Groundwater Replenishment on the Canterbury Plains using the Tools of Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR): Overview of Hinds MAR Pilot Project

IAH presentation – 8th March 2016, Golder Associates Christchurch office, New Zealand

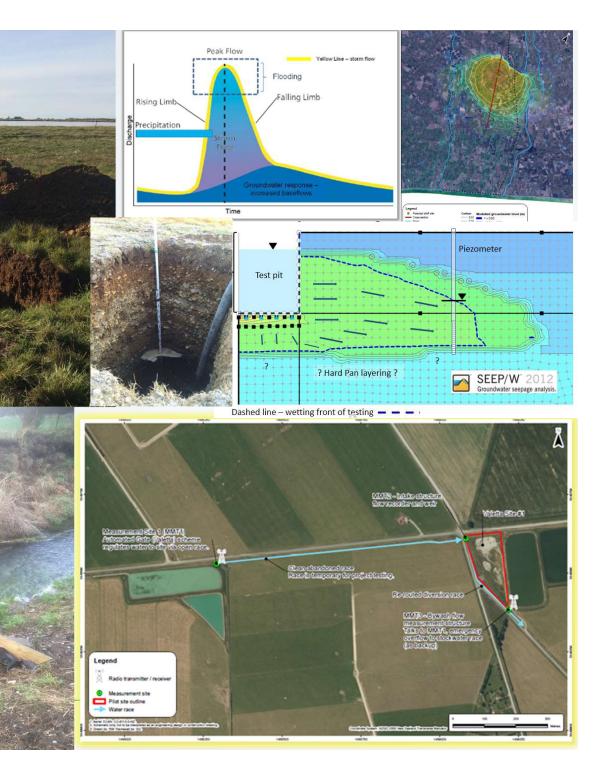
Bob Bower, Principal Hydrologist (Golder) Patrick Durney, Senior Hydrogeologist, (CRC)

Environment

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Regional Council

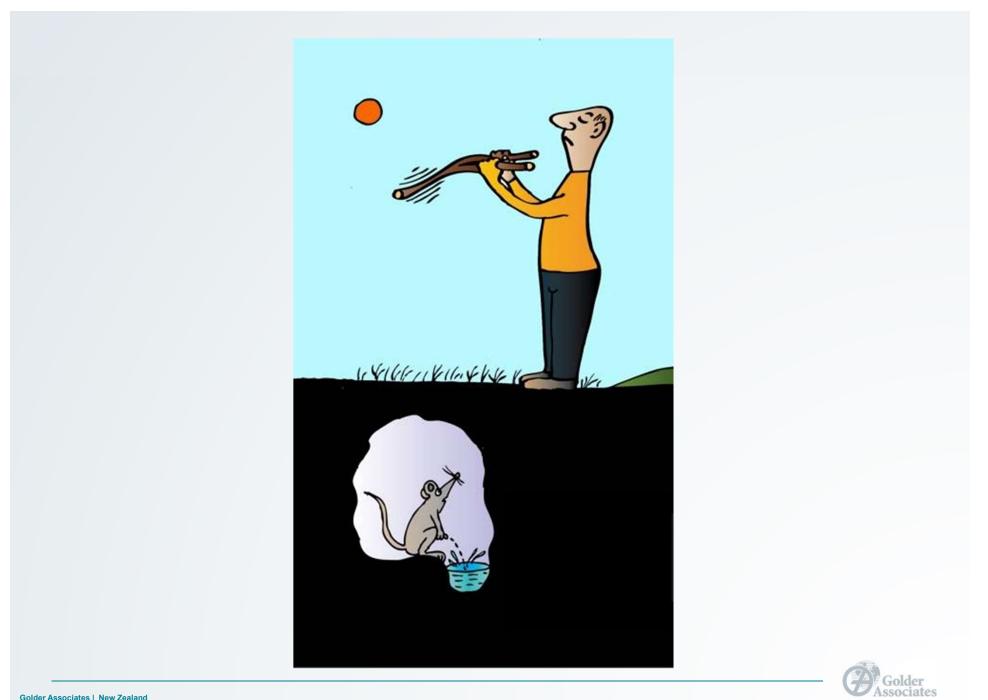




Introduction – 2 Part Presentation

Overview – MAR and Sustainable Groundwater Management The tools of MAR Hinds Catchment Drivers MAR pilot project Why we modelled? What we have done (modelling) What we found **Discussion** session





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Sustainable Groundwater Management

USGS – 1999 Sustainability of Groundwater Resources Basic Principles:

- Water Budgets balance
- Catchment scale
- Conjunctive management

http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/circ1186/pdf/circ118 6.pdf



Sustainability of Ground-Water Resources

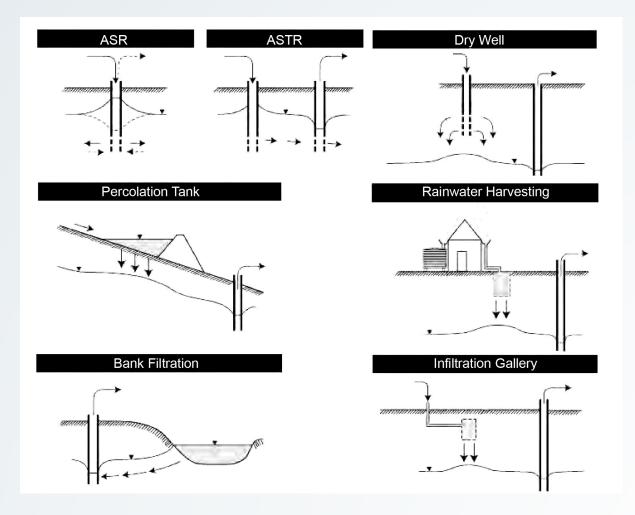


U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1186



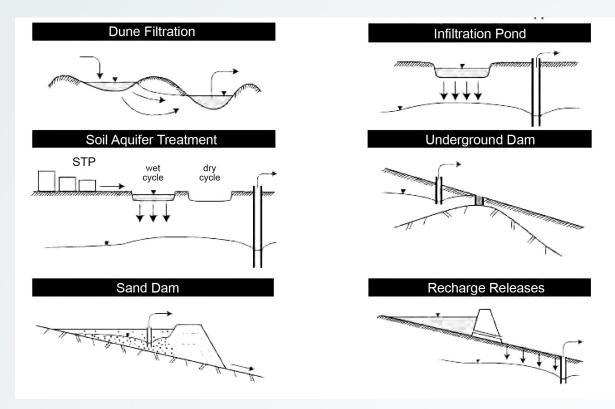


Various tools





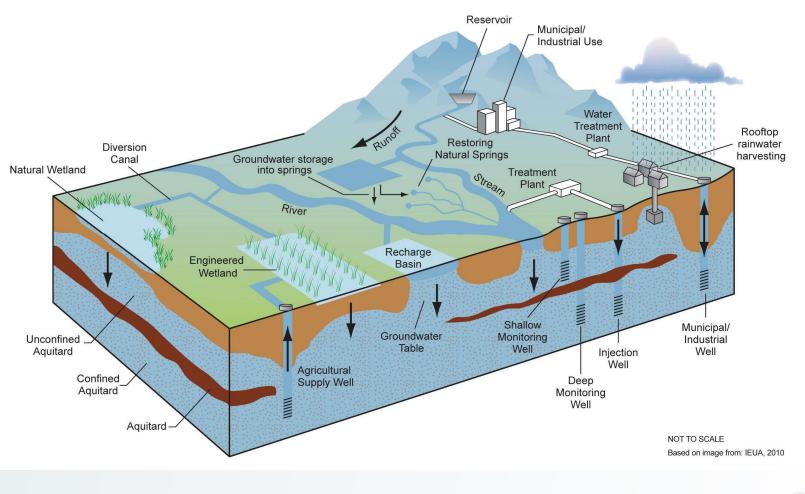
More tools







Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)

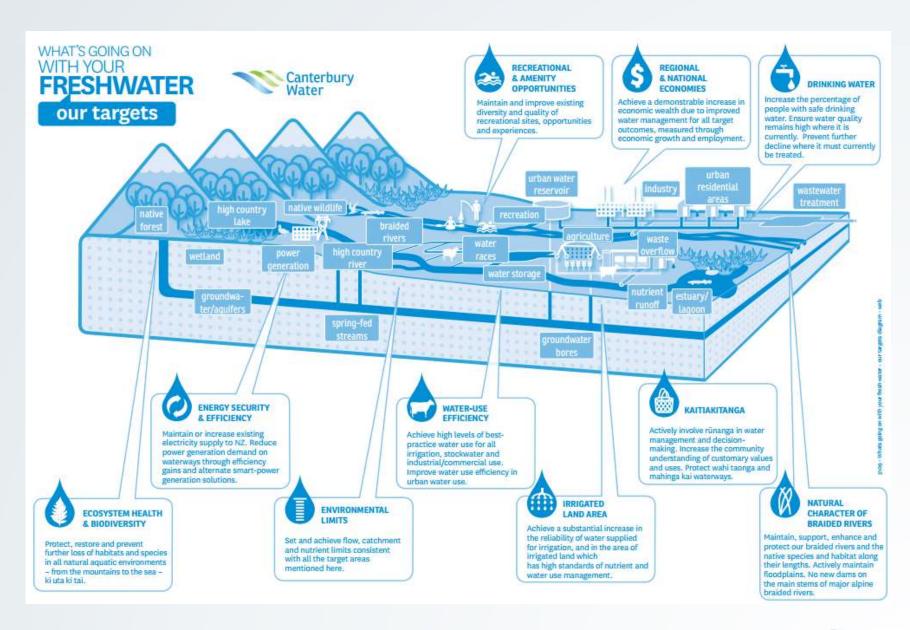




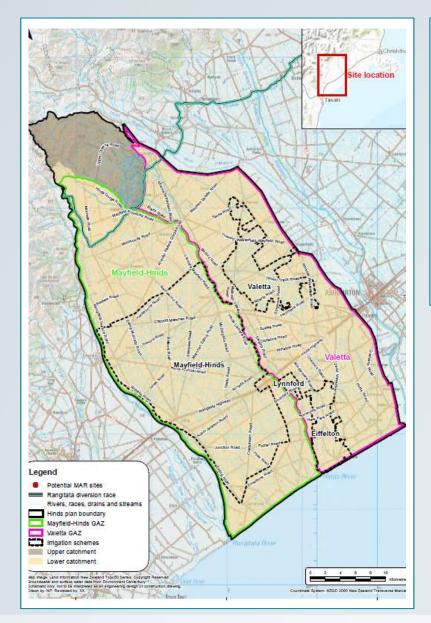


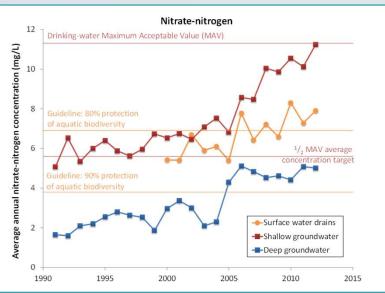


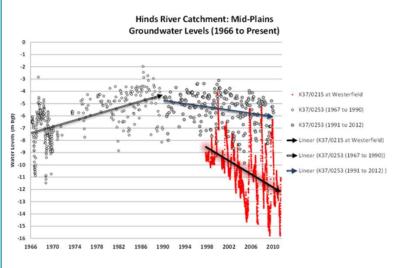








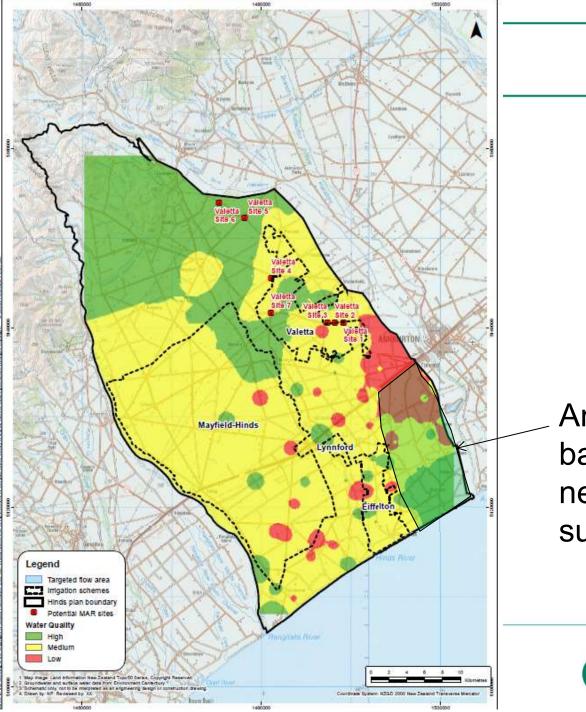






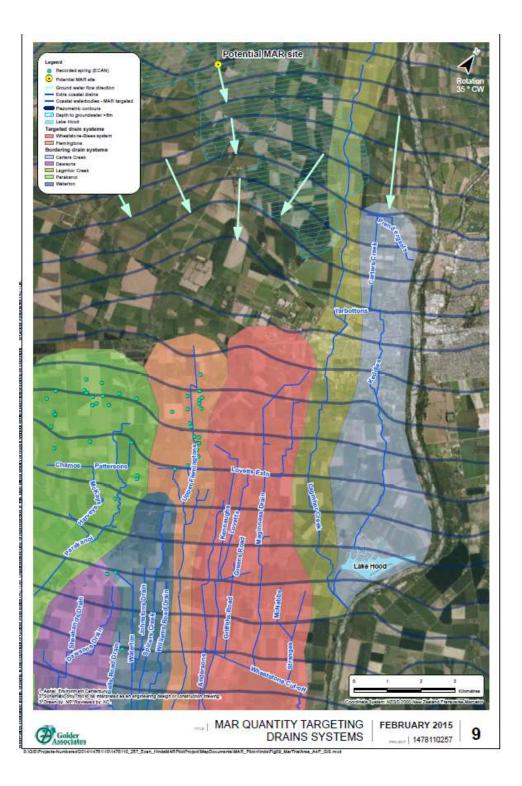
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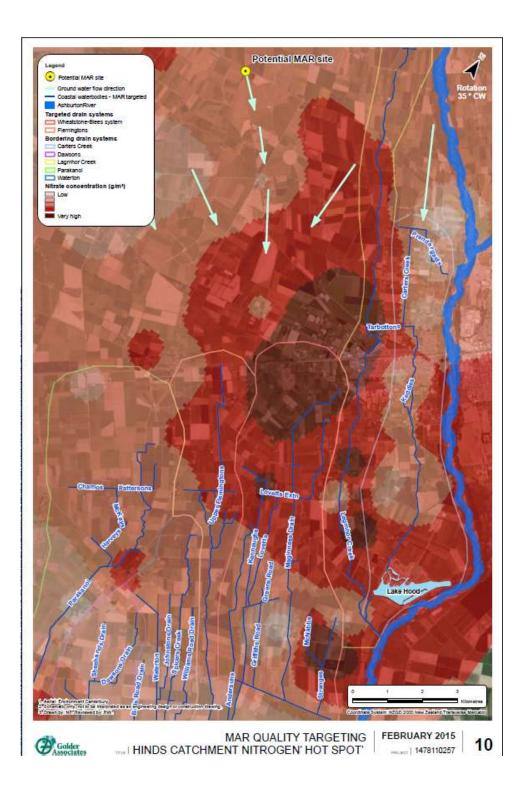




Area were baseflows need most support







Overview MAR Pilot Project

Craycroft Diversion (ADC)

RDR Kloyndyke Site

MAR Recharge Basin Levels

Transfer of Unused Craycroft Stockwater to RDR Intake

11.

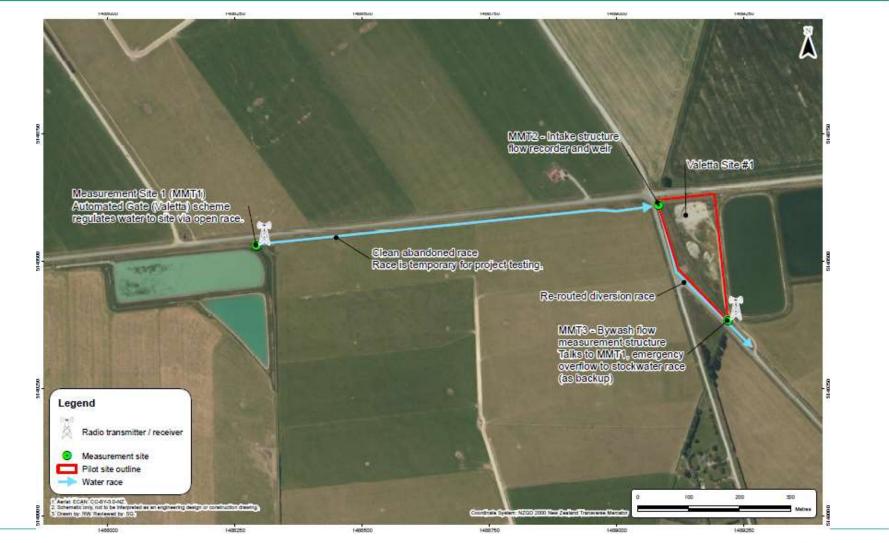
Recharge water delivered through RDR and

I. Valetta Schemes to MAR Site

MAR Site operations guided by spring-fed waterbodies (drains): groundwater levelsrainfall- storm flow trigger condition set for 'MAR shut down'.

III. Hinds Drains GW Trigger Bore



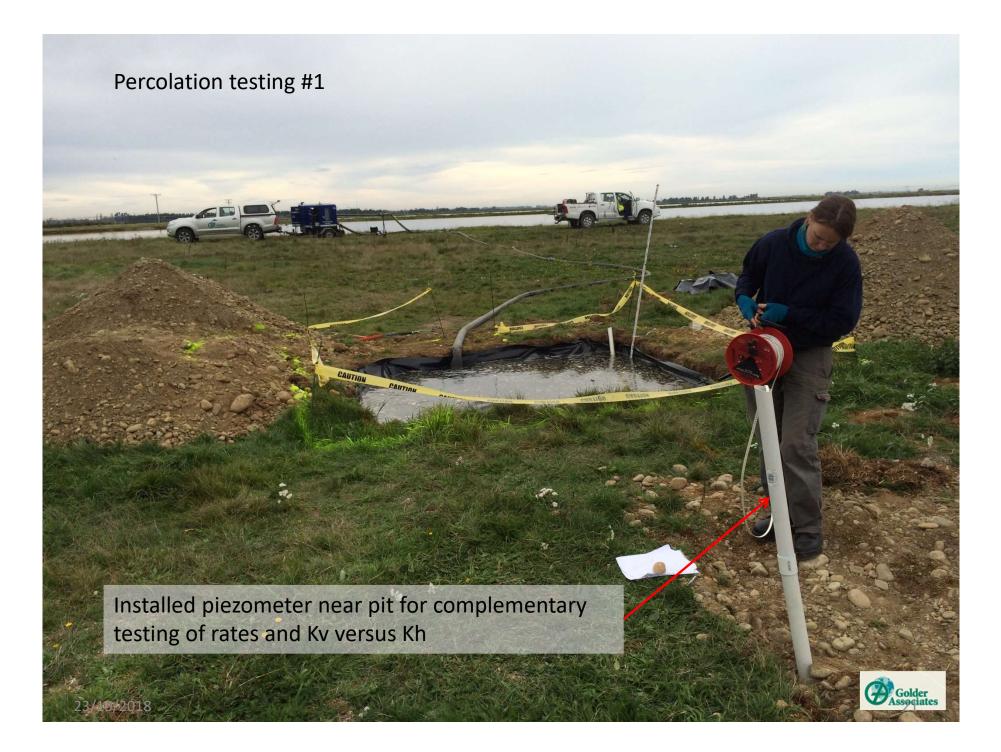


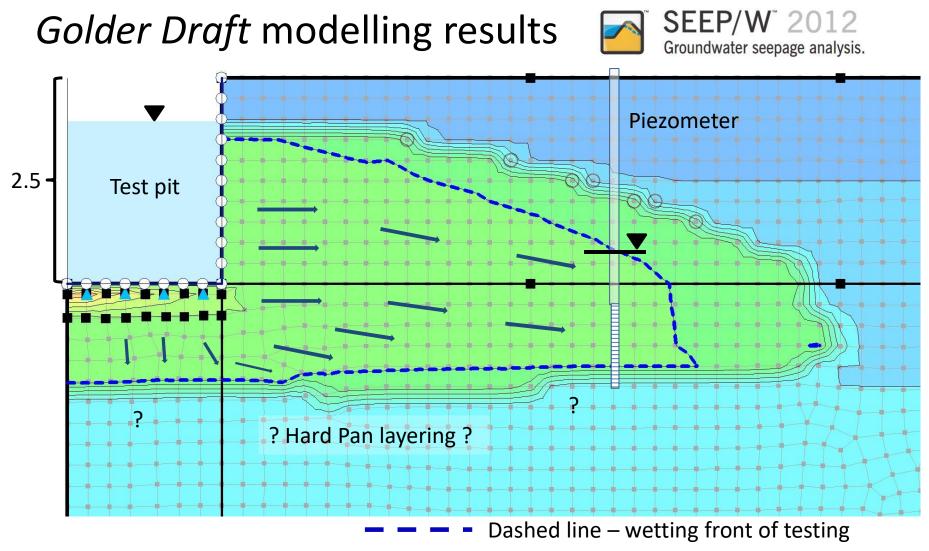
October 23, 2018



Pacific Northwest: USA – Spreading Basins







SEEP/W Hydraulic Modelling simulation of Hinds test pit infiltration trial indicates lateral seepage flows are significantly greater than vertical flows



Tarbottons Quarry (local) – 7 km down gradient

- Local knowledge of hard pan (cemented gravels) layer in Valetta Area
- Further investigation indicates ~ 3 to 3.5 m bgl
- Hard pan layering

Taken today – 5-June-2015



Appears to be ~ 2 m below lip of quarry





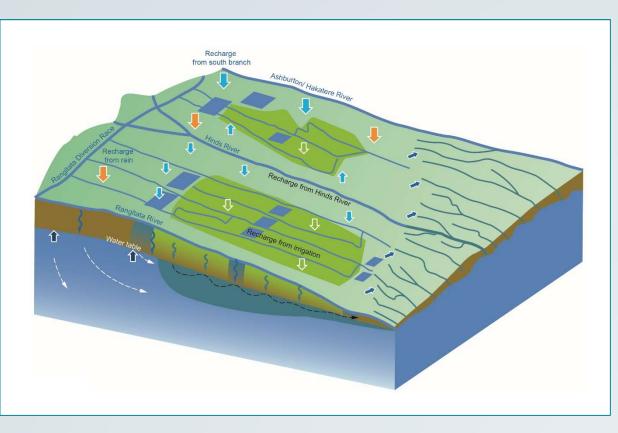
Percolation testing #2

Results

- Clamshell Holes (deeper)
 - Piezometer (6.5 metres)
 - Pit (~5.0 metres)
- Recovery curve indicates
 500 L/s potential rate
- Modelled rate ~2,000 L/s
- Site variability will dictate actual final rate



Conjunctive management conceptualisation



Outcomes:

- Offset lost incidental recharge (e.g. piping)
- Restore groundwater storage
- Increase baseflows
- Implement advanced on-farm practices
 to reduce leaching
- Dilution (nitrogen) with high quality alpine source water
- Build an integrated surface and groundwater storage systems



MAR Pilot – Next steps

- 1 year 'trial' focus (ADC)
- 5 year consents approved
- Funding (CRC, Community, IAF (pending)
- April construction
- Research Partnerships Lincoln Agritech, Canterbury Health Board, Aqueon (Dillion)



MARing the landscape

Managed Aquifer Recharge Modelling – Hinds Mid Canterbury



This not this

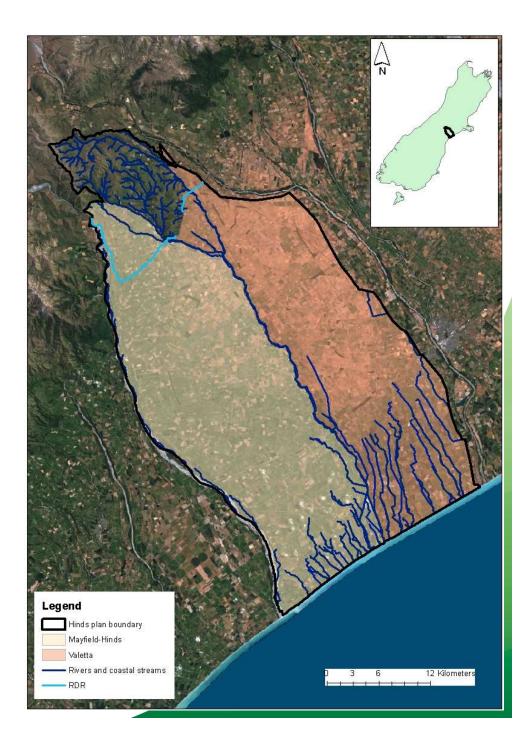






Study area and modelling

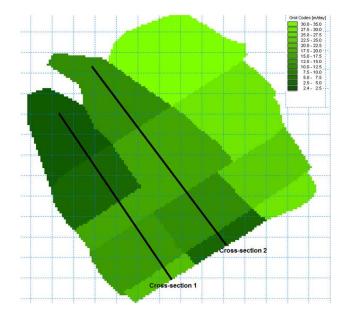
- Hinds Plan change 2 area.
- 3 generations of model:
 - Manually calibrated MIKE SHE model used in support of plan
 - 2. Expanded and refined, pilot point PEST calibrated MIKE SHE model
 - 3. In build probabilistic model



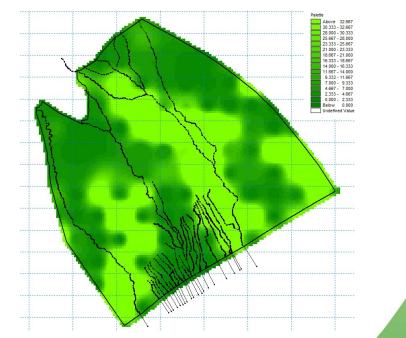
The problem: why model MAR

- Provide analysis for community discussion including a possible final MAR array design
- To aid in understanding likely impacts of MAR pilot including aiding the consenting process
- Assess the actual effects of the trial and the applicability to the rest of the catchment

What we did and changes between models



- 2 numerical SZ layers
- manually calibrated SZ zones
- Coastal streams modelled as lumped drain codes

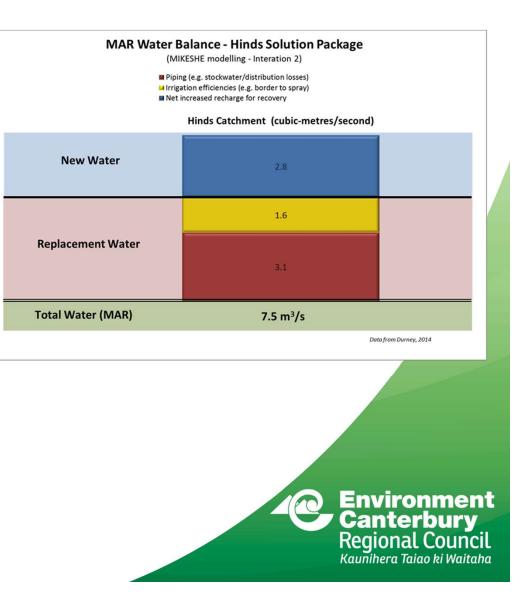


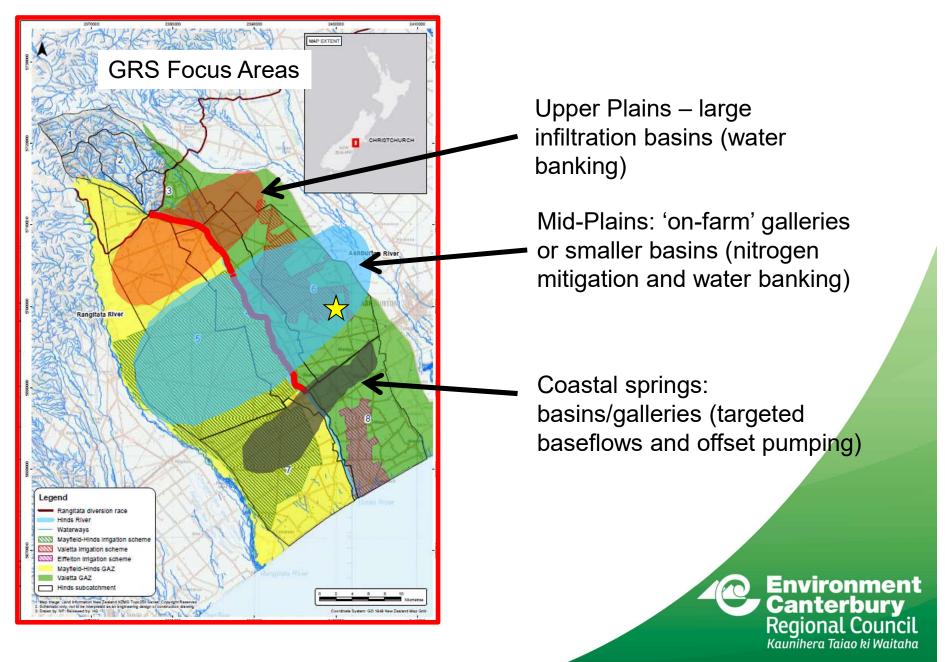
- Extended and corrected boundary
- 3 numerical SZ layers
- Pilot point PEST calibrated SZ
- Coastal streams modelled as riversnent Canterbury Regional Council Kaunihera Tajao ki Waitaba

What we found

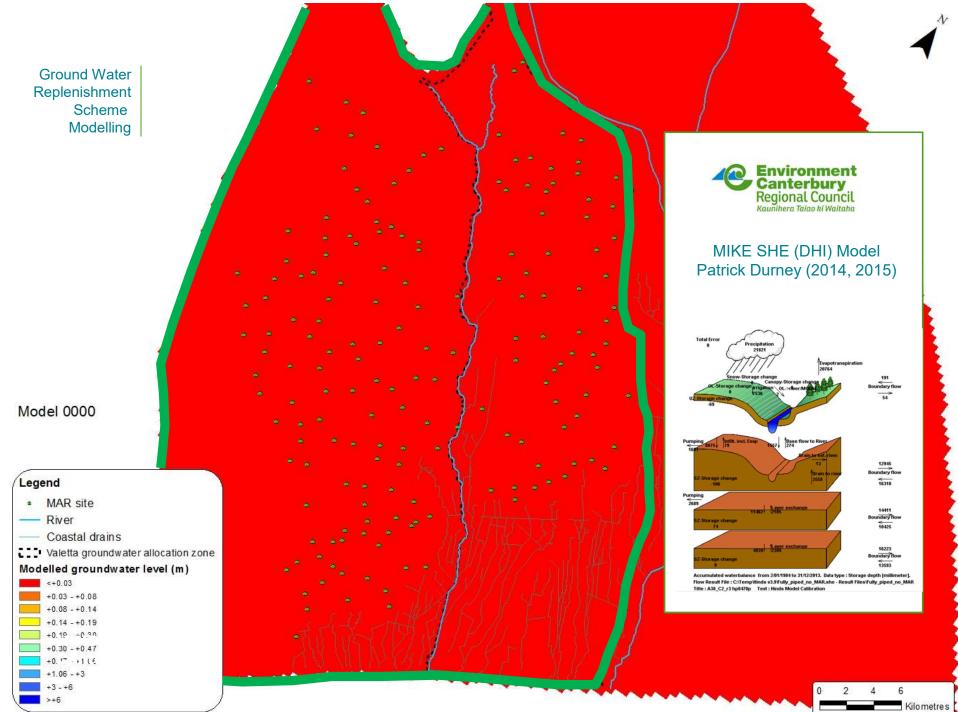
First model

- Large volumes required to off set declines in flow and groundwater level
- 3.1 m³/s to offset lost incidental recharge
- 2.8 m³/s to off set groundwater use

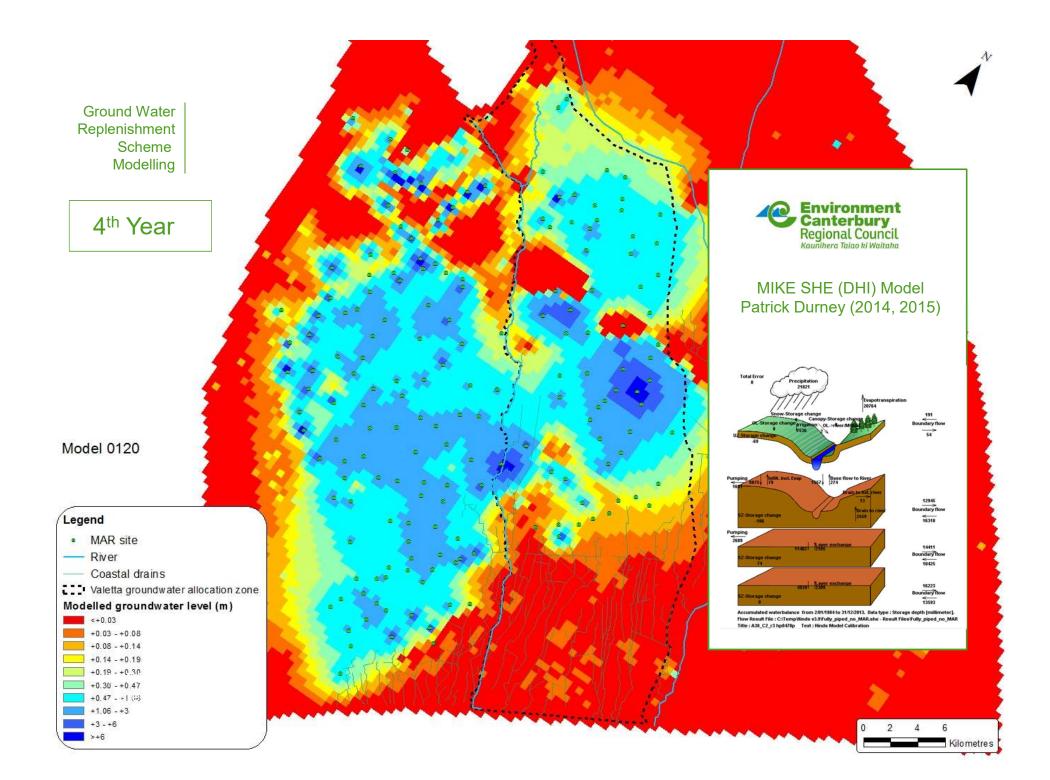


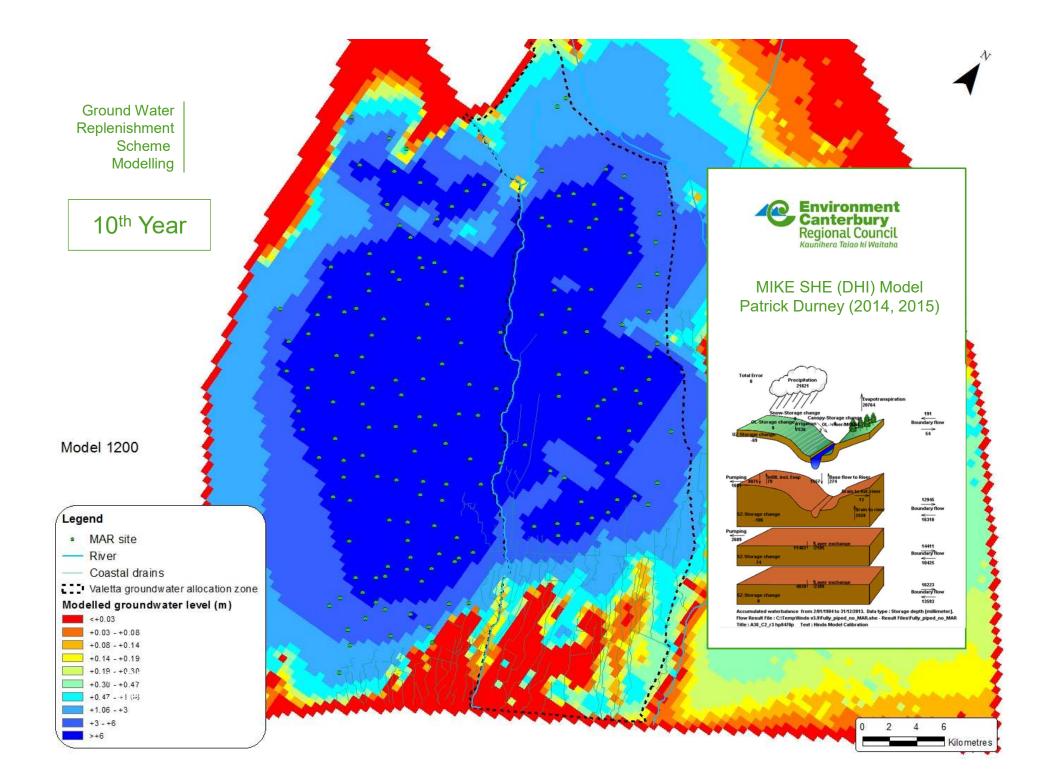


Hinds Catchment: Groundwater Replenishment Programme

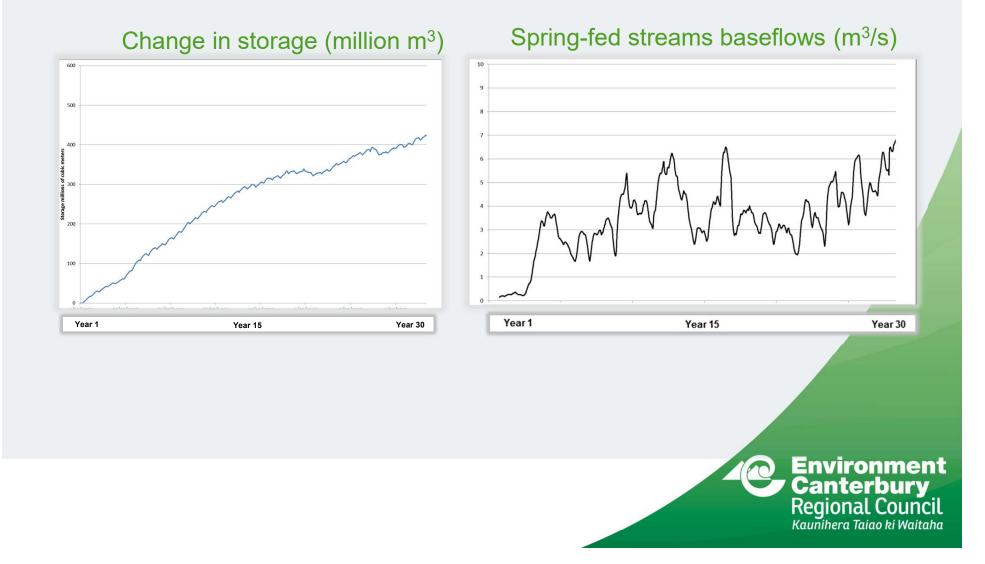


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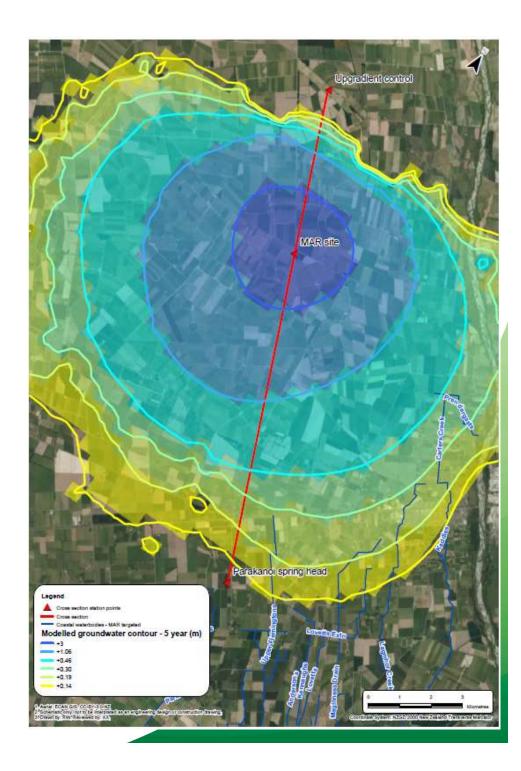


Ground Water Storage & Restored Baseflows Groundwater storage and restored baseflows

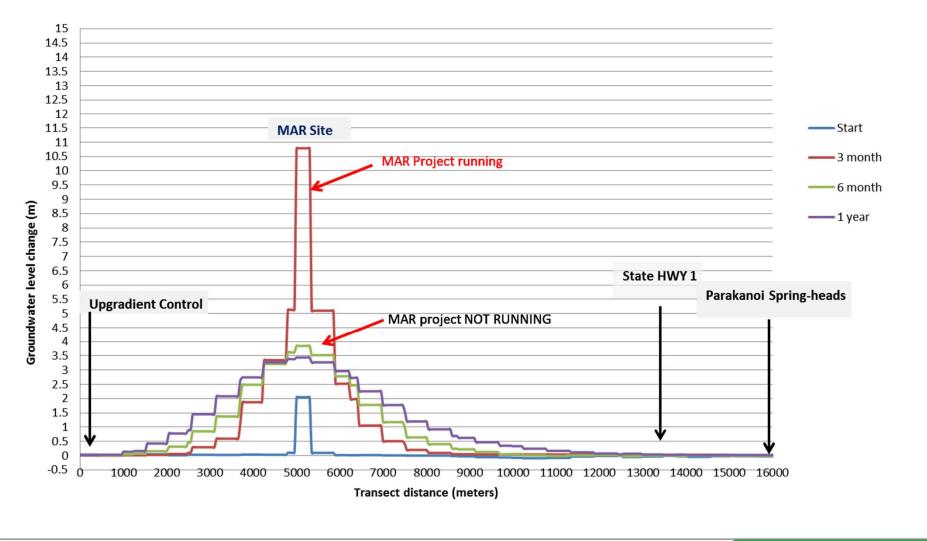


What about the trial then?

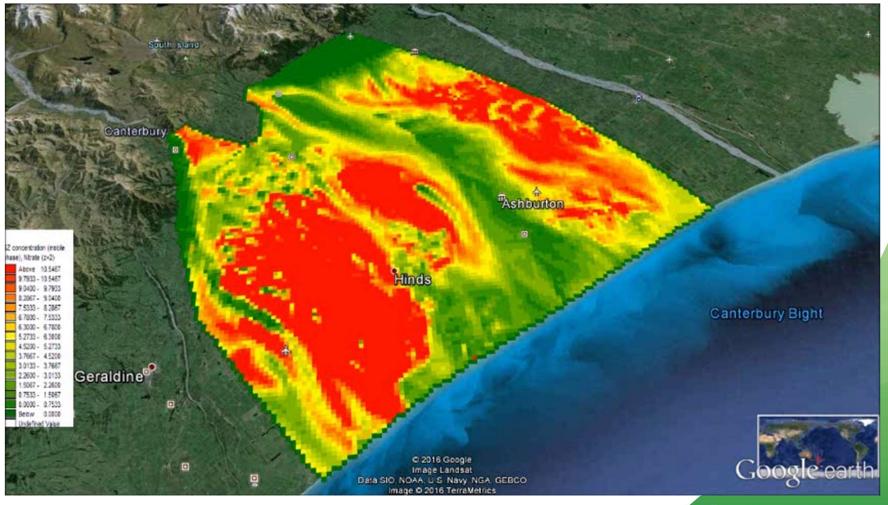
- The second model suggests....
- Up to 4.5 m head rise beneath trial site outside of operational season.
- Head will rise to just beneath recharge basin during operation
- Spring fed streams will pick up water and mute head rise down gradient
- There is low risk of groundwater flooding because of the spring fed streams and the managed nature of the trial



Year 1: MIKE SHE Modelling - Hind MAR Trial Transection: Upgradient control - MAR Site - Parakanoi Spring-heads

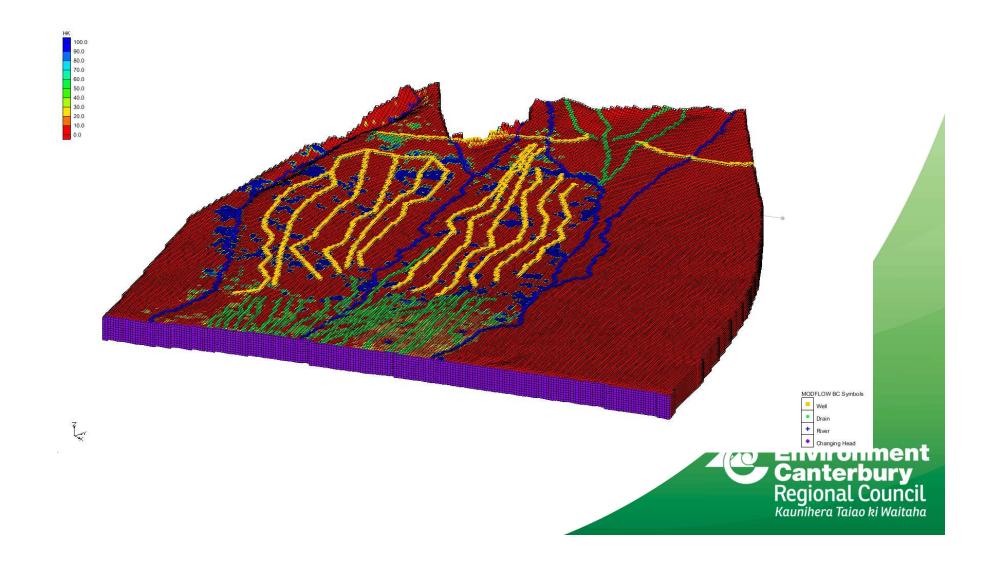






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Generation 3



This is the END!



Discussion?



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Staff photos before and after modelling the Hinds



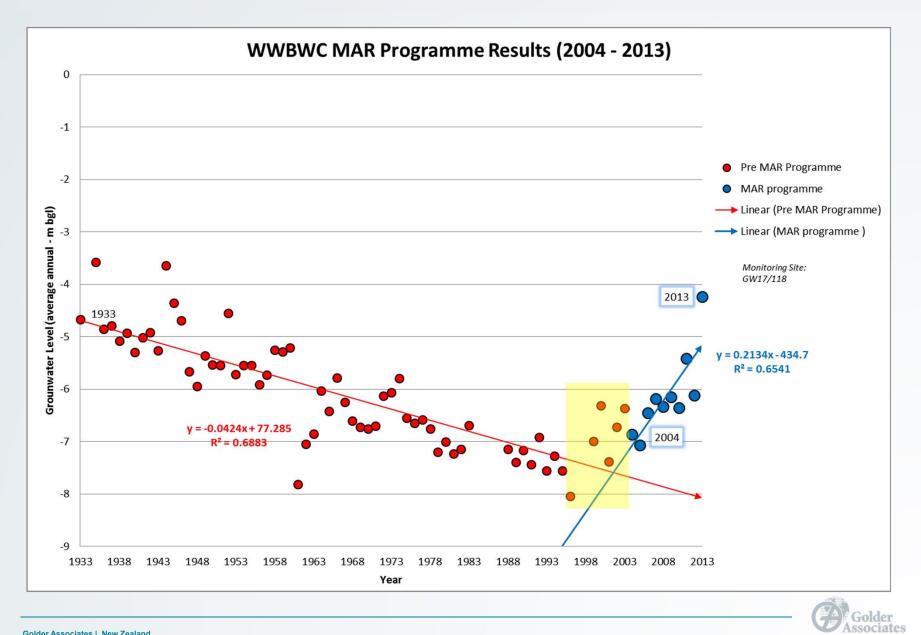




Discussion?



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