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

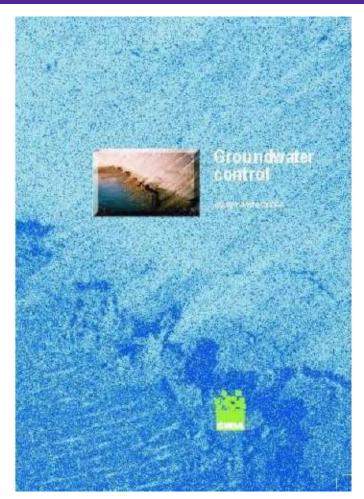
4th December 2013

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

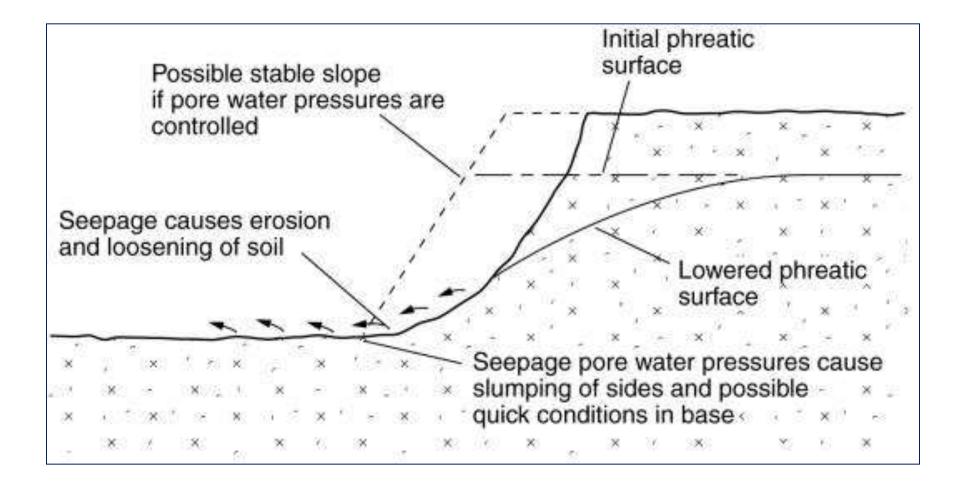


Diagram of the state of the theory

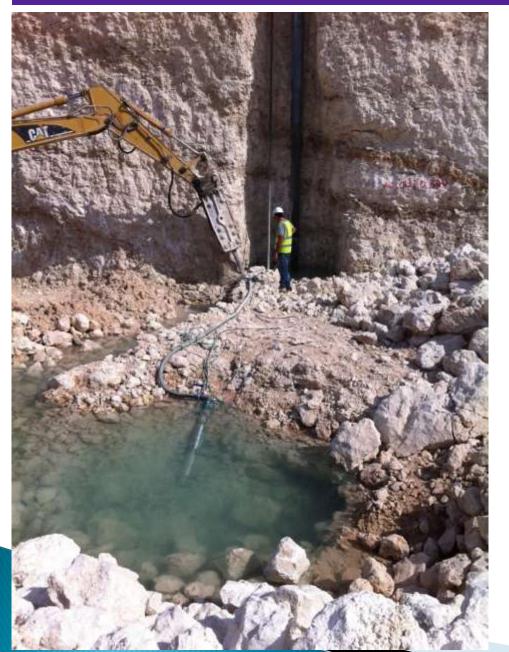
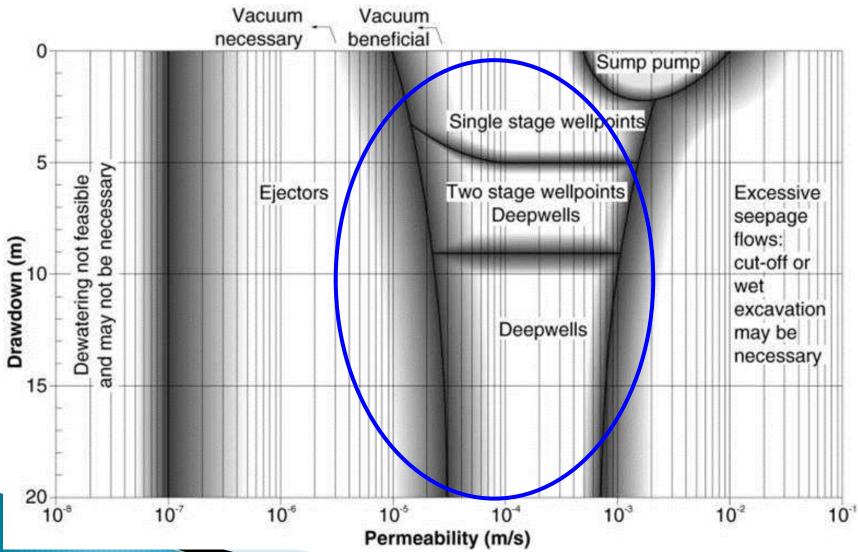


Diagram of the state of the practice in Qatar

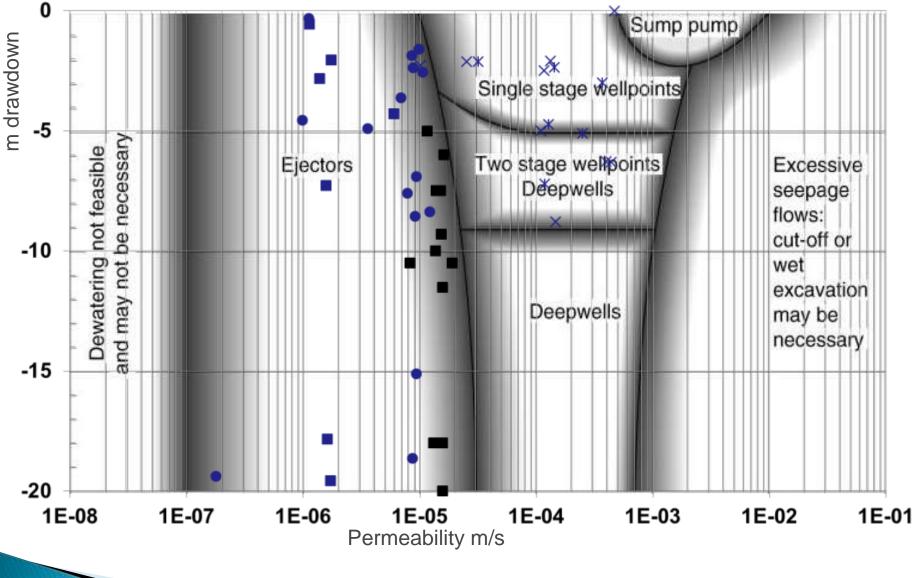
1. Rock

2. Cavities

Range of application of techniques



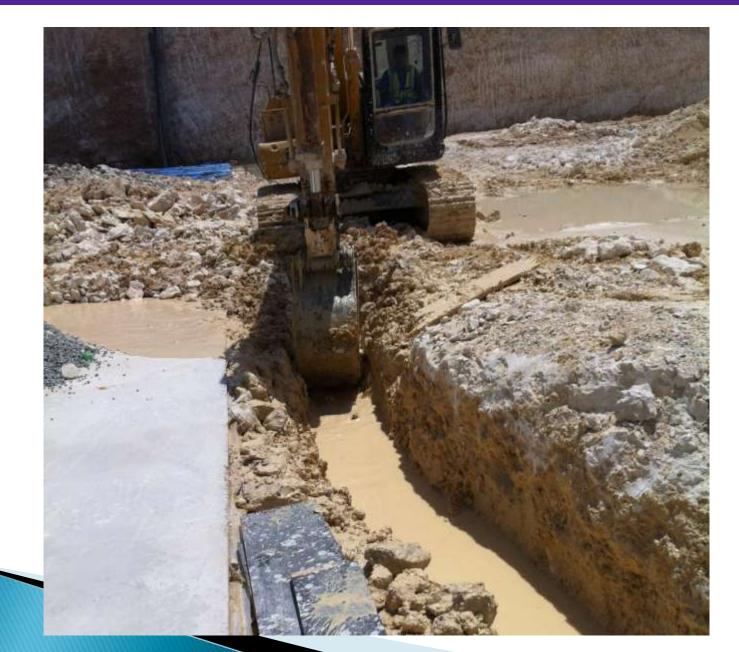
Example of permeability tests for 'A' project in Qatar

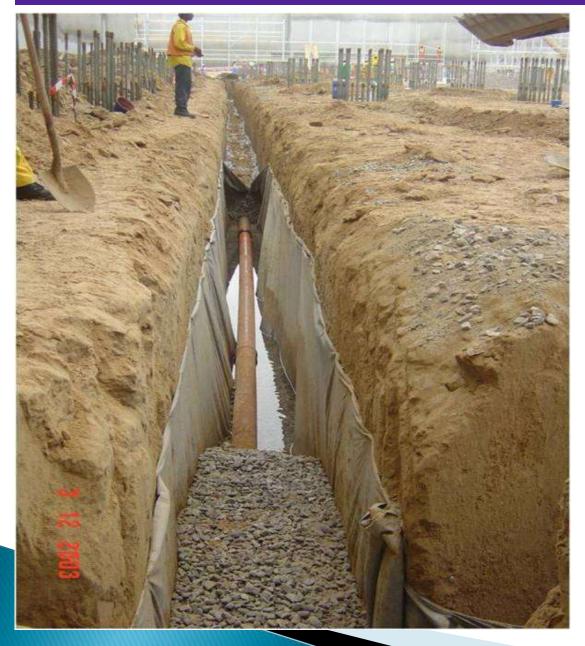


Summary of Permeability data + CIRIA C515 Fig 1.10

Trenching & sump Pumping



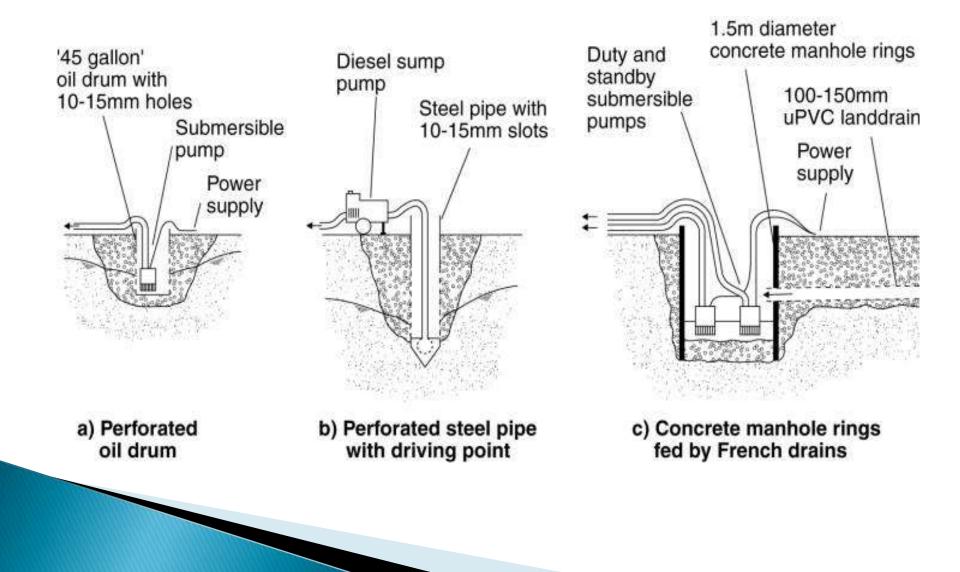


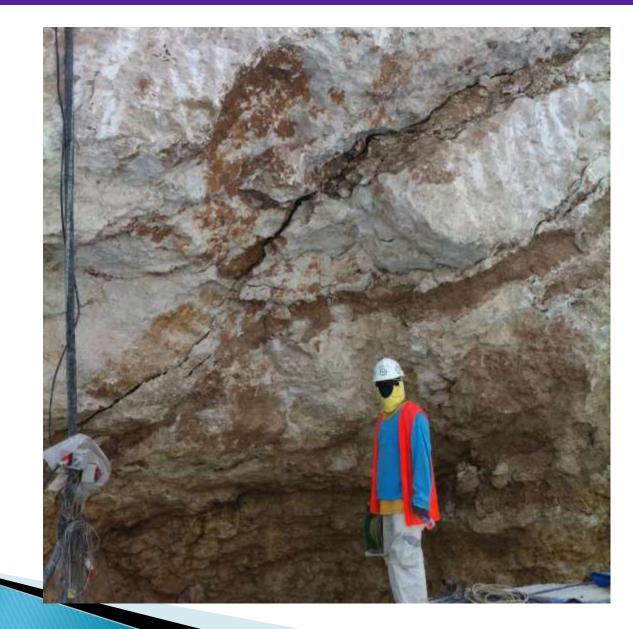


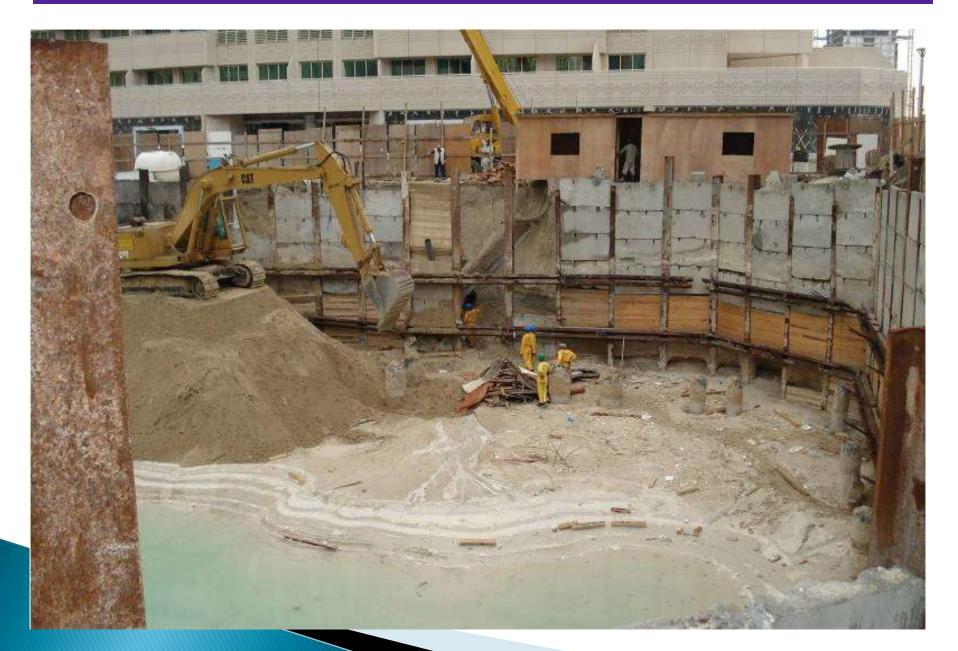
Trenches and sumps:

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

Typical sump pumping arrangements







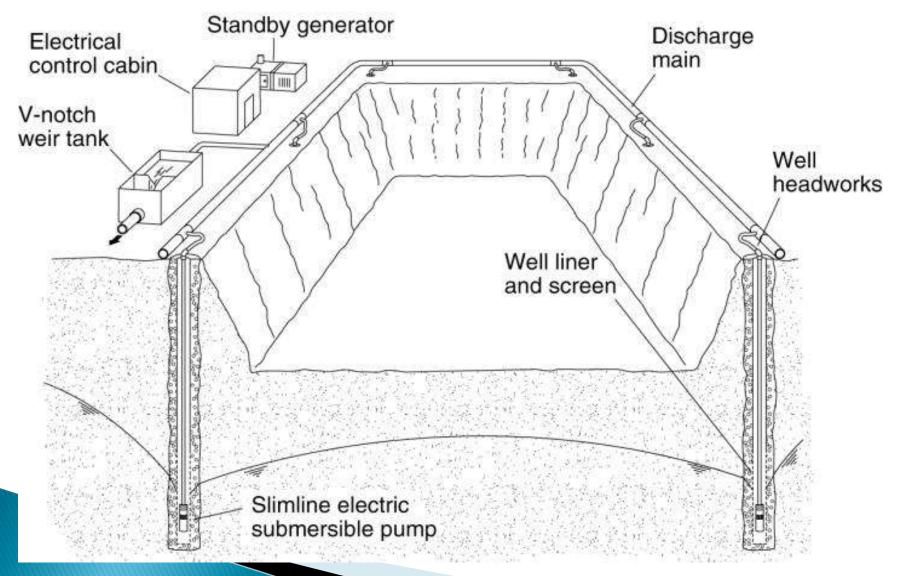


Same technique – Different out come



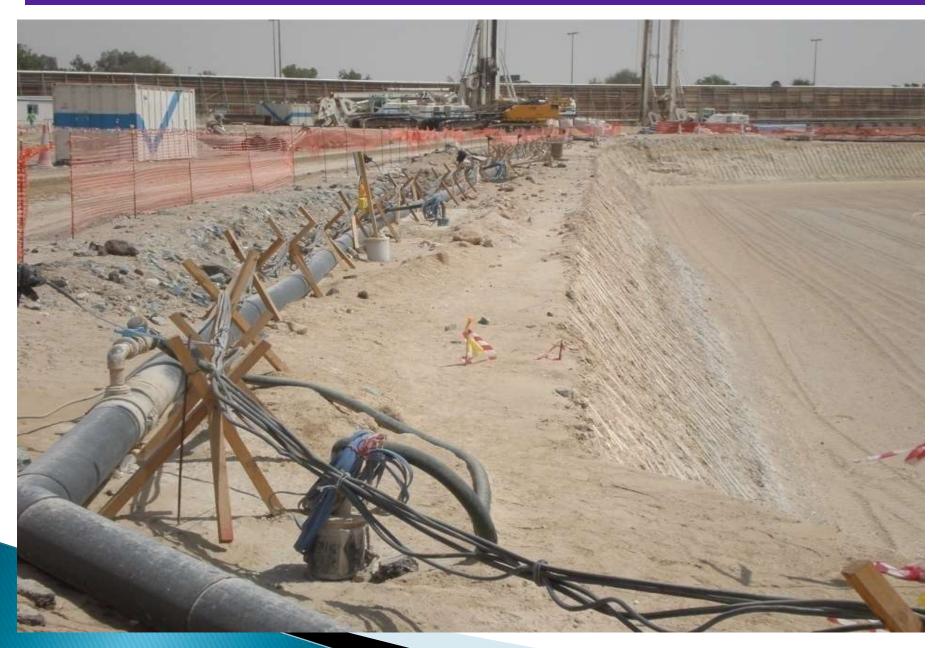


Deepwells



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

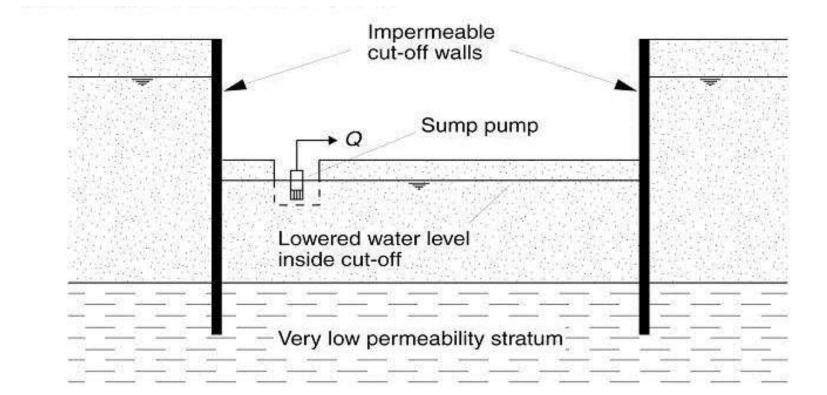
<u>Hydraulic barrier</u>

- 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

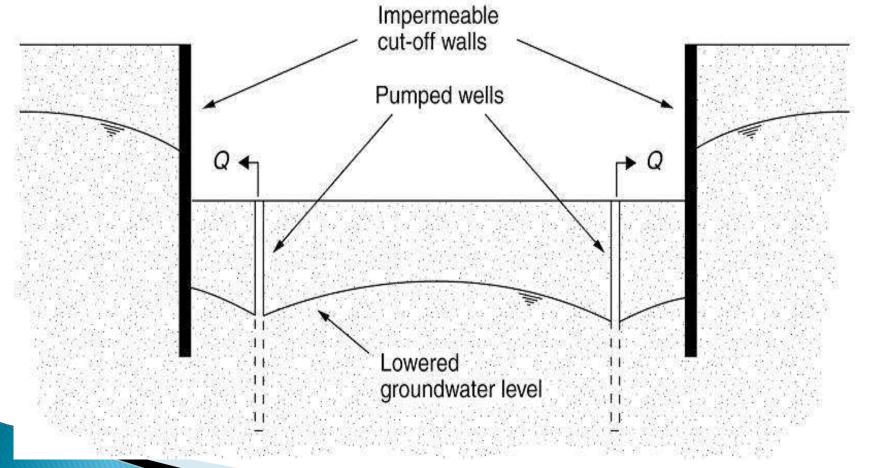


Diagram of the state of the theory

Barwa Financial District, Westbay, Qatar







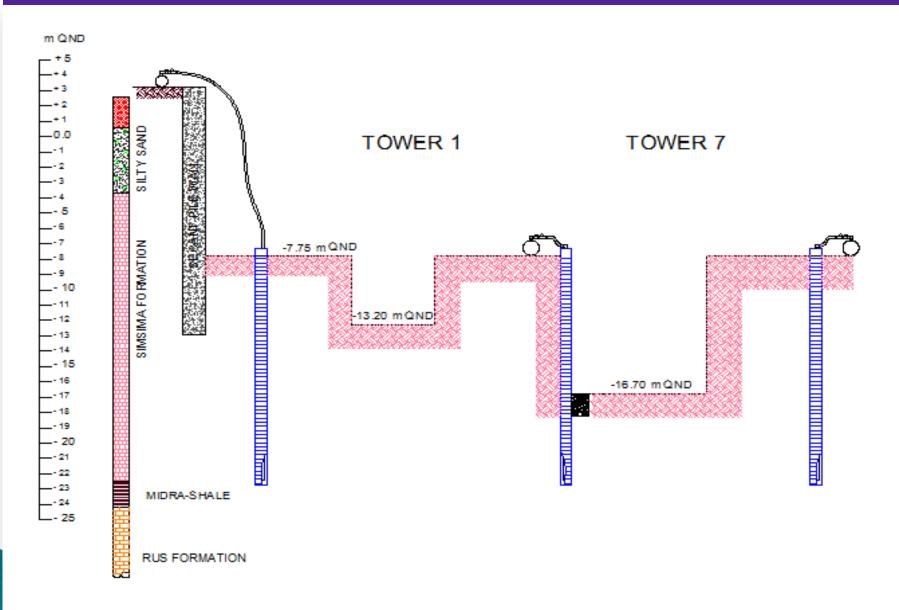
Perimeter ring main

Non return valves

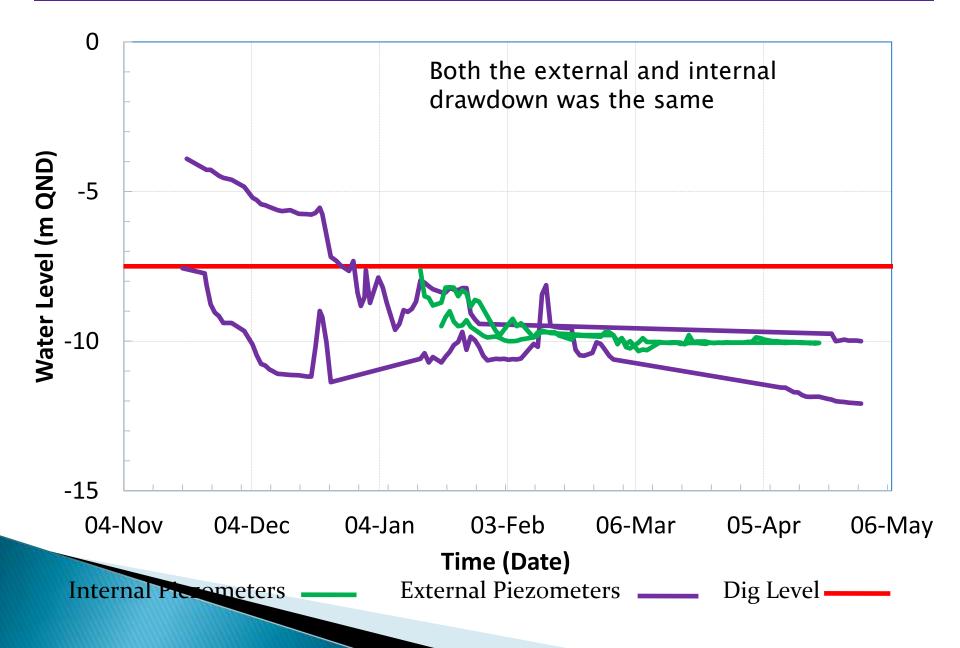
tion 11 colored

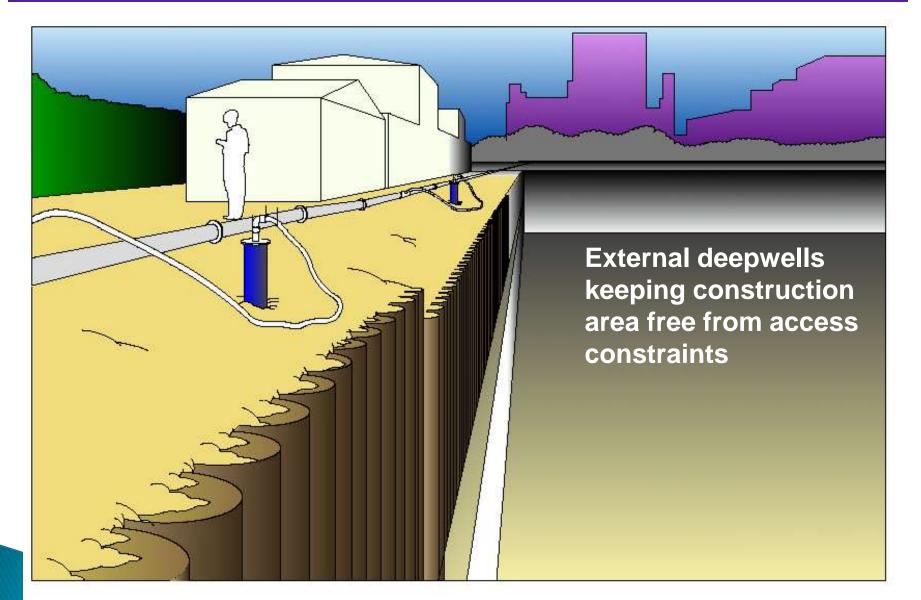
Cables and ring main protected

Control cabin with duty and standby power supply



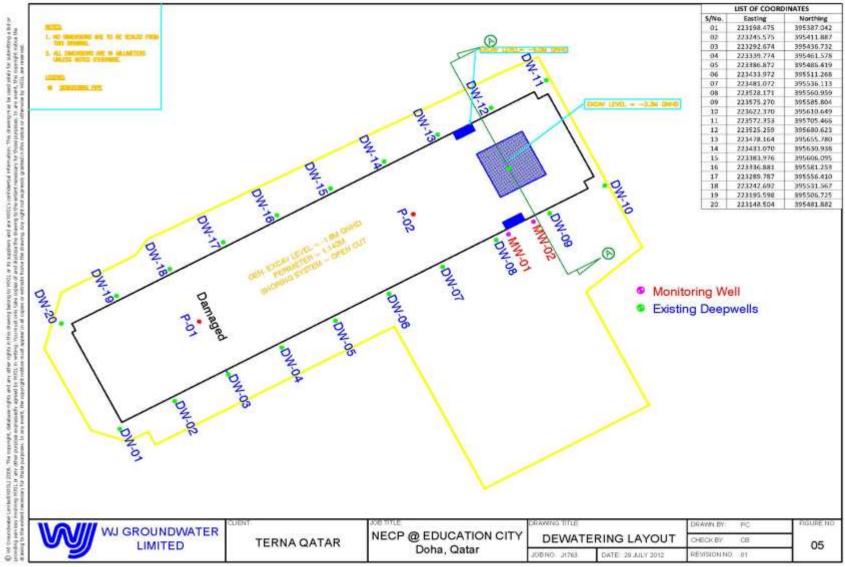
Perimeter internal wells (could have been external?)



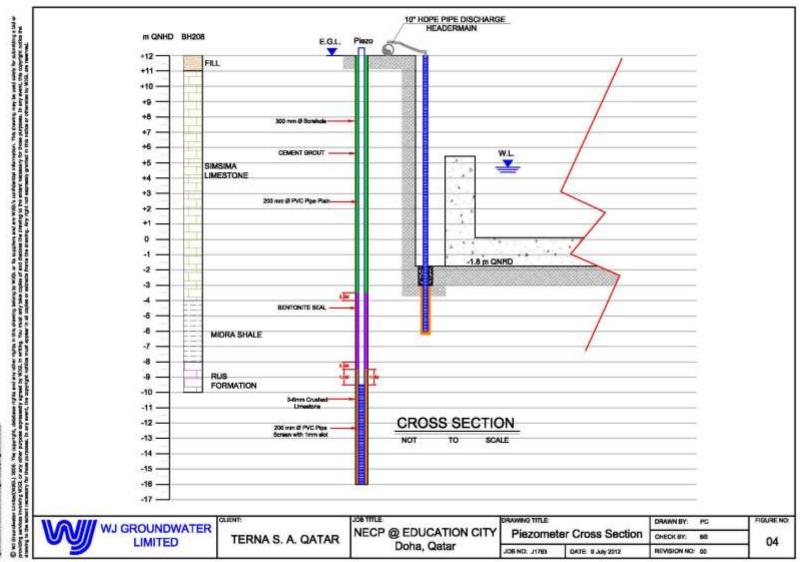


North East Car Park, Education City, Qatar





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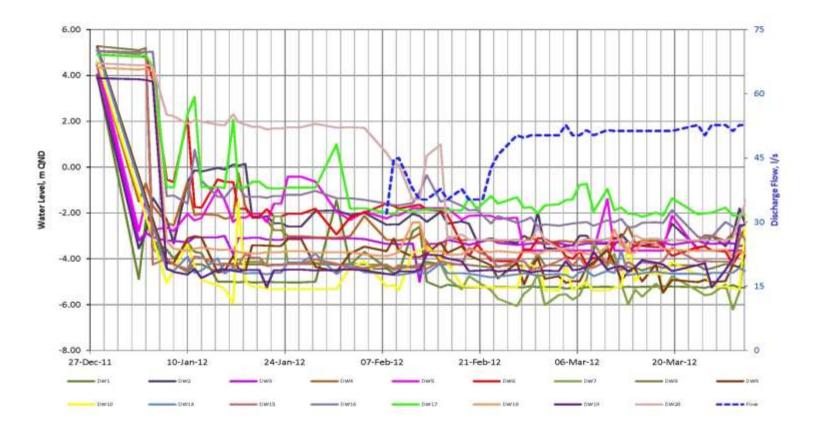
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J1763 - Northeast Carpark Project, Doha, Qatar - Dewatering



Reduced Dynamic Water Levels



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



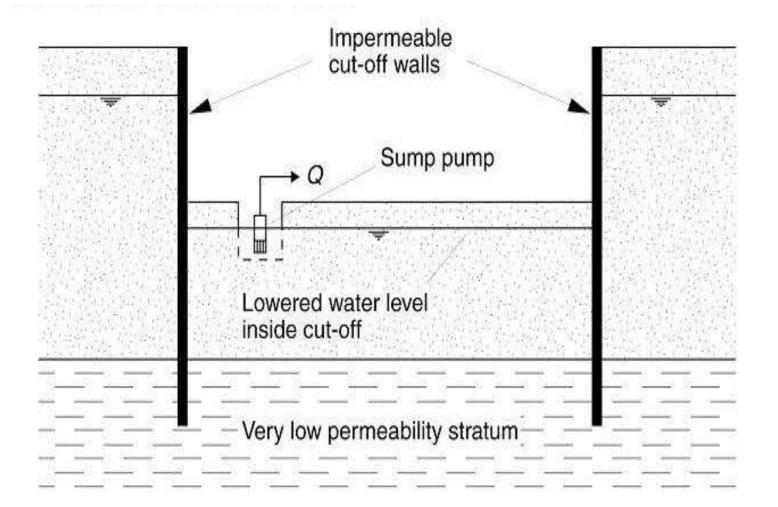






Metro Station Box, NDIA, Qatar

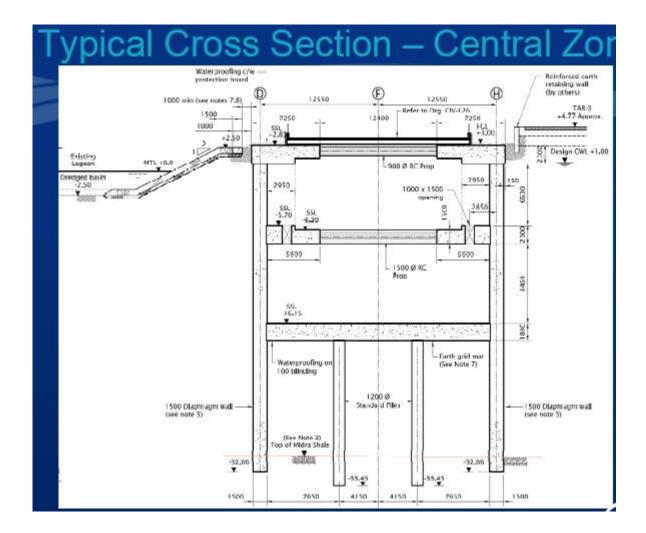




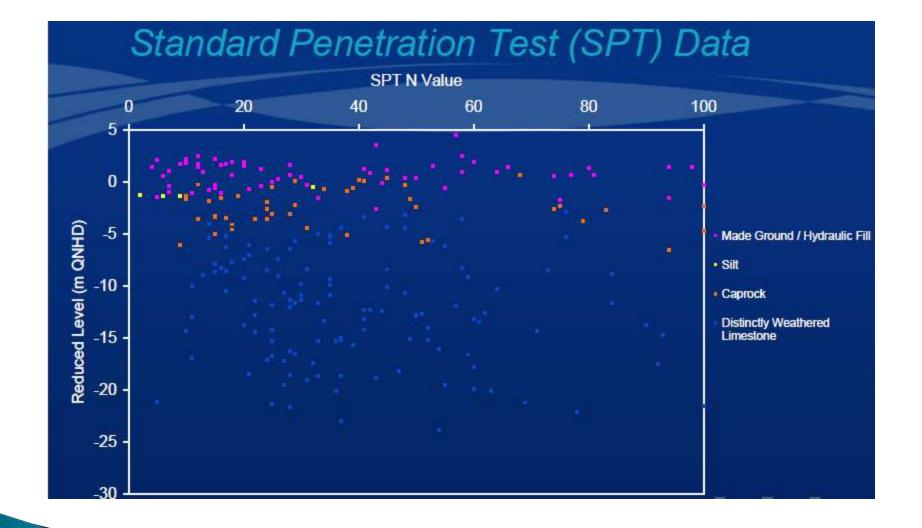
Cut-Off: State of the Theory



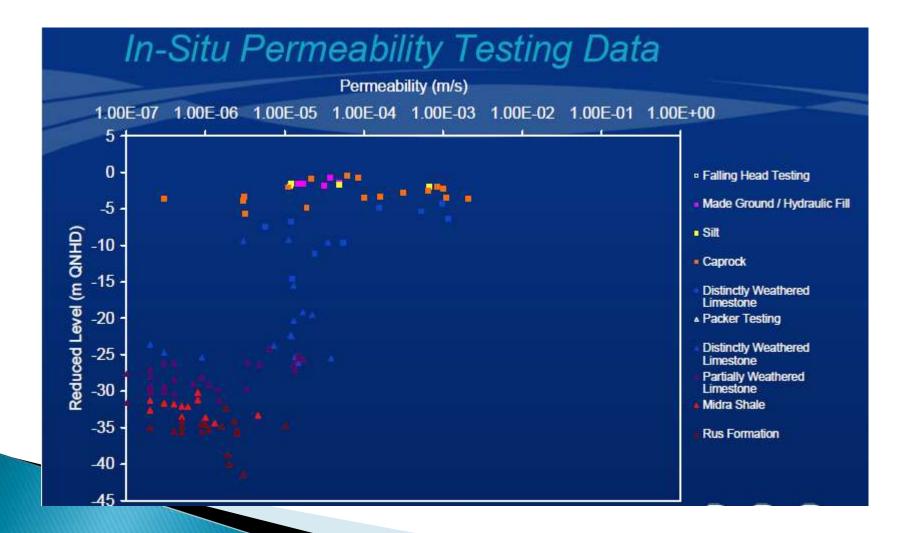
Cut-Off: State of the practice



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



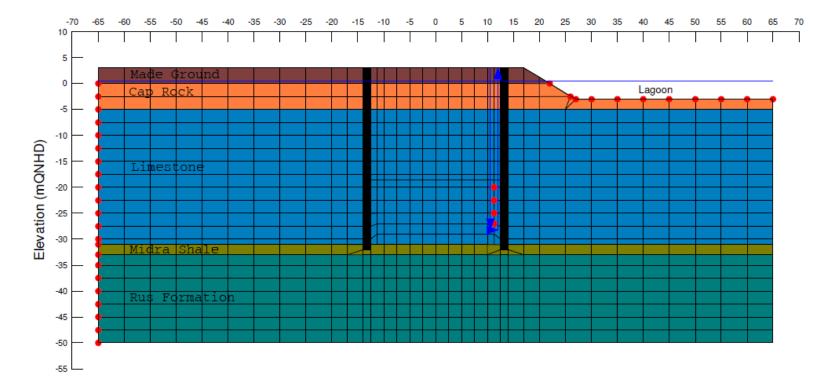


Figure 1: Groundwater Model

The following permeabilities have been assumed.

Strata	Permeability (m/s)	k _v /k _h
Made Ground	5 x 10 ⁻⁵	1
Cap Rock	5 x 10⁵	1
Limestone	5 x 10⁻⁵	14
Midra Shale	2 x 10 ⁻⁷	1
Rus Formation	5 x 10⁵	1

WJ GROUNDWATER LIMITED

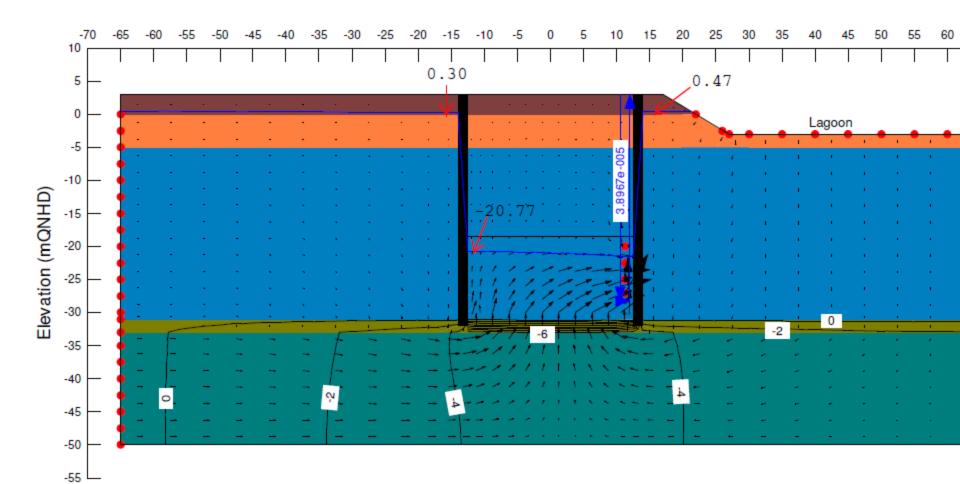


Figure 2: Model Output

Thank you – any Questions

Crossrail Stepney Green: Shaft and junction