Contamination-in Fractured-Rock Aquifers: National Issues, **Research Challenges**, **Overview of NAWC Site**

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Claire R. Tiedeman U.S. Geological Survey Menlo Park, California, USA

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Paul Bradley Bill Burton Frank Chapelle Gary Curtis Fred Day-Lewis Karl Ellefsen Dan Goode Paul Hsieh Tom Imbrigiotta Carole Johnson Julie Kirshtein Pierre Lacombe John Lane Kinga Révész Jorie Schulz Allen Shapiro Mary Voytek John Williams



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Contamination in Fractured Rocks: A National Issue



Hits for "Fractured Rock" on EPA Regional Superfund Web Sites.

Challenges to Characterizing and Remediating Contamination in Fractured Rocks

- Extreme heterogeneities...
 - Physical Heterogeneity
 - Contaminant Distribution Heterogeneity
 - Biogeochemical Heterogeneity
- ...Coupled with complex fate and transport processes

Challenges to Characterizing and Remediating Contamination in Fractured Rocks

- Heterogeneity together with
- High cost of subsurface investigations (e.g., drilling) lead to
- Uncertainty in contaminant transport properties and processes that is typically larger than in unconsolidated formations.

Physical Heterogeneity

Geologic Complexity

Extreme variation in hydraulic properties over short distances

Modified from Shapiro et al., 2007, article in Hyndman et al., eds., AGU Geophysical Monograph Series, v. 171.

Primary (rock matrix) and secondary (fractures) porosities with greatly different flow and transport properties

Contaminant Distribution Heterogeneity

Caused by Physical Heterogeneity together with:

Complex spatial and temporal history of aqueous-phase and NAPL contaminant spills

Complex spatial and temporal recharge ^{0.6} distribution

Biogeochemical Heterogeneity

Microbiological Populations

Caused by physical heterogeneity, contaminant distribution heterogeneity and its causes, together with:

Complex subsurface geochemical reactions

Past 20 Years: Significant Progress in Coping with Heterogeneities!

Methods for identifying flow and transport paths and properties

- Borehole flow logging
- Aquifer and tracer testing in packed-off borehole intervals

Characterizing contaminants in rock matrix

Understanding of flow and transport processes

- Variation of flow and transport properties with scale
- Matrix diffusion versus slow advection

• But, challenges remain...

Modified from Shapiro et al., 2007, article in Hyndman et al., eds., AGU Geophysical Monograph Series, v. 171.

Examples of Key Research Questions

• How to delineate the contamination?

 Because of heterogeneity and convoluted transport paths, it can be very difficult to determine the contaminant distribution

What are the important microbial processes?

- Degradation potential in fractured rocks
- Different roles of attached & mobile microbes
- How to address contaminant mass in rock matrix and slow/stagnant flow zones?
 - Contaminant mass in these regions acts as extremely long term secondary source

Objectives of Toxics Program Research on Contamination in Fractured Rocks

- Advance understanding of physical, chemical, and microbiological processes and properties affecting contaminant fate and transport in fractured rocks.
- Investigate processes of contaminant remediation and methods for monitoring cleanup.
- Develop a hierarchy of quantitative tools to help synthesize results and improve understanding of processes.
- Transfer findings, insight, and methods.

Current Avenues of Research

Long History of Research on Flow and Transport in Fractured Rock Aquifers

Mirror Lake Crystalline Rock, NH: Methods and findings used to understand flow and transport at many other fractured rock sites. (Shapiro, Hsieh, Haeni, and others)

Illinois Basin Silurian Dolomite Superfund Site

Tools used to characterize fracture connectivity and transport properties. (Lane, Shapiro, and others)

Biscayne Karst Limestone, FL:

Extending methods to investigate pathogen and chemical transport. (Shapiro, R. Harvey, and others)

Contaminated Fractured Sandstone, CA: Borehole flow logging identifies flow zones important to contaminant transport.

(modified from Williams and others, 2002, USGS WRIR 00-4083)

Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC), West Trenton, New Jersey

- Current focus site for Toxics Program research on fractured-rock contamination.
- Sedimentary rocks of the Newark Basin.

• Extensive TCE, DCE, VC contamination.

Area of focused study:
0.5 x 0.5 km.

Site History

- Navy jet engine testing facility, 1950's to 1990's
- TCE & jet fuel leaked into subsurface
- Facility was closed in 1998
- Pump & treat since mid-1990's

NAWC: Multiple Parties with Different Objectives

USGS, SERDP, ESTCP, Universities: Research contaminant transport, fate, & remediation; and transfer results.

> NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection: Clean up site and prevent contaminants from spreading.

U.S. Navy: Characterize contamination & clean up site quickly and efficiently.

Site owner: Develop retail businesses on site.

Next Four Talks in This Session

Contaminant Fate and Transport Lacombe: Geologic Framework Goode: Contaminant Persistence

Biogeochemistry

Bradley: Biodegradation

Shapiro: Remediation

