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# Realignment of Wellfield Operations at the Bennettsbridge PWS

IAH Irish Group Annual Conference



31 April 2019



**CDM  
Smith**

# News

2 NOVEMBER 2018

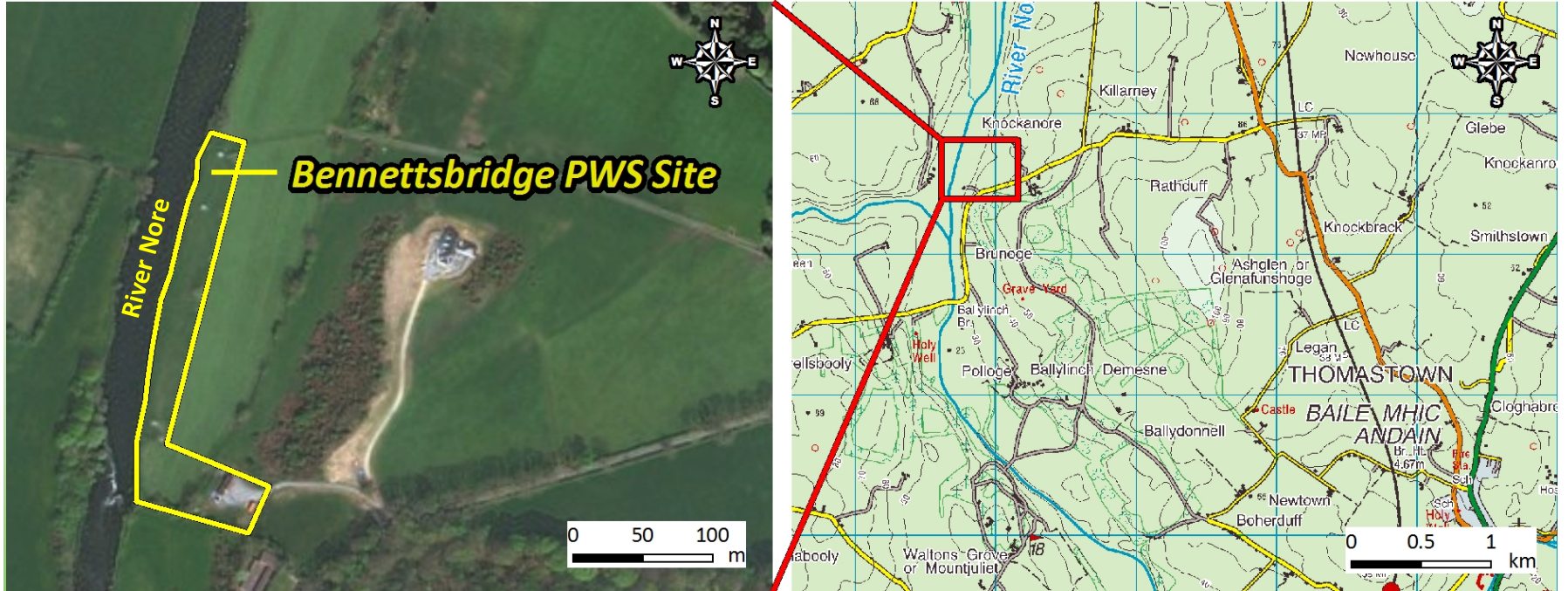
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## **Bennettsbridge water scheme will continue on nightly restrictions due to water shortages**

### **Restrictions will continue from 8pm until 6am each day**

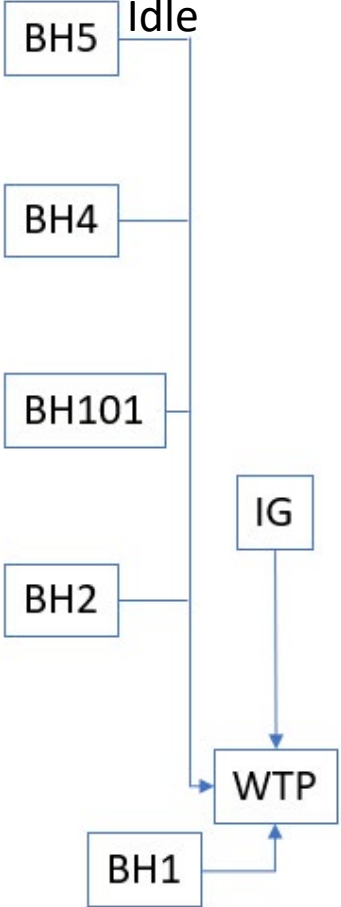
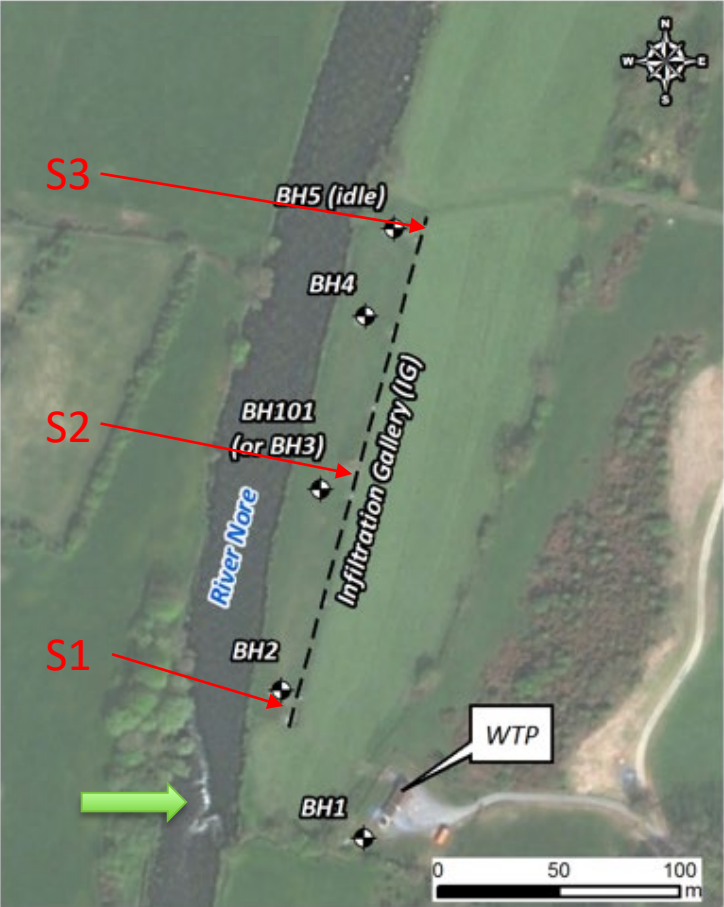
Irish Water wishes to remind customers that the Bennettsbridge water supply Scheme in Kilkenny will remain on nightly restrictions. These restrictions are being monitored and reviewed on an ongoing basis and will continue from 8pm until 6am each day.

# Bennettsbridge PWS

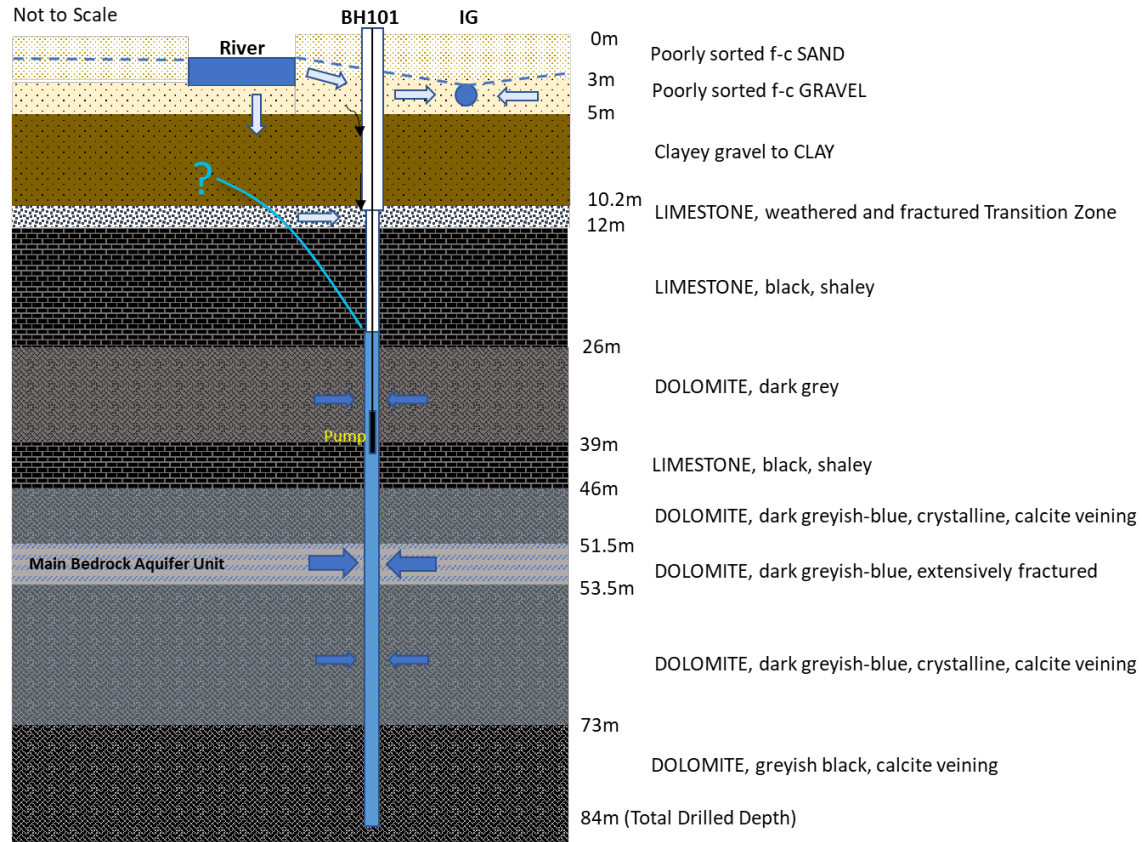


# Bennettsbridge PWS

- G3 Boreholes
- Well depths: 80-108 m
- IG length: 250 m
- Few operational details historically
- WTP = sand filters, chlorine disinfection
- Offsite reservoir



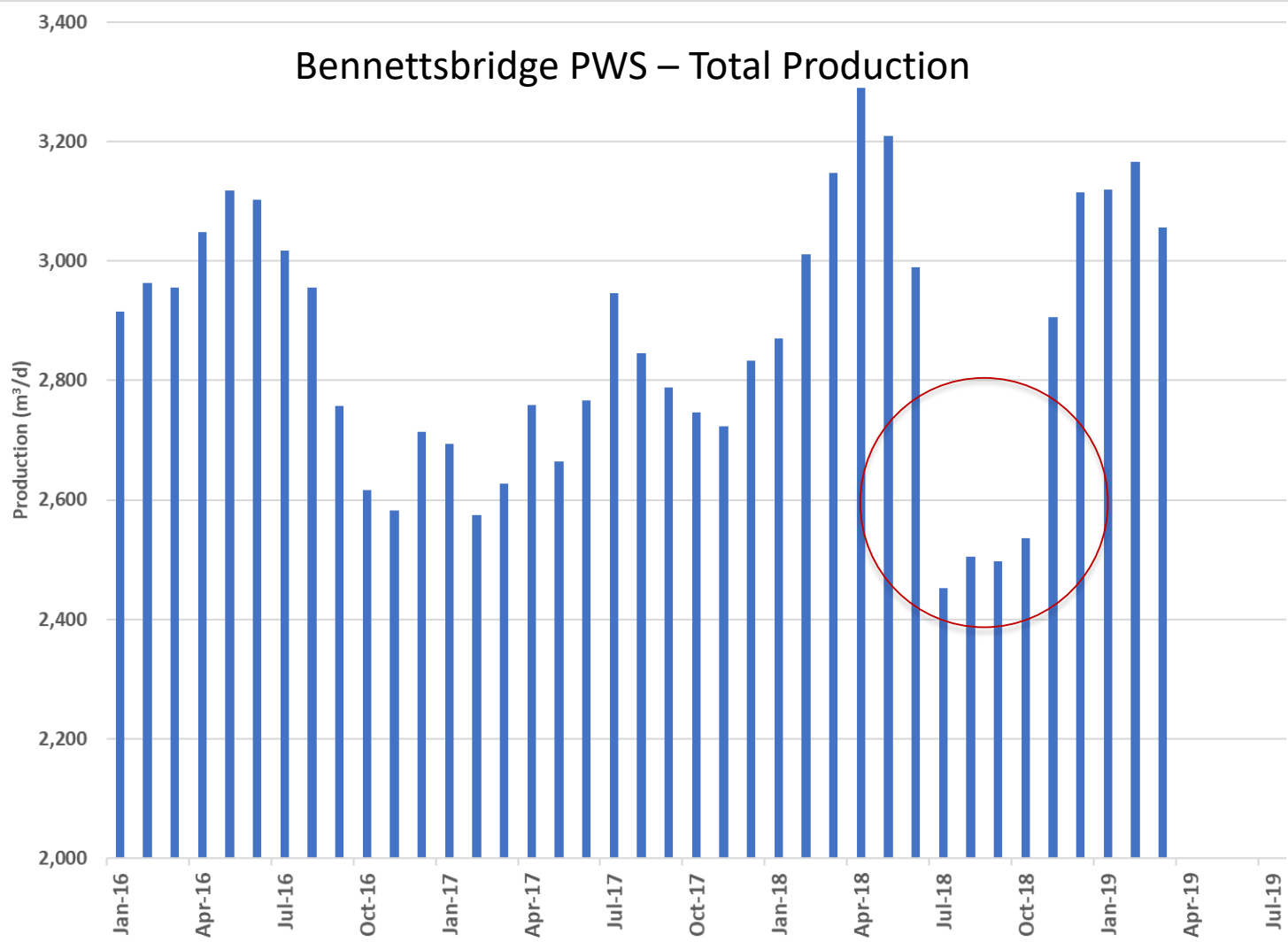
# Bennettsbridge PWS – Conceptual Model



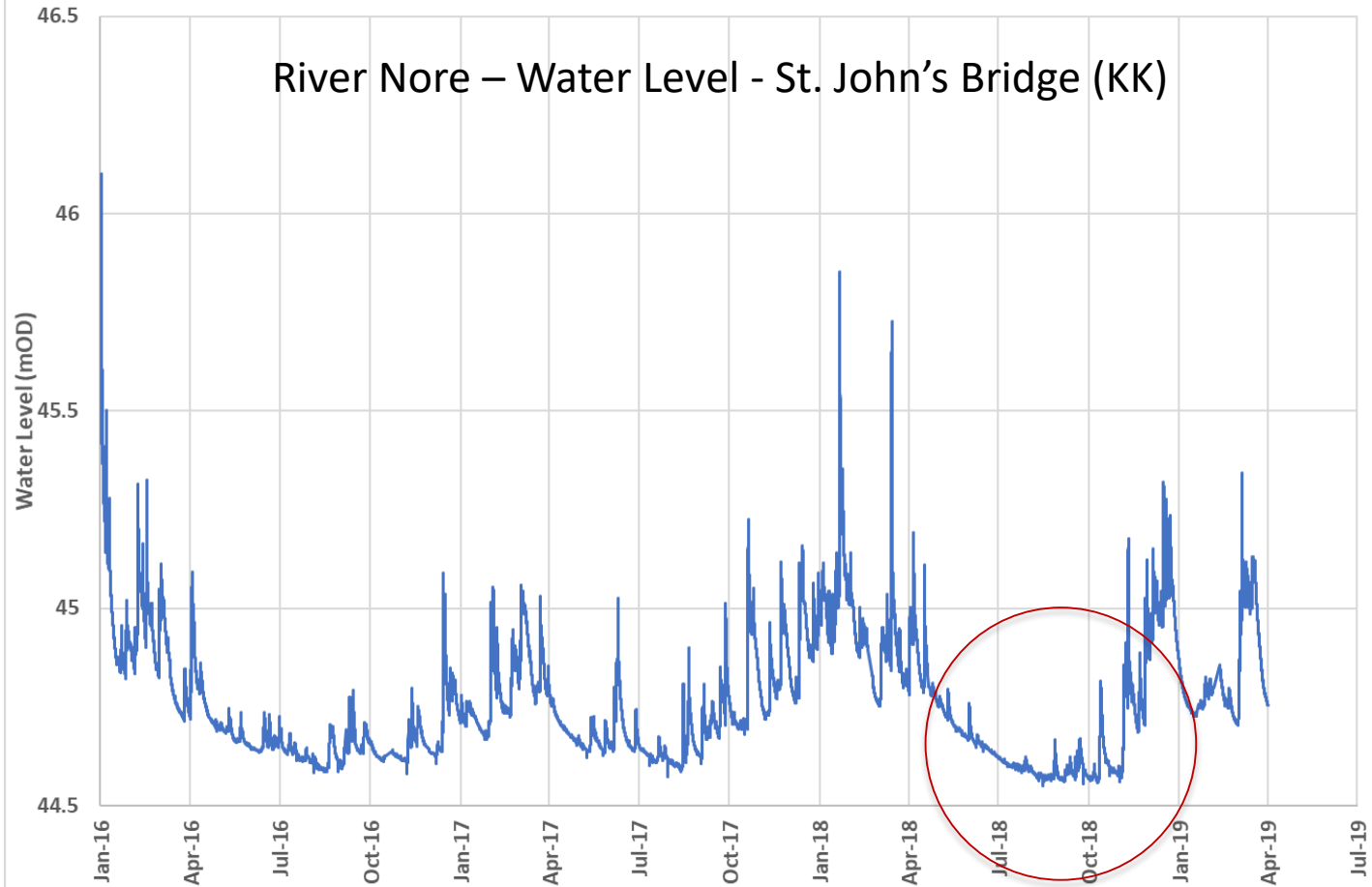
# Bennettsbridge PWS – Summer 2018

- Demand: Summer 2018 – 3,300+ m<sup>3</sup>/d
- Supply: Summer 2018 – 2,500 m<sup>3</sup>/d
- Current Production – 3,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d (<1% of Q<sub>95</sub> of River Nore)

# Bennettsbridge PWS – Total Production

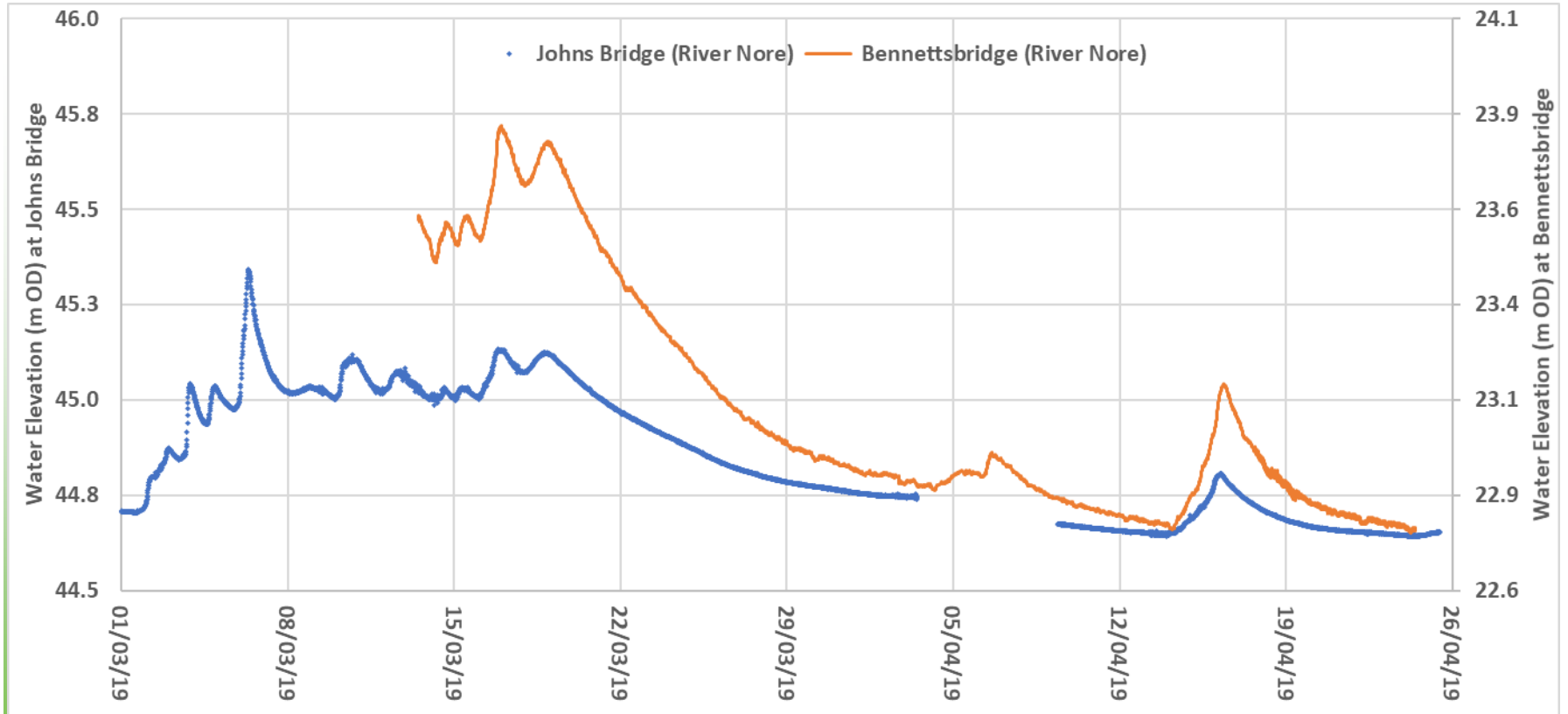


# River Nore – Water Level - St. John's Bridge (KK)

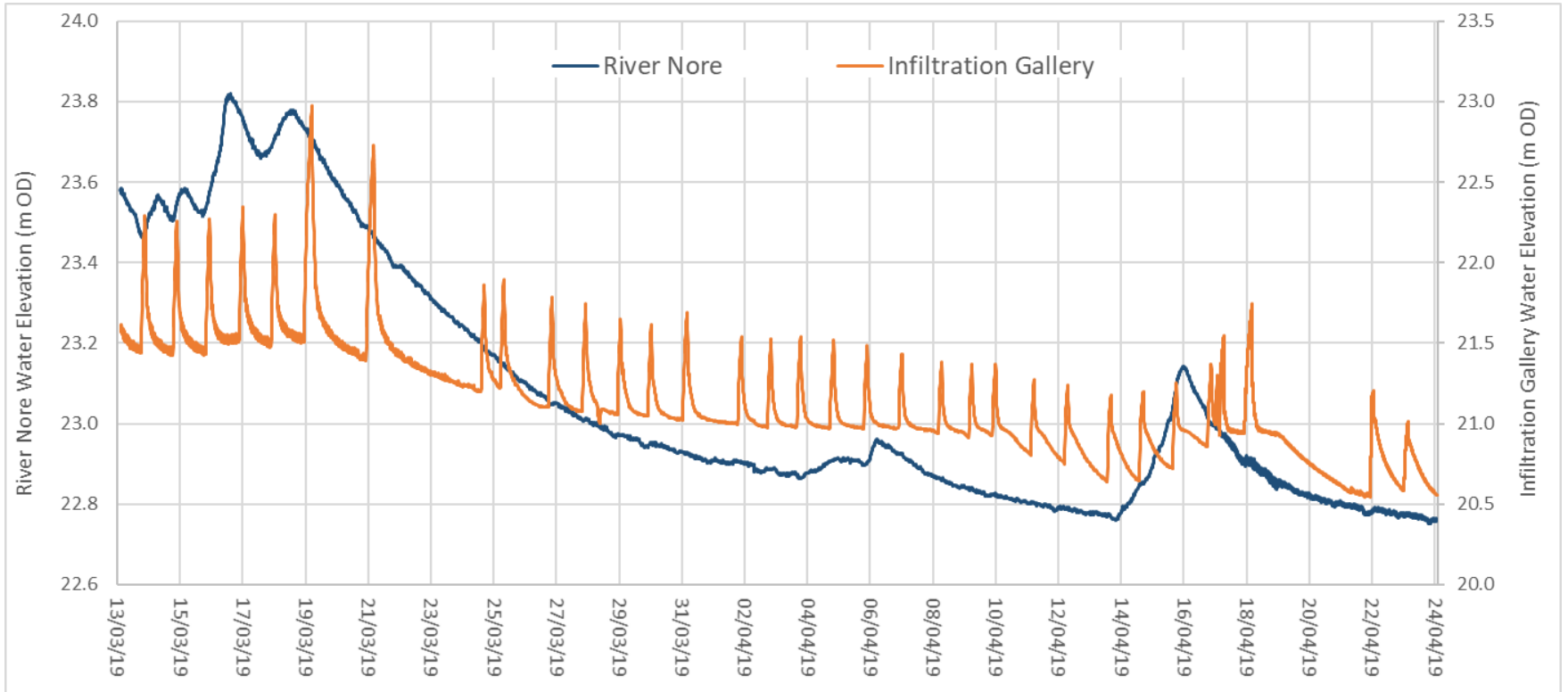




# River Nore – Water Levels - St. John’s Bridge and Site



# River Nore affects WLs and Q from IG



# Irish Water Response - Scope 2018

- Immediate Action
- Preparing for the “next drought”

# Drought Response – Trial Well



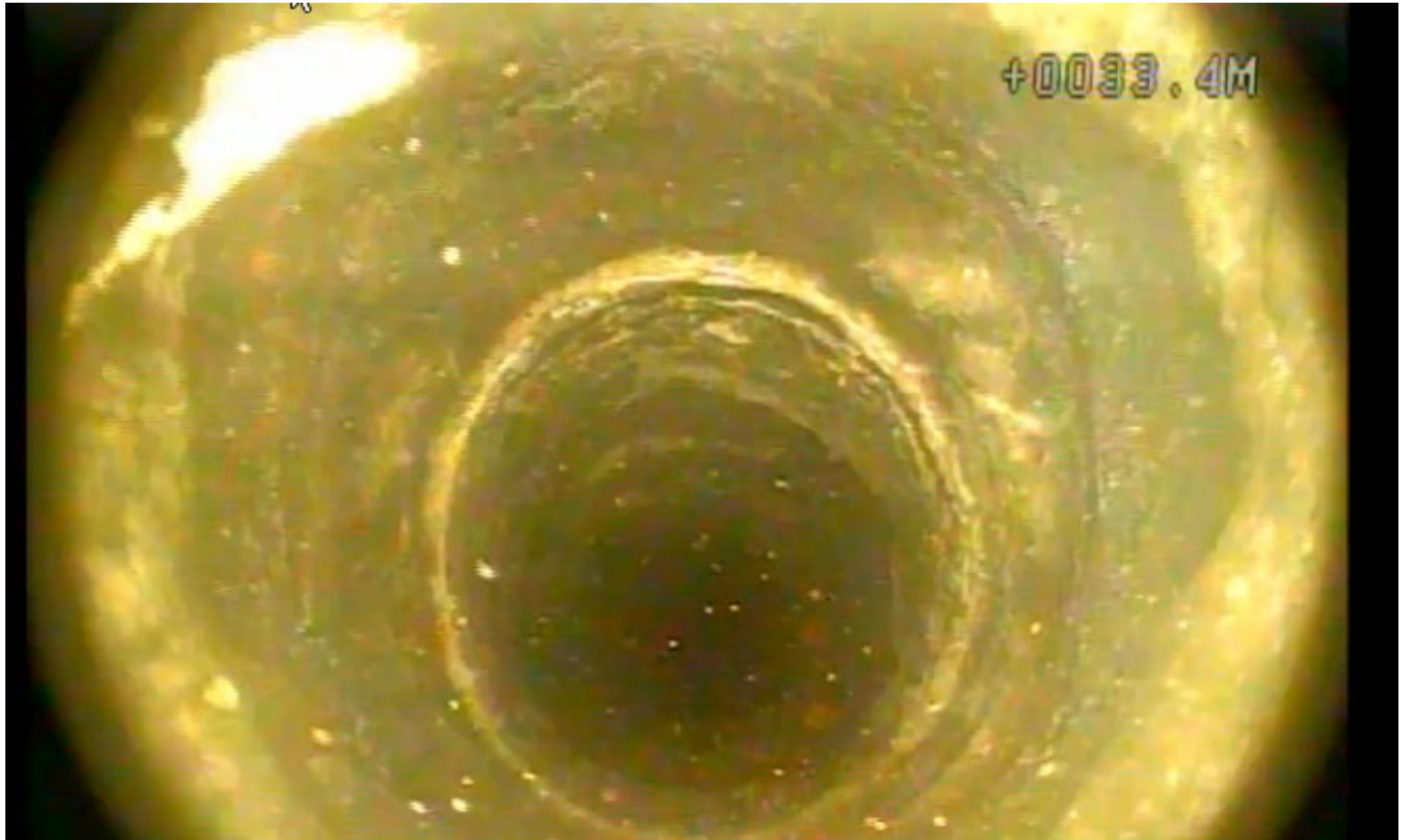
- 80 m deep
- Indicative  $Q > 40 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$
- $\text{NO}_3 = 20 \text{ mg/L as NO}_3$
- Elevated Fe, Mn
- Turbidity

# Immediate Action



- Turbid water at 47 m<sup>3</sup>/hr (left); sediment-free water at 21 m<sup>3</sup>/hr (right)





# Prepare for the “Next Drought”

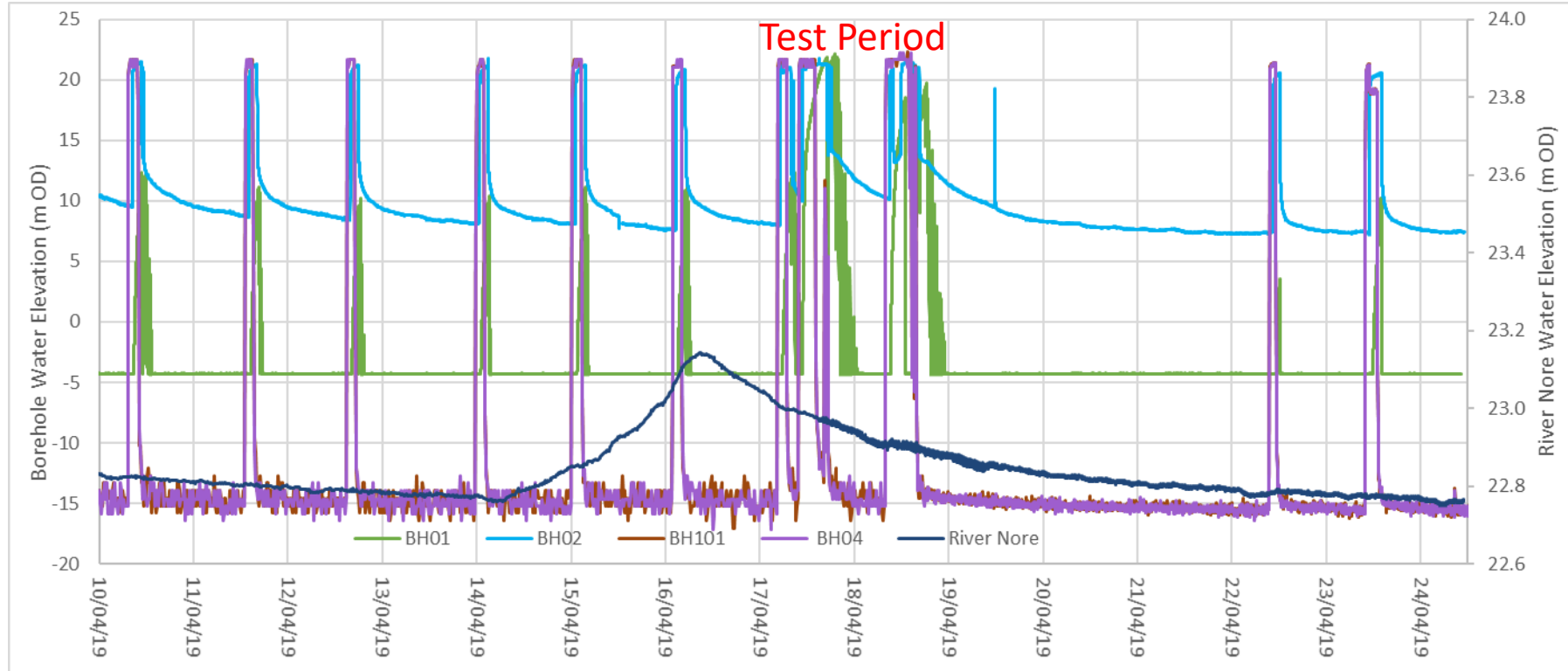
- Operational monitoring – learn how system works
- Assess capacity of the new wellfield configuration

# Preparing for the “Next Drought”

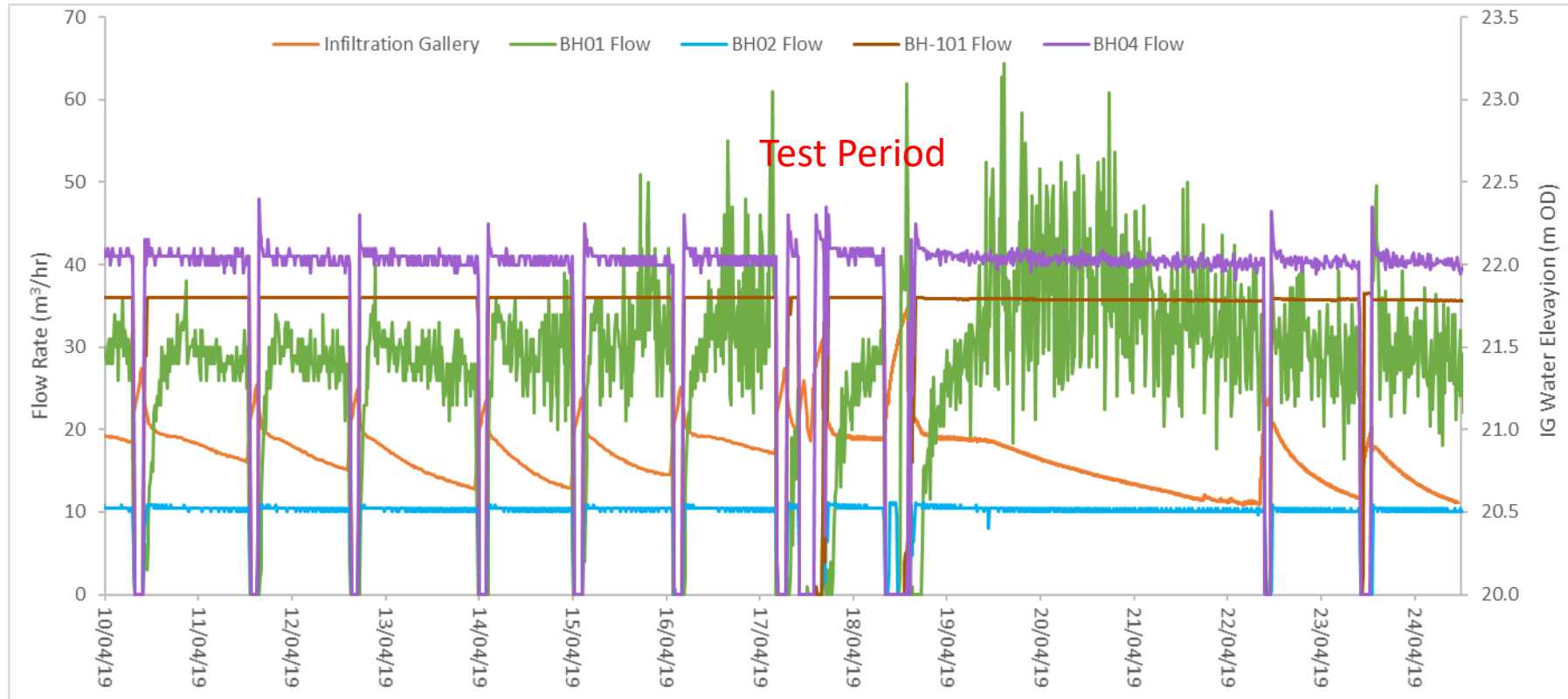
- Instrumentation (loggers) to measure:
  - Dynamic water levels in each well
  - Water level of River Nore at site
  - Water level in sumps of Infiltration Gallery (IG)
  - Total outflow from WTP
  - Pumping rates for each well
  - By inference, discharge from IG = Total Q WTP – Total Q from wells



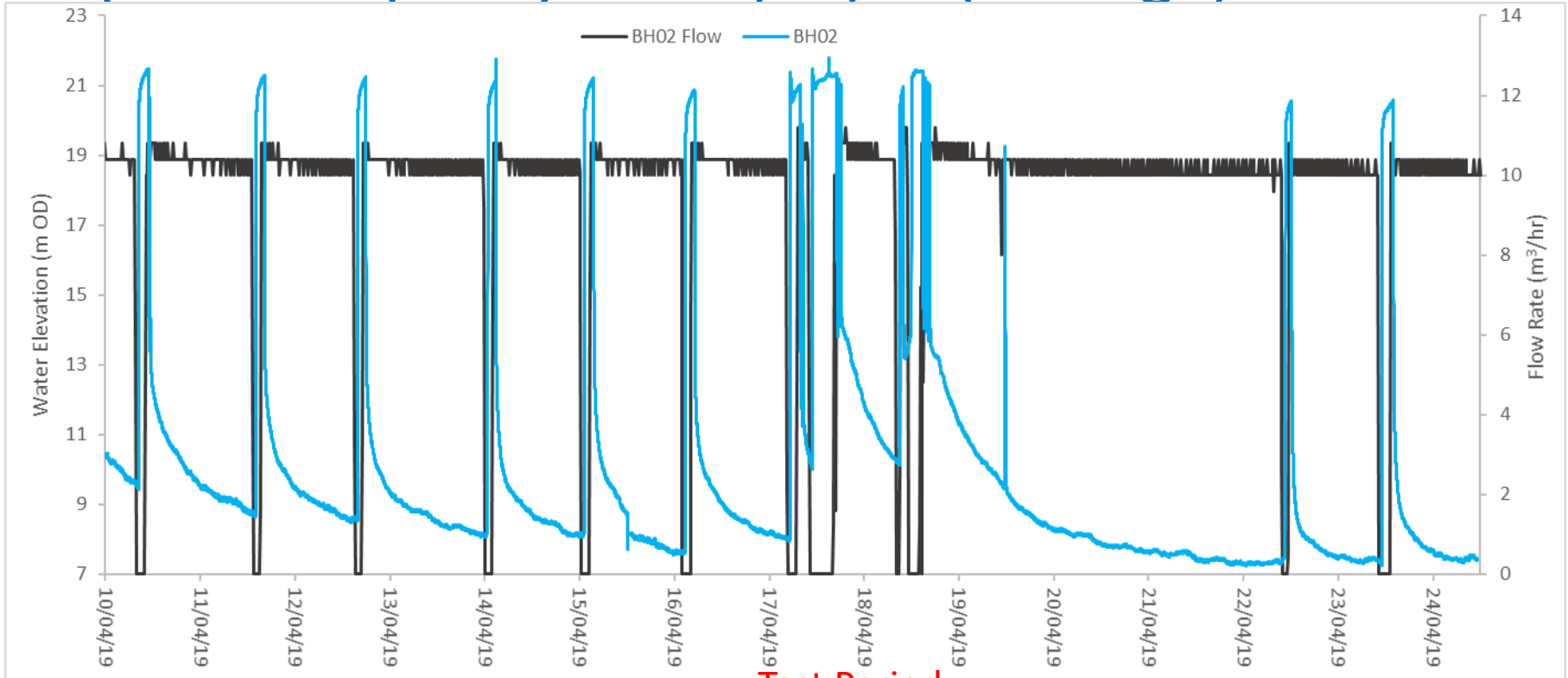
# River Nore and Well Interaction = Minor



# Confirm Pump Cycling

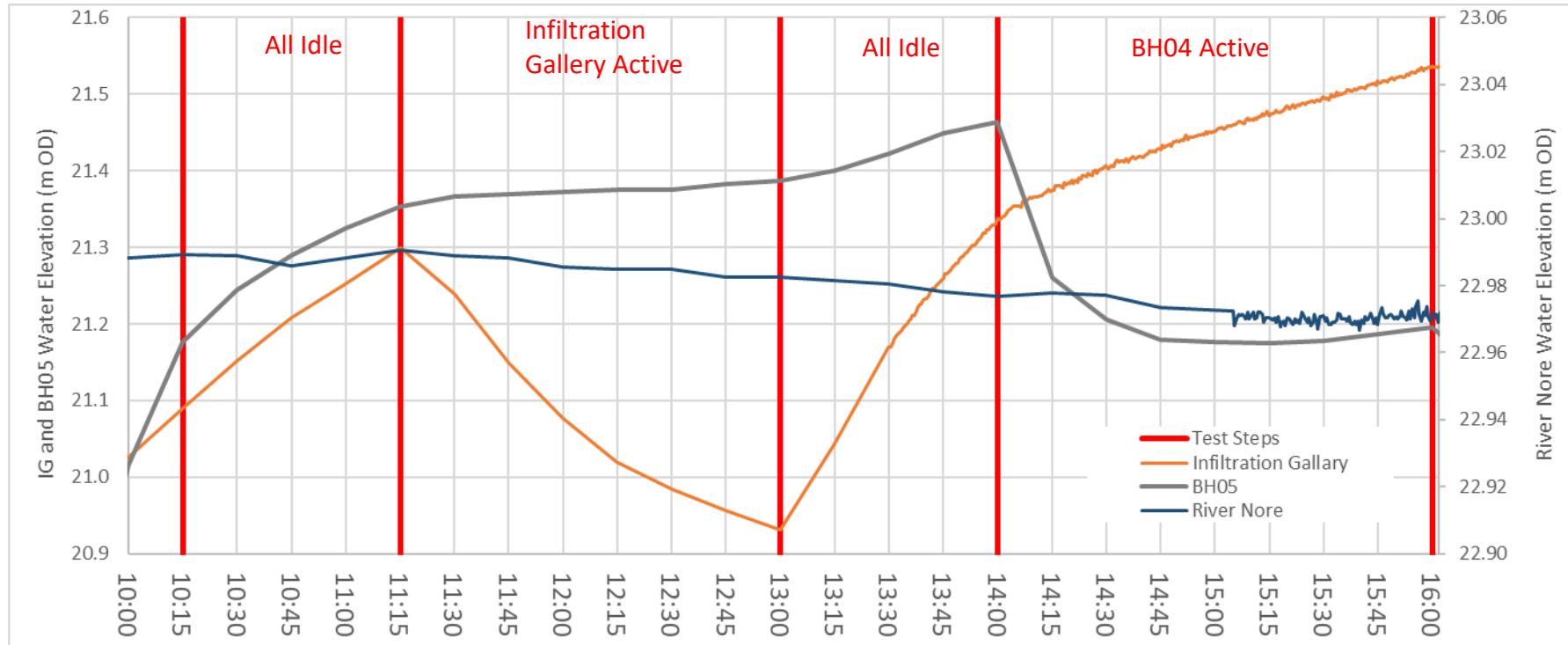


# Specific Capacity $\sim 1\text{m}^3/\text{hr}/\text{m}$ (average)

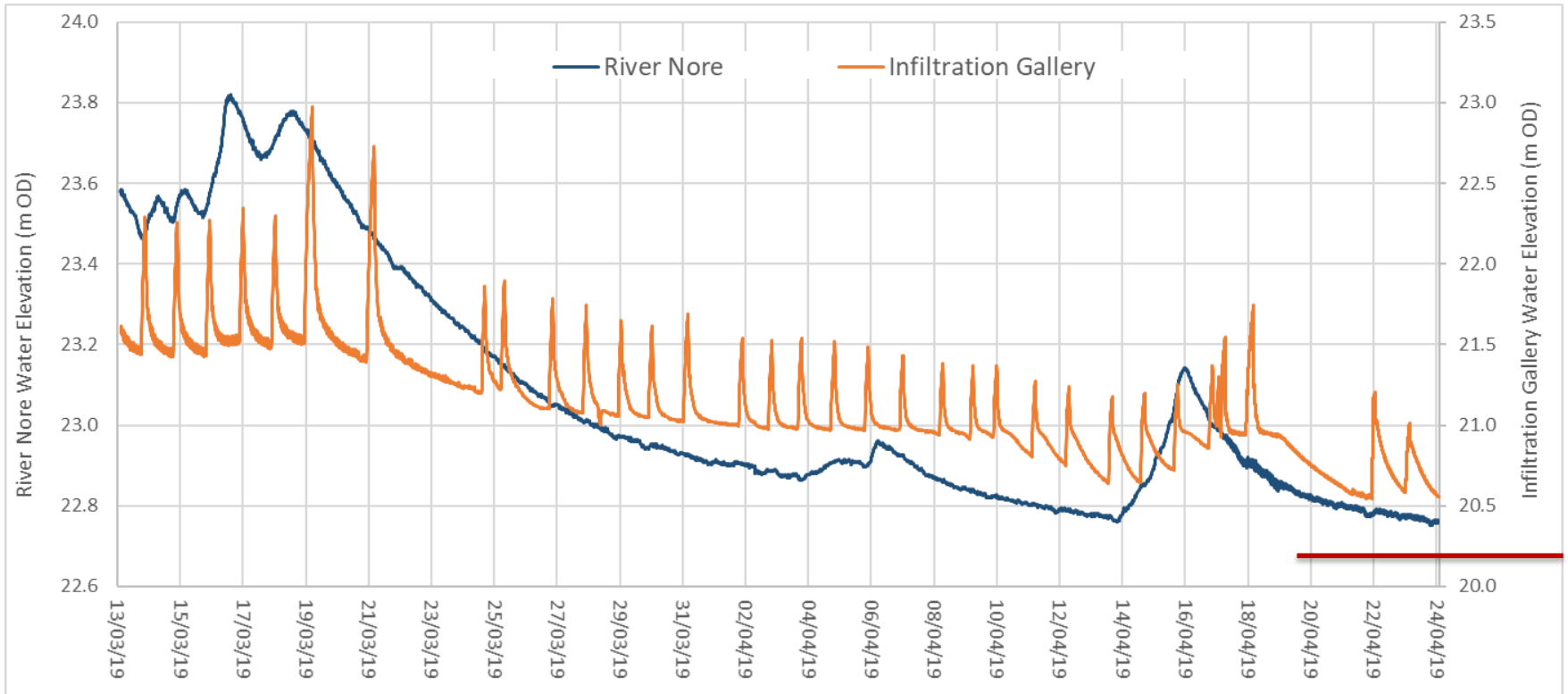


Test Period

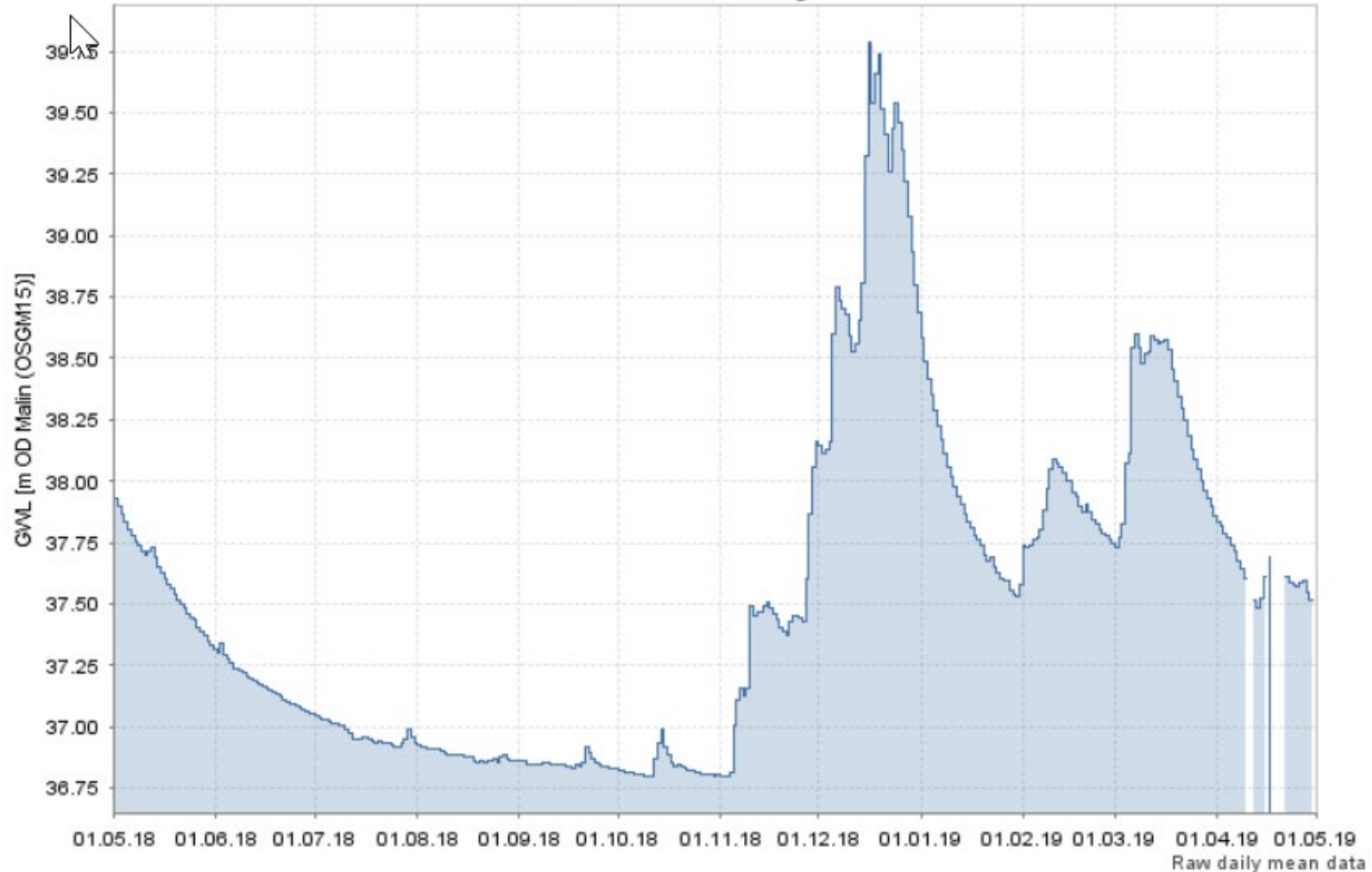
# Well/IG Interference – Test Period - slight



# Preparing for the “Next Drought”



# RATHDUFF / Stage



Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency

© EPA

Raw daily mean data

30.04.2019 10:19

**KISTERS**

# Preparing for the “Next Drought”

- Limited scope for operational improvements if the IG drops out:
  - Low Q/s
  - Well interference
- Scope options:
  - Optimizing pump settings and pumping characteristics
  - If WTP sump was larger, pumps could run continuously (10% supply enhancement)
  - Expand wellfield (requires broader assessment with test and observation wells)
  - Alternatively, assess feasibility of commissioning trial wells at Bawsheenmore (2,300 m<sup>3</sup>/d)
- Observation:
  - Enhanced well pumping from the limestone aquifer along the river is not expected to significantly impact the River Nore.