

Index

- Abrasion, of well system, 414
- Acidization, 226–227, 231–233, 443–444
- Acoustic televiewer, *see* Geophysical imaging (borehole)
- Air-lift pumping, 230–231
- Aquiclude, 11
- Aquifer
 - alluvial, 11, 33, 48–49, 53, 77, 121, 123, 175
 - chalk
 - estimating reliable well yield in, 430–433
 - geophysical logs in, 277, 280, 283, 287, 289
 - groundwater vulnerability of, 82
 - pumping tests in, 301, 352–355
 - classification in the field, 100
 - confined
 - explanation of, 11
 - radial flow in, 26–28, 90–92, 323–336
 - screen length in, 109
 - steady-state flow in, 20
 - transient flow in, 20
 - consolidated
 - examples of, 11, 33, 36, 38
 - well design in, 101–106, 159
 - crystalline
 - examples of, 11, 33, 36–37, 51
 - flow velocity in, 23
 - hydrofracturing in, 233–236
 - radial collector well in, 123
 - trace elements in, 74–76, 363–364
 - well databases for, 452–453
 - well design in, 98, 100–101, 159
 - damage, 223–224
 - definition of, 7
 - development, 224–226
 - fractured (fissured)
 - effective porosity of, 21
 - flow velocity in, 23
 - hydraulic conductivity in, 21–22
 - well development in, 226
 - wellhead protection in, 87
 - hard-rock
 - drilling in, 188–189, 209–212, 255
 - hydrofracturing in, 233–236
 - interpretation of pumping tests in, 343–349
 - observing drilling in, 244–245
 - testing during drilling in, 214–215
 - homogeneous, explanation of, 20
 - isotropic, explanation of, 20
 - limestone
 - geophysical logs in, 286–287
 - karstic features, 12
 - pumping test in, 299
 - well development using acid in, 227, 231–233
 - loss, 161, 320, 426–427
 - perched, 11
 - semi-confined (leaky)
 - explanation of, 11
 - radial flow in, 339–341

Aquifer (*Continued*)

- throughput analysis, 67
 - unconfined
 - explanation of, 7
 - radial flow in, 28–29, 324–326, 341–343
 - screen length in, 109
 - steady-state flow in, 24–25, 119
 - unconsolidated
 - examples of, 11, 33
 - well design in, 106–110, 159, 174
- Aquitard, 11
- Archie's law, 278
- Area ratio, of formation samplers, 253
- Arsenic, 76–77
- Artesian borehole or well, 4, 5, 9, 447
- Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS), 397–398, 410
- Auger drilling, *see* Drilling methods
- Bacteria, 367, 369–370, 421–422, 438
- Bailer
 - for groundwater sampling, 383–384
 - for percussion drilling, 187, 189, 247
 - for well development, 226
 - test, 344
 - tube, as a hand pump, 139
- Baseflow, 69, 120
- Beryllium, 76, 362
- Biofouling, 421–422, 435, 437–439, 443
- Birsoy and Summers equation (for step drawdown test recovery), 323
- Borehole (*see also* Exploration borehole and Observation borehole)
 - construction methods, 181–222
 - design, 94, 124–128
 - orientation, 5, 58
 - terminology, 6
 - tests, 212–215, 349–352
- Boron, 80
- Bottom plug (bail plug, tailpipe), 96–97
- Bucket auger, 217
- Cable-tool drilling, *see* Drilling methods, percussion
- Caliper log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Casing
 - chemical inertness, 125, 147
 - corrosion, 145–146, 420–421
 - dimensions
 - diameter, 98, 100, 102–103, 110, 170
 - length, 102, 107, 170
 - durability, 145–146, 151
 - installation, 193, 215–217, 221
 - joints, 145–146, 148, 150
 - materials, *see also* Well construction materials
 - fibreglass, 150–151, 153
 - plastic, 125, 147–148, 150–151, 153
 - steel, 125, 147–150, 152–153, 420
 - reducer, 96, 173
 - standards, 147–149
 - strength, 144–145, 149–151
 - type
 - conductor, 96–97, 188, 196
 - intermediate, 102–103, 107, 216–217
 - pump-chamber, 96, 98, 100, 102, 107, 110, 170, 215–216
 - temporary, 190, 193, 221
- Casing collar locator, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Cavitation, 436–437
- Cement bond log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Centralizer, 96, 151, 215
- Chalk aquifer, *see* Aquifer, chalk
- Chart recorder, for groundwater level monitoring, 303–304
- Chemical composition of groundwater (*see also* Groundwater sampling and Water quality)
 - arsenic, 76–77
 - as guide to groundwater vulnerability, 363–364, 367
 - beryllium, 76, 362
 - boron, 80
 - example analysis, 407–409
 - fluoride, 77–79
 - major ions, 72–73, 361–362
 - nitrate, 75–76, 457
 - properties of ionic species, 361
 - radium, 74–75
 - radon 74–75, 362
 - thallium, 76, 362
 - trace elements, 73–76
 - typical concentrations, 73
 - uranium, 74–75, 362
- Clay cutter, 247–248
- Clogging (*see also* Biofouling), 288, 414–418, 433–434, 441–443

- Closed-circuit television, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Coefficient of permeability, *see* Hydraulic conductivity
- Coefficient of storage, *see* Storativity
- Coliform bacteria, 369–370
- Collapse strength of well casing, 144, 149, 151
- Composite well log, *see* Records
- Cone of depression, 26, 295–296, 310, 315
- Cone penetrometer testing, 372
- Continuous flight auger, 217
- Cooper-Jacob approximation, 319, 327, 330–332, 334–336, 338, 428
- Core barrel, 255–256
- Coring, 198, 200–201, 255–258, 265–266
- Corrosion (electrochemical), 145–146, 150, 418–421
- Cryptosporidium*, 368, 370
- Curve matching, *see* Theis type curve
- Darcy
 - biographical details, 17–18
 - equation, 16, 18–19, 23, 57, 85, 225
 - velocity (specific discharge), 16
- Darcy-Weisbach equation, 22
- Decommissioning a well, 445–447
- Delayed yield, 341–343
- Depth sampler, 384
- Development, *see* Well development
- Dip tube, 96–98, 102, 302, 433–434
- Dipping tape ('dipper'), 302–303
- Direct circulation rotary drilling, *see* Drilling methods
- Disinfecting a well, 117, 233–234, 443
- Dispersing agents (for drilling muds), 227, 231, 249, 443
- Dissolved oxygen, 360–361
- Downhole geophysical logging, *see* Geophysical logging
- Drill action, observing the, 244
- Drill bit
 - auger, 217
 - button, 199, 210
 - chisel, 187–189, 269
 - clay cutter, 247–248
 - core, 198, 255–256
 - drag, 197, 199
 - eccentric, 211–212
 - rock-roller (tricone), 197, 199–200
- Drill string, 187, 195–197, 206–207, 244
- Driller's log, *see* Records, drilling
- Drilling fluid
 - air, 205–206, 209, 249
 - foam-based, 198, 205
 - monitoring of, 244
 - mud, 201–204, 223–224, 248–249
 - organic polymer, 204–205, 224
 - properties, 202
 - water, 207
- Drilling methods
 - auger, 185, 217–218, 250, 256
 - direct circulation rotary, 184, 195–206, 208, 248–249, 255–256
 - down-the-hole hammer, 184, 199, 211–212, 245
 - driving of well-points, 185, 219–220
 - jetting, 185, 217–219
 - light percussion, 194–195
 - manual, 185, 221–222
 - percussion (cable-tool), 184, 186–190, 183, 247, 252–254
 - reverse circulation rotary, 185, 206–209, 249–250
 - top-hammer, 184, 210–212
- Drive pointing (for formation sampling), 212–213
- Dupuit
 - biographical details, 324
 - equation of flow to a well in an unconfined aquifer, 28–29, 324–326
- Dupuit-Forchheimer discharge equation, 25, 67–68, 119
- Economics of well design, *see* Well economics
- Eh, *see* Redox potential
- Electrical conductivity (water sample), 360
- Electrical resistivity, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole) and Geophysical methods (surface)
- Electromagnetic survey, *see* Geophysical methods (surface)
- Electromotive series, 419
- Equivalence, electrical, 47–48
- Escherichia coli*, 367, 369–370
- Evapotranspiration, 62–64, 69–70
- Exploration borehole, 6, 54–57, 127–128
- falaj, *see* qanat
- Filter cake (mud cake, wall cake), 201–205, 223–225

- Flow velocity log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Fluid conductivity log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Fluid temperature log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Fluoride, 77–79
- Food and Agriculture Organization, guidelines on irrigation water quality, 80, 469–470
- Forchheimer, *see* Dupuit-Forchheimer discharge equation
- Formation factor, electrical resistivity, 278
- Formation sampling
 - disturbed samples, 208, 245, 247–251
 - sample description and analysis, 257–267
 - sample mixing, 248–249
 - sample storage, 250–251, 256–257
 - undisturbed samples, 252–257
- Gamma log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Gamma-gamma log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Gas chromatography, 410–411
- Gatehampton well field, pumping test case study, 301, 352–355
- Geographical information system (GIS), *see* Records
- Geophysical imaging (borehole)
 - acoustic televiewer, 288–290
 - optical, 288–289
- Geophysical logging (borehole)
 - applications, 268, 372
 - checklist (pre-logging), 273
 - equipment, 267, 269–271
 - health and safety aspects, 274
 - objectives, 267
 - organization of, 271, 273–275
- Geophysical logs (borehole)
 - caliper, 268, 270, 272, 278, 283, 285–286, 434
 - casing collar locator, 268, 279, 286
 - cement bond, 192, 268, 282, 286
 - closed-circuit television (CCTV), 268, 270, 275, 285, 287–288, 433
 - electrical resistivity, 268, 270, 275–279
 - laterolog (guard), 270, 277, 279
 - long normal, 276, 279, 283
 - microlog, 277
 - short normal, 276, 279, 283
 - single-point resistance, 276, 279
 - flow velocity, 268, 282–286, 434
 - fluid conductivity, 268, 275, 282–283, 286, 434
 - fluid temperature, 268, 275, 282–283, 286, 434
 - gamma (natural), 268, 270, 272, 275, 277, 279–280, 283, 286, 291
 - gamma-gamma, 268, 280–281
 - induction, 277, 279
 - neutron, 268, 280–281
 - self potential, 268, 279
 - sonic (acoustic), 268, 281–282
 - temperature, 268, 282–283
- Geophysical methods (surface)
 - application of, 42–44
 - electrical resistivity, 43–44, 46–49
 - electrode arrays, 43, 45–46
 - imaging (tomography), 44, 48–49
 - profiling, 44, 47–48
 - vertical electrical sounding, 43–47
 - electromagnetic, 44, 49–53
 - ground conductivity profiling, 44, 50–51
 - time-domain EM, 50, 52–53
 - very low frequency (VLF), 44
 - georadar, 44–45
 - gravity, 44
 - magnetometry, 44
 - seismic refraction, 44
- Giardia*, 368
- Global positioning systems (GPS), 35, 37, 40
- Grain size distribution, 154–156, 193, 258–264
- Gravel pack
 - artificial, 109–110, 118, 155–160, 193, 216, 225
 - head loss in, 165
 - natural, 109–110, 155–156, 160, 225
- Gravity survey, *see* Geophysical methods (surface)
- Groundwater, definition of, 7
- Groundwater contaminants, 364–366
- Groundwater flow
 - in confined aquifers, 20, 24
 - in fractured aquifers, 23–24
 - in unconfined aquifers, 24–25, 67–68, 119
 - radial, *see* Radial flow to wells
 - steady-state (equilibrium), 20, 25
 - transient (non-equilibrium), 20
 - uniform flow equation, 57, 86–88

- Groundwater head, *see* Hydraulic head
- Groundwater investigation
 desk studies, 34–38
 drilling, 53–60, *see also* Drilling methods
 field reconnaissance, 38–39
 geophysical surveys, *see* Geophysical methods
 objectives, 31
 pollution risk assessment, 81–89
 potential well sites, examples of, 33, 54–57
 programme, 31–32, 54–57
 recharge estimation, *see* Recharge
 resource assessment, 61–70
 well survey, 40–42
- Groundwater level monitoring, *see* Monitoring
- Groundwater quality, *see* Chemical composition of groundwater, Water quality
- Groundwater recharge, *see* Recharge
- Groundwater sampling (*see also* Chemical composition of groundwater and Water quality)
 analytical methods, 397–398, 409–411
 checklist, 358
 during a pumping test, 59–60, 294–295, 379–381
 during a well survey, 41
 during drilling, 212–214
 equipment, 371–374, 377, 382–388
 field determinations, 41, 371–375
 for emergency water supply, 375–377
 frequency, 364, 366–367, 381
 from an observation borehole, 381–393
 from a production well, 377–381
 from specific depths, 388–390
 indicator parameters, 364, 366, 369–370
 inorganic parameters, 397, 399–401
 laboratory detection limits, 398
 microbiological, 367–371, 375, 396–397
 multilevel devices, 390, 392
 non-aqueous phase liquids, 390–393
 objectives, 71, 359
 organic parameters, 390–393, 400–403
 parameters, selection of, 359–371
 pore water analysis, 266
 purging a well, 378–379
 quality control, 405–407
 sample acidification, 397, 399–402
 sample filtration, 393, 397, 399, 400–402
 sample labelling and packaging, 403–405
 sequence, 394–396
- Groundwater vulnerability, 81–83, 88–89, 119, 363–364
- Grout seal, 96–97, 100–102, 127, 190–192, 216, 282
- Hand-dug well
 construction, 220, 222–223
 design, 111, 114–118
 disinfection, 117
 examples of, 5, 42, 112–117
 lining systems, 111, 114–115
 sanitary protection, 115–118
- Hantush inflection point method, 340–341
- Hantush-Bierschenk analysis of step drawdown test, 320–322
- Head, *see* Hydraulic head
- Health and safety issues in
 geophysical logging, 274
 well digging, 222–223
 well maintenance, 443
 well surveys, 41
 wellhead construction, 239
- Holy well, 4, 112–113
- Hvaler, Norway, 346, 349
- Hvorslev analysis, slug test, 350–351
- Hydraulic conductivity (coefficient of permeability)
 definition of, 16, 18
 determination in laboratory, 266
 determination from slug tests, 349–351
 in fractured rock, 21–22
 range of values, 13
- Hydraulic diffusivity, 24
- Hydraulic gradient, definition of, 16
- Hydraulic head
 explanation of, 8–11
 losses at a well, 161–174
 variation with depth, implication for observation borehole design, 125–127
- Hydraulic properties of geological formations, typical values, 13
- Hydrochloric acid, use in well development, 231–232
- Hydrofracturing (hydrofracturing or hydraulic fracturing), 227, 233–235
- Hydrograph analysis, 66–67
- Image well, 337–339
- Inclined (angled) borehole, 4–5, 58, 211
- Incrustation, 119, 415–418

- Induction log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), 76, 397–398, 409–410
- Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES), 397–398, 409–410
- Infiltration gallery, 4–6, 94, 118–123
- Infra-red spectroscopy, 411
- Intrinsic permeability, 18
- Ion balance error, 361–362, 408
- Ion chromatography, 398, 410
- Ionic species in water, properties of, 361

- Jacob equation for drawdown in a pumping well, 160–161, 320, 426
- Jetting, *see* Drilling methods and Well development

- Káraný well field, Czech Republic, 123
- Karst, 12, 82, 103–104, 232
- Kelly-drive drilling rig, 195–196

- Laplace equation, 24
- Light-percussion drilling, *see* Drilling methods
- Lineaments, hydrogeological function of, 35–37
- Logan equilibrium approximation, 28, 106, 313, 321, 343–344
- Lubin, Clarence, 327
- Lugeon testing, 214–215

- Magnetometry, *see* Geophysical methods (surface)
- Major ions, 72–73, 361–362
- Microbiological water quality, *see* Groundwater sampling and Water quality
- Monitoring
 - discharge rate, 305–307, 429
 - groundwater quality, 59–60, 294–295, 381–393, 437–438, 456–457
 - groundwater level, 59–60, 299, 302–305, 428, 433–434
 - microbiological processes, 438–439
 - pump performance, 428, 435–437
 - well performance, 424–434, 456–457
- Mud cake, *see* Filter cake
- Multilevel samplers, 390, 392

- Net positive suction head, 437
- Neuman solution for delayed yield in an unconfined aquifer, 341–343
- Neutron log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Nitrate, 75–76, 457
- Numerical groundwater models, use for defining wellhead protection areas, 87 estimating recharge, 70

- Observation borehole
 - design for
 - multiple aquifers, 126–127, 390, 392
 - single aquifer, 125–126, 238, 391
 - construction materials, 125, 147–148, 153, 382
 - dimensions, 124, 127
 - headworks, 238–239, 391
 - network for pumping tests, 307–311
 - purpose of, 6, 59–60, 307–308
 - sampling of, 381–393
- Orifice plate, 306

- Packer test, 351–352
- Partial penetration, effects on head loss at a well, 162, 164–165
- Penetration rate, drilling, 241, 243
- Percussion drilling, *see* Drilling methods
- Permeameter, 266
- pH, 359
- Piezometer, 6, 127–128, 390–392
- Piezometric surface, *see* Potentiometric surface
- Poiseuille equation, 22
- Pollution risk assessment, *see* Groundwater investigation
- Pore-water analysis, 266
- Porosity
 - definition of, 12
 - determination in laboratory, 265
 - determination from geophysical logs, 278, 282
 - effective, 13, 14, 23, 225
 - primary, 12, 13
 - range of values, 13
 - secondary, 12, 13, 98
- Potentiometric surface, 9
- Principle of superposition, 90, 334
- Protozoa, 367–368, 370
- Pump
 - bypass tube, 102, 274, 284

- choice for
 - groundwater sampling, 385–388
 - groundwater supply, 128–142
- corrosion, 420–421
- curve, 130–133, 436
- efficiency, 131, 435–436
- maintenance, 142, 443
- performance, 428, 434–437
- types
 - bladder, 388
 - centrifugal, 130
 - electric submersible, 129–130, 133–135, 301, 386–387
 - gas drive, 387–388
 - hand, 117, 130, 138–142, 221
 - helical rotor, 130, 136–138
 - inertial lift, 385
 - peristaltic, 130, 386–387
 - positive displacement, principle of, 130
 - solar power, 129
 - suction, 130, 135–136
 - variable displacement, principle of, 129–130
 - vertical turbine, 130, 132–134
 - wind power, 3, 129
- Pumping test
 - changes in chemistry during, 295
 - constant discharge (rate), 314–316
 - constant drawdown, 345–346
 - dimension pumping, 302, 313–314
 - discharge measurement, 305–307
 - duration of, 296, 315–316
 - equipment, 302–307
 - groundwater sampling during, 59–60, 379–381
 - objectives of, 293–297
 - observation network, 307–311
 - permissions, 300–301
 - planning of, 297–313
 - records, 311–313, 355–356
 - recovery, 316–317
 - step drawdown, 294, 314
 - water level measurement, 59–60, 302–305
- Pumping test analyses
 - assumptions, 317, 319
 - case study (Gatehampton well field), 352–355
 - hard-rock aquifer, 343–349
 - impermeable barrier, 336–338
 - leaky aquifer, 339–341
 - multiple wells, 334–336
 - prediction of long-term drawdown, 432–433
 - recharge boundary, 337–339
 - recovery test, 333–334, 345–348
 - steady-state, 323–326, 334–335
 - step drawdown test, 320–323
 - time-variant (transient), 326–332, 335–336
 - unconfined aquifer (delayed yield), 341–343
 - well performance (step test), 320–323
- Purging a well prior to sampling, 378–379
- qanat (falaj), 2, 4–6, 9, 119–122
- Radial collector well, 4–6, 123
- Radial flow to wells
 - Cooper-Jacob approximation, *see* Cooper-Jacob
 - Dupuit equation, *see* Dupuit
 - in a confined aquifer, 26–28, 90–91, 323–336
 - in a leaky aquifer, 339–341
 - in an unconfined aquifer, 28–29, 325–326, 341–343
 - Jacob equation, *see* Jacob
 - steady-state, 26–28, 90–91, 174, 323–326, 334–335
 - Theis solution, *see* Theis
 - Thiem equation, *see* Thiem
 - transient, 26, 326–343
- Radium, 74–75
- Radius of influence (of a pumping well), 27, 91
- Radon, 74–75, 362
- Ratholing, 213–214
- Readily available water (RAW), 63–64
- Recharge
 - definition of, 61–62
 - direct, 61–66
 - estimation, 61–70
 - indirect, 61–62, 66
- Records
 - drilling, 181–183, 242–243, 246
 - geographical information system (GIS), 35, 40
 - hydrochemical databases, 411–412
 - operational well databases, 450, 456–458
 - penetration log, 243
 - project database, 35
 - pumping test records, 311–313, 355–356
 - well archives, 449–455
 - well log, 242–243, 246, 290–292
- Redox potential (Eh), 359–360

- Reducer, casing, 96, 173
- Relining a well, 444–445
- Remote sensing data, 35–37
- Reverse circulation rotary drilling, *see* Drilling methods
- Reynolds number, 18, 20, 22
- Root constant, 63
- Rorabaugh equation for drawdown in a pumping well, 322
- Safety, *see* Health and safety issues
- Salinity, of irrigation water, 79–81, 469–470
- Sampling, *see* Formation sampling or Groundwater sampling
- Scavenger well, 3
- Screen
 - chemical inertness, 125, 147
 - corrosion, 145–146, 420–421
 - dimensions
 - diameter, 103, 109–110, 123, 159, 169–170, 172–173, 179
 - length, 109, 125, 159–160, 169–170, 175–179
 - open area, 123, 152–154, 159, 166, 168
 - slot width, 101, 118, 152–156, 158–160
 - durability, 145–146
 - entrance velocity, 154, 165–170
 - installation, 193, 215–217, 221
 - joints, 145–146, 150
 - materials, *see* Well construction materials
 - strength, 144–145
 - type
 - bridge slot, 152, 153
 - continuous slot (wirewound), 152–153, 172, 229, 288
 - louvre slot, 152–153, 229
 - slotted pipe, 152–153, 172
 - upflow velocity, 159, 168–173
- Screw auger, 217
- Seepage velocity, linear, 16, 19, 23, 85, 225
- Seismic refraction, *see* Geophysical methods (surface)
- Self potential log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- shaduf, 138
- Shell, percussion drilling, 189–190, 194
- Slug test, 349–351
- Sodium adsorption ratio, 79–81, 409
- Soil moisture budget, 62–64
- Soil moisture deficit, 63–64
- Sonic (acoustic) log, *see* Geophysical logs (borehole)
- Sorting, degree of, 13, 260–261
- Source protection zones, *see* Wellhead protection areas
- Specific capacity
 - for determination of aquifer properties in hard-rock aquifers, 348
 - for estimating well efficiency, 427–428
 - partially penetrating well, 164
- Specific discharge, *see* Darcy velocity
- Specific retention, 14
- Specific storage, 14–15
- Specific yield
 - calculations involving, 15
 - definition of, 14
 - in recharge estimation, 67
 - range of values, 13
- SPHERE standards for disaster response, 376–377
- Split spoon sampler, 217
- Stagnation point, 87–88
- Standard Dimension Ratio (SDR) of plastic well casing, 151
- Storativity (coefficient of storage)
 - calculations involving, 15
 - definition of, 14–15
 - determination from pumping tests, 296, 317, 319, 326–343, 348
- Sulfamic acid, use in well development, 233
- Sulfate reducing bacteria, 422
- Surge block, 226, 228
- Sustainable well yield, 295–296, 349
- Tensile strength of well casing, 144, 150
- Test well, 6, 59
- Thallium, 76, 362
- Theis
 - biographical details, 327
 - equations, 26–27, 326–329, 334
 - type curve, 328–329
- Thiem
 - biographical details, 324
 - equations, 27–28, 90–92, 313, 323–325, 334
- Thin-walled sampler, 252–253
- Throughflow cell (for groundwater sampling), 372–373
- Top-drive drilling rig, 195, 197–198
- Total available water (TAW), 63–64

- Total dissolved solids (TDS), 360
- Tracers (hydrogeochemical)
- chloride, 64–65
 - chlorofluorocarbons, 66
 - tritium and tritium/helium, 66
- Transmissivity
- definition of, 20
 - determination from pumping tests, 296, 317, 319, 321, 323–348
 - fracture, 21
- U-100 tube sampler, 252–254
- Umm er Radhuma aquifer, Saudi Arabia, 73
- Uniform flow equation, 57, 86–88
- Uniformity coefficient, 154
- Units and conversion tables, 459–461
- Uranium, 74–75, 362
- Verticality, of casing string, 216
- Viruses, 370
- Viscosity, 18
- Wall scratcher, 215, 226
- Walton solution for leaky aquifer, 339–340
- Water balance, 69–70
- Water quality (*see also* Chemical composition of groundwater and Groundwater sampling)
- contaminants, 364–366
 - criteria for
 - drinking water, 73–78, 370, 376–377, 408–409, 463–468
 - emergency water supply, 376–377
 - industrial use, 364
 - irrigation water, 79–81, 364, 469–470
 - indicator parameters for monitoring, 364, 366, 369–370
 - indicators of well clogging and corrosion, 438
 - microbiological, 71, 367–371, 375, 396–397
 - monitoring, *see* Monitoring
 - parameters, 359–371
- Water table, 7
- Weir tank, 306
- Well
- alignment test, 217
 - components, 96–97
 - decommissioning, 127–128, 445–447
 - economics, 94–95, 110–111, 174–179
 - efficiency, 161, 224, 322, 426–427
 - hydraulics, 160–174
 - interference, 91–92, 438–439
 - loss, 160–174, 225, 320, 426
 - operation, 423
 - relining, 444–445
 - terminology, 6
 - upflow velocity, 159, 168–173
 - verticality test, 216
- Well construction materials
- chemical inertness, 125, 147, 382
 - durability, 145–146
 - fibreglass, 150–151, 153
 - jointing system, 145–146, 148, 150
 - plastic, 147–148, 150–151, 153
 - standards, 147–149
 - steel, 147–150, 152–153, 420
 - strength
 - collapse, 144, 149, 151
 - tensile, 145–145, 150
- Well construction methods
- comparison of, 184–185
 - drilling, *see* Drilling methods
 - manual, 185, 220–223
- Well design (*see also* Borehole design, Casing, Gravel pack and Screen)
- by aquifer type
 - consolidated aquifers, 101–106, 110, 159
 - multiple, 105–106
 - single, 101–105
 - crystalline aquifers, 98, 100–101, 110, 123, 159
 - unconsolidated aquifers, 106–110, 159
 - clearance between casing and borehole wall, 107
 - clearance between pump and pump-chamber casing, 100, 102
 - construction materials, choice of, 143–149
 - economic optimisation, 110–111, 174–179
 - for well depth, 98, 103, 106–107, 175–178
 - general principles, 93–99
 - hydraulic, 160–174
 - hydrogeological information needed
 - for, 94
 - impacts on long-term well performance, 426–427
 - relationship between discharge and well radius, 104
 - screen interval, 109
 - steps in, 99

Well development

- disinfecting the well, 233–234
 - factors influencing choice of method, 227–228
 - methods
 - acidization, 226–227, 231–233
 - air-lift pumping, 229–231
 - bailing, 226–227
 - brushing, 226–227
 - chemical dispersants, 227, 231
 - explosives, 234
 - hydrofracturing (hydrofracking), 227, 233–235
 - jetting, 227–230
 - surging, 226–229
 - wall scratching, 226–227
 - purpose of, 223–224
 - tools, 226–228
- Well field
- planning of, 90–92, 111
- Well log, *see* Records
- Well maintenance
- for economically disadvantaged communities, 94–95
 - frequency, 440–441
 - in *qanats* (*aflaj*), 122
 - in infiltration galleries, 119

- methods, 441–445
 - objectives of, 439, 441
 - programme, 444
- Well performance
- estimating reliable yield, 430–433
 - factors influencing, 414–424
 - impacts of well design and construction on, 423
 - monitoring, 427–435, 456–457
- Well-point, 219–220
- Well rehabilitation, 439–440
- Wellhead construction
- observation borehole, 238–239, 311
 - production well, 235–238
- Wellhead protection areas, 83–89
- Wellhead safety, 41, 239, 274
- Wilting point, 63
- Wire brush, 226, 228
- Wire-line coring, 200–201
- World Health Organization, drinking water guidelines, 73–78, 370, 376–377, 408–409, 463–468
- Zone of contribution, 56–57, 83–84
- Zone of influence, 83–84
- Zone of transport, 83–85