Contaminant Transport

Today's agenda

- Sources of contamination
- Contaminant transport
 - Advection
 - Diffusion
 - Dispersion

All water bodies are vulnerable to contamination.

→ Oceans, estuaries, lakes, rivers/streams, wetlands, groundwater

Major sources of contamination (mostly anthropogenic):

- Municipal
- Industrial
- Agricultural

Major types of contamination:

- Chemicals
- Nutrients
- Pathogens
- Sediment and debris
- Temperature Brayton Point Power Station

Importance of Solute Transport in Groundwater:

- Contaminate drinking water anthropogenic or natural
- Radioactive waste disposal Yucca Mountain!
- Saltwater intrusion





Mount Hope Bay

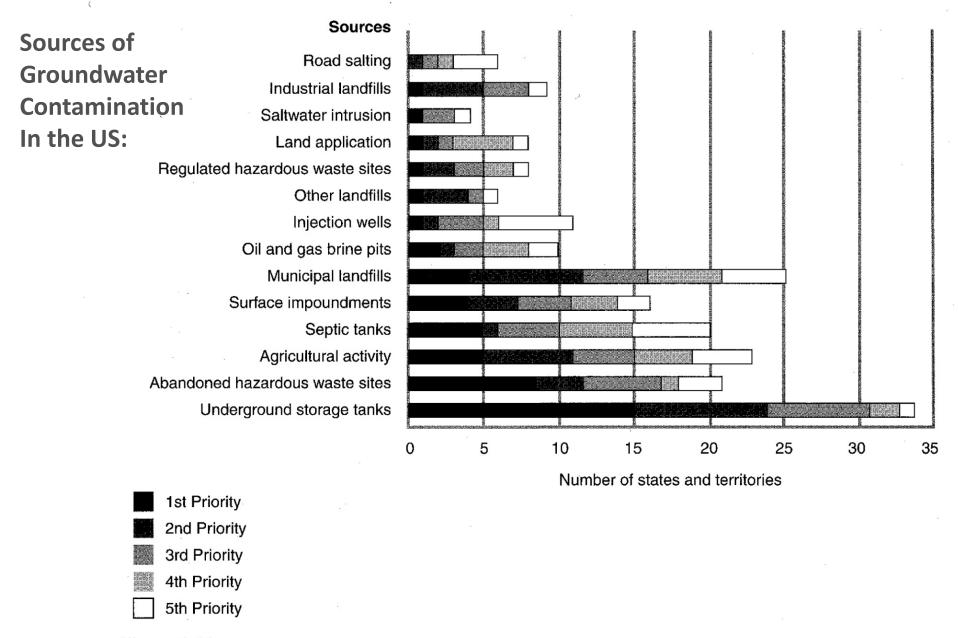
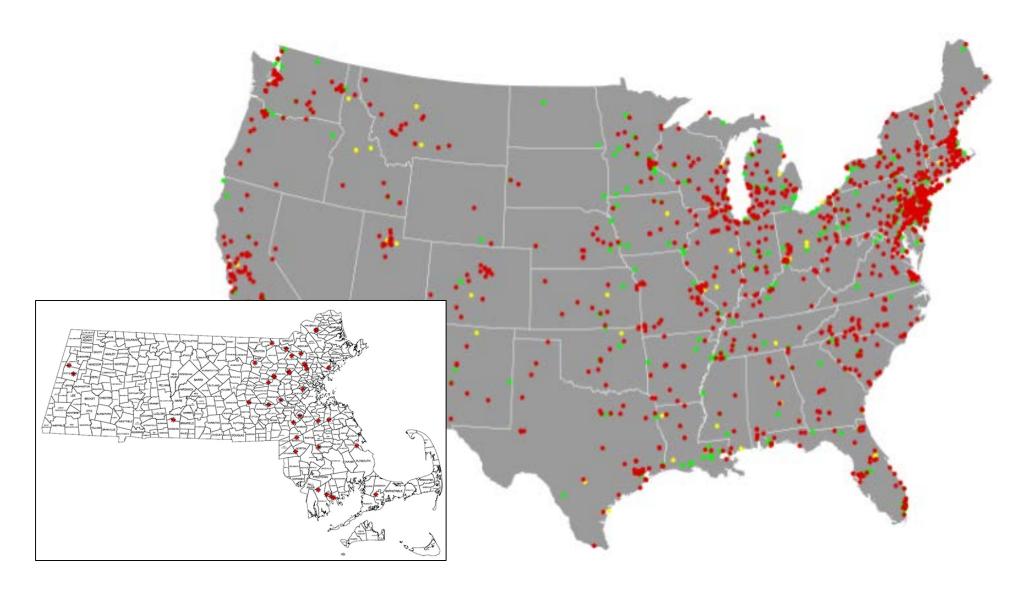


Figure 9.20 Sources of groundwater contamination ranked in terms of priority by states and territories of the United States.

(From EPA, 1990a.)

Superfund site locations



Drinking water standards

Lead

Mercury

- Dissolved compounds and elements can be toxic and carcinogenic
- Some examples of EPA's *Maximum Contaminant Levels* (MCLs) for water supplies established under the Safe Drinking Water Act (note that these concentrations are very low! μg = PPM):

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Trichloroethylene (TCE) 5 \mu g/L (solvent, manufacturing)
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) 5 \mu g/L (textiles, dry cleaners)
Vinyl Chloride 2 \mu g/L (manufacturing)
Benzene 5 \mu g/L (solvent, manufacturing)
Carbon Tetrachloride 5 \mu g/L (propellant, manufacturing)
Copper 1 m g/L (natural, plumbing)
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0.05 mg/L (paint, plumbing)

2 μg/L (electrical products, batteries)

BTEX: Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene. Four volatile organic compounds found in gasoline.



Contamination Clean-up:

"Superfund": The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) was enacted by Congress in 1980.

- Created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries
- Provided Federal authority to respond directly to releases of hazardous substances (short-term removals and long-term remediation)
- \$1.6 billion was collected over 5 years, going to a trust fund (Superfund) for cleaning up abandoned hazardous waste sites
- Provided for liability of parties responsible for release of hazardous waste (litigation see Erin Brockovich and A Civil Action)

• Established a National Priorities List (NPL) of contaminated sites

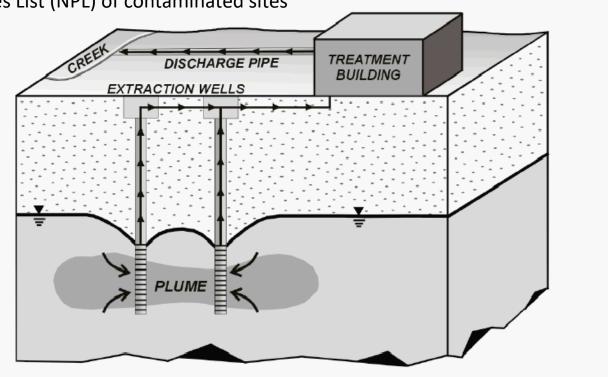
Types of Remediation (clean-up)

In –Situ (below ground, in place)

- Pump-and-treat
- Bioremediation
- Air sparging
- Soil-vapor extraction
- Natural attenuation

Ex-Situ (above ground)

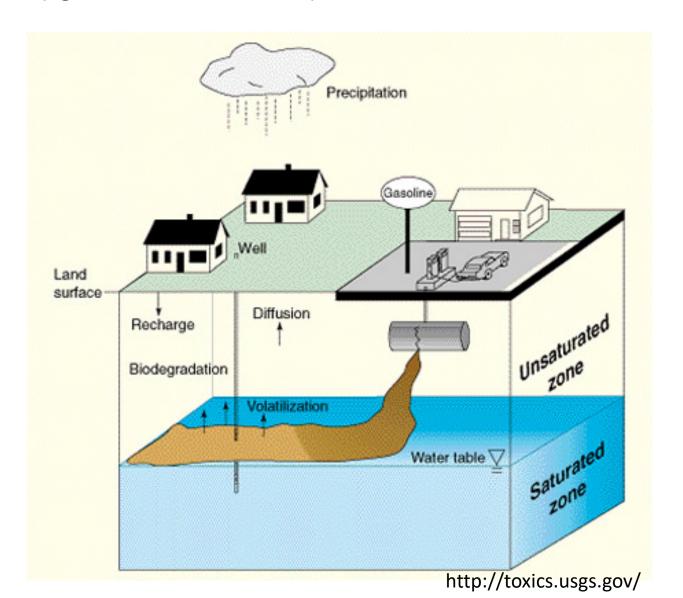
- Removal and disposal
- Removal and slurry treatment
- Removal and incineration



Immiscible compounds serve as a source of dissolved groundwater contamination.

NAPLs: Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids

LNAPL (lighter-than-water NAPL)



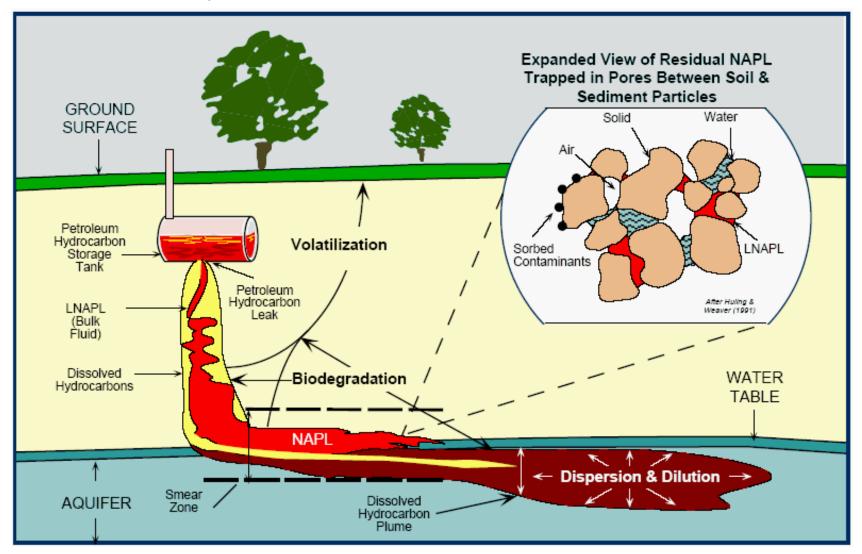
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NAPLs: Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids

LNAPL (lighter-than-water NAPL)

LNAPL (denser-than-water NAPL)

- Examples: gasoline (BTEX), diesel fuel
- Plume forms on surface of water table
- Migrates down water table gradient
- Must be skimmed



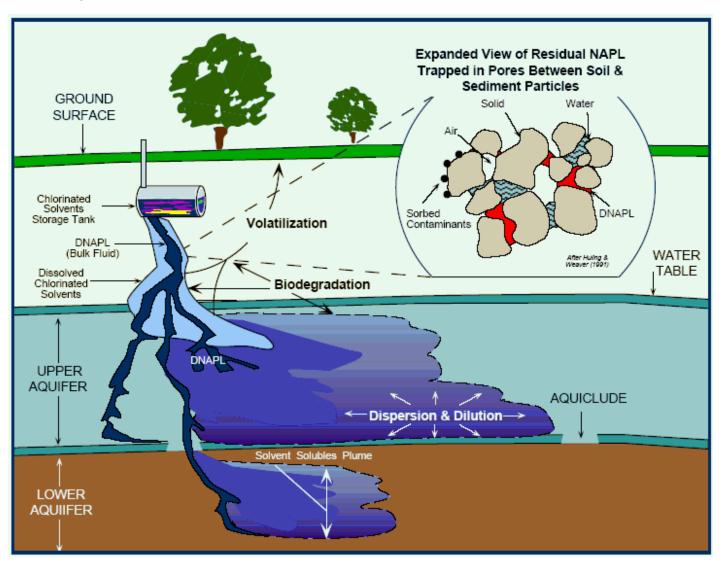
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NAPLs: Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids

DNAPL (denser-than-water NAPL)

DNAPL (denser-than-water NAPL)

- Examples: chlorinated hydrocarbons (TCE, TCA, Carbon Tetrachloride)
- Can sink to bottom of aquifer to form pool
- Can migrate down dip on aquifer bottom (against hydraulic gradient)
- Recovery difficult to impossible



http://oceanworld.tamu.edu/resources/environment-book/groundwaterremediation.html

Immiscible compounds serve as a source of dissolved groundwater contamination.

NAPLs: Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids

The Problem:

- Easy to contaminate groundwater
- Low concentrations are hazardous
- Substances can migrate with flowing water
- Difficult to remove/remediate
- Exist as separate and dissolved phases

TopoDrive and ParticleFlow

http://water.usgs.gov/nrp/gwsoftware/tdpf/tdpf.html