1. Introduction

The stability of cold water makes deeper pooltop formations less vulnerable to modification at depth, but retention mechanisms may vary depending upon whether it is from the surface, where seawater intrusion occurs, or from the basin floor, where deep formation water is drawn into the aquifer. The processes that modify the cold water are not well understood, and it is not clear whether they are local or regional. These processes can be responsible for the modification of the cold water, and they can affect the distribution of the cold water, which is important for the study of paleoclimate and paleoceanography.

2. Geological and hydrological setting

This work is part of a regional investigation undertaken by the French Radiation Science Management Agency (ANDRA). The aquatic environment is characterized by the presence of a cold water mass that has been modified by seawater intrusion. The cold water mass is characterized by the presence of a cold water mass that has been modified by seawater intrusion. The cold water mass is characterized by the presence of a cold water mass that has been modified by seawater intrusion. The cold water mass is characterized by the presence of a cold water mass that has been modified by seawater intrusion.