Kentucky Groundwater Data: What Do We Have? What Do We Need?

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Charles J. Taylor, Head, Water Resources Section, Kentucky Geological Survey, University of Kentucky





Questions About Kentucky's Groundwater Resources:

- Where can we obtain groundwater for present and future needs?
- How much groundwater do we have? Are we running out?
- Where does groundwater quality limit use? Which aquifers are degraded or highly sensitive to degradation?
- Where are groundwater resources being stressed by changing climate conditions or human activities?

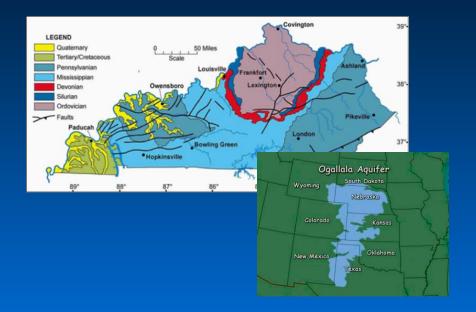
These questions are relatively simple and straightforward–

Getting the answers often is not.

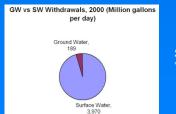


Available Groundwater Data Are Sometimes Limited: Why Is That?

- Kentucky's geology is complex and varied
 - Aquifers are heterogenous and not easy to characterize.
 - Don't conform to simple stratigraphic boundaries.
 - Compared to many other states, Kentucky has few geographically extensive, highly-utilized aquifer systems.
- Kentucky relies mostly on abundant surface water resources
 - Comparatively relatively little socioeconomic need to investigate and monitor groundwater.
 - Consequently, funding and resources devoted to systematic or statewide groundwater studies have been limited.







Source: USGS 2000 Water Use Data

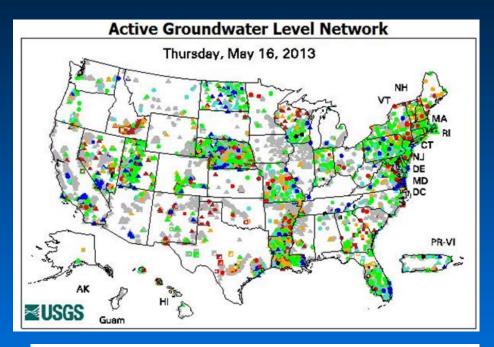
Assessments of Groundwater Availability and Sustainability Are Greatly Hindered By:

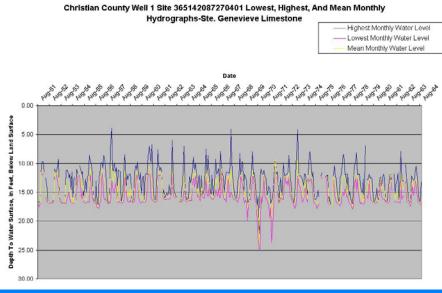
- Almost total lack of long-term groundwater-level observation wells.
- Available groundwater-level data are often decades old:





It's not uncommon for the only available data to be 30 years or more out-ofdate.

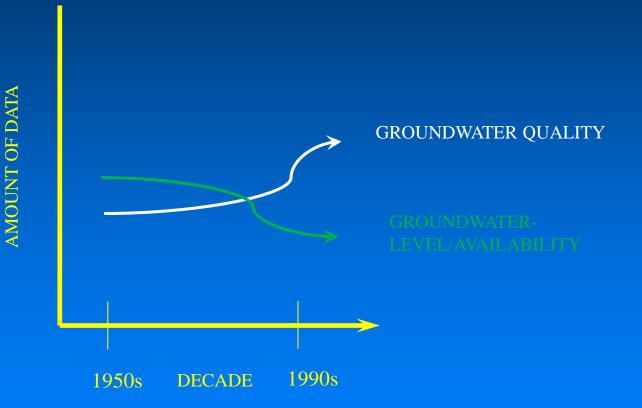




Historical Perspective on Level of Funding and Priority Between Groundwater-Level and Ground-Water-Quality Data Collection

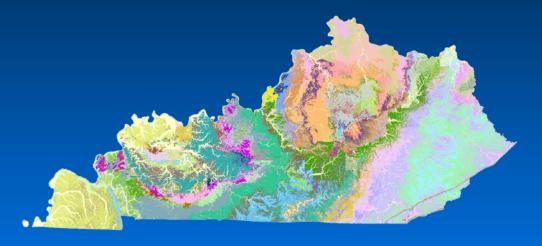
In recent decades, emphasis has been on collecting groundwater quality data.

In contrast, groundwater availability data has declined steadily, with limited local exceptions.



What We Do Know About Kentucky's Groundwater Comes From:

Statewide geologic mapping at high-resolution scale (1:24,000).



- A number of hydrogeological investigations conducted to address specific local groundwater issues (KGS, USGS, KDOW).
- Hydrologic Atlas mapping project (1950-1960s).
- Recent (1990-present) groundwater sampling conducted largely by KDOW and others to support regulatory program needs.

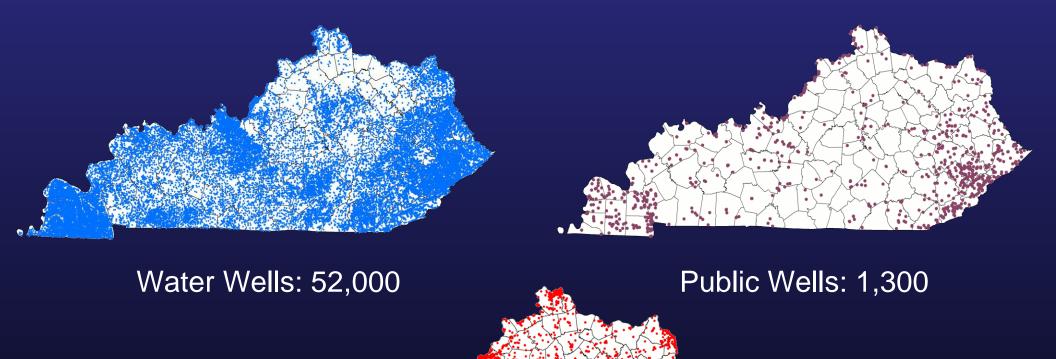


All Groundwater Data Collected In Kentucky is Stored and Accessed By the Groundwater Data Repository (GWDR).

- Initiated in 1990 by legislative mandate (KRS 151:035) and maintained by KGS.
- Currently:
 - Over 92,000 water well records.
 - Approximately 5,100 spring records.
 - About 60,000 groundwaterquality analyses.
- Over 15 contributing agencies, including KDOW, USGS, and EPA Storet.
- Largest single source of data: Kentucky certified water-well driller records.











Irrigation Wells: 1,100

Industrial Wells: 700

Groundwater Data Is Available Through User-Interactive On-Line Searching:

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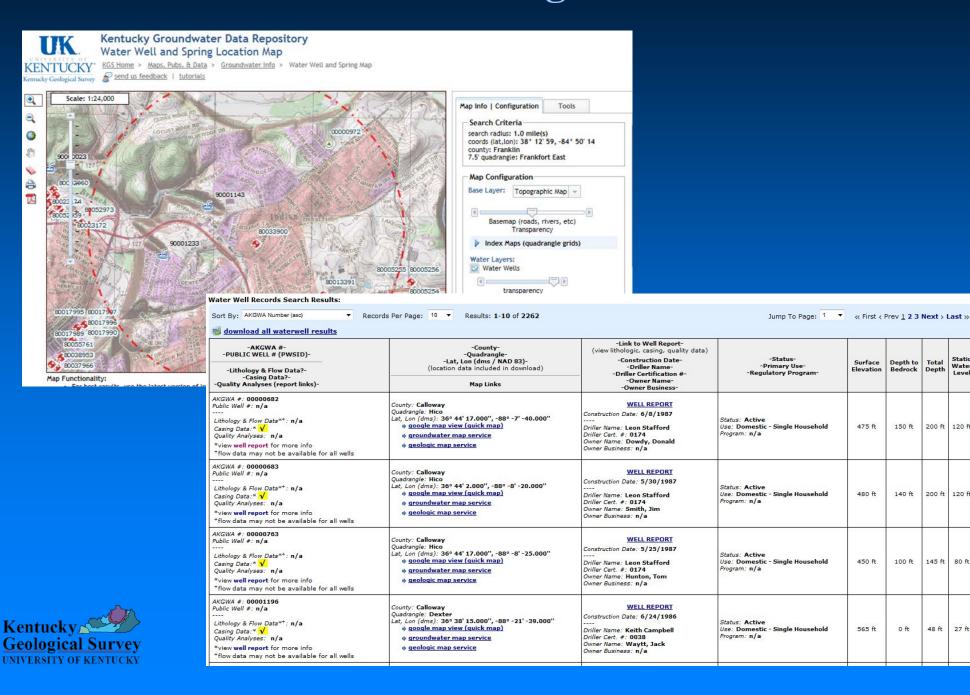
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201

6

8

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Static

Water

Level

120 ft

Total

Depth

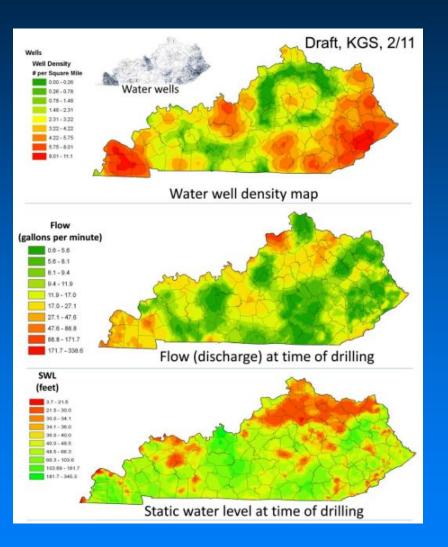
200 ft

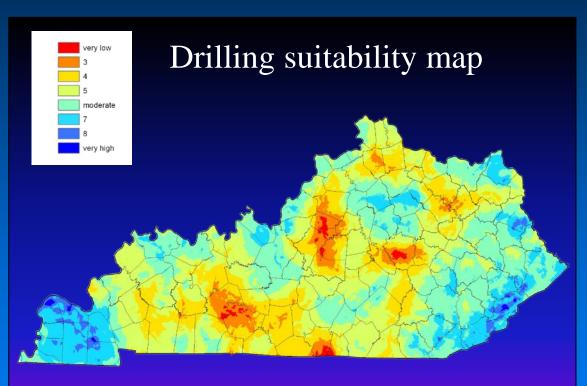
200 ft 120 ft

145 ft 80 ft

48 ft 27 ft

Examples of groundwater-availability data that can be obtained through GWDR On-Line Searching

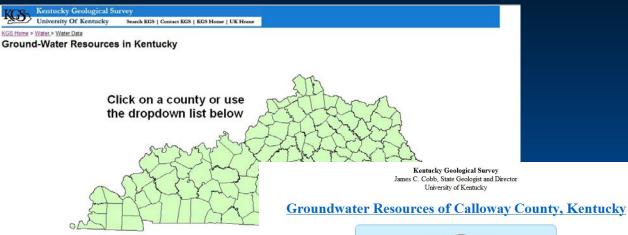




Weighted values: Well density – 50%, Flow rate – 25%, Static Water Level – 25%

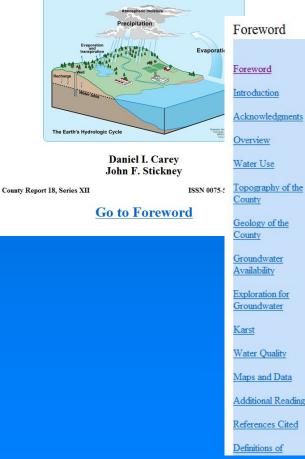


On-Line County Groundwater Summary Reports



Select a Count

Each groundwater resource report is a compilation of information on hydrology, geology, topography, water su mode of accessing the information is via the Internet-for example, by linking to the KGS Water Research Libr.



This report on the groundwater resources of Calloway County was prepared for the Water Resource Development Commission by the Kentucky Geological Survey. Reports were prepared for each of Kentucky's 120 counties. These reports complement other county planning reports of the commission, including strategic water development plans and strategic wastewater treatment plans, and the Kentucky Division of Water's county water-supply plans.



Each groundwater resource report is a compilation of information on hydrology, geology, topography, water supply, and water quality taken from maps, reports, and data collected from 1940 to 2000. The primary way of accessing the information is via the Internet--for example, by linking to the Water Research Library on the Kentucky Geological Survey's Web site. The digital form of this report, and its ability to link to data anywhere on the Internet, makes it a dynamic tool for gathering information.

The current compilation is by no means exhaustive; no doubt valuable data have been overlooked. As new or more-detailed information becomes available, it can be easily linked to this report.

Although this report may be of value to planners and geologists for strategic planning and feasibility studies, it cannot replace field investigation for the development or assessment of site-specific groundwater resources.

Disclaimer Statement: The Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS) is constantly gathering data from multiple sources, interpreting the data it gathers, and reflecting its interpretations on maps such as those in this report. Reasonable efforts have been made by KGS to verify that these maps and the digital data provided thereon accurately interpret the source data used in their preparation:



Available Groundwater Quality Data Can Be Obtained Through On-Line Searching As Well

Water Wells & Springs

Groundwater Quality Other Water Information

Search for Groundwater-Quality Data



Search for groundwater-quality data by county, quadrangle, AKGWA number, or radius around a point of interest. You can view and download data for **545 different analytes from 15 analyte groups**: bulk water properties, caffeine & derivatives, herbicides, inorganics, metals, microbes, nutrients, PCB's, pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, radionuclides, residues, SVOC's, vOC's, and other analytes. Data can be downloaded and a link to the groundwater quality map is provided for each location.

Graphical Groundwater-Quality Comparison



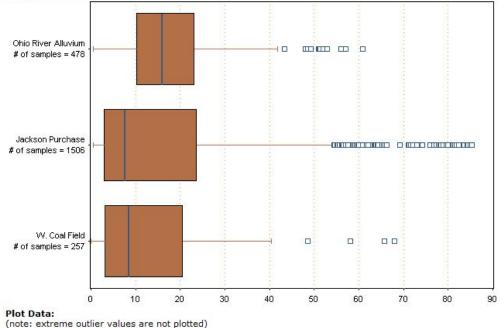
Plot groundwater-quality data by Physiographic Province or HUC 6 Watershed basin for 38 possible analytes. You can choose to display the data in a cumulative, analytical value vs. well depth, or box-and-whisker plot.

Groundwater-Quality Data Map Service



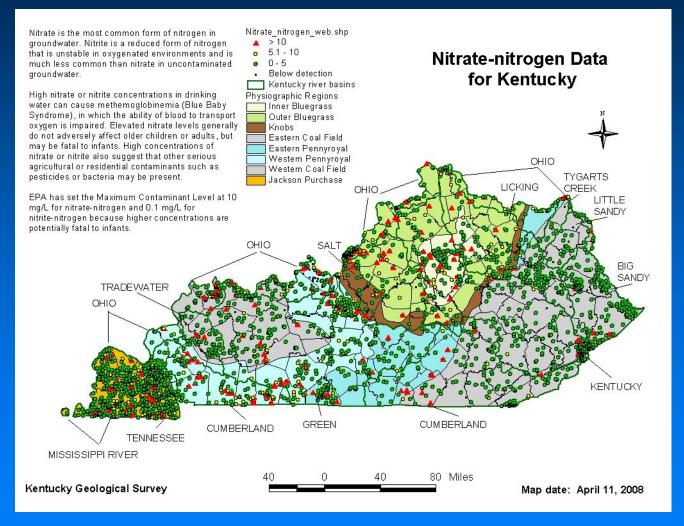
Use this map service to create a thematic map analytes from 15 analyte groups) that is fou Select one analyte from a category and view th an area of interest. Analysis data for each site search is provided for data download capability Physiographic Province(s): Western Pennyroyal W. Coal Field Jackson Purchase Ohio River Alluvium

Analyte: chloride





Periodically updated "preprocessed" map reports of groundwater-quality data are also available for certain chemical constituents:





Pre-processed Groundwater-Quality Maps Derived from KY GWDR:



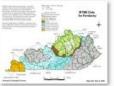
2_4_D



cadmium



fluoride



mtbe



sodium







hardness

sulfate



chloride

iron

nitrite_nitrogen

toluene

nitrate_nitrogen





ammonia

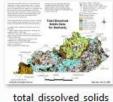


chromium





orthophosphate









total_suspended_solids



copper

manganese

phosphorus







barium

ethylbenzene

benzene



metolachlor



simazine









zinc







lead







arsenic

conductivity







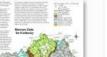
xylenes

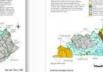






cyanazine



















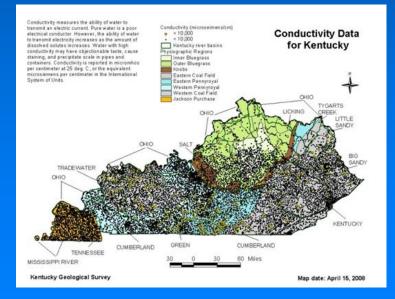




In Summary: What Do We Have:

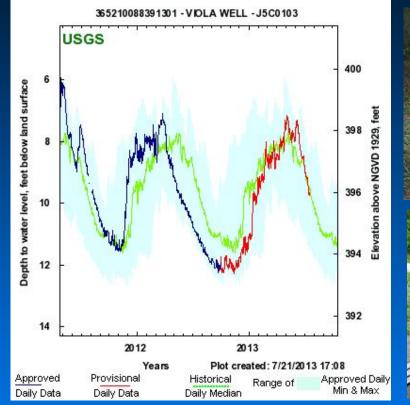
- The GWDR, a user-interactive Web-based platform for storing and retrieving GW data that greatly facilitates public access to available data.
- A fairly large groundwater database containing thousands of water-well records and groundwater-quality analyses.
- GWDR also contains karst flowpath and spring inventory data.
- County-specific groundwater summary reports.
- State-wide high-resolution, digital geologic data.
- Generally good info about where the best potential areas for groundwater withdrawals are located.



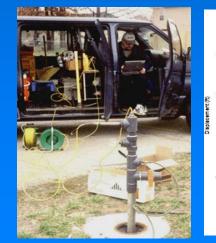


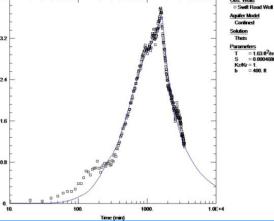
What Do We Need:

- Updated, long-term groundwater-level data:
 - Either a strategicallydesigned statewide network, or
 - Multiple local-tosubregional networks in high withdrawal or potential use areas.
- More quantitative hydrogeologic data—good aquifer test data is still lacking in most parts of the state.





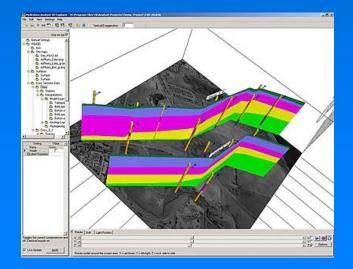




What Do We Need:

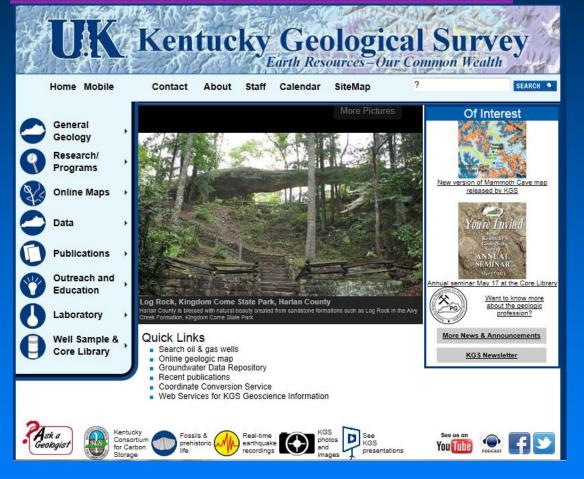
- Groundwater-quality data:
 - Occurrence/concentrations of emerging contaminants (pharmaceuticals, hormones).
 - Shift toward longer-term collection of GWQ data at fixed monitoring sites to identify/track trends.
- Better understanding and quantitative information about groundwater and surface water interaction, especially in karst areas.
- Digital hydrogeologic framework data models for the major aquifers in the Commonwealth—as improved groundwater-resource management tools.





For More Information:

http://www.uky.edu/KGS/



Charles J. Taylor, Head, Water Resources Section Kentucky Geological Survey University of Kentucky 859-323-0523 charles.taylor@uky.edu

Bart Davidson, GWDR Manager, Water Resources Section Kentucky Geological Survey University of Kentucky 859-323-0524 bdavidson@uky.edu

