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Development of an integrated conceptual model of a connected surface watergroundwater system using a hydrochemical approach at Maules Creek, NSW, Australia.



# INTRODUCTION

- Surface water-groundwater interactions important for water allocations
  - Anthropogenic needs
  - Environmental needs
- Separate allocation of surface water and groundwater resources can produce problems in connected systems
  - Reduced baseflow in streams
    - Groundwater dependant ecosystems (aquatic, terrestrial, phreatic)
  - Reduced surface water yield
- Challenge of linking SW-GW interactions into more typical hydrogeological investigations

# INTRODUCTION

- Need to integrate SW-GW exchange and aquifer processes
- Hydrochemical approach used
  - Major ions (Na+, Ca²+, Mg²+, K+, Cl-, HCO\_3-, H\_4SiO\_4) and
  - Water characteristic parameters (pH, dissolved oxygen, dissolved CO<sub>2</sub>, dissolved organic carbon)
  - used as natural tracers and to characterise chemical processes in the aquifer system
- Developed process-based conceptual model: hydrochemical and hydrogeological processes





## HEAD DISTRIBUTION AND GROUNDWATER FLOW



## HEAD DISTRIBUTION AND GROUNDWATER FLOW



Upper aquifer: <30m Middle aquifer: 30-60m Lower aquifer: >60m

## RESULTS: PCO<sub>2</sub> and DO



- Dissolved CO<sub>2</sub>: –Relatively constant in Upper aquifer
  - -Decreases in Middle and Lower aquifer
  - -Surface water trend
- Dissolved oxygen: —Oxic to anoxic along transect
  - -Low DO in upstream surface water
- GW discharge to SW upstream of perennial pools

## RESULTS: HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> with depth



- Relatively linear increase in HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> with depth in Middle and Lower aquifers
   HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> variable in
- Upper aquifer

Return flow of irrigation water sourced from aquifer

### RESULTS: Ca<sup>2+</sup> and dissolved silica



 Ca acquired relatively linearly against HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>
 Dissolved silica relatively high (17mg/L), constant, and supersaturated with respect to some silica oxide phases

> Appears that substantial primary silicate weathering is occurring and releasing cations to solution

#### RESULTS: PHREEQC



 PHREEQC Batch reaction model to test hypothesis of primary silicate weathering

 Upper aquifer water
 Dissolve 1mM Anorthite (an idealised pure-phase Ca-plagioclase feldspar)
 Look at general trends – are they reasonable?

- Appears plausible process
   Silica conserved in solid
  - phase with Kaolinite precipitation indicated

#### **RESULTS: STABILITY DIAGRAMS**



Secondary weathering products important from process-perspective
Stability diagrams very idealised, give indication only
Montmorrillonite and kaolinite weathering products (vs PHREEQC model indicated kaolinite)
Likely to be heterogeneous

mixture of co-existing secondary products

## **GEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES**

• Weathering of primary silicate reactions important eg the pure-phase Ca- and Naplagioclases were idealised cases considered:

 $\label{eq:call_si_2O_8} \begin{array}{l} + \ 12H^+ + \ 8H_4SiO_4 \rightarrow 6Ca_{0.165}Al_{2.33}Si_{3.67}O_{10}(OH)_2 + \ 6Ca^{2+} + \ 16H_2O\\ \hline \mbox{anorthite} \\ \hline \mbox{Ca-montmorillonite} \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 2NaAlSi_{3}O_{8}+2H_{2}CO_{3}+9H_{2}O\rightarrow Al_{2}Si_{2}O_{5}(OH)_{4}+2Na^{+}+2HCO_{3}^{-}+4H_{4}SiO_{4}\\ \hline \textbf{albite} & \textbf{kaolinite} \end{array}$ 

#### CONCEPTUAL MODEL



## CONCLUSIONS

- Some key geochemical processes deduced
- Linked with previous investigations into SW-GW interactions and strengthened knowledge of hydrogeological processes
- Presented results as a conceptual model that integrates key hydrochemical and hydrogeological processes
- Useful for future aquifer system modelling

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## Further information:

#### www.connectedwaters.unsw.edu.au

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