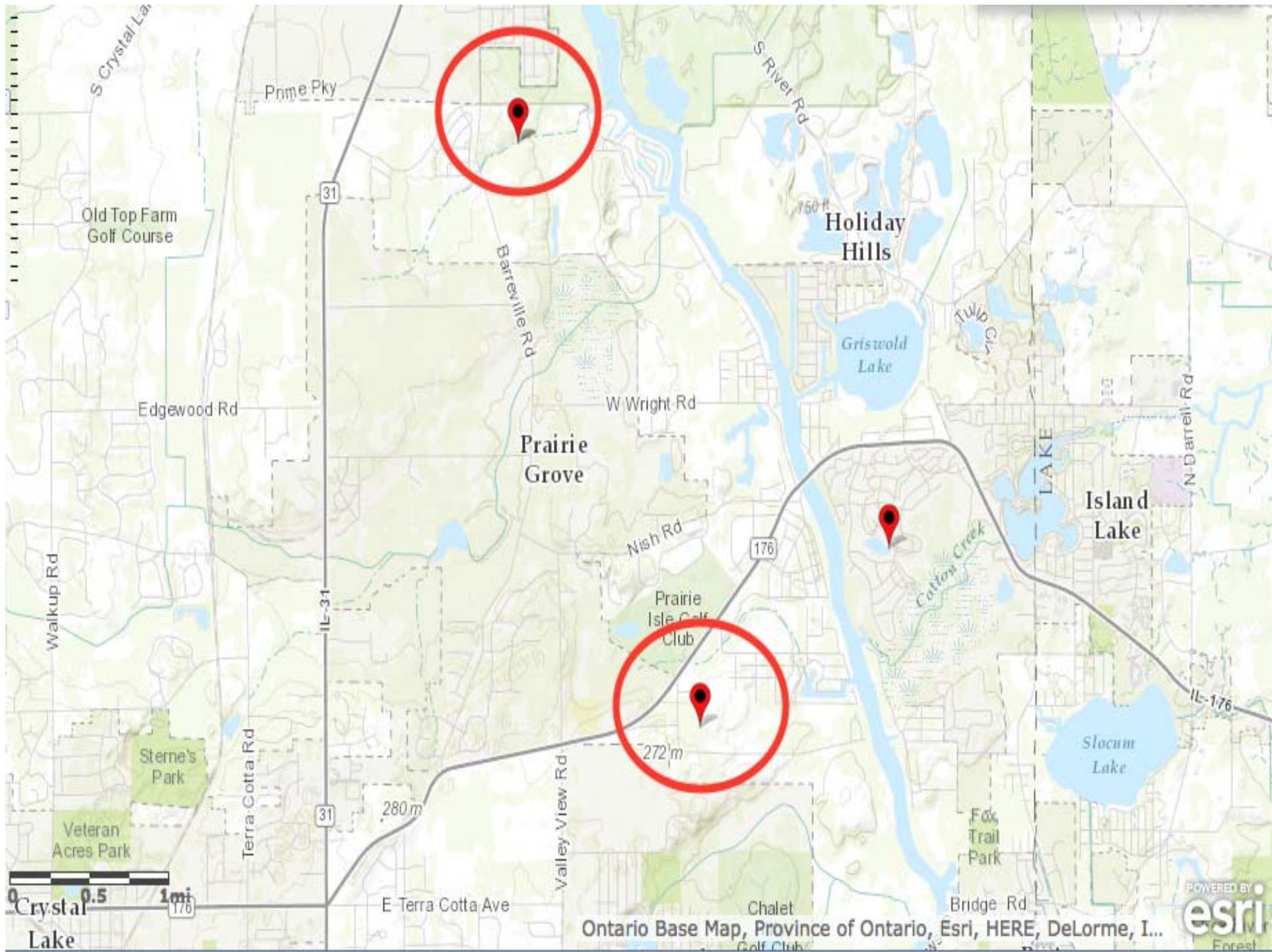


Investigation of Groundwater Flow near Oakwood Hill, Illinois

Brad Stiff, McHenry County College
Kate Kramer, McHenry County College, Department of Earth Science

Introduction

- ISGS has been conducting large scale water table observations
 - Helps understand groundwater flow
- In 2008 an observation well was placed near Oakwood Hills at Prairie view Education Center
- Well showed exaggerated spikes in water level
- This study will compare a well in Prairie Grove (PG) to the well in Oakwood Hills (PEC)

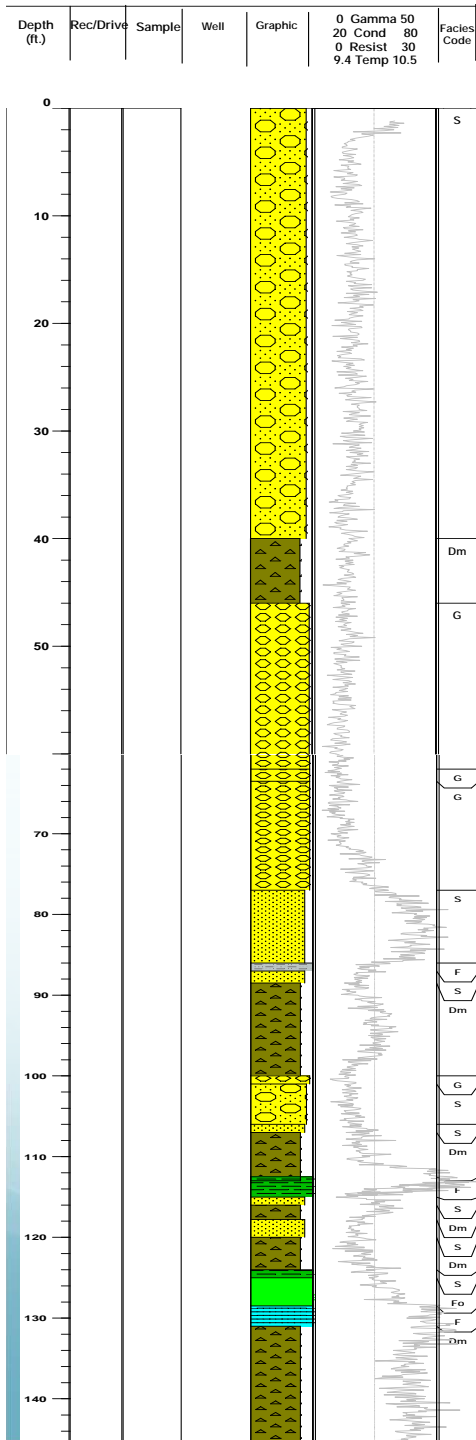


Ontario Base Map, Province of Ontario, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, I...



Introduction Cont.

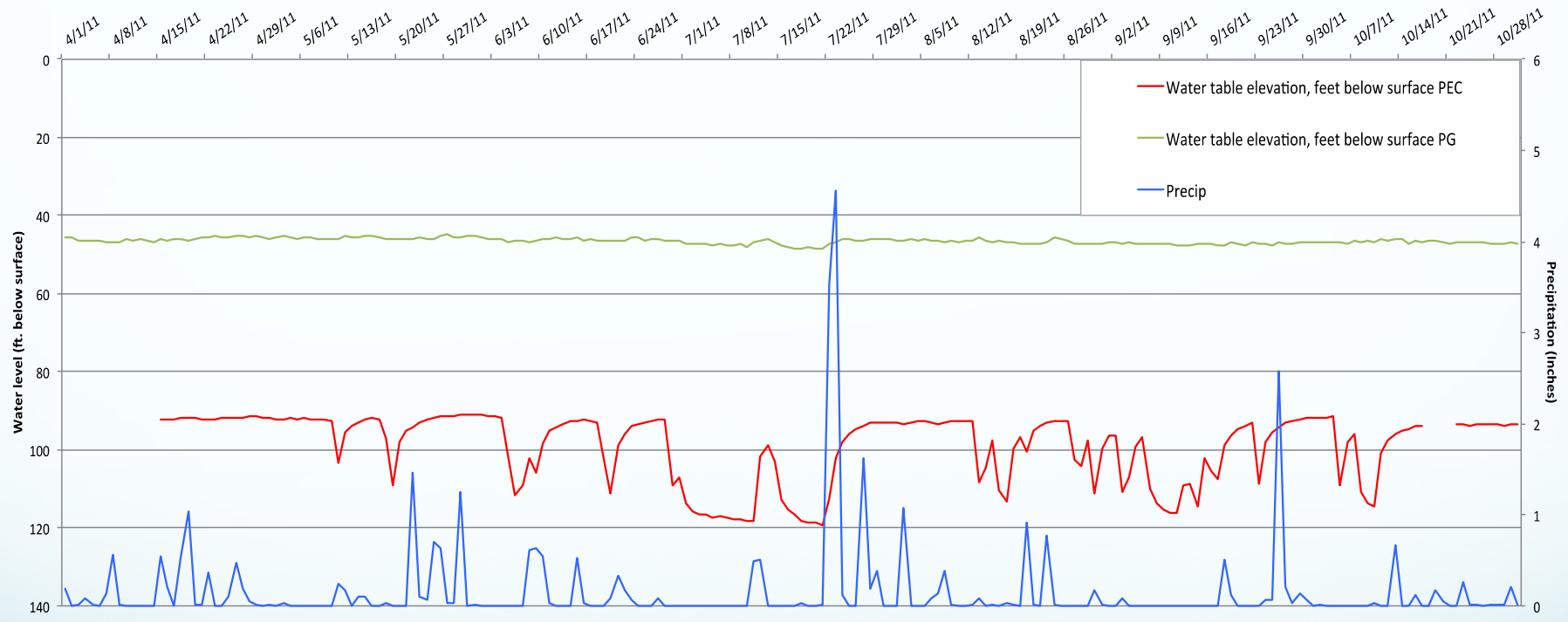
- Both wells screened over the same permeable aquifer
- Soil material suggests that it should not fluctuate as much as it does
- As water penetrates deeper it comes to impermeable layers



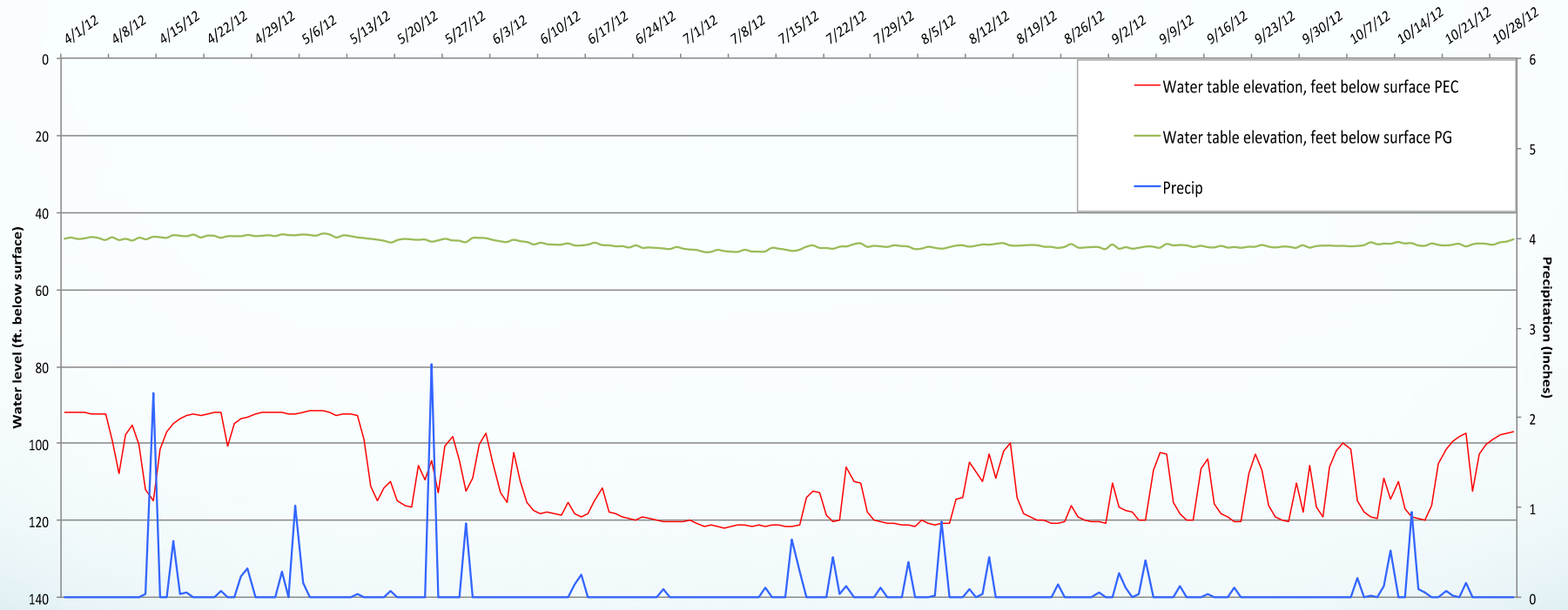
Cross Section

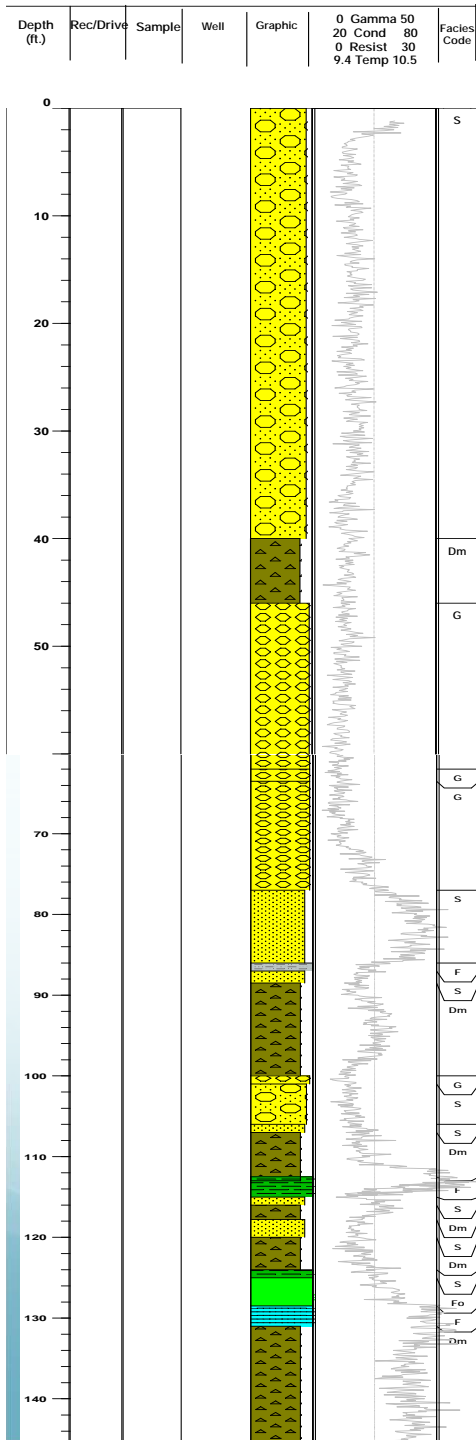
- To the left is the cross section view of the PEC well
- Yellow shows permeable sand and gravel
- Green is diamicton, an impermeable dense layer
- Blue is clay which water can pass through but extremely slow

2011 Well Data



2012 Well Data

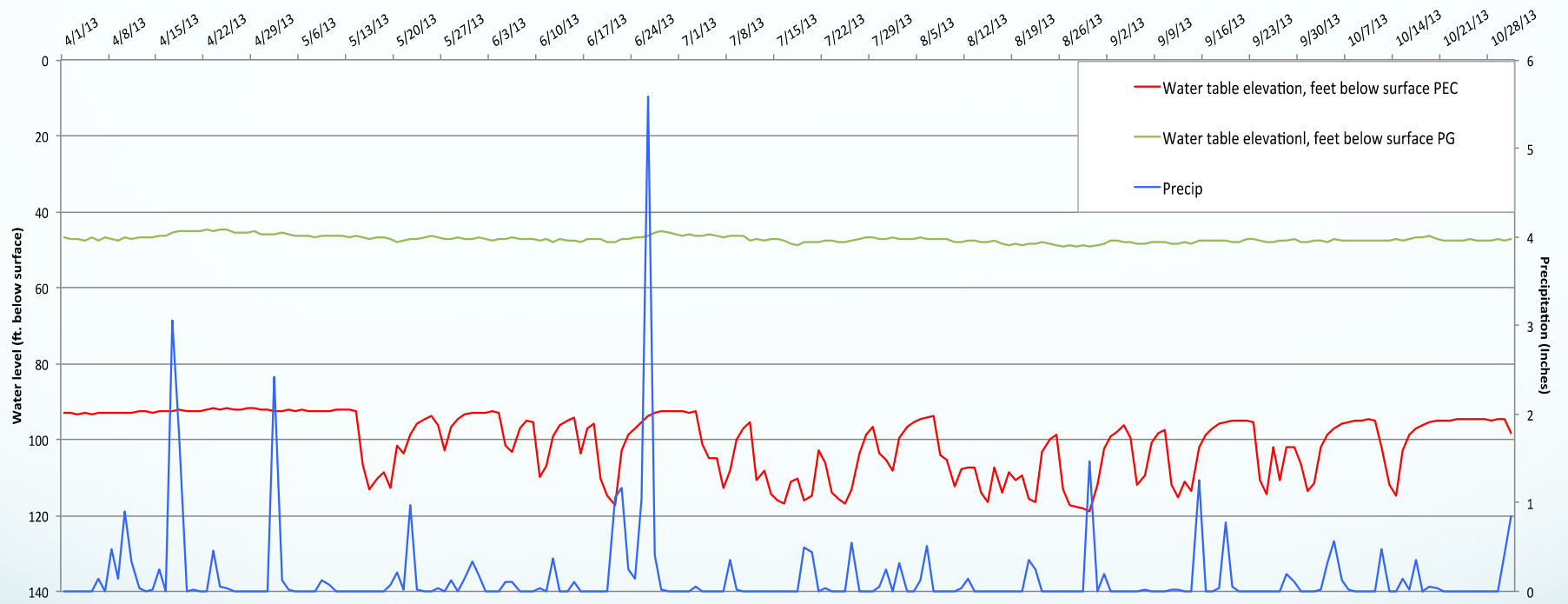




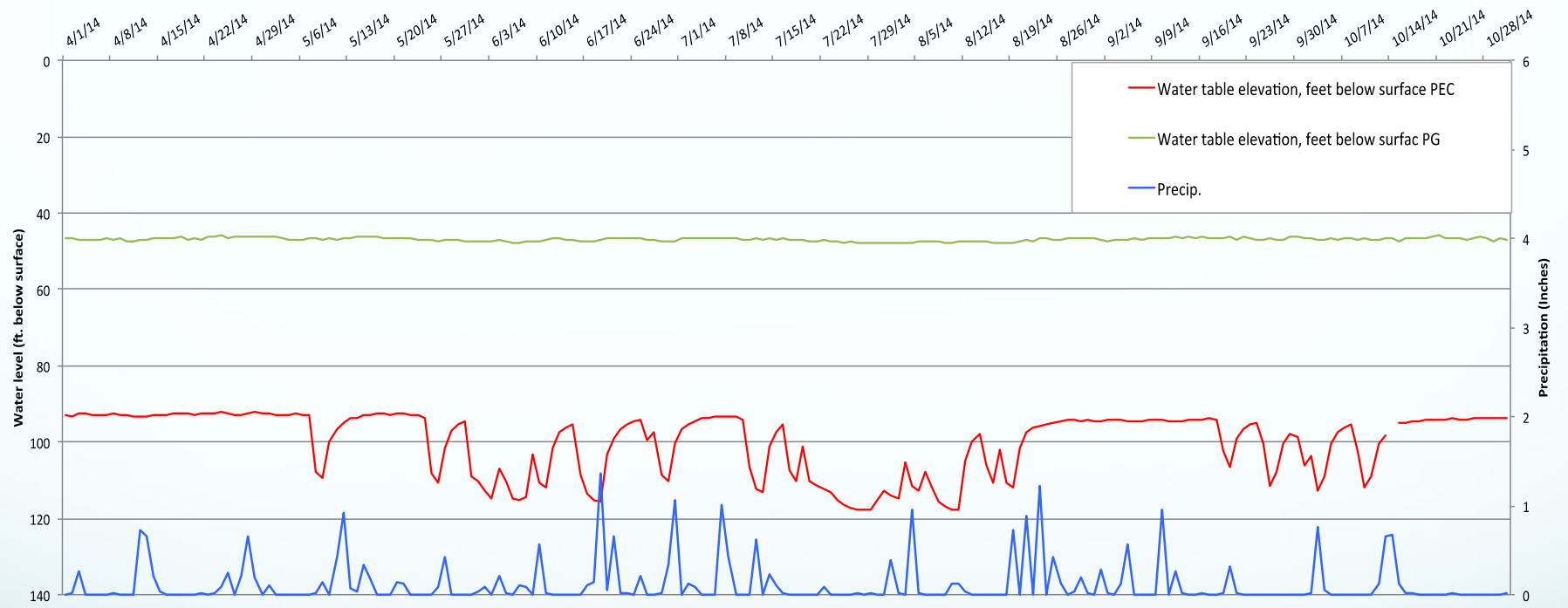
Cross Section

- To the left is the cross section view of the PEC well
- Yellow shows permeable sand and gravel
- Green is diamicton, an impermeable dense layer
- Blue is clay which water can pass through but extremely slow

2013 Well Data



2014 Well Data



Conclusion

- Over exaggerated recharge suggests that water is getting to the watertable faster than normal
- The impermeable units could be fractured
 - allowing faster water flow and bigger recharge event



FRACTURES

Figure 3: Water flow through fractured medium (USGS)

Purpose

- McHenry county is a very water rich area
 - Urban sprawl has big effect on water supply and demand
 - Take it for granted
 - Deeper wells
- Groundwater pollution is a main concern
 - Fractures act as easy pathways to groundwater
- Helps us understand groundwater movement, recharge and subsurface material
- Subsurface material determines where structures can be built and where wells should be drilled

Future Study

- Further examination of well
- Filming the well could show fractures in material
- Reviewing other wells in McHenry County can show if these fluctuations are seen anywhere else
- Tracer tests can show how water is flowing through these fractures

Acknowledgements

We extend a special thanks to

- Paul Hamill, Instructor of Astronomy and Meteorology at MCC, Crystal Lake Illinois
- Jason F. Thomason, Associate Geologist at Illinois State Geologic Survey, Champaign Urbana Illinois
- We would also like to thank all of the faculty in the career center for enabling us to conduct this research study

References

- USGS website, "<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1993/ofr93-643/images/fracandp.gif>"
- PEC well data, "http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/uv/?site_no=421547088142301&PARAMeter_cd=72019,72020,62611"
- PG well data, "http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/uv/?site_no=421820088154501&PARAMeter_cd=72019,72020,62611"
- Williams, H. B. Summary of the Geology of the Chicago Area. Urbana, IL: Illinois State Geological Survey Circulation, 1971. Print.
- Anderson, Richard C., and Douglas A. Block. *Sand and Gravel Resources of McHenry County, Illinois*. Urbana, IL: Illinois State Geological Survey Circulation, 1962. Print.
- Meyer, Scott C., Yu-Feng Lin, Daniel B. Abrams, and George S. Roadcap. *Groundwater Simulation Modeling and Potentiometric Surface Mapping, McHenry County, Illinois*. Rep. Urbana, IL: Illinois State Water Survey. Prairie Research Institute, 2013. Print.