Groundwater control Geotechnical instrumentation Geothermal systems Groundwater remediation Pumping tests Well drilling



#### Paul Turner – Overseas Director

### Groundwater control for major infrastructure projects in the Middle East

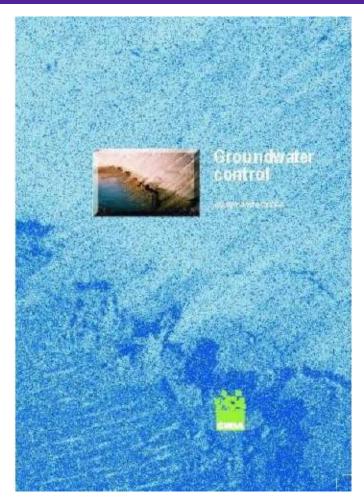
4<sup>th</sup> December 2013

# **ESTABLISHED FOR 30 YEARS**

- Construction Dewatering
- Pumping Tests, Analysis & Modelling
- Treatment & Remediation of Contaminated Groundwater
- Instrumentation / Automated Monitoring
- Geothermal Wells and TRT testing
- Water Supply Wells
- Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, KSA, Hong Kong, UK & Ireland



WJ Groundwater are the authors of the industry best practice publication on groundwater control design and practice



CIRIA - C515 GROUNDWATER CONTROL - DESIGN AND PRACTICE

# **Outline of the Presentation**

- > Active pumping techniques in Qatar
  - Range of application of techniques
  - Trenching & sump pumping
  - Deepwells
- Cut-offs and dewatering
- Groundwater Control Case Studies in Qatar
  - Barwa Financial District
  - North East Car Park
  - NDIA Metro Station Box

Construction Dewatering: Temporary lowering of groundwater levels by pumping from wells or sumps to provide stable conditions for excavations below the groundwater level

## Photo of the state of the practice

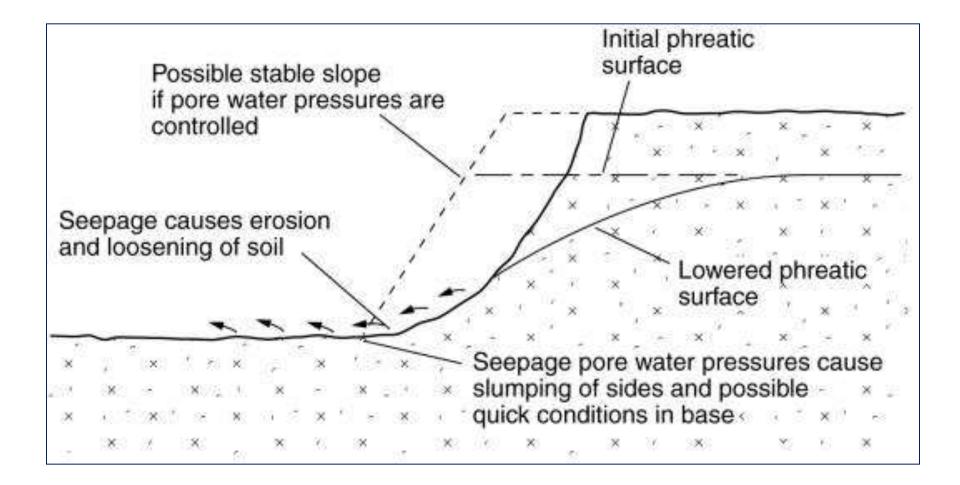


Diagram of the state of the theory

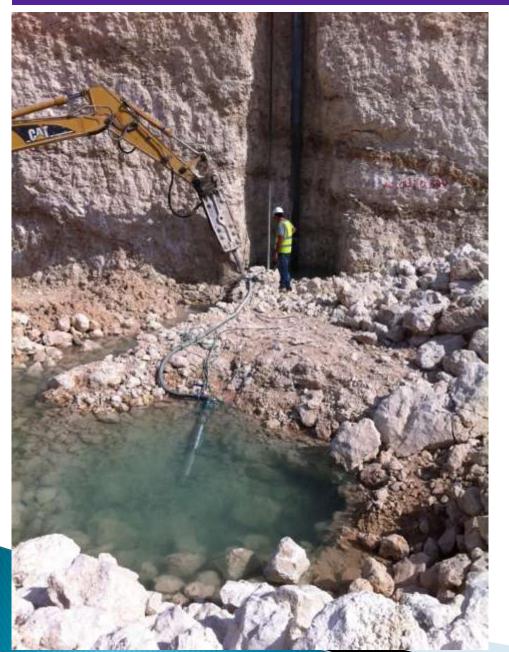
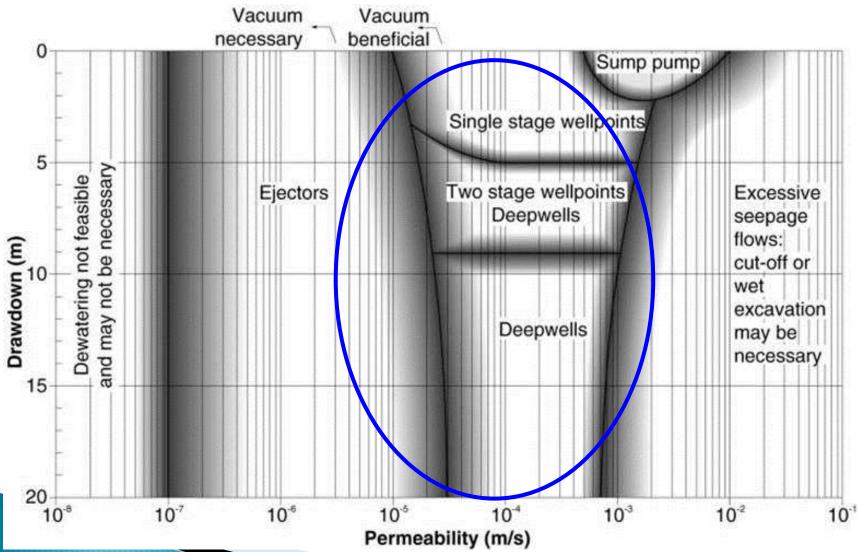


Diagram of the state of the practice in Qatar

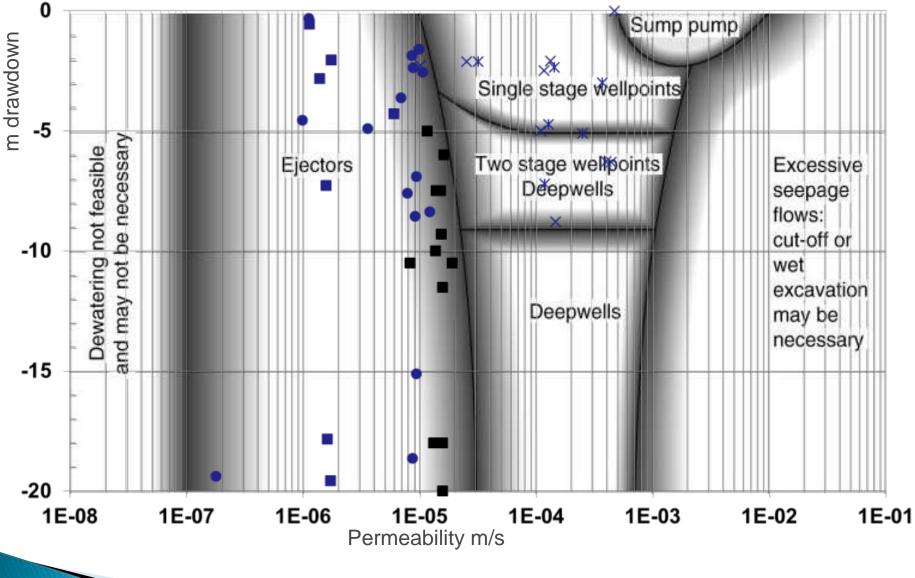
1. Rock

# 2. Cavities

# Range of application of techniques



#### Example of permeability tests for 'A' project in Qatar

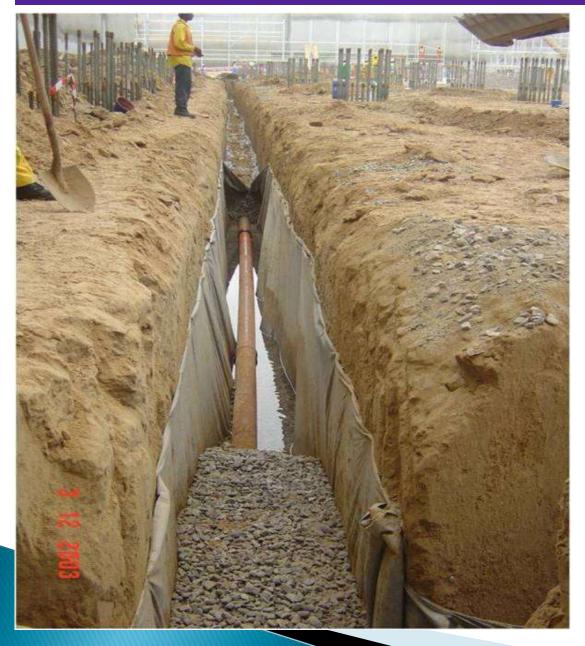


Summary of Permeability data + CIRIA C515 Fig 1.10

# **Trenching & sump Pumping**



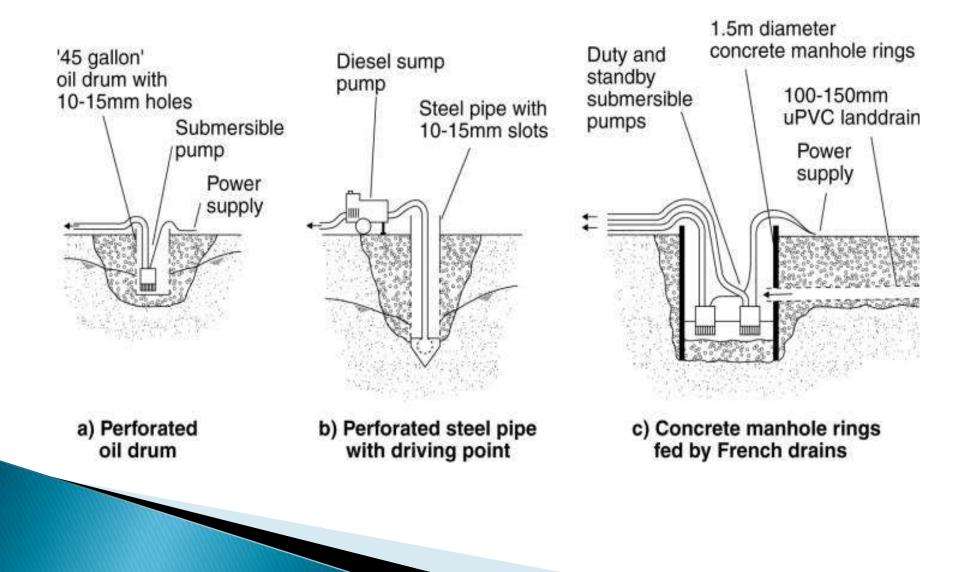


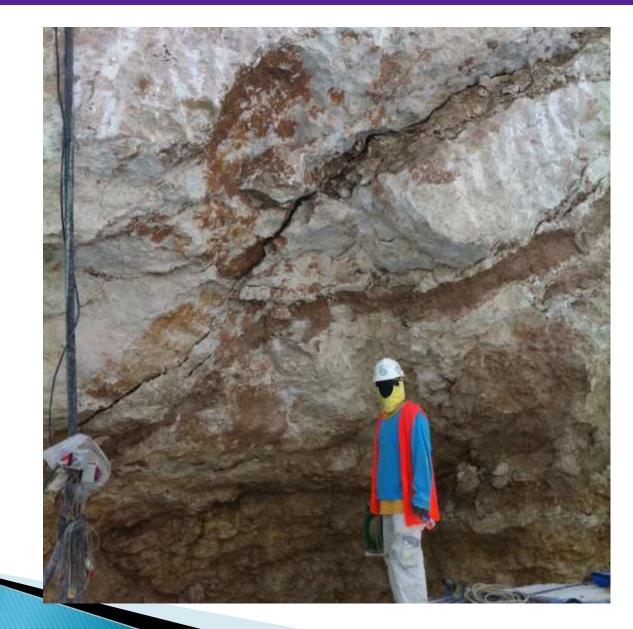


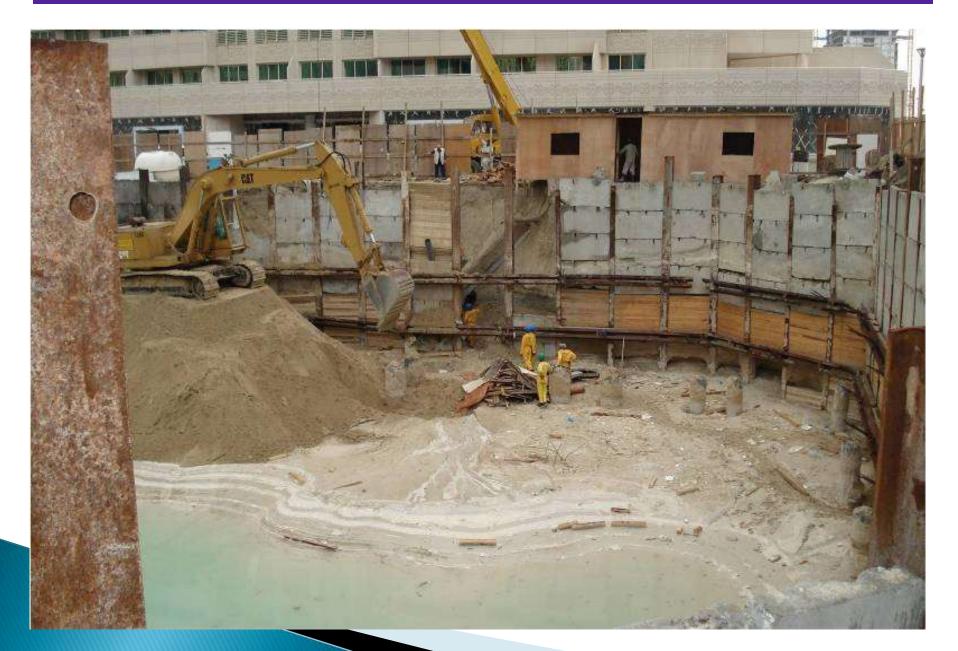
Trenches and sumps:

- Narrow
- Deep enough
- Free draining
- Sump / well

## **Typical sump pumping arrangements**







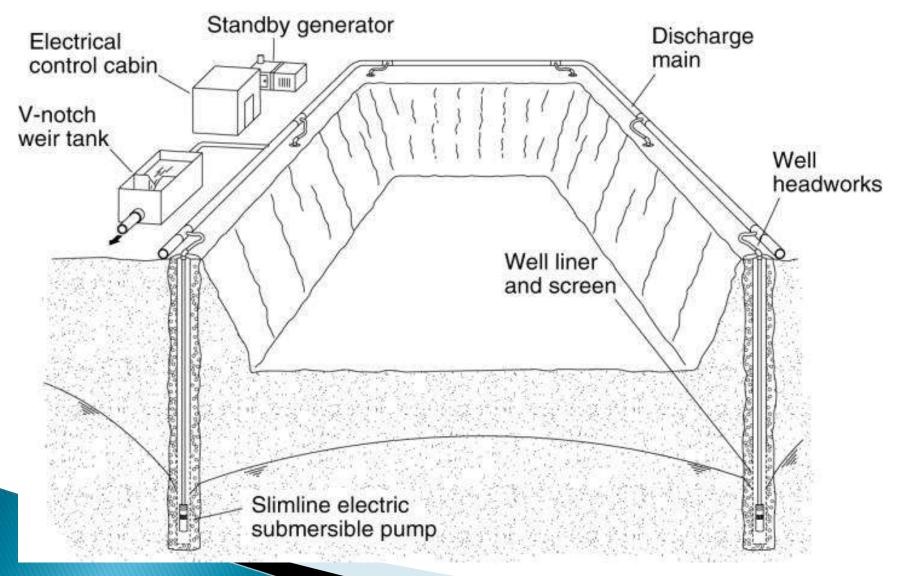


# Same technique – Different out come



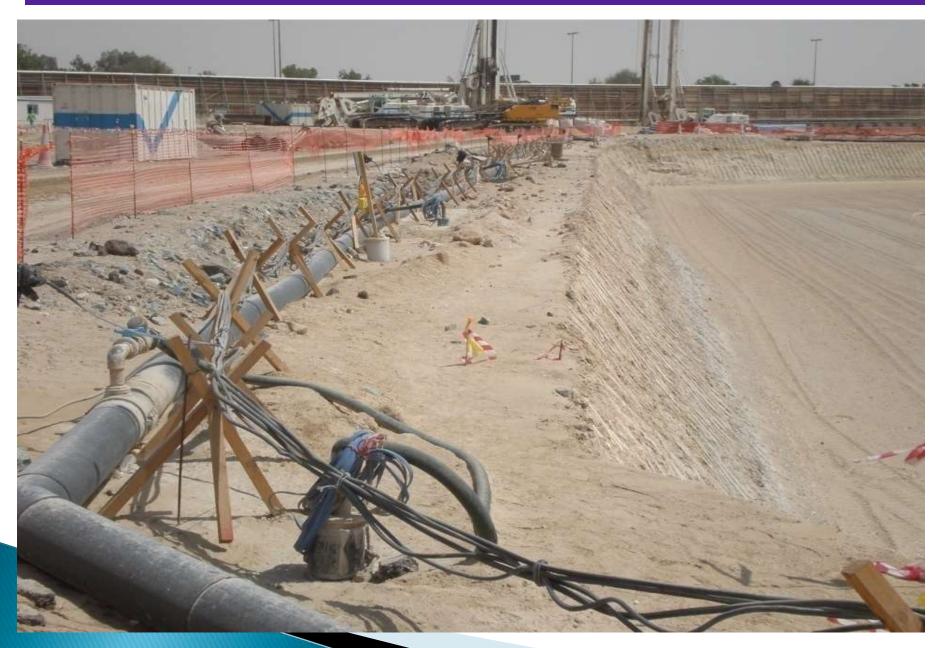


# Deepwells



#### **INTERNAL DEEPWELLS**







# **Summary of techniques**

	Sumping	Wellpoints	Deepwells
Depth m	Limited to excavator depth/stability	6 (per stage)	Unlimited
Flow I/s	1 to 50	1	1 to 50
Spacing m	10 to 100	1 to 3	10 to 100
Quality of discharge	Poor (initially)	Very good	Very good

# Cut offs and dewatering

Why install a cut off?

➢inflows would be excessive

>there is no suitable discharge point

> the groundwater is contaminated and treatment prohibitively costly

> external drawdown may cause unacceptable impact on adjacent structures

#### Not all earth retaining structures form a hydraulic barrier

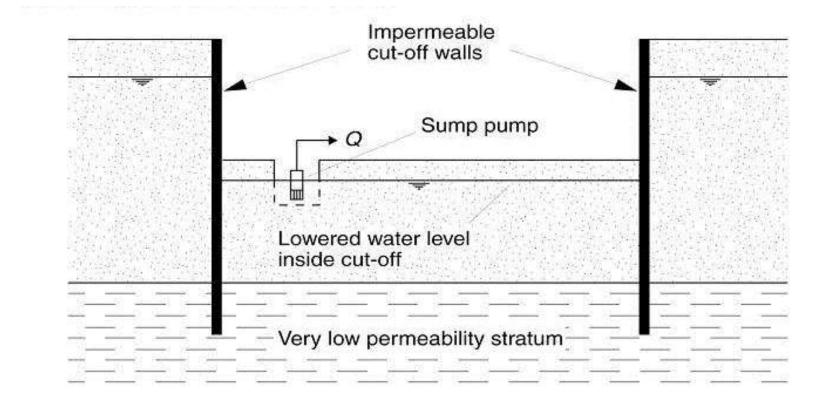
#### <u>Hydraulic barrier</u>

- Diaphragm Walls
- Secant Piles
- Sheet Piles

#### <u>Non-hydraulic barrier</u>

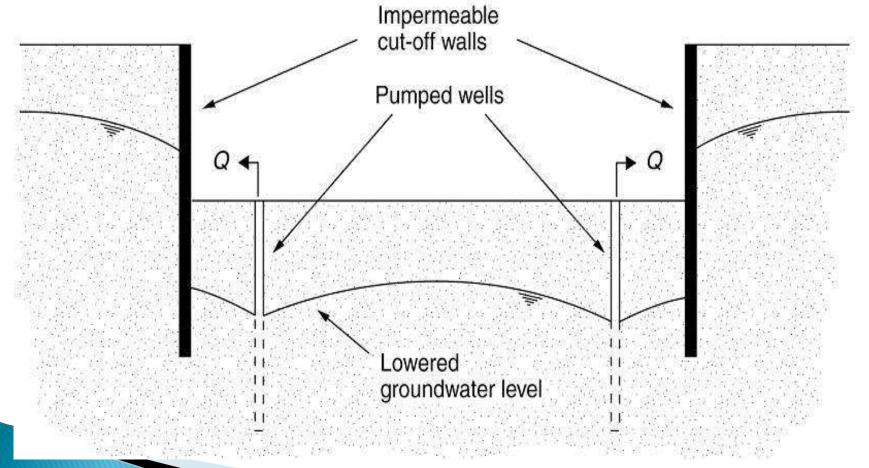
- Contiguous Piles
- Soldier Piles
- Battered Slopes

# Groundwater control and physical cut-off wall toed into a low permeability strata



From CIRIA C515

# Groundwater control and physical cut-off wall toed into strata with some isotropy



#### Diagram of the state of the theory

### Barwa Financial District, Westbay, Qatar







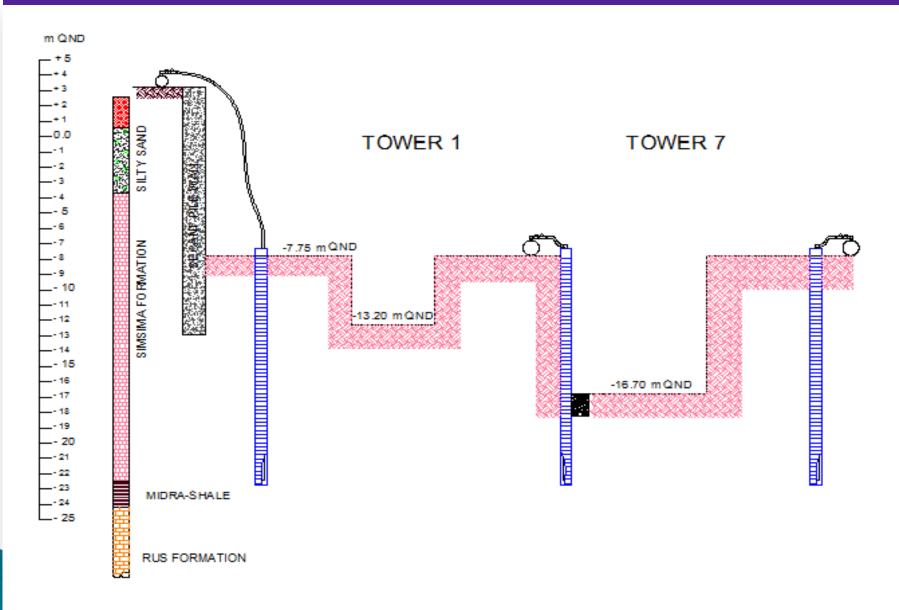
# **Perimeter ring main**

Non return valves

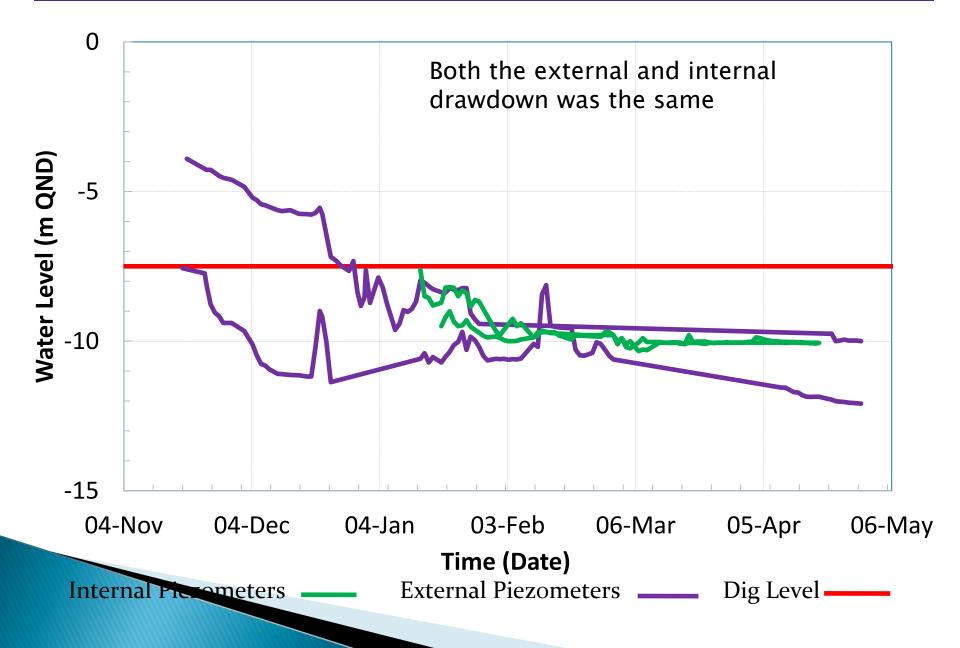
tion 11 colored

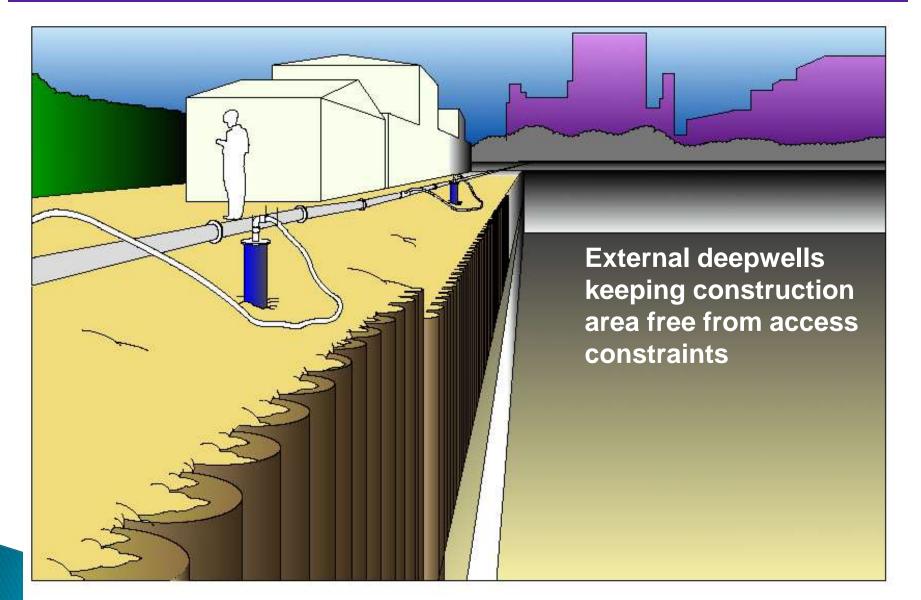
Cables and ring main protected

Control cabin with duty and standby power supply



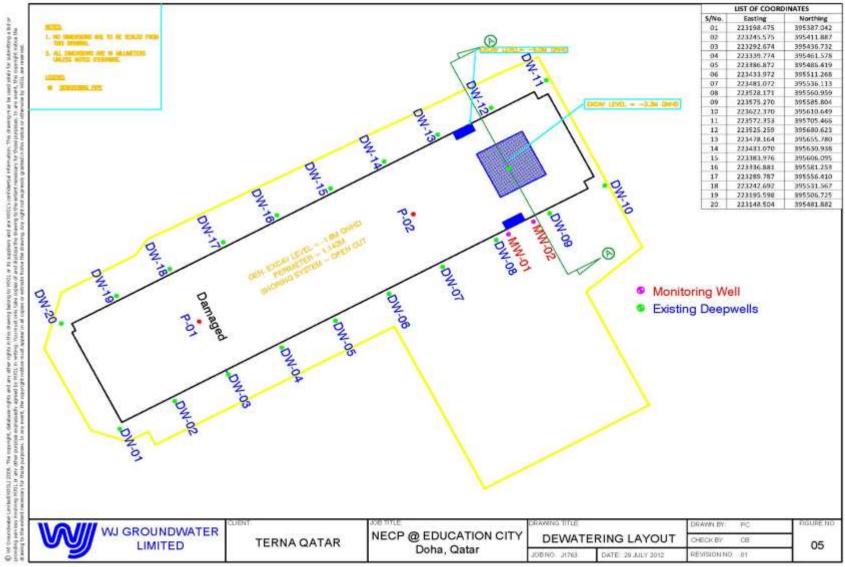
**Perimeter internal wells** (could have been external?)



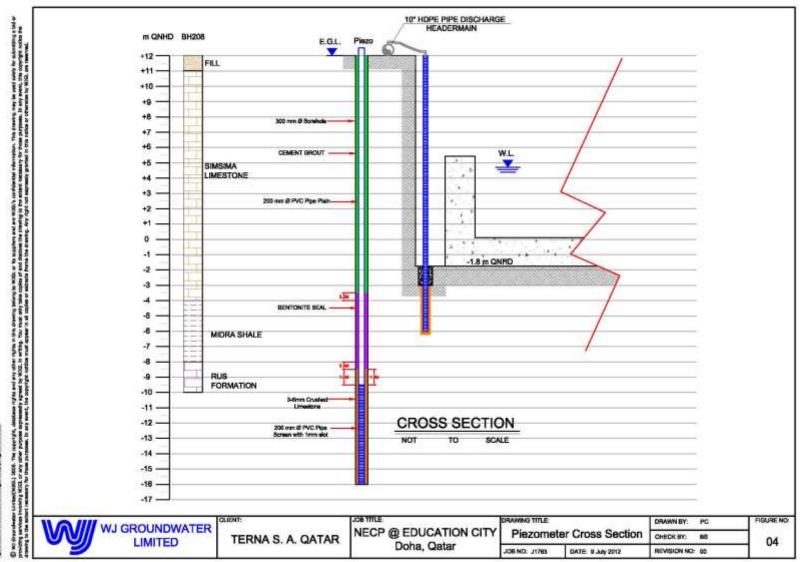


## North East Car Park, Education City, Qatar





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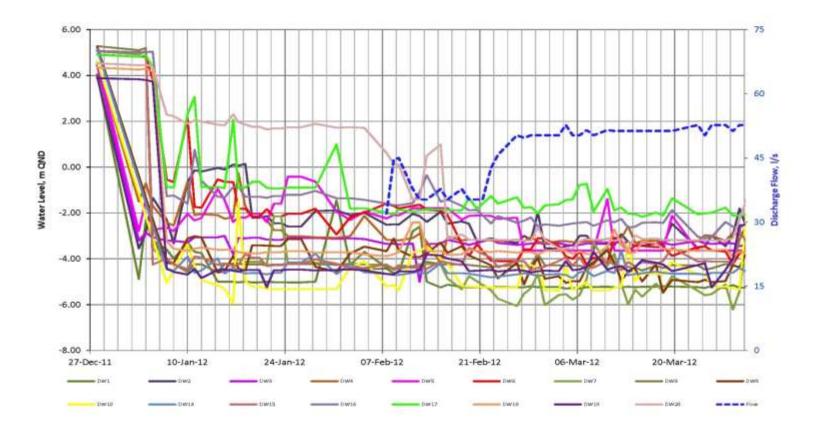
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#### WJ GROUNDAWATER - QIT QATAR LLC

J1763 - Northeast Carpark Project, Doha, Qatar - Dewatering



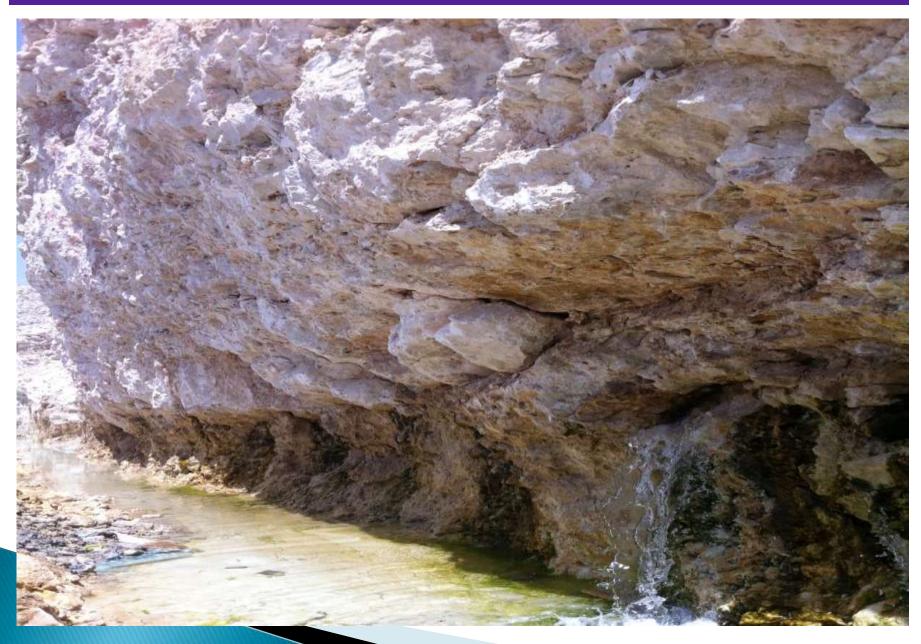
Reduced Dynamic Water Levels



Prepared by: PC 11/6/2012 3:31 PM C:\Users\pablito.WJGLDUBAI\Desktop\J1763 Water Level Records.xls



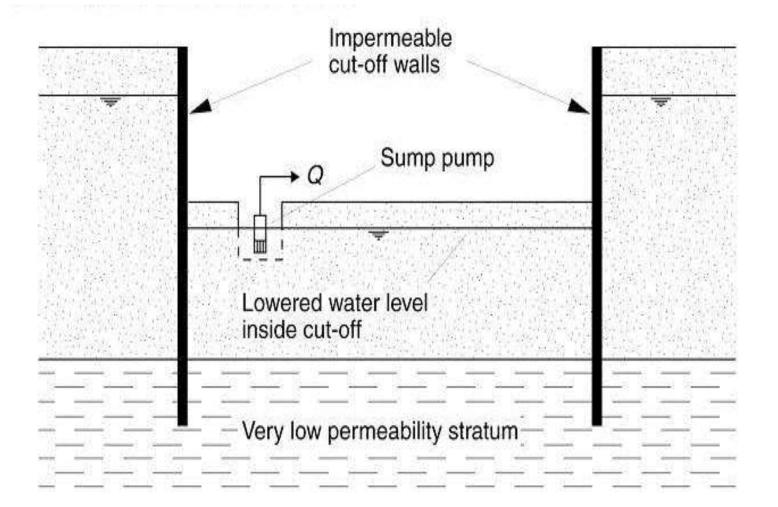






## Metro Station Box, NDIA, Qatar

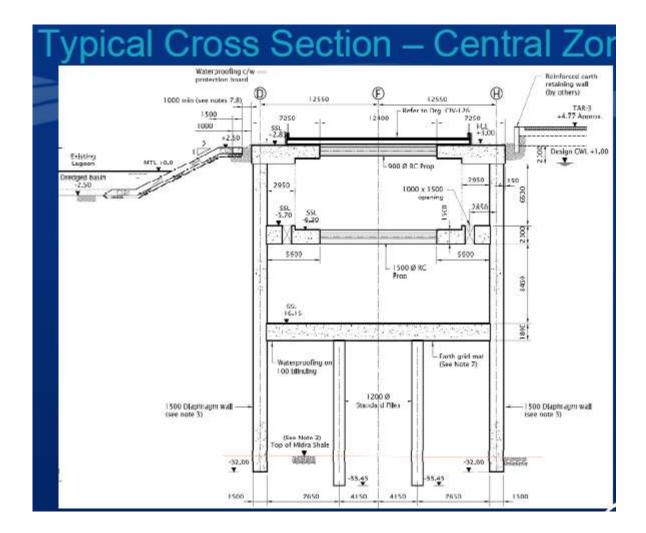




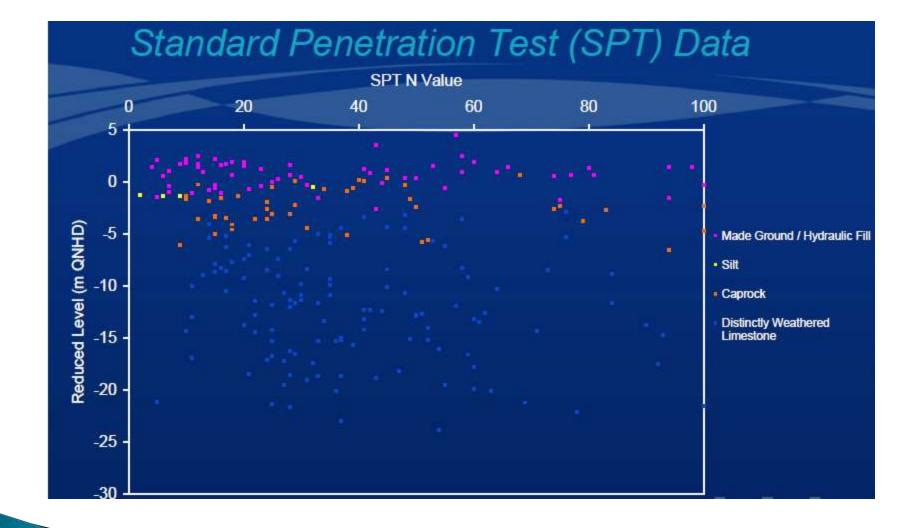
### **Cut-Off: State of the Theory**



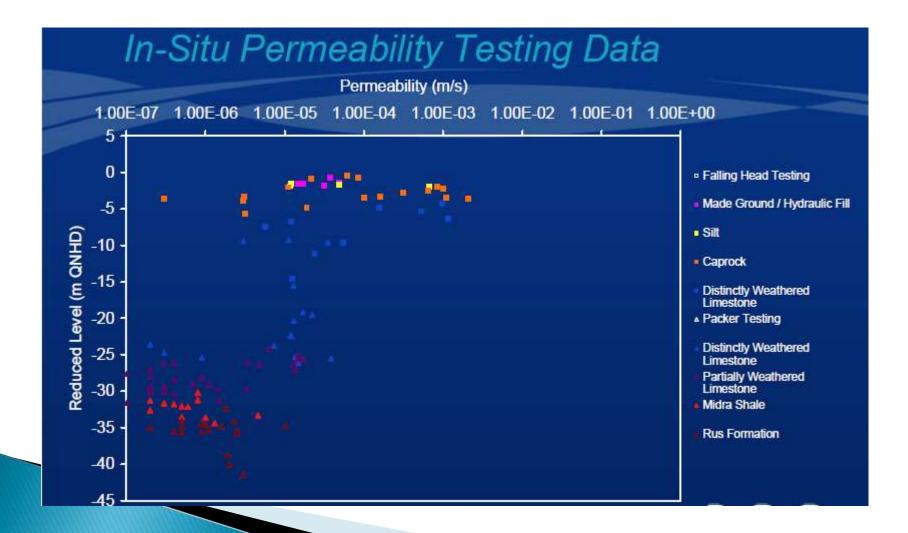
**Cut-Off: State of the practice** 



NDIA Conceptual Ground Model			
3.0 m QNHD (0 m bgl)			
3.0 m 🕽	Hydraulic Fill / Made Ground (MG / HF)	0.0 m QNHD (3.0 m bgl)	
5.0 m	Caprock (CR)	-5.0 m QNHD (8.0 m bgl)	
5.0 m	Upper Distinctly Weathered Simsima Limestone (UDWSL)	10.0 m QNHD (13.0 m bgl)	
	Lower Distinctly Weathered Simsima Limestone (LDWSL)		
12.5 m		-22.5 m QNHD (25.5 m bgl)	
	Partially Weathered Simsima Limestone (PWSL)		
8.5 m	Midra Shale (MS)	-31.0 m QNHD (33.0 m bgl) -33.0 m QNHD (36.0 m bgl)	
2.0 m 🖵	Upper Rus Formation (URF)	37.0 m QNHD (40.0 m bgl)	
4.0 m	Lower Rus Formation (LRF)		
15.0 m			
Ļ		-52.0 m QNHD (55.0 m bgl)	



The Current Hydrogeological thinking



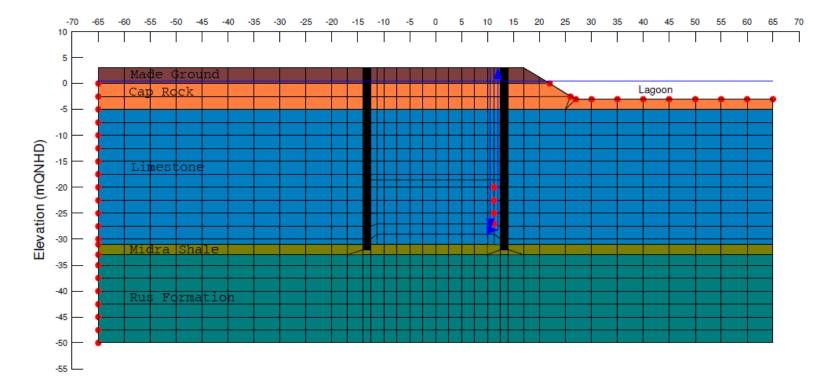


Figure 1: Groundwater Model

The following permeabilities have been assumed.

Strata	Permeability (m/s)	k <sub>v</sub> /k <sub>h</sub>
Made Ground	5 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	1
Cap Rock	5 x 10⁵	1
Limestone	5 x 10⁻⁵	14
Midra Shale	2 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>	1
Rus Formation	5 x 10⁵	1

### WJ GROUNDWATER LIMITED

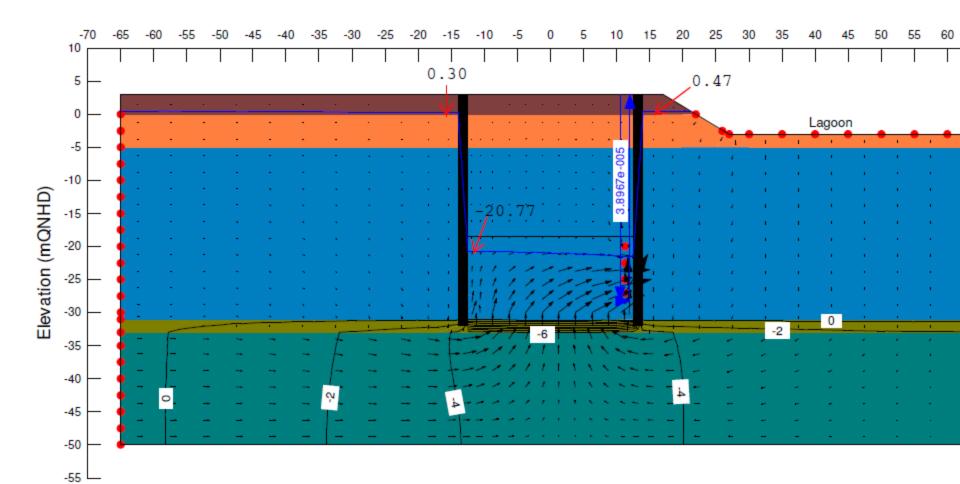


Figure 2: Model Output

# Thank you – any Questions

Crossrail Stepney Green: Shaft and junction