OCCURRENCE AND QUALITY OF GROUND WATER IN THE EDWARDS-TRINITY (PLATEAU) AQUIFER IN THE TRANS-PECOS REGION OF TEXAS



## TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

REPORT 255

OCCURRENCE AND QUALITY OF GROUND WATER IN THE EDWARDS-TRINITY (PLATEAU) AQUIFER IN THE TRANS-PECOS REGION OF TEXAS

# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES 

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page
CONCLUSIONS ..... 1
INTRODUCTION ..... 1
Well-Numbering System ..... 2
Metric Conversions ..... 3
GEOLOGY ..... 3
GROUND-WATER USE ..... 11
Irrigation ..... 11
Municipal ..... 11
Industrial ..... 15
Domestic and Livestock ..... 15
GROUND-WATER AVAILABILITY ..... 15
OCCURRENCE AND QUALITY OF GROUND WATER WITHIN THE MAJOR IRRIGATION AREAS ..... 15
Reeves County Irrigation Area ..... 15
Pecos Counity Irrigation Areas ..... 15
North Coyanosa Area ..... 15
South Coyanosa Area ..... 21
Fort Stockton-Leon-Belding Area ..... 21
Girvin Area ..... 21
Bakersfield Area ..... 21
Reeves County Ranch Area ..... 22
Pecos County Ranch Area ..... 22
Terrell County Ranch Area ..... 22

## TABLE OF CONTENTS--Continued

Page
RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 22
SELECTED REFERENCES ..... 23
TABLES

1. Geologic Units and Their Water-Bearing Properties ..... 4
2. Records of Seclected Wells and Springs ..... 26
3. Chemical Analyses of Water From Selected Wells and Springs ..... 36
FIGURES
4. Map of Texas Showing Location of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer in the Trans-Pecos Region ..... 2
5. Map Showing Approximate Altitude of the Base of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer ..... 5
6. Conceptual Geologic Section Along Line A-A' ..... 7
7. Conceptual Geologic Section Along Line B-B' ..... 9
8. Map Showing Major Irrigation Areas ..... 11
9. Map Showing Concentrations of Selected Chemical Constituents in Water From Selected Wells in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer ..... 13
10. Map Showing Approximate Altitude of Water Levels in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer, 1973 ..... 17
11. Map Showing the Approximate Change of Water Levels in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer From 1957-59 to 1971-73 ..... 19
12. Map Showing Location of Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer ..... 41

# OCCURRENCE AND QUALITY OF GROUND WATER IN THE EDWARDS-TRINITY (PLATEAU) AOUIFERIN <br> THE TRANS-PECOS REGION OF TEXAS 

## CONCLUSIONS

The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer, which consists of limestones and sands of Cretaceous age, is one of the most important sources of water in Reeves, Pecos, and Terrell Counties. The aquifer has an areal extent of approximately 9,400 square miles $(24,000$ $\mathrm{km}^{2}$ ). In small localized areas, the aquifer yields large quantities of water to wells, principally for irrigation use. However, throughout most of the aquifer's extent, it yields only small to moderate amounts of water to wells. The geology of the aquifer, particularly the structure, strongly influences both the yields of wells and the chemical quality of the water.

Computation of recharge to the aquifer and discharge from the aquifer has resulted in the estimation that on the order of 150,000 to 190,000 acre-feet ( 180 to $230 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) of water is available from the aquifer on a sustained annual basis. However, it appears from the long-term water level declines that pumpage in the irrigated areas of the aquifer has, in many places, exceeded recharge. Total pumpage from the aquifer, primarity in the irrigation areas with lesser amounts by municipalities and industry, exceeds 130,000 acre-feet ( $160 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) annually. Also, in those portions of the study area where there has been no irrigation development, strata are relatively impervious and aquifer yields are generally too low to support high-capacity wells.

Before extensive development of irrigation wells, the discharge from the aquifer was in equilibrium with recharge. However, with the development of large-scale irrigation, discharge has exceeded recharge in most of the irrigation areas and water has been withdrawn from storage. This has caused long-term water level declines. These declines are most pronounced in the central Reeves County irrigation area and in the north and south Coyanosa, and Fort Stockton-Leon-Belding irrigation areas of Pecos County. This decline in water levels has caused Comanche Springs and Leon Springs to stop flowing. In those parts of the aquifer that have not been
developed for irrigation such as in Terrell and southern Pecos Counties, the recharge and discharge have remained almost in equilibrium and the aquifer contributes flow to the Rio Grande and the Pecos River through seeps and springs.

The quality of water within the aquifer varies from less than 500 to more than 5,000 milligrams per liter ( $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ ) dissolved solids. The high amount of dissolved solids in water contained in the aquifer is primarily the result of recharge water from evaporite deposits of the Castile and Rustler Formations in Culberson County and northwestern Reeves County and from the Rustler Formation in north-central Pecos County. The high chloride content of water from wells in north-central Pecos County may be the result of contamination by oil-field brines from improperly plugged or cased oil wells.

## INTRODUCTION

The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer investigation was initiated in January 1973. The objective of this investigation is to update previous investigations into one report covering the extent of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer west of the Pecos River with particular emphasis on the chemical quality and occurrence of ground water within the aquifer.

The geology and occurrence of ground water in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer have been described in several reports listed in the "Selected References" section of this report. The reports have been used in this investigation, and data from them have been incorporated per se except in those cases where recent data collected in the field update previous data, such as water levels and chemical analyses.

The area of investigation is shown in Figure 1 and includes all of Terrell County and those portions of Reeves, Pecos, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Val Verde (west of
the Pecos River), and Brewster Counties underlain by the Edwards-Trinity aquifer. West of the Pecos River, the aquifer covers an area of approximately 9,400 square miles ( $24,000 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ ). The topography ranges in elevation from approximately 8,000 feet ( $2,400 \mathrm{~m}$ ) above sea level in the Davis Mountains on the northwest to 1,200 feet ( 366 m ) above sea level near the confluence of the Rio Grande and the Pecos River in the southeast. The physiography ranges from the very rugged, high relief of the Davis Mountains to the broad, flat plain of the Pecos River valley and the highly dissected and relatively flat-lying plateaus and mesas of Terrell, Val Verde, and southern Pecos Counties. This area encompasses one of the most complex geologic and hydrologic regions of the State.


Figure 1.-Location of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer in the Trans-Pecos Region

The area has an average annual rainfall of 12 inches ( 31 cm ) and an annual evaporation rate of 70 to 80 inches ( 178 to 203 cm ). Its average maximum daily air temperature in July is $95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ while the average minimum in January is $33^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.

In conducting the regional investigation of the Edwards-Trinity
ground-water aquifer, the following items of work were performed.

1. Available geologic and hydrologic data were compiled and reviewed.
2. Available subsurface data were compiled and correlated.
3. Water levels in wells were measured.
4. Water samples from wells were collected for chemical analysis.
5. Data were compiled, interpreted, and analyzed and illustrations prepared.
to show the geologic and hydrologic conditions within the study area.

Numerous people helped in many ways in the completion of this study, and their contribution of time, aid, and information is greatly appreciated. Special thanks are due Loyd Walker, who edited the manuscript and made many useful suggestions concerning the illustrations and conclusions contained within the report. General supervision was furnished by C. R. Baskin, director, Data and Engineering Services Division and Tommy R. Knowles, chief, Data Collection and Evaluation Section.

## Well-Numbering System

The well-numbering system used in this report is one adopted by the Texas Department of Water Resources for use throughout the State and is based upon the divisions of latitude and longitude. This system facilitates the location of wells and prevents duplication of well numbers in present and future studies

Under this system, each 1-degree quadrangle in the State is given a number consisting of two digits, from 01 to 89. These are the first two digits in the well number. Each 1 -degree quadrangle is divided into $71 / 2$-minute quadrangles which are given 2 -digit numbers from 01 to 64 . These are the third and fourth digits of the well number. Each $71 / 2$-minute quadrangle is divided into $2 \frac{1}{2}$-minute quadrangles given single digit numbers from 1 to 9 . This is the fifth digit of the well number. Finally, each well within a $21 / 2$-minute quadrangle is given a 2 -digit number in the order in which it is inventoried, starting with 01 . These are the last two digits of the well number.

In addition to the seven-digit well number, a two-letter prefix is used to identify the county. The prefixes for the counties entirely or partially covered by this report are:

| Prefix | County |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| BK | Brewster |
| HL | Culberson |
| PS | Jeff Davis |
| US | Pecos |
| WD | Reeves |
| XX | Terrell |
| YR | Val Verde |

On the well-location map in this report (Figure 9), the 1 -degree quadrangles are numbered with large numerals. The $71 / 2$-minute quadrangles are numbered in the northwest corners where possible. The 3 -digit number shown with the well symbol contains the number of the $2 \frac{1}{2}$-minute quadrangle in which the well is located and the number of the well within that quadrangle.

## Metric Conversions

For those readers interested in using the International System (SI) of Units, the metric equivalents of English units of measurements are given in parentheses in the text. The English units used in this report may be converted to metric units by the following coversion factors:

| From <br> English units | Multiply by | To obtain metric units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| acre | 0.4047 | square hectometers ( $\mathrm{hm}^{2}$ ) |
| acre-feet | 0.00123 | cubic hectometers ( $\mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) |
| cubic feet per second ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3} / \mathrm{s}$ ) | 28.32 | liters per second $(1 / s)$ |
| feet (ft) | 0.3048 | meters (m) |
| feet per mile (ft/mi) | 0.189 | meters per kilometer ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{km}$ ) |
| gallons (gal) | 3.785 | liters (1) |
| gallons per minute (gal/min) | 0.0631 | liters per second (1/s) |
| gallons per day per foot [(gal/d)/ft] | 12.418 | liters per day per meter [( $1 / \mathrm{d}$ )/m] |
| inches (in) | 2.540 | centimeters ( cm ) |
| miles (mi) | 1.609 | kilometers (km) |
| square miles ( $\mathrm{mi}^{\mathbf{2}}$ ) | 2.590 | square kilometers ( $\mathrm{km}^{2}$ ) |

To convert degrees Fahrenheit to dregrees Celsius use the following formula:
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=0.556\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-32\right)$

## GEOLOGY

The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer covers parts of the Delaware and Val Verde Basins and is composed of water-bearing lower Cretaceous sands and limestones of the Washita, Fredericksburg, and Trinity Groups. The
upper part of the aquifer is made up of the Georgetown Formation and Edwards Limestone and the lower part is made up of sands and limestones of the Trinity Group. Table 1 briefly describes the lithology and water-bearing properties of the geologic units. Figure 2 shows the approximate altitude of the base of the Edwards-Trinity aquifer in the study area.

The quality and movement of ground water in the northwest one-third of the aquifer is influenced by the geologic structure of that area. Toward the end of Permian time the seas in the Delaware Basin became shallow and restricted, resulting in the deposition of vast amounts of evaporites. The Cretaceous seas advanced over these Permian evaporites depositing the Cretaceous rocks that are present in the area. Subsequent to the retreat of the Cretaceous seas, ground water began leaching the soluble gypsum and salt deposits of Permian age to such an extent that the overlying Cretaceous rocks lost their underlying support and were subjected to extensive faulting, folding, and subsidence. This folding and faulting is shown in Figure 3.

Prior to and following subsidence of the Cretaceous rocks, Tertiary volcanic rocks which formed the Davis Mountains were extruded onto the surface, and with each successive eruption created, in effect, a new base level of erosion. As a result, the eroded and degraded Cretaceous rocks in the subsidence area became an area of aggradation and deposition for the alluvial deposits of the mountain front. Within the area bounded by the Capitan Reef complex, the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer is dissected by, and hydrologically connected to the overlying Quaternary alluvium, and water of the Edwards-Trinity is commingled with alluvial water (Figures 3 and 4).

Another feature affecting the quality of ground water in this area is the movement and solution action of water through the Permian outcrops of the Rustler (anhydrite) and Castile (gypsum) Formations northwest of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer. Ground water derived from the surface runoff and infiltration from this source contains a large amount of sulfate in solution from the evaporites.

The southeastern two-thirds of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer which lies outside the Delaware Basin, is a continuous unit and is relatively undisturbed from its original depositional position (Figure 4). The surface drainage generally follows the regional southeast dip which is approximately 30 feet per mile $(5.7 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{km})$.

Yield: small, less than 50 gpm ; moderate, $50-500 \mathrm{gpm}$; large, more than 500 gpm .


## GROUND-WATER

USE

## Irrigation

Development of irrigation water supplies from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer is limited by the availability and quality of the water. With the exception of that part of the Reeves County irrigation area which has been abandoned and the Bakersfield irrigation area, the irrigated areas show moderate to large water-level declines within the last 15 years. Irrigation surveys conducted by the Texas Department of Water Resources indicate that approximately 100,000 acre-feet $\left(120 \mathrm{hm}^{3}\right)$ of water is pumped annually from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in the major irrigation areas (Figure 5). This pumpage for the most part is concentrated in the limited areas of irrigation, thus resulting in localized long-term water level declines when ground water is withdrawn from the aquifer at a faster rate than it can be replaced by recharge. In many of these areas, maximum safe development by irrigation wells has been accomplished and in some cases exceeded.

The water generally contains more than 1,000 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ dissolved solids, and much of it contains more than $2,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ (Figure 6).

## Municipal

The development of public water supplies from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer is limited; however, Fort Stockton, McCamey, Iraan, Sheffield, and Sanderson obtain all or part of their water from the Edwards-Trinity and have a combined annual pumpage of approximately 3,700 acre-feet $\left(4.6 \mathrm{hm}^{3}\right)$. All these towns with the exception of Fort Stockton meet the quality standards established by the Texas Department of Health (1977). The Fort Stockton water supply contains chloride in excess of $500 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ and a sulfate content of approximately $500 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$; thus the water has a salty taste and laxative effect. However, water of better chemical quality is available in several areas west of Fort Stockton where ground water contains less than $1,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ dissolved solids and the concentration of chloride and sulfate is less than $200 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ each (Figure 6).".


Figure 5.-Major Irrigation Areas

## Industrial

Nearly all of the water pumped from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer for industrial purposes is used in the production of oil and gas, electricity, and sulfur. About 700 acre-feet $\left(0.9 \mathrm{hm}^{3}\right.$ ) of water used in the production of oil and gas is for cooling purposes by the natural gas plants in the area. A minor amount is used by oil rigs during the drilling of oil tests with an average of 42 gallons ( 1591 ) of water being required for each foot $(0.3 \mathrm{~m})$ drilled. Water-supply wells for oil test drilling generally are considered adequate if they can furnish as much as 30 gallons per minute (1.91/s). The total amount of water used by wells of this type is estimated to be a few hundred acre-feet a year, but use of the well is usually short and the long-term effect on the water table is negligible.

The West Texas Utilities Company operates the Rio Pecos generating plant near Girvin and a smaller station near Fort Stockton and the combined annual pumpage is approximately 1,660 acre-feet $\left(2.0 \mathrm{hm}^{3}\right)$.

The Duval Corporation in Reeves County and the Atlantic Richfield Company in Pecos County operate sulfur recovery plants which have a combined annual pumpage of approximately 8,300 acre-feet ( $10.2 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ).

## Domestic and Livestock

Domestic and livestock wells pump water from the Edwards-Trinity over the entire extent of the aquifer; however, they do not pump enough to affect the quantity or quality of the water in the aquifer. These wells are generally equipped with windmills or small electric submersible pumps and their yields range from less than 1 to 20 gallons per minute $(<0.1$ to $1.31 / \mathrm{s})$. This type of well is predominant in Terrell and southeast Pecos County.

## GROUND-WATER AVAILABILITY

Ground-water availability for the purposes of this study is defined in terms of effective recharge or sustainable annual yield. The sustainable annual yield is defined as the amount of ground water which can be safely withdrawn perennially throughout the extent of the aquifer without reducing the amount of water in storage. The sustainable annual yield of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in the study area is determined from spring flow and base flow gain data (Peckham, 1963, p. 8) to be on the order of 150,000 to 190,000 acre-feet ( 180 to $230 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) annually.

# OCCURRENCE AND QUALITY OF GROUND WATER WITHIN THE MAJOR IRRIGATION AREAS 

Reeves County Irrigation Area

The depth to water in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in this area varies greatly. Water levels range from 29 feet ( 8.8 m ) below land surface in the artesian area to 330 feet ( 101 m ) below land surface in the water-table area (Figure 7). The wells range in depth from 600 to 1,400 feet ( 180 to 430 m ). Water levels in this area have generally declined; however, part of the area has experienced a rise in water levels. In the area north of Balmorhea and west of State Highway 17, the water levels have declined from 0 to 70 feet ( 0 to 21 m ). East of State Highway 17 and north of Interstate Highway 10, water levels have risen (Figure 8). The rises in water levels are the result of a decline in use of water for irrigation since 1959; thus the water levels are recovering significantly in some areas. For example, the water level in well 46-60-902, located about 13 miles ( 21 km ) east of Balmorhea, rose 187 feet ( 57 m ) from 1959 to 1973 and has remained fairly constant. The coefficient of transmissibility of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in Reeves County ranges from a few thousand to 10,000 gallons per day per foot [124,180 ( $1 / \mathrm{d}) / \mathrm{m}]$.

The dissolved solids content of ground water pumped for irrigation generally exceeds $1,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ and in some water exceeds $3,000 \mathrm{mg} / 1$ (Figure 6). When ground water was initially used for irrigation in this area, the chemical quality of the water was not a problem because of the permeable alluvial soils and the raising of salt-tolerant crops. However, due to repeated infiltration of irrigation water, heavy applications of fertilizers, and perching of water, the soils became more saturated with minerals which resulted in low crop yield. In 1974, approximately 20,000 acre-feet ( $25 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) of ground water was pumped from the Edwards-Trinity aquifer for irrigation of crops.

## Pecos County Irrigation Areas

Pecos County is divided into the following major irrigation areas: north Coyanosa, south Coyanosa, Fort Stockton-Leon-Belding, Girvin, and Bakersfield (Figure 5).

## North Coyanosa Area

The north Coyanosa irrigation area is near the lower reaches of Coyanosa Draw in the northwestern
part of Pecos County. The Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer contributes little water directly to wells in this part of the area; however, it is an important factor in the recharge to the alluvium. Water levels in wells that are known to be tapping the Edwards-Trinity around the margin of the alluvial trough range from 96 feet to 275 feet ( 29 to 84 m ) below land surface (Figure 7). Depths of these wells range from 500 to 700 feet ( 150 to 210 m ). Water levels have declined significantly in this area. The water level in one well has declined 106 feet $(32 \mathrm{~m})$ in 12 years (Figure 8).

Water quality is generally suitable for irrigation and industrial use; however, dissolved solids and fluoride concentrations are higher than that recommended by the Texas Department of Health in regard to public water supply. Approximately 6,000 acre-feet ( $7.4 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) of ground water was pumped from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in the north Coyanosa area during 1974.

## South Coyanosa Area

The south Coyanosa irrigation area lies along Coyanosa Draw, 15 miles ( 24 km ) west of Fort Stockton. About 3,000 acres $\left(1,200 \mathrm{hm}^{2}\right)$ of land is irrigated in this area. Most of the ground water is pumped from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer which is 500 to 700 feet ( 152 to 213 m ) thick. The Trinity sand portion of the aquifer is about 200 feet ( 61 m ) thick and yields a large part of the water. Although the overlying limestones contain many fractures and reach a thickness of 500 feet ( 152 m ), the permeability and storage capacity are low because the fractures are small. According to Figures 7 and 8, water levels range from about 200 to 280 feet ( 61 to 85 m ) below land surface with declines of as much as 149 feet $(45 \mathrm{~m})$. Depths of wells in this area range from 450 to 600 feet ( 137 to 183 m ).

Water quality in the western part of the area is generally less than $500 \mathrm{mg} / /$ dissolved solids which is suitable for most uses. However, most of the water in the eastern part of the area contains more than $1,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ dissolved solids which would limit it to irrigation of sandy soils and certain industrial uses such as production of hydrocarbons. Approximately 9,000 acre-feet ( $11 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) of water was pumped from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in the south Coyanosa area during 1974.

## Fort Stockton-Leon-Belding Area

This irrigation area includes Leon Springs and Leon Lake, Fort Stockton, and Belding railroad siding.

The Edwards-Trinity in this area has been faulted and contains a highly permeable zone created by interconnected solution cavities in the limestone. The system of solution cavities apparently extends from the Belding Fault zone to Leon Springs and Comanche Springs. During the period 1959 to 1973, water levels dectined 59 feet ( 18 m ) in the Leon area and 83 feet ( 25 m ) in the Belding area (Figure 8). Although a considerable amount of water is still pumped from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer near Leon Lake and Fort Stockton, wells completed in the Rustler Formation have been developed to supplement the Edwards-Trinity wells in the Belding area. This increased pumpage from the Rustler has resulted in stable water levels in some Edwards-Trinity wells in the area. Depths of the Edwards-Trinity wells in the Fort Stockton-Leon-Belding irrigation area range from 300 to 600 feet ( 91 to 183 m ).

The chemical quality of the water in the area ranges from about $2,000 \mathrm{mg} / 1$ to almost $4,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ dissolved solids (Figure 6). This limits use of the water to irrigation of salt-tolerant crops grown on porous soils and to selected industries. During 1974, approximately 45,000 acre-feet ( $55 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) of ground water was pumped from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer.

## Girvin Area

The Girvin irrigation area is about 4 to 8 miles ( 6.4 to 13 km ) southwest of the town of Girvin. It consists of approximately 3,400 acres $\left(1,380 \mathrm{hm}^{2}\right)$ of irrigated land. Almost all wells in this area produce from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer and range in depth from 150 to 400 feet ( 46 to 122 m ). Figures 7 and 8 show water levels in this area that range from about 110 feet to 180 feet ( 34 to 43 m ) below land surface, with declines of as much as 43 feet ( 13 m ).

Dissolved-solids concentrations of water produced from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in this area range from $3,250 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ to more than $5,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ (Figure 6 ). This limits use of the water to irrigation and industrial purposes. Approximately 9,000 acre-feet $\left(11 \mathrm{hm}^{3}\right)$ of ground water was pumped from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer during 1974.

## Bakersfield Area

The Bakersfield irrigation area comprises about 5,000 acres $\left(2,020 \mathrm{hm}^{2}\right)$ north of the town of Bakersfield. Most of the wells in this area produce water from the alluvium; however, a few wells on the perimeter of the alluvial trough tap the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer. Wells in the Cretaceous Formations are

300 to 400 feet deep ( 91 to 122 m ). Depths to water in this area range from 90 to 100 feet ( 27 to 30 m ) below land surface (Figure 7). According to Figure 8, the maximum recorded decline during the period from 1959 to 1973 was 16 feet ( 4.9 m ).

Figure 6 shows one well (53-06-501) in this area with water containing $1,740 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ dissolved soldis. Approximately 5,000 acre-feet ( $6.2 \mathrm{hm}^{3}$ ) of ground water was pumped from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in the Bakersfield area during 1974.

The coefficient of transmissibility of the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer in Pecos County ranges upward from a few thousand to 10,000 gallons per day per foot [124,180 (1/d)/m].

## Reeves County Ranch Area

The western section of Reeves County and the parts of Culberson and Jeff Davis Counties underlain by the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer are devoted primarily to ranching. Water for cattle and domestic use is obtained from wells equipped principally with windmills. Depths to water in this area range from 30 to 360 feet ( 9.1 to 110 m ) below land surface (Figure 7). Except for the area just north of Balmorhea where a decline as much as 70 feet ( 21 m ) is recorded, water levels have been stable (Figure 8).

Water quality varies greatly with dissolved solids ranging from less than $500 \mathrm{mg} / 1$ in the southwestern part to more than $3,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ in the northern part of this area (Figure 6).

## Pecos County Ranch Area

That part of southeastern Pecos County known as the Stockton Plateau is overlain by relatively flat-lying Cretaceous formations and is devoted entirely to ranching since the land surface is too rough for cultivation. Water is obtained from wells equipped with windmills and electric pumps. Water levels in this area range in depth from 120 to 600 feet ( 37 to 183 m ) below land surface and have not changed significantly during the period of record (Figure 7).

Water quality in this area is good with dissolved solids generally less than $500 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{I}$ (Figure 6).

## Terrell County Ranch Area

Terrell County is devoted almost entirely to ranching with a small amount of irrigation from the alluvium in the Pecos River valley. Practically all livestock, domestic, and public supply wells in the county obtain their water from the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer. The same holds for those parts of Brewster and Val Verde Counties that are underlain by the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer. Because of low permeabilities, well yields are small in this area and water levels range from less than 50 to almost 800 feet ( 61 to 274 m ) below land surface (Figure 7). Changes in water levels have been insignificant during the period of record.

Except for a small area in the northern part of the county just south of Sheffield, water quality is good with dissolved solids less than $500 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ (Figure 6).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The existing water level monitoring program for the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifer should be updated periodically to reflect changes in the distribution of pumping wells. The network of observation wells that are used to monitor water levels in the aquifer should be reevaluated periodically with the purpose of getting adequate data for the aquifer from a minimum number of strategically located wells. Using essentially the same criteria, an effective long-term chemical quality monitoring program should be established for the aquifer. The monitor wells should be located in critical areas, such as public supply and irrigation areas. The wells should be sampled periodically depending on the amount of change in chemical quality. Also, any oil-field brine disposal or injection wells that may be contaminating the aquifer should be located and plugged. Before planning additional large-scale development of ground water, the chemical quality of the water and anticipated well yields in each area should be evaluated.

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All wells are drilied unless otherwise noted in remarks column.
Water Level $\quad$ : Reported water levels are given in feet; measured water levels are given to the nearest tenth or hundredth of a foot.
Method of 1 ft and type of power: E , electric; $G$, Method of 11 ft E, electric; $G$, gasoline, butane, or diesel engine; N, none; $c$, cylinder; $S$, submersible
: D , domestic; Ind, industrial; Irr, irrigation; $P$, pubilic supply; S, livestock; N, none.


See foornotes at end of table

Table 2. --Records of Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer--Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Records of Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2.--Records of Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trintty (Plateau) Aquifer--Continued


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Table 2.-ARecords of Seiected helio and spings in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer--Concinued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Records of Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer--Continued

| Well | Owner | Driller | Dace completed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Depth } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { well } \\ (f t) \end{gathered}$ | Casing |  | Altitude uf land surface (ft) | Water level |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mechod } \\ & \text { of } \\ & 1 \mathrm{ift} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Use } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { water } \end{gathered}$ | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diafali- } \\ & \text { eter } \\ & \text { (in.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { Depth } \\ (\mathrm{ft}) \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | Below Landsurface datum (ft) | luate of measurement |  |  |  |
|  |  | Thompson Drilling Company | 1965 | 1,285 |  | Reeves County--Continued |  |  | Oct. 22, 1970 | -- | -- | Originally drilled to $3,540 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| * WD-47-56-902 | Banky Stocks |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10-5 / 8 \\ 9-5 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | $575$ | 3,619 | 332.91 |  |  |  |  |
| * 52-02-601 | H. Weinacht Estate | .- | 1930's | 500 | 6 | 200? | 3,380 | $\begin{aligned} & 79.5 \\ & 84.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Sept. 21, } & 1959 \\ \text { Mar. 16, } & 1970 \end{array}$ | c, w | D, 5 | Well $\mathrm{x}-20$ In TWC Bulletin 6214. |
| * 610 | Reeves County Water Improvement District No. 1 | -- | -- | Spring | $\cdots$ | -- | 3,306 | -- | -- | Flows | Irr | Giffin Springs. |
| 611 | State of Texas | -- | -- | Spring | -- | $\cdots$ | 3,306 | -- | -* | Flows | Irr | San Solomon Springs. X-21 in TWC Bulletin 6214. <br> We11 Y-26 in TWC Bulletin 6214. Temp. $75^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on July 14, 1970. |
| * 04-205 | Mrs. Oscar Graef | Royce Hemmeline | 1954 | 536 | 16 | 428 | 2,964 | 307.66 | Nov. 3, 1958 | T, G | Irr |  |
| * 301 | Rudolf toefs | L. W. Stratton | -- | 615 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 2,979 | $\begin{aligned} & 320.3 \\ & 289.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | -- | ii | -- |
| * 303 | do | -- | 1960's | -- | 8 | - | -- | -- |  | c, w | $s$ | -- |
| * 503 | John A. Moore | c. c. Calvert | 1955 | 930 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 512 \\ & 930 \end{aligned}$ | 2,980 | 328.61 | Nov. 4, 1958 | T, G | Irr | Pump set at 500 ft . |
| * 05-201 | AgriculturalLivestock Finance Corp. | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 3,125 | -- | -- | c, w | -- | -- |
| * 401 | Mrs. Oscar Graef | -- | -- | 445 | -- | $\cdots$ | 3,109 | $\begin{aligned} & 264.2 \\ & 285.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Mar. } & 27, & 1959 \\ \text { July } & 29, & 1970 \end{array}$ | c, w -- | s | -- |
| * 402 | do | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 3,142 |  |  | , | s | Well Y-38 in TWC Bulletin 6214. |
| * 502 | do | -- | -- | -- | 6 |  | 3,192 | -- | -- | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{w} \\ & \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{s} \\ \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{~s} \end{gathered}$ | -- |
| * 12-301 | Agricultural - <br> Livestock Finance Corp. | -- | -- | 314 | 5 |  | 3,300 | 239.1 241.98 | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { Sept. } & 1959 \\ \text { July } 16, & 1970 \end{array}$ |  |  | Well Y-51 in TWC Bulletin 6214. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Terrell County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * xx -53-30-501 | Abilene Christian Univ. | -* | -- | 400 | 6 |  |  |  | -- | S, E | $s$ | Temp. $74^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on May 17. 1973. |
| 801 | J. C. Mitchell | Humble oll \& Refining Company | -- | 12,074 | -- | -- | 2,909 | -- | -- | -- | -- | Oil test. 3 |
| 901 | J. M. Corder | Mobil Oil Company | -- | 15,713 | $\cdots$ | -- | 2,848 | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | -- | Do. |
| 31-601 | David Mitchell | -- | 1906 | 250 | 8 | -- | 2,6801 | 196.2 | Nov. 16, 1960 | c, w | D, s | -- |
| 32-101 | Marathon-Pure University | Marathon 011 Company, Pure Oil Company | -- | 14,027 | -- | -- | 2,450 | -- | -- | -- | -- | Oil test. 3 |
| * 601 | Mary Mitchell | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 2,402 | 210.27 | May 17, 1973 | c, w | $s$ | -- |
| * 38-501 | Sid Maskins | "Curly" Seareg | 1950 | 500 | -- | -- | 2,900: | 438.7 | Nov. 15, 1960 | c, w | D. S | -- |
| * 39-301 | N. M. Mitchell | -- | -- | $600+$ | -- | -- | 2,830 | $\rightarrow 500$ | Nov. 16, 1960 | S, E | 5 | -- |
| 40-101 | George K. Mitchell | Mobil Oil Company | -- | 14,442 | -- | -- | 2,681 | -- | -- | -- | -- | Oil test. 3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.0-Records of Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer-=Continued

| Well | Owner | Driller | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Date } \\ \text { completed } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Depth } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { well } \\ \text { (ft } \end{gathered}$ | Casing |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Altitude } \\ & \text { of land } \\ & \text { surface } \\ & \text { (fft) } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Hater level |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Method } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \mathrm{lift} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Use } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { water } \end{gathered}$ | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diam- } \\ & \text { eter } \\ & \text { (in.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Depth } \\ \text { (ft) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Below landsurface datum $\qquad$ | Date of measurement |  |  |  |
| * xx-53-44-801 |  |  | 1945 | 257 | Terre11 County--Continued |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Juuce } \\ \text { Nov. } & 1,1566 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | c, w | $s$ | -- |
|  | Mrs. W. T. Bondurant | -- |  |  | 5 | -- | 3,35u士 | $\begin{aligned} & 235.5 \\ & 235.45 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| * 46-901 | Mrs. Lee Dudley | -- | -- | 425450 | -- | -- | 2,620 $\pm$ | 381.24 | Nov. 15, 1960 | -- | s | -- |
| \% 48-101 | R. W. Prosset | -- | -- |  | 8 | -- | 2,530士 | 426.5 | Nov. 16, 1960 | c, w | d, s | -- |
| \% 801 | MoMullen Estate | -* | -- | 500 | 8 | -- | 2,420 | 360.7 | Nov. 17, 1960 | s, E | D, s | -- |
| \% 53-801 | Terrell County Water Improvement District No. 1 | -- | -- | 840 | 7 | -- | 2,848 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 356.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { Jan. } & 1940 \\ \text { May } & 15, \\ 1973 \end{array}$ | c, e | P | Pump set at 480 ft . Temp. $73^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on May 15, 1973. |
| 54-101 | Beulah McCue | Gulf oil Corp. | -- | 12,751 | -- | -- | 3,162 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 011 test. 3 |
| \% 55-501 | F. M. Wood | -- | -- | 680 | -- | -- | 2,480 | 550 | Nov. 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & c, G \\ & c, w \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{~s} \\ & \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ | -. |
| 56-501 | John williams | -- | -- | 1,814 | -- | -- | 2,200 | $\begin{aligned} & 387.9 \\ & 386.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { July } & 14,1947 \\ \text { May } & 15, \\ 1977 \end{array}$ |  |  | -- |
| * 63-101 | Pinky Caruthers | -- | -- | $>800$ | 6 | -- | 2,470 | -- | -- | c, w | $s$ | -- |
| * 64-402 | Southern Pacific Railroad | -- | 1900 | 1,800 | 8 | -- | 2,100 | $\begin{aligned} & 536.2 \\ & 531.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{c} \text { July } \\ \text { Nov. } \end{array} & \text { s, }, 1957 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | s, E | D, P | Water reported at about 600 ft . |
| 901 | Barksdale | R, E. Freeman | -- | 6,977 | -- | $\cdots$ | 2,067 | -- | -- | -- | -- | Oil test. 3 |
| 54-18-702 | -- Smith | Shel1-Humble | -- | 3,377 | -- | -- | 2,317 | -- | -- | -- | -* | Do. |
| * 902 | W. E. White Estate | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,042 | $\begin{aligned} & 26.42 \\ & 27.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Feb. } & 8, \\ \text { Dec. } & 1962 \\ 5,1972 \end{array}$ | c, \% | s | 3 |
| 25-501 | Annie Spencer | Hurble Oil \& Refining Company | -- | 14,616 | -- | -- | 2,322 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 011 test. 3 |
| 26-501 | -- Allison | Texas Crude Oil Company and the Superior oil Company | -- | 13,102 | -- | $\cdots$ | 2,658 | -- | -- | -- | -- | Do. |
| 27-801 | -- Graham | Humble 0 il \& Refining Company | -- | -- | -- | $\cdots$ | 1,964 | -- | -- | - | -- | Do. |
| 33-401 | Alma h. Poulter | Honoiulu oil corp. | -- | 6,389 | -- | -- | 2,326 | -- | -- | -- | -- | Do. |
| * 901 | Sallie Packanhan Estate | Wesley Young | -- | 660 | 4 | 644 | 2,450 | 525 | 1960 | c, c | Ind | Well used to drill oil test. |
| 34-202 | L. H. Hicks | -- | 1955 | > 200 | 10 | -- | -- | $\begin{aligned} & 79.78 \\ & 56.51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} \text { Jan. } & 26, & 1955 \\ \text { Dec. } & 5, & 1972 \end{array}$ | N | N | 3 |
| 701 | Avis C. Scott | Sinclair Oil and Gas Company | -- | 14,748 | -- | -- | 2,431 | -* | -- | $\cdots$ | -- | 041 test. 2 |
| 43-101 | -- Mitchell | Shell ofl Company | -- | 14,427 | -- | -- | 1,905 | -- | -- | -- | - | Do. |
| 49-201 | Austin Chriesman | A. F. Holdeman | 1926 | 550 | 8 | -- |  | 476.1 | Nov. 17, 1960 | c, w | D, s | -- |
| 701 | Adams Brothers | -- | -- | 669. | -. | -- | 2,125 | 382.1 | July 15, 1947 | -- | D, s | -- |
| 901 | Bassett Mineral Trust | Standard OIl Company of rexas | -- | 6,307 | -- | -- | 2,021 | -- | -- | -- | -- | Oil test. $2 /$ |

See footnotes at end of rable.

Table 2. - -Records of Selected Wells and Spring to the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer--Continued

| Well | Owner | Driller | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { completed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dequh } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { well } \\ \text { (ft) } \end{gathered}$ | Casing |  | Alricude of land (ft) (ft) | Water level |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mechod } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { lift } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Use } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { water } \end{gathered}$ | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diam- } \\ & \text { eter } \\ & \text { (in.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Depth } \\ (\mathrm{ft}) \end{array}$ |  | Delow land. surface datum (ft) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date of } \\ & \text { mes surement } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| * XX-54-50-701 |  |  |  |  | Terrell conty--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bob Whice | -- | -- | $550 \pm$ | 8 | -- | 2,210土 | 491.0 | Nov. 18, 1960 | c, w | D, S | -- |
| * 58-501 | Austin Ghriesman | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | c, w | s | -- |
| * 71-01-501 | Sam Bell | Cox and Wagonner | 1946 | 1,000 | 8 | -- | 1,915 | 599.4 | Mar. 3, 1950 | c, w | $s$ | Temp. $73^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on May 14. 1973. |
| 02-101 | do | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,760 | 461.6 | Juty 9, 1947 | - | s | -- |
| 09-401 | John A. Martin | -- | -- | 275 | 6 | -- | 1,443 | 191.8 | June 23, 1947 | c, w | s | Water reported at 240 ft . |
| 10-101 | Stoney M. Smith | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,720 | 496.7 | July 12, 1947 | -- | $s$ | Water reported at 594 ft . |
| * 72-05-301 | T. A. Herring | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,162 | 517.4 | July 19, 1947 | -- | D, S | Water reported at 517 ft . |
| 06-401 | Hinson and Stumberg | -- | -- | 925 | 6 | -* | 2,325 | 775 | 1950 | c. w | $s$ | -- |
| 07-101 | H. E. Gation | -- | 1938 | 665 | 7 | -- | 2,160 | 586.3 | July 7, 1947 | c, w | s | -- |
| 08-301 | R. J. Barksdale | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,050 | 605.0 | June 27, 1947 | - | $s$ | -- |
| 701 | John Harrison | -- | -- | 898 | -- | -- | 2,121 | 793.6 | July 2, 1947 | c, g | s | -- |
| 16-102 | do | -- | -- | $>900$ | -- | -- | 2,046 | 767.6 | June 28, 1947 | S. E | $s$ | -- |
|  |  |  |  |  | val Verde County |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * YR-54-51-801 | Eastman Ranch | -- | -- | 640 | 7 | -- | 2,000 | 347.3 | Oct. 18, 1968 | c, w | D, s | -- |
| 903 | -- Bassett | Western Natural Gas Company | 1953 | 4.774 | -* | -- | 1,875 | -- | -- | -- | -- | $0: 11$ test, 2 |
| * 59-801 | Mrs. M. B. Cox | -- | -- | 900 | 7 | -- | -- | 600 | Oct. 25, 1968 | c, w | $s$ | Pump set at 800 ft . |
| 60-304 | w. Babb | o. W. Killam | 1949 | 3.075 | -- | -- | 1.559 | -- | -- | -- | -- | Oil test. |
| * 501 | R. Cash | -- Snow | 1925 | 574 | 6 | -- | -- | 480 | Aug. 27, 1969 | c, w | D | Pump set at 550 ft . |
| * 71-03-701 | C11fford Owens | -- Crawford | 1934 | 706 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 1,750 | $\begin{gathered} 642.7 \\ 574.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \begin{array}{r} 9550 \\ \text { Nov. } \\ 29,1965 \end{array}{ }^{2950} \end{aligned}$ | c, w | s | Reported discharge $7 \mathrm{gai} / \mathrm{min}$. Temp. $68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on May 14, 1973. |
| * 04-402 | I. B. Newman | Lonnie Crawford | 1946 | 400 | 8 | -- | 1,600 | $\begin{aligned} & 202.9 \\ & 297.94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { May } & 11,1967 \\ \text { Nov. } & 20, \\ 1969 \end{array}$ | c, w | 5 | Pump set at 400 ft . |
| 501 | I. F. Ingram | Phantom Oil Company | 1930 | 3,010 | * | -- | 1,487 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 011 test. |
| 11-502 | Boye Babb, fr . | Meek and Page | 1953 | 2,605 | -- | -- | 1,704 | , -- | -- | -- | -- | Do. |
| * 601 | J. H. Fisher | A. F. Holderman | 1938 | 885 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 1,650 | $\begin{aligned} & 555.4 \\ & 565.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { Mar. } & 1952 \\ \text { Jan. } & 19, \\ 1965 \end{array}$ | c, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | s | Temp. $74^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on May 14, 1973. |
| * 701 | Ross Foster | 2. B. Fuller | 1949 | 250 | 8 | -- | 1.240 | 200 | Aug. 12, 1968 | c. W | s | -- |
| 13-201 | J. W. Ingram | C. A. Mauer | 1947 | 2,030 | -- | -- | 1.564 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 Oil test. |
| * 401 | A. L. Brown Estate | -- Snow | 1920 | 750 | 8 | -- | 1,450 | 397.8 | May 22, 1939 | c, w | D, s | $\cdots$ |

* For chemical analysis of the water see Table 3 .
$\frac{1}{2}$ Water-level measurements from observation well in files of che Texas Department of Water Resources, dustin. Texas.
2 Mechanical log of well in files of the Texas Department of Water Resources

Analyses are in miliigrams per liter except percent sodium, specific conductance, pH, and sodium-adsorption ratio (SAR)

| Well | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { of } \mathrm{fl} \\ & \text { (ft) } \end{aligned}$ | Date of collection | $\begin{gathered} \text { silica } \\ \left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ca} 1- \\ & \begin{array}{c} \mathrm{c} 1 \mathrm{um} \\ (\mathrm{Cos}) \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Magne- } \\ \text { sium }}}{ }$ (Mg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sodium } \\ \text { (Na) } \\ \text { plus } \\ \text { Putasoinm } \\ \text { (K) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bicar- } \\ & \text { bonate } \\ & \text { (HCOH3) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sul- } \\ & \text { fate } \\ & \text { (som) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chlo- } \\ & \text { ride } \\ & \text { (C1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fluo- } \\ \text { ride } \\ \text { ride } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ni- } \\ \text { trate } \\ \text { (nouz) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { solved } \\ \text { solicids } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { hardness } \\ \text { as } \mathrm{CuCO}_{3} \end{gathered}$ | Fercent sodi unl | Specific conductance: (micromhos at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | pH | Sodium <br> adsorp- <br> tion <br> ratio <br> (SAR) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ter Cour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BK-52-29-802 | 1,700 | June 6, 1973 | 21 | 139 | 17 | 163 | 207 | 457 | 61 | 2.1 | 15.0 | 980 | 419 | 45.8 | 1,380 | 7.2 | 3.5 |
| 30-501 | 650 | do | 19 | 130 | 52 | 277 | 254 | 334 | 389 | 2.1 | $<.4$ | 1,330 | 539 | 52.8 | 2,100 | 7.5 | 5.2 |
| 53-58-302 | 720 | May 16, 1973 | 17 | 48 | 21 | 26 | 232 | 31 | 24 | . 6 | 12.0 | 294 | 209 | 21.3 | 490 | 7.7 | . 8 |
| 802 | 790 | do | 14 | 69 | 20 | 10 | 276 | 17 | 12 | . 5 | 9.0 | 288 | 255 | 7.6 | 480 | 7.8 | . 3 |
| 72-12-101 | 857 | do | 16 | 62 | 27 | 53 | 259 | 89 | 36 | 1.1 | 19.0 | 430 | 265 | 30.3 | 692 | 7.8 | 1.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | rson Cou |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HL-47-47-901 | 450 | Aug. 5, 1970 | 10 | 338 | 105 | 140 | 189 | 1,100 | 224 | 2.2 | < .4 | 2,010 | 1,280 | 19.2 | 2,420 | 7.5 | 1.7 |
| 55-604 | -- | Oct. 6, 1970 | 8 | 118 | 50 | 51 | 221 | 378 | 21 | . 5 | < .4 | 740 | 500 | 18.2 | 996 | 7.6 | 1.0 |
| 901 | 1,150 | Aug. 12, 1970 | 18 | 245 | 83 | 461 | 203 | 840 | 660 | 2.0 | . 4 | 2,409 | 950 | 51.3 | 3,400 | 7.8 | 6.4 |
| 56-103 | -- | Aug. 6, 1970 | 16 | 382 | 110 | 276 | 182 | 1,250 | 388 | 2.1 | . 4 | 2,513 | 1,410 | 29.9 | 3,050 | 7.3 | 3.2 |
| 64-101 | 1,300 | Mar. 16, 1969 | -- | 153 | 39 | 219 | 267 | 368 | 306 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1,360 | 542 | 46.8 | 2,376 | 7.4 | 4.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Davis Cout |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ps-52-01-401 | 314 | May 4, 1973 | 15 | 40 | 5 | 8 | 126 | 16 | 11 | . 2 | 2.7 | 160 | 121 | 12.6 | 270 | 7.2 | . 3 |
| 902 | 623 | Oct. 18, 1969 | 18 | 49 | 20 | 23 | 245 | 39 | 12 | 1.3 | $<.4$ | 282 | 204 | 19.7 | 469 | 7.7 | . 7 |
| 09-201 | 700 | May 15, 1969 | 29 | 62 | 13 | 20 | 250 | 35 | 6 | . 8 | 1.0 | 290 | 207 | 17.4 | 451 | 7.9 | . 6 |
| 301 | 635 | do | 33 | 81 | 7 | 10 | 261 | 26 | 5 | . 5 | < .4 | 291 | 232 | 8.8 | 460 | 7.6 | . 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | County |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WS -45-49-301 | -- | Dec. 13, 1971 | 10 | 116 | 77 | 890 | 336 | 970 | 890 | 3.4 | < .4 | 3,120 | 610 | 76.2 | 4,360 | 7.6 | 15.7 |
| 902 | 300 | May 3, 1973 | 19 | 336 | 255 | 1,260 | 145 | 1,630 | 1,900 | 3.5 | . 4 | 5,500 | 1,890 | 59.1 | 6,270 | 7.7 | 12.6 |
| 57-601 | 96 | Apr. 15, 1975 | 12 | 141 | 42 | 178 | 240 | 314 | 291 | 1.8 | < . 4 | 1,100 | 530 | 42.4 | 1,650 | 7.6 | 3.4 |
| 901 | 470 | May 3, 1973 | 6 | 136 | 58 | 231 | 183 | 394 | 387 | 2.2 | < . 4 | 1,300 | 580 | 46.4 | 2,000 | 7.8 | 4.2 |
| 59-901 | 259 | do | 8 | 550 | 276 | 780 | 201 | 1,940 | 1,420 | 3.6 | < .4 | 5,100 | 2,510 | 40.4 | 5,996 | 7.7 | 6.8 |
| 60-902 | 400 | Apr. 15, 1975 | 14 | 500 | 110 | 420 | 238 | 1,340 | 720 | 2.2 | 22.0 | 3,250 | 1,710 | 34.8 | 3,200 | 7.3 | 4.4 |
| 61-702 | -- | May 2, 1973 | 13 | 600 | 140 | 530 | 256 | 1,650 | 910 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3,980 | 2,080 | 35.7 | 4,630 | 7.6 | 5.1 |
| 46-63-601 | 203 | Dec. 14, 1971 | 29 | 80 | 12 | 43 | 210 | 87 | 54 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 412 | 250 | 27.4 | 645 | 7.5 | 1.2 |
| 64-302 | 690 | May 3, 1973 | 28 | 142 | 34 | 166 | 233 | 311 | 261 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 1,060 | 496 | 42.1 | 1.600 | 7.7 | 3.2 |
| 52-06-502 | 225 | do | 14 | 93 | 19 | 54 | 222 | 156 | 59 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 510 | 311 | 27.3 | 785 | 7.9 | 1.3 |
| 07-302 | 501 | June 7, 1973 | 15 | 110 | 31 | 79 | 218 | 198 | 130 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 680 | 403 | 29.9 | 1.050 | 7.5 | 1.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.--Chemical Analyses of Water From Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aguifer-Continued

| We 11 | Depth of well (ft) | Date of collection | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Silica } \\ & \left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cal- } \\ & \text { cium } \\ & \text { ( } \mathrm{Ca} \text { ( } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Magne- } \\ \text { slum } \\ \text { (Mg) } \end{gathered}$ | Sodium (Na) Plus Potassium $(\mathrm{K})$ | Bicarbonate $\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sul- } \\ & \text { fate } \\ & \text { (SO24) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chlo- } \\ & \text { ride } \\ & \text { (Cl) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fluo- } \\ \text { ride } \\ \text { (F) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ni}- \\ \substack{\text { rate } \\ \text { ( } \mathrm{NO}_{3} \text { ) }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dis- } \\ & \text { solved } \\ & \text { solids } \end{aligned}$ |  | Percent | Specitice conductance: (micrombos at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | pH | Sodium <br> adsorp- <br> tion <br> ratio <br> (SAR) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pecos | nty --Con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JS -52-07-902 | 550 | June 7, 1973 | 14 | 106 | 21 | 77 | 226 | 180 | 111 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 620 | 352 | 32.1 | 975 | 7.4 | 1.8 |
| 08-301 | 401 | May 3, 1973 | 15 | 109 | 42 | 227 | 179 | 330 | 323 | 1.4 | < . 4 | 1,140 | 446 | 52.6 | 1.750 | 7.8 | 4.7 |
| 908 | 346 | Dec. 14, 1971 | 23 | 257 | 101 | 399 | 239 | 770 | 630 | 2.0 | 28.0 | 2,330 | 1,060 | 45.0 | 3,250 | 7.3 | 5.3 |
| 13-201 | 470 | June 6, 1973 | 27 | 79 | 18 | 9 | 317 | 15 | 5 | . 5 | 7.0 | 317 | 272 | 6.7 | 508 | 7.5 | . 2 |
| 301 | 360 | do | 21 | 90 | 15 | 37 | 244 | 92 | 52 | . 8 | . 4 | 428 | 289 | 21.9 | 675 | 7.6 | . 9 |
| 14-201 | 375 | do | 22 | 88 | 18 | 49 | 250 | 104 | 69 | . 9 | . 8 | 475 | 296 | 26.6 | 756 | 7.5 | 1.2 |
| 16-401 | 396 | June 7, 1973 | 22 | 116 | 30 | 153 | 233 | 260 | 216 | 1.1 | $<.4$ | 910 | 414 | 44.5 | 1,410 | 7.5 | 3.3 |
| 801 | 450 | Apr. 10, 1958 | 27 | 145 | 45 | 268 | 267 | 384 | 380 | -- | -- | 1,395 | 547 | 50.7 | 2,200 | 7.5 | 4.9 |
| 21-301 | 350 | June 6, 1973 | 22 | 56 | 14 | 20 | 205 | 44 | 17 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 280 | 196 | 18.0 | 442 | 7.7 | . 6 |
| 22-801 | 450 | Apr. 28, 1975 | 30 | 91 | 20 | 115 | 251 | 167 | 126 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 670 | 311 | 44.5 | 1,070 | 7.7 | 2.8 |
| 802 | 421 | June 6, 1973 | 36 | 59 | 7 | 26 | 216 | 24 | 17 | . 8 | 9.0 | 285 | 176 | 24.3 | 433 | 7.5 | . 9 |
| 23-101 | 650 | June 7, 1973 | 25 | 106 | 27 | 147 | 233 | 232 | 200 | 1.1 | . 4 | 850 | 376 | 46.0 | 1,310 | 7.7 | 3.3 |
| 24-801 | 700 | June 5, 1973 | 25 | 138 | 48 | 195 | 277 | 331 | 286 | 2.2 | 13.0 | 1,170 | 541 | 43.9 | 1,740 | 7.7 | 3.6 |
| 53-01-704 | 100 | Aug. 19, 1970 | 25 | 316 | 237 | 530 | 242 | 1,580 | 740 | 2.7 | 38.0 | 3,592 | 1,760 | 39.6 | 4,390 | 7.7 | 5.4 |
| 02-102 | 260 | Dec. 13, 1971 | 26 | 478 | 152 | 640 | 261 | 1,450 | 1,060 | 2.3 | 19.0 | 3,960 | 1,820 | 43.4 | 4,940 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| 703 | 642 | May 3, 1973 | 21 | 354 | 132 | 610 | 367 | 930 | 1,040 | 2.3 | 27.0 | 3,300 | 1,430 | 48.2 | 4,350 | 7.5 | 7.0 |
| 03-901 | 462 | May 2, 1973 | 10 | 157 | 55 | 231 | 285 | 400 | 346 | 2.2 | $<.4$ | 1,340 | 620 | 44.7 | 1,990 | 7.9 | 4.0 |
| 05-902 | 200 | June 5, 1973 | 21 | 202 | 83 | 348 | 317 | 640 | 490 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 1,950 | 850 | 47.2 | 2,650 | 7.4 | 5.2 |
| 06-501 | 425 | May 2, 1973 | 17 | 203 | 76 | 282 | 300 | 570 | 415 | 2.2 | 31.0 | 1,740 | 820 | 42.7 | 2,450 | 7.7 | 4.3 |
| 07-701 | 535 | do | 13 | 70 | 31 | 27 | 254 | 83 | 41 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 396 | 303 | 16.3 | 640 | 8.0 | . 7 |
| 08-401 | 354 | do | 14 | 68 | 29 | 52 | 216 | 106 | 81 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 464 | 292 | 27.7 | 758 | 7.9 | 1.3 |
| 09-402 | 520 | June 5, 1973 | 20 | 262 | 84 | 289 | 211 | 720 | 474 | 2.4 | 38.0 | 1,990 | 1,000 | 38.6 | 2,660 | 7.4 | 4.0 |
| 10-502 | 400 | June 4, 1973 | 13 | 163 | 55 | 210 | 249 | 466 | 280 | 2.0 | $<.4$ | 1,310 | 630 | 41.9 | 1,860 | 7.5 | 3.6 |
| 12-203 | -- | Apr. 14, 1975 | 20 | 312 | 103 | 510 | 295 | 940 | 780 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 2,820 | 1,210 | 47.7 | 3,400 | 7.4 | 6.3 |
| 801 | 375 | June 4, 1973 | 16 | 74 | 16 | 23 | 245 | 46 | 31 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 338 | 252 | 16.6 | 551 | 7.8 | . 6 |
| 14-501 | 387 | June 5, 1973 | 13 | 62 | 14 | 13 | 212 | 33 | 18 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 263 | 212 | 11.8 | 434 | 7.8 | . 4 |
| 15-601 | 503 | do | 13 | 62 | 17 | 18 | 222 | 35 | 27 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 289 | 226 | 14.8 | 481 | 7.8 | . 5 |
| 19-101 | 450 | June 4, 1973 | 17 | 44 | 15 | 21 | 189 | 30 | 22 | 1.5 | $<.4$ | 244 | 170 | 21.0 | 435 | 7.3 | . 7 |
| 21-701 | 864 | do | 16 | 122 | 23 | 55 | 256 | 138 | 111 | 1.0 | 25.0 | 620 | 402 | 23.0 | 965 | 7.4 | 1.2 |
| 22-501 | 515 | June 5, 1973 | 12 | 70 | 14 | 16 | 235 | 34 | 21 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 291 | 232 | 13.0 | 488 | 7.6 | . 5 |
| 28-801 | 585 | June 4, 1973 | 16 | 62 | 17 | 18 | 242 | 31 | 20 | . 8 | 9.0 | 293 | 227 | 14.8 | 481 | 7.5 | . 5 |
| 37-502 | 650 | do | 16 | 60 | 11 | 14 | 218 | 20 | 16 | . 9 | 7.0 | 252 | 196 | 13.5 | 418 | 7.6 | . 4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.-Chemical Analyses of Water From Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer--Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. --Chemical Analyses of Water From Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer--Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.--Chemical Analyses of water From Selected Wells and Springs in the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer--Continued

$\frac{1}{2}$ Analysis conducted by U.S. Geological Survey laboratories.


[^0]:    See footnotes at end of table.

