

# **Karst Hydrogeology in South Africa**

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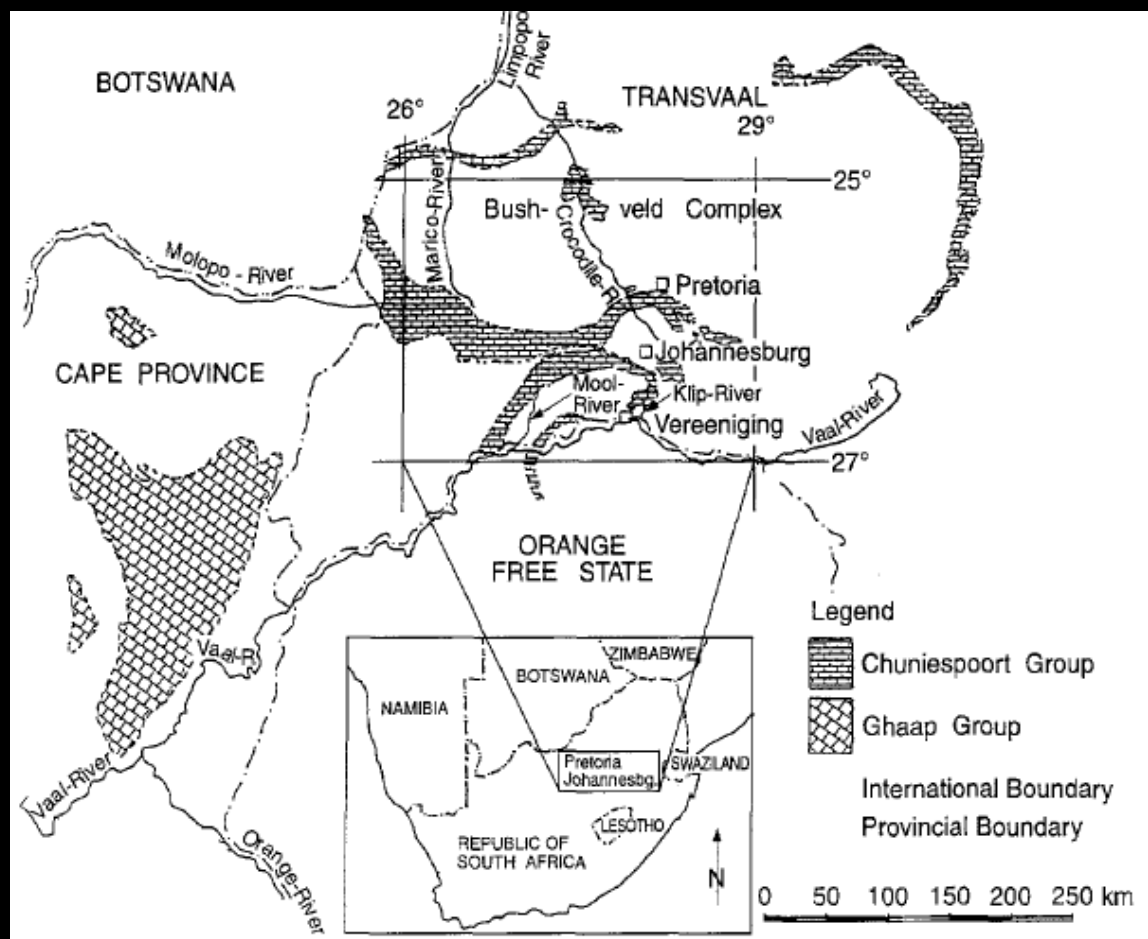
**ENGINEERING HYDROGEOLOGY**

PREDICTIONS, MANAGEMENT, DEWATERING AND LEGISLATION

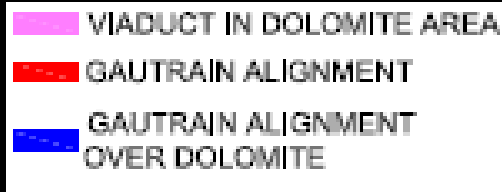
Wednesday 14 January 2009

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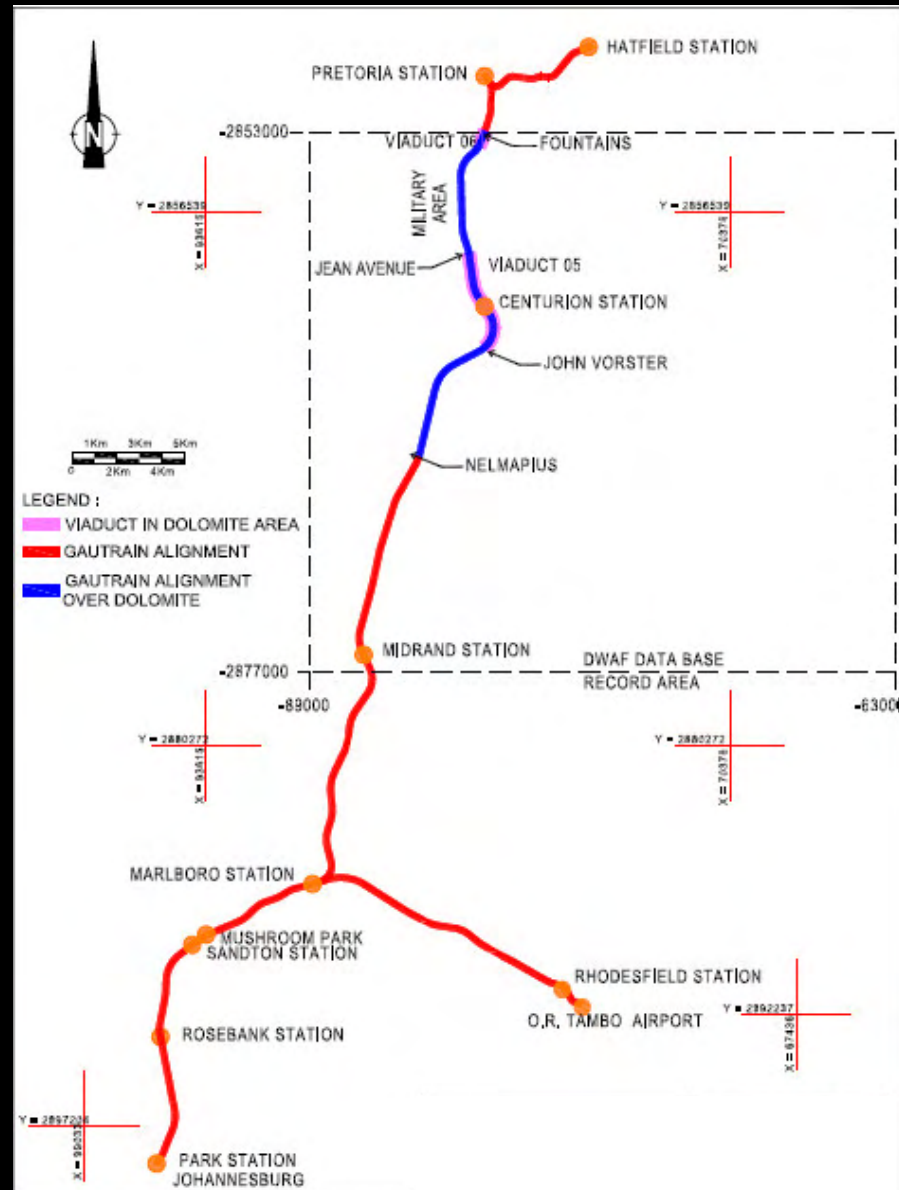
# Location



# Gautrain project



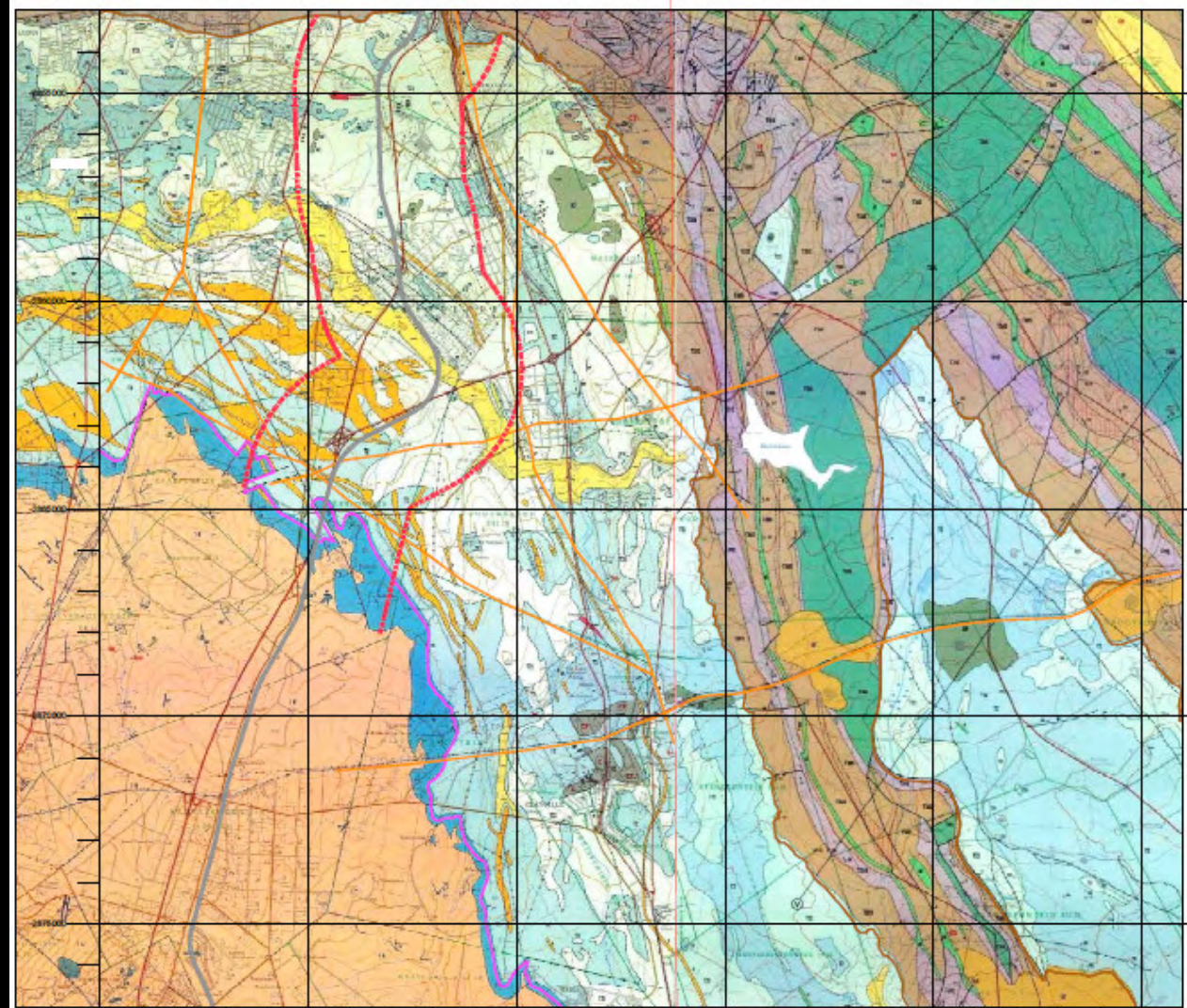
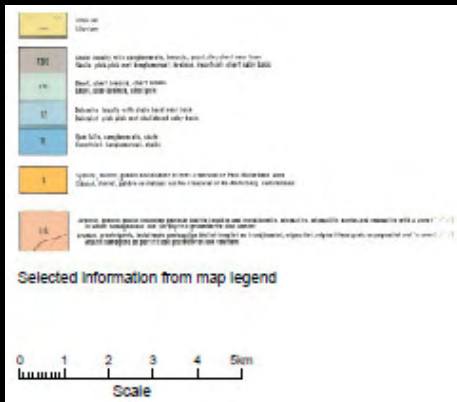
- Gautrain is an 80-kilometre mass rapid transit railway system under construction in Gauteng Province, South Africa
- It will link Johannesburg, Pretoria, and OR Tambo International Airport.



# Geology

- Dolomite
- Granite
- Shale
- Syenite

## Karst

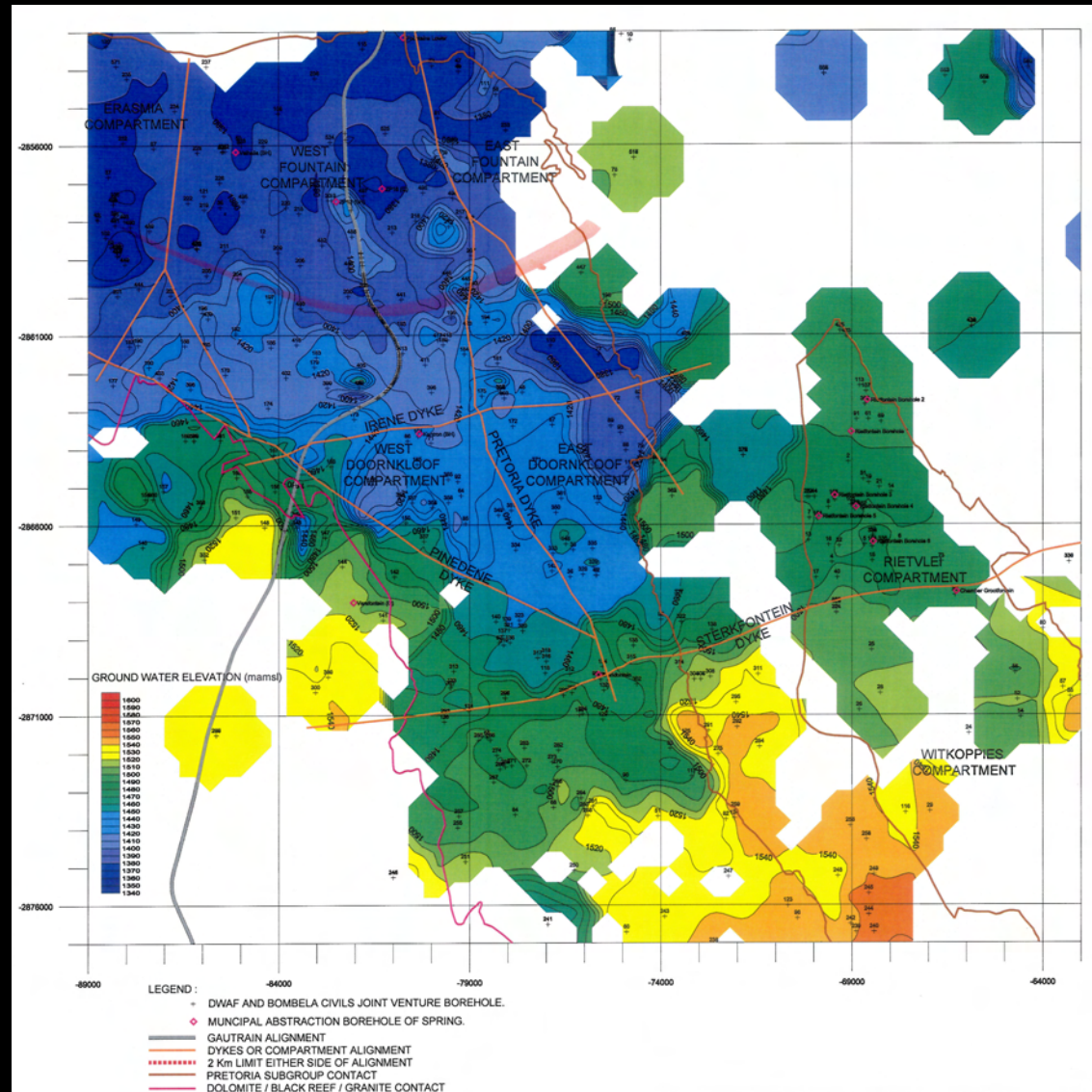


# Karstic dolomite aquifer



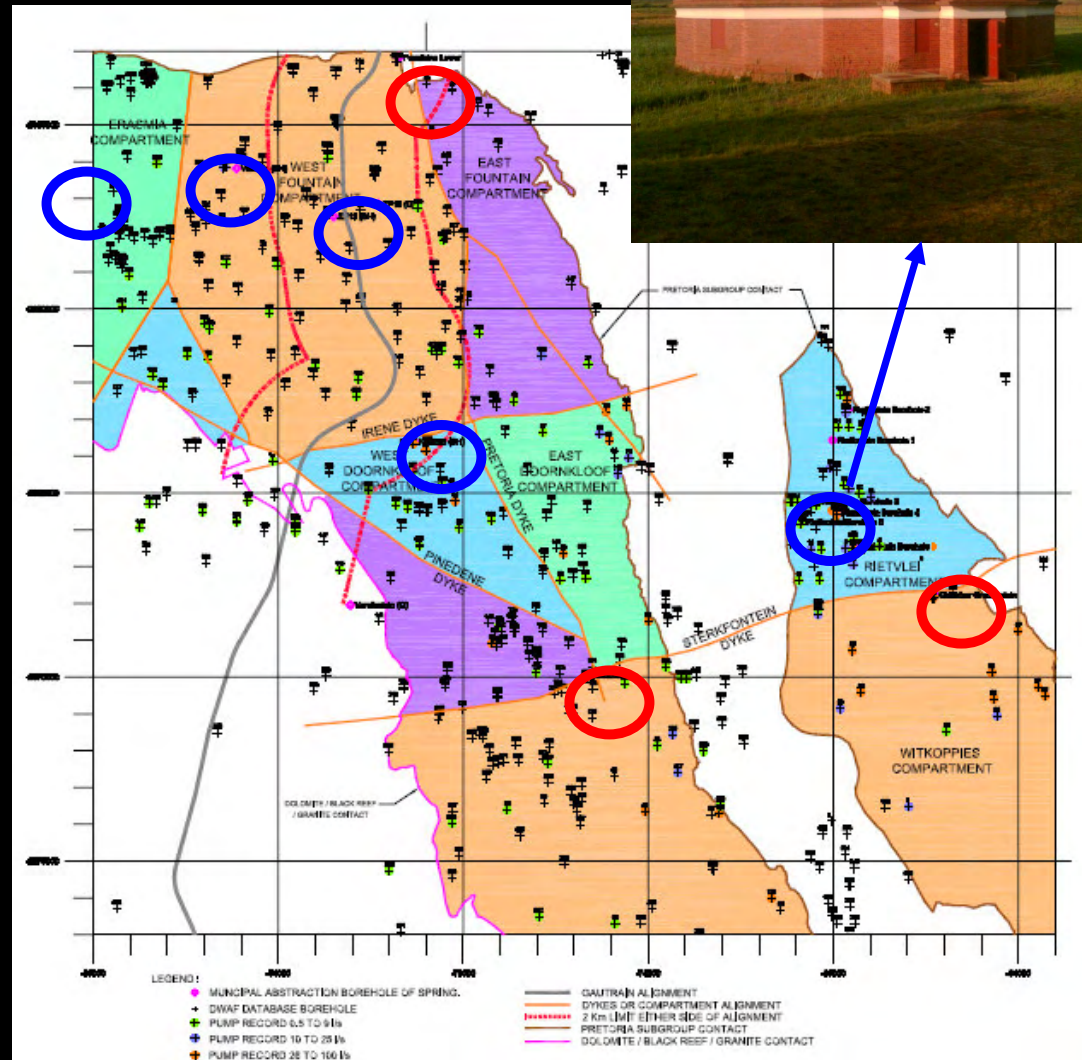
# Groundwater Levels

- South – north direction of flow
- Controlled by springs
- Steeper gradients on margins
- Influence of dykes
- Natural fluctuation 2 - 4m

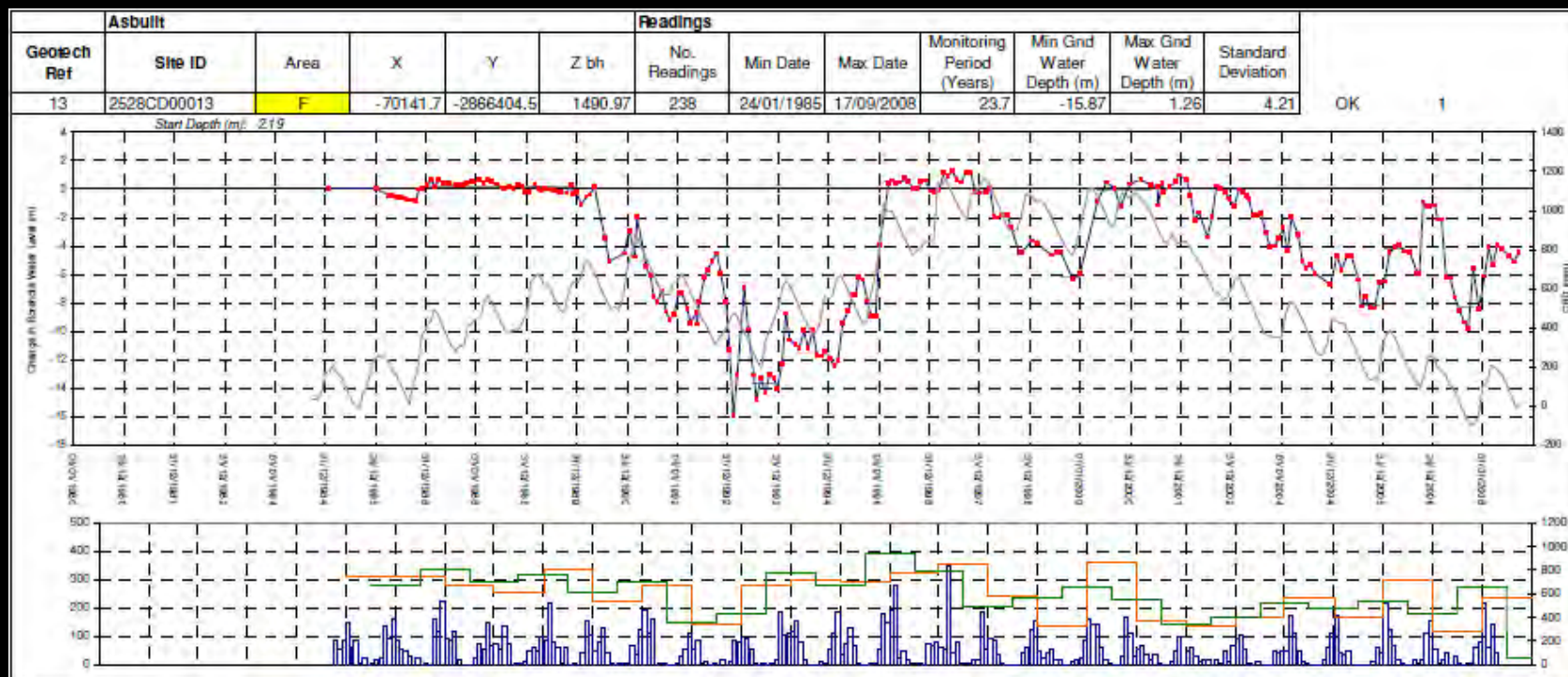


# Water balance - outflow

- Pretoria Fountains
- Sterkfontein spring
- Grootfontein spring
- ZP13 borehole
- ZP16 borehole
- Kentron borehole
- Rietvlei boreholes
- Erasmia borehole
- Valhalla borehole
- All from late 1980's



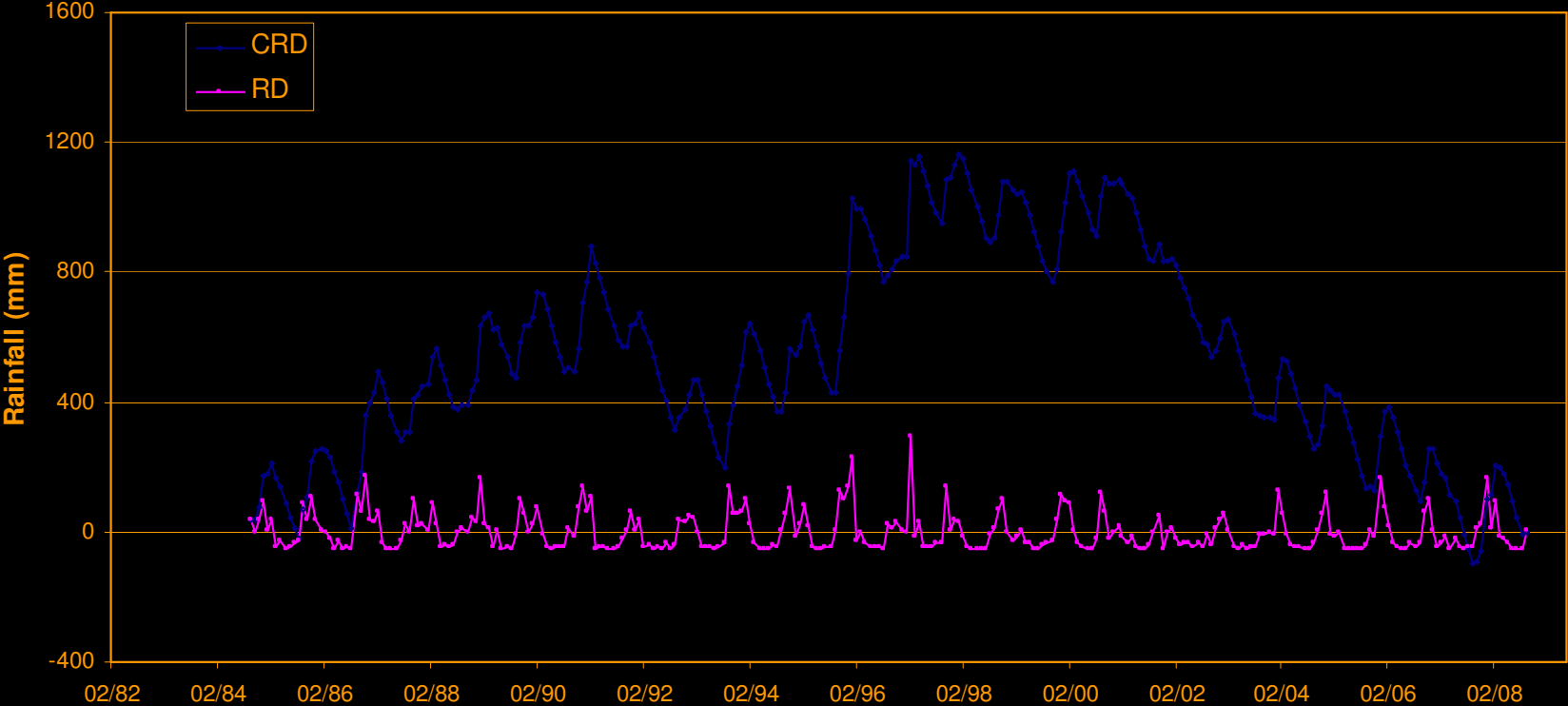
# Example well hydrograph (13)



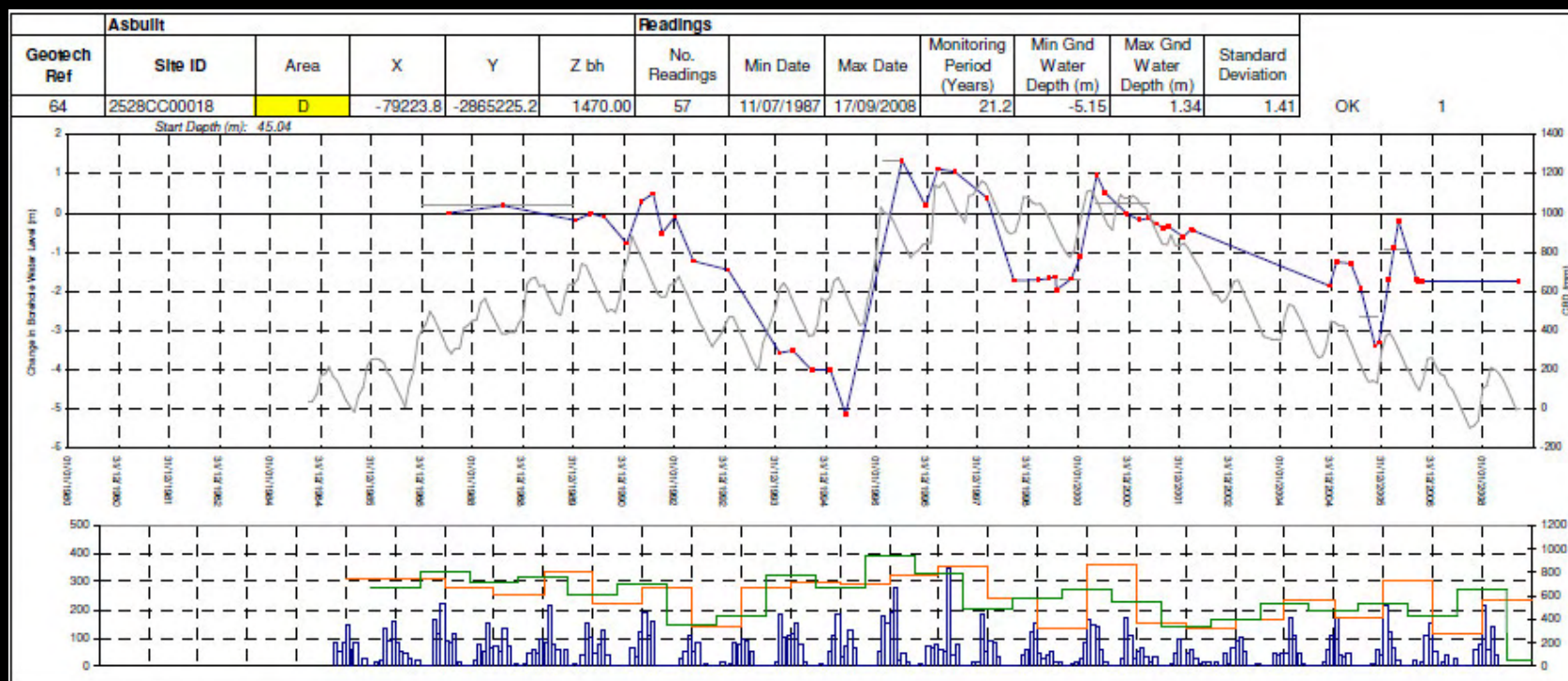
- Up to 15m of water table lowering;
- Some relationship to rainfall – July to June (orange columns), CRD (grey line);
- Seven distinct periods of groundwater level change since the late 1980's.



# Cumulative Rainfall Departure (CRD)

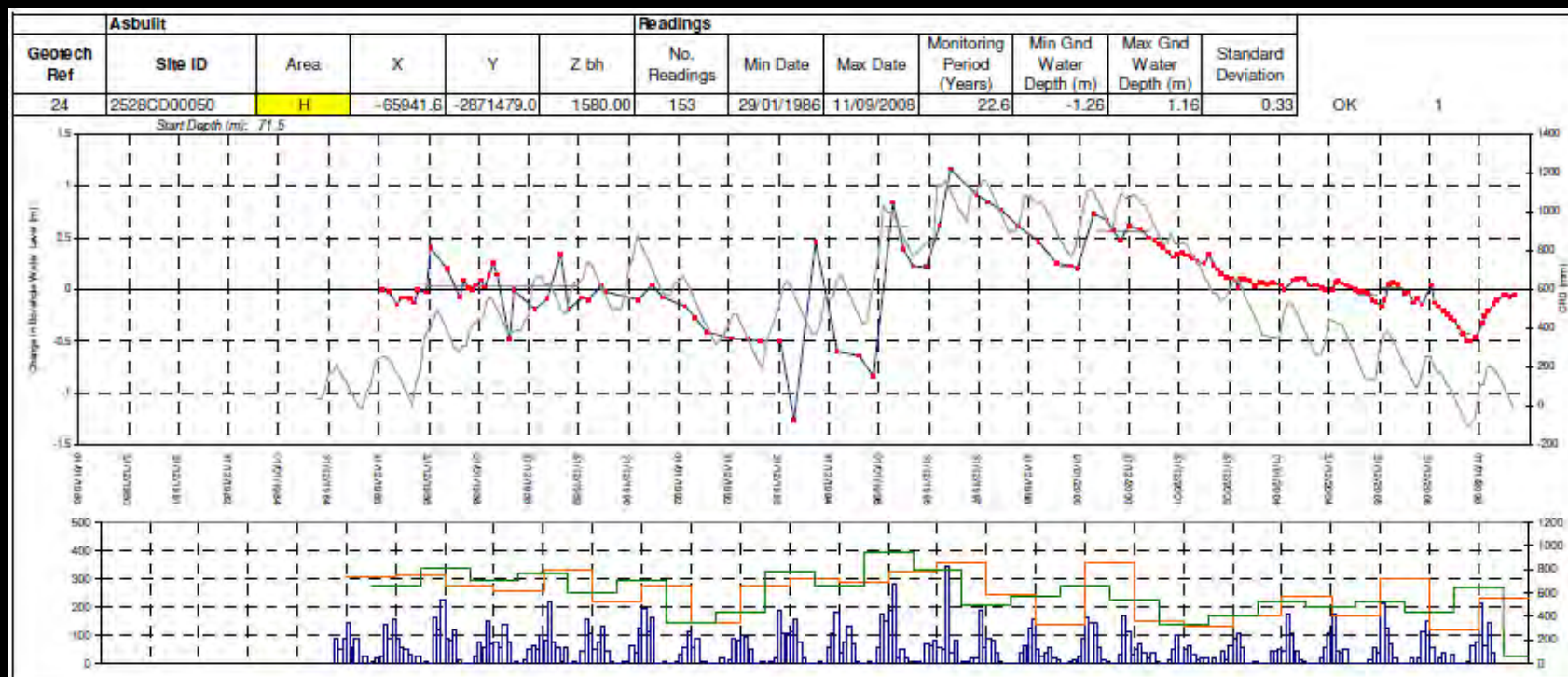


## Example well hydrograph (64)



- Similar changes in monitoring boreholes across the dolomite aquifer;
- Superimposed on the longer term fluctuations are fluctuations with shorter duration and smaller amplitude;
- Same overall sequence of rising and falling water levels.

## Example well hydrograph (24)



- Differences mainly in the amplitude or range rather than timing;
- Drawdown phases longer than the recovery periods;
- Levels generally recover fully following a drawdown phase.

# Sinkholes



- One mechanism for sinkhole formation is lowered water table in karst
- We wanted to understand the causes of observed fluctuations in the water table and determine the risk of lowered water table

## Water balance

$$Q_{Ri} = Q_{pi} + Q_{outi} + \Delta h_i AS \quad (i = 1, 2, 3 \dots N)$$

- where  $Q_{Ri}$  is recharge from rainfall in  $i$ -th month over aquifer area  $A$ ;
- $Q_{pi}$  is the abstraction rate from pumped boreholes;
- $Q_{outi}$  is natural outflow rate;
- $\Delta h_i$  is water level change;
- $S$  is storativity (specific yield).

Water level adjusts to changes in balance between recharge and outflow or to changes in pumping rate.

## Bredenkamp formula for recharge

$${}_{av}^1CRD_i = \sum_{n=1}^i R_n - K \sum_{n=1}^i R_{av} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N)$$

- where *CRD* is the Cumulative Rainfall Departure;
- *R* is rainfall in *i*-th month and “*av*” the average;
- *K* is

$$K = 1 + \frac{(Q_p + Q_{out})}{A \cdot R_{av}}$$

- if *K* = 1 there is no pumping and/or outflow;
- if *K* > 1 there is pumping and/or outflow.

# Bredenkamp formula relating recharge and storativity

$$\Delta h_i = (r / S) \cdot \left( \sum_{n=1}^i CRD_n \right) \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N)$$

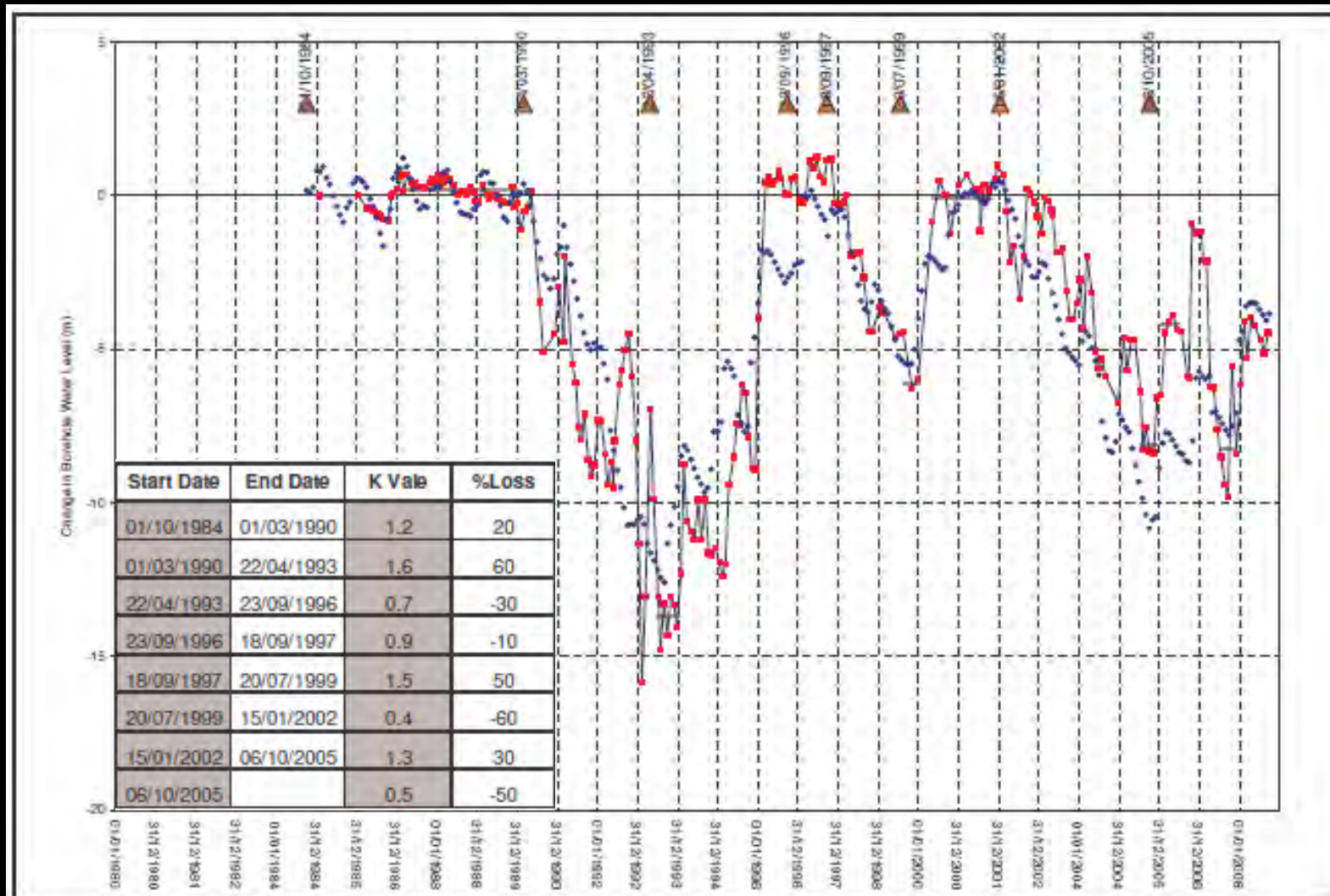
- where  $\Delta h_i$  is the change in water level in the  $i$ -th month;
- $r$  is a percentage of the CRD which results in recharge from rainfall;
- $S$  is aquifer storativity.

Combining and rearranging:

$$\Delta h_i = \left( \frac{r}{S} \right) \cdot \left[ \sum_{n=1}^i R_n - K \sum_{n=1}^i R_{av} \right]$$

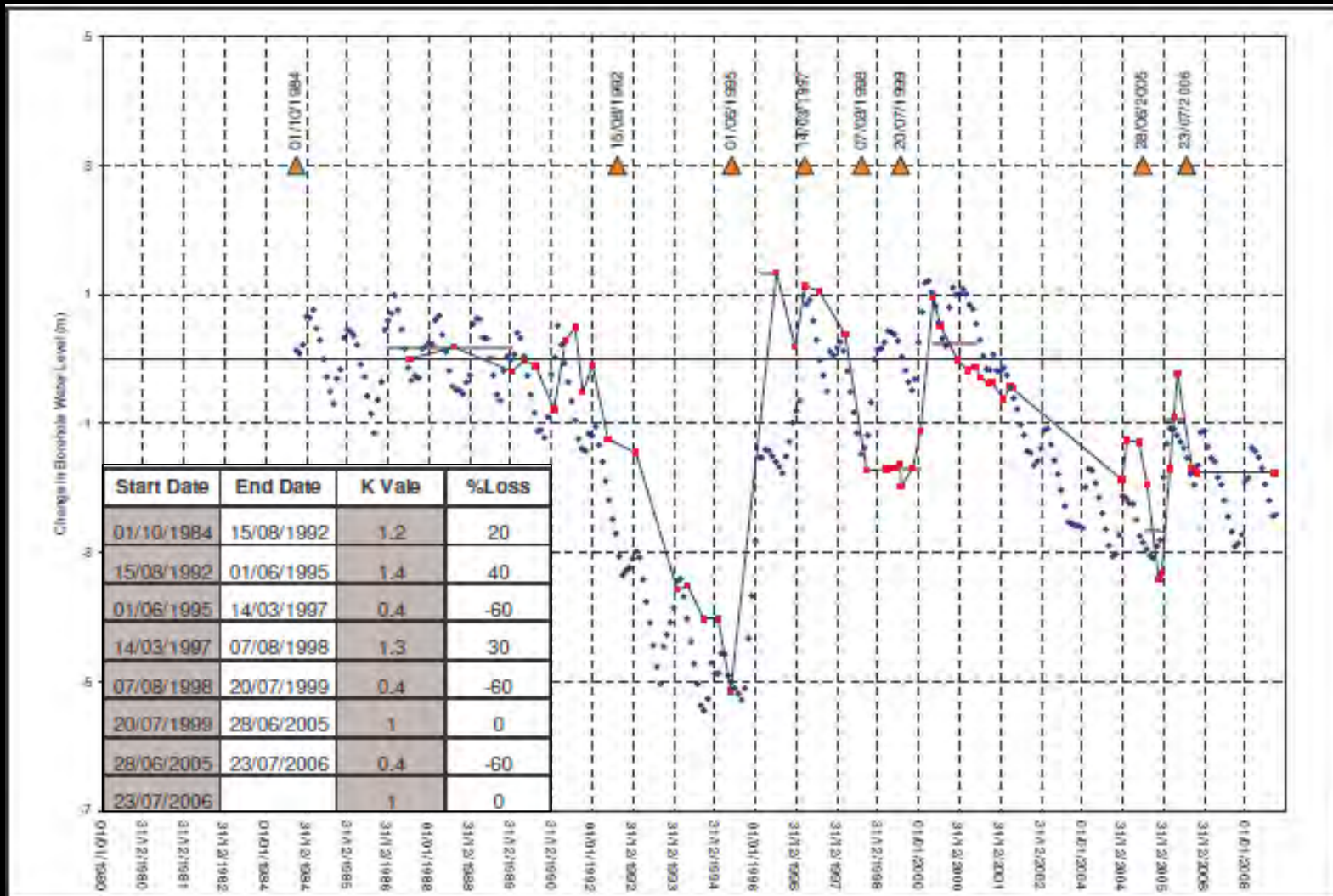
We have a relationship between water level and rainfall which includes  $K$

# Well 13 – water levels generated by CRD

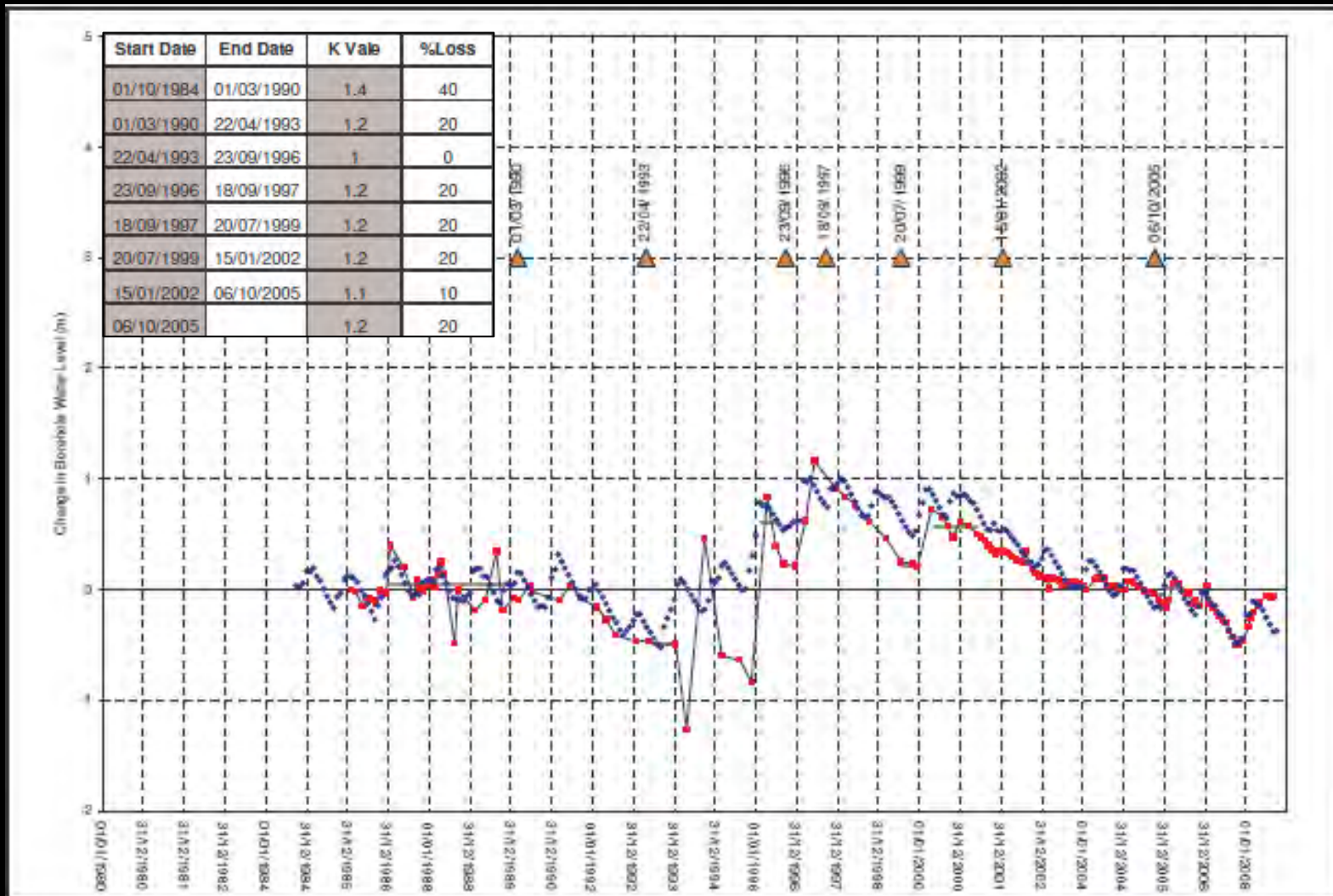




# Well 64 – water levels generated by CRD



# Well 24 – water levels generated by CRD



# Results

BH No.	Storativity %	Steady State K	Recharge as % of Rainfall	Pumping Max K	Pumping as % of Rainfall	Recovery Max K	Recovery as % of Rainfall
13	Varies with depth 10 to 6%	1.2	20%	1.6	200%	0.7	300%
64	10	1.2	20%	1.4	100%	0.4	600%
24	40	1.2 - 1.4	20 to 40%				

- Estimates of storativity and its variation with depth
- Steady state K value gives recharge estimate as a proportion of rainfall
- Pumping phase K gives estimate of pumping as a proportion of recharge
- Not sure what recovery phase K indicates – proximity to pumping?

## Conclusions

The results indicate that the:

- aquifer storativity is in the range 5 to 40% which may be uniform or decrease with depth.
- Recharge is approximately 20% of the monthly average rainfall (50mm/month).
- Pumping takes place at a rate in excess of 2 to 3 times the recharge

**Thank you**

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