

ISWS/CIR-154/82

Circular 154

STATE OF ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES



*Water-Level Trends, Pumpage, and Chemical Quality
in the Cambrian-Ordovician Aquifer in Illinois,
1971-1980*

by ROBERT T. SASMAN, CURTIS R. BENSON,
R. SCOTT LUDWIGS, and TAMARA L. WILLIAMS

ILLINOIS STATE WATER SURVEY

CHAMPAIGN

1982

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Summary	1
Introduction	2
Acknowledgments	5
Geology and hydrology	5
Production from Cambrian-Ordovician wells	9
Pumpage in the northern sector, 1971-1980	10
Public pumpage	14
Self-supplied industrial pumpage	18
Rural pumpage	19
Pumpage in the southern sector	19
Pumpage related to the practical sustained yield	21
Water levels in Cambrian-Ordovician wells	21
Water-level changes	22
Chicago region	22
North central and northwestern region	27
Piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer	29
Piezometric surface, 1971	30
Piezometric surface, 1975	31
Piezometric surface, 1980	33
Change in piezometric surface, 1971-1980	36
Change in piezometric surface, 1975-1980	37
Water quality	38
Total dissolved solids	39
Hardness	40
Sulfate	40
Chloride	40
Sodium	43
Iron	43
Other constituents	45
References	46
Appendices	49
Appendix A. Water-level elevations	50
Appendix B. Water quality data	63

Funds derived from University of Illinois administered grants and contracts were used to produce this report.

Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois

(9-82-350)

(Second printing 10-83-100)

Water - Level Trends, Pumpage, and Chemical Quality in the Cambrian -Ordovician Aquifer in Illinois, 1971-1980

*by Robert T. Sasman, Curtis R. Benson,
R. Scott Ludwigs, and Tamara L. Williams*

SUMMARY

This report considers pumpage and water-level changes from 1971 through 1980, and 1980-1981 water quality, in deep sandstone wells penetrating the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, the most highly developed aquifer for large groundwater supplies in Illinois. Data from 43 counties, covering 27,000 square miles or 48 percent of the state, are discussed, with emphasis on the 8-county Chicago region in northeastern Illinois.

The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer is encountered at depths ranging from less than 100 feet in areas of northwestern Illinois to an average of about 500 feet below land surface at Chicago, and as deep as 900 to 1100 feet below land surface in the extreme south of the area under consideration. It has an average thickness of 1000 feet and is composed chiefly of sandstones and dolomites. In the southwestern part of the region, the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer is more than 2000 feet thick.

Production from deep wells in 20 northern counties of Illinois increased from 200,000 gallons per day (gpd) in 1864 to 239.0 million gallons per day (mgd) in 1971; approximately 63 percent of the 1971 pumpage was from wells in the Chicago area. As a result, piezometric levels in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in Chicago have declined more than 850 feet since 1864. Production from deep wells in the Chicago region is concentrated in northwestern and western Cook County, eastern DuPage and eastern Kane Counties, and around Joliet in Will County. Large withdrawals from deep wells outside the Chicago region occur at Rockford, Belvidere, Freeport, DeKalb-Sycamore, Rochelle, Dixon, and Ottawa-Peru. Numerous other municipalities and self-supplied industries throughout northern Illinois pump small to large quantities of water from deep wells. Groundwater withdrawals in the southern portion of the study area are generally limited.

During the period from 1971 through 1980, production from deep wells in northern Illinois increased approximately 12 percent (28.4 mgd) to 267.5 mgd. In the Chicago region pumpage increased 22 percent to 183.7 mgd. These increases have resulted in excessive water-level declines in some deep wells. For the Chicago region, annual rates of water-level decline during the 5-year period 1975-1980 ranged from 1 foot per year in Kendall County to 14 feet per year in Lake County and averaged about 9 feet per year. Water level changes in 10 selected observation wells outside the Chicago region ranged from a rise of 3.2 feet per year to a decline of 4.4 feet per year during the same period.

Withdrawals since 1971 within the Chicago region have exceeded the practical sustained yield of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, as they have each year since 1958. As a result, groundwater users continue to mine water that will not be available for future generations. By the end of 1971, the upper and some of the middle units of the aquifer had already been dewatered in many areas, with some pumping levels exceeding 1000 feet. In 1975, at least 17 municipal and industrial wells had pumps set at 1000 feet or deeper. By 1980, there were at least 48 pumps set at a depth of 1000 feet or more. If the distribution of withdrawals remains the same and continues to increase as indicated by recent trends, the principal water-yielding units of the aquifer will be dewatered in many areas much sooner than previously anticipated (Suter et al. , 1959).

The chemical analyses of samples taken from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer between October 1980 and May 1981 indicate a general degradation of quality away from major aquifer recharge areas. This is based on the distributions of the following six constituents: iron, sodium, chloride, sulfate, hardness, and total dissolved solids (TDS). The water is of relatively good quality in northern Illinois (excluding the Chicago area), and becomes more highly mineralized to the south and east. The poorest quality waters are in the southwestern portion of the study area and the Chicago area. There is some indication of induced upwelling of highly mineralized Elmhurst-Mt. Simon water due to overpumping of the Cambrian-Ordovician wells in the Chicago area. The water quality changes are probably due to natural mineral sources, with no apparent degradation from surficial contaminants.

Increasing withdrawals, declining water levels, and objectionable chemical constituents of water from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer are major factors in the acute concern regarding the capability of the aquifer to continue to provide a major share of the water supply for northeastern Illinois.

INTRODUCTION

In May 1959 the State Water Survey and State Geological Survey published Cooperative Groundwater Report 1 (Suter et al., 1959), which discussed the geology and hydrology of the groundwater resources of the Chicago region, the yields of aquifers, and the possible consequences of future groundwater development. Special emphasis was placed on the deep aquifers which have been most widely used for large groundwater supplies. Cooperative Groundwater Report 1 indicated that pumpage from deep wells during 1958 approached the amount that could be continuously withdrawn without eventually dewatering the lowest and most productive formation of the deep aquifer. Future (1958-1980) water-level declines were predicted, ranging from 190 feet at Elgin to 300 feet at Chicago and Des Plaines. It was recognized that actual water-level declines would vary from the predicted declines if future distribution and rates of pumpage deviated from extrapolations of past groundwater use.

In 1959, as a result of the findings of Cooperative Groundwater Report 1, the State Water Survey's program of collecting and reporting water-level and pumpage data for deep wells in the Chicago region was expanded. The objectives of the program are: 1) to provide long-term continuous records of pumpage and water-level fluctuations, 2) to delineate problem areas, and 3) to report hydrologic information to facilitate the planning and development of the water resources of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in the Chicago region. The importance of the program is pointed up by the increasing demands for water and the continuing decline of groundwater levels.

Six reports on water levels and pumpage from deep wells have been issued by the State Water Survey since the publication of Cooperative Groundwater Report 1. These are: Circular 79 (Walton et al., 1960), and Circulars 83, 85, 94, 113, and 124 (Sasman et al., 1961, 1962, 1967, 1973, and 1977, respectively). These reports summarized data for 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962-1966, 1966-1971, and 1971-1975, respectively. In addition, Reports of Investigation 50 (Sasman, 1965) and 52 (Sasman and Baker, 1966) summarized data on groundwater pumpage in 17 counties of northern Illinois through 1962 and 1963, respectively. Report of Investigation 73 (Sasman et al., 1974) discussed groundwater pumpage in 20 counties of northern Illinois during the period 1960-1970. Report of Investigation 83 (Schicht et al., 1976) described the available groundwater and surface water resources for the Chicago region, predicted water shortages depending on various water use schemes, and offered alternatives for meeting projected water supply needs to the year 2010.

In response to the increasing expansion of urban development, the outward migration of deepening water levels, and increasing interest in regional water resources development, this report provides a detailed discussion of groundwater withdrawals and water-level trends in a 20-county area of northern Illinois. Particular emphasis has been given to the Chicago region because of the continuing increase in Cambrian-Ordovician pumpage and the corresponding decline in water levels in that area. Pumpage and water-level trends are presented for an additional 23 counties in the southern sector of the aquifer system. The total area covered includes essentially all of Illinois where water from deep sandstone wells is used for public or industrial water supplies. This report presents the first detailed investigation of Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer water levels in the 23 southern counties.

Figure 1 delineates three areas which are discussed separately in various sections of this report. The eight counties of the Chicago region, with the abbreviations used in this report, are:

Cook	COK	Kendall	KEN
DuPage	DUP	Lake	LKE
Grundy	GRY	McHenry	MCH
Kane	KNE	Will	WIL

The 12 northern counties outside the Chicago area included in this report are:

Boone	BNE	Lee	LEE
Carroll	CAR	Ogle	OGL
DeKalb	DEK	Rock Island	RIS
Jo Daviess	JDV	Stephenson	STE
Kankakee	KNK	Whiteside	WTS
LaSalle	LAS	Winnebago	WIN

The additional 23 counties in the southern sector of the study area are:

Adams	ADM	McLean	MCL
Brown	BRN	Marshall	MRS
Bureau	BUR	Mercer	MER
Ford	FRD	Peoria	PEO
Fulton	FUL	Pike	PKE
Hancock	HAN	Putnam	PUT
Henderson	HND	Schuyler	SCH
Henry	HRY	Stark	STK
Iroquois	IRO	Tazewell	TAZ
Knox	KNX	Warren	WAR
Livingston	LIV	Woodford	WDF
McDonough	MCD		

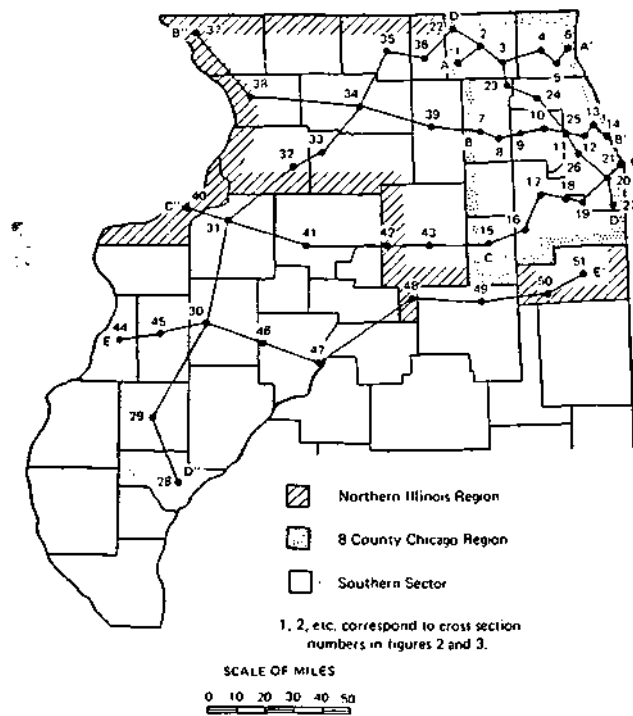


Figure 1. Study areas discussed in this report, and locations of geologic cross sections shown in figures 2 and 3

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to acknowledge the numerous individuals and organizations who have generously contributed information incorporated in this report. Operators of more than 75 percent of the public and industrial water supply systems reported their annual pumpage in response to mailed questionnaires. Water level data were largely obtained in visits of Illinois State Water Survey personnel to system operators. Numerous water levels, well construction records, and pump depth and capacity records were obtained from well contractors and consulting engineers. Representatives of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Geological Survey in Madison, Wisconsin, provided water level and pumpage data for southeastern Wisconsin. These data were useful in interpretations of hydrology data along the Illinois-Wisconsin state line.

During the 1980 water-level inventory period, many of the water levels in the central and western sections of the region were obtained by Sue Richards and Frank Harbison, former employees of the State Water Survey. Water samples were collected by Robert Gilkeson of the Illinois State Geological Survey. Personnel of the Champaign, Illinois, Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory under the direction of Roy Frazier, and the State Water Survey laboratory personnel, under the direction of Jim Whitney, Assistant Head, Analytical Chemistry Laboratory Unit, performed the water quality analyses. Karen Vivian tabulated much of the pumpage and water-level data and typed numerous drafts of the text. Special acknowledgment goes to Adrian Visocky, of the Water Survey Groundwater Section, for his valuable review and suggestions during the preparation of the report, and to James Gibb, Head of the Water Survey Groundwater Section, for his review and coordination of the final report. The Survey's graphic arts staff, under the guidance of John W. Brother, Jr., prepared all of the final figures; Gail Taylor edited the final manuscript; and Pamela Lovett prepared the camera copy.

GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

Groundwater resources in northern Illinois are developed from four aquifer systems: 1) sand and gravel deposits of the glacial drift; 2) shallow dolomite and limestone aquifers of Mississippian, Devonian, Silurian, and Ordovician age; 3) sandstone aquifers of Ordovician and Cambrian age, of which the Glenwood-St. Peter and Ironton-Galesville sandstones are the most productive formations; and 4) the Elmhurst-Mt. Simon aquifer, consisting of sandstones of the lower Eau Claire and Mt. Simon Formations of Cambrian age. The sequence, structure, and general characteristics of these rocks are shown in figures 2 and 3. Figure 4 is a geologic map of the bedrock surface of northern Illinois. Only the sandstone aquifers are considered in the following descriptions.

The Glenwood-St. Peter sandstone is present throughout northern Illinois, except in an area including portions of southern Ogle and DeKalb Counties, eastern Lee County, and northern LaSalle County. In some

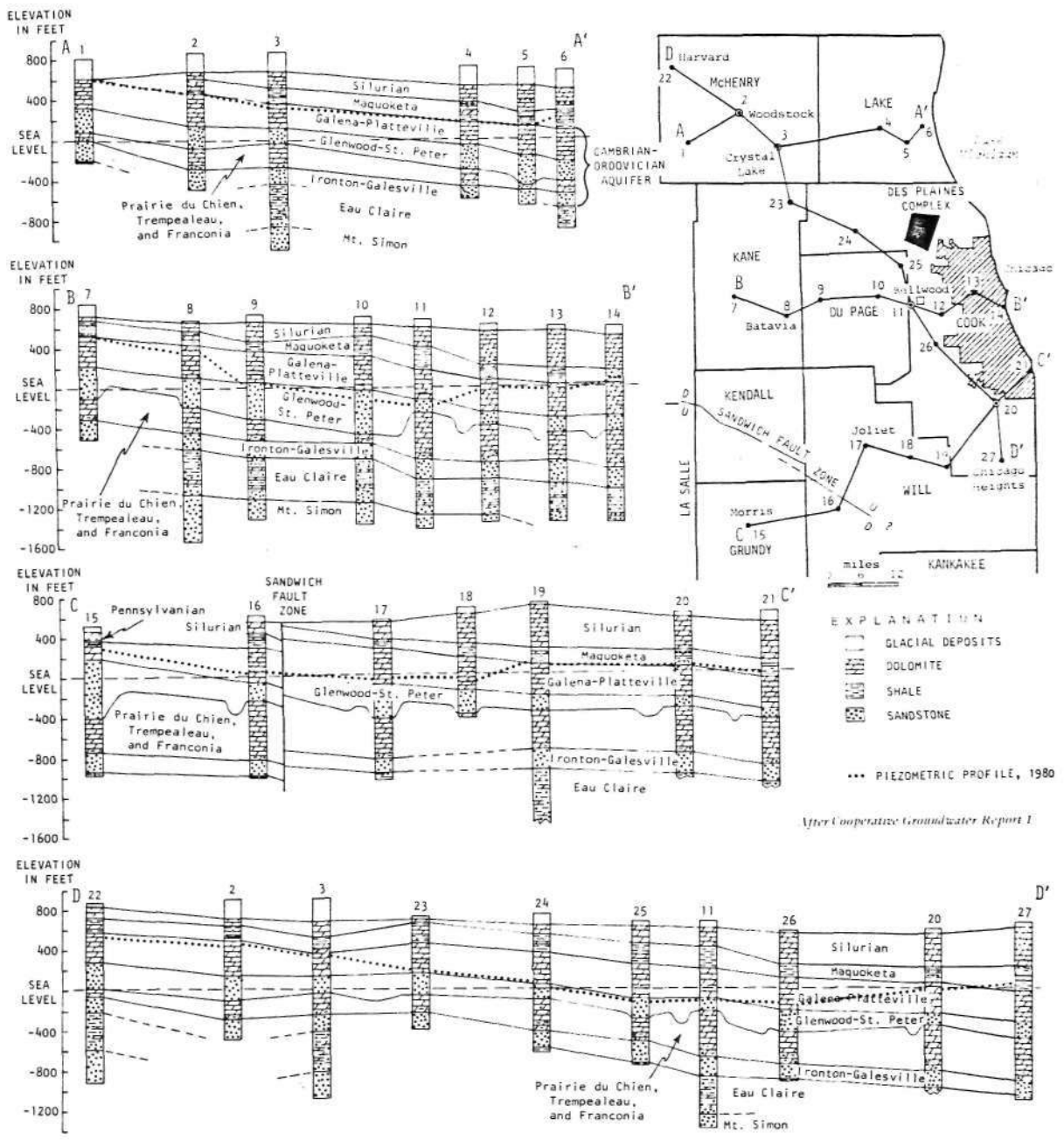


Figure 2. Cross sections of the structure and stratigraphy of the bedrock and piezometric profile of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in the Chicago region

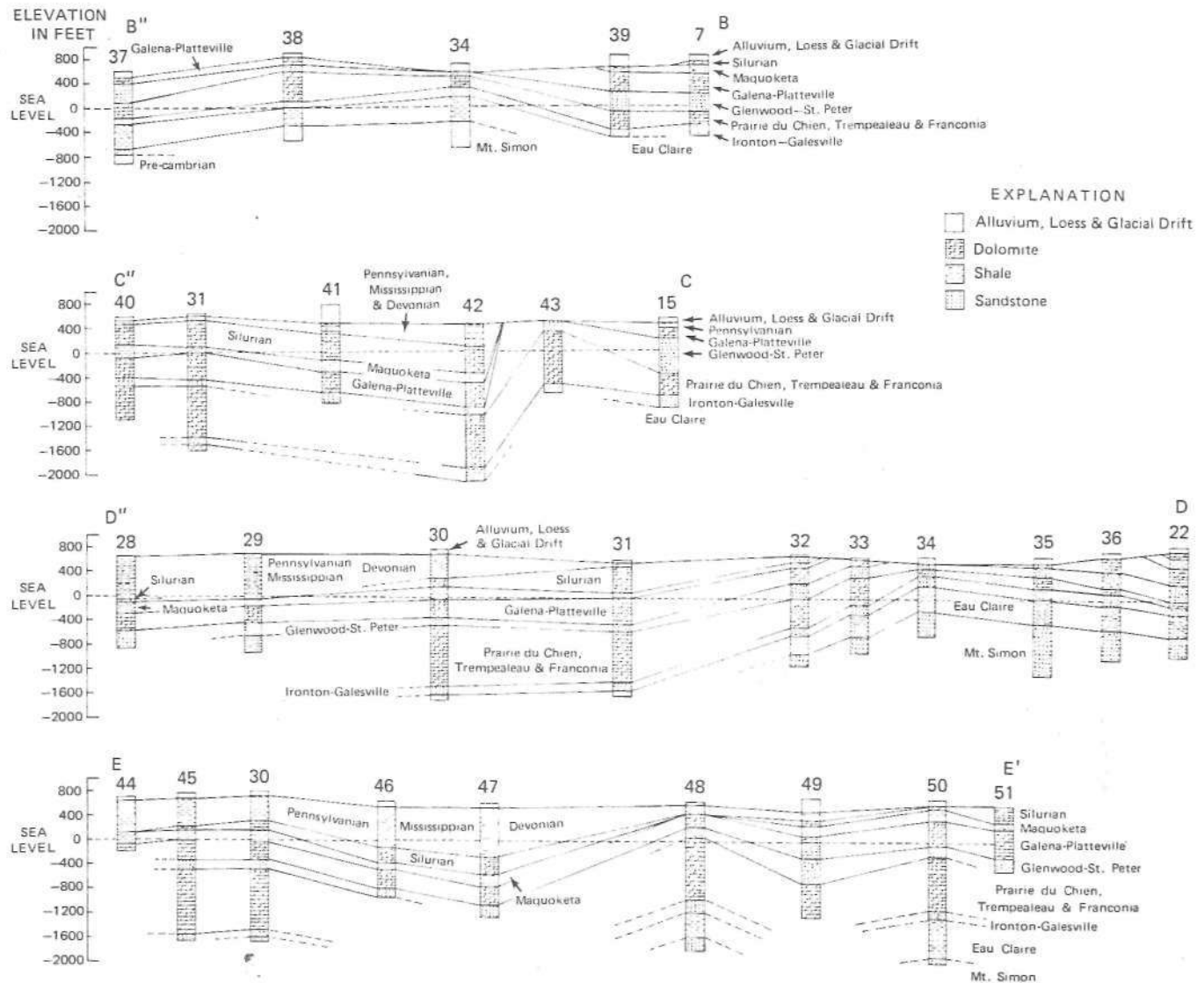


Figure 3. Cross sections of the structure and stratigraphy of the bedrock in northwestern Illinois and the southern sector of the aquifer system

sections of these same counties, this sandstone is immediately below the glacial drift. It exceeds 200 feet in thickness in some places, but is generally less than 200 feet thick in the southern part of the area. In some areas of western and north-central Illinois, primarily in DeKalb and Stevenson Counties, the Glenwood-St. Peter sandstone yields several hundred gallons per minute to wells and is the primary source of groundwater for municipal and industrial supplies.

The Ironton-Galesville sandstone underlies the Franconia Formation and overlies the Eau Claire Formation. It occurs throughout northern Illinois, except in the extreme southwestern part of the area. On a regional basis,

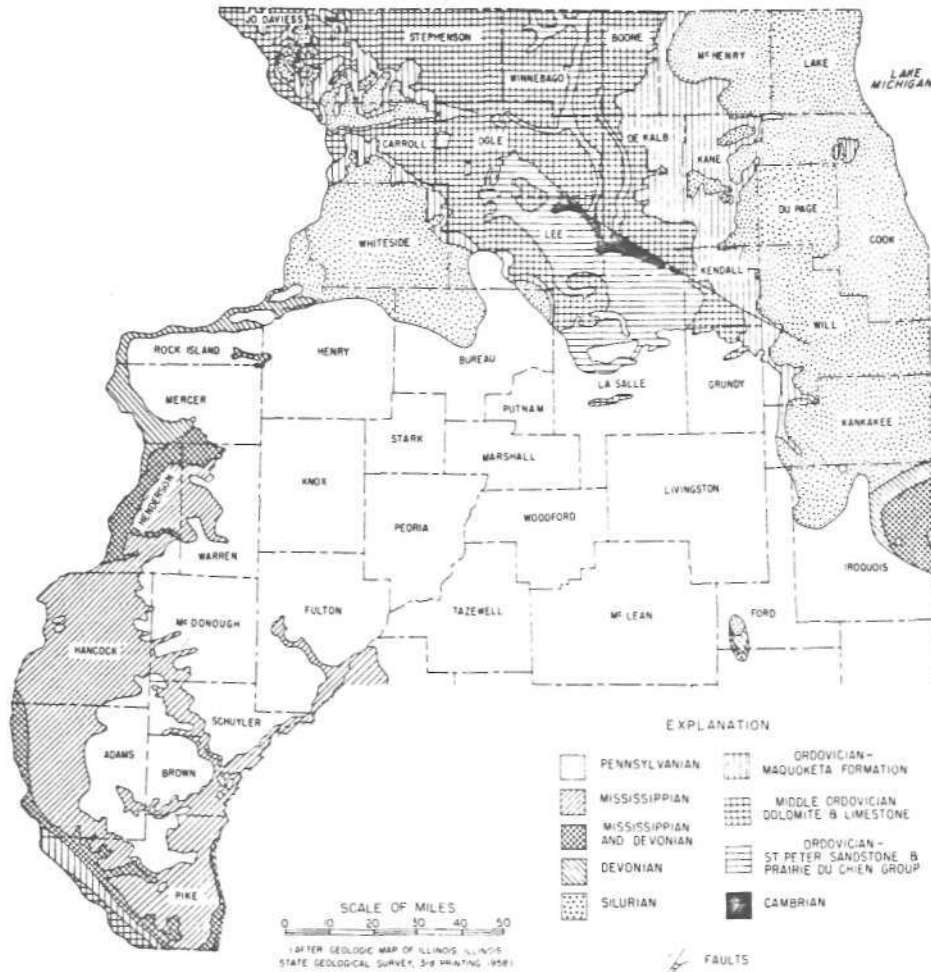


Figure 4. Areal geology of bedrock surface in northern Illinois

it is the most uniformly permeable and productive unit of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. Many of the high-capacity municipal and industrial wells in northern Illinois obtain a major part of their yields from this formation.

Moderate to high yields are obtained from wells penetrating the Mt. Simon aquifer, particularly in northwestern Cook County and Kane County in the Chicago region, and farther west in Lee, Ogle, Whiteside, and Winnebago Counties.

The bedrock formations dip southward throughout northern Illinois. The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer becomes very deep and overlain by thick sections of relatively low-permeability rocks toward the southern part of the region. Much of this rock material consists of Pennsylvanian shale and

dolomite and limestone of the Mississippian, Devonian, Silurian, and Ordovician Systems, as shown in figure 4. Pennsylvanian, Mississippian, and Devonian rocks are generally absent in the northern part of the area. Most of the deep wells in the southwest penetrate only into the Glenwood-St. Peter sandstone at depths of 1300 to 1700 feet, similar to the depths of the Iron-ton-Galesville sandstone to the north and northeast.

The primary source of recharge to the sandstone aquifers is precipitation percolating through the glacial deposits where the Galena-Platteville dolomite or older rocks are the uppermost bedrock formation. This area is defined essentially by the western limits of the Maquoketa Formation of Ordovician age and encompasses major portions of north-central and north-western Illinois. The shale of the Maquoketa Formation is the primary overlying confining material in the Chicago region. In extreme north-western Illinois, primarily in Jo Daviess County, the Maquoketa Formation is present only at higher elevations. The control of recharge by this formation is evident by the close correlation between the piezometric surface contours and the boundary of the formation.

The principal area of recharge to the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer of the Chicago region is in areas of Boone, DeKalb, Kane, Kendall, and McHenry Counties, Illinois, and in extreme southeastern Wisconsin. The continual lowering of water levels accompanying the large withdrawals of groundwater has established steep hydraulic gradients north, west, and southwest of Chicago and Joliet, so that large quantities of water from recharge areas in northern Illinois and minor quantities from southeastern Wisconsin are being transmitted toward pumping centers. Water derived from storage within the aquifer and from vertical leakage through the Maquoketa Formation also moves toward cones of depression (Walton, 1960). Lesser amounts of water are derived from the south in Illinois, from the southeast in Indiana, and from the northeast beneath Lake Michigan.

Natural discharge to rivers from the sandstone aquifer occurs where riverbeds are cut into the Galena-Platteville dolomite or older formations, and piezometric levels are higher than river levels. Rivers currently receiving water from the deep aquifer are the Mississippi north of Thompson, the Rock northeast of Sterling (along with its tributary, the Pecatonica), short reaches of the Illinois between LaSalle and Ottawa, the extreme southern reach of the Fox, and the Apple River.

PRODUCTION FROM CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN WELLS

The first deep well in northern Illinois was drilled in Chicago in 1864 and had an artesian flow at ground surface estimated at 150 gallons per minute (gpm), or about 200,000 gpd. There were at least 75 deep wells in operation by 1900 and pumpage was estimated at 30-mgd. Production in the northern 20 counties of Illinois increased gradually at an average rate of 1.5 mgd per year during the first 40 years of this century and was 91.5

mgd in 1940, as shown in figure 5. During the next 15 years, the average increase rate was 2.7 mgd per year, with 131.7 mgd produced in 1955. Pumpage increased at a very rapid rate of 6.7 mgd per year during the next 16 years and was 239.0 mgd in 1971.

Chicago region Cambrian-Ordovician groundwater production increased rather irregularly from 23.2 mgd in 1900 to 75.6 mgd in 1955, as shown in figure 6. During the next 16 years, production nearly doubled, with an average increase of 4.7 mgd per year. In 1971, 150.7 mgd were withdrawn.

Historical production data are incomplete for the water supply systems in the southern sector of the study area that have wells finished in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. •

Pumpage in the Northern Sector, 1971-1980

Withdrawals in each of four counties – Cook, Kane, Will, and Winnebago – were more than 28 mgd in 1971 and totaled 146.2 mgd, or 61 percent of the deep well production in the northern sector. Cook County pumpage, the highest pumpage of the 20 counties, was almost double that of Winnebago, which had the second highest pumpage. Other counties with high pumpage levels were DuPage and LaSalle Counties, in which the 1971 production exceeded 12 mgd. Pumpage from deep wells was least in Kankakee County, with less than 1.0 mgd in 1971.

During the 9-year period from 1971 through 1980, groundwater withdrawal from sandstone wells in the northern 20 counties of Illinois increased 12 percent, from 239.0 mgd to 267.5 mgd, an average increase of 3.2 mgd per year. Total production reached a record high of 271.6 mgd in 1979. The greatest annual increase in pumpage was 13.7 mgd in 1976. Production decreased from the previous years in 1975, 1977, and 1980; 1980 pumpage was 4.1 mgd less than 1979 pumpage. The distribution of pumpage from deep wells from 1971 through 1980 is shown in table 1.

Groundwater production increased in 13 counties during the period, with increases ranging from less than 0.1 mgd to 12.0 mgd, or from less than 1 to 162 percent. DuPage County had the greatest increase, followed by Cook County, both of which had increases greater than 10 mgd. Grundy, Lake, LaSalle, McHenry, and Ogle Counties had increases of 1.3 to 7.2 mgd. Grundy County had the greatest percentage increase in pumpage, 162 percent. Increases of 23 to 72 percent occurred in DuPage, Jo Daviess, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Ogle Counties.

Groundwater withdrawal in Boone, Stephenson, Will, and Winnebago Counties decreased between 1971 and 1980 by amounts ranging from 1.3 mgd in Boone County to 5.9 mgd in Winnebago County. The decreases in these four counties varied between 14 and 29 percent.

The distribution of pumpage subdivided into use categories is shown for 1900-1980 in figures 5 and 6 and for 1971-1980 in table 1. Production

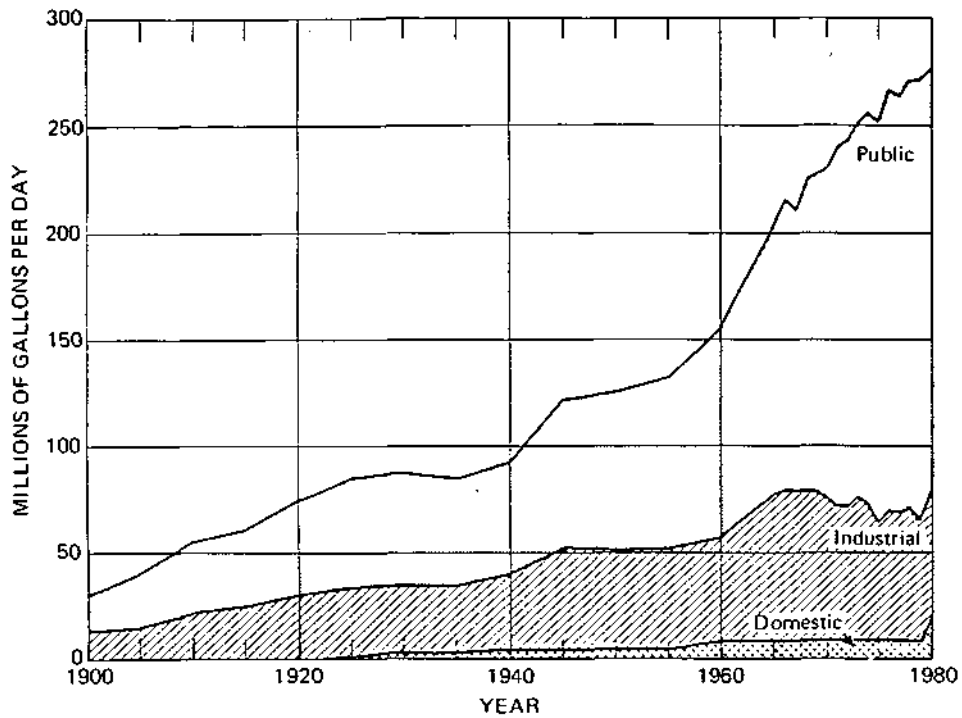


Figure 5. Production from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in 20 northern Illinois counties, 1900-1980, subdivided by use

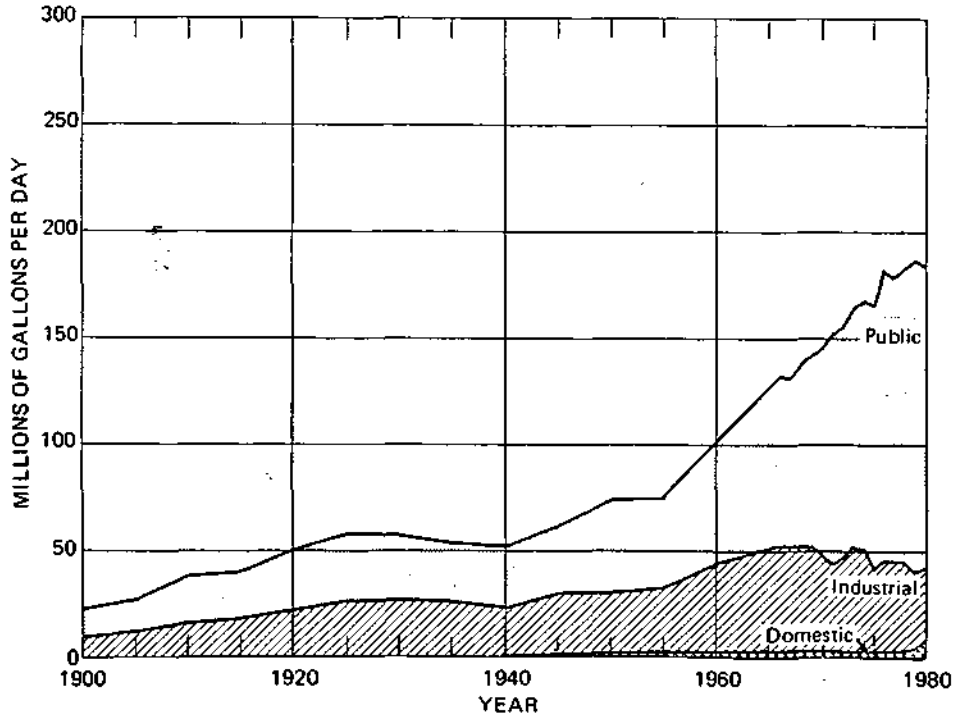


Figure 6. Production from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in the Chicago region, 1900-1980, subdivided by use

Table 1. Distribution of Pumpage from Cambrian-Ordovician Wells in the Northern Sector, 1971-1980, Subdivided by Use
(Pumpage in millions of gallons per day)

County	1971				1972				1973			
	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total
Chicago Region												
COK	41.79	16.63	0.24	58.66	42.01	15.78	0.24	58.03	46.52	18.05	0.24	64.81
DUP	15.46	1.22	0.08	16.76	15.63	1.21	0.08	16.92	16.93	0.68	0.08	17.69
GRY	1.54	2.52	0.36	4.42	1.64	7.33	0.36	9.33	1.86	8.35	0.36	10.57
KNE	25.65	2.28	1.28	29.21	25.39	2.29	1.28	28.96	25.17	1.84	1.28	28.29
KEN	0.38	0.72	0.75	1.85	0.47	0.98	0.75	2.20	0.52	1.02	0.75	2.29
LKE	5.02	2.18	0.70	7.90	5.64	1.56	0.70	7.90	4.64	2.00	0.70	7.34
MCH	1.97	1.17	0.21	3.35	2.09	1.24	0.21	3.54	2.14	1.26	0.21	3.61
WIL	14.29	14.07	0.23	28.59	14.05	12.88	0.23	27.16	14.39	15.03	0.23	29.65
Subtotal	106.10	40.79	3.85	150.74	106.92	43.27	3.85	154.04	112.17	48.23	3.85	164.25
Counties outside Chicago Region												
BNE	4.20	0.52	0.53	5.25	5.00	0.22	0.53	5.75	4.01	0.23	0.53	4.77
CAR	1.69	0.16	0.12	1.97	1.58	0.27	0.12	1.97	1.60	0.31	0.12	2.03
DEK	7.16	0.29	1.02	8.47	7.32	0.21	1.02	8.55	7.39	0.29	1.02	8.70
JDV	1.98	0.05	0.13	2.16	1.94	0.19	0.13	2.25	1.95	0.13	0.13	2.21
KNK	0.10	--	--	0.10	0.10	--	--	0.10	0.11	--	--	0.11
LAS	6.59	5.44	0.45	12.48	7.00	4.59	0.45	12.04	6.89	5.20	0.45	12.54
LEE	3.16	0.71	0.57	4.44	3.21	0.66	0.57	4.44	3.47	0.64	0.57	4.68
OGL	5.35	1.11	0.53	6.99	6.16	1.10	0.53	7.79	6.20	1.14	0.53	7.87
RIS	0.35	2.23	0.09	2.67	0.54	2.41	0.09	3.04	0.63	2.09	0.09	2.81
STE	3.93	4.92	0.18	9.03	4.06	3.77	0.18	8.01	4.28	3.87	0.18	8.33
WTS	2.11	2.24	0.66	5.01	2.22	2.52	0.66	5.40	2.14	1.78	0.66	4.58
WIN	25.65	3.68	0.39	29.72	25.12	3.37	0.39	28.88	24.45	3.34	0.39	28.18
Subtotal	62.27	21.35	4.67	88.29	64.25	19.31	4.67	88.23	63.12	19.02	4.67	86.81
TOTAL	168.37	62.14	8.52	239.03	171.17	62.58	8.52	242.27	175.29	67.25	8.52	251.06

County	1974				1975			
	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total
Chicago Region								
COK	46.62	16.36	0.24	63.22	51.54	14.53	0.24	66.31
DUP	18.63	0.55	0.08	19.26	20.30	0.61	0.08	20.99
GRY	1.89	9.23	0.36	11.48	1.97	4.62	0.36	6.95
KNE	26.93	1.80	1.28	30.01	27.39	1.62	1.28	30.29
KEN	0.55	0.77	0.75	2.07	0.63	0.80	0.75	2.18
LKE	5.33	1.67	0.70	7.70	5.85	1.49	0.70	8.04
MCH	2.56	1.11	0.21	3.88	2.48	1.08	0.21	3.77
WIL	14.62	15.07	0.23	29.92	13.91	13.05	0.23	27.19
Subtotal	117.13	46.56	3.85	167.54	124.07	37.80	3.85	165.72
Counties outside Chicago Region								
BNE	3.87	0.17	0.53	4.57	3.51	0.22	0.53	4.26
CAR	1.54	0.19	0.12	1.85	1.40	0.21	0.12	1.73
DEK	7.56	0.30	1.02	8.88	7.54	0.40	1.02	8.96
JDV	1.97	0.07	0.13	2.17	2.07	0.09	0.13	2.29
KNK	0.11	--	--	0.11	0.10	--	--	0.10
LAS	6.78	5.81	0.45	13.04	6.02	5.92	0.45	12.39
LEE	3.56	0.64	0.57	4.77	4.04	0.60	0.57	5.21
OGL	8.85	1.17	0.53	10.55	5.99	1.01	0.53	7.53
RIS	0.77	2.18	0.09	3.04	0.87	2.17	0.09	3.13
STE	4.17	3.39	0.18	7.74	4.27	3.16	0.18	7.61
WTS	2.13	1.71	0.66	4.50	1.98	1.39	0.66	4.03
WIN	24.39	2.86	0.39	27.64	26.11	2.93	0.39	29.43
Subtotal	65.70	18.49	4.67	88.86	63.90	18.10	4.67	86.67
TOTAL	182.83	65.05	8.52	256.40	187.97	55.90	8.52	252.39

Table 1. Concluded

County	1976				1977				1978			
	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total
Chicago Region												
COK	55.20	13.30	0.24	68.74	53.72	13.13	0.24	67.09	54.19	13.85	0.05	68.09
DUP	27.94	0.77	0.08	28.79	23.91	0.25	0.08	24.24	25.29	0.22	0.04	25.55
GRY	2.01	10.28	0.36	12.65	2.03	10.74	0.36	13.13	2.10	11.50	0.32	13.92
KNE	26.47	1.75	1.28	29.50	26.85	1.39	1.28	29.52	26.29	1.80	0.94	29.03
KEN	0.66	0.98	0.75	2.39	0.72	0.93	0.75	2.40	0.75	0.93	0.79	2.47
LKE	6.33	2.14	0.70	9.17	6.67	2.43	0.70	9.80	8.15	2.10	0.53	10.78
MCH	2.97	1.28	0.21	4.46	3.05	1.42	0.21	4.68	3.02	1.60	0.26	4.88
WIL	14.59	10.88	0.23	25.70	16.63	11.58	0.23	28.44	16.94	10.37	0.37	27.68
Subtotal	136.17	41.38	3.85	181.40	133.58	41.87	3.85	179.30	136.73	42.37	3.30	182.40
Counties outside Chicago Region												
BNE	3.33	0.20	0.53	4.06	3.15	0.18	0.53	3.86	3.35	0.22	0.57	4.14
CAR	1.44	0.20	0.12	1.76	1.53	0.22	0.12	1.87	1.48	0.28	0.12	1.88
DEX	7.97	0.32	1.02	9.31	8.61	0.41	1.02	10.04	8.50	0.37	0.92	9.79
JDV	2.08	0.09	0.13	2.30	2.30	0.09	0.13	2.52	2.32	0.01	0.14	2.47
KNK	0.01	--	--	0.01	0.01	--	--	0.01	0.01	--	--	0.01
LAS	7.22	6.98	0.45	14.65	6.90	6.33	0.45	13.68	8.46	6.51	0.27	15.24
LEE	3.47	0.61	0.57	4.65	3.72	0.68	0.57	4.97	3.72	0.94	0.44	5.10
OGL	6.11	1.15	0.53	7.79	6.26	1.49	0.53	8.28	6.42	1.93	0.53	8.88
RIS	0.86	1.89	0.09	2.84	0.95	2.35	0.09	3.39	1.00	2.30	0.09	3.39
STE	4.21	3.19	0.18	7.58	3.93	2.82	0.18	6.93	4.24	2.83	0.17	7.24
WTS	2.27	1.66	0.66	4.59	2.32	1.32	0.66	4.30	2.47	1.23	0.69	4.39
WIN	21.84	2.92	0.39	25.15	20.98	3.25	0.39	24.62	21.24	3.93	0.57	25.74
Subtotal	60.81	19.21	4.67	84.69	60.66	19.14	4.67	84.47	63.21	20.55	4.51	88.27
TOTAL	196.98	60.59	8.52	266.09	194.24	61.01	8.52	263.77	199.94	62.92	7.81	270.67

County	1979				1980			
	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total	Public	Indus- trial	Rural	Total
Chicago Region								
COK	58.05	11.70	0.05	69.80	56.22	11.16	1.69	69.07
DUP	27.00	0.31	0.04	27.35	28.00	0.54	0.25	28.79
GRY	2.39	10.93	0.32	13.64	1.94	9.03	0.62	11.59
KNE	27.24	1.56	0.94	29.74	27.20	0.63	1.61	29.44
KEN	0.78	0.82	0.79	2.39	0.92	0.76	1.01	2.69
LKE	9.77	1.92	0.53	12.22	9.20	2.02	1.72	12.94
MCH	3.14	1.39	0.26	4.79	3.05	1.09	0.49	4.63
WIL	16.88	9.00	0.37	26.25	15.40	8.74	0.41	24.55
Subtotal	145.25	37.63	3.30	186.18	141.93	33.97	7.80	183.70
Counties outside Chicago Region								
BNE	3.41	0.23	0.57	4.21	2.72	0.58	0.63	3.93
CAR	1.35	0.26	0.12	1.73	1.38	0.16	0.18	1.72
DEX	8.37	0.50	0.92	9.79	7.46	0.80	1.53	9.79
JDV	2.04	0.19	0.14	2.37	2.31	0.18	0.16	2.65
KNK	0.01	--	--	0.01	0.01	--	--	0.01
LAS	8.33	5.61	0.27	14.21	7.91	6.28	0.49	14.68
LEE	3.68	0.56	0.44	4.68	3.37	0.33	0.81	4.51
OGL	6.69	2.12	0.53	9.34	5.71	1.60	1.53	8.84
RIS	0.94	2.20	0.09	3.23	0.48	2.43	0.09	3.00
STE	4.39	2.61	0.17	7.17	3.35	2.36	0.67	6.38
WTS	2.43	1.45	0.69	4.57	2.38	1.34	0.73	4.45
WIN	19.93	3.62	0.57	24.12	18.94	3.12	1.74	23.80
Subtotal	61.57	19.35	4.51	85.43	56.02	19.18	8.56	83.76
TOTAL	206.82	56.98	7.81	271.61	197.95	53.15	16.36	267.46

for public supplies increased 29.6 mgd or 18 percent during the period 1971-1980 and was 197.9 mgd in 1980. This represents 74 percent of the total deep well production in the northern 20 counties. Self-supplied industry produced 20 percent, and rural supplies 6 percent, of the total deep well pumpage. Industrial groundwater use decreased 9.0 mgd or 14.5 percent during the 9-year period to 53.1 mgd in 1980.

Between 1971 and 1980 there were 248 new deep wells drilled in the northern 20 counties of Illinois. Of these wells, 116 were drilled to augment existing municipal water-supply systems, 50 were for other public supplies, and 82 were for self-supplied industrial and commercial purposes; 159 of these new wells were located in the Chicago region. Most of the existing deep wells and pumps were rehabilitated to meet increased demands. Seven public supply systems and 37 industries discontinued withdrawing water from the deep sandstone during the period.

Figures 7, 8, and 9 show the pumpage for 1971, 1975, and 1980, respectively, for each of the 134 full or partial townships in the Chicago region. Records indicate that 1980 deep well production of more than 10,000 gpd occurred in 89 townships, and production of more than 1.0 mgd occurred in 42 townships. Eleven townships had pumpage of more than 5.0 mgd, and 2 had more than 10.0 mgd. Groundwater production continues to be concentrated in northwestern and western Cook Counties, eastern DuPage and Kane Counties, and the Joliet area of Will County.

In the 42 townships with more than 1.0 mgd pumpage in 1980 (7 more than in 1971), pumpage increased in 28 and decreased in 14 after 1971. Increases occurred in 9 of the 11 townships that pumped more than 5.0 mgd in 1980. Pumpage increases of 2.0 to 6.6 mgd occurred in 6 townships: COK 41N10E, COK 41N11E, COK 42N10E, DUP 38N11E, DUP 40N11E, and GRY 34N8E. Decreases of 2.6 and 2.5 mgd occurred in WIL 34N9E and WIL 35N10E, respectively. The major decreases in pumpage are primarily the result of decreases in industrial pumpage.

Public Pumpage

Public pumpage in the northern sector in 1980 was 197.9 mgd, an increase of 18 percent over that of 1971. Record high production of 206.8 mgd occurred in 1979. The annual rate of increase during 1971-1980 averaged 3.3 mgd. The greatest increases from 1971 to 1980 occurred in Cook and DuPage County, with 14.4 and 12.5 mgd, respectively. Increases of between 1.1 and 4.2 mgd occurred in Kane, Lake, LaSalle, McHenry, and Will Counties, while increases of 0.1 to 0.5 mgd occurred in 8 other counties. Public pumpage from deep wells decreased 6.7 mgd between 1971 and 1980 in Winnebago County as Rockford increased withdrawal from wells finished in sand and gravel aquifers. Pumpage in Boone, Carroll, Kankakee, and Stephenson Counties decreased from 0.1 to 1.5 mgd during the same period.

Public use includes use by municipalities, subdivisions, and institutions. No attempt has been made to determine the final use of water within

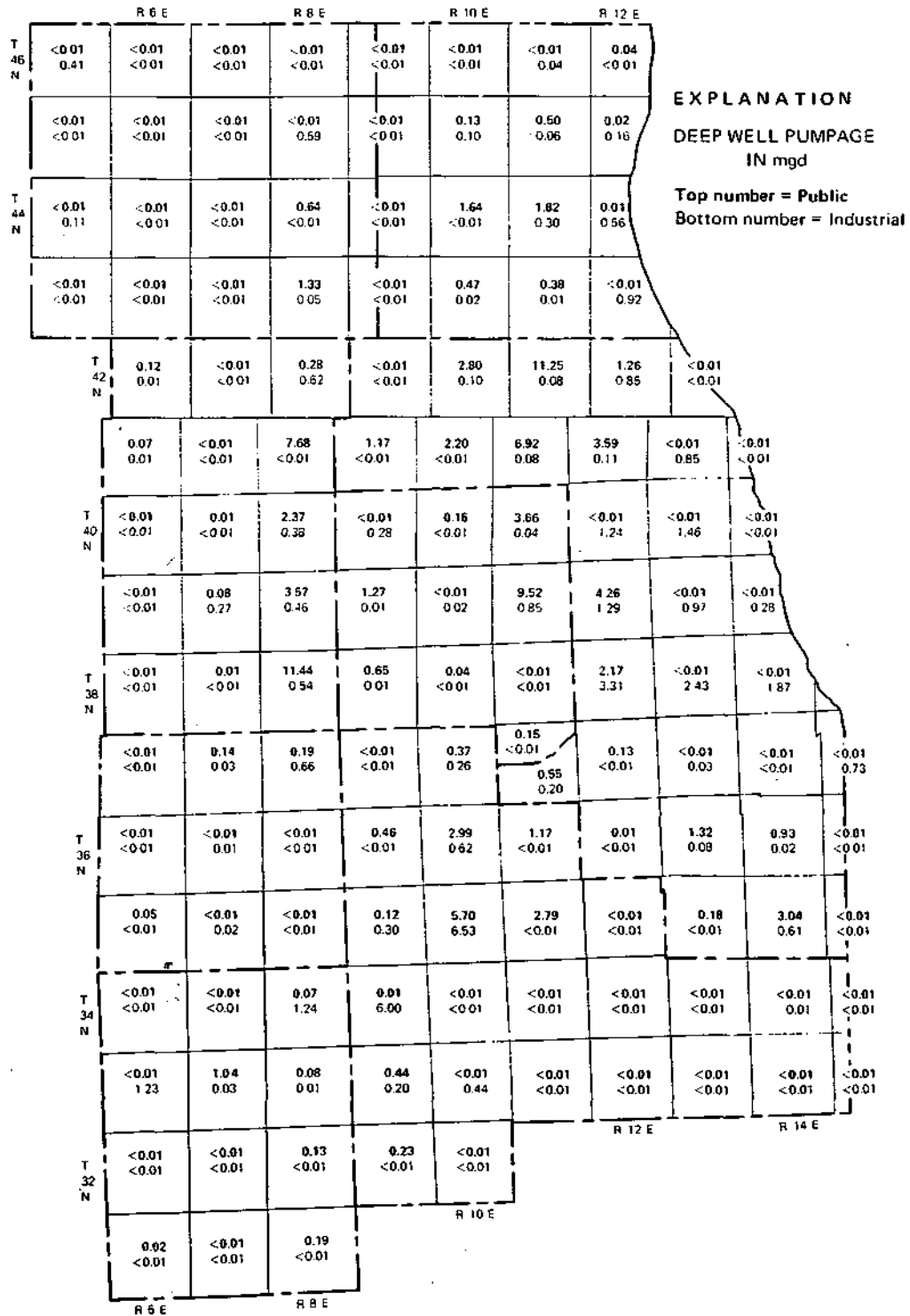


Figure 7. Distribution of pumpage from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in the Chicago region, 1971

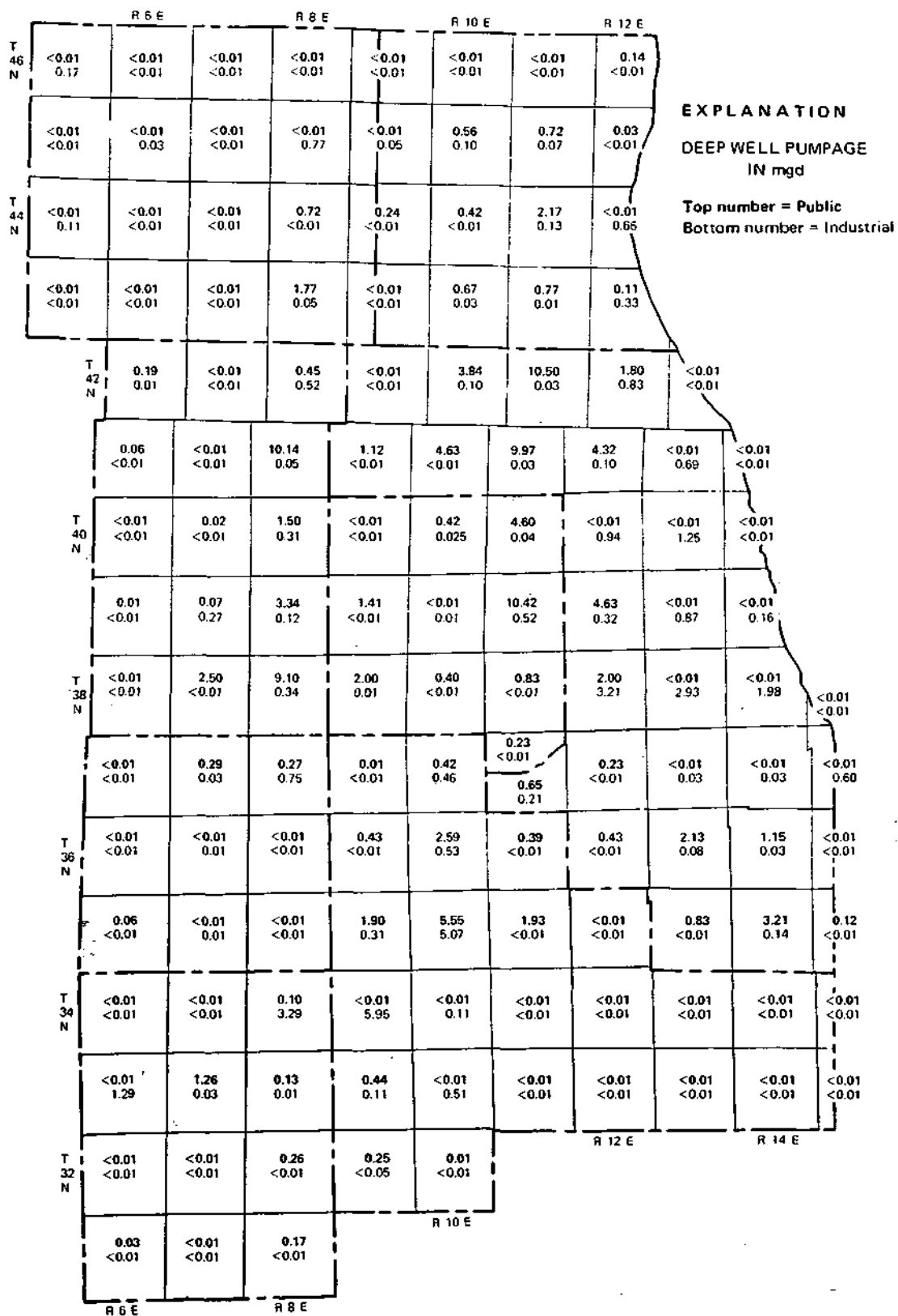


Figure 8. Distribution of pumpage from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in the Chicago region, 1975

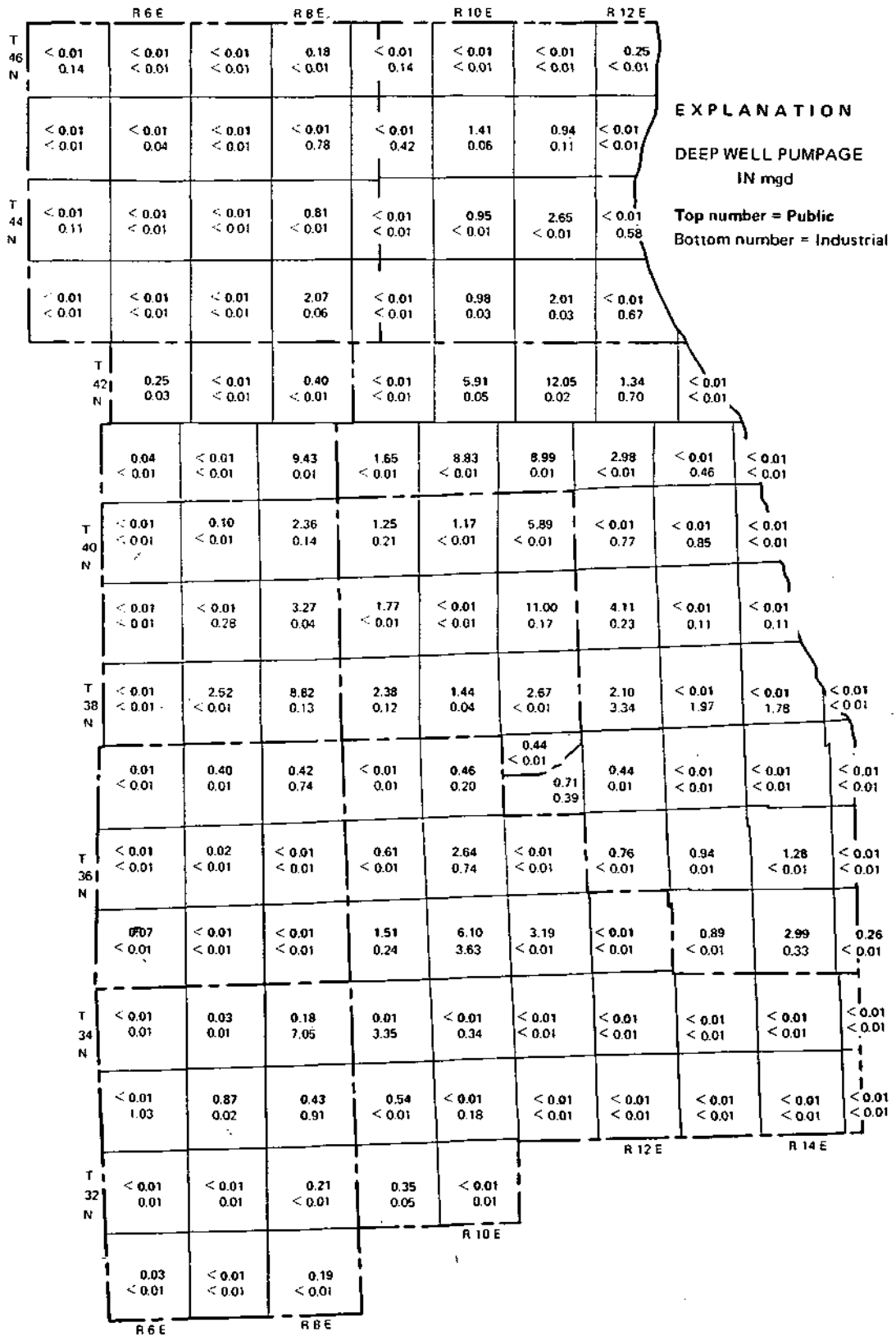


Figure 9. Distribution of pumpage from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in the Chicago region, 1980

these categories. Available records indicate that 177 municipalities and 166 subdivisions and institutions in the northern 20 counties of Illinois obtained water from deep wells in 1980. Forty-four percent of these public supply systems are located in Cook, LaSalle, Will, and Winnebago Counties. Fifty percent of the systems are located in the 8-county Chicago region.

Fifty-one public supply systems pumped more than 1.0 mgd from their deep wells during 1980 and had a combined production of 156.7 mgd. The pumpage for these 51 systems increased 17 percent after 1971. The 1980 production of these 51 systems accounted for 79 percent of the total deep well production for all public water supplies. Thirty-nine of these systems are located in the Chicago region.

The greatest increases in pumpage for public supplies since 1971 were for Elgin, Elk Grove, Lombard, Naperville, Oak Brook, Palatine, and Schaumburg, where increases of 1.7 to 3.6 mgd were recorded for the 9-year period. Pumpage at Elgin, Palatine, and Schaumburg increased more than 2.2 mgd. Seven other public supplies had increases of more than 1.0 mgd.

Of the 51 public supplies that pumped more than 1.0 mgd in 1980, production for 11 systems decreased by less than 0.1 to 8.9 mgd, with the largest decreases at Belvidere (1.5 mgd) and Rockford (8.9 mgd)..

Most of the public water supply systems, including most of those with large changes in pumpage, obtain water from both shallow and deep wells. Changes in the relative use of shallow and deep wells account for some of the indicated changes in deep well production.

Self-Supplied Industrial Pumpage

Cambrian-Ordovician groundwater withdrawal for self-supplied industrial use in the northern sector was 53.1 mgd in 1980, a decrease of 14.5 percent since 1971. The highest annual pumpage since 1971 was 67.3 mgd in 1973. The all-time high industrial pumpage from deep wells was 70.7 mgd in 1968. The 1980 pumpage was the lowest since 1966.

Between 1971 and 1980, pumpage increased in eight counties, seven of which had increases ranging from less than 0.1 to 0.8 mgd. Production in Grundy County increased 6.5 mgd. In six counties, pumpage decreased in amounts ranging from less than 0.1 mgd to 0.9 mgd. Production in Cook, Kane, Stephenson, and Will Counties decreased by 1.7 to 5.5 mgd. The greatest decreases were 5.5 mgd in Cook County and 5.3 mgd in Will County.

Twelve industries reported production greater than 1.0 mgd. This is one more industry than in 1971. The 12 industries pumped 24.4 mgd in 1980, which represented 45 percent of the total industrial pumpage from deep wells. Two of the 12 pumped more than 3.0 mgd. Of these 12 major industries, seven decreased their pumpage from 1971 to 1980 in amounts ranging from 0.1 to 2.3 mgd. Four industries increased pumpage by 0.2 to 1.8 mgd. One industry was under construction in 1971 ; its production has increased

to more than 3.0 mgd. Seven of the largest water-using industries are located in the Chicago region and their combined pumpage was 15.9 mgd in 1980.

Some of the decrease in self-supplied industrial pumpage was due to the abandonment of inefficient wells or those with poor quality water. Many industries have reduced their demand by more efficient operations and various methods of water recirculation within the plant. Some of the decrease in pumpage for self-supplied industries has been offset by an increase in the purchase of water from municipalities. Part of the reported decrease in industrial pumpage is due to the shift of irrigation data to the rural category in 1980. Prior to 1980, irrigation use was included in the industrial-use category.

In the Chicago region, industrial pumpage increased from 40.8 mgd in 1971 to 48.2 mgd in 1973. Since then it has decreased, although irregularly, to a 15-year low of 34.0 mgd in 1980. Production declined in Cook, DuPage, Kane, and Will Counties, and increased only in Grundy County. Industrial pumpage in Kendall, Lake, and McHenry Counties remained about constant.

Rural Pumpage

In 1980 rural Cambrian-Ordovician wells produced 16.4 mgd, about 6 percent of the total production in the northern sector. This includes water for farms, individual residences remote from public water supplies, livestock, and irrigation systems. Irrigation systems include farm irrigation and other sprinkling systems, such as those for country clubs and golf courses, nurseries, and lawn watering at cemeteries. Residential pumpage was estimated from 1970 and 1980 U.S. Bureau of Census population data and the reported populations served by public water supplies. Livestock populations are reported by the Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. Irrigation pumpage was based on reported and estimated acres irrigated, known sizes of some irrigation systems, and average amounts of moisture needed for optimum plant growth. Cambrian-Ordovician pumpage for irrigation was about 5.8 mgd in 1980. Consideration was given to the relative withdrawal from sandstone aquifers as compared to other aquifers throughout northern Illinois.

Pumpage in the Southern Sector

Twenty-three counties in the southern sector of the study area have one or more water supply systems with wells finished in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. Some of the wells are also open to shallower aquifers. Historical production data are incomplete for these systems. Available records indicate that during 1980 deep wells were pumped in only 15 of these 23 counties.

Table 2. Distribution of Pumpage from Cambrian-Ordovician Wells in the Southern Sector, 1980, Subdivided by Use

(Pumpage in millions of gallons per day)

<u>County</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Total</u>
ADM	0	0	0
BRN	0	0	0
BUR	1.58	0.02	1.60
FRD	0	0	0
FUL	0.53	0	0.53
HAN	0	0	0
HND	0.06	0	0.06
HRY	2.41	0.02	2.43
IRO	0	0	0
KNX	0.81	0	0.81
LIV	0.14	0	0.14
HCD	0.42	0	0.42
MCL	0.14	0	0.14
MRS	0.25	0	0.25
MER	0.38	0	0.38
PDO	0.87	0.36	1.23
PKE	0	0	0
PUT	0.18	0	0.18
SCH	0	0	0
STK	0.47	0	0.47
TAZ	0	0	0
WAR	3.00	0	3.00
WDF	<u>0.19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.19</u>
TOTAL	11.43	0.40	11.83

The 1980 total withdrawal from deep wells in the 15 counties was approximately 11.8 mgd, as shown in table 2. Ninety-six percent was for public water supplies and 4 percent for non-public supplies. Pumpage for rural water supplies from deep wells is extremely limited. Total pumpage has probably not changed significantly since at least 1970.

Fifty-four public water supplies and three non-public supplies obtained water from deep wells in 1980. At least 10 systems have discontinued use of their deep wells. Much of the water from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer throughout this region is highly mineralized, which has led to some major efforts to obtain water from alternate sources.

Four counties - Bureau, Henry, Peoria, and Warren - produced 1.2 to 3.0 mgd in 1980. Pumpage in the other 11 counties ranged from less than

0.1 to 0.8 mgd. Only two systems, Kewanee in Henry County and Spring Valley in Bureau County, pumped more than 1.0 mgd in 1980.

Pumpage Related to the Practical Sustained Yield

In Cooperative Groundwater Report 1 (Suter et al., 1959), it was estimated that the practical sustained yield of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in the Chicago region (46 mgd) would be developed when the total pumpage from deep wells was about 81 mgd. Vertical leakage from shallow aquifers and the Mt. Simon aquifer would contribute the other 35 mgd of water for deep well production. The practical sustained yield of the aquifer is the maximum amount of water that can be withdrawn without eventually dewatering the most productive water-yielding formation, the Ironton-Galesville sandstone. It is largely limited by the rate at which water can move from recharge areas eastward through the aquifer to pumping centers.

Estimates in Cooperative Groundwater Report 1, based on records of production and water levels, indicated that the practical sustained yield would be exceeded by 1965. However, pumpage from deep wells in every year since 1958 actually has exceeded the withdrawal rate anticipated for 1965. Thus, the estimated practical sustained yield of the aquifer has been exceeded each year since 1958. Sustained withdrawals at these excessive rates have already resulted in the dewatering of parts of the St. Peter sandstone in a considerable area of the Chicago region. They also have resulted in water levels approaching the Ironton-Galesville sandstone much sooner than anticipated in many areas. Revised predictions of the time when pumping levels will reach the top of the Ironton-Galesville sandstone were made by Schicht et al (1976). According to this report, by 1995 pumping levels will be at the top of the Ironton-Galesville sandstone in four townships: COK 41N10E, COK 41N11E, DUP 40N11E, and KNE 41N8E. Dewatering the Ironton-Galesville sandstone is not recommended because this will result in significant reductions in well yields.

WATER LEVELS IN CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN WELLS

In 1864 the artesian pressure in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer was sufficient to cause wells to flow above the ground surface in many parts of the Chicago region. Numerous deep wells throughout north-central and northwestern Illinois had water levels above the ground surface during the late 1800's and early 1900's. There are a few wells that still flow in Bureau, Carroll, Fulton, Jo Daviess, La Salle, Peoria, and Stephenson Counties.

The original average elevation of water levels in deep wells at Chicago and Joliet was about 700 feet above mean sea level (msl). As a result of continued heavy pumpage, the non-pumping water levels in deep wells had declined by 1971 to elevations of 75 feet above msl to more than

100 feet below sea level at Bellwood, Elmhurst, and Joliet. From 1864 to 1971, the piezometric level at Chicago declined more than 850 feet.

Water-level measurements in deep wells are obtained by a variety of methods and under a wide range of operating conditions and reliability. A few wells are open holes and can be measured very accurately. However, most wells are equipped with pumps that limit or prevent access for measuring water levels. Water levels are affected by pumpage of the well to be measured or by pumpage of adjacent wells. The reliability of the water-level measuring equipment and the experience of the person taking the measurement are also important considerations.

Water-Level Changes

Water levels in 809 deep wells in northern Illinois were measured during October and November 1980. Data for these wells are given in Appendix A. Water levels for 460 of the wells, including 270 in the Chicago region, had been measured during the same period in 1971. Water levels for 529 of the 809 wells, including 349 in the Chicago region, had been measured during the same period in 1975.

Examples of changes in non-pumping water levels in selected wells in northern Illinois for the period 1971 through 1980 are shown in figure 10. Figure 11 shows the locations of the wells for which hydrographs are shown in figure 10. Hydrographs of selected wells reflect seasonal and long-term pumping trends. Steady declines of water levels generally indicate increasing rates of local and regional pumping.

Chicago Region

Table 3 shows average water-level changes in 11 observation wells in the Chicago region for periods of 3 to 14 years prior to 1971 and for the periods 1971-1975 and 1975-1980. Prior to 1971, average changes in these wells ranged from a rise of 3.7 feet per year south of Joliet to a decline of 10.6 feet per year at Des Plaines. Nine of the eleven wells showed average declines for the periods prior to 1971.

Water-level measurements recorded for both 1961 and 1971 are available for 153 individual wells in the Chicago region. All but 4 of these declined during the period, with declines ranging from less than 50 feet for 14 wells in Cook, Grundy, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties to more than 200 feet for 6 wells in Cook, Lake, and Will Counties. Water levels in 78 wells in all counties except McHenry declined between 100 and 200 feet during this period. Water levels in 65 wells declined between 3 and 99 feet.

For the period 1971 to 1975, average changes in the 11 observation wells ranged from a rise of 10.5 feet per year at Geneva to a decline of 15.0 feet per year on the north side of Joliet. In addition to the rise in

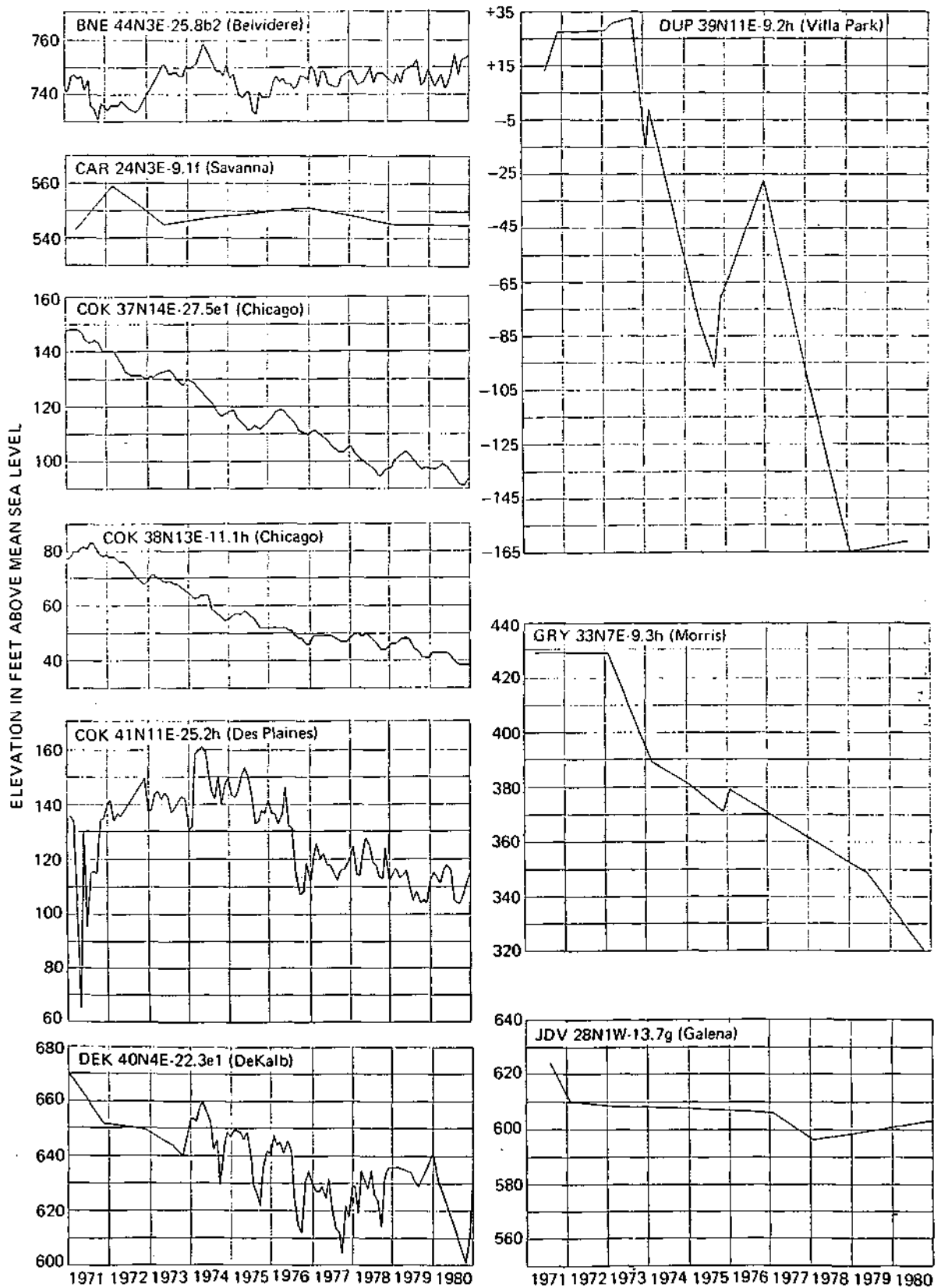


Figure 10. Water levels in selected wells in northern Illinois, 1971-1980

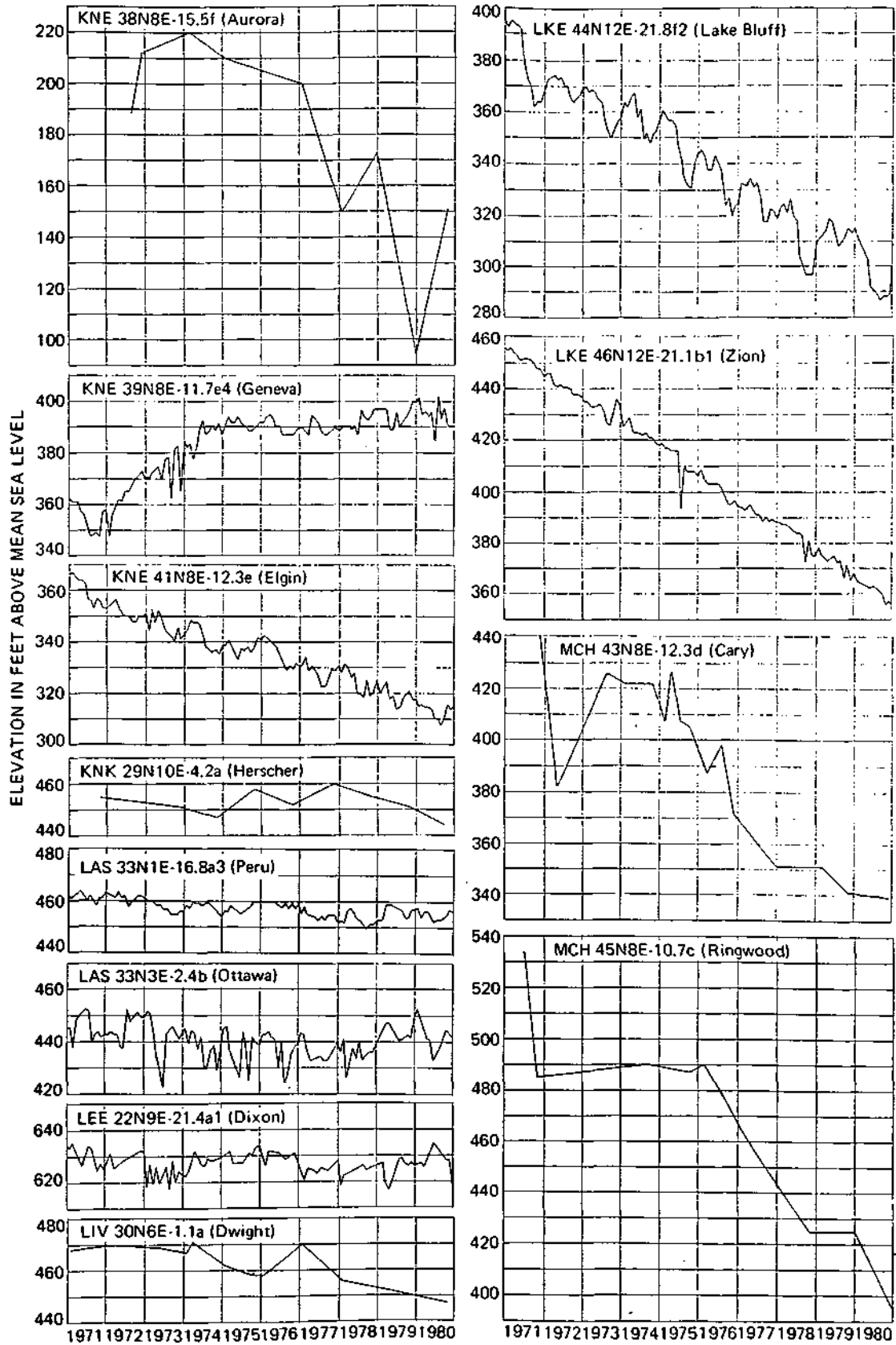


Figure 10. Continued

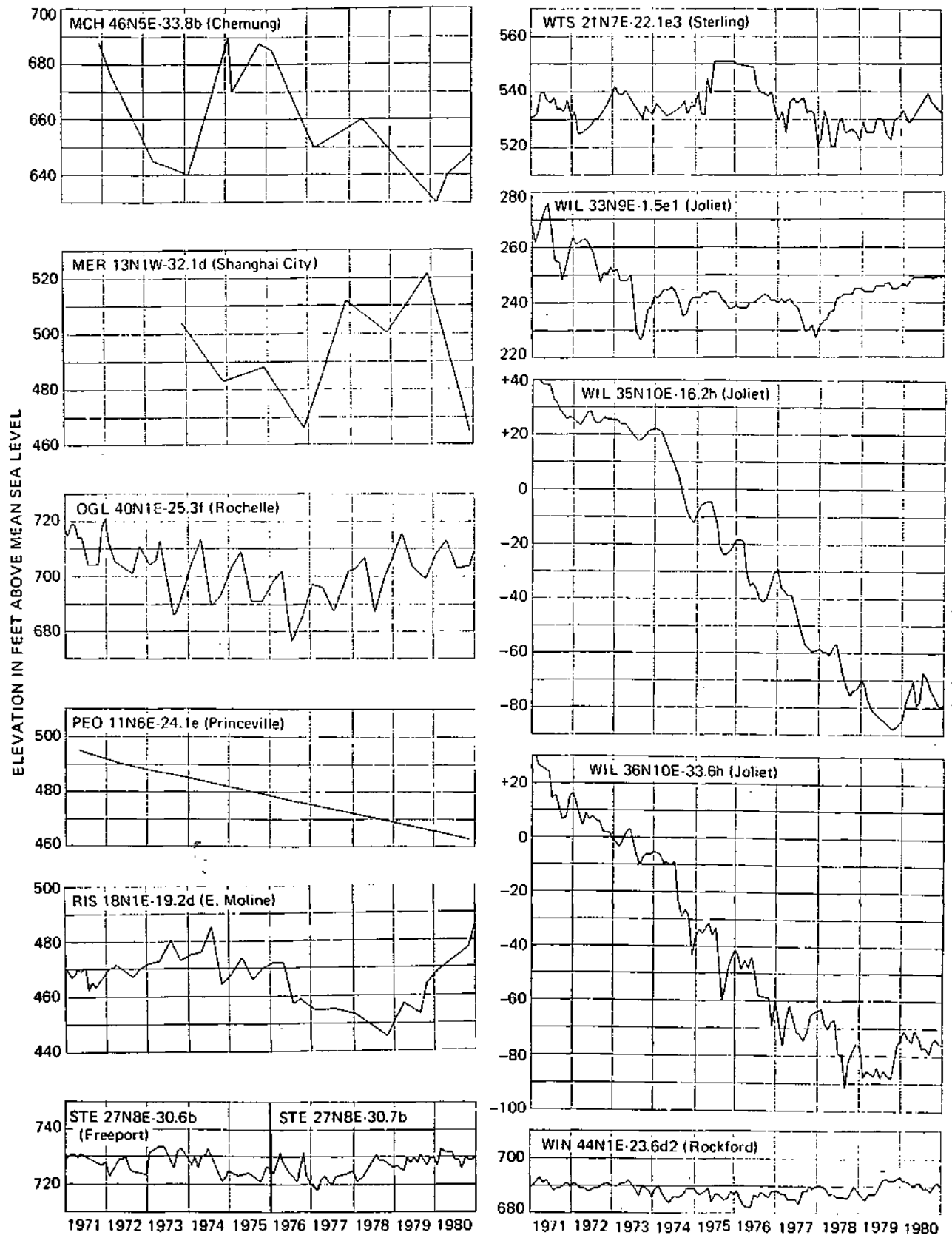


Figure 10. Concluded

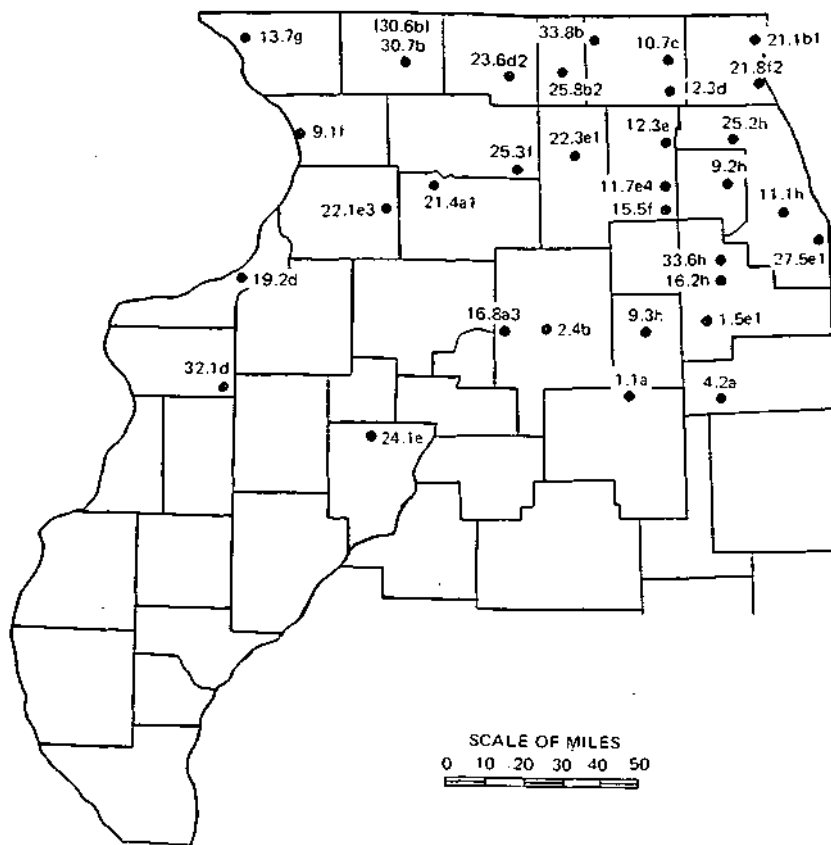


Figure 11. Locations of wells for which hydrographs are shown in figure 10

Table 3. Changes in Non-Pumping Water Levels in Selected Cambrian-Ordovician Observation Wells in the Chicago Region

Well number and location	Average change (ft/yr)		
	Prior to 1971	1971- 1975	1975- 1980
COK 37N14E-27.5e1 (Chicago)	- 5.3	- 7.3	- 4.4
COK 38N13E-11.1h (Chicago)	- 2.8	- 6.5	- 2.8
COK 39N12E-11.7f (Maywood)	- 7.9	- 6.7	- 6.2
COK 41N11E-25.2h (DesPlaines)	-10.6	+ 0.7	- 4.4
KNE 39N8E-11.7e4 (Geneva)	+ 0.8	+10.5	+ 1.8
KNE 41N8E-12.3e (Elgin)	- 6.0	- 3.5	- 5.2
LKE 44N12E-21.8f2 (Lake Bluff)	- 8.2	- 6.3	- 7.6
LKE 46N12E-21.1b1 (Zion)	- 8.4	-10.0	- 9.4
WIL 33N9E-1.5e1 (Joliet)	+ 3.7	- 3.5	+ 2.2
WIL 35N10E-16.2h (Joliet)	- 9.5	-11.7	-11.6
WIL 36N10E-33.6h (Joliet)	- 9.0	-15.0	- 6.0

water levels in the well at Geneva, the water levels in the observation well at Des Plaines showed a rise.

Water-level measurements for both 1971 and 1975 are available for 290 individual wells in the Chicago region. Water levels in 262 wells declined, levels in 28 rose, and levels in 4 showed no change. Declines of 50 to 162 feet occurred in 109 wells. Rises of 84 to 122 feet occurred in three wells in Cook County, and rises of 10 to 45 feet occurred in 13 wells in Cook, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties.

Since 1975, average water-level changes in the 11 observation wells have ranged from a rise of 2.2 feet per year south of Joliet to a decline of 11.6 feet per year in the center of Joliet. The water level at Geneva continued to rise.

Water levels in 8 of these 11 observation wells have shown continuous average declines since prior to 1971. Only the well at Geneva has shown a continuous rise since 1971. The fact that pumpage from this well decreased steadily since 1970 and ended in early 1978 probably accounts for this rise.

A total of 349 wells were measured in the Chicago region in both 1975 and 1980. In 306 wells water levels declined, in 40 they rose, and in 3 they showed no change. Declines of 50 to 149 feet were recorded in 148 wells. Water level rises of 52 to 80 feet occurred in four wells in Cook, Kane, and Will Counties. Rises of 10 to 47 feet occurred in 22 wells.

In 1980, nearly 80 percent of the deep wells in western Cook and eastern DuPage Counties and 90 percent within the city of Joliet had water-level elevations below mean sea level. More than 50 percent of the wells in these areas had water-level elevations lower than 50 feet below mean sea level.

Other indications of regional trends in the Chicago area are given by the average water-level measurements for the individual counties. Table 4 shows computed average water-level declines for each of the 8 counties for several periods of time between 1961 and 1980.

Prior to 1971, water levels declined an average of 11 feet per year and ranged from 2 feet per year in McHenry County to 15 feet per year in Lake County. During the period 1971-1975, declines averaged 12 feet per year and ranged from 6 feet per year in McHenry County to 16 feet per year in Grundy County. Since 1975, declines have averaged 9 feet per year and ranged from 1 foot per year in Kendall County to 14 feet per year in Lake County. Average declines have been at least 10 feet per year since 1961 in Cook, DuPage, and Lake Counties.

North Central and Northwestern Region

Regional water-level changes in areas of northern Illinois outside the Chicago region show less fluctuation. In these areas there are fewer and

Table 4. Average County Declines in Non-Pumping Water Levels in Cambrian-Ordovician Wells in the Chicago Region

County	Average decline (ft/yr)		
	1961-1971	1971-1975	1975-1980
Cook	11	11	10
DuPage	12	13	12
Grundy	3	16	5
Kane	9	9	7
Kendall	11	12	1
Lake	15	10	14
McHenry	2	6	8
will	11	14	6
Ave rage	11	12	9

generally more widely-spaced wells. County or regional pumpage, and usually local pumpage, is considerably less. In addition, the difference in the geologic profile over much of the north-central and northwestern parts of the area, as described earlier, permits more rapid recharge to the sandstone aquifers.

Prior to 1971, average water-level changes for a period of 8 to 19 years in 10 selected observation wells outside the Chicago region ranged from no change to a decline of 9.2 feet per year as shown in table 5. During the period 1971-1975, changes in these 10 wells ranged from a rise of 3.5 feet per year at Sterling to a decline of 3.3 feet per year at Rochelle. Since 1975, changes have ranged from a rise of 3.2 feet per year at East Moline to a decline of 5.4 feet per year at DeKalb. Water levels at DeKalb and Peru have shown continuous average declines since at least 1960.

In 40 wells located in 9 counties, water levels recorded in 1961 and 1971 showed changes ranging from a rise of 36 feet in DeKalb County to a decline of 79 feet in Winnebago County. Five of these 40 wells showed a rise of water level and four showed no change of water level.

Water levels in 150 wells in 12 counties were recorded in both 1971 and 1975. During this period, changes ranged from rises of more than 25 feet in 11 wells to declines of more than 25 feet in 8 wells. Maximum recorded rises were 52 and 53 feet in two wells in LaSalle County. Maximum declines of 59 to 90 feet were recorded in four wells in DeKalb, Kankakee, LaSalle, and Lee Counties. Sixty-two wells showed a rise of water level, 76 showed a decline, and 12 showed no change.

In 1975 and 1980 water levels were measured in 168 wells in the same 12 counties. During this period, rises of water levels were recorded in 59 wells, including rises of more than 25 feet in 6 wells. The maximum rise

Table 5. Changes in Non-Pumping Water Levels in Selected Cambrian-Ordovician Observations Wells outside the Chicago Region

Well number and location	Average change (ft/yr)		
	Prior to 1971	1971- 1975	1975- 1980
BNE 44N3E-25.8b2 (Belvidere)	-1.2	+0.8	+2.8
DEK 40N4E-22.3e1 (DeKalb)	-3.7	-1.7	-5.4
LAS 33N1E-16.8a3 (Peru)	-1.4	-0.7	-0.6
LAS 33N3E-2.4b (Ottawa)	-1.8	-0.5	+0.6
LEE 22N9E-21.4a1 (Dixon)	-0.9	+0.5	-0.8
OGL 40N1E-25.3f (Rochelle)	-2.7	-3.3	+2.6
RIS 18N1E-19.2d (E. Moline)	-9.2	+1.3	+3.2
STE 27N8E-30.7b (Freeport)	-0.5	0	+0.6
WIS 21N7E-22.1e3 (Sterling)	-2.7	+3.5	-2.0
WIN 44N1E-23.6d2 (Rockford)	0	-1.0	+0.8

was 48 feet in one well in LaSalle County. Declines were recorded in 101 wells, including declines of more than 25 feet in 22 wells. Maximum declines of 122 and 140 feet were recorded in two wells in LaSalle and Whiteside Counties. Eight of the 168 wells measured in 1975 and 1980 showed no water-level change.

Superimposed on the long-term trend of water-level changes in deep wells are seasonal fluctuations caused chiefly by changes in rates of pumping from wells and well fields. Water levels in deep wells generally drop during the summer and early fall when pumpage is greatest. Water levels may start to recover during late fall when pumpage is reduced. Minimum groundwater levels are usually recorded during September and October; maximum annual water levels usually occur during the late winter and early spring months. Short-term fluctuations reflect intermittent pumping, day-to-day variations in local pumping, or changes in atmospheric pressure.

PIEZOMETRIC SURFACE OF THE CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN AQUIFER

The piezometric surface is an imaginary surface to which water will rise in artesian wells. Pumpage from individual wells and major pumping centers is an important factor influencing the surface configuration. This is especially significant in the Chicago region. Other contributing factors include natural recharge and discharge areas and the geologic and hydrologic characteristics of the aquifer and the overlying material. Changes in pumpage have been described in an earlier section, as has the geology and hydrology of the aquifer.

Several piezometric surface maps of areas of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in northern Illinois have been published in previous reports. Maps of 1950 (Foley and Smith, 1954) and 1971 (Sasman et al., 1973) cover all of the northern part of the state. Other maps have generally been limited to northeastern Illinois. Previously published maps of 1971 and 1975 (Sasman et al., 1973 and 1977), modified with recent interpretations, are included in this report for comparison with the 1980 map.

Piezometric Surface, 1971

Figure 12 shows the piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in October 1971. Data on water levels, presented in Appendix A, were used to prepare the map. The general features of the 1971 piezometric surface map for the Chicago region differ very little from those of the piezometric surface map for 1966 published in Circular 94 (Sasman et al., 1967).

The deepest cone of depression in the Chicago region in 1971 was in the vicinity of Bellwood where the lowest level was 149 feet below mean sea level. Pronounced cones of depression were apparent at Joliet, Elmhurst, Des Plaines, Aurora, and Elgin. The area of low water level (50 feet msl) included most of western Cook, eastern DuPage, and northwestern Will Counties, as well as a large area in north-central Cook County. Zero-foot

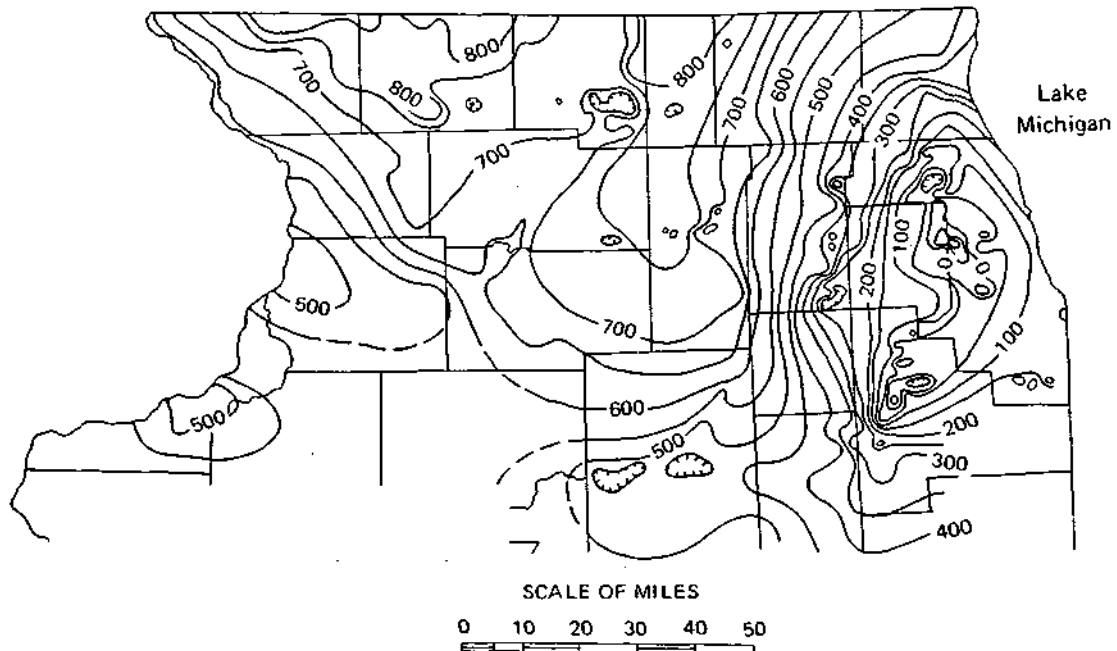


Figure 12. Elevation (in feet msl) of the piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, October 1971

(msl) contours enclosed large areas of western Cook, northeastern DuPage, and western Will Counties. More than half of the deep wells within the city of Joliet and in western Cook County had water-level elevations below mean sea level. Other depressions in the piezometric surface in the Chicago region are also apparent in southern and northern Cook County, and at Geneva and Batavia. The piezometric surface was well below the top of the Galena-Platteville dolomite in large areas of the Chicago region, even as far west as eastern Kane County, and below the top of the St. Peter sandstone in the deepest cones of depression near Bellwood and Joliet.

The areas of highest piezometric levels in 1971 were in Boone, DeKalb, and Ogle Counties in north-central Illinois and in Stephenson and Jo Daviess Counties in northwestern Illinois. A significant depression in the piezometric surface is apparent at Rockford, with other depressions at Belvidere, Freeport, Rochelle, DeKalb-Sycamore, Ottawa, and LaSalle-Peru.

The general pattern of flow of water in the deep sandstone wells in 1971 was from all directions toward the deep cones of depression, primarily centered at Des Plaines, Elmhurst, Bellwood, and Joliet. Some of the water flowing toward these areas is intercepted by cones of depression at Elgin and Aurora. In addition, water from the recharge areas west of the Chicago region was being diverted into enlarging cones of depression at Belvidere, Rockford, Rochelle, and DeKalb.

Piezometric Surface, 1975

Figure 13 shows the piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in October 1975. Water level data in Appendix A were used to prepare the map. The general features of the map for the Chicago region differ little from those of the piezometric surface map for 1971.

The deepest cones of depression in the Chicago region in 1975 were in the vicinities of Bellwood and Joliet, where levels were more than 150 feet below mean sea level. Pronounced cones of depression were apparent at Elmhurst, Mt. Prospect-Arlington Heights, Aurora, and Elgin. The area within the 50-foot piezometric surface contour included all of western Cook, most of eastern DuPage, and northwestern Will Counties, and a large area in north-central Cook County. Contours of -50 feet msl enclosed large areas of western Cook and eastern DuPage Counties, northeast DuPage and north-central Cook Counties, and the Joliet area in Will County. Other depressions in the piezometric surface in the Chicago region were apparent in southern and northern Cook County, in southeastern McHenry County, and at Naperville and Libertyville-Mundelein. The area of less than 400 feet msl included about three-fourths of Grundy County. The piezometric surface was below the middle of the Galena-Platteville dolomite in large areas of the Chicago region, as far west as eastern Kane County, and below the top of the St. Peter sandstone in the deepest cones of depression near Bellwood, Elmhurst, and Joliet. More than half of the Galena-Platteville dolomite has been dewatered in most of Cook and DuPage Counties, and in eastern Kane and northern Will Counties.

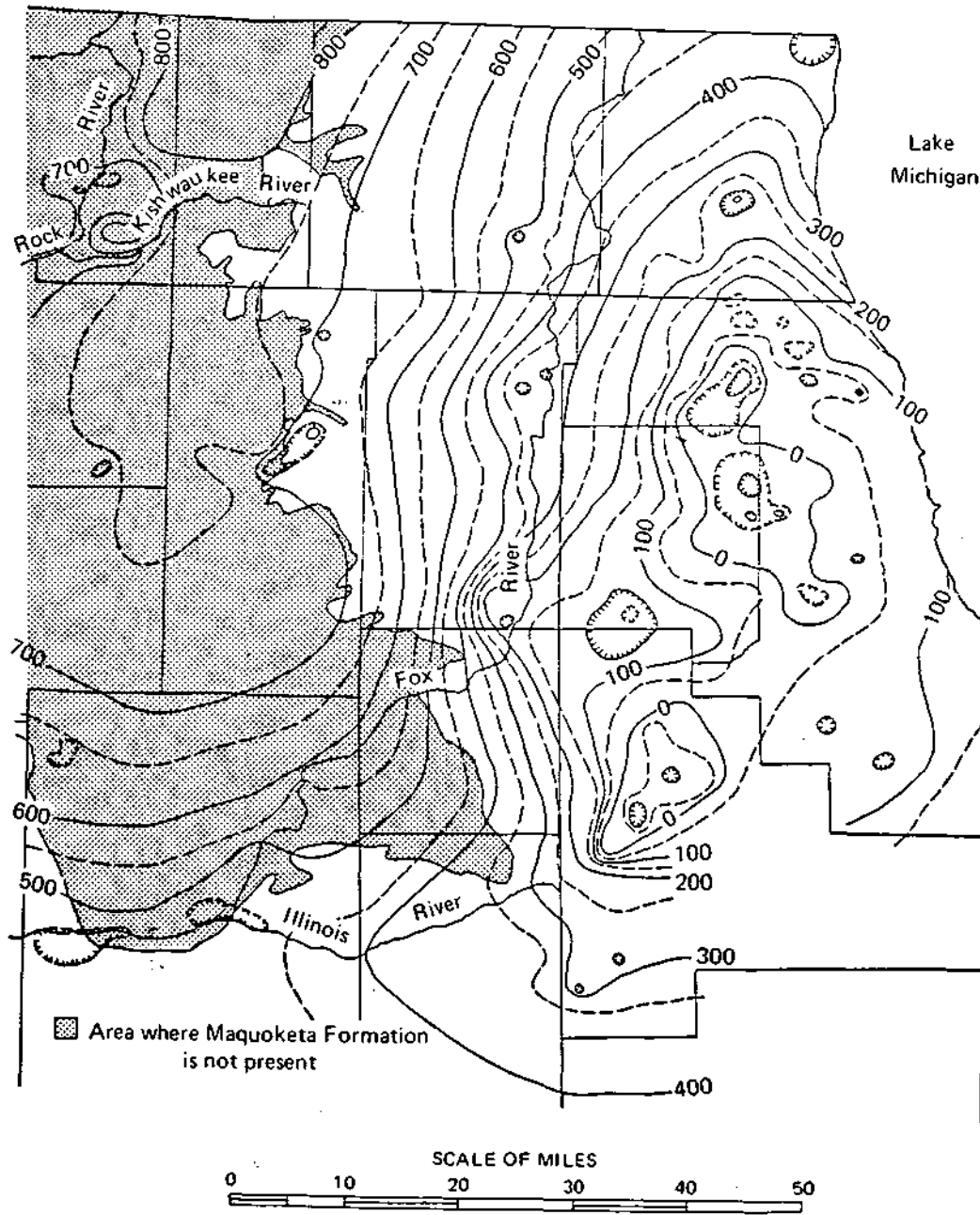


Figure 13. Elevation (in feet msl) of the piezometric surface of the Cambr-Lan-Ordovician aquifer, October 1975

The 1975 piezometric surface map shows the areas of highest elevation in Boone, DeKalb, and Ogle Counties in north-central Illinois. Significant depressions in the piezometric surface were present at Rockford, Rochelle, DeKalb-Sycamore, Ottawa, and LaSalle-Peru. A new depression was evident in northwest LaSalle County.

The general pattern of flow of water in the deep sandstone wells in 1975 was from all directions toward the deep cones of depression, primarily centered at Mt. Prospect-Arlington Heights, Elmhurst, Bellwood, and Joliet. Some of the water flowing toward these areas was intercepted by enlarging cones of depression at Elgin, Aurora, Naperville, Libertyville-Mundelein, and other pumping centers. In addition, water from the recharge area west of the Chicago region was being diverted into expanding cones of depression at Rockford, Rochelle, DeKalb, Mendota, LaSalle-Peru, and Ottawa.

Piezometric Surface, 1980

Figure 14 shows the piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in October 1980. Water level data in Appendix A were used to prepare the map. The general features of the 1980 piezometric surface map differ very little from those of the piezometric surface maps for 1971 and 1975. The piezometric surface map of the area between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers is the first to be prepared for that area.

The deepest cones of depression in the Chicago region in 1980 were in the vicinity of Elk Grove, Elmhurst, and Joliet, where some levels were more than 200 feet below mean sea level (see Appendix A). Pronounced cones of depression were apparent at Arlington Heights, Mt. Prospect, Bensenville, Bellwood, Oakbrook, and Elgin (see figure 15). The zero-foot msl piezometric surface areas, centered around Joliet and Elmhurst, included almost all of western Cook, most of eastern DuPage, and a large area of northwestern Will Counties. Contours of -100 feet msl enclosed several square miles in northern Cook County, western Cook and eastern DuPage Counties, and the Joliet area in Will County. Other depressions in the piezometric surface in the Chicago region are also apparent in southern and northern Cook County, and at Libertyville-Mundelein and Minooka. The piezometric surface was below the middle of the Galena-Platteville dolomite in large areas of the Chicago region, as far west as central Kane County. The piezometric surface was below the top of the St. Peter sandstone in large areas of northern Cook and eastern DuPage Counties and in the Joliet area.

For the entire area of northern Illinois, the 1980 piezometric surface map shows the areas of highest elevation in Boone and DeKalb Counties in north-central Illinois and in Stephenson and Jo Daviess Counties in northwestern Illinois. A major depression in the piezometric surface is apparent at Rockford, with other depressions at Rochelle, DeKalb-Sycamore, LaSalle-Peru, Mendota, and Rock Island-Moline. In the southern part of the area, relatively few available water levels provide limited control for determination of the piezometric surface. The elevation of the piezometric

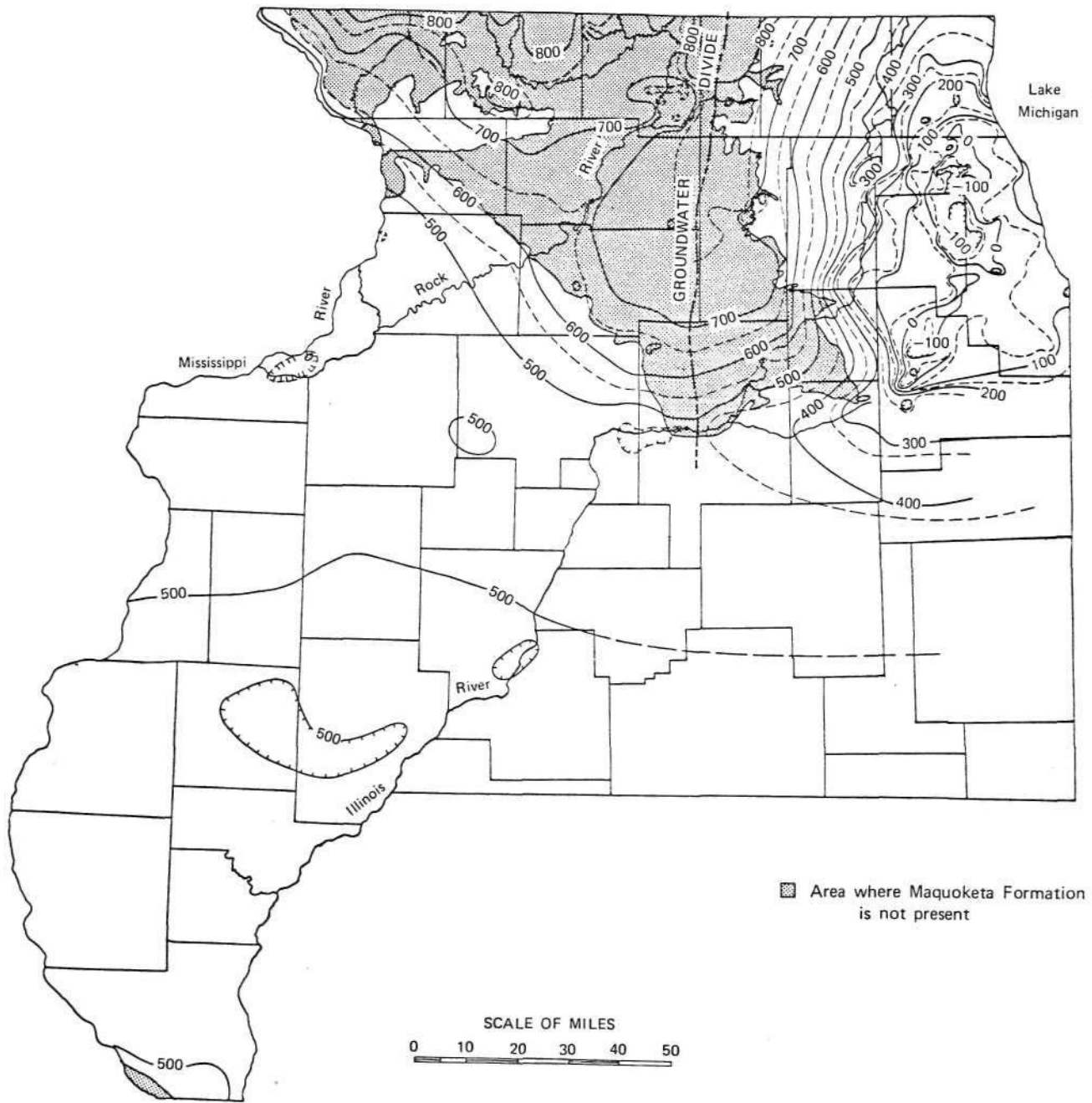


Figure 14. Elevation (in feet msl) of the piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, October 1980

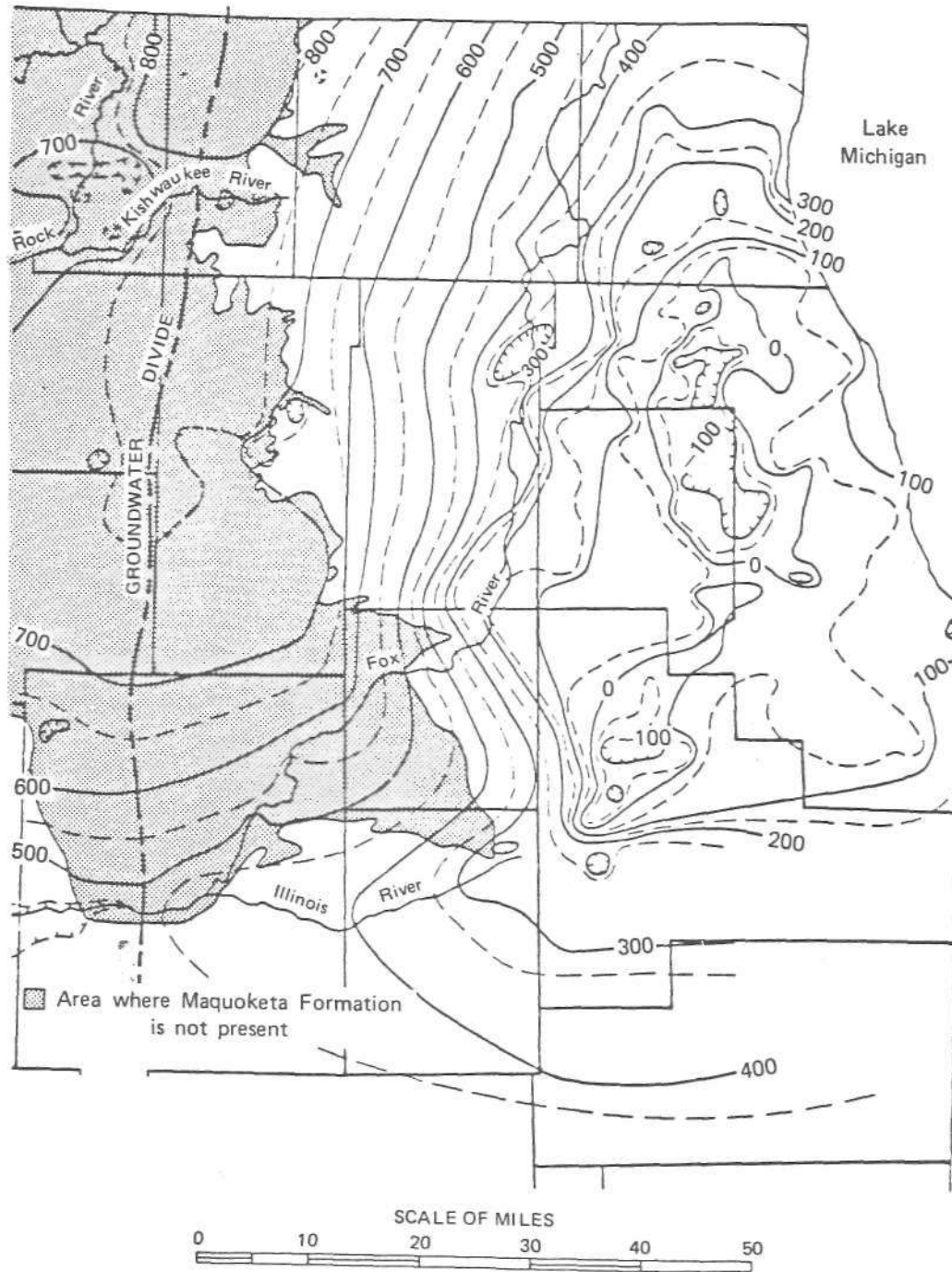


Figure 15 Elevation (in feet msl) of the piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in the Chicago region, October 1980

surface generally slopes downward toward the south and southwest. A large shallow depression is present in much of Fulton and eastern McDonough Counties. A smaller shallow depression is present in the Peoria area.

The general pattern of flow of water in the deep sandstone wells in 1980 was from high elevations in north-central and northwestern Illinois towards the southeast, south, and southwest. Locally flow is toward the deep cones of depression, primarily centered in Arlington Heights-Elk Grove-Mt. Prospect, Bensenville-Elmhurst, Bellwood, and Joliet. Some of the water flowing toward these areas is intercepted by enlarging pumping centers at Elgin, Geneva-St. Charles, Aurora, Libertyville-Mundelein, Lake Zurich, Minooka, and other locations. In addition, water from the recharge area west of the Chicago region is being diverted into cones of depression at Rockford, Rochelle, DeKalb-Sycamore, Mendota, and LaSalle-Peru. The approximate limits of diversion for the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer west of the Chicago region are shown by the groundwater divide in figures 14 and 15.

Change in Piezometric Surface, 1971-1980

The piezometric surface maps for 1971 and 1980 and the computed changes for groundwater levels measured in those two years were used to prepare a piezometric surface change map (see figure 16).

The changes vary considerably, even within areas of heavy pumpage. In the Chicago region the piezometric surface declined more than 50 feet in nearly all of Cook, DuPage, and Lake Counties, as well as in most of Grundy, eastern Kane, northeastern Kendall, eastern McHenry, and Will Counties. In most of Lake County and in large areas of DuPage, northern

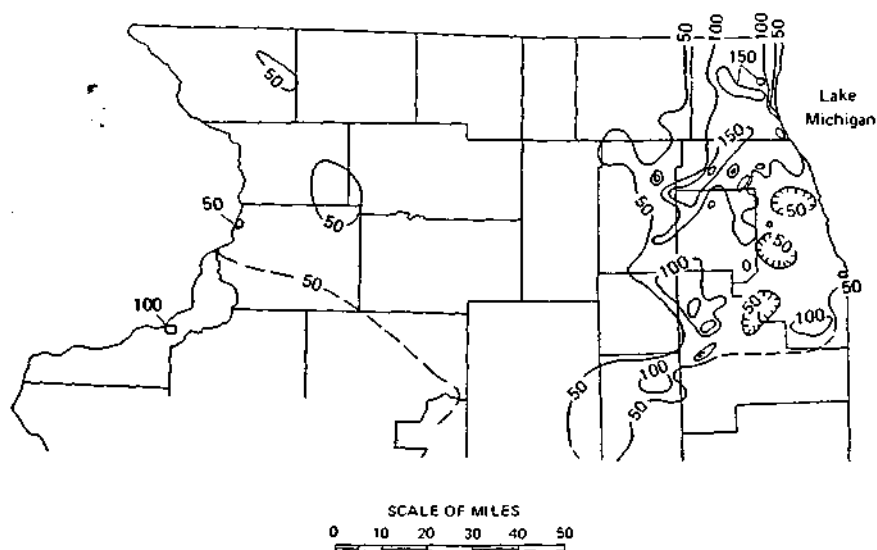


Figure 16. Decline (in feet) in piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in northern Illinois, 1971-1980

Cook, and northwestern Will Counties, the surface declined more than 100 feet. Declines of more than 150 feet occurred in several areas of Lake, northern Cook and DuPage, eastern Kane, and western Will Counties.

A comparison of the 1971 and 1980 water-level measurements for the area outside the Chicago region shows large areas of essentially no change and some areas of change up to 50 feet. In eastern LaSalle County there is an extension of the 50-foot decline westward from Grundy and Will Counties. Small areas of 50-foot decline also occur in eastern Jo Daviess and western Stephenson Counties and around the boundaries of Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, and Lee Counties. A general decline of 50 feet appears to extend over most of the southwest part of the region. A small area of 100-foot decline appears to be present in the quad-cities area of Rock Island County.

Change in Piezometric Surface, 1975-1980

The piezometric surface maps for 1975 and 1980 and the computed changes for water levels measured in those two years were used to prepare the change map shown as figure 17. This map covers only northeastern Illinois, since no major effort was made in 1975 to obtain deep well water levels in the rest of northern Illinois. The computed average changes in non-pumping water levels from October 1975 to October 1980 for each county of the Chicago region are given in table 4. Water-level elevations are tabulated in Appendix A.

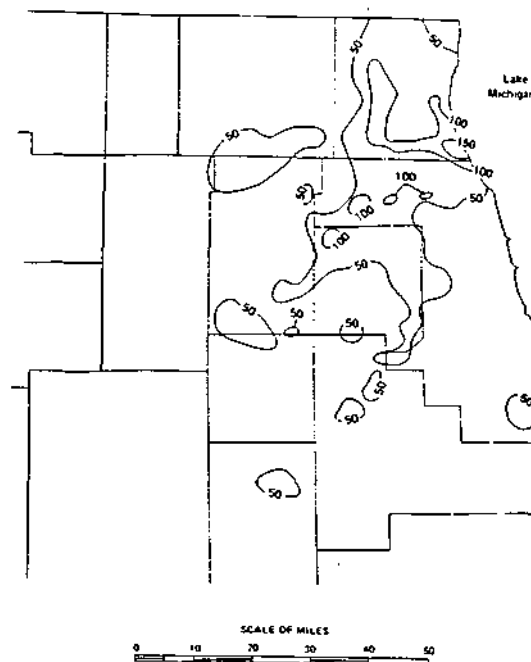


Figure 17. Decline (in feet) in piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in northeastern Illinois, 1975-1980

As with the 1971-1980 change map, the change in piezometric surface from 1975-1980 varies considerably throughout the region. Declines of more than 100 feet occurred in areas of Lake and northern Cook Counties. Declines of 50 to 100 feet occurred in large areas of Lake, northern Cook, northern DuPage, northern Kane, and southern McHenry Counties, as well as in several other areas. Declines of less than 50 feet occurred in much of central and southern Cook, southern DuPage, northern McHenry, and central Kane Counties, and in Kendall, Grundy, and Will Counties.

WATER QUALITY

Between October 1980 and May 1981, the Illinois State Geological Survey sampled about 95 public and self-supplied industrial water supply wells in northern Illinois open to the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. Each sample was analyzed for the major dissolved inorganic chemical constituents by either the Illinois State Water Survey or the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. For this study, data for total dissolved solids (TDS), hardness (as CaCO_3), sulfate, chloride, sodium, and iron were plotted and hand contoured. These data are tabulated in Appendix B.

There are many factors which can affect the chemical composition of a water sample collected from a particular well. Individual aquifer units and areas within the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer have natural variations in quality. Samples collected from high capacity wells, such as most public and industrial water supply wells, represent an areally integrated quality of water, since the cone of influence may be quite large. Similarly, vertical integration of water quality occurs when a well is open to two or more water-yielding units containing water of different quality. It is important to understand, therefore, that although analytical data are treated as point values, they actually represent average concentrations for the volume of aquifer pumped. This volume depends primarily on the units tapped, the hydraulic conductivities of the units, and the rate and duration of pumping. When data from many wells are compared, an unknown amount of variability is introduced because of the different portions of the aquifer actually sampled. Despite this variability and uncertainty, the analytical data provide a valuable picture of the general areal variations in groundwater quality that currently exist.

Regional changes in groundwater quality in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer appear to be influenced primarily by proximity to the recharge source(s) and by residence time in the groundwater system. Wells in and near the major recharge area in northern Illinois where the Maquoketa shale is absent (figure 15) generally yield less mineralized water. Samples from wells downgradient from the recharge area show increasingly more mineralization with distance, as the water has had a longer time to dissolve minerals from the aquifer materials. The southern limit of the use of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer is primarily governed by water quality.

Overpumping of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer also can degrade the water quality of the aquifer by inducing upward migration of highly mineralized water from the underlying Elmhurst-Mt. Simon aquifer. There is some evidence of this in the Chicago area, where a deep cone has been created in the piezometric surface of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The piezometric surface has dropped below that of the Elmhurst-Mt. Simon, causing upwelling of the poorer quality water into the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. Water below an elevation of about 1300 feet below sea level is generally too salty for municipal or industrial use. Numerous wells in Cook, DuPage, and Kane Counties, originally drilled into the Mt. Simon aquifer, have been plugged above that formation to obtain water of better quality. Additional study is necessary to determine recommended depth limits, yield characteristics, and plugging methods for wells penetrating this formation.

The U.S. Geological Survey, Illinois State Geological Survey, and Illinois State Water Survey are preparing a report on the Cambrian and Ordovician aquifers in Illinois (Illinois State Geological Survey et al. , 1982). Their study indicates that the groundwater in the recharge area is chemically homogeneous and is a calcium-magnesium-bicarbonate type. Vertical and areal changes in the water quality occur as the groundwater moves away from the recharge area. The study concludes that in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, cation evolution, due to a decrease in redox potential, is from calcium-magnesium to calcium to sodium, and anion evolution is from bicarbonate to sulfate to chloride, with increasing distance and depth from the recharge area.

In addition to the influence of present hydraulic conditions on the water quality in the aquifer, water quality variations may still reflect the effects of glacial loading. In the western portion of the study area, it has been postulated that recharge from glacial sources may account for some of the anomalies in water quality distribution (Gilkeson et al., 1981).

In northern Illinois, the groundwater quality of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer generally is not influenced by surficial pollutant sources. However, if a well is not properly constructed, it can serve as a conduit for downward pollutant migration. This can result in both well and aquifer contamination. The quality changes discussed in this report are believed to be due to natural mineral sources, though pumping may be aggravating quality degradation in some areas.

The following subsections describe the variation and significance of the individual water quality parameters evaluated for this study.

Total Dissolved Solids

The total dissolved solids (TDS) in samples collected for this study ranged from 250 milligrams per liter (mg/L) in the north to 2930 mg/L in

the southwest. The northern half of the area has TDS values less than 400 mg/L, with dramatic increases to the southwest and east, away from the recharge area (see figure 18). As described above, this may be partially due to the increase in mineralization with residence time in the aquifer. In the southwestern part of the area, beneath the Pennsylvanian rocks, recharge during glacial loading may have contributed to the current high TDS concentrations. In the Chicago area, upwelling of Elmhurst-Mt. Simon water may be partially responsible for the TDS increase.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has suggested that TDS concentrations exceeding 500 mg/L may have undesirable effects on the aesthetic qualities of drinking water (USEPA, 1979). In the southwestern and eastern portions of the study area, groundwater in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer exceeds that level (see figure 18).

Hardness (as CaCO₃)

Hardness values in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer range from 94 to 1064 mg/L. The distribution of hardness concentrations is somewhat different from that of the other constituents, with relatively low hardness in the east-central and west-central areas (see figure 19). This is probably due to the variations in hardness of the different aquifer units within the Cambrian-Ordovician system and the units left open on a local scale, as well as the overall change in water quality with increase in residence time in the aquifer.

There is no primary standard for hardness in drinking water. However, various problems such as scaling and deposits on fixtures result from high levels of hardness.

Sulfate

Sulfate concentrations in the samples ranged from 2 mg/L in the north to 1562 mg/L in the southwestern part of the study area. The general distribution pattern is the same as that of TDS, with values increasing away from the major recharge areas (see figure 20).

A secondary drinking water standard for sulfate of 250 mg/L has been set by the USEPA, based on undesirable aesthetic effects above that level (USEPA, 1979). About one-third of the wells sampled had sulfate exceeding that limit. As shown in figure 20, those high sulfate levels are in the southwestern and southeastern parts of the study area. -

Chloride

The concentrations of chloride in samples from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer ranged from 1 mg/L in several samples in the northern sector to 874 mg/L at the southern tip. Chloride distribution is similar to that of TDS, with a large area of low chloride in the northern part of the state, increasing to the south and east (figure 21). Again, recharge areas and



Figure 18. Generalized total dissolved solids concentrations (mg/L) in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, 1980-1981

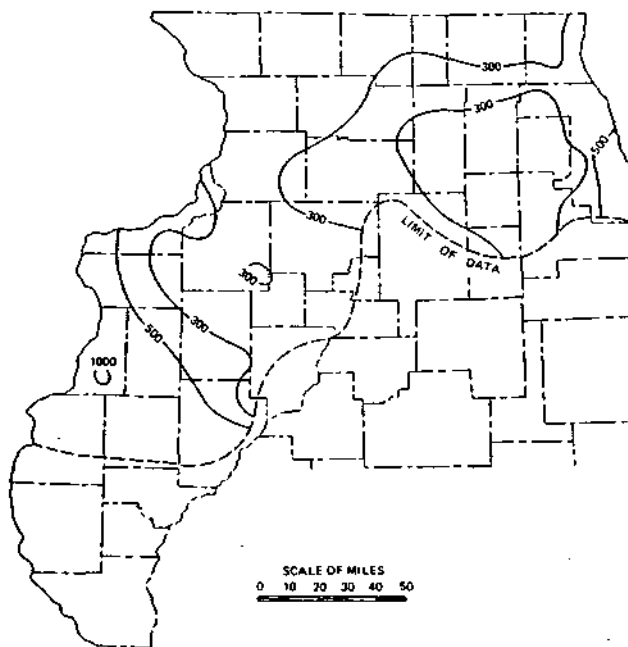


Figure 19. Generalized hardness concentrations (mg/L) in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, 1980-1981

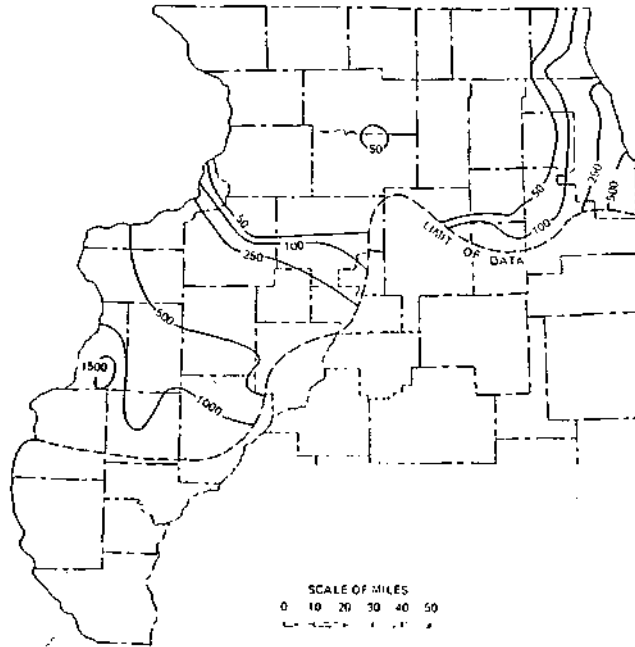


Figure 20. Generalized sulfate concentrations (mg/L) in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, 1980-1981

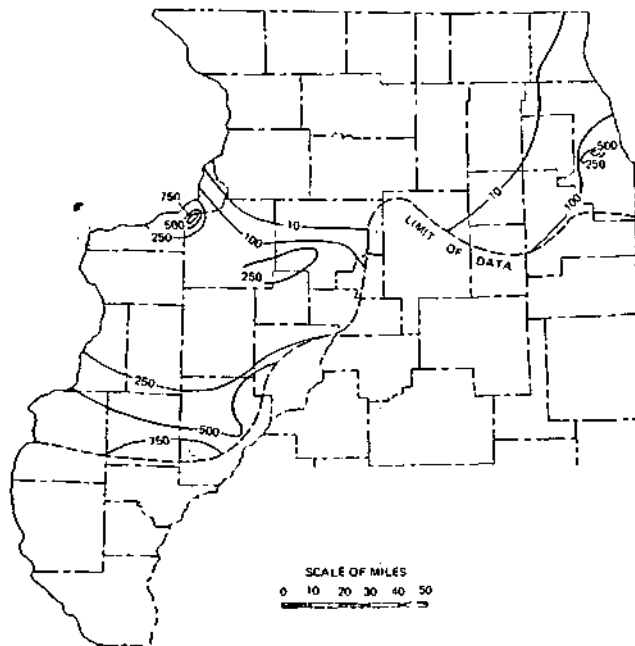


Figure 21. Generalized chloride concentrations (mg/L) in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, 1980-1981

flow patterns are probably responsible for most of the regional chloride changes. The small area of elevated chlorides in the Chicago region probably results from induced recharge from the underlying Elmhurst-Mt. Simon aquifer.

The USEPA has suggested that chloride in excess of 250 mg/L is aesthetically undesirable in drinking water (USEPA, 1979). This secondary drinking water standard is exceeded in the southern tip and two small areas in the west-central part of the study area, and in the vicinity of Chicago.

Sodium

Sodium concentrations in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer ranged from 2 mg/L in the northwestern corner of the state to 860 mg/L at the southwestern tip of the southern sector (see figure 22). The increase in sodium content to the east and south reflects the increase in mineralization away from the recharge areas. There is a small local high in sodium content in the Chicago region, which may be due to upwelling of poor quality Elmhurst-Mt. Simon water into the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer.

Presently, there is no standard for sodium in drinking water. However, people on sodium-restricted diets should be aware of the sodium ingested daily via their water supply.

Iron

The concentrations of iron in the samples collected from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer ranges from <0.005 to 3.1 mg/L. Most of the samples were in the range of 0.1 to 1.0 mg/L total iron.

Figure 23 shows the distribution of iron in the samples taken from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The highest concentrations were found in Fulton County. High iron values also were found in Henderson, McDonough, Bureau, and Lee Counties. The fact that these areas are away from the major aquifer recharge areas may account for the increase in iron mineralization. However, it is important to note that the iron concentrations are affected by many chemical and physical variations within an aquifer and by the iron content of local aquifer material, resulting in a large range in the measured concentrations of iron in groundwater samples.

The maximum allowable concentration of total iron in treated samples from public water supplies in Illinois is 1.0 mg/L (Illinois Pollution Control Board, 1979). Concentrations exceeding 0.3 mg/L may have an undesirable effect on the aesthetic qualities of drinking water (USEPA, 1979). Areas where the Cambrian-Ordovician water exceeds those limits are shown in figure 23.

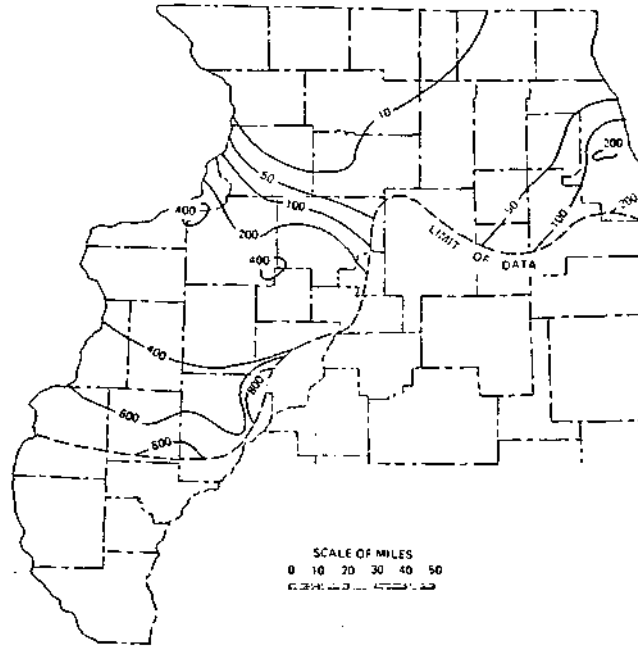


Figure 22. Generalized sodium concentrations (mg/L) in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, 1980-1981

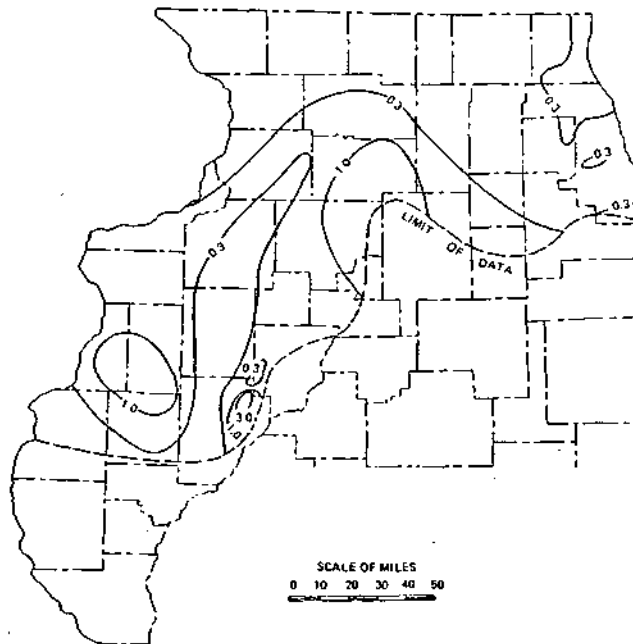


Figure 23. Generalized iron concentrations (mg/L) in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, 1980-1981

Other Constituents

In addition to the six constituents described above, the barium and radium concentrations found in the samples deserve some discussion. Elevated levels of barium were noted in some samples from DeKalb, Boone, and McHenry Counties. Five of the samples analyzed showed barium concentrations exceeding the drinking water standard of 1.0 mg/L (USEPA, 1975). The occurrence of barium in Cambrian-Ordovician groundwater in northeastern Illinois has been studied by the Illinois State Geological Survey (Gilkeson et al., 1981). Because of the low solubility of barium sulfate, high barium concentrations normally are limited to areas where the dissolved sulfate concentration is low. In areas of high dissolved sulfate, barium in solution is quickly precipitated, taking available barium from solution.

The health effects of barium have not been identified, but the drinking water standard must be met by treatment or blending of low barium water. Regardless of health effects, precipitation of barium sulfate on pumping equipment in some wells has resulted in a drastic loss of pump operating efficiency and major maintenance problems.

Although not analyzed in the samples for this study, radium has been shown to exceed the USEPA limit of 5 picocuries/liter (pCi/L) in many wells in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer in northern Illinois (USEPA, 1975; Gilkeson et al., 1978). The source of radium and other radioisotopes in this area has not been identified, but high concentrations are possibly related to the aquifer rock, the groundwater chemistry (especially concentrations of sulfate and barium) and hydraulic stress on the aquifer, which may bring water with high levels of radiation out of fine-grained strata in the aquifer.

REFERENCES

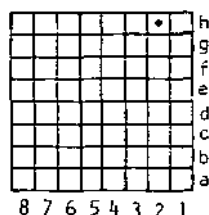
- Foley, F. C., and H. F. Smith. 1954. Ground-water recharge of a deeply buried artesian aquifer in Illinois and Wisconsin, U.S.A. International Association Scientific Hydrology, Assembly of Rome (Gentlerugge), Belgium, Publication 37, Book 11.
- Gilkeson, R. H., E. C. Perry, Jr., and K. Cartwright. 1981. Isotopic and geologic studies to identify the sources of sulfate in groundwater containing high barium concentrations. Illinois State Geological Survey Contract/Grant Report: 1981-4.
- Gilkeson, R. H., S. A. Specht, K. Cartwright, R. A. Griffin, and T. E. Larson. 1978. Geologic studies to identify the source for high levels of radium and barium in Illinois ground-water supplies--A preliminary report. Water Resources Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Illinois Pollution Control Board. 1979. Rules & Regulations. Chapter 6: Public water supplies.
- Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois State Water Survey, and U.S. Geological Survey. 1982 (in preparation). The Cambrian and Ordovician aquifers in Illinois.
- Sasman, R. T. 1965. Ground-water pumpage in northeastern Illinois through 1962. Illinois State Water Survey Report of Investigation 50.
- Sasman, R. T., and W. H. Baker, Jr. 1966. Ground-water pumpage in northwestern Illinois through 1963. Illinois State Water Survey Report of Investigation 52.
- Sasman, R. T., W. H. Baker, Jr., and W. P. Patzer. 1962. Water-level decline and pumpage during 1961 in deep wells in the Chicago region, Illinois. Illinois State Water Survey Circular 85.
- Sasman, R. T., C. R. Benson, G. L. Dzurisin, and N. E. Risk. 1973. Water-level decline and pumpage in deep wells in northern Illinois, 1966-1971. Illinois State Water Survey Circular 113.
- Sasman, R. T., C. R. Benson, G. L. Dzurisin, and N. E. Risk. 1974. Groundwater pumpage in northern Illinois, 1960-1970. Illinois State Water Survey Report of Investigation 73.
- Sasman, R. T., C. R. Benson, J. S. Mende, N. F. Gangler, and V. M. Colvin. 1977. Water-level decline and pumpage in deep wells in the Chicago region, 1971-1975. Illinois State Water Survey Circular 125.
- Sasman, R. T., C. K. McDonald, and W. R. Randall. 1967. Water-level decline and pumpage in deep wells in northeastern Illinois, 1962-1966. Illinois State Water Survey Circular 94.

- Sasman, R. T., T. A. Prickett, and R. R. Russell. 1961. Water-level decline and pumpage during 1960 in deep wells in the Chicago region, Illinois. Illinois State Water Survey Circular 83.
- Schicht, R. J., J. R. Adams, and J. B. Stall. 1976. Water resources availability, quality, and cost in northeastern Illinois. Illinois State Water Survey Report of Investigation 83.
- Suter, M., R. E. Bergstrom, H. F. Smith, G. H. Emrich, W. C. Walton, and T. E. Larson. 1959. Preliminary report on ground water resources of the Chicago region, Illinois. Illinois State Water Survey and Geological Survey Cooperative Ground-Water Report 1.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1975. National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Federal Register, December 24, 1975, v. 40(248).
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1979. National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations. Federal Register, July 19, 1979, v. 44(140).
- Walton, W. C. 1960. Leaky artesian aquifer conditions in Illinois. Illinois State Water Survey Report of Investigation 39.
- Walton, W. C., R. T. Sasman, and R. R. Russell. 1960. Water-level decline and pumpage during 1959 in deep wells in the Chicago region, Illinois. Illinois State Water Survey Circular 79.

APPENDICES

The well-numbering system used in this report is based on the location of the well, and uses the township, range, and section for identification. The well number consists of five parts: county abbreviation, township, range, section, and coordinates within the section. Sections are divided into rows of 1/8-mile squares. Each 1/8-mile square contains 10 acres and corresponds to a quarter of a quarter of a quarter section. A normal section of 1 square mile contains eight rows of 1/8-mile squares; an odd-sized section contains more or fewer rows. Rows are numbered from east to west and lettered from south to north as shown below.

The number of the well shown in sec. 25 at the right is as follows:
COK 41N11E-25.2h



Cook County
T41N, R11E
sec. 25

In the appendices, the well numbers given are those by which the wells are generally known, except in the case of 3- and 4-digit numbers, which were assigned for computer purposes. In those cases, the owners' numbers are identified in parentheses.

Appendix A presents water-level data for the following counties (in alphabetical order):

Adams	ADM	001	Kane	KNE	045	Ogle	OGL	071
Boone	BNE	004	Kankakee	KNK	046	Peoria	PEO	072
Bureau	BUR	006	Kendall	KEN	047	Pike	PKE	075
Carroll	CAR	008	Knox	KNX	048	Putnam	PUT	078
Cook	COK	016	Lake	LKE	049	Rock Island	RIS	081
DeKalb	DEK	019	LaSalle	LAS	050	Schuyler	SCH	085
DuPage	DUP	022	Lee	LEE	052	Stark	STK	088
Fulton	FUL	029	Livingston	LIV	053	Stephenson	STE	089
Grundy	GRY	032	McDonough	MCD	055	Warren	WAR	094
Hancock	HAN	034	McHenry	MCH	056	Whiteside	WTS	098
Henderson	HND	036	McLean	MCL	057	Will	WIL	099
Henry	HRY	037	Marshall	MRS	062	Winnebago	WIN	101
Iroquois	IRO	038	Mercer	MER	066	Woodford	WDF	102
Jo Daviess	JDV	043						

Appendix B presents water quality data for most of these counties.

Appendix A - Concluded

County Location	Well no.	Owner	Depth ft.	Surface elevation	Water level elevation										Water level changes, ft.	
					1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1975	1978
Winnebago Cont.																
10144N01E126b	1	Ingersoll Milling Machine Co.	750	746				697	700		688			690		-10
10144N01E127b	2	Ingersoll Milling Machine Co.	1204	745	683			697			691					
10144N01E136e	8	Rockford(Unit Well 08)	1500	724	594	644		644	614	639			618	20	4	
10144N01E152c	1	Dean Milk Co.	1125	725	618			625				640	635			
10144N01E173d	22	Rockford(Unit Well 22)	1380	760	686	684		671	671				613	-15	-58	
10144N01E207f	21	Rockford(Unit Well 21)	1205	820	672	672	670		670	677				5		
10144N01E218e	15	Rockford(Unit Well 15)	1355	810	655	655		649	648				662	-7	14	
10144N01E225e	603	Rockford(Clay St Group Well 3)	1600	730	639	639		628	680				671	21	11	
10144N01E236d	801	Rockford(Kecatte Pk/Obs Well)	1300	708	691	691	689		688	687	689	690	693	691	-4	4
10144N01E237e	1	Rockford(Unit Well 01)	1530	711	674	674		679	674					0		
10144N01E271e	1	Barber-Coleman	450	705	628		624	626	676		620	622	620	620	48	-56
10144N01E285e	18	Rockford(Unit Well 18)	1380	820	643	658		643	643				670	0	27	
10144N01E338f	1	Muller's Pinchurst Dairy	482	760	716				718			728	722	2	4	
10144N01E338f	2	Muller's Pinchurst Dairy	465	759	716				720			727	727	4	7	
10144N01E346b	4	Rockford(Unit Well 04)	1219	730	661	661		666	665					4		
10144N01E352f	2	National Lock Co.	1140	731					681				651		-30	
10144N01E367f	7	Rockford(Unit Well 07)	1503	732	648	648		648					662			
10144N02E034c	10	Rockford(Unit Well 30)	1325	905	642	646		645	643				638	1	-25	
10144N02E077e	2	Woodward Governor Co.	1227	725	603		588	587			592	592		-16		
10144N02E082g	29	Rockford(Unit Well 29)	1357	845							670					
10144N02E092a	25	Rockford(Unit Well 25)	1290	878	631	623		651	633				641	2	8	
10144N02E162j	27	Rockford(Unit Well 27)	1280	840	612	626		620	622				628	10	6	
10144N02E170g	17	Rockford(Unit Well 17)	1195	785	667	661		677	670				640	3	-30	
10144N02E186a	5	Rockford(Unit Well 05)	1312	792	639	625		641	626	638				-13		
10144N02E196b	9	Rockford(Unit Well 09)	1600	809	685	685		681	678				677	-7	-1	
10144N02E203c	13	Rockford(Unit Well 13)	1457	835	642	642		642	640				655	-2	15	
10144N02E235g	26	Rockford(Unit Well 26)	1326	835	620	627		654	653				637	33	-16	
10144N02E293j	10	Rockford(Unit Well 10)	1426	865	639	645		640	615	620				-24		
10144N02E317f	6	Rockford(Unit Well 06)	1372	790	691	690		694	696	689			692	5	4	
10144N02E324a	16	Rockford(Unit Well 16)	1310	840	670	670		649	646					-24		
10142N02E355e	3	Cherry Vale Mill	682	800						665			690			
10142N02E358e	1	Cherry Vale Mill	1201	800	664			648					666	-16	18	
10145N02E347g	3	Loves Park	844	840	804		800						803			
10146N01E248a	6	Rockton	728	828	726			731				725	723	5	-8	
10146N02E057d	3	Wis. Power & Light Co(S Beloit)	1190	745	735	735		735					721	0	-14	
10146N02E155b	1	Colt Industries	301	820	779			772					771	-7	-1	
Woodford																
10228N02E075c	1	Minonk	1850	755	525							469				

Appendix B - Water Quality Data, Cambrian-Ordovician Aquifer in Northern Illinois, 1980-1981

County Location	Well no.	Owner	Depth ft	Surface elevation	Lab no.	Sample date	Iron mg/l	Sodium mg/l	Chloride mg/l	Sulfate mg/l	Hardness mg/l	TDS mg/l
Boone												
00443N04E335b	2	Midwest Plating Co.	700	870	214822	11/21/80	< .05	10.3	5	17.1	340	374
Bureau												
00613N06E107a	3	Neponset	1640	806	B19490	10/15/80	0.63	350	310	200	201	980
00616N07E346b	2	Buda	1630	770	B19491	10/15/80	0.19	370	393	210	220	1100
00616N07E346c	5	Buda	1601	770	B19492	10/15/80	0.81	370	342	199	176	1050
00616N10E355a	2	DePue	1487	464	B19488	10/15/80	1.73	118	93	63	211	550
Carroll												
00825N02E115b	1	Savanna Army Depot	1201	606	214893	10/27/80	0.3	3.4	1	6.6	257	282
Cook												
01635N13E123b	607	Flossmoor (7A)	1722	653	B27927	12/03/80	0.47	240	203	554	566	1250
01636N12E131d	6	Orland Park	1809	732	214854	12/03/80	0.2	135	118	363	468	973
01636N13E366b	12	Homewood	1713	660	B21943	10/30/80	0.20	180	150	498	560	920
01636N13E366b	12	Homewood	1713	660	B19074	10/14/80	0.25	193	145	502	536	1040
01637N12E028h	2	Hickory Hills	1608	685	B18641	04/15/81	0.23	107	68	143	277	560
01638N12E018g	2	Lyons	1750	621	215576	04/15/81	0.2	198	190	126	276	817
01638N12E231h	11	RPC International, Inc.	1543	596	215578	04/15/81	0.1	175	190	177	336	863
01638N13E081f	4	CPC Packing Co.	1590	594	215580	04/15/81	0.3	392	660	334	684	1910
01638N13E211f	2	Cracker Jack Co.	1585	620	215579	04/15/81	0.5	167	170	479	606	1224
01639N14E217b	2	JoAnna Western Mills	1503	620	214895	12/15/80	0.6	218	250	609	711	1549
01640N12E186c	1	Nelson Wire Co.	1457	663	215581	04/15/81	0.3	316	95	175	364	712
01640N12E314d	1	Automatic Electric Co.	1470	655	215582	04/15/81	0.07	70.3	30	230	435	667
01641N09E366h	4	Hanover Park	1310	820	B21939	10/29/80	0.034	37	5.2	18	243	320
01641N10E313e	3	Hanover Park	1952	798	B21938	10/29/80	0.13	38	12	24	206	320
01641N13E185g	1	Avon Products Inc.	1410	644	214892	12/09/80	0.4	74.2	40	312	440	779
01641N13E207e	1	Baxter Lab.	1414	627	214891	12/09/80	0.7	43.8	18	201	370	580
DeKalb												
01940N03E236e	2	Malta	1254	915	B19489	10/14/80	0.08	33	1.5	< 10	158	250
01940N04E014e	7	Sycamore	1233	835	214820	11/20/80	0.3	11.2	2	6	292	335
01940N04E132h	13	DeKalb	1312	885	B19495	10/14/80	0.006	19	1.3	12	280	350
01940N04E238d	8	DeKalb	949	875	B19493	10/14/80	0.20	17	1.0	11	273	330
01940N05E055e	5	Sycamore	1227	872	B042390	03/04/81	0.40	14	1.1	5	280	350
01941N05E227g	6	Sycamore	1213	845	214821	11/20/80	0.3	7.7	3	7.4	296	319
DuPage												
02237N11E027d	3	Rosewood Trace	1610	710	B25901	11/18/80	0.16	56	20	101	278	450
02239N11E101h	4	Elmhurst	1390	669	B21942	10/30/80	0.019	88	34	64	206	400
02239N11E133g	10	Elmhurst	1567	705	B21941	10/30/80	0.19	65	34	146	310	470
Fulton												
02904N02E066b	1	Ipava	1324	650	B22962	11/04/80	0.23	750	760	959	670	2630
02905N01E328a	1	Table Grove	1635	720	B22961	11/04/80	0.29	860	874	1051	698	2870
02906N03E206f	4	Cuba	1380	675	B22968	11/04/80	0.13	570	372	1064	663	2080
02906N04E305a	1	Bryant	1282	619	B22963	11/04/80	2.9	530	345	1078	663	2020
02906N04E305a	1	Bryant	1282	619	B043054	03/09/81	1.59	537	326	1052	627	2040
02908N03E131d	3	Fairview	1800	740	B33047	01/04/81	0.33	475	300	625	354	1540
02908N04E011a	1	Farmington	1710	790	B22965	11/05/80	0.19	870	741	288	60	2330
02908N04E111g	2	Farmington	1743	720	B22966	11/05/80	0.26	780	620	391	128	2120
02908N04E343b	1	Norris	1702	740	B22960	11/03/80	3.08	822	705	595	276	2460
Grundy												
03234N08E013e	3	Minooka	1508	610	214828	11/26/80	0.4	85.9	80	61.5	248	514
03234N08E212e	4	Northern Petrochemical Co.	1453	524	214829	11/26/80	< 0.05	58.3	26	71	242	431
Hancock												
03405N07W136d	3	Carthage	760	650	214806	11/04/80	0.06	704	640	1040	681	2830
Henderson												
03609N05W251e	1	Stronghurst	1009	685	214794	11/11/80	1.7	500	270	1562	1064	2930
03610N04W171a	1	Biggsville	891	680	B23220	11/11/80	0.33	405	165	1000	675	1690
03610N04W171a	2	Biggsville	950	680	B23221	11/11/80	1.20	470	193	1200	717	1880
Henry												
03714N01E212e	1	Alpha	1364	800	B23217	11/11/80	0.054	275	164	245	159	920
03714N01E211f	2	Alpha	1209	800	B23218	11/11/80	0.096	275	91	252	109	830
03714N02E305g	1	Woodhull	1390	815	B23215	11/11/80	0.14	280	147	215	126	870
03714N02E303f	2	Woodhull	1369	815	B23216	11/11/80	0.021	280	110	187	102	830
03714N04E278b	3	Galva	1524	845	B20740	10/21/80	0.23	290	174	241	139	820
03714N04E278b	4	Galva	1687	845	B20736	10/21/80	0.08	287	141	217	114	820
03714N05E042c	4	Kewanee	2501	845	B23209	11/10/80	0.60	450	582	245	348	1630
03714N05F042c	4	Kewanee	2501	845	B20741	10/21/80	0.55	425	574	250	367	2110
03715N03E073e	3	Cambridge	1410	802	B23219	11/11/80	0.20	295	220	273	177	1020
03715N05E280c	3	Kewanee	2484	820	B23208	11/10/80	1.69	480	590	290	357	1670
03715N05E335b	2	Kewanee	2438	848	B23207	11/10/80	0.30	530	675	315	398	1840
03715N05E335h	1	Kewanee	2497	847	B19494	10/13/80	0.30	550	725	319	422	1790
03717N04E341g	1	Atkinson	1123	640	B23210	11/10/80	0.16	170	12	45	94	500

Appendix B - Concluded

County Location	Well no.	Owner	Depth ft	Surface elevation	Lab no.	Sample date	Iron mg/l	Sodium mg/l	Chloride mg/l	Sulfate mg/l	Hardness mg/l	TDS mg/l
Jn Daviess 04328N01W137g 04328N01W242h	5	Galena	1593	844	B20739	10/22/80	0.20	2	1.1	22	247	260
	1	Interstate Light & Power Co.	1515	810	214692	10/22/80	0.5	3.0	1	35	259	317
Kane 04538N07E052d	1	Waubesaee College	1323	703	215414	03/25/81	0.1	21.8	1	12	267	329
Knox 04809N04E115e	3	Yates City	1580	675	B27964	11/05/80	0.51	398	197	682	338	1370
Lake 04943N10E147d 04943N10E184h 04943N12E316e 04944N10E128a 04944N11E139c 04944N11E284e 04944N11E314h 04945N11E145a	1	Kemper Insurance	1400	796	214903	12/11/80	0.2	45.5	21	190	357	557
	5	Lake Zurich	1345	822	B28989	12/09/80	0.51	44	24	178	366	530
	1	Baxter Travenol Lab.	1456	855	214897	12/10/80	0.6	27.2	10	116	317	450
	9	Mundelein	1380	830	B27928	12/04/80	0.16	28	9.9	66	265	380
	6A	Mundelein	1405	743	B27929	12/04/80	0.25	27	9	72	268	380
	12	Libertyville	1926	700	B27930	12/04/80	0.58	30	28	105	300	440
	8	Mundelein	1383	730	B055415	05/06/81	0.58	47	20	121	295	470
	1	Gurnee	1517	667	214901	12/11/80	0.5	27.8	22	102	318	443
LaSalle 05034N05E022v 05035N05E177h	1	AT&T	1348	770	214824	11/20/80	0.3	33.5	18	199	443	605
	3	Sheridan Correctional Ctr	900	592	214823	11/21/80	0.6	15.7	2	8.2	286	323
Lee 05220N10E223g 05224N08E083a 05222N11E277c 05222N11E277c	3	Amboy	1105	750	214691	10/20/80	1.6	10.6	3	8	362	360
	1	Sauk Valley College	1400	655	214817	11/19/80	0.6	4.43	5	24	308	340
	1	Ashton	545	810	214805	10/14/80	1.0	16	27	73	414	487
	1	Ashton (field filtered)	545	810	214859	10/14/80	0.06	16	27	71	412	503
McDonough 05506N03W151b 05506N03W151b 05507N01W017e 05507N01W017e 05507N01W017e	2	Macomb	1249	730	B041995	03/03/81	0.143	544	510	770	493	2020
	2	Macomb	1249	730	B22969	11/06/80	0.21	590	520	814	526	2070
	1	Prairie City	1375	668	B22970	11/06/80	0.57	550	317	1159	738	2060
	1	Prairie City	1375	668	B33444	01/12/81	1.57	570	314	1200	769	2090
	1	Prairie City	1375	668	B041499	03/02/81	1.121	525	327	1150	714	2060
McHenry 05645N08E108a	1	Medine Mfg. Co.	1200	843	214857	12/05/80	0.1	21.9	1	2.4	219	283
Marshall 06212N09E274a 06230N01W282d	5	Waruhya	1723	640	B20738	10/21/80	0.40	350	211	381	160	980
	2	Yarna	1870	725	214690	10/20/80	0.9	1250	1600	194	151	3428
Ogle 07123N10E037g	3	Oregon	1200	710	B25902	11/19/80	0.44	33	1	14	289	320
Peoria 07209N05E076d 07209N05E088d	3	Elmwood	1572	640	214807	11/05/80	0.4	390	185	693	327	1524
	1	Elmwood	1428	620	B22959	11/03/80	0.19	600	459	454	153	1810
Rock Island 08117N02 232f 08117N02W368h 08117N01E045f 08118N01E327g 09821N06E256f	2	Milan	1157	562	B23212	11/10/80	<0.005	18	4.1	23	340	410
	4	Milan	1729	680	B23213	11/10/80	0.81	300	346	207	292	1140
	1	Carbon Cliff	1150	575	214793	11/10/80	1.4	534	800	387	535	2090
	3	Silvis	1640	590	B23214	11/10/80	0.33	400	487	297	349	1510
	2	Armour Co.	1677	214819	11/19/80	0.4	3.3	4	14.5	300	323	
Whiteside 09821N07E291h	2	NW Steel & Wire Co.(Plc. 3)	1650	625	214818	11/19/80	0.2	3.5	5	18.8	300	318
Will 09934N09E227d 09934N09E365e 09936N09E044a 09936N10E232f	1	Mobil Oil Corp	1578	555	214831	11/26/80	0.4	97.0	56	126	257	565
	7	John Army Ammun Ptt	1649	601	214832	11/26/80	0.5	121	100	157	297	671
	4	Plainfield	1443	620	214815	11/18/80	0.2	59.1	18	43.4	207	394
	4	Lockport	1572	650	B25900	11/18/80	0.10	70	26	88	240	440
Winnebago 10144N01E023b 10144N01E146h 10144N021-092a	3	Rockford(Unit Well 03)	1127	760	B25903	11/20/80	0.05	2.8	1.0	<10	265	300
	4	Rockford(Unit Well 04)	1219	730	B25905	11/20/80	0.17	6.7	7.6	23	304	350
	25	Rockford(Unit Well 25)	1290	878	B25904	11/20/80	1.22	4	<1.0	<10	300	340