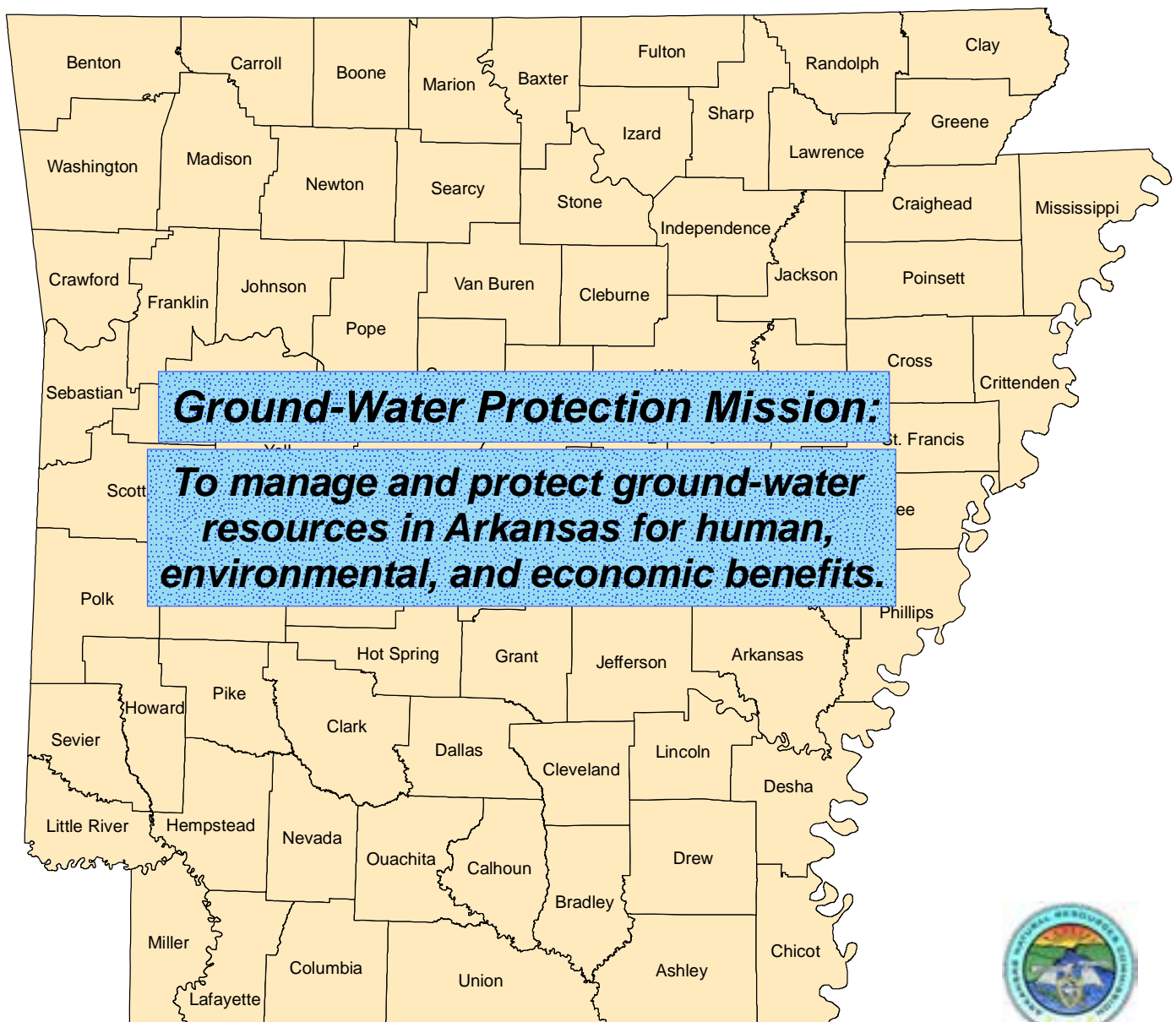


Arkansas Ground-Water Protection and Management Report for 2010



March 2011

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Edward Swaim

Geology Supervisor
Professional Geologist
Professional Geologist
GIS Analyst
Chief Construction Inspector
Water Well Inspector
Engineer Technician
Administrative Assistant III
Chief, Water Resources Management Division

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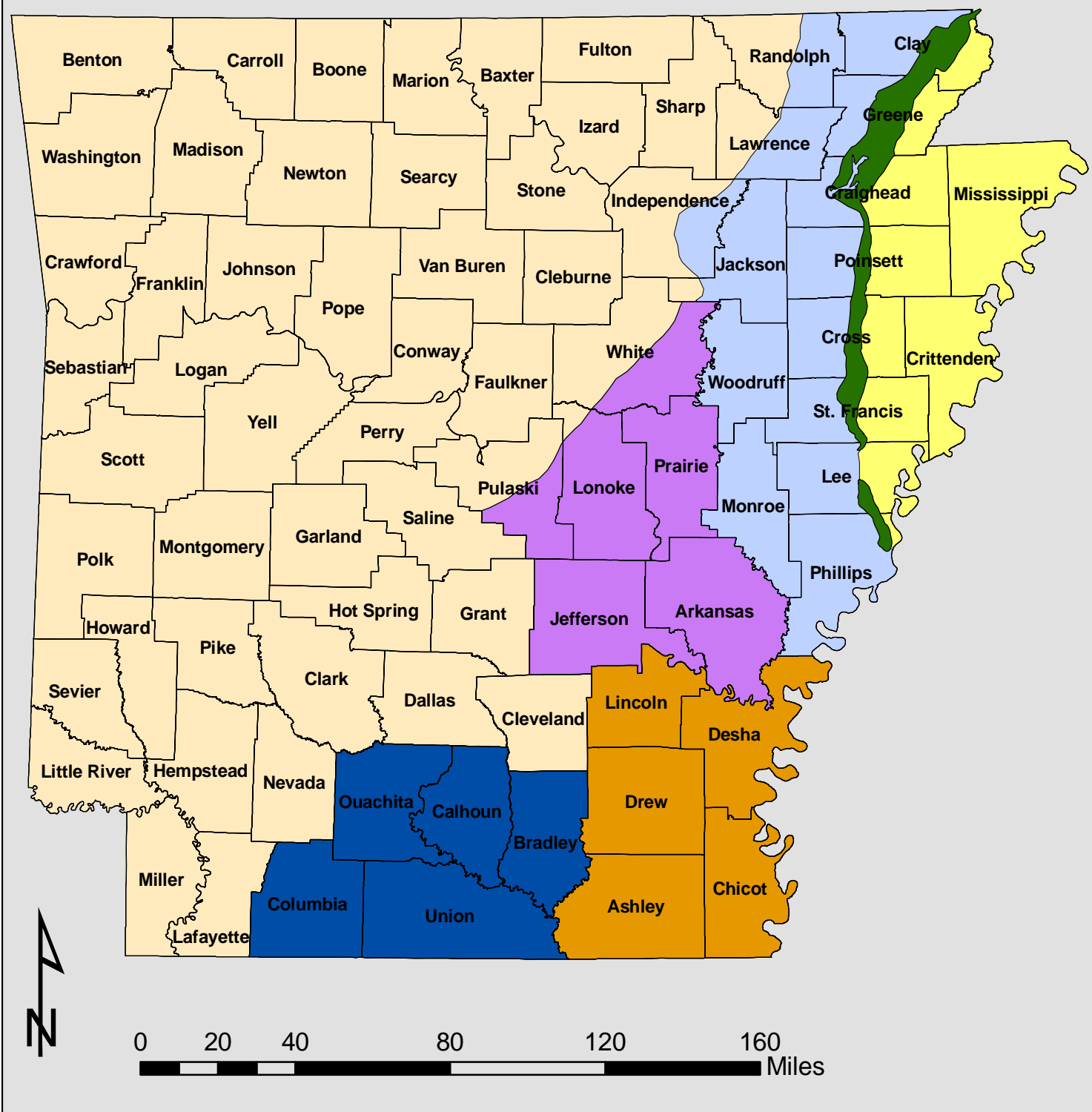
ABSTRACT

The Arkansas Ground-Water Protection and Management Report is produced annually by the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission (ANRC) pursuant to the Arkansas Ground Water Protection and Management Act of 1991, Arkansas Code Annotated 15-22-906. This report provides a summary of ground-water protection and conservation programs administered by the ANRC during the year 2010, including water-level monitoring, the development of water-quality standards, studies of water use trends, and administration of the Arkansas Water Well Construction Commission program. This report covers water level data from the spring of 2009 to the spring of 2010, as well as other ground-water activities through the end of 2010. The general trend in Arkansas's long-term water-level change is that the ground-water levels are declining in response to continued withdrawals at a rate which is not sustainable. Based on 2008 water use data, approximately 42.6 percent of the current alluvial aquifer withdrawal of 7,022.95 million gallons per day, and 55.2 percent of the Sparta/Memphis aquifer withdrawal of 157.45 million gallons per day, is sustainable. At these pumping rates, water-level declines and the adverse impacts on the state's ground-water system will continue to be observed. As the competition for ground water becomes more intense, the challenge before Arkansas water resources users, scientists, and conservationists is to continue to work toward conservation, education, and the conjunctive use of ground water and excess surface water in a manner that brings about the wise and sustainable use of our valuable water resources.

INTRODUCTION

This annual ground-water report is prepared to provide the State of Arkansas with a comprehensive water-quantity and water-quality document to be utilized in accordance with the Arkansas Water Plan, as a guide for water resources conservation and protection programs. It includes data, analysis, and recommendations for the ground-water protection and management program, water-quality standards activities, the Arkansas Water Well Construction Commission administrative program, and water use studies. This report and all programs described herein are built on a strong cooperative program with other appropriate State, Federal, and local water resources agencies.

Arkansas Ground Water Study Areas



Legend

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|-------------------|
| | South Arkansas | | Cache |
| | Boeuf-Tensas | | Crowleys Ridge |
| | Grand Prairie | | County Boundaries |
| | St. Francis | | |



Fig. 1

Some of the programs described in this report are partially funded through federal grants from Region VI of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Each spring approximately 700 wells are monitored in the alluvial aquifer resulting in the largest number of water level measurements for any one aquifer in the state. This number will vary from year to year depending on the resources available. There are approximately 350 wells that are monitored for water levels in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer. A monitoring schedule has been established to obtain data from the alluvial aquifer and the Sparta/Memphis aquifer on an annual basis. These measurements are taken each spring so as to be the least affected by seasonal pumping for irrigation. The drawdown that results from seasonal pumping is also determined by the NRCS and ANRC taking measurements of the alluvial aquifer in both the spring and fall. The USGS also maintains the Arkansas Masterwell Program that supplies long term ground-water quality monitoring in 25 wells from 14 aquifers. These Masterwells are located throughout 21 counties and each year 5 sites are sampled for a variety of water-quality constituents. (Fig.4) Hydrogeologic data is collected statewide; however resources are focused on study areas where water-level declines and water-quality degradation have been observed historically.

The amount of rainfall is taken into account each monitoring period to observe the change of water levels during times of drought or excess rainfall. Higher than normal precipitation continued throughout 2009, which finished as the all time record for precipitation in Arkansas at 81.79 inches. The monitoring period which covers the calendar year of 2010 for static water level change was completed in the spring. The data for 2009-2010 indicates a rise in 183 of 279 wells, with a maximum rise of about 24.6 feet, and an average of about 1.6 feet. (Appendix A). The total rainfall average for Arkansas in 2010 was 38.38 inches according to the National Weather Service and this is well below average which should result in more declines in next years reporting. A preliminary investigation of the ANRC's monitoring wells in the Grand Prairie area indicate that 11 of 13 wells showed a decline in static water levels from December 2010 to December 2011 with an average change of -0.98 feet during this time.

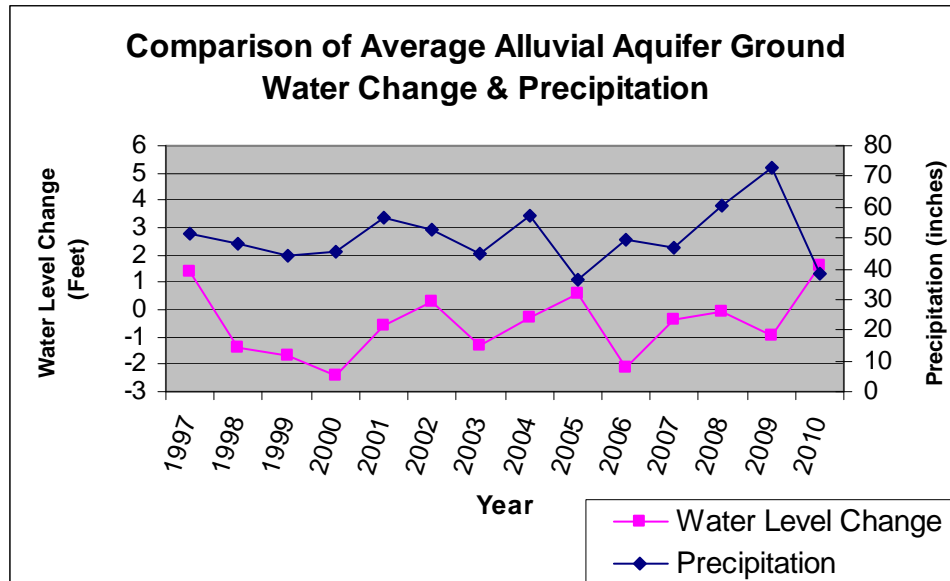


Table 1.

Long-term water-level data collected over a 25-year period indicate a statewide decline of 0.8 feet per year in the Sparta-Memphis aquifer (USGS, 2004-5055), and 0.3 feet per year in the alluvial aquifer over a 24 year period (USGS, 2006-5128). Such long-term data is valuable in revealing water-level change trends that can be masked by short-term climate variations and local pumping rates. There are areas of the state experiencing ground-water withdrawals of such magnitude that demand on the aquifer exceeds the sustainable yield, resulting in consistently falling ground-water levels, and the development of cones of depression. These areas are depressions in the potentiometric surface, and occur in both the alluvial and Sparta/Memphis aquifers. (Fig. 2) Water-level declines are consistently observed in areas where water use is highest, such as portions of the Grand Prairie area, and in the Cache study area west of Crowley's Ridge. Other programs are focused on the core Arkansas Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program, the Section 106 water-quality data management and GIS activities, and the administration of the Arkansas Water Well Construction Commission Program.

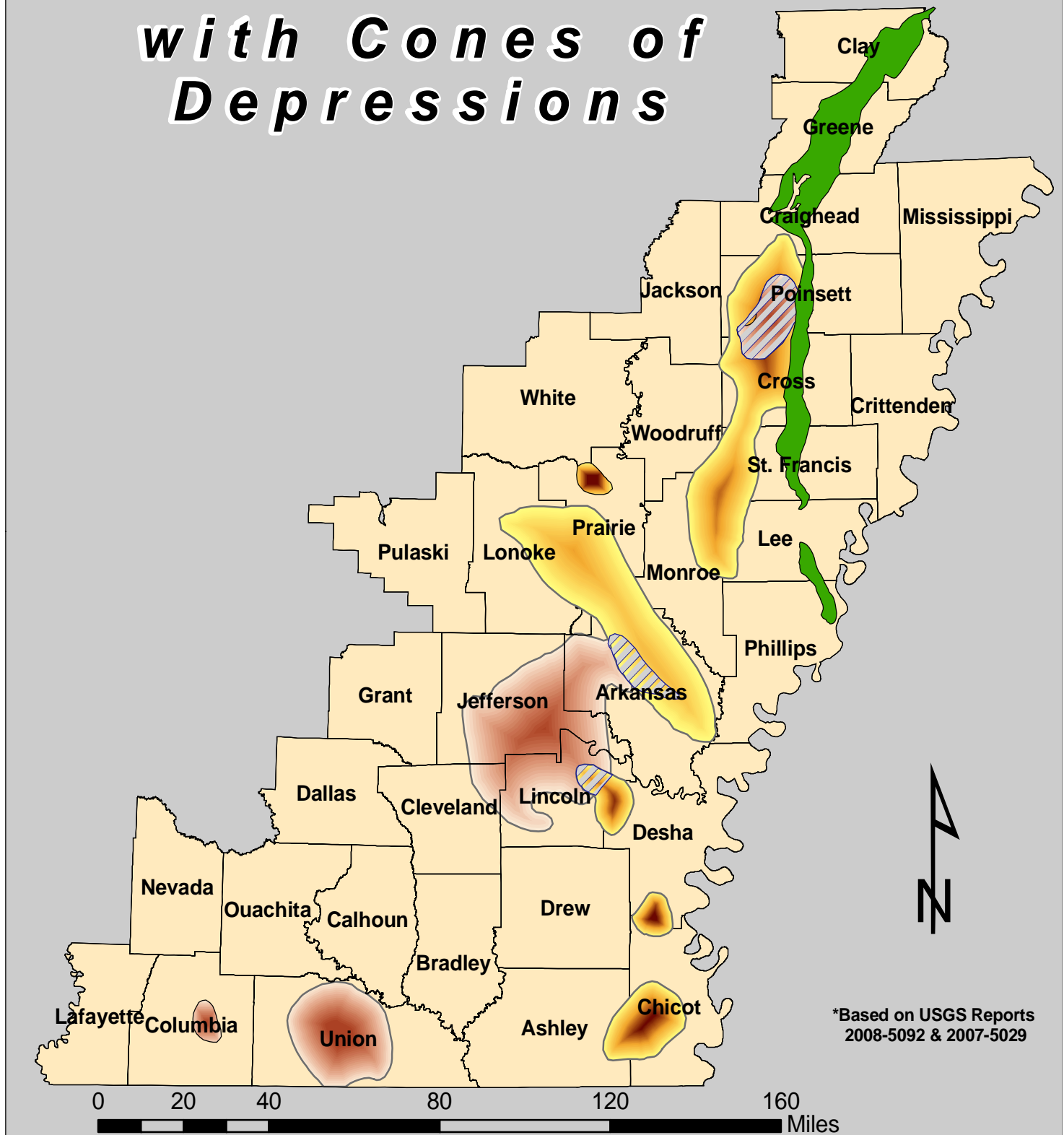
The most recent water quality data collected by the USGS showed wells with an increased specific conductance ($\geq 1,000$ microsiemens/cm) in the alluvial aquifer in Arkansas, Cross, Desha, Greene, Lincoln, Prairie and Chicot counties. (Schrader, T.P., 2010) An increase in the level of specific conductance indicates an increased level of dissolved solids in the ground water. In certain areas these dissolved solids are chlorides leading to the ground-water becoming unsuitable for particular irrigation purposes.

WATER POLICY

Water-resources policy in Arkansas was established in the Arkansas Water Plan, 1991, in which the ANRC advocates conservation, education, and the conjunctive use of ground and surface water, along with the development of excess surface water to meet future water use needs. It is hoped that protection of the State's ground-water resources can be achieved through these measures rather than management strategies that may require allocation of water. If conservation and the development of excess surface water are not successfully implemented in the impaired areas in the very near future, the State will have to consider regulatory alternatives to preserve the aquifers at a sustainable level.

All water-use strategies must consider the wise use of our State's water resources while protecting the sustainable yield of the State's aquifers. Stream flow needs of the State's surface-water flow system must also be taken into account if our water resources are to be protected for future generations to utilize and enjoy. The ANRC advocates that the State move toward a sustainable yield pumping strategy through conservation utilizing critical ground water area designation wherever needed to focus resources and minimize water-level declines. Designation as a Critical Ground Water Area brings about enhanced tax credits for conservation activities, focused educational programs, and sets the area as a priority for possible federal programs and funding.

Generalized Areas with Cones of Depressions



Legend

- Crowleys Ridge
- Intersection of the two cones
- Cones of Depression in the Alluvial Aquifer
- Cones of Depression in the Sparta Aquifer
- County Boundaries

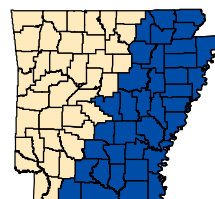
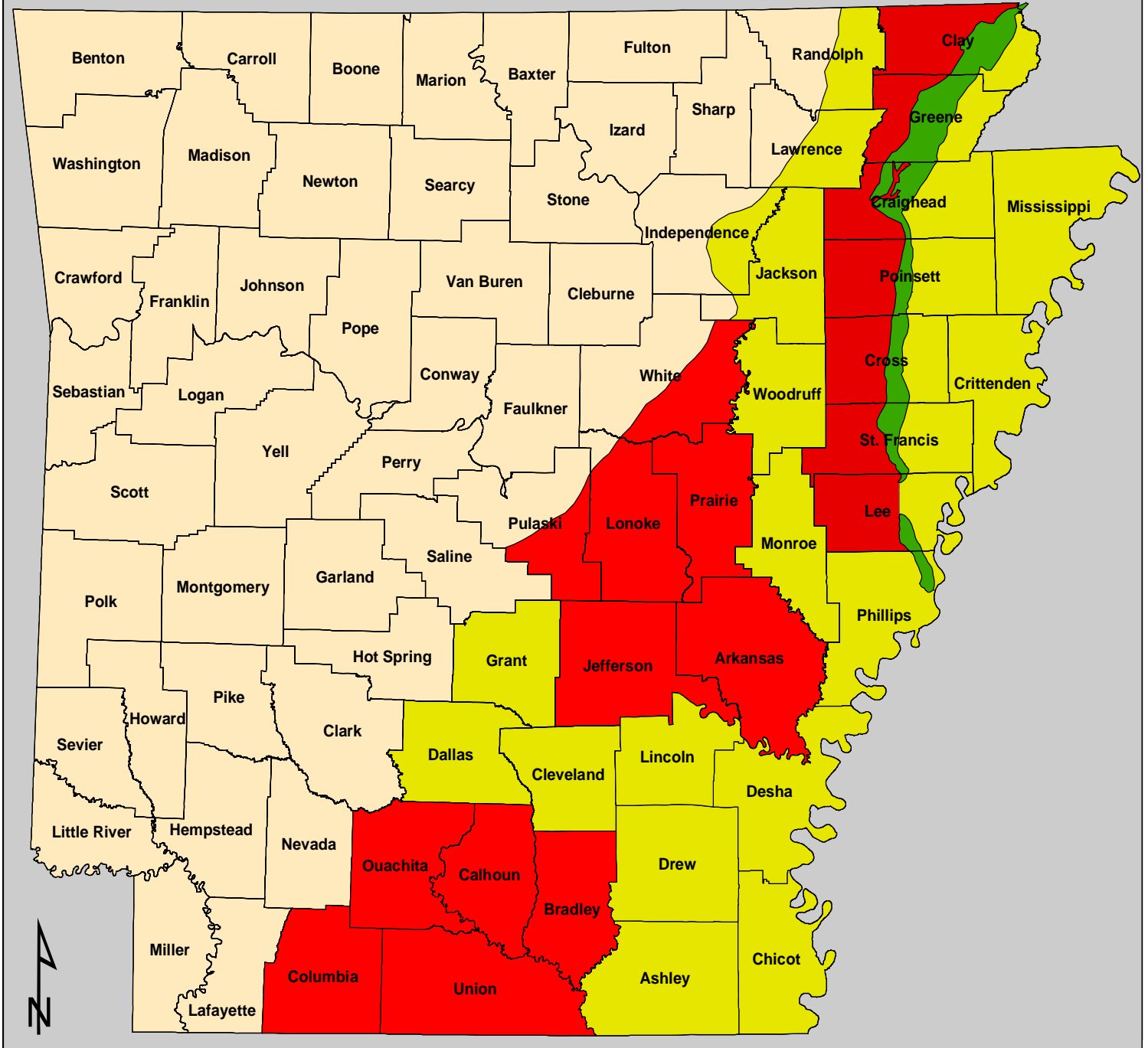


Fig. 2

Critical Ground Water Designations



Legend



Crowley's Ridge



Current Study Areas



Current Critical Areas



County Boundary

South Arkansas Study Area for Sparta in 1996

Grand Prairie Study Area for Sparta & Alluvial in 1998

Cache Study Area for Sparta/Memphis Sand & Alluvial in 2009

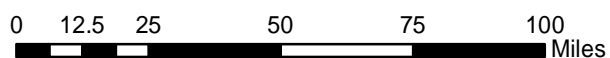
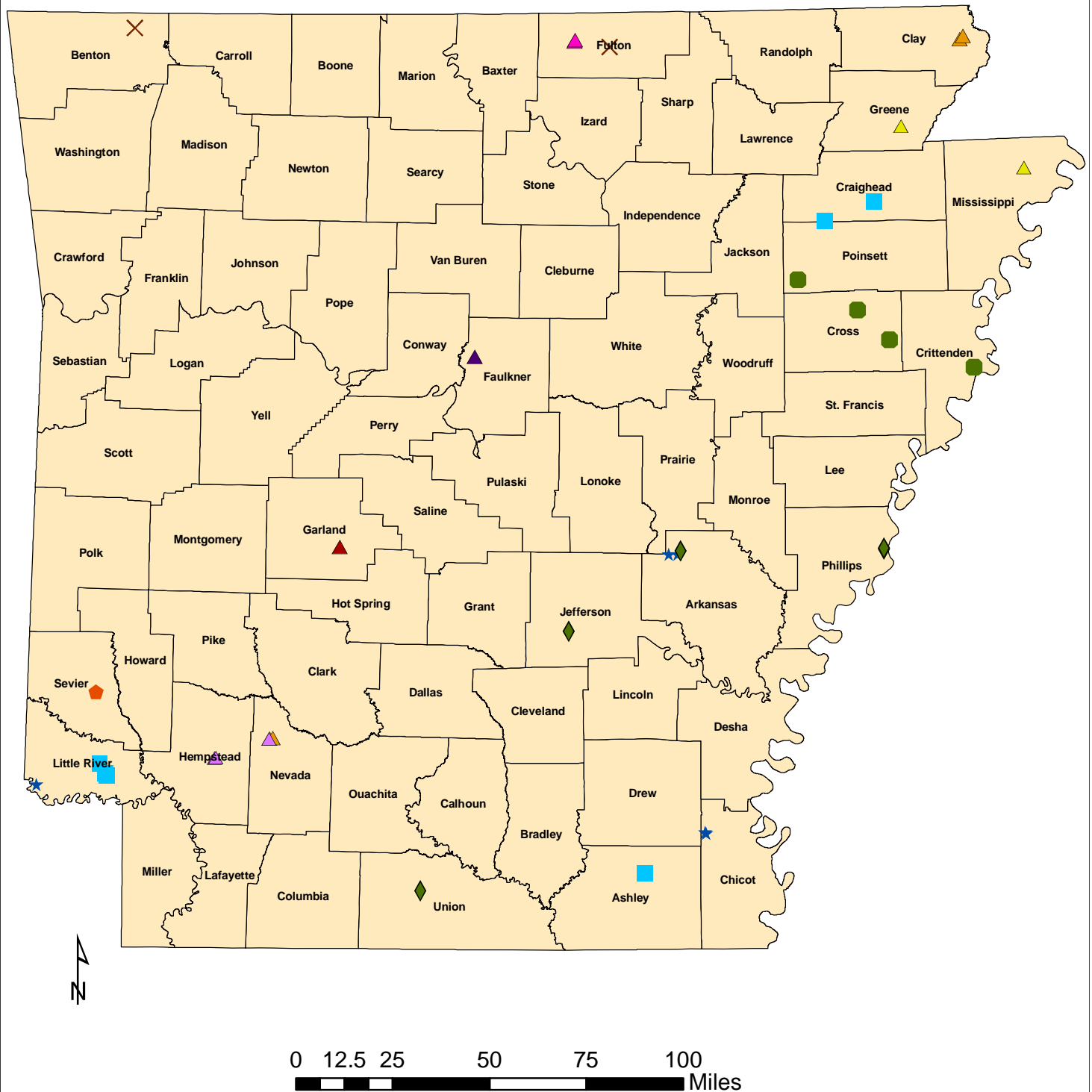


Fig. 3

USGS Master Well Locations



Legend

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| USGS Wilcox Group Master Wells (2 Wells) | USGS Nacatoch Sand Master Wells (4 Wells) | USGS Atoka Master Well |
| USGS Trinity Group Master Well (1 Well) | USGS Memphis Sand Master Wells (4 Wells) | USGS Alluvial Master Wells (5 Wells) |
| USGS Master Wells in Terrace Deposits (6 Wells) | USGS Roubidoux Master Wells (2 Wells) | County Boundaries |
| USGS Sparta Master Well (5 Wells) | USGS Gunter Sand Master Wells (2 Wells) | |
| USGS Tokio Formation Master Wells (3 Wells) | USGS Big Fork Chert Master Well | |



Fig. 4

Hydrogeology and Statewide Water-Level Trends

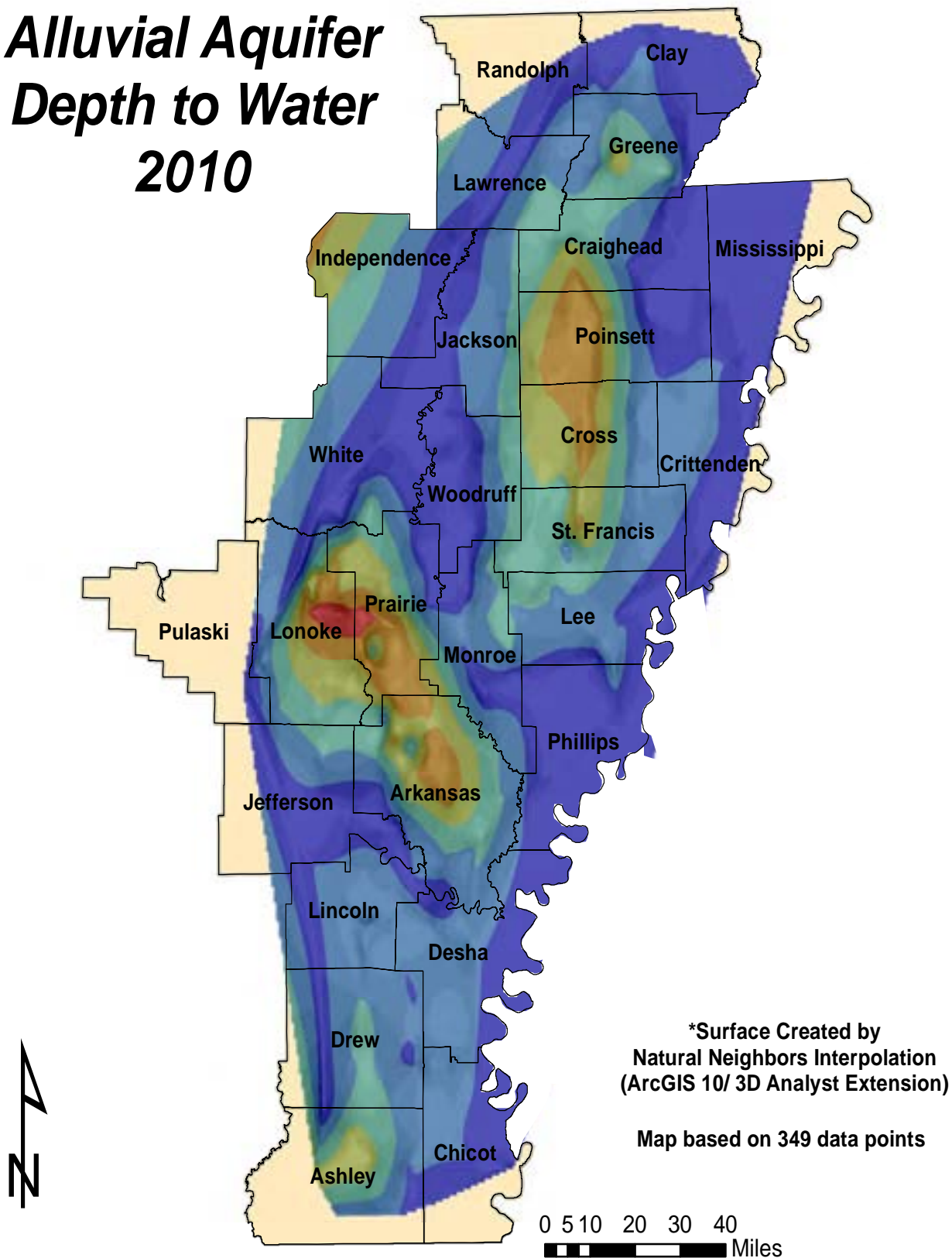
Alluvial Aquifer

The Mississippi River Valley alluvial aquifer extends north from Arkansas into Missouri, south into Louisiana, and under the Mississippi River into Tennessee and Mississippi. For the purpose of this report, the term alluvial aquifer refers to the portion of the aquifer inside the state boundaries of Arkansas. This area generally is bounded by the Fall-Line or contact with outcropping Tertiary formations to the west, the Mississippi River to the east, and the state lines to the north and south. The aquifer is the uppermost aquifer in the Mississippi Embayment and is composed of 50 to 150 feet of sand and gravel, grading from coarse gravel at the bottom to fine sand at the top. It generally is overlain by the Mississippi River Confining Unit, which is composed of 0 to 50 feet of fine-grained sand, silt, and clay. The alluvial aquifer is underlain by confining units composed of aquifers and confining units of the Mississippi Embayment, which are less permeable than the alluvial aquifer. The alluvial aquifer is connected hydraulically with several rivers and drainage areas.

Due mostly to the use of ground water for agriculture in the region, the aquifer has been pumped in ever-increasing amounts since records were kept from the early 1900's. In 2008 Arkansas had ground-water withdrawals estimated to be 7,022.95 million gallons per day (Mgal/d). That is approximately a 470% increase from the amount used in 1965. (Holland, T.W. 2005, 2008).

In 2008 there was 7,022.95 Mgal/d pumped from the alluvial aquifer. The estimated sustainable yield for the alluvial aquifer is 2,987 Mgal/d, leaving an unmet demand of 4,035.95 Mgal/d (57.5%). Ground water furnishes 63% of the state's total consumption of water, and 95% of the ground water used comes from the alluvial aquifer. Agriculture accounts for 96% of the total water that is pumped from the alluvial aquifer. Figures 5 and 6 are illustrations of the 2010 depth to water, and 5-year water level change map. Increased pumping from this aquifer has resulted in decreased outflow to rivers, increased inflow from rivers, increased inflow from the overlying confining unit, regional changes in ground-water flow, regional water level declines, reduction of aquifer storage, and decreases in well yields (Ackerman, 1996).

Alluvial Aquifer Depth to Water 2010



Legend

Depth to Water, Below Land Surface

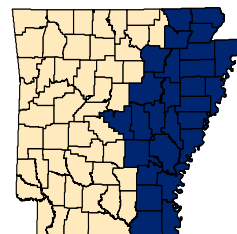
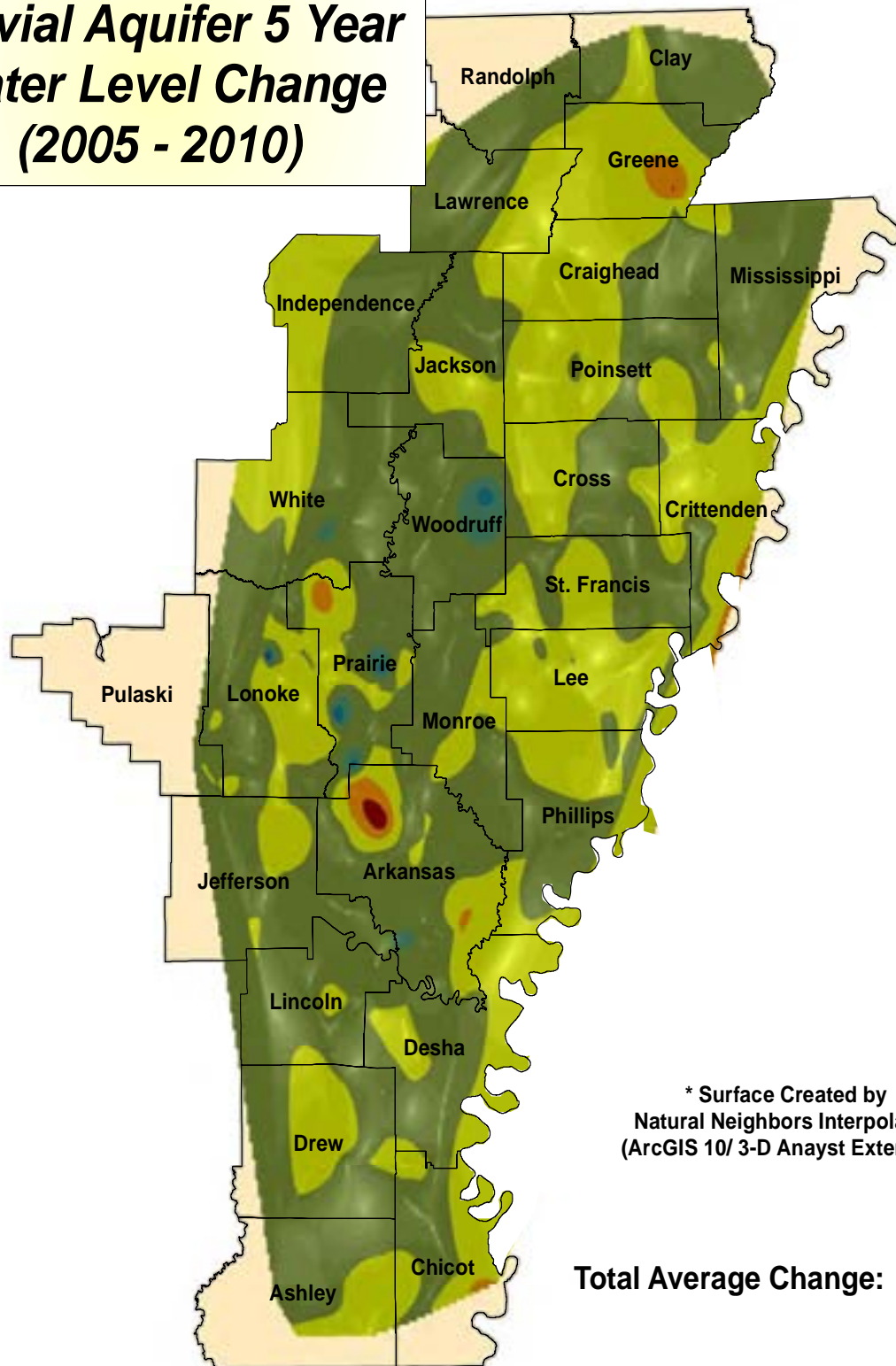


Fig. 5

Alluvial Aquifer 5 Year Water Level Change (2005 - 2010)



Legend

0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles

Water Level Change, feet

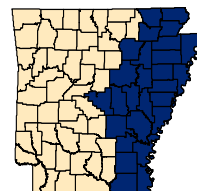
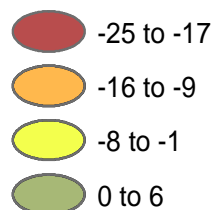
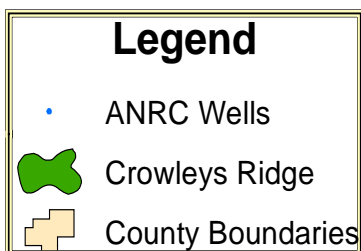
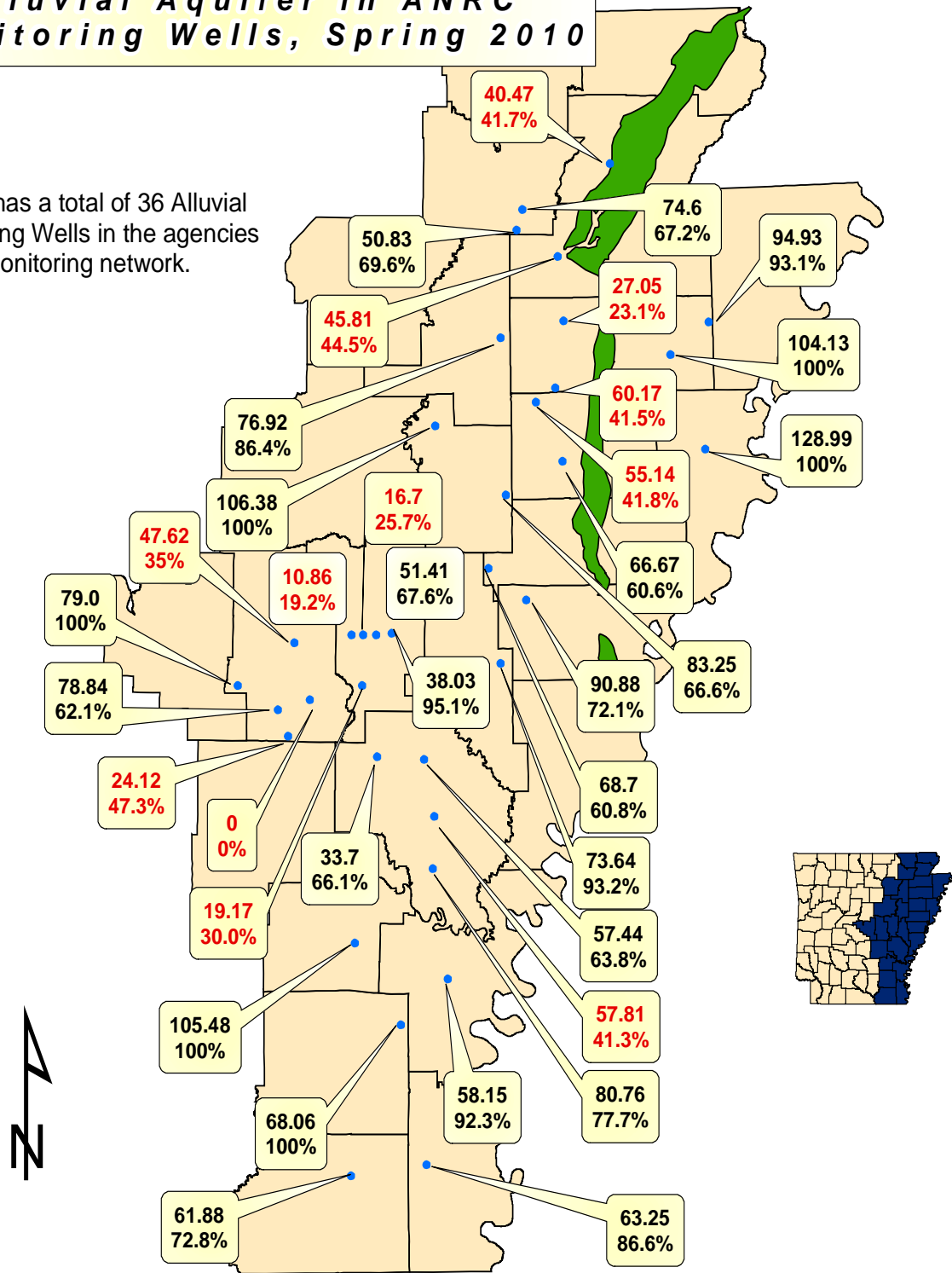


Fig. 6

Saturated Thickness of the Alluvial Aquifer in ANRC Monitoring Wells, Spring 2010

ANRC has a total of 36 Alluvial Monitoring Wells in the agencies monitoring network.



Top number is Saturated Thickness (Feet)
Bottom Number is Percentage of Formation Saturated

Saturated Thickness less than 50% is in red.

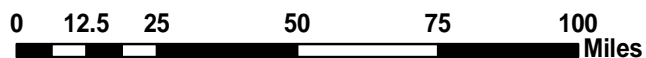


Fig. 7

There were 279 alluvial aquifer wells monitored for water-level change in both 2009 and 2010, out of these 96 (24.7%) had a decline in the static water level. The overall water-level average change was 1.62 ft. The 2009 precipitation for Arkansas was approximately 80 inches, which is above the statewide average of 49.19 inches. Of 320 alluvial aquifer wells monitored in both 2005 and 2010, 199 (62.2%) of these had declining static water levels. Over a 10-year period of time from 2000 to 2010, 31 of 85 wells (36.5%) monitored showed declines in the alluvial aquifer. The average change over the entire aquifer during the 2009-2010 monitoring period was 1.62 feet; the 5-year average change was -0.58 feet; and the 10-year average change was 2.22 feet respectively. The greatest declines over the last 5 year period are apparent in Figure 5. Significant declines are seen in northwest and southeast Arkansas county, northwest Prairie county, and south-central Greene county. As seen in Figure 5 the deepest part of the cone of depression in the grand prairie has shifted to the northwest and is located in east-central Lonoke county and west-central Prairie county. Appendix A is a table of specific water level monitoring data for the alluvial aquifer. Appendix B is a series of selected hydrographs for alluvial aquifer wells. This water-level change data reflects the exceptionally high rainfall during the data collection period of Spring 2009 to Spring 2010. During such years, ground-water withdrawals are reduced, while recharge is typically greater.

Sparta/Memphis Aquifer

The Sparta/Memphis aquifer of Tertiary Age is located in the south, southeast, and east regions of Arkansas, as well as portions of Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The aquifer outcrops in Dallas, Hot Spring, Saline, Grant, Nevada, Columbia, and Ouachita counties throughout the state. The Sparta/Memphis Sand aquifer thickness averages approximately 600 feet, ranging from a thickness of approximately 200 to 300 feet thick in the outcrop area, to about 900 feet thick in the southeastern part of the state. The majority of the area discussed in this report is a confined aquifer underlain by the Cane River Formation and overlain by the Cook Mountain Formation, both of which are effective confining units.

The Sparta aquifer in south Arkansas consists of two units, separated by the confining unit located between them: the upper Greensand aquifer and the lower El Dorado aquifer.

The Sparta is composed mainly of sand with considerable amounts of silt, clay, shale, and lignite, which are found in lenses throughout the unit. Lithologically, it varies considerably both vertically and laterally. Glauconite, a green hydrous potassium iron silicate mineral, is sometimes found in sand lenses in the upper levels of the aquifer, hence the name "Greensand".

The Memphis Sand aquifer in eastern Arkansas is part of a thick sand section in the middle and lower portions of the Claiborne Group. It includes the Sparta Sand, the predominantly sandy facies of the Cane River, and the Carrizo Sand. The Memphis aquifer is the major source of quality drinking water in the area.

Ground-water levels were collected from 237 water wells in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer throughout the south and east portions of Arkansas in 2009 and 2010. Fifty-five of those wells (23.2%) showed declines in the static water level. The average change over the entire aquifer during the 2009-2010 monitoring period was 4.61 feet. During the monitoring period from 2005 to 2010, 299 wells were monitored for water-level change, with 90 of these wells (39.3%) showed a decline in static water levels. During the 10-year monitoring period, 72 wells were monitored with 26 (36.1%) of these wells showing declines. Appendix C is a table of specific water level monitoring data for the Sparta/Memphis aquifer. For the Sparta/Memphis aquifer the USGS Conjunctive Use Optimization Model estimates that only 55.2 percent of the 2008 withdrawal of 157.5 Mgal/d is sustainable.

Data beginning in 1965 has been plotted as hydrographs for selected wells throughout the study area. Trend line analysis indicates that the general trend for most wells included in this study is that of a lowered potentiometric surface (Fig. 8). This decline in potentiometric surface in the aquifer can be attributed to a statewide increase in water use from 139 million gallons per day (Mgal/d) in 1970 to 157.5 Mgal/d in 2008. The estimated sustainable yield for the aquifer is 87 Mgal/d leaving an unmet demand of 70.5 Mgal/d. The most recent significant increase in water use from the Sparta has been for agricultural supply in the Grand Prairie and Cache Study Areas.

The exception to this rule is the data from the South Arkansas Study Area, where local education, conservation, and the use of excess surface water has led to significantly fewer declines, as well as some rebound in water levels in some areas. The potentiometric surface in five wells has actually risen over 90 feet respectively, over a 10-year period from 2000 to

2010. The figure below shows a graph of a well in the USGS Sparta Recovery Project. Appendix D is a series of hydrographs for Sparta/Memphis aquifer wells in Arkansas.

On April 21, 2008 the U.S. Department of the Interior awarded the Union County Water Conservation Board's Sparta Aquifer Recovery Project in southern Arkansas with the 2008 Cooperative Conservation Award, which recognizes the cooperative efforts of the board, along with many other contributors to this effort including the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission and the U.S. Geological Survey, Arkansas District. This project continues to be recognized across the nation as a success story in the field of natural resources conservation and protection.

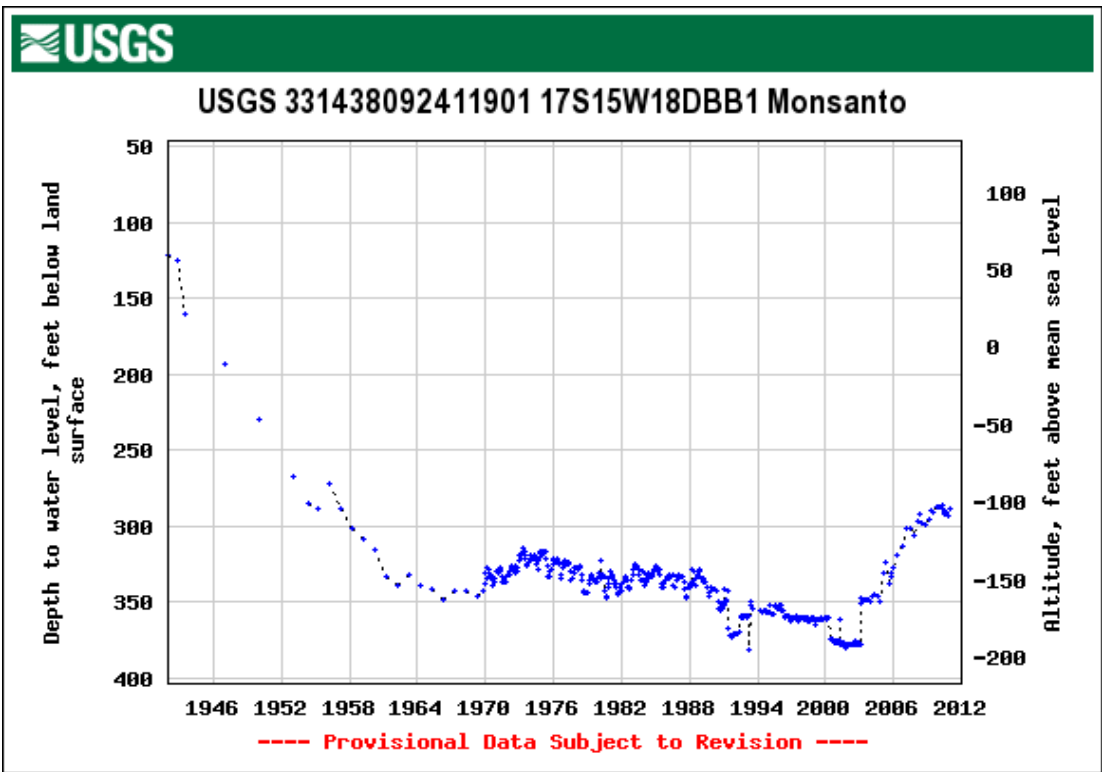


Table 2.

Nacatoch and Tokio Aquifers

During the spring of 2008 the USGS studied the Nacatoch Sand and Tokio Formation aquifers. The Nacatoch Sand and the Tokio Formation are both utilized in Sevier, Little River, Howard, Pike, Hempstead, Nevada and Clark counties in southwest Arkansas. The Nacatoch Sand is also utilized as an aquifer in Greene and Clay counties in northeast Arkansas. The monitoring wells there showed an average change of -1.2 feet over the last 20 years in the northeast, and various changes ranging from -2.0 feet in a 3-year period to +17.6 feet in a 5 year period.

Monitoring wells located in the Tokio Formation also showed fluctuations in the potentiometric surface that may be associated with changing water demands from the aquifer. A long-term USGS monitoring well in this formation showed an average change of -3.8 feet from 1971 to 2008. (Schrader and Blackstock 2010) Below is a USGS hydrograph of a well monitored in the Nacatoch Sand in Clay County.

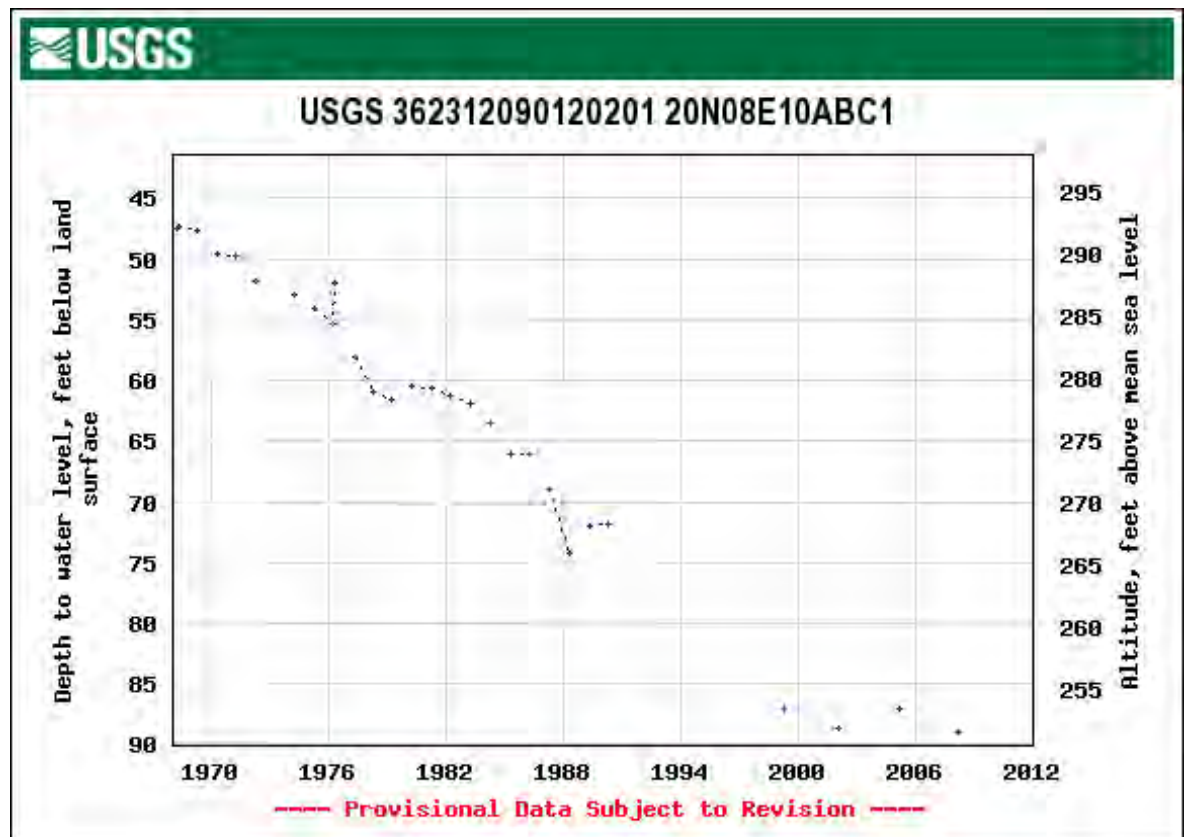
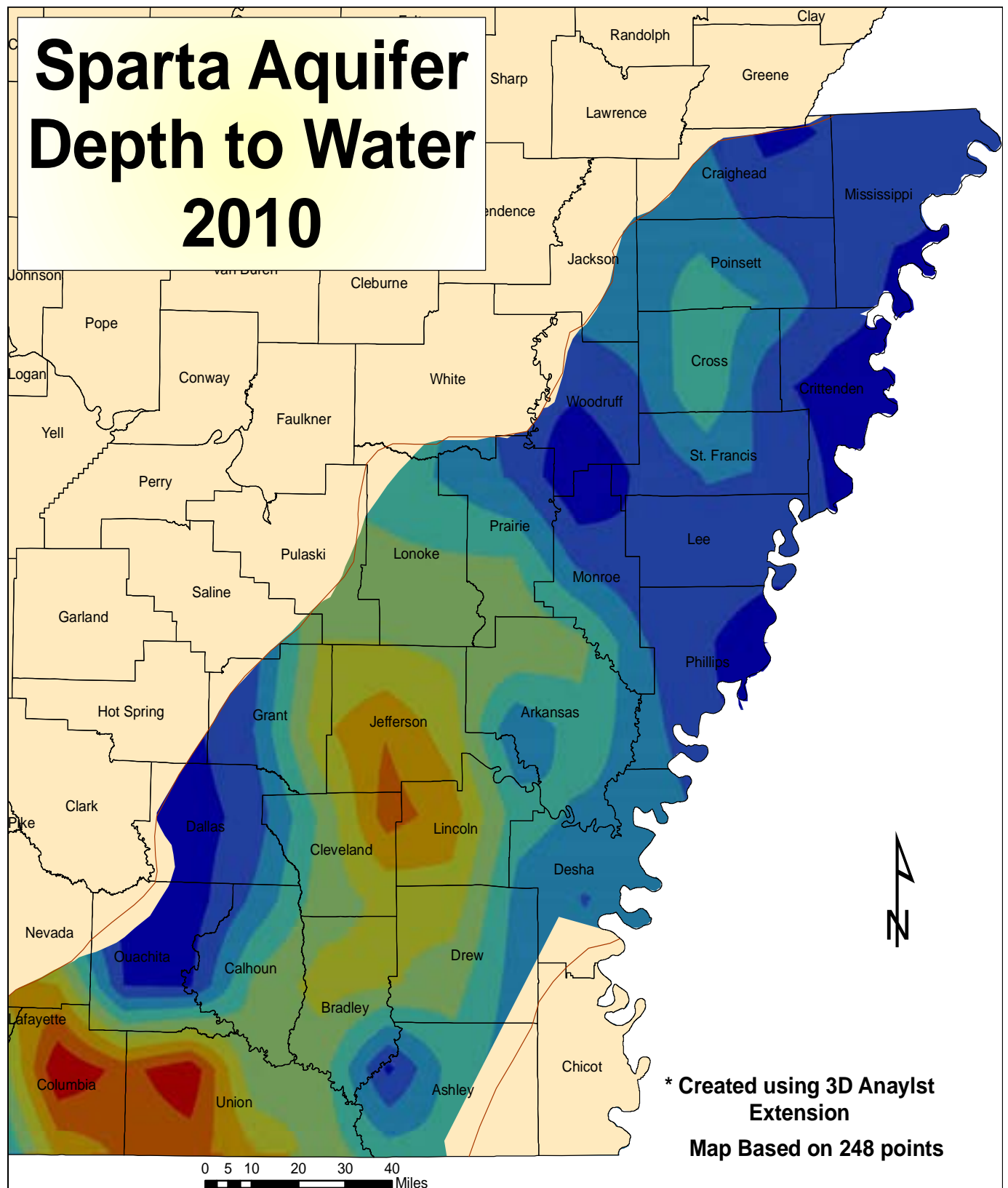


Table 3.



Legend

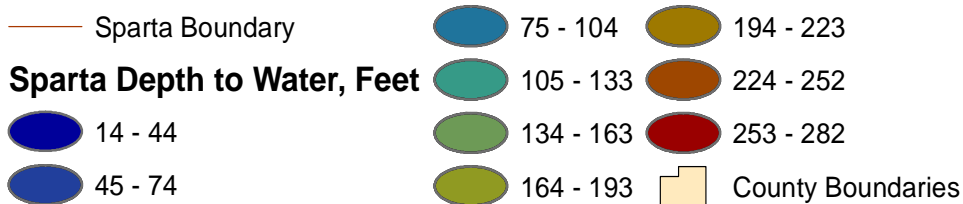
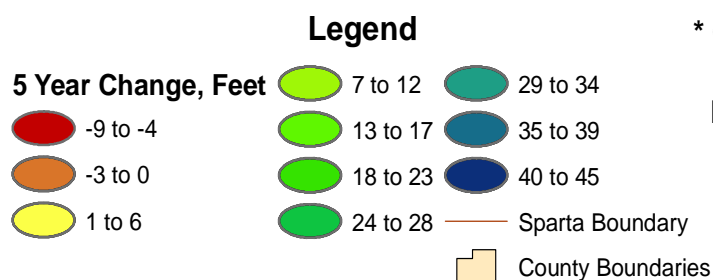
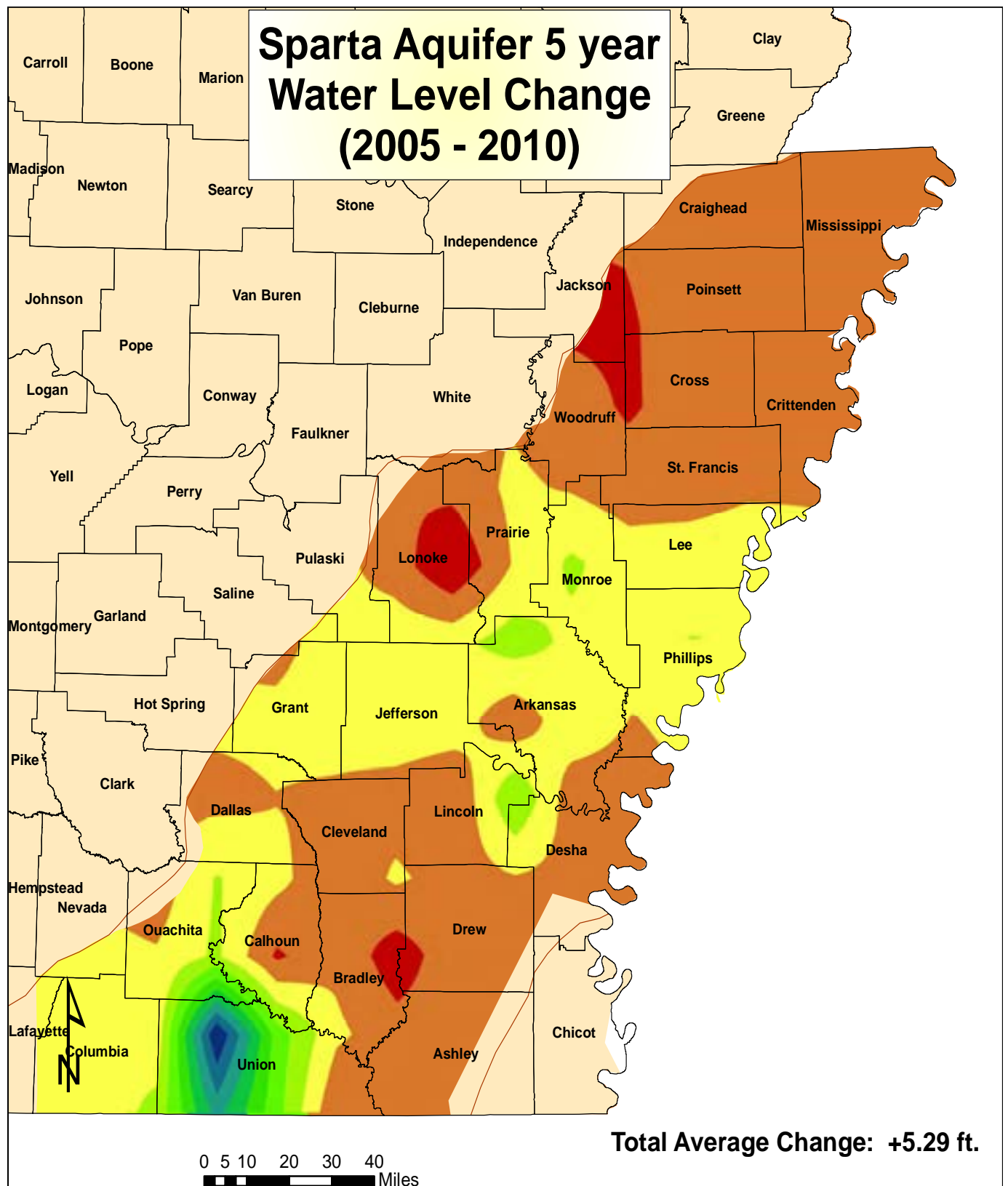


Fig. 8



*** Created using 3D Analyst
Extension
Map based on 230 points**



Fig. 9

GROUND-WATER LEVELS AND WATER-LEVEL CHANGE

MONITORING PROTOCOL

The United States Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission (ANRC), the Arkansas Geological Commission (AGC), and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), monitor wells throughout the entire state for general ground water quality as well as to record water levels. In addition, several agencies continually monitor wells throughout the state in an effort to detect significant changes and/or trends in ground-water levels and ground-water quality. The ANRC has recently added to this monitoring network by constructing 50 wells primarily in the eastern part of the state used exclusively for monitoring purposes, with more to be added in the near future. (Fig.36) All water level data collected by the USGS and ANRC is collected in accordance with USGS data collection protocol.

Water-level measurements are made each spring for a designated portion of the monitoring network of approximately 1,200 wells statewide. A schedule of monitoring has been established based upon existing funding and the ANRC's management and protection responsibilities as mandated by the Arkansas General Assembly. The monitoring schedule has been set up to obtain data annually from the alluvial and Sparta/Memphis aquifers. Other aquifers with less usage are measured at least once every five years. Measurements of water levels in the alluvial and Sparta/Memphis aquifers are taken each spring to obtain as close to true static water level data as possible. This allows the water level data to be the least affected by summer pumping. Measurements in the alluvial aquifer are obtained each spring and fall by the NRCS and are helpful in evaluating the zones of drawdown that result from seasonal pumping for irrigation of crops.

SOUTH ARKANSAS CRITICAL GROUND-WATER AREA

The South Arkansas Critical Ground-Water Area is composed of the Sparta aquifer in Bradley, Calhoun, Columbia, Ouachita, and Union Counties. In 1996 this area was the first to be designated as a critical ground water area for the Sparta aquifer pursuant to the Arkansas Groundwater Protection and Management Act of 1991.

Continued monitoring of Sparta aquifer ground-water levels show that some ground-water levels in this region have stabilized or risen, while others continue to decline. The South Arkansas Study Area as a whole had an average change of +4.04 feet during the 2009-2010 monitoring period, with only 29 of the 93 wells monitored showing declines (Fig.10). The diminishing declines in average change seem to indicate that the education, conservation, and development of surface water from the Ouachita River in Union county have made an impact on ground-water levels.

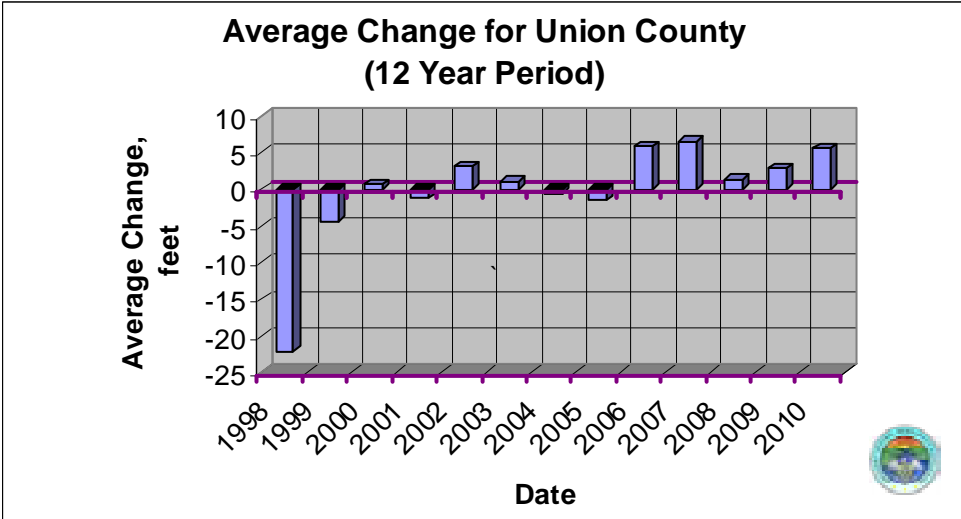


Table 4.

The USGS reports that water levels have risen in all eight of the Sparta Recovery wells since the summer of 2003. The “Monsanto” well is a good example of the recovery because it is located near the center of the cone of depression in this area. A graph of this well can be seen in table 3 on page 24.

Since the lowest water level recorded in this well 10 years ago, to the level recorded in December of 2010, the cone of depression in this study area has rebounded more than 90 feet.

During the 5-year monitoring period, from 2005 to 2010, the South Arkansas Study Area had an average change of +12.23 feet. 89 wells were monitored over this time, with 22 of them showing a decline in static water levels. Union county had an average change of +28.09 feet during this time. (Fig. 11)

Though the trend of water level increases in the South Arkansas Study Area have been encouraging, many of the wells in the area still show the potentiometric surface below the top of the formation. This criteria alone is enough for the study area to keep the designation of a Critical Ground-Water Area. The USGS ground-water flow models indicate that the withdrawals in Union county must be reduced to 28 percent of the 1997 pumping rate (4.84 Mgal/d) to maintain water levels at or above the top of the Sparta Sand. (Hays, 2000) Union county's use of 7.0 Mgal/d in 2008 is still 2.16 Mgal/d (31%) unmet demand.

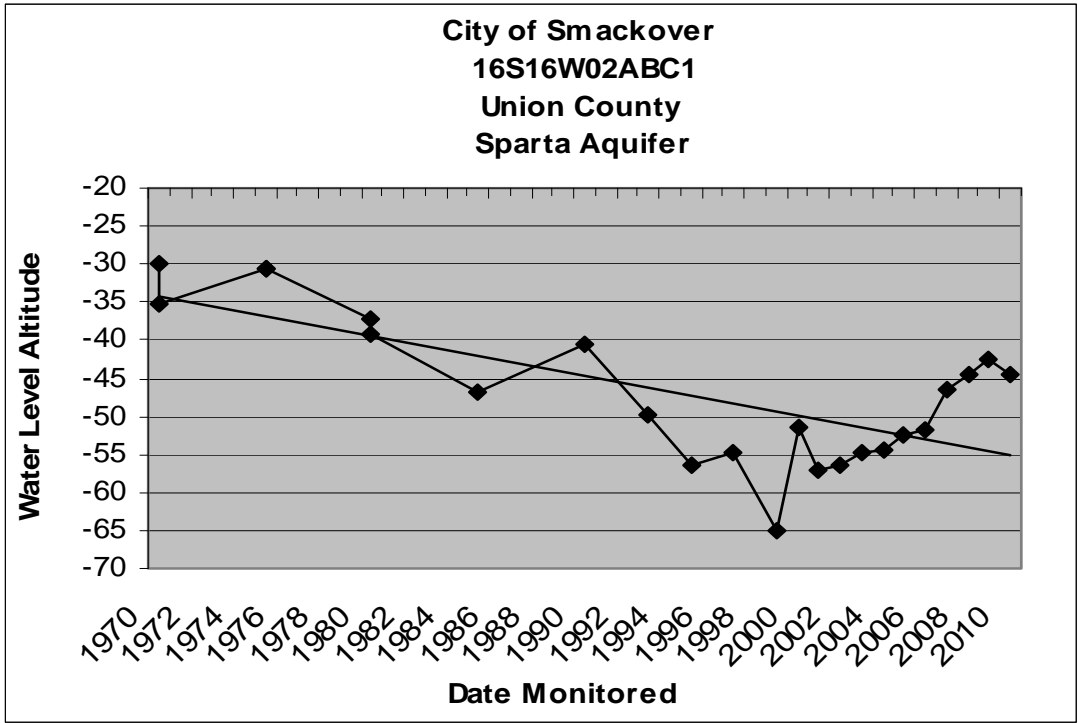
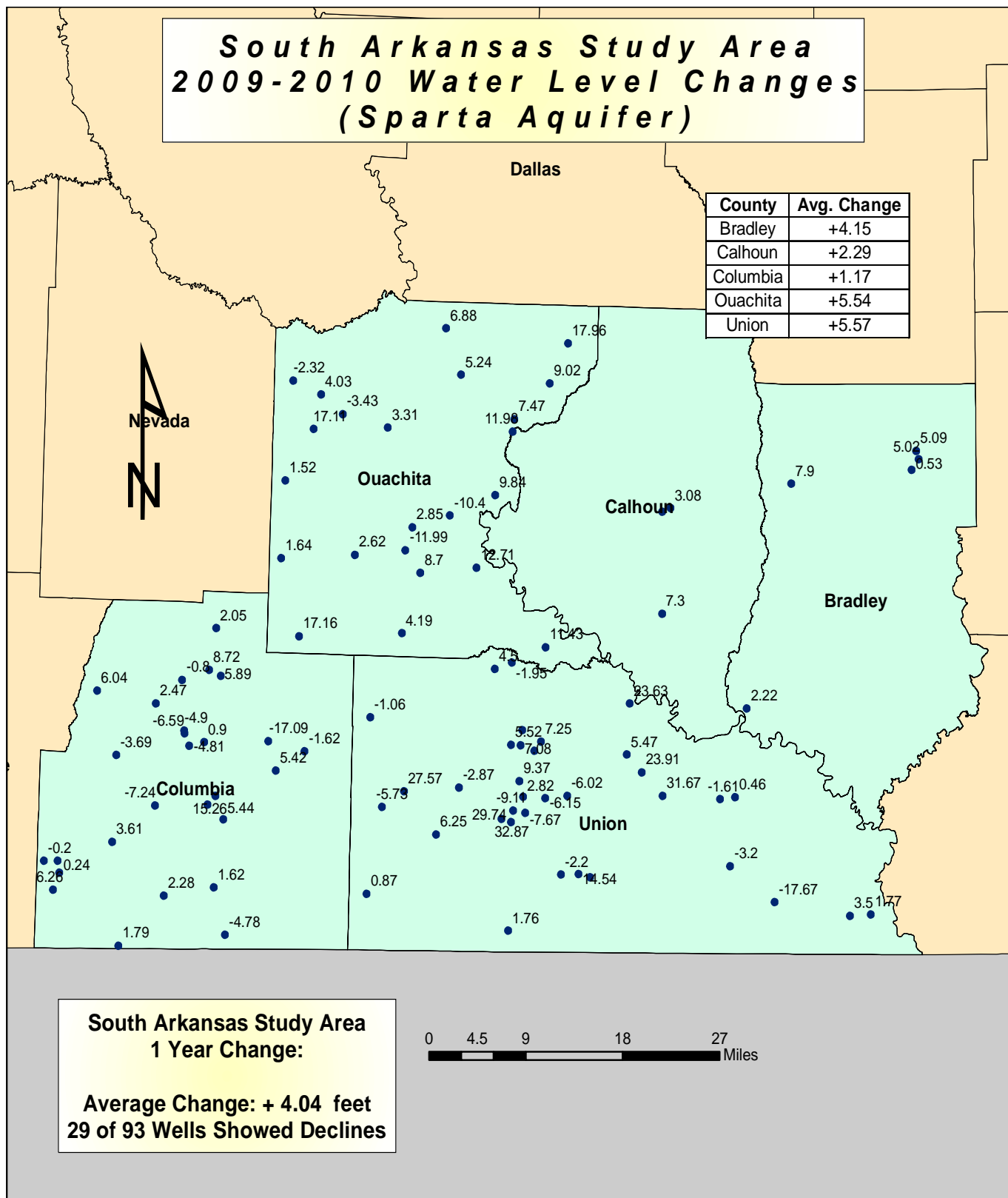


Table 5.

South Arkansas Study Area 2009-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta Aquifer)

County	Avg. Change
Bradley	+4.15
Calhoun	+2.29
Columbia	+1.17
Ouachita	+5.54
Union	+5.57



Legend

- Wells
- South Arkansas Study Area

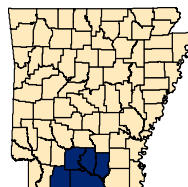
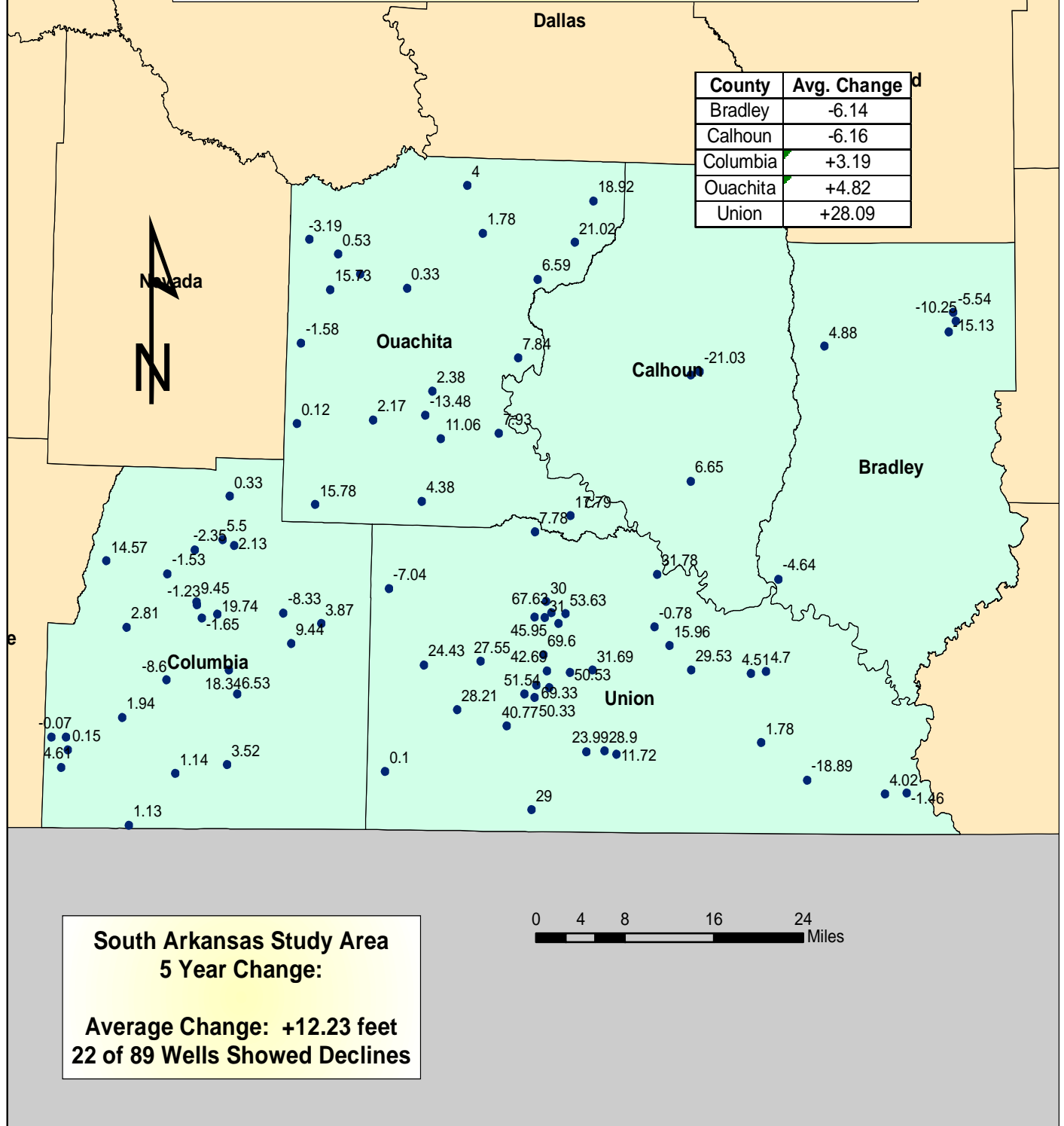


Fig. 10

South Arkansas Study Area 2005-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- South Arkansas Study Area

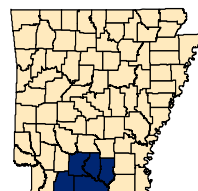
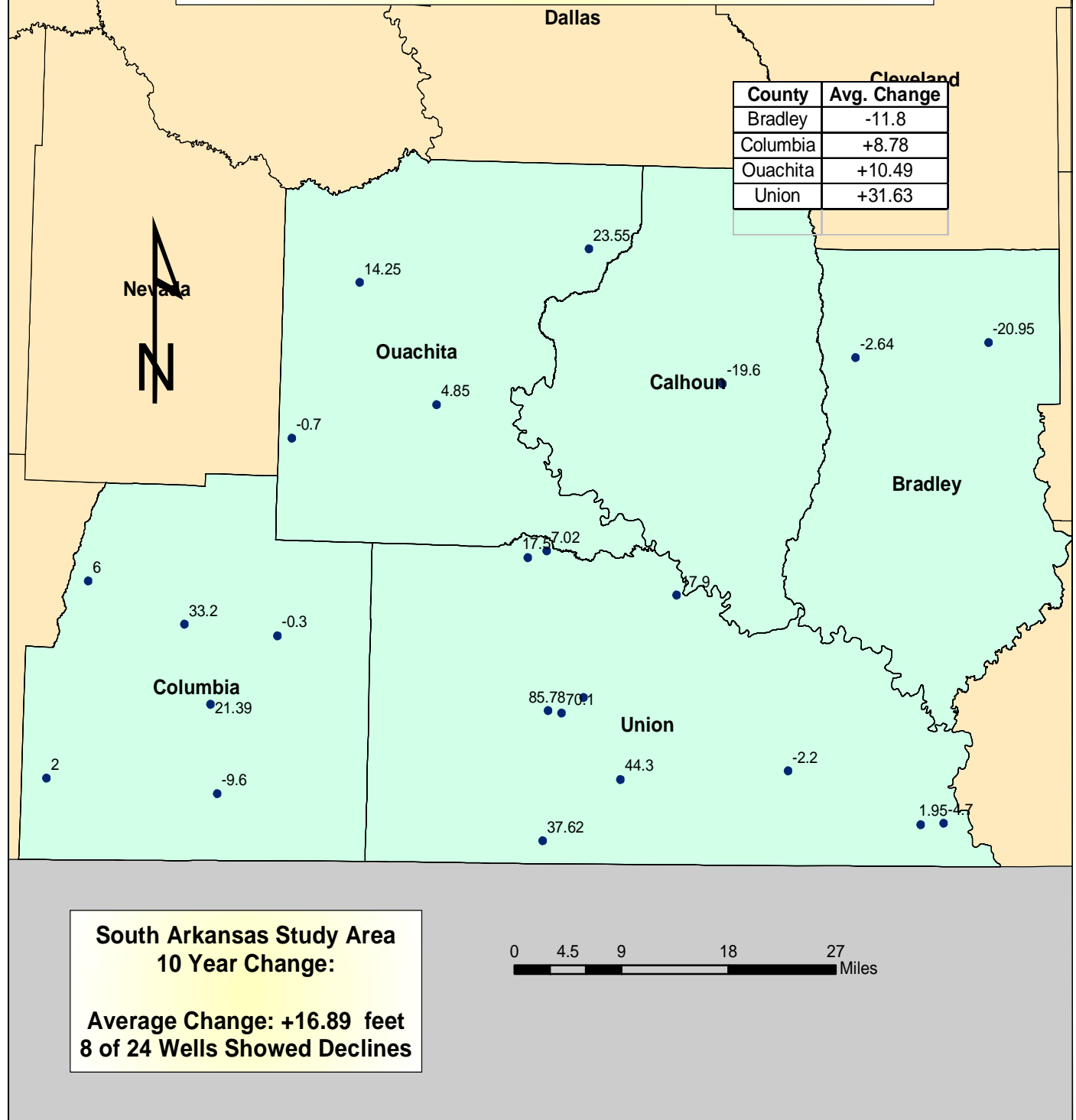


Fig. 11

South Arkansas Study Area 2000-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- South Arkansas Study Area

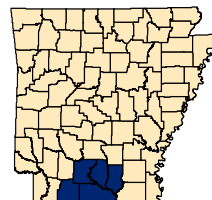


Fig. 12

GRAND PRAIRIE CRITICAL GROUND-WATER AREA

The designation "Grand Prairie" varies according to authors, but is commonly used to designate the area bounded on the south and west by the Arkansas River and on the north and east by the White and Little Red Rivers. (Ackerman, 1996) (Fig.1) This area was designated as a critical ground-water area for the alluvial aquifer and for the Sparta/Memphis aquifer in July 1998. Since designation, water levels have continued to decline throughout much of the Grand Prairie in both the alluvial and Sparta/Memphis aquifers.

During the 2009-2010 monitoring period there were 59 wells monitored with 9 (15.3%) showing average declines in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer throughout the counties in this study area. (Fig.12)

The entire Grand Prairie Study Area averaged a +2.39 foot change during this 5-year period from 2005 to 2010 in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer, with 24 of 59 (40.7%) of the wells monitored showing declines. (Fig.13)

Over the 10-year period from 2000 to 2010 the Sparta/Memphis aquifer has shown an average change of +7.66 feet. There were 22 wells monitored during this time, with 5 (22.7%) showing declines in water level. (Fig. 14)

Withdrawals from the Sparta Aquifer in Arkansas county have increased from an estimated 20.3 Mgal/d in 1970 (Halburg, 1972) to a reported water use of 41.05 Mgal/d in 2008, an increase of 198% over this time period. While there is still a significant cone of depression in the Sparta aquifer in this study area, the record rainfall of 2009 resulted in less pumping; therefore, less drawdown during this monitoring period.

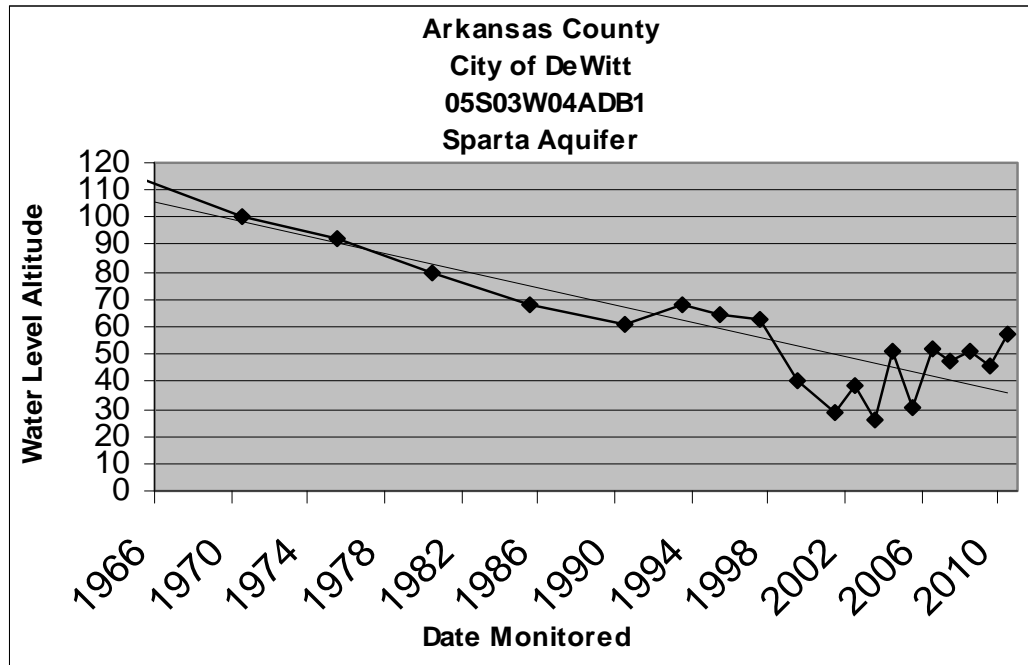


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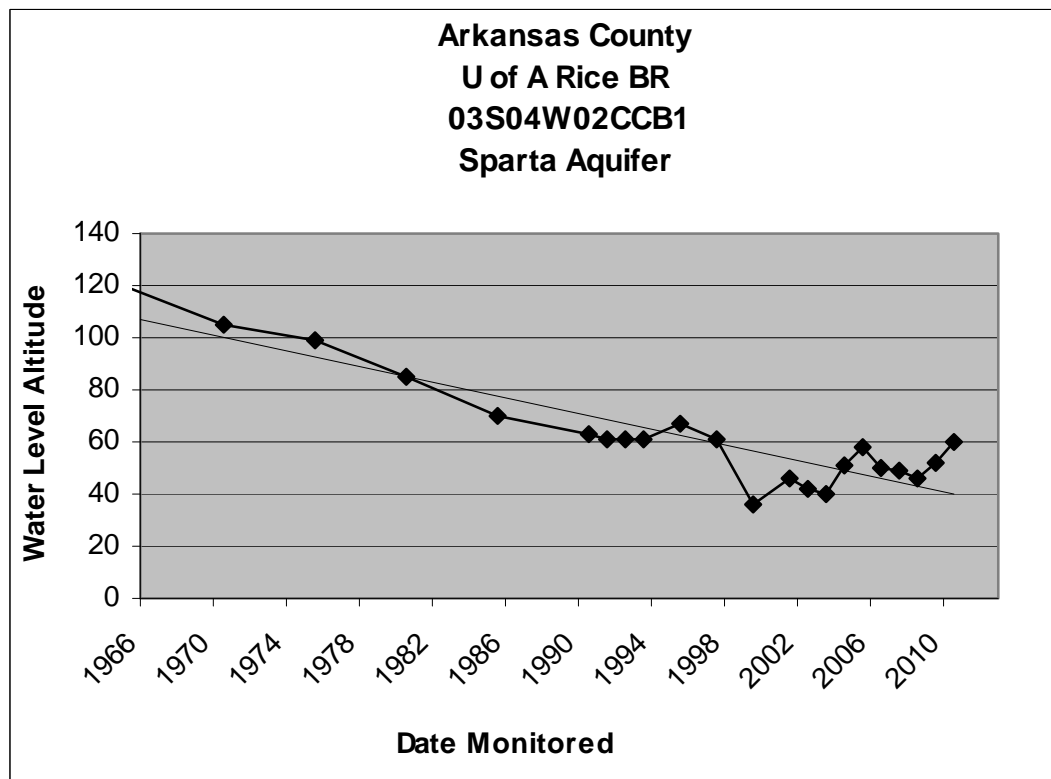


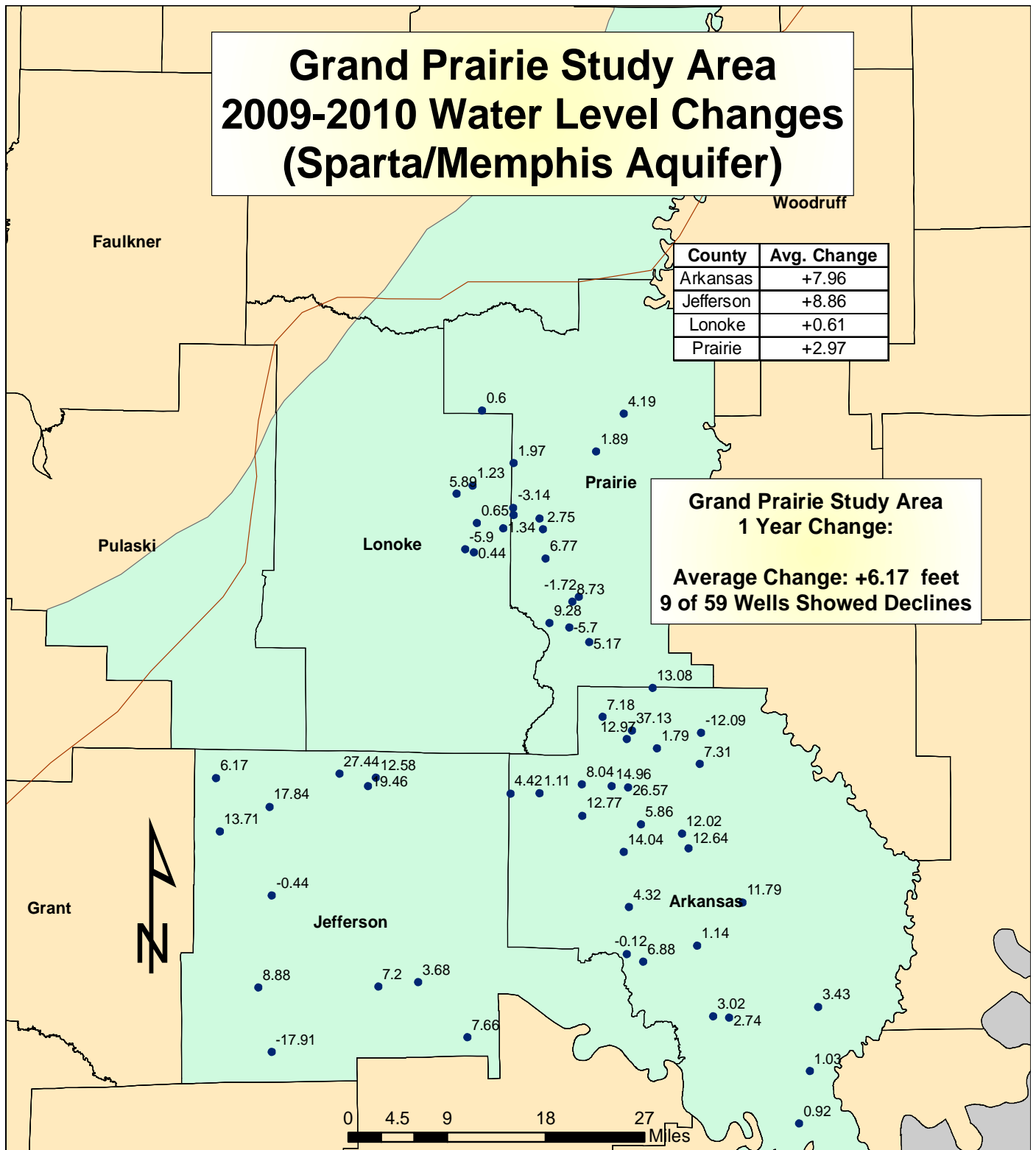
Table 7.

Grand Prairie Study Area 2009-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta/Memphis Aquifer)

County	Avg. Change
Arkansas	+7.96
Jefferson	+8.86
Lonoke	+0.61
Prairie	+2.97

Grand Prairie Study Area 1 Year Change:

Average Change: +6.17 feet
9 of 59 Wells Showed Declines



Legend

- Wells
- Sparta Boundary
- Grand Prairie Study Area

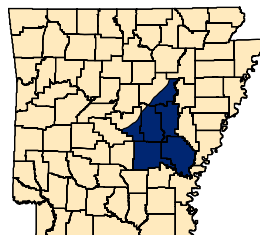
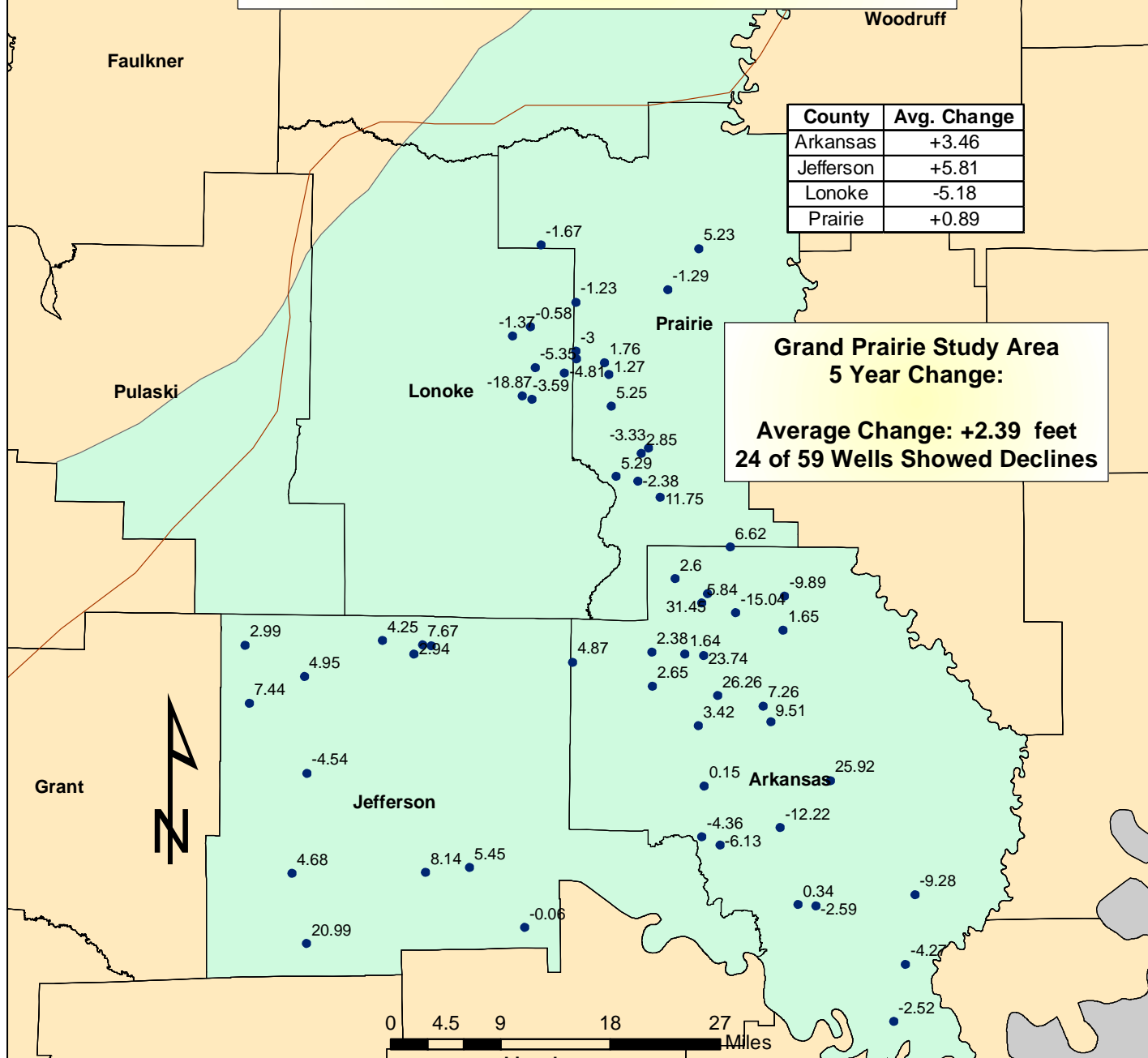


Fig. 13

Grand Prairie Study Area 2005-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta/Memphis Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- Sparta Boundary
- Grand Prairie Study Area

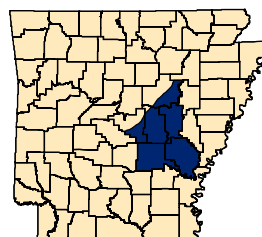
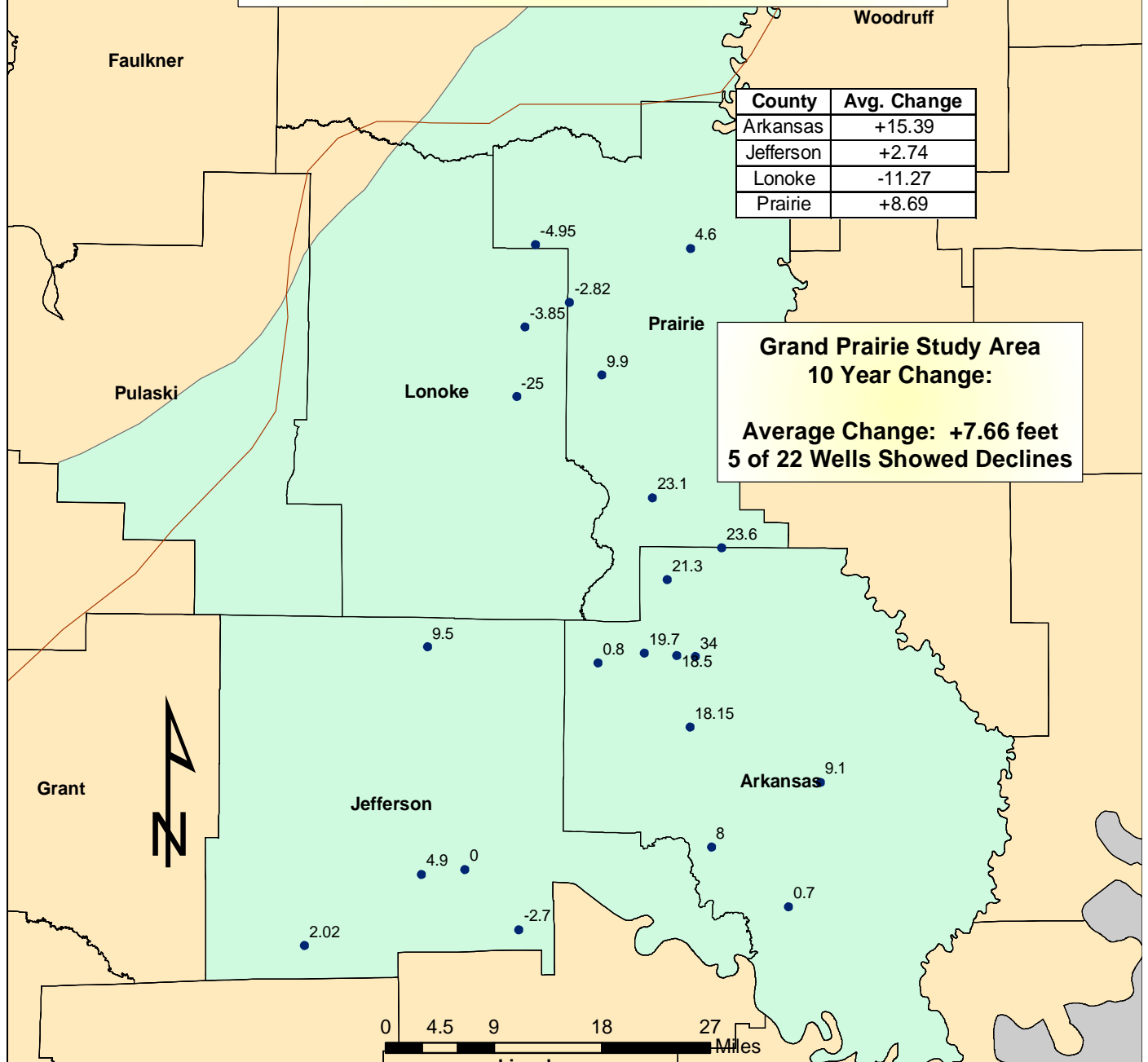


Fig. 14

Grand Prairie Study Area 2000-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta/Memphis Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- Sparta Boundary
- Grand Prairie Study Area

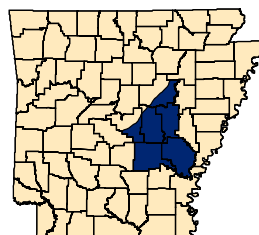


Fig. 15

In the alluvial aquifer Grand Prairie Critical Ground Water Area, there were 92 wells monitored with 31 showing declines from 2009 to 2010. The average change for the entire study area was +1.50 feet. (Fig.16)

During the 5-year monitoring period from 2005 to 2010, the Grand Prairie Study Area had an average change of +0.28 feet with 70 of the 124 wells (56.5%) monitored showing declines. (Fig.17)

From 2000 to 2010 the alluvial aquifer in the Grand Prairie Study Area had an average change of +5.74 feet, with 10 of 33 (30.3%) wells monitored showing declines. (Fig.18)

For the alluvial aquifer in the Grand Prairie Study Area, the USGS Conjunctive Use Optimization Model indicated that the ground-water use in this area is substantially more than is sustainable. Based on the 1997 pumping rates, Jefferson County could sustain 90.1% of the counties reported use for 2008, Prairie County 64.7%, Arkansas County 47.6%, and Lonoke County 45.8% respectively. (Fig.41) The Grand Prairie Irrigation Project, once in place, is expected to significantly help reduce these counties' unmet demands for irrigation.

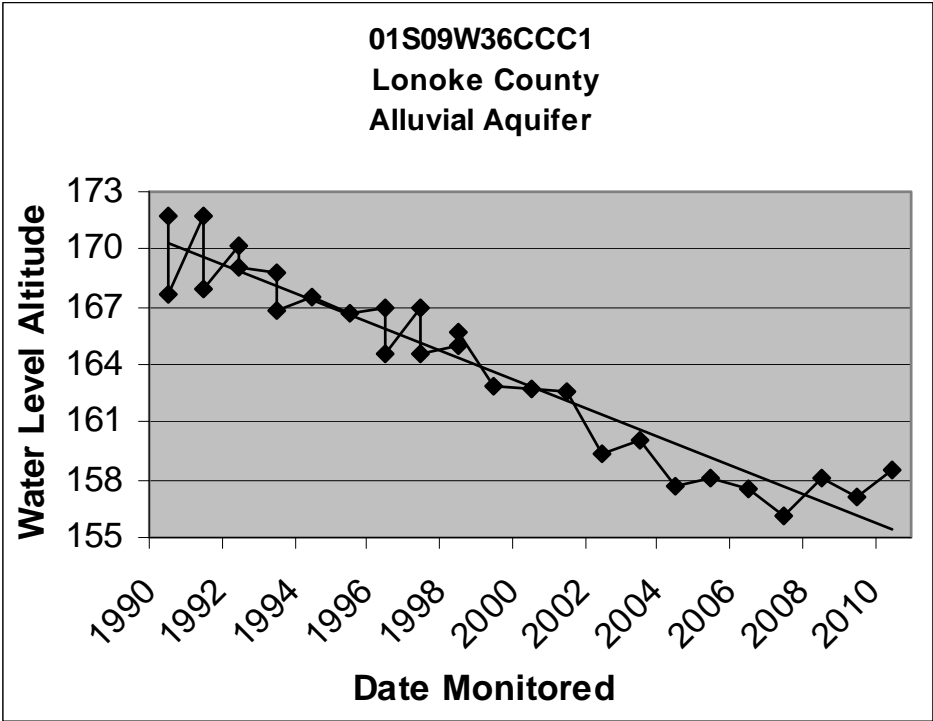


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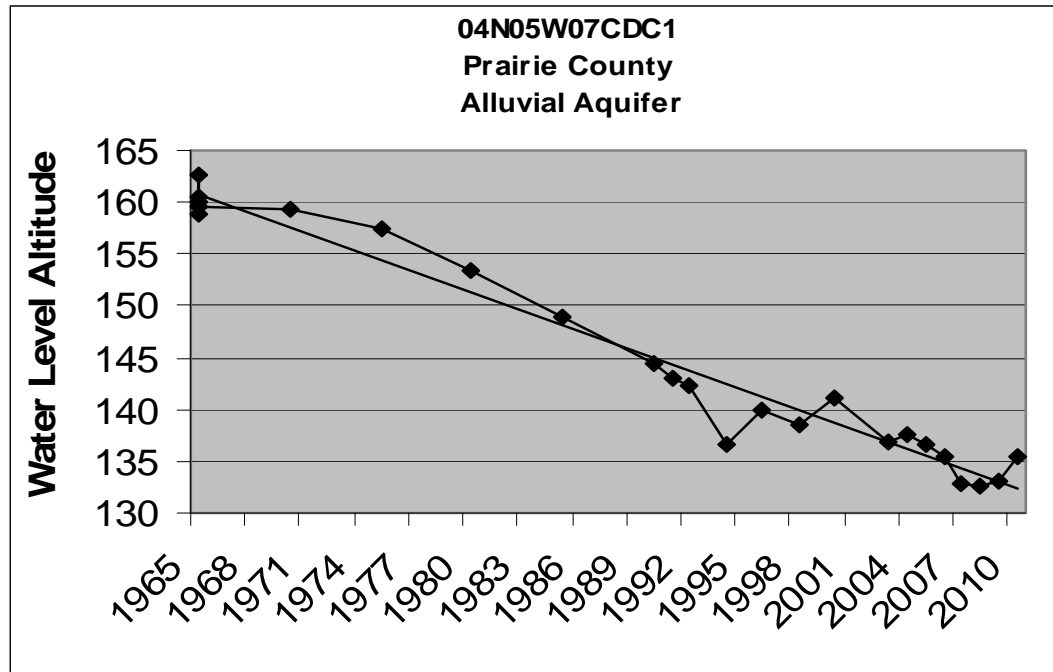


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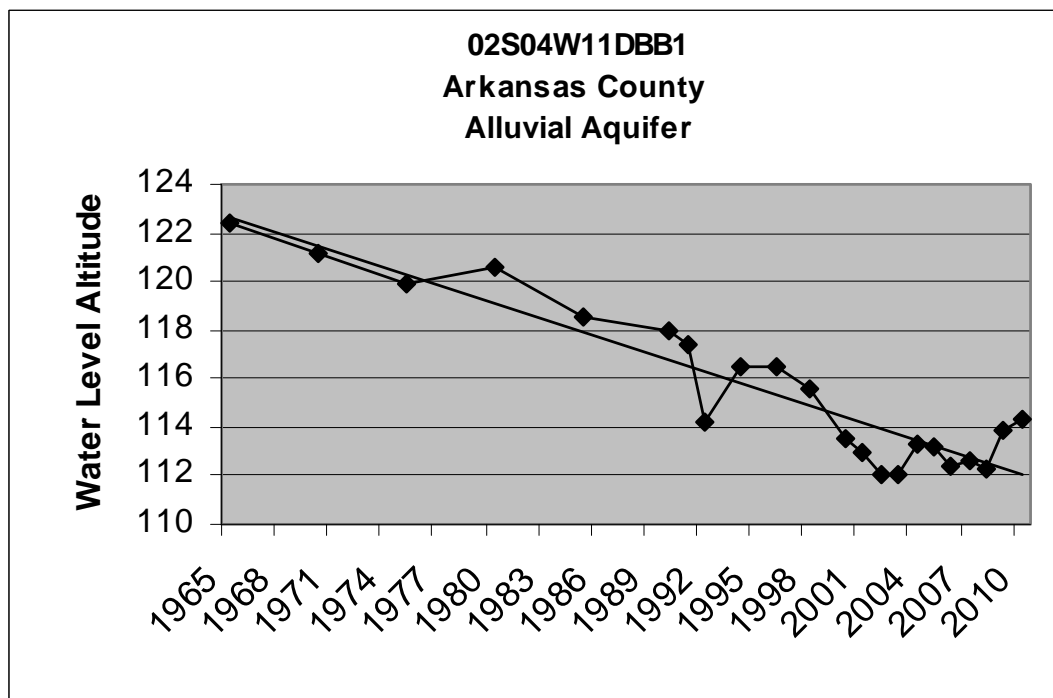
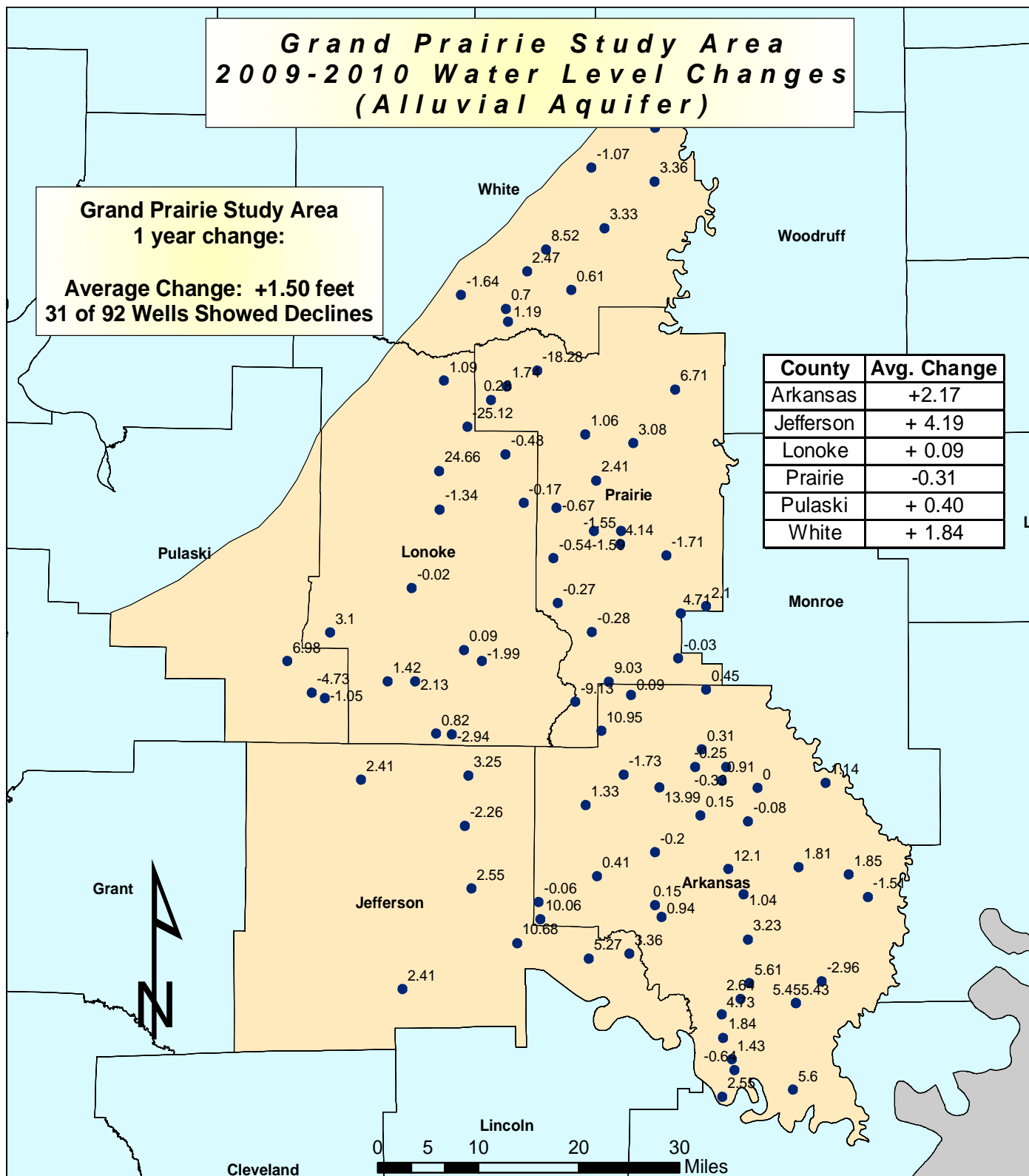


Table 10.



Legend

- Wells
- Grand Prairie Study Area

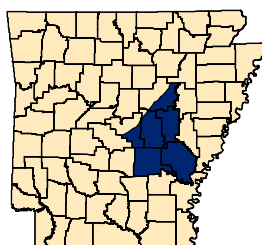


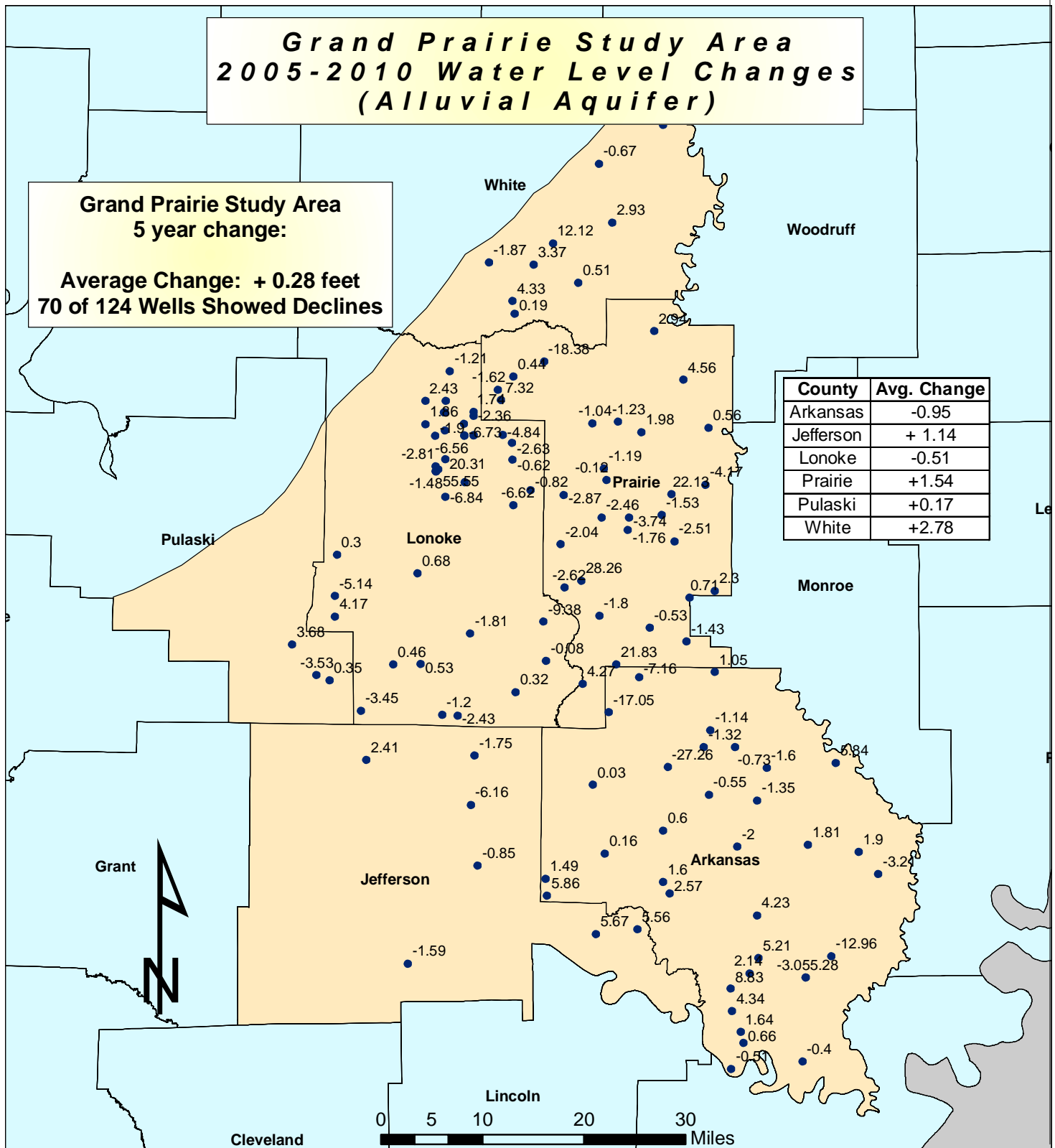
Fig. 16

Grand Prairie Study Area 2005-2010 Water Level Changes (Alluvial Aquifer)

Grand Prairie Study Area
5 year change:

Average Change: + 0.28 feet
70 of 124 Wells Showed Declines

County	Avg. Change
Arkansas	-0.95
Jefferson	+ 1.14
Lonoke	-0.51
Prairie	+1.54
Pulaski	+0.17
White	+2.78



Legend

- Wells
- Grand Prairie Study Area

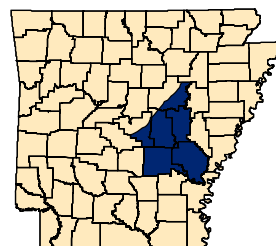


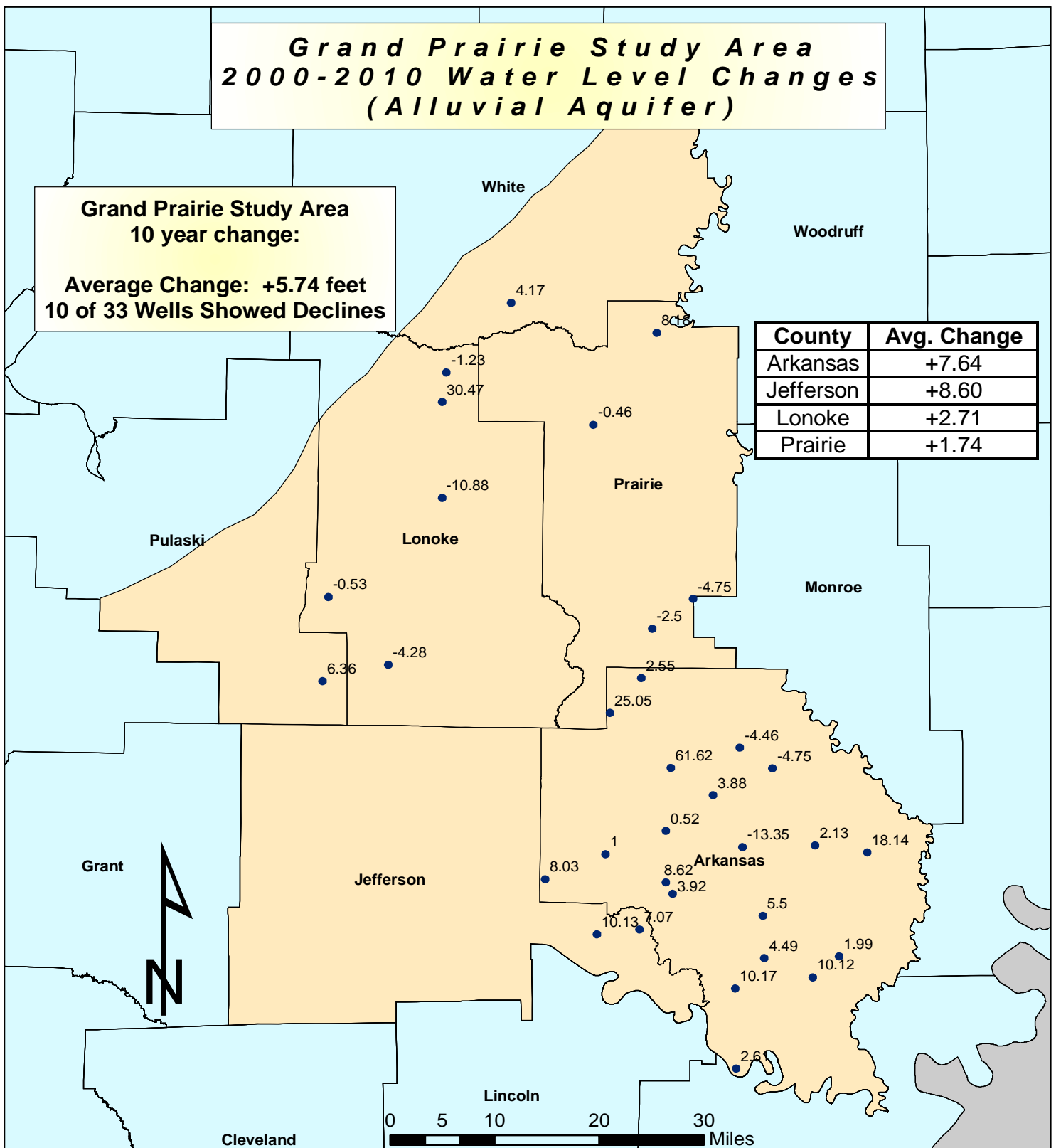
Fig. 17

Grand Prairie Study Area 2000-2010 Water Level Changes (Alluvial Aquifer)

Grand Prairie Study Area
10 year change:

Average Change: +5.74 feet
10 of 33 Wells Showed Declines

County	Avg. Change
Arkansas	+7.64
Jefferson	+8.60
Lonoke	+2.71
Prairie	+1.74



Legend

- Wells
- Grand Prairie Study Area

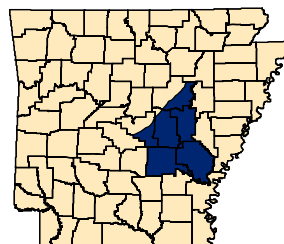


Fig. 18

CACHE CRITICAL GROUND WATER AREA

The Cache Study Area is defined as the 7300 square mile region between Crowley's Ridge to the east, the Fall Line to the west, the state line to the north, and the White River to the south. (Ackerman, 1996) This study area includes portions of Craighead, Poinsett, Cross, St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, Monroe, Woodruff, Jackson, Lawrence, Greene, and Clay Counties. (Fig.1) Areas west of Crowley's Ridge in the Cache Study Area have been designated a Critical Ground Water Area as of 2010. (Fig.3)

Monitoring of the alluvial aquifer in this study area from 2009 to 2010 showed declines in 24 of the 105 wells monitored (22.9%). The study area showed an average change of +1.27 feet during this time. (Fig. 19)

The alluvial aquifer in the Cache Study Area was also evaluated for change in water levels for a 5-year time period from 2005 to 2010. For this period the study area had an average change of -0.95 feet, with 70 of the 106 (66.0%) wells monitored showing declines. (Fig.20)

Average change was also compared in the alluvial aquifer for a 10-year timeframe for the Cache Study Area. Of the 29 wells monitored, 13 of these (44.8%) showed an average decline. The average change for the study area over this time was a decline of +0.90 feet. (Fig.21)

Based on the USGS's Conjunctive-Use Optimization Models of the Alluvial aquifer, sustainable yields were acquired based on the 1997 pumping rates. The percentage of the sustainable yield for each county in the model is shown in figure 41 and is based on the 2008 withdrawals. Water-use data shown in Table 1 is the reported use for 2008. Based on the reported water use for 2008, as well as the sustainable yields estimated from the USGS models, the percentage of water use that was sustainable in 2008 for each county in the Cache Study Area are as follows; Craighead County 66.4%, Cross County 26.9%, Greene County 32.0%, Jackson County 52.7%, Lawrence County 100%, Lee County 24.3%, Monroe County 76.0%, Phillips County 36.4%, Poinsett County 27.2%, Randolph County 62.3%, Woodruff County 45.7% and St. Francis County 25.4% respectively. It should be noted that Clay County was "allowed" 100% of its 1997 pumping rate by the USGS model as part of the optimization. When the County's pumping rate went from 234.9 Mgal/d in 1997 to 642.6 Mgal/d in 2008, this dropped the sustainable yield to 36.6%. While the 234.9 Mgal/d in 1997 may not have been the maximum volume sustainable in this county, the model assigned it

100% sustainable as part of the optimization. This should be noted when taking into account the 35.0% sustainable figure for 2007. Another factor that should be considered is the hydrogeologic boundary that is Crowley's Ridge. Due to the separation of the alluvial aquifer by the ridge in some counties in the Cache Study Area, the sustainable yields may be even lower west of the ridge, as the total county volume of ground-water was taken into account for the 1997 and 2008 pumping rates.

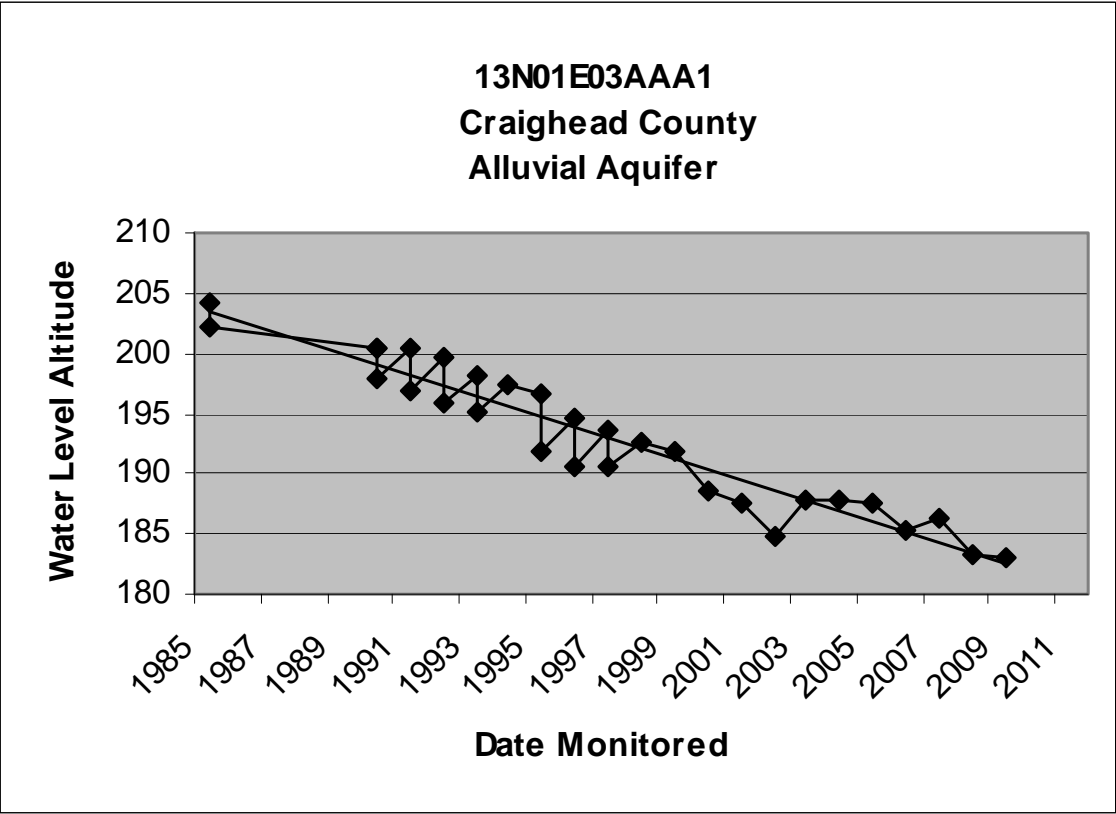


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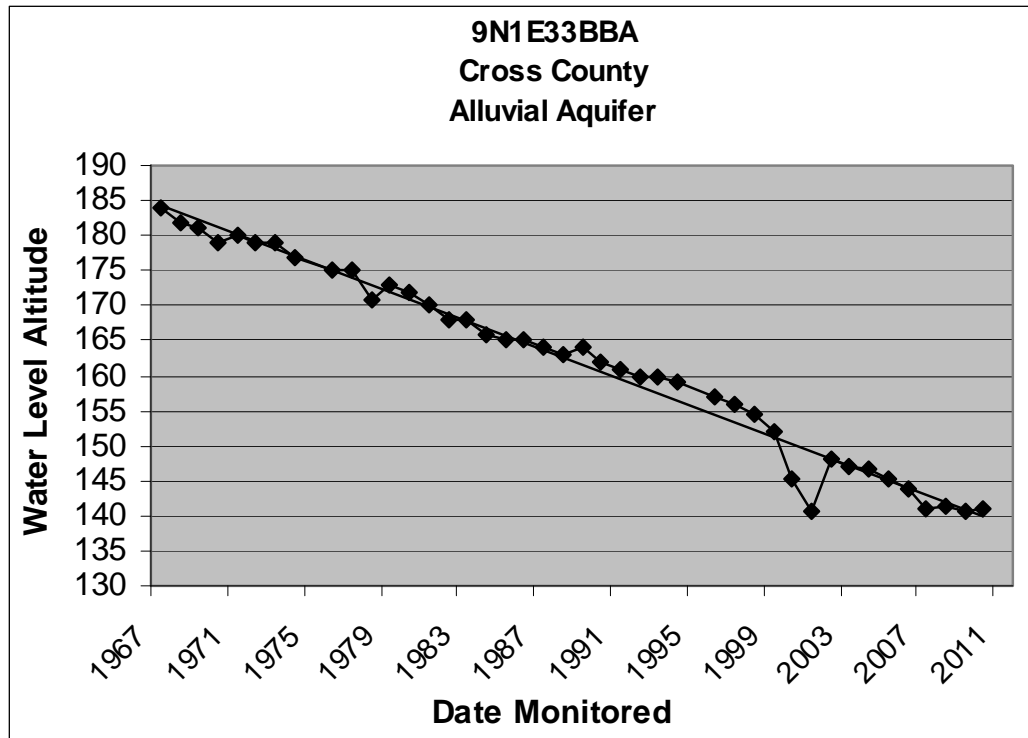


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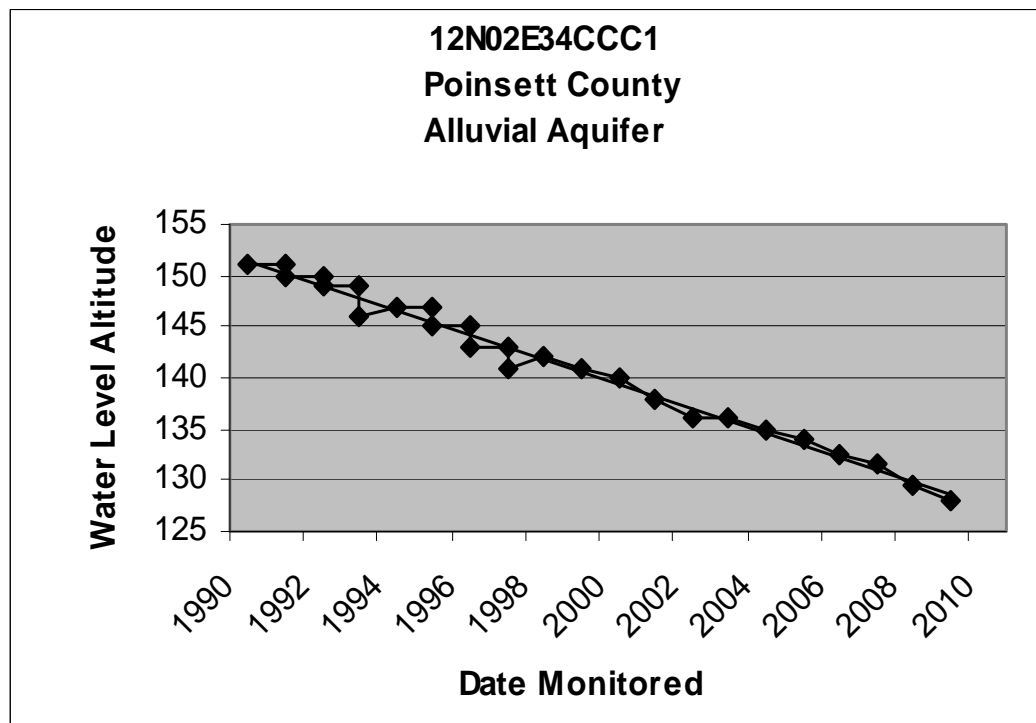
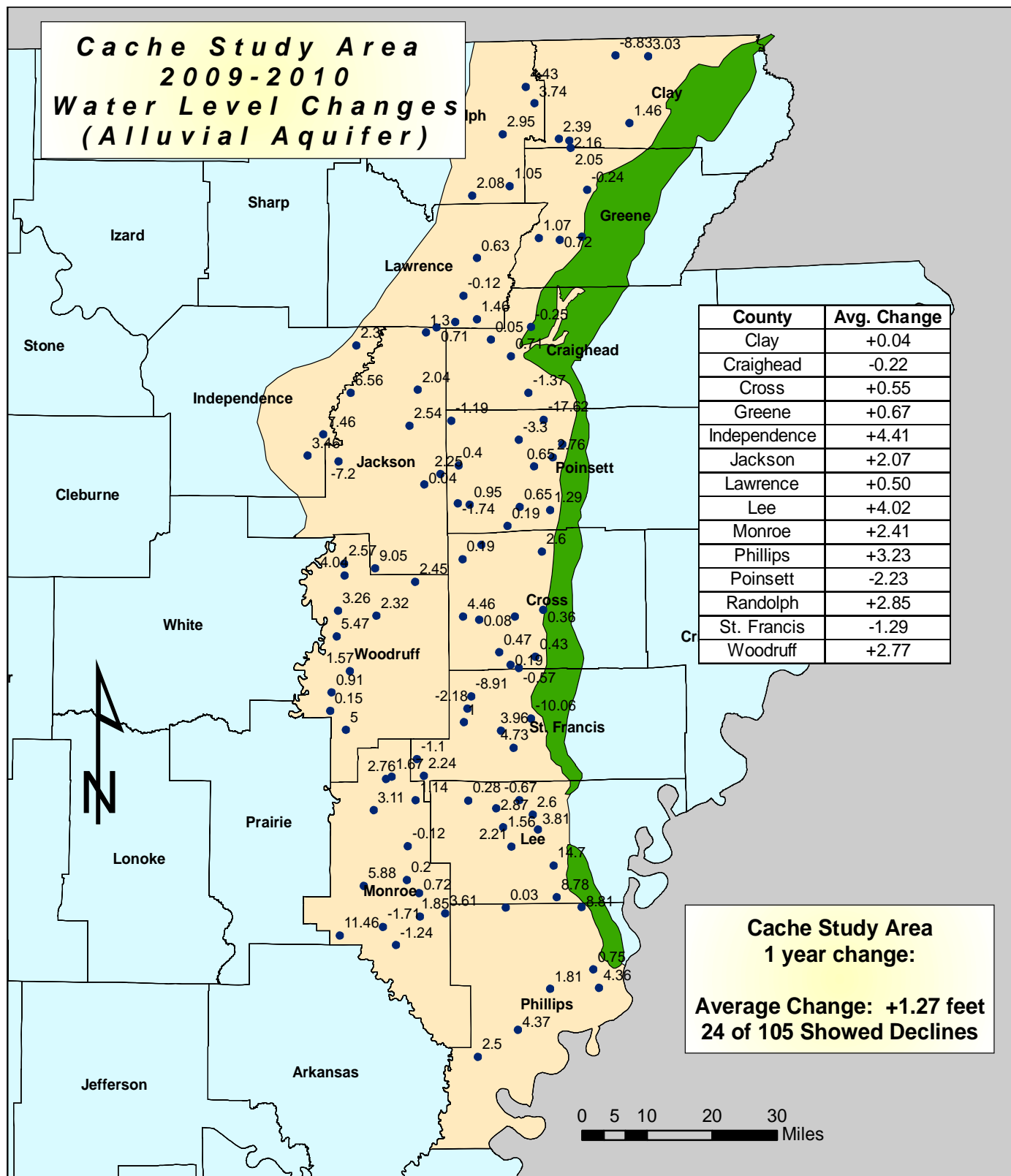


Table 13.



Legend

- Wells
- Crowleys Ridge
- Cache Study Area

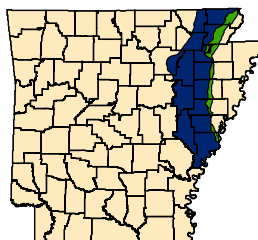
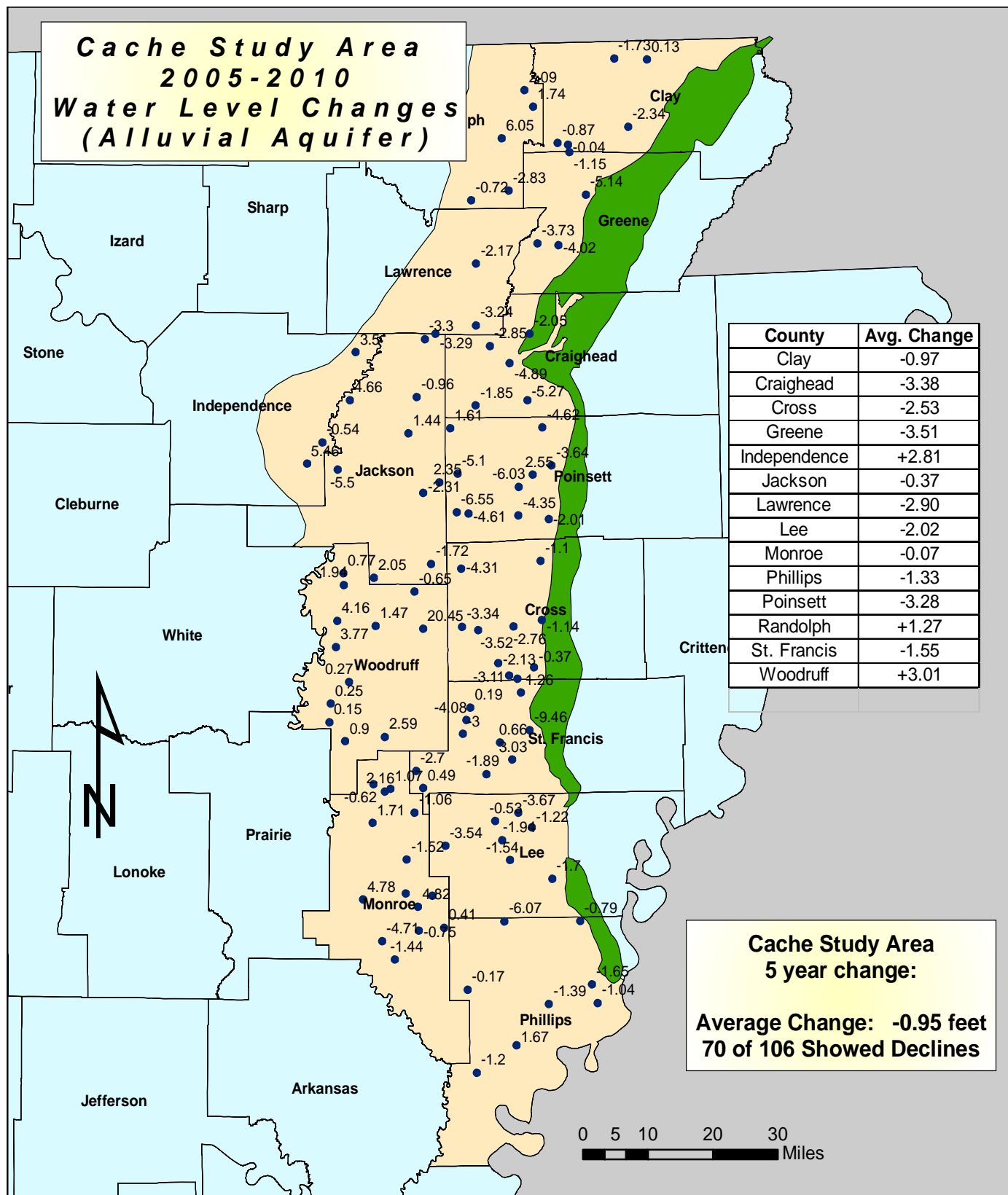


Fig. 19



- Legend**
- Wells
 - Crowley's Ridge
 - Cache Study Area

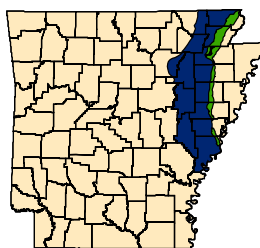
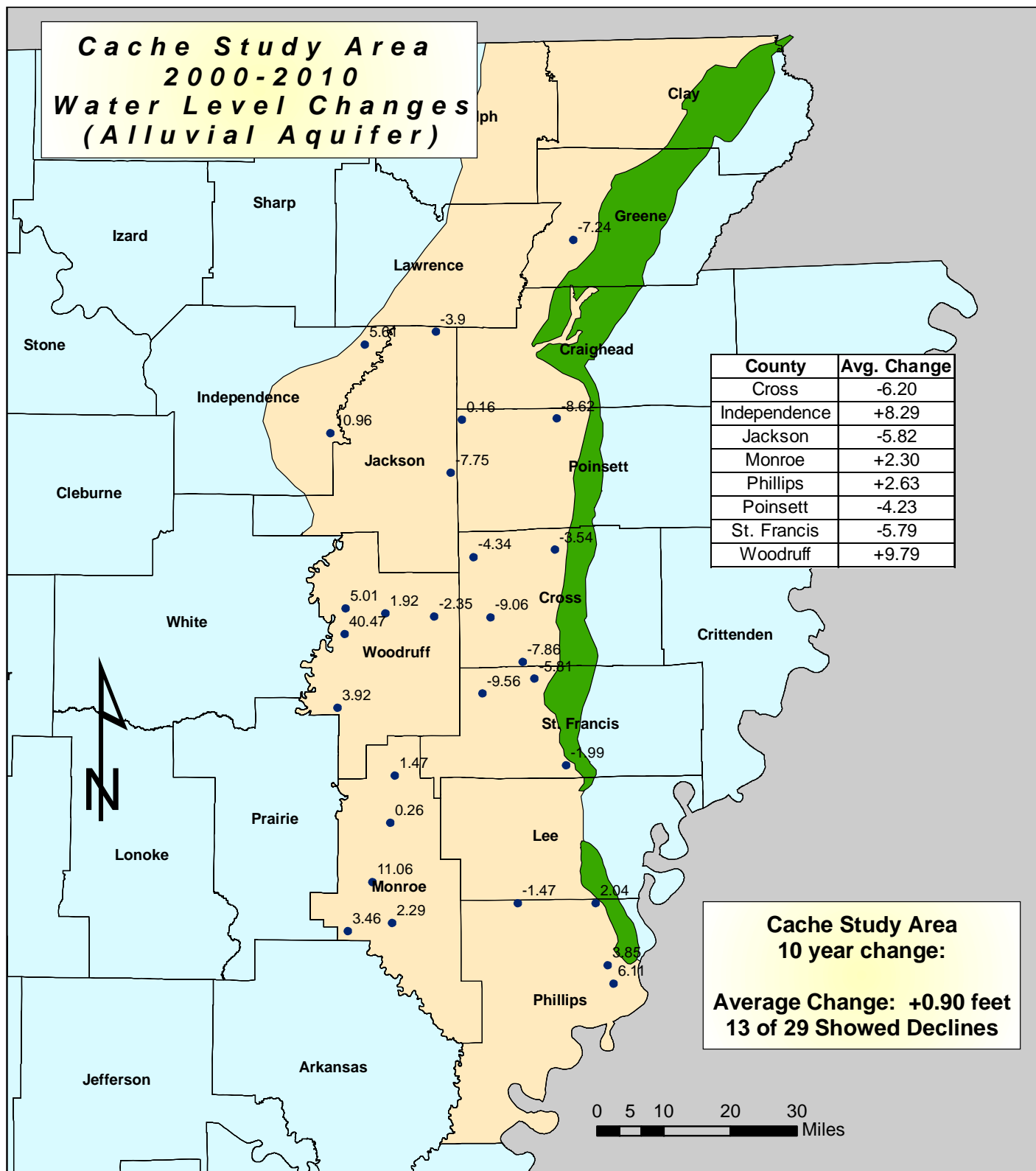


Fig. 20



Legend

- Wells
- Crowley's Ridge
- Cache Study Area

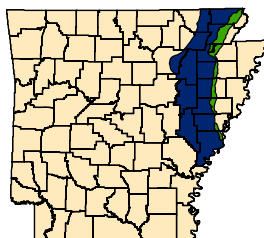


Fig. 21

Monitoring of the Sparta/Memphis aquifer in the Cache Critical Ground Water Area from 2009 to 2010 showed that the study area had an overall average change in static water level of +4.28 feet. Although there are not as many irrigation wells in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer as there are in the alluvial aquifer in this study area, there has been an increase in recent years as the water level in the alluvial aquifer continues to drop. Seven of the 31 wells (22.6%) monitored showed declines during this time period. (Fig.22)

During the 2005 to 2010 monitoring period the Sparta/Memphis aquifer in the Cache Study Area had an average water level decline of -0.17 feet, with 15 of the 29 wells monitored (51.7%) showed decline. (Fig. 23)

Of the 11 wells monitored from 2000 to 2010, 6 (54.5%) show declines over this time. The average ground water level change for the Sparta/Memphis Aquifer in the study area was +0.54 feet over this 10-year period. (Fig.24)

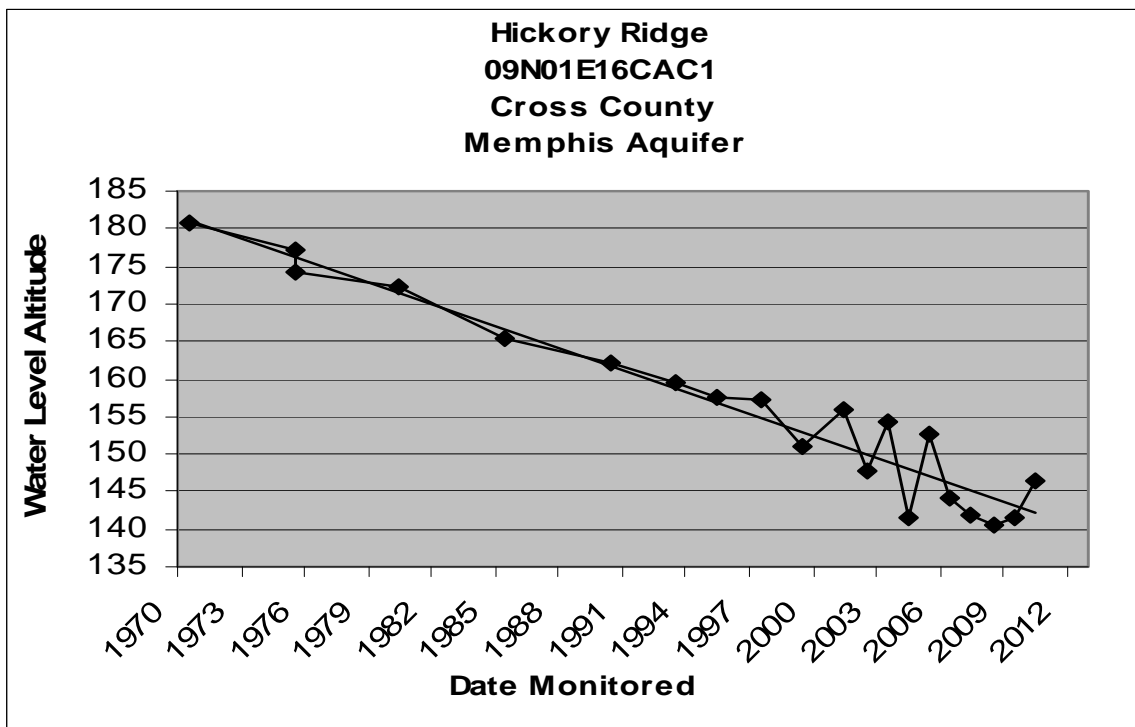


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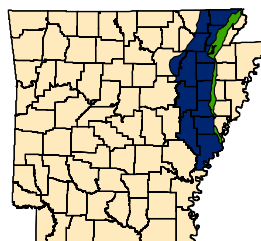
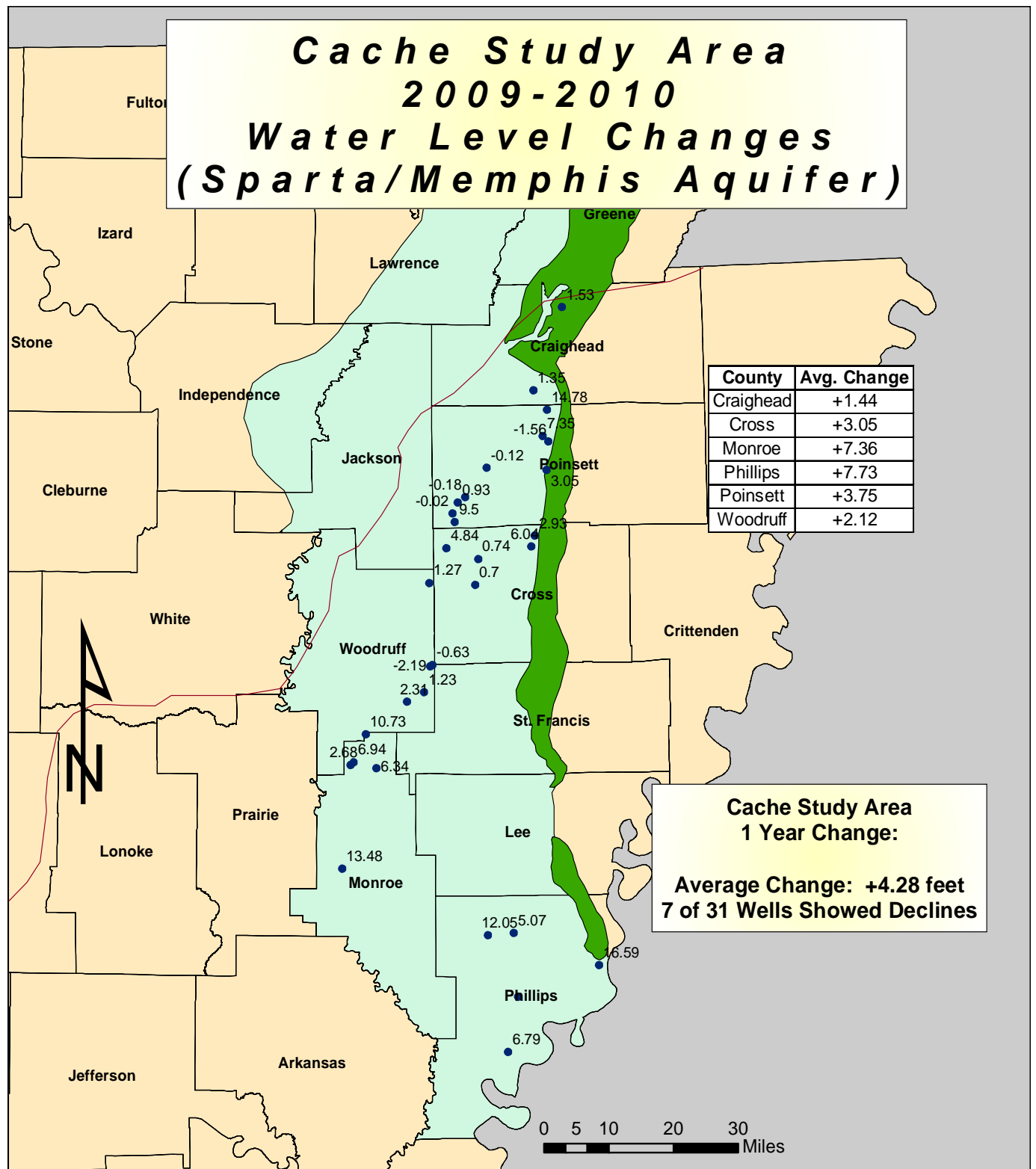
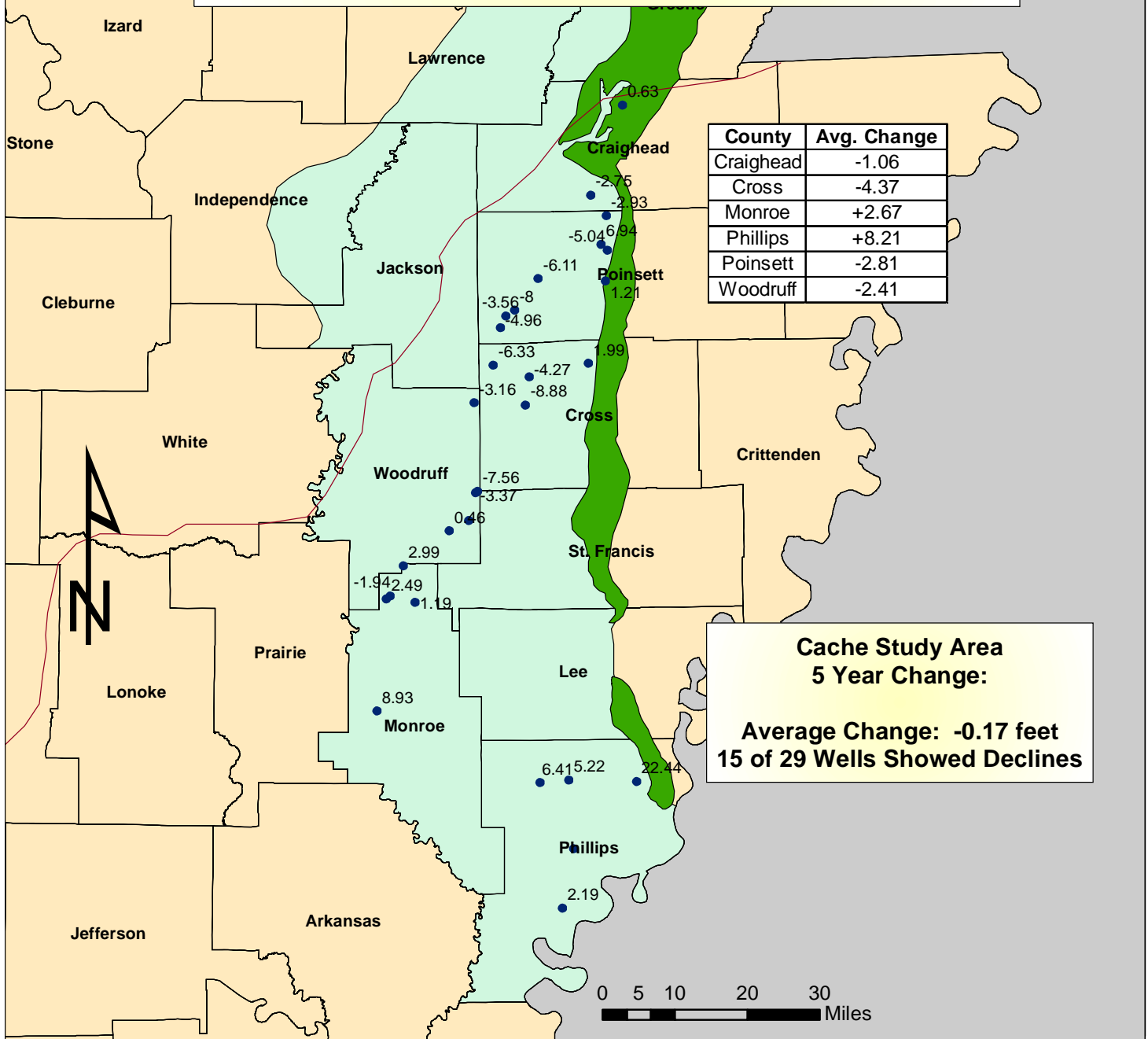


Fig. 22

Cache Study Area 2005-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta/Memphis Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- Sparta Boundary
- Crowleys Ridge
- Cache Study Area

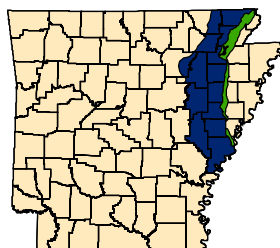
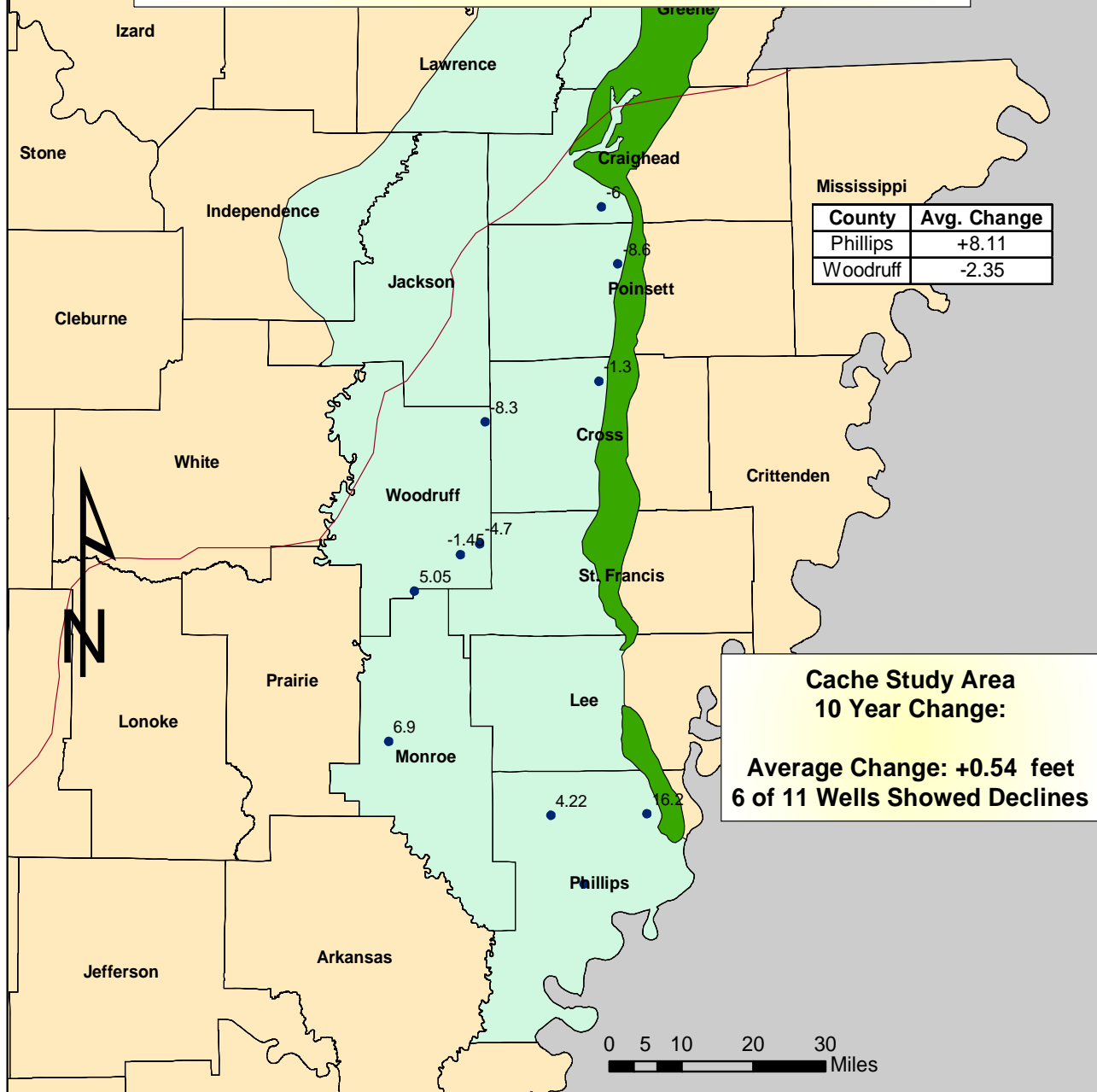


Fig. 23

Cache Study Area 2000-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta/Memphis Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- Sparta Boundary
- 🟢 Crowleys Ridge
- 🟦 Cache Study Area

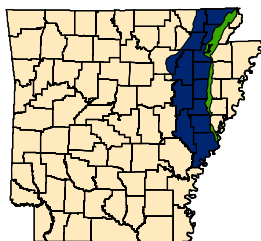


Fig. 24

BOEUF-TENSAS STUDY AREA

The Boeuf-Tensas study area in southeast Arkansas is comprised of Ashley, Chicot, Desha, Drew, and Lincoln Counties. This hydrologic basin extends into Louisiana, but for the purposes of this study, will be bounded by the Arkansas state line to the south.

The alluvial aquifer data in the Boeuf-Tensas Study Area for the monitoring period of 2009-2010 showed the entire study area having an average change of +1.90 feet. There were 40 wells monitored for this aquifer over this time period with 3 (7.5%) monitored having declines in static water level. (Fig.25)

During the 5-year monitoring period from 2005 to 2010 the study area had an average change of -1.32 feet in the alluvial aquifer, with 25 of the 41 wells monitored (61.0%) showing declines. (Fig.26)

The data for the 10-year change in the Boeuf-Tensas showed the entire study area having an average change of -0.28 feet during this period in the alluvial aquifer, with 4 of 8 wells monitored showing declines. (Fig.27)

The Boeuf-Tensas area of southeastern Arkansas has been identified as a study area for years because of concerns with water-level declines as well as water-quality degradation. When compared to other areas of the State, such as the Grand Prairie, Cache or South Arkansas study areas, the degree of ground-water depletion is observed to be much less severe. However, potentiometric surface maps do indicate the initial stages of the formation of a cone-of-depression. Conservation practices in this area could prove to be a valuable and proactive measure that may prevent adverse impacts on the aquifer as well as water users.

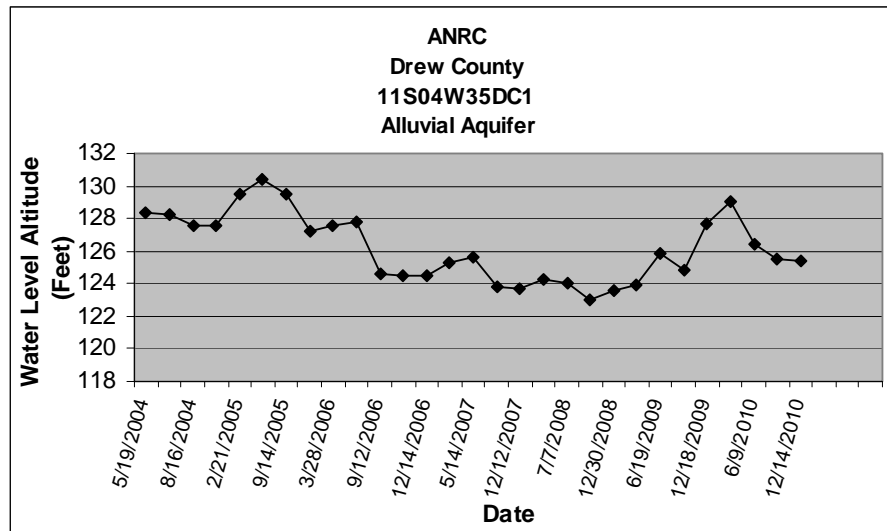
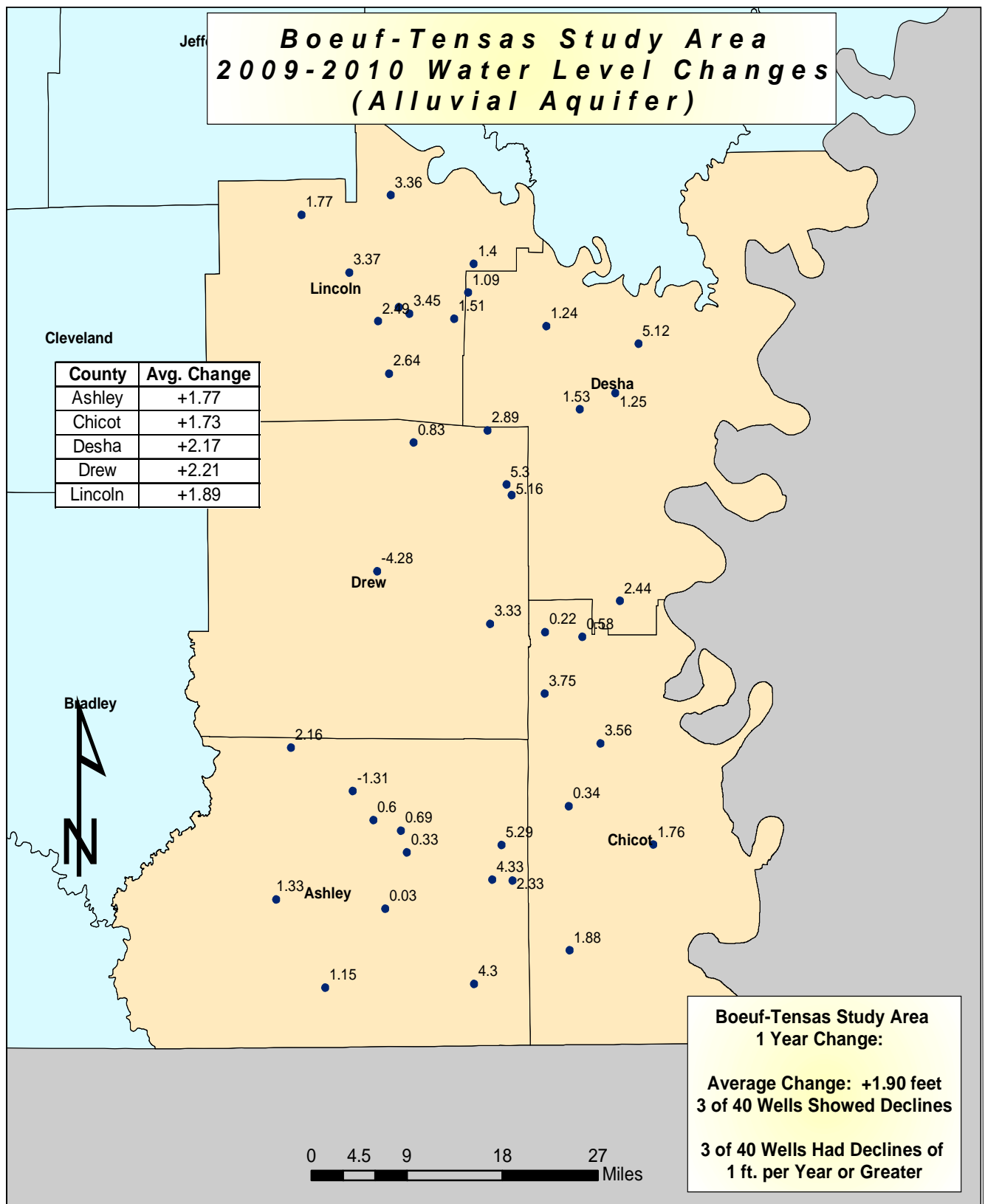


Table 15.



Legend

- Wells
- Beouf-Tensas Study Area

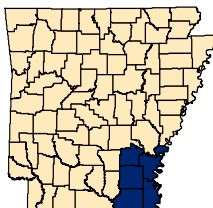
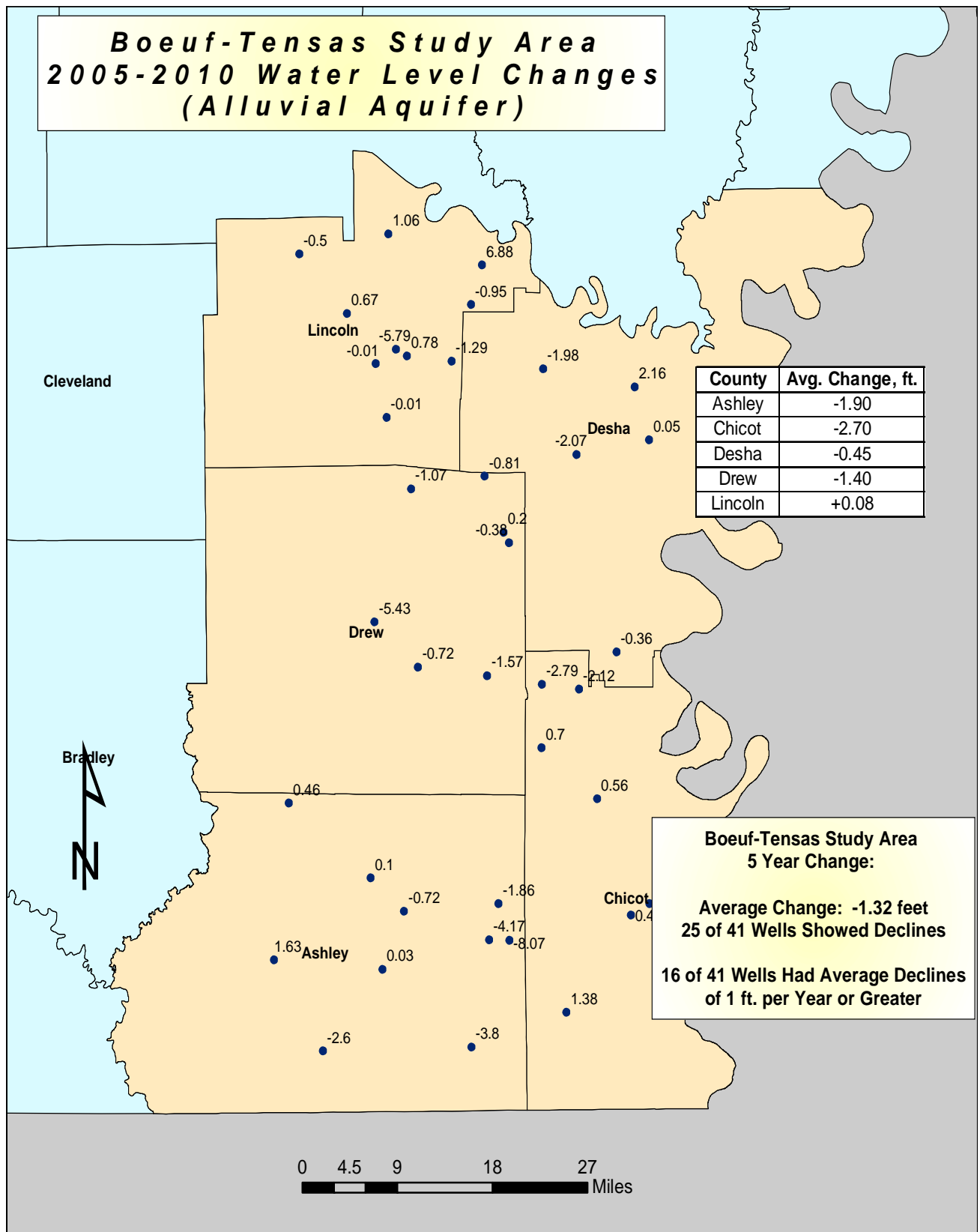


Fig. 25



Legend

- Wells
- Boeuf-Tensas Study Area

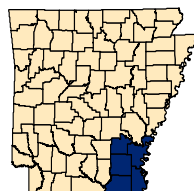
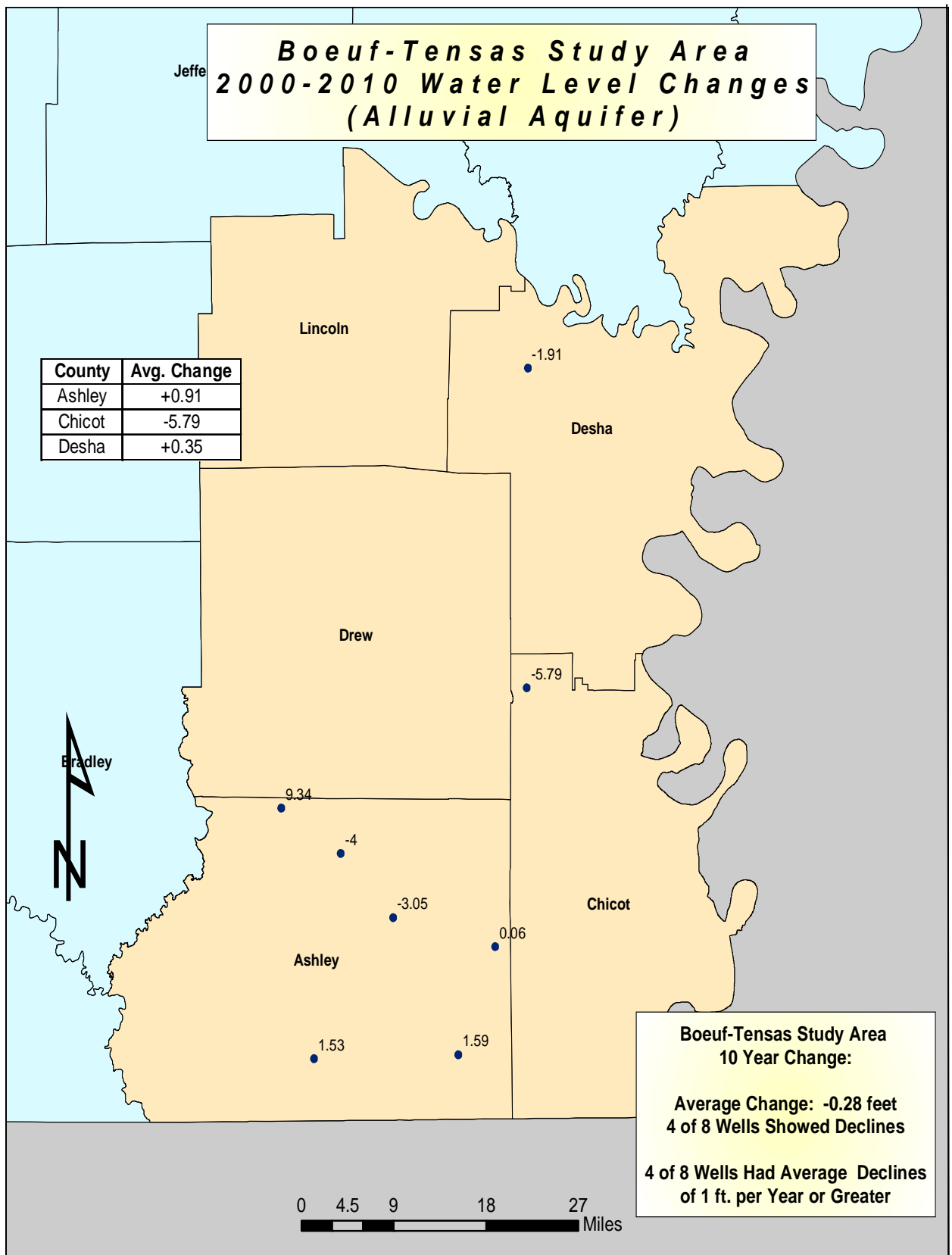


Fig. 26



Legend

- Wells
- Boeuf-Tensas Study Area

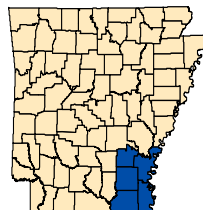


Fig. 27

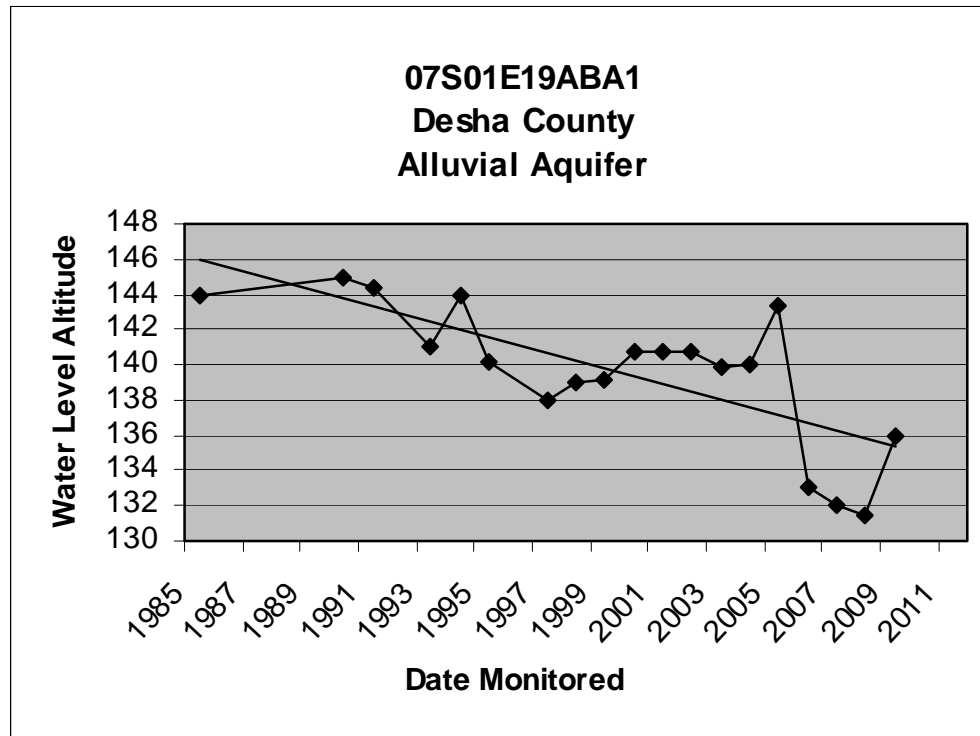


Table 16.

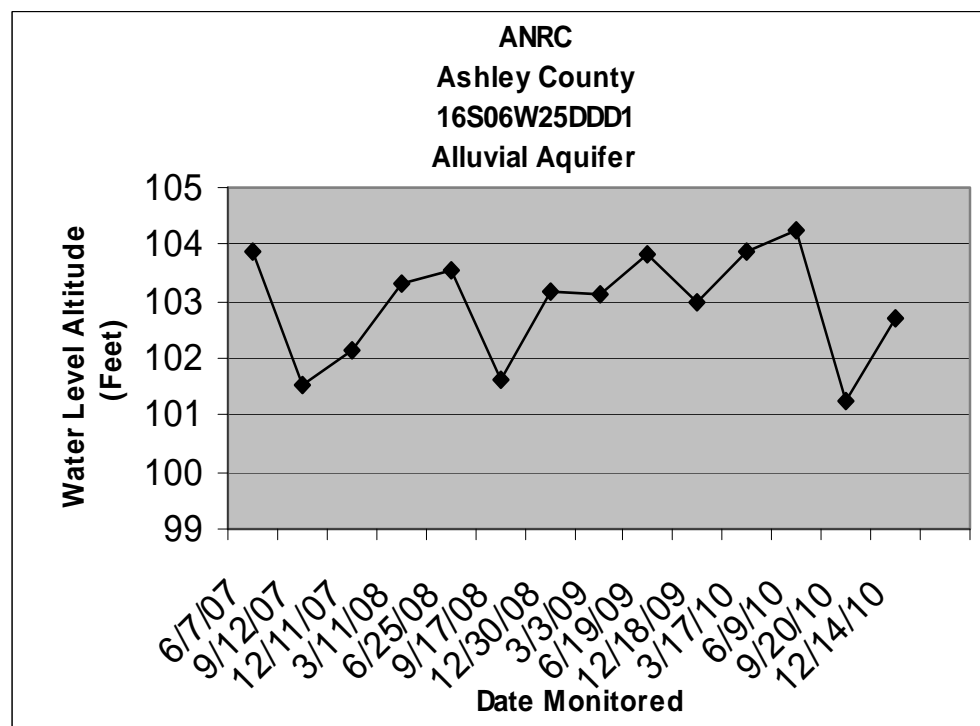


Table 17.

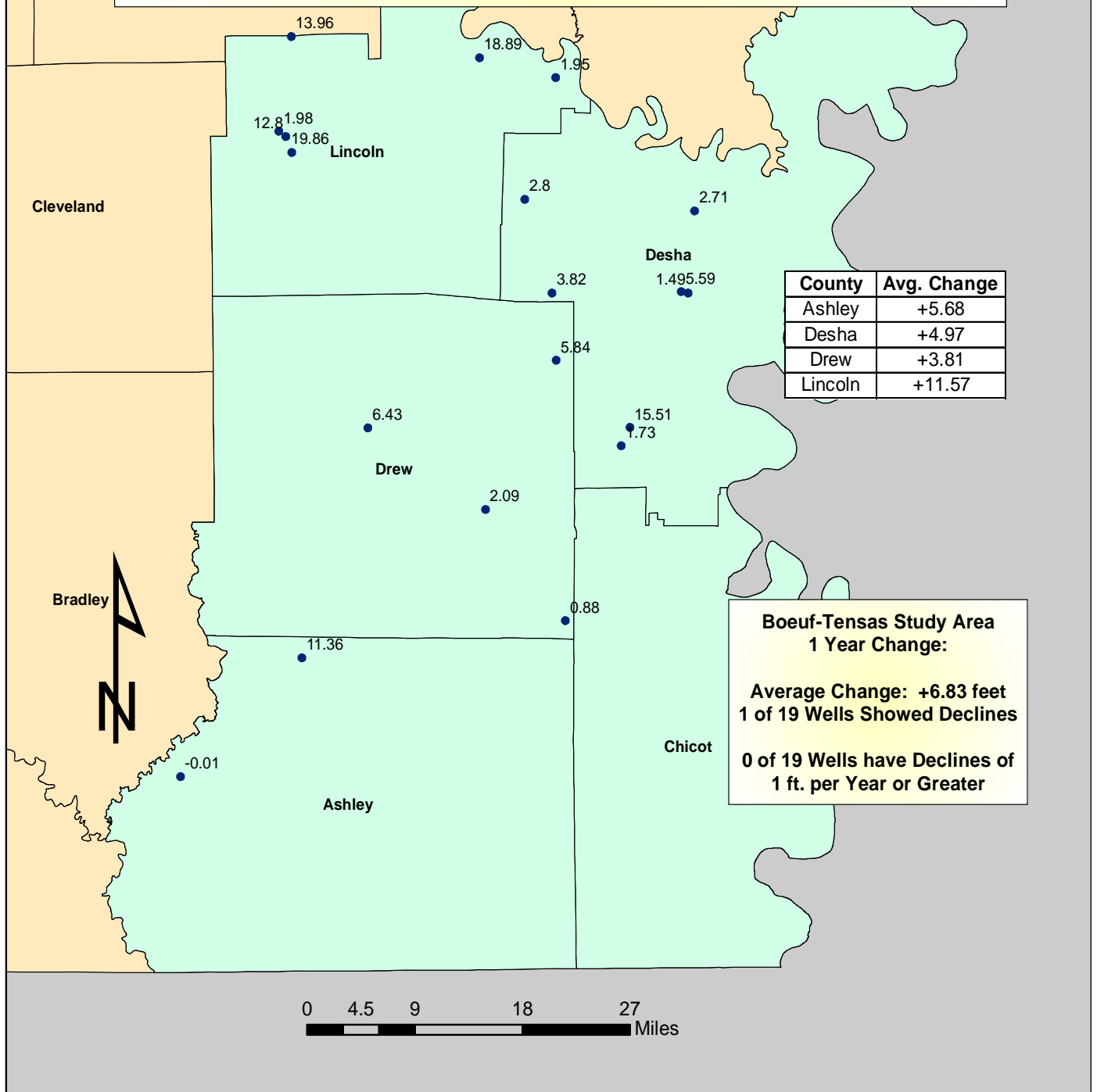
Continued monitoring of the ground-water levels in the Sparta aquifer of the Boeuf-Tensas Study Area shows mixed results, mostly because of the relative lack of wells that are drilled into the aquifer in this part of the state. The ANRC, as well as the USGS, continue to add Sparta aquifer wells to the database from this study area, and the historical data continues to improve each year.

During the 2009-2010 monitoring period the Boeuf-Tensas Study Area an average change of +6.83 feet in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer was observed, with only one of the 19 wells monitored showing a decline. (Fig.28)

During the 5-year monitoring period, from 2005 to 2010, 9 of the 19 wells monitored in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer (47.4%) showed water-level declines in this study area. The entire study area had an average change of -0.21 feet during this time. (Fig.29)

From 2000 to 2010 the entire Boeuf-Tensas Study Area had an average change of +0.34 feet in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer. Six of the 8 wells monitored during this 10-year period showed declines. (Fig. 30) Most noteworthy in this study area is the average decline in the northwest portion of the area in the Sparta Aquifer in the 5-year change. (Fig.29) Also as seen in Figure 2, this is a possible long-term average decline due to the expansion of the cone of depression to the southeast out of Jefferson County. Also, water use from the Sparta Aquifer in Lincoln County has increased from 1.53 Mgal/day in 2006 to 1.72 Mgal/day in 2007 and 168.55 Mgal/day in 2008.

Boeuf-Tensas Study Area 2009-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta/Memphis Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- Boeuf- Tensas Study Area

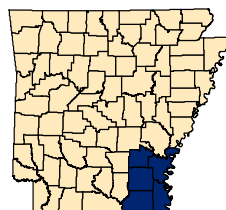


Fig. 28

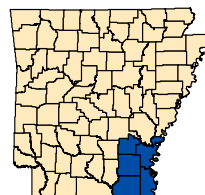
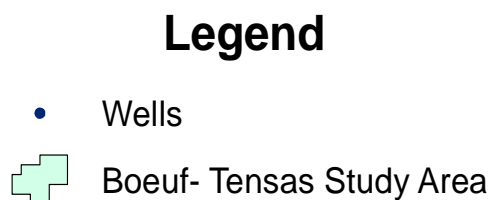
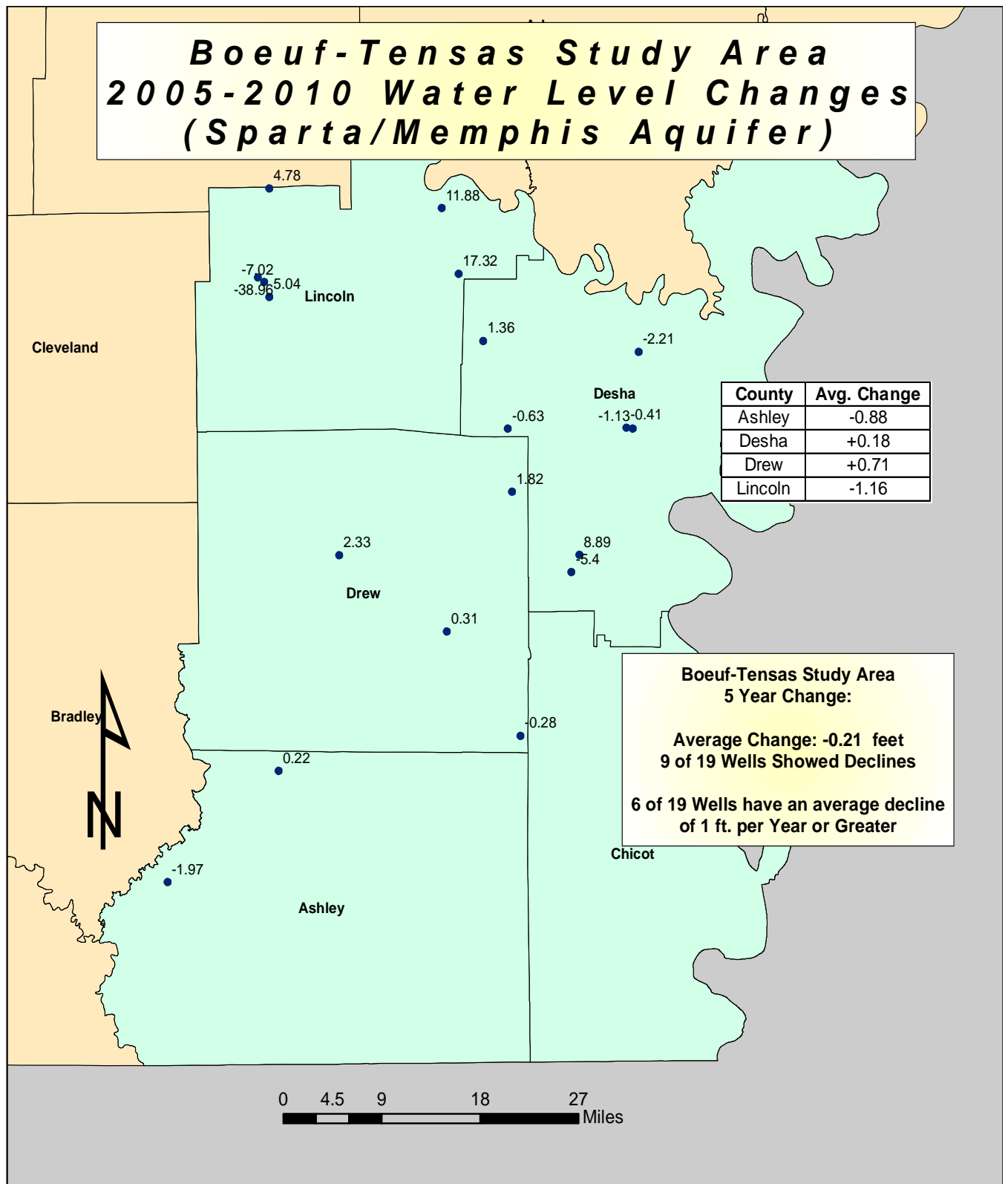
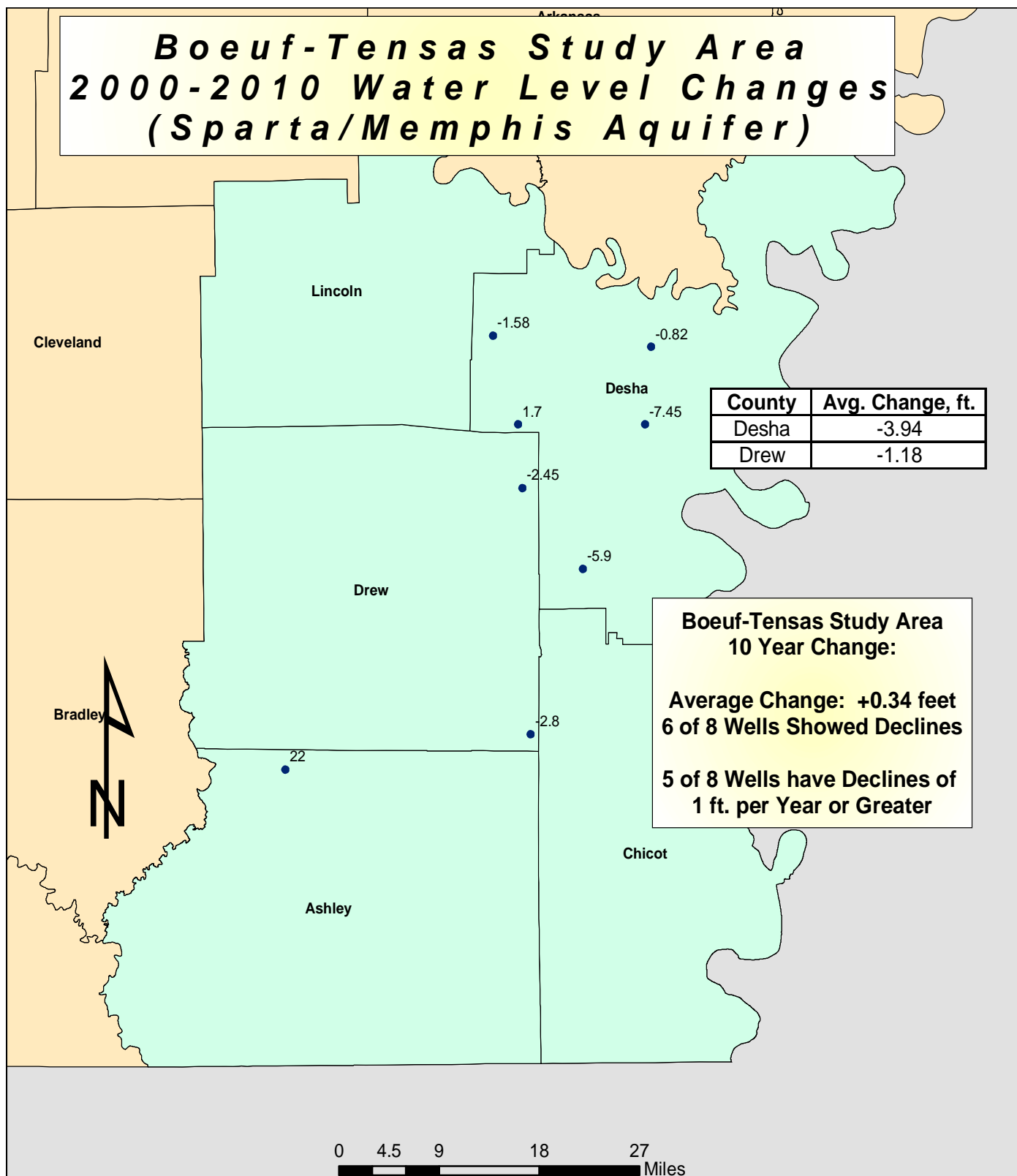


Fig. 29



Legend

- Wells
- Boeuf- Tensas Study Area

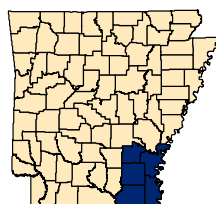


Fig. 30

ST. FRANCIS STUDY AREA

The St. Francis Study Area is defined as the area west of the Mississippi River, east of Crowley's Ridge, and south and east of the subcrop of the McNairy-Nacatoch aquifer (6900 square miles) (Ackerman, 1996). For the purpose of this report, only the area inside the boundaries of Arkansas is considered. (Fig.1)

During the 2009-2010 monitoring period there were declines in average static water levels in the alluvial aquifer in 3 of the 36 wells monitored (8.3%) with an average change of +2.60. (Fig.31)

During the 5-year monitoring timeframe, from 2005 to 2010 the alluvial aquifer in this study area had an average change of -1.24 feet, with 34 of the 49 wells monitored (69.4%) showing declines. (Fig.32)

A 10-year average change was also done in the St. Francis Study Area for the alluvial aquifer static water levels. There was an average change of -2.32 feet over the entire study area for this period, with 4 of the 13 wells monitored (31.0%) showing declines. (Fig. 33)

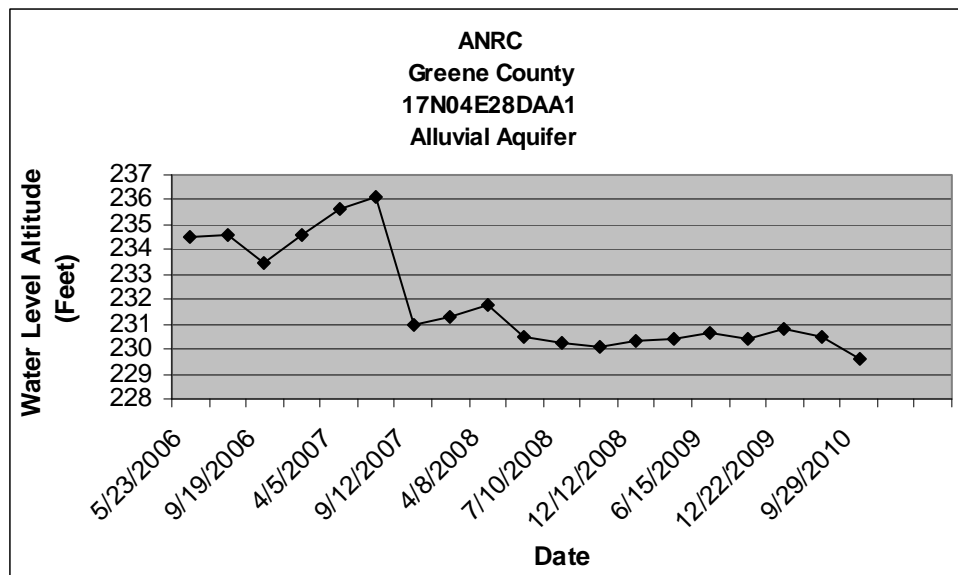


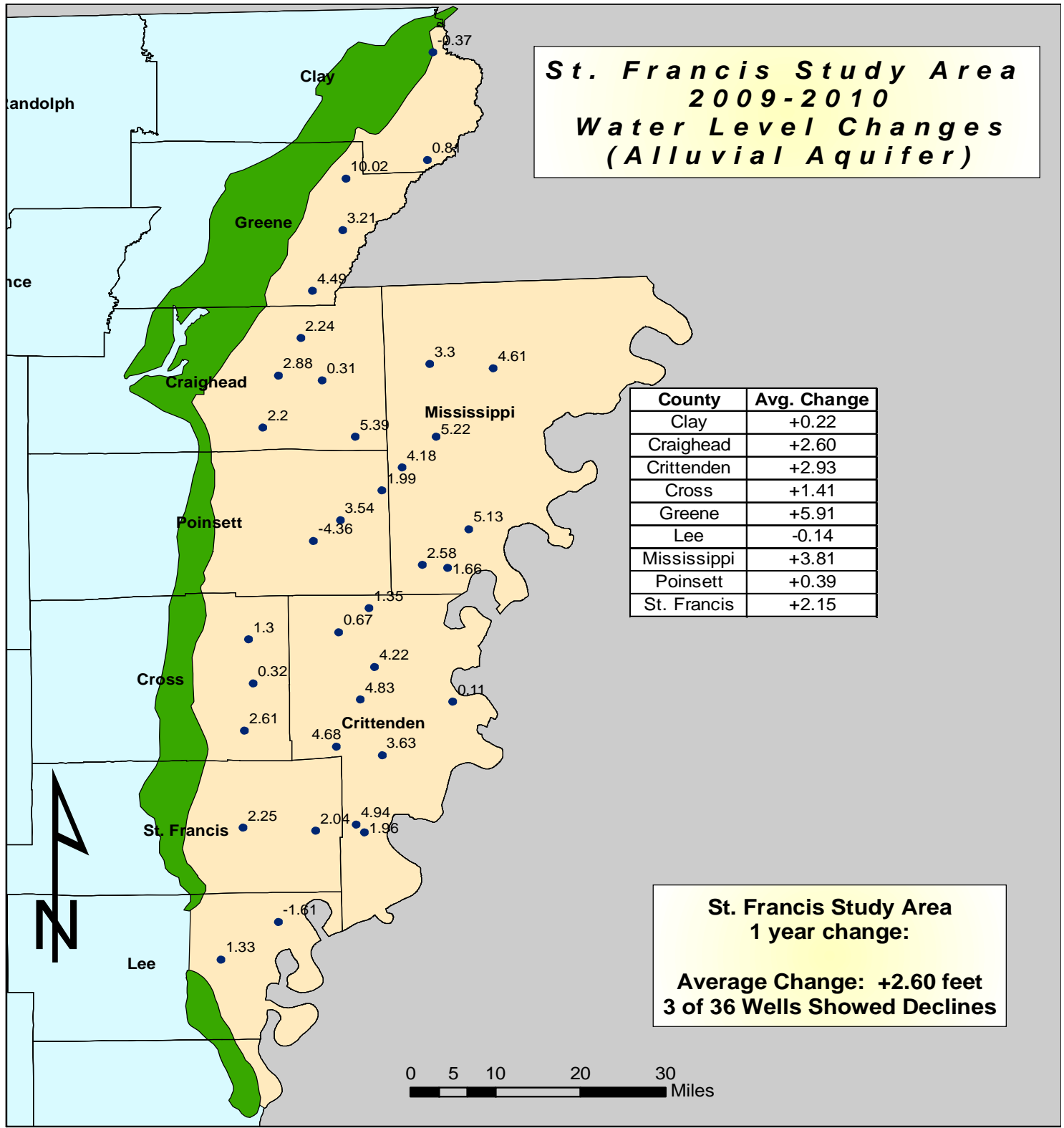
Table 18.

**St. Francis Study Area
2009-2010
Water Level Changes
(Alluvial Aquifer)**

County	Avg. Change
Clay	+0.22
Craighead	+2.60
Crittenden	+2.93
Cross	+1.41
Greene	+5.91
Lee	-0.14
Mississippi	+3.81
Poinsett	+0.39
St. Francis	+2.15

**St. Francis Study Area
1 year change:**

**Average Change: +2.60 feet
3 of 36 Wells Showed Declines**



Legend

- Wells
- Crowleys Ridge
- St. Francis Study Area

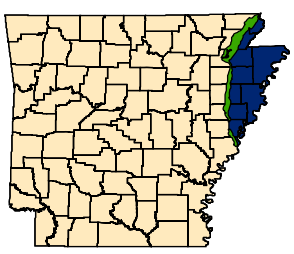
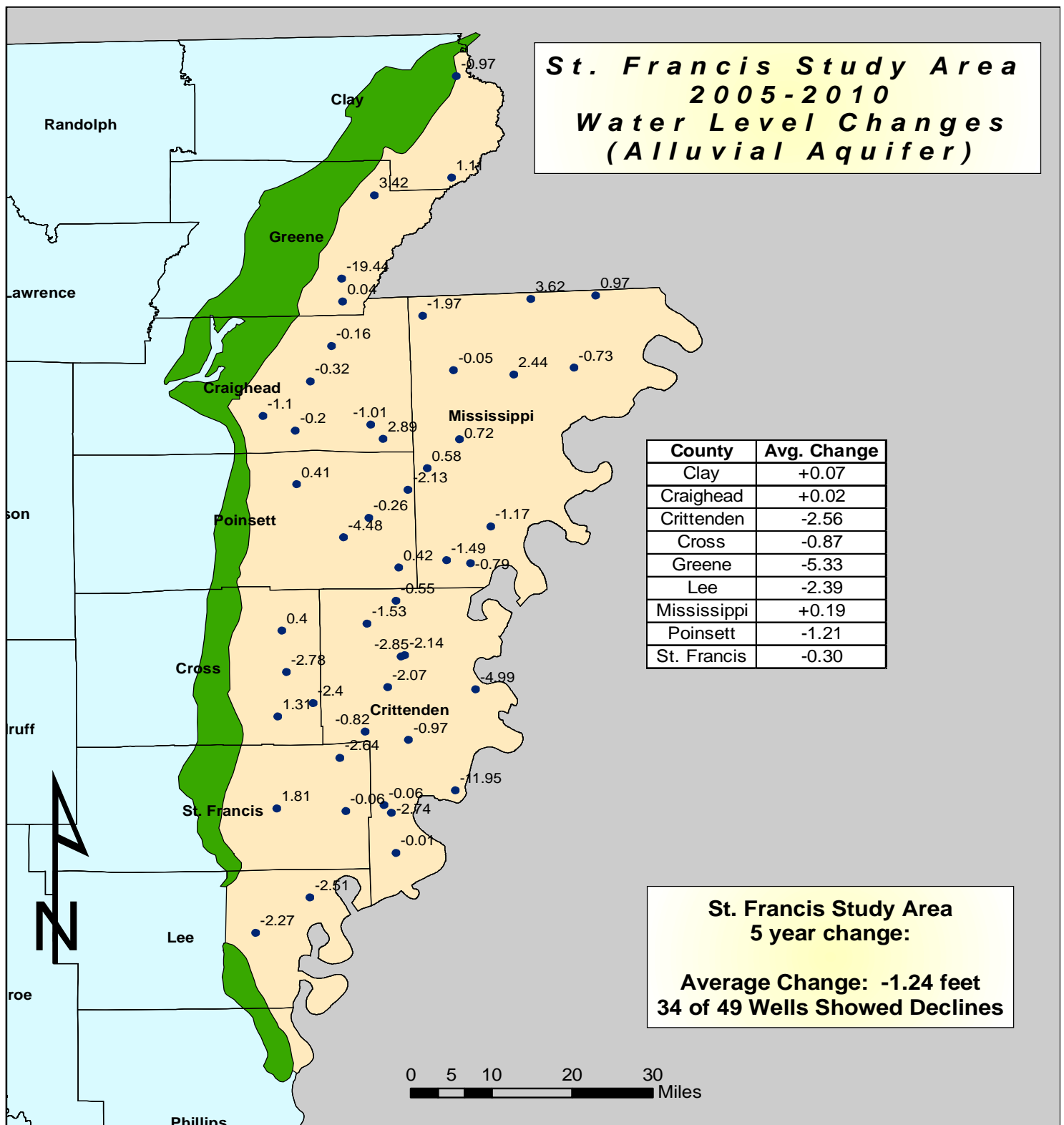


Fig. 31

**St. Francis Study Area
2005-2010
Water Level Changes
(Alluvial Aquifer)**



Legend

- Wells
- Crowleys Ridge
- St. Francis Study Area

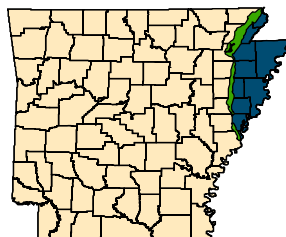
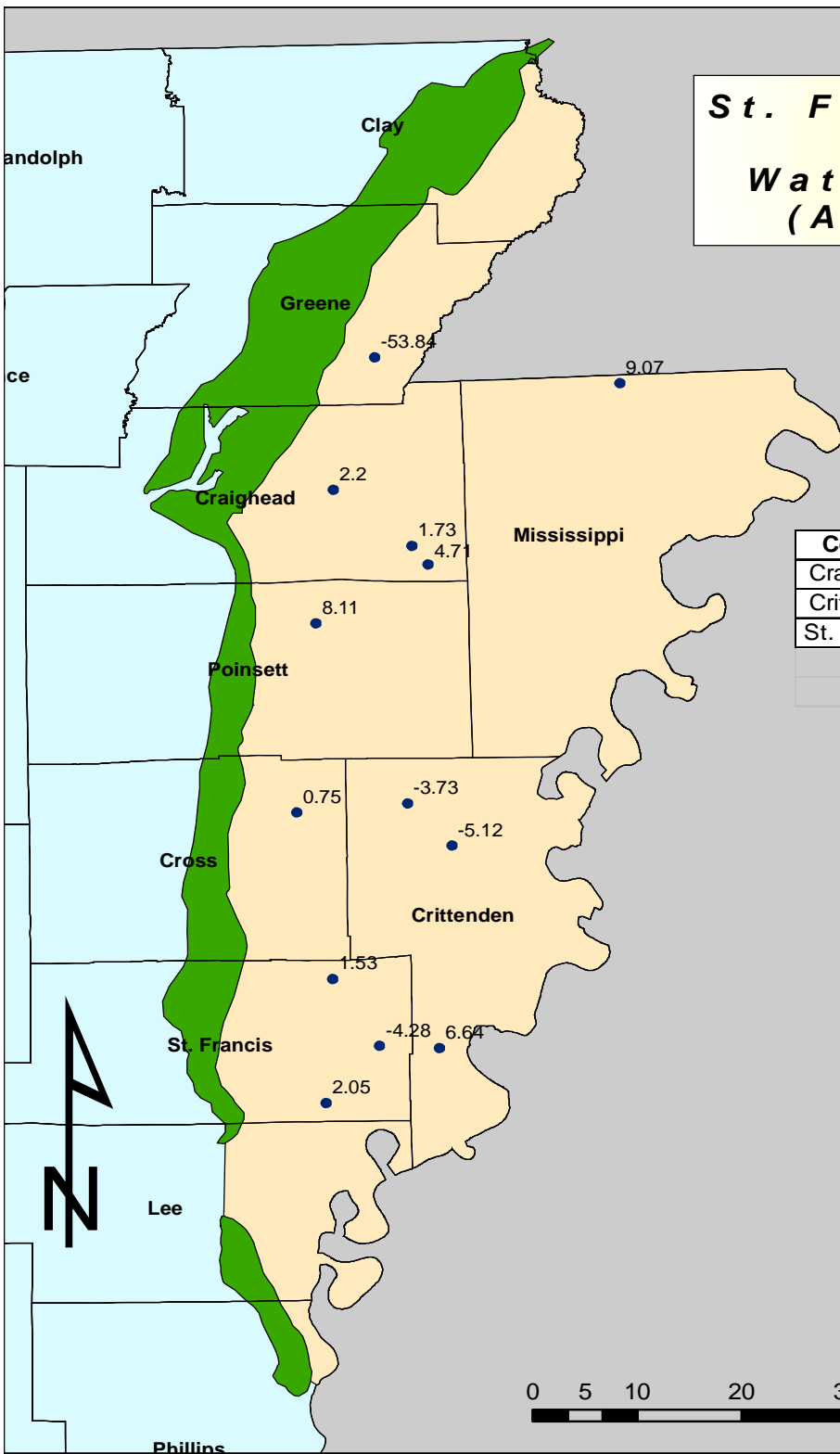


Fig. 32

**St. Francis Study Area
2000-2010
Water Level Changes
(Alluvial Aquifer)**



County	Avg. Change
Craighead	+2.88
Crittenden	-0.74
St. Francis	-0.23

**St. Francis Study Area
10 year change:**

**Average Change: -2.32 feet
4 of 13 Wells Showed Declines**

Legend

- Wells
- Crowleys Ridge
- St. Francis Study Area

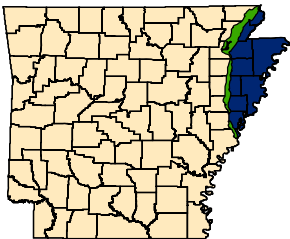


Fig. 33

Just as in the Boeuf-Tensas Study Area, the St. Francis Study Area has a limited number of wells drilled into the Sparta/Memphis aquifer. This should be taken into account when looking at the county changes in the figures. There are more wells being drilled into these areas as the water level in the alluvial aquifer continues to decline. USGS, as well as the ANRC, will continue to add monitoring points in these areas for the Sparta/Memphis aquifer. The hydrographs below are good representations of the static water level changes over time. Figures 34 and 35 show the actual measurements taken for the 1, and 10 year periods respectively.

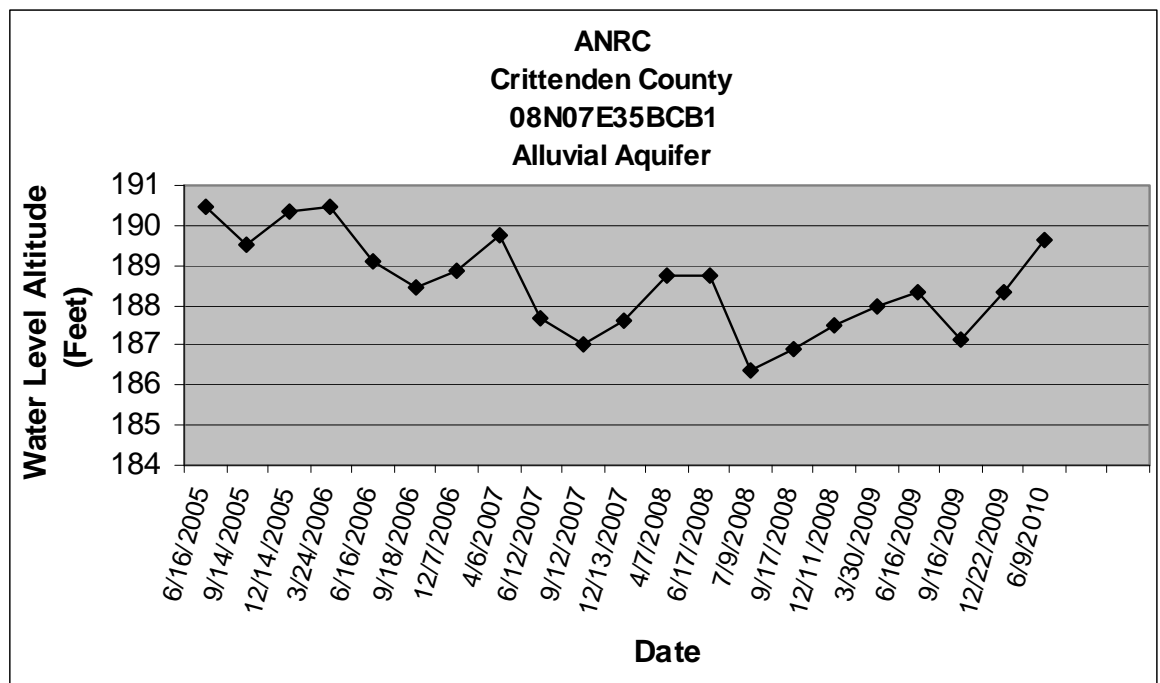
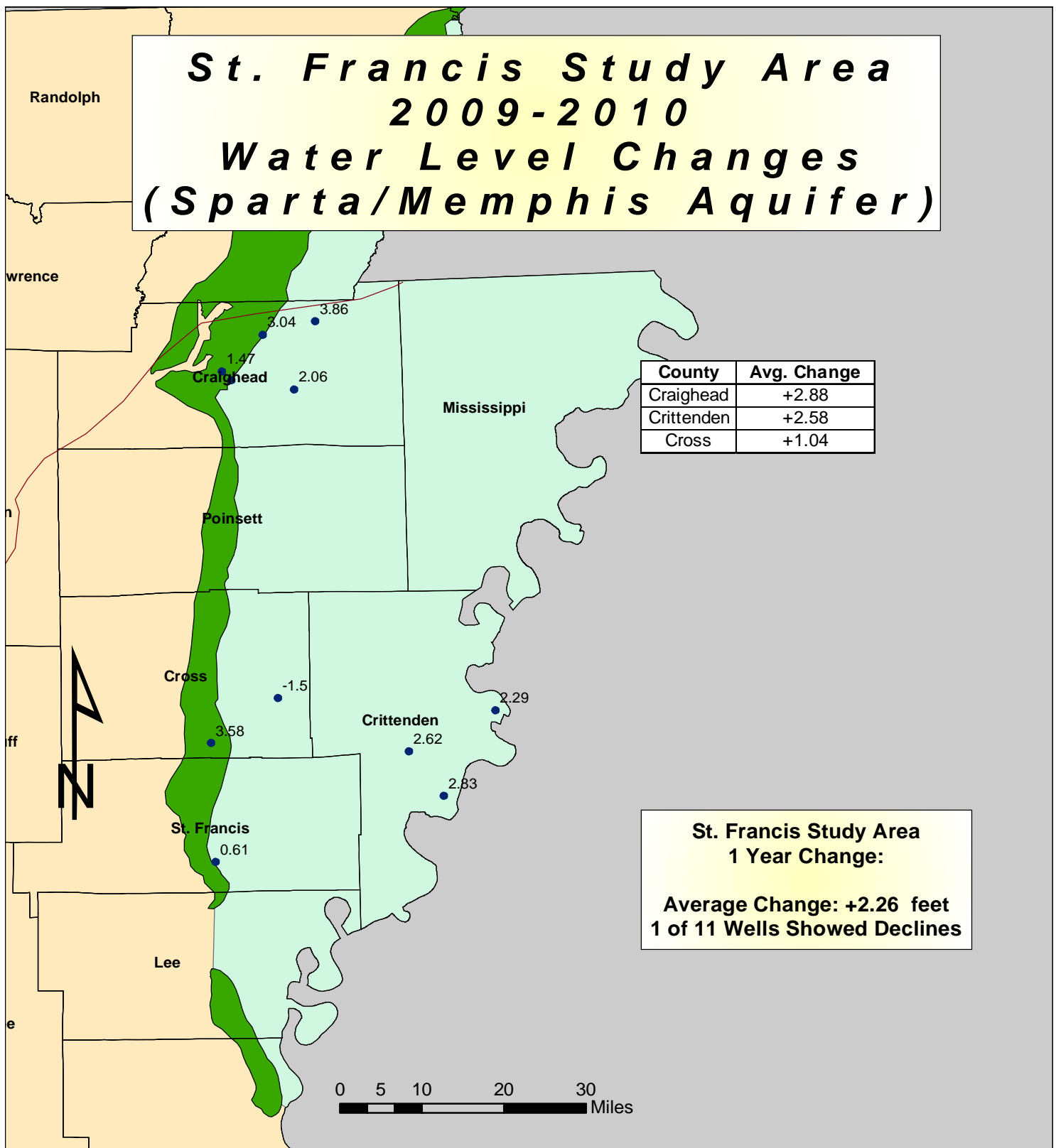


Table 19.

St. Francis Study Area 2009-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta/Memphis Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- Sparta Boundary
- Crowleys Ridge
- St. Francis Study Area

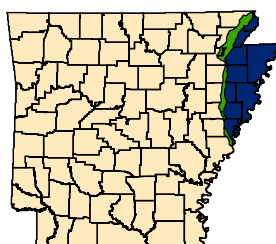
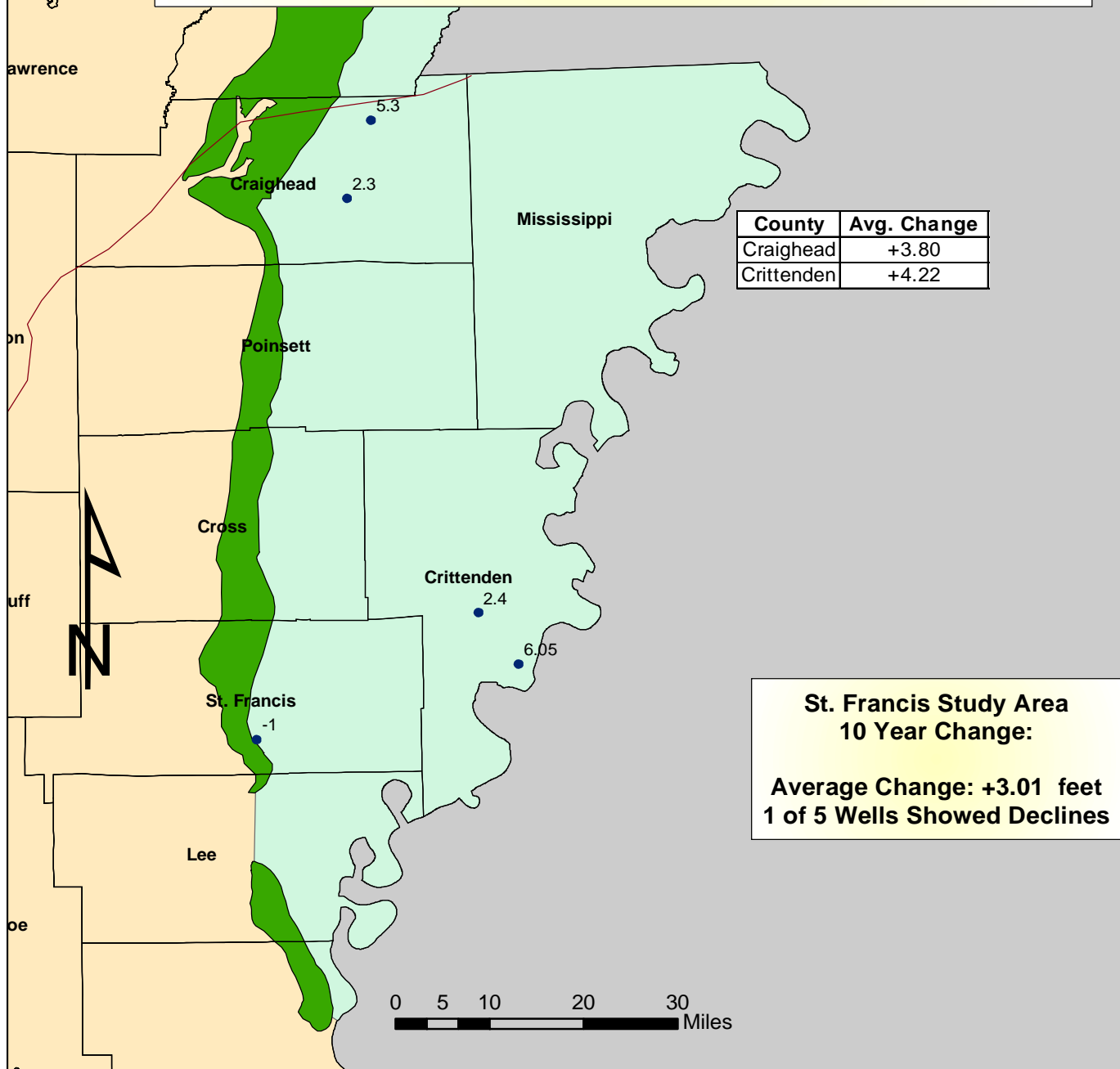


Fig. 34

St. Francis Study Area 2000-2010 Water Level Changes (Sparta/Memphis Aquifer)



Legend

- Wells
- Sparta Boundary
- Crowleys Ridge
- St. Francis Study Area

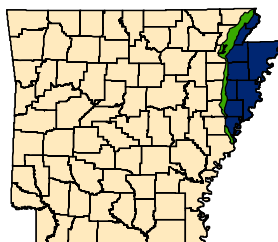


Fig. 35

Nonpoint Source Program

Introduction

ANRC staff continued work on ground-water quality standards in 2010. This task involves development of comprehensive standards that will provide an overview of water quality conditions in the State's aquifers, and assist in planned revision of the State Water Plan. The goals of standards are to establish a ground-water protection policy through source water protection, which emphasizes State and local partnerships and focuses on the prevention of pollution, with special provisions that target drinking water wells. Ground-water monitoring can then provide an overview of ground-water conditions, establish baselines and identify trends in ground-water quality.

Ground-Water Quality Standards

ANRC has developed an appropriate model for standards development and a draft document has been prepared. Classification of aquifers in Arkansas has been performed with work continuing on provisions and specifications for standards development.

Scientific investigation in 2010 concentrated on establishing numeric standards for specific chemicals, involving intensive review of the chemical properties and toxicity of individual compounds. Ground-water standard's utility for chemicals currently used in Arkansas are ranked highly for assignment of numerical values.

The model states: Illinois (primary), Colorado, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Rhode Island are utilized to derive the form, structure, and content of Arkansas's standards. Investigation into the various attributes of the model state's standards continued, with selection of specific elements for inclusion into Arkansas's standards. Numeric values from the model states are utilized whenever possible, however, some values must be derived from other selected states, including California, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Ground-water standards shall establish criteria through which ground water can be protected by defining various uses of ground water and establishing the numerical maximum chemical concentrations necessary to protect those uses. Ground-water standards will also coordinate State and federal ground water protection programs and establish a regulatory structure which defines the risk of contamination and level of control required to aid in prevention of future ground water contamination. This will be achieved by relying on a framework of uses to be protected.

Nonpoint Source Program

The Arkansas Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program is supported by Section 319 of the federal Clean Water Act. Grant Funds provide 60 percent of the total program funding. Work concentrated on two nonpoint source ground-water projects in 2010, with the primary effort directed toward development of ground-water quality standards (described in previous section).

Additional effort in 2010 was directed toward evaluation of potential ground-water impacts of sandstone mining that is now being performed in Izard County. The St. Peter and Calico Rock Sandstones (Ordovician) have excellent character to supply international demand for fracturing sand utilized in the shale-gas industry. Two mines have currently been permitted by AR Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), and additional mines are anticipated in the future. ANRC is also currently evaluating the potential ground-water impacts on water wells in the southern Ozarks from Conway to White Counties, where the predominance of shale-gas drilling is occurring.

Another non-point project involves the mapping of karst features in northern Arkansas. Initiated in 2005 and 2006, draft sinkhole and lineament maps were generated along with identification of critical soils which allow rapid recharge in each county underlain by karst strata. ANRC continues to map karst features identified in recent mapping by the AR Geological Survey (AGS) as well as those presented in USGS publications. Additional sinkhole locations are also being provided by AR Department of Health (ADH), Designated Representatives (DRs) and Environmental Health Specialists (EHSs). ANRC will continue to document karst features, including sinkholes, lineaments, and losing streams with assistance from AGS, ADH, and USGS.

Karst and fractured rock training for ADH personnel began in 2006. The purpose of this training is to inform ADH personnel involved with design of septic and alternative,

individual sewage disposal systems, of the potential for ground-water contamination by these systems in these terrains, to result in more efficient design of these systems.

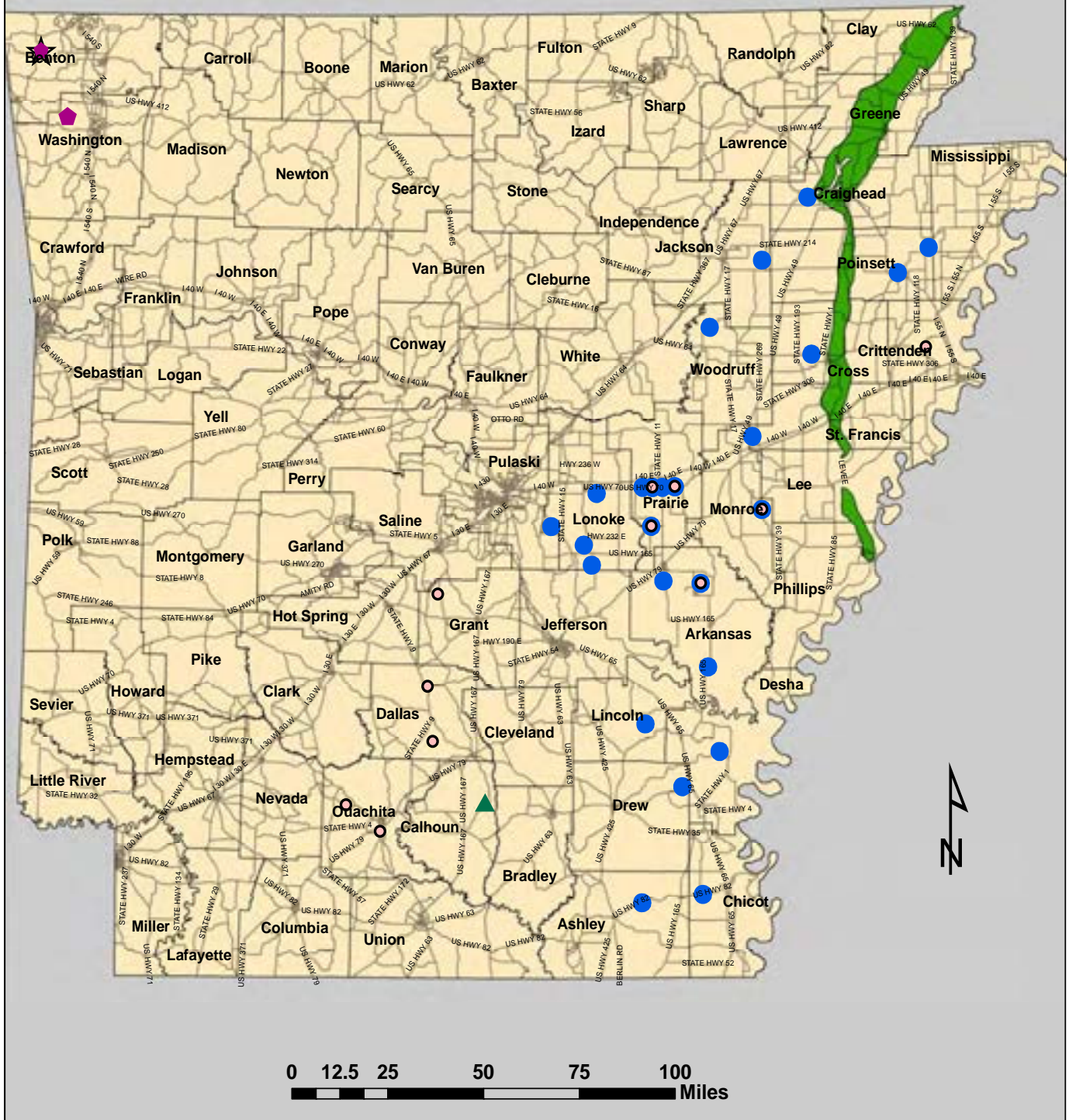
Karst feature recognition training occurred at the annual EHS training event in Fayetteville on December 8th. Karst training for DRs occurred on November 3rd and 4th in Fayetteville and Russellville, and in Newport on December 1st. Also in December, contacts with EHS personnel obtained names and email addresses of all EHS personnel who have not attended this presentation in the Northwest and Northeast ADH-EHS Regions. Currently, names of EHS personnel in the Southwest and Central ADH Environmental Health Regions are being obtained. The karst/fractured rock presentations will be emailed to all ADH-EHS personnel in the karst and fractured rock terrain of Arkansas whom have not viewed it to-date. The advantages of email presentations will establish email/phone contact, and allow new EHS personnel to view the presentation when hired. In addition, the presentation can be designed to accommodate the proper terrain that underlies that particular county, (i.e. Karst, fractured rock, and a single terrain type or combination).

These projects represent the State's commitment to improve ground-water quality as part of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program.

ANRC

Section 319 Core Program

Monitoring Enhancement Wells



Legend

- Alluvial Wells (36 Wells)
- Sparta Wells (11 Wells)
- ▲ Cockfield Well
- ◆ Wells in Boone Formation (2 Wells)
- ☆ Everton Well
- 🌿 Crowleys Ridge
- 🗺️ County Boundaries



Fig. 36

ARKANSAS WATER WELL CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

WATER WELL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Arkansas Water Well Construction Commission (AWWCC) is designed to insure “that the general health, safety, and welfare be protected by providing a means for the proper development of the natural resource of underground water in an orderly, sanitary, reasonable, and safe manner, without waste, so that sufficient potable supplies for the continued economic growth of our state may be assured” (Arkansas Water Well Construction Act, 1969). The commission is composed of seven members. The members consist of: the director of the Department of Health or a designated representative, the director of the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission or a designated representative, one member involved in the heat pump industry, and four members involved the water well drilling industry.

The commission achieves its goal by monitoring the construction of water wells in the state. Any person who engages in water well construction must obtain a water well contractors license from the commission. The contractor must keep a current bond and obtain six hours of continuing education each year to keep their license. In addition to monitoring the water well drilling industry the commission also provides services to licensed drillers as well as to the public. Some of the services include providing information on water levels in wells, construction information about wells in an area, and proper well abandonment procedures. The commission also is equipped to assist drillers in the assessment of repair work, which may be needed in damaged wells.

One way the commission keeps up with where well construction is taking place is through its relationship with Arkansas Department of Health. The Health Department has an Environmental Health Specialist in each county. These health specialists know where in the county wells would be required, and often lay out lots showing landowners where to place their septic system and well on their property. The commission’s inspectors try to visit each county health office at least once a year. The commission also conducts well inspections in each county. These inspections are to insure the protection of our ground water, through compliance with the rules and regulations set forth by the commission.

The inspectors also visit licensed contractors during their county surveys and inspections gaining valuable insight about the area and industry. The local water well contractor knows more about drilling wells in his area than anyone else. This knowledge, along with grouting and sealing requirements in the commission's rules, ensure the customer clean safe water and protect this precious resource.

During the 2009 legislative sessions, amendments were made to section 5.8 of the rules and regulations in regard to abandonment of wells. These changes should allow the water well contractor to restore geologic and hydrogeologic conditions that existed prior to well construction. The changes allow the use of some natural material along with Bentonite. The rules also require the filing of an abandonment form with the AWWCC within 90 days of the abandonment.

The Commission fields complaints from the public about water well construction, as well as inspecting wells for violations of the Commissions rules and regulations. The Commission also issues licenses to water well contractors.

There are 172 water well contractors licensed (drill and/or pump) to work in Arkansas as of 2010. The larger contractors usually employ several registered drillers and/or pump installers and can have more than one rig permitted. A new category, Drill Only, was added in 2009. The following is a break-down of the licensed contractors, drillers, pump installers, and permitted rigs for 2004-2010.

AWWCC LICENSE SUMMARY

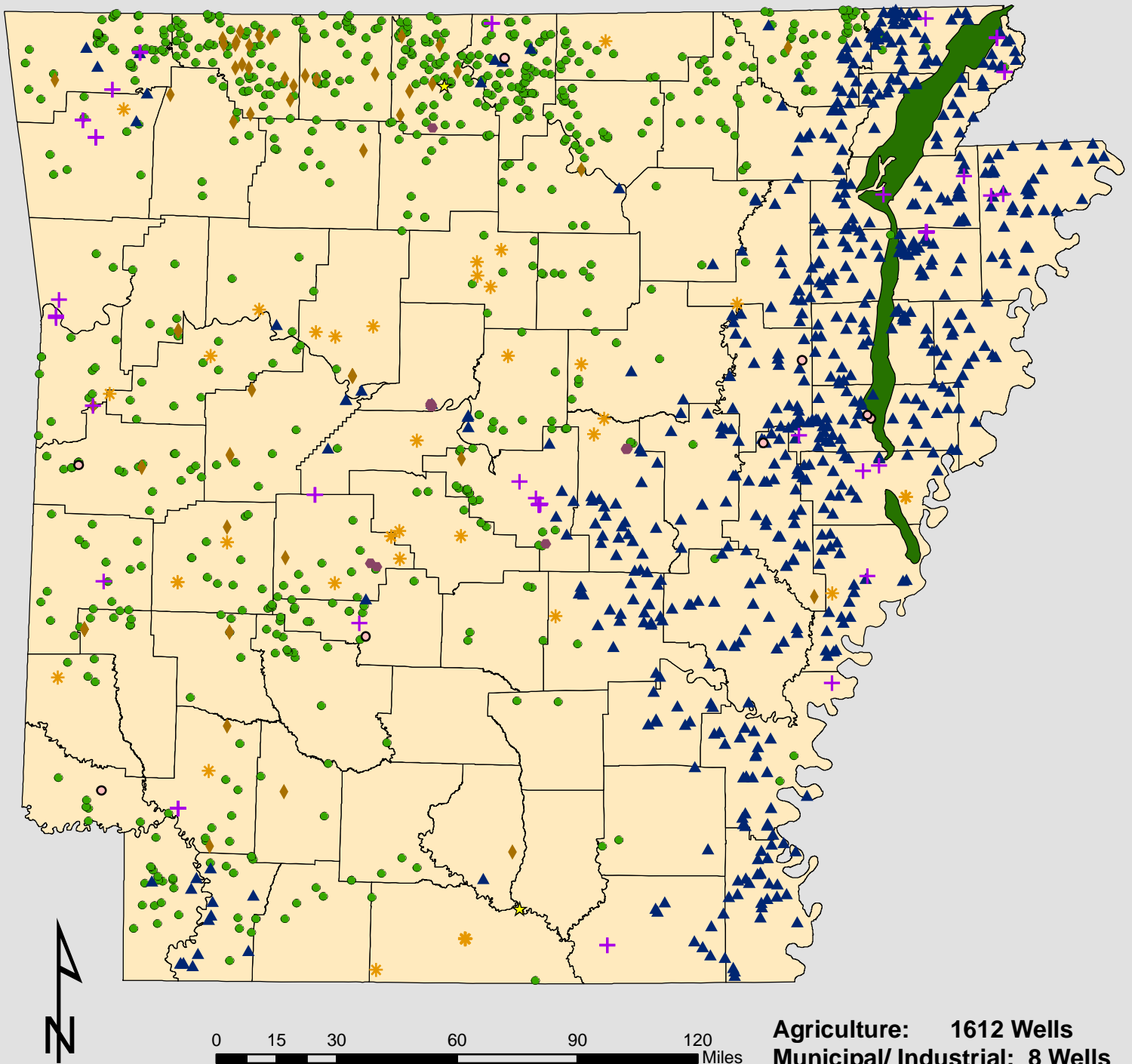
	Contractors License Drill and Pump	Drill only Contractors	Pump Installer Contractors	Drillers Registrations	Pump Installers Registrations	Driller Apprentice Registrations	Pump Installers Apprentice Registrations	Rigs
2004	148		37	283	271			375
2005	142		34	276	254			362
2006	149		34	305	271			392
2007	148		32	286	282	17	27	375
2008	140		31	276	268	16	29	362
2009	121	22	32	280	275	17	36	357
2010	172	23	31	287	271	15	35	362

Table 20.

There were 2,296 wells reported to the Commission in 2008. Of these 2,296 wells, only 765 were domestic water wells, or 33.3% of the total number of wells drilled. There were 1,264 irrigation wells reported, which is 55.1% of the total number of wells drilled in Arkansas.

The remaining wells were: livestock / poultry wells; monitoring wells; public or semi public supply wells; test wells; and geothermal wells for heat pump installations. The Commission typically only has geothermal contractors submit one report form for the entire loop field accounting for the total number of wells drilled.

New Wells Reported from July 2007 to July 2008



Legend

- Domestic
- Public Supply
- ▲ Irrigation
- ◆ Livestock/Poultry
- ✚ Monitoring
- ★ Semi-Public
- Test Wells
- ✱ Other
- 🌿 Crowleys Ridge
- 🗺️ County Boundaries



Fig. 38

GROUND WATER USE

REGISTERED WELLS

In accordance with Act 1051 of 1985, all wells in Arkansas that have the capacity to produce fifty thousand (50,000) gallons per day must be registered with the ANRC. Domestic wells are exempt. The quantity used must be reported by March 1st of the following year. The USGS reports for 2008 show there were approximately 49,029 registered wells reported in the State. Of this total, 48,048 (98 %) are agricultural wells, most of which are irrigation wells, located primarily in eastern Arkansas. The remaining 981 reported wells are used predominately for commercial, industrial, and public water supply purposes.

REPORTED WATER USE

In 2008 an estimated 7,451.15 million gallons per day (Mgal/d) of water were reported to be withdrawn from the State's aquifers. The greatest reported volume is pumped from the alluvial aquifer and used primarily for irrigation. Clay County, Poinsett County and Cross County used the most alluvial water of all counties, with 642.6 Mgal/d, 631.25 Mgal/d, and 546.48 Mgal/d respectively. The reported total ground-water use from the alluvial aquifer during 2008 was 7,022.95 Mgal/d. The Sparta/Memphis aquifer is the second largest aquifer in terms of withdrawals. The reported ground-water use from the Sparta/Memphis aquifer for 2008 was 157.5 Mgal/d, mostly used for municipal and industrial purposes. Jefferson county was the largest user of Sparta/Memphis water of all the counties, with an average withdrawal rate of 48.72 Mgal/d, followed by Arkansas County with a rate of 41.05 Mgal/d. (Holland, 2010)

Table 21 contains the reported ground-water use by aquifer per county in Arkansas for 2008 and is also broken down by category of use. This is the most recent information as supplied to the ANRC by the USGS.

The Sparta/Memphis aquifer had a reported average withdrawal of 157.5 Mgal/d during the 2008 reporting period. It is important to note that mainly due to increases in the Sparta/Memphis aquifer for irrigation in the area, Arkansas County is now the second largest user of this aquifer's resources, with a withdrawal of 41.05 Mgal/d. Jefferson County is the largest user of Sparta/Memphis ground-water, with a withdrawal of 48.72 Mgal/d. (Table 21)

Figure 38 shows water use in million gallons per day for the entire state from 1965 to 2008 in increments of 5 years. Figure 40 shows the quantity of ground water use for each county in Arkansas as reported.

The estimated sustainable yield of the Sparta/Memphis aquifer is discussed in the following section of this report, however the relation to this figure and reported water use are significant. The 2008 reported ground-water use from the Sparta/Memphis aquifer was an estimated 33% for agricultural uses, 43% for public supply use, and 23% for industrial uses, which combine with other uses for an estimated total use of 157.5 Mgal/d. The estimated sustainable use for the entire aquifer is 87 Mgal/d based on 1997 reported water use. This leaves a deficit of 70.5 Mgal/day, or 41.8% of the 1997 rate that is an unmet demand. (Holland, 2003, 2007, 2010)

In 2010, a letter of understanding (LOU) was signed between the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission (ANRC), the Arkansas Geological Survey (AGS), and the Arkansas District of the US Geological Survey (USGS), which created the Arkansas Water Inventory System. This database system combines the water use registration system with the water well construction report database, along with other data, to provide an extremely helpful tool for locating water use and well construction information statewide. The system currently contains water use information on 49,029 water wells, along with water well construction information on approximately 60,000 wells statewide and can be accessed at <http://www.accessarkansas.org/awwcc/FramesConstructionReports.htm> .

Table 21

2003 Withdrawals of Ground Water from Aquifers in Arkansas Counties by Use Type																			
County	Use Type	Equity of Gateway Age		Goodland Formation		Cald River		St. Louis Sand and Gravel		White Strip		Thelon Formation		Knox Sandstone		Other Aquifers		Use Type Total	
		Magd. Avg.	E of Well	Magd. Avg.	E of Well	Magd. Avg.	E of Well	Magd. Avg.	E of Well	Magd. Avg.	E of Well	Magd. Avg.	E of Well	Magd. Avg.	E of Well	Magd. Avg.	E of Well		
ARKANSAS	AGRI INCOME MS	375.26	2000	8.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375.26	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	375.26	2000	8.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375.26	
ASHLEY	AGRI INCOME MS	155.87	9475	8.45	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155.87	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	155.87	9475	8.45	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155.87	
BAUTER	INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BERTON	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BOSCOM	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BREARLEY	INCOME MS	0	0	8.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	8.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	8.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CALHOUN	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CARROLL	INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CHICKOT	AGRI INCOME MS	199.87	1170	8.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199.87	
	MS	0	0	8.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	199.87	1170	8.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199.87	
CLAY	AGRI INCOME MS	412.73	2605	8.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412.73	
	MS	0	0	8.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	412.73	2605	8.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412.73	
CLARK	INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CLIFFHOUSE	AGRI INCOME MS	8.24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.24	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	8.24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.24	
COLUMBIA	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COLUMBIANA	AGRI INCOME MS	8.26	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.26	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	8.26	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.26	
CRAWFORD	AGRI INCOME MS	339.75	3662	7.75	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339.75	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	339.75	3662	7.75	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339.75	
CRAWFORD	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DADE	AGRI INCOME MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									

[illegible]

Total Ground Water Use (Mgal/ day)

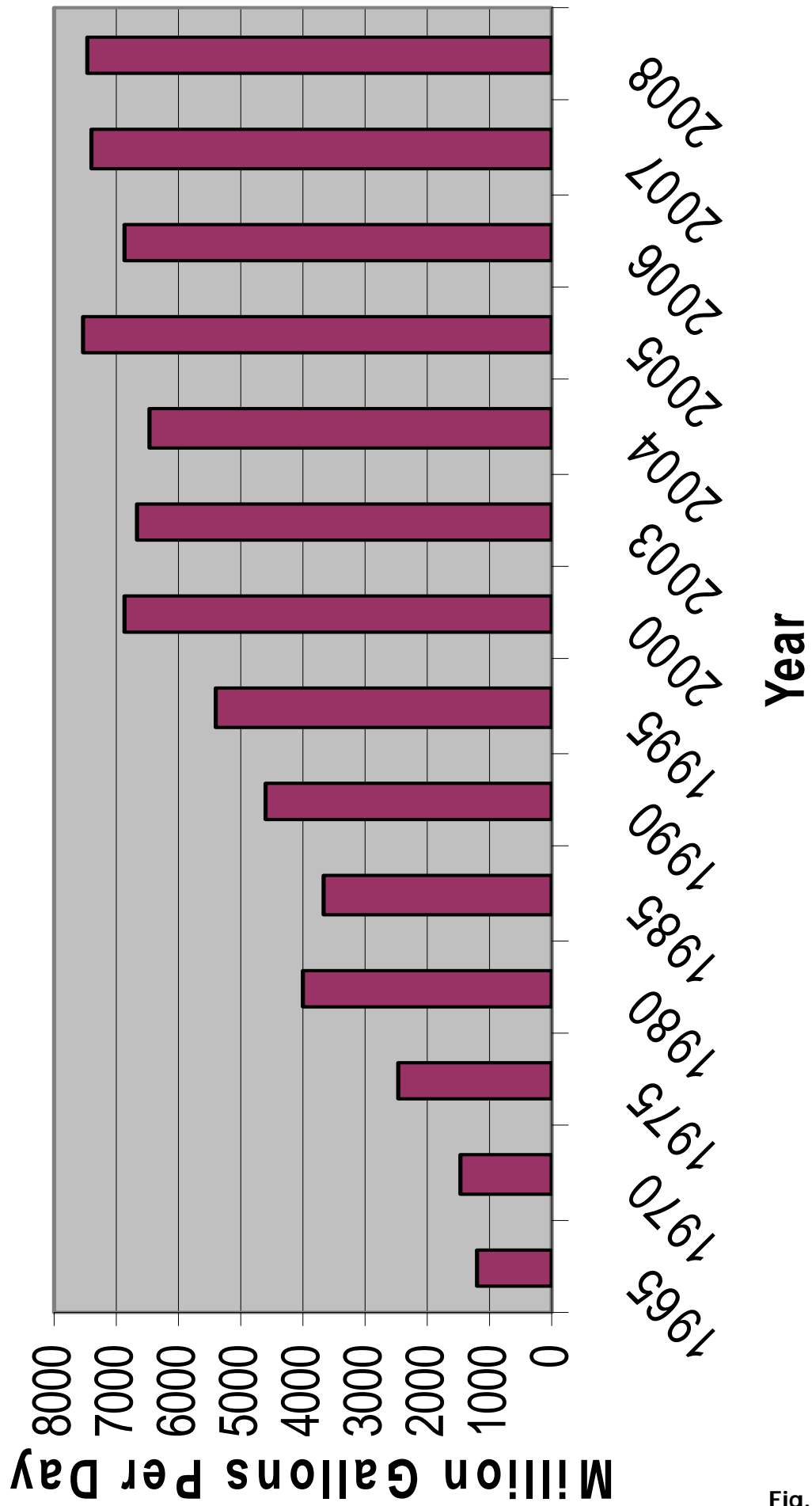
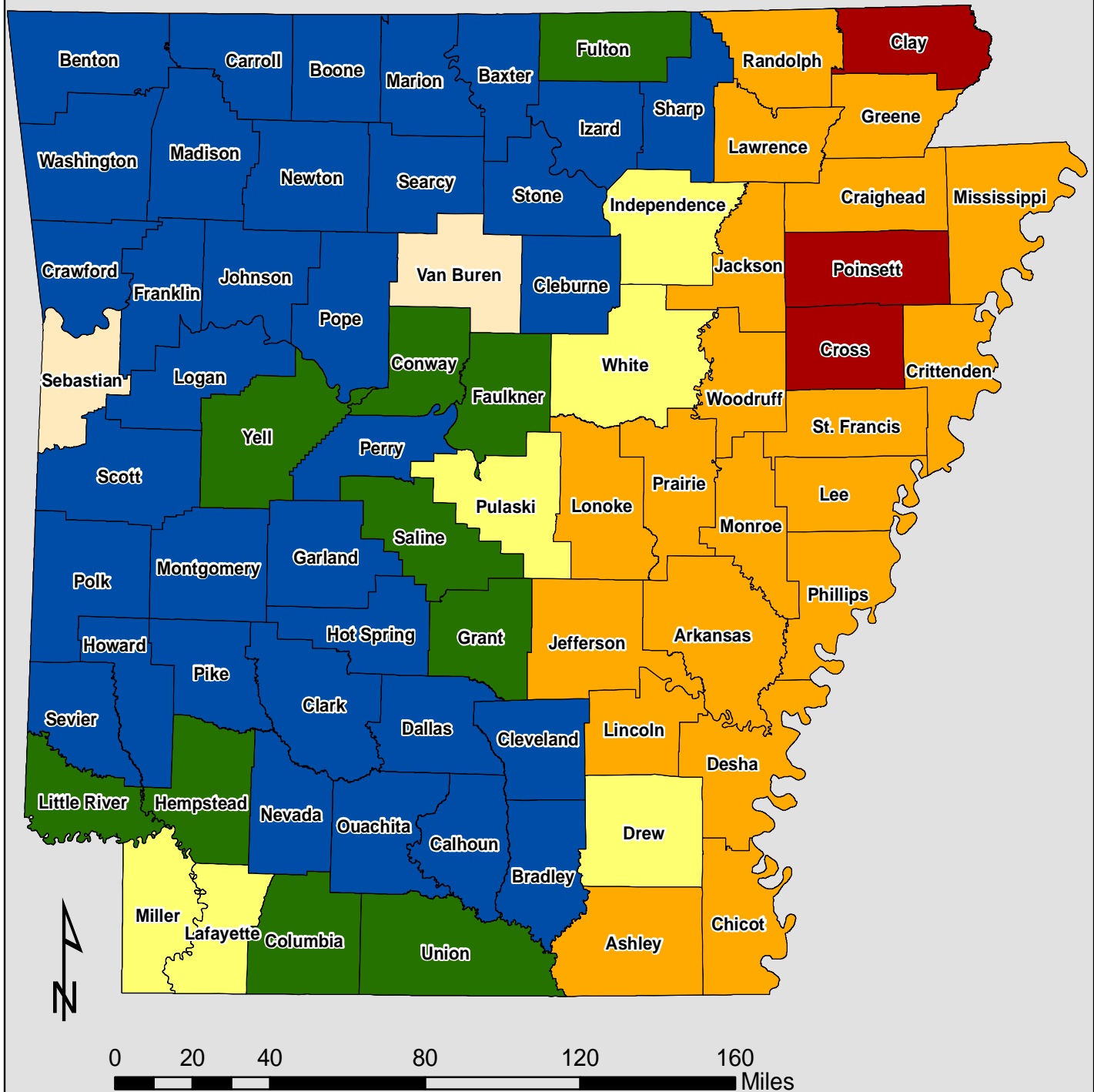


Fig.38

Ground Water Use in Arkansas as of 2008 (Mgal/day)



Legend

- 0 - 1 Mgal/ Day
- Greater than 1 - 10 Mgal/day
- Greater than 10 - 100 Mgal/day
- Greater than 100 - 560 Mgal/day
- Greater than 560 - 740 Mgal/day
- No Data Available

Total Use (Mgal/day): 7451.15

**Data Obtained from United States Geological Survey*



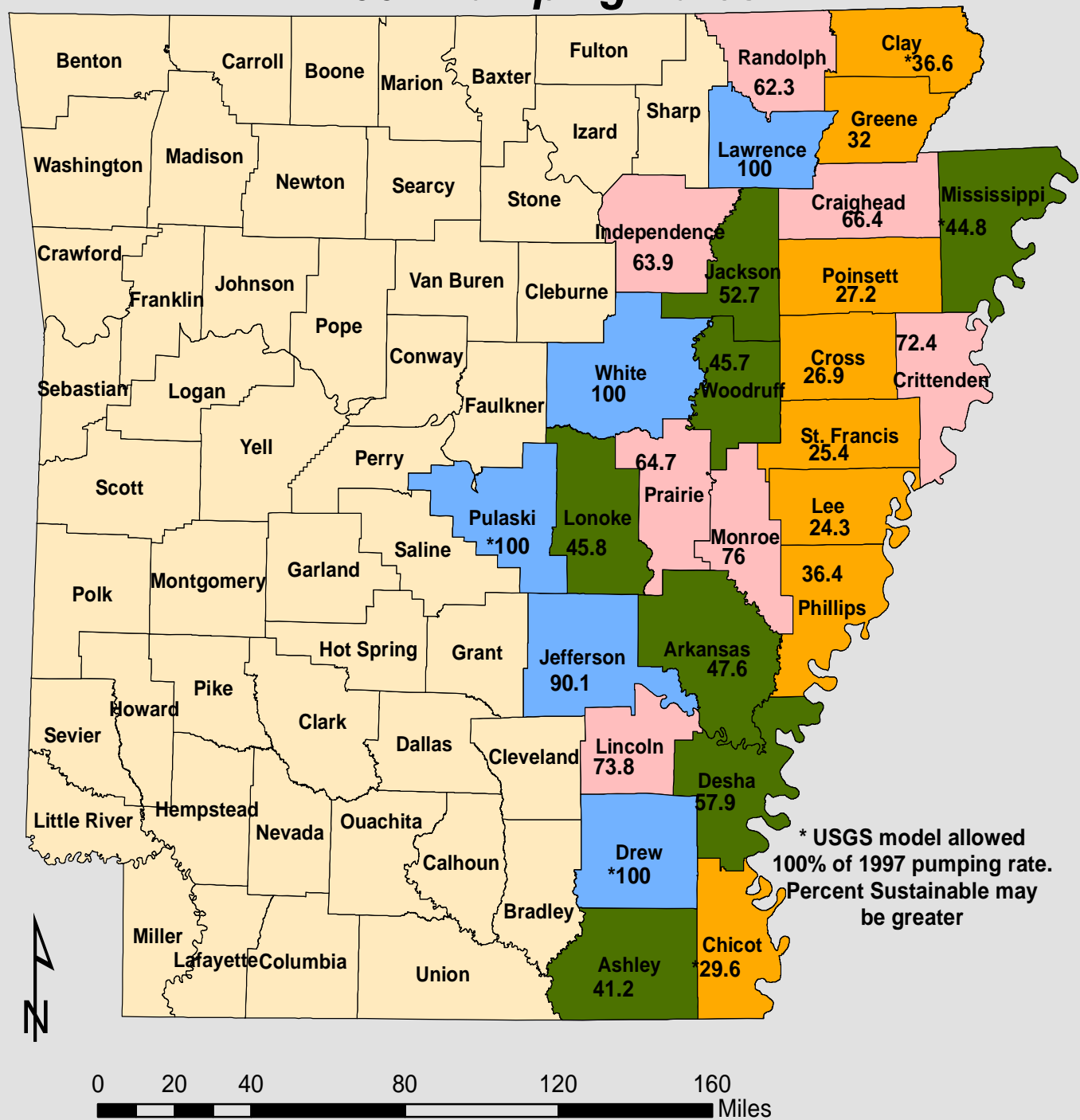
Fig. 39

2008 Ground Water Use (Mgal/day) Eastern Arkansas Counties



Fig. 40

Percentage of Sustainable Yield for the Alluvial Aquifer based on 2007 Pumping Rates



* USGS model allowed 100% of 1997 pumping rate. Percent Sustainable may be greater

Legend

- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- County Boundaries

Modified from USGS
Reports 2003-4230 & 2007-5241

Total Alluvial Water Use: 7,022.95 Mgal/day
Total Sustainable Yield: 42.6%



Fig. 41

2008 Total Withdrawals of Ground Water (Mgal/day)

by Aquifer

Total Use Mgal/day: 7451.15

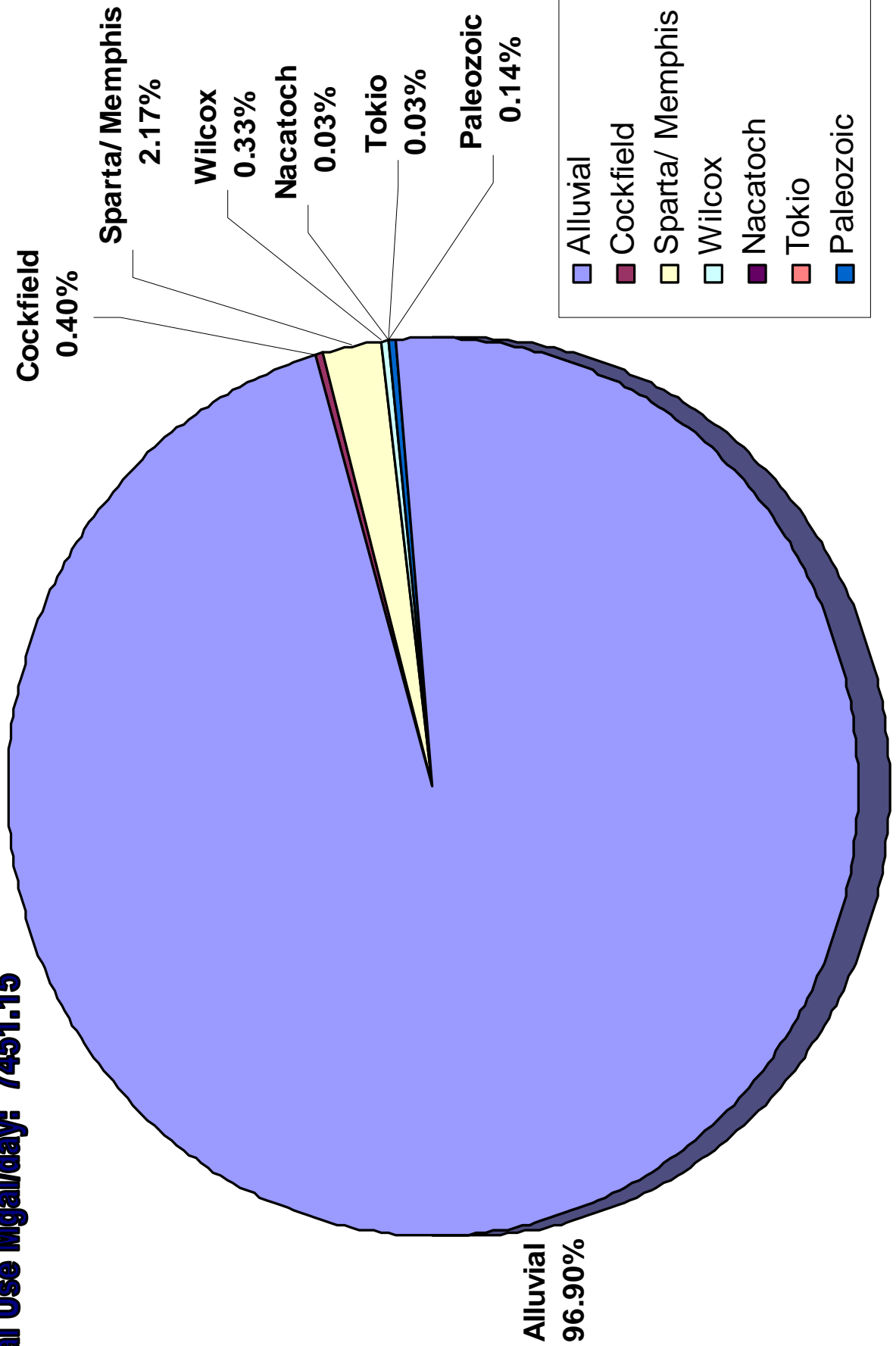
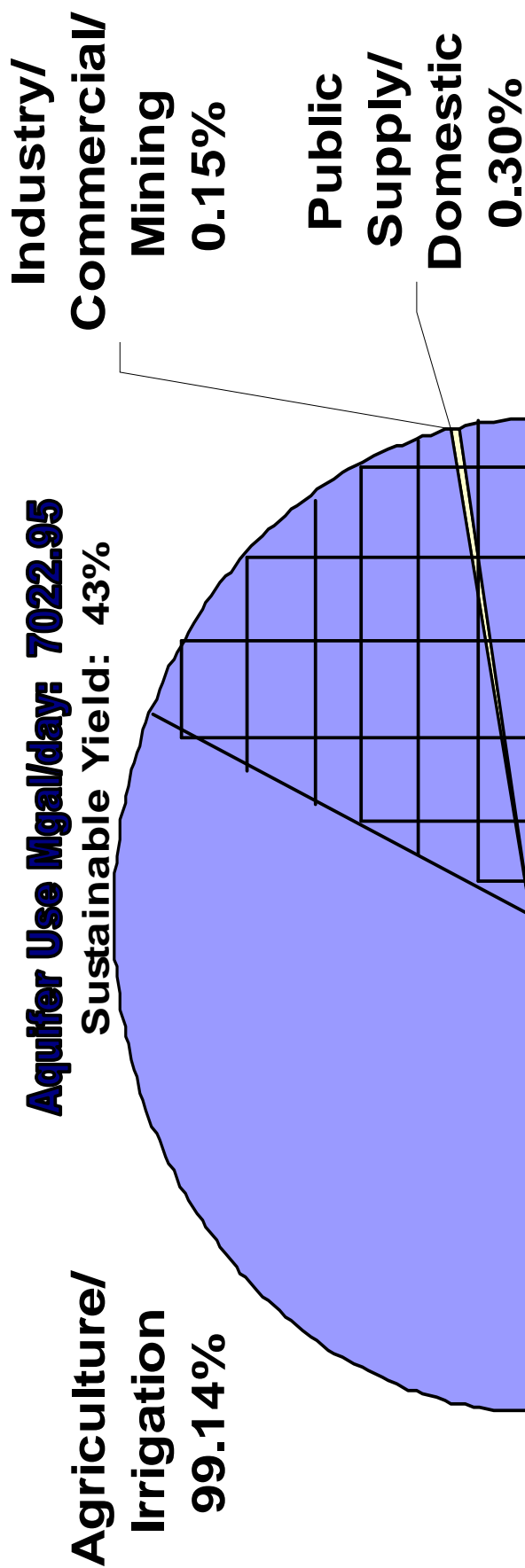


Fig. 42

2008 Withdrawal of Ground Water from the Alluvial Aquifer by Use Type



■ Agriculture/
Irrigation

■ Industry/
Commercial/Mining

■ Public Supply/
Domestic

Fig. 43

2008 Withdrawal of Ground Water from the Sparta/ Memphis Aquifers by Use Type

Public
Supply/
Domestic
43.2%

Aquifer Use Mgal/day: 157.45

Sustainable Yield: 55%

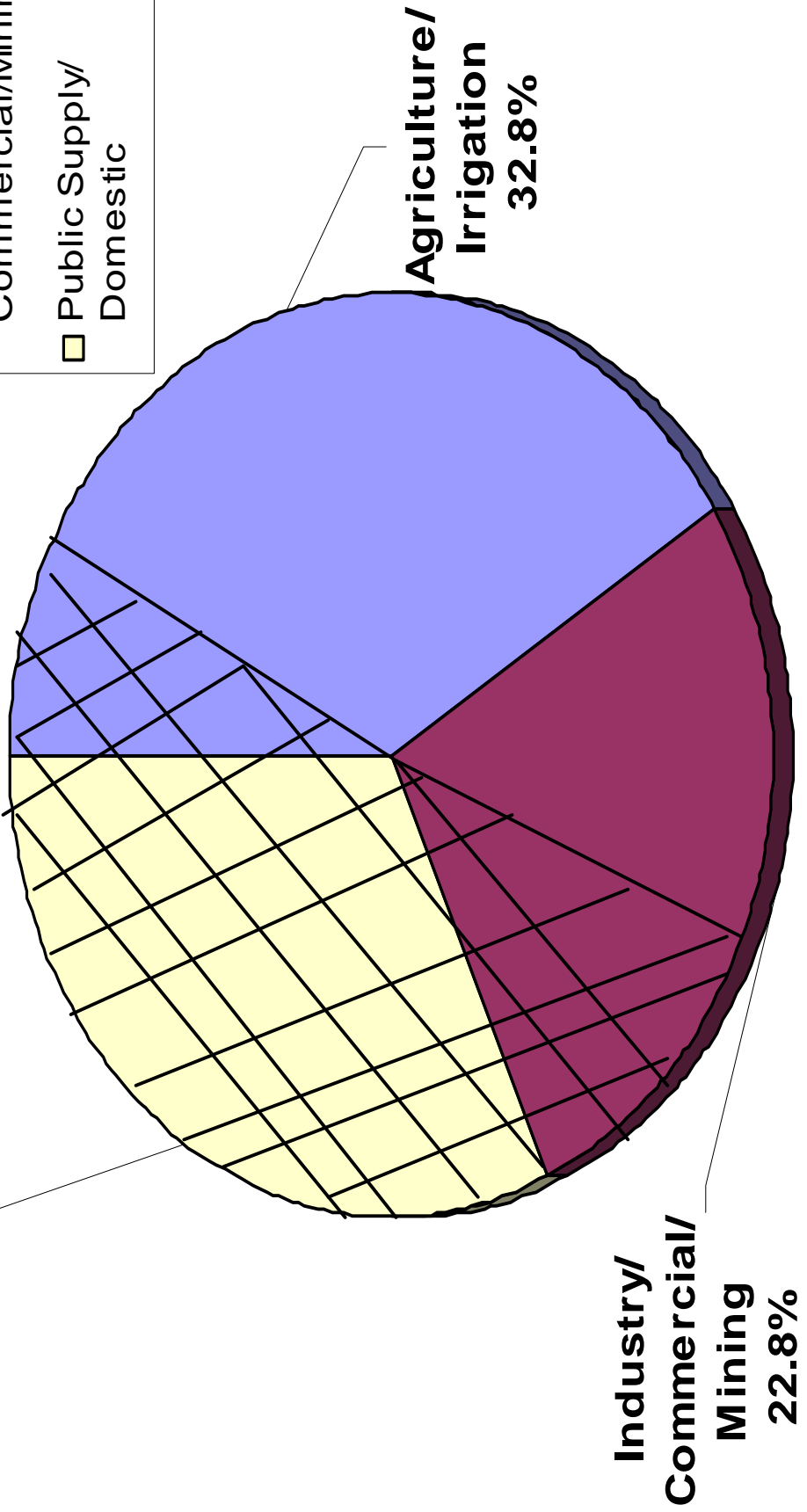


Fig. 44

SUMMARY

The Ground Water Protection and Management Report for 2010 is a summary of the activities and significant findings of the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission (ANRC). This report is prepared annually in response to legislative mandates that direct the ANRC to study the State's ground-water resources. The report also describes ground-water protection activities administered through Region VI of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which are funded through Sections 106 and 319 of the Clean Water Act.

The purposes of the programs outlined in this report are to monitor the condition of the State's ground-water resources and to evaluate trends in water level and water quality fluctuations. The ANRC, the NRCS, and the USGS monitor over 1,700 water wells each year for water levels and prescribed water quality parameters. This monitoring is accomplished through a cooperative agreement with the ANRC, the USGS, and the Arkansas Geological Survey (AGS).

Spring water level measurements from 2009 to 2010 provided short term data indicating an overall average increase in water levels. The overall change in the alluvial aquifer for spring 2009 to spring 2010 was an increase of 1.62 feet with 24.7 percent of measured wells showing a water-level decline. Over the same time period the Sparta aquifer had an average change of +4.61 feet. The water levels in the Cache Study area had an average change of +4.28 feet in the Sparta/Memphis Aquifer from 2009 to 2010. The areas of heightened concern due to water-level decline continue to be in the Grand Prairie, South Arkansas, and Cache Study Areas. Fluctuations may be observed in ground-water levels over a short time period, however long term records illustrate the seriousness of the declines in ground-water levels as illustrated by the hydrographs and long term change maps. These hydrographs for both the alluvial and Sparta/Memphis aquifers are included as Appendix B and Appendix D.

Arkansas is withdrawing ground water from the alluvial and Sparta aquifers in eastern and southern Arkansas at a rate, which is far above sustainable. With this in mind, the ANRC should continue to promote conservation, education, and the conjunctive use of ground- and surface- water at rates that are sustainable for current and future water use needs.

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Appendix A

Alluvial Aquifer Water Level Monitoring Data

Alluvial Aquifer
00-05-09-10
WI Change

County	Station ID	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 meas.	WL Alt. 10	WL Alt. 09	WL Alt. 05	WL Alt. 00	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
Craighead	13N01E23DAA1	354435.4	905651.69	242.00	4/1/2010	71.35	170.65		172.50			-1.85	
Craighead	13N03E29AAA1	354403.31	904712.98	251.00	4/1/2010	107.47	143.53	144.90	148.80		-1.37	-5.27	
Craighead	13N04E12ABB1	354635	903656	231.00	4/1/2010	23.00	208.00		209.10			-1.10	
Craighead	13N05E22BAD1	354449	903243	226.00	4/1/2010	11.80	214.20	212.00	214.40		2.20	-0.20	
Craighead	13N07E20BBA1	354439.77	902216.44	223.20	4/1/2010	3.41	219.79		220.80	218.06		-1.01	1.73
Craighead	14N02E18BDD1	355040.91	905419.37	242.00	4/1/2010	52.95	189.05	189.00	191.90		0.05	-2.85	
Craighead	14N02E27AA	354918	905125	255.00	4/20/2010	81.24	173.76	173.05	178.65		0.71	-4.89	
Craighead	14N05E25ABB1	354920.85	903025.35	238.00	4/1/2010	17.32	220.68	217.80	221.00	218.48	2.88	-0.32	2.20
Craighead	14N07E26DBB1	354833.6	901843.4	228.00	4/1/2010	4.75	223.25						
Craighead	14N08E27AAB1	354911.46	902559.08	225.93	4/1/2010	1.59	224.34	224.03			0.31		
Craighead	15N03E31ADA1	355313.6	904807.3	270.00	4/1/2010	60.75	209.25	209.50	211.30		-0.25	-2.05	
Craighead	15N06E20DDD1	355426	902739	234.00	4/1/2010	7.66	226.34	224.10	226.50		2.24	-0.16	
Crittenden	04N07E21AAD1	345643.8	902121.5	202.00	3/31/2010	8.01	193.99		194.00			-0.01	
Crittenden	05N07E28CBA1	350121.32	902139.85	201.00	3/31/2010	13.56	187.44	182.50	187.50		4.94	-0.06	
Crittenden	05N07E34BAB1	350059.39	902029.86	203.00	3/31/2010	13.54	189.46	187.50	192.20	182.82	1.96	-2.74	6.64
Crittenden	05N08E11CCD2	350344.8	901308.2	211.00	3/31/2010	21.95	189.05		201.00			-11.95	
Crittenden	06N07E13BAA1	350849.58	901807.57	205.00	3/31/2010	18.37	186.63	183.00	187.60		3.63	-0.97	
Crittenden	07N07E05DAD1	351504	902129	215.00	3/31/2010	30.12	184.88	180.05	186.95		4.83	-2.07	
Crittenden	07N07E31CCC1	351041.9	902358.97	207.00	3/31/2010	34.12	172.88	168.20	173.70		4.68	-0.82	
Crittenden	07N09E05CDD1	351453.34	900833.58	214.00	3/31/2010	11.89	202.11	202.00	207.10		0.11	-4.99	
Crittenden	08N07E13CCC2	351826.34	901811.95	221.00	3/31/2010	31.25	189.75	185.53	192.60	194.87	4.22	-2.85	-5.12
Crittenden	08N07E14DAA2	351854.41	901832.68	219.00	3/31/2010	31.29	187.71		189.65			-2.14	
Crittenden	09N07E10DDA1	352447.58	901924.64	221.00	3/31/2010	29.05	191.95	190.60	192.50		1.35	-0.55	
Crittenden	09N07E31BAB1	352159.85	902326.57	221.00	3/31/2010	33.83	187.17	186.50	188.70	190.90	0.67	-1.53	-3.73
Cross	07N01E05CDA1	351517.52	910049.05	217.00	3/30/2010	75.84	141.16	136.70	144.50		4.46	-3.34	
Cross	07N01E11AAA1	351501.25	905705.29	217.00	3/30/2010	78.92	138.08	138.00	141.60	147.14	0.08	-3.52	-9.06
Cross	07N02E02CCD1	351544	905140	225.00	6/8/2010	83.33	141.67	142.38	144.43		-0.71	-2.76	
Cross	07N02E29DDC1	351138.09	905409.17	220.00	3/30/2010	73.13	146.87	146.40	149.00		0.47	-2.13	
Cross	07N03E05ADA1	351548.89	904738.6	254.00	3/30/2010	111.94	142.06	141.70	143.20		0.36	-1.14	
Cross	07N03E32DCC1	351045.29	904810.26	251.00	3/30/2010	97.07	153.93	153.50	154.30		0.43	-0.37	
Cross	07N05E19CCC1	351237.7	903644.9	207.00	3/31/2010	37.19	169.81	167.20	168.50		2.61	1.31	
Cross	07N05E25ABA1	351226.87	903044.79	205.00	3/31/2010	38.50	166.50		168.90			-2.40	

Declines/Wells:
Average Change:

Declines/Wells:
Average Change:

2/8 10/10
0.85 -1.97
1.97

0/9 12/12
2.93 -2.56
-0.74

County	Station ID	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 mass.	WL Alt. 10	WL Alt. 09	WL Alt. 05	WL	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
Cross	08N05E32ADD1	351631.65	903440.45	204.00	3/31/2010	29.36	174.62	174.30	177.40		0.32	-2.76	
Cross	08N01E12CBB1	352505	905653	226.00	6/8/2010	94.86	131.14	132.59			-1.45		
Cross	08N01E33BBA2	352202.76	910000.6	225.00	3/30/2010	84.11	140.89	140.70	145.20	145.23	0.19	-4.31	-4.34
Cross	09N03E17DDC1	352408.8	904725.6	251.00	3/30/2010	107.00	144.00	141.40	145.10	147.54	2.60	-1.10	-3.54
Cross	08N05E32BDB1	352150.53	903512.11	210.00	3/31/2010	30.30	178.70	178.40	179.30	178.95	1.30	0.40	0.75
Desha	08S03W23ABD1	335802.92	912338.18	165.04	3/11/2010	5.35	159.69	157.14	160.20	157.08	2.55	-0.51	2.61
Desha	09S02W26DDC1	335256.57	911529.64	149.27	4/13/2010	26.57	122.70	117.58	120.54		5.12	2.16	
Desha	09S03W17DCB1	335448.23	912458.66	155.08	3/11/2010	34.56	120.52	119.28	122.50	122.43	1.24	-1.98	-1.91
Desha	08S04W06BCA1	335756.1	913243	161.00	3/11/2010	36.11	124.89	123.80			1.09		
Desha	10S02W20ADA1	334916	911825	148.00	3/11/2010	40.05	107.95	106.70			1.25		
Desha	10S02W24DBC1	334849.63	911453.44	143.00	3/11/2010	25.65	117.35		117.30		0.05		
Desha	10S03W26CAA1	334806	912144.55	155.00	3/11/2010	46.27	108.73	107.20	110.80		1.53	-2.07	
Desha	13S02W27CAC1	333223.99	911734.76	133.00	3/11/2010	30.06	102.94	100.50	103.30		2.44	-0.36	
Drew	11S04W08DBA1	334531.98	913136.2	160.00	3/11/2010	24.31	135.69	132.80	136.50		2.89	-0.81	
Drew	11S04W35DC1	334144	912842	154.00	3/17/2010	24.94	129.06	123.90	129.44		5.16	-0.38	
Drew	11S05W08CCC1	334546.48	913837.16	165.00	3/11/2010	36.37	148.63	147.80	149.70		0.83	-1.07	
Drew	12S04W03ABB1	334133.92	912946.13	155.00	3/10/2010	22.20	132.80	127.50	132.60		5.30	0.20	
Drew	13S04W23BAA1	333206	913100	138.00	3/10/2010	17.27	120.73	117.40	122.30		3.33	-1.57	
Drew	13S02W29ADA1	333248	913747	165.00	3/10/2010	45.52	139.48		140.20			-0.72	
Drew	13S06W03DDC1	333844.69	914201.6	191.00	3/10/2010	63.18	127.82	132.10	133.25		-4.28	-5.43	
Greene	16N03E03BA1	360315.87	904515.85	260.00	4/7/2010	32.53	227.47	226.40	231.20		1.07	-3.73	
Greene	16N06E03CCC1	360224.07	902625.9	258.00	4/6/2010	60.54	197.46		216.90	251.30		-19.44	-53.84
Greene	16N06E26ABB1	355938.31											

Alluvial Aquifer
00-05-09-10
WI Change

County	Station ID	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 meas.	WL Alt. 10	WL Alt. 09	WL Alt. 05	WL Alt. 00	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
Greene	19N03E26AD1	361600.72	904258.43	281.00	4/7/2010	28.51	252.49	250.10	253.36		2.39	-0.87
							Declines/Wells:					
							Average Change:				2/8	2/2
											2.68	-30.54
Independence	12N04W14DD1	353929.42	912236.26	231.00	4/6/2010	16.54	214.46	207.00	215.00	203.50	7.46	10.96
Independence	12N04W34CBB1	353720.1	912512.5	231.00	4/6/2010	13.64	217.36	213.90	211.90		3.46	5.46
Independence	14N03W14DAA2	355106	911640.42	230.00	4/6/2010	0.50	229.50	227.20	228.00	223.89	2.30	5.61
							Declines/Wells:					
							Average Change:				0/3	0/2
											4.41	8.29
Jackson	09N01W22ADD1	352331.57	910432.57	215.00	4/6/2010	62.42	152.58		154.30		-1.72	
Jackson	09N02W32CBB1	352151.79	911347.79	220.00	4/6/2010	26.95	193.05	184.00	191.00		9.05	2.05
Jackson	11N01W26AAD1	353329.77	910323.21	227.00	4/6/2010	68.95	158.05	155.80	155.70	165.80	2.25	-7.75
Jackson	11N01W28AAD1	353338.7	910635.3	225.00	4/6/2010	42.36	182.64	182.60	184.95		0.04	-2.31
Jackson	11N03W06DAB1	353655.13	912008.5	223.00	4/7/2010	20.80	202.20	209.40	207.70		-7.20	-5.50
Jackson	12N02W25ABB2	353909.97	910852.17	234.00	4/7/2010	32.46	201.54	199.00	200.10		2.54	1.44
Jackson	13N01W20AAA1	354514.14	910627.47	242.00	4/7/2010	40.16	201.84	199.80	202.80		2.04	-0.96
Jackson	13N03W15CDD1	354525.9	911749.46	232.00	4/7/2010	8.94	223.06	216.50	218.40		6.56	4.66
Jackson	14N01W09AAA1	355220.36	910515.16	251.00	4/7/2010	42.70	208.30	207.00	211.60	212.20	1.30	-3.90
							Declines/Wells:					
							Average Change:				1/8	2/2
											2.07	-5.82
Jefferson	03S08W24BBC1	342620.37	914953.19	202.00	3/15/2010	50.75	151.25	148.00	153.00		3.25	-1.75
Jefferson	03S09W29CBD1	342516.81	920023.32	216.00	3/15/2010	24.79	191.21	188.80	188.80		2.41	2.41
Jefferson	04S08W13DCB1	342122.85	914926.45	204.00	3/15/2010	46.96	157.04	159.30	163.20		-2.26	-6.16
Jefferson	05S06W31CAA1	341329.94	914206.1	189.22	3/15/2010	9.94	179.28	169.22	173.42		10.06	5.86
Jefferson	05S08W12DAA1	341712	914907	194.25	3/15/2010	14.85	179.40	176.85	180.25		2.55	-0.85
Jefferson	06S05W15BCA1	341022.95	913245	177.14	3/15/2010	12.14	165.00	161.64	159.44	157.93	3.36	5.56
Jefferson	06S06W23AAD1	341006.74	913712.2	189.01	3/15/2010	11.93	177.08	171.81	171.41	166.95	5.27	5.67
Jefferson	06S07W14BAA1	341124.96	914425	199.00	3/15/2010	7.62	191.38	180.70			10.68	10.13
Jefferson	07S06W08BAA1	340856.53	915647.26	202.31	3/12/2010	17.59	184.72	182.31	186.31		2.41	-1.59
							Declines/Wells:					
							Average Change:				1/9	0/2
											4.19	8.60
Lawrence	15N01E09ABD1	355714	905900	259.00	6/6/2010	56.40	202.80	202.72			-0.12	
Lawrence	15N01E26DDA1	355412	905651	251.00	4/7/2010	52.84	198.16	196.70	201.40		1.46	-3.24

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Alluvial Aquifer
 00-05-09-10
 WL Change

County	Station ID	Latitude	Longitude	L5A	Date Measured	2010 meas.	WL Alt. 10	WL Alt. 09	WL Alt. 05	WL Alt. 00	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
Lorain	01S07W12ABAT	343834.3	914229.8	207.00	3/26/2010	71.06	135.92		145.30			-9.38	
Lorain	01S07W19OC1	343609	914746	206.00	3/16/2010	86.59	119.41	121.40			-1.99		
Lorain	01S08W24CDD1	343605.64	914912.37	210.00	4/5/2010	82.56	127.44	127.35	129.25		0.09	-1.81	
Lorain	01S08W36CCC1	343435.31	915618.96	220.00	3/26/2010	61.48	158.52	157.10	158.06	162.60	1.42	0.46	-4.28
Lorain	01S10W01ACB1	343926.84	920214.96	236.00	4/5/2010	44.34	191.66		196.60	192.19		-5.14	-0.53
Lorain	01S10W11CCB1	343839	920337	235.00	3/16/2010	26.00	209.00	205.90	204.83		3.10	4.17	
Lorain	02N07W16BAB1	344815.2	914539.5	240.00	4/15/2010	144.02	95.98		102.60			-6.62	
Lorain	02N08W16ABC1	344806.48	915113.61	230.00	4/15/2010	124.94	105.06	106.40	111.90	115.94	-1.34	-6.84	-10.88
Lorain	02S07W10CCB1	343246.5	914524.7	201.00	4/5/2010	61.98	139.02		138.70			0.32	
Lorain	02S08W06AAB1	343430	915447	221.00	3/16/2010	66.16	154.84	152.71	154.31		2.13	0.53	
Lorain	02S09W28CDC	343008	915237	211.00	3/16/2010	60.88	150.12	149.30	151.32		0.82	-1.20	
Lorain	02S06W34DBB1	343003	915149.8	214.00	4/5/2010	66.44	147.56	150.50	149.99		-2.94	-2.43	
Lorain	02S09W30CDD1	343014.34	920116.01	226.00	3/26/2010	39.85	186.15		189.60			-3.45	
Lorain	03N07W08BDB1	345406.6	914638.3	250.00	4/21/2010	97.62	152.38		157.22			-4.84	
Lorain	03N07W15DBC2	345252.79	914416.62	227.00	4/15/2010	83.98	143.02	143.50	145.65		-0.48	-2.63	
Lorain	03N07W29ADA1	345128.53	914558.4	234.00	4/21/2010	92.62	141.38		142.00			-0.62	
Lorain	03N07W35CDC2	344957.16	914332.11	232.00	4/15/2010	116.42	115.58	115.75	116.40		-0.17	-0.82	
Lorain	03N08W03BAAT	345518.5	915053.5	260.00	4/21/2010	98.72	161.28		168.01			-6.73	
Lorain	03N08W03CCG1	345429.9	915123.2	260.00	4/21/2010	106.58	153.42		159.60			-6.18	
Lorain	03N08W05CCC1	345429.4	915323.5	257.00	1/22/2010	80.87	176.13		178.03			-1.90	
Lorain	03N08W08ABA1	345427	915247.9	258.00	1/22/2010	96.49	161.51		167.55			-6.04	
Lorain	03N08W10ACB1	345414.7	915052.7	250.00	4/21/2010	94.43	155.57		162.13			-6.56	
Lorain	03N08W10ADD1	345401.1	915022.8	250.00	4/21/2010	97.02	152.98		160.50			-7.52	
Lorain	03N08W11ABD1	345419.1	914935.9	260.00	1/22/2010	106.77	153.23		157.97			-4.74	
Lorain	03N08W11ACA1	345412.7	914934.3	256.00	4/21/2010	103.73	152.27		156.66			-4.39	
Lorain	03N08W21BCC1	345220.2	915220.2	247.00	4/15/2010	83.69	163.31	138.65	143.00	24.66	20.31		
Lorain	03N08W29BBB1	345147.1	915332.8	249.00	4/21/2010	112.86	136.14		137.62			-1.48	
Lorain	03N08W29BBC1	345125	915333.4	250.00	4/21/2010	130.06	119.94		122.75			-2.81	
Lorain	03N08W32ABB2	345057	915258	250.00	4/15/2010	119.25	130.76		132.06			-1.31	
Lorain	03N08W32ABB3	345058.68	915255.43	250.00	4/15/2010	82.24	187.76		132.21			55.55	
Lorain	03N08W34ADD1	345034.9	915028.3	240.00	4/21/2010	118.27	121.73		122.21			-0.48	
Lorain	04N08W15BCB2	345832.92	915121.25	225.00	4/15/2010	33.41	191.59	190.50	192.60	192.82	1.09	-1.21	-1.23
Lorain	04N08W16DCC1	345757.3	915154	225.00	4/21/2010	46.83	176.17		180.16	147.70		-1.99	30.47
Lorain	04N08W19BBB1	345753.4	915431.8	300.00	4/21/2010	4.15	295.85		293.42			2.43	
Lorain	04N08W28AAD1	345652.2	914916.8	246.00	1/21/2010	68.26	177.72		175.98			1.74	
Lorain	04N08W28CAC1	345620.3	915215.8	235.00	4/21/2010	56.41	178.59		181.26			-2.67	
Lorain	04N08W28CAD1	345626.1	915204	249.00	1/21/2010	71.91	177.09		180.02			-2.93	
Lorain	04N08W28CCG1	345614.6	915225.3	240.00	4/21/2010	62.12	177.88		180.69			-2.81	
Lorain	04N08W31CBB2	345547.4	915439.1	263.00	1/22/2010	24.94	258.06		256.20			1.86	
Lorain	04N08W36DBB1	345540	914914.4	259.00	4/21/2010	92.12	166.88	192.00	169.24		-25.12	-2.36	

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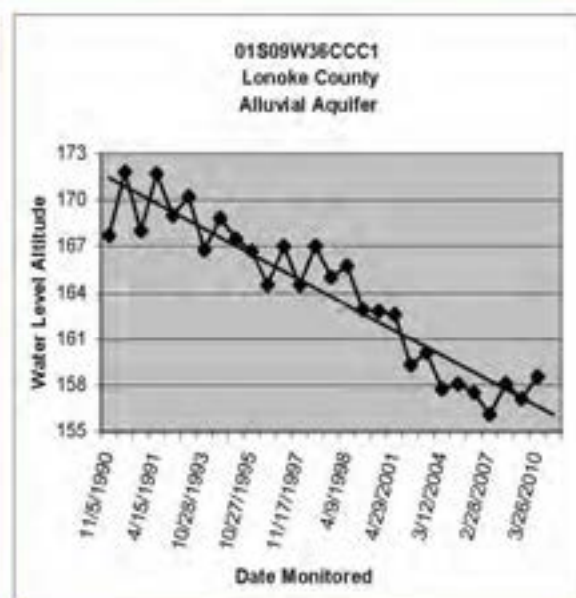
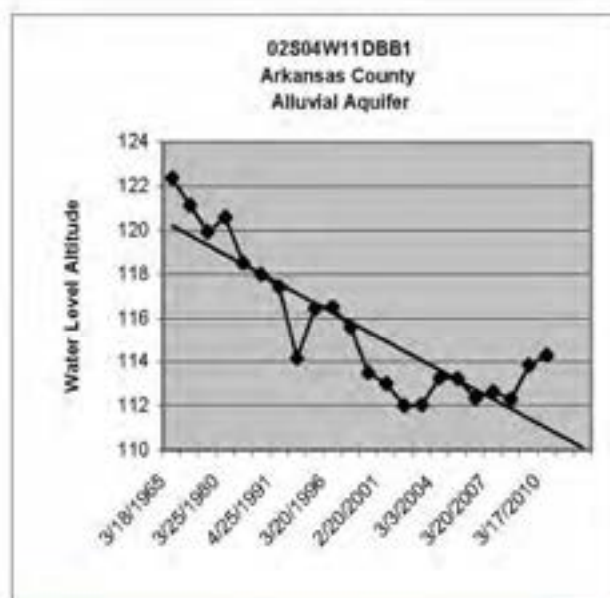
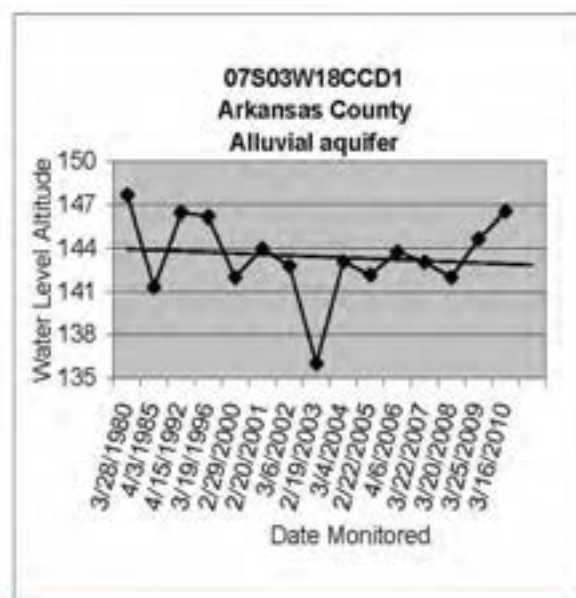
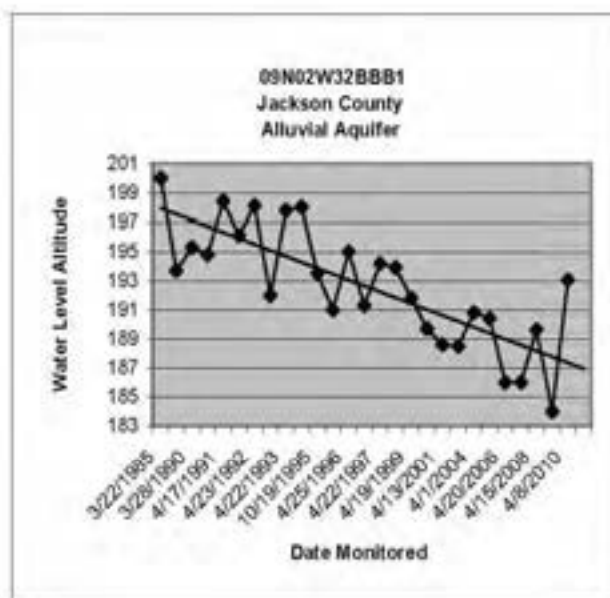
County	Station ID	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 mass.	WL AIL 10	WL AIL 09	WL AIL 05	WL	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change	
Philips	01S02E08CBB1	343716.73	905434.06	185.00	3/24/2010	13.27	171.73	171.70	177.60	173.20	0.03	-6.07	-1.47	
Philips	01S04E05DCD1	343602	904151	230.00	3/24/2010	42.16	187.84	179.03	188.63	185.80	8.81	-0.79	2.04	
Philips	02S01E28CCB1	342916.37	910058.18	174.00	3/24/2010	14.47	159.53		159.70			-0.17		
Philips	02S04E27AAC1	342931.57	904001.09	179.00	3/24/2010	6.55	172.45	171.70	174.10	168.60	0.75	-1.65	3.85	
Philips	03S02E35DDA1	342256.24	905129.93	163.00	3/24/2010	16.73	146.27	141.90	144.60		4.37	1.67		
Philips	03S03E04DAA1	342735	904710	171.00	3/24/2010	18.44	152.56	150.75	153.95		1.81	-1.39		
Philips	03S04E02CAA1	342732	903918	176.00	3/24/2010	9.19	166.81	162.45	167.85	160.70	4.36	-1.04	6.11	
Philips	04S01E23CCA1	341931.3	905852.62	156.00	3/24/2010	9.90	146.10	143.60	147.30		2.50	-1.20		
							Declines/Wells:							
							Average Change:							
Poinsett	10N01E14CC1	352909.77	905813.38	231.00	4/2/2010	95.01	135.99	135.04	140.60		0.95	-4.61		
Poinsett	10N01E16CCB1	352921.87	910095.35	225.00	4/2/2010	79.20	145.80	147.54	152.35		-1.74	-6.55		
Poinsett	10N02E13BCC1	352948.52	905026.29	237.00	4/2/2010	105.75	131.25	130.60	135.60		0.65	-4.35		
Poinsett	10N02E34BBB1	352726	9055231	236.00	4/20/2010	101.89	134.11	133.92			0.19			
Poinsett	10N03E14DAB1	352947.21	904404.93	263.00	4/2/2010	119.31	143.69	142.40	145.70		1.29	-2.01		
Poinsett	10N07E22AAC1	352847	901935	215.00	4/6/2010	27.58	187.42		187.00		0.42	0.42		
Poinsett	11N01E17DDD1	353436.83	910013.21	230.00	4/8/2010	81.40	148.60	148.20	153.70		0.40	-5.10		
Poinsett	11N02E26AAB1	353350.31	905034.19	241.00	4/2/2010	111.53	129.47		135.50			-6.03		
Poinsett	11N03E10DDA1	353545.69	904456.54	243.00	4/2/2010	106.99	136.01	133.25	139.65		2.76	-3.64		
Poinsett	11N03E18BAB1	353537.8	904852.4	243.00	4/2/2010	107.75	135.25	134.60	132.70		0.95	2.55		
Poinsett	11N07E18CAB1	353435	902320	217.00	4/6/2010	13.86	203.14	199.60	203.40		3.54	-0.26		
Poinsett	12N01E07CDA1	354053.69	910141.25	236.00	4/8/2010	56.64	179.36	180.55	177.75	179.20	-1.19	1.61	0.16	
Poinsett	12N02E26DDA1	353631	905024	245.00	6/8/2010	115.60	129.40	132.70			-3.30			
Poinsett	12N03E04DAD1	354158.01	904600.16	247.00	4/2/2010	107.62	139.38	157.00	144.00	148.00	-17.62	-4.62	-8.62	
Poinsett	12N03E36ACB1	353749	904318	250.00	4/2/2010	101.05	148.95	158.80			-9.85			
Poinsett	12N05E34ABA1	353805.38	903230.45	215.00	4/6/2010	4.14	210.86		210.45	202.75	0.41	8.11		
Poinsett	12N07E04BAA1	354201.95	902059.69	223.00	4/6/2010	2.71	220.29	214.90	217.40	215.58	5.39	2.89	4.71	
Poinsett	12N07E25DC1	353740	901802	226.00	6/9/2010	16.45	209.55	207.56	211.68		1.99	-2.13		

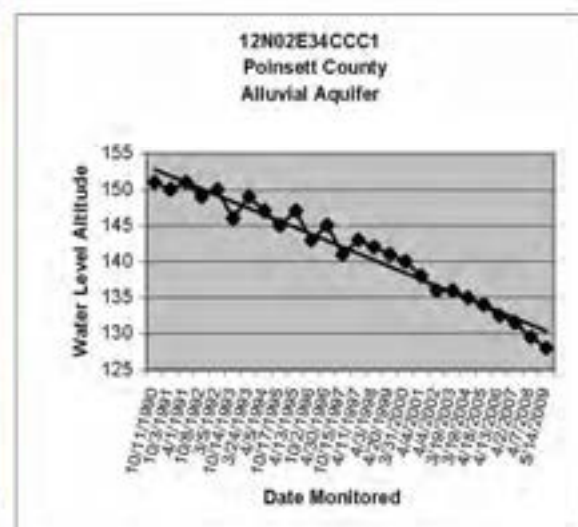
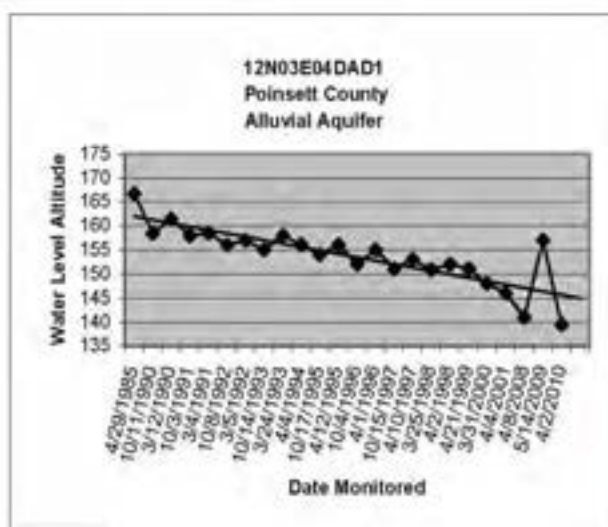
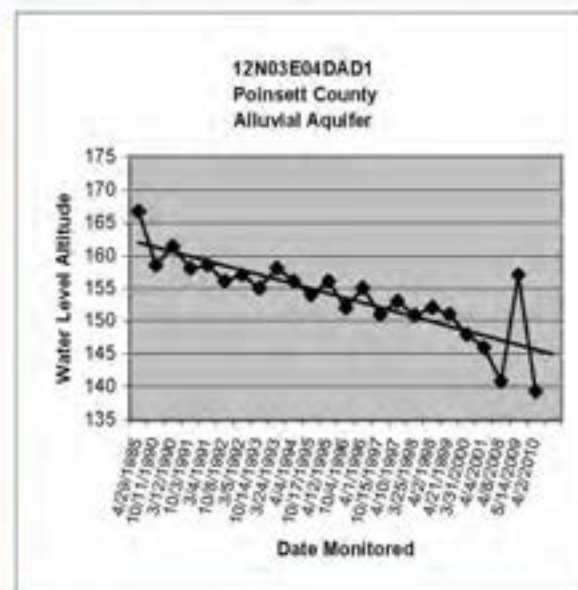
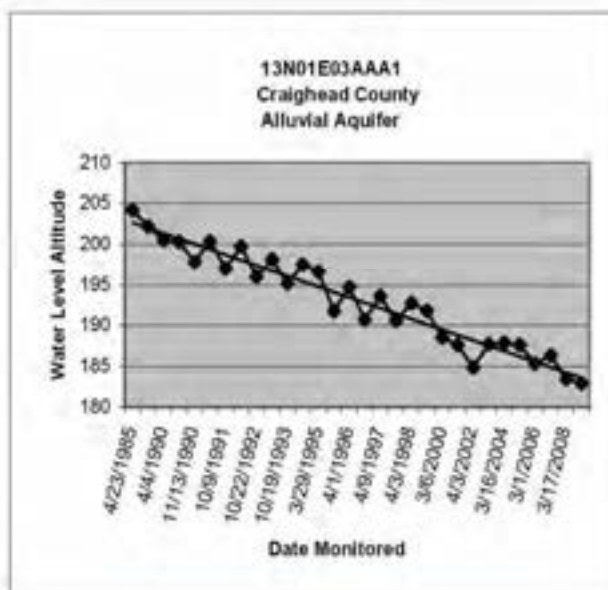
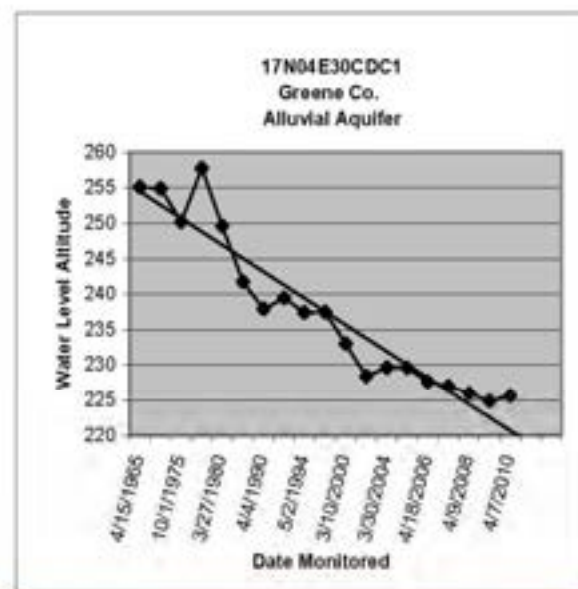
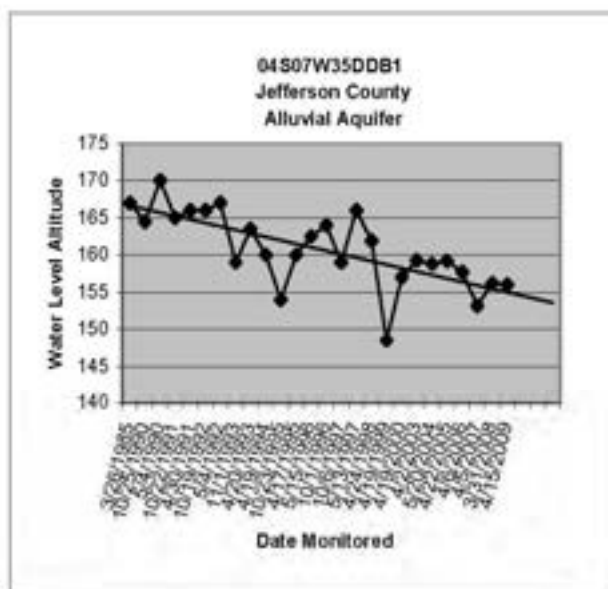
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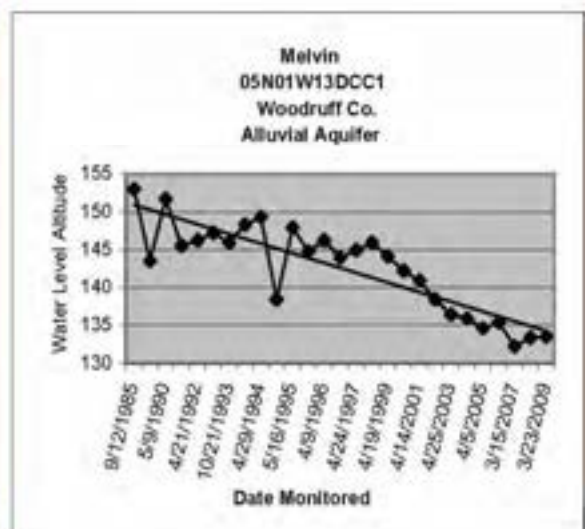
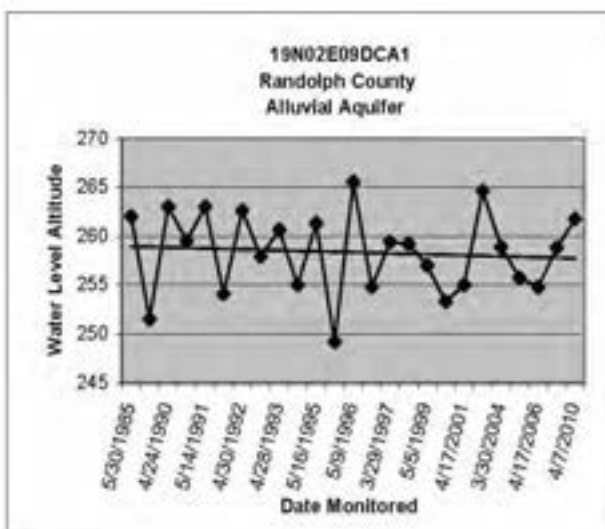
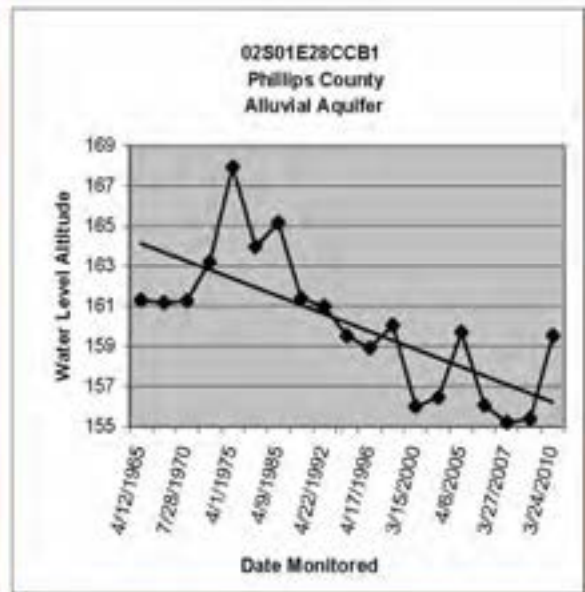
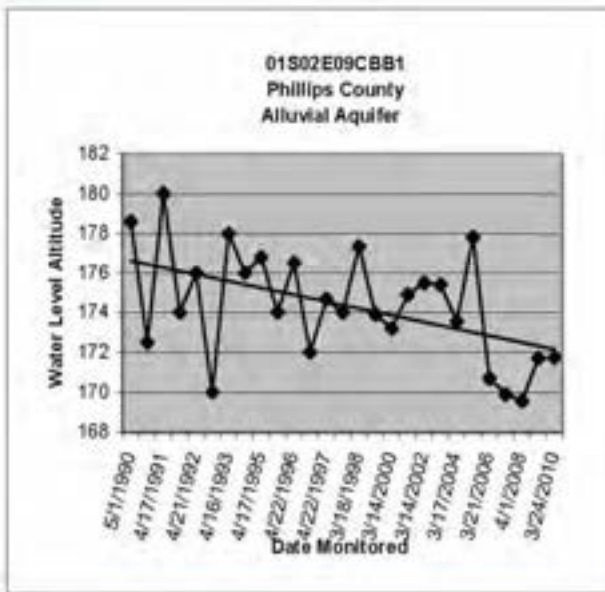
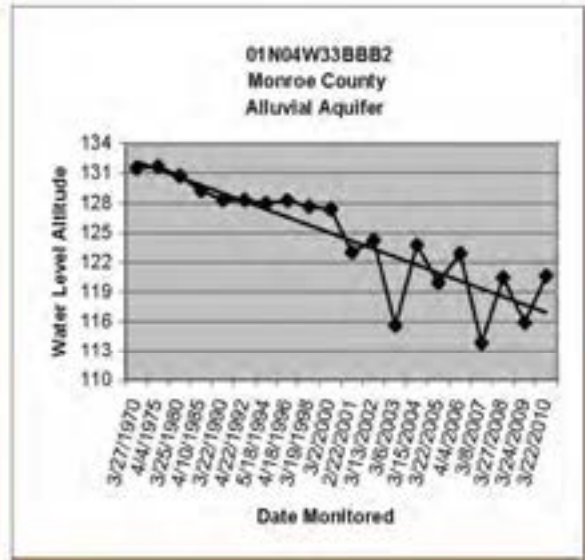
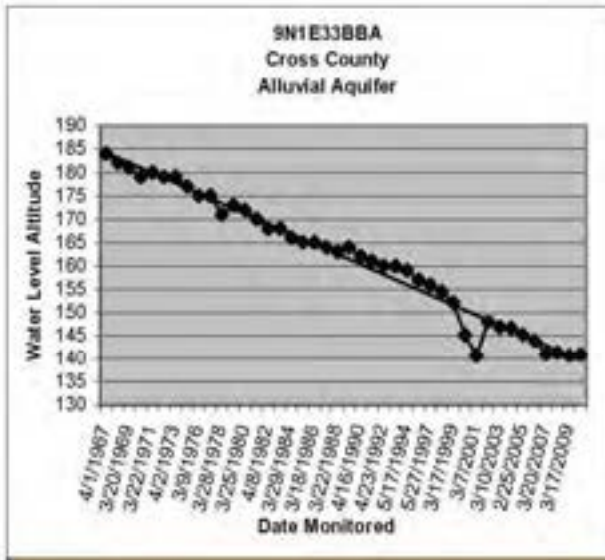
County	Station ID	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 meas.	WL Aft. 10	WL Aft. 09	WL Aft. 05	WL Aft. 00	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
							Declines/Wells:				0/5	2/5	
							Average Change:				2.85	1.27	
St. Francis	04N01W17C8C1	345735	910801	208.00	6/9/2010	61.60	146.40	147.50	149.10		-1.10	-2.70	
St. Francis	04N01W28CDD1	345535.26	910633.55	208.00	3/29/2010	71.06	136.94	134.70	136.45		2.24	0.49	
St. Francis	04N02E03D0D3	345846	905218	210.00	3/30/2010	41.27	168.73	164.00	165.70		4.73	3.03	
St. Francis	04N02E1988B1	345701	905633	209.00	3/30/2010	61.49	147.51		149.40			-1.89	
St. Francis	04N03E21DAD1	345623.1	904655.3	236.00	3/30/2010	59.36	176.64			178.63			-1.99
St. Francis	04N05E2788B1	345650.6	903356.8	200.00	3/30/2010	26.87	173.13			171.08			2.05
St. Francis	05N01E15BCB1	350302.57	903942.41	209.00	3/30/2010	69.88	139.12	141.30	143.20		-2.18	-4.08	
St. Francis	05N01E2788A1	350135.73	905928.78	209.00	3/30/2010	69.50	139.50	138.50	142.50		1.00	-3.00	
St. Francis	05N02E20ADC1	350156.9	905437.16	211.00	3/30/2010	53.34	157.66	153.70	157.00		3.96	0.66	
St. Francis	05N03E20AAB2	350214.31	904800.83	250.00	3/30/2010	104.96	145.04	155.10	154.50		-10.06	-9.46	
St. Francis	05N05E19DCA1	350128	903629	203.00	3/30/2010	30.05	172.95	170.70	171.14		2.25	1.81	
St. Francis	05N06E34CAB1	350025.57	902656.87	200.00	3/30/2010	25.16	174.84	172.80	174.90		2.04	-0.06	-4.28
St. Francis	06N01E33ACA2	350552.33	905941.6	211.00	3/30/2010	69.41	141.59	150.50	141.40		-8.91	0.19	-9.56
St. Francis	06N02E13DCA1	350812.64	905002.71	231.00	3/30/2010	75.37	155.63	156.20	159.10		-0.57	-3.47	
St. Francis	06N02E15BDD1	350841.91	905247.31	214.64	3/30/2010	62.31	152.33	152.14	155.44		160.19	-3.11	-7.86
St. Francis	06N02E24AAA1	350755.19	905002.42	232.00	3/30/2010	73.14	158.86		157.60	164.67		1.26	-5.81
St. Francis	06N05E22ACC1	350723.4	903252.2	200.00	3/30/2010	43.31	156.69			155.16			1.53
St. Francis	06N06E20ABB2	350747.06	902841.2	200.00	3/30/2010	37.54	162.46		165.10		-2.64		
							Declines/Wells:						
							Average Change:				5/12	9/15	5/7
											-0.53	-1.53	-3.70
White	05N07W09AAA1	350448.87	914441.48	205.00	4/15/2010	9.80	195.20	194.50	190.87	191.03	0.70	4.33	4.17
White	05N07W10CCC1	350400.22	914436	203.00	4/15/2010	8.01	194.99	193.80	194.80		1.19	0.19	
White	06N06W04BAA1	351047.21	913909.91	220.00	4/15/2010	22.13	197.87	189.35	185.75		8.52	12.12	
White	06N06W18BBC1	350851.33	914151.92	210.00	4/15/2010	9.83	200.17	197.70	196.80		2.47	3.37	
White	06N06W34AAB1	350825.57	913753.55	213.00	4/15/2010	59.89	153.31	152.70	152.80		0.61	0.51	
White	06N07W17DCC1	350822.47	914634.73	217.00	4/15/2010	12.37	204.63		206.50			-1.87	
White	06N08W26DDB1	350639	914931	230.00	4/15/2010	12.64	217.36	219.00			-1.64		
White	07N05W01AAA1	351552	912858	205.00	4/15/2010	8.64	196.36	193.00			3.36		
White	07N05W32BAB1	351136.63	913406.19	213.70	4/15/2010	21.87	191.83	188.50	188.90		3.33	2.93	
White	08N04W06CCB1	352026.21	912846.51	214.00	4/15/2010	11.36	202.64	201.70	198.50		0.94	4.14	
White	08N05W32CBC1	351615.66	913416.86	199.00	4/15/2010	2.07	196.93	198.00	197.60		-1.07	-0.67	
							Declines/Wells:						
							Average Change:				2/10	2/19	0/1
											1.84	2.78	

Appendix B

Selected Alluvial Aquifer Well Hydrographs







Appendix C

Sparta/Memphis Aquifer Water Level Monitoring Data

00-05-09-10 WL Change

County	Station	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 Meas.	WL All:10	WL All:09	WL All:05	WL All:00	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
Columbia	15S20W20CCB1	332453.37	931215.01	372.00	4/27/2010	215.80	156.20	154.15	155.87		2.05	0.33	
Columbia	16S20W06DCC1	332114.08	931141.34	402.00	4/27/2010	315.10	86.90	81.01	84.77		5.89	2.13	
Columbia	16S20W18ACD1	332052.93	931237.40	337.00	4/27/2010	257.00	80.00	71.28	74.50		8.72	5.50	
Columbia	16S21W14CBB1	332049	931516	281.00	5/4/2010	200.66	80.34	81.14	82.69		-0.80	-2.35	
Columbia	16S21W20DAD1	331955.06	931736.47	350.00	5/4/2010	249.77	100.23	97.76	101.76		2.47	-1.53	
Columbia	16S22W22CCD1	331947.61	932224.89	340.00	5/5/2010	132.30	207.70	201.86	193.13	201.70	6.04	14.57	6.00
Columbia	17S19W15ABD1	331537	930328	325.00	4/27/2010	269.00	56.00	57.62	52.13		-1.62	3.87	
Columbia	17S19W17ACA1	331538.06	930636.26	303.00	5/4/2010	260.50	14.50						
Columbia	17S19W18CBD1	331516.81	930655.59	305.00	5/4/2010	277.40	27.60	44.69	35.93	27.90	-17.09	-8.33	-0.30
Columbia	17S19W30ABB1	331406.12	930650.14	248.00	4/27/2010	212.30	35.70	30.28	26.26		5.42	9.44	
Columbia	17S20W17CDA1	331519.76	931200.69	325.10	5/4/2010	297.50	27.60	26.70	7.86		0.90	19.74	
Columbia	17S21W01BBC1	331743.07	931423.65	305.00	5/4/2010	280.30	44.70	49.60	35.25	11.50	-4.90	9.45	33.20
Columbia	17S21W11DCC2	331608.55	931448.61	303.00	5/4/2010	279.80	23.20	29.79	24.43		-6.59	-1.23	
Columbia	17S21W11DCC3	331609.3	931449.35	298.00	5/4/2010	279.80	18.20	23.01	19.85		-4.81	-1.65	
Columbia	17S22W22ABB1	331521	932209	318.00	5/5/2010	82.10	235.90						
Columbia	17S22W23BBB1	331519	932136	318.00	5/5/2010	133.30	184.70	188.39	181.89		-3.69	2.81	
Columbia	18S20W06DDC1	331142	931248	300.00	4/28/2010	280.01	19.99	4.35		-1.40	15.64		21.39
Columbia	18S20W08CBC1	331114.79	931227.04	263.00	5/4/2010	270.90	7.90	-7.36	-10.44		15.26	18.34	
Columbia	18S20W10CAA1	331054.37	931015.76	290.00	4/28/2010	270.98	19.02	13.56	12.49		5.44	6.53	
Columbia	18S21W17ACD1	331033.97	931758.51	315.00	4/28/2010	237.40	77.60	84.84	86.20		-7.24	-8.60	
Columbia	18S22W27DDO1	330834.57	932158.59	312.00	4/29/2010	131.70	180.30	176.69	178.36		3.61	1.94	
Columbia	19S20W09CBD1	330555.38	931128.72	332.00	4/28/2010	262.40	69.60	67.96	66.08	79.20	1.62	3.52	-9.60
Columbia	19S20W34BDD1	330239.09	931030.67	290.00	4/28/2010	206.50	83.50	88.28			-4.78		
Columbia	19S21W16DBB1	330517.2	931724.2	284.00	4/28/2010	172.10	111.90	109.62	110.76		2.28	1.14	
Columbia	19S23W10ABD1	330643.92	932833.33	242.00	5/5/2010	45.29	196.71	196.91	198.48		-0.20	-1.77	
Columbia	19S23W11CDA2	330609.39	932744.02	248.00	5/5/2010	52.30	195.70	195.46	195.55	193.70	0.24	0.15	2.00
Columbia	19S23W11DDB1	330604.93	932722.12	246.00	5/4/2010	54.10	191.90	192.24	191.97		-0.34	-0.07	
Columbia	19S23W14BAB2	330555.24	932752.38	244.00	5/5/2010	45.85	198.15	191.89	193.54		6.26	4.61	
Columbia	20S22W03DCC1	330138.44	932236.27	214.00	4/28/2010	104.27	109.73						
Columbia	20S22W11ACD1	330109.20	932133.20	271.00	4/28/2010	106.00	165.00	163.21	163.87		1.79	1.13	
								Declines/Wells:					
								Average Change:			11/27	8/25	2/6
											1.17	3.19	8.78

00-05-09-10 WL Change

County	Station	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 Meas.	WL All. 10	WL All. 05	WL All. 00	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
Grant	06S15W26ACA1	341021.99	923537.59	280.00	4/7/2010	58.60	221.40	204.53	214.47	16.87	6.93	
Grant	07S12W21BDB1	340558.11	921952.7	223.00	4/6/2010	3.39	219.61	220.63	220.88	-1.02	-1.27	
								Declines/Wells:		2/8	4/8	
								Average Change:		5.01	1.01	
Hot Spring	05S16W35ACA1	341459.51	924151.12	342.00	4/8/2010	32.90	309.10	306.53		2.57		
								Declines/Wells:		0/1		
								Average Change:				
Jefferson	03S08W19BAD1	342623.76	915443.67	217.00	3/31/2010	163.80	53.20	40.62	45.53	12.58	7.67	
Jefferson	03S08W19BBB1	342628.36	915504.54	215.00	3/31/2010	163.80	51.20	31.74	48.26	19.46	2.94	
Jefferson	03S08W19BDB1	342618.71	915455.22	215.00	3/31/2010	157.70	57.30	33.36	46.62	47.80	10.68	9.50
Jefferson	03S09W23BBB1	342626.95	915712.96	222.00	3/31/2010	161.20	60.80	33.36	56.55	27.44	4.25	
Jefferson	03S10W27AAD1	342502.05	920433.81	222.00	3/25/2010	121.30	100.70	82.86	95.75	17.84	4.95	
Jefferson	03S11W22ABC1	342650.81	921058.27	310.00	3/24/2010	172.00	138.00	131.83	135.01	6.17	2.99	
Jefferson	04S10W29ADB1	341814	920512	267.55	3/24/2010	212.50	55.05	55.49	59.59	-0.44	-4.54	
Jefferson	04S11W14BAD1	342219.74	921000.07	400.00	3/24/2010	302.32	97.68	83.97	90.24	13.71	7.44	
Jefferson	06S08W16CCC1	341143.07	915517.06	202.42	3/1/2010	247.60	-45.18	-52.38	-53.32	7.20	8.14	4.90
Jefferson	06S08W25ADC1	341024.86	915116.18	203.48	3/1/2010	220.20	-16.72	-20.40	-22.17	3.68	5.45	0.00
Jefferson	06S10W23ACA2	341123.09	920503.93	235.00	3/30/2010	219.00	16.00	7.12	11.32	8.88	4.68	
Jefferson	07S07W24BAB1	340632.68	914522.99	188.00	3/30/2010	164.90	23.10	15.44	23.16	25.80	-0.06	-2.70
Jefferson	07S10W24CAC1	340548.70	920420.81	311.00	3/30/2010	284.18	26.82	44.73	5.83	24.80	20.99	2.02
								Declines/Wells:		2/12	2/13	1/5
								Average Change:		8.86	5.81	2.74
Lincoln	07S07W30CDC1	340443.93	915042.86	208.00	3/17/2010	175.60	32.40	18.44	27.62	13.96	4.78	
Lincoln	06S05W03BA2	340309.54	913453.58	180.00	3/18/2010	135.70	44.30	25.41	32.42	18.89	11.88	
Lincoln	08S05W35ACC1	335905.6	913337.26	166.00	3/18/2010	121.65	43.35		26.03		17.32	
Lincoln	06S04W22AAA1	340104.86	912752.79	167.00	3/18/2010	114.73	52.27	50.32		1.95		
Lincoln	06S08W35DBB1	335858.35	915222.4	250.00	3/16/2010	209.00	41.00	28.20	48.02	12.80	-7.02	
Lincoln	08S08W35DCB1	335850.57	915217.37	270.00	3/16/2010	249.50	20.50	18.52	59.46	1.98	-38.96	

Sparta Aquifer
00-05-09-10 WL Change

County	Station	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 Meas.	WL Alt. 10	WL Alt. 05	WL Alt. 00	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
Ouachita	13S16W28ADD1	333416.22	924450.63	106.00	4/30/2010	24.35	81.65	71.81	73.81	9.84	7.84	
Ouachita	13S19W28BCD1	333433.86	930417.81	230.00	4/28/2010	37.80	192.20	190.68	193.78	1.52	-1.58	
Ouachita	14S16W32BDB1	332615.62	924639.52	231.00	4/28/2010	15.60	219.40	206.69	211.47	12.71	7.93	
Ouachita	14S17W02ABB1	333252	924926	131.00	5/4/2010	17.20	102.80	113.20		-10.40		
Ouachita	14S17W05CAD1	333238.01	925254.64	157.00	4/22/2010	34.55	122.45	119.60	120.07	117.60	2.38	4.85
Ouachita	14S17W19DBB1	333002.20	925345.44	259.00	4/28/2010	15.70	234.30	246.29	247.78	-11.99	-13.48	
Ouachita	14S17W32CAD1	332603.41	925251.18	220.00	4/29/2010	70.80	149.20	140.50	138.14	8.70	11.06	
Ouachita	14S18W27BDC1	332917.60	925703.97	309.00	4/28/2010	41.30	267.80	265.18	265.63	2.62	2.17	
Ouachita	14S19W28ABB1	332941.45	930513.43	280.00	4/28/2010	87.40	192.60	190.96	192.48	193.30	1.64	-0.70
Ouachita	15S15W32DBB2	332233.72	924027.13	119.00	4/29/2010	158.60	-39.60	-51.03	-57.39	11.43	17.79	
Ouachita	15S18W36ADD1	332310.75	925436.06	160.00	4/29/2010	91.05	68.95	64.76	64.57	4.19	4.38	
Ouachita	15S19W21CDD2	332438.02	930431.9	272.00	4/28/2010	190.60	89.40	72.24	73.62	17.16	15.78	
Phillips	01S02E32DDC1	343324.32	905455.41	211.00	4/14/2010	74.38	136.62	124.57	130.21	132.40	6.41	4.22
Phillips	02S02E01ADC1	343323.48	905056.27	176.00	4/14/2010	31.40	144.60	139.53	139.38	5.07	5.22	
Phillips	02S04E02DBA1	343242.87	903906.98	250.00	4/14/2010	90.40	159.60		137.16	143.40	22.44	16.20
Phillips	02S05E16BCB1	343108.32	903525.64	190.00	4/14/2010	29.20	160.80	152.41	156.48	8.39	4.32	
Phillips	02S05E29CCC1	342850.81	903635.44	179.00	4/19/2010	15.70	163.30	146.71		16.59		
Phillips	03S03E30DAA1	342402.88	904914.59	172.00	4/14/2010	39.10	132.90	134.77	128.12	129.00	4.78	3.90
Phillips	04S02E25CCC1	341824.20	905121.49	166.00	4/14/2010	33.80	132.20	125.41	130.01	6.79	2.19	
Poinsett	10N01E12BDC1	353026.35	905829.57	234.00	3/24/2010	103.10	130.90	131.08	138.90	-0.18	-8.00	
Poinsett	10N01E15DBB1	352930.54	905825.14	232.00	3/17/2010	98.30	133.70	132.77	137.26	0.93	-3.56	
Poinsett	10N01E33ABA1	352724.90	905924.05	221.00	3/24/2010	80.40	140.60	140.62	145.56	-0.02	-4.96	
Poinsett	10N01E34BAA1	352724	905846	231.00	3/17/2010	93.30	137.70	128.20		9.50		
Poinsett	11N02E16CCC1	353448.21	905321.22	243.00	3/17/2010	111.60	131.40	131.52	137.51	-0.12	-6.11	
Poinsett	11N03E28DDO1	353524.54	904323.28	269.00	3/16/2010	123.50	149.50	146.45	148.29	3.05	1.21	
Poinsett	12N03E12BBB1	354137.44	904340.09	246.00	3/24/2010	99.80	146.40	131.62	149.33	14.78	-2.93	

Declines/Wells:
Average Change:

4/23 4/21 1/4
5.54 4.82 10.49

Declines/Wells:
Average Change:

1/6 0/6 0/3
7.84 7.56 8.11

00-05-09-10 WL Change

County	Station	Latitude	Longitude	LSA	Date Measured	2010 Meas.	WL Alt.10	WL Alt.09	WL Alt.05	WL Alt.00	09-10 Change	05-10 Change	00-10 Change
Polk	12N03E35PCC1	353744.78	904455.7	244.00	3/24/2010	95.30	148.70	141.35	141.76		7.35	6.94	
	12N03E35DDA1	353727.35	904353.06	247.00	3/16/2010	106.40	140.60	142.16	145.64	149.20	-1.56	-5.04	-8.60
											</		

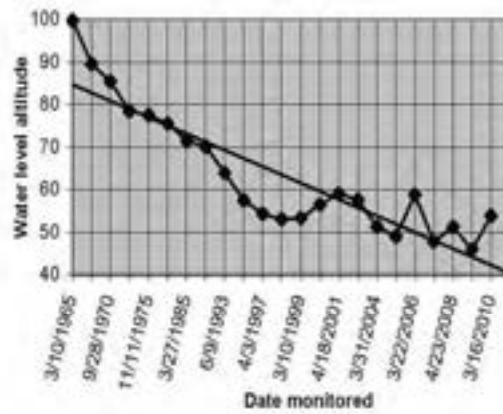
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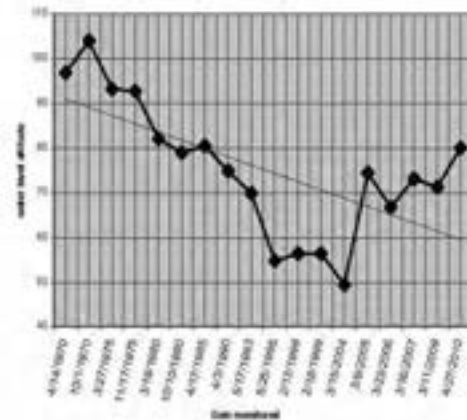
Appendix D

Selected Sparta/Memphis Aquifer Well Hydrographs

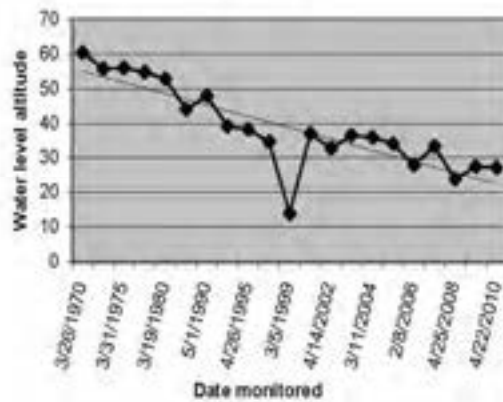
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Bradley County
Sparta Aquifer



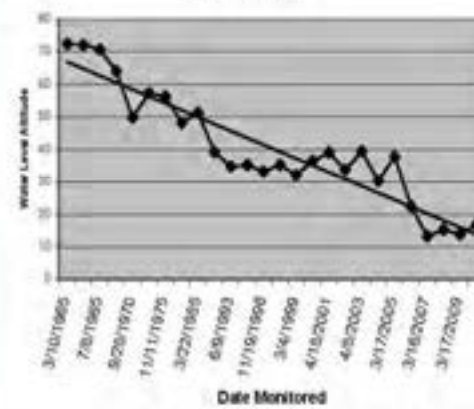
McNeil PS #2
16S20W18ACD1
Columbia County
Sparta Aquifer



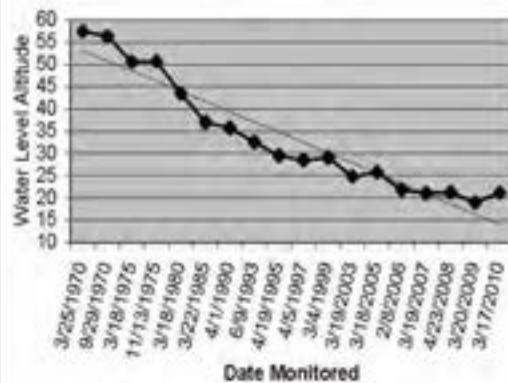
Town of Harrell
14S13W12CCB1
Calhoun County
Sparta Aquifer



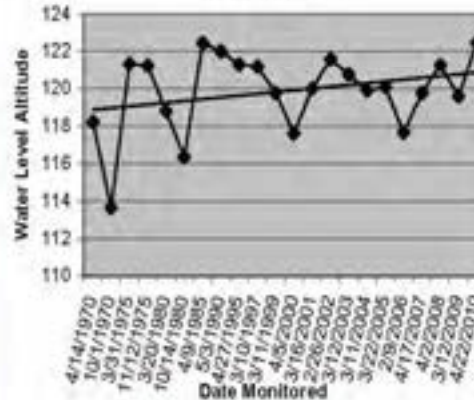
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City of Hampton
13S13W32CDA1
Sparta Aquifer

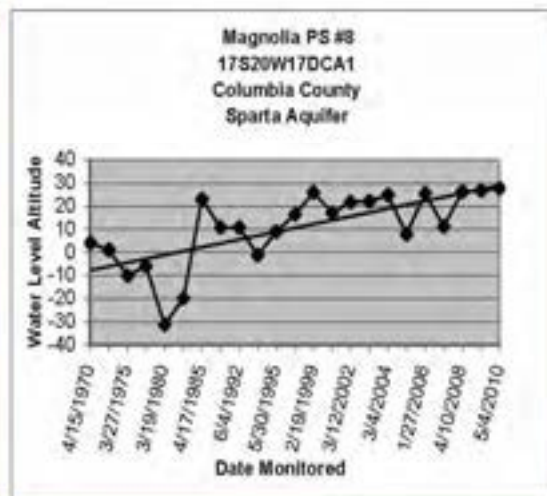
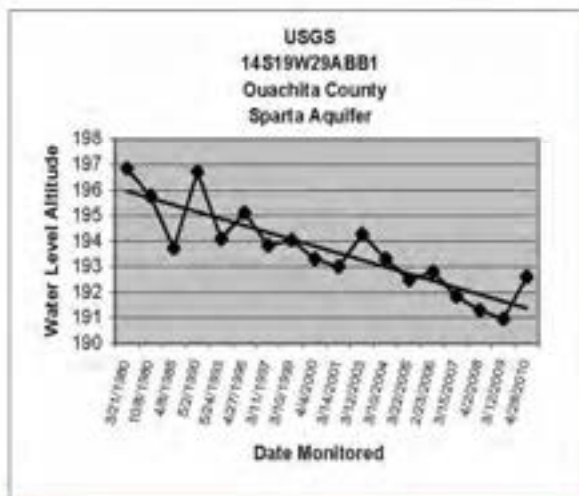
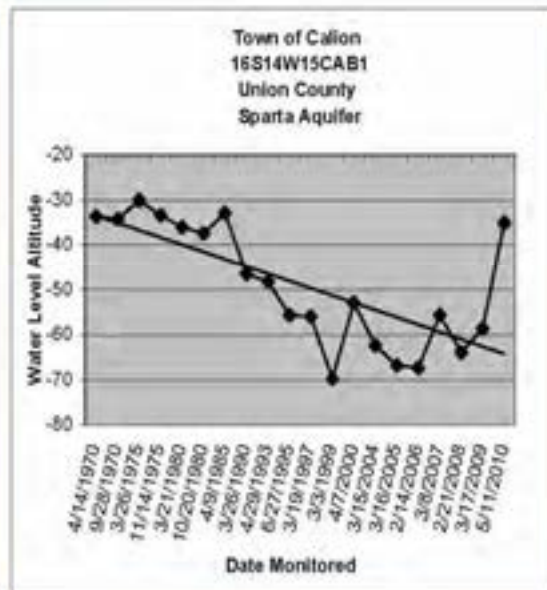
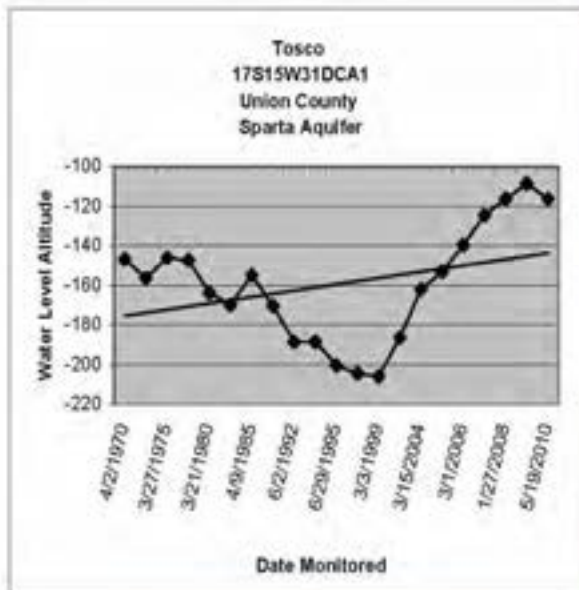
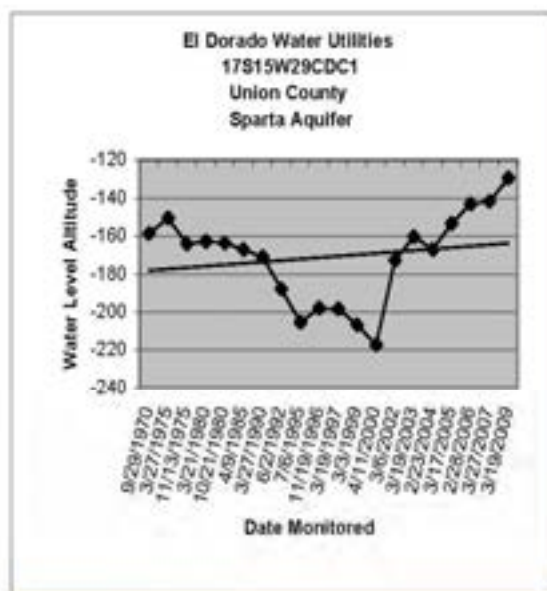
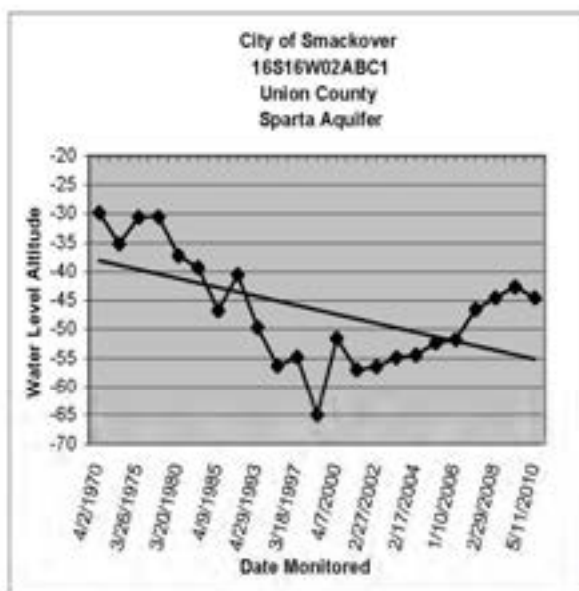


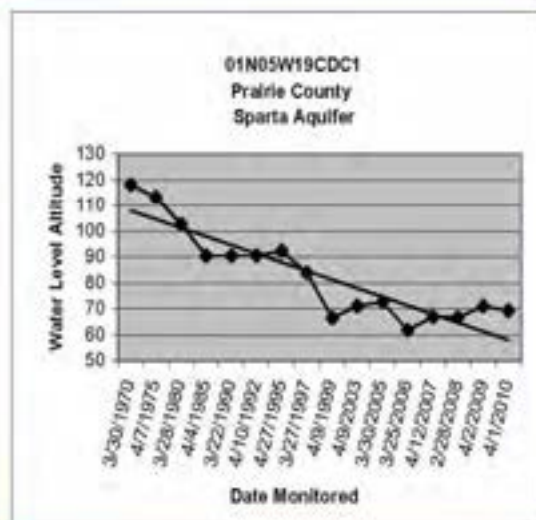
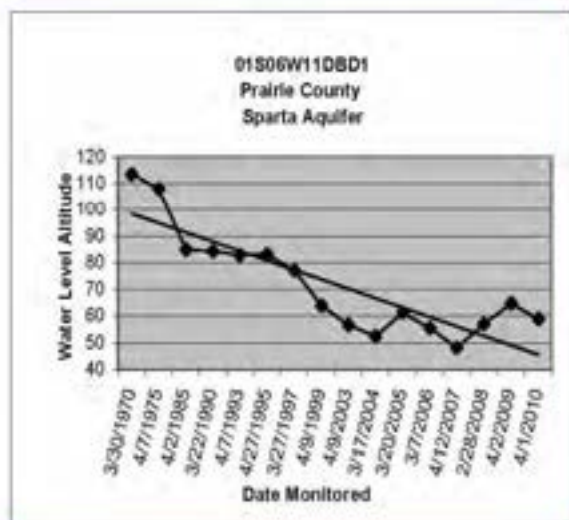
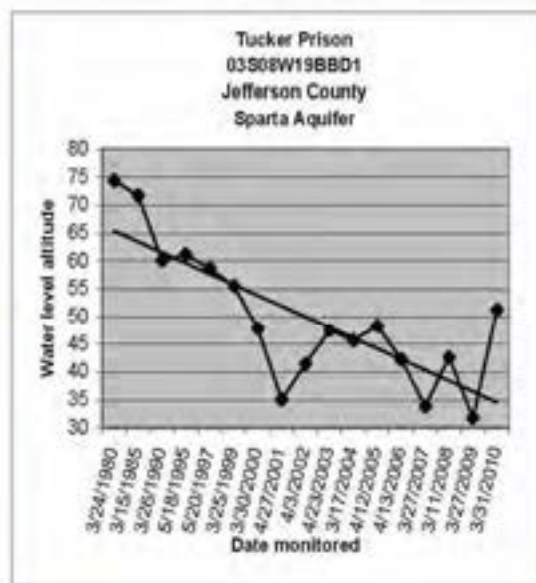
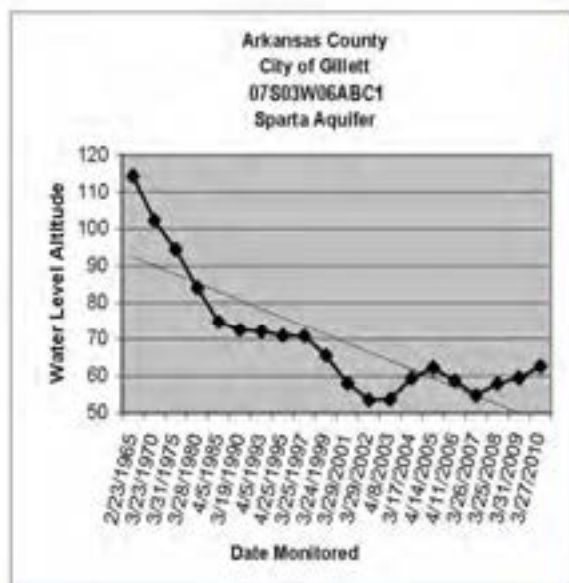
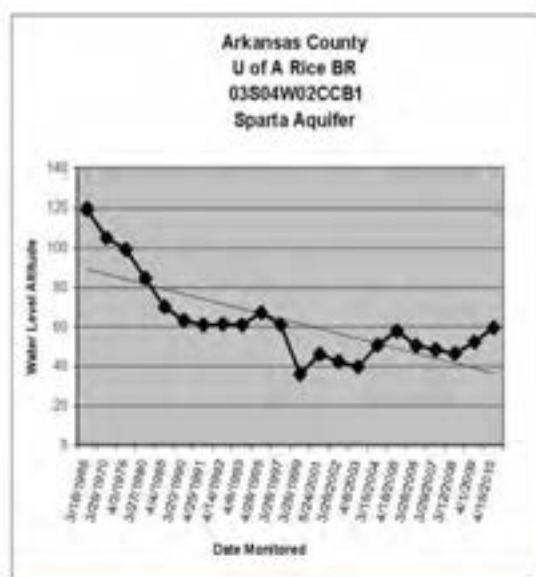
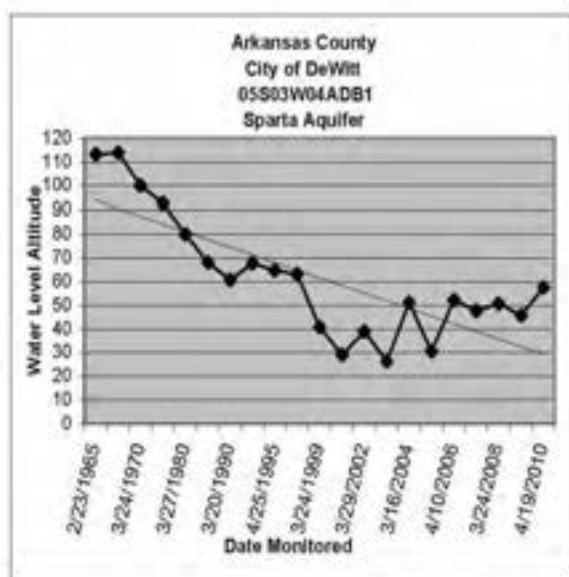
Bradley County
Knickerbocker
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Sparta Aquifer

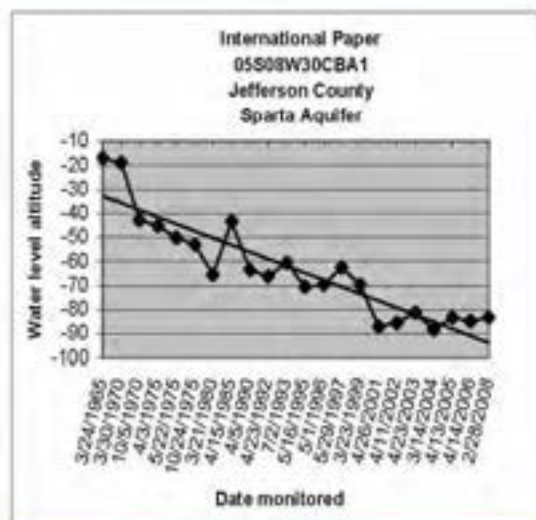
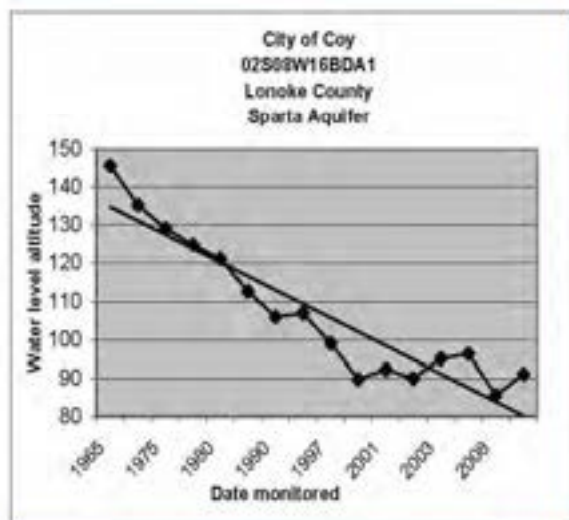
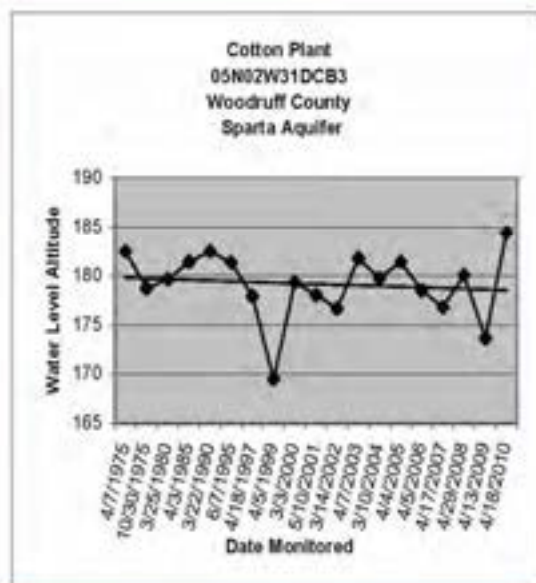
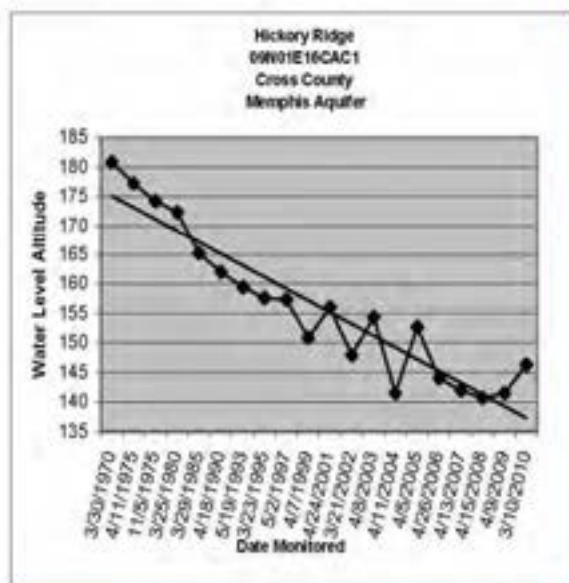
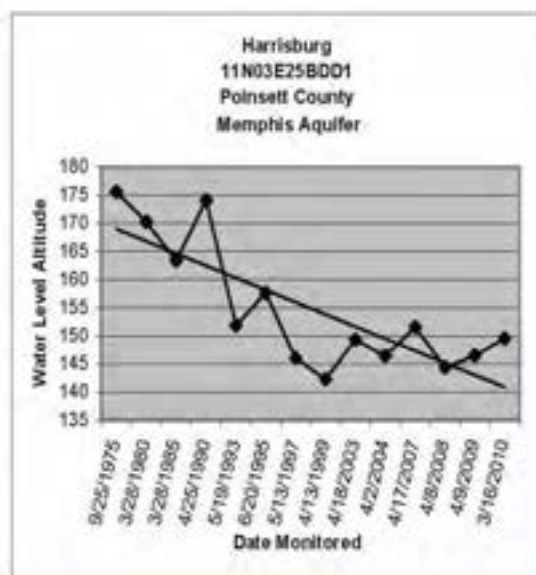
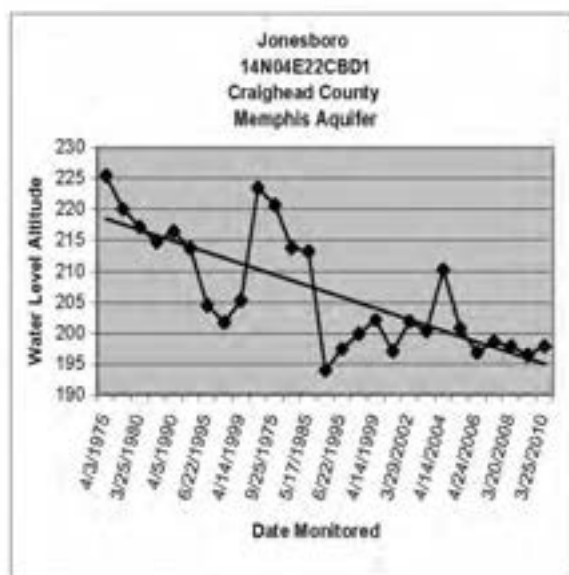


AR Hwy. Dept
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Ouachita County
Sparta Aquifer









Appendix E

Hydrogeologic Evaluation of Sandstone Mining in Izard Co. AR

Hydrogeologic Evaluation of Sandstone Mining in IZARD County, Arkansas.

Jay S. Johnston, C.P.G., R.P.G., D. Todd Fugitt, R.P.G.

Introduction

The St. Peter and Calico Rock Sandstones in north-central Arkansas are planned for surface mining in the immediate future. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the possible hydrogeologic impacts of ground-water use associated with this type of mining operation in the Salem Plateau of north-central Arkansas. Two surface mining permits (Evergreen and Bluebird) were approved by ADEQ early in 2010 (Figure 1). Mining interests in the area have also been expressed by other companies, and as many as 5 to 10 mines could be developed along the outcrop belt. These mines will provide economic benefit to the state and local communities, and assist the shale-gas resource industry by supplying "frac-sand" to serve expanding world-wide demand required in shale-gas resource development. Though there is no allocation of ground-water use in Arkansas, the planned mining activities will probably impact the states natural resources. Therefore, it is beneficial that all agencies and commissions involved with natural resources take a prudent view to the proposed mining operations of the study area, and consider all possible hydrologic impacts, as well as environmental, and economic impacts to the State, County, and citizens. This report is based on existing hydrogeologic data. Information on mining operation technology was obtained from Evergreen Inc., Crisp Industries, and Marshall, Miller, and Associates, and through web-site research.

The population of IZARD County in 2000 was 13,249, and 89% of the population is served by municipal ground water. Estimates of domestic wells in the county equal ~650 wells serving ~1450 people. More than 300 relatively shallow (<600') Ozark domestic wells, serving ~700 citizens are estimated to occur within 5 miles of the proposed mining areas. Figure 2 shows all water wells appearing on the ANRC/USGS water well data base in the area (wells installed prior to ~1990 are not shown).

State Permitting Requirements

ADEQ requires permits for mining operations including construction storm water, air quality, and NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permits. Submittal of a Notification of Intent prior to initiation of stone mining in Arkansas is required. This notice includes a map of the planned mined area, and information regarding planned reclamation of the mined area. NPDES permitting for discharges and stream buffering are included as part of the mining requirements. This permitting process provides an evaluation of water quality impacts. All hazardous wastes used in the mining operations process must adhere to ADEQ rules. The impacts regarding the ground-water system, water use and particularly private wells, are not considered in stone mining quarry operations in Arkansas.

The ANRC has authority to allocate surface water use in times of shortage, but there is no such ground-water allocation authority. Ground-water use requires only proper reporting and that wells be constructed by licensed water well contractors. However, if any water is transferred away from the riparian property, a non-riparian permit is required. Transfer to a different hydrologic unit requires an additional level of permit requirements and public hearings.

Proposed study area

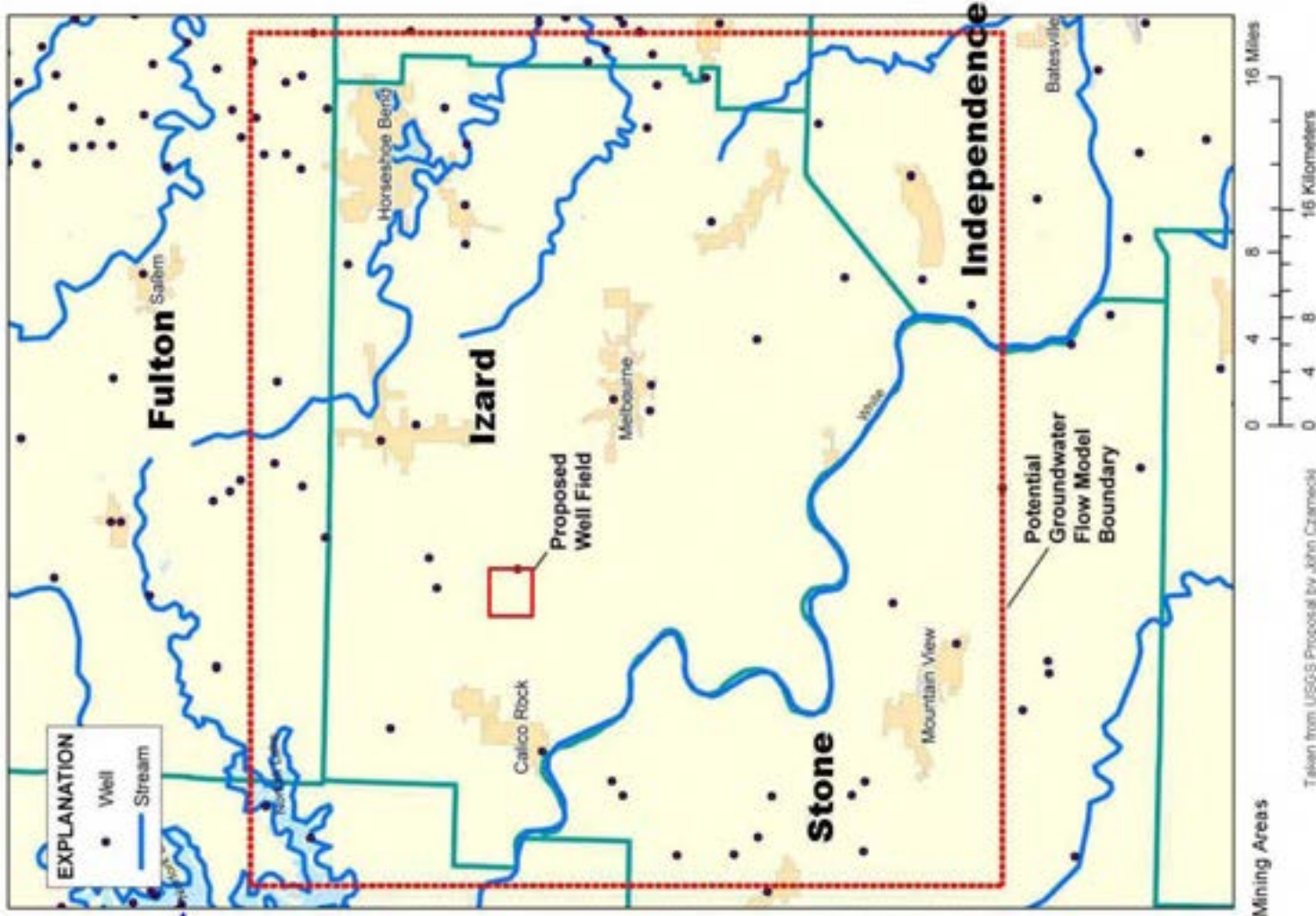
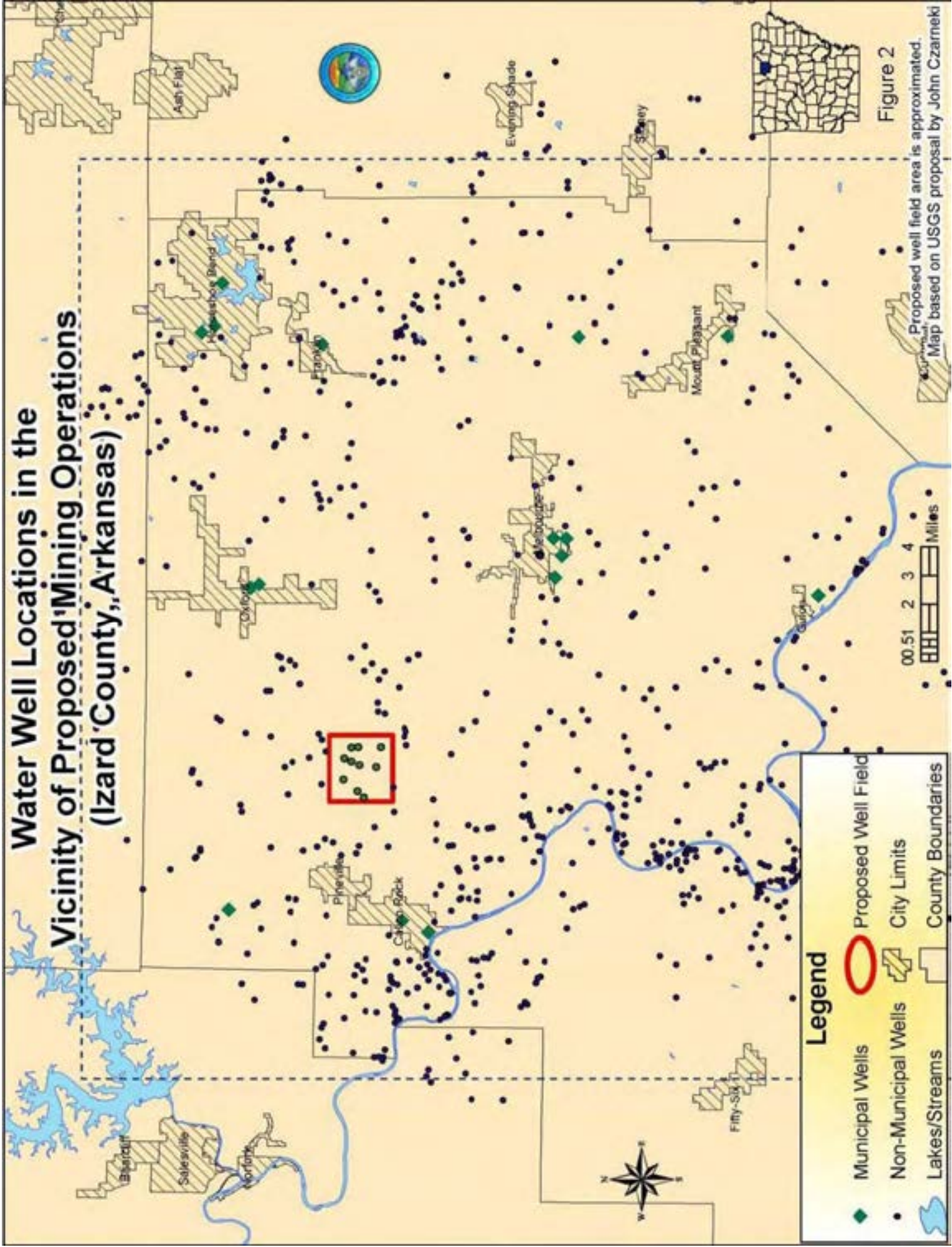


Figure 1. Permitted Mining Locations and Potential Mining Areas

Water Well Locations in the Vicinity of Proposed Mining Operations (Izard County, Arkansas)



Geology and Hydrogeology

Izard County is underlain by essentially flat-lying sedimentary strata of the Salem Plateau. The younger Springfield Plateau (Mississippian) underlies <10% of the extreme southern part of the county, just east of Guion, and north of the White River.

The St. Peter Sandstone unconformably overlies the Everton Formation which contains the Calico Rock Sandstone member. Both of these formations are middle Ordovician in age. Both sandstone units exhibit relatively clay-free, fine to medium grained, well-rounded quartz sand, which has excellent characteristics for the shale-gas, frac-sand industry. The St. Peter Sandstone is a typically massive formation which is approximately 175 feet in thickness. The formation generally is found at land surface throughout the proposed mining area, though some thickness of overlying regolith may be present.

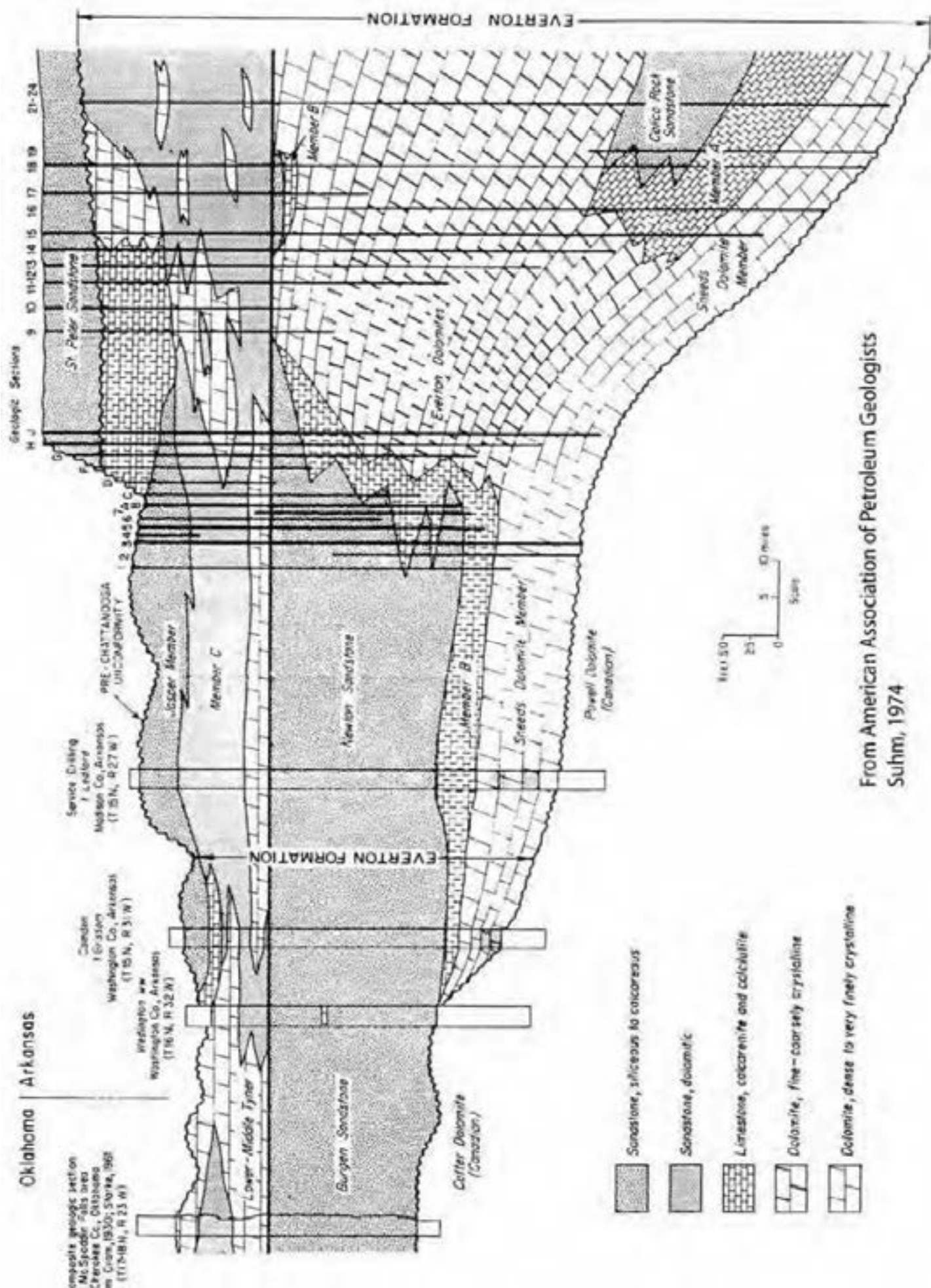
The Ozark aquifer in Arkansas ranges in thickness from approximately 1100 ft. to more than 4000 ft. The aquifer consists of an alternating sequence of dolostone, limestone, sandstone, chert, and shale (in order of dominance). The aquifer is a complex, semi-confined (unconfined near surface, and confined in deeper units), anisotropic/heterogeneous aquifer with considerable variability in structure and stratigraphy (Figure 3 shows a cross-section of the planned mining formations within the Ozark aquifer to portray the stratigraphic complexity of these units and demonstrate the complexity of the entire Ozark section). Table 1 shows a basic stratigraphic column that lists the various rock units of the Ozark aquifer and their hydrogeologic character. The Ozark confining unit is absent throughout the planned mining area, allowing the Ozark to be classified as an unconfined to semi-confined aquifer.

Water levels in the Ozark aquifer in Arkansas during the past 40 years have shown minimal drawdowns as demand has not exceeded potential yield of the aquifer (USGS, SIR 2008-5137). In Arkansas, some counties have shown declines while other counties have shown rising potentiometric heads. One well completed in the Cotter Dolomite in Izard County showed only a minimal annual decline of just over 1 foot per year. Greater water demand in growing population centers of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma, however, have shown development of cones of depression with noted drawdowns in the Ozark aquifer.

Stratigraphic Column and Hydrogeologic Properties of the Ozark Aquifer (USGS, SIR2008-5137)

ERA	PERIOD	GEOLOGIC UNIT	HYDROGEOLOGIC UNIT	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS (feet)	HYDROGEOLOGY
Paleozoic	Devonian	Chattanooga Shale	Ozark confining unit	Shale unit that crops out in a narrow band that outlines the Ozark aquifer and is missing where the Ozark aquifer is exposed at the surface.	0 - 200	Unit is relatively impermeable because of large shale content.
		Clifty Limestone	Ozark aquifer	Chert with lenses of limestone, dolomite, and cherty sandstone.	0 - 250	The residual cherty rubble, weathered from cherty limestone and sandstone of the unit, may yield 2 to 5 gallons per minute.
		Penters Chert				
	Silurian	Lafferty Limestone		Limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and minor amounts of shale	0 - 2,000	The limestones and dolomites commonly yield 5 to 10 gallons per minute from solution channels, bedding planes, and fractures. Similar yields may be obtained from the sandstone where it is porous or fractured. These units contain many springs. Yields from springs and some wells may exceed 50 gallons per minute.
		St. Clair Limestone				
		Brassfield Limestone				
		Cason Shale				
	Ordovician	Fennelle Limestone				
		Kimmerick Limestone				
		Platina Limestone				
		Joachim Dolomite				
		St. Peter Sandstone				
		Everton Formation				
		Smithville Formation		Dolomite, dolomitic limestone, and minor amounts of sandstone and shale.	100 - 1,000	The solution channels and fractures in the dolomite and dolomitic limestone commonly yield 5 to 10 gallons per minute. Wells that tap large solution channels may yield more than 50 gallons per minute, but large yields are uncommon. These units yield water to several large springs.
		Powell Dolomite				
		Cotter Dolomite				
		Jefferson City Dolomite				
		Roubidoux Formation		Sandstone and sandy dolomite. Not exposed in Arkansas.	100 - 250	Yields of as much as 450 gallons per minute may be obtained from some wells, but yields are highly variable and generally average less than 150 gallons per minute.
		Gasconade Dolomite				
		Gunter Sandstone member of the Van Buren Formation		Dolomite, sandy dolomite, and sandstone. Not exposed in Arkansas.	350 - 650	The most productive water-bearing part of this unit is the Van Buren Formation. Wells that tap into the Van Buren Formation commonly yield 150 to 300 gallons per minute and may yield as much as 500 gallons per minute.
	Cambrian	Eminence Dolomite				
		Potosi Dolomite				
		Doe Run Dolomite				
		Derby Dolomite				
		Davis Formation	St. Francois confining unit	Shale and shaley dolomite, siltstone, and limestone conglomerate. Shales present both as distinct beds and disseminated throughout dolomite matrix. Not exposed in Arkansas.	0 - 750	Permeability is minimal to moderate. Unit is more permeable where transected by fault and fracture zones.

Table 1. Stratigraphy and Hydrogeologic Properties of the Ozark Aquifer



From American Association of Petroleum Geologists
 Suhr, 1974

Water Use and Hydrogeologic Impacts

Investigation into sand mining operations in other states and the mining industry has provided data for estimated mining water requirements in Arkansas. Much information has also been provided by Crisp Industries and Marshall Miller and Associates. Surface water is currently used for sand mining in this area, but may not be readily available at all proposed mining sites. Springs have been identified as a potential source of water supply; however, springs in this area may or may not provide adequate volume to meet water use demands depending on the design of the mining operations. ANRC Ground Water Section has estimated potential hydrogeologic impacts and water use at these mining and sand processing plants, and has predicted potential hydrologic impacts expected from the mining process which includes development of water wells in the Ozark aquifer.

Total water use at a single mine may vary, depending on the mining methodology. The reported water use by existing sand-mining operation Unimin Corporation is 2064 gallons per minute (gpm). This is an open-loop mining operations which relies on surface water. Although water is required to mine the sand (via slurry transport) at some mining locations, no water is expected to be required to mine the sand in Arkansas mines. Water is needed, however, to wash and separate the sand (remove fines and sieve) to segregate size particles for its specific use. Total water use at a single sand washing facility may be large; however, much of the water is reused. Evergreen and Crisp Industries have reported water use would not exceed 200 gpm (6 hr. pumping days = 72,000 GPD- gal/day) and would average about 175 gpm at their operating plant. The proposed source of water at this plant is a surface water site (spring). However, research into the sand washing equipment web-site, indicates that more water may be required for some mines due to less efficient technology utilized to remove fines materials. In the absence of plate press, a 10% water loss from a clarifier using 7400 gpm, could result in 740 gpm of lost water. If surface water is not available, the only alternative is the development of deep wells in the Ozark aquifer.

The mining operation proposed by Evergreen will utilize a surface water source, and utilizes an efficient "press plate" process which requires only 175 gpm. Total ground-water use at a comparable, with traditional, less efficient processing plant technology may be estimated to equal 940 gpm, which will equal 338,400 GPD (6 hr. operation days) or 451,200GPD (8 hr. operation days). Utilizing the less-efficient operating technology, five mines could require 2.25 MGD (million gal/day) (~6 times the current water use of municipalities reported in Izard County), and ten mines could require up to 4.5 MGD (8 hr. operation day), or ~12 times the water currently utilized by municipalities from the deep Ozark aquifers (Roubidoux and Gunter) in Izard County (Table 2). Total reported ground-water use in Izard County is currently, 1.79 MGD (Holland, 2005). Such an increase in water use would probably cause a noticeable decrease in water-levels; however, unless a surface water site is intercepted, significant impacts may not be noticed for several years.

ANRC attempted to determine the expected impacts that ground-water use for sandstone mining will have on the ground-water system in the vicinity of the planned mining operations of Izard County. The AR Dept. of Health was very helpful in providing a program which calculates expected drawdowns at specified distances from a pumping well. Specified hydrologic parameters for the Roubidoux aquifer were utilized in the program with the following results:

MUNICIPAL WELL USE in IZARD Co. 2007

Facility ID #	Facility Name	Pop. Served	Water Type	County	Lat	Long.	Aquifer Code	Well Depth	Local Description	Water Year	Acre Ft. Per Yr.
750023	BRUNNER HILL WATER ASSOC	1023	GW	IZARD	361300	920720	367GNTR	2,325	BRUNNER HILL #1	2007	75.61
340000	CALICO ROCK WATER & SEWER	1860	GW	IZARD	360700	920815	367RBDX	1,729	WELL 5/NEAR PUMP HOUSE	2007	20.56
340000	CALICO ROCK WATER & SEWER		GW	IZARD	360700	920815	367RBDX	2,134	WELL 6/NEAR PUMP HOUSE	2007	133.78
340003	HORSESHOE BEND WATERWORK	2131	GW	IZARD	361259	914356	367GNTR	1,750	DIAMOND WELL	2007	175.21
340005	MOUNT PLEASANT WATER DEPT	1256	GW	IZARD	360215	914605	367RBDX	2,495	WELL 3 (BONETOWN WELL)	2007	16.69
Total from deep Ozark Aquifer											422 ACFT/YR
340001	FRANKLIN WATERWORKS	265	GW	IZARD	361000	914615	300PLZC	1,250	CR 66 1/4 E OFF S MAIN	2007	16.47
340006	OXFORD WATER DEPARTMENT	1100	GW	IZARD	361159	915510	300PLZC	1,200	WELL 2	2007	66.19
Total from shallow Ozark Aquifer											83 ACFT/YR

340000	CALICO ROCK WATER & SEWER		GW	IZARD	360700	920815	300PLZC	650	WELL 4/NEAR PUMP HOUSE	2007	3.87
340000	CALICO ROCK WATER & SEWER		GW	IZARD	360700	920815	300PLZC	125	WELL 1/IN PUMP HOUSE	2007	45.96
340000	CALICO ROCK WATER & SEWER		GW	IZARD	360700	920815	300PLZC	150	WELL 2/IN PUMP HOUSE	2007	70.89
340003	HORSESHOE BEND WATERWORKS	4155	GW	IZARD	361314	914531	300PLZC	980	SHOPPING CENTER WELL	2007	11.97
340004	MELBOURNE WATERWORKS		GW	IZARD	360303	915502	367CTTR	826	WELL 03	2007	240.63
340005	MOUNT PLEASANT WATER DEPT		GW	IZARD	355745	914608	367CTTR	480	WELL 02 (STELLA WELL)	2007	102.70
340006	OXFORD WATER DEPARTMENT		GW	IZARD	361215	915517	367CTTR	650	WELL 1	2007	36.49
Total Population Served by Mun. GW											595 ACFT/YR

Total from shallow Ozark Aquifer

Total Population in County, 2000 13249

ACFT/YR

Wells near mining area

230

121

351

deep

shallow

TOTAL

205272

108015

313287

-GPD from deep aquifer near mining area

-GPD from shallow aquifer near mining area

-TOTAL GPD near mining area

TOTAL MUNICIPAL WELL WATER USAGE IZARD CO. - 07

376712 - GPD from deep Ozark aquifer

531146 - GPD from shallow Ozark aquifer

907858 - GPD - Total Ozark Aquifer Use

Izard Co.

Pumping 200 gpm from one proposed mine in the area (Evergreen's water use estimate) resulted in an estimated 14 feet of drawdown in a well, 5 miles from the pumping well in approximately 2 years, and 18 feet in 9 years (Figure 4). Though such a decline is more severe than the current declines observed in the county, and would be noticeable, the impact may not be adverse. Pumping 450 gpm (expected yield of 3 Roubidoux wells producing 150 gpm) resulted in drawdown of 32 feet, 5 miles from a pumping well in approximately 2 years, and 39 feet in 9 years (Figure 4). The closest municipal wells are approximately 6 miles from the proposed mining area, and about 40 shallow domestic wells are located in the immediate vicinity.

Currently, the potentiometric surface of the Ozark aquifer in the study area of Izard County generally is within 100 feet of land surface. The aquifer is approximately 1500 to 2000 feet in thickness in this vicinity; therefore, these declines could reduce the saturated thickness of a portion of the aquifer near the mining area to 50 percent in approximately 200 years at the lower water-use rate, to 90 years at the higher rate. (The 50 percent saturated thickness is a critical area criterion which reflects the state's current ground-water policy with respect to determination of severe water-level declines.) However, impacts on springs and streams, via stream capture, as well as increased pumping depth requirements may be observed much more quickly. Shallow domestic wells would also be especially vulnerable to water-level declines.

Further research (and perhaps a ground-water model) will be required to determine the total impact of pumping from the proposed mines on municipal wells in the county. The preliminary results, however, reflect the low storativity of the Ozark aquifer, and suggest that large drawdowns in the Ozark aquifer can be expected from the mining water use requirements, particularly if 5-10 mines begin operations. Depending on the degree of intercommunication between the shallow and deep Ozark aquifers, lowering of heads in shallow Ozark aquifers is also possible, as well as reduced flow to springs and streams.

Modeling Capabilities

Ground-water modeling is one valuable tool that may be used in many instances to predict aquifer response from pumping. Any two ground-water scientists may have considerable differing opinions regarding the value of predictive computer modeling in an aquifer such as the Ozark. Most of the hydrologic parameters required to generate a computer model, such as Transmissivity (T) and Storage Coefficient (S), are derived from pumping test data. Equations utilized to calculate flow to a well often assume a homogeneous/isotropic aquifer, however, the heterogeneous and anisotropic character of the Ozark aquifer, render these equations of little value. Consequently, pumping test data and computer models in the Ozark aquifer must be used with caution and may have severe limitations.

Although ~35 aquifer tests have been performed (1940-06) for the Ozark aquifer, most have been Specific Capacity (S) tests in 12 Arkansas counties. Only 1 Cotter pumping test has been performed in Izard Co. Assumptions, regarding proper well construction and test methodology (completely penetrated unit test) were made, which may be incorrect.

S is calculated from estimation of Specific Storage. S and Sy (Specific yield in unconfined aquifers) can be measured during pumping tests, but estimates, particularly of Sy, are subject to error, making field measurements from pumping tests uncertain (Freeze and Cherry, 79). S values (derived from pumping tests) greatest value lies in determination of the potential yield of a well/pumping scenario at that particular location, and should be applied with caution over large

Drawdown Prediction for Confined Aquifers, Theis(1935)

Input Data for prediction of drawdown

Hydraulic conductivity, K, ft/day	1.48
Aquifer Thickness, b, ft	1000
Storage Coefficient, S	0.0001
Pumping Rate, GPM	200
Distance from well, ft	25400

K	0.01	0.1	1	10	100	1000
S	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0010	0.0010	0.0000

Equation used in prediction

$$s = \frac{Q(W(u))}{4\pi T} \quad u = \frac{r^2 S}{4Tt}$$

s is drawdown, W(u) is the well

Hydraulic conductivity, K, ft/day	1.48
Aquifer Thickness, b, ft	1000
Storage Coefficient, S	0.0001
Pumping Rate, GPM	450
Distance from well, ft	25400

Input Data for prediction of drawdown

K	0.01	0.1	1	10	100	1000
S	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0010	0.0010	0.0000

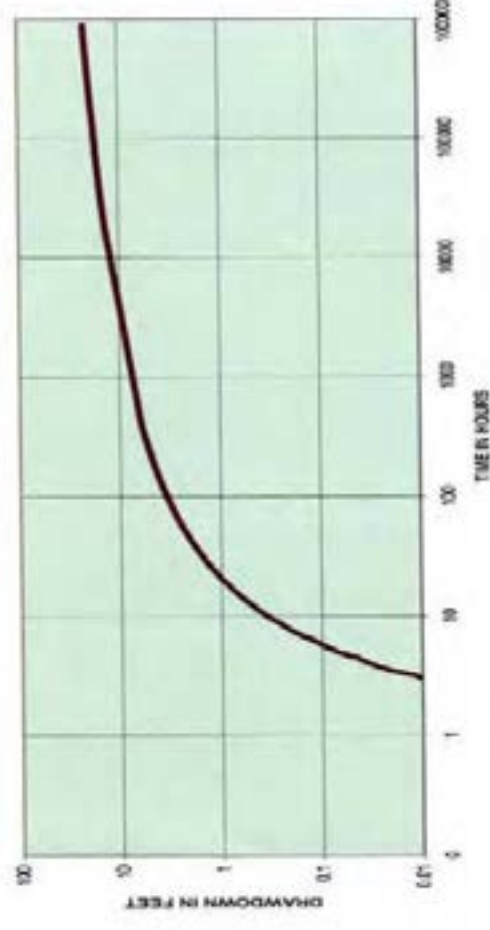
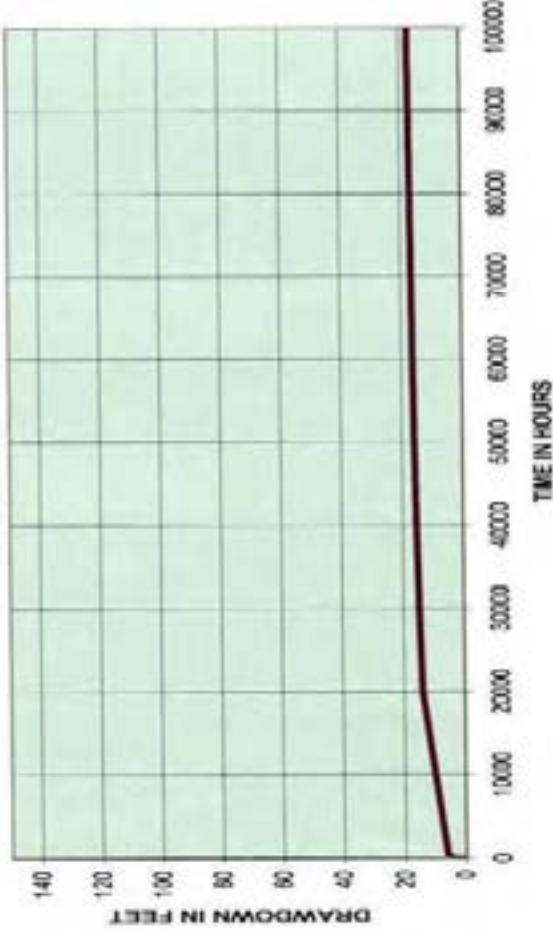
Equation used in prediction

$$s = \frac{Q(W(u))}{4\pi T} \quad u = \frac{r^2 S}{4Tt}$$

s is drawdown, W(u) is the well

Drawdown Prediction for Confined Aquifers, Theis(1935)

PREDICTED DRAWDOWN



PREDICTED DRAWDOWN

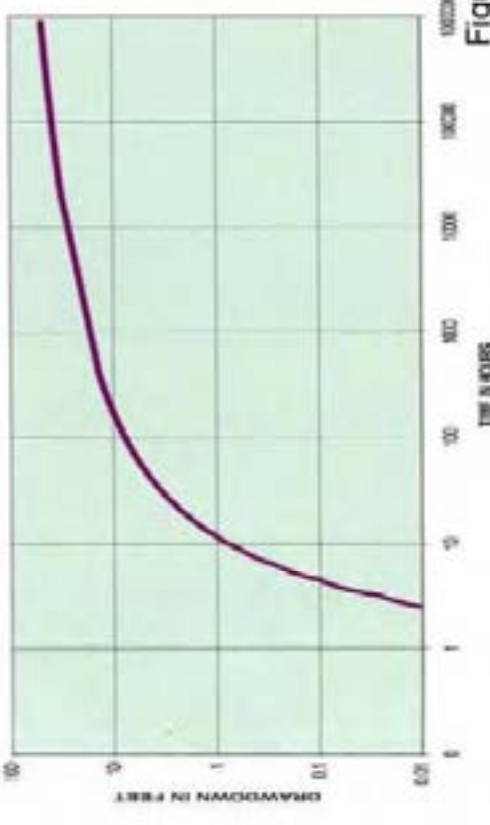
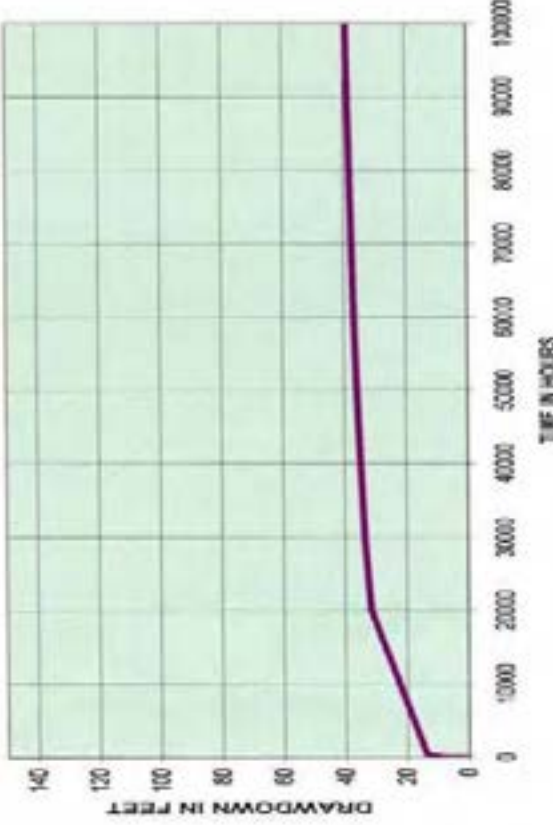


Figure 4

areas in anisotropic/heterogeneous aquifers such as the Ozark, and use in any model could introduce error. In addition, solutioned fractures or faulting can make these calculations and assignment of model grid values of little value. Consequently, a model in an aquifer such as the Ozark may or may not provide accurate prediction of drawdowns in the aquifer, and only post-audit validation and revision, with model refinement, could insure its accuracy. Though there are limitations when modeling in areas with limestone and dolostone lithology, they can be very effective with proper application. The model developed by the Dr. John Czarnecki with the USGS Water Sciences Center has been extremely useful in developing better understanding of the Ozark aquifer and its response to pumping in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Summary and Conclusions

Due to the low storativity of the Ozark aquifer, which includes the Roubidoux formation and Gunter sandstone, pumping of ground-water at volumes required to wash/sieve the sand will result in depletion of heads in the Ozark aquifer in close proximity to the mining operations proposed in the vicinity of the outcropping St. Peter Sandstone in Izard County, Arkansas. Though the impact of one mine utilizing efficient sand processing technology may be minimal, over extended time periods, lowering of heads could extend for 5-10 miles, and drawdowns of as much as 7 to 15 feet per year are possible. The thickness of the Ozark aquifer in the study area is over 1,000 feet. Therefore, declines in the potentiometric surface would not reduce the saturated thickness of the aquifer to 50 percent for over 70 years. Because of the faulting and variability of the aquifer and depending of the degree on hydraulic interconnection between the shallow and deep strata, potential for lowering of heads (and depletion) in shallow wells is also possible, as well as potential impacts on surface streams and springs. Less efficient sand processing operations would use more water and impact the ground-water system to a greater degree. Long-term impacts from five or more mining operations could adversely impact a much larger area including some public supply wells in Izard County. Only a pumping test of a properly installed well (with a nearby observation well) could determine the potential long-term effects of pumping at a particular mine location. In addition, further research (including ground-water flow modeling) is required to further estimate the long-term impact of mining water use on shallow and deep Ozark municipal and shallow domestic wells.

In the absence of a ground-water permitting program in Arkansas, detailed scientific evaluation of mining operations, with respect to impacts on the ground-water system, is not performed at this time. Hydrogeologic evaluation, including test wells, and ground-water flow modeling would allow more adequate evaluation, allow for sustainable use of the aquifer while providing greater information useful in resource protection for current and future water users.

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