

Saltwater Intrusion in Two Population Centers of the United States

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Coastal Populations

- ~70% World Population
- Increasing
- Require reliable freshwater source



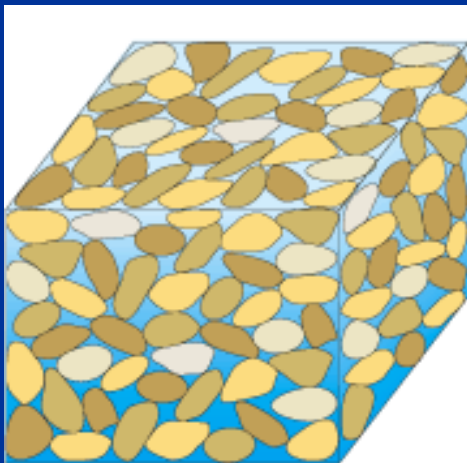
<http://www.southbeachrealestateblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/05/051207-0129-newestaddit1.jpg>

Groundwater

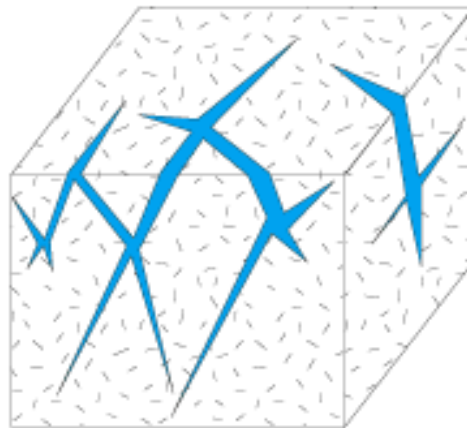
- Important to coastal populations, economies, ecosystems
- 1995: supplied $\frac{1}{4}$ total freshwater
- Primary or sole drinking water source for many communities
- Use increasing
- Vulnerable to overuse/contamination

Aquifers: A groundwater crash course

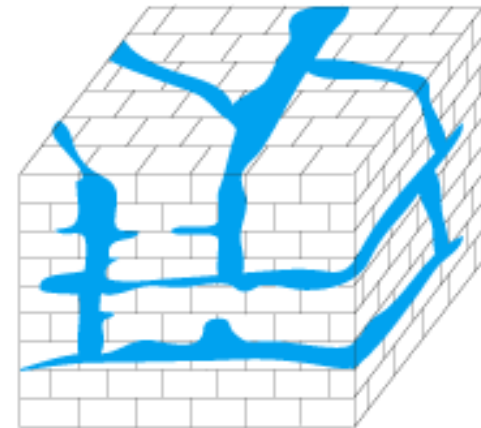
- Groundwater—in geologic formations
 - Pores
 - Fractures
 - Solution cavities
- Hydraulic conductivity: permeability of material
- General flow
 - High water to low
 - Inland to coast



A. Well-sorted sand

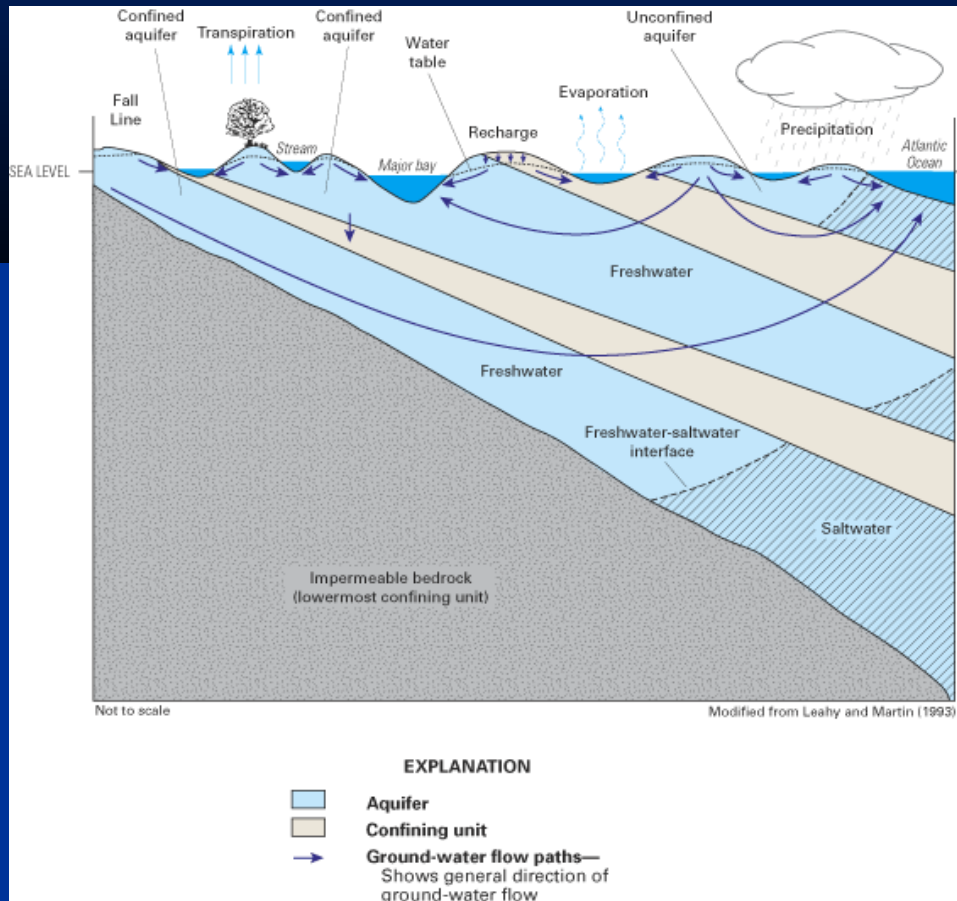


B. Fractures in granite



C. Caverns in limestone

Artesian vs. Water-table Aquifers

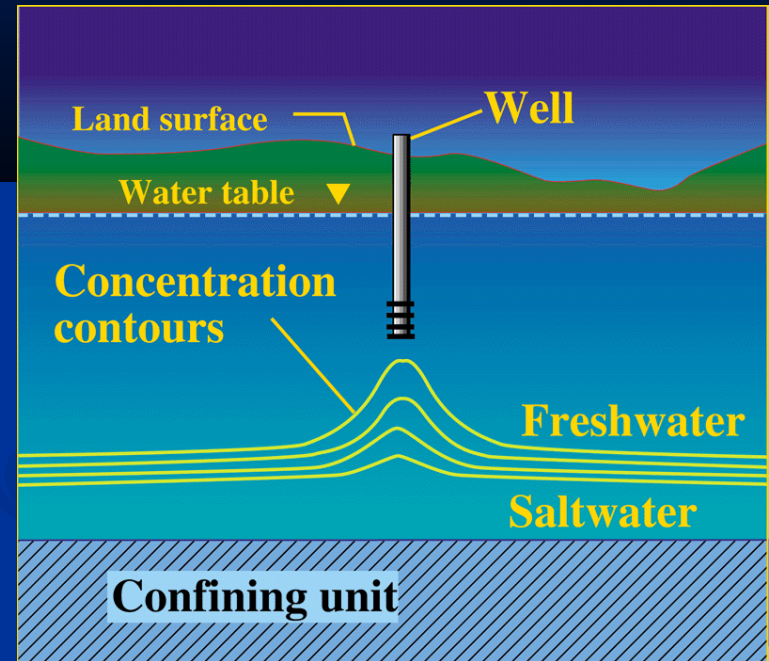


<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/2003/circ1262/>

- Artesian/confined
 - Water completely fills pore spaces
 - Overlain by confining unit
- Water Table/unconfined
 - Water partially fills pore spaces
 - Water table free to rise and decline
- Unconfined may overlay one or more confined

What is Saltwater Intrusion?

- Movement of saline water into freshwater aquifers
- Driven by lowering of aquifer freshwater levels
- 3 primary mechanisms
 - Subsurface seawater movement (lateral large scale intrusion)
 - Seepage from tidal canals and streams
 - Connate upward movement from lower formations (well withdrawals)
- Regional long term changes more important than seasonal



<http://water.usgs.gov/ogw/gwrp/saltwater/fig4.html>

Factors controlling the extent of intrusion

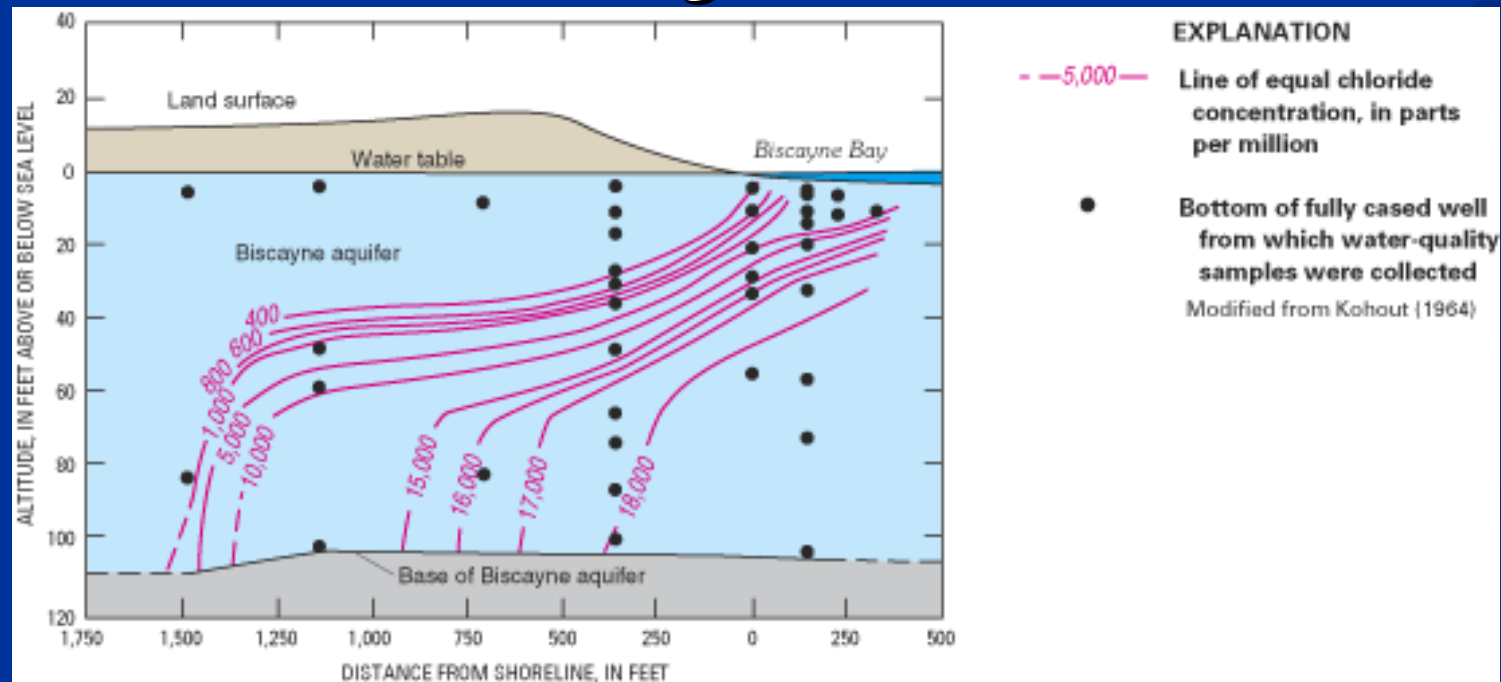
- Rate of withdrawal vs. freshwater recharge
- Distance of stress from saltwater source
- Geologic structure
- Presence of confining units

So, why is this a problem?

- Saltwater unfit for human consumption, other anthropogenic uses
- Reduces groundwater storage
- Abandonment of supply wells
- Coastal ecosystems sensitive to salinity changes
 - Red tides, fish kills, loss of seagrass habitat, destruction of coral reef

Management and Prevention

- Engineering techniques
- Regulatory (legislative) approaches
- Scientific monitoring/assessment



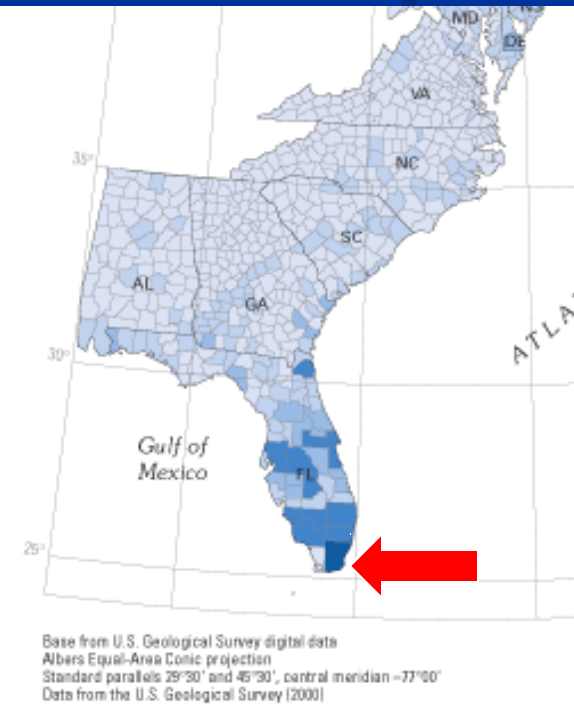
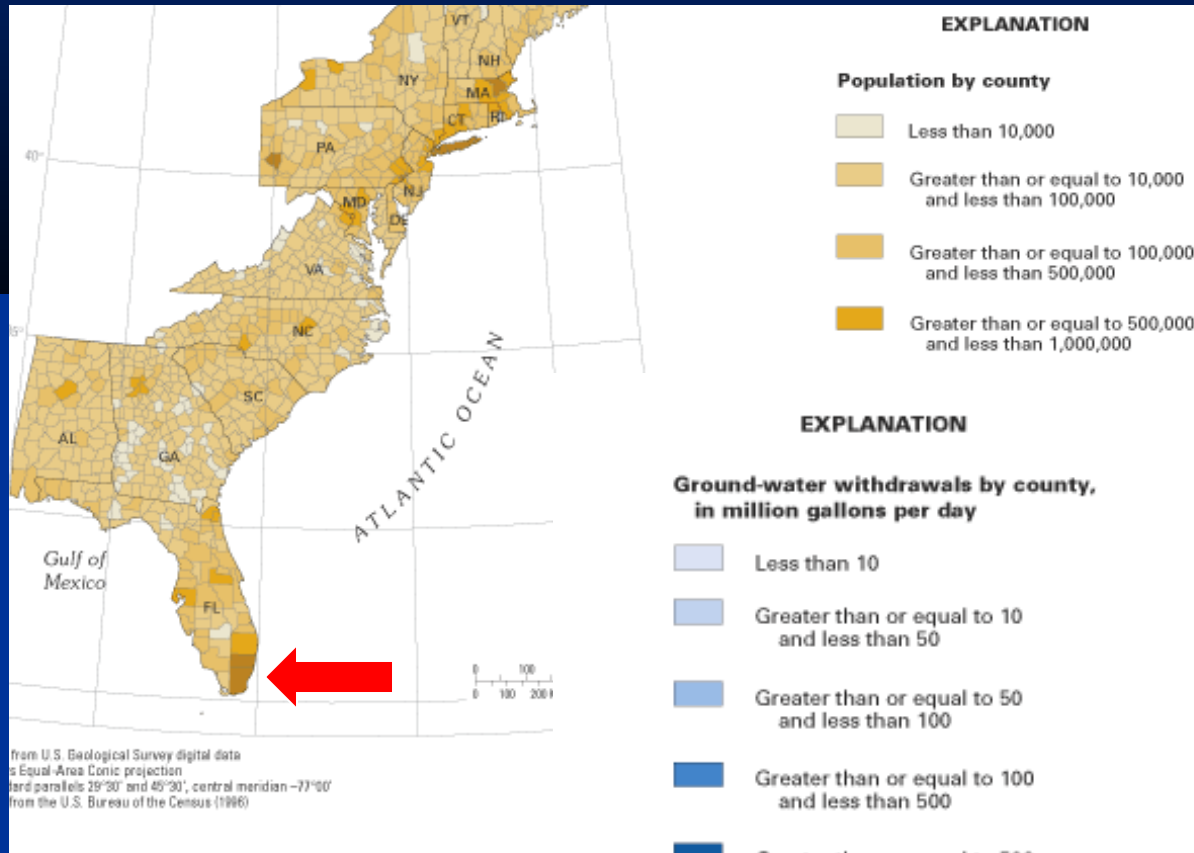
Two Case Studies

- Miami-Dade County, Florida
- Los Angeles County, California



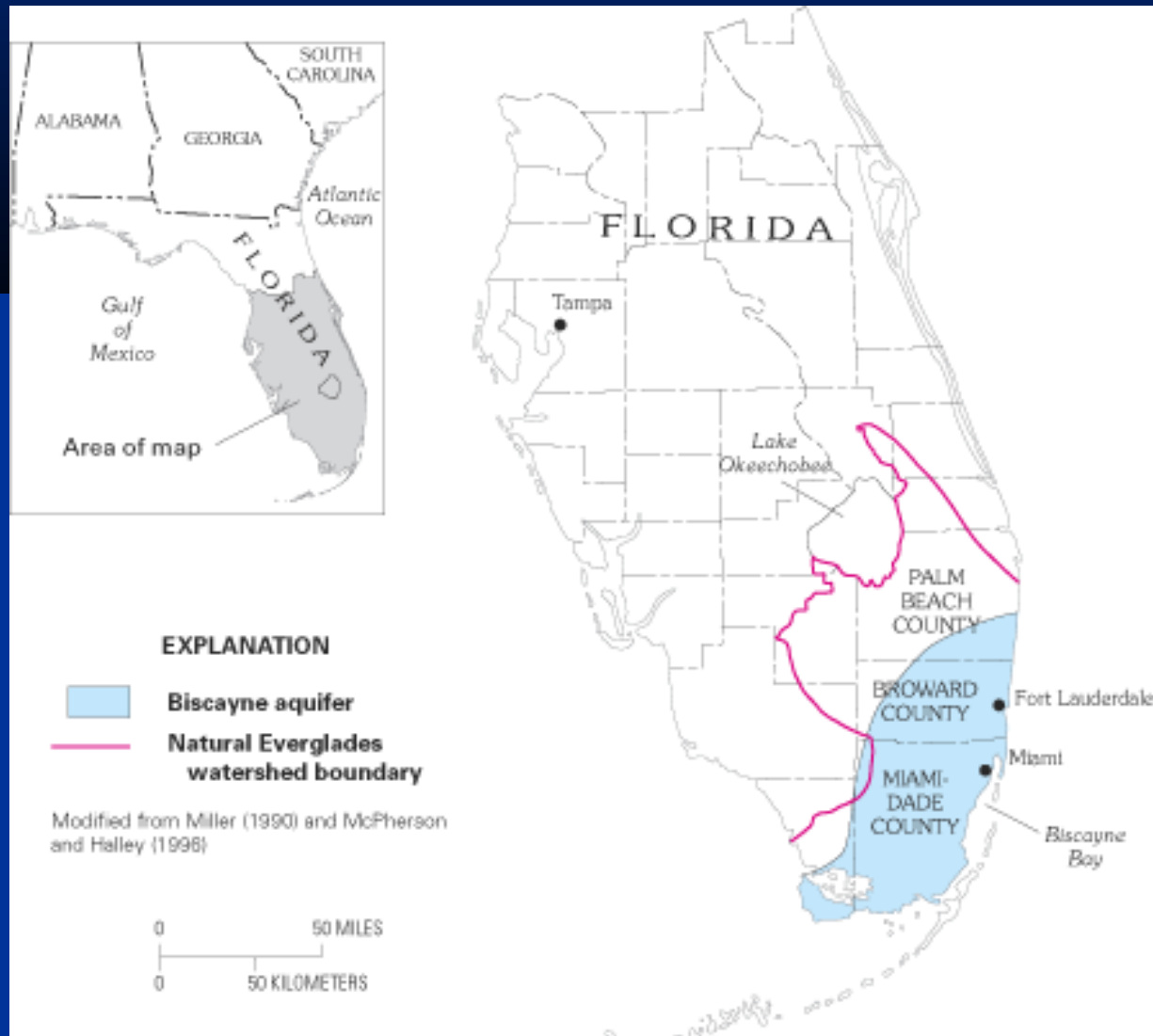
Miami-Dade County, Florida

Groundwater Withdrawals



Population

The Biscayne Aquifer

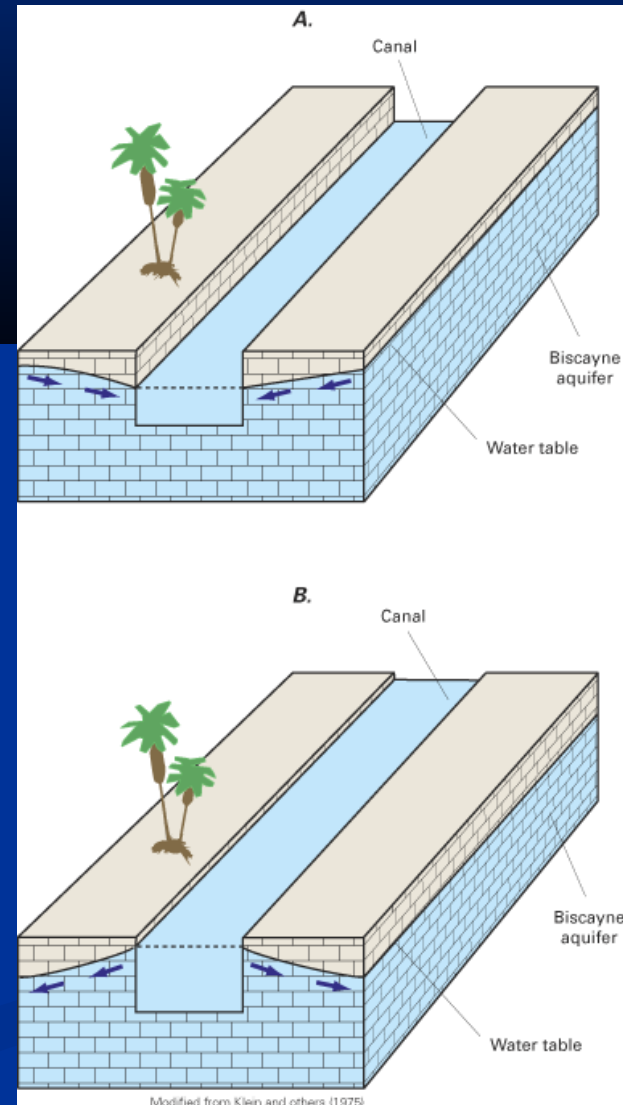


Lowering of Water Level in Biscayne Aquifer

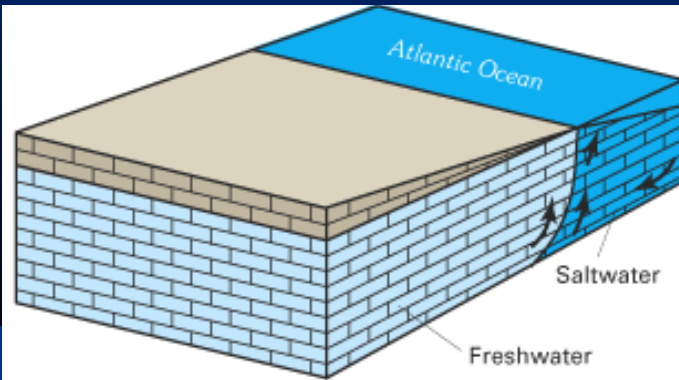
- coastal urbanization
- municipal well fields
- construction of drainage canals

Salt Water Intrusion Timeline

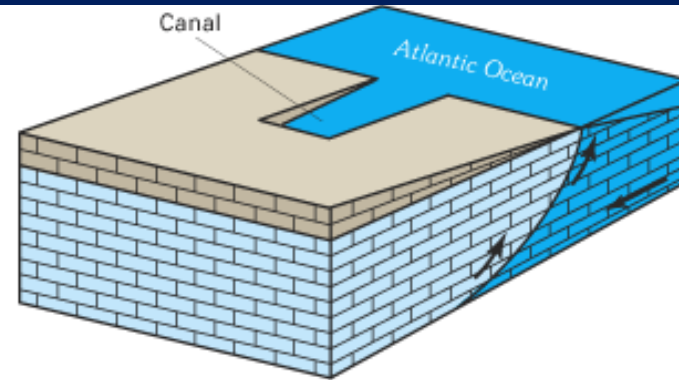
- 1904: interface at or near coast
- 1930's: construction of drainage canals, pumping at coastal well fields=lowering of water level
- 1946: installation of control structures



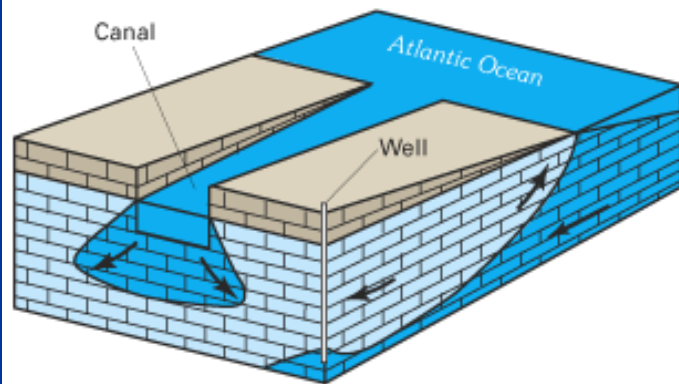
Canals before and after 1946



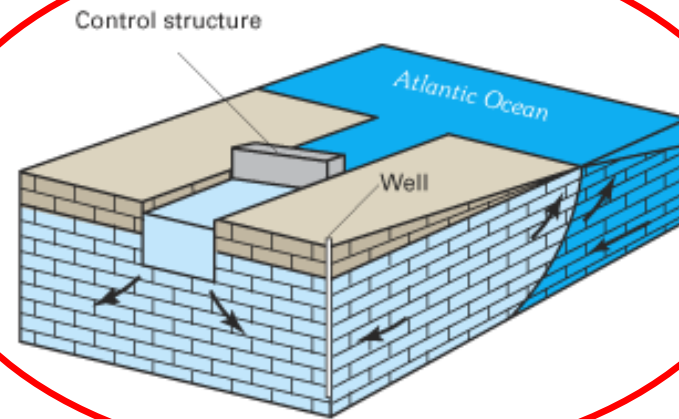
The freshwater-saltwater interface was nearly stable before coastal canals were built.



Uncontrolled tidal canals caused saltwater intrusion by lowering freshwater levels and providing open channels to the sea.

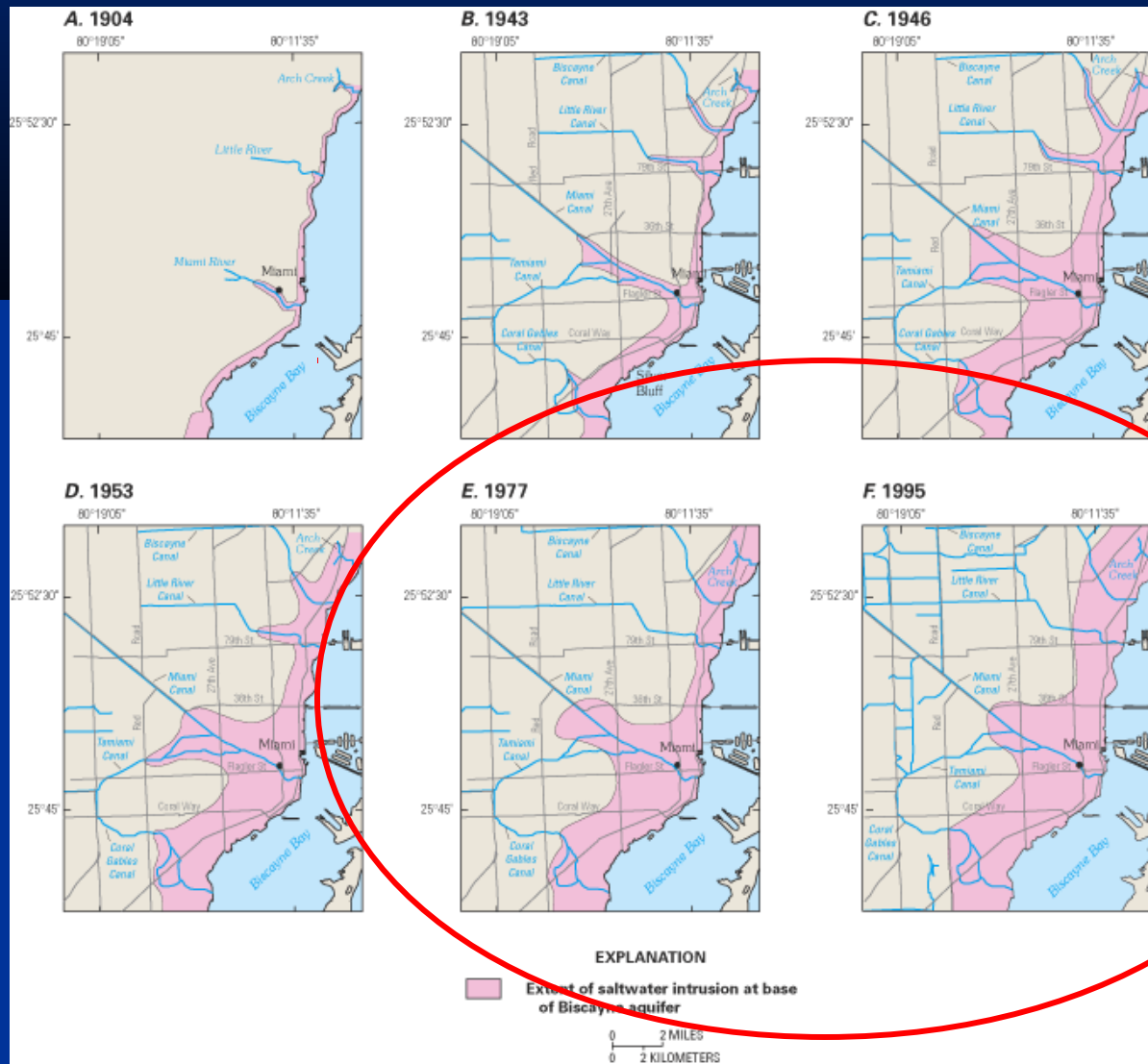


An uncontrolled canal that extended into an area of heavy pumping could convey saltwater inland to contaminate freshwater supplies.

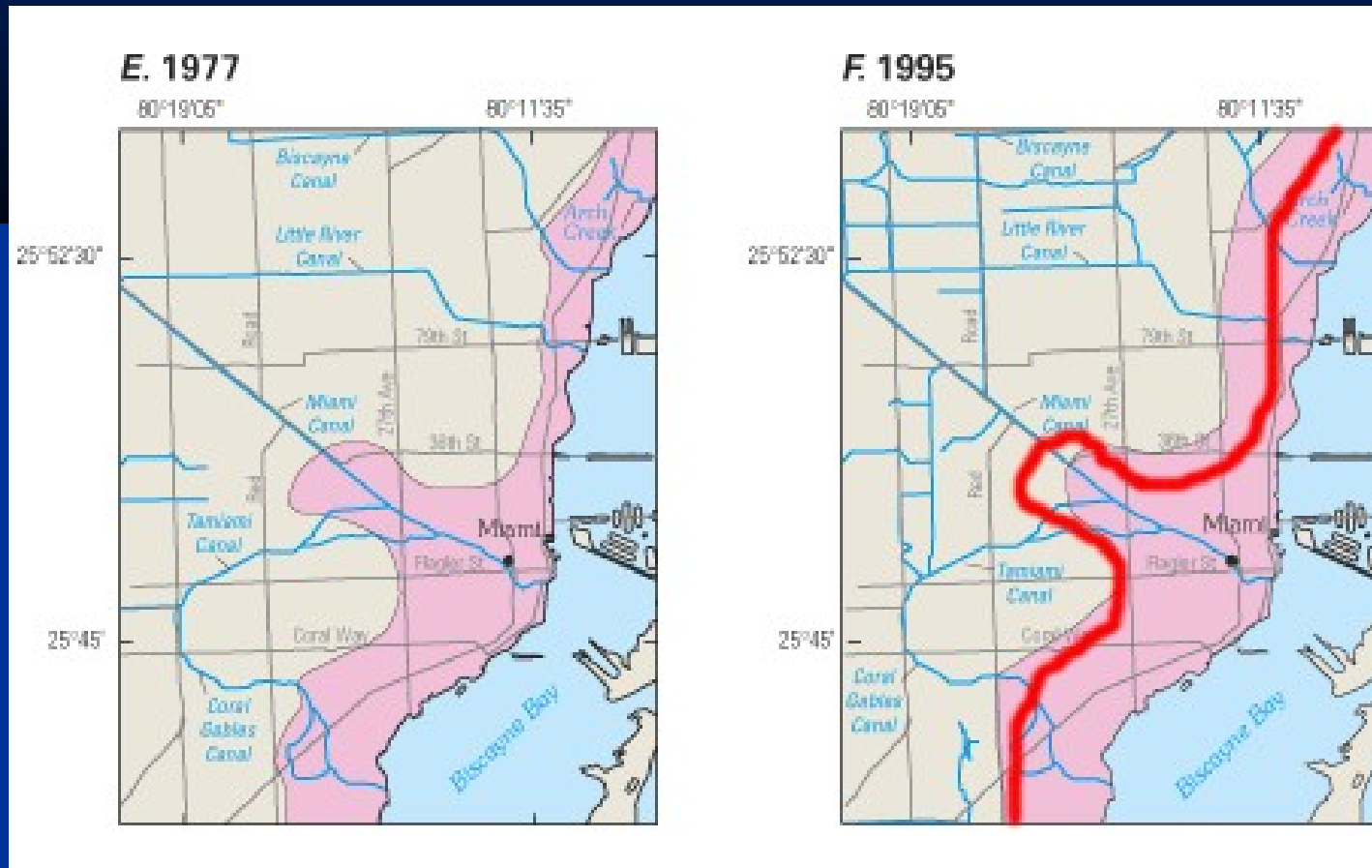


In contrast, a controlled canal provides a perennial supply of freshwater from upgradient areas to prevent saltwater intrusion and to recharge a well field.

Progression of intrusion



1977-1995 progression and retreat



Los Angeles County

- High population density
- High freshwater demand
- Prior to development, aquifer under artesian pressure
- ~500 extraction wells

Groundwater Timeline

- 1905: Artesian area significantly decreased
- 1950's
 - extractions double natural (safe) yield
 - water level dropping approx 3m/yr
 - Coastal wells contaminated with salt water

Intrusion Control

■ 1950's

- LA Flood Control Dept:
 - tested and installed injection wells
 - Successful
- Replenishment District created
 - Attempt to eliminate overdraft
 - Artificial recharge

■ Early 1960's

- Total allowable extractions capped at 310×10^6 m³/yr

Barrier Wells

- Build up pressure in confined aquifers
- Injected water replenishes aquifers
- Recharge requires high quality water: imported through aqueducts
- Expensive

Salt Water Barrier Wells

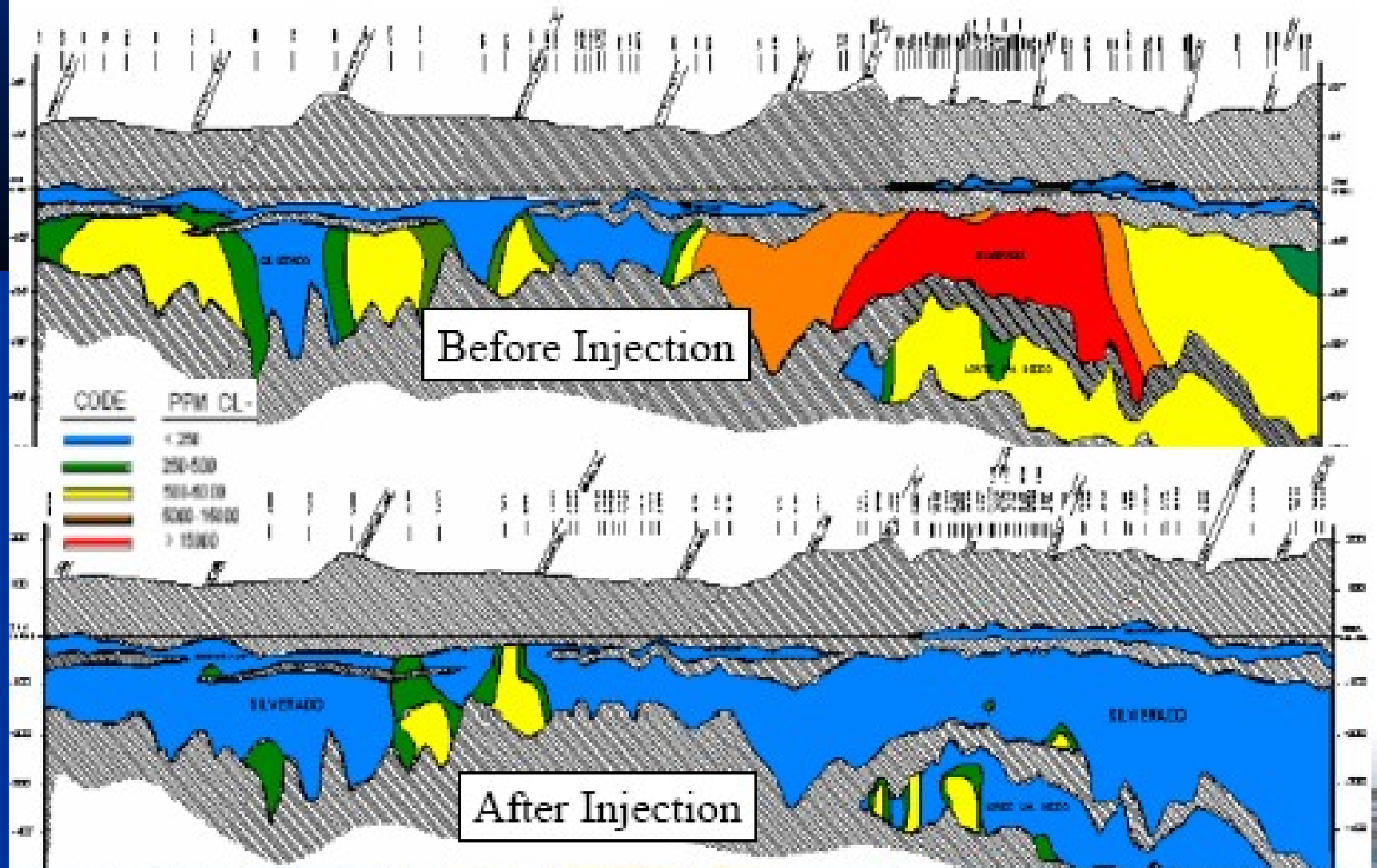
1950s - West Coast
Basin Barrier Project
15 km long
153 injection wells
276 monitoring wells
Up to 213 m deep

1970s - Dominguez Gap
Barrier Project
10 km long
94 injection wells
232 monitoring wells
Up to 140 m deep

1960s - Alamilos Gap
Barrier Project
3.5 km long
43 injection wells
239 monitoring wells
Up to 137 m deep

 Areas of Salt Water Intrusion

Effectiveness of Barrier



Sources of Injected Water

- 1950's-present: treated drinking water
- Beginning in mid 1990's: advance treated reclaimed waste water

Alternatives to injection wells

- underground dams
- gas injection instead of water (nitrogen)
- modeling optimization to manage pumping patterns to minimize intrusion
- variations to vertical injection wells

Looking to the future...

- Management must be tailored to specific situation
- Populations continue to grow
- Rising sea level

Resources

- Barlow, Paul M. “Groundwater in Freshwater-Saltwater Environments of the Atlantic Coast.” USGS. Circular 1262. 2005. <
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- Johnson, Ted and Youn Sim. “Salt Water Intrusion Barriers in the Central and West Coast Groundwater Basins Los Angeles County, California.” Water Replenishment District of Southern California and Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works. 2006. <
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- Kulshan, Trayle V. “Analysis of Saltwater Intrusion: Coastal Aquifer Management in the West Coast and Central Los Angeles Basins.” Stanford. 2006. <
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- Sonenshein, Roy S. “Delineation of Saltwater Intrusion in the Biscayne Aquifer, Eastern Dade County, Florida, 1995.” USGS. Water-Resources Investigations Report 96-4285. 1995. <
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Questions?