

NMED DOE Oversight Bureau

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**ASSESSING GROUND-WATER RECHARGE THROUGH
THE PAJARITO FAULT ZONE, UPPER PAJARITO
CANYON, LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO**

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PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE

HOW WAS THE OBJECTIVE FULLFILED?

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

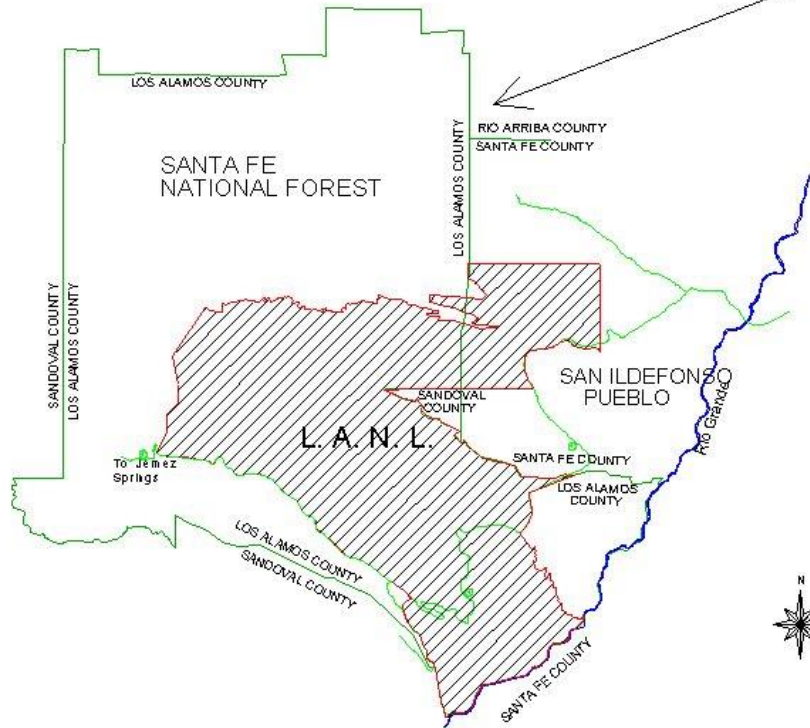
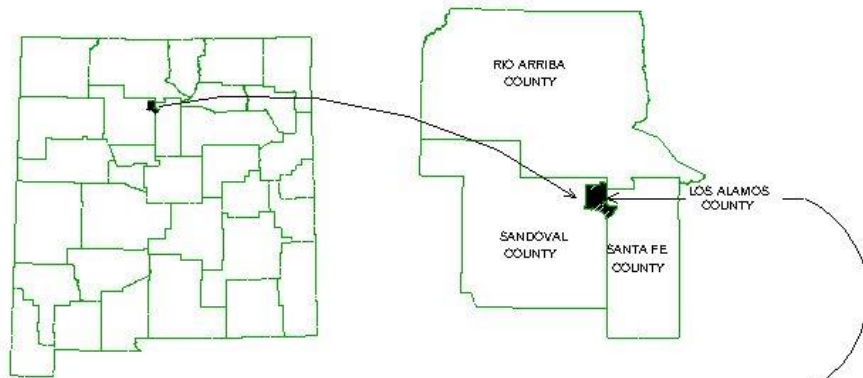
OBJECTIVE:

Determine the role of the Pajarito fault zone (PFZ) with respect to recharge to down-gradient bedrock springs.

WHY?

HOW WAS THE OBJECTIVE FULLFILED?

- By collecting and comparing hydrochemical and flow data at the suspect recharge waters at the PFZ (PA-10.6) and the downgradient springs (discharge).



Study Area

PA-10.6

HOMESTEAD SPRING

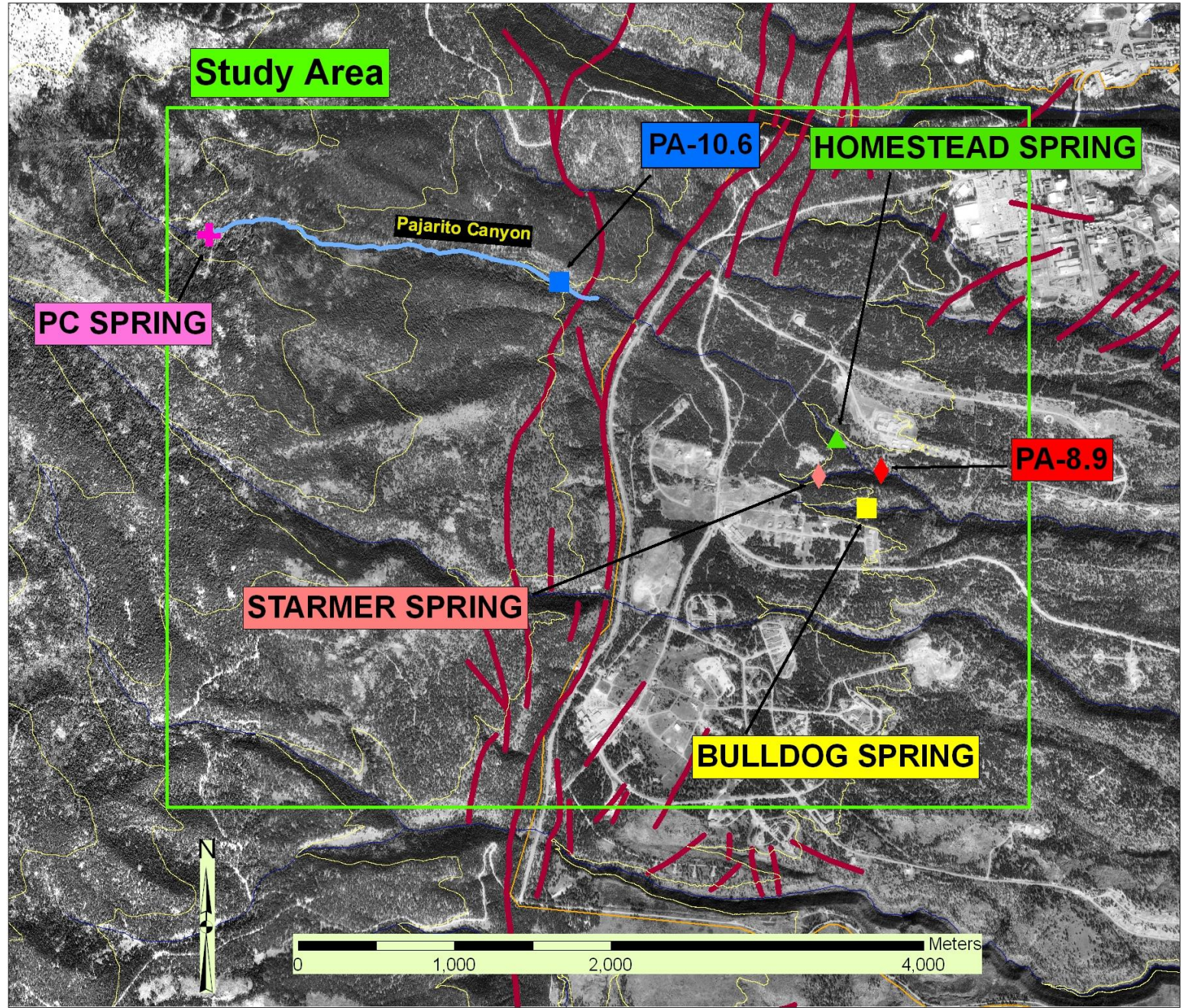
Pajarito Canyon

PC SPRING

PA-8.9

STARMER SPRING

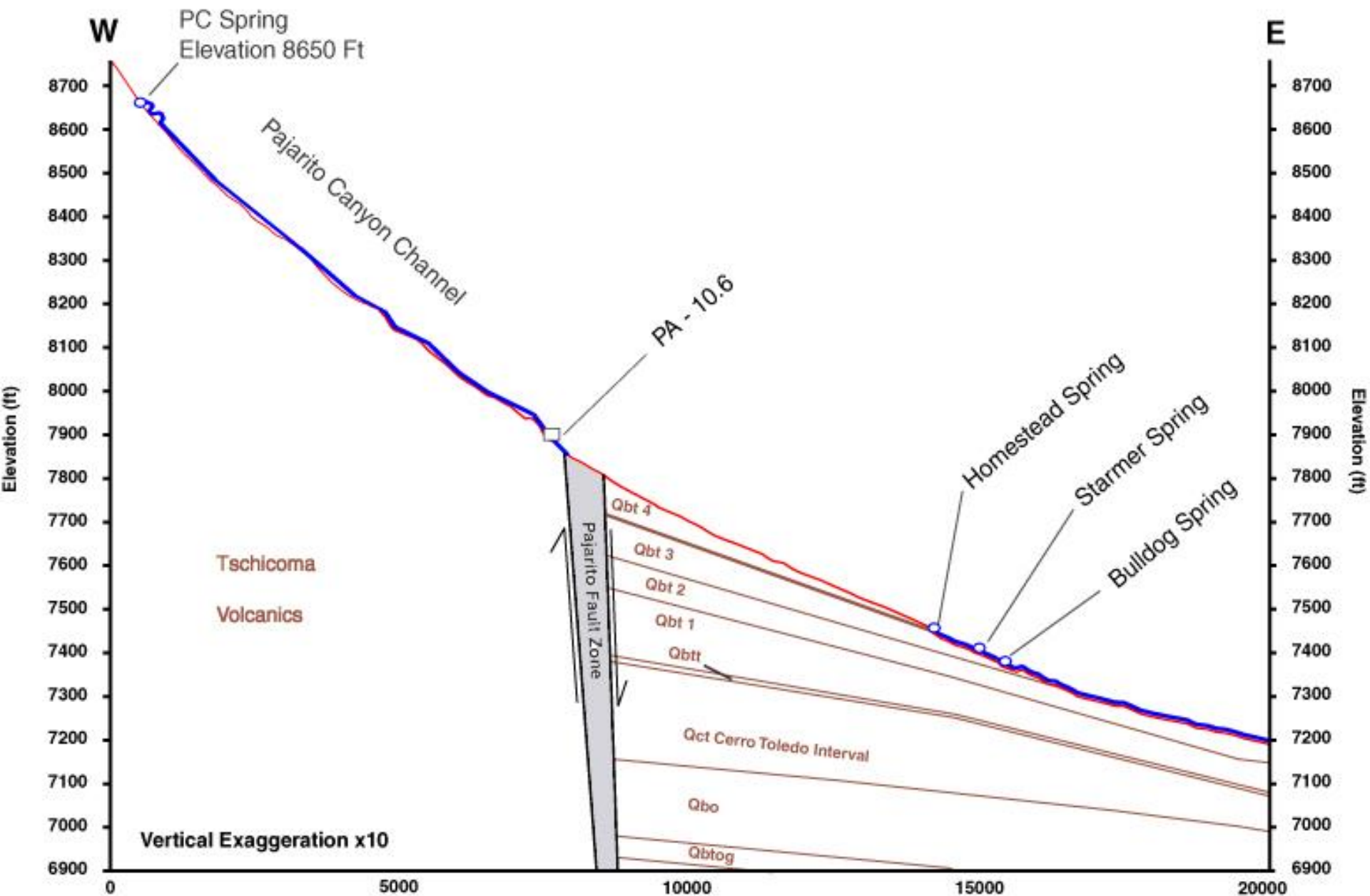
BULLDOG SPRING



Westward view of Upper Pajarito Canyon Watershed (10/24/01)



Stream Channel Profile and Cross-Section (West to East)



**View of surface expression
of fault zone exposed by
scouring, approximately
200 feet east of PA-10.6 (6/29/00)**



6 29 00

Homestead Spring

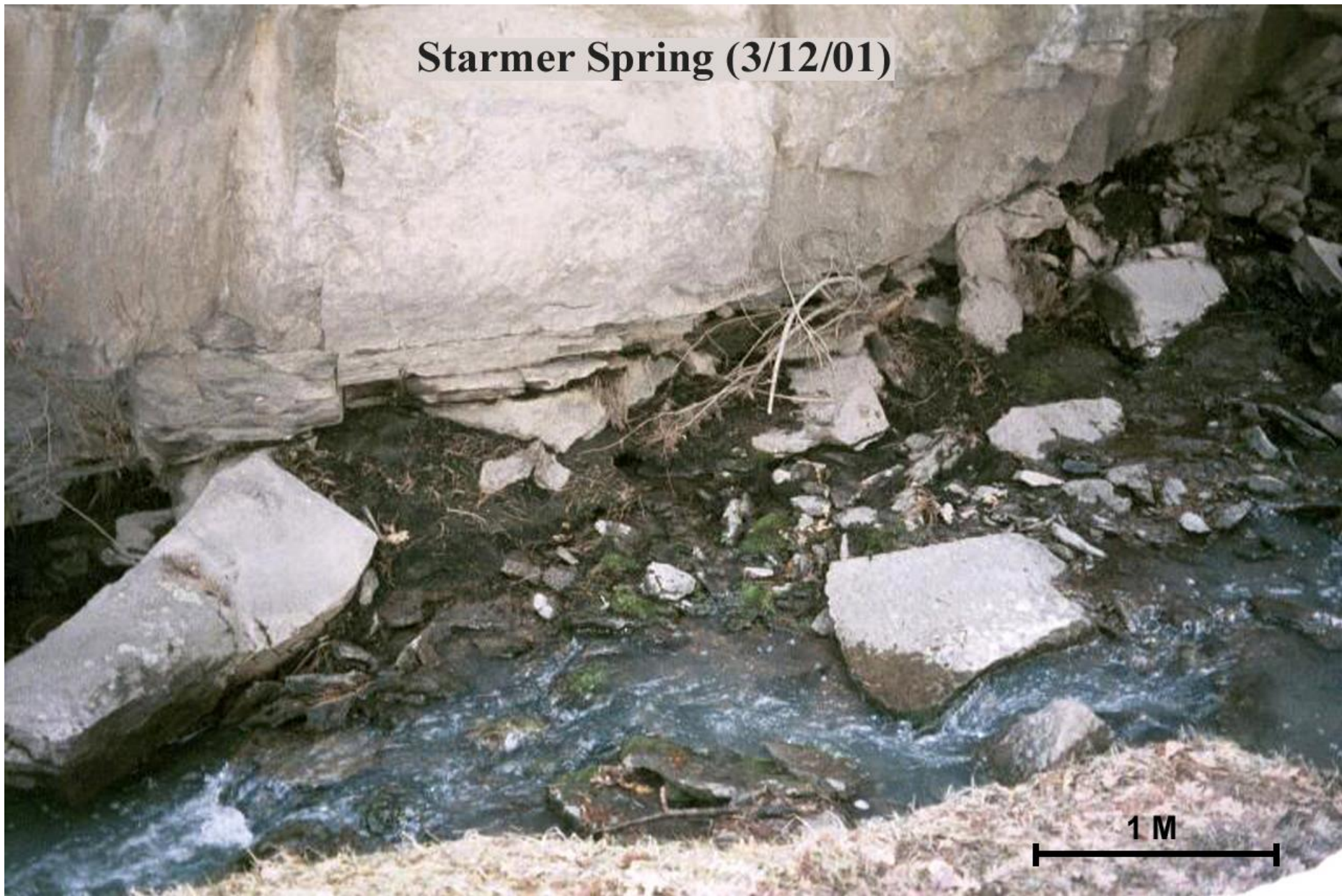


0.3 M

Fault expression, south wall



Starmer Spring (3/12/01)

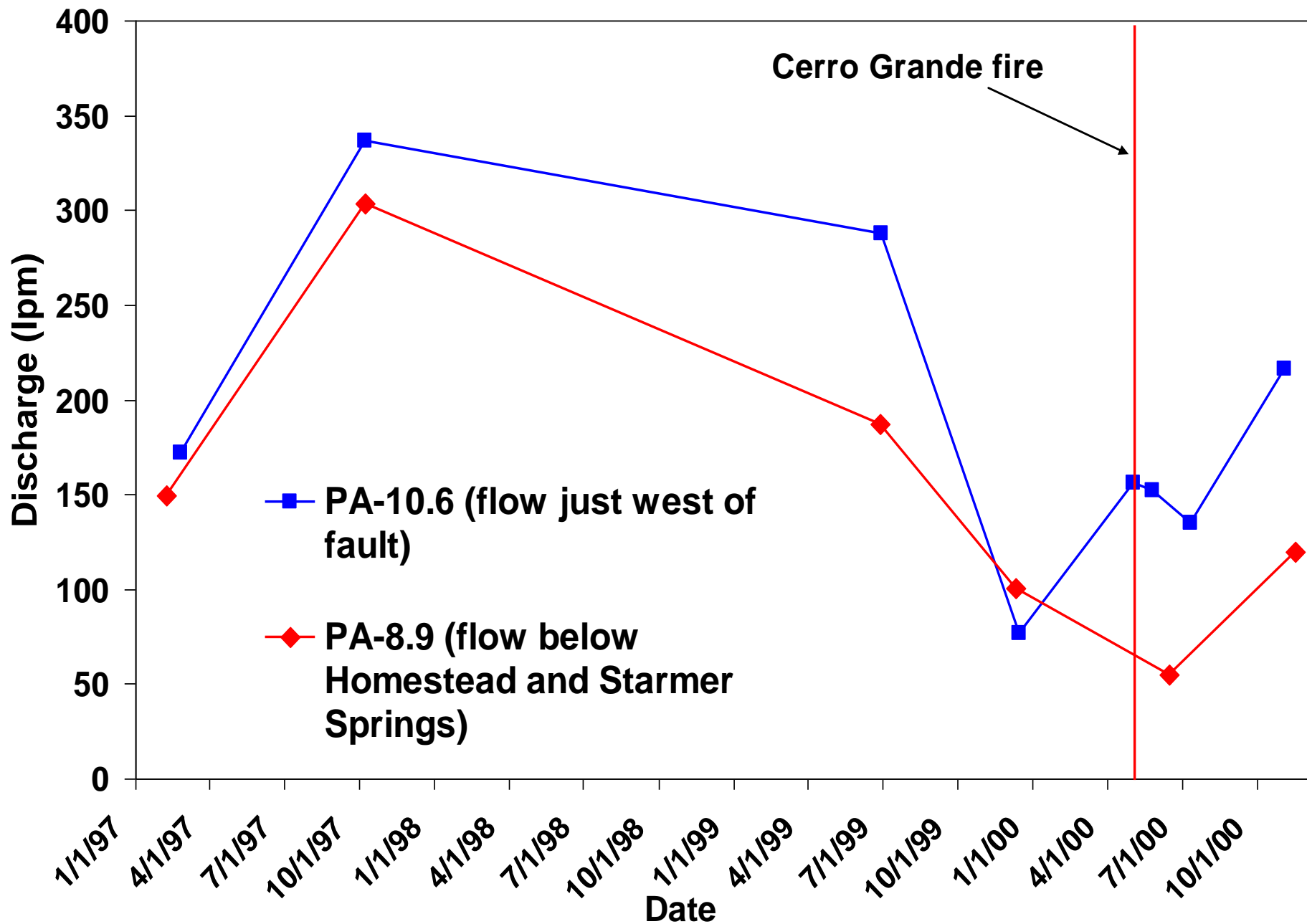


Bulldog Spring (3/12/01)



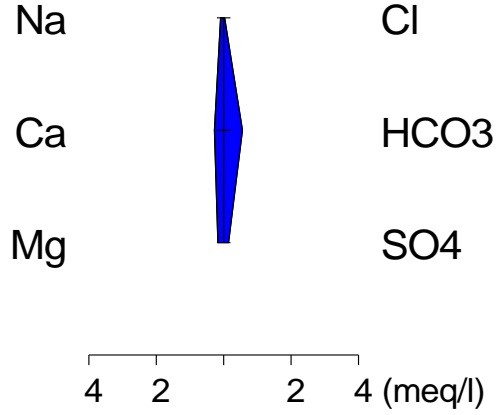
Seepage Run Data

Seepage measurements/runs across the PFZ on October 7, 1997 and June 29, 1999 resulted in a loss of 114 lpm (0.07 cfs) and 134 lpm (0.08 cfs), respectively.

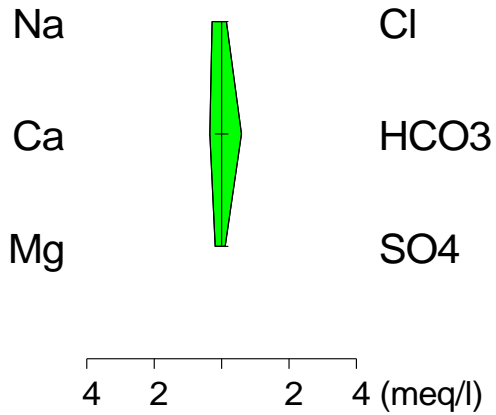


PA-10.6

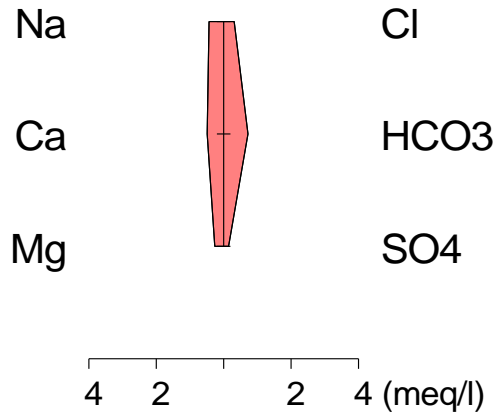
Pre-Fire



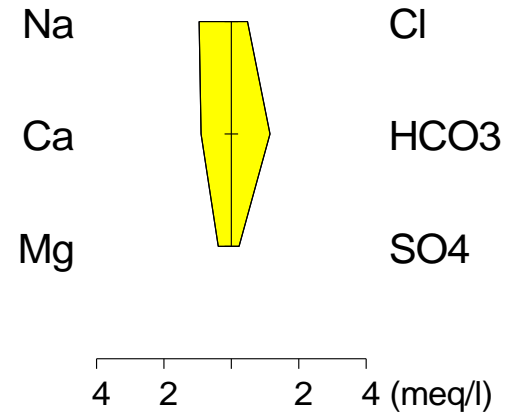
Homestead



Starmer Spring

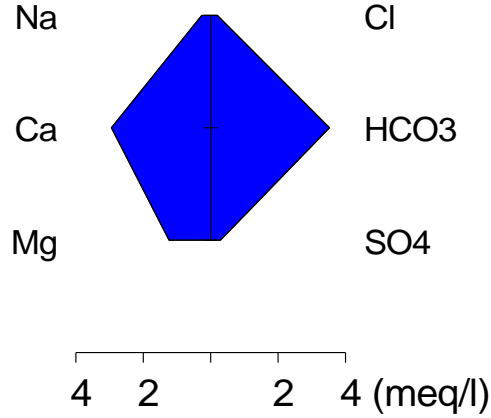


Bulldog Spring

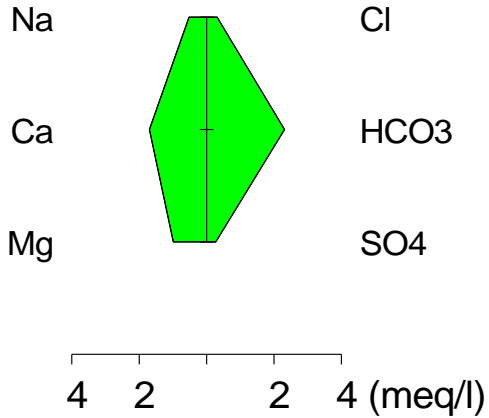


Post-Fire

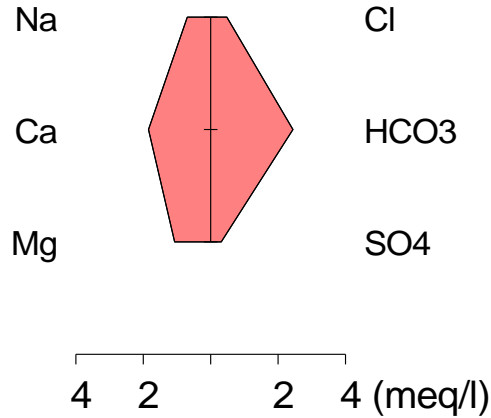
PA-10.6



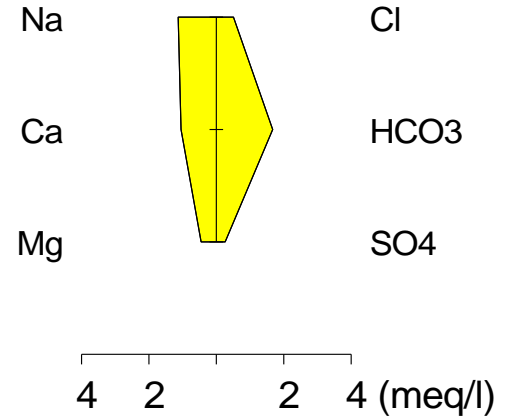
Homestead Spring

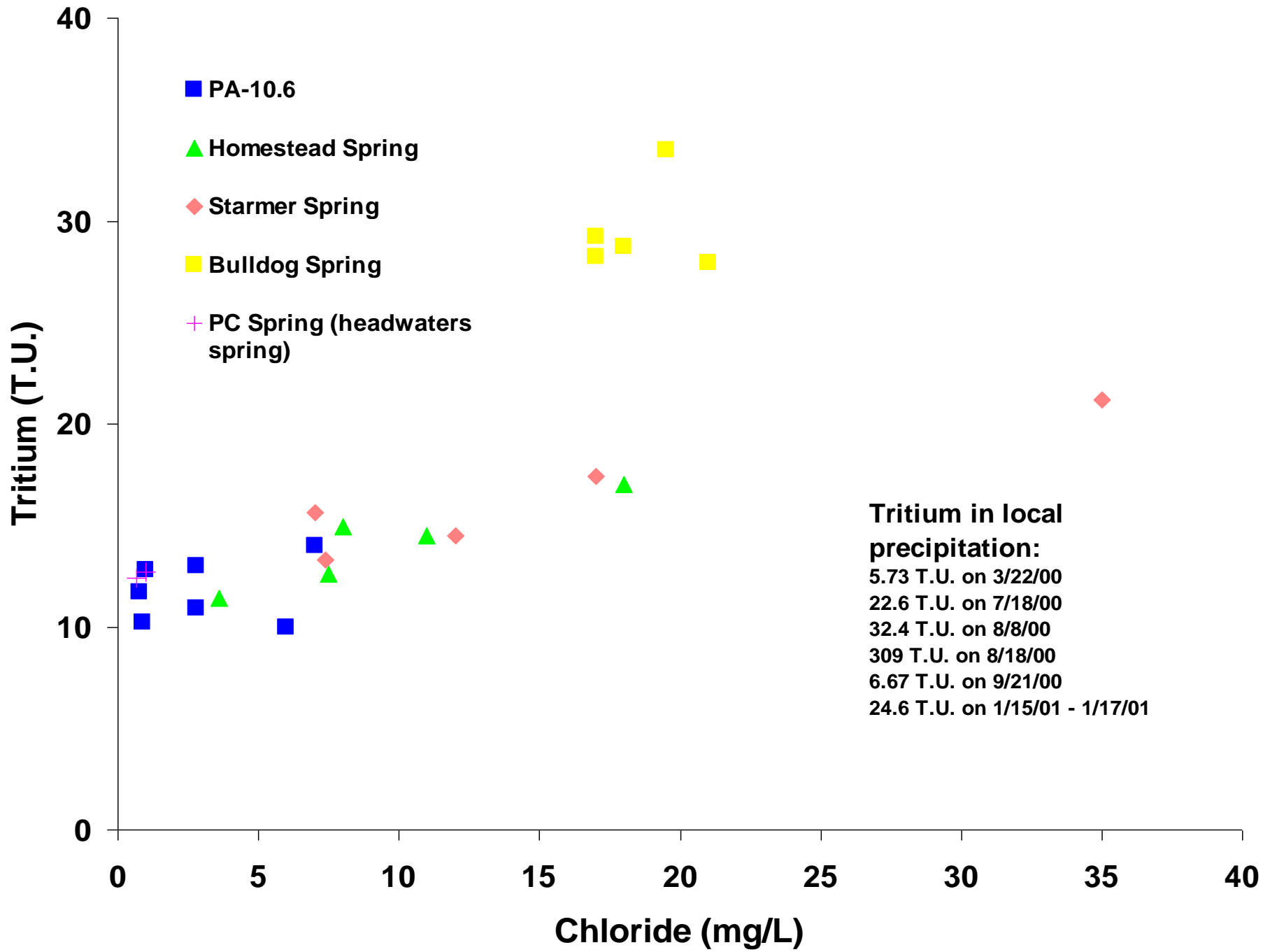


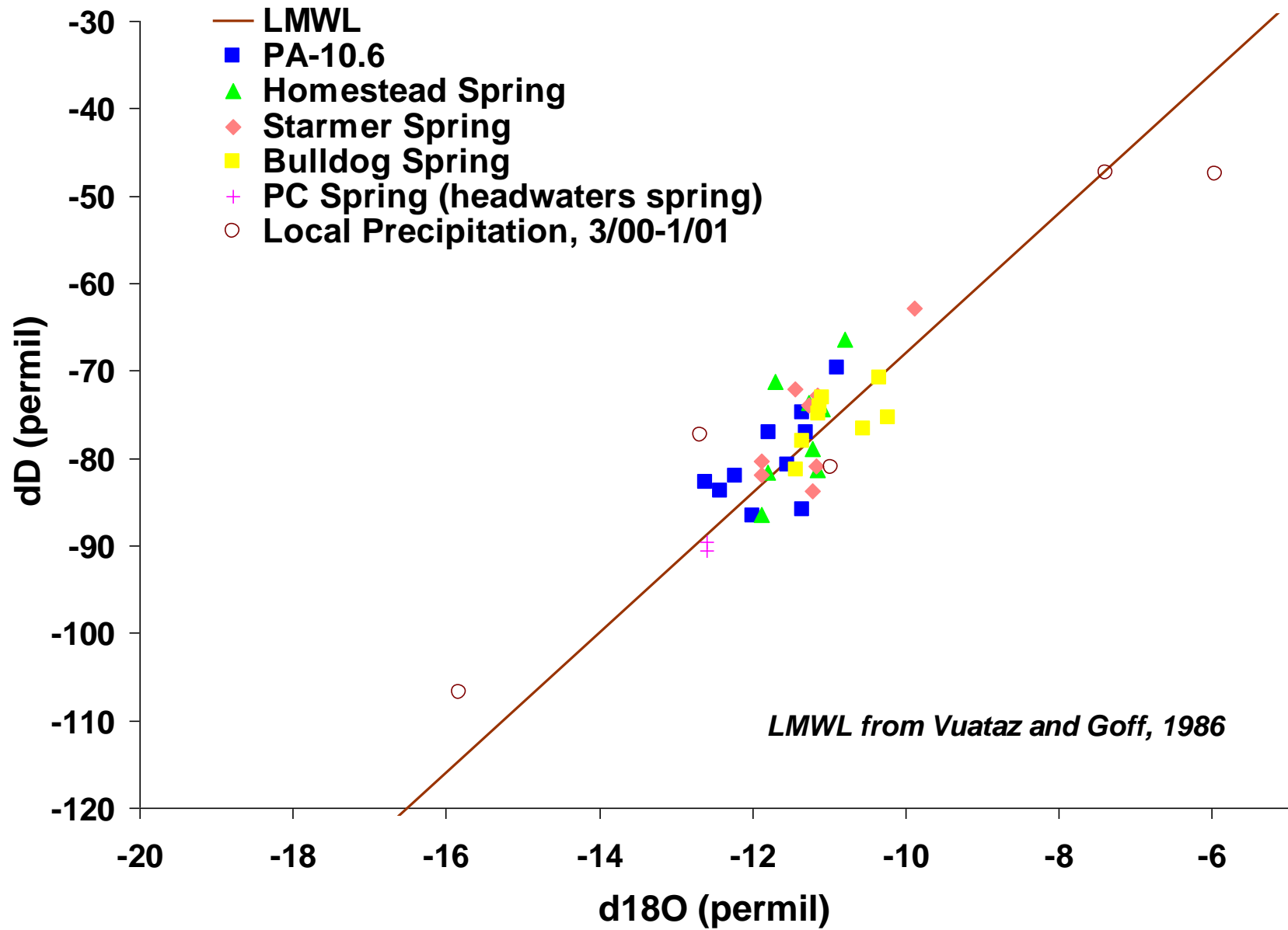
Starmer Spring

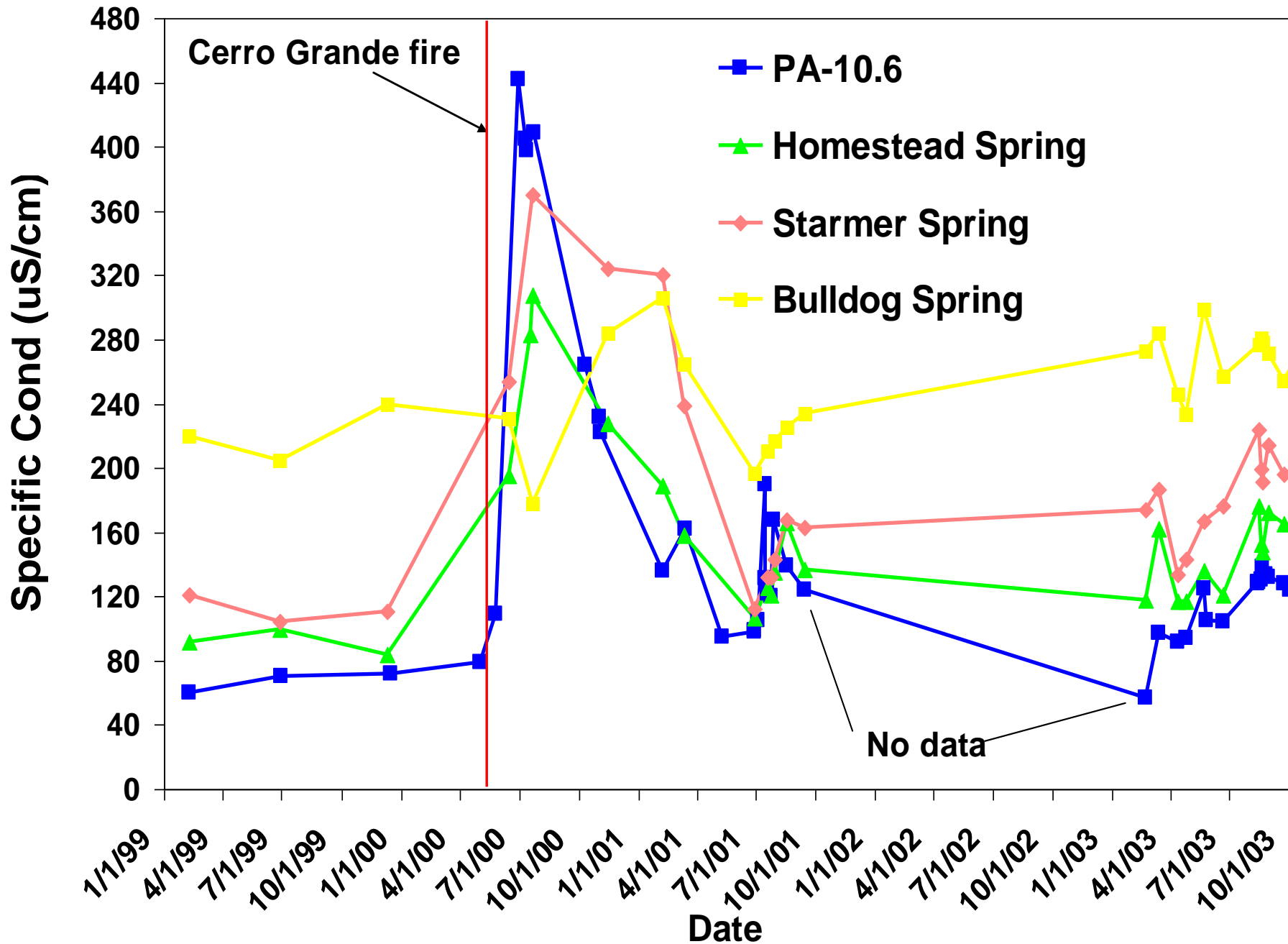


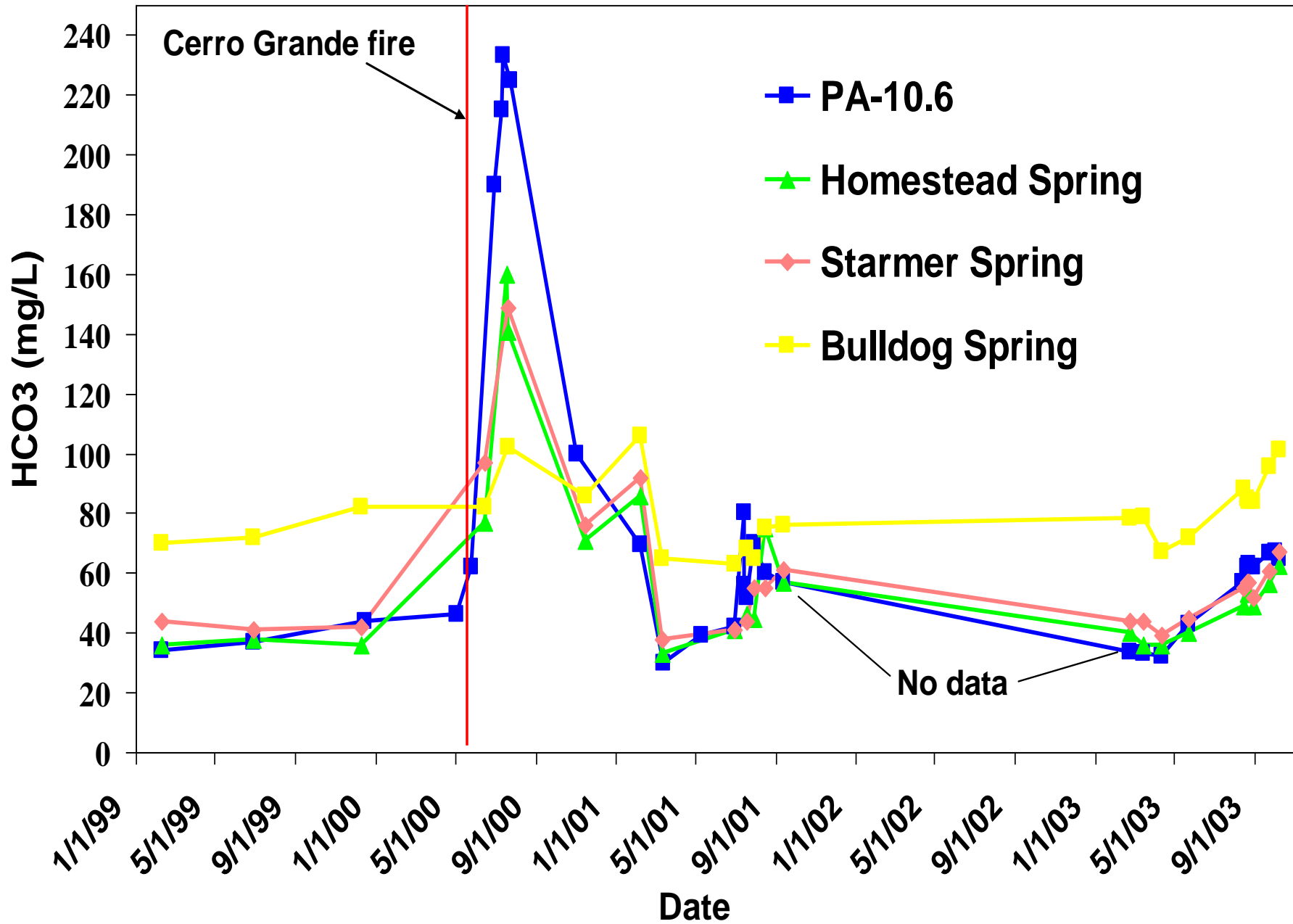
Bulldog Spring

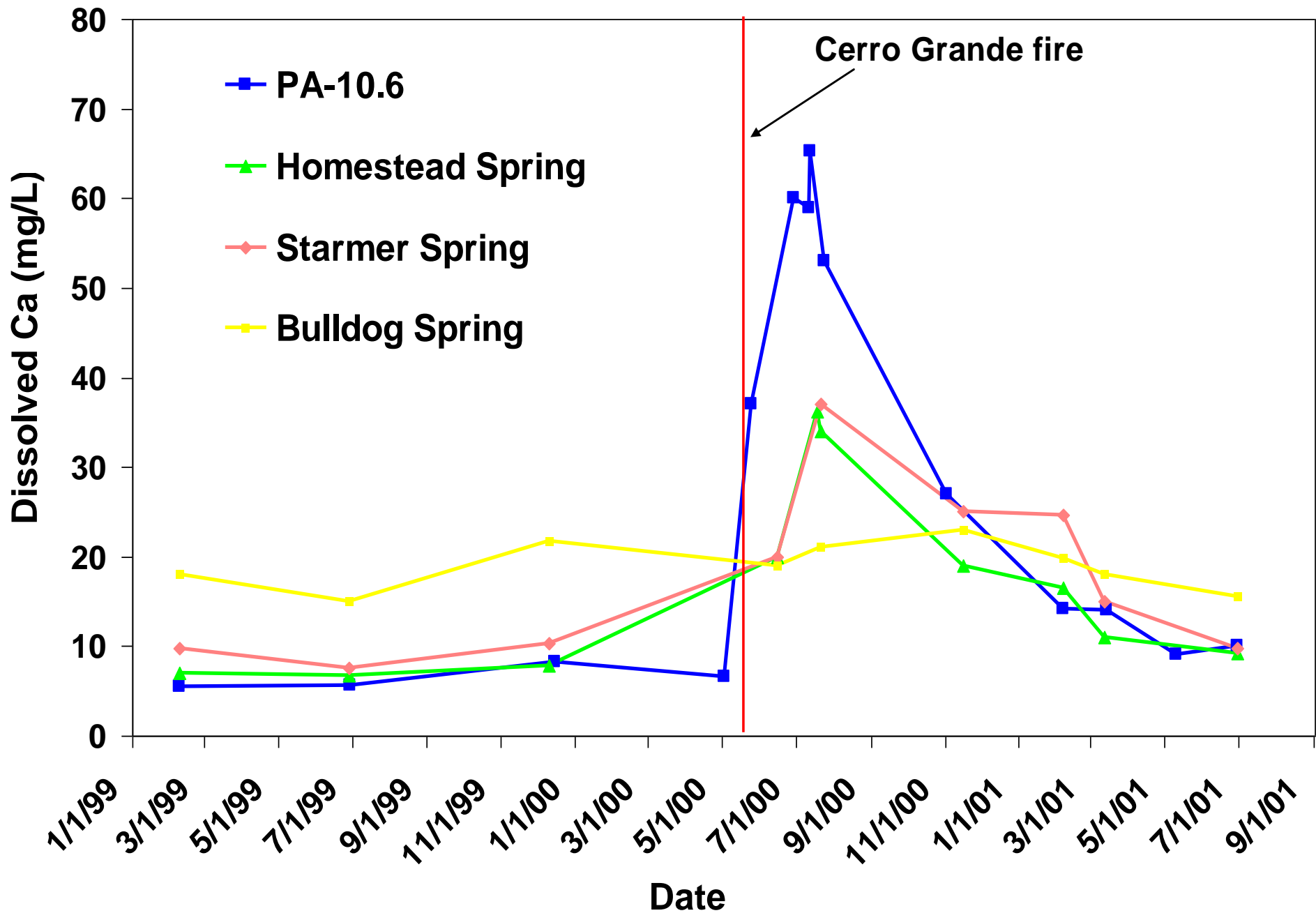








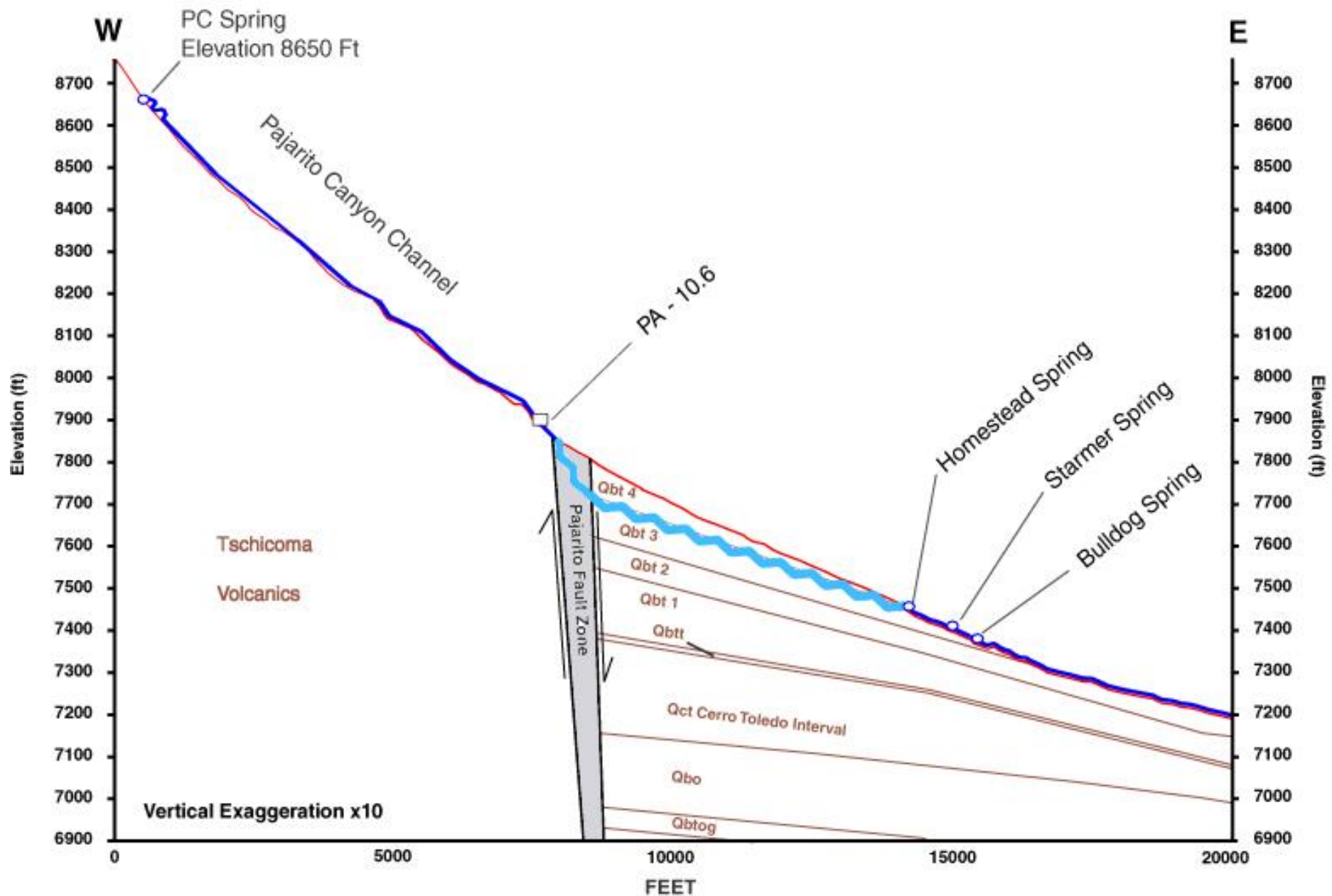




Additional Post-Fire Hydrochemical Changes

- Increases in dissolved chloride and sodium at PA-10.6 were not observed.
- Dissolved sulfate and potassium increased at PA-10.6 by factors of about 10 and five respectively. Slight increases were observed at Homestead and Starmer Springs.
- Dissolved strontium (Sr) and magnesium (Mg) increased at PA-10.6 by factors of about seven and five respectively. Dissolved Sr and Mg at Homestead and Starmer Springs increased by a factor of about four to five.
- Dissolved manganese increased at PA-10.6 by a factor of about 500 but did not increase at Homestead and Starmer Springs.
- In most cases, solute concentrations were greater at PA-10.6 than the springs. This suggests that:
 - (1) the springs may have experience local recharge that diluted the PA-10.6 fire-impacted recharge waters and/or;
 - (2) the spring waters are mixing along the flow path with respected to age, i.e., pre-fire with post-fire waters.

Stream Channel Profile and Cross-Section (West to East)



Conclusions

- Seepage-run data show loss of 114 (0.07 cfs) and 134 lpm (0.08 cfs) across the PFZ.
- Water-balance measurements at the PFZ (PA-10.6) and below springs nearly equivalent.
- Localized snowmelt provides some recharge to the springs.
- **Hydrogeochemical data collected from 1997 through 2003 indicate the PFZ is a recharge conduit between PA-10.6 and some springs (Homestead and Starmer).**
- Water quality at PA-10.6 impacted by monsoonal flooding after the Cerro Grande fire; impacts traced to Homestead and Starmer Springs in less than one month.
- Bulldog Spring, which contains LANL derived contaminants, is recharged by a nearby source with some contribution from PA-10.6.