

Ground Water Resources in NC

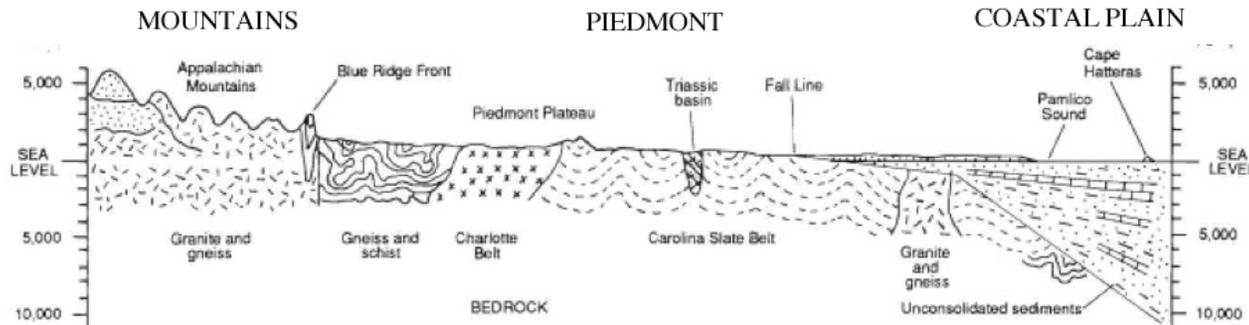
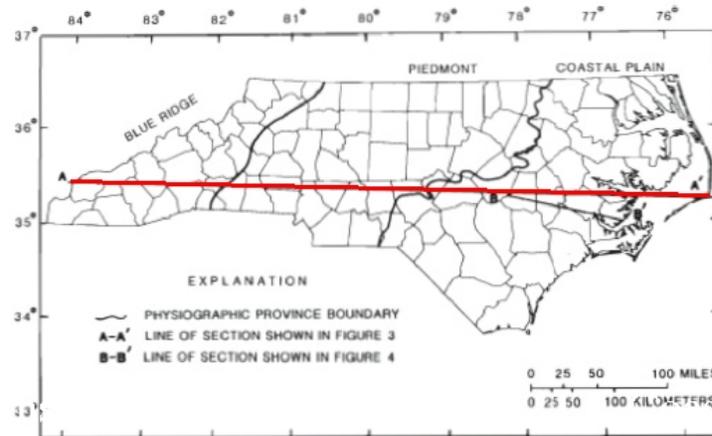
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NC Division of Water Resources

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Geology



Mountains and Piedmont:

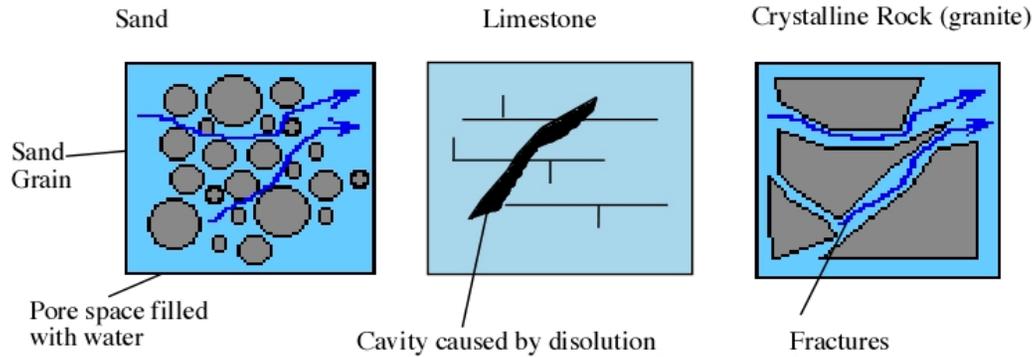
- Underlain by a complex assortment of very old crystalline rock (granite, gneiss, schist, slate etc.)
- Complexly folded, faulted and fractured
- Overlying crystalline basement rock: Regolith: made up of weathered crystalline rock/Saprolite, alluvial materials, soils

Coastal Plain:

- Underlain by wedge shaped body of sedimentary rock consisting of alternating layers of sand, limestone, silt, clay and combinations
- ranges from feather edge at fall line to 10,000 feet at Cape Hatteras.

Ground water system contained within these materials

Ground water: Water held below ground surface in openings or void spaces in rock or unconsolidated material such as sand.

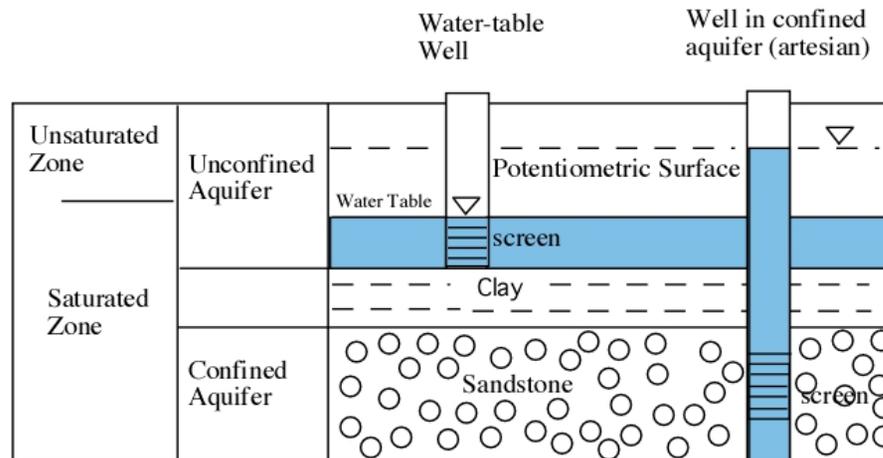


Aquifer defined: A layer of rock or sediment that is capable of yielding usable quantities of water to a well or spring.

Two kinds of aquifers:

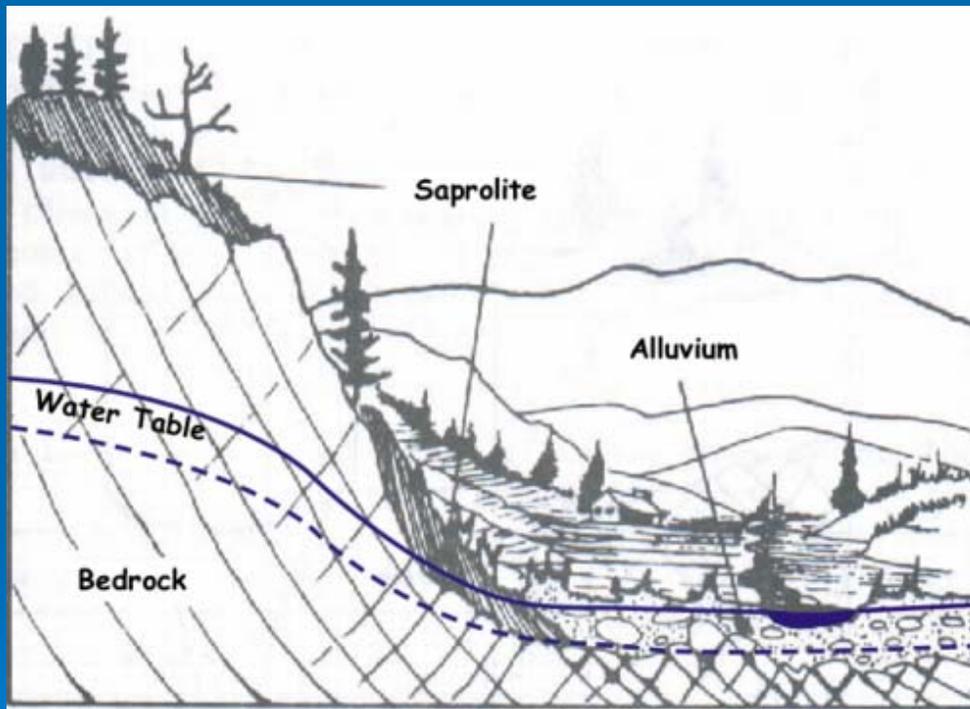
Unconfined: Uppermost aquifer, including soil layer, containing the water table.

Confined aquifer: Overlain by a layer of clay, silt or or lower permeability material under artesian pressure



Aquifers

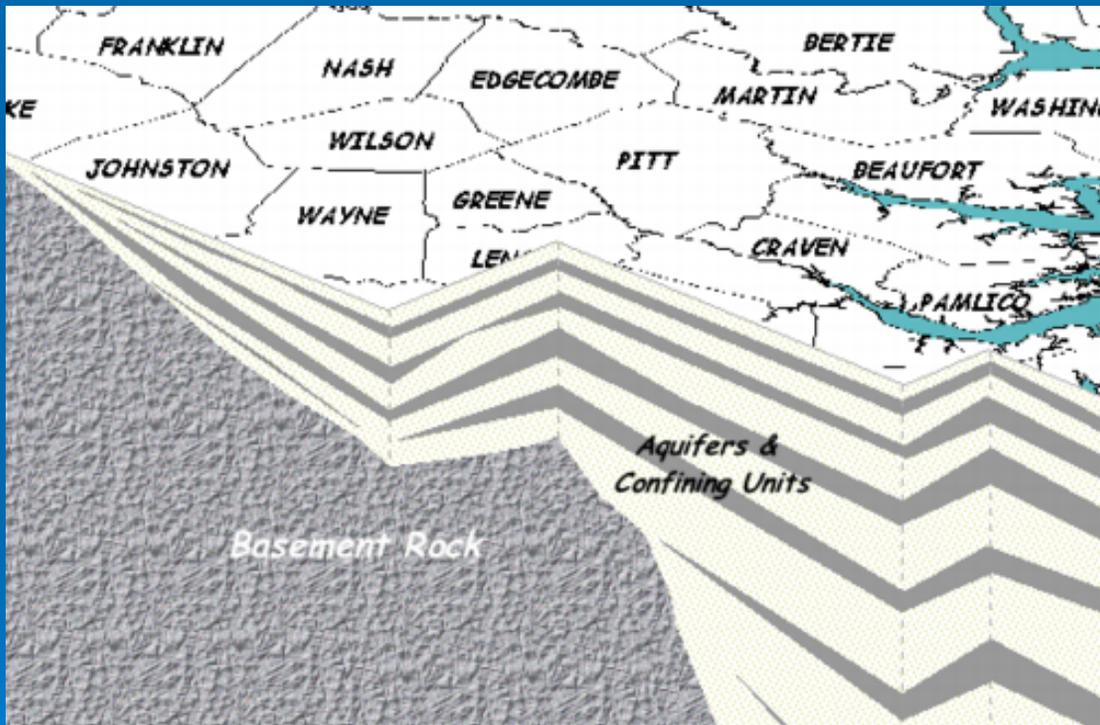
Mountains & Piedmont



- Two-layered aquifer system:
- 1: Underlying bedrock stores and transports water through fractures
- 2: Overlying regolith
- 3: Interconnected
- 4: Both are unconfined aquifers in which the water table is free to fluctuate in elevation.
- 5: Generally not as prolific as coastal plain aquifers

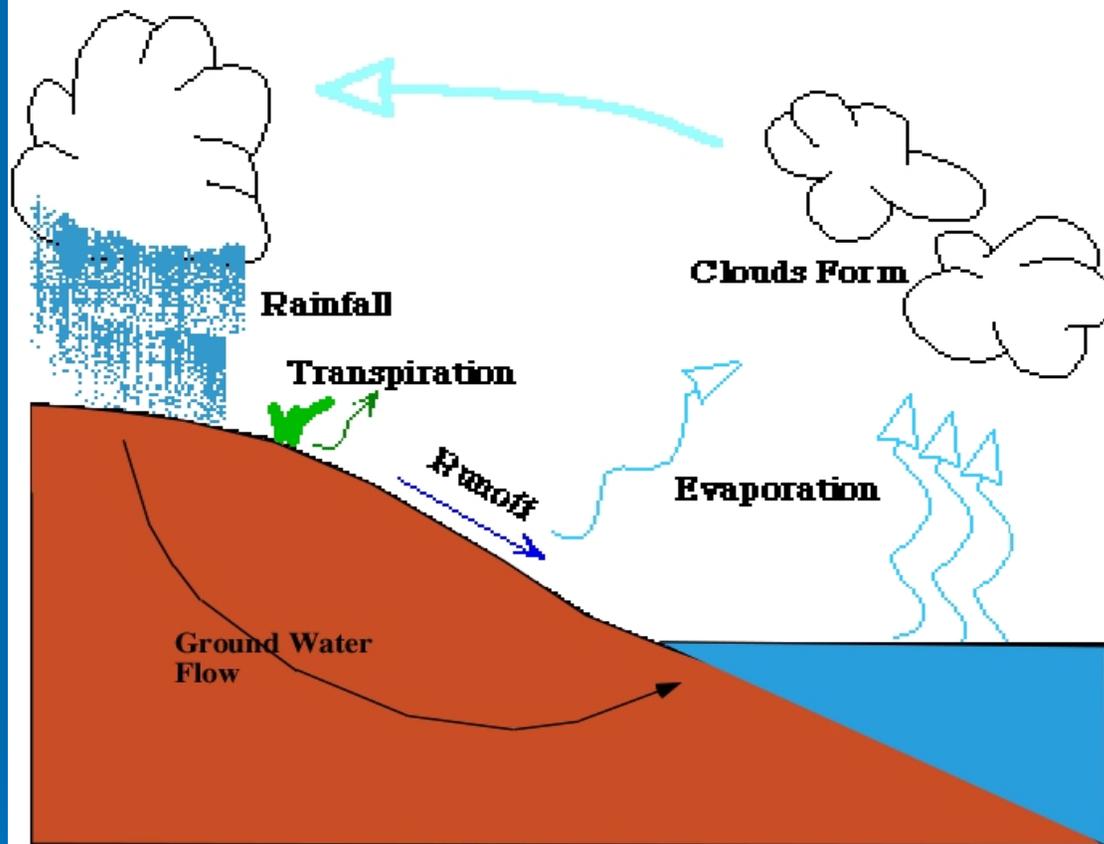
Aquifers

Coastal Plain



- Multiple-layered aquifer system
- Alternating layers of sand, shell materials, limestone, silt and clay
- Uppermost= unconfined or water table aquifer
- Beneath: multiple confined aquifers some of which can yield large volumes of water.

Generalized Annual Water Budget Model For North Carolina



Rainfall: Average 50 inches per year across State of North Carolina

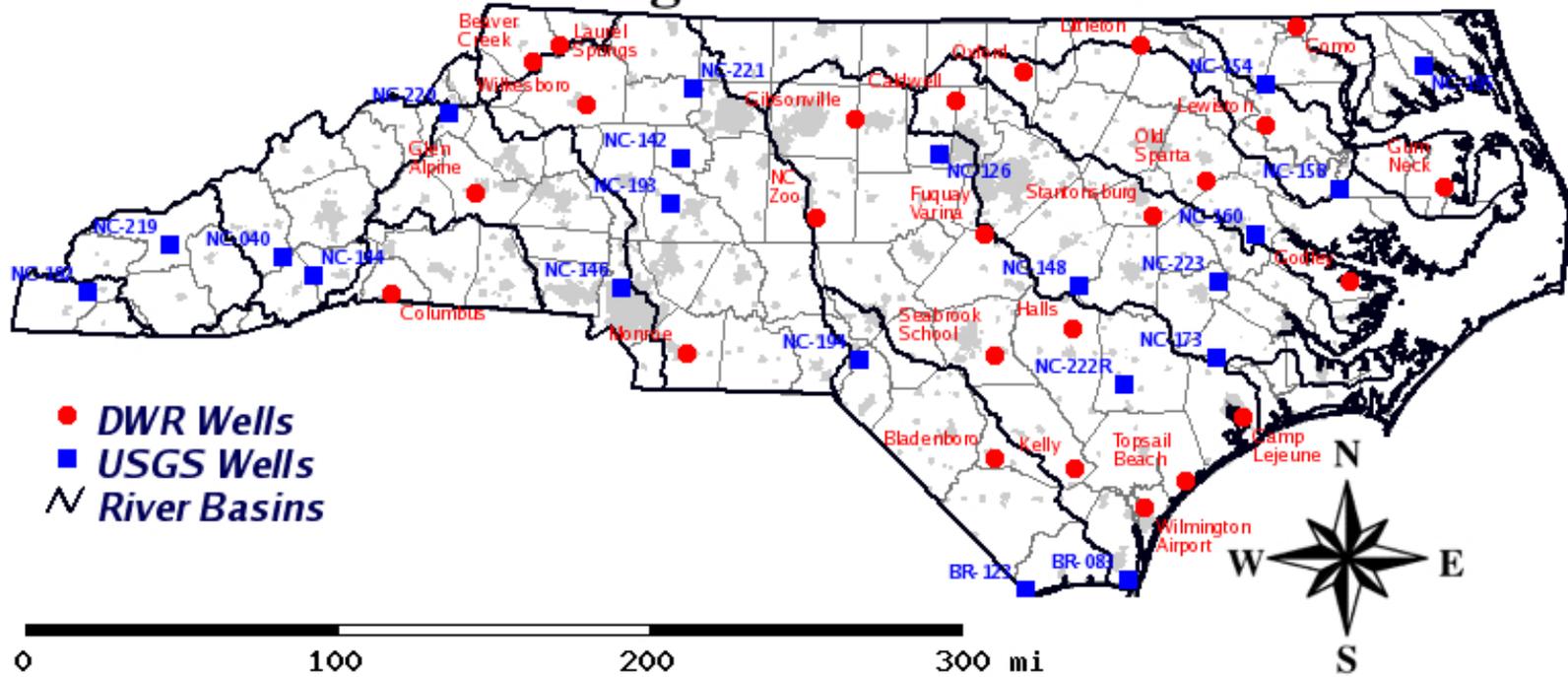
Evaporation and transpiration loss: average **60 per cent** or 30 inches per year

Runoff to surface water bodies: 8 inches per year or **16 per cent**

Ground Water Recharge to surficial aquifer or water table: 12 inches per year or **24 per cent**

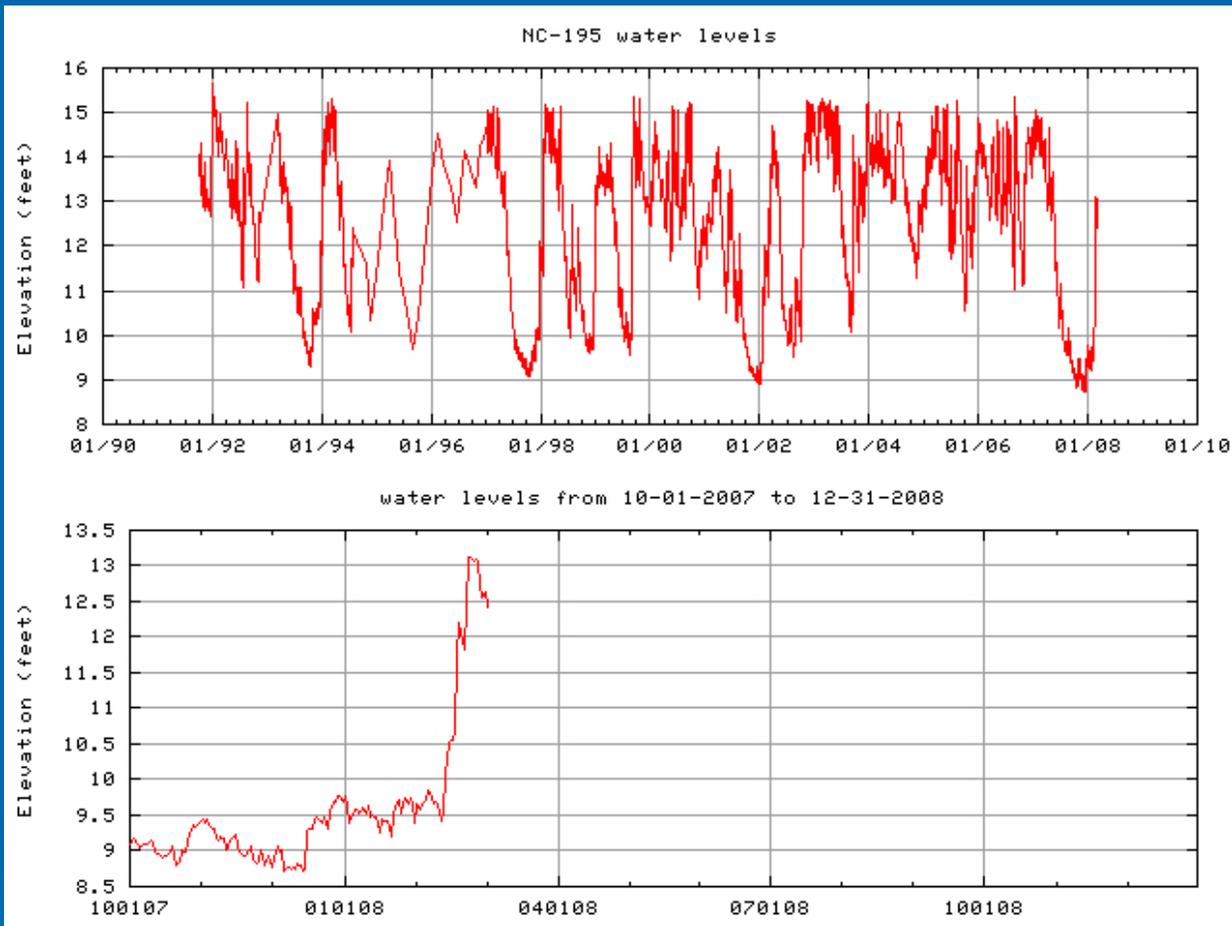
Coastal Plain confined aquifers: Only 1 inch or less is available for recharge to deeper confined aquifers

North Carolina Division of Water Resources Drought Indicator Wells

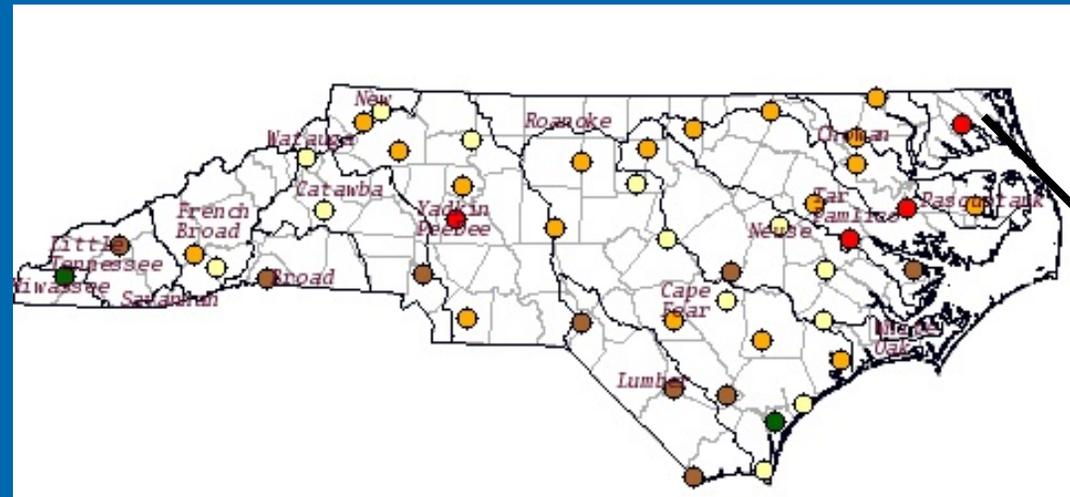


- DWR/USGS 46 well drought monitoring network
- unconfined aquifer (confined aquifers unaffected)
- periodic water level measurements
- effects of changes in rainfall/recharge on ground water levels across the State

Hydrograph



Drought network
well NC-195
Elizabeth City, NC
(below minimum
for 1-2008)



Drought network
well NC-195
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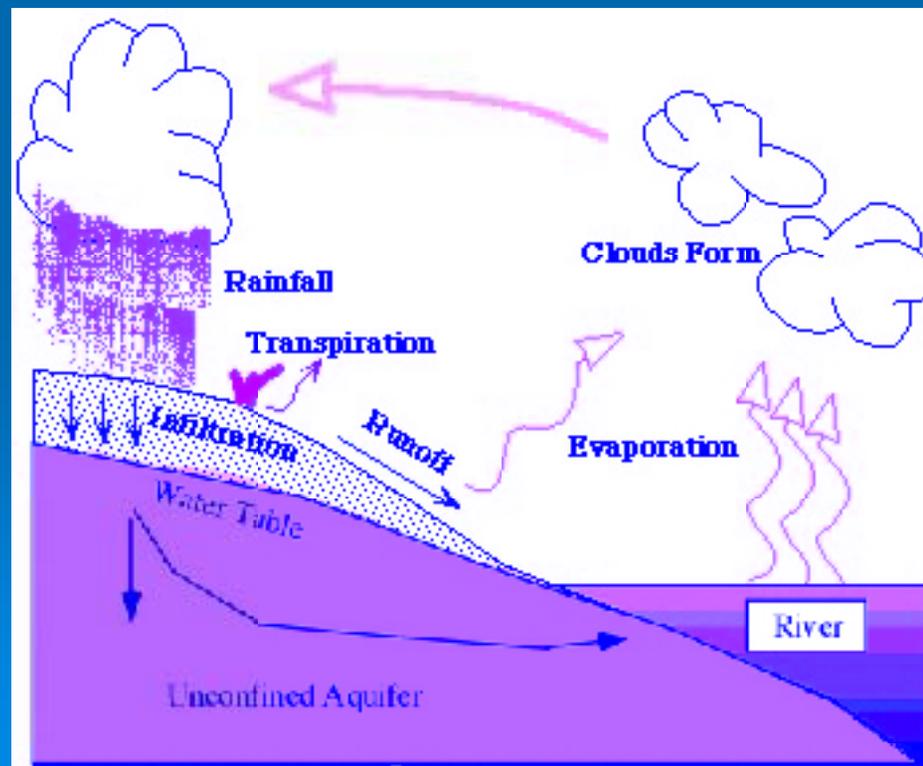
How most recent water levels in 46 well network compare to historical monthly water levels

- 2 Above 50th percentile: Green
- 9 Below 50th percentile: Brown
- 18 Below 25th percentile: Gold
- 13 Below 10th percentile: Yellow
- 4 Below minimum: Red

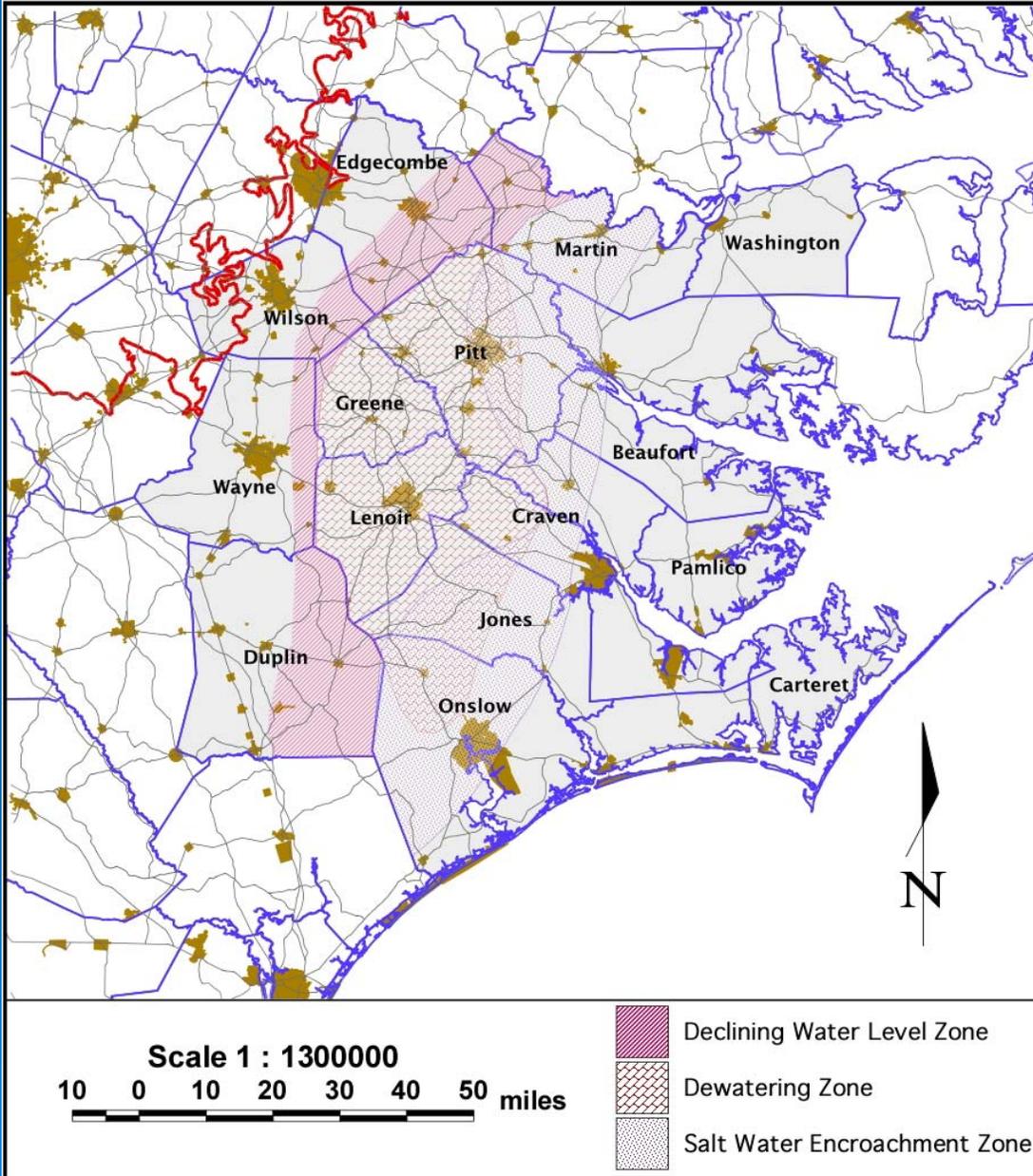
Drought Conditions:

Reduced recharge to unconfined aquifer in North Carolina, thus water levels are lower than normal. Some wells at historic lows

Reduced recharge= reduced base flow to streams, rivers and lakes.



CCPCUA Cretaceous Aquifer Zones



Central Coastal Plain Capacity Use Area

-covers 15 counties in
Coastal Plain

-to protect aquifers from
overpumping

-CUA permit required for
pumping >100,000 gpd
from any aquifer

-registration required for
10,000-100,000 gpd

-reduction requirements
for Black Creek and
deeper aquifers

CCPCUA Cretaceous Aquifer Zones

3 zones established:

Declining water level zone

Dewatering zone

Saltwater encroachment zone

Reductions in 3 phases

1st phase: pumping base rates established

2nd phase: 10-25% reductions

3rd phase: 20-50% reductions

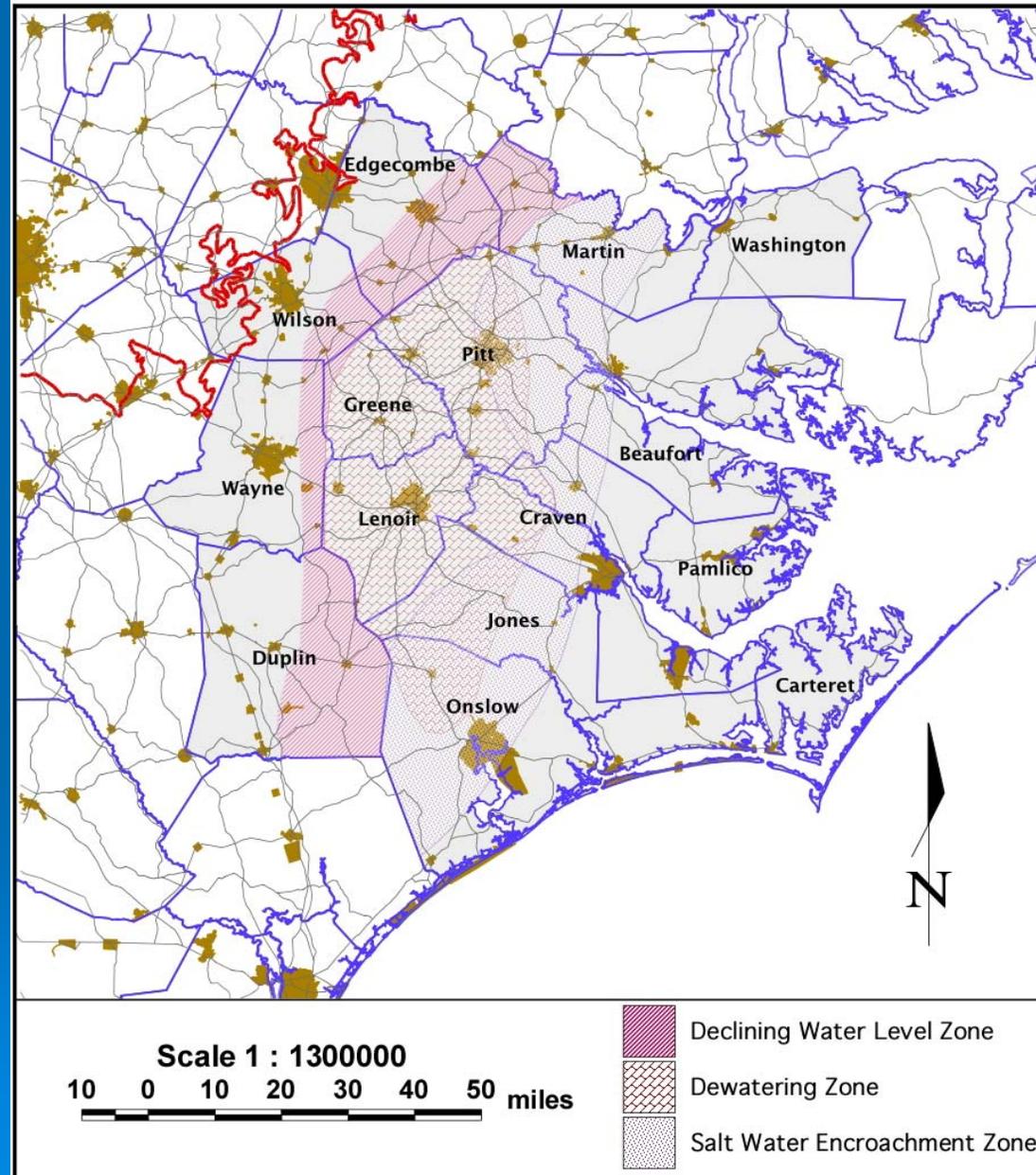
End of 3rd phase:

30-75% reductions

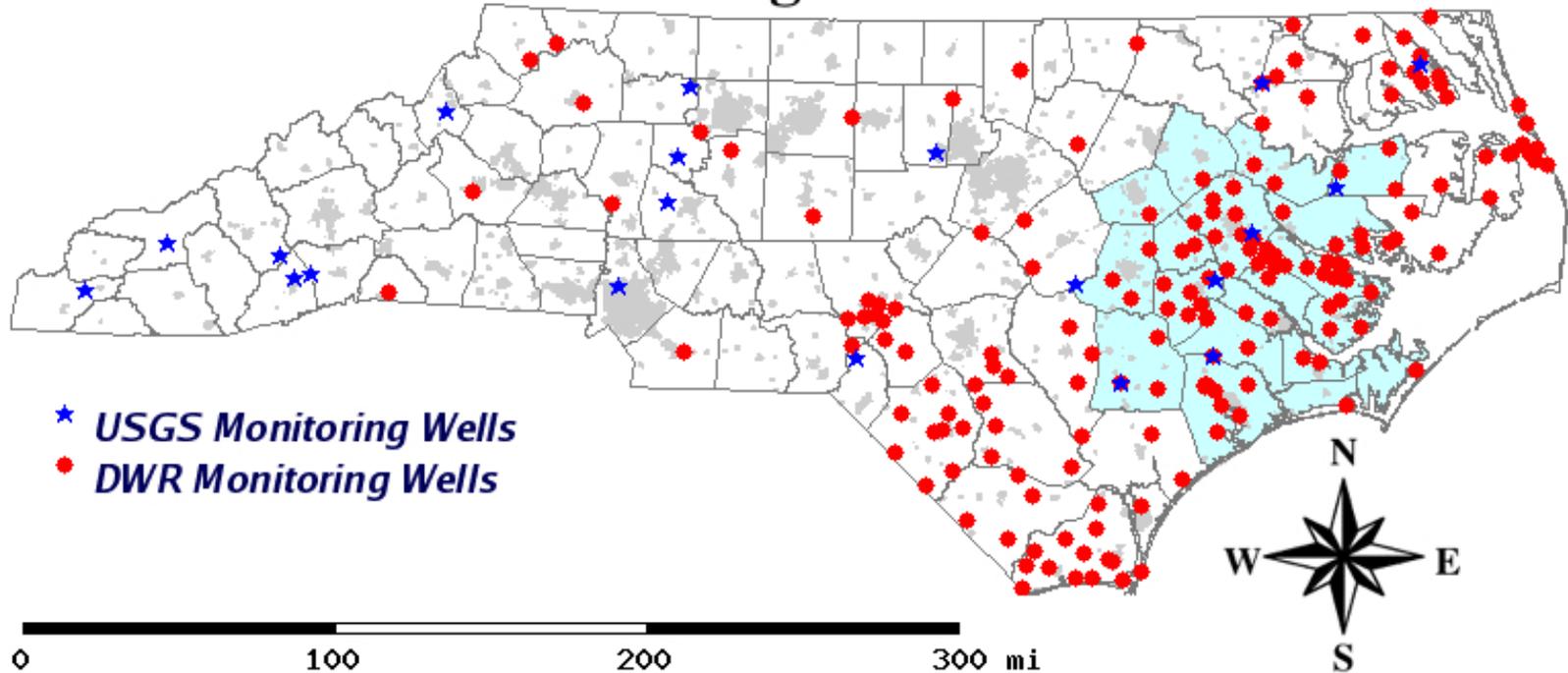
Phase 1: 6 years from 2002

Phase 2: 2008 to 2013

Phase 3: 2013 to 2018



North Carolina Division of Water Resources Monitoring Well Network



DWR maintains a 548 well monitoring network including the drought network

Monitor drought conditions, progress of CUA regulations in improving wl conditions in coastal plain

Study gw conditions and spot potential problem areas in the State

Ground Water Resources in NC

Questions?

