

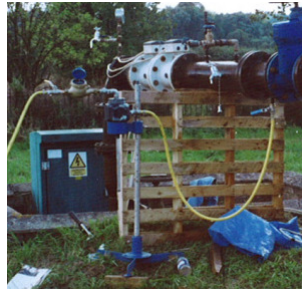
Groundwater Asset Management

Hydrogeological Group Meeting, Geological Society
10 September 2008

Well Design and Sand Pumping in Consolidated and Semi-Consolidated Sandstone Aquifers



Turbidity Monitoring



Sand Content Monitoring



Andreas Charalambous, Hydrolaw
Mike Packman, Southern Water
Bertrand Burnet, Scott Wilson

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Well Design and Sand Pumping in Consolidated and Semi-Consolidated Sandstone Aquifers

Based on Borehole Stability

- Unconsolidated: Borehole collapses if unsupported.
Ex: Alluvial sand and gravels;
Very friable sandstone.
- Semi-Consolidated: Borehole or part of the borehole collapses soon after drilling (less than a few days).
Ex: Poorly cemented and/or friable sandstone.
- Consolidated: Borehole stays open without support for long periods (often years).
Ex: Well cemented sandstone.



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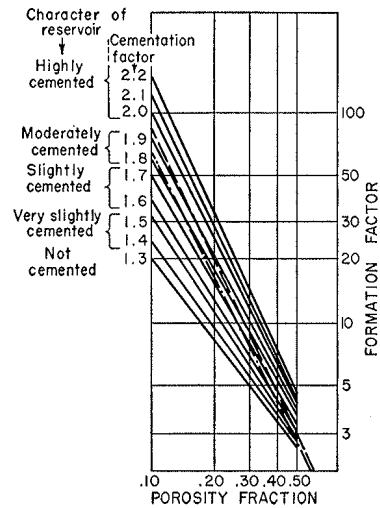
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Cementation

- **Formation Factor** $F_f = \frac{R_t}{R_w}$
 Rt : aquifer true resistivity (ohm-m)
 Rw : fluid resistivity (ohm-m)

- Knowledge of the formation factor and porosity (P) gives the Cementation Factor (m):

$$F_f = P^{-m}$$



(From Geology of Petroleum, A Levorsen, 2nd edition, 1952)

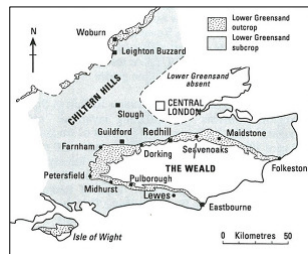


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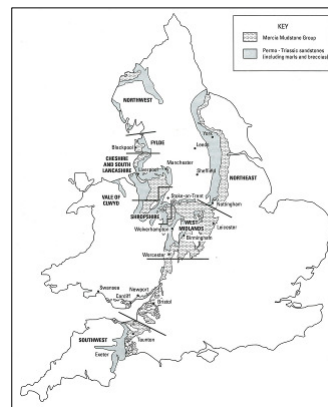
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UK Aquifers

- Permo-Triassic Sandstone c. 610 MCM/year
- Lower Greensand c. 30 MCM/year
- Ashdown Formation c. 10 MCM/year



Lower Greensand Aquifer



Permo-Triassic Sandstone Aquifer



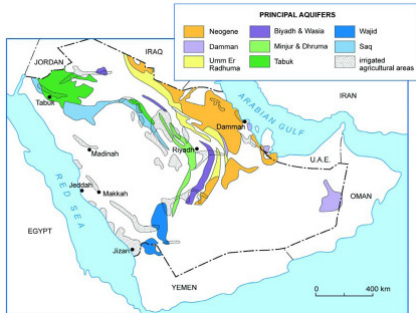
(From The Physical Properties of Major Aquifer in England & Wales, BGS, 1997)

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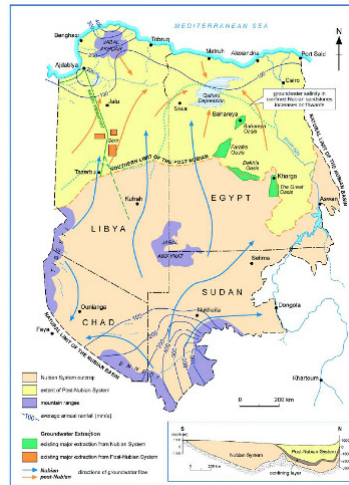
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Overseas Aquifers

- Disi Saq Sandstone > 180 MCM/year
- Nubian Sandstone 2,170,000 MCM/year



Principal Aquifers of Saudi Arabia



Nubian Sandstone Aquifer Systems

(From Non-renewable Water Resources, IHP-VI Series on Groundwater No.10, UNESCO)



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Sand Content and Turbidity Criteria

Sand Content (from US EPA and NWWA, 1975)

Food Processing and Beverages:	1 mg/l
Public Supply / Industry:	5 mg/l
Sprinkler, Cooling:	10 mg/l
Flood, Irrigation:	15 mg/l

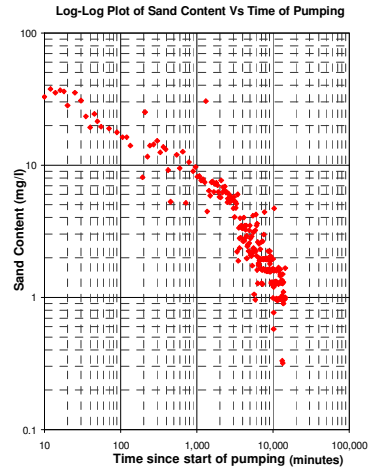
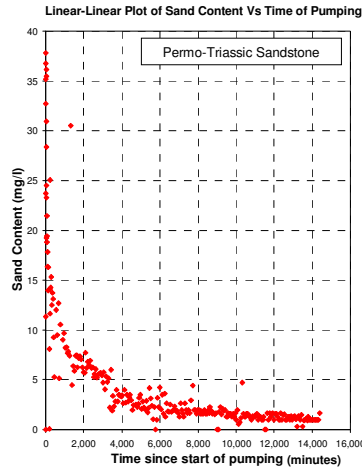
Turbidity (Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2000)

Consumers Tap:	4 NTU
Treatment Works:	1 NTU



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Sand Pumping – Relationships: Sand Vs Time

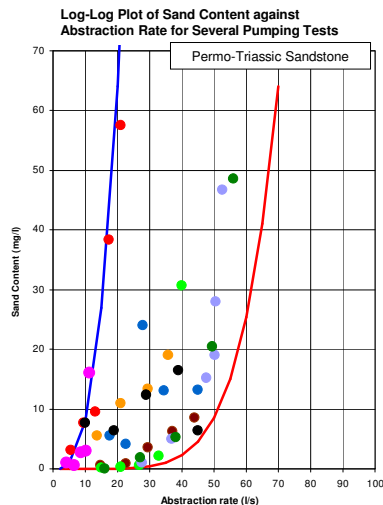


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Sand Pumping – Relationships: Sand Vs Abstraction Rate

$$C = (Q/K)^n \quad (\text{Rossum, 1954})$$

- C = sand content
- Q = abstraction rate
- K and n are empirical constants

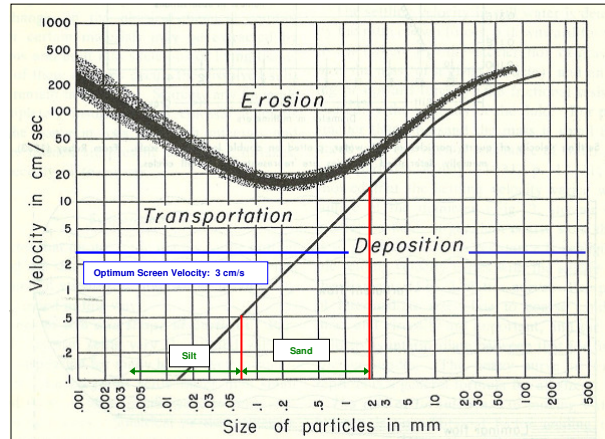


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Sediment Movement in Relation to Flow Velocities

Open Channel

	Velocity
	(cm/s)
Coarse Sand	4 - 15
Medium Sand	1.5 - 4
Fine Sand	0.5 - 1.5
Silt	< 0.5



(From Principles of Stratigraphy, Carl O. Dunbar & John Rodgers, 1957)



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Well Design

- Unconsolidated Aquifers**

Standard Rules: $D_{50}(\text{gravel pack}) \leq 5 - 6 D_{50}(\text{aquifer})$
 $D_{30}(\text{gravel pack}) \leq 4 - 6 D_{30}(\text{aquifer})$

- Semi-Consolidated Aquifers (mostly intergranular flow)**

Above rules would generally be applicable.
 Possibly some loss of yield.

- Consolidated (well cemented, mostly fracture flow)**

Use of gravel pack based on sandstone grain size reduces yield.
 Use of coarse formation stabiliser has less effect on yield; may result in reduction in sand.
 Reduction in sand may be achieved, however, by pumping at lower rate.



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Well Design

- Multilayered Aquifers (mostly fissure flow)**

Use of gravel pack based on finer friable sandstone horizons reduces yield from fractures significantly.

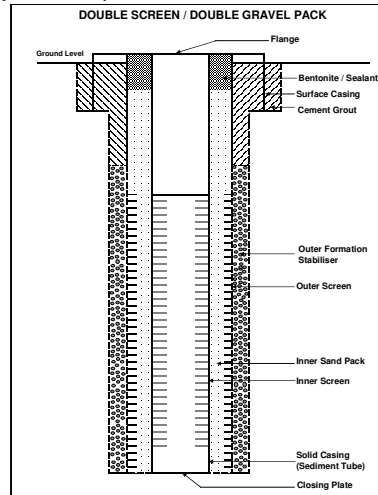
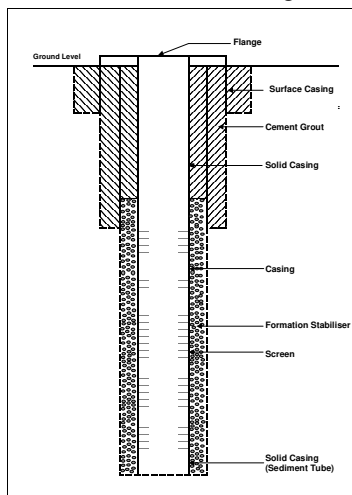
Exclude finer grained horizons using casing; also, coarse grained formation stabiliser and small screen slot width (wirewound screen). Moderate reduction in yield and possibly sand.

Double pack / double screen outer coarse grained formation stabiliser inner finer pack. To be tried.



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Well Design – Multi-layered Aquifers



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Impacts of Sand Pumping

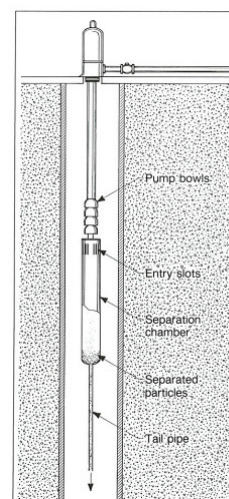
- Reduction in Borehole Yield
- Borehole Life
- Pump Life
- Pipeline / Reservoirs
- Economic



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Management Options

- Start-up Control (variable speed drive)
- Sand Traps
- Multiple Boreholes



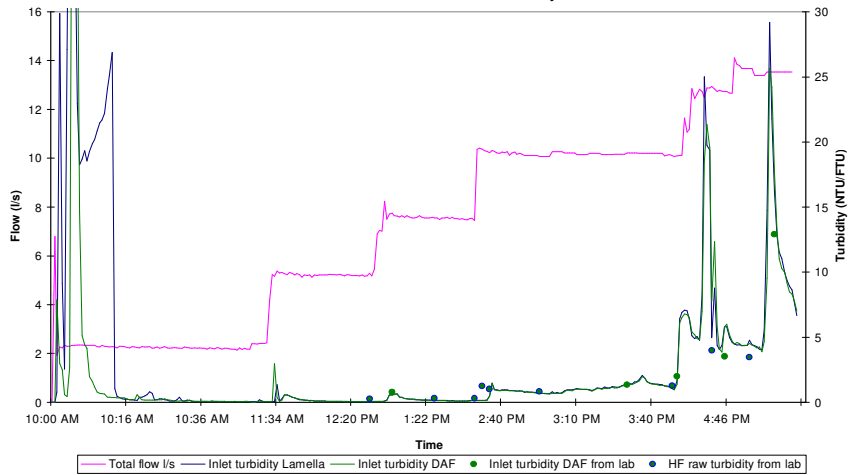
Sand Separator (from Johnson, 2nd Edition)



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SEW Kemsing Groundwater Source

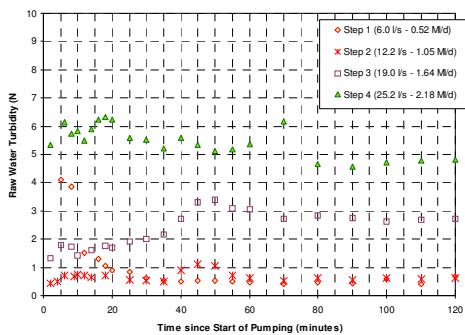
Borehole HF - 2008 07 24 with lab turbidity data



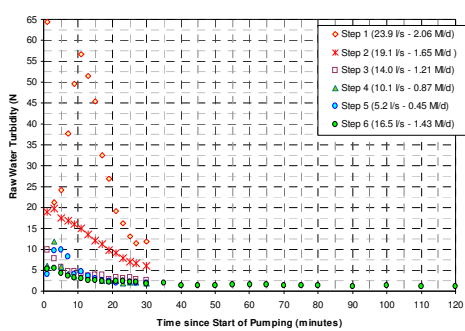
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SEW Kemsing Groudwater Source

Kemsing ABH 2C Step-Test (Incremental)



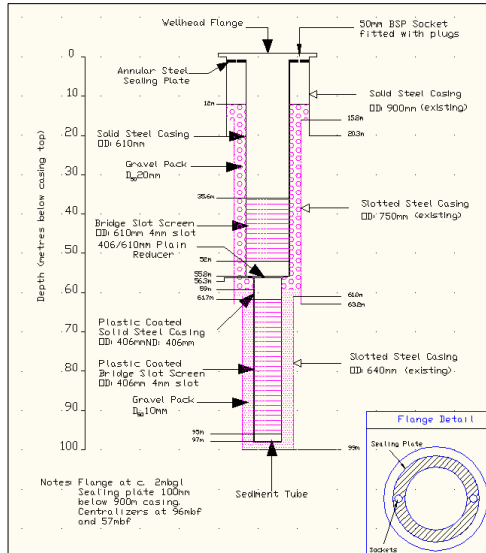
Kemsing ABH 2C Step-Test (Recovery)



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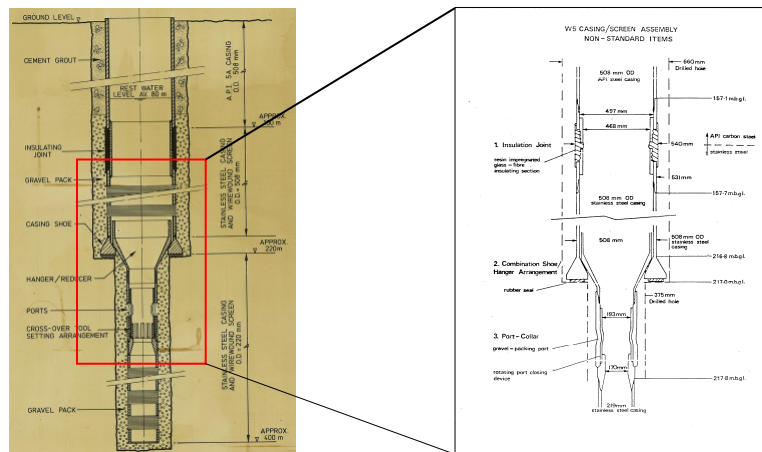
STW Borehole



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Typical Design of Production Borehole at Qa Disi



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**Well Design and Sand Pumping in Consolidated
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Conclusion

- Difficult Problem
- Design Considerations Important
- Learning from Experience
- Research Needed to Evaluate Impacts



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**Well Design and Sand Pumping in Consolidated
and Semi-Consolidated Sandstone Aquifers**

Acknowledgements

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Southwest Water
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Thank you