



## “Groundwater, the invisible treasure”

March 22, 2022 | Simone Kral  
Topics: Drinking Water

**For World Water Day 2022, the United Nations is focusing on our groundwater – an invisible treasure that it wants to bring into the social and political spotlight. For Eawag, groundwater as a resource has long been one of its most important research priorities. An overview.**

Groundwater serves as drinking water for around half of the world’s population and provides water for over 40 percent of the world’s agriculture. So, there is no question that groundwater research plays an important role at Eawag. The aquatic research institute deals with groundwater quality, the regeneration of groundwater, geochemical processes in the subsurface and the [treatment of groundwater to produce drinking water](#), both nationally and internationally. In this way, Eawag contributes to understanding the natural and anthropogenic impacts on groundwater, which is essential for the supply of drinking water, but also for the protection of the resource and associated ecosystems such as rivers, lakes and wetlands.

### **Specialists at work – whether SDGs, machine learning or modelling**

For instance, Eawag researchers are developing and refining science-based criteria for the [assessment and modelling of water resources](#). “Our criteria are based on a detailed understanding of physical, chemical, mineralogical and biogeochemical processes, and Eawag excels in researching how they are linked,” explains Michael Berg, Head of the Water Resources and Drinking Water Department. “The studies range from molecular to macroscopic scales, from test tubes to urban water supplies and from river basins to subcontinental regions,” Berg continues.

In recent years, Berg says, Eawag has also pioneered new statistical techniques and the use of machine learning to estimate the risk of natural (geogenic) contamination using geological, topographical and other environmental data, without having to examine all groundwater wells. For this

purpose, corresponding risk maps for safe and unsafe groundwater were drawn up at the regional to global level.

The screenshot displays the Groundwater Assessment Platform (GAP) website. At the top left is the GAP logo, and to its right is the text 'Groundwater Assessment Platform'. A navigation menu includes 'News', 'About GAP', 'Resources', 'Publications', 'Team', 'More', and 'Water GIS'. The main visual is a world map with a callout box titled 'Go to GAP Maps' containing the text: 'The Groundwater Assessment Platform is a free, interactive online GIS platform for the viewing, mapping, sharing and statistical modelling of groundwater quality data.' Below the map are four interactive tiles: 'GAP Maps' (with a map icon), 'News' (with a globe icon), 'About GAP' (with a topographic map icon), and 'Resources' (with an image of people in a field).

**Risk maps and over 500,000 measured groundwater datasets are displayed free of charge on the [online Groundwater Assessment Platform \(GAP\)](#).**

In Switzerland and Europe, the research focus is on industrial contaminants, [plant treatment products](#) and [nitrates](#). Michael Berg adds: “In less developed regions of the world, naturally occurring [pollutants such as arsenic and fluoride play a central role](#), with approximately 400 million people (5% of the global population) still exposed to chronic poisoning. Other international issues include groundwater salination and the vulnerability of aquifers.”

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are also guiding research. In connection with Goals 3, 4 and 11, Eawag researchers are investigating and developing [methods for treating groundwater](#), whose quality is not adequate for direct use as drinking water for humans.

### Challenges in groundwater research

Among the most urgent challenges in groundwater research are the predictions of climate change and the [assessment of the associated consequences](#). For example, how to improve

water resource management to reduce global groundwater depletion or how to deal with the [decline in regeneration of groundwater](#) with a simultaneous increase in groundwater use.

Berg comments: “In addition, we address specific challenges such as groundwater pollution from agricultural activities or the interactions between groundwater and surface water with regard to [river restoration and drinking water production close to rivers](#).” Competition for groundwater resources is also being researched, and the question is being explored of how geothermal energy and CO<sub>2</sub> storage projects affect water quality and water supply – both technologies are rapidly gaining ground both internationally and in Switzerland.

World Water Day 2022 – “Our groundwater, the invisible treasure”

World Water Day, which the United Nations (UN) has held since 1992, is an annual reminder of the special nature of water as the most essential resource of all life. The theme of World Water Day 2022 is: “Our groundwater, the invisible treasure”. With this year’s theme, the UN wants to draw attention to the importance of groundwater worldwide and make people aware of it.

Many people are not really conscious of the elementary importance of groundwater as an indispensable resource and as part of the water cycle, as well as the pressures to which it has been exposed by human activities and increasingly by climate change. For this reason, and in view of imminent climate change, the United Nations is once again raising social and political awareness of the importance and value of our precious groundwater.

Cover picture: Climate change and other human influences are not only affecting groundwater in this country.

(Photo: Tom-Kichi, iStock)

## Publications on the topic

Gulde, R.; Clerc, B.; Rutsch, M.; Helbing, J.; Salhi, E.; McArdell, C. S.; von Gunten, U. (2021) Oxidation of 51 micropollutants during drinking water ozonation: formation of transformation products and their fate during biological post-filtration, *Water Research*, 207, 117812 (20 pp.), [doi:10.1016/j.watres.2021.117812](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2021.117812), [Institutional Repository](#)

Burri, N. M.; Weatherl, R.; Moeck, C.; Schirmer, M. (2019) A review of threats to groundwater quality in the anthropocene, *Science of the Total Environment*, 684, 136-154, [doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.05.236](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.05.236), [Institutional Repository](#)

Podgorski, J.; Berg, M. (2020) Global threat of arsenic in groundwater, *Science*, 368(6493), 845-850, [doi:10.1126/science.aba1510](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aba1510), [Institutional Repository](#)

Kiefer, K.; Bader, T.; Minas, N.; Salhi, E.; Janssen, E. M. -L.; von Gunten, U.; Hollender, J. (2020) Chlorothalonil transformation products in drinking water resources: widespread and challenging to abate, *Water Research*, 183, 116066 (11 pp.), [doi:10.1016/j.watres.2020.116066](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2020.116066), [Institutional Repository](#)

Popp, A. L.; Manning, C. C.; Brennwald, M. S.; Kipfer, R. (2020) A new in situ method for tracing denitrification in riparian groundwater, *Environmental Science and Technology*, 554, 1562-1572, [doi:10.1021/acs.est.9b05393](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.9b05393), [Institutional Repository](#)



- Moeck, C.; Grech-Cumbo, N.; Podgorski, J.; Bretzler, A.; Gurdak, J. J.; Berg, M.; Schirmer, M. (2020) A global-scale dataset of direct natural groundwater recharge rates: a review of variables, processes and relationships, *Science of the Total Environment*, 717, 137042 (19 pp.), [doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.137042](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.137042), [Institutional Repository](#)
- Podgorski, J.; Berg, M.; Kipfer, R. (2019) Isotope mapping of groundwater pollution and renewal, *IAEA Bulletin*, 60(1), 31-32, [Institutional Repository](#)
- Hering, J. G.; Katsoyiannis, I. A.; Ahumada Theoduloz, G.; Berg, M.; Hug, S. J. (2017) Arsenic removal from drinking water: experiences with technologies and constraints in practice, *Journal of Environmental Engineering*, 143(5), 03117002 (9 pp.), [doi:10.1061/\(ASCE\)EE.1943-7870.0001225](https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)EE.1943-7870.0001225), [Institutional Repository](#)
- Hug, S. J.; Winkel, L. H. E.; Voegelin, A.; Berg, M.; Johnson, C. A. (2020) Arsenic and other geogenic contaminants in groundwater - a global challenge, *Chimia*, 74(7/8), 524-537, [doi:10.2533/chimia.2020.524](https://doi.org/10.2533/chimia.2020.524), [Institutional Repository](#)
- Seltzer, A. M.; Ng, J.; Aeschbach, W.; Kipfer, R.; Kulongoski, J. T.; Severinghaus, J. P.; Stute, M. (2021) Widespread six degrees Celsius cooling on land during the Last Glacial Maximum, *Nature*, 593(7858), 228-232, [doi:10.1038/s41586-021-03467-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03467-6), [Institutional Repository](#)
- Pool, S.; Francés, F.; Garcia-Prats, A.; Puertes, C.; Pulido-Velazquez, M.; Sanchis-Ibor, C.; Schirmer, M.; Yang, H.; Jiménez-Martínez, J. (2022) Impact of a transformation from flood to drip irrigation on groundwater recharge and nitrogen leaching under variable climatic conditions, *Science of the Total Environment*, 825, 153805 (11 pp.), [doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.153805](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.153805), [Institutional Repository](#)
- Moeck, C.; Radny, D.; Huggenberger, P.; Affolter, A.; Auckenthaler, A.; Hollender, J.; Berg, M.; Schirmer, M. (2018) Verteilung anthropogen eingetragener Stoffe im Grundwasser: ein Fallbeispiel aus der Nordschweiz, *Grundwasser*, 23(4), 297-309, [doi:10.1007/s00767-018-0403-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00767-018-0403-6), [Institutional Repository](#)

## Related Links

[Interactive Groundwater Assessment Platform GAP](#)

[GAP Maps](#)

[Interview with Christian Moeck on World Water Day:](#)

## Contact



**Michael Berg**

Head of Department

Tel. +41 58 765 5078

[michael.berg@eawag.ch](mailto:michael.berg@eawag.ch)



**Simone Kral**

Responsable de la communication

Tel. +41 58 765 6882

[simone.kral@eawag.ch](mailto:simone.kral@eawag.ch)

<https://www.eawag.ch/en/info/portal/news/news-archive/archive-detail/groundwater-the-invisible-treasure>