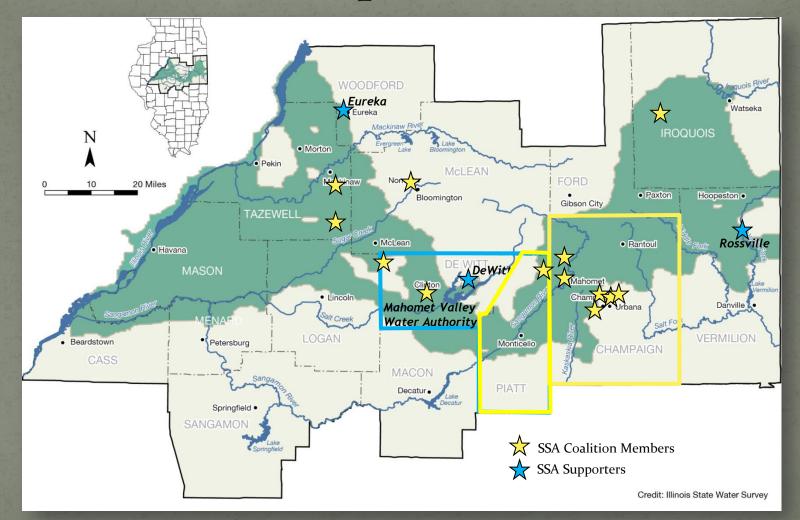
A Step in Protecting the Mahomet Aquifer -Sole Source Designation

Allen Wehrmann, P.E.

Sole Source Petition Coalition Members



The Mahomet Aquifer



Serves over 100 community water supplies and over 500,000 people

Sole Source Aquifer Definition

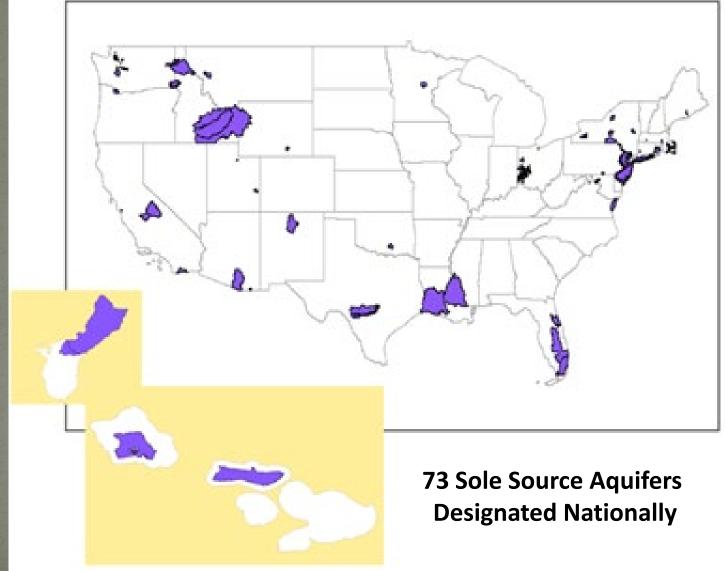
 SSA Program - established under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974

• To be designated as a Sole Source Aquifer

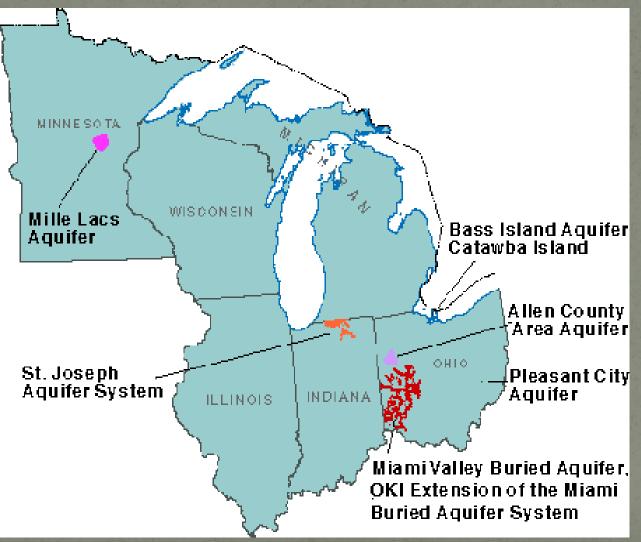
The aquifer must supply at least 50% of the drinking water within the aquifer's service area AND

The volume of water from alternative sources is insufficient to replace the petitioned aquifer should it become contaminated (as defined by adequacy, economic, *or* legal constraints)

National Sole Source Aquifers



Midwest's Sole Source Aquifers



What does having SSA designation mean?

- Federally-funded project gets USEPA review if over the Aquifer Review Area
- Review to determine if project may contaminate the Aquifer
- Federal funds may be used to modify projects
- Common Federally-funded projects include highways, sewers, waterworks, and housing
- Stricter landfill requirements by Illinois EPA

What does having SSA designation mean?

• No SSA review if

Federal funds NOT involved

Project is NOT over the designated Aquifer Review Area
 Federal funds are for crop subsidies, crop insurance, conservation reserve

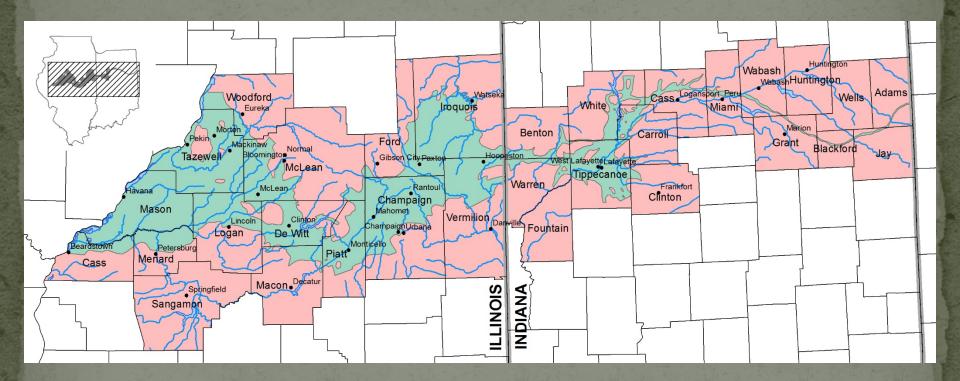
 If a project is NOT found to pose a health hazard, review is fairly rapid (~2 weeks according to Region V)

• Projects that may pose a health hazard will be returned for modification, and possible denial

Basic SSA Eligibility Requirements

- Define aquifer boundaries
- Describe the area served by the aquifer
- Determine whether the aquifer is sole or primary source of drinking water (based on adequacy, economic, or legal constraints)
 Examine (in)adequacy of alternative drinking water sources

The Mahomet-Teays Valley



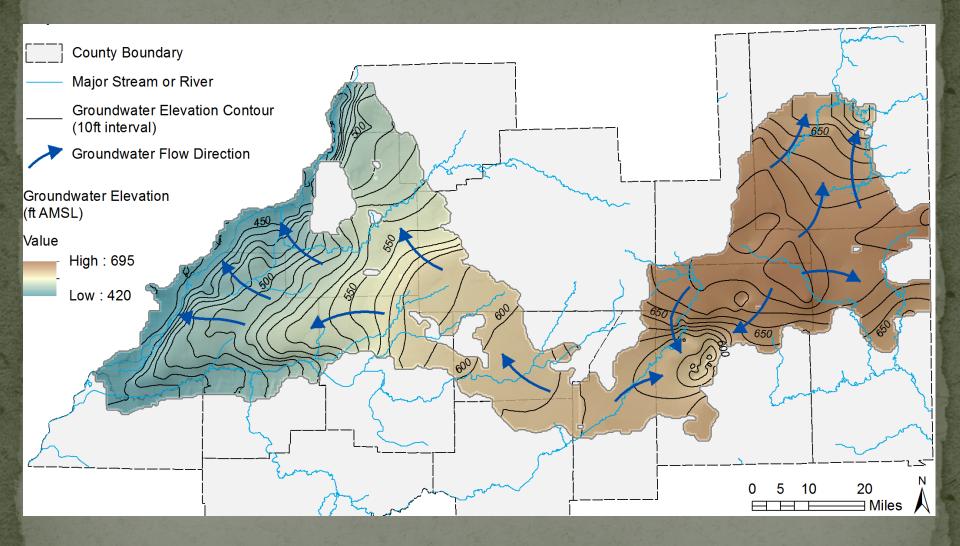
THE MYSTERIOUS TEAYS RIVER

Hundreds of feet below this general location flows one of the world's mightiest rivers, the Teays. Covered and filled up some 60,000 years ago by billions of tons of soil and gravel carried here by the glaciers, the Teays still filters through its bed with the gravel acting as a natural filter system. The cities of Lafayette and West Lafayette, as well as Purdue University, use its waters. Have a drink from the Teays.

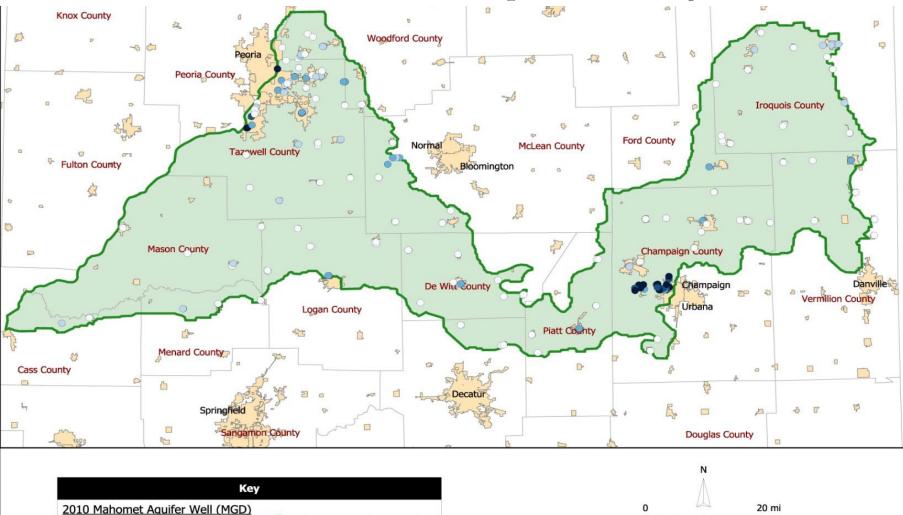
Shelter house provided by High Twelve Club and American Legion.



Mahomet Aquifer Potentiometric Surface



Petitioned Mahomet Aquifer Boundary



0.5 to 1

> 1

.

< 0.1

0

0

0.1 to 0.25

0.25 to 0.5

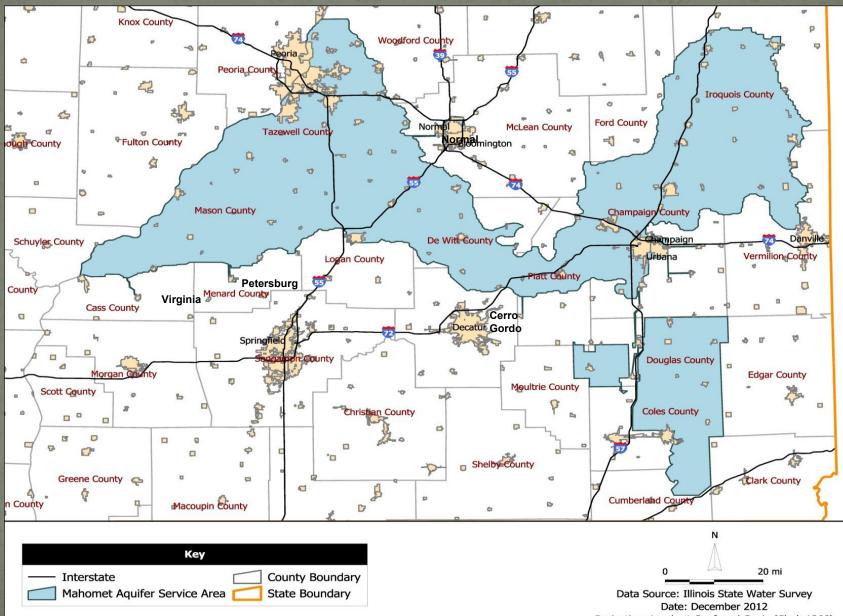
Mahomet Aquifer Boundary

County Boundary

Municipality

Data Source: Illinois State Water Survey Date: December 2012 Projection: Lambert Confomal Conic (Clark 1866)

Mahomet Aquifer Service Area



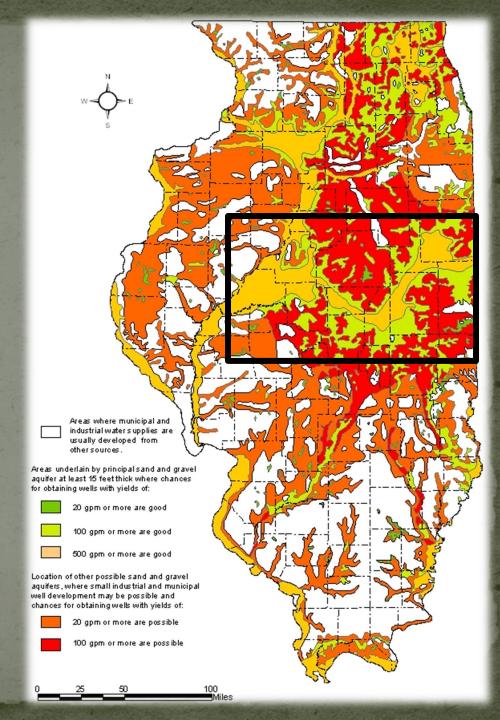
Projection: Lambert Confomal Conic (Clark 1866)

Drinking Water Sources in 2010 for the Mahomet Aquifer Service Area (in gpd)

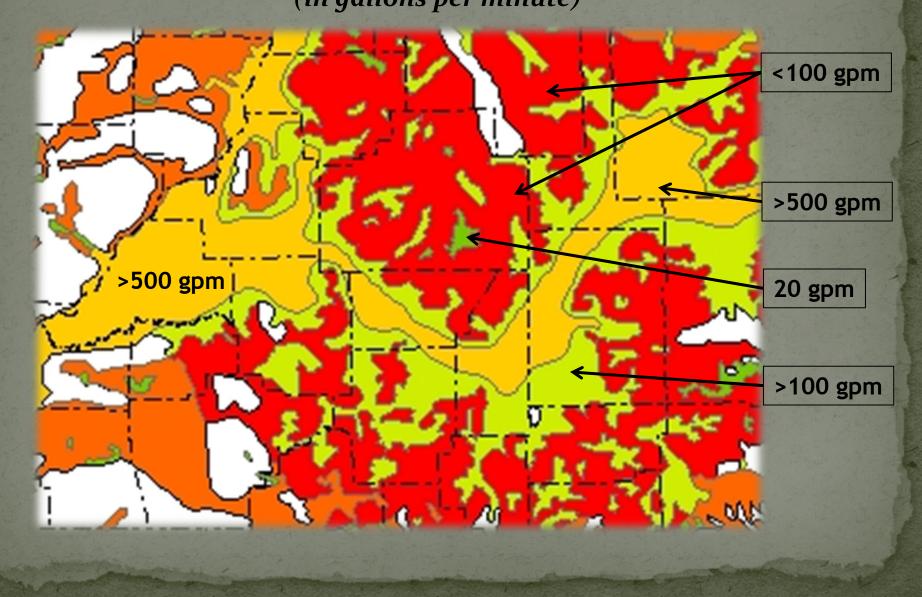
Source/Use	Public Water Supply (community and non-community)	Private and Other	Total
Petitioned Aquifer	53,150,000	4,310,000*	57,460,000
Other Aquifers	3,440,000	0	3,440,000
Surface Water	0	0	0
Imported	0	0	О
Total	56,590,000	4,310,000*	60,900,000

All data from ISWS Illinois Water Inventory Program for 2010, *except private use data from Kenny et al., 2009 (USGS) with data for 2005

Yields of sand and gravel wells in Illinois



Expected Well Yields in the Mahomet Region (in gallons per minute)



Economic Constraints?

 Construction of pipeline/treatment plant examined for each community and deemed economically infeasible

• Legal Constraints?

Low Flow Protection (constraint for certain surface waters)

Rule of Reasonable Use (not a constraint)

Water Authorities (possible constraint)

