



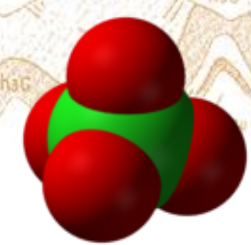
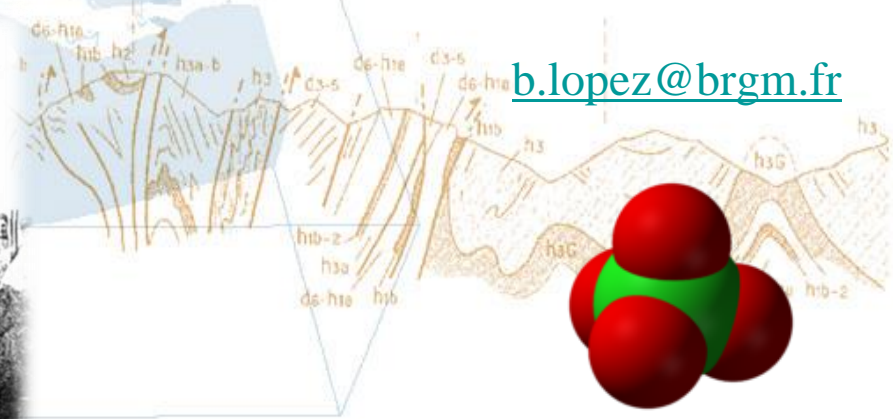
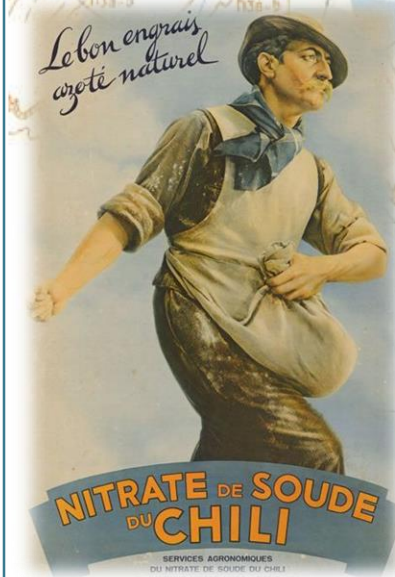
# Perchlorates in French groundwater: Former uses and emerging concerns

Lopez, B.<sup>1</sup>, Hubé, D.<sup>1</sup>, Ollivier, P.<sup>1</sup>, Brugeron, A.<sup>1</sup>, Devau, N.<sup>1</sup>, Barrez, F.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>. BRGM, Orléans, France

<sup>2</sup>. Eau-de-Paris, Montigny sur Loing, France

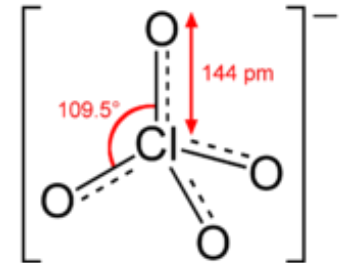
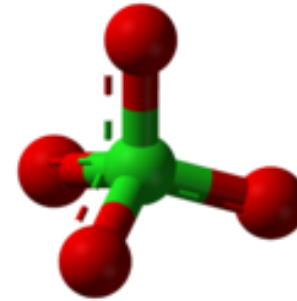
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# Definition - What are perchlorates?

## > Classification ( $\text{ClO}_4^-$ )

- Organic compound
- Oxyanion
- High oxidation level (+7)
- Weak reactivity



## > Toxicity

- Physiological troubles in animals and humans
- Inhibitor of iodine fixation => growth, metabolism and reproduction (infants and children)
- Hemophilic anemia due to reduction of  $\text{ClO}_4^-$  ions in  $\text{ClO}_3^-$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$
- Decrease in immune cells (T3 et T4)



## > Threshold values in raw water = 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ and 4 $\mu\text{g/L}$

- Advice ANSES 2011-SA-0024 et 2012-SA-0119 (infants and pregnant)

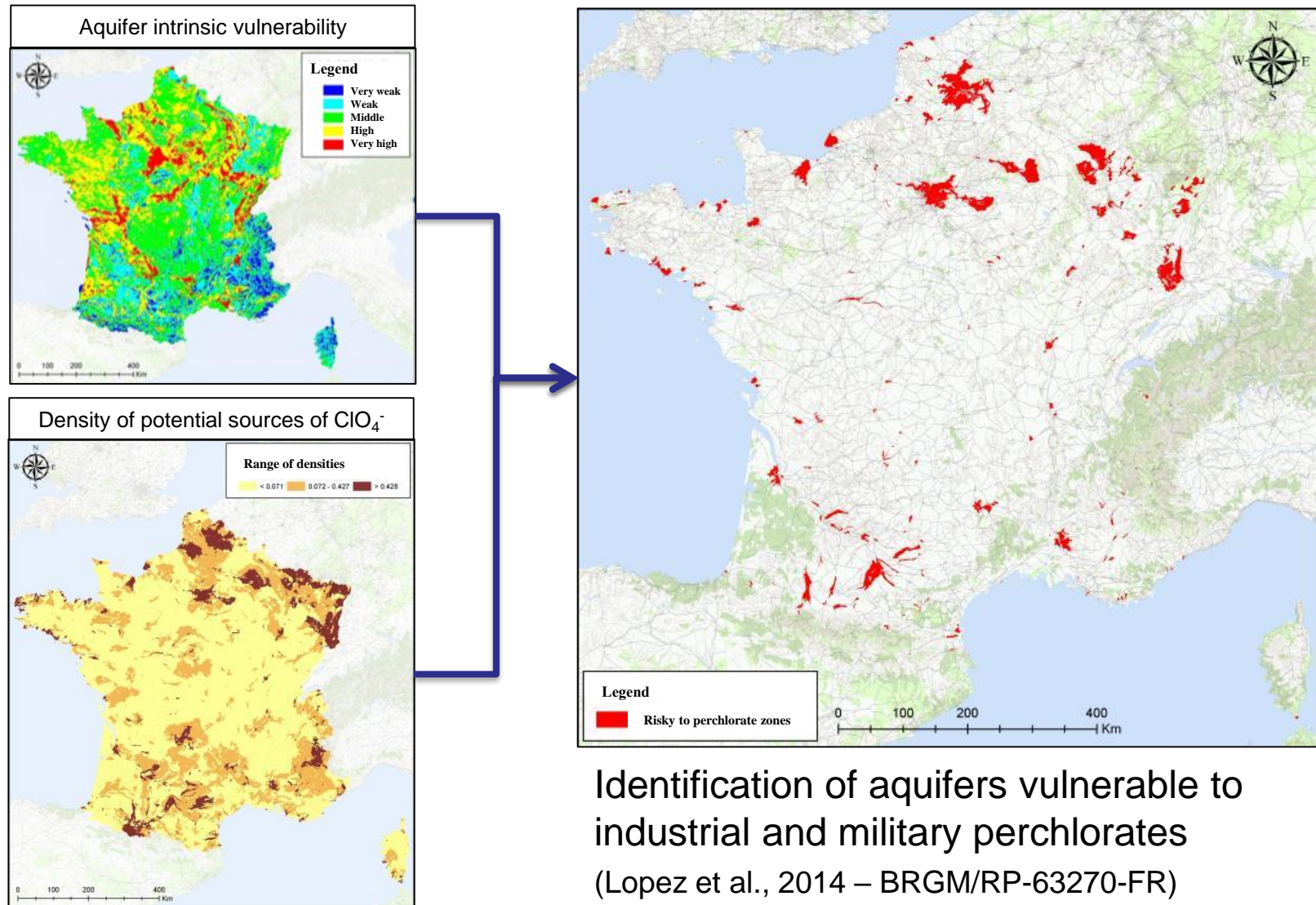
## > Transfer properties in groundwater

- Extremely water-soluble and stable
- Not adsorbed on subsurface minerals
- Biodegradation of perchlorate in groundwater not occur in natural conditions

⇒ **Persistent in natural conditions**

# GW specific vulnerability to perchlorate

- Specific vulnerability = Intrinsic vulnerability X Density of sources of  $\text{ClO}_4^-$



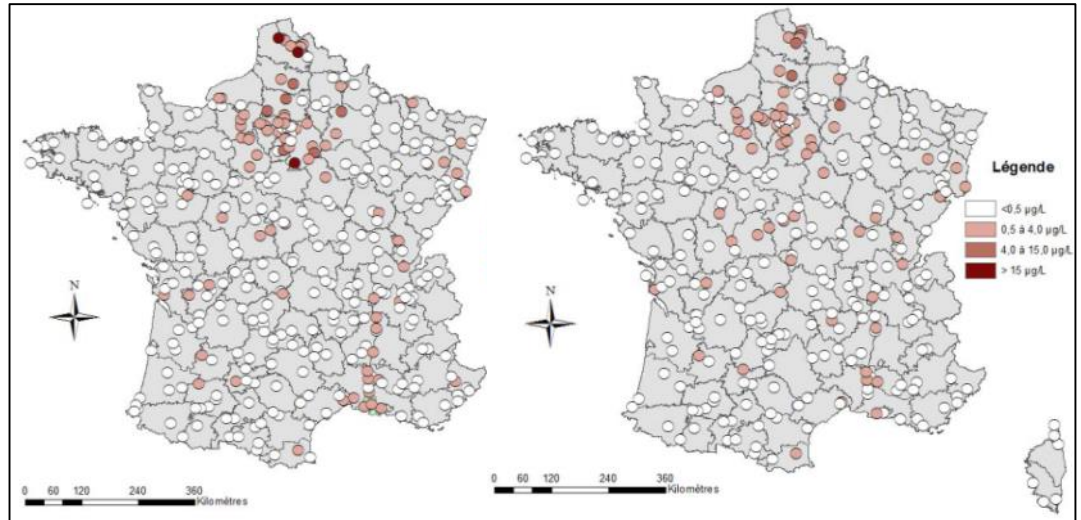
Identification of aquifers vulnerable to industrial and military perchlorates  
(Lopez et al., 2014 – BRGM/RP-63270-FR)

# Discovery of the $\text{ClO}_4$ GW pollution in France

## 2011-2012

### > National campaigns in GW for human consumption

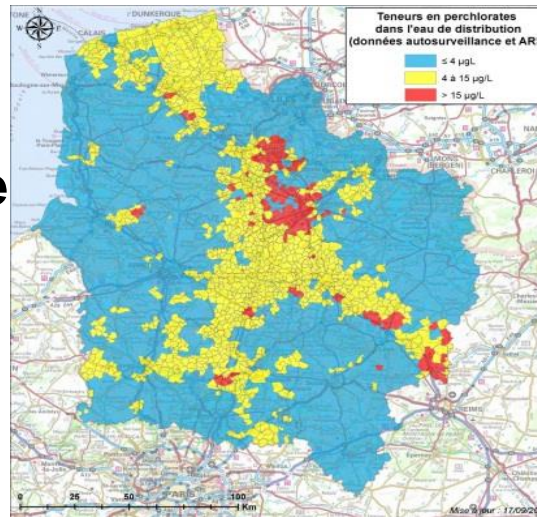
- 302 GW sampling sites



## 2012

### > Regional data from health Agencies of the Northern France

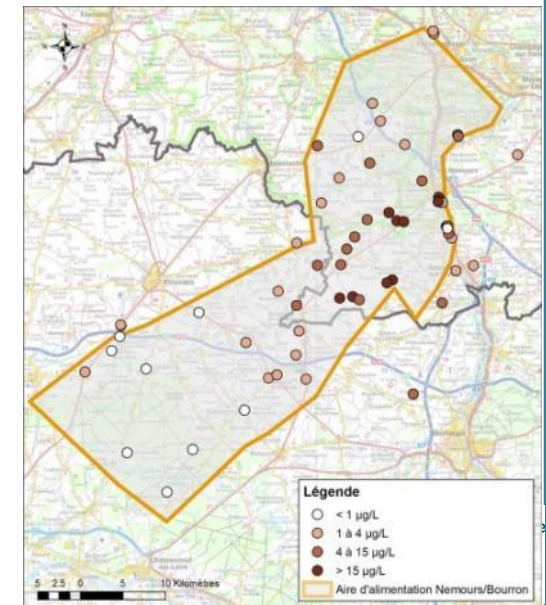
- Supply water of 3483 cities



## 2013

### > Local data (BRGM/Supplier project)

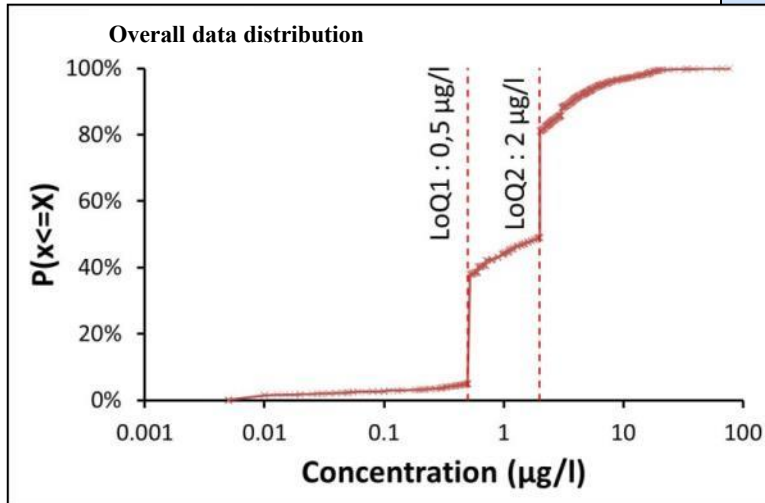
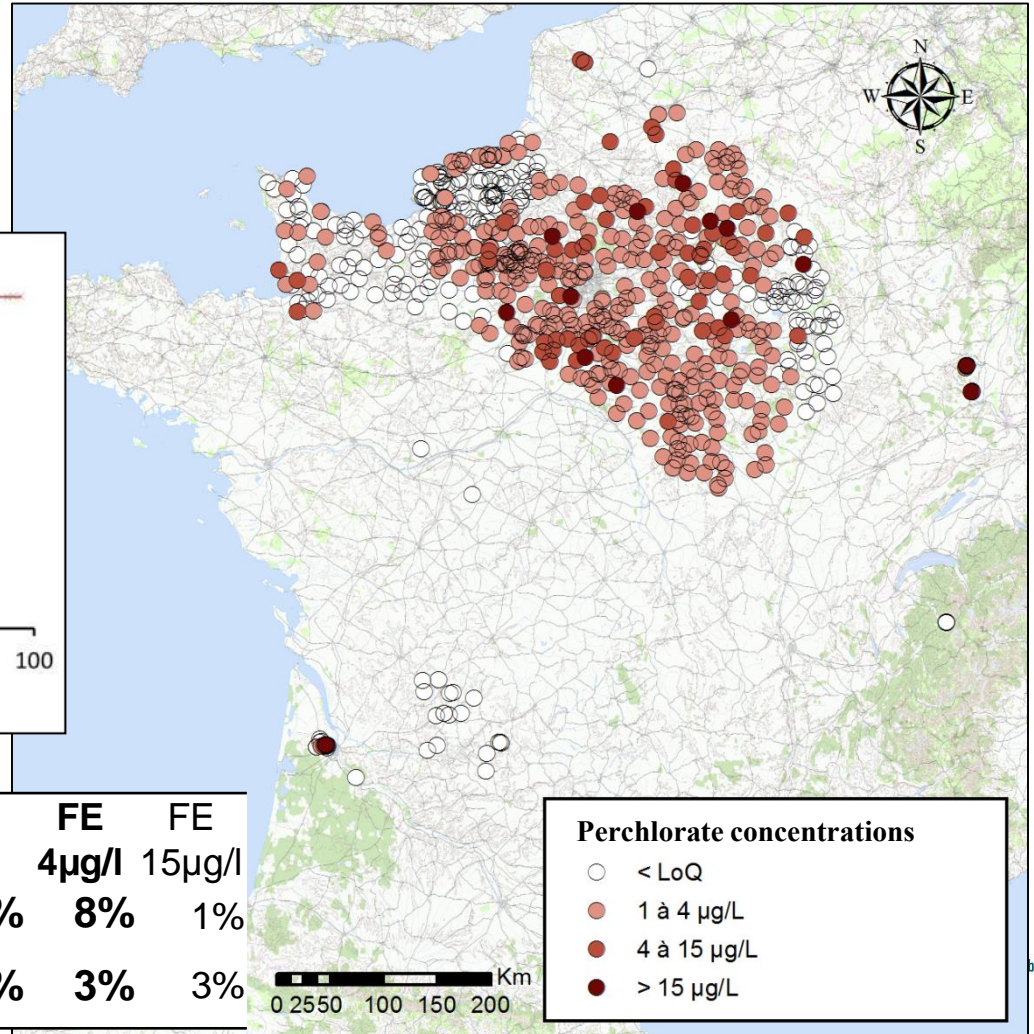
- Agricultural Catchment scale; 62 sampling sites in GW



# Today GW ClO<sub>4</sub> contamination knowledge

## > Current data in the GW national database ADES (> 2300 analyses)

- New regulatory survey (SN Basin, 527 sites)
- DRIRE RHA (3 sites)
- SGR GUY (13 sites)
- Drinking water (230 sites)



	Date min	Date max	N anal.	QF	FE 4µg/l	FE 15µg/l
SN Basin	apr.-13	dec.-14	1849	<b>24%</b>	<b>8%</b>	1%
Drinking water	agu.-11	nov.-14	448	<b>61%</b>	<b>3%</b>	3%

Perchlorate concentrations	
○	< LoQ
● (light red)	1 à 4 µg/L
● (dark red)	4 à 15 µg/L
● (black)	> 15 µg/L

# Case study: Source of perchlorates in agricultural land-use aquifer (Beauce region)

## > Context

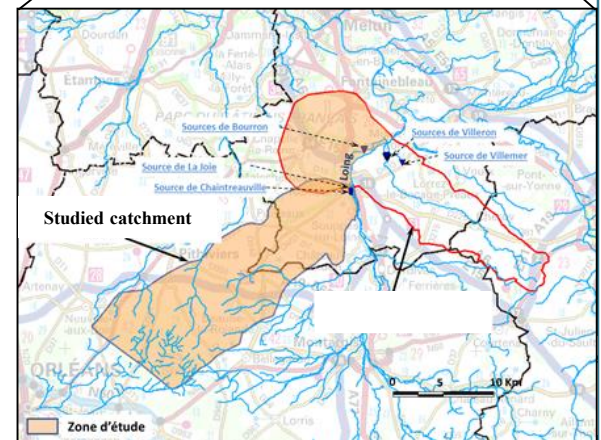
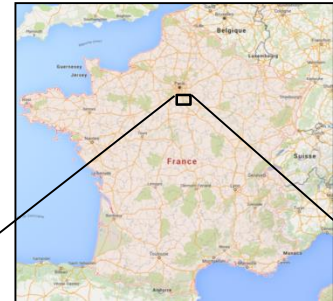
- In 2012, discovery of  $\text{ClO}_4$  concentration  $> 7 \mu\text{g/l}$  in GW used to supply 2 sectors of Paris
- In France, first studies have shown that sources of perchlorate could be of different types: former history of intensive cultivation, former heavily shelled battlefields of First World War, ammunition breaking down activities of interwar time, some current industrial activities
- Consortium : BRGM, Seine-Normandy Basin Agency, Health Agency, *Eau de Paris* (supplier)

## > Goals of the study

- To identify and to locate the origin of the perchlorate pollution
- To assess the spatio-temporal evolution of the pollution
- To estimate extend of plumes, stocks and speed of migration

## > Material and method

- Literature revue of potential sources
- Geological and hydrogeological study
- 2 sampling campaigns (63 sites for chemical analyses)
- Age-dating of groundwater (CFC/SF6 on 14 sites)
- Chemical well logging
- Statistical multicriteria analyses



# Hypothesis testing strategy

## ➤ Potential sources

➤ On the catchment area

## ➤ Emission period

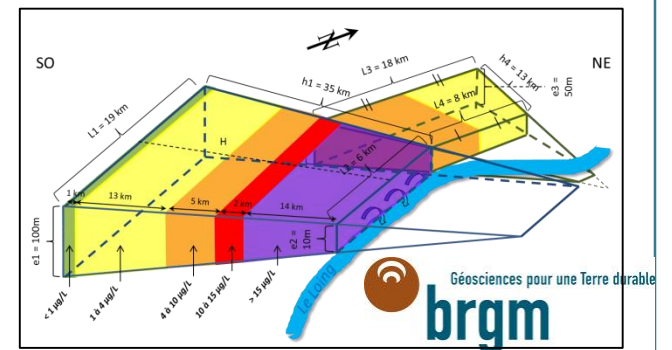
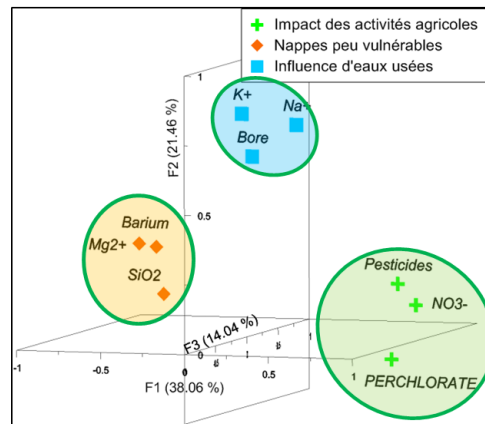
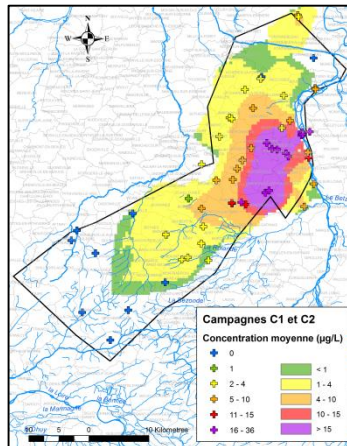
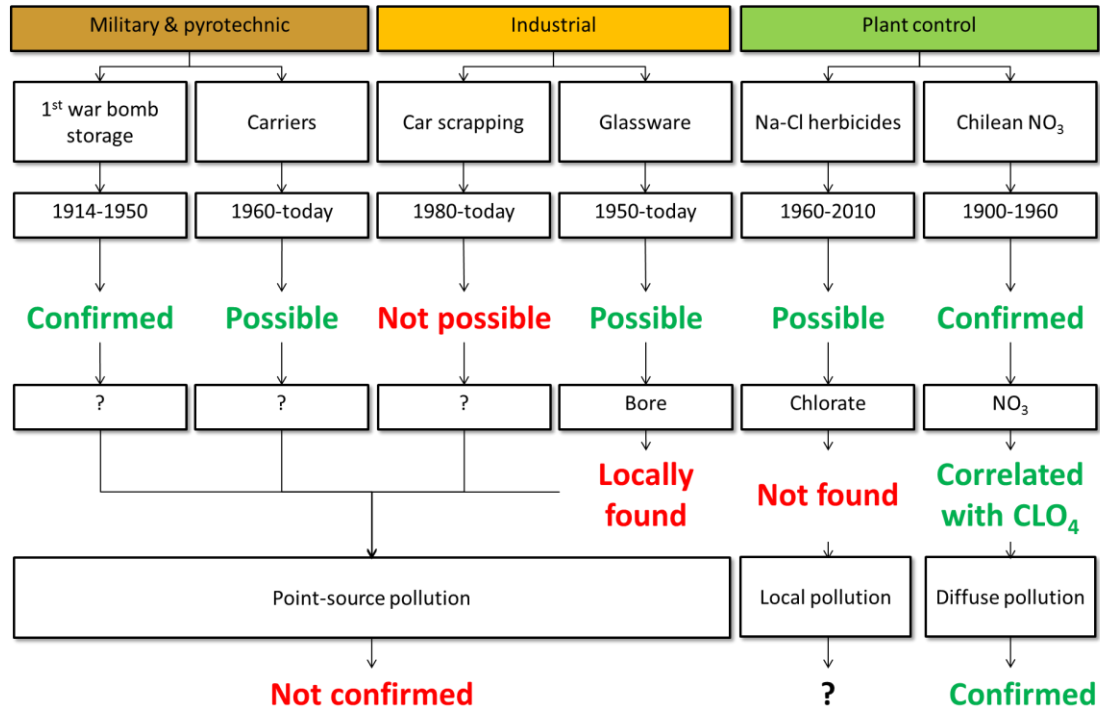
➤ CFC/SF6 age dating

## ➤ Tracers of $ClO_4^-$ origin

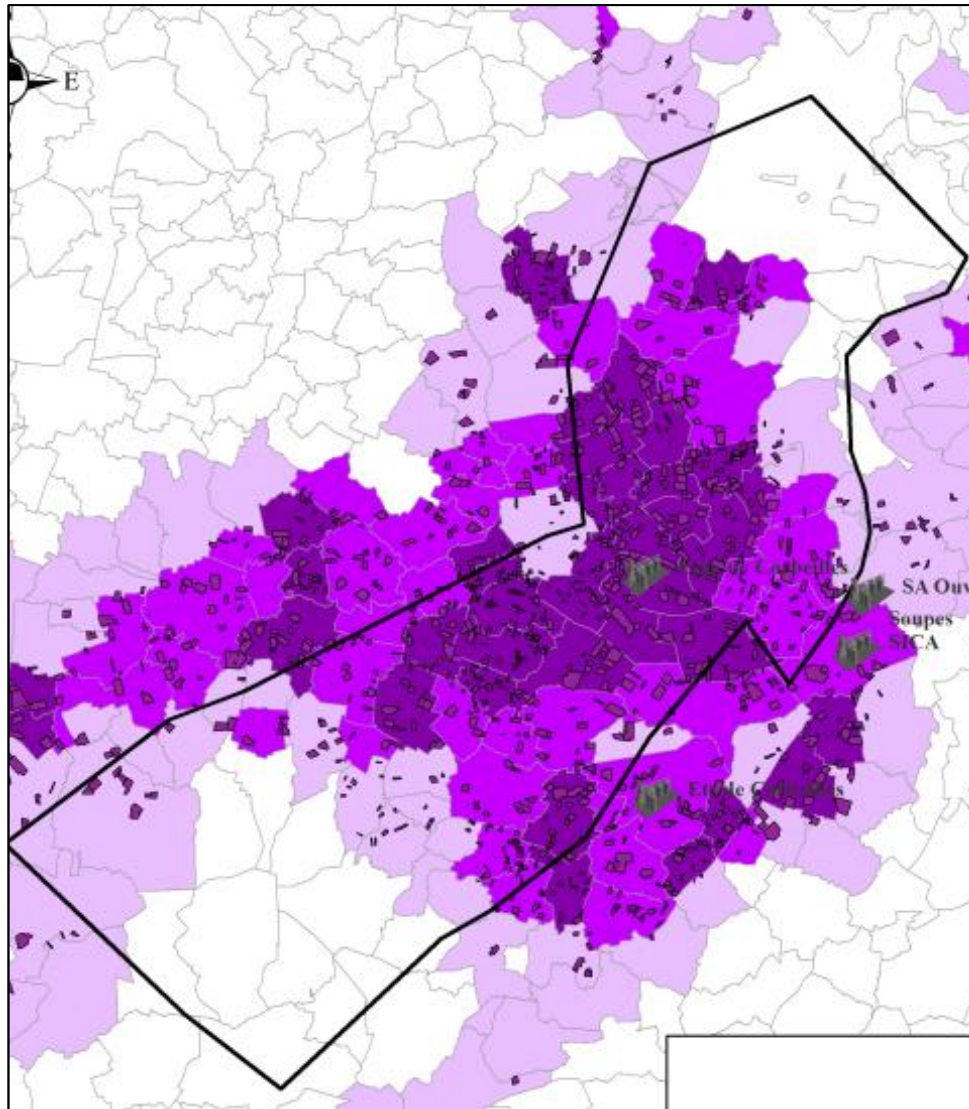
➤ Chemical analysis

## ➤ Expected pollution

➤ Plume mapping

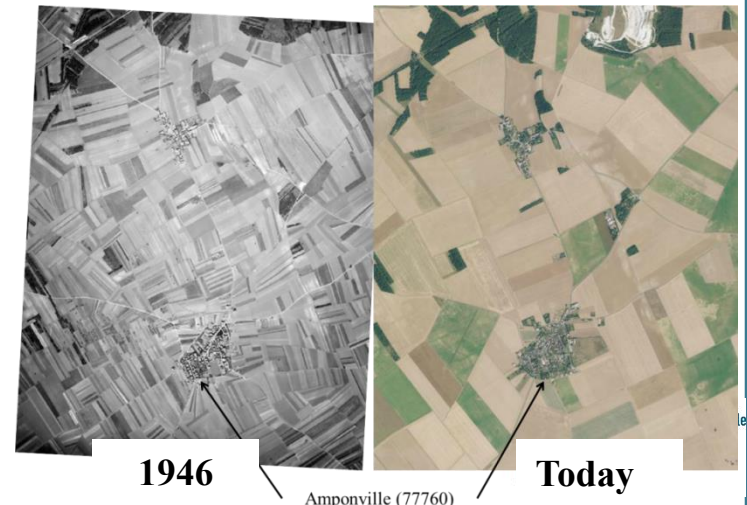


# Chilean nitrate hypothesis



## Overlap of the $\text{ClO}_4$ plume and 2013 beet root density mapping

- > The most polluted zones correspond to the most densely cultivated zones with an offset of about 5 km downstream
- > Chilean nitrate intensively used from 1850 to 1940 (800kg/ha)
- > Contains 0.05 to 0.2% of  $\text{ClO}_4 =$  30 to 60 tons emitted
- > Consistent with the calculated 7.5 tons stock into the aquifer



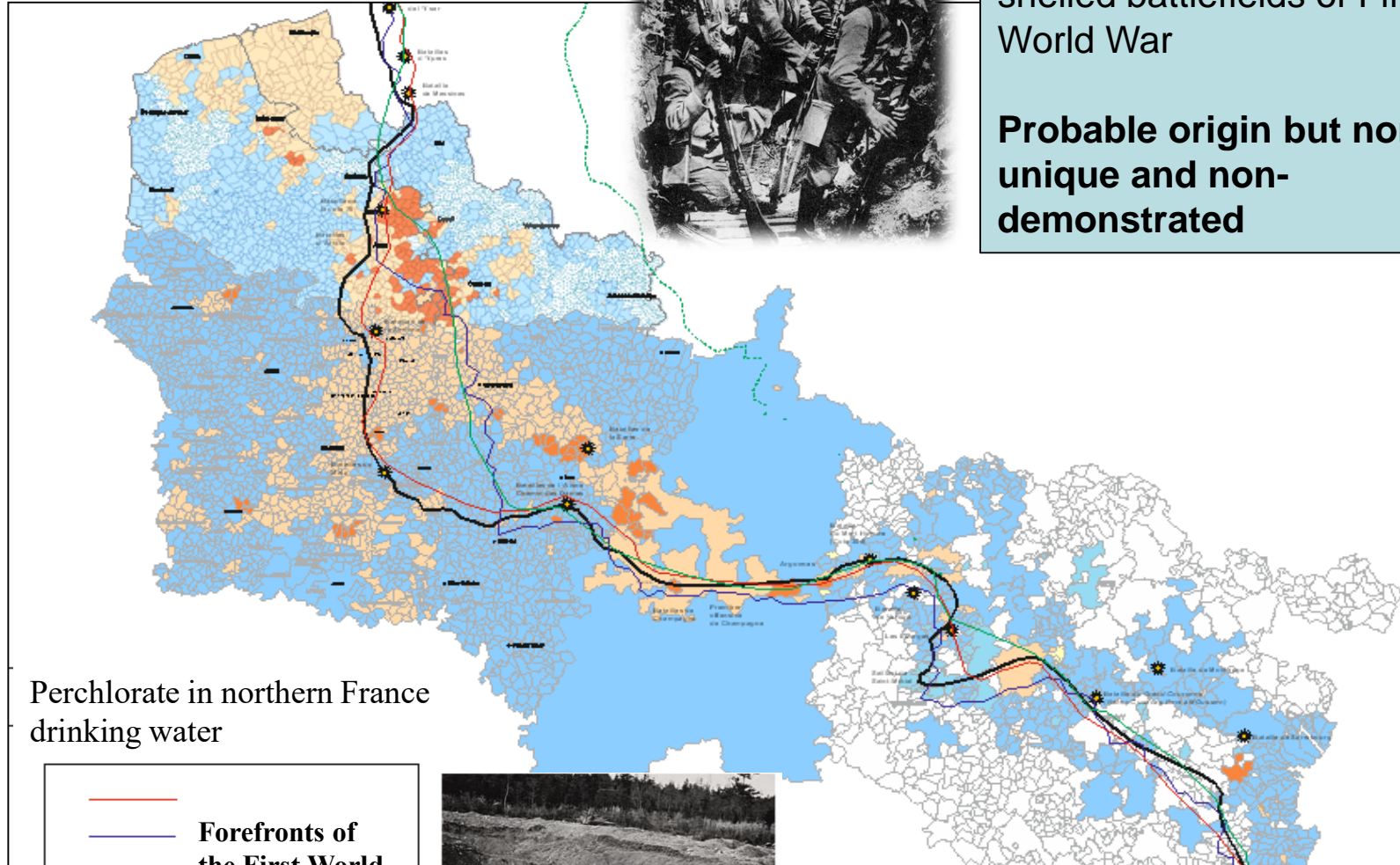


# Other issues



2011 → former heavily shelled battlefields of First World War

Probable origin but non-unique and non-demonstrated



Perchlorate in northern France drinking water

— Forefronts of the First World War



Ammunitions breakdown interwar activities => point source  $\text{ClO}_4$  pollution

# Perspectives

## > Need for tracers of perchlorate sources:

- Perchlorate, chlorate and nitrate ion isotopes,
- Explosives compounds,
- Boron, pesticides and metabolites associated with sodium chlorate ...



## > Need to know and to locate historical uses of Chilean nitrate

## > Military sources of perchlorate not yet investigated in France:

- Former heavily shelled battlefields of First World War
- Ammunition breaking down activities of interwar time

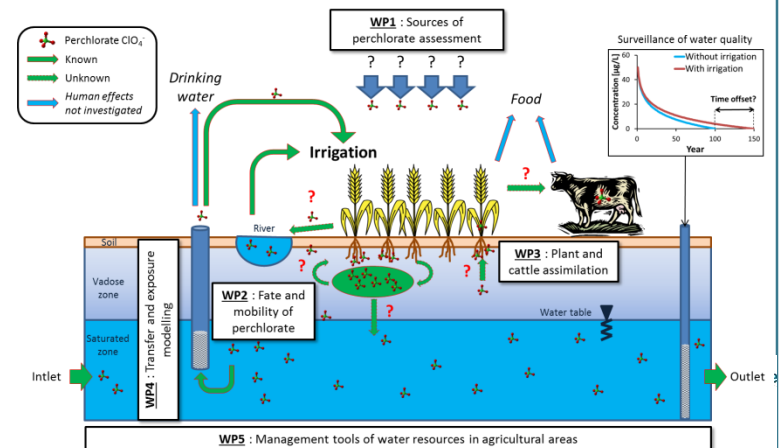


## > *Perchlorate: one explosive among many, more toxics.*

**=> Could it be "the tree that hides the forest"?**

## > *What about the fate of perchlorate in irrigated agricultural context ?*

**=> PRESAGE Project Proposal**  
at WaterWorks2015 Cofunded JPI Call



# Many thanks for your attention

*“They would ask  
for natural  
Chilean  
nitrate”*



*“If beet root  
could talk”*

*1920 Poster*