



WATER FACT SHEET

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GROUND-WATER STUDIES IN IOWA

GROUND-WATER ISSUES

Ground water is the primary source for most water uses in Iowa. Ground-water resources supply 81 percent of the water withdrawn in Iowa for non-power-generating uses. Ground water from five principal aquifer systems is the source of drinking water for approximately 82 percent of the State's population. These aquifers range from land surface to several thousand feet below land surface. Land use in Iowa is predominately agricultural; about 93 percent of the land is farmed. The major issues related to ground water in Iowa are:

- Nonpoint pollution from agricultural chemicals,
- Contamination by hazardous wastes, and
- Limitations on use owing to quantity or the natural quality.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROGRAMS

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is the principal source of scientific and technical expertise in the earth sciences within the Federal government. USGS activities include research and services in the fields of geology, hydrology, and cartography. The mission of the Water Resources Division of the USGS is to develop and disseminate information on the Nation's water resources. In Iowa, the activities of the Water Resources Division are conducted by scientists, technicians, and support staff in offices in Iowa City, Fort Dodge, and Council Bluffs.

Hydrologic-data stations are maintained at selected locations throughout Iowa to record data on stream stage and discharge, ground-water levels, quality of precipitation, and the quality of surface and ground water. Water-resources data are stored in the USGS National Water Data Storage and Retrieval System data base. These data are used by water planners and others involved in decisions that affect Iowa's water resources.

The USGS, in cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, maintained a network of more than 250 observation wells to monitor fluctuations of water levels during 1987. Water-level measurements from wells are used to monitor ground-water trends; however, additional useful information about the ground-water resource may be interpreted from these measurements when they are integrated with other observations and ground-water investigations.

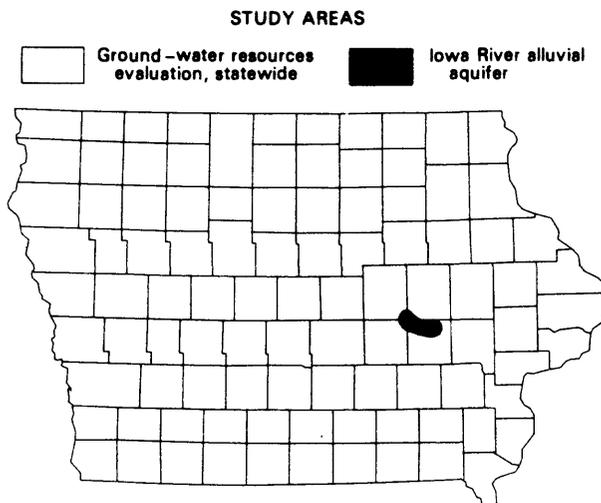
During 1987, the USGS also maintained a network of about 1,200 monitoring wells in Iowa to describe the long-term chemical quality of water in the major aquifer systems. Wells are sampled at frequencies of 1 to 7 years, depending on their susceptibility to contamination. About 200 wells are sampled

annually. The network originally was designed to emphasize collection of data on pesticides and volatile organic constituents. Chemical data from these wells provide water planners and others with information on the trends in the quality of ground water in Iowa as well as information needed to direct water-quality sampling and assessment in areas of regional concern.

The USGS has conducted more than 50 hydrologic investigations in Iowa. During fiscal year 1987, the USGS entered into agreements with 15 Federal, State, and local agencies involving 18 hydrologic investigations in Iowa; nine investigations included studies of ground-water quantity and quality. Two examples of ground-water investigations by the USGS that address specific ground-water issues in Iowa are discussed in the following sections.

Ground-Water Resources, Statewide

Ground water of quality suitable for most uses, in adequate amounts, is unevenly distributed throughout Iowa. The need to describe the occurrence, availability, and natural quality of ground water within Iowa has resulted in a series of investigations in cooperation with the Geological Survey Bureau (GSB), formerly the Iowa Geological Survey, of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The investigations, begun in the early 1960's, to map and describe the occurrence, extent, yield, and quality of water in the principal aquifers of nine regions within Iowa is resulting in a series of Water Atlases published



by the GSB. Data from the files of the USGS and the DNR, as well as local water managers and well drillers, are used in conjunction with information collected in the field to compile the reports. The Water Atlases are important ground-water-resource references to the general public as well as to State and local water managers. Upon completion of current work in southwestern Iowa, mapping and preliminary evaluation of the ground-water resources of the entire State will be completed. Information from these studies is used by State agencies to manage public and private water-resources development, including development of private water supplies and evaluations of water supplies for industrial development. The reports are used by State and local planners, water-well drillers, and the general public for specific information about sources of water at site-specific locations.

Iowa River Alluvial Aquifer

The occurrence of undesirable concentrations of nitrate and other agricultural chemicals in shallow ground water has caused increasing concern. Nitrate and pesticides concentrations in some private and municipal water supplies from alluvial aquifers exceed acceptable levels. From 1984 through 1986, the USGS, in cooperation with the GSB and the University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory (UIHL), studied the occurrence and distribution of nitrate and selected pesticides along the floodplain of the Iowa River in Iowa County. Results of the study indicate variations in nitrate and pesticide concentrations with depth as well as with the season of the year. Nitrate as nitrogen concentrations ranged from less than 0.1 to 19.0 milligrams per liter and typically decreased with distance below the water table. Corn and soy-bean herbicides also were detected in some samples. These variations indicate that chemical reactions and the movement of ground water affect the distribution and occurrence of nitrate and pesticides. Information from this study will be used by the DNR, the UIHL, and others to make decisions affecting the use and protection of Iowa's water resources.

GROUND-WATER MANAGEMENT

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is the principal State agency responsible for ground-water management. Regulatory functions related to ground-water quality are conducted by the department's Environmental Protection Division. The GSB of the department's Energy and Geological Resources Division performs ground-water investigations and research. This work commonly is done in cooperation between the GSB, the UIHL, and the USGS. The UIHL provides

analytical laboratory services to State agencies charged with monitoring and assessing ground-water quality. During fiscal year 1988, the following Federal, State, and local agencies entered into interagency or cooperative cost-sharing agreements with the USGS to conduct ground-water investigations in Iowa:

Carroll County Health Department
Guthrie County Health Department
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Geological Survey Bureau
U.S. Air Force
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory

SELECTED REFERENCES

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- Detroy, M.G., 1985, Iowa ground-water-quality monitoring program: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 84-815, 34 p.
- _____, 1986, Areal and vertical distribution of nitrate and herbicides in the Iowa River alluvial aquifer, Iowa County, Iowa: Conference on agricultural impacts on ground water, Omaha, Nebr., August 11-13, 1986, Proceedings, p. 381-398.
- Karsten, R.A., compiler, 1985, Summary of water-resources activities of the U.S. Geological Survey in Iowa—fiscal year 1985: U.S. Geological Survey, Iowa City, Iowa, 46 p.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 1985, National water summary 1984—Hydrologic events, selected water-quality trends, and ground-water resources: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2275, 467 p.
- _____, 1988, Iowa ground-water quality: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-0725, 9 p.

Information on technical reports and data related to ground water in Iowa can be obtained from:

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