

CHARACTERIZATION OF PREFERENTIAL FLOW PATHWAYS IN A SILICICLASTIC AQUIFER SYSTEM USING HUMAN ENTERIC VIRUSES AND GROUNDWATER GEOCHEMISTRY

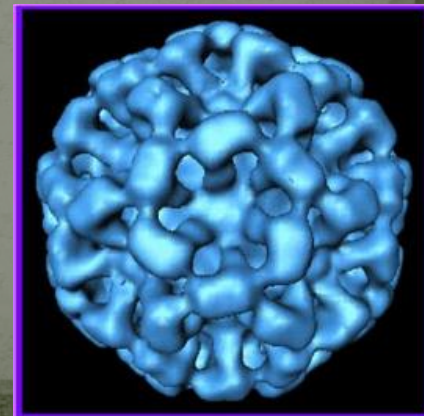
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**GSA Northeastern Section Meeting
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Background

- Human enteric viruses are a public health threat
 - Only source is human waste
 - Leaking sewers likely source
- Are deep, confined aquifers protected?
 - Viruses infectious for 1-2 years
 - Rapid transport required

Norovirus



Previous Research

- Awareness of viruses in groundwater
 - Madison, WI – virus detection in wells
 - Rural Wisconsin – health risks



Article

pubs.acs.org/est

Source and Transport of Human Enteric Viruses in Deep Municipal Water Supply Wells

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Research

Environmental Health Perspectives, 2012, v. 120, no. 9

Viruses in Nondisinfected Drinking Water from Municipal Wells and Community Incidence of Acute Gastrointestinal Illness

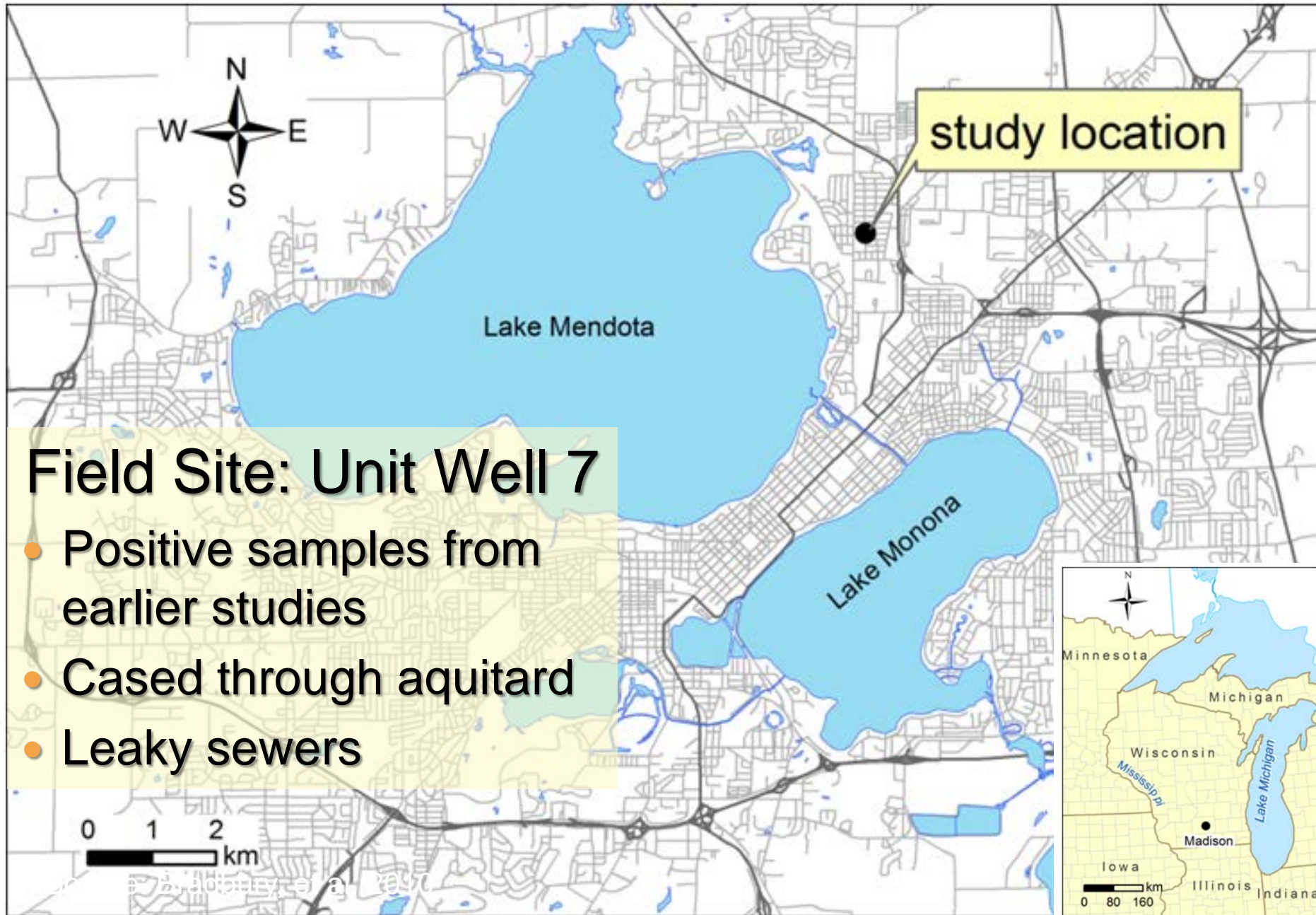
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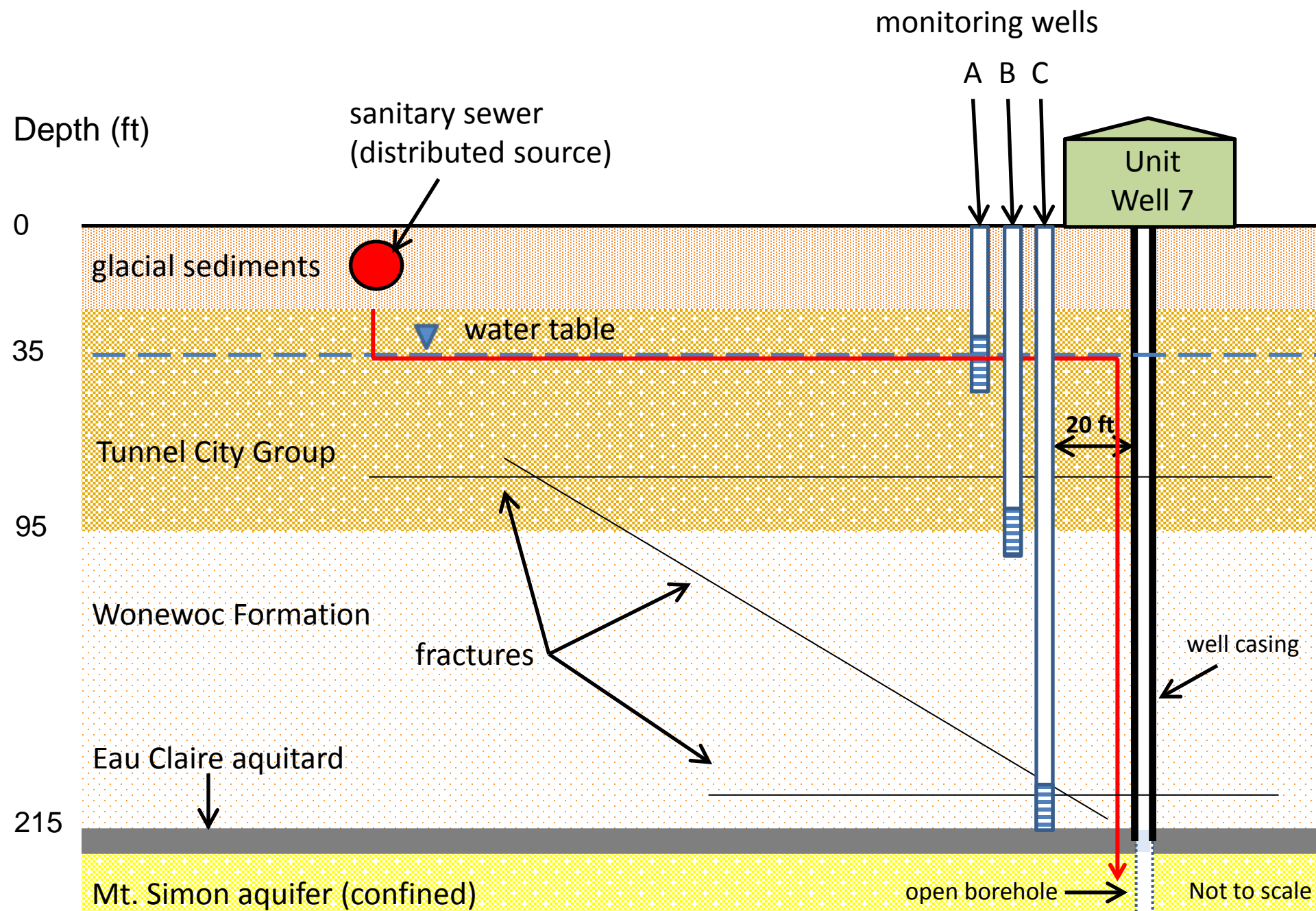
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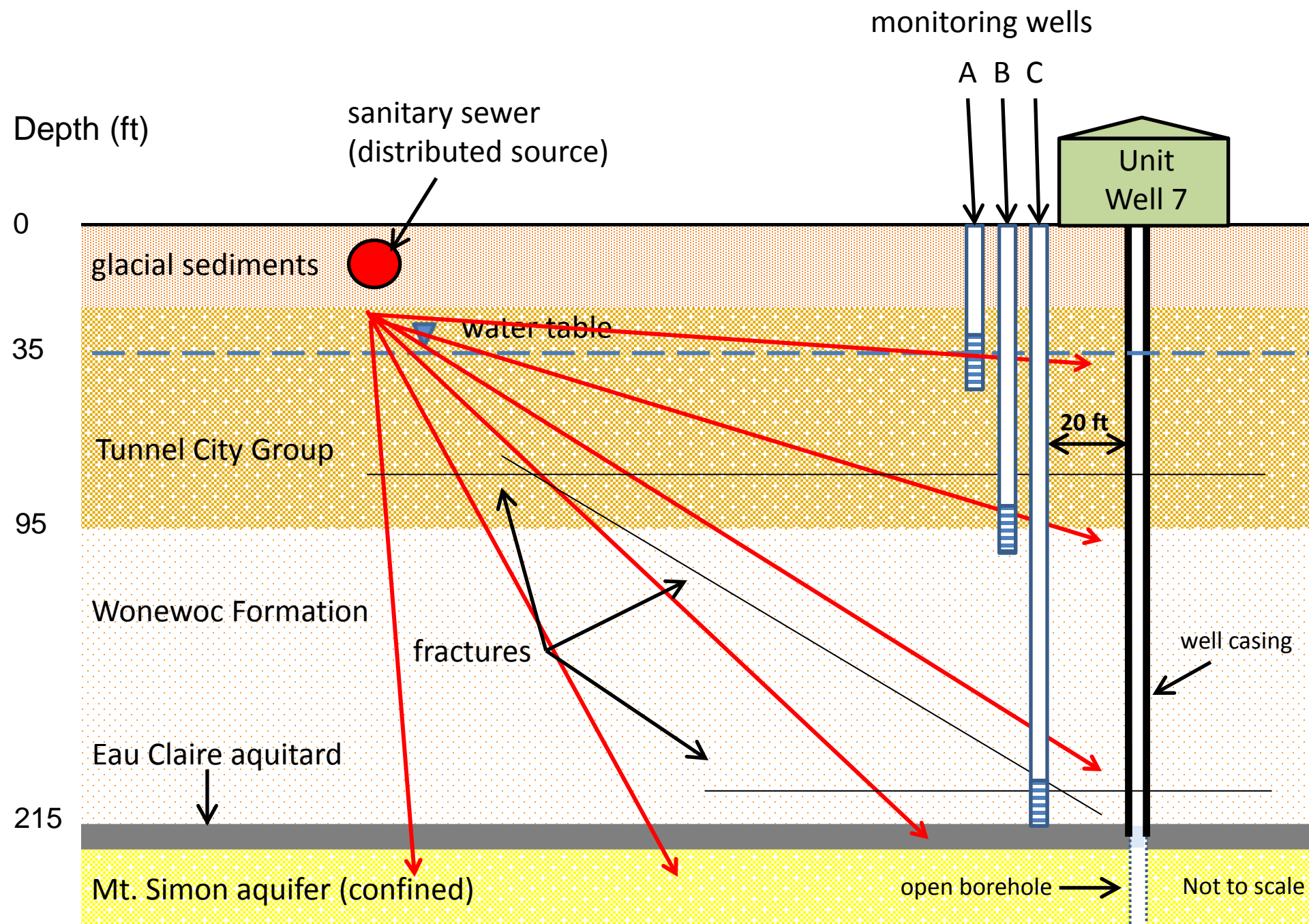
Research Goals

- Understand mechanisms that control rapid transport in fractured siliciclastic aquifer systems
- Assess vulnerability of public supply wells to near surface contaminants











What pathway? How quickly?

Depth (ft)

0

sanitary sewer
(distributed source)

monitoring wells

A B C

Unit
Well 7

35

glacial sediments

water table

Tunnel City Group

95

Wonewoc Formation

fractures

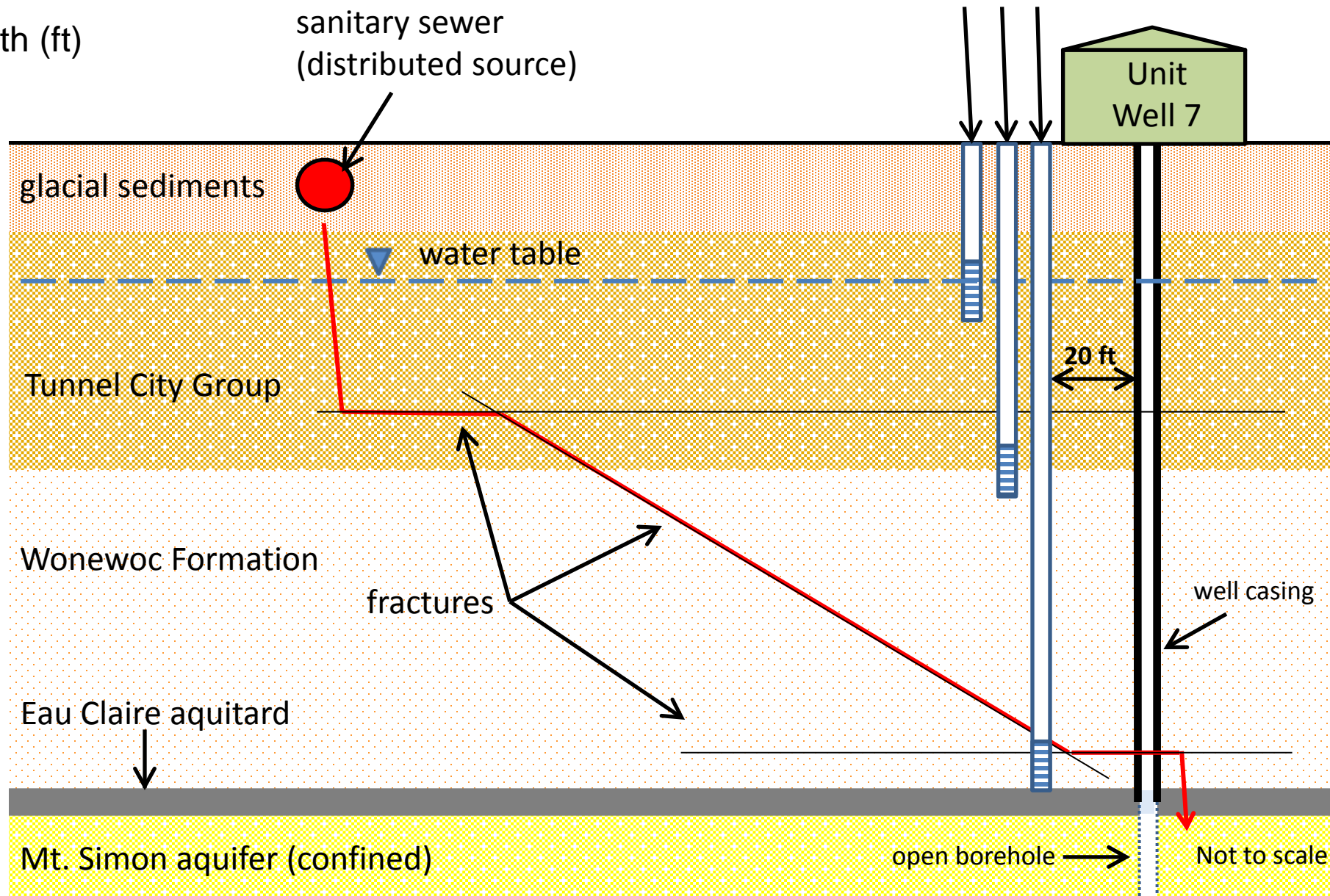
Eau Claire aquitard

215

Mt. Simon aquifer (confined)

open borehole

Not to scale



Fracture Characterization

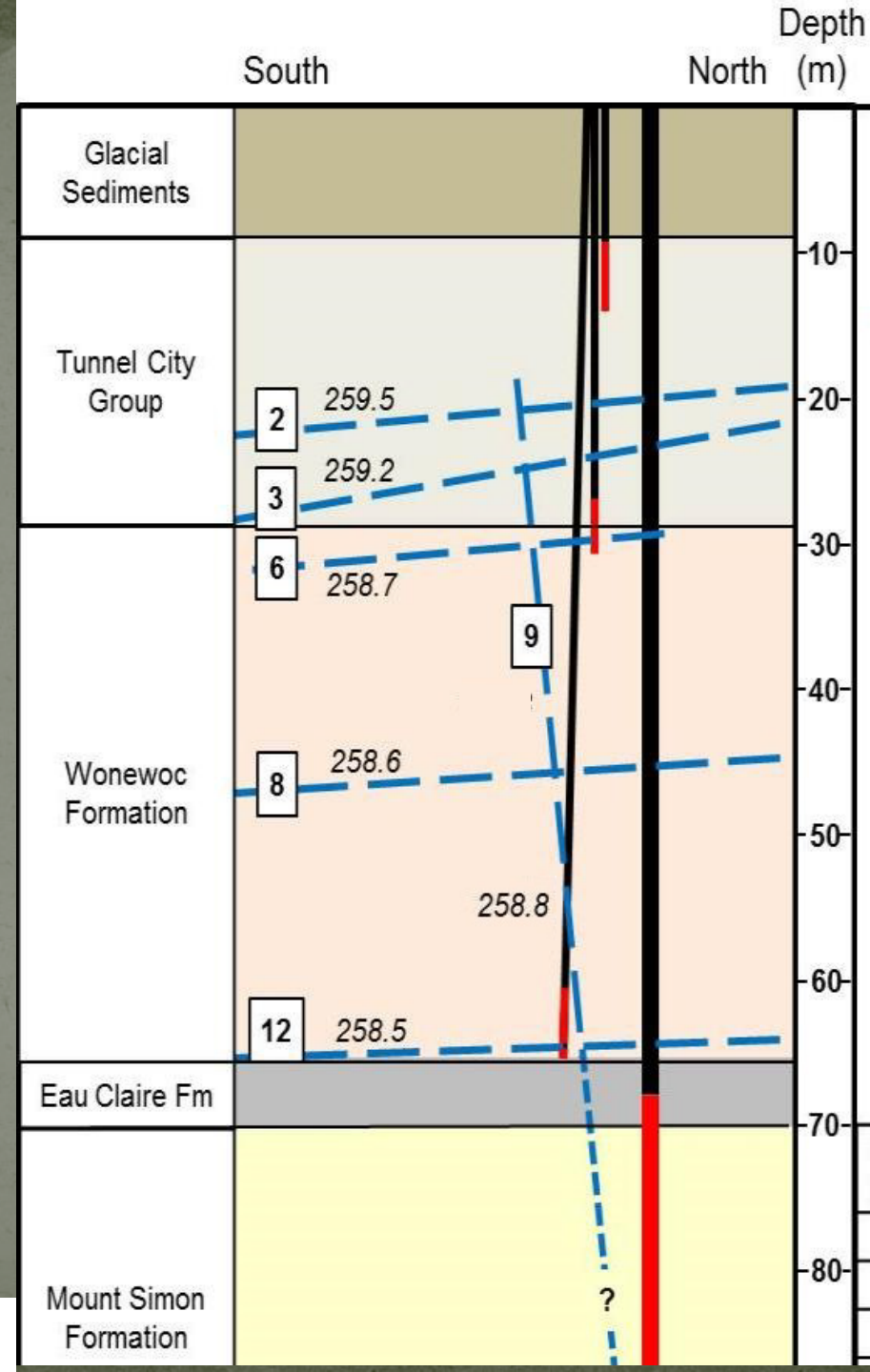
- Borehole Geophysics
 - Identify fractures
- Straddle Packer
 - Slug tests
 - Water chemistry
- Vertical Flow Assessment
 - FLASH program
- Pumping Test



Conceptual Model

- Transient system
- Fracture dominated
 - 60-80% of total flow
 - 3 separate methods
- Fracture Connectivity

Fracture Number	Depth (m)	Transmissivity (cm ² /sec)	Head (m)
2	20.7	0.5	259.5
3	24.1	39.0	259.2
6	29.0	1.2	258.7
8	45.4	0.7	258.6
9	50.0	4.0	258.8
12	64.3	5.2	258.5



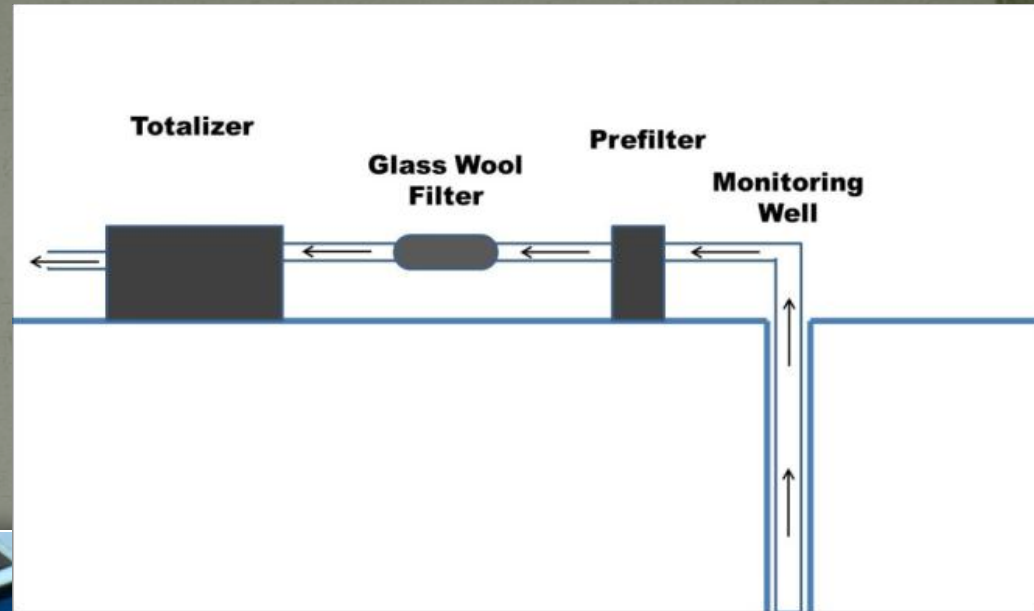
Virus Detection and Water Chemistry



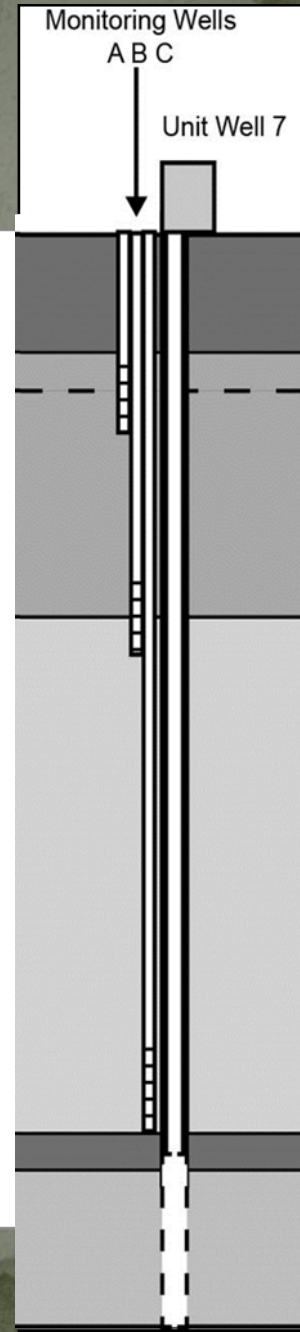
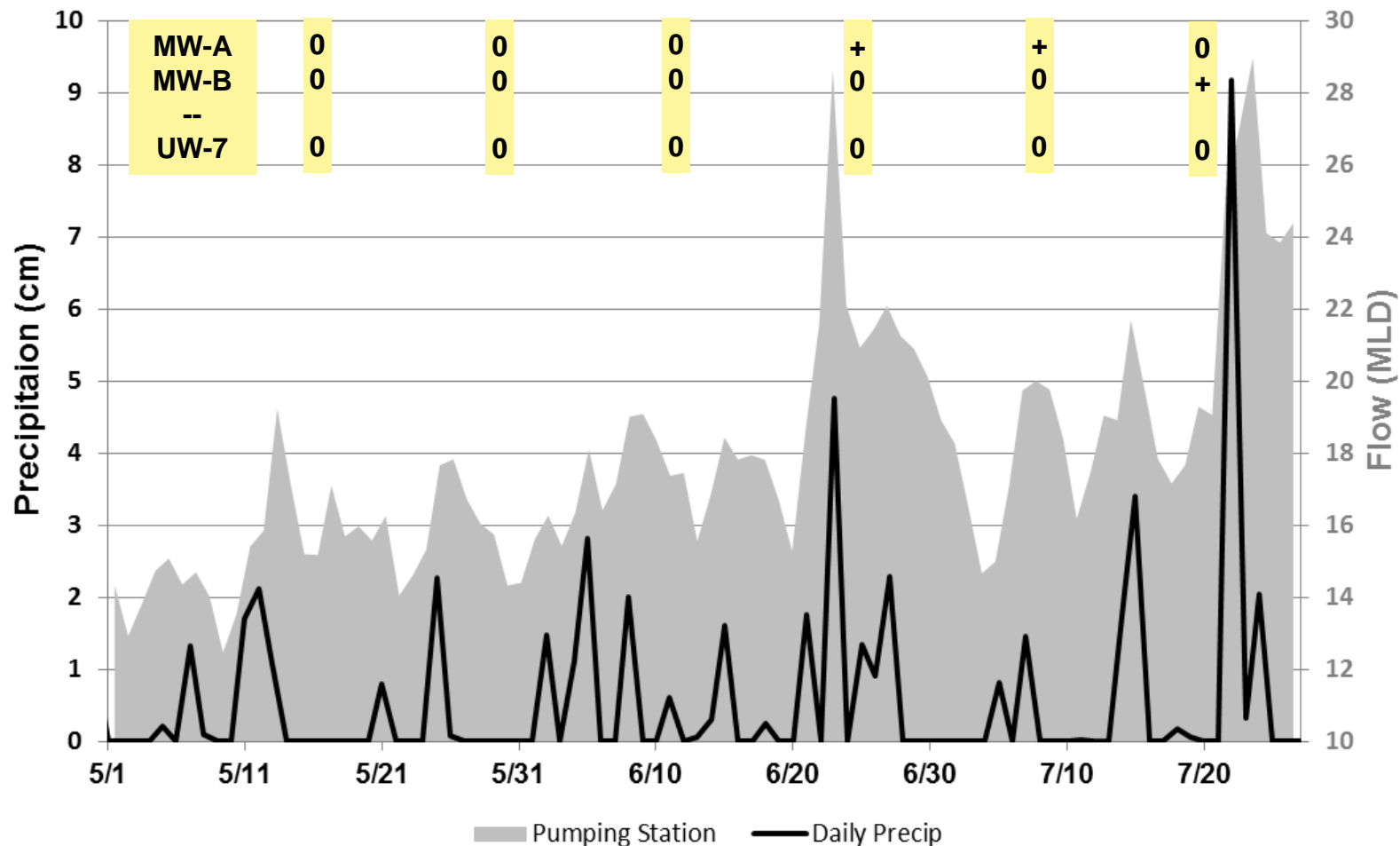
Virus and Chemistry Sampling

- Two rounds (2010 and 2012)
 - 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: wells and straddle packer
 - Major ions

Virus Sampling Methods

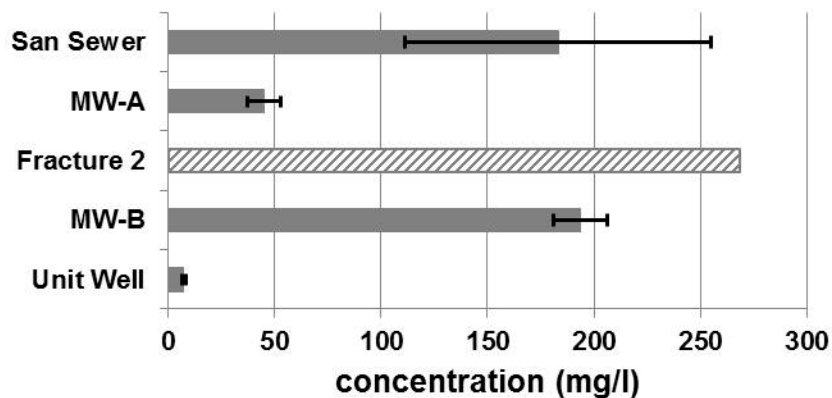


2010 Virus Sampling

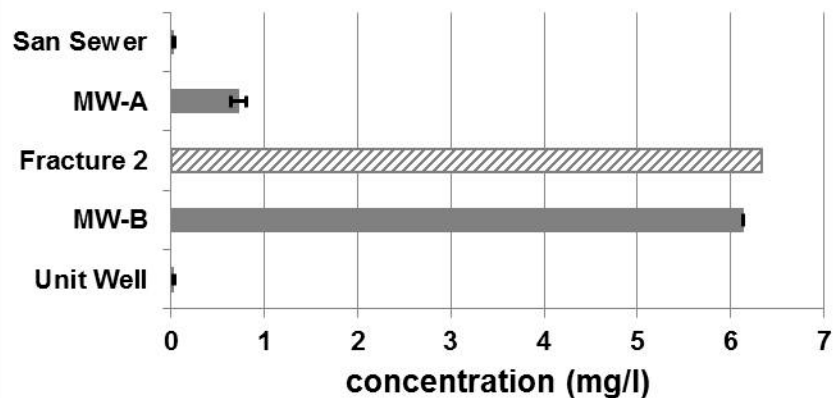


Groundwater Chemistry 2010

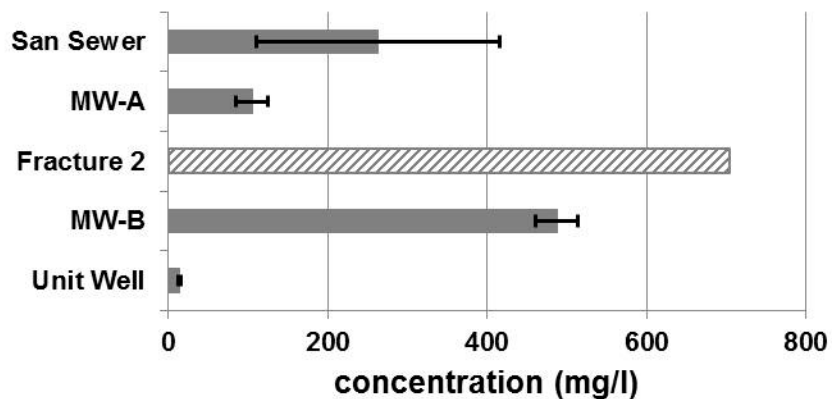
Sodium



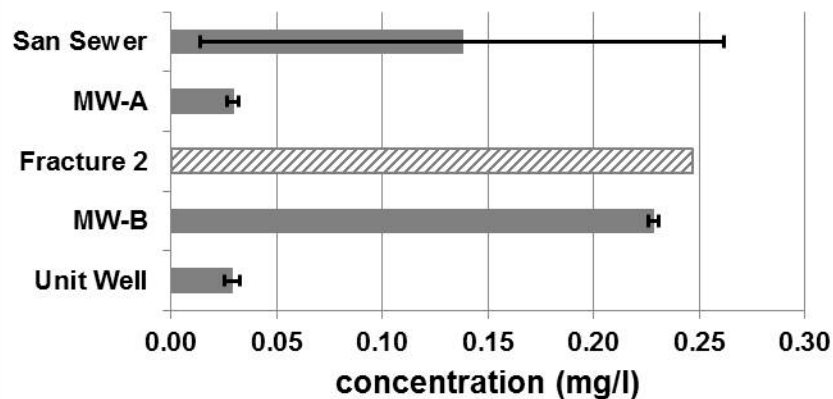
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)



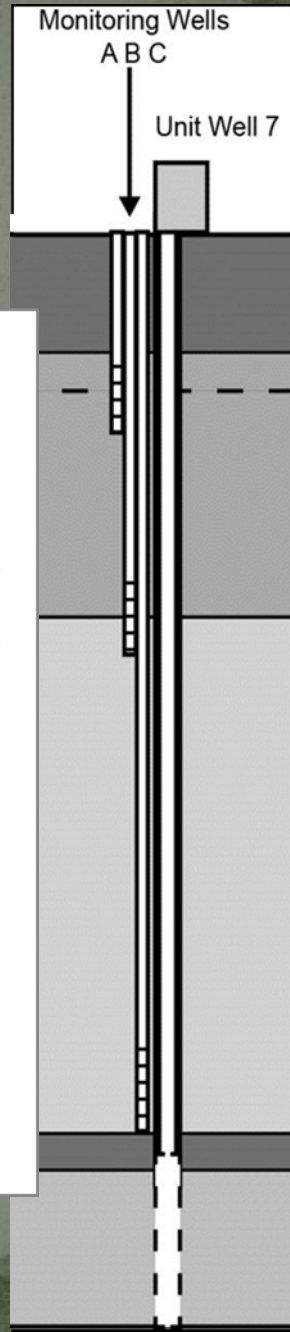
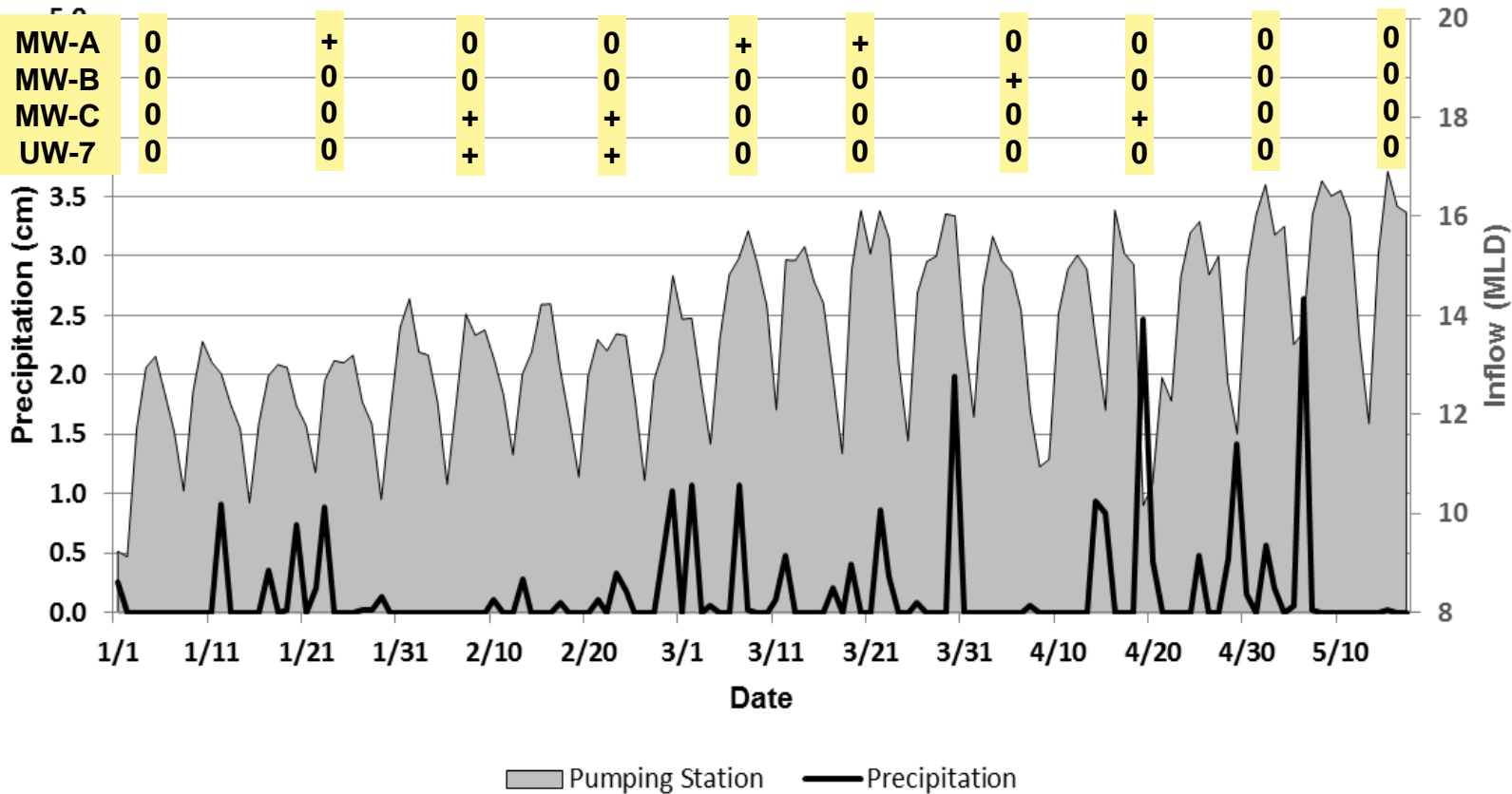
Chloride



Bromide

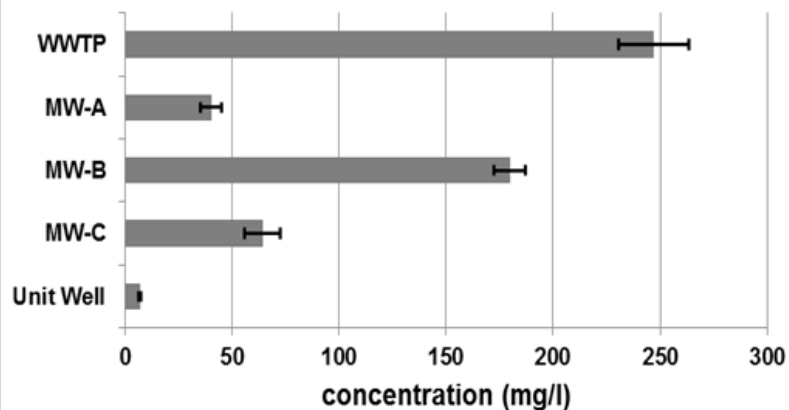


2012 Virus Sampling

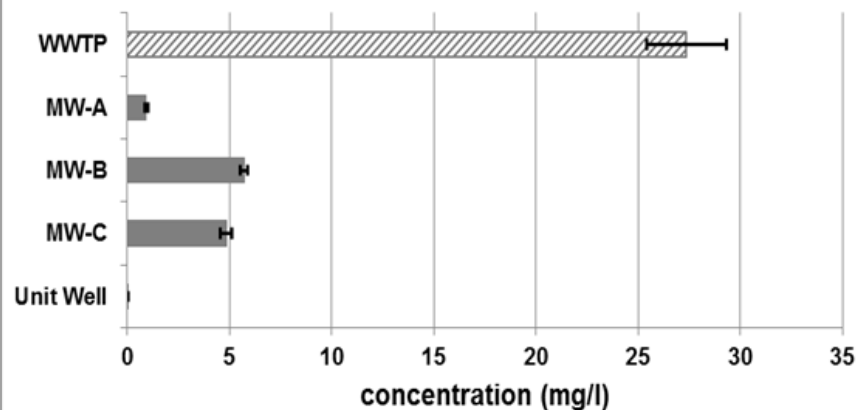


Groundwater Chemistry 2012

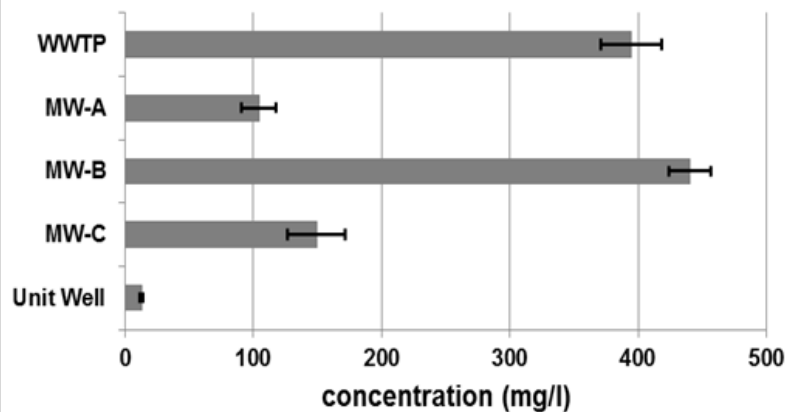
Sodium



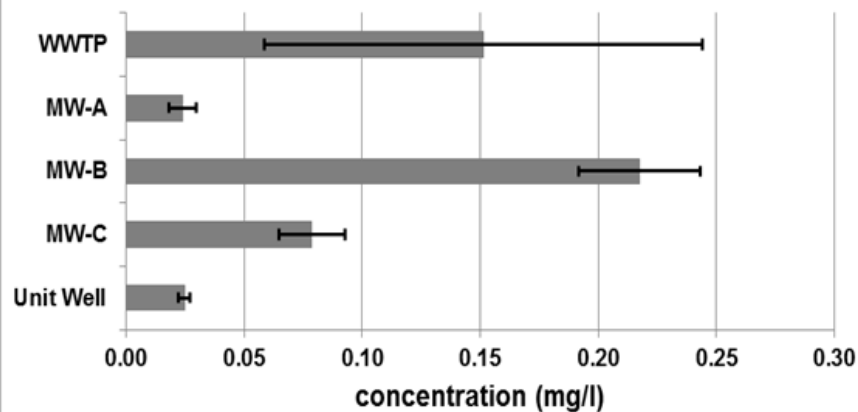
Nitrogen



Chloride



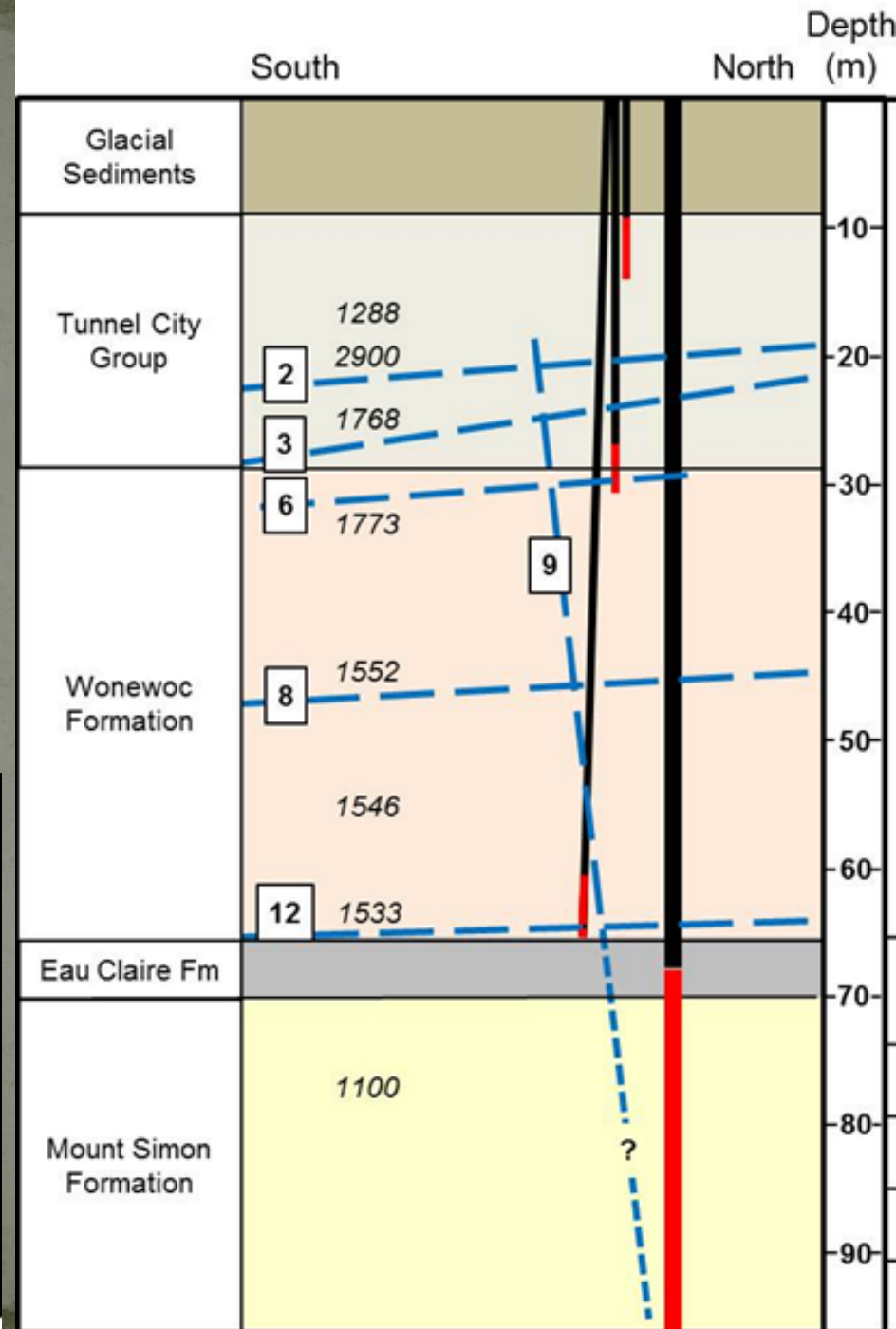
Bromide



Conceptual Model

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

Sample Location	Open Interval (m)	Virus Detects	Virus Groups	Average Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)
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

- Fractures in upper aquifer appear to significantly control groundwater flow
- Viruses and other wastewater indicators found at discrete depths in upper aquifer
- High Na and Cl levels likely related to water softening salt backwash in sewers
- Inverse relationship between electrical conductivity and virus detection

Acknowledgements

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- The City of Madison Sewer Utility
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QUESTIONS?



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