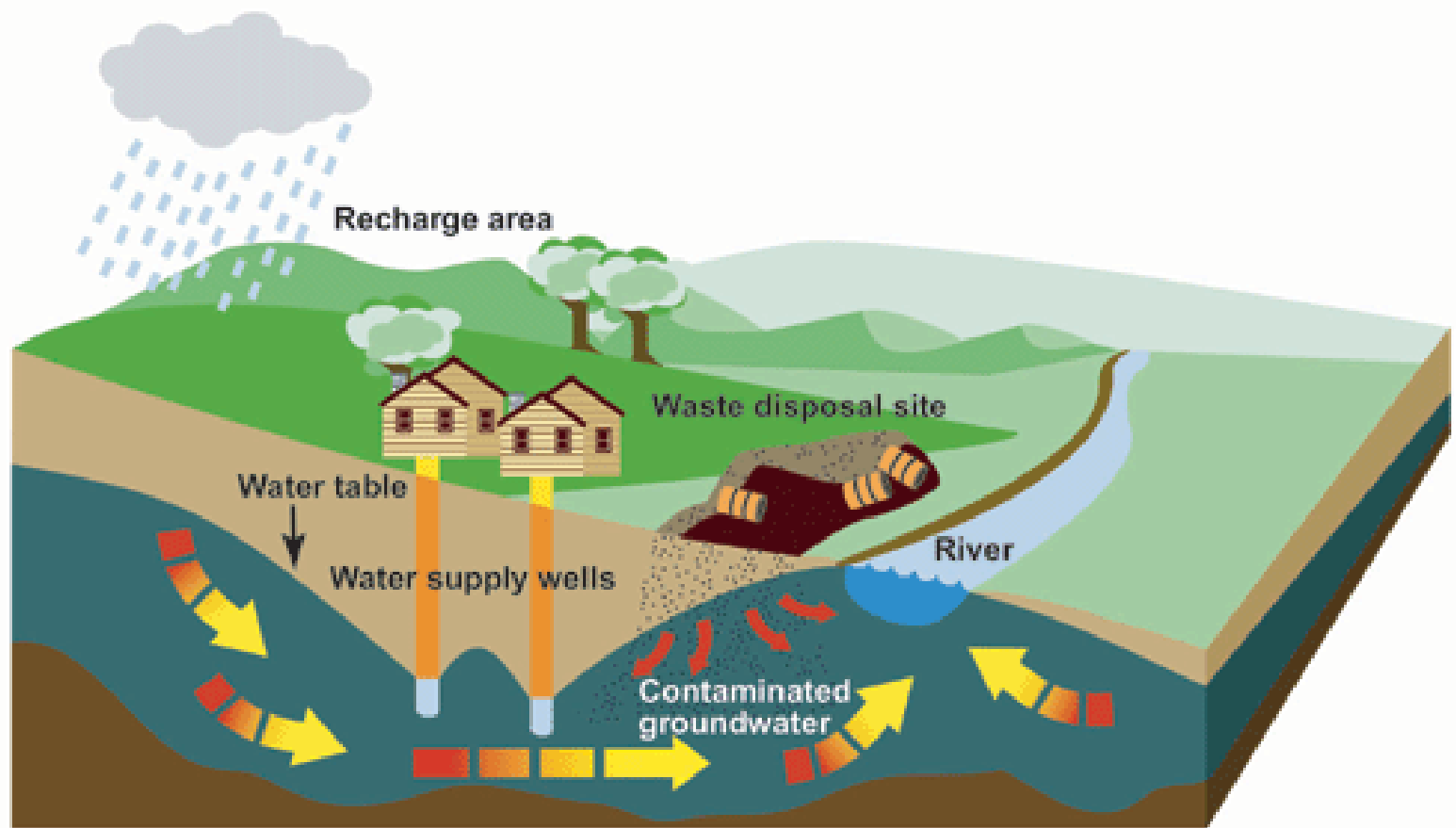




Pumping Tests for Municipal Water Supply

Titia Praamsma
March 26, 2013

Pumping Tests



Pumping Tests – Why?

- To learn about the aquifer
 - How much water it can produce
 - Another way to see underground

- Regulated

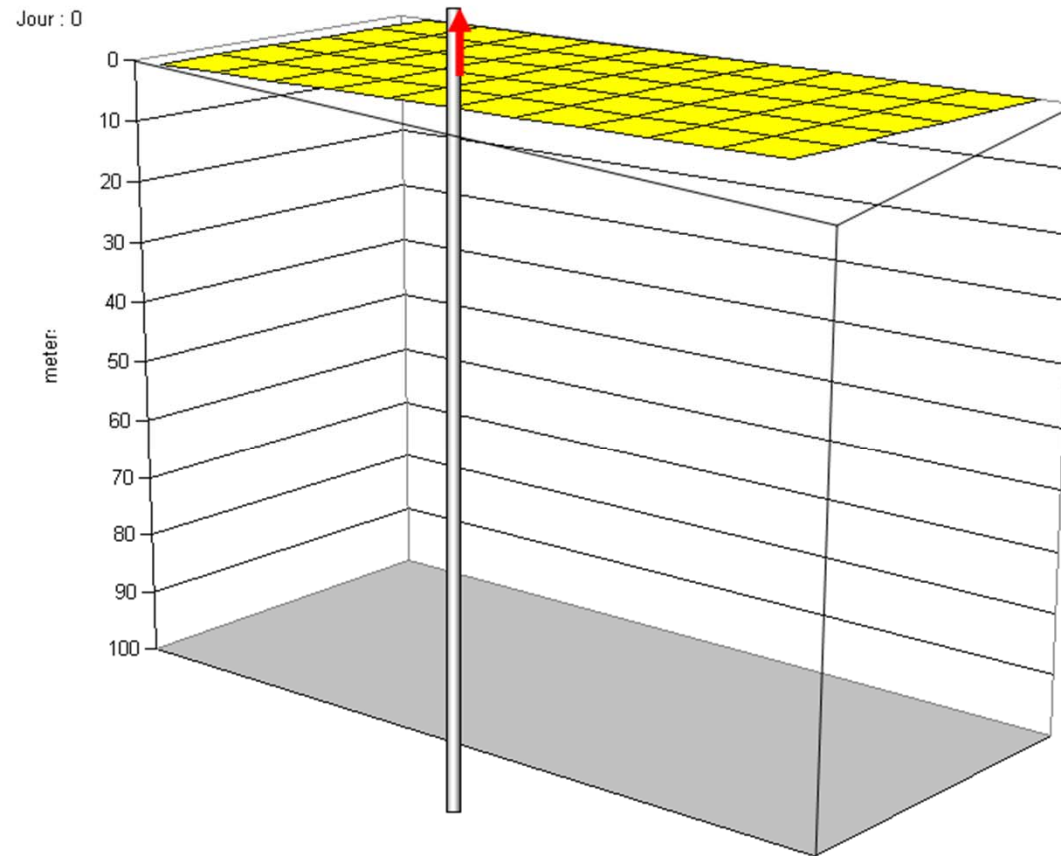
- Lift test vs. long term test

Pumping Tests – Why?

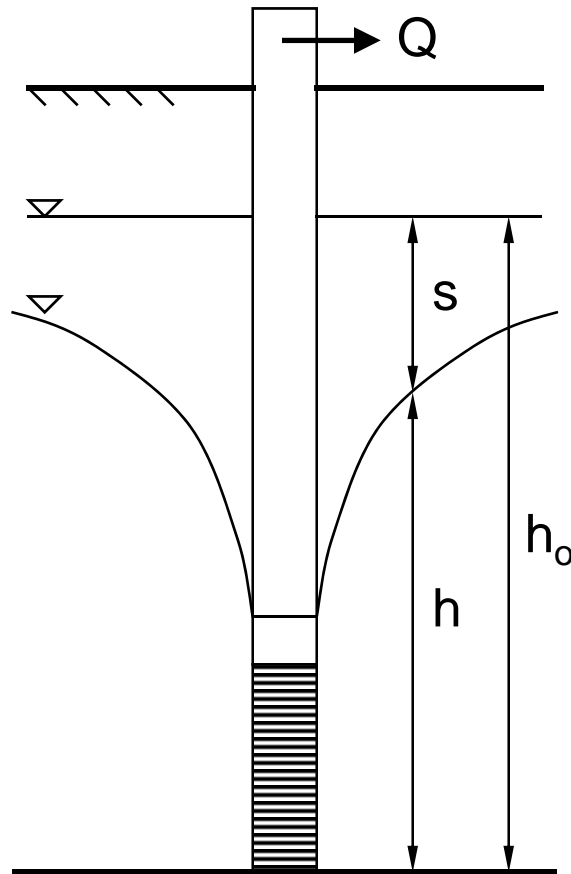
- This is expensive and important data
- Collaboration between MA, ENVC, municipality, driller, and environmental consultant



Pumping a Well

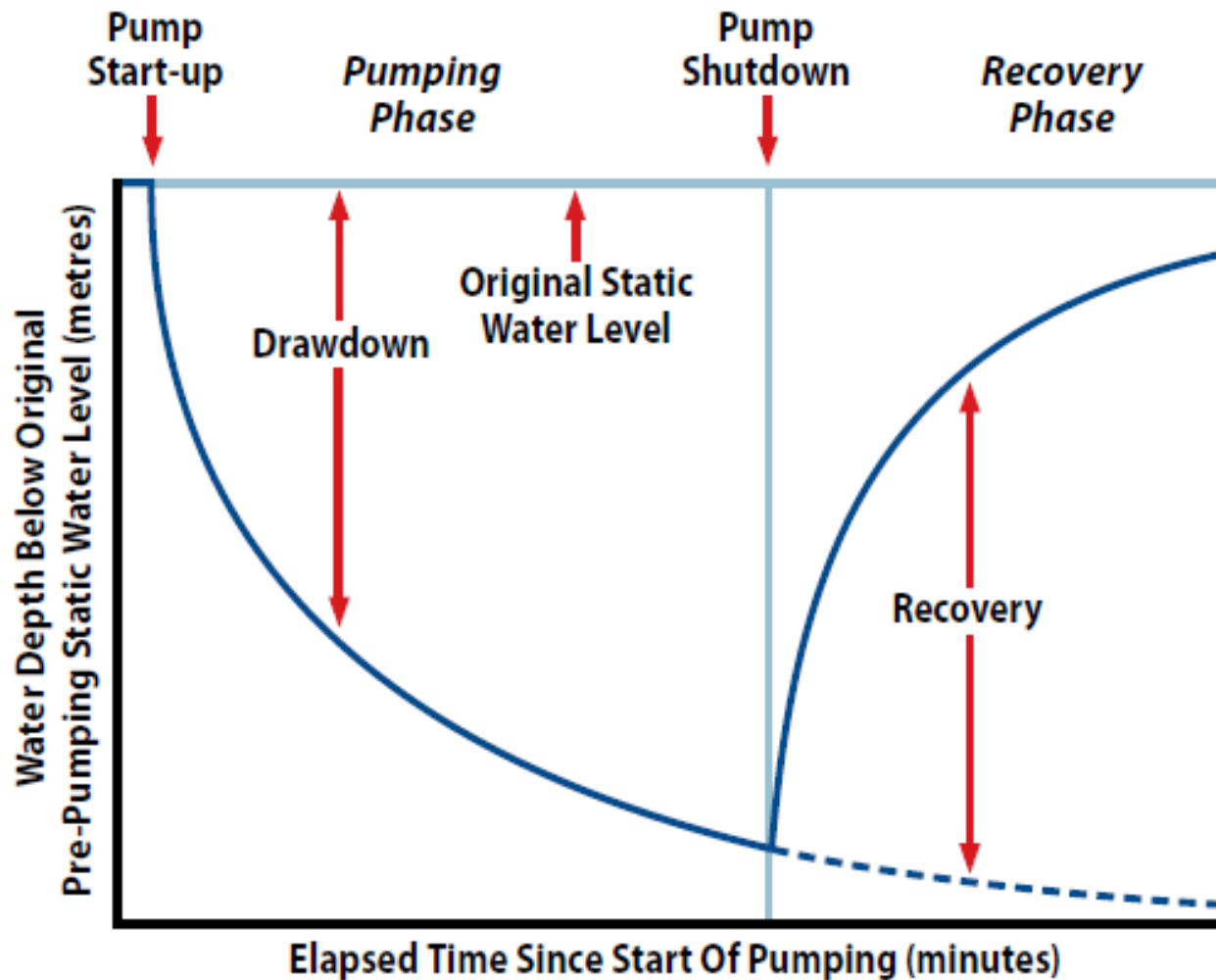


Terminology



- **Static Water Level** (h_0) is the equilibrium water level before pumping commences
- **Pumping Water Level** (h) is the water level during pumping
- **Drawdown** ($s = h_0 - h$)
- **Well Yield** (Q) is the volume of water pumped per unit time
- **Specific Capacity** (Q/s) is the yield per unit drawdown

Pumping Test



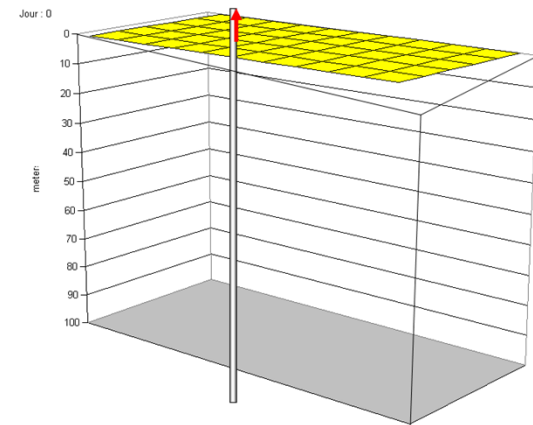
Before you start the pump AKA: Planning

- Survey elevations of all well measurement reference points



Before you start the pump

- Estimate the maximum drawdown at the pumped well



Before you start the pump

- Determine how long the test will be
 - Recharge/boundary conditions
- Consider the geology and hydrogeology of the area

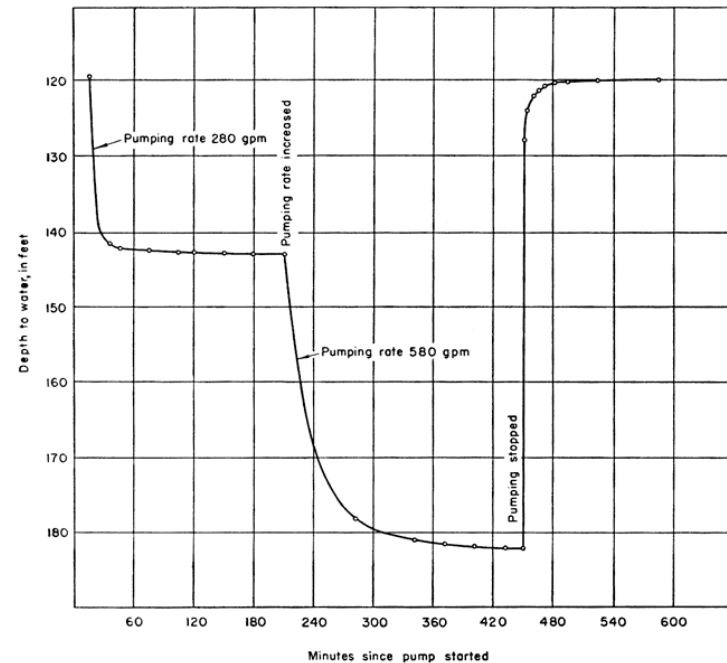
Before you start the pump

- Estimate the maximum pumping rate
- Step Drawdown Test



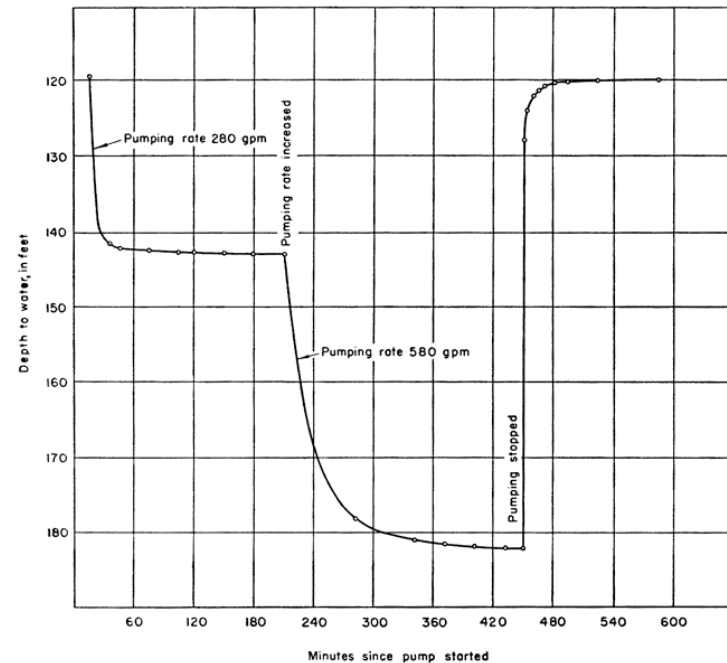
Step Drawdown Tests

- Single well test where well is pumped at a low constant discharge rate until drawdown stabilizes.
 - Then increase the pumping rate
 - At least three steps of one hour duration



Step Drawdown Tests

- Used to decide pumping rate for constant rate test;
- Can evaluate well loss and efficiency;
 - As well as transmissivity, hydraulic conductivity, and storativity



Before you start the pump

- Evaluate the best method to measure the pumping rate



Before you start the pump

- Plan discharge very far from the well



Before you start the pump

- Measure static water levels several times to ensure that steady-conditions prevail



24 Hour Pumping Test Form

Well Name: _____ Well Depth: _____

Well Location: _____

Start Time: _____ End Time: _____

Initial Water Level: _____ Final Water Level: _____

Pumping Rate: _____

Notes: _____

Time (min)	Water level	Drawdown	Time (min)	Water level	Drawdown	Time (min)	Water level	Drawdown
0			40			660		
1			50			720		
2			60			780		
3			75			840		
4			90			900		

Taking measurements

- Take water levels at appropriate intervals
 - Every min to 15 mins
 - Every 5 mins to 30 mins
 - Every 10 mins to an hour
 - Every 15 mins to 2 hours
 - Every 30 mins to 4 hours
 - Every hour to 24 hours
 - Every 2 hours to 48 hours
 - Every 4 hours to 72 hours

Taking measurements



Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Department of Environment and Conservation
Water Resources Management Division

24 Hour Pumping Test Form

Well Name: _____ Well Depth: _____

Well Location: _____

Start Time: _____ End Time: _____

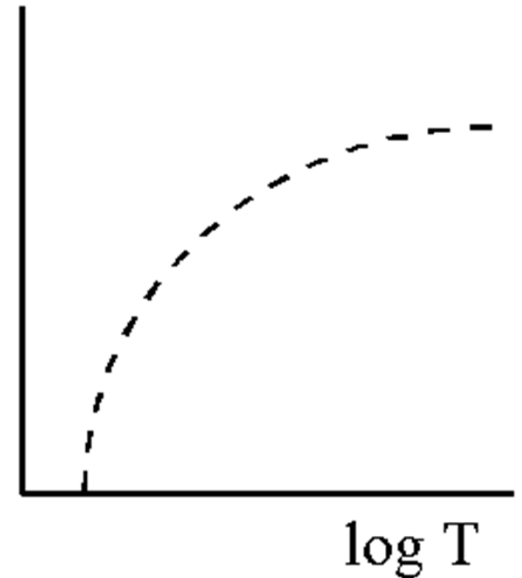
Initial Water Level: _____ Final Water Level: _____

Pumping Rate: _____

Notes: _____

Time (min)	Water level	Drawdown	Time (min)	Water level	Drawdown	Time (min)
0			40			660
1			50			720
2			60			780
3			75			840
4			90			900

$\log h_0 - h$



Taking measurements



Taking measurements

- Constant rate
 - Stay at the same rate
- Check often during test

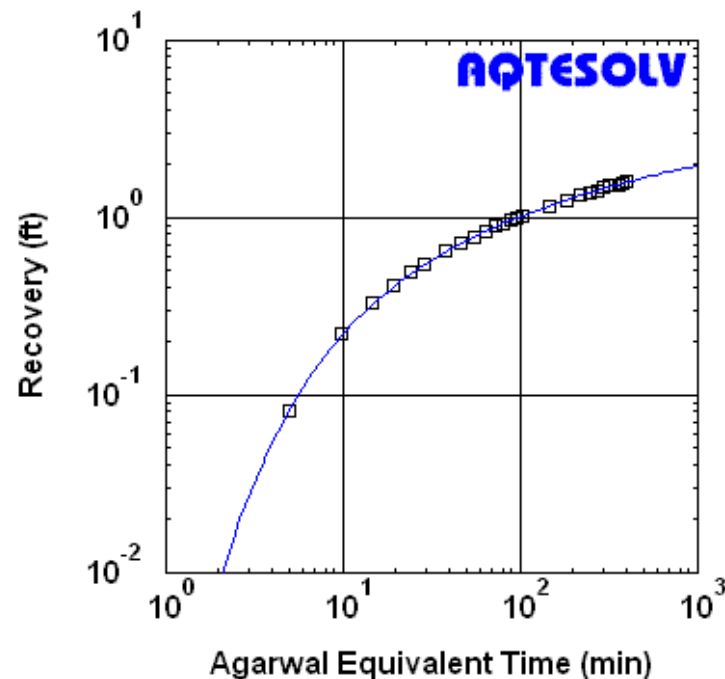


Observation Wells

- Number depends on test objectives and available resources for test program.
 - Single well can give aquifer characteristics (T and S).
 - Reliability of estimates increases with additional observation points.
 - Three wells at different distances are needed for time-distance analysis

Recovery

- Take measurements at the same intervals until 80% recovered
- Can analyze the data the same way



Obs. Wells

□ $r = 100$ ft

Aquifer Model

Confined

Solution

Theis

Parameters

$T = 30.96$ ft²/min

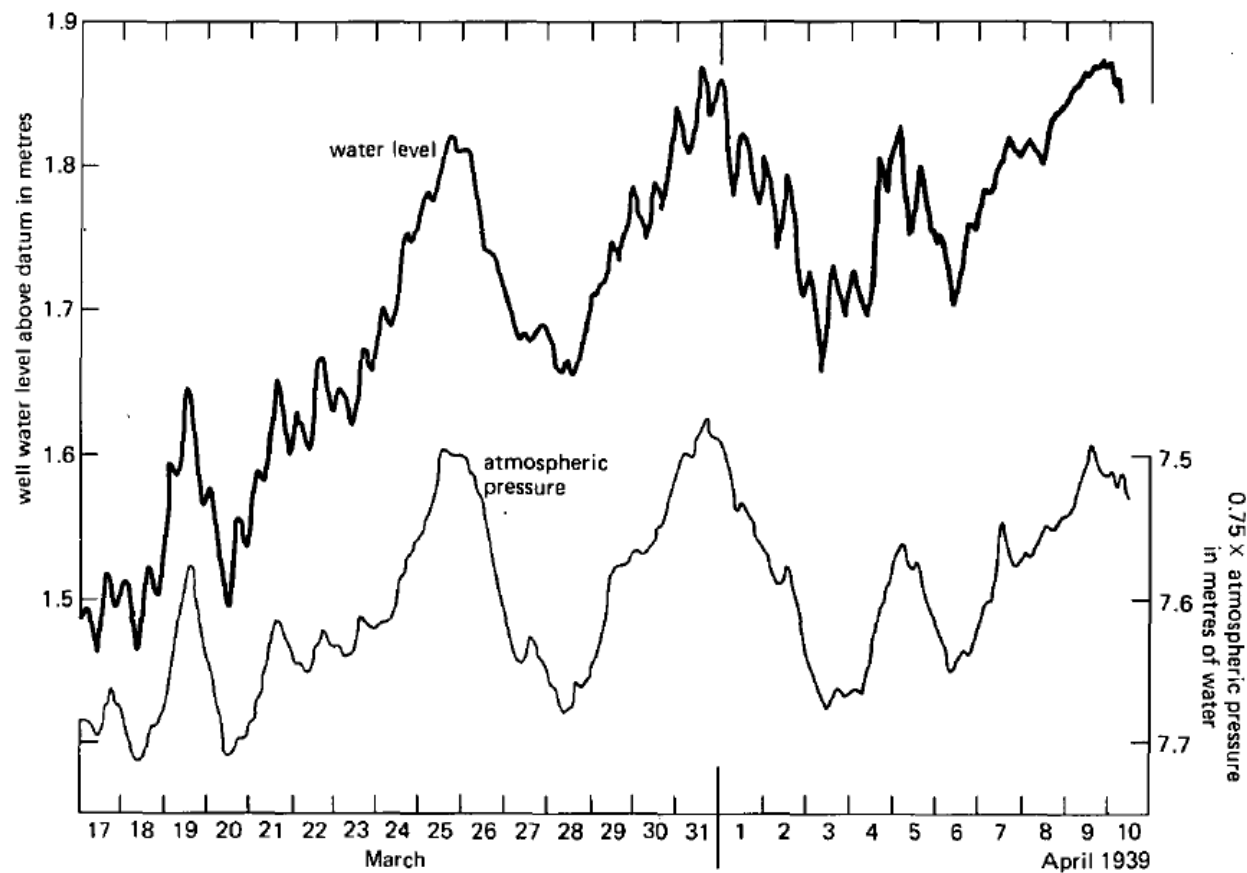
$S = 0.06666$

$Kz/Kr = 1.$

$b = 100.$ ft

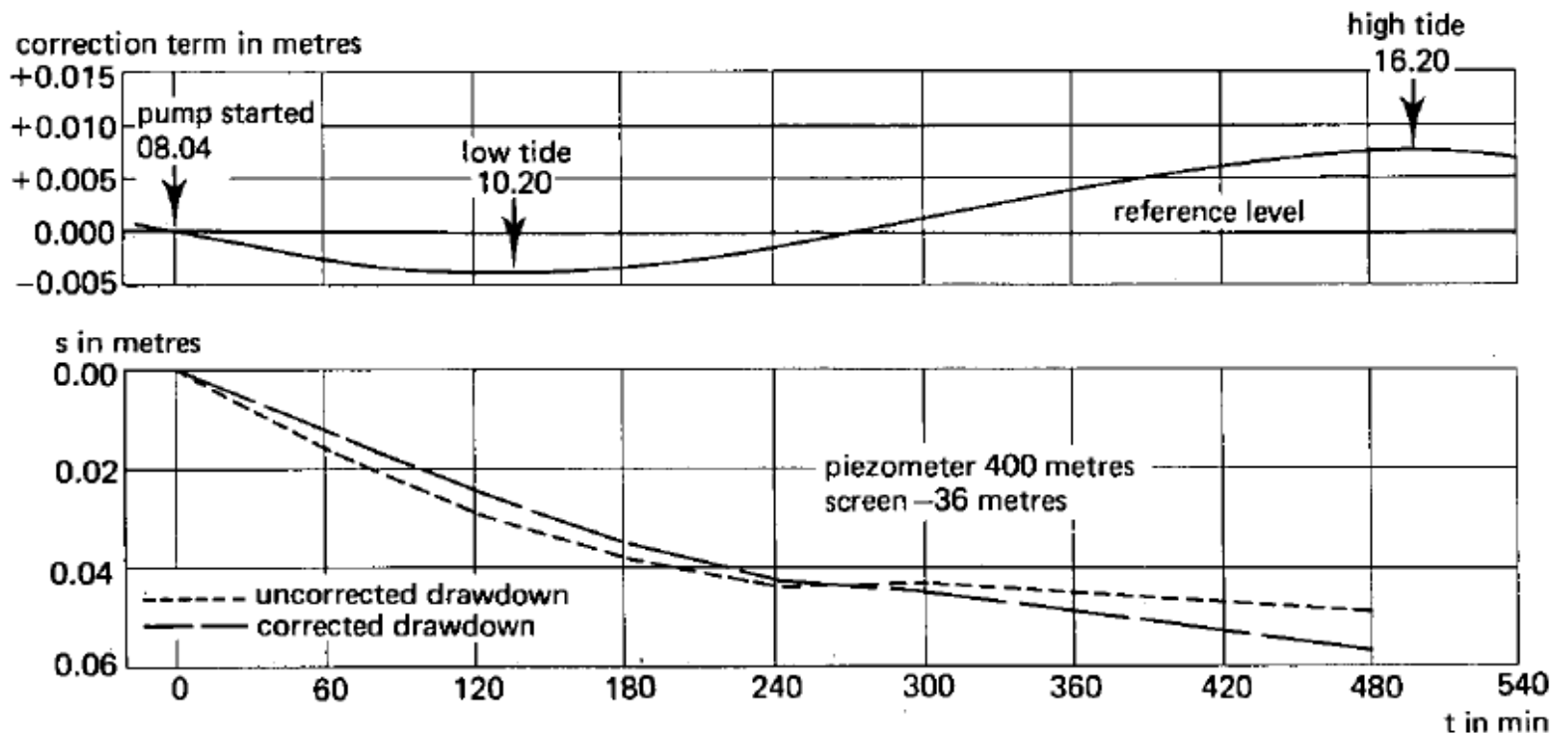
More measurements

Barometric pressure



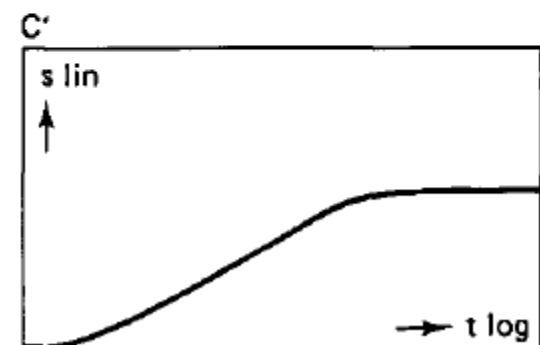
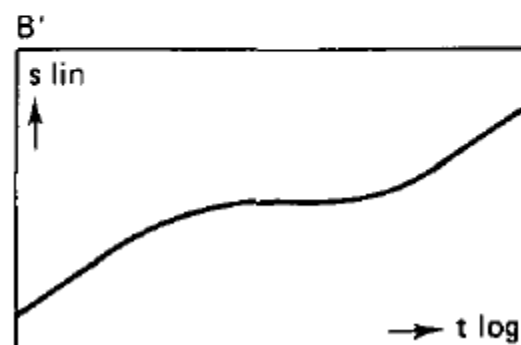
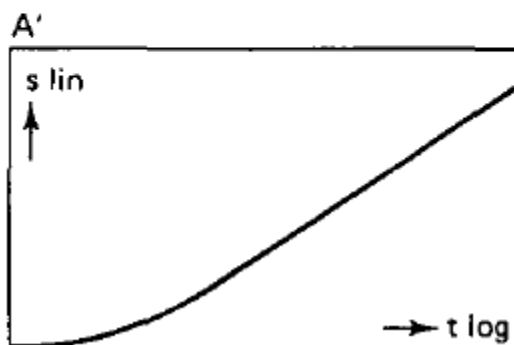
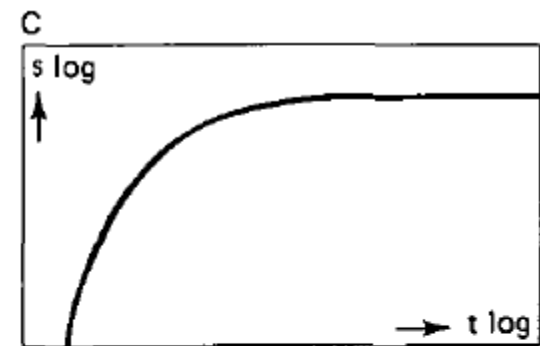
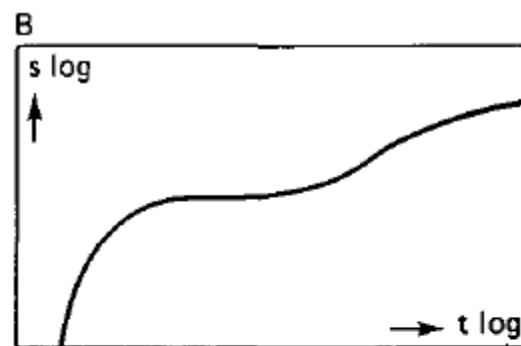
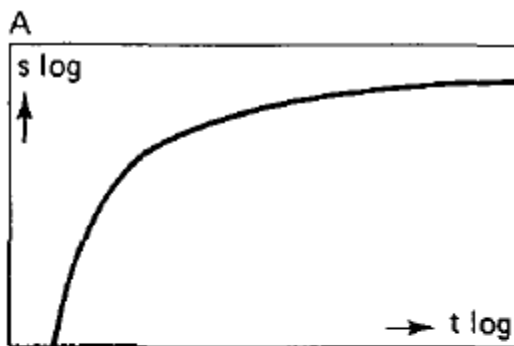
More measurements

Tidal influences



Analyzing the data

Interpret the curves



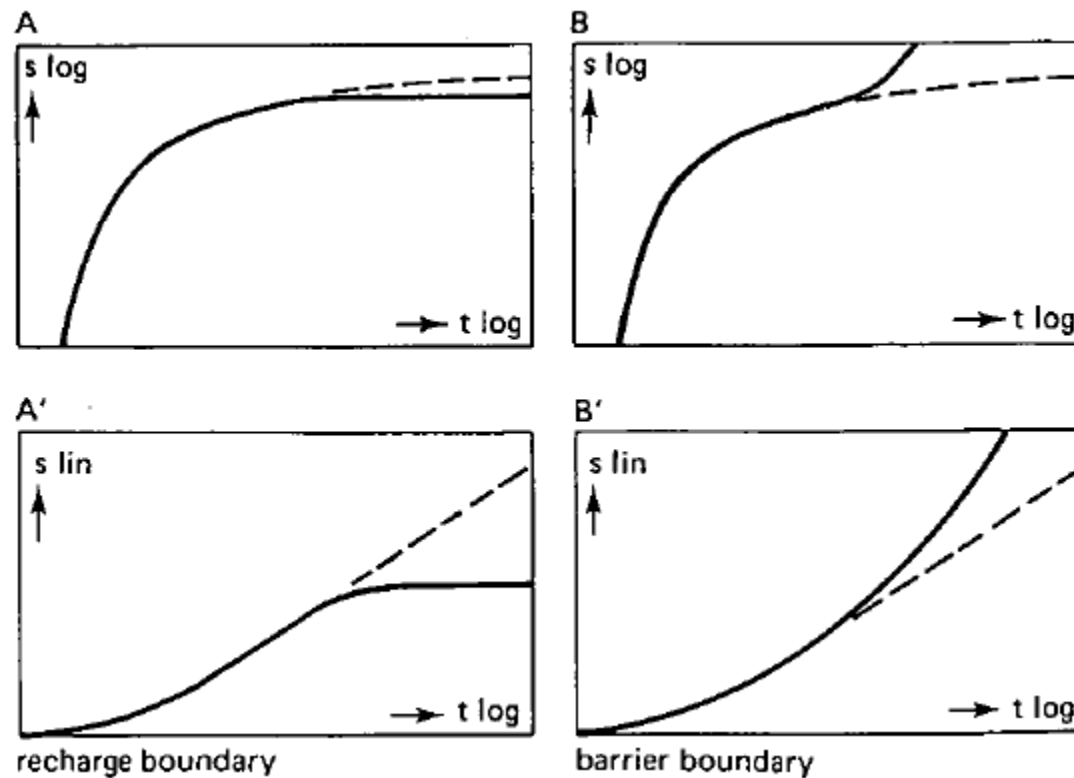
confined aquifer

unconfined aquifer, delayed yield

leaky aquifer

Analyzing the data

Interpret the curves

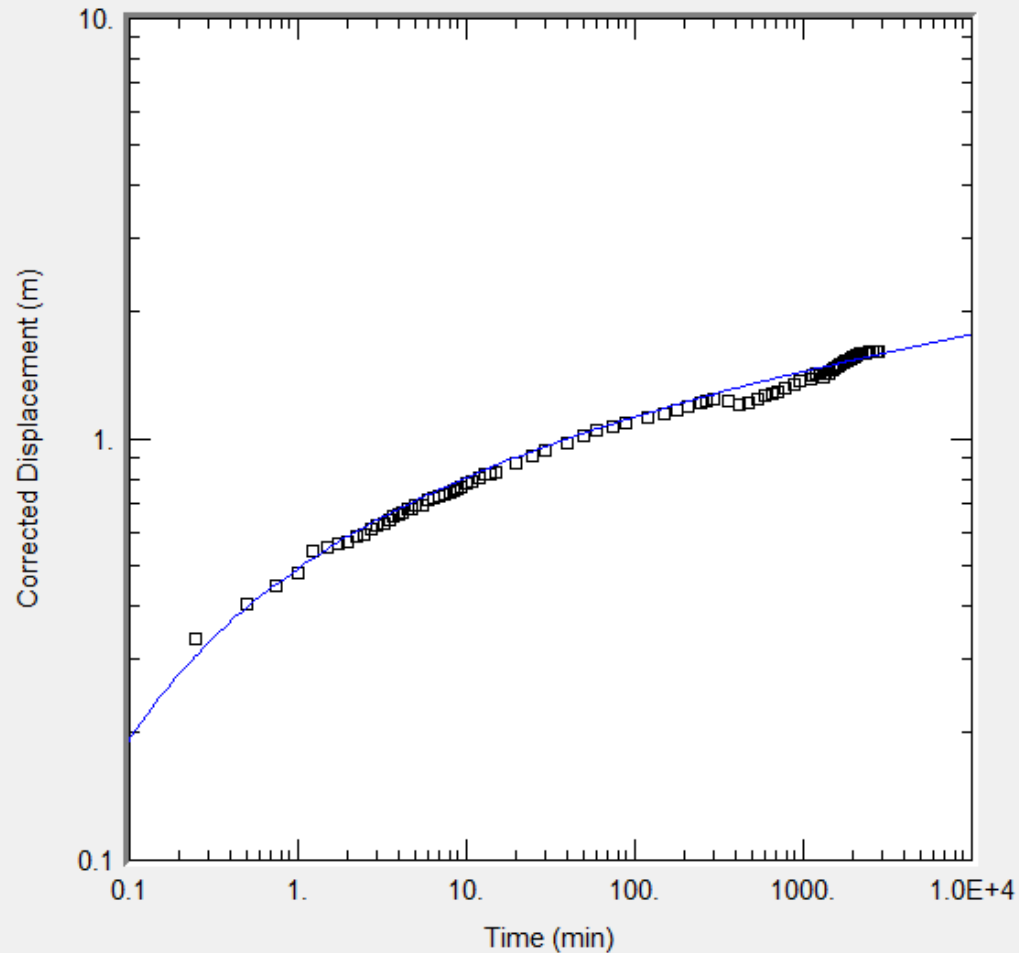


Analyzing the data

- Apply the appropriate model for the curves
 - Theis
 - Cooper-Jacob
 - There are many more

- Use a computer program or excel spreadsheet
 - AQTESOLV, Aquifer Test

Analyzing the data



Obs. Wells

□ TW17

Aquifer Model

Unconfined

Solution

Theis

Parameters

T = 0.000577 m²/sec

S = 0.3911

Kz/Kr = 1.

b = 30.84 m

Thanks

- New pumping test guidelines are coming soon.

Titia Praamsma -729-3398