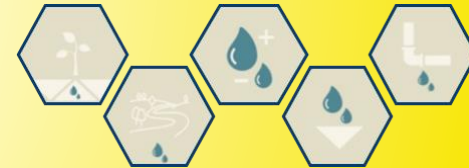


## 2<sup>nd</sup> International LIFE REWAT Summer School

*Digital water management and water-related  
agroecosystem services: geostatistics, hydroinformatics and  
groundwater flow numerical modelling*

September 9<sup>th</sup>—20<sup>th</sup>, 2019  
Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna  
Pisa, Italy



## 2<sup>nd</sup> FREEWAT International Workshop Managing Induced RiverBank Filtration MAR schemes by means of modelling tools: the Serchio River IRBF

Rudy Rossetto, G. De Filippis, A. Barbagli, C. Marchina, I. Borsi, T. Vienken, G. Mazzanti

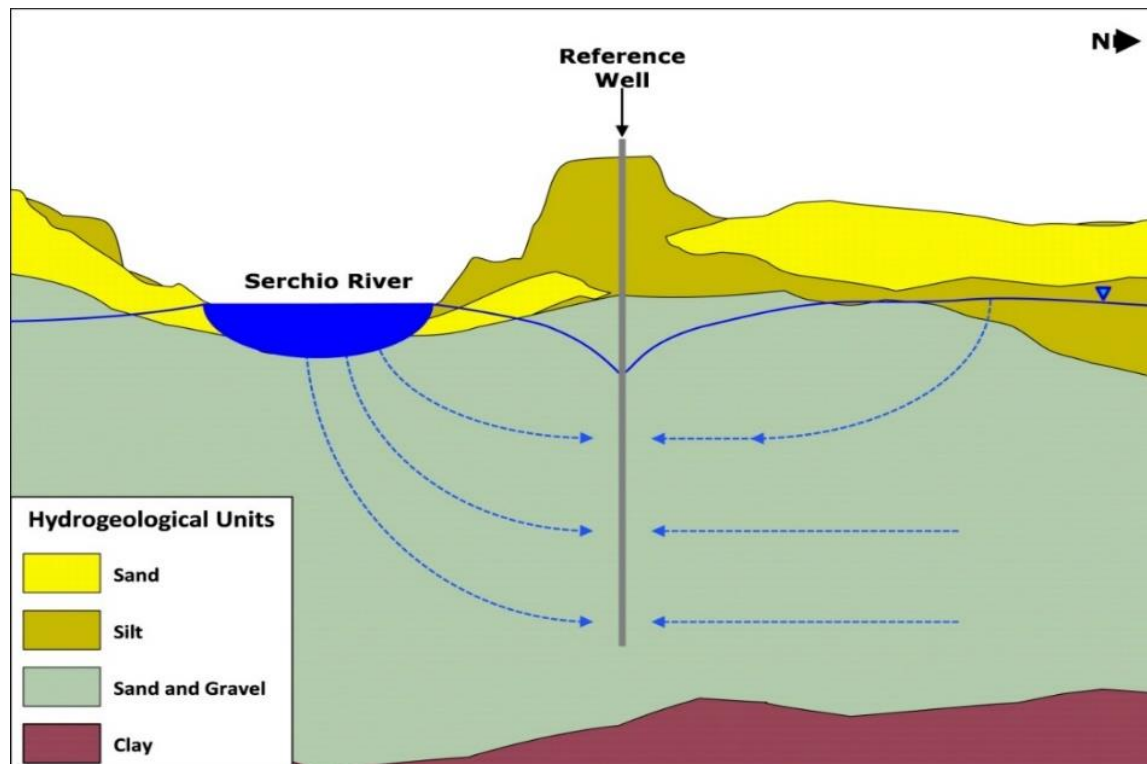
Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna

[r.rossetto@santannapisa.it](mailto:r.rossetto@santannapisa.it)



# Induced RiverBank Filtration (IRBF)

- A widely used technique in Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) schemes, when highly conductive aquifers are in hydraulic connection with surface water bodies, with proven positive effects on quality and quantity of groundwater
- It allows abstraction of a large volumes of water, avoiding large decrease in groundwater heads

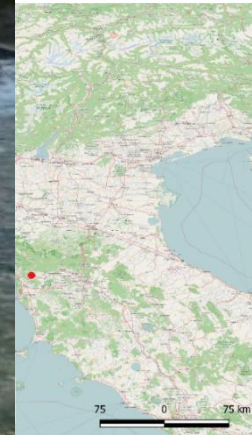




# The IRBF scheme



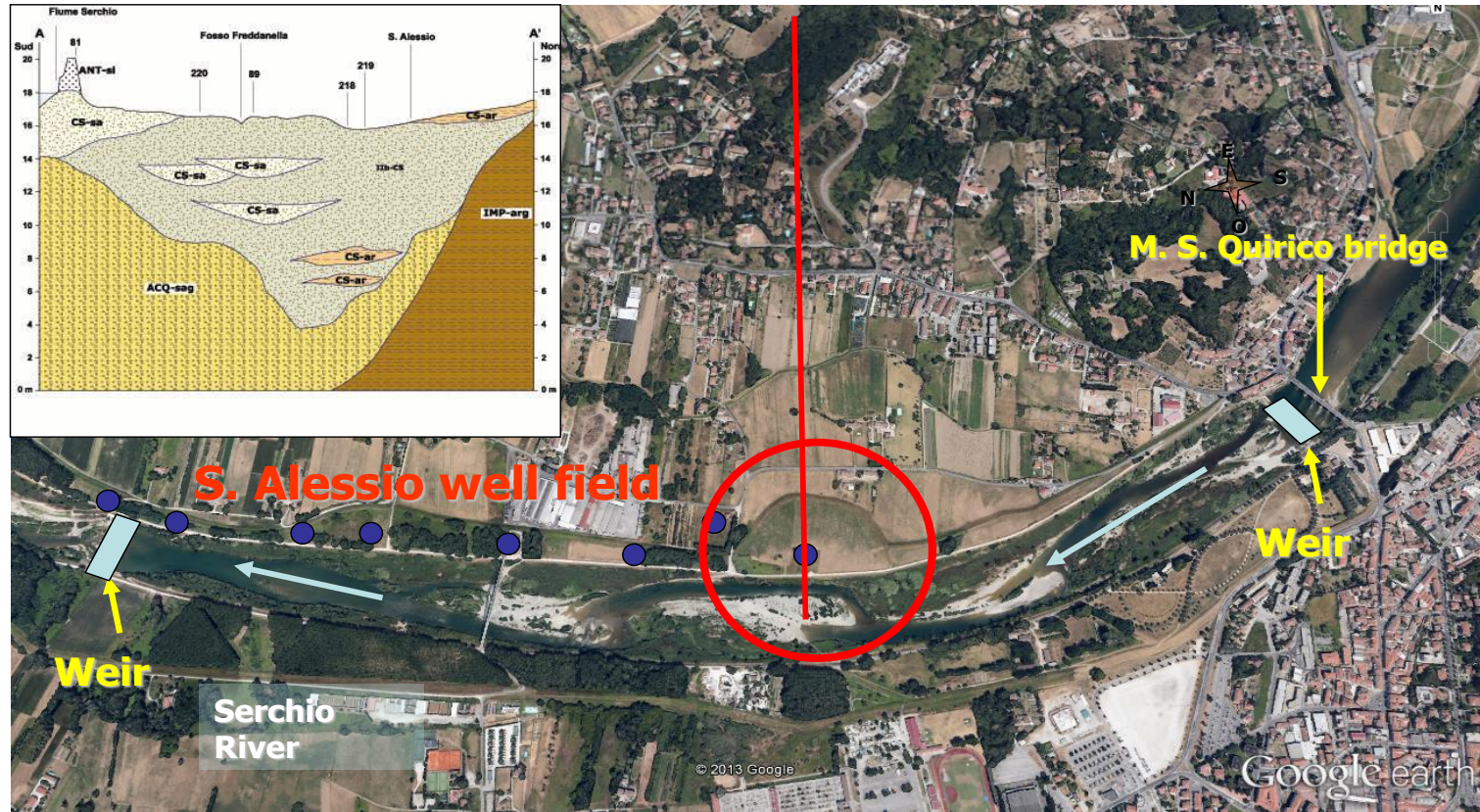
The Serchio River IRBF (Lucca, Italy) along the Serchio river allows abstraction of an overall amount of about  $0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  providing drinking water mainly to the town of Lucca.







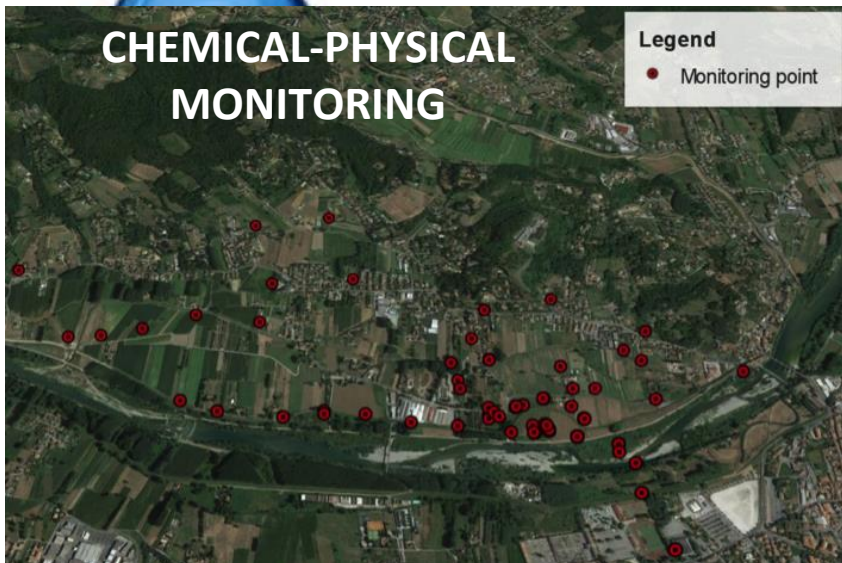
# Hydrostratigraphic setup



- Superficial cover: sandy to silty-clayey sediments
- Alluvial aquifer: sandy-gravelly sediments
- Impervious clayey layer

## MONITORING SYSTEM: discrete sampling

- 💧 70 points
- 💧 12 surveys
- 💧 6 in situ parameters
- 💧 laboratory analyses



Type		n°
Surface water		4
Groundwater	Piezometer	36
	Well	15
	Pisa-Lucca pipeline	13

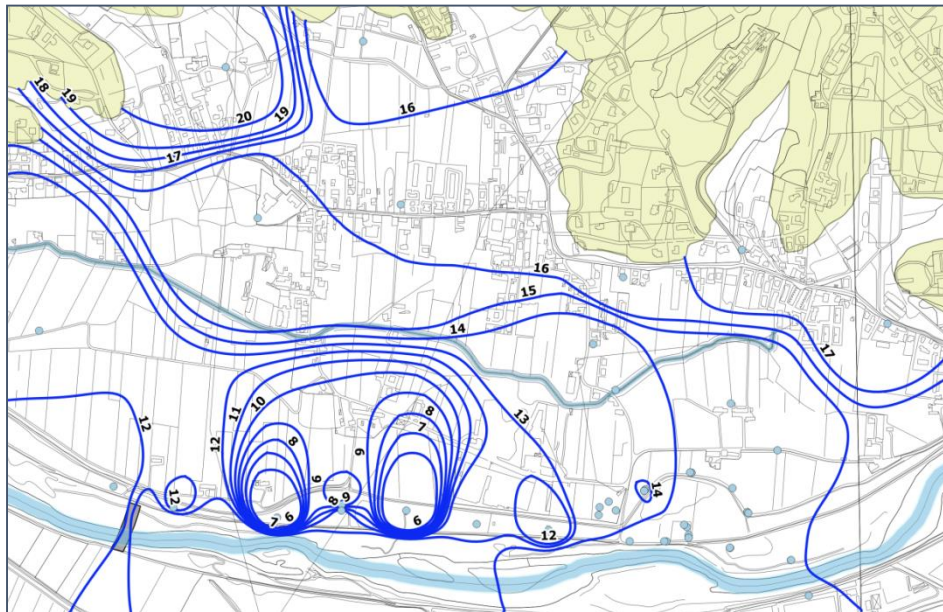
2014	2015	2016
November December	January February March May	January March May July August September

Water quality analyses
Major and trace elements Stable isotopes ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta\text{D}$ ) Microbiological parameters (E.Coli and Total Coliform) Emerging contaminants

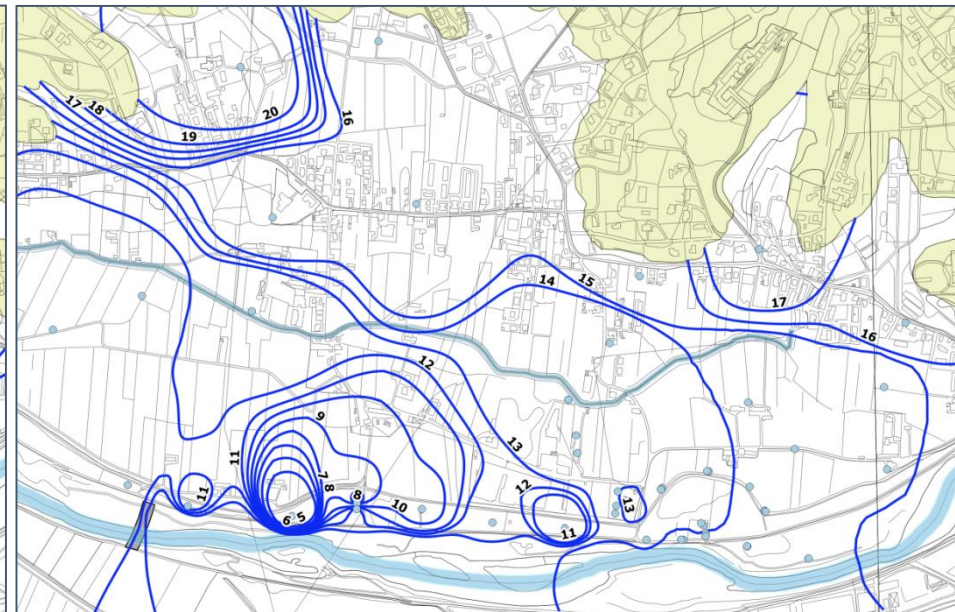


# HYDRAULIC HEAD

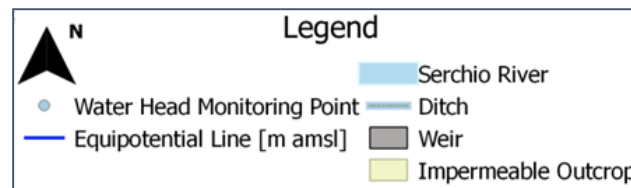
- 3 main flow directions
- no direction changes in time



DECEMBER 2014

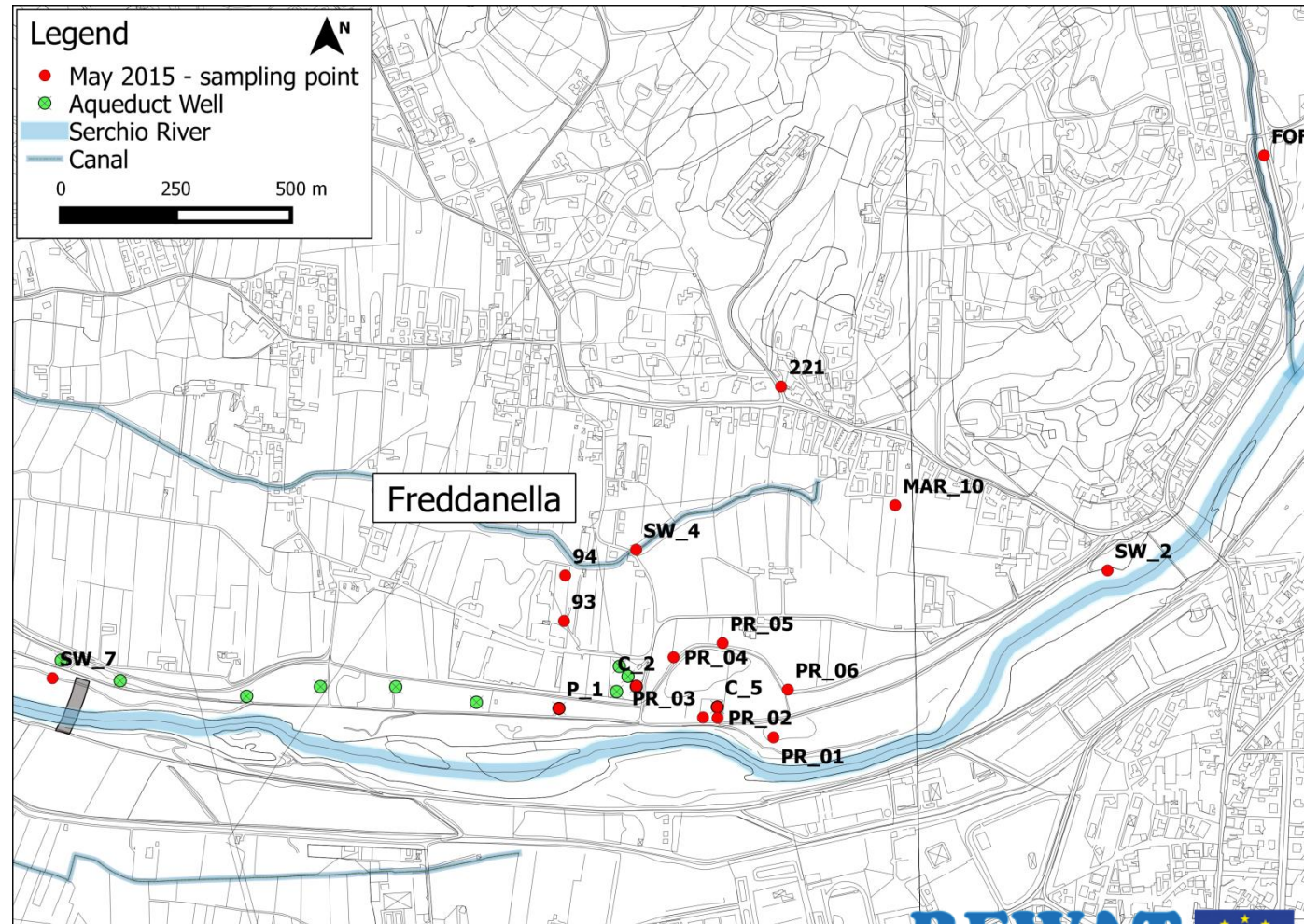


MAY 2015



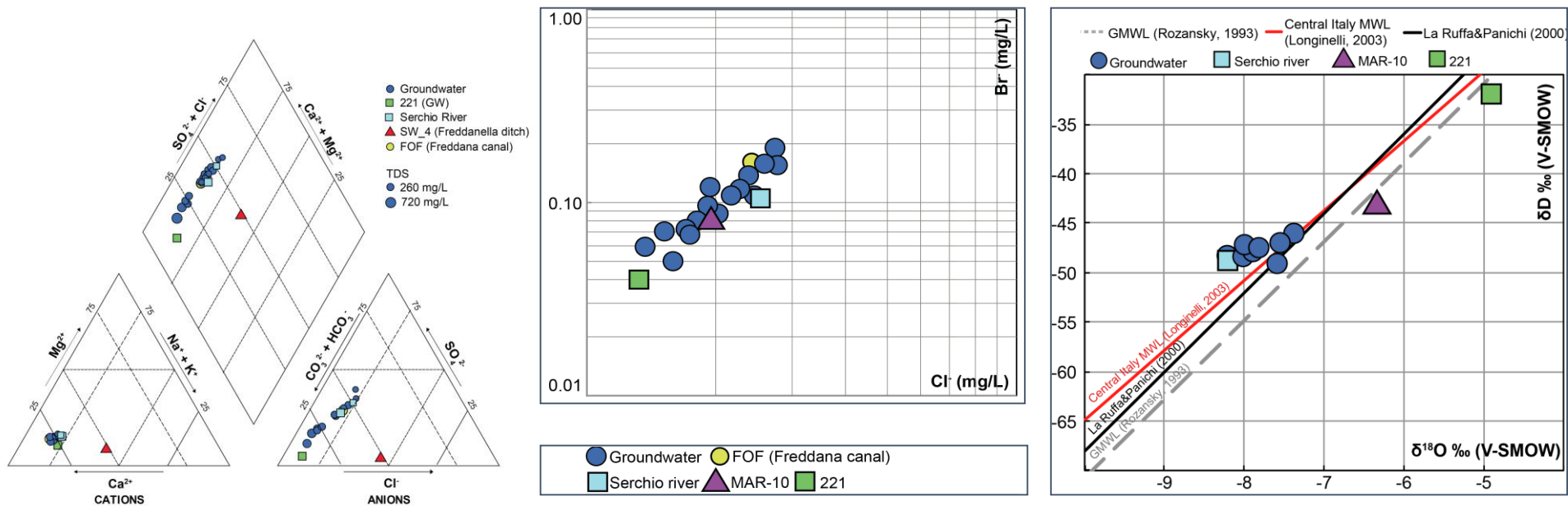


# HYDROGEOCHEMICAL MONITORING



The main sources of the pumping well is the Serchio River water

The most conservative elements such as  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ , and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  clearly indicate mixing processes between the River Serchio water and groundwater in the pilot area.



Ca-HCO<sub>3</sub> hydrochemical facies

As concern the nutrient species, nitrate content ranges between 0.2 mg/L and 9 mg/L in GW samples and between 0.8 mg/L and 3.2 mg/L in the Serchio river



# EMERGING POLLUTANTS: Pharmaceuticals

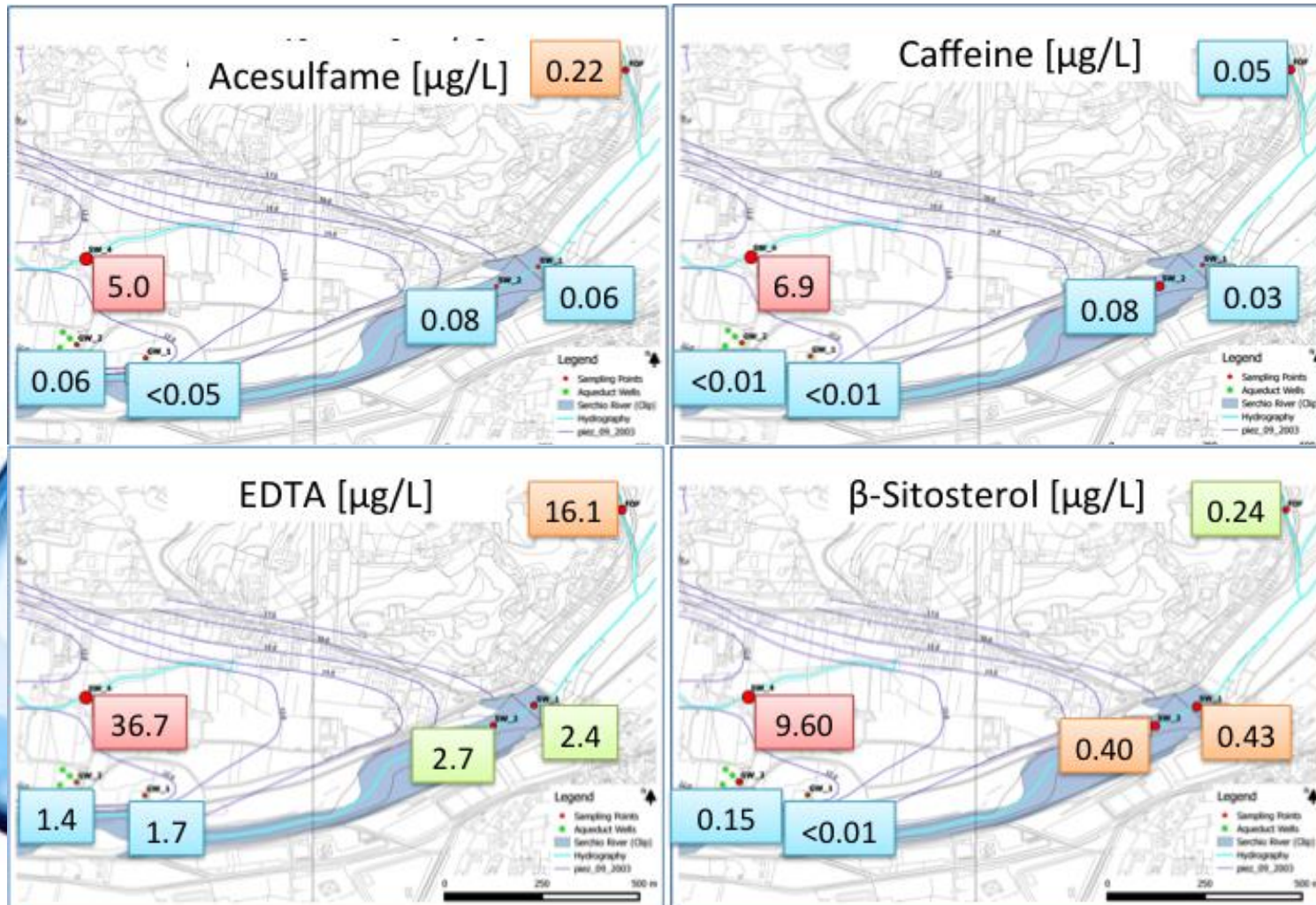
- selected points in different hydrological periods
- substances included in the **EU-watch list**
- evaluation on the medicines distributed in the territory (Northern Tuscany)



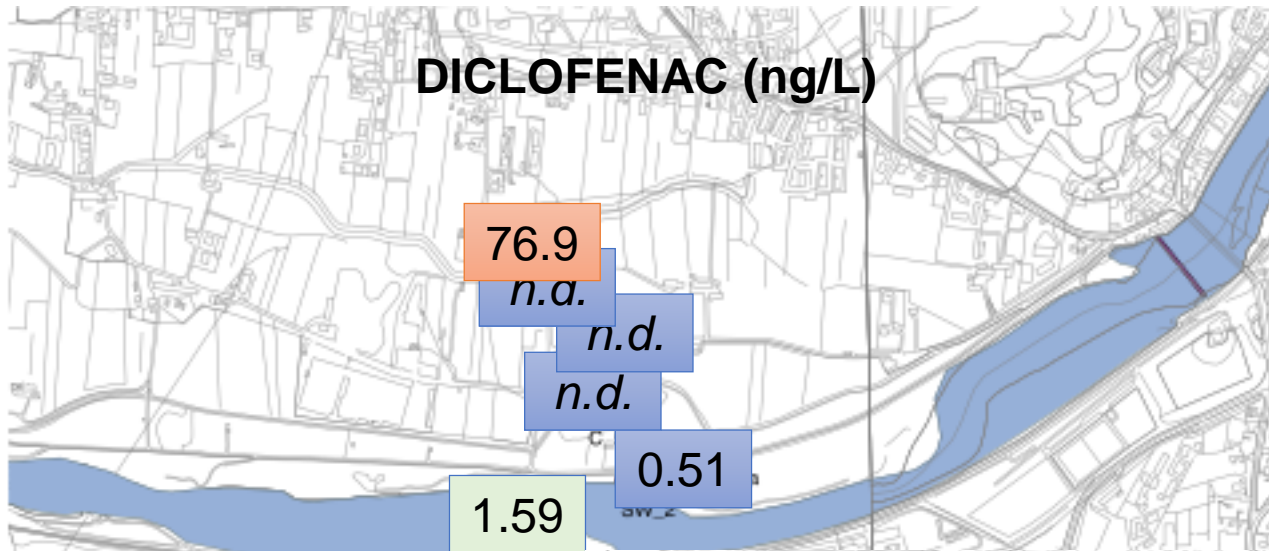
	October 2014	July 2015	March 2016	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016
SW	2	4	2	1	1	coming soon
GW	5	2	4	6	6	(after IAH)

Substances (ng/L)	C5	P2	PR01_A	PR08	Serchio	SW_4
Atenololo	N.D.	N.D.	0.06	N.D.	1.23	176
Claritromicina	0.69	0.51	0.81	N.D.	6.96	222
Eritromicina	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Deidro-eritromicina	0.81	0.98	1.62	N.D.	5.91	50.7
Ibuprofene	0.70	9.02	N.D.	N.D.	2.34	35.4
Diclofenac	N.D.	N.D.	0.51	N.D.	1.59	76.9
Naproxene	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	1.22	342
Estrone	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	10.4	1.2
Estradiolo	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	2.5
Etinilestradiolo	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Carbamazepina	0.12	0.33	1.44	N.D.	2.04	15.6
10,11-Diidro-10,11-Diidrossi-	0.18	0.31	1.19	N.D.	2.36	27.0

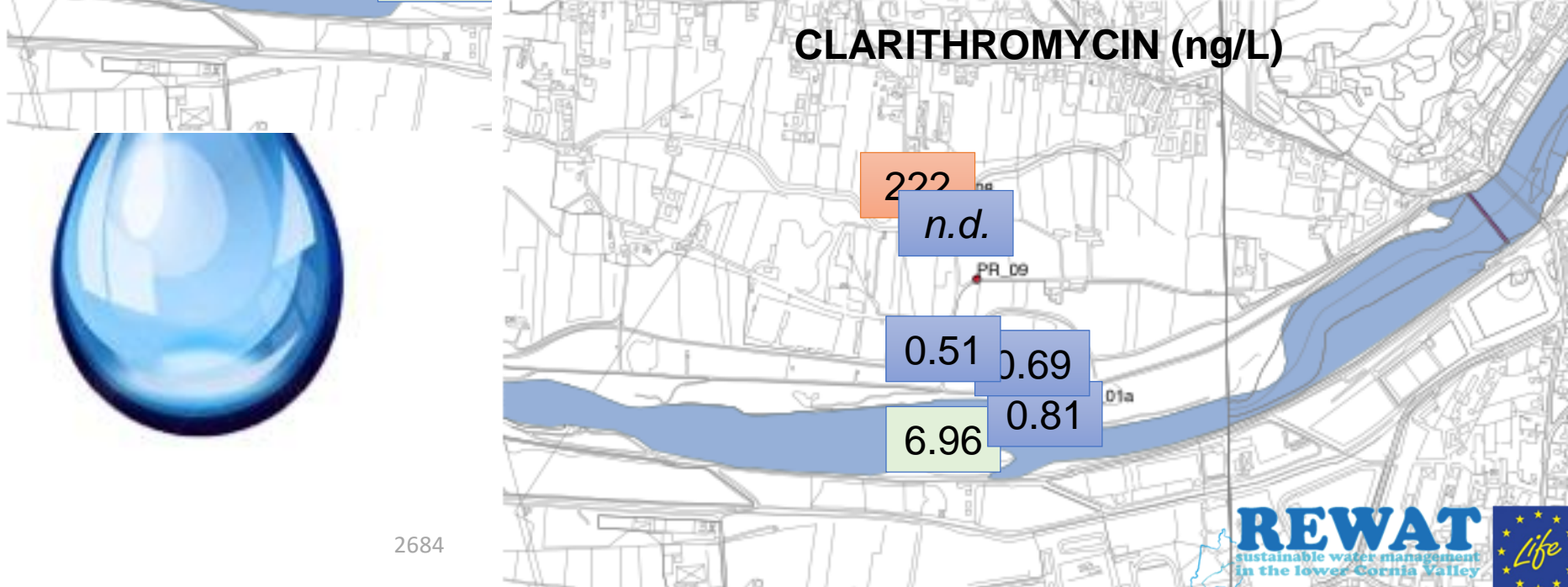
# EMERGING POLLUTANTS: results of the first screening (2014)





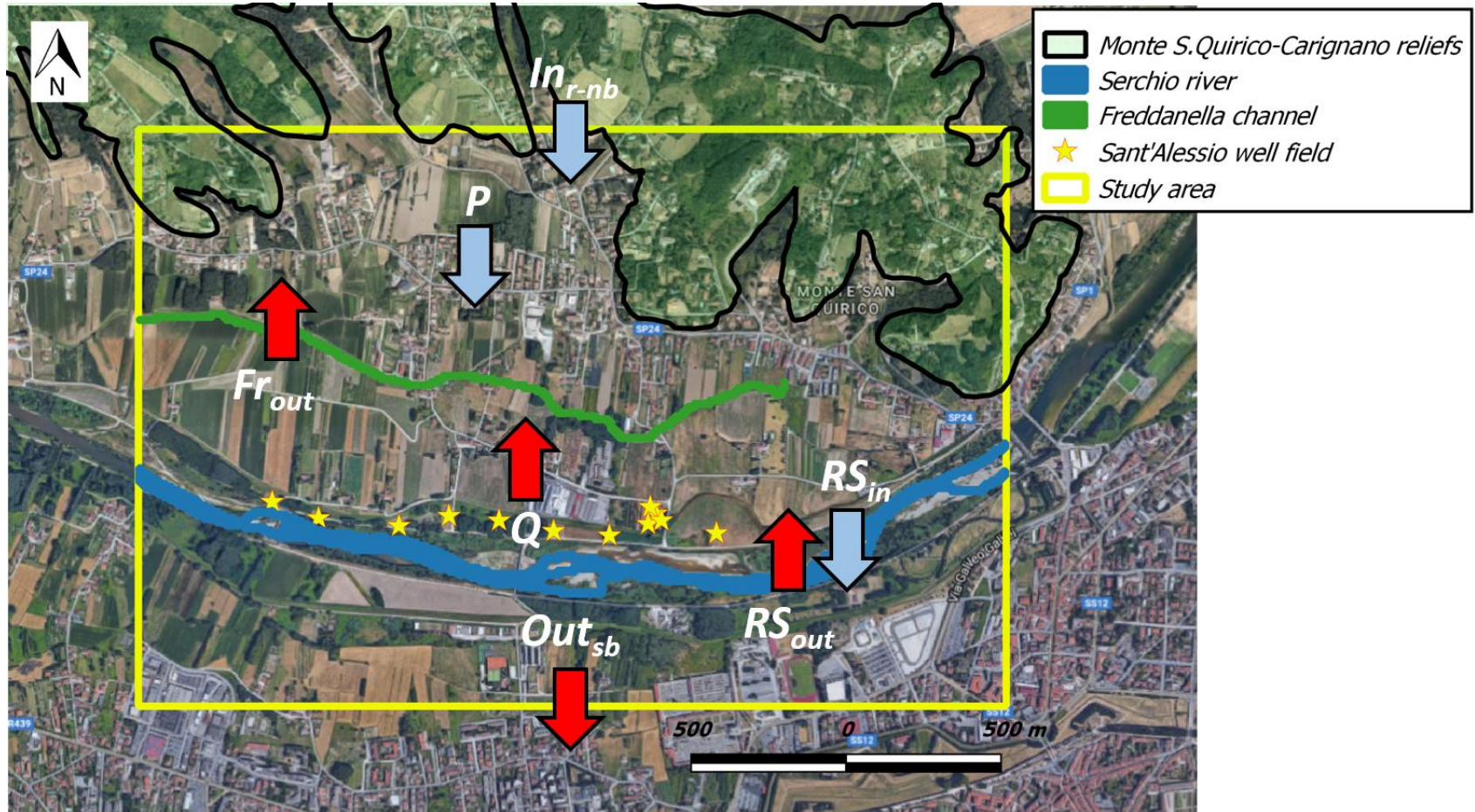


**EMERGING POLLUTANTS:**  
results of the screening in March 2016





# Conceptual model

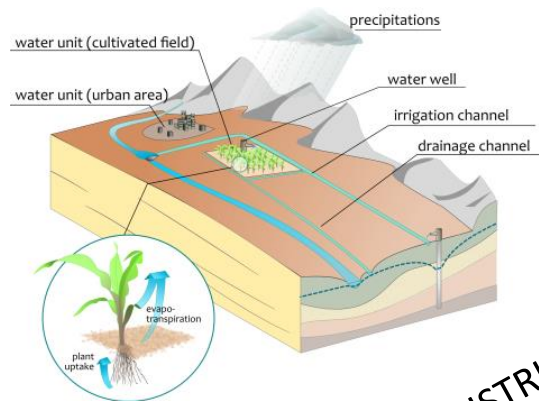


$$P + RS_{in} + In_{r-nb} + S_{in} = Q + RS_{out} + Fr_{out} + Out_{sb} + S_{out}$$





# FREEWAT architecture

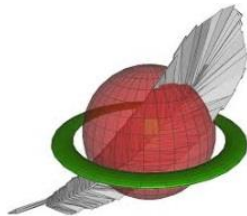


MODFLOW and Related  
Programs (MT3DMS,  
SEWAT, UCODE, etc.)

SPACE AND TIME DISTRIBUTED DATA



GIS AND SPATIAL  
DATABASE



Observation Analysis  
Tool

Surface and  
Groundwater  
Flow Simulation

Water quality  
issues

simulation and  
analysis tools

Rural water  
management  
module

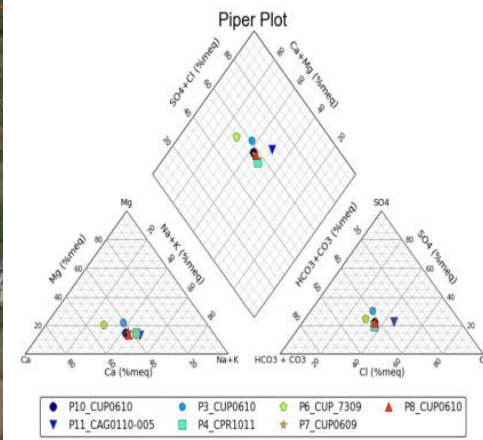
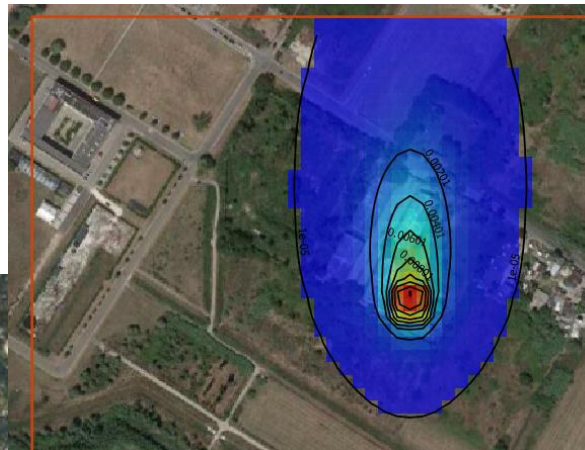
Calibration  
Sensitivity  
Analysis

Parameter  
estimation



UPSCALING from  
cell results

WATER  
MANAGEMENT AND  
PLANNING  
MODULE





# Model results/1



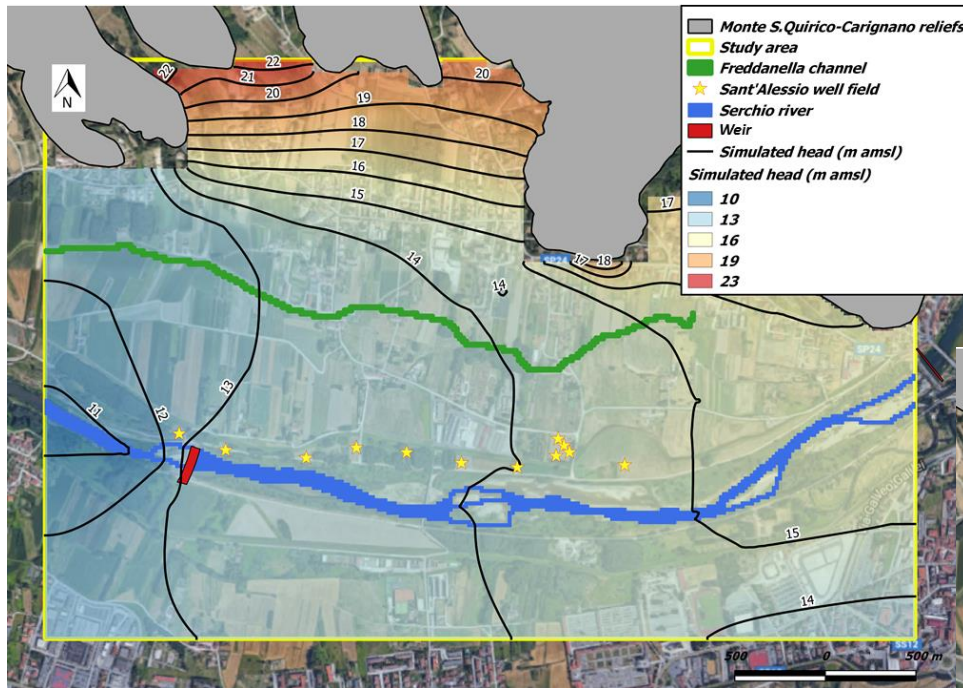
Inflow terms	Cumulative volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	% over the total	Outflow terms	Cumulative volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	% over the total
Storage	846	negligible	Storage	938	negligible
Inflow from the Monte S. Quirico – Carignano reliefs	207089	0.3	Pumping wells	15640341	26.4
Rainfall infiltration	673287	1.1	Outflow from drain	658	negligible
River leakage	58154744	98.2	River leakage	38439232	64.9
Southern boundary of the domain	160214	0.3	Southern boundary of the domain	5109272	8.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59196180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59190432</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Cumulative hydraulic balance during the hydrologic year October 2015 – September 2016*

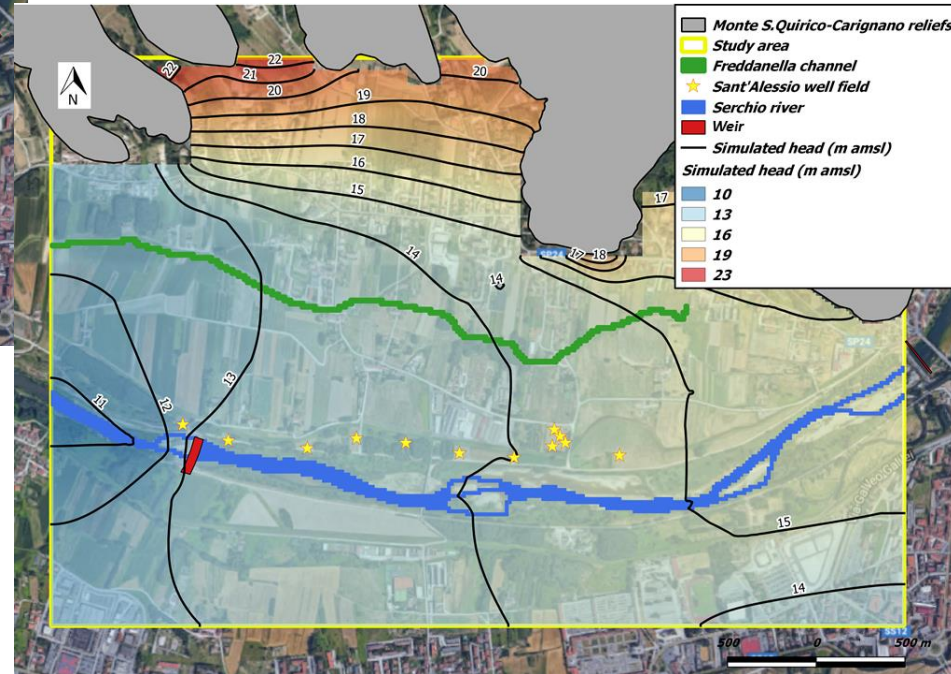




# Model results/2



*Simulated hydraulic head at the  
end of May 2016*



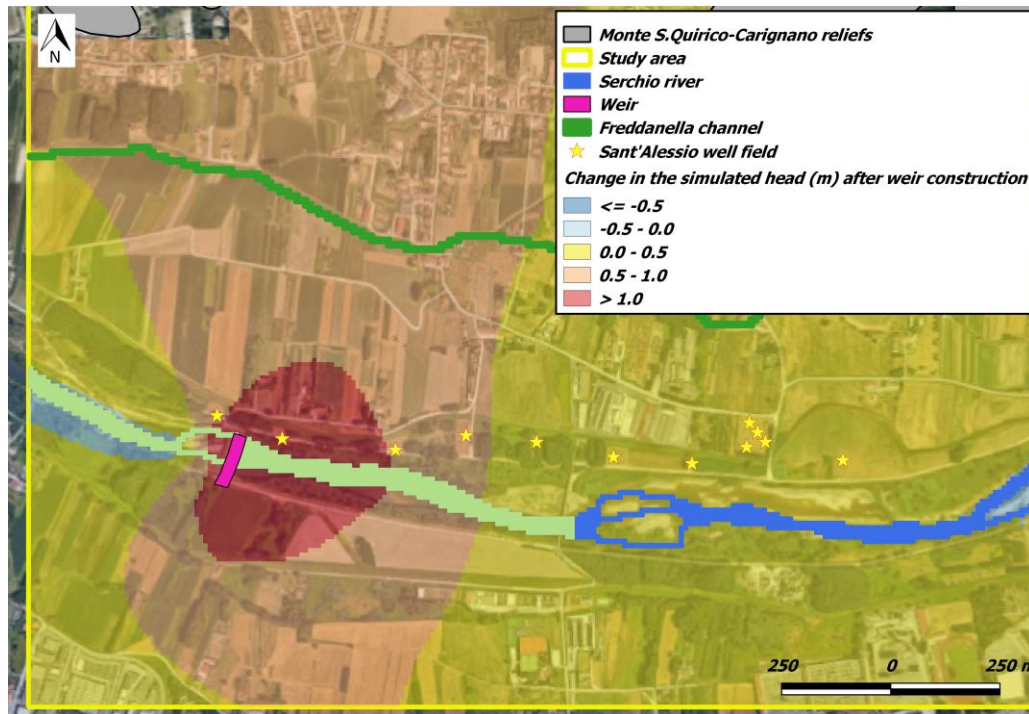
*Simulated hydraulic head at the  
end of September 2016*



# Effect of the downstream weir



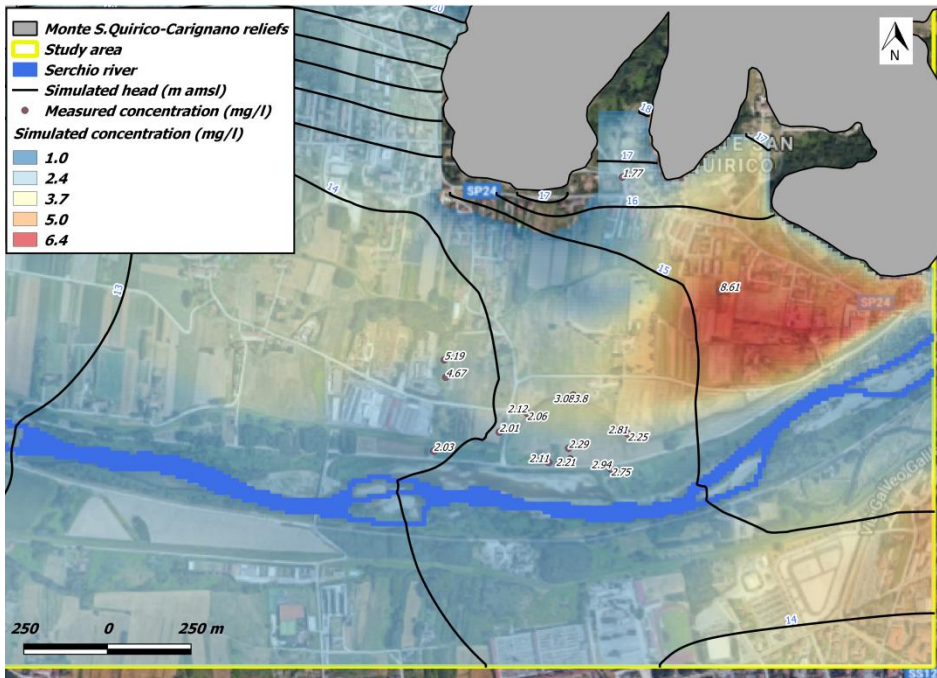
	no-weir/no-wells	no weir/average pumping 0.350 $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$	change in recharge $(\text{m}^3/\text{s})$
Net aquifer recharge ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )	0,151	0,488	0,337
	no weir/average pumping 0.350 $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$	weir/average pumping 0.350 $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$	change in recharge $(\text{m}^3/\text{s})$
Net aquifer recharge ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )	0,488	0,521	0,033
	weir/average pumping 0.350 $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$	weir/average pumping 0.430 $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$	change in recharge $(\text{m}^3/\text{s})$
Net aquifer recharge ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )	0,521	0,609	0,088



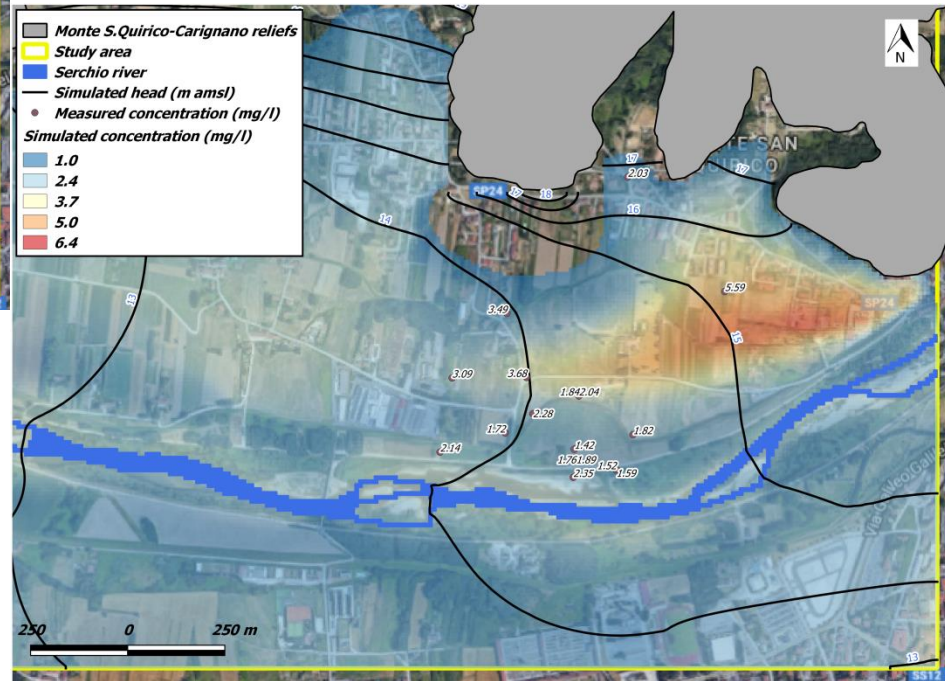




# Role of dilution due to river aquifer recharge



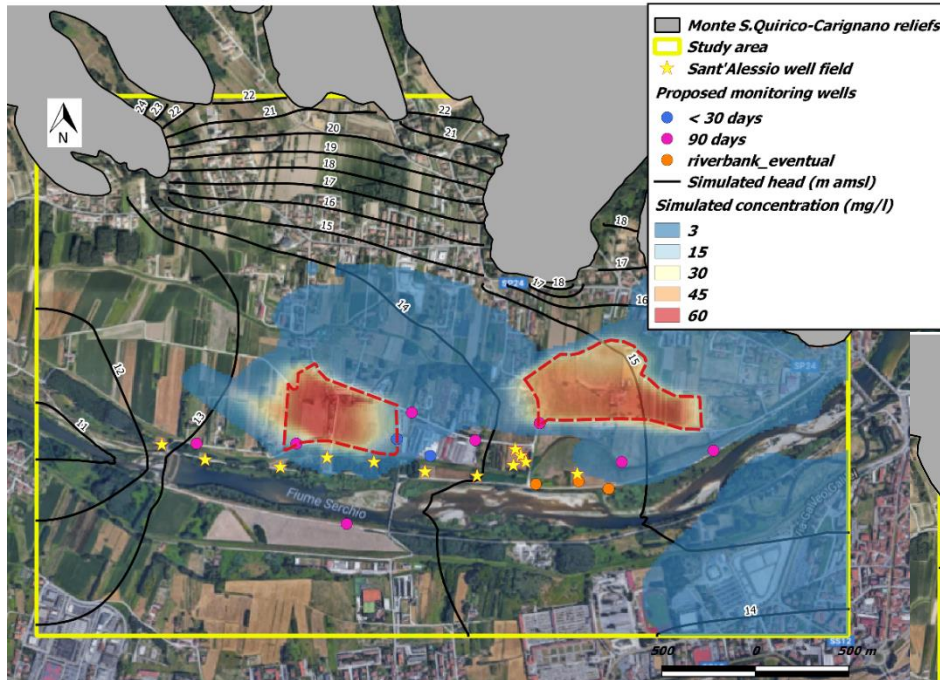
*Simulated concentration at the end of May 2016*



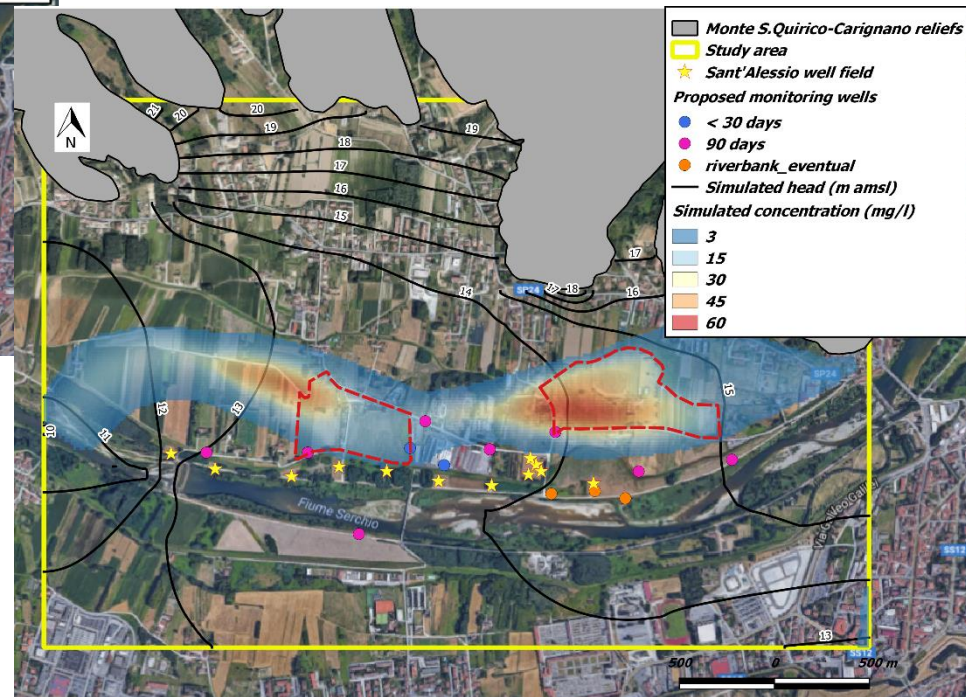
*Simulated concentration at the end of September 2016*



# Groundwater contamination from agricultural areas



*Simulated concentration at the end of January 2015*

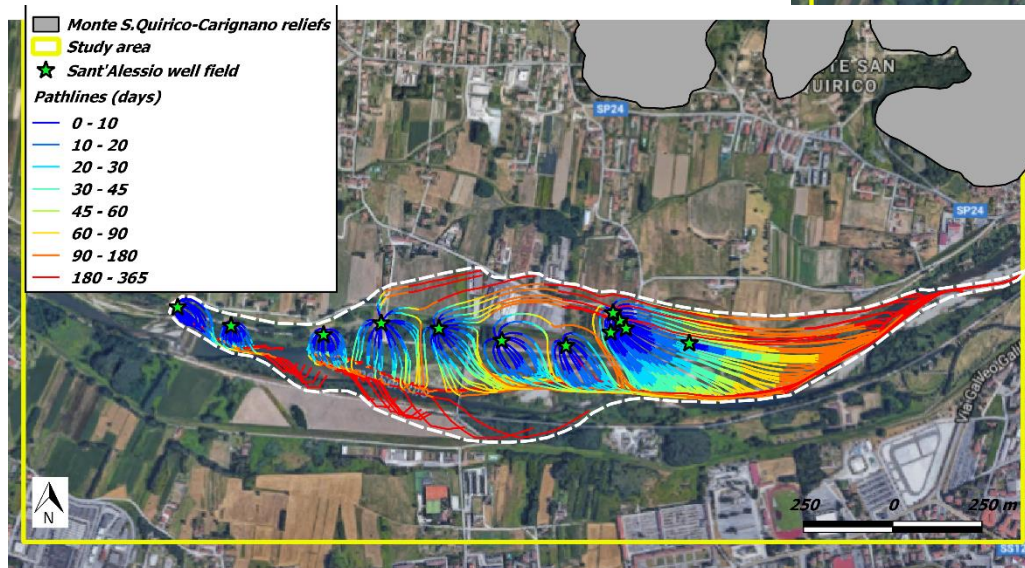
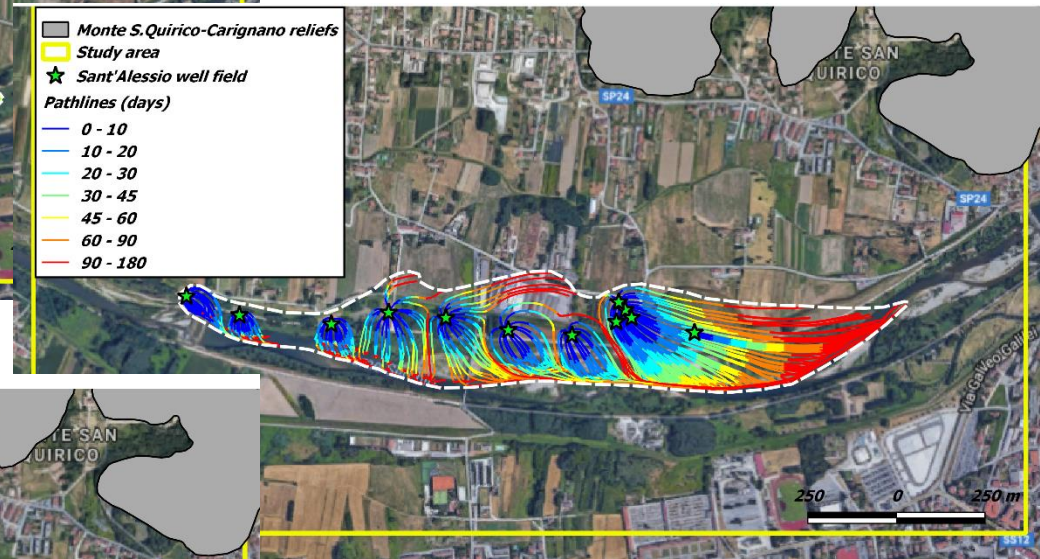
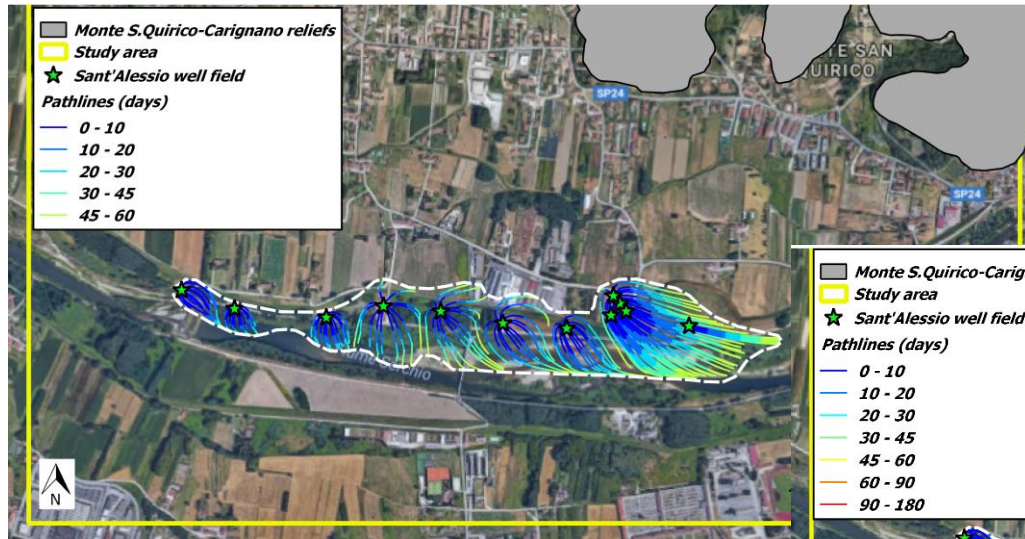


*Simulated concentration at the end of September 2015*





# Wellhead protection areas





# Conclusions



- Groundwater flow and solute transport numerical models are valuable tools to support management and planning of the MAR schemes, as in the Serchio River IRBF case study
- Several applications: estimate of the induced recharge, demonstration of the role of the weir, definition of wellhead protection areas, simulation of contamination events
- The IRBF scheme, if properly managed and monitored, is an important water supply scheme
- Implementing a management protocol based on discrete and continuous monitoring is needed



## LIFE REWAT project partners



## LIFE REWAT project co-financers



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