#### Mapping – Planning for Community Groundwater Sustainability

Kurt O. Thomsen, Ph.D., P.G. Principal KOT Environmental Consulting, Inc. Janet L. Agnoletti Executive Director Connie L. Pokorny GIS Analyst Barrington Area Council of Governments The Problem

- Available Groundwater Decreasing
- Water Quality Decreasing
- Expenses Increasing
- Good Management Practices Non-Existent

# "The Check Book Syndrome"

Withdrawal versus Recharge



Savings = Deposits - Withdrawals 0 = Deposits - Withdrawals

- Deep Rock Aquifers
  - Fairly Uniform Over Large Area
  - Large Volume of Water in Storage
  - Recharge Rate Very Low
  - Most Withdrawn Water Comes from Storage
- Deep Rock Aquifers Very Susceptible to Mining

- Shallow Unconsolidated Aquifer
  - Called a "Shallow Aquifer System"

– Heterogeneity

- Relatively Low Storage
- Higher Recharge Rates
- Amenable to Sustained Development
- Susceptible to Contamination

- Management of Groundwater Resources
  - "The Straw Approach"
  - Good Management Above Ground
  - Poor Management Below Ground
- Underground Conditions Known and Ignored.

#### Emphasis Shift from Deep Aquifers

- Significant Drop in Water Levels
- Decrease in Water Quality
  - Increases In:
    - Total Dissolved Solids
    - Sulfate
    - Chloride
    - Hardness
    - Arsenic
    - Radon
    - Radium
    - Gross Alpha

- Emphasis Shift to Shallow Aquifer System
  - Very Sensitive to Mismanagement
    - Over Pumping
    - Interference with Recharge
    - Susceptible to Contamination

**The Solution** 

#### **Good Water Resource Management**

# Plan Define Protect

### Plan

- Needs Assessment Current & Future Use
  - Domestic
  - Recreational
  - Commercial
  - Industrial
- Needs Assessment Infrastructure
  - Wells/Well Fields
  - Distribution
  - Storage
  - Recharge

## **Plan (Continued)**

- Needs Assessment Policy
  - Economics
  - Zoning
  - Water Use
  - Water Law



#### **Characterize Shallow Aquifer System**

- Collect and Prepare Well Log Data
- Prepare Maps
  - Bedrock Surface
  - Basal Aquifer Thickness
  - Basal Aquifer Surface
  - Stack-Maps (Stratigraphy)
  - Recharge Areas

## **Define (Continued)**

#### • Estimate

- Storage Capacity
- Groundwater Seepage
- Groundwater Through-Flow
- Discharge
- Recharge
- Consumption
- Septic Loading

#### **Protect**

- Maintain and Expand Green Spaces
  - Wetlands
  - Forests
  - Greenways
  - Open Lands
- Maintain and Expand Recharge Areas
  - No Development in Recharge Areas
  - Run-off to Recharge
  - Well Head Protection



Water Resource Initiative Study Area







#### **Data** Preparation

- Well Log Descriptions

   Convert to Hydraulic Conductivity Values
- Establish Hydrogeologic Units
  - Aquifer
  - Aquitard
  - Aquiclude

#### Stratigraphy

#### Hydrogeologic Units



Typical Study Area Well

Method Components

• Query

• Populate

• Use

## **QUERY**

- Setup Classification for Standard Descriptions
- Preview Database for Unique Attributes
- Run Summary Tables Periodically
- Eliminate Adjectives
  - Colors, Fine, Coarse, Light, Dark, etc.
- Final Summary Table Lists All Possible Standard Descriptions

## **QUERY (Continued)**

- Sand and Gravel
- Sand, Gravel
- Sand & Gravel
- Sand/Gravel
- Sand-Gravel

Gravel and Sand Gravel, Sand Gravel & Sand Gravel/Sand Gravel-Sand

#### **All Become Sand and Gravel**

## **Querying Statistics**

- 106,000 Lines of Data
- Time to Query Database: ~700 to 750 Hours
- Started with ~15,000 Unique Identifiers
- Ended with ~ 750 Unique Identifiers
- 1000 Miscellaneous Lines
- Time to Prepare to Populate Database: 75 Hours
- Time to Populate Database: ~80 to 120 Hours

### **Populate**

- Soil Hydraulic Conductivity
- Interpretation and Conversion
- Hydrogeologic Units

#### **USE**

- Software:
  - Access
  - Spatial Analyst
  - 3D Analyst
  - Surfer 8
  - RockWorks 2004



Conceptual Water Budget for the Shallow Aquifer System



#### BACOG Study Area Bedrock Topography

Contour Interval = 50 Feet



N

#### **Basal Aquifer Thickness (Isopach)**

Contour Interval: 20 feet





#### **Basal Aquifer Recharge Locations and Areas**



**Recharge Potential Zones** 



Hydrogeologic Units Based on Distribution of Average Hydraulic Conductivity











Vadose Zone Aquifer Material

Aquiclude

Aquitard

Aquifer

Bedrock

#### Study Area Stack-Map

(760 to 620 feet - 20-foot Layers)



Groundwater Inflow from the Bedrock Aquifer



Groundwater Outflow from the Basal Aquifer



Seepage Between the Bedrock Aquifer and The Basal Aquifer



Vertical Groundwater Flow Between the Basal Aquifer and the Drift Aquifer





Potentiometric Map



Scale:





#### Cross-Section of Study Area West Boundary





RockWorks 2004 Window with Polygons Used to Estimate Cross-Sectional Aquifer Area