



# An integrated approach to assessing public supply well vulnerability in fractured siliciclastic aquifer systems

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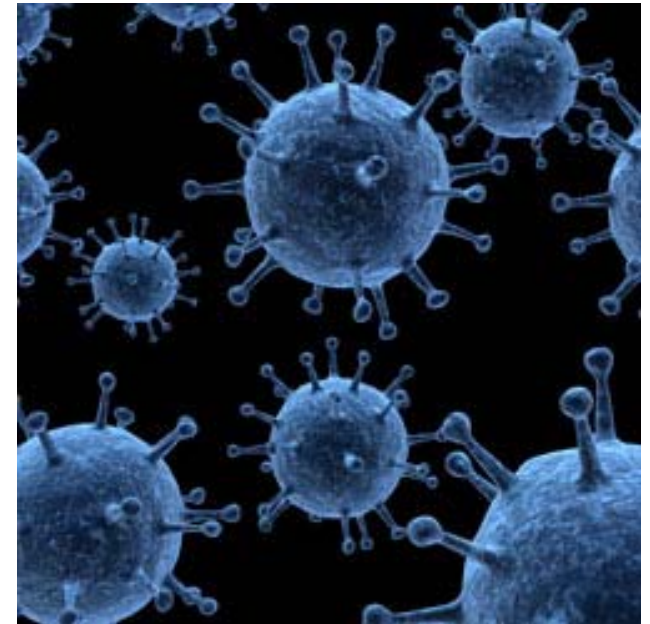
GSA Annual Meeting  
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# URBAN WELL VULNERABILITY

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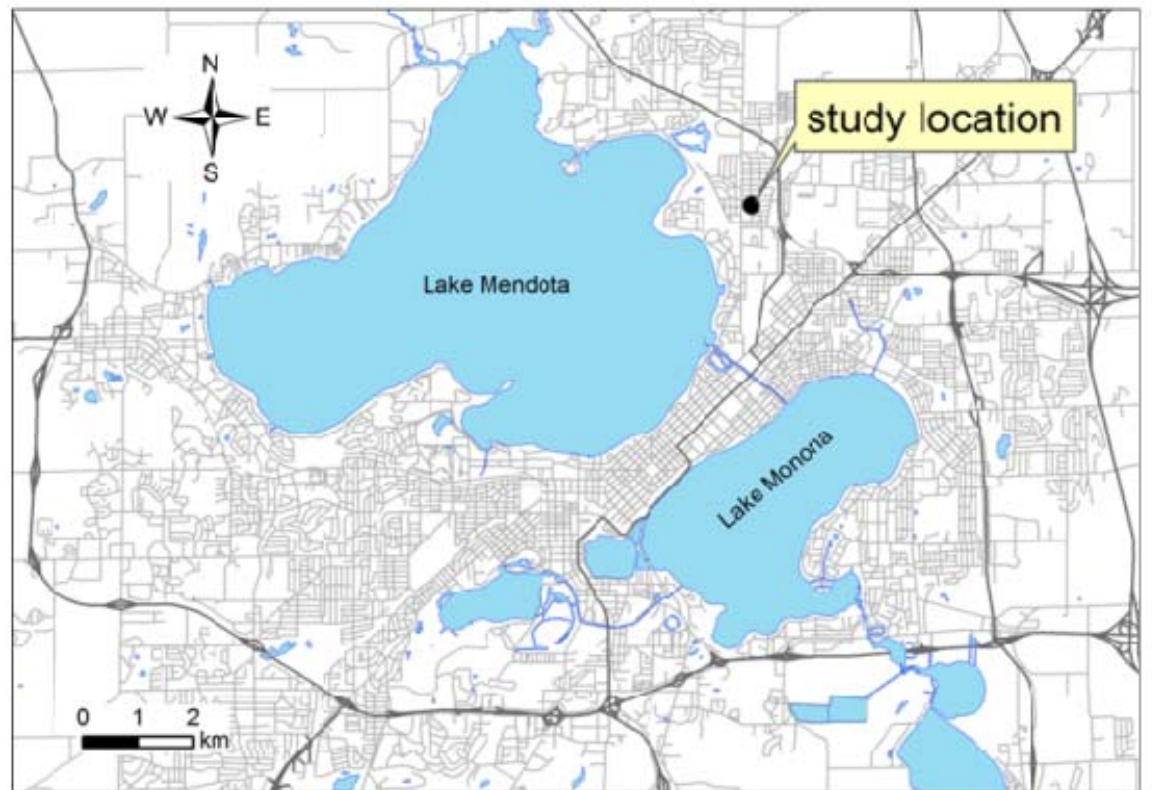
- Siliciclastic aquifer systems
  - Preferential flow pathways
  - Deep, confined aquifers
- Wastewater contamination
  - Leaking sewers
  - Virus and chemistry
- Role of well pumping





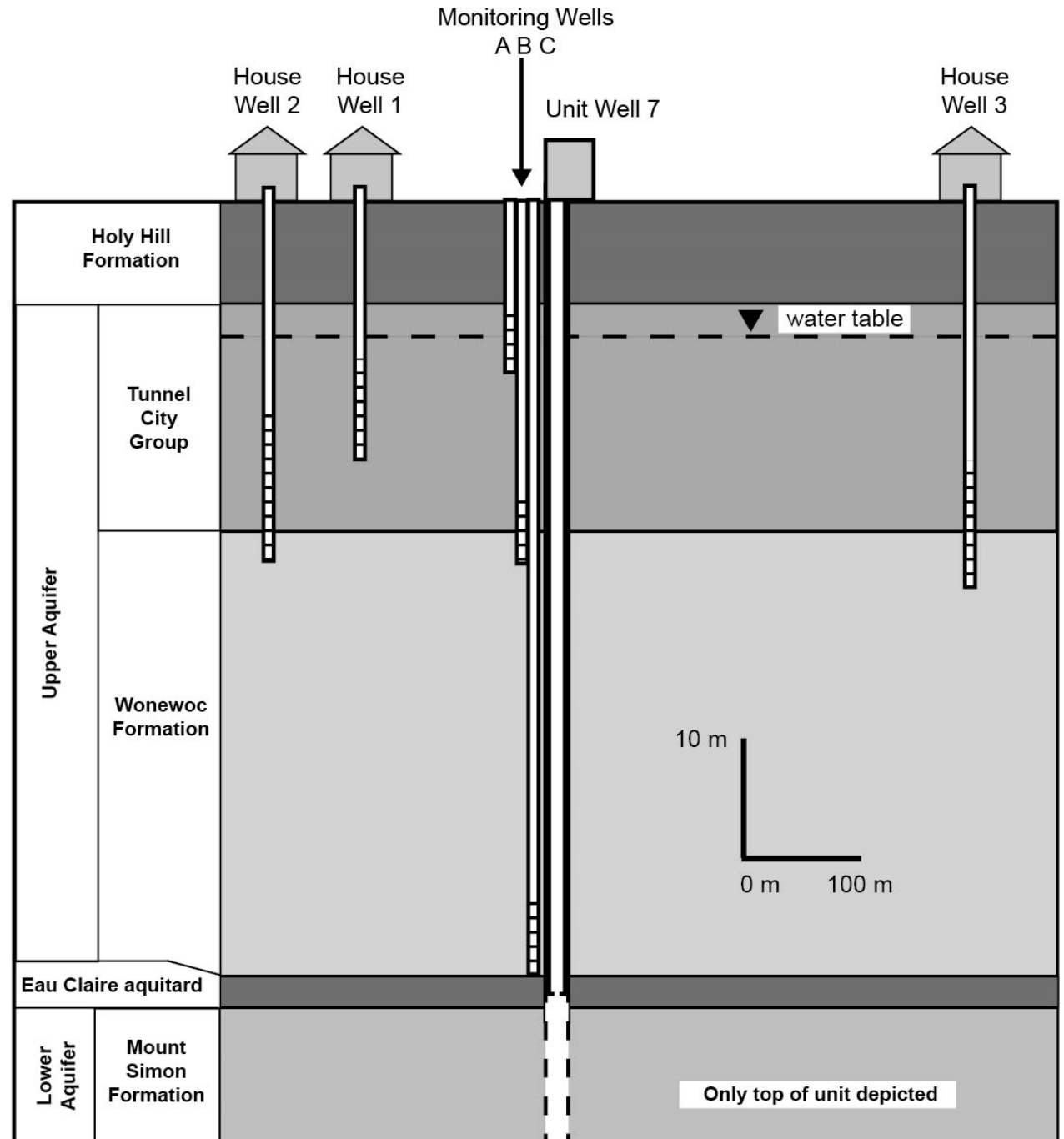
# Field Site: Madison Unit Well 7

- Constructed in 1939
- Viruses detected in earlier studies
- Cased through aquitard
- Leaky sewers



# Madison Unit Well 7

- Multi-aquifer system
- MWs and house wells
- Methods
  - Water levels
  - Logging
  - Chemistry
  - Viruses





# FRACTURE CHARACTERIZATION

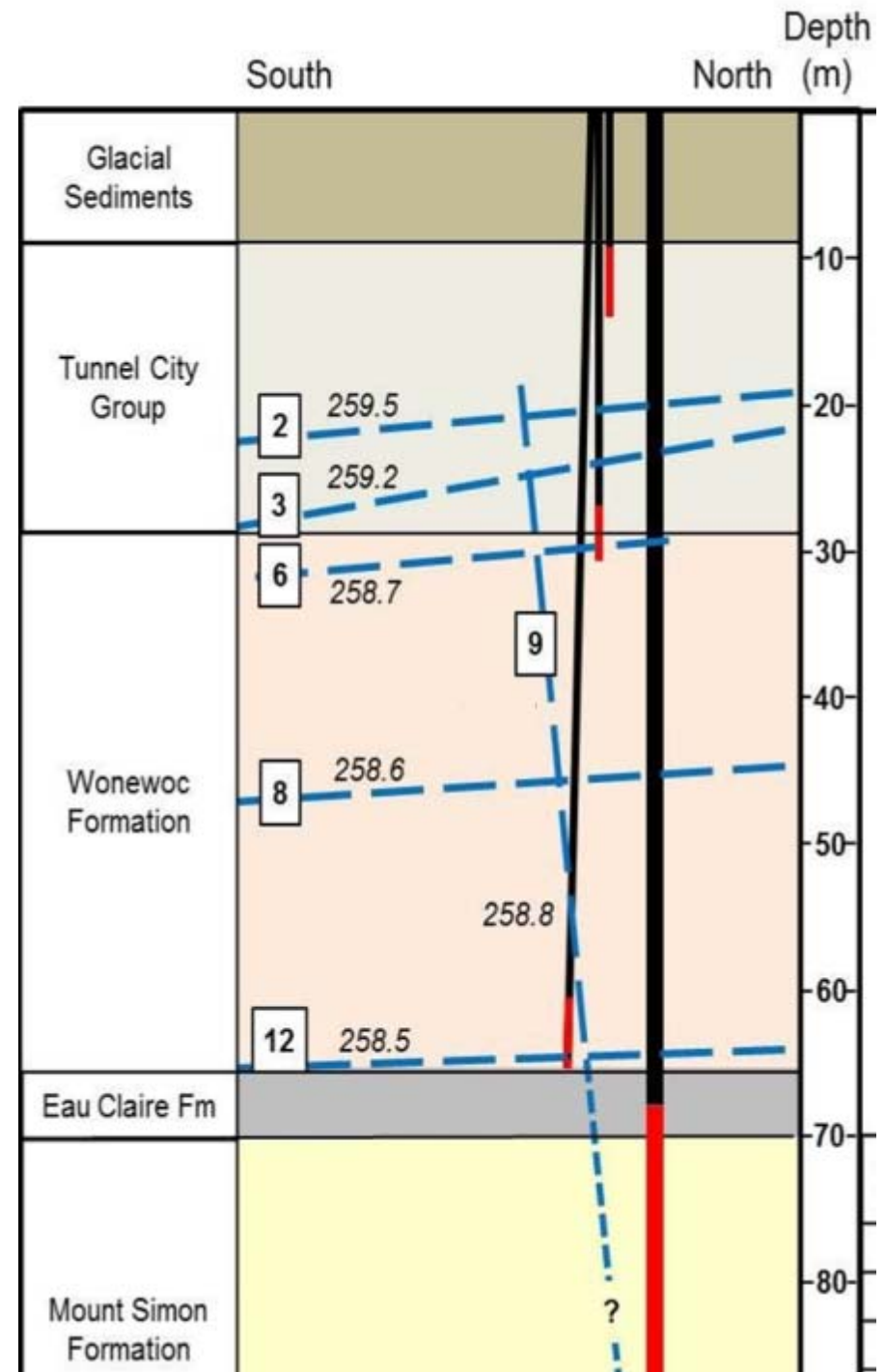
- Upper Aquifer
- Borehole Geophysics
- Straddle Packer
  - Slug tests
  - Water chemistry
- Vertical Flow Assessment
- Pumping Test



# Conceptual Model

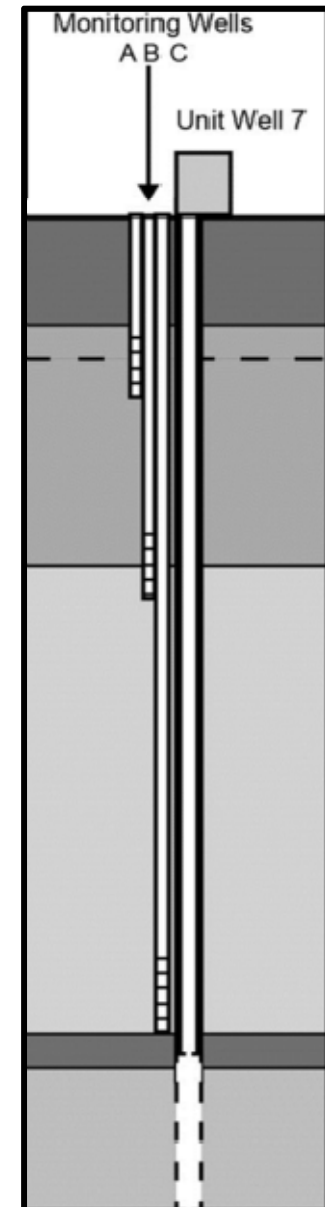
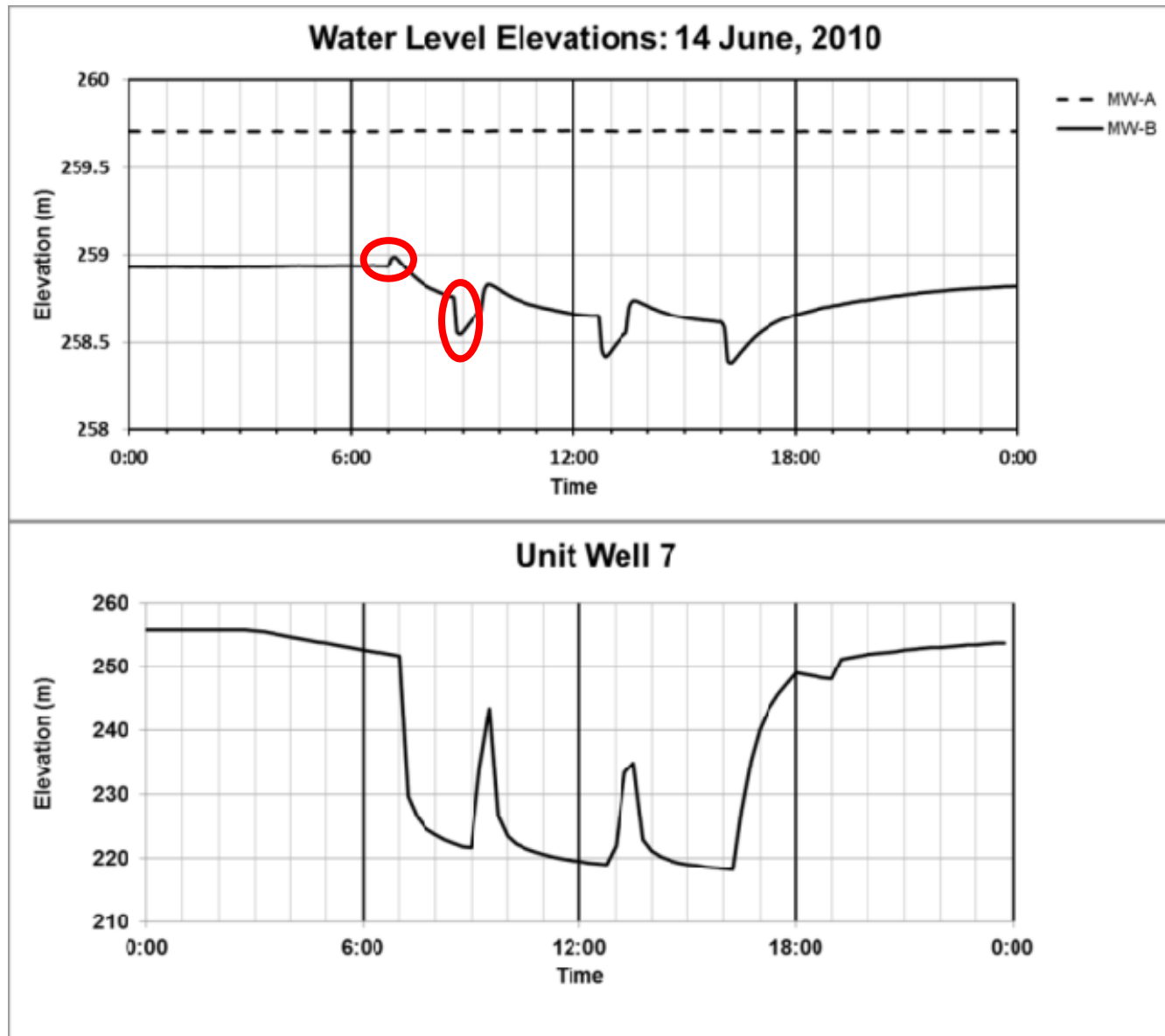
- Fracture dominated
  - 3 separate methods
  - 60-80% of total flow
- Head values
  - Downward flow
  - Fracture connectivity

Gellasch, et al., *Hydrogeology Journal*, 2013

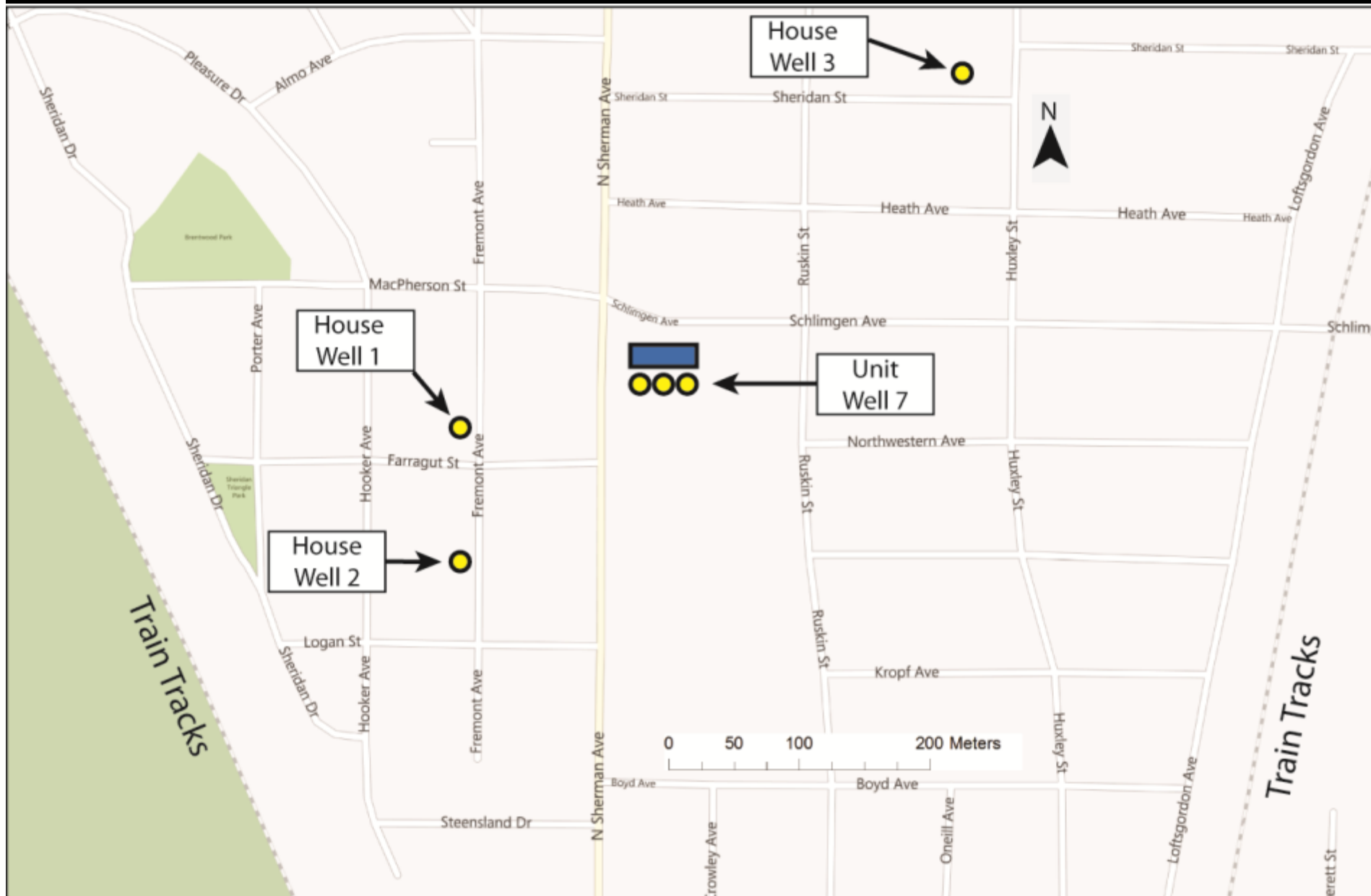




# WELL PUMPING RESPONSE



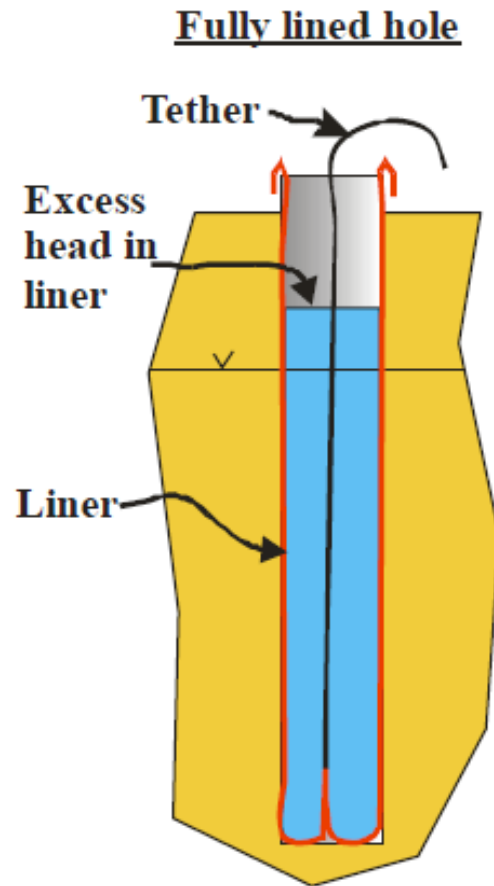








# WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS

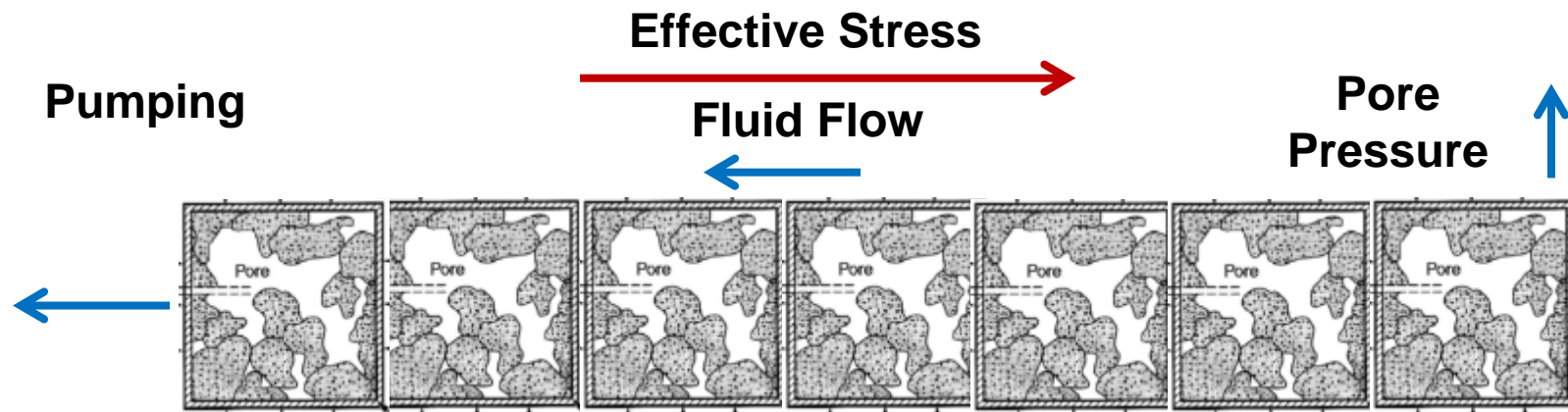


	Lined Borehole August 2011	Grouted Borehole February 2011
MW-A 5 cm range		
MW-B 50 cm range		
MW-C 50 cm range	No Data	
House 1 5 cm range		
House 2 10 cm range		
House 3 10 cm range		



# POROELASTICITY

- Solid – Fluid coupling
- Aquitard: mechanical change faster than fluid pressure change
- Pore pressure increases until fluid can migrate

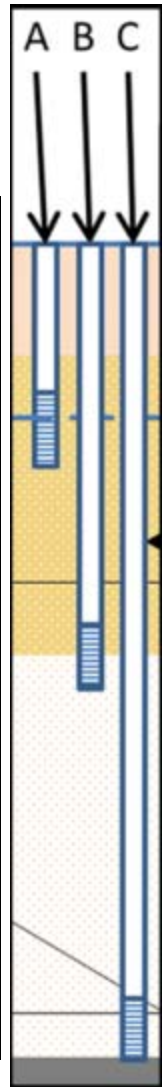
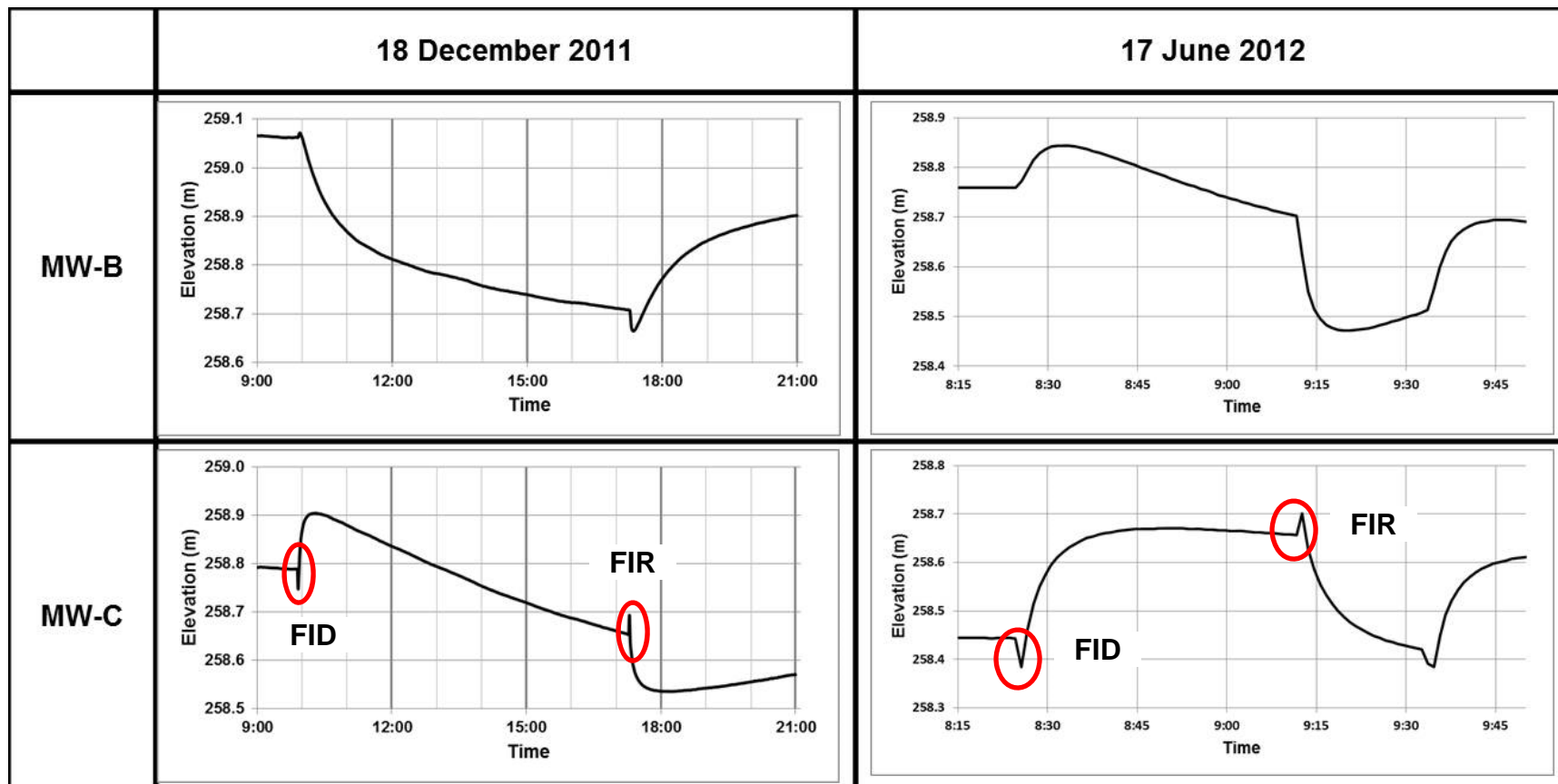




# PUMPING RATE AND RWFs

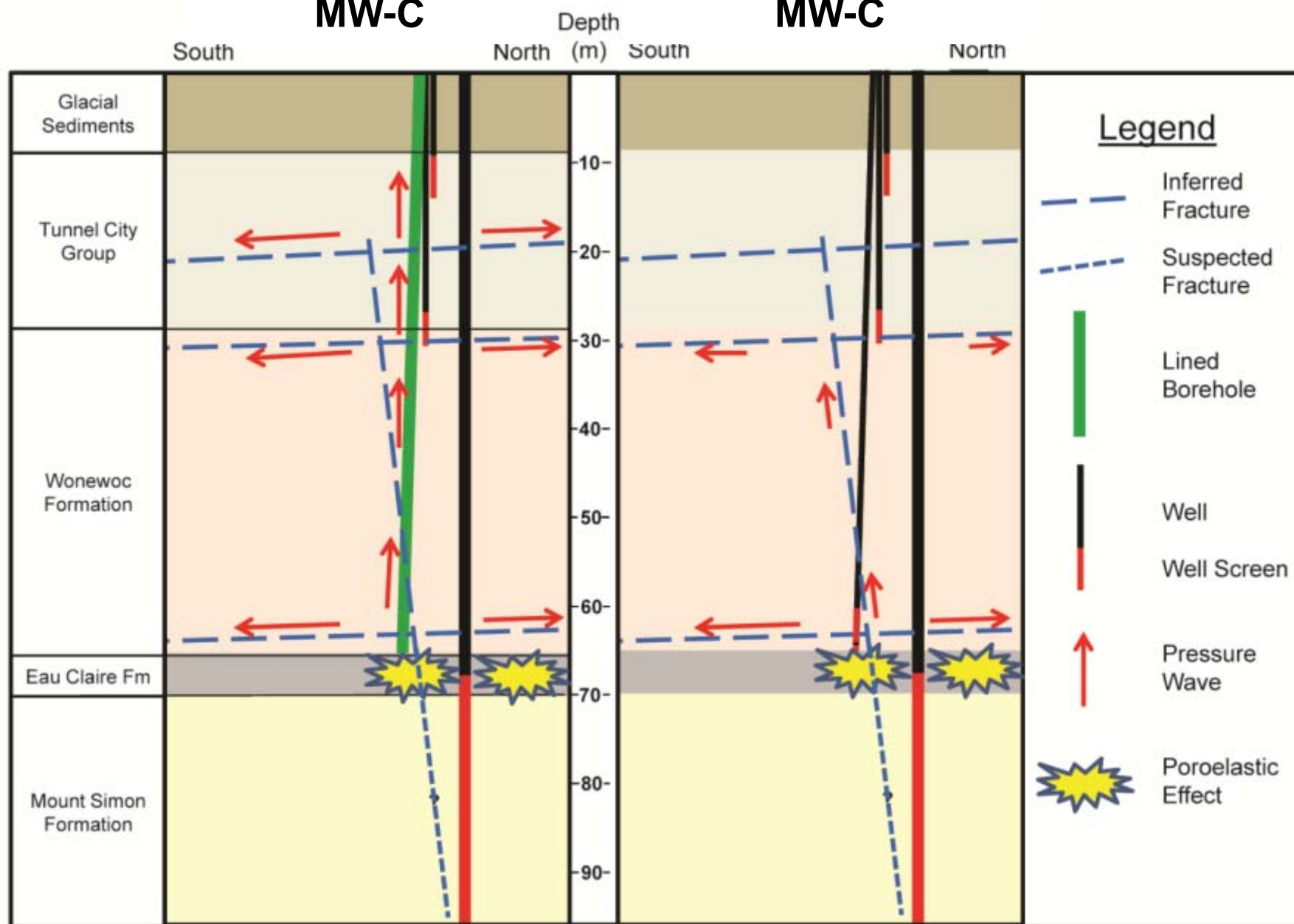
**4,400 L/min**

**8,500 L/min**



## Lined Borehole MW-C

## Grouted Borehole MW-C

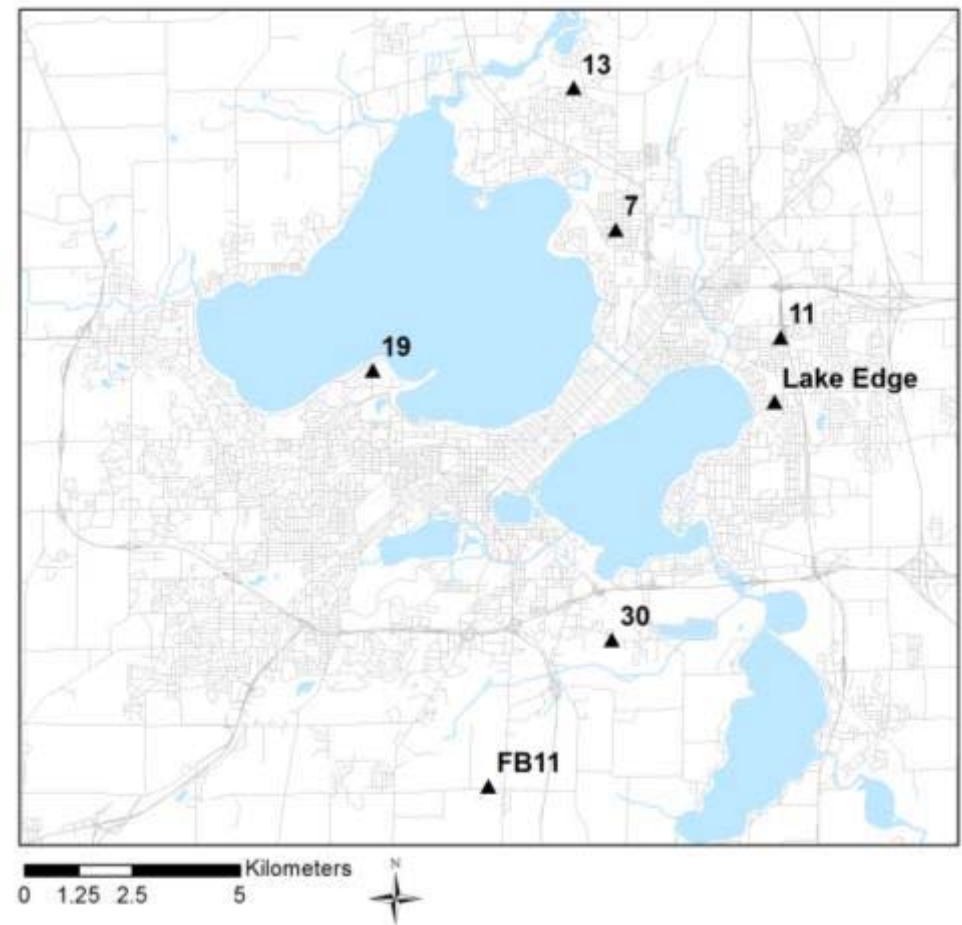






# RWFs AT MULTIPLE SITES

- Seven total sites over 15 km apart
  - Larger virus study
  - Madison
  - Fitchburg
- Similar RWF patterns due to pumping





# VIRUS AND CHEMISTRY SAMPLING

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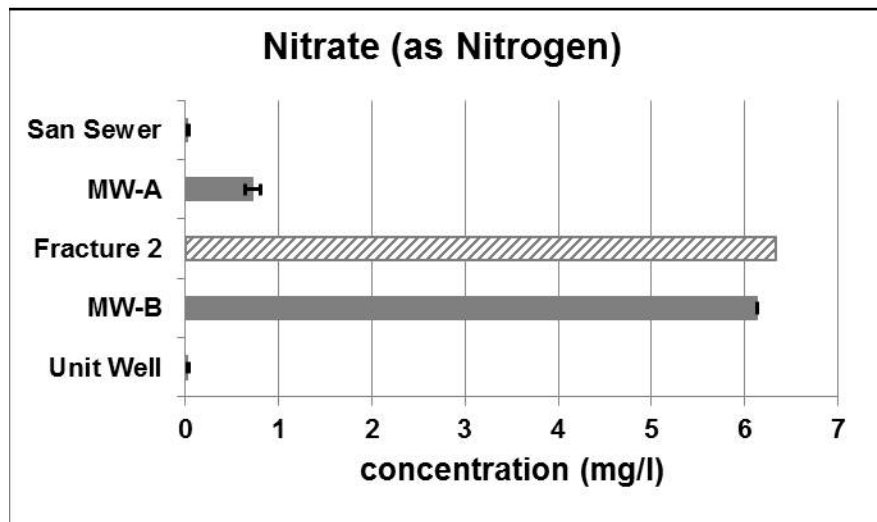
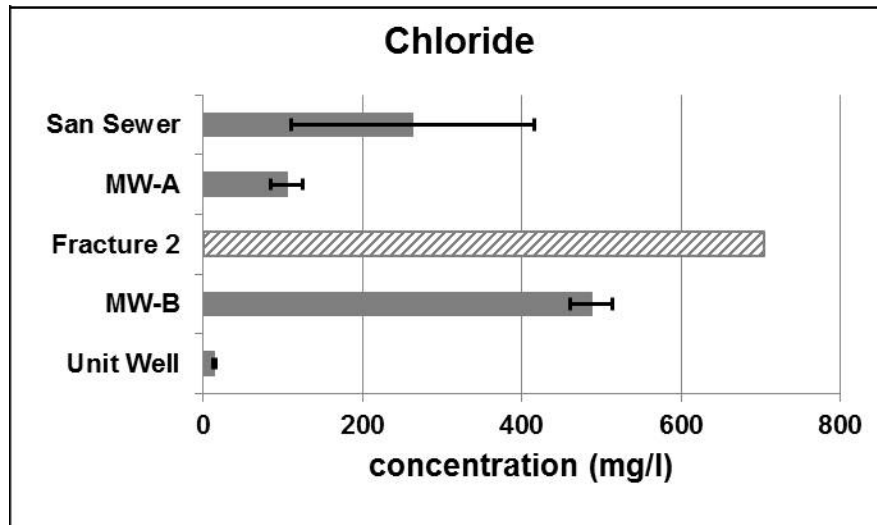
- Multiple rounds
  - Time sequenced sampling
  - Wastewater, MWs, Unit Well 7
- Viruses
  - Electropositive glass wool filter
  - 800 – 1,000 L per sample
  - Polymerase chain reaction method
- Water chemistry
  - Grab samples: sewer, wells and packer
  - Major ions



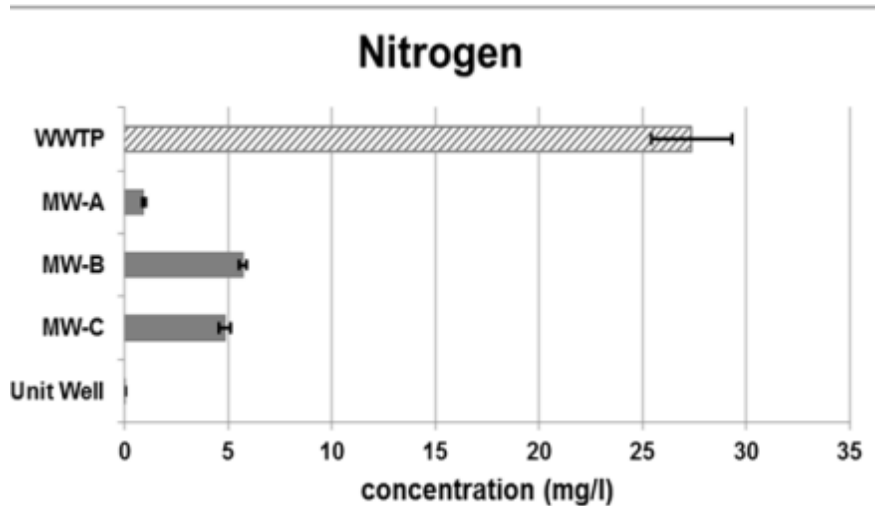
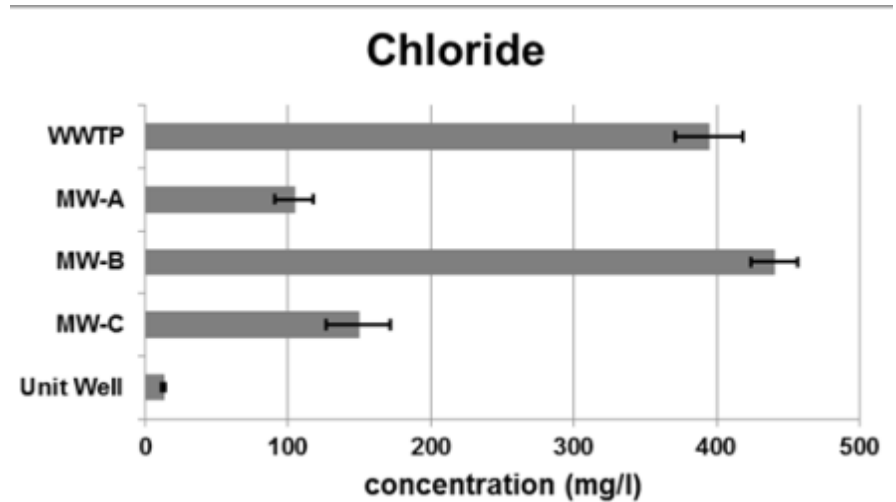


# GROUNDWATER CHEMISTRY

**2010**

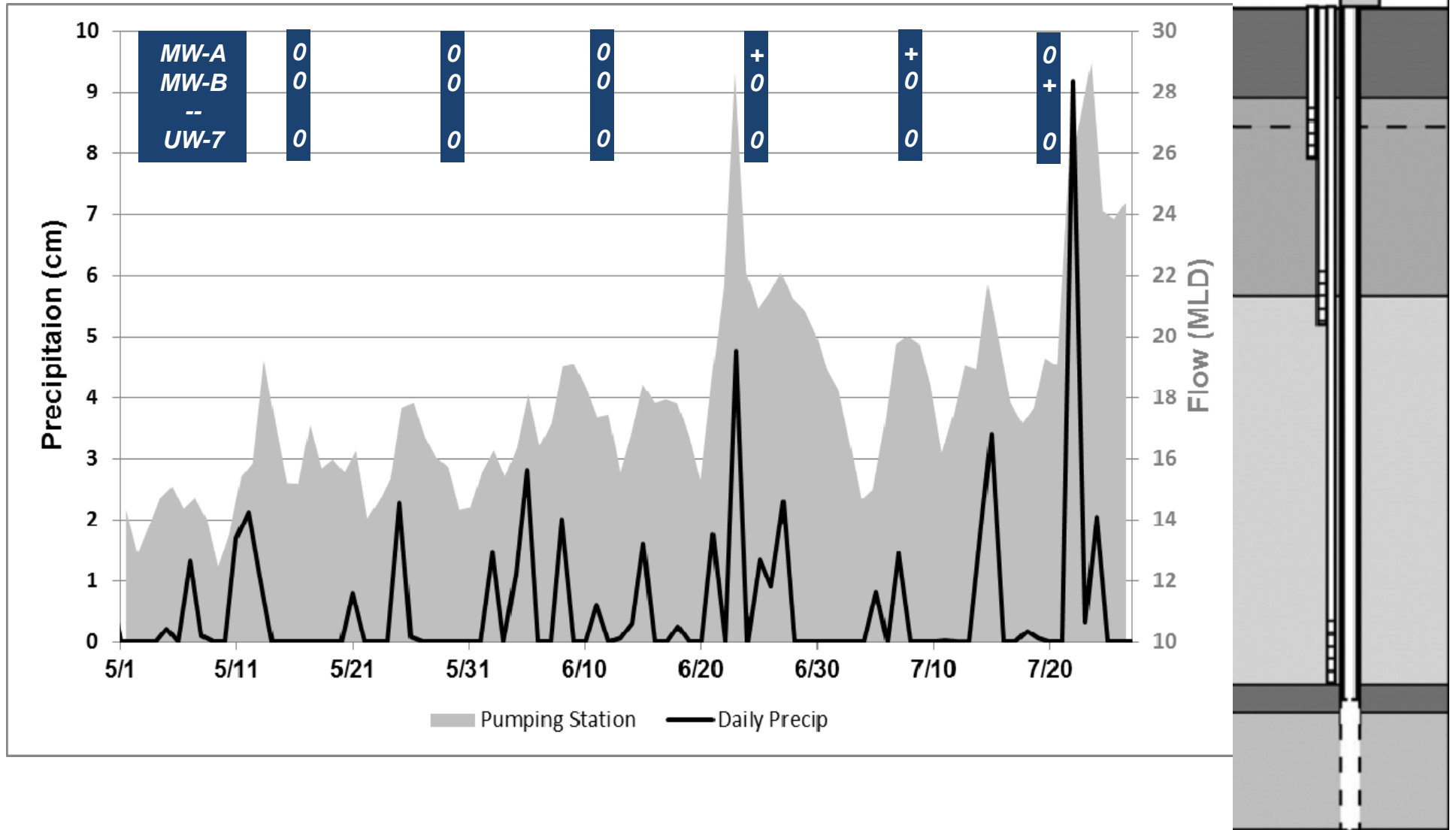


**2012**





# VIRUS SAMPLING

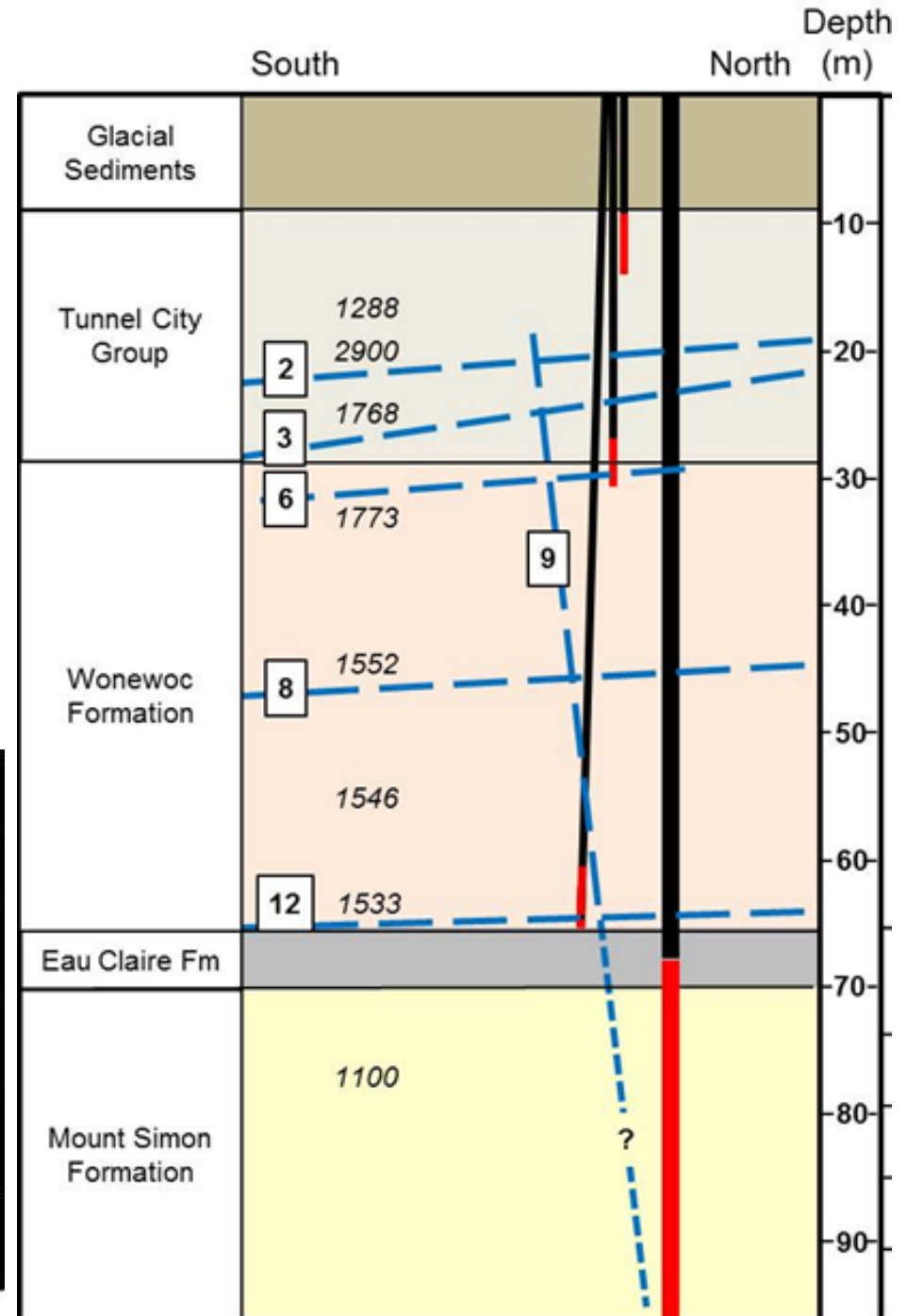




# Conceptual Model

- Electrical conductivity
  - General trends
  - MW-B
  - MW-C
- Virus detection

Sample Location	Open Interval (m)	Virus Detects	Virus Groups	Average Conductivity ( $\mu\text{S/cm}$ )
MW-A	10.0 – 14.6	5/17 (29%)	4	1080
MW-B	27.5 – 30.5	3/17 (18%)	2	2296
MW-C	62.5 – 65.5	3/10 (30%)	2	1240
UW-7	70 – 202	3/16 (19%)	3	756





# CONCLUSIONS

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- Fractures in upper aquifer appear to significantly control groundwater flow
- Wastewater indicators present at discrete depths in upper aquifer
- Well pumping may rapidly influence upper aquifer at substantial radial distances
- Multiple approaches useful for determining well vulnerability



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District



# REFERENCES

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- Gellasch, C.A., H.F. Wang, K.R. Bradbury, J.M. Bahr, and L.L. Lande. 2014. Reverse Water-Level Fluctuations Associated with Fracture Connectivity. *Groundwater* v. 52 no. 1, p. 105-117. doi: 10.1111/gwat.12040

