

## COURSE SYLLABUS

### Groundwater Pollution and Remediation

2526-2-F7501Q086

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#### Aims

The aim of the course is to enable students to acquire the:

- knowledge of
  - \* main contaminants of groundwater and their possible sources;
  - \* main processes governing the fate and transport of contaminants in groundwater;
  - \* main remediation techniques of contaminated groundwater and their operational characteristics;
  
- ability to
  - \* use the proper tools for assessing main processes, either natural or anthropogenic, that determine the quality of groundwater;
  - \* build the conceptual model of a contaminated site.

At the end of the course students will be able to solve problems related to groundwater contamination, ranging from the design of hydrogeochemical characterization to the selection of proper remediation techniques.

#### Contents

Main hydrogeochemical processes in groundwater.

Contaminants' characteristics and transport processes in groundwater.

Investigation techniques supporting the implementation of hydrogeological conceptual models, including stable isotopes analysis.

Groundwater remediation techniques.

Legislation and guidelines for groundwater monitoring and remediation.  
Case study analysis.

## **Detailed program**

Basic concepts of hydrochemistry - concentrations and uncertainties, thermodynamics of aqueous systems, physico-chemical parameters  
Basic concepts of hydrogeology - hydrogeological parameters, Darcy's law, flow equation, flow networks.  
Hydrogeochemical processes in groundwater - dissociation reactions, weathering, gas dissolution, redox reactions.  
Transport of contaminants in groundwater - advection, diffusion, dispersion, adsorption, multiphase transport.  
Inorganic and organic contaminants in groundwater - origin, characteristics, frequency and distribution of the main contaminants in groundwater.  
Stable isotopes - general principles, contamination tracing and aquifer recharge tracing.  
Groundwater remediation techniques – operating principles, influencing factors, operating times, monitoring.  
Legislation and guidelines – contaminated sites, monitoring, background values, remediation.  
Analysis of case studies for the construction of a conceptual model of the contaminated site.  
Practical exercises to consolidate the knowledge acquired.

## **Prerequisites**

Basic knowledge of hydrogeology and hydrochemistry.

## **Teaching form**

- 20 two-hour lectures of in-presence delivered didactics.
- 5 two-hour practical classes, in-presence interactive teaching, divided into:
  - \* 2 two-hour exercises using virtual computer labs
  - \* 3 two-hour exercises with analysis of real case studies

## **Textbook and teaching resource**

Slides and texts provided by the teacher.

Recommended textbooks:

- \* Ingegneria degli acquiferi - Di Molfetta A. e Sethi R. (2012). Springer.
- \* Groundwater Geochemistry and Isotopes - Clark I. (2015). CRC Press.

## **Semester**

First Semester.

## **Assessment method**

The final examination will take the form of an oral interview, structured in:

- \* a first part in which the student will expose, by means of presentation with slides, the results of an assignment involving the critical analysis of a scientific paper on the topics covered by the course (duration of the presentation 10-15 min); in this part, the ability to critically understand, expose and communicate a scientific text will be evaluated;
- \* a second part of discussion, with 2-3 main questions, on the topics covered by the course (duration of 20-30 min); in this part the degree of knowledge acquired and the ability to apply the interpretative tools acquired will be evaluated.

The evaluation will award a maximum total score of 30/30 (maximum of 10/30 for the first part of presentation and 20/30 for the second part of program questions).

## **Office hours**

By appointment by contacting the teacher by email: [marco.rotiroti@unimib.it](mailto:marco.rotiroti@unimib.it)

## **Sustainable Development Goals**

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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