

4.6 Water Quality Test for Wells

About 100 deep wells were selected for the water quality studies. Most of them were selected from 3,273 existing wells, on INGEOMINAS data base, available information at the beginning of this Study. Water quality studies were carried out regarding 48 general water quality items and 34 agricultural chemical items. This indicates that these studies covered a widest range of water quality items among the water quality tests ever performed in Columbia. However, the results of the studies revealed the distinctive underground environment in Bogotá Plain. The groundwater quality reflects the ground contamination and also provides useful suggestions regarding to the flow of groundwater.

4.6.1 Structure of Water Quality Tests for Wells

(1) Frequency of Water Quality Tests and Periods of Execution

The studies were carried out in three phases. The basic purpose of the water quality studies was to identify the distribution of groundwater quality in Bogotá Plain. Each study has the following characteristics:

Phase 1 study (February - March (semi-rainy season), 2001): The study began with no existing data to be compared with. However, it was very meaningful that groundwater in Bogotá Plain was observed as a whole for the first time.

Phase 2 study (October - November (rainy season), 2001): Based on the technical reviews of Phase 1 Study, this study would allow improving and complementing the reliability of the first results. Various analyses and discussions were made using the data gathered during this study.

Phase 3 study (August - September (semi-rainy season), 2002): This water quality test for wells allows a confirmation of the results on the Phases 1 and 2 studies. On the other hand, new efforts were made to analyze the river water quality in order to obtain fundamental data regarding water quality of environmental inventory and artificial recharge. For this reason, the number of water quality samples of wells was largely reduced mainly in the Quaternary aquifer whose data are abundant, resulting in 70 wells that have been studied.

(2) Sampling Wells for Studies

Based on the following lines, approximately 100 sampling wells were selected among the 7,081 existing wells belonging to the aquifers in various basins and land use conditions:

- (i) To select the representative sampling wells from areas around the river, agricultural and industrial areas to confirm the influence of ground contamination on groundwater condition.
- (ii) To select sampling wells widely in the whole study area for isotopic analysis.
- (iii) To select wells as many as possible belonging to the Cretaceous or Tertiary aquifer that number is smaller among the existing wells, because these wells are valuable for the water quality data.

Number of sampling wells selected by purposes is summarized in Table-4.12. The list of basic items of study wells is shown in Table-4.11 and the distribution of the study wells is shown in Figure-4.18. This Figure is from Phase 2 study since it has the largest number of wells (Sampling well points of Phase 1 to 3 studies are shown in the supporting report.).

104 Wells in Phase 2

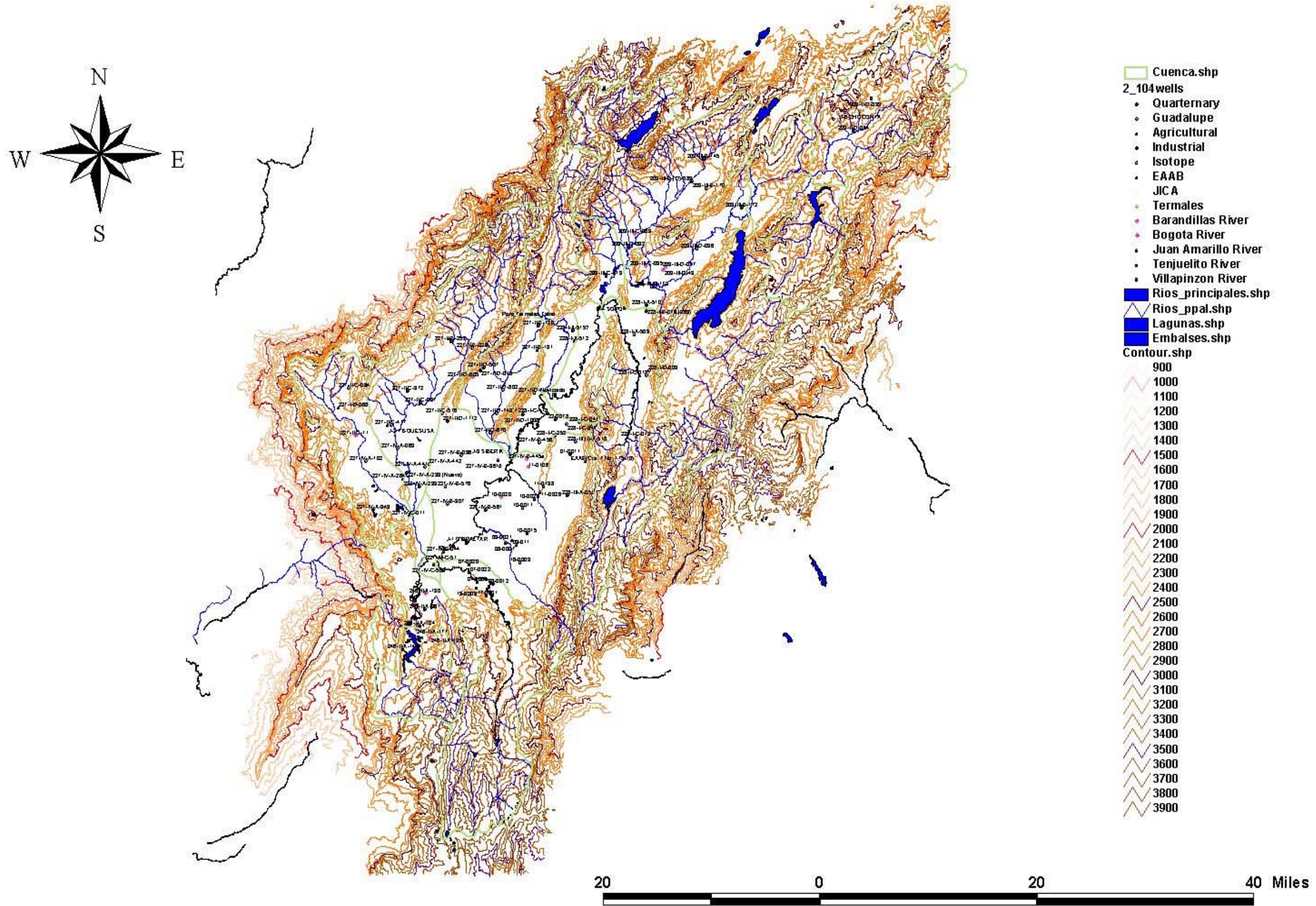


Figure-4.18 Well distribution map

4.6.2 Test Results

(1) Items of Water Quality Tests for Wells

Water quality items of this study covered the following two categories, and various kinds of items employed were far more than those used for usual water quality studies for groundwater development.

- (i) Water quality items which can be compared with the raw water quality standard specified in Columbia
- (ii) Water quality items to grasp the geochemical nature of groundwater and to approach the flow of groundwater and underground environment

The list of general items of water quality, including land use classification, is shown in Table-4.12.

Table-4.12 Number of well for water quality test and items

Items	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3
1. Sampling Points (Total)	99		104		70
- Wells around Rivers	33		30		18
- Wells in Agricultural Areas	5		5		5
- Wells in Industrial Areas	5		5		5
- Wells for Isotopic Analysis	20		20		9
- Wells in Other Areas	36		44		33
2. Analysis Items	Around Rivers	Agricultural Area	Industrial Area	Isotopic Analysis	Other Areas
Chemical parameters related to human health	Arsenic, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluorine, Lead, Total mercury, Nickel, Nitrates, Nitrites, Selenium, Antimony, Barium, Beryllium, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum				
Physical & chemical parameters related to taste/odor/color	Color, Odor, Turbidity, Temperature, Langelier index, Conductivity				
Inorganic parameters	Aluminum, Ammonia, Chloride, Hardness, Hydrogen sulfide, Iron, Dissolved oxygen (Phase 2 only), pH, Sodium, Sulfates, Dissolved total solid, Zinc, Magnesium, Potassium, Bicarbonate Ion, Carbonate, Calcium, Alkalinity, Acidity				
Organic parameters	--	--	--	--	--
	Toluene, Xylems, Benzen				
Agrochemicals	Aldicarb, Carbofuran, Aldrin, Endrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane, Linuron, P, p-DDT, o-p DDT, p-p DDT, Permetrina, 2-Clorofenol, 2, 4, 6-Triclorofenol, Endosulfan I, Endosulfan II, Endosulfan S042-, Heptachlor, Heptachlorepoxyde, Lindane, Metolachlor, Atrazine, Bentazone, Profenofos, Clorpirifos, Triclorfos, 2, 4-D, Methoxychlor, Simazine, Trifluralin, 2, 4-DB, Dichlorprop, Malation, Etil Paration, Metil Paration, 2, 4, 5-T, PCP, Diazinon, Permethrin, 2, 4, 5-TP				
Bacteria	Escherichia coli, Coliform bacteria				

(2) Summary of Test Results

Table-4.13, Table-4.14 and Table-4.15 show the results of water quality tests in Phase 1, 2 and 3, as a representative and the latest data. The excess of the standard value for raw water usable for drinking and living is shown in different color.

Test results indicate that groundwater in Bogotá Plain presents many problems as for quality as usable water. On the other hand, it was confirmed that the flow mechanism of groundwater is reflected in water quality, which is consistent with the descriptions regarding geology and aquifers in other chapters. Their summary is as follows.

- 1) The main characteristic is that the water quality items rarely detected in usual groundwater in deep strata were observed at high values widely in the study areas. The examples such as color, NH₄, H₂S, Ba and the *coliform bacilli* group. These

- contamination was noticeable in Quaternary wells. On the other hand, H₂S concentration as well as the influence of Color, Fe and Mn, was lower in Cretaceous wells. It is important to emphasize that NH₄ concentration was far below the one in Quaternary well.
- 2) The influence of organic matter (BTX) used in the industrial areas was not identified in groundwater. Similarly, the influence of agricultural chemicals was not identified in groundwater.
 - 3) By contrasting with the raw water quality standard in Colombia, the present situation of water quality items, which exceed the standard and the number of exceeded wells are as follows. Generally, groundwater in the study areas does not meet the water quality standard that can be usually expected for groundwater. Water cannot be used for drinking unless the purification process or more treatment is applied.
 - (a) Situation of groundwater exceeding the quality standard for raw water usable for drinking and living if treated : Color, turbidity, the *coliform bacilli* group, ammonia and pH exceed the standard value in many wells. Though it cannot be said that hydrogen sulfide and iron content exceed the standard since there is no provisions regarding the national raw water standards, these exceed the standard value of drinking water applied internationally. Therefore, there is a high risk to drink such water without treatment applied, and the usual way of using supreme quality of groundwater cannot be expected in this study area.
 - (b) Situation of groundwater exceeding the allowable quality standards for raw water usable for agriculture: It has been found in most of the study wells that manganese and iron exceed the standard value. As for matters, such as hydrogen sulfide and toxic ions are not included in the standard items in Colombia, these are discussed later.
 - (c) Situation of groundwater exceeding the allowable quality standards for raw water usable for stock-raising: No well exceeds this standard value.
 - 4) The concentrations of the main eight ions (Na⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Cl⁻, SO₄²⁻, HCO₃⁻, CO₃²⁻) of water quality samples were expressed on tri-linear diagram and hexa diagram. As a result, the following geochemical characteristics of groundwater were found:
 - (a) Groundwater in Quaternary aquifer has the quality of the Na-HCO₃ type that is typical of groundwater in deep-aquifer, which has experienced long underground-flow time, and ion exchange has advanced. On the other hand, the Ca-HCO₃ type without advancement of ion exchange, which appears in groundwater in shallow-aquifer, can be also observed but its number is small.
 - (b) The Cretaceous groundwater does not have distinctive characteristics.
 - (c) All study wells were classified by statistical cluster analysis according to total similarity of concentrations of the main eight ions. As a result, wells showing the Na-HCO₃-type quality of water, which is considered to have experienced long flow time, are over 65 %.

(3) Examination of test results

<Characteristics of water quality from the standpoint of water supply>

The significant characteristics of groundwater quality in the study area are shown in Table-4.16. According to this table, the mean concentration in the entire wells studied in this study and the degree of overall dispersion are summarized.

Figure-4.19 shows the average main water quality of each basin, in which the data in the Phase 2 are used as the typical case.

Table-4.16 Significant Characteristics of Groundwater

	Average value (mg/l)	Standard deviation	Variation coefficient (standard deviation/mean)	Dispersion among the entire wells studied
Chromaticity	30.28	26.48	0.87	Small dispersion
Ammonium-nitrogen	4.67	5.47	1.17	Slightly large dispersion
Iron	3.11	3.83	1.23	Large dispersion
Manganese	0.14	0.22	1.57	Large dispersion
Hydrogen sulfide	0.80	0.64	0.79	Small dispersion
Nitrogen nitrate	1.88	3.75	2.00	Large dispersion

The main items are examined below.

Chromaticity

As the chromaticity is related to the human sense like the odor or taste, high chromaticity causes significant trouble when using water. The standard value of raw water generally to be chlorine sterilized is 20 TCU, but almost 80% of the basins exceed this value in terms of the average chromaticity of basins. The water in deep well rarely indicates a high chromaticity in a wide range of areas. Therefore, the two following causes are considered for the high chromaticity.

- (a) The iron and the manganese widely existing in the ground usually dissolve in water in the reduced state. However, when they are air oxidized, they are suspended and increase chromaticity. Many cases of this kind can be found all over the world.
- (b) Anaerobically decomposed plant colored organic matters such as humic acid dissolve and increase the chromaticity. This case is found quite often in the bottom of marsh zone or closed water area.

In order to examine Item (a) first, a correlation between the chromaticity and the concentrations of iron and manganese that can be obtained from the water quality data are examined using the dispersion diagram and the statistical method. As a result, no correlation was confirmed. In order to determine the possibility of Item (b), the chromaticities of groundwater in the wells in the Quaternary strata mainly consisting of old lake deposit and may contain with high probability a large amount of plant organic matters are compared with those in the wells in the Cretaceous strata consisting of marine sand-stone with low probability of containing plant organic matters. As a result, the chromaticity was extremely high in the wells in the Quaternary aquifer.

- Quaternary aquifer (25 wells): Average chromaticity was 30 TCU.
- Cretaceous aquifer (10 wells): Average chromaticity was 17 TCU.
(The chromaticity that human beings can recognize is 15 TCU.)

This fact may indirectly suggest that the chromaticity represents the humus organic matters originating from underground.

Ammonium-nitrogen

According to the results of the analysis of water quality, Ammonium-nitrogen of high concentration was widely detected in the study area. The quality standard of the raw water for drinking and living was 1.0 mg/l, but the average concentrations of 70% basins exceeded this standard. The average concentration of 25 wells in the Quaternary aquifer was 4.91 mg/l and the average of 17 wells in the Cretaceous aquifer was 1.12 mg/l. In deep wells, nitrate nitrogen is usually detected more often than ammonium. However, in the study area, this common sense does not work at all. From the concentration of the detected Ammonium-nitrogen, a large stock of nitrogen may exist in the deep groundwater. To explain this fact entirely by the nitrogen discharge accompanying local human activities on the ground surface may not be appropriate for the following reasons.

- From the quantitative viewpoint, the penetration of nitrogen from the fertilizers and animal excretions on the ground surface into underground is extremely small compared with the enormous amount of nitrogen stocked in the groundwater.
- So that the nitrogen on the ground surface reaches and spreads in the deep groundwater, a long period of time would be necessary. Furthermore, in that case, a highly oxidized nitrogen nitrate becomes dominant.

Probably, it will be more appropriate to conclude that nitrogen in the humus organic matters contained in the lake deposit in the Quaternary strata mentioned before turns into ammonium in the reductive atmosphere. From the data analysis, we can assume that the chromaticity and the concentration of Ammonium-nitrogen have a good correlation in the entire wells of study area (correlational coefficient of 0.58), which is considered to indirectly support the above-mentioned supposition.

Hydrogen sulfide

As shown in Table-4.17, hydrogen sulfide is distributed in the entire study area at high concentrations. With reference to the WHO standard of 0.03 mg/l, almost all wells exceeded this standard. This fact is extremely abnormal for the deep groundwater. The mean concentration of hydrogen sulfide of all studied wells was 0.804 mg/l and a similar value was indicated for each aquifer.

Table-4.17 Distribution of Hydrogen sulfide of each aquifer

	Hydrogen sulfide (mg/l)
Average value of 25 wells in the Quaternary aquifer	0.988
Average value of 15 wells in the Cretaceous aquifer	0.813
Average value of 104 wells studied	0.804

In generally, there is no global guideline or standard of hydrogen sulfide for the drinking water in Colombia. This may be due to the fact that there is almost no case in which the hydrogen sulfide is dissolved in the raw water for drinking. Although no decision can be made at present, the scarcely available information suggests that the concentration of the detected hydrogen sulfide is not found at normal level.

The main sources generating the hydrogen sulfide on the ground surface of study area are the discharge of animal protein and organic matters containing sulfur, the eluviation of fertilizers containing sulfides such as ammonium sulfate, or the discharge of sodium sulfate used in the leather industry. However, just like in the case of nitrogen mentioned before and as examined in Section 4.2 of this Chapter, the penetration from the ground surface is not in the scale of the amount of sulfur as the hydrogen sulfate stocked in the groundwater. In addition, as hydrogen sulfide is generated locally, an explanation of the concentration of hydrogen sulfide extending

to the entire study area cannot be given by assuming that it is originated from the ground. A more natural explanation may be considered by stating that the main cause lies in the anaerobic decomposition of organic matters containing sulfur under the ground or the hydrolysis of inorganic sulfide, or the decomposition by bacteria.

Iron and manganese

It is clear that both iron and manganese are affected by geological features. They are widely distributed over the entire study area. The concentrations are high in the Quaternary aquifer.

Table-4.18 Distribution of iron and manganese of each aquifer

	Iron (mg/l)	Manganese (mg/l)
Average value of 25 wells in the Quaternary aquifer	4.20	0.210
Average value of 15 wells in the Cretaceous aquifer	1.06	0.115
Average value of 104 wells studied	3.11	0.141

The detected concentration of iron exceeded significantly the standard for drinking water of 0.3 mg/l used in many countries. This may be caused by the increase of water-soluble iron due to the reductive atmosphere under the ground, which is extreme in the Quaternary aquifer.

Coliform bacillus

The *coliform bacillus* from excretion was detected in more than half basins. The number of basins from which *coliform bacillus* was detected in more than 40% of wells in the basin exceeded 75%. Probably this is caused by the fact that the structural problem of wells facilitates the invasion of *coliform bacillus* from ground surface.

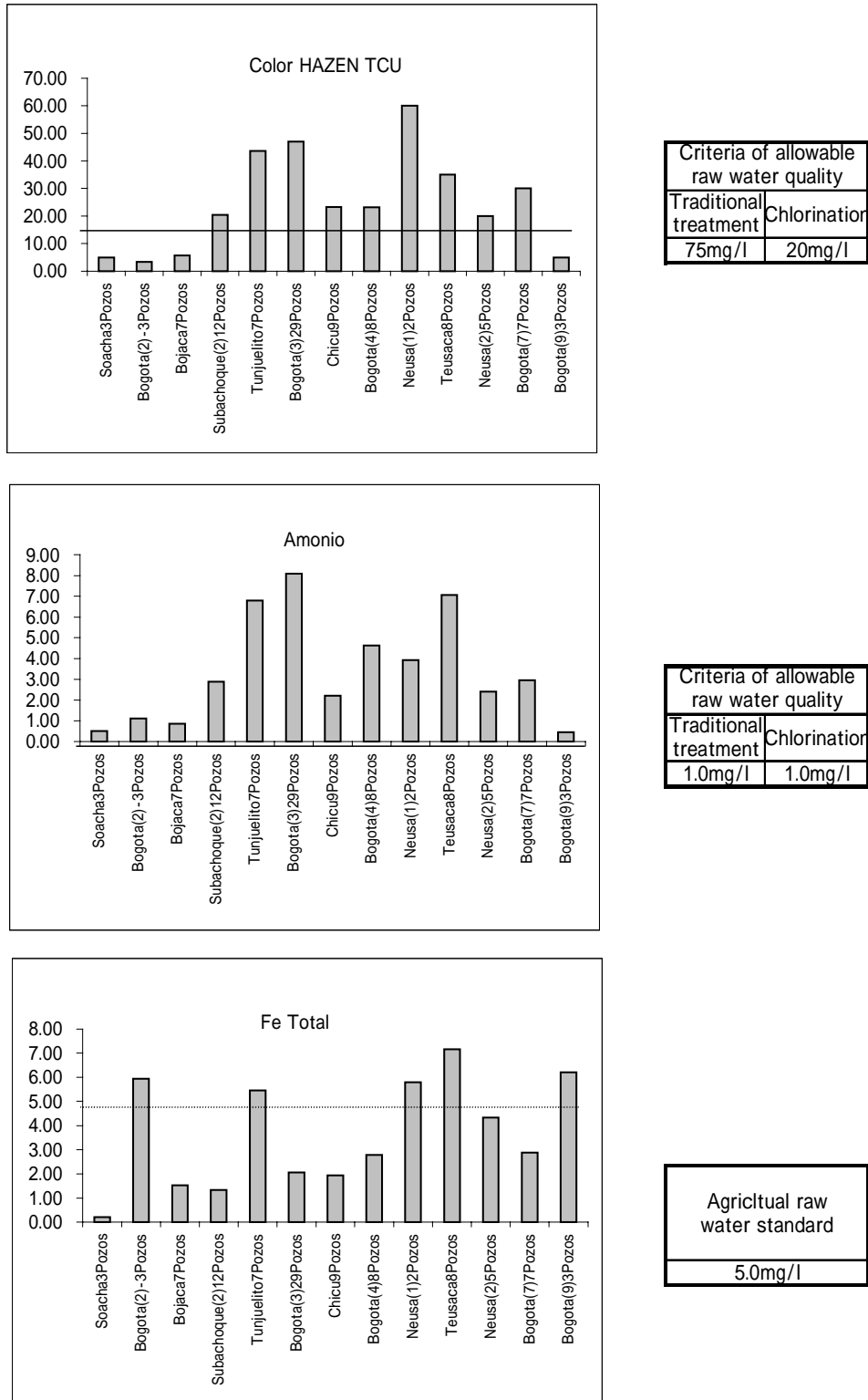


Figure-4.19 Average main water quality of each basin

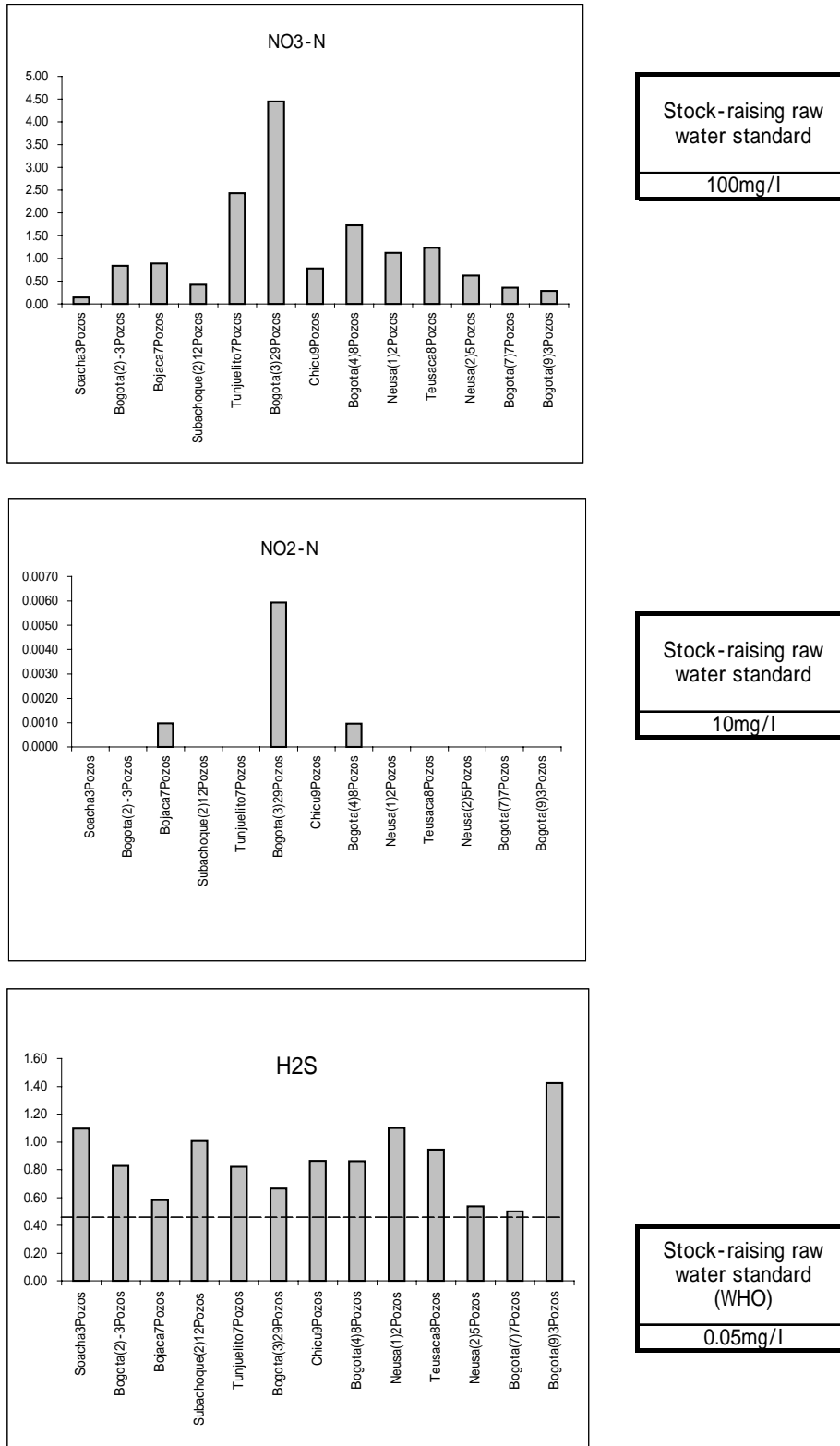


Figure-4.19 Average main water quality of each basin (continued)

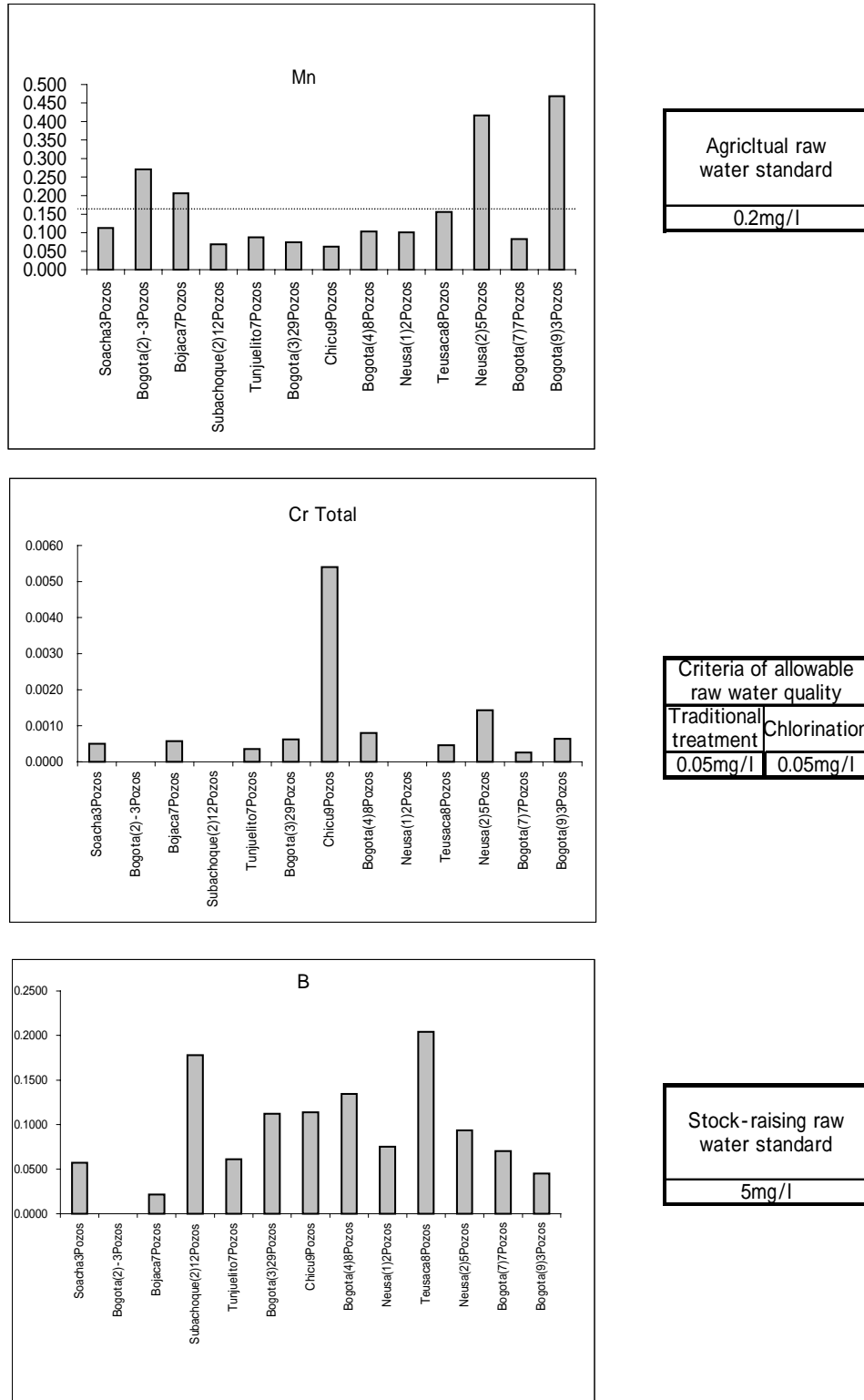


Figure- 4.19 Average main water quality of each basin (continued)

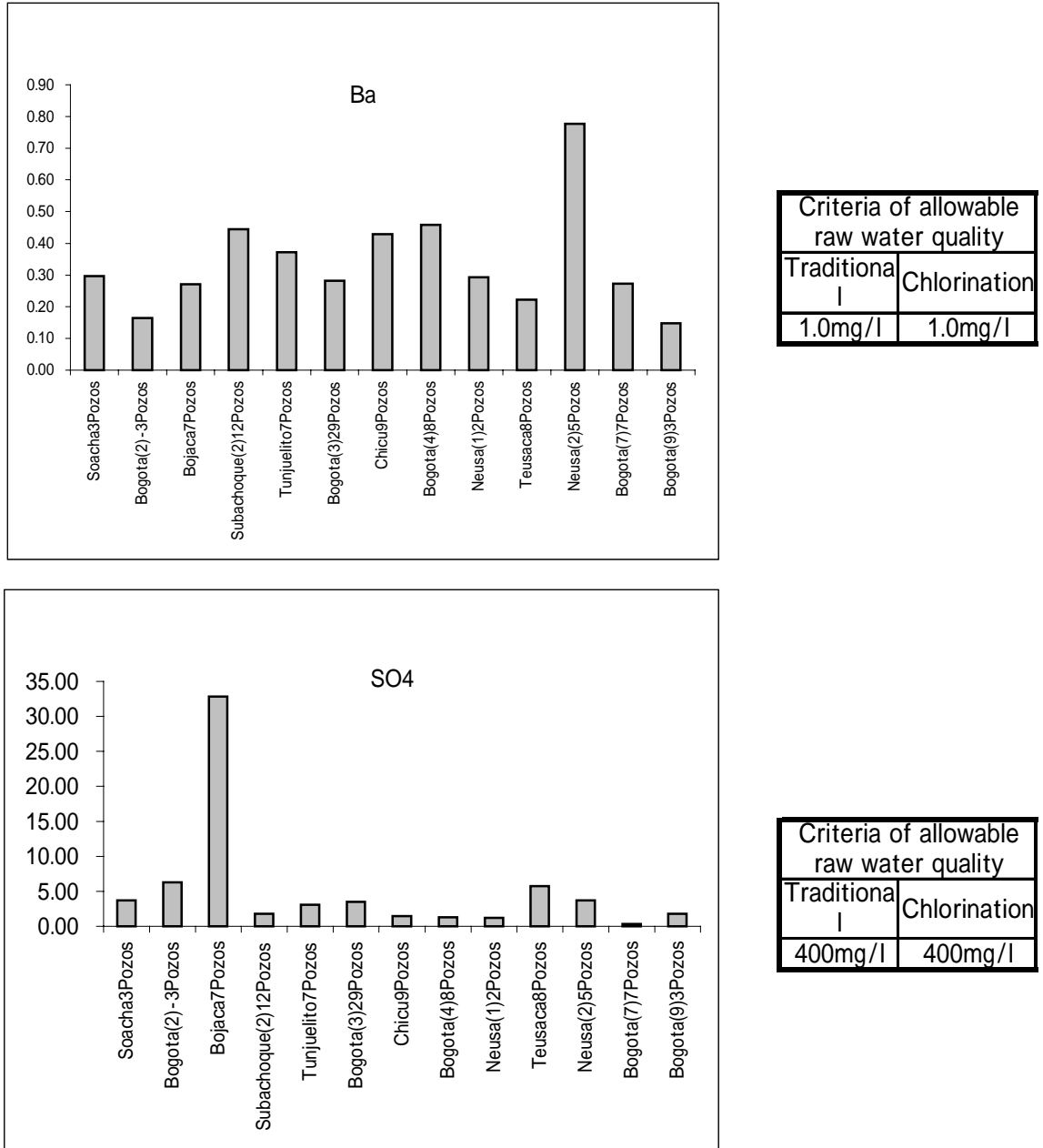


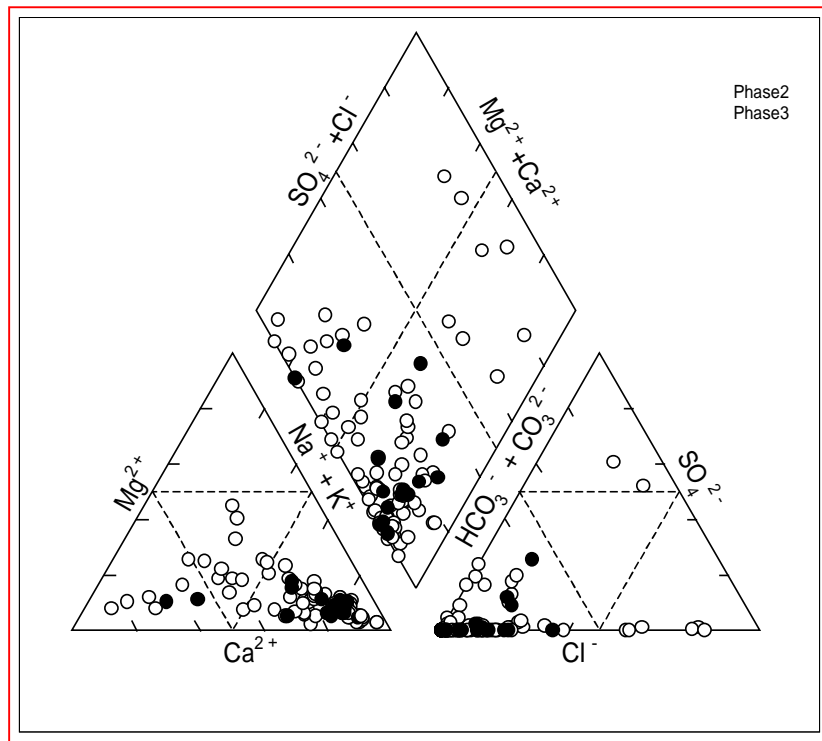
Figure-4.19 Average main water quality of each basin (continued)

(4) Geochemical Review of Groundwater Quality

(a) Review by tri-linear diagram

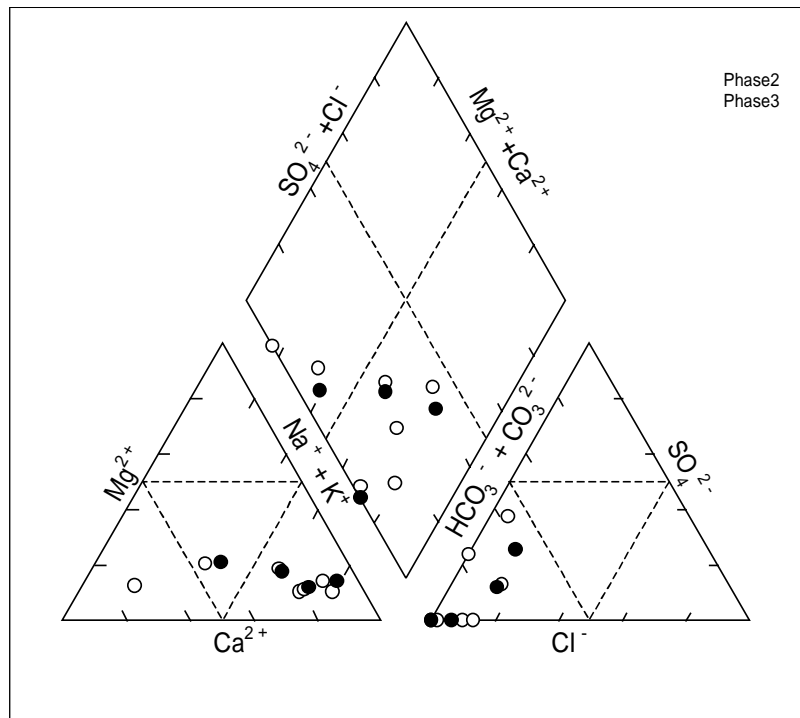
With respect to the Phase 2 test whose analysis results are deemed to be rather reliable, we have prepared a tri-linear diagram for major eight ion components and reviewed it. The results are shown in Figure-4.20. These diagrams indicate that the groundwater in Quaternary aquifer largely consists of Na-HCO₃ type, a type that is frequently found in deep-aquifer groundwater, and it includes small amount of Ca-HCO₃ type frequently found in shallow-aquifer groundwater.

The Na-Cl type found in the seawater and fossil water, and the Ca-Cl type found in volcanic stones, could be observed in a small quantity. With respect to the Cretaceous aquifer, significant characteristics are not observed and the Ca-HCO₃ type is included slightly more, but the water quality composition does not vary much among different aquifers.

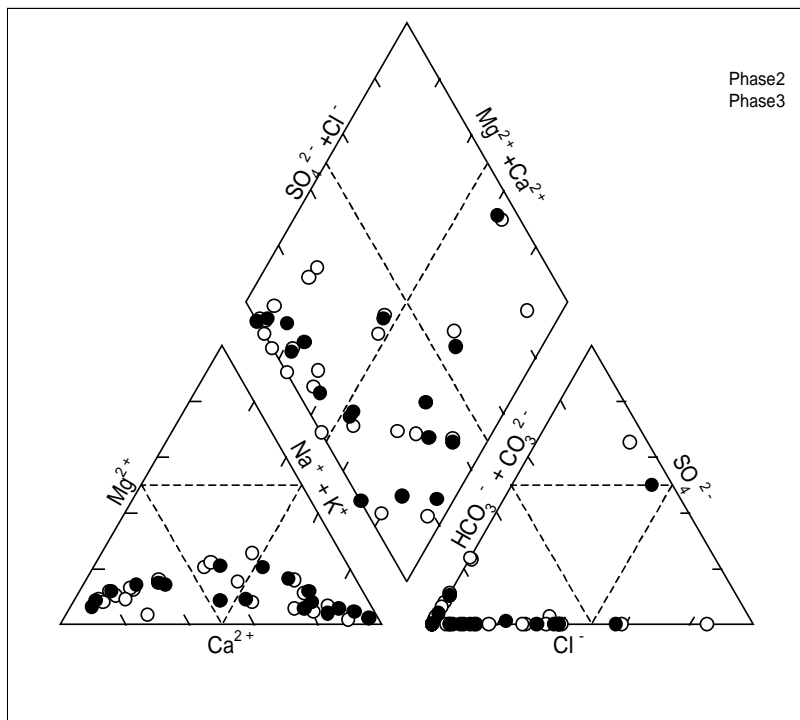


Tri-linear diagram (Quaternary aquifer)

Figure-4.20 Tri-linear diagram



(2) Tri-linear diagram (Tertiary aquifer)



(3) Tri-linear diagram (Cretaceous aquifer)

Figure-4.20 Tri-linear diagram (Continued)

(b) Review by hexa diagram

A hexa diagrams by well according to major eight ion components obtained in the Phase II and II test results were prepared. The hexa diagrams, which were drawn in the topographic map is shown in Figure 4.21, as the typical sample. Other hexa diagrams by aquifer in Phase-II and III are included in the supporting report, for reference.

Further, all the hexa diagrams were classified into similar groups by the concentration of eight components through cluster analysis. From the results, all the samples were classified into ten clusters (Refer to the supporting report). The cluster numbers of each well are shown in Table-4.14 and Table-4.15. The water quality characteristics of major cluster are as follows: Cluster 1 indicates the water of Na-HCO₃ type, Cluster 2 indicates the same type of water with low concentration, Cluster 6 and 7 show the same type of water but high concentration and Cluster 4 indicates Ca-HCO₃ type water. Considering that the ion exchange with the clay, etc. occurs in groundwater as water stays longer at underground and that it will change to the water type containing much Na·K from Ca-HCO₃ type, the water quality would evolve from Cluster 4 (rather young Ca-HCO₃ type groundwater) to Cluster 1 (groundwater evolved to Na-HCO₃ type) and to Cluster 6 and 7 (groundwater evolved to Na-HCO₃ type with higher concentration).

From the water quality of Quaternary aquifer, it is suggested that groundwater flows from the periphery of basin to the center of basin in terms of water quality. Similar results have been obtained in the Cretaceous aquifer. These facts support the results from analysis of groundwater flow system, which were conducted separately.

A more detailed review is described in the supporting report for reference.

4.7 Isotopic Analysis

Isotopic analysis was carried out based on the samples collected from existing 20 wells in February 2001 (Phase 1) and 10 wells in August 2002 (Phase 3) to estimate the groundwater recharge and its flow mechanism.

4.7.1 Items of isotopic analysis

The items of isotopic analysis are shown together with the aim of analysis and the criterion of selection of wells in Table-4.19. The distribution of wells covered by isotopic analysis is shown in Figure-4.21 (The color of the sampling points of the Phase 1 study in Figure-4.21 is the same color of water type in Figure-4.22). In the Phase 3 study, the analysis of tritium was omitted. The reason is that it had been found from the Phase 1 study that there was no groundwater of the new age valid for analysis of tritium.

Table-4.19 Selected sampling wells for isotopic analysis (Phase I and 3)

Item		¹⁴ C	³ H	D and ¹ H	¹⁸ O and ¹⁶ O
Aim for analysis		Age determination of ground water older than 5000 years	Confirmation of groundwater of young age about 40 years	Examine the origin, mixture and flow of groundwater	
Selection standard		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select in all aquifer but mainly Cretaceous • Select wells in the central area of basin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select in all aquifer but mainly Quaternary • Select wells distributed widely in the Study area 		
Number of selected wells	Quaternary	1, 5	14, 0	14, 0	14, 5
	Tertiary	1, 0	3, 0	3, 0	3, 0
	Cretaceous	3, 4	3, 0	3, 0	3, 4
Total		5, 9	20, 0	20, 0	20, 9

(Number of samples in Phase-I and III respectively)

4.7.2 Results of Isotopic Test

The summary of results of isotopic tests is as follows:

- i) Test result of Carbon 14: The age of groundwater estimated with Carbon 14 is between 1,690 and 33,170 years. Aquifers from which water was collected are mainly Quaternary and Cretaceous strata. The above-mentioned age indicates the flow time from the recharge area to the Cretaceous stratum at the point of water sampling.
- ii) Test result of tritium: All measured concentrations of tritium were below the detection limit, 0.7 TU. Considering from the fact that the half-life period of tritium is 12.35 years, the age of groundwater in Bogotá Plain certainly exceeds 40 years at least.
- iii) Test result of Deuterium and Oxygen 18: Data were plotted on the " D - ¹⁸O" diagram and were compared with the global meteorological line. As a result, it was suggested that groundwater in the study areas is basically groundwater with meteoric water as the origin and circulating in the study areas.

4.7.3 Review by isotopic analysis

The results of isotopic analysis are shown in Table-4.20 and the detail is illustrated in the supporting report. The summary of each analysis item is described below.

Table-4.20 Result of isotopic analysis (Phase 1 and 3)

No.	Well ID	Basin	Aquifer	Depth (m)	¹⁴ C Age (year)	TR	¹⁸ O(‰)	D(‰)
	<Phase 1>							
1	246- -A-061	BOGOTÁ(1)	Saban-Gdlupe	357	14140 ± 50	0.41	-10.67	-60.76
2	227- -D-587	CHICU	G. Guadalupe	1000	8230 ± 40	0.50	-11.61	-78.50
3	227- -A-233	SUBACHOQUE	Sabana	-	27150 ± 150	0.37	-11.29	-74.16
4	227- A-299	SUBACHOQUE	Sap-Subacho	500	23650 ± 100	0.39	-8.82	-69.81
5	228- C-252	BOGOTÁ(2)	Tertiary	170	24180 ± 110	0.38	-10.97	-63.66
6	08-0007	BOGOTÁ(2)	Guadalupe	450	-	0.40	-11.77	-73.94
7	227- -B-561	BOGOTÁ(2)	Sabana	115	-	Na	-10.95	-43.13
8	11-0010	BOGOTÁ(2)	Sabana	251.8	-	0.45	-10.22	-86.52
9	22-0078	BOGOTÁ(2)	Sabana	252	-	0.45	-10.36	-61.42
10	228- -C-019	TUESACA	F. Sabana	135	-	0.49	-10.82	-33.07
11	209- -D-172	BOGOTÁ(3)	F. Sabana	253	-	0.35	-10.78	-70.70
12	228- -A-509	TUESACA	Sabana	112	-	0.33	-11.00	-70.03
13	209- -D-036	BOGOTÁ(3)	F. Sabana	82	-	0.56	-11.47	-70.38
14	209- -B-170	NUESA	F. Cacho	-	-	0.42	-10.67	-66.14
15	227- -D-1115?	BOGOTÁ(2)	Guadalupe	-	-	0.44	-11.48	-41.79
16	227- -A-442?	SUBACHOQUE	Sap-Subacho	353	-	0.57	-10.68	-73.77
17	227- -B-577?	BOGOTÁ(2)	F. Sabana	526	-	0.44	-12.49	-68.08
18	227- A-X6	SUBACHOQUE	Tilata	581	-	0.41	-11.91	-75.35
19	16-0003	BOGOTÁ(2)	F. Sabana	192	-	0.47	-11.36	-66.90
20	10-0011	BOGOTÁ(2)	F. Sabana	120	-	0.44	-11.55	-54.54
	<Phase 3>							
21	227- -B-028	SUBACHOQUE(2)	G. Guadalupe	70	3630 ± 40		-10.46	
22	227- -A-063	SUBACHOQUE(2)	G. Guadalupe	448	33170 ± 380		-10.71	
23	227- -D-802	CHICU	F. Sabana	100	32380 ± 350		-10.51	
24	Vitelma1 EAAB	BOGOTÁ(3)	Guadalupe ?		4620 ± 40		-10.39	
25	E-2 EAAB	BOGOTÁ(3)	Guadalupe	389	9430 ± 40		-9.55	
26	JICA1 EAAB	BOGOTÁ(3)	Sabana	196	29750 ± 270		-10.31	
27	JICA2	SUBACHOQUE(2)	Sabana	192	33110 ± 380		-10.37	
28	JICA5	BOGOTÁ(7)	Sabana	188	20640 ± 90		-9.51	
29	JICA6	BOGOTÁ(9)	Tilata	188	1690 ± 40		-10.54	
30	Rio BOGOTÁ				-		-9.99	

TR: Tritium unit (1 in 1,018 hydrogen atom), Na: Below detection limit, : it is represented in parts per thousand in the ratio to SNOW (standard seawater) and + or - shows if it is higher or lower than SNOW.

Map of Isotope wells

Phase 1 and Phase 3

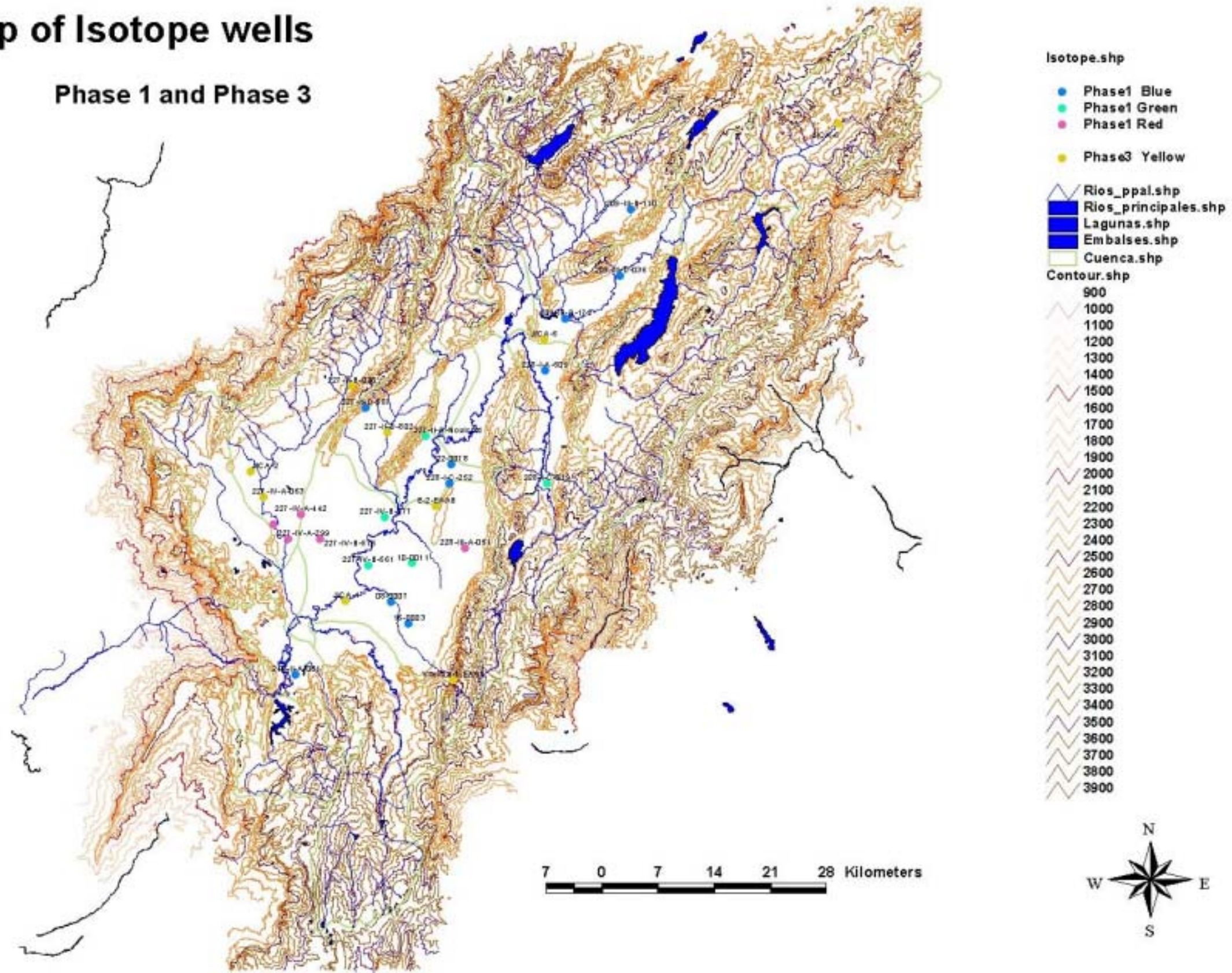


Figure-4.21 Distribution map of wells for isotopic analysis

(a) ^{14}C (Carbon 14)

The concentration of carbon 14 is affected by dissolved carbonic acid, which is provided by various reactions while rainwater penetrates and fluidizes. Since any carbon in carbon dioxide and hydrogen carbonate ions is “Dead carbon” from which ^{14}C is completely lost, the supply of these substances in aquifers lowers the ^{14}C concentration in the groundwater, and the groundwater might be older. Therefore, the age of groundwater can be younger than 1,690 to 33,170 years. It is concluded the groundwater in Cretaceous is relatively newer than the one in Quaternary when the both water is compared. The Cretaceous layer surveyed in this study locates in mountainous regions and is easily recharged by precipitation in a short period. On the contrary, the Quaternary layer places in the center of the plain and thick impermeable layer covers the aquifer. Therefore, it takes a long time that groundwater recharged by rainfall reaches in the aquifer. In addition, permeability and the activity of groundwater traveling in Cretaceous layer are higher than the ones in Quaternary strata. By contrasting to the result of water quality test, Quaternary groundwater shows the characteristic of deep aquifer (Na- HCO_3 type) than Cretaceous water and this meets the result of the isotopic carbon analysis. The groundwater in Vitelma, where artificial recharge test have been conducted is categorized as the newest water among 15 samples.

(b) ^3H (Tritium)

Twenty samples have been analyzed in order to determine the tritium concentration. The results showed that all the tritium concentration were less than 0.7 TU, the limit of detection. Considering that the half-life period of tritium is 12.35 years, the groundwater of Bogotá Plain is assumed to be older than 40 years. This result seems appropriate in view of the distance from the recharge area to the sampling wells and the depth of the aquifers (GL- 80m to GL- 1,000 m). Generally, artificial tritium, generated in thermonuclear explosion test, is found more on the Northern Hemisphere and less on the Southern Hemisphere as the test fields are mostly located in the Northern Hemisphere. Also the higher the altitude from the sea level is, the lower the concentration will be. Considering that the Study Area is 2,600 m to 3,000 m above the sea level, since new information is unlikely to be obtained, the tritium analysis was omitted in the Phase 3 study.

(c) D and ^{18}O (Deuterium and Oxygen 18)

The analysis results of deuterium and oxygen 18 in Phase 1 are shown in Figure-4.22. According to the results, water can be classified into the following three types.

The isotope composition of water in the wells No. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19 are plotted along the approximate line $\text{D} = 9.3868 \text{ }^{18}\text{O} + 35.631$ which is nearly parallel with the global meteorological line ($\text{D} = 8 \text{ }^{18}\text{O} + 10$) as shown in Figure-4.22. The global meteorological line in Bogotá area is not clear, but this line may be approximate to the global meteorological line in this area.

On the other hand, Wells No. 3, 4, 16 and 18 in Madrid district show the approximate line of $\text{D} = 1.7844 \text{ }^{18}\text{O} - 54.224$ that has a low inclination and intersects with the global meteorological line. As this district belongs to the subterranean heat zone, the penetrated rainwater was warmed by the underground heat source and reacted with the surrounding rocks in isotopic exchange. (The rocks contain approximately 60% of oxygen in atomic composition. Through the reaction of isotopic exchange between water and rocks in this condition, the isotopic ratio of oxygen in water is drawn toward the value of rocks, resulting in the increase of ^{18}O . On the other hand, the hydrogen content in the rocks is very low compared with that in water, so that the isotopic ratio of hydrogen in isotopic exchange reaction shows little change.

Thus, the inclination of the approximate line is low.)

Moreover, water in Wells No. 7, 8, 10, 15, 17, and 20 is plotted far away in the above of the global meteorological line in the graph of Figure-4.22. Wells No. 10 and 15 are located near recharge area, which are plotted at the top, and Wells No. 7, 17, 20 and 8, which are plotted below them, are located in the city center. D and ¹⁸O concentration has become high through filtering by minerals of groundwater during its movement in the geological layer and mixing with deeper groundwater.

Sampling locations for oxygen 18 analysis in Phase 3 was distributed in the rim of the Study Area in comparison to Phase 1 study. The result matches in Phase 3 to the one in Phase 1, but the average concentration of ¹⁸O is higher in Phase 3. This is probably because many sampling locations are in the area of rock layer of Cretaceous and the groundwater might be under the influenced of rock-rainwater reaction.

From the above analysis results of hydrogen and oxygen isotope, groundwater in the Study Area is basically recycling, originating from the meteoric water in the Study Area, although partial mixing of deeper groundwater might be possible.

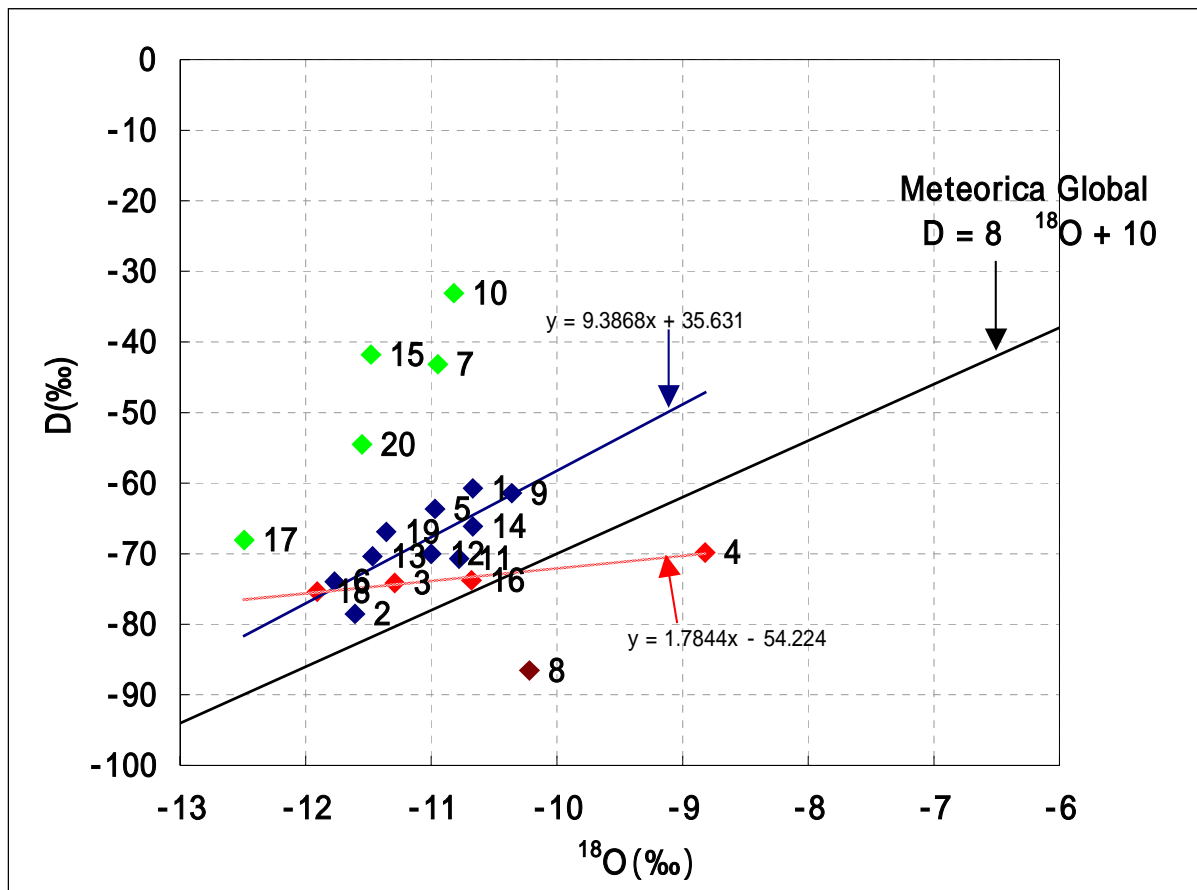


Figure-4.22 Relations between D and ¹⁸O

4.8 Well Inventory

(1) Outline of Well Inventory

The Study Team carried out Well Inventory survey for all the wells in Study Area. The Study Team collected well data that was stored in well Data-base of INGEOMINAS and well data

registered to CAR and DAMA. It is possible to compile most of the wells that exist in the Study Area by putting all the data together. The number of wells that was collected by the Study Team is shown in Table-4.21. The total number of wells in the Study Area is estimated around 7,081 as shown in Table-4.21.

Table-4.21 The Number of Wells in the Study Area

Classification	Well Number	
	Well data with location	Well data without location
Wells recorded in well data-base of INGEOMINAS	3,027	694
Wells registered to CAR	1,672	1,439
Wells registered to DAMA	248	1
Sub Total	4,947	2,134
Total	7,081	

Well Inventory items by the Study Team are shown in Table-4.22.

Table-4.22 Well Inventory Items by the Study Team

Items	Items	Item
Location of well	Electric logging result	Recharge (mm/Year)
Ownership	Gamma logging result	Water quality concentration (mg/L)
Address of well	Coordinate of well location	Date of drilling
Map coordinates of well	Depth of well (m)	Soil type
Grand elevation of well top	Grand water level	Results of water quality test
Installed year	Pumping rate (m ³ /Day)	The position of screen
Equipment description	Aquifer for pumping	Geological cross section
Well observation item	Conductivity (m/s)	-

(2) Current Yield from Pumping Wells in the Study Area

Based on this database, the current yield from pumping wells in the Study Area was estimated. This database has 7,081 well data, most of which has information on yield. Situation of well data is as follows.

Information type of the data-base	Well Number	Total Yield (m ³ /day)
Date with unit yield and operation hours	2,644	162,900
Data without unit yield or without operation hours.	4,437	unknown
Total	7,081	unknown

Daily yield of well is calculated from unit yield and daily operation hours. Daily yield of well was calculated from relation below: Daily yield from well = Unit yield (m³/day) × Daily well operation hours (hours/day)

On the other hand, unit yield or operation hours must be assumed for wells without these information. To estimate total yield of pumping wells, unit yield and operation hours were assumed for wells without these information. Method and result of this analysis are explained below.

(a) Estimation of Unit Yield

Histogram of yield is shown in Figure-4.23. This histogram was made from well data with yield information. The average of this distribution is 1.54(l/s). Hence, unit yield of 1.54(l/s) was assumed for wells data without unit yields information.

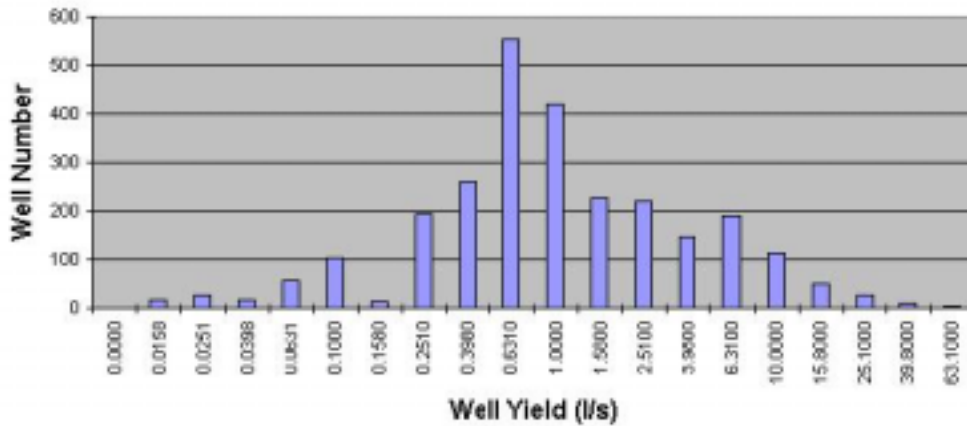


Figure-4.23 Histogram of Unit Yield

(b) Daily Well Operation Hours

Histogram of daily operation hour is shown in Figure-4.24. This histogram was made from well data with information on daily operation hour, and average operation hours are 6.54 hours/day. As shown in Figure-4.25, there is not clear relation between unit yield and daily operation hours. Hence, daily operation hour was assumed as 6.54 hours for wells without information on daily operation hours.

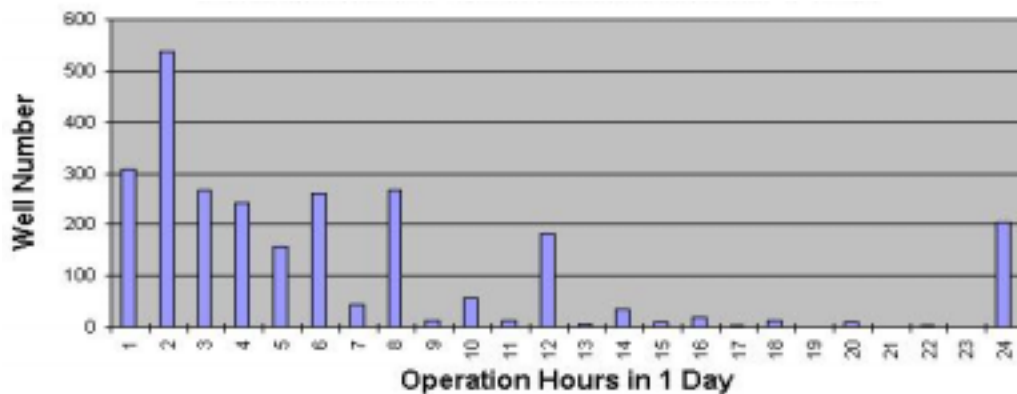


Figure-4.24 Histogram of Daily Operation Hour of Wells

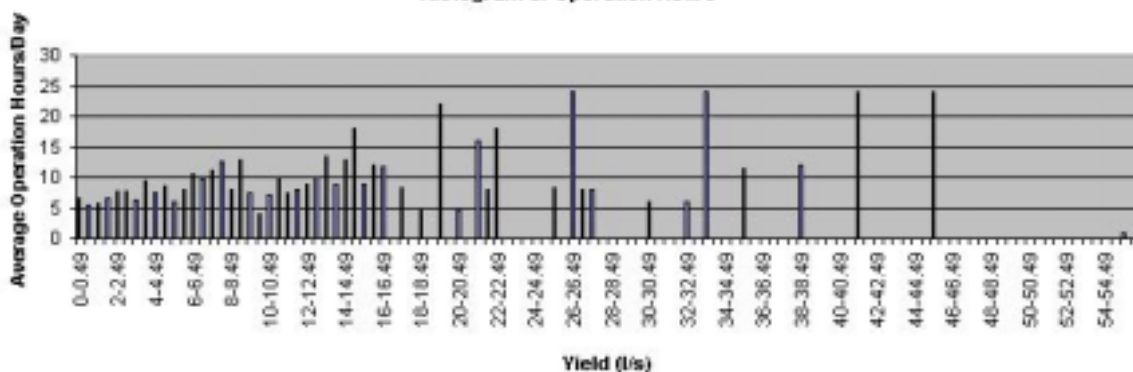


Figure-4.25 Histogram of Unit Yield and Average Daily Operation Hours

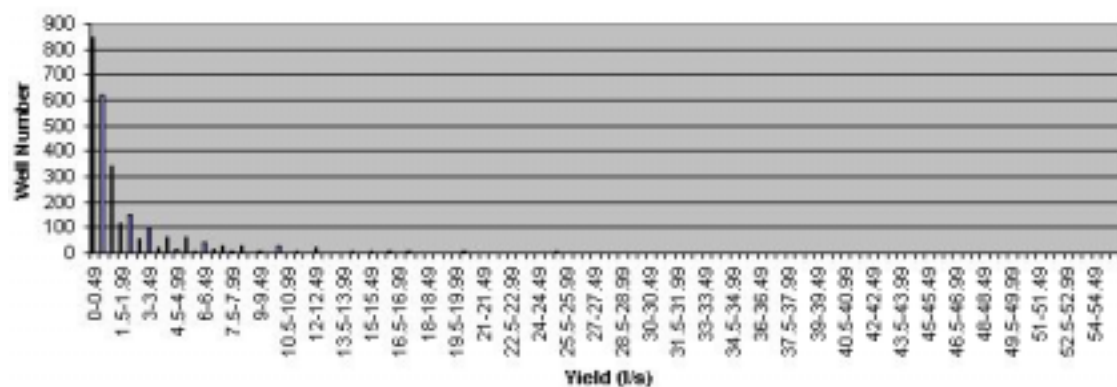


Figure-4.25 Histogram of Unit Yield and Average Daily Operation Hours (continued)

(c) Total Yield in Study Area

Total yield from the current wells in the Study Area was estimated based on the assumption explained above. The result is shown in Table-4.23.

Table-4.23 Total Yield of Study Area

Classification of Well Data	Well Number	Estimated unit yield (l/s)	Well operation hours in 1 day (hours)	Total yield (m ³ /day)
Date with unit yield and daily operation hours	2,644	Known	Known	158,690
Data without unit yield or without operation hours.	4,437	1.54(l/s)	6.54 (hours)	160,800
Total	7,081	-	-	320,490

As shown in Table-4.23, total yield from pumping wells in the Study Area is estimated 323,700m³/day. The estimated total yield is expressed by other unit below.

Total Yield of the Study Area

323,700m ³ /day	117 × 10 ⁶ m ³ /year	3.7m ³ /s	27mm/year
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Annual yield of 27.7mm/year above is calculated from total area of 4,268km².

(3) Well Number and Yield by Geology

Well Database by the Study Team has information on aquifer type of wells. Most of INGEOMINAS well data of the Well Data-base has information on aquifer. Based on this information, well number and aquifer of well is analyzed by geology type. The result is shown in Table-4.24.

Table-4.24 The Number and Aquifer of Wells by Geological Type

Geology of aquifer		The number of well		Yield of well	
		Well number	% of total number	Yield (m ³ /day)	% of total yield
Quaternary		6,570	92.9	248,830	77.6
Tertiary	Cacho	60	0.8	4,200	1.3
	Guaduas	50	0.7	3,900	1.2
	Other Tertiary	50	0.7	700	0.2
Cretaceous	Labor y Tierna	246	3.5	48,060	15.0
	Pleaners and Dura	90	0.13	14,400	4.5
	Chipaque	15	0.02	400	0.1
Total		7,081	100	320,490	100

Of 7,081 wells in the Database, around 3,400 wells have information on aquifer geology. As shown in Table-4.24, 93% of wells of the Study Area take groundwater from Quaternary aquifer, 2.2% from Tertiary aquifer, 3.7% from Cretaceous aquifer. As shown in Table-4.24, wells in the Study Area pump up groundwater, 78% from Quaternary aquifer, 3% from Tertiary aquifer and 19% from Cretaceous aquifer. As explained above, most of groundwater is currently pumped up from Quaternary aquifer, and groundwater pumped up from Cretaceous is only little. Groundwater pumped up from Tertiary aquifer is extremely little.

(4) Well Distribution by River Basin

Well number and well yield by river basin were calculated based on Well Inventory Result. The results are shown in Table-4.25 and in Figure-4.26. In Figure-4.26 well yields were summed up for every 1km × 1km mesh. As shown in Figure-4.26, distribution of wells is partially concentrated. There are many wells concentrating especially in the west of Bogotá City, Subachoque River Basin, and Chicú River Basin.

Table-4.25 Total number and yield of Wells by River Basin

Basin	Catchment Area (km ²)	Well number	Well number per area (No/km ²)	Yield (m ³ /day)	Yield per area (m ³ /day/km ²)
Bogotá1 –Bogotá3	678	1,559	2.3	77,651	114.5
Bogotá4 –Bogotá6	232	1,141	4.9	45,797	197.4
Bogotá7 –Bogotá9	557	429	0.8	27,451	49.3
Bojaca	219	311	1.4	21,549	98.4
Chicú	134	1,620	12.0	44,636	333.1
Frio	194	320	1.6	12,476	64.3
Neusa	432	185	0.4	8,333	19.3
Sisga	152	1	0.0	30	0.2
Muna	128	40	0.3	1,298	10.1
Subachoque 1	32	18	0.6	293	9.2
Subachoque 2	386	1,078	2.8	54,751	141.8
Teusaca	353	256	0.7	14,467	41.0
Tomine	368	21	0.7	719	2.0
Tunjuelito	404	103	0.3	11,038	27.3
Total	4,269	7,081	1.7	320,490	75.1

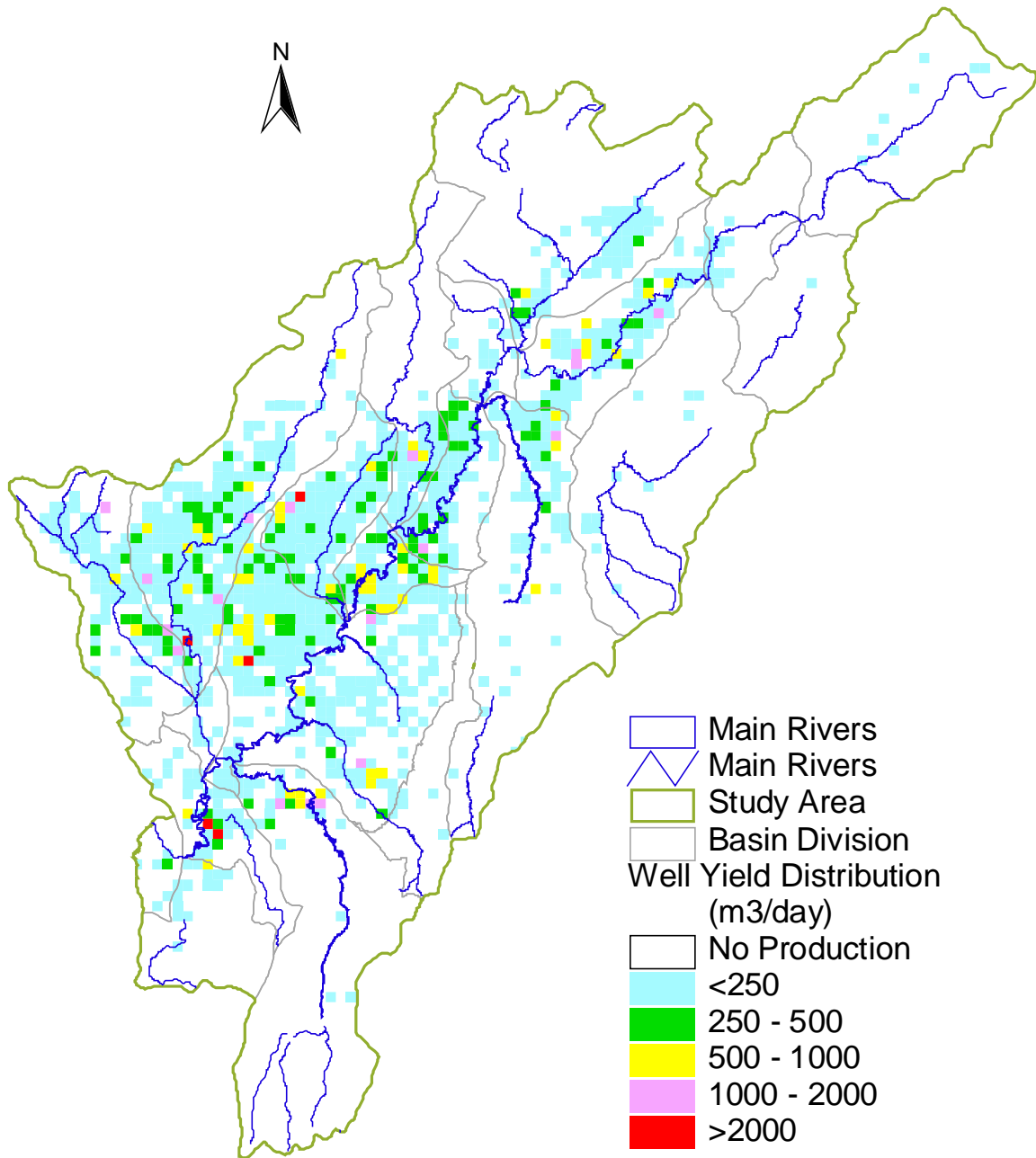


Figure-4.26 Distribution of Yield of Study Area

4.9 Meteorological Observation

The Study Team installed eleven meteorological stations for the purpose of meteorological observation of the Study Area.

(1) Sites for Installation of Meteorological Stations

Meteorological observation stations were installed in eleven sites listed below, and these sites are shown in Figure-4.27. These sites were selected after close discussion among the Study Team, EAAB, CAR, IDEAM, and INGEOMINAS. Eleven sites were finally installed in hills and mountains in the Study Area, where meteorological data has not obtained fully up-to now. Installed meteorological stations by the Study Team are involved in the existing

meteorological observation network, and observed result is used by all the relating organizations. In the selection of the sites for the installation, it was examined that sites should have not only importance in meteorological observation but also security against theft and destruction.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1) Tomine | 2) Suesca | 3) Casa Loma | 4) EL tablazo |
| 5) El Vino | 6) Cruz verde (Bojaca) | 7) Paramo de Guerrero | 8) Siecha |
| 9) Aguas claras (Muna) | 10) Dona Juana | 11) Manjui (Chia) | |

(2) Items for meteorological observation and Instruments

Items to be observed are listed below.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1) Wind speed and direction | 2) Precipitation | 3) Humidity | 4) Temperature |
| 5) Sunshine Hour | 6) Evaporation | 7) Solar Radiation | |

AHLBOR Company in Germany produced instruments for the meteorological observation. Type, purpose and the number of instruments are shown in Table-4.26.

Table-4.26 Instruments of Meteorological Observation by JICA Study Team

Instrument	No	Instrument	No
Sensors		Energy system	
a)Wind speed/ direction (windmill type)	11	a)Solar panel	11
b)Temperature/ Humidity	11	b)Battery	11
c)Solar radiation	11	c)Stabilizer	11
d)Evaporation (Tank type and micro-wave sensor)	11		
Data recording unit		Others	
a)Digital Precipitation meter (Balance type)	11	a)Software for data input and data operation	4
b)Data recording unit	11		
c)Data collection unit	4		
d)Portable personal computer unit (Data input and programming)	4		

(3) Meteorological Observation

Installation of meteorological stations was completed at the end of February 2002, and then observation started. The result of observation was used efficiently for climate analysis of the Study.

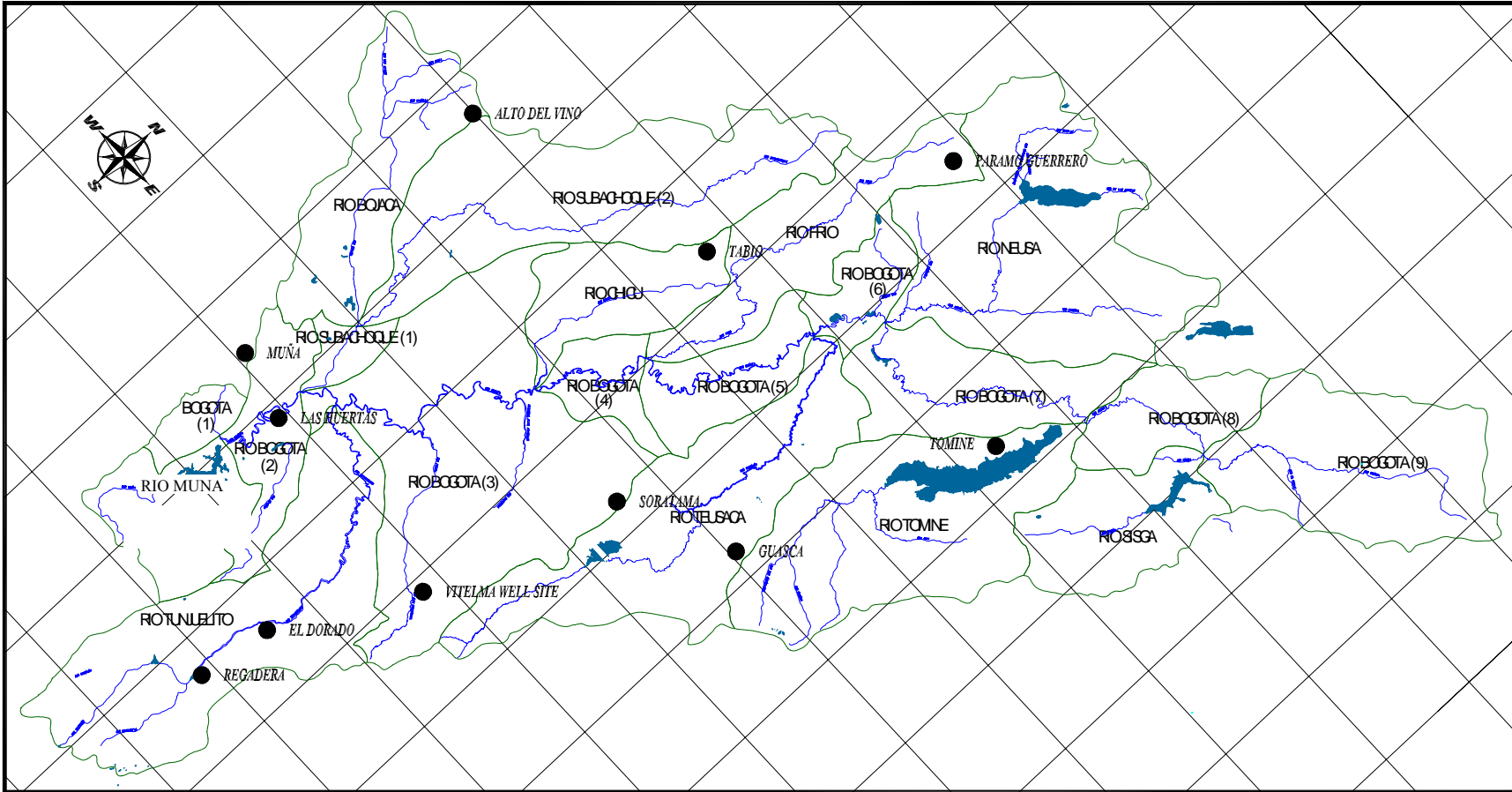


Figure-4.27 Sites for Installation of Meteorological Stations