An Overview of the State of Hawaii's Deep Monitor Well Program

## What is a deep monitor well?

- It's not just another hole in the ground....
  - -It is used to detect changes in the thickness of the freshwater lens
  - It provides access to study the entire water columnIt can also be used as a water level observationwell
  - -Other researchers have used deep monitor wells to sample the water chemistry at depth.

#### **Monitor Wells**





# Statewide Program (Wells Owned by the State)

- Oahu
  - 4 existing wells in the Pearl Harbor Sector
  - 2 wells under construction
- Maui
  - 1 existing well in the Iao Aquifer System (Waiehu)
  - 1 to be drilled next year in Iao (south of Iao Stream)
  - 1 to be be drilled in Waihee Aquifer System
  - 1 existing well in the Honokowai Aquifer System, Lahaina (Mahinahina)
- Hawaii
  - 2 existing wells in the Kailua-Kona Region

The Honolulu Board of Water Supply and the U.S. Geological Survey also own and collect data from deep monitor wells



It takes a lot of equipment to log a well. This is at Waipio Mauka Deep Monitor Well

Water bottles to wash the CTD

Sprayer to keep the weeds from taking over

Solinst water level sounder

Conductivity-Temperature-Depth probe aka "CTD" (the CTD is inside its case)

#### Waiehu Deep Monitor Well, Maui



Conductivity Temperature Depth Probe (CTD)

### We lower the CTD down the well by hand at about 1 foot/second.



#### Logging Mahinahina Deep Monitor Well, Maui



Looking down Waipahu Deep Monitor Well (Oahu). You can see water! Our well logging instrument (CTD) is attached to the end of white tape.

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ell is d in steel. lower part ne well is hole (no ig, just rock). is where lect

Uploading data from the CTD, Kahaluu Deep Monitor Well, Hawaii

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# Practical Application of the Data Collected

- Data used to manage ground-water resources in designated ground-water management areas.
- Provide insight into regional hydrology.
- Provide data to construct analytical and numerical ground-water models

# Future Deep Well Sites

- Primary locations:
  - Where the aquifer is a major potable resource and/or is being heavily pumped (examples Iao, Pearl Harbor).
  - Where there is uncertainty about the sustainable yield, and the correlation between pumpage and movement of the mid-point (example Waihee).
- Secondary locations:
  - Collect baseline data from an aquifer <u>before</u> it is developed to capacity (examples Kailua-Kona, Lahaina).
  - Where an additional well in an aquifer will provide greater understanding of the ground-water hydrology(example Pearl Harbor).