







Developing Tile Drain P Filters

Vermont Agricultural Water Quality Partnership, Scientific Advisory Committee

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Tile drainage primer

Tile drainage changes the hydrologic behavior of a field, enhancing infiltration and ground water transmission while reducing surface runoff.



Tile drainage offers many benefits, both agronomic and environmental.

In fields otherwise too wet to farm efficiently, tile drainage enables:

- Increased crop yields
- Timely equipment access
- Timely application of conservation measures
- Reduced soil erosion and compaction
- Reduced surface runoff

Downside:

- Tile drainage provides a direct conduit from fields to receiving waters.
- Tile drainage can contribute significant amounts of P and N to surface waters

Tile drainage primer

Research accelerated when links were made between the "re-eutrophication" of western Lake Erie and no-till / tile drained agriculture





JBT11 monitoring station





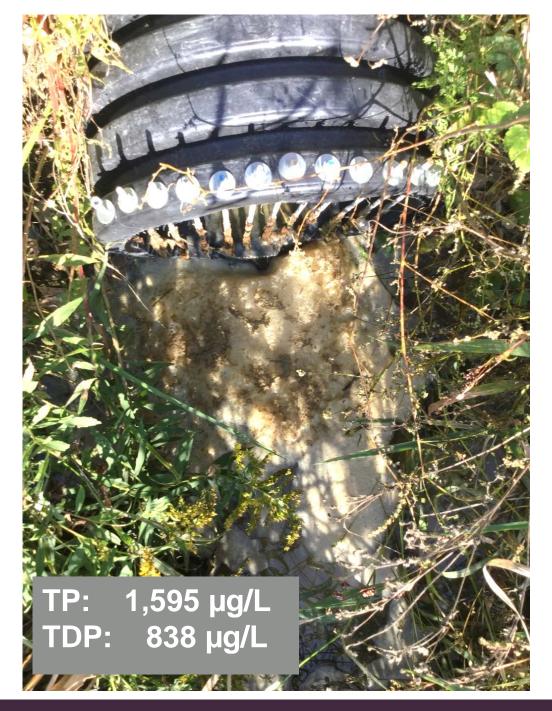
Electromagnetic flowmeter at JBT11



ACT4 manhole, 12/3/18



ACT3 tile outlet, 10/8/19



Annual mean P concentrations in tile discharge¹

	[TP] (µg/L)	[TDP] (µg/L)	
Range	45 – 1,166	23 - 762	
Median	185	90	
Mean	260	141	

1. Calculated by site as total annual P load / total discharge volume

TP concentrations in JBW tile drainage comparable to ranges observed in NY, OH, WI, Quebec, and Ontario

Median Jewett Br. [TP] = $390 \mu g/L$ St. Albans Bay target: [TP] = $17 \mu g/L$

Annual areal P loads in tile discharge

	Areal TP load Areal TDP I		
	(kg/ha/yr)	(kg/ha/yr)	
Range	0.12 – 1.12	0.083 – 0.56	
Median	0.54	0.20	
Mean	0.56	0.27	
95% C.I.	0.37 – 0.74	0.17 – 0.38	

TP loads in JBW tile drainage comparable to loads observed in tile drainage elsewhere:

Quebec (LCB) = 0.61 kg/ha/yrOhio = 0.28 - 0.92 kg/ha/yr

BMPs for P in Tile Drainage

- Eliminate surface inlets
- Change depth/spacing of drainage lines
- Reduce rates of manure/nutrient applications
- Adjust timing of manure/nutrient applications
- Reduction in preferential flow paths (e.g., shallow tillage)
- Drainage water management/conservation drainage
- Drainage water treatment with P sorbing media

Vermont NRCS's Conservation Practice Standard:

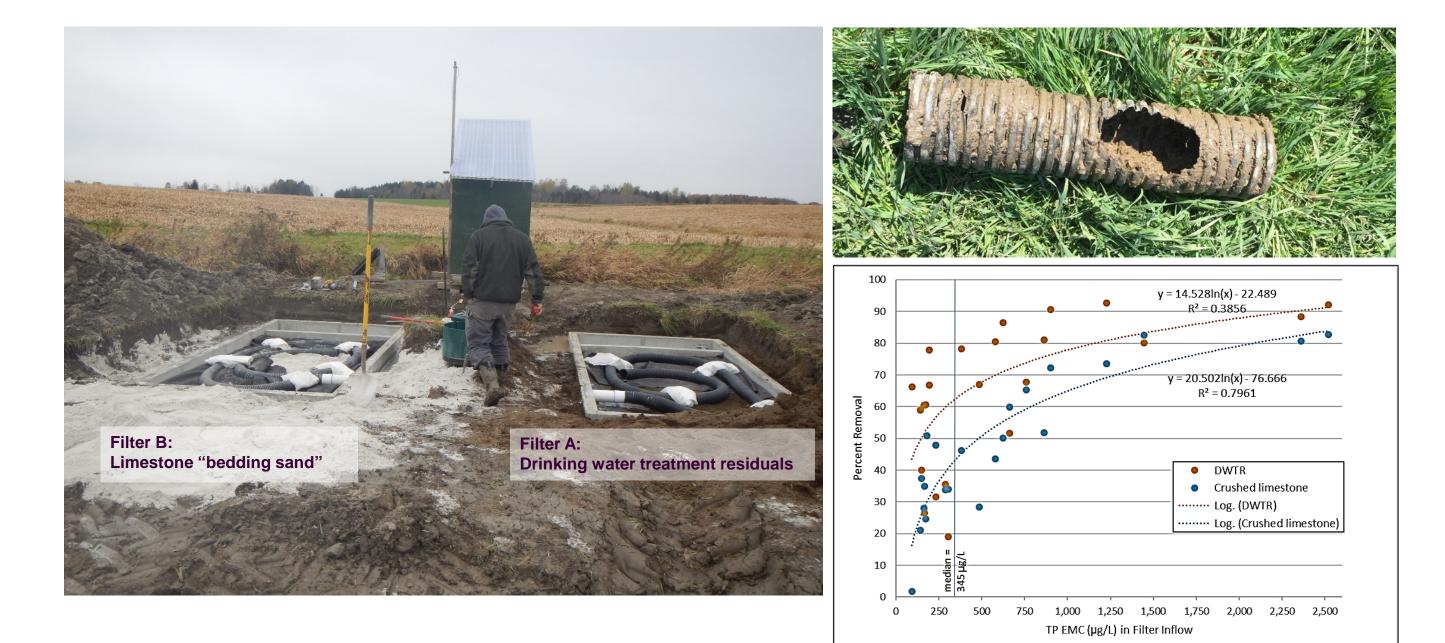
Phosphorus Removal System (Code 782) (Under Evaluation)

- Overly general technical requirements need work.
- However, this practice standard establishes the basis for implementing and funding these P removal systems through EQIP.

Questions we are asking in designing P filters:

- Mass of P to be removed
- Influent P concentrations—How low can we go? Is it worth it?
- Longevity
- Cost effectiveness
- Eventual disposition of the media (replacement, removal, or leave in place)

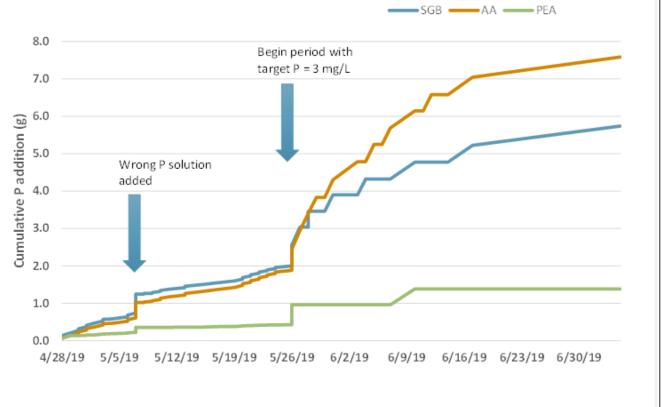
Stone's first attempt, on a farm in Franklin, VT



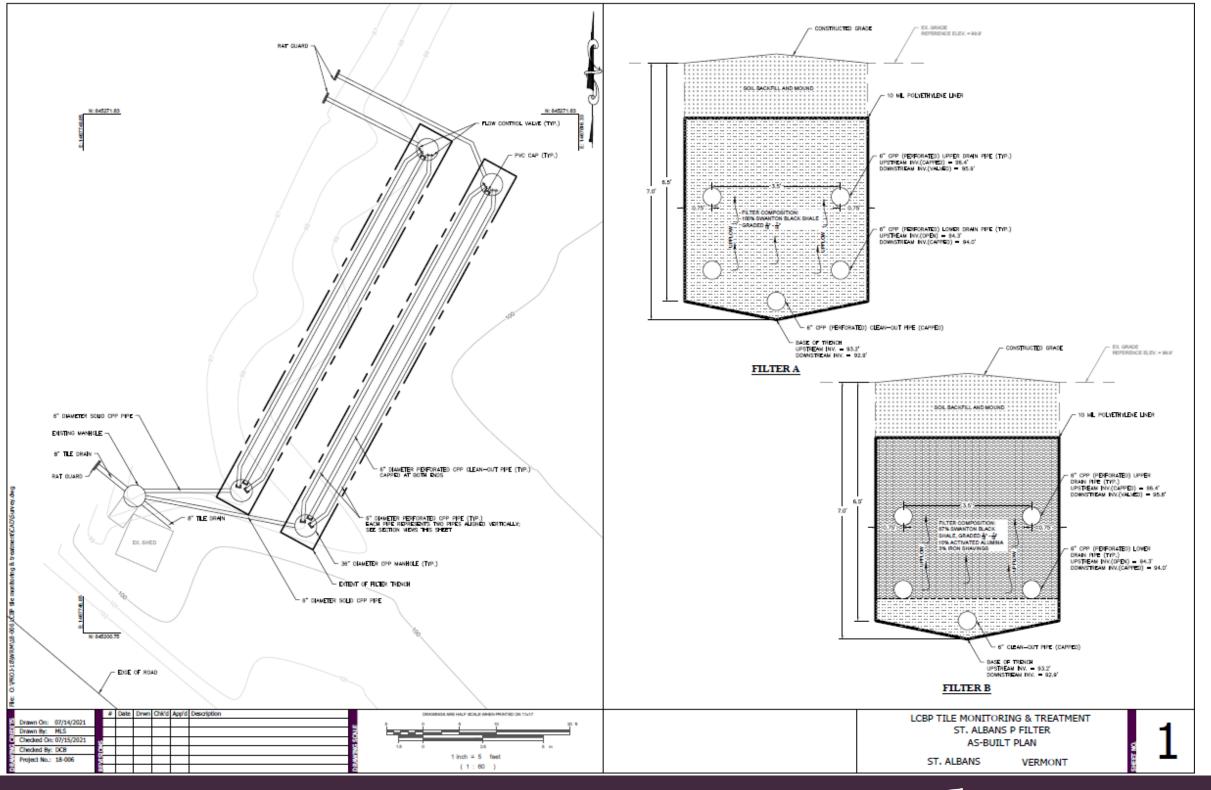
STONE ENVIRONMENTAL

Our second attempt began in the garage

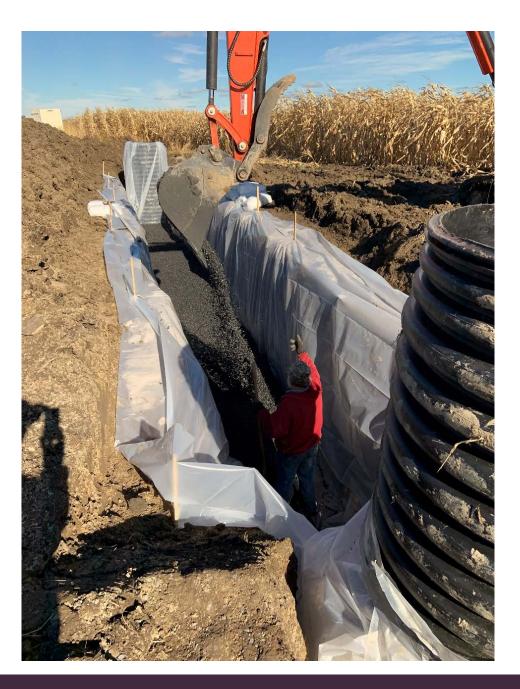




STONE ENVIRONMENTAL



Adding stone in filter trench



Spreading and raking in activated alumina and iron





Comparison of P filters at site JBT05

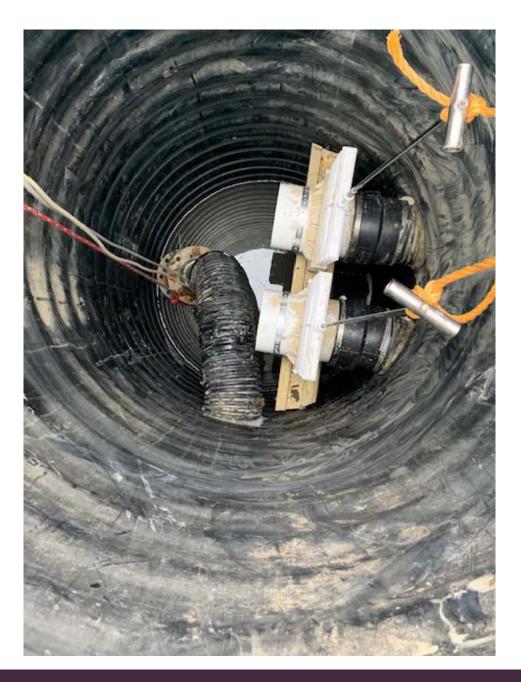
<u>P loading (2017-2018): mean TP = 168 ug/L, TP load = 14 kg/yr, 77% dissolved</u>

Design:

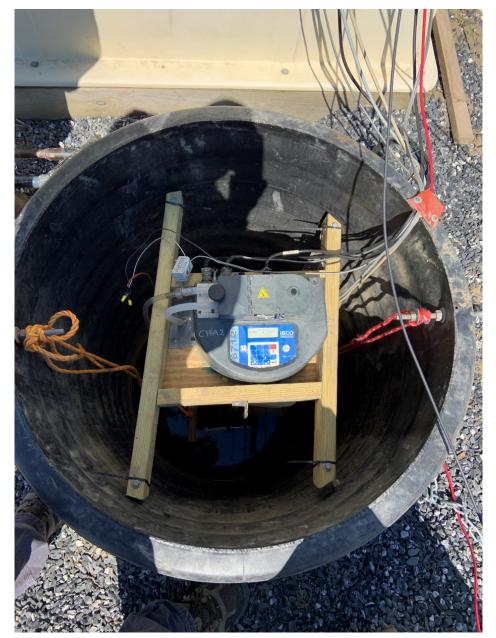
- Upflow media filter
- 50 ft long x 5 ft wide x 2.1 ft depth of P reactive media
- Residence time of water in filter should be almost an hour
- No power or moving parts; just hydraulics and large quantities of filter media

	Filter A	Filter B
Media	60 tons of ½-inch Swanton black shale	55 tons of ½-inch Swanton black shale (90% by vol.), 2700 lb. of activated alumina (8% by vol.), and 2000 lb. elemental iron (2% by vol.)
Total cost	\$4,000	\$10,000

View down filter outlet manhole



Customized autosampler installation in filter outlet manhole



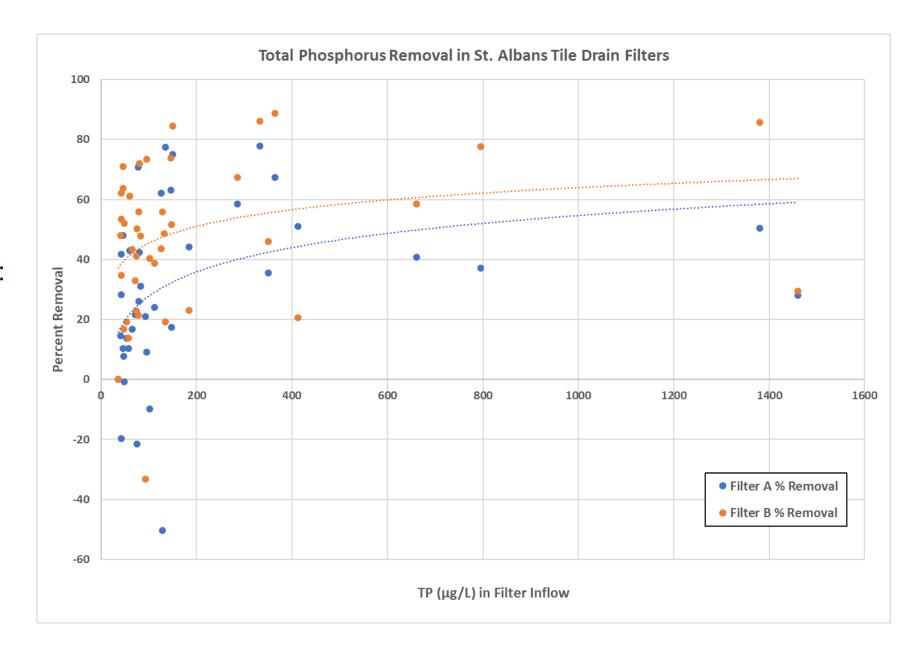


St. Albans P filter performance (full report coming soon)

Substantial P removal from both filters:

Filter A (Swanton black only): 31% TP and 25% TDP Removal

Filter B (Swanton black + AA + iron): 48% TP and 45% TDP Removal



Dorset Park stormwater pond P filters in South Burlington





Dorset Park stormwater pond P filters





Filter media



1/2" Swanton black shale

drinking water treatment residuals

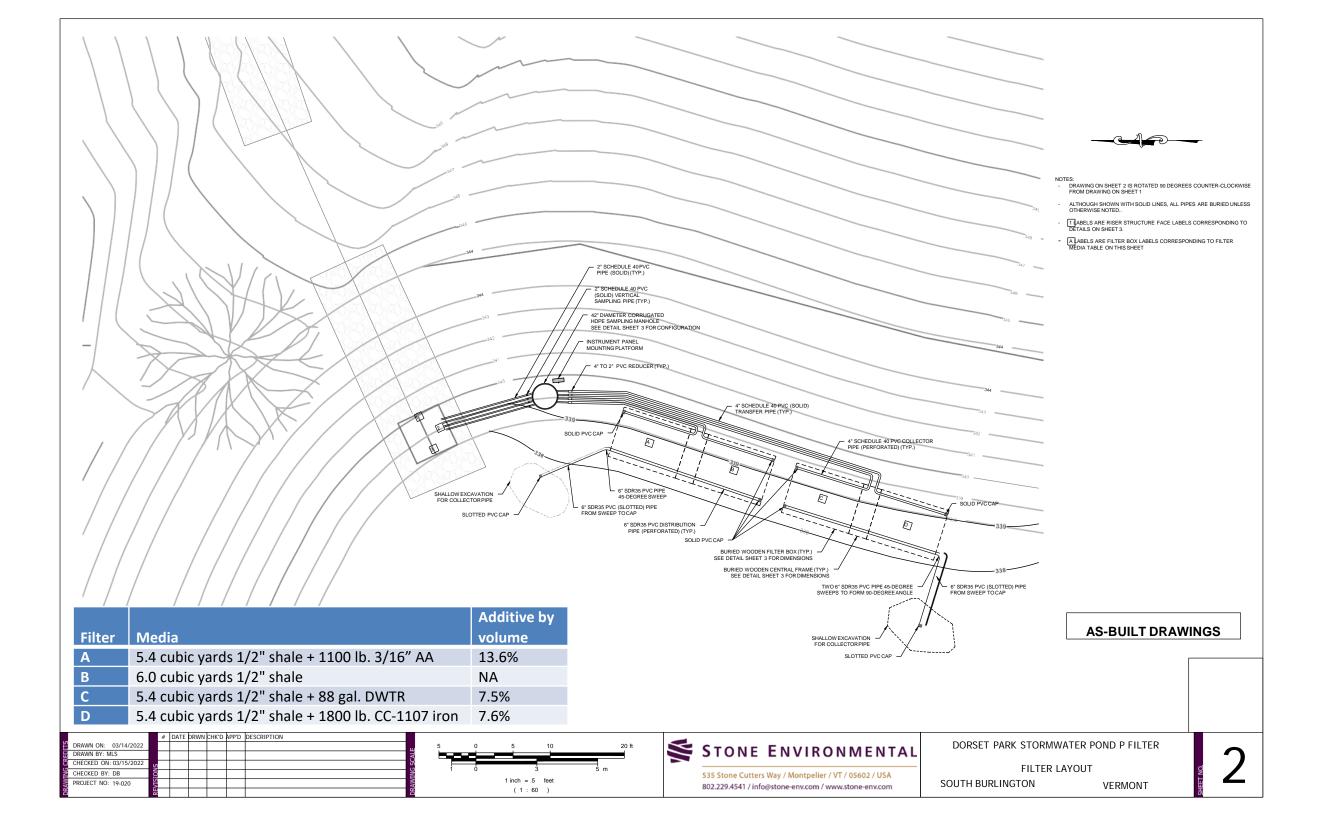
iron shavings

activated alumina

Filter media







Data from the pond study are trickling in



Early findings:

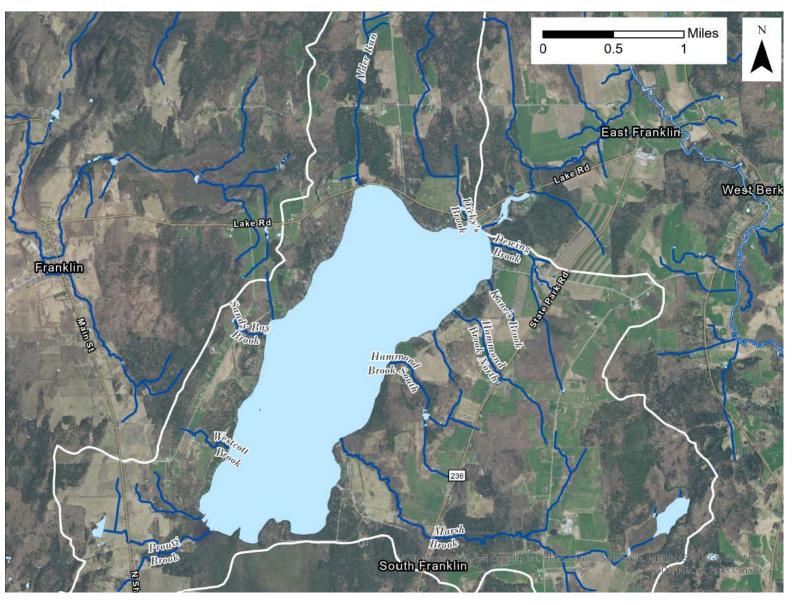
- Encouraged by substantial filter flow rates, up to 18 gpm (68 L/min) to date, though may need to reduce flow rates to achieve adequate residence time for treatment.
- Poor P removal seen in all filters at low influent P concentrations (<=40 µg/L)
- Significant P removal (~40%) in all filters during a high flow period with high inflow P concentrations (100 µg/L)
- 4. Filter D (iron shavings) thus far achieving the lowest P concentrations

Lake Carmi tile drain P filters (construction planned for August)

Objectives:

- To reduce P loading from tile drains to Lake Carmi
- To refine the P filter design to improve performance, improve constructability, and reduce cost
- To demonstrate use of tile drain P filters to farmers

Filter	Swanton black shale	Activate alumina	Iron shavings
Filter 1	80%	17%	3%
Filter 2	80%	14%	6%
Filter 3	90%	7%	3%
Filter 4	90%	4%	6%



Some lessons learned to date

- Avoid poorly constructed tile drains (especially with holes)
- Upflow/lateral flow design is better than downflow
- Selected media must have high hydraulic conductivity
- Use perforated, rigid pipe (SDR35) for distribution and collection
- While it should be possible to design filters for most sites, avoid drains with submerged outlets if possible
- Local crushed black shale amended with zero valent iron is looking good





Thank you.

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Jewett Brook Watershed tile drains—TP concentrations

High outlier at JBT13 on May 16, 2017: TP=35,295 µg/L

