GARBER-WELLINGTON ASSOCIATION

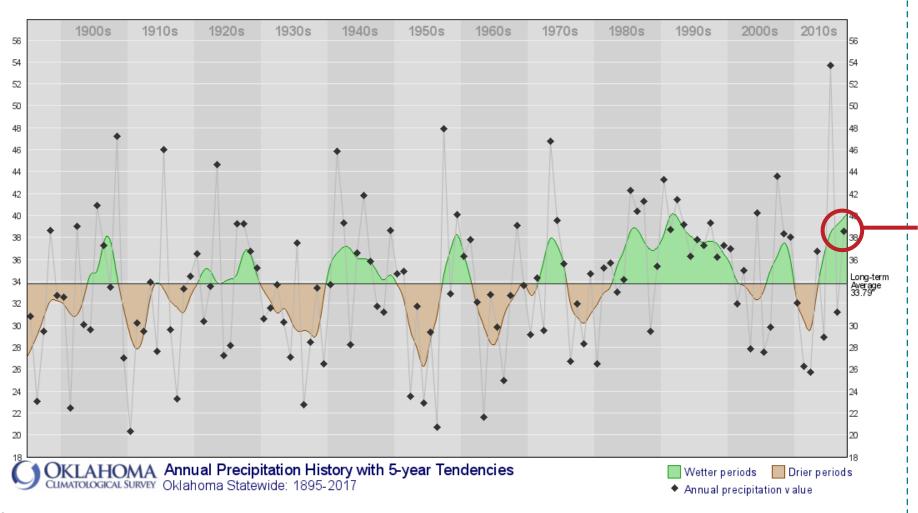
- THE AQUIFER IN REVIEW 2018
- MIDWEST CITY GROUNDWATER MODEL

JANUARY 2018

John Harrington

Water Resources Division Director

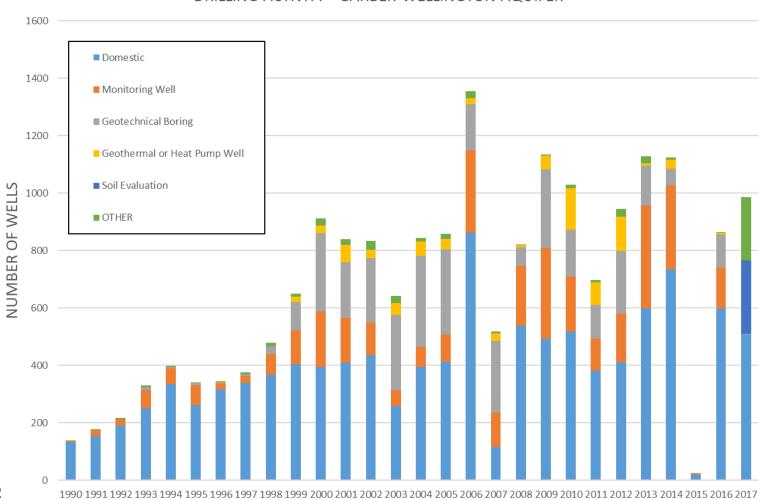
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A BIT ABOVE AVERAGE FOR RAINFALL FOR 2017



DRILLING ACTIVITY - GARBER-WELLINGTON AQUIFER

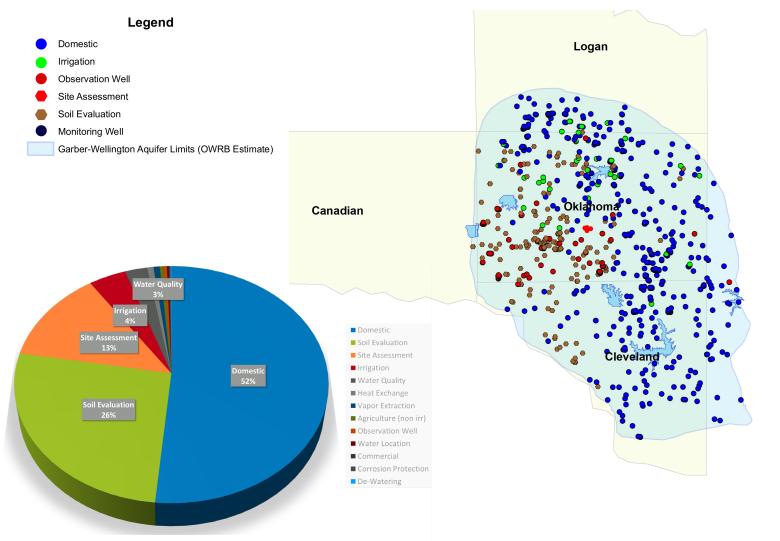


Well drilling bounced back to almost normal levels:

- 2016, with a total of 863 wells drilled.
- 2017 continued this trend with a total of 986 wells.

Top categories were domestic wells and soil evaluation holes.





Wells drilled Garber-Wellington Aquifer 2018

- 986 wells drilled on the aquifer, up from 863 in 2016.
- Domestic wells evenly distributed.
- Monitor/soil evaluation wells mostly in urban Oklahoma county.



Well ID: 28678 Page 2

FILTER PACK INFORMATION

Filter Pack Material: ___

WELL SEAL INFORMATION

Type of Surface Seal <u>Cement Grout</u>
Type of Annular Seal <u>n/a</u>
Filter Pack Seal Material <u>n/a</u>

 Surface Seal Interval: From __n/a__ft to __1/a__ft

 Annular Seal Interval: From __n/a__ft to __n/a__ft

 Filter Pack Seal Interval: From __n/a__ft to __n/a__ft

TYPE OF COMPLETION: __

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Depth to water at time of drilling ___ft

Estimated yield of well ___gpm

First water zone 7 ft

LITHOLOGY DESCRIPTION

	ENCOUN	ENCOUNTERED		
MATERIAL	FROM (ft.)	TO (ft.)	SATURATED	
sandy loam	0	10	N	
clay	10	15	И	
c lay/sand	15	20	N	
med-fine sand	20	25	N	
med-coarse sand/gravel	25	33	И	
red shale	33	36	N	

WELL LOCATION TO POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Has this well been disinfected after completion of work? n/a

Are than any potential sources of pollution or wastewater lagoons within 300 ft. of the well? $\underline{n/a}$ Distance of Well is $\underline{n/a}$ from possible source. Type of possible source: $\underline{n/a}$

PLUGGING INFORMATION

If the well or boring was plugged as if it was contaminated, was the casing removed or perforated? __n/a_

Was the grout tremied? n/a

Backfilled with <u>n/a</u>
Grouted with <u>n/a</u>
Grouted with Cement

Backfilled from ____ ft. to ____ ft.
Grouted from ____ ft. to ____ ft.

Grouted from __ft. to __ft.

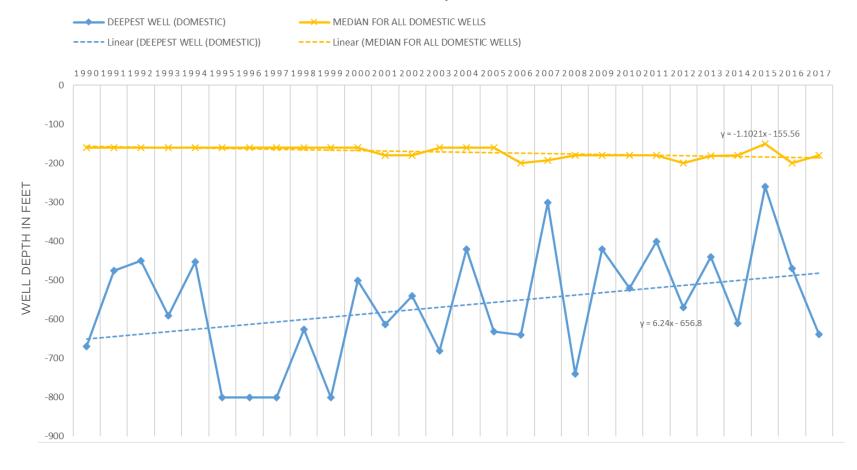
Firm Name <u>EWBANK</u>
Operator Name <u></u>

Date <u>n/a</u> Comments: n/a D/PC No. ___ OP No.

- Static water levels were recorded in 552 of the 986 wells drilled in 2017.
- Static water levels were recorded in 658 of the 863 wells drilled in 2016.
- This is NOT an improvement



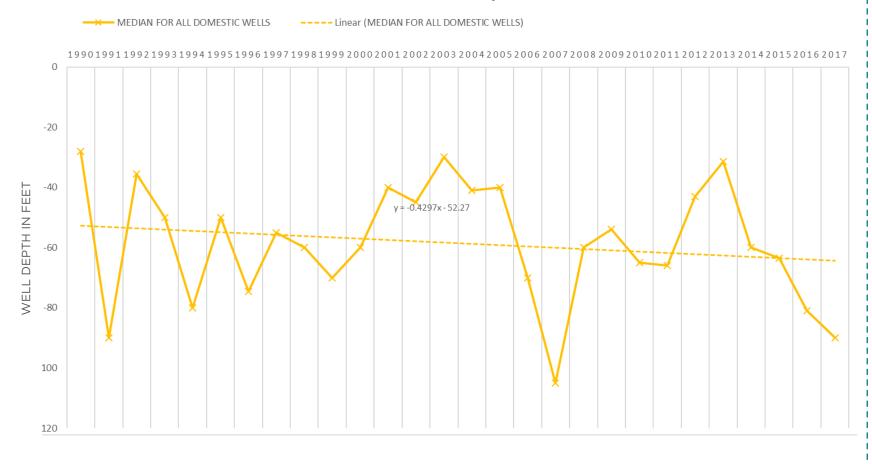
DOMESTIC WELL DEPTHS IN THE GW AQUIFER



- Domestic well depths are trending deeper, but the deepest wells are getting shallower.
- This is due to more wells being drilled towards the edges of the aquifer in combination with drought conditions

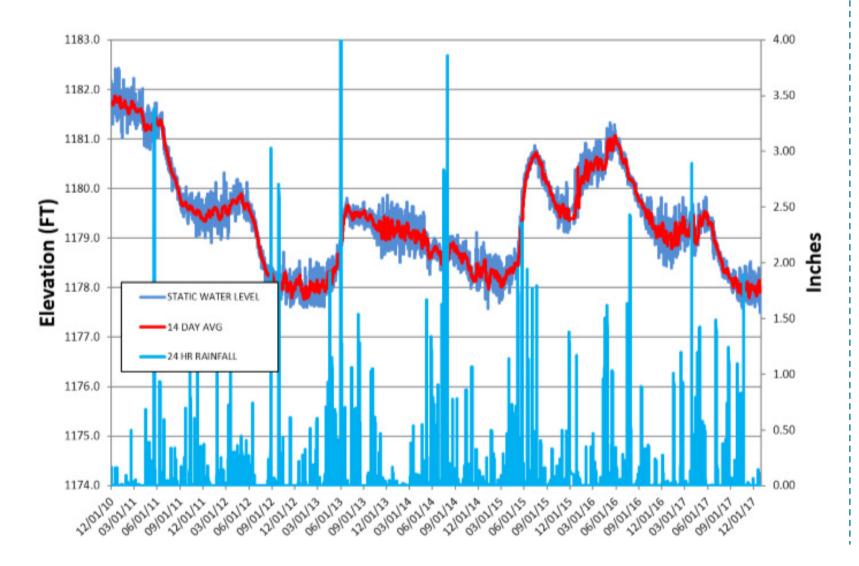


DRILLER'S LOGS DEPTH TO WATER IN THE GW AQUIFER



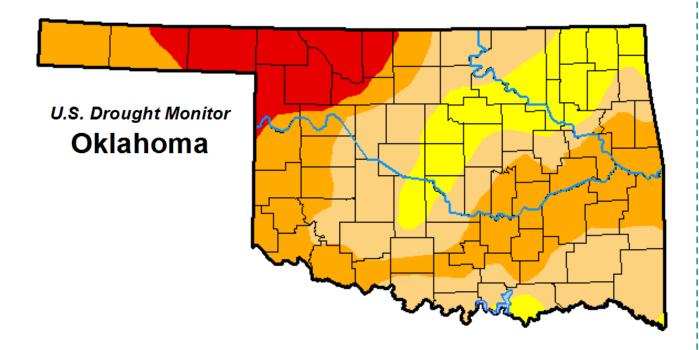
- Reported median depth to water for domestic wells has declined since the wet decades of the 1980's and 1990's.
- In 2016-17 reported water levels continued to decline.





- Static water levels recorded from the Spencer Mesonet station has shown a steady decrease in static water levels in the aquifer since 2015.
- The aquifer never actually recovered fully from the extreme drought years of 2011-14.
- In late December 2017, static water levels reached a new low since 2010, surpassing the levels seen in the drought of 2010-14





DROUGHT IS RETURNING TO OKLAHOMA!









http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

January 16, 2018

(Released Thursday, Jan. 18, 2018) Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	84.04	48.14	12.10	0.00
Last Week 01-09-2018	0.00	100.00	82.65	42.11	7.03	0.00
3 Month's Ago 10-17-2017	70.28	29.72	11.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2018	0.00	100.00	77.15	38.76	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-26-2017	64.46	35.54	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 01-17-2017	4.08	95.92	81.05	31.71	4.17	0.00

Intensity:

D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought

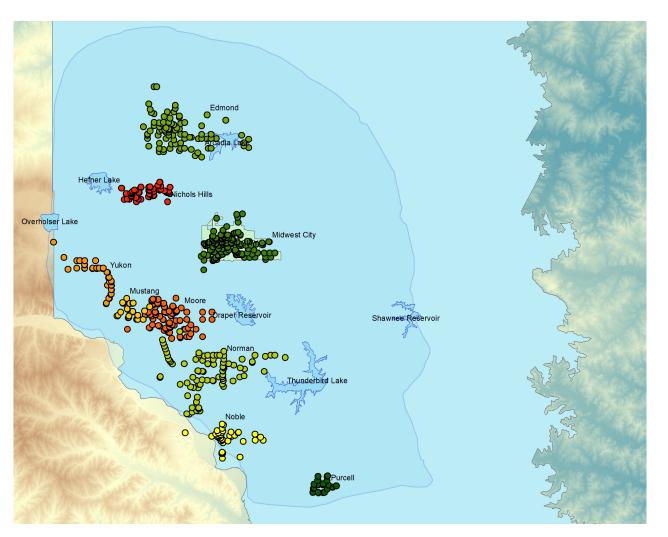
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

Brian Fuchs National Drought Mitigation Center

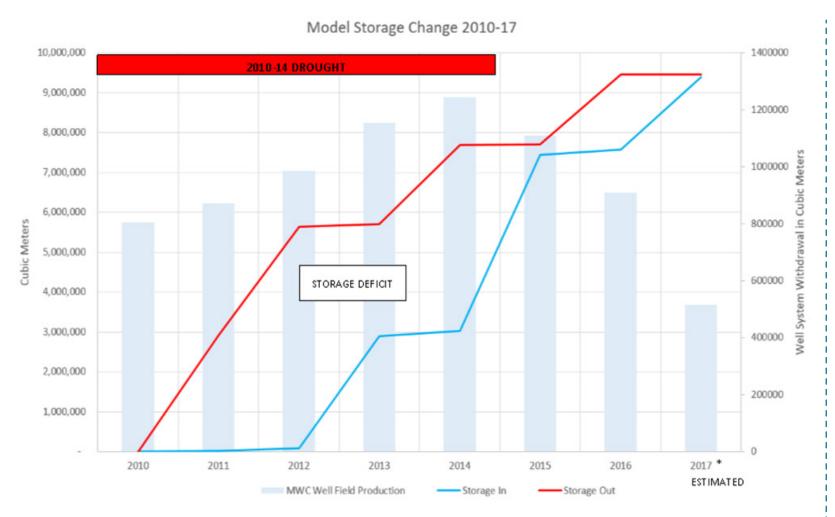


QUESTIONS?



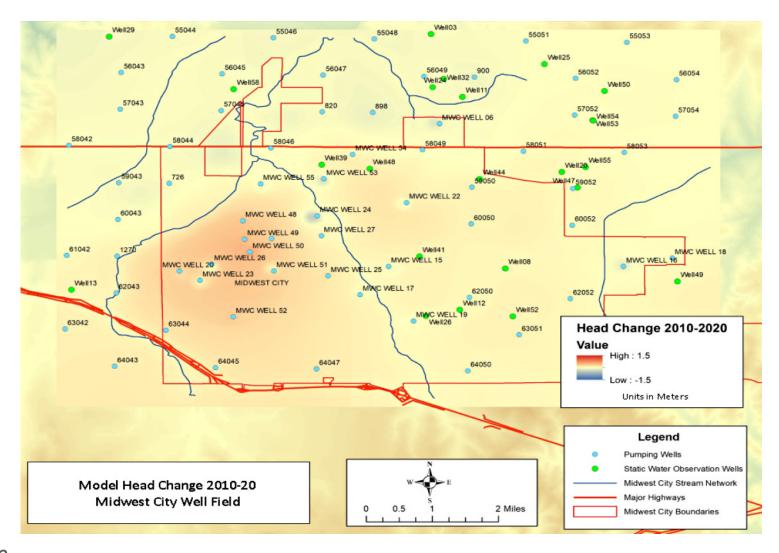
- Analyzing individual well fields for drought sustainability is a multiyear effort by the ACOG and GWA as part of the commitment "to determine the boundaries of the fresh water, recharge characteristics of the aquifer, production potential and safe withdrawal zones and rates, to identify pollution sources, and recommend preventive measures." (GWA, 1979).
- These studies are funded through the EPA 604(b) funds.





- During the drought of 2010-14 the aquifer in this area experienced a storage deficit. The rains of 2015 almost made up the deficit.
- Lower demand on the system has erased the deficit in 2017





 Projecting over a ten-year drought scenario of 2010-20, static water levels are minimal.



- A computer simulation for the Midwest City well field was performed with the objective of determining the sustainability of the well field in drought conditions.
- Based on this calculation, the well field is sustainable for a ten-year drought under the present management scenario. Additional factors such as increased population and new well sites should be incorporated and additional modeling work should be completed when the data is made available.
- Static water level data was not available for the well field. The model was calibrated against static water level data from drillers' logs in the vicinity. A static water level survey sould be performed and the model recalibrated to these data.



QUESTIONS?

John Harrington

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