

LEACHATE MIGRATION PATH ESTIMATIONS AND
GROUNDWATER QUALITY ANALYSIS NEAR A
SOLID WASTE DUMPING SITE AT KAMPONG
KELICHAP, BATU PAHAT

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GROUNDWATER QUALITY ANALYSIS NEAR A
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KELICHAP, BATU PAHAT


SESI PENGAJIAN: 2004/2005

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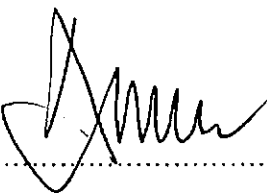
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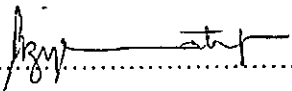
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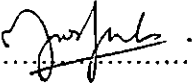
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For

My husband

Md. Rithauddin bin Yatni

&

My parents

Jalil bin Dahlan

Waghaiba binti Hj. Abu Yaman

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ABSTRACT

The impact of Kampong Kelichap solid waste dumping site on groundwater of an unconfined aquifer was investigated. The investigation involved the analysis of groundwater quality and the estimations of leachate or contaminants movement which included the flow direction and velocity. The leachate or contaminants movement were assumed to be similar to the groundwater movement in the study area. Groundwater level and water quality were monitored from August of 2003 to June of 2004 in nine wells (S1 to S9) located upstream and downstream of the study area. The measured water quality parameters were pH, temperature, turbidity, conductivity, dissolved oxygen (DO), total dissolved solids (TDS), ammonia nitrogen ($\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$), sulfate, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), and chemical oxygen demand (COD). Contaminants concentration distribution in groundwater has been mapped or contoured using geostatistical analysis. Groundwater and contaminant movement or flow characteristics were estimated using water table contours, correlation surface analysis, and numerical models. The numerical modeling was conducted by using MODFLOW in conjunction with MODPATH and MT3D. Field and laboratory results showed high concentrations of conductivity, COD, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ and TDS in the downstream groundwater. Field measurements, laboratory analyses, and simulated models showed similar results in which the contaminated wells were S3, S4, S5, and S6. Conductivity, COD, and $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentration contours suggested the dumping site as the main source of groundwater contamination in the study area. The changes in the patterns on COD concentration contours, the water table contours, the correlation surface analysis, and the numerical models showed that the contaminants and groundwater were traveling mainly toward the southwestern boundary with an average direction of 196° , 199.5° , 242.7° , and 228.4° , respectively, as measured clockwise from the north. The estimated contaminated groundwater velocities from the correlation analysis and numerical model were ranging from 315.5 to 359 m/yr and 174 to 284 m/yr, respectively.

ABSTRAK

Kesan tapak pelupusan sampah Kampung Kelichap ke atas air bumi di dikaji. Kajian ini meliputi analisis kualiti air bumi (akuifer tak terkurung) dan anggaran arah dan halaju pergerakan air kurasan atau bahan pencemar. Pergerakan air kurasan atau bahan pencemar dari tapak pelupusan sampah tersebut di andaikan menyerupai pergerakan air bumi di kawasan kajian. Aras air bumi dan kualiti air bumi di ukur mulai Ogos, 2003 sehingga Jun, 2004 di sembilan buah telaga (S1-S9) yang terletak di hulu dan di hilir kawasan kajian. Parameter-parameter kualiti air yang dikaji adalah pH, suhu, kekeruhan, konduktiviti, oksigen terlarut, ammonia nitrogen ($\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$), sulfat, keperluan oksigen biokimia (BOD_5) dan keperluan oksigen kimia (COD). Pemetaan taburan kepekatan bahan pencemar di dalam air bumi di kawasan kajian di lakukan melalui analisis geostatistik. Pergerakan air bumi and bahan pencemar di anggarkan menggunakan kontur paras air bumi untuk akuifer tak terkurung, analisis korelasi, dan model simulasi. Model simulasi dilakukan menggunakan MODFLOW bersama dengan MODPATH dan MT3D. Air bumi yang terletak di hilir kawasan kajian didapati mengandungi kepekatan konduktiviti, COD, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ dan TDS yang tinggi. Hasil kerja lapangan, makmal and model simulasi menunjukkan bahawa telaga yang telah dicemari air kurasan dari tapak pelupusan sampah tersebut adalah S3, S4, S5, dan S6. Corak taburan konduktiviti, COD, dan $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ mencadangkan tapak pelupusan sampah tersebut sebagai punca pencemaran utama air bumi di kawasan kajian. Perubahan corak taburan kepekatan COD, kontur paras air bumi, analisis korelasi, dan model simulasi menunjukkan aliran utama bahan pencemar dan air bumi adalah ke arah sempadan baratdaya masing-masing dengan purata arah yang diukur mengikut arah jam dari utara, 196° , 199.5° , 242.7° , dan 228.4° . Halaju air bumi tercemar yang terhasil melalui analisis korelasi dan model simulasi masing-masing adalah di dalam lingkungan 315.5 hingga 359.2 dan 174 hingga 284 m/yr.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	SUBJECT	PAGE
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	LIST OF TABLES	xiv
	LIST OF FIGURES	xv
	LIST OF SYMBOLS	xix
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xx
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xxii
I	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Research Background	2
	1.2 Study Area	4
	1.2.1 Kampong Kelichap Solid Waste Dumping Site	7
	1.2.2 Structure Plan for Solid Waste Management in Batu Pahat	7
	1.3 Problem Statement	8
	1.4 Importance of the Study	9
	1.5 Research Objective	9
	1.6 Scopes	10
	1.7 Assumptions	10
	1.8 Thesis Layout	11

II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1	Introduction	13
2.2	Landfill Leachate	13
2.3	Landfill Leachate and Its Impact On Groundwater	15
2.4	Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Landfill Leachate and Landfill Leachate Contaminated Groundwater	17
2.4.1	Temperature	17
2.4.2	pH	17
2.4.3	Conductivity	18
2.4.4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	18
2.4.5	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	18
2.4.6	Turbidity	19
2.4.7	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	19
2.4.8	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	20
2.4.9	Ammonia Nitrogen	21
2.4.10	Sulfate	21
2.5	Groundwater and Hydrologic Cycle	22
2.6	Groundwater and Aquifer Properties	23
2.6.1	Hydraulic Conductivity	24
2.6.2	Porosity and Effective Porosity	25
2.6.3	Transmissivity	25
2.6.4	Intrinsic Permeability	26
2.6.5	Specific Yield	26
2.7	Groundwater Flow Characteristics	26
2.7.1	Groundwater Velocity	27
	2.7.1.1 Hydraulic Head	27
2.7.2	Groundwater Flow Direction	28
	2.7.2.1 Water Level Contour	29
	2.7.2.2 Land Surface Elevation and Geoid Height Determination	29

2.8	Leachate Flow or Movement Characteristics	31
2.9	Methods of Investigating Groundwater Contamination	33
2.10	Geostatistical Analysis	34
	2.10.1 Semivariogram	35
	2.10.2 Cross Validation and Error Analysis	37
	2.10.2.1 Van Leeuwen et al. (1996) and Guftasson and Hallgreen Larsson (2000)	37
	2.10.2.2 Syed et al. (2003)	38
2.11	Correlation Surface Analysis	39
2.12	Numerical Modeling (MODFLOW, MODPATH, and MT3D)	41
	2.12.1 Groundwater Flow Theory	42
	2.12.2 Boundary Conditions	43
	2.12.3 Calibration of Model to Steady State Conditions and Model Validation	44
2.13	Particle Tracking Simulation (MODPATH)	45
2.14	Contaminant Transport Model (MT3D)	51
2.15	Contaminant Transport Theory	52
	2.15.1 Contaminant Transport Equations	52

III

METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	54
3.2	Initial Investigation (<i>Stage 1</i>)	56
	3.2.1 Consultation with Batu Pahat Municipal Authorities	56
	3.2.2 Sampling Point Selection (Groundwater)	56
	3.2.3 Sampling Point Selection (Surface Water Samples)	57
	3.2.4 GPS Observation	59
	3.2.4.1 Point Coordinates	59

3.2.4.2	Ground or Land Surface Elevation	59
3.2.5	Development of Ground or Surface Level Contour	60
3.3	Field measurement and Laboratory Analysis (<i>Stage 2</i>)	61
3.3.1	<i>In situ</i> Measurement	61
3.3.1.1	Surface Water	61
3.3.1.2	Groundwater	61
3.3.1.3	Well Water Level Measurement	62
3.3.2	Sampling	63
3.3.2.1	Soil	63
3.3.2.2	Surface Water	63
3.3.2.3	Groundwater	64
3.3.3	Laboratory Analysis	65
3.3.3.1	Soil Samples	65
3.3.3.2	Water Samples	66
3.4	Data Analysis (<i>Stage 3</i>)	68
3.4.1	Geostatistical Analysis (Development of Contaminants Concentration and Water Table Contours)	69
3.4.2	Correlation Surface Analysis	70
3.4.2.1	Estimation of Hydraulic Conductivity (K)	71
3.4.3	Steady State Simulation of the Groundwater Flow System	72
3.4.3.1	Modeling Approach	73
3.4.3.2	Description of Model	74
3.4.3.3	Initial Condition	75
3.4.3.4	Boundary Condition	76
3.4.3.5	Calibration of Model to Steady State Conditions	76
3.4.4	Potential Contaminant Migration	78
3.4.5	Contaminant Transport Simulation	78

3.4.6	Estimations of Contaminated Groundwater Velocity	79
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IV

RESULTS OF GROUNDWATER QUALITY ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED PARAMETERS

4.1	Introduction	80
4.2	Surface Water Quality	81
4.3	Groundwater Quality	82
4.3.1	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	83
4.3.2	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	85
	4.3.2.1 Comparison with Water	86
	Table and Land Surface Elevations	
4.3.4	Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₃ -N)	88
4.3.5	Sulfate	88
4.3.6	Temperature	90
4.3.7	Turbidity	90
4.3.8	Dissolved Oxygen	91
4.3.9	pH	92
4.3.10	Total Dissolved Solids	92
4.3.11	Conductivity	93
	4.3.11.1 Comparison with Water Table and Land Surface Elevations	93
	4.3.11.2 Groundwater Density Estimations	94
4.4	Application of Geostatistics and Data Transformation	95
4.4.1	Variogram Modeling	95
4.4.2	Cross Validation and Error Analysis	96
4.4.3	Interpolation and Description of Spatial Patterns	96
	4.4.3.1 Development of COD Contours and Analysis of COD Contamination	99

4.4.3.2	Estimation of Groundwater and Leachate or Contaminant Flow Direction and Velocity from COD Contours	101
4.4.3.3	Sulfate Concentration Contour	102
4.4.3.4	Ammonia Nitrogen Concentration Contour	103
4.4.3.5	Field or <i>in situ</i> Water Quality Parameters Concentration Contours	104
4.5	Contamination Factor (CF)	106

V

RESULTS OF GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION ESTIMATIONS

5.1	Introduction	107
5.2	Land Surface Elevation	108
5.3	Results of Sieve Analysis (Porous Medium Classification)	109
5.4	Groundwater level and Development of Water Table Contours	109
5.4.1	Estimation of Groundwater Flow Direction and Velocity Using Water Table Contours	110
5.5	Correlation Surface Analysis	113
5.5.1	Estimation of Groundwater Movement (Flow Direction and Velocity)	116
5.6	Estimation of Hydraulic Conductivity (K) of the Porous Medium	119
5.7	Steady State Groundwater Flow Simulation	120
5.7.1	Potential Contaminant Migration	124
5.7.2	Contaminant Transport	126

5.7.3	Effect of Different Boundary Condition	130
5.7.4	Model Limitations	130
5.7.4.1	Input Data	130
5.7.4.2	Assumptions or Simplifications	131
5.8	Estimations of Contaminated Groundwater Velocity	132
5.9	Estimations of Contaminated Groundwater Velocity Using Present Results (Density)	134

VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1	Research Summary	136
6.2	Conclusions	137
6.3	Recommendations	138

REFERENCES	139
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APPENDICES	151
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LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Chemical characteristics of leachate samples from Kampong Kelichap solid waste dumping site	14
2.2	Landfill leachate chemical characteristics according to age (Amokrane et. al., 1997)	15
2.3	Chemical characteristics of landfill leachate and groundwater of an area near a landfill	16
4.1	WHO (1984) recommended limit for drinking water	81
4.2	Chemical characteristics of landfill leachate and groundwater of an area near a landfill (all in mg/L unless specified)	84
4.3	Variogram models of the water table elevation and log transformed concentrations of contaminants	97
4.4	Results of cross validation (Ideal values of $A = 0$, $B = 1$, $PAEEE = 0$, $MSE < \text{sample variance or } \sigma^2$ and $RMSE = 0$)	98
4.5	COD, TDS, and conductivity contamination factor values with respect to S1 and S2 (average concentrations)	106
5.1	Estimated hydraulic conductivity (K) value using velocity of water table contour map and correlation surface analysis	119
5.2	Hydrologic parameters used in the steady-state model	121
5.3	Observed and simulated TDS concentration in mg/L	130
5.4	Estimated uncontaminated and contaminated groundwater velocity using the results of water table contour, correlation surface analysis, and steady state model	135

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Mechanism of groundwater contamination (Fetter, 1999)	2
1.2	Geochemical zonation of the leachate plume from a landfill receiving organic waste (Fetter, 1999)	4
1.3	Location of the study area (indicated by red star)	5
1.4	Geological map of Batu Pahat (GMS after 1985)	5
1.5	Rainfall map for peninsular Malaysia (Monthly weather bulletin, Meteorological Service of Malaysia, 2003 & 2004)	6
2.1	Schematic diagram of a hydrologic cycle (Chin, 2000)	23
2.2	Ranges of hydraulic conductivity values for earth materials (Anderson and Woessner, 1992)	25
2.3	Relationship between median grain size and water-storage properties of alluvium (Stephens et al., 1998)	26
2.4	Hydraulic head of confined and unconfined (water table aquifers)	28
2.5	Illustrative view of various reference surfaces (Whittal & Teggins, 2001)	31
2.6	Parallel plane Modeling (Whittal & Teggins, 2001)	31
2.7	Experimental and model variogram	36
2.8	Movement of a storm in time t. Maximum Lag Cross Correlation Occurs at j and j' (Kassim, 1989)	41
2.9	Finite difference cell showing definitions of x-y-z and i-j-k ; Q is a volume flow rate across a cell face (Pollock, 1994)	46
2.10	Schematic showing the computation of exit point and travel time of the case of two dimensional flow in x-y plane (Pollock, 1994).	51
3.1	Research methodology	55
3.2	Sampling wells distribution (not according to scale)	57
3.3	Boring machine used for well construction	58

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
3.4	Components of a bore well	58
3.5	Coordinate conversion by Geotrans version 2.2.4 (National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2003)	60
3.6	Horiba water quality checker	62
3.7	Field water quality parameters measurement using HORIBA water quality checker unit	62
3.8	A. Water level probe and B. bailer	64
3.9	Water sampling using bailing method	65
3.10	A. COD reactor and B. HACH DR 2010 unit used for COD analysis	67
3.11	Data set interpolation using GMS version 4.0	69
3.12	Experimental and model variogram estimation using GMS version 4.0	70
3.13	Movement of groundwater in time t (the arrow and θ show the Direction of movement; θ was measured clockwise from the north)	72
3.14	Downloading of the map of the study area to the GMS software version 4.0	73
3.15	Running the MODLFOW simulation using the GMS version 4.0	74
3.16	Finite-difference grid for the numerical three-dimensional model of ground water flow; blue dots are the calibrated wells and black dots are specified head wells	77
4.1	Average COD concentration in surface water	82
4.2	Average BOD ₅ concentration in groundwater	85
4.3	COD concentration in the groundwater	86
4.4	Relation between COD concentration (mg/L) and water table elevation (m)	87
4.5	Relation between COD concentration (mg/L) and water table elevation (m)	87
4.6	Ammonia Nitrogen concentration in groundwater samples collected in June of 2004 (mg/L)	88
4.7	Sulfate concentration in groundwater	89

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
4.8	Turbidity (NTU)	90
4.9	Dissolved Oxygen concentration in mg/L	91
4.10	Total dissolved solids	93
4.11	Conductivity values ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	94
4.12	Relation between conductivity and water table elevation	95
4.13	Model and experimental average COD variograms for measurements made in June of 2004	96
4.14	Log transformed COD concentration contour (\log_{10} mg per liter)	100
4.15	Estimation of the path of the contaminant movement based on COD concentration contour (The arrow and θ show the direction of movement; θ is heading measured clockwise from the north)	101
4.16	Sulfate (average) concentration contour (\log_{10} mg/L)	102
4.17	Ammonia nitrogen concentration contour for June of 2004 (mg/L)	103
4.18	Conductivity concentration contour for A. August of 2003 and B. June of 2004 (\log_{10} $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	104
4.19	A. Temperature, B. pH, C. dissolved oxygen distribution pattern (\log_{10} mg/L)	105
5.1	Surface elevation (orthometric height) of the study area; the elevation is in meters (m) and the contour interval is 1.3 m	108
5.2	Result of sieve analysis	109
5.3	Observed water levels or water table elevations throughout the investigation period (m)	110
5.4	Water table contour maps of the unconfined aquifer (altitudes are in meters above sea level and contour interval is 0.4 m; blue arrows show the path of the groundwater movement or flow)	112
5.5	Groundwater movement determination from the deviation of peaks on the water table contours (the direction is indicated by the arrow and θ)	113
5.6	$\tau = 0$ correlation surface	114
5.7	$\tau = 4$ correlation surface	115
5.8	$\tau = 112$ correlation surface	115

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
5.9	Determination of the path of groundwater movement (dots indicate the position of the centroid of peaks on the correlation contours)	117
5.10	The estimated movement direction as measured clockwise from the north (degrees)	118
5.11	The estimated average velocity (m/yr)	118
5.12	Simulated head distribution of the unconfined aquifer. Contour interval is 0.773 m (Green bars indicate simulated values within two feet of the observed and bars above center indicate simulated values less than observed values)	122
5.13	Comparison of simulated and observed heads of the unconfined aquifer and a summary of error	123
5.14	Simulated particle flow path (pink arrows) from the vicinity of the dumping site for 450 and 900 days (Contour interval is 0.773 m)	125
5.15	Simulated particle flow path (pink arrows) from the vicinity of the dumping site for 2500 days (Contour interval is 0.773 m)	126
5.16	Simulated contaminant transport for 150 and 450 days	128
5.17	Simulated contaminant transport for 900 and 2500 days	129

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	-	Biochemical oxygen demand
CB	-	Background concentration of an element
Cd	-	Cadmium
CF	-	Contamination factor
CM	-	Concentration of an element measured in a determined sample
CH ₄	-	Methane
CO ₂	-	Carbon dioxide
COD	-	Chemical oxygen demand
Cu	-	Copper
Cr	-	Chromium
Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻	-	Dichromate ion
Cr ³⁺	-	Chromic ion
DO	-	Dissolved oxygen
EC	-	Electrical conductivity
FTU	-	Formazine turbidity unit
Fe	-	Iron
Geotrans	-	Geographic translator software developed by NIMA
GMS	-	Groundwater modeling system
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
MODFLOW	-	USGS groundwater flow simulation code
MODPATH	-	Particle tracking post-processing package
Mn	-	Manganese
MSE	-	Mean squared error
MT3D	-	A modular three dimensional multi species transport model
NH ₃ -N	-	Ammonia nitrogen
Ni	-	Nickel
NIMA	-	National Imagery and Mapping Agency

NTU	-	Nephelometric turbidity unit
PAEE	-	Percentage average estimation error
Pb	-	Lead
RMSE	-	Relative mean squared error
TDS	-	Total dissolved solids
TSS	-	Total suspended solids
USGS	-	U.S. Geological Survey
WHO	-	World Health Organization
Zn	-	Zinc