

## PONDS 3.2 TECHNICAL MEMO

Date: January 28, 2009 (revised)
Re: How To Modify The Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity Value To Model The Effect Of A Partially Penetrating or Completely Penetrating Retaining Wall (or Clay Core) Around A Retention Pond

In some real-world cases, there is a retaining wall or clay core which partially or completely circumscribes a stormwater pond. The retaining wall or clay core may fully or partially penetrate the full depth of the aquifer. Such a barrier reduces the lateral seepage of ground water through the perimeter of the pond. If the wall completely surrounds the pond and the barrier fully penetrates the aquifer, then there is no theoretical lateral seepage and the horizontal hydraulic conductivity is zero.

This memo describes how to manually adjust the horizontal hydraulic conductivity to account for such barriers which do not completely cut off the lateral flow of ground water.

Use a weighted average horizontal hydraulic conductivity. Consider the following figure...


$$
k_{\text {avg }}=\left(\frac{L_{\text {unwalled }}}{L_{\text {total }}} \times k_{h}\right)+\left(\frac{L_{\text {walled }}}{L_{\text {total }}} \times \frac{h_{2}}{h_{1}} \times k_{h}\right)
$$

where
$\mathrm{L}_{\text {unwalled }}$ is the length of perimeter with no wall
$\mathrm{L}_{\text {walled }}$ is the length of permiter with wall
$\mathrm{L}_{\text {total }}$ is the total perimeter length

Example \#1 - Partially penetrating wall around entire perimeter
Effective perimeter of pond $=200 \mathrm{ft}$
Length of wall $=200 \mathrm{ft}$
Average water level in pond $=+100 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Base of aquifer $=+90 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Bottom elevation of wall $=+95 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Horizontal hydraulic conductivity $=20 \mathrm{ft} /$ day
Use a weighted average horizontal hydraulic conductivity of....

| Segment of pond perimeter <br> with no wall | + | Segment of pond <br> perimeter with wall | $=$Weighted <br> $k_{h}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \% \times 20 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{day}$ | + | $100 \% \times[(95-90) /(100-90)] \times 20$ | $=10 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{day}$ |

Example \#2 - Fully penetrating wall around half of perimeter
Effective perimeter of pond $=200 \mathrm{ft}$
Length of wall $=100 \mathrm{ft}$
Average water level in pond $=+100 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Base of aquifer $=+90 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Bottom elevation of wall $=+90 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Horizontal hydraulic conductivity $=20 \mathrm{ft} /$ day
Use a weighted average horizontal hydraulic conductivity of....

| Segment of pond perimeter <br> with no wall | + | Segment of pond <br> perimeter with wall | $=$Weighted <br> $k_{h}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $50 \% \times 20 \mathrm{ft} /$ day | + | $50 \% \times 0 \mathrm{ft} /$ day | $=$ | $10 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{day}$ |

Example \#3 - Partially penetrating wall around half of perimeter
Effective perimeter of pond $=200 \mathrm{ft}$
Length of wall $=100 \mathrm{ft}$
Average water level in pond $=+100 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Base of aquifer $=+90 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Bottom elevation of wall $=+95 \mathrm{ft}$ NGVD
Horizontal hydraulic conductivity $=20 \mathrm{ft} /$ day
Use a weighted average horizontal hydraulic conductivity of....

| Segment of pond perimeter <br> with no wall | + | Segment of pond <br> perimeter with wall | $=$Weighted <br> $k_{h}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $50 \% \times 20 \mathrm{ft} /$ day $=10$ | + | $50 \% \times[(95-90) /(100-90)] \times 20=5$ | $=$ | $15 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{day}$ |

