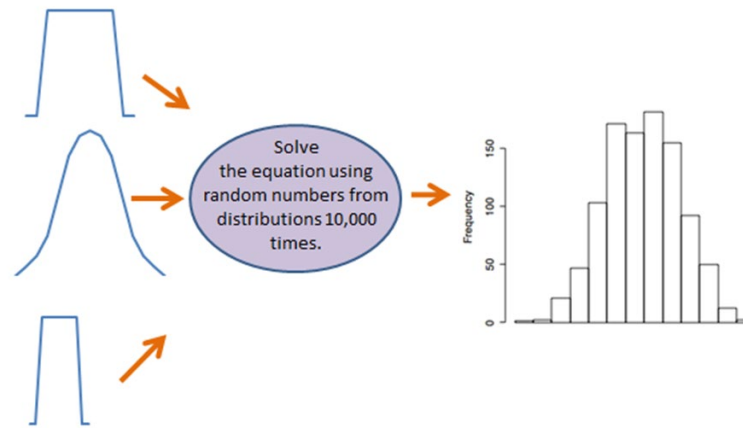
Bayesian Mixing Models can help untangle the proportion of nitrate by source and gain insight into biological processing.

Stable Isotope Analysis in R (SIAR)

- Developed for ecological food web studies
- Commonly used in nitrate sourcing studies

Model Inputs:

- Source Distributions
- Isotopic Data of Samples

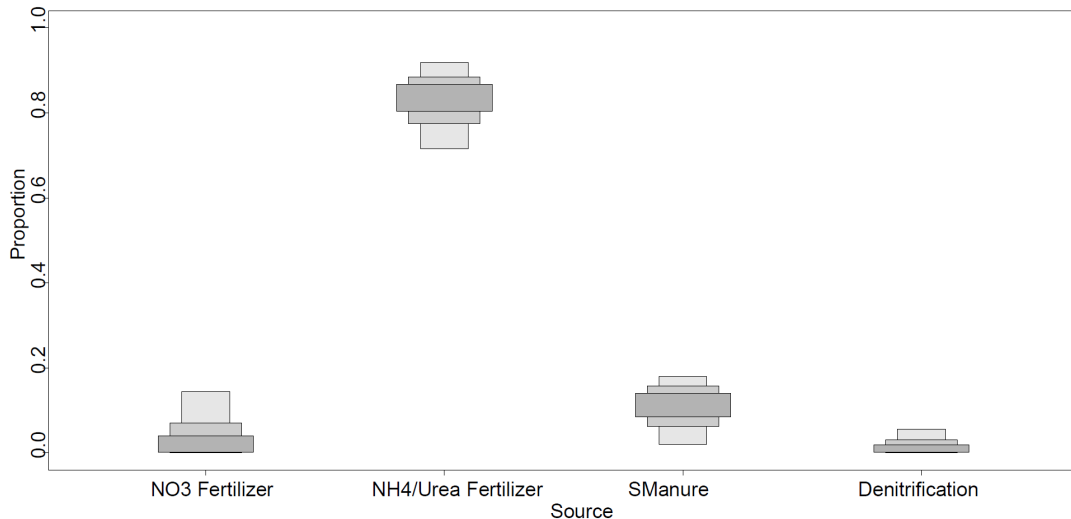


Allows for overlapping source ‘fingerprints’
Allows for variability in source ‘fingerprints’

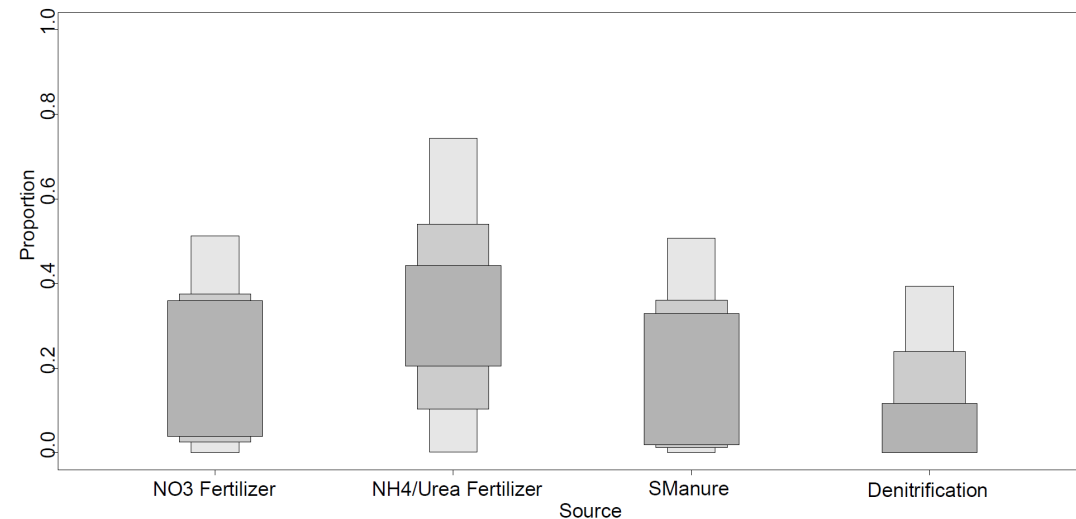
Mixing model results provide relative contributions of each source to total nitrate in each well sample set.

- Mixing model results commonly viewed as boxplots.
 - Allows for visualization of uncertainty.
- Larger sample size produces more certainty in model results.

Well X: Sample Size = 13

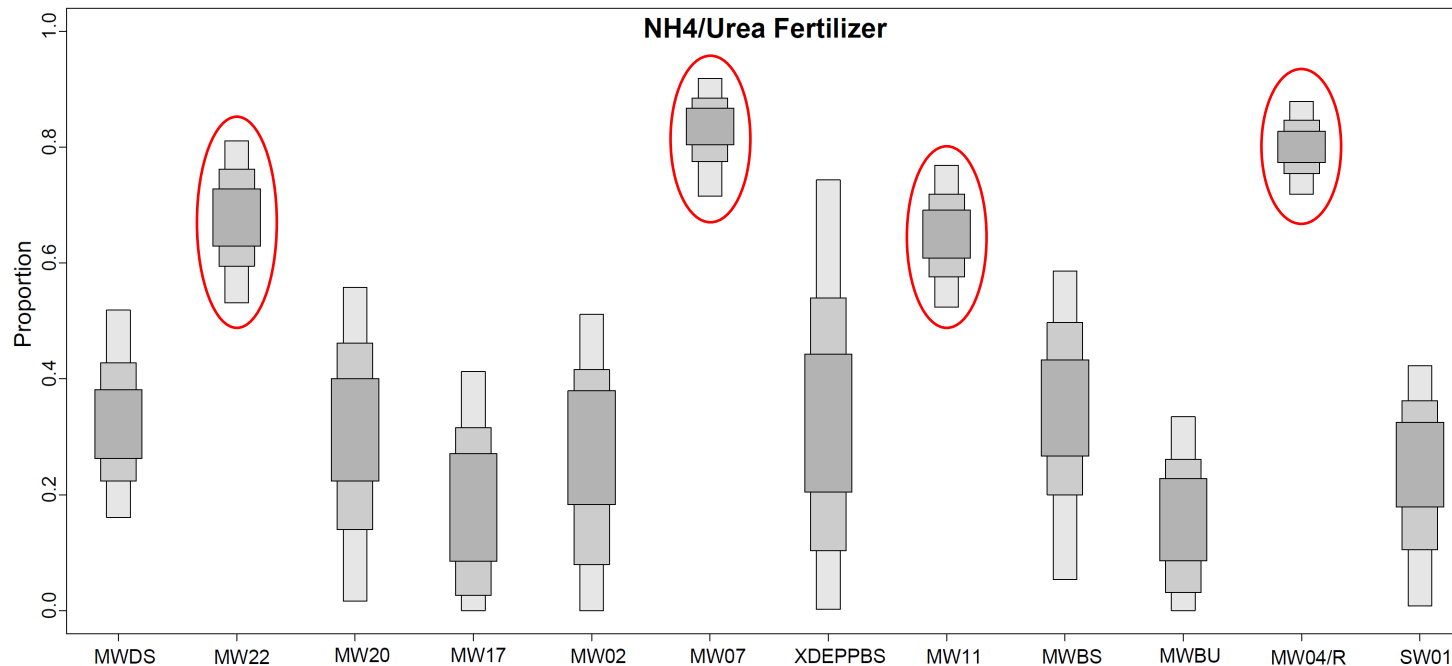


Well Y: Sample Size = 2



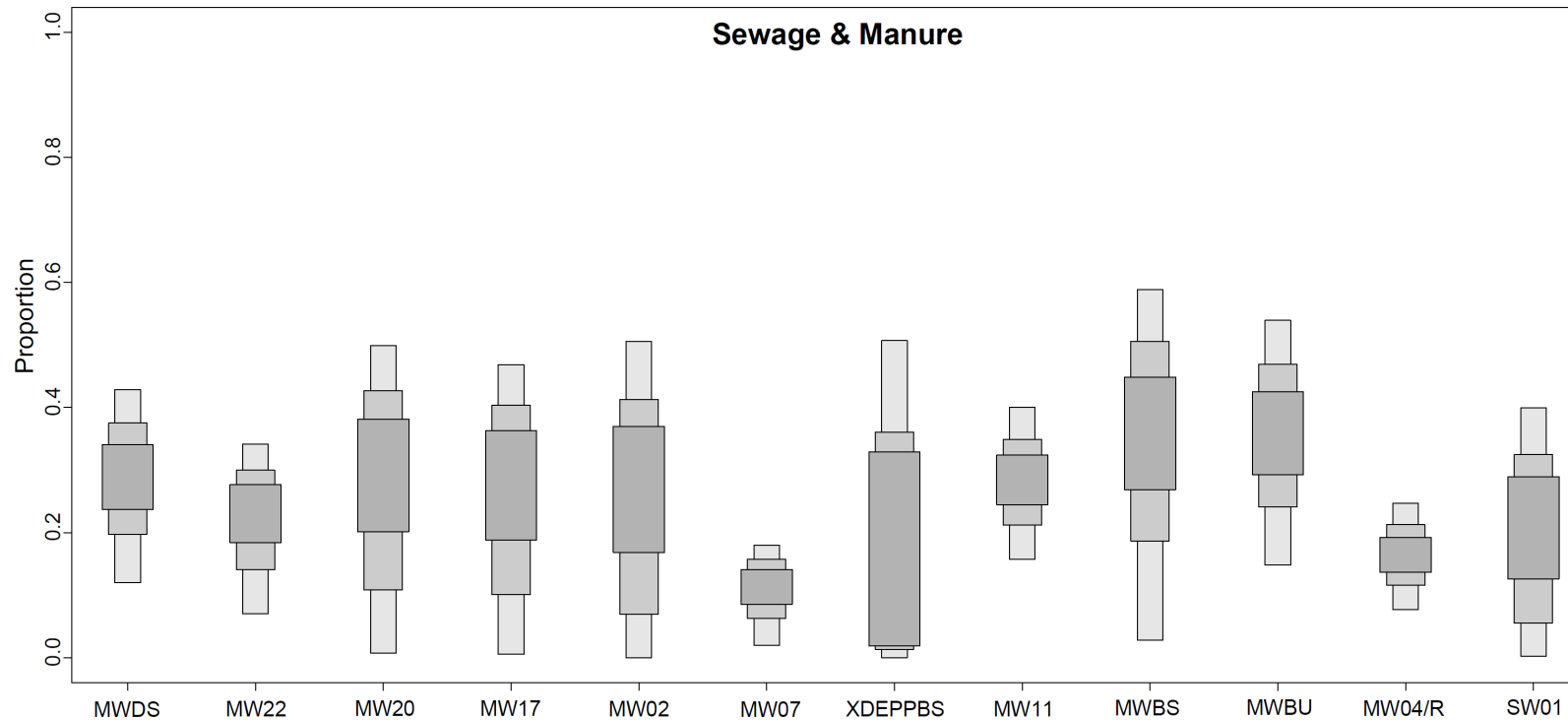
Mixing model results provide relative contributions of each source to total nitrate in each well sample set.

- Strong fertilizer signature across all sample locations.
- Wells with >60% attributed to fertilizer had average nitrate concentrations > 2 mg/L.



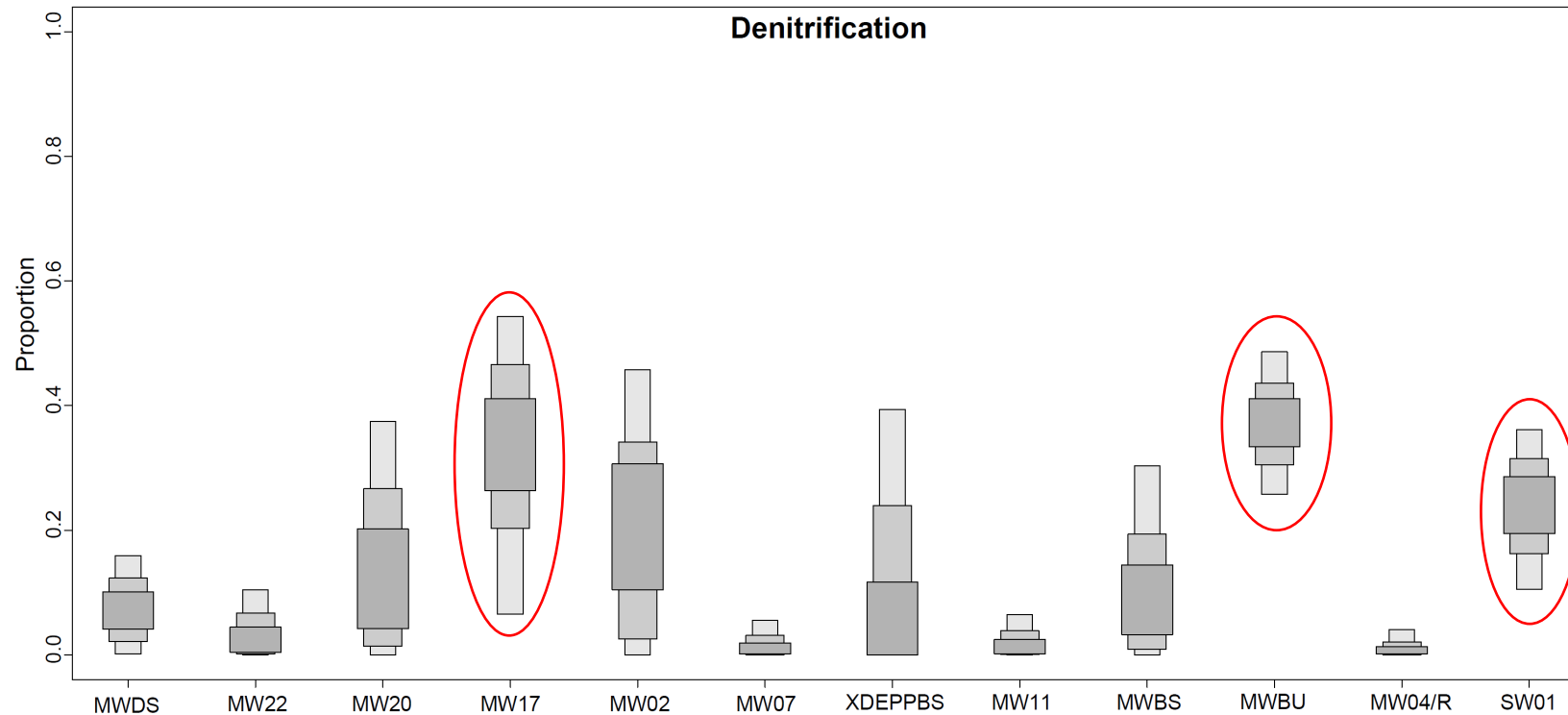
Mixing model results provide relative contributions of each source to total nitrate in each well sample set.

- Sewage signal present.



Mixing model results provide relative contributions of each source to total nitrate in each well sample set.

- Denitrification signal present.



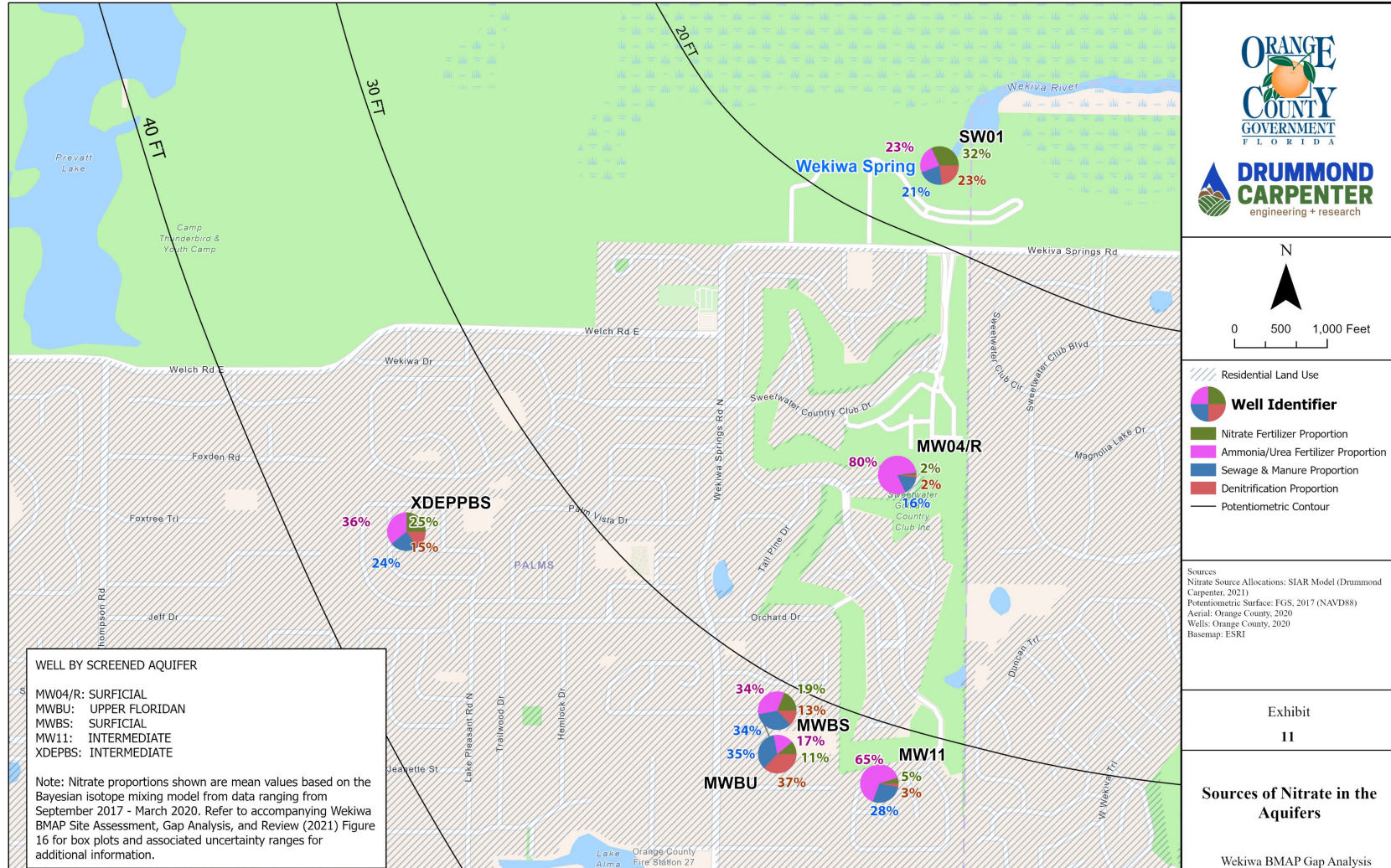
Springs Protection Assessment Using Nitrate Isotope Analysis

CASE STUDY: WEKIWA SPRING



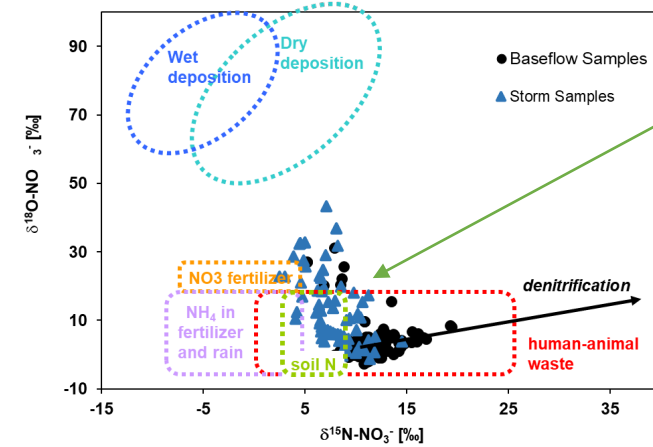
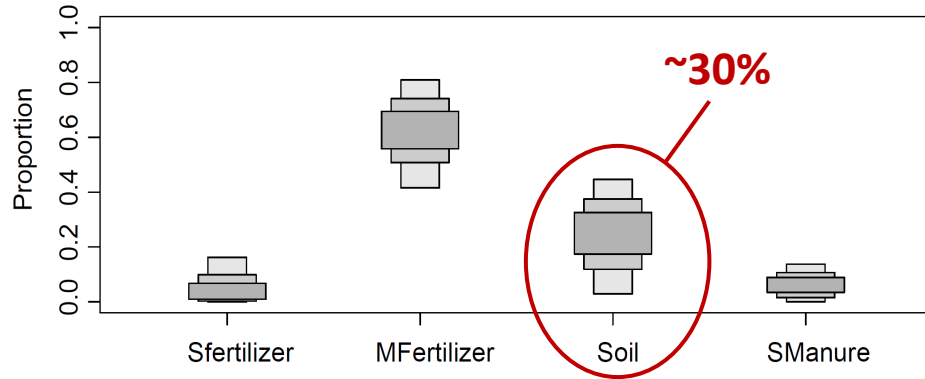
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Mixing model results can be viewed spatially.



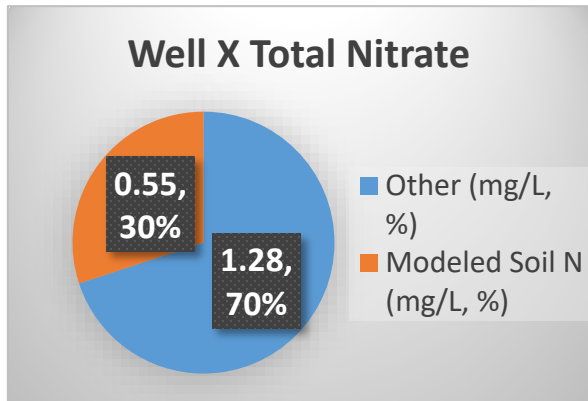
Real world 'check': do modeled proportions fall within expected or reasonable ranges based on knowledge of land use, fertilizer practices, septic systems present, atmospheric N, background soil N concentrations?

Well X (Total Nitrate = 1.83 mg/L)

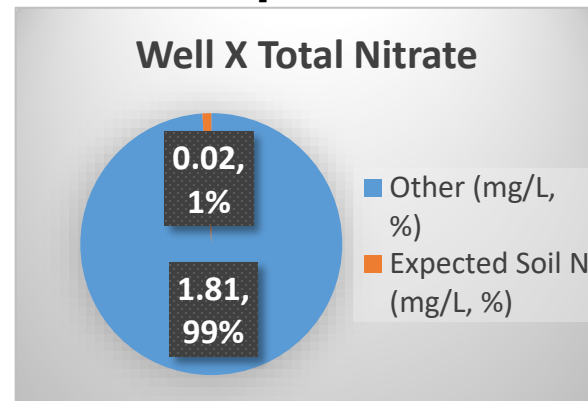


Overlapping soil isotopic signature

Modeled



Expected

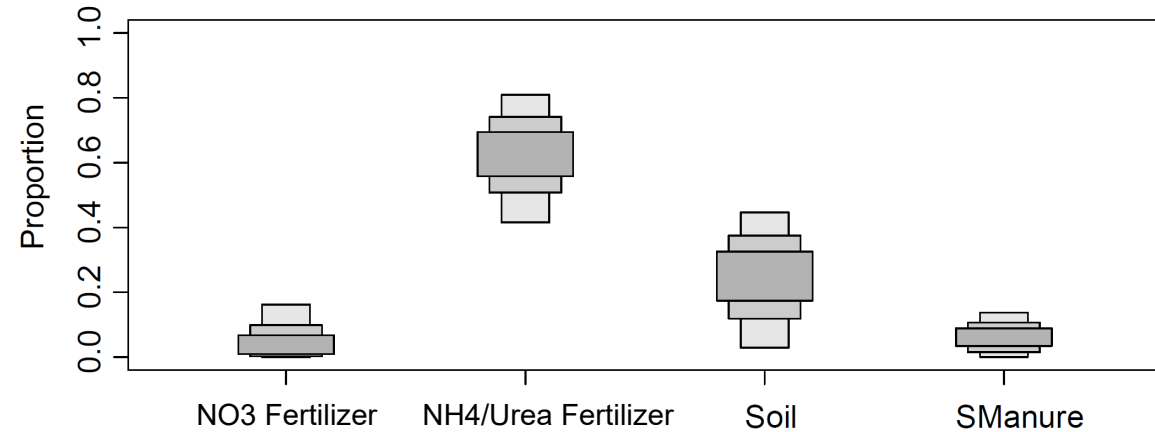


Overlapping isotopic signatures create uncertainty in model and overestimation of soil contribution

Real world 'check': do modeled proportions fall within expected or reasonable ranges based on knowledge of land use, fertilizer practices, septic systems present, atmospheric N, background soil N concentrations?

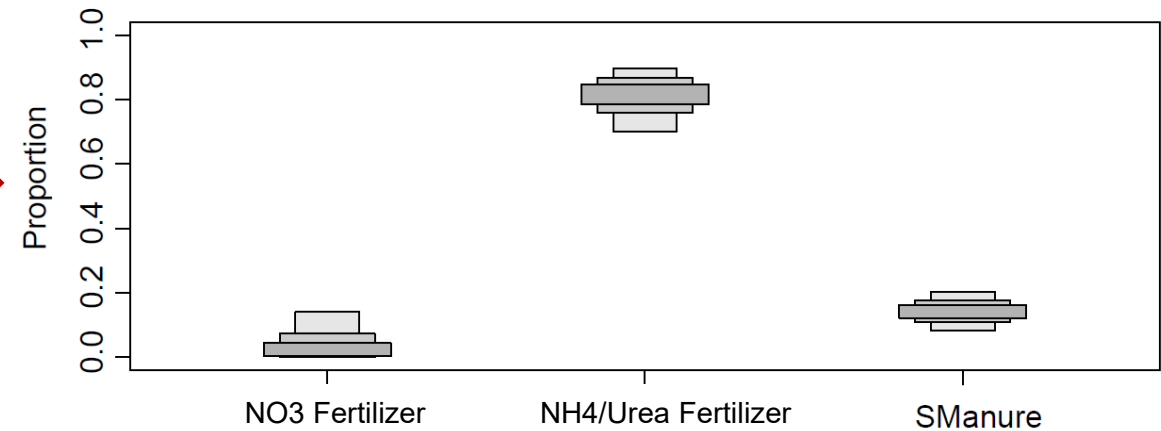
- Assuming soil-sourced nitrate is negligible reduces uncertainty in mixing model.

Well X



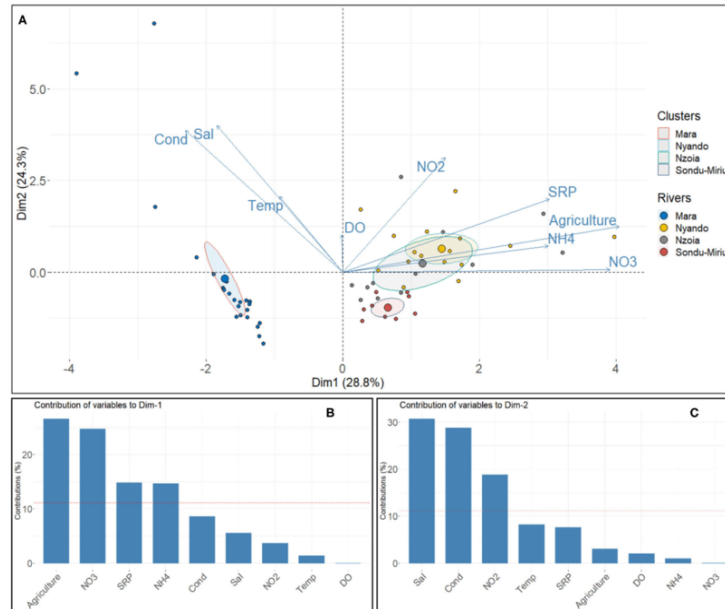
Remove
soil

Well X

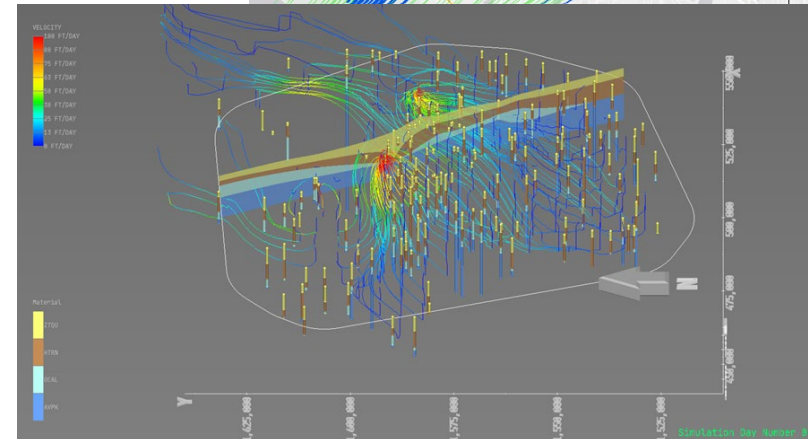
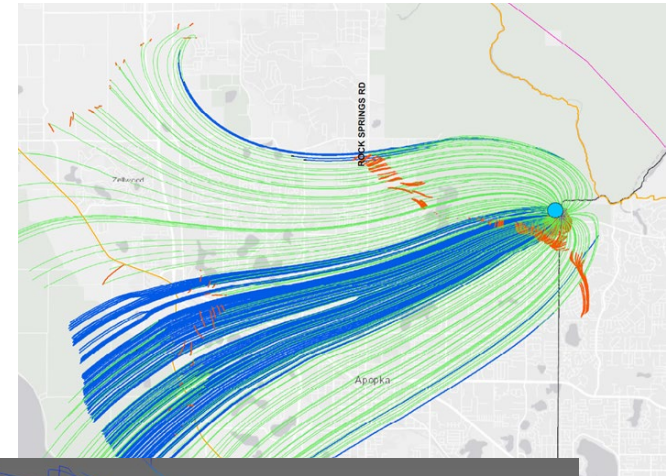


Multiple lines of evidence are helpful to compliment isotopic data.

- Previous studies
- Historical values
- Additional tracers
- Water quality data
- Transport models



Otieno et al. 2021

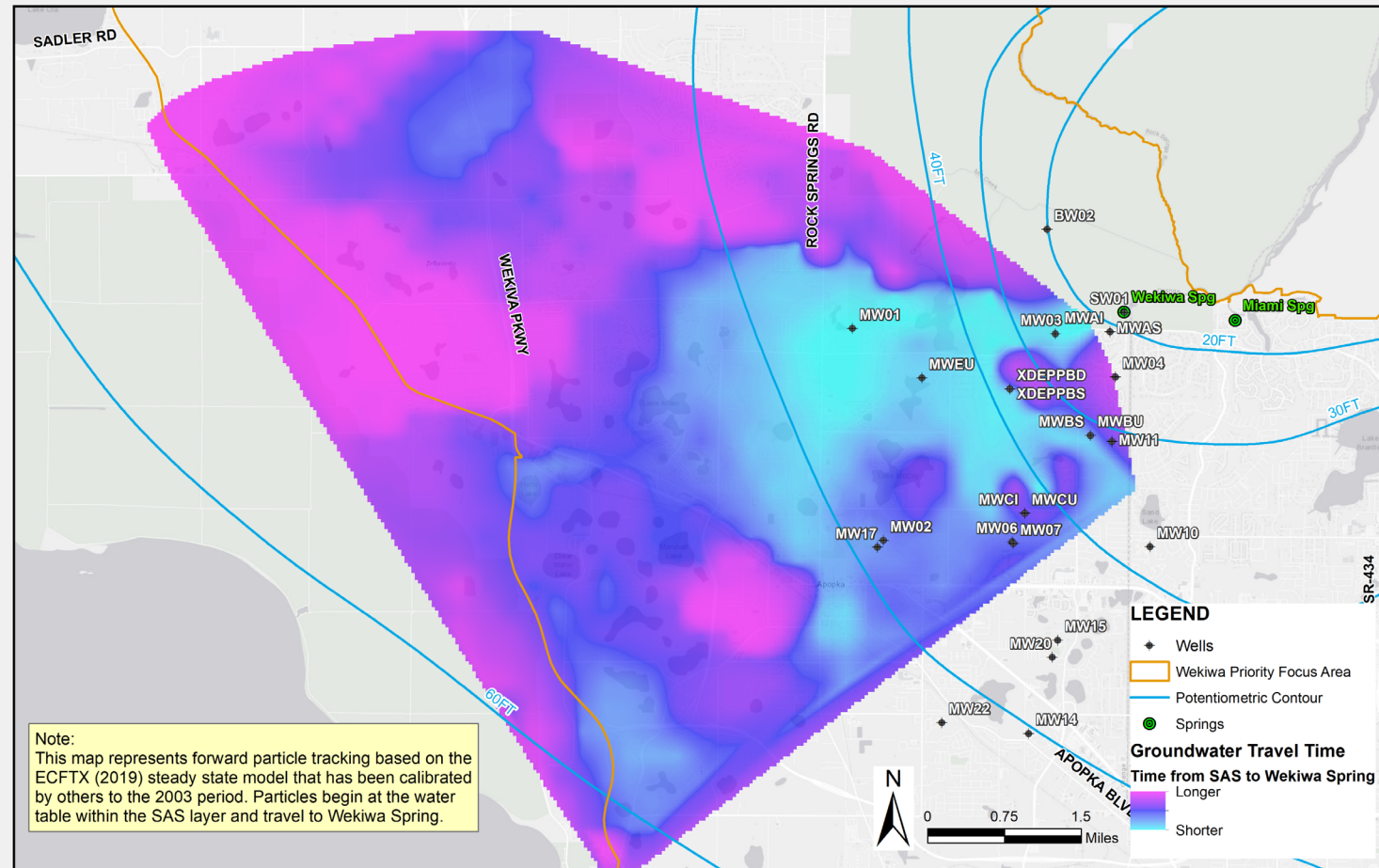


Images courtesy of Google Images



Multiple lines of evidence can be used to build a better conceptual model.

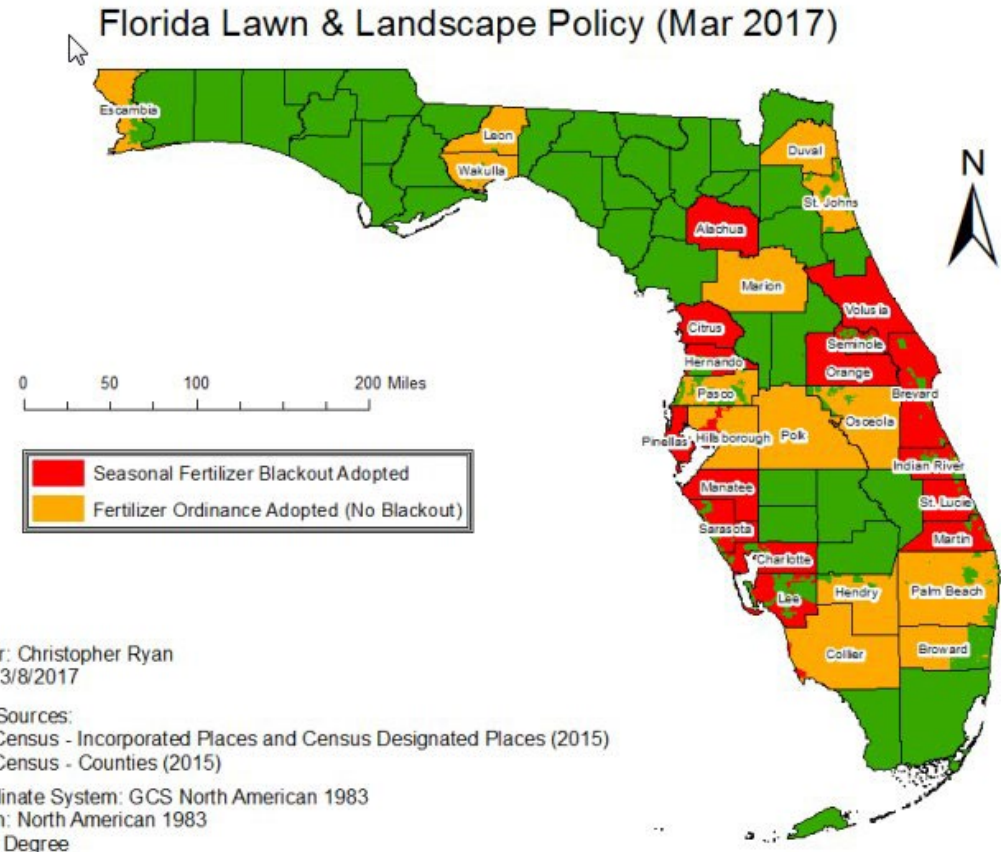
- Identification of hotspots and vulnerable areas:
 - High recharge areas
 - Fast groundwater travel times
 - Elevated nitrate concentrations
 - Land use
- Management practices can be designed to target identified areas.



Implement management practices to reduce nitrogen loading in vulnerable areas.

Fertilizer ordinances:

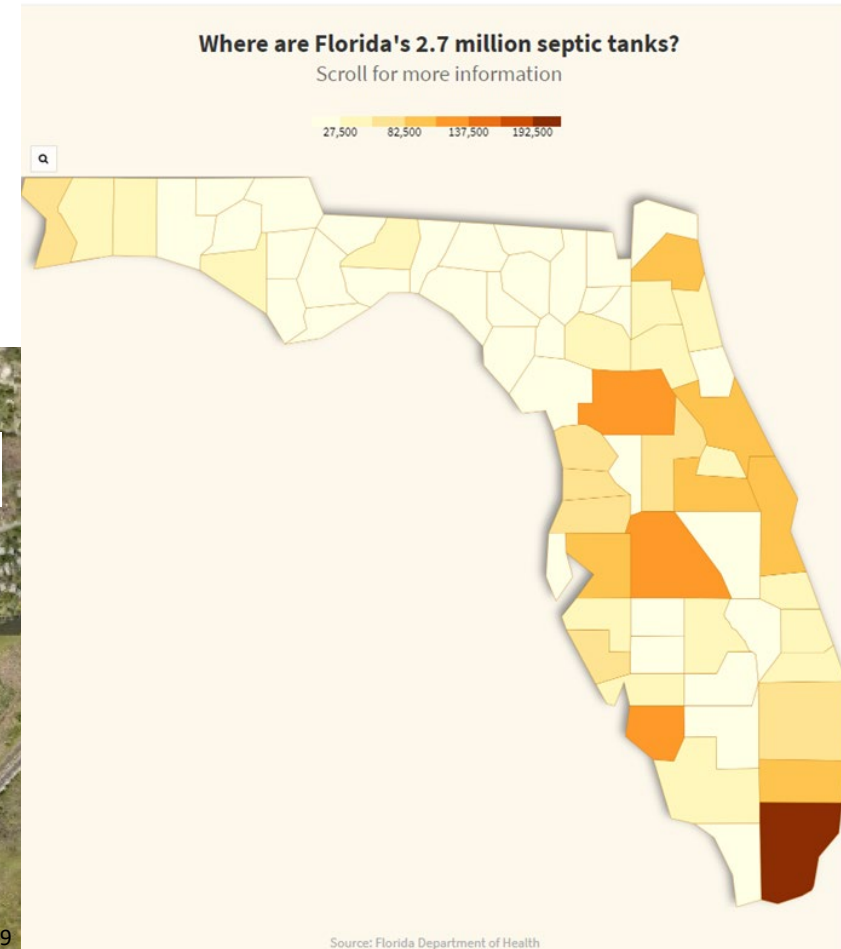
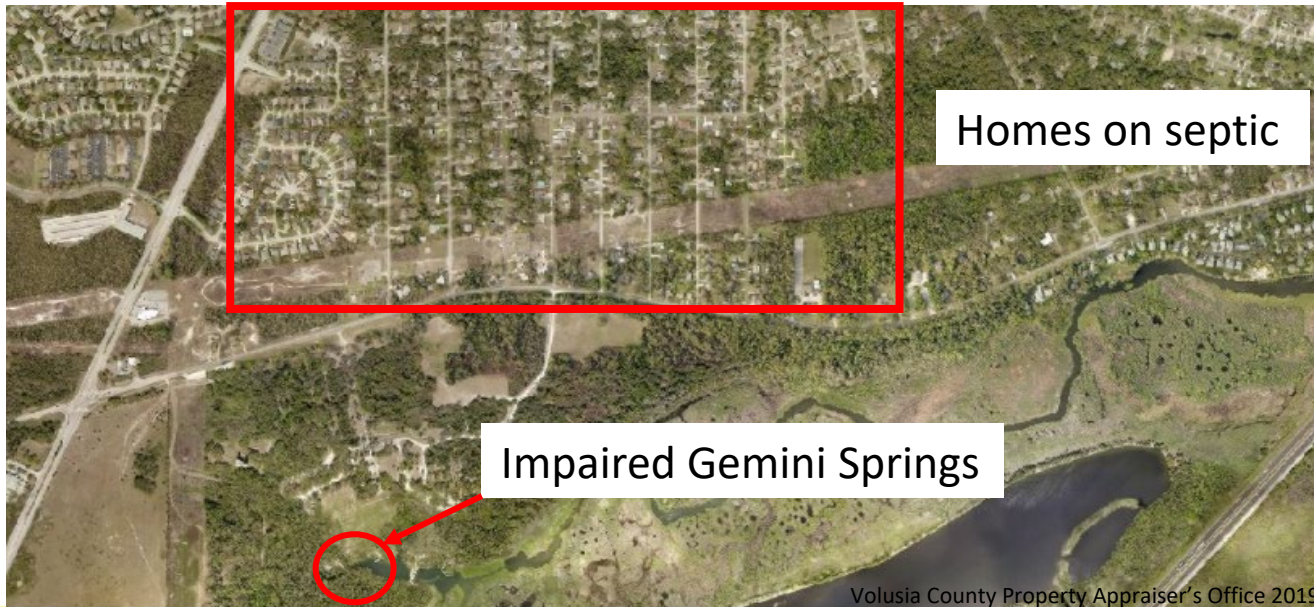
- Restrictions on fertilizer application rates
- Restrictions on fertilizer timing
- Mandates for fertilizers with slow-release Nitrogen
- Bans on fertilizer during wet season



Implement management practices to reduce nitrogen loading in vulnerable areas.

Septic systems:

- Limit or prohibit permits for new septic
- Advanced treatment septic systems
- Septic-to-sewer retrofits



- Nitrate from multiple human-influenced sources contributes to eutrophication in Florida Springs.
- Dual Nitrate Isotope Analysis can help untangle the mix of sources observed in water samples.
- Mixing models further help to define source proportions to each sampling site.
- Mixing models also provide important estimates about denitrification.
- Understanding the sources and proportion from each help target solutions.

Rules to Follow

Restricted Season: June 1 - September 30

- No fertilizer containing nitrogen or phosphorus may be applied in Orange County from June 1 through September 30, unless you comply with one of the following:
 - Residential applicators must have annual proof of training via completion of the online [Orange County Fertilizer Application Education Course for Citizens](#).
 - Commercial applicators must have a valid FDACS Limited Fertilizer Applicator's License or proof of completion of Green Industries Best Management Practices (GI-BMP) within the previous 3 years.

Press release from Orange County, September 27, 2021

Orange County Awarded Millions for Septic Conversion and Upgrades

Approximately \$41 million will go towards sewer conversion projects in Wekiwa Springs and Pine Hills

<https://www.orangecountyfl.net/Environment/FertilizeResponsibly.aspx#.YYRCivnMKzU>



THANK YOU!

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Special thanks to:

Orange County Environmental Protection Division

