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**Halocarbons in a Drinking Water Supply:
Forecasting Contamination Values
and Population Exposure**

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PLAN

The contamination of a drinking water resource:
system analysis and modelling.

The problem:

estimate and forecast population exposure to halocarbons from drinking water.

The implemented solution:

time series analysis.
Procedure and results.

Further developments:

health risk assessment.

THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY OF MILAN

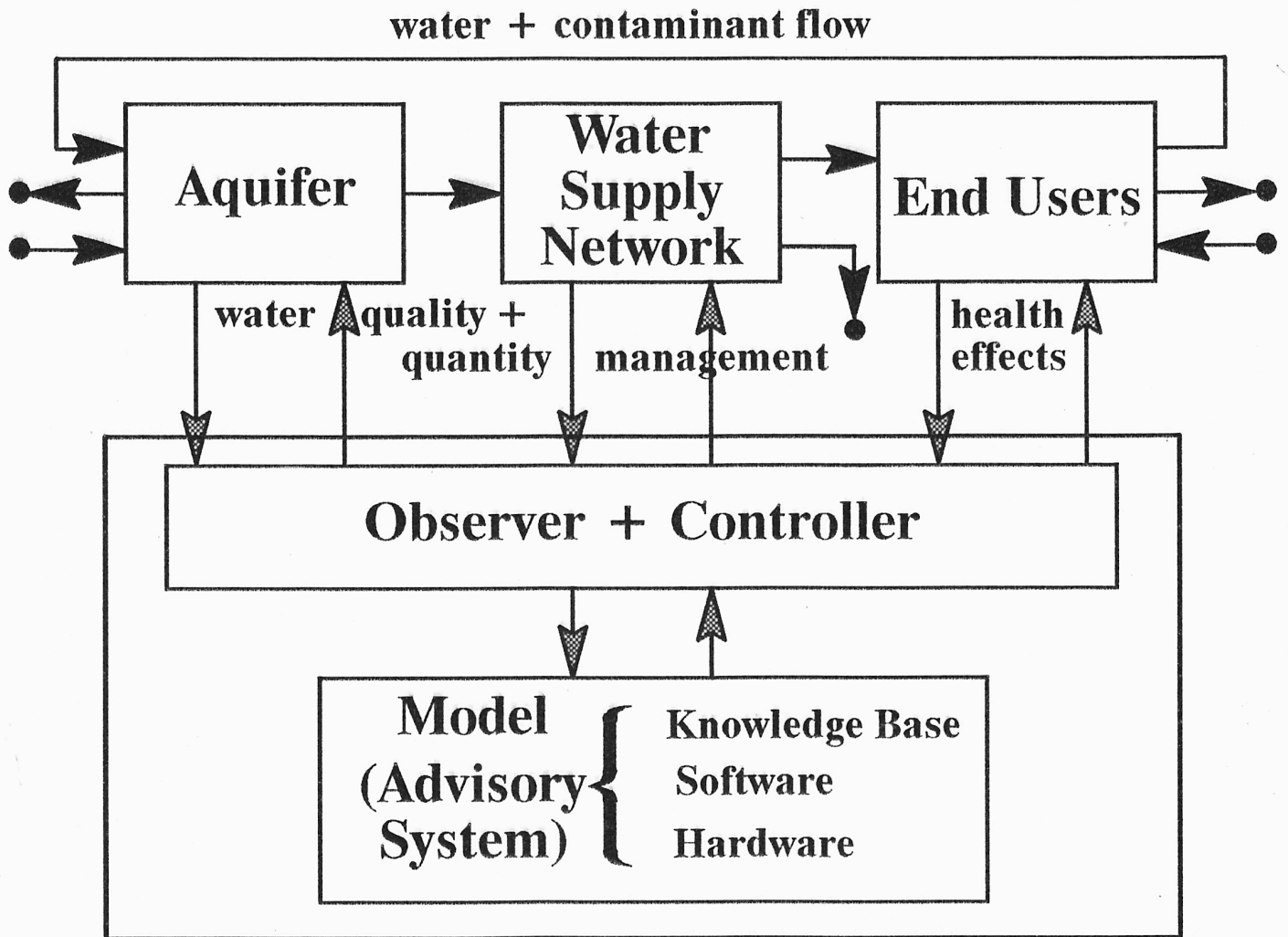
area	$\approx 160 \text{ km}^2$
resource	quaternary (alluvial) multilayer aquifer : (top) unconfined half confined confined (bottom)
facilities	pumping plants: 30 since 1992 wells (40 to 160 m deep): 541 (until 1992), 544 (in 1997) well discharge rate: 20 to 40 litre/s ≤ 400 (?) privately owned wells storage tank capacity: $\approx 173\,000 \text{ m}^3$
production	$280\,000\,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$ (until 1992), $250\,000\,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$ (in 1996) $770\,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ (until 1992), $670\,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ (in 1996)
distribution	length of piping: $\approx 2200 \text{ km}$ (in 1992), $\approx 2300 \text{ km}$ (in 1997) pipe diameter: 100 to 1200 mm booster pump flow rate: .25 to .4 m^3/s 9 m^3/s average flow rate 25 m^3/s peak flow rate 5 to 8 % pressure drop
population	$\approx 1\,500\,000$ in 1992, $\approx 1\,370\,000$ in 1996
consumption rate	per inhabitant: $\approx 500 \text{ l/day}$ since 1992

EVENTS

Milan aquifer system	regulations
1963 Cr ^{VI} detected	
1975 volatile halocarbons (<i>VOC</i>) (TCE, chloroform, ...) detected	
1976	Advisory Board appointed by City Council sets <i>VOC</i> MAC (max admiss. concentration) in drinking water to: 250 ppb
1980 (July 15th)	<i>EEC Guidelines</i> published
1981	<i>VOC</i> MAC set to: 200 ppb
1983	<i>WHO</i> lists <i>TCE</i> as suspect carcinogenic in humans.
1985	Italian Government decree on drinking water quality (<i>DPCM</i> 8/2/85) issued. <i>VOC</i> MAC set to: 170 ppb
1986 <i>Atrazine</i> , herbicides detected. Deep (< -120 m) well drilling.	
1991 (March)	Advisory Board prepares for possible emergency.
(April)	Italian Dept. of Health grants 3 year grace period <u>provided</u> <i>VOC</i> MAC = 70 ppb
1991 (May 6th)	Emergency averted. Italian water quality law becomes effective.
1992 → Water demand keeps decreasing.	
1994 Air stripping and charcoal filtering plants operational.	Grace period expired. Water quality standards met: <i>VOC</i> MAC = 30 ppb.

*Did mathematical modelling ever play a role in the whole story ?
How and why ?*

THE REAL SYSTEM AND THE RELATED C³I FLOW



● = Environment

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

PROCESSES

water flow

tracer transport
(diffusion + advection)

reaction +
adsorbtion–desorbtion +
transport

plant deterioration

SUBSYSTEMS

aquifer

(saturated, unsaturated)

mains

aquifer

mains

unsaturated medium

living organisms

wells, mains

Well, everything eventually hangs on

$$\nabla \cdot (a \nabla u) = \Phi[u],$$

but ...

THE PROBLEM

MAIN PBM. : *Estimate & forecast the exposure of population to halocarbons from drinking water.*

SUBPBM. : *Estimate & forecast the concentration of halocarbons in the water distribution **network**.*

QUESTIONS (originated from the SUBPBM.)

- 1 *How to model water flow and contaminant transport through the network?*
- 2 *How to relate contaminant concentration values in the aquifer to those in the network at later times?*

CONSTRAINTS (time and money)

Carry out the analysis & forecast
as quickly as possible

with the available data (from the
network).

REMARKS

- ♠ Models based on PDEs are data greedy (*datengierig*).
- ♠ The water supply network is highly interconnected.

THE SOLUTION STRATEGY

- ♣ Neglect the aquifer – to – network relation.
- ♣ Avoid hydraulic models for the network.



- * Use **black box** models for the time series of concentration values alone at network sampling points.

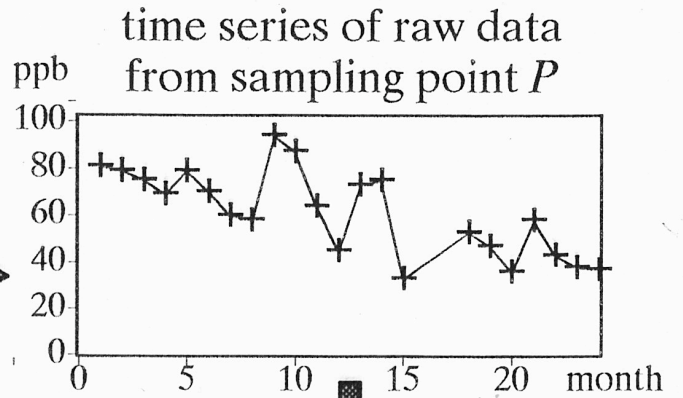
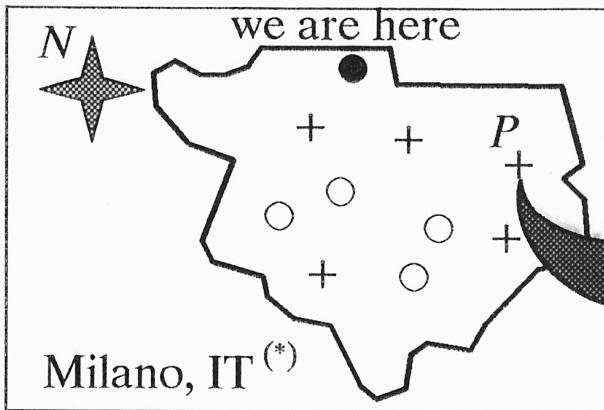
TIME SERIES: ANALYSIS, FORECAST AND APPLICATION

”Science proceeds more by what it has learned
to ignore than by what it takes into account”

GALILEO' s () conclusion*

(*) Credit to the quoted Author has not been double
checked.

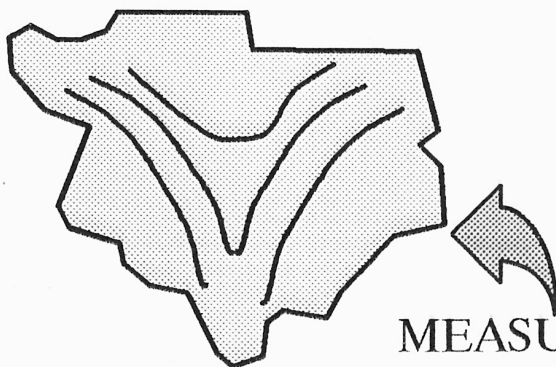
PROCEDURE



raw data at
time t

SPATIAL
INTERPOLATION

contour map
at time t



MEASURED

AR MODEL
ORDER & PARAMETERS
IDENTIFICATION

predicted
values
from
other
sampling
points

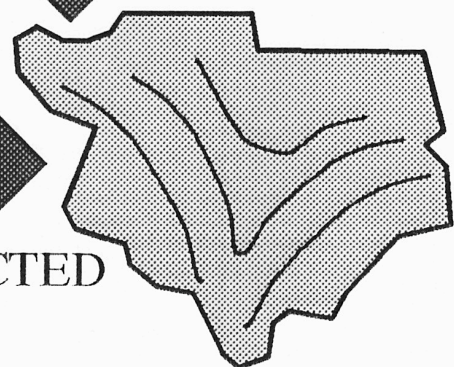
ONE TIME STEP
FORECAST

calibrated
model for P

predicted
value at P

SPATIAL
INTERPOLATION

forecast contour map



PREDICTED

(*) not to be confused with either Milano, TX or Milan, NM.