TRACE METAL BEHAVIOUR IN DRAINED FLOODPLAINS

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veritas
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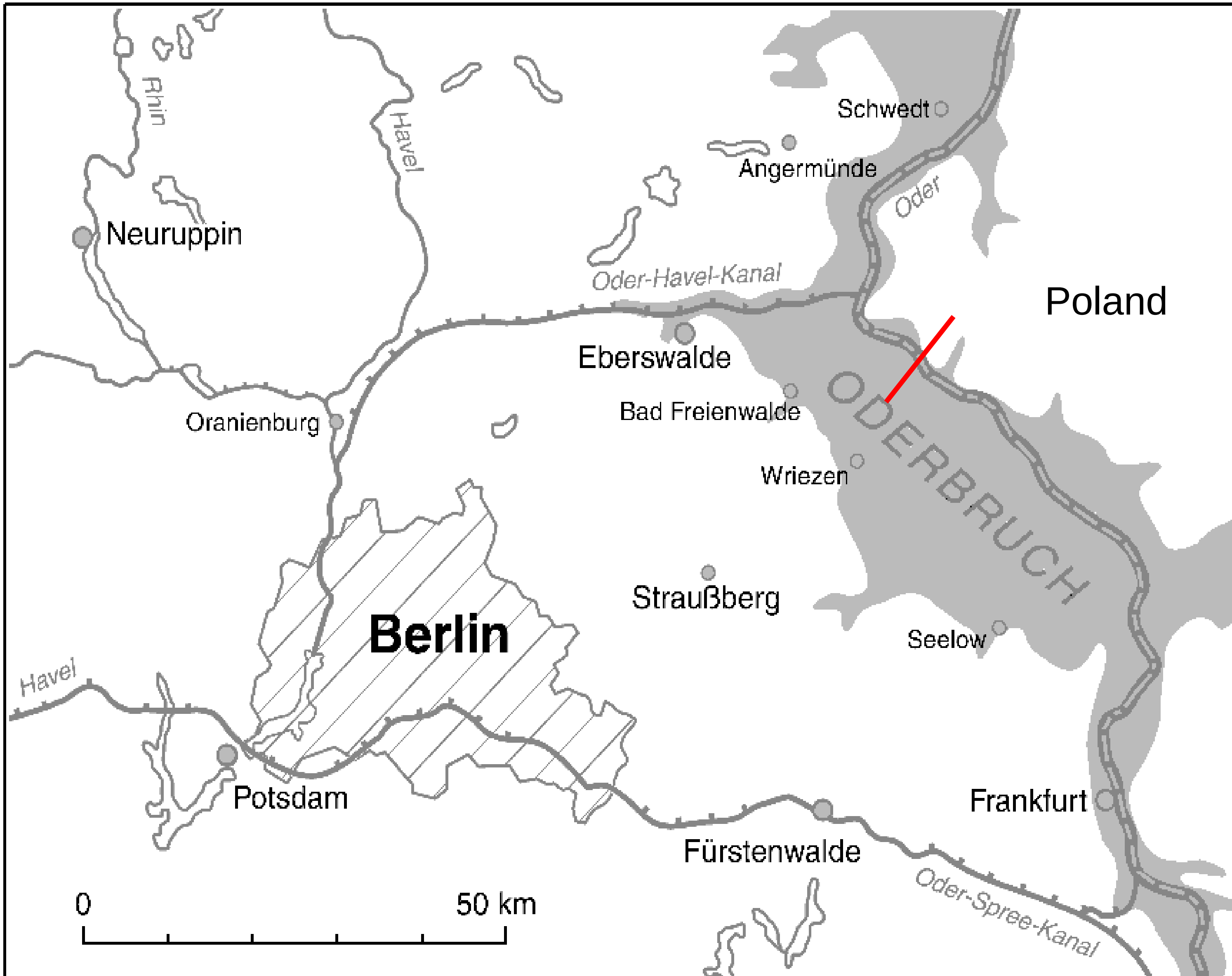
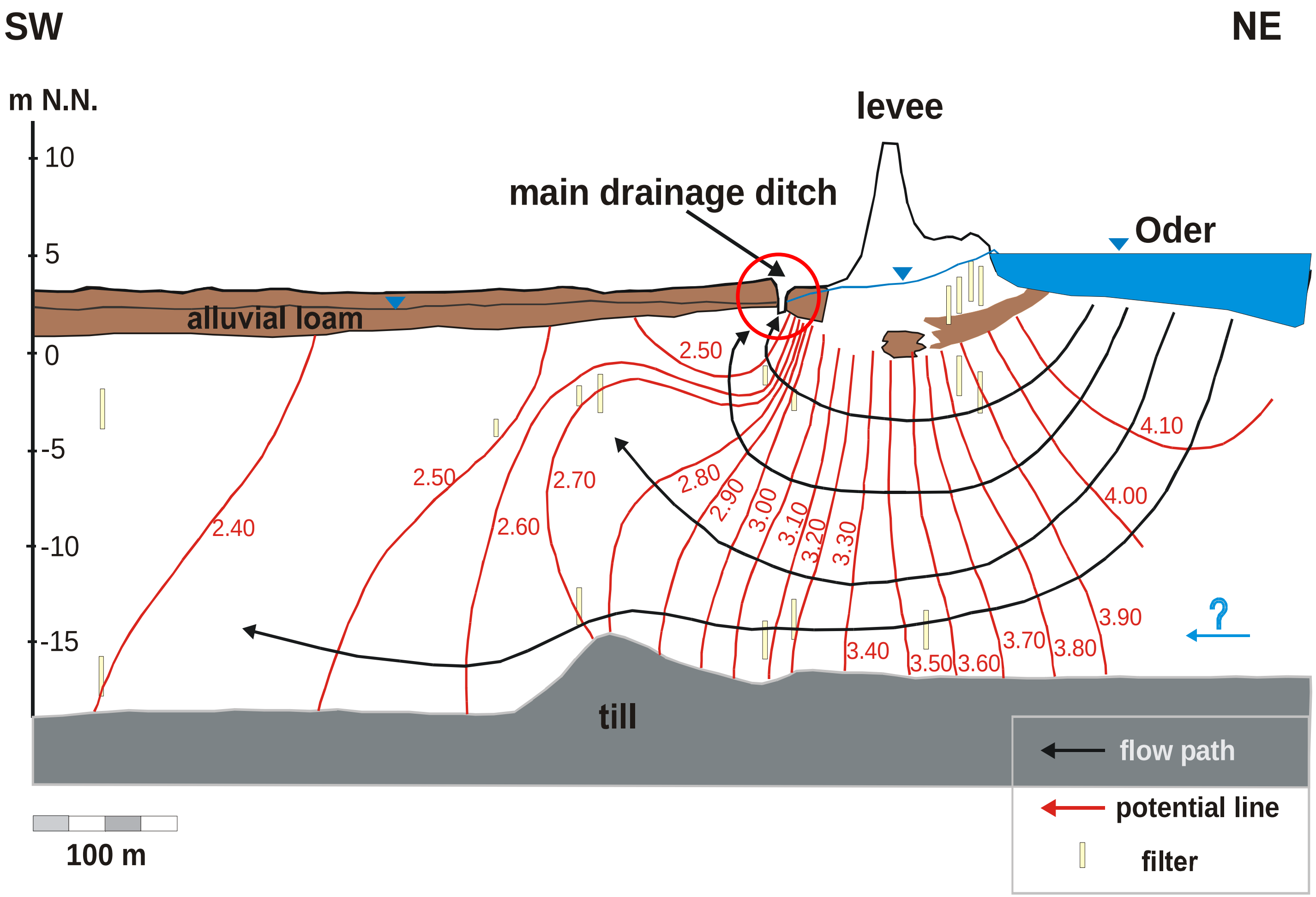
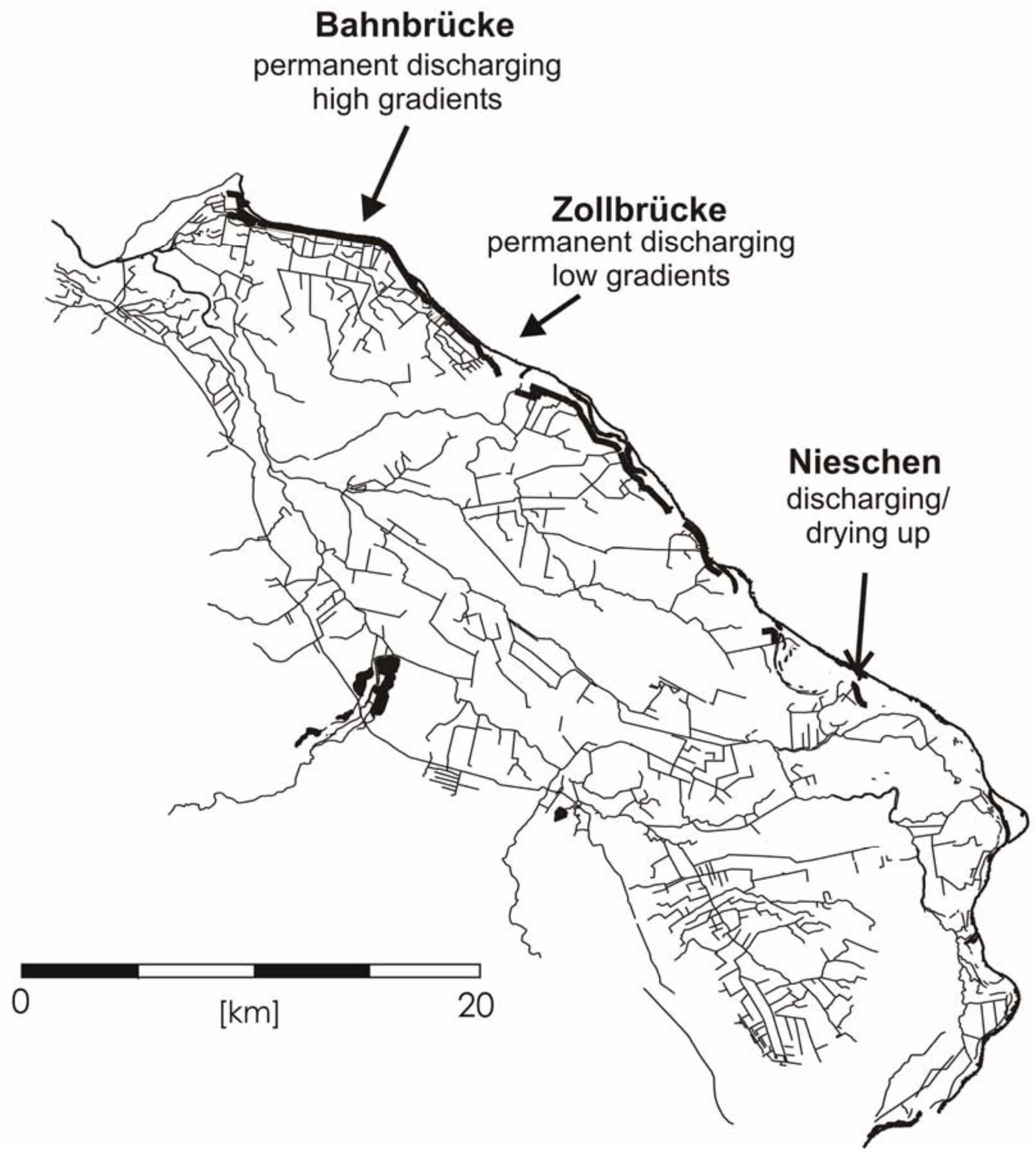
libertas


Rhin
Havel
Neuruppin
Oranienburg
Schwedt
Angermünde
Oder
Oder-Havel-Kanal
Poland
Eberswalde
Bad Freienwalde
Wriezen
ODERBRUCH
Straußberg
Seelow
Berlin
Havel
Potsdam
Fürstenwalde
Frankfurt
Oder-Spree-Kanal
0
50 km

Hydraulic situation in the Oderbruch polder



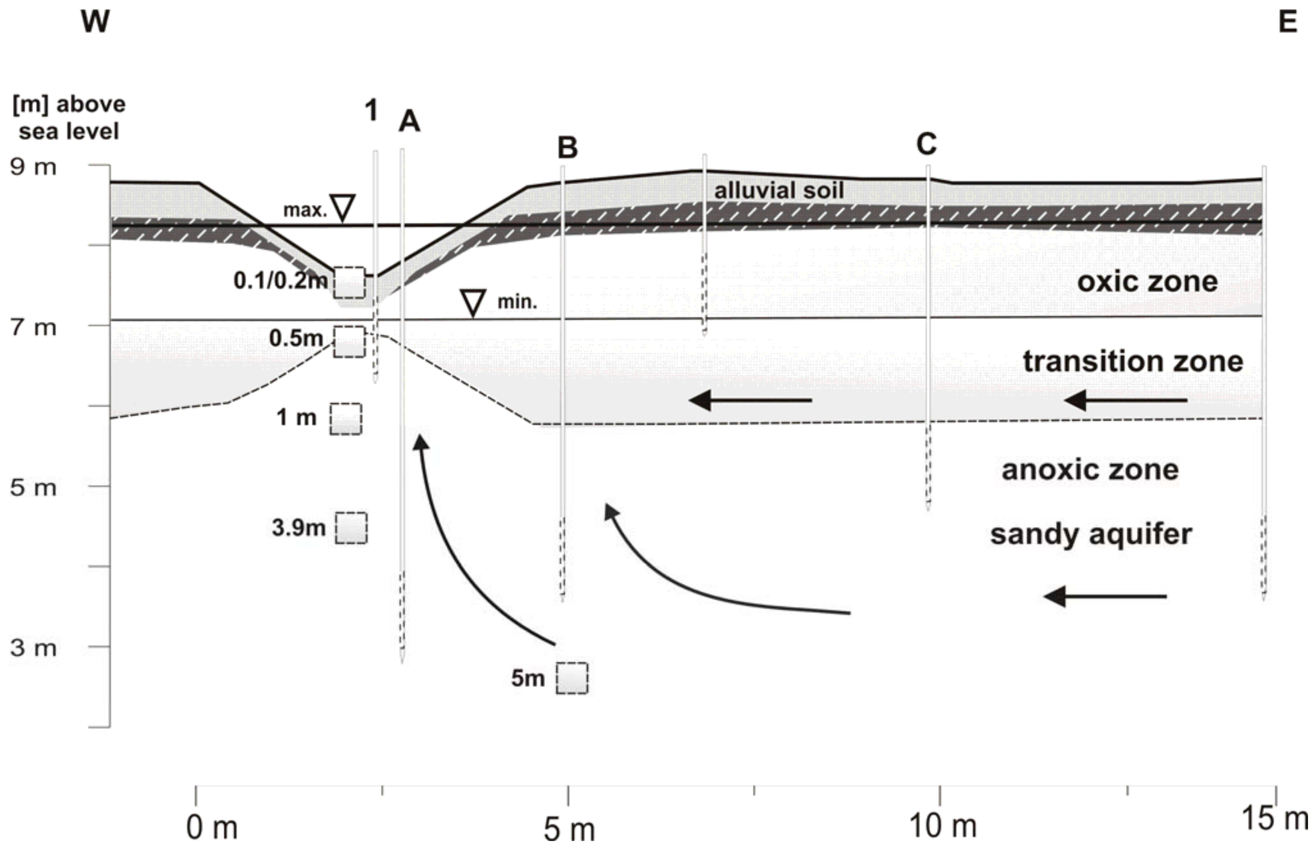


Bahnbrücke
permanent discharging
high gradients
Zollbrücke
permanent discharging
low gradients
Nieschen
discharging/
drying up
0
[km]
20

Objectives

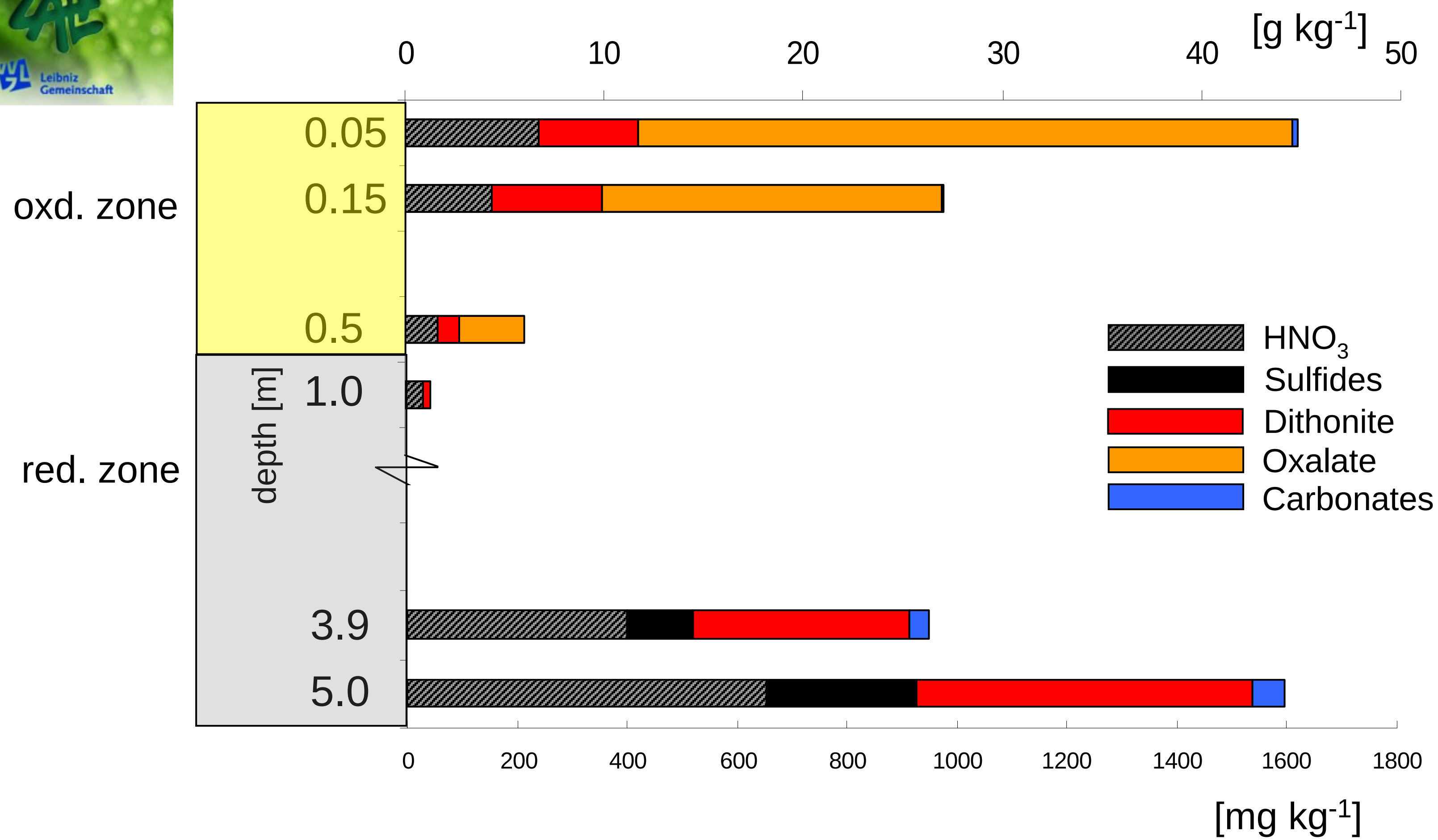
- Characterizing of trace metal migration at the interface between groundwater and the drainage system
- Identification / correlation of specific hydraulic and hydrochemical processes in floodplains
- Balance calculations of mass transport processes for specific channel types
- Implementation of process knowledge in prospective management strategies for minimizing negative impacts on lowland regions

Investigation site Nieschen
(seasonally drying up channel)



extracting agent	extracted phase
NH_4-acetate solution at pH 5	absorbed ions und carbonates
Na-Dithionit ($Na_2S_2O_4$)	Fe- und Mn-oxides + hydroxides
30% H_2O_2 at pH 5	organic matter/sulfides
65% HNO_3 (105 °C)	total metal (soluble)
additional extraction steps, exclusive performed for iron :	
0.2 M oxalate (without light)	amorphous und low crystalline Fe-hydroxides
9 M HCl	AVS-sulfide
1 M Cr(II)Cl-solution + 15 ml 37% HCl	AVS-sulfide + pyrite

Distribution of Fe-fractions in Nieschen



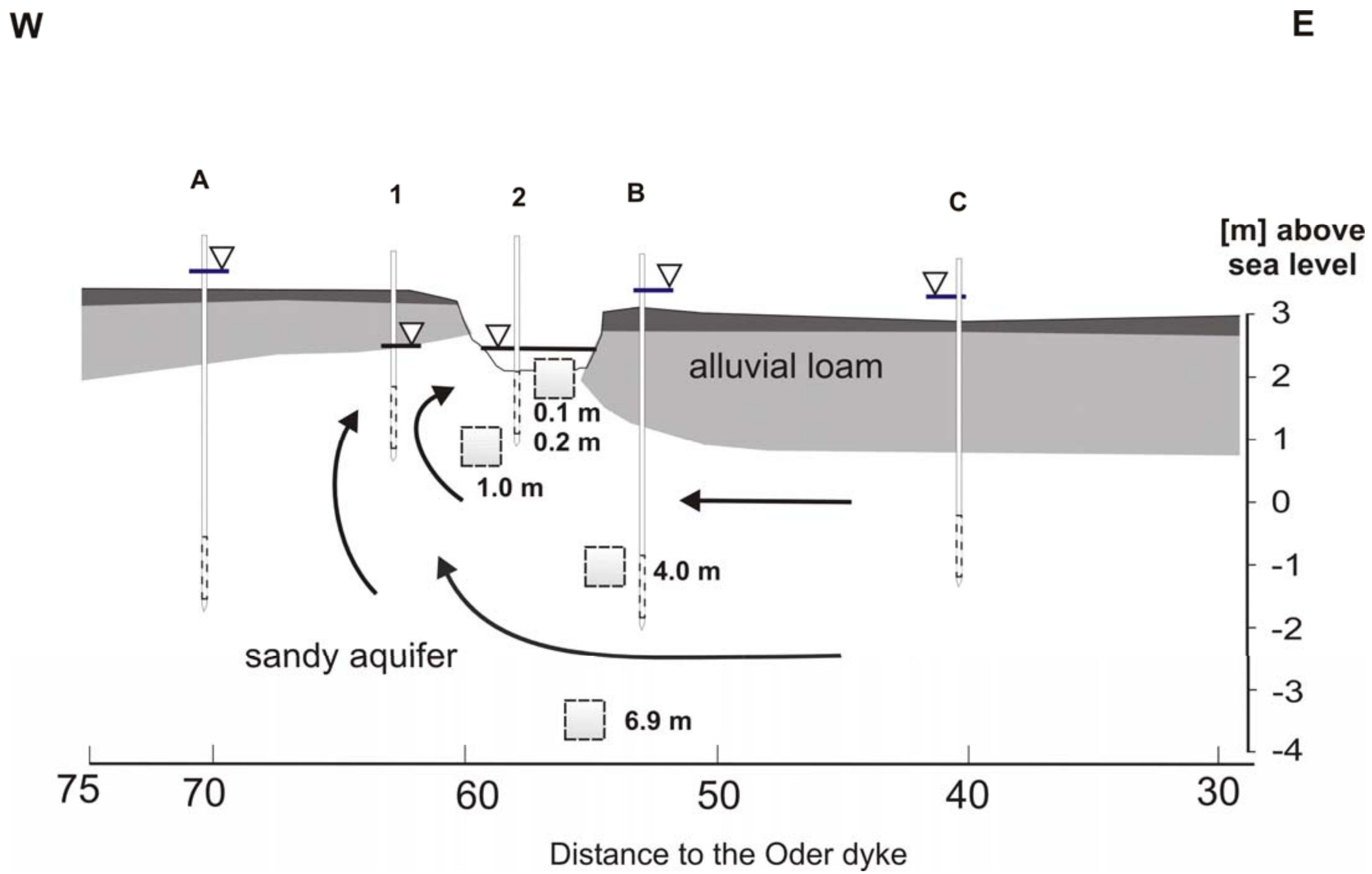
Balance calculations for the „drying up channel type“

Element	concentration in the groundwater [µg l^{-1}]	Accumulation rate [g $(m^2\ a)^{-1}$]	Percentage of maximum accumulation [%]
As	2.2	0.24	56.1
Zn	7.4	0.1	6.5
Cu	2	0.33	81.8
Cd	0.2	0.0027	6.8
Fe	1600	332.2	102.8
Mn	300	4.83	8.0

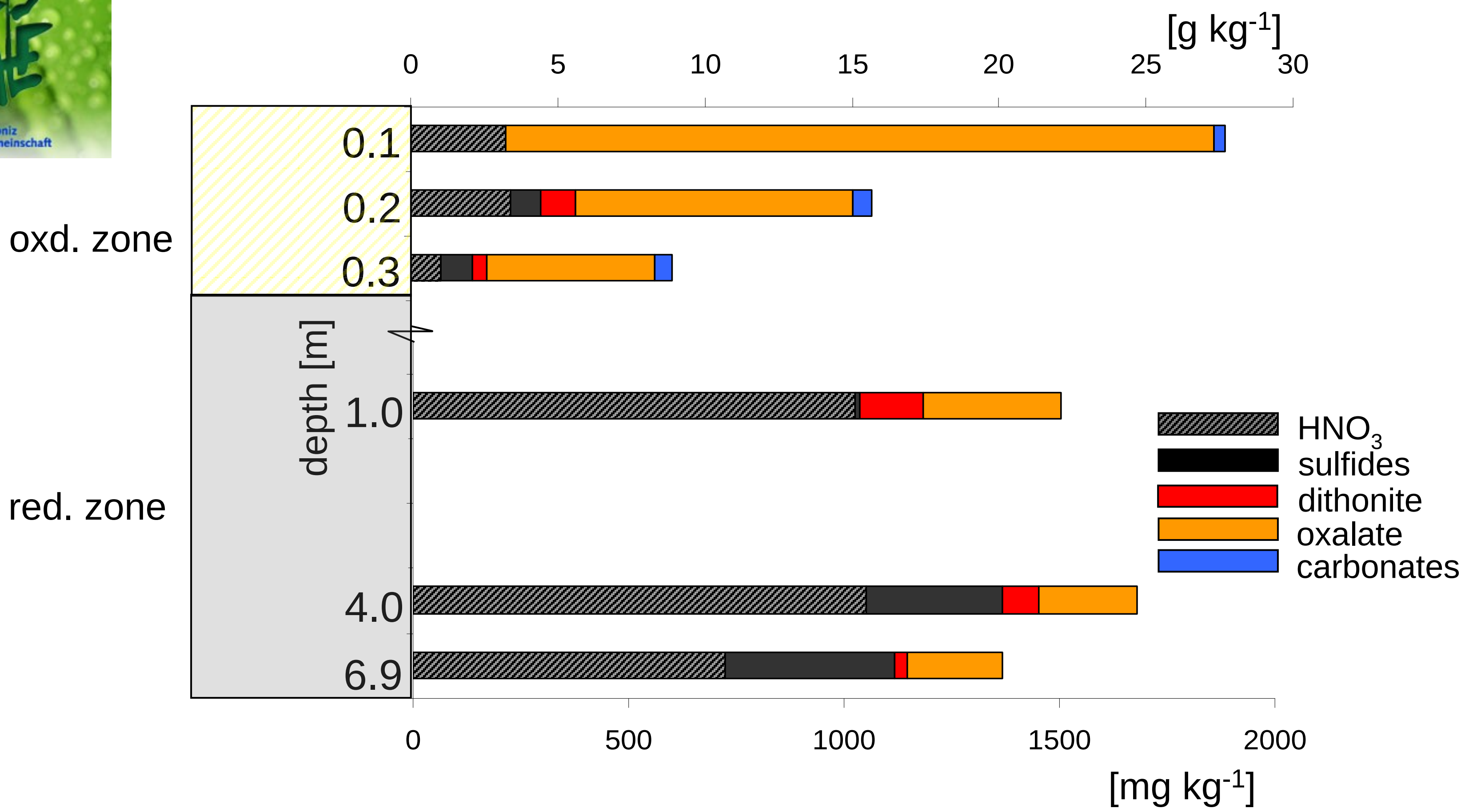
Fe >> Mn > Cu > As > Zn > Cd

Investigation site Zollbrücke

(discharging channel, low gradients)



Distribution of Fe-fractions in Zollbrücke



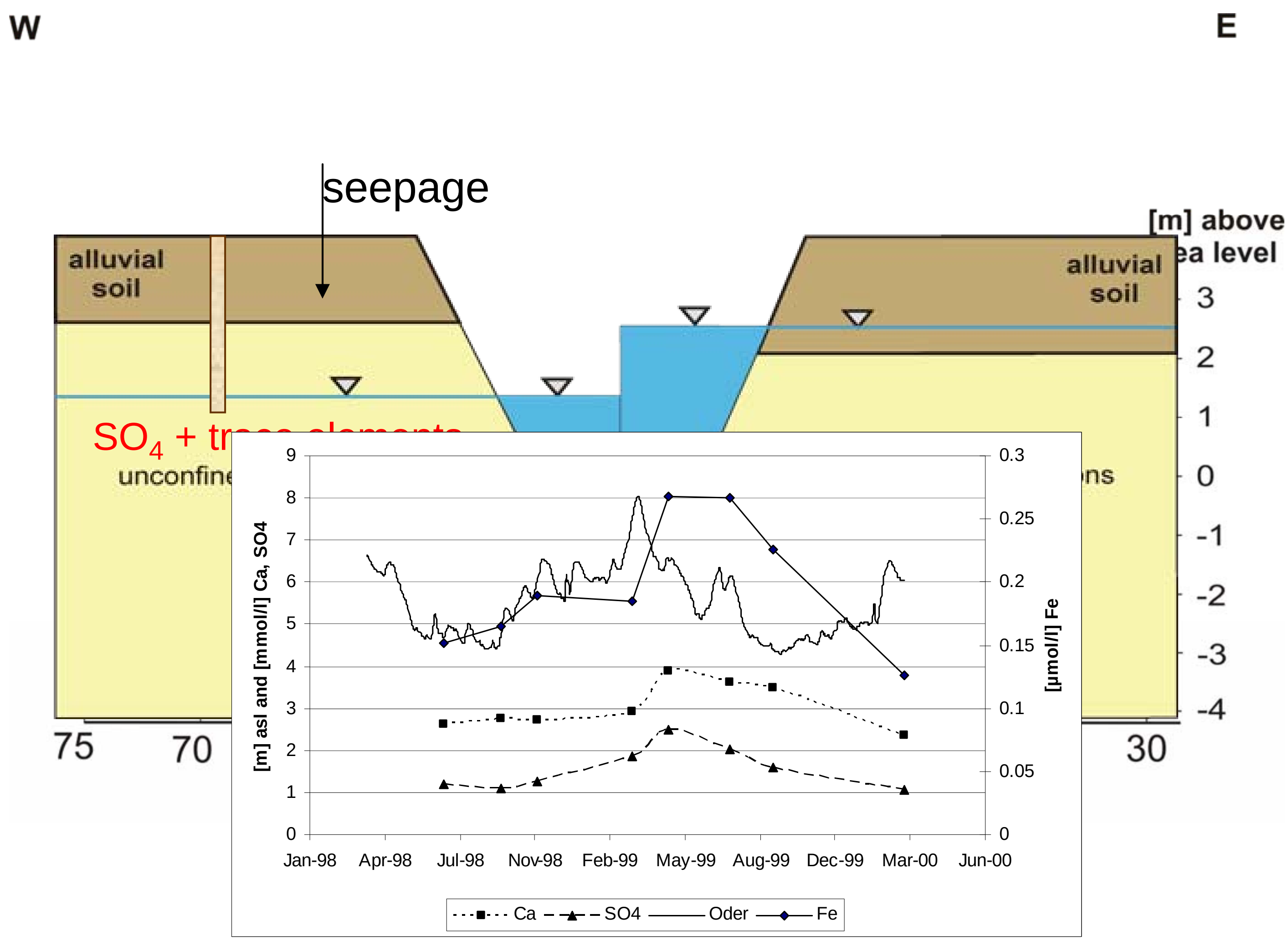
Balance calculations for the „discharging low gardient type“

Element	concentration in the groundwater [µg l^{-1}]	Accumulation rate [g $(m^2\ a)^{-1}$]	Percentage of maximum accumulation [%]
As	5.5	0.1	16.5
Zn	17.8	0.11	5.2
Cu	2	0.02	10.0
Cd	not detectable		
Fe	9500	170.9	15.5
Mn	2700	38.0	12.1

Fe > Mn >> As > Cu > Zn >> Cd

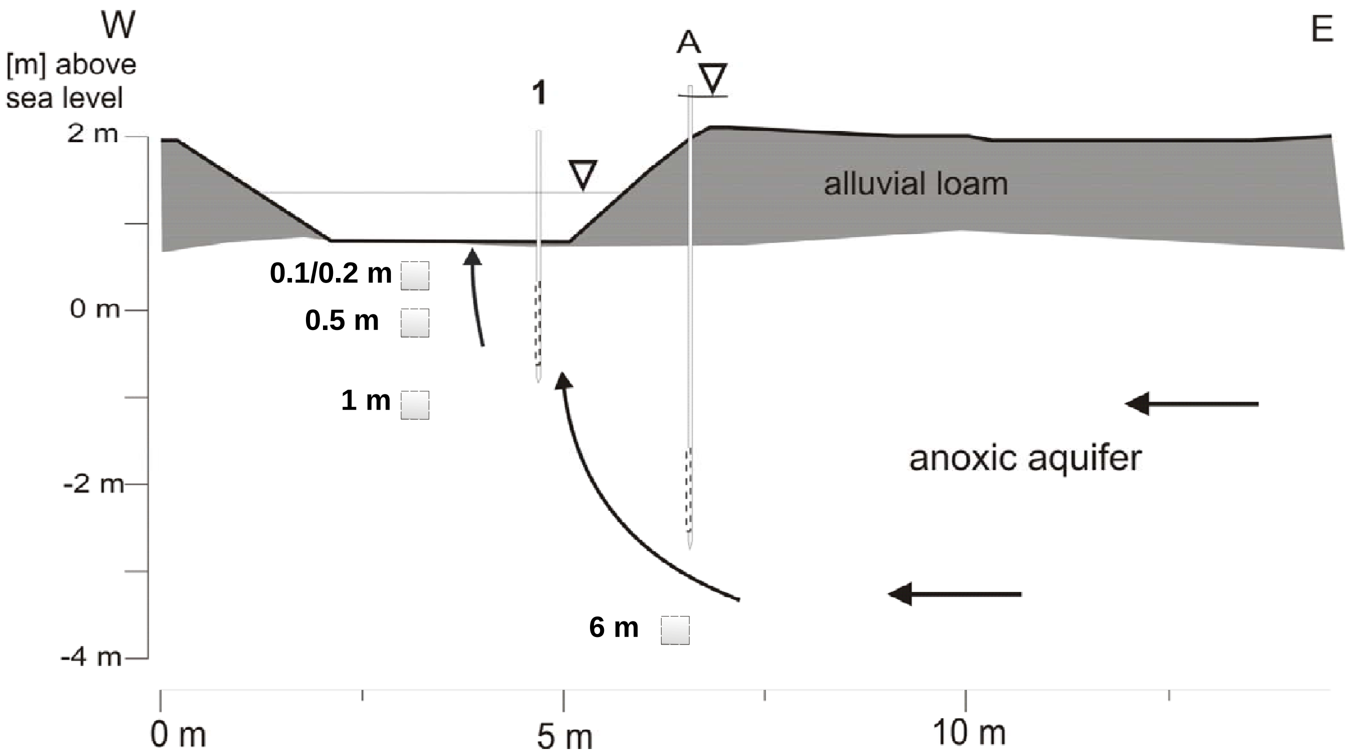
Investigation site Zollbrücke

(discharging channel, low gradients)



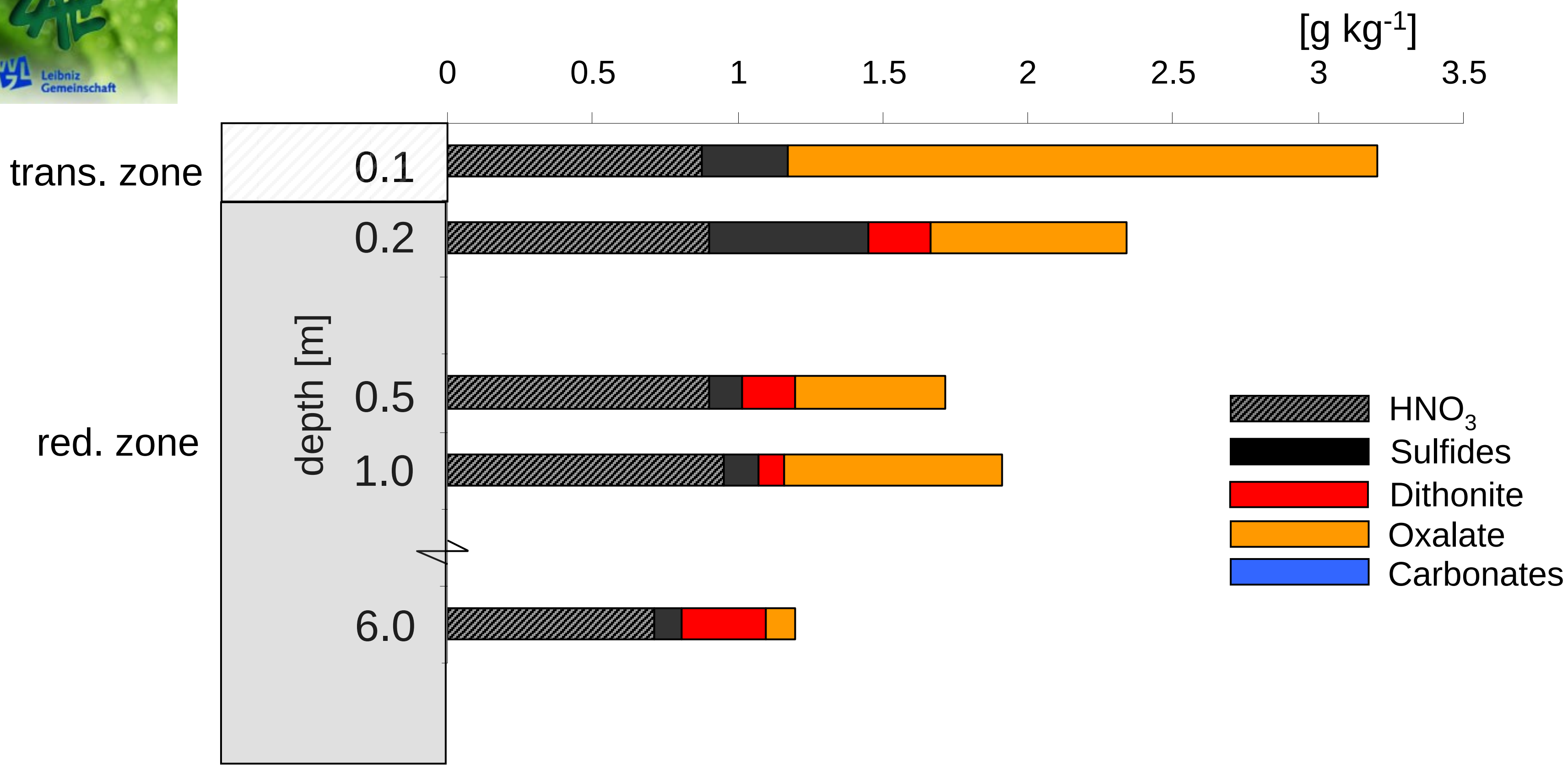
Investigation site Bahnbrücke

(discharging channel, high gradients)



Distribution of Fe-fractions in Bahnbrücke

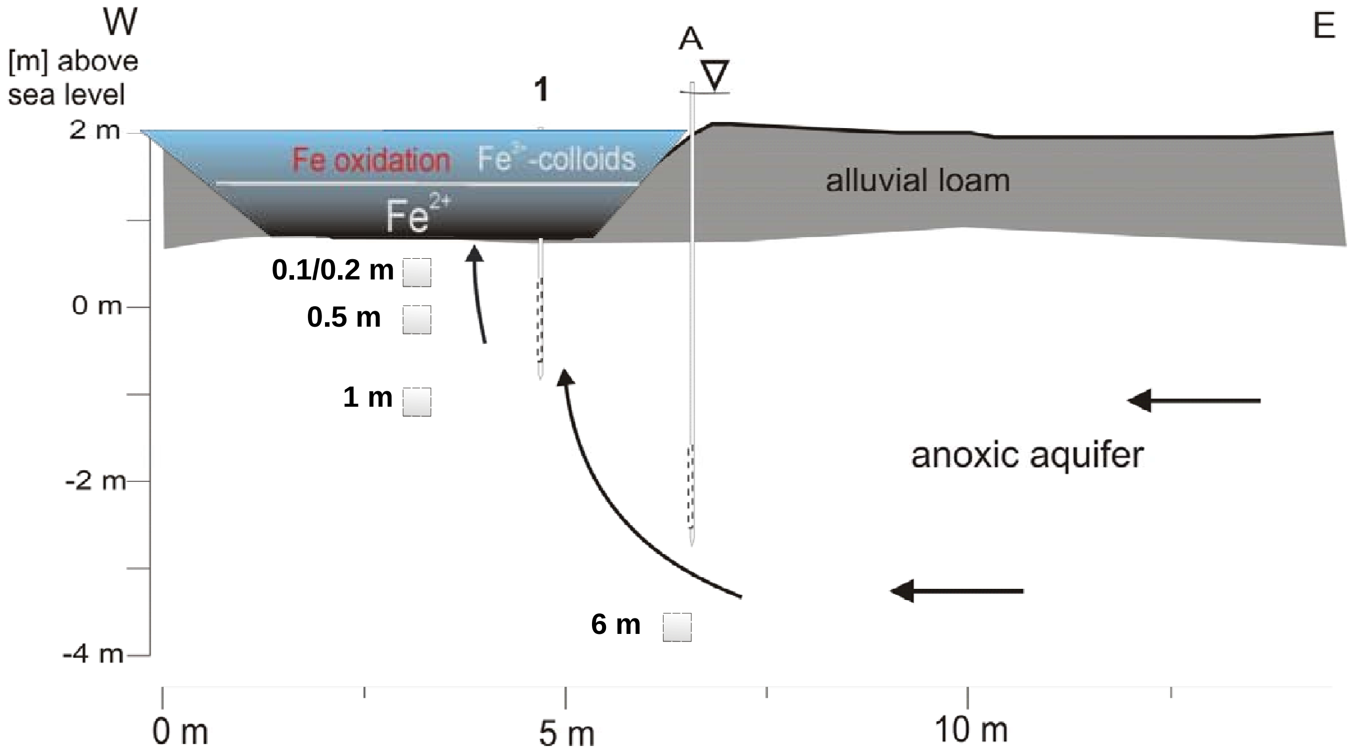
(discharging channel, high gradients)



Balance calculations for the „discharging, high gardient type“

Element	concentration in the groundwater [µg l^{-1}]	Accumulation rate [g $(m^2\ a)^{-1}$]	Percentage of maximum accumulation [%]
As		not detectable	
Zn		not detectable	
Cu		not detectable	
Cd	not detectable	not detectable	
Fe	1500	18.2	2.2
Mn	3000	4.4	0.3

Investigation site Bahnbrücke
(exfiltrating channel, high gradients)



Conclusions

- The mobility of trace elements at the interface between groundwater and surface water strongly depends on specific hydraulic controlled redox sequences

- Fe, Cu and As accumulate in the oxidized channel sediments as precipitated hydroxides and oxides or by adsorption to Fe/Mn-hydroxide coatings. Carbonate precipitations can increase Mn accumulation.

- Management strategies should preserve geochemical barriers - Chemical gradients should be stabilized to avoid intensive fluctuations of the redox sequence in the sediment profile

- It is important to adjust the oxidation zone deep in the sediment column - additional charge of fresh water into the channels is recommended

- An undisturbed relationship between groundwater and the alluvial loam guarantees an effective sink for trace metals in lowlands