Criteria for mapping brackish groundwater

Texas Desal 2018

John Meyer, P.G. Innovative Water Technologies Texas Water Development Board

Groundwater Salinity Classification and Color Scheme

Groundwater Salinity Classification	Salinity Zone Code	Total Dissolved Solids Concentration (units: milligrams per liter)		
Fresh	FR	0 to 1,000	PWS Fresh	В
Slightly Saline	SS	1,000 to 3,000	BUQ	r a c
Moderately Saline	MS	3,000 to 10,000	USDW	k i
Very Saline	VS	10,000 to 35,000	Seawater	s h
Brine	BR	Greater than 35,000		

PWS: Public Water System threshold for fresh water

BUQ: Base Useable Quality water, RRC

USDW: Underground Source Drinking Water, US EPA



Source: modified from Winslow and Kister (1956) USGS WSP 1365

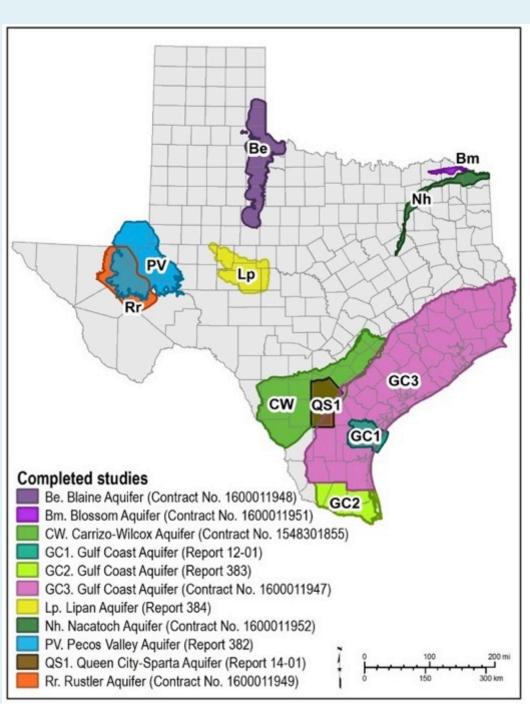
GUIDANCE MANUAL For Brackish Groundwater **Desalination in Texas** TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD NRS Consulting Engineers In association with Electrical Expertise, Inc. WaterPR Texas Water Development Board P.O. Box 13231, Capitol Station Austin, Texas 78711-3231 April 2008

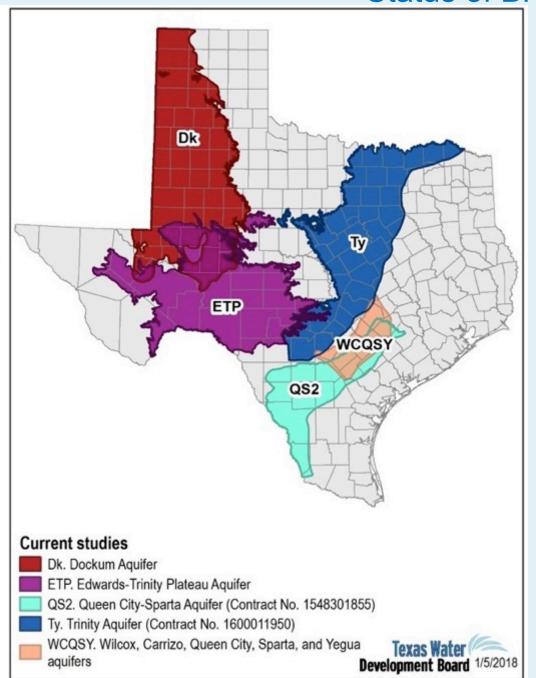
Resources for brackish groundwater development

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/ innovativewater/desal/projects/ northcameron/index.asp



Status of BRACS Studies







Additional TWDB resources

BRACS study reports and GIS data:

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/innovativewater/bracs/studies.asp

BRACS Database: https://www.twdb.texas.gov/innovativewater/bracs/database.asp

TWDB Reports and Contract data:

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/reports/numbered_reports/index.asp

Groundwater Availability Models:

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/models/index.asp

Water Data Interactive: https://www.twdb.texas.gov/mapping/index.asp

Groundwater and contract reports:

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/reports/numbered_reports/index.asp

Groundwater Database: https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/data/gwdbrpt.asp

Submitted Driller Report Database:

https://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/data/drillersdb.asp

2017 State Water Plan: https://2017.texasstatewaterplan.org/statewide



Recommendations to emphasize and augment guidance manual

- ✓ Evaluate regional/local geology
- Critically review all existing well control (water, oil/gas, injection)
- ✓ Evaluate sand and clay character (log shape, continuity between wells, ...)
- ✓ Site visit: verify well locations, source water assessment, obtain local history, ...
- Drill test and monitor wells.
 - comprehensive geophysical logging
 - pumping tests
 - water quality samples
 - changes in data over time?
 - drill deeper than target depth to evaluate underlying lithology and water quality
- Construct groundwater model
- ✓ Share data with TWDB?



Thompson Don salt — 9,250° cap rock-570" Figure 6-5 Areas of Fort Bend County Where Shallow Sands in the Gulf Coast Aquifer Contain Water With More Than 1,000 Milligrams Per Liter of Dissolved Solids (Modified from Wesselman, 1972)

Regional Geology: Salt Domes

Source of elevated salinity in adjacent formations

Associated with oil/gas deposits

Class II injection in and surrounding salt domes

Affect regional groundwater flow paths

Texas Water

Development Board

Source: Knape (1984) TDWR Report 291

Geologic Atlas of Texas Faults Tectonic Map of Texas Features nal Fault, down thrown indicated ouann Salt Pinch Out S −29′0′0″N Study Area Outline

Regional Geology: Faulting

Major faults mapped in studies

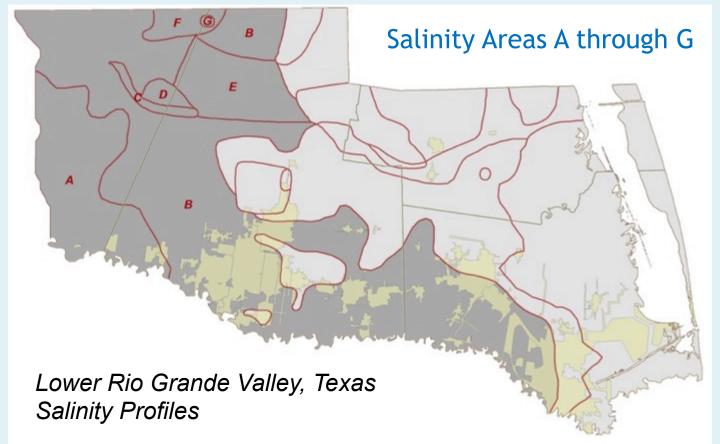
Mapping not sufficient for well field development

More detailed work needed including well drilling, logging, and pumping tests

Affect regional/local groundwater flow paths



Source: Meyer and others Upper Coastal Plain – Central study, in progress



Some areas have higher salinity groundwater above lower salinity groundwater

This will affect well completion practices

A	В	C	D	E	F	G
				SS Shallow 2		VS Shallow 1
		MS Shallow 5		MS Intermediate	MS Shallow 4	MS Shallow 4
	SS Deep	SS Deep		SS Deep	SS Deep	SS Deep
MS Deep	MS Deep	MS Deep	MS Deep	MS Deep	MS Deep	MS Deep
VS Deep	VS Deep	VS Deep	VS Deep	VS Deep	VS Deep	VS Deep
BR Deep	BR Deep	BR Deep	BR Deep	BR Deep	BR Deep	BR Deep

Groundwater Salinity	Total Dissolved Solids		
Classification	Concentration		
	(units: milligrams per liter)		
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Very Saline	10,000 to 35,000		
Brine	Greater than 35,000		



Source: Meyer and others (2014) TWDB Report 383

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Review all existing well control: Water wells

Pre-2000: TCEQ scanned water well reports

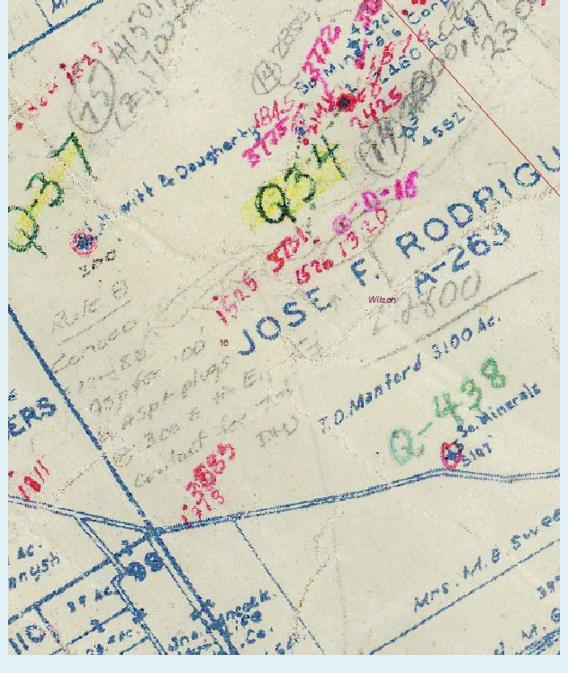
- > 500,000 paper well logs were scanned as pdf files.
- Difficult to use (locations, ...)
- Valuable information
- https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/waterwellpublic/

Post-2000: TDLR Submitted Driller Reports

 http://www2.twdb.texas.gov/apps/ waterdatainteractive/groundwaterdataviewer



Source: TCEQ Water Well Report Files



Review all existing well control: Oil/Gas wells

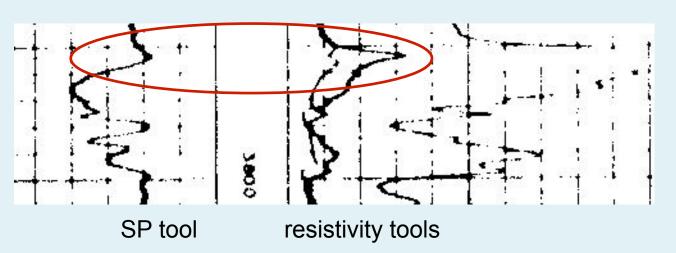
- Log Libraries
- Railroad Commission of Texas: http://wwwgisp.rrc.texas.gov/GISViewer2/
- Bureau of Economic Geology: http://igor.beg.utexas.edu/crc2/
- TWDB BRACS Program: <u>http://www2.twdb.texas.gov/apps/waterdatainteractive/groundwaterdataviewer</u>
- TWDB has additional logs not in the database!
 Contact us for questions
- Historical surface casing linen maps at RRC GAU and TWDB BRACS (50+ years of info on these proprietary maps!)

Verify locations!



700 800

gamma ray tool



Review all existing well control

Elevated radionuclide concentrations

Gamma ray spikes, > background

Gulf Coast, Dockum, Hickory, ... aquifers

Hydrocarbon presence in sands

suppressed SP, increased resistivity

many aquifers

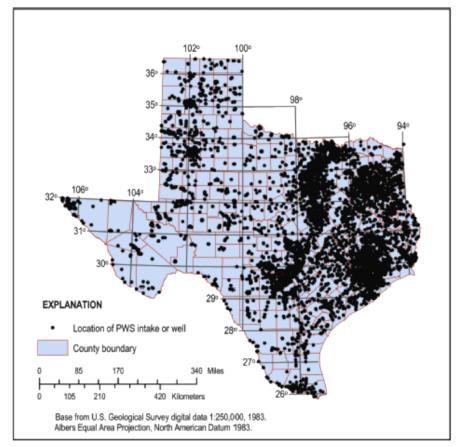
not all deposits are economic, but smaller ones may affect desal



Source: TWDB BRACS training report

Prepared in cooperation with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Source-Water Susceptibility Assessment in Texas: Approach and Methodology



Scientific Investigations Report 2011-5197

U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Geological Survey

Source water assessment

TCEQ program for public water systems

GIS datasets of sites

Landfills
Petroleum storage tanks
Injection wells

. . .

Obtain site history

Review state permit or site investigation reports



Bexar

Contains wells (Type 2, 3) permitted for injection

Does not contain wells (Type 2, 3)

NOTE: mapping does not address Type 1 wells

Class II injection wells

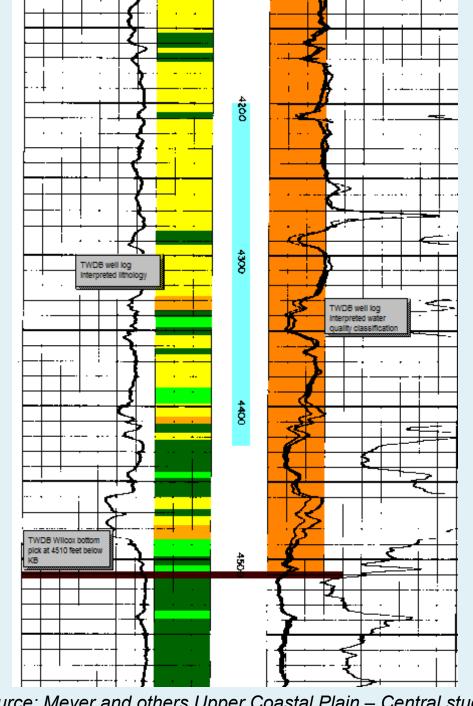
RRC buffered field boundaries

Draft map ... revisions in progress

Includes pre-primacy (April 1982) oil/gas fields that are above the county maximum USDW* depth

USDW = underground source of drinking water, < 10,000 mg/L TDS





Class II injection wells

Class II, Type 1 injection disposal into Wilcox Group sands.

Geologic separation between injection zone and overlying sands?

Injection well API 4249330824 (BRACS 42221)





Source: Meyer and others Upper Coastal Plain – Central study, in progress

TWDB Carrizo top pick at 2323 feet below KB 02400 02500

Class II injection wells

Class II, Type 3 injection into Reklaw Formation sand directly above freshwater Carrizo Aquifer.

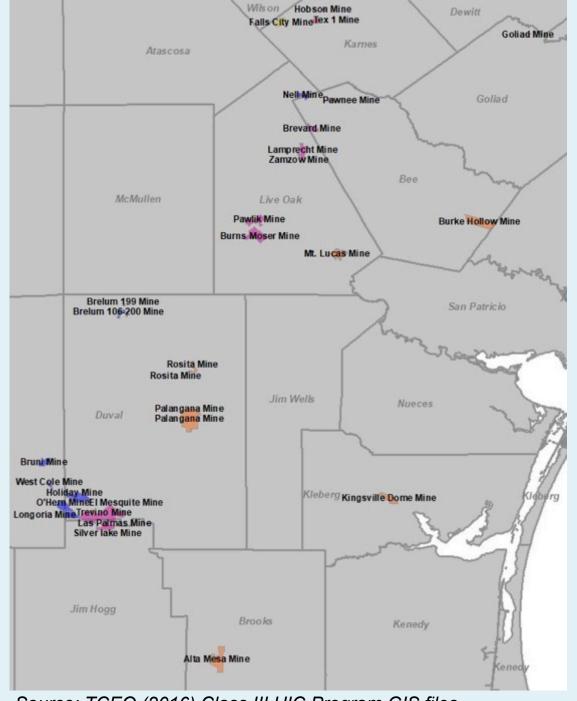
Injection well API 4214931848

Surrogate well API 4214931742, 2,500 feet away (BRACS 42802)





Source: Meyer and others Upper Coastal Plain – Central study, in progress



Class III injection wells

Uranium discovered in 1954 in Karnes County

Open-pit mining began in late 1950's

In-situ solution mining began in 1975

In-situ uranium plants have aquifer exemptions

Many unplugged exploration holes still exist

Uranium-bearing mineral deposits occur in:

Jackson,

Catahoula,

Oakville, and

Goliad formations.



Source: TCEQ (2016) Class III UIC Program GIS files

Agricultural drainage well Cistern

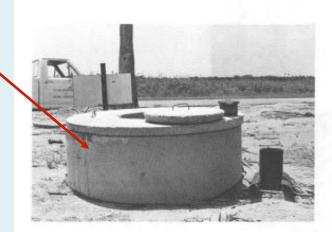
Class V Injection Wells

Very little, if any, information at state offices

Most wells are not a problem (heat pump wells, ...)

Office research plus field investigations and interviews are warranted for some types

These diagrams and photos are in a state report, but most wells never mapped.



The top of the well casing is above ground level allowing for easy access when maintenance is required.

Source: Knape (1984) TDWR Report 291





Salt Water Disposal Pits

Active until 1969 no-pit rule

Some published studies exist

Check TWDB groundwater quality data for anomalies

Historic air photo analysis can be used

Significant volumes of produced water were deposited in unlined, earthen pits.



Summary

- There is substantial brackish groundwater for development
- BRACS studies can support the identification of favorable exploration sites
- Well field drilling and testing is required to provide site-specific details that regional studies cannot provide
- Reduce project risk by performing due diligence

Contact TWDB if you have any questions about data



Questions?

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