

Cypress Creek Project Groundwater Workshop April 19, 2023

WELLS 101

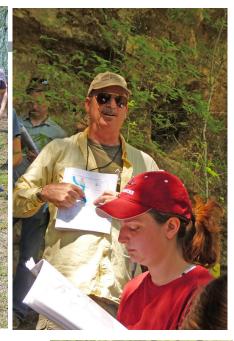
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- I am not a hydrogeologist, a well driller or a pump servicer, but I know and have worked with many of them in the last 19 years.
- I am a geographer.
- Groundwater science, well drilling and servicing require skill, tenacity, grit, and knowledge.
- Thankfully, we have some
 of the brightest talent, most
 caring individuals, and
 most experienced folks
 living and working in the
 Hill Country.















HOW YOUR WELL WORKS

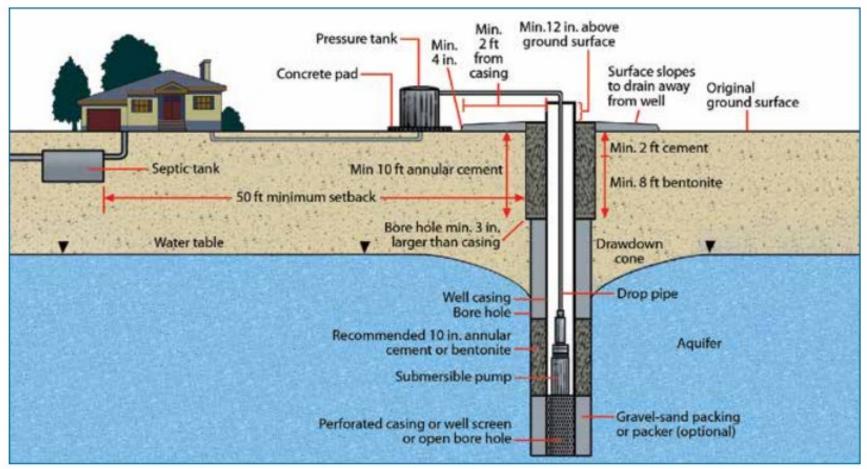
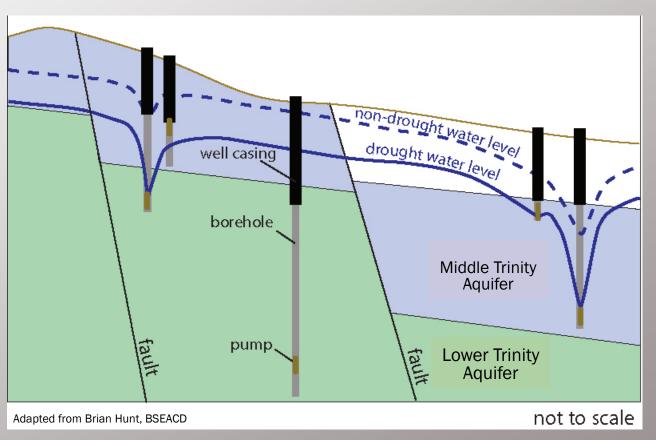


FIGURE 28. Domestic well diagram. Well construction and plugging specifications accepted by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulations are shown at https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/wwd/wwdspecs.htm.

DROUGHT AND WELLS

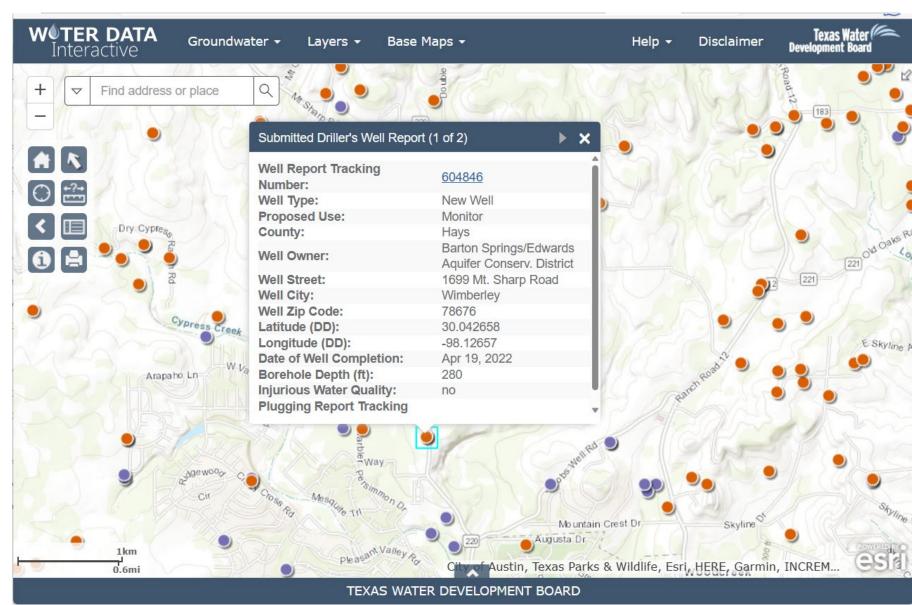






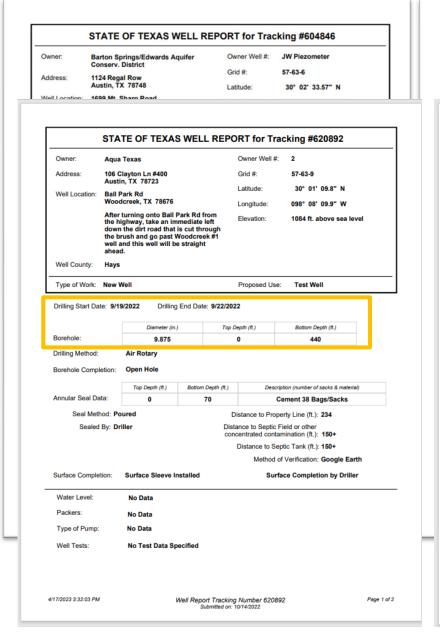
FINDING YOUR WELL RECORDS

- Since 2003, Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (TDLR) has required online submission of driller logs.
- Texas Water Development
 Board maintains the Water Data
 Interactive that shows:
 - Purple Dots: Groundwater
 Database (water quality)
 - Orange Dots: Submitted Drillers Reports (well construction)
 - Note: Toggle on well locations using the Groundwater tab
 - Pro Tip: Addresses or well record numbers can go into the Location Search bar



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Strata Depth (ft. Water Quality No Data No Data Chemical Analysis Made: Did the driller knowingly penetrate any strata which contained injurious constituents?:

Strata Depth (ft.) Water Type Water Quality: No Data No Data Chemical Analysis Made: Did the driller knowingly penetrate any strata which contained injurious constituents?: The driller certified that the driller drilled this well (or the well was drilled under the driller's direct supervision) and that each and all of the statements herein are true and correct. The driller understood that failure to complete the required items will result in the report(s) being returned for completion and resubmittal. Company Information: McKinley Drilling 313 US-90 Hondo, TX 7886 Driller Name: **Andrew Stevensor** License Number: 59646 Comments No Data Lithology: DESCRIPTION & COLOR OF FORMATION MATERIAL Casing: BLANK PIPE & WELL SCREEN DATA Top (ft.) Bottom (ft.) Description Upper Glen Rose 6.625 Blank **SDR 17** Lower Glen Rose Cow Creek 420 Hammett Clay IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR PERSONS HAVING WELLS DRILLED CONCERNING CONFIDENTIALITY

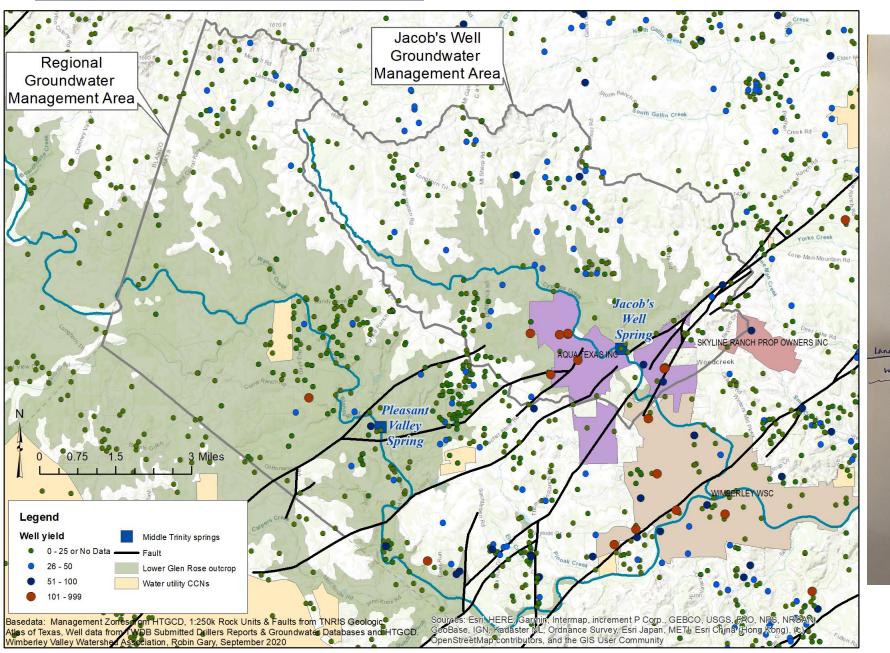
TEX. OCC. CODE Title 12, Chapter 1901.251, authorizes the owner (owner or the person for whom the well was drilled) to keep information in Well Reports confidential. The Department shall hold the contents of the well log confidential and not a matter of public record if it receives, by certified mail, a written request to do so from the owner

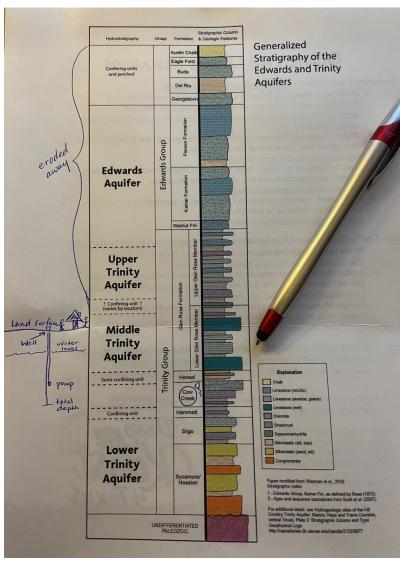
Please include the report's Tracking Number on your written request.

Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation P.O. Box 12157 Austin, TX 78711 (512) 334-5540

4/17/2023 3:32:03 PM Well Report Tracking Number 620892 Page 2 of 2

HOW YOUR WELL WORKS

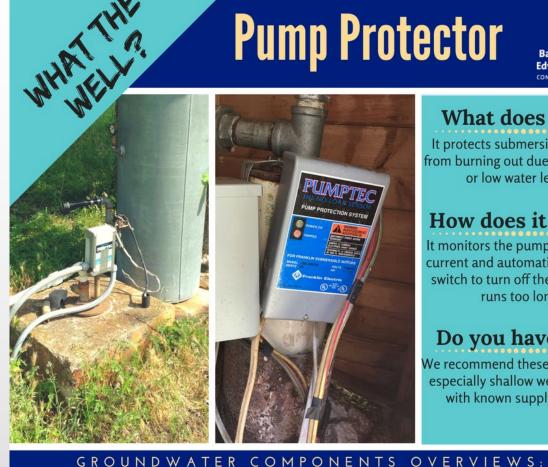




WELL COMPONENTS

Pump Protector





What does it do?

It protects submersible pumps from burning out due to low yield or low water levels.

How does it work?

It monitors the pump's electrical current and automatically trips a switch to turn off the pump if it runs too long.

especially shallow wells or wells with known supply issues.

Pressure Tank





What does it do?

It provides pressure for household or irrigation use. Sizes range from 10-200 gallons., average size is 44 gallons.

How does it work?

It maintains a constant water pressure and turns the pump on once a set volume is used. For example, a 44 gallon tank has a drawdown of 16 gallons.

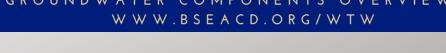
Do you have one?

Most well systems have one. Most commonly they are small, blue metal tanks. They are often confused with a storage tank, but they are much smaller.

Do you have one?

We recommend these for all wells.

GROUNDWATER COMPONENTS OVERVIEWS: W W W . B S E A C D . O R G / W T W

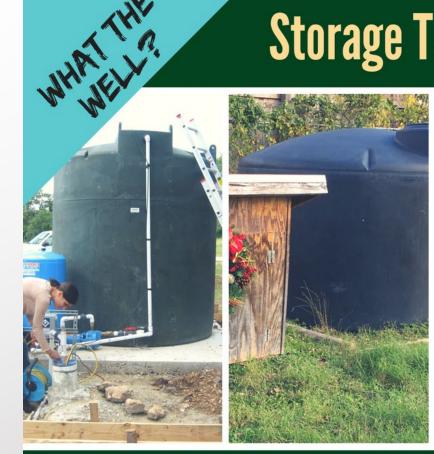




WELL COMPONENTS







What does it do?

It stores water for peak household or irrigation demand and allows the pump to gradually fill tank. Sizes range from 2,500-6,000 gal.

How does it work?

A float switch triggers pump once the water in the tank gets below the set level. Storage tanks reduce stress on the pump.

Do you have one?

Storage tanks are especially useful for wells in drought-prone aguifers or in formations with low yield. They also can be filled by external supplies in emergencies.

GROUNDWATER COMPONENTS OVERVIEWS: W W W . B S E A C D . O R G / W T W









What does it do?

It is a common treatment system for "hard" water that reduces the amount of calcium in the water.

How does it work?

It uses a chemical reaction to substitute calcium ions for either sodium or potassium ions (not as likely to leave deposits in pipes). Often there is a charcoal filter incorporated as pretreatment.

Do you have one?

Water softeners (even those with charcoal filters) do not remove harmful bacteria or nitrates and do not reduce total dissolved solids.

GROUNDWATER COMPONENTS OVERVIEWS: W W W . B S E A C D . O R G / W T W



WELL COMPONENTS

UV Light System





What does it do?

UV light systems neutralize harmful bacteria without hanging the taste of the source water.

How does it work?

Water passes through pre-filters to remove particles that would create shadows where bacteria could hide then through a light tube where the UV rays neutralize remaining bacteria.

Do you have one?

The UV light bulb should be replaced annually to maintain effective treatment. Pre-filters will need to be cleaned/replaced throughout the year.

GROUNDWATER COMPONENTS OVERVIEWS: WWW.BSEACD.ORG/WTW









What does it do?

Chlorine water treatment methods work to eliminate odor issues and disease causing bacteria.

How does it work?

Injected chlorine kills harmful bacteria and oxidizes constituents such as iron and manganese. Usually comes in liquid or pellet forms.

Do you have one?

Often paired with filtration. Consult with your professional installer to ensure proper treatment through dosage and equipment functionality.

GROUNDWATER COMPONENTS OVERVIEWS: WWW.BSEACD.ORG/WTW



A WELL PROFESSIONAL'S ADVICE









General Practices:

- 1. Know where your breaker is.
- 2. Know where your main cutoff valve is. Exercise your main cutoff valve 1-2 times a year.
- 3. Have your well system checked every few years. Servicers will check for leaks, check pressure tank and pre-charge, and status of components.
- 4. Pumps have a certain number of starts and stops. Well components (storage and pressure tanks work to minimize those start/stops.

Leaks

- 1. Unnecessary water use
- 2. Wear and tear on your pump and distribution system
- 3. Wear and tear on your septic system and drain field or spray area

THE FACTS ON LEAKS





Did you know? Minor water leaks account for nearly



trillion gallons

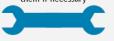
of wasted water each year and is equal to annual household water use in nearly





Repair

leaks by checking faucet washers and gaskets for wear and replacing them if necessary



Replace old toilets with WaterSense models & save



13,000 gallons of water savings for the average family

Homeowners



10 percent on their water



EPA Leak Facts:

The average household's leaks can account for nearly 10,000 gallons of water wasted every year.

LEAKS

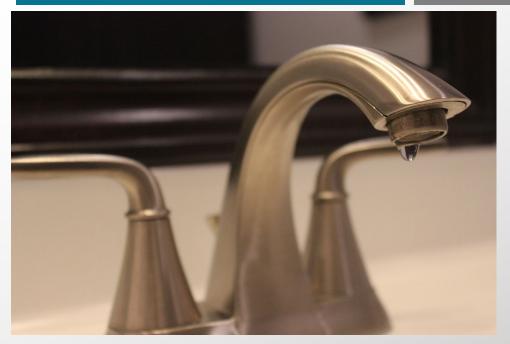
Ten percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day.

Common types of leaks found in the home are worn toilet flappers, dripping faucets, and other leaking valves.





A WELL PROFESSIONAL'S ADVICE

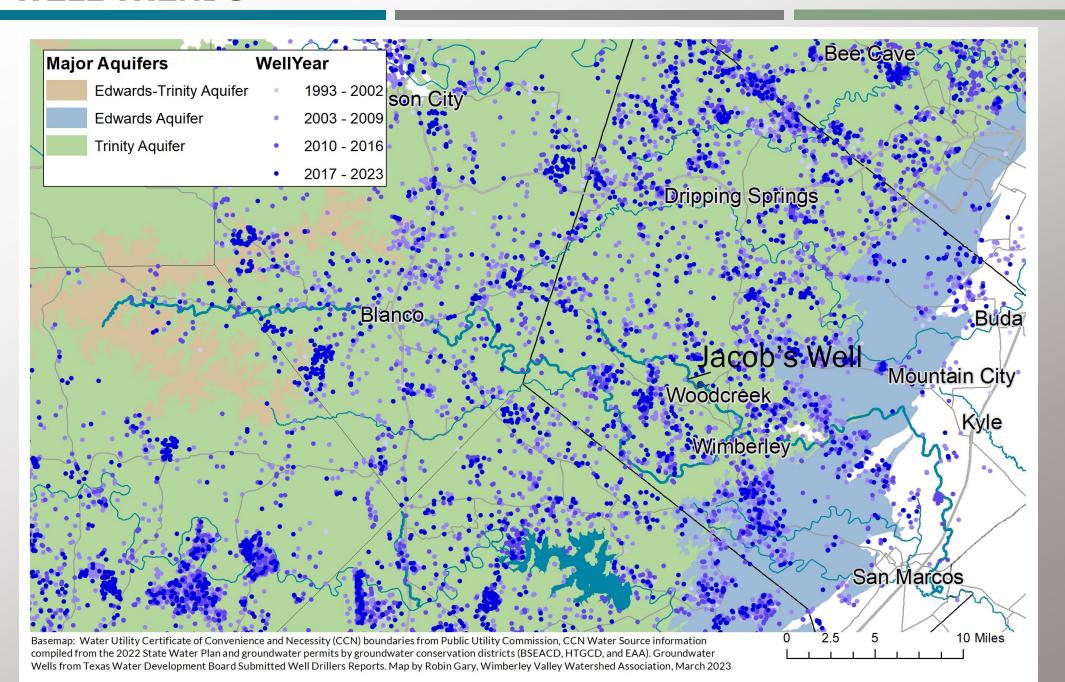




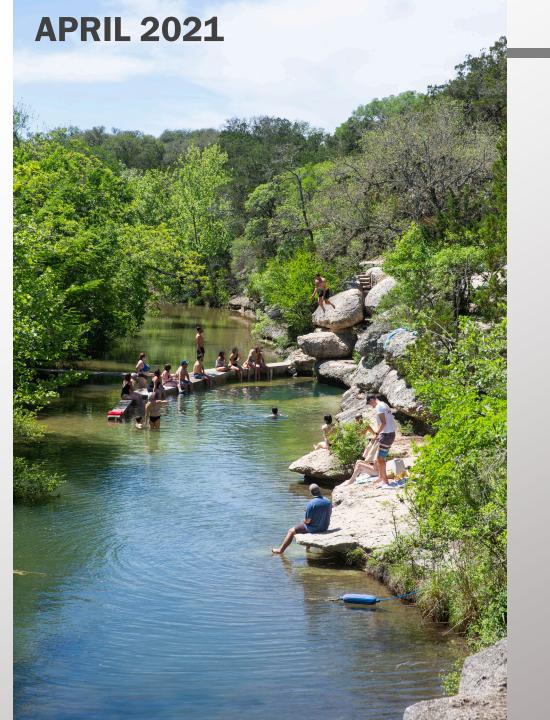
How to Check For Leaks

- 1. Meters make it easy. But most domestic wells don't have meters.
- 2. Pressure Tank trick: Listen for your pressure tank to cycle while no water is being used. Pressure tanks can have a substantial volume that needs to be depleted before they kick on (44 gallon tank has a 16 gallon threshold; 85 gallon tank has a 28 gallon drawdown). If you have a big leak, you'll hear the pressure tank kick on.
- Cutoff Valve trick: Close the main cutoff valve for a few minutes—don't use any water. Slightly open the valve (so water flow is an audible hiss) and pay attention to how long it takes for the pressure to adjust. If it's a significant amount of time, that means the water on the downstream side of the valve leaked out.

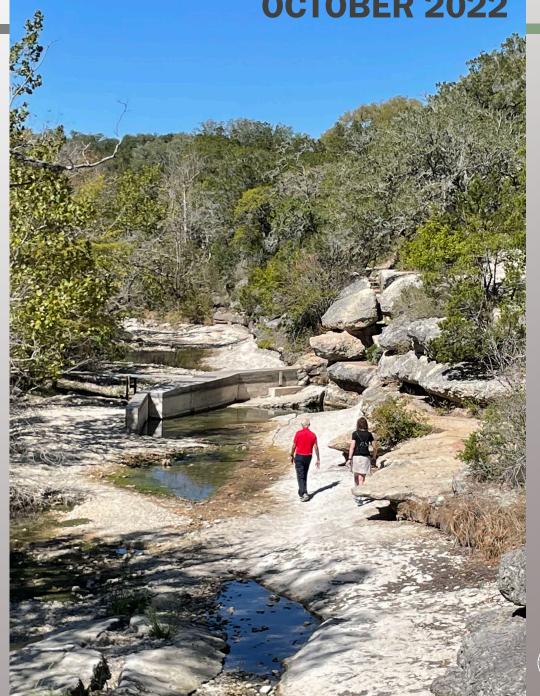
WELL TRENDS













HOW TO HELP



Denver Water's "Use Only What You Need" Campaign

- Maintain a leak-free home and use only what you need.
- Switch to alternate supplies for non-potable uses: One Water: rainwater, AC condensate, stormwater
- Embrace the look and feel of the Hill Country: Native plants are adapted to thin soils and drought/flood cycles and provide food sources for native animals.
- Support and encourage conservation efforts: Drought-time pumpage reductions extend available water supply and protect spring flow (and therefore creeks and rivers)
- Support legislative/policy efforts that protect land and water resources:
 - Texas Land and Conservation Fund Texas Legislature (SB 2485, HB 3165, HJR 138)
 - Pristine Streams Protections TCEQ rules
 - Regional Recharge Study Area Hays Trinity Groundwate Conservation District research and rules



THANK YOU!

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