

#### Participatory tool to improve knowledge, management and protection of the karstic chalk aquifer system in Eastern Normandy

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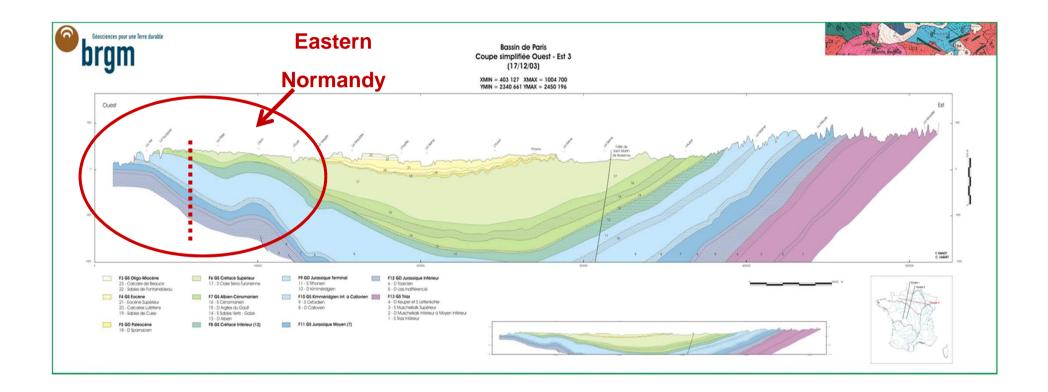


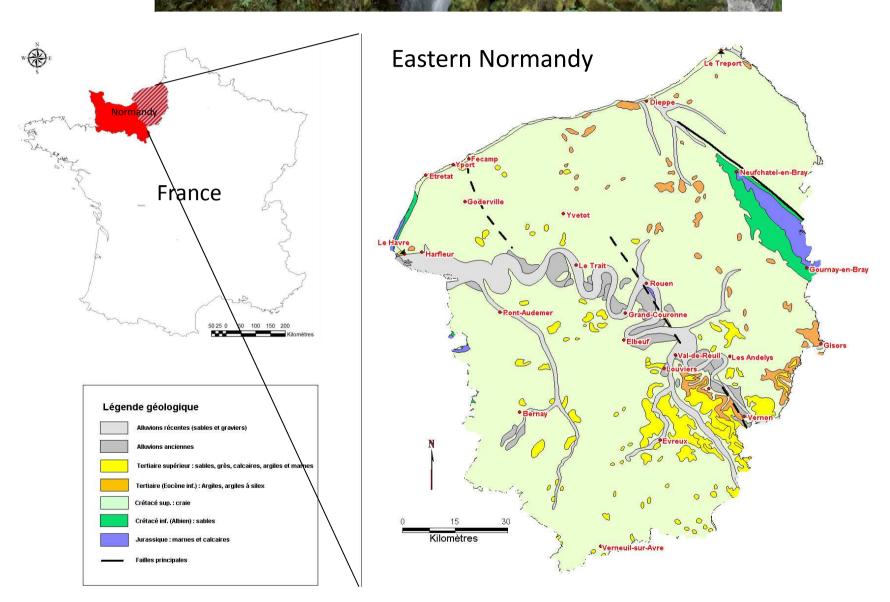
## Participatory tool to improve knowledge, management and protection of the karstic chalk aquifer system in Eastern Normandy

Pierre-Yann DAVID, Didier PENNEQUIN, BRGM Regional Direction of Normandy 24<sup>th</sup> of June 2015, KG@B



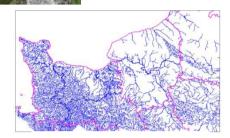
BRGM, Regional Direction of Normandy, 14 route d'Houppeville 76130 Mont-Saint-Aignan, France py.david@brgm.fr; d.pennequin@brgm.fr





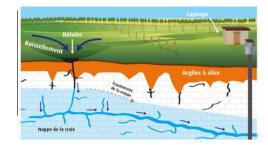
mercredi 24 juin 2015

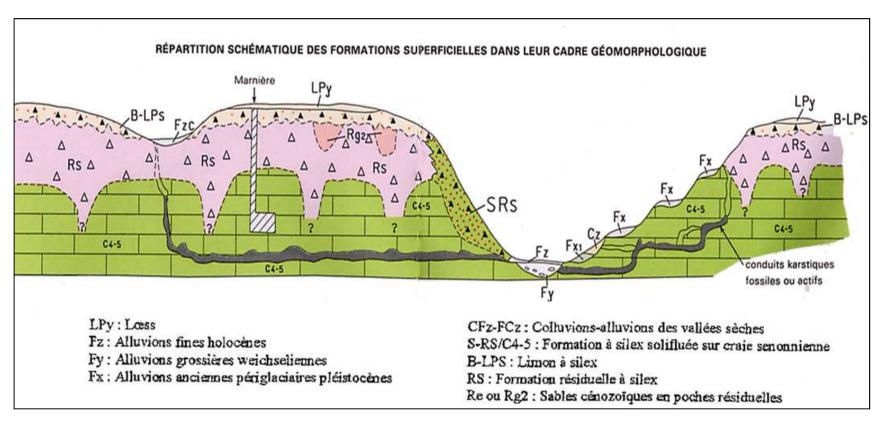
- Low density river network : rain water mostly infiltrates and some catchments don't have any permanent river
- Karst generates natural collapse structures at the ground surface (locally called « bétoires ») which constitute entrance points for rain and surface water into the chalk aquifer system
- During intense rainfall episodes, sinkholes represent preferential transport vectors for suspended solids (SS) coming from erosion processes, as well as for pollutants including those issued from plant healthcare products, such as fertilizers and pesticides
- Sinkholes are also sometimes, either deliberately or accidentally, outlet points for drained agricultural land, road wastewater networks and wastewater treatment plants
- Karst conduits connected to the sinkholes, rapidly transfer particles and pollutants to the chalk aquifer system and thereby to the well fields used for drinking water purpose.
- 100% of drinking water comes from groundwater





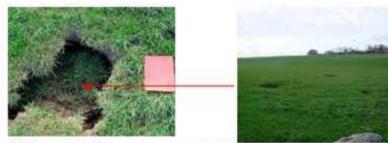






Typical cross-section of Chalk and upper formations in Eastern Normandy (QUESNEL F., 1997)

Different sinkhole morphologies can be observed in the landscape :



toire n°10129 : bétoire fraichement ouverte – mottes d'herbes effondrées encore visibles dans la toire (observation BRGM du 26/11/2009)



2 bétoires nouvellement formées dans l'axe d'un talweg dans le secteur de Fontaine-le-Dun le lendemain de fortes précipitations (observation BRGM de janvier 2009)





Doline bétoire n°10867 : doline bétoire de grande dimension : profondeur 6m et diamètre 10m environ (observation BRGM du 27/11/2009)





line bétoire n°8098 : observation de ravinements et de ruissellements s'engouffrant dans la bétoire servation BRGM du 27/11/2009)

# Sometimes with strange use !!!

This karst context forces many watershed stakeholders to act on « betoires » (sinkholes):

• Some tend to clog out or mud off sinkholes :





 Authorities in charge of road maintenance to prevent road from collapsing

 Communities in charge of drinking water resources management, to prevent groundwater from being polluted

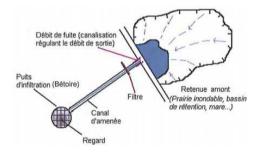
 Communities in charge of wastewater treatment when a sinkholes appear in the bottom of treated wastewater infiltration ponds

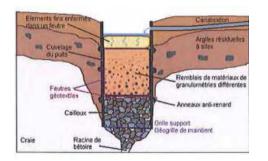
 Farmers when sinkholes appear in the middle of their fields



This karst context forces many watershed stakeholders to act on « betoires » (sinkholes):

• Some act to keep the sinkholes infiltration capacity :

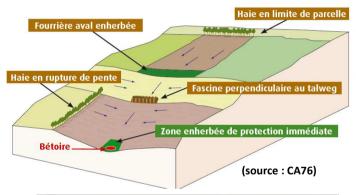




 Inhabitants of villages or communities facing flooding threats

 authorities in charge of flooding problems

 Authorities and communities in charge of water resources management to ensure recharge capacity and enhance run off water quality (use of : hedge, fascine, grass strips,...)





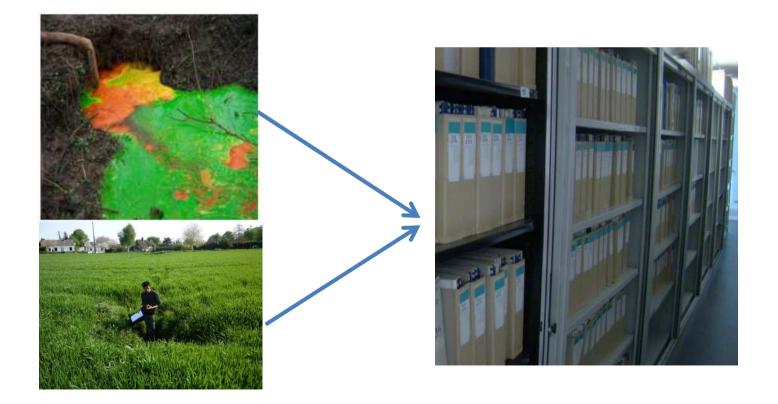
(source : SMBV Pointe de caux)

But sometimes acting on sinkholes can have negative impacts downstream and lead to « messy » situations. For example :

- Clogging out or mudding off sinkhole often increases run off and tends to enhance flooding downstream (many examples of litigation)
- Using sinkhole as an effluent outlet point (fields or road run off, drained agricultural land outlet) often impacts drinking water quality downstream

Up to recent times, stakeholders tended to solve individual problems without having an overall vision of the sinkhole role in the whole hydrosystem (geotechnical risk, sanitary risk, flooding risk, reducing recharge,...)

- Many organisms (communities, local authorities, etc.) carry out field investigations : sinkholes census, tracer tests, sinkholes impact on groundwater quality,...
- Surveys results are dispersed and not easily available for management purpose



## A regional karst date base

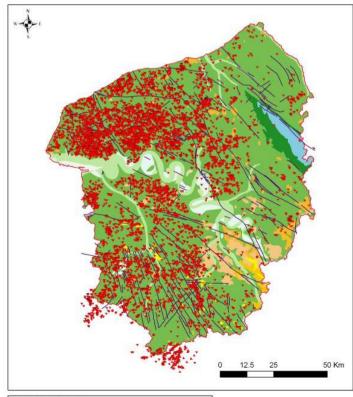
- Purpose : to centralize in a common tool the knowledge of karst characteristics and transfer processes in order to improve the management and protection of groundwater resources
- A regional data base has been developed by BRGM and includes information about : (1) exokarst (sinkholes) characteristic and location, (2) karstic springs and (3) karst conduit connections highlighted by tracer tests
- Data base, development and initialization : from 2008 to 2012, a 4-year program of intensive work of consulting historical archives and carrying out field investigations;
- Project financially supported by Seine-Normandie Water Agency, the three Eastern-Normandy Councils and BRGM

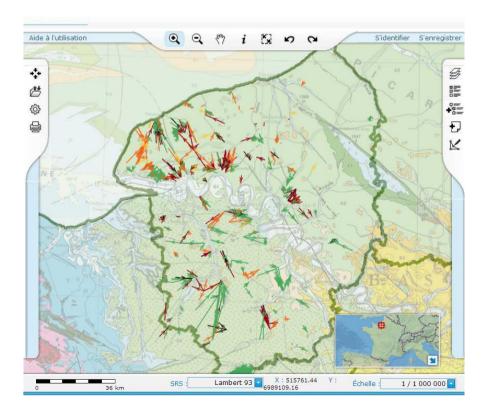


## A few numbers...

#### At the end of 2012, introduced in the data base :

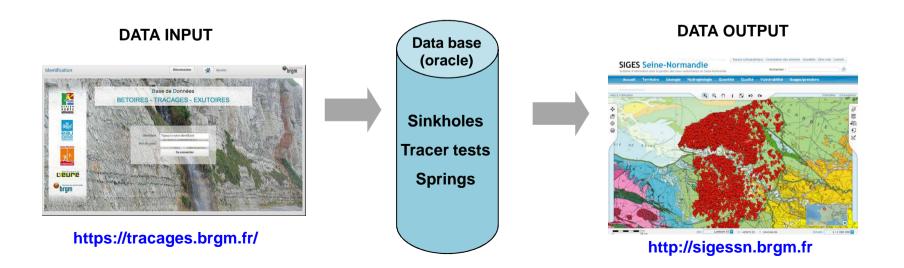
- > 1170 reports (7830 historical reports reviewed),
- > 14921 sinkholes (around 9000 sinkholes and 6000 sinkhole index)
- > 2049 springs
- > 2425 karst connections tested by tracer tests (670 injection processes)



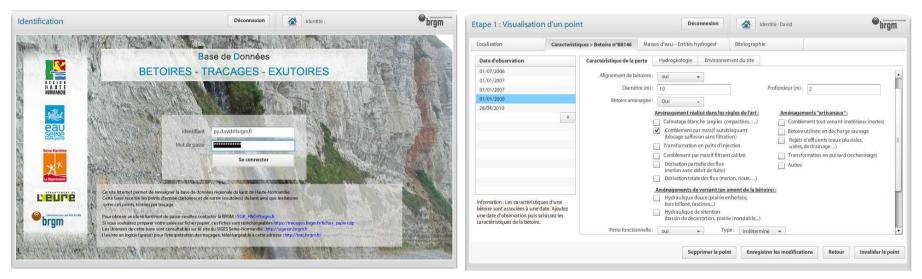


Tonna da bittalara

- > Designed, developed and initialized by BRGM from 2008 to 2012
- Now taken forward in a participatory way involving all watershed stakeholders, including agricultural organizations and civil society
- > A participatory tool has been developed for that purpose, including 2 Websites interfaces :
  - > A first one trough which data can be introduced into the data base
  - > A second one, from which data can be retrieved in different ways (GIS format, files with various format, ...) free of charge



## > The input Data WEB site interface (secured access)



#### > It allows watershed stakeholders to store, update and share data about :

- Sinkhole characteristics : more than 20 sets of criteria describe sinkholes such as geometry, down flow variation over time, impluvium, geomorphology context, chalk stratigraphy, water quality,...)
- Sinkhole management (clogging out, conversion into infiltration well, watershed management,...)
- Tracer tests results

In addition, photos and reports can be uploaded

#### The output data WEBsite allows to :

- > consult on-line data
- > download data on GIS or CSV format, free of charge





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1008 - PAYS DE CAUX / CRAIE

SIG (masse dies au crot du port)



1. Identification

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Commune 76302 - GOUERVILLE

X Lambert Tie : 455527.001

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## Sinkhole data sheet

#### 3. Traçages réalisés sur la bétoire

ID Traçage	Date Injection	ID Point de suivi	Résultat	Vitesse 1ère arrivée	Fiabilité Résultat (-1 à 10)
		<u>\$733</u>	Négatif	-	9
7394	T384         28/02/2007         P743         Négatif           P759         Négatif	-	9		
1304		Négatif	+	9	
		P4381	Positif	313.0 m/h	9

#### 4. Sources d'information

ID réf. biblio	Nature	Date	Titre	Auteurs	Organismes	Référence	Lieu d'archivage
391	2	2007	ETUDE DE LA CIRCULATION KARSTIQUE DES EAUX DE RUISSELLEMENTS; OPERATION DE TRACAGE - SYNTHESE DES OPERATIONS DE PHASE 2	ASSELIN I POSIADOL G.	SAFEGE	PA118- VERSION1- PHASE2	DIREN (FORMAT INFORMATIQUE)
949	3	2010	OBSERVATION TERRAIN PRINTEMPS-ETE 2010 INVENTAIRE BETOIRE ANNEE 3	BRGM	BRGM	BRGM	OBSERVATION TERRAIN
492	2	2007	ETUDE DE LA CIRCULATION KARSTIQUE DES EAUX DE RUISSELLEMENT-CODAH-SAFEGE- MAI 2007		SAFEGE	PA118- PHASE 1	CD BRGM
1110	2	2007	CODAH RAPPORT DE PHASE 3 ETUDE DE LA CIRCULATION KARSTIQUE DES EAUX DE RUISSELLEMENT PROPOSITION D'AMENIAGEMENT SUR LES SITERS TESTES PAR TRACAGES	ASSELIN I. POSIADOL G.	SAFEGE	PA118 PHA SE3	CG76 SERVICE GESTION DE L'EAU ET DES DECHETS

#### 5. Documents numériques disponibles (17) ... 0/20090101/8147.JPG ... 20100428/8147 1.JPG ... 20100428/8147 2.JPG Photo de la bétoire 14,74 Ko Photo de la bétoire 5,53 Mo Photo de la bétoire 7,29 Mo ... 20100428/8147 3.JPG ... 20100428/8147 4.JPG ... 20100428/8147 5.JPG Photo de la bétoire Photo de la bétoire Photo de la bétoire 7,27 Mo 6,67 Mo 7,31 Mo ... 100428/DSC00578.JPG ... 100428/DSC00579.JPG ... 100428/DSC00580.JPG Photo de la bétoire 3,18 Mo Photo de la bétoire Photo de la bétoire 3.06 Mo 3.06 Mo

#### 2. Caractéristiques de la bétoire

Tableau de synthèse des observations de la bétoire n° 88147

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	Commentance	Phiotox (net 403)	disponibles			
	l'ete ponctuelle	8.9	2.0	Indetermine		
01/97/2006	Commentaries	OUL PRESENTE DE CLAVETRE E FRANCHE DANS	LES PLUS GRANDES 1 4M DE PROFONDE LE FOND DE L'EFFO MISES, LE BASSIN V	I PARTIE D'UN CHAPELET DEPFONDREMENT, BETOINE ES INJUS CHANDES UMENSIONS (NUCSIEURS METHES 44 DE PROFONDEDIN ANSI O'OTARE ONSENTURE E POND DE LEPFONDREMENT? DESERVEE A INSES, LE BASIN VERSANT A L'AMONT DE CETTE INNE A 3054A		
01/01/2007	Pete ponctuelle	8.0	20	Indetermine		> FICHE DETAILL
	Commentance					
91/09/2007	Pete ponctuelle			Our		+ HORE DETAILL
	Contribution		DAVENEGEMENT DU			State of the state

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## Tracer test data sheet

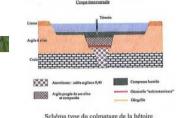
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ID r¥f. biblio	Nature	Date	Tire	CIRCULATION R		Aut	e./3	Organismes	Référence	Lieu d'archivage	
				4. S	ources d	'info	rmati	on			
biblio	Nature	Date				Aut	6/3	Organismes		Lieu d'archivage	
391	z	2007	EAUX DE RUIS	INTHESE DES OF	ASSE POSIA	LINI DOLIG.	SAFEGE	PA118- VERSION1- PHASE2	INFORMATIOUE)		
			5. De	ocument	ts numér	rique	s disp	onible	5 (0)		
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## This participatory tool also includes :

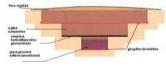
#### > A guide for « bétoire » (sinkholes) management including :

- State of the art on current practices WRT sinkhole management + classification of the sinkhole managements + critical assessment
- Elaboration of « good practice » guide for sinkhole management according to 2 criteria :
  - identified risk for on site and downstream « at stake structures » (sanitary, hydraulic works, geotechnical, flood, recharge deficiency...)
  - 2. Physical and geological setting
- Recommendation concerning administrative aspects (water legislation dossier content, investigation fields to be carried out before acting on sinkholes....)

report on-line : <u>http://sigessn.brgm.fr/IMG/pdf/rp-58795-fr.pdf</u>

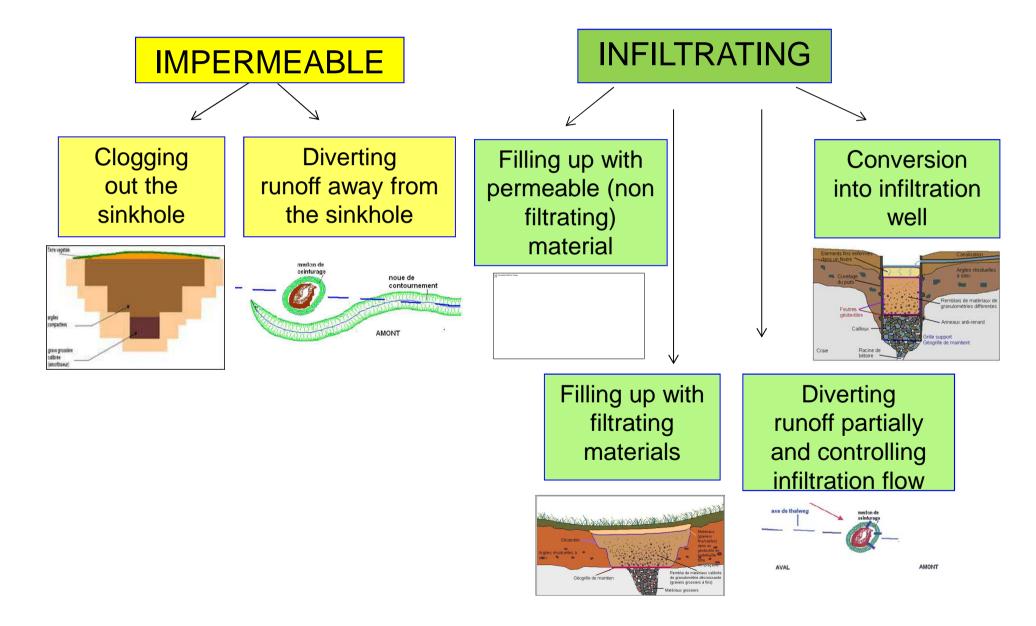






Training cessions for catchment stakeholders to help them to deal with sinkhole management

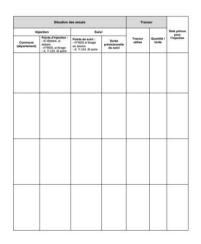
## CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXISTING TECHNIQUES OF SINKHOLES MANAGEMENT



### This participatory tool also includes :

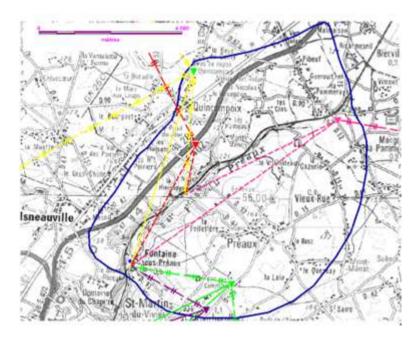
- A tracer test declaration form centralized by the regional environment authority (DREAL)
- > <u>3 purposes</u>:
  - 1. to inform authorities in charge of drinking water supply and other actors of the basins
  - 2. to register tracing test activities and avoid interferences between 2 tests
  - **3.** to control the kind of tracer that are being used (to avoid the use of ecotoxic tracers)

	FICHE DE DÉCLARATH	ON PRÉALAB	LE D'UN TRAÇAGE
	EN RÉGION	HAUTE-NOR	MANDIE
	rmulaire de déclaration préalable		
			ble ainsi que les services de la police de l'eau af
	sent gérer au mieux les problèmes reistre des opérations de tracares		
			rsque plusieurs opérateurs réalisent des tracae
	multanément dans un même périn		
	e garder trace des opérations de t gionale des traçages	raçages y compri	s celles non bancarisées dans la base de donnée
3. contrôler	le type de traceur injecté dans les	aux souterraines	
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## Example of use (1)

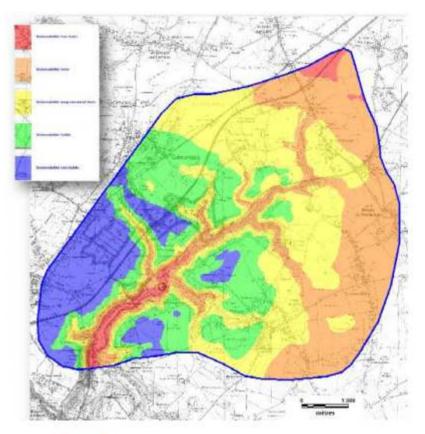
- > This participatory tool allows for better management and protection of the chalk aquifer system and prevents it from quality degradation (turbidity, nitrates, pesticides, ...) :
  - > Sinkholes connected to the drinking water wells are better known
  - Drinking water supply organisms benefit from improve active water resources management (specific watershed and sinkhole management : herb strips, fascines, dams, infiltration...)
  - > Water abstraction benefits from optimally designed protection zone

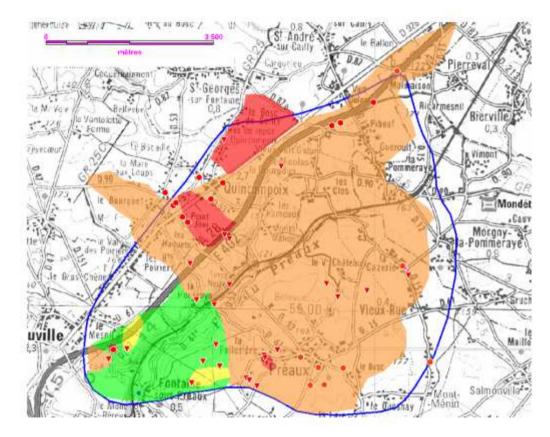




## Example of use (2)

Improved definition of groundwater vulnerability : both karstic and matricial (elaborated with the consolidated data from the participatory tool)









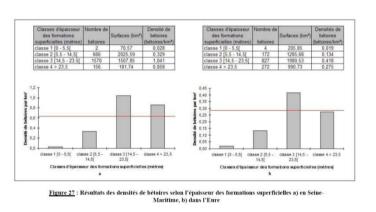
In addition with helping in karst problem management, it also greatly enhances understanding of the effects of recharge, lithology and geological structures on karst developments in the chalk aquifer system

As part of the development of this data base, BRGM co-funded and co-directed a thesis carried out by Sanae El Janyani (Rouen University) from 2009 to 2012. The Young Karst Researcher Prize 2012 were awarded to her for this work

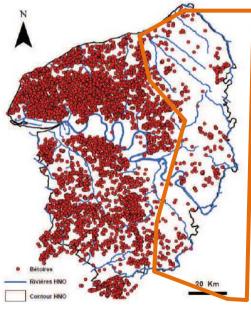
#### Thesis on line : <u>https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-00920267/document</u>

S. El Janyani. Incidence des bétoires et de la karstogénèse des plateaux crayeux de la Haute-Normandie sur le fonctionnement hydrologique de l'aquifère de la craie Modélisation hydrogéologique des influences climatiques à différentes échelles spatio-temporelles.. Continental interfaces, environment. Université de Rouen, 2013. French

- > The surface of the chalk plateaus in the western Paris Basin is covered with Quaternary loesses and clay-with-flints
- Preliminary results show correlation between thickness of surface layers and sinkholes density
  Figure III - 16 : Epaisseurs de PS krigée Robelle : 1/1 000 000 - protection la

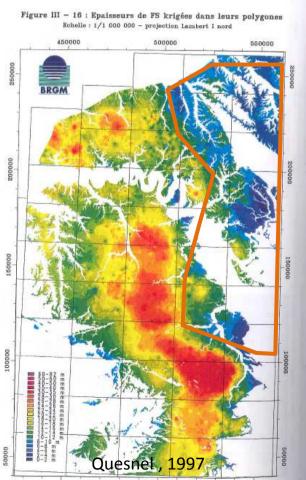


Seidel and David, 2010



El Janyani, 2012

Very few sinkholes in chalk covered by thin surface layers (<5m)</p>



Spatial modelling was also carried out based on the topographic index of Beven and Kirkby, « IBK » (also known as TWI). This index was developed by Beven and Kirkby (1979) based on the

- TOPMODEL runoff model
- > The application of this index to the digital elevation model (DEM) produced a map of the potential wetland sectors. Results were compared with the location of the sinkholes
- Sinkholes are mainly located in the theoretical wet areas (thalweg on plateaus, dry valleys) (drainage system)

Illustration of the Cailly river watershed, But this characteristic has been observed in all Upper Normandy watersheds, except in the areas affected by the presence of Tertiary deposits and by the absence of the clay-with-flints layer

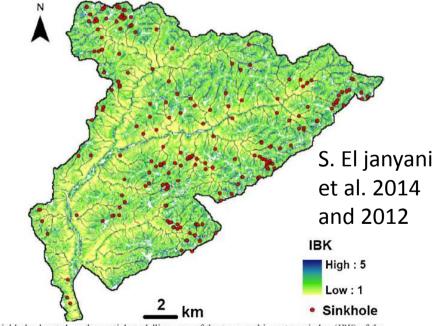
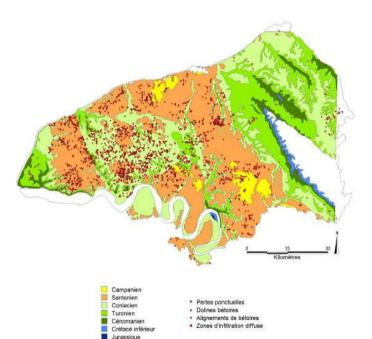
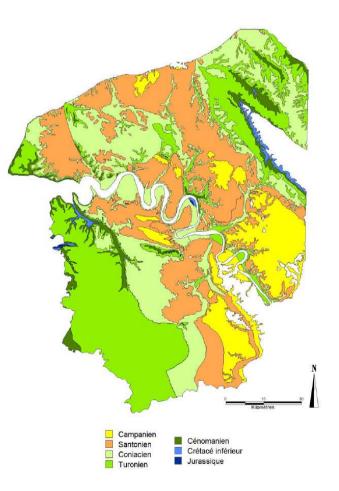


Fig. 4 Validated sinkholes located on the spatial modelling map of the topographic wetness index (*IBK*) of the index value indicates a high probability of wetlands present on the site

Other correlation are being studied by BRGM (ex : sinkhole density vs. chalk stratigraphy, sinkhole density vs. geological structures,...











## Thank you for your attention





