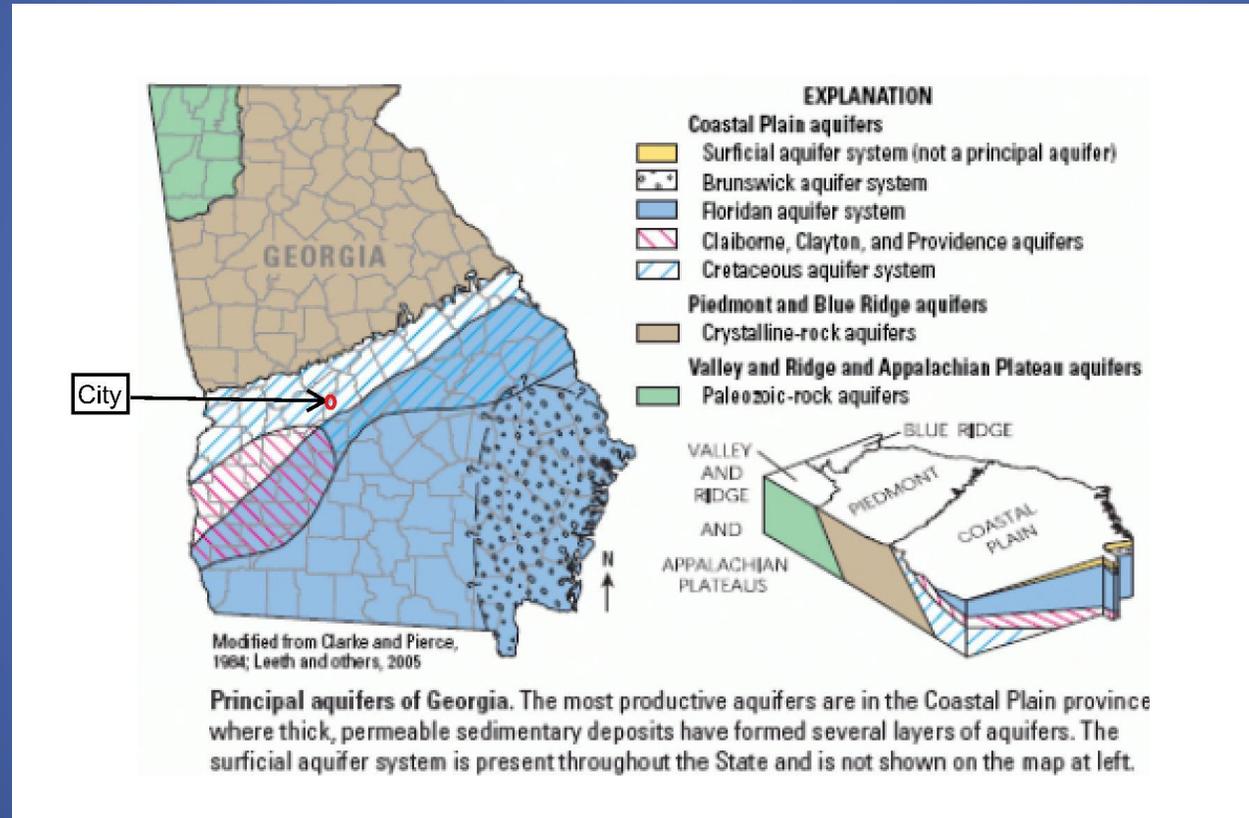


Groundwater Quality and Quantity Complications in the Upper Coastal Plain of Georgia

A Case Study from the Cretaceous Sand (Dublin-Midville) Aquifer System

Georgia Environmental Conference
August 22, 2018

Coastal Plain Aquifer Review



Source: USGS

Coastal Plain Aquifer Review

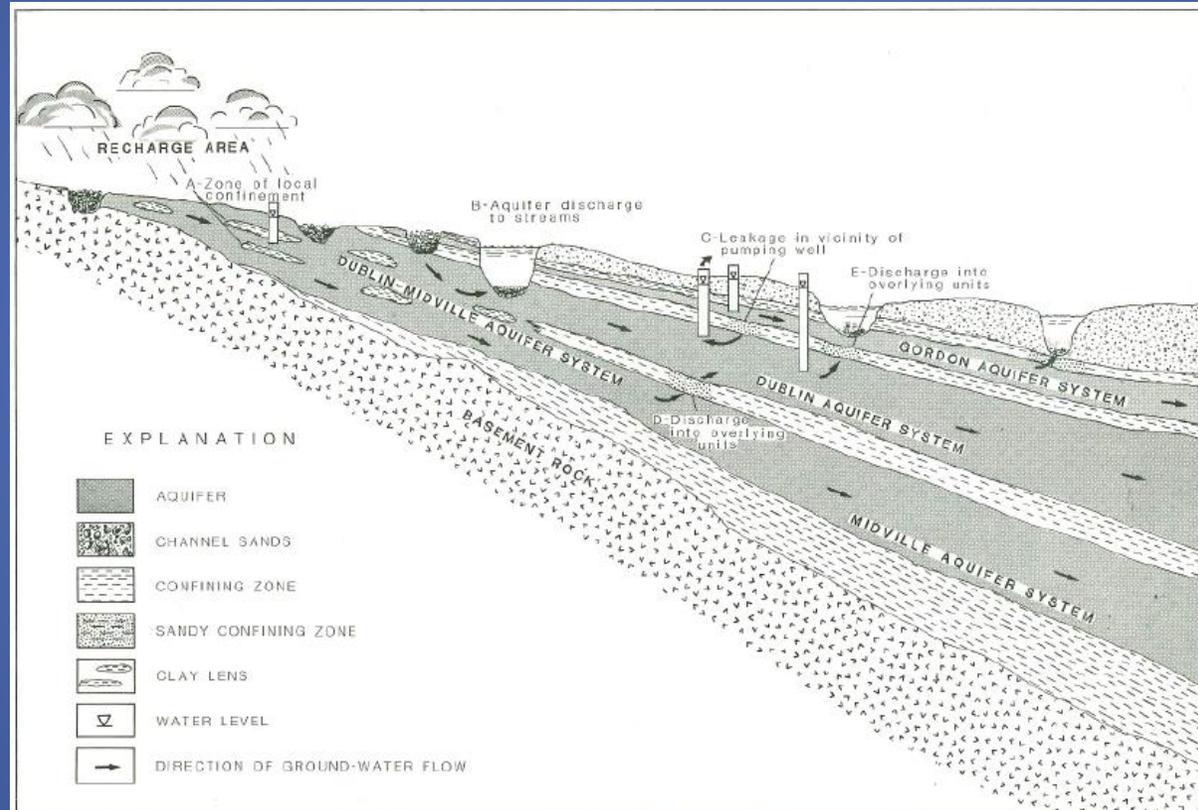


Figure 23.—Schematic diagram of recharge and discharge, and the direction of ground-water flow in the Gordon, Dublin, Midville, and Dublin-Midville aquifer systems.

Source: GGS Information
Circular 74

Background

- Cretaceous Aquifer System
 - Comprised of the Providence, Dublin, Midville, and Dublin-Midville Aquifers
 - Dublin and Midville Aquifers are not separated in updip areas and form the Dublin-Midville Aquifer
- Case Study – Municipal Groundwater Supply
 - 5 Production wells for drinking water
 - 800 to 1,500 gpm wells; 448'-665' deep
 - Low pH groundwater (3.6 – 5.0): lower in 3 deeper wells
 - Wells installed 1965 – 1989 (53, 47, 38, 33, & 29 years old)

Well Issues in Low pH Groundwater

- Continuous O&M issues
 - Anything not stainless steel continually being replaced due to corrosion
 - Pumps rebuilt with stainless components
 - Some carbon steel outer casings failed in less than 10 years
 - lower pH (3.6 – 4.4), deeper, & updip wells
 - Other carbon steel outer casings failed and were unnoticed until other component failure
 - One well started pumping sand (well failure)

Acidic Groundwater (pH 4.8 – 5.0), Carbon Steel Well Casing (3/8"), and Time

1st Hole in Casing @ 80'



2nd Hole in Casing @ 115'



All images courtesy of Client

Acidic Groundwater (pH 4.8 – 5.0), Carbon Steel Well Casing (3/8"), and Time

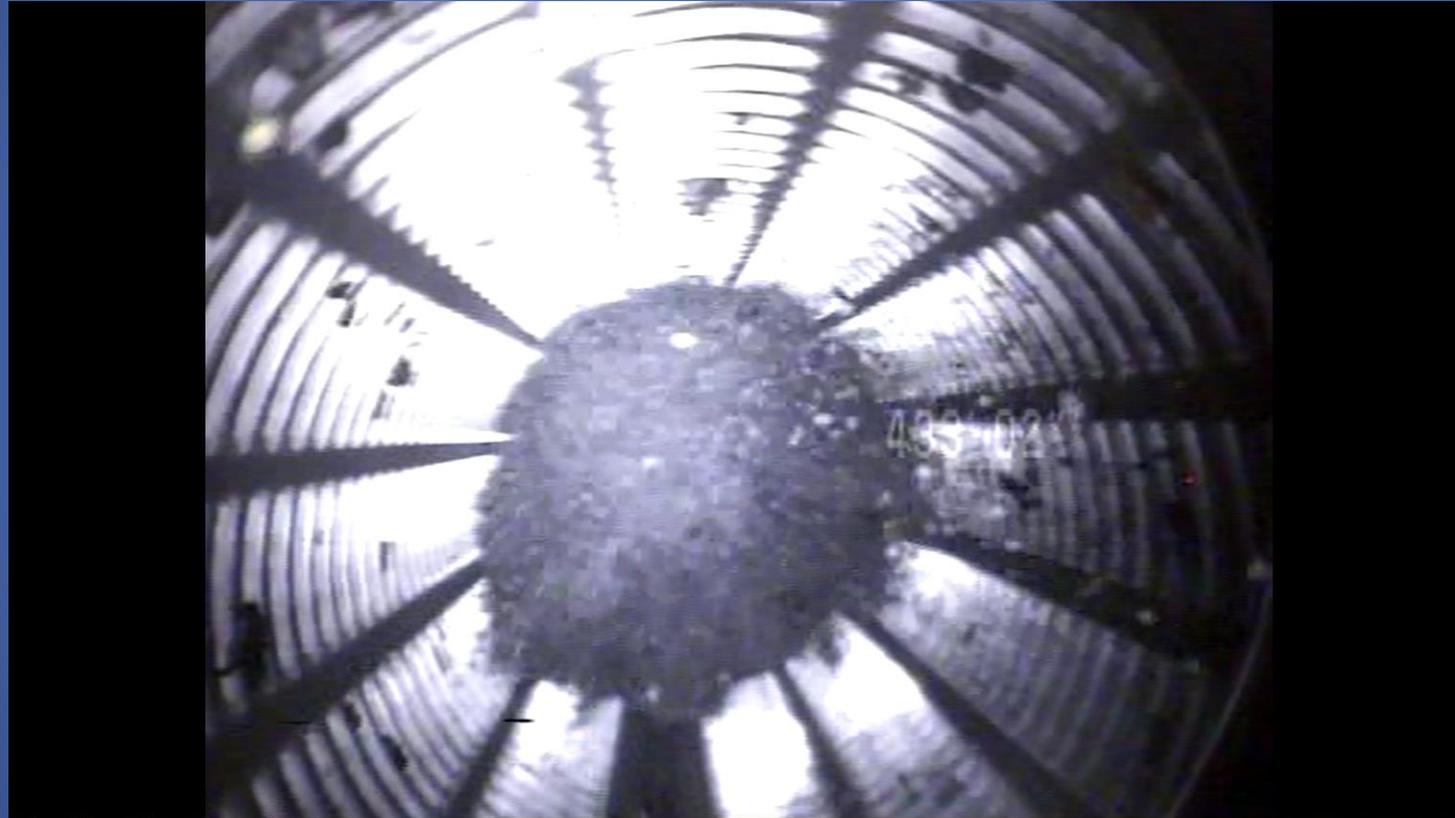
3rd Hole in Casing @ 180'



4th Hole in Casing @ 198-201'



Hole at the Bottom



Sand Flowing Up a Stainless Well Screen at 443'

“Find Us Better Water”

- Objectives:
 - Neutral pH
 - Low major ion concentrations (low iron, chloride, sulfide) to minimize treatment
 - 2 MGD (1,390 GPM)
 - High topographic location for distribution
- Obstacle:
 - This is the Upper Coastal Plain...

Alternate Groundwater Source Review Process

- Are there shallower or deeper aquifers beneath the city?
- Are there other aquifers to the south, southwest, or southeast?
- Are multi-aquifer wells a possibility to manipulate water quality and quantity?

Shallower, Deeper, or Multiple Aquifers?

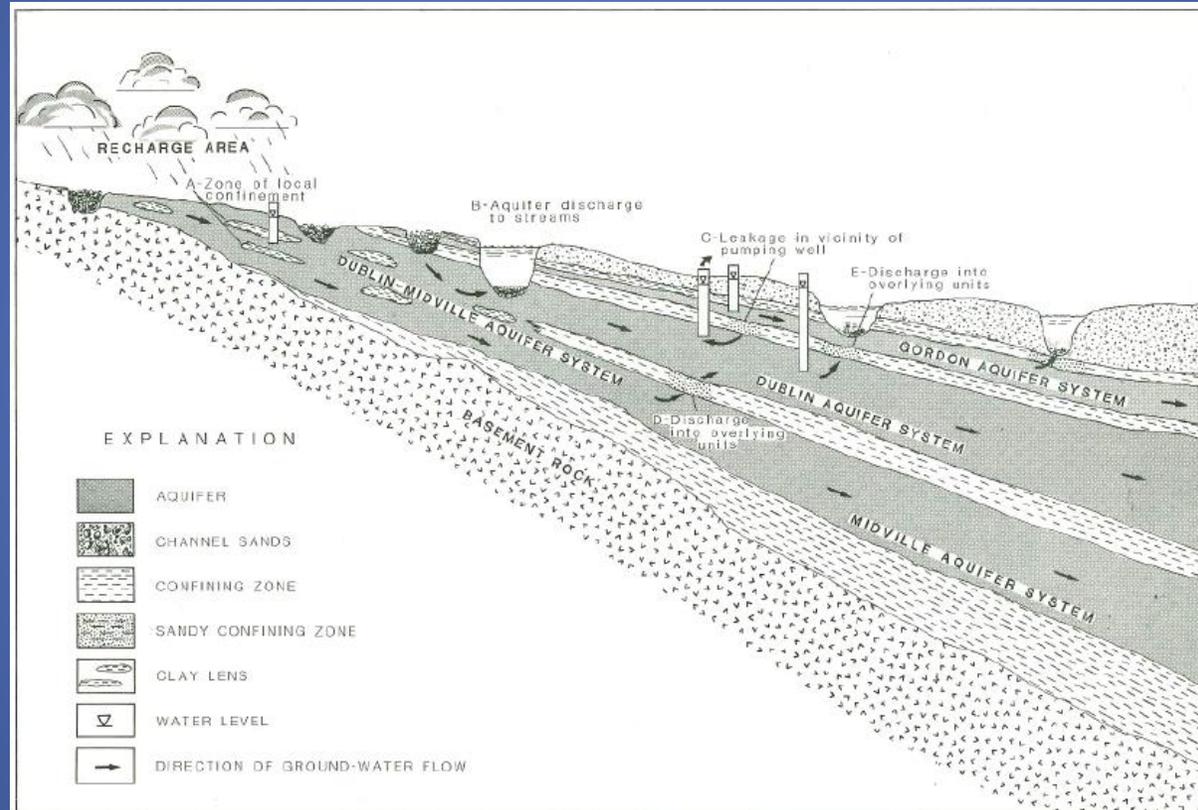
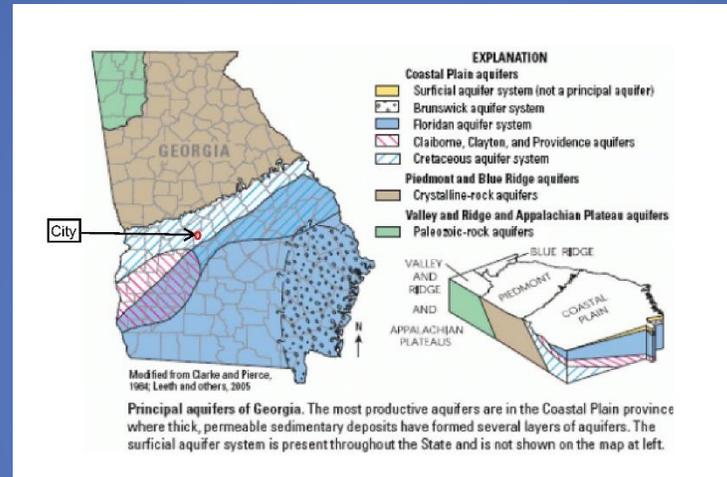


Figure 23.—Schematic diagram of recharge and discharge, and the direction of ground-water flow in the Gordon, Dublin, Midville, and Dublin-Midville aquifer systems.

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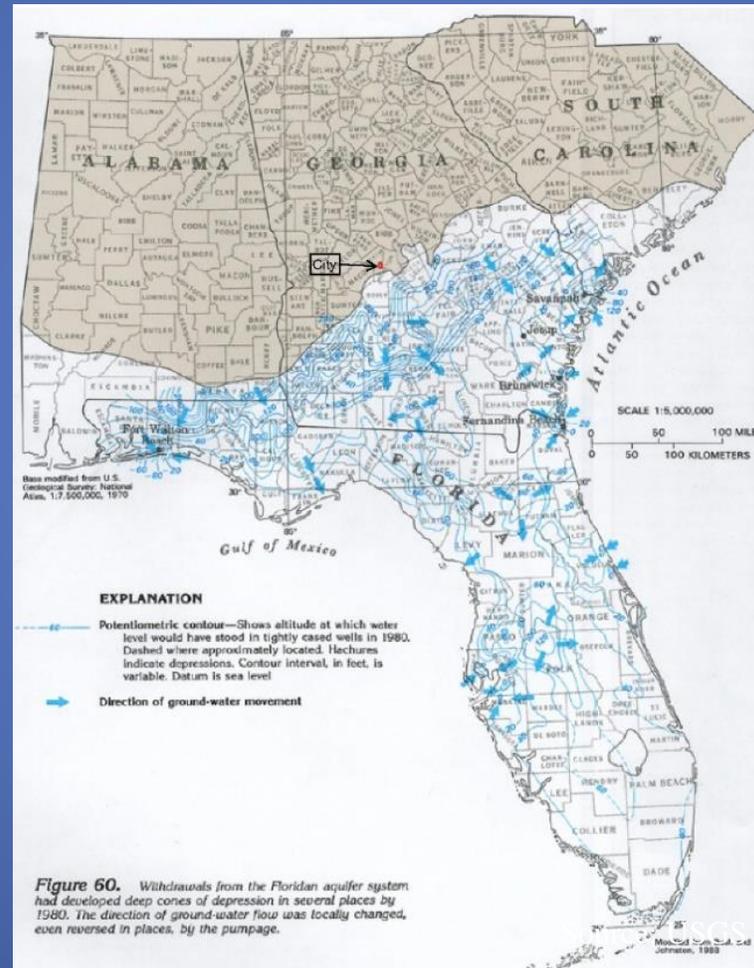
Nearby Aquifers to the South?



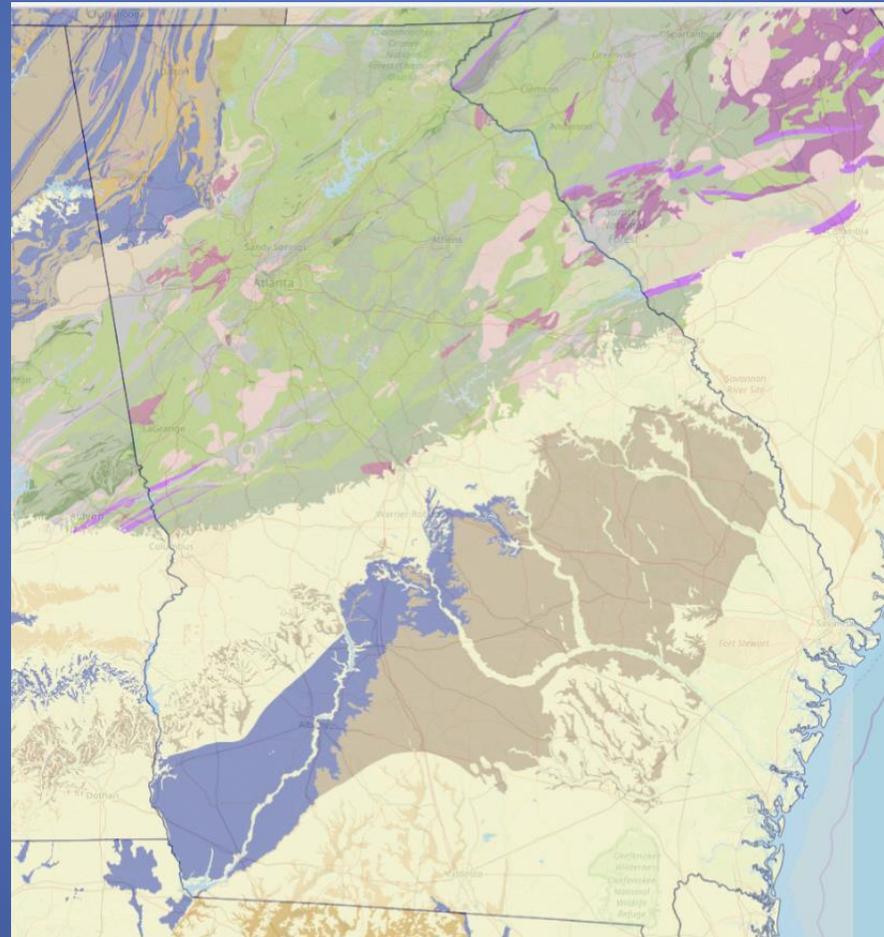
- No Floridan Aquifer under the city, but...
 - Temptingly close...some miles to the south
 - But just where is the Floridan in the south part of Houston County?

Source: USGS

Map of Floridan Aquifer System

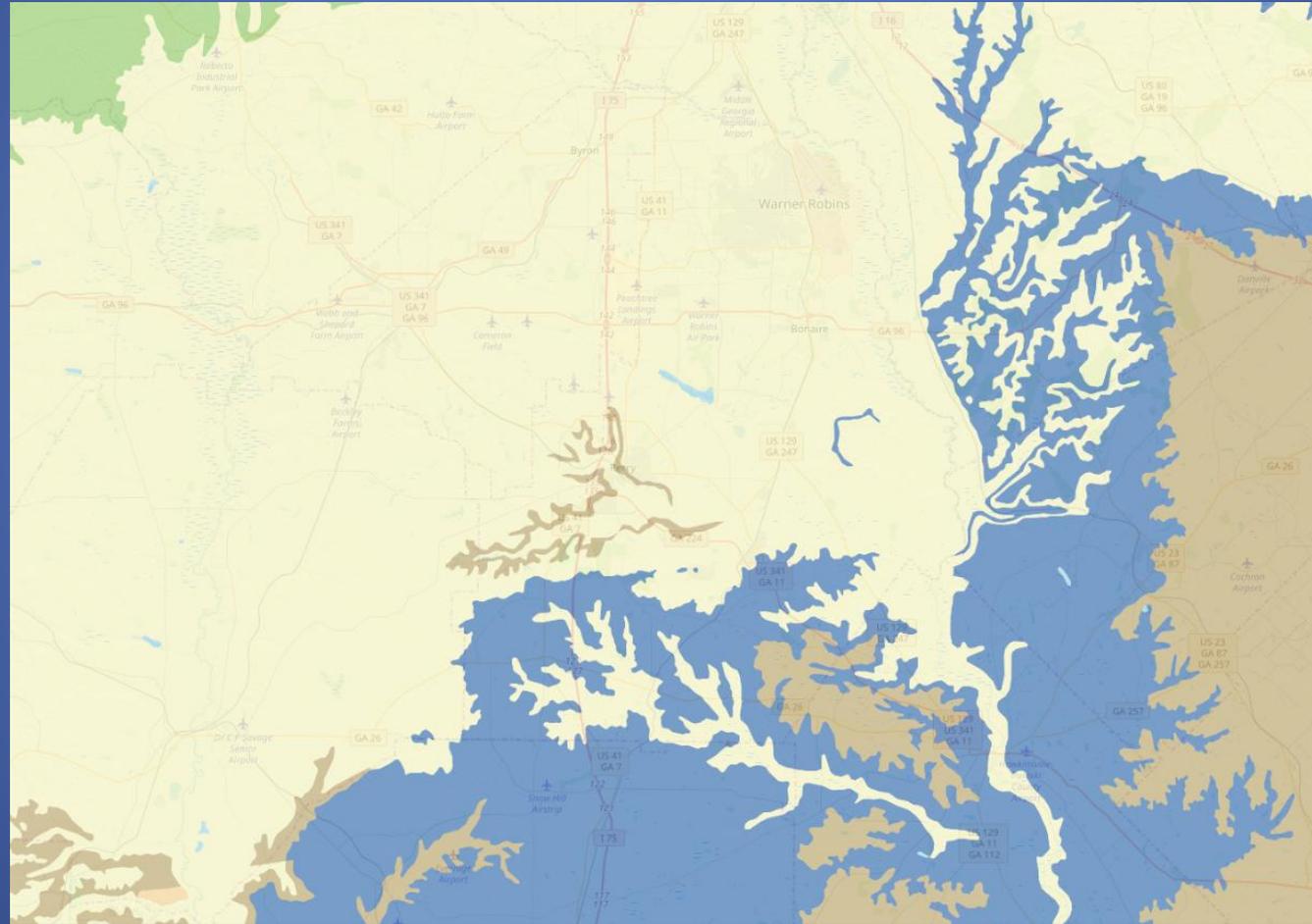


Geologic Map of Georgia



Source: USGS

Geologic Map of Georgia Closeup



Source: USGS

Alternate Groundwater Source Review

- So, can we get to the Floridan?
 - No. Suwannee Limestone is just across the creek south of town, but it is unconfined. True Floridan too far away.
- What about the shallower Gordon Aquifer, but south of the city?
 - Confined and deeper
 - pH good (7-7.6)
 - Volume too low (up to 300 gpm)

Multi-Aquifer Wells?

- What about multi-aquifer wells?
 - Another municipality to the south has a Gordon/Dublin well yielding 700-1,000 gpm at pH 7 with low iron
 - But, it's not 1,390 gpm (2 MGD)!
- This was our recommendation:
 - Two Gordon/Dublin wells yielding 700-1,000 gpm at pH 7 and low iron at a location on a high ridge south of town
 - Shallower than Dublin-Midville wells, so some cost savings

“Find Us Better Water”

- Objectives:
 - Neutral pH
 - Low major ion concentrations (low iron, chloride, sulfide) to minimize treatment
 - High topographic location for distribution
 - 2 MGD (1,390 GPM)

The Rest of the Story...

- Did they take our recommendations?
 - No, they purchased an in-town site
 - Cost analysis showed that the recommended location and wells cost 20% more in capital costs than one in-town well
 - There are always criteria other than scientific ones

The Take Away

- If your wells have groundwater pH<5, have them inspected
 - They may be compromised with no readily discernable exterior signs
- If you are planning to install new wells, the well-drilling industry standard in the area is carbon steel outer casing.
 - Consider potential well rebuilding costs in a few years before accepting this.
- Calculate capital and O&M/rebuilding costs over time for full cost evaluation.
- If you ask for everything, it's never going to be the cheapest option.