

Potentiometric Surface Map of the Unconsolidated Aquifers of Greene County, Indiana

by

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Greene County is located in the west-central portion of Indiana, and is bounded by the counties of Clay, Owen, Monroe, Lawrence, Martin, Daviess, Knox and Sullivan to the north, northeast, east, southeast, south, southwest and west, respectively. Nearly the entire county lies within the White and West Fork White River Basin, however, a relatively small portion in the northwest corner is situated within the Lower Wabash River Basin with another portion in the southeast corner of the county in the East Fork White River Basin.

The Potentiometric Surface Map (PSM) of the unconsolidated aquifers of Greene County is mapped by contouring the elevations of about 80 static water-levels reported on well records received primarily over a 50 year period. These wells are completed in aquifers at various depths, and typically, under confined conditions (bounded by impermeable layers above and below the water bearing formation). However, some wells are completed under unconfined (not bounded by impermeable layers) settings. The mapped potentiometric surface contours are primarily for the upper 100 feet of the unconsolidated materials and utilize data for wells 100 feet or less in depth. If the shallow data was sparse or unavailable in an area, deeper wells are used to complement the mapping.

The potentiometric surface is a measure of the pressure on water in a water bearing formation. Water in an unconfined aquifer is at atmospheric pressure and will not rise in a well above the top of the aquifer, in contrast to groundwater in a confined aquifer which is under hydrostatic pressure and will rise in a well above the top of the water bearing formation.

Static water-level measurements in individual wells used to construct county PSM's are indicative of the water-level at the time of well completion. The groundwater level within an aquifer constantly fluctuates in response to rainfall, evapotranspiration, groundwater movement and pumpage. Therefore, measured static water-levels in an area may differ due to local or seasonal variations. Because fluctuations in groundwater are typically small, static water-levels can be used to construct a generalized PSM. As a general rule, but certainly not always, groundwater flow approximates the overlying topography and intersects the land surface at major streams.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for the water wells were either physically obtained in the field, determined through address geocoding, or reported on water well records. The location of the majority of the water well records used to make the PSM were field verified. Elevation data were obtained from a digital elevation model. Quality control/quality assurance procedures were utilized to refine or remove data where errors were readily apparent.

Potentiometric surface elevations range from a high of 520 feet mean sea level (msl) in the central part of the county, to a low of 470 feet msl in the south-central portion along the White

River. The regional groundwater flow direction is generally to the southwest towards the White River. Potentiometric contours are not extended through areas of the county where data is lacking and/or unconsolidated deposits are thin or unproductive.

The county PSM can be used to define the regional groundwater flow path and to identify significant areas of groundwater recharge and discharge. County PSM's represent overall regional characteristics and are not intended to be a substitute for site-specific studies.