

# Rio Boba Dominican Republic

## The Problem:

The National Institute of Water Resources in the Dominican Republic (INDRHI) plans to construct a dam on the Rio Boba. In 1975 they began constructing 8 km of channel for irrigation purposes. The construction stopped in 1980 leaving just the channel. Our project is to analyze and determine whether or not it is feasible for INDRHI to construct a dam for irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, flood control, and drinking water.

## The Objectives:

The main objectives of the project were:

- Perform a water Balance for the region
- Determine PMP appropriate for the area
- Model flooding for a dam failure
- Calculate time it takes the dam to fill
- Teach INDRHI staff modeling techniques



## The Location:

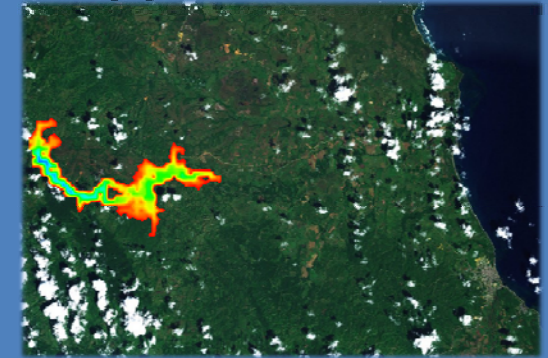


Rio Boba  
Dominican Republic

## The River:



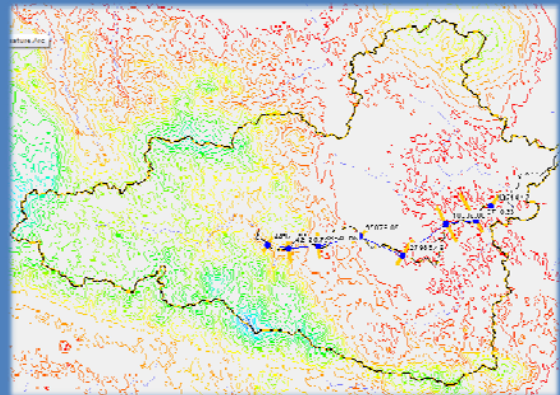
The Rio Boba is a large river that conveys water from the country's highlands to the northern coast near Nagua, D.R.



This map shows the flooding due to a dam failure 25 minutes after failure. The failure models were generated using WMS and a GSSHA flood model.



Watershed is Located in Northern Part of Island



This map shows the delineated watershed and 2D cross sections at various stations

## The Team:

The Team includes:

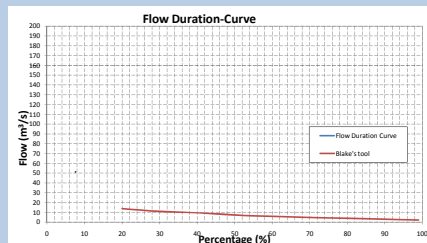
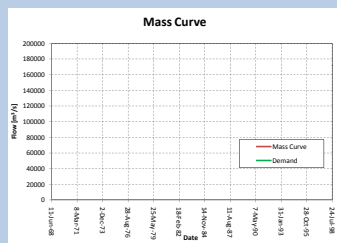
- INDRHI Director: **Fidel Perez**
- Sandra Jose Clases, INDRHI Engineer
- BYU Director: **Dr. E. James Nelson**
- James Peterson, EIT, Graduate Student
- Michael Burns, EIT, Graduate Student
- Guillermo Bustamante, Undergraduate Student



## Channel Conditions:

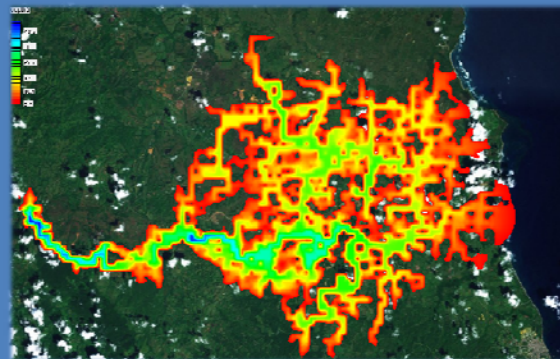


## Mass and Flow-Duration Curves:



## Approach:

The data for rainfall and stream flow was collected from the Jenjibres station on the Rio Boba. ArcGIS was used to find the flow duration curve. Blake's tool was compared with the actual data collected. The Curve Number was obtained from HEC-HMS using soils and land use data. The mass curve shows that the capacity of the dam will satisfied the down stream water demands. A dam break simulation was done using a GSHAA model to determined the areas that would be affected and the time required for the flood wave to reach the down stream populations.



This map shows the flooding due to a dam failure 150 minutes after failure.