

Natural Resources Conservation Board

Environmental Risk Screening Tool (ERST)
Case Studies

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Topics

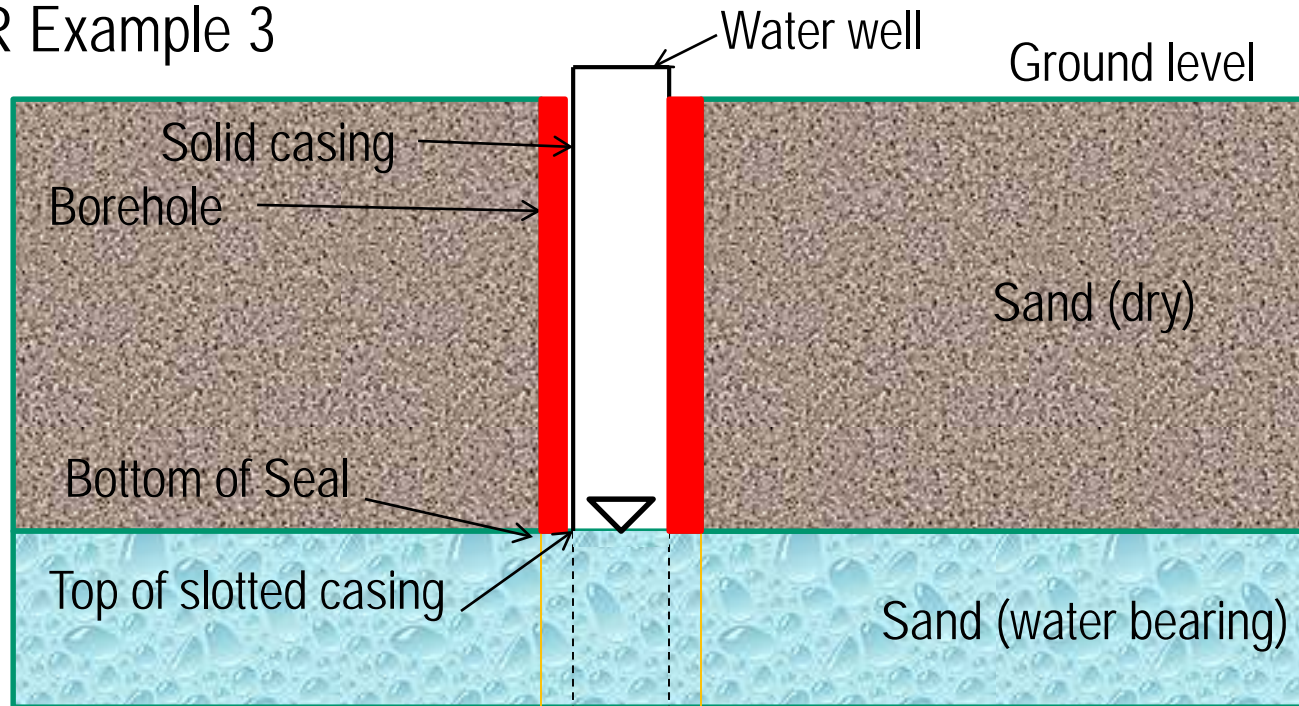
- Depth to Top of open interval (DTOI)
- Uppermost Groundwater Resource (UGR)
- Protective Layer (PL)
- Location of wells
- Location of surface water
- Special Considerations
- Liner Type

ERST v1.2 – UGR

- There must be evidence that the soil layer considered as the UGR is saturated with water. Wet sand could possibly be a UGR. Dry sand could not be a UGR

ERST v1.2 – UGR

- UGR Example 3



UGR starts at the top of the water bearing sand

ERST v1.2 – Protective Layer (PL)

- PL issues
 - Thickness
 - Soil texture
 - “From” (top of) and “To” (bottom of)
 - If more than one option for protective layer, which one should be chosen?
 - Multiple layers as one thickness?

ERST v1.2 – PL (p11)

- If multiple layers are considered, only the layers of similar geology should be lumped together as the ERST is simplified to consider only the dominant protective layer.
 - Brown clay and grey clay are similar geology
 - Clay and sandstone are not similar geology and should not be added together. In this case, choose a dominant layer.

ERST v1.2 – PL (p11)

- If multiple layers are considered as one unit, enter the top of the unit as 'From' and the bottom of the unit as 'To'.
- The groundwater section of the ERST is only addressing the risk to the UGR below the site and not contemplating lateral movement of potential manure constituents.