

MOGUĆNOST VODOOPSKRBE PODRUČJA USORE

Ivan DRAGIČEVIĆ i Kosta URUMOVIĆ

Rudarsko-geološko-naftni fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Pierotijeva 6, HR-10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska

Ključne riječi: Rijeka Usora, Aluvijalna ravnica, Plitki otvoreni vodonosnik, Izdašnost zdenca, Kakvoća vode

U aluviju rijeke Usore razvijen je kvartarni šljunkoviti vodonosnik iz kojega je moguće pridobiti potrebite količine vode za vodoopskrbu područja Usore. To je plitki otvoreni vodonosnik visoke propusnosti. Debljina mu doseže do 4,5 m. Leži diskordantno preko pliocenskih glina. Krovina šljunčanog sloja je tanka, slabo propusna, a ponegdje nedostaje. Vodonosnik je u neposrednoj hidrauličkoj svezbi s rijekom Usorom i pri niskim vodostajima debljina vodonosnika toliko opadne da bi izdašnost budućih zdenaca snažno ovisila o prilagodbi zahvata uvjetima pri minimalnim vodostajima. U takvim okolnostima posebnu važnost treba posvetiti kritičnim veličinama toka, a posebice kritičnoj visini toka iznad nepropusne podine, te izboru i načinu polaganja zdenačkih sita, i prostornom odnosu zdenaca, strukture podine i korita rijeke Usore. Polučeni rezultati ukazuju da je moguća izdašnost zdenaca pri minimalnim vodostajima u rasponu od 5 do 10 l/s, a to je značajan iznos u potrebama vodoopskrbe.

Uvod

Aluvijalna ravnica rijeke Usore razvijena je u njezinom donjem toku od ušća u rijeku Bosnu pa uzvodno u dužini od 20-ak kilometara (sl. 1).

Tu se nalazi područje općine Usora. Glavnina naselja smještena je na lijevoj obali rijeke. Danas na tom području obitava oko 11 500 žitelja, koji su u najvećem broju smješteni u većim selima i zaseocima. Opskrbljenost domaćinstava pitkom vodom je na jako niskom stupnju iako u području postoje povoljni hidrogeološki uvjeti za pronalaženje i pridobivanje potrebitih količina kvalitetne vode koja je preduvjet razvitka i opstanka pučanstva na ovim prostorima. Naime, danas postoje mali seoski vodovodi samo u tri naselja: Alibegovci, Žabljak i Rosulje, a njihova kvaliteta je takva da već i ova naselja imaju poteškoća s vodoopskrbom. Postoji i crpilište u aluviju Usore, u neposrednoj blizini Jelaha. Ono se medutim koristi za vodoopskrbu Tešnja, pa nije moguće računati na njegove kapacitete (Michelić, 1997.). Zbog toga je za osiguranje vodoopskrbe usorske općine bilo nužno istražiti i izgraditi novo crpilište podzemnih voda. Takva istraživanja, na zahtjev općine Usora, pokrenuta su 1996. godine, a izveo ih je Rudarsko-geološko-naftni fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Na temelju analize postojećih podataka i obilaska terena istraživan je kao najperspektivniji lokalitet Bare (sl. 1).

Geološki odnosi

Promatrano područje se u geotektonskom smislu nalazi u »centralnoj ofiolitskoj zoni«. Dinaričku koju izgraduju stijene vrlo raznovrsnog sastava. Širokog su stratigraskog raspona od donjega trijasa do najmlađeg neogena (Olujić i Sunarić – Pamić, 1981.). Nanos rijeke Usore pripada kvartaru, najmlađem geološkom razdoblju (sl. 1). Kako korito rijeke Usore nije uređeno, ona i u recentno vrijeme kod velikih voda donosi značajne količine šljunka i pijeska i taloži ih u svome prostranom koritu ili izvan njega. Spomenuti nanos leži preko najmladih neogenskih taložina pliocenske

Keywords: River Usora, Alluvial plain, Shallow unconfined aquifer, Minimal water level, Water quality

Gravelly Alluvial aquifer of Usora river is developed suitable for water-supply management of the Usora region. It is a shallow unconfined aquifer of high conductivity. Its thickness reaches up to 4.5 meters, unconformably overlying Pliocene clays. The cover above this gravel-dominated layer is thin, partly permeable or completely missing. The aquifer is in fairly good hydraulic continuity with Usora river flow. Capacity of planned wells will be directly dependent on the well-site positioning to optimal hydrogeological conditions, well-construction modifications to critical flow values for the minimal water level periods, and particularly, on well screen-type selection and construction. Results obtained so far confirm the potential well capacity within range of 5 to 10 l/s.

starosti. One su predstavljene različitim tipovima glina i pjeskovitih glina.

U tektonskom pogledu stijene starije od kvartara su znatno poremećene, intenzivno su borane i rasjedane. U njima su nazočni članovi povoljnijih hidrogeoloških svojstava koji u sebi mogu sadržavati artešku vodu. Ovo se poglavito odnosi na neogenske taložine usorskog bazena.

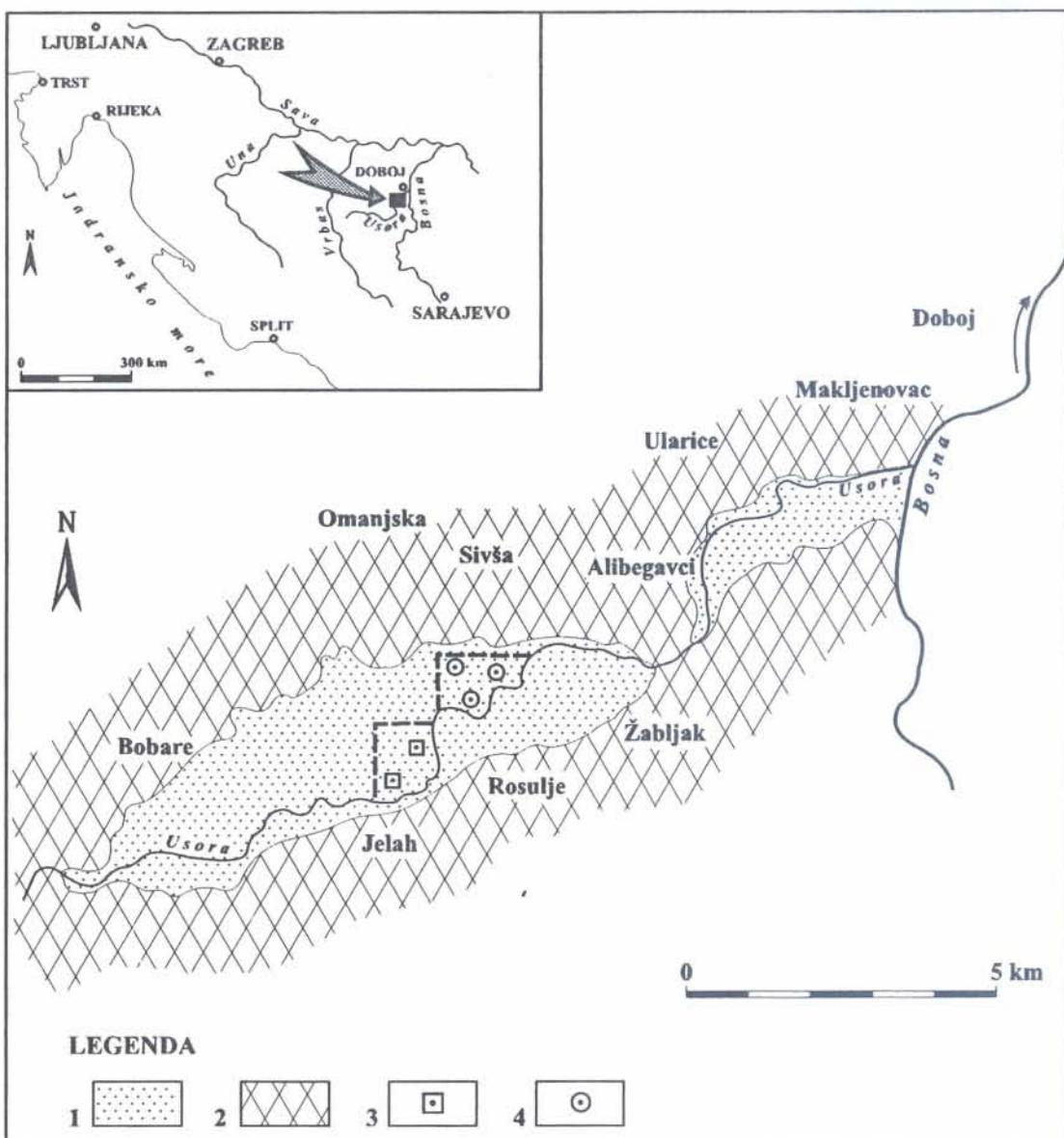
Za nas, u smislu neposrednog rješavanja vodoopskrbe, interesantne su aluvijalne naslage koje nisu pretrpjele značajnije tektonske promjene. Nalazimo ih taložene diskordantno preko starijih stijena. Treba napomenuti da su u području istraživanja uočene riječne terase koje su rezultat tektonsko-sedimentacijskih prilika tijekom kvartara.

Litološke i hidrogeološke osobitosti usorskog aluvijalnog vodonosnika

Istraživanje područje zauzima površinu od približno 1 km². Nalazi se na lijevoj obali rijeke Usore, u prostranoj aluvijalnoj ravnici južno od naselja Sivša, nizvodno od sela Donji Tokići, u području Bare (sl. 2). Tijekom istraživačkih radova načinjeno je 10 istraživačko-piezometarskih bušotina s oznakama od UP-4 do UP-13 i jedna strukturalna bušotina s označke US-1. Uradeno je 9 granulometrijskih analiza šljunaka koji izgraduju vodonosnik (Dragičević i dr., 1996). Izvedeni radovi potvrdili su pretpostavke dobivene hidrogeološkom prospekcijom terena i omogućili su interpretaciju litoloških i hidrogeoloških osobitosti vodonosnika.

Od temeljnih rezultata dobivenih istraživanjem ističu se sljedeći:

- Unutar kvartarnih taložina u cijelom prostoru razvijen je plitki vodonosnik visoke propusnosti.
- Vodonosnik je jednolične geološke grade. Prevladavaju šljunci krupnih valutica s podređenim udjelom krupnozrnastih pijesaka (sl. 3 i 4).
- Debljina šljunčanih naslaga, uzimajući u obzir samo čiste krupnozrnaste šljunke, doseže do 4,5 m. Promjene



Sl. 1. Rasprostranjenost kvartarnog aluvija rijeke Usore (usorski vodonosnik).

1. kvartarni aluvij rijeke Usore;
2. starije stijene, podina vodonosnika;
3. crpilište Jelah;
4. istraživanu područje – buduće crpilište Bare.

debljine unutar istraživanog područja su neznatne. Utanovljeno je da se debljina vodonosnika smanjuje udaljavajući se od recentnog toga Usore (sl. 5).

• Vodonosnik leži diskordantno preko pliocenskih glina različite boje i plastičnosti. U hidrogeološkom smislu one predstavljaju nepropusnu podinu.

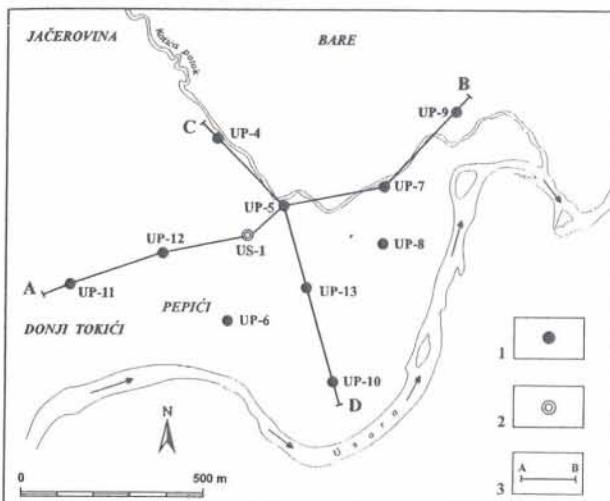
• U krovini vodonosnih šljunaka razvijen je pokrivač koji se sastoji od različitih tipova glina, pjeskovitih glina ili glinovitih šljunaka. U pojedinim područjima on nedostaje pa vodonosni šljunci dosežu do površine (područje oko istraživačko-piezometarske bušotine UP-6). Debljina pokrivača povećava se udaljavanjem od toka Usore.

• Vodonosnik je otvorenog tipa. Krovina mu je vodna ploha koja prati morfologiju terena i izražava neposrednu hidrauličku svezu s vodom rijeke Usore (sl. 6).

Fig. 1. Distribution of Quaternary alluvium of Usora River (Usora aquifer).

1. Quaternary alluvium of Usora River;
2. Older, aquifer underlying rocks;
3. Jelah well-site;
4. Study area – future well-site Bare.

• Rezultati podataka kemijskih analiza jako variraju (tablica 1). Najpovoljnija kakvoća vode nalazi se u području istraživačko-piezometarskih bušotina UP-6, UP-10 i UP-8. Međutim, stvarna kvaliteta podzemne vode vjerojatno je daleko povoljnija. Zapažamo da nije nazočan prirodni amonijak kao važno obilježje reduktivnih uvjeta koji bi generirali povišeni sadržaj željeza. Povišeni sadržaj željeza zapaža se samo kod onih uzoraka kod kojih je mutnoča 20 °NTU, a povišena mutnoča karakterizira sve uzorke. U takvoj situaciji povišeni sadržaj željeza i mangana vjerojatno je posljedica muceži, a ne otopljenih tvari u vodi. To je uobičajeno kod uzoraka iz piezometarskih bušotina i stvarni kemijski sastav vode znat će se tek nakon analize vode iz uredno osvojenog pokušno-eksploatacijskoga zdenca.



Sl. 2. Karta istraživačkih objekata

1. istraživačko-piezometarske bušotine
2. strukturna bušotina
3. trasa litološkog profila

Fig. 2. Map showing locations of study objects

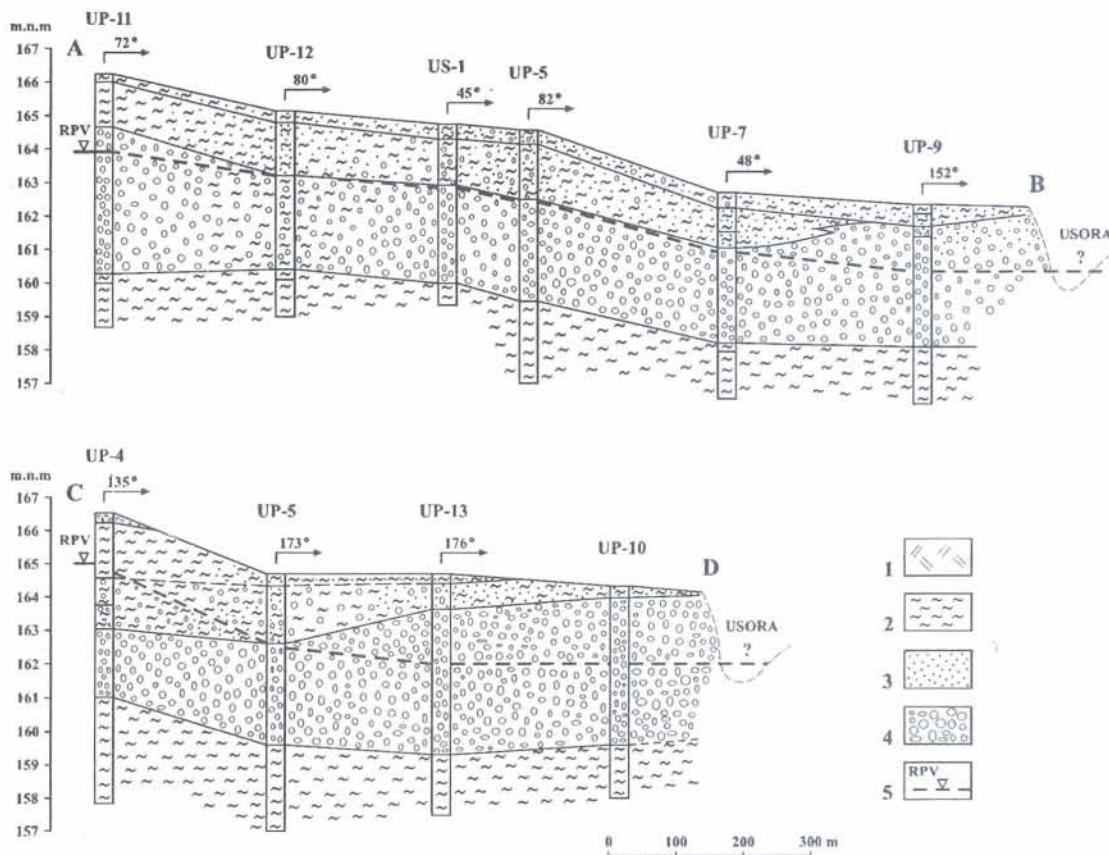
1. piezometers
2. structural well
3. trace of lithological cross-section

Mogućnost vodonosnika

Na temelju podataka dobivenih provedenim istraživačkim radovima u širem području lokaliteta Bare može se dijelom odrediti potencijalna izdašnost zahvata podzemnih voda u usorskom vodonosniku. Iističu se neke značajke vodonosnika koje mogu pomoći u iskustvenoj procjeni izvodivosti zahvaćanja potrebitih crpnih količina podzemnih voda i uputiti na probleme s kojima će se suočavati pri projektiranju i izvedbi vodoopskrbnih zdenaca (Urumović i Dragičević, 1997).

U prvom koraku nužno je postaviti temeljne probleme koji proizlaze iz osnovnih značajki vodonosnika. Naime, osnovne značajke usorskog aluvijalnog vodonosnika su mala debljina i visoka propusnost naslaga, te rubni uvjet koji je diktiran usjecanjem korita Usore u vodonosnik. Rijeka Usora ima asimetrično i promjenjivo korito koje u svom najdubljem dijelu većim dijelom ili potpuno presijeca vodonosnik. Vodostaji osciliraju od poplavnih voda do sužavanja korita na uski pojas njegovog najdubljeg dijela. U takvim uvjetima i razina vode u vodonosniku oscilirajući bitno mijenja njegovu debljinu. Kako su se istraživanja provodila pri višim vodostajima, to su tek na temelju provedenih opažanja razina podzemne vode dobivene relativno realne debljine vodonosnika pri niskom vodostaju (sl. 7).

Pri eksploataciji u sušnom razdoblju, kada su najveće potrebe vodoopskrbe, depresija u okolišu crpljenog



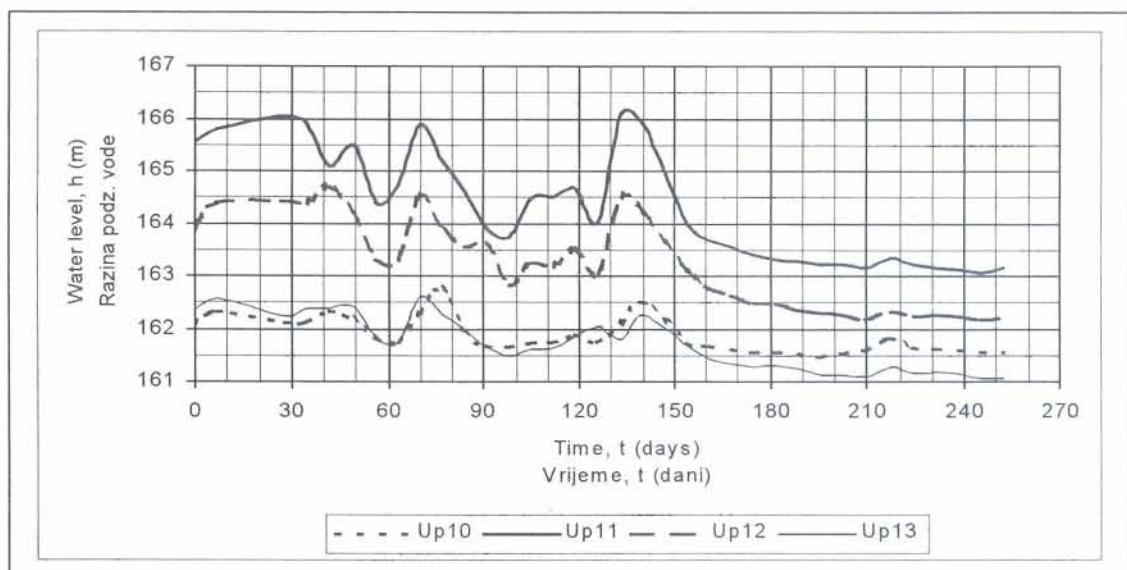
Sl. 3. Litološki profili: 1. humus; 2. glina; 3. pijesak; 4. šljunak; 5. razina podzemne vode

Fig. 3. Lithological cross-sections. 1. Soil cover; 2. Clay; 3. Sand; 4. Gravel; 5. Ground-water level

Tablica 1. Pregled rezultata kemijskih analiza vode
Table 1. Results of chemical analyses of water

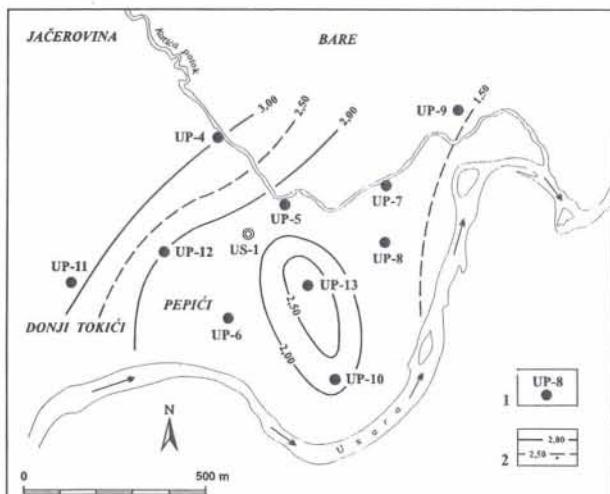
Sastojci Constituent	Jedinica Unit	MAV* MDK	UP-4	UP-5	UP-6	UP-7	UP-8	UP-10	UP-11	UP-13
Boja Colour	mg/l Pt/Co scale	20	siva grey	siva grey	siva grey	žučka sta yellow ish	sivo - žuta grey - yellow	sivo - žuta grey - yellow	sivo - žuta grey - yellow	sivo - žuta grey - yellow
Mutnoća Thickness	°NTU	4	94	48	10	30	23	11	17	19
Miris Smell		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okus Taste		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PH		6.5- 8.5	7.97	7.85	7.27	7.93	7.42	8.05	8.03	7.07
El.vodljiv. El.conduct.	μScm^{-1}		419	236	325	254	226	325	320	302
Utrošak Consumpt. KMnO ₄	mg O ₂ /l	3	2.47	3.37	1.12	1.27	1.95	1.27	2.02	1.27
Kloridi Chloride	mg Cl ⁻ /l		8.8	9.2	0	8	9.6	7.2	7	7.4
Amonijak Ammonia	mg N/l	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nitriti Nitrite	mg N/l	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nitrati Nitrate	mg N/l	10	4.65	3.72	2.91	3.12	2.64	2.76	2.21	3.55
Mangan Manganese	$\mu\text{g Mn/l}$	50	604	55.1	49.6	35.2	55	38	559.7	70
Željezo Iron	$\mu\text{g Fe/l}$	300	622	186.2	136.4	1276	345	98.8	95.7	104

* Maximum allowed value

Sl. 7. Dijagrami razine podzemne vode u središnjem dijelu lokacije Bare
Fig. 7. Ground-water level diagrams for the central part of Bare site

Tablica 2. Granulometrijski parametri i procjena hidrauličke vodljivosti prema Hazenovom efektivnom zrnu D_{10} .
Table 2. Granulometric parameters and hydraulic permeability by Hazen's method

Oznaka bušotine Well symbol	Granulometrijski parametri Granulometric parameters		Hazenova vodljivost K = $10^3 D_{10}^2$ Hydraulic permeability by Hazen, K (mm/s)
	D_5	D_{10}	
UP1	0.2	0.6	3.6
UP2	0.2	0.7	4.9
UP3	0.8	2	40.0
UP4	0.5	1.3	16.9
UP5	0.2	0.5	2.5
UP6	0.2	0.5	2.5
UP7	0.15	0.25	0.6
UP8	0.14	0.3	0.9
UP9	0.2	0.9	8.1
UP10	0.16	0.37	1.4
UP11	0.17	0.33	1.1
UP13	0.3	1	10.0
Medijanska vrijednost Medianum value			2.5



Sl. 8. Karta debljine vodonosnika Barc pri minimalnoj razini od 13. 08. 1997
1. bušotina
2. linije istih debljina
Fig. 8. Map showing thickness of Bare aquifer for minimal water level on the 13th of August, 1997
1. Well
2. Isopleth of aquifer thickness

voda je kritična visina (H_c) toka pri određenoj crnoj količini. Za određivanje ove veličine može se rabiti Jeagerova aproksimacija radikalnog strujanja između ravnočrte podline vodonosnika i tangente na vodnu plohu koje zatvaraju kut α . Specifično protjecanje u takvoj shemi toka može se izraziti odnosom (Raudek i vi & Callander, 1976):

$$q = \frac{Q}{2\pi hr} = K \left(1 - \frac{h}{2r} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \alpha \quad (1)$$

gdje su:

r – udaljenost dodira tangente i vodne plohe od osi zdenca

h – visina dodirne točke na vodnoj plohi od podine vodonosnika

Q – izdašnost zdenca

K – hidraulička vodljivost vodonosnika

Ako ovaj odnos (1) promatramo na stijenki zdenca tada je $r=r_z$, vodna ploha tangira stijenku zdenca pa je $\alpha=\pi/2$, $\operatorname{tg}\alpha=1$, pa kritična visina iznosi:

$$H_c = \sqrt{r_z^2 + \frac{2Q}{K\pi^2} - r_z} \quad (2)$$

Za polumjer zdenca pretpostavljeno je $r_z=0,3$ (m) (zdenac promjera 600 mm). Rezultati preliminarnih procjena prikazani su na slici 9.

Polučene kritične visine mogu se promatrati kao jedna od granica maksimalno ostvarivog sniženja u crpljenim zdencima. Druga granica je minimalni vodostaj u sušnom razdoblju. Ta druga granica nije dostatno istražena, ali se u ovako ranoj fazi prognoze ostvarivih crpnih količina može pretpostaviti jednostavni slučaj napajanja iz rijeke i rabiti dobro poznata prilagodba Dupuit-Forchheimerove jednadžbe:

$$H_o^2 - H_z^2 = \frac{Q}{\pi K} \ln \frac{2L}{r_z} \quad (3)$$

gdje su:

Q – crpna količina

H_o – relativna razina vode u rijeci pri minimalnom vodostaju

H_z – relativna razina vode u zdenцу u uvjetima crpljenja

K – hidraulička vodljivost vodonosnika

L – udaljenost zdenca od korita rijeke

za polumjer zdenca pretpostavljen je $r_z=0,3$ (m).

Ovdje je nužno i jedno teorijsko upozorenje pri uporabi jedn. (2) i (3), jer jedn. (2) predviđava stanje na rubu vodne plohe, a jedn. (3) predviđava Dupuitovu krivulju koja je za visinu vrelne plohe ispod vodne plohe. No, kako je propusnost vodonosnika vrlo visoka, polumjer zdenca relativno velik, a izdašnost zdenca relativno mala, to je ta razlika jamačno manja od realne istraženosti drugih veličina, pa je provedena analiza ipak prihvatljiva.

Izračun izdašnosti načinjen je za registrirane niske vodostaje (sl. 7) i za slučaj kada bi oni bili niži za jedan metar od registriranih vrijednosti. Rezultati izračuna kritičnih visina i potencijalnih izdašnosti zdenca prema jedn. (2) i (3) usporedno su prikazani na slici 9.

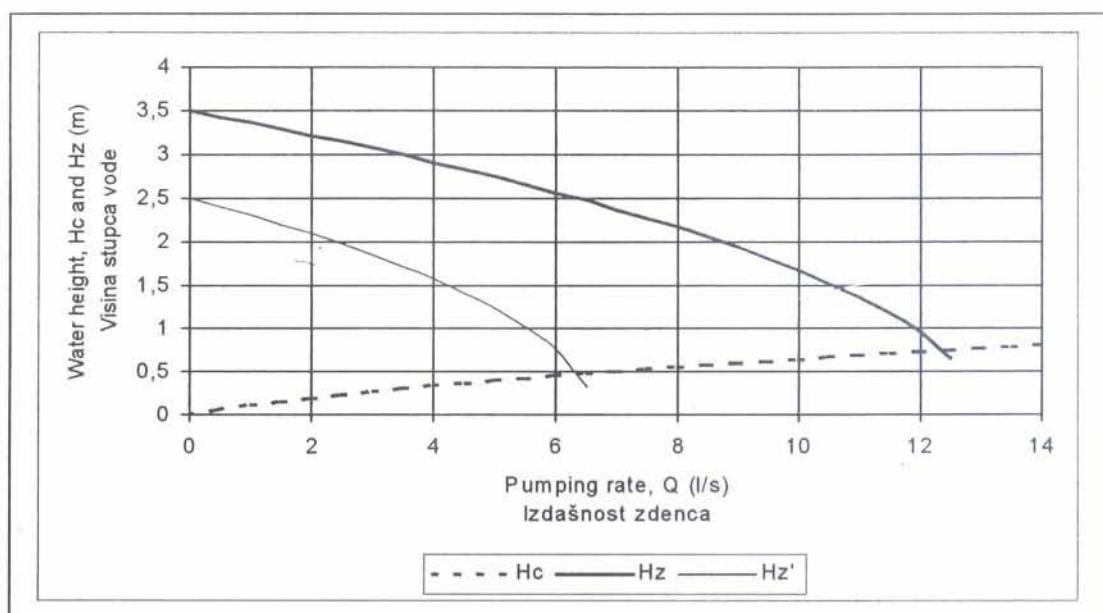
Polučeni rezultati ukazuju da bi izdašnost zdenaca mogla biti u rasponu od 5 do 10 l/s, te da je pri eksploataciji zdenca efektivno najniži vodostaj približno 1,5 m iznad podine. To su dakle i parametri kojih se treba pridržavati pri projektiranju zdenaca. Provedene analize također dovode do zaključka da je pri nazočnim hidrogeološkim uvjetima izdašnost zdenca snažno ovisna o prilagodbi položaja zdenca optimalnim hidrogeološkim odnosima i prilagodbi njegove izvedbe kritičnim veličinama toka, pri čemu je od posebne važnosti izbor vrste i načina ugradnje zdenačkog sita.

Zaključak

Sustavnim hidrogeološkim istraživanjima u području usorske aluvijalne ravnice dobiveni su potrebiti podaci koji omogućuju realnu prosudbu glede razvijta vodoopskrbe područja Usore. Slučaj usorskoga vodonosnika zanimljiv je ne samo zbog rješavanja vodoopskrbe usorske općine, nego i kao primjer pristupa u rješavanju problema toka u vrlo tankom dobro propusnom vodonosniku i to već u vrlo ranoj fazi istraživanja. Ovdje je definiran usorski aluvijalni šljunčani vodonosnik koji je najperspektivniji u području Bare. Na tom području predlaže se izvedba zdenaca za usorski vodoopskrbni sustav. Interpretacijom prikupljenih podataka došlo se do spoznaje da se već s jednim zdencom može pridobiti 5–10 l/s vode. Karakteristika vodonosnika diktira način izvedbe budućih zdenaca i njihov režim rada. Očekuje se zadovoljavajuća voda koja će se najvjerojatnije bez prerađeći koristiti u vodoopskrbnom sustavu.

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Sl. 9. Dijagram izdašnosti zdenca u ovisnosti o visini stupca vode u zdencu u odnosu na podinu vodonosnika, te odnos izdašnosti i kritične visine vodonosnika

H_c – kritična visina vodonosnika pri odnosnoj izdašnosti

H_z – razina vode u zdencu (u odnosu na visinu podine vodonosnika) za uvjete snimljenih minimalnih vodostaja

H_z' – razina vode pri vodostajima koji su 1 m niže od snimljenog minimuma

Fig. 9. Well capacity diagram showing relation between the water-level in well and the aquifer bottom level, as well as relation between well capacity and critical aquifer height

H_c – critical aquifer height for the related capacity

H_z – water-level in well in relation to aquifer base for minimal water-level conditions

H_z' – water-level for period when level is 1 m below the measured minimal value

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The Water-supply Possibilities in the Region of Usora

I. Dragičević and K. Urumović

Introduction

The Alluvial plane of the Usora river extends over lower 20 km of the river channel down to its confluence with the Bosna river (Fig. 1.). This area is covered by the territory of the Usora municipality. Most of the settlements are located on the left bank of the river. The area is presently populated by approximately 11,500 inhabitants located in less than 10 dispersed villages, out of which only three have obsolete local water-supply systems. That is why the exploration and construction of the new well field was necessary in order to ensure water-supply of the Usora municipality. The exploratory works were performed in 1996 and a very shallow gravel aquifer at the locality named Barc was found to offer the most favourable groundwater source (Fig. 1.).

Geologic setting

The geotectonic position of the study area is in the »Central ophiolite zone« of the Dinarides, that is composed of a lithologic variety of rocks. The stratigraphic range is also very wide – from the Triassic to the youngest Neogene. The Usora river Alluvial fill is of Quaternary age, it was sedimented in the youngest stage of the Earth's history (Fig. 1.). Due to the fact that the river channel isn't regulated, the high waters of the Usora river are on occasion recently transporting significant masses of gravel and sand. This material is being deposited

either within the river bed or out of it, and covers the youngest Neogene sediments that are of Pliocene age. The Pliocene sediments are composed of various types of clay and sandy clay.

The Alluvial sediments that were not exposed to more significant tectonic changes are of interest for the immediate water-supply solution.

Lithologic and hydrogeological characteristics of the Usora alluvial aquifer

The study area covers approximately 1 km². It lies on the left bank of the Usora river, on the waste alluvial plane to the south of the Sivša settlement downstream of the Donji Tokići village, in the locality named Barc (Fig. 2). In the course of exploratory works, 10 exploration and observation wells were drilled (marked UP-4 to UP-13), together with one structural well that was marked US-1 (Fig. 2). At the same time, the gravels of the aquifer were investigated by the means of 9 granulometric analyses.

The following fundamental results are singled out:

In the entire area, the Quaternary sediments contain the shallow aquifer of high conductivity;

Aquifer has the uniform geologic composition of prevailing coarse-grained gravels with a minor proportion of coarse sands (Figs. 3 and 4).

Considering only the clean coarse-grained gravels, the thickness of gravel deposits reaches up to the 4.5 m. There are only insignificant changes of the thickness within the study area. The reduction of the aquifer thickness proportional to the distance from the recent Usora river channel has been established (Fig. 5).

The water-bearing gravels are capped by different types of clays, sandy clays or clayey gravels. Some of the areas are lacking this sedimentary cover, so the water-bearing gravels are exposed on the surface. Thickness of the cover increases in proportion to the distance from the Usora river channel.

This is an unconfined aquifer with its upper margin coinciding with the groundwater level that follows the terrain morphology and is in direct hydraulic connection with the Usora river waters (Fig. 6).

There is much variation in the results of the performed chemical analyses (Table 1). The most favourable water quality was found in the surroundings of the exploration and observation wells UP-6, UP-10 and UP-8. On the other hand, it is likely that the real groundwater quality is much more favourable. The absence of the natural ammoniac is noted, the compound that is an important characteristic of the reductive environment which might generate an increased content of iron. The increased iron content was measured only in the samples with a transparency of 20° NTU. In such a situation the increased content of iron and manganese is most probably the consequence of the suspension and not of the dissolved matters.

The possibilities of aquifer

Based on the data obtained by exploration works in the extended area of the Bare locality, the potential capacity of groundwater tapping in the Usora aquifer can be partly determined. Some of the aquifer characteristics are emphasised that can be of help in the course of making experience-based estimations regarding the feasibility of tapping the groundwater in the needed pumping rate. These characteristics can also draw the attention to the problems that will have to be dealt with during planning and construction of water-supply wells.

Definition of the fundamental problems arising from the basic aquifer characteristics is a necessary first step. The basic characteristics of the Usora Alluvial aquifer are its small thickness and high conductivity accompanied by the boundary condition dictated by the Usora river bed cutting into the aquifer. There is an oscillation of the water-level in the range from the flood waters to the narrowing of the river bed in the tiny strip of the deepest part of the channel. Since the exploration was performed during the high waters, it is only on the basis of the groundwater-level observation that the relatively realistic aquifer thickness during the low water was obtained (Fig. 7).

In the beginning of search for the optimal effects in the course of groundwater exploitation, the problem of the location of wells has to be solved. They have to be located close to the margin of structural depression (Fig. 8), in the area where the aquifer base is in its lowest hypsometric position. The wells also have to be lined up perpendicular to the main direction of the groundwater flow in the low water conditions. Such a location results in the maximal effective thickness of aquifer during the low waters.

The next step in the analysis of possible pumping rate is the study of the expected hydraulic conductivity (K) and of the critical heights of flow (H_c) through the walls of the water-well. The mentioned two parameters are basic for making the plans for tapping, as well as for the preliminary estimations of the capacity of each well taking into account the critical heights in the well pumping conditions.

Already the initial prospection of the granulometric composition of aquifer exposed in several gravel-pits, and the determination of the first well's core resulted in an estimation by analogy of the hydraulic conductivity in the 1–3 mm/s range. Upon completion of granulometric analyses of the water-bearing materials (gravel with sand), the approximate calculation of the hydraulic conductivity (K) by the means of the Hazen's equation became possible. The results (Table 2) are in the range very close to the ones supposed by analogy. Only the two of highest and one lowest value are out of the range. Because of the security considerations, the median value of $K=2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ (m/s) was taken to be representative.

The critical height of flow (H_c) at specific pumping rate is another important factor in estimation of the possible capacity and planning for the groundwater tapping. This value can be calculated from the Jaeger's approximation of radial flow between the horizontal aquifer base and water-level tangent closing the α angle. The specific discharge

in this kind of flow pattern can be calculated from the following equation (Raudkivi & Callander, 1976):

$$q = \frac{Q}{2\pi hr} = K(1 - \frac{h}{2r} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2})\alpha \quad (1)$$

where the r is distance of the point where tangent touches the water table from the well axis, h is the height of this point in respect to the aquifer base, Q is well capacity and K is the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer. In the case of this relation being calculated for the conditions at the well wall, the $r=r_z$, water table touches the well wall so the $\alpha=\pi/2$ and $\tan \alpha=1$ and the critical height equals:

$$H_c = \sqrt{r_z^2 + \frac{2Q}{K\pi r_z^2}} - r_z \quad (2)$$

The chosen well radius is $r_z=0.3$ (m), i.e. the wells are supposed to be built with a diameter of 600 mm. The results of preliminary estimates are shown in Fig. 9.

The calculated critical heights can be regarded as one of the margins of the maximally obtainable drawdown in the pumped wells. Another margin is given by the minimal water-level during the dry season. This, second margin hasn't yet been adequately explored, but, in such an early phase of predicting the achievable capacity it is possible to presume the simple recharge from the river and to utilise the well-known modification of the Dupuit-Forchheimer's equation:

$$H_a^2 - H_r^2 = \frac{Q}{\pi K} \ln \frac{2L}{r_z} \quad (3)$$

where the Q is pumping rate, H_a the relative level of water in the river bed during the low waters, H_r is the relative water level in the well that is being pumped, K is the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer, L is the distance between the well and the river channel and the radius of well is taken to be $r_z=0.3$ (m), i.e. the wells are drilled with a 600 mm diameter. A theoretical warning in utilisation of the equations (2) and (3) is necessary. Equation (2) describes the condition on the margin of the water table, while the equation (3) describes the Dupuit's curve that lies under the water table for a height of the seepage face. In view of the fact that the aquifer has a very high conductivity, the wells are of a relatively big radius and their capacity relatively small, the mentioned difference becomes surely smaller than the real exploration level of other parameters. This makes the carried-out analysis acceptable after all.

The calculation of well capacity was performed for the low-water conditions (Fig. 7) and for the case of the water level one metre deeper than the registered values. The obtained values of critical heights and of the potential well capacity calculated by the means of equations (2) and (3) are compared in Fig. 9.

The achieved results show that the well capacity is in the range of 5–10 l/s, and that, during the production from the wells, the effectively lowest water level lies approximately 1.5 m above the aquifer base. These are the parameters that have to be taken in account in the process of planning of the wells. The analyses are also drawing to a conclusion that in the given hydrogeological conditions, the well capacity is strongly dependant on the adjustment of the well location to the optimal hydrogeological relations, as well as on the adjustment of the well construction to the critical flow parameters. In this second part, the proper choice of the type of the well screen and of the procedure of its installation is of special importance.

Conclusion

The systematic hydrogeological exploration in the Usora alluvial plain resulted in the data that are necessary for the realistic consideration of the development of the water-supply system for this area. The Usora aquifer case is interesting not only as a solution for the Usora municipality water-supply, but also as an example of the approach to the solution of flow problems in a very thin aquifer of high conductivity, already in the early exploration phase. The Usora gravel aquifer is defined here, which is the most favourable in the locality of Bare. This is the place where the construction of the wells for the Usora water-supply system is suggested. By interpretation of the obtained data the conclusion is reached that already one well can yield water capacity of 5–10 l/s. The way in which the future wells are to be constructed is dictated by the aquifer characteristics and so is the well pumping rate. Adequate quality of water is expected making it likely that it will not have to be processed before usage in the water-supply system.