

Why Redevelop Your Well and Why Specific Capacity?

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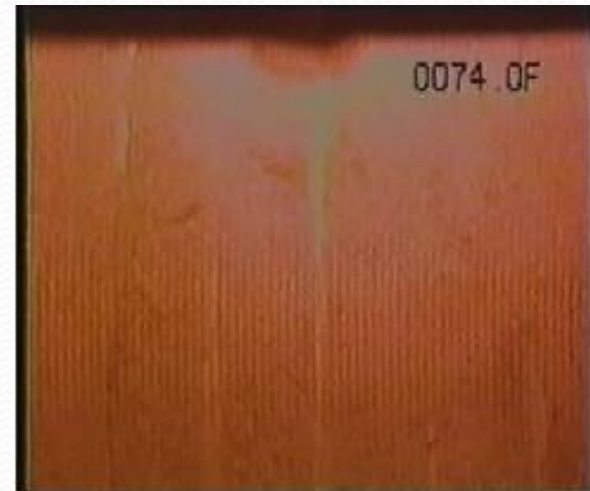
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Contents

- Types of Common Water Well Designs
- Water Well Terminology/Specific Capacity
- Groundwater and Water Well Terms
- Groundwater Flow into the Well Screen
- Entrance Velocity
- Presentation Follows AWWA A100-06 Standard

What is the Problem?

Before...



...After

Water Well Design

Design of a Water Well Depends Upon:

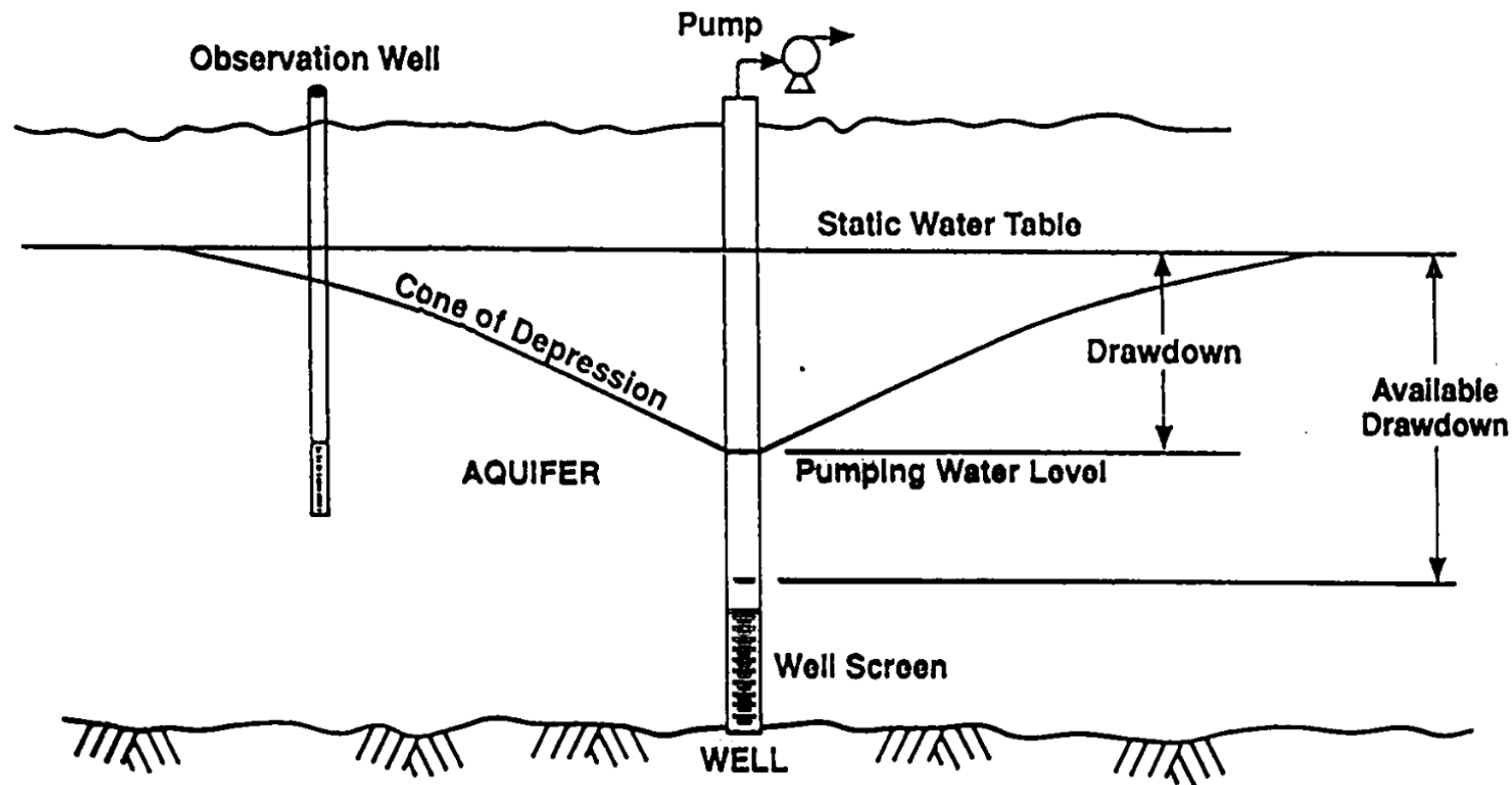
1. Well location (Sect. 4.2);
2. Well materials (Sect. 4.3);
3. Proper installation (Sect. 4.7); and
4. Well development (Sect. 4.8).

Need to Achieve:

*Efficient and Dependable Well with
a Long Service Life*



Water Well Terminology



$\text{Specific Capacity} = \text{Pumping Rate} / \text{Drawdown}$

$\text{Well Yield} = \text{Specific Capacity} \times \text{Available Drawdown}$

Water Well Terminology/Specific Capacity

Specific Capacity: The ratio of the discharge rate to the unit of drawdown it produces, measured inside the well (gallons per minute per foot [liters per minute per meter] of drawdown) (Sect. 3 Definitions.)

Example:

$$\text{Specific Capacity (SC)} = Q/DD$$

Where Q = discharge rate [gallons per minute (gpm)]

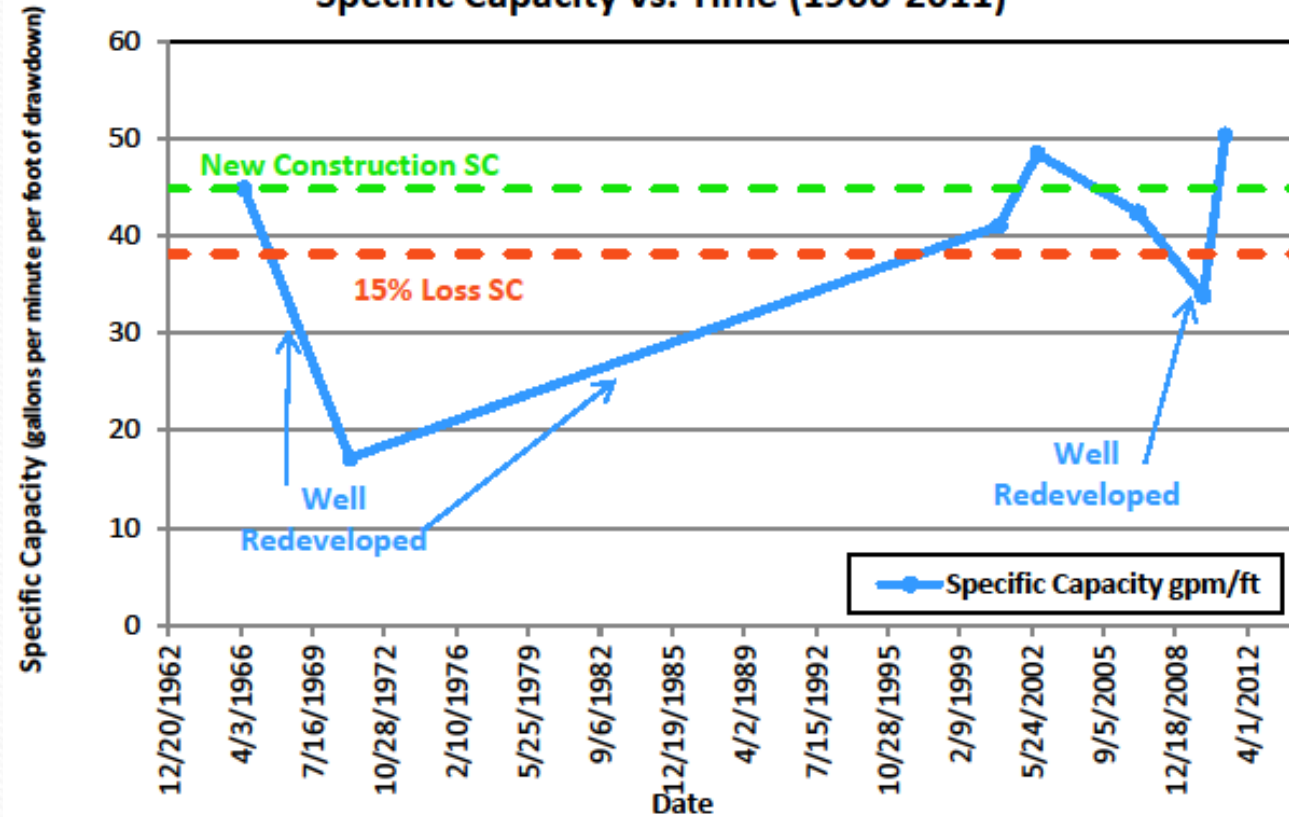
DD = drawdown [foot (ft)]

$$Q = 100 \text{ gpm}/10 \text{ feet}$$

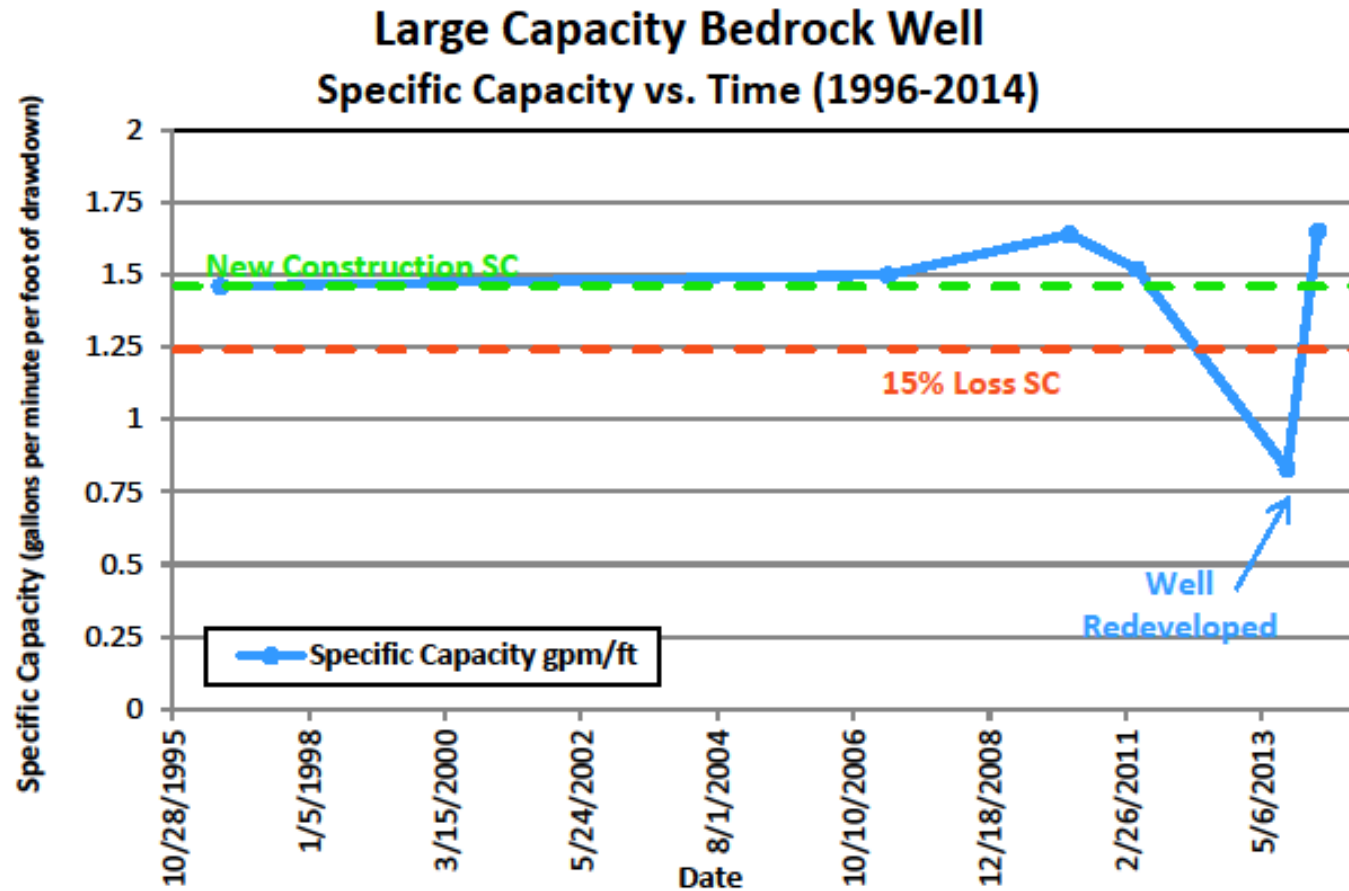
$$Q = 10 \text{ gpm}/\text{ft}$$

Water Well Terminology/Specific Capacity

Large Capacity Sand & Gravel Well
Specific Capacity vs. Time (1966-2011)



Water Well Terminology/Specific Capacity



Water Well Construction

Maximize Development during Construction of the Well so that in the Future when the Well has to be Redeveloped it can be returned...

- **To The Original *Specific Capacity or Better***



Questions?

Types of Common Groundwater Supply Wells

Common Types of Well Construction

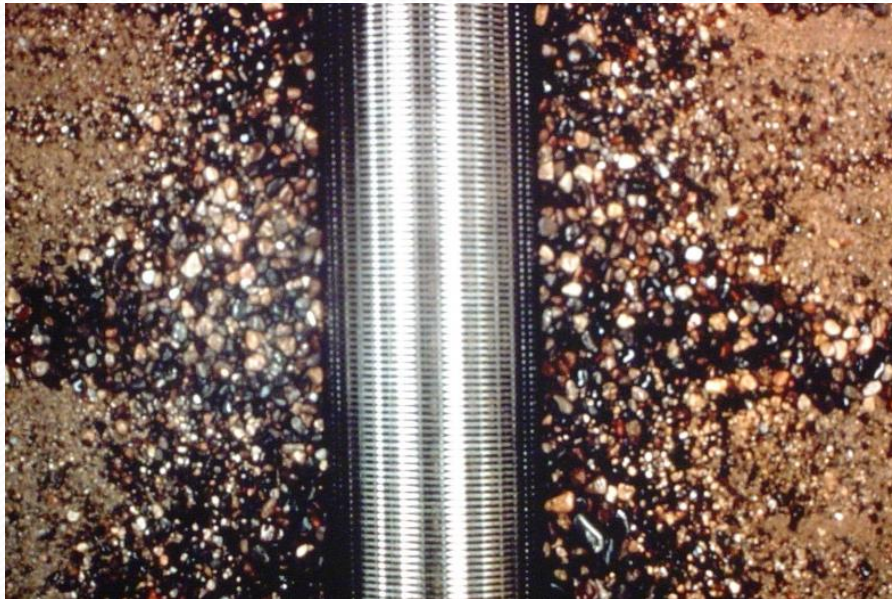
- Open Borehole Bedrock
- Naturally Developed
- Gravel-packed
 - Single gravel pack
 - Multiple gravel pack



Types of Common Groundwater Supply Wells

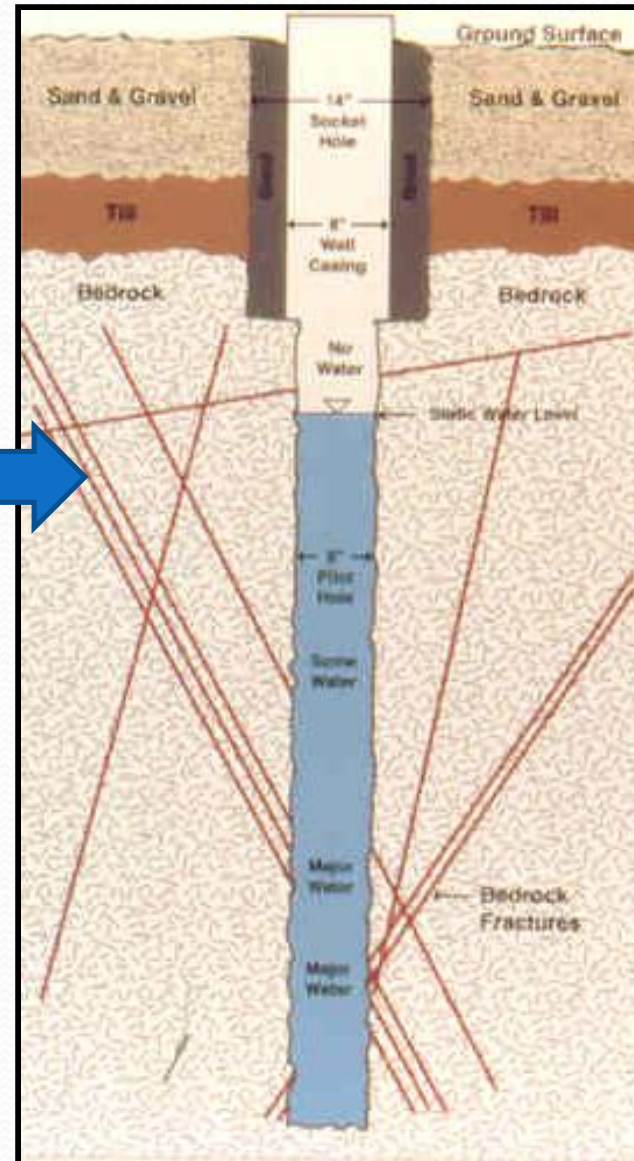
Geologic Settings

- Sand and Gravel Deposits (Stratified Drift)
- Fractured Crystalline Bedrock



Types of Common Groundwater Supply Wells

Flow of groundwater is along fractures in crystalline bedrock which can be primary cooling fractures or secondary structural (tectonic) features.



Types of Common Groundwater Supply Wells

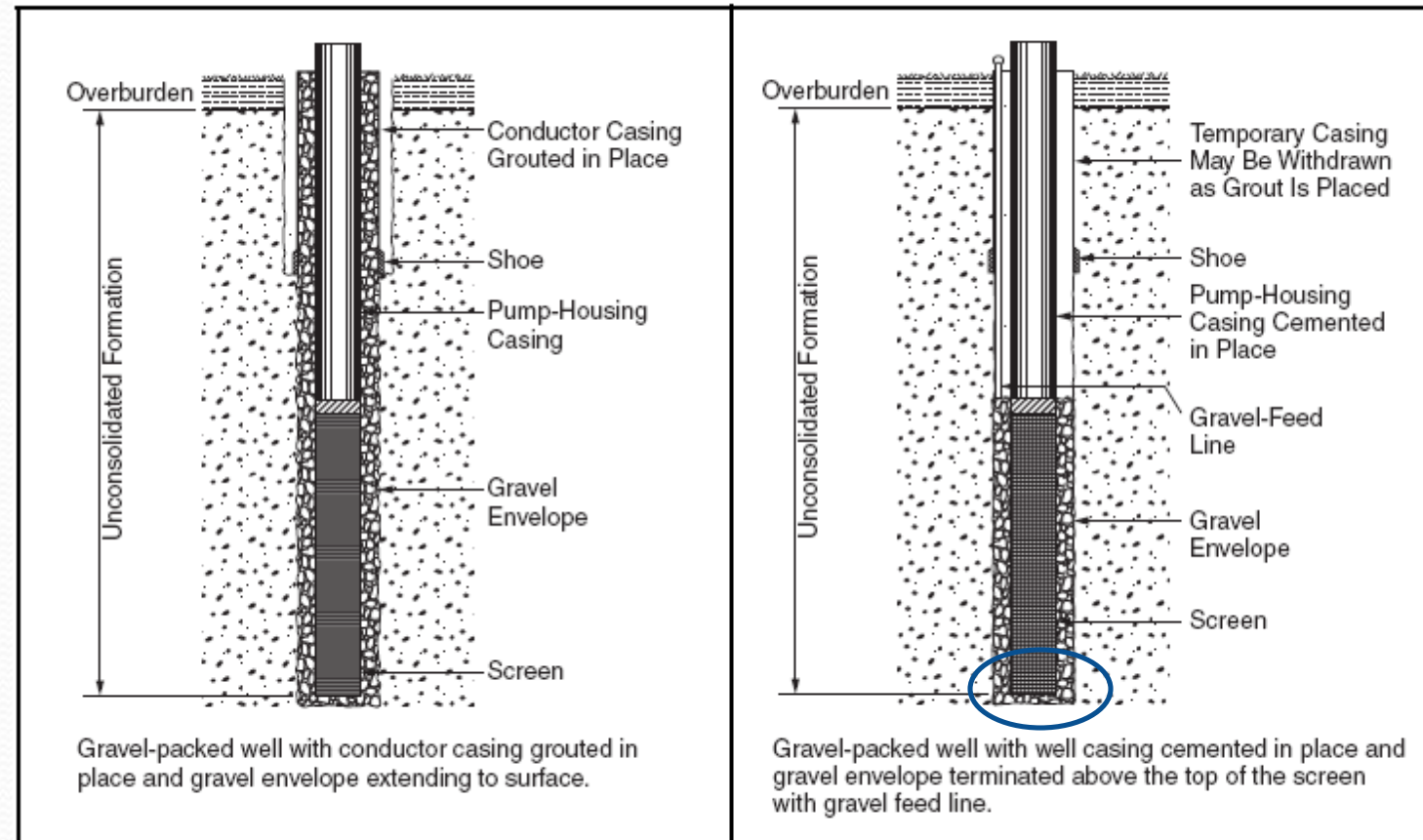
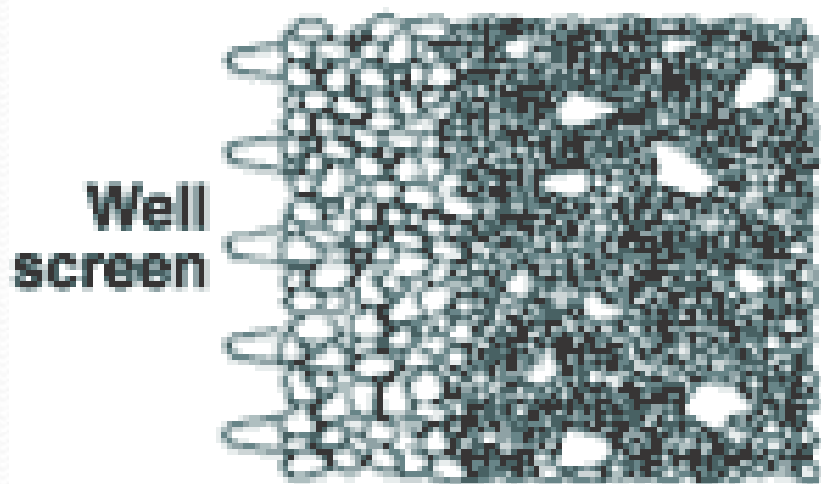


Figure J.1 Type 1

Figure J.2 Type 2

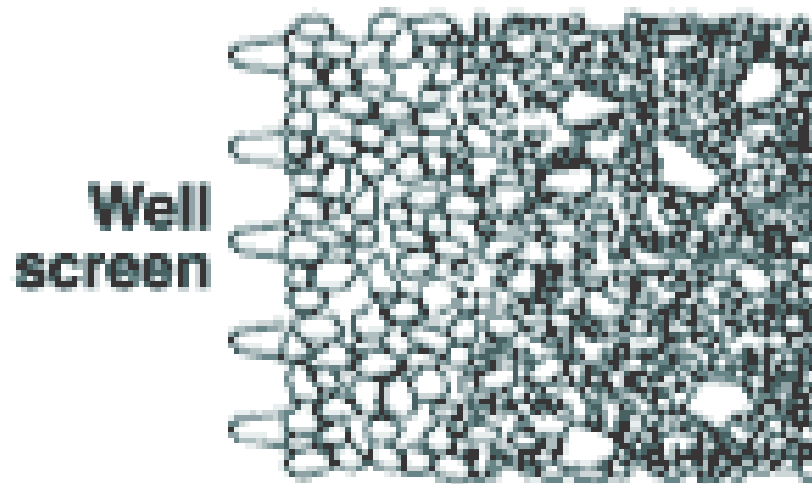
Naturally or Gravel-Developed Well



**Well
screen**

**Gravel
Pack**

**Formation
material**



**Well
screen**

**Formation material
(naturally developed),
fines are removed
from screen area.**

Groundwater Flow into the Well Screen

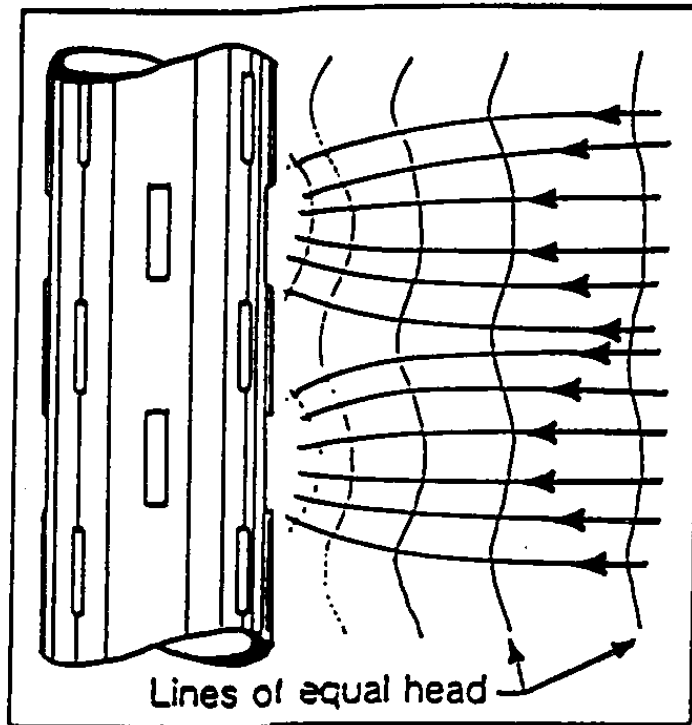
Want to **Minimize**:

- Turbulence around well screen
- Large pressure changes
- Precipitation of iron, manganese, and calcium deposits
- Entrance of particulates into the well
- Release of gases dissolved in groundwater

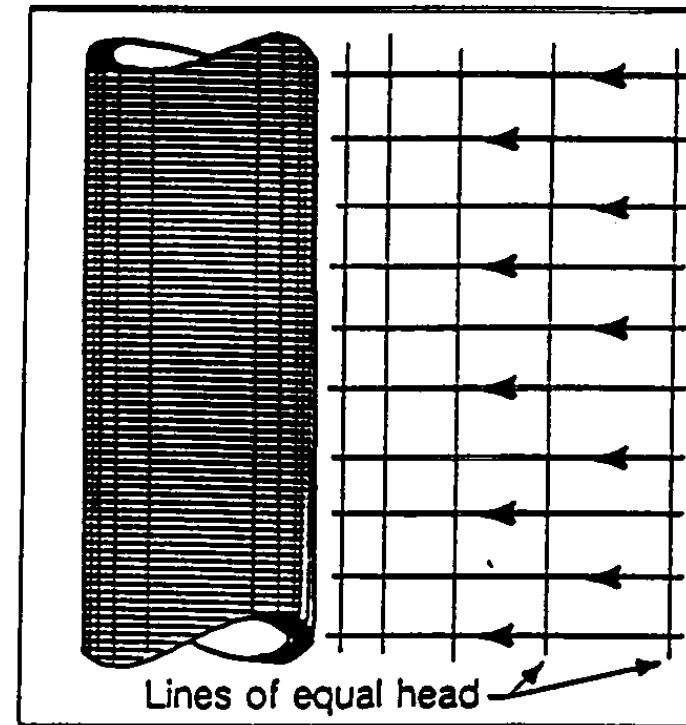
Groundwater Flow into the Well Screen:

Laminar Flow

Slotted Pipe

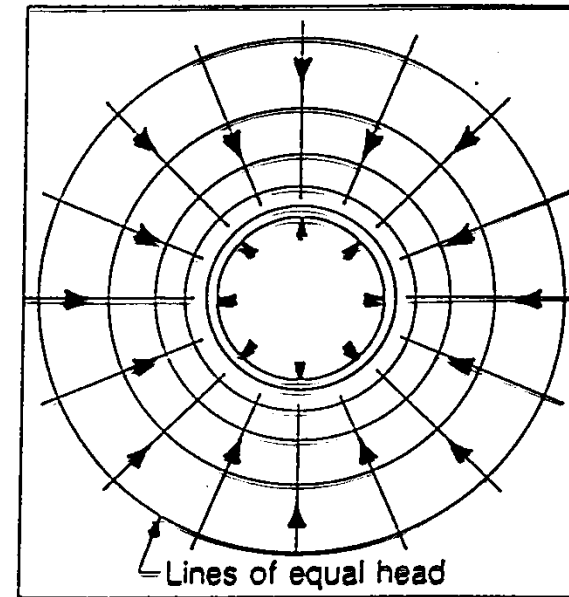
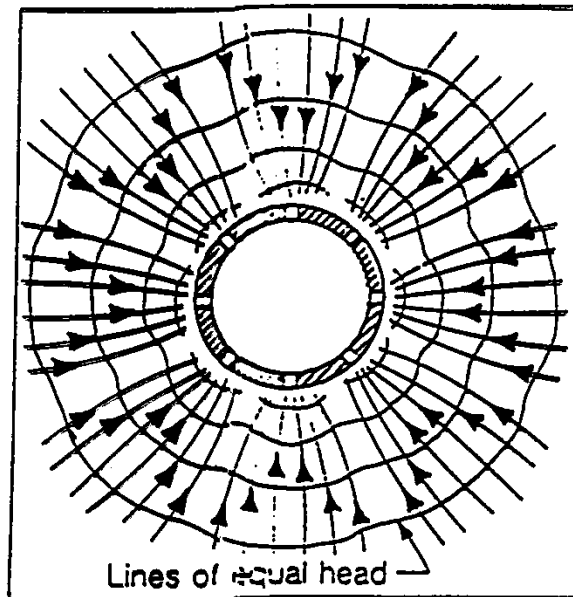


Continuous-slot Screen



Groundwater Flow into the Well Screen: Laminar Flow

Elevation Plan



Groundwater Flow into the Well Screen: Entrance Velocity

Entrance Velocity (Appendix L AWWA A100-06)

- Velocity at which water passes through the well screen
- Function of:
 - Well screen diameter and length;
 - Slot size; and
 - Pumping rate.

Entrance Velocity can be modified by increasing the length of screen if there is available drawdown in aquifer or increase diameter of screen

Groundwater Flow into the Well Screen: Entrance Velocity

$$\text{Entrance Velocity (V)} = \frac{\text{Well Yield (Q)}}{\text{Total Area of Screen Openings (A)}}$$

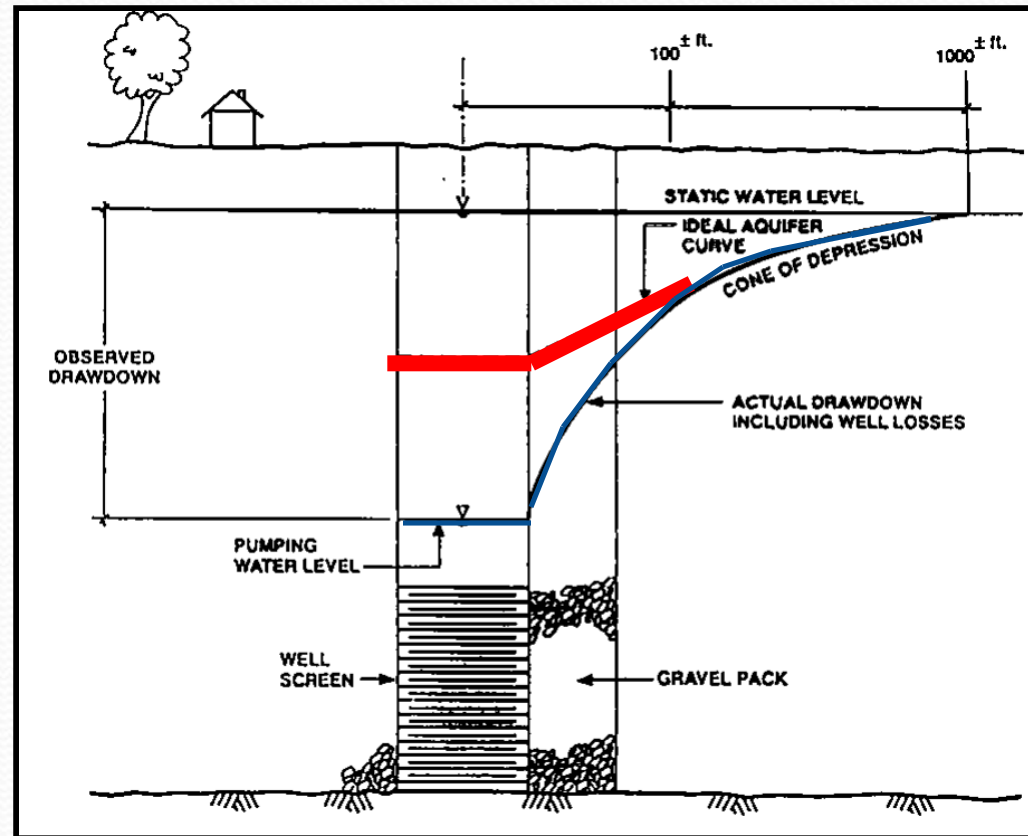
Entrance Velocity Range of Values:

0.1 to 1.5 ft/sec

Why is Entrance Velocity important?

Groundwater Flow into the Well Screen: Minimize Well Losses

Our goal is to...



...Minimize Well Losses and Maximize Specific Capacity

Summary

- Types of Well Design and Construction
- Groundwater Flow into the Well Screen
- Entrance Velocity
- Specific Capacity of Well

What's to Come?

This webinar has been an introduction on how to locate and test wells and why it is necessary to maintain their health in order to have a long service life of 75 + years.

In the rest of this webinar series we will explore:

- how and why wells lose efficiency,
- methods to re-develop them (sand and gravel and bedrock), and
- several case studies that explore the costs associated with well re-development

We encourage you to participate in the rest of this series, and look forward to seeing you at the next webinar. Thank you.