Urgent need to avert threat of drinking water disaster in Bruce-Grey's Karst regions

Dr. Thorsten Arnold, Env. Scientist

Co-author of Drinking Water Assessment Report, Grey Sauble, Saugeen Valley, NBP

Overview

1. Inspiration:

Contamination of a cluster of wells

- 2. Bruce-Grey: Confluence of three risk factors
- 3. Precedent case Door Peninsula, Wisconsin

4. Potential policy responses

Manure straight out of the well...



Contamination of private well in Karst





The "normal" solution: 1) fill in any ground depression. 2) Plant corn.



All's well that ends well ?!?

Confluence of three risk factors



<u>Risk Factor 1:</u> Surfacing karst



Risk Factor 1: No overburden protection



The thinness of aquifer protection with soil ("overburden" or "drift") in metres.

Data source: Bedrock & Overburden, MNR Data generation method: Difference of DEM and Bedrock



<u>Risk Factor 1:</u> Karst features - Sinkholes







Risk Factor 2: Industrialization of Agriculture From pasture-based beef to cornfed feedlots - 2005 Jackson - 2021

Jackson - 2005



Risk Factor 3:

Mixed residential-agricultural landscape



<u>Confluence of three risk factors</u> What could possibly go wrong? Karst geology & aquifers Agricultural intensification Mixed residential-agricultural-fanduse

Downtown Kemble: Drainage ditch exposes bedrock; Cash cropping soils bare >6 months Regular manure application

DOOR PENINSULA, WISCONSIN

Precedent case:

Kewaunee County & Door Peninsula



Map of the Niagara Escarpment, PC: Qviri, CC-BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

Fracture traces in the limestone bedrock leave visible traces through the shallow overburden





water wells around Wisconsin

Change in milk cows, 2001-2019

Milk cows lost

0

ia are dangerous, but he presence of viruse ogens. While municip eria, private wells are ly of nearly 4,000 priv wells, 18 percent

for colifor

Percentage of drinking water wells that tested positive for coliform bacteria. Each square represents one township.



No Data Av











Kewaunee – Research

Two research studies by USDA

1. <u>Borchardt MA et al.</u>

Sources and risk factors for nitrate and microbial contamination of private household wells in the fractured dolomite aquifer of northeastern Wisconsin.

Environmental Health Perspectives. 2021 Jun 23;129(6):067004.

2. <u>Burch TR et al.</u>

Quantitative microbial health risk assessment for contaminated private wells in the fractured dolomite aquifer of Kewaunee County, Wisconsin.

Environmental health perspectives. 2021 Jun 23;129(6):067003.

Kewaunee – Research results (1)

Sources of contamination

• Pathogens: point sources

- Barnyards & manure runoff near sinkholes
- Leakage from manure storage and silage storage

• Nitrates: diffuse sources

- Manure application on bare soil with shallow overburden
- Leakage from manure storage and silage storage

Septic systems comparatively irrelevant.

Kewaunee – Research results (2)

Main health risk identified:

 gastro-intestinal illnesses primarily linked to manure runoff from nearby farms.

Broader Health risks:

- **Gastrointestinal Illnesses** incl. diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach cramps.
- Acute Infections incl. fever, nausea, and dehydration. In severe cases, these infections can be life-threatening.
- **Chronic Diseases**: , for example, high levels of nitrates are linked to methemoglobinemia, or "blue baby syndrome".
- Neurological symptoms and disorders, incl. Ahlzhemers.
- **Cancer:** increase the risk of cancer.

Kewaunee County's Policy Response

• Public Health & Groundwater Protection Ordinance:

- 1. Appropriate land use and management practices, specifically targeting geographically vulnerable areas like those with Karst geology.
- 2. Monitoring and early warning systems.
- 3. Support of citizens with well issues

• Agricultural Restrictions:

Control the spread of manure in sensitive areas, aiming to reduce the runoff that contributes to groundwater contamination.

- Silurian Bedrock Agricultural Performance Standard
- Kewaunee County's Ordinance Chapter 39
- Legislation regulates Stronger Permit Requirements: for new CAFOs (Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations).

Education Initiatives: such as the Peninsula Pride Farmers, collaborations with local school districts, public health, etc.

Silurian Bedrock Agricultural Performance Standard NR 151.075

- Mandatory Bedrock Verification Farmers must verify the depth to bedrock using the best available data before applying manure (*Information gathering*)
- Manure and silage storage Additional requirements
- Restrictions of Manure Application in Critical Areas
 - Diffuse pollution: Strict prohibition
 Mechanical manure application in fields where depth to bedrock is <24"
 - Point pollution: Horizontal Setbacks
 near features like sinkholes, closed depressions, and areas where the
 depth to bedrock or the apparent water table is shallow
 - Point and diffuse pollution: Restrictions on Sloped Fields on fields with a slope of >6%, especially those with concentrated channels that drain directly to a closed depression.

Kewaunee – Two supreme court cases Community vs. Dairy lobby



BACK AT HOME, IN BRUCE-GREY

Bruce-Grey Drinking Water under Threat



Dr. Anna Majura's Public Health study (2008-2012 data): Hotspots for water contamination and health risks

https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/About/News/2017/RIA-Private-Well-Water

Bruce-Grey Drinking Water under Threat

My informed opinion:

If the current trend continues,

• Widespread water contamination not a question of IF, only a question of WHEN.

• Community action will happen. Either *before* a water disaster or *afterwards*!

Bruce-Grey Drinking Water under Threat



At risk:

- Economic costs for region's tourism industry,
- Rural values of properties
- Reputation as retirement haven!
- Government agencies in the Walkerton region... negligent AGAIN?

Will agencies act "**proactively, swiftly, transparently, and responsibly**", as Justice O'Connor recommended?

Potential policy response in Bruce-Grey

Recommended strategy:

- a) Explicitly recognize that
 - "Confluence threat" puts at risk the lives and property values of thousand of rural homeowners.
 - Private wells are private responsibility, but the groundwater itself is public responsibility
- **b)** Act immediately, within current policy framework.
- c) Coordinate with Grey County. Your groundwater comes from there.
- d) Work toward better Provincial regulations around Karst & mixed landuse.

Immediately possible policy actions:

- 1. Form a working group on rural water quality
- 2. <u>Monitor aquifer nitrates</u> in mixed landuse areas

3. Implement broad education campaign

- Inform about Karst and extremely-vulnerable aquifers, incl. new homeowners and farmers
- Provide information through realtors
- Require bedrock assessment when farm ownership changes

4. <u>Recommend</u> <u>Wisconsin's Silurian Bedrock Agricultural Performance Standard</u>

5. <u>Restrict agricultural uses</u> near residential housing clusters with highly vulnerable aquifers through bylaws

Thank you for your time and attention!

Thorsten Arnold, PhD

More on my homepage: <u>www.ThorstenArnold.com/category/karst</u> <u>contact@thorstenarnold.com</u>