

CONSTRUCTION, GEOLOGIC LOG, AND AQUIFER TESTS OF THE NORTHEAST KILOHANA MONITOR WELL (STATE WELL 2-0124-01), LIHUE, KAUAI, HAWAII

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CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND VERTICAL DATUM

	Multiply	By	To obtain
	inch (in.)	2.54	centimeter
	foot (ft)	0.3048	meter
cubic foot per minute (ft ³ /min)		0.02832	cubic meter per minute
gallon per minute (gal/Min)		3.785	liter per minute
mile, statute (mi)		1.609	kilometer

Other Useful Conversions

$$1 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 448.8 \text{ gal/min}$$

$$1 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 0.6463 \text{ Mgal/d}$$

Vertical datum

All elevations in this report are referenced relative to mean sea level

Abbreviation:

$\mu\text{S/cm}$, microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius.

Construction, Geologic Log, and Aquifer Tests of the Northeast Kilohana Monitor Well (State Well 2-0124-01), Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii

By Scot K. Izuka and Stephen B. Gingerich

Abstract

The Northeast Kilohana monitor well, located in the center of the Lihue basin on the northeast slope of Kilohana Crater, was drilled in 1995 and tested to study the hydrology and geology in an area where no other well information is available. The well was drilled to a depth of 1,047 feet from a ground elevation of 466.42 feet above sea level and penetrated mafic lava flows (which may include nephelinite, melilitite, basanite, and alkalic basalt) and alluvium characteristic of the Koloa Volcanics. Relatively thick sections of unconsolidated sedimentary and clinker layers were found between 316 and 131 feet elevation and between -304 and -574 feet elevation. Water levels decreased with depth during drilling from 428 feet above sea level when the hole bottom was at 305 feet to 375 feet when the hole bottom was at -581 feet.

Step-drawdown and 7-day sustained-rate pumping tests were conducted to test aquifer properties. The maximum drawdown measured in the well during 7 days of sustained pumping at an average rate of 316 gallons per minute was 49.54 feet from an initial water-level elevation of 375.5 feet above sea level. Well loss, analyzed from the step-drawdown data, was estimated to be 14.32 feet. A marked decrease in the drawdown at 5,000 minutes into the sustained-rate test is apparent from the drawdown data.

INTRODUCTION

The Lihue basin is the center of population, government, and industry for Kauai. Recent population growth in the basin has greatly increased the demand for water in the area. The economic setback caused by Hurricane Iniki in 1993 slowed growth on Kauai and may have kept the water supply from reaching a critical stage; however, an ample water supply is needed for the island's economic recovery. Pre-Iniki studies placed Lihue's supply at the highest priority in Kauai's water plans (Commission on Water Resources Management, 1990).

The Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01) is one of six monitor wells drilled in the period from April 1995 to April 1996 by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in cooperation with the County of Kauai Department of Water to study the availability of ground-water in the southern Lihue basin (fig. 1). The six monitor wells were sited in areas where no wells had been drilled and no subsurface information was available. Five of the six monitor wells were drilled in the central part of the Lihue basin. The sixth well was drilled in the southern part of the basin. The Northeast Kilohana monitor well is more than 2 mi from the nearest pumping wells and provides data for defining the regional ground-water system of the Lihue basin. The Department of Water considers the Northeast Kilohana area as a potential site for future ground-water exploration and development.

The objectives of this study were met by analysis of data collected during and after the drilling operation. These data included (1) the driller's description of the physical characteristics of the rocks penetrated, (2) water levels monitored as the well was deepened,



EXPLANATION

- BOUNDARY OF LIHUE BASIN
- MONITOR WELL
- EXISTING WELL
- ▨ SWAMP
- SPRING

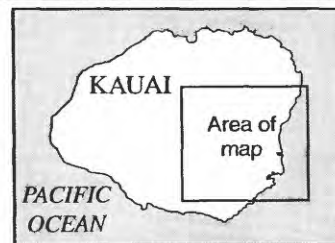


Figure 1. Location of the Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01) and existing wells in the Lihue basin, Kauai, Hawaii.

(3) a caliper log of the uncased well boring, (4) a description of the geology from rock chips (cuttings) brought to the surface during drilling, and (5) the step-drawdown and 7-day aquifer tests. This report documents the location, drilling history, construction details, geologic log, and aquifer-test results of the Northeast Kilohana monitor well.

Setting

The Northeast Kilohana monitor well is located in the Lihue basin, a large depression bounded on the west by the high mountains of central Kauai, on the south by Haupu Ridge, and on the north by the Makaleha Mountains (fig. 1). The area has undergone substantial stream erosion, weathering, and faulting followed by rejuvenated, sporadic, scattered volcanism. Two major stratigraphic units are found in the Lihue basin (fig. 2): (1) the Waimea Canyon Basalt of Pliocene and Miocene (?) age which was erupted during the main shield-volcano-building stage of Kauai and forms the bulk of the island, including the mountains surrounding the Lihue basin, and (2) the Koloa Volcanics of Pleistocene and Pliocene age which include the rejuvenated-stage lava flows and sedimentary units that partly cover and fill the floor of the basin (Hinds, 1930; Stearns, 1946; Macdonald and others, 1960). Both the Waimea Canyon Basalt and the Koloa Volcanics have been given formational rank (Langenheim and Clague, 1987).

Kilohana Volcano in the center of the Lihue basin is a prominent edifice of the Koloa Volcanics. Macdonald and others (1960) described the Lihue basin as a subsidiary caldera that formed to the east of a central main caldera of the Kauai shield volcano. Stearns (1946) described the basin as the result of advanced stream erosion and the coalescing of many amphitheater-headed valleys. Numerous subsequent geologic investigations include a gravity survey (Kivroy and others, 1965), petrologic and geochemical analyses (Macdonald, 1968; Feigenson, 1984; Clague and Dalrymple, 1988; Maaloe and others, 1992), and radiometric dating (Clague and Dalrymple, 1988). These studies have advanced the understanding of the geology of Kauai, yet the origin of the Lihue basin remains an enigma.

Ground-water exploration in the Lihue basin has been only moderately successful, owing in part to the basin's complex ground-water hydrology. Most of the ground water in the Lihue basin is developed from wells

in the Koloa Volcanics, which cover almost the entire basin floor. The Koloa Volcanics are generally considered to have low to moderate permeabilities (Macdonald and others, 1960), but specific capacities of wells in this unit are highly variable. Water levels during drilling in many of these wells declined with depth in the aquifer, indicating substantial vertical head gradients. At the base of the Koloa Volcanics and resting unconformably on the underlying Waimea Canyon Basalt, are the weathered rocks and sedimentary deposits that formed during the period of erosion between the shield-volcano eruptions and the rejuvenated volcanism. These deposits probably have very low permeabilities and may retard the flow of water between the Koloa Volcanics and the Waimea Canyon Basalt.

The Waimea Canyon Basalt in the Lihue basin is represented by the Napali Member, the thick accumulations of thin lava flows that formed on the flank of the Kauai shield volcano. In western Kauai, the Napali Member is extensive and forms the most permeable aquifers on Kauai, but in the Lihue basin, the Napali Member crops out only in the mountains encircling the basin. It is not certain whether any of the wells drilled thus far in the center of the basin have passed through the Koloa Volcanics and into the underlying Napali Member. Therefore, the thickness of the Koloa Volcanics and the hydrologic properties of the underlying Napali Member are unknown.

Location

The Northeast Kilohana monitor well is located in the center of the Lihue basin between sugarcane fields on the northeast slope of Kilohana Crater (fig. 1, table 1). The site is on the south shoulder of a sugar plantation

Table 1. Location, elevation, and State number of the Northeast Kilohana monitor well, Kauai, Hawaii [Datum is mean sea level]

Latitude	22°01'33"N
Longitude	159°24'20"W
Ground elevation at brass plate in concrete pad	466.42 feet
Measuring-point elevation at top of well casing	467.12 feet
Distance and direction from Lihue	3.7 miles northwest
Distance and direction from nearest shoreline	3.8 miles west
State well number	2-0124-01

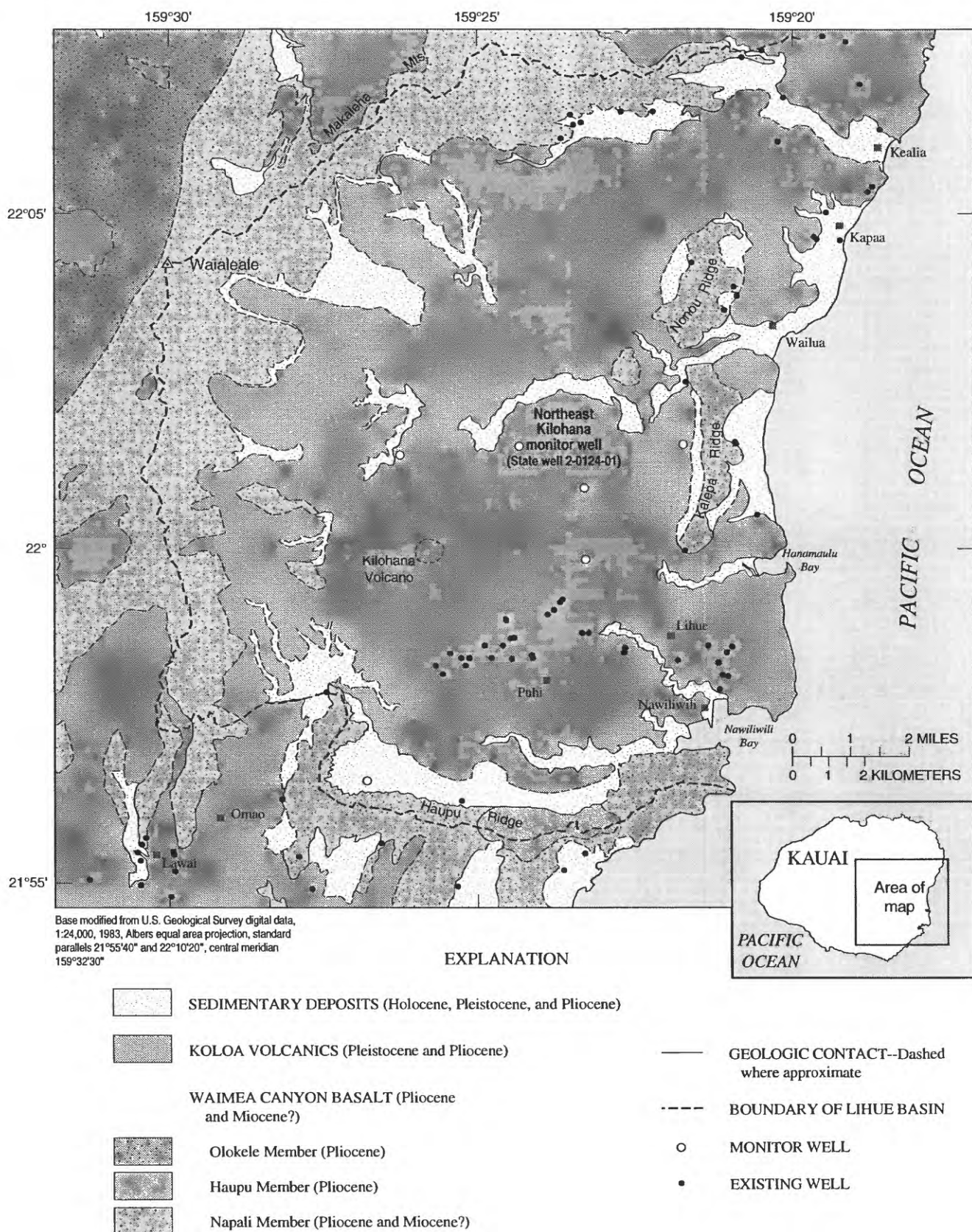


Figure 2. Geology of the Lihue basin area, Kauai, Hawaii (modified from Macdonald and others, 1960).

Table 2. Summary of construction of the Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii
[Datum for water-level and bottom-of-hole elevations is mean sea level. Land surface elevation is 466.42 ft above mean sea level; ft, feet]

Date	Significant events
June 1995	<p>6 Drilling began</p> <p>13 Water level 428 ft elevation and bottom-of-hole 305 ft elevation</p> <p>16 Installed surface casing</p> <p>18 Increase in water lifted out of well at 295 to 279 ft elevation and again at 264 to 244 ft elevation; continued drilling to 163 ft elevation</p> <p>19 Water level 345 ft elevation and bottom-of-hole 163 ft elevation</p> <p>21 Increase in water lifted out of well at 163 to 141 ft elevation; continued drilling to 121 ft elevation</p> <p>27 Water level before drilling 379 ft elevation and bottom-of-hole 121 ft elevation; continued drilling to 1 ft elevation</p> <p>28 Water level 378 ft elevation, hole logged with caliper</p> <p>30 Water level 375 ft elevation, step-drawdown test conducted</p>
July 1995	<p>1 Began 7-day aquifer test at 316 gallons per minute</p> <p>8 End of 7-day aquifer test at 141 ft of drawdown, began recovery measurements</p> <p>18 Drilling resumed from 1 ft elevation</p> <p>27 Water level before drilling 376 ft elevation and bottom-of-hole -57 ft elevation; possible increase in water lifted out of well at -85 ft elevation; continued drilling to -179 ft elevation</p> <p>28 Possible increase in water lifted out of well at depth of -274 to -284 ft elevation; continued drilling to -339 ft elevation</p> <p>29 Drilling halted at -581 ft elevation (total depth of 1,047 ft), maximum depth attainable with circulation system</p> <p>31 Logged upper 767 ft of hole with caliper; blockage at -301 ft elevation discovered</p>
August 1995	<p>2 Water level 375 ft elevation</p> <p>7 Water level 375 ft elevation</p> <p>8 Casing installed, well completed</p>

road, about 1 mi west of the intersection with Maalo Road. The well was assigned the well number 2-0124-01 by the State of Hawaii Commission on Water Resources Management using the State well numbering system.

The area within a 1 mi radius of the well is covered by a network of artificial and natural surface-water bodies. Kapaia Reservoir lies 0.2 mi to the southeast and the south fork of the Wailua River is within 0.7 mi northwest of the well. A small irrigation ditch lies a few feet to the east of the site. The well is located about 3.8 mi inland from the eastern coast of Kauai.

Acknowledgments

The construction, data collection, and testing of the Northeast Kilohana monitor well was made possible with the cooperation and assistance of Mr. Murl Nielsen, Manager and Chief Engineer, and the staff of the County of Kauai Department of Water. We are grateful to Mr. Michael Furukawa for permitting the construction of the well on Amfac/JMB Hawaii, Lihue

Plantation land. Drilling, aquifer-test, and elevation information were drawn extensively from the notes of G. Wayne Heick of the U.S. Geological Survey.

DRILLING METHODS AND HISTORY

The well was bored by rotary drilling with a 9.875-in. diameter tungsten-carbide bit. Air and foam were injected down through the hollow drill stem and circulated back up the space between the stem and the well boring to remove cuttings from the hole. Greater lifting power was needed as the drilling penetrated deeper below the water table. The depth of drilling was thus limited by the capacity of the air compressor to provide the circulation. Table 2 summarizes the construction history of the well and shows that water levels decreased as the well was deepened. Drilling was halted temporarily at 1 ft elevation, so that an aquifer test could be conducted before the well was deepened below sea level. A caliper tool was lowered down the hole at two different times to record the caliper-arm extension, an indication of the variation in hole diameter with depth.

At -301 ft elevation a blockage was discovered; flush-jointed, 4-in. (outer diameter) steel casing was installed through the blockage and the well was completed. The elevation of a brass plate in the concrete pad surrounding the well casing is 466.42 ft. The elevation of the measuring point at the top of the casing is 467.12 ft. The well is 1,047 ft deep (bottom is at -581 ft elevation). Construction details of the finished well are shown in figure 3.

GEOLOGIC LOG

The geologic log of the Northeast Kilohana monitor well was compiled by examination of cuttings brought to the surface by the air and foam circulated through the well bore. Samples were collected at 5-ft depth intervals and air dried before being examined macroscopically. The complete lithologic descriptions appear in appendix 1; the geologic log is shown in figure 4.

The Northeast Kilohana monitor well penetrated a 1,047-ft section of mafic lava flows and alluvium ("mafic rock" in this report may include nephelinite, melilitite, basanite, and alkalic basalt, all of which are dark, fine-grained, igneous rocks but have specific compositions that are not distinguishable in hand specimen). The uppermost part of the section consists of a 10-ft layer of surface soil and 145 ft of mafic lava flows, the upper 125 ft of which are deeply weathered. Below that is a 55-ft section of clinker and vesicular lava flows underlain by 130 ft of alternating alluvium and lava flows, a 25-ft-thick layer of well-indurated volcanic breccia, and a 35-ft-thick section of lava flows. Samples from the next 45 ft of rock are a mixture of dense mafic rock and sand-size particles of ash, indicating the presence of at least one thin ash layer in this interval, but the precise location of the ash layer (or layers) cannot be determined. The underlying 325 ft is predominated by dense mafic rock but also containing some amygdaloidal vesicular mafic rock and a 10-ft-thick layer of olive-green mud. This dense mafic rock is underlain by a 115-ft section of alternating layers of mafic lava flows and alluvial gravel. The base of the section consists of 155 ft of brown sandy mud and alluvial gravel.

The caliper log of the Northeast Kilohana monitor well (fig. 4) shows intervals where the hole is larger

than the drill-bit diameter. Rock layers that are unconsolidated or thin tend to crumble and cave to produce enlargements in the well boring. In contrast, rocks that are hard, massive, and thick tend to hold the shape of the boring, and thus give a smoother, unvarying log. A few feet below the surface casing (surface casing shows as the smooth upper 160 ft of the caliper log), the log shows prominent enlargements between 300 and 142 ft elevation that correspond with the clinker zones and alluvium noted in the drill cuttings between 316 and 131 ft elevation. Between 131 and -301 ft elevation, the caliper log is unvarying, indicating the rocks are hard and dense and the wall of the well boring is smooth. This interval corresponds with a thick section of massive mafic lava flows in the geologic log. The caliper log extends down to a depth of only 767 ft because of a blockage below that point. The blockage may have been caused by caving from one or more of the alluvial layers that occur in the lower intervals of the hole.

AQUIFER TESTS

A step-drawdown aquifer test and 7-day sustained-rate aquifer test were conducted using a 50-horsepower, 6-in. diameter submersible pump with the intake elevation set at 19 ft. Measurements of the depth to water in the pumping well were made using an electric tape. The flow rate was measured using a totalizing flow meter.

The step-drawdown test, conducted on June 30, 1995 consisted of four 60-min steps at average rates of 43, 100, 205, and 313 gal/min followed by 920 min of recovery monitoring (fig. 5 and appendix 2). The elevation of static water level at the start of the test was 375 ft. The data were analyzed to estimate the two components of drawdown in the pumped well: (1) the hydraulic head loss in the aquifer, and (2) the hydraulic head losses from water entering the well. Estimates of the aquifer loss and well loss shown in table 3 were obtained using the methods of Hantush and Bierschenk, and of Eden and Hazel (in Kruseman and de Ridder, 1994).

Values of drawdown measured in the pumped well during the sustained test were corrected by subtracting the estimated well loss at the measured pumping rate from the observed drawdown. Well loss at a specific pumping rate is calculated using:

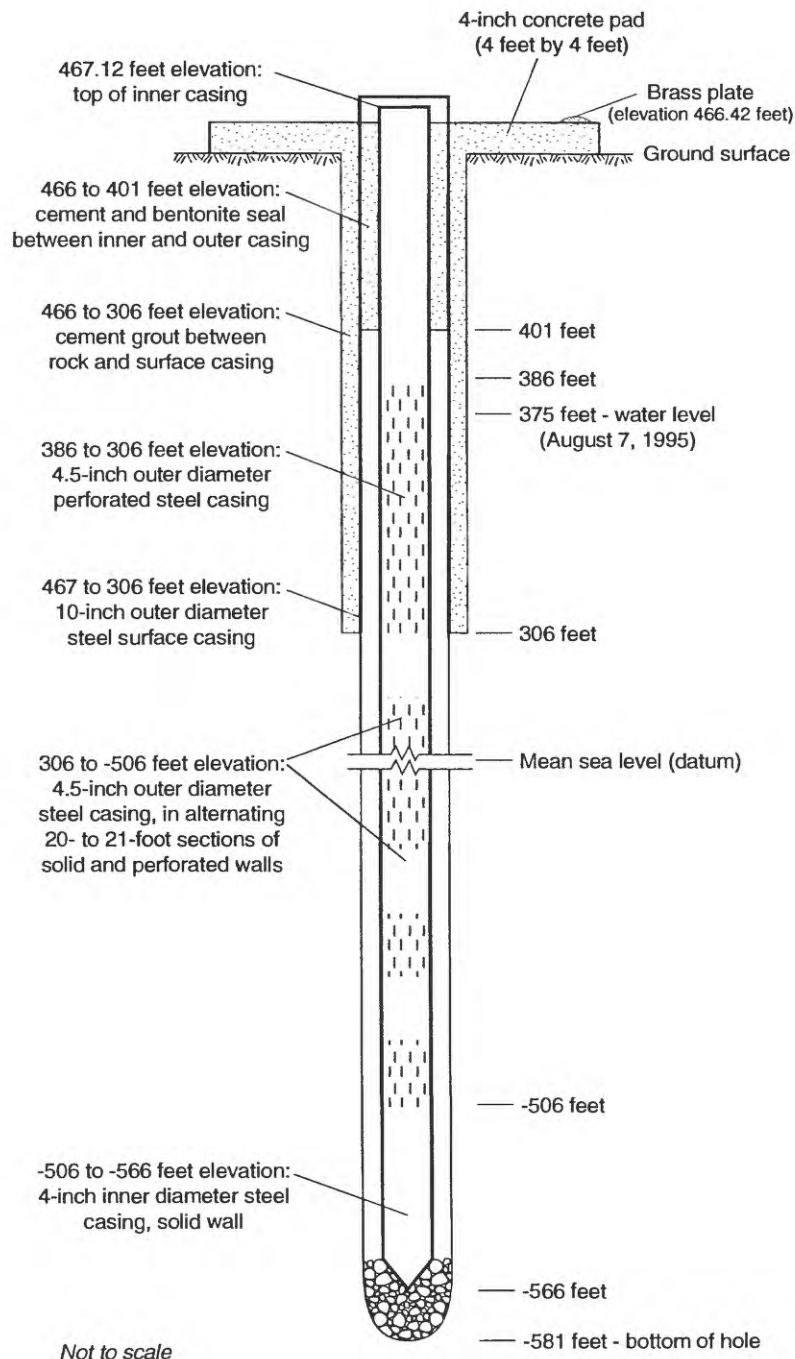


Figure 3. Construction details of the Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii.

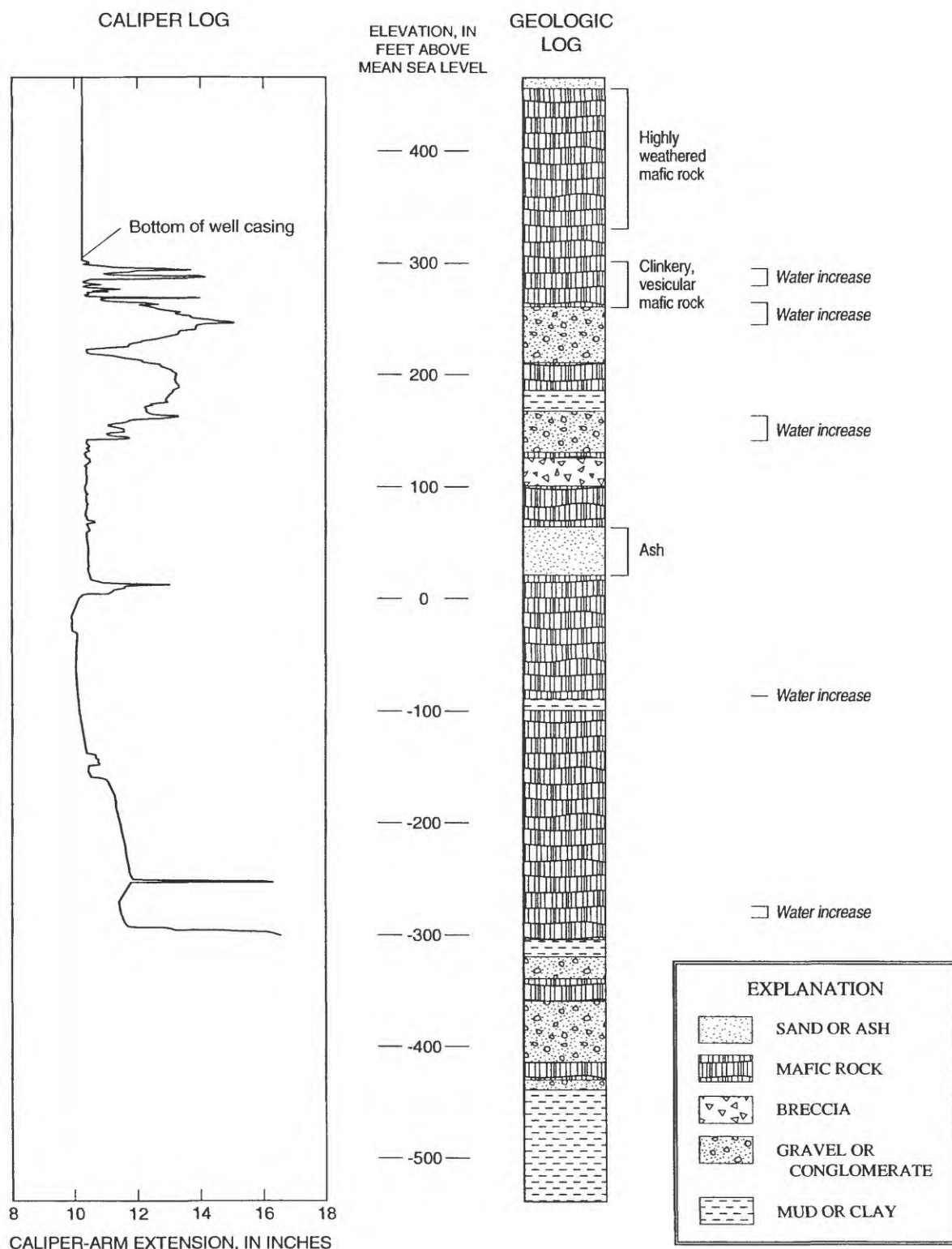


Figure 4. Geologic log and caliper-arm extension with depth in the Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii.

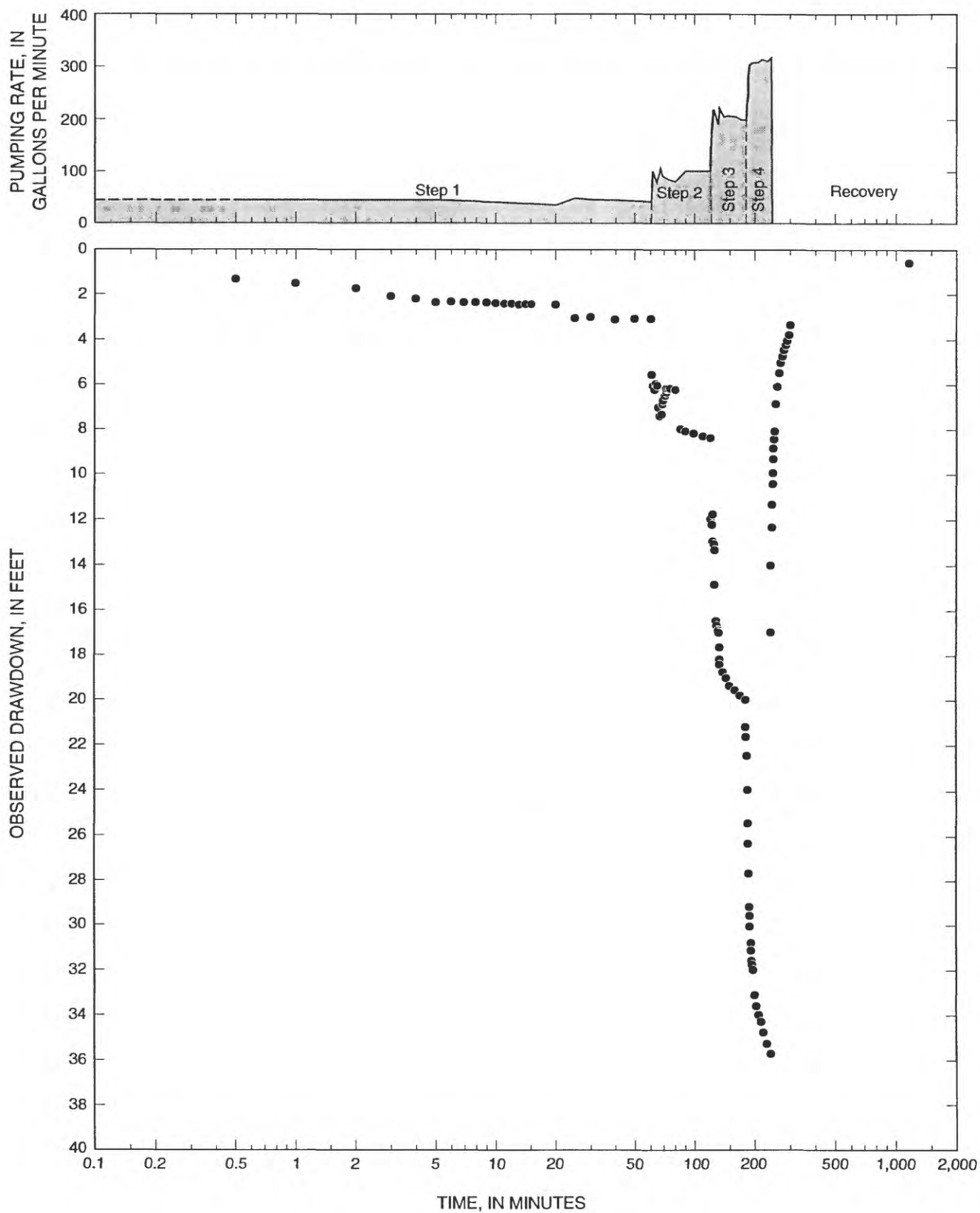


Figure 5. Drawdown with time during step-drawdown aquifer test (June 30, 1995), Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii.

Table 3. Step-drawdown aquifer-test results, Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii
[min/ft², minutes per square foot; min²/ft⁵, minutes squared per foot raised to the fifth power]

Analysis method ¹	Aquifer loss, <i>B</i> (min/ft ²)	Well loss, <i>C</i> (min ² /ft ⁵)	Well loss at pumping rate of 316 gallons per minute (feet)
Hantush and Bierschenk	4.985×10 ⁻¹	8.282×10 ⁻³	14.78
Eden and Hazel	1.584×10 ⁻¹	7.770×10 ⁻³	13.87
Average	3.224×10 ⁻¹	8.026×10 ⁻³	14.32

¹Methods of analysis documented in Kruseman and de Ridder (1994)

$$s_w = CQ^2, \quad (1)$$

large enough to account for the flatness of the draw-down curve near the end of the test.

where:

s_w = well loss, in feet;

C = coefficient of well loss, in minutes squared per foot raised to the fifth power; and

Q = pumping rate, in feet cubed per minute.

For an average pumping rate of 316 gal/min (42.25 ft³/min), the estimated well loss from equation 1 is 14.32 ft.

The sustained-rate aquifer test was conducted from July 1–8, 1995 for 10,080 min (about 7 days) at an average rate of 316 gal/min; recovery was monitored for 300 min at the end of the test (appendix 3). Flow rates during the sustained test fluctuated between 328 and 312 gal/min with the higher flow rates occurring in the first 60 min. The maximum drawdown measured in the pumped well was 49.54 ft after 4,680 min into the test. The elevation of static water level at the start of the test was 375.5 ft. The pumped water was discharged to an unlined ditch which carried the water to Kapaia Reservoir about 830 ft away from the pumping well. Seepage losses in the ditch during the sustained test were measured and determined to be about 2.4 gal/min per 1,000 ft of ditch. The total amount of water estimated to have been lost by seepage is about 20,000 gal which is about 0.6 percent of the total pumped during the sustained test.

A marked decrease in drawdown at 5,000 min into the sustained-rate (fig. 6) is apparent in the plot. At this point, the rate of drawdown slightly reversed and the well actually recovered as much as 0.39 ft during the last 4,000 min of the test. The record of pumping rate shows that the measured rate dropped 2 to 3 gal/min over this time period. This decrease in pumping of less than 1 percent of the total pumping rate is probably not

SUMMARY

The Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well number 2-0124-01) is located in the center of the Lihue basin between sugarcane fields on the northeast slope of Kilohana Crater. The well was constructed during the period from June 6 to August 8, 1995 to study the hydrology and geology in an area where no other well information is available. The ground elevation at the well is 466.42 feet and the well is 1,047 feet deep (bottom is at -581 feet elevation) and has a boring diameter of 10 inches. Flush-jointed 4-inch (outer diameter) steel casing, with perforated sections between the water table and the bottom, was installed in the hole.

During drilling, water levels decreased with depth from 428 ft elevation when the hole bottom was at 305 feet elevation to 375 feet elevation when the hole was 1,047 feet deep. The drillers reported a noticeable increase in water being circulated from the hole in the intervals between 295 and 279 feet elevation, 264 and 244 feet elevation, 163 and 141 feet elevation, at -85 feet elevation, and between -274 and -284 feet elevation.

The Northeast Kilohana monitor well penetrated a 1,047-foot section of mafic lava flows and alluvium. The predominance of thick, massive, sparsely vesicular mafic lava flows interspersed with sedimentary layers is characteristic of the Koloa Volcanics.

A relatively thick section of unconsolidated sedimentary and clinker layers occurs between 316 and 131 feet elevation. Another section predominated by sedimentary layers occurs between -304 and -581 ft elevation. These unconsolidated sections partially caved into the wellbore before casing was installed and may have

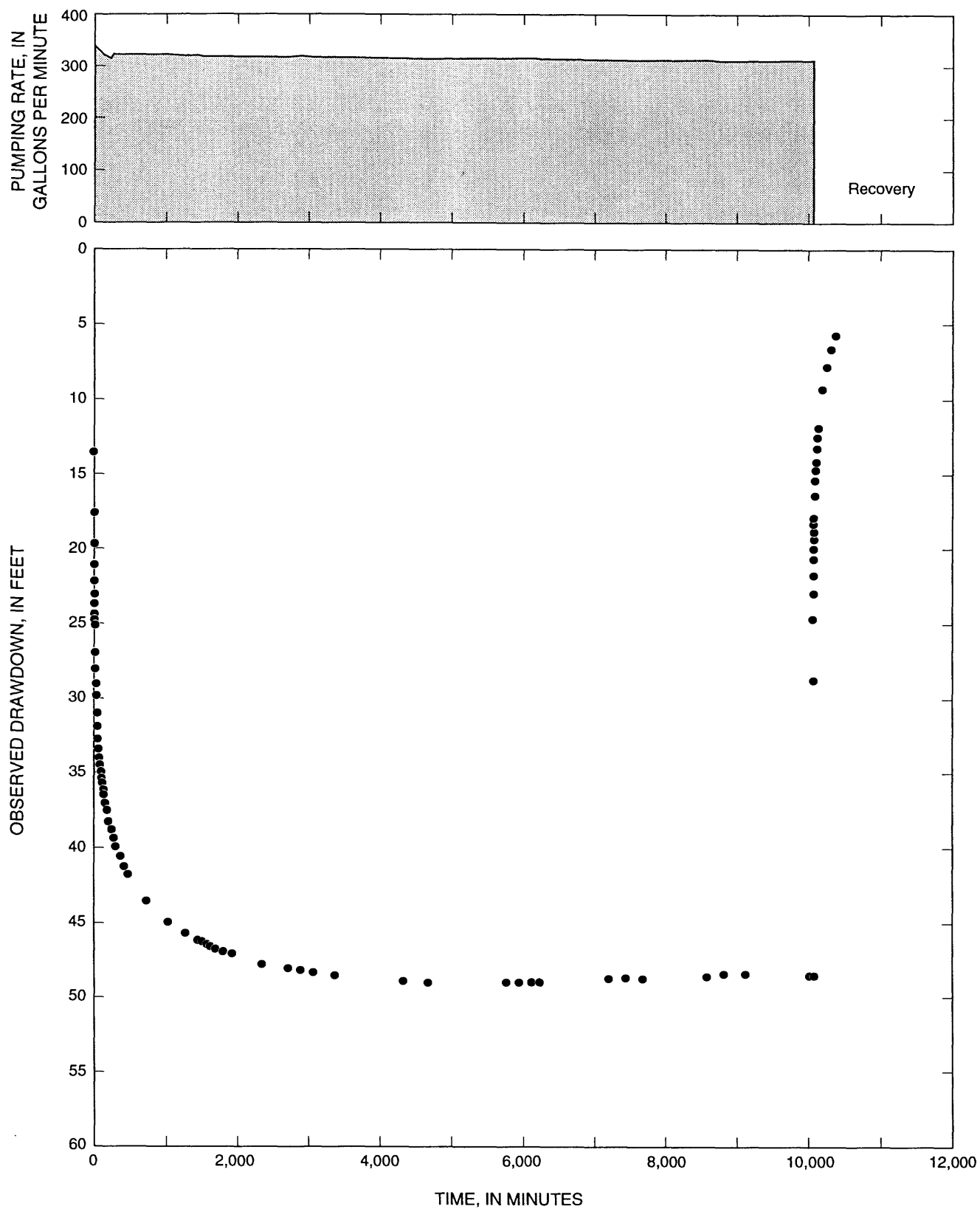


Figure 6. Drawdown with time during 7-day sustained-rate aquifer test (July 1–8, 1995), Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii.

contributed to blockages found during caliper logging of the boring.

Step-drawdown and 7-day sustained-pumping-rate tests were conducted to test aquifer properties. The maximum drawdown measured in the pumped well was 49.54 feet (initial water-level elevation was 375.5 feet) during 7 days of sustained pumping at an average rate of 316 gallons per minute. Well loss, analyzed from the step-drawdown data was estimated to be 14.32 feet for an average pumping rate of 316 gallons per minute.

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Appendix 1. Lithologic descriptions of drill cuttings from Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii
[Datum is mean sea level; depth measured from 466.42 feet above sea level]

Elevation (feet)		Depth (feet)		Sample description ¹
465	to 462	1	to 5	brown soil
461	to 456	5	to 10	brown soil
456	to 451	10	to 15	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
451	to 446	10	to 20	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
446	to 441	20	to 25	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
441	to 436	25	to 30	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
436	to 431	30	to 35	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
431	to 426	35	to 40	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
426	to 421	40	to 45	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
421	to 416	45	to 50	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
416	to 411	50	to 55	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
411	to 406	55	to 60	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
406	to 401	60	to 65	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
401	to 396	65	to 70	yellowish-brown mud with highly weathered mafic rock
396	to 391	70	to 75	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
391	to 386	75	to 80	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
386	to 381	80	to 85	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
381	to 376	85	to 90	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
376	to 371	90	to 95	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
371	to 366	95	to 100	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
366	to 361	100	to 105	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
361	to 356	105	to 110	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
356	to 351	110	to 115	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
351	to 346	115	to 120	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
346	to 331	120	to 135	highly weathered, vesicular mafic rock with brown mud
331	to 326	135	to 140	medium-gray, vesicular mafic rock
326	to 321	140	to 145	medium-gray, vesicular mafic rock
321	to 316	145	to 150	medium-gray, vesicular mafic rock
316	to 311	150	to 155	medium-gray, clinkery vesicular mafic rock
311	to 306	155	to 160	medium-gray, vesicular clinkery mafic rock
306	to 301	160	to 165	light-gray, dense mafic rock
301	to 296	165	to 170	medium-gray, vesicular clinkery mafic rock
296	to 291	170	to 175	medium-gray, vesicular clinkery mafic rock mixed with sand-size cuttings
291	to 286	175	to 180	medium-gray, vesicular clinkery mafic rock mixed with sand-size cuttings
286	to 281	180	to 185	medium-gray, vesicular clinkery mafic rock mixed with sand-size cuttings
281	to 276	185	to 190	yellowish medium-gray vesicular mafic rock
276	to 271	190	to 195	yellowish medium-gray vesicular mafic rock
271	to 266	195	to 200	yellowish medium-gray vesicular mafic rock
266	to 261	200	to 205	yellowish medium-gray vesicular mafic rock with few weathered, yellow chips
261	to 256	205	to 210	weathered yellow-brown, rounded gravel
256	to 251	210	to 215	weathered yellow-brown, rounded gravel
251	to 246	215	to 220	weathered yellow-brown, rounded gravel
246	to 241	220	to 225	yellow-brown mud with weathered, yellow-brown, rounded gravel
241	to 236	225	to 230	yellow-brown mud with weathered, yellow-brown, rounded gravel
236	to 231	230	to 235	yellow-brown mud with weathered, rounded gravel and some dense mafic rock
231	to 226	235	to 240	yellow-brown mud with weathered, rounded gravel and some dense mafic rock
226	to 221	240	to 245	weathered yellow-brown rounded gravel, mixed sizes
221	to 216	245	to 250	gravel with vesicular mafic rock
216	to 211	250	to 255	brown sticky clay with mafic rock chips
211	to 206	255	to 260	dark-gray, dense mafic rock with some weathered chips
206	to 201	260	to 265	dark-gray, dense mafic rock with some weathered chips
201	to 196	265	to 270	dark-gray, dense mafic rock with some weathered chips

Appendix 1. Lithologic descriptions of drill cuttings from Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii--Continued

Elevation (feet)		Depth (feet)		Sample description ¹
196 to	191	270 to	275	dark-gray, dense mafic rock with some weathered chips
191 to	186	275 to	280	dark-gray, dense mafic rock with some weathered chips
186 to	181	280 to	285	sticky yellowish-brown clay with dense black mafic rock
181 to	176	285 to	290	sticky yellowish-brown clay with dense black mafic rock
176 to	171	290 to	295	sticky yellowish-brown clay with dense black mafic rock
171 to	166	295 to	300	sticky yellowish-brown clay with dense black mafic rock
166 to	161	300 to	305	yellow-brown weathered, rounded gravel
161 to	156	305 to	310	yellow-brown weathered, rounded gravel
156 to	151	310 to	315	yellow-brown weathered, rounded gravel with few fresh vesicular mafic rock pieces
151 to	146	315 to	320	yellow-brown weathered, rounded gravel with few fresh vesicular mafic rock pieces
146 to	141	320 to	325	yellow-brown weathered, rounded gravel with few fresh vesicular mafic rock pieces
141 to	136	325 to	330	yellowish, rounded slightly to moderately weathered mafic rock gravel
136 to	131	330 to	335	yellowish, rounded slightly to moderately weathered mafic rock gravel
131 to	126	335 to	340	yellowish-gray, dense mafic rock with few weathered, red-brown chips
126 to	121	340 to	345	purplish-gray dense welded mafic rock breccia
121 to	116	345 to	350	purplish-gray dense welded mafic rock breccia
116 to	111	350 to	355	purplish-gray dense welded mafic rock breccia
111 to	106	355 to	360	purplish-gray dense welded mafic rock breccia
106 to	101	360 to	365	dark-gray dense medium-crystalline mafic rock
101 to	96	365 to	370	dark-gray dense medium-crystalline mafic rock
96 to	91	370 to	375	dark-gray dense medium-crystalline mafic rock
91 to	86	375 to	380	dark-gray dense medium-crystalline mafic rock
86 to	81	380 to	385	dark-gray dense medium-crystalline mafic rock
81 to	76	385 to	390	dark-gray dense medium-crystalline mafic rock
76 to	71	390 to	395	dark-gray dense medium-crystalline mafic rock
71 to	66	395 to	400	dark-gray dense medium-crystalline mafic rock
66 to	61	400 to	405	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
61 to	56	405 to	410	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
56 to	51	410 to	415	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
51 to	46	415 to	420	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
46 to	41	420 to	425	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
41 to	36	425 to	430	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
36 to	31	430 to	435	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
31 to	26	435 to	440	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
26 to	21	440 to	445	moderately weathered, brownish-gray dense mafic rock mixed with sand-size particles
21 to	16	445 to	450	yellowish-gray slightly weathered, dense mafic rock
16 to	11	450 to	455	yellowish-gray slightly weathered, dense mafic rock
11 to	6	455 to	460	yellowish-gray slightly weathered, dense mafic rock
6 to	1	460 to	465	yellowish-gray slightly weathered, dense mafic rock
1 to	-4	465 to	470	yellow-brown to dark-gray, moderately to highly weathered, dense mafic rock
-4 to	-9	470 to	475	yellow-brown to dark-gray, moderately to highly weathered, dense mafic rock
-9 to	-14	475 to	480	dark-gray, slightly vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-14 to	-19	480 to	485	dark-gray, slightly vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-19 to	-24	485 to	490	dark-gray, slightly vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-24 to	-29	490 to	495	dark-gray, slightly vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-29 to	-34	495 to	520	dark-gray, slightly vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-34 to	-59	500 to	525	yellow-brown, weathered mafic rock mixed with dark-gray, dense mafic rock
-59 to	-64	525 to	530	yellow-brown, weathered mafic rock mixed with dark-gray, dense mafic rock
-64 to	-69	530 to	535	dark-gray, dense, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-69 to	-74	535 to	540	dark-gray, dense, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-74 to	-79	540 to	545	dark-gray, dense, amygdaloidal mafic rock

Appendix 1. Lithologic descriptions of drill cuttings from Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii--Continued

Elevation (feet)		Depth (feet)		Sample description ¹
-79 to	-84	545 to	550	dark-gray, dense, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-84 to	-89	550 to	555	dark-gray, dense, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-89 to	-94	555 to	560	greenish-gray, sticky mud
-94 to	-99	560 to	565	greenish-gray, sticky mud
-99 to	-104	565 to	570	dark-gray, dense mafic rock
-104 to	-109	570 to	575	dark-gray, dense mafic rock
-109 to	-114	575 to	580	dark-gray, dense mafic rock
-114 to	-119	580 to	585	dark-gray, dense mafic rock
-119 to	-124	585 to	590	medium-gray, dense mafic rock with some light-gray and yellow, weathered mafic rock
-124 to	-129	590 to	595	medium-gray, dense mafic rock with some light-gray and yellow, weathered mafic rock
-129 to	-134	595 to	600	medium-gray, dense mafic rock with some light-gray and yellow, weathered mafic rock
-134 to	-139	600 to	605	dark-gray, dense mafic rock
-139 to	-144	605 to	610	medium-gray, dense mafic rock mixed with yellow-brown, weathered mafic rock
-144 to	-149	610 to	615	medium-gray, dense mafic rock mixed with yellow-brown, weathered mafic rock
-149 to	-154	615 to	620	medium-gray, dense mafic rock mixed with yellow-brown, weathered mafic rock
-154 to	-159	620 to	625	medium-gray, dense mafic rock mixed with yellow-brown, weathered mafic rock
-159 to	-164	625 to	630	brown, slightly weathered mafic rock with some dark-gray mafic rock
-164 to	-169	630 to	635	moderately to highly weathered, dense mafic rock with some chalky carbonate
-169 to	-174	636 to	640	moderately to highly weathered, dense mafic rock with some chalky carbonate
-174 to	-179	640 to	645	medium-gray, dense mafic rock with olivine phenocrysts
-179 to	-184	645 to	650	medium-gray, dense mafic rock with olivine phenocrysts
-184 to	-189	650 to	655	medium-gray, dense mafic rock with olivine phenocrysts
-189 to	-194	655 to	660	medium-gray, dense mafic rock with olivine phenocrysts
-194 to	-199	660 to	665	greenish-brown highly weathered mafic rock
-199 to	-204	665 to	670	greenish dark-gray mafic rock with weathered, greenish-white phenocrysts
-204 to	-209	670 to	675	greenish dark-gray mafic rock with weathered, greenish-white phenocrysts
-209 to	-214	675 to	680	greenish dark-gray mafic rock with weathered, greenish-white phenocrysts
-214 to	-219	680 to	685	greenish dark-gray mafic rock with weathered, greenish-white phenocrysts
-219 to	-224	685 to	690	greenish dark-gray mafic rock with weathered, greenish-white phenocrysts
-224 to	-229	690 to	695	greenish dark-gray mafic rock with weathered, greenish-white phenocrysts
-229 to	-234	695 to	700	greenish dark-gray mafic rock with weathered, greenish-white phenocrysts
-234 to	-239	700 to	705	dark-gray, dense mafic rock
-239 to	-244	705 to	710	greenish-gray, dense mafic rock
-244 to	-249	710 to	715	medium-gray, dense mafic rock
-249 to	-254	715 to	720	medium-gray, dense mafic rock
-254 to	-259	720 to	725	greenish-gray, dense mafic rock
-259 to	-264	725 to	730	greenish-gray, partly weathered, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-264 to	-269	730 to	735	dark-gray, moderately vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-269 to	-274	735 to	740	dark-gray, moderately vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-274 to	-279	740 to	745	dark-gray, moderately vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-279 to	-284	745 to	750	dark-gray, moderately vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-284 to	-289	750 to	755	dark-gray, moderately vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-289 to	-294	755 to	760	dark-gray, moderately vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-294 to	-299	760 to	765	dark-gray, moderately vesicular, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-299 to	-304	765 to	770	medium-gray, amygdaloidal mafic rock
-304 to	-309	770 to	775	red-brown clay
-309 to	-314	775 to	780	red-brown clay
-314 to	-319	780 to	785	red-brown clay
-319 to	-324	785 to	790	rounded mafic rock gravel and red-brown mud
-324 to	-329	790 to	795	rounded mafic rock gravel and red-brown mud
-329 to	-334	795 to	800	rounded mafic rock gravel and red-brown mud

Appendix 1. Lithologic descriptions of drill cuttings from Northeast Kilohana monitor well (State well 2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii--Continued

Elevation (feet)		Depth (feet)		Sample description ¹
-334	to -339	800	to 805	rounded mafic rock gravel and red-brown mud
-339	to -344	805	to 810	yellowish-gray, slightly weathered, dense mafic rock
-344	to -349	810	to 815	yellowish-gray, slightly weathered, dense mafic rock
-349	to -354	815	to 820	yellowish-gray, slightly weathered, dense mafic rock
-354	to -359	820	to 825	yellowish-gray, slightly weathered, dense mafic rock
-359	to -364	825	to 830	red-brown mud with rounded mafic rock gravel
-364	to -369	830	to 835	red-brown mud with rounded mafic rock gravel
-369	to -374	835	to 840	rounded, variously weathered, mafic rock gravel
-374	to -379	840	to 845	rounded, variously weathered, mafic rock gravel
-379	to -384	845	to 850	red-brown to gray mafic rock gravel and gray, sandy soil
-384	to -389	850	to 855	red-brown to gray mafic rock gravel and gray, sandy soil
-389	to -394	855	to 860	red-brown to gray mafic rock gravel and gray, sandy soil
-394	to -399	860	to 865	red-brown to gray mafic rock gravel and gray, sandy soil
-399	to -404	865	to 870	red-brown to gray mafic rock gravel and gray, sandy soil
-404	to -409	870	to 875	red-brown to gray mafic rock gravel and gray, sandy soil
-409	to -414	875	to 880	red-brown to gray mafic rock gravel and gray, sandy soil
-414	to -419	880	to 885	hard, dark- gray, dense mafic rock
-419	to -424	885	to 890	weathered mafic rock gravel
-424	to -429	890	to 895	dark- gray, dense mafic rock
-429	to -434	895	to 900	weathered mafic rock gravel
-434	to -439	900	to 905	weathered mafic rock gravel
-439	to -444	905	to 910	brown, sandy mud
-444	to -449	910	to 915	brown, sandy mud
-449	to -454	915	to 920	brown, sandy mud
-454	to -459	920	to 925	brown, sandy mud
-459	to -464	925	to 930	brown, sandy mud
-464	to -469	930	to 935	brown, sandy mud
-469	to -474	935	to 940	brown, sandy mud
-474	to -479	940	to 945	brown, sandy mud
-479	to -484	945	to 950	brown, sandy mud
-484	to -489	950	to 955	brown, sandy mud
-489	to -494	955	to 960	brown, sandy mud
-494	to -499	960	to 965	brown, sandy mud
-499	to -504	965	to 970	brown, sandy mud
-504	to -509	970	to 975	brown, sandy mud
-509	to -514	975	to 980	brown, sandy mud
-514	to -519	980	to 985	brown, sandy mud
-519	to -524	985	to 990	brown, sandy mud
-524	to -529	990	to 995	brown, sandy mud
-529	to -534	995	to 1,000	brown, sandy mud
-534	to -539	1,000	to 1,005	brown, sandy mud
-539	to -544	1,005	to 1,010	brown, sandy mud
-544	to -549	1,010	to 1,015	brown, sandy mud
-549	to -554	1,015	to 1,020	brown, sandy mud
-554	to -559	1,020	to 1,025	brown, sandy mud
-559	to -564	1,025	to 1,030	brown, sandy mud
-564	to -569	1,030	to 1,035	brown, sandy mud
-569	to -574	1,035	to 1,040	brown, sandy mud

¹Rotary-drilling cuttings lifted with air, foam, and polymer. Sample repository: U.S. Geological Survey, Hawaii District office. Date of logging: May, 1996.

Appendix 2. Data from step-drawdown aquifer test, June 30, 1995, Northeast Kilohana monitor well (2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii

[min, minutes; ft, feet; gal/min, gallons per minute; depth to water measured from 466.42 ft above mean sea level; -, no measurement made]

Time (min)	Depth to water (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Pumping rate (gal/min)
0	91.10	0	-
0.5	92.42	1.32	-
1	92.61	1.51	-
2	92.83	1.73	-
3	93.17	2.07	-
4	93.27	2.17	-
5	93.42	2.32	44
6	93.41	2.31	-
7	93.42	2.32	-
8	93.44	2.34	-
9	93.46	2.36	-
10	93.44	2.34	-
11	93.47	2.37	40
12	93.47	2.37	-
13	93.51	2.41	-
14	93.50	2.40	38
15	93.52	2.42	38
20	93.52	2.42	35
25	94.12	3.02	47
30	94.06	2.96	45
40	94.17	3.07	44
50	94.14	3.04	43
60	94.15	3.05	42
61	96.66	5.56	43
62	97.16	6.06	100
63	97.27	6.17	-
64	97.05	5.95	80
65	97.12	6.02	80
66	98.10	7.00	-
67	98.47	7.37	105
68	98.38	7.28	105
69	97.93	6.83	90
70	97.78	6.68	85
71	97.56	6.46	94
72	97.42	6.32	85
73	97.26	6.16	-
74	97.27	6.17	81
75	97.26	6.16	85
80	97.30	6.20	80
85	99.05	7.95	-
90	99.14	8.04	100
100	99.24	8.14	99
110	99.39	8.29	100
120	99.46	8.36	100
121	103.04	11.94	175
122	103.31	12.21	-
123	102.86	11.76	145

Appendix 2. Data from step-drawdown aquifer test, June 30, 1995, Northeast Kilohana monitor well (2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii
--Continued

[min, minutes; ft, feet; gal/min, gallons per minute; depth to water measured from 466.42 ft above mean sea level; -, no measurement made]

Time (min)	Depth to water (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Pumping rate (gal/min)
124	104.04	12.94	218
125	104.15	13.05	160
126	104.42	13.32	-
127	105.94	14.84	190
128	107.53	16.43	200
129	107.76	16.66	-
130	107.97	16.87	-
131	107.99	16.89	-
132	108.06	16.96	192
133	108.72	17.62	-
134	109.26	18.16	220
135	109.50	18.40	215
140	109.82	18.72	206
145	110.07	18.97	208
150	110.43	19.33	205
160	110.62	19.52	205
170	110.86	19.76	200
180	111.05	19.95	200
181	112.27	21.17	225
182	112.72	21.62	-
183	113.54	22.44	235
184	115.03	23.93	245
185	116.51	25.41	280
186	117.41	26.31	-
187	118.74	27.64	295
188	120.25	29.15	305
189	120.66	29.56	-
190	121.11	30.01	300
191	121.86	30.76	310
192	122.21	31.11	310
193	122.66	31.56	310
194	122.83	31.73	-
195	123.08	31.98	305
200	124.20	33.10	310
205	124.68	33.58	310
210	125.09	33.99	312
215	125.40	34.30	315
220	125.84	34.74	312
230	126.36	35.26	313
240	126.80	35.70	315
241	108.06	16.96	0
242	105.06	13.96	0
243	103.43	12.33	0
244	102.43	11.33	0
245	101.50	10.40	0
246	100.99	9.89	0
247	100.39	9.29	0
248	99.90	8.80	0

Appendix 2. Data from step-drawdown aquifer test, June 30, 1995, Northeast Kilohana monitor well (2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii
 --Continued

[min, minutes; ft, feet; gal/min, gallons per minute; depth to water measured from 466.42 ft above mean sea level; -, no measurement made]

Time (min)	Depth to water (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Pumping rate (gal/min)
249	99.53	8.43	0
250	99.18	8.08	0
255	97.94	6.84	0
260	97.16	6.06	0
265	96.56	5.46	0
270	96.12	5.02	0
275	95.81	4.71	0
280	95.53	4.43	0
285	95.32	4.22	0
290	95.12	4.02	0
295	94.84	3.74	0
300	94.42	3.32	0
1,160	91.67	0.57	0

Appendix 3. Data from 7-day sustained-rate aquifer test, July 1–8, 1995, Northeast Kilohana monitor well (2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii

[min, minutes; ft, feet; gal/min, gallons per minute; °C, degrees Celsius; (μS/cm), microsiemens per centimeter at 25°C static water level at start of test was 374.90 feet above mean sea level; depth to water measured from 466.42 feet above mean sea level; -, no measurement made]

Time (min)	Depth to water (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Pumping rate (gal/min)	Drawdown, corrected for well loss (ft)	Temperature (°C)	Specific conductance (μS/cm)
0	91.64	0	0	0	-	-
1	108.98	17.34	320	2.65	-	-
2	112.68	21.04		6.35	-	-
3	114.59	22.95	328	7.52	-	-
4	115.84	24.2	328	8.77	-	-
5	116.85	25.21	328	9.78	-	-
6	117.64	26.00	328	10.57	-	-
7	118.23	26.59	-	11.16	-	-
8	118.82	27.18	325	12.03	-	-
9	119.21	27.57	320	12.88	-	-
10	119.56	27.92	328	12.49	-	-
15	121.18	29.54	328	14.11	-	-
20	122.17	30.53	325	15.38	-	-
25	123.07	31.43	325	16.28	-	-
30	123.80	32.16	323	17.19	-	-
40	124.87	33.23	324	18.17	25.1	207
50	125.67	34.03	324	18.97	-	-
60	126.43	34.79	323	19.82	-	-
70	127.02	35.38	322	20.51	-	-
80	127.60	35.96	323	20.99	-	-
90	128.03	36.39	323	21.42	-	-
100	128.47	36.83	324	21.77	-	-
110	128.84	37.20	323	22.23	25.2	207
120	129.17	37.53	323	22.56	25.1	207
130	129.54	37.90	323	22.93	-	-
140	129.85	38.21	324	23.15	-	-
160	130.38	38.74	325	23.59	-	-
180	130.79	39.15	322	24.28	-	-
210	131.47	39.83	320	25.14	-	-
240	131.92	40.28	315	26.05	25.3	208
270	132.49	40.85	325	25.70	-	-
300	132.95	41.31	323	26.34	-	-
360	133.54	41.90	322	27.03	-	-
420	134.15	42.51	323	27.54	-	-
480	134.63	42.99	323	28.02	24.8	209
720	136.27	44.63	322	29.76	24.6	207
1,020	137.53	45.89	322	31.02	24.6	207
1,260	138.21	46.57	320	31.88	24.5	207
1,440	138.62	46.98	320	32.29	24.8	207
1,500	138.70	47.06	318	32.55	-	-
1,560	138.88	47.24	318	32.73	-	-
1,620	139.03	47.39	318	32.88	25.1	207
1,680	139.14	47.50	318	32.99	-	-
1,800	139.34	47.70	318	33.19	-	-
1,920	139.47	47.83	318	33.32	24.8	207
2,340	140.05	48.41	318	33.90	24.5	207
2,700	140.34	48.70	318	34.19	24.5	207
2,880	140.45	48.81	320	34.12	24.8	207
3,060	140.57	48.93	318	34.42	-	-
3,360	140.78	49.14	319	34.54	24.9	207

Appendix 3. Data from 7-day sustained-rate aquifer test, July 1–8, 1995, Northeast Kilohana monitor well (2-0124-01), Kauai, Hawaii--Continued

[min, minutes; ft, feet; gal/min, gallons per minute; °C, degrees Celsius; (μS/cm), microsiemens per centimeter at 25°C static water level at start of test was 374.90 feet above mean sea level; depth to water measured from 466.42 feet above mean sea level; -, no measurement made]

Time (min)	Depth to water (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Pumping rate (gal/min)	Drawdown, corrected for well loss (ft)	Temperature (°C)	Specific conductance (μS/cm)
4,320	141.13	49.49	317	35.07	24.8	207
4,680	141.18	49.54	315	35.31	-	-
5,760	141.16	49.52	316	35.20	24.6	206
5,940	141.14	49.50	317	35.08	-	-
6,120	141.15	49.51	317	35.09	-	-
6,240	141.14	49.50	315	35.27	24.9	206
7,200	140.93	49.29	313	35.24	24.7	206
7,440	140.90	49.26	313	35.21	24.9	207
7,680	140.92	49.28	313	35.23	24.6	205
8,580	140.81	49.17	313	35.12	-	-
8,820	140.65	49.01	312	35.05	24.9	206
9,120	140.62	48.98	313	34.93	24.6	206
10,020	140.73	49.09	312	35.13	-	-
10,080	140.73	49.09	312	35.13	-	-
10,081	122.76	31.12	0	31.12	-	-
10,082	119.02	27.38	0	27.38	-	-
10,083	117.46	25.82	0	25.82	-	-
10,084	116.36	24.72	0	24.72	-	-
10,085	115.41	23.77	0	23.77	-	-
10,086	114.80	23.16	0	23.16	-	-
10,087	114.21	22.57	0	22.57	-	-
10,088	113.75	22.11	0	22.11	-	-
10,089	113.27	21.63	0	21.63	-	-
10,090	112.86	21.22	0	21.22	-	-
10,095	111.53	19.89	0	19.89	-	-
10,100	110.62	18.98	0	18.98	-	-
10,105	109.98	18.34	0	18.34	-	-
10,110	109.46	17.82	0	17.82	-	-
10,120	108.65	17.01	0	17.01	-	-
10,130	107.98	16.34	0	16.34	-	-
10,140	107.39	15.75	0	15.75	-	-
10,200	105.10	13.46	0	13.46	-	-
10,260	103.73	12.09	0	12.09	-	-
10,320	102.68	11.04	0	11.04	-	-
10,380	101.82	10.18	0	10.18	-	-