Eawag: Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology



Isotope tracer investigations of arsenic-affected crystalline bedrock aquifers in W. Africa

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Hydrogeological system



Geogenic arsenic from the oxidation of sulphide minerals

Weathering profile:

Residual Fe-oxides

Highly weathered, clayey saprolite

Fissured, fractured parent rock

Unfractured, crystalline basement, Palaeoproterozoic (> 2 Ga)

Rural water supply in Burkina

Communal tube wells Depths: ~35-90 m pH: 6 – 7.5 EC: 200 – 600 µS/cm



Study site



Major geological units



Taoudeni Basin (540-1000 Ma) Continental Terminal (23 Ma)



High spatial density sampling

- 29 tube wells
- Major and trace element analysis
- Seasonal variations
- Stable isotopes (²H, ¹⁸O)
- Dissolved noble gases





terrigenic He (crust, mantle)

\rightarrow Each helium «reservoir» has typical ³He/⁴He ratios









Results: Helium isotopes



ASW: Air-saturated water, atmospheric endmember → Modern recharge, residence time < 60 yrs



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Helium vs. δ^{18} O and arsenic





Summary



1) Dug wells and shallow tube wells dominated by **modern recharge (< 60 a, measurable tritium)**, some anthropogenic pollution (NO₃⁻)

2) Groundwater with long residence times
(> 10³ years, high ⁴He concentrations)
from fractures isolated from the modern water cycle.

3) Geogenic As contamination in wells dissecting mineralised zones. No visible relationship between As conc. and groundwater residence time.