

Southern Willamette Valley Groundwater Management Area: A Collaborative Effort to Protect a Groundwater Resource

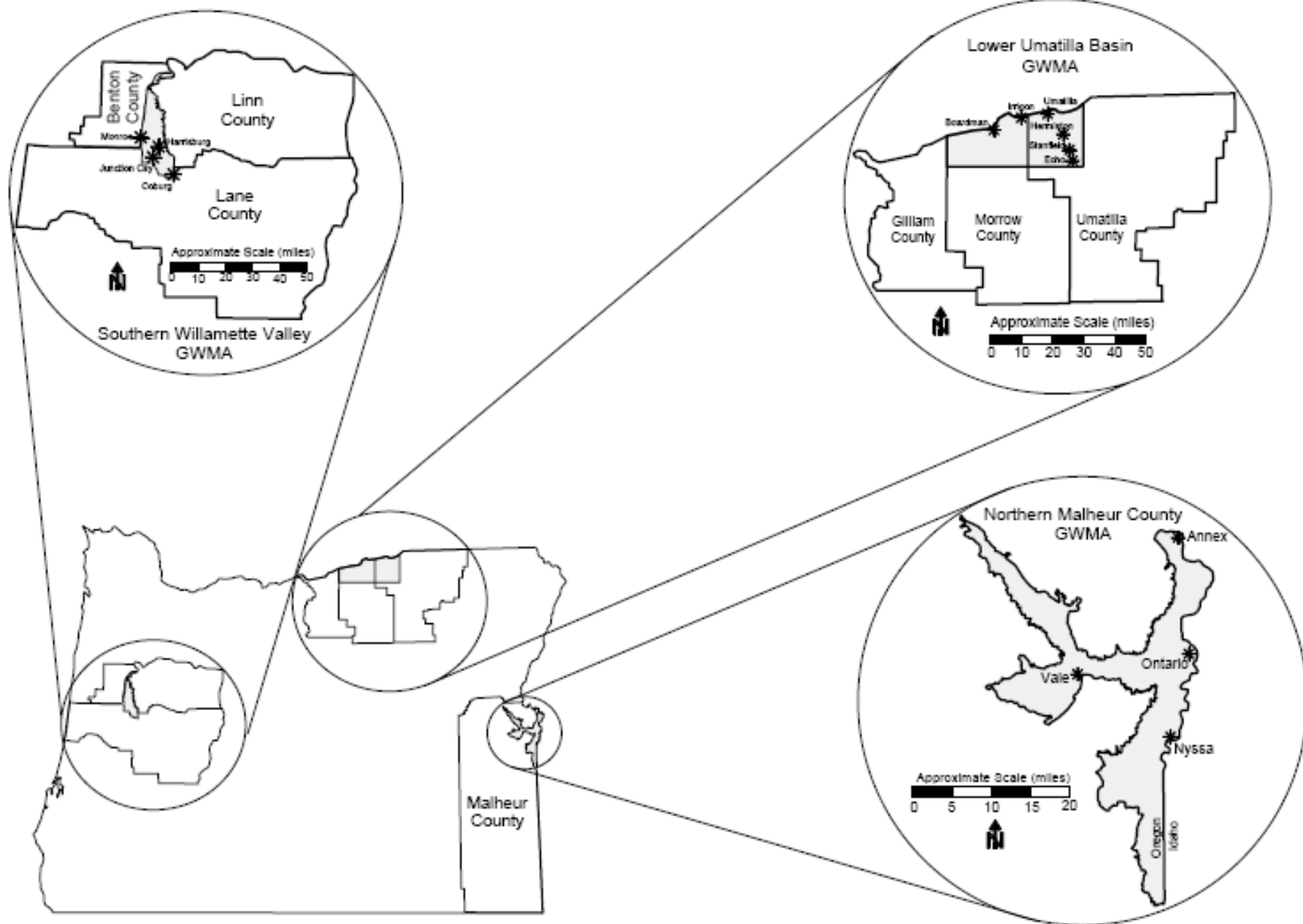


Audrey Eldridge
GWMA Comm. Coord.

A Groundwater Management Area (GWMA)

is a tool used by DEQ to address area-wide groundwater contamination when the contamination likely originates from many sources.

Location of Oregon's Groundwater Management Areas



Reasons why we should all be concerned about the groundwater quality in this area:

- ◆ SWV has been one of the fastest growing parts of the state, with many rural homes relying on groundwater
- ◆ While the Department of Human Services monitors the quality of public water supplies, there are no water quality regulations for private wells
- ◆ Nitrate presents health risks especially for the very vulnerable

Nearly 100 Percent of GWMA Residents Rely on Groundwater



GWMA Standard 7.0 mg/L

PDWS Standard 10.0 mg/L

DEQ Regional Groundwater Studies

45 areas investigated since the 1980's

- 26 studies identified areas of contamination
- Contaminants include:
 - ❖ Nitrate
 - ❖ Pesticides
 - ❖ VOCs
 - ❖ Bacteria

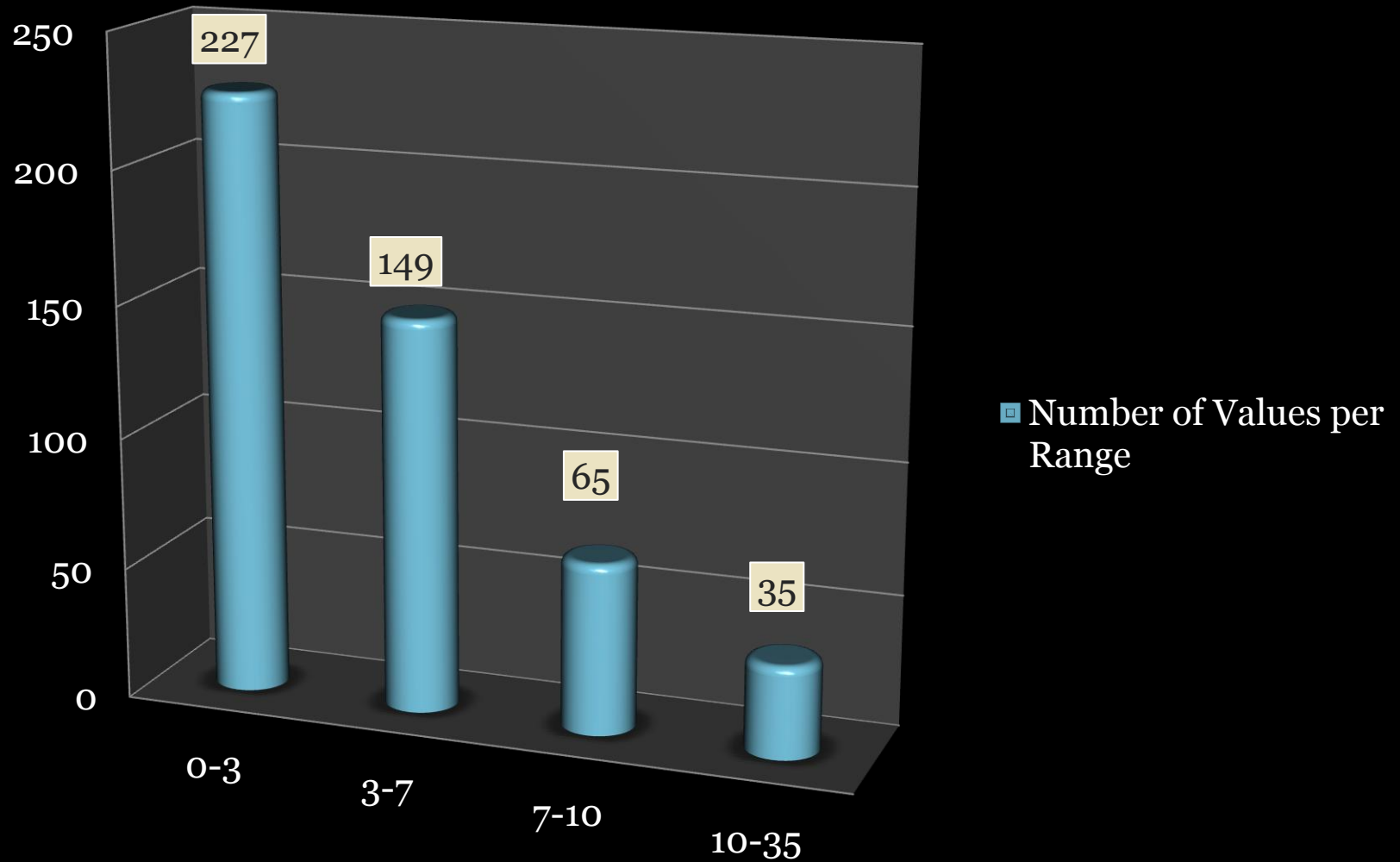
Sampling Programs using domestic wells



- ◆ 2000-2001 Nitrate Testing
Looked for good coverage of the area, and targeted shallow wells
- ◆ 2002 Study
Looked to confirm earlier results, and to determine if any other parameter of concern was present



Nitrate Values (mg/L) by Group from the 2000-2001 Sample Events

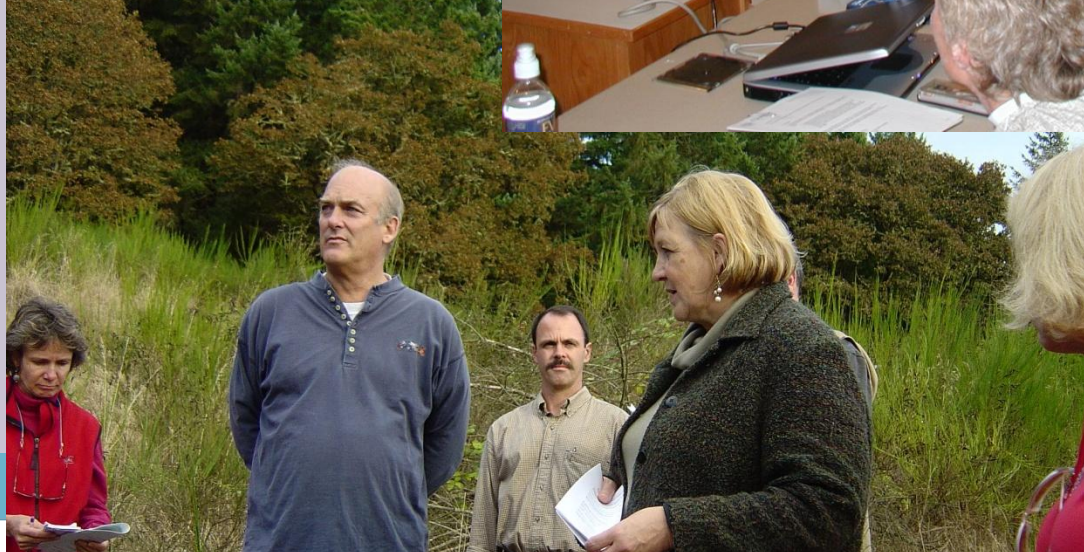


Oregon GWMA Process (in general)



- (1) Document contamination
- (2) Declare a Groundwater Management Area (GWMA)
- (3) Appoint an Advisory Committee
- (4) Form an Action Plan
- (5) Implement the Action Plan
- (6) Rescind the GWMA declaration

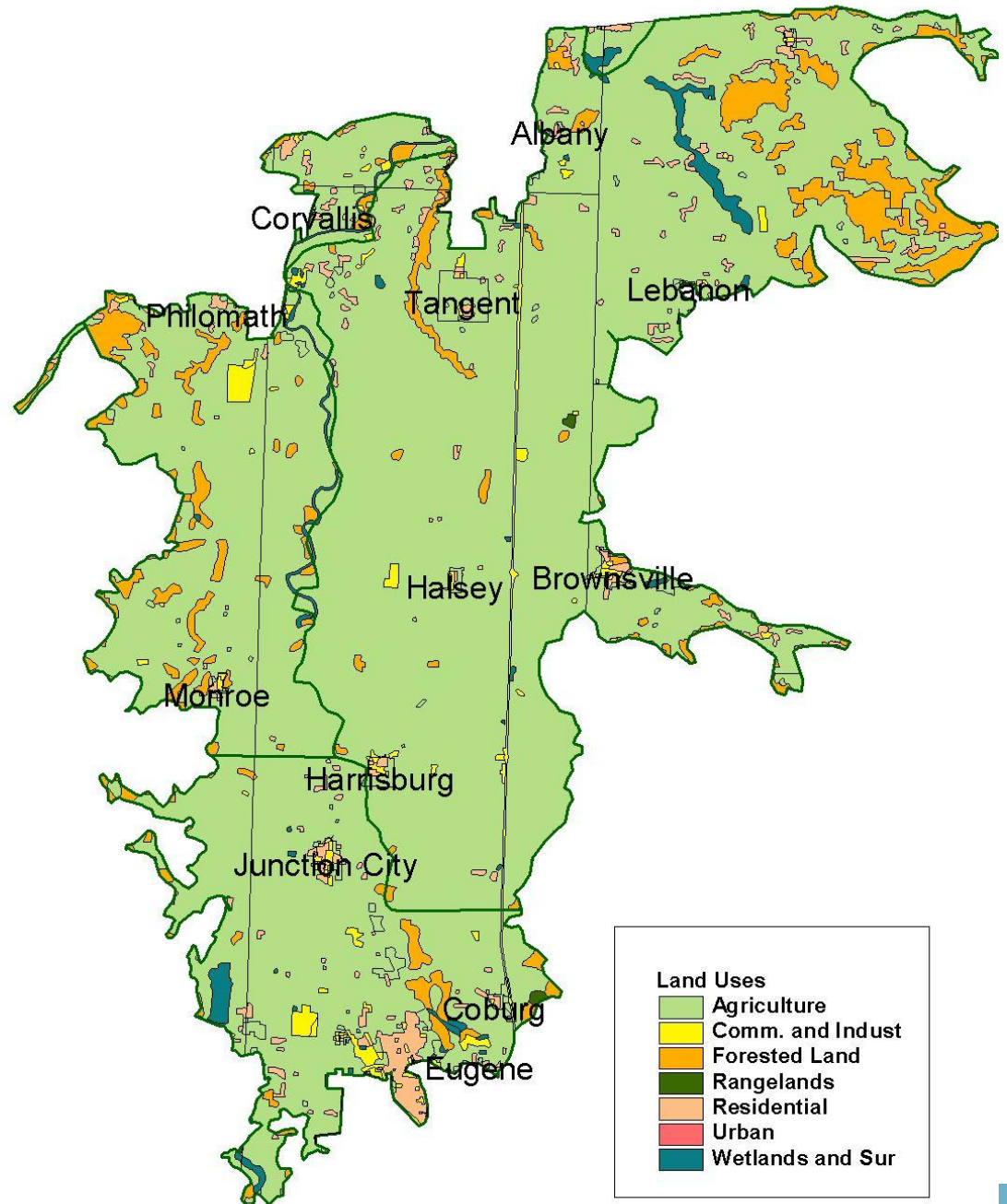
Southern Willamette Valley Groundwater Management Committee



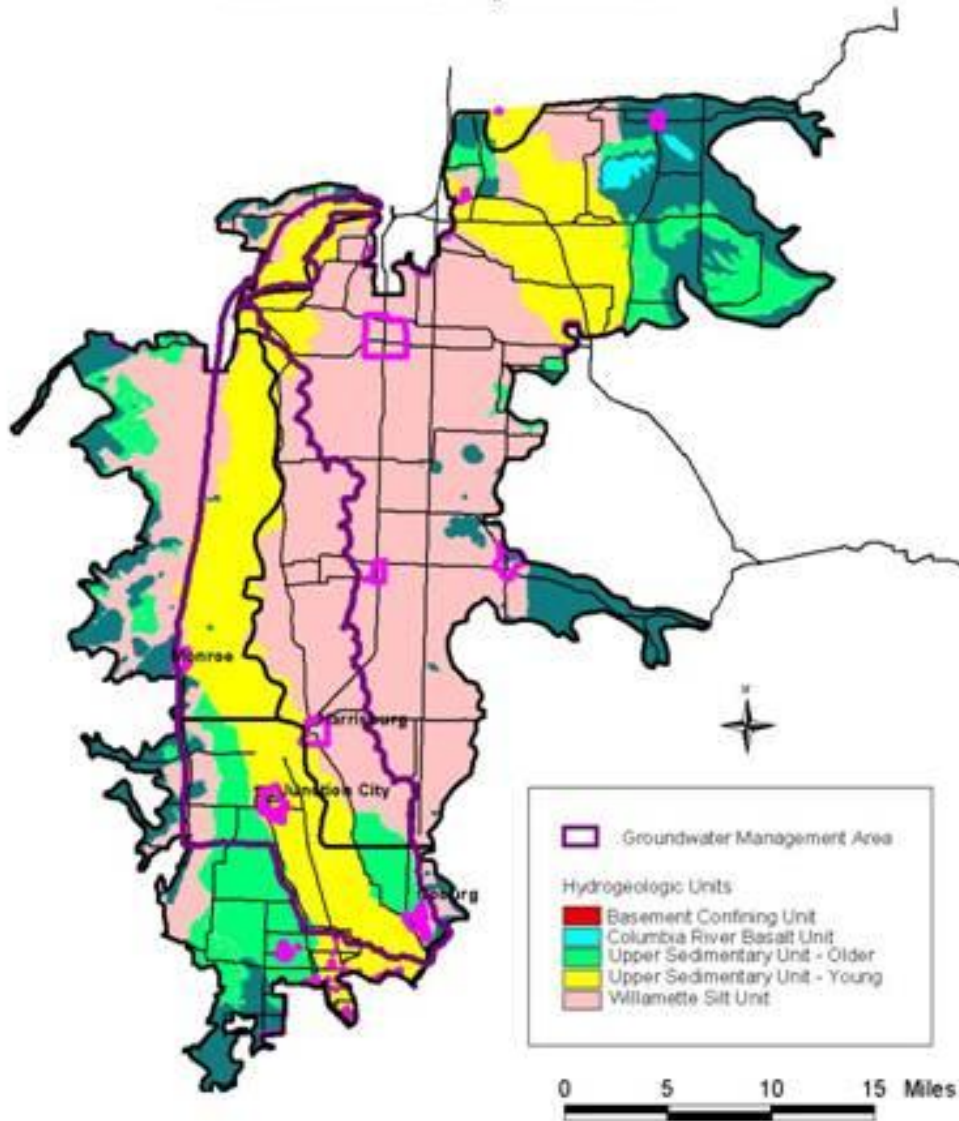
LAND USES

93%
Agriculture

Some localized
areas of
commercial,
residential and a
smattering of
silverculture



Hydrogeologic Units in the Southern Willamette Valley
Groundwater Management Area



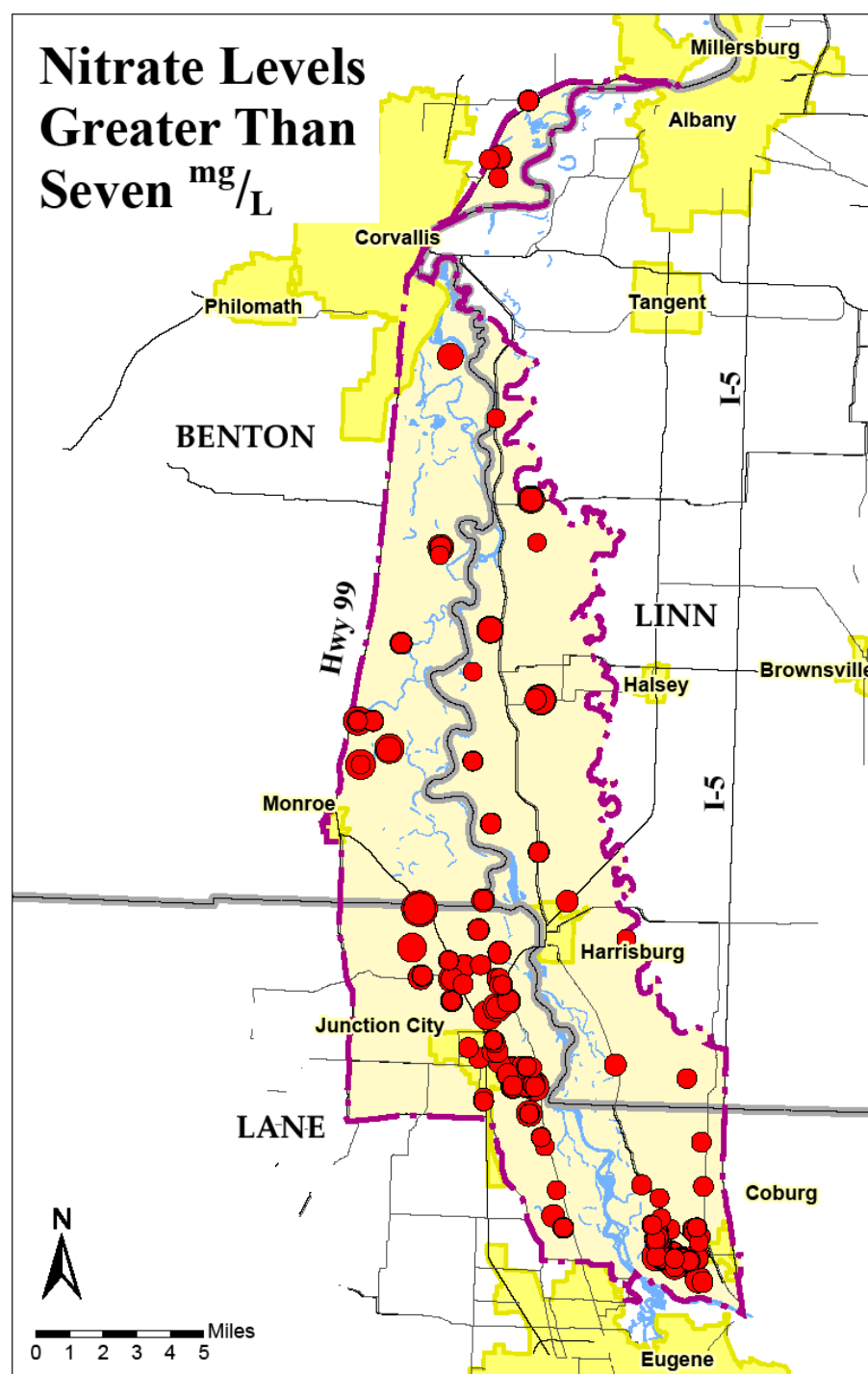
Hydrogeologic Units

Willamette Silt

Alluvial
Materials –
younger

Alluvial
Materials –
older

Nitrate Levels Greater Than Seven mg/L



Back to Back Land Uses

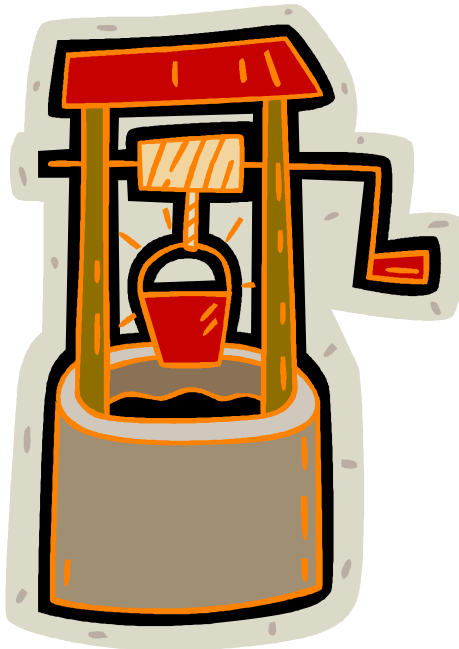


Public Water Systems



- 54 Total Public Water Supplies within GWMA.
 - 15 State Regulated
 - 39 Federally Regulated
 - ✦ 13 are cities, rural sub-divisions, and/or mobile home parks.
 - ✦ 8 are schools and/or places of work.
 - ✦ 18 are rest areas, restaurants, gas stations, etc...

Drinking Water Systems



- Federally Regulated
 - Serves 25 or more people or has 15 or more service connections.
- State Regulated
 - Serves 10 to 24 people or has 4 to 14 service connections.
- Private
 - ~2,300 wells

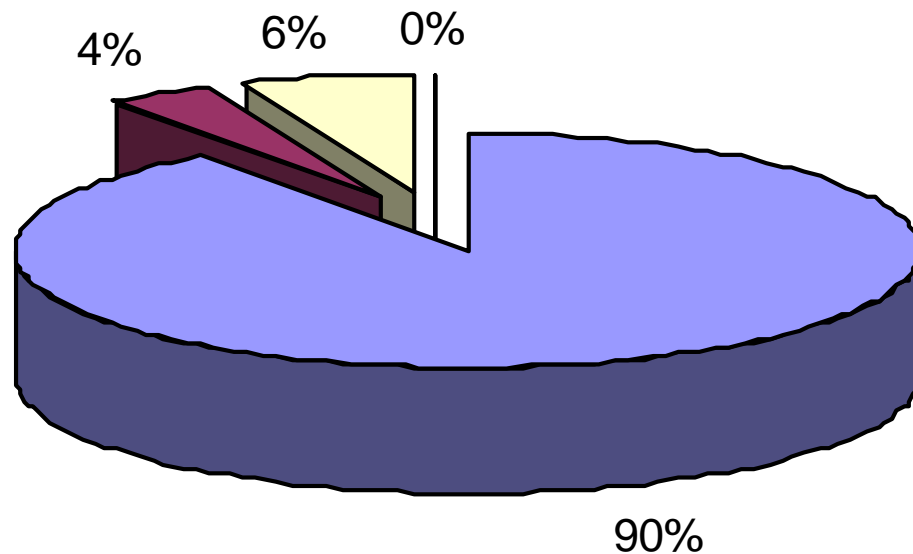


Four Sources of Nitrate Analyzed by the Nitrogen Budget

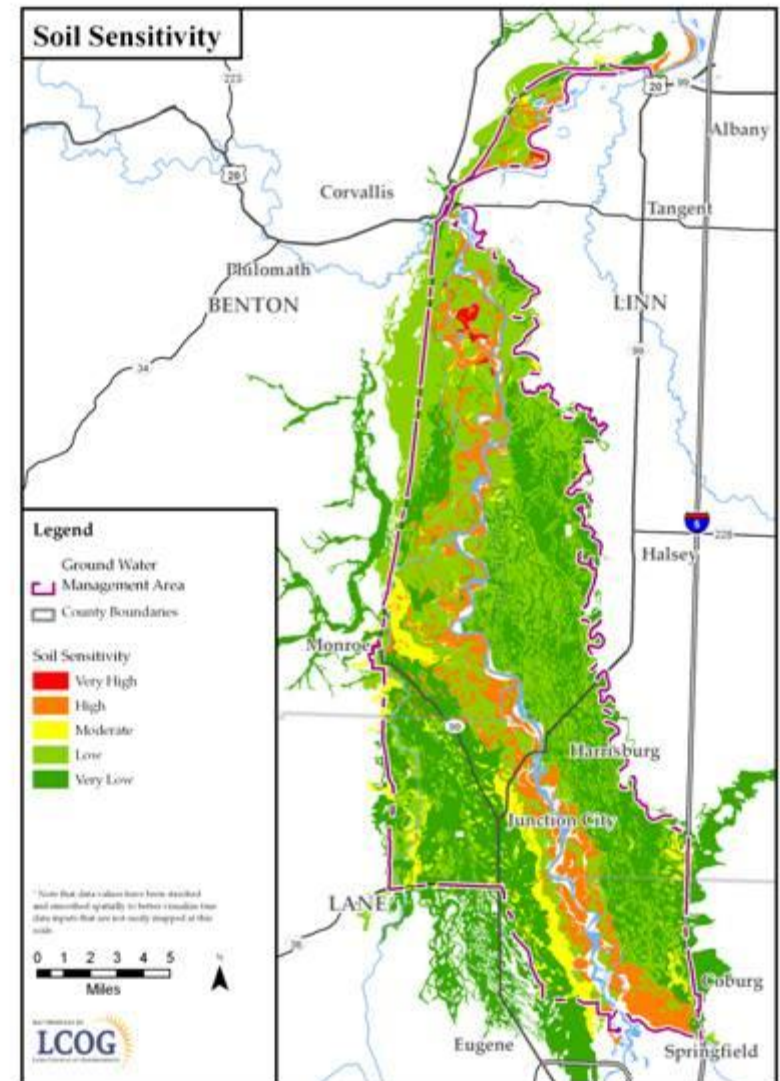
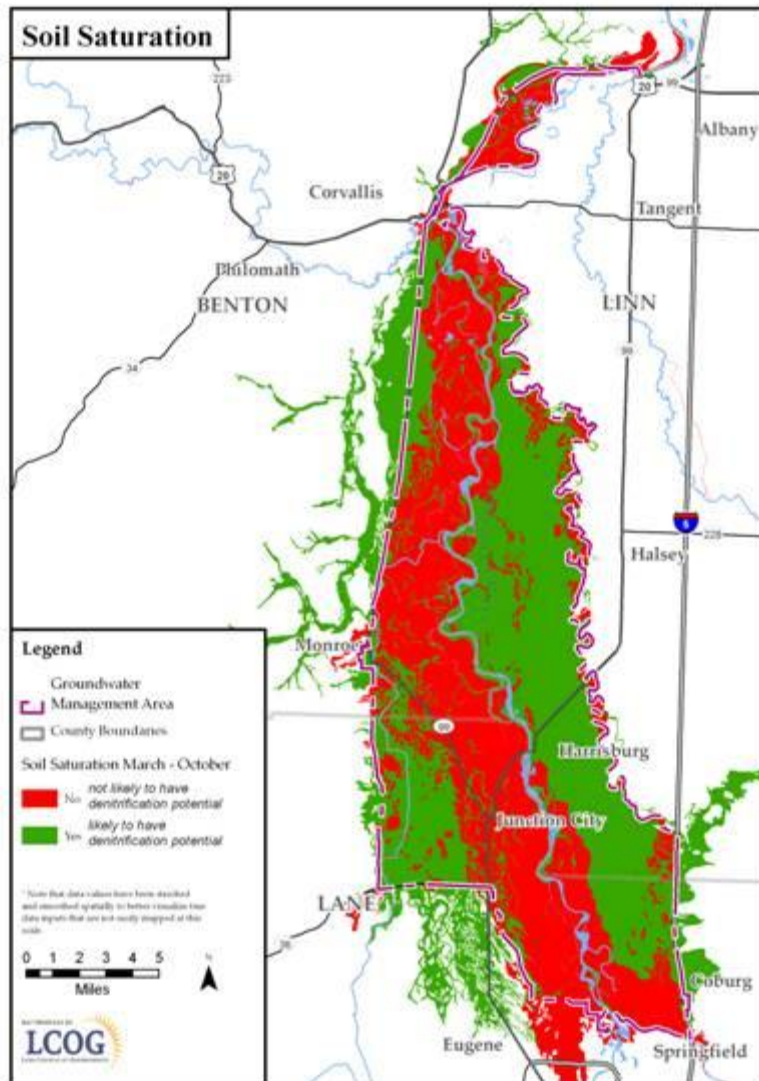


Percentage Nitrogen Contribution by Source

- Crops
1,704 annual tons
- Septic Systems
74 annual tons
- CAFOs
109 annual tons
- Large Wastewater
Systems



Qualitative Effects of Soil Conditions and Nutrient Fate in Groundwater



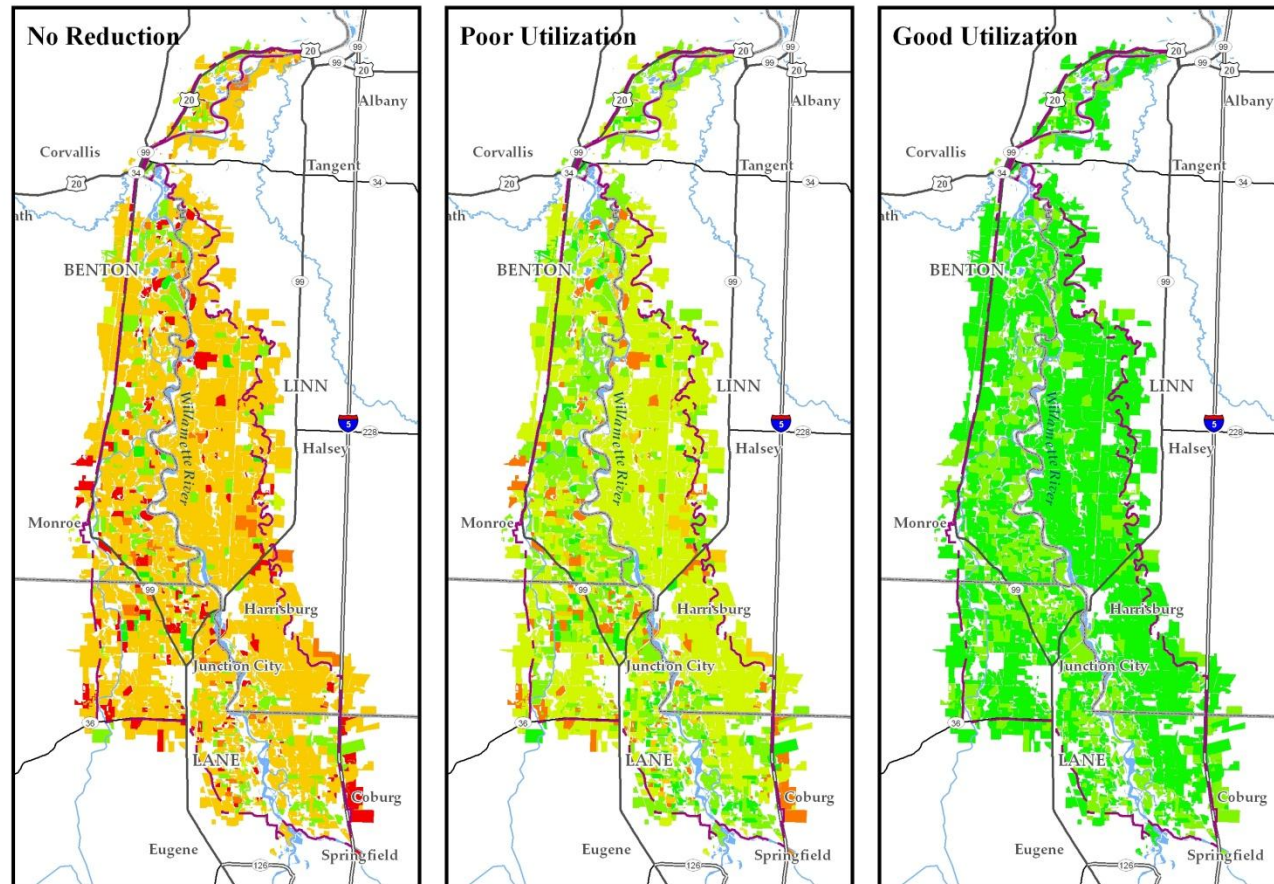
Uptake ratios take into account conditions and management practices



Field Classification	Percent of Crop Lands	Poor Utilization (low) Uptake Ratio	Good Utilization (high) Uptake Ratio
Alfalfa	.29%	15%	60%
Beans/peas	.19%	10%	60%
Berries & vineyards	1.29%	30%	70%
Christmas trees	.34%	50%	80%
Clover	1.13%	15%	60%
Corn	.13%	30%	65%
Double cropping	.10%	30%	70%
Grains	4.26%	10%	80%
Grass seed rotation	56.60%	40%	85%
Hayfield	6.59%	40%	85%
Irrigated annual rotation	12.55%	50%	50%
Irrigated perennial	3.18%	60%	90%
Mint	2.52%	40%	65%
Orchard	.96%	60%	90%
Pasture	3.93%	40%	85%
Sugar beet seed	.69%	50%	70%
Turfgrass	.90%	40%	85%

Nitrogen Potentially Lost Per Acre Depending on Utilization

(conditions and management practices)

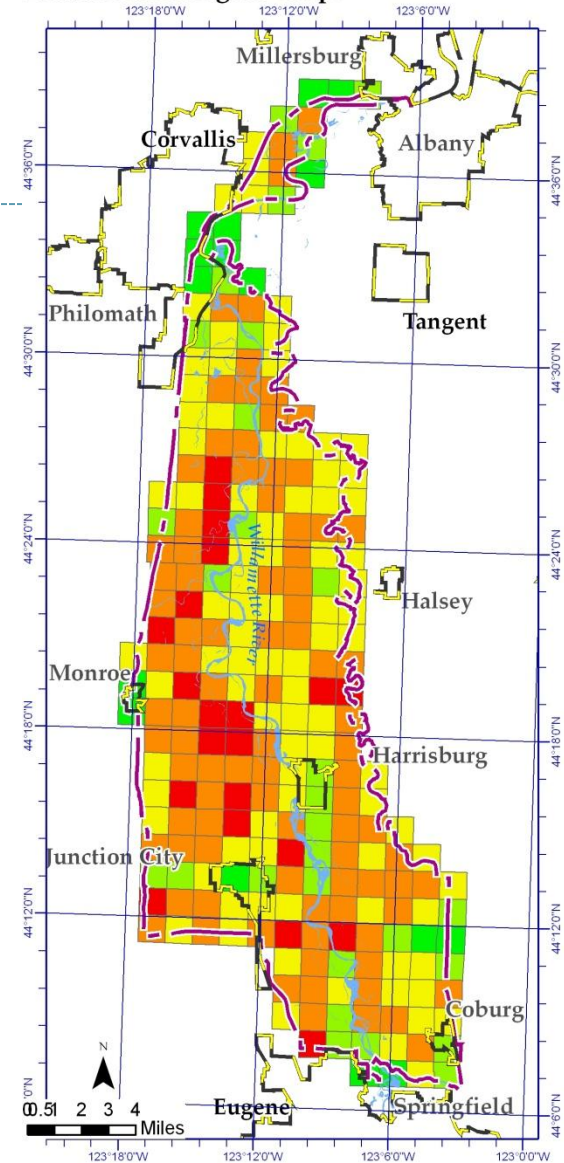


- Fertilizer applications with a good utilization scenario

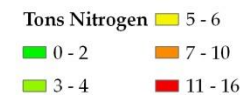
- Estimated annual nitrogen impact to groundwater from fertilizer by Section.



Estimated Nitrogen: Crops*

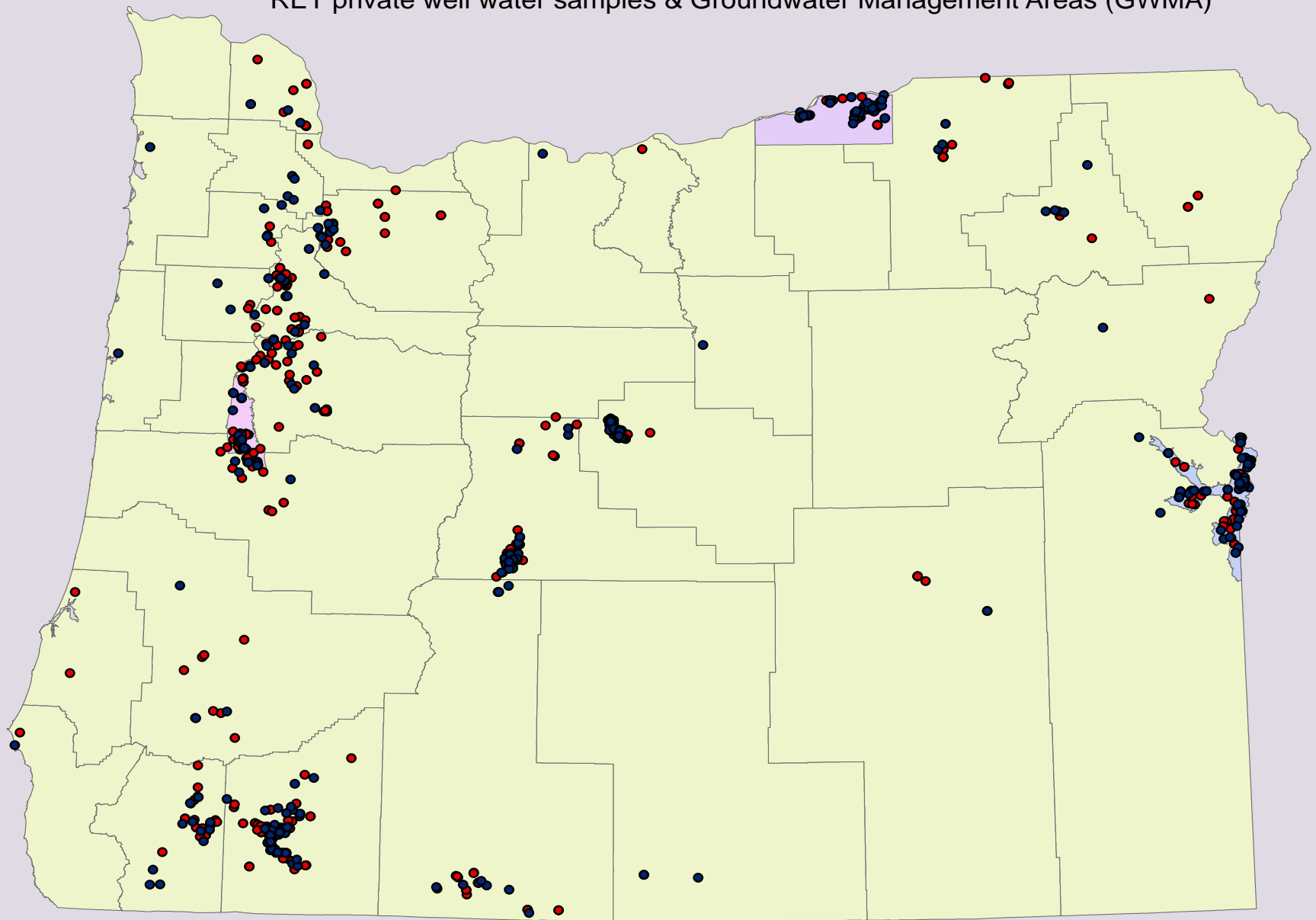


Estimated Annual Nitrogen by Section



*Composite nitrogen contribution from agricultural crop fertilization. The crop fertilization contributions are based on median recommended (OSU) fertilization rates and assume "good use" agricultural management—meaning higher uptake of nitrogen by the finished crop.

Nitrate Detections (7 mg/L and above), 1989-2008
RET private well water samples & Groundwater Management Areas (GWMA)



RET Sample Results

- Nitrate 7-9 mg/L
- Nitrate 10+ mg/L

Long Term Measuring Overall Groundwater Quality



- ◆ Network of 40 domestic and monitoring wells established



Dawson Rd

Hubbard Rd

GW - 20 Hubbard

DW-17 Hubbard

99W

Image State of Oregon
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Old River Rd

Google

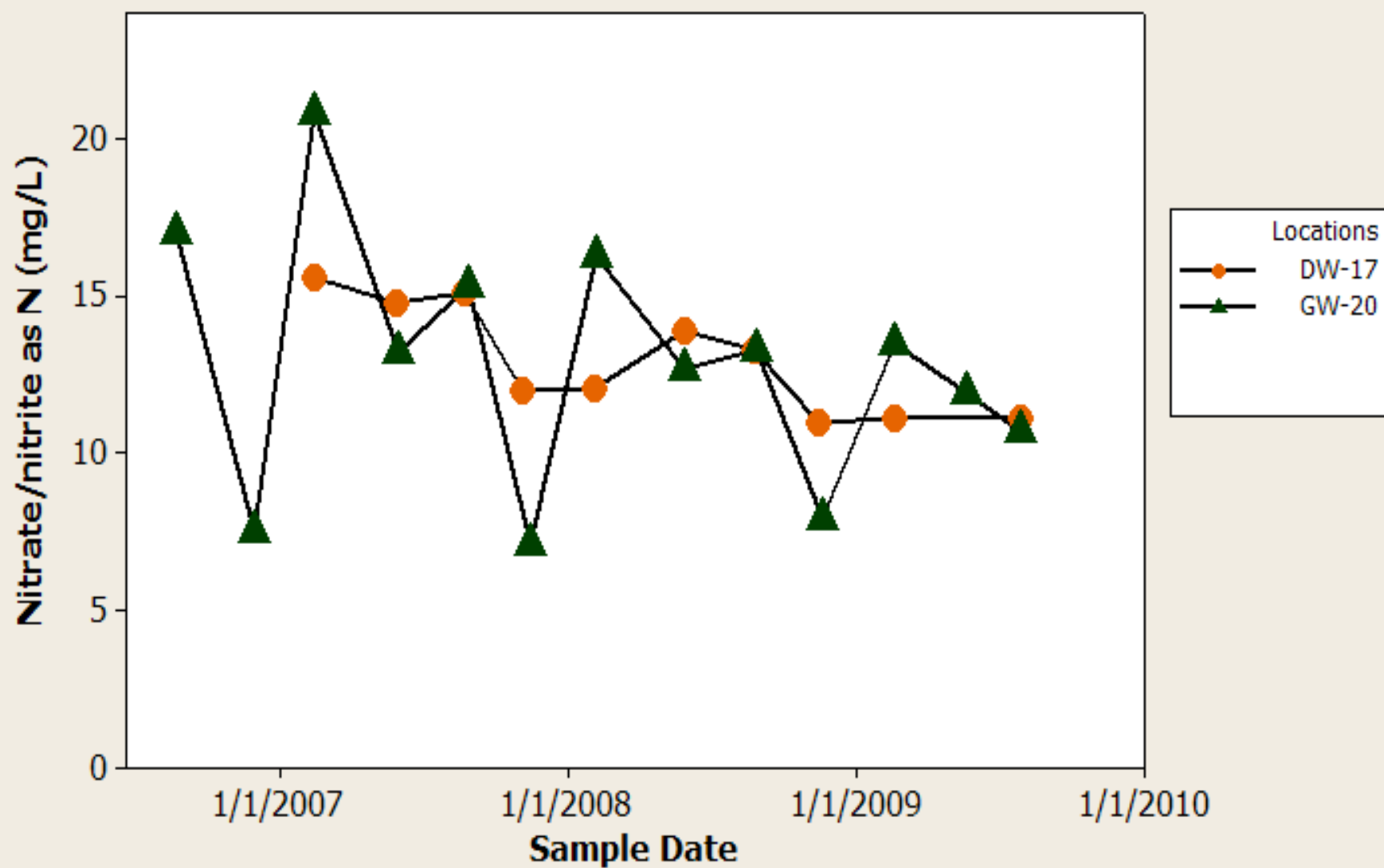
44°21'36.71" N 123°16'48.50" W

elev 273 ft

Jun 29, 2005

Eye alt 8883 ft

Nitrate Levels over at Companion MW & GW



SWV GWMA Long Term Monitoring



2008

17 Domestic Wells

4 decreasing

8 steady

5 increasing

24 Monitoring Wells

7 decreasing

7 steady

9 increasing

1 no show

2009

15 Domestic Wells

10 decreasing

2 steady

4 increasing

24 Monitoring Wells

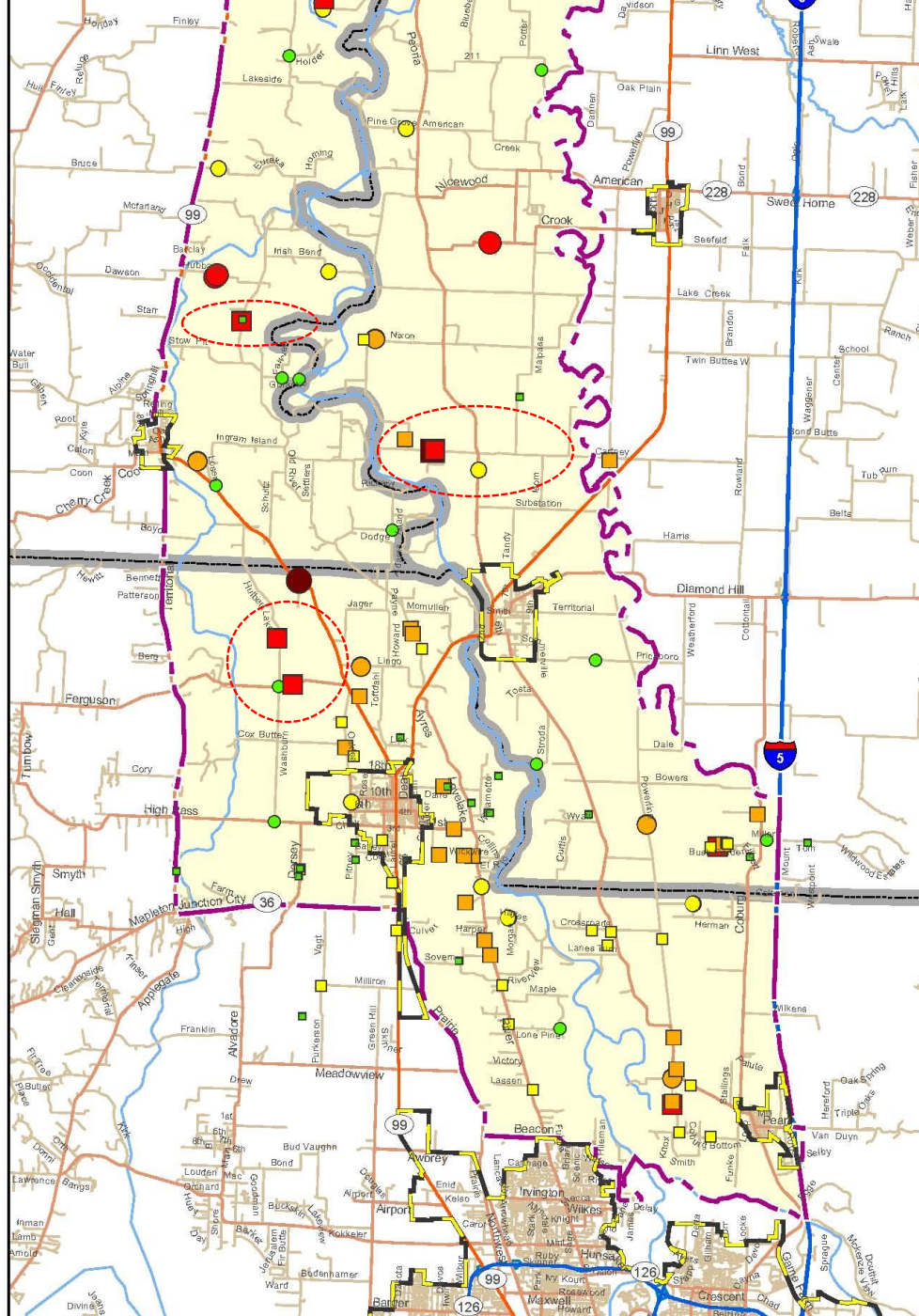
10 decreasing

6 steady

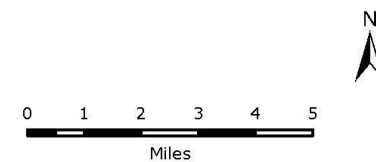
7 increasing

1 no show

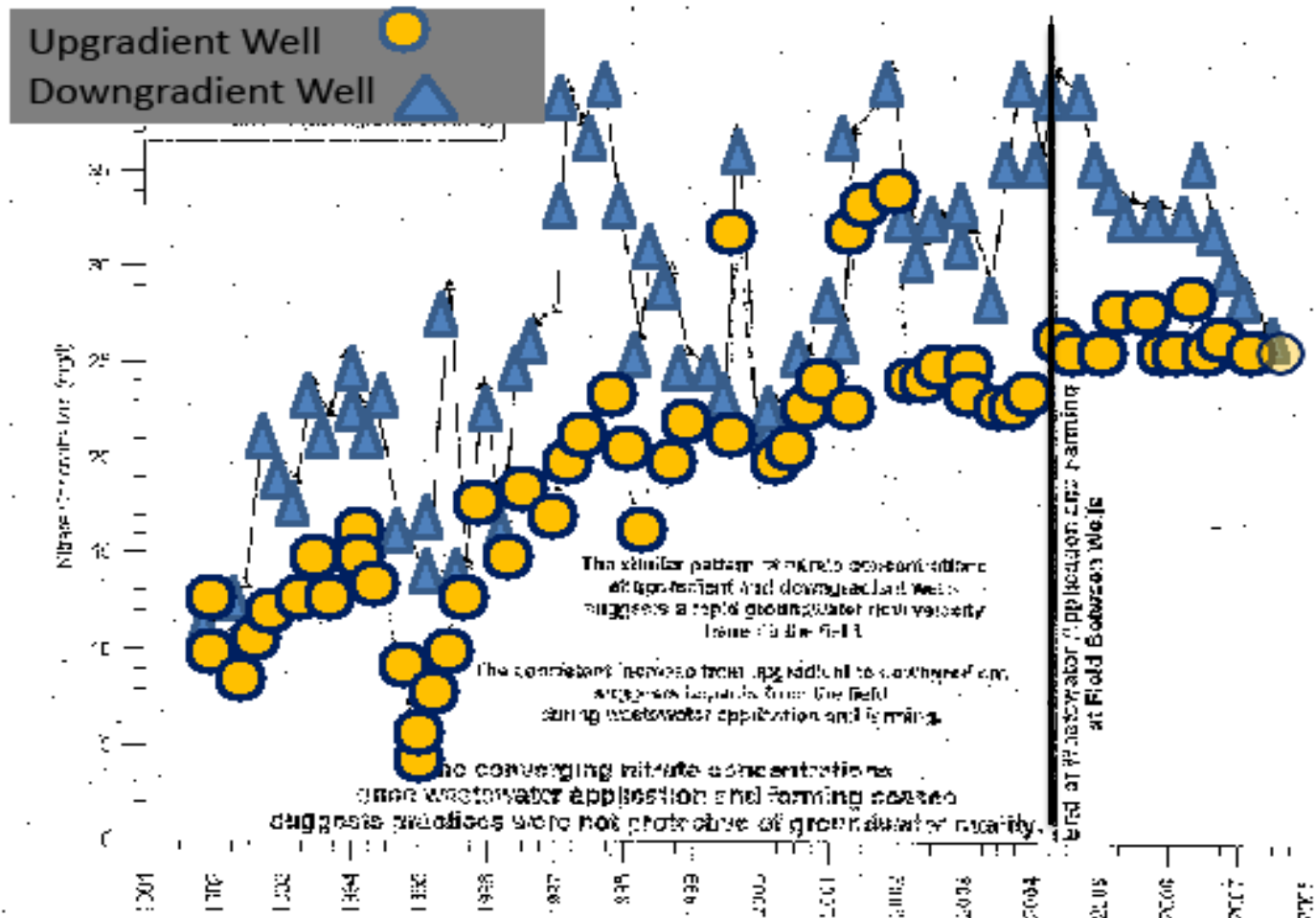


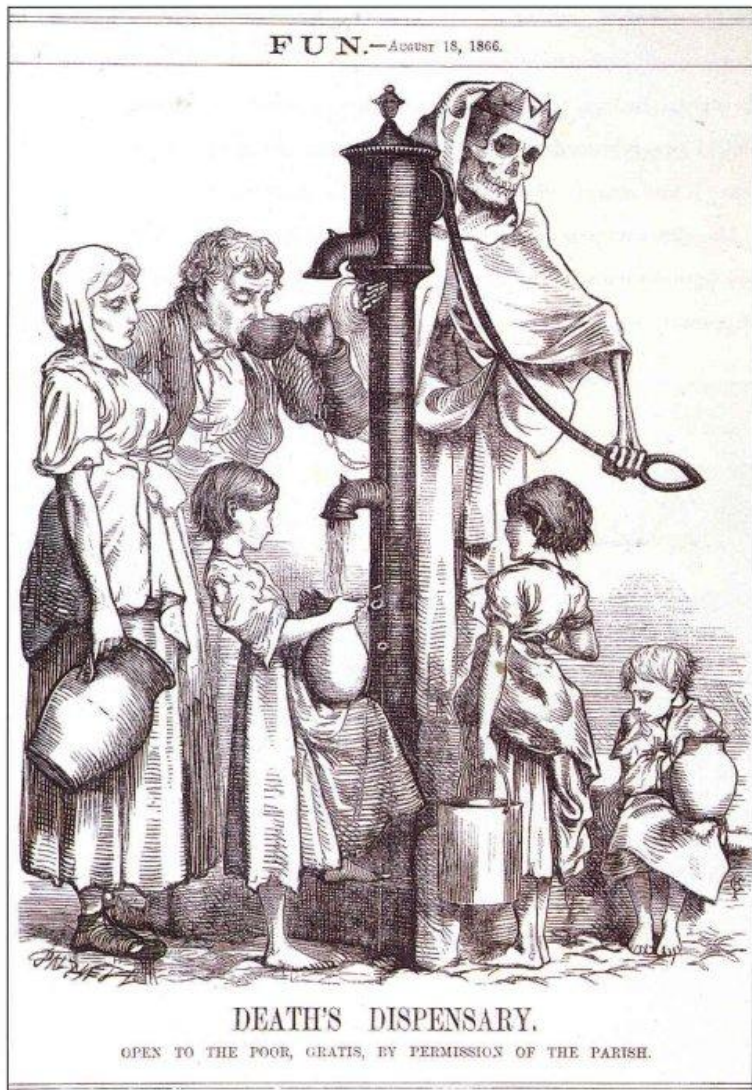


- Management Area
- Urban Growth Boundaries
- County Boundary



LUB GWMA NITRATE IN GROUNDWATER – WASTEWATER IRRIGATION







<http://gwma.oregonstate.edu/>

Overall Goal



Clean Groundwater in the Management Area

Thank you



Nitrate (mg/L) Statistics for the May 2009 Event Compared with the Long Term Monitoring Locations

	Long Term Aug 2006 - July 2009	Synoptic May 2009	Long Term May 2009
Mean	4.90	5.73	5.27
Standard Deviation	5.44	4.85	5.44
Min	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum	27.6	35.9	27.5
Median	4.68	5.74	4.60
25% data below	0.72	2.3	1.11
75% data below	6.41	8.4	7.16
Total number	492	108	36