# Arsenic contamination of groundwater in Bangladesh

Vol 2: Final report



British Geological Survey





Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives Department of Public Health Engineering

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives Department of Public Health Engineering

Department for International Development (UK)

British Geological Survey

BGS Technical Report WC/00/19, Volume 2

# Arsenic contamination of groundwater in Bangladesh

### Vol 2: Final Report

D G Kinniburgh and P L Smedley (Editors)

February 2001

The full report comprises four volumes: Volume 1. Summary Volume 2. Final report Volume 3. Hydrochemical atlas Volume 4. Data compilation

Further information can also be viewed and downloaded from our website at www.bgs.ac.uk/arsenic/Bangladesh

This document is an output from a project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID.

Reproduction of materials contained in this report is granted subject to the inclusion of the following acknowledgement:- "This report was produced by the British Geological Survey and the Department of Public Health Engineering (Bangladesh) undertaking a project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Any views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID". In cases where only a map or diagram is reproduced or where data from the report are used, the above acknowledgement may be substituted by a full citation to the report.

Cover Illustration

Map of Bangladesh showing the regional distribution of arsenic in groundwater found during the National Hydrochemical Survey

Bibliographic Reference BGS AND DPHE, 2001 Arsenic contamination of groundwater in Bangladesh KINNIBURGH, D G and SMEDLEY, P L (Editors) Volume 2: Final report British Geological Survey Report WC/00/19 British Geological Survey, Keyworth.

ISBN 0 85272 384 9

© NERC, DPHE, DFID copyright 2001

### **Contributors**

#### **Project Director**

Kazi Nasiruddin Ahmad, DPHE

Executive Engineer, R&D Division, DPHE S M Ihtishamul Huq, DPHE

**Project Leader** David Kinniburgh, BGS

**Deputy Project Leader** Pauline Smedley, BGS

#### **Report Editors**

David Kinniburgh and Pauline Smedley, BGS

**Database Manager and Report Production Editor** Chris Milne, BGS

#### Consultant

Kazi Matin Ahmed, DU

#### **Principal Authors**

Chapter 1. Introduction David Kinniburgh, S M Ihtishamul Huq Chapter 2. Arsenic in groundwaters across the world Pauline Smedley, David Kinniburgh Chapter 3. Geology and sedimentology Jeff Davies Chapter 4. Hydrogeology John Chilton, Jeff Davies, Andrew Hughes, Kazi Matin Ahmed, S M Ihtishamul Huq Chapter 5. Groundwater flow modelling Andrew Hughes, Emily Whitehead, John Chilton, Jeff Davies Chapter 6. The National Hydrochemical Survey David Kinniburgh, Pauline Smedley, Janice Trafford, Chris Milne, S M Ihtishamul Huq, Kazi Matin Ahmed, Simon Burden

Chapter 7. Hydrogeochemistry of three Special Study Areas

Pauline Smedley, David Kinniburgh, Chris Milne, Janice Trafford, Ihtishamul Huq, Kazi Matin Ahmed Chapter 8. A village survey: Mandari, Lakshmipur district David Kinniburgh, Walter Kosmus, S M Ihtishamul Huq, Saifur Rahman Chapter 9. Scales of variation Irina Gaus, Richard Webster, David Kinniburgh Chapter 10. Changes with time: piezometer monitoring Pauline Smedley, David Kinniburgh, Chris Milne, S M Ihtishamul Huq, Kazi Matin Ahmed Chapter 11. Mineralogy and sediment chemistry Jonathan Pearce, David Kinniburgh, Pauline Smedley, Kazi Matin Ahmed, Mizanur Rahman Chapter 12. Sorption and transport David Kinniburgh Chapter 13. Conclusions and Recommendations David Kinniburgh, Pauline Smedley, S M Ihtishamul Huq, Kazi Matin Ahmed **Author Affiliations** Ahmed, Kazi Matin, Dhaka University Burden, Simon, BGS, Keyworth Chilton, John, BGS, Wallingford Davies, Jeff, BGS, Wallingford Gaus, Irina, BGS, Wallingford Hughes, Andrew, BGS, Wallingford Huq, S M Ihtishamul, DPHE, Dhaka Kinniburgh, David, BGS, Wallingford Kosmus, Walter, Karl-Franzens University, Graz Milne, Chris, BGS, Wallingford Pearce, Jonathan, BGS, Keyworth Rahman, Mizanur, BWDB, Dhaka Rahman, Saifur, DPHE, Dhaka Smedley, Pauline, BGS, Wallingford Trafford, Janice, BGS, Wallingford Webster, Richard, Rothamsted Experimental Station

Whitehead, Emily, BGS, Wallingford

i

### Acknowledgements

Mike McCarthy, DFID Making the project possible and being supportive

Denis Peach, BGS Supporting in many ways

Joanne Haslam, BGS BGS project finances

Peter Ravenscroft, MML Leading the local input to Phase I

Md Mizanur Rahman, BWDB; Alamgir Hossain, BWDB Drilling cored boreholes, installing piezometers, collecting samples from the BWDB monitoring sites and providing water level data and borehole logs

District Executive Engineers and staff, DPHE Assisting with the National Hydrochemical Survey

DPHE officers, Lakshmipur district office Assisting with the Mandari village survey

Ashfiquzzaman Aktar, Khairul Amin, Khairul Bashar, Abdul Malek, Abdul Noor, Md Rabiul Islam, Shahidul Islam, Md Ibrahim Khalil, Md Taibur Rahman and Abdus Salam

Fieldwork for the National Hydrochemical Survey

Mosharraf Hossain and Shah Alam, DPHE Regular sampling of piezometers

Pannalal Chowdhury, Abdus Sattar Mia, Siddique Amin Talukder, Fakhir Uddin and laboratory staff, DPHE Chemical analysis of water samples during Phase I

Linda Ault, Sally Bourliakas, Simon Burden, Jenny Cook, Kerry Dodd, Suzan Gordon, John Thorns and Janice Trafford, BGS

Chemical and mineralogical analyses

George Darling, BGS Stable isotope analyses

Balt Verhagen, University of Witwatersrand Tritium analyses

Charlotte Bryant, Margaret Currie and Brian Miller, NERC Radiocarbon Laboratory, East Kilbride and staff of the AMS Laboratory, University of Arizona

Carbon-14 analyses

Richard Reynolds, USGS Sediment magnetic susceptibility measurements and photomicrographs

Mizanur Rahman, BWDB Providing sediment samples

Munir Hussein, GSB Review of Bangladesh sediments

Arranging access to Dhaka deep tubewells **DFID** Transport Providing vehicles and arranging vehicles for hire DFID drivers (Mizan, Abdul, Bimol, PK, Akhter, Zamil, Sultan, Mustafa, Jewel and Shah Jahan) Good driving and patience! Chairman and Union Council Officers, Mandari Providing logistical support during the village survey The people of Mandari Help during the village survey Md Golam Rahman, SPARRSO Providing satellite images Bilqis Amin Hoque, formerly ICDDR,B Discussions and parallel Phase I microbiological and water quality survey Aftab Alam Khan, DU Discussions and sediment samples Meindert Keizer, University of Wageningen Providing the ECOSAT geochemical speciation and mass transport program David Parkhurst, USGS Providing the PHREEQC geochemical speciation and mass transport program Vincent Post Providing a Windows interface for PHREEQC Willem van Riemsdijk and Tjisse Hiemstra, University of Wageningen Discussions about adsorption processes and modelling over many years Tony Appelo, Consultant Discussions about geochemical modelling and contributions to the development of PHREEQC (Version 2) Bob Simons CoPlot scientific plotting software John Whitney, USGS Discussions Quazi Quamruzzaman, DCH Discussions and survey data Gill Tyson Cartographic work Jane Kinniburgh Help with the Mandari survey

Azharul Huq, DWASA

### Contents

Contributors	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Contents	iii
List of Figures	v
List of Tables	xi
Abbreviations	xv
Executive summary	xvii
1 Introduction	1
<ul> <li>2 Arsenic in groundwaters across the world</li> <li>2.1 Importance of arsenic in drinking water</li> <li>2.2 Sources of arsenic</li> <li>2.3 Mineral-water interactions</li> <li>2.4 Groundwater environments showing enhanced senic concentrations</li> </ul>	3 3 7 ar- 11
<ul> <li>3 Geology and sedimentology</li> <li>3.1 Physical Setting</li> <li>3.2 Sea-level change and patterns of sedimentation</li> <li>3.3 Regional characterisation of sediments</li> <li>3.4 Conceptual models</li> <li>3.5 Summary</li> <li>3.6 Conclusions</li> </ul>	17 17 22 25 37 43 46
<ul> <li>4 Hydrogeology</li> <li>4.1 Introduction</li> <li>4.2 Aquifer distribution</li> <li>4.3 Rainfall, runoff and recharge</li> <li>4.4 Aquifer properties</li> <li>4.5 Groundwater abstraction and tubewells</li> <li>4.6 Groundwater levels</li> <li>4.7 Groundwater usage</li> <li>4.8 Groundwater flow and aquifer flushing</li> <li>4.9 Conceptual model of seasonal flow patterns</li> <li>4.10 Summary</li> </ul>	47 47 49 51 52 53 55 57 59 60
<ul> <li>5 Groundwater flow modelling</li> <li>5.1 Objectives of modelling</li> <li>5.2 Generic model</li> <li>5.3 Site specific model: Faridpur</li> <li>5.4 Groundwater flow near to a meandering river</li> <li>5.5 Summary and conclusions</li> </ul>	63 63 66 71 76
<ul> <li>6 The National Hydrochemical Survey</li> <li>6.1 Introduction</li> <li>6.2 Earlier water-quality surveys</li> <li>6.3 Aims of the National Hydrochemical Survey</li> <li>6.4 Survey methodology</li> <li>6.5 Site characteristics</li> <li>6.6 Arsenic</li> <li>6.7 Magnesium, calcium, strontium and barium</li> <li>6.8 Iron and manganese</li> <li>6.9 Sodium, potassium and boron</li> <li>6.10 Sulphate</li> </ul>	77 77 78 78 80 81 88 88 88 90 91

6.11 Phosphorus	92
6.12 Trace elements: ICP-MS data	93
6.13 BWDB Water-Quality Monitoring Network	93
6.14 Detailed chemistry of Dhaka deep tubewells	97
6.15 Comparison of the arsenic results with those f	rom
6 16 Microbiological quality	102
6.17 Summary	102
7 Hydrogeochemistry of three Special Study Areas	105
7.1 Introduction	105
7.2 Local geology and hydrogeology	105
7.3 Sampling and analytical methods	107
7.4 Regional groundwater chemistry	109
7.5 Pore water chemistry: Rajarampur (Chapai Nav	wab-
ganj) 7.6 Discussion	145
7.7 Conclusions	147
8 A villago survey Mandari Lakshminur District	151
8.1 Introduction	151
8.2 The village	151
8.3 Sampling and analysis	153
8.4 Well statistics	155
8.5 Water quality	155
8.0 Conclusions	160
9 Scales of variation	161
9.1 Introduction	161
9.3 Local variation	101
9.4 Conclusions	172
10 Changes with time: groundwater monitoring	175
10.1 Introduction	175
10.2 Sampling and analysis	175
10.3 Water levels	176
10.4 Arsenic	178
10.5 Sodium and chloride	180
10.7 Phosphate	181
10.8 Conclusions	184
11 Mineralogy and sediment chemistry	187
11.1 Sediment samples available	187
11.2 Samples selected for mineralogical analysis	189
11.3 Methods	189
11.4 Mineralogy and whole rock geochemistry	191
11.5 Nature and origin of the sediments	200
11.0 Oxalate extractions 11.7 Organic carbon content of sediments	204
11.8 Summary	210
12 Sorption and transport	213
12.1 Evolution of the groundwater arsenic probler	n in
the Bengal Basin	213
12.2 Transport of arsenic in Bangladesh aquifers	217
12.3 Modelling arsenic sorption by iron oxides	218

12.4 Modelling the development of arsenic-rich	
groundwaters	224
12.5 Transport of arsenic	228
12.6 Is the Bengal Basin groundwater arsenic prob	lem
unique?	230
12.7 Summary	230
13 Conclusions and Recommendations	231
13.1 Principal findings	231
13.2 Groundwater testing for arsenic	234

13.3 Use of dug wells	237
13.4 Use of deep tubewells	237
13.5 In-situ arsenic removal	238
13.6 Passive sedimentation	238
13.7 Siting of new wells	240
13.8 Approach adopted in this study	241
13.9 Some areas of current debate	241
13.10 Recommendations for future research	253
References	257

# List of Figures

igure 3.1. Brahmaputra/Ganges/Meghna delta syste environments of sediment deposition and main geo phic units. igure 3.2. Brahmaputra/Ganges/Meghna delta syste	em:
igure 3.2. Brahmaputra/Ganges/Meghna delta syste	-18
tectonic elements.	em: 20
igure 3.3. Map showing the locations of the main hy geological studies undertaken in Bangladesh.	vdro- 21
igure 3.4. Sea-level changes during the last interglacia cial transition (after Pirazzoli, 1991).	al-gla- 22
gure 3.5. Hydrogeological cross-section from north south across Bangladesh.	to 25
igure 3.6. The drilling rig used for the construction of DPHE/BGS Lakshmipur test borehole (LPW6).	of the 26
igure 3.7. Close-up of the drilling rig used for the construction of the DPHE/BGS Lakshmipur test bore (LPW6).	on- ehole 27
igure 3.8. Geological cross section through the Chap Nawabganj Special Study Area.	pai 28
igure 3.9. Lithological log of the DPHE/BGS test b hole at Chapai Nawabganj (CPW5). The colouring flects the colour of the sediments.	oore- re- 28
igure 3.10. Photographs of core from the Chapai Na ganj test borehole (CPW5).	awab- 29
gure 3.11. Lithological logs of selected boreholes fr Chapai Nawabganj and surrounding areas (DW1 ar DW2).	rom nd 30
igure 3.12. Geological cross-section through the Fari Special Study Area.	idpur 31
igure 3.13. Lithological log of the DPHE/BGS test hole at Faridpur (FPW6). The colouring reflects the our of the sediments.	bore- e col- 32
igure 3.14. Photographs of core form the Faridpur t borehole (FPW6).	test 33
igure 3.15. Lithological log of the DPHE/BGS test hole at Lakshmipur (LPW6). The colouring reflects colour of the sediments.	bore- s the 35
igure 3.16. Photographs of core form the Lakshmipu borehole (LPW6).	ır test 36
igure 3.17. Geological cross-section through the Lak pur Special Study Area.	shmi- 38
igure 3.18. Hydrogeological cross section of the sou east GBM delta, showing Late Quaternary sedimen	ith- its. 39
igure 3.19. Geological cross-section through the La Quaternary fluvial sediments within the incised Jan channel, central GBM system.	ite nuna 39
igure 3.20. Section A: Geological section from Pan-	40

	_
Figure 3.21. Section B: Geological section from Chapai I wabganj–Aricha–Sylhet.	Na- 41
Figure 3.22. Section C: Geological section from Me- herpur–Dhaka–Feni.	42
Figure 3.23. Section D: Geological section from Me- herpur–Manikganj–Chittagong.	43
Figure 3.24. Section E: Geological section from Satkhira–Lakshmipur-Feni.	44
Figure 3.25. Possible main river channels at the time of t last interglacial highstand (120 ka BP).	the 44
Figure 3.26. Incisional main river channels at the time of the glacial maximum (21 ka BP).	of 44
Figure 3.27. Location of gravity sediment flows and the l its of the marine transgression since the last post-glac maximum.	im- ial 45
Figure 4.1. Maximum depth of drilling possible without powered rig (NWMP, 2000).	a 47
Figure 4.2. Actual recharge across Bangladesh (from DPHE/BGS/MML, 1999).	50
Figure 4.3. Map of the variation in aquifer transmissivit across Bangladesh.	y 51
Figure 4.4. Examples of hydrographs from selected sites the main aquifers of Bangladesh.	in 54
Figure 4.5. Map indicating the maximum depth to grous water.	nd- 55
Figure 4.6. Change since 1982 in total irrigated area in Bangladesh.	56
Figure 4.7. Distribution of irrigation technologies used Bangladesh about 1996.	in 56
Figure 4.8. Geological cross-section through the Jamun Channel alluvial deposits showing the four-layer aquit structure.	a fer 57
Figure 4.9. Hydrogeological cross section through the sl low and deep aquifers of the Faridpur area.	nal- 59
Figure 4.10. Conceptual model – basic hydrogeological units and main irrigation pumping methods.	60
Figure 4.11. Conceptual model – water flow patterns and resultant water levels during the dry season and the following wet season	nd ol- 60
Figure 4.12. Conceptual model – water flow patterns an water level change following the end of the monsoon s son and during the early dry season.	nd sea- 61
Figure 5.1. The vertical slice model.	64
Figure 5.2. Results from basecase vertical slice model. (a groundwater head profile; (b) particle tracks.	a) 65
Figure 5.3. Layering used in the vertical slice model.	66
Figure 5.4. Flowlines for the base case model. Flow trav	els

figure 5.4. Flowlines for the base case model. Flow travels from the left to a discharge point on the right. 68

- Figure 5.5. Flowlines from the surface to STWs for the base case when pumping is included. 69
- Figure 5.6. Flowlines to a DTW for the basecase model with pumping included. 70
- Figure 5.7. Generic meander model. Contours of head in metres. 72
- Figure 5.8. Variation of velocity through section through river for the generic meander model (PM1). 72
- Figure 5.9. Groundwater flow velocity around an idealised meandering river (PM1). 73
- Figure 5.10. Reverse particle tracking demonstrating the divergent flow of groundwater inside the meander and convergent flow outside (PM1). 73
- Figure 5.11. Groundwater flow velocity around an idealised meandering river with gradient in stage (PM2). 73
- Figure 5.12. Conceptual model of Chapai Nawabganj upazila. 74
- Figure 5.13. Groundwater flow velocity in Chapai Nawabganj. 74
- Figure 5.14. Sensitivity of groundwater head to changes in parameters. 75
- Figure 5.15. Normalised sensitivity of groundwater head to changes in parameters. 75
- Figure 6.1. Distribution of well sites and year sampled for the DPHE/BGS National Hydrochemical Survey. 80
- Figure 6.2. The depth distribution of wells sampled in the National Hydrochemical Survey. 80
- Figure 6.3. Map of point-source arsenic concentrations observed in groundwaters in the National Hydrochemical Survey. 83
- Figure 6.4. Map of smoothed groundwater arsenic concentrations from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 83
- Figure 6.5. Average concentration of arsenic in wells from each of the six administrative divisions. 84
- Figure 6.6. Concentration of arsenic plotted against well depth for all sampled wells. 86
- Figure 6.7. Classification of survey sample sites by geological unit. 86
- Figure 6.8. Spatial distribution in calcium from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 88
- Figure 6.9. Spatial variation of iron in groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 89
- Figure 6.10. Spatial variation of manganese in groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 89
- Figure 6.11. Combination distribution of arsenic and manganese in groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 90
- Figure 6.12. Spatial variation of sodium in groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 90
- Figure 6.13. Spatial variation of potassium in groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 91
- Figure 6.14. Spatial variation of boron in groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 91
- Figure 6.15. Spatial variation of sulphate in groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 92

- Figure 6.16. Arsenic concentrations plotted against sulphate concentrations in groundwaters from the Jamuna Valley based on data from the NHS. 92
- Figure 6.17. Spatial variation of phosphorus in groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey. 92
- Figure 6.18. Arsenic concentrations plotted against phosphorus concentrations in groundwaters from the Jamuna Valley based on data from the NHS. 93
- Figure 6.19. Distribution of well depths in the BWDB Water-Quality Monitoring Network survey. 94
- Figure 6.20. Chloride distribution in groundwaters from the BWDB Water-Quality Monitoring Network survey. 94
- Figure 6.21. Fluoride distribution in groundwaters from the BWDB Water-Quality Monitoring Network survey. 95
- Figure 6.22. Iodide distribution in groundwaters from the BWDB Water-Quality Monitoring Network survey. 95
- Figure 6.23. Nickel distribution in groundwaters from the BWDB Water-Quality Monitoring Network survey. 96
- Figure 6.24. Uranium distribution observed in groundwaters from the BWDB Water-Quality Monitoring Network survey. 96
- Figure 6.25. Zinc distribution in groundwaters from the BWDB Water-Quality Monitoring Network survey. 96
- Figure 6.26. Results from the DPHE-UNICEF tubewell screening programme. 98
- Figure 6.27. Location of the upazilas selected for comprehensive screening in Phases I and II of the BAMWSP National Emergency Screening Programme (NESP). 99
- Figure 6.28. Relationships between observations of different surveys 102
- Figure 7.1. Sketch map of Bangladesh showing the major river systems and the locations of the three Special Study Areas. 105
- Figure 7.2. Maps of the three study areas showing surface geology 105
- Figure 7.3. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of Eh. 106
- Figure 7.4. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of ammonium 120
- Figure 7.5. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of Fe. 121
- Figure 7.6. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of Mn 121
- Figure 7.7. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of dissolved organic carbon. 122
- Figure 7.8. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of sodium. 122
- Figure 7.9. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of chloride. 122
- Figure 7.10. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of sulphate. 122
- Figure 7.11. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of bicarbonate. 123
- Figure 7.12. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of total phosphorus. 123

- Figure 7.13. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of boron. 123
- Figure 7.14. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of molybdenum. 124
- Figure 7.15. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of uranium 124
- Figure 7.16. Cumulative frequency distributions of total arsenic in the Special Study Areas (aquifer depths not divided). 126
- Figure 7.17. Variation of total arsenic with depth. 127
- Figure 7.18. Maps of the Special Study Areas showing the distribution of total arsenic 128
- Figure 7.19. Variation of total arsenic with redox potential (Eh) in groundwaters from the Special Study Areas. 129
- Figure 7.20. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of As(III) 129
- Figure 7.21. As(III)/AsT ratio against AsT concentration in each of the Special Study Areas. 130
- Figure 7.22. Variation of total arsenic with total dissolved Fe concentration. 130
- Figure 7.23. Variation of total arsenic with total dissolved manganese concentration. 130
- Figure 7.24. Variation of total arsenic with total phosphorus concentration. 131
- Figure 7.25. Variation of total arsenic with alkalinity (HCO<sub>3</sub>) concentration. 131
- Figure 7.26. Variation of total arsenic with molybdenum concentration. 132
- Figure 7.27. Variation of total arsenic with sulphate concentration. 132
- Figure 7.28. Variation of total arsenic with uranium concentration. 133
- Figure 7.29. Variation of  $\delta^{18}$ O with  $\delta^{2}$ H in the groundwaters from the Special Study Areas. 133
- Figure 7.30. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of  $\delta^{18}$ O 135
- Figure 7.31. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of  $\delta^2$ H 135
- Figure 7.32. Maps of the three Special Study Areas showing the distribution of  $\delta^{13}$ C 136
- Figure 7.33. Variation of  $\delta^{13}$ C with alkalinity (HCO3) concentration. 136
- Figure 7.34. Variation of  $\delta^{34}$ S as a function of sulphate concentration. 137
- Figure 7.35. Chemical variation with depth in groundwater from piezometers, Chapai Nawabganj sampled on 1/12/ 99. 139
- Figure 7.36. Chemical variation with depth in groundwater from piezometers, Faridpur sampled on 9/12/99. 139
- Figure 7.37. Chemical variation with depth in groundwater from piezometers, Lakshmipur sampled on 20/11/99. 140
- Figure 8.1. Village life: inside one of the *paras*. 151
- Figure 8.2. Work in the fields. 151

- Figure 8.3. Part of the LGED upazila map of Lakshmipur showing the location of Mandari. 152Figure 8.4. Sketch map of Mandari prepared by the local DPHE staff. 152 Figure 8.5. SPOT image of Mandari village. 152 Figure 8.6. Part of the hand-drawn DLRS map of Mandari given to us by the Union Council Chairman. 153Figure 8.7. A typical hand-pumped tubewell (HTW) in Mandari 153 Figure 8.8. Walter Kosmus operating the Arsenator in the primary school at Amin Bazar. 154Figure 8.9. Plot showing the comparison of arsenic analyses by the Arsenator (unfiltered sample, field analysis) and direct aspiration ICP-AES (filtered sample, BGS laboratory). 155 Figure 8.10. Map showing the distribution of arsenic in Mandari well waters. 156 Figure 8.11. Map showing a close-up view of the distribution of arsenic in SW Mandari well waters 157 Figure 8.12. Map showing the distribution of iron in Mandari well waters. 157 Figure 8.13. Plot of arsenic concentration versus iron concentration in Mandari well waters. 157 Figure 8.14. Map showing the distribution of manganese in Mandari well waters. 158 Figure 8.15. Map showing the distribution of phosphorus in Mandari well waters. 158Figure 8.16. Map showing the distribution of sulphate in Mandari wells waters. 159 Figure 8.17. Map showing the distribution of sodium in Mandari well waters. 159 Figure 9.1. Different scales of variation and their relevance to different processes and objectives. 161Figure 9.2. Histograms of the arsenic and log arsenic data (n=3534).163 Figure 9.3. Variogram of the log As-data. 163 Figure 9.4. Map of the district-mean arsenic concentrations (in µg L<sup>-1</sup>) found in the DPHE/BGS National Hydrochemical survey. 164 Figure 9.5. Histograms of the districts with a mean arsenic concentration of below 50 µg L<sup>-1</sup> and those with a mean arsenic concentration of over 50 µg L<sup>-1</sup>. 165 Figure 9.6. Variograms of the districts with a mean arsenic concentration of below 50 µg L-1 and those with a mean arsenic concentration of over 50 µg L<sup>-1</sup>. 165
  - Figure 9.7. Behaviour of the Hermite-transformed variable for disjunctive kriging of arsenic concentrations 166
  - Figure 9.8. Comparison of estimated arsenic concentrations obtained by ordinary kriging and disjunctive kriging. 167
  - Figure 9.9. Smoothed map showing the estimated arsenic concentrations in shallow wells (<150 m) based on disjunctive kriging. 168
  - Figure 9.10. Probabilities, calculated using disjunctive kriging, that the arsenic-concentration exceeds specified thresholds. 169

- $\label{eq:Figure 9.12} Figure 9.12. Number of people exposed to arsenic-concentrations above 50 \, \mu g \, L^{-1}$  using the calculated probabilities and the population density. 171
- Figure 9.13. Histogram of (a) normal and (b) log-transformed arsenic data from Lakshmipur. (c) shows the corresponding variogram. 171
- Figure 9.14. Histogram of (a) normal (b) log-transformed (b) data from Mandari. (c) shows the variogram for arsenic. 172
- Figure 10.1. Temporal variation in water level (metres below ground level) at the Chapai Nawabganj monitoring sites. 177
- Figure 10.2. Temporal variation in water level (metres below ground level) at the Faridpur monitoring sites. 177
- Figure 10.3. Temporal variation in water level (metres below ground level) measured at the Lakshmipur monitoring sites. 177
- Figure 10.4. Temporal variation in As at the Chapai Nawabganj monitoring sites. 178
- Figure 10.5. Temporal variation in As at the Faridpur monitoring sites. 179
- Figure 10.6. Temporal variation in As at the Lakshmipur monitoring sites. 179
- Figure 10.7. Temporal variation in Na at the Chapai Nawabganj monitoring sites. 180
- Figure 10.8. Temporal variation in Cl at the Chapai Nawabganj monitoring sites. 180
- Figure 10.9. Temporal variation in Na at the Faridpur monitoring sites. 181
- Figure 10.10. Temporal variation in Cl at the Faridpur monitoring sites. 181
- Figure 10.11. Temporal variation in Na at the Lakshmipur monitoring sites. 181
- Figure 10.12. Temporal variation in Cl at the Lakshmipur monitoring sites. 182
- Figure 10.13. Temporal variation in SO<sub>4</sub> at the Chapai Nawabganj monitoring sites. 182
- Figure 10.13. Temporal variation in SO4 at the Chapai Nawabganj monitoring sites. 182
- Figure 10.14. Temporal variation in SO4 at the Faridpur monitoring sites. 183
- Figure 10.15. Temporal variation in SO4 at the Faridpur monitoring sites. 183
- Figure 10.16. Temporal variation in P at the Chapai Nawabganj monitoring sites. 184
- Figure 10.17. Temporal variation in phosphate-P at the Faridpur monitoring sites. 184
- Figure 10.18. Temporal variation in phosphate-P at the Lakshmipur monitoring site. 184

- Figure 11.1. Location of the various sediment samples studied. 187
- Figure 11.2. Scheme used for separation and analysis of sediment samples. 190
- Figure 11.2. Scheme used for separation and analysis of sediment samples. 190
- Figure 11.3. Photomicrographs of Faridpur sediment. 193
- Figure 11.4. SEM photomicrographs of polished thin sections from the DW1 (Rajarampur) and West Latifpur boreholes. 195
- Figure 11.5. SEM photomicrographs of sediments from the Faridpur piezometer borehole (FPW6). 196
- Figure 11.6. Examples of XRD traces of oriented <2 μm fractions from the test boreholes in the Special Study Areas highlighting variations in the proportions of smectite, mica and chlorite. 197
- Figure 11.7. Variation of total As and Fe with depth for the three project boreholes. 202
- Figure 11.8. Relationship between total Fe and As in the 21 sediments from the three project exploration boreholes. 202
- Figure 11.9. Depth profiles of oxalate-extractable arsenic from the DW1 and DW2 boreholes in Chapai Nawabganj. 204
- Figure 11.10. Depth profiles of oxalate-extractable iron from the DW1 and DW2 boreholes in Chapai Nawabganj. 204
- Figure 11.11. Oxalate-extractable elements derived from core material from the DW1 (Rajarampur) DPHE/DU borehole. 205
- Figure 11.12. Oxalate-extractable elements derived from core material from the DW2 (Chanlai) DPHE/DU borehole. 206
- Figure 11.13. Depth profiles of oxalate-extractable arsenic from the three project boreholes. 207
- Figure 11.14. Depth profiles of oxalate-extractable iron from the three project boreholes. 207
- Figure 11.15. Depth profiles of oxalate-extractable phosphate-P from the three project boreholes. 207
- Figure 11.16. Depth profiles of oxalate-extractable potassium from the three project boreholes. 207
- Figure 11.17. Relationship between arsenic and iron extracted by acid ammonium oxalate from Bangladesh sediments and soils. 208
- Figure 11.18. Relationship between oxalate-extractable arsenic and iron for a range of sandy sediments from across Bangladesh. 209
- Figure 11.19. Relationship between arsenic extracted by acid ammonium oxalate and total arsenic determined by complete digestion of the sample followed by arsenic analysis by HG-AFS. 209
- Figure 12.1. Block diagram showing the basic geology and hydrogeology of the Bengal Basin. 214
- Figure 12.2. Block diagram showing the principal geochemical processes involved in the development of arseniccontaminated groundwater in the Bengal Basin. 215

ix

- Figure 12.3. Calculated percentage of arsenic(V) sorbed by hydrous ferric oxide from a 100 µg As(V) L–1 solution as a function of the amount of Fe as Hfo present. 220
- Figure 12.4. Calculated percentage of arsenic(III) sorbed by hydrous ferric oxide from a 100  $\mu$ g As(III) L<sup>-1</sup> solution as a function of the amount of Fe as Hfo present. 220
- Figure 12.5. Calculated sorption of As(V) by Hfo as a function of As(V) concentration and pH in 0.01M NaCl background electrolyte. 221
- Figure 12.6. Calculated sorption of As(III) by Hfo as a function of As(III) concentration and pH in 0.01M NaCl background electrolyte. 221
- Figure 12.7. Schematic diagram showing how the consequences of a high solid/solution ratio on pore water arsenic concentrations. 222
- Figure 12.8. Change in the calculated arsenic concentration in groundwater as a result of changes in the amount of As adsorbed to iron oxides. 226

- Figure 12.9. Five-layer model used to investigate vertical flushing of arsenic from a middle As-contaminated iron-rich layer of sediments 228
- Figure 12.10. Simulated flushing of arsenic-rich groundwater from an Fe-rich layer at 20–30 m depth. 229
- Figure 12.11. Simulated flushing of arsenic-rich groundwater from an Fe-rich layer at 20–30 m depth with very weak As(III) binding 229
- Figure 13.1. Effect of time on the reduction in total dissolved arsenic and As(III) following passive oxidation of three tubewell waters from Chapai Nawabganj. 239
- Figure 13.2. Comparison of As concentrations in a range of Bangladesh tubewell waters before and after a long period of standing. 240
- Figure 13.3. Map showing possible constraints on the future use of hand-pump tubewells (after NWMP, 2000). 251

### List of Tables

Table 2.1. Major arsenic minerals occurring in nature4
Table 2.2. Typical arsenic concentrations in common rock- forming minerals5
Table 2.3. Typical arsenic concentrations in rocks, sedi- ments, soils and other surficial deposits6
Table 3.1. Average monthly discharge and sediment load of major rivers.17
Table 3.2. Main stratigraphic units of the Cenozoic and Quaternary sediments within the Bengal Basin.19
Table 3.3. Monsoon change during 0–30 ka BP related tosedimentation offshore of the Indus Fan (Von Rad et al.,1999)23
Table 3.4. Patterns of sediment deposition within Bengal deltaic environments during the Upper Pleistocene and Holocene24
Table 3.5. Patterns of sediment deposition within Bengalfluvial environments during the Upper Pleistocene andHolocene24
Table 3.6. Radiocarbon dates of samples obtained from the Chapai Nawabganj test borehole (CPW5)28
Table 3.7. Lithology and facies of deposition recognised in the Faridpur test borehole (FPW6)31
Table 3.8. Radiocarbon dates of samples taken from the Faridpur test borehole (FPW6)32
Table 3.9. Lithology and facies of deposition recognised in the Lakshmipur borehole log32
Table 3.10. Radiocarbon dates with depth of samples takenfrom the Lakshmipur test borehole (LPW6)35
Table 3.11. A summary of the hydrogeological units of the Raipur-Lakshmipur-Eklashpur area35
Table 4.1. Percent of the population of Bangladesh with access to safe drinking water47
Table 4.2. Main aquifer divisions within the fluvial and del- taic areas of Bangladesh48
Table 4.3. The three-layer aquifer model48
Table 4.4. The four-layer aquifer model of Bangladesh (after EPC/MMP, 1991)49
Table 4.5. Long term mean monthly rainfall and potentialevapotranspiration for four cities in Bangladesh (Rashid,1991)49
Table 4.6. Flooded areas 1954-1988         50
Table 4.7. The main aquifers in Bangladesh, their lithologies, relative ages and transmissivities (UNDP, 1982)51
Table 4.8. Relationship between average aquifer test resultsand geological formation52
Table 4.9. Correlation of lithology with hydraulic conduc- tivity and specific yield (MMP/HTS, 1982; Davies and Herbert, 1990) 52

- Table 4.10. Approximate wet season regional groundwater<br/>gradients (BWDB, 1993)53
- Table 4.11. Summary of change in use of irrigation technol-<br/>ogies, expressed as a percentage of the overall irrigation<br/>volume56
- Table 4.12. Summary of irrigation abstraction modes oper-<br/>ating in Bangladesh during 1996-199756
- Table 4.13. Estimates of flow and time for flushing for theaquifer units of the Brahmaputra Channel between Farid-pur and Dhamrai under present-day gradients57
- Table 4.14. Estimates of flow and time for flushing for the<br/>aquifer units of the Brahmaputra Channel between Farid-<br/>pur and Dhamrai under early Holocene gradient58
- Table 4.15. Estimates of flow rates and time for flushing forUpper Ganges, Lower Ganges and Mahananda Channelsequences at Chapai Nawabganj under present-day gradients58
- Table 4.16. Estimates of flowrates and time for flushing fora cross section through Faridpur (see Figure 4.9)58
- Table 4.17. Summary of aquifer parameters for the upper shallow, lower shallow and deep aquifers at Faridpur 59
- Table 5.1. Groundwater flow balance for Faridpur modelfrom the Phase I report65
- Table 5.2. Recharge estimate based on seasonal groundwa-ter head fluctuations65
- Table 5.3. Comparison of the layers referred to by differentconceptual models used in this project66
- Table 5.4. Sensitivity of calculated groundwater flows to<br/>various parameters66
- Table 5.5. Hydraulic conductivity values used in the various simulations 67
- Table 5.6. Layering based on the lithological log of theFaridpur borehole and used in the VS4 simulation67
- Table 5.7. Effect of various representations of the litholog-ical stratification on the steady state flow at variousdepths68
- Table 5.8. Types of wells used and their abstraction69
- Table 5.9. Distribution of flow in the aquifer under naturaland pumped conditions70
- Table 5.10. Approximate times of travel from the water ta-ble in the well catchment area to the various targets withpumping70
- Table 5.11. Distribution of flows by time of travel from the<br/>water table to the well screen70
- Table 6.1. Number of districts visited and wells sampled in<br/>each division81
- Table 6.2. Number of upazilas visited and wells sampled ineach sampled district81

- Table 6.3. Percentage of wells in each division classified bywell depth and division82
- Table 6.4. The number of wells sampled, classified by ageand division82
- Table 6.5. The percentage of wells sampled, classified by<br/>age and division82
- Table 6.6. Distribution of arsenic concentrations in the<br/>complete dataset expressed as percentiles (n=3534)83
- Table 6.7. Percentage of samples below or exceeding various concentration thresholds (n=3534)83
- Table 6.8. Number of administrative areas with at least onesampled well exceeding a drinking-water standard84
- Table 6.9. Arsenic statistics for the twelve most contaminated districts 85
- Table 6.10. Arsenic statistics for the twelve least-contaminated districts 85
- Table 6.11. Two-way classification of tubewells accordingto their arsenic concentration and depth85
- Table 6.12. Average concentration of arsenic in wells as a<br/>function of well depth86
- Table 6.13. Classification of sample sites (n=3534) and average arsenic concentrations based on the estimated geological unit (sorted by decreasing average arsenic concentration)87
- Table 6.14. Number of shallow wells (less than 150 m deep) in given arsenic and 'Year constructed' classes and exceeding water-quality standards 87
- Table 6.15. Percentage of shallow wells in given arsenic and 'Year constructed' classes 87
- Table 6.16. Statistical summary and exceedances above WHO guideline values (GV) for groundwaters from the National Hydrochemical Survey analysed by ICP-MS 93
- Table 6.17. Chemical data for groundwaters from deeptubewells in Dhaka city97
- Table 6.18. Summary results of the 1999 NESP six upazila survey 100
- Table 6.19. Extent of contamination of wells in the 1999NESP survey of six upazilas100
- Table 6.20. Percentage of wells contaminated according to<br/>owner and well type100
- Table 6.21. Results from four upazilas from the DPHE-<br/>UNICEF CBARP survey, and the NESP six-upazila sur-<br/>vey,101
- Table 7.1. Analyses of representative groundwater samplesfrom the three Special Study Areas110
- Table 7.2. Summary statistics for field determinands and<br/>major elements in groundwaters from the three Special<br/>Study Areas112
- Table 7.3. Summary statistics for trace elements in ground-<br/>waters from the three Special Study Areas114
- Table 7.4. Summary statistics for trace elements in ground-<br/>waters from the three Special Study Areas116
- Table 7.5. Summary statistics for trace-element and stableisotopic data in groundwaters from the three SpecialStudy Areas118

- Table 7.6. Percentage exceedances above the Bangladesh standard and the WHO guideline value for As in groundwaters (distinguished by aquifer) from the three study areas 127
- Table 7.7. Variations in groundwater quality with depth in<br/>a 262 m deep borehole in Lakshmipur (Kamarchat Bazar,<br/>22°55.31'N 90°58.28'E)127
- Table 7.8. Concentrations of dissolved gases in selectedgroundwater samples from the three study areas134
- Table 7.9. Summary of chemical compositions of ground-<br/>waters from the piezometers at Chapai Nawabganj,<br/>Faridpur and Lakshmipur, December 1999138
- Table 7.10. Results of tritium analysis from piezometersand other nearby wells in the three study areas141
- Table 7.11. Radiocarbon and stable-isotope data for<br/>groundwater samples from the piezometers and from<br/>neighbouring tubewells142
- Table 7.12. Chemistry of pore water (in mg L<sup>-1</sup>) from DW1<br/>(Rajarampur)145
- Table 8.1. Distribution of sampled tubewells with depth in<br/>MandariMandari155
- Table 8.2. Distribution of sampled tubewells in Mandariclassified by the year installed and depth155
- Table 8.3. Number of wells classified by both depth and ar-<br/>senic concentration156
- Table 8.4. Classification of wells by depth and arsenic con-<br/>centration, expressed as a percentage of the number of<br/>wells within a given depth interval156
- Table 9.1. Summary statistics for deep wells (>150 m) and shallow wells (<150 m) 162
- Table 9.2. District-wise analysis of variance (ANOVA) forthe As measurements from the shallow wells163
- Table 9.3. Parameters used for ordinary and disjunctivekriging166
- Table 9.4. Percentage of Bangladesh by area that exceeds a probability limit with respect to the 50 µg L<sup>-1</sup> Bangladesh arsenic standard 170
- Table 9.5. Summary statistics for the Lakshmipur wells 171
- Table 9.6. Summary statistics for the deep wells (>150 m)and the shallow wells (<150 m) in Mandari</td>172
- Table 10.1. Site details of monitored wells176
- Table 11.1. Source of sediment samples188
- Table 11.2. Description of the twenty one samples used for<br/>detailed mineralogical and geochemical studies189
- Table 11.3. Fractionation of the Chapai Nawabganj sedi-<br/>ments from test borehole CPW5 by sieve, heavy mineral<br/>and magnetic separation191
- Table 11.3. Fractionation of the Chapai Nawabganj sedi-<br/>ments from test borehole CPW5 by sieve, heavy mineral<br/>and magnetic separation191
- Table 11.4. Fractionation of the sediments from the Farid-<br/>pur borehole FPW6 by sieve, heavy mineral and magnetic<br/>separation192
- Table 11.5. Fractionation of the sediments from Lakshmi-<br/>pur borehole LPW6 by sieve, heavy mineral and magnetic<br/>separation192

- Table 11.6. Magnetic susceptibility (MS) measurements
- made on the subset of 21 samples from the three Special Study Areas 193
- Table 11.7. Summary of the clay minerals identified by X-<br/>ray diffraction198
- Table 11.8. Whole-rock geochemical data for the ChapaiNawabganj CPW5 samples199
- Table 11.9. Whole-rock geochemical data for the FaridpurFPW6 samples200
- Table 11.10. Whole rock geochemical data for the Lakshmi-<br/>pur LPW6 samples201
- Table 11.11. Arsenic concentrations in individual separatedfractions of five selected samples203
- Table 11.12. Chemical index of alteration (CIA) values for<br/>a range of minerals and rocks203

- Table 11.13. Summary statistics for oxalate-extractable ar-<br/>senic and iron from the sediments of the three project<br/>boreholes206
- Table 11.14. Average oxalate-extractable constituents in<br/>sedimentsderived from sandy horizons from various<br/>sources across Bangladesh\*208
- Table 11.15. Total organic carbon content of selected sedi-<br/>ments210
- Table 12.1. Geochemical processes that can cause an increase of the arsenic concentration in groundwaters 223
- Table 12.2. Arsenic and major element chemistry of someBangladesh rivers224
- Table 13.1. Exceedances of various inorganic chemicals observed in the DPHE/BGS National Hydrochemical Survey\* 233
- Table 13.2. Temporal variations in chemical composition of three water samples from Chapai Nawabganj after standing in a container open to air for various times 239

xiv

## Abbreviations

AAN	Asian Arsenic Network
BAMWSP	Bangladesh Arsenic Mitigation Water Supply Project
BGS	British Geological Survey
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board, Gov- ernment of the People's Republic of Bangla- desh
CEC	Centre of Environmental Chemistry, Hanoi National University
DANIDA	Danish Agency for Development Assistance
DCH	Dhaka Community Hospital
DFID	UK Department for International Develop- ment
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering, Government of the People's Republic of Bang- ladesh
DTW	Deep tubewell
DU	Dhaka University
DWASA	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
EAWAG	Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology
EGIS	Environment and Geographic Information System Supply Project for Water Sector Plan- ning
GBM	Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna
GoB	Government of the People's Republic of Bang- ladesh
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSB	Geological Survey of Bangladesh
HG-AFS	Hydride-generation atomic-fluorescence spec- trometry
HTW	Hand-pump tubewell
ICP-AES	Inductively-coupled-plasma atomic-emission spectrometry
ICP-MS	Inductively-coupled-plasma mass spectrometry

IDA	International Development Association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department, Government of the People's Republic of Bang- ladesh
MMI	Mott MacDonald International
MML	Mott MacDonald Ltd
MMP	Sir M MacDonald and Partners
MPO	Master Plan Organisation
NESP	National Emergency Screening Programme, part of BAMWSP
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council (UK)
NHS	DPHE/BGS National Hydrochemical Survey
NIPSOM	National Institute for Preventative & Social Medicine
REE	Rare-earth element
SDDC	Silver diethyl dithiocarbamate
SEM	Scanning electron microscopy
SOES	School of Environmental Studies, Jadavpur University, Calcutta
SPARRSC	Space Research and Remote Sensing Organisa- tion, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
STW	Shallow tubewell
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDTCE	OUnited Nations Department for Technical Cooperation in Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WHO	World Health Organisation
XRF	X-ray fluorescence

#### Note: Use of the word 'upazila' in place of 'thana'

On April 20, 2000, the Government of Bangladesh issued a directive to use the word '*upazila*' in place of 'thana'. This reflects the passage of the Upazila Parishad Act (1998) which came into effect on February 1, 1999. The directive has been honoured in this report. '*Upazila*' is also sometimes spelt '*upazilla*'.