



Estimating Areas Contributing Recharge to Wells

Lessons from Previous Studies



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By O.L. Franke, T.E. Reilly, D.W. Pollock, *and* J.W. LaBaugh



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Introduction

About one-third of the population of the United States obtains drinking water from public-supply systems that rely on ground water. Because of the large number of people involved, public health officials, regulators, water-resource planners, and the public are concerned about the quality of ground water pumped by public-supply wells. Most human-derived contaminants in ground water are related to activities at the land surface and enter the ground-water flow system at the water table after passing through the unsaturated zone. A second important location of contaminant entry, which is of much smaller areal extent than the water table, is the beds and banks of streams, reservoirs, lakes, and wetlands. Given that most human-derived contaminants enter the ground-water flow system directly or indirectly from the land surface, one approach for protecting public ground-water supplies is to estimate areas contributing recharge to public-supply wells and then to implement ground-water protection practices on the overlying land surface.

The ultimate source of ground water discharging from a well is recharge at the water table and, possibly, inflow from a surface-water body.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has taken an active role in studies involving the estimation of areas contributing recharge to wells (fig. 1), particularly public-supply wells, both in providing analysis tools for such studies (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988; Pollock, 1994) and in applying these tools within the context of cooperative studies with States and other public entities in different hydrogeologic settings throughout the Nation (see Selected References). General outcomes of these studies include (1) identification of the source of water to public-supply wells, including recharge at the water table and induced infiltration from surface-water bodies; (2) comparisons of estimated contributing areas determined by different

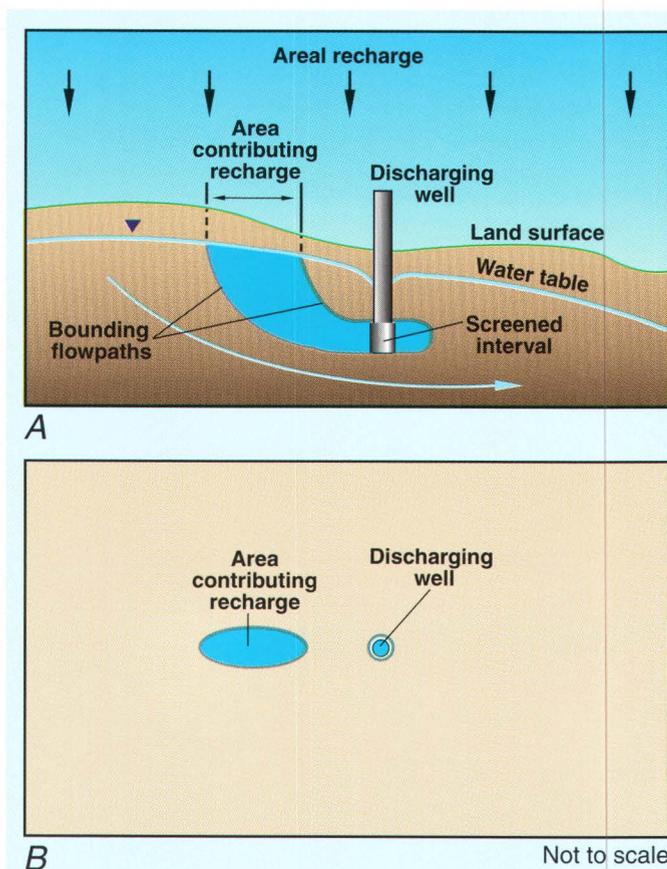


Figure 1. Area contributing recharge to a single discharging well in a simplified hypothetical ground-water system.

A, Cross-sectional view. **B**, Map view. For three-dimensional systems, the area contributing recharge to a discharging well is defined in this report as the surface area at the water table where water entering the ground-water system eventually flows to the well. This area must provide an amount of recharge that balances the amount of water being discharged from the well. Thus, lower areal recharge rates result in larger contributing areas of wells. If a nearby surface-water body also contributes water to the discharging well, the area contributing recharge is reduced and is a function not only of the areal recharge rate but also of the amount of water obtained from the surface-water body. Depending on factors that describe the three-dimensional flow system and the placement of the well, the area contributing recharge to a well does not necessarily have to include the location of the well. (Modified from Reilly and Pollock, 1993, fig. 1.)

techniques; (3) depiction of model-calculated two- and three-dimensional ground-water flowpaths and times of travel along these flowpaths; (4) estimation of times of travel from potential sources of contamination to pumping wells; and (5) proposed design of ground-water-quality monitoring networks based on numerical model results.

The purpose of this report is to provide a brief review of selected concepts, assumptions, and uncertainties related to estimating areas contributing recharge to wells. Emphasis is on estimating contributing areas by numerical simulation and on what has been learned from previous studies by the USGS using this approach.

Pathways of Contaminated Ground Water to Discharging Wells

Several common pathways by which shallow ground water contaminated by human activities can reach a discharging well are illustrated in figure 2. However, only the pathway “normal flow of ground water from the aquifer to a discharging well” (1) (fig. 2) is amenable to analysis by standard analytical approaches. Because the ultimate source of the normal flow of ground water to a discharging well is recharge at the water table and possibly inflow from a surface-water body, the usual analytical approaches for estimating the contributing recharge area of a discharging well generally assume that contamination related to human activities is derived from one or both of these sources. Naturally occurring contaminants such as trace elements, radionuclides, and ground water with high dissolved-solids concentrations cannot be taken into consideration unless the location of specific source areas and subsurface volumes for these contaminants can be identified.

A strong suspicion that water is entering a well along pathways (2) or (3) arises when human-derived contaminants are detected in water samples from fully cased wells that are screened only in deep, confined aquifers. However, such detections do not necessarily reflect pathways (2) or (3). When water samples are analyzed for parts per billion of some constituents (primarily synthetic organic compounds), minor sources of contaminants within the well may be detected; for example, a grease layer on installed casing, glue from glued joints of plastic casing, oil and grease on equipment installed within the well, and so on.

Possible additional contaminant pathways other than those illustrated in figure 2 are related to the normal ground-water flow system and also to the properties of the fluid. For example, consider a leak or spill of a contaminant with a density greater than water near a pumping well. The fluid would sink vertically by gravity across deeper and deeper flowpaths and also possibly be carried laterally by the existing ground-water flow system toward the well.

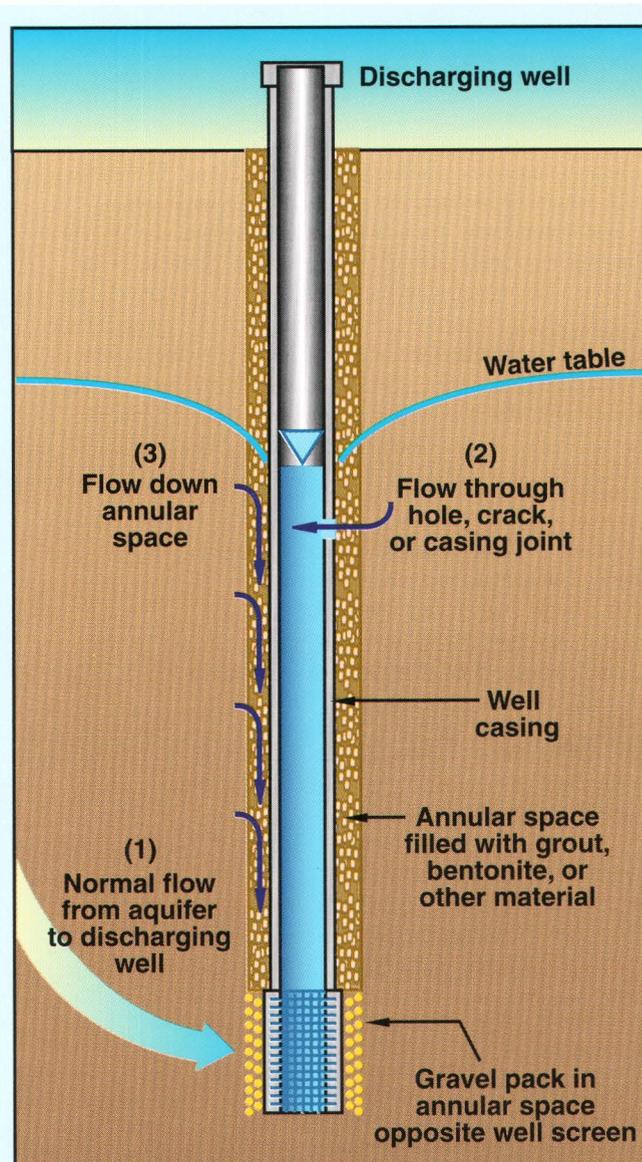


Figure 2. Pathways for movement of contaminated ground water into a well, when the source of contaminants is at or near the water table.

Analytical techniques for estimating areas contributing recharge to discharging wells, including numerical simulation, consider only pathway (1), normal flow of ground water from the aquifer to the discharging well. Pathways (2) (flow through a hole, crack, or casing joint) and (3) (flow down the annular space) can permit entry of adjacent ground water into the well from any depth above the well screen. The prevention of contamination along these pathways depends on the design and construction of the well and on maintenance of the well through time. Unfortunately, no analytical tools or simple predictors are available to identify if or when these pathways are or will become active.

Significance of the Ground-Water Flow System

Ground-water flow systems contain water that moves continuously along three-dimensional flowpaths from points of recharge to points of discharge. As hydrologic stresses on a flow system change, the three-dimensional flowpaths also can change. Thus, in order to determine which flowpaths lead to a specific well, the ground-water system must be evaluated on a systemwide basis for a particular set of conditions. In other words, a contributing area for a particular well is unique only for one specific discharge rate of that well and for specific

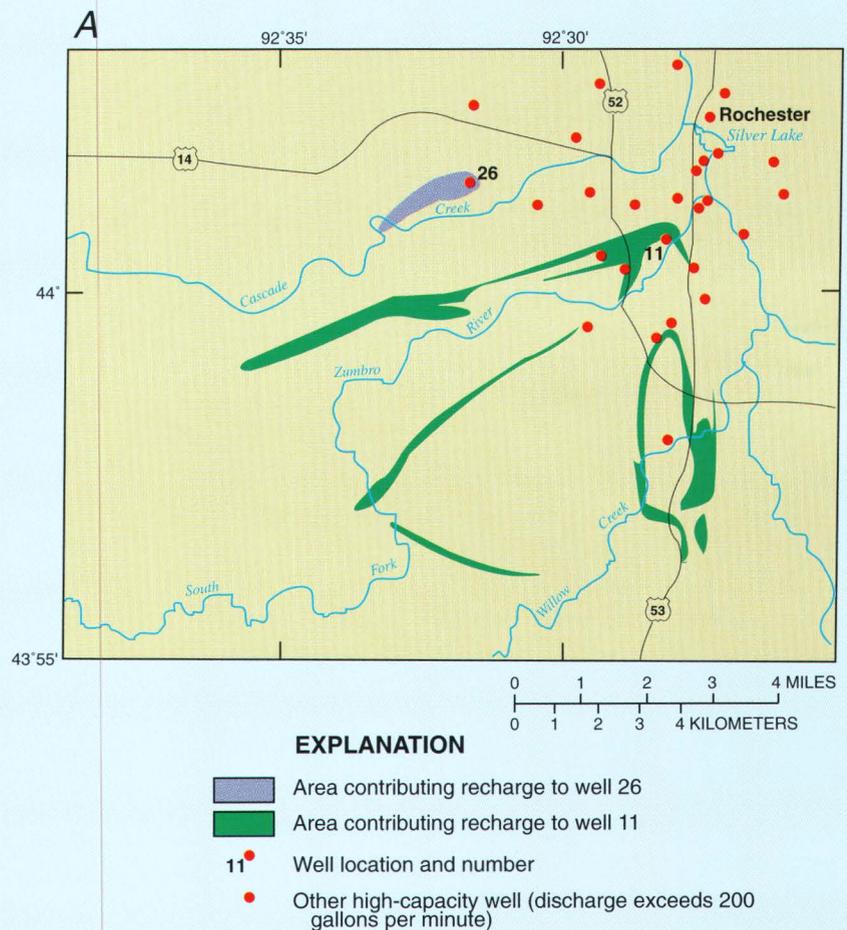
The location and shape of areas contributing recharge to individual wells reflect the composite effects of many interacting hydrologic phenomena associated with the surrounding ground-water flow system.

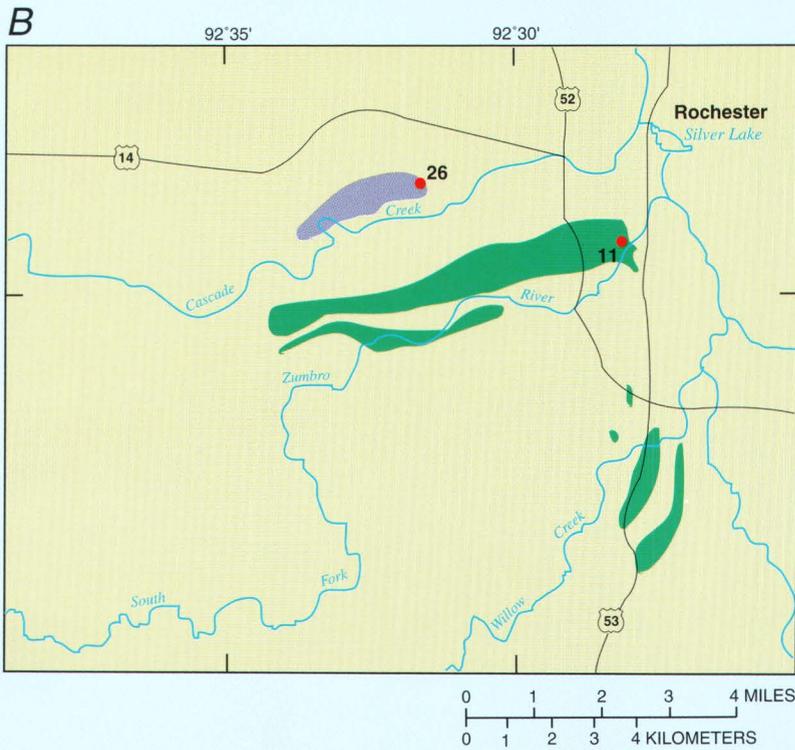
discharge rates for all other wells and stresses that influence the ground-water system near the particular well. As pumping rates are varied at other wells in the vicinity, the area contributing recharge to any particular well, even if its discharge is constant, can change (fig. 3).

Figure 3. Long-term (steady-state) model-calculated contributing recharge areas for wells 11 and 26 near Rochester, Minnesota, which are screened in the St. Peter-Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer.

(A) Wells 11, 26, and all other nearby high-capacity wells are pumping. (B) Only wells 11 and 26 are pumping. (C) Conceptualized patterns of three-dimensional ground-water flow from the top of the St. Peter-Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer to well 11. These figures depict the complicated and discontinuous spatial patterns of long-term contributing recharge areas in systems that are pumped by numerous nearby wells with open intervals at various depths below the water table and how these patterns change as pumping wells are added to (or subtracted from) the ground-water system.

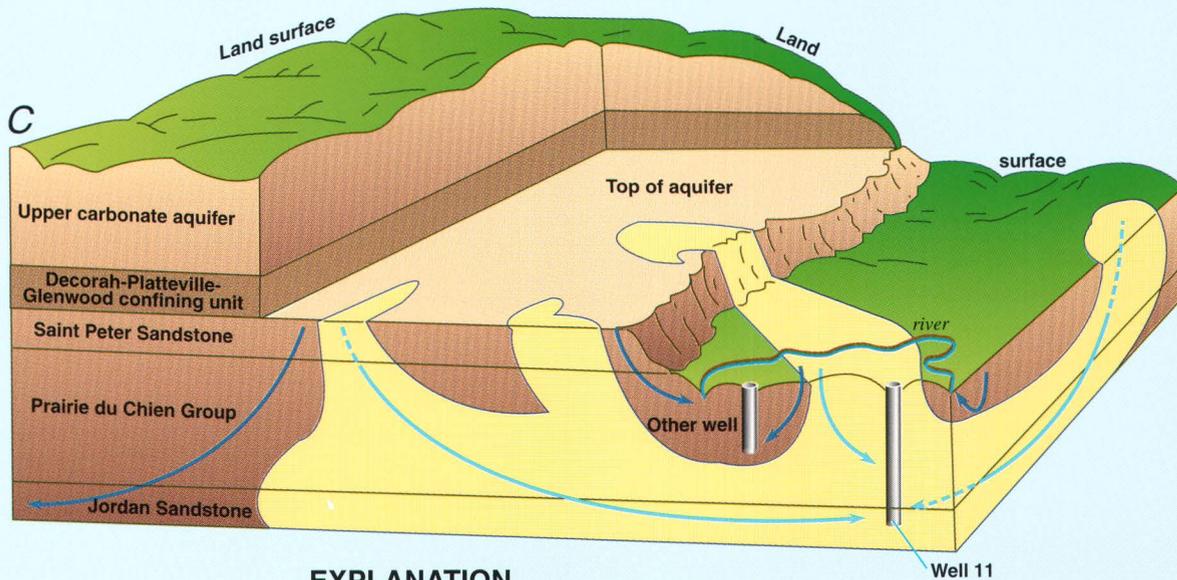
In particular, (C) also depicts the irregularly shaped volumes in the subsurface that contain the many flowpaths that originate at the water table and discharge at well 11. Any additional discharging wells (one shown) would capture their own subsurface flowpaths and related contributing recharge areas at the water table, thereby changing local flow patterns in the surrounding ground-water flow system. (Modified from Delin and Almendinger, 1993, figs. 10, 11, and 12.)





EXPLANATION

-  Area contributing recharge to well 26
-  Area contributing recharge to well 11
-  Well location and number



EXPLANATION

-  Model computed areas contributing recharge and subsurface volumes containing flowpaths that discharge to well 11
-  Ground-water flowpaths that discharge to well 11, dashed where flow is not along face of block diagram
-  Other ground-water flowpaths

Ground-Water Travel Times

A useful product of numerical-simulation studies, in addition to the estimation of steady-state contributing areas in figure 3, is model-calculated travel times from different parts of the steady-state contributing area to discharging

wells (fig. 4). Although these travel times are calculated at steady state and are valid only for one particular stress pattern on the ground-water system, they do provide valuable insight for planning and design purposes, for example, in the design of wellhead-protection programs (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1987).

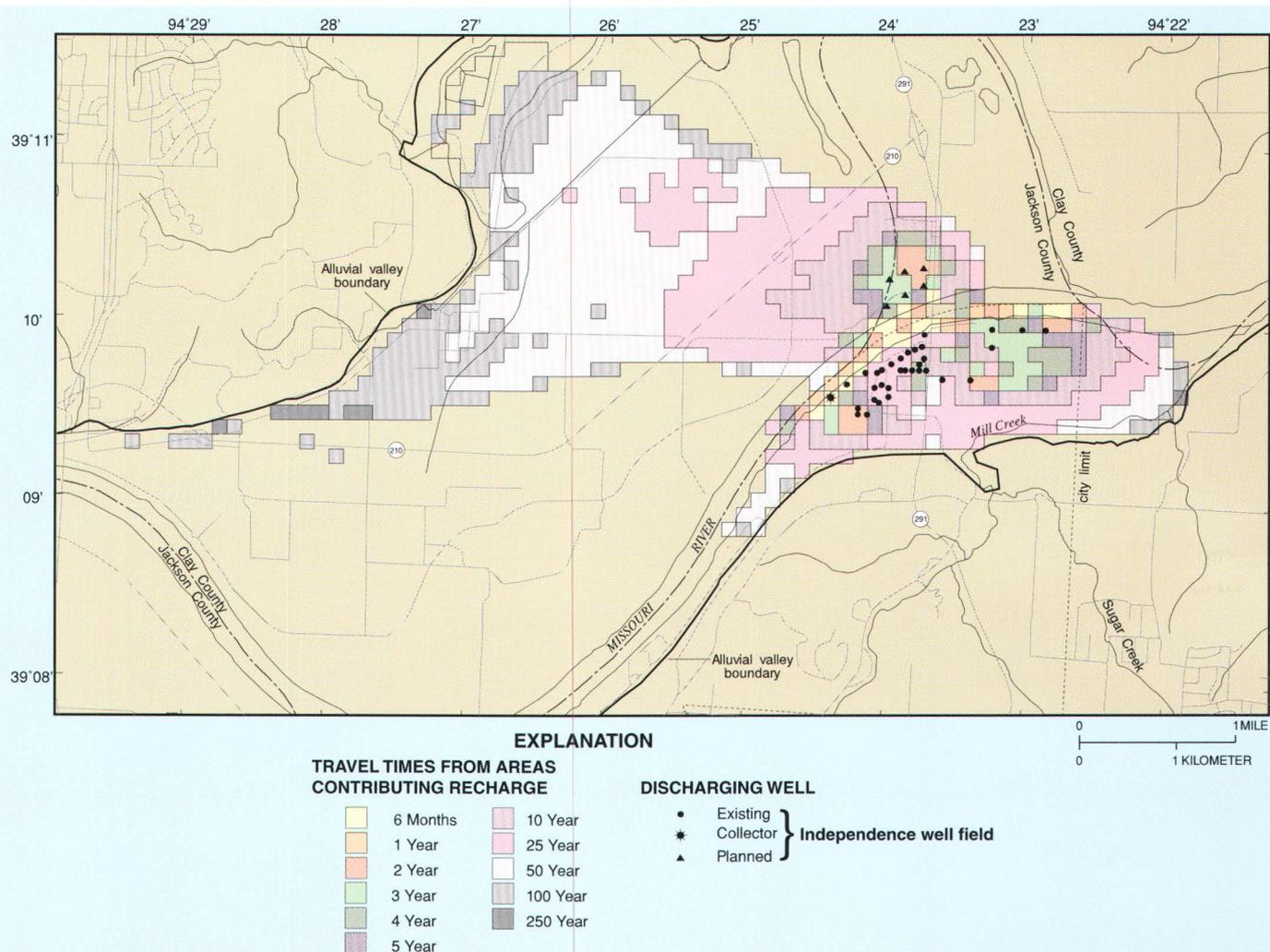


Figure 4. Long-term (steady-state) model-calculated contributing recharge areas for and ground-water travel times to the Independence, Missouri, well field.

In this setting, large amounts of water are being pumped from the alluvial aquifer along the Missouri River. The ultimate source of water to the discharging wells is a combination of areal recharge at the water table and induced inflow from the Missouri River and its local tributaries. The area contributing recharge has an irregular shape, is almost continuous, is extensive across the river from most of the pumping, and extends to part of the boundary of the alluvial aquifer on both sides of the river. An additional feature of this figure, compared to figure 3, is model-calculated travel times from the various parts of the contributing recharge area to the discharging wells. An important caveat in using these travel times is that they are calculated for steady-state conditions and for a single assumed pattern of pumping. Despite this caveat, these travel times provide valuable information for planning near- and long-term pumping from the well field and possible ground-water-quality monitoring programs in critical parts of the aquifer. (Modified from Kelly, 1996b, fig. 5B.)

Effects of Changing Hydrologic Conditions on Contributing Areas

In nature, ground-water systems are always changing to some degree. Ground-water flow patterns are continually adjusting to natural and human-induced changes in the surrounding hydrologic environment. Although areas contributing recharge also change to reflect changes in ground-water flow patterns, the nature of how they change and the time scale over which that change occurs can be complex and difficult to analyze.

An important characteristic of areas contributing recharge to discharging wells is that usually these areas respond very slowly to changes in stresses on the ground-water flow system. The introduction of a new well in a shallow aquifer may cause temporal changes in the rate and direction of ground-water flow in the vicinity of the well that require only several months or a few years to approach a new steady state. However, the areas contributing recharge to discharging wells that are located at some distance from these wells may require several decades to adjust their shape and distribution to reflect the new hydraulic conditions. Contributing areas represent the source location of water discharging to wells at any instant in time. Thus, the contributing areas reflect the integrated effects of the movement of water through the system from the time and point at which the water entered the system to the time that it discharges to wells. Because ground-water velocities are usually small, the journey from recharge location to a well can take many decades. At any instant in time, contributing recharge areas are complex composites that integrate the changes and variations in ground-water flow patterns that have occurred in the system over the many years or decades that the water has been in the ground-water system on its journey to discharging wells.

An interesting consequence of the slow response time of contributing areas is that they are relatively insensitive to short-term cyclic changes in ground-water flow patterns, such as seasonal cycles. The extremes of these short-term cycles do not last long enough to influence the size and shape of contributing areas. Instead, the contributing areas tend to reflect longer term, average flow patterns that smooth out short-term cyclic variations.

An important characteristic of areas contributing recharge to discharging wells is that usually these areas respond very slowly to changes in stresses on the ground-water flow system.

The water discharging from a well is usually a mixture of waters of different ages and from different source areas.

Effects of Well-Screen Locations and Pumping Rates on Contributing Areas

The primary perspective of the discussion thus far has been that of the ground-water flow system. Here, the perspective shifts briefly to the discharging well. Deeper placement of the open interval of the well (greater separation between the water table and the open interval of the well) (fig. 5) generally results in longer and more complex three-dimensional flowpaths from areas contributing recharge to the well and in longer travel times along these flowpaths.

Initiating pumping at a new well or increasing the pumping rate at an existing well causes the convergence and capture of many new flowpaths to the well—flowpaths that formerly would have ended at other discharge points (figs. 3 and 6). The conclusion from figures 3–6 and the associated discussion is that the water discharging from a well is usually a mixture of waters of different ages and from different source areas. Furthermore, increasing the discharge rate at a well will increase the size of the contributing area from which flowpaths to the discharging well originate and, therefore, will increase the possibility for encountering sources of contaminated water.

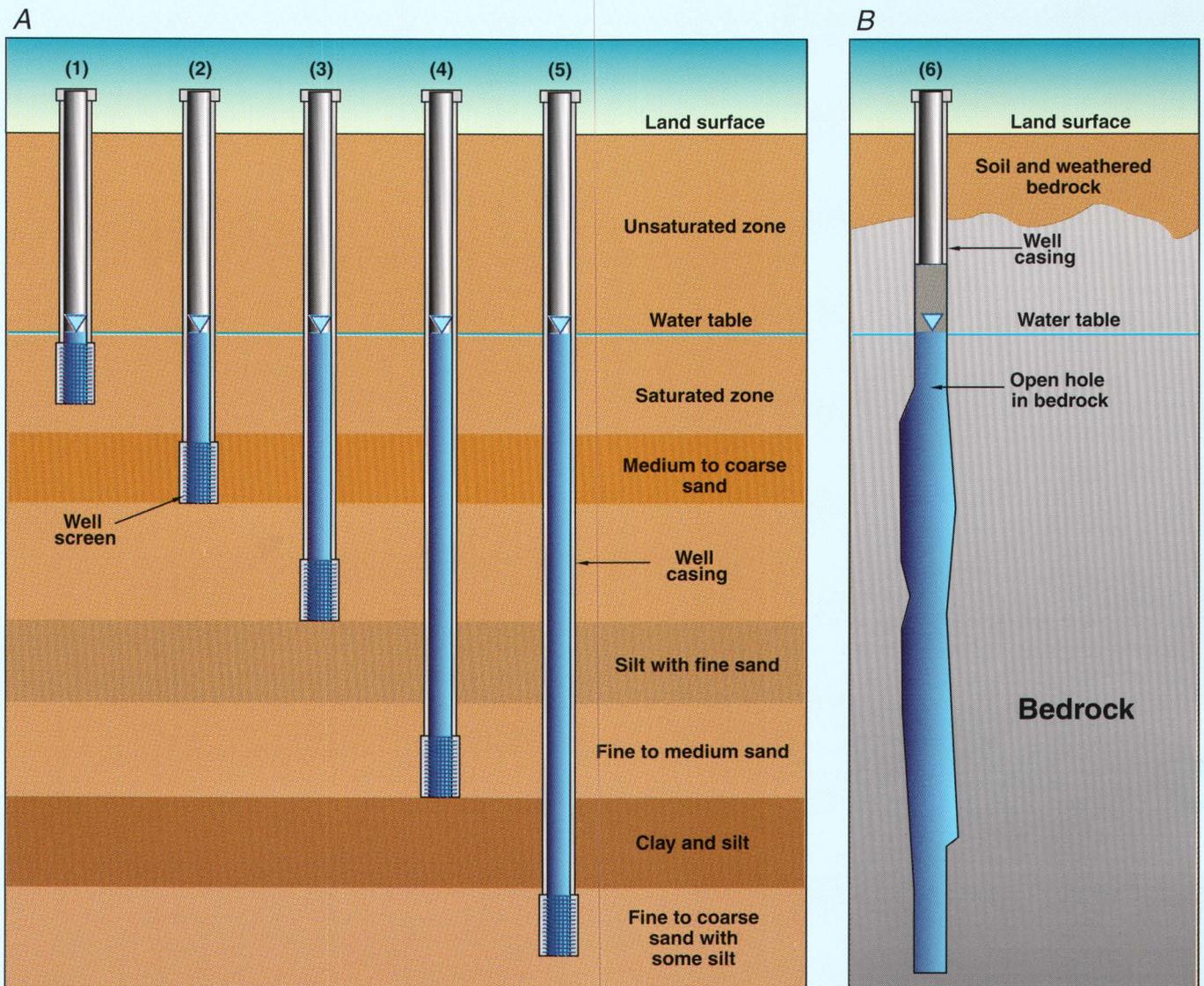
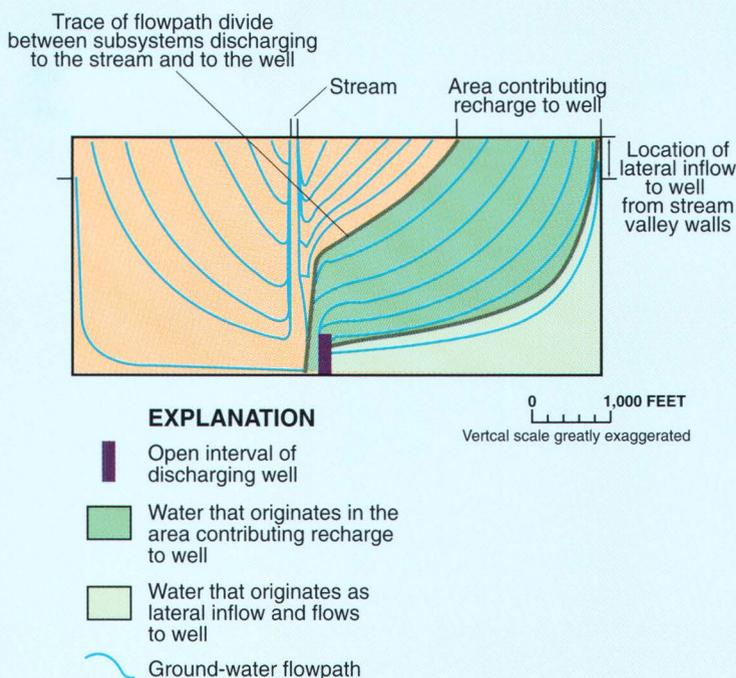


Figure 5. Degrees of separation between the water table and the well screen of a cased well or the open hole of an uncased well.

The placement of the well screen or open interval of a discharging well can greatly influence areas contributing recharge to the well and vulnerability of the well to contamination. The “degree of separation” refers to a combination of two factors. The first is the distance between the water table and the top of the well screen or open interval of the well (greater distance implies greater separation). The second is the thickness and vertical and horizontal conductivities of confining units and aquifers between the water table and open interval of the well (in particular, greater thickness and lower hydraulic conductivity of low-conductivity confining units imply greater separation). The wells in part A illustrate various degrees of separation in a layered aquifer. In general, greater degrees of separation lead to a more complex three-dimensional configuration of ground-water flowpaths, longer travel times from the water table or surface-water body to a discharging well, extension of the contributing area farther from the discharging well, and possibly a more discontinuous and complex shape of the contributing area (see fig. 3). A separate sketch for bedrock wells is provided in part B (well 6) to illustrate a practice in some areas to install well casing only to the top (surface) of consolidated rock. As a result, the bottom of the well casing can be above or only a few feet below the water table. In these situations, the well can be particularly vulnerable to possible contamination from ground water near the water table; that is, no separation exists between the water table and the top of the open interval of the bedrock well. Homeowner wells and virtually all public-supply wells tapping unconsolidated deposits (wells 1–5) usually are screened some distance below the water table.

Figure 6. Hypothetical model-calculated ground-water flowpaths at equilibrium from the water table to a nearby stream and to a discharging well screened at the bottom of the aquifer.

Before pumping of the well, all flow in the ground-water system discharged to the stream. The sources of this ground-water flow were inflow from the stream-valley walls and areal recharge at the water table. When the ground-water system reached equilibrium with the discharging well, a portion of both sources of water to the stream are diverted to the well. The result of this partitioning of flow between the stream and the discharging well is a flowpath divide, a complexly shaped surface below the water table. This flowpath divide (a line in vertical section) between the two subsystems extends below the area contributing water to the stream at the water table. The location of this flowpath divide is highly sensitive to the discharge rate of the well. Furthermore, it can be inferred from figure 6 that the ground water entering the well could represent a considerable variety of source areas above the water table and a considerable range in age. (Modified from Reilly and Pollock, 1993, fig. 7.)



Many uncertainties exist in estimating areas contributing recharge to discharging wells—for example, uncertainty in quantifying the physical properties that describe the ground-water flow system. . .

Uncertainty in Estimating Contributing Areas

Many uncertainties exist in estimating areas contributing recharge to discharging wells. These uncertainties have been alluded to in the previous discussion about stresses on the system—locations and pumping rates of wells and areal recharge rates. Other critical properties that are needed to quantify the ground-water flow system include hydraulic conductivities of aquifers and confining units. Hydraulic conductivities of the various hydrogeologic units in a ground-water system are always a major control on the distribution of ground-water heads in the system. The three-dimensional distribution of ground-water heads, in turn, is a major control on the three-dimensional configuration of flowpaths in the system (fig. 7). Particularly in systems with low hydraulic gradients, small changes in the distribution of ground-water heads can have a significant influence on the configuration of ground-water flowpaths. Thus, uncertainty in quantifying the physical properties that describe the ground-water flow system results in uncertainty in delineating ground-water flowpaths and in estimating the resulting contributing areas of wells.

In general, complexity of ground-water flow systems and uncertainty in quantifying properties that describe the flow system are related—greater complexity implies greater uncertainty. Factors that increase the complexity of ground-water systems include complex geometry of hydrogeologic units, aquifers with well-developed fractures or solution cavities, placement of open intervals of numerous wells at various depths and in different aquifers, areal recharge that varies significantly in space, and surface-water bodies that contribute water to wells. Relative complexity is an important factor in deciding which analytical approach is appropriate for estimating areas contributing recharge to wells (fig. 8). In many of the studies conducted by the USGS (see Selected References) that estimate contributing areas of wells, multilayer models were needed to adequately represent the three-dimensional features of the ground-water flow system.

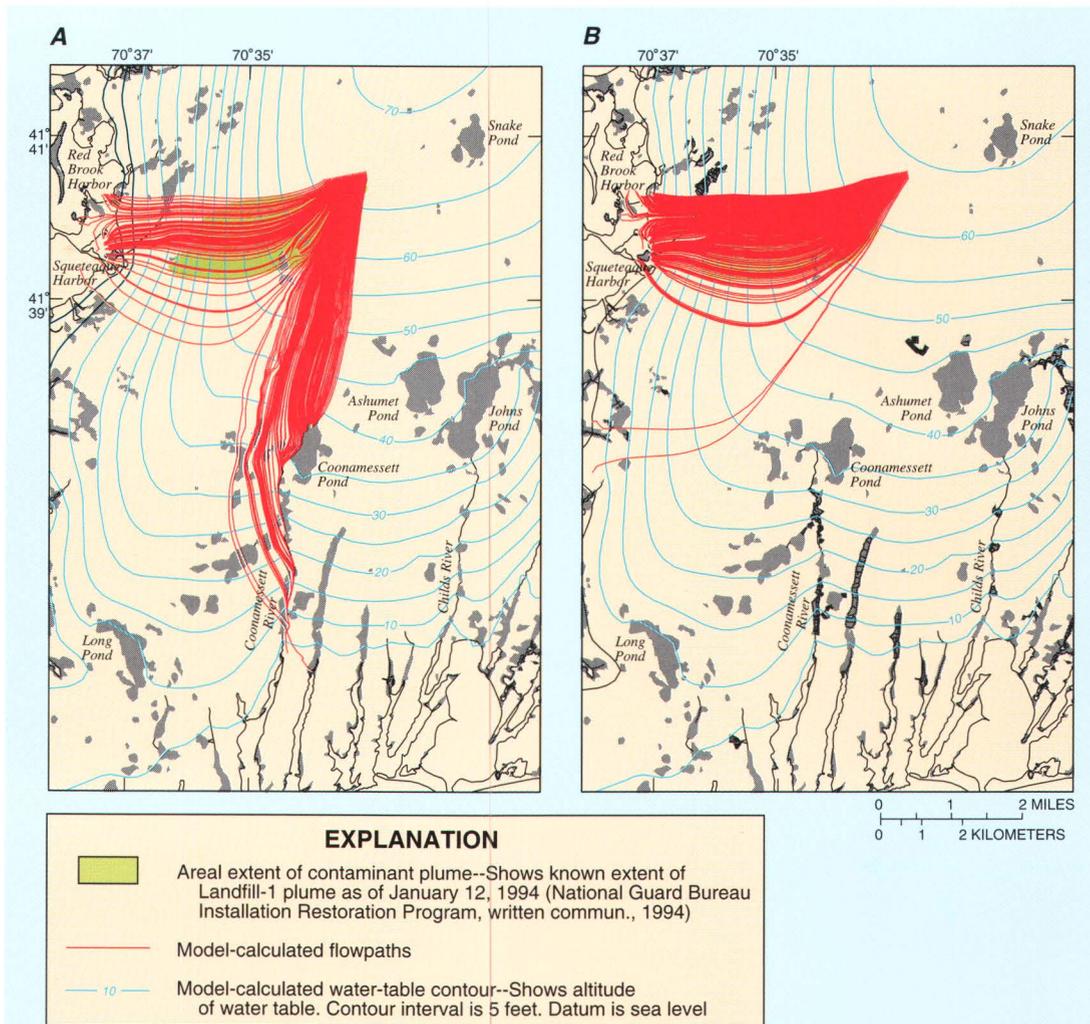
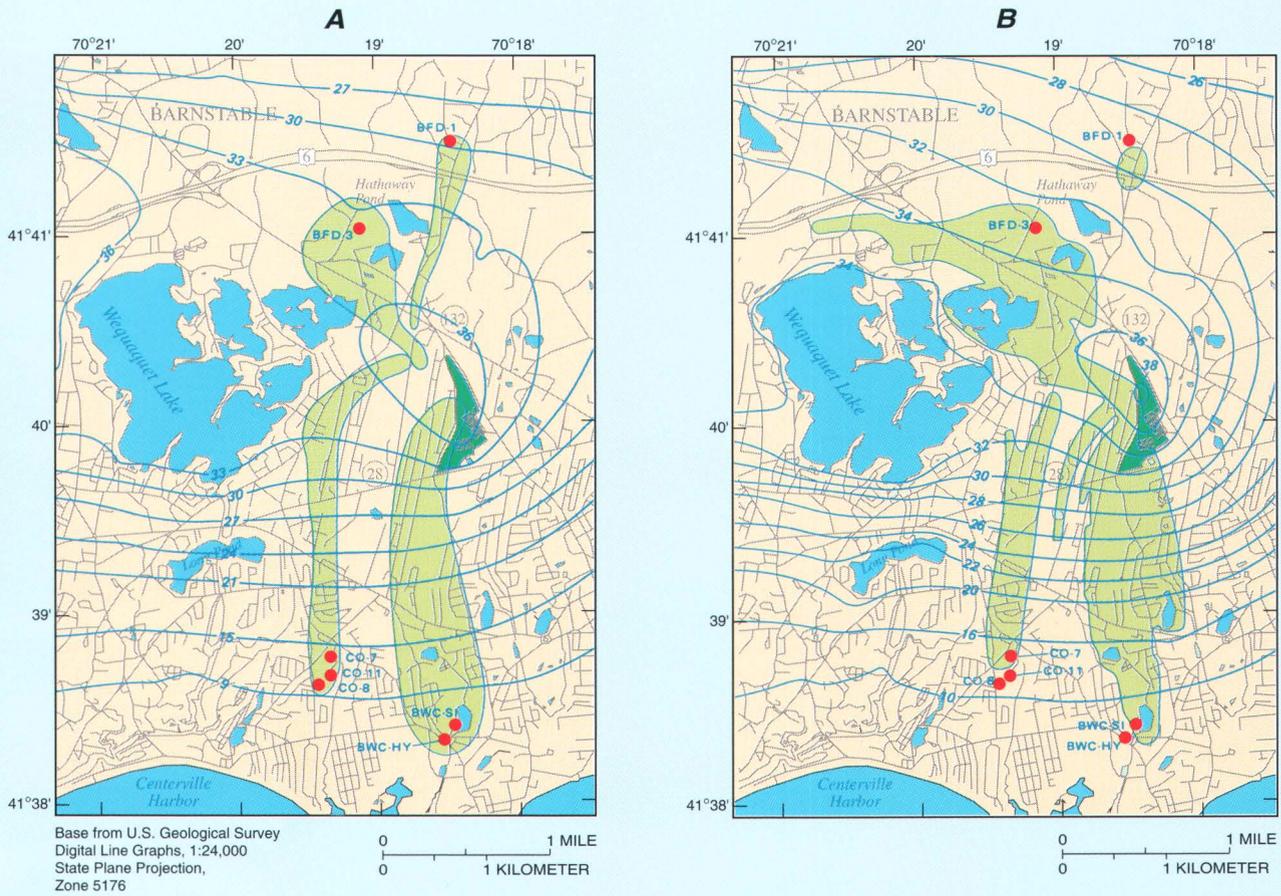


Figure 7. Simulated effects of increasing horizontal hydraulic conductivity of moraine sediments on the water-table configuration and ground-water flowpaths near the Landfill-1 contaminant plume, western Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Hydraulic conductivity of the moraine sediments is (A) 50 feet per day and (B) 150 feet per day. In the first simulation (A), flowpaths split in two directions, west and south, but predominantly to the south. In the second simulation (B), although the configuration of the water table (ground-water head surface) changed very little at this scale, virtually all of the flowpaths moved to the west and followed the known configuration of the contaminant plume. The significant conclusion from these simulations is that small changes in ground-water heads can substantially change the local configuration of flowpaths in the ground-water flow system. (Modified from Masterson and others, 1997, fig. 8.)



EXPLANATION

- Wastewater-treatment-facility infiltration beds
- Areas contributing recharge to public-supply wells
- 24 — Water-table contour—Shows calculated altitude of water table. Contour interval, in feet, is variable. Datum is sea level
- BFD-1 Public-supply well and local well number

Figure 8. Comparison of areas contributing recharge to seven public-supply wells as determined by two numerical models, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Results from (A) two-dimensional (single-layer) model and (B) three-dimensional (eight-layer) model. The ground-water flow system consists of a thick (250–500 feet) multilayered sequence of unconsolidated deposits or materials that range in grain size from gravel and sand through silt and clay and includes numerous overlying ponds and streams and variable recharge rates from precipitation. More than 30 public-supply wells, screened at various depths, withdraw water from the system at widely differing rates. The contributing recharge areas in A are fairly typical of the simple ellipsoidal shapes that are delineated by two-dimensional analytical and numerical modeling techniques. In comparison, the shapes of the contributing recharge areas in B are much more complex. (Modified from Barlow, 1994, fig. 6.)

In Conclusion— A Point of View

Ground water moves in complex, three-dimensional patterns that change with time. Nearly all of what we know about estimating contributing recharge areas comes from simulation studies of both real and hypothetical ground-water flow systems because it is impractical to perform field experiments on real ground-water systems that respond over a period of years to decades. The strong reliance on simulation poses a dilemma when analyzing real systems because there is no proof or test to verify the results, especially since we have relatively incomplete knowledge of the transient hydraulic history of most systems. However, it is because of the complexity of real systems and our inability to field-verify analytical results that simulation analysis is, in fact, the best means to obtain physically based estimates of contributing recharge areas. Systems with complex spatial or time-dependent characteristics usually require the application of numerical models (for example, finite-difference or finite-element models) to approximately represent key features. Other, less complex systems sometimes can be simulated adequately using analytical methods. Regardless of the specific simulation method, the process of simulation provides the means to systematically integrate the important, interacting hydrologic phenomena that control ground-water flow and, thereby, makes possible physically based estimates of contributing recharge areas for discharging wells.

However, it is because of the complexity of real ground-water flow systems and our inability to field-verify analytical results that simulation is, in fact, the best means to obtain physically based estimates of contributing recharge areas.

All simulation studies require the construction of a simplified representation of the real system. The key to successful simulation is to recognize controlling geologic and hydrologic features and processes and represent them as accurately as possible by using an appropriate simulation technique. To achieve such success requires broad-based experience and expertise in geology, ground-water hydrodynamics, and simulation methods. The case studies presented here and additional studies listed in the Selected References provide examples of the kind of integrated, simulation-based studies conducted by the USGS in recent years.

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Edited by: Carol L. Anderson and Mary A. Kidd

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For more information, please contact:

U.S. Geological Survey
Office of Ground Water
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive,
Mail Stop 411
Reston, VA 20192
(703) 648-5001



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