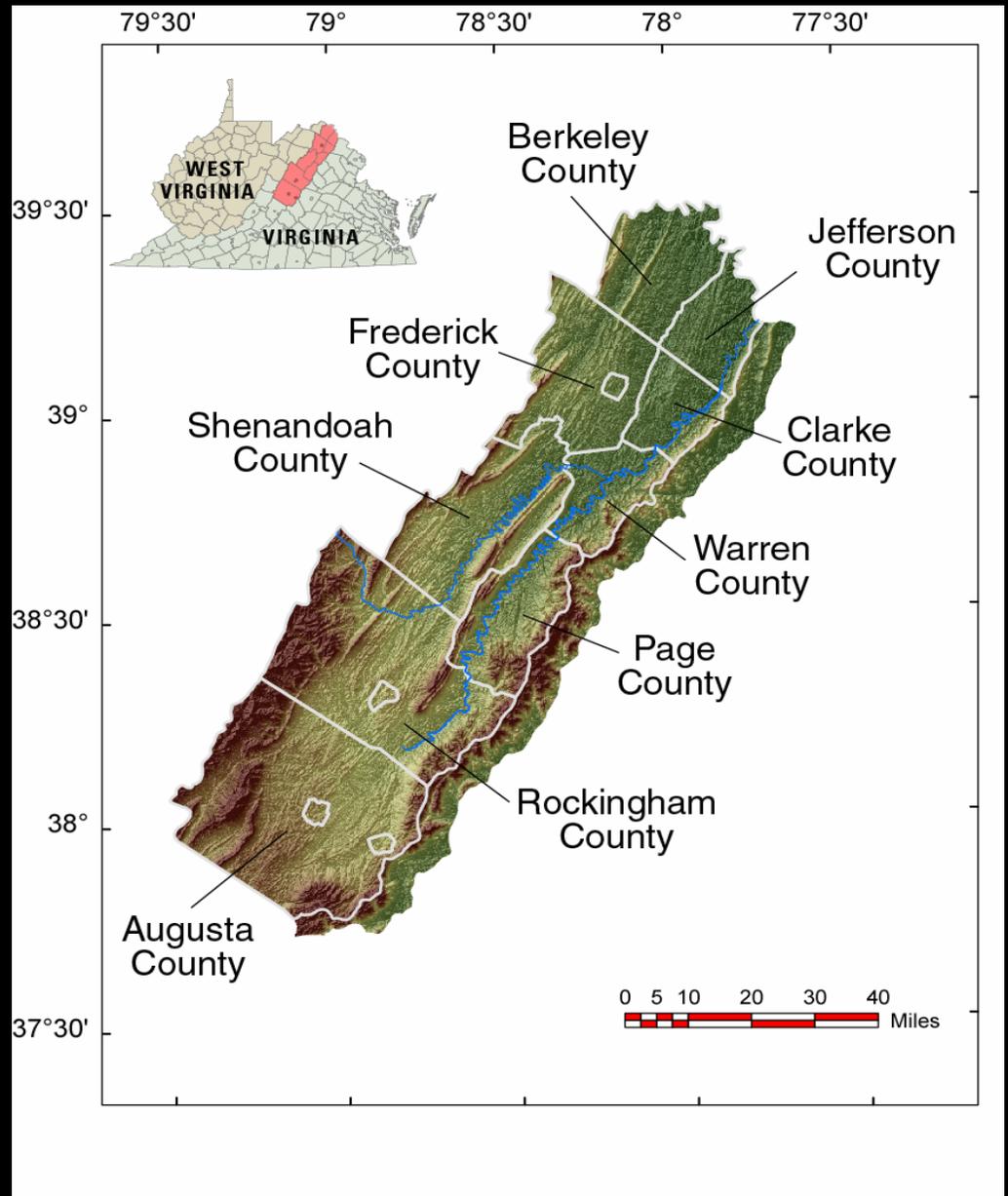
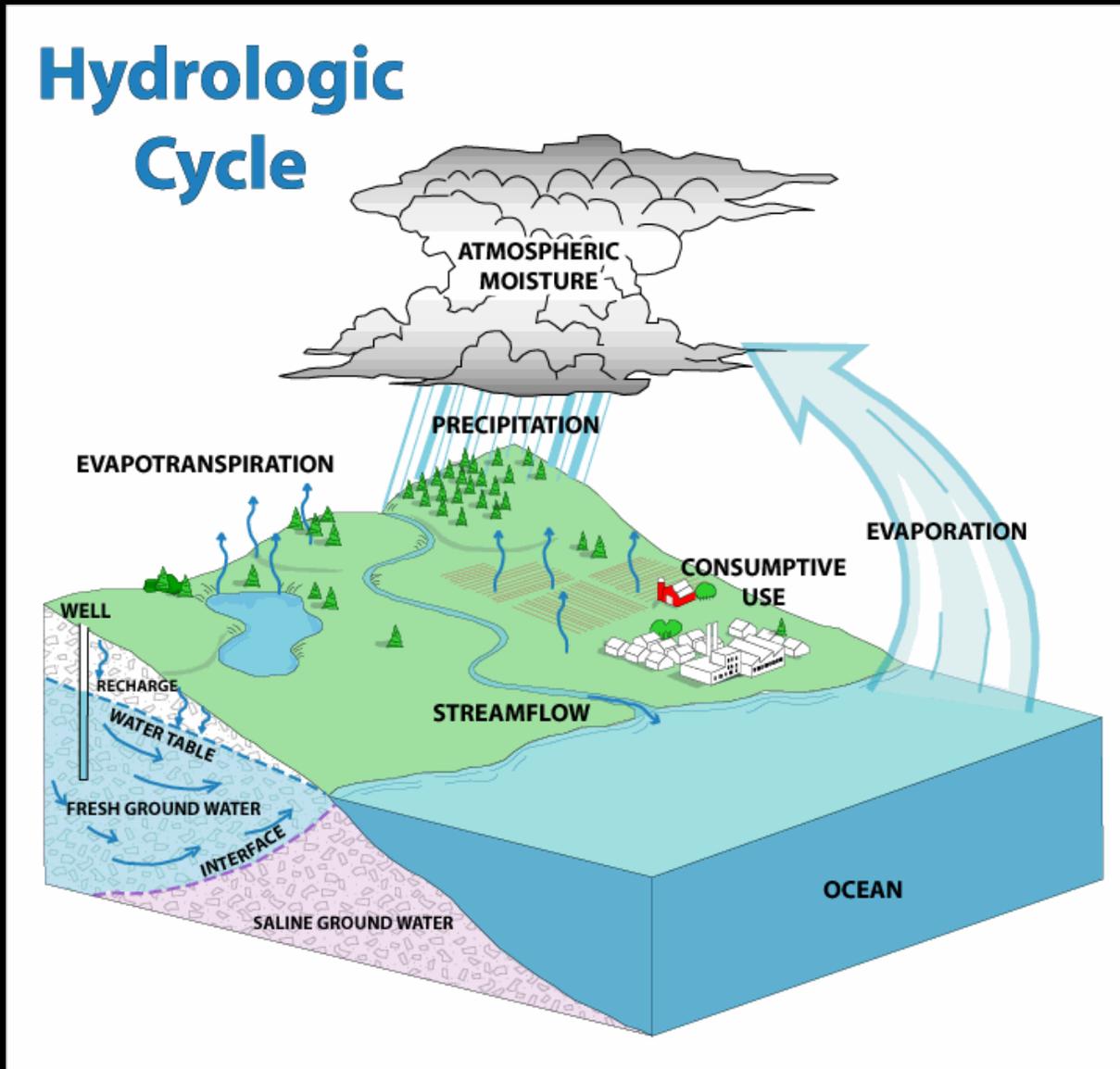


Northern Shenandoah Valley Water Resources Initiative

Frederick County Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission
May 25, 2005
Winchester, VA



Water Balance



Aquifer Material

Sand



Crystalline rock



Carbonates



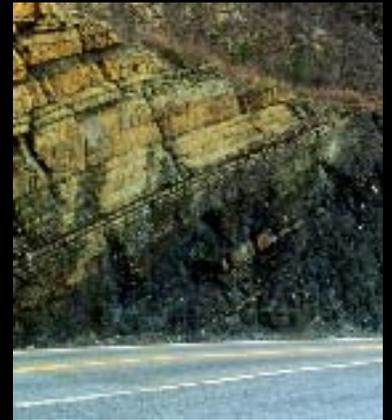
Shell material



Sedimentary rock



Coal



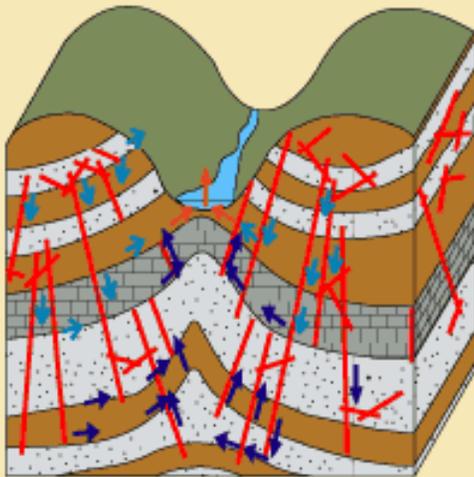
Shenandoah Valley

Folded & Faulted Siliciclastic Rocks

Folded & Faulted Carbonate Rocks

Folded & Faulted Crystalline Rocks

Ground-water-flow in the Valley & Ridge Siliciclastics

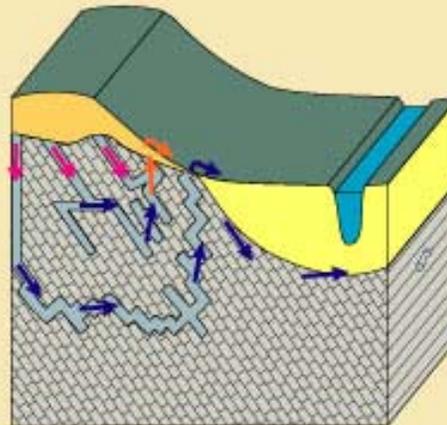


EXPLANATION

- SHALE
- SANDSTONE
- LIMESTONE
- COLD WATER (YOUNG GROUND WATER)
- HOT WATER (OLD GROUND WATER)
- WARM WATER (MIXTURE)

Modified from Focazio and others (1999)

Ground-water flow in the Valley & Ridge Carbonates



EXPLANATION

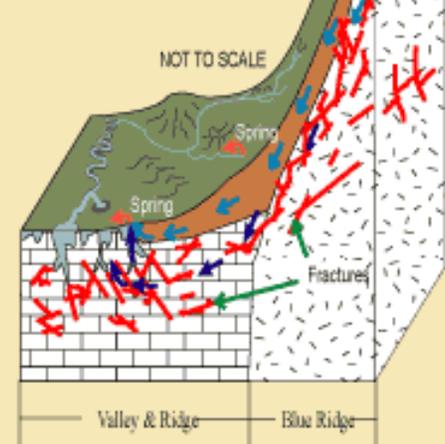
- SOIL AND REGOLITH
- ALLUVIUM
- LIMESTONE
- SOLUTION CAVITIES
- YOUNGER GROUND WATER
- OLDER GROUND WATER
- MIXTURE OF YOUNGER AND OLDER GROUND WATER

Modified from Focazio and others (1999)

Ground-water flow in the Blue Ridge

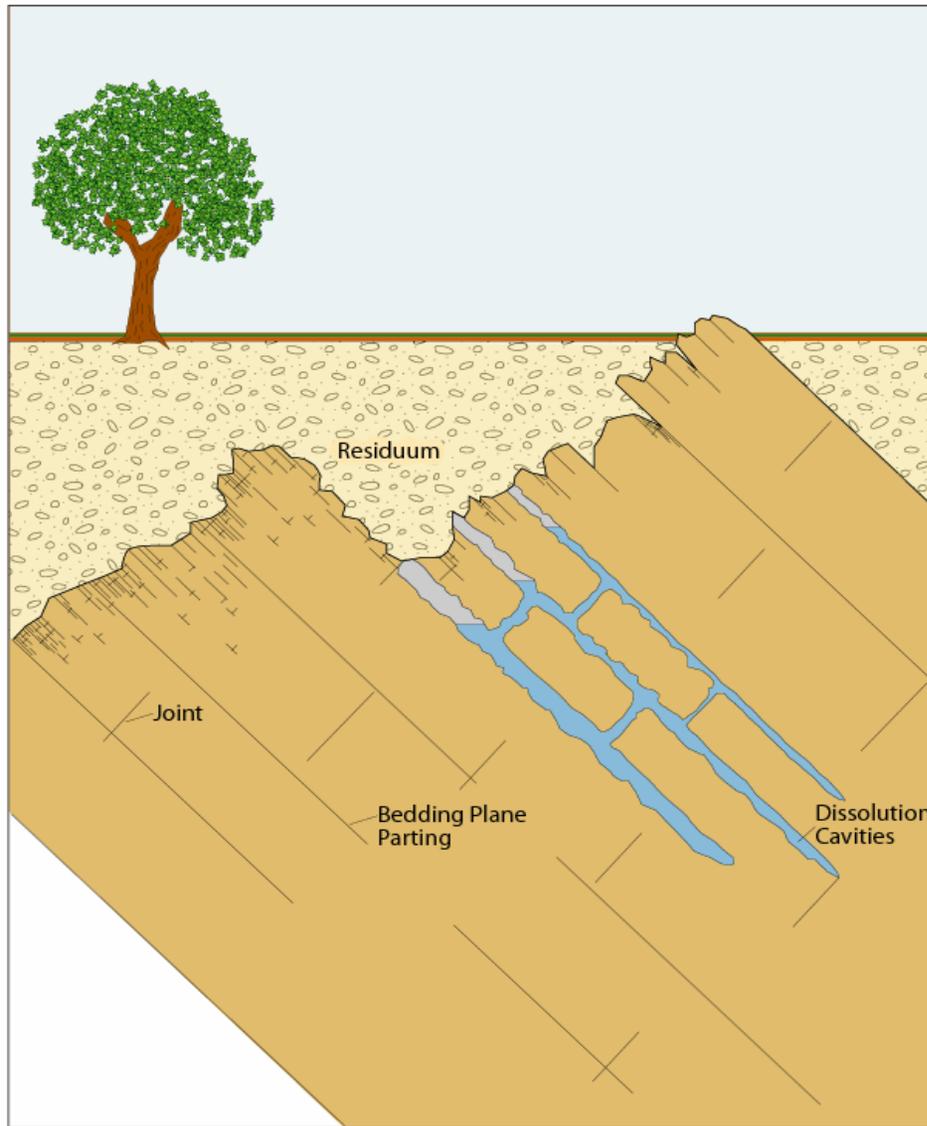
EXPLANATION

- REGOLITH (including saprolite, alluvium, & colluvium)
- SOLUTION CAVITIES
- CARBONATE ROCKS
- METAMORPHIC & IGNEOUS ROCKS
- YOUNG GROUND WATER
- OLD GROUND WATER
- MIXTURE OF YOUNG & OLD GROUND WATER

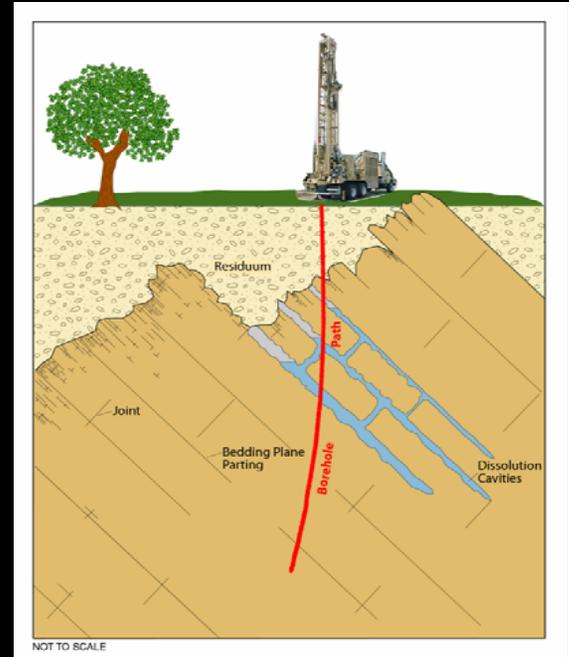


Modified from Nutt (1974) and Focazio and others (1998)

Ground-Water Flow in Karst



NOT TO SCALE

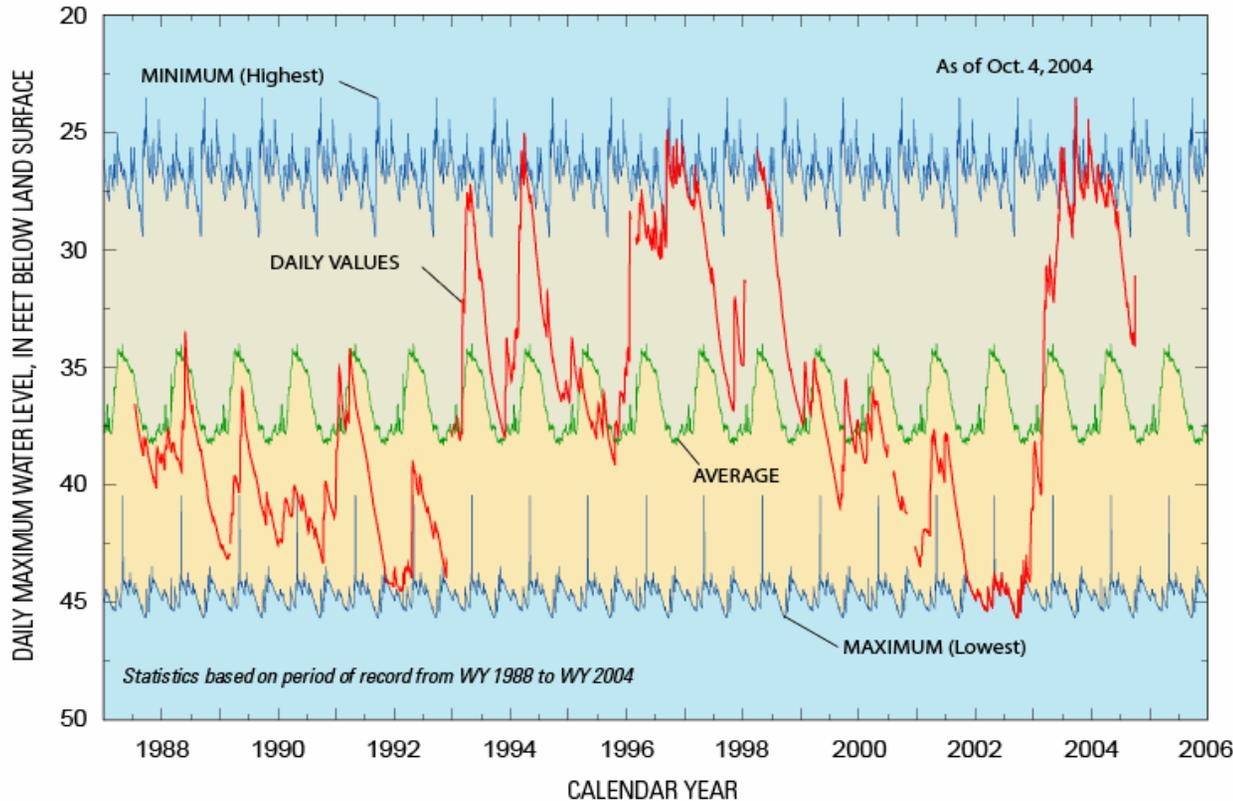


NOT TO SCALE



Long Term Monitoring—Ground Water Levels

46W175 Blandy Farm Observation Well



PROVISIONAL DATA SUBJECT TO REVISION

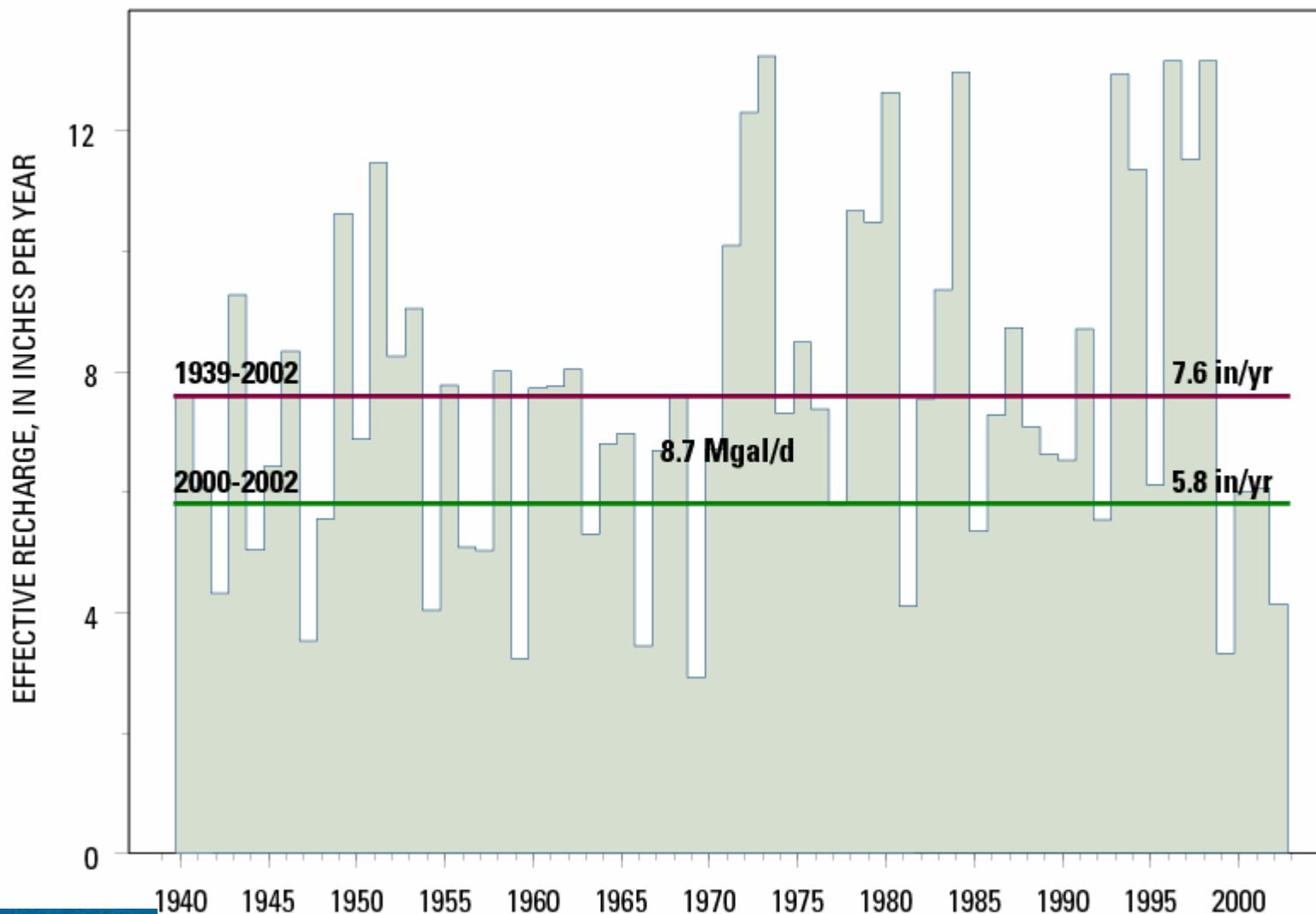
Internet Access:

Real Time Water Levels: <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/va/nwis/current/?type=gw>

Ground Water Climate Response Network: <http://groundwaterwatch.usgs.gov/>



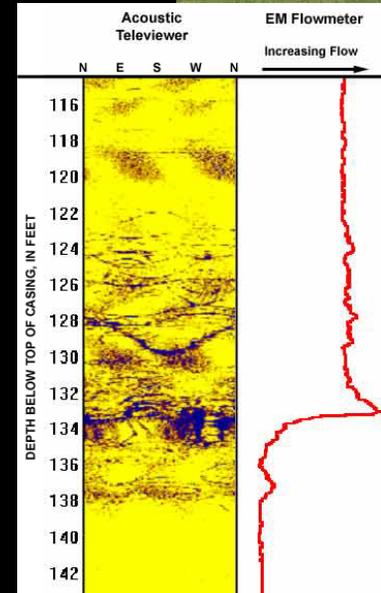
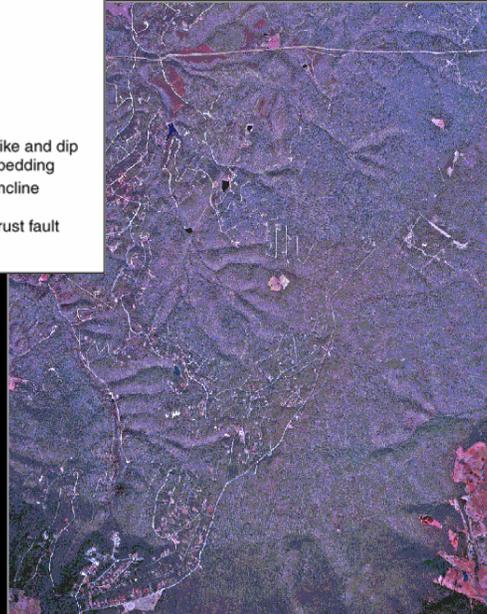
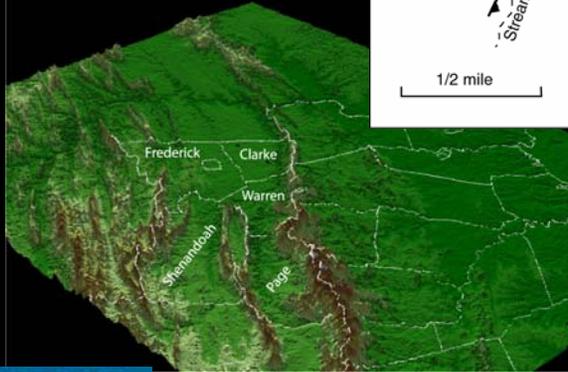
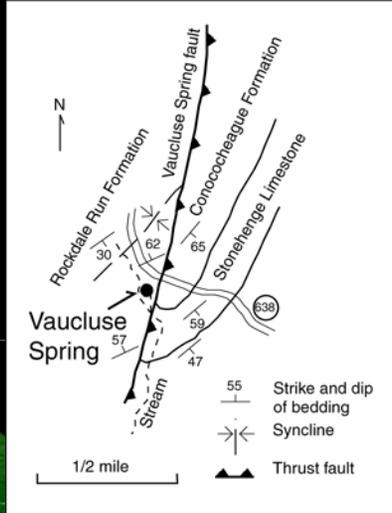
01634500 Cedar Creek near Winchester, Va.
103 square miles



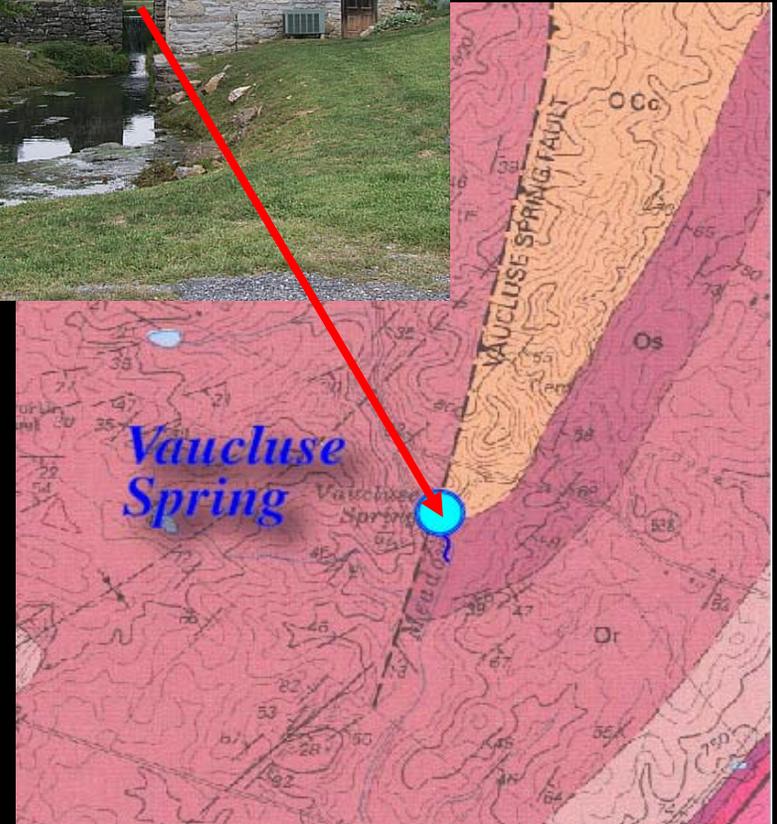
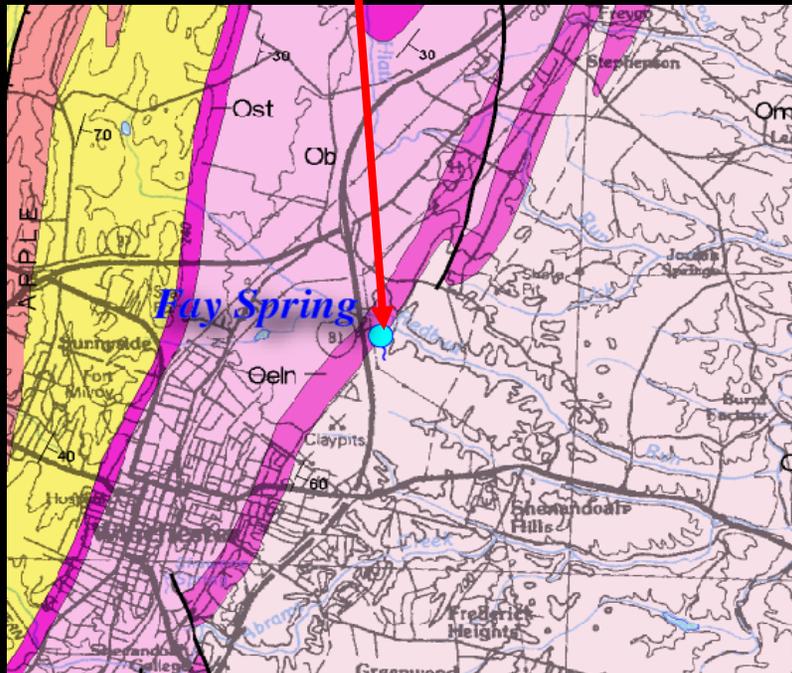
Foundation Projects :

- Shenandoah River Minimum Instream Flow Investigation:
 - Main Stem – 1999
 - North Fork – 2004
 - South Fork – 2005 start
- County Studies
 - Frederick County -2001
 - Warren County – 2002
 - Clarke County – 2002
 - Berkeley County - 2002
 - Jefferson County - 2004
- Leetown Science Center Assessment - 2002

Study Approach



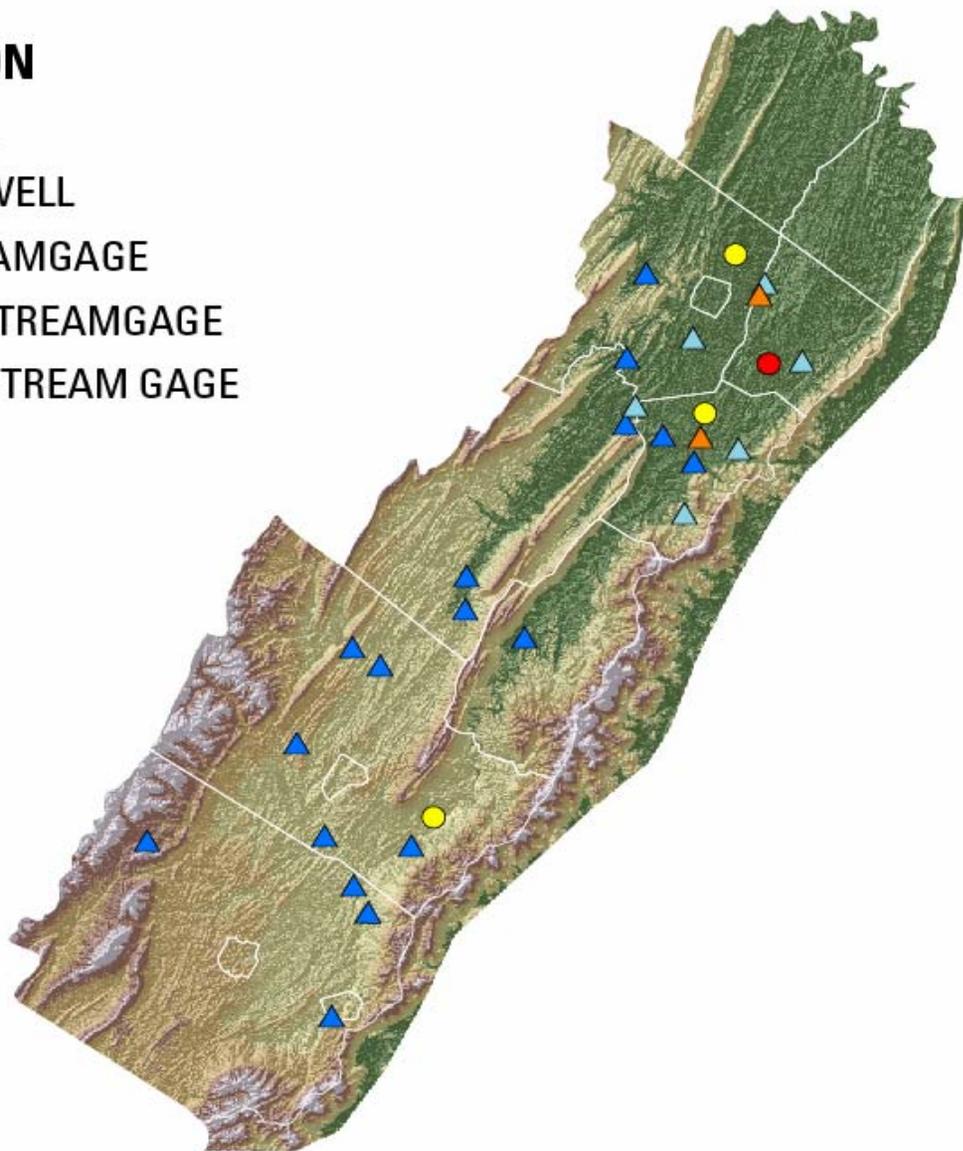
Karst Springs



Real-Time Water-Data Network

EXPLANATION

- NEW WELL
- EXISTING WELL
- ▲ NEW STREAMGAGE
- ▲ PROJECT STREAMGAGE
- ▲ EXISTING STREAM GAGE



Borehole Geophysical Logging

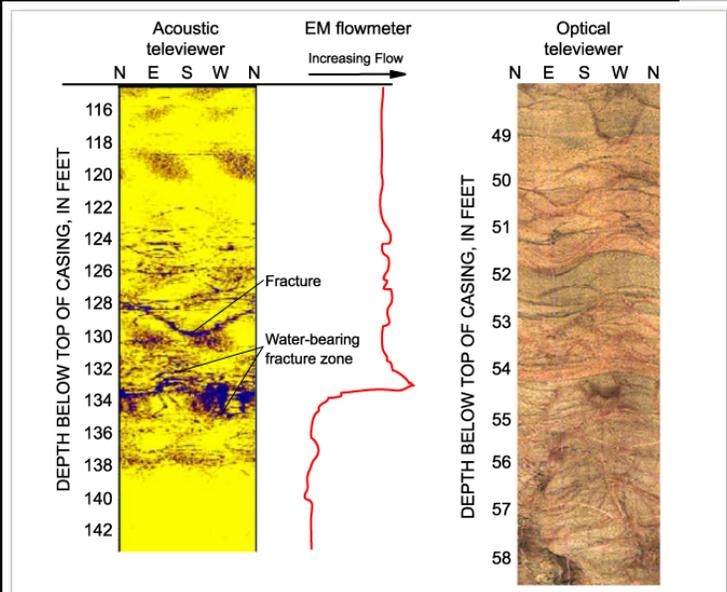
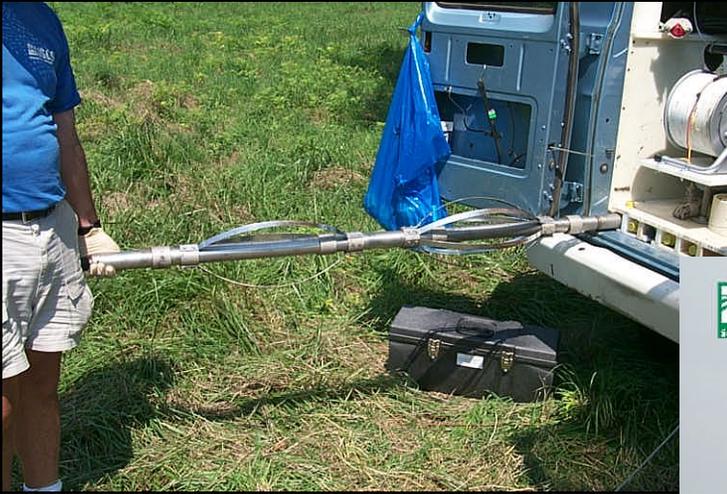
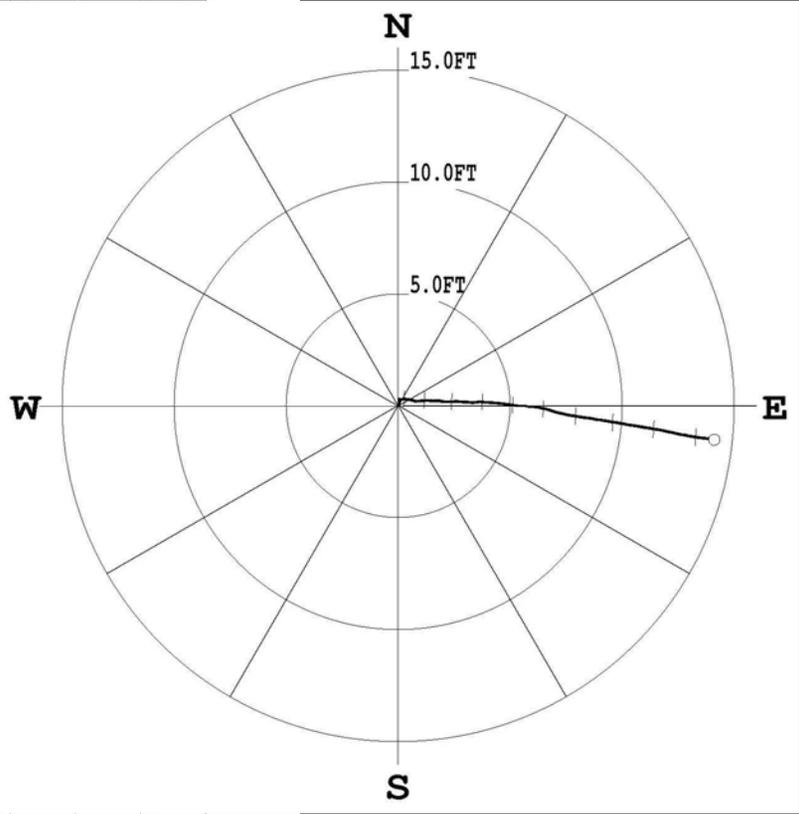
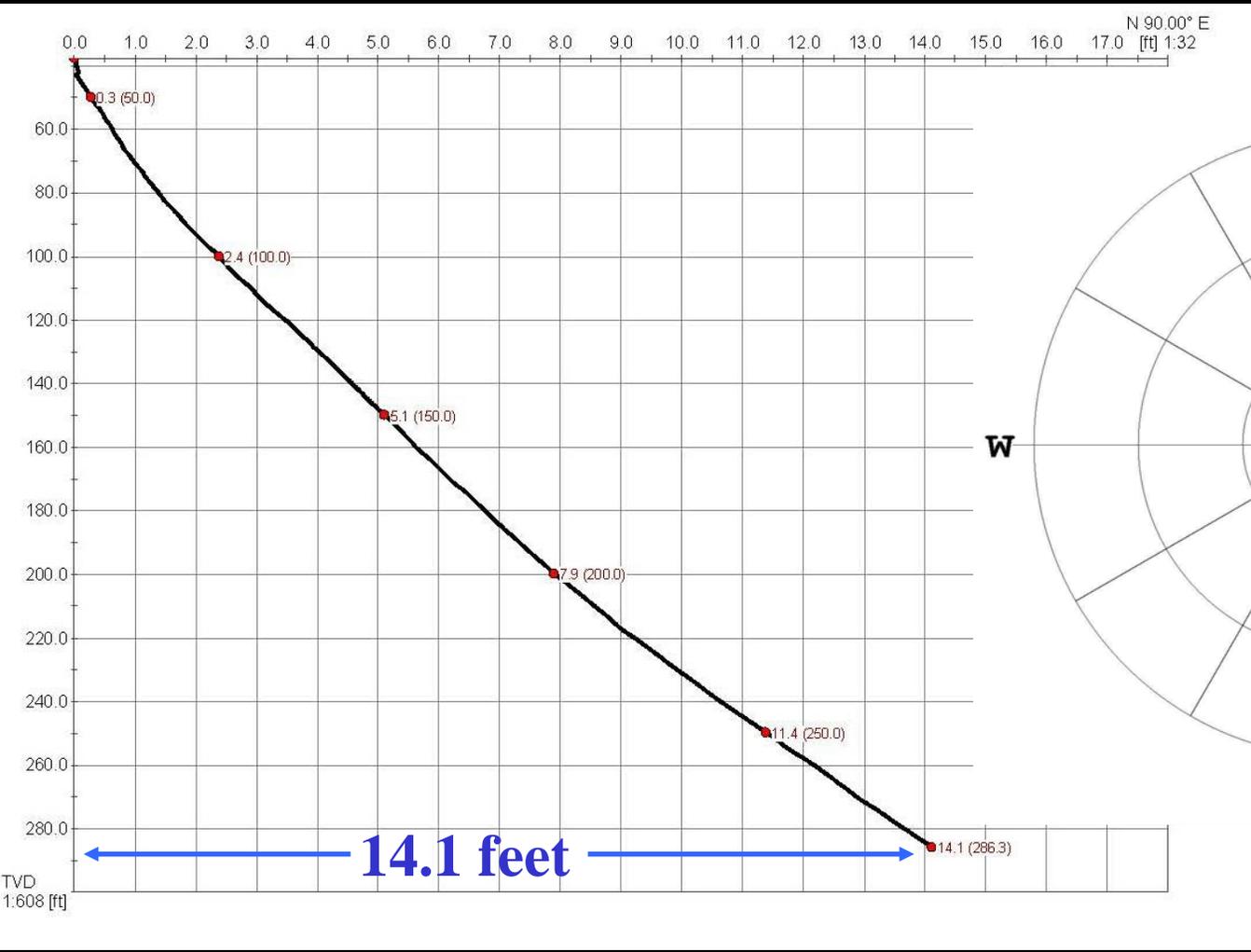


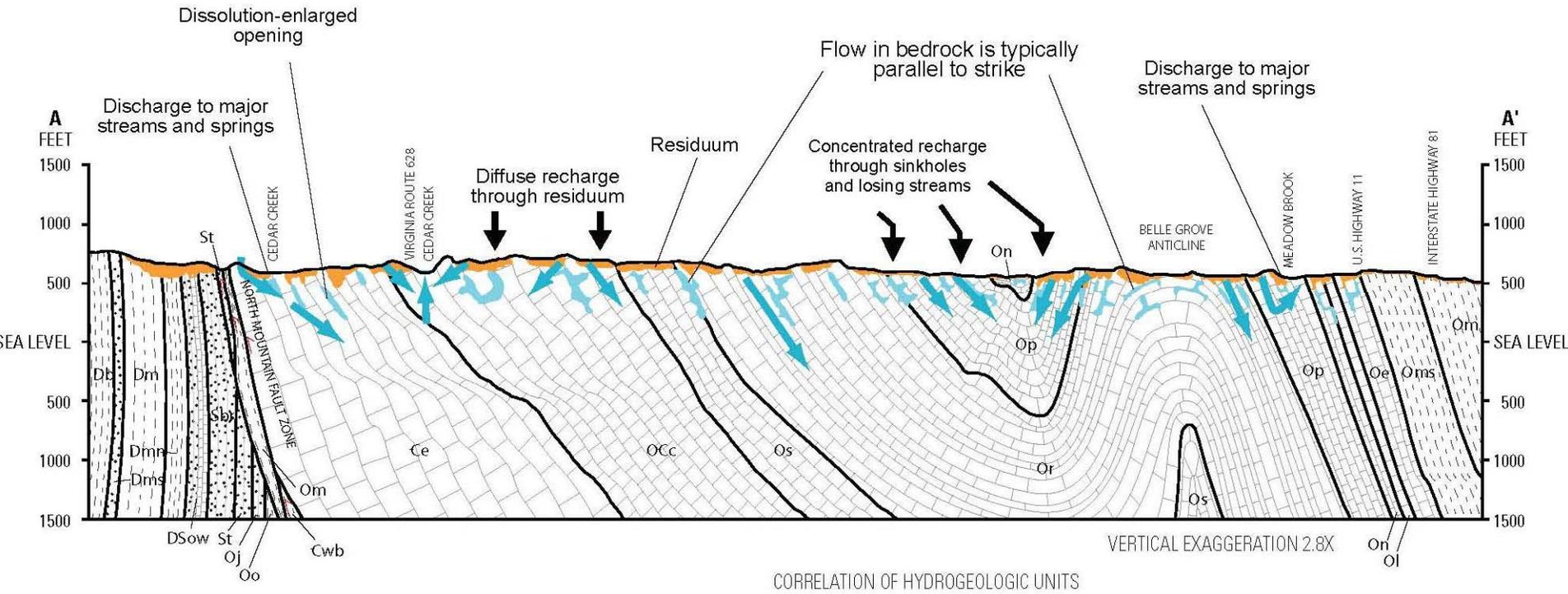
Figure 3. Borehole geophysical methods used in fractured rock studies.

Frederick County – Well 45W 21 near Stephens City

Vertical Profile Deviation Log Plan View



Generalized hydrogeologic section across the Frederick County carbonate aquifer system



Multidisciplinary Assessment of the Northern Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and West Virginia

- The objective of this first integrated regional assessment is to better characterize the aquifer systems in the Northern Shenandoah Valley and provide relevant hydrogeologic information that can be used to guide the development and management of these water resources.
- This regional study of the karst and fractured-rock aquifer systems will use hydrologic, geologic, cartographic, and biologic information to improve the understanding of the aquifer systems, their relationship to surface features, and potential hazards over a multi-county area of Virginia and West Virginia.



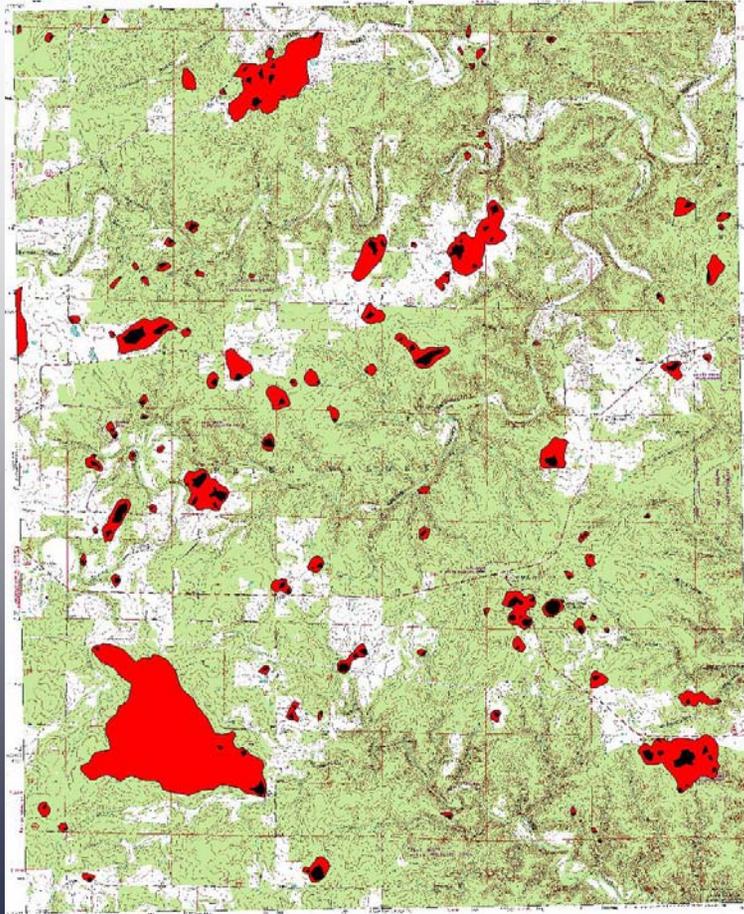
Study Approach for Regional System:

- Characterize karst and fractured-rock aquifer systems
- Characterize ground-water/surface water interactions
- Develop numerical models to simulate the regional and local ground-water-flow systems
- Characterize water quality and sources of degradation
- Assess implications of water resources management decisions on aquatic ecosystems

Project Elements:

- Interdisciplinary Assessment – late 2003
 - 10-Meter digital elevation models
 - Sinkhole mapping
 - GIS mapping
- Regional Ground-Water-Flow Model – 2004
- Interdisciplinary Assessment – late 2004
 - Ground-water age-dating
 - Opequon ground-water model
- Interdisciplinary Assessment - 2005
 - Geophysical Surveys
 - Seismic imaging
 - Electrical resistivity

Sinkhole Mapping



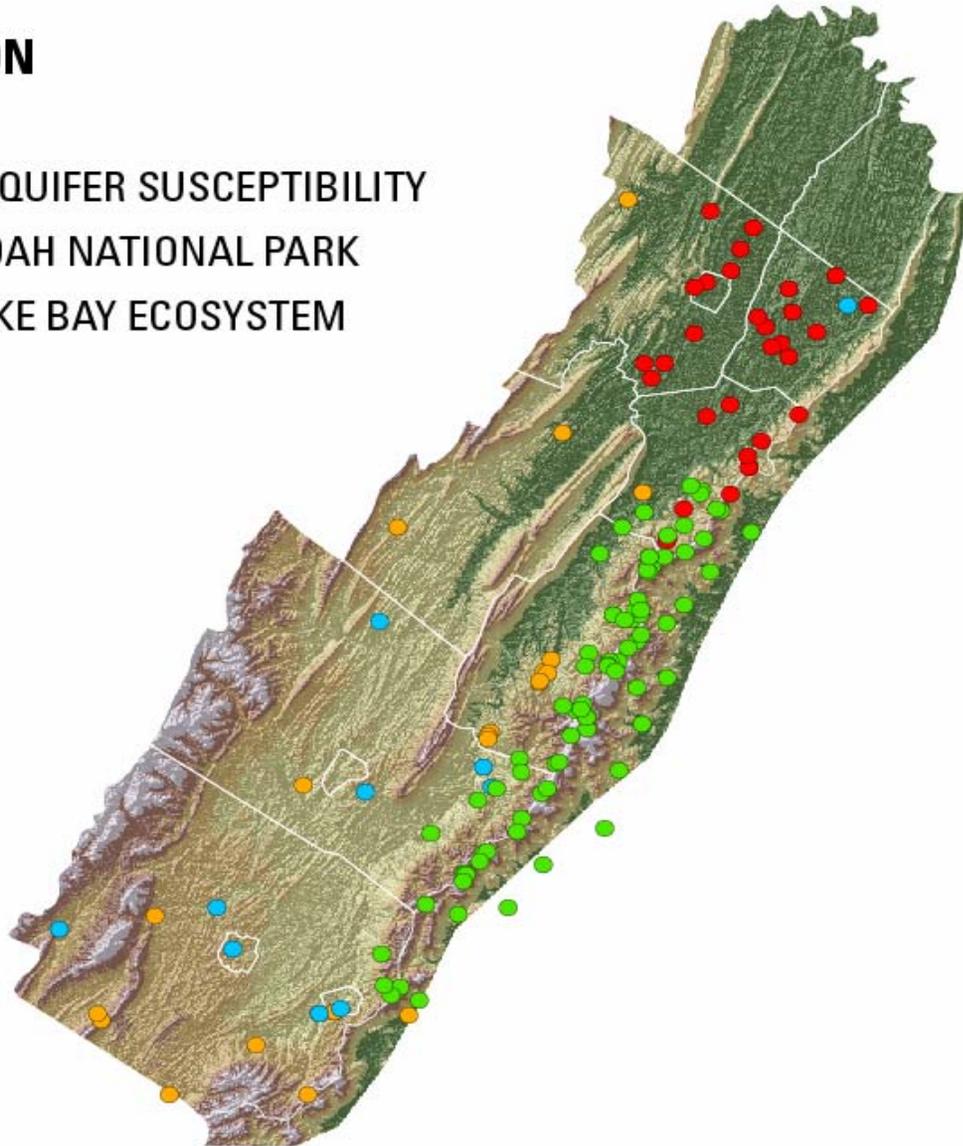
■ Sinkholes
(789,345 sq meters, 0.5% of area)

■ Area drained by sinkholes
(9,017,287 sq meters, 5.86% of area)

Ground-Water Age Dating

EXPLANATION

- COUNTY
- VIRGINIA AQUIFER SUSCEPTIBILITY
- SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK
- CHESAPEAKE BAY ECOSYSTEM



Ground-Water-Age Dating: Perry Spring

Tritium (³ H)	7.5 ± 0.5	TU
Helium (2.1)	4.3	NanoMol/L
Hydrogen (0.4)	2.4	NanoMol/L
Neon (9)	12.2	NanoMol/L
Deuterium	-53.1	per mil
Oxygen-18	-8.4	per mil
dExcess	13.8	per mil

Oxygen, diss.	5.2	mg/L
pH	6.7	
Spec. Cond	659	uS/cm
Water Temp	12.5	Celsius
Rech Temp	9.5	Celsius
Excess air	5.2	cc STP/L
Rech Elev	560	ft above Sea Level

3.0

EXPLANATION

— Piston Flow

Binary mixture of old (pre-CFC) with

--- 1980

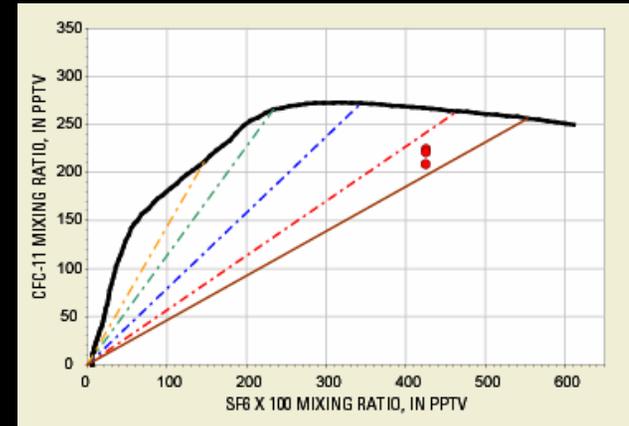
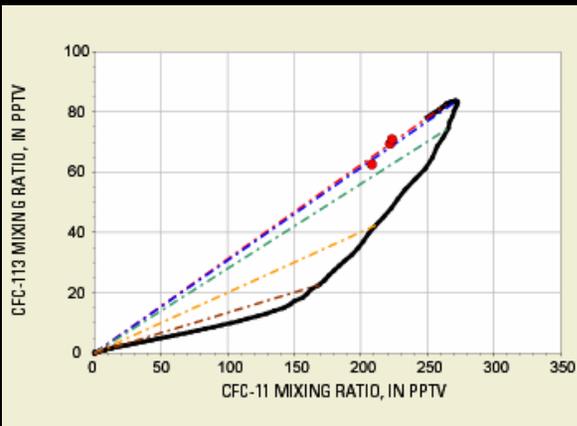
--- 1985

--- 1990

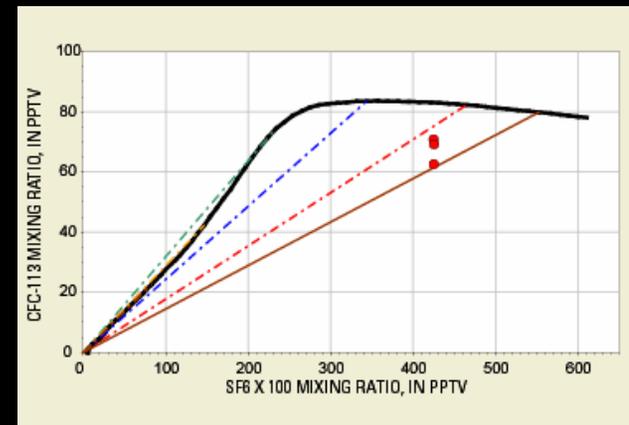
--- 1995

--- 2000

--- 2003.5 (Sample period)

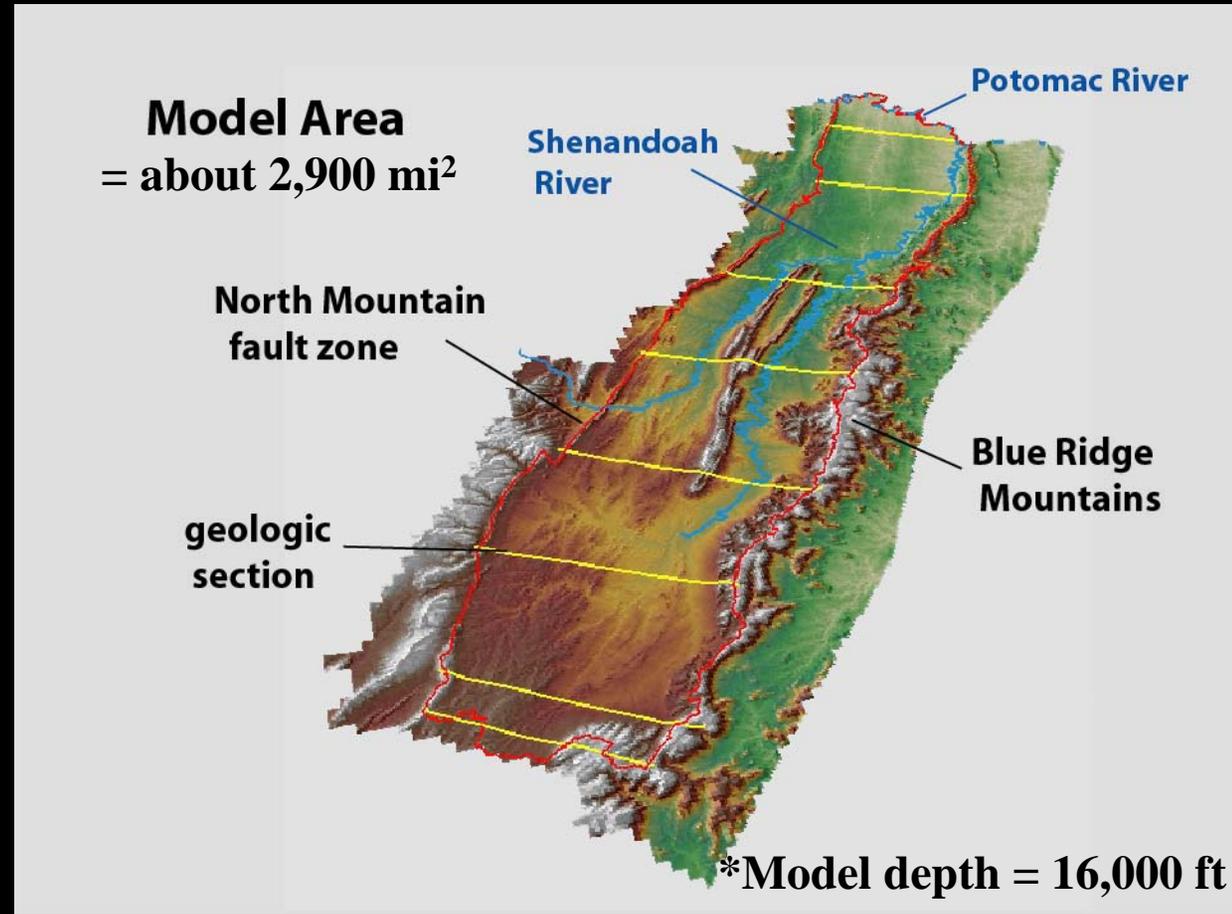


Binary Mixture:
85% - 2 year water
15% - pre-CFC water



Ground-Water-Flow Model of the Shenandoah Valley

Richard Yager
USGS
Ithaca, New York

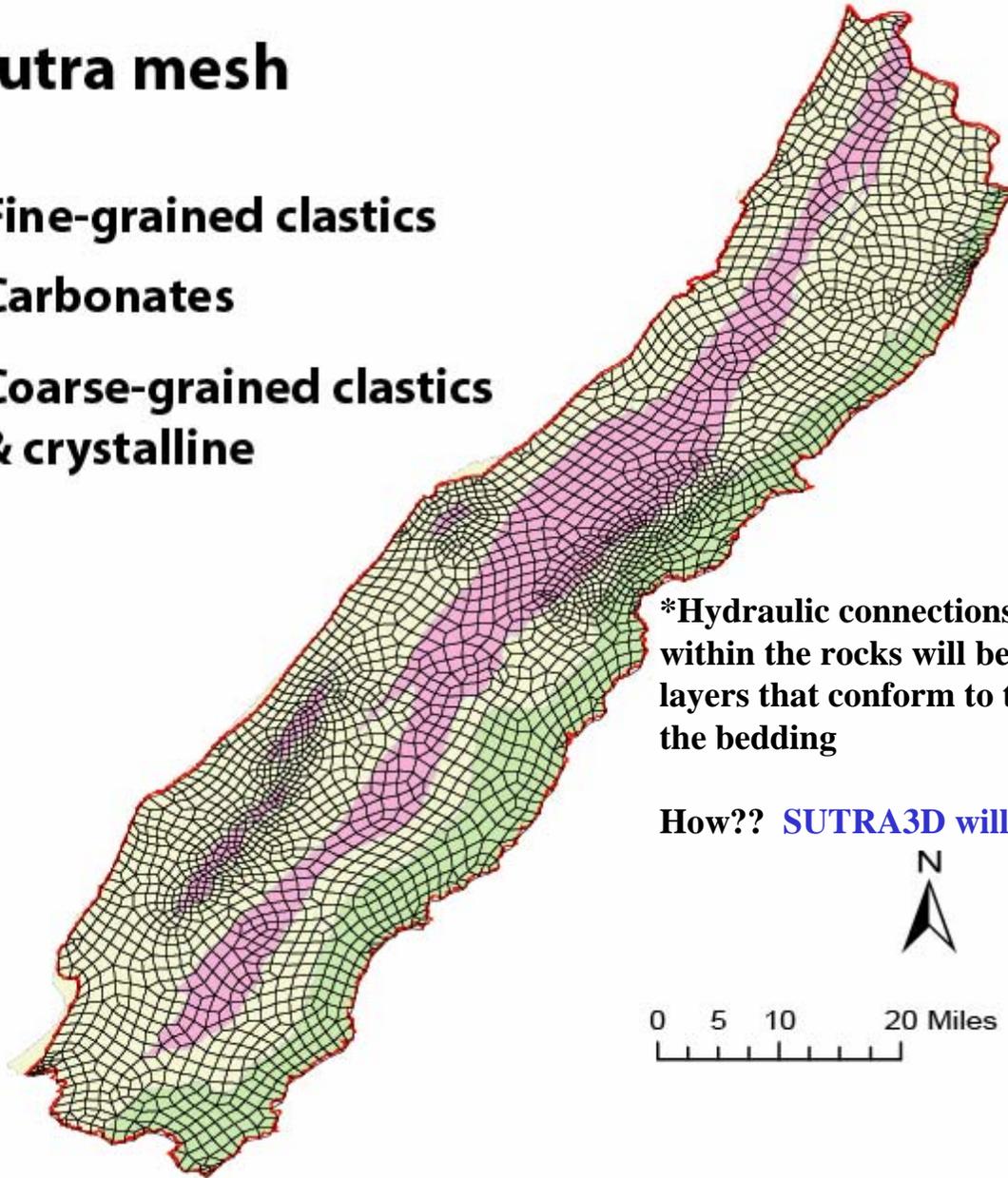


Objectives:

- Compute water budget
- Estimate bulk hydraulic properties
- Identify data requirements

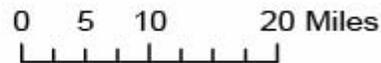
Sutra mesh

-  Fine-grained clastics
-  Carbonates
-  Coarse-grained clastics & crystalline



***Hydraulic connections along bedding planes within the rocks will be represented by model layers that conform to the generalized dip of the bedding**

How?? [SUTRA3D](#) will allow this!

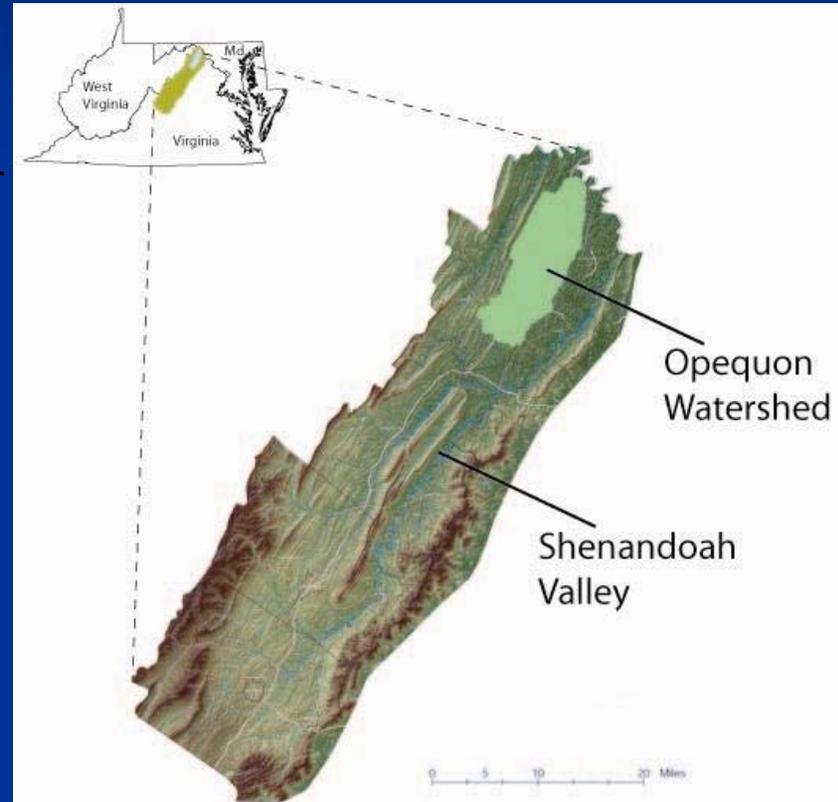


Opequon Creek Ground-water Simulation Model

-

West Virginia & Virginia

Jack Eggleston
USGS, Richmond, VA

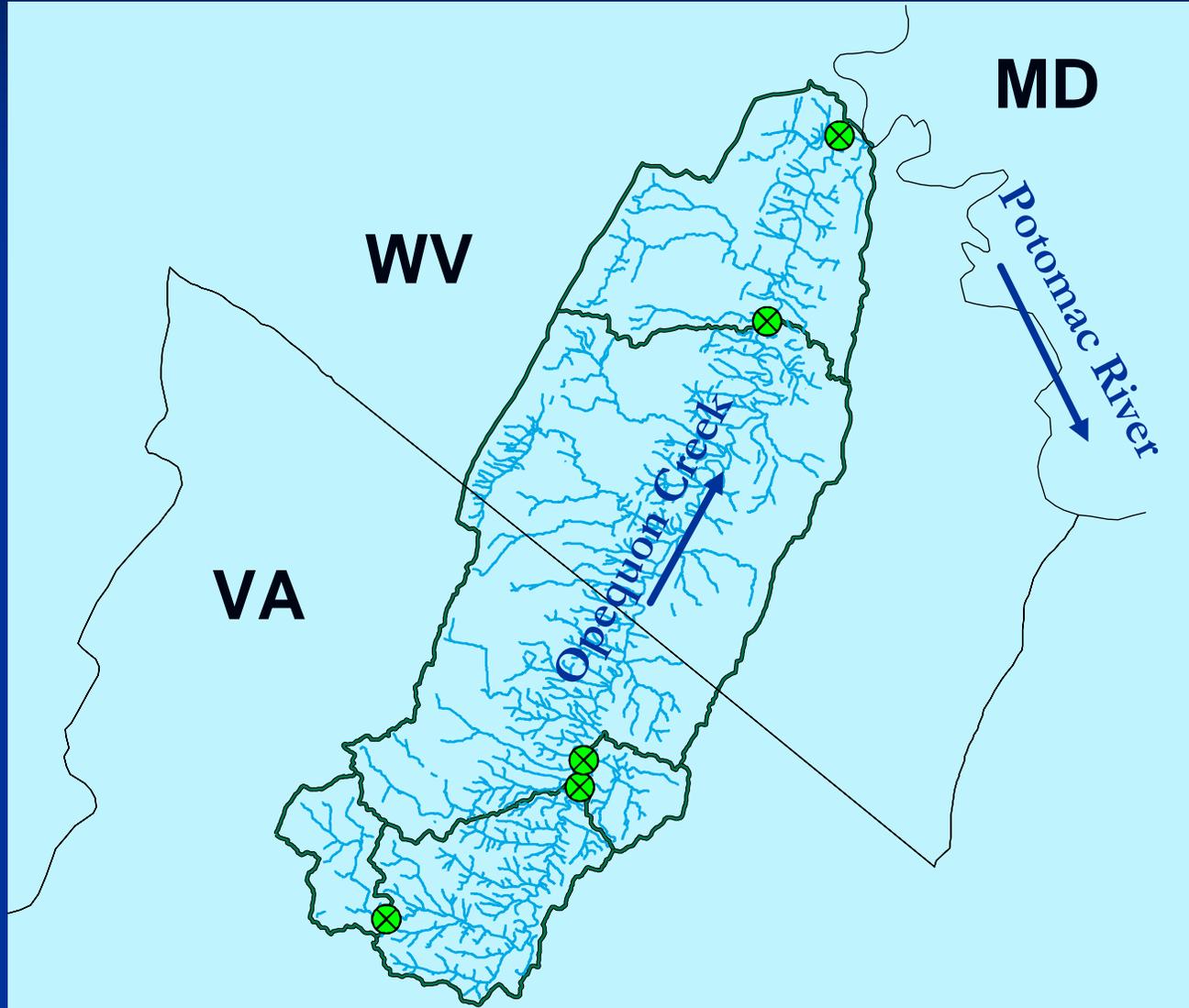


Goals of Study

Better understand the regional hydrologic system:

- What is the available ground-water supply?
- How do streams and groundwater interact?
- How does drought affect streams/springs/gw?
- How will population growth affect hydrology and water availability?

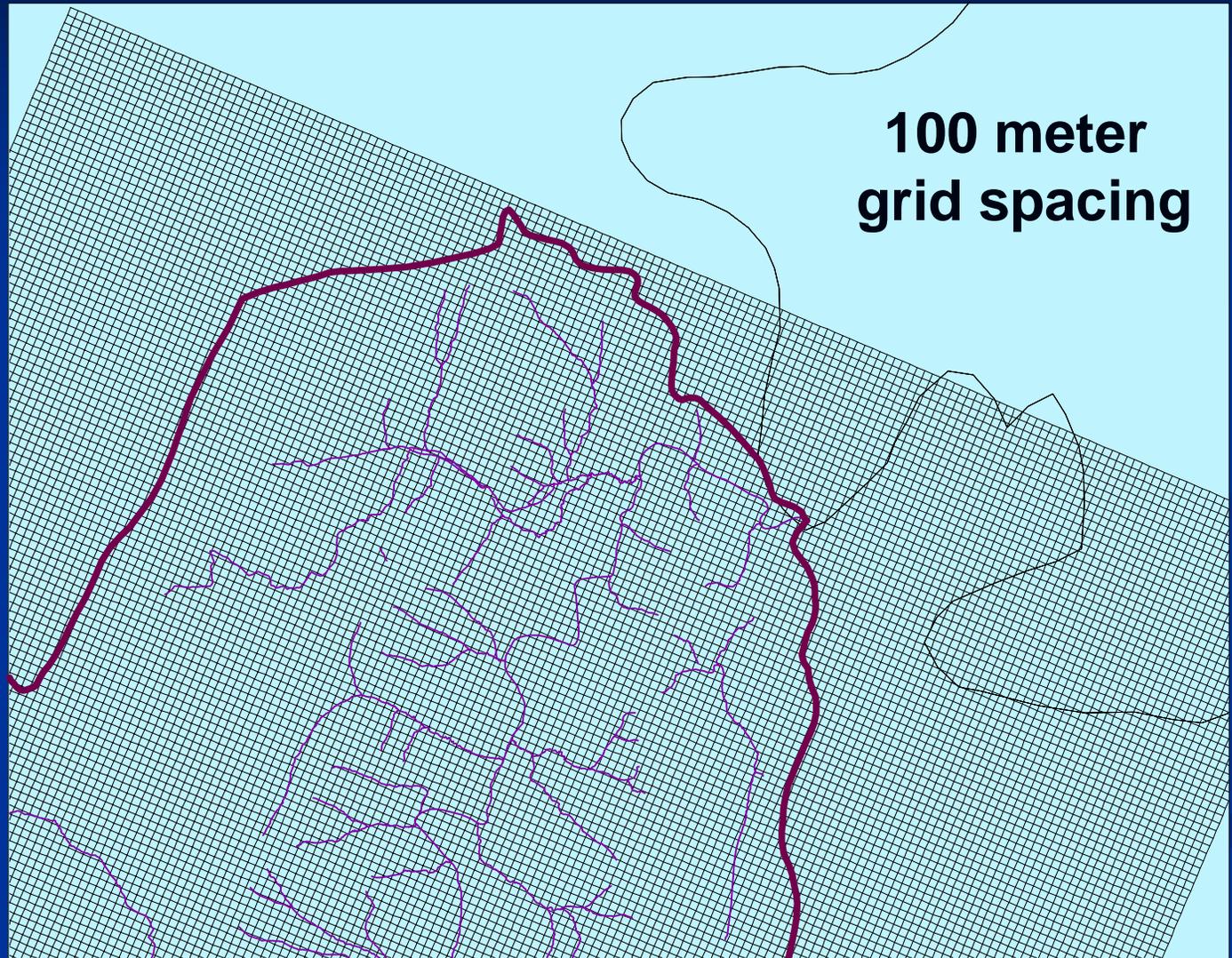
Opequon Stream Network



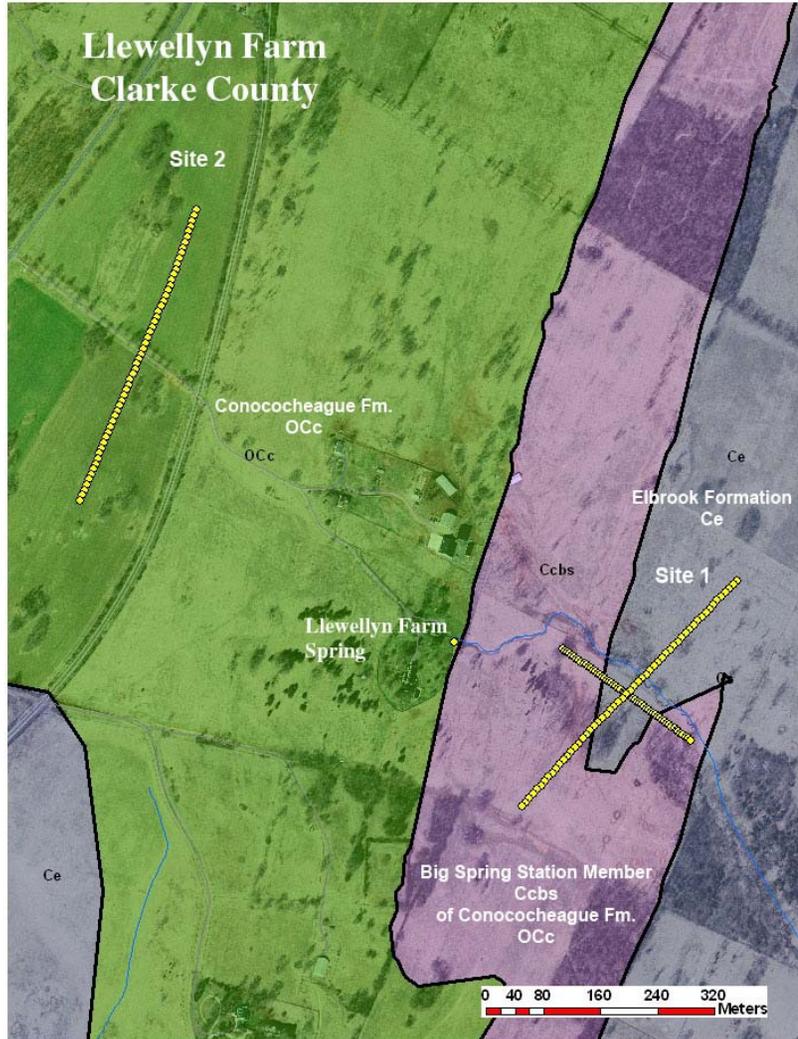
Opequon Streamflow

- Base flow is the portion of stream flow that comes from groundwater discharge
- 68% of Opequon Creek flow is base flow
(*Martinsburg WV gage, annual average 1948-2002*)
- The groundwater model will simulate base flow in streams.
- The model will be calibrated using base-flow data from the five stream-gaging stations.

Model Grid



Surface Geophysical Techniques



Internet Sites

- Water Resources of Virginia

<http://va.water.usgs.gov/>

- Frederick County Project

<http://va.water.usgs.gov/projects/va134.html>

- Clarke County Project

<http://va.water.usgs.gov/projects/va146.html>

- Warren County Project

<http://va.water.usgs.gov/projects/va142.html>

- Shenandoah River Minimum Instream Flow Project

<http://va.water.usgs.gov/projects/va111.html>

- Great Valley Water-Resources Science Forum

<http://va.water.usgs.gov/GreatValley/Index.htm>