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# Preventing Microbial Contamination of Water

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Ron Fleming

Ridgetown College – Univ. of  
Guelph

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# Outline

- ◆ 7 Short Tales (Past projects)
  - Livestock, Humans, Wildlife
  - Sources
  - Pathways
  - Management Practices (BMP's)
- ◆ Summary – What have we learned?



*A Neapolitan Story-Teller* – Pierre Bonirote - 1840



# 1. The Tile Tale



# Parkhill Creek



- ◆ 14 tile drains, 6 stream sites
- ◆ 1986 to 1989 – weekly samples
- ◆ Fecal coliform
  - Stream sites: 217 /100 mL
  - Tiles: 78/100 mL

# Parkhill Creek (cont.)



- ◆ Lots of variation site to site
- ◆ 2 most important risk factors:
  - Tiles around farmstead
  - Milkhouse washwater connection





# Chatham-Kent & Essex



- ◆ 20 farms 1995 to 1998
- ◆ Weekly samples
- ◆ Focus: N and P (some bacteria)
- ◆ Negligible *E. coli* in shallow groundwater – no pattern emerged

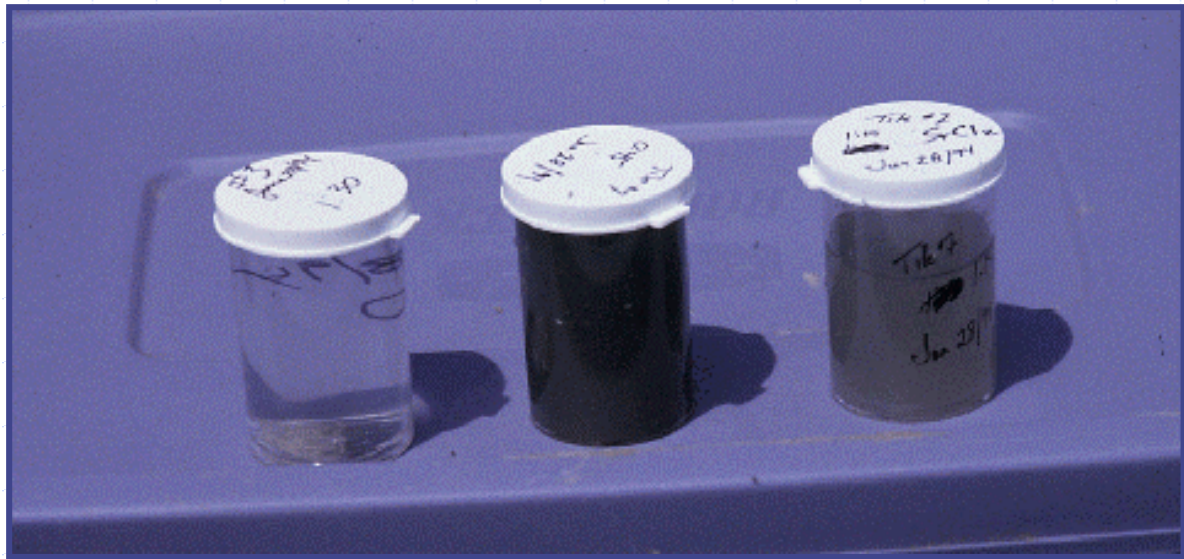


## 2. Macropore Flow











# Prevention

- ◆ Pre-tillage
- ◆ Spread when no tile flow
- ◆ Check tile outlets - detection
- ◆ Plug outlets



# Questions remaining:

- ◆ How much tillage?
- ◆ Minimum spreading rate?
- ◆ Liquid manure and no-till?
- ◆ End of pipe treatment?



# Appearance of water



Manure/water solutions at varying ratios – (left to right)  
0:1, 1:5000, 1:1000, 1:500, 1:100, 1:50, 1:10, 1:1



Appearance of flowing water - containing manure at a ratio of 1 part manure to 500 parts water

# 3. Manure Runoff





# Winter spreading

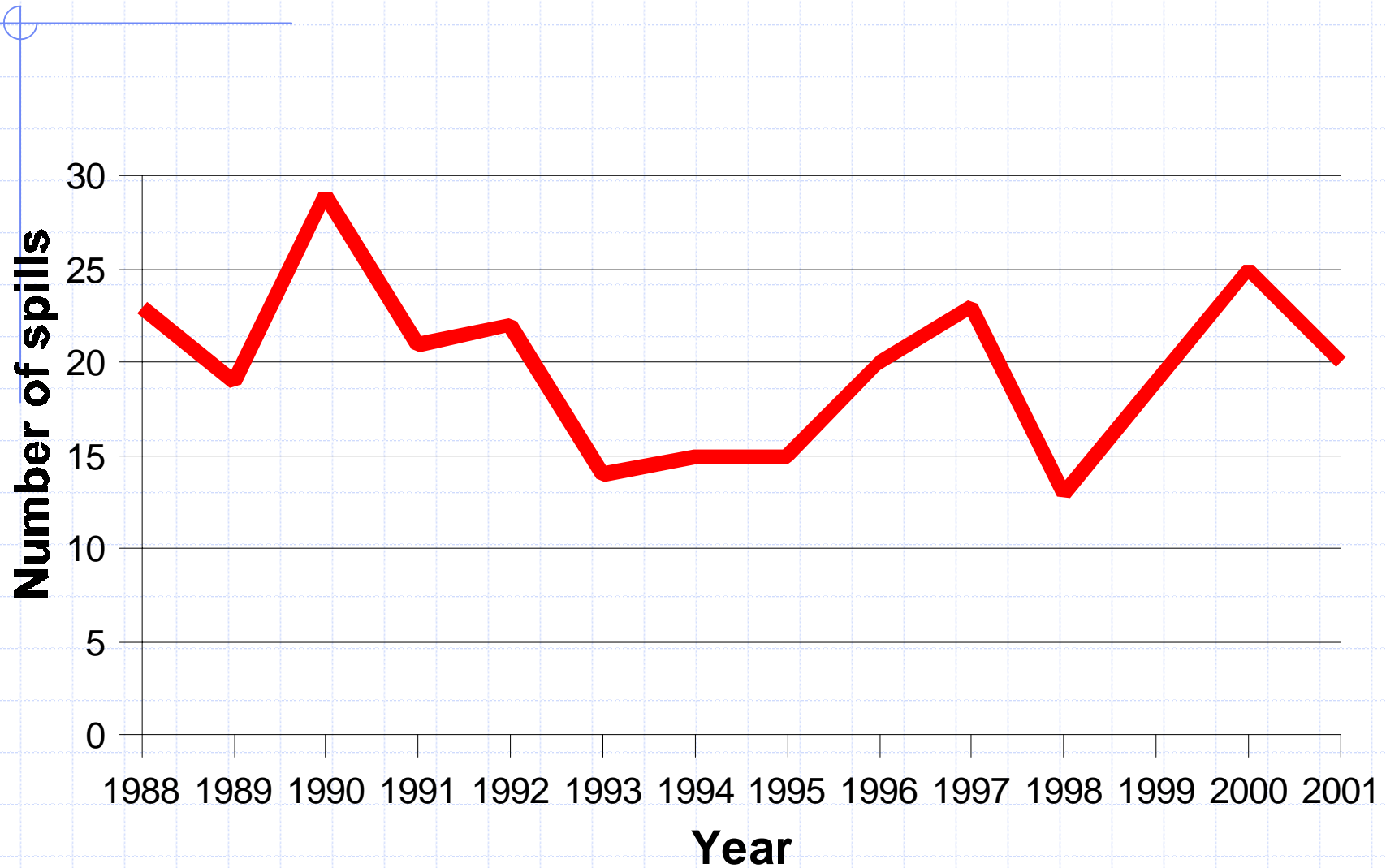


- ◆ Solid or liquid
- ◆ Greater risk of runoff
- ◆ Fate of first melt-water
- ◆ Runoff from frozen ground
- ◆ Avoid winter spreading

## 4. Manure Spills

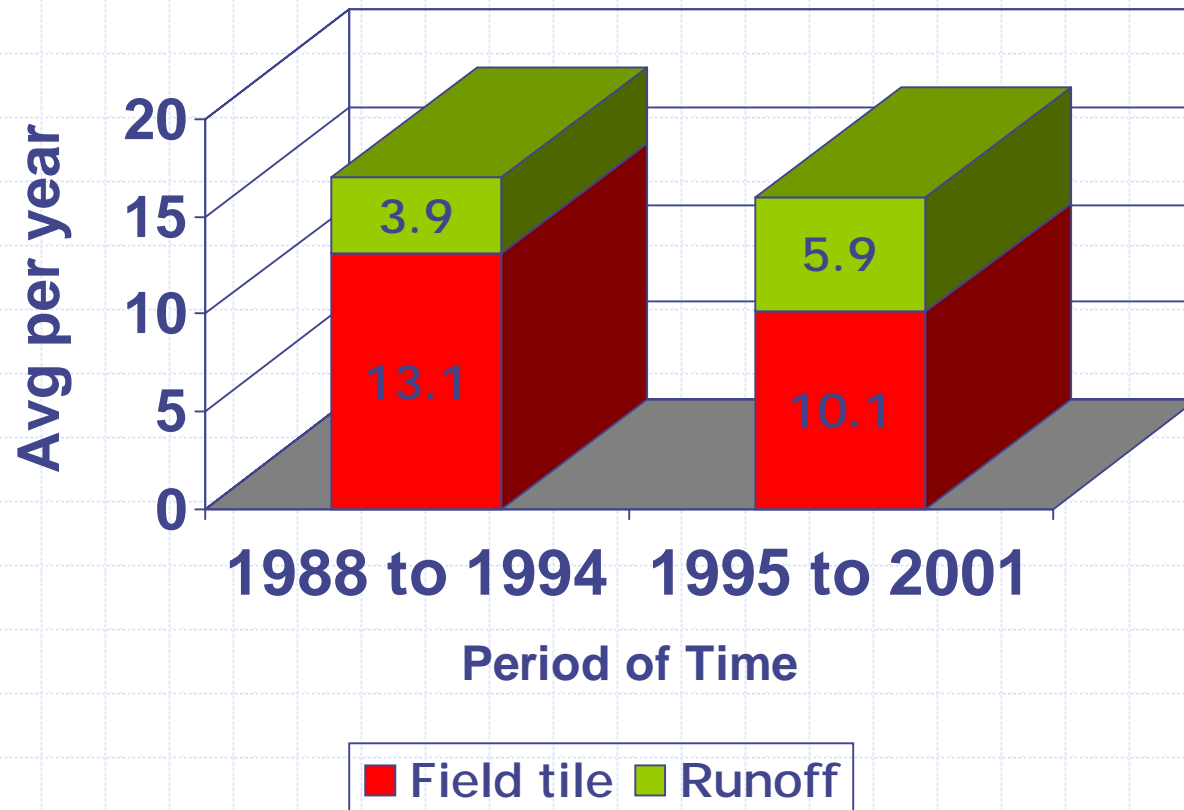


# Reported manure spills (by year) in SW Ontario - 1988 to 2001





# Route to surface water of manure spills in SW Ontario 1998 to 2001



# Preventing Spills - Due Diligence - Top 6 Reasons for spills 2000/2001

- ◆ check tile outlets when spreading (13)
- ◆ create a NMP (7)
- ◆ ensure storage built properly (7)
- ◆ avoid winter spreading (4)
- ◆ setbacks to surface water (4)
- ◆ store runoff from solid manure (4)



03/24/2003



# 5. Manure Treatment

- ◆ Why?
  - Odour reduction
  - Reduce volume
  - Generate energy
  - Kill pathogens

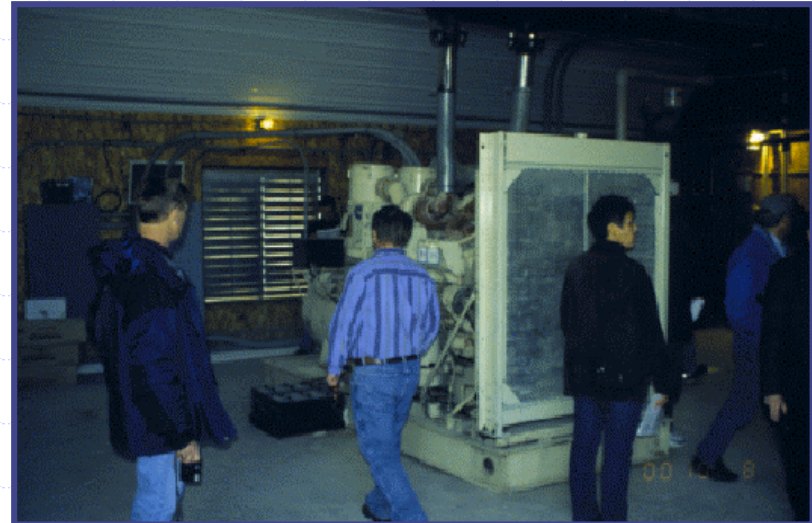
# Manure Treatment

- ◆ Composting
  - Liquid manure
  - Odours
  - Pathogens



# Manure Treatment

- ◆ Anaerobic Digestion
  - GHG
  - Power
  - Odour
  - Pathogens





# Manure Treatment

- ◆ 2-storey barn
  - Slatted floors
  - Manure stored as solid
  - No pathogen kill
  - No macropore flow risk









# Manure Treatment

- ◆ Membrane Filtration
  - Concentration
  - Pathogens







# 6. Wildlife



## ◆ Waterfowl – lit. review

- Bird feces can contain pathogens
- Time of year important
- Density important
- Dilution potential important



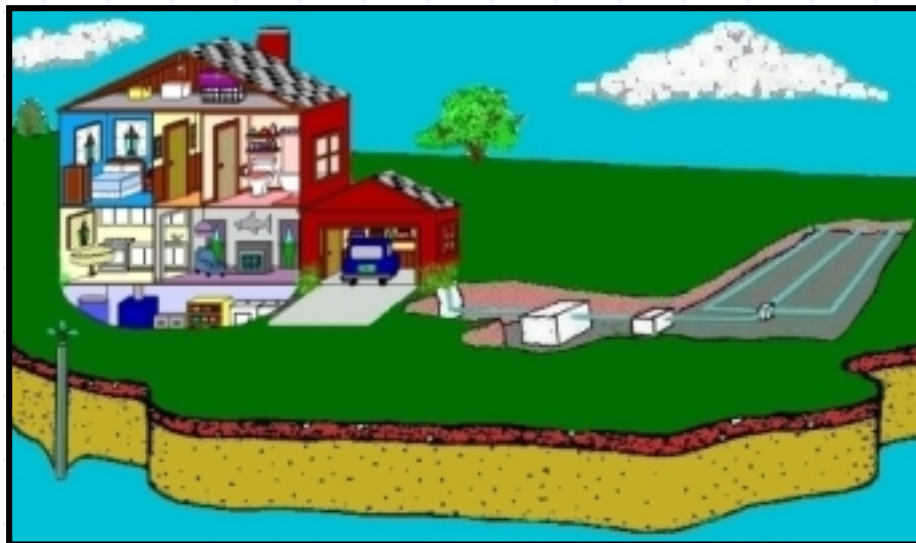


# *Cryptosporidium*

- ◆ Wildlife are contributors – surface water
- ◆ Also livestock, humans

# 7. Humans

- ◆ *Cryptosporidium* to tile drains
- ◆ Septic systems



# Summary

- ◆ Micro-organisms from variety of sources
- ◆ Lots of variability in water samples
- ◆ Disconnect any tile connections – milkhouse wastewater, septic systems



## Summary (cont.)

- ◆ Need to prevent macropore flow of manure
  - Pre-tillage most effective
- ◆ Check tile outlets after spreading liquid manure
- ◆ No winter spreading

## Summary (cont.)

- ◆ Store runoff from solid manure & yards
- ◆ Meet storage construction standards
- ◆ Observe setbacks to surface water when spreading manure

## Summary (cont.)

- ◆ Treatment options available to kill pathogens – economics?



Web site:

- ◆ <http://www.ridgetownc.com>

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