

Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) to supply Libreville, a water- stressed city (Gabon)



Bernard Collignon



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Libreville: 800,000 inhabitants

SEEG's production by 2006: 50 Mm³/year (surface water)

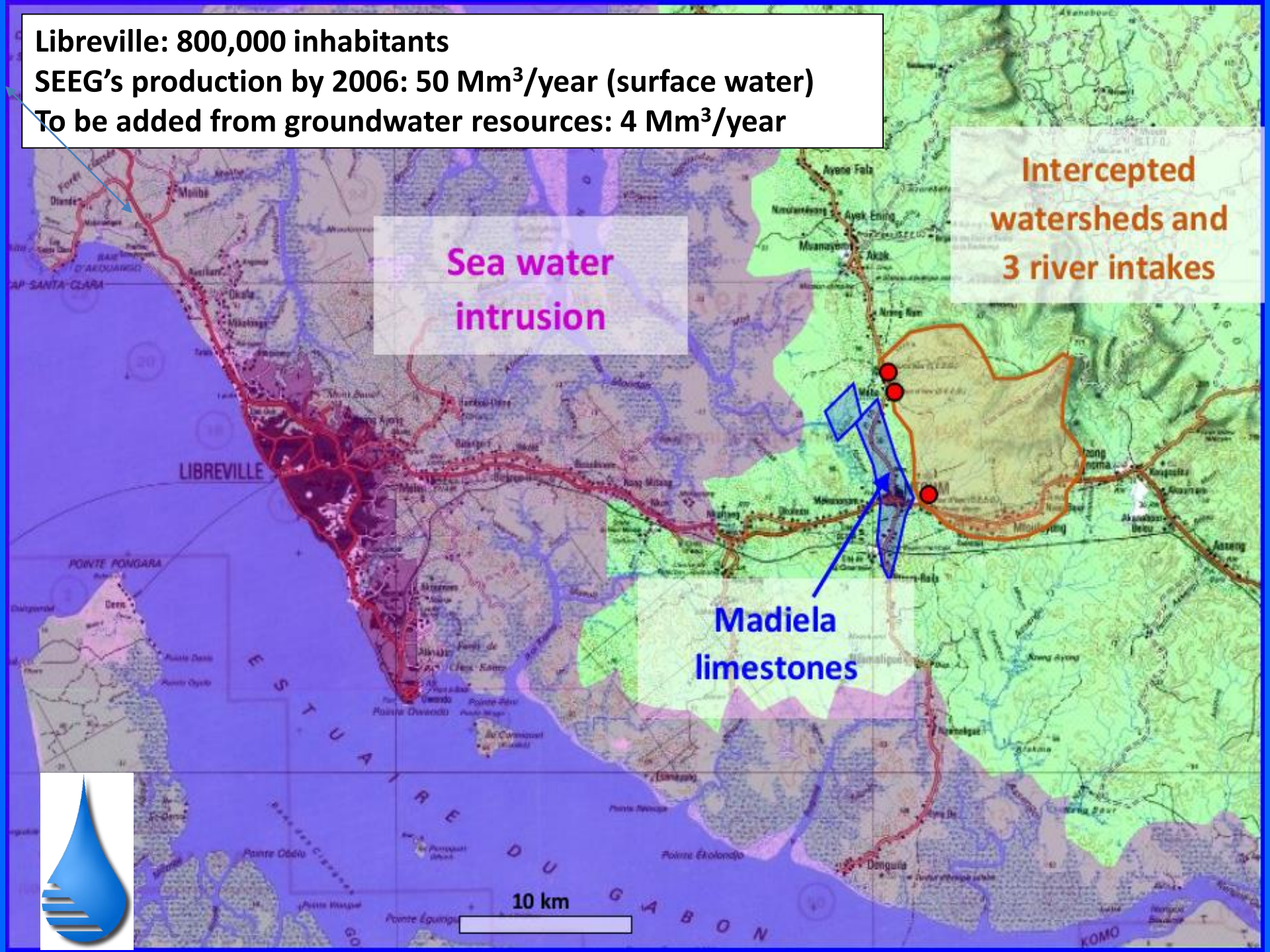
To be added from groundwater resources: 4 Mm³/year

**Intercepted
watersheds and
3 river intakes**

**Sea water
intrusion**

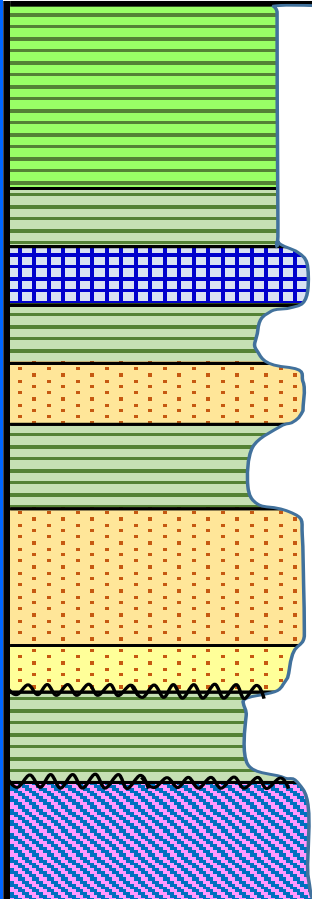
**Madiela
limestones**

10 km



Madiela limestones have been selected

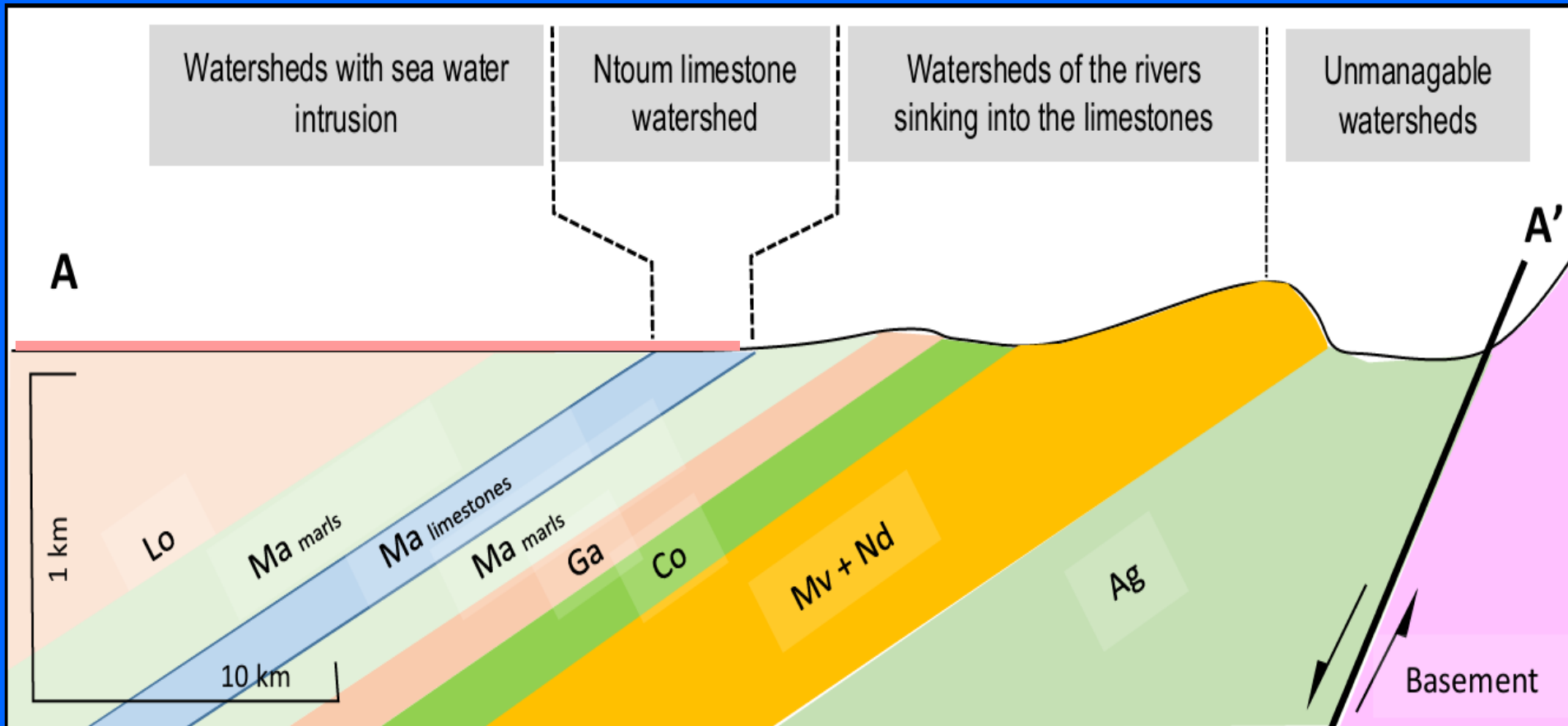
- Mined since 50 years, by Lafarge quarry
- Known to be > 200 m thick through oil drilling campaigns
- Never used before for water supply, because outcrops are very limited



Lopez (Lo)	<i>Cenomanian</i>	sandy marls
Madiela (Ma)	<i>Aptian - Albian</i>	marls
		marly limestones
		marls
Gamba (Ga)	<i>Neocomian -</i>	sandstones
L.Cocobeach (LC)	<i>Barremian</i>	sandy marls
Ndombo(Nd)	<i>Lower Cret.</i>	sandstones
Mvone (Mv)	<i>Upper Jur.</i>	sandstones
Agoula (Ag)	<i>Permian</i>	marls, gypsum
Basement	<i>Proterozoic</i>	granite, gneiss



Madiela limestones outcrops are very limited because of Paleocene sand cover

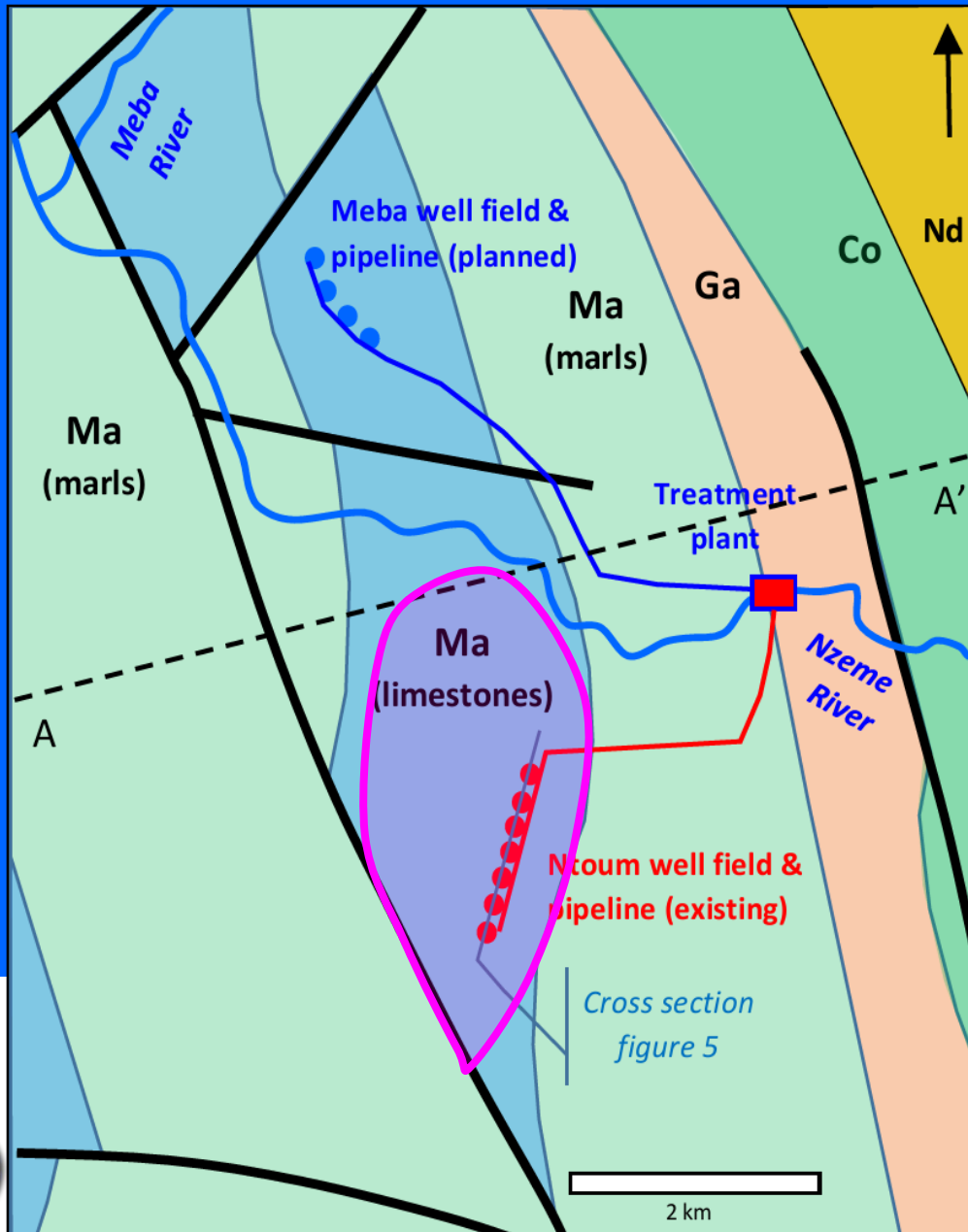


Madiela limestones outcrops in Lafarge quarry

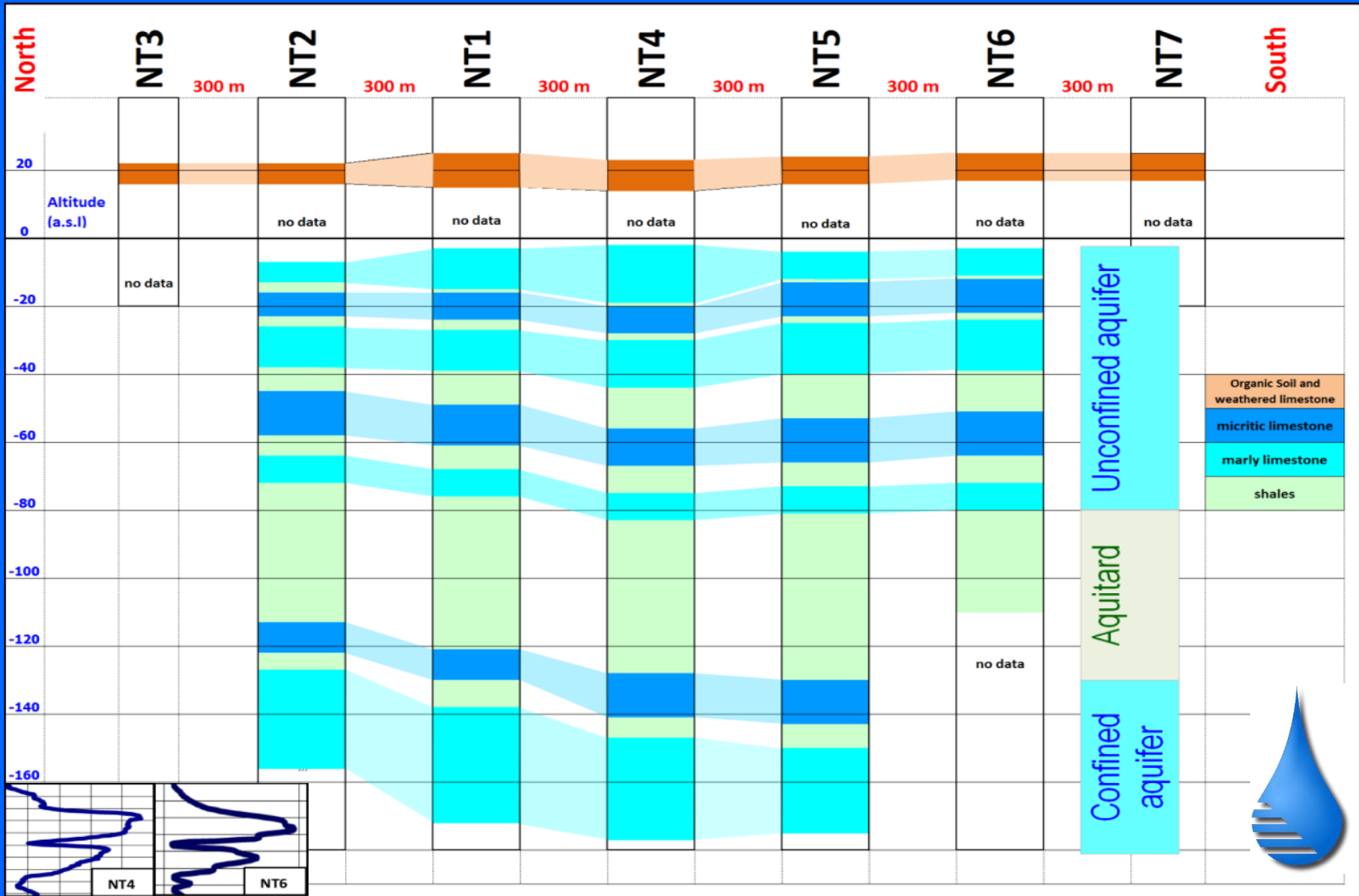


Madiela limestones

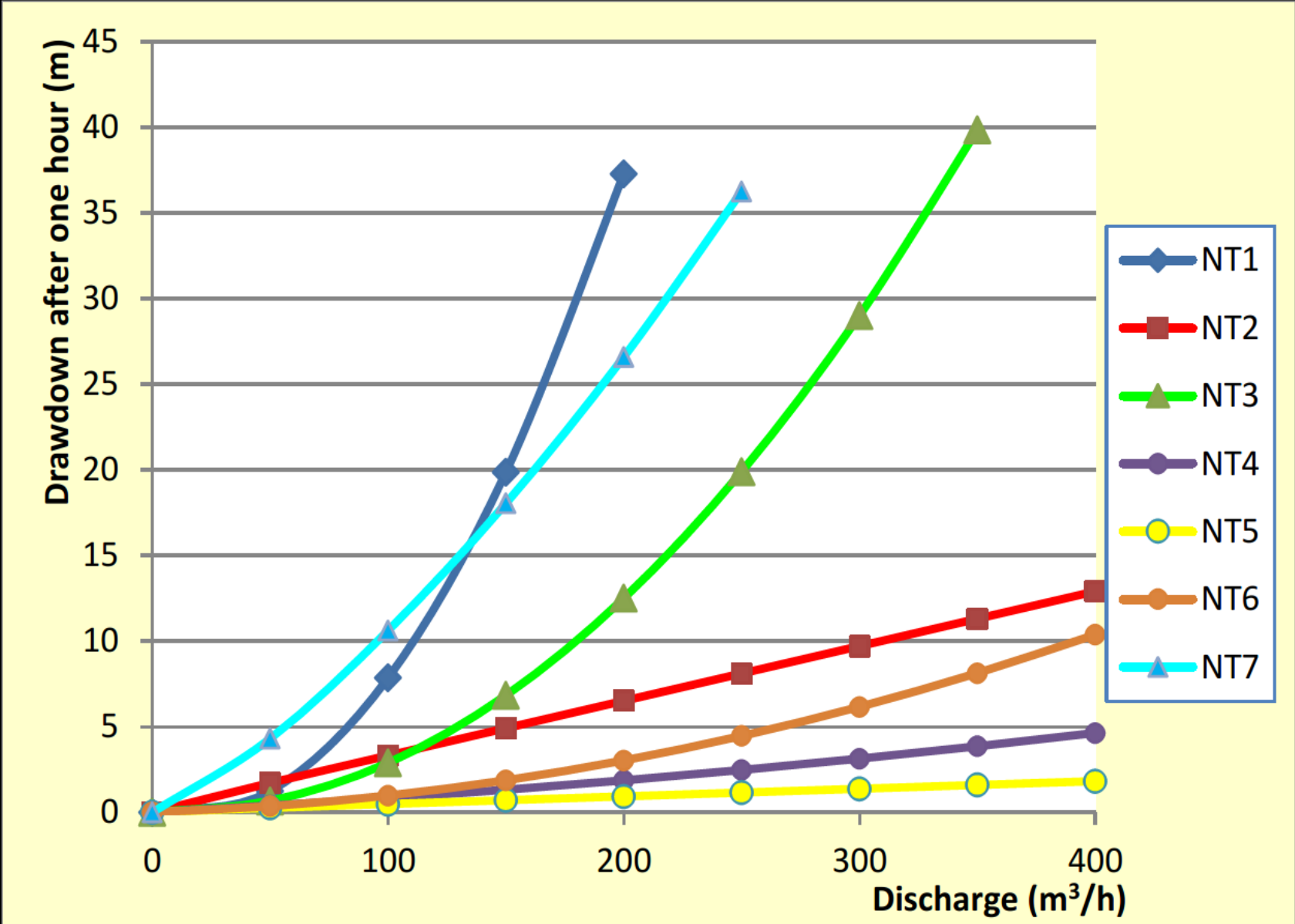
- 4 km²
- Natural inflow = 4 Mm³/year



Two main limestone aquifers

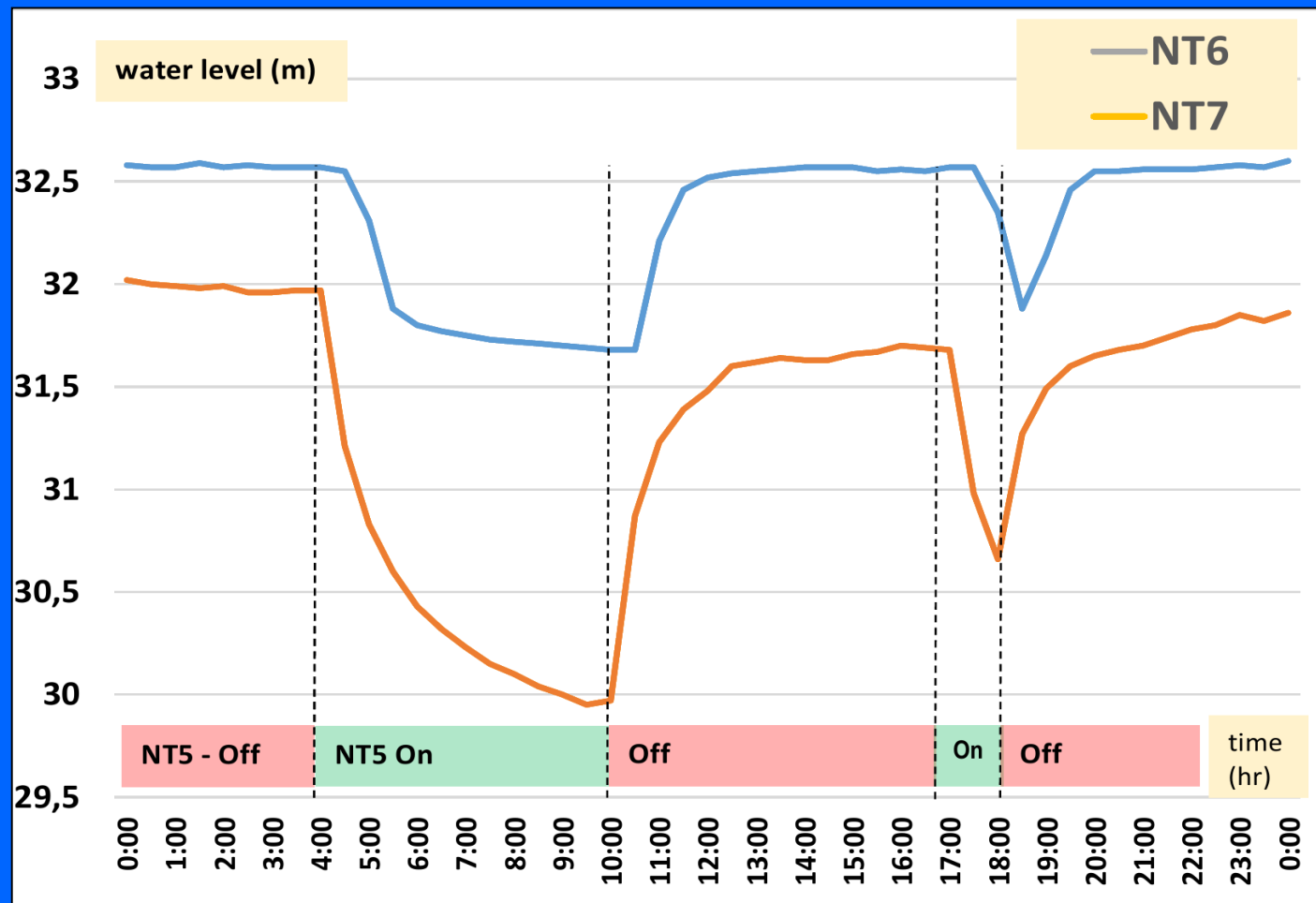


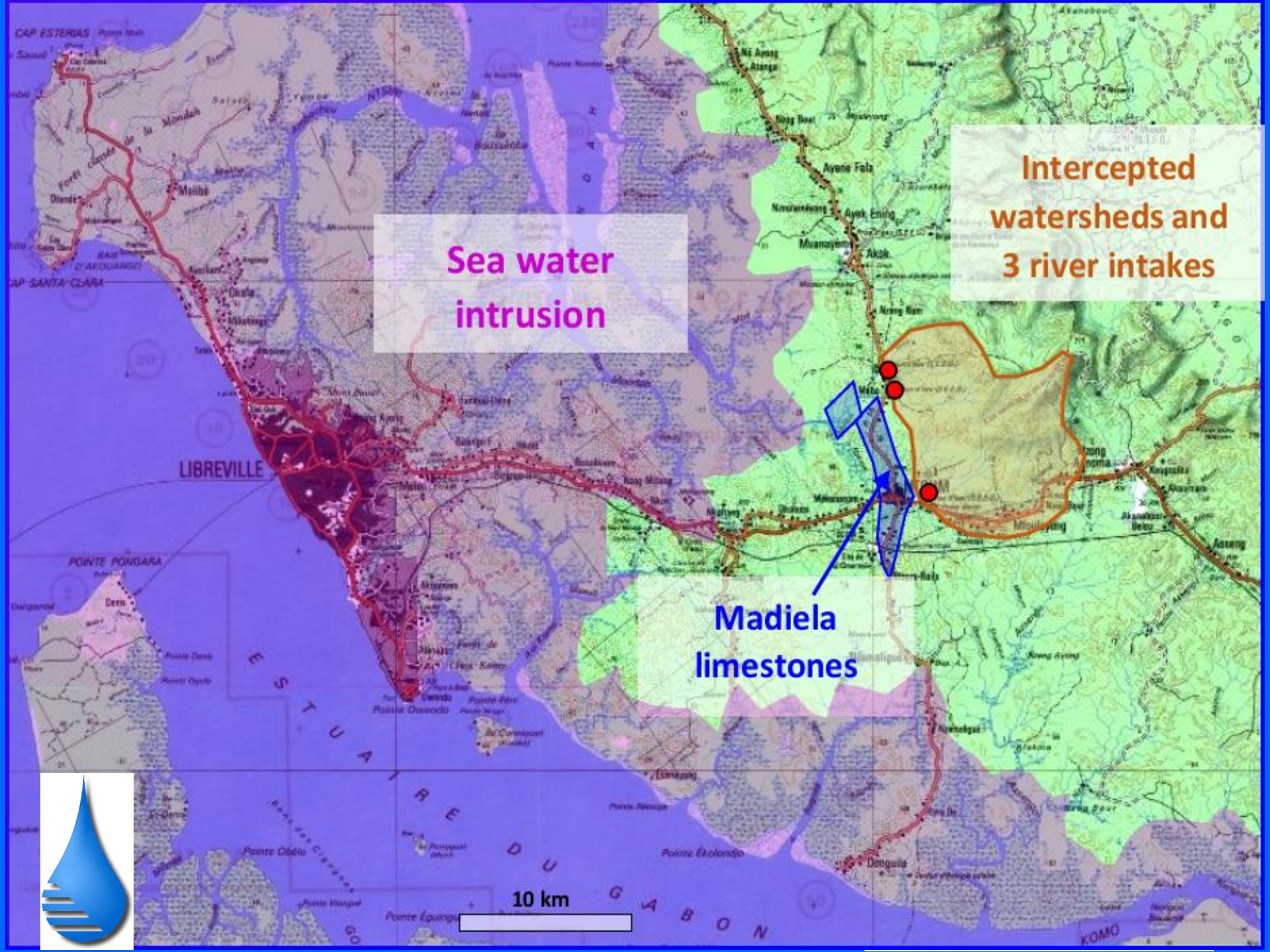
Madiela limestones are very productive



Connectivity through karstic channels

- The well field extends on 1800 m North - South
- Any head change in a single well (pump ON/OFF) impacts all other wells in less than 1 hour
- Because deep karst is well developed, connectivity is very high and efficient (> 2 km/hour), although surface karst is not developed





Sea water intrusion

Intercepted watersheds and 3 river intakes

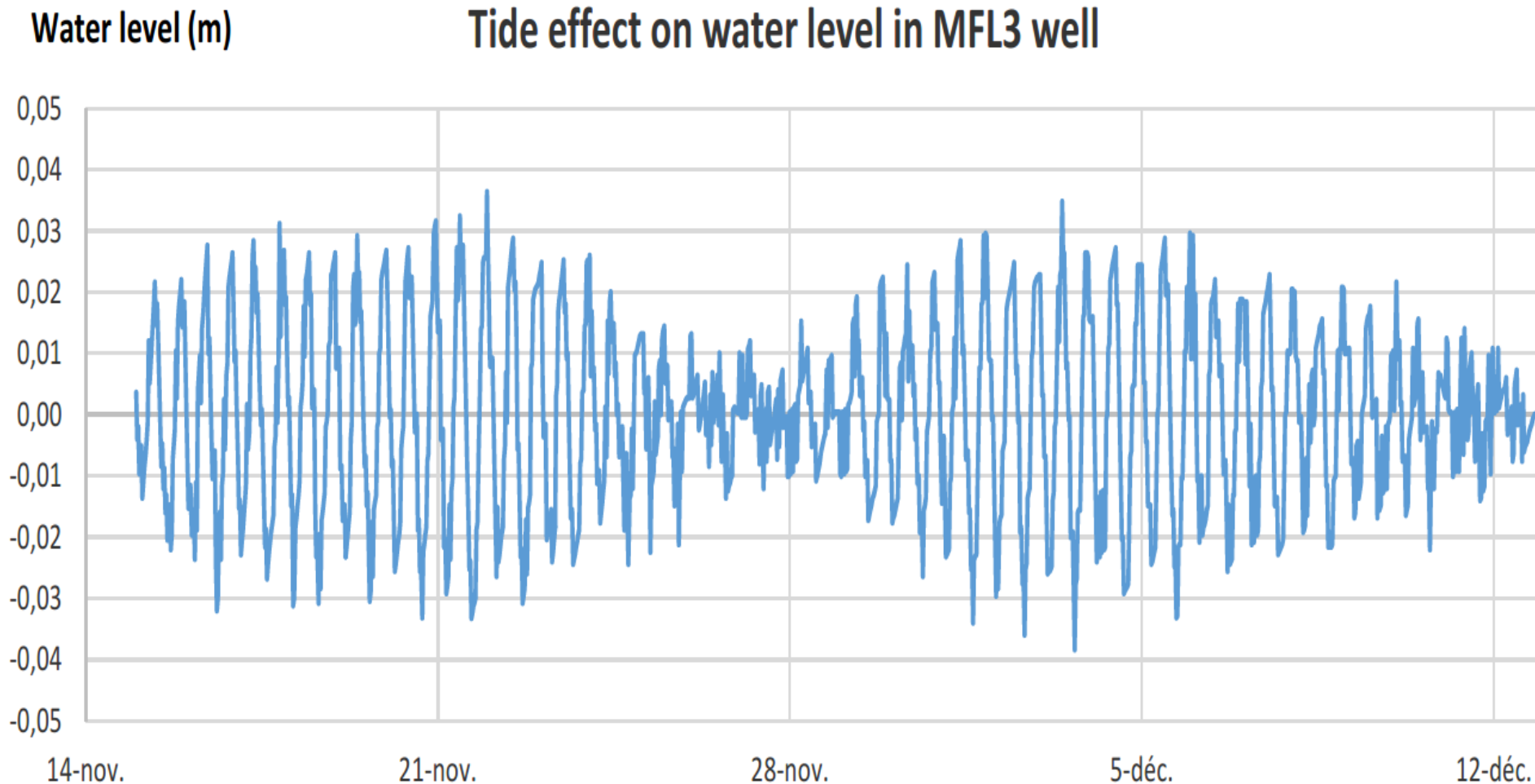
Madiela limestones



10 km

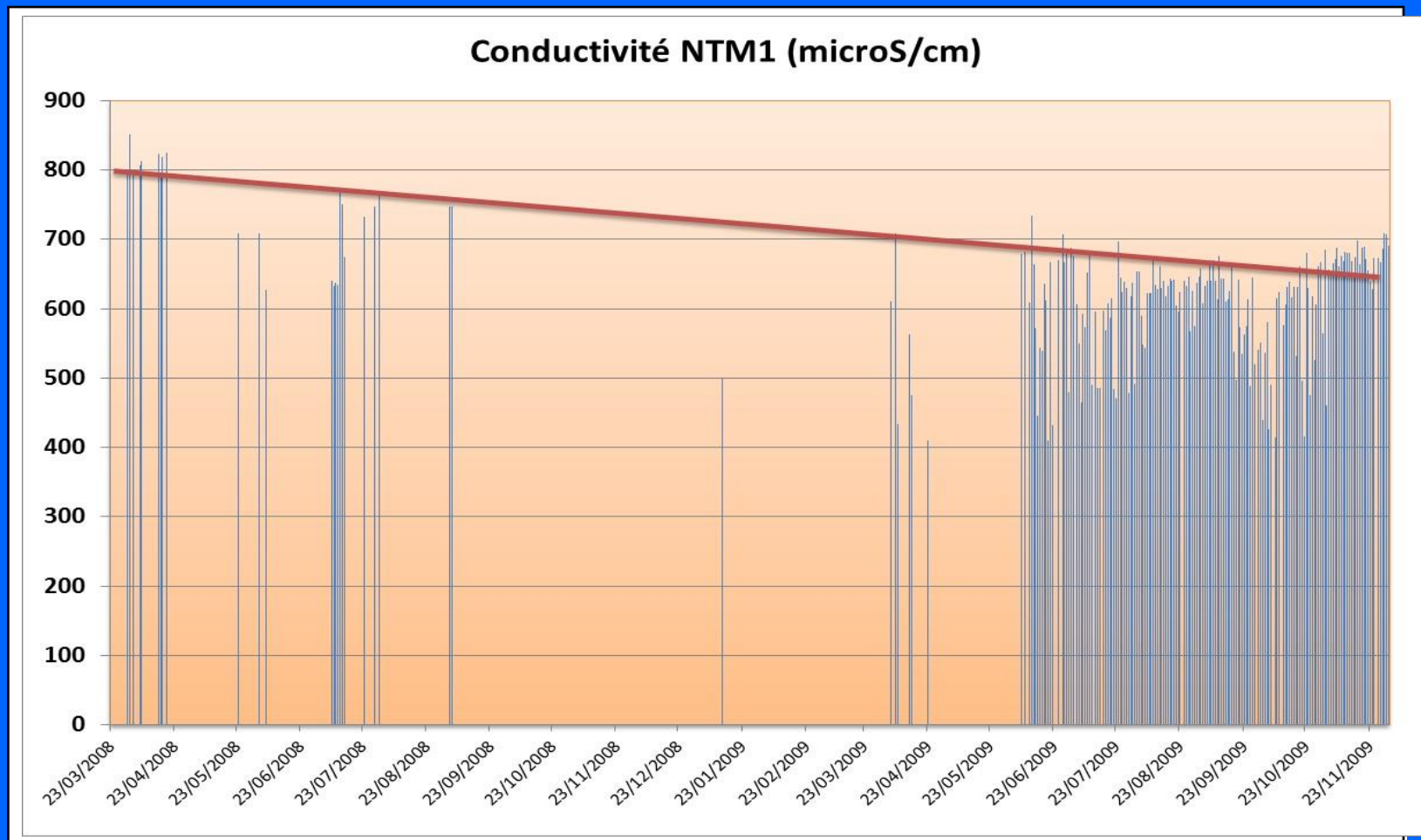
Tidal effects

- Piezometric monitoring is complex because of many interconnected wells
- But a significant tide effect on water level has been demonstrated in 4 wells.
- It could raise the sea water intrusion issue.
- But is it sea tide or earth tide ?



Sustainability issue

- High well productivity encourages increasing abstraction (from 4 to 20 Mm³/year and potentially 10 Mm³/year more).
- Are we mining the resource ?
- Conductivity records suggest that we did not yet reach full aquifer potential
- But a new hydrogeological model became necessary



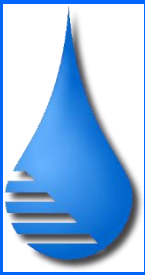
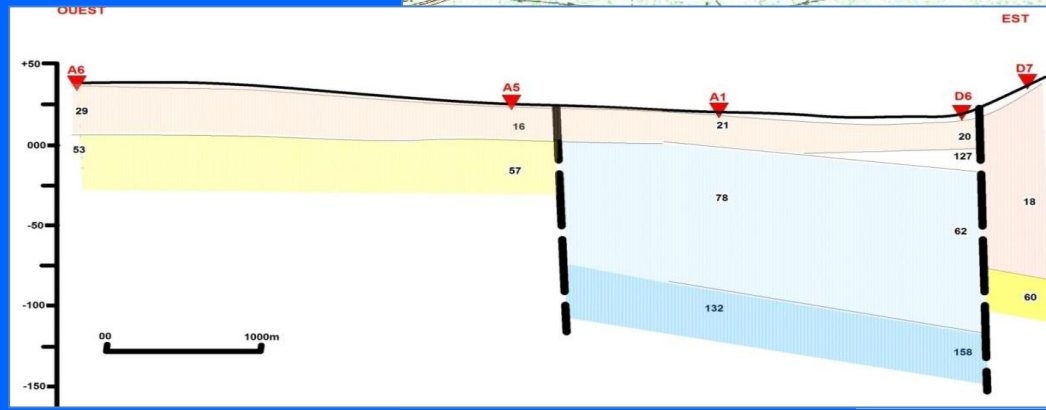
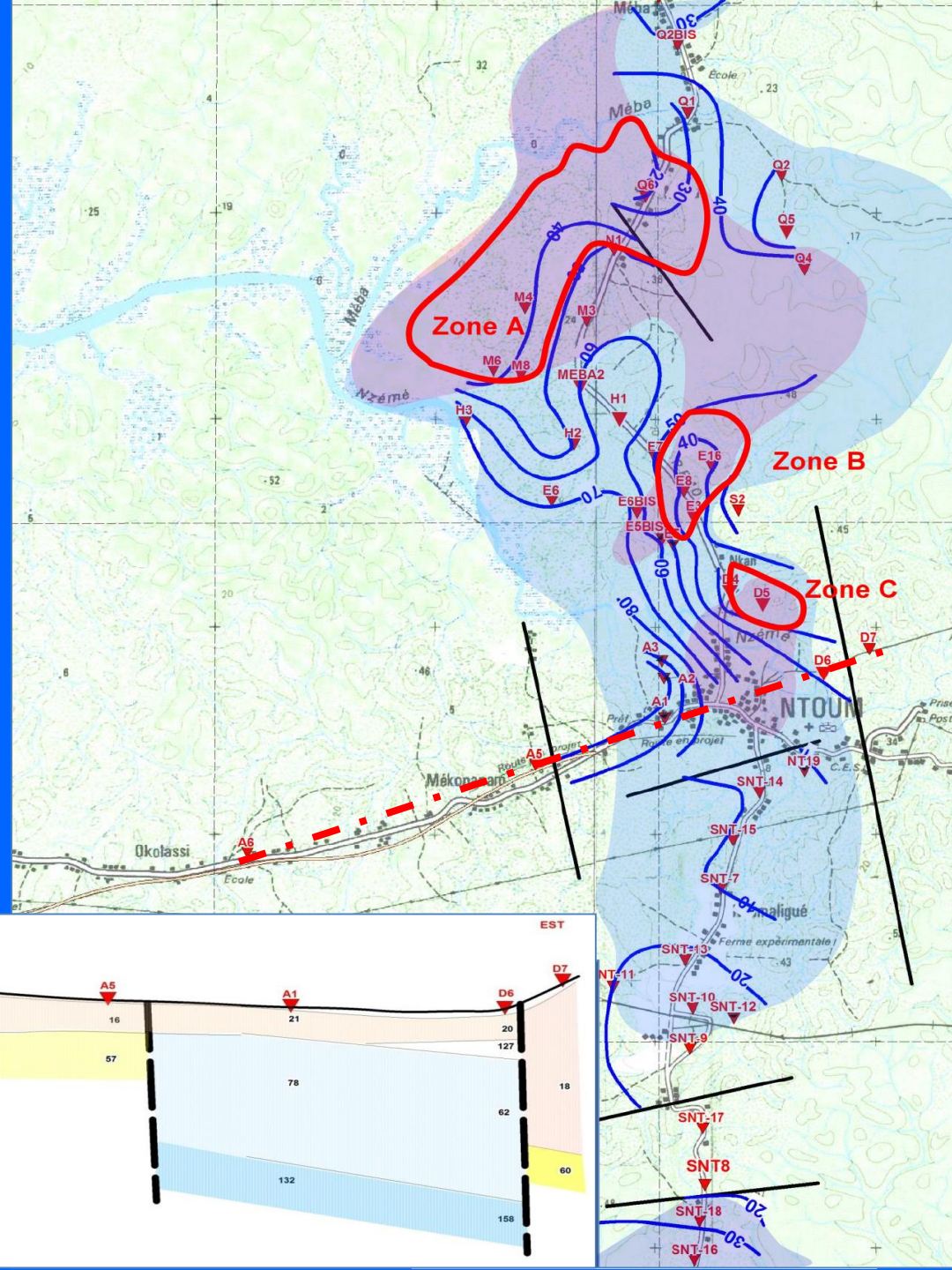
Additional surveys, as to improve the hydrogeological model

- Systematic surface karst prospecting (quite disappointing, few caves and sinkholes)
- Geophysical prospecting (demonstrated the continuity of Madiela limestones)
- Tracer experiment (demonstrated that the deep aquifer is relatively protected from surface polluted runoff)
- River water EC log (proved to be the decisive in the model construction)



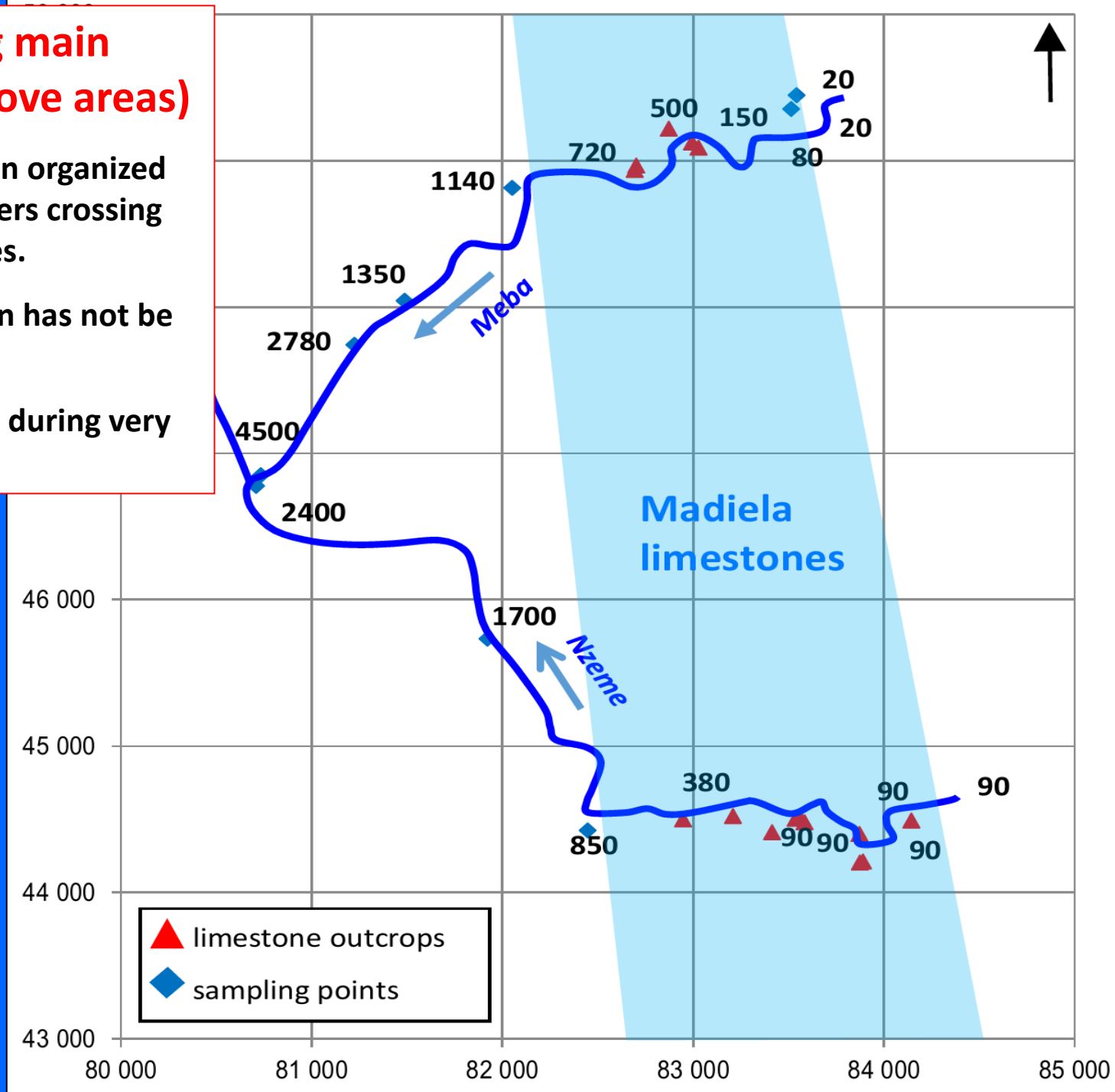
Geophysical prospecting

- Madiela limestones expand further to the North.
- They are buried under marls (with limited recharge by rainfall).
- But probably recharged by two river valleys (intersecting the limited outcrops)

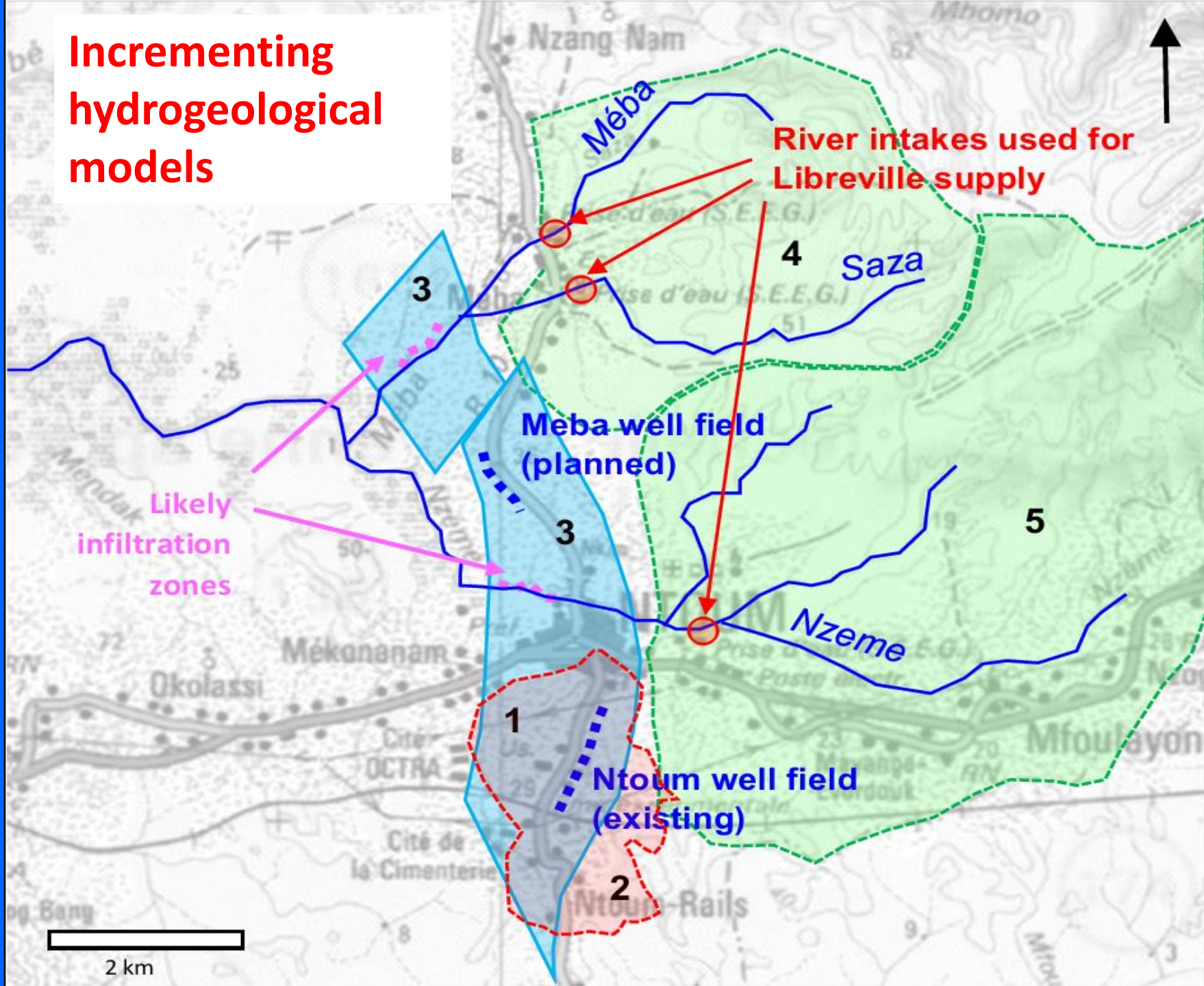


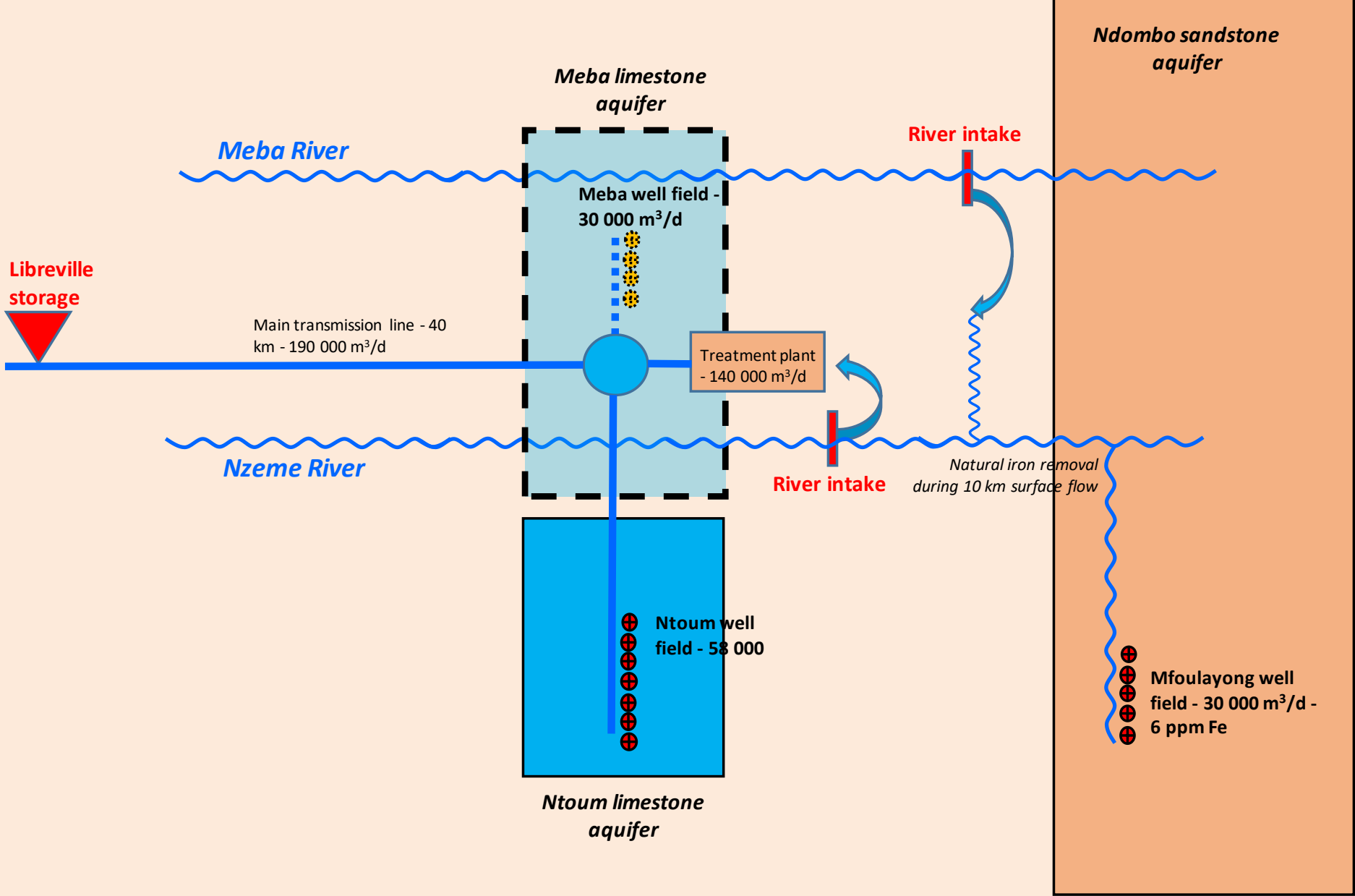
EC logging along main rivers (in mangrove areas)

- EC logging has been organized along the main rivers crossing Madiela limestones.
- Sea water intrusion has not be confirmed.
- It could occur only during very high tides



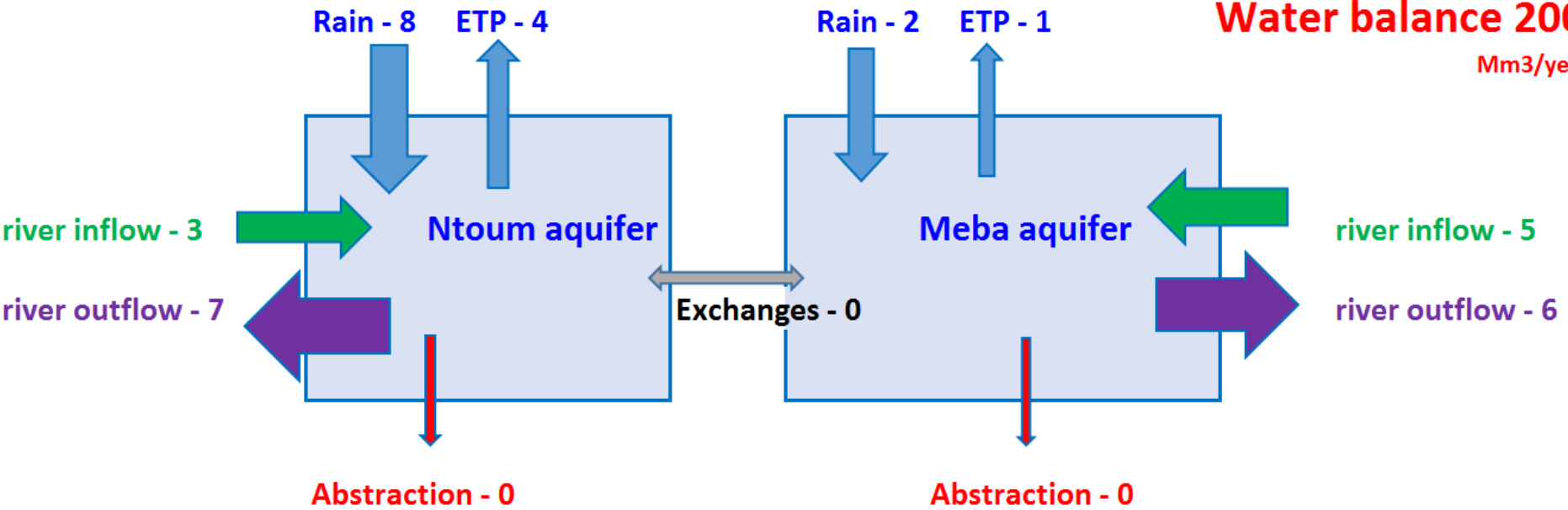
Incrementing hydrogeological models





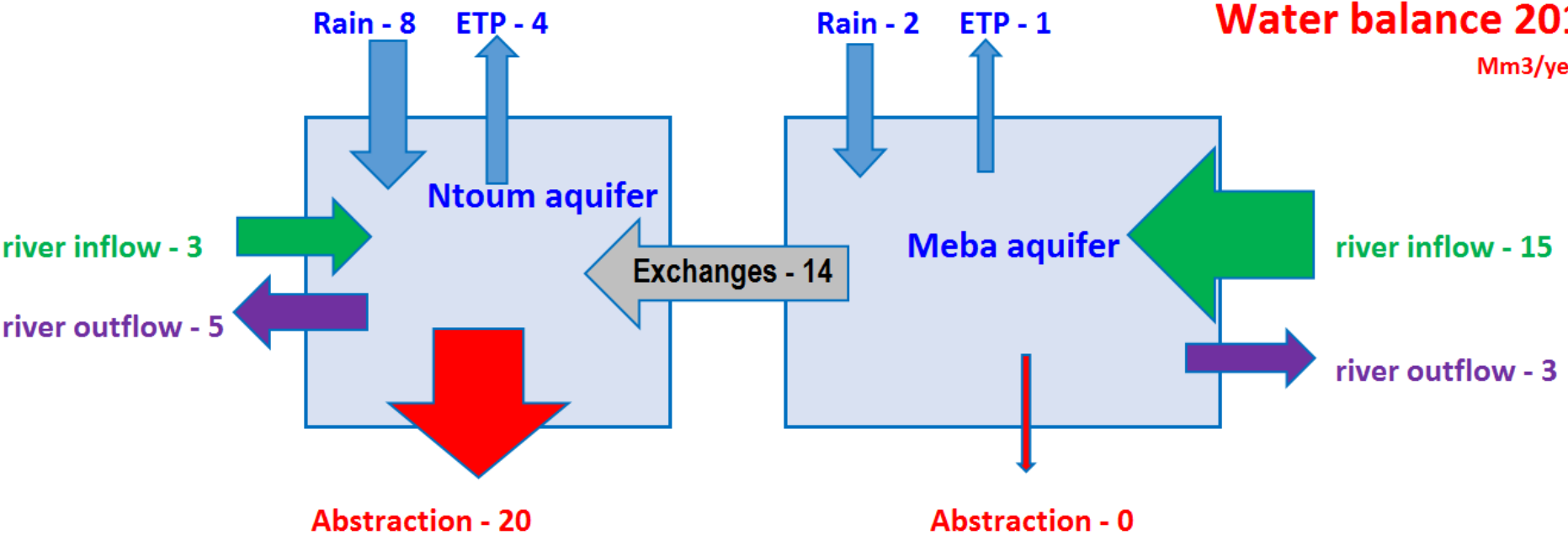
Water balance 2007

Mm3/year



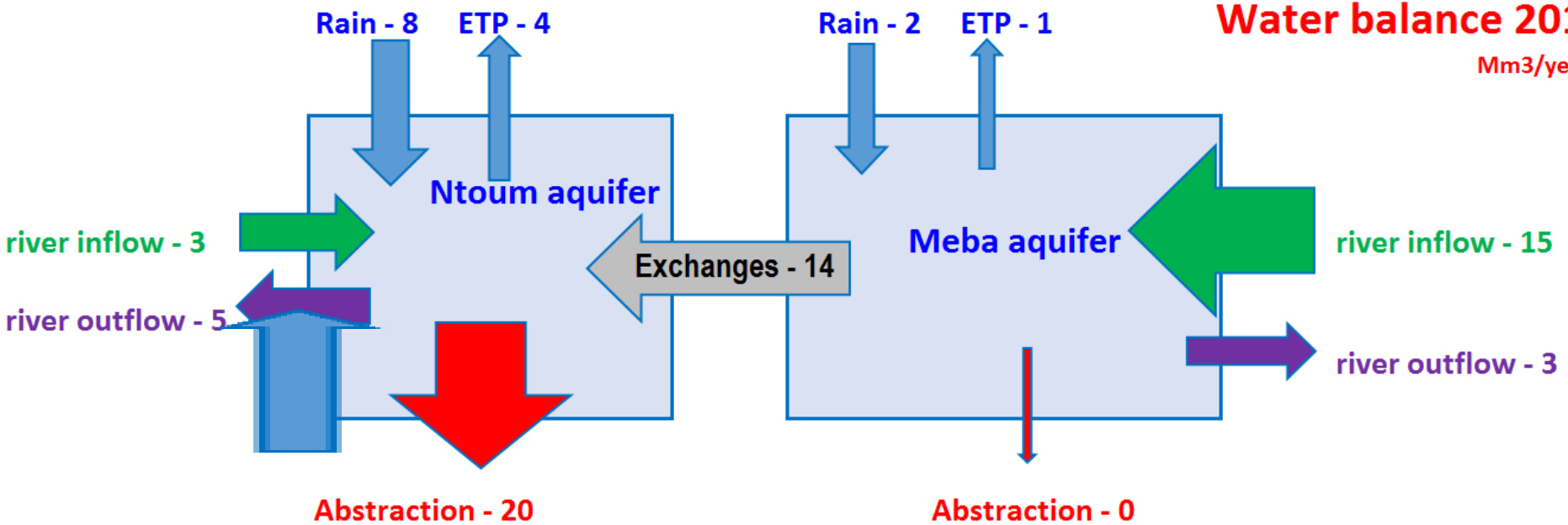
Water balance 2015

Mm3/year



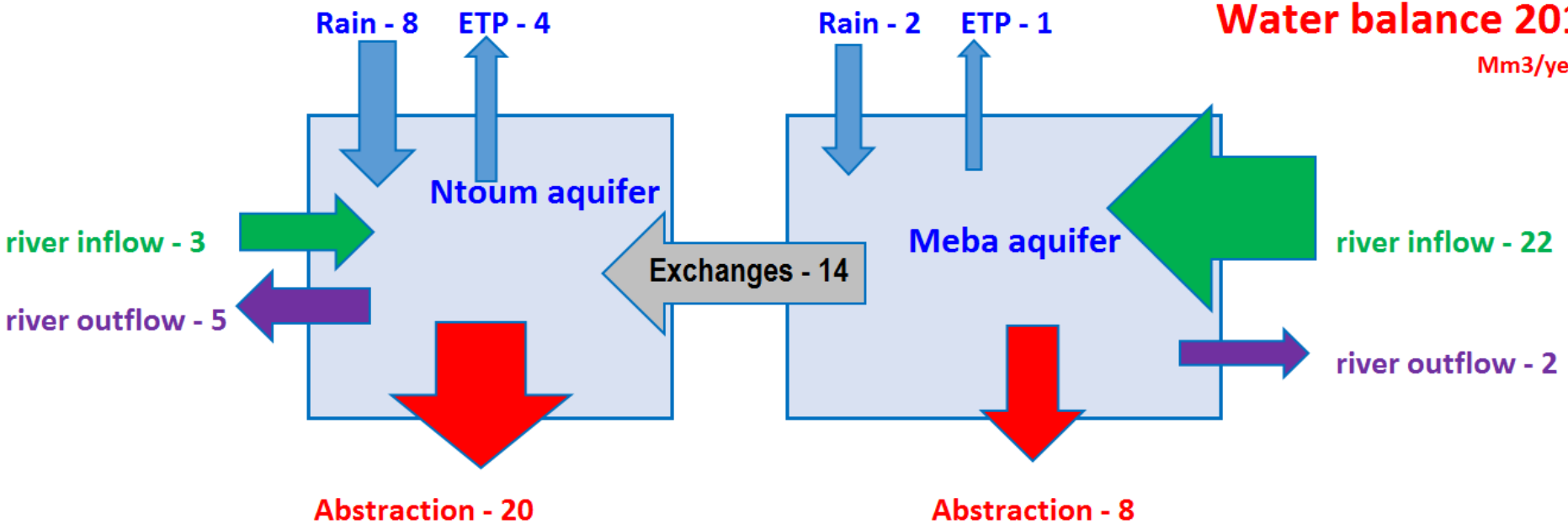
Water balance 2015

Mm3/year



Water balance 2018

Mm3/year



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