

Kentucky Interagency Groundwater Monitoring Network: Expanded Monitoring Programs

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Interagency Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program Design

- Interagency Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC) on Groundwater
- Goals:
 - 1) Baseline data on ambient groundwater conditions
 - 2) Characterize groundwater resources
 - 3) Disseminate info collected
- Represent all aquifer types (karst, fracture flow and granular) and Physiographic Regions of KY, consider Ohio River alluvium as unique region/aquifer
- Ideal Design: 640 active sites
120 rotating “one-time” sites
- Kentucky Revised Statute 151 (1998) – Mandated groundwater monitoring, established ITAC and set KGS as KY groundwater repository

Actual Groundwater Quality Monitoring in Kentucky

Actual (Reasonable) Design:

- Ambient Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network:
 - 59 active sites (~10% of “Ideal”)
 - 29 wells and 30 springs
 - Sampled 4 times per year (some less frequent)
 - Priority given to Public Water Suppliers using groundwater (18 wells, 5 springs)
- Approximate total of 200 samples per year
 - Roughly 120 from GW Quality Network
 - Remainder from NPS studies, technical assistance, complaint investigations and one-time sites

Parameters Summarized

- Bulk Parameters – pH, Temp, Specific Conductance, TSS & TDS
- Nutrients – NO₃-N, NO₂-N, NH₃-N, TKN, TOC, Total-P & Ortho-P
- Major Inorganic Ions – Cl⁻, F⁻ & SO₄⁻
- Metals (Dissolved and Total) – Ca, Fe, Mg, K, Na, Al, As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Mn, Ni, Se, Ag & Zn
- Organics – N/P and Chlorinated Pesticides, Herbicides & PCBs
- Volatile Organics – BTEX & MTBE (numerous others)
- Caffeine – recent addition, surrogate for potential anthropogenic impacts

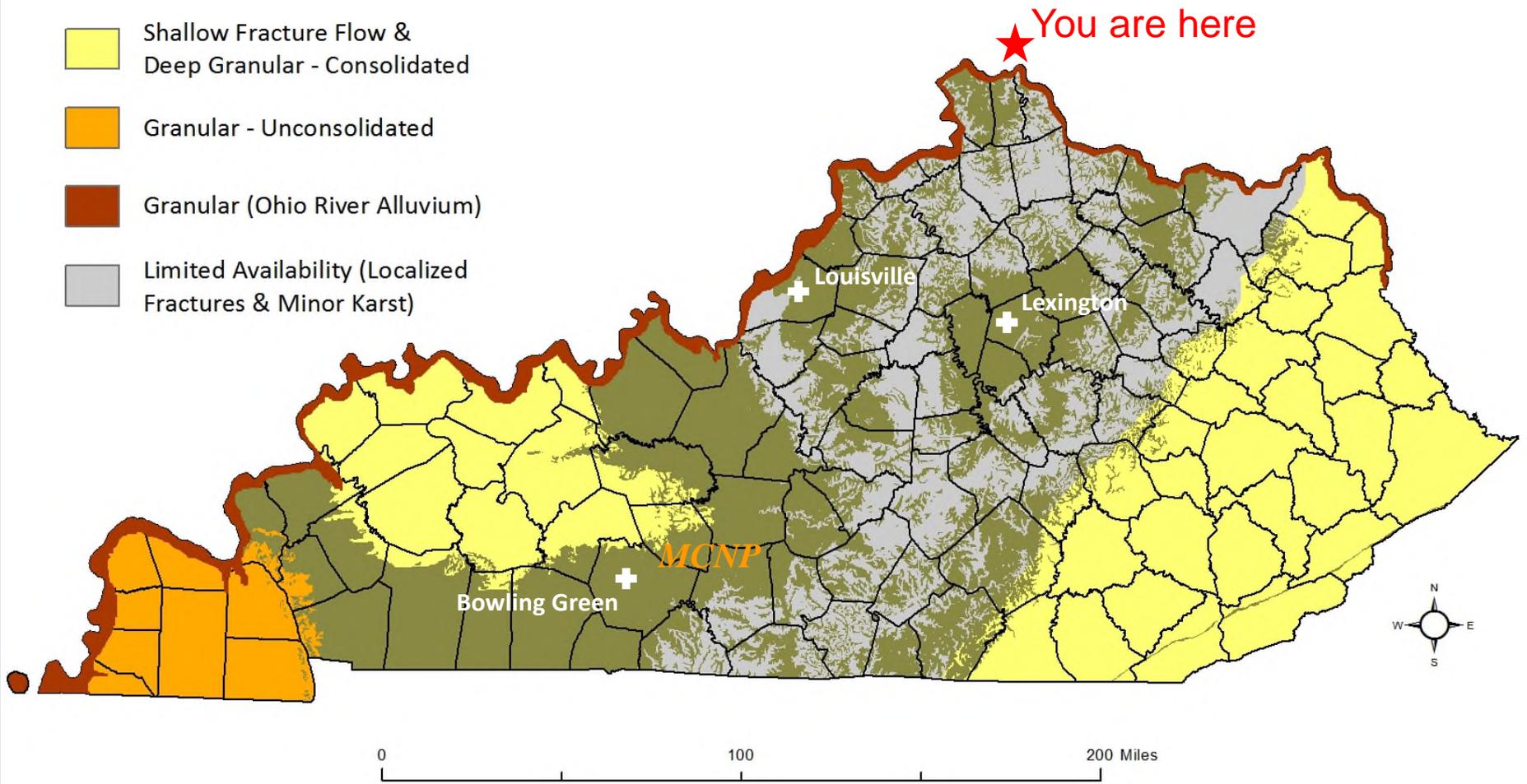
Funding Groundwater Quality Monitoring in Kentucky

- General operating funds
- Water Well Drillers Certification Fees (agency receipts)
- Federal Insecticide Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) – KY Dept. of Agriculture
- Clean Water Act §319(h) assessment projects

Generalized Aquifers of Kentucky

Predominant Aquifer Type

-  Karst
-  Shallow Fracture Flow & Deep Granular - Consolidated
-  Granular - Unconsolidated
-  Granular (Ohio River Alluvium)
-  Limited Availability (Localized Fractures & Minor Karst)



Groundwater Sensitivity Regions of Kentucky

Division of Water, 1994

Sensitivity Ranking

5 - Highest

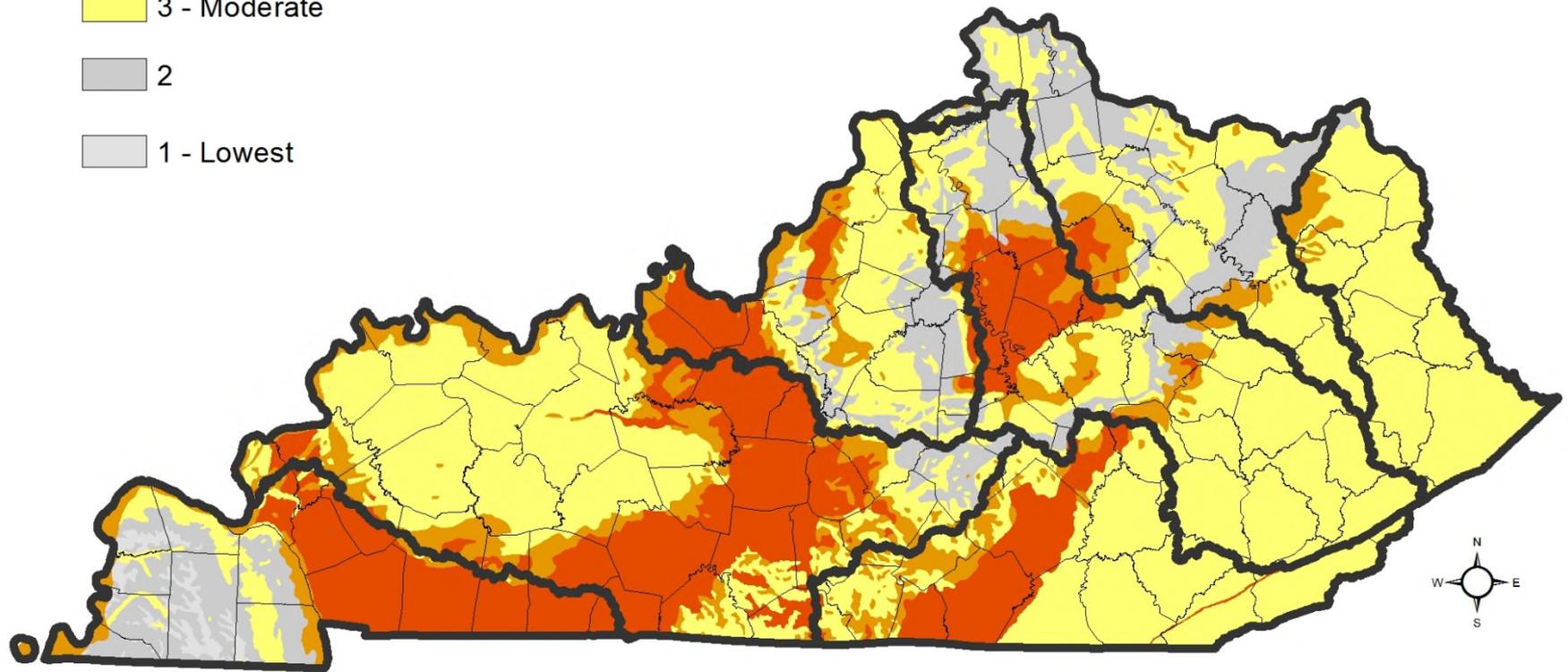
4

3 - Moderate

2

1 - Lowest

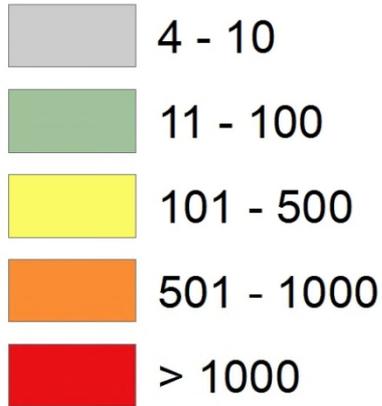
Basin Management
Unit Boundaries



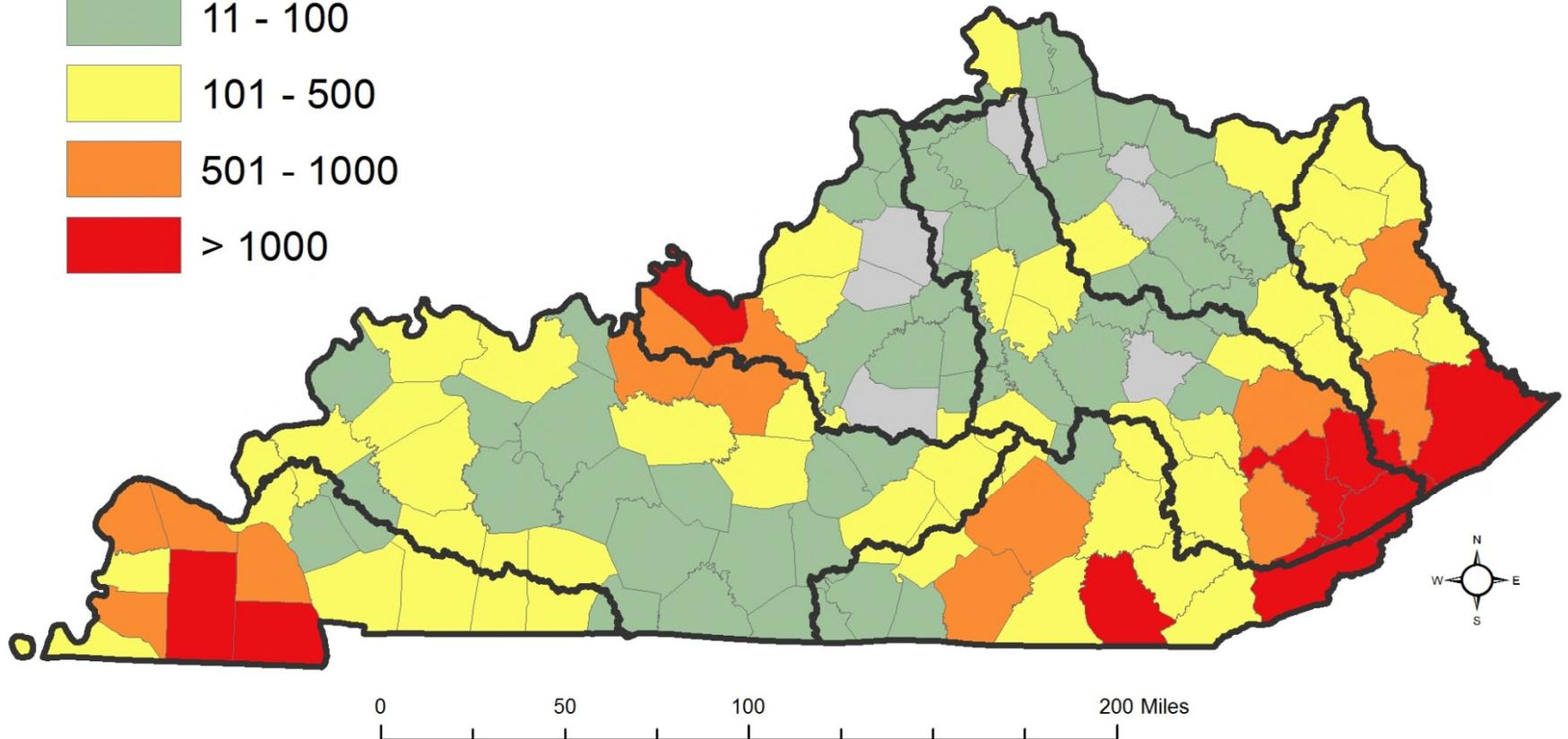
0 50 100 200 Miles

Water Well Distribution Kentucky Division of Water 2013

Water Wells per County



 Basin Management Unit Boundaries

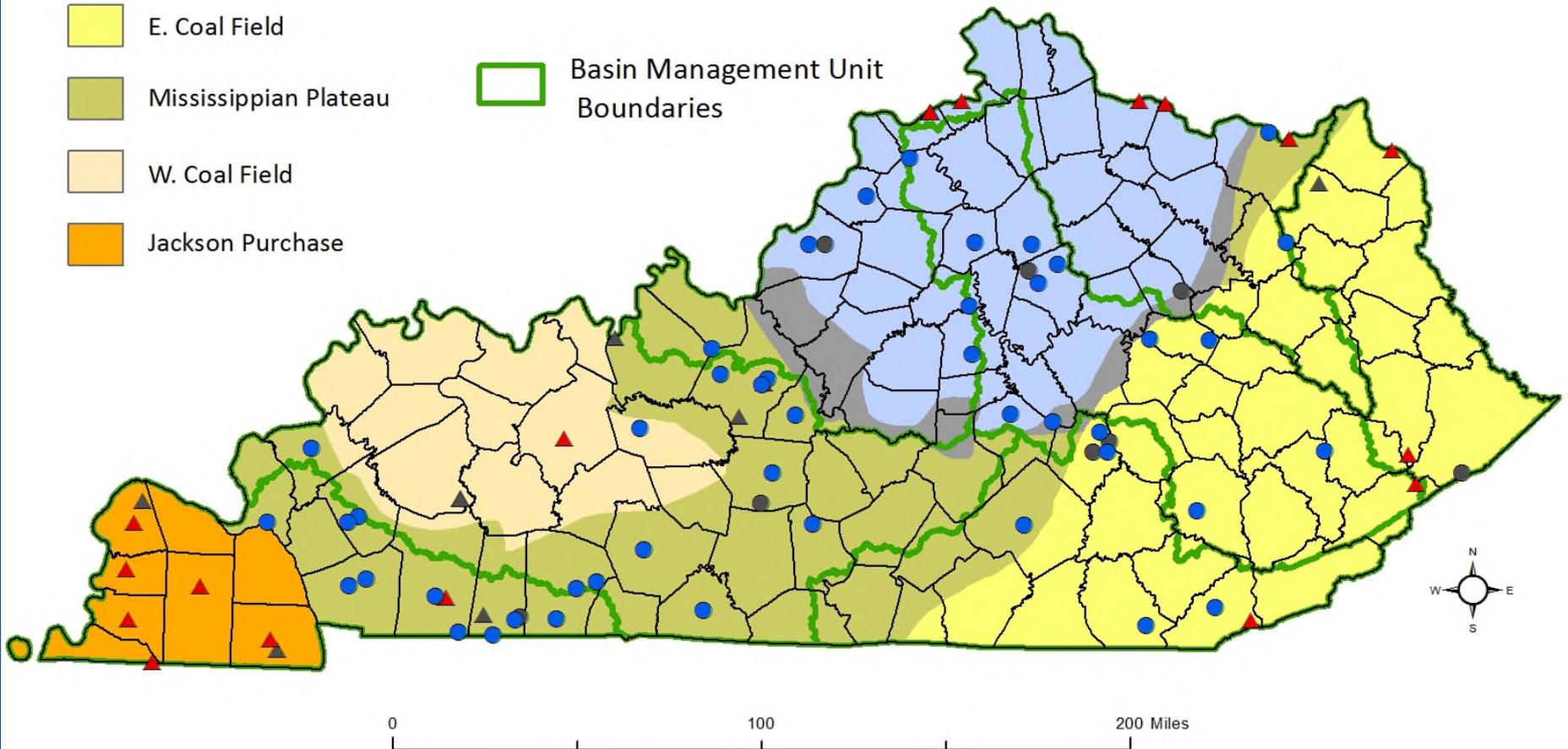
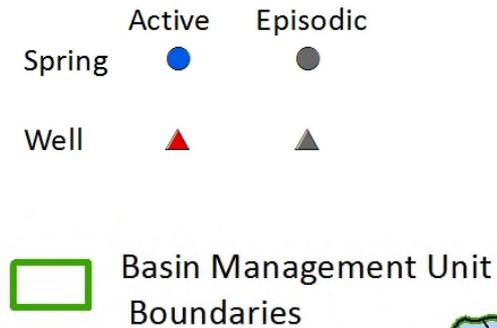


KY Ambient Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network: Initial Monitoring Sites 1995 - 2000

Physiographic Regions



Monitoring Sites



KY Ambient Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network: Active Monitoring Sites 2014

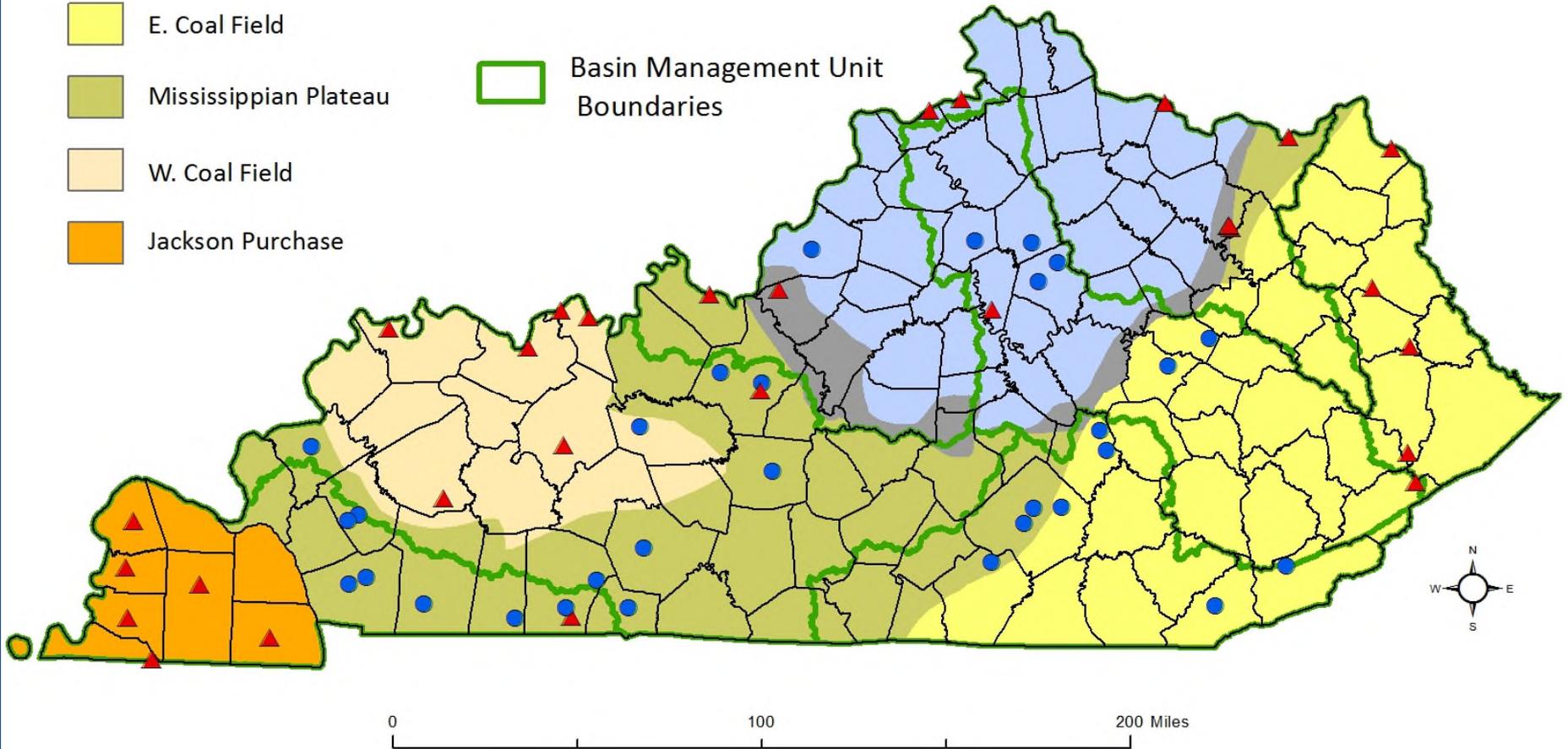
Physiographic Regions

- Bluegrass
- Knobs
- E. Coal Field
- Mississippian Plateau
- W. Coal Field
- Jackson Purchase

Active Monitoring Sites

- Spring ●
- Well ▲

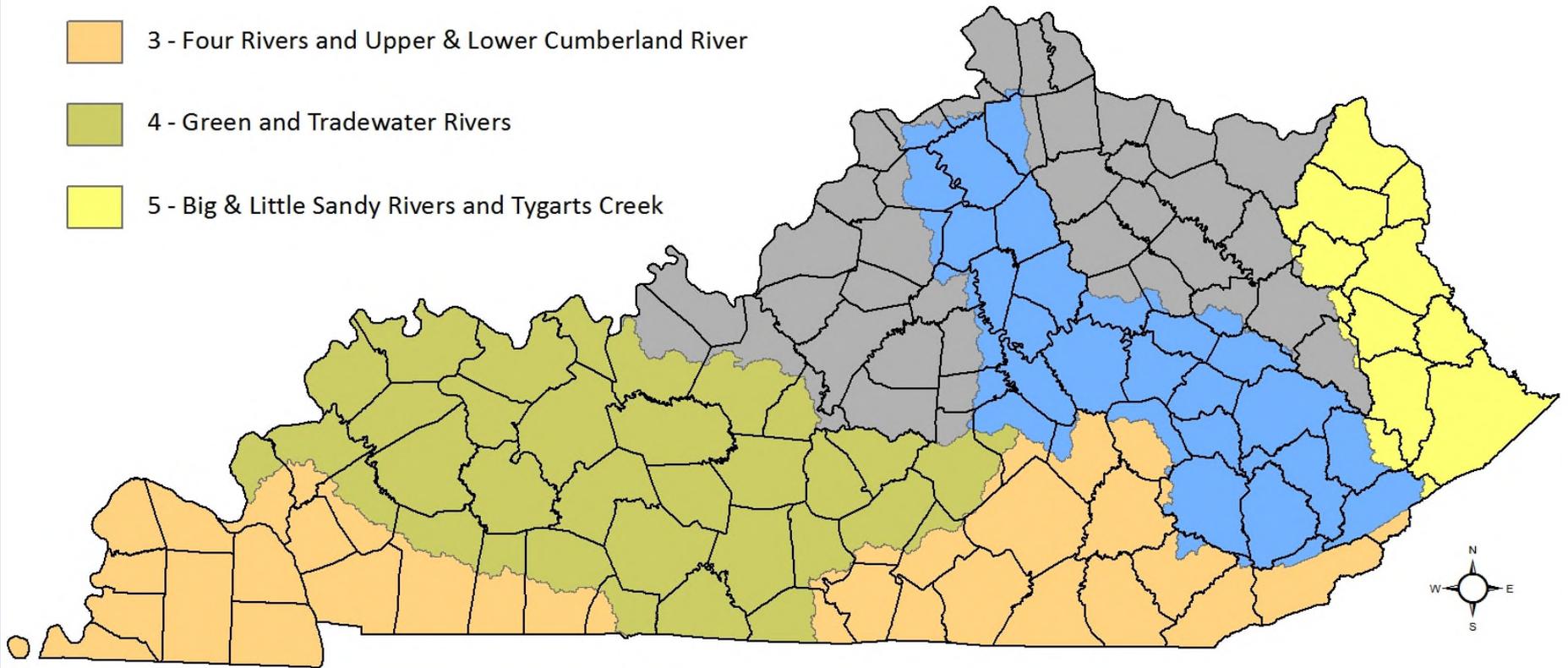
Basin Management Unit Boundaries



Expanded Monitoring Sites: Basin Management Unit Cycles

Basin Management Unit (BMU)

-  1 - Kentucky River
-  2 - Salt and Licking Rivers
-  3 - Four Rivers and Upper & Lower Cumberland River
-  4 - Green and Tradewater Rivers
-  5 - Big & Little Sandy Rivers and Tygarts Creek



0 100 200 Miles

Expanded Monitoring Sites: Basin Management Unit Cycles

Basin Management Unit (BMU)

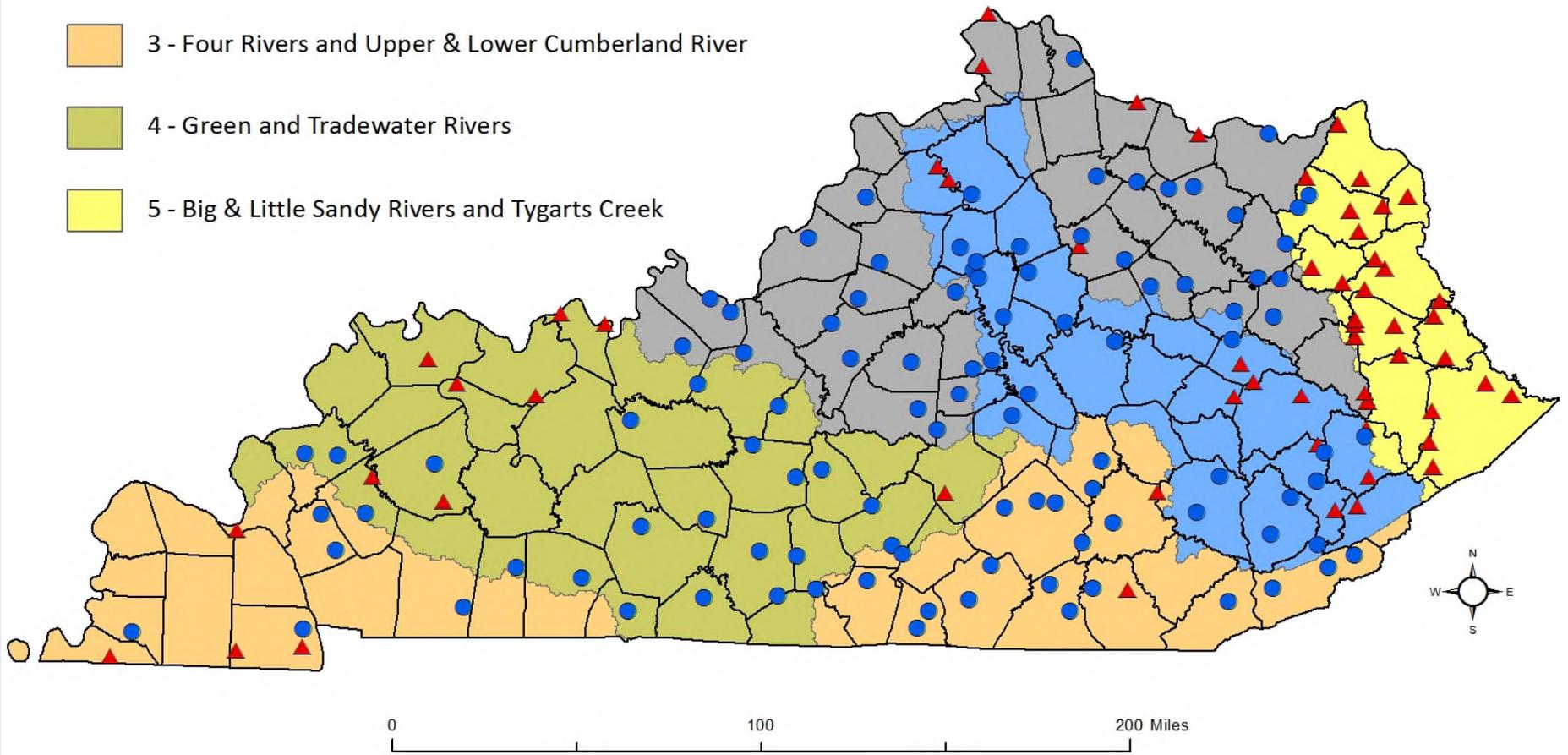
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Monitoring Sites

Rnd 1

Spring ●

Well ▲



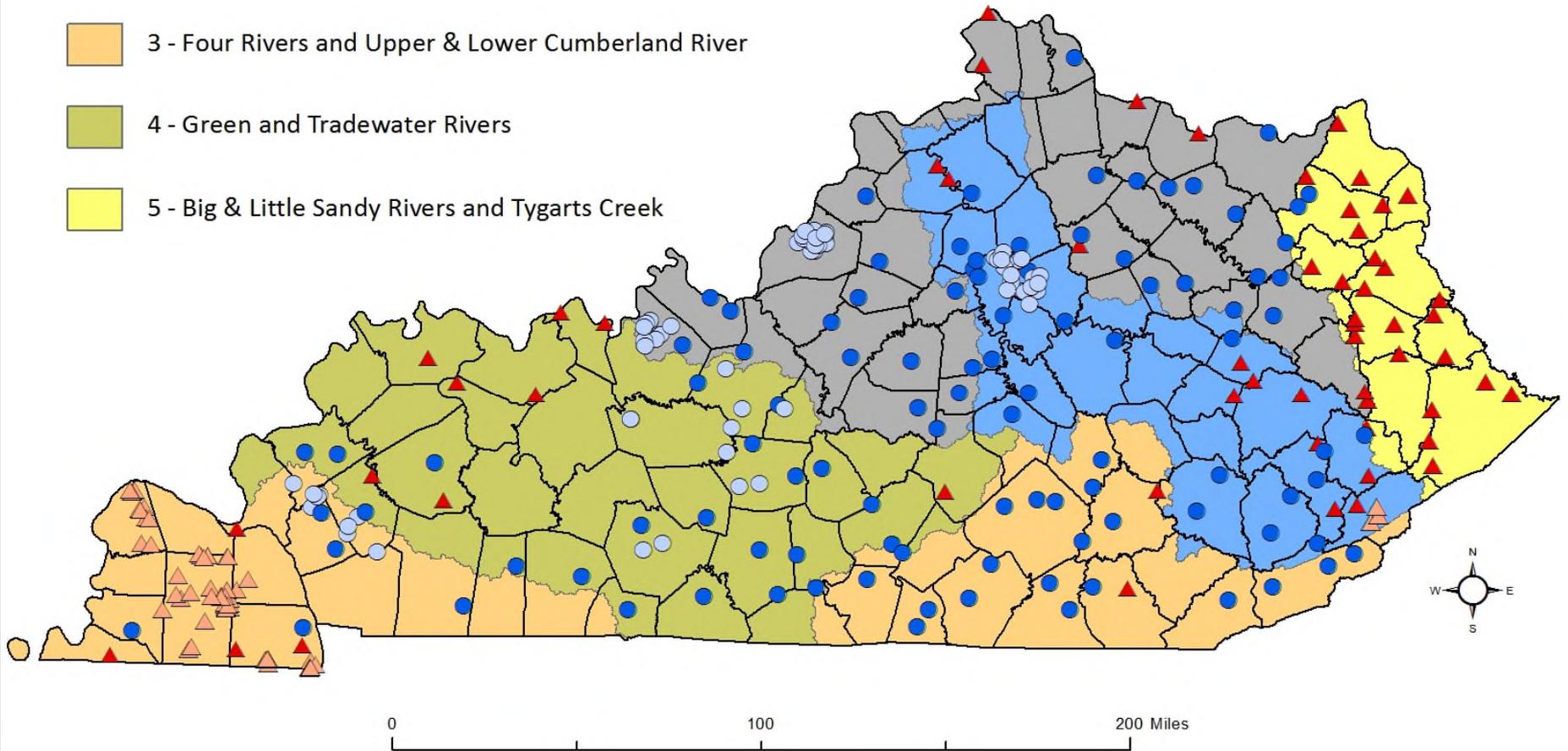
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Monitoring Sites

- | | Rnd 1 | Rnd 2 |
|--------|-------|-------|
| Spring | ● | ○ |
| Well | ▲ | △ |



Current Nonpoint Source Groundwater Assessment Project Areas Kentucky Division of Water 2012

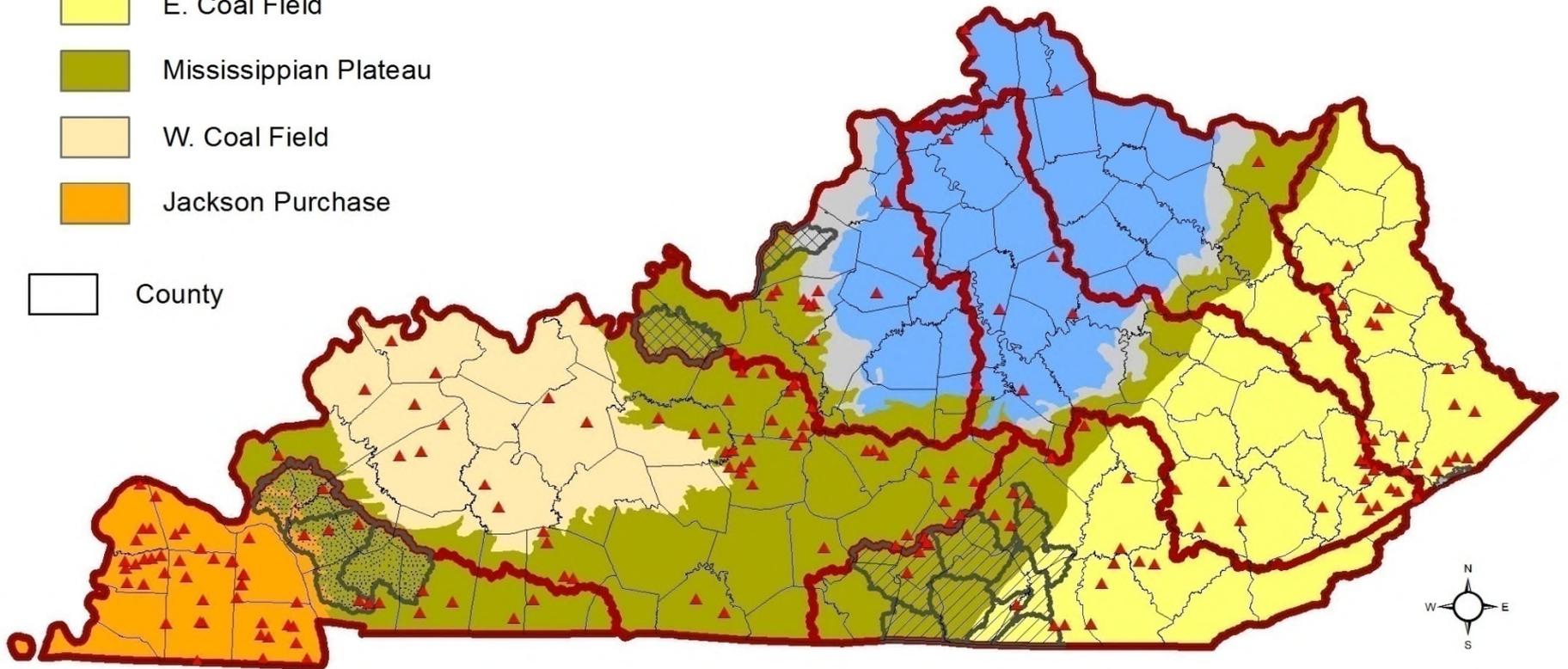
Physiographic Regions (KGS)

- Bluegrass
- Knobs
- E. Coal Field
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- Jackson Purchase

County

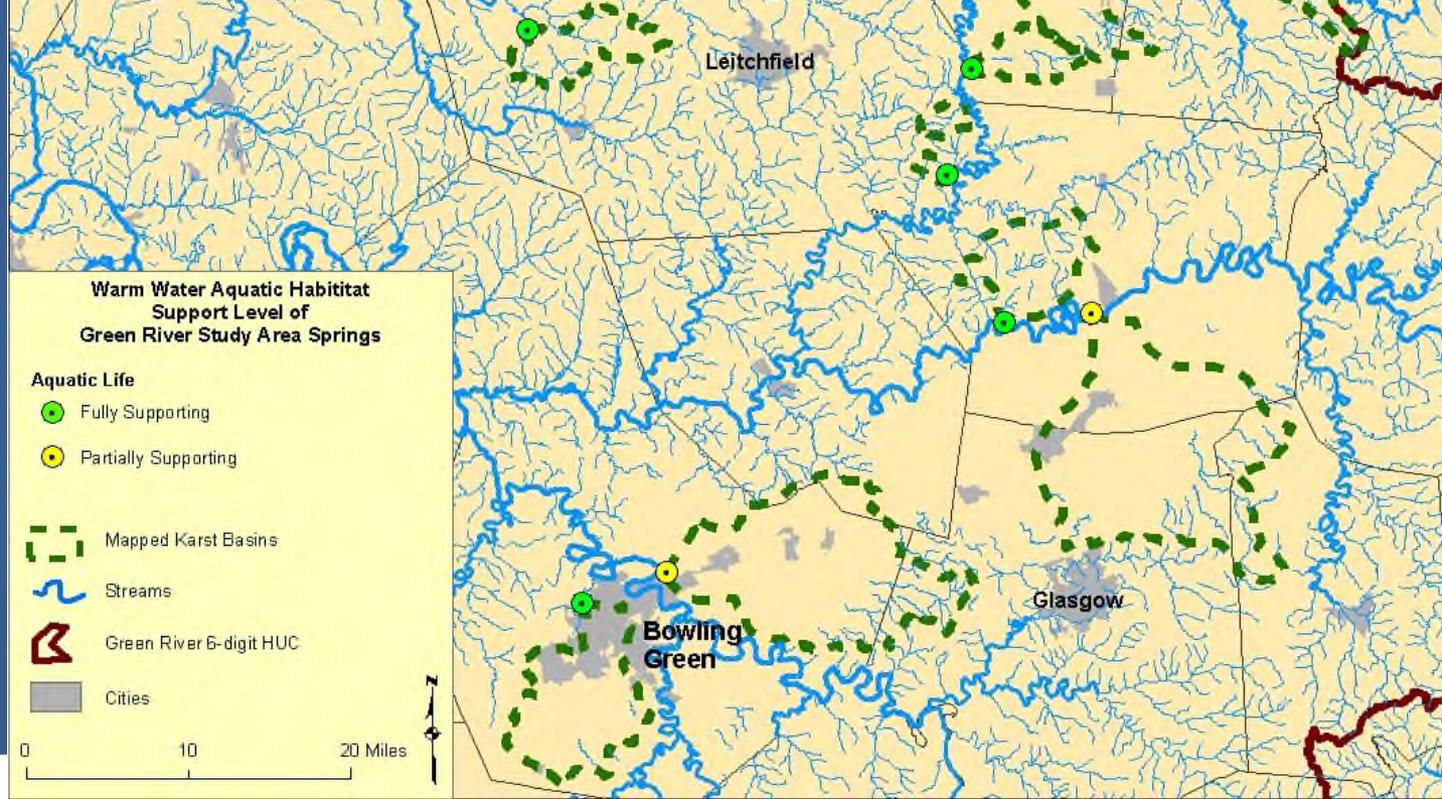
NPS Project Areas

- NPS 0303 (Final Report)
- NPS 0603 (Report)
- NPS 0704 (Fieldwork)
- NPS 0804 (Fieldwork)
- NPS 0903 (Literature Review)

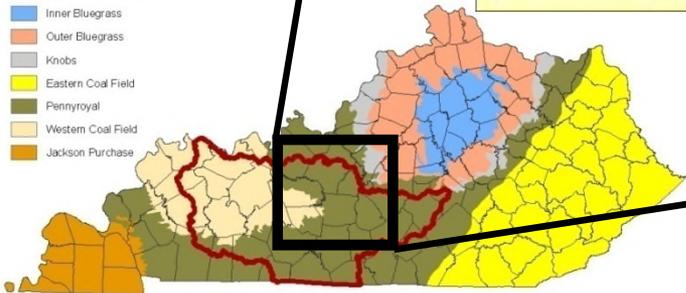


0 50 100 200 Miles

Spring Name	Major Land Cover Categories			Total Groundwater Basin Area (mi ²)
	% Urban/Residential	% Agriculture	% Forest	
Gorin Mill Spring	7.5	71.1	21.4	152.4
Graham Spring	8.4	74.9	16.7	122.0
McCoy Bluehole	3.4	14.3	82.3	34.1
Lost River Rise	25.3	67.1	7.5	58.8
Skees KW #1	5.3	75.5	19.2	27.5
Nolynn Spring	6.1	61.5	32.4	56.4
Goodmann Springs	3	53.2	43.8	14.7
Mill Spring	2.5	18.5	79.1	7.1
Head of Rough River	3.3	63.2	33.5	17.7
Mahurin Spring	3.9	31.8	64.3	25.3



Physiographic Regions (KGS)



Large Springs in Green River: Major issues were Nutrients and Bacteria (9 of 10 springs failed to meet PCR)

Fill Data Gaps with: Technical Assistance and Complaint Samples

- **Technical Assistance requests from PWSs and private citizens using groundwater as drinking water source**
 - 1) **Some fairly simple – groundwater quality info lacking, but necessary for new well or bringing old well back online**
 - 2) **Some Complaint driven – groundwater quality or quantity has been degraded**
 - **Water well maintenance issues**
 - **Resource extraction (mining, oil & gas)**
 - **Construction and development**
 - **Leaking sewer and/or failing septic systems**
 - **Naturally occurring**
 - **Spill or leak of hazardous material**
 - **Source of problem(s) completely unknown**
- **Collect other parameters as needed (pathogens, dissolved gas...)**

Fill Data Gaps with: Technical Assistance and Complaint Samples

- **Technical Assistance also includes water well and spring inspections**
 - **Wellhead and down hole camera inspections**
 - **Review construction records and groundwater data from surrounding area**
- **One-Time Samples generally for public relations**
 - **Already on site for other matter and someone requests that we collect samples from their water well or spring**
 - **Must be drinking water source**

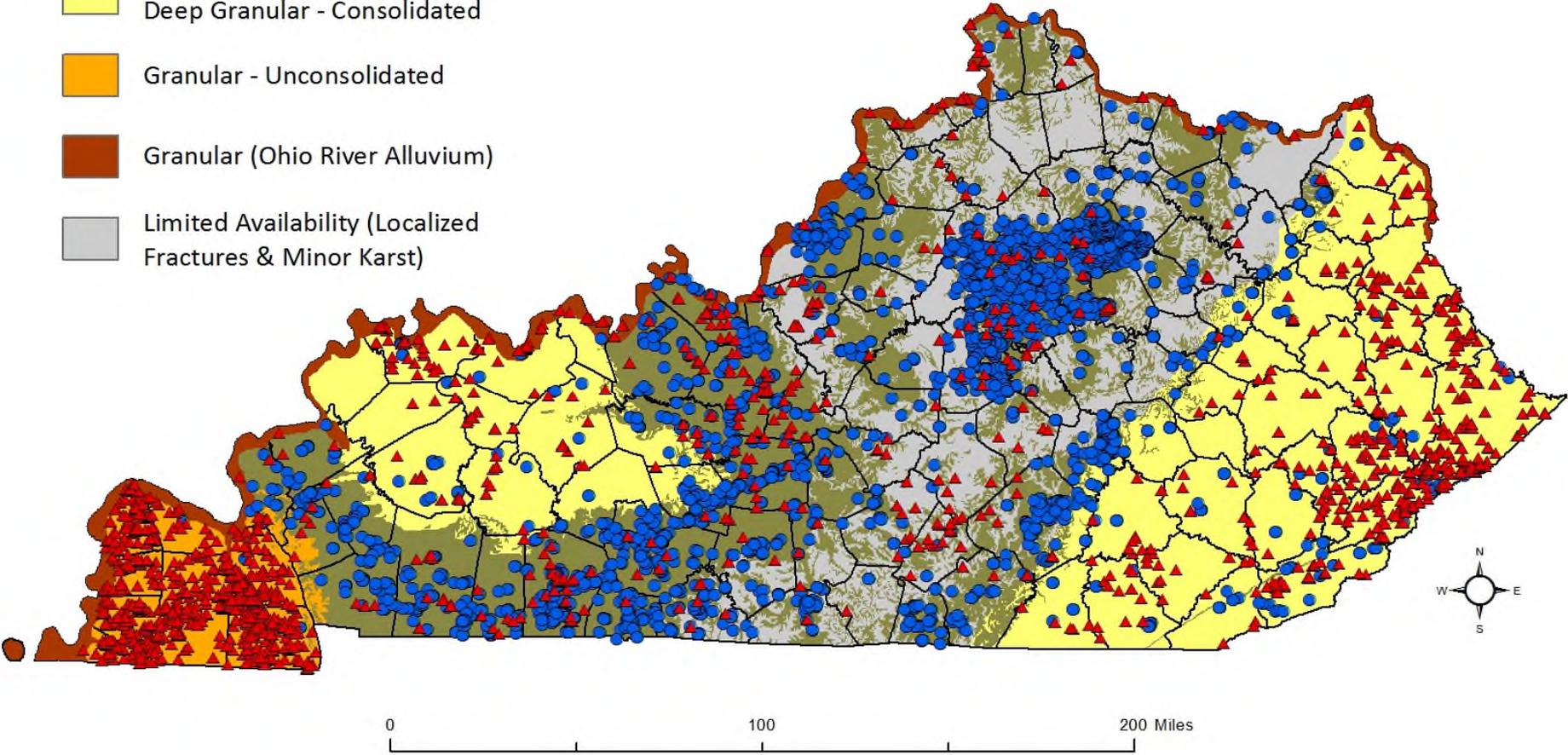
All Groundwater Sites Sampled Through December 2013

Predominant Aquifer Type

-  Karst
-  Shallow Fracture Flow & Deep Granular - Consolidated
-  Granular - Unconsolidated
-  Granular (Ohio River Alluvium)
-  Limited Availability (Localized Fractures & Minor Karst)

Sites Sampled

-  Spring
-  Well



Success

- Collected considerable amount of groundwater quality data
 - Roughly 19,000 sample results from ~6300 groundwater sources
- Baseline geochemistry in all physiographic regions and aquifers
- Determined problematic issues: Nutrients, Pesticides, Pathogens and education/outreach about water well maintenance
- Provide groundwater data to support other agencies/programs
- KGS developed web-interfaces to Groundwater Repository

Challenges

- Data gaps spatially and temporally
 - 1) Need to expand geographically/number of sites
 - 2) Need increased frequency in karst areas
- Only minor changes in nearly 20 years
 - 1) Added, dropped and changed sampling frequency
 - 2) Time to review and evaluate goals and design
 - 3) Review, evaluate and report on all available data
- Personnel and resource constraints
 - 1) Sample smarter not harder?

Acknowledgements

- Interagency Technical Advisory Committee on Groundwater
 - Past and present representatives
- Commonwealth of Kentucky Legislature and Department of Agriculture
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- DOW and KGS field staff – field activities, data management & analysis and reporting

Questions/Comments:

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