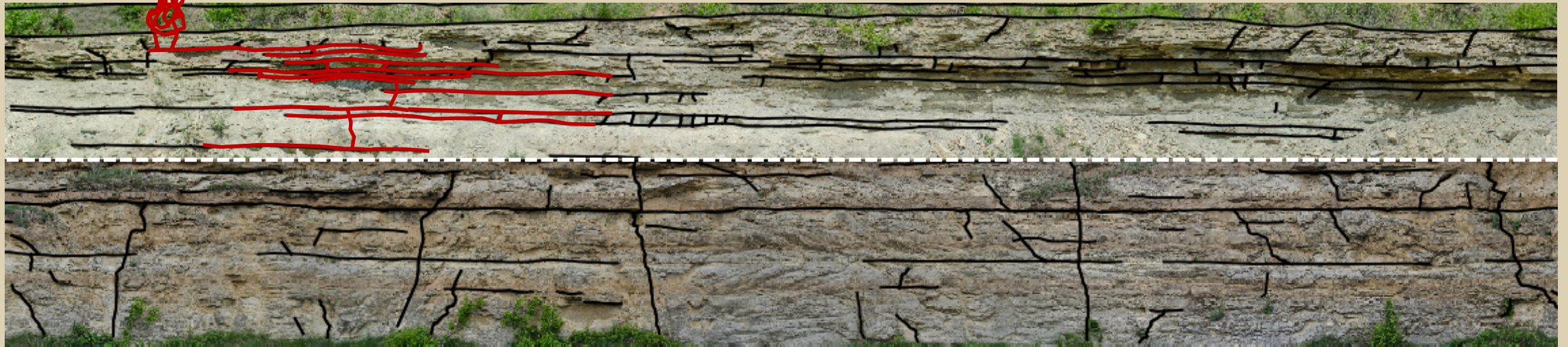


# Integrating Diverse High-Resolution Data Sets to Assess Aquitard Integrity in a DNAPL Contaminated Sedimentary Rock Aquifer System



*Jessica Meyer and Beth Parker*  
*Battelle Bioremediation*  
*Conference*  
*May 8-11, 2023*

**IOWA**



# Acknowledgements



**Diane Austin**  
MSc 2005



**Andrew Buckley**  
MASc 2017



**Lucas Ribeiro**  
MASc 2016



**Chris Morgan**  
MASc 2018



**Modeling Collaboration**  
(2010-now)

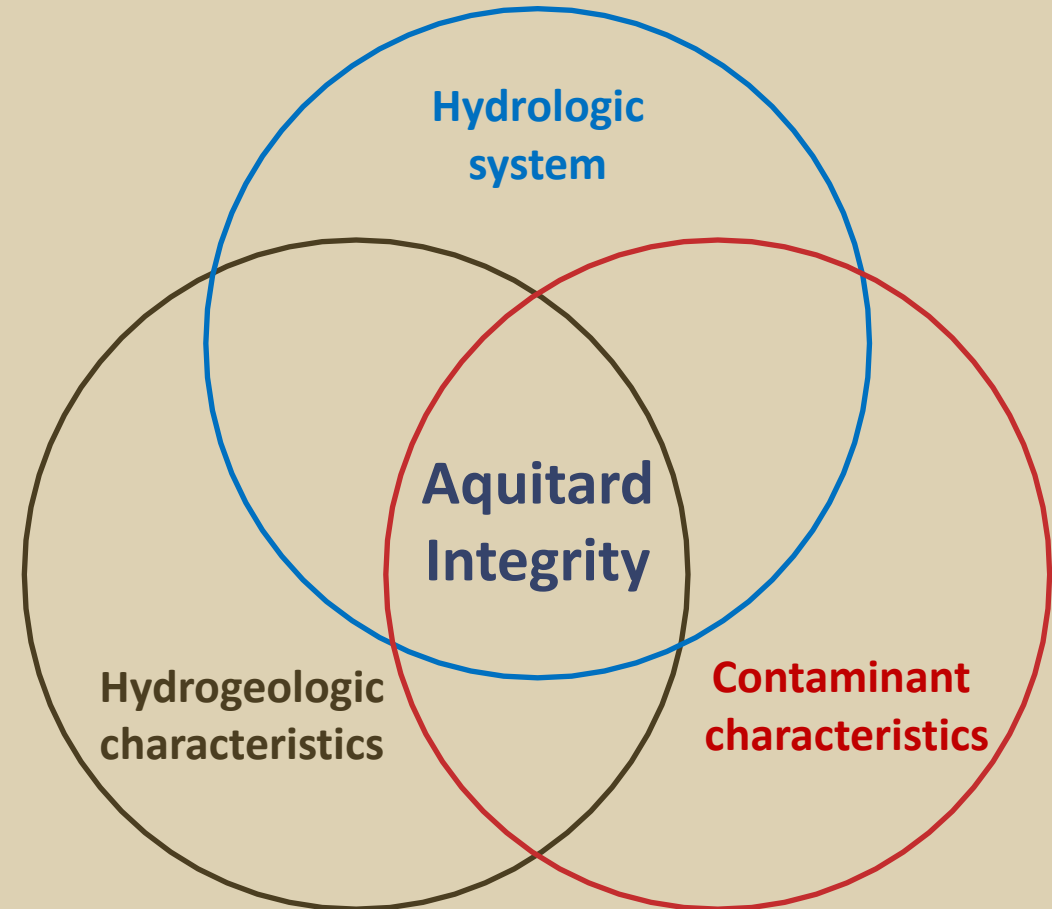


**Funding and in-kind support provided by:**

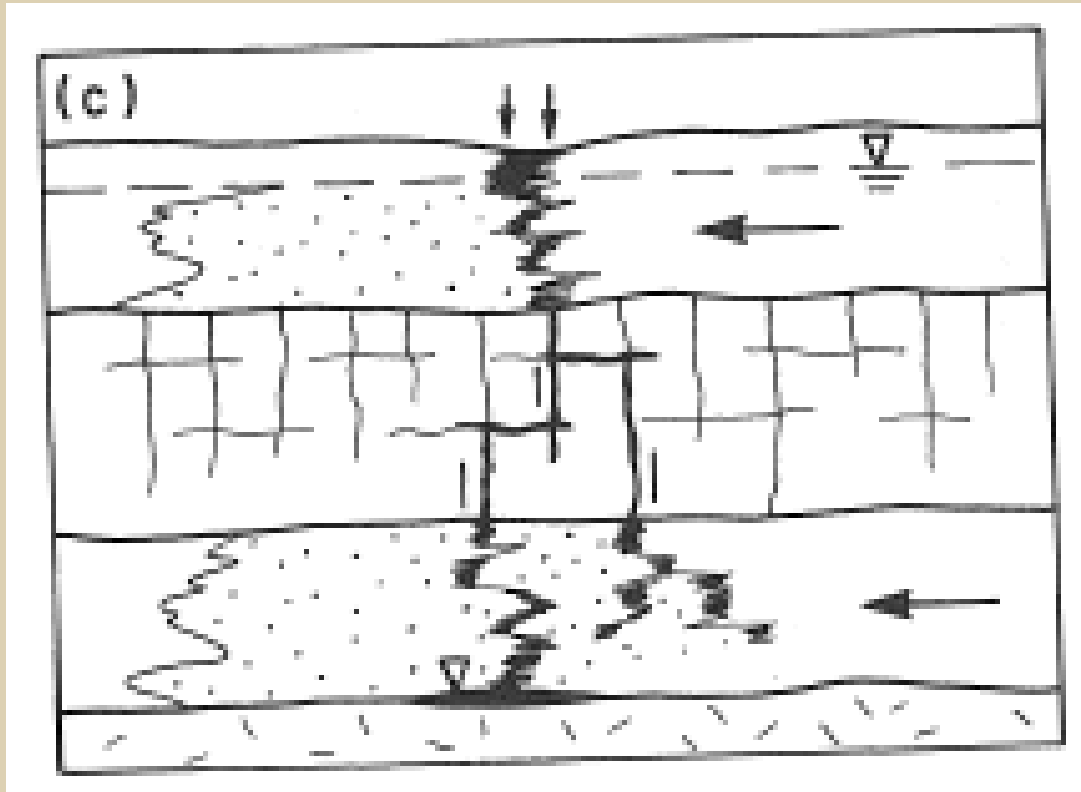


# Aquitard Integrity

The degree to which an aquitard is protective of water quality in aquifers



# Chlorinated Solvent DNAPLs Find Pathways Through Aquitards

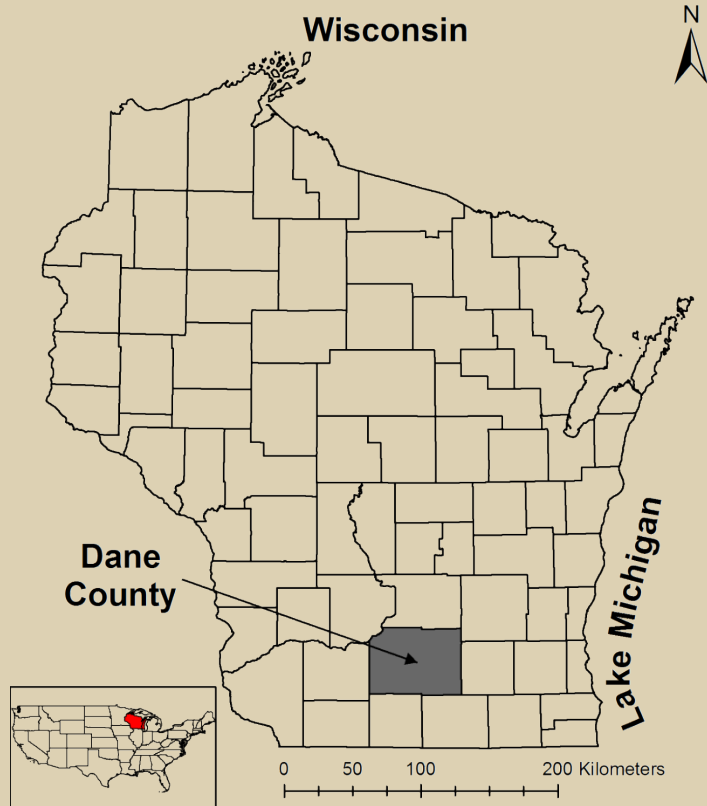


Pankow and Cherry, 1996

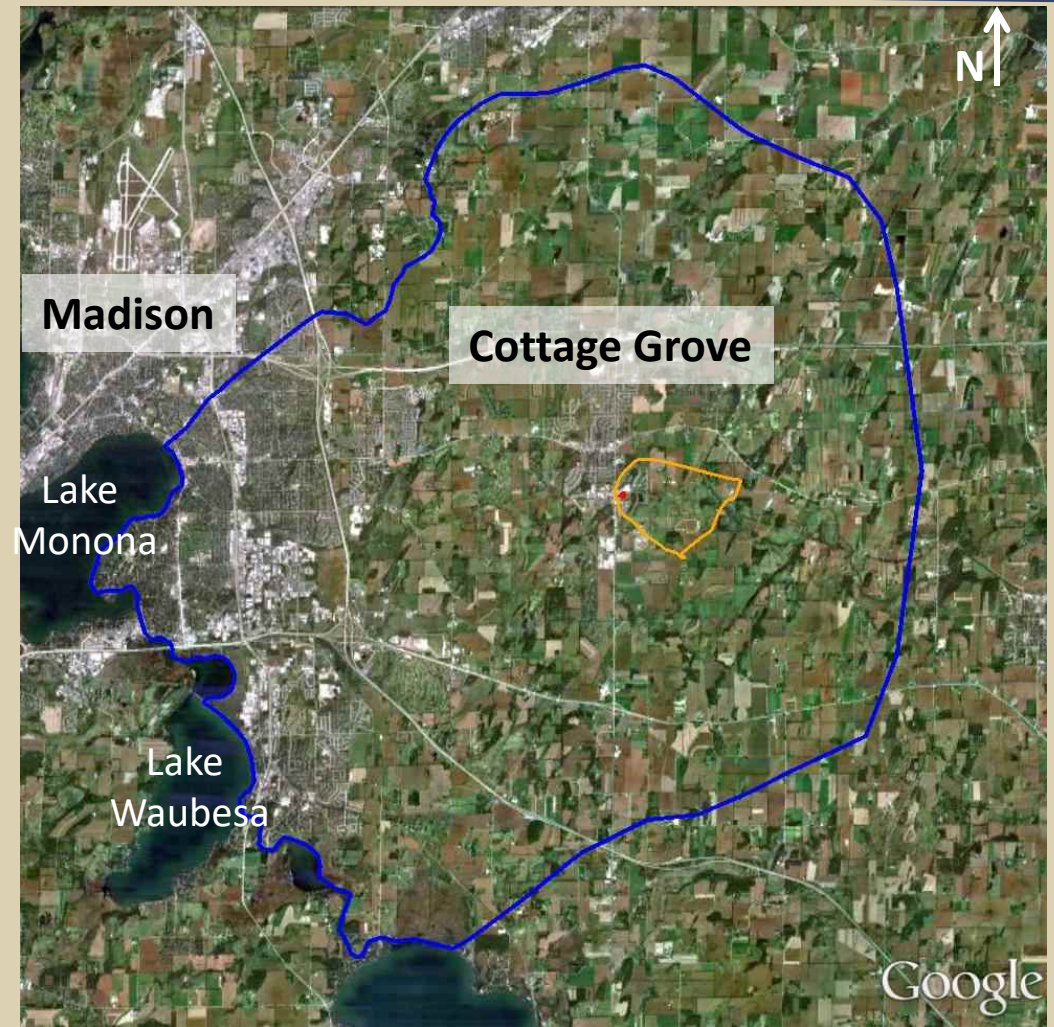
Chlorinated solvent DNAPLs can enter small pores/fractures allowing them to migrate to great depths because they:

- are much heavier than water
- have low viscosities
- have low interfacial tensions

# DNAPL Contamination in a Sedimentary Rock Aquifer System

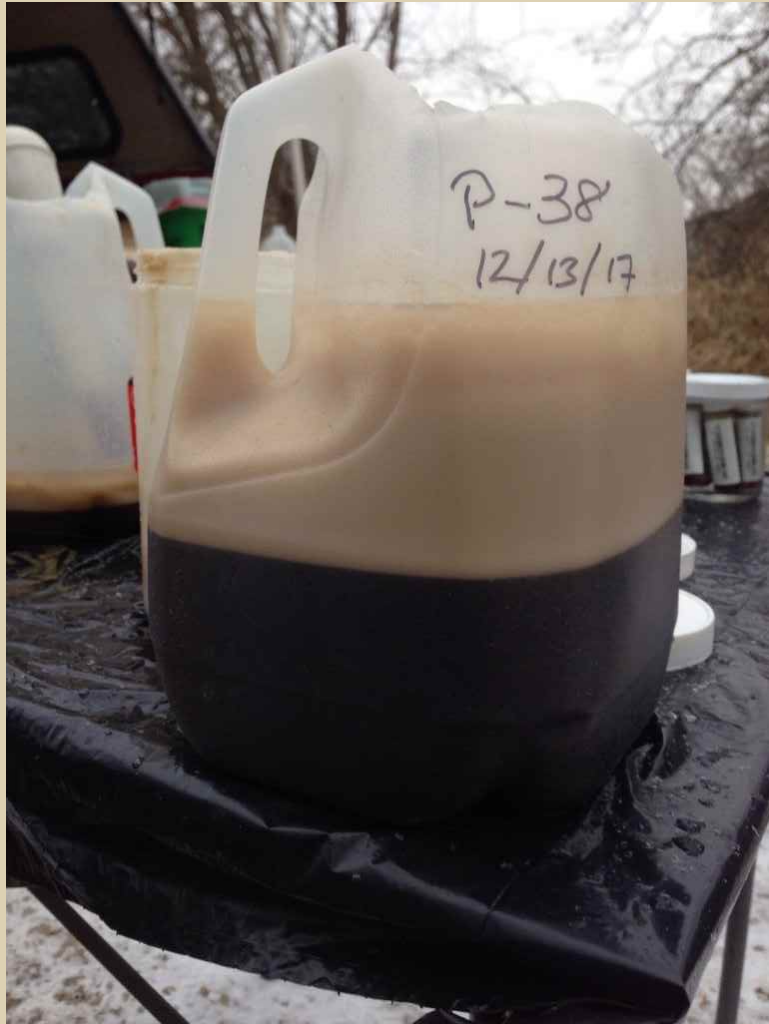


- DNAPL source zone
- Max extent dissolved phase plume
- Flow model domain



8 km

# Mixed Organic Contaminants

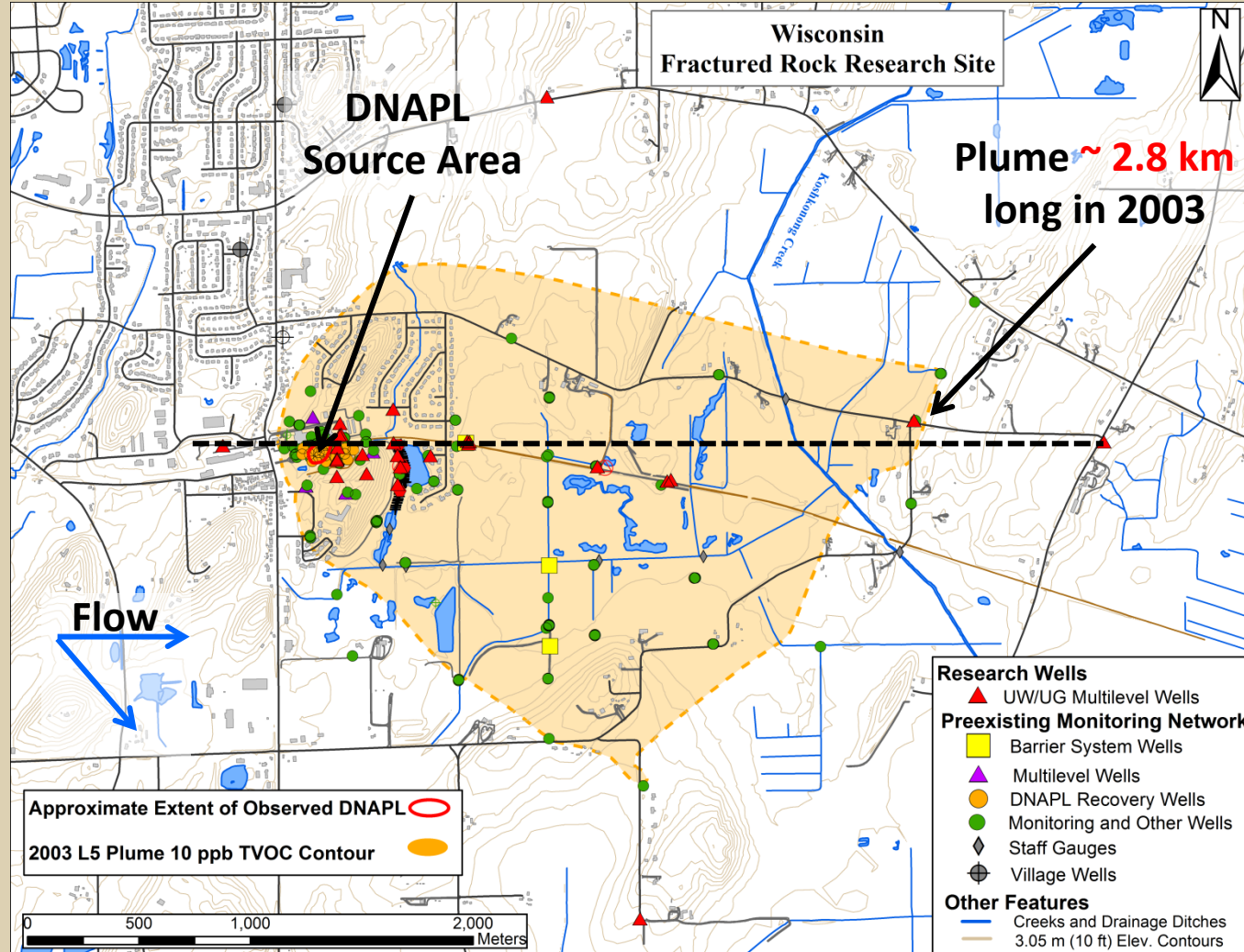


- Chlorinated solvents
- Benzene, toluene, xylenes
- Ketones

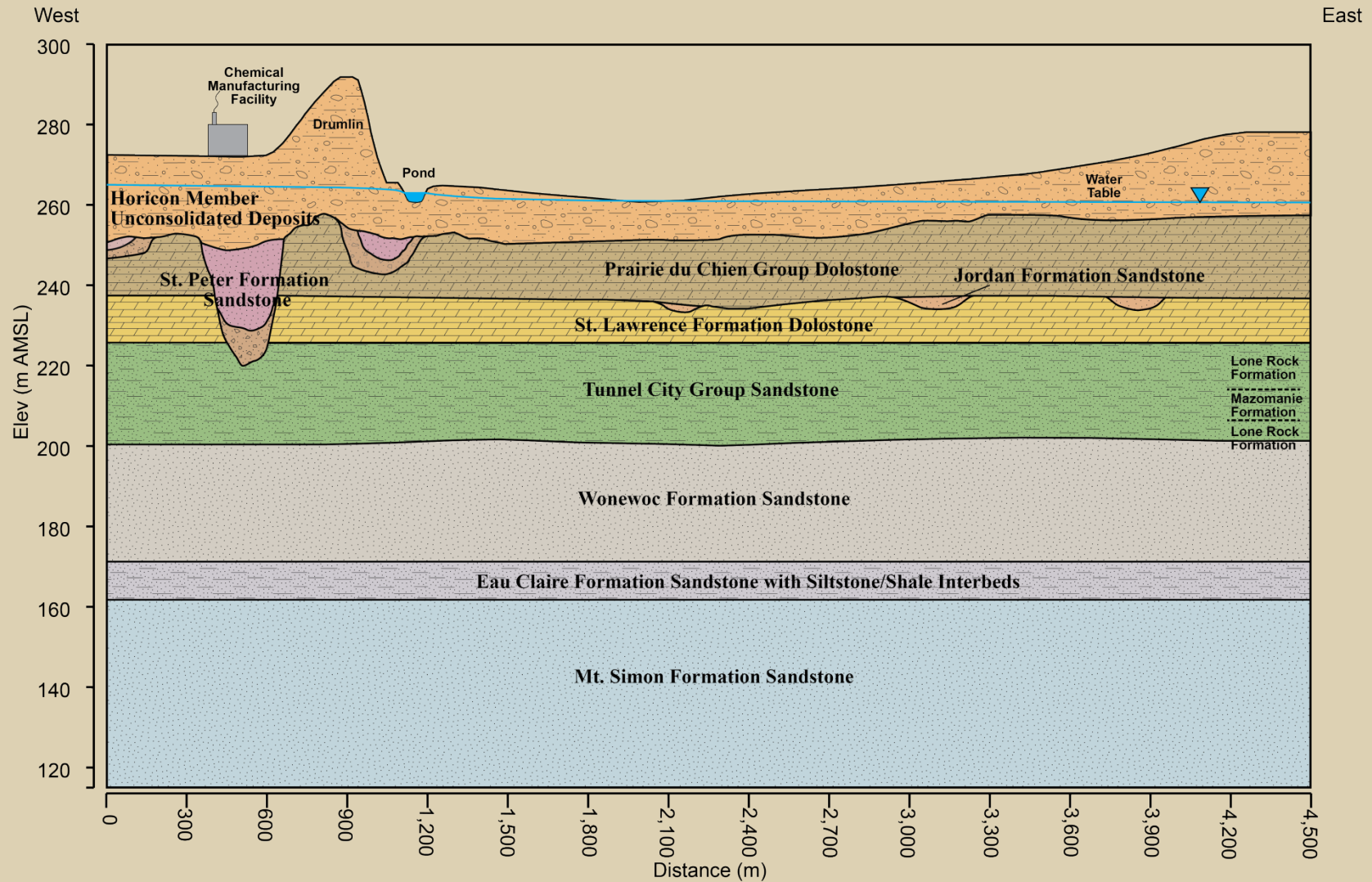
Mixture is a **DNAPL**

**D**ense **N**on-aqueous **P**hase **L**iquid

# Mixed Organic Contaminants DNAPL Source Zone and Plume

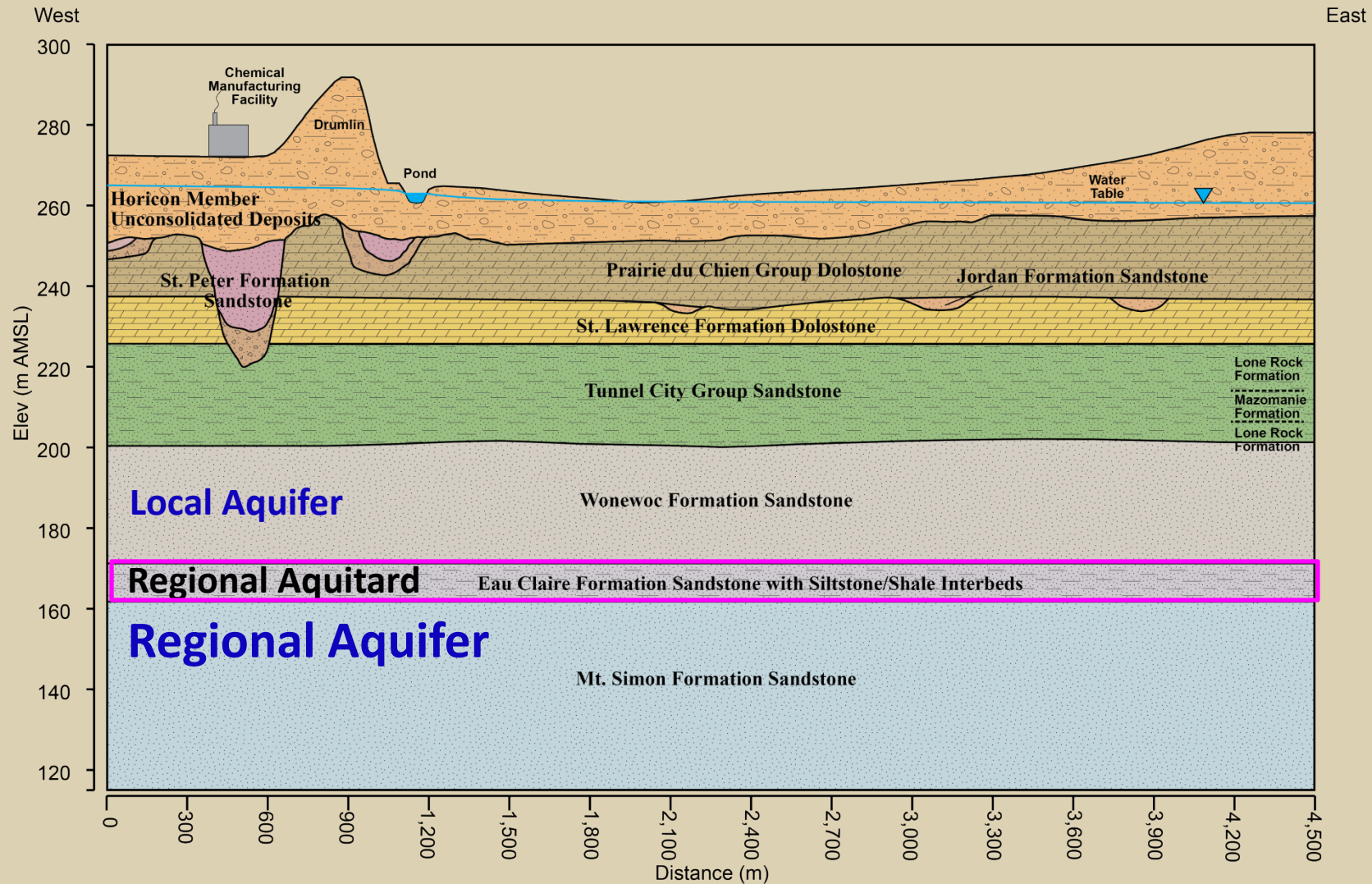


# Lithostratigraphy

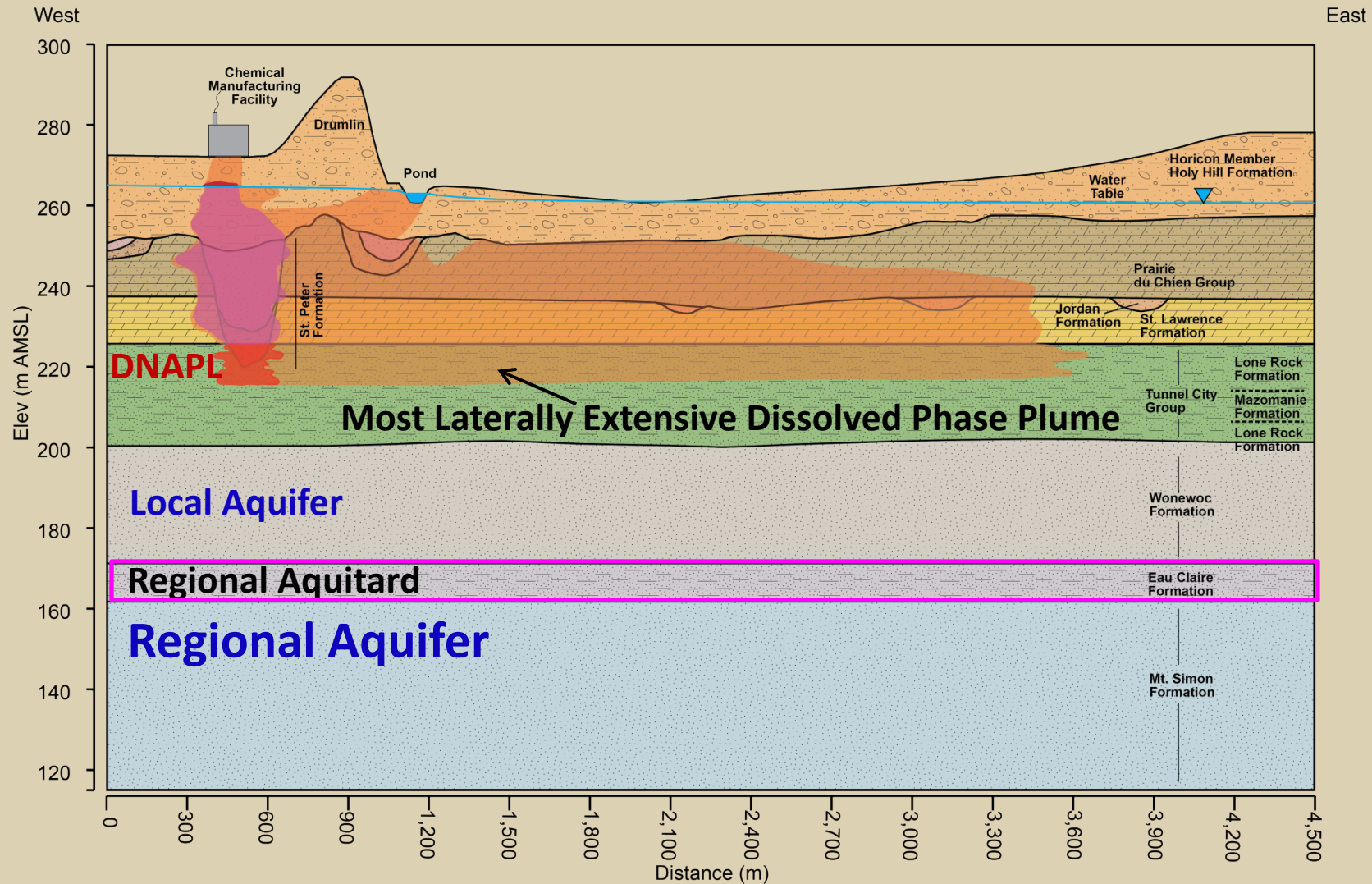




# Portion of the Eau Claire Formation Recognized as a Regional Aquitard



# Schematic Contaminant Distribution

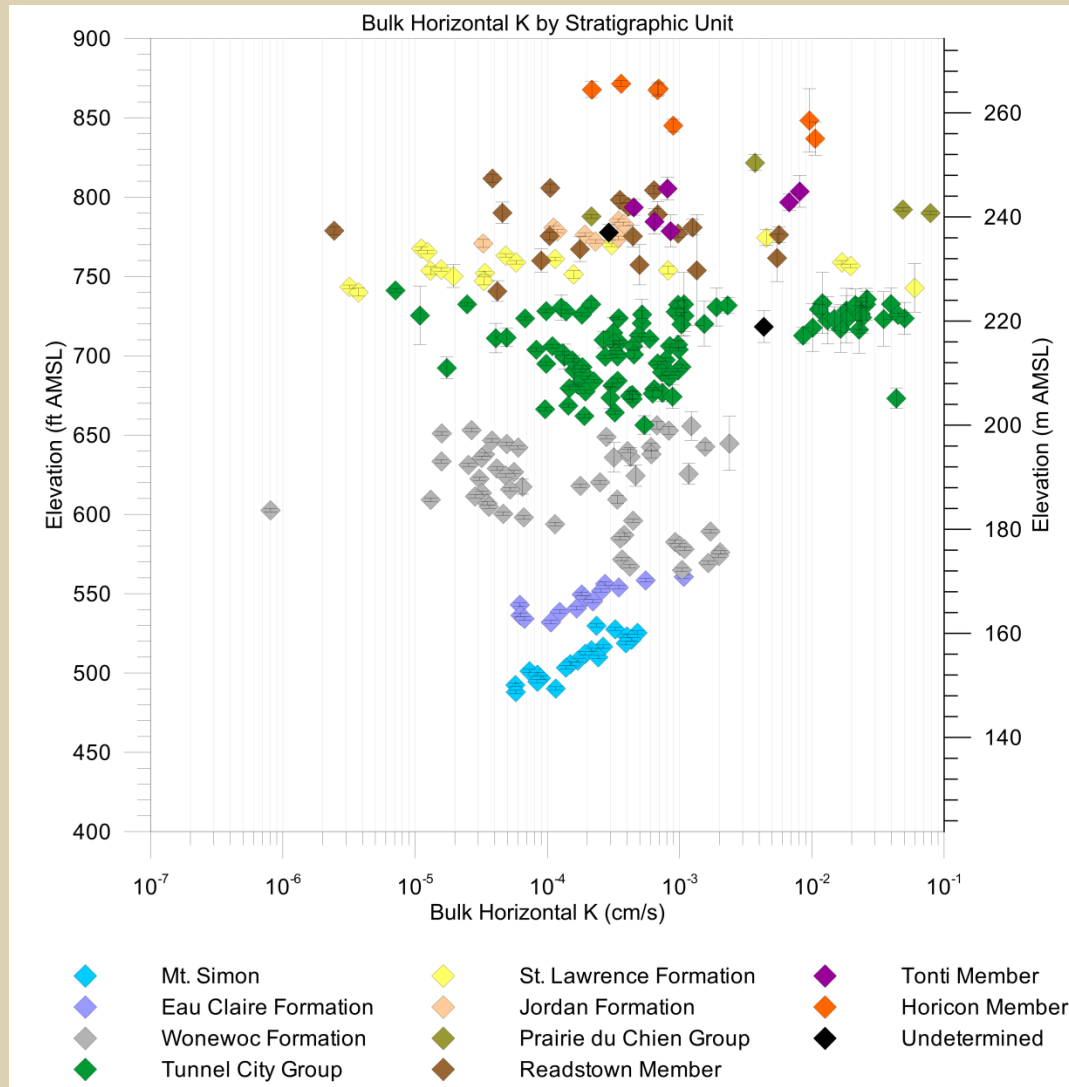


# Research Questions

---

- Why did the DNAPL stop its downward migration?
- How many high integrity aquitards with respect to DNAPL occur between the contamination and the regional aquifer?
- What features create high integrity aquitards with respect to DNAPL in sedimentary rock systems?

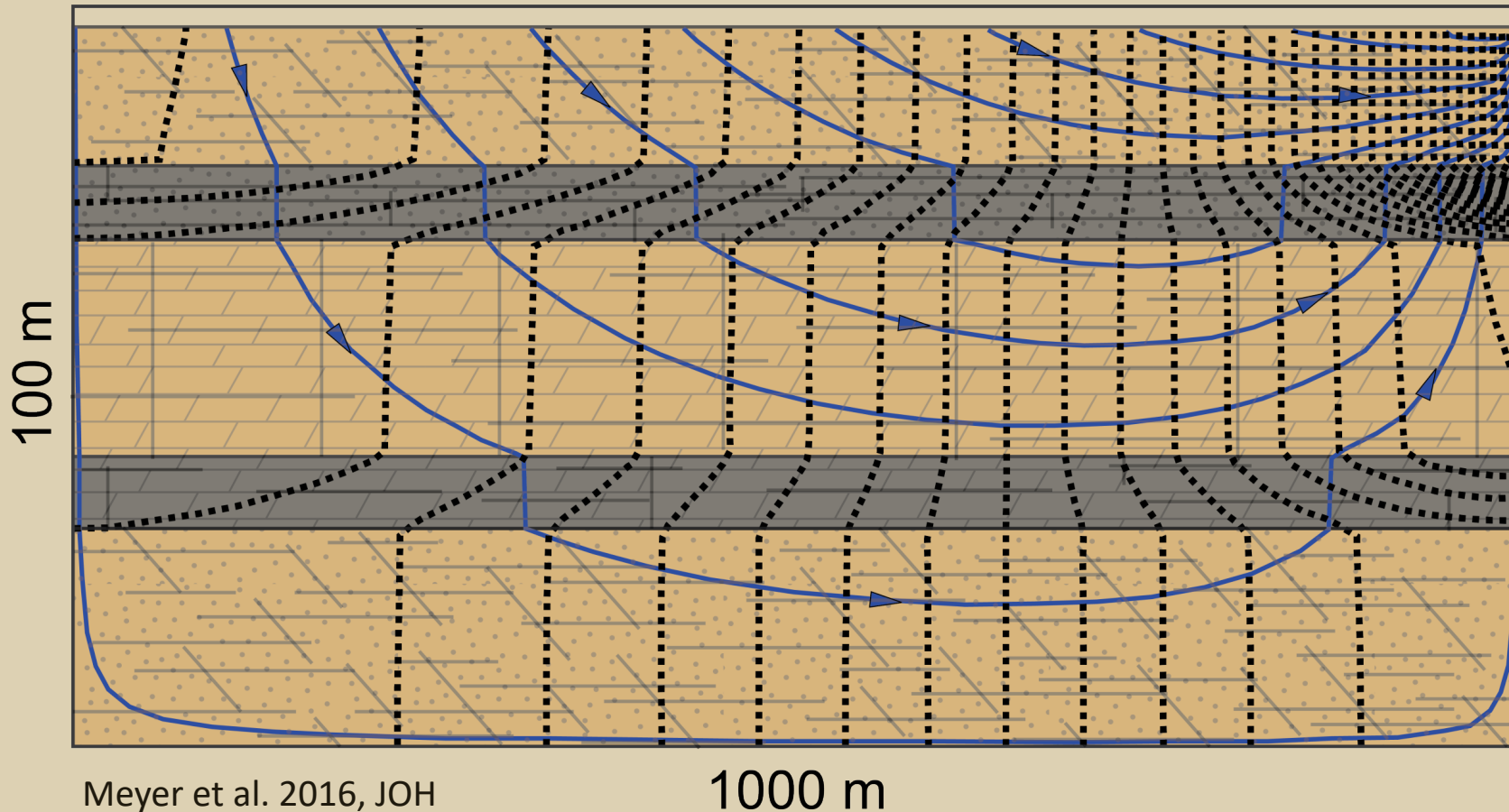
# Aquitard Units Difficult to Identify from Bulk K Measurements



- Bulk K estimates from slug tests and pumping tests
- Results represent the **horizontal component** of K
- Bulk  $K_h$  not effective for identifying aquitards

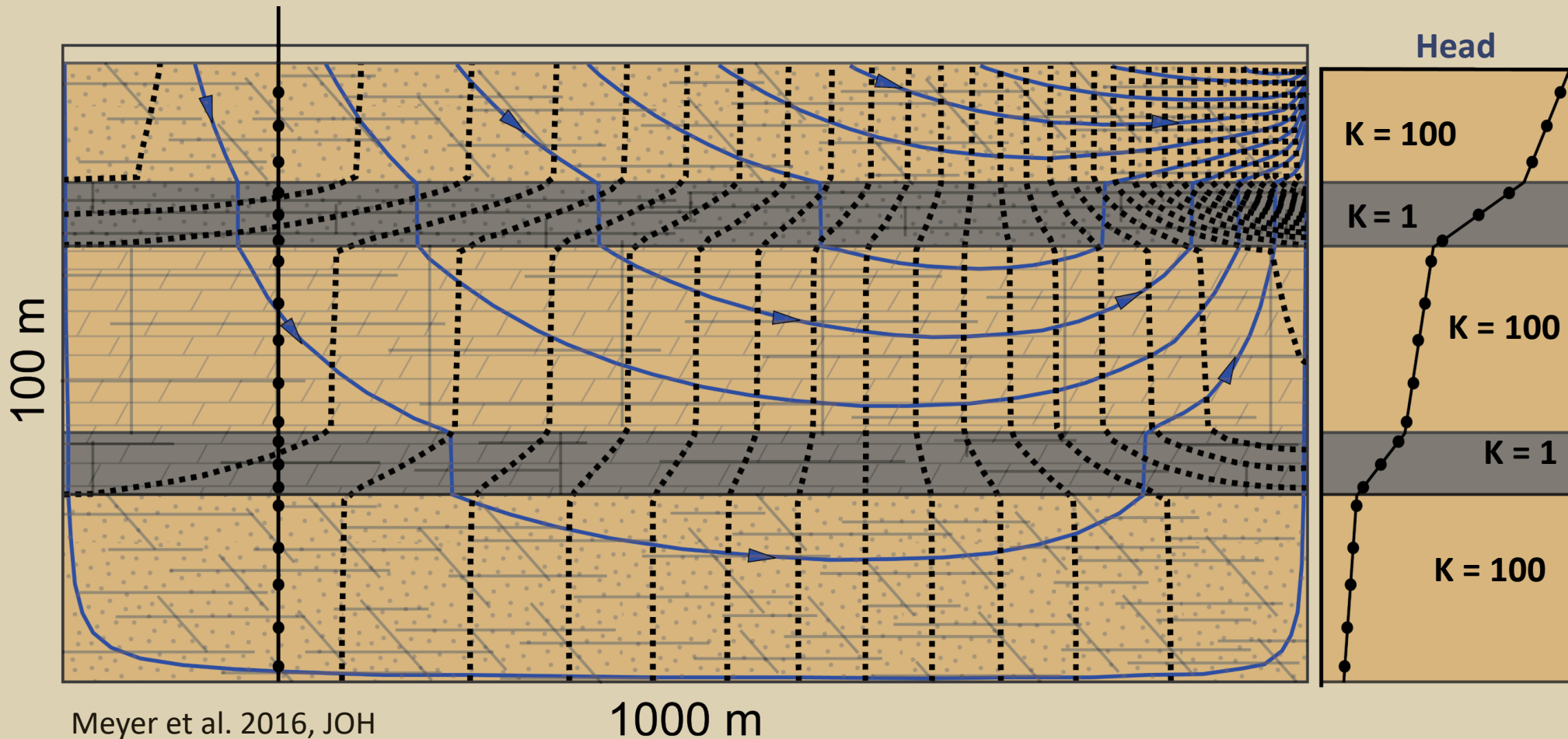
# Approach

The hydraulic head distribution is a reflection of the K distribution



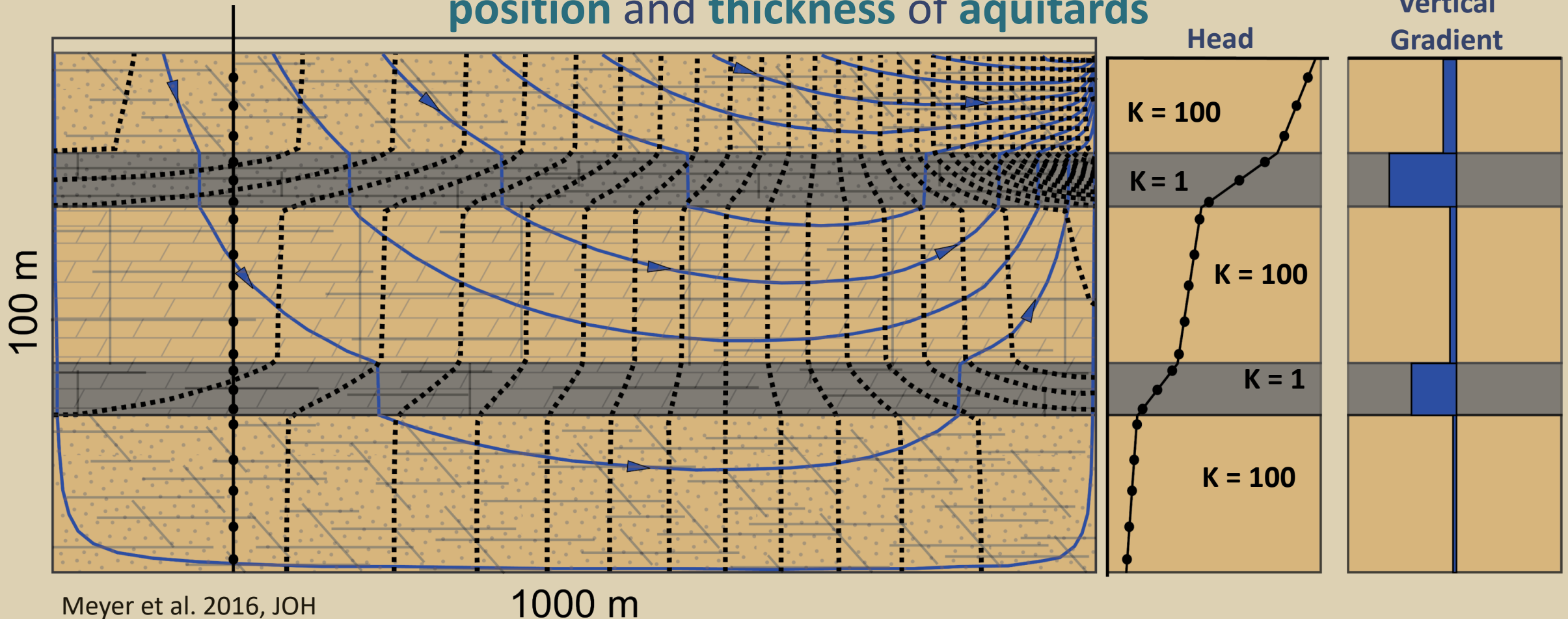
# Approach

Collect high resolution head profiles



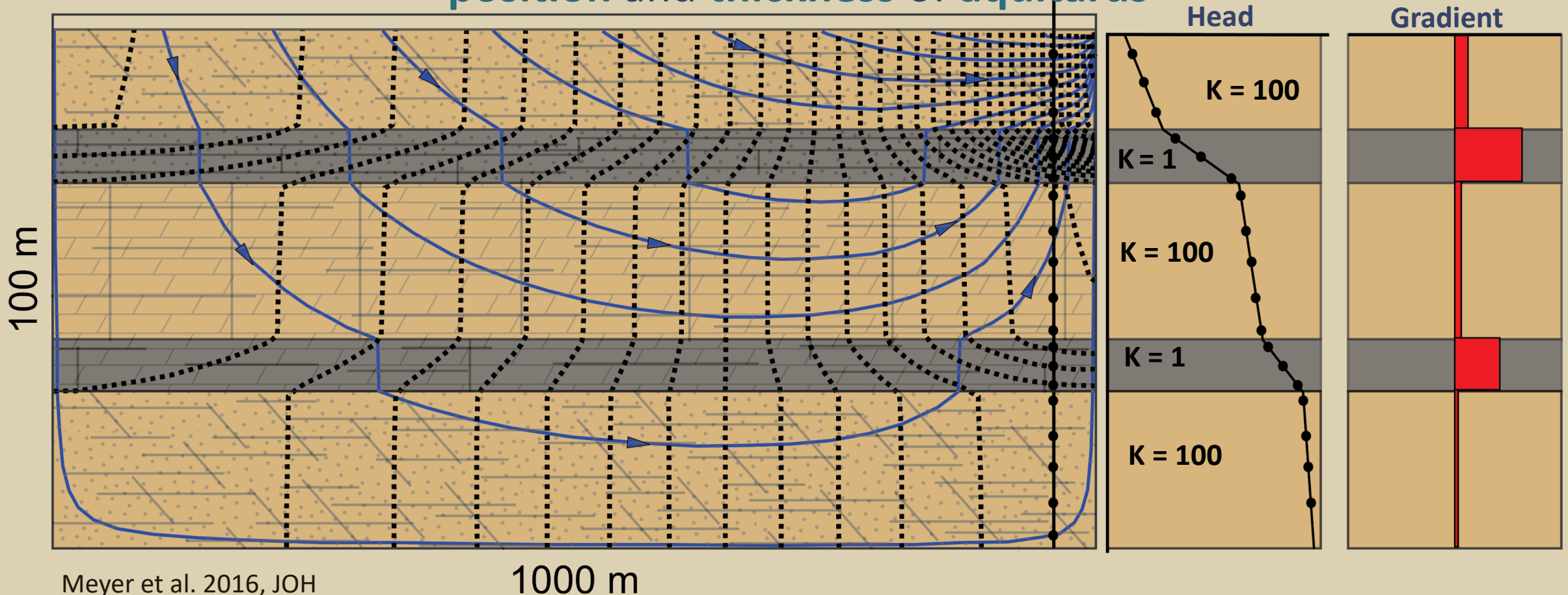
# Approach

Use high resolution vertical gradient profiles to identify the **position** and **thickness** of aquitards



# Approach

Use high resolution vertical gradient profiles to identify the **position** and **thickness** of aquitards





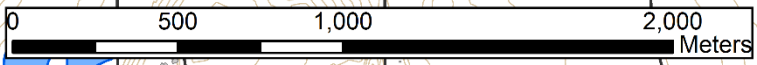
# Wisconsin Fractured Rock Research Site














**DNAPL Source Area**

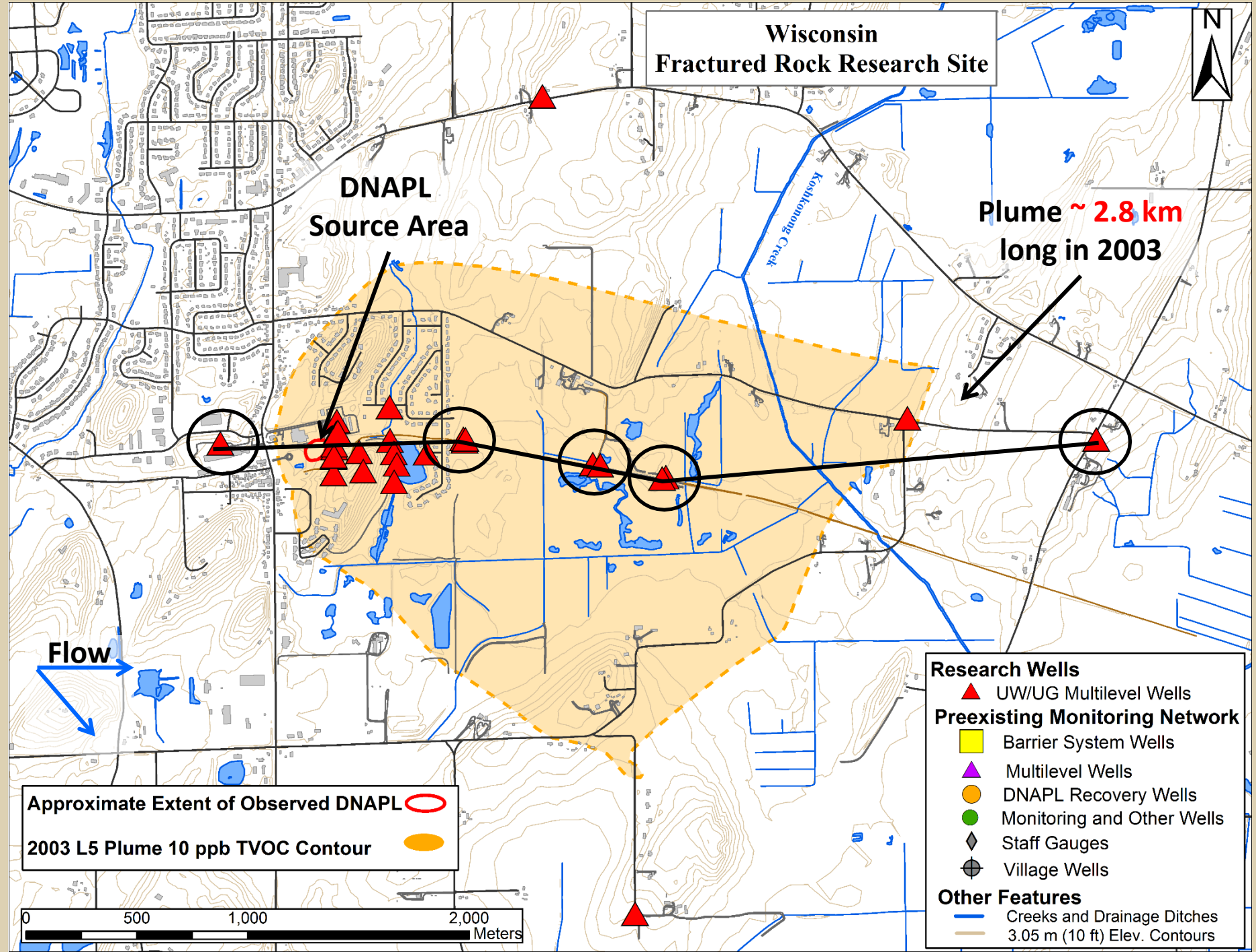
**Plume ~ 2.8 km long in 2003**

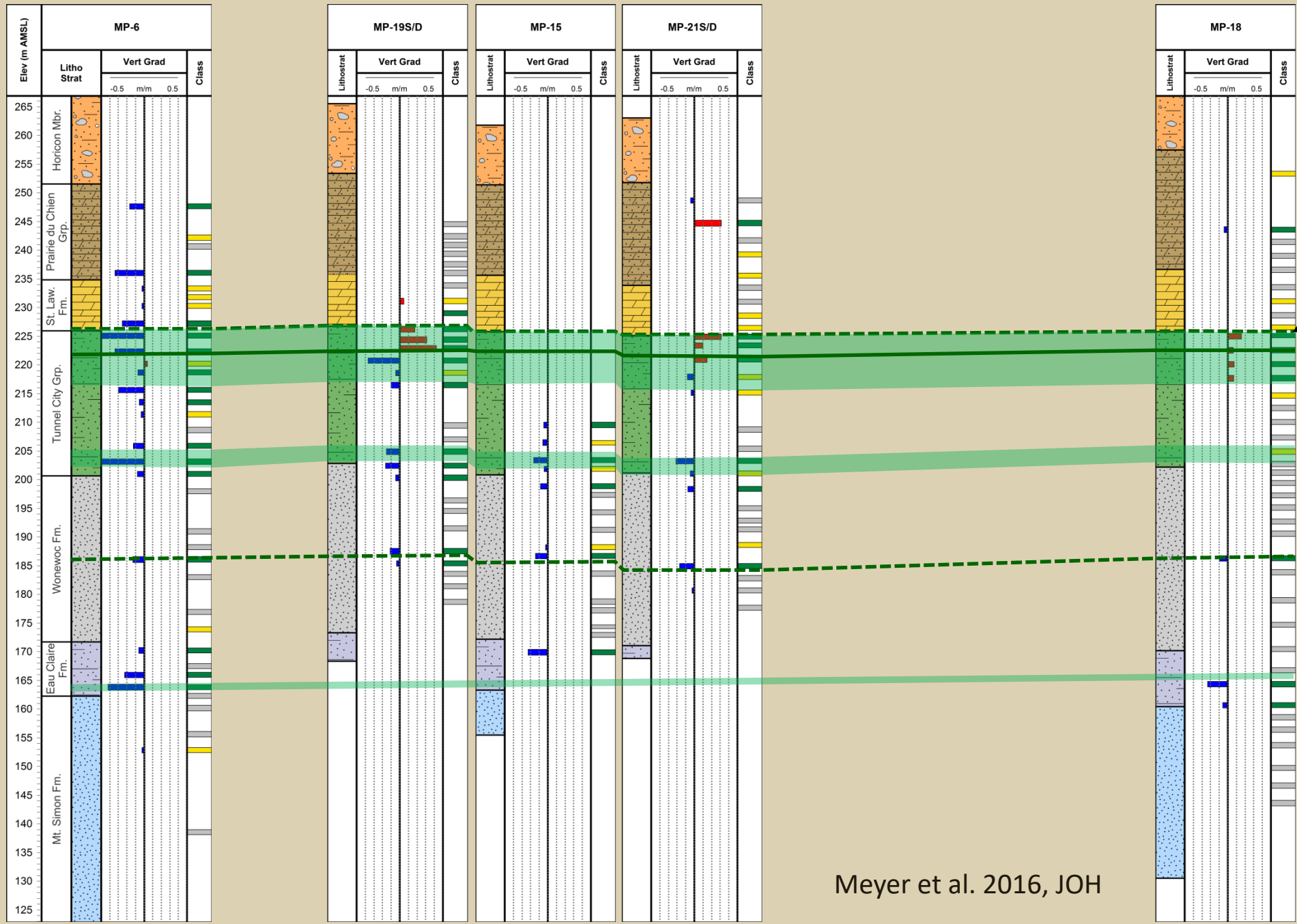
**Flow**



Approximate Extent of Observed DNAPL   
2003 L5 Plume 10 ppb TVOC Contour 

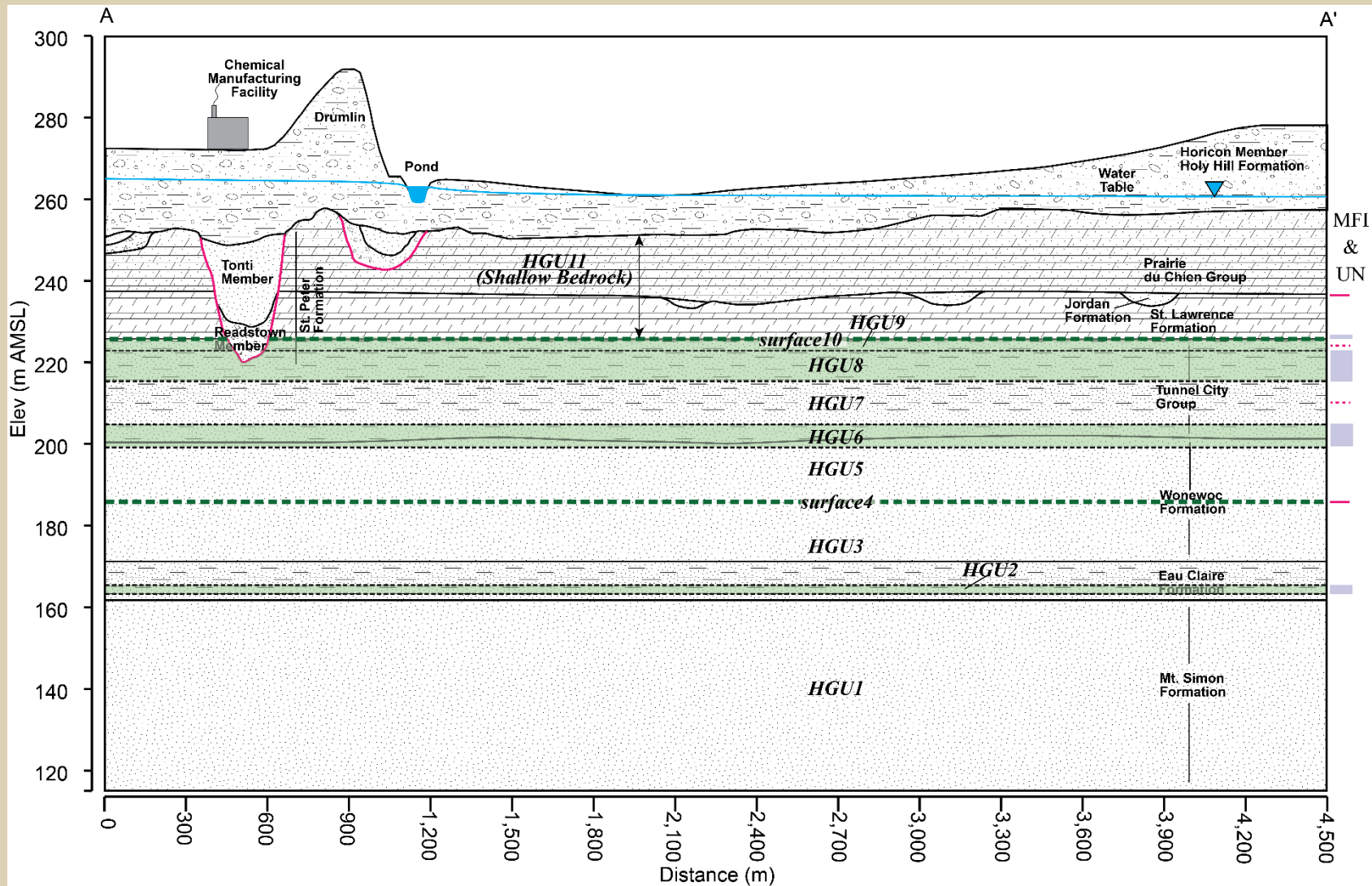
- Research Wells**
  -  UW/UG Multilevel Wells
- Preexisting Monitoring Network**
  -  Barrier System Wells
  -  Multilevel Wells
  -  DNAPL Recovery Wells
  -  Monitoring and Other Wells
  -  Staff Gauges
  -  Village Wells
- Other Features**
  -  Creeks and Drainage Ditches
  -  3.05 m (10 ft) Elev. Contours





Meyer et al. 2016, JOH

# Head Profiling Technique Delineates Multiple Aquitards



Aquitard unit



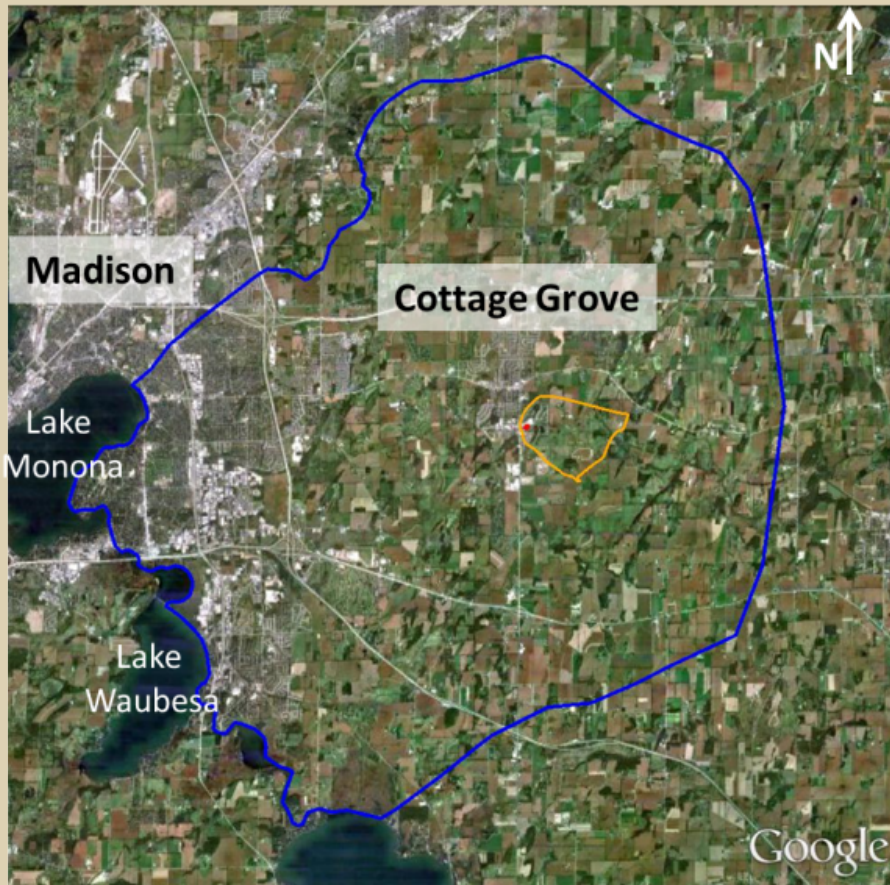
Poor vertical connectivity across surface




# Aquitard Integrity Metrics

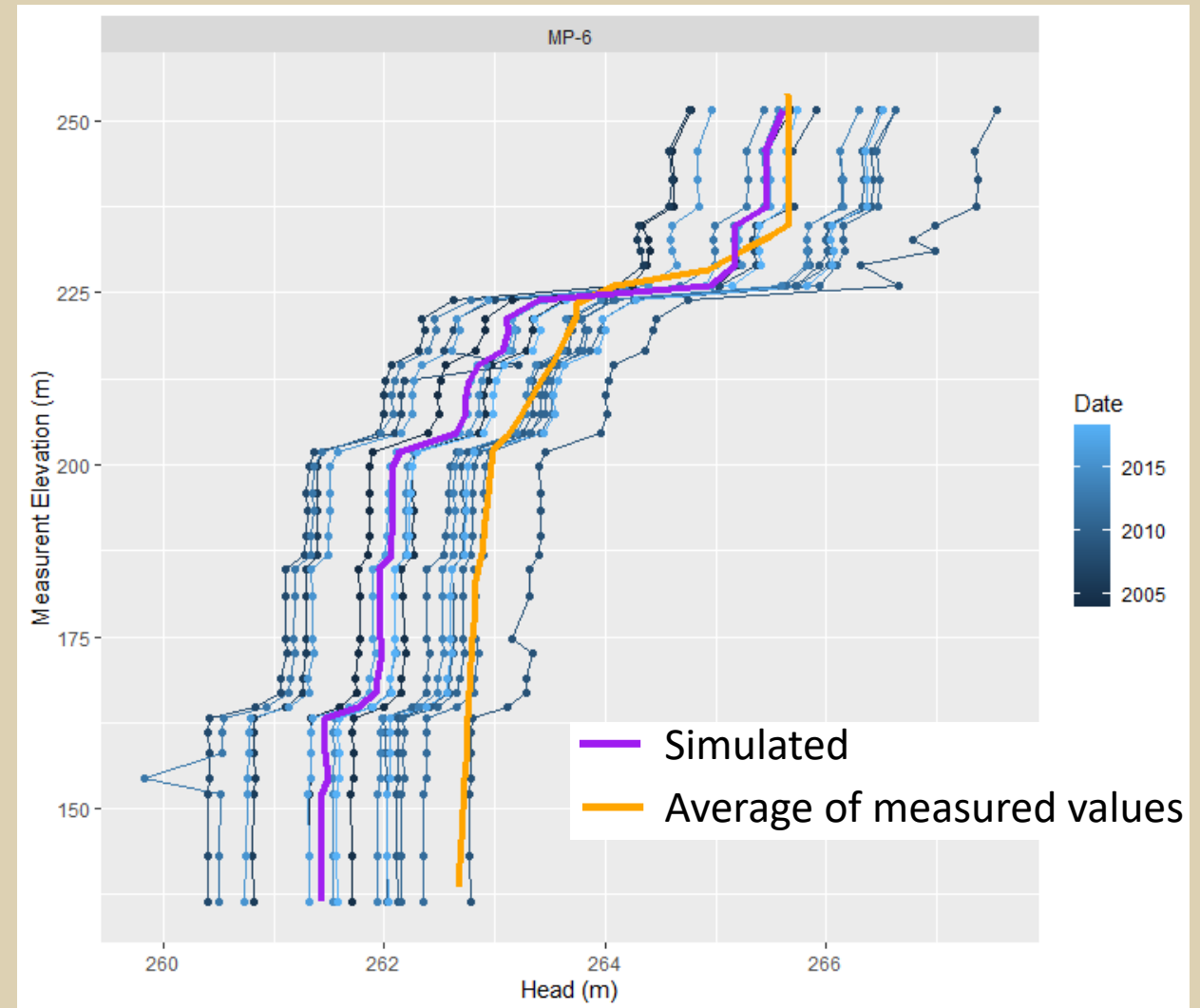


1. Thickness
2. Continuity
3. Bulk  $K_v$
4. Integrity with respect to DNAPL
5. Integrity with respect to dissolved phase contaminants

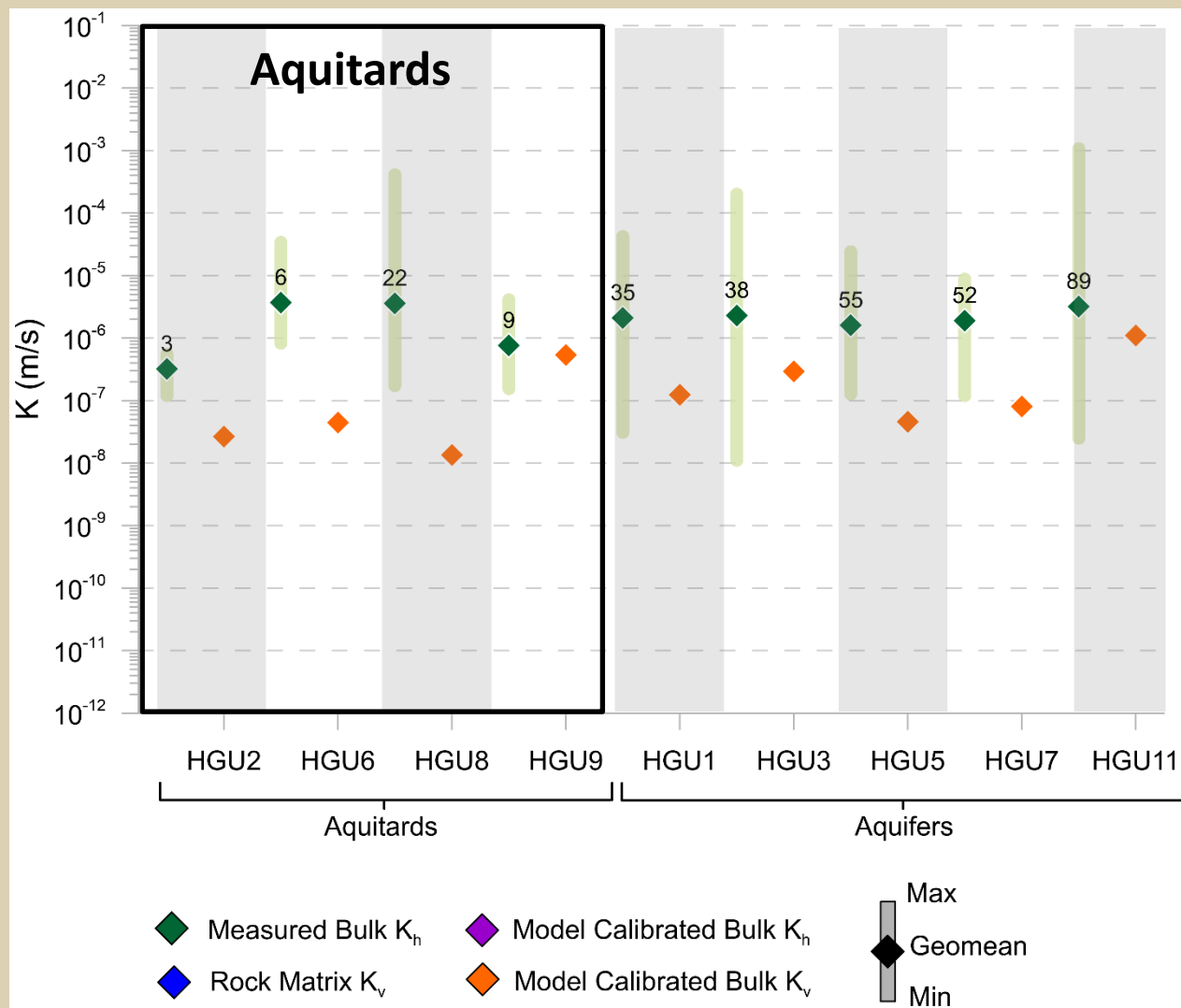
# Estimating $K_v$ Using a 3-D Groundwater Flow Model Calibrated with Head Profiles



-  DNAPL source zone
-  Max extent dissolved phase plume
-  Flow model domain



# K Data Indicates Substantial Anisotropy for Most Aquitards

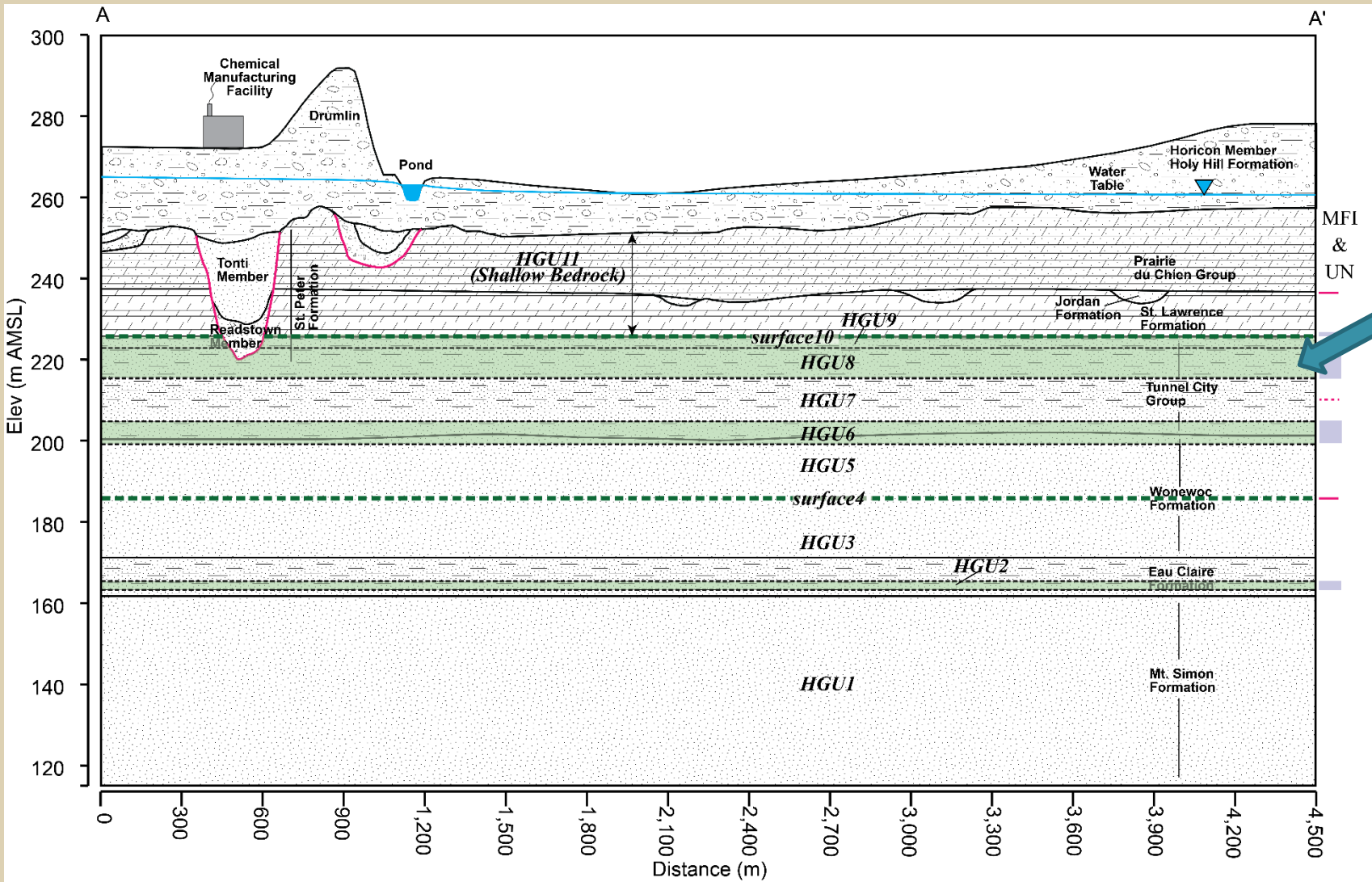


- HGU8 (Upper Tunnel City Grp. aquitard) has the lowest  $K_v$

- $K_v$  are generally 1-3 o.m. lower than  $K_h$  for each aquitard

- **Aquitardifers !!!**

# K Data Indicates HGU8 is the Highest Integrity Aquitard



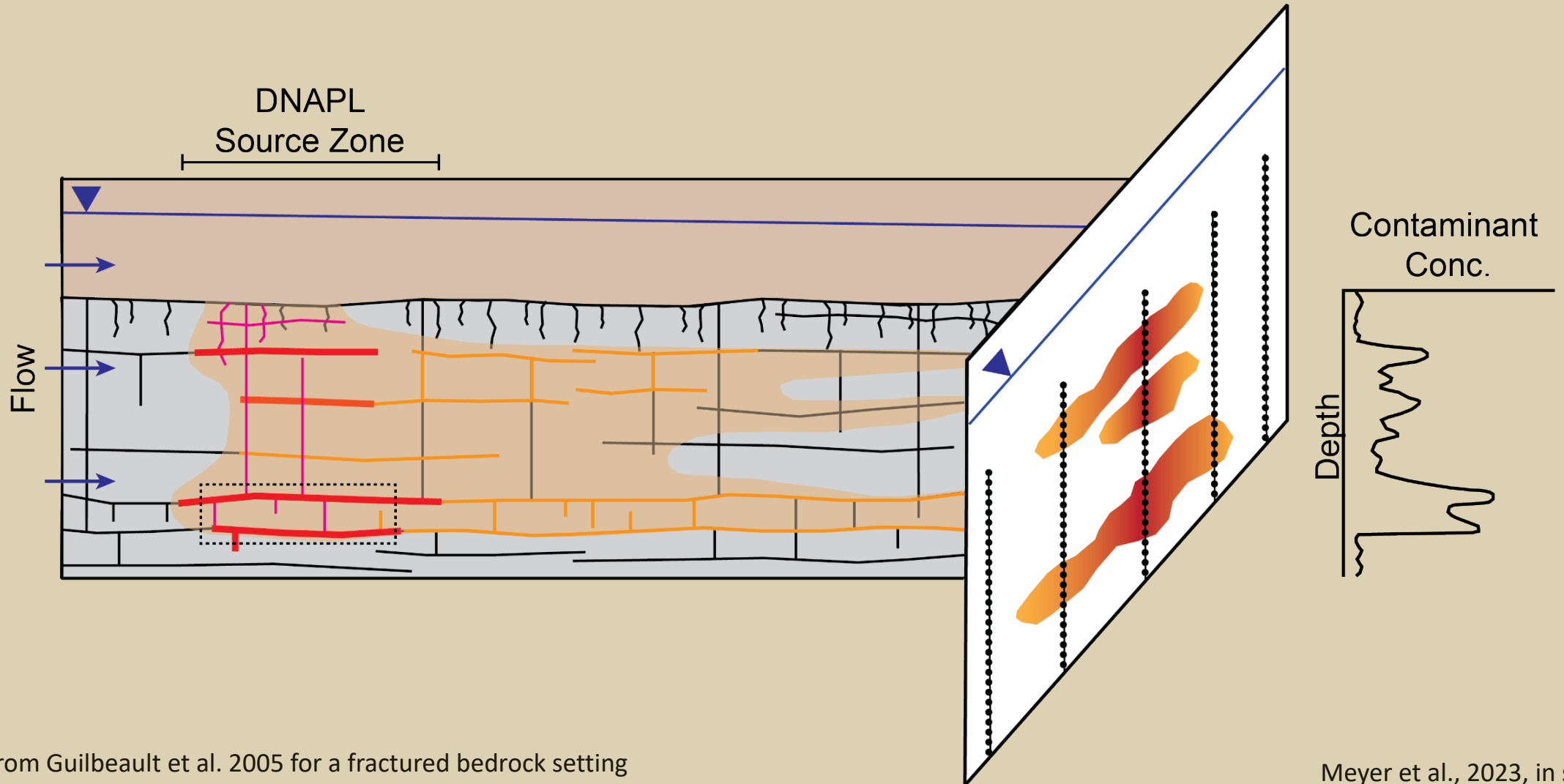
# Research Question

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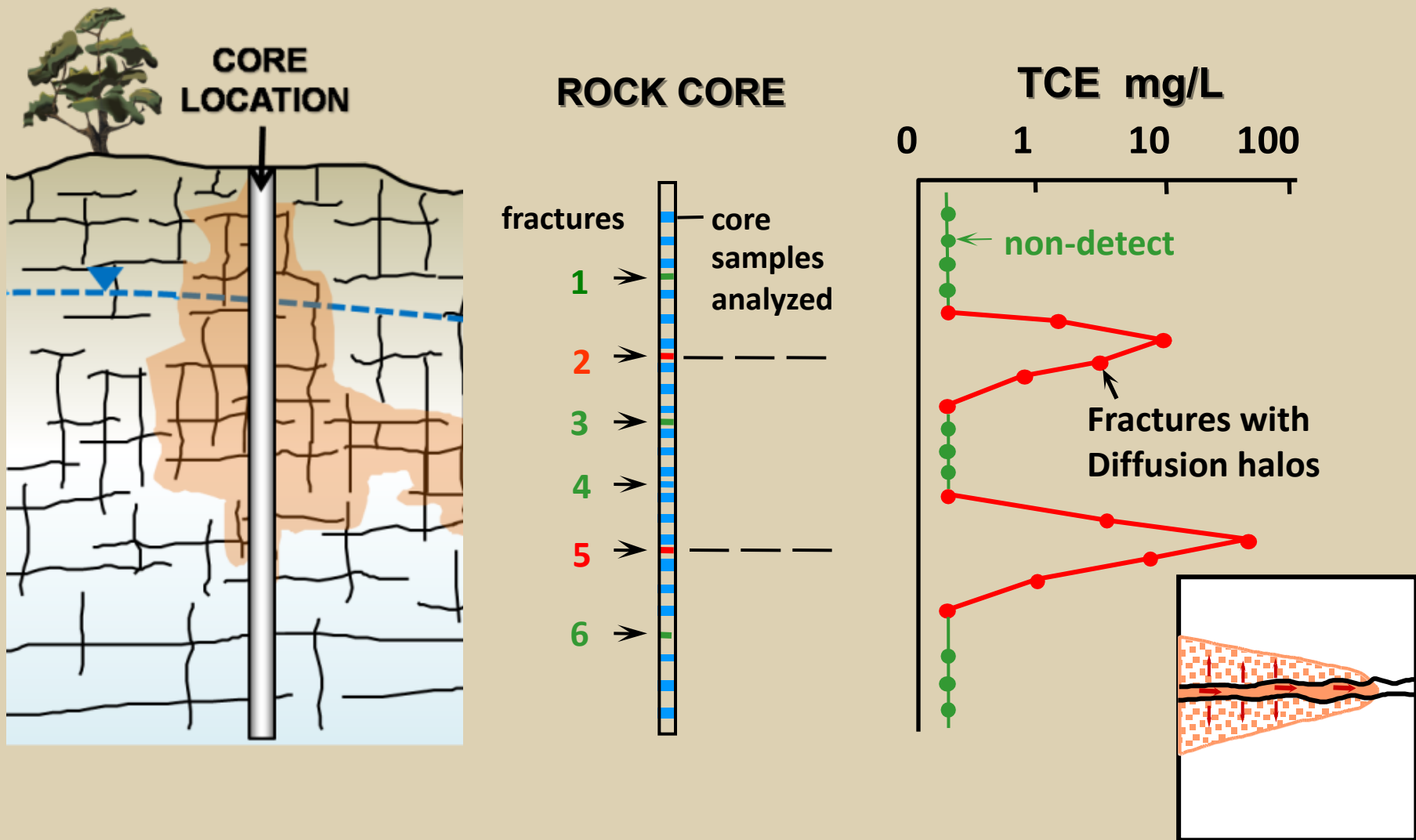
Where did DNAPL accumulate within the bedrock and is it consistent with the aquitards delineated based on head profiles?



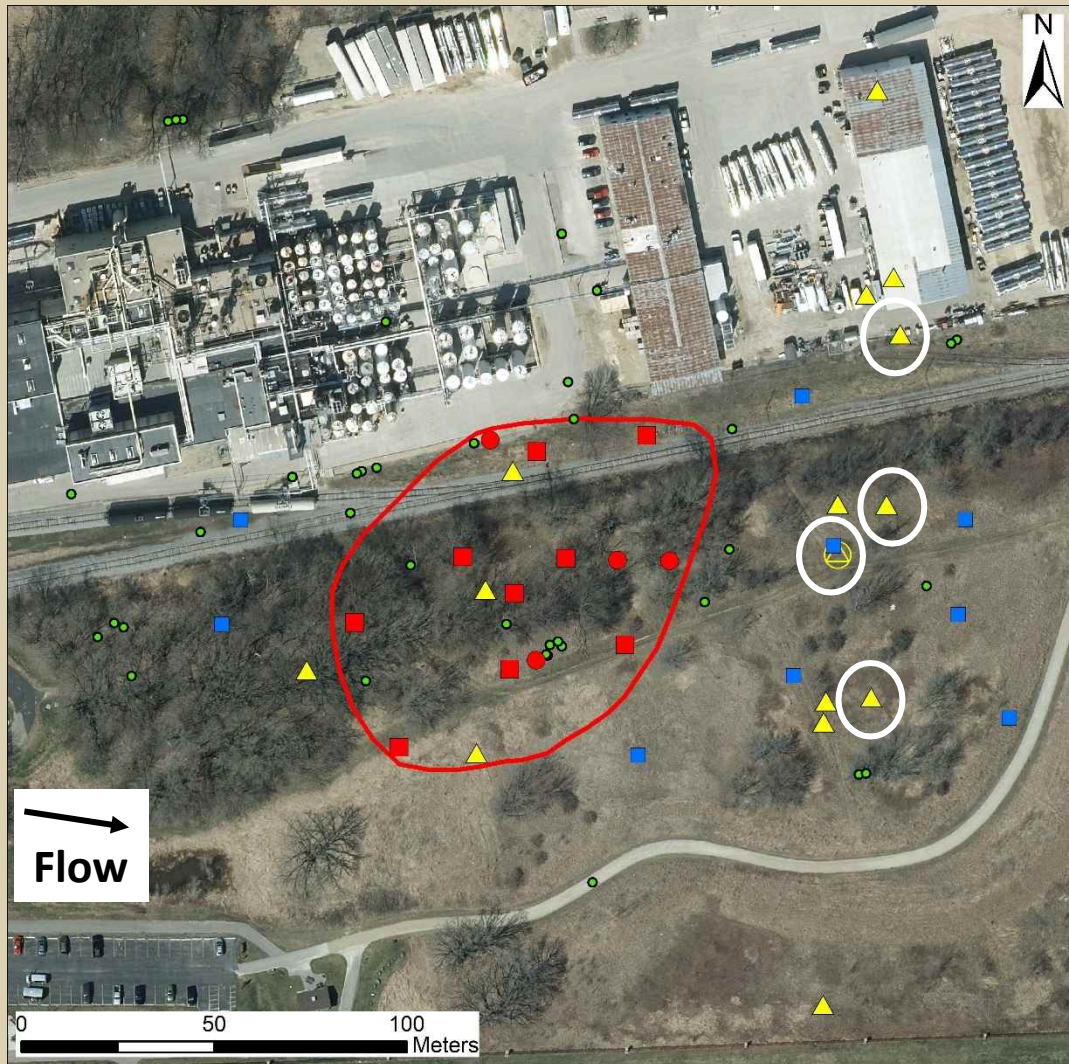
# Approach



# Core Sampling for Vertical Contaminant Distribution



# Source Zone Data Collection

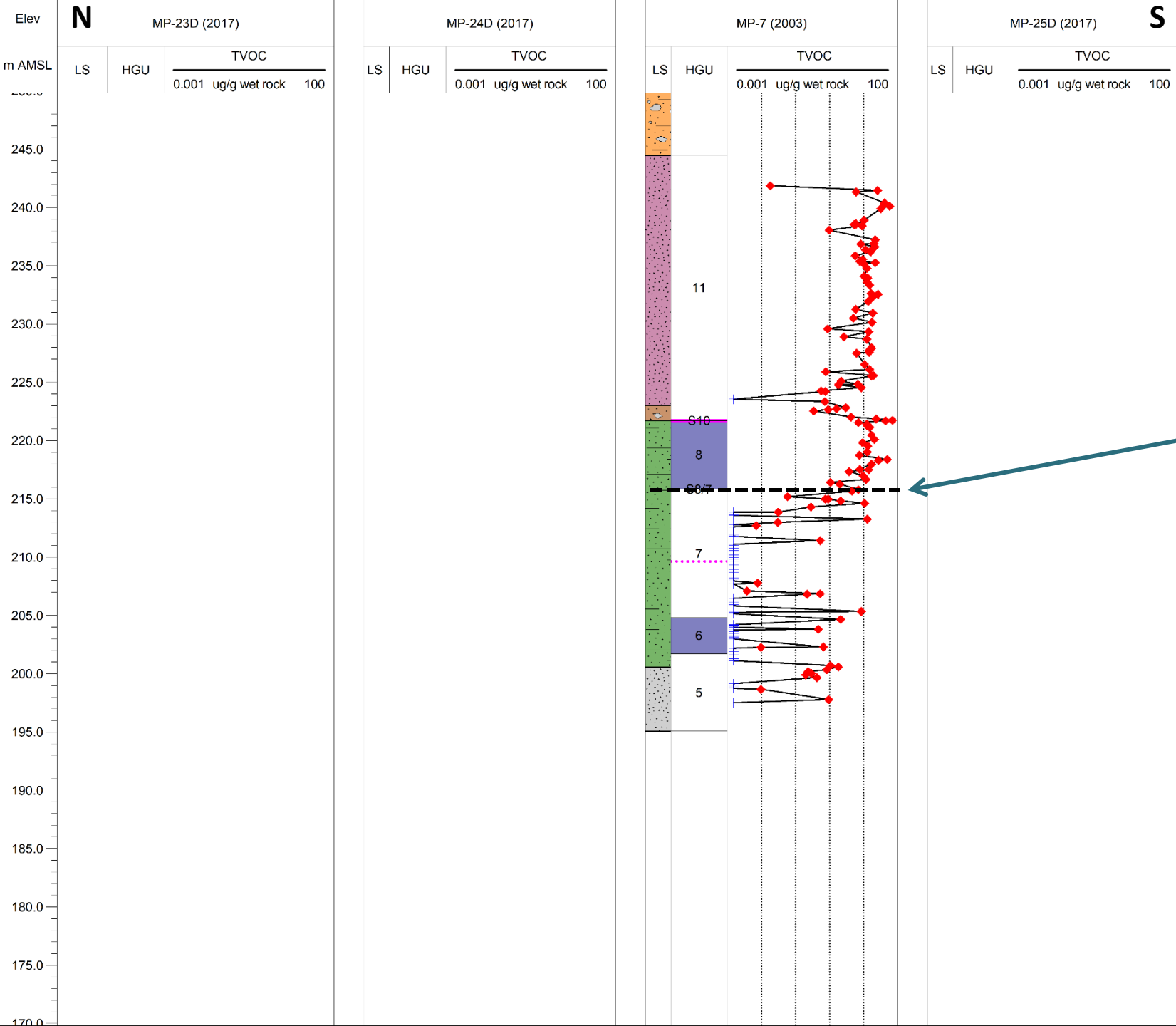


## High Resolution Research Stations

- ▲ Current
- △ Abandoned

## Conventional Wells

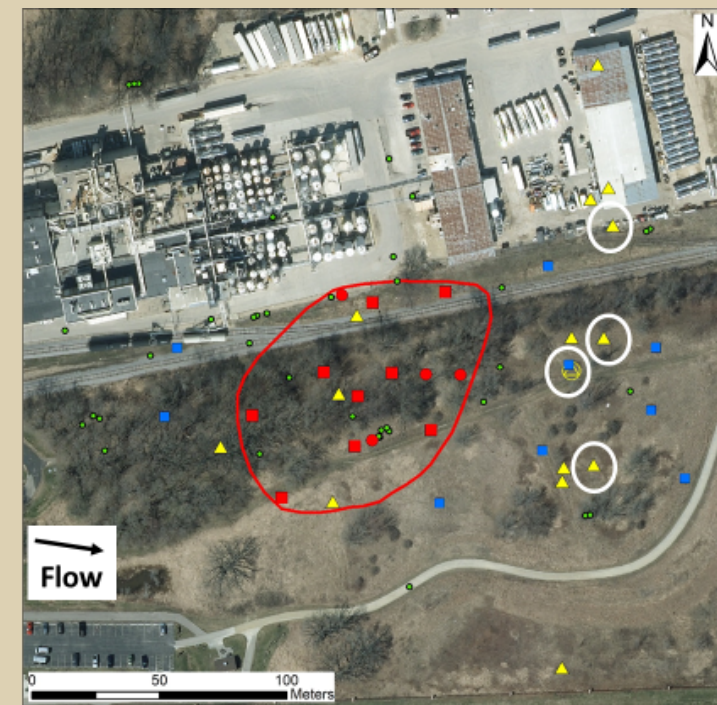
- No pumpable DNAPL
- ● Pumpable DNAPL
- Other monitoring well

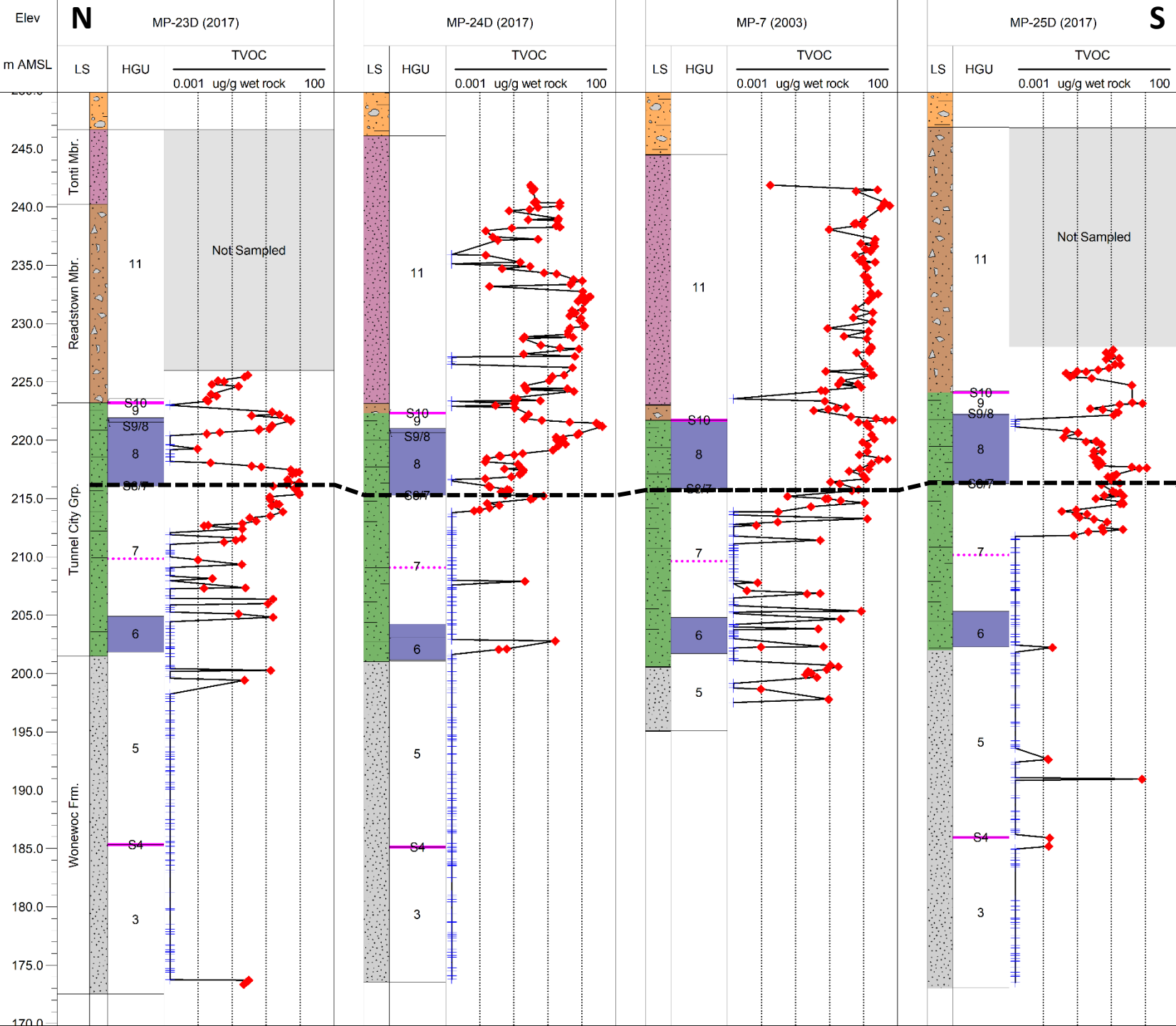


# Rock Contaminant Profiles

- ◆ Quantifiable
- + Non-Detect

Max extent of observed DNAPL

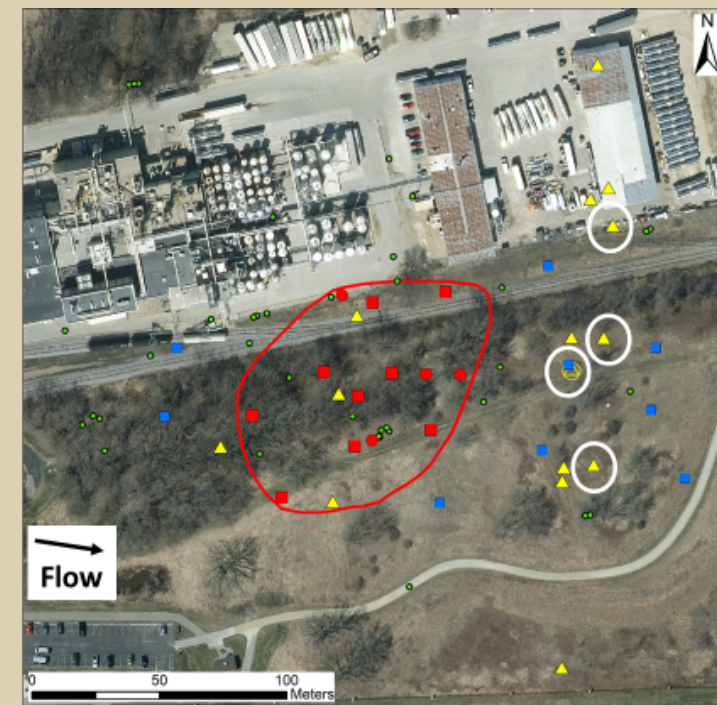
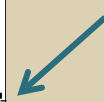


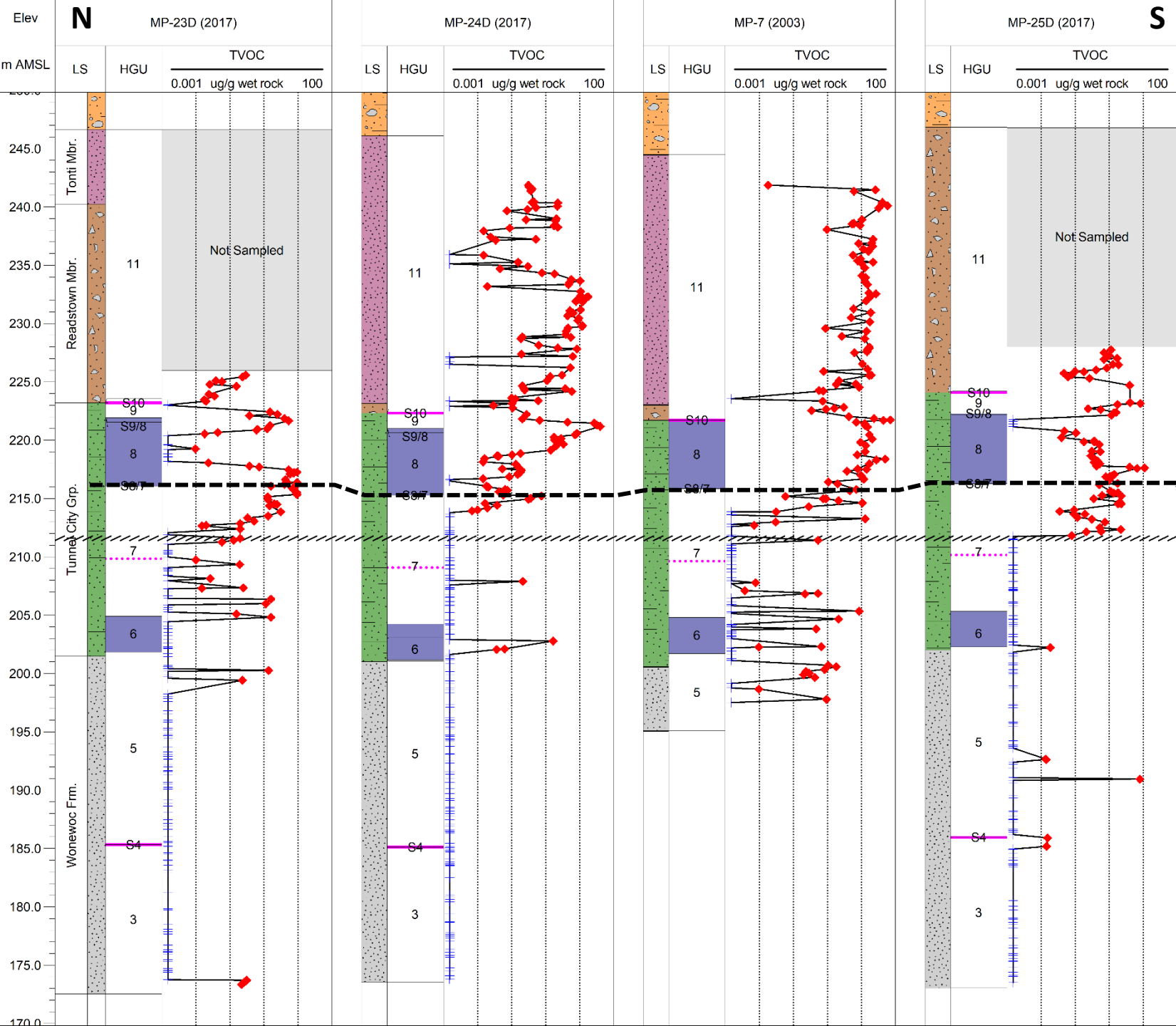


# Rock Contaminant Profiles

- ◆ Quantifiable
- + Non-Detect

Max extent of observed DNAPL





# Rock Contaminant Profiles

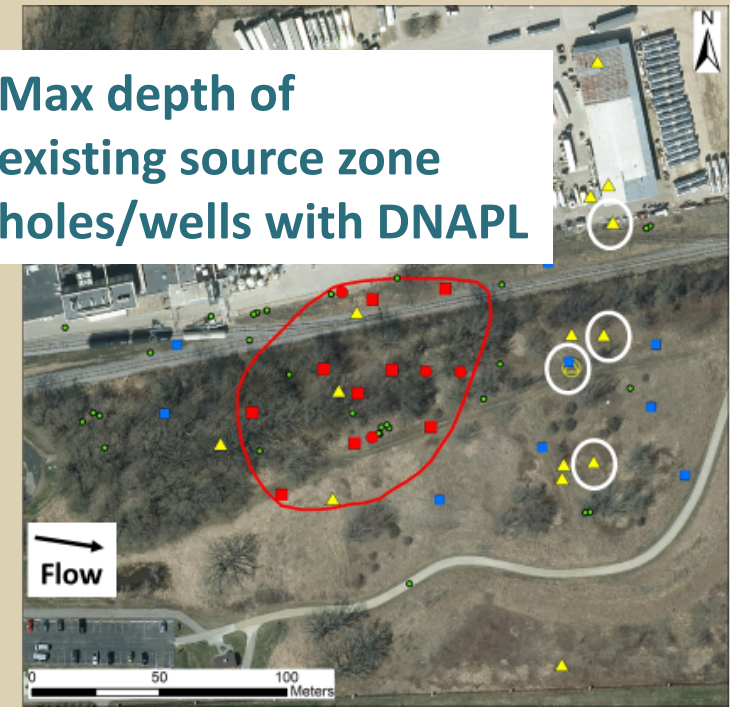
- ◆ Quantifiable
- + Non-Detect



Max extent of observed DNAPL



Max depth of existing source zone holes/wells with DNAPL

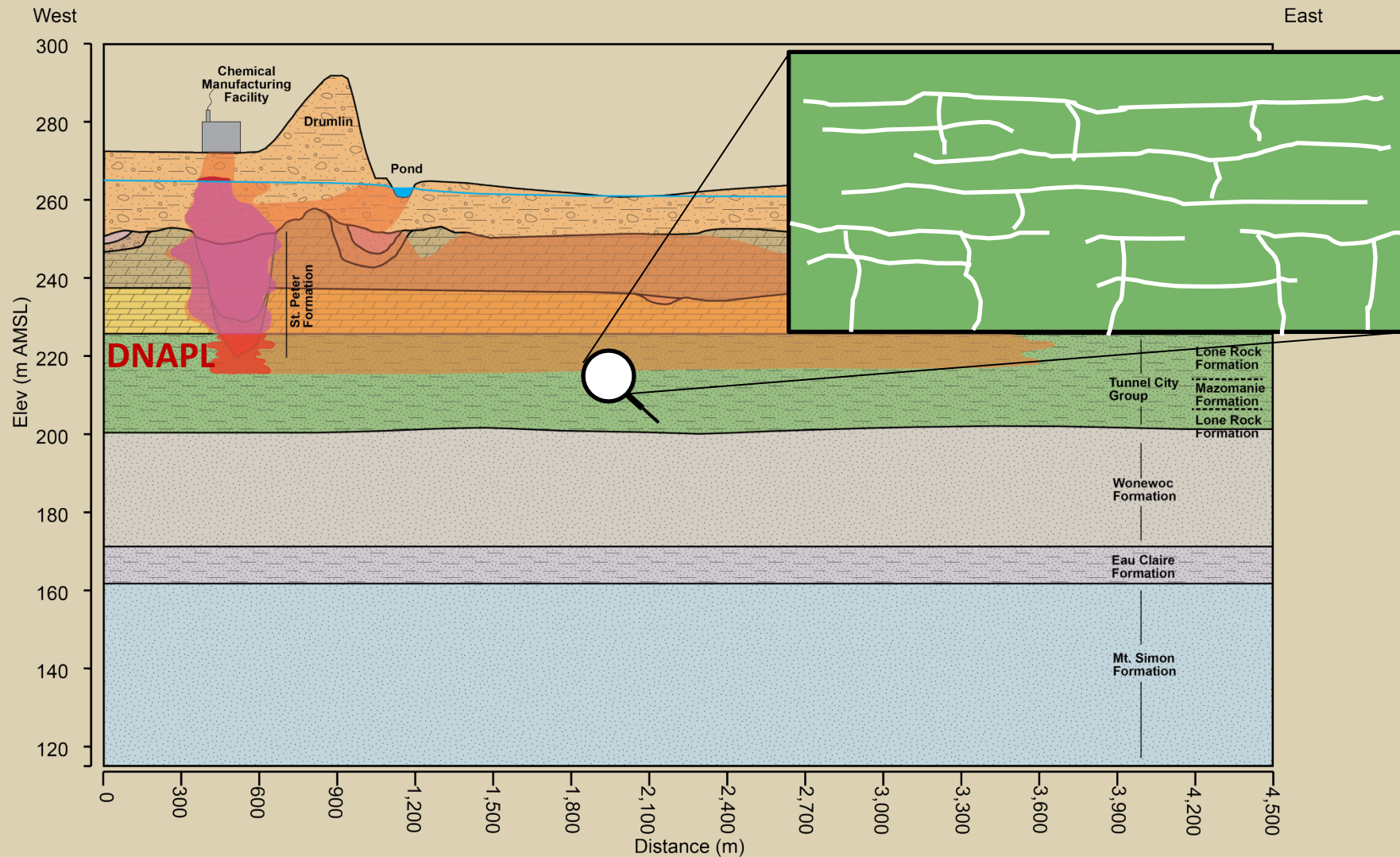


# Key Points

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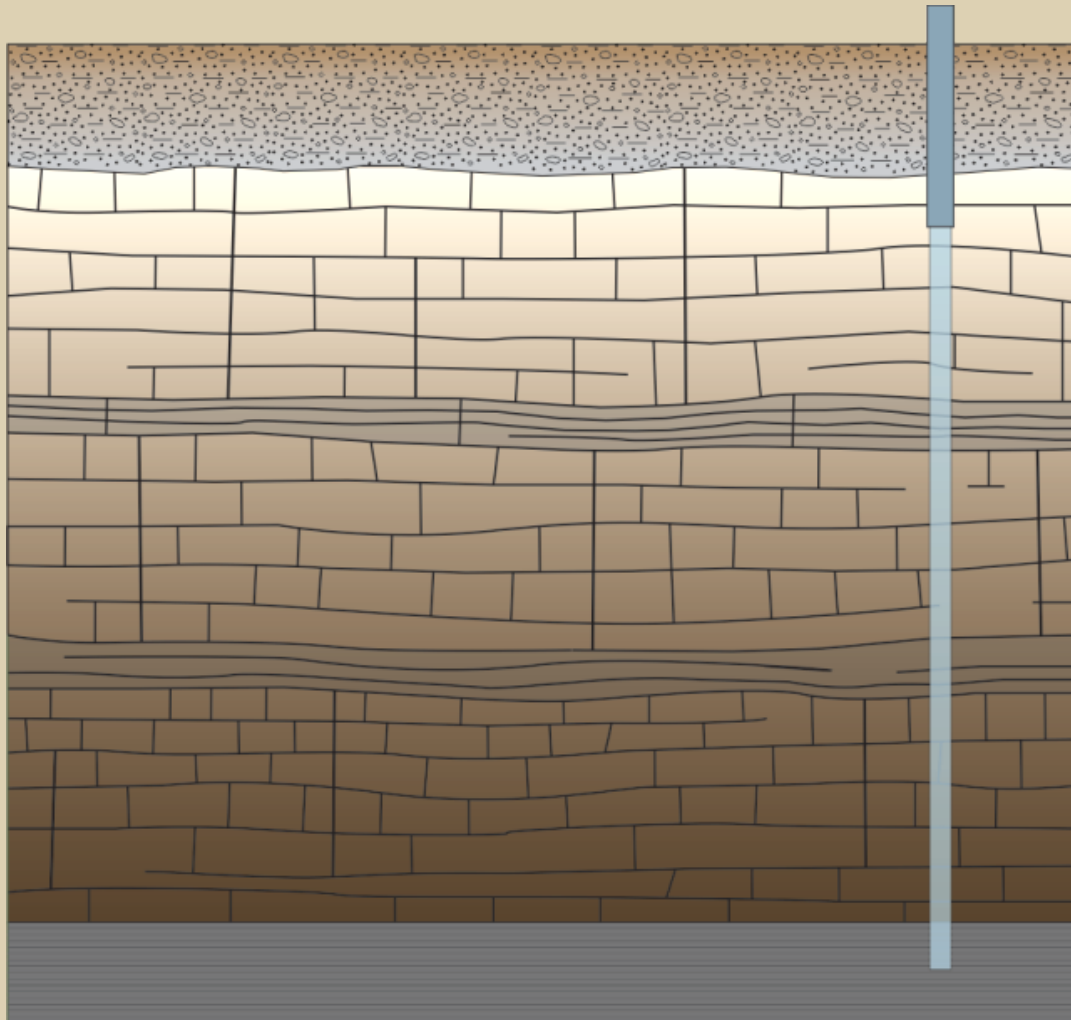
- Contaminant concentration profiles do not indicate any important aquitards, accumulation zones, above the HGU8 aquitard
- The DNAPL did not accumulate on top of the HGU8 aquitard
- The DNAPL accumulated in and migrated to the bottom of the HGU8 aquitard but did not migrate into the underlying aquifer

# What are the Characteristics of the Secondary Porosity Features?



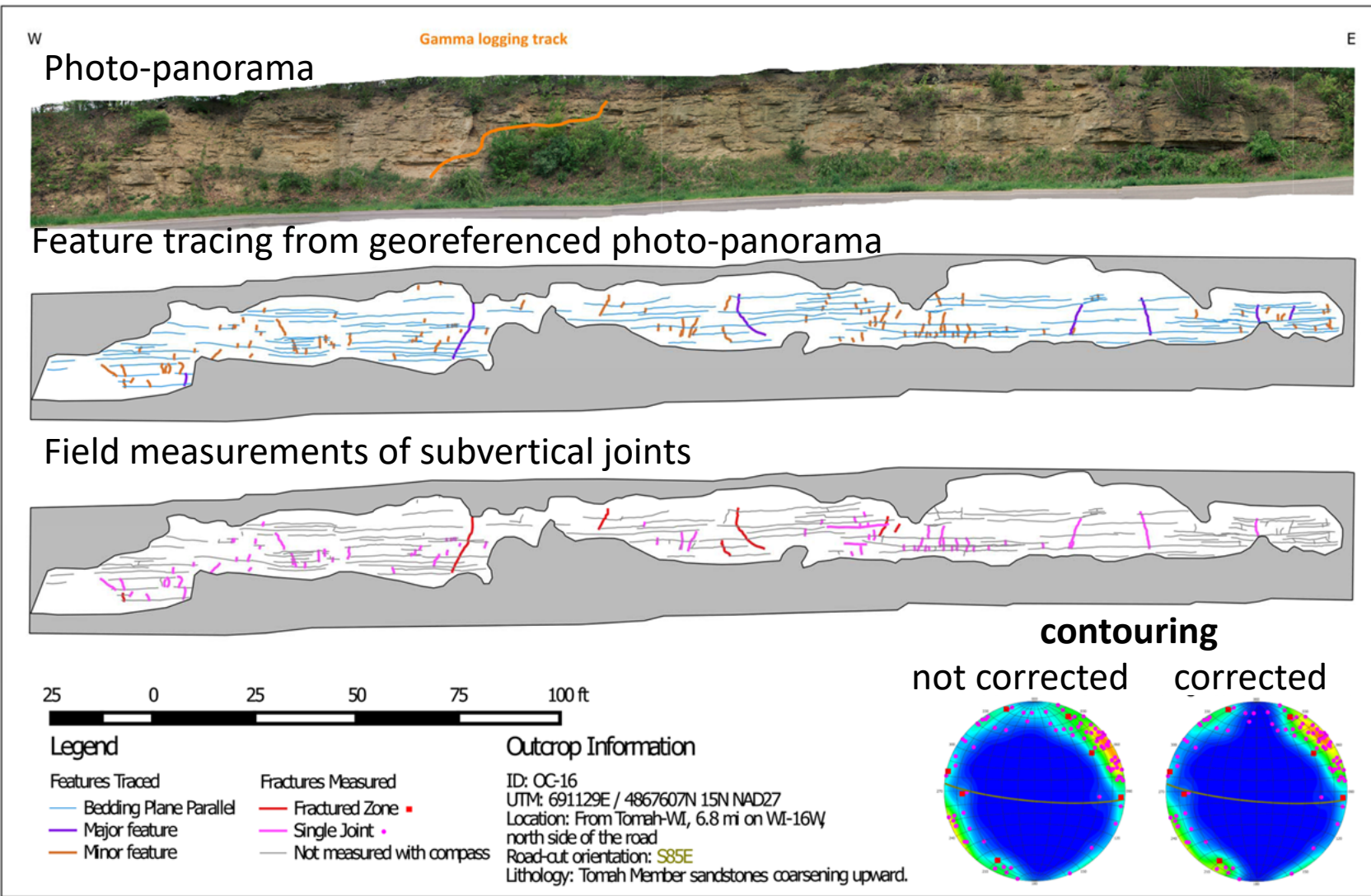


# Vertical Boreholes Underrepresent Vertical Fractures



from Munn (2012)

# Outcrop Fracture Characterization Approach



# Fracture Network Contrasts in Tunnel City Group ▼



HGU8  
Aquitard

HGU7  
Aquifer

# Mechanical Interface Restricts Vertical Flow

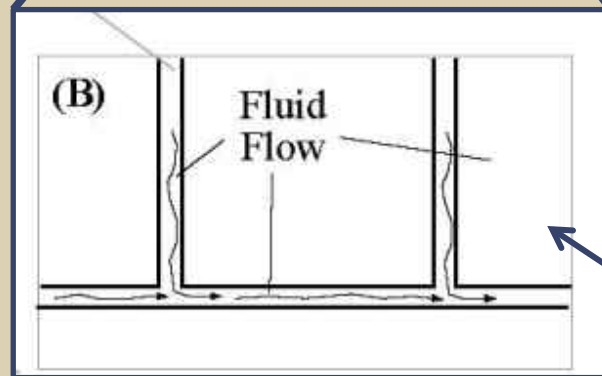
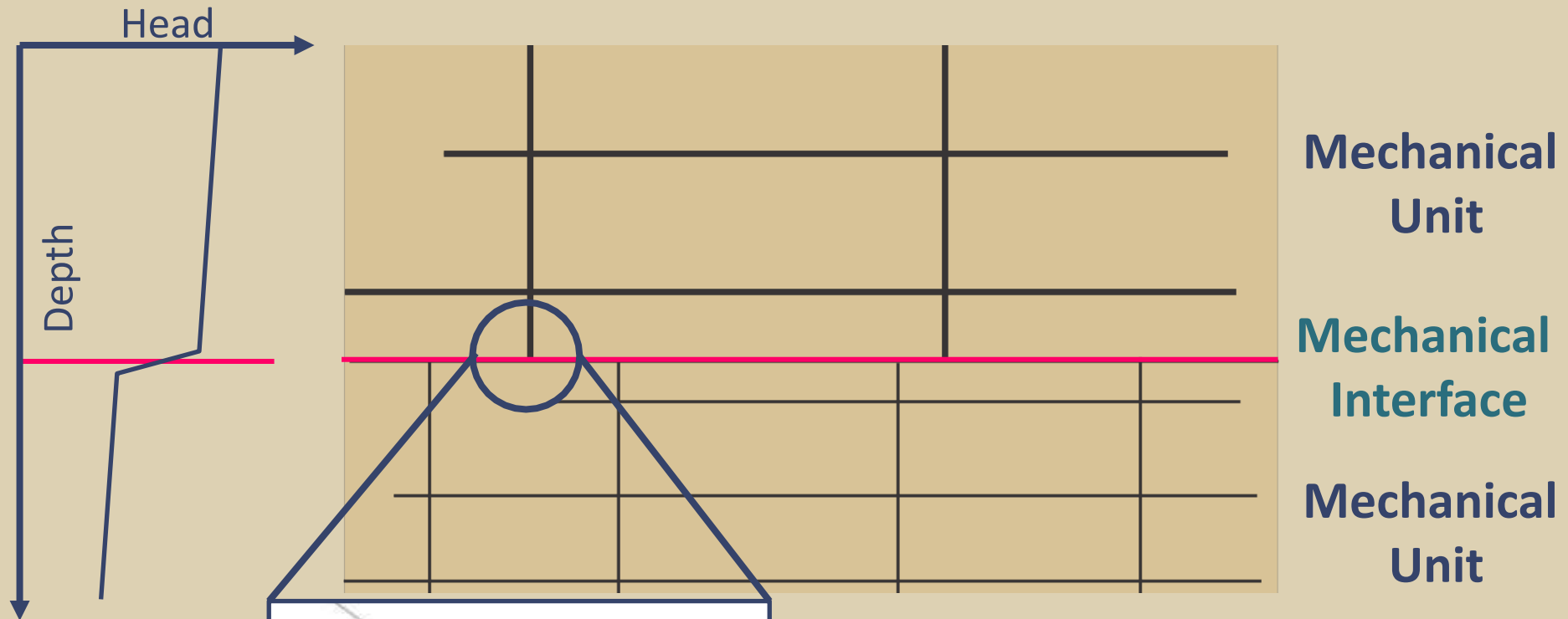
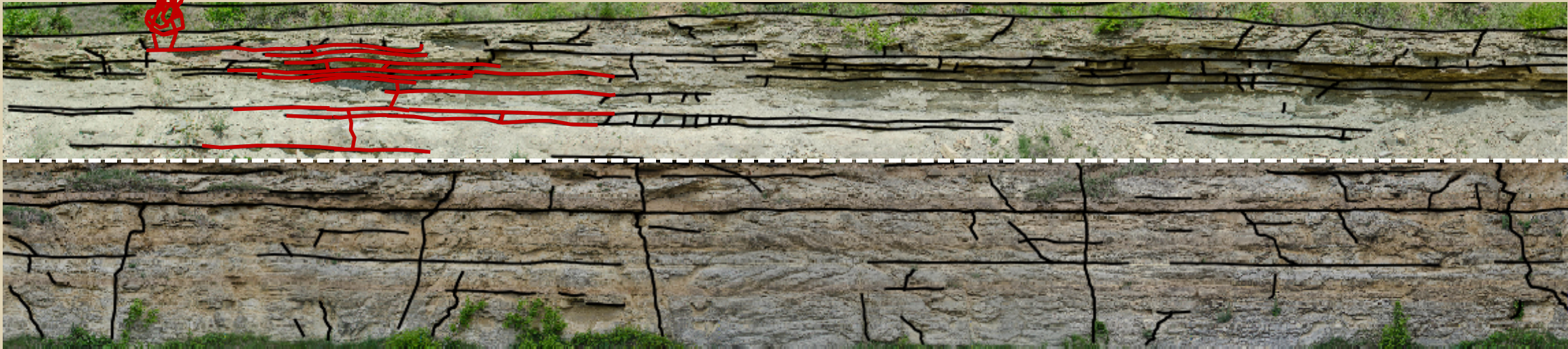


Figure from Underwood et al. 2003

# Fracture Network Contrasts in Tunnel City Group



HGU8  
Aquitard  
**DNAPL**

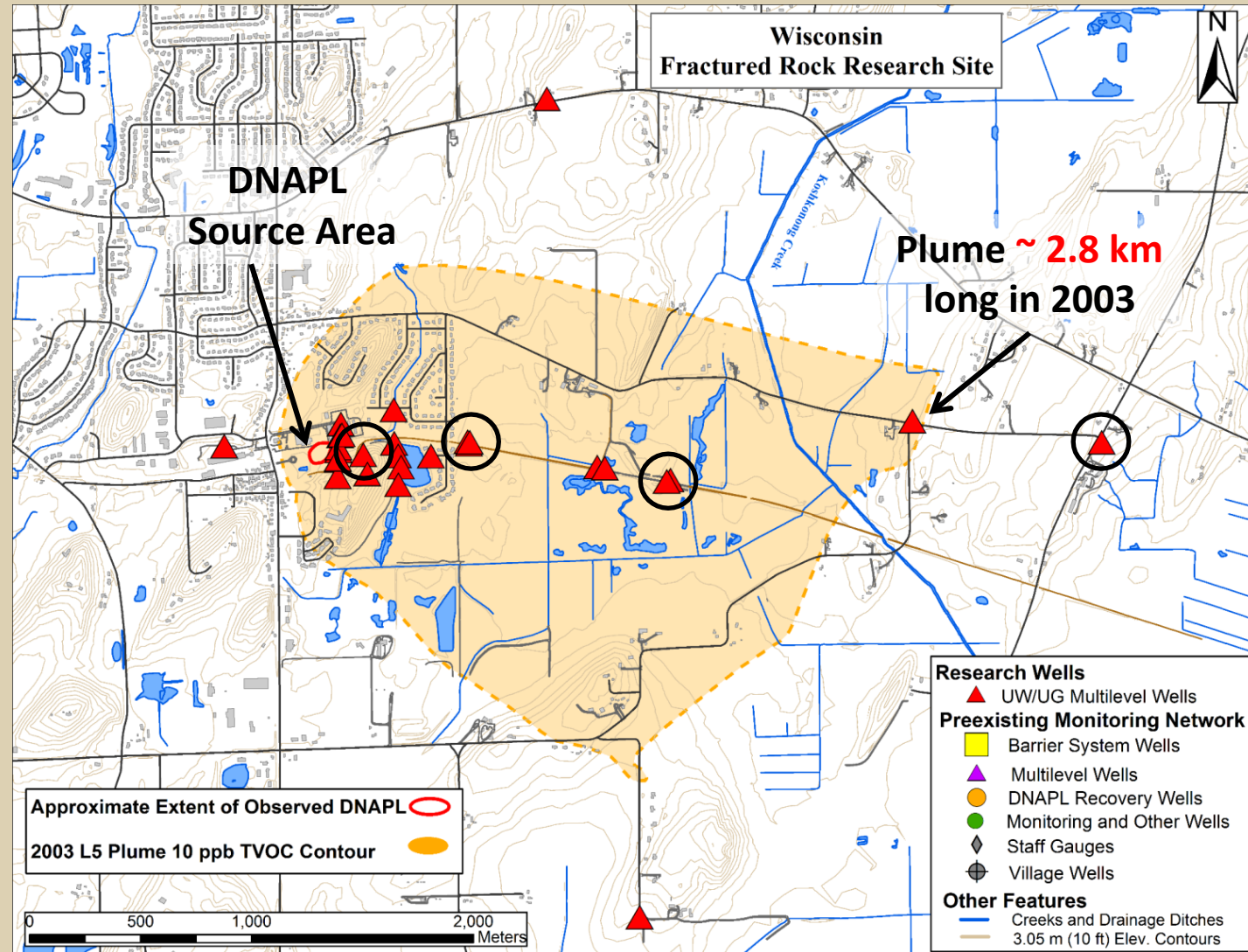
HGU7  
Aquifer  
no to  
minimal  
DNAPL

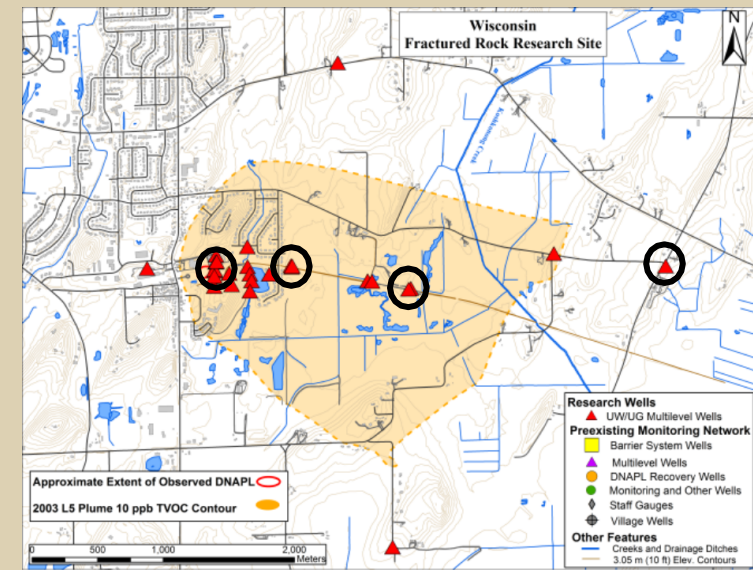
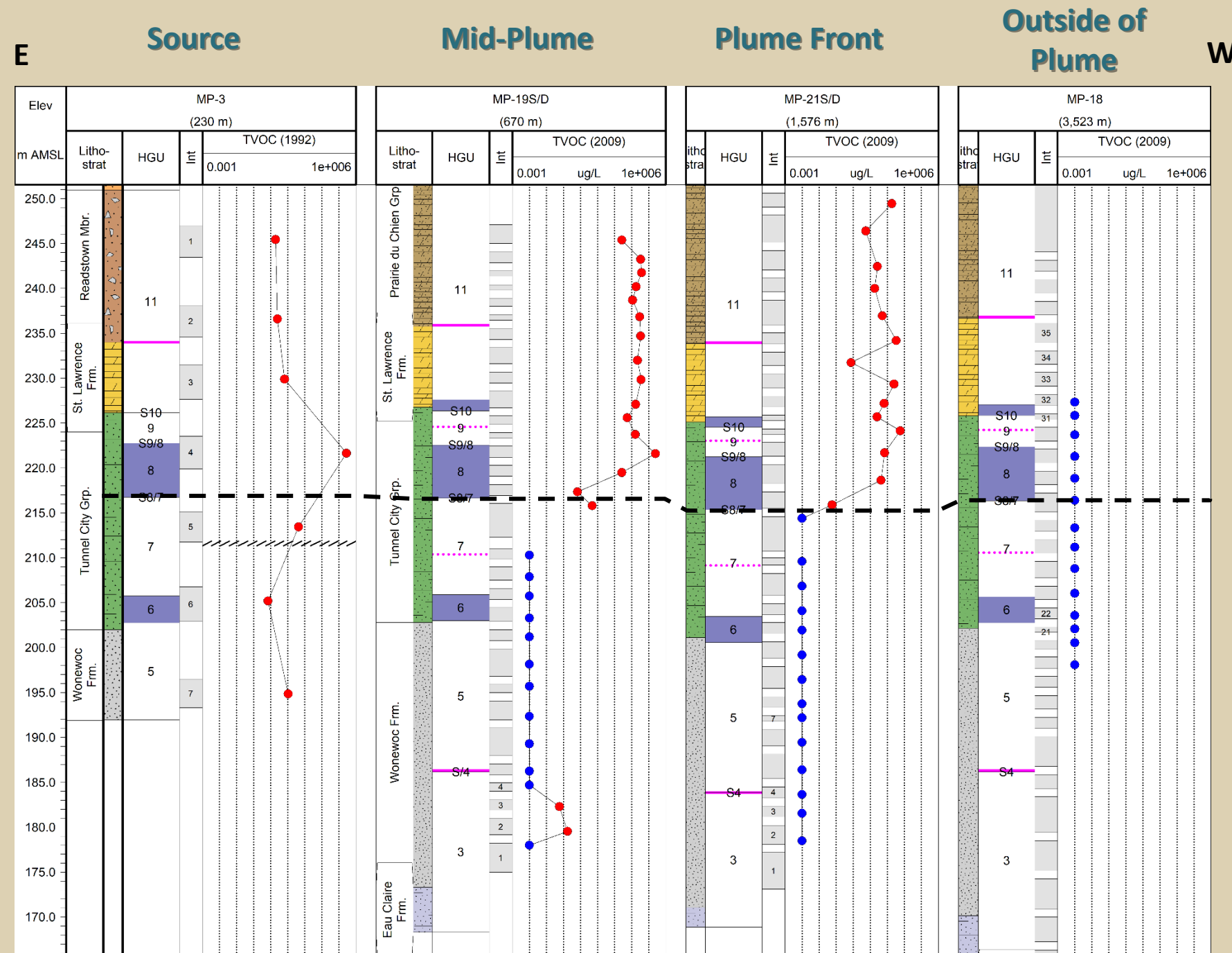
## Key Point

---

Mechanical interfaces can serve as important aquitards by stopping the downward migration of DNAPL

# Plume is 3 Kilometers Long





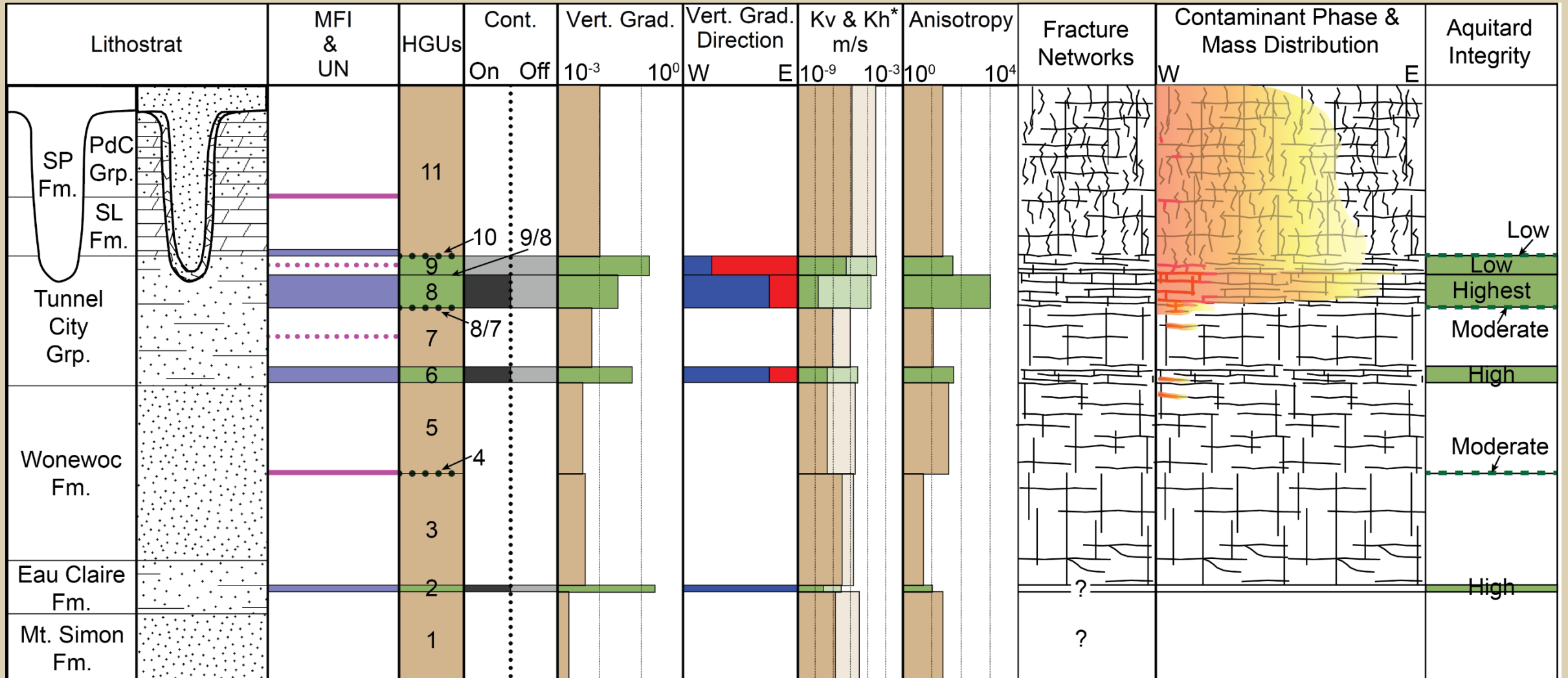


## Key Point

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Lateral transport of contaminants in an anisotropic aquitard prevents vertical spreading of the plume as it migrates downgradient

# Multiple High Integrity Aquitards



# Key Insights into Shallow, Fractured Sedimentary Rock Aquitards

---

- Thin units with moderate  $K_v$  and surfaces representing poor vertical connectivity can be high integrity aquitards with respect to DNAPL
- Anisotropy can enhance the integrity of aquitards with respect to the DNAPL and dissolved phases
- Long screened wells and other conventional methods are likely to miss important aquitards in shallow, fractured sedimentary rock

# Questions?

✉ [jessica-meyer@uiowa.edu](mailto:jessica-meyer@uiowa.edu)

🌐 <https://jessica-meyer.weebly.com/>

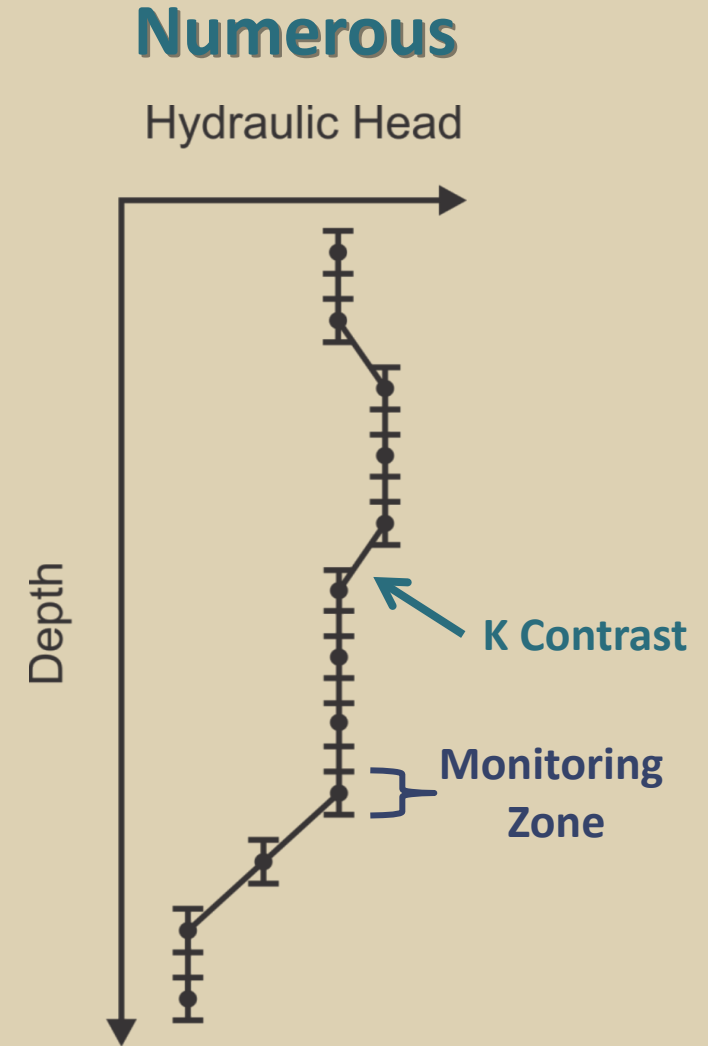
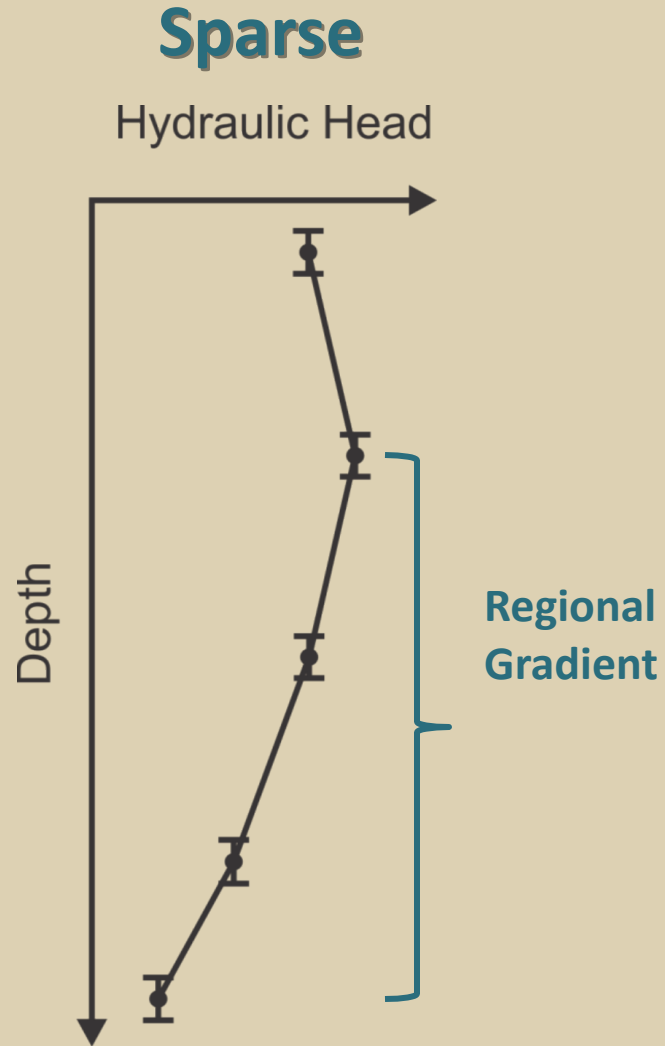
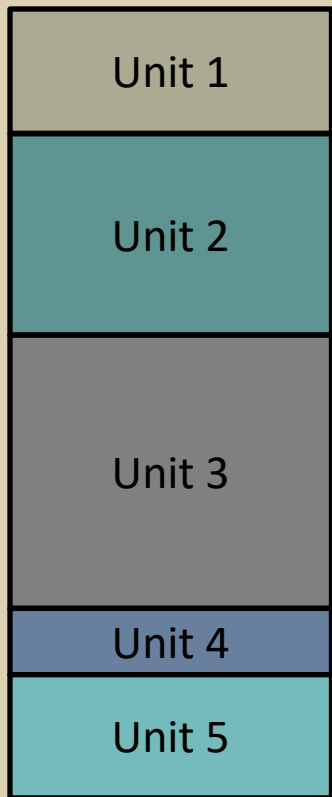
🐦 [@HawkeyeHydrogeo](https://twitter.com/HawkeyeHydrogeo)



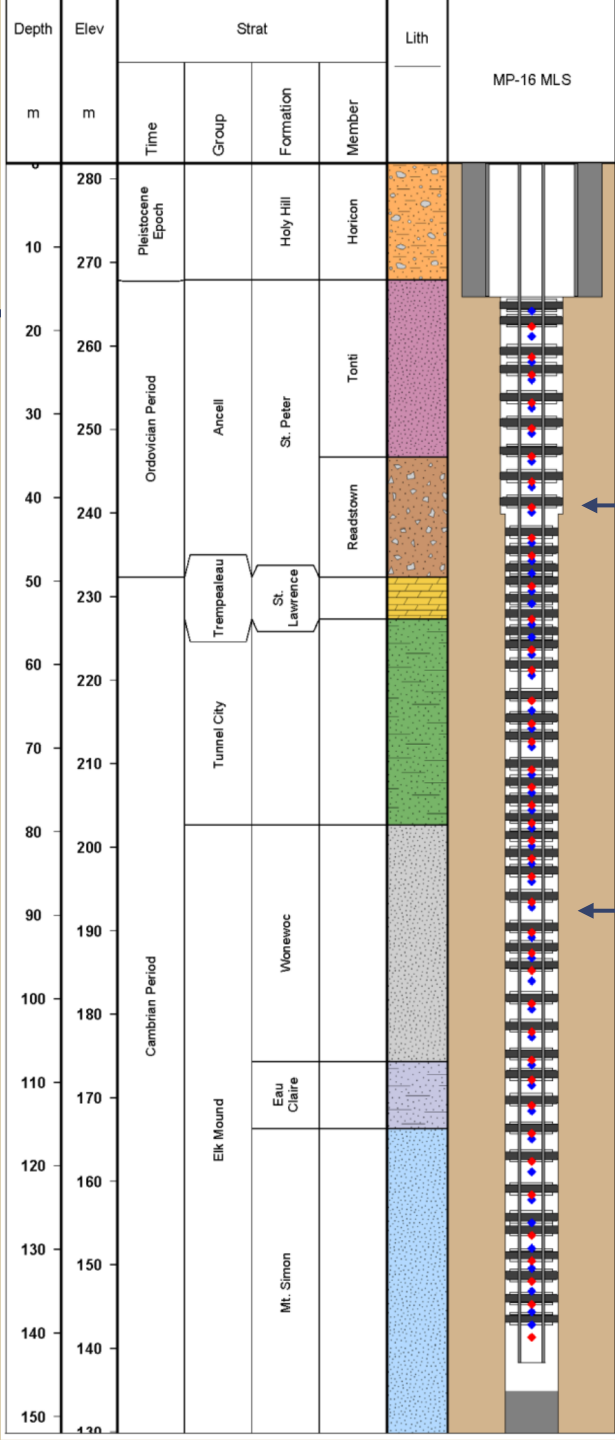
**Extras**



# Why High Resolution?



# High Resolution Design

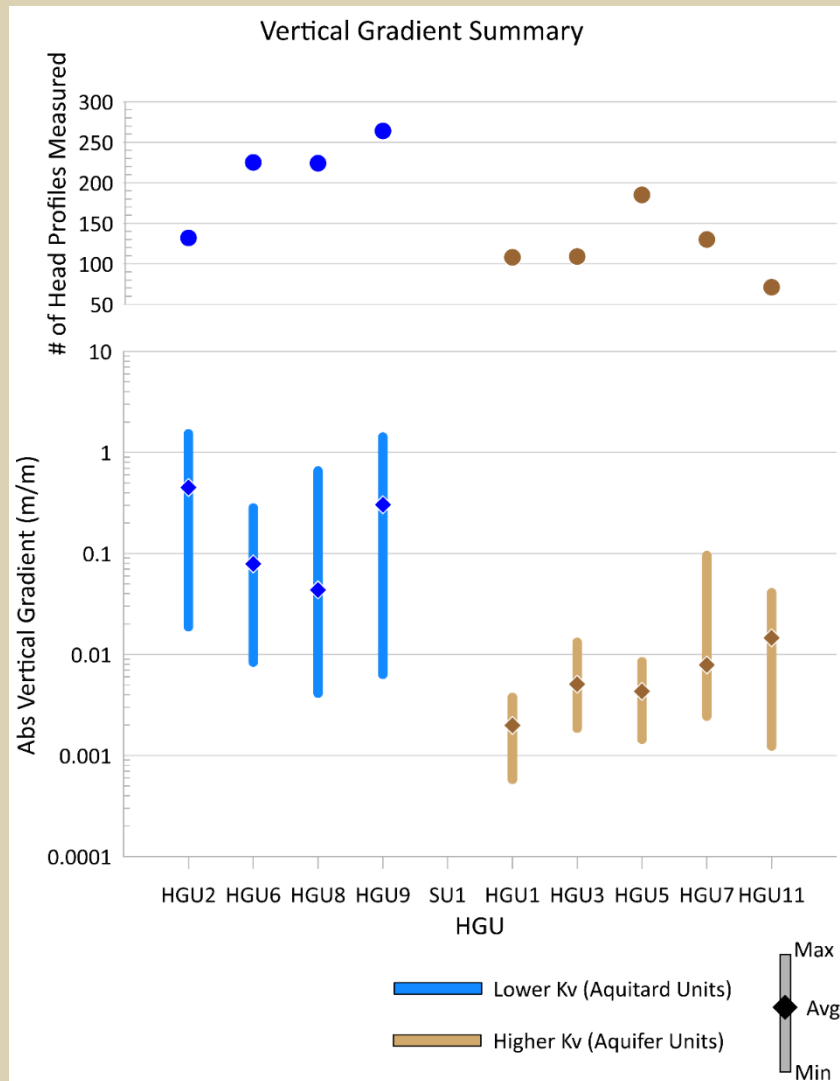


Packer

Monitoring Zones

- Westbay Multilevel System
- ✓ monitors 129.5 m of bedrock
- ✓ 46 monitoring zones
- ✓ 3.6 zones per 10 m
- ✓ 32% sealed

# Vertical Gradients



- Vertical gradients in units defined as aquitards are larger than in units defined as aquifers
- The largest vertical gradients are observed across HGU2



# Geologic Characteristics of the Upper Tunnel City Group Sandstones

Tunnel City Group

