

Capability Statement

Well Development

Well development as one of the most important process to ensure the viability of the well

Proper well development helps assure representative clear water at the highest flow rates possible from the given formation. Developing efficiency is achieved by the effective application of energy and will more than likely require multiple forms of energy—for example, mechanical and chemical—to achieve the increase in efficiency desired in a new well.

We make sure that development is a process in which various means and methods are employed with one purpose in mind, which is to make a well as efficient as feasible.

Well development is necessary for water wells to remove drilling remnant and to assure good hydraulic contact with the aquifer zone.

At SUPRA, well development methods are done by surging, bailing, pumping and jetting with compressed air.

Well development with compressed air can be a very effective method when the physical characteristics of the well are considered.

Development with compressed air generally involves lowering a small diameter pipe or tube to near the bottom of the well. Compressed air is applied from an air compressor at a pressure and rate great enough to lift the overlying column of water to land surface.

The following are the methods that we used for development of the well:

- Pumping
- Compressed air
- Surging
- Back-Washing
- High Velocity Jetting
- Chemical



Well development principles are designed to maximize the efficiency and specific capacity of the well efficiently

Well development may be the most important part of the well drilling process and is often underestimated with regard to the time required to properly develop the well. As a result, many wells suffer from incomplete development from the start, which makes them less efficient and less productive than they were designed to be.

In the long-term, this causes additional client time and both capital and operating expense that are unnecessary. The goals of well development are to clear fine materials from the face of the borehole; to clean and stabilize the formation by removing drilling mud, sand, and other foreign materials that are pushed into the formation by the drilling process (thereby improving porosity); to correct damage caused by the drilling process; and to improve ease of well disinfection.

