Source, Fate and Transport of Nitrate in Groundwater in the Osoyoos Area: Preliminary Results

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Presentation Outline

- Location of study area
- Objectives
- Background
 - Agricultural activities
 - Tile drainage systems
- Methodology
- Preliminary results
- Preliminary conclusions
- Ongoing and future work



Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen website

Objectives of Study

- 1. Confirm source of groundwater recharge using stable isotopes of hydrogen and oxygen
- 2. Determine age of groundwater using ³H/³He
- 3. Identify trends in nitrate (NO₃) concentrations in groundwater and tile drains
- 4. Determine source(s) of and control(s) on NO_3 using stable isotopes of nitrogen and oxygen

Agricultural Activities

- Fruit tree orchards in areas near wells
- N-based fertilizers predominantly used; some mixed fertilizers; minor manure (Tim Watson, pers. comm.)
- Osoyoos Lake source of irrigation water
- **Irrigation rates** (Ron Doucette, pers. comm.)
 - □ ~ 3,000 to 6,000 m³/acre at orchards

Tile Drainage Systems





Tile Drainage Systems



Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen website

Methodology

RECHARGE SOURCES

- Precipitation, surface water, irrigation water
- Monthly sampling in 2006
 - Precipitation: 3 locations in Okanagan Basin
 - Okanagan Lake/River: 6 locations
 - Osoyoos Lake: 4 locations
- Periodic sampling in 2006
 - Irrigation water supply (two deep intakes in Osoyoos Lake)
 - Smaller surface water bodies (kettle lakes)
- Analysis of isotopes (δ^2 H and δ^{18} O) of water

Methodology

GROUNDWATER

- Drilled and installed 9 wells in December 2005
- Groundwater sampling and analysis
 - Analysis of geochemical parameters, δ²H and δ¹⁸O of water, δ¹⁵N and δ¹⁸O of nitrate, dissolved oxygen, δ¹⁸O of dissolved oxygen
 - Water level measurements
- Age dating
 - Nine wells

Methodology

TILE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

- Bi-monthly to monthly water sampling
 - Analysis of geochemical parameters, isotopes of water, isotopes of nitrate
- Estimates of discharge rates
- Historical NO₃ data & discharge rates

(1997 – 2002; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)



- ★ December 2005 Well
- ★ Environment Canada/ Provincial Obs. Well
- ☆ Private Well
- North tile drain sample location
- South tile drain sample location

Hydrogeology of Study Area

Osoyoos West Aquifer

- Shallow, unconfined
- Glaciofluvial
 - Sand and gravel
- Not as extensive in northern study area
- Underlain by thick silt aquitard



BC Water Resources Atlas

Results – Recharge Sources



Results – Water Levels

- Water level fluctuations apparent in all wells
- Water levels are highest after peak irrigation



Results – Age Dating

Ages of groundwater in aquifer range from
0.5 to 5 years

Results - Waters



Waters

Results – Tile Drainage System



Results – Tile Drainage System



Preliminary Conclusions

Recharge Sources

- Irrigated areas Irrigation water
- Non-irrigated areas spring precipitation (possibly snow melt)

Groundwater NO₃ Chemistry

 24% of wells exhibited NO₃ concentrations greater than the CDWQG on at least one sampling event in 2006

Tile Drainage Systems

- 10% of samples collected in 2006 exceed CDWQG
- Historical NO₃ concentrations > 2006 NO₃ concentrations
- NO₃ concentration decreases as discharge rate increases
- Flux of N into Osoyoos Lake from drainage tiles is 3 orders of magnitude greater than from Okanagan River at mouth

Nitrate Source(s) and Control(s)

In progress

Ongoing Work

- Continued water sampling and analysis
 - Precipitation
 - Outfalls
 - Okanagan basin
 - Groundwater
 - Upland areas
- Analysis of $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$ of NO₃
- Aqueous geochemical modeling
 - Geochemistry
 - Isotopes

Future Work

Aquitard Characterization

- Distribution of NO₃ and geochemical processes in aquitard
- Drilling two boreholes in aquitard in February 2007
- Analysis of geochemical and isotopic parameters in pore waters
- Management of Tile Drain Effluent
 - Installation of passive denitrification wall at outfall discharge point
 - Reduce nitrate (N) going into lake
 - Column experiments in progress

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