

*Blaine Aquifer System
Study Stakeholder
Meeting*

Blaine Aquifer BRACS Project
Gateway Groundwater Conservation District
Quanah, Texas
June 29, 2016

Project Details

- ◆ Study of Brackish Aquifers in Texas – Project 2: Blaine Aquifer. TWDB Contract Number: 160001948

- ◆ Project Team

- ◆ Project Management, Hydrology / Water Quality, Groundwater Modeling, Database / GIS

- ◆ Neil Blandford (Daniel B. Stephens and Associates, Inc.)



- ◆ Hydrogeology / Water Quality, Expert Resources

- ◆ Steve Finch (John Shomaker and Associates, Inc.)



- ◆ Hydrogeology / Water Quality, GIS

- ◆ Allan Standen (ARS, LLC)



- ◆ 3-D Geologic Modeling/Visualization

- ◆ Michelle Sutherland

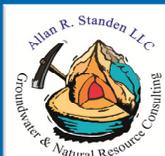


House Bill 30

- ◆ In 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature passed House Bill 30, directing the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) to conduct studies to identify and designate brackish groundwater production zones in four aquifers and to report to the legislature by December 1, 2016
- ◆ The four aquifers include: part of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer, the Gulf Coast Aquifers, the Blaine Aquifer, and the Rustler Aquifer
- ◆ The full text of House Bill 30, and all other materials related to its implementation, are available on the TWDB House Bill 30 website at <http://www.twdb.texas.gov/innovativewater/bracs/HB30.asp>

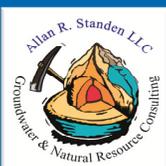
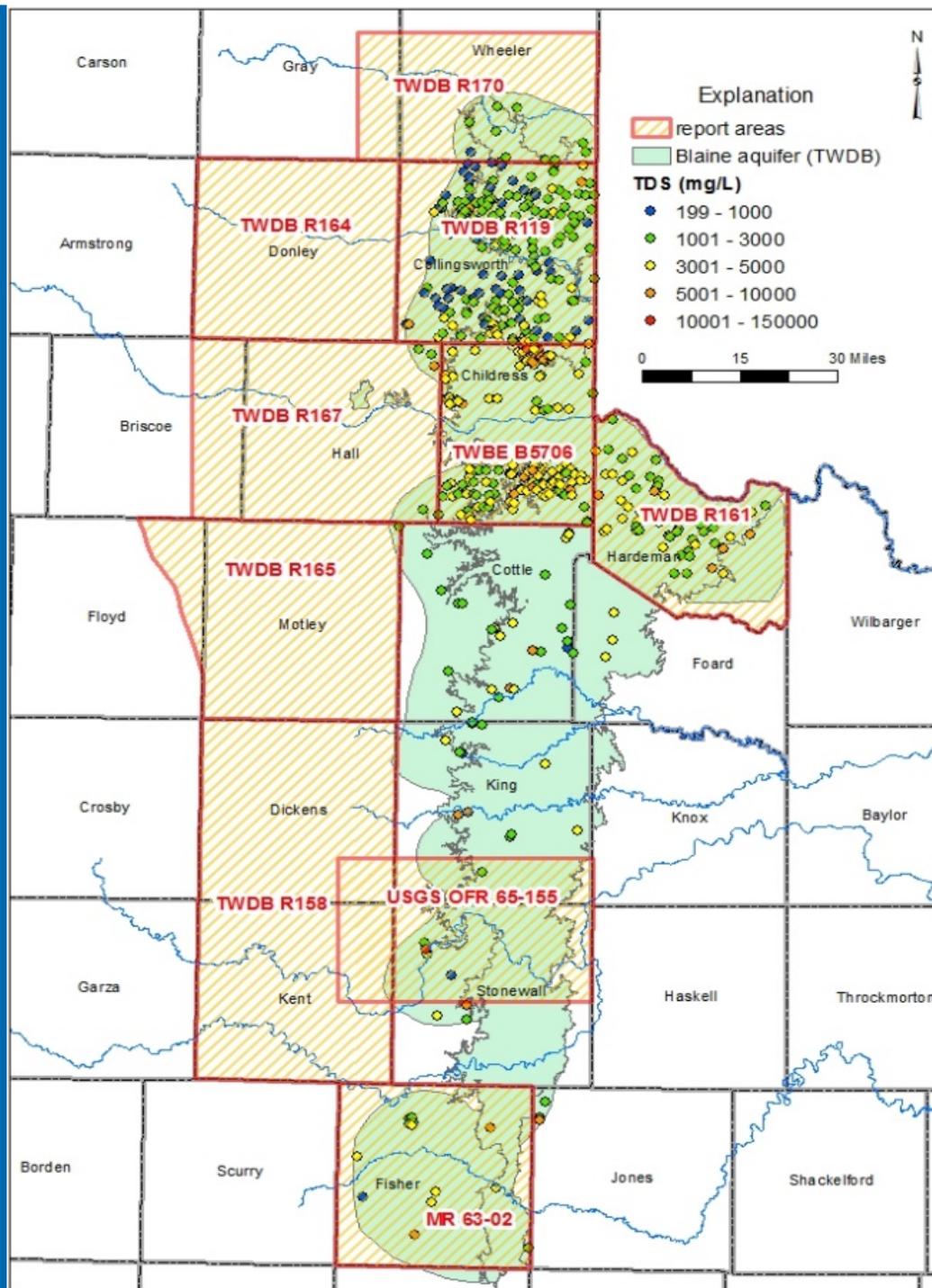
Presentation Outline

- ◆ Overview of data sources
- ◆ Geology and hydrogeology
- ◆ Overview of water quality
- ◆ Potential brackish groundwater production areas
- ◆ Discussion and comment
- ◆ Next steps



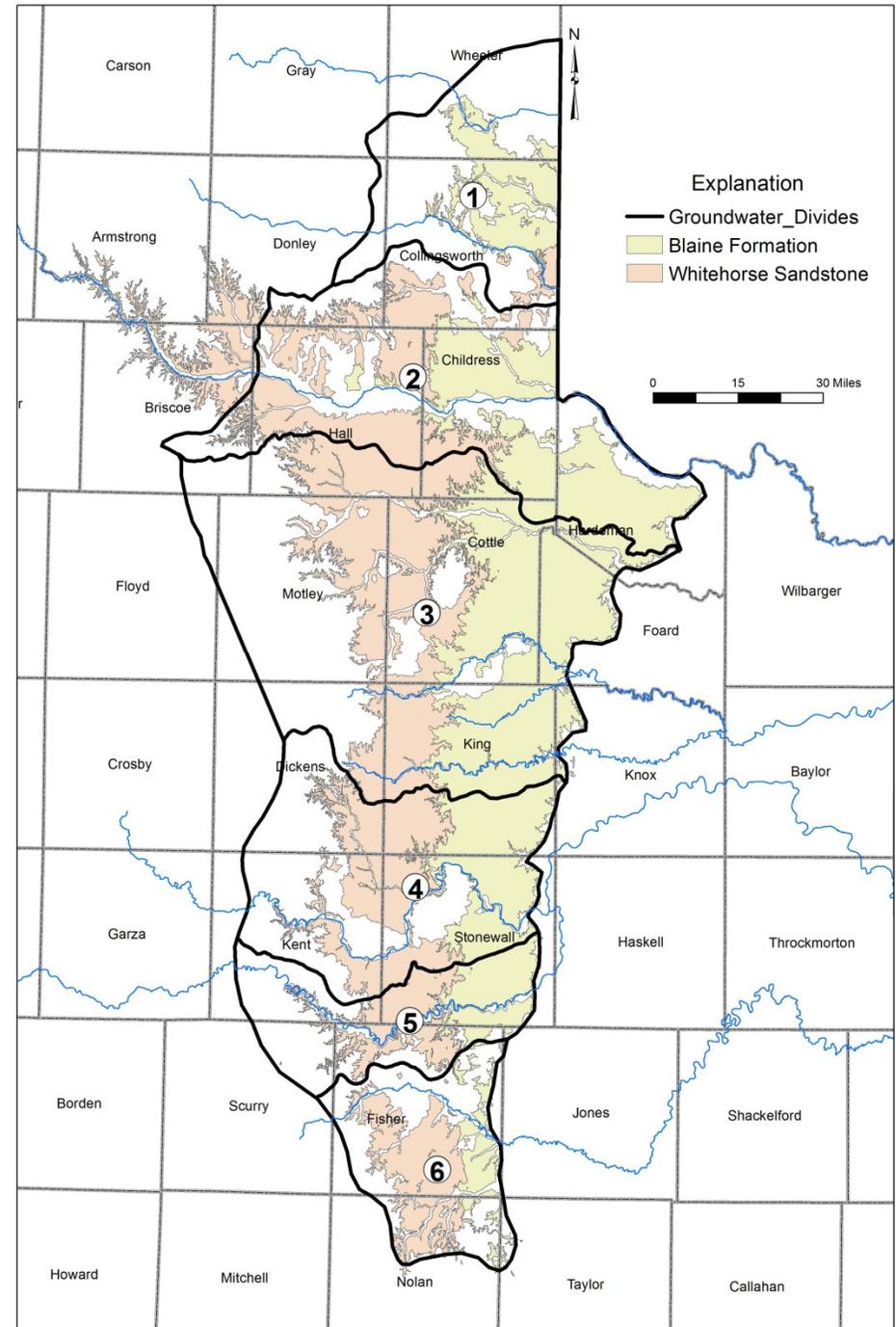
**Michelle A.
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Historical Reports and Data Sources



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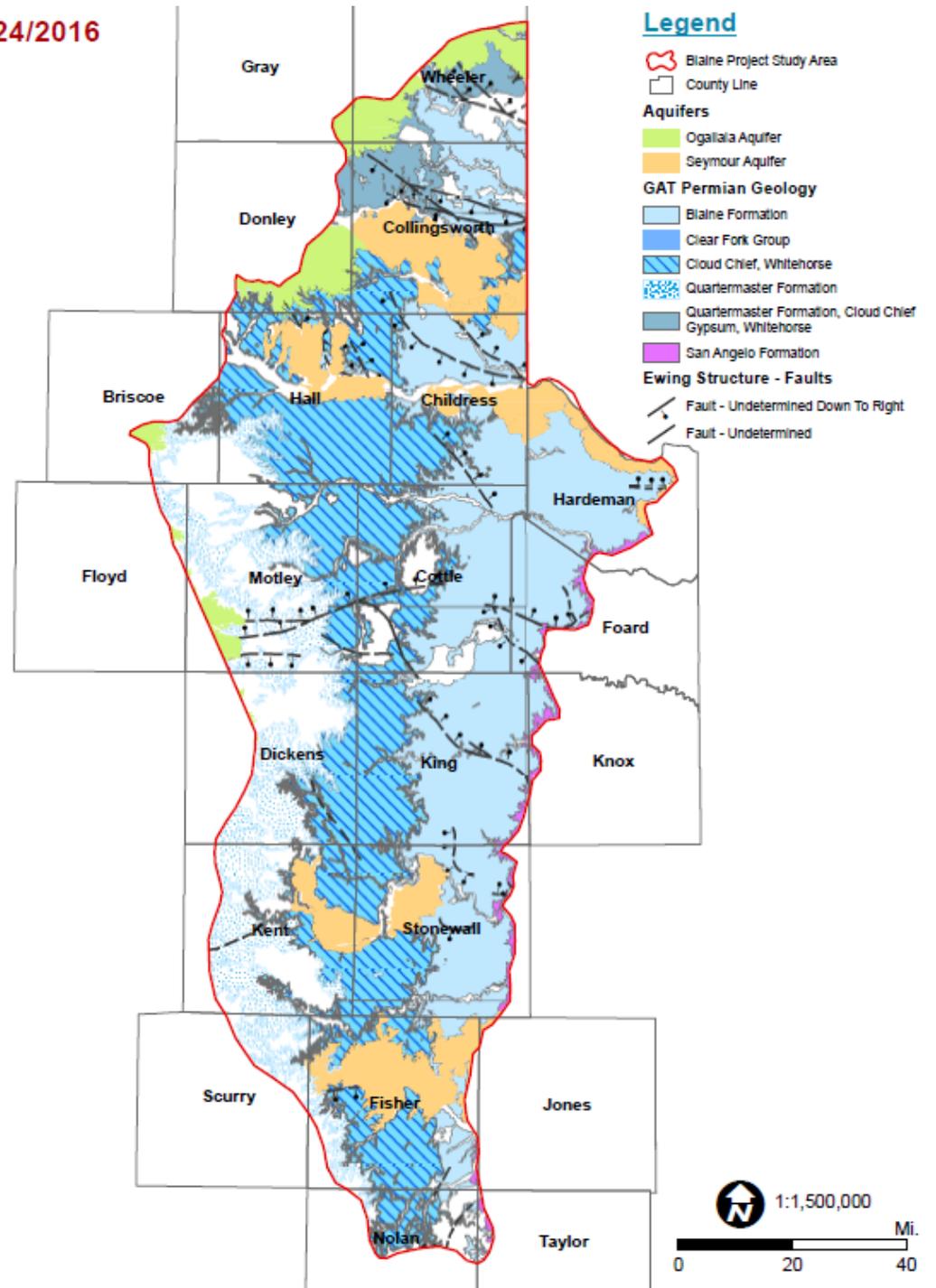
Study Area as Proposed in Statement of Work



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Surface Geology and Structure

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Geologic Stratigraphy

system	series	Palo Duro Basin (subsurface)		Eastern Panhandle North-Centered Texas
		Central	East	
Permian	Ochoan	Dewey Lake Red Beds Salado Salt		Quartermaster Red Beds
		Artesia Group		Cloud Chief Fm
			Whitehorse Group	
			Dog Creek Shale	
	Guadalupian		Blaine Fm	Pease River Group
		San Andres Formation	Flowerpot Salt Flowerpot Shale San Angelo Sandstone	

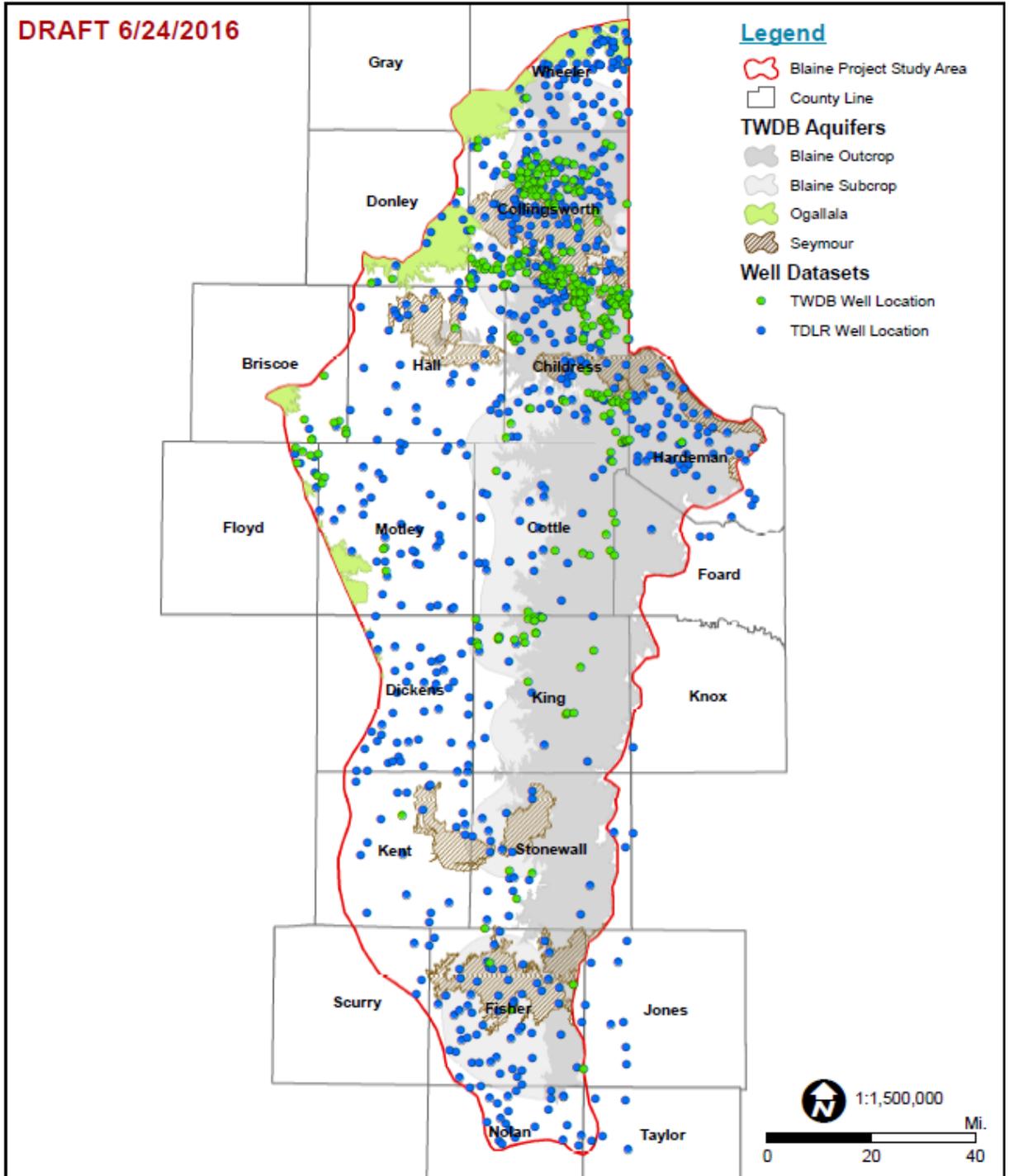
Blaine Aquifer System

modified from J.S. Johnson (1978), Presley (1981), and Barnes (1974)



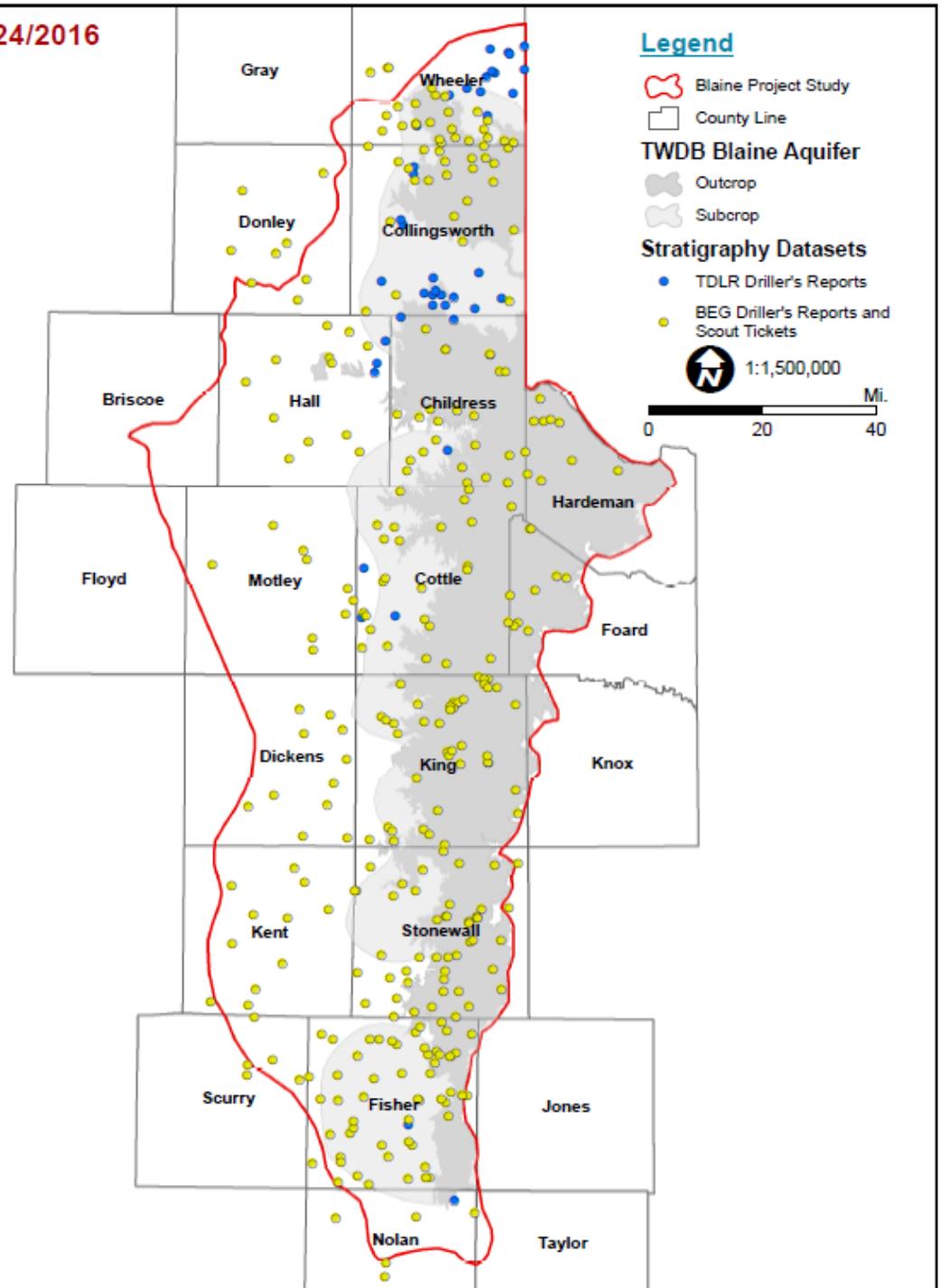
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Summary of Water Well Data



Wells Used for Stratigraphic Analysis

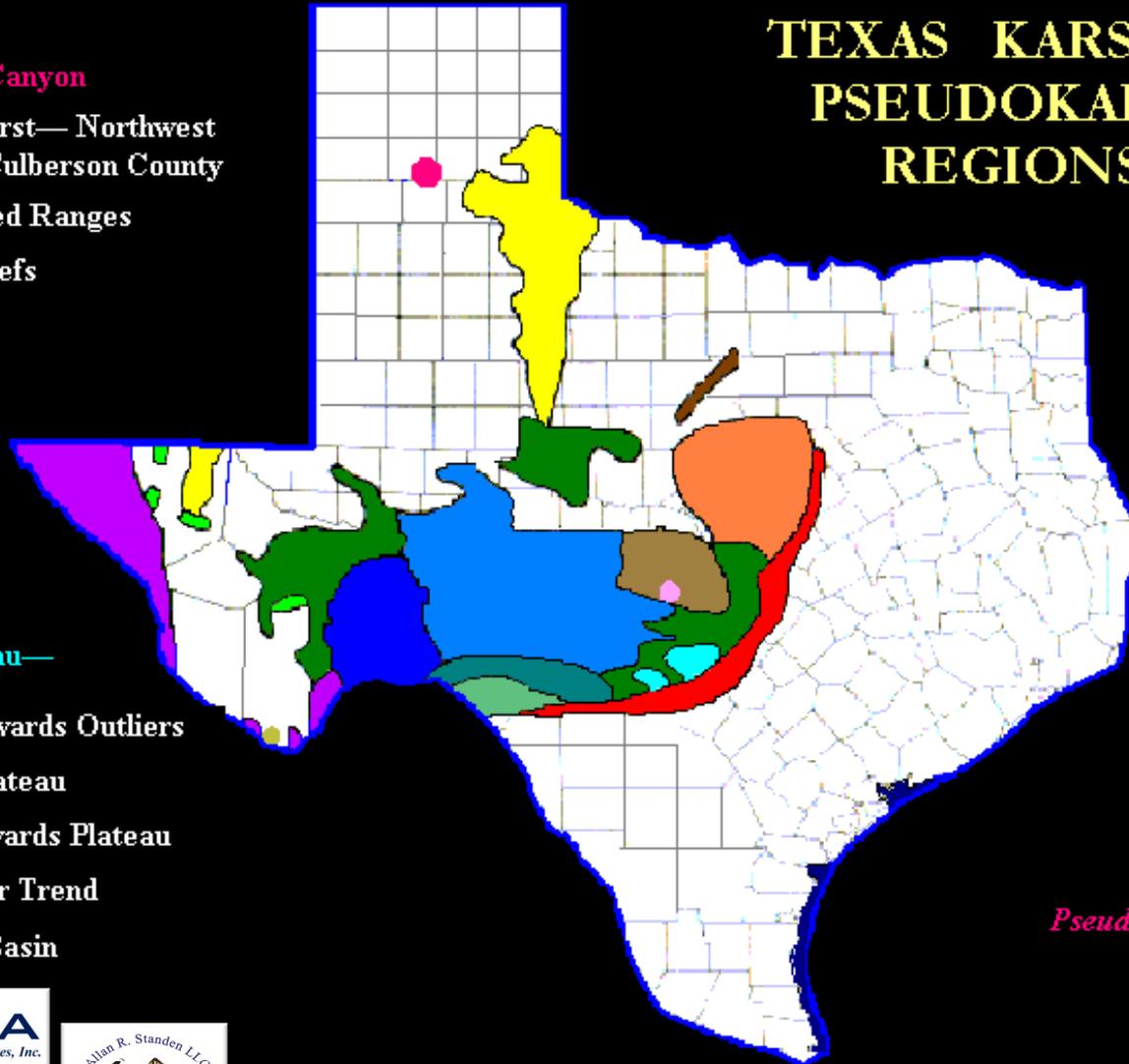
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Karst Regions of Texas

TEXAS KARST & PSEUDOKARST REGIONS

- Palo Duro Canyon
- Gypsum Karst— Northwest Texas & Culberson County
- Block-faulted Ranges
- Permian Reefs
- Lajitas



- North Texas
- Lampasas Cut Plain
- Llano Region
- Enchanted Rock
- Lower Glen Rose
- Balcones Fault Zone

Edwards Plateau—

- Isolated Edwards Outliers
- Stockton Plateau
- Central Edwards Plateau
- Devils River Trend
- Maverick Basin

Pseudokarst labeled in this color.

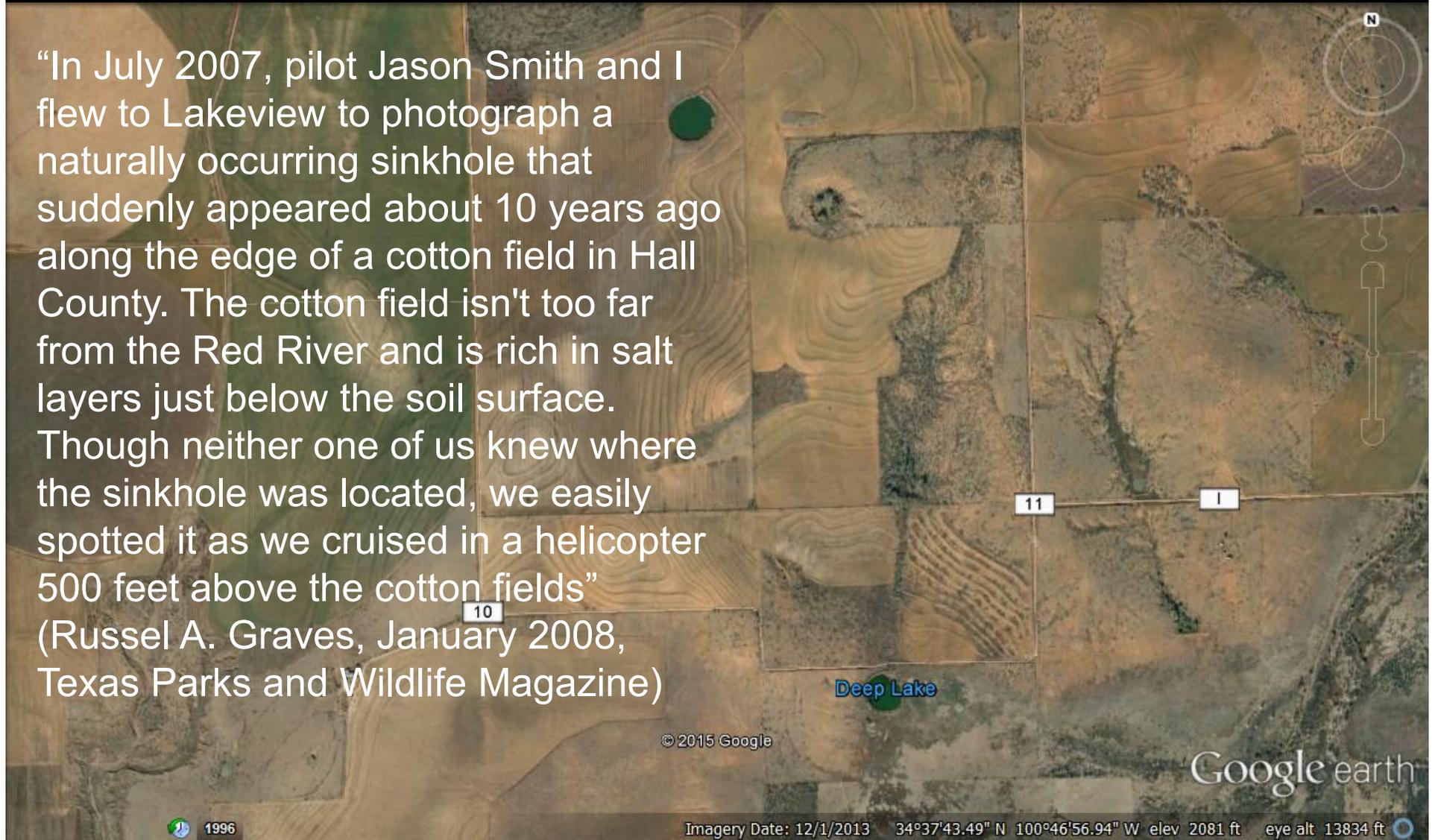
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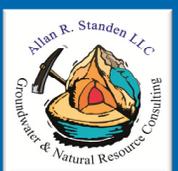
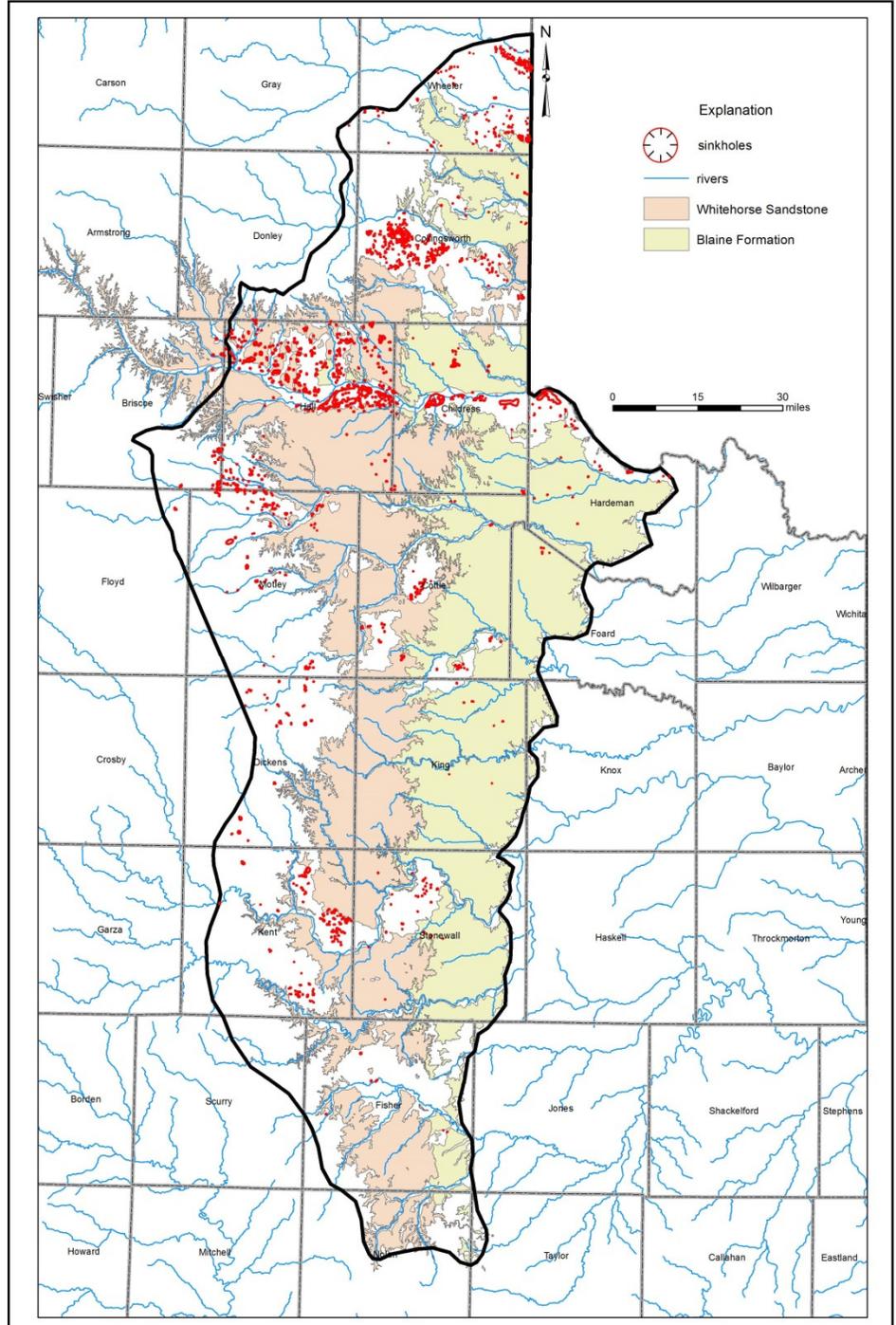
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Mapping of Karst Features

“In July 2007, pilot Jason Smith and I flew to Lakeview to photograph a naturally occurring sinkhole that suddenly appeared about 10 years ago along the edge of a cotton field in Hall County. The cotton field isn't too far from the Red River and is rich in salt layers just below the soil surface. Though neither one of us knew where the sinkhole was located, we easily spotted it as we cruised in a helicopter 500 feet above the cotton fields” (Russel A. Graves, January 2008, Texas Parks and Wildlife Magazine)

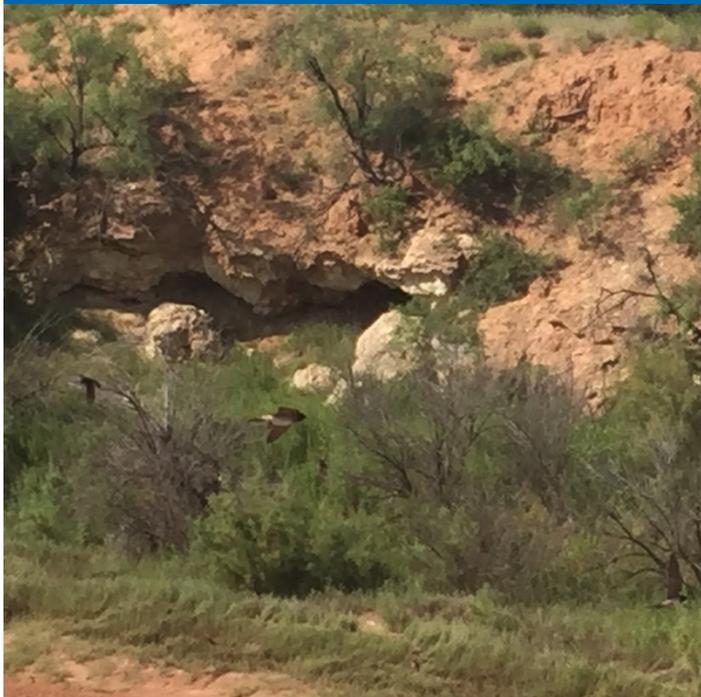


Blaine Aquifer System Karst Features

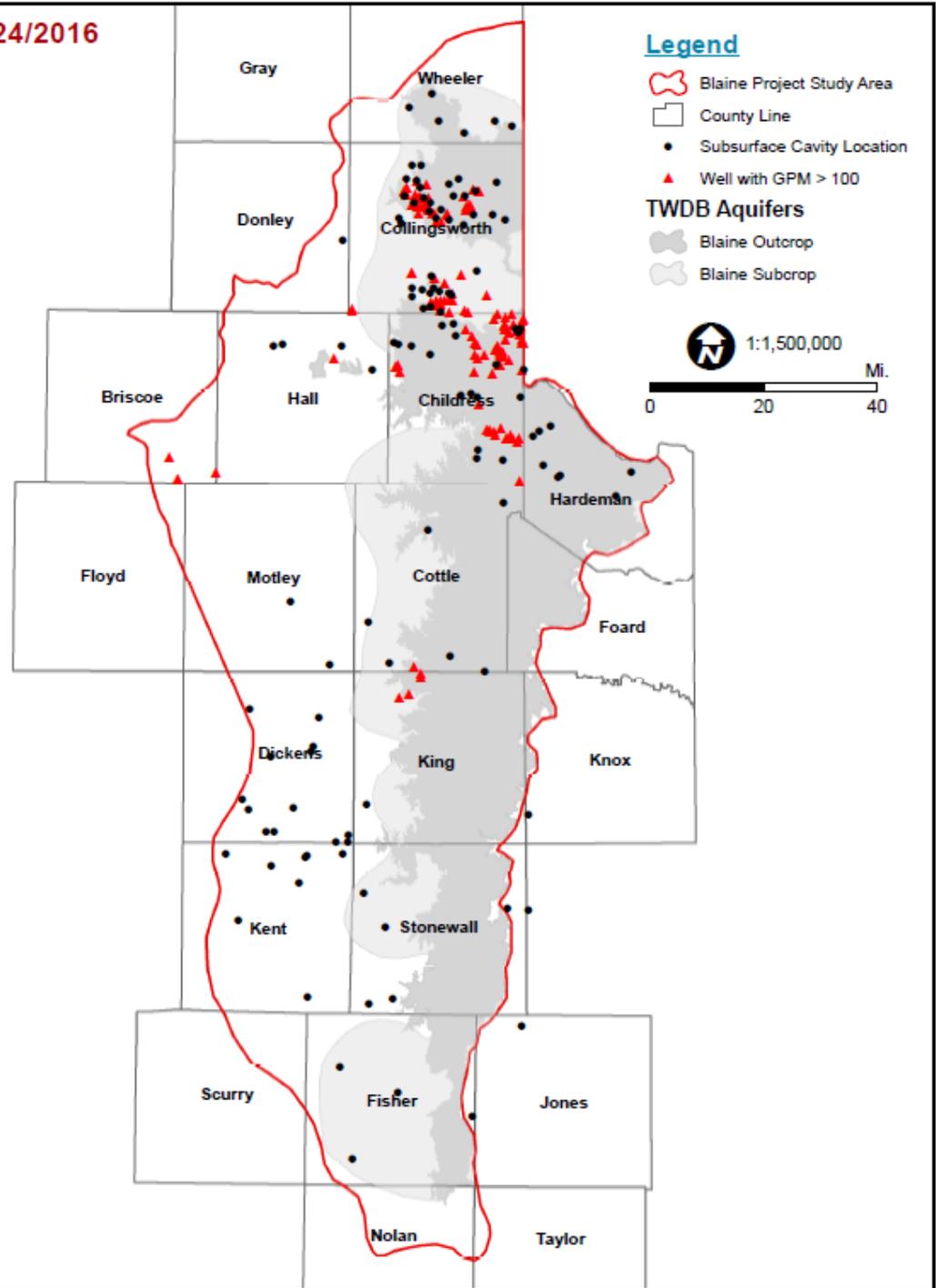


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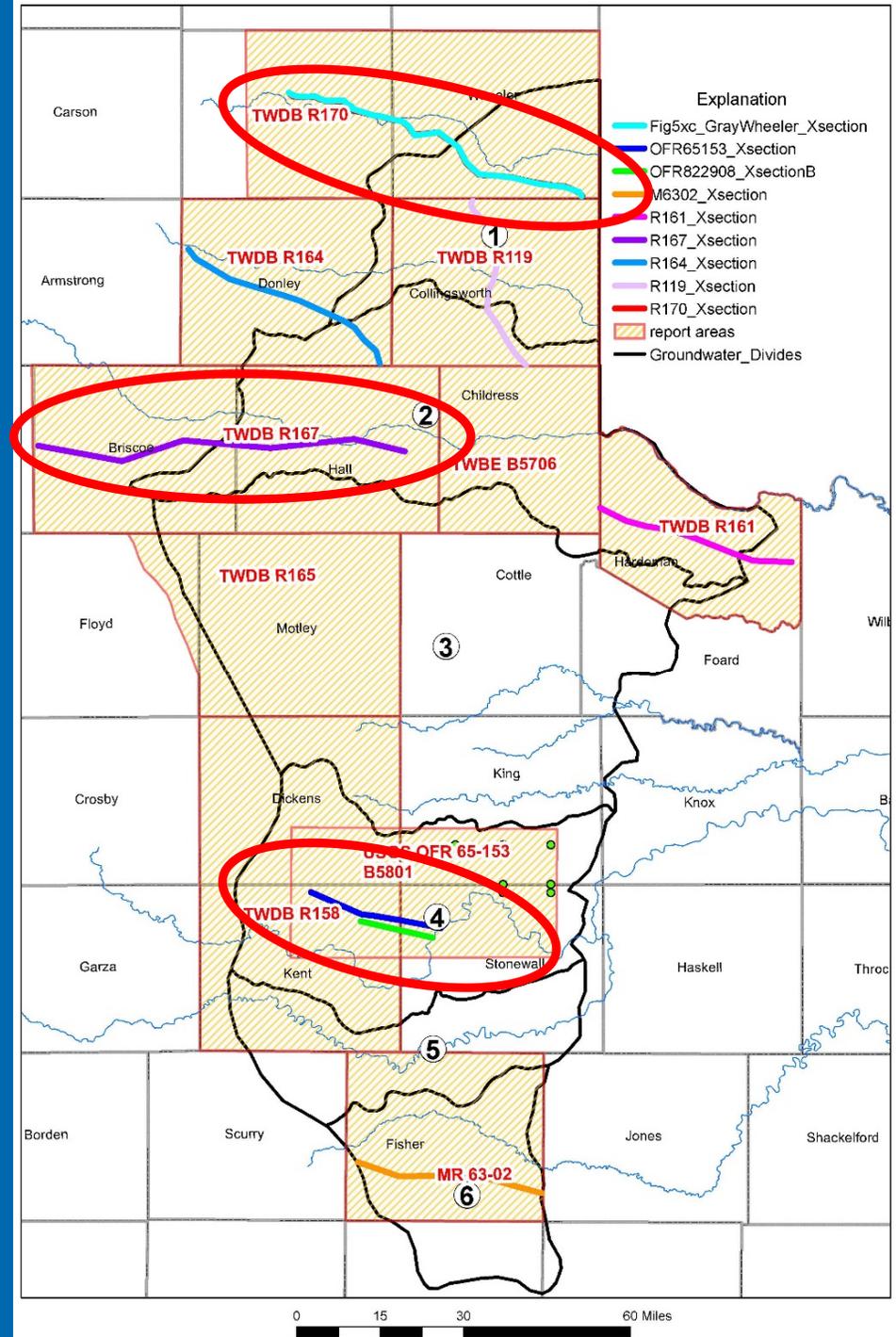
Identified Cavities and Higher Capacity Wells



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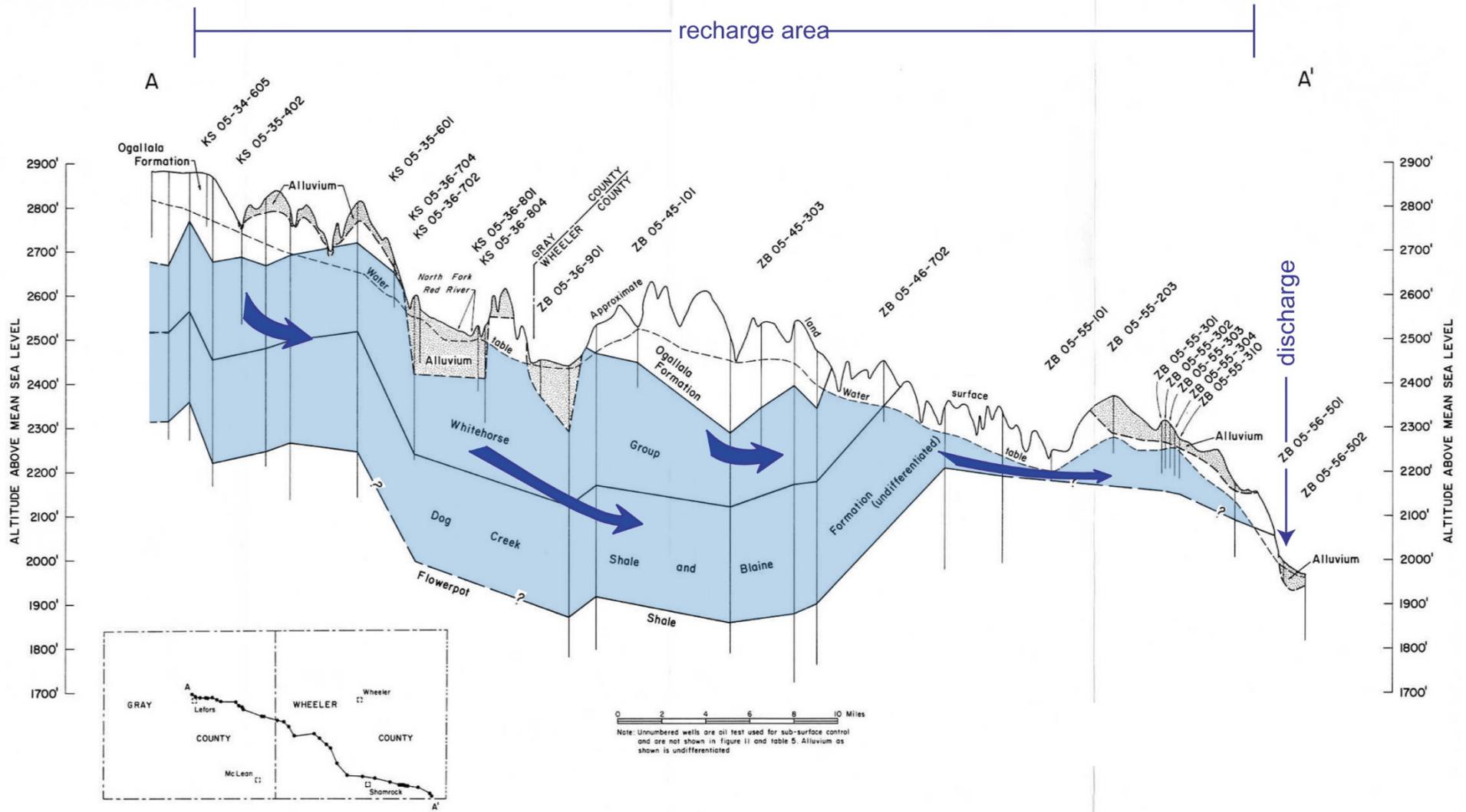


Cross Section Locations



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NW to SE Hydrogeologic Cross Section Through Gray and Wheeler Counties, Texas



From Maderak, 1973

Figure 5
Geologic Section A-A'

West to East Hydrogeologic Cross Section Through Briscoe and Hall Counties, Texas

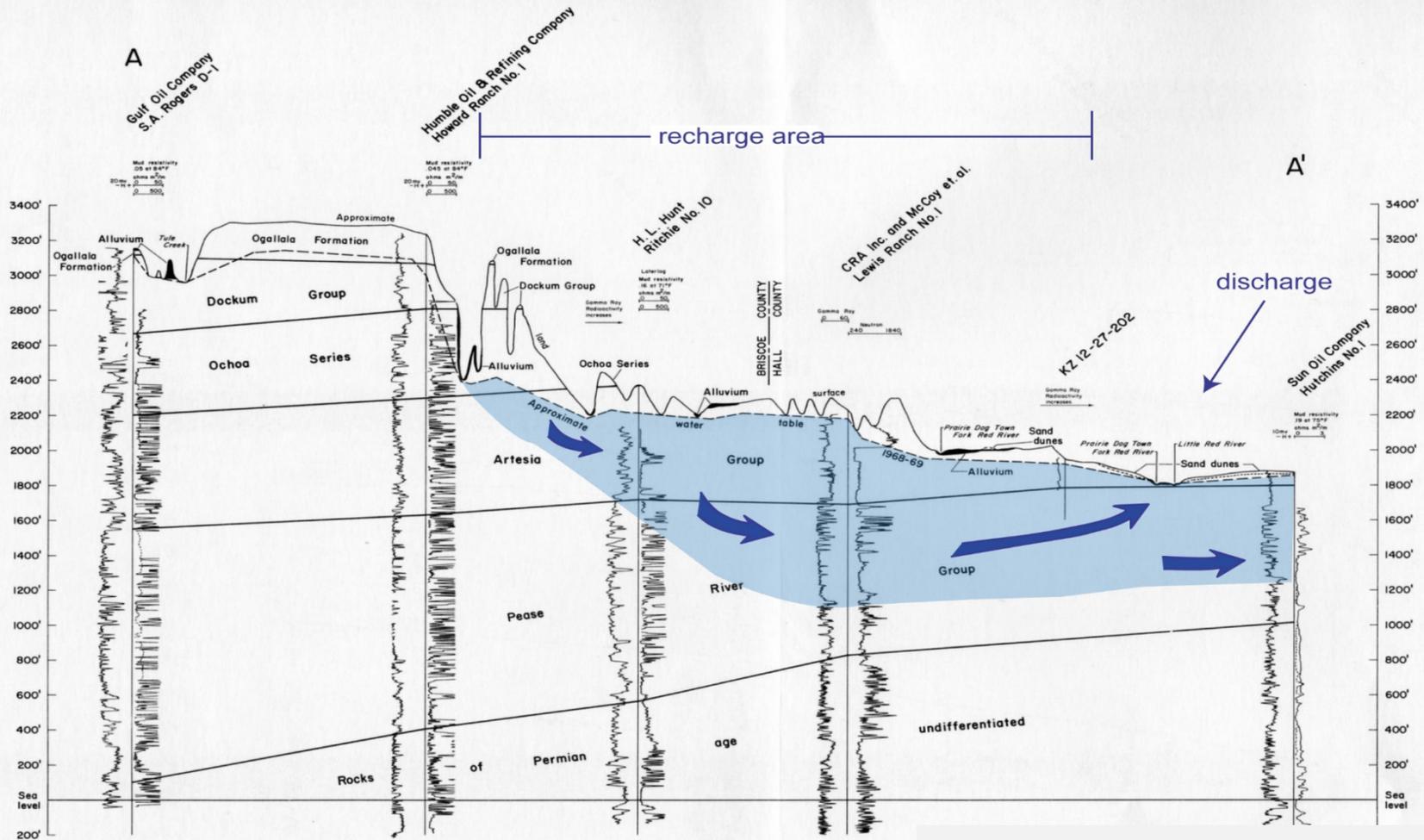
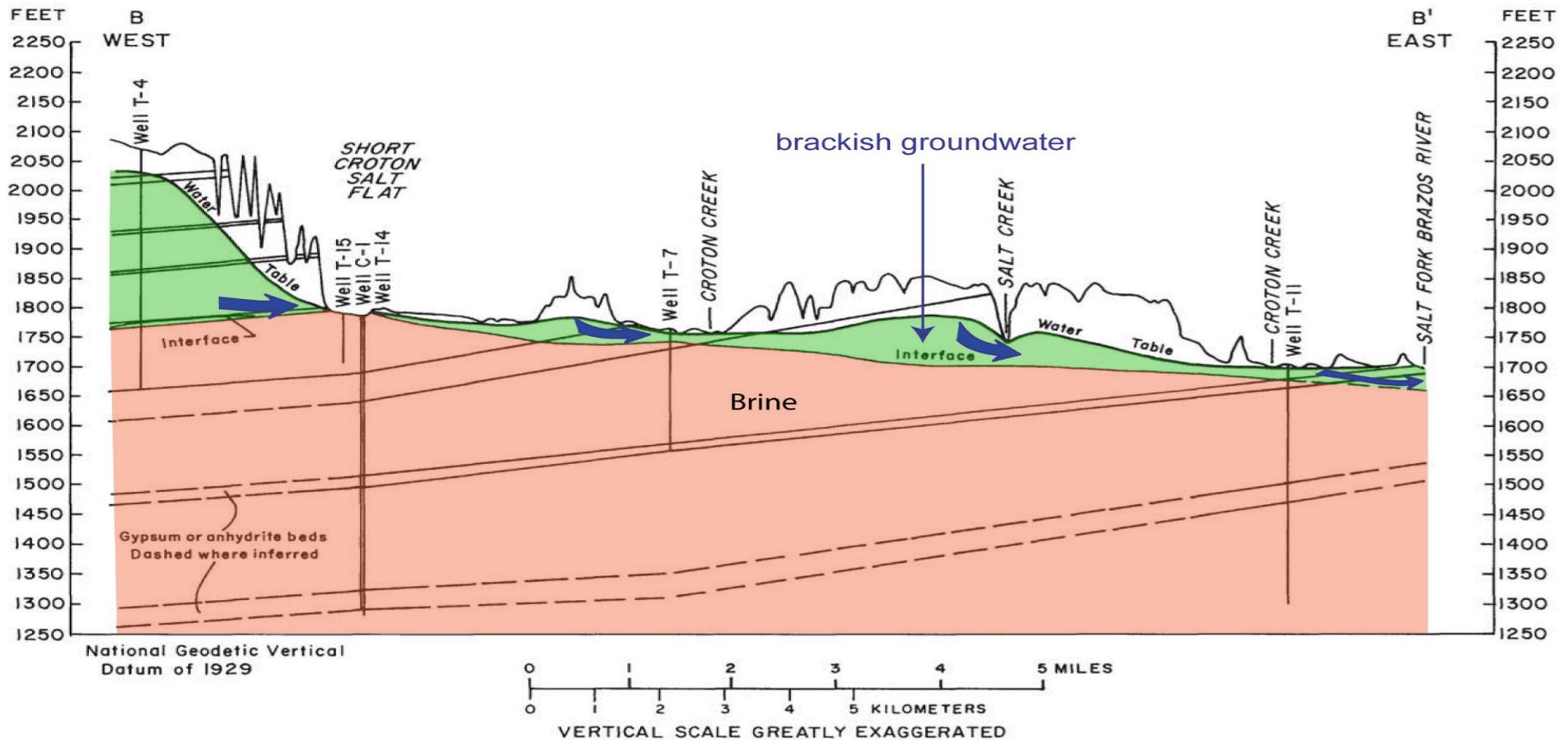


Figure 4
Correlation of Geologic Units Along Line
R167

From Popkin, 1973

West to East Hydrogeologic Cross Section Through Croton Creek, Texas



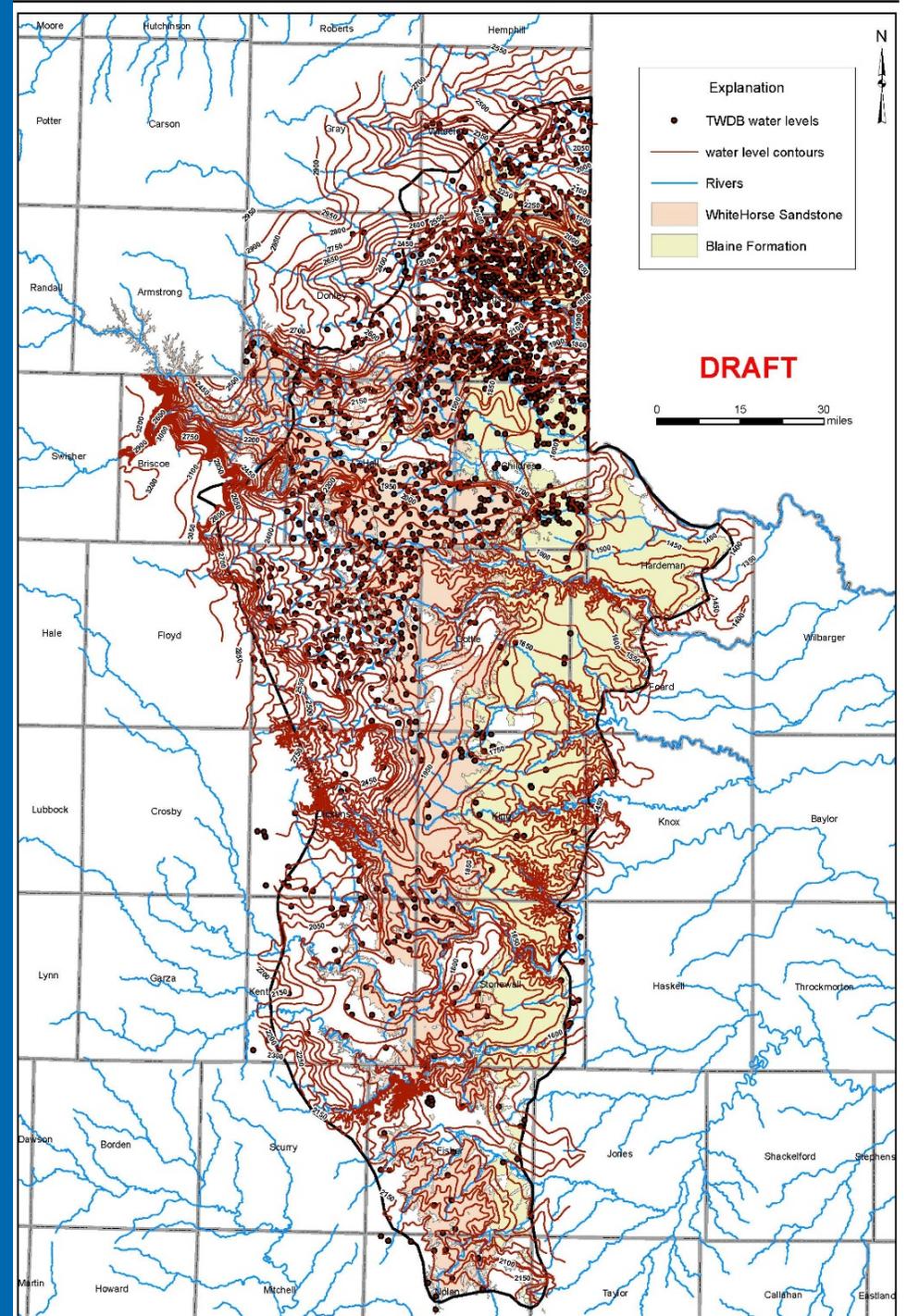
Modified from Stevens and Hardt (1965)

Well Information Summary

County	Average water well depth (ft bgl)	Average depth to water (ft bgl)	Water Column (ft)	Range in depth of O&G surface casing (ft bgl)	Number of Springs
Wheeler	99	60	39	75 to 575	13
Collingsworth	113	62	51	150 to 650	61
Hall	158	50	108	30 to 500	16
Childress	124	73	51	50 to 375	1
Hardeman	148	60	88	100 to 450	1
Motley	158	73	85	170 to 500	0
Cottle	168	114	54	100 to 500	4
Foard	75	20	55	250 to 450	1
Dickens	125	54	71	100 to 300	0
King	163	81	82	50 to 500	4
Kent	184	50	134	100 to 600	1
Stonewall	82	33	49	50 to 500	5
Fisher	107	32	75	50 to 400	0
Nolan	169	90	79	---	0
Average	134	61	73		

Water Level Map

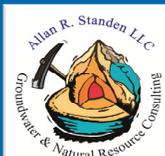
- ◆ Determined from:
 - ◆ Measured water levels in wells
 - ◆ Spring elevations
 - ◆ Streambed elevations
 - ◆ Land surface constraints



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Aquifer Thickness

- ◆ Bottom of aquifer defined by Flowerpot Shale along eastern margin and in the north
- ◆ Bottom of aquifer defined by brine interface in south
- ◆ Total thickness of fresh to moderately saline groundwater 0 to ~ 500 ft



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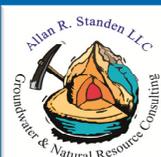
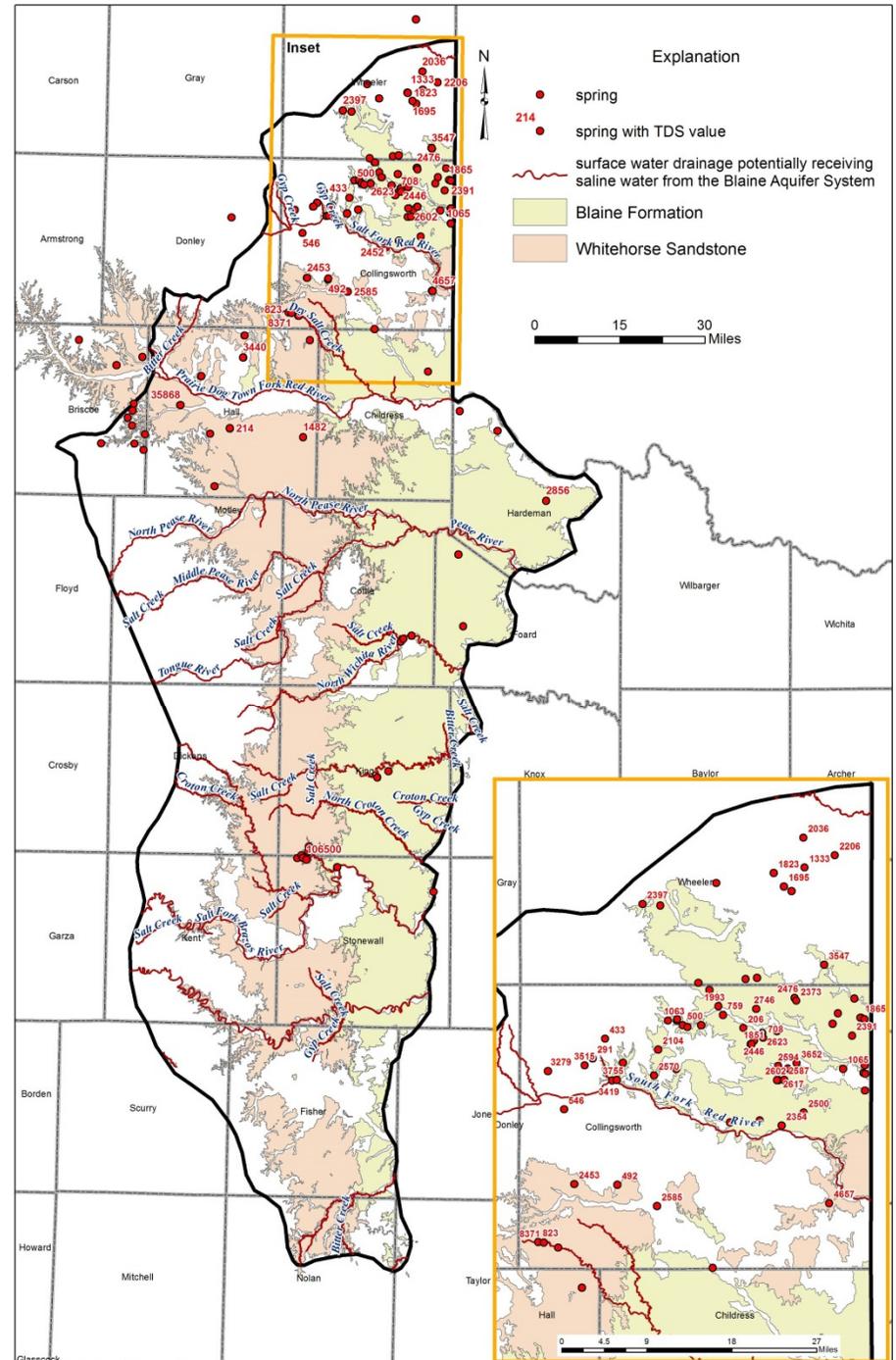
Groundwater Salinity Classification

Groundwater salinity classification	Salinity zone code	Total dissolved solids concentration (units: milligrams per liter)
Fresh	FR	0 to 1,000
Slightly saline	SS	1,000 to 3,000
Moderately saline	MS	3,000 to 10,000
Very saline	VS	10,000 to 35,000
Brine	BR	Greater than 35,000

} Brackish

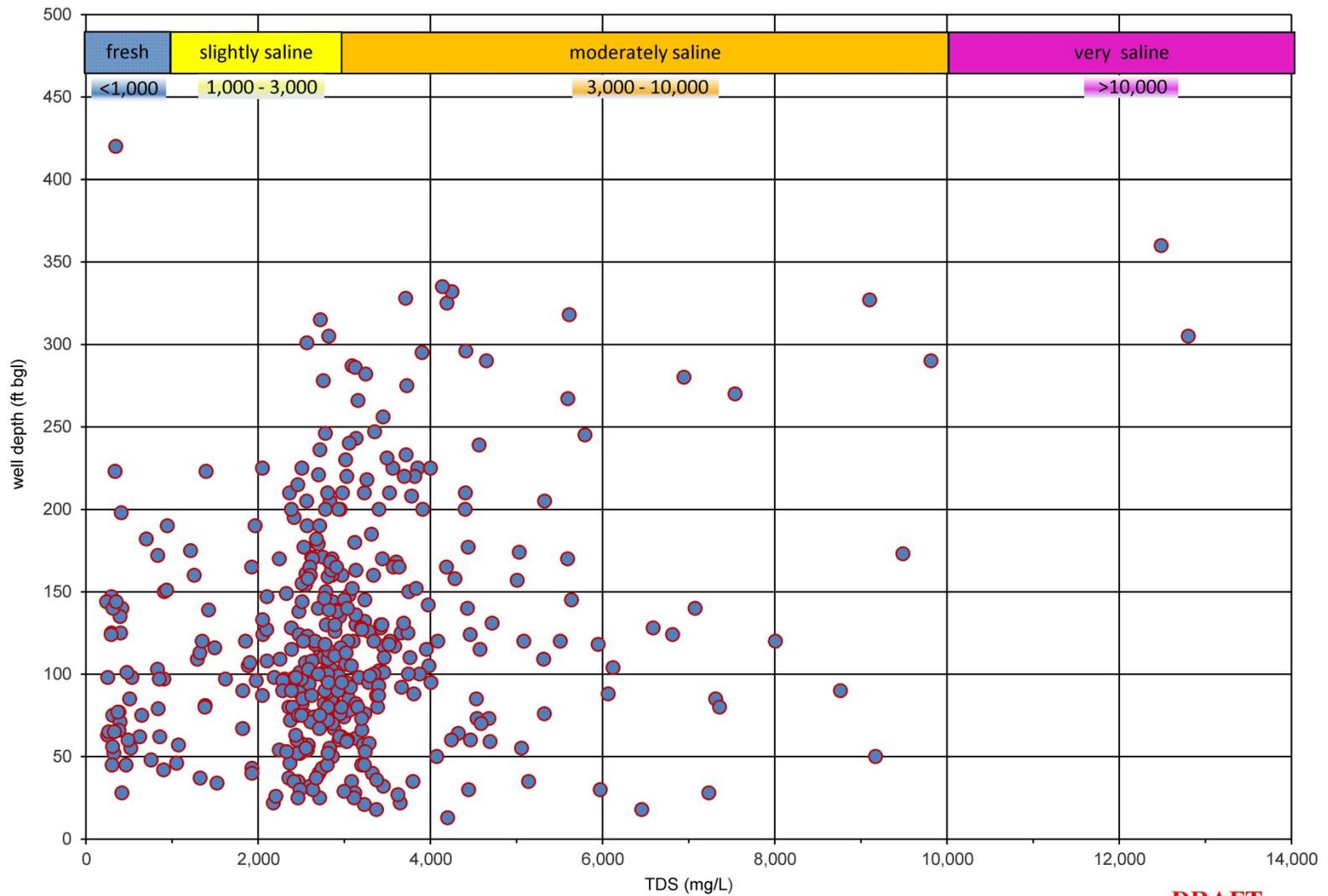
U.S. Geological Survey, Winslow and Kister, 1956

Spring /Surface Water Quality



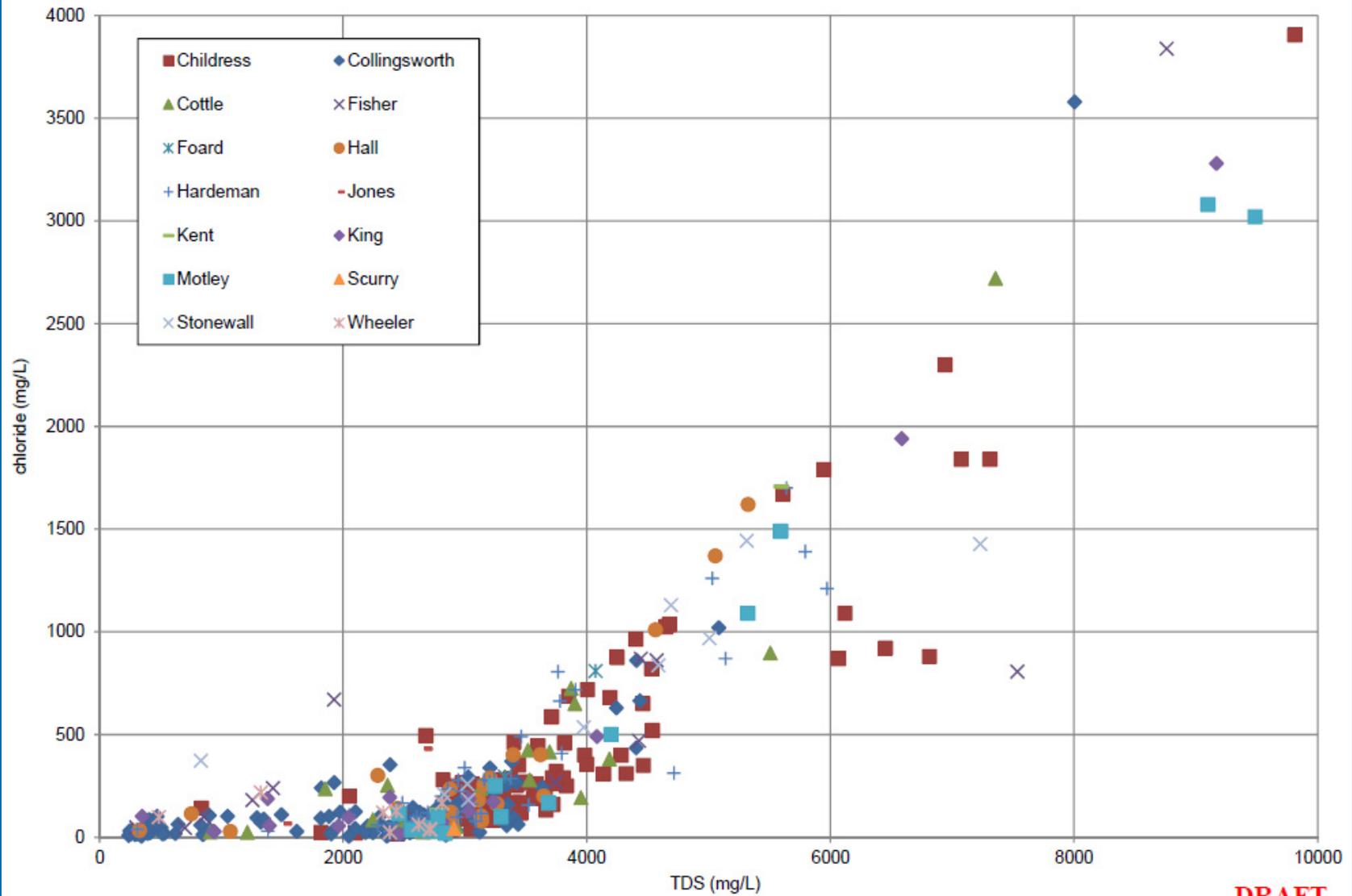
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Well Depth Versus TDS

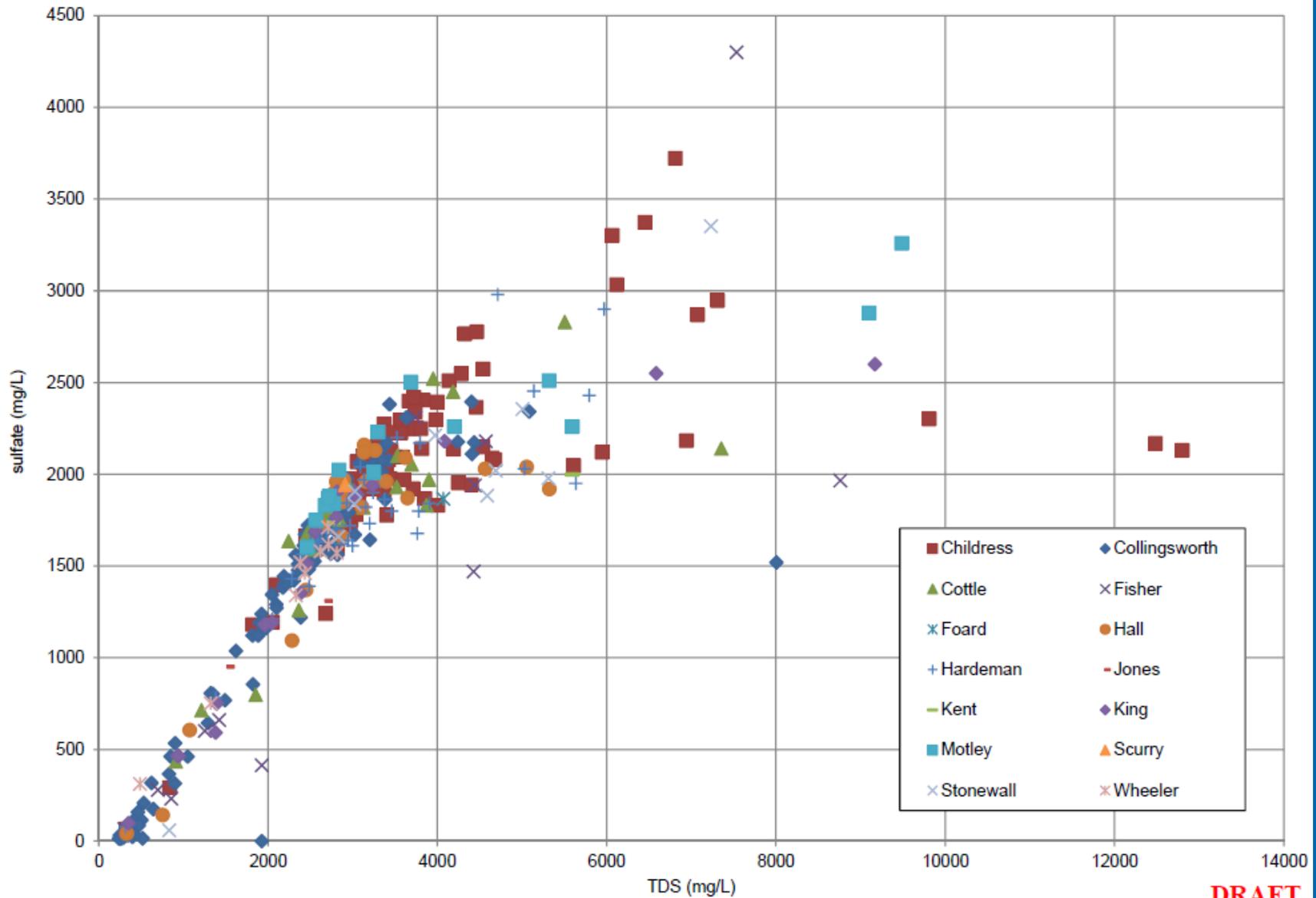


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Chloride vs. TDS



Sulfate vs. TDS



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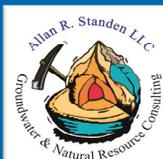
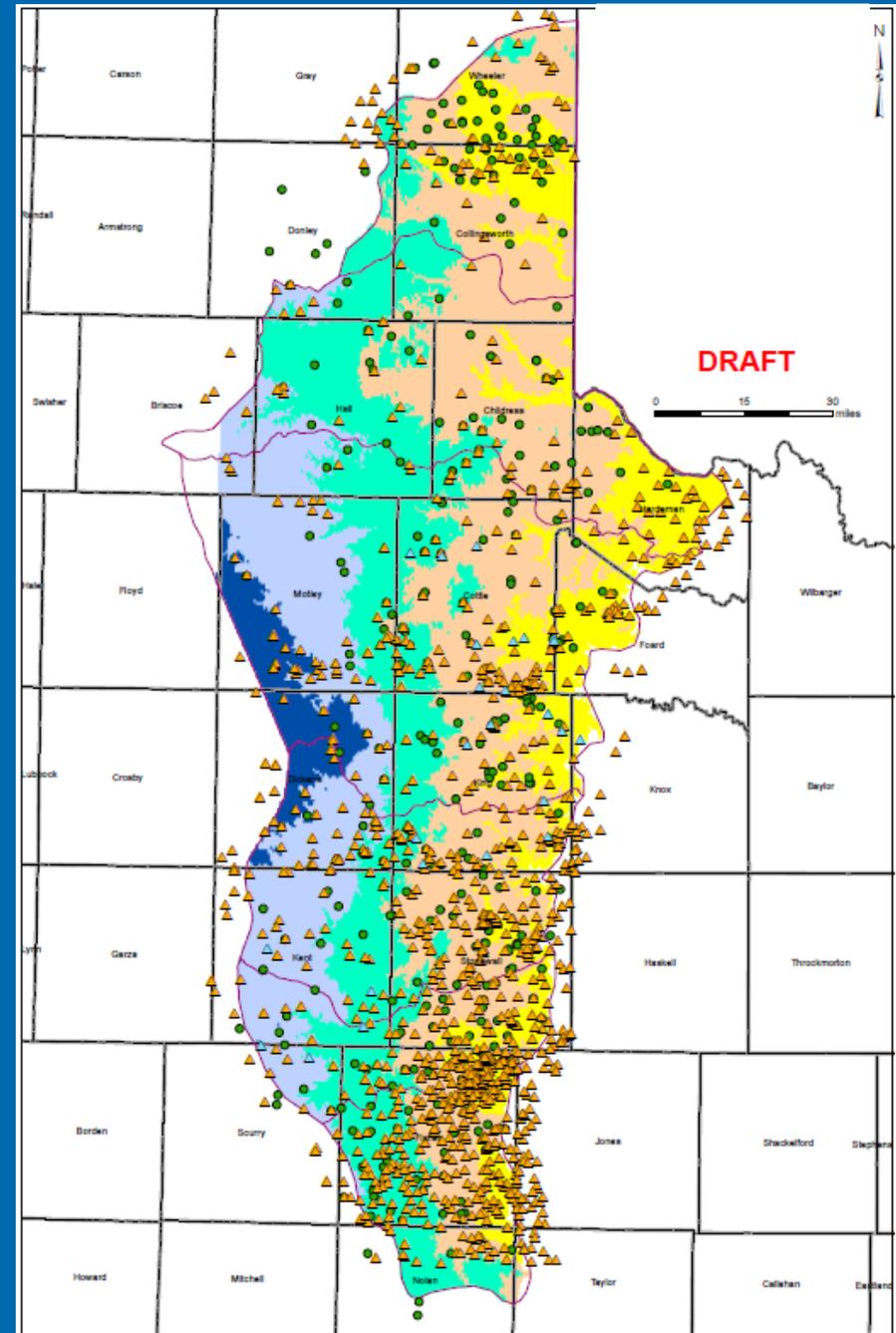
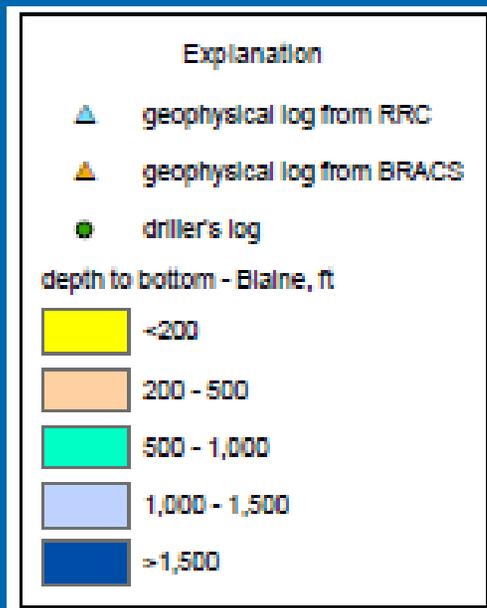
Geophysical Log Analysis

1. Identify brine interface
2. Estimate TDS of groundwater in the aquifer



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Depth to Base of Aquifer and Well Logs Reviewed

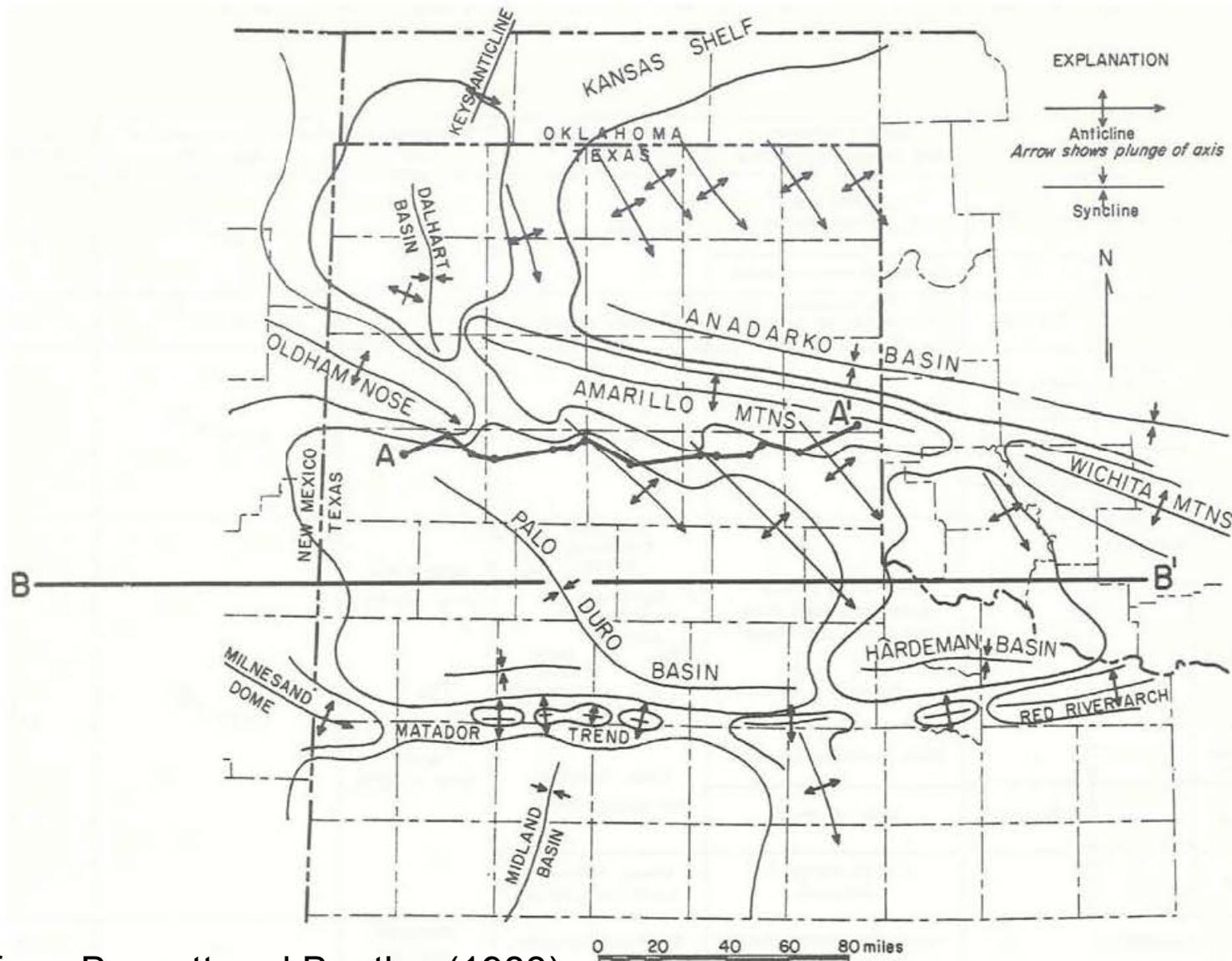


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Brine Interface

- ◆ Interface defined as fresh to moderately saline groundwater overlying brine (>35,000 mg/L TDS)
- ◆ Brine concentration high as 200,000 mg/L TDS
- ◆ No brine interface above Flowerpot Shale in northern portion of study area
- ◆ Brine interface above Flowerpot Shale in central and southern areas where Permian beds dip to the west
- ◆ Source of brine is likely regional discharge from upper Permian rocks of the Palo Duro and Midland Basins

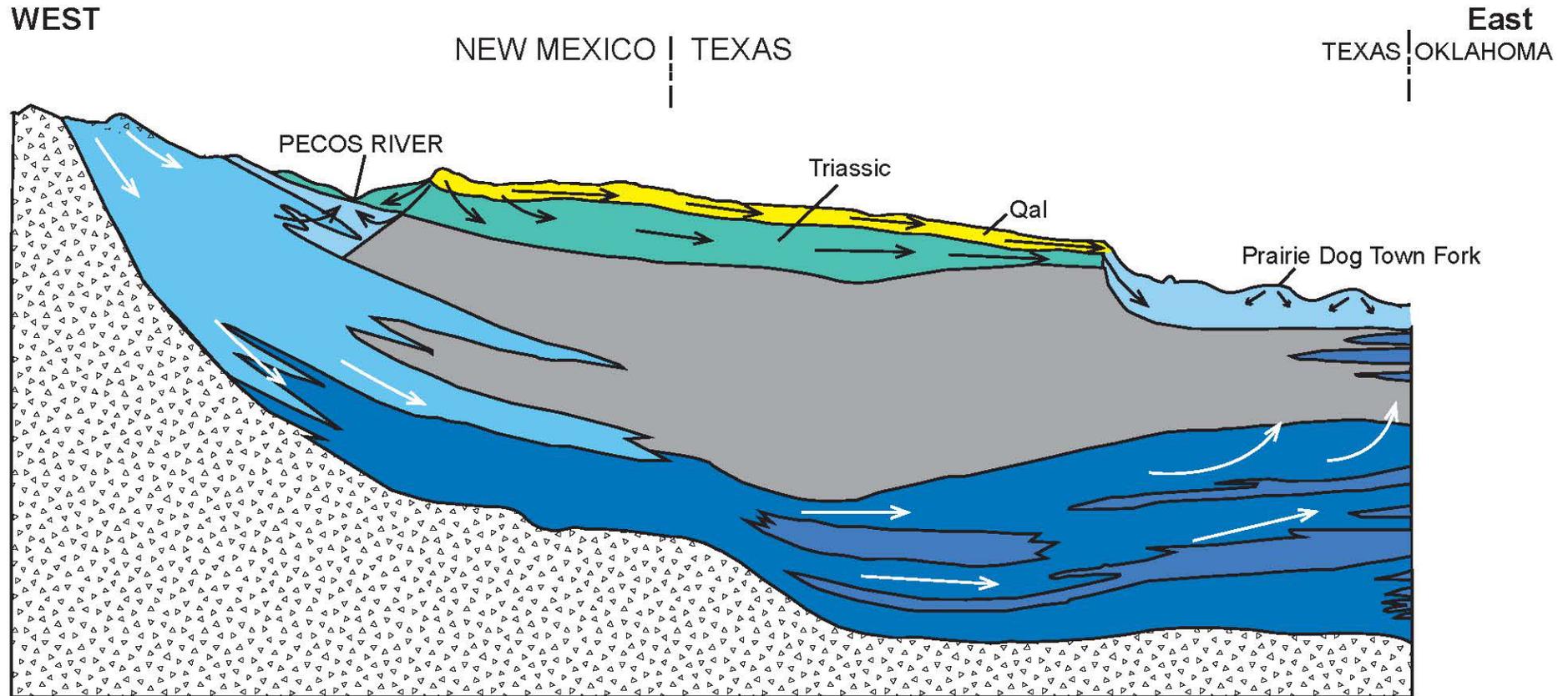
Permian Basins and Structure



from Bassett and Bentley (1983)

Regional Groundwater Flow in the Palo Duro Basin and Brine Interface

from Bassett and Bentley (1983)



Brine Interface

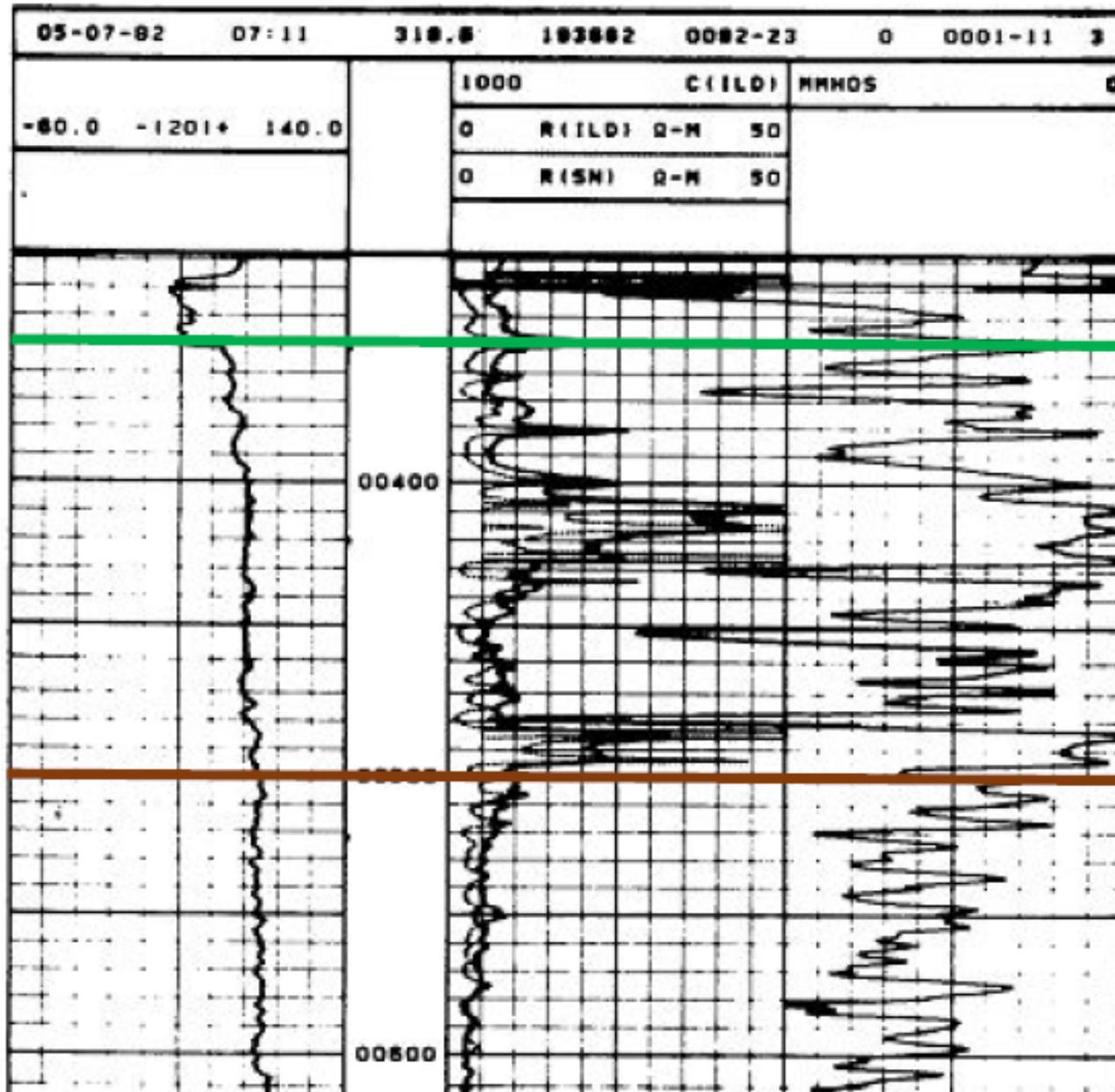
Brine Interface



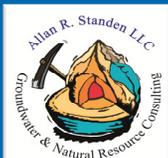
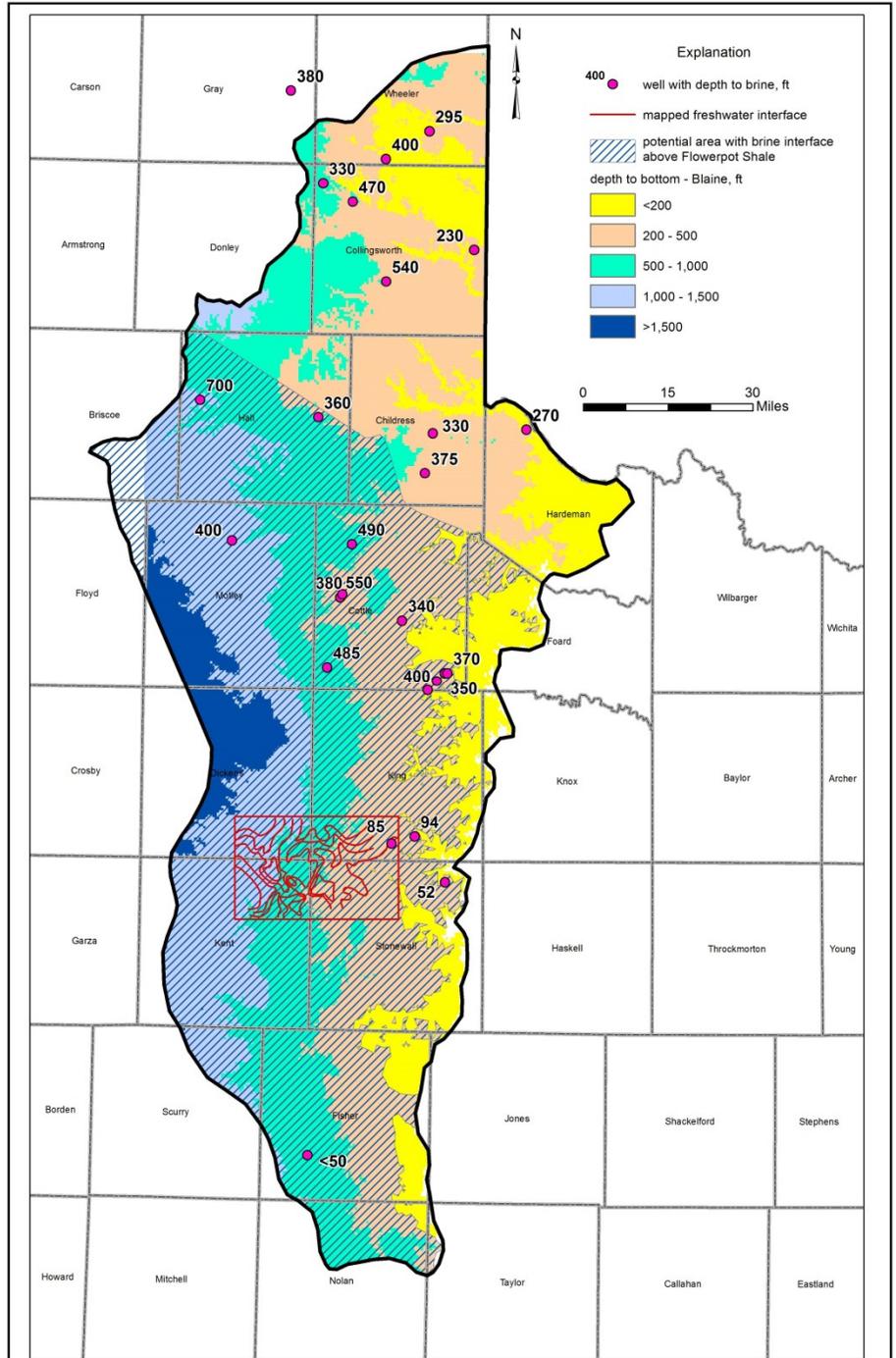
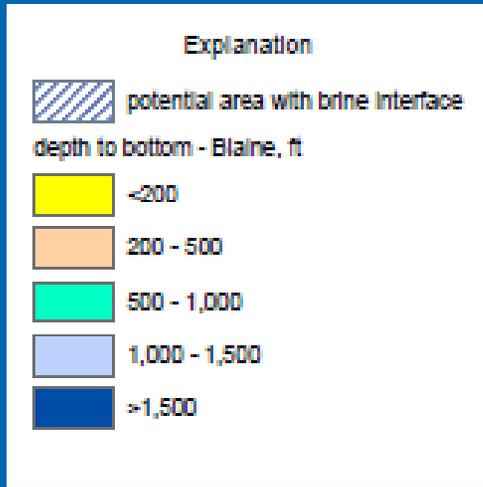
Base of Blaine Formation



BEG No. 16556 API 42-10130324



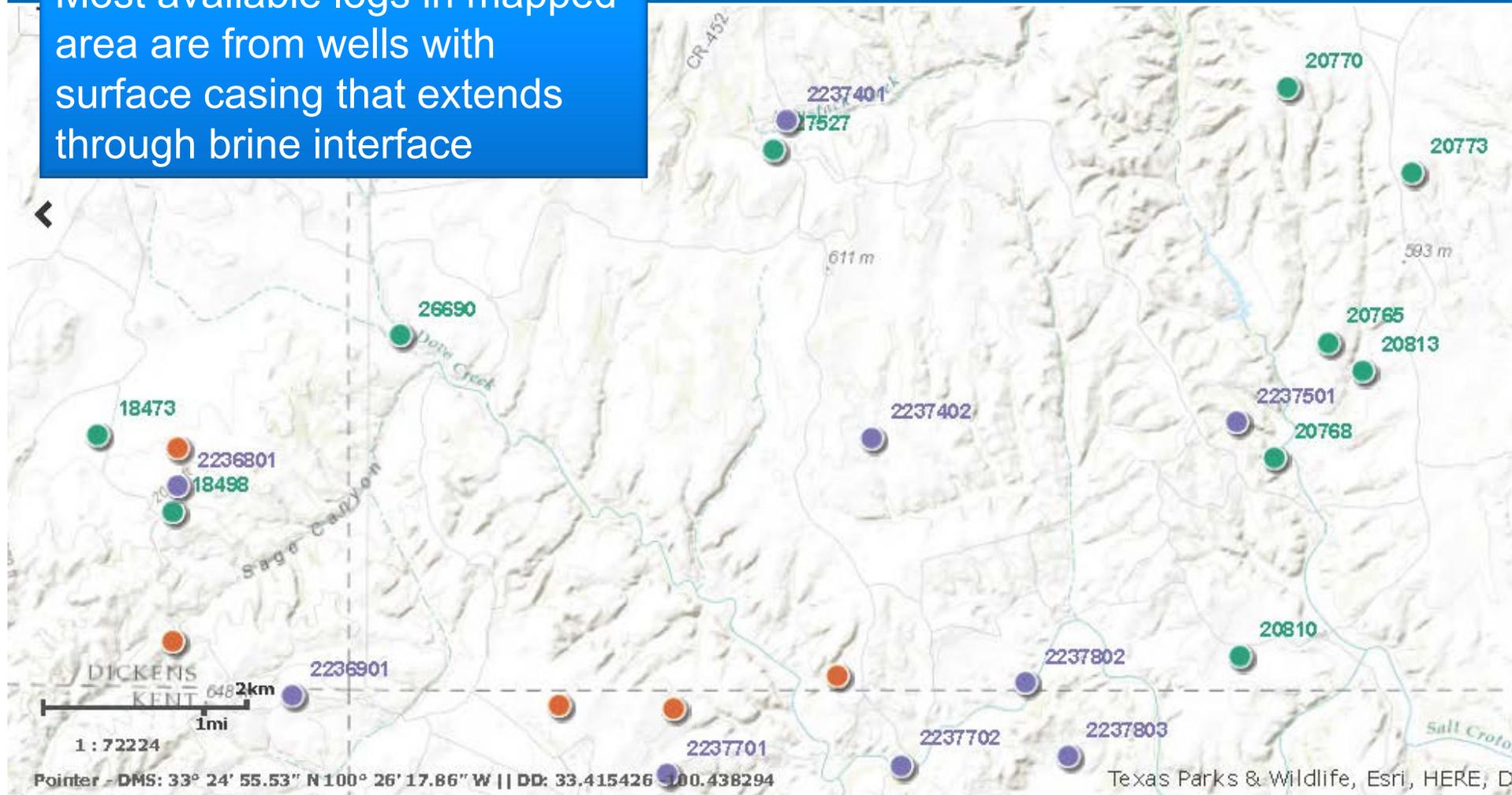
Occurrence of Brine Interface



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Limits of Geophysical Log Analysis

Most available logs in mapped area are from wells with surface casing that extends through brine interface



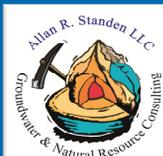
Water Quality from Geophysical Logs - Limitations

- ◆ Over 1,200 logs reviewed and hundreds evaluated
- ◆ Limited good quality logs for the upper few hundred feet of aquifer where water quality interpretation may be useful
- ◆ Method requires electrical log of sand bed with adequate thickness
- ◆ Nearby lithology and water quality of interval evaluated and needed for method verification is limited

Water Quality from Geophysical logs - Approach

- ◆ Aquifer is relatively thin, and water quality does not appear to vary significantly with depth above the brine interface
- ◆ Data from water wells will be relied on primarily for determining groundwater quality distribution above brine interface
- ◆ Geophysical log analysis most useful for determining depth to brine interface

Show 3-D Visualization



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Identification of Potential Brackish Groundwater Production Areas

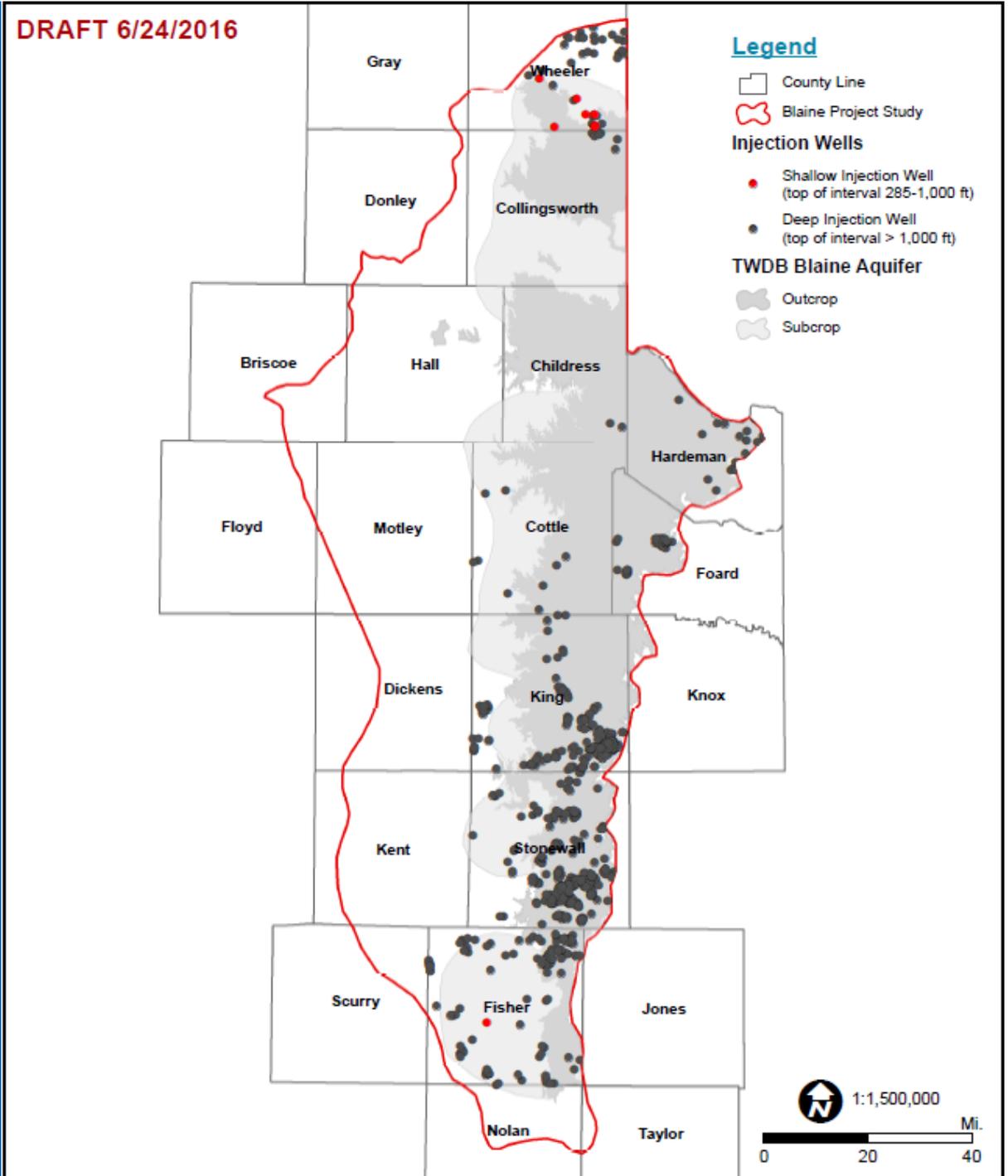
Two part process -

1. Identify exclusion areas and buffer zones
2. Identify remaining regions where moderate groundwater production might be obtained

Identification of Exclusion Areas

- ◆ Existing areas of the aquifer serving as a “significant source of water supply for municipal, domestic or agricultural purposes” cannot be significantly impacted
- ◆ “Area of geologic stratum that is designated or used for wastewater injection through the use of injection wells or disposal wells ...”
- ◆ Comments from first Stakeholder meeting
- ◆ Wildlife Management Areas (not required by HB-30)
- ◆ Based on existing well control; input?

Injection Wells - Generally Deep Except for Wheeler County



Exclusion Areas

Legend

 County Line

 Blaine Project Study Area

Exclusion Areas

 Injection Well Area

 Irrigation Well Area

 Public Supply Area

 City Limit 3-Mile Buffer

 Populated Place 2-Mile Buffer

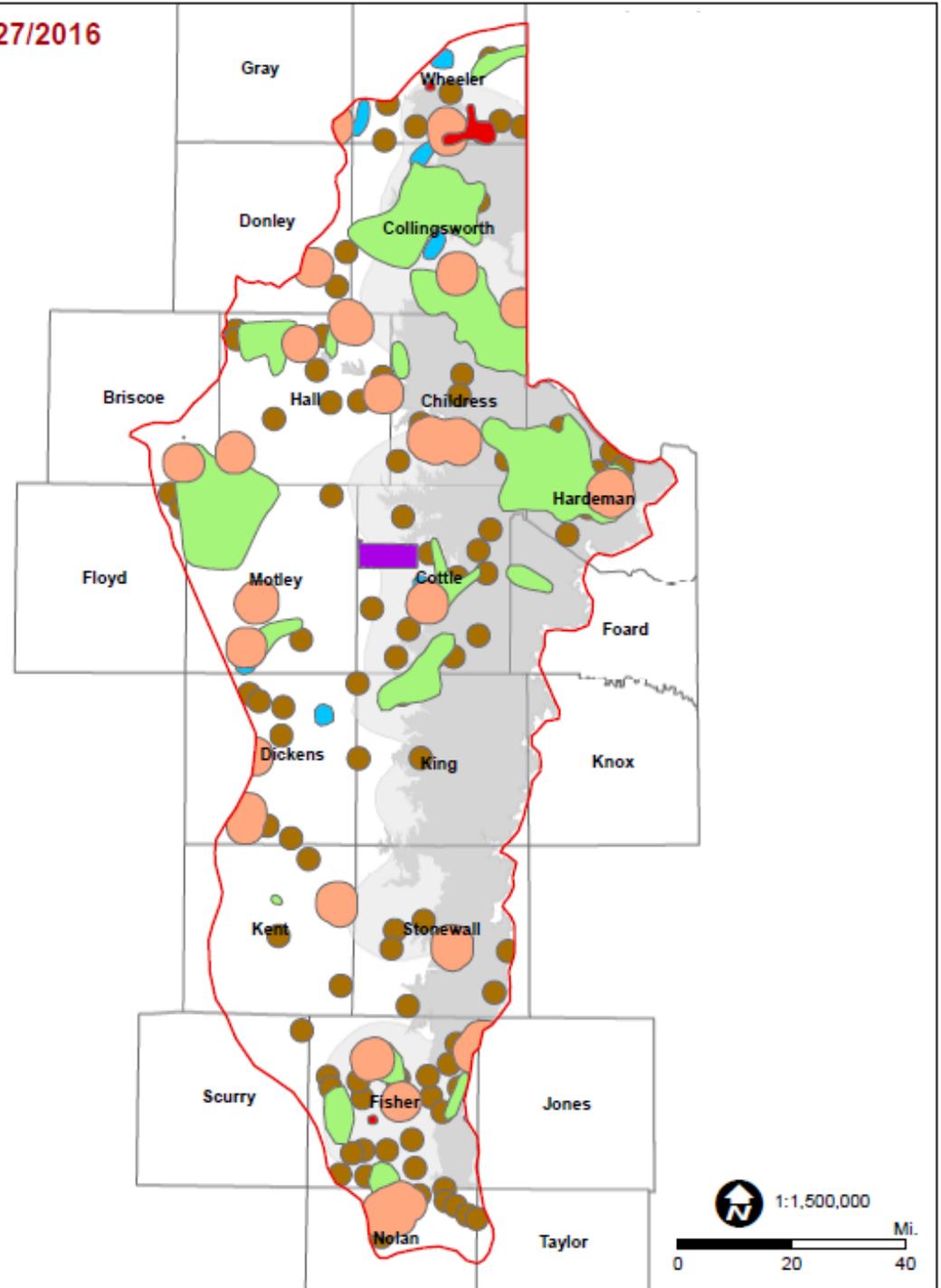
 Wildlife Management Area

TWDB Blaine Aquifer

 Outcrop

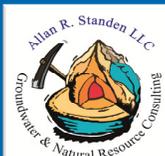
 Subcrop

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Identification of Potential Brackish Groundwater Production Areas

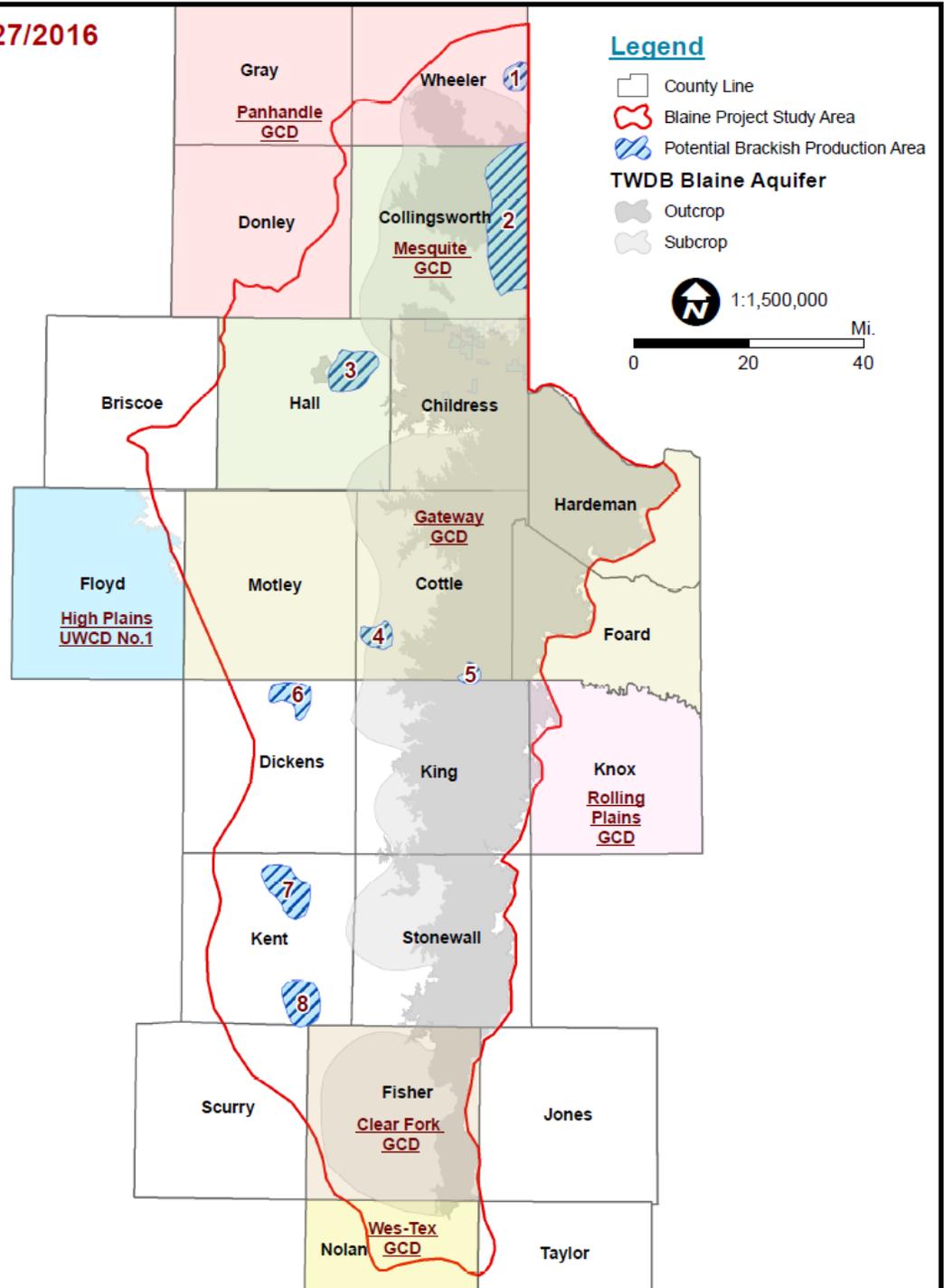
- ◆ Regions likely to have moderate (>50 - 100 gpm) groundwater production
 - ◆ Documented cavities from driller reports
 - ◆ Karst features at land surface (sinkholes)
 - ◆ Geologic structure
 - ◆ Reported well yields
 - ◆ Infrastructure distance



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Potential Brackish Groundwater Production Areas

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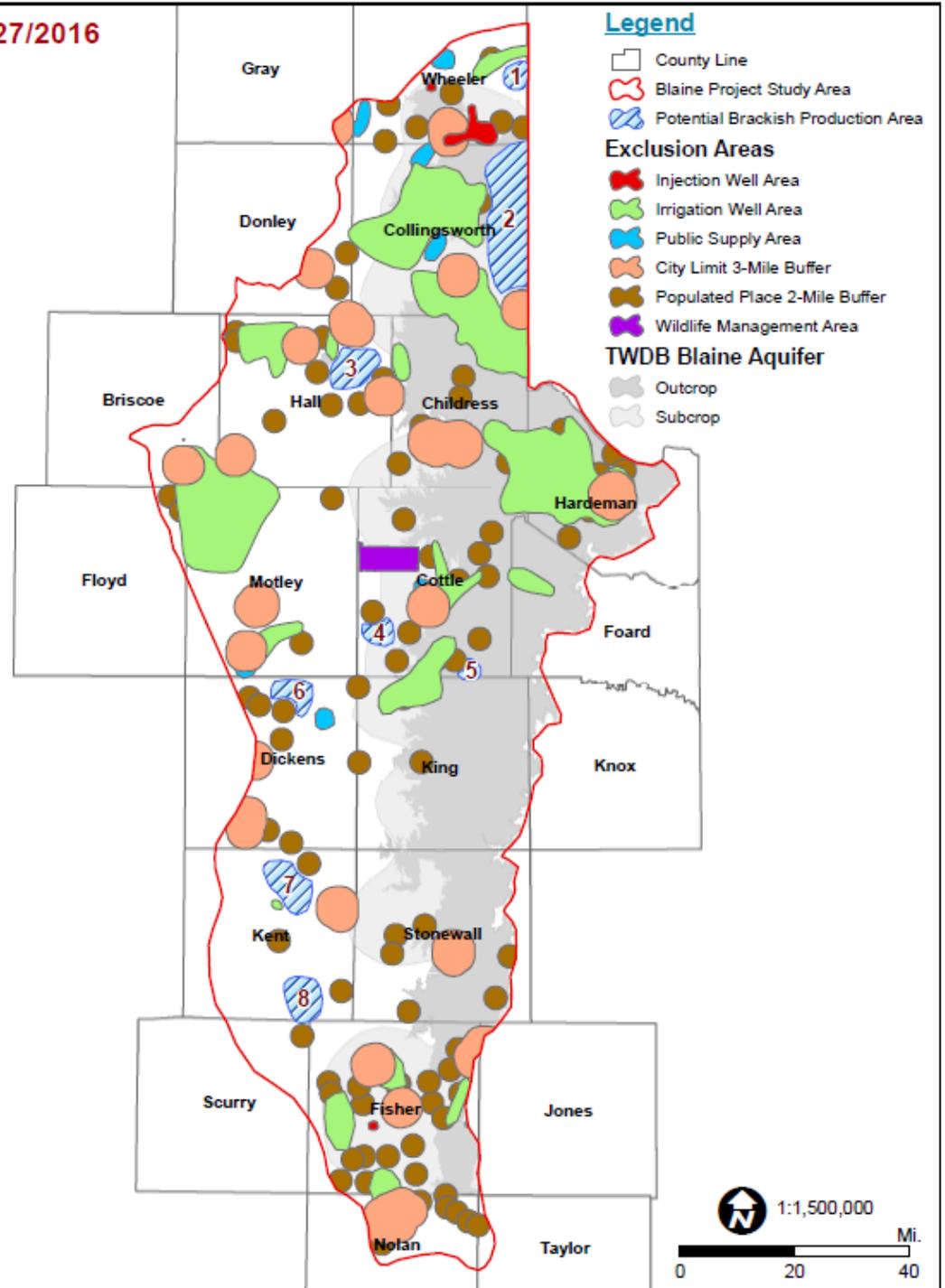


Potential Groundwater Production Areas

Production Area	County	Existing well Yield > 50 gpm	Cavities	Sinkholes	Geologic Structure	Infrastructure Distance (miles)
1	Wheeler	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10-15
2	Collingsworth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	< 5
3	Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	< 5
4	Cottle	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5-10
5	Cottle	No	No	Yes	No	10-15
6	Dickens	Yes	No	Yes	No	5-10
7	Kent	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5-10
8	Kent	No	Yes	Yes	No	10-15

Potential Production and Exclusion Areas

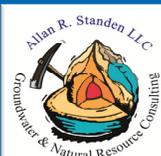
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Public Comments and Moving Forward

- ◆ The delineation of potential production areas presented today are draft and open to public comment
- ◆ This presentation will be publicly available at the TWDB Blaine Aquifer BRACS website; Stakeholders will receive an email when it is posted
- ◆ Stakeholders should have their comments to the TWDB by August 1st
- ◆ The Final Report will be delivered to the TWDB by August 31st
- ◆ Stakeholders will receive an email when the Final Report is posted to the website and will be encouraged to provide comments
- ◆ Brackish Groundwater Production Zones will be designated by the TWDB at a public board meeting in the fall
- ◆ Stakeholders will receive an email with the meeting date, time, and location
- ◆ The biennial report to the Texas Legislature will be approved at a public board meeting in the fall
- ◆ Stakeholders will receive an email with the meeting date, time, and location

Thank You!



**Michelle A.
Sutherland, LLC.**