

Hydrogeology of the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers in the Vicinity of the Proposed Vulcan Quarry, Comal County, Texas

Brian A. Smith, Ph. D., Texas P.G. #4955

Introduction

Vulcan Construction Materials, LLC, has proposed a major limestone aggregate quarry in central Comal County (Pape-Dawson Engineers, 2024) southwest of the intersection of highways SH-46 and FM 3009 (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Edwards Aquifer Permit#: 13001906) (Figure 1). The site encompasses 1,515 acres of which about 956 acres will be quarried. The site is entirely within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone (TCEQ Recharge Zone Map).

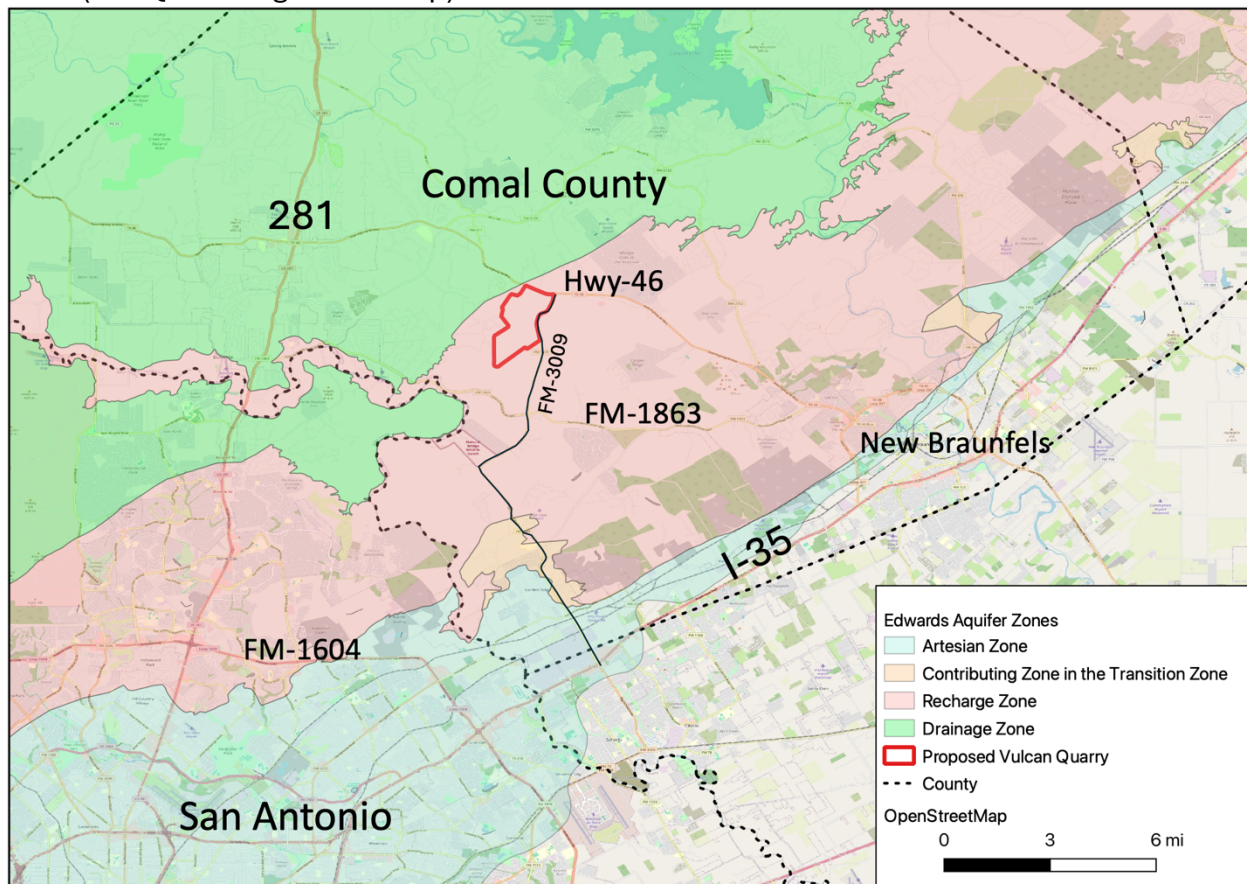


Figure 1. Location map of proposed quarry showing hydrogeologic zones (Source: J. Finneran).

Vulcan plans to extract rock from the Kainer (Edwards Group) and Upper Member of the Glen Rose (Trinity Group) Formations (Figure 2). These formations consist largely of limestone and are karstic in nature. A karst setting is characterized by voids in the rock such as caves, sinkholes, losing streams, and conduits through which water can infiltrate rapidly from the surface and flow through the rock and underlying aquifer. Eventually, much of this water will reach downgradient water-supply wells and springs. Thirty-seven sensitive

karst features have been documented on the proposed property (Pape-Dawson, 2024). Numerous sensitive features on surrounding properties have previously been documented. The presence of these features in high numbers indicates that water at the surface can easily enter these features, pass through a system of voids in the rock, then provide recharge to the water table of the underlying aquifer. Contaminants from the quarrying operation will be carried by this recharging water into the subsurface and the underlying aquifer to reach downgradient receptors such as water-supply wells and biota that live in and downstream of the springs.

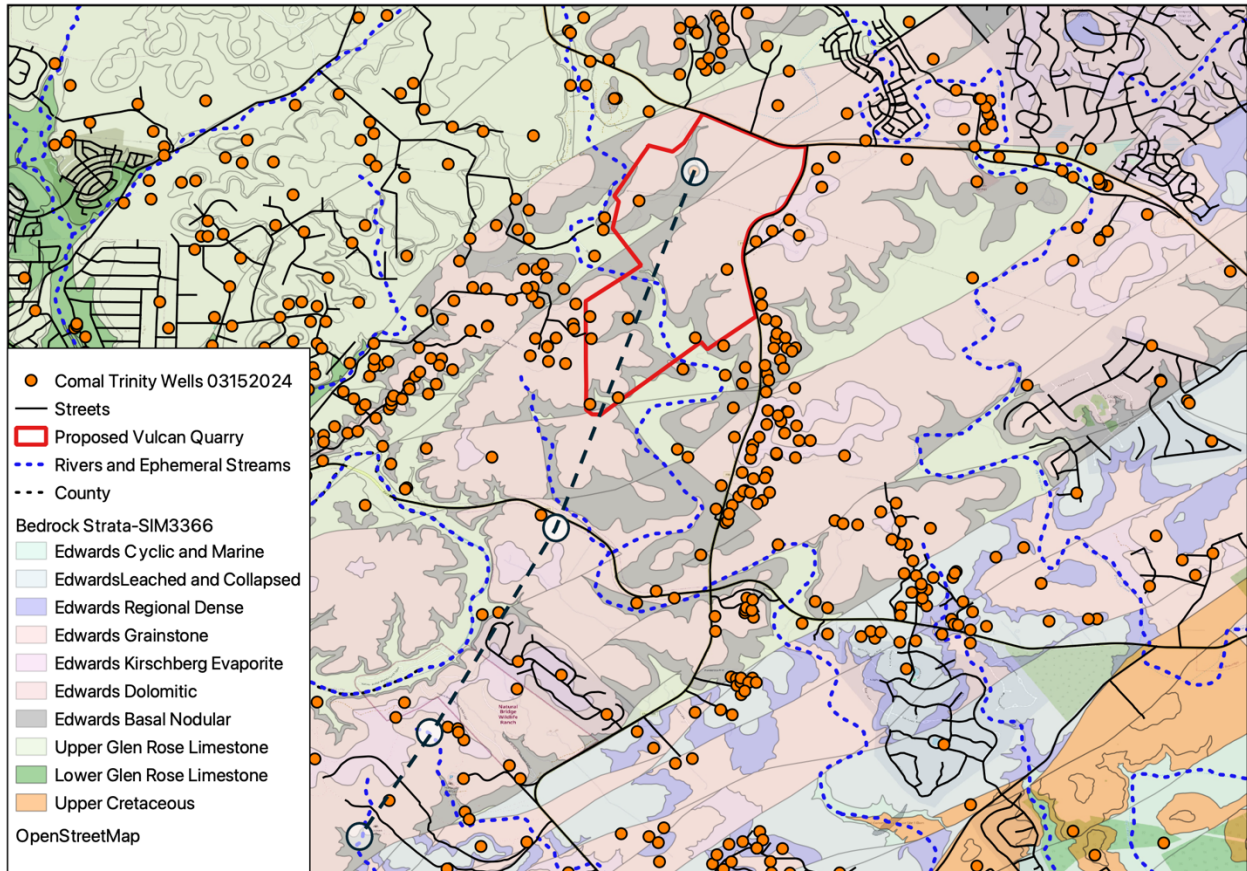


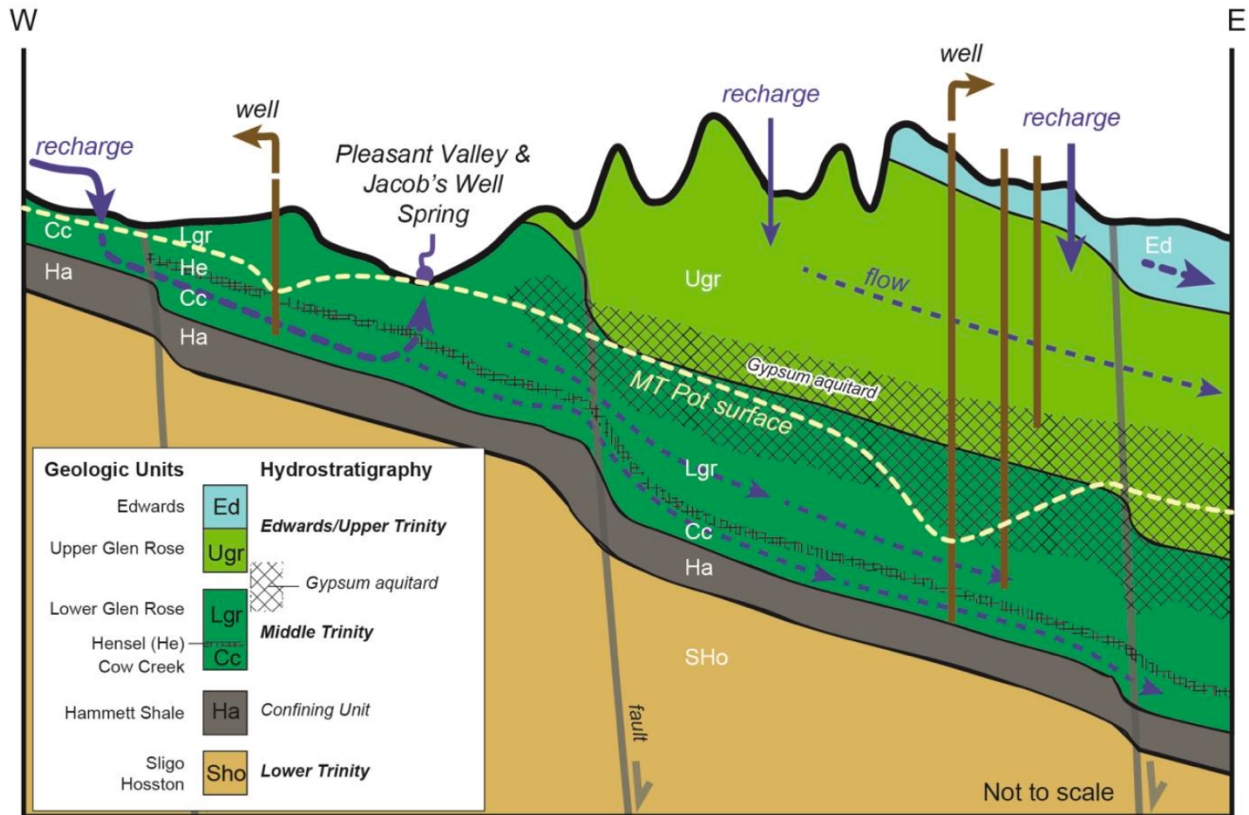
Figure 2. Geologic map of central Comal County showing water-supply wells (Source: J. Finneran).

Hydrogeology

The hydrogeology at the proposed quarry site is similar to the hydrogeology along strike to the northeast and southwest in Hays and Bexar counties, respectively. Significantly more studies have been conducted in these areas and the findings from these studies are applicable to the proposed quarry site. Some of these studies can be found in Clark et al. (2023a and 2023b), Hunt and Smith (2019), Gary et al. (2011), Johnson and Schindel (2006), Green et al. (2019), and Ferrill et al. (2003).

Figure 3 is a schematic cross section from Hays County showing the relationship between the various Edwards and Trinity hydrostratigraphic units (Hunt et al., 2017). Because of the similarity of the geology along strike, this figure provides a good representation of the hydrogeology beneath the proposed quarry site. Figure 4 is a hydrostratigraphic column for Hays and Travis Counties showing how the various geologic units relate to each other hydraulically. This column is similar to one by Clark et al. (2023) (Figure 5) which is representative of Comal and northern Bexar Counties. Even though some of the nomenclature is different many of the same hydraulic relationships are the same. One of the key concepts shown in these figures is that the lowermost Kainer/Basal Nodular-Walnut (lower Edwards) is hydraulically connected to the uppermost Upper Glen Rose (Upper Trinity) (Wong et al. 2014; Smith et al., 2018; Smith and Hunt, 2019). These studies have identified the potential for groundwater to move vertically between the Kainer and the uppermost Upper Glen Rose. Studies conducted by the Edwards Aquifer Authority have identified flow of groundwater laterally and across faults from the Upper Glen Rose into the Kainer then into the Person Formation (upper Edwards) (Figure 6) in northern Bexar County (Johnson et al., 2010).

Both hydrostratigraphic columns indicate that there are evaporite units in the lower section of the Upper Glen Rose. This is significant for groundwater flow because these units are generally very low in porosity and therefore limit vertical flow of groundwater. This generally sets a lower level for the overlying aquifer that consists of the Edwards and uppermost Upper Glen Rose. However, there is some potential for vertical flow along faults and fractures. Studies have generally shown that the amount of vertical flow between the Edwards/uppermost Upper Glen Rose and the Cow Creek (Middle Trinity) along these faults is minimal (Wong et al., 2014; Smith and Hunt, 2019). One exception to this is a Middle Trinity well (State Well Number 68-14-701) that demonstrates some hydraulic connectivity to Cibolo Creek (G. Veni, personal communication, April 5, 2024).



Hill Country Middle Trinity

- Karstic (caves, springs)
- Surface-groundwater interaction
- Conduit to diffuse flow
- Relatively fresh and young water

Balcones Fault Zone Middle Trinity

- Deeply confined
- Flow is lateral and from updip
- Discharge is unknown
- Fracture and diffuse flow with some karstification
- Relatively older and variable quality water

Figure 3. Schematic cross section of the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers. Cross section is based on field and well data from Hays County (Hunt et al., 2017). The portion of the cross section to the right, where the Edwards and Upper Glen Rose are exposed at the surface is representative of the proposed Vulcan quarry site.

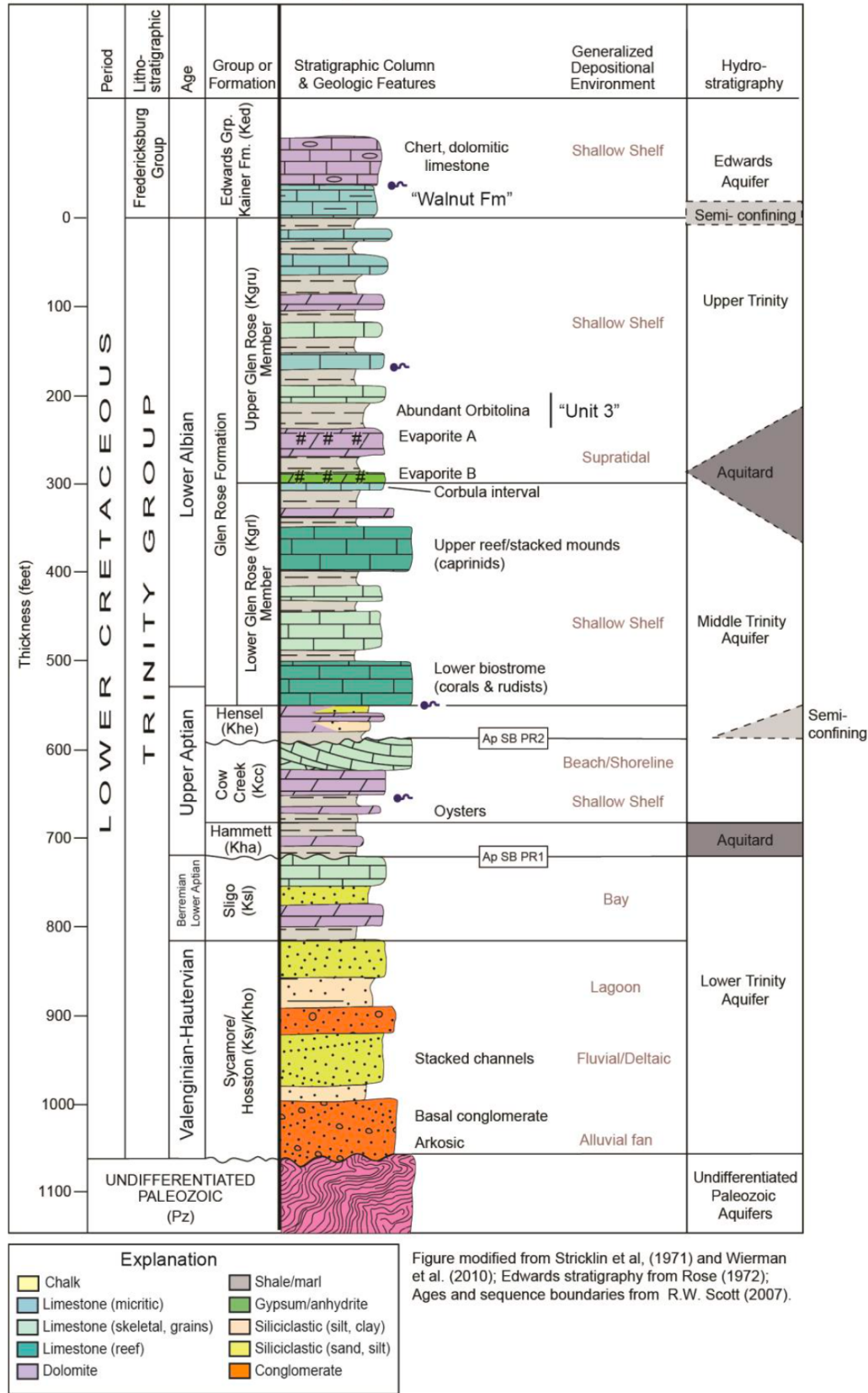


Figure 4. Stratigraphic and hydrostratigraphic column (Hunt et al., 2017).

Group or formation ¹	Member (formal and informal)		Hydrologic unit or informal hydrostratigraphic unit		
Taylor Group (Pecan Gap Chalk)	**	Kpg	Upper confining unit (UCU)		
Austin Group	**	Ka			
Eagle Ford Group	**	Kef			
Buda Limestone	**	Kb			
Del Rio Clay	**	Kdr			
Georgetown Formation	**	Kg	I		
Person Formation	Cyclic and marine, undivided ²	Kpcm	II		
	Leached and collapsed ²	Kplc	III		
	Regional dense member ²	Kprd	IV		
Kainer Formation	Grainstone ²	Kkg	V		
	Kirschberg Evaporite ¹	Kkke	VI		
	Dolomitic ²	Kkd	VII		
	Burrowed ²	Kkb	Seco Pass***		
	Basal nodular ²	Kkbn	VIII		
Glen Rose Limestone	Upper Glen Rose Limestone ²	Kgrc	Cavernous		
		Kgrcb	Camp		
		Kgrue	Upper evaporite		
		Kgrf	Kgruf	Fossiliferous	Upper Lower
			Kgrlf		
	Kgrle	Lower evaporite			
	Lower Glen Rose Limestone ²	Kgrb	Herff Falls ***	Bulverde Litle Blanco Twin Sisters Doepenschmidt	
		Kgrlb			
		Kgrts			
		Kgrd			
Kgrr					
Kgrhc	Rust				
			Honey Creek		
Pearsall Formation	Hensell Sand ¹	Kheh	Hensell		
	Cow Creek Limestone ¹	Kcccc	Cow Creek		
	Hammett Shale ¹	Khah	Hammett		

¹Formal.

²Informal.

**No further subdivision.

***Informal hydrostratigraphic unit name that has not been published previously.

Figure 5. Explanation of hydrostratigraphic units (Clark, 2023).

Figure 2. Cross section showing stratigraphy and estimated dye trace paths.

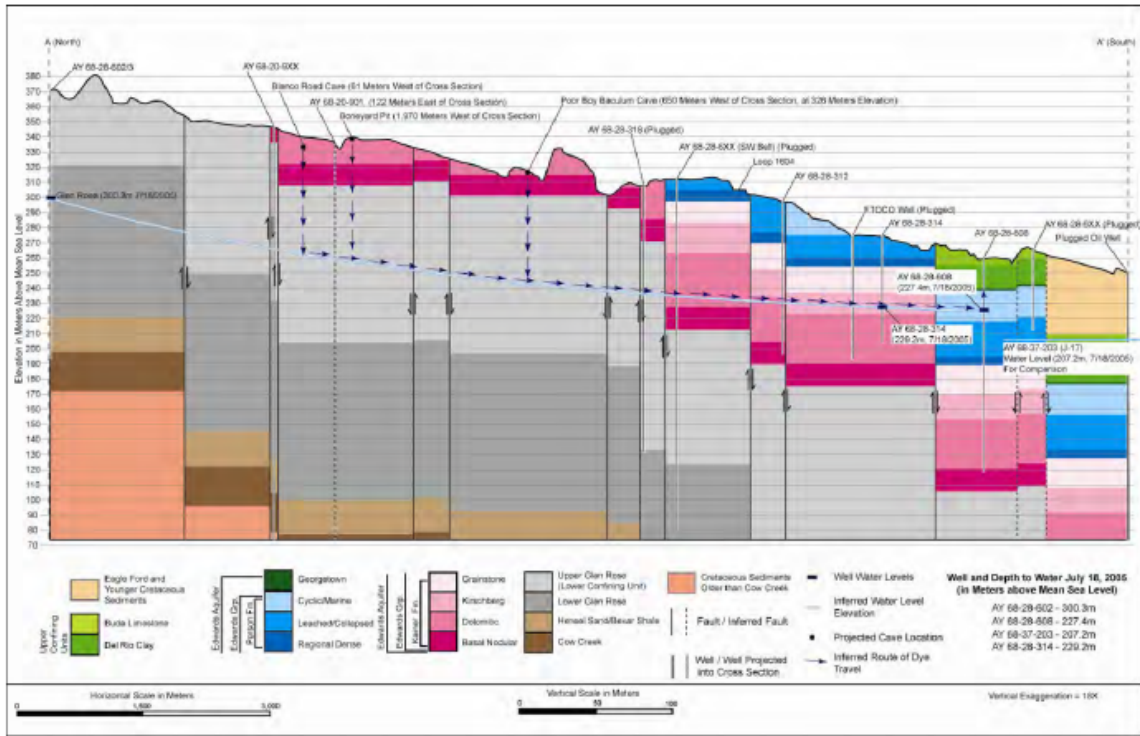


Figure 6. Flow of groundwater laterally and across faults from the Upper Glen Rose (Upper Trinity) into the Kainer (lower Edwards) then into the Person Formation (upper Edwards) in northern Bexar County (Johnson et al., 2010).

Surface Water Recharge

The Vulcan WPAP for the proposed quarry states that 37 sensitive (recharge) features were found during the field investigation for the Geologic Assessment (Pape-Dawson Engineers, 2024). Seven of the features, including three caves, require protection according to the TCEQ (2012) rating system. This number of sensitive features appears anomalously low when compared to the surrounding area.

Recharge features, unless very large, are likely to be covered or filled with soil and vegetation, yet water can easily infiltrate this cover and soil. The 158-acre Bigbee tract immediately north of the proposed quarry site and across Hwy 46, 38 sensitive features were found, and this site has 1/10 the acreage of the proposed quarry site (Frost GeoSciences, 2021). Another site immediately southwest of the proposed quarry site was investigated for inclusion in a conservation easement program based on its significant potential for recharge through numerous recharge features (G. Schindel, personal

communication, April 12, 2024; Schindel, 2021). As mentioned above, the hydrogeology of the proposed quarry site is similar to that along strike to the northeast and southwest.

Water recharging the subsurface will pass through a series of voids that have been formed by dissolution of the limestone, dolomite, and evaporite lithologies. These solution voids are more concentrated along faults and fractures, but interconnected voids can also develop in the absence of faults and fractures. The hydrostratigraphic column in Figure 5 shows that the uppermost hydrostratigraphic unit is called the Cavernous unit because of the large number of caves and smaller voids found in this region (Clark et al., 2023). Plans for the proposed quarrying operation indicate that the Cavernous unit will be significantly mined. A zone of high permeability was encountered in the Vulcan’s Blue Pine Holdings #1 well between a depth of 63 and 143 ft. Circulation of drilling fluids and groundwater was lost into the formation over this interval (TWDB Submitted Drilling Reports). This zone of high permeability is correlative to the Cavernous zone and to major caves to the south such as Natural Bridge Caverns (Woodruff et al., 2017). It should be expected that as the quarry advances downward more voids (recharge features) will be encountered. With removal of surface material and the underlying bedrock, it is likely that the area will become more prone to infiltration of surface water and this infiltrating water will be heading directly toward the underlying aquifer. The proposed depth on the mining pits will put them in or near this permeable zone shown by the stratigraphic cross-section below (Figure 7) (J. M. Olivier, personal communication, April 4, 2024).

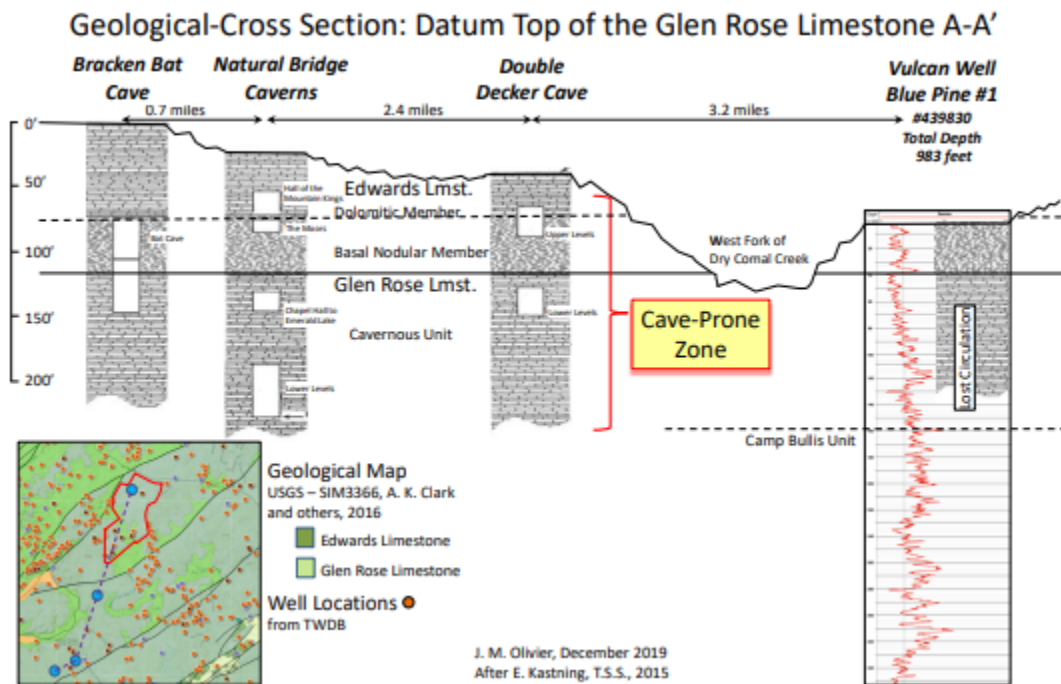


Figure 7. Geologic cross section showing the correlation between the well on the Vulcan site and caves in the same geologic units (Source: J. M. Olivier).

Groundwater Flowpaths

Once this infiltrating water reaches the water table of the aquifer, it will follow the hydraulic gradient. Some of this groundwater will be extracted by water-supply wells, much of it will discharge at the surface from springs, and some will remain in the aquifer following a flowpath into a deeper system many miles from where it first became recharge (Smith and Hunt, 2018).

Figure 8 is a potentiometric surface map of the Edwards Aquifer with water-level data from 2003 (Johnson et al., 2006). Even though no data were collected close to the proposed quarry site, the map suggests that flow from the site would move generally southeast then shift to the east then northeast toward Hueco and Comal Springs. A study following a 2,000-gallon diesel fuel spill in January 2000 at the DynoNobel explosives plant near the CEMEX Balcones Quarry in New Braunfels, Texas, shows flowpaths of the diesel fuel to both Hueco and Comal Springs (G. Schindel, personal communication, April 12, 2024). The proposed Vulcan quarry site is located seven miles NW from the plant. Groundwater flowing from the site would flow generally southeast until it reaches these flowpaths and would ultimately discharge to Hueco and Comal Springs. Some lesser components of the flow would bypass the springs and flow further downgradient towards San Marcos Springs.

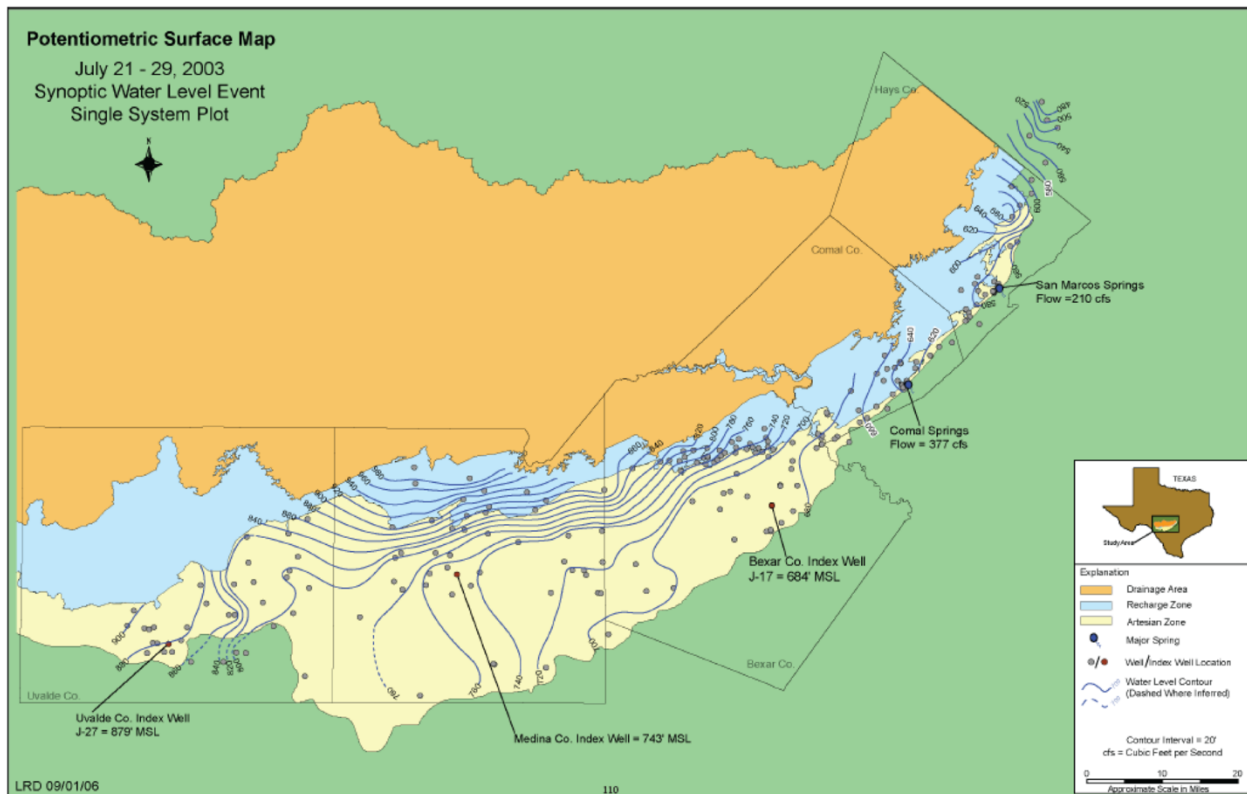


Figure 8. Potentiometric surface map showing approximate Edwards groundwater flow direction in south-central Comal County to be to the southeast (Johnson et al., 2006).

Water Quality

Because of the very porous nature of the lithologies beneath the proposed quarry site, any contamination generated by the quarrying operation would have a very direct and rapid impact on the underlying aquifer. Various studies have shown the potential for contamination of aquifers from the use of ammonium nitrate/fuel oil (ANFO) as an explosive. Contamination with nitrate can occur from poor handling of ANFO prior to an explosion and from incomplete combustion of the ANFO. Studies have shown that the amount of ANFO that does not combust during an explosion could be as high as 28% (BME, 2016 and Brochu, 2010). This leaves a considerable amount of nitrate available to be dissolved by water passing through the area of the blast. Once dissolved in the water, the nitrate is unlikely to break down into less hazardous components and will travel downgradient along the groundwater flowpaths.

Assuming the proposed quarry becomes active, there will be a significant likelihood for groundwater to become contaminated with nitrate and other hazardous substances from the site. Nearby wells could experience nitrate levels above the EPA's maximum concentration limit safe for human consumption of 10 mg/L (N). Wells and springs further downgradient of the quarry would likely see increases in nitrate concentrations but less so than wells immediately downgradient of the quarry. Some of this water with elevated nitrate could make its way to Hueco and Comal Springs. Several protected, aquatic, endangered species live in Comal Springs.

Water Levels

TCEQ requires that quarrying operations limit the downward expansion of a quarry to a level that is 25 ft above the highest expected water level (TCEQ, 2012). This level would either be set for water levels in December 2007, if available, or during a period equivalent to 90% of high rainfall. Because of limited water-level data on and near the site, it is difficult to determine what that level would be in the aquifer beneath different parts of the quarry site under varying rainfall conditions. To adequately evaluate water levels in the aquifer, the applicant should be required to do a thorough evaluation of data that are available and to collect data from onsite and nearby wells. A listing of wells and limited water-level data are included in Appendix A of this report (J. Doyle, personal communication, April 10, 2024). Because a water table is rarely a flat surface, a number of wells need to be measured within a short time period. These data then need to be compared to data collected during different wet and dry periods to determine appropriate water levels on all sides of the property. Water-level data from Hays (Hunt and Smith, 2019) and Bexar Counties (Johnson and Schindel, 2006), indicate that in the portions of the Edwards Aquifer at some distances from the major springs, hydraulic gradients can be as much as 100 ft per mile. Such a high gradient could be present beneath the quarry site, but it should be anticipated that there could be at least a 50-ft difference in water levels from one side of the site to the other. This difference in water levels would significantly impact the depth to which the quarry could be mined.

The WPAP (Pape-Dawson Engineers, 2024) for the site states that the mining areas will not be mined below an elevation of 1040 ft msl. According to the WPAP, this level of the quarry bottom will provide a 25-ft buffer above the high water level of the aquifer. A review of available water-level data indicates that at times, the bottom of the quarry will be flooded by the underlying aquifer (Figure 9). Water-level data from five wells close to the perimeter of the quarry boundary were evaluated to estimate expected water levels beneath the quarry and proposed depths of the excavations (Appendix B) (J. Finneran, personal communication, April 16, 2024). The White #4 well (#520690) had a water level of 1022 ft-msl on 12/5/07. At this water level plus the 25-ft buffer, the bottom of the quarry would be out of compliance. Another well (Tucker, EAA #Wxxx-137) had a water level of 1048 ft on 12/14/98. At this water level, the bottom of the quarry would be 8 ft below the water level in the aquifer.

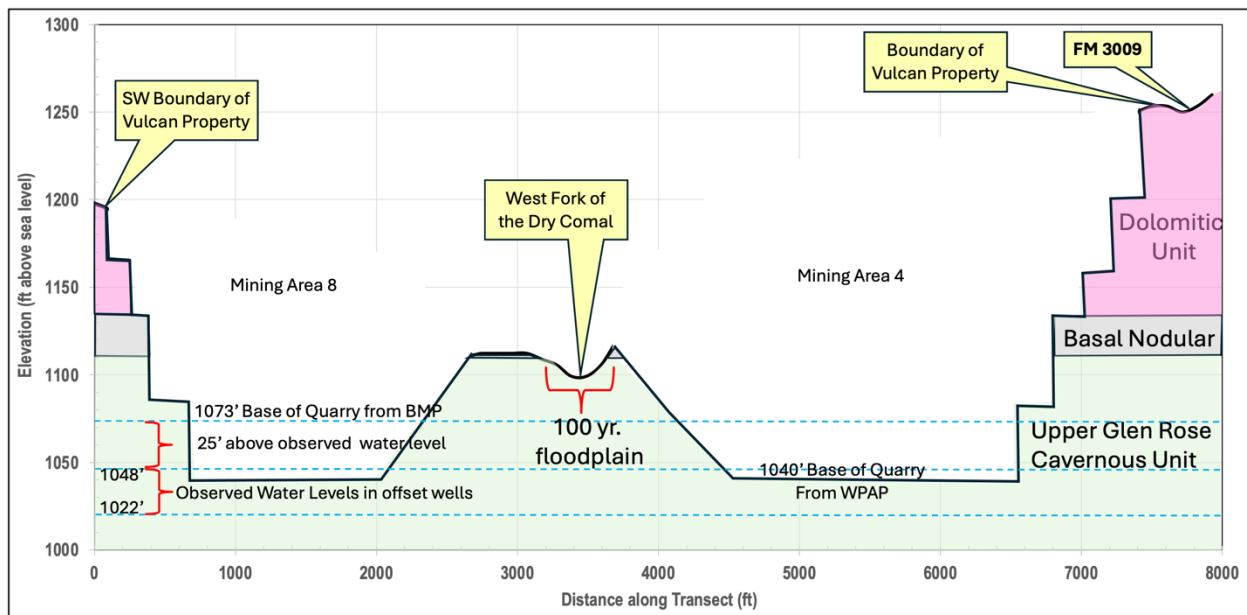


Figure 9. Schematic cross section with estimated topography after mining and water levels based on available data (J. Finneran, personal communication, April 16, 2024).

Groundwater Availability

Recent studies (Watson and Smith, 2023) have shown that intense growth in central Texas, particularly the Hill Country, has brought about significantly increased pumping from the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers. This increased pumping combined with the severe droughts that the region experiences frequently is causing numerous wells to go dry. Many springs either cease flowing during these periods, or the amount of flow is significantly reduced. Reduced spring flow leads to reduced flow in streams on which many people depend on. And these reduced flows also have negative impact on the ecology immediately in the spring area and downstream stretches. And, decreased groundwater availability increases the potential for contamination from various sources.

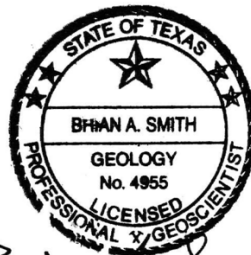
An analysis of the proposed quarries needs for water based on water use per ton of quarried material shows that approximately 383 acre-ft (125,000,000 gallons) of groundwater per year would be needed (M. Poffenberger, personal communication, April 13, 2024). Groundwater availability studies from the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers in Hays County have estimated that pumping 383 acre-ft of groundwater per year could cause sufficient water-level declines in adjacent wells such that during periods of drought those wells could cease to yield water.

Conclusions

A permit for the quarry should not be considered until the following issues are addressed:

- Elevations of the aquifer should be determined prior to any excavation. The elevation of 1040 ft-msl for the bottom of the quarry, as stated in the WPAP, is likely to be out of compliance with the required buffer of 25 ft. And it is also likely that water levels in the aquifer will be above the elevation of 1040 ft-msl during periods of high water levels.
- The Geologic Assessment shows that 37 sensitive features were found. This number is anomalously low for the geology in this area. Further evaluation of recharge features is needed to determine areas that will require protective buffers. In addition, a dye-trace study should be conducted to determine flowpaths of groundwater from the site and to determine which downgradient wells might be impacted by contaminants coming from the quarry.
- The operation of a quarry will contribute contamination to the underlying aquifer. To determine background water-quality conditions, water-supply wells immediately downgradient of the quarry should be sampled and analyzed for nitrates and total petroleum hydrocarbons prior to issuing a permit for the quarry.

A thorough evaluation of existing data and data collected by the studies stated above will show that the aquifer beneath this site is highly sensitive to contamination. Because of the sensitivity of the site and the magnitude of the quarry, a permit should not be granted.



Brian A. Smith
April 17, 2004

References

BME, 2016, Tackling nitrate contamination of water in mines: Mining.com, August 11, 2016, <https://www.mining.com/web/tackling-nitrate-contamination-of-water-in-mines/>.

Brochu, Sylvie, 2010, Assessment of ANFO on the Environment: Defence R&D Canada-Valcartier, Technical Memorandum, DRDC Valcartier TM 2009-195, <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/tr/pdf/ADA593200.pdf>.

Clark, A. K., Golab, J. A., Morris, R. R., Pedraza, D. E., 2023a, Geologic Framework and Hydrostratigraphy of the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers Within Northern Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas: USGS, Scientific Investigation Map 3150, <https://doi.org/10.3133/sim3510>.

Clark, A. K., Golab, J. A., Morris, R. R., Pedraza, D. E., 2023b, Geologic Framework and Hydrostratigraphy of the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers Within Northern Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas: USGS, Pamphlet to Accompany Scientific Investigation Map 3150, <https://doi.org/10.3133/sim3510>.

Ferrill, D.A., Sims, D.W., Morris, A.P., Waiting, D.J., and Franklin, N.M., 2003, Structural controls on the Edwards aquifer/Trinity aquifer interface in the Camp Bullis quadrangle, Texas: Edwards Aquifer Authority and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, prepared by CNWRA, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., and Department of Earth and Environmental Science, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Tex., December 5, 2003, 126 p., accessed June 5, 2013, at https://www.edwardsaquifer.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/2003_Ferrilletal_StructuralControlsCampBullisQuadrangle.pdf.

Frost GeoSciences, 2021, Bigbee Tract Geologic Assessment, WPAP, April 21, 2021.

Gary, M.O., Veni, G., Shade, B., and Gary, R.H., 2011, Spatial and temporal recharge variability related to ground-water interconnection of the Edwards and Trinity aquifers, Camp Bullis, Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas, *in* Interconnection of the Trinity (Glen Rose) and Edwards aquifers along the Balcones fault zone and related topics— Karst Conservation Initiative meeting, Austin, Tex., February 17, 2011, [Proceedings]: Austin, Tex., Karst Conservation Initiative, 46 p., accessed December 8, 2022, at https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1070&context=kip_talks.

Hunt, Brian B., Smith, Brian A., Gary, Marcus O., Broun, Alex S., Wierman, Douglas A., Watson, Jeff, and Johns, David, 2017, Surface-water and Groundwater Interactions in the Blanco River and Onion Creek Watersheds: Implications for the Trinity and Edwards Aquifers of Central Texas: South Texas Geological Society, Vol. LVII, No. 5, January 2017, San Antonio.

Hunt, Brian B., Smith, Brian A., Hauwert, Nico M, 2019, The Barton Springs Segment of the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer, central Texas: *in* The Edwards Aquifer: The Past,

Present, and Future of a Vital Water Resource: eds. Sharp, Jr., John M., Schindel, Gary M., Green, Ronald T., Geological Society of America Memoir 215, Chapter 7.

Johnson, S. and Schindel, G, 2006, Potentiometric Surface Maps: Edwards Aquifer Authority Report 06-02.

Johnson, S., Schindel, G., and Veni, G., 2010, Tracing Groundwater Flowpaths in the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, Panthers Springs Creek Basin, Northern Bexar County, Texas: Bulletin of the South Texas Geological Society, vol.51, no. 3, Nov. 2010, p.15-45.

Pape-Dawson Engineers, 2024, Water Pollution Abatement Plan for proposed Vulcan Comal Quarry, February 2024.

Schindel, Geary, 2021, Geological Evaluation of the Froboese Ranch Comal County, Texas Prepared by: Edwards Aquifer Authority Geary M. Schindel, P.G. for the City of San Antonio, October 19, 2021).

Smith, B. A., Hunt, B. B., Wierman, D. A., and Gary, M. O., 2018, Groundwater Flow Systems in Multiple Karst Aquifers of Central Texas: 15th Multidisciplinary Conference on Sinkholes and the Engineering and Environmental Impacts of Karst, NCKRI Symposium 6, Shepherdstown, WV, April 2-6, 2018, eds. I. D. Sasowsky, M. J. Blye, and L. Land, pp. 17-29.

Smith, Brian A., Hunt, Brian B., 2019, Multilevel Monitoring of the Edwards and Trinity Aquifers: in The Edwards Aquifer: The Past, Present, and Future of a Vital Water Resource: eds. Sharp, Jr., John M., Schindel, Gary M., Green, Ronald T., Geological Society of America Memoir 215, Chapter 25.

TCEQ Recharge Zone Map <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/edwards-viewer.html>.

TCEQ, 2012, Best Management Practices for Quarry Operations: Complying with the Edwards Aquifer Rules: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Filed Operation Support Division, RG-500, www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/publications.

TWDB Submitted Well Drilling Reports, <https://www3.twdb.texas.gov/apps/waterdatainteractive/GetReports.aspx?Num=439830&Type=SDR-Well>.

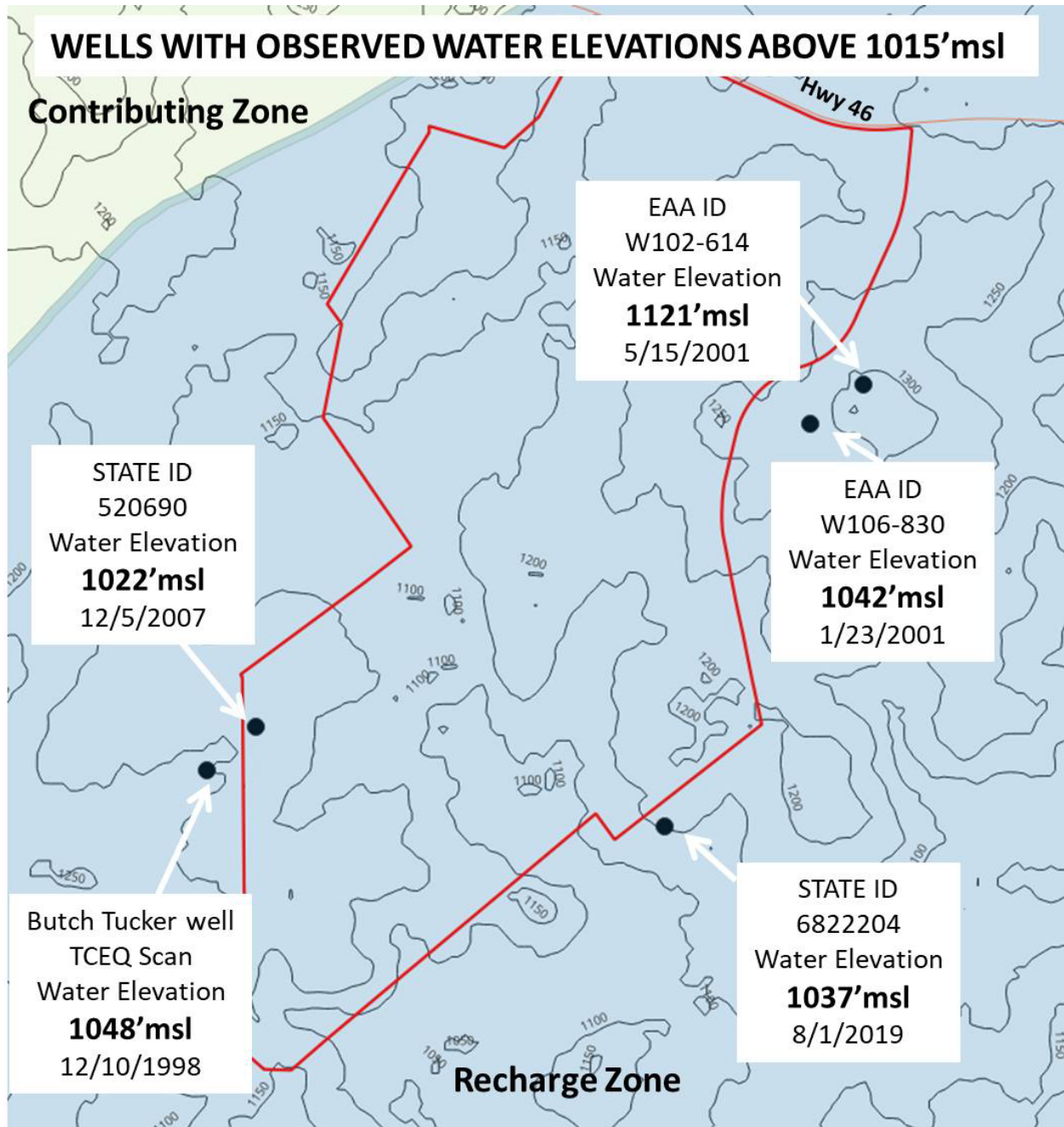
Watson, Jeffery A. and Smith, Brian A., 2023, The BSEACD Trinity Aquifer Sustainability Model: A Tool for Evaluating Sustainable Yield of the Trinity Aquifer in Hays County, Texas: BSEACD Report of Investigations 2023-0717, July 2023.

Wierman, D.A., A.S. Broun, and B.B. Hunt (Eds), 2010, Hydrogeologic Atlas of the Hill Country Trinity Aquifer, Blanco, Hays, and Travis Counties, Central Texas: Prepared by the Hays-Trinity, Barton/Springs Edwards Aquifer, and Blanco Pedernales Groundwater Conservation Districts, July 2010, 17 plates+DVD.

Wong, Corinne I., Kromann, Jenna S., Hunt, Brian B., Smith, Brian A., and Banner, Jay L., 2014, Investigating Groundwater Flow Between Edwards and Trinity Aquifers in Central Texas: Groundwater v.52, No. 4: 624-639.

Woodruff, C. M., Jr, Collins, E. W., Potter, E. C., and Loucks, R. G., 2017, Canyon Dam Spillway Gorge and Natural Bridge Caverns: Geologic Excursions in the Balcones Fault Zone, Central Texas: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, Guidebook No. 29, 56 p.

Appendix B. Location Map and Well Records



Source: J. Doyle

EAA well W102-615

Latitude 29.764028 Longitude -98.299944

Attention Owner: Confidentiality Privilege Notice on reverse side of owner's copy.		Texas Department of License and Regulation Water Well Driller/Pump Installer Program P.O. Box 12157 Austin, Texas 78711 (512)463-7680 FAX (512)463-8616 Toll free (800)803-9202 Email address: water.well@license.state.tx.us		This form must be completed and filed with the department and owner within 60 days upon completion of the well.	
WELL REPORT					
A. WELL IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION DATA					
1) OWNER					
Name	Address	City	State	Zip	
KARL FUCHS	127 PENNSYLVANIA	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130	
2) WELL LOCATION					
County	Physical Address	City	State	Zip	
COMAL	31600 FM 3009	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX	78130	
3) Type of Work		Lat.	Long.	Grid #	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Well <input type="checkbox"/> Deepening <input type="checkbox"/> Reconditioning				68-14-8	
4) Proposed Use (check)		5)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Soil Boring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic		NT			
If Public Supply well, were plans submitted to the TNRCC? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
6) Drilling Date		Diameter of Hole		7) Drilling Method (check)	
Started	4/30/01	Dia. (in)	From (ft)	To (ft)	
Completed	5/15/01	8"	0	490	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Air Rotary <input type="checkbox"/> Mud Rotary <input type="checkbox"/> Bored <input type="checkbox"/> Air Hammer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cable Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Jetted <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
8) Borehole Completion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Hole <input type="checkbox"/> Straight Wall					
<input type="checkbox"/> Under-reamed <input type="checkbox"/> Gravel Packed <input type="checkbox"/> Other If Gravel Packed give the interval from _____ ft. to _____ ft.					
0 - 10 CALICHE 10 - 130 WHITE LIMESTONE 130 - 150 ORANGE " 150 - 180 FLINT WHITE " 180 - 275 YELLOW " 275 - 490 BEIGE		Dia. (in.) New Or Used Steel, Plastic, etc. Perf, Slotted, etc. Screen Mfr., if commercial Setting (ft) From To Gauge Casing Screen		5" H PVC SCA 40 280-0 PERFORATED 280-180	
JUL 11 2001 GCH AG					
(Use reverse side of Well Owner's copy, if necessary)					
9) Cementing Data					
Cementing from <u>170</u> ft. to <u>160</u> ft. # of sacks used <u>2</u> Method Used <u>MIXER</u> Cementing By <u>S.L. VOGES</u> Distance to septic system field or other concentrated contamination <u>N/A</u> Method of verification of above distance _____					
10) Surface Completion					
<input type="checkbox"/> Specified Surface Slab Installed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specified Surface Sleeve Installed <input type="checkbox"/> Pitless Adapter Used <input type="checkbox"/> Approved Alternative Procedure Used					
11) Water Level					
Static level <u>180</u> ft. below Date <u>5/15/01</u> Artesian Flow _____ gpm. Date _____					
12) Packers					
Type		Depth			
2 SCREEN		175 + 170			
13) Plugged <input type="checkbox"/> Well plugged within 48 hours					
Casing left in well: _____ Cement/Bentonite placed in well: _____ From (ft) _____ To (ft) _____ From (ft) _____ To (ft) _____ Sacks used _____					
14) Type Pump					
<input type="checkbox"/> Turbine <input type="checkbox"/> Jet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submersible <input type="checkbox"/> Cylinder <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Depth to pump bowls, cylinder, jet etc., <u>460</u> ft.					
15) Water Test					
Type test <input type="checkbox"/> Pump <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bailor <input type="checkbox"/> Jetted <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated Yield: <u>20</u> gpm with <u>0</u> ft. drawdown after <u>6</u> hrs.					
16) Water Quality					
Did you knowingly penetrate any strata which contain undesirable constituents? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO If yes, did you submit a REPORT OF UNDESIRABLE WATER Type of water <u>good</u> Depth of Strata <u>EDWARDS</u> Was a chemical analysis made? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
Company or individual's Name (type or print) <u>S. L. VOGES CONST.</u>					
Address <u>128 VOGES</u>		City <u>NEW BRAUNFELS</u>		State <u>TX</u> Zip <u>78132</u>	
Signature <u>CHARLES KUTSCHER</u> 7/3/01		Signature <u>STATON L. VOGES</u> 5/22/01			
Licensed Driller/Pump Installer		Date		Apprentice	

TDLR FORM 0001 WJD White - TDLR Yellow - Owner Pink - Driller/Pump Installer

Charles Kutschner WPKL 1861
STATON L. VOGES WJDA 799

Butch Tucker 333 Saur Rd Latitude 29.750203 Longitude -98.327365

Send original copy by certified return receipt request mail to: TNRCC, MC 177, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087 1200

ATTENTION OWNER: Confidentiality Privilege Notice on an reverse side of Well Owner's copy (pink)		State of Texas WELL REPORT		Texas Water Well Drillers Advisory Council MC 177 P.O. Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087 512-239-0530	
1) OWNER <u>Butch Tucker</u>		ADDRESS <u>12415 La Albada San Antonio 78233</u>			
2) ADDRESS OF WELL: County <u>Comal</u> <u>Beck Rd/Saver</u>		(Street, RFD or other)		(City)	(State) (Zip)
3) TYPE OF WORK (Check): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Well <input type="checkbox"/> Deepening <input type="checkbox"/> Reconditioning <input type="checkbox"/> Plugging		4) PROPOSED USE (Check): <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Soil Boring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Public Supply <input type="checkbox"/> De-watering <input type="checkbox"/> Testwell If Public Supply well, were plans submitted to the TNRCC? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		5)	
6) WELL LOG: Date Drilling: Started <u>11/30 19 98</u> Completed <u>12/10 19 98</u>		DIAMETER OF HOLE Dia. (in.) From (ft.) To (ft.) <u>7 7/8</u> Surface <u>800</u>		7) DRILLING METHOD (Check): <input type="checkbox"/> Driven <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Rotary <input type="checkbox"/> Mud Rotary <input type="checkbox"/> Bored <input type="checkbox"/> Air Hammer <input type="checkbox"/> Cable Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Jetted <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
From (ft.) To (ft.) Description and color of formation material		8) Borehole Completion (Check): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Hole <input type="checkbox"/> Straight Wall <input type="checkbox"/> Underreamed <input type="checkbox"/> Gravel Packed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ If Gravel Packed give interval ... from _____ ft. to _____ ft.			
<u>0 3 Black dirt</u>					
<u>3 18 Lt grey limestone</u>					
<u>18 100 Cream limestone</u>					
<u>100 Void, lost return</u>					
CASING, BLANK PIPE, AND WELL SCREEN DATA:					
Dia. (in.)		New or Used		Steel, Plastic, etc. Perf. Slotted, etc. Screen Mfg., if commercial	
				Setting (ft.)	
				From To	
				Gage Casting Screen	
<u>4.5</u>		<u>N</u>		<u>Sdr17 250psiPVC (260' perf)</u>	
<u>5</u>		<u>N</u>		<u>200psiPVC stubout</u>	
				<u>0 2 Sdr21</u>	
9) CEMENTING DATA [Rule 338.44(1)] Cemented from <u>0</u> ft. to <u>80</u> ft. No. of sacks used <u>6</u> <u>0</u> ft. to <u>10</u> ft. No. of sacks used <u>4</u> Method used <u>poured in top</u> Cemented by <u>Mike</u> Distance to septic system field lines or other concentrated contamination _____ ft. Method of verification of above distance _____					
10) SURFACE COMPLETION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specified Surface Slab Installed [Rule 338.44(2)(A)] <input type="checkbox"/> Specified Steel Sleeve Installed [Rule 338.44(3)(A)] <input type="checkbox"/> Pitless Adapter Used [Rule 338.44(3)(b)] <input type="checkbox"/> Approved Alternative Procedure Used [Rule 338.71]					
11) WATER LEVEL: Static level <u>150</u> ft. below land surface Date <u>12/14/98</u> Artesian flow _____ gpm. Date _____					
12) PACKERS: Type Depth <u>6 mil cones plastic 80'</u>					
13) TYPE PUMP: <input type="checkbox"/> Turbine <input type="checkbox"/> Jet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submersible <input type="checkbox"/> Cylinder <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Depth to pump bowls, cylinder, jet, etc., <u>661</u> ft.					
14) WELL TESTS: Type test: <input type="checkbox"/> Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Bailor <input type="checkbox"/> Jetted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estimated Yield: <u>24</u> gpm with <u>20</u> ft. drawdown after <u>1</u> hrs.					
15) WATER QUALITY: Did you knowingly penetrate any strata which contained undesirable constituents? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, submit "REPORT OF UNDESIRABLE WATER" Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____ Was a chemical analysis made? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
I hereby certify that this well was drilled by me (or under my supervision) and that each and all of the statements herein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that failure to complete items 1 thru 15 will result in the log(s) being returned for completion and resubmittal.					
COMPANY NAME <u>BoMax Industries Inc</u>		WELL DRILLER'S LICENSE NO. <u>AN18061999</u>			
ADDRESS <u>1901 Federales Drive Spicewood Tx 78669</u>		COMMENT _____			
(Signed) <u>Michael E. Stempelmann</u>		(Signed) _____			
(Typed Name)		(Registered Driller Trainee)			

TNRCC-0199 (Rev. 05-21-96)

White - TNRCC

Yellow - DRILLER

Pink - WELL OWNER



Texas Water Development Board (TWDB)
Groundwater Database (GWDB)
Well Information Report for State Well Number
68-22-204



[GWDB Reports and Downloads](#)

Well Basic Details

[Scanned Documents](#)

State Well Number	6822204
County	Comal
River Basin	Guadalupe
Groundwater Management Area	9
Regional Water Planning Area	L - South Central Texas
Groundwater Conservation District	Comal Trinity GCD
Latitude (decimal degrees)	29.7480417
Latitude (degrees minutes seconds)	29° 44' 52.95" N
Longitude (decimal degrees)	-98.3083222
Longitude (degrees minutes seconds)	098° 18' 29.96" W
Coordinate Source	Global Positioning System - GPS
Aquifer Code	
Aquifer	Trinity
Aquifer Pick Method	
Land Surface Elevation (feet above sea level)	1151
Land Surface Elevation Method	Global Positioning System-GPS
Well Depth (feet below land surface)	240
Well Depth Source	Person Other than Owner
Drilling Start Date	
Drilling End Date	
Drilling Method	
Borehole Completion	

Well Type	
Well Use	
Water Level Observation	GCD Current Site Visit
Water Quality Available	No
Pump	
Pump Depth (feet below land surface)	
Power Type	
Annular Seal Method	
Surface Completion	
Owner	Chris Hopmann
Driller	
Other Data Available	
Well Report Tracking Number	
Plugging Report Tracking Number	
U.S. Geological Survey Site Number	
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Source Id	
Groundwater Conservation District Well Number	
Owner Well Number	
Other Well Number	Hopman Shallow
Previous State Well Number	
Reporting Agency	Groundwater Conservation District
Created Date	11/6/2020
Last Update Date	11/6/2020

Remarks Reported and monitored by Edwards Aquifer Authority.

Casing - No Data

Well Tests - No Data

Lithology - No Data

Annular Seal Range - No Data

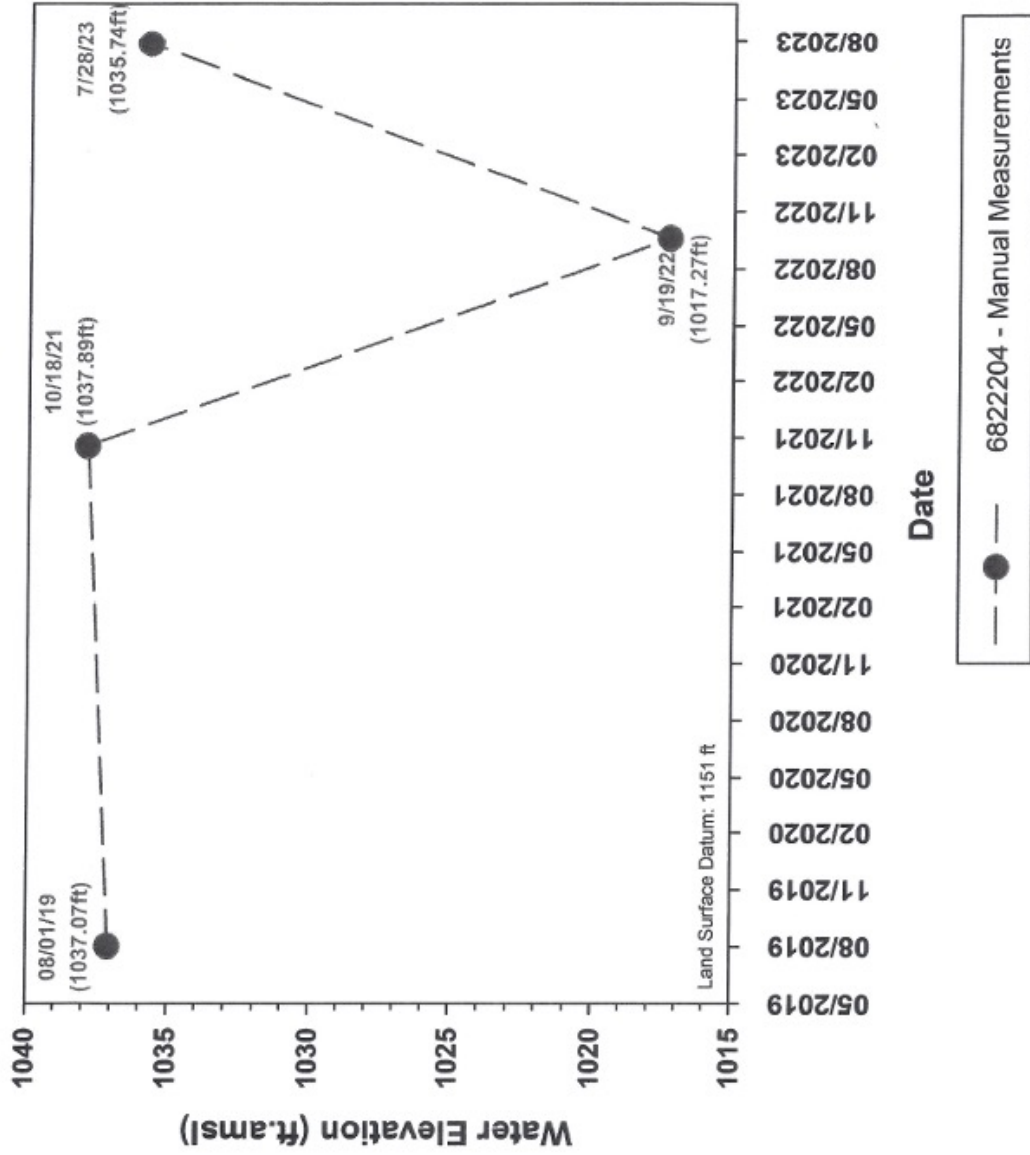
Borehole - No Data

Plugged Back - No Data

Filter Pack - No Data

Packers - No Data

6822204-Shallow Well Upper Trinity Aquifer (2019-2023) Manual Measurements



STATE OF TEXAS WELL REPORT for Tracking #520690

Owner: Eric W White	Owner Well #: 4	
Address: 11301 HWY 46 W New Braunfels, TX 78132	Grid #: 68-14-8	
Well Location: 11301 HWY 46 W New Braunfels, TX 78132	Latitude: 29° 45' 06.3" N	
Well County: Comal	Longitude: 098° 19' 31.1" W	
Number of Wells Drilled: 6	Elevation: 1158 ft. above sea level	
Type of Work: New Well		Proposed Use: Irrigation

Drilling Start Date: **12/3/2007** Drilling End Date: **12/5/2007**

	Diameter (in.)	Top Depth (ft.)	Bottom Depth (ft.)
Borehole:	8.75	0	1054

Drilling Method: **Air Rotary**

Borehole Completion: **Pilot HOle**

	Top Depth (ft.)	Bottom Depth (ft.)	Description (number of sacks & material)
Annular Seal Data:	0	38	Benseal 4 Bags/Sacks

Seal Method: **Poured**

Sealed By: **Driller**

Distance to Property Line (ft.): **No Data**

Distance to Septic Field or other concentrated contamination (ft.): **No Data**

Distance to Septic Tank (ft.): **No Data**

Method of Verification: **No Data**

Surface Completion: **No Data**

Surface Completion NOT by Driller

Water Level: **136 ft. below land surface on 2007-12-05**

Packers: **Rubber at 38 ft.**

Type of Pump: **No Data**

Well Tests: **Jetted** Yield: **80 GPM with ? ft. drawdown after 2 hours**

EAA well W106-830
Latitude 29.762625 Longitude -98.302128

Attention Owner: Confidentiality Privilege Notice on reverse side of owner's copy.		Department of License and Regulation Water Well Driller/Pump Installer Program P.O. Box 12157 Austin, Texas 78711 (512)463-7880 FAX (512)463-8616 Toll free (800)803-9202 Email address: water.well@license.state.tx.us		This form must be completed and filed with the department and owner within 60 days upon completion of the well.
WELL REPORT				
WELL IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION DATA				
1) OWNER				
Name	Address	City	State Zip	
CRAIG JOHNSON	4710 CRESTED GROVE	SAN ANTONIO	TX 78217	
2) WELL LOCATION				
County	Physical Address	City	State Zip	
COMAL	31450 FM 3009	NEW BRAUNFELS	TX 78130	
3) Type of Work		Lat.	Long.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Well <input type="checkbox"/> Deepening <input type="checkbox"/> Reconditioning			Grid # 68-14-8	
4) Proposed Use (check)		5)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Soil Boring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Public Supply <input type="checkbox"/> De-watering <input type="checkbox"/> Testwell If Public Supply well, were plans submitted to the TNRC? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		NT		
6) Drilling Date		7) Drilling Method (check)		
Started	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Driven <input type="checkbox"/> Air Rotary <input type="checkbox"/> Mud Rotary <input type="checkbox"/> Bored <input type="checkbox"/> Air Hammer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cable Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Jetted <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
12/28/00	1/23/01			
Diameter of Hole		8) Borehole Completion		
Dia. (in)	From (ft)	To (ft)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Hole <input type="checkbox"/> Straight Wall <input type="checkbox"/> Under-reamed <input type="checkbox"/> Gravel Packed <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
8"	0		If Gravel Packed give the interval from _____ ft. to _____ ft.	
0-25 ORANGE, FRACTURE ROCK 25-135 LIMESTONE, WHITE 135-240 YELLOW 240-555 BLUE (WATER)				
Dia. (in)	New Or Used	Steel, Plastic, etc. Perf. Slotted, etc. Screen Mfr., if commercial	Setting (ft) From To Casing Screen	
5"	N	PVC SCH#40	0	
9) Cementing Data				
Cementing from 220 ft. to 0 ft. # of sacks used 21				
Method Used MIXER, ELECTRIC & PUMP				
Cementing By S. L. VOGES				
Distance to septic system field or other concentrated contamination _____ ft.				
Method of verification of above distance _____				
10) Surface Completion				
<input type="checkbox"/> Specified Surface Slab Installed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specified Surface Sleeve Installed <input type="checkbox"/> Pitless Adapter Used <input type="checkbox"/> Approved Alternative Procedure Used				
11) Water Level				
Static level 230 ft. below Date 1/23/01				
Artesian Flow _____ gpm. Date _____				
12) Packers				
	Type	Depth		
2	SCREEN	220 + 215		
13) Plugged				
<input type="checkbox"/> Well plugged within 48 hours				
Casing left in well: Cement/Bentonite placed in well:				
From (ft)	To (ft)	From (ft)	To (ft) Sacks used	
14) Type Pump				
<input type="checkbox"/> Turbine <input type="checkbox"/> Jet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submersible <input type="checkbox"/> Cylinder <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
Depth to pump bowls, cylinder, jet etc. _____ ft.				
15) Water Test				
Type test <input type="checkbox"/> Pump <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hailer <input type="checkbox"/> Jetted <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated				
Yield: 10 gpm with 32.5 ft. drawdown after 1/2 hrs.				
16) Water Quality				
Did you knowingly penetrate any strata which contain undesirable constituents.				
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO If yes, did you submit a REPORT OF UNDESIRABLE WATER				
Type of water 6000 Depth of Strata GLEN ROSE				
Was a chemical analysis made <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
Company or individual's Name (type or print) S. L. VOGES CONST.				
Address 128 VOGES		City NEW BRAUNFELS	State TX Zip 78132	
Signature Charles R. Kutscher 2/20/01		Signature Stanton L. Voges 1/10/01		
Licensed Driller/Pump Installer		Date		

TDLR FORM #001 WWD

White - TDLR Yellow - Owner Pink - Driller/Pump Installer

CHARLES R. KUTSCHER FEB 26 2001 STANTON L. VOGES
 WPKL 1861 WWDAPP 799