Influence of Sewers on Groundwater Flow in the Vicinity of a PRB in an Urban Setting Geneva, New York

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Urban Epi Karst

Surficial Features

- Superficial networks of altered K
- Unrelated to subsurface networks
- Connected to subsurface networks

Subsurface Features

• Intentional Conduits

• Unintentional Conduits

Modified from: Adrien L. Lindley University of Texas at Austin

<u>Example</u>

Utility trenches

Fractures in asphalt

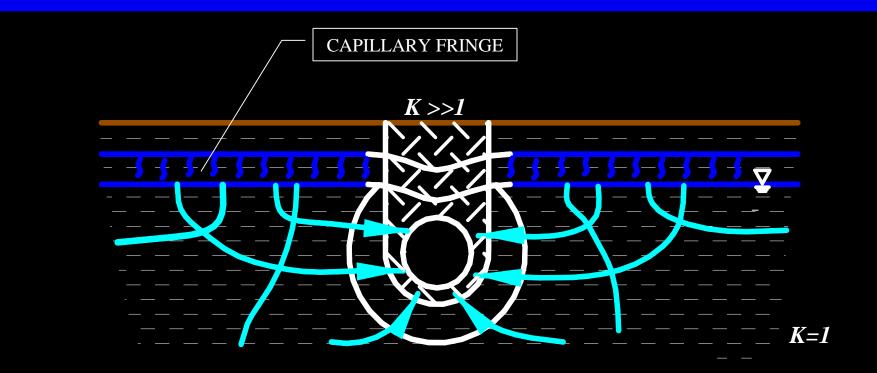
Storm drains and manholes

<u>Example</u>

Septic tanks Sanitary sewer systems Storm drainage systems PRBs

Tunnels Basements Leaking Sewers Permeable Sewer Line Bedding

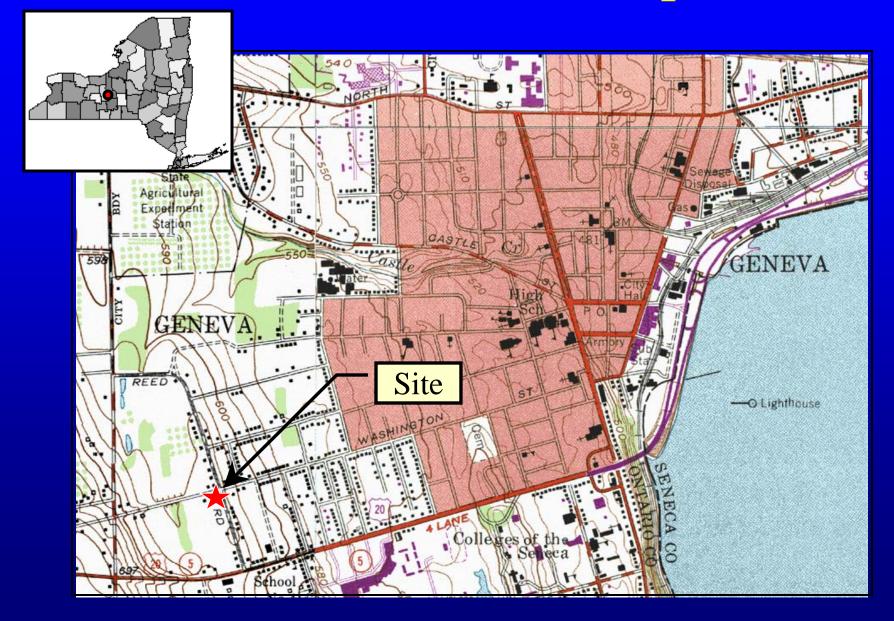
Sewer Flow Net in Low K Setting



Low Permeability Setting

- Shallow Depth to Water Table
- High Specific Retention Thick Capillary Fringe
- Low Recharge Large Water Table Rise

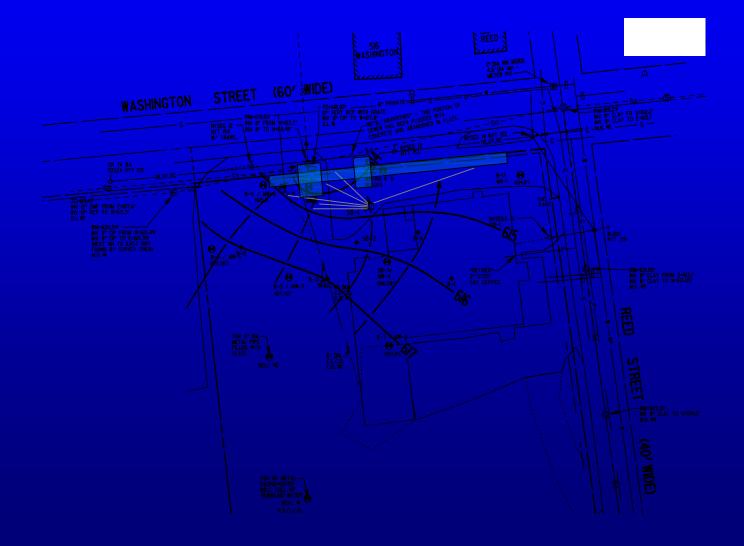
Site Location Map



Till Soil Matrix



Pre PRB – Groundwater Flow



PCE Plume in Soil



PCE Plume in Groundwater



Soil Removal Program



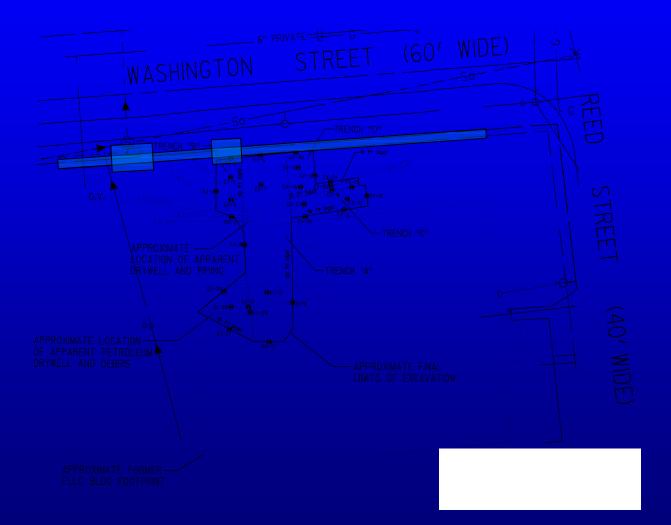
PRB Construction



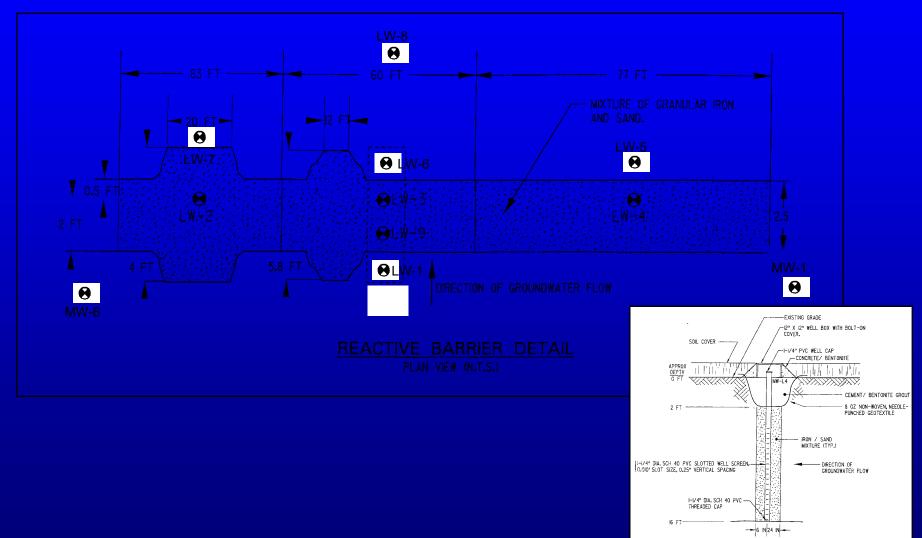




Location of Soil Removal Area and PRB



As-Built Schematic of PRB

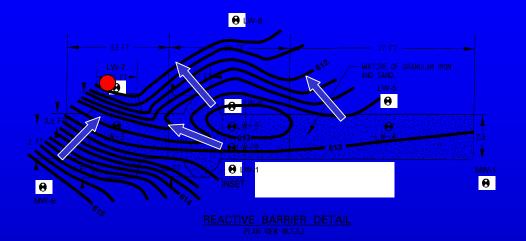


SECTION 1

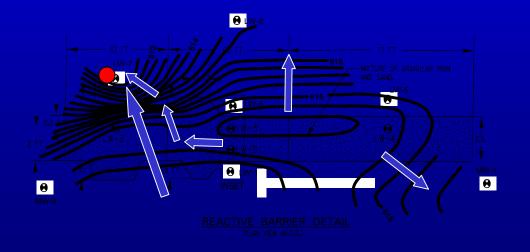
Finished Ground Surface With Monitoring Well Location



Water Table Contour Plots

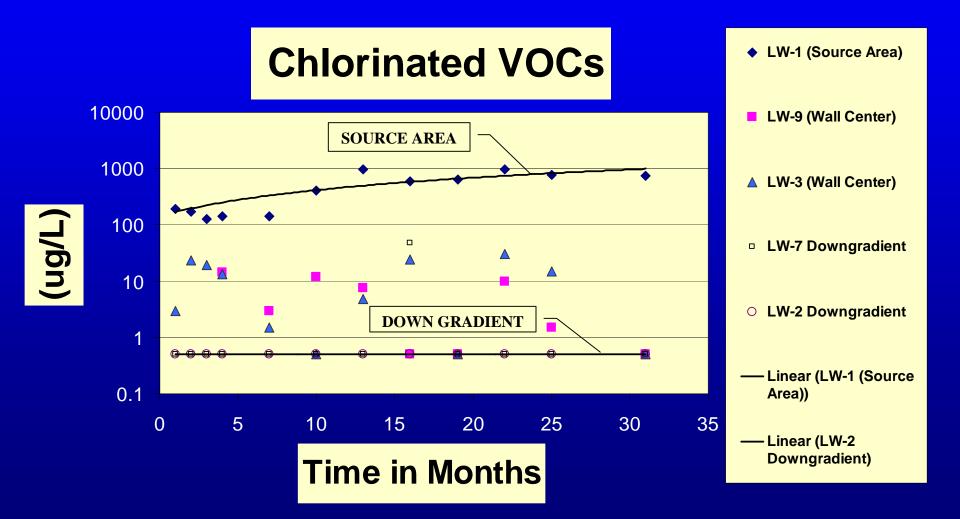


Seasonal Low Condition – 10/30/02



Seasonal High Condition – 4/2/03

Water Quality Trends



Conclusions

- Leaking Sanitary Sewer Creates Localized Groundwater Depression
- Flow Inside PRB Becomes More Longitudinal

- Residence Time of Groundwater Inside PRB Is Increased
- Effects Can Be Characterized During RI and Avoided/Exploited During Remedial Design/Construction