

# **HYDROGEOCHEMICAL AND ISOTOPIC STUDY OF GROUNDWATER APPLIED IN ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDATION – URANIUM MINE OSAMU UTSUMI/INB**

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CNEN/LAPOC - Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear - Poços de Caldas/MG – Brazil.

CNEN/CDTN - Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear - Belo Horizonte/MG – Brazil.

INB - Industrias Nucleares do Brasil - UTM/Caldas



# Objectives

- 1.Site Characterization**
- 2.Chemical characterization of groundwater**
- 3.Determination most important geochemical processes between rock / water.**
- 4.Classification and separate types of aquifers**
- 5.Behavior of chemical species**
- 6.Develop a conceptual model Hydrogeochemical**

# Methods

## 1 - Geoprocessing and mapping

- Model Digital Elevation
- Geological Map
- Radiometric Map

## 2 – Groundwater sampling

Low flow pumping

## 3 – Hydrodynamic

- Potentiometric Map
- Hydraulic Conductivity Map

## 4 – Hydrochemistry

- piper and stiff
- Multivariate analysis
- Radioactivity and Radon
- Environmental isotopes
  - O/D and Tritium
  - Sulfur isotopes

## 5 - Hidrogeochemistry Conceptual Model

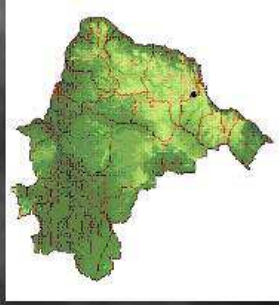
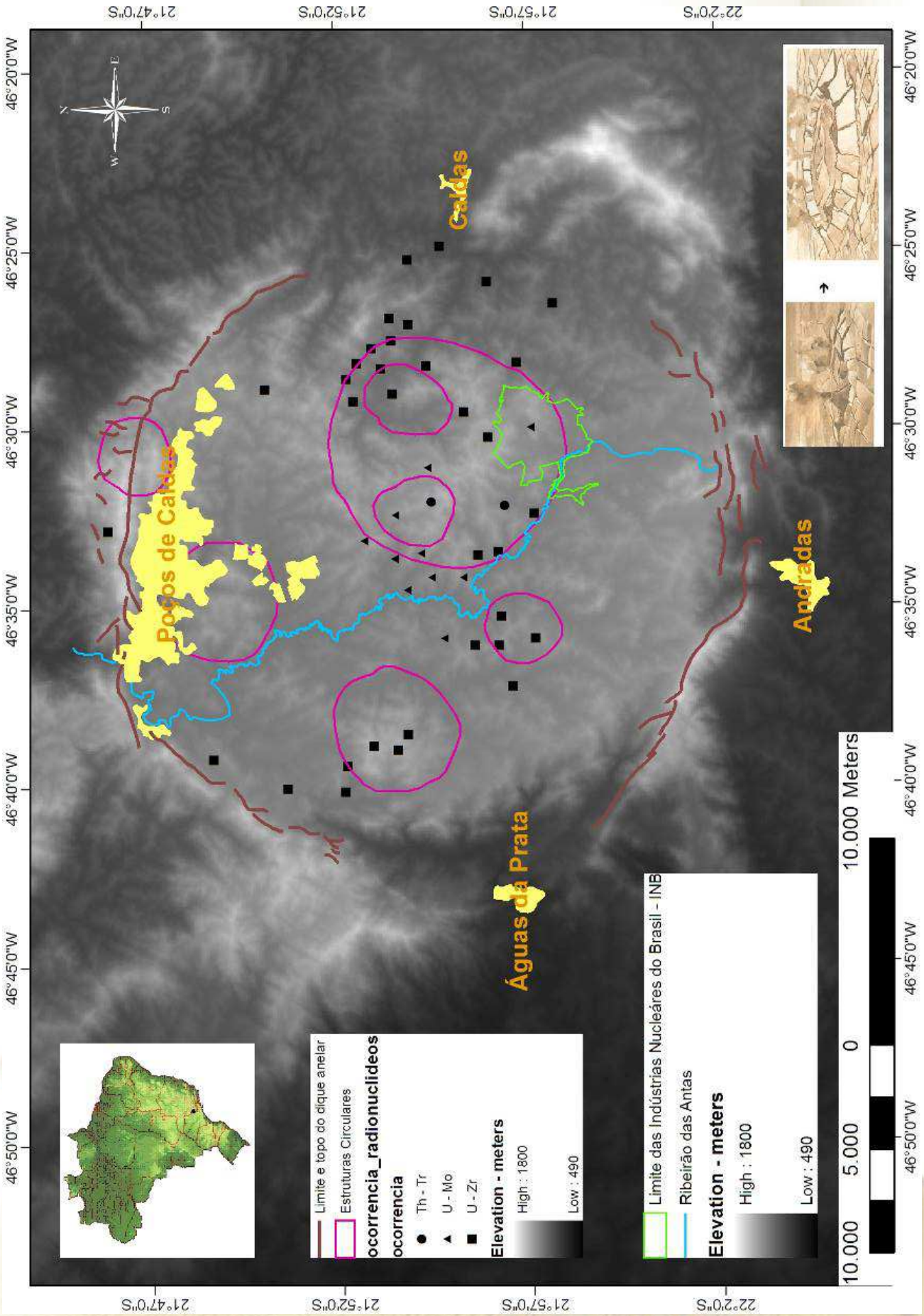
## 5 - Hidrogeochemistry Conceptual Model

The hydrogeochemical models attempt to understand and represent chemical dynamics applied to geological systems and the rock-water interaction (Nordstrom & Campbell, 2014).

### **interpretation or predictions**

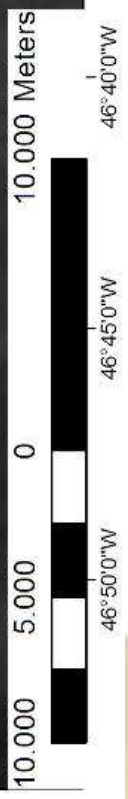
Why build a hydrogeochemistry conceptual model?

- understand the behaviour of the aquifer and systematize information.
- guide remediation projects showing priority areas.

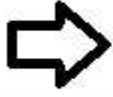
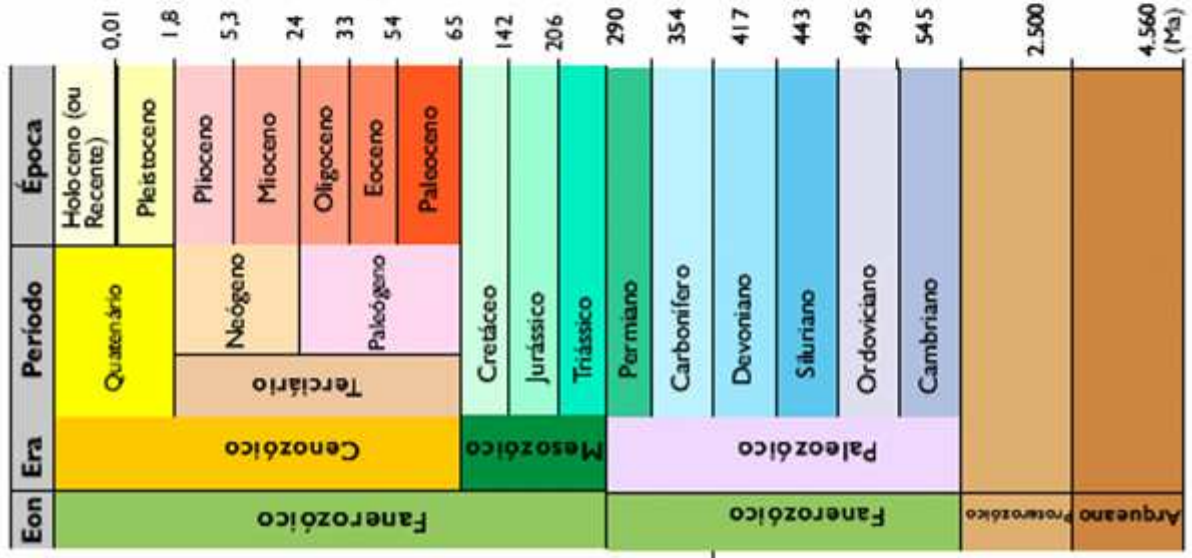


— Limite e topo do dique amelar  
 — Estruturas Circulares  
**ocorrência\_radionuclídeos**  
 ocorrência  
 ● Th - Tr  
 ▲ U - Mo  
 ■ U - Zr  
**Elevation - meters**  
 High : 1800  
 Low : 490

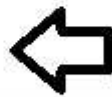
— Limite das Indústrias Nucleares do Brasil - INB  
 — Ribeirão das Antas  
**Elevation - meters**  
 High : 1800  
 Low : 490



46°50'0"W 46°45'0"W 46°40'0"W 46°35'0"W 46°30'0"W 46°25'0"W 46°20'0"W  
 22°20'S 21°57'0'S 21°52'0'S 21°47'0'S



**weathering / intemperism**



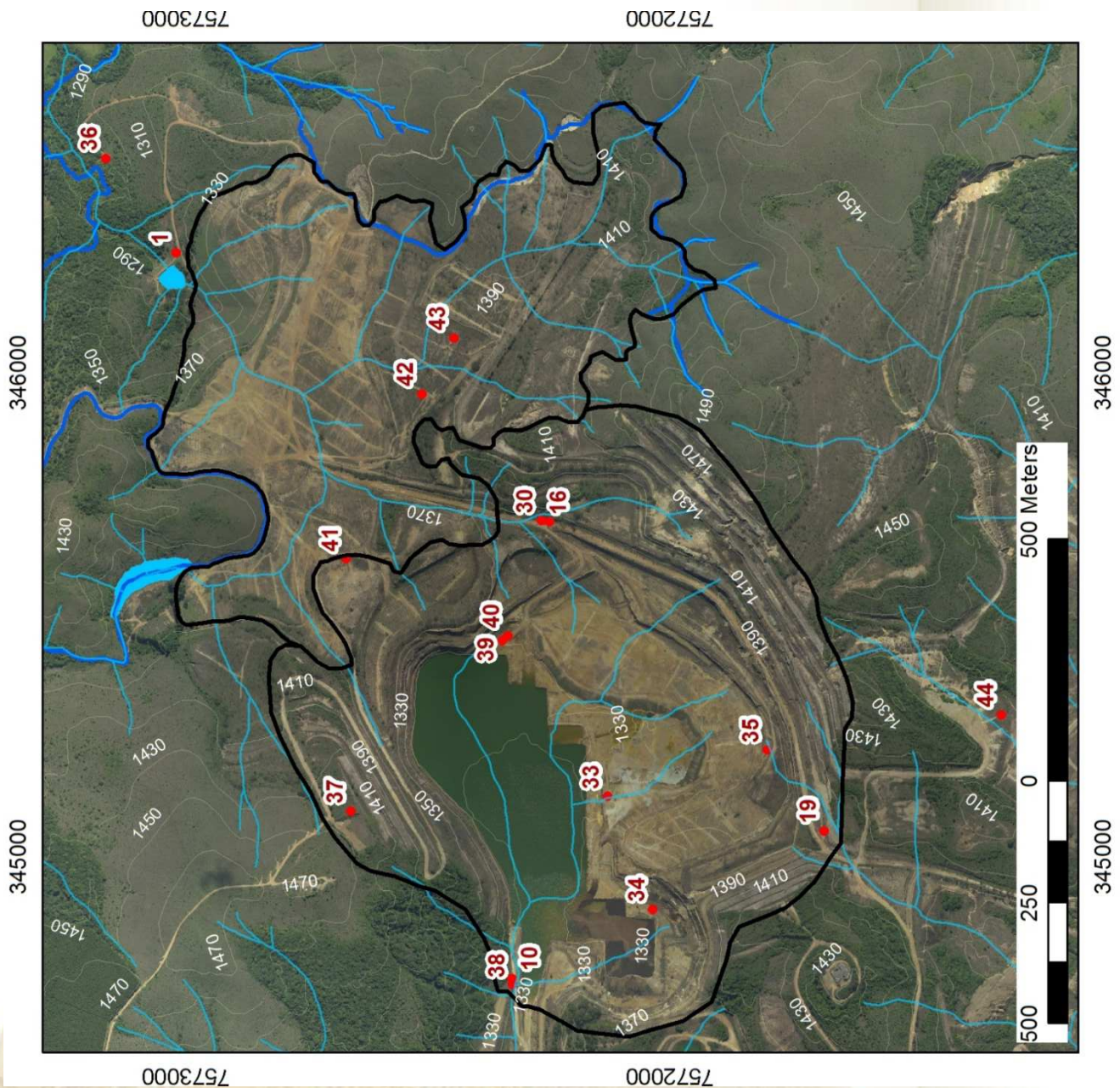
dinosaurs extinction  
separation of continents  
much igneous activity

**Poços de Caldas Plateau  
80 - 60 Myear**

**hydrothermal solutions  
contaminating alkaline rocks**



# 1 - Geoprocessing and mapping



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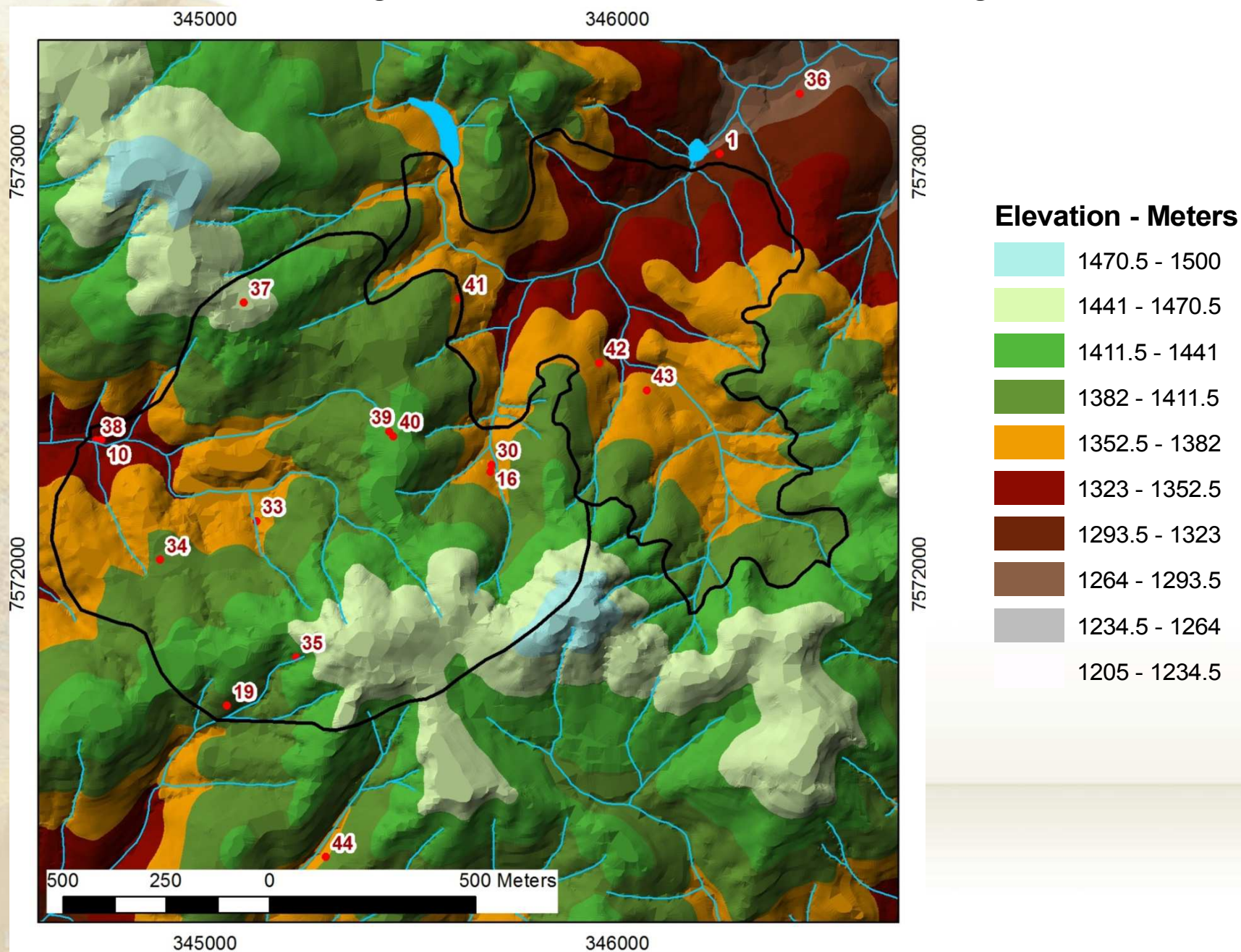
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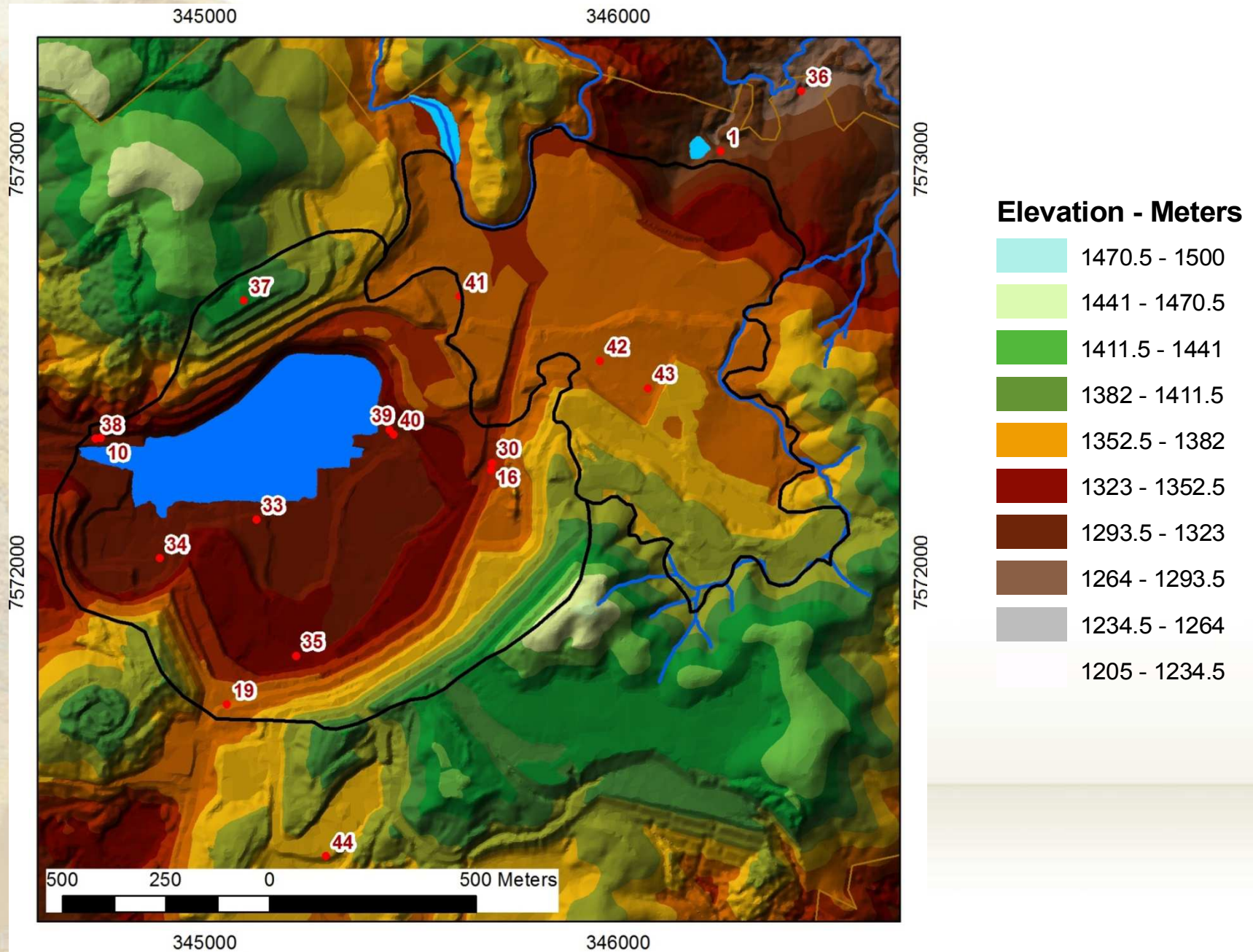
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# Model Digital Elevation – Before mining

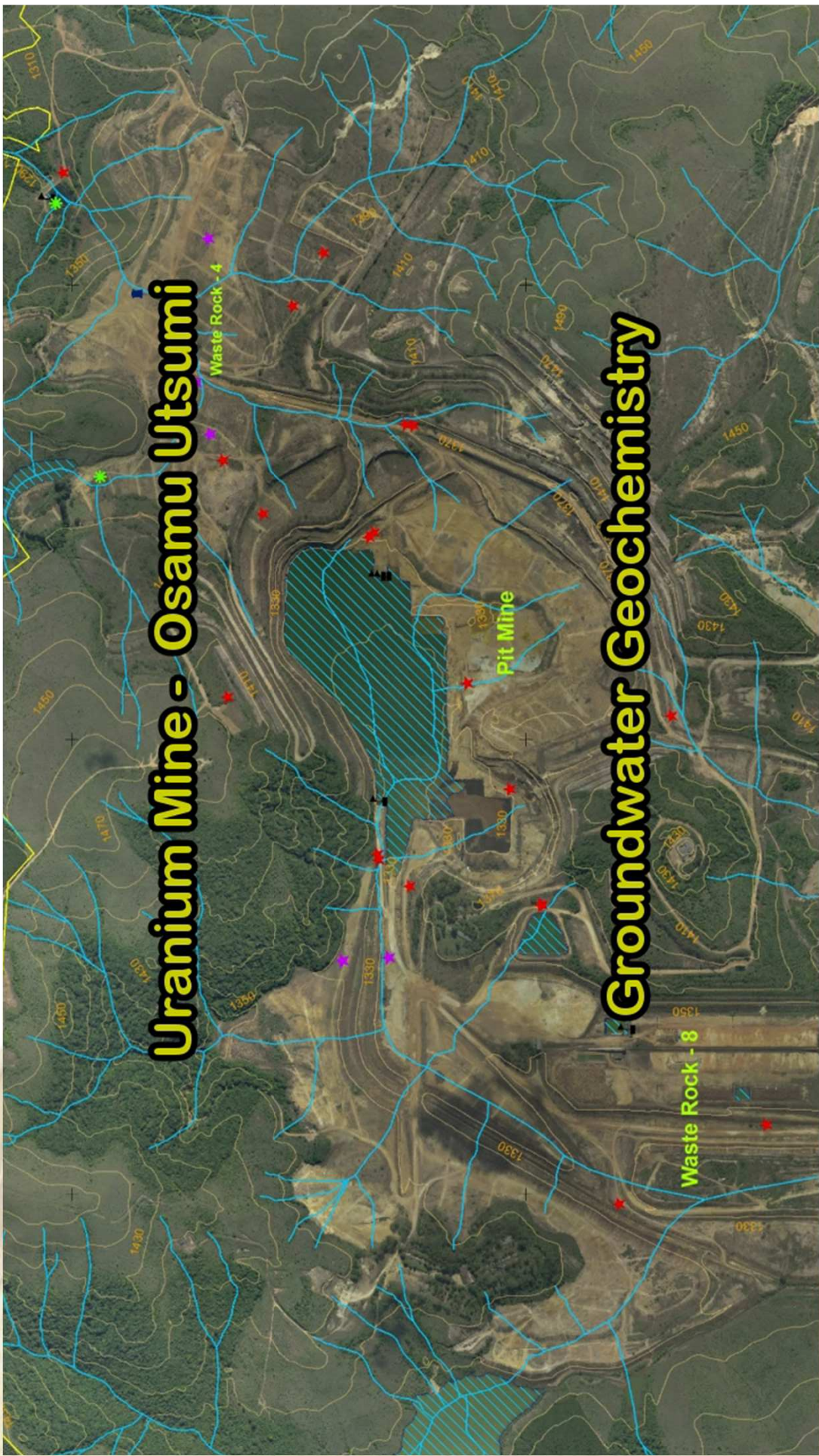


# Model Digital Elevation – After mining

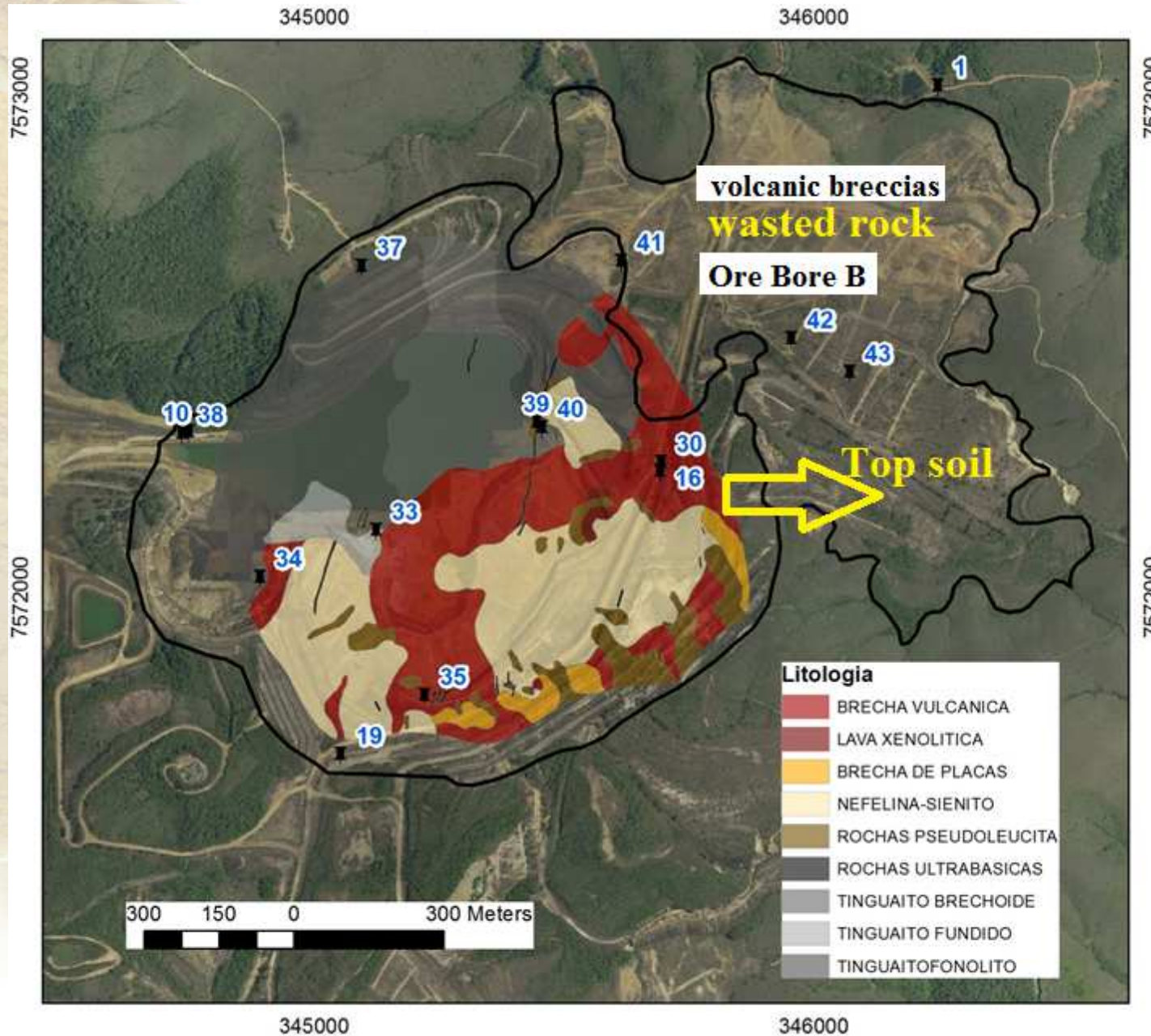


# Uranium Mine - Osamu Utsumi

# Groundwater Geochemistry

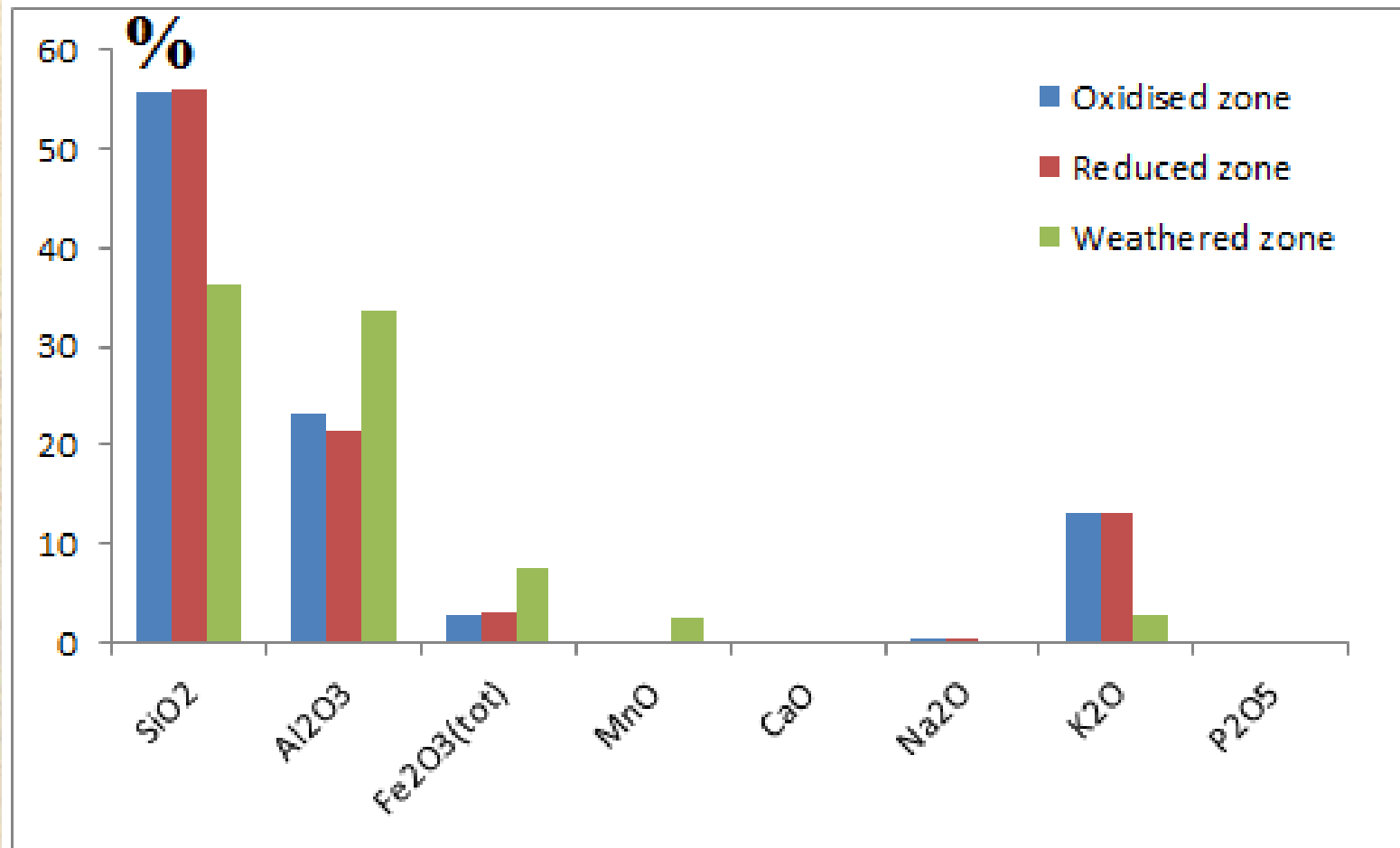


# Geological Map

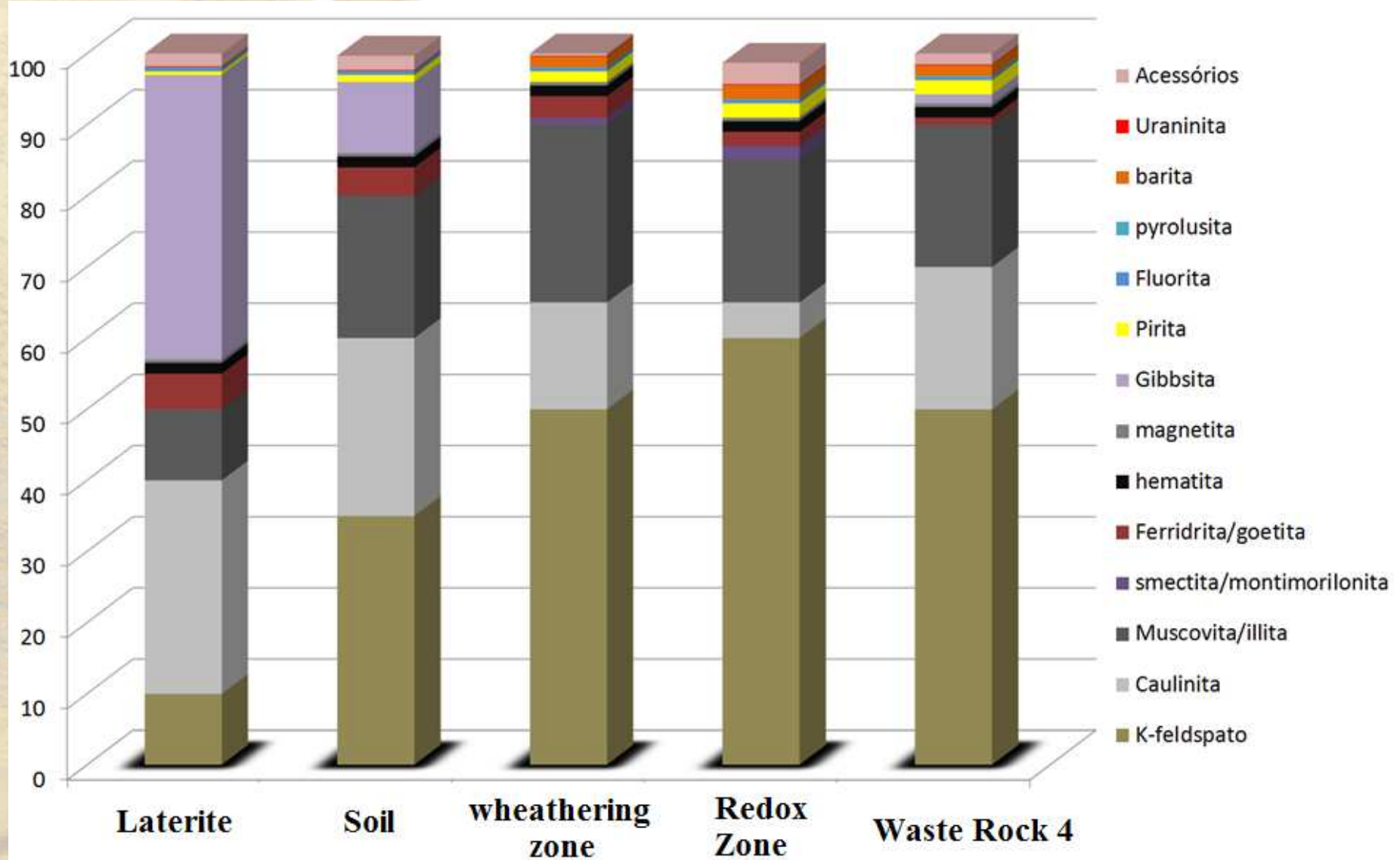


1 – Reduced Rock	Minerals
Fonolitos	k-feldspato, ilitas, Sericita, caulinita, Aegirine-augite, óxidos de Fe
Fonolitos alterados	k-feldspato, ilitas, Sericita, caulinita, Aegirine-augite, óxidos de Fe, Pirita, fluorita, pyrolusita, barita
Nefelina-sienitos	k-feldspato, ilitas, Sericita, caulinita, clinopiroxênios, Pirita, fluorita, esmectitas, montmorilonitas, cloritas, pyrolusita, barita
Brechas	k-feldspato, ilitas, Sericita, caulinita, clinopiroxênios, Pirita, fluorita, esmectitas, montmorilonitas, cloritas, Carbonatos (siderita), Ilsemannite, uraninita, calcopirita e esfarelita, pyrolusita, barita
Biotita Lamprófilos	Biotita, piroxênios, olivina, apatita, leucita, carbonatos.
2 – Weathered zone	k-feldspato, ilitas, caulinita, ferridrita, Goethita, pyrolusita, crandalita, alunite, jarosite
3 – Laterite Soil	Caulinita, Gibbsita, ferridrita, Goethita, crandalita, alunite, jarosite.

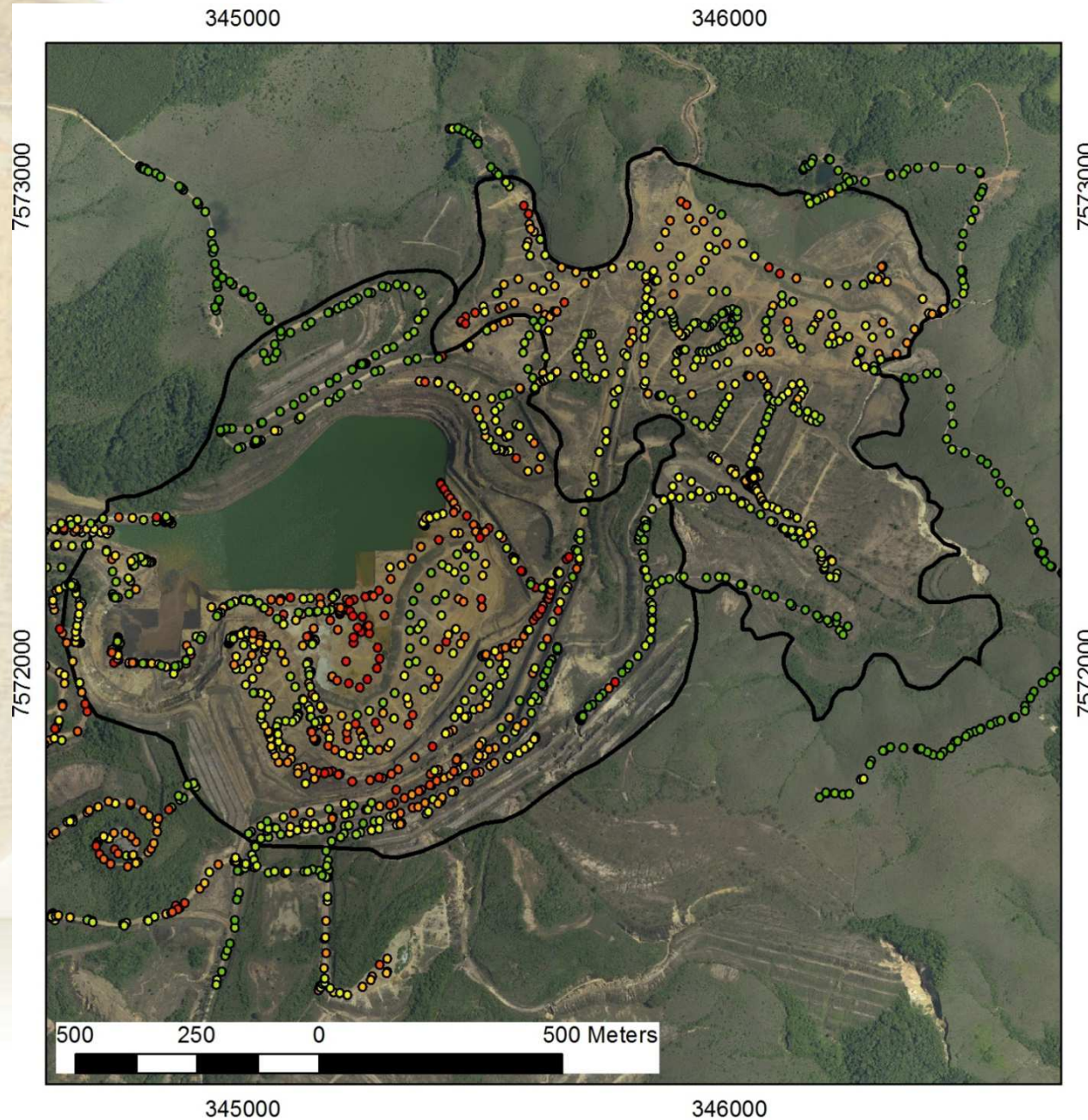
# Geochemistry of Rocks



# Mineral Balance

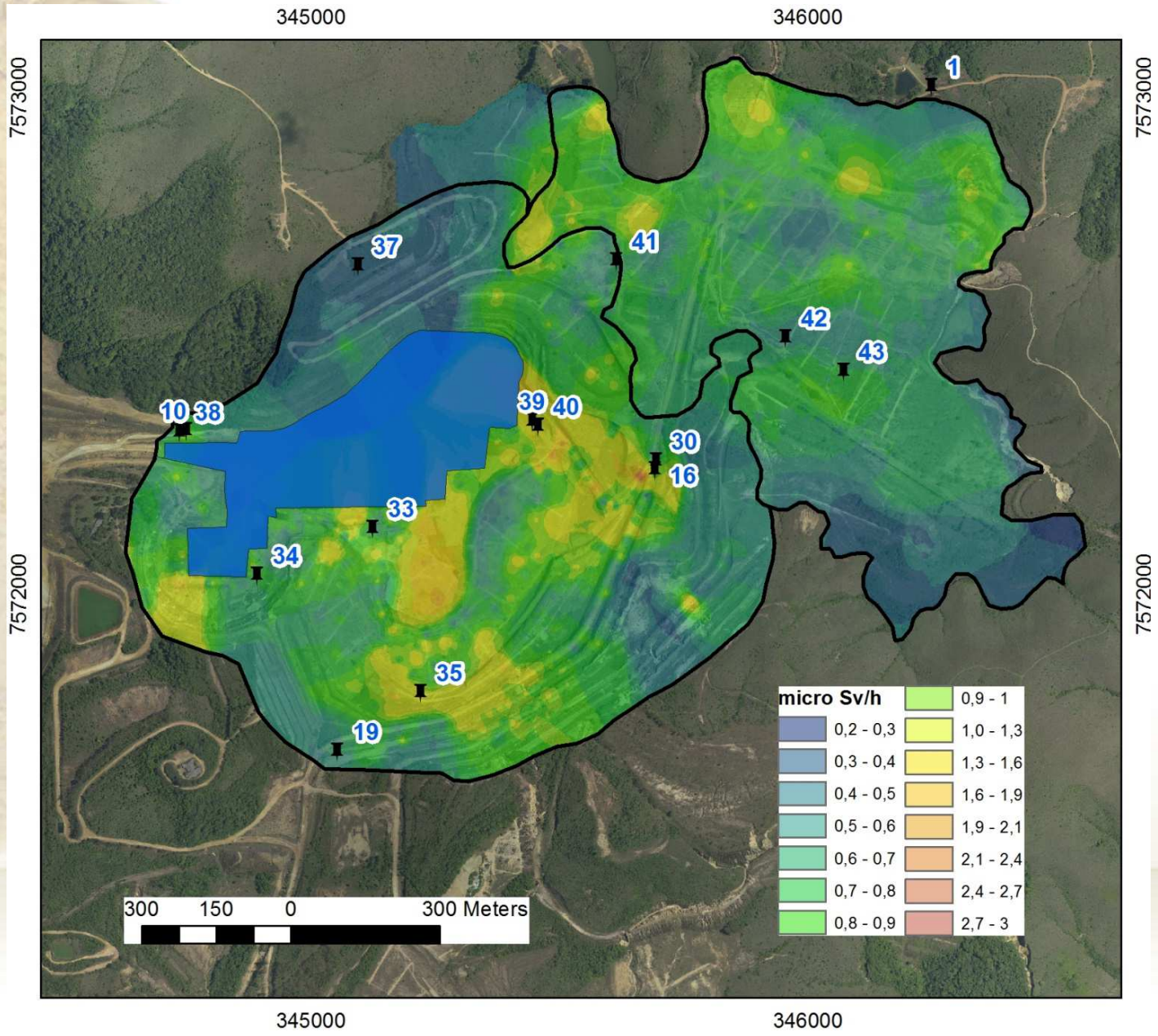


# Using a mobile radioactivity system (scintillation detector and GPS)





# Radiometric Map





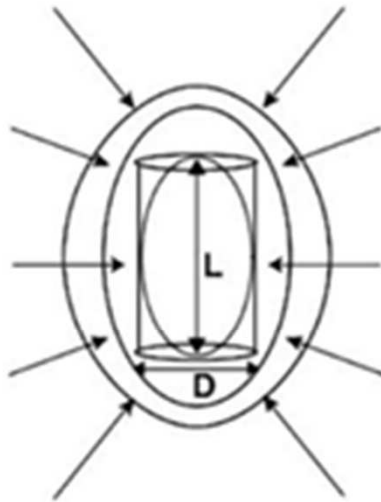
## **3 – Hydrodynamic**



# Hydraulic Conductivity Method

## FULL ELLIPSOID

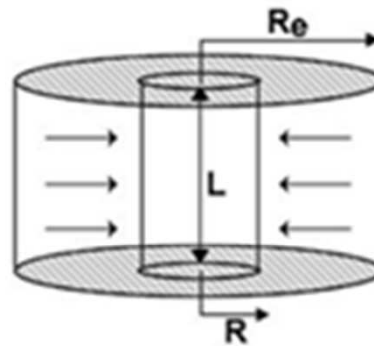
Hvorslev (1951)



$$Q = \frac{2\pi LKH}{2.303 \log \left[ \frac{L}{D} + \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{L}{D} \right)^2} \right]}$$

## RADIAL FLOW

Muskat (1937)



$$Q = \frac{2\pi LKH}{2.303 \log [R_e/R]}$$

Onde,

Q = vazão purga;

L = comprimento da sessão filtrante;

H = nível estático do aquífero

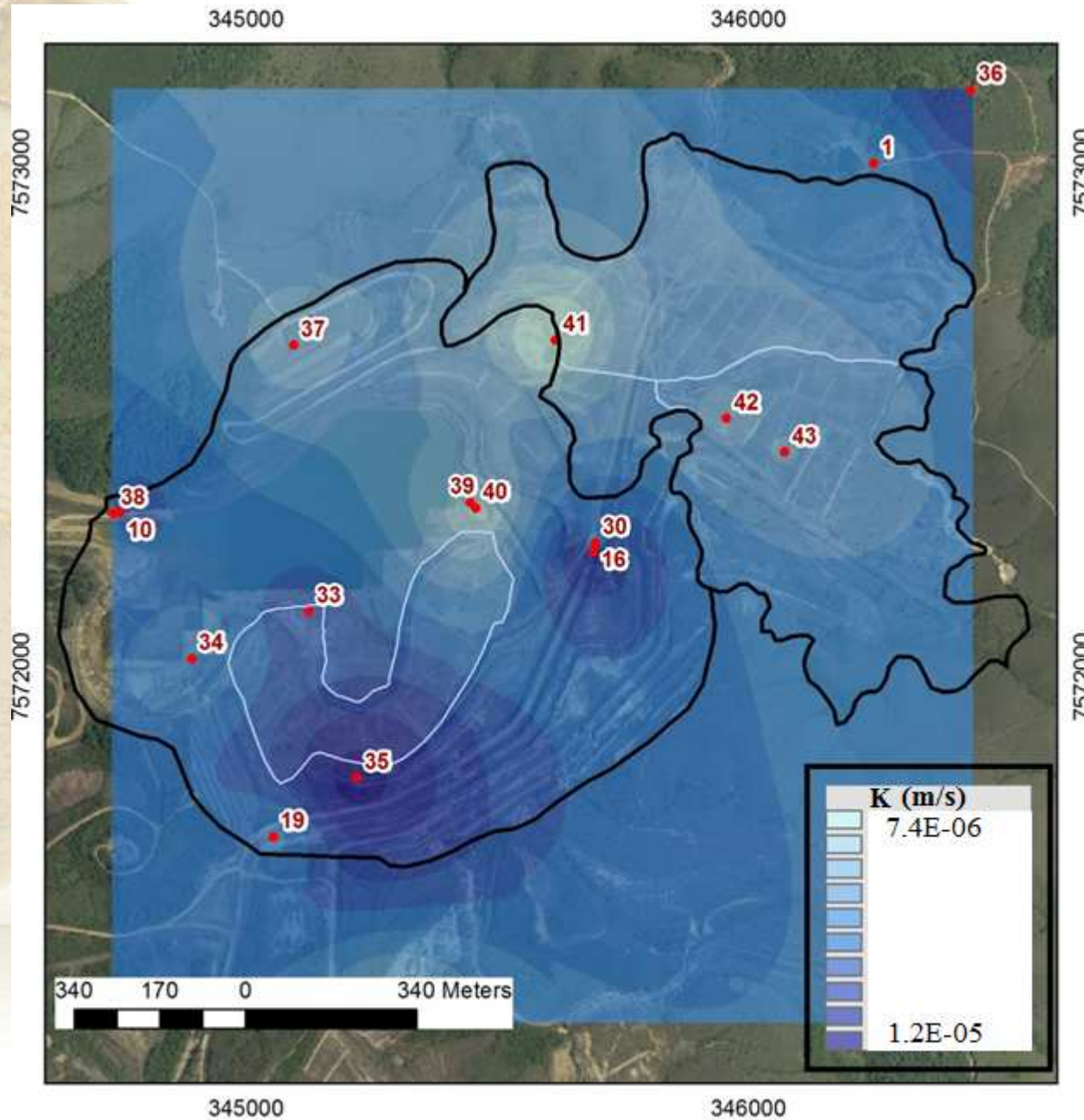
(NA estático – NA dinâmico),

R = raio do poço (2 polegadas),

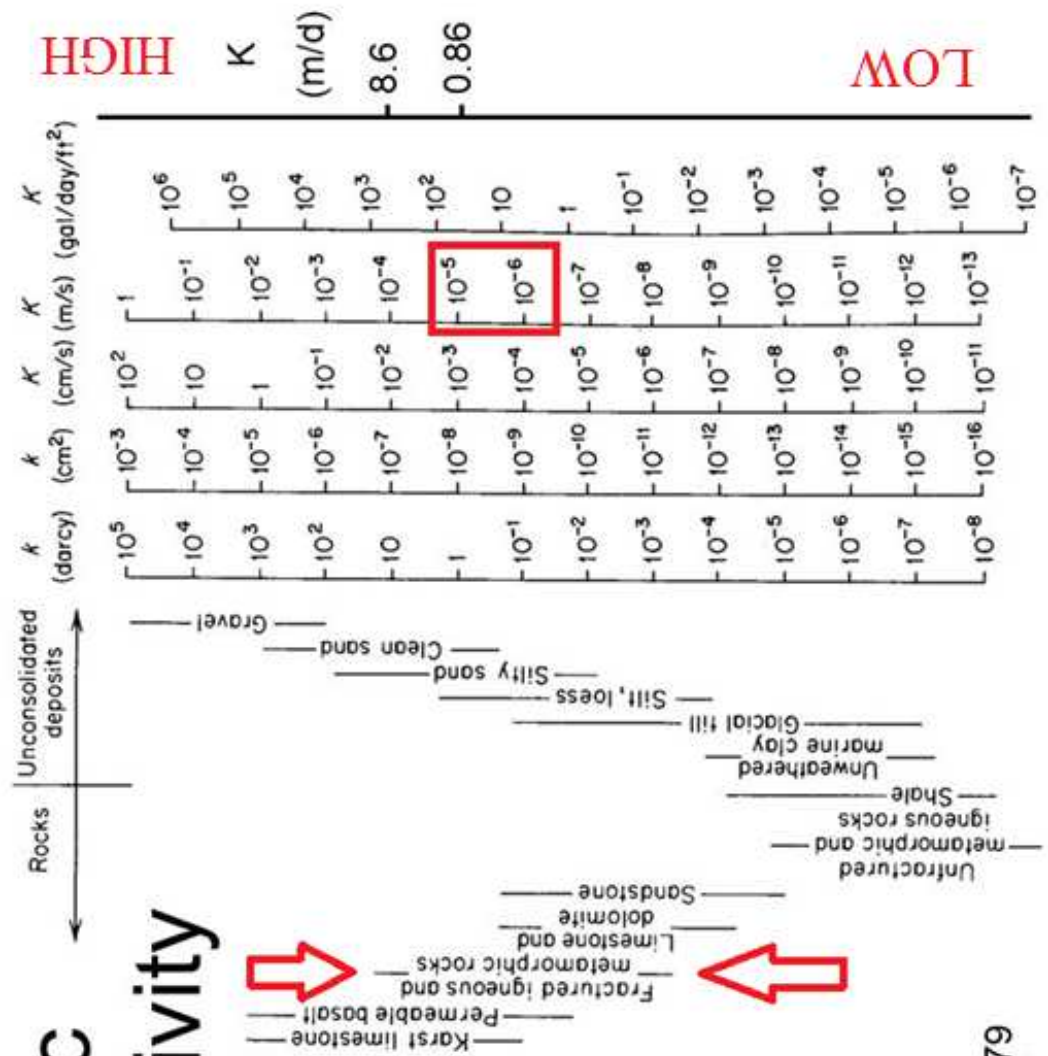
D = diâmetro do poço (2 \* R),

Re = raio de influência.

# Hydraulic Conductivity Map



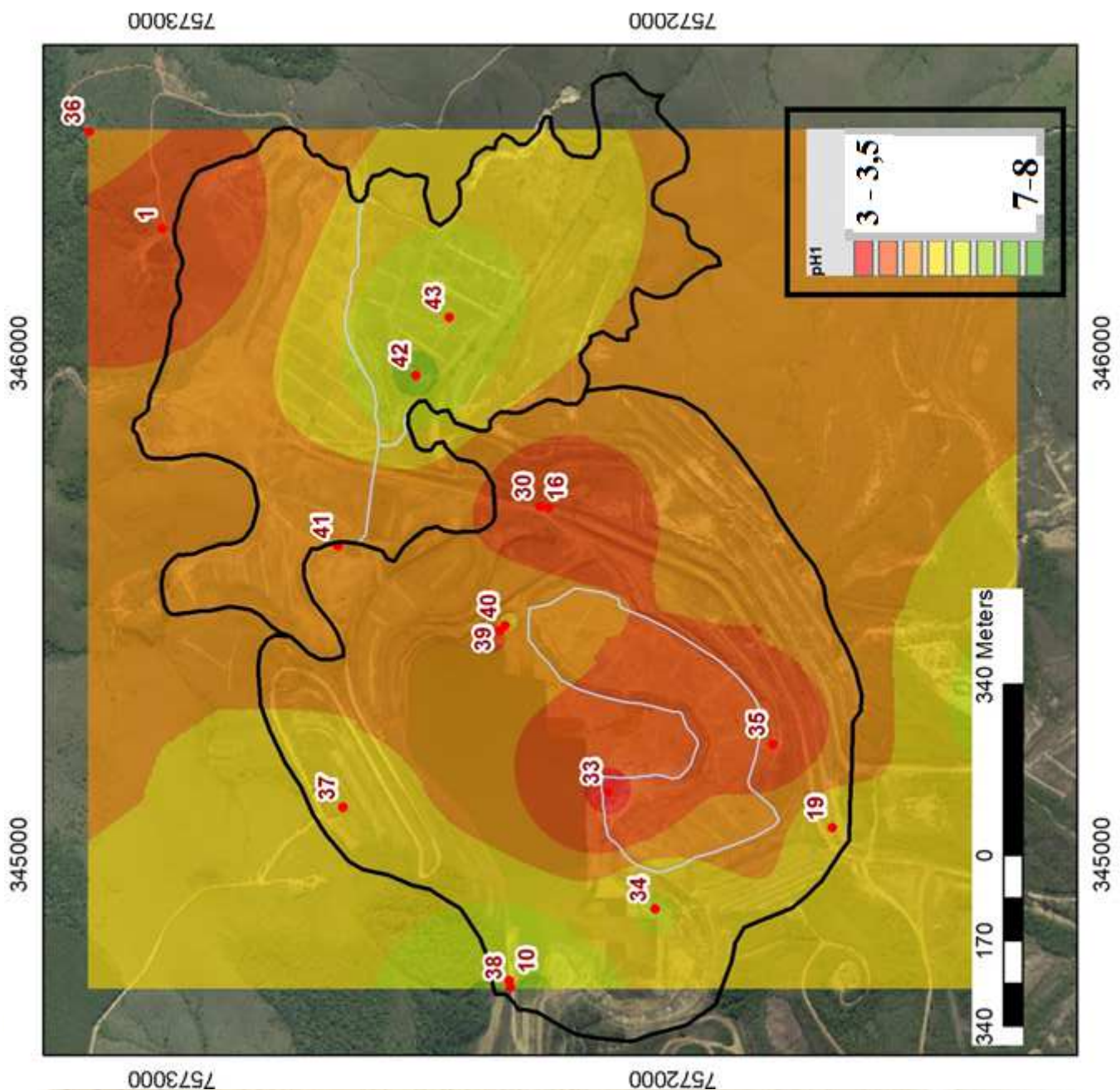
# Hydraulic Conductivity Values



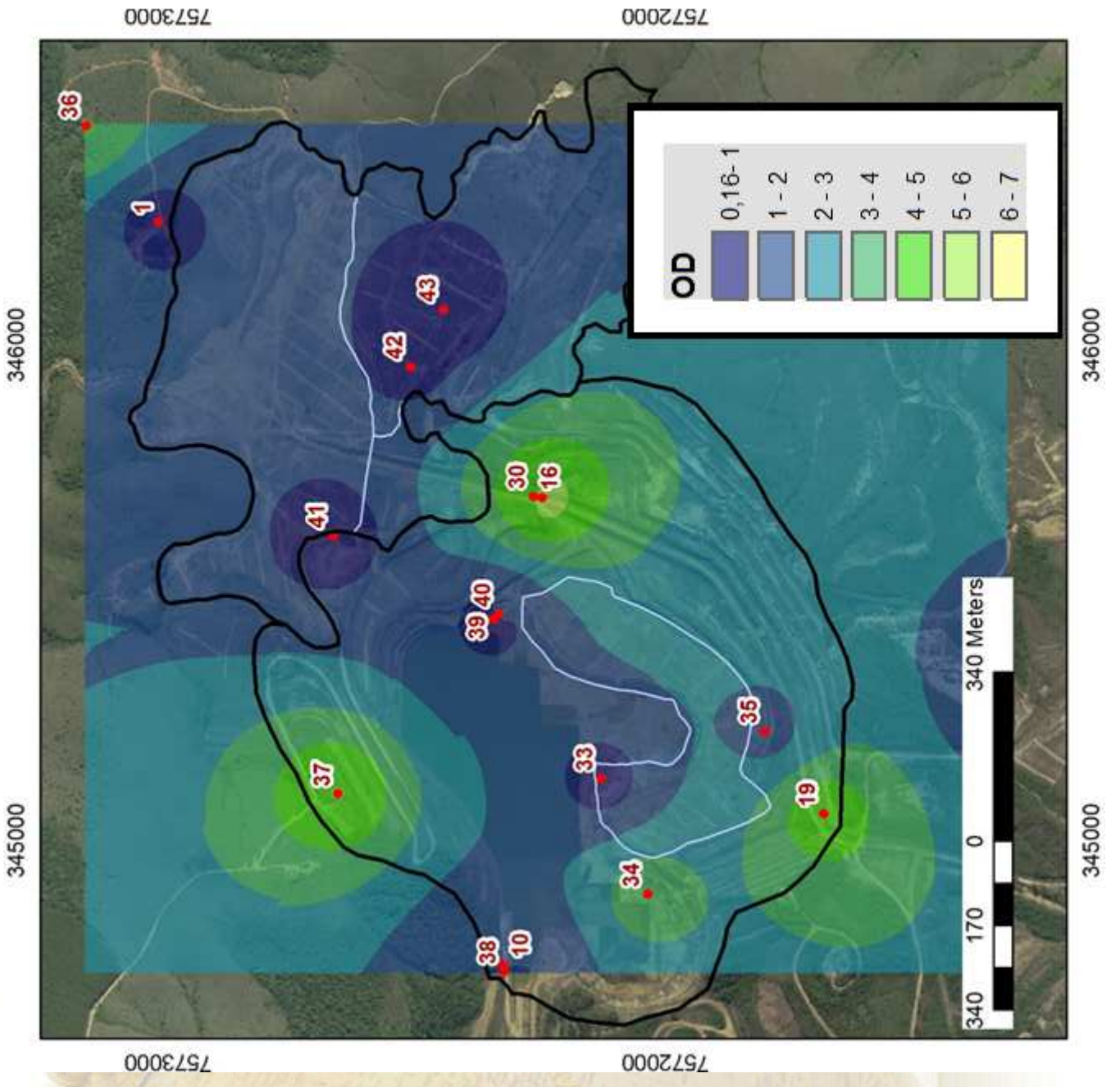
Freeze and Cherry, 1979

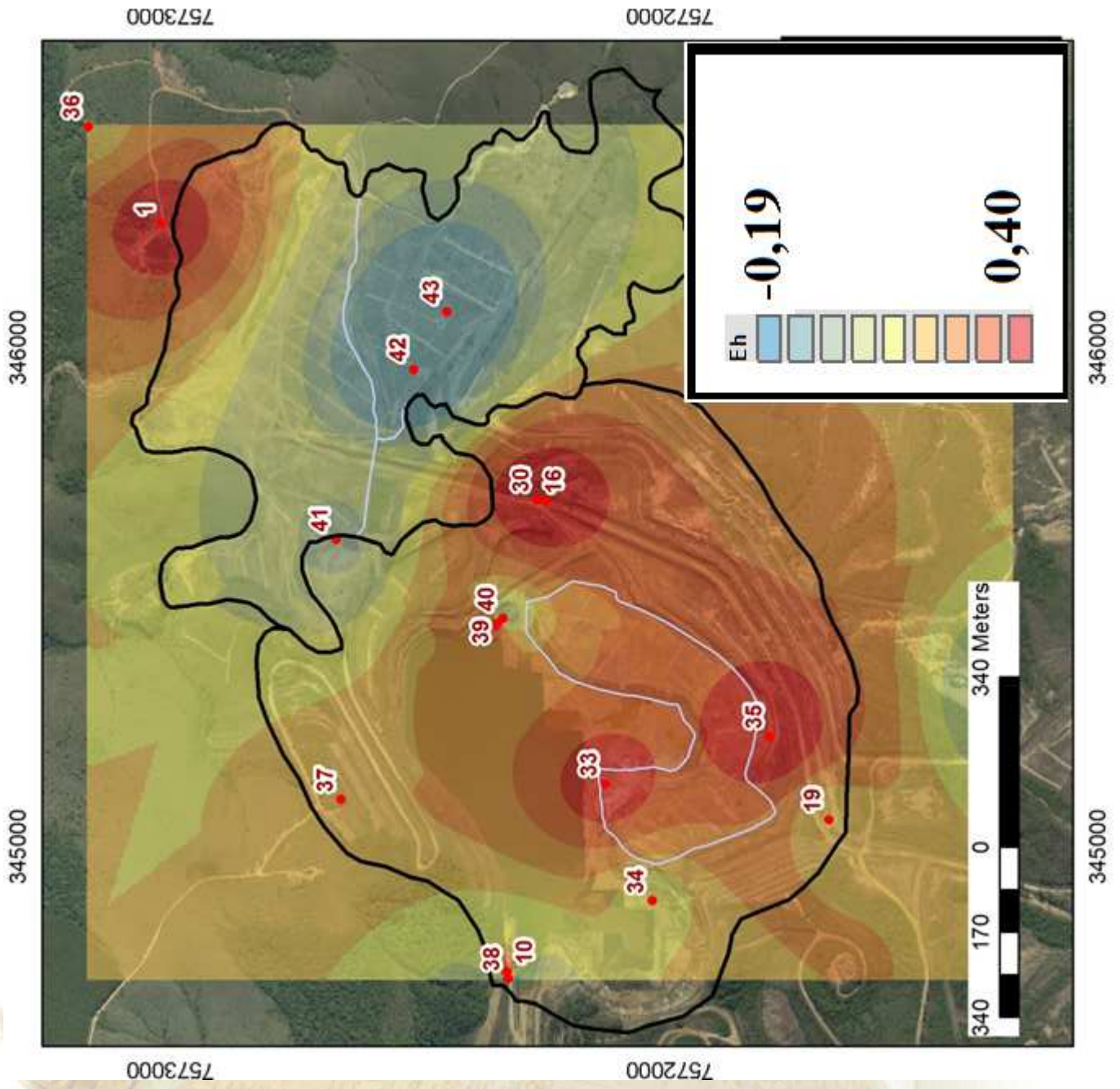


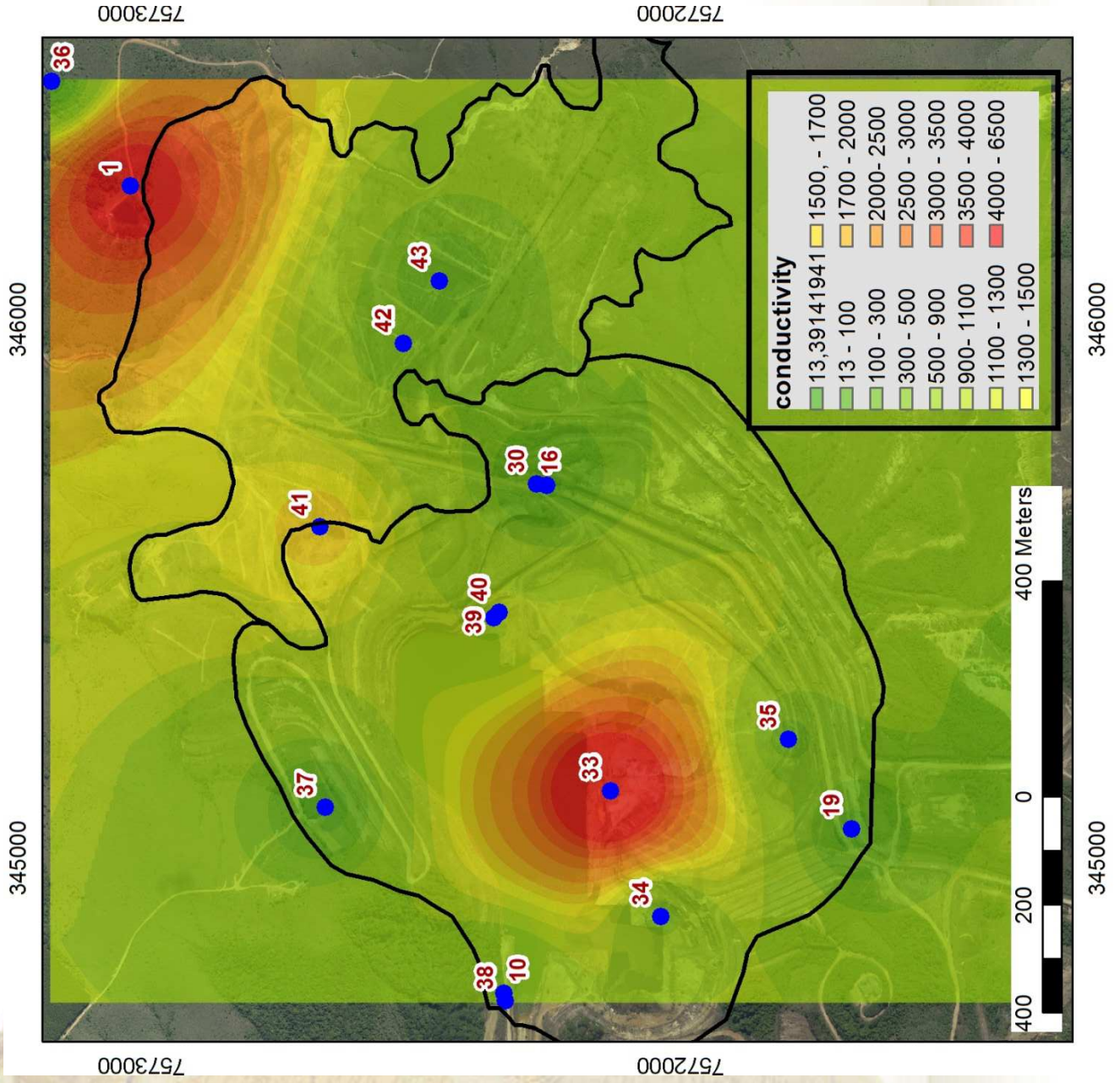
## 4 – Hydrochemistry



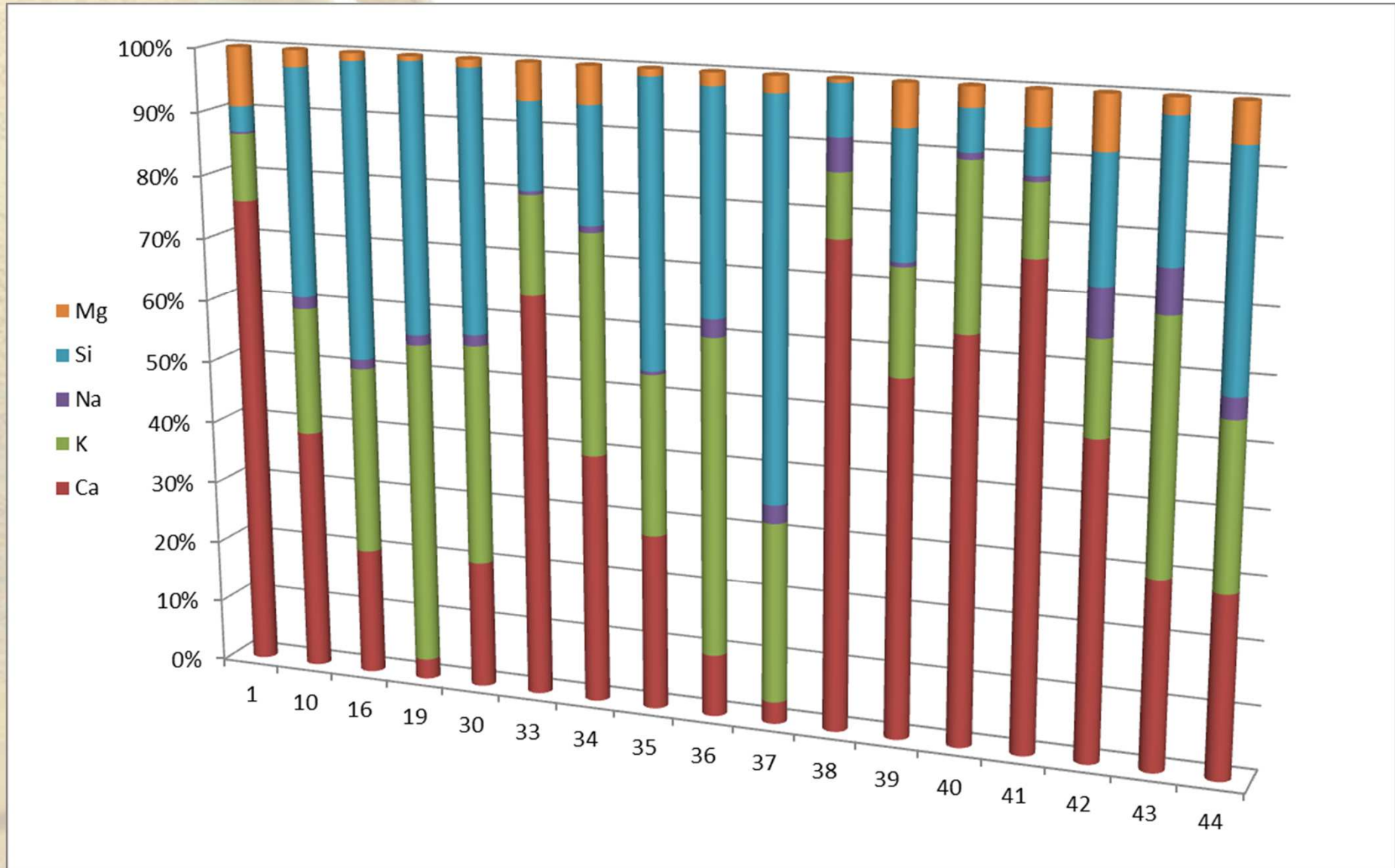




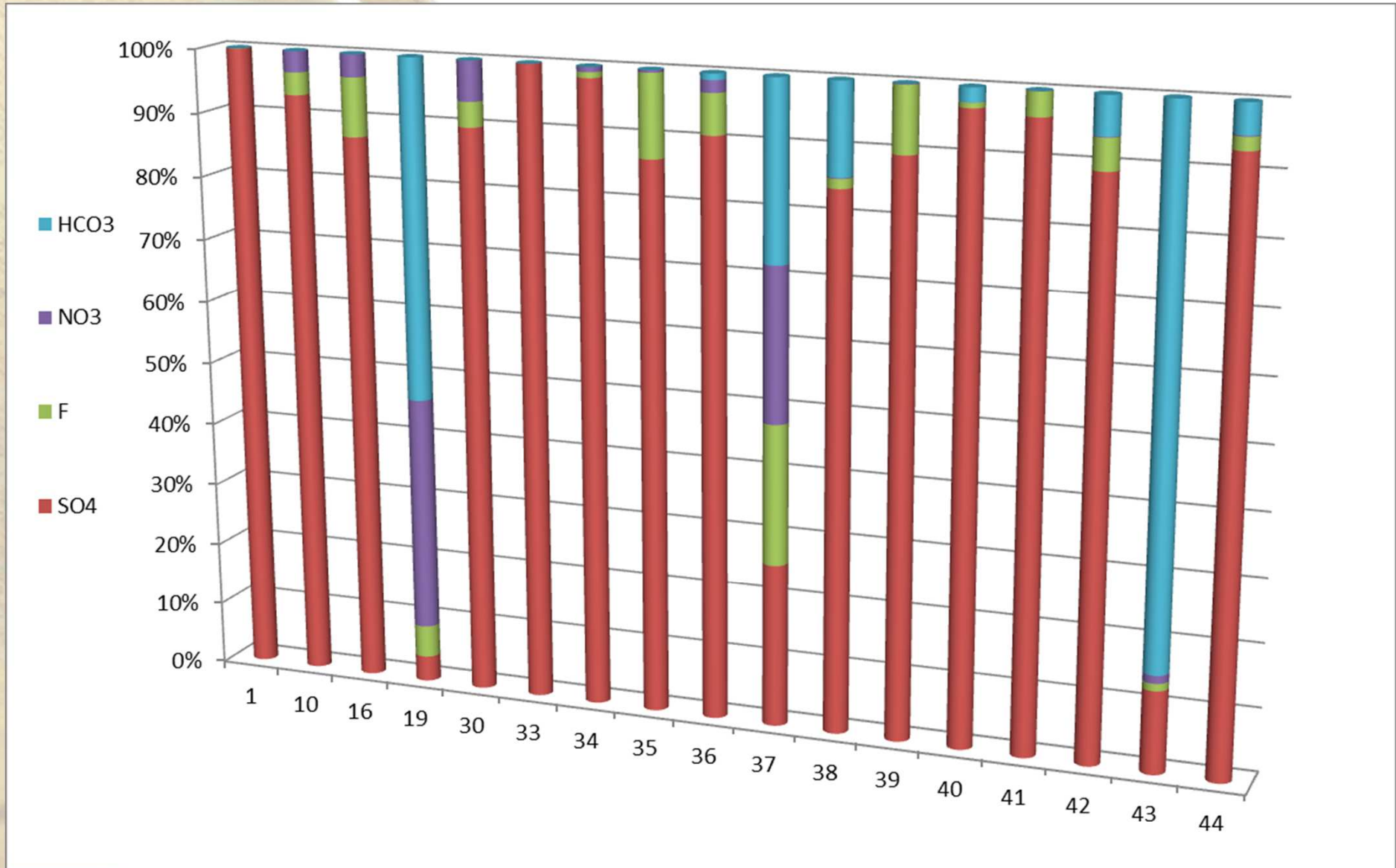




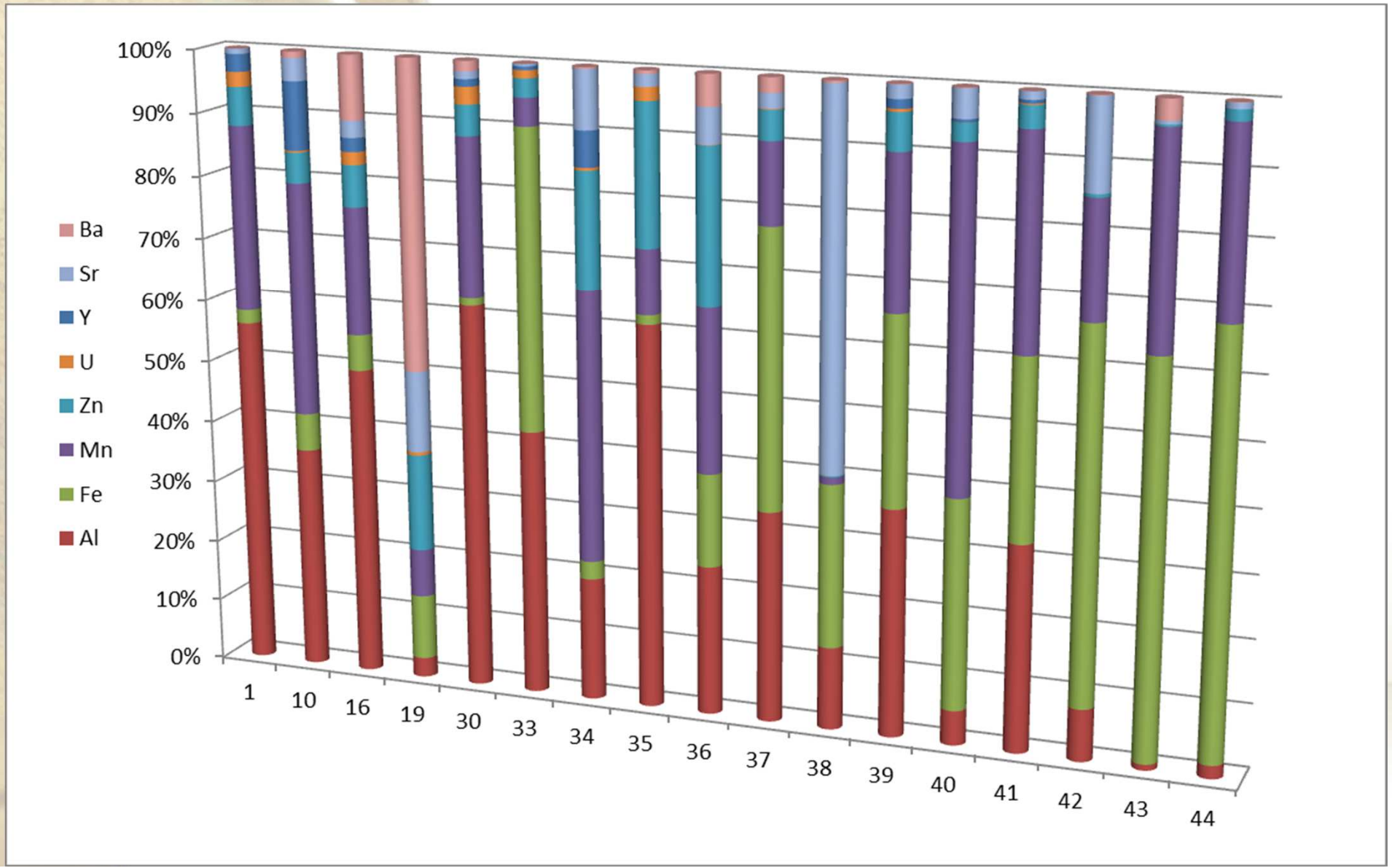
# major cations



# major anions



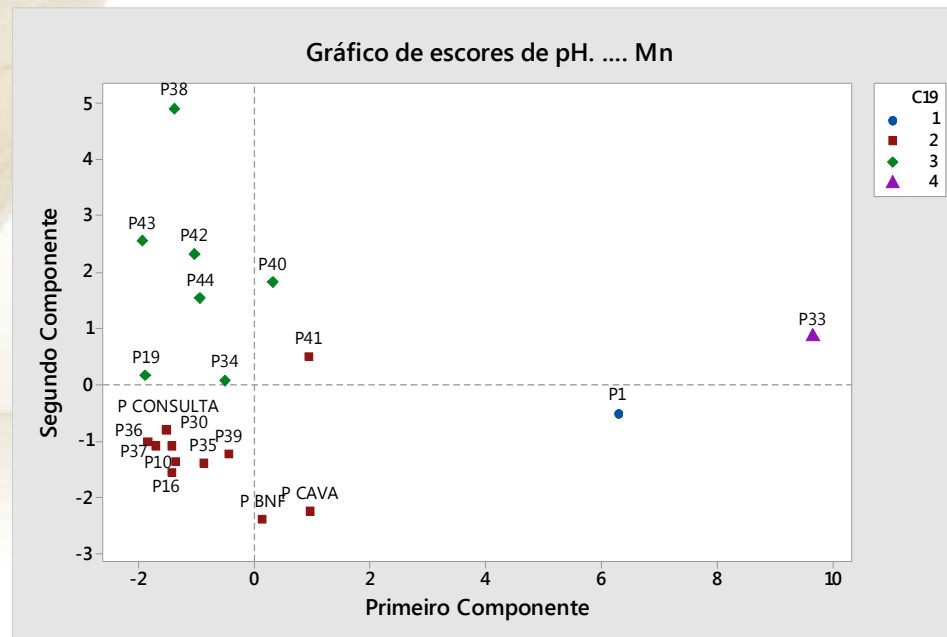
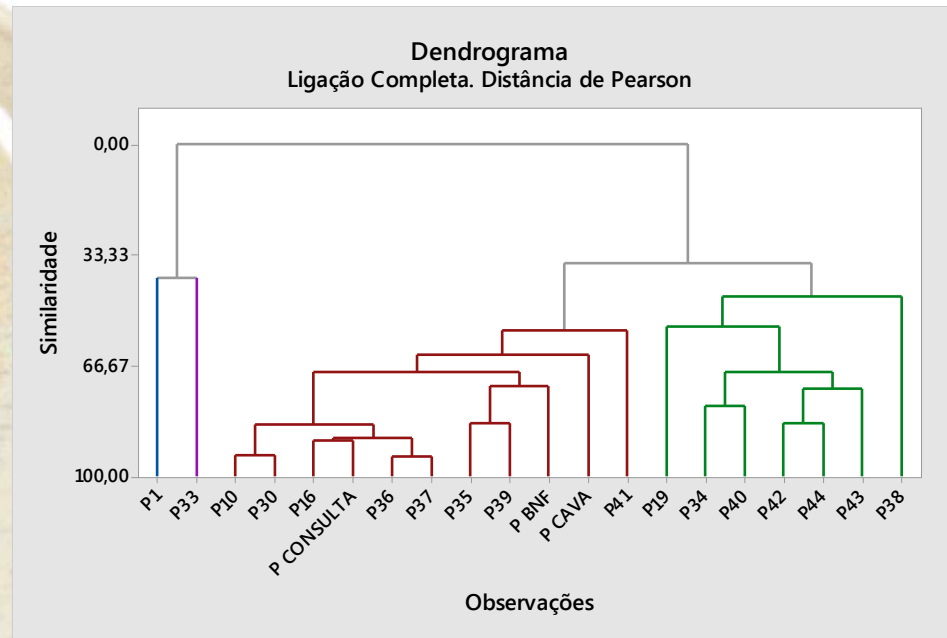
# major metals





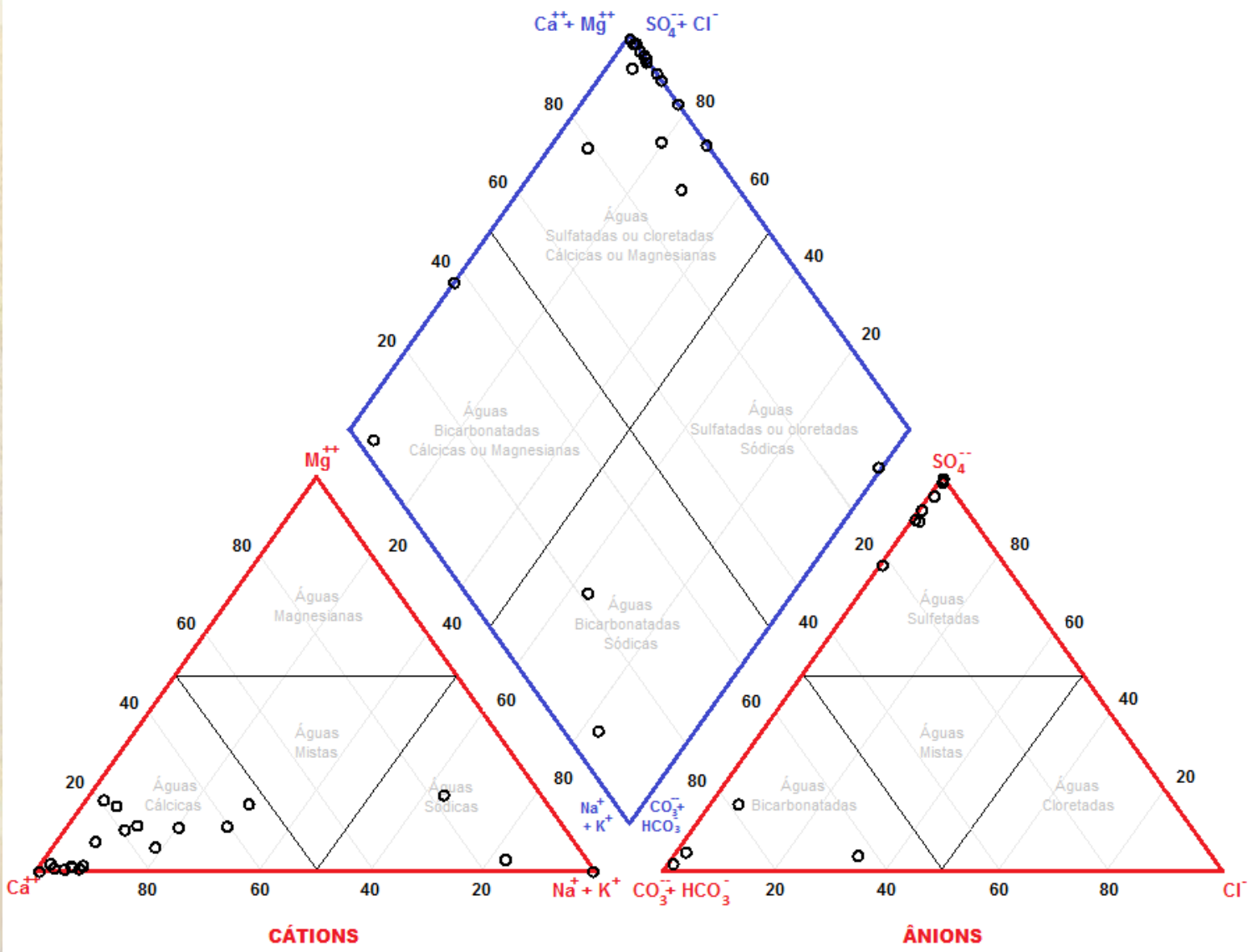
## **Grouping and classification of groundwater**

# Cluster analysis - grouping





# Piper diagrams



# Water classification

Amostra	Campanha 1	Campanha 2	Campanha 3
P1	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P10	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P16	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Mista Sulfatada
P19	Sódica Bicarbonatada	Sódica Bicarbonatada	Sódica Bicarbonatada
P30	Mista Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Mista Sulfatada
P33	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P34	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P35	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P36	Sódica Sulfatada	Sódica Sulfatada	Sódica Sulfatada
P37	Sódica Mista	Sódica Bicarbonatada	Sódica Bicarbonatada
P38	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P39	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P40	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P41	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P42	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
P43	Mista Bicarbonatada	Cálcica Bicarbonatada	Sódica Bicarbonatada
P44	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
Cava	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
BNF	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada	Cálcica Sulfatada
Consulta	Sódica Bicarbonatada	Cálcica Bicarbonatada	Sódica Bicarbonatada



# **Environmental isotopes applied in hydrogeology**

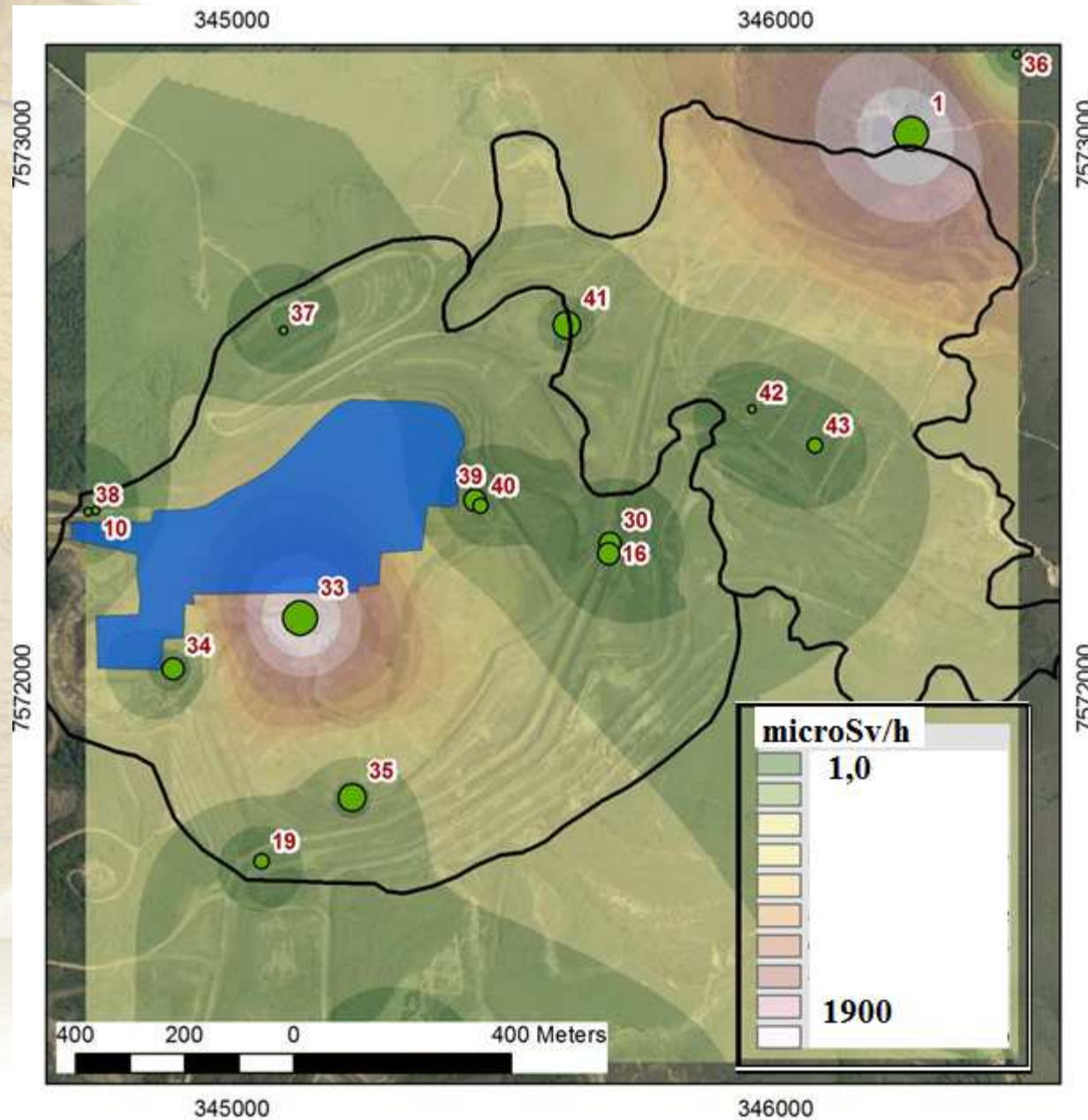


## Radioactivity and Radon - $^{222}\text{Rn}$

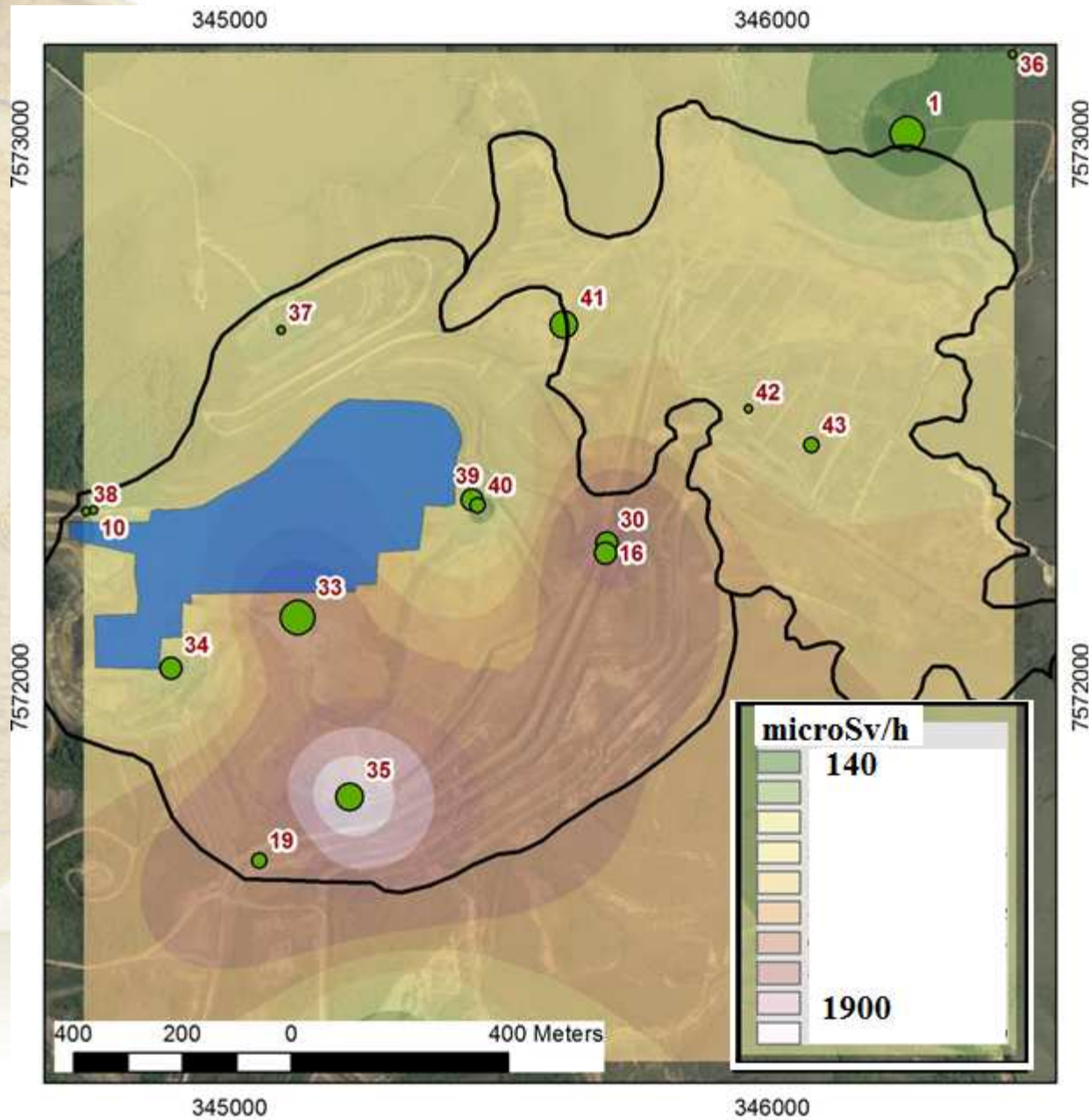
**The concentrations of radon dependent basically the concentrations of Uranium and Radio in the rock**

Some studies using radon as a environmental tracer for estimation groundwater flow velocities in single-well test. HAMADA (2000) and Schubert *et.al* (2010).

# Total water radioactivity (U, Th, $^{228}\text{Ra}$ , $^{226}\text{Ra}$ , $^{210}\text{Pb}$ )

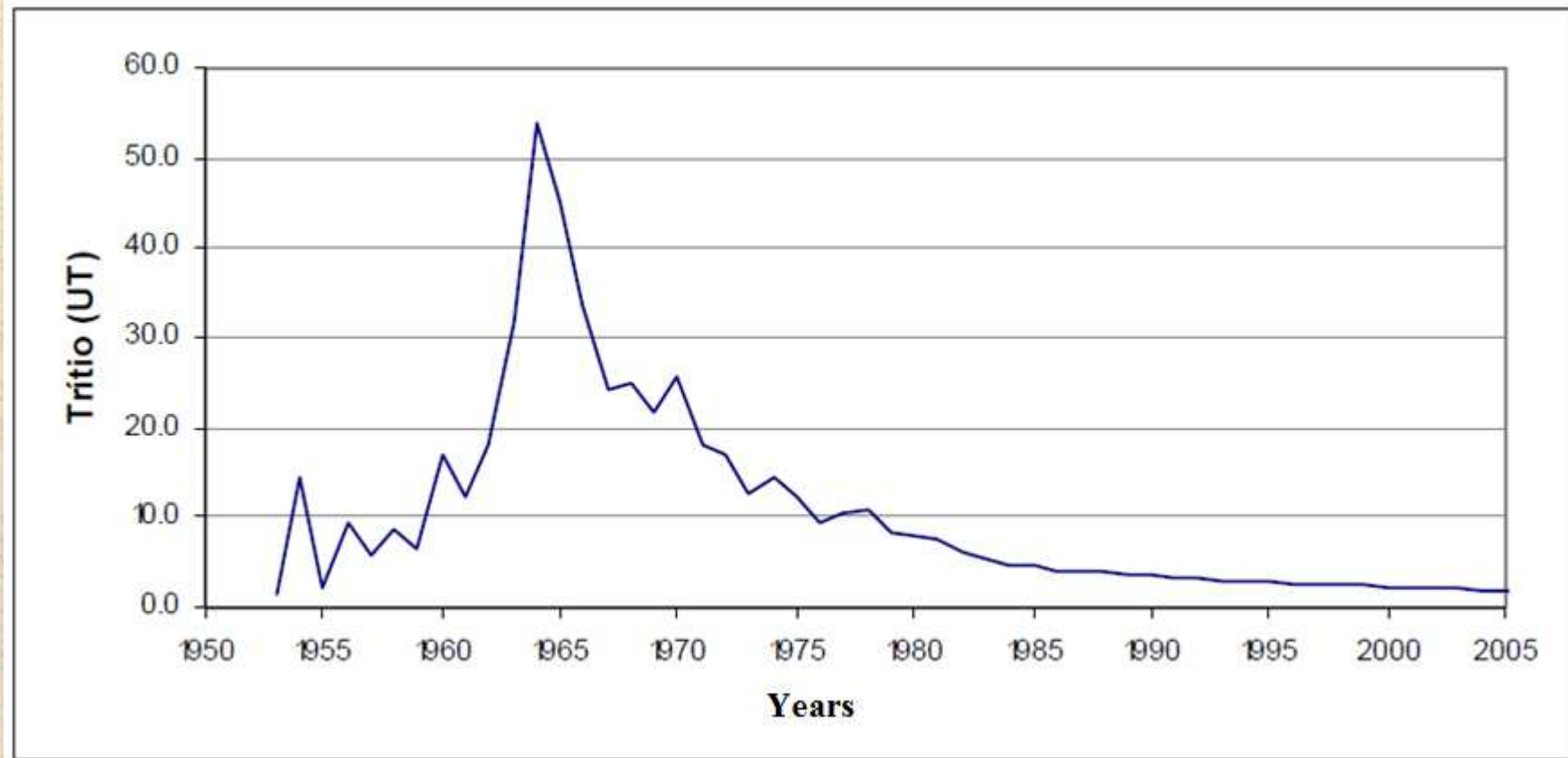


# Radon - $^{222}\text{Rn}$ (Radiation Monitoring – ALPHAGUARD)



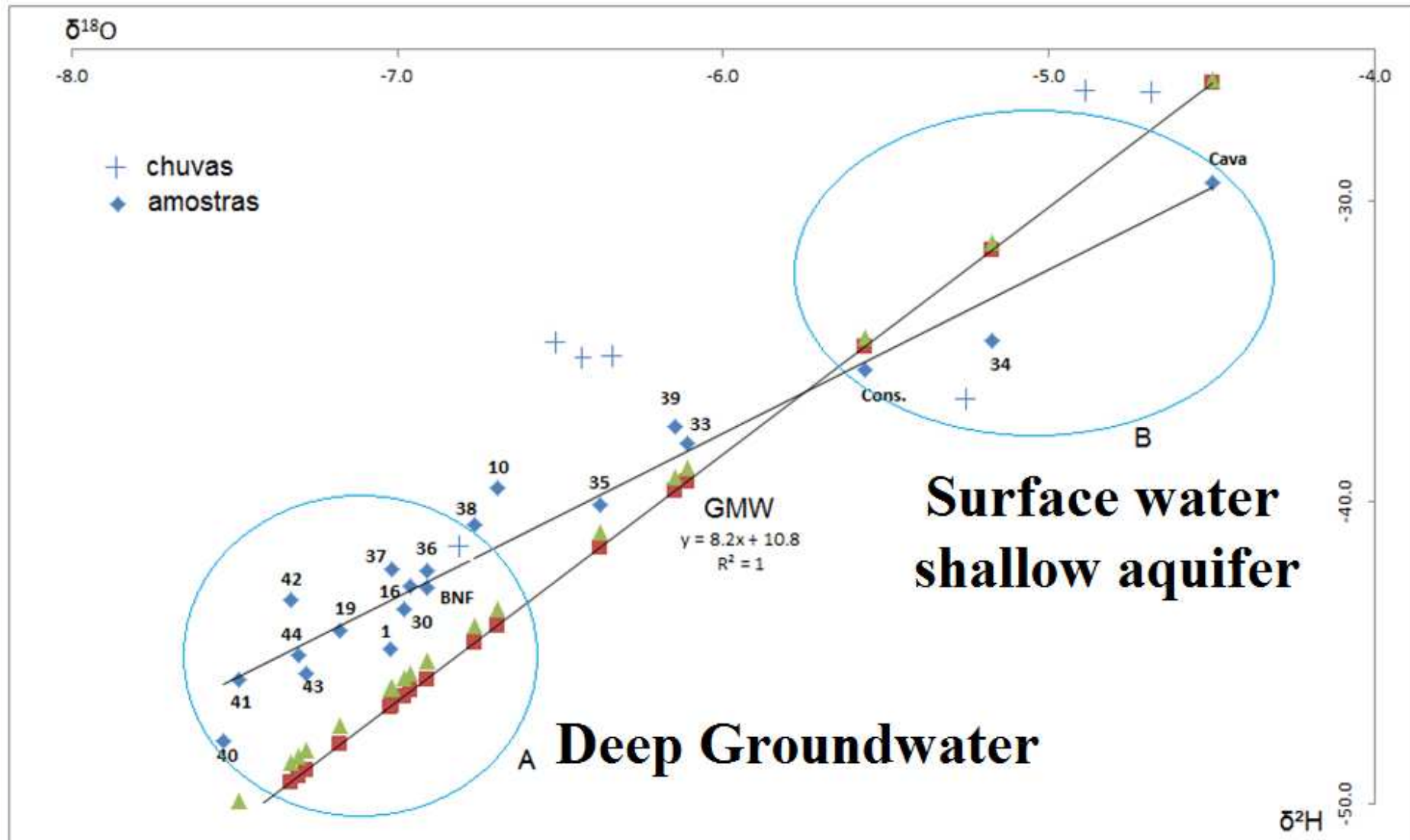
# Dating groundwater / Tritium – H<sup>3</sup>

Wells	1	10	16	19	30	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	Cava	BNF	Consulta
UT	1.41	2.09	1.69	1.65	1.44	1.91	1.67	1.86	2.00	1.92	1.70	1.92	0.37	1.45	1.93	1.61	1.40	1.85	1.81	2.16



**Concentrations of tritium estimated for rainfall in Brazil**

# isotopes of oxygen and hydrogen - $^{18}\text{O}/^2\text{H}$





# The isotopic signature SULFUR

<b>Atmospheric oxygen</b>	$\delta^{18}\text{O} = 23,5\text{‰}$
<b>Dissolved oxygen water</b>	$\delta^{18}\text{O} = -12\text{‰}$ e $-4\text{‰}$
<b>Oxygen in the sulfate - Groundwater</b>	$\delta^{18}\text{O} - \text{SO}_4 = -4,4$ a $-1,0 \text{‰}$
<b>Sulphur - Rocks</b>	$\delta^{34}\text{S} - \text{SO}_4 = -3,63$ a $+1,24\text{‰}$
<b>Sulphur - Sediment</b>	$\delta^{34}\text{S} - \text{SO}_4 = -23 \text{‰}$
<b>Sulphur - Groundwater</b>	$\delta^{34}\text{S} - \text{SO}_4 = -3,06$ a $-0,31 \text{‰}$

# Sulfur isotopes

Poços	SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)	δ <sup>34</sup> S <sub>SO4</sub>	δ <sup>18</sup> O <sub>SO4</sub>	δ <sup>18</sup> O <sub>H2O</sub>	x	1-x
1	4339.0	-2.79	-1.0	-7.0	0.50	0.50
10	34.3	-1.56	-2.1	-6.7	0.59	0.49
16	19.1	-1.40	-4.0	-7.0	0.92	0.08
19	<0,5			-7.2		
30	33.1	-1.28	-3.0	-7.0	0.84	0.16
33	7796.6	-1.85	-3.5	-6.1	0.74	0.26
34	163.6	-2.77	-3.9	-5.2	0.86	0.14
35	53.2			-6.4		
36	10.8	-1.79		-6.9		
37	<0,5			-7.0		
38	172.0	-3.28	-2.4	-6.8	0.62	0.38
39	264.8	-1.99	-2.9	-6.1	0.73	0.27
40	398.3	-2.56	-3.3	-7.5	0.63	0.37
41	944.9	-2.90	-1.4	-7.5	0.48	0.52
42	72.1	-3.72	-4.3	-7.3	0.72	0.28
43	0.8	-2.04	-3.4	-7.3	0.65	0.35
44	68.6			-7.3		
Cava	991.5	-0.31	-3.5	-4.5	0.90	0.10
BNF	415.3	-3.06	-4.4	-6.9	0.76	0.24
Consulta	<0,5			-5.6		

**(X)** The oxidation of the pyrite due to the oxygen present on the water  
**(1-X)** The oxidation of the pyrite by oxygen in the air

# Main chemical species and chemical complexes PHREEQC

Elemento	Espécie Química
<b>Ca</b>	Ca+2
	CaSO4
<b>K</b>	K+
	KSO4-
<b>Na</b>	Na+
	NaSO4-
<b>Si</b>	SiO2
	HSiO3-
<b>Mg</b>	Mg+2
	MgSO4
<b>S(6)</b>	SO4-2
	AlSO4+
<b>F</b>	AlF+2
	F-

Elemento	Espécie Química
<b>N(5)</b>	NO3-
	CaNO3+
<b>Al</b>	AlSO4+
	AlF+2
<b>Fe+2</b>	Fe+2
	FeSO4
<b>Fe+3</b>	Fe(OH)3
	Fe+3
<b>Mn</b>	Mn+2
	MnSO4
<b>Zn</b>	Zn+2
	ZnSO4
<b>U4</b>	U(OH)4
	UF3+

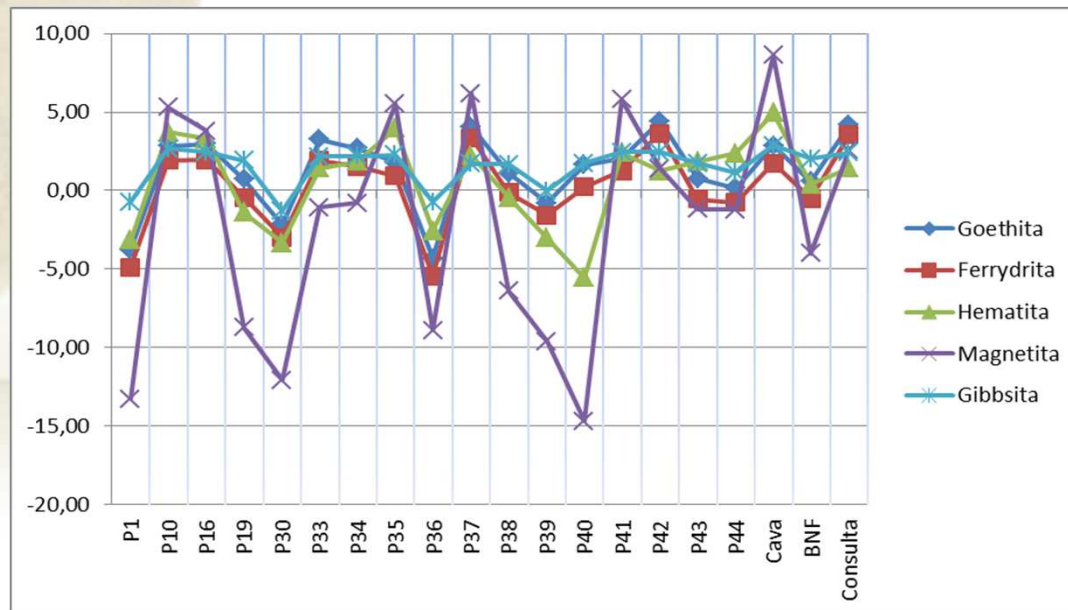
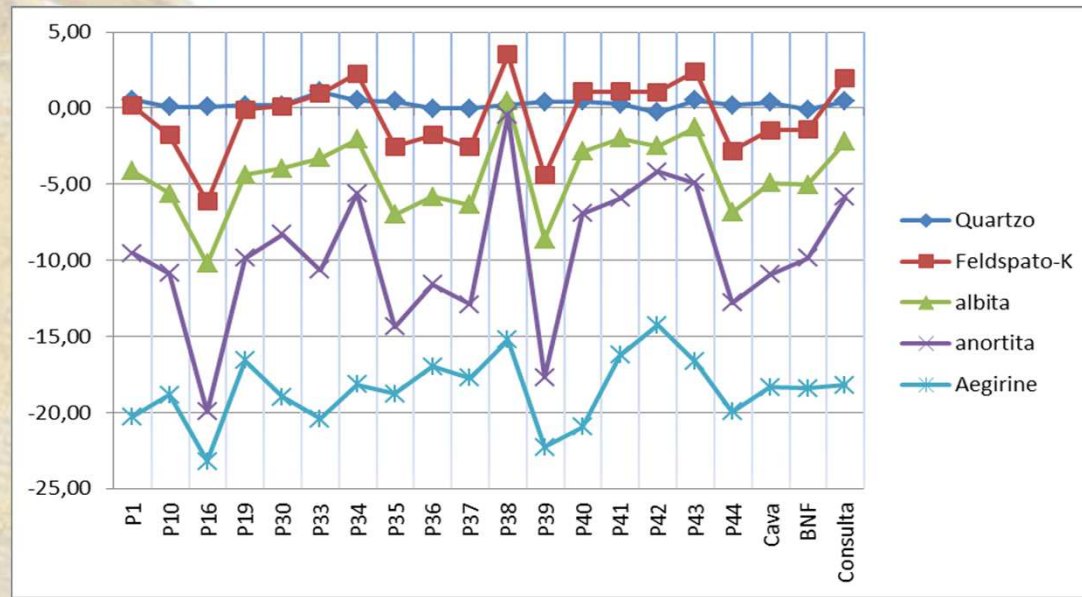
Elemento	Espécie Química
<b>U6</b>	UO2SO4
	UO2+2
<b>Y</b>	Y+3
	YSO4+
<b>Sr</b>	Sr+2
	SrSO4
<b>Ba</b>	Ba+2
	BaNO3+
<b>Cd</b>	Cd+2
	CdSO4
<b>Pb</b>	Pb+2
	PbNO3+

	U(6)/U(4)			Fe(3)/Fe(2)		
	Campanha 1	Campanha 2	Campanha 3	Campanha 1	Campanha 2	Campanha 3
<b>P1</b>	2,33E+05	1,06E+06	4,63E+08	4,21E-07	6,901E-08	4,644E-06
<b>P10</b>	3,34E+06	1,58E+05	3,45E+09	9,38E-05	3,33E-03	1,54E-03
<b>P16</b>	7,14E+02	5,01E+04	5,55E+08	1,73E-07	6,81E-05	9,33E-04
<b>P19</b>	4,65E+02	0,00E+00	2,52E+02	2,31E-04	1,78E-02	0,00E+00
<b>P30</b>	7,55E+04	3,95E+03	2,68E+08	8,29E-05	5,59E-06	3,42E-04
<b>P33</b>	1,61E+04	1,33E+03	2,34E+07	2,70E-08	1,47E-09	4,25E-07
<b>P34</b>	9,24E+00	5,43E+04	1,27E+01	3,01E-06	1,02E-04	6,77E-08
<b>P35</b>	7,61E+09	4,92E+06	8,59E+09	1,61E-03	1,22E-03	4,23E-05
<b>P36</b>	4,76E+04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,69E-04	1,86E-02	1,65E-05
<b>P37</b>	7,70E+03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,20E-05	1,35E-08	2,60E-05
<b>P38</b>	<b>2,15E-07</b>	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,85E-07	2,21E-04	3,36E-02
<b>P39</b>	1,66E+03	6,84E+05	4,34E+09	4,73E-08	7,83E-06	1,50E-04
<b>P40</b>	<b>1,09E-04</b>	<b>5,29E-05</b>	<b>1,29E-04</b>	6,44E-09	7,56E-10	3,75E-09
<b>P41</b>	<b>1,23E-05</b>	<b>4,00E-09</b>	<b>6,83E-03</b>	2,23E-10	6,13E-13	7,03E-10
<b>P42</b>	<b>5,43E-05</b>	<b>1,10E-03</b>	0,00E+00	9,67E-08	4,89E-07	5,23E-09
<b>P43</b>	<b>1,17E-02</b>	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,69E-06	6,76E-06	9,44E-07
<b>P44</b>	<b>1,08E-04</b>	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	9,13E-08	5,93E-07	1,26E-06
<b>Cava</b>	1,12E+09	7,92E+08	9,99E+08	3,95E-05	4,68E-04	3,36E-05
<b>BNF</b>	6,94E+11	1,34E+12	7,01E+11	3,48E-03	7,51E-03	1,37E-03
<b>onsulta</b>	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,912E-06	0,0353742	8,093E-06

More the water is oxidizing  
the ratio of **U<sup>+6</sup> / U<sup>+4</sup>** is higher  
higher mobility of uranium in the solution.

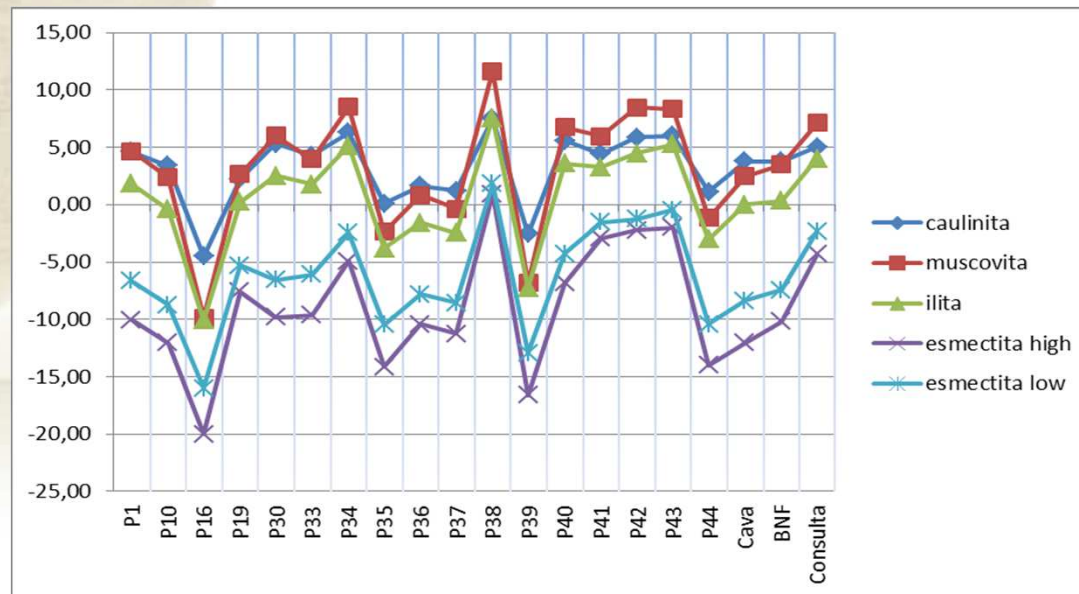
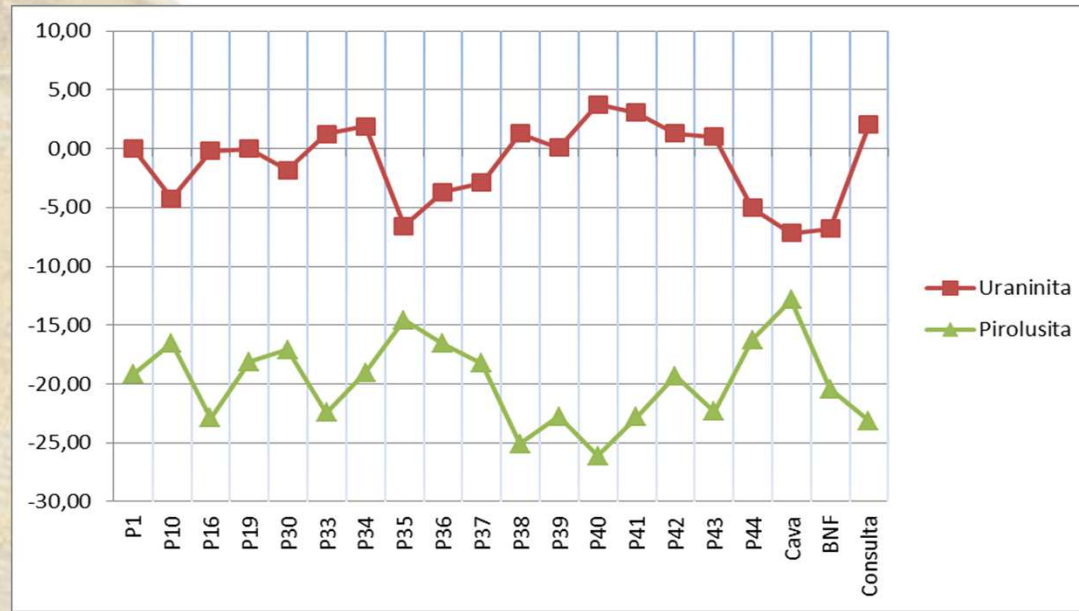
# Main chemical species - PHREEQC

precipitation or solubilization

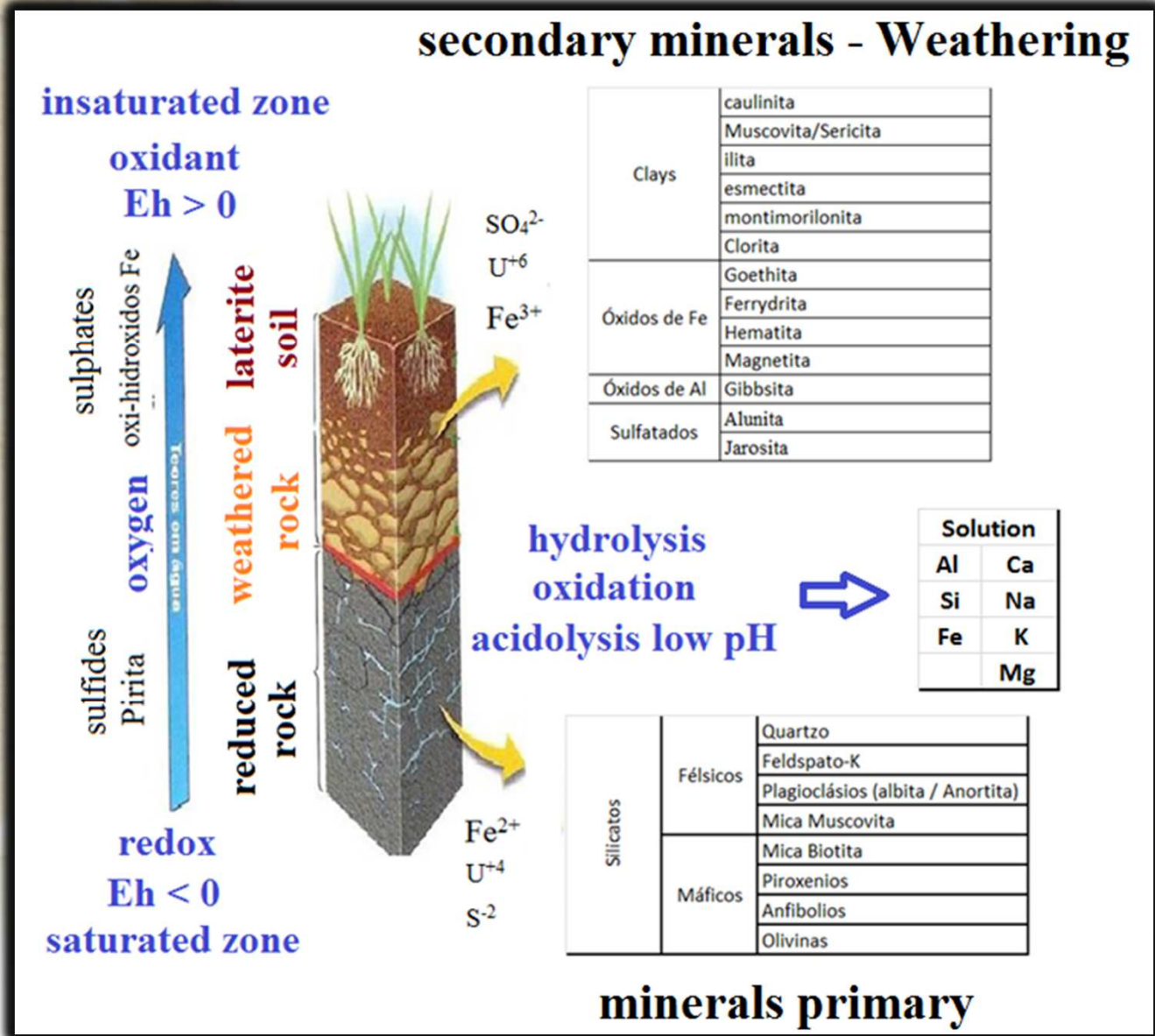


# Main chemical species - PHREEQC

precipitation or solubilization

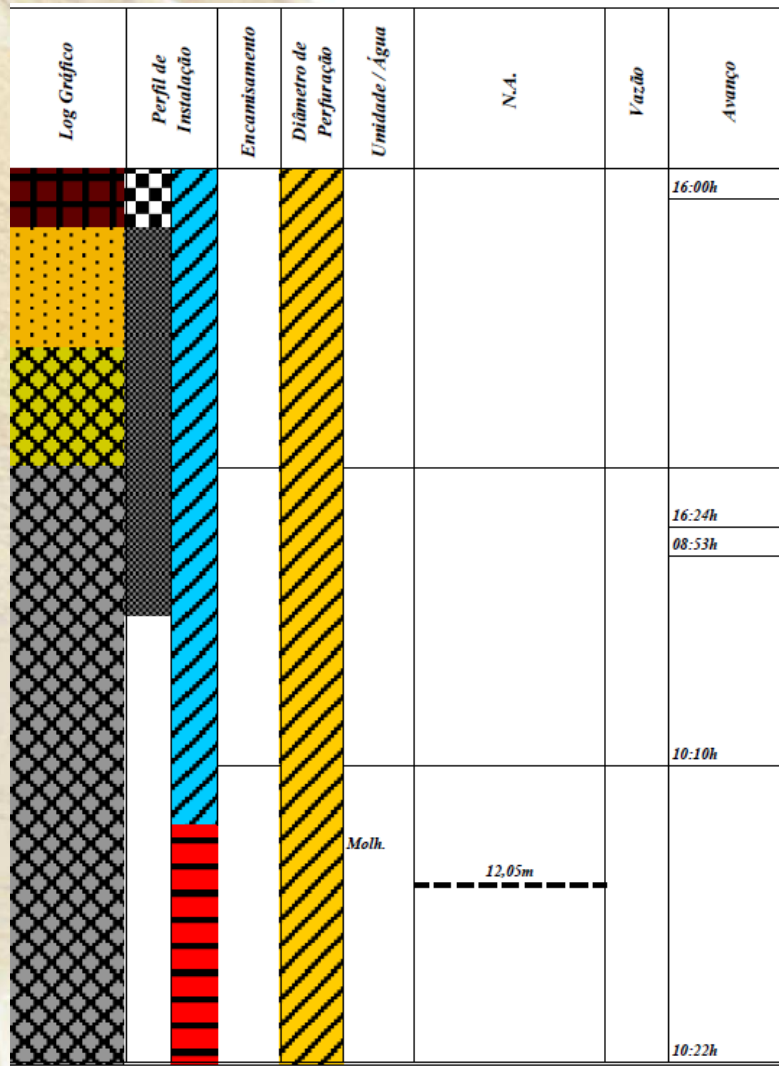


# 5 - Hidrogeochemistry Conceptual Model



# Schematic geological section

Wells profile



## Minerals

	stage III
Caulinta	
Gibbsita	
Óxidos e hidroxidos de Fe	stage II
Muscovita, illita	
Esmectitas	
Calcita, dolomita e apatita	stage I
Olivina, anfíbolios e piroxênios	
Biotita, clorita	
Albita plagioclásios	
Quartzo	

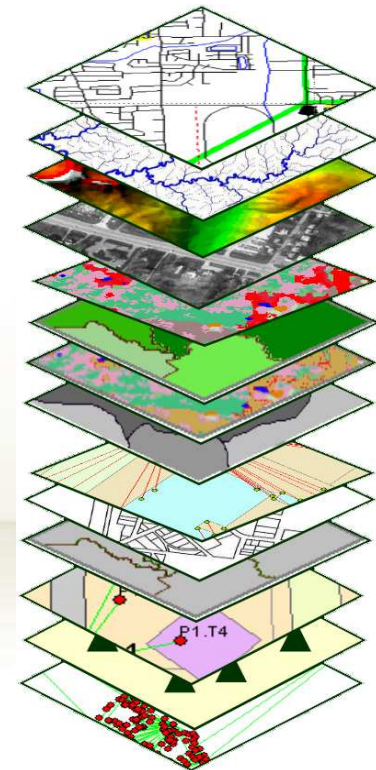
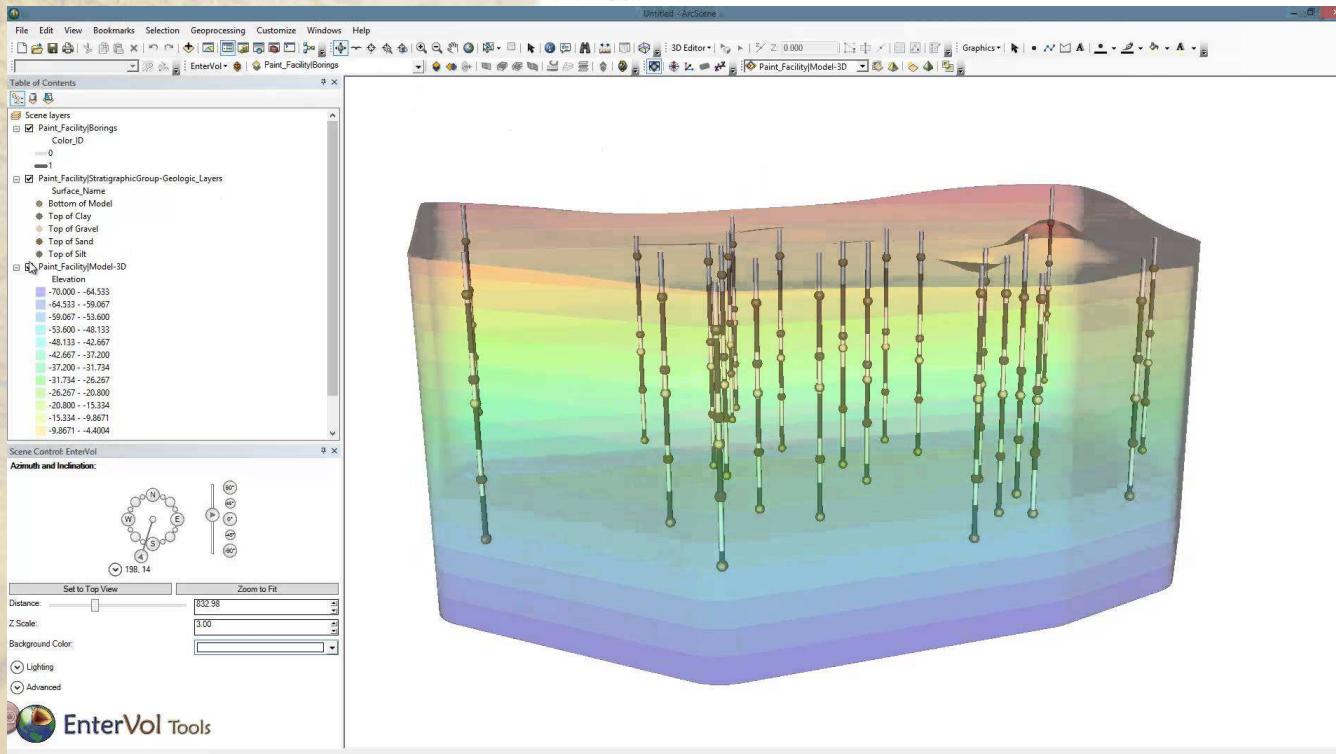
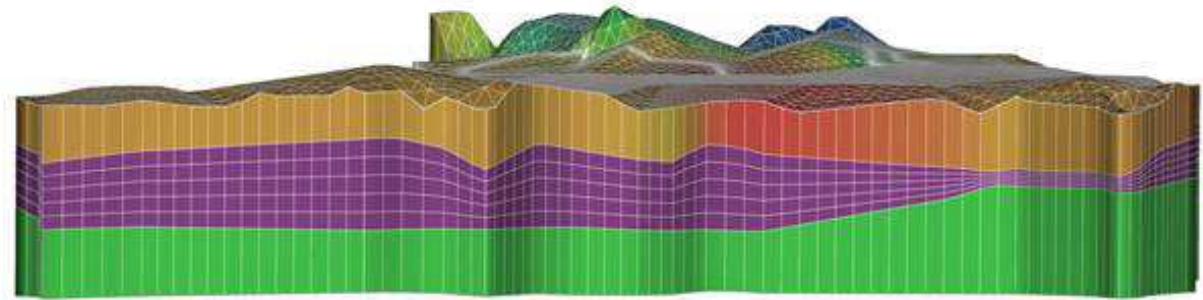


# NEXT STEP Geology Stratigraphic Models

Future Softwares:

FEFLOW

ArcGis groundwater





**Thank you!!!**