

LIFE-Freshman: Extracting brackish groundwater to enhance Dunea's existing MAR system in the coastal dunes of The Hague

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Workshop:
2023

November 8,

Regional strategies and advanced groundwater management to sustain



MAR & Brackish groundwater extraction



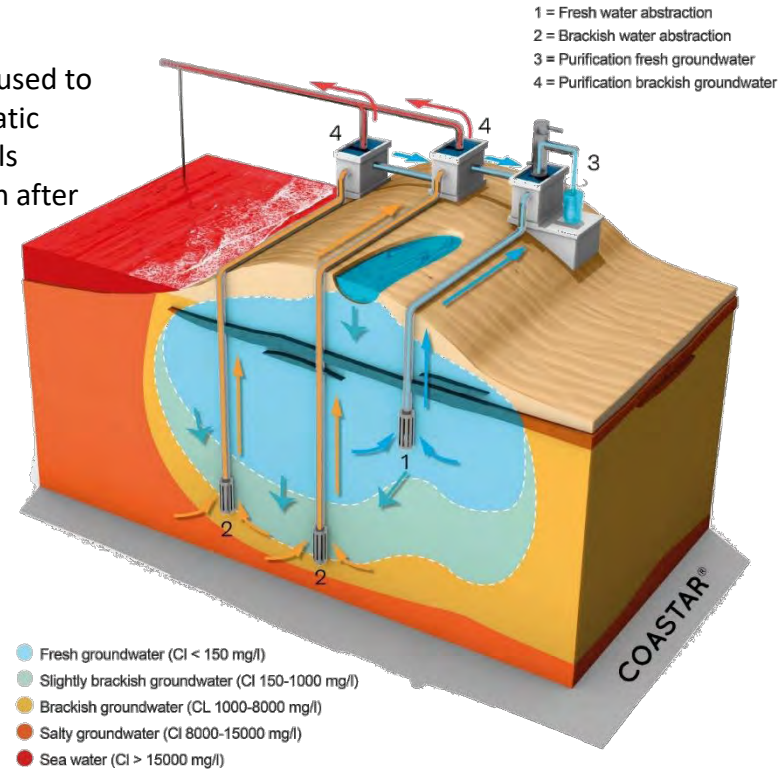
Brackish groundwater extraction:

- Interception of brackish groundwater to protect deep fresh wells
- Additional source of fresh water (after RO)
- Increase of fresh groundwater availability

MAR relies on continuous river water infiltration

No infiltration?:

- Deeper wells are used to prevent low phreatic groundwater levels
- Risk of salinization after approximately 5 weeks



Regular infiltration/production
 Pilot: brackish groundwater extraction

≈ 80,000,000 m³/j
 ≈ 400,000 m³/j
 → **0,5%**

Freshman project

dunea.nl/algemeen/life-freshman

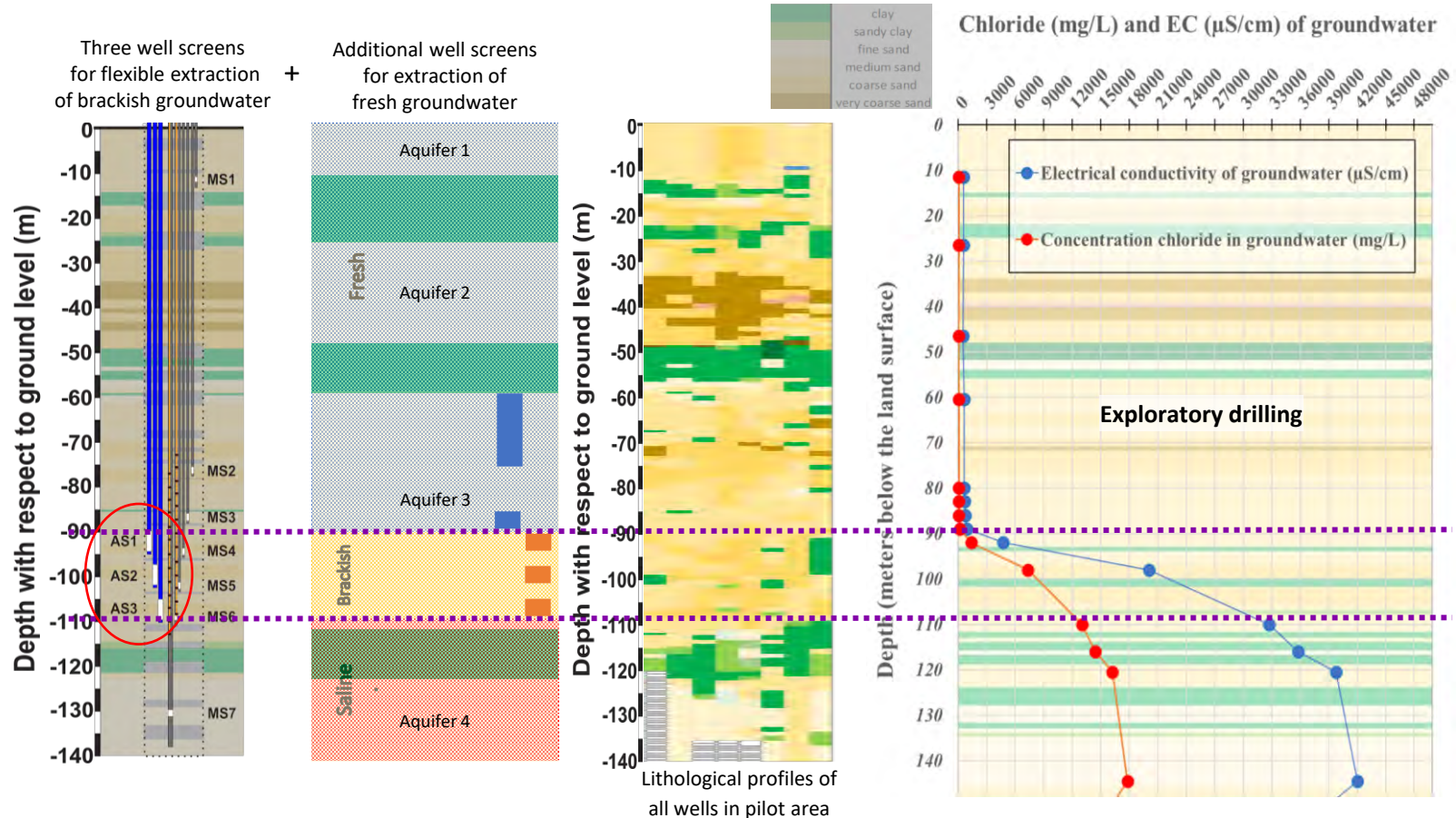
Treatment facility
Candle filter & RO



The Freshman project is supported by the EU LIFE Climate Action Programme under Grant Agreement number LIFE19 CCA/NL/001222.



Geohydrological setting and design of the extraction well for brackish groundwater



Pilot phases

Start pilot: 31-1-2022

- 1.5 years extraction of brackish groundwater (pumping rate 50 m³/hr) 31-1-2022
→ increase volume of freshwater lens ('downconing') and testing RO
- 3 months rest 31-7-2023
→ partial recovery of original situation
- 4 months extraction of deep fresh groundwater 6-11-2023
→ decrease volume of freshwater lens ('upconing')
- 6 months extraction of brackish groundwater March 2024
→ downconing
- 4 months simultaneous extraction of fresh and brackish groundwater Sept. 2024
→ stabilize the fresh/brackish groundwater interface
(increasing our robustness against calamities)

End pilot: February 2025

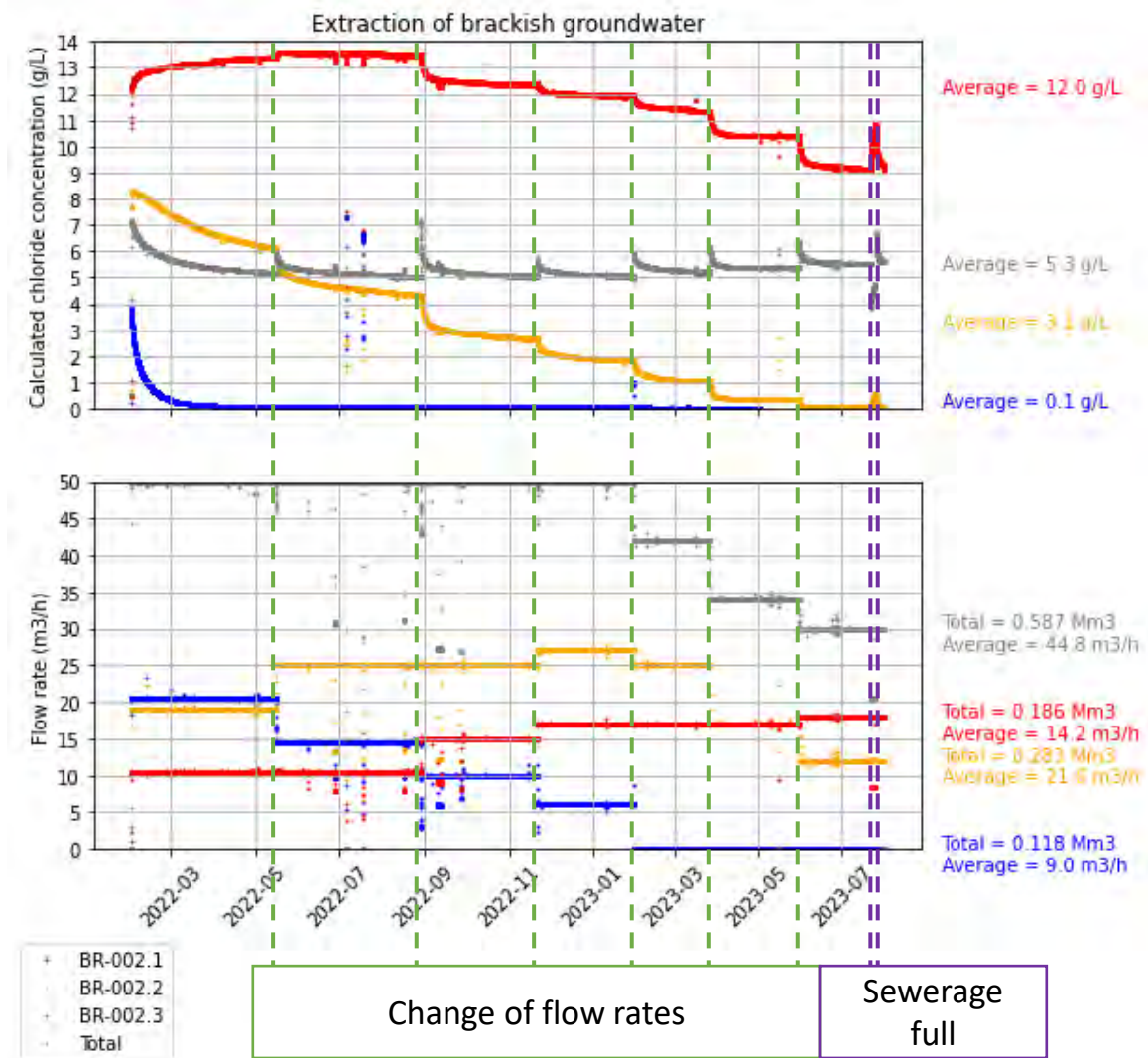
Extraction:

Chloride concentration:

Flow rate:

Next phase started on 6-11-2023

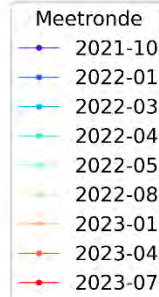
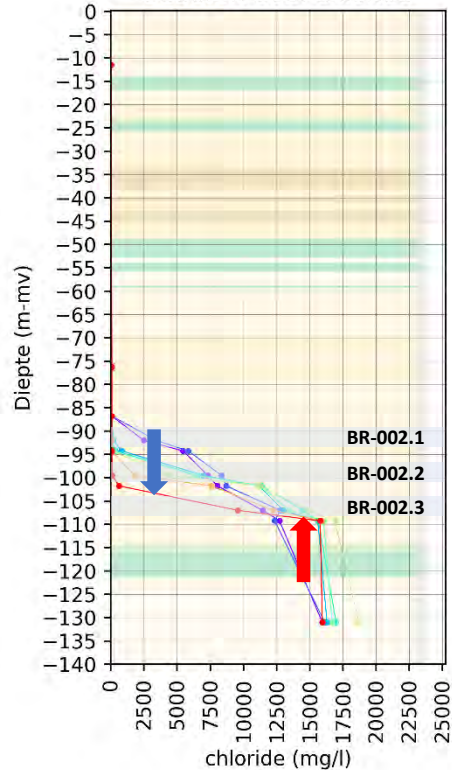
Extraction of fresh groundwater with BR-001.1



Cl measurements in groundwater during BGW extraction

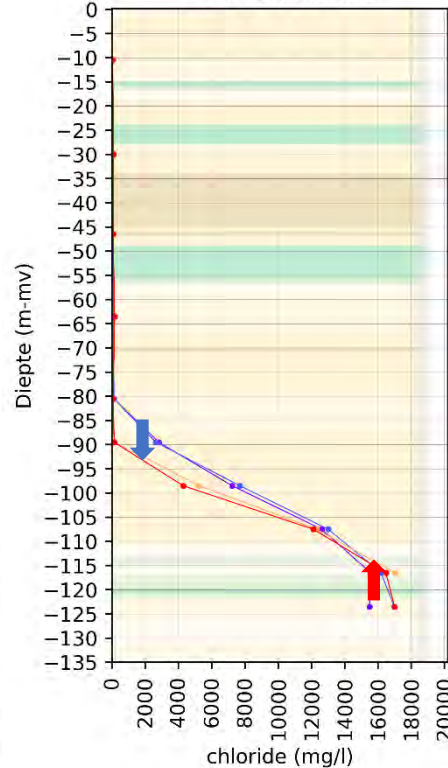
Extraction

5880.BR-002: chloride



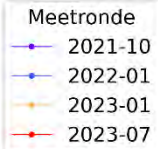
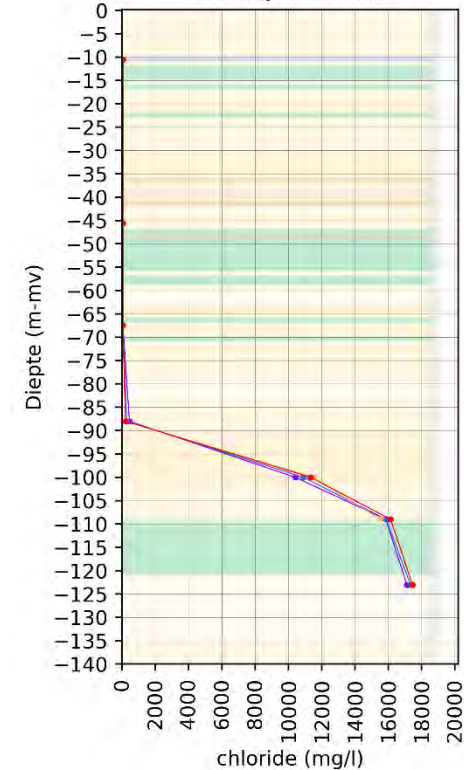
→ 30 m

WP FO: chloride



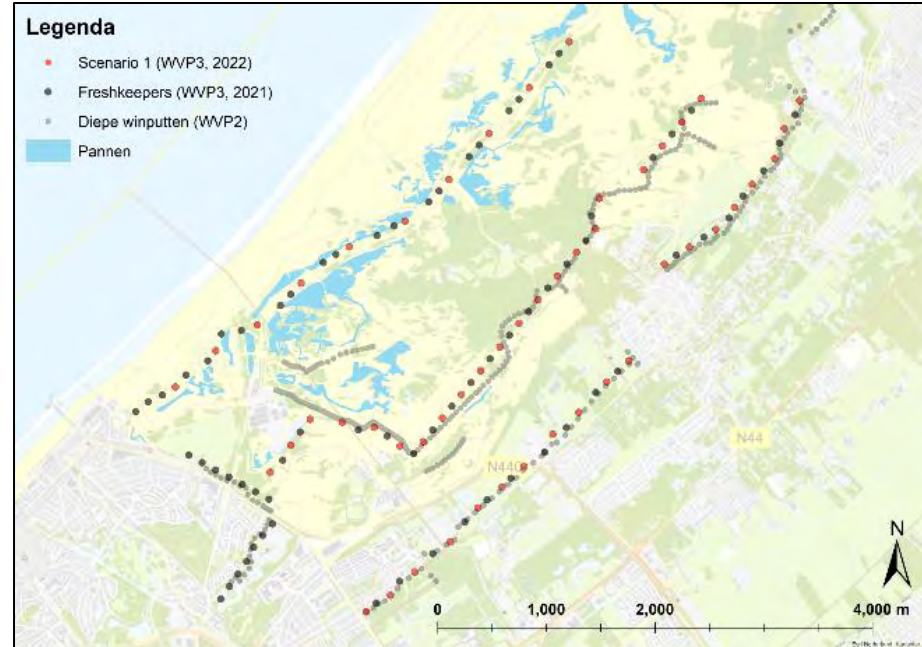
→ 130 m

WP FQ: chloride



Van pilot naar (model voor) full scale winning

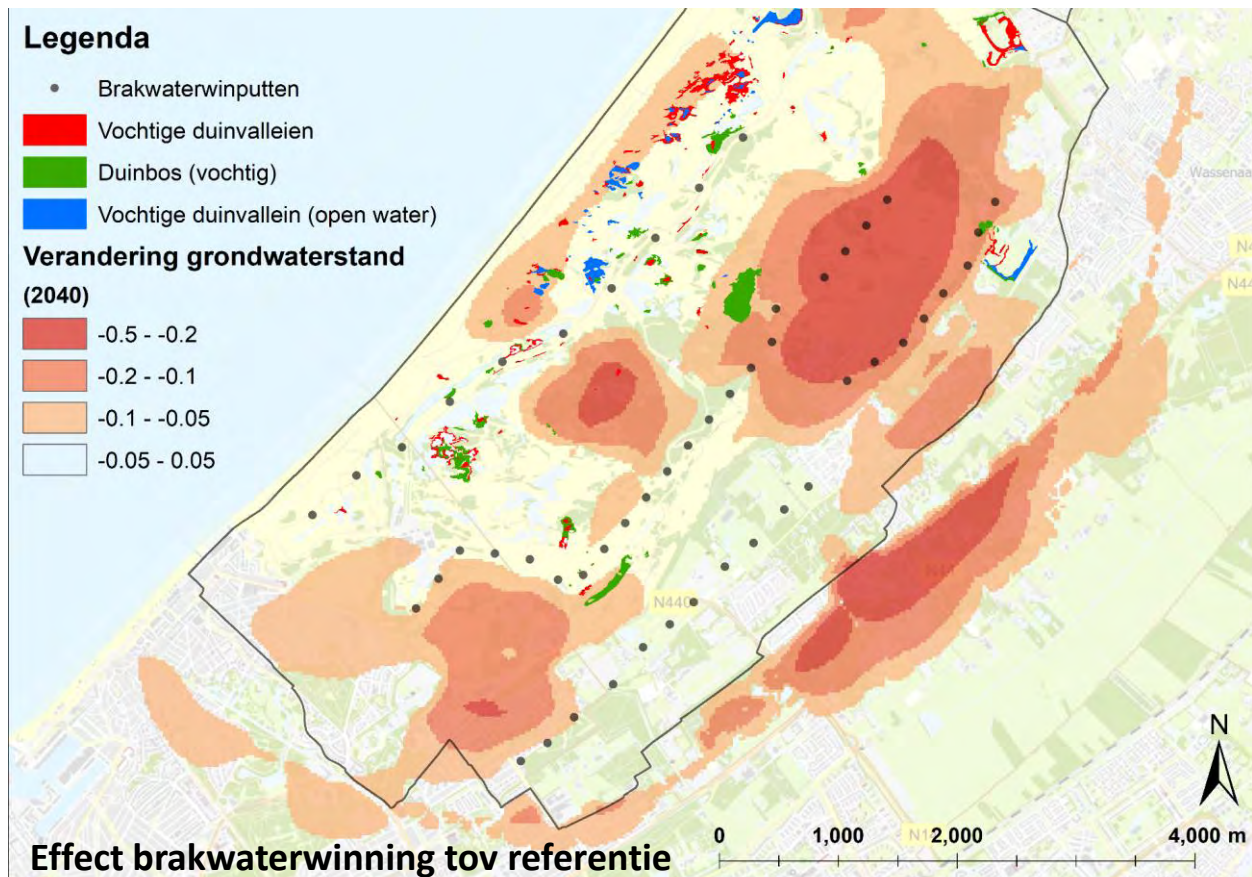
- Brakwaterwinputten
 - 10 winputten westelijke raai
 - 21 winputten centrale raai
 - 19 winputten oostelijke raai
 - Debiet: 20 m³/u per winput
 - Filterdiepte: NAP -90 t/m -100 m
- Voor scenario BW1 en referentie geldt:
 - Periode 2030 t/m 2080
 - Klimaatscenario G_H (KNMI '14)
 - Zeespiegelstijging
 - NAP 0,16 m in 2030
 - NAP 0,56 m in 2080



Scenario BW1

- **Effect brakwaterwinning in 2040**
- Brakwaterwinputten
 - 10 winputten westelijke raai
 - 21 winputten centrale raai
 - 19 winputten oostelijke raai
 - Debiet: 20 m³/u per winput
 - Filterdiepte: NAP -90 t/m -100 m

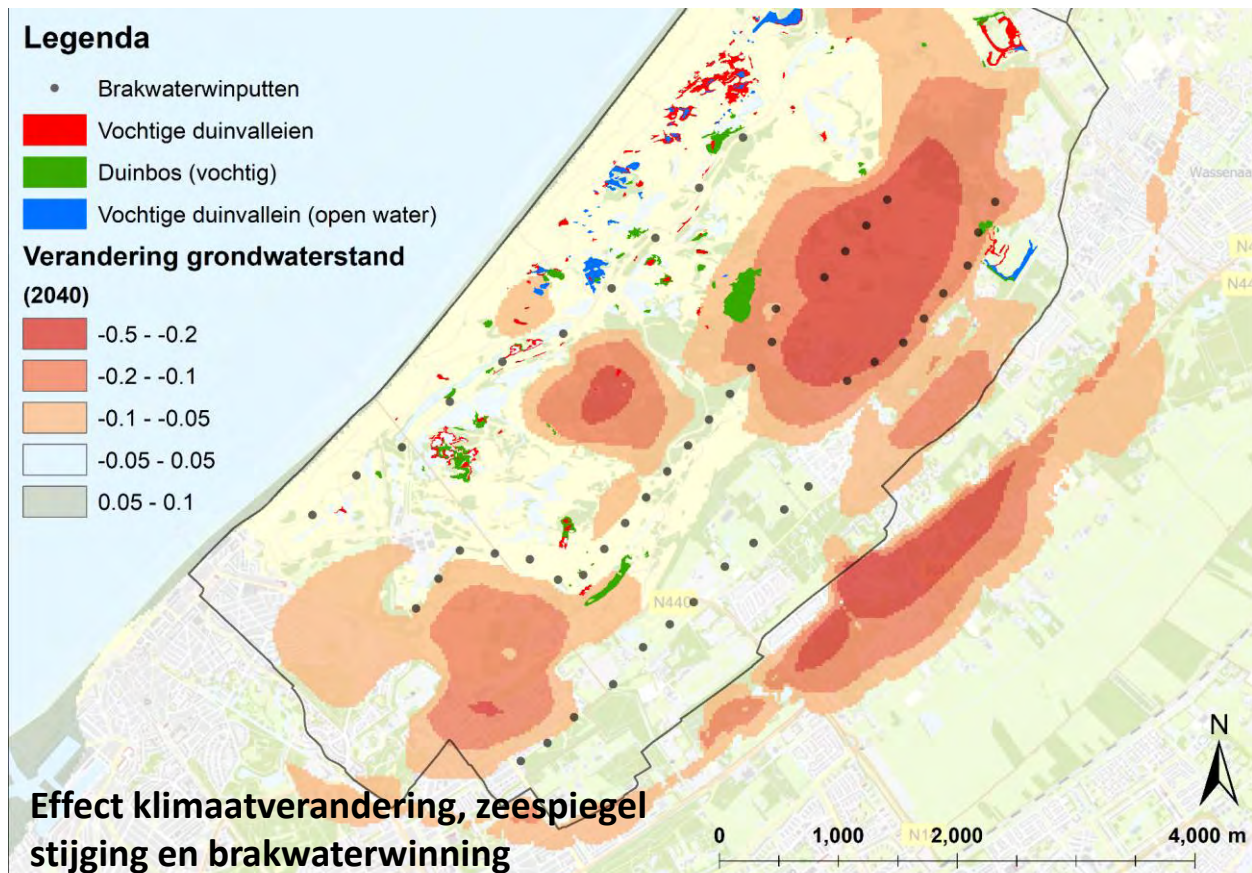
Verandering freatische grondwaterstand (2040)



Scenario BW1

- **Effect klimaatscenario, SLR en brakwaterwinning in 2040**
- Brakwaterwinputten
 - 10 winputten westelijke raai
 - 21 winputten centrale raai
 - 19 winputten oostelijke raai
 - Debiet: 20 m³/u per winput
 - Filterdiepte: NAP -90 t/m -100 m
- Voor zowel scenario BW1 als referentie geldt:
 - Periode 2030 t/m 2080
 - Klimaatscenario G_H (KNMI '14)
 - Zeespiegelstijging
 - NAP 0,16 m in 2030
 - NAP 0,56 m in 2080

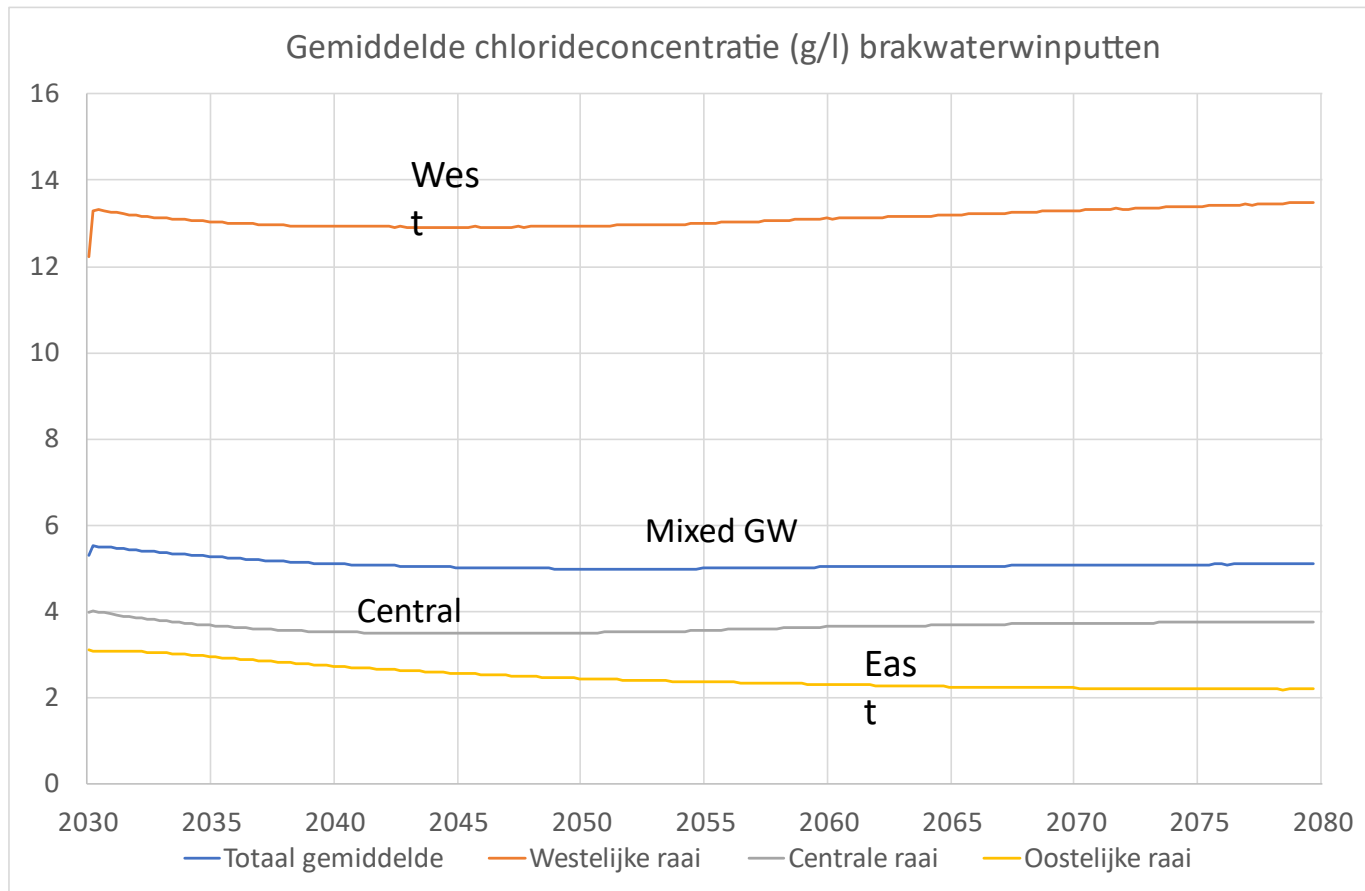
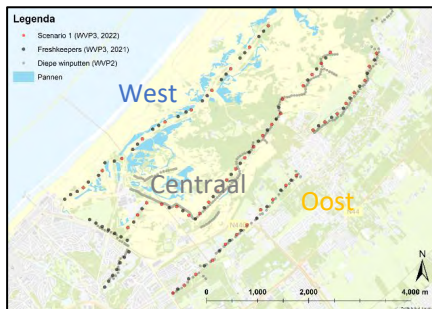
Verandering freatische grondwaterstand (2040)



Modelling full scale brackish water abstraction (1000 m³/hr)

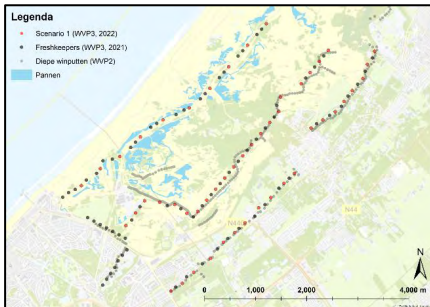
Chloride
concentration (g/l)
extraction wells

Three well series

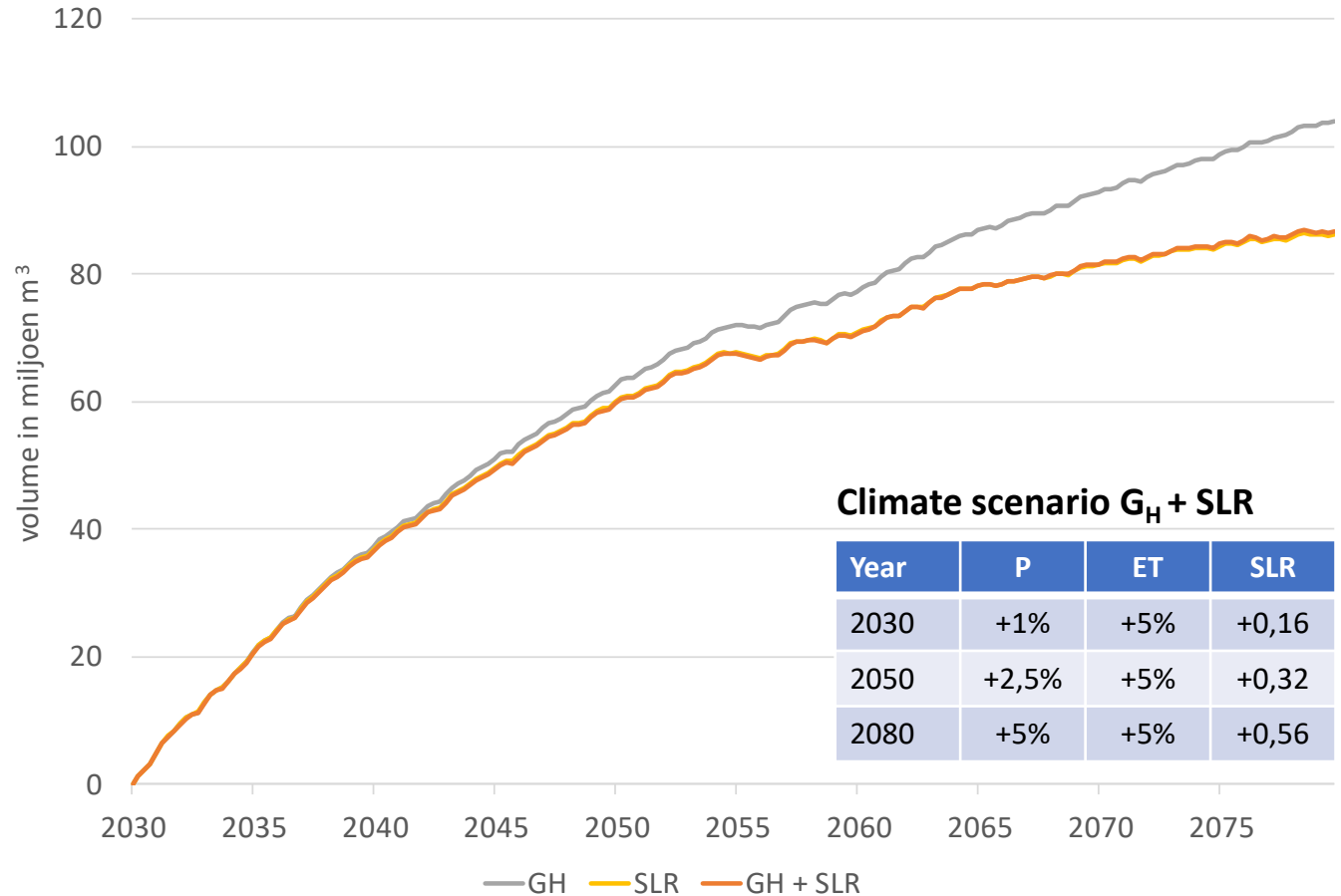


Growth of the freshwater lens during 50 years of abstraction

Three well series

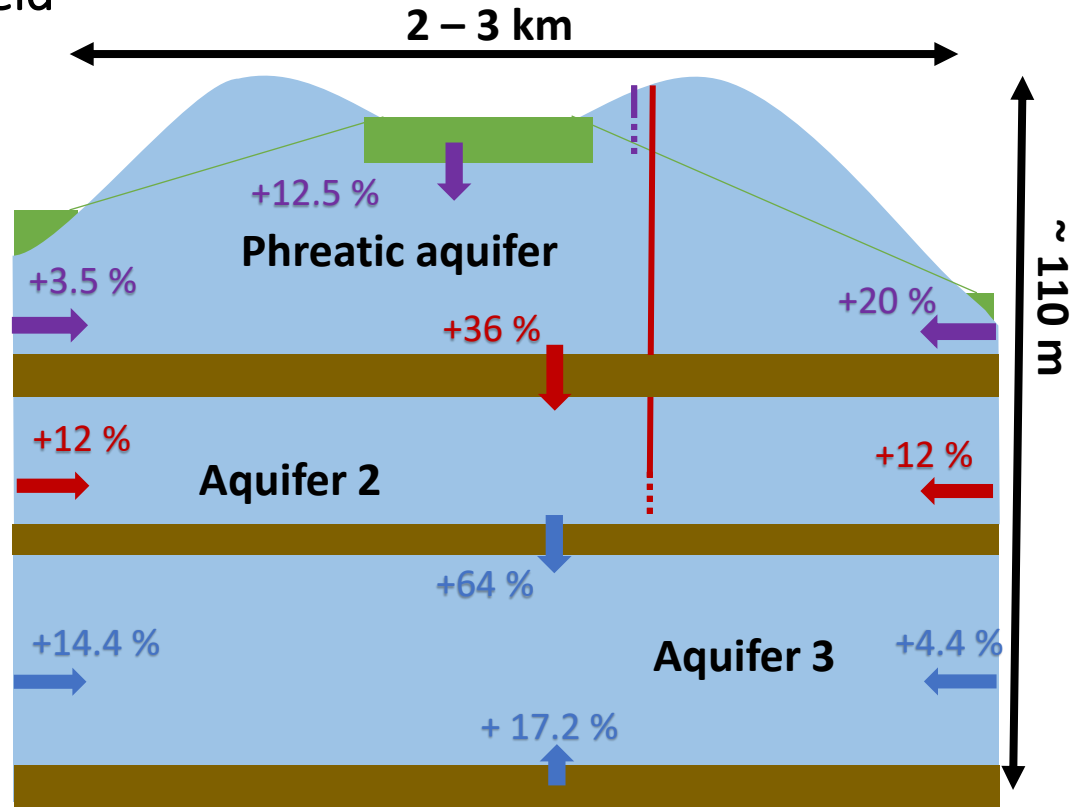
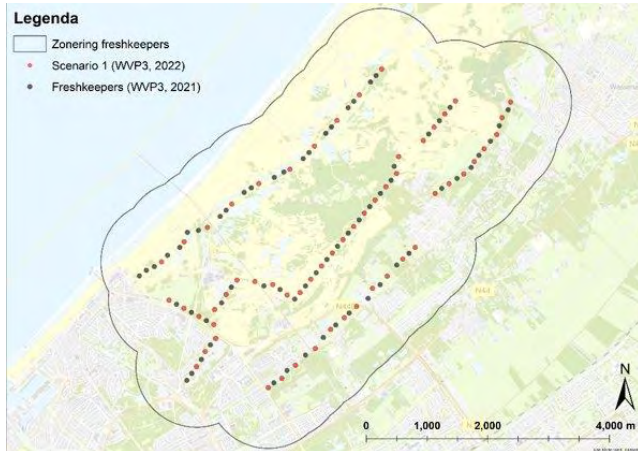


Groei in volume zoet grondwater (tot 0,15 g/l Cl)



Water balance full scale well field

- Only 12.5% additional net freshwater infiltration
- Increased freshwater availability is mainly attributed to the decrease of lateral outflow of fresh groundwater



Omkering stromingsrichting WVP2 – hoe lang gaat dat goed?