



National-extent Groundwater Quality Prediction Project National Integrated Water Availability Assessment Program

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National Groundwater Quality Prediction Project

Objectives and Methods

- National IWAA Program requires:
 - *Reliable predictions of GW quality conditions*
 - *Understanding of factors affecting GW quality conditions*
 - *Strategies for representing GW loading to streams*
- Direct Simulation of GW Quality and Age at the National Scale with Continuous-Domain, Process-based Models is Computationally Impractical
 - *Data-driven (machine learning) methods have proven effective for predicting GW quality and age from large, complex datasets through the process of statistical learning*

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Outline

- 1. Groundwater Quality**
 - *Nitrate Concentrations in GW*
- 2. Groundwater Characteristics**
 - *Major-Ion Composition of GW*
- 3. Loading of contaminants from GW to streams**
 - *The travel time distribution (TTD) of baseflow is a critical link between GW & SW*

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Groundwater Quality – nitrate

1

• Nitrate measurements at >12K locations

2

• Attribute model features (predictor variables) to sample locations

3

• Develop machine learning model
• 80% training; 20% hold out

4

• Predict nitrate at selected depths at 1km resolution



Ransom et al., 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.151065>

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Groundwater Quality – nitrate

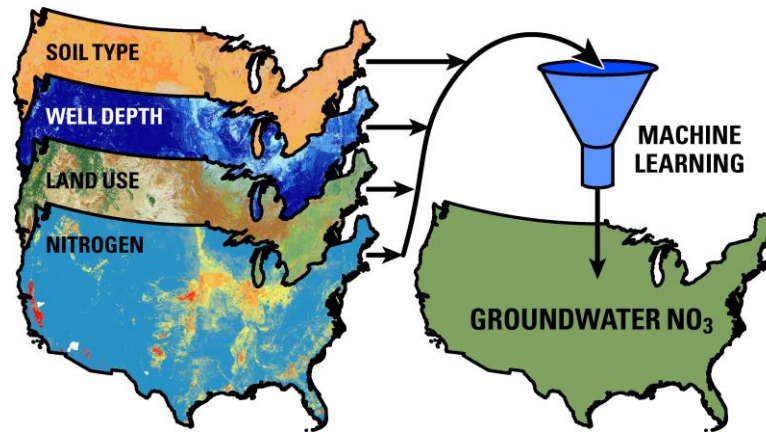
Features that are available “wall-to-wall”

Hydrology

- *Well Depth*
- *Depth to Water*
- *Unsaturated zone travel time*

Nitrogen Sources

- *Land use*
- *Manure & fertilizer*
- *N deposition*



Ransom et al., 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.151065>

Soil Characteristics

- *%Sand & Clay*
- *Hydraulic conductivity*
- *Soil drainage*

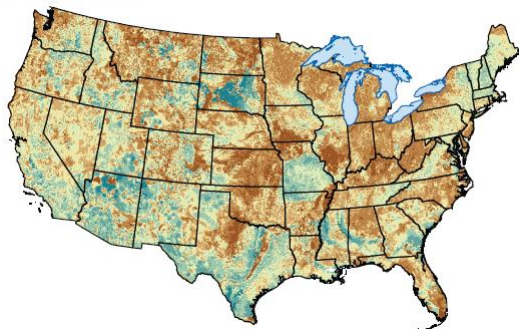
Climate

- *Precipitation*
- *PET & AET*
- *Temperature*

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Groundwater Quality – nitrate

A. Domestic-supply wells



Median depth to the bottom of the open interval

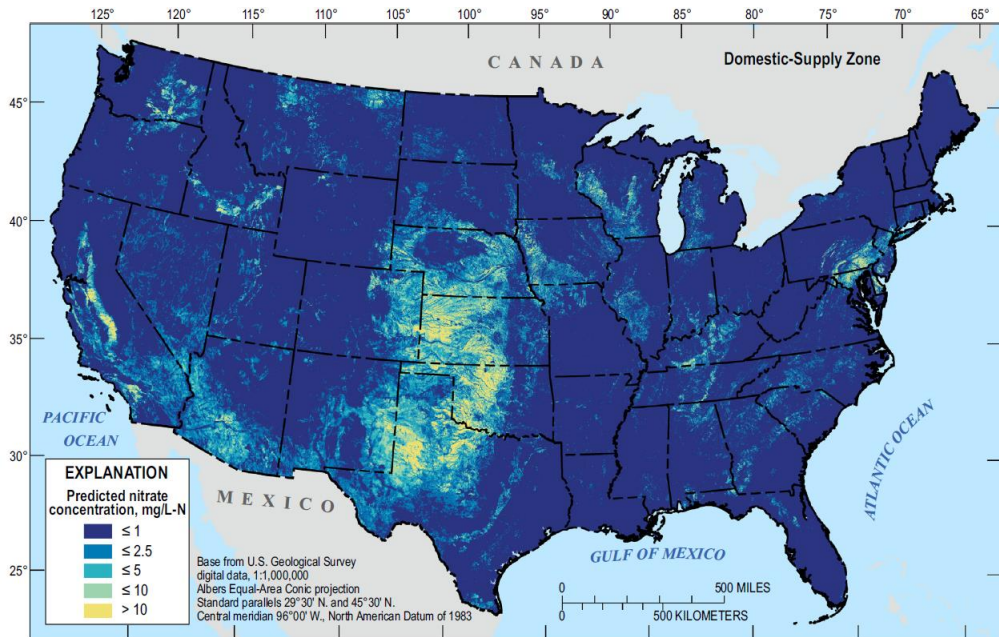
Shallow

Deep



<50'

>1,000'



Ransom et al., 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.151065>

Degnan et al., 2021, <https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20215069>



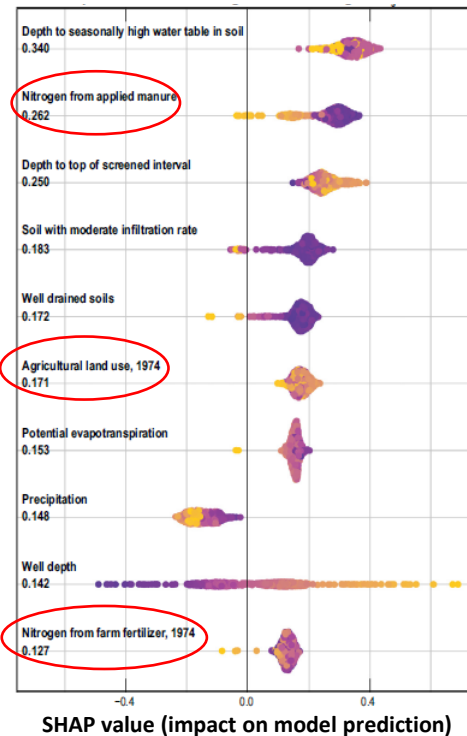
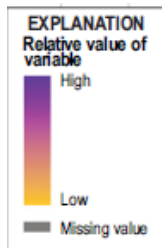
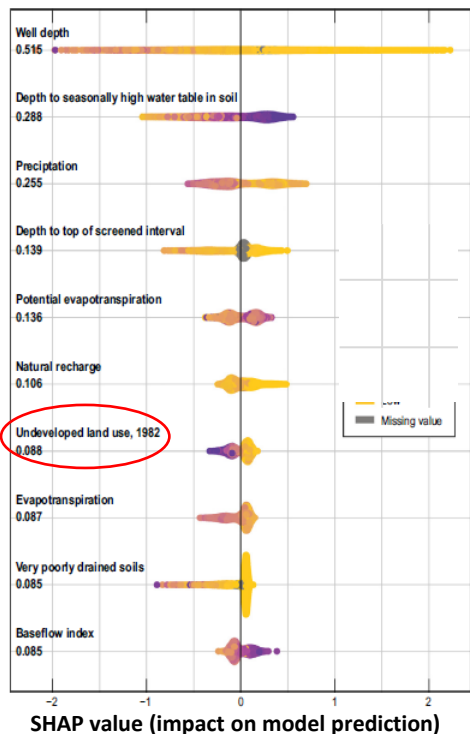
*Model Predictions are Reliable at the Scale
of Hydrogeologic Regions*

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Groundwater Quality – nitrate

Predictions > 10 mg/L in Carbonate Aquifers of the Piedmont-Blue Ridge System

Global Model (training sites)



Piedmont – Blue Ridge Aquifer System

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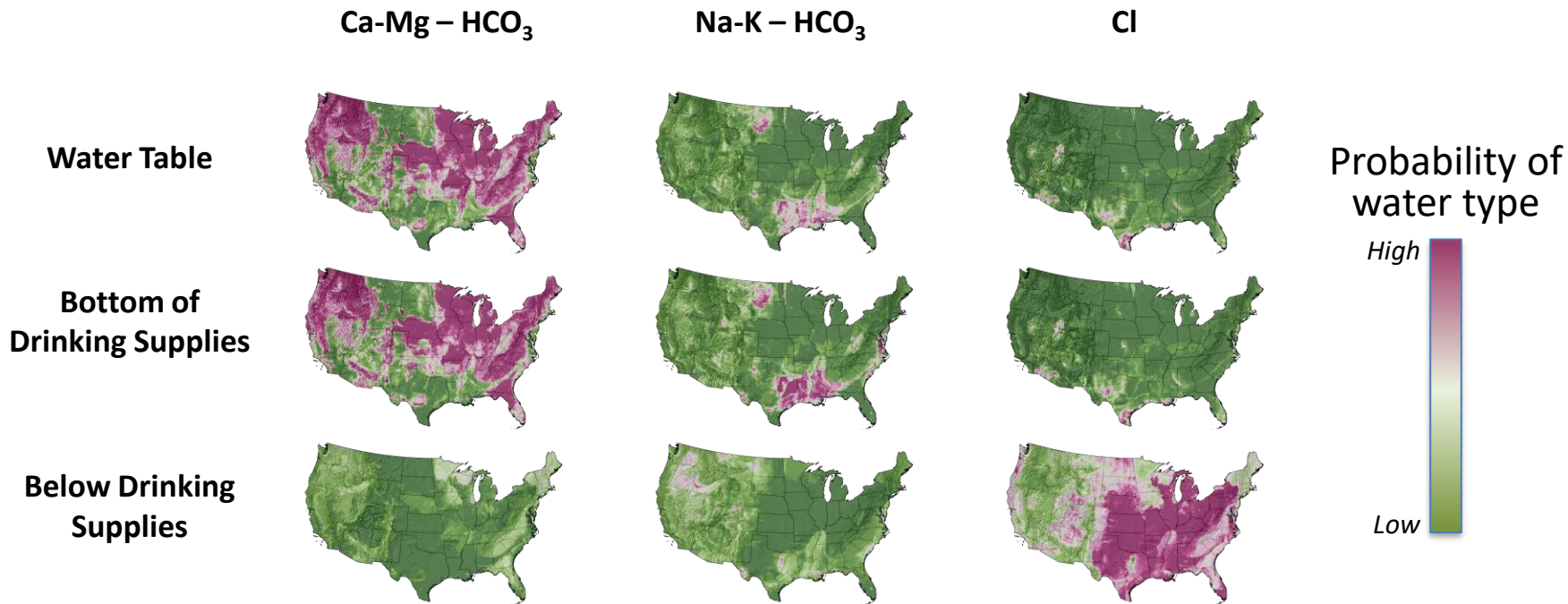
Groundwater Characteristics – major-ion composition

The Major-Ion Composition of Groundwater Affects:

- Mobility and aqueous speciation of dissolved constituents
- The potential for galvanic corrosion or encrustation
- The salinity of SW and, in turn, toxicity of metals to aquatic organisms
- Measurements of salinity, TDS, and minimum desalination energy cost

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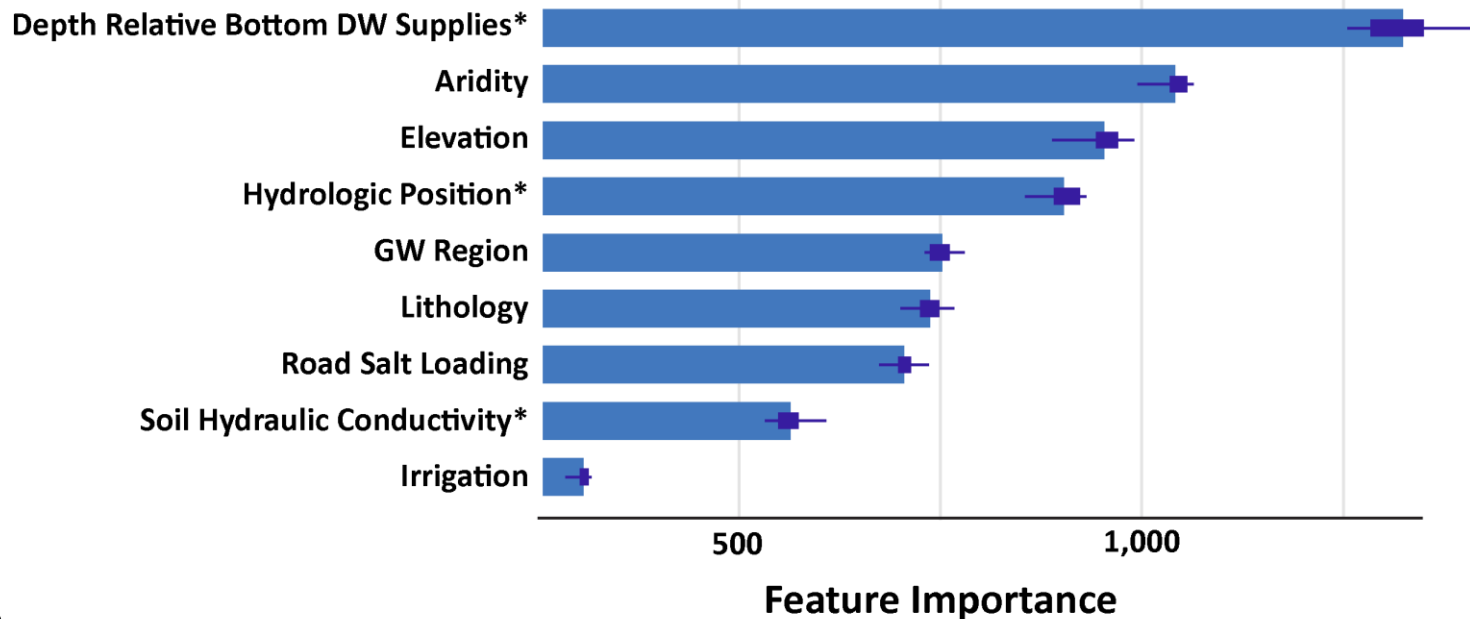
Groundwater Characteristics – major-ion composition



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Groundwater Characteristics – major-ion composition

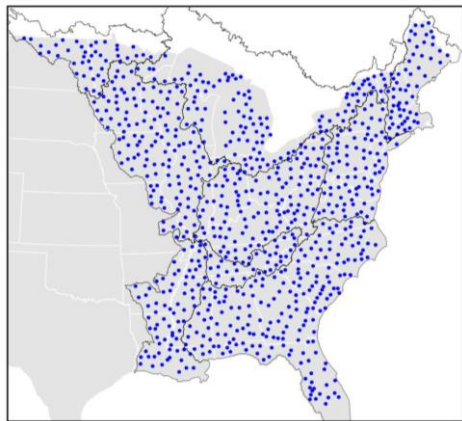
Parsimonious model (9 features) enhances interpretability



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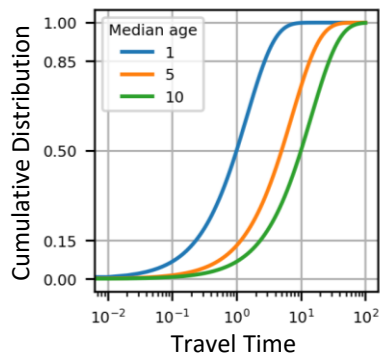
Loading of Contaminants from GW to Streams

- **To Predict GW Loadings to Streams:**
 - Loading history at land surface
 - Travel times from points of recharge to points of discharge along a stream reach
- **MODFLOW/MODPATH can be used to estimate travel time distributions (TTDs)**



● Centroid of HUC12 Watershed

- ~80,000 HUC12 watersheds in CONUS; 843 selected for eastern US
- Develop 843 steady state MF/MP models at 100m resolution



- Generate TTDs for each HUC12 watersheds
- Machine learning used to estimate TTD for remaining eastern US
- Convolve TTDs with loading histories to estimate current and future loadings from GW to streams

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Questions?



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References Cited

Science of the Total Environment 807 (2022) 151065

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Machine learning predictions of nitrate in groundwater used for drinking supply in the conterminous United States

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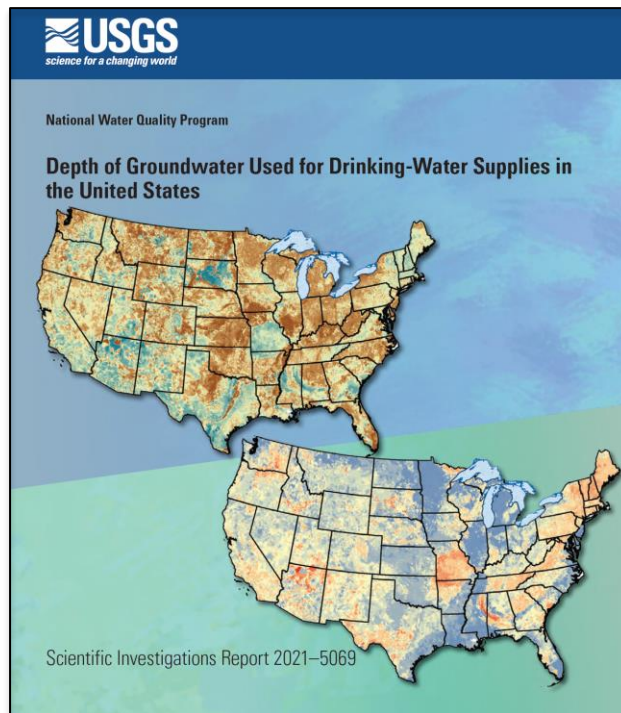
HIGHLIGHTS

- High resolution machine learning model predicts national-scale groundwater nitrate.
- Depth-varying prediction with emphasis on public and private drinking supply
- SHAP analysis identifies drivers of nitrate at national and regional scales.
- 1.4M equivalent people depend on groundwater with high nitrate concentration.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

The graphical abstract shows a flowchart where four input maps of the United States (Soil Type, Well Depth, Land Use, and Nitrogen) are processed by a 'MACHINE LEARNING' funnel to produce a 'GROUNDWATER NO₃' map. Each input map is color-coded: Soil Type (orange), Well Depth (blue), Land Use (green), and Nitrogen (yellow). The resulting groundwater nitrate map is also color-coded, showing higher concentrations in the central and eastern US.

Ransom et al., 2022, Science to the Total Environment, v. 807,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.151065>



Degnan, et. al., 2021, Depth of groundwater used for drinking-water supplies in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2021–5069, 69 p.,
<https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20215069>