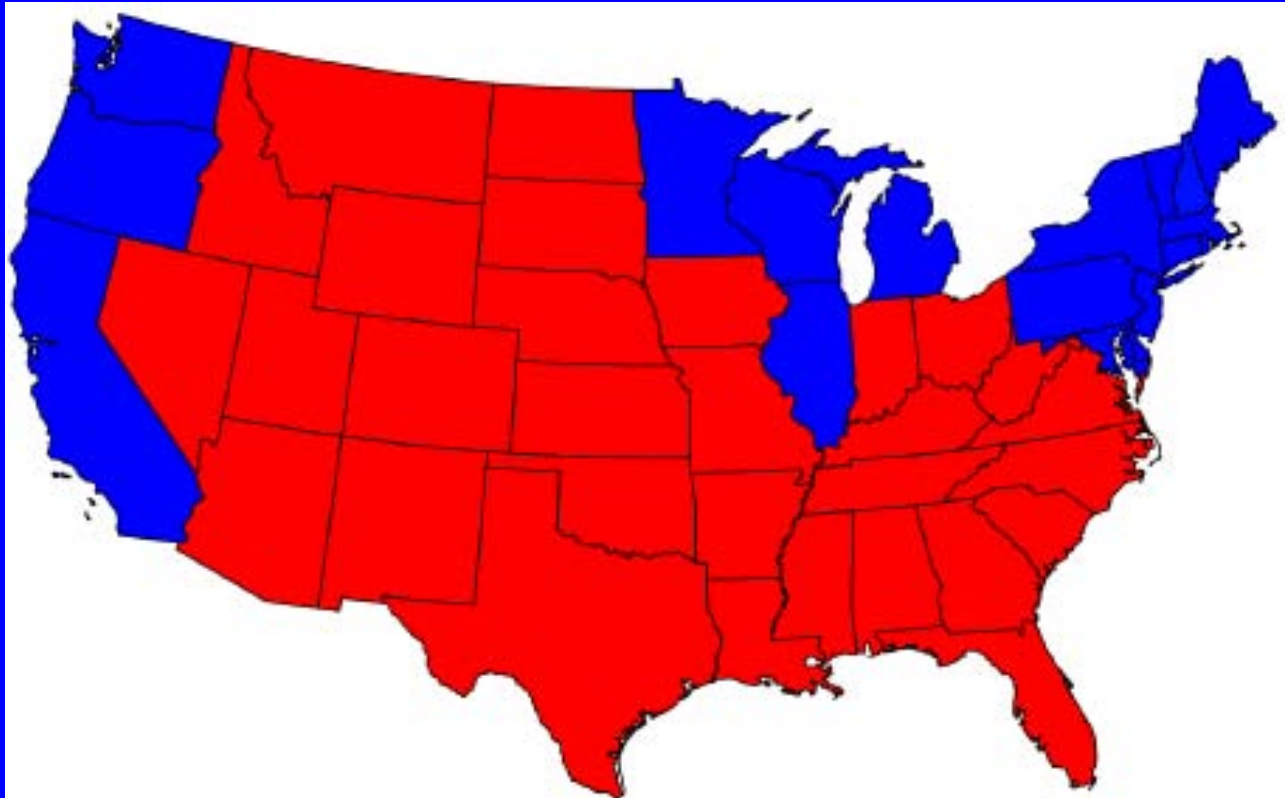


Using GIS to Predict Arsenic Over 10 ppb in Drinking Water

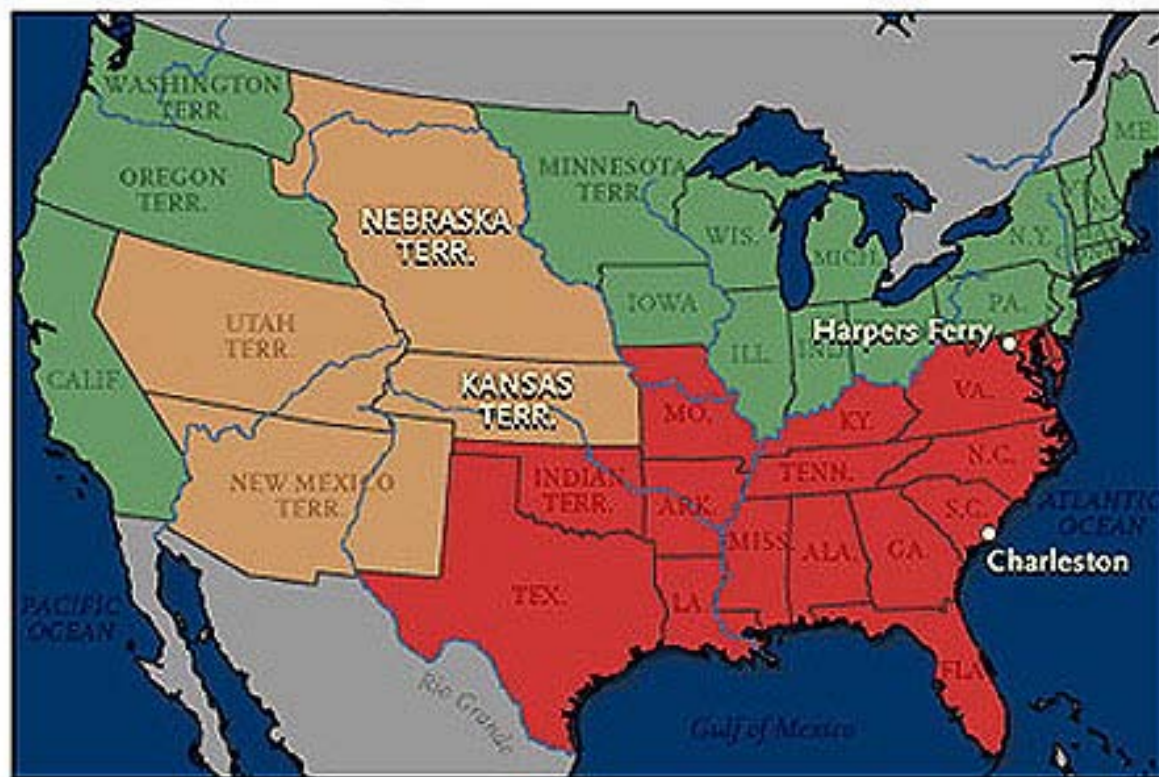
Or

How to lie with statistics *and* maps

Rich Soule
MDH



Pre-Civil War Free vs. Slave States

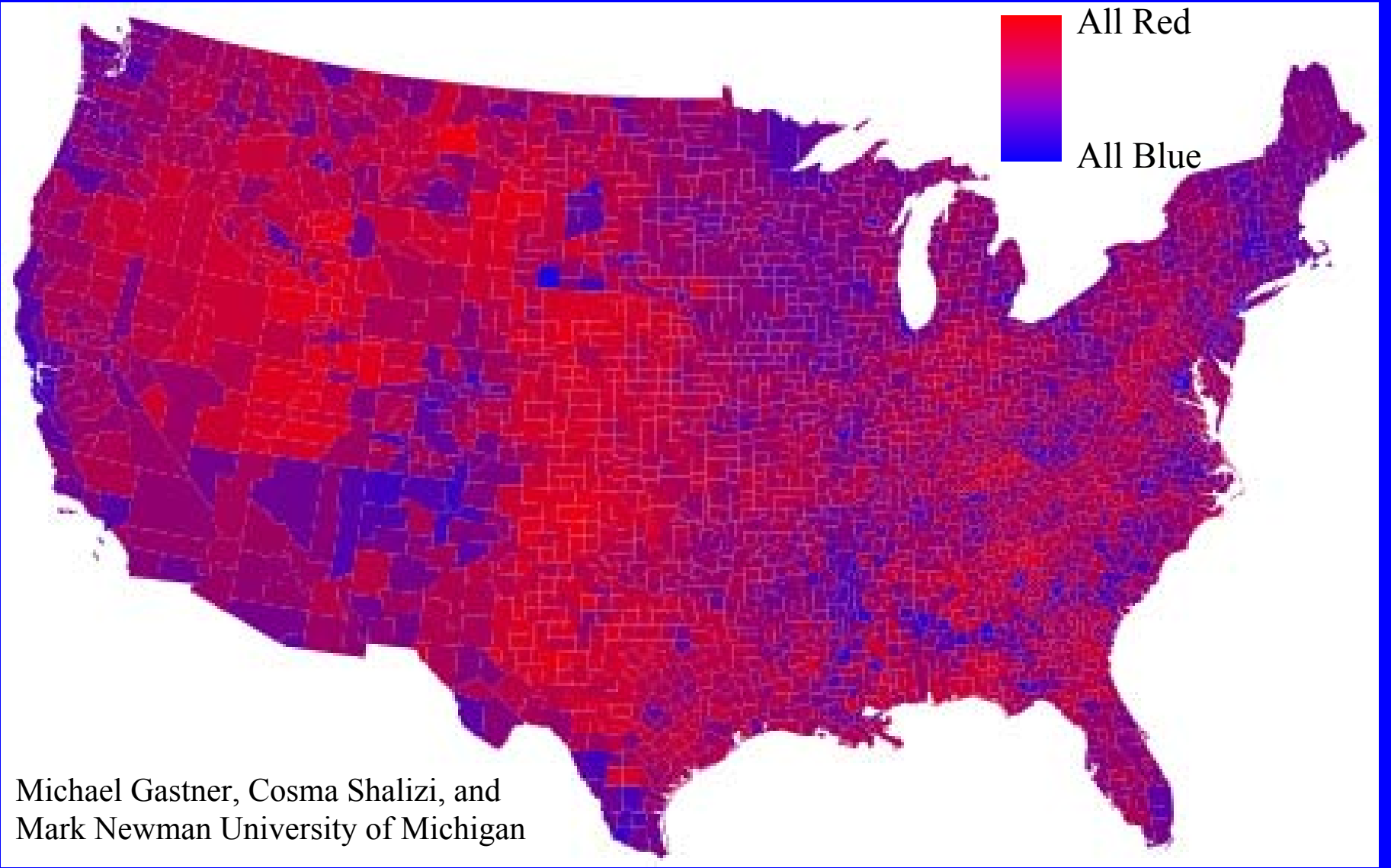


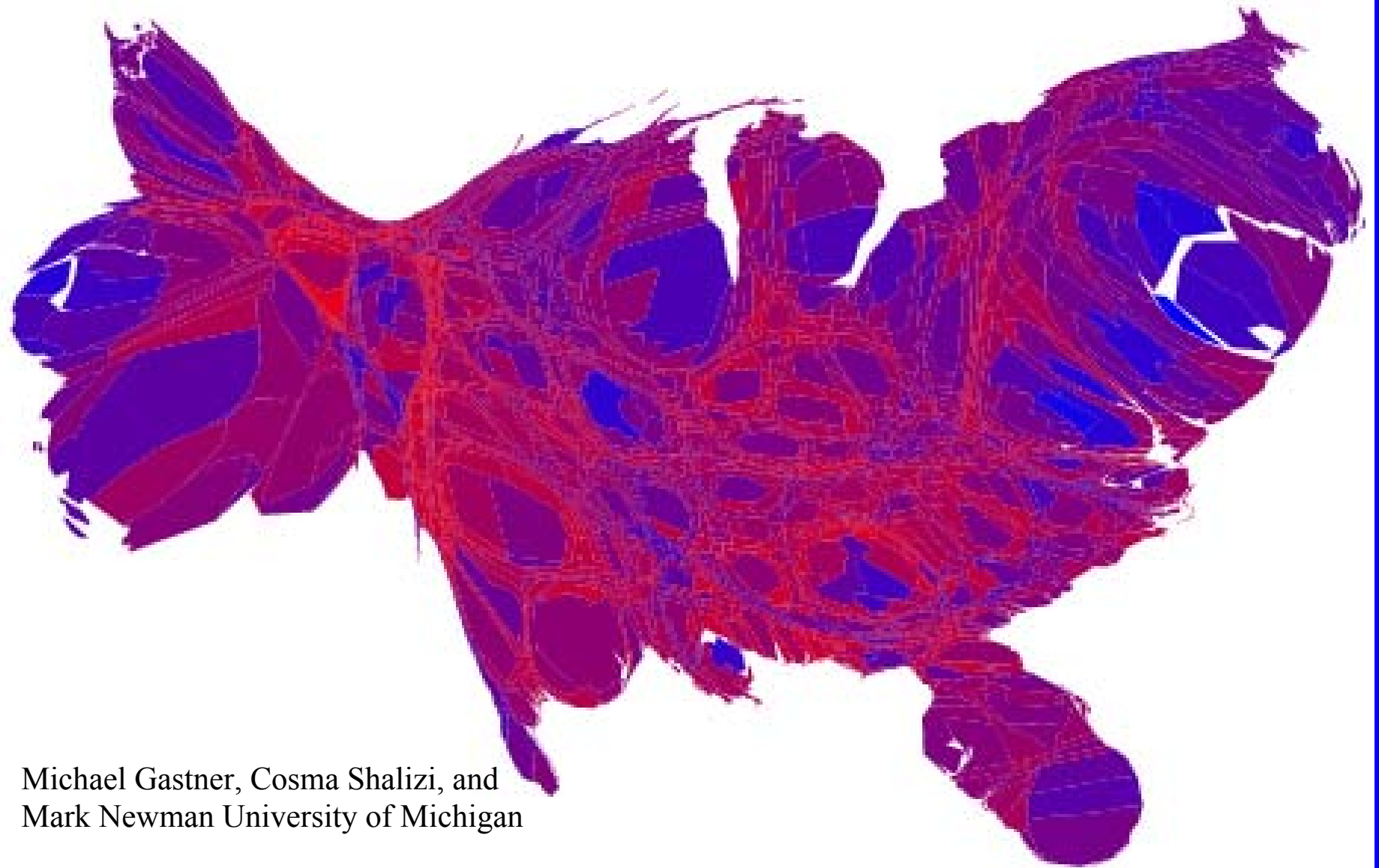
- - FREE STATES AND TERRITORIES
- - SLAVE STATES
- - TERRITORIES OPEN TO SLAVERY



**United States
of Canada**

Jesusland





Michael Gastner, Cosma Shalizi, and
Mark Newman University of Michigan

Make a Statewide Map of Arsenic in Groundwater in Less Than 3 Hours

1) Come up with a single physical process.

It must be mapped at state scale.

2) Find the data sets representing this process and arsenic.

Evaluate data set bias.

3) Generate a Probability Map for Arsenic over 10 ppb.

Oxidized

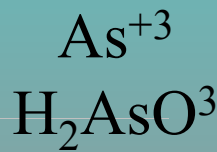
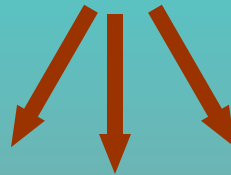
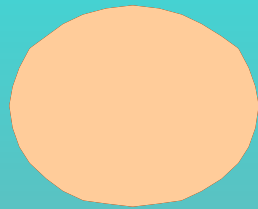
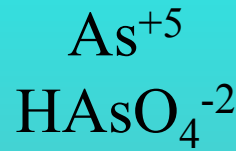
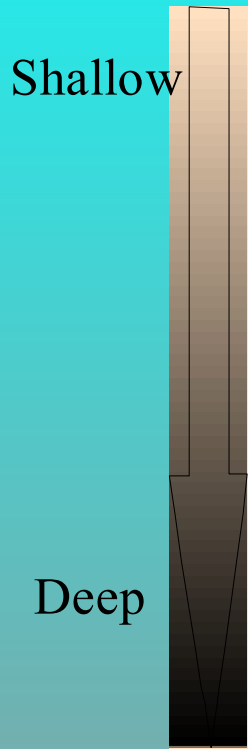


Red, brown and, tan
Little to no odor.

Geochemical Model

Biological Model

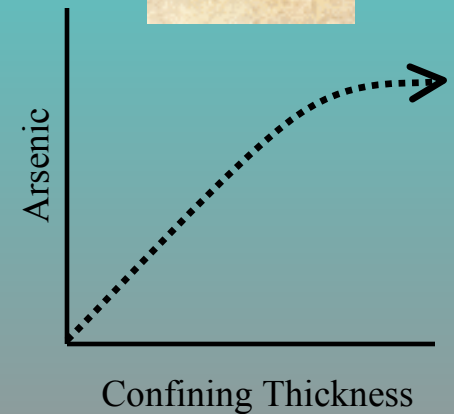
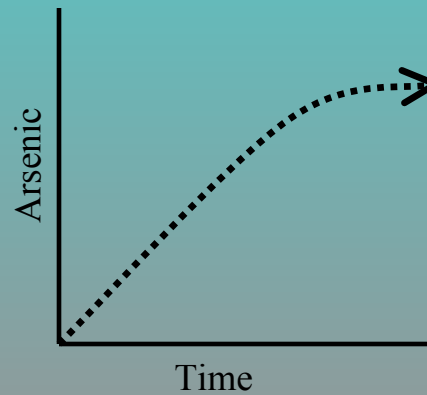
Hydrogeologic Model



Black, green and grey
Rotten eggs odor.

Reduced

Oxygen
+
Carbon
+
Microbes

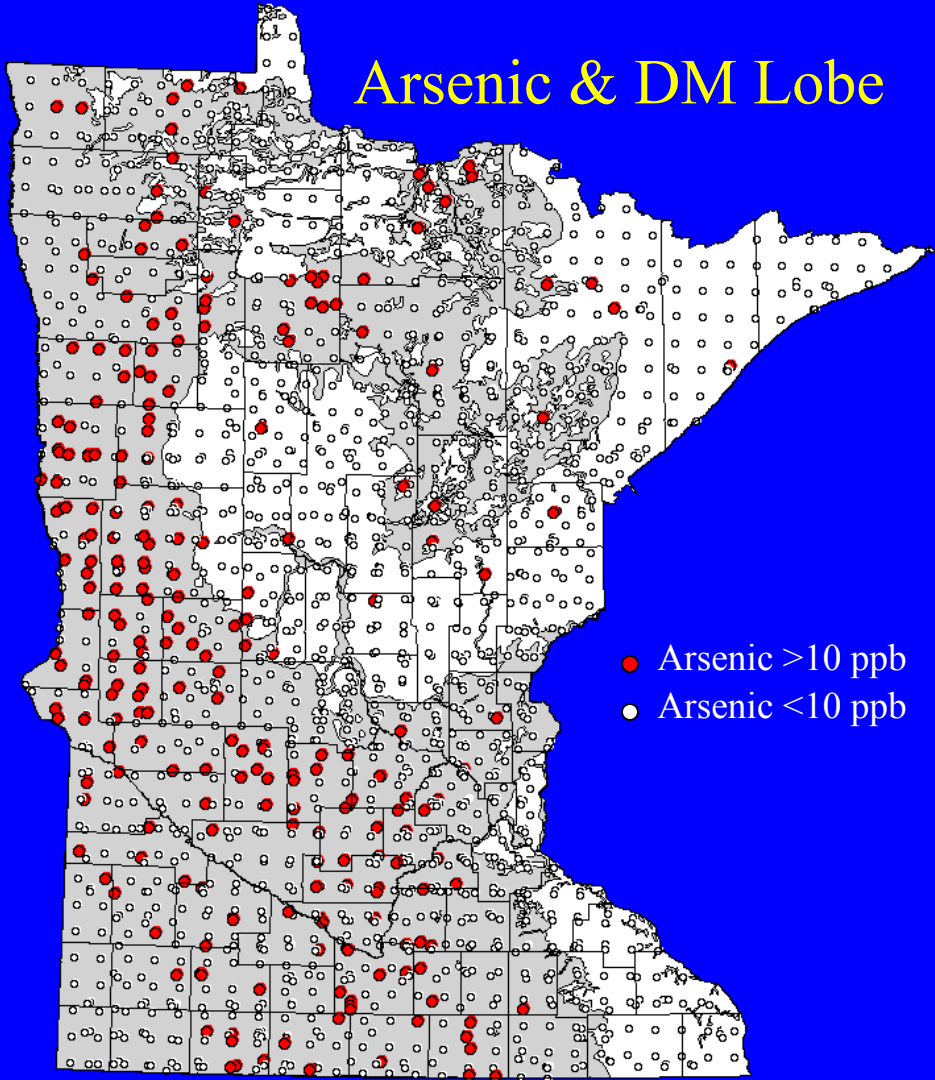


Conceptual Model

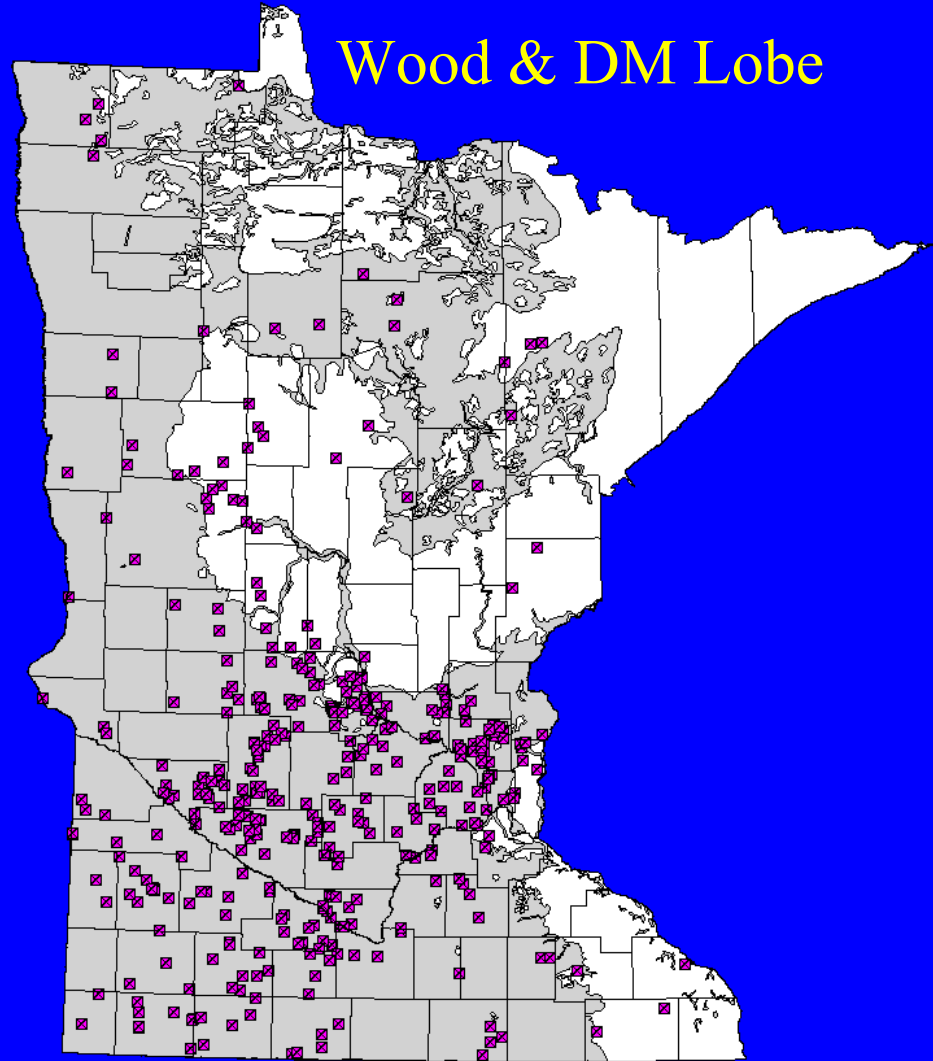
- $Pr(As) > 10 \text{ ppb} \approx \text{Clay Thickness}$.
- Groundwater is reduced by microbes at a constant rate and is limited by electron acceptors (O_2 , $FeNO_3$, Fe).
- The flow of electron acceptors is determined by vertical groundwater recharge.
 - $Q=KiA$, Assume average “K” and “i” .
- Assume Steady State.

Why?: Spatial Relationships

Arsenic & DM Lobe



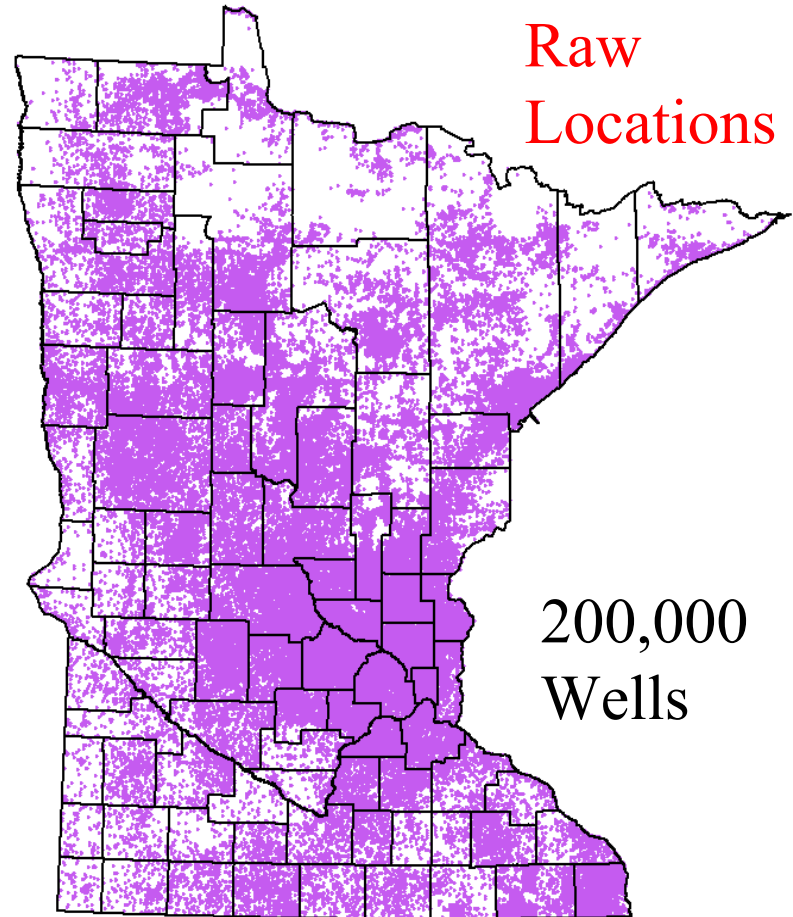
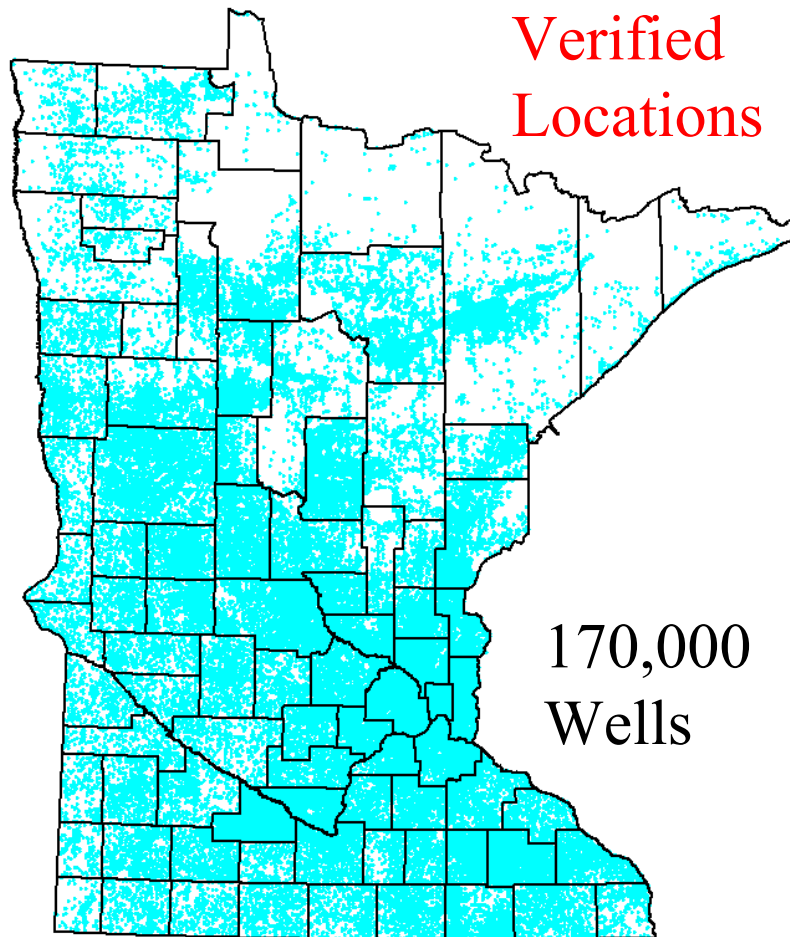
Wood & DM Lobe



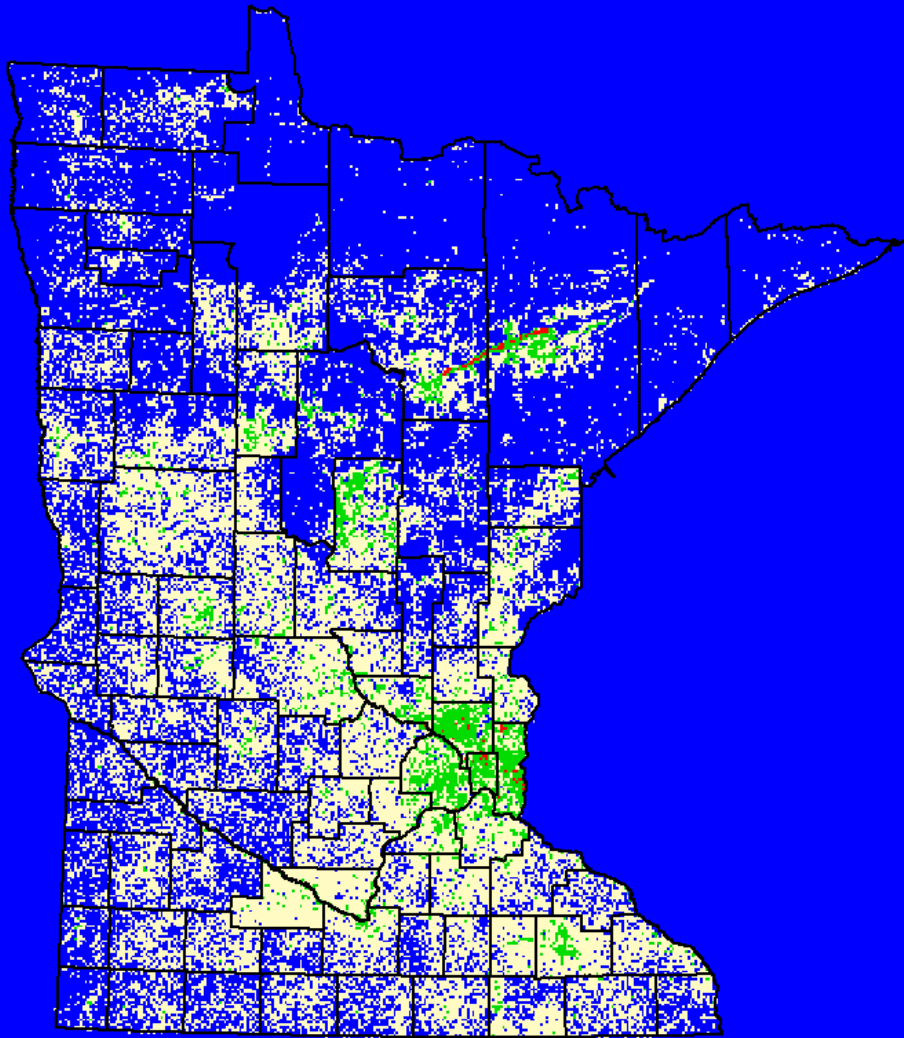
- Arsenic >10 ppb
- Arsenic <10 ppb

Data Sets: Geology (CWI)

Use it All.

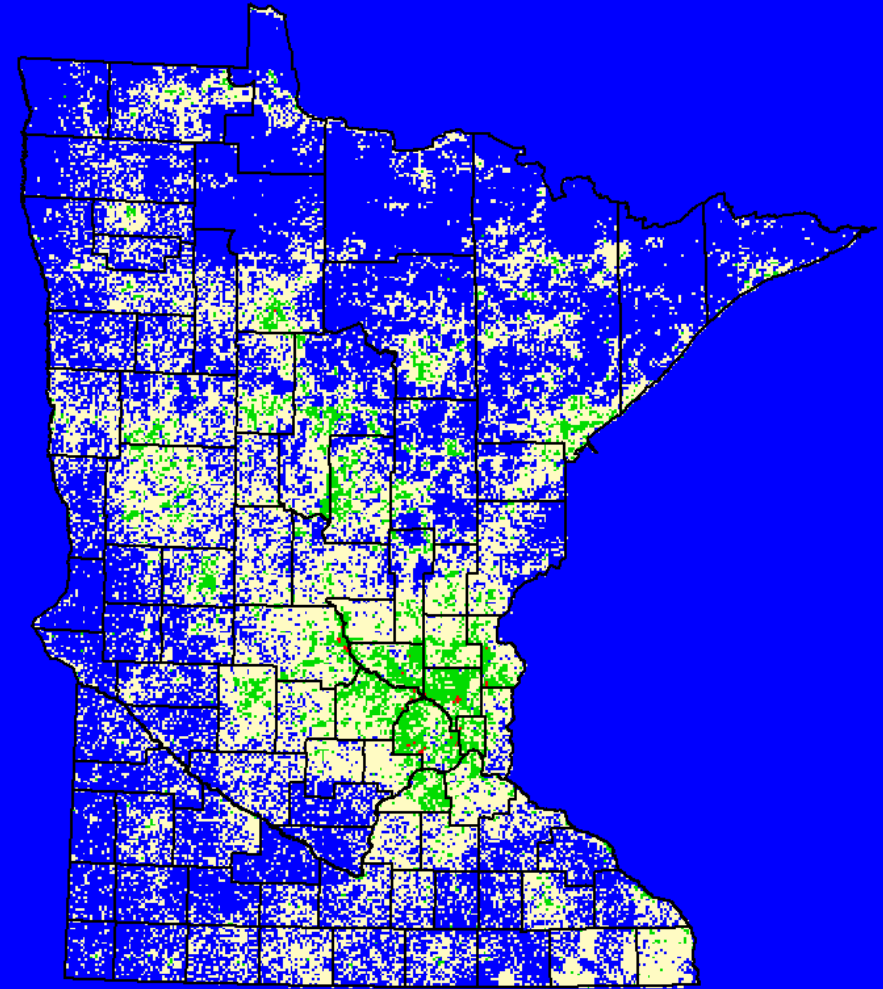
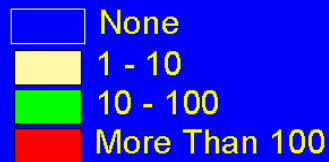


Bias: Well Density



Verified
Locations

Wells per Square Mile



Raw
Locations

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Unique Well Number | County Big Stone | MINNESOTA |
| 213981 | Quad Dismal Swamp | WELL AND |
| | Quad Id 148A | MINNESOTA |

Wellname STROBEL, MARTIN
Township Range Dir Section Subsection Field Located MGS
 123 45 W 2 CDDCAC **Elevation** 1200.00 **ft.**

Contact STROBEL, MARTIN
 CLINTON MN 56225 Changed

| Description | Color | Hardness | From | To (ft.) |
|---|--------|----------|------|----------|
| CLAY Clay | YELLOW | | 0 | 56 |
| GRAVEL | YELLOW | | 56 | 71 |
| SILTY SOFT CLAY & STREAKS O Clay | | | 71 | 180 |
| FINE SAND | | | 180 | 185 |
| SILTY SOFT CLAY & STREAKS O Clay | | | 185 | 206 |
| FINE SAND | | | 206 | 212 |
| STIFF CLAY Clay | | | 212 | 227 |
| SAND | | | 227 | 233 |

Summarizing Well Logs

Clay Thickness

56 ft
 37 ft
 21 ft
 15 ft

+
 Total 138 ft

Do this 370,000 Times. Takes 20 min.

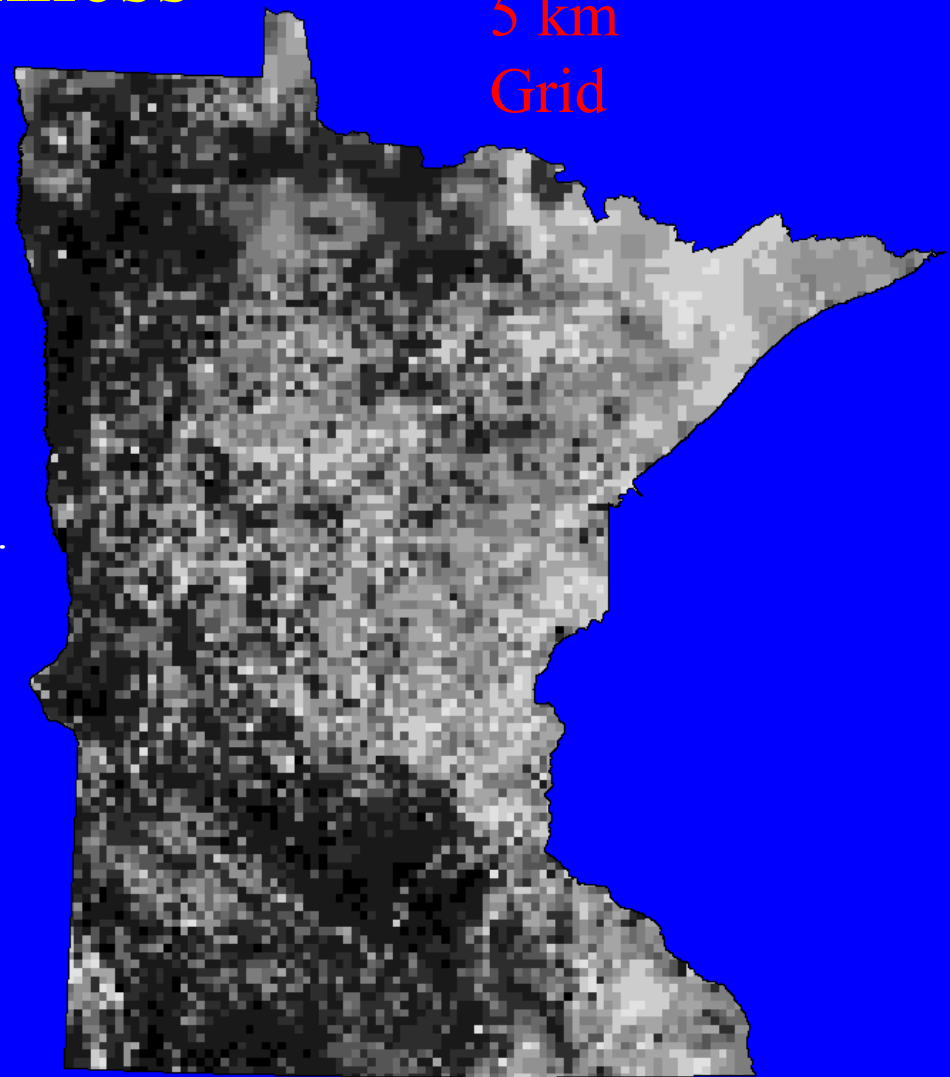
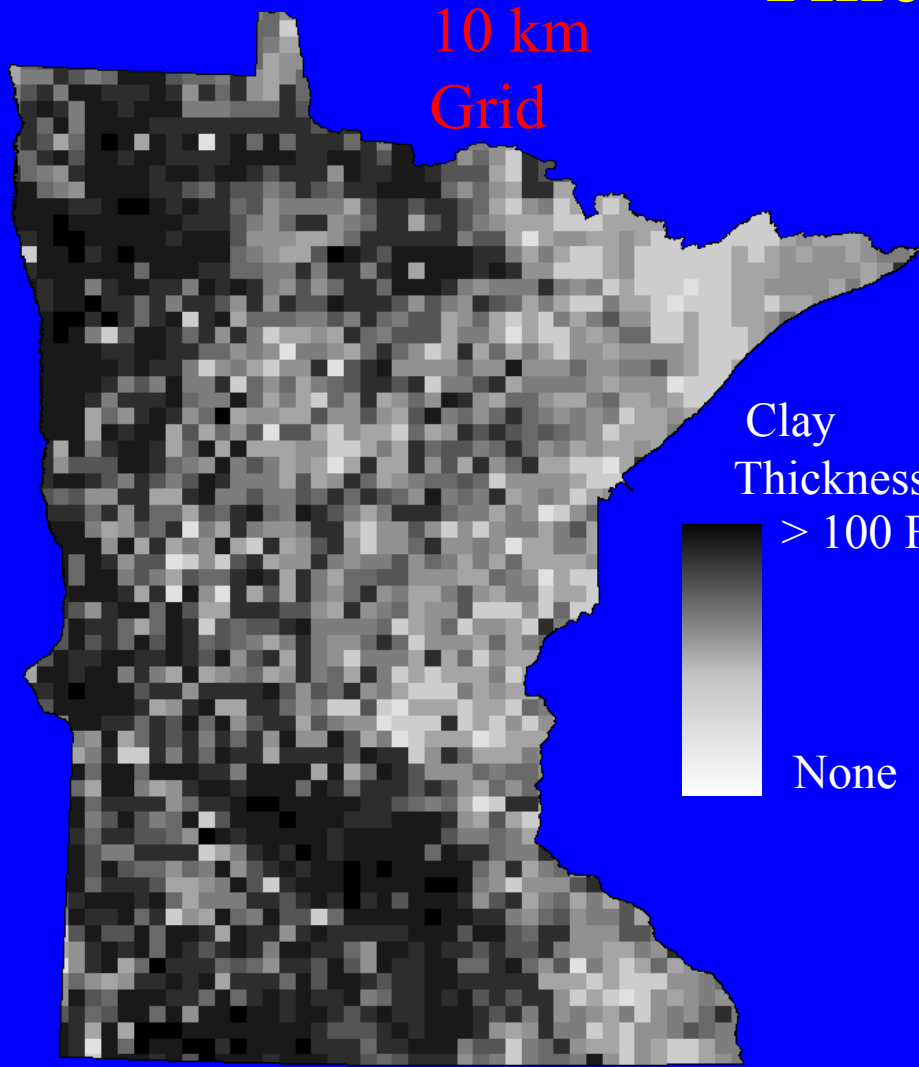
Grid Clay Thickness

10 km
Grid

5 km
Grid

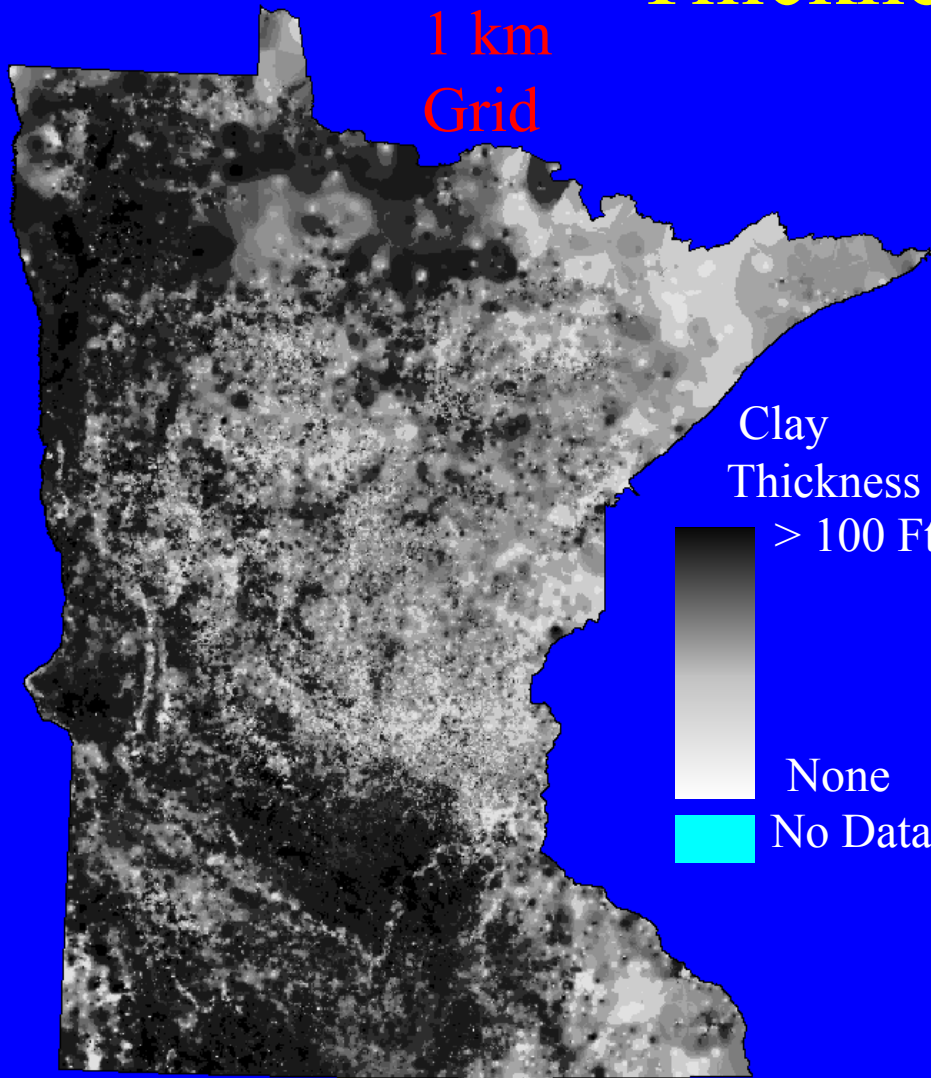
Clay
Thickness
> 100 Ft.

None

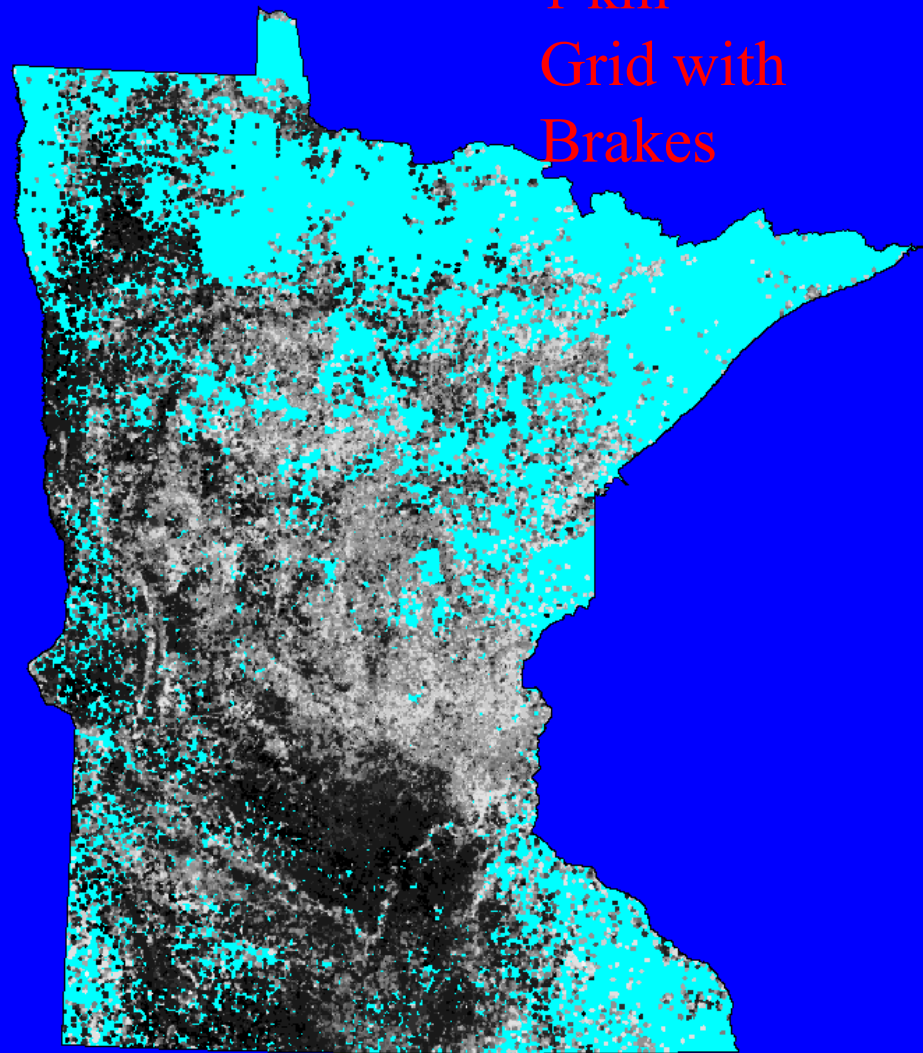


Grid Clay Thickness

1 km
Grid



1 km
Grid with
Brakes



Clay
Thickness
> 100 Ft.

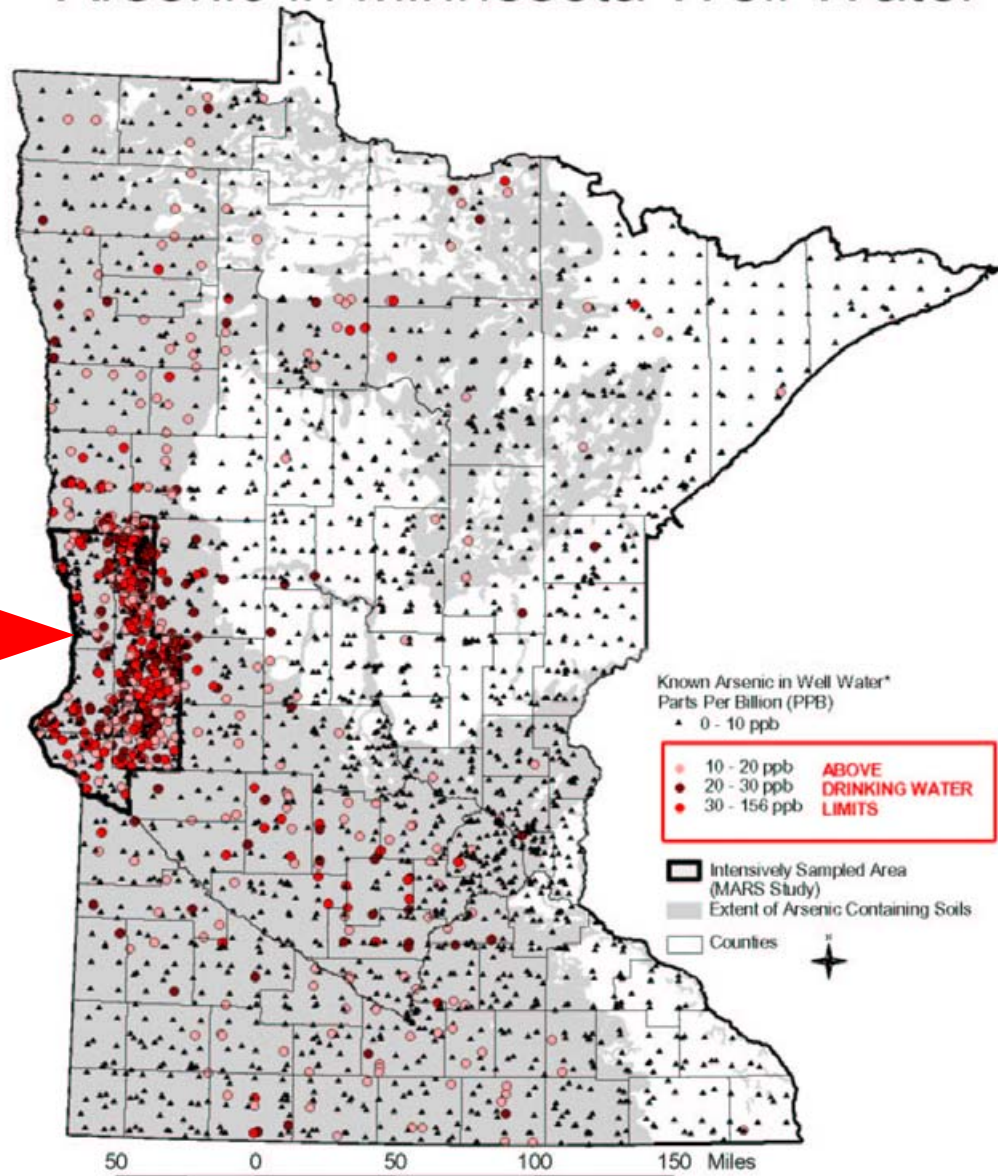


None

No Data



Arsenic in Minnesota Well Water



Data from MPCA GWMAPS program, MDH-CDC, MDH-Public Water Supply and MDH-MARS study

MARS

Area 
Looks Really Bad....
Population Declining
....Co-incidence?

Data Sets: Arsenic

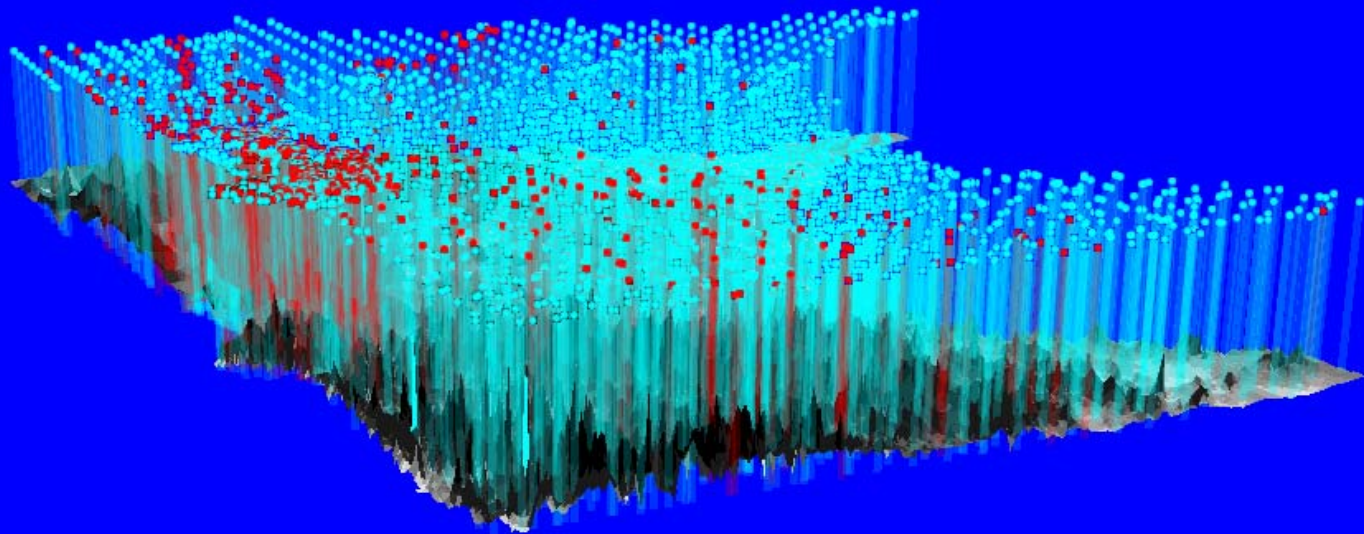
| Data | Area | Location | Geology | Bias |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|---------|--|
| GW MAPS | State | Yes | Yes | Deeper? Construction? |
| CDC/ MDH | State | No | No | No Location Shallower? Construction? |
| MARS | West Central | Yes | Yes | High As? Deeper? |

Use MARS Data?

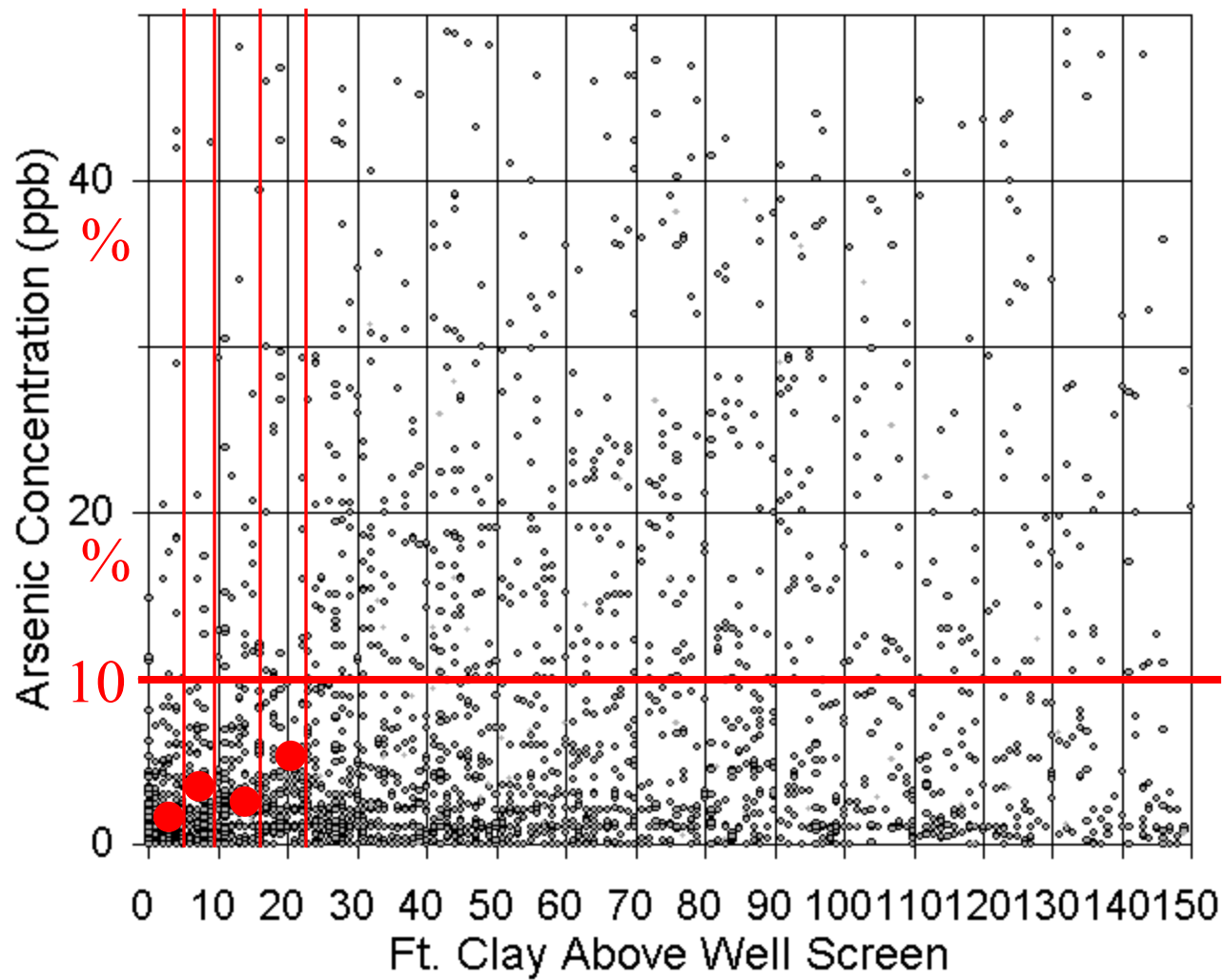
| Data Set | Number in Area | Over 10 ppb |
|----------|----------------|-------------|
| MARS | 893 | 52% |
| GWMAPS | 50 | 48% |
| CDC | 47 | 49% |

Yes, but cautiously.

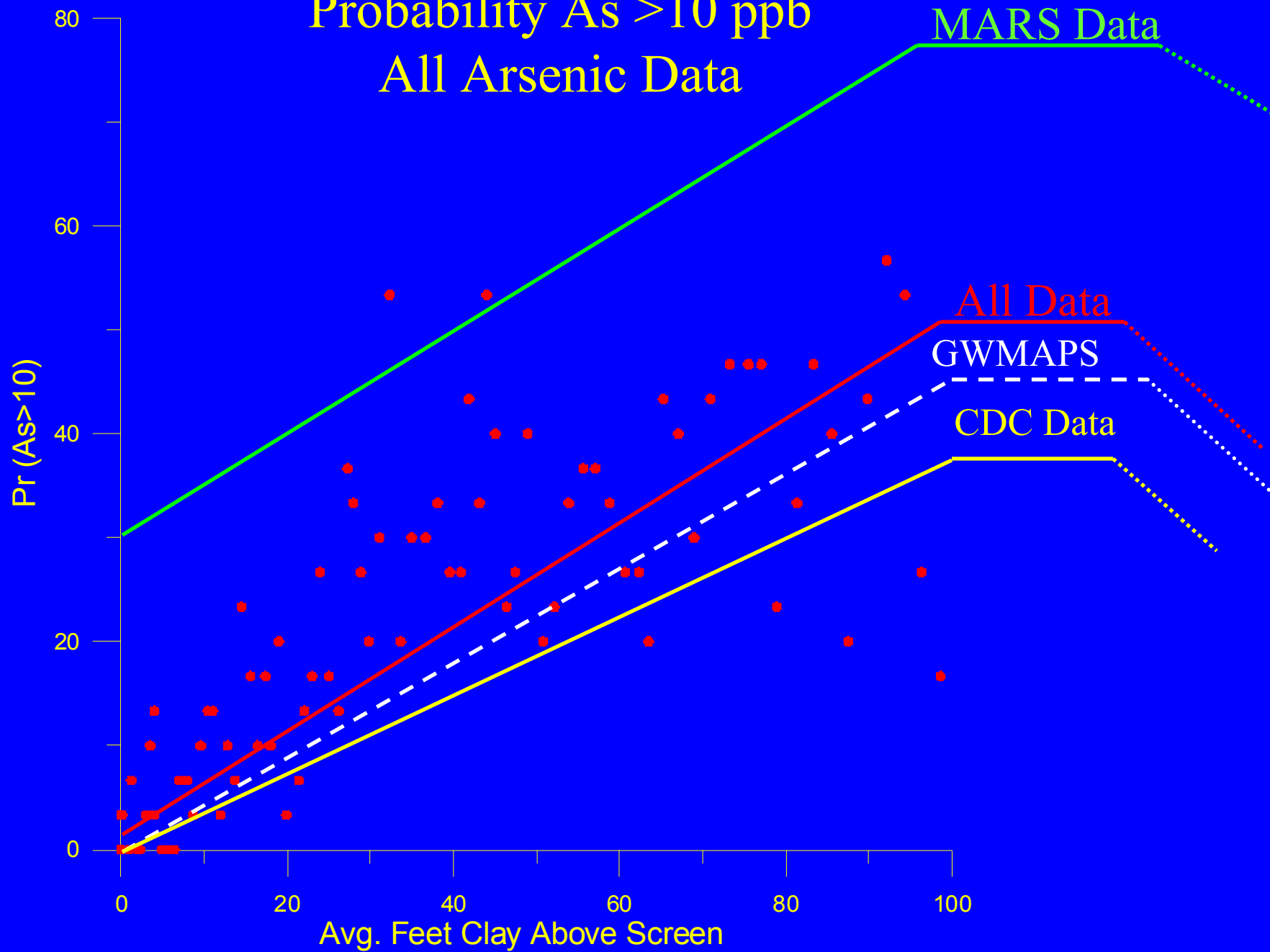
Get Clay Grid Values



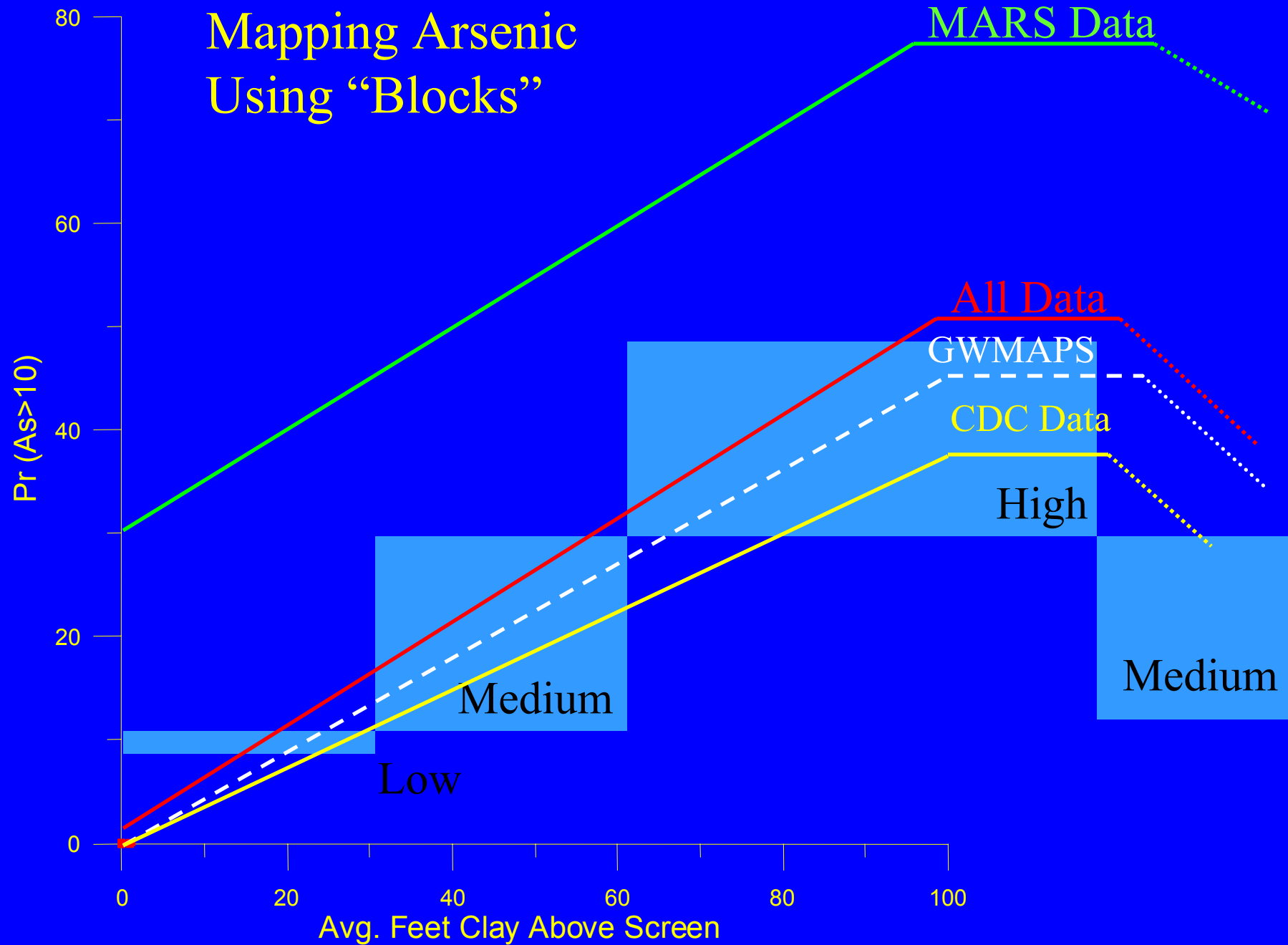
As v. Ft. Clay



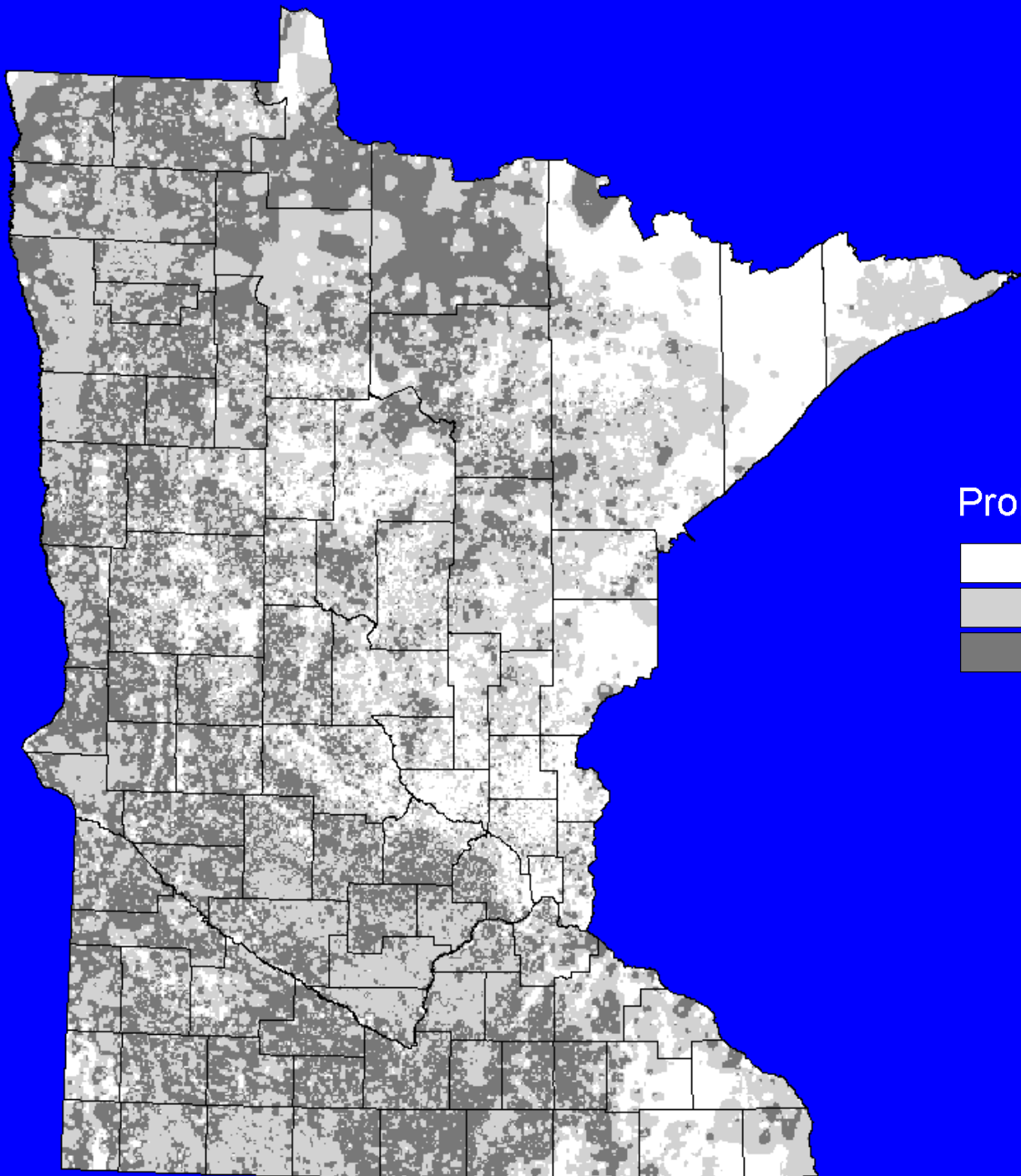
Probability As >10 ppb All Arsenic Data



Mapping Arsenic Using “Blocks”



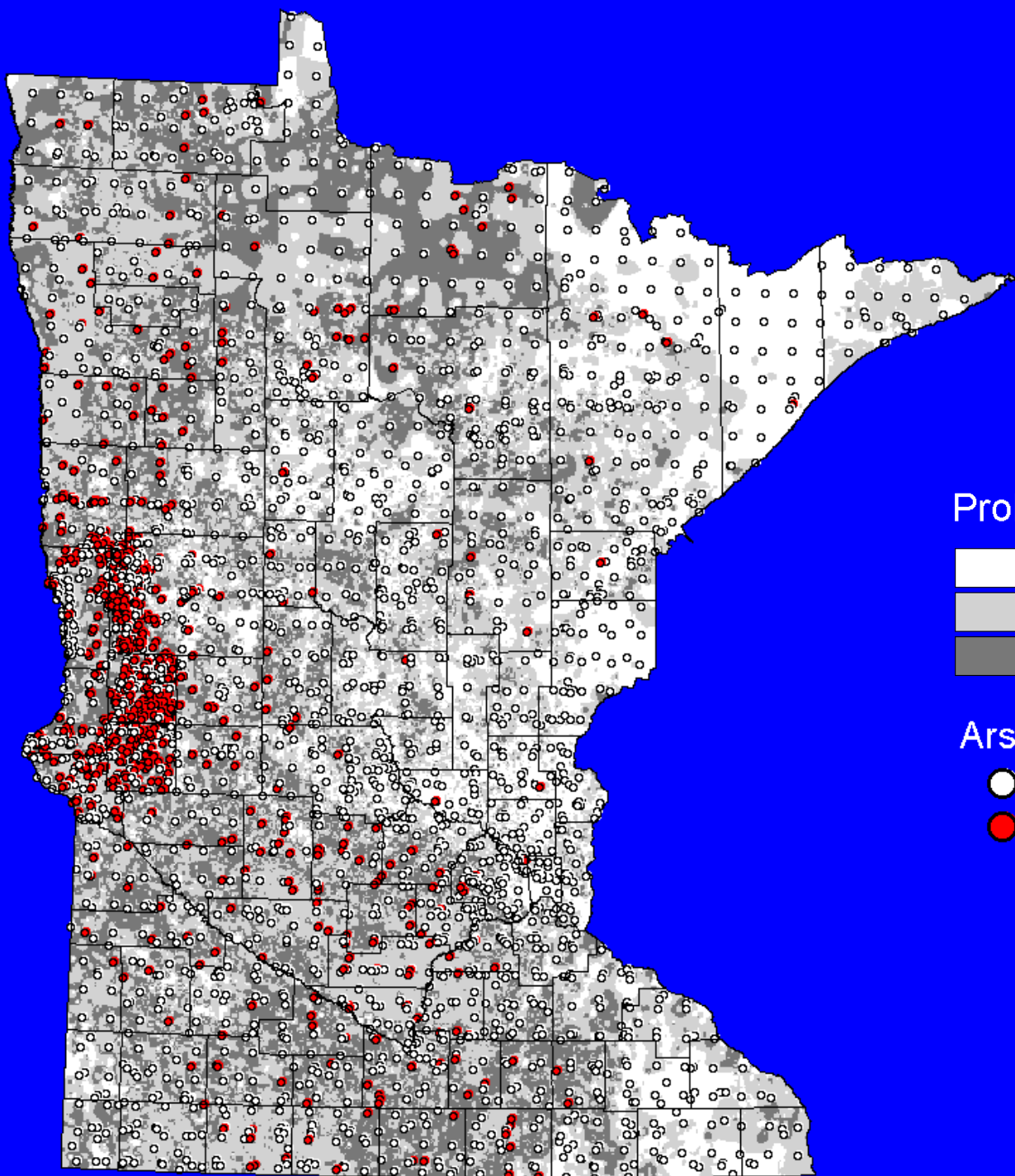
Results



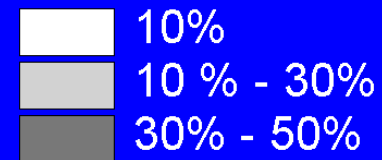
Probability of As > 10 ppb



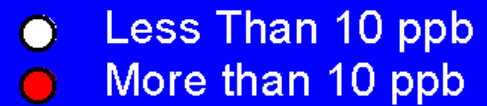
Results



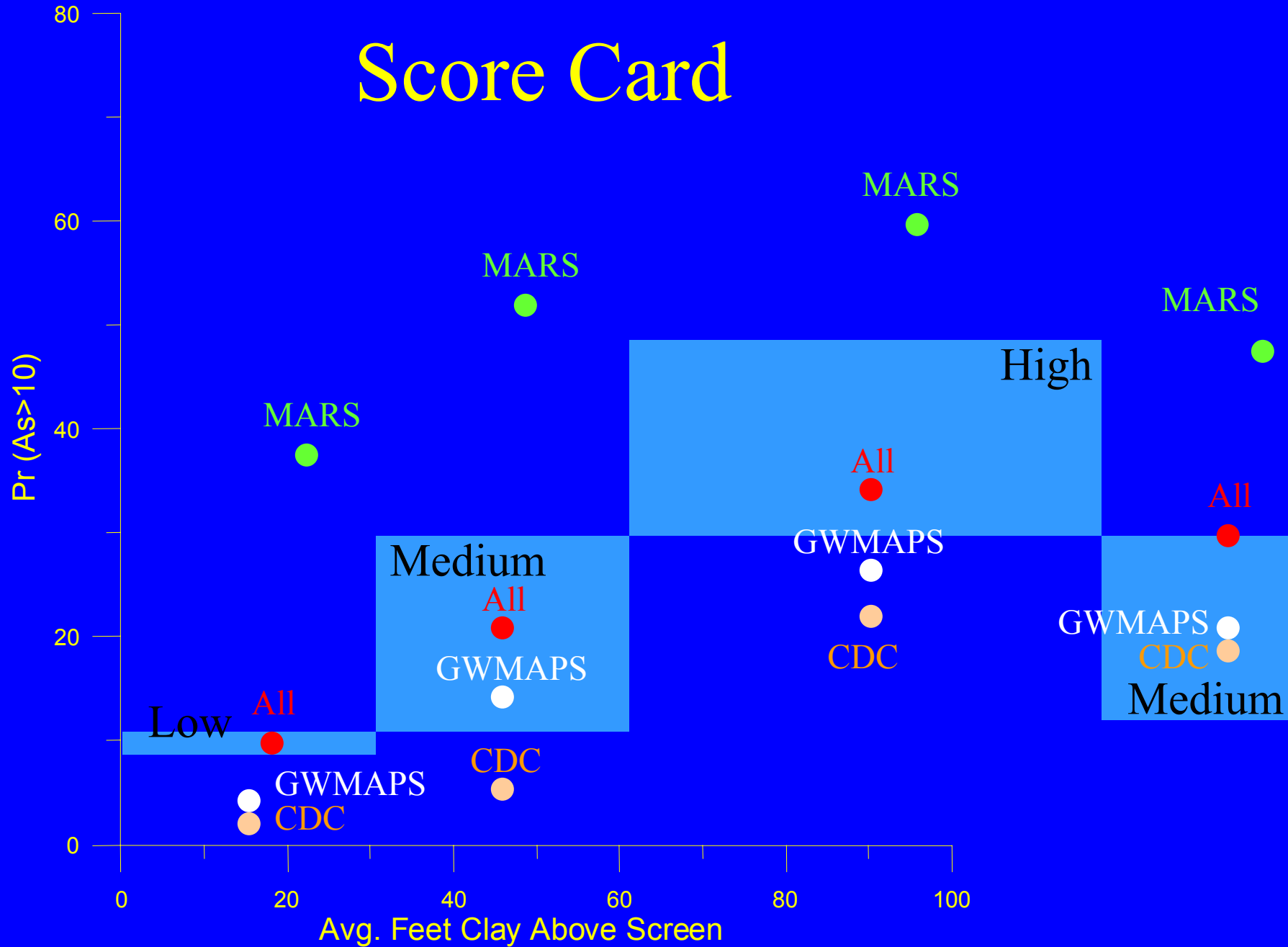
Probability of As > 10 ppb



Arsenic Concentration



Score Card

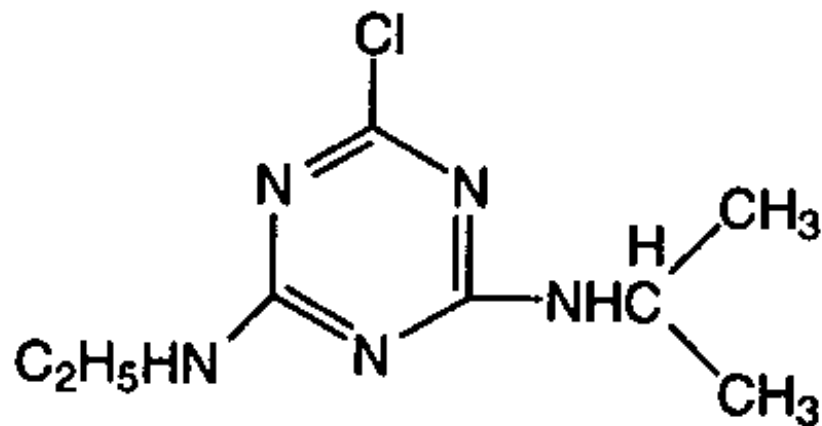


Implications

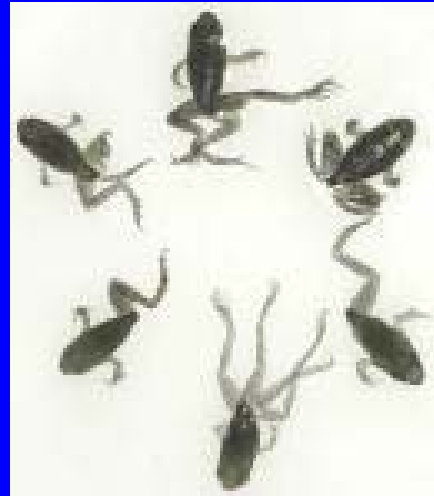
- State Scale: the proposed processes may impact the arsenic concentration in groundwater.
- County Scale: These processes are probably variable (i.e. K, infiltration...).
- Section Scale: The change of the redox state of groundwater through time may be the most important factor.



ATRAZINE (Aatrex®)



2-chloro-4(ethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)-s-triazine



Changing the Redox State

Borehole Chemistry & Microbial Ecosystems

“Reducing Factors” Increase Arsenic:

Decreasing Infiltration (Tile Drains)

Increasing Carbon Load (Monoculture)

“Oxidizing Factors” Decrease Arsenic:

Increased Nitrate Loading

Acknowledgements

- Arsenic Lunch Group:

Mindy Erickson

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David Rindal

Randal Barnes

Karla Peterson

Mike Berndt

- MDH

Bruce Olsen

Brian Johnson

Al Epp

Sheila Grow

Justin Blum

Mike Baker