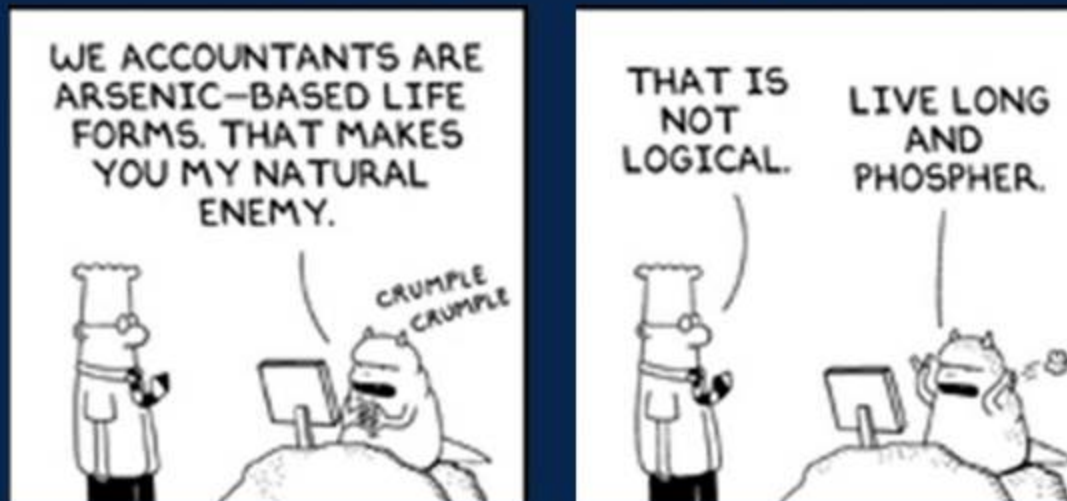


Arsenic, chromium, and uranium occurrence in California groundwater at the macro, well-bore, and micro scales

(Or: “More fun and interesting things than you ever cared to know about trace elements -- in 20 minutes or less”)

By: John A. Izbicki, Michael T. Wright, Bryant C., Jurgens, and Loren F. Metzger



A little chemistry and a few factoids

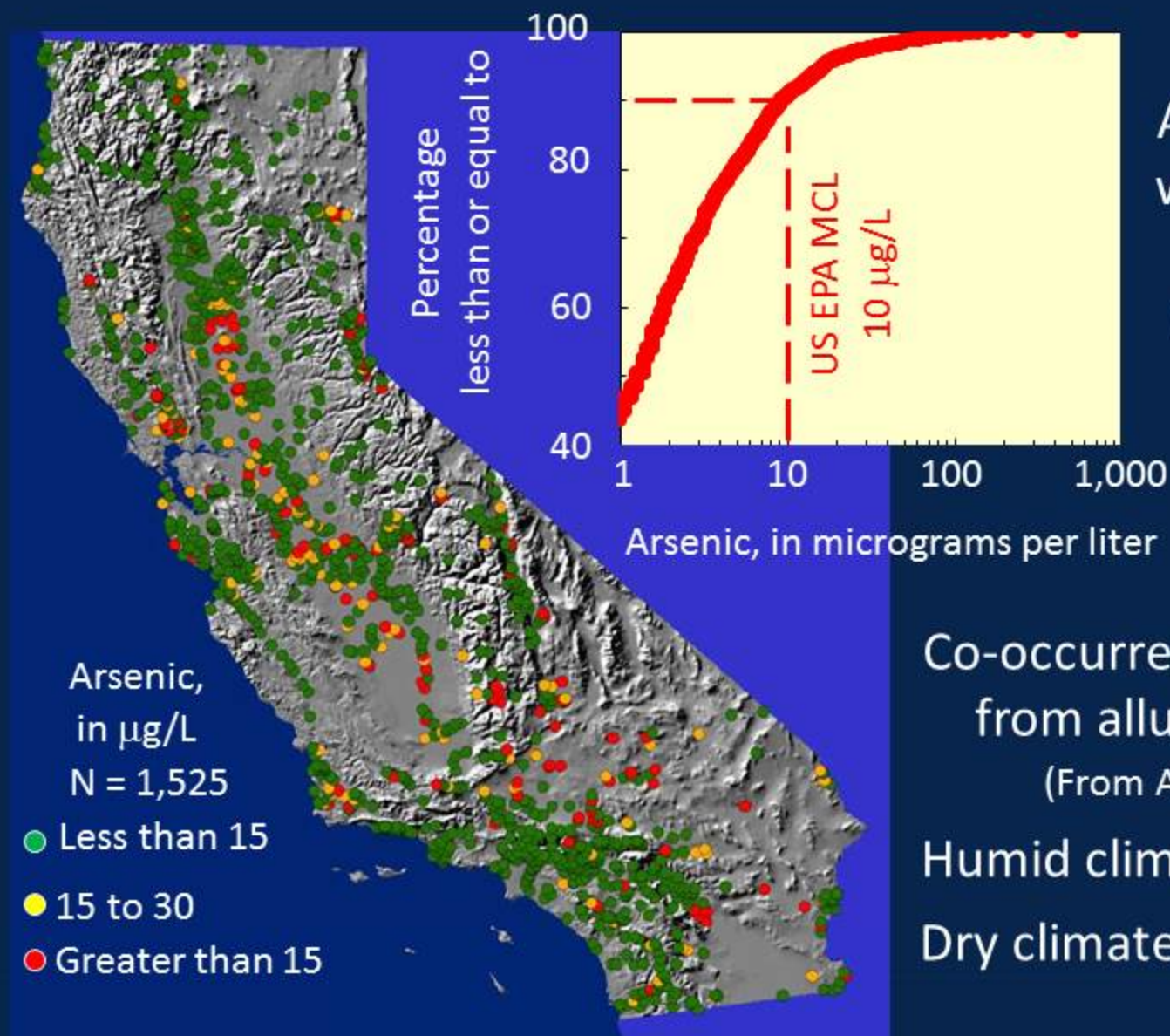
	Arsenic	Chromium	Uranium
Form in water			
Reduced	As III (HAsO_2^0)	Cr III ($\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_{3(s)}$)	U IV ($\text{U}_4\text{O}_{9(s)}$)
Oxidized	As V ($\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4^{2-}$)	Cr VI (CrO_4^{2-})	U IV $\begin{matrix} (\text{UO}_2(\text{OH})_2) \\ (\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2^{2-}) \end{matrix}$

Abundance in rock (milligrams per kilogram)

(From Reimann and Caritat, 1998)

Continental crust	2	130	1.7
Ultramafic rock	0.7	2,300	0.02
MCL ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	10	100 Cr(t) EPA 10 Cr(VI) CA prop.	30

Arsenic in California's groundwater



About 10 percent of wells exceed US EPA Maximum Contaminant Level

Co-occurrence in groundwater from alluvial aquifers (US)
(From Ayotte, et al., 2011)

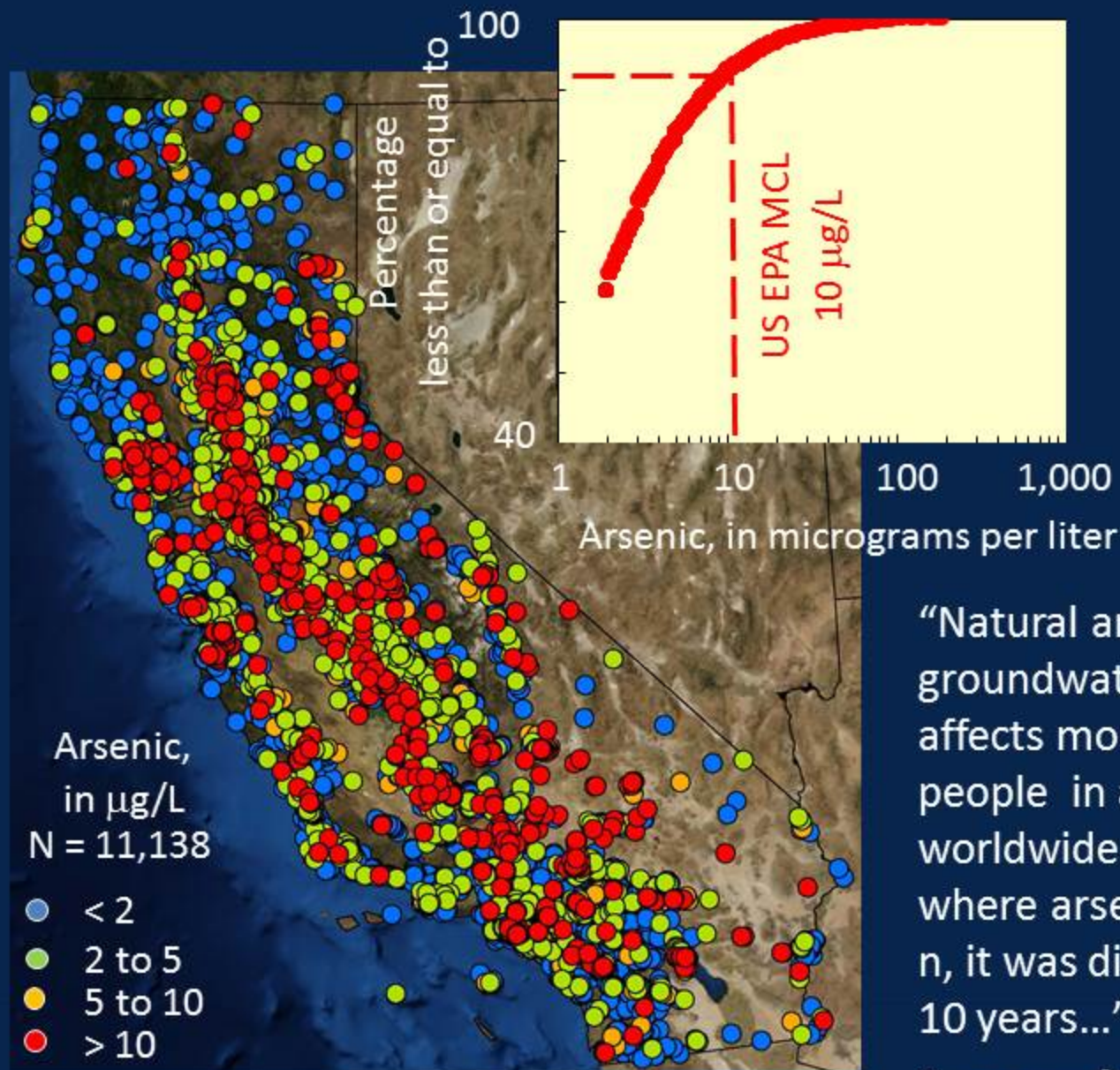
Humid climates

B, Si

Dry climates

Al, Si, U, PO_4 , K

Arsenic in California's groundwater



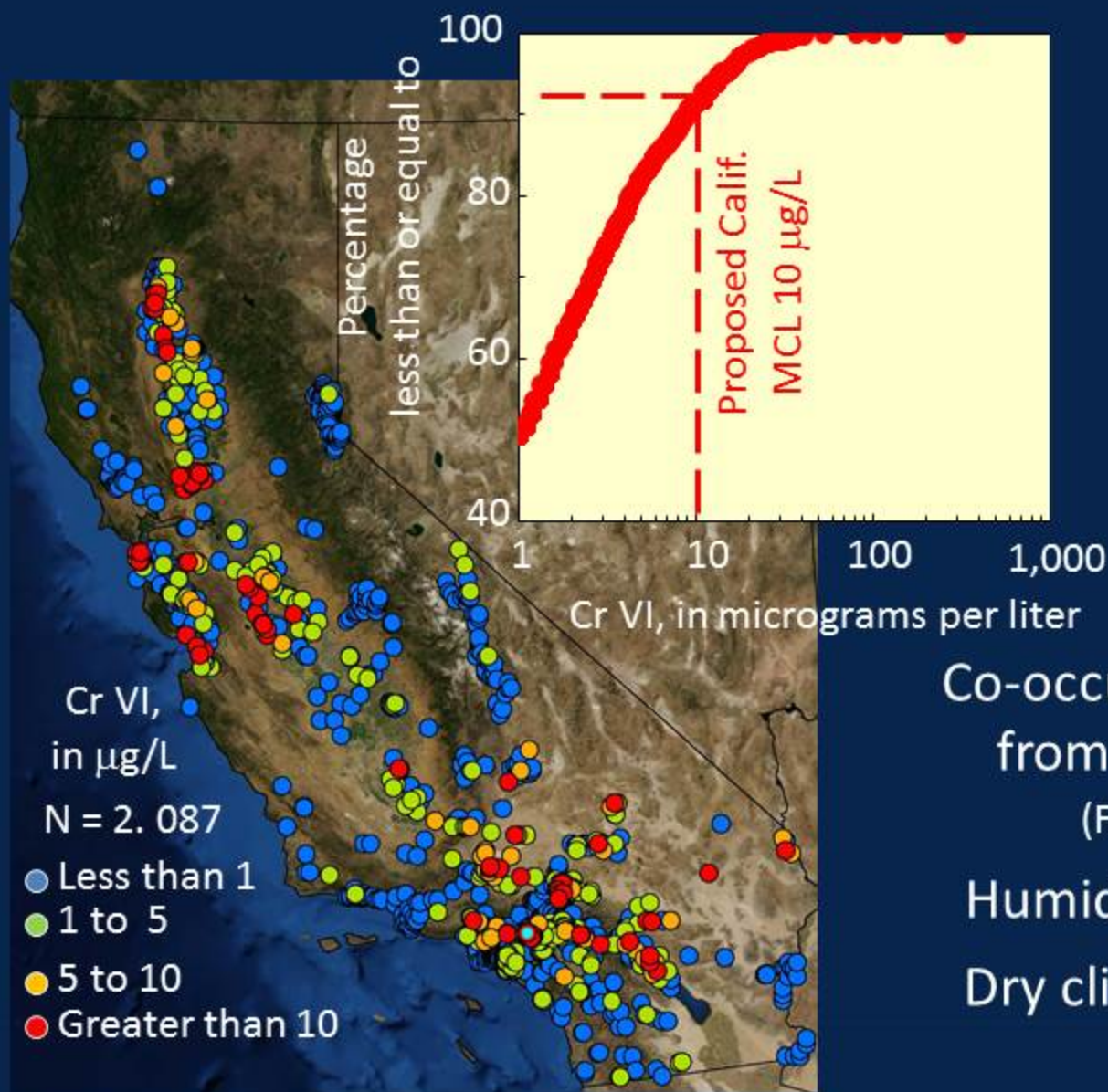
California DPHS data

About 8 percent
of wells exceed
US EPA Maximum
Contaminant Level

"Natural arsenic pollution of groundwater and surface water affects more than 140 million people in at least 70 countries worldwide. In half the countries where arsenic pollution is now known, it was discovered within the last 10 years..."

Ravenscroft, 2007

Chromium (Cr VI) in California's groundwater



California DPHS data

About 9 percent of wells exceed proposed California Maximum Contaminant Level

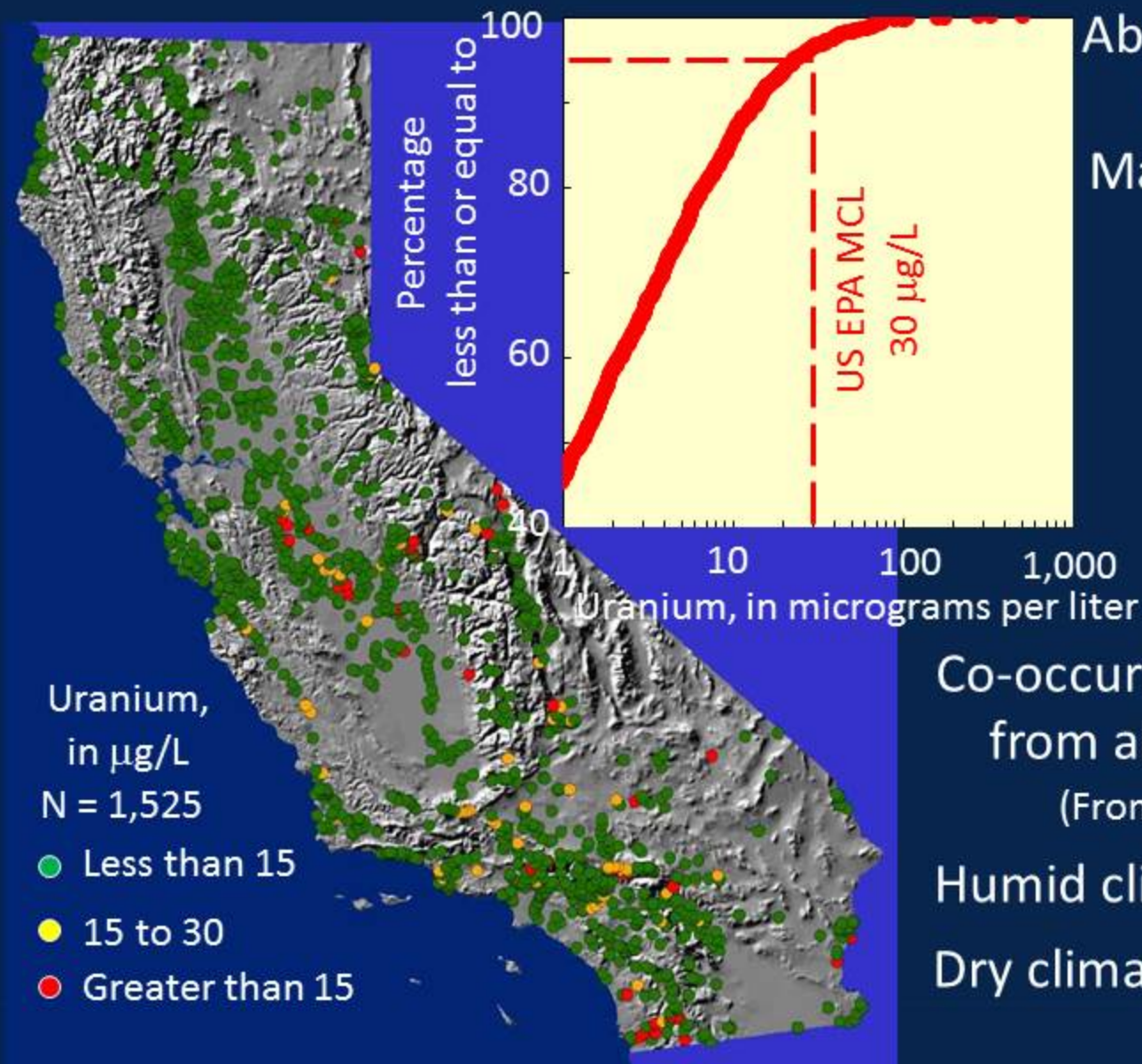
Co-occurrence in groundwater from alluvial aquifers (US)

(From Ayotte, et al., 2011)

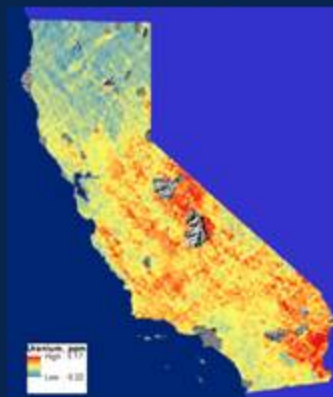
Humid climates U

Dry climates Ni

Uranium in California's groundwater



About 4 percent of wells exceed the US EPA Maximum Contaminant Level



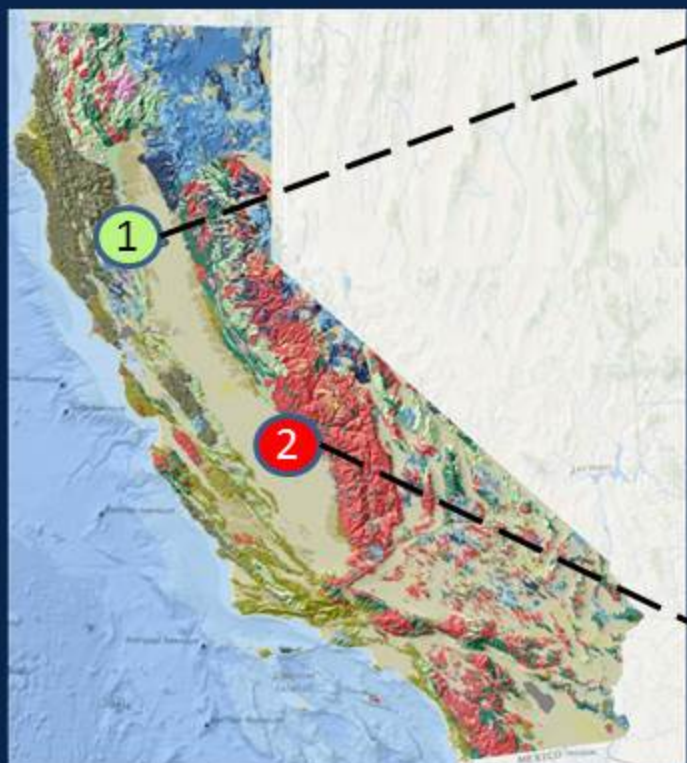
Co-occurrence in groundwater from alluvial aquifers (US)

(From Ayotte, et al., 2011)

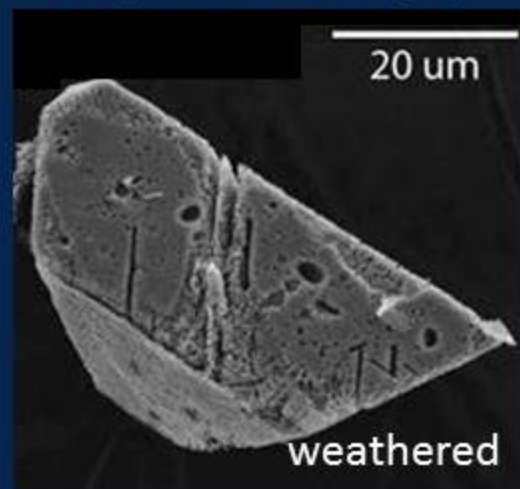
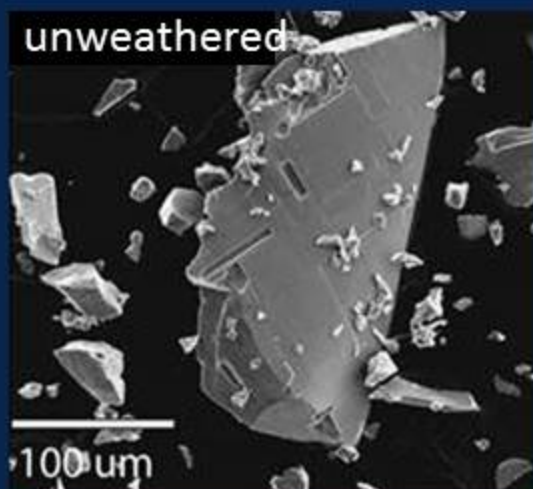
Humid climates Mo, Se, Cr, Cu, TDS

Dry climates Mo, As, NO_3 , Cr, Cu, TDS

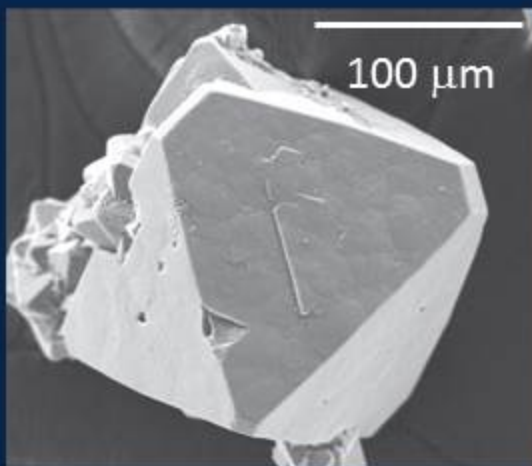
Geology and selected mineralogy



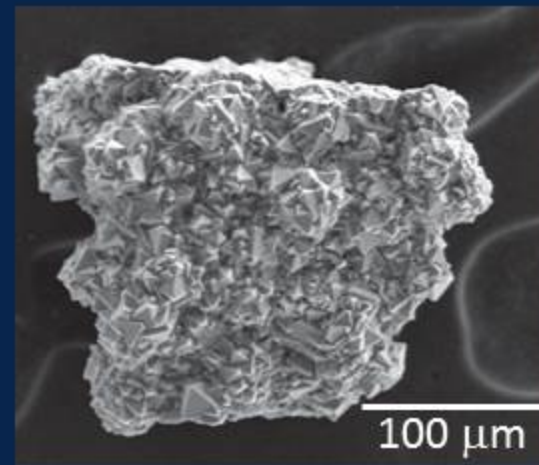
1. Chromium in chromite (Coast Range)



2. Arsenic in pyrite (Sierran alluvium)



Octahedral crystal
4 percent arsenic



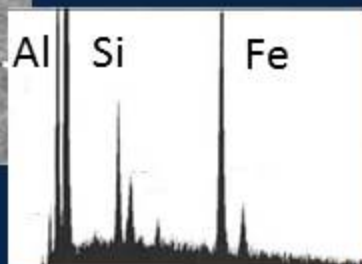
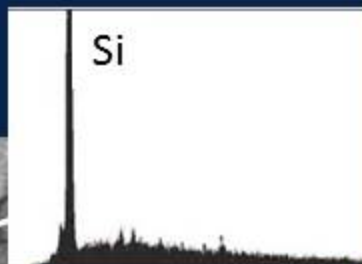
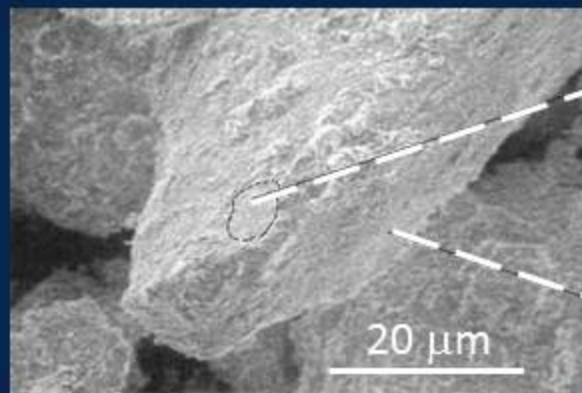
Twinned-pyritohedron crystal
0 percent arsenic

Very simplified geology

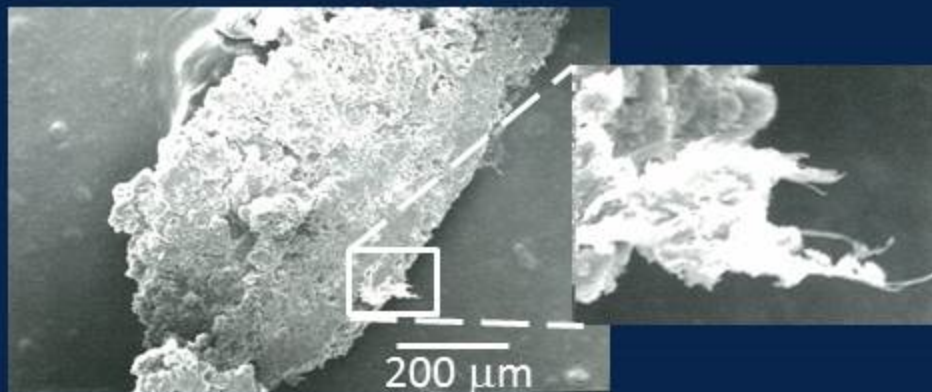
	Alluvium		Volcanics
	Franciscan		Granites
	Metamorphic/mafic		

Sorption on the surfaces of mineral grains

Oxide coatings on
a quartz crystal



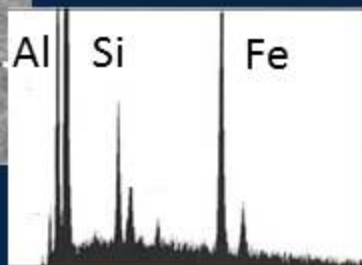
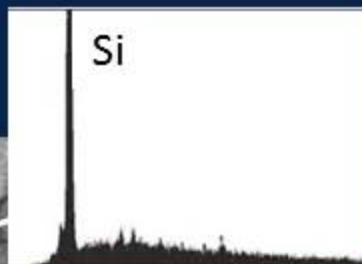
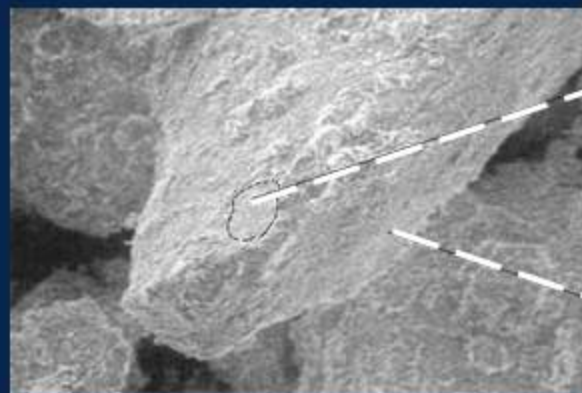
Iron oxide on the
surface of a mineral grain



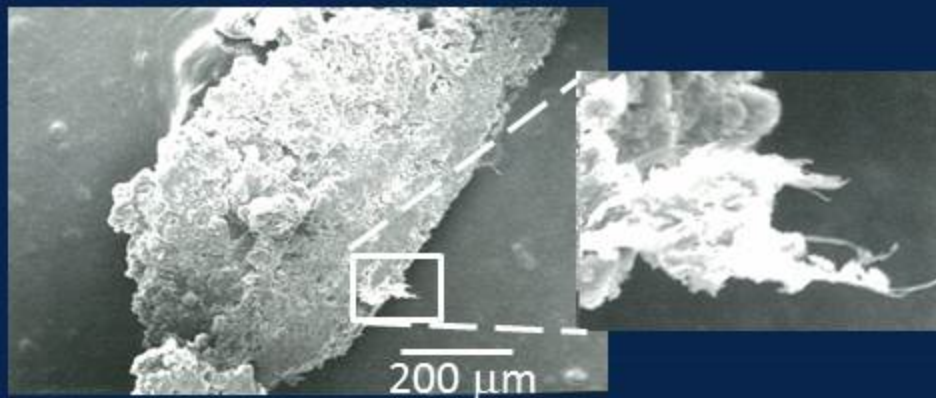
Iron oxide rich paleosols
in unsaturated alluvium

Sorption on the surfaces of mineral grains

Oxide coatings on
a quartz crystal

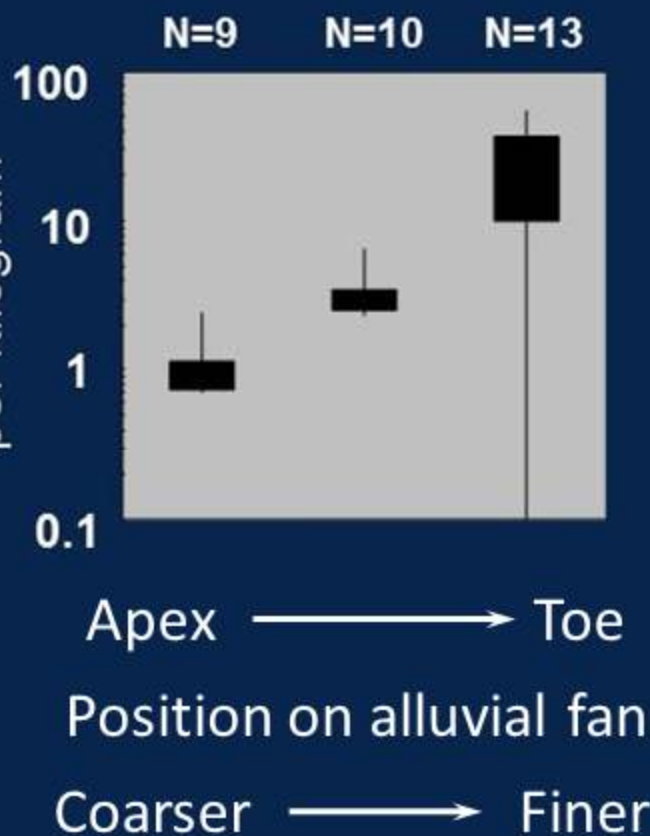


Iron oxide on the
surface of a mineral grain



Acid-extraction data

Chromium, in milligrams
per kilogram



Sorption on the surfaces of mineral grains

Sorption of selected anions

Strongly sorbed

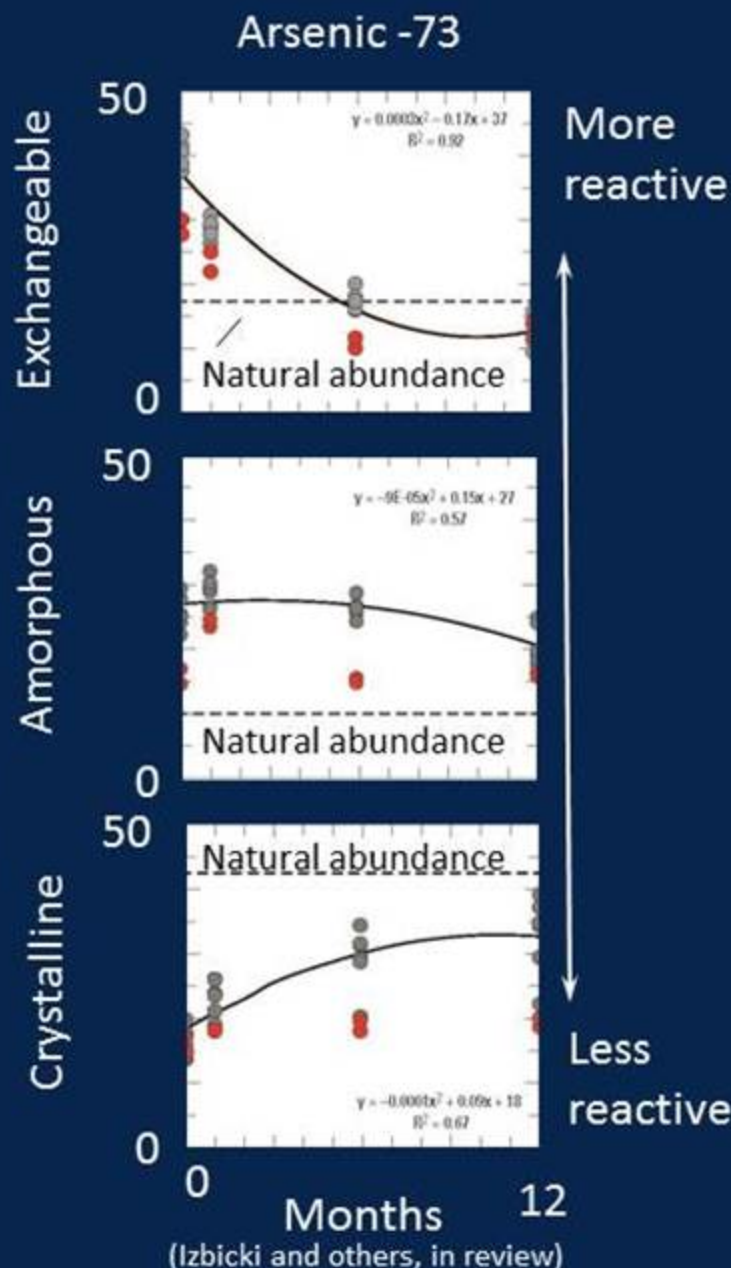


Weakly sorbed

(From Clifford, 1999; Trussell et al., 1980)

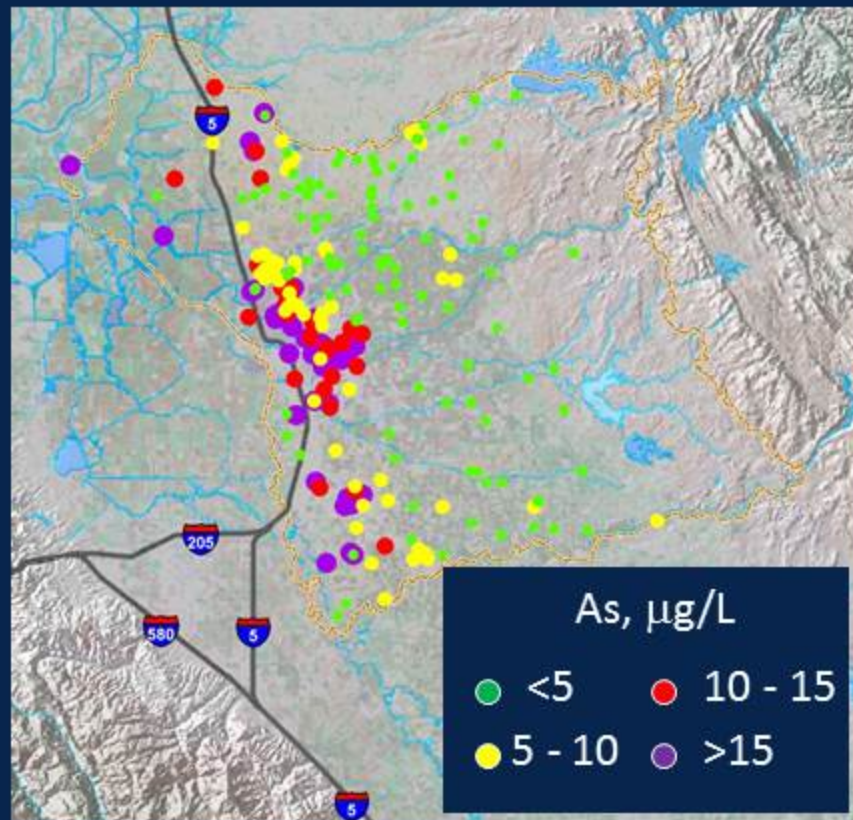
Sorption is pH dependent

Operational fraction (Wentzel and others, 2001),
in percent of total extractable

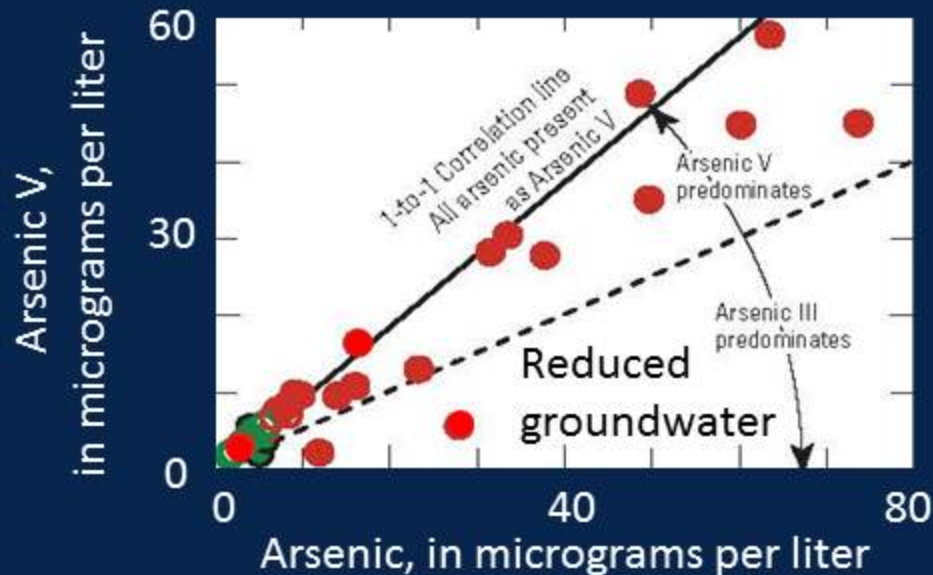
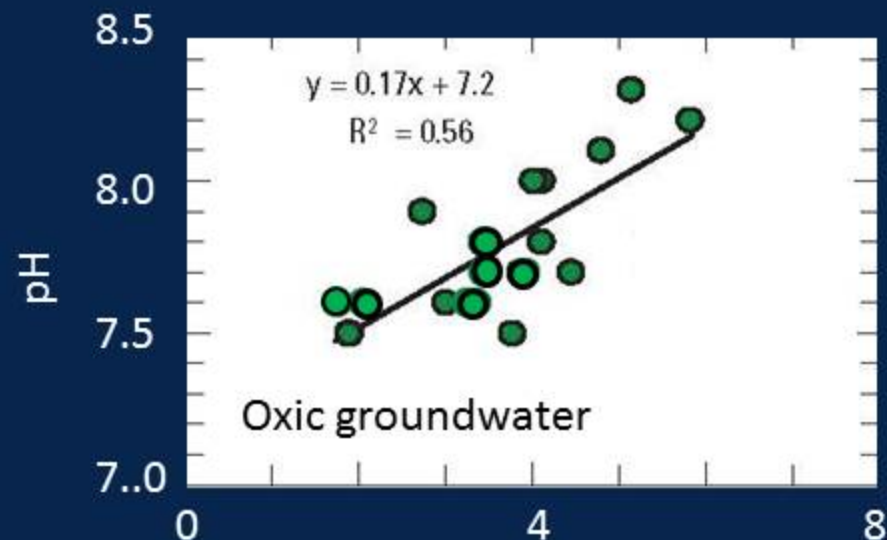


Groundwater flow, redox, and pH

Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin

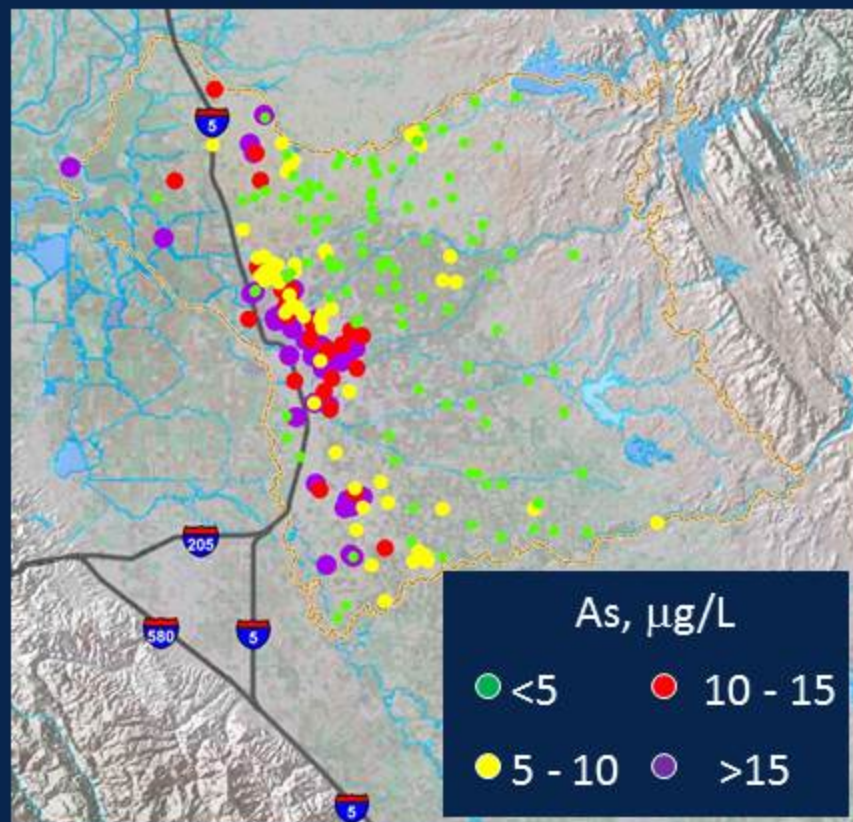


Changes in dissolved oxygen and redox affect spatial and depth distribution of trace elements



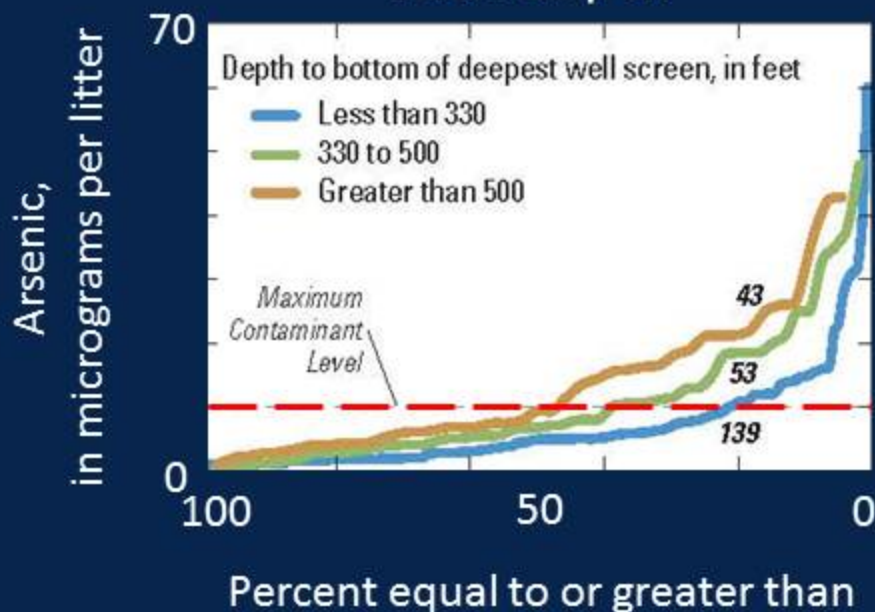
Groundwater flow, redox, and pH

Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin



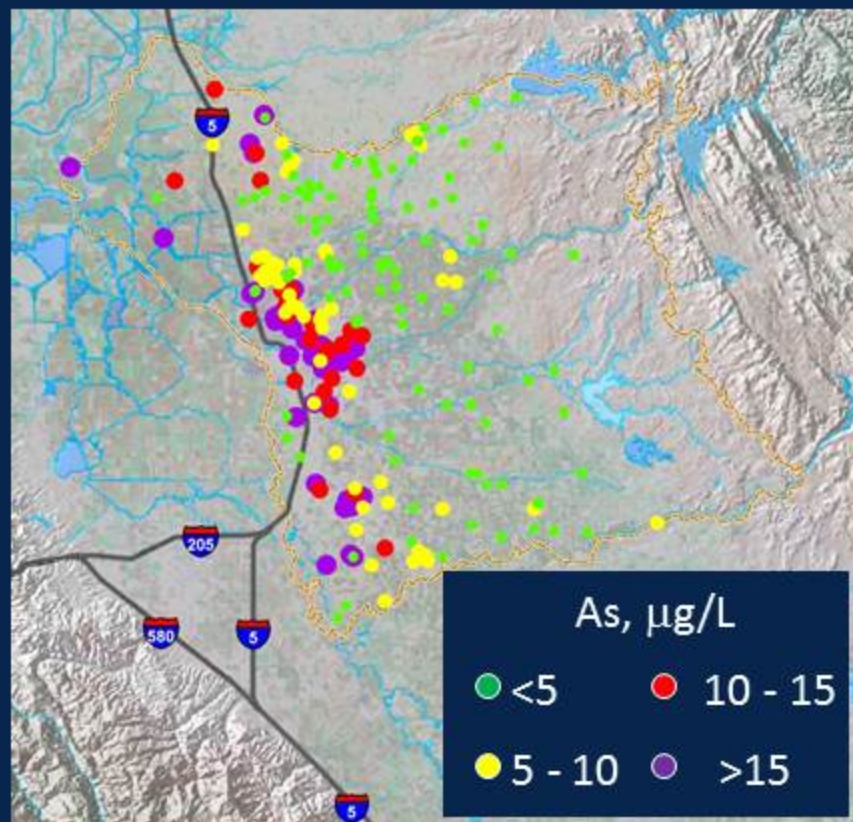
Changes in dissolved oxygen and redox affect spatial and depth distribution of trace elements

Arsenic concentrations with depth



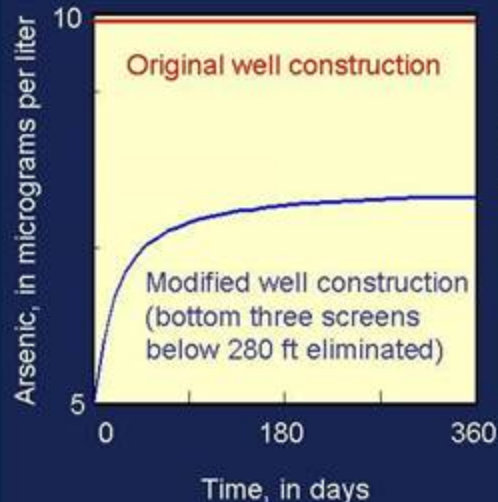
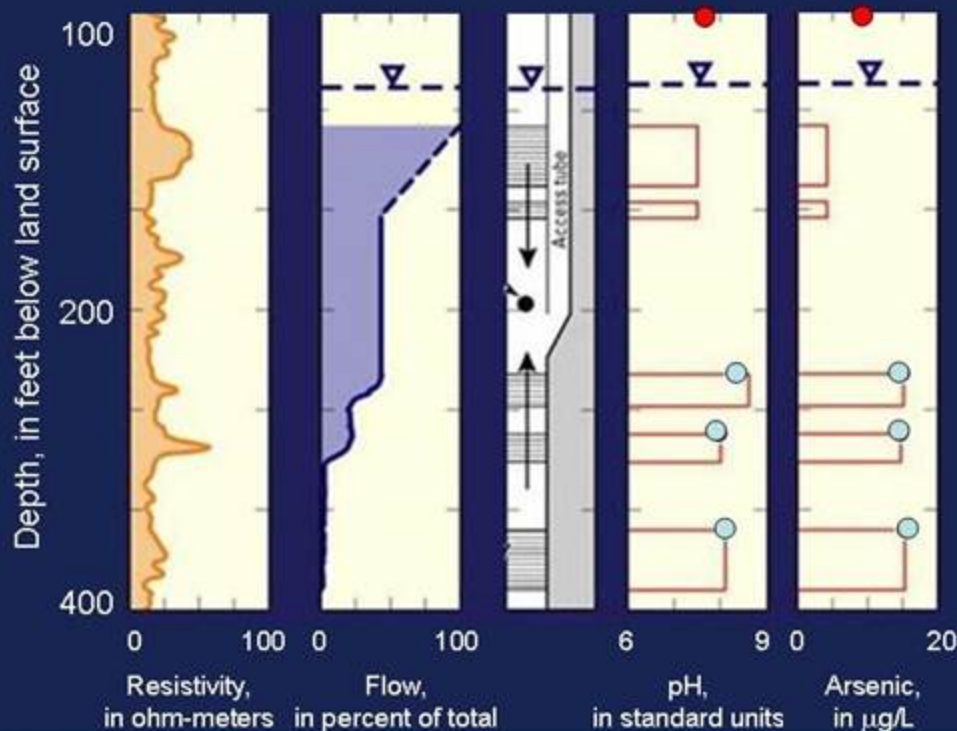
Groundwater flow, redox, and pH

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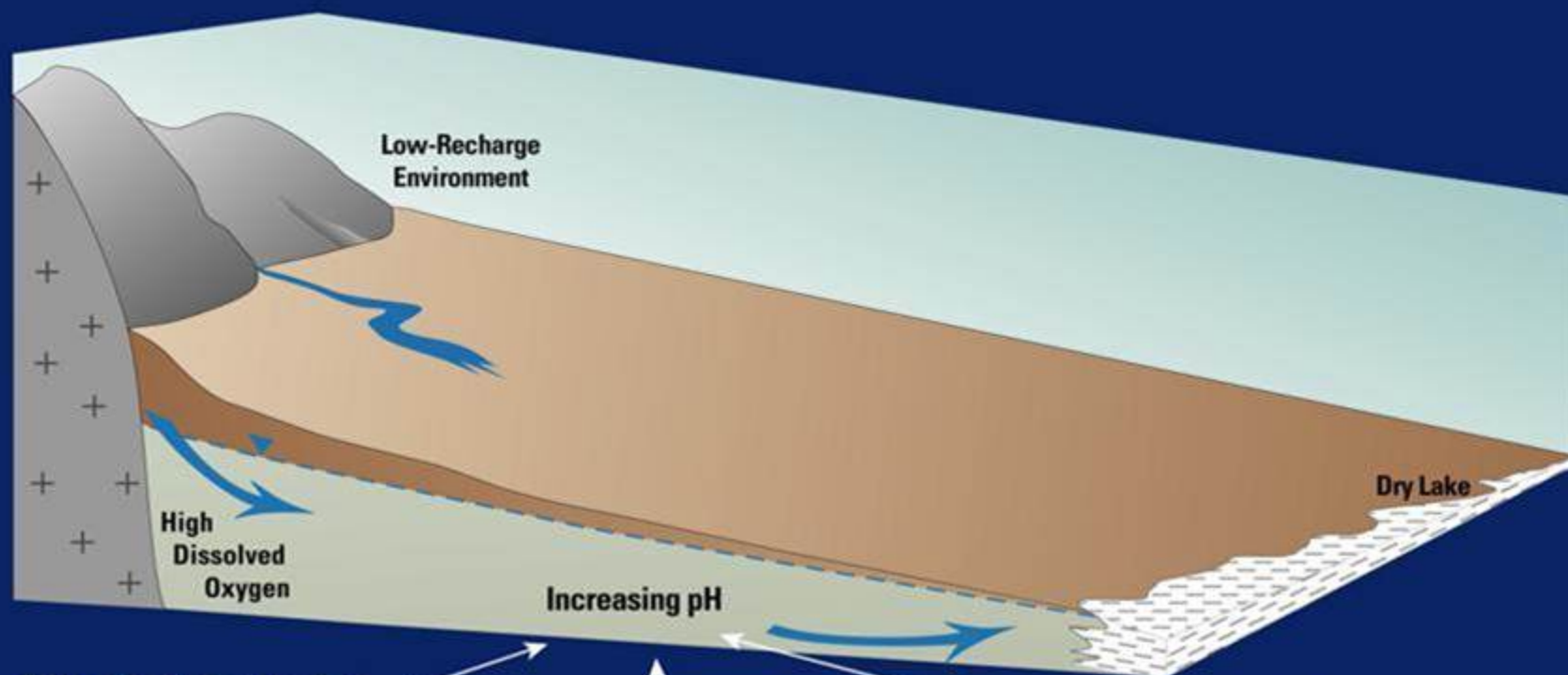
Changes in dissolved oxygen and redox affect spatial and depth distribution of trace elements

Well modification to mitigate high arsenic



Numerical simulations at the well-bore scale to predict results

Groundwater flow, redox, and pH



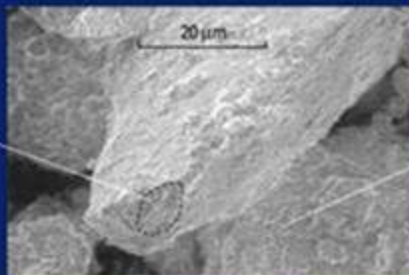
Silicate Weathering



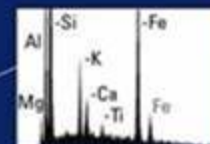
Surface Chemistry



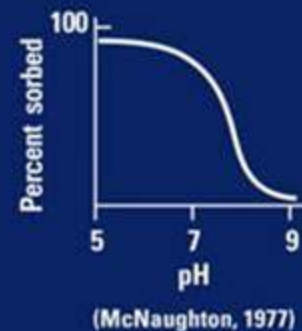
X-ray spectrum of quartz mineral grain



Quartz mineral grain

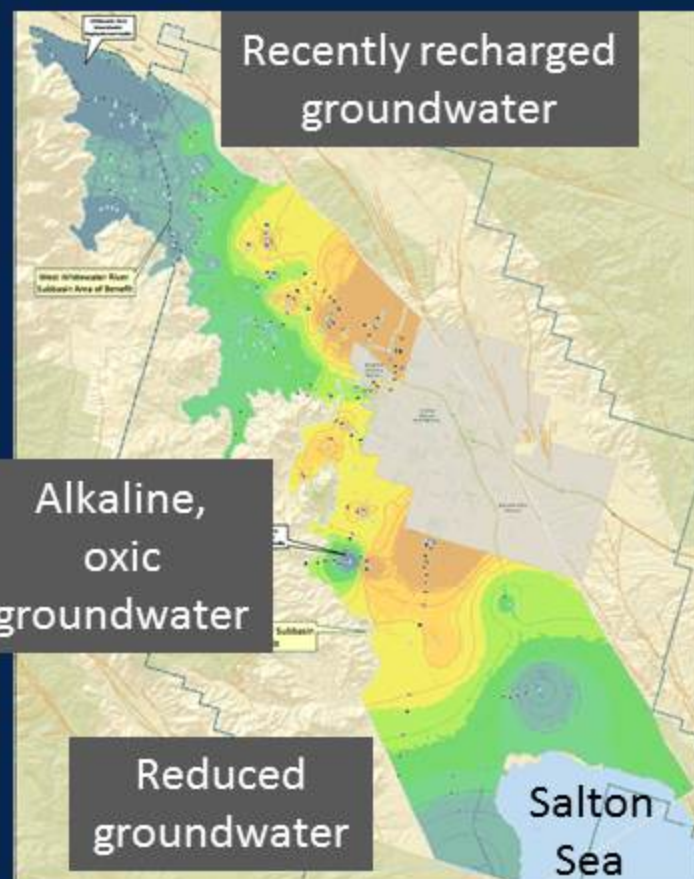


X-ray spectrum of quartz mineral grain and surficial coatings



Groundwater flow, redox, and pH

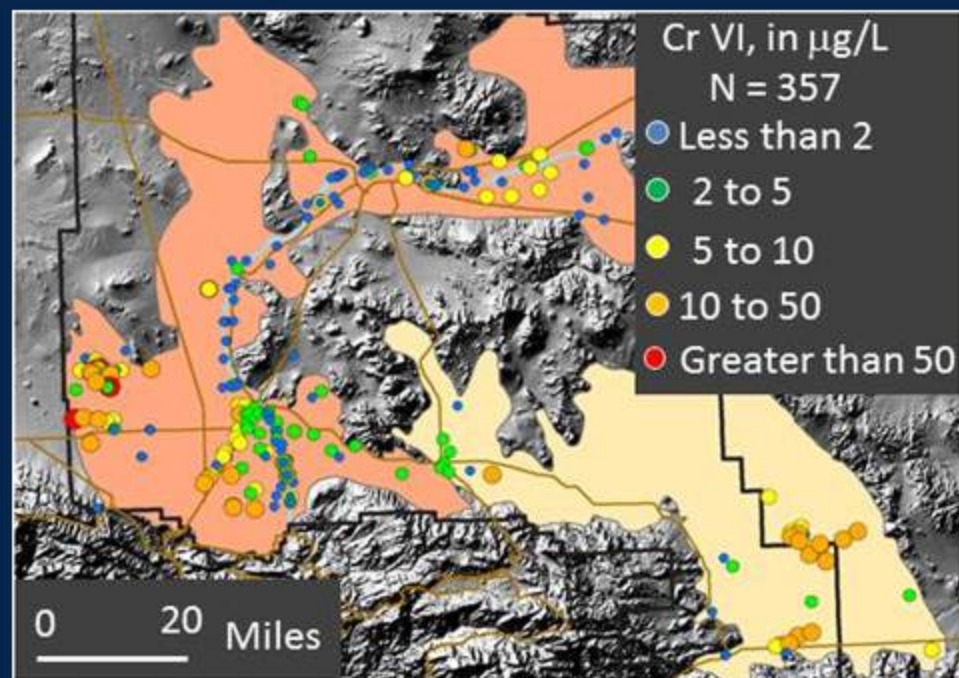
Simpler regional flow systems



Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin

(From Coachella Valley Water District)

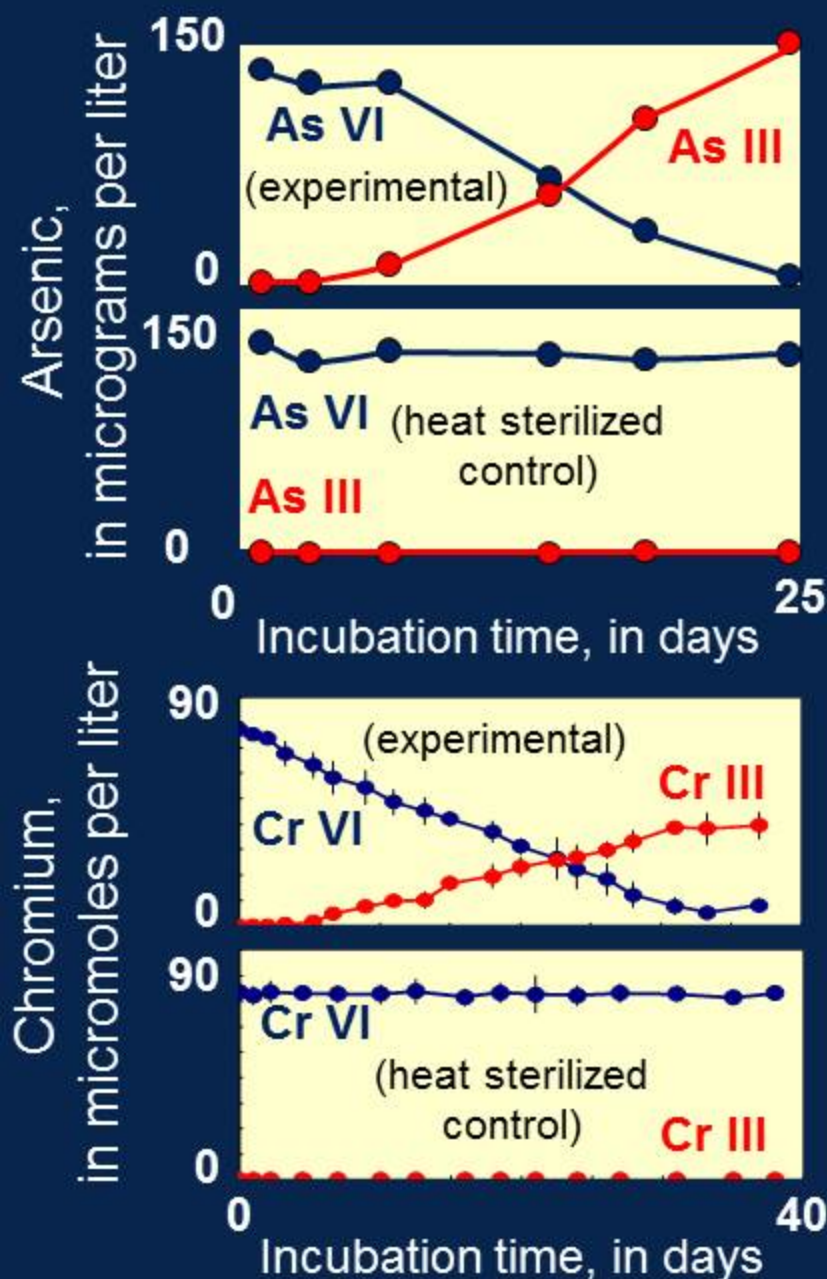
More complex regional flow systems



Mojave River Groundwater basin

(From USGS and Mojave Water Agency data)

Microbiology—reduction of oxidized forms

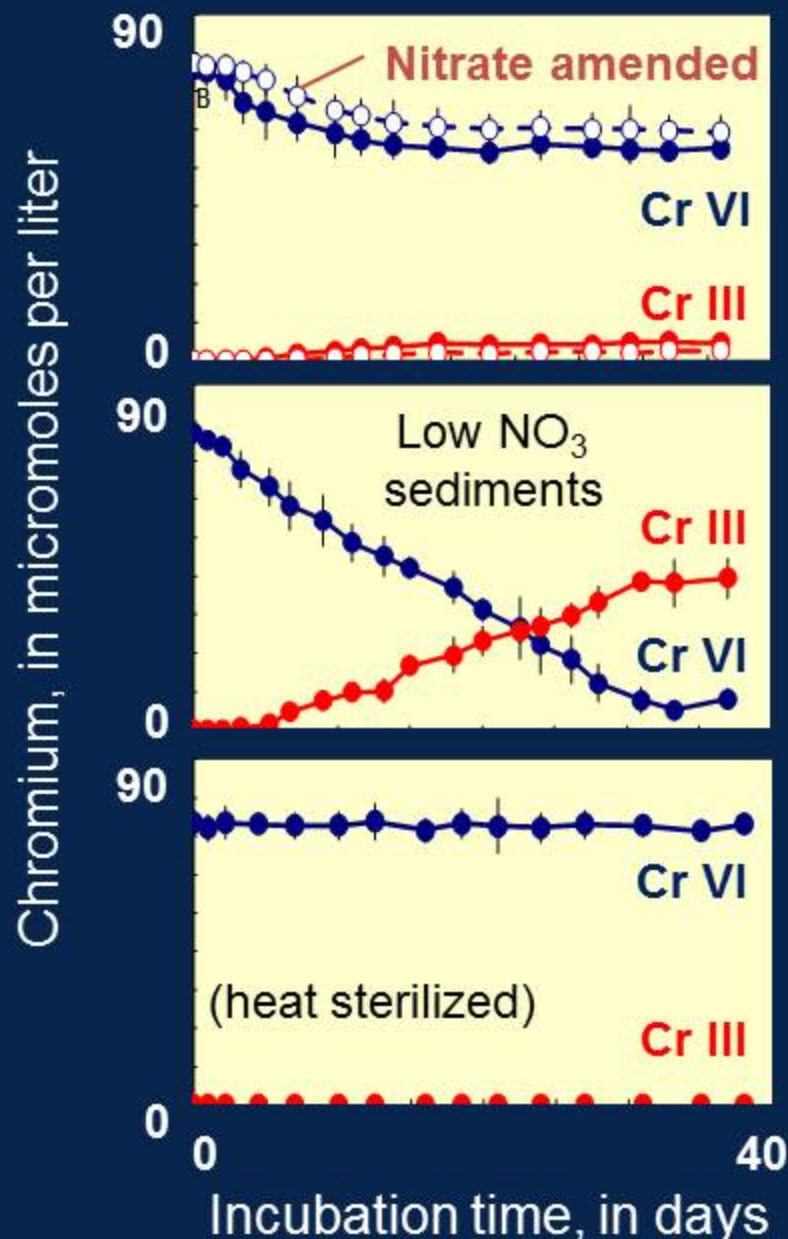


Gibbs free energy (ΔG°)
coupled to hydrogen oxidation

Reaction	ΔG° (kJ/mol e ⁻)
Manganese reduction	-94.06
Nitrate reduction	-86.44
Chromate reduction	-45.02
Iron reduction	-43.89
Arsenate reduction	-36.98
Sulfate reduction	-0.42
Methanogenesis	+0.67

(From Ahmann, 1997; Thauer, 1977;
Nordstrom and Archer, 2003)

Microbiology—reduction of oxidized forms



Gibbs free energies
coupled to hydrogen oxidation

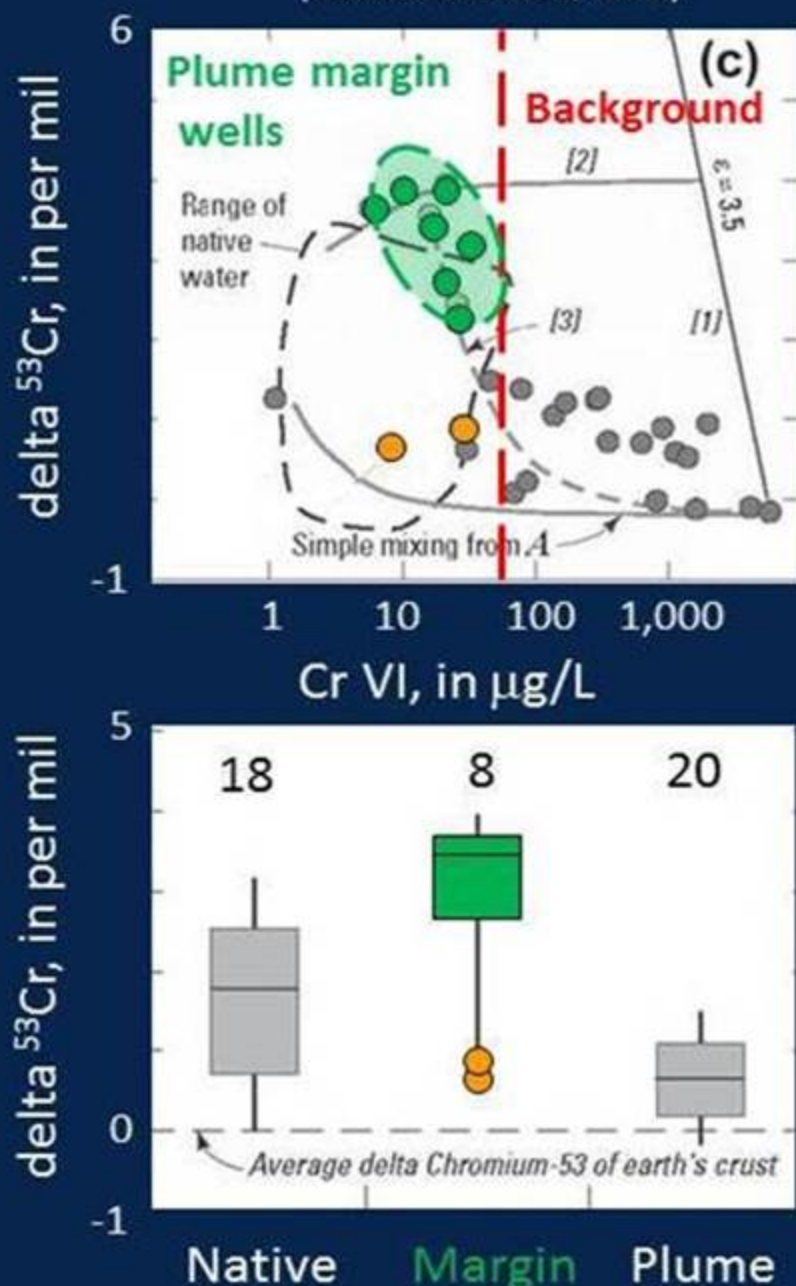
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Methanogenesis	+0.67

(From Ahmann, 1997; Thauer, 1977;
Nordstrom and Archer, 2003)

Isotope geochemistry

- No naturally occurring isotopes of arsenic
- Four naturally occurring-stable isotopes of chromium
 - Best suited for process-oriented work
- There is no silver-bullet that will allow you to dispense with sound hydrology and geochemistry

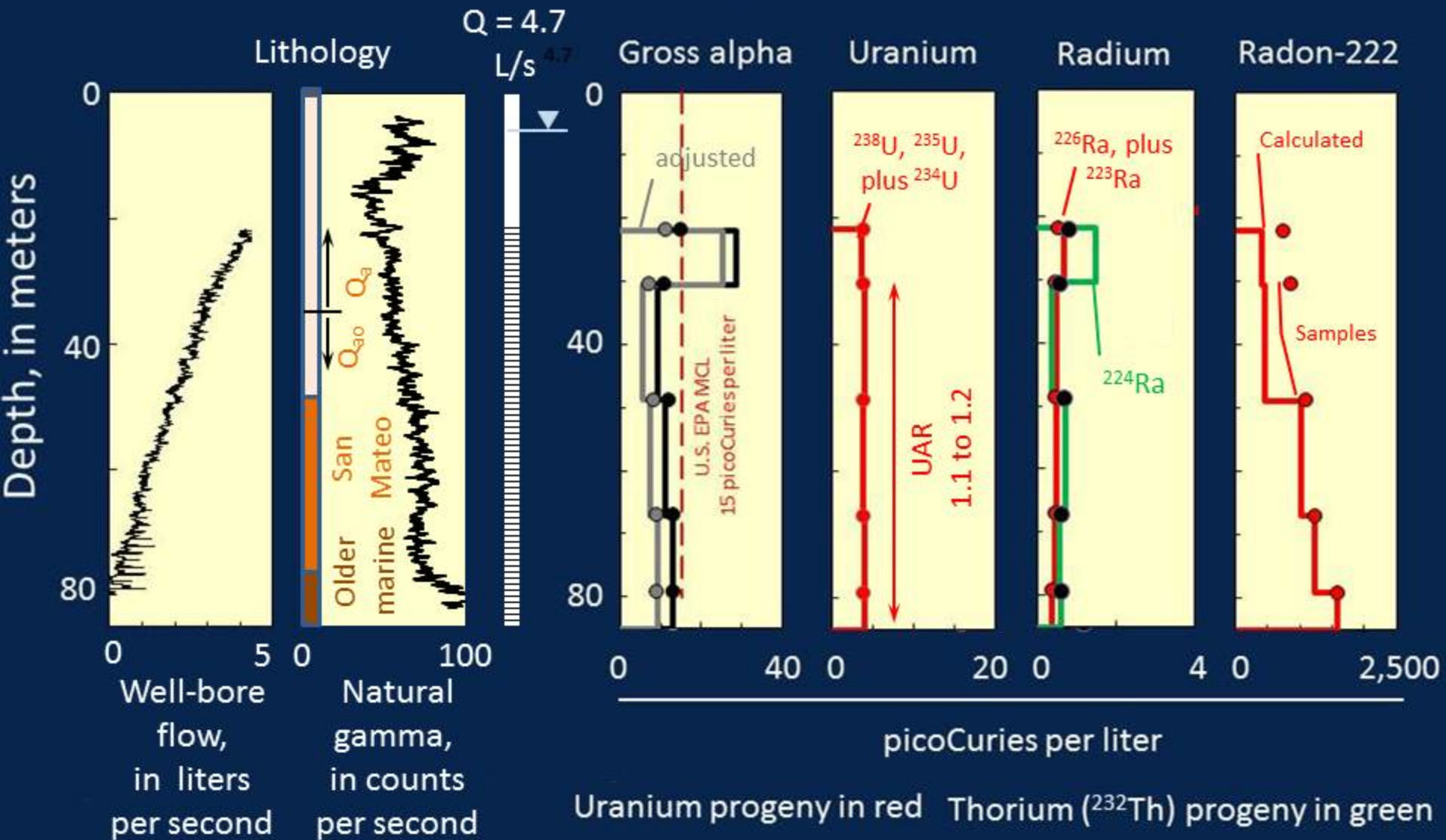
Topock, CA
(Izbicki and others, 2012)



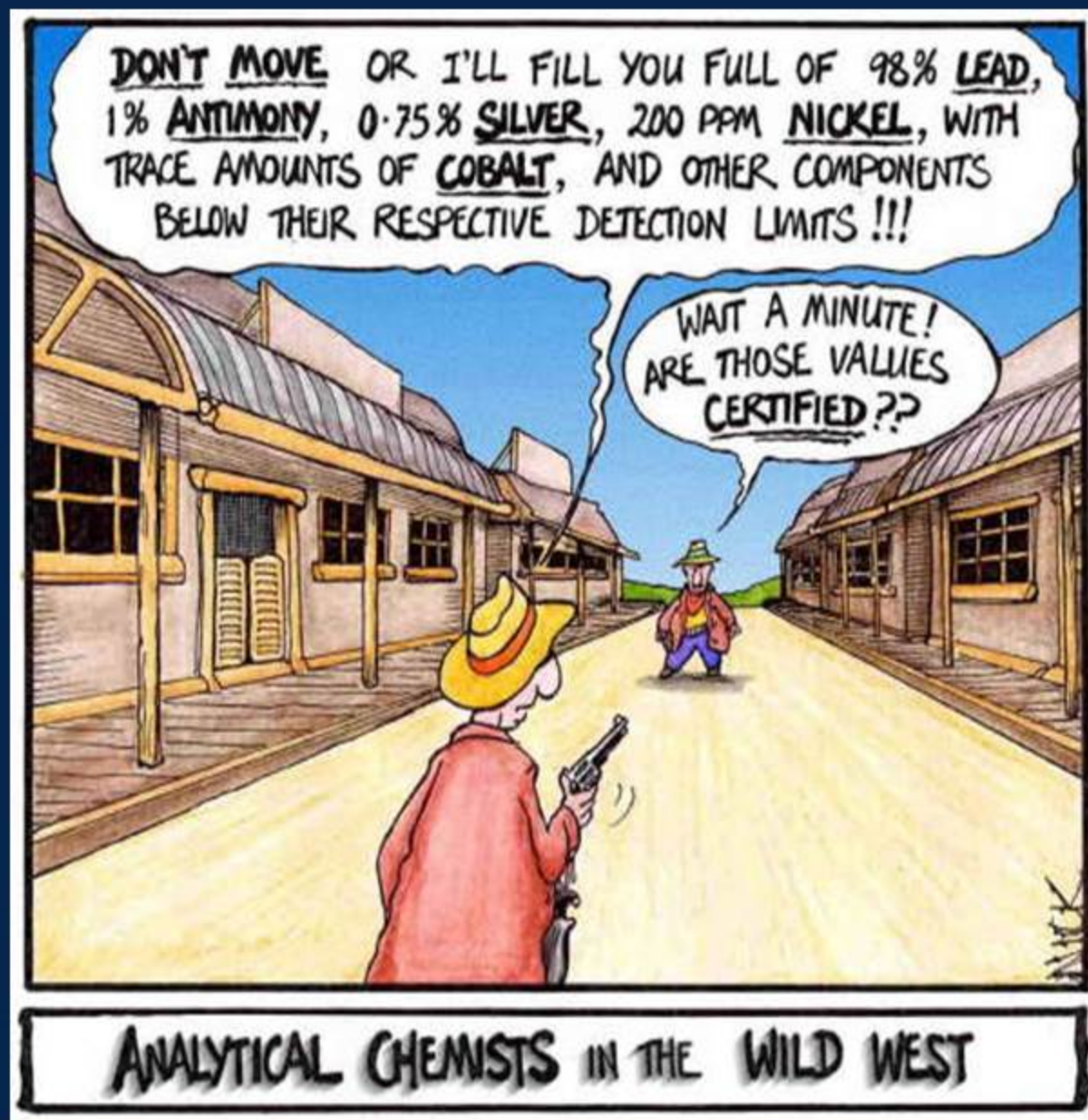
Isotope geochemistry

“All that glitters is not gold” and all that is radioactive is not uranium

Well 10S/5W-18M3, San Diego County, Calif., June 2011



Just a little more fun with trace elements



High frequency of occurrence of trace elements in California's groundwater with respect to MCL's and other health-based standards

U.S. EPA CCL-3
(Contaminant Candidate List)

- Cobalt
- Molybdenum
- Strontium
- Vanadium