SUPPLEMENT - 1.1

LIST OF HYDROMETRIC STATIONS IN ZAMBIA

(1)List of	Hydromet	(1) List of Hydrometric Stations in Zambia	s in Zambia		<< Zambezi River	Basin	÷	(1/2)					
NO ST.NO. AREA(km2)	REA(km2)	RIVER	LOCATION	R.H.Office/Loca.	OPENED CLOSED	S.G 7	AUT DIS		4 C	TA A 1	VAILAB	ALITI]
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5, 967	Luinga Zambezi Zambezi Zambezi Zumkuryi	Ikelenge Kaleni Hill R/D Cholose Ghavuma Falls Lunkunyi school	N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi	11/1971 11/1971 07/1959 04/1972 10/1955 12/1971	****	RNNN	7 		**************************************	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	**************************************	
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11 1-150 12 1-250 13 1-305 1 14 1-310 3 15 1-313 1	2,275 .075 69 ,041	Zambezi Kabompo W/Lumwana Mwombezhi Chimiwonga	Zambezi Pump Kouse Solwezi-Wutullunga R/B Solwezi-Wutullunga R/B Solwezi-Wutuilunga R/B Lumwena	N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi	02/1947 01/1972 10/1976 11/1971 10/1978	******	ZZZZZ		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	**** *** *** *** ***	**************************************	8****
16 1-314 17 1-315 6 18 1-425 6 19 1-430 4	538 538	E/Lumwana E/Lumwana Luakela W/lunga Kabompo	Lumwana Camp Solwezi-Wwinilunga R/B Sachibondo Wwinilunga Manyinga R/B	N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi	05/1976 12/1978 11/1971 06/1983 10/1970 01/1953 11/1986 11/1971	Proproduce	2222	>c	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***	* *	**************************************	88.82
21 1-630 - 22 1-650 4: 23 1-660 - 24 1-670 4: 25 1-690 - :	2,740 4,356	Manyinga Kabompo Chikonkwelo Kabompo Dongwe	Manyinga Kabompo Boma Kashina Village Kabompo Old Pontoon Dongwe	N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi	12/1961 10/1950 11/1971 10/1977 10/1952 06/1972 10/1958 10/1962	****	ZZZZZ) — — — — () — — — — (# X # X # X # #	**************************************	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	20************************************	* 8 8 8 8
26 1-950 27 1-970 28 2-030 29 2-030 30 2-120	5,449 3,030 06,531	Kabompo Mumbe ji Lungwebungu Zambezi Luena	Watopa Pontoon Kabompo-Wwinilunga R/B Siakasumbi Lukulu Longwe	N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi Western/Mongu Western/Mongu	05/1958 12/1971 10/1976 03/1958 12/1988 10/1950 02/1977 01/1987	********	KEKKK	 	* * C	0000 * * *	0000CC ****	CCCCC*********************************	88888
31 2-123 7 32 2-120 7 33 2-150 1 34 2-200 35 2-250 3	7,016 15,444 -34,620	Luena Luampa Luena Zambezi Luanginga	Kaoma-Kasempa R/B Njenga School Kasambamezi (Rydro.site Likapai Kalabo	Western/Mongu Western/Mongu Western/Mongu Western/Mongu	01/1977 10/1961 01/1987 10/1960 11/1961 02/1972 11/1957	-	2222	0		80**		******	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
36 2-270 37 2-310 38 2-320 39 2-330 40 2-340	5,959 	Luambimba Sikolongo Namitome I/Zambezi Sefula	Sishekaru near zambezi Riv. Namitome Matonga Platform Sefula R/B	Western/Mongu Western/Mongu Western/Mongu Western/Mongu	07/1959 11/1961 02/1962 01/1956 02/1971	16 14 14 14 14	ZZZZZ	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	1950	* * * 00 * * 10 * 10	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	**************************************	# * O O I

S.G : Staff Gauge, AUT : Automatic Recorder, Dis : Discharge Rating Curve, Y : Available, (Y) : Previously worked N : Not Available, 0 : Water level and discharge data are available, * : Water level data is available, X : Data is not available, R.H.Office/Loca. : Regional Hydrological Office and Office location **\$30T**€

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(2)List of	Hydrone	(2)List of Hydrometric Stations in Zambia	s in Zambia		<pre><< Zambez;</pre>	zi River	Basin	^ .f	(2/2)	,									
NO ST.NO.	AREA (km2)) RIVER	LOCATION	R.H.Office/Loca.	OPENED	CTOSED	S.S	ACT D) SIG		А	14	A	VAI	LAB	ITI	۶ı . H		
41 2-350 42 2-360 43 2-400 44 2-450 45 2-475	206,531 278,298 15,451 1,854	Nalolo CanalNalolo Kataba Siandi Zambezi Senang Lueti/s Lueti Lui Luetem	JNalolo Siandi R/B Senanga Lueti Pontoon Luatembo School	Western/Mongu Western/Mongu Western/Mongu Western/Mongu Western/Mongu	11/1961 02/1971 11/1947 03/1961 11/1960	07/1972 03/1938 01/1987	*****	22222	*****	0	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	*	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		<u>-1.3.1).*_#_[l.</u>	X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	n
46 2-700 47 2-990 48 3-050 49 3-120 50 3-130	33,605 223,698 1,899	Zambezi Zambezi Zambezi Kalomo Kalomo	Sesheke Mambova Harbour Livingstone Pump House William's Dam Xalomo Dam site	Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka	01/1960 10/1971 01/1961 10/1980 03/1958	02/1974	******	ZZZZZ	KARAK	<u></u>	<u> </u>			***************************************		Q + A + Q	00 00 00 00	* X * * X X X X X X X X	in .
51 3-335 52 3-350 53 3-370 54 3-375 55 3-380	940 215 228	Muzuma Kazinze Nargombe Lake kariba Lake Kariba	Mwezia school Sinak-sikile R/B Tobontes's Village Chiyabi Sikolwenzala Hils	Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka	07/1970 07/1970 10/1969 05/1984 08/1962	09/1966	5+5+5+5+	ZZZZZ	×××××	<u> </u>	}	<u> </u>	*	0 0	*0************************************	2000-2000-0000000000000000000000000000	0 ************************************	***************************************	<u> </u>
56 3-950 57 3-950 58 5-012 59 5-016 60 5-024	414,400 667,715 303	Zambezi Zambezi Chongwe Ngwerere Chongwe	Lusitu Pump Kouse Chirundu R/3 Chongwe North Ngwerere Estate Weir Chongwe-Ngwerere Conflu	Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Lusaka/Lusaka Lusaka/Lusaka Lusaka/Lusaka	08/1961 04/1963 10/1973 01/1955 01/1977	01/1978 05/1977	54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	वर्षेष्ठव	マーーーー (, ,] }	* * * *	?*	00000###0 00000#######################		**************************************	**************************************	**************************************	
61 5-025 62 5-029 63 5-030 64 5-039	1,813 118 107	Chongwe Chalimbana Kapiriombwa Zambezi	Chongwe(G.E.R.) Sridge Romar Farm Exchange Farm Feira Boma	Lusaka/Lusaka Lusaka/Lusaka Lusaka/Lusaka Lusaka/Lusaka	12/1968 11/1953 04/1957 03/1962		अप्रदादा स्ट	य पं सिष	*****	<u>.</u>	 	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2	30000000000000000000000000000000000000		0		* 0 * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>
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<< Kafue River Basin	OPENED CLOSED S	08/1963 08/1963 10/1962 04/1976 09/1959 12/1958 10/1974	12/1958 05/1973 02/1980 07/1964 10/1959 08/1958	12/1958 10/1961 10/1987 01/1968 04/1985 02/1971 11/1986 12/1950 10/1987	10/1969 02/1973 09/1984 7 07/1971 04/1987 7 10/1969 01/1989 7 07/1971	11/1962 12/1962 10/1963 02/1972 3 05/1971 04/1985 3 03/1971 04/1985	06/1971 01/1987 Y 06/1971 08/1987 Y 06/1962 Y 08/1971 Y	10/1964 08/1987 Y 08/1971 10/1086 Y 06/1962 Y 02/1976 Y 01/1960 01/1987 Y	11/1962 Y 09/1950 Y 06/1951 Y 02/1964 10/1966 Y 02/1964 09/1965 Y Rating Curve, Y : A
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(3) List of Mydrometric Stations in Zambia) RIVER LOCATION	Kafue / Kipushi Muchindamu / Muchindamu Kafue / Ngosa Farm Kafue / Raglam Farm Kafue / Chililabombwe	Kafue / Kafironda Kafironda / Kafironda Mutundu / Mutundu Mwambashi / Wwambashi Kafue / Smith's Bridge	Kafue / Wusakile Bridge Kanfinsa / Komfinsa Baluba / Baluba Chapula / St.Joseph's Mission Kafue / Mpatamato	Kafulafuta / Ibenga Mission Kafubu / Itawa-Dambo Mukulungwe / Kaposa Kafubu / Fisenga Kafubu / Masaiti R/B	Kafulafuta / Miputu Hills Kafue / Ndubeni Lufwanyama / Muteba Mpopo / Mpopo School Lufwanyama / Mpopo School	Katembula / Katembula Lufwanyama / Kanakila Kafue / Machiya Ferry Impumpu / Machiya Luswishi / Iwendo	Luswishi / Kilunch Luswishi / Kangondi Kafue / Chilenga Lukanda / Chikanda Lukanga Swamp / Chilwa Island	1.479 Kafue / Mswebi
of Hydronet	AREA (Jen2)	440 285 4,066 4,999 5,207	7,148 27 300 869 8,599	1,195 192 339 11,655	2,499 306 210 951 1,375	4,817 18,726 829 69 84	267 2,890 122,920 H 598 1 2,668	3,600 II 8,708 II 34,162 K	50,479 X 54,442 X 11,655 L 1,704 M S,G : St
(3)List c	NO ST.NO.	1 4-005 2 4-015 3 4-040 4 4-050 5 4-060	6 4-090 7 4-095 8 4-100 9 4-120 10 4-130	11 4 4 1 150 13 4 4 1 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 1	16 4-205 17 4-210 18 4-239 20 4-245	21 4-250 22 4-260 23 4-265 24 4-265 25 4-267	26 4-268 27 4-272 28 4-280 29 4-281 30 4-302	31 4-310 32 4-340 33 4-350 34 4-375 35 4-390	36 4-400 37 4-455 38 4-450 59 4-460 40 4-500

S.G : Staff Gauge, AUT : Automatic Recorder, Dis : Discharge Rating Curve, Y : Available, (Y) : Previously worked N : Not Available, O : Water level and discharge data are available, * : Water level data is available, X : Data is not available, R.H.Office/Loca. : Regional Hydrological Office and Office location

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R.H.Office/loca	N-Western/Solwezi N-Western/Solwezi	N-Western/Solwezi	N-Western/Solwezi	N-Western/Solwezi	Insaka/Lusaka	N-Western/Solwez	Lusaka/Lusaka	Lusaka/Lusaka	Lusaka/Lusaka	Lusaka/Lusaka	Lusaka/Lusaka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Connerbelt/Kitwe	Lusaka/Lusaka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Insaka/Insaka	Lusaka/Lusaka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Lusaka/Lusaka	Lusaka/Lusaka	Lusaka/Lusaka	Lusaka/Lusaka	usaka/ uusaka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Mazahika	Life de Colon Contractor	Southern/Mazabuka	Southern/Wazabuka	Southern/Mazabuka	Dis:
2) RIVER LOCATION	Solwezi / Solwezi Lunga / Mujimanzovu	Chifutwa / Solwezi Road	Lunga / Kelongwa School	Lunga / Chifumpa Fontoon		_			Karve / Chunga Camp	Kafue / Chunga Rapids	Kafue / Itezhi-Tezhi	Nanzila / Nanzila Mission		Kafue / Namwala Pontoon	Kefue / Busanon Ranids	Nansenda / Tebula	Munyelce / Mapanza R/5	Munyeke / Mapanza Mission	Mutama / Mutama rapids	Nancoma / Mycove Bridge		×	$\overline{}$	Magoye / Chimbumbu's	Mwembeshi / Great North Road	Kabile / Chikoloma Hills	Mwembeshi / Lusaka- Mumbwa	Kafue / Luwato	Weingest / Stickyndi	Kaleya / Kaleya Dam Site	/ Water Valley	`	_	Kaleya / Avilion R/B	Wolfie / Merchan Spin			Nakambala / Nakambala Upper Weir	Nekambala / Nakambala Lower Weir	S.G : Staff Gauge, AVI : Automatic Recorder,
ST.NO. AREA(Mrn2)	4-505 427 4-510 7.957			4-560 21,445					4-675 -	4-675 -		4-750 9,065		4-760 149,443	4-780 120.176			4-821 1,787	4-850 1,735	4-880 777	4~881 -		4-907 1.010	4-915 1,865	4-918 62		4-937 2,153	4-938 -		4-941 45				4-946 206	4-947 376				4-953 9	CNOTES S.G :
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N : Not Available, O : Water level and discharge data are available, * : Water level data is available, X : Data is not available, R.H.Office/Loca. : Regional Hydrological Office and Office location

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	R.H.Office/Loca.	Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Southern/Mazabuka Lusaka/Lusaka	Luseka/Luseka Luseka/Luseka Luseka/Luseka Luseka/Luseka						ecorder, Dis: Discharge Rating Curve, Y: Available, (Y): 1 and discharge data are available, * : Water level data is ice/Loca.: Rectional Hydrological Office and Office location
(5) List of Hydrometric Stations in Zambia	LOCATION	Kaine / Cere's Mazabuka / Uruaff Farm Kaine / Kafue Polder Nega-Nega / Nega- Kafue / Kafue Railway Bridge	Kasaka Kafue Road Bridge Barowe Mafungozi						: Automatic R 3: Water leve
ric Stat	RIVER	Kafue / C Mazabuka Kafue / K Nega-Nega Kafue / K	Kafue / K Kafue / K Kafue / F Kafue / M						Staff Gauge, AUT Not Available, U
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<< Luangwa River Basin >> (1/1) (6) List of Hydrometric Stations in Zambia

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5-400	Lumanba / Lumanba	Eastern/Chipata Eastern/Chipata	02/1957	⊳ +;	ы: 2:			***	****	***************************************	*********	•
4 5-550 10	Noba / Koba Bridge	Eastern/Chipata	01/1973							***	****	
	Lutembwe / St Marry's Mission	Sastern/Chipata	1							******	*O_X	
5-555	Lutembwe / Lutembwe weir	Ractom/Chinata	0071070			-02	<u>-</u>	- <u>}</u>	- -	-Q-	0	ſ
	M'sipazi / Chadidza RD BG	Notern (Chinate	01/17/00							*****	****	
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CHAPTER-2

WELL OBSERVATION

<<<< CHAPTER-2 WELL OBSERVATION >>>>

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2.1 Outline of Hydrogeology

2.1.1 General Geology

The geology of Zambia mainly consists of Precambrian and early Palaeozoic. The basement complex, Muva super group, Katanga super group (Lower and Upper Roan and Kundelung group) are distributed in the eastern, northwestern and southern province of Zambia. The main tectonic events, Ubendian (2000 +- 200 million years), Kibaran (1100 +- 200 million years), Pan-Affrican Orogeny (600 +- million years) are almost Precambrian era. These areas are almost stabilized after the end of the African Orogeny and there is no significant tectonic movemets from the early Palaeozoic era to the Recent age.

The stabilized Precambrian shield is not comformably overlain by Lower Palaeozoic. Karoo super group with the Plateau basalts on the top, in age from Caboniferous to Jurassic, covers the downfaulted rift through of the Mid-Zambezi, Luangwa, Luano-Lukusashi and Kafue Valleys and part of the Barotse Basin. The Karoo rocks are overlain by Cretaceous continental beds and Mid-Tertialy-Quaternary Kalahari Group in Western Zambia.

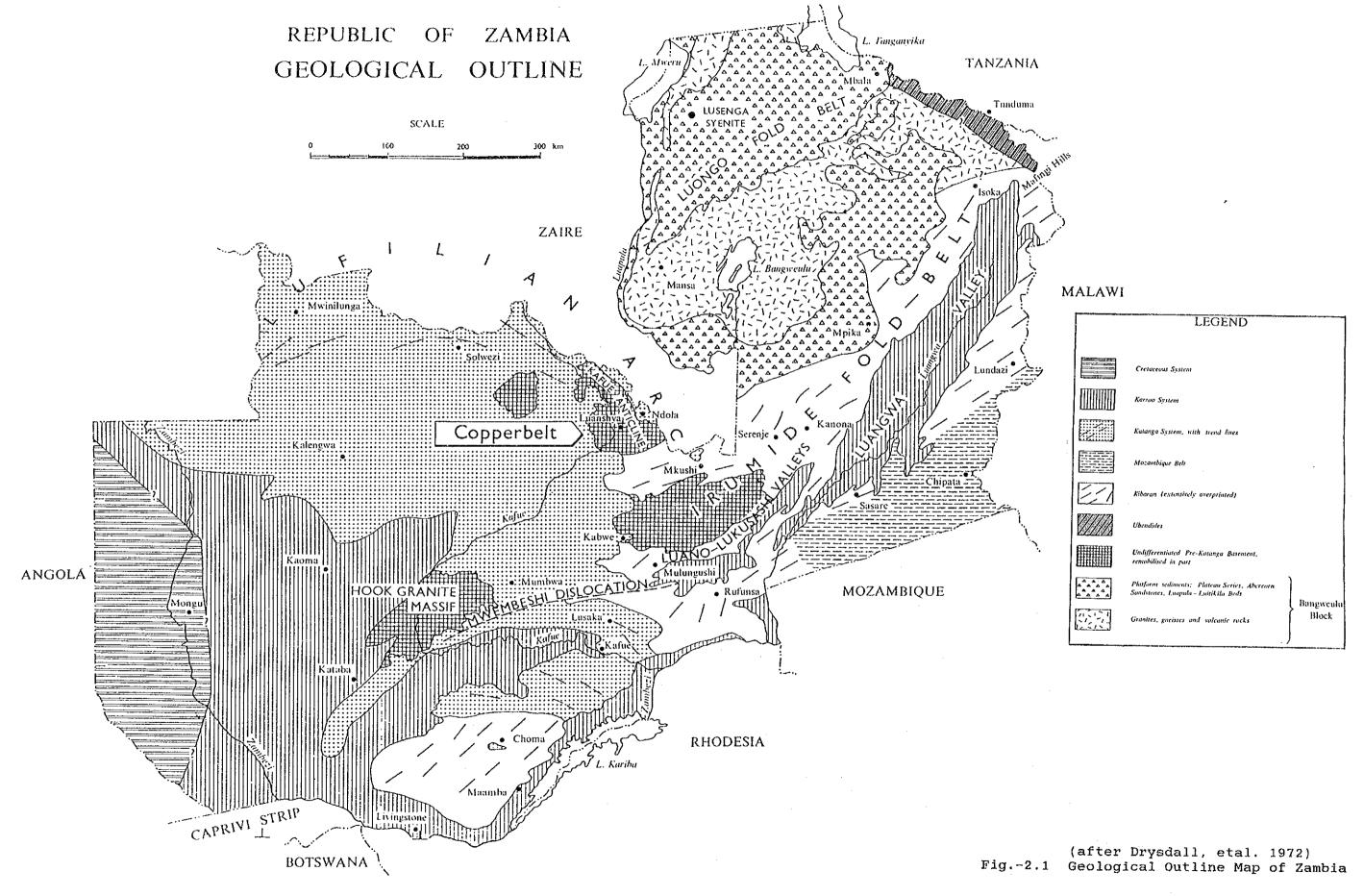
Alluvium are located mainly along the courses of the main rivers and the surrounding areas of the lakes.

The stratigraphical table of Zambia is shown in Table-2.1 and also the geological outline map of Zambia in Fig.-2.1.
The outline of the major sturactural-stratigraphic systems of

Zambia is as follows. (according to N.J.Monley 1986, A.R. Drysdall et al. 1972)

Table-2.1 Stratigraphical Table of Zambia

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	ical Age	Super Groups	Groups or Formations	Rocks and Sediments
		Cenozoic	Alluvium	Alluvium sands,Gravels Clay near lakes
Cenozoic Era	Tertialy Tertialy	Super Group	Kalahari Group	Fine sands, Sandstones with clays
Mesozoic	 Cretaceous	Mesozoic Super Group	Lower Cretaceous Formations	Mudstones, Siltstones
Era	Jurrasic	Karoo	Upper Karoo Group	Basalt,Interbeded Sand stone,Sandstones,Mud- stones,Siltstones
	 Carboniferous 	Super Group	Lower Karoo Group	Mudstone with coal mea sures, Siltstones,Sand stones,Conglomerates
Palaeozoic Era	Silurian ~ Ordovician	Lower Palaeozoic Super Group		Quartzites, Shales, Sandstones
			Kundelung Group	Carbonate rocks with shales, Shales, Silt- stones, Sandstones
Pre- cambrian Era	Early Palaeozoic 	Katanga Super Group	Upper Roan Group	Dolomites, Argillites
	Precambrian		Lower Roan Group	Quartzites, Argillites, Dolomites, Conglomerate Mine series shales
		Basement and Muva	Muva Group	Shales,Mudstones, Sandstones
	 	Super Group	Basement Complex	Basement gneisses, Migmatites, Schists
Various age Precamb	e mainly older orian	Intrusive ar Rocks	nd Metamorphic	Basic-igneous rocks, Meta-igneous rocks, Amphibolites, Metasediments, Metavolcanics



1) Bangweulu Block (> 1800 m.y. in part)

This unit is part of an ancient craton. The older rocks were affected by the Ubendian events. The basement complex of the base includes volcanic rocks intruded granitic rocks and is unconformable overlain by the Plateau Series and Luapula beds. The Plateau Series (1800 to 1100 m.y.) include quartzites, grits, arenites, shales. The Luapula beds include arenaceous and argillaceous sediments, conglomerates, limestones.

2) Kibaran (1300 +- 40 m.y. culmination)

In the Kibaran belt, the Basement Complex of the pre-Katanga formations were affected by the Kibaran Orogeny, and includes granites, gneisses, migmatites, metasediments, phyllites, cataclasites, amhibolites and metavolcanics. The pre-Katanga rocks have been subdivided into the pre-Kibaran and the Kibaran elements.

3) Katanga sediments and the Lafilian Arc

The Katanga sediments cover extensive area west of longitude 28.30' E, and divided into the Lower Roan, the Upper Roan, the Mwashya and the Kundelungu series. The Lower Roan consists of conglomerates, aeolian sandstones, clastics and shales deposited in a shallow marine environment, and contains are formations. The Upper Roan consists of carbonaceous shales and argillites. The Kundelungu series consists of tillites, congremerates, shales, quartzites. The Katanga sequence was affected by three phases of folding and metermorphism during the Lufilian orogeny. The Lufulian is an arcuate orogenic zone containing folding and thrusted Katanga sediments and elongates from North-Western Zambia to Angola and Zaire. A variety of granitic rocks, gabbros, dolerites, syenites are present in the area as remobilized rocks or syntectonic intrusions.

4) The Mozambique Belt

The Belt is part of the Pan-African orogenic belt system, which is extensively distributed throughout East Africa. It is mainly formed by polymetamorphosed and complexly folded high grade gneisses, charnokites and granulites, cut by granitic, syenitic and basic instruction.

5) Lower Paleozoic Sediments

These sediments are locally distributed below Karoo rocks at Western and South-Eastern Zambia. These include unmetamorphosed arkoses and quarzites formed in a marine environment in age from Ordovician to Silurian.

6) Karoo Series

The Karoo series covers the down-faulted rift troughs of the Mid-Zambezi, Luangwa, Luano-Lukusashi, Kafue Valleys and part of the Barose Basin in Western Zambia in age from Caboniferous to Jurassic. The Karoo rocks are divided into the Lower and Upper Karoo. The Lower Karoo rocks consists of basal sandstone and conglomerate of fluvio-glacial and glacial origin, fine grained sediments of fluviatile origin, sandstones, carbonaceous mudstones and coal seams. The Upper Karoo consists of arenaceous continental sediments, the Escarpment grits, fine grained sediments, the Batoka Basalt Formation.

7) The Barotse Basin

In the Basotse Basin, the Cretaceous continental mudstones and siltstones are underlain by the Karoo series. This sequence is overlain by the Kalahali Series containing sand stones and unconsolidated sands in age from Mid-Tertiary to Quaternary. Alluviam unconsolidated sediments are distributed along the main river and lakes.

2.1.2 Hydrogeology of the Well Field

The following is a outline of the hydrogeology of the main well field of study area.

1) Lusaka

The Lusaka region consists of the Chunga formation (quartz shist, mica shist), Cheta formation (carbonate rocks, shist) and Lusaka dolomite, corresponding to the upper Katanga series and lower Roan series. The upper part of the aquifer exists from 0 meters to 50 meters in depth the lower part from 65 to 80 meters.

The specific capacities for shist in 78 wells are, for 0.1 ~ 0.3 m3/hr/m; 41% and for 0.03 ~ 3 m3/hr/m; 91%. The specific capacities for limestone and dolomite in 102 wells were considerable with 88% for 0.3 ~ 100 m3/hr/m. The karstic caves and fissures have a high potential for yield. The groundwater in caves and fissures is under free watertable conditions. The main groundwater flow is directed towards the northwest (Lusaka City Council 1978).

The current Lusaka water supply consists of approximately 120,000 m3/day in groundwater from boreholes and shafts and approximately 80,000 m3/day in intake water from the Kafue river. Of the 42 wells, 35 wells are in operation. The well depths are between 40 and 80m with depths of around 60m being common. (according to interviews with the Lusaka Urban District Council Water works office, 1990 July).

2) Kabwe

In the Kabwe region, the aquifers are mainly in the docloites and limestones of Broken Hill series corresponding to the Upper Roan and Mwasha series of the Katanga super group.

The specific capacity of shist and shale for 27 wells with depths ranging from 34 to 67 m (47m average) is 0.14 ~ 2.4 m3/hr/m (1.2 m3/hr/m average). The specific capacity limestone and dolomite for 32 wells with depths ranging from 22 to 85m (52m average) is 0.01 ~ 148 m3/hr/m (18 m3/hr/m average) (M.J. Jones 1972).

The current Kabwe water supply consists of the Kalulu pump station where there are 9 wells of which 5 are operating and the Mukobeko pump station where there are 6 wells of which 2 are operating providing 24,000 m3/day. In addition the Mulungushi Dam (concrete gravity dam, volume: 23,000 m3, Max. height: 16m, crest length: 585 m) has been completed and water pipelines are under construction (according to interviews with the Kabwe Urban District Council Water Works Office, 1990 July).

3) Ndola

In the Ndola region, the main water beds and treatment plant (capacity: 37,500 m3) are in the dolomites and limestones of Kakontwe formation belonging to the Kundelungu series of the Katanga super group. At the area of the Mufulia syncline, the caves and fissures are well developed (F. Kolman, 1982).

Of the 12 wells on the Musun project, 2 have no water, 9 have a transmissivity of 10 ~ 12,500 m2/day and specific capacities of 0.14 ~ 120 m3/hr/m while 1 well has a large yield with a transmissivity of 6,000 m2/day and a specific capacity of 2,500 m3/hr/m (Brian Colguboun & Partners, 1975), showing a wide dispersion of capacities.

Currently the 11 wells in the Musun region are pumping 35,000 "45,000 m3/day and apart from that 87,000 m3/day is also being taken from the Itawa river, Ishiku lake and the Katubu dam (according to interviews with the Ndola Provincial Council, 1990 June).

4) Other Northern Cities

Water supply for Kitwe is pumped from river. Chingola has secured 40,000 m3/day, 50% from mine groundwater and 50% from the Kafue river. Chililabombwe is using a part of the groundwater from the Konkola mine. (According to interviews with the respective District Councils, 1990 June).

5) Mongu

In the Mongu region, the sand formations of the Upper Kalahari group are the main water beds. Ten boreholes (6" diameter, 70-80 m in depth with Johnson Type stainless Screens) are being dug for water supply. Transmissivity ranges from 20 to 180 m2/day and specific capacity from 1.4 to 4.1 m3/hr/m (Interconsultant A/S, 1982). The average pumping rate for the 9 currently operating boreholes is 86 m3/day (101/sec) producing a total of 800 m3/day (according to interviews with the Mongu Pump Station, 1990 June).

Apart from this, in the western province, by the NORAD's WASHE (Water, Sanitation, Health, Education) programme many boreholes with hand pump have been completed at many rural villages. The 8" diameter boreholes are usually drilled for councils water supply and 5" diameter boreholes for small villages. (a total of 352 wells containing digging wells are risted) The depth of these wells ranges from 10 to 100m with depths between 10 and 40m being common. Amongst these there is also a pump station with submersible pump operated by solar power (Shimano village).

Sand formations are dominant in the aquifers and the following is an approximation of the specific capacities.

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- Kaoma region 0.2 ~ 7.9 m3/hr/m (ave. 1.6 m3/hr/m)
- Kalabo region 0.07 ~ 13 m3/hr/m (ave. 2.2 m3/hr/m)
- Lukulu region 0.04 ~ 1.8 m3/hr/m (ave. 0.3 m3/hr/m)
- Mongu region 0.4 ~ 23 m3/hr/m (ave. 2.5 m3/hr/m)
- Sesheke region 0.04 ~ 1.6 m3/hr/m (ave. 0.3 m3/hr/m)
(according to the well record of Mongu WASHE office)
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6) Mumbwa

Mumbwa takes its water primarily from small dams (2,000 m3/day), there have been 5 boreholes but because of breakages of water pumps, only 1 well (86 m3/day) is currently pumping. Each borehole has the potential to pump 5 ~ 6 liters/sec (according to interviews with the Mumbwa Pump Station, 1990 July)

7) Southern Cities

Almost all cities and towns use river water for their water supplies. In Boma, 2 boreholes supplement this during the period from June to December (according to the DWA Choma Office, 1990). In the southern province, boreholes have been drilled with Japanese Government assistance, with the objective of supplying water to the rural villages. Phase I called for the boring of 100 wells (1987 ~ 88) and Phase II, the boring of 120 wells (1989 ~ 90) and currently there are 32 wells being drilled (in progress). These are 4" and 6" wells and those with yields above 15 lit/min have hand pumps installed (according to interviews with the DWA Monze Of-

fice, 1990 July).

These wells are drilled at gneisses, shists, granites, basic rocks, granulites, limestones, basalts, sedimentary rocks and alluviums but the specific yields from granulites, limestones, basalts and sedimentary rocks are relatively height. According to available data, the specific capacities for 35 wells, excluding dry wells, is 0.03 ~ 60 m3/hr/m with an average of 3.5 m3/hr/m. 1.2 m3/hr/m specific capacities are common (Pacific Consultants 1990, Sanyu Consultants 1987).

2.2 Set up of Observation Wells

2.2.1 Objectives of Well Water Level Observation

In the development of water resources, groundwater must be developed along with surface water. With the following objectives, this study, as its first step, has carried out water level observations in shallow wells.

- Understanding the effects of river water to surrounding shallow groundwater
- Linkage between shallow groundwater level and river water levels

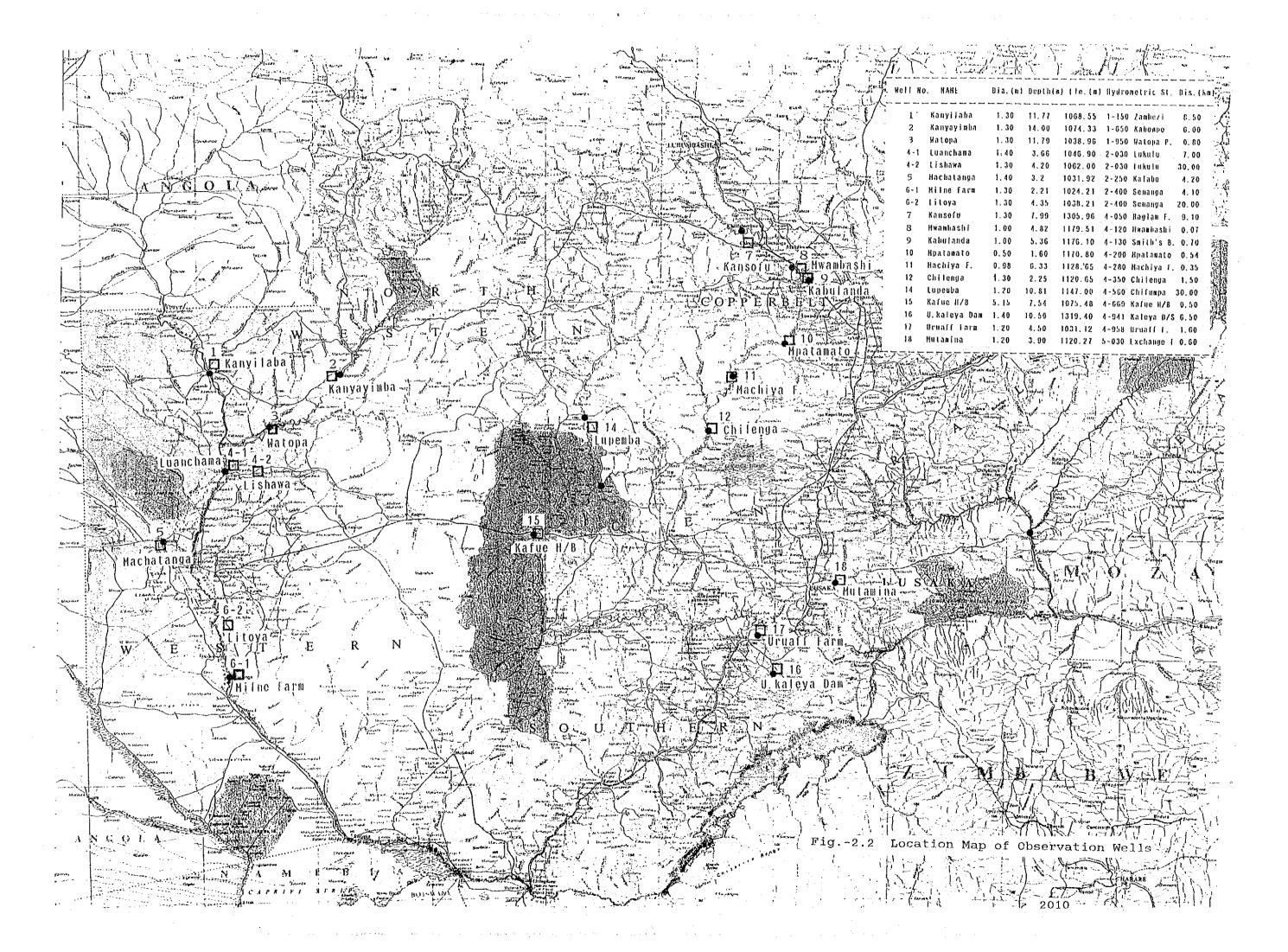
2.2.2 Selection of Observation Wells

Shallow wells close to river water level observation stations were surveyed and in principle, of those wells that could be observed, those closest to the water level observation stations were selected. The details of the 19 observation wells selected are shown in Table-2.2 and their locations are shown in Fig.-2.2. Detailed records for each observation well are given in Supplement-2.1.

Where there are multiple observation wells for one river water level observation station, they have been indicated with an auxiliary number. Moreover, at the following points, St. 4-450 Lubangu and St. 5-940 Luanguwa Bridge, there were no wells close to the river water level observation stations and therefore no observation wells were possible, resulting in missing numbers.

Table-2.2 List of Observation Wells

Observation	Hydrometric	Dia-	Depth	Distance btw					
W e l l Stations		meter(m)		Well & St.					
77 C 1 1	000010110	mc ccr (m)	()	, near & be.					
(1) Kanylilaba	I .	1.30	11.77	8.50 km					
(2) Kanyayimbu	1-650 Kabompo B	1.30	14.00	6.00 km					
(3) Watopa	1-950 Watopa P	1.30	11.79	0.80 km					
(4-1) Luanchama	2-030 Lukulu	1.40	3.66	7.00 km					
(4-2) Lishawa	2-030 Lukulu	1.30	4.20	30.00 km					
(5) Machatanga	2-250 Kalabo	1.40	3.29	4.20 km					
(6-1) Milne Farm	2-400 Senanga	1.30	2.21	4.10 km					
(6-2) Litoya	2-400 Senanga	1.30	4.35	20.00 km					
(7) Kansofu	4-050 Raglam Farm	1.30	7.99	9.10 km					
(8) Mwambashi	4-120 Mwambashi	1.00	4.82	0.07 km					
(9) Kabulanda	4-130 Smith's B.	1.00	5.36	0.70 km					
(10) Mpatamato	4-200 Mpatamato	0.50	1.60	0.54 km					
(11) Machiya	4-280 Machiya F	0.98	6.33	0.35 km					
(12) Chilenga	4-350 Chilenga	1.30	2.25	1.50 km					
(14) Lupemba	4-560 Chifumpa P	1.20	10.81	30.00 km					
(15) Kafue H/B	4-669 Kafue F/B	5.15	7.54	0.50 km					
(16) U Kaleya Dam	4-941 Kaleya D/S	1.40	10.50	6.50 km					
(17) Uruaff Farm	4-958 Uruaff Farm	1.20	4.50	1.60 km					
(18) Mutamina	5-030 Exchange F	1.20	3.90	0.60 km					
(5) Machatanga 2-250 Kalabo 1.40 3.29 4.20 km (6-1) Milne Farm 2-400 Senanga 1.30 2.21 4.10 km (6-2) Litoya 2-400 Senanga 1.30 4.35 20.00 km (7) Kansofu 4-050 Raglam Farm 1.30 7.99 9.10 km (8) Mwambashi 4-120 Mwambashi 1.00 4.82 0.07 km (9) Kabulanda 4-130 Smith's B. 1.00 5.36 0.70 km (10) Mpatamato 4-200 Mpatamato 0.50 1.60 0.54 km (11) Machiya 4-280 Machiya F 0.98 6.33 0.35 km (12) Chilenga 4-350 Chilenga 1.30 2.25 1.50 km (14) Lupemba 4-560 Chifumpa P 1.20 10.81 30.00 km (15) Kafue H/B 4-669 Kafue F/B 5.15 7.54 0.50 km (16) U Kaleya Dam 4-941 Kaleya D/S 1.40 10.50 6.50 km (17) Uruaff Farm 4-958 Uruaff Farm 1.20 4.50 1.60 km									



2.2.3 Geology surrounding the Observation Wells

The geology surrounding the observation wells is as shown in Table-2.3.

Table	-2.3 Geology surrounding Observation Wells
Well Number	Geology surrounding Observation Well
1	Alluvium and sands of the Kalahari group
2	Sands of the Kalahari group
3	Alluvium and sands of the Karahari group
4-1, 4-2, 5 6-1, 6-2	Sands of the Kalahari group
7	Alluvium, Base rocks are shales and sandstones of Kundelungu group
8, 9	Alluvium, Base rocks are pre-Katanga shist
10	Alluvium, Base rocks are Muva quartzite
11	Alluvium, Base rocks are sandstones and dolomites of Lower Roan group
12	Shales and sandstones of Kundelungu group
13	Sands and gravels of alluvium in the upper section, siltstones of Upper Karoo group in the lower section
14	Alluvium, Base rocks are pre-Katanga carbonate rock
15	Weathered calc-silicate rocks of pre-Katanga rocks
16	Alluvium, Base rocks are shists of Chunga group

2.3 Observation of Well Water Levels

2.3.1 Observation Method, Organization and Time Period

Locally employed observers were assigned to each observation wells, taking measurements every day, in the morning and evening. Every month the supervisor of the D.W.A (the same for the river water level observation organization) collected measurement records and at the same time carried out checks of the measurements, guidance to the observers and when necessary measuring equipment was repaired or replaced. The well water level measurement system was set up in June and July of 1990 and measurements were carried out until the end of September, 1991.

2.3.2 Observation Records

The observers at each well recorded the water levels and time and date from the observation points. Using personal computers in the office, raw data was input to produce ground water level and groundwater above sea level data tables, groundwater level fluctuation graphs, corresponding river water level graphs and charts showing the relationship with river water levels.

2.4 Analysis of Well Water Levels

2.4.1 Relationship between Well and River Water Levels

River and well water level data collected monthly is shown in Table-2.4 and the pattern taken from the relationship charts between the river and well water levels can be classified as shown in Fig.-2.3.

The mean monthly fluctuation chart and the relationship charts between river water levels and well water levels are shown in Fig.-2.4.

As is seen from the morning and evening water levels in the well water level fluctuation charts, evening water levels generally reflect levels after water used in daily life, etc., has been pumped out of the well. From this, the morning water levels are thought to show the actual groundwater levels while evening water levels are provided as reference data. For the relationship charts with river water levels, the morning water levels are used.

1) Linked Relationship (Type A)

Groundwater level fluctuations occur in unison with river water level fluctuations. In cases where the rivers and wells are close, it is thought that they are connected. Observation wells No.9 and No.12 are examples of this case.

2) Delayed Relationship (Type B)

Groundwater level fluctuations occur with a time lag after fluctuations in river water levels. Groundwater levels show gradual increases after increases in river water levels or gradual decreases after decreases in the river water levels. A time lag of 1 month is common for water level highs and lows. Observation wells No.1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11 and 18 are examples of this case.

3) Preceding Relationship (Type C)

Groundwater levels decrease, preceding decreases in river water levels. In mountain areas, groundwater levels increase due to the effects of rain, etc., and when decreases in river water levels occur groundwater levels also decrease after a time lag. Observation wells No.5 and No.15 are examples of this case.

4) Combined Relationship (Type D)

Type D1 (A/B combination): Linkage relationship is indicated when the river water levels are high and a delayed link is indicated when the river water levels are low. When river water levels decrease, there is a delay before the ground-water levels decrease. Observation wells No.4-2 and no.14 are examples of this case.

Type D2 (B/C combination): Preceding relationship is indicated when the river water levels are high and a delayed linkage relationship is indicated when the river water levels are low. In mountain areas groundwater levels increase quicker that river water levels due to the effects of rain, etc., and compared to the decrease in river water levels, there is a delay in the decrease of groundwater levels. Observation wells No.4-1 and No.6-1 are examples of this case.

5) Irregular Relationship (Type E)

Type B1 (Stable water levels - temporary water level drop): Groundwater levels are normally stable regardless of river water levels but occasionally show small temporary decreases. Observation well No.6-2 is and example of this case.

Type R2 (Overall decrease trend - temporary increase): Showing a general decrease in water levels for the period from June, 1990 to September, 1991 but show partial recovery during the rainy season. Observation wells No.16 and No.17 are examples of this case.

Type E3 (Flooded): Flooded during the rainy season. Shows a preceding relationship when the river water levels are low. Observation well No.10 is an example of this case.

Table-2.4 Monthly River Water Level and Well Water Level

Ю.	Stations			UN'90	JUL.	AUG	SEP	OCT	NON	DEC	JAN'91	FE8	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	J.L	AUG	SEP	A/AVG
	1-150 Zambezi P/H		Mean	2.05	1.43	1.07	0.72	0.58		1.18	3.07	7.73	6.39	5.56	3.10	1.75	1.17	0.79	0.62	2.36
(1)	KANYILARA	Hell	Norming Evening										36.91 36.78						33.91 33.33	34.62 34.29
	1-650 Kabonpo Roma	River	Hean	2.01	1.84	1.75	1.63	1.59	1,54	1.88	2.57	3.21	3.16	2.92	2.20	1,99	1.91	1.84	1.70	2.11
(2)	KANYAIMEU	Hell Hell	Horning Evening			HAS NO DING TAP		ient pe	rson fo	R			15.76 15.57	100		15.37 15.13				13.83 13.57
	1-950 Watopa Pontoo	River	Hean	2.22	2.05	1.94	1.78	1,73	1.69	2,05	3,37	4.66	3,99	3.69	2.53	2.38	2,27	1.95	1,79	2.51
(3)	HATOPA PORTOON	Hell	Horning	2.24	2.09	1.94	1.74	1.57	1.37	1.21	1.19	1.98	2,33	2.33 2.32		1.98 1.95	1.78	1.57 1.57	1.37	1.80 1.79
		Well1	Evening			-	1.74	1,57					2.33							
'4-1)	2-030 Lukutu Luanchina	River Nell	Hean Horning		1.05	0.83 26.98			0.57 26.55				4.48		2.65 27.64	1.61 27.45	0.90 27.38		0.53 27.05	1.76 27.31
,		Hell	Evening	27.19	27.10	26.97	26.70	26.53	26,36	25.62	27.85	28,23	28,11	27.85	27.50	27.34	27.23	27.16	26.98	27.24
4-2)	LISTONA	Hell Hell	Horning Evening																	41.91 41.38
	2-250 Kalabo	Pivor	Mean	1.91	1.40	1.00	0.77	0.58		0.39	0.55	1.99		2.76	· · · · · ·	1.70	1,28	0.97		1.35
(5)	MUCHATANGA	Hell	Morning																	13.54
		Hell	Evening	12.99	13.01	12.95	12.92	12.91	12.87	12.93	13.52	13.93	13.62	13.71	13.22	13,40	12.65	12.95	12.65	13.14
	2-400 Senanga	River		2.51	1.45	1.02	0.76	0.66		0.94		12 1	4.17		3.58	2.24		4 4 4		1.85
(6-1)	MILNE FARM	Hell Hell	Morning Evening																	23.11
(6-2)	LITOYA	Hell	Horning		35.34	35.35	36.31	36.32	35.33	36.32	36.32	36.32	36.31	36,32	36.18	36.21	35.91	36.07	36.31	36.28
		Hell	Evening		35.07	35,00	35.90	35.90	35.90	35.92	35.97	35,95	35.97	35.15	35.97	35.91	35.57	35.79	35.13	35.94
(1)	4-050 Raglam Farm	River		1.33	0.89	0.69		0.42		0.55	1.37		3.24	• /	2.01	1.27			0.56	1.31
ψ	KARSOFU	Hell Hell	Morning Evening																	41.82 41.77
	4-120 Membashi	River	Mean	1.02	0.91	0.86	0.78	0.69	0.67	0.95	2.23	2,55	2.63	2.13	1.36	1.04	0.97	0.96	0.87	1.30
(8)	MANBASHI	Hell	Horning	7.15	6.82	6.58	6.38	6.19	6.02	5.97	7.82	8.61	8.45	8.32	7.92	7.61	7.34	7.34	6.76	7.20
	<u> </u>	Hell	Evening	7.14	5.31	6.57	6.38	6.18	8.03	5.93	7.83	8.60	8,44	8,31	7.94	7.61	7.34	7.34	6.76	7.20
/o\	4-130 Saith's Bridge			2.76	1.51	1.24 9.90	1.04 9.73	0.91 9.42	0.86 9.39	1.27	3.45		5.01		3.13	2.15	1.72	1,45	1.15	2.31
(3)	KARALANDA	Hell Hell	Morning Evening			9.88	9.69	9.39					12.32 12.31			4 2 5	10.35 10.34	10.11		10.60 10.57
	4-200 Moatamato	River	Mean	1.42	1.02	0.75	0.61	0.53	0.49	1.20	3.62	5.09	4.45	3.74	2.42	1.66	1.26	1.03	0.76	1.88
(10)	MPATAMATO .	Hell	Horning	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.95	8.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.60	6.55	6.24		5.47	6.15
		Hell	Evening	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.95	£.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.60	δ.50	6.01	5.54	5.41	6.11
	4-280 Machiya Ferry				2.70				2.17				5.89						2.55	3.48
(11)	MACHIYA FERRY		Horning Evening				1.54	1.45	1.45 1.46	1.43	2.68	4.78	4.89 4.88	4.84	4.39 4.36	3.84 3.74	3.27 3.19	2.82	2.44	2.93
	J 200 Chilman	Divon	Wase.	2 10	1 62	1 26	1 17	1 02	Α 04	1 27	2 27	C 20	E 49	5.19	2 66	2.20			1.00	*****
	4-350 Chilenga CHILENGA	River Heli		2.18 5.82	1.63 5.62	1.36 5.22	1.17 5.20	1.03 4.99	0.94 4.74	1.27 5.67	6.31	5.38 6.55	6.85	6.68	3.66 6.33	2.39 6.06	1.86 5.82	1.61 5.61	1.28 5.36	2.48 5.80
		Well	Evening	5.79	5.59	5.22	5.17	4.95	4.72	5.66	6.31	6.66	6.85	6.66	6.32	6.04	5.79	5. 59	5.34	5.79
	4-560 Chifumpa Pon:	River	Mean						0.34				1.83						0.45	0.85
(14)	LUPENBA		Morning . Evening						30.57 30.39											32.76
		IIC II	CARLINA		JE.E!	V1.13	30.31	30.40	44.43		71.21			- :			32.32	32.02	31.03	32.58
	4-669 Kafue Hook 8. KAFUE HOOK ERIOSE		Mean Morning		1.81 5.27			1.55	1.49				3.01 6.16		2.34 5.60	2.02 5.23	2 4 5	1.77 5.00	1.67 4.97	1.87 5.38
(17)	174 OF 18001 Billion		Evening			4.39	4.31	4.41	4.34	4,77	5.42	5.68	6.52	6.56	6.24	5.87		5.64		5.35
	4-941 Kaleya D/S	River	Mean	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.31	0.34	0.34	0,34	0.33	0.34	0.35
	UPPER KALEYA DAM	Well	Morning "	73.99	73.35	72.58	72.33	71.69	71.65	71.48	72.47	72,75	72.71	72.34	71.43	70.85	70.35	70.02	69,76	71.85
		Hell	Evening	13.93	73.26	72.49	72.01	71.34	71.33	71.21	12,12	72.45	72.40	72.10	71.20	70.56	70.10	69,81	69.40	71.61
	4-958 Uruaff Farm	River			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	10.0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
17)	UNUAFF FARM		Morning Evening		7.89 7.88		6.87 6.87	6.74 6.80	6.67 6.19	5.96 6.18	6.73 6.74	7.03	7.05 7.13	5.95 7.18	6.93 7.19	6.94 7.18	7.02 7.19	6.36 6.35	6.20 6.20	6.93 7.02
	. 030 t.ub F		•						. 0 00											
	5-030 Exchange Farm UTAMINA		Mean Morning	0.09 1.81	1.80	0.06 1.78	1.82	0.07	1.68	0.05 1.63	0.45 2.01		0.26 1.97	0.18 2.01	0.11 1.89	0.09	1.63	0.09	0.05	0.13 1.85
			Evening		1.75	1.78	1.80	1.70						2.02	1.89	1.72			1.73	1.83

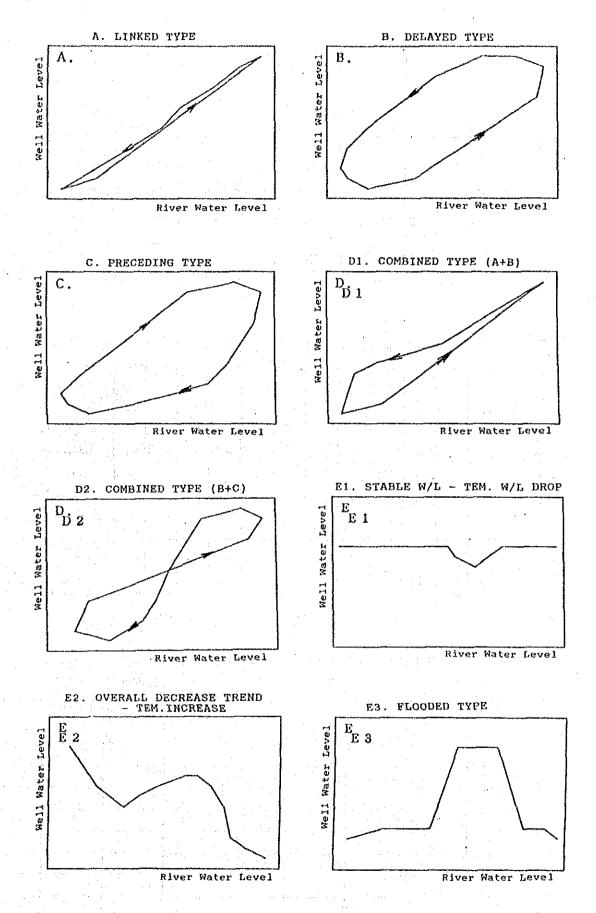
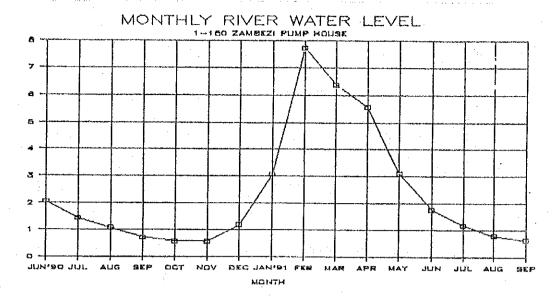
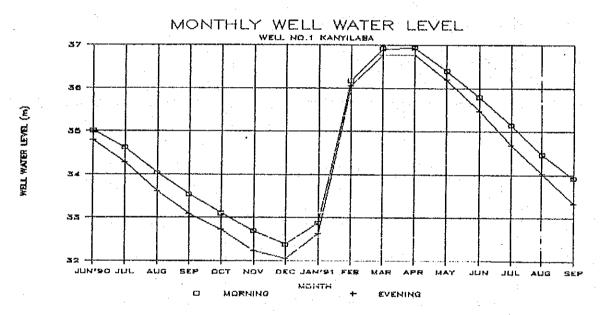


Fig.-2.3 Correlation Pattern between River W/L and Well W/L

Fig.-2.4(1) Monthly Fluctuation (No.1 Kanyilaba)



ZINER WATER LEWEL (m.)



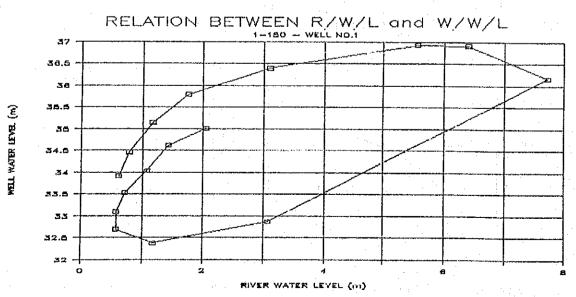
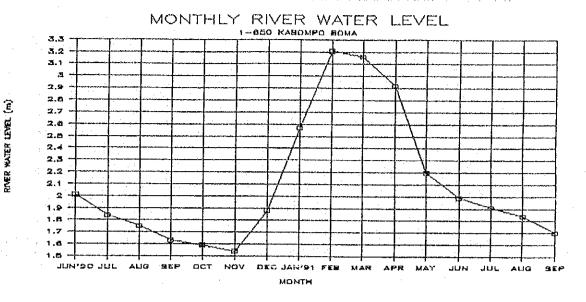
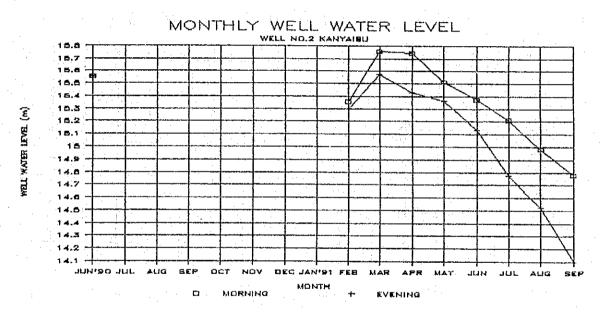


Fig. -2.4(2) Monthly Fluctuation (No.2 Kanyayimba)





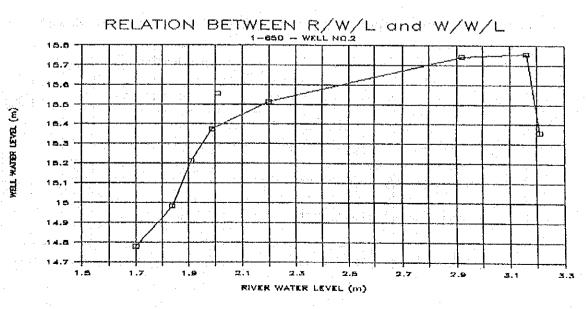
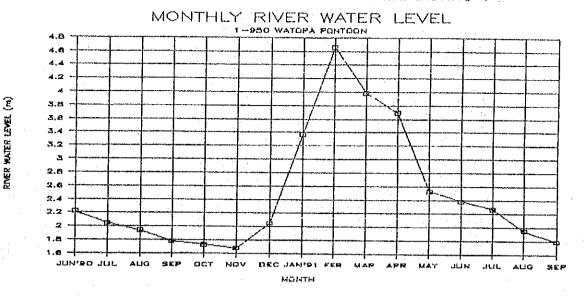
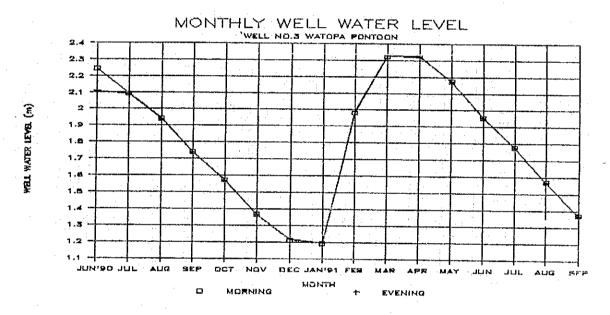


Fig.-2.4(3) Monthly Fluctuation (No.3 Watopa)





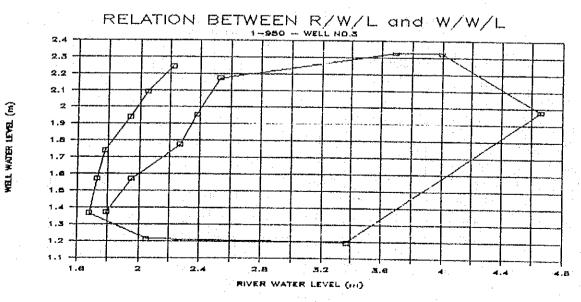
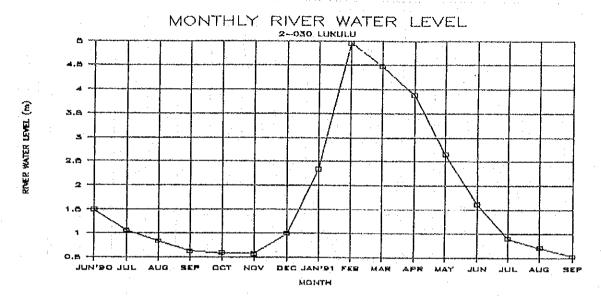
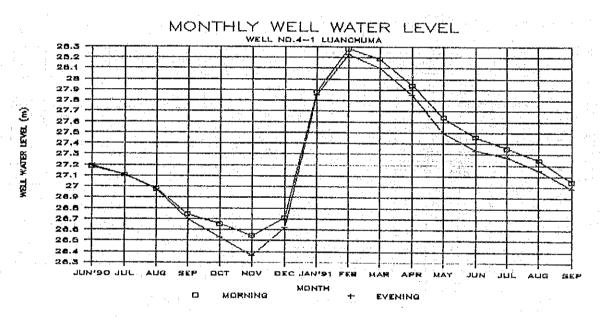


Fig.-2.4(4) Monthly Fluctuation (No.4-1 Luanchama)





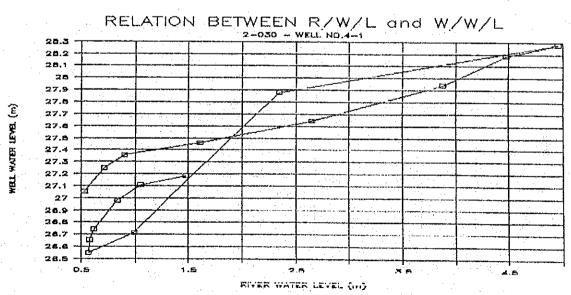
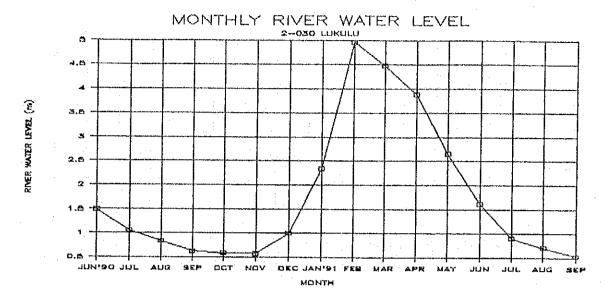
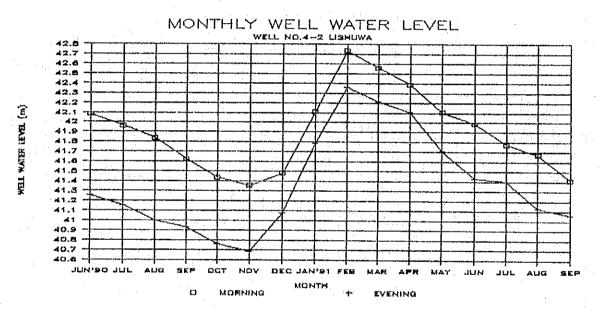


Fig.-2.4(5) Monthly Fluctuation (No.4-2 Lishawa)





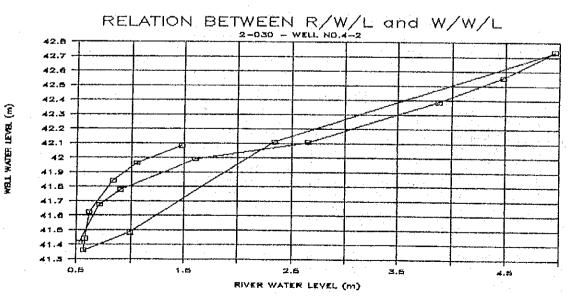
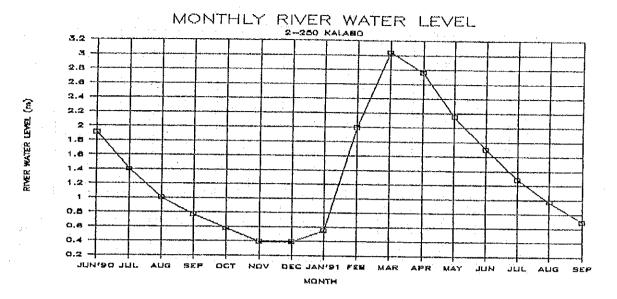
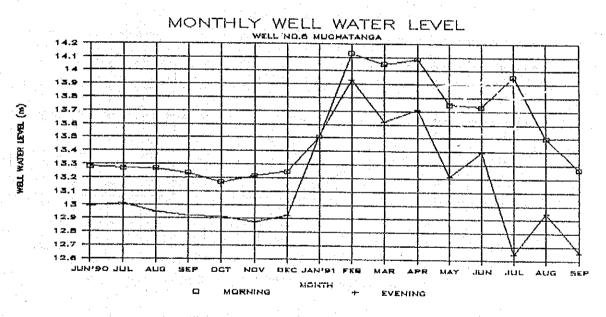


Fig.-2.4(6) Monthly Fluctuation (No.5 Machatanga)





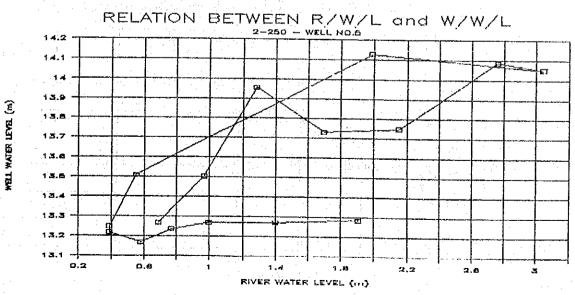
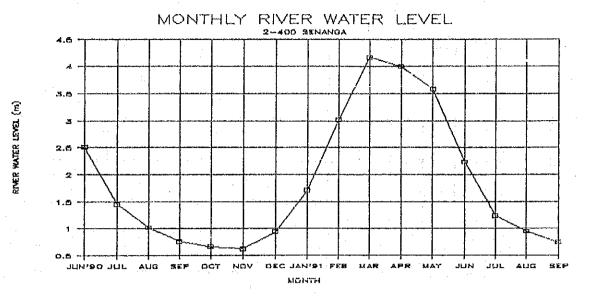
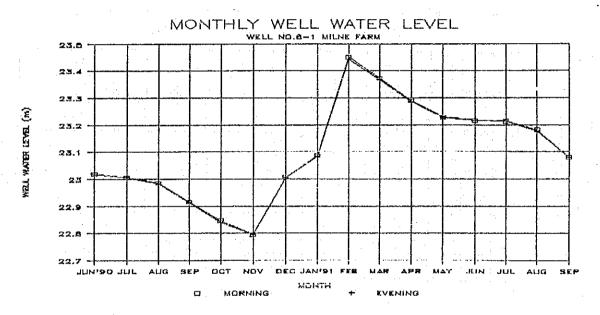


Fig. -2.4(7) Monthly Fluctuation (No.6-1 Milne Farm)





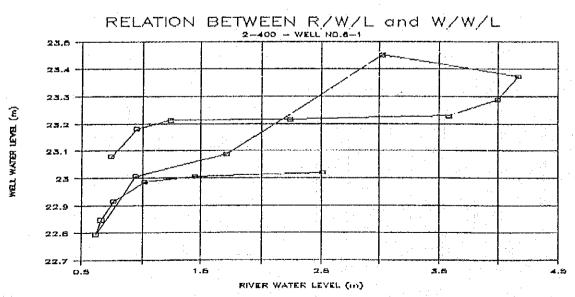
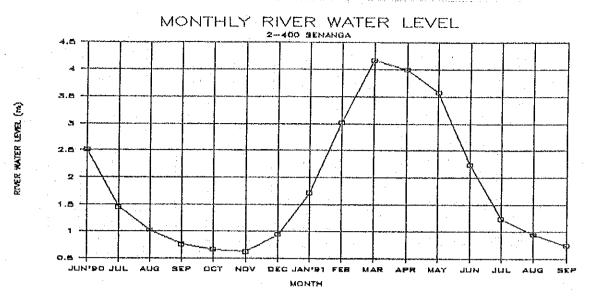
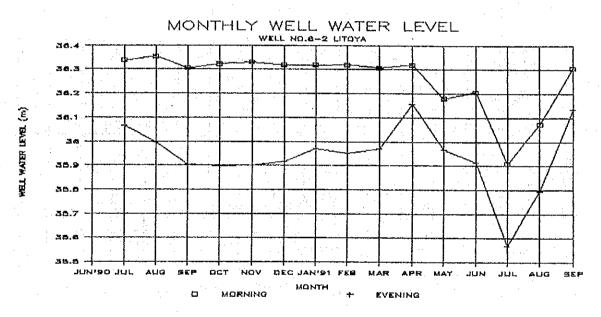


Fig.-2.4(8) Monthly Fluctuation (No.6-2 Litoya)





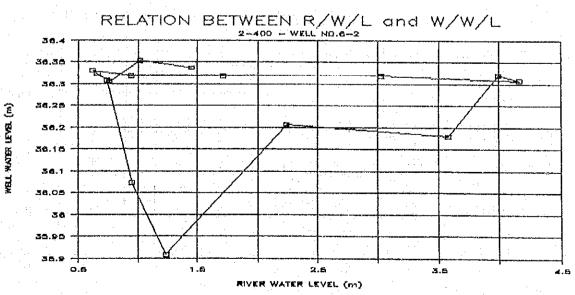
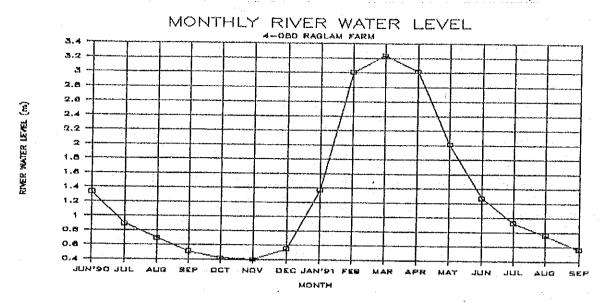
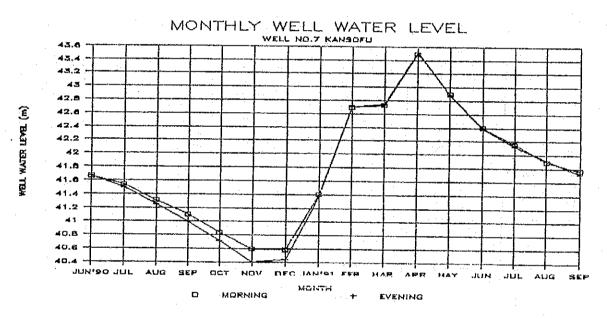


Fig.-2.4(9) Monthly Fluctuation (No.7 Kansofu)





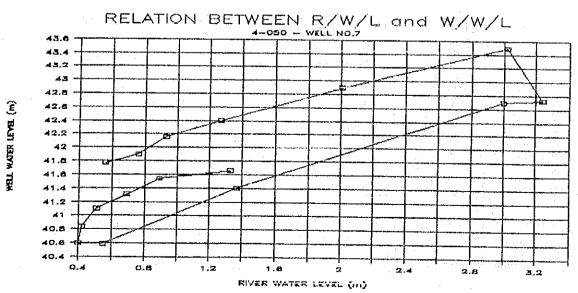
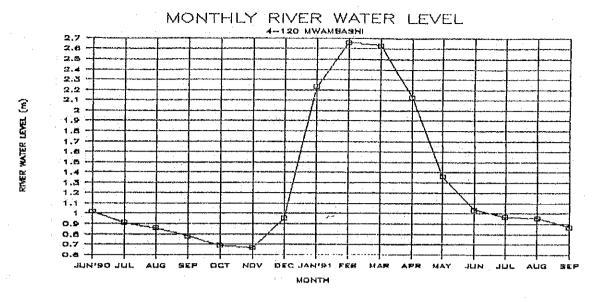
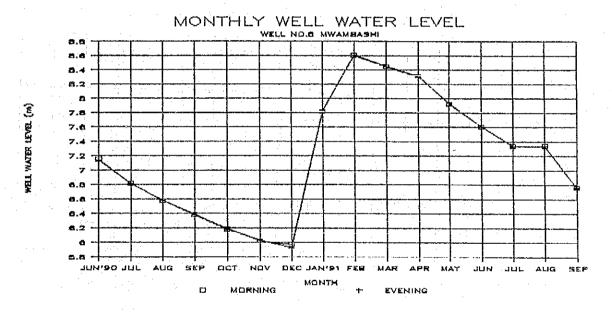
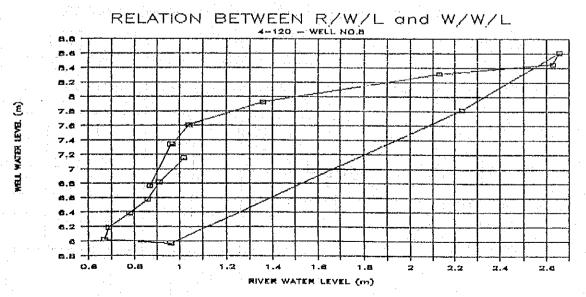
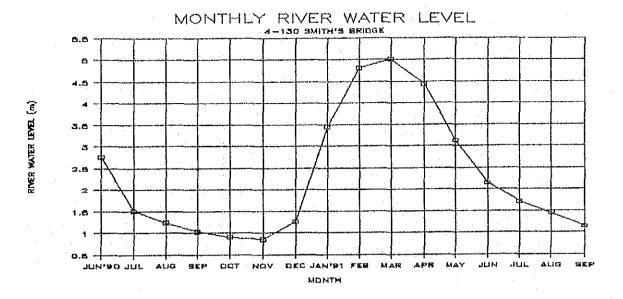


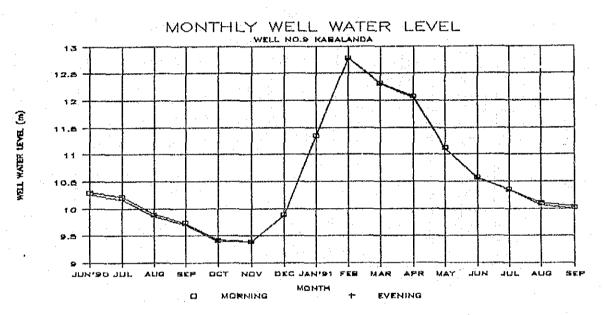
Fig.-2.4(10) Monthly Fluctuation (No.8 Mwambashi)











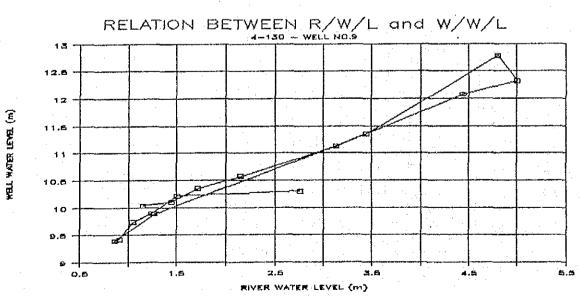
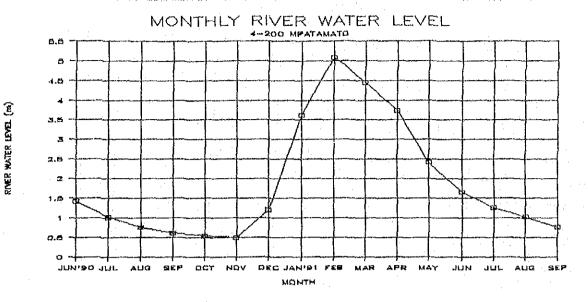
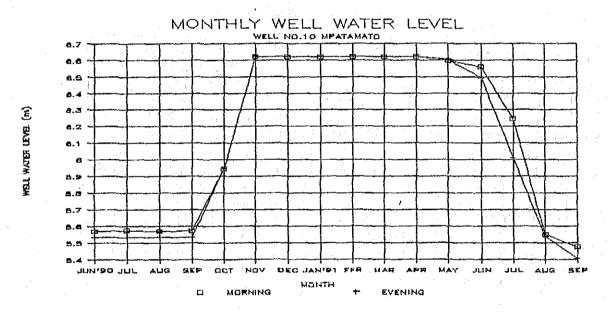


Fig. -2.4(12) Monthly Fluctuation (No.10 Mpatamato)





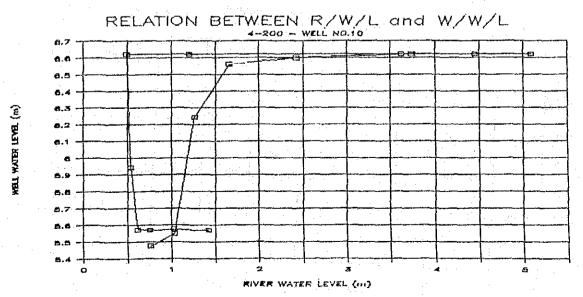
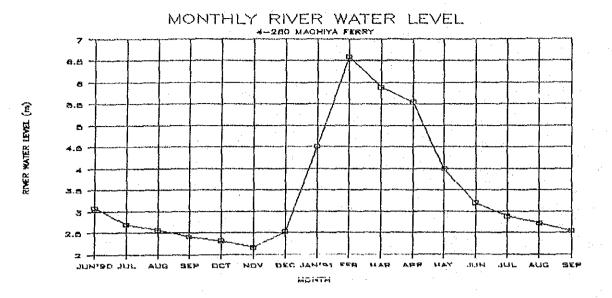
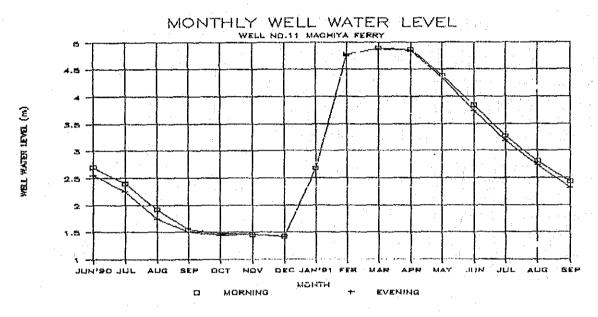


Fig. -2.4(13) Monthly Fluctuation (No.11 Machiya)





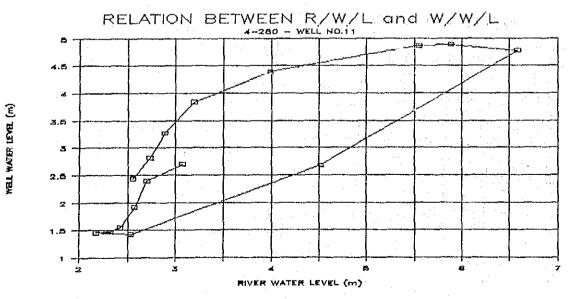
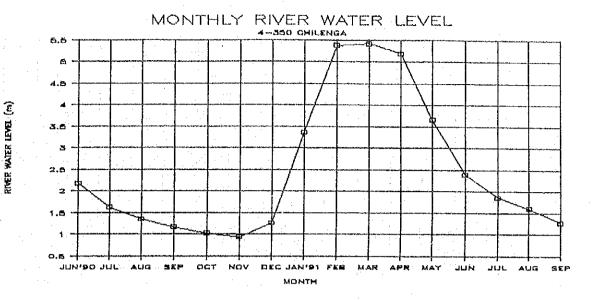
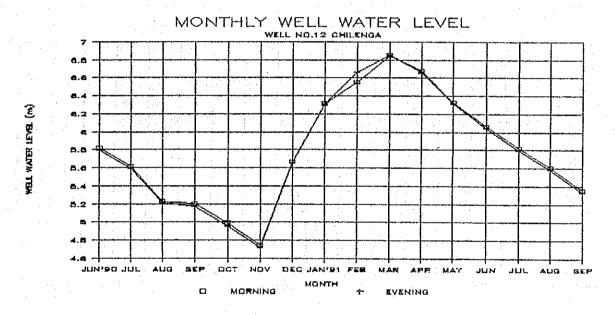


Fig.-2.4(14) Monthly Fluctuation (No.12 Chilenga)





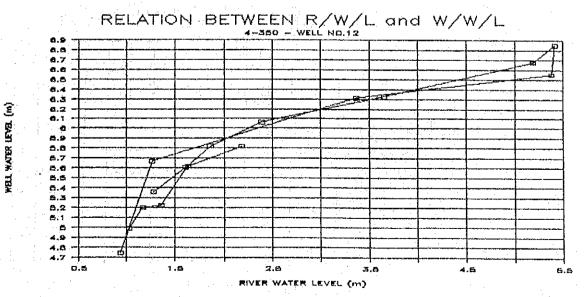
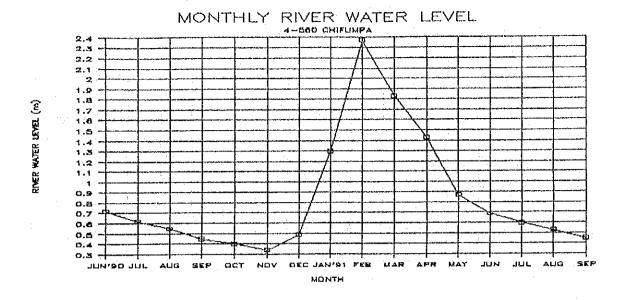
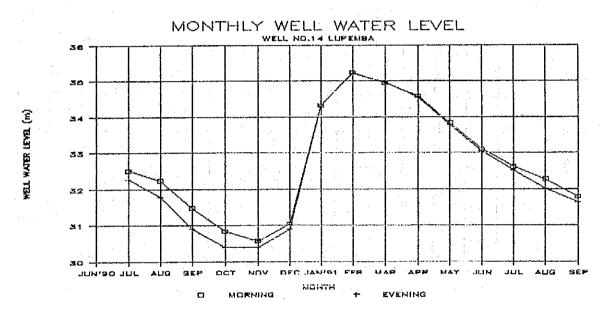


Fig.-2.4(15) Monthly Fluctuation (No.14 Lupemba)





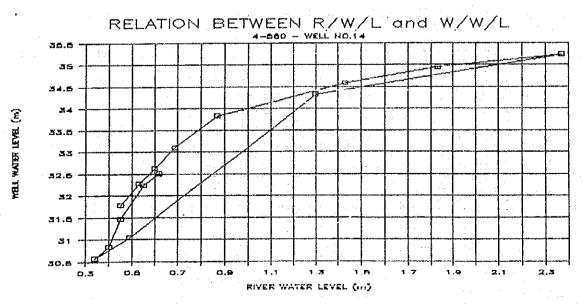
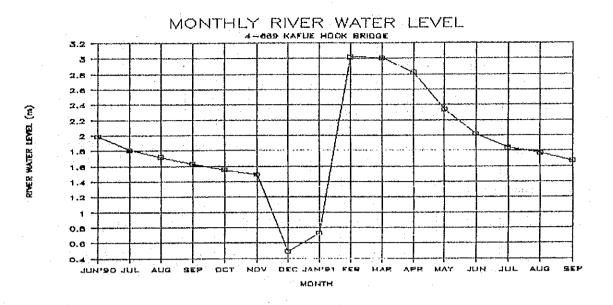
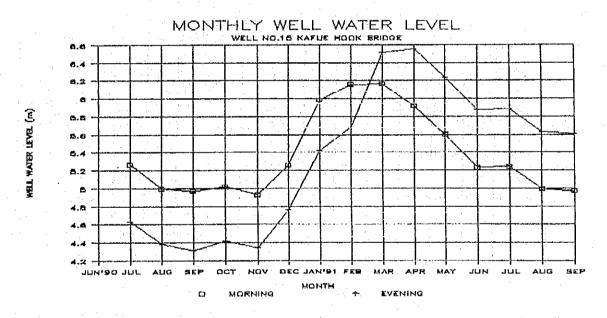


Fig.-2.4(16) Monthly Fluctuation (No.15 Kafue H/B)





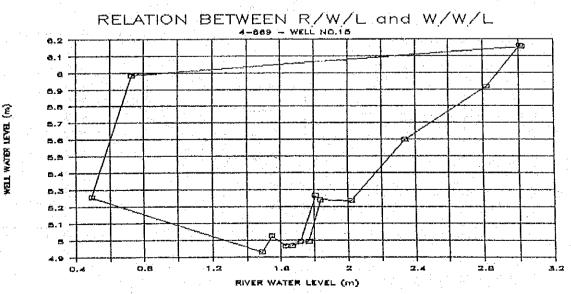
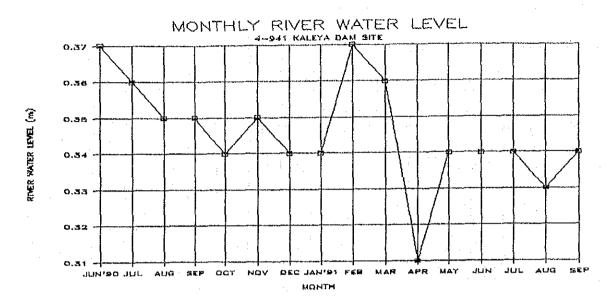
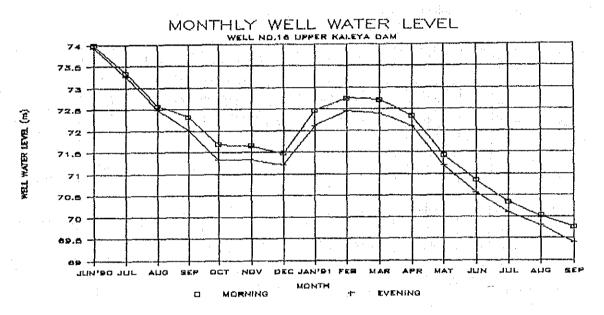


Fig. -2.4(17) Monthly Fluctuation (No.16 Upper Kaleya Dam)





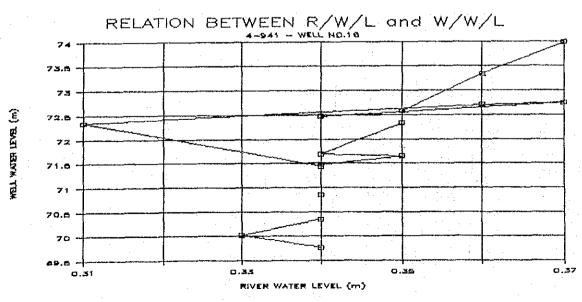
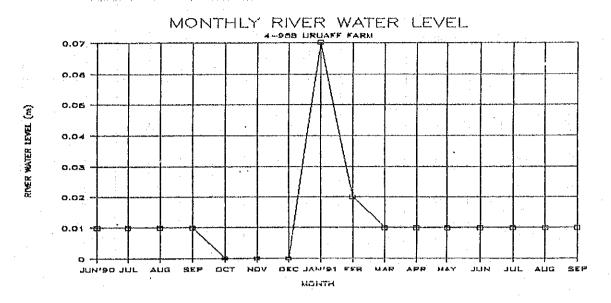
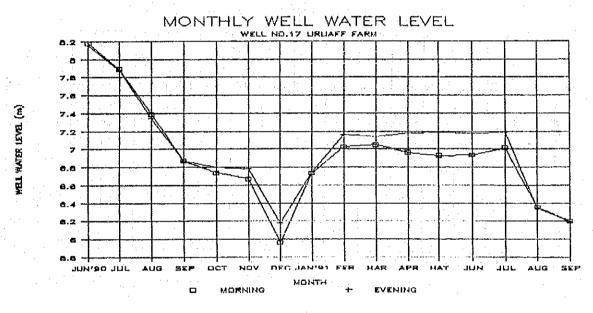


Fig.-2.4(18) Monthly Fluctuation (No.17 Uruaff Farm)





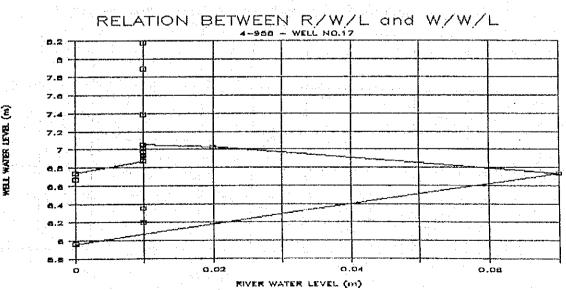
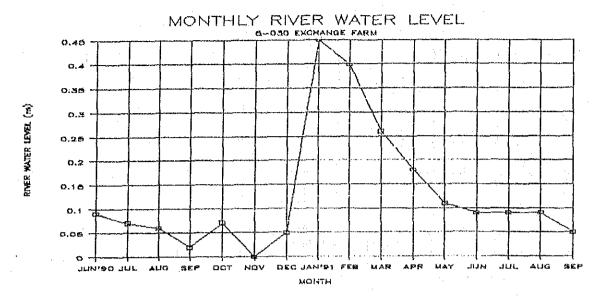
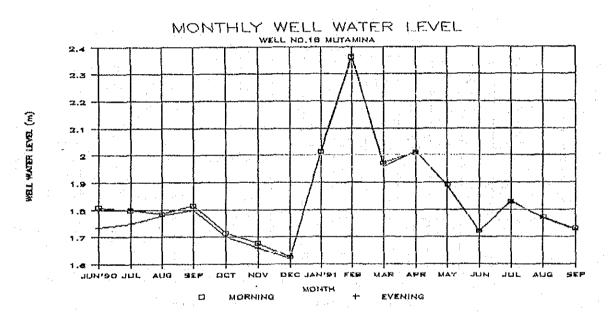
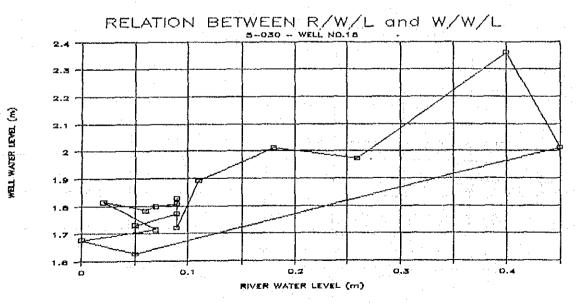


Fig. -2.4(19) Monthly Fluctuation (No.18 Mutamina)







2.4.2 Trends in Well Water Level Fluctuation

The fluctuation of each well water level can be expressed as follows:

- 1) Groundwater levels for "B" commonly follow those of river water levels and this is assumed for all areas.
- 2) Groundwater levels for "C" that have a preceding relationship with river water levels are limited to observation wells No.5 (Kalabo) and No.15 (Kafue Hook Bridge). In the mountain areas, rainfall affects the rises of the groundwater levels preceding rises in river water levels.
- 3) Groundwater levels in "A" which have a link relationship with river water levels consist of observation well No.9 (Smiths Bridge) and No.12 (Chilenga). These wells are relatively close to the rivers and there is little difference between the well and river heights above sea level and in these areas the water level fluctuations for rivers and wells are considered to be linked.
- 4) In "D1" (combined relationship), where there is a link relationship in the high water level periods and groundwater shows a delayed relationship in the low water level periods, consists of observation wells No.4-2 (Lukulu) and No.14 (Chifumpa Pontoon). In each case the wells and the observation points were apart and the wells were in considerably high locations. The linkage relationship during the high water level periods is thought to occur because the increases in water levels of ground water levels due to rain, etc., and the periods where the river water levels of the main rivers increase occur in unison. During the low water level periods, the groundwater levels do not drop as suddenly as the river water levels and tend to be retained.
- 5) In "D2" (combined relationship) following the high water level period and especially when the water levels rise during the low water period, the observation wells that show a preceding relationship are No.4-1 (Lukulu) and No.6-1 (Senanga). During the high water level periods, the increases in the groundwater levels lag behind the increases in the river water level and during the low water level periods, while at the start of the rainy season, groundwater levels are affected very early.
- 6) In "E" (Irregular), observation well No.6-2 (Senanga) is classified. The Groundwater fluctuation is extremely small, and it is probable that the well is located in the place like a groundwater channel. Observation wells No.16 (Kaleya Dam Site) and No.17 (Vraft Farm) are "E2" classifications with overall groundwater decreasing trends although the shortage of rain in the southern region in 1991 is thought to have affected this. Observation well No.10 (Mpatamato) is an "E3" classification and is flooded during the rainy season.

The characteristics of well water level fluctuation is summarized as below. (Refer to Table-2.5)

Table-2.5 Characteristics of Well Water Level Fluctuation

	Dis.*1 (km) =====	Height (m)*2 =====	Geology 	Fluctuation Pattern	Hmax. Month	Hmin. Month				
1	8.5	28	Sand of	В	Mar	Dec	4.5			
2	6.0	21	Kalahari group	В	Mar	_	-			
3	0.8	2	Alluvium	В	Mar	Jan	1.1			
4-1	7.0	17	Sand of	D2	Feb	Nov	1.7			
4-2	30	32	Kalahari	D1	Feb	Nov	1.4			
5	4.2	11	group	C	Feb	Nov	0.9			
6-1	4.1	14		D2	Feb	Nov	0.65			
6-2	20	28		E1		Jul	0.4			
7	9.1	41	Alluvium	В	Apr	Nov	2.6			
8	0.07	4		В	Feb	Dec	2.7			
9	0.7	4		A	Feb	Dec	3.4			
10	0.54	1.5		E3		Aug	1.1			
11	0.35	4		В	Mar	Dec	3.5			
12	1.5	0		A	Mar	Dec	2.1			
14	30	32	*4	D1	Feb	Nov	4.6			
15	0.5	2.6	*5	C	Mar	Nov	1.2			
16	6.5	183	Alluvium	E2	Feb	Dec	4.0			
17	1.6	3.5	*6 	E2	Jun	Dec	1.0			
18	0.6	1.9	Alluvium	В	 Feb	Dec	0.8			

[Note]

- *1 : Distance between well and Hydro.St.,
- *1 : Distance between well and Hydro.St.,
 *2 : Height from river bench mark up to well observation point
- *3 : Max. fluctuation range of well water level
- *4 : Weathered shales of Kundelungu group
- *5 : Alluvium and Siltstones of the Upper Karoo
- *6 : Weathered Calc-Silicate Rocks of the Pre-Katanga

The following considerations are for each observation well;

< Well No. 1 >:

The well water level fluctuates following the patterns of the river water level. The highest and lowest well water levels occur with a one month delay compared to river water levels. December is the time with the lowest water levels and March to April is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 4.5 m.

< Well No. 2 >:

These recordings were made starting in February 1992. March is the high water level period following the river water level with a delay of one month.

< Well No. 3 >:

The well water level fluctuates following the patterns of the river water level. The highest and lowest well water levels occur with a one month delay compared to river water levels. January is the time with the lowest water levels and March to April is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 1.1 m.

< Well No. 4-1 >:

Where there are increases in the water level, the well water level increase precedes the increase in the river water level and when there are decreases in the water level, the well water level decrease lags behind the decrease in the river water level. November is the time with the lowest water levels and February is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 1.7m.

< Well No. 4-2 >:

When the water level is high a linkage relationship can be seen while when the water level is low the decrease in the well water level is delayed. November is the time with the lowest water levels and February is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 1.4m.

< Well No. 5 >:

The well water level precedes the river water level in fluctuations. With both water level highs and lows, well water levels precede river water levels by one month. There is considerable fluctuation each month and this may be because of water usage. October to November is the time with the lowest water levels and February is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 0.9m.

< Well No. 6-1 >:

The well water level precedes the river water level in water level increases and lags behind the river water level in water level decreases. November is the time with the lowest water levels and February is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 0.65m.

< Well No. 6-2 >:

There is almost no fluctuation in the water level, however, the lowest level was during the period from May to August, 1991. July is the time with the lowest water levels and the water level fluctuation range is 0.4m.

< Well No. 7 >:

The well water level fluctuates following the level of the river water level. There is a one month lag between the well water level and the river water level at the highest and lowest water level periods. November is the time with the lowest water levels and April is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 2.6m.

< Well No. 8 >:

The well water level fluctuates following the level of the river water level. The highest well water level occurs at the same time as the highest river water level while the lowest well water level occurs with a one month lag after the lowest river water level. December is the time with the lowest water levels and February is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 2.7m.

< Well No. 9 >:

Fluctuation in the well water level is linked to the fluctuation in the river level. Close examination shows a slight lag in the increase of water levels during the high water level season. December is the time with the lowest water levels and February is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 3.4m.

< Well No. 10 >:

The well is situated in the flood plains near the Kafue river and is flooded from November to April. The increase in the well water level precedes the river water level and lags behind the river water level for decreases. August to September is the time with the lowest water levels and the water level fluctuation range is 1.1m.

< Well No. 11 >:

The well water level fluctuates following the fluctuations in the river water level. There is a lag of one month between the river water level and the well water level during the high water and low water seasons. December is the time with the lowest water levels and March is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 3.5m.

< Well No. 12 >:

Fluctuations of the well water level are linked to fluctuations of the river water level. Close examination shows a slight lag in the increase of water levels during the high water level season and something close to a preceding relationship in the low water season when the water level increases. November is the time with the lowest water levels and March is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 2.1m.

< Well No. 14 >:

During the high water periods there is a linked fluctuation and during the low water periods there is a lag in the decrease of the well water level. December is the time with the lowest water levels and February is the time of the highest water levels which are the same as the river water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 4.6m.

< Well No. 15 >:

Well water level fluctuation precedes that of the river water level. For both the high and low water levels the well water level precedes the river water level by one month. November is the time with the lowest water levels and March is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 1.2m.

< Well No. 16 >:

The water level shows an overall decreasing trend. There was a drop of 4.0m in the period from June 1990 to September 1991although there was a temporary increase of about 1.2m during the rainy season from January to April. This is thought to have been affected by the lack of rain in 1991.

< Well No. 17 >:

Compared to the water level in June 1990, the 1991 level was low. The 1991 water level fluctuation range was about 1.0m with December being the lowest and March being the highest. There are months where the water level is higher during the evening, possibly due to the way the water is used.

< Well No. 18 >:

The well water level fluctuates following the fluctuations of the river water level. During the high and low water periods the is a fluctuation lag of one month. December is the time with the lowest water levels and February is the time of the highest water levels. The water level fluctuation range is 0.75m.

[Reference]

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