

Optimal Well Siting for Groundwater Supply

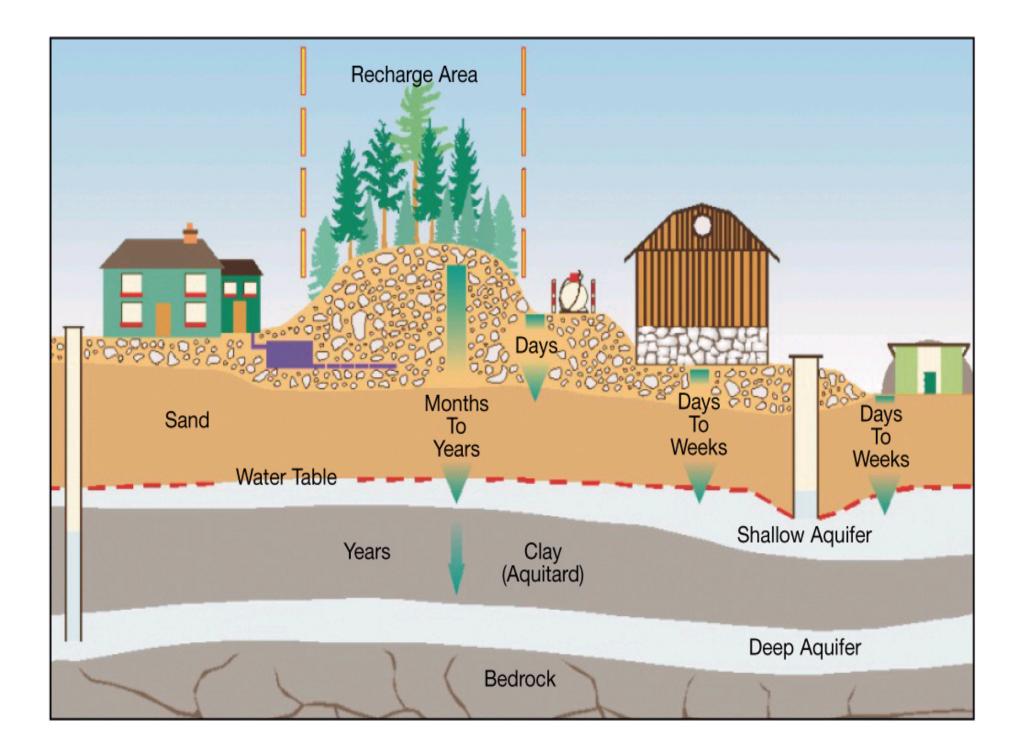






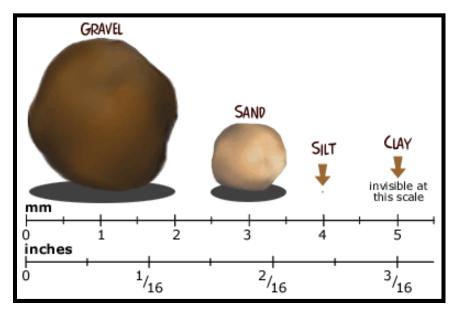
Outline

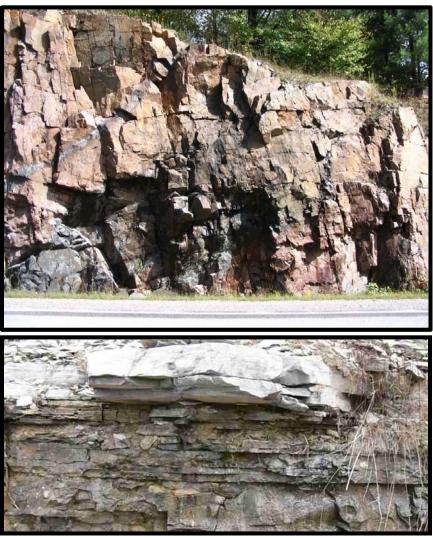
- 1. Groundwater Basics
- 2. Hydrogeology of Newfoundland
- 3. Physiography and Geology
- 4. Well Data
- 5. Water Quality
- 6. Local Land Uses
- 7. Source Water Protection
- 8. Choosing the Well Location
- 9. Well Completion





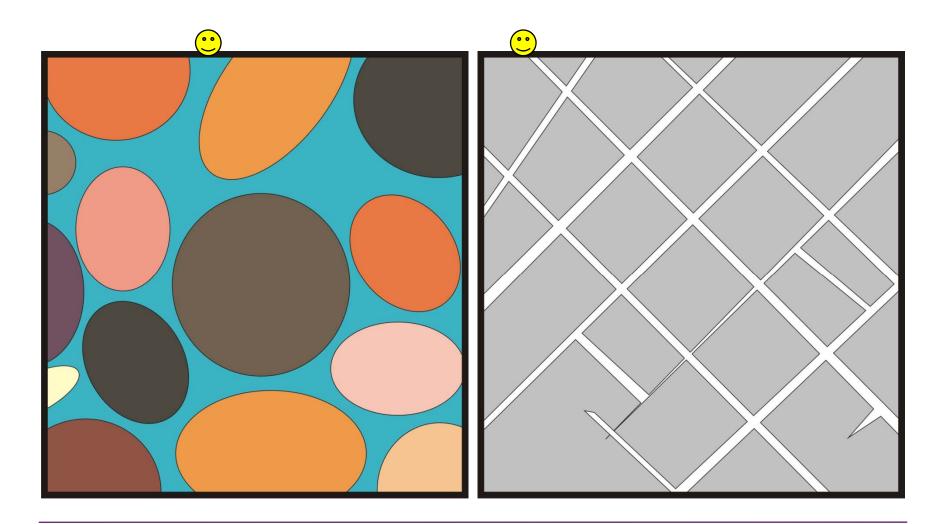
Groundwater Basics





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Porous Media vs. Fractured Rock



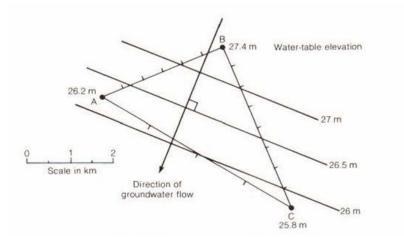


Groundwater Flow Direction

Groundwater flows from high pressure head to low pressure head

Generally follows topography

Important for understanding how contaminants can affect a drinking water well





Finding Groundwater

What yield are we looking for?

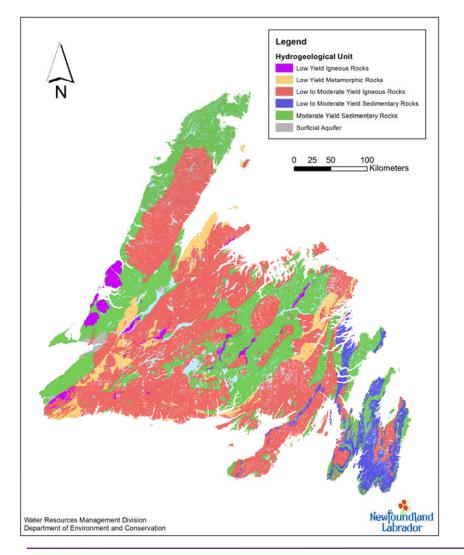
What will the well yield?

What is keeping us from finding the amount of water we need?





Hydrogeology of Newfoundland



Hydrogeological Unit

- Low Yield Igneous Rocks
- Low Yield Metamorphic Rocks
- Low to Moderate Yield Igneous Rocks
- Low to Moderate Yield Sedimentary Rocks
- Moderate Yield Sedimentary Rocks
- Surficial Aquifers

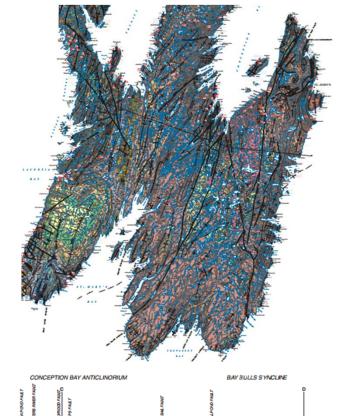


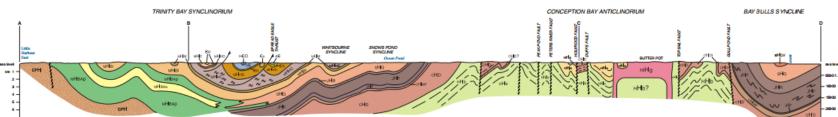
Geology of the Avalon Peninsula

Mainly Sedimentary Rocks Highly Folded and Faulted Igneous Intrusions

= not flat lying

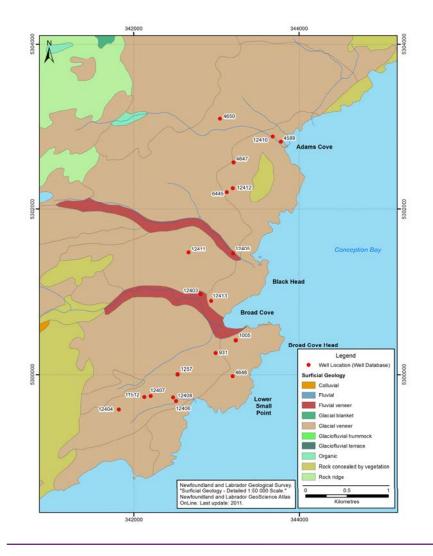
Hard to predict fracture locations!







Local Surficial Geology

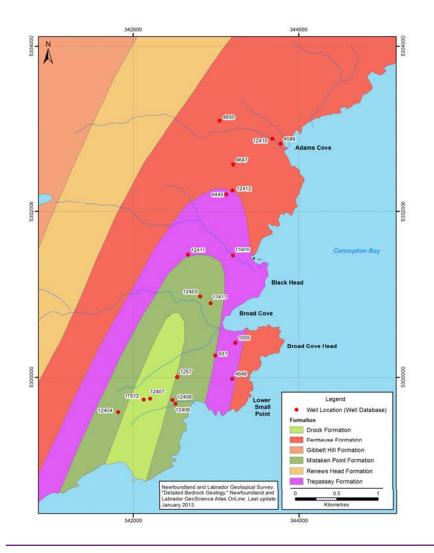


Different deposits have different water bearing capacity

- Fluvial deposit near river valleys can have sand layers
 - Can produce lots of water
- Much of Eastern Newfoundland doesn't have much surficial cover
 - Need to drill into the rock
 aquifer
- Tills can be compacted with many different soil types
 - Don't always produce a lot of water



Local Bedrock Geology



Different rock types have different probabilities for water yielding capabilities

Contacts between rock layers can produce higher yields

Results of well records can show areas with higher yielding water bearing zones



Well Data

Well records provide very useful data on:

- Local well yields
- Depth to bedrock
- Depth(s) to water bearing zones
- Local geology
- Well completion details

Province provides full database

New[ould]and Labrador		ion Number (WIN)	VVBE	Department of Environment and Co Water Resources Managemen Well Construction Re- Measurements: 2 Metric 1							
Well Owner Information (must be	- 4h - 6 - 1		Measuro	ments: 12 Metric	🗆 Imper						
	47.40.4	<u>Z. 7</u> " Longit	ude W 05	3.13.0	5.4"						
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ala Carbonear		Depth	Rate	Туре							
N/ /			17m	26.P.m.							
1 WER	E	R	68m	9 LPm							
		No.	119m	18 h.P.m.							
1.8	km ->l	2	T	ype of Water Encou	Intered						
River Stouth side Headingues street / road name		- Well	Cloudy	Clear 0	Salt Coloured						
Borehole Lithology Depth Colour OM- Yen Loos Yon- 121m	e Kill (5	urface u	later)								
33m - 38 m } Red 58m - 68 m 5 Red	sand stone	ed & Gr	cen								
Depth to Bedrock: 4M D	Depth to Bedrock: 4m2 Depth of borehole containing casing: 14m										
Casing Information - recommende	d Sch 40, .280 Wall	Annular Space a		depth of borehole: _							
Casing should be finished 0.60 metree	s (2 feet) above grade	sealant from the b	e well should be ottom of the ca	e sealed with an impe sing/drive shoe to th	rmeable e surface.						
From To Diameter	Type Thickness	Depth From To	Type of	Type of Sealant Lised							
OM 14M 6" 5	teel	0102 14	h Gra	- Graular Grot							
leight of the casing finished above gr	ade:	Reason why annu									
Screen Information		Concernance of the second	College Car	Column - Store Column	A BUILT						
Was a screen installed? □ Yes ENo	From To	Slot D	iameter Mate	rial							
Drilling Method		Fin	al Status of W	/ell/Borehole	-						
Rotary (Air) PHammer D Re	0		sipal 🗆 Explo	oration D Sealed W	/ell						
Drive Shoe installed? E Yes D No		Dewatering Geoth	emal 🗆 Obse	ervation Other							
Pumping Test Results				and the second second							
					_						



Water Quality



Newfoundland Labrador Department of Environment & Conservation Water Resources Management Division

Source Water Quality for Public Water Supplies Nutrients and Metals

	Sample Date Units	Ammonia	DOC	Nitrate(ite)	Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic mol	Barium mg/L	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper mol		Lead	Magnesium mal	Manganese mol	Mercury
Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water		-		10		-	-	0.006	0.01	1.0	0.005	0.05	1.0	0.3	0.01		0.05	0.001
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Community Name: Service Area:																		
Source Name:																		
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	Dec 02, 2008	0 000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.010	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.300	0.000).0000
	Mar 06, 2008	0 000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.000	0.010	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.600	0.000	0.0000
	Aug 16, 2006	0 000	1.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.017	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.000	0.000	0.0000
	Jan 25, 2006	0 000	0.7	0.000	0.110	0.020	0.000	0.00000	0.017	0.010	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.000	0.000	0.0000
	Oct 27, 2004	0.080	0.0	0.000	0.140	0.080	0.000	0.00300	0.020	0.010	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.000	0.000	3.0000
	May 26, 2004	0 020	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.000	0.00200	0.022	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	0.000).0000
	Oct 28, 2003	0.010	0.3	0.050	0.025	0.040	0.005	0.00050	0.014	0.010	0.00005	0.00100	0.001	0.005	0.001	5.000	0.008	0.0000

Source water quality all available on the Water Resources Website

http://maps.gov.nl.ca/water/#PublicWater

Can be used to predict water quality in nearby wells

For example important for:

• Naturally occurring arsenic

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Local Land Uses

What land uses occur in the proposed well area?

- Agriculture
- Septic tanks
- Landfill
- Gas station
- Dry cleaners
- Mining
- Sea water intrusion



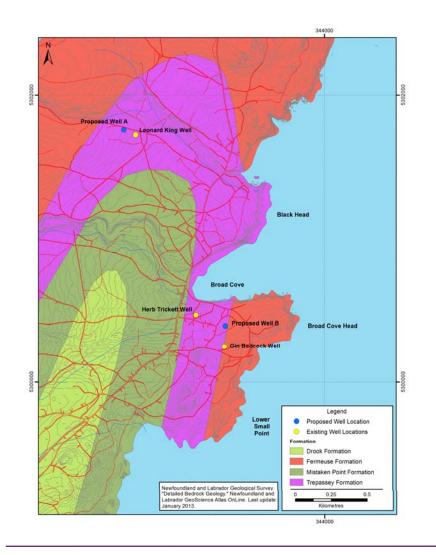


Local Land Uses





Choosing the Well Location



Need land

Surrounding well uses

Geology data

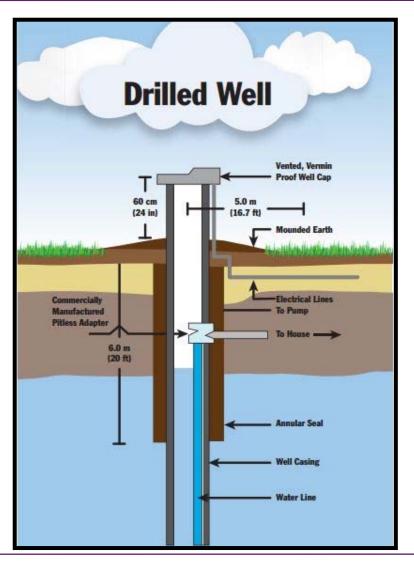


Well Completion

Well completion can help ensure good water quality

Protects from bacteria

Protects from surface water inflow



Source: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Conclusions



Geology

Hydrogeology

Well data

Water quality

Local land uses

Putting it all together!





Contact us

