THE SEAWATER BARRIERS

SEAWATER INTRUSION CONTROL IN THE CENTRAL AND WEST COAST GROUNDWATER BASINS

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Presentation Topics

- Seawater barrier concept
- Facts about LA County's 3 seawater barriers
- Barrier operations
- Barrier maintenance
- Barrier effectiveness





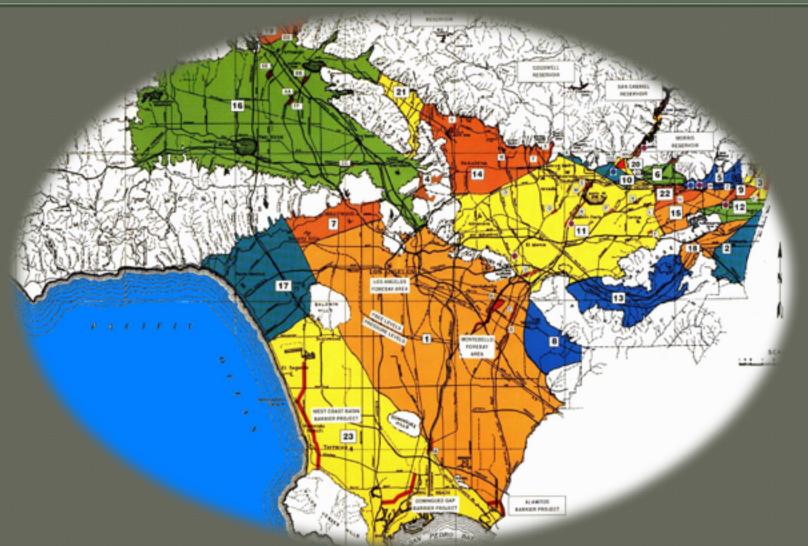
A barrier of what?





All barriers are designed to stop something. The seawater barriers are designed to stop seawater from contaminating groundwater supplies.

Los Angeles County Groundwater Basins

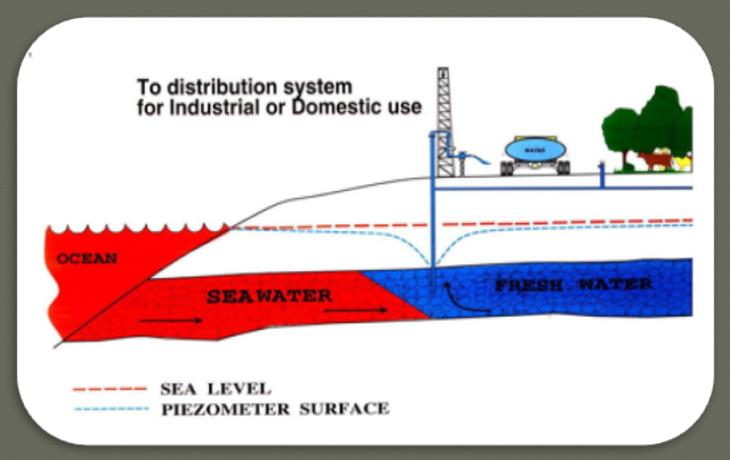




Seawater intrusion is always knocking on our door

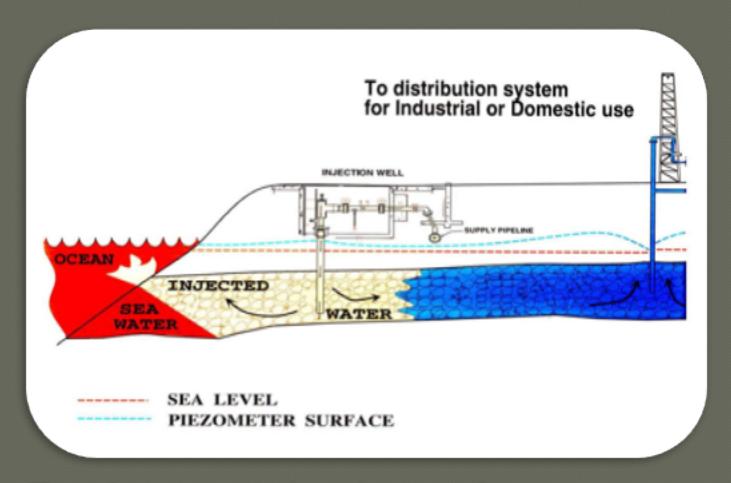






Heavy groundwater pumping resulted in seawater intrusion into coastal aquifers contaminating local water supplies





Fresh water injection at the seawater barrier reverses seawater intrusion and protects groundwater resources



Barrier Facts - Origins

West Coast Basin Barrier Project

- Began construction in early 1950s
- 153 Injection / 302 Observation wells
- Protects West Coast Basin; Injects into 3 aquifers

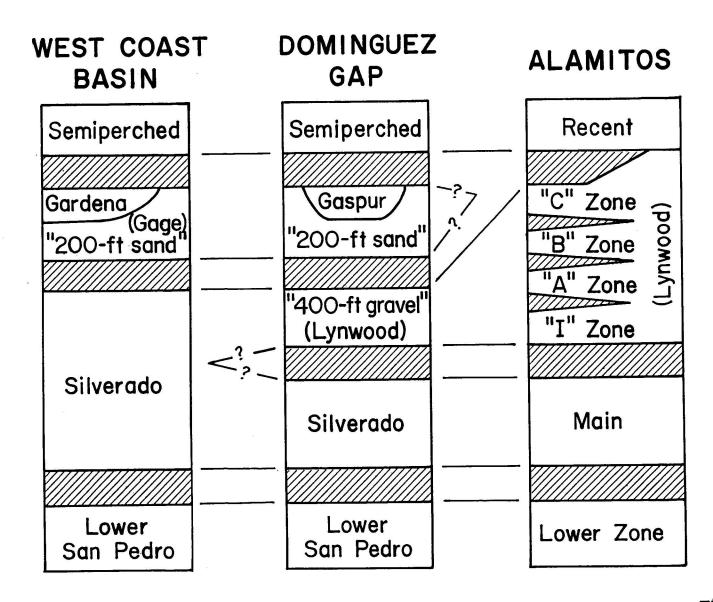
Dominguez Gap Barrier Project

- Began construction in late 1960s
- 94 Injection / 224 Observation wells
- Protects West Coast Basin; Injects into 2 aquifers

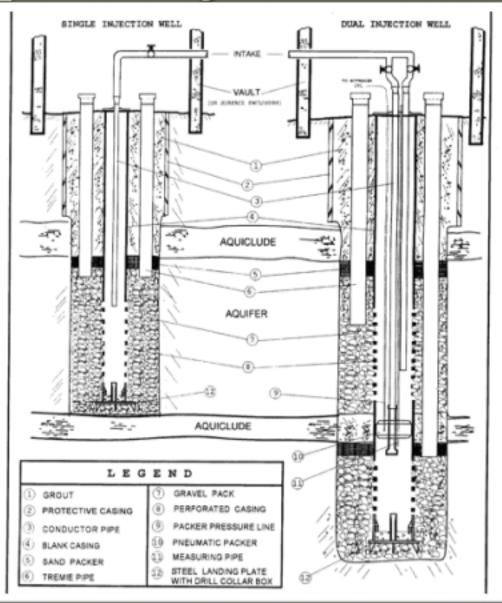
Alamitos Barrier Project

- Began construction in early 1960s
- 43 Injection / 220 Observation wells
- Protects LA Central Basin & Orange County Basin
- Injects into 4 aquifers





Typical Injection Wells



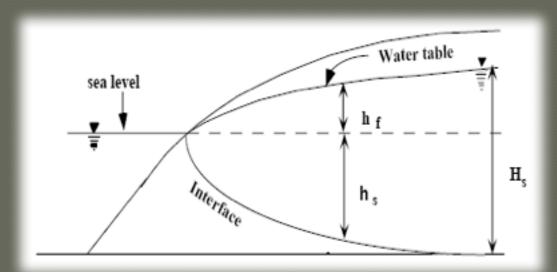


Barrier Operating Protocol Minimum Groundwater Injection

1. <u>Protective Elevations</u>: Established based on Ghyben - Herzberg relationship.

For every 1 foot of fresh water above sea level, there are 40 feet of fresh water below sea level.

$$h_{s} = 40*h_{f}$$





Barrier Operating Protocol Maximum Groundwater Injection

2. <u>Casing Pressure</u>: Established for every injection well based on thickness of aquitard and static ground water levels.

P_{max} = Density_{water}*(AquiferThickness – Depth_{static water level})



Barrier Operating Protocol Additional Parameters

3. <u>Chloride Concentrations</u>: In some cases, injection wells are operated to increase groundwater levels above theoretical protective elevations due to elevated chloride concentrations in observation wells.



Barrier Facts – How much water is being injected?

Injection rates vary from 0.05-1.5 cfs per well

(22 - 673 gpm)

WCBBP

- Total 16,000 acre-feet per year
- DGBP
 - Total 8,000 acre-feet per year
- ABP
 - Total 6,000 acre-feet per year





Barrier Facts - Injection Water Sources

Imported Water

 Delivered by Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Pressure regulating valves installed at each connection point (WB-28, WB-37, LB-07A).

Recycled Water

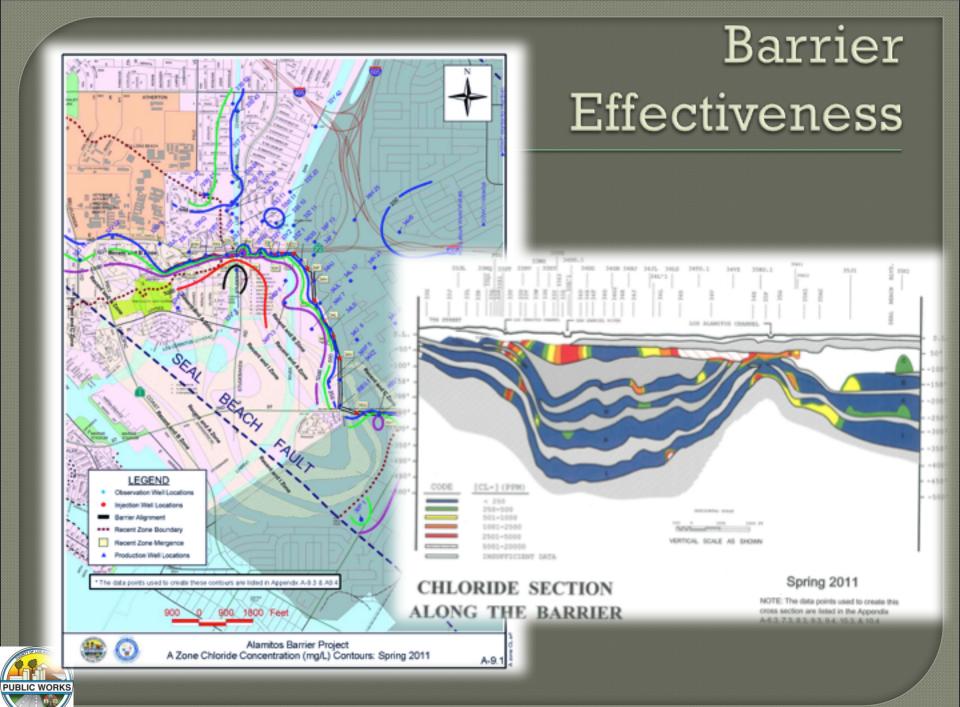
- Providers
 - WCBBP West Basin MWD, starting June 1995
 - DGBP LA Water & Power, starting March 2006
 - ABP Water Replenishment District & Long Beach Water Department, starting Oct 2005
 - State RWQCB authorizes 100% for WCBBP and ABP; working on 100% for DGBP



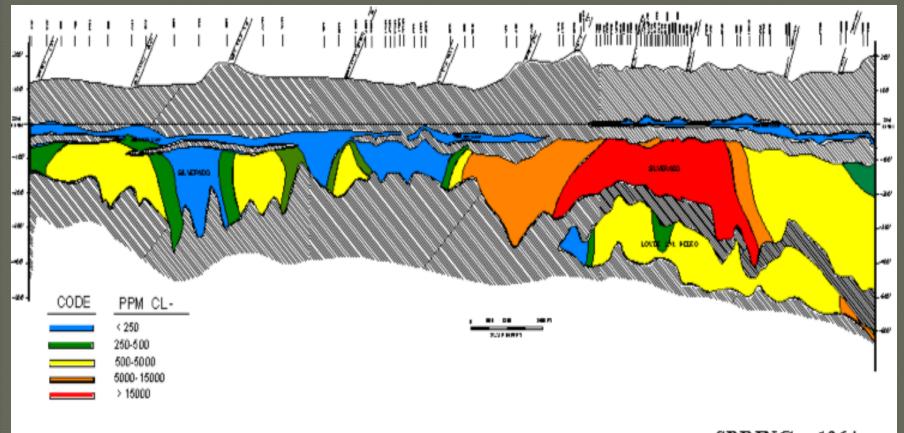
Barrier Maintenance

- Well redevelopment is performed by in-house crews on all ABP and DGBP injection wells once very 2 years.
- Well redevelopment is performed by contractor on the WCBBP injection wells on an as-needed basis.
- Well "cleanouts" are performed on observation wells at all three barriers on an as-needed basis.





Barrier Effectiveness - WCBBP: Cross-section BEFORE



CHLORIDE SECTION ALONG THE BARRIER

PUBLIC WORKS

SPRING 1964

Barrier Effectiveness - WCBBP: Cross-section AFTER



Questions?



