Fractured Rock Aquifer Sustainability

Progress Report to the Water Demand Committee June 2010



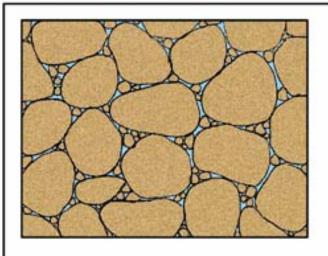
Presentation Outline

- Direction of Board
- Definition of Fractured Rock Aquifers
- Aquifer Sustainability vs. Aquifer Quality
- 4. Scientific Approach to Evaluating Fractured Rock Aquifers
- Progress report Pilot study of Carmel Woods and Aguajito Areas
- 6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Direction from Board

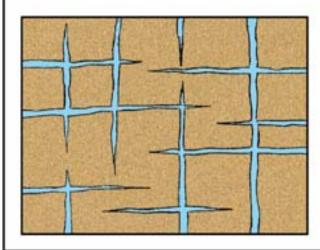
- The Water Demand Committee at its December 7, 2009 meeting recommended preparation of an ordinance to suspend WDS processing.
- The Technical Advisory Committee reviewed the concept of such an ordinance at its January 5, 2010 meeting. The TAC posed questions and made suggestions, but did not have a specific recommendation because an ordinance was not available for review at that time.
- At the January 28, 2010 regular board meeting the board considered adopting URGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 143 TEMPORARILY SUSPENDING PROCESSING AND RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS FOR WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS IN FRACTURED ROCK FORMATIONS
- With a 7-0 vote, the board denied the adoption of the ordinance and directed staff to investigate the sustainability of fractured rock aquifer systems and bring a progress report back to the Water Demand Committee within 90 days.

2. Definition of Fractured Rock Aquifer



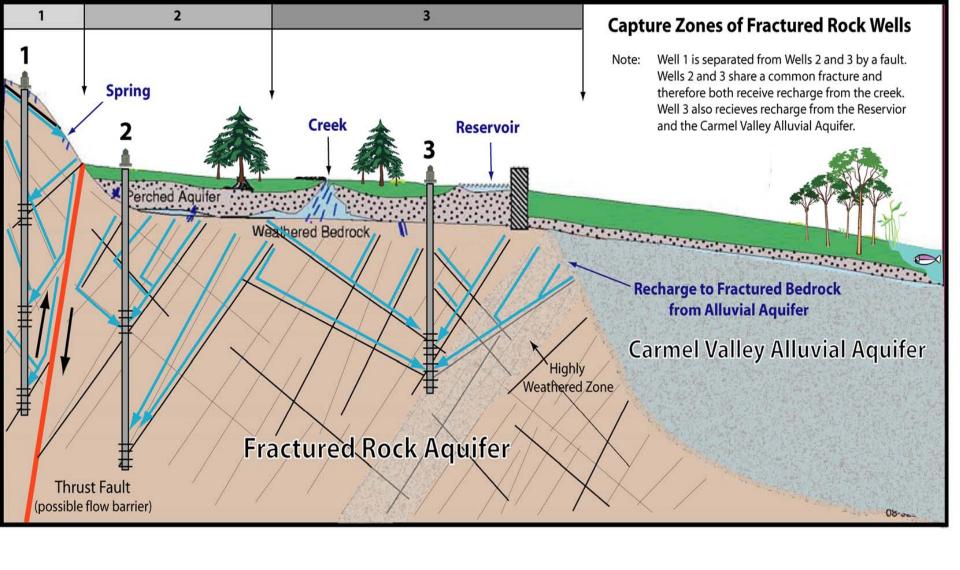
Fluvial Aquifer

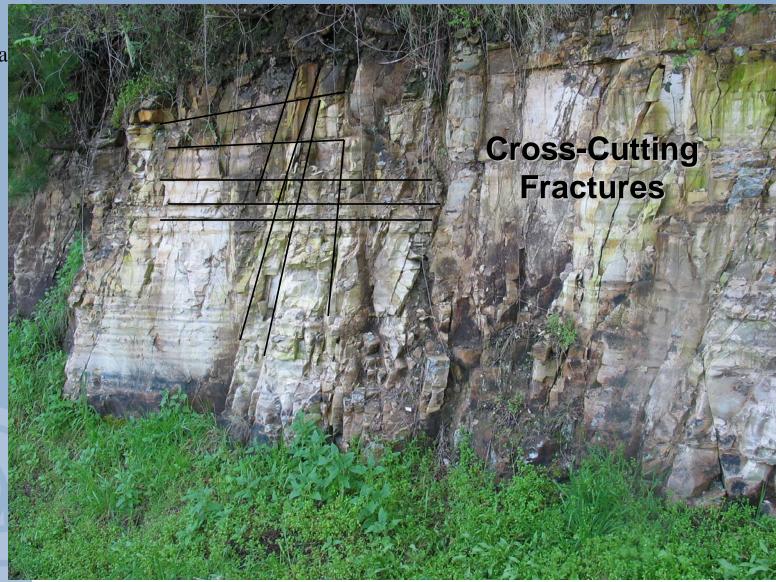
Water exists in spaces between grains (primary porosity). Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer



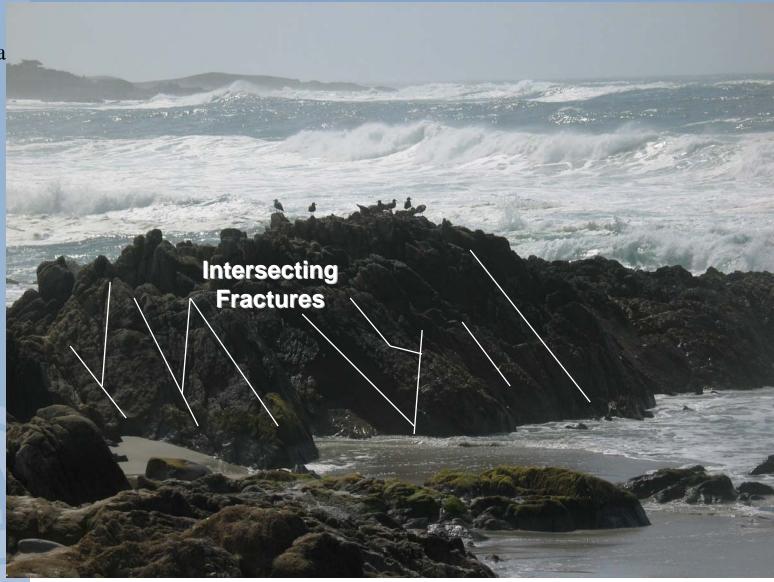
Fractured Rock Aquifer

Water exists in fractures in non water bearing rocks (secondary porosity).

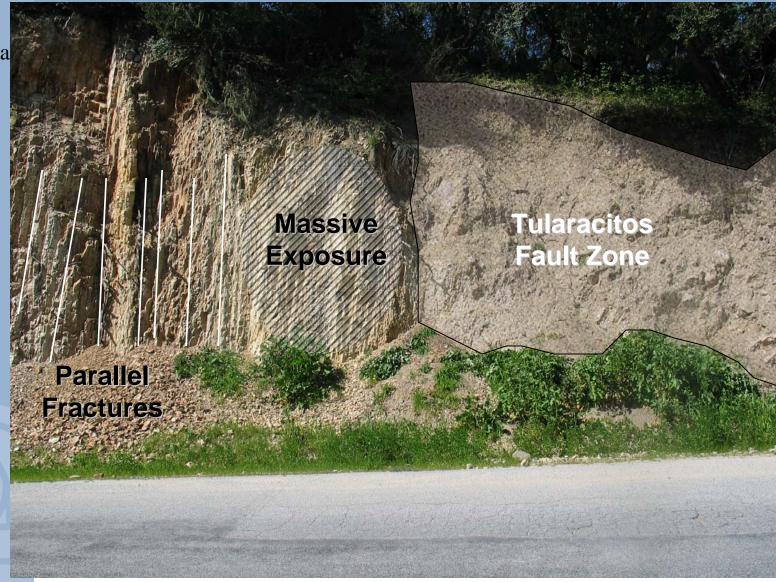




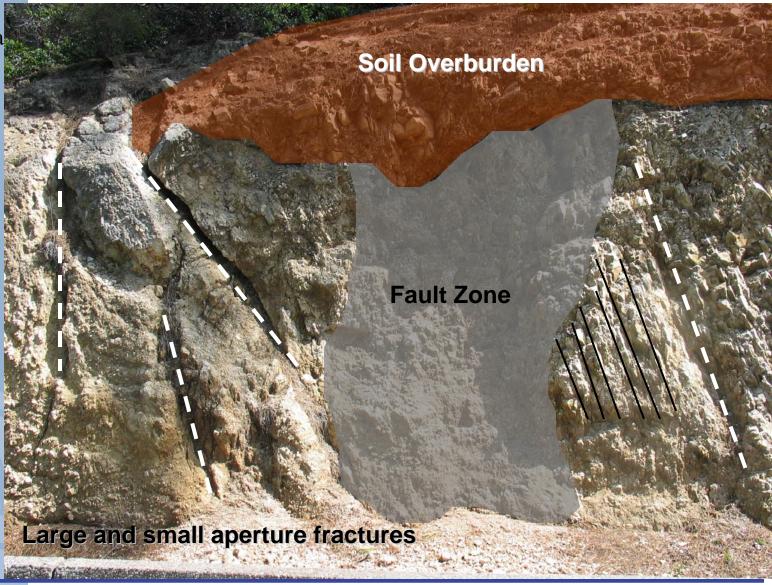






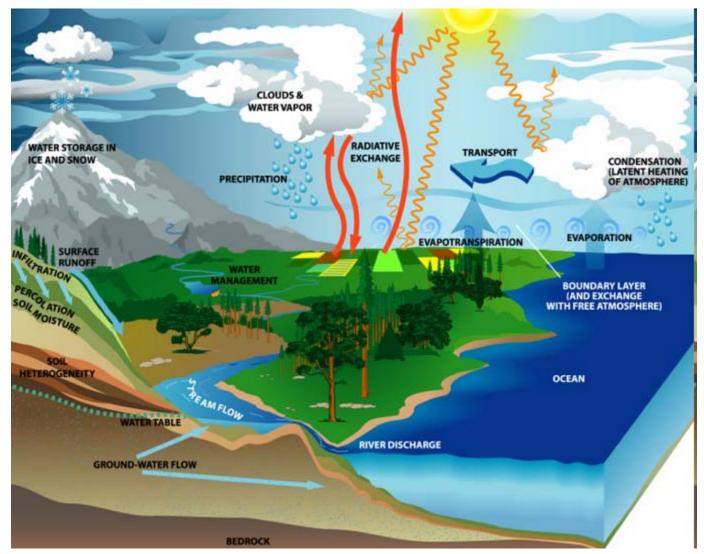




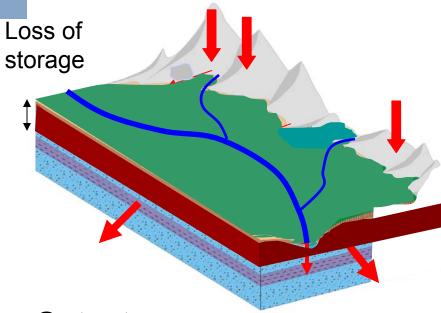




3. Aquifer Sustainability vs. Aquifer Quality



Safe Yield: Maintain the balance between meeting water demands while avoiding environmental impacts to the aquifer system.



Pumping

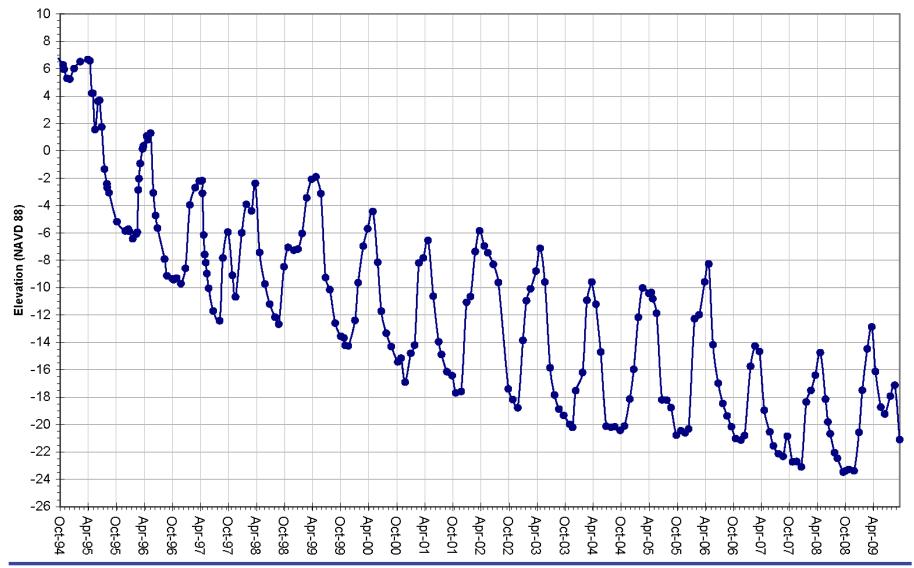
Δ Storage = Inputs – Outputs

Pumping captures water from Δ Storage = Recharge charge harge many bumping

When pumping is greateraffething regel afferms discharge, groundwaterestoreged redelpheted afrom pumping is in excess of safe yield

Recharge







Watermaster Well No. 112 - MPWMD FO-09 (Deep) (15S/1E-15Pb)

Quality of Fractured Rock Aquifer

"Quality" in this context is defined as ability of aquifer to yield significant quantities of water to a well within economic constraints. Quality of the aquifer is *not* the same as sustainability of an aquifer. Sustainability is obtained by pumping within the safe yield of the aquifer.

Poor Quality (low yield) Fractured Rock Aquifer

High Quality (high yield) Fractured Rock Aquifer

Little to no fractures

Non-connected small fractures fractures

Connected small Connected small fractures and large fractures

4. Scientific Approach to Evaluating Fractured Rock Aquifers

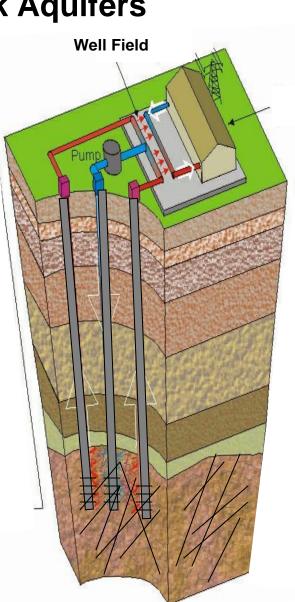
Types of Data:

- •Non-changing: Geology, fracture patterns, and location, depth, and construction of wells.
- •Transient (time dependant): water table elevation, pumping (rates, volumes, and pump tests), water chemistry.

Value of Data:

- •Non-changing: Geologic structure, size and orientation of fractures. (pathways for water to move)
- •Transient: Change in groundwater storage, timing of recharge, aquifer parameters, connectivity of fractures.





Work Flow for Determining the Sustainability of a Fractured Rock Aquifer

Characterize Aquifer Create a Geologic Model Determine Orientation of Fractures Determine Connectivity of Fractures Determine Recharge Location **Determine Sustainability** of Aquifer System Analyze Data Determine if Aquifer is **Collect Data** within Safe Yield Climate Water Table Elevation

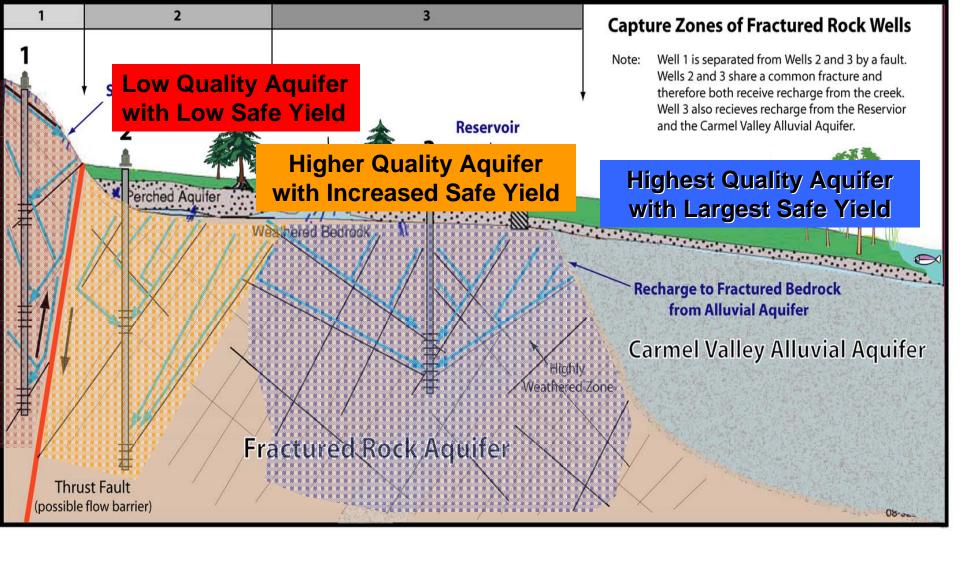
Pumping Tests

Production

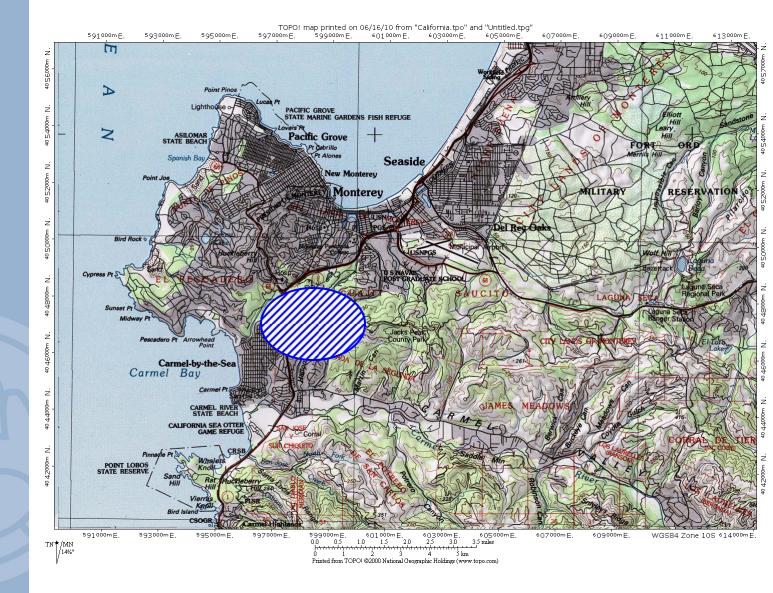
Fractured Rock Aquifer Matrix for Characterizing Fracture Size and Connectivity

Characteristics of Aquifer and Wells	Connectivity of Fractures Size of Fractures			ractures
	Non Connected Fractures	Connected Fractures	Large Fractures	Small Fractures
High well yield(s) ^{12,6} Clustering of high well yields ⁵ Similar water chemistry ^{2,3,5} Pumping effects from neighboring wells ^{2,3} Similar water levels ^{12,3} Similar water levels ^{12,3} Similar well construction (Screen Elevation) ^{1,5} Long Screened intervals ¹ Large fractures and multiple fracture patterns in outcrops ^{4,5} Mappable Linements ^{4,5} Similar properties alligned with Regional Structures ^{4,5}	Well Co Frac	nnečted l tured Roc		
Low well yield(s) ^{12,6} Clustering of low well yields ⁵ Varied water chemistry ^{2,3,5} Pumping effects from neighboring wells not observed ^{2,3} Dissimilar water levels ^{12,3} Dissimilar well construction (Screen Elevation) ^{1,5} Multiple Screened intervals ¹ Small fractures and singular pattern in outcrops ^{4,5} No Linements ^{4,5} No allignment with Regional Structures ^{4,5} Slow and incomplete recovery following pump test	Low Q	uality Dis tured Roc		

*High Quality and Low Quality Fractured Rock Aquifers Can be sustainable if Pumping is Less than Safe Yield of Aquifer System



5. Carmel Woods Aguajito Pilot Study Area



Steps to Evaluate Fractured Rock Aquifer in Pilot Study Area

- 1. Review existing data for study area
- 2. Review geologic and hydrogeologic reports
- 3. Review topographic maps to understand hydrologic basins and identify recharge and discharge boundaries
- 4. Create a geologic model
- 5. Evaluate water elevation, chemistry, and pump test to understand the quality and sustainability of the aquifer



Data Available for Pilot Study Area

- DWR Driller Logs
- Geologic Map
- Pumping Tests
- Water Chemistry
- Non-Continuous Water Table Elevations
- Annual Production Volumes
- Instantaneous Pumping Rates

STATE OF GALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES AGENCY Do not fill is

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

No. 150523

MATER WELL D. Permit No. or Date. 7942 - 9-16-85	RILLERS REPORT State Well No. Other
OWNER: Nazze Russell Enterprises	
P.O. Box 711	(12) WELL LOG: Total depth 780 ft. Dopth of completed well 660 ft.
0.1. 0.	from ft. to ft. Formátion (Describe by color, character, size or material) 0 2 top soil
	2 - 18 brown clay
LOCATION OF WELL (See instructions):	18 - 28 sand and gravel
adyres if different from above Lincoln Way	28 - 30 clay sand and gravel
sources it directors from above	30 - 32 gray sandy clay
nskip Range Section	32 - 40 brown brittle clay
ance from cities, reads, milmedy, funces, etc.	40 - 42 white>coarse sand
	42 - 50 green brittle at clay
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
(3) TYPE OF WORK:	- Victoria Santa Cara
	58 63 fine sand 63 105 coarse sand and grayel to 2"
Cornell Rs New Welkex Despening	105 - N2 grave to 5"
Beconditioning	N8 - 143 soft gray clay
Line bla doctaontal Well	M3 - 175 b Ne Sandy Clay
	175 - 185 coarse sand and gravel
Destruction [] (Describe Instruction materials mild more dures in 16m 12V	185 - 236 brittle blue clav
(4) PROPOSED USE?	236 238 grave1
Domestic C	238 - 260 brittle blue clay
2000 B reigntion	260 262 clay and gravel mixed
KOST Rb Crosek Industrial	26825-264 blue clay
Kost Rb Gry Craek adustrial	284 V- 266 @sand
The latest	266 - 277 bine clay
dunicipal.	271 - 273 coarse sand and gravel
Other O D	273 - 288 blue brittle clav
EQUIPMENT: (8) GRAVEL PACK: BIRGSERE	288 (294 cemented sand and grave)
iry Reverse XX YeaXX No Size,	294 297 coarse sand and gravel
le Air Diameter of bore, 281	(297) - 312 brittle blue clay
er D Bucket D Packed from 0 m 670 g	198 - 315 coapen cand groupl and alan
CASING INSTALLED (C) (8) SERRORASSON, JOHNSON SCHO	PD 275 - 217 - 217
XX Plastic Confester Type of pertinding or she if scrale unger's	317 - 327 blue clay sandy
rom To Dia Gare-of From To Sol	327 - 330 sand and grave1
ft. ft. Vin. Wall ft. ft.	330 - 357 sandy blue clay
2 180 \[6\] .3125 See back side	357 - 360 cemented sand
50 660 169	360 - 385 brittle blue clay
0/1/1/2	385 - 386 clay and sand mixed
WELL SEAL:	386 - 393 blueclay
surface sanitary seal provided? YesXX No [] If yes, to depth_50ft.	393 - 395 sand and gravel
to steam sealed against pollution? Yet @X No () Interval 18-28 to bed of scaling 30" steel conductor & pumped grout	395 - 447 blue fsoft clay (over)
	Week started 5007 10 19.9.5 Completed 5007 28 19.85
) WATER LEVELS: 40-42' th of flot water, if known	WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:
ding level after well completion ft.	This well was firstled under my included and etill across is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
) WELL TESTS:	SHONED CONTY
well test made? Yes [X No] . If yes, by whom? NO of test Pump (X Baller]	Well Deller's
th to water at start of test	NAME The Water Deudonmat (or p
nge 3500 gal/min after 48 hours Water emperature	Address 82 Person farm, op-garporation) (Figure or printed)
V.	1 allowed and . CA = assess

High Quality Well Log

Well log screening attempts to identify logs which contain:

- 1) Adequate location information
- 2) Fair to excellent lithologic descriptions, preferably with modifiers such and gravelly/silty/sandy and qualifiers such as hard/soft/cemented.
- 3) Good pump test and water level data.

ORIGINAL File Original Deplicate and Implicate with the REGIONAL WATER POLLUTION STATE OF	RILLERS REPORT Nº 17969 CALIFORNIA NO DISTRICTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			
CONTROL BOARD No				
(I) OWNER:	(11) WELL LOG:			
Name City Of "anford	Land depth 480 to Dorth of completed will 480; to Longitudes Describe de cales, absenter, size of midwide, and streether.			
Address Hanford, California	O to a 13 to Top Soil			
	16 23 Sand			
(2) LOCATION OF WELL:	31 36 "			
County Kings Shann's auster, if my #23	41 45 "			
R. F. D. or Saters No.	The state of the s			
11 th Avenue & Freeway	68 89 "			
	102 108 "			
	113 118 "			
	134			
(3) TYPE OF WORK (COREK):	1/8			
Non-call & Decision Reconstituting [] Abundon [1 127			
If abandonment, describe material and procedure in Hem 11.				
	1 236 260			
Domestic Industrial Municipal Rotary Cable	289 "			
Irrigation Test Well Other Dug Well	312 316 "			
(C) CASING INSTALLED: If gravel pucked	235			
	3/25			
all thinner	. 363 377 " 410 414 "			
From On to 480 in 16#ham. Will of Said 1480	429 435 "			
14 M H	470 474 "			
	474 480 Clay			
	Harris and the second s			
The state of the s				
Type and him of those or well ring has a him of seven Birdneye.				
Describe joint Collars				
(7) PERFORATIONS:	E 1			
Type of perforator used LOUVI'S	5 11			
Size of perforations 211 in length, by 1/811				
From 200 (r. to 480 (r. 10 201 (r. ta) 4 1 1 1 1	1			
	n B			
94	E CONFIDENTIAL			
(8) CONSTRUCTION:	h. Willer Carle Sec. 1974			
Was a serious maintary and postuled? If Yes 1,1 No. 10 want out to				
Were any street sealed against pollutions Yes LANs If yes, mote depth of street	H H			
From fr. ss (t.	11 12			
	Work mored April 8 1968 . Completed May 13, 168			
(9) WATER LEVELS: Depth at which water was first found. 10/. Standing level before perfectiving.	TELL DRELER'S STATEMENT: This well were deliled under my jurisdiction and this seport is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. NAME WILKINSON & Co. BOX 207" Wab'dS, "Uallfornia" in the property.			
Standing treft block but to the	Address			
(10) WELL TESTS:	11/1/2			
Water pures test made? CKYer C No 14 year, by when? Wilkinson & Co.	[SIGNED] J. H. Weath			
Yields 3000 gal./min. with 32 ft. draw dawn elter 46	30. 40			
Temperature of water Van 4 chemical analysis model Yes (2) No	License No. 75677 Dited 16 May			
Was electric log made of wellt	2008년 1일 전화장하다 그리고 사는 이 생기가 하는 보다라고 하는			

Low Quality Well Log



- 1) Location information is sparse
- 2) Lithologic description is very poor.
- 3) Poor pump test and water level data.

Location of Wells Within the Pilot Fractured Rock Aquifer Sustainibility Study Area





Annual Average Rainfall within the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well Sustainability Study Area



Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Legend

Annual Rainfall

inches

______ 16

— 17

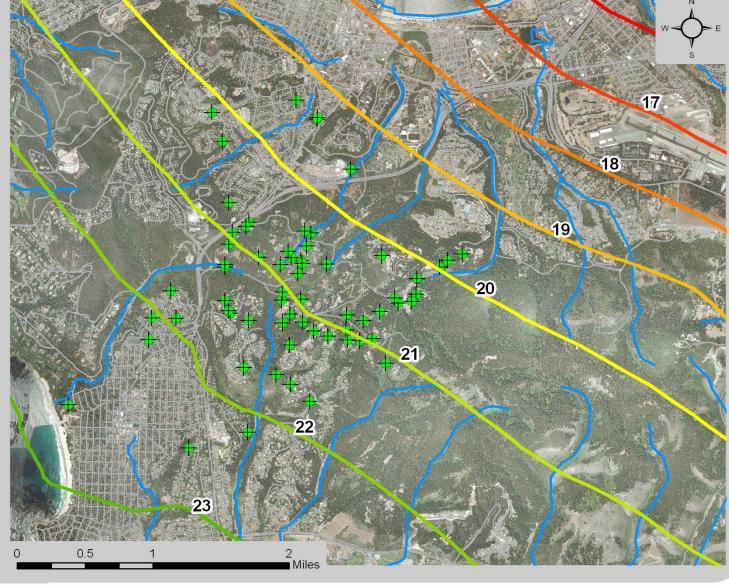
.....

____ 21

___ 22

24

____ 23



Geologic Map of the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well Sustainability Study Area



Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Legend



Fault



Wells

Geologic Unit



Granite



Monterey



Ov









Qar



Qd



Landslide



Qmt



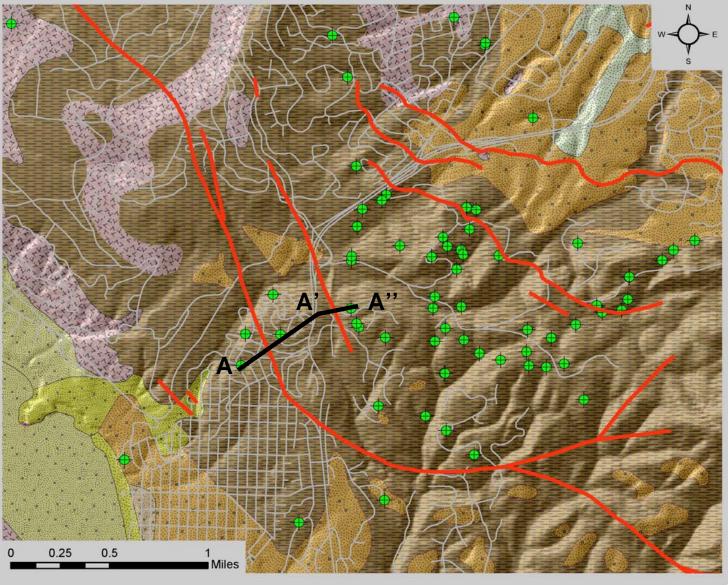
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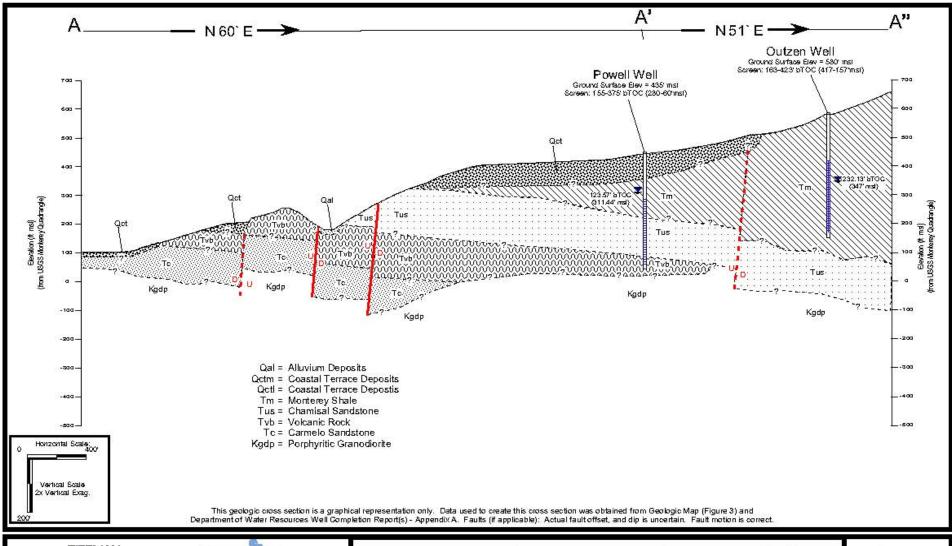


Qod



Qs







CONCEPTUAL GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION A-A'-A"

APN: 009-081-027 Carmel, Monterey County, California FIGURE
4

89, AS, 1 (2010)
Inc. PowerFigures/Ad/Loc

Geologic Map of the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well Sustainability Study Area



Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Legend



Fault



Wells

Geologic Unit



Granite



Monterey



Ov



Pc



Q





Qar



Landslide

Qd



Qmt



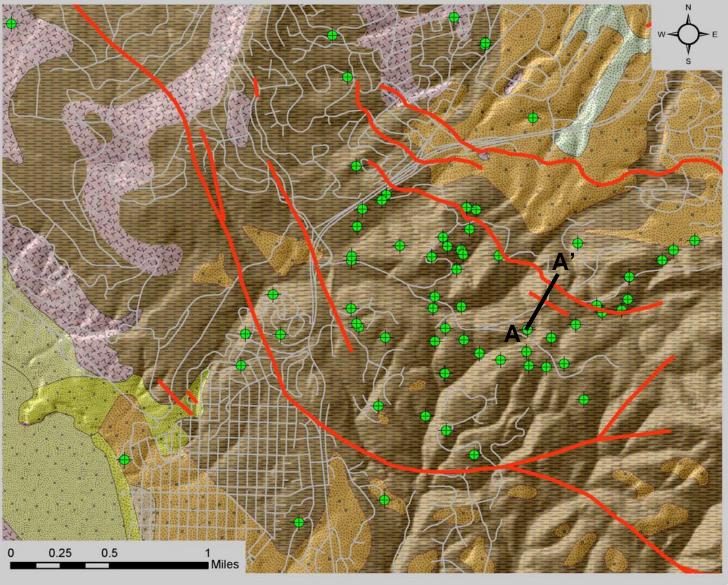
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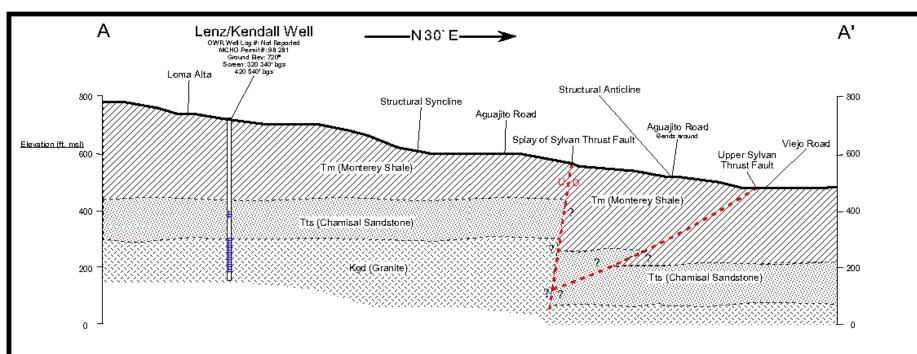


Qod



Qs





EXPLANATION

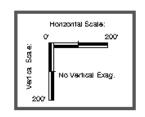
Tm = Monterey Formation (porcelanite) - (Mocene) - Light brown to white, hard, britile, platy.

Tis = Chamisal Sandstone (Microene) - Marine deposition; buff to light-gray, poorly to well sorted arkosic sandstone, locally frable, locally congrameratic.

Kgd = Granodiorite to Quartz Monzonite Basement Complex (Cretaceous)

NOTES:

This geologic cross section is a graphical representation only. Data used to create this cross section was obtained from Geologic Map (Figure 3) and Department of Water Resources Well Completion Report(s) - Appendix A. Faults (if applicable): Actual fault offset, and dip is uncertain. Fault motion is correct.



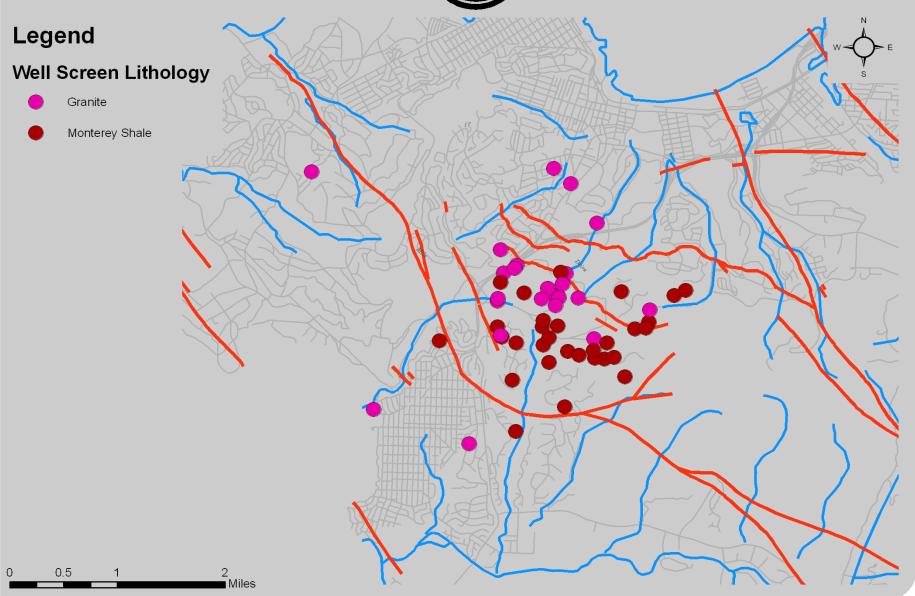


CONCEPTUAL GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION A-A'

APN: 103-102-016 & 017 Monterey County, California FIGURE 4

Drawn By. AB, 401 (09 File ImmoFigures/A-A[†].cv Screened Interval Geology of wells within the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well Sustainability Study





Drill dates for well within the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well Sustainability Study Area

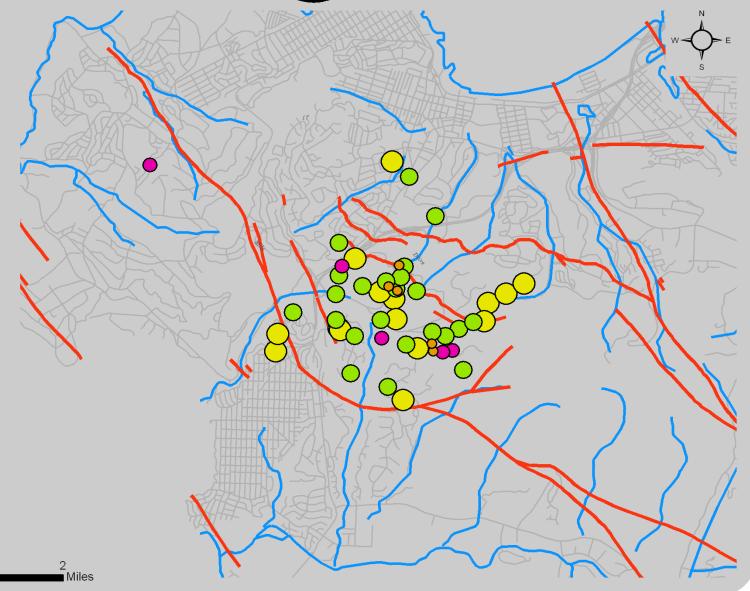


Monterey Peninsula Water Management District



- O Pre 1985
- 1985 1995
- 1996 2003
- 2004 2009

0.5



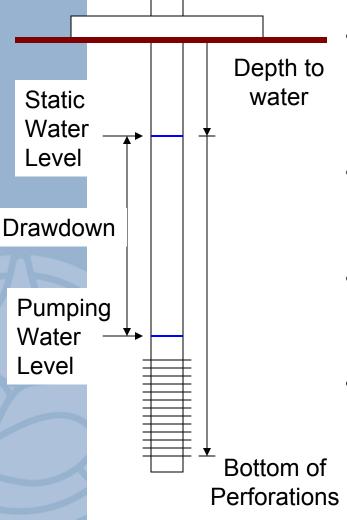
Well Performance – Aquifer Quality

Pumping tests are performed upon well completion to calculate the ability of well to produce water.

- MPWMD water distribution system permits require
 72 hour pumping tests during permitting process
 - Good quality data
 - Accurate aquifer parameters
 - Consistent methodology
 - Poor geographic coverage
- DWR pumping test
 - Data often incomplete
 - Can not be used to calculate aguifer parameters
 - Inconsistent methods
 - Good geographical coverage



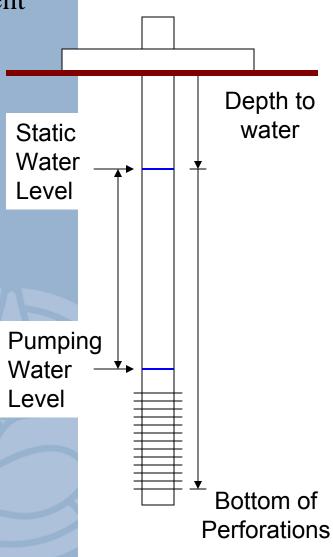
MPWMD Well Yield Calculation for Water Distribution System Permit



- Available Drawdown = 1/3 (depth to bottom of perforations Static Water Level)
- Specific Capacity¹ = GPM / Drawdown
- Calculated well yield = Specific Capacity¹ * Available Drawdown
- Poor Geographical Coverage

1. Specific Capacity calculated from first 24 hours of 72 hour pumping test.

DWR Drawdown Ratio



- Driller reports often do not report drawdown associated with pumping tests.
- In an attempt to normalize flow rate data reported on Drillers logs with depth, we created a "Drawdown Ratio."
- Drawdown Ratio = GPM / (Static Water Level – Depth to Bottom of Screens)
- Good Geographical Coverage

Drawdown Ratios within the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well Sustainability Study Area



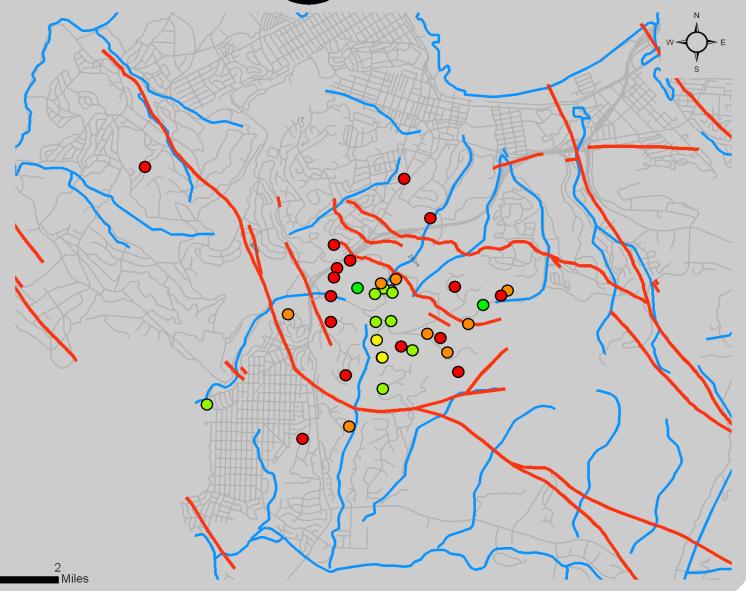
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Legend

Drawdown Ratio gpm/ft

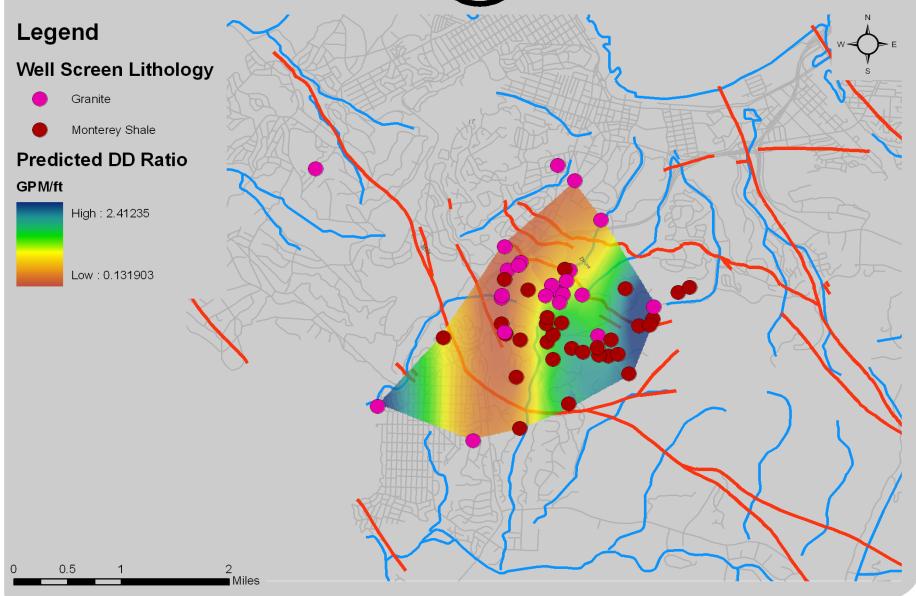
- 0 0.25
- 0.26 0.65
- 0.66 1.0
- 0 1.1 -2.5
- 2.6 4

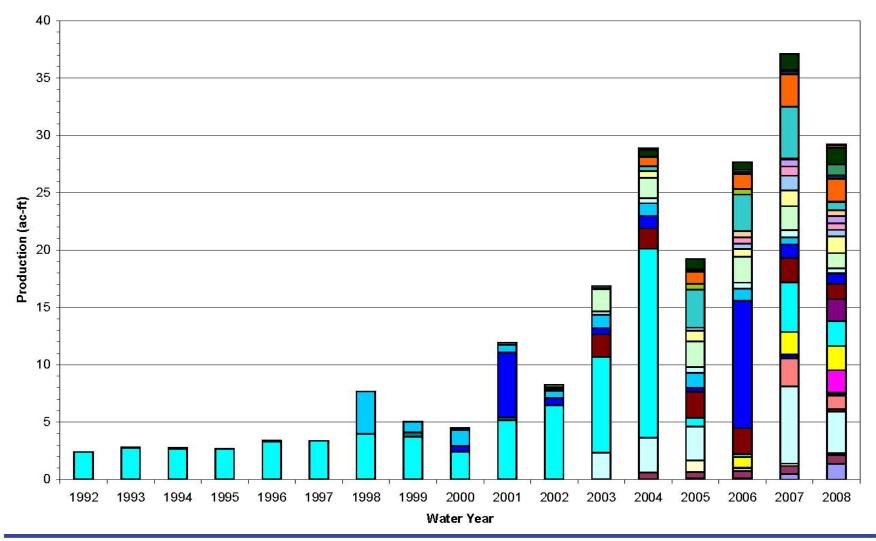
0.5



Predicted Drawdown Ratios within the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well Sustainability Study Area









Production History by Water Year within the Pilot Fractured Rock Aquifer Sustainability Area

Average Annual Production within the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well **Sustainability Study Area**



Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Legend

Average Annual Production

Acre-feet

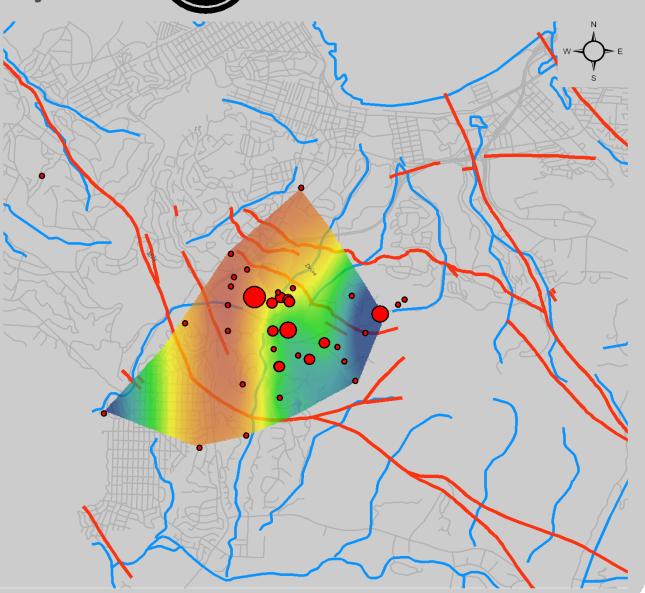
- 0 1
- 1 2
- 2 3
- 3 4

Predicted DD Ratio

GPM/ft



Low: 0.131903



Total Recorded Production within the Fractured Rock Aquifer Well Sustainability Study Area



Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Legend

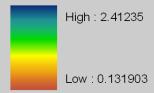
Total Recorded Production

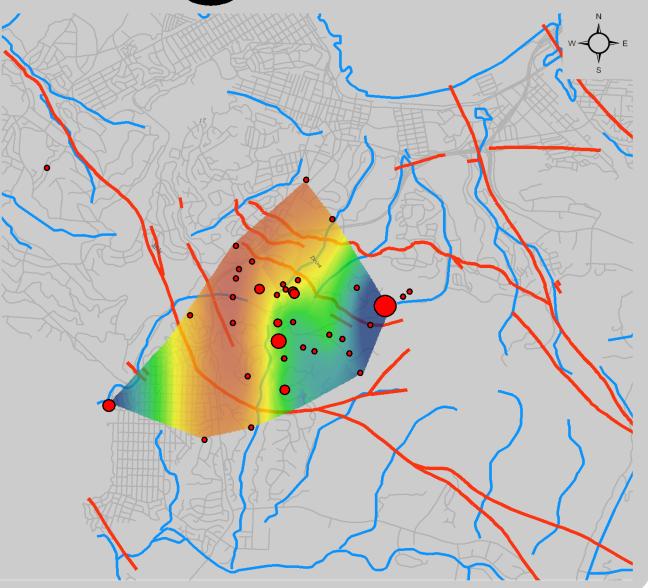
Total

- 0-5
- 5 10
- 0 10 20
- **20 30**
- **30 40**
- 40 50
- 50 60
- 60 70

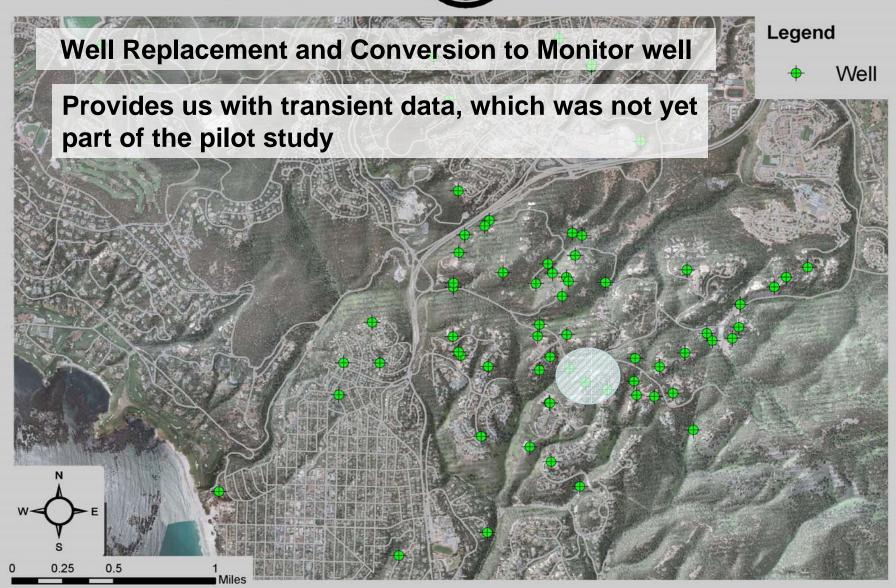
Predicted DD Ratio

GPM/ft









Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Ground Surface Gray Shale 6/07/2005 344' 400' Fracture 458 ~ 25 GPM 6/10/2010 Red 600' Sandstone

Data from Monitor well

- •Drilled as Production well in 6/2005
- •72 hour pump test completed as requirement for WDS permit.
- •Well produced 6.2 GPM over the test and pumping water level was 19 feet below static.
- •An observation well 550 feet from the pumping well was monitored and considered to be hydrogeologically disconnected from the pumping well.
- •In June 2005 static water level was 344 feet BGS compared to June 2010 when static water level was measured to be 459 feet BGS.
- •A total of 4.5 acre-feet was produced from the well between 2005 and 2010.
- •A replacement well has been drilled 500 feet from the monitoring well and is not hydrogeologically connected to the monitor well.

Conclusions drawn from monitor well data:

- •Performance of well observed during pump test indicated good quality fractured rock aquifer.
- •Wells spaced more than 500 feet from one another are not hydrogeologically connected.
- •4.5 acre feet was produced from the well and 114 feet of water level decline was observed.
- •Well was not an adequate for the long term water supply demand outlined in the WDS permit process.
- •Full water level recovery following pump test was not observed and could be a future consideration on evaluating wells during the WDS permit process.

Pilot Study Conclusions

- Not enough data to determine sustainability in pilot study area;
 - More water table elevation data is necessary to measure changes in storage and timing of recharge,
 - Fracture pattern analysis is necessary to determine preferential groundwater flow paths.
- Cluster of wells with low DWR drawdown Ratio screened in Granitic Bedrock.
- Wells screened in Monterey formation have a higher DWR drawdown ratio than wells screened in Granitic Basement in the Pilot Study Area.
- Average annual production in study area has increased from 5 acre-feet in 2000 to 35 acre-feet in 2009.

Recommendations

- Pilot Study Recommendations
 - Complete bedrock mapping and fracture analysis for fracture patterns in Pilot Study Area.
 - Instrument wells available for monitoring within the Pilot Study Area.
- District Wide Recommendations
 - Undertake tasks completed in Pilot Study Area in all fractured rock regions of the District to Identify areas of;
 - poor producing wells,
 - high or quickly increasing annual production
 - Add ongoing water level monitoring requirements to the Water Distribution System Process.
 - Instrument wells available for monitoring within fractured rock regions of the District.
 - Apply for grant opportunities.

