

# Lake County:

## *Groundwaters and Inland Surface Waters*

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Office of the Chief  
Illinois State Water Survey

*September 18, 2007*



# Acknowledgments

- Derek Winstanley, Chief, ISWS
- Al Wehrmann, Groundwater Science, ISWS
- Vern Knapp, Watershed Science, ISWS
- Ken Kunkel, Atmospheric Science, ISWS
- Don Keefer, IL State Geological Survey
- Kane County Water Resources Department



# Presentation Outline

Primary focus: Water Quantity

**The Hydrologic Cycle**

**Aquifers**

Shallow

Deep Bedrock

**Surface Water**

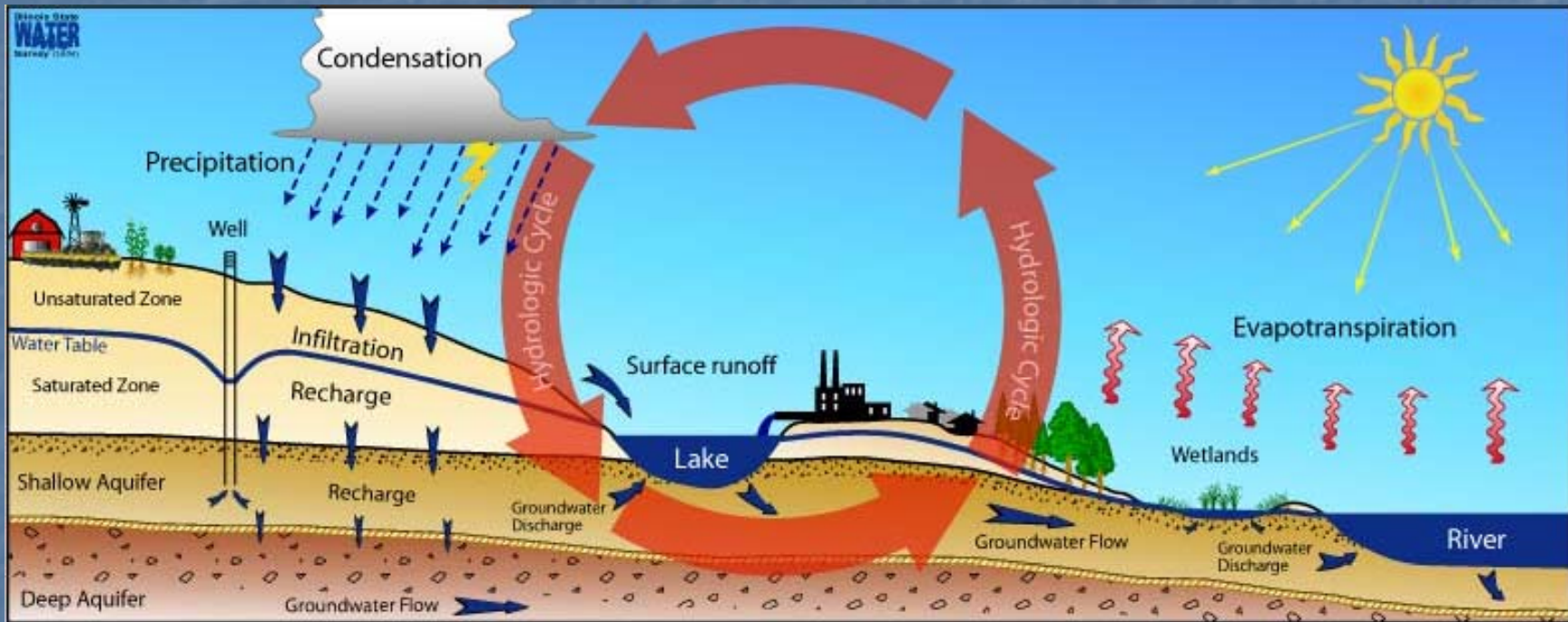
**Climate Change**

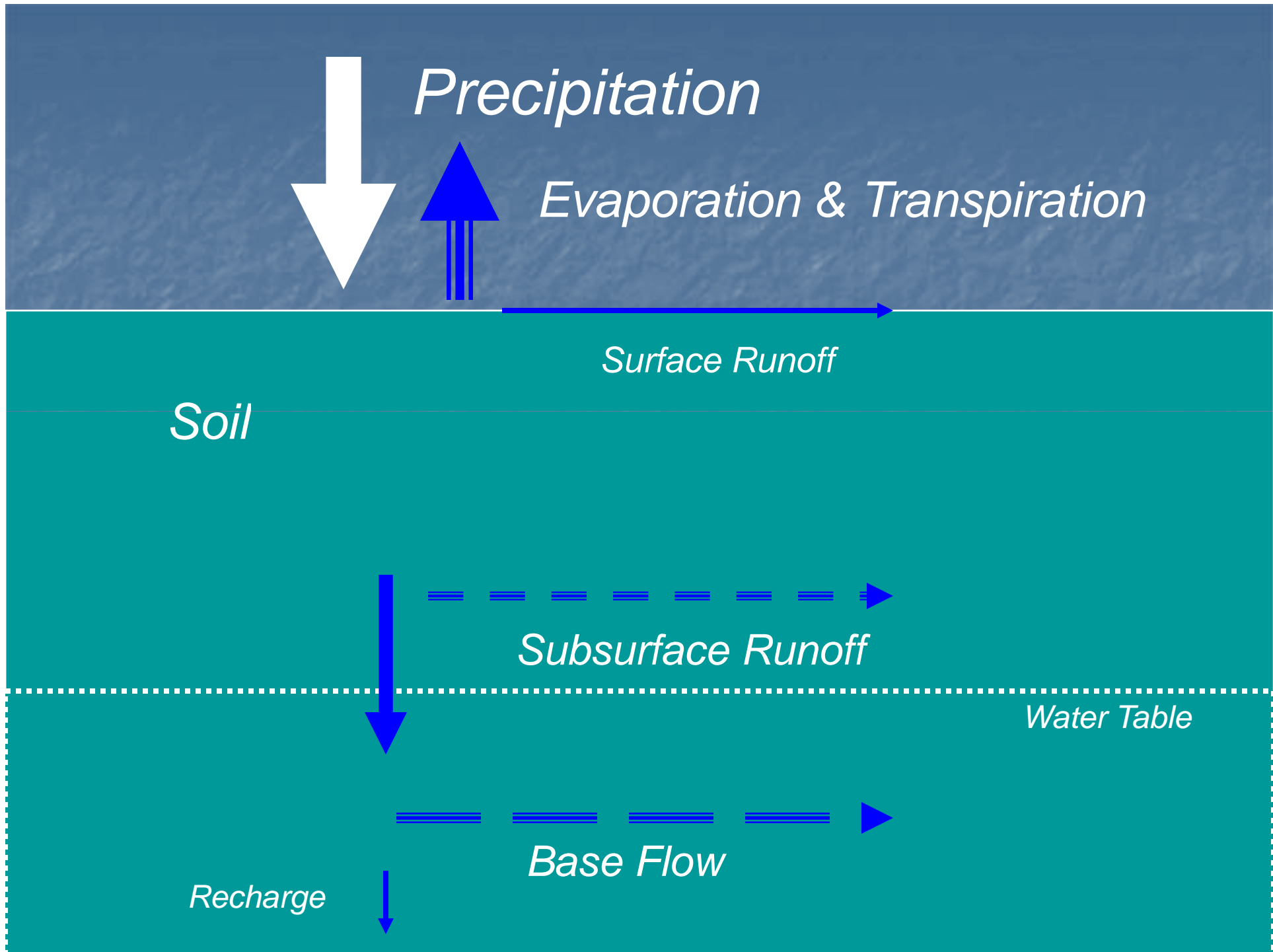




# The Hydrologic Cycle

*Climate, surface water, and groundwater are linked*





*Precipitation*

*Evaporation & Transpiration*

*Surface Runoff*

*Soil*

*Subsurface Runoff*

*Water Table*

*Base Flow*

*Recharge*

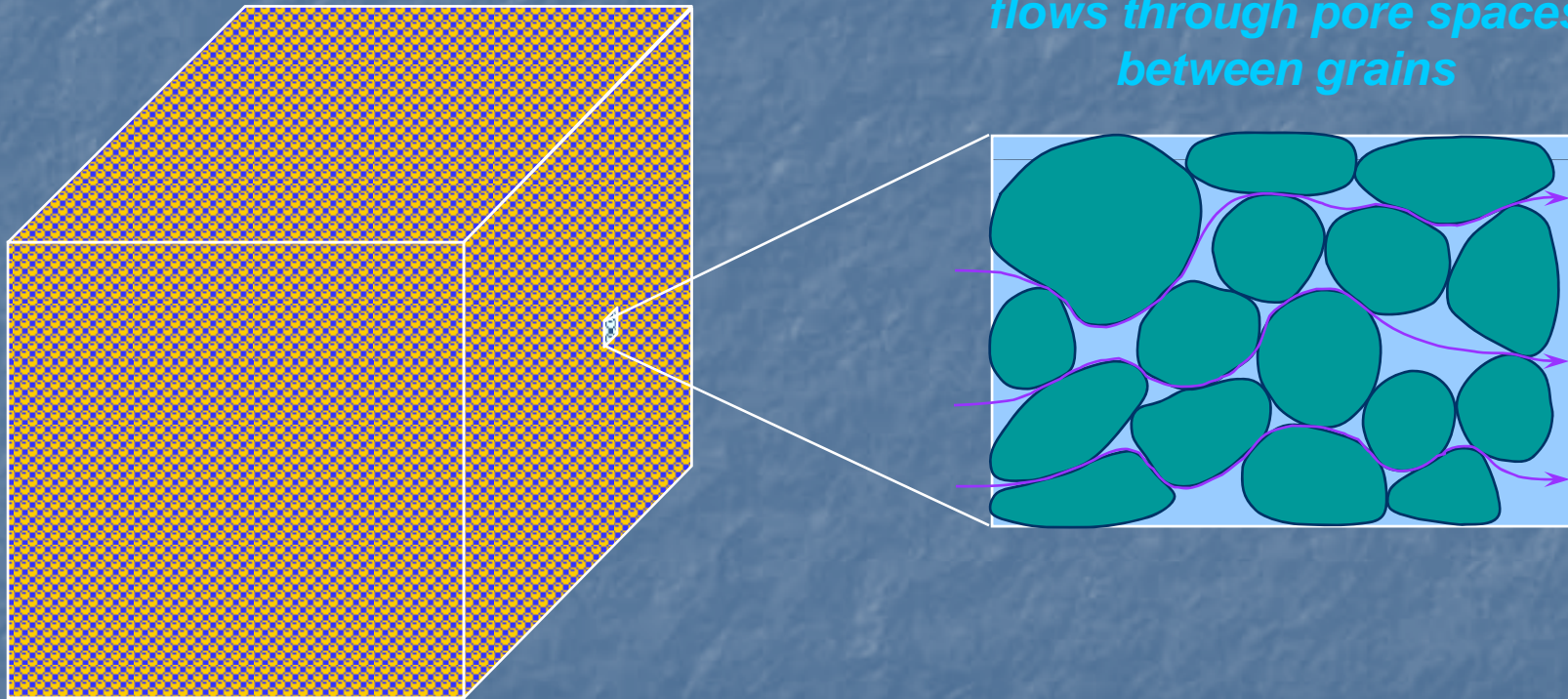
# Aquifers

- What is an aquifer?
- It is not an underground:
  - river
  - stream
  - lake

It is a water saturated geologic formation capable of yielding water.

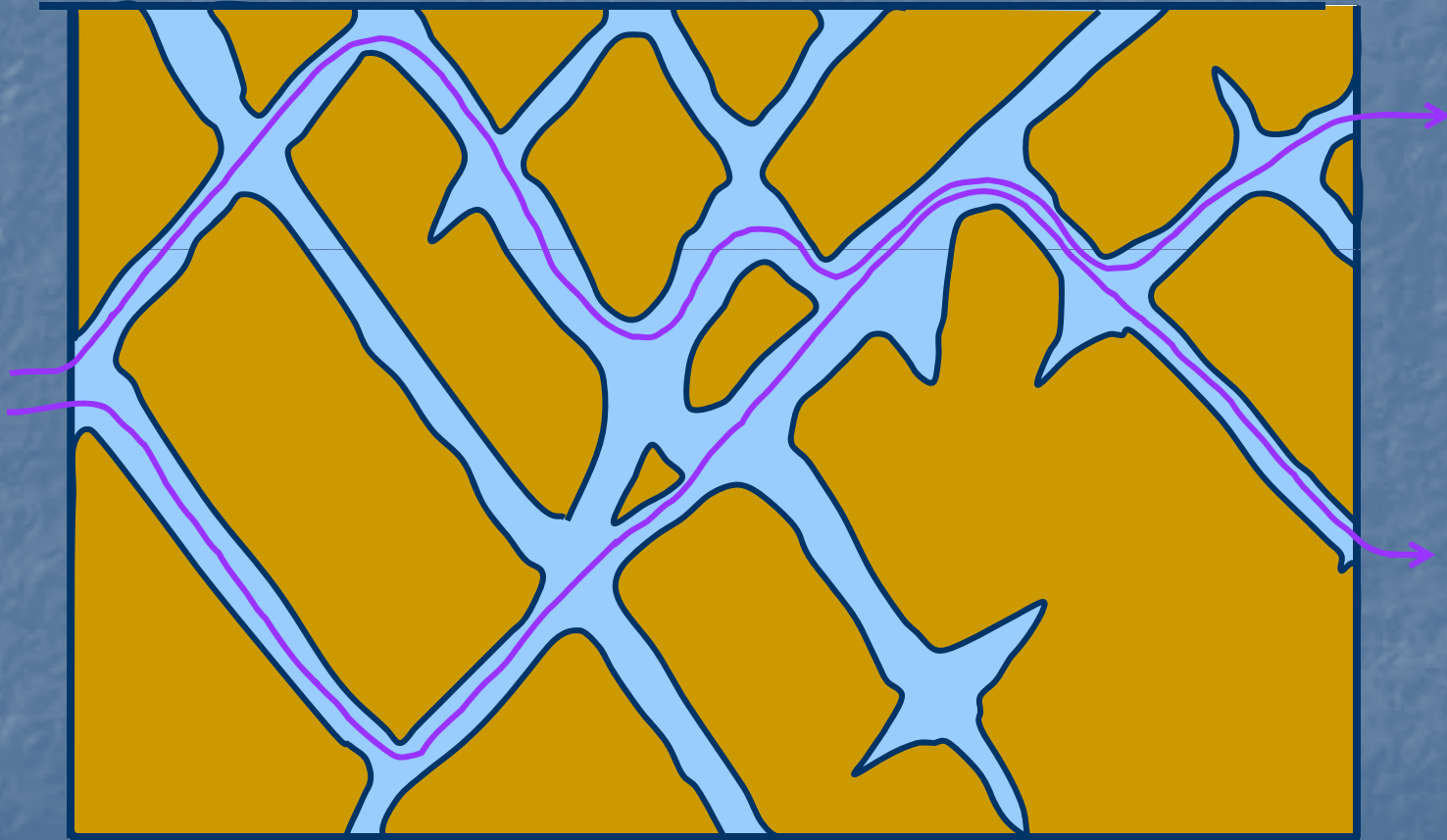
# Porous Systems

*Groundwater sits in or flows through pore spaces between grains*





# Fractured Systems



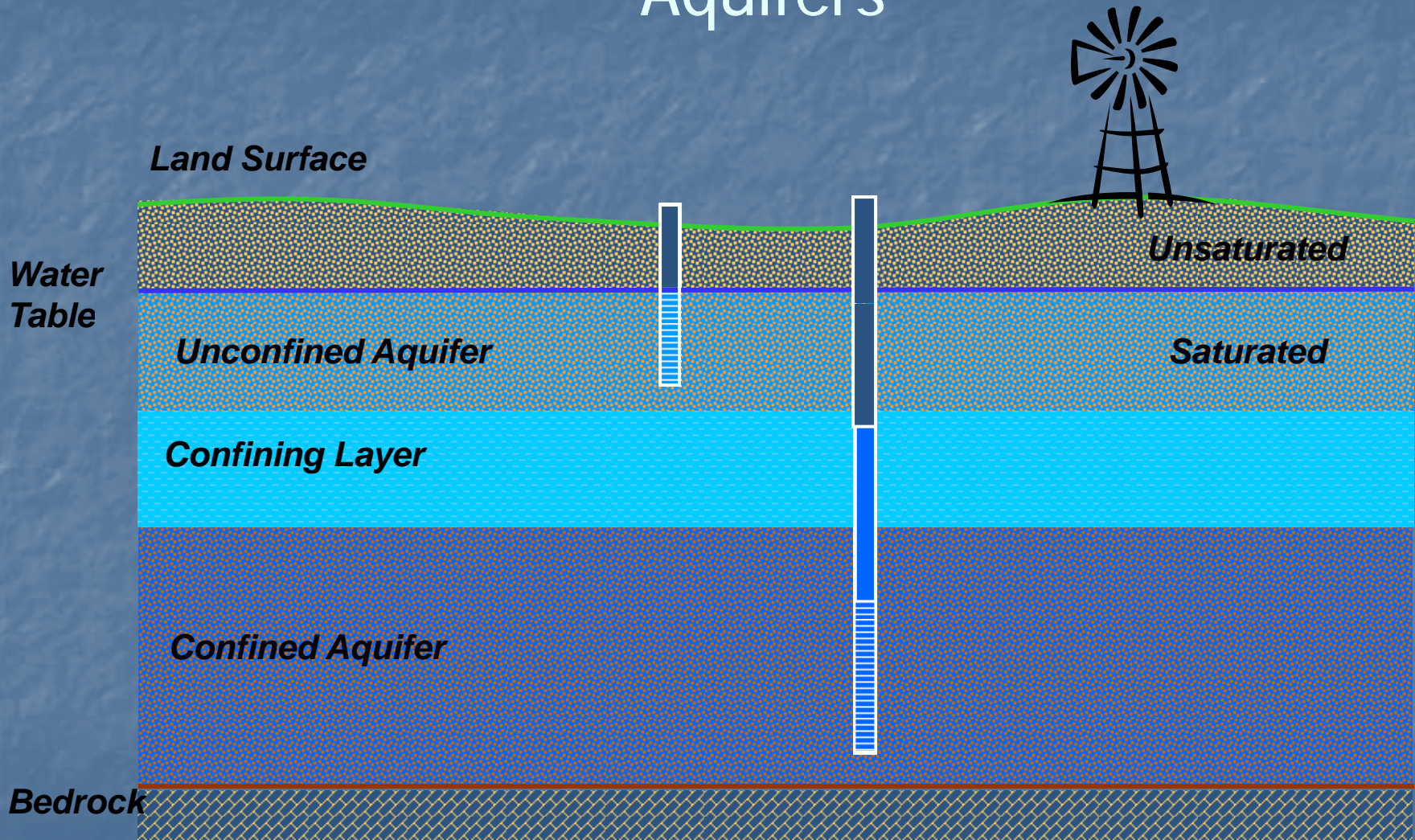


# Groundwater Flow Velocities

Material	Velocity
Highly fractured limestone	10-1000's feet/day
Gravel	5-10 feet per day
Clean sand	1 – 5 feet per day
Sandstone	< 0.5 feet per day



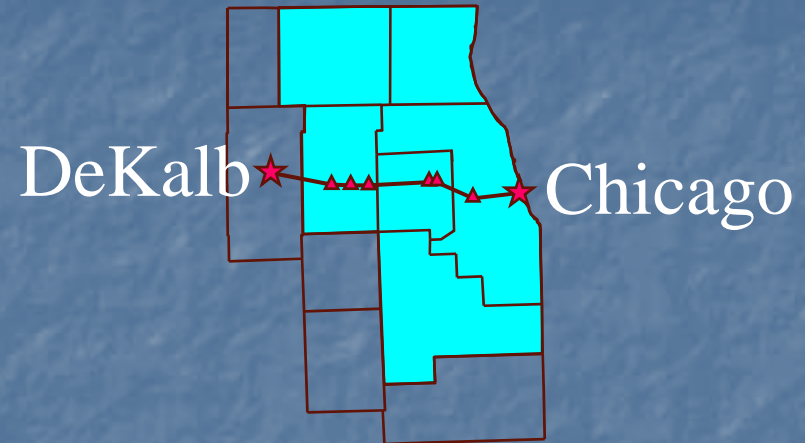
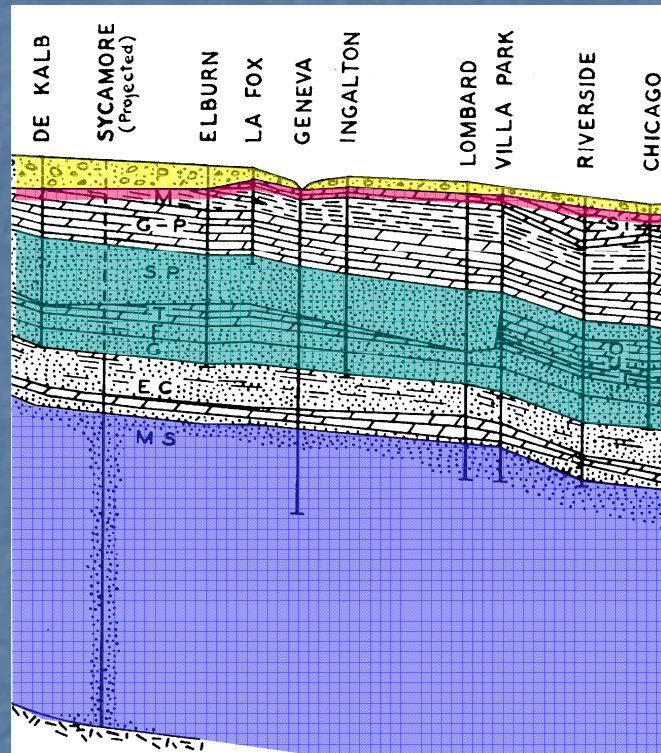
# Aquifers

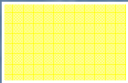

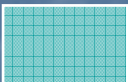



# Aquifers of Northeastern Illinois

West

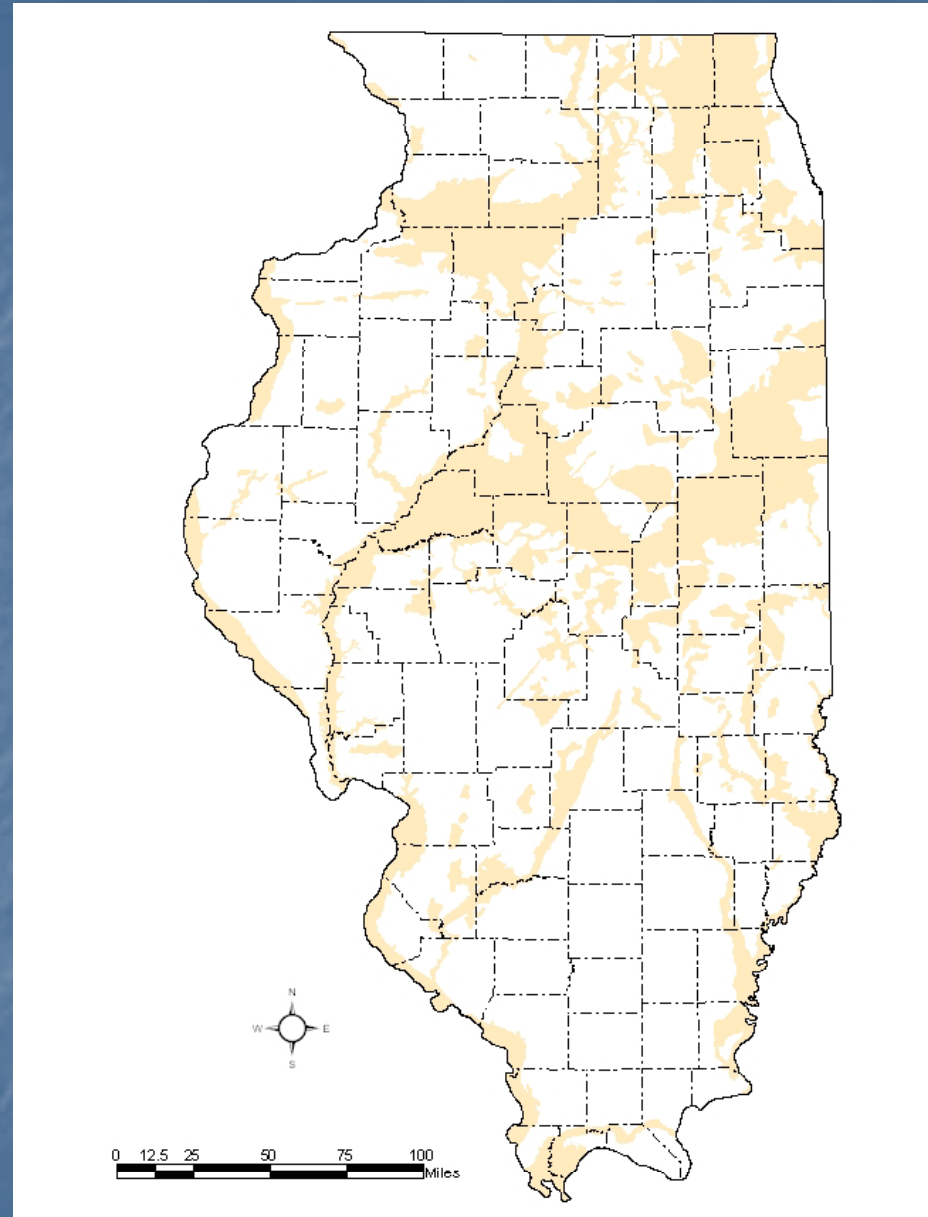
East



-  Unconsolidated Aquifer System
-  Shallow Bedrock Aquifer
-  Deep Bedrock Aquifer System
-  Elmhurst-Mt. Simon Aquifer

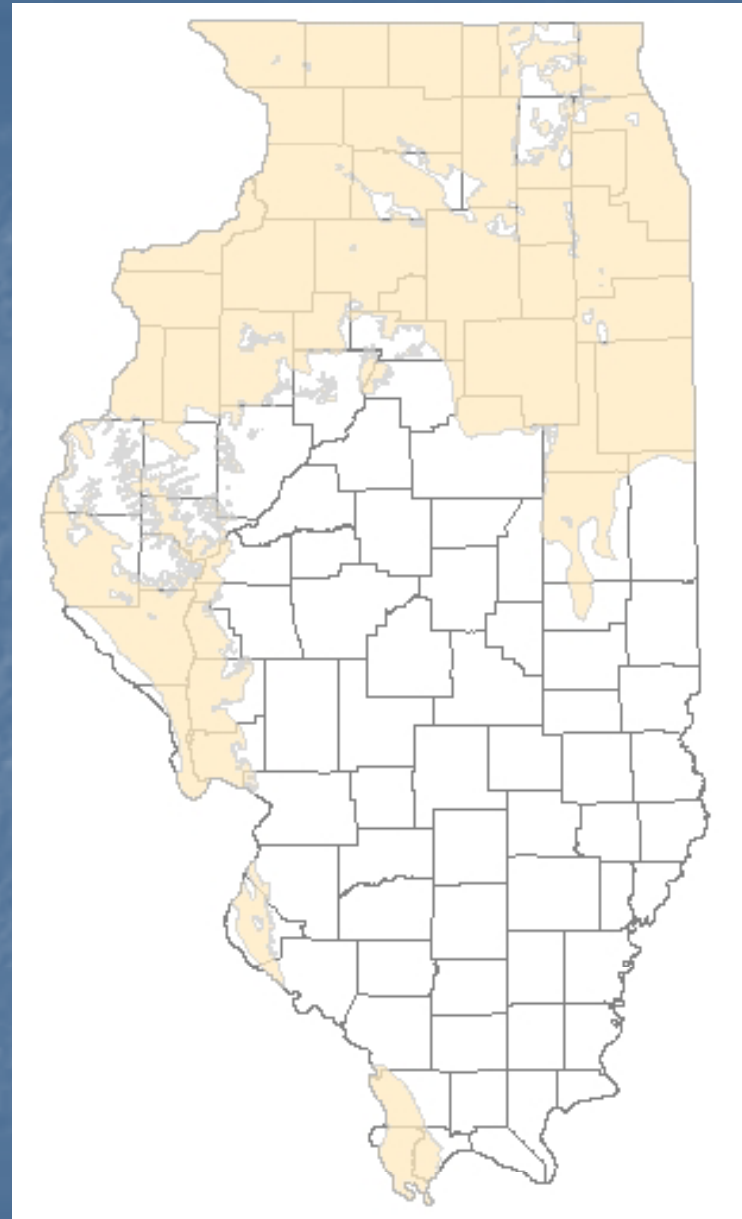
Cross-Section Modified from Bretz (1939)

# Major Sand & Gravel Aquifers



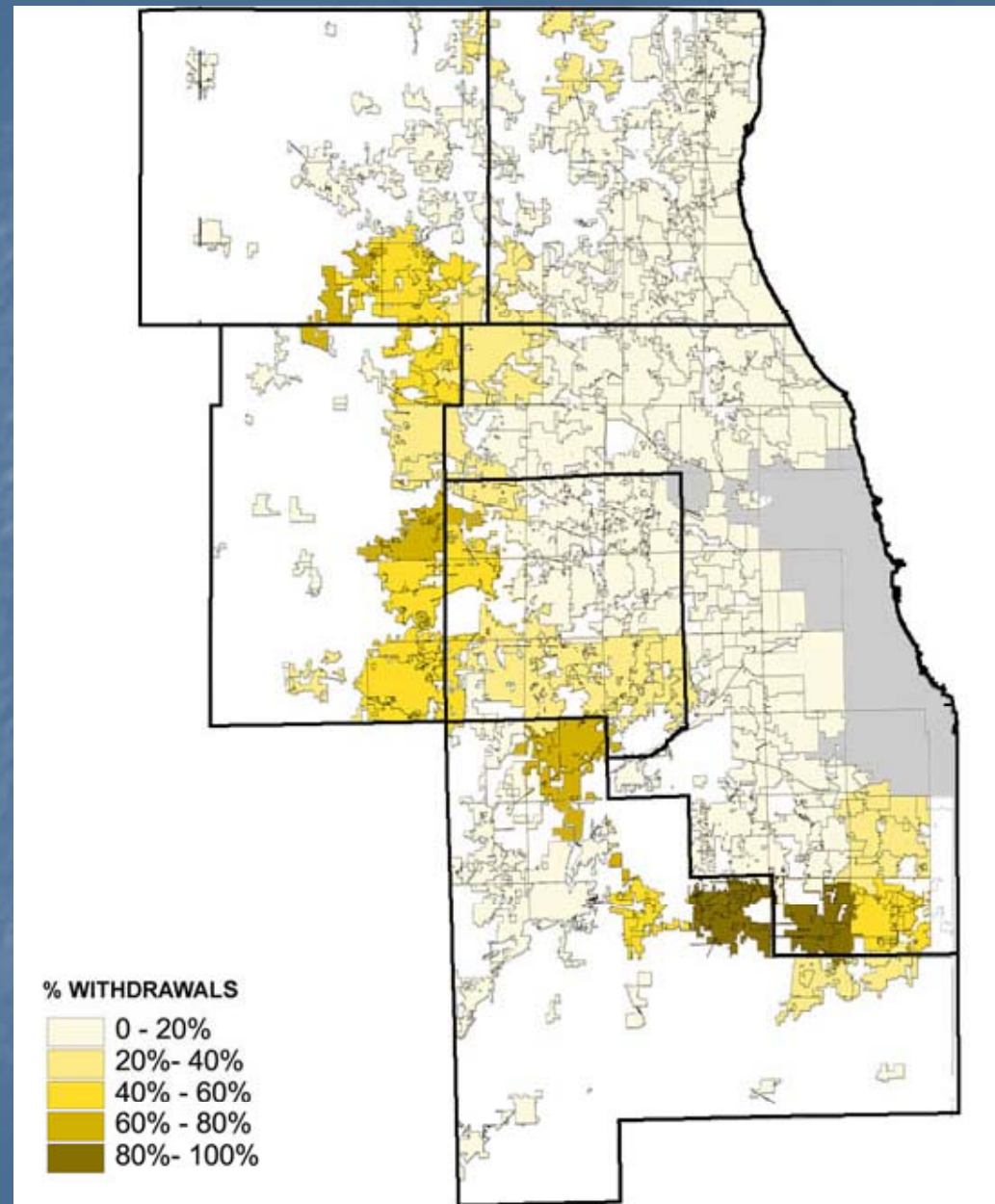


# Major Shallow Bedrock Aquifers



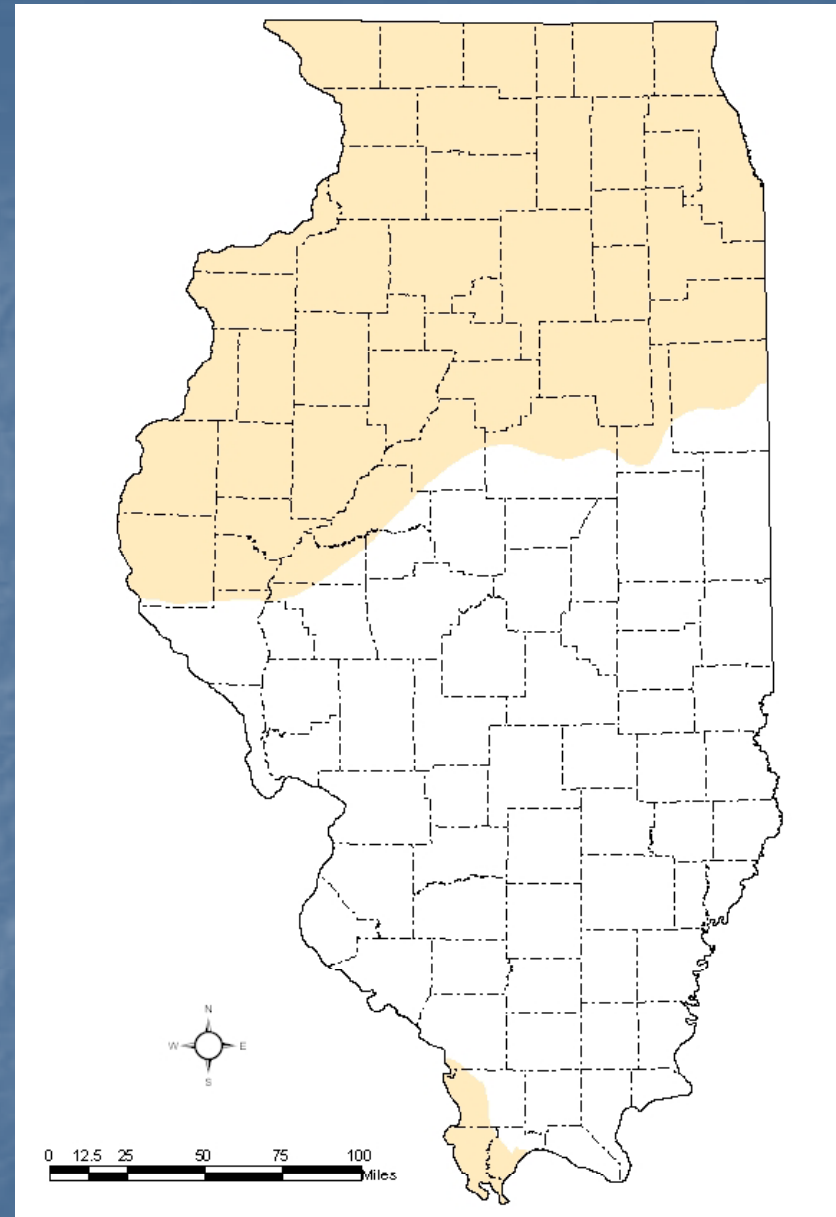
# Shallow Aquifers Withdrawals in 2000

% of Estimated Yields



Source: *Jaffe*

# Major Deep Bedrock Aquifers

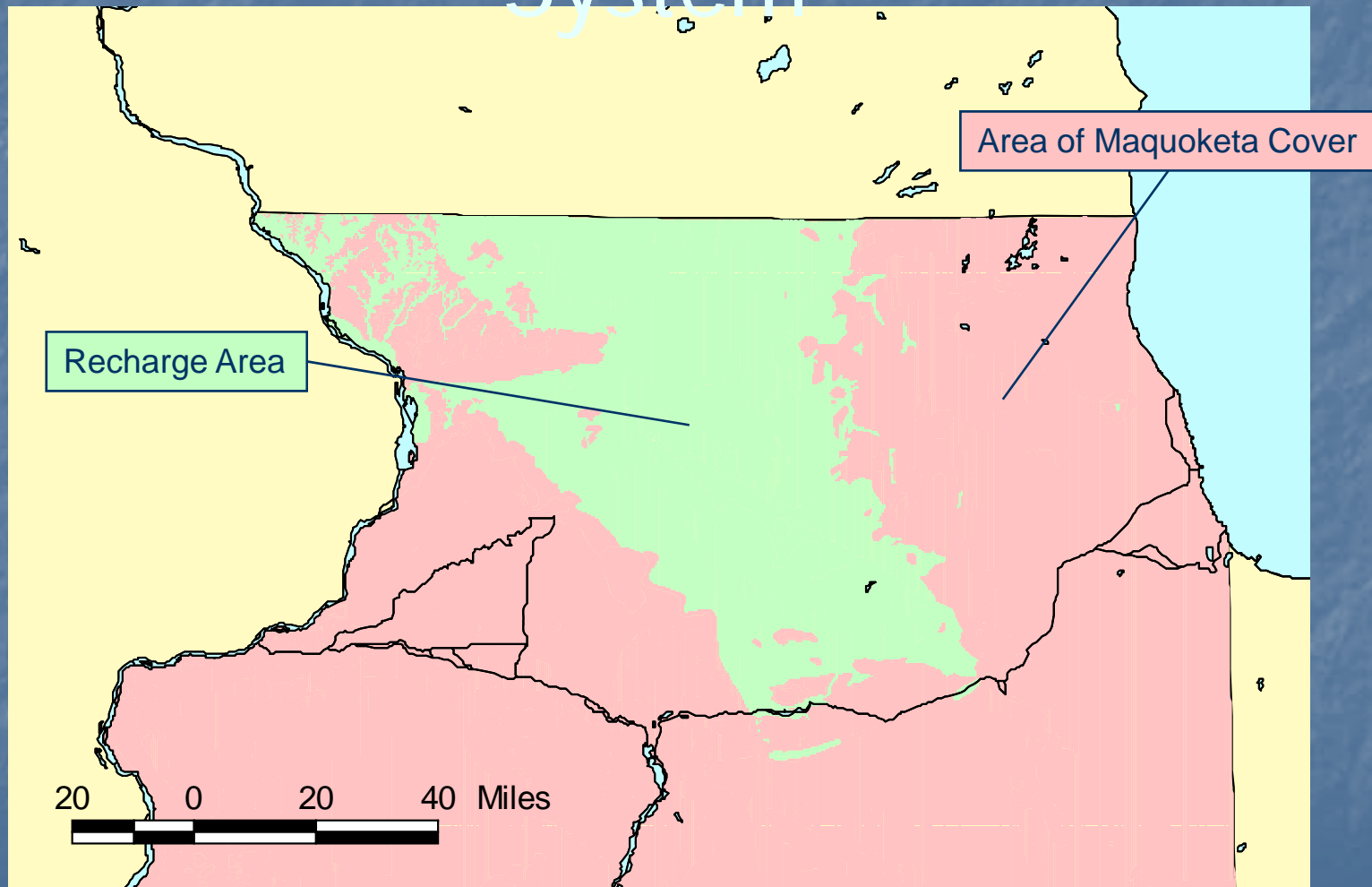


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SURVEY



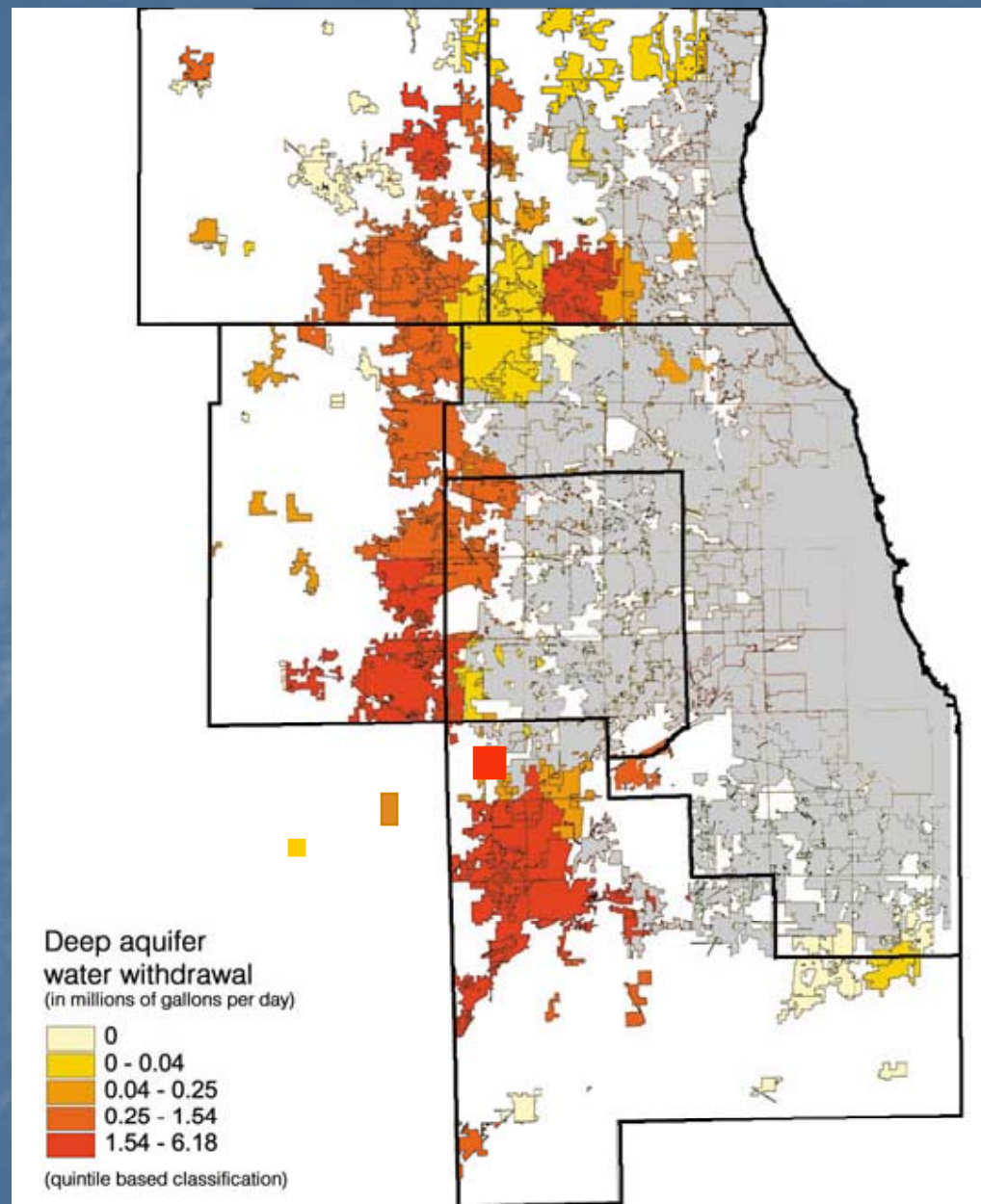
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ILLINOIS

# Recharge to the Deep Bedrock System



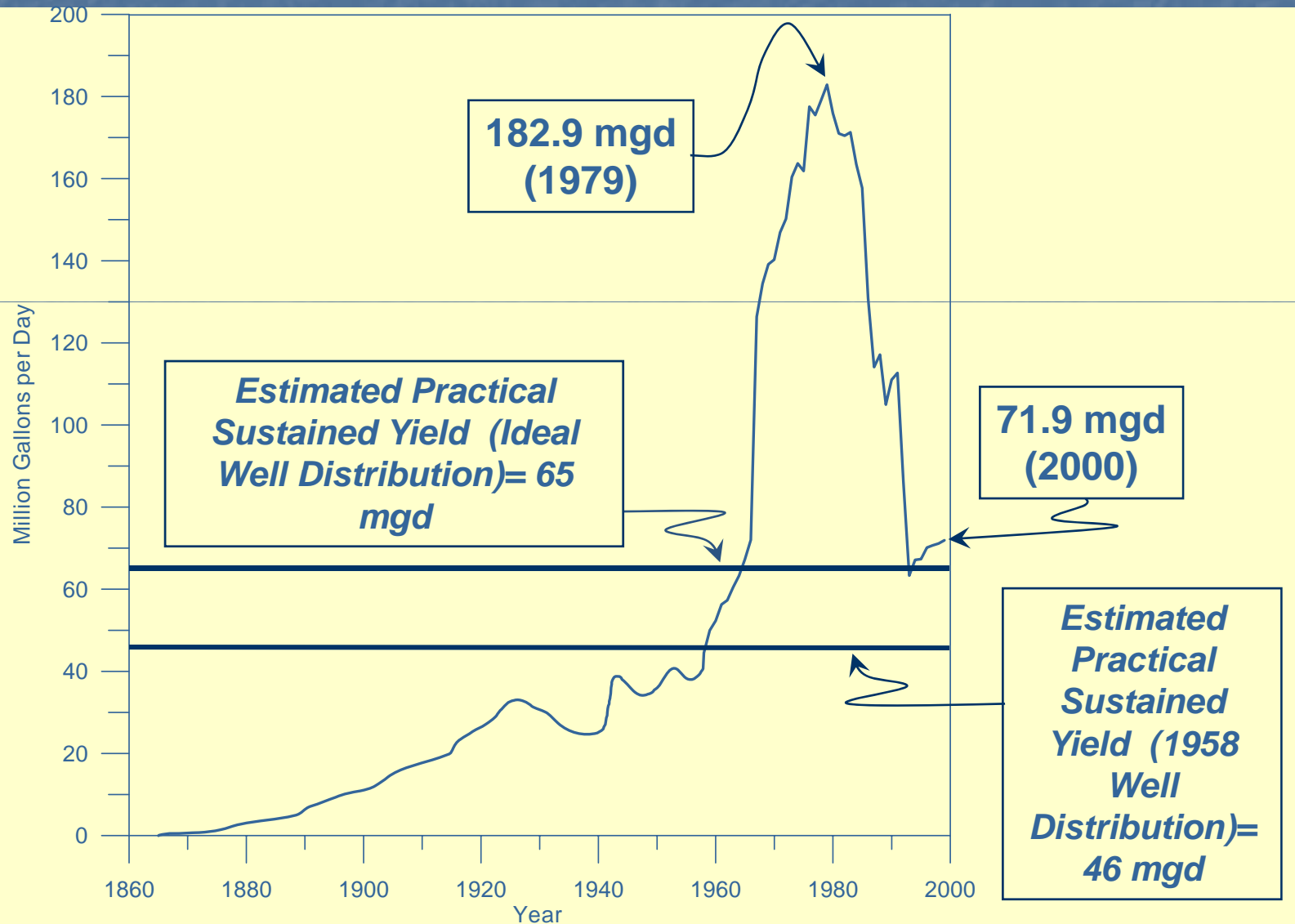


# Distribution Of Deep Bedrock Aquifer Pumpage

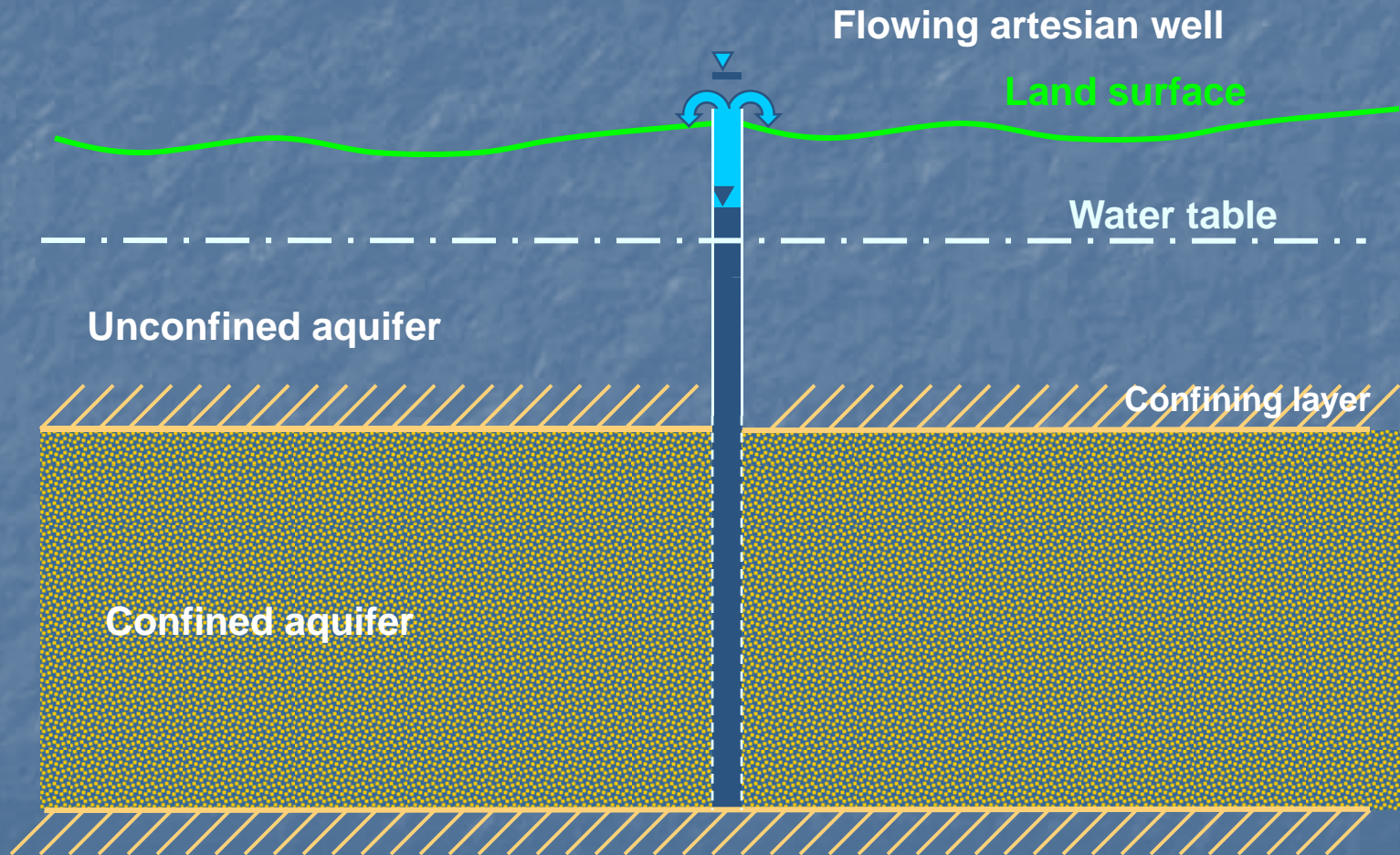


Source: Jaffe

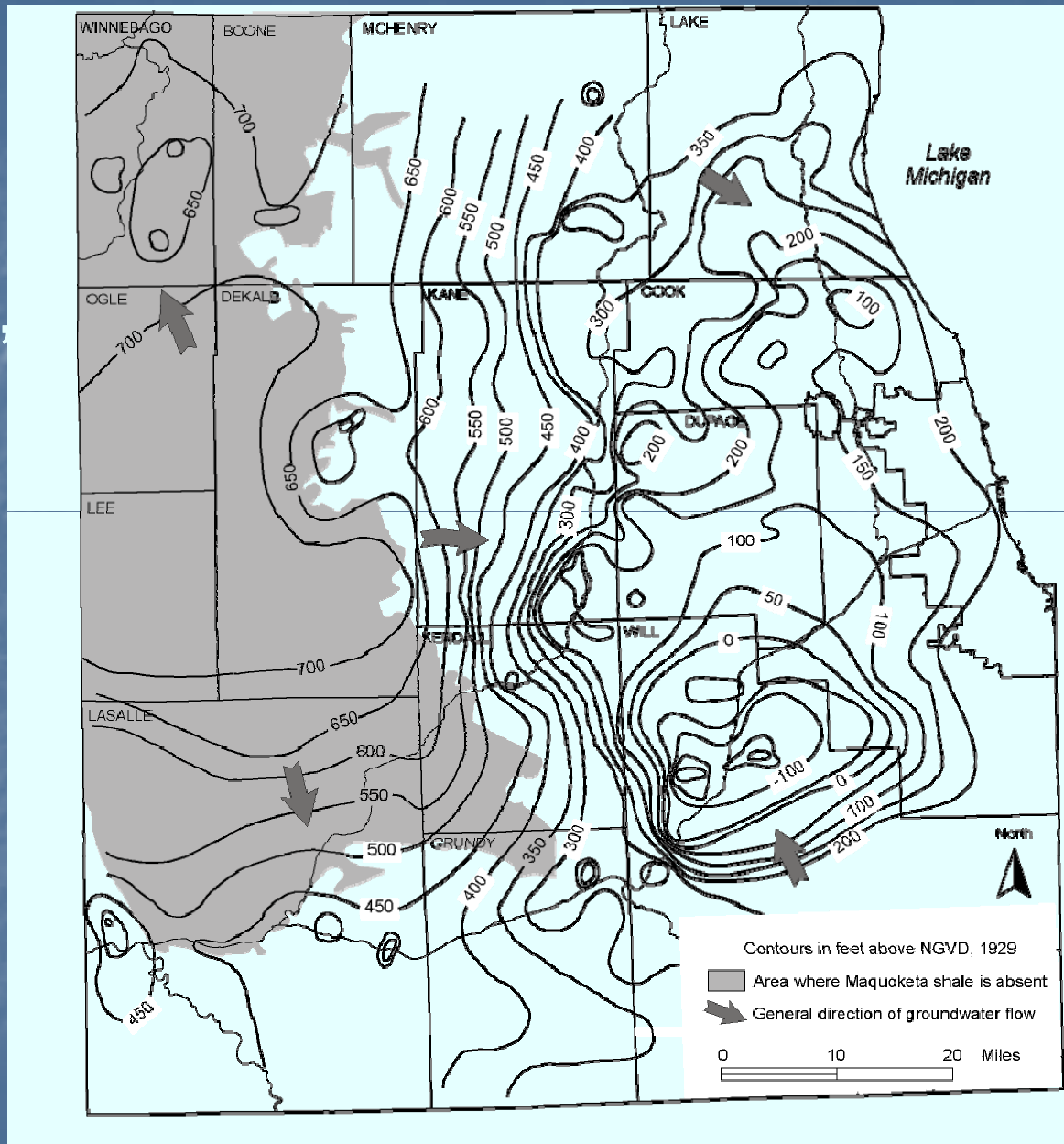
# NE Illinois Deep Bedrock Withdrawals, 1900-2000



# Aquifers & Artesian Wells

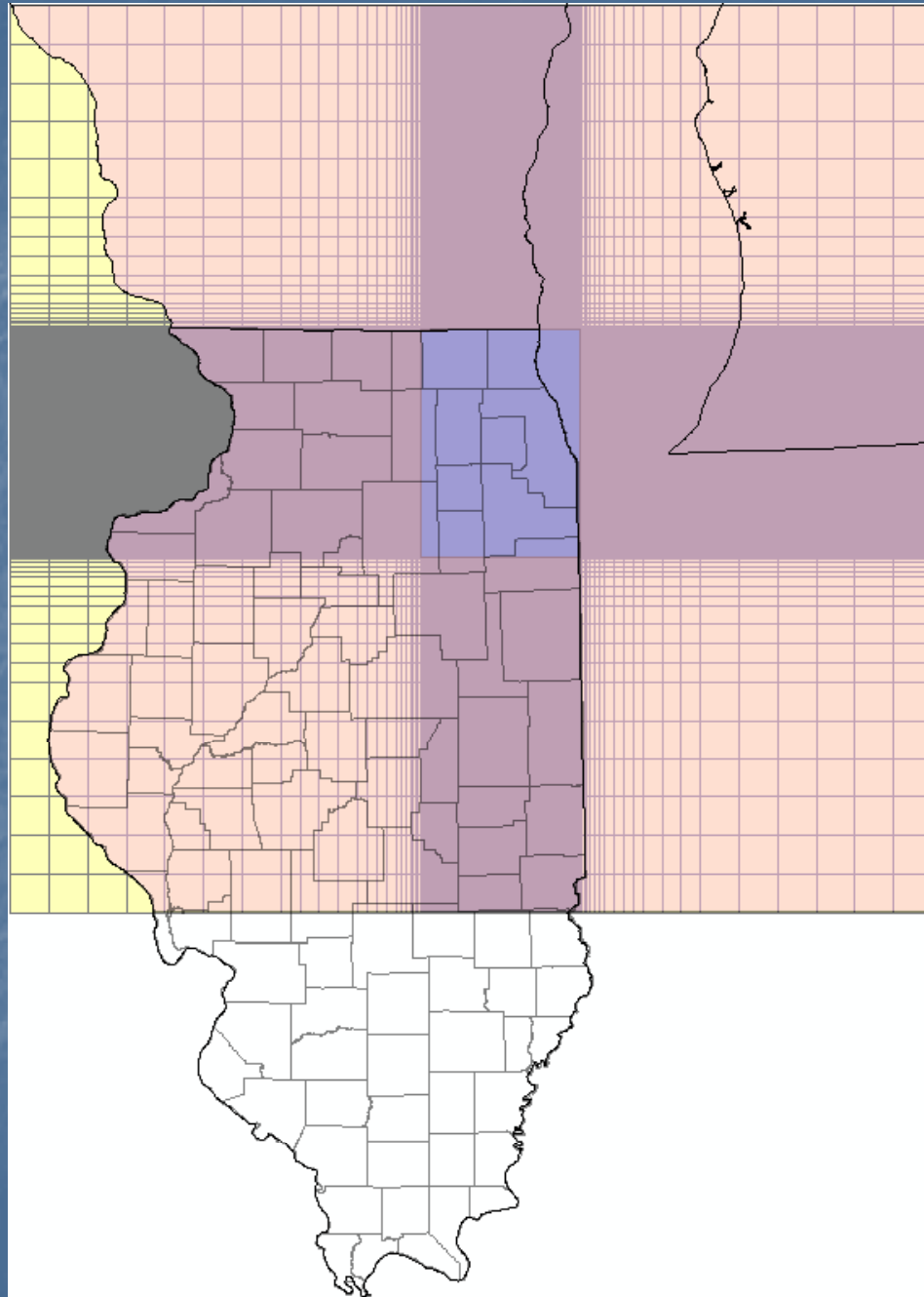


# Potentiometric Surface of the Deep Bedrock Aquifer System, Fall 2000



From Burch, ISWS, 2002

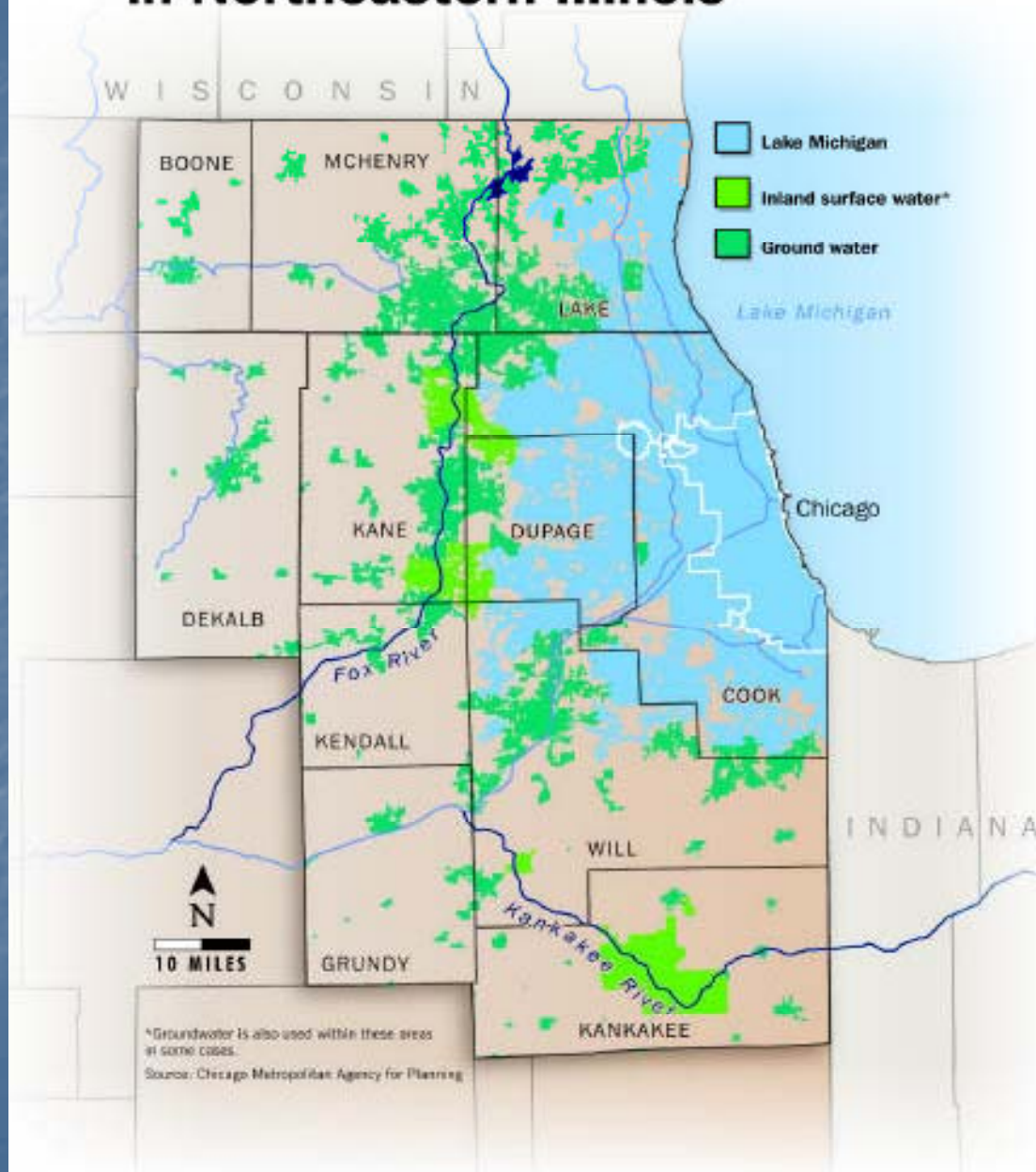




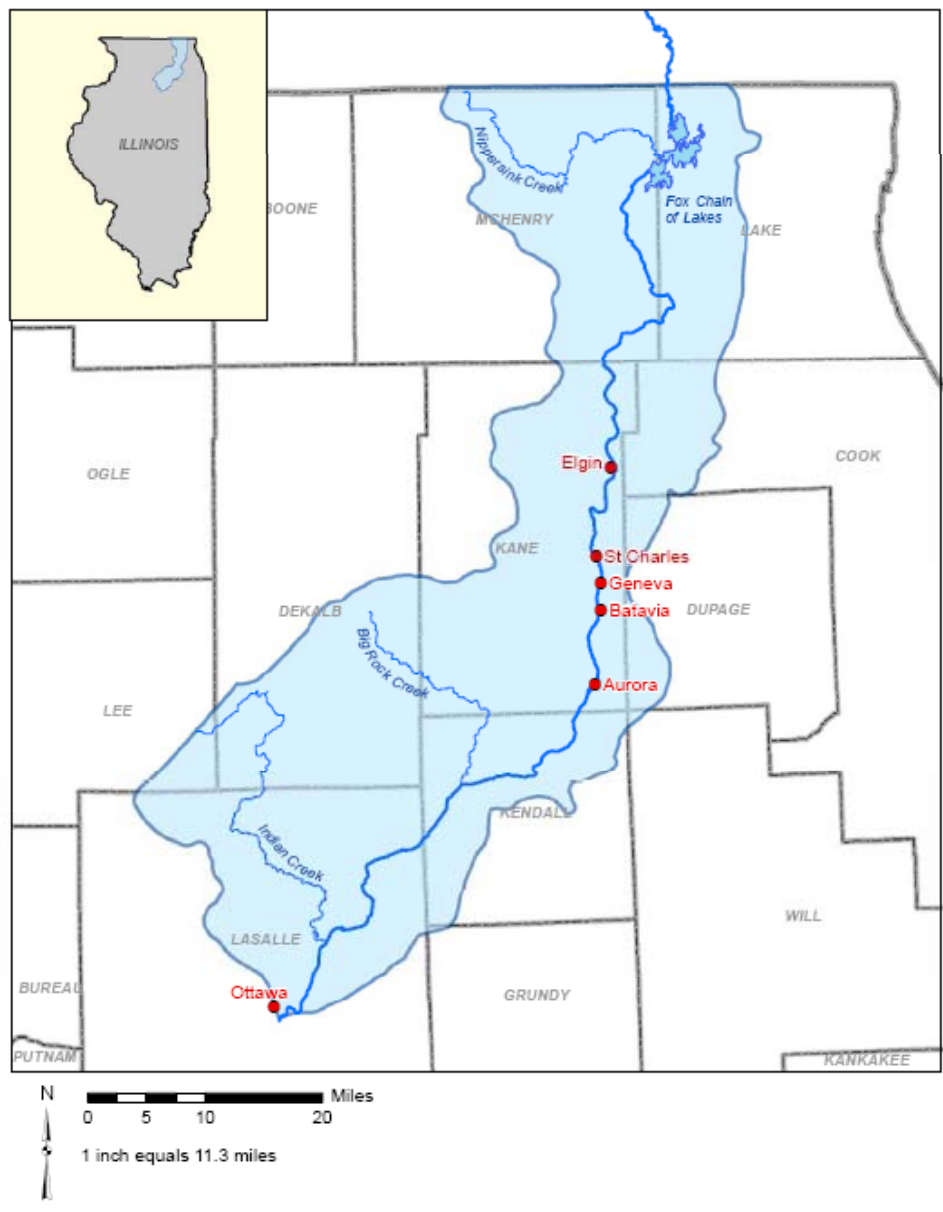
## Groundwater Flow Modeling: NE Illinois Regional Model Grid

- 226 rows
- 174 columns
- 18 layers
- 707,832 nodes
- Minimum grid spacing of 2500'
- Maximum grid spacing of 80,000'

# Water Sources for Public Supply in Northeastern Illinois



# Fox River Watershed



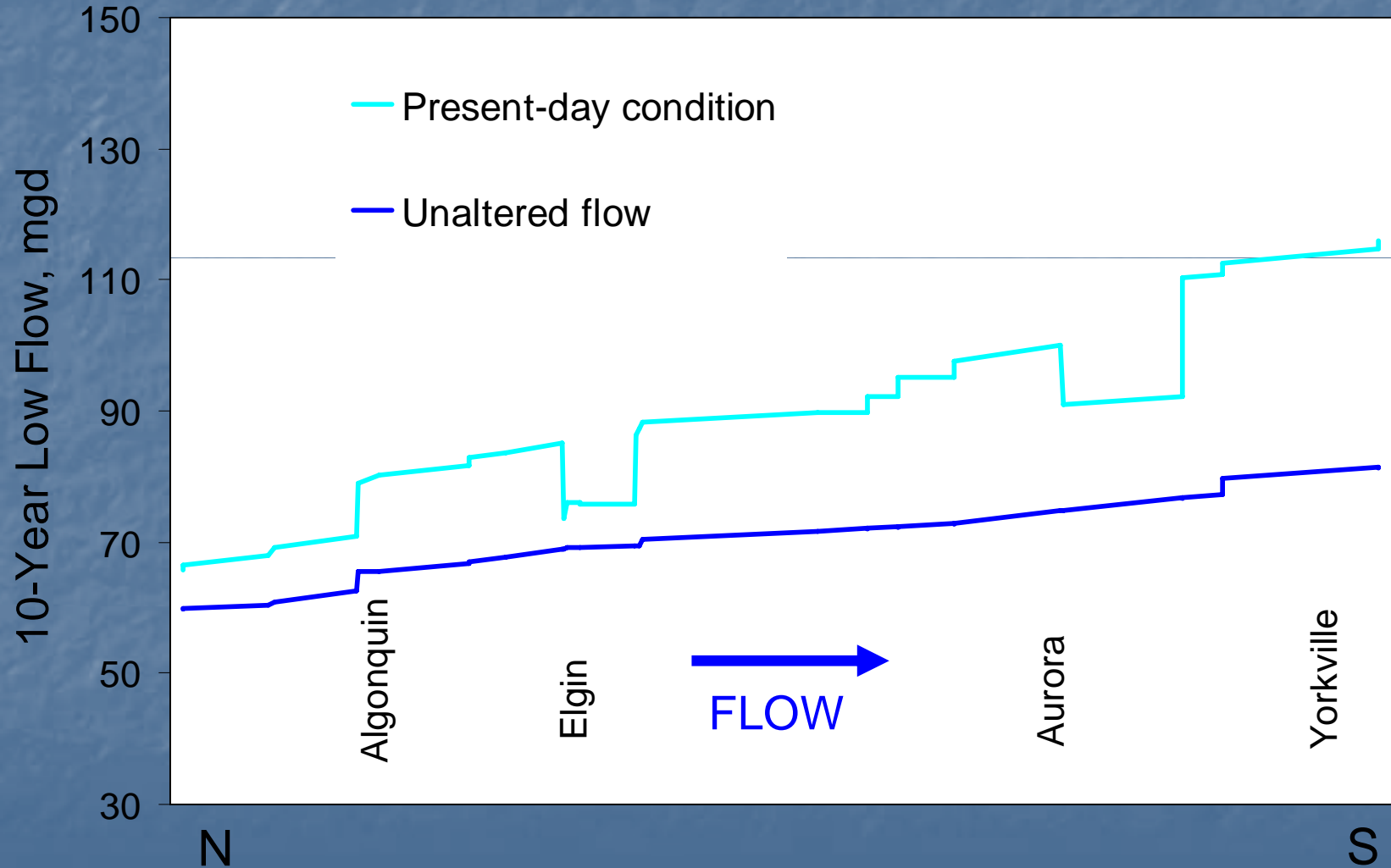


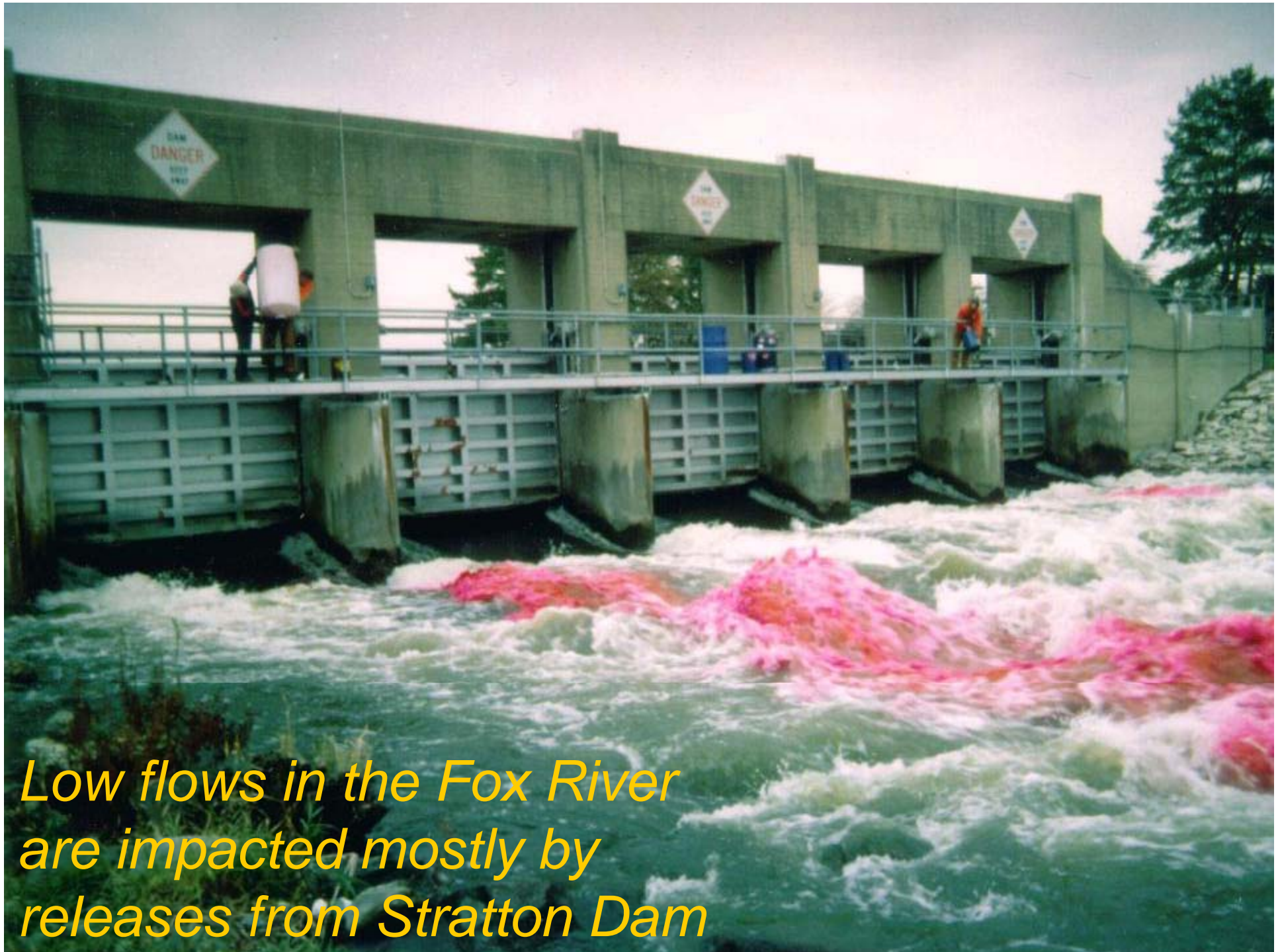
# Factors affecting surface water availability

1. Climate variability & change
2. Water withdrawals & wastewater effluent
3. Reservoirs, diversions, navigation works
4. Indirect impacts on base flow  
(groundwater-surface interactions)
5. In-stream flow needs



# 10-Year Low Flows along the Fox River





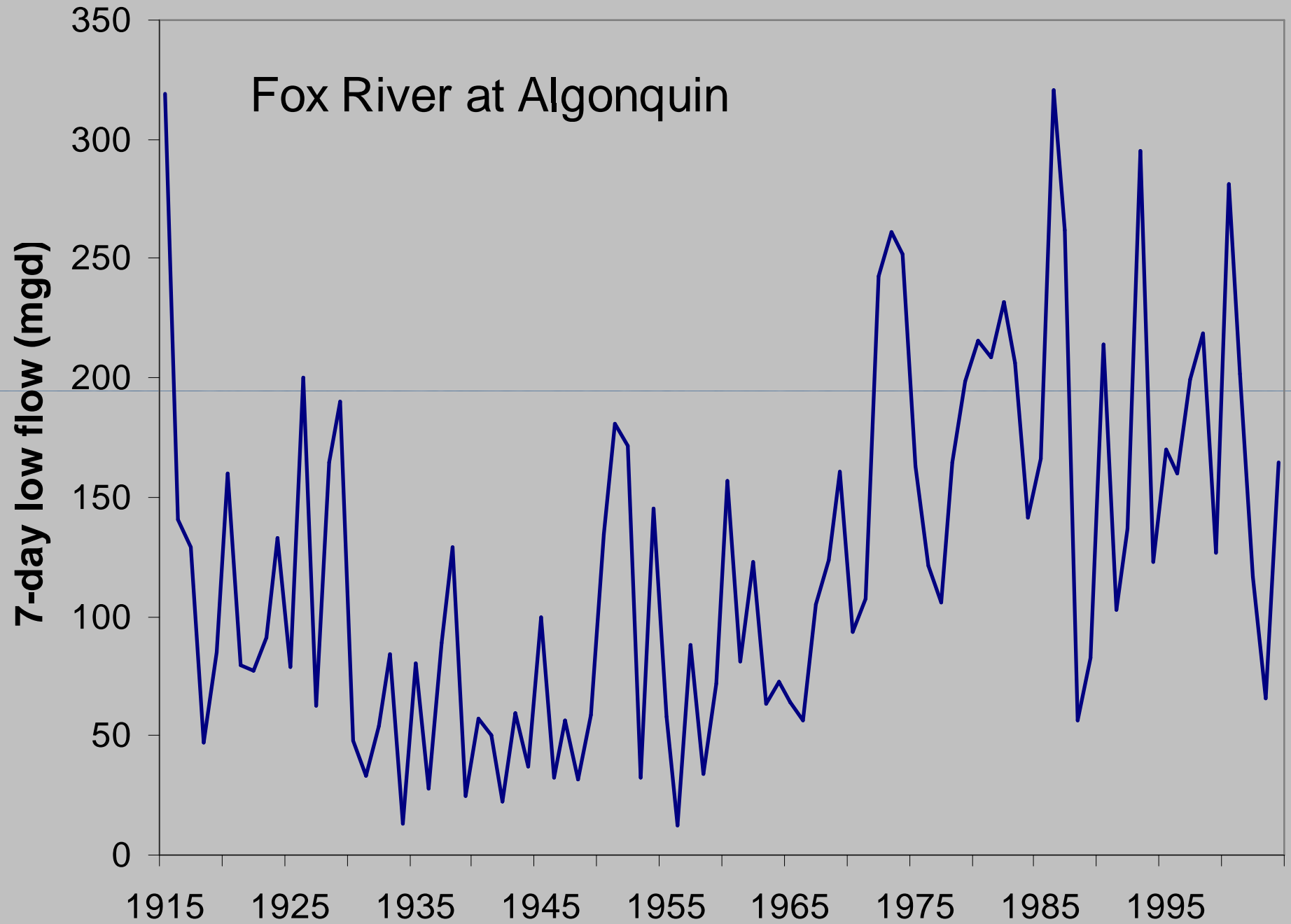
*Low flows in the Fox River  
are impacted mostly by  
releases from Stratton Dam*

# Flows from Stratton Dam

- Flow into the Chain of Lakes has been augmented by wastewater effluents, most coming from the Waukesha, WI area.
- A minimum gate opening, releasing 57 mgd was established in 1988.
- Raising the summer pool elevation since 1965 has greatly reduced the frequency of low flows occurring downstream.



# Fox River at Algonquin





# Instream Flow Needs

- Aquatic habitat / biological health
- Assimilation of waste waters (dilution)
- Recreation/Aesthetics

Instream flow needs can be in conflict with one another.

# Surface Water Accounting Tool for the Fox River Basin

- Evaluate flow quantity
- Examine impacts of future water use scenarios on streamflows.
- Future application: evaluate impacts from climate change scenarios and surface–groundwater interaction as they become better understood.

# Fox River Issues

- Wastewater discharges will increase substantially as water use in the watershed increases, increasing flow.
- Assimilation of wastewaters and improving wastewater treatment technology will likely define to what degree the Fox River can be a source for additional water withdrawals.
- Increased use of shallow groundwater may reduce flow, particularly in tributaries, due to groundwater-surface water interaction.



# CLIMATE

- CLIMATE CONDITIONS ARE A MAJOR FACTOR IN WATER SUPPLY

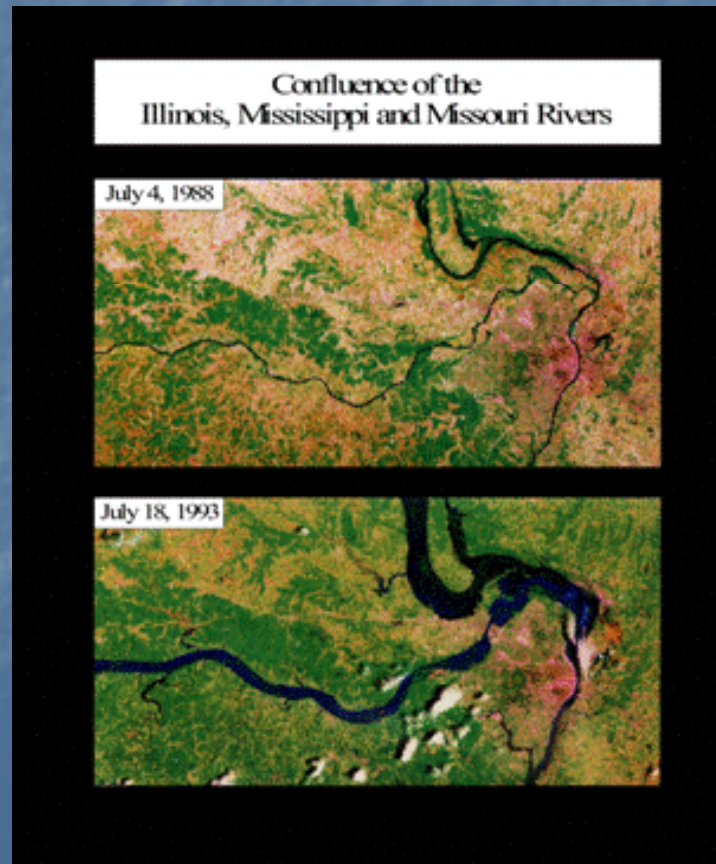


# DEFINITION of CLIMATE

- The statistical aggregate of weather conditions over a period of time.
- “Normal” Climate is set over 30 year periods.
- Current “normal” period is 1971-2000.
- This will change to 1981-2010 in 2011.

# CLIMATE VARIABILITY: Definition

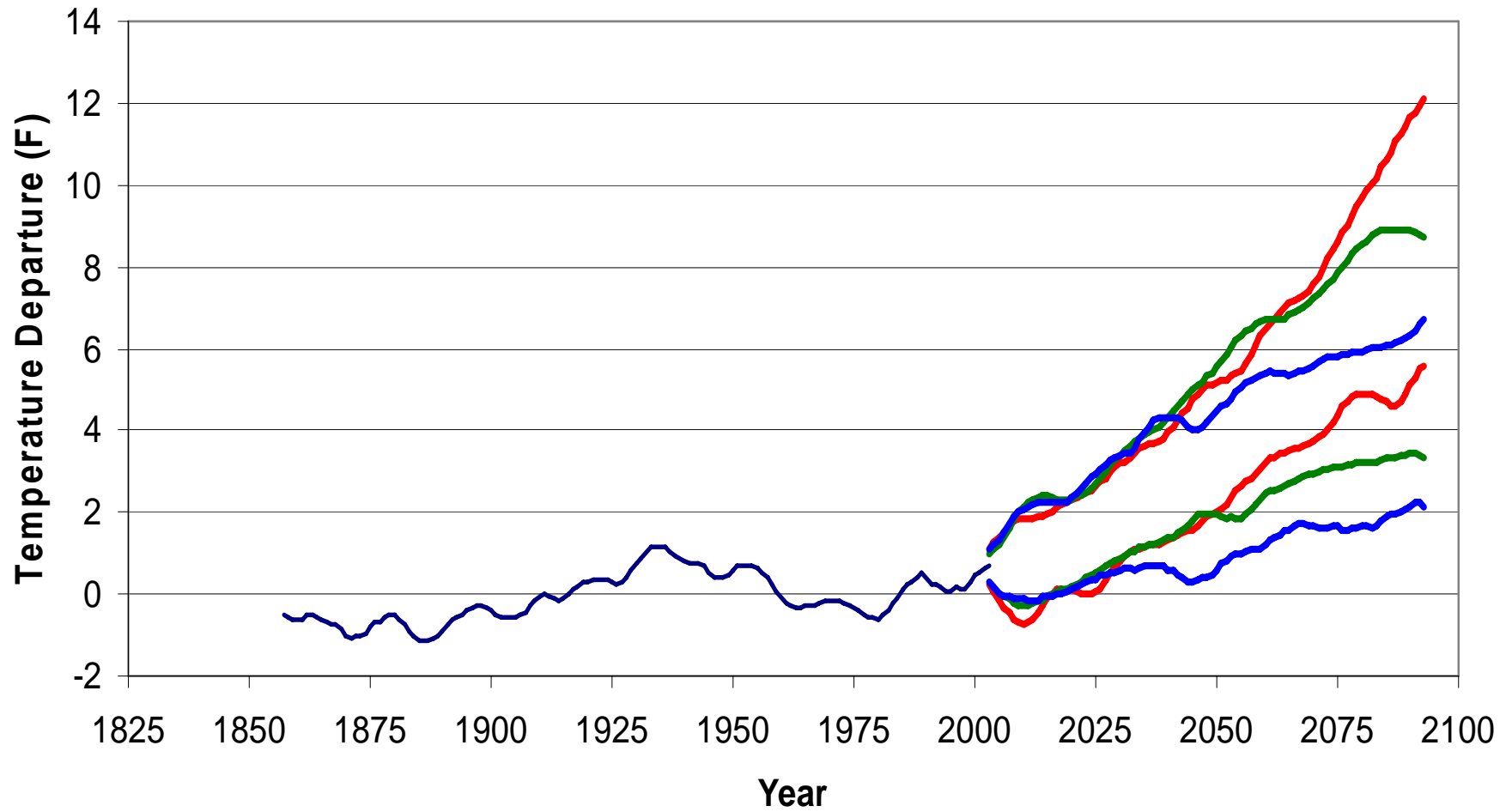
- Variations in climate on time scales of months, years, decades, centuries, and millennia. Includes droughts and floods.



# CLIMATE CHANGE: Definition

- A statistically significant change in climate over a period of time.
  - From one 30-year period to another
  - From one century to another
  - From one millennium to another
- You can't have climate change over less than a 30-year period.
- Climate change can be a change in the mean, in extremes, or in frequencies.

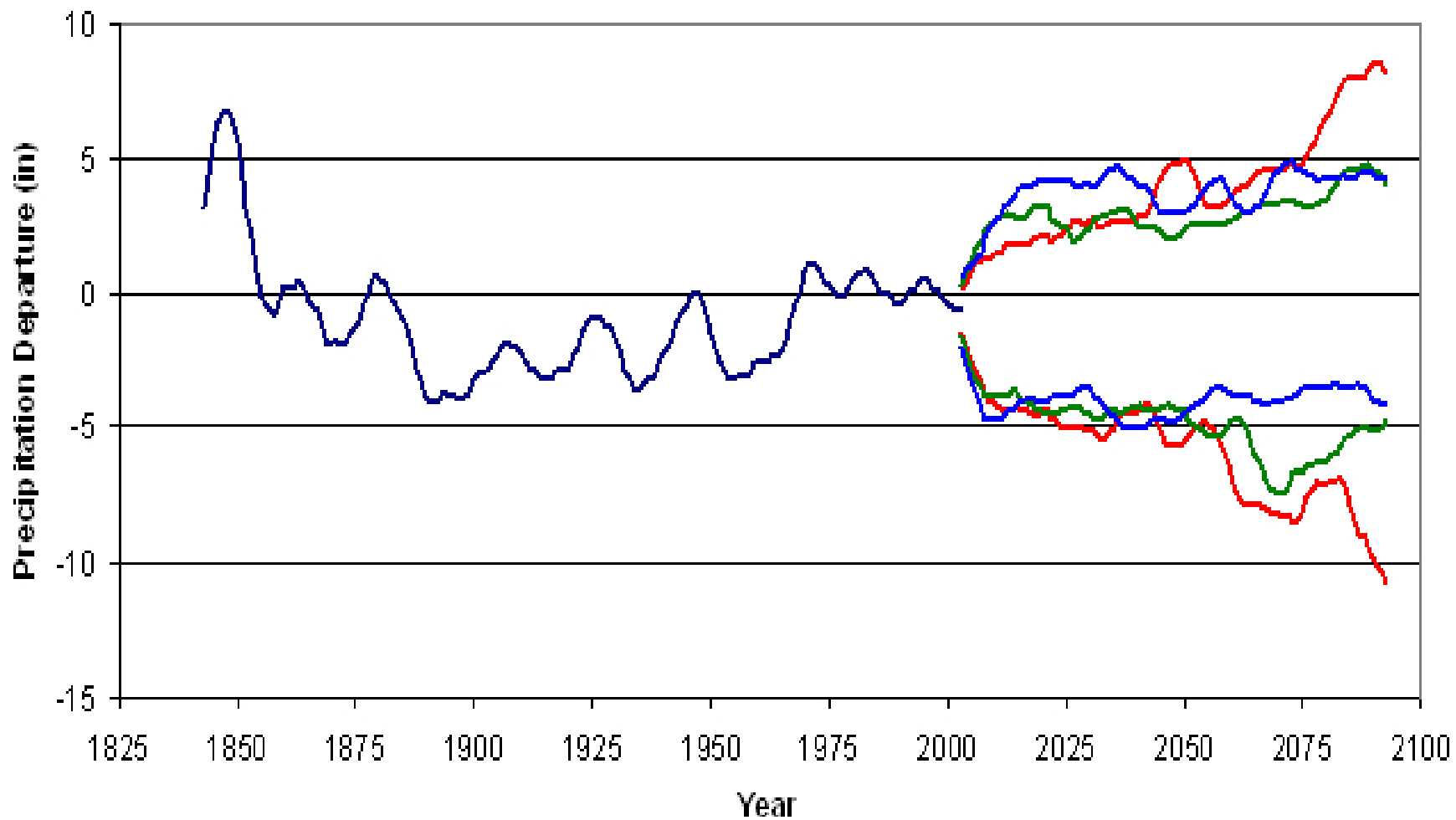
# Illinois Annual Temperature Departure from 1971-2000 Normal



— 20th Century — A2 5th — A2 95th — A1B 5th — A1B 95th — B1 5th — B1 95th



# Illinois Annual Precipitation Departure from 1971-2000 Normal



— 20th Century — A2 5th — A2 95th — A1B 5th — A1B 95th — B1 5th — B1 95th

# Conclusions: Water Sources

- Shallow Aquifers
- Deep Bedrock Aquifers
- Fox River

# Conclusions: Broad Issues

## Research & Planning Are Needed:

- What will the demand for water be?
- How much water is available?
- What are the impacts after combining demand & availability?
- How resistant is supply to drought & climate change?

# Thank You!

Look for more information and updates:

<http://www.sws.uiuc.edu/wsp>

E-mail me with questions:

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