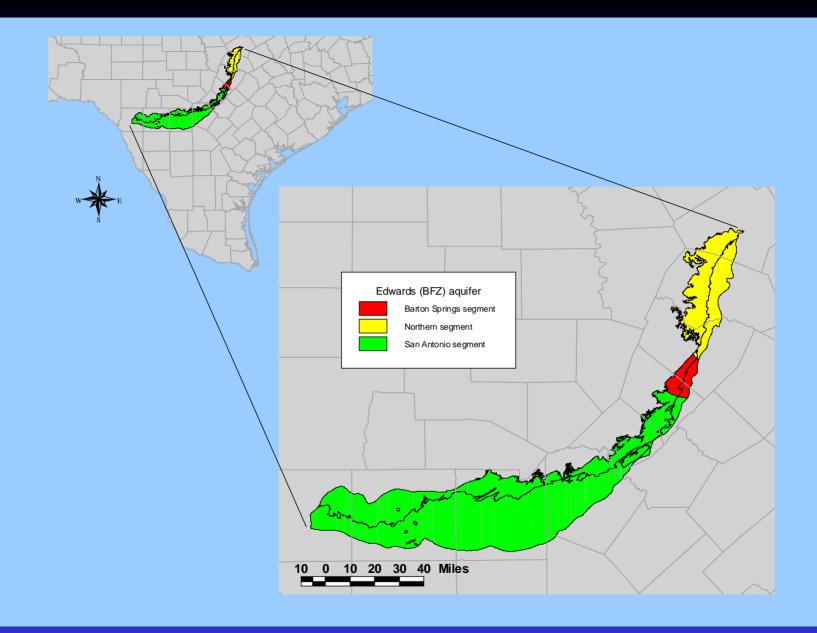
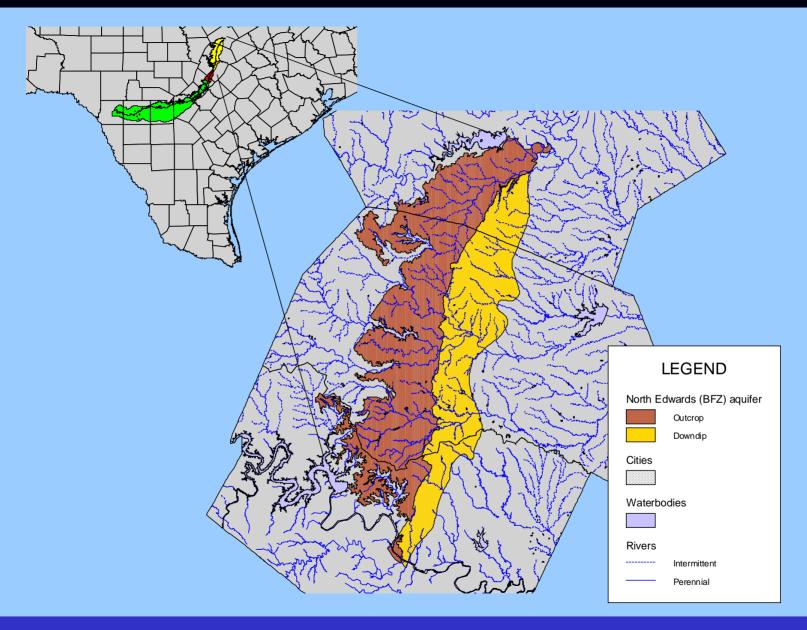


OUTLINE

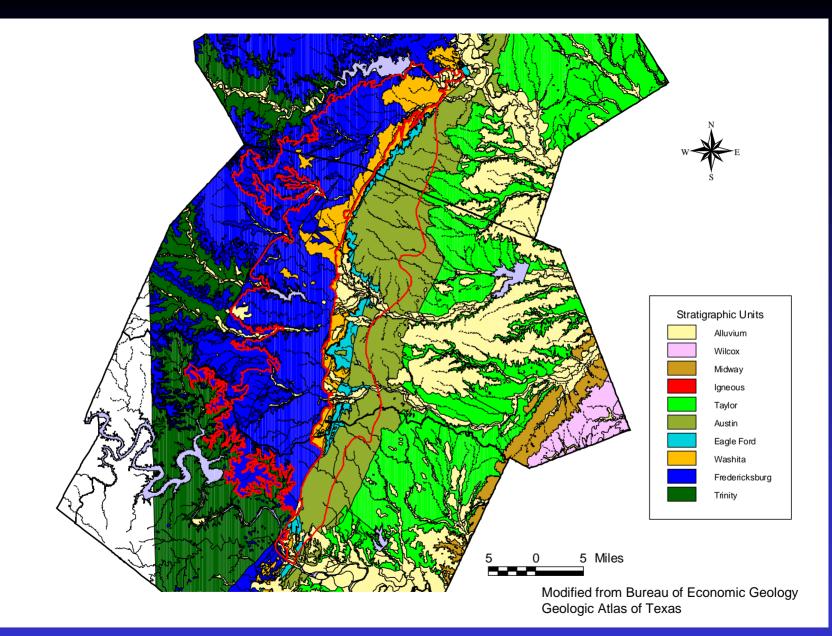
- Review of geology and hydrology of aquifer
- Model input data
- GAM schedule

EDWARDS AQUIFER

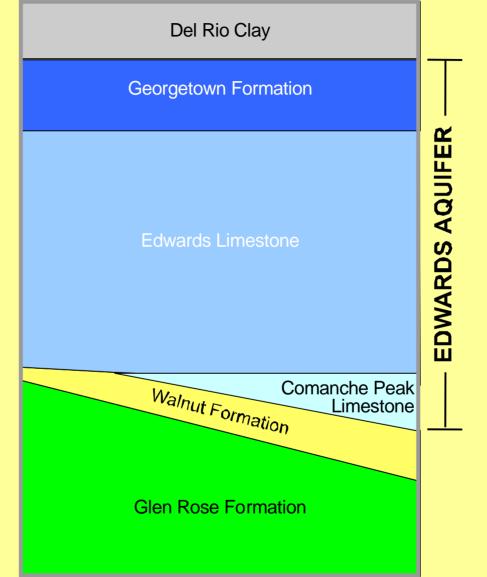




LOCATION MAP

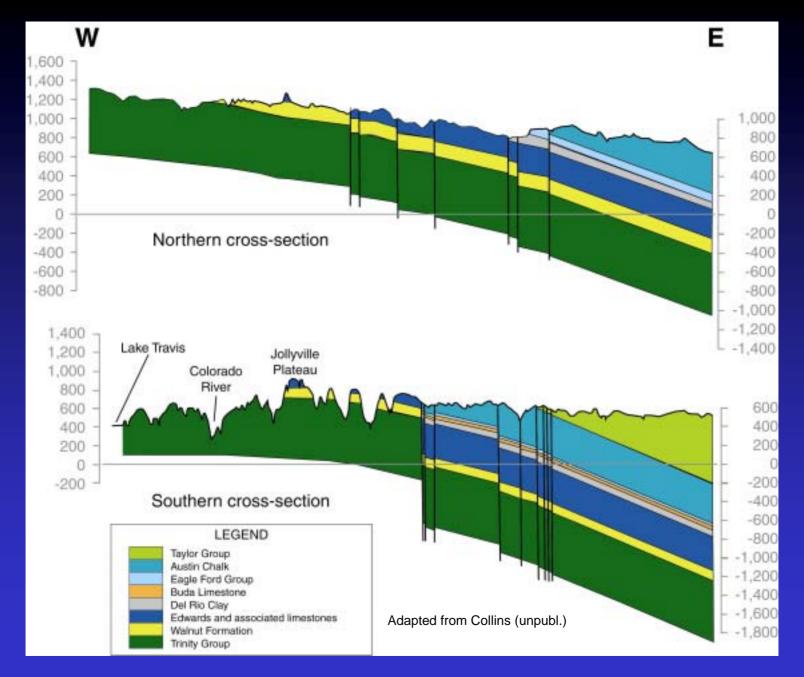


SURFACE GEOLOGY

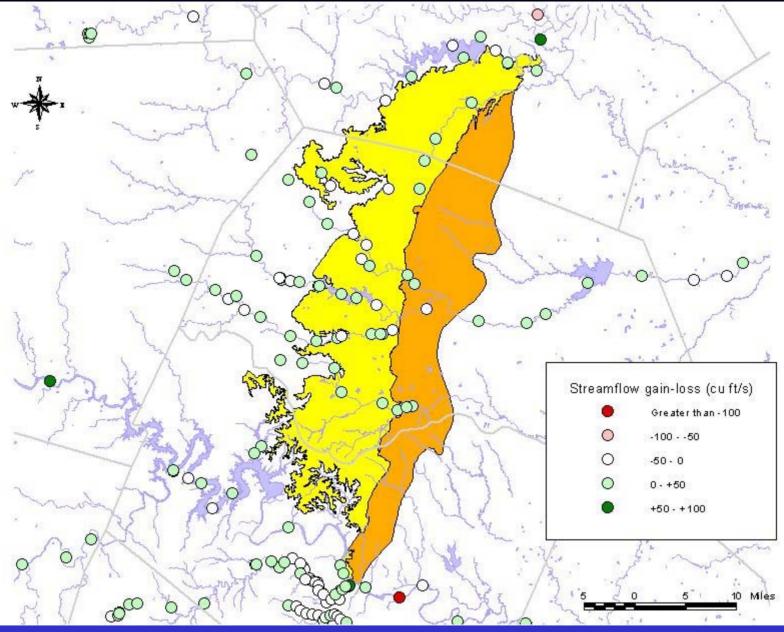


Ν

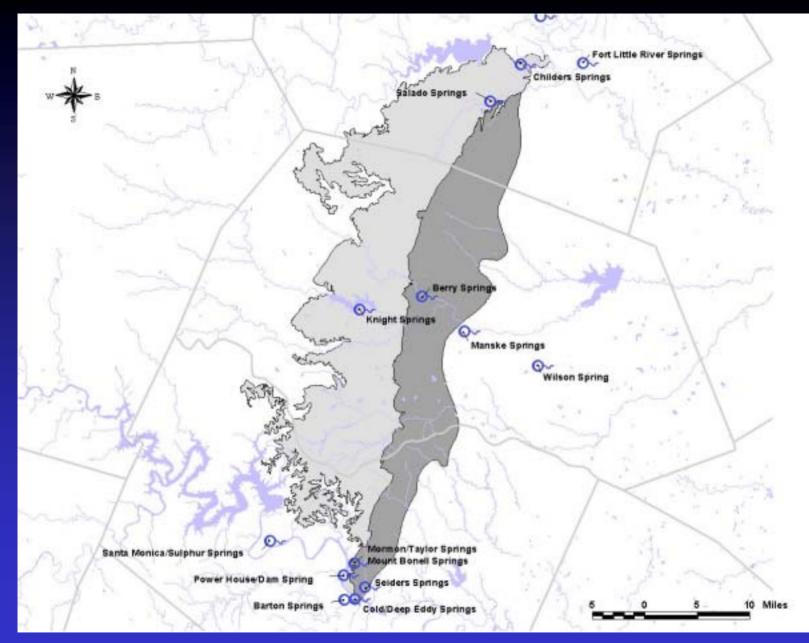
GEOLOGIC AND HYDROGEOLOGIC UNITS



CROSS SECTIONS

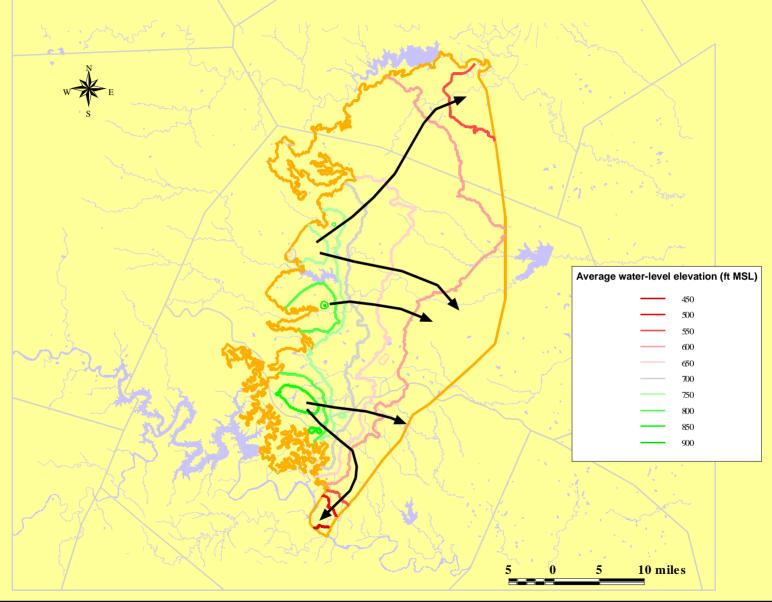


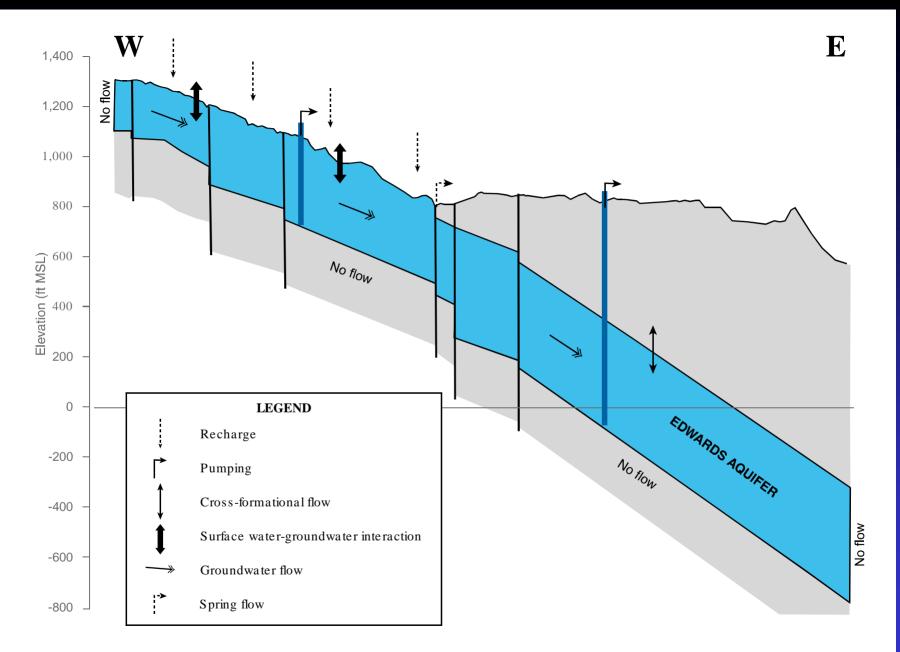
STREAMFLOW GAIN-LOSS



MAJOR SPRINGS

POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE



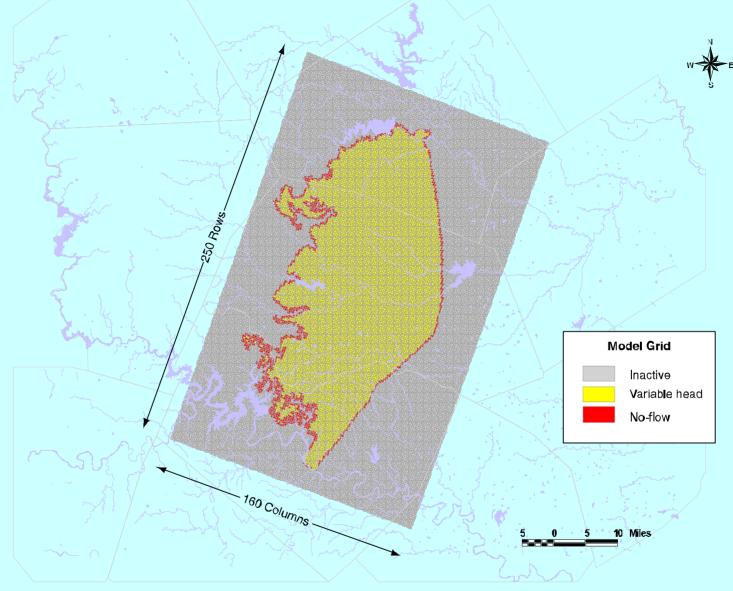


CONCEPTUAL MODEL

MODEL INPUT DATA

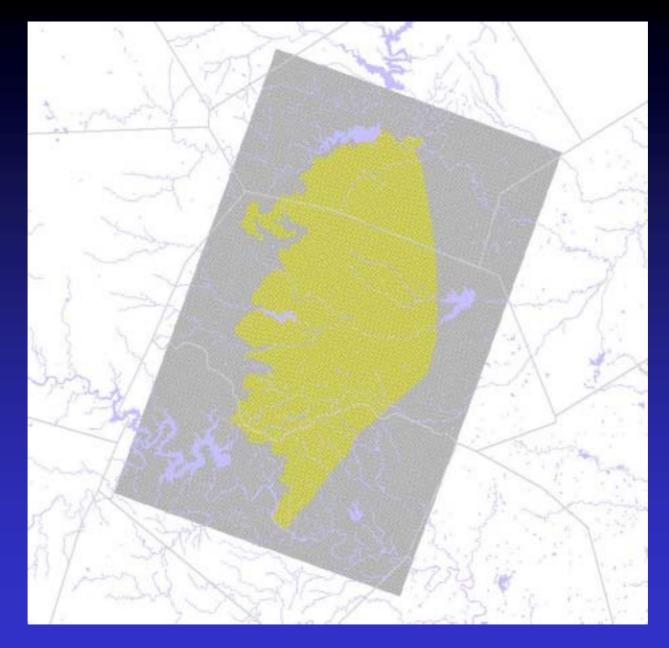
MODEL INPUT DATA

- Model grid
- Aquifer structure
 - Тор
 - Base
- Initial water levels
- Drains (Springs)
- Streams and reservoirs
- Wells
- Hydraulic conductivity
- Recharge

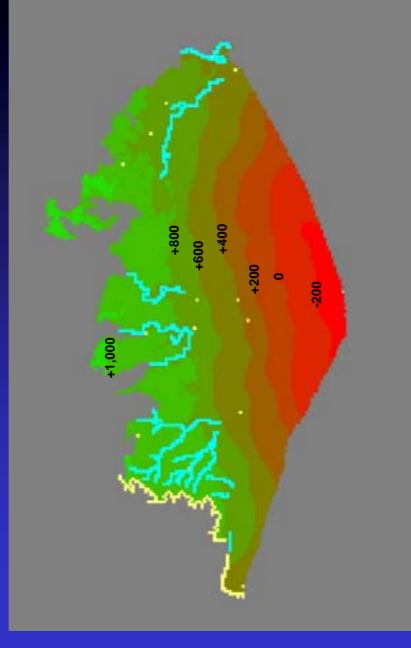


Model grid

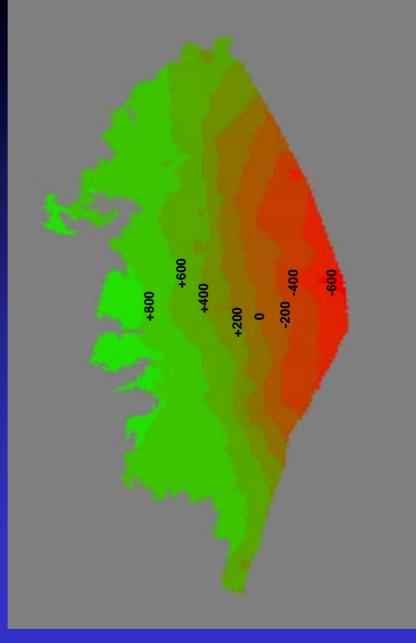
MODEL GRID



MODEL GRID

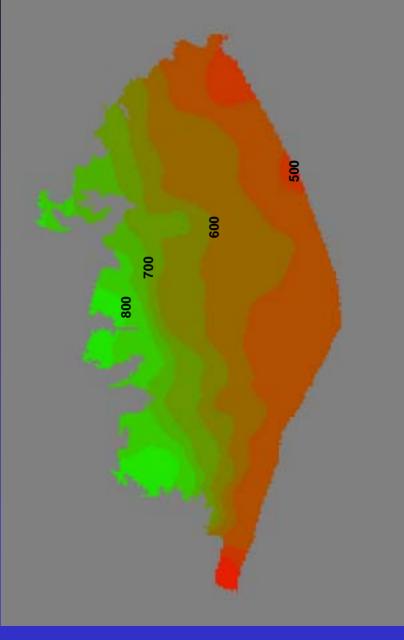


AQUIFER TOP ELEVATION



AQUIFER BASE ELEVATION

INITIAL WATER-LEVEL ELEVATIONS





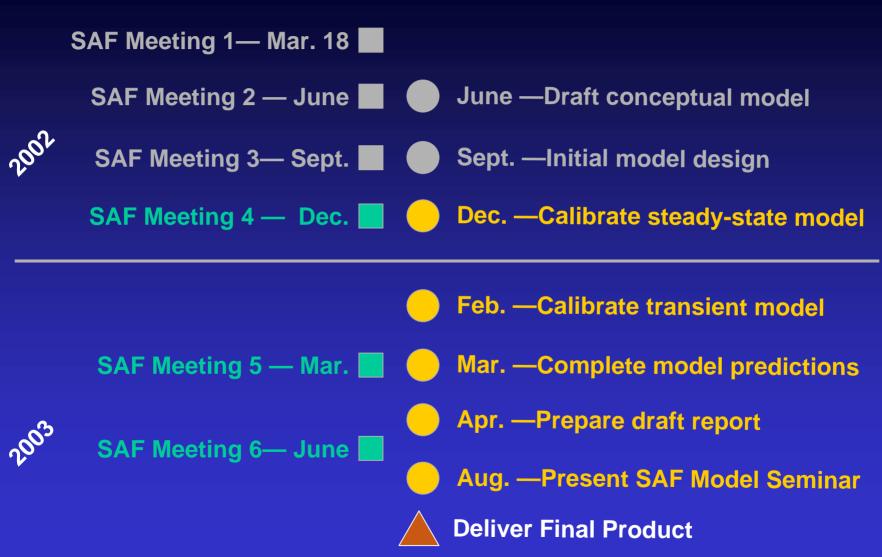
SURFACE WATER

Total pumpage (cu. ft/day) Ó 1.5 5.10 10 - 100 100 - 1,000 1,000 - 10,000 10,000+ 20 Miles

TOTAL PUMPAGE

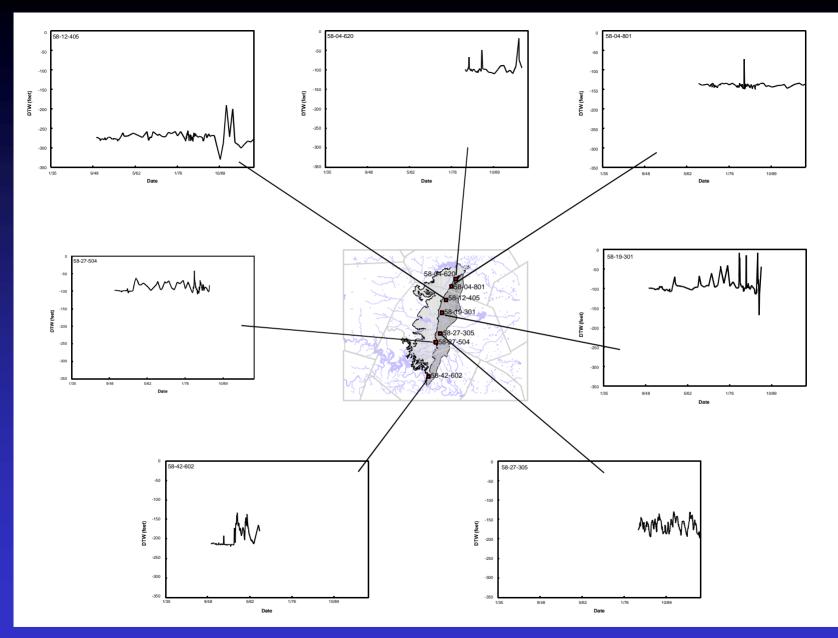
GAM SCHEDULE

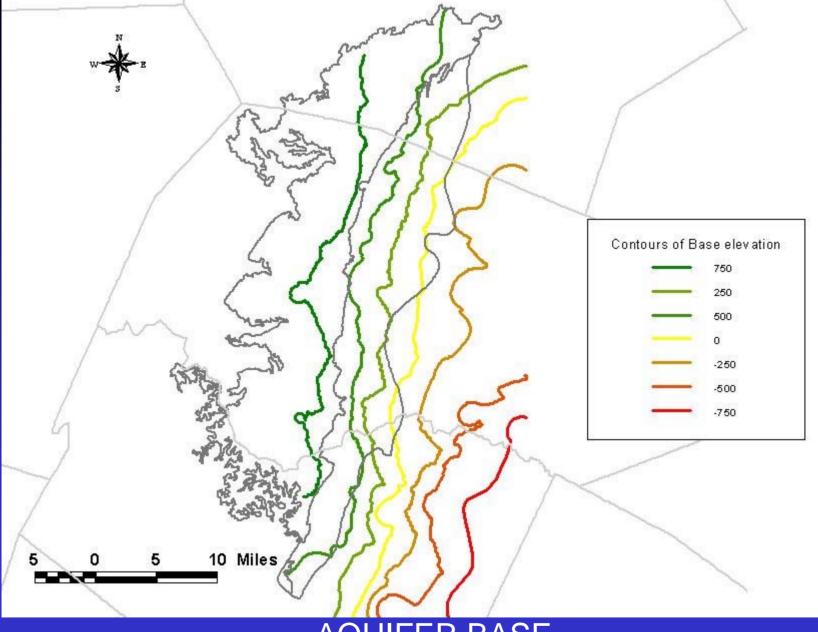
SCHEDULE



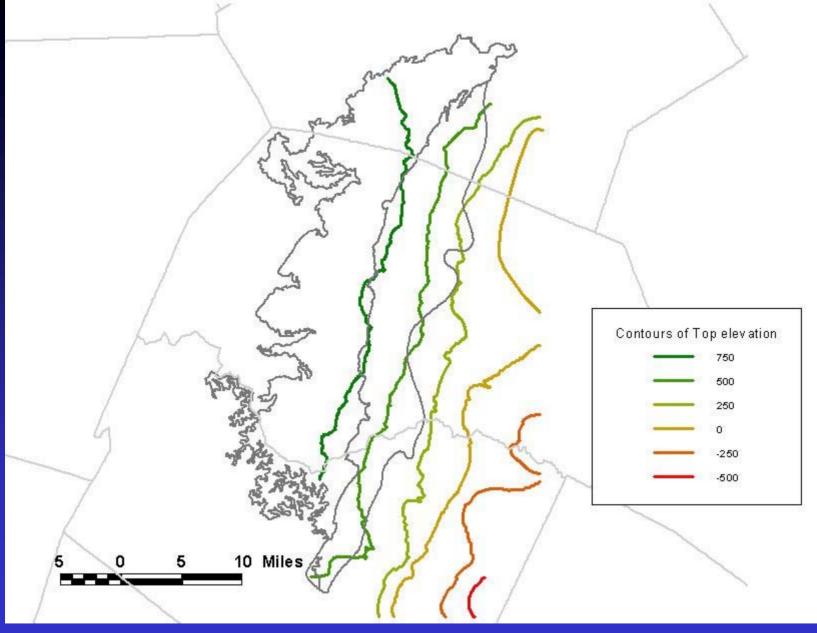


HYDROGRAPHS



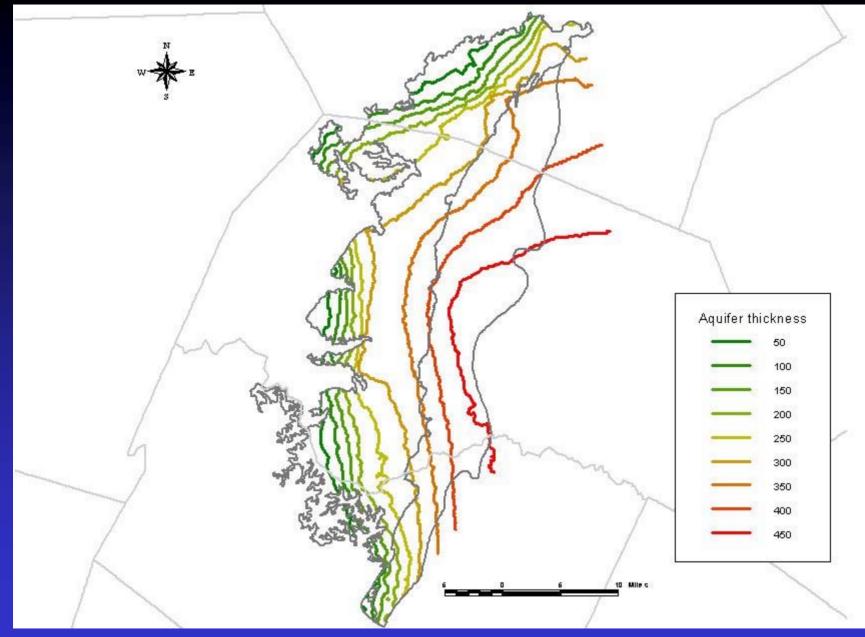


AQUIFER BASE

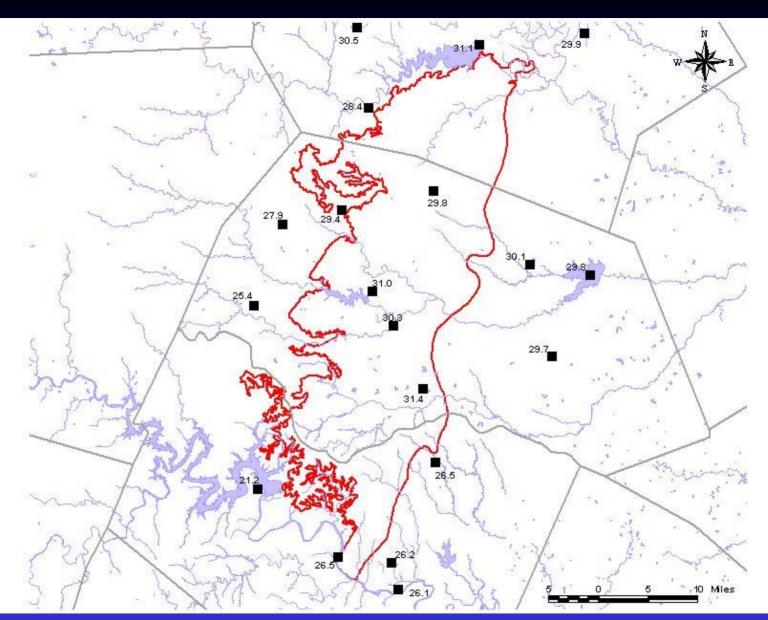


AQUIFER TOP

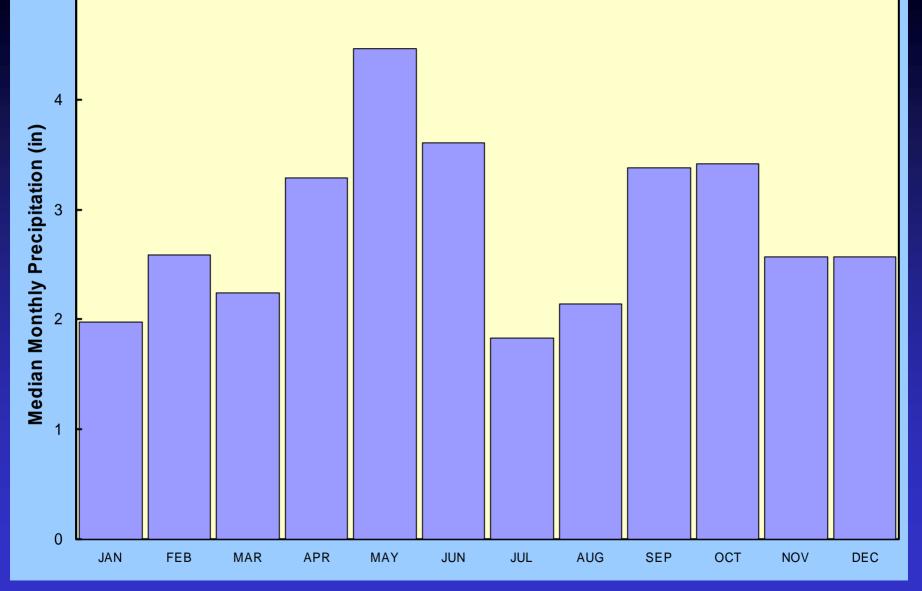
AQUIFER THICKNESS



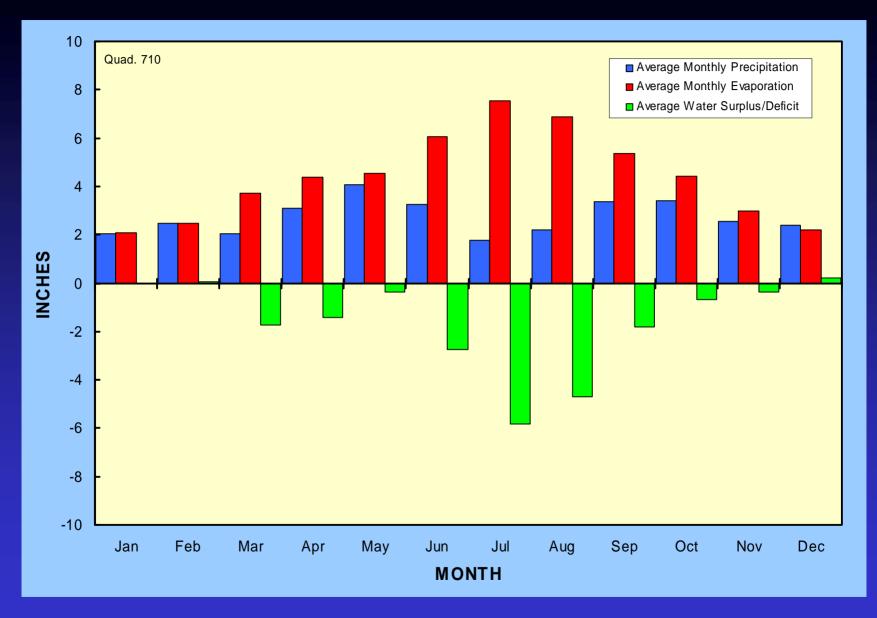
AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION



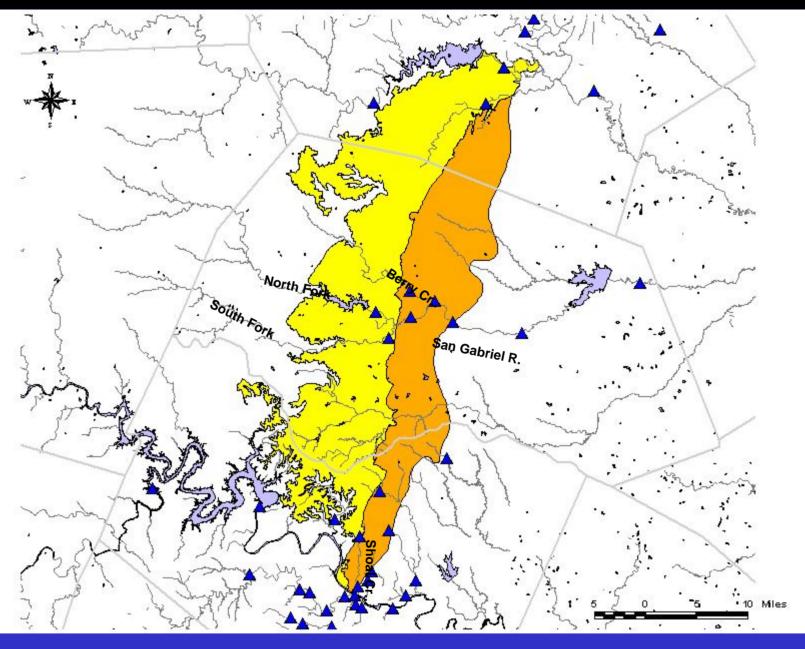
MEDIAN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION



5

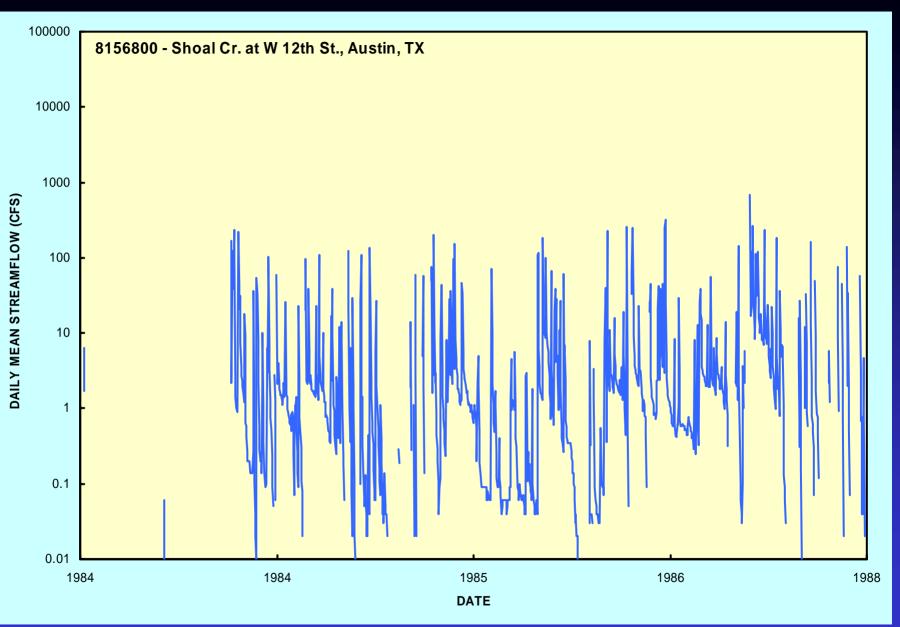


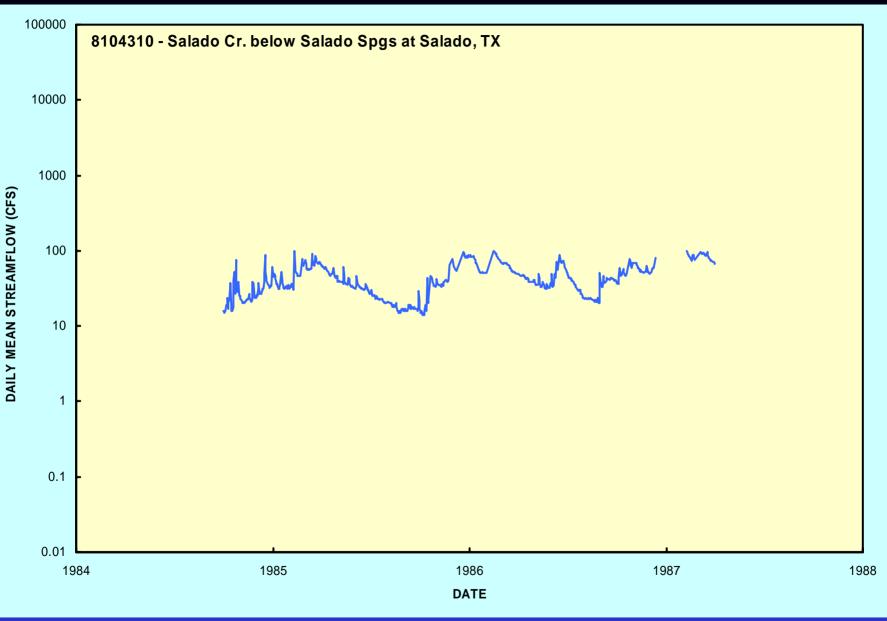
PRECIPITATION vs. EVAPORATION



STATIONS WITH DAILY STREAMFLOW DATA

STREAMFLOW





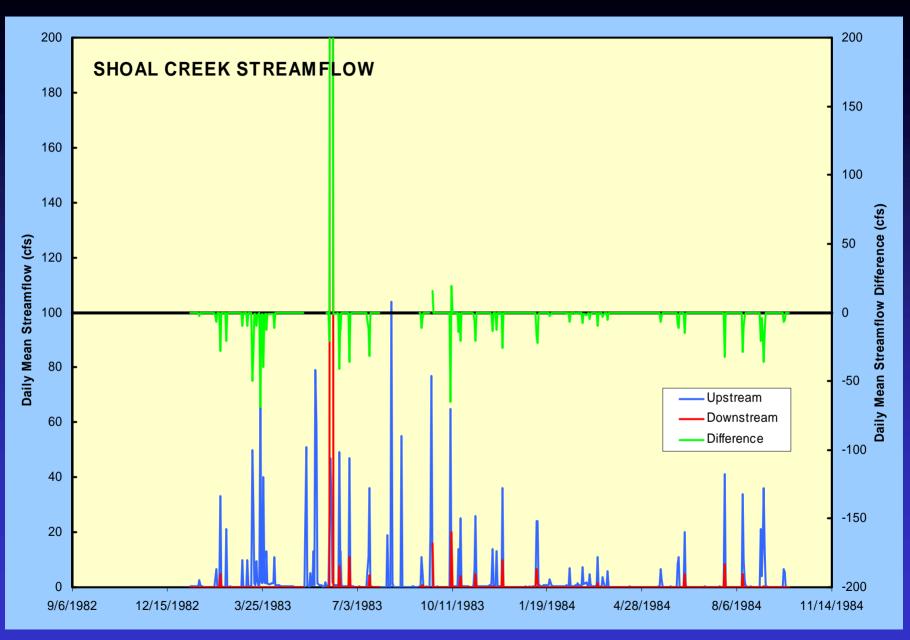
STREAMFLOW

8104700 - N Fork San Gabriel R. near Georgetown, TX 0.1 0.01 DATE

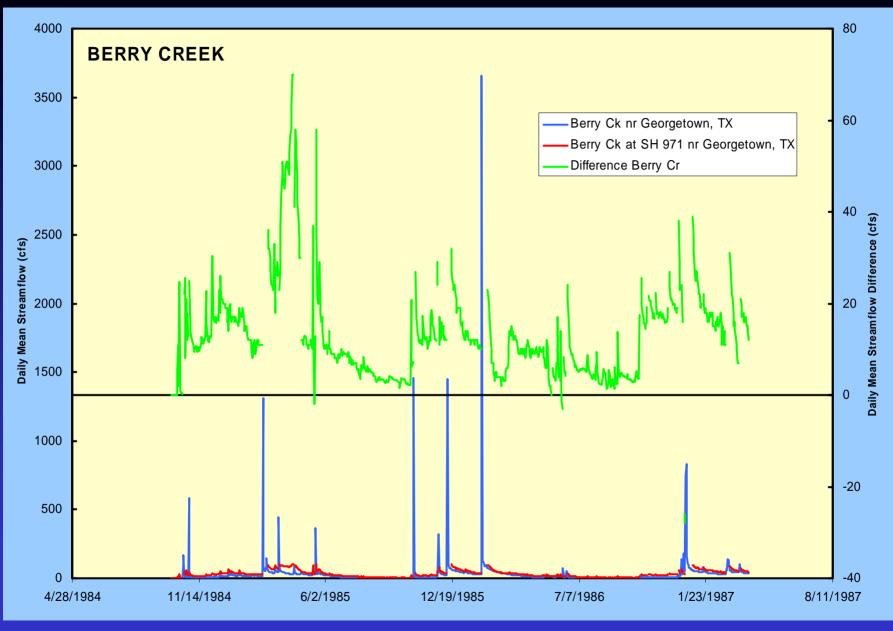
DAILY MEAN STREAMFLOW (CFS)

STREAMFLOW

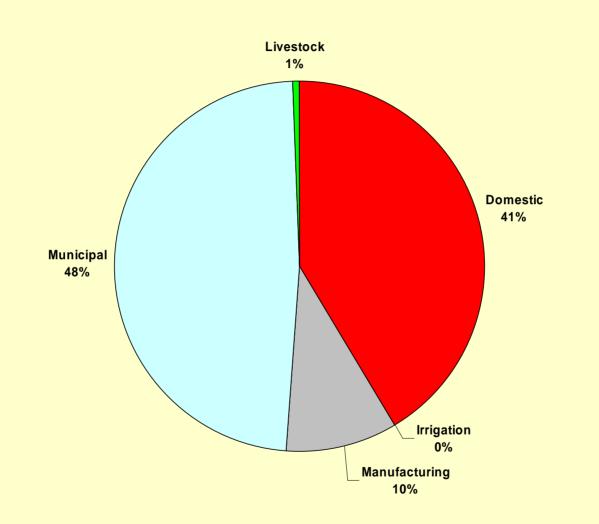
STREAMFLOW CHANGE ALONG SHOAL CREEK



STREAMFLOW CHANGE ALONG BERRY CREEK

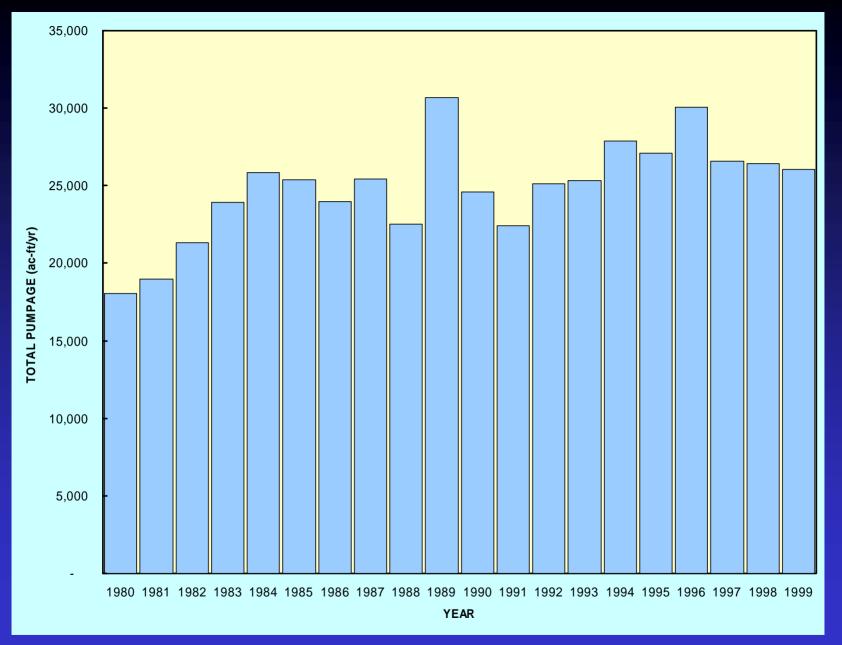


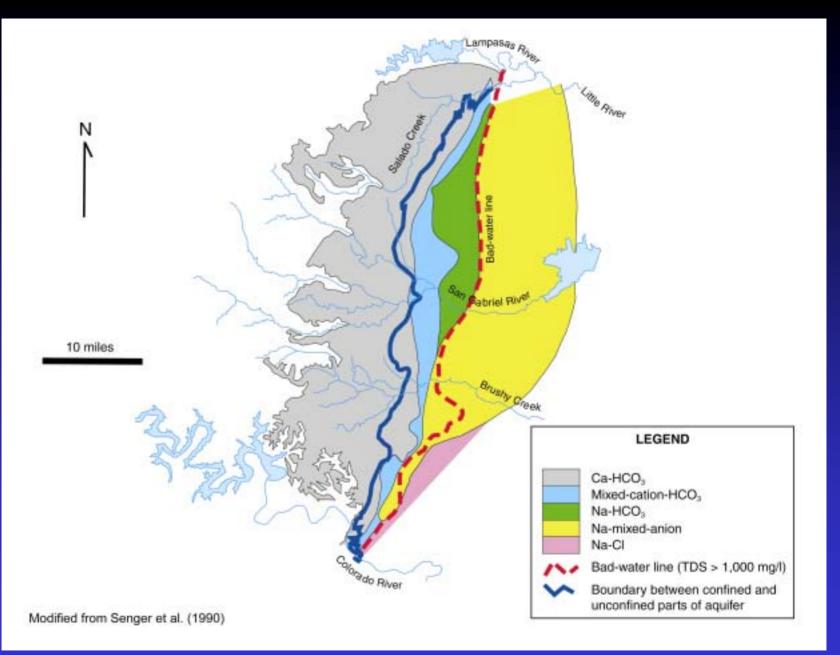
PUMPAGE FROM NORTHERN EDWARDS AQUIFER (1999)



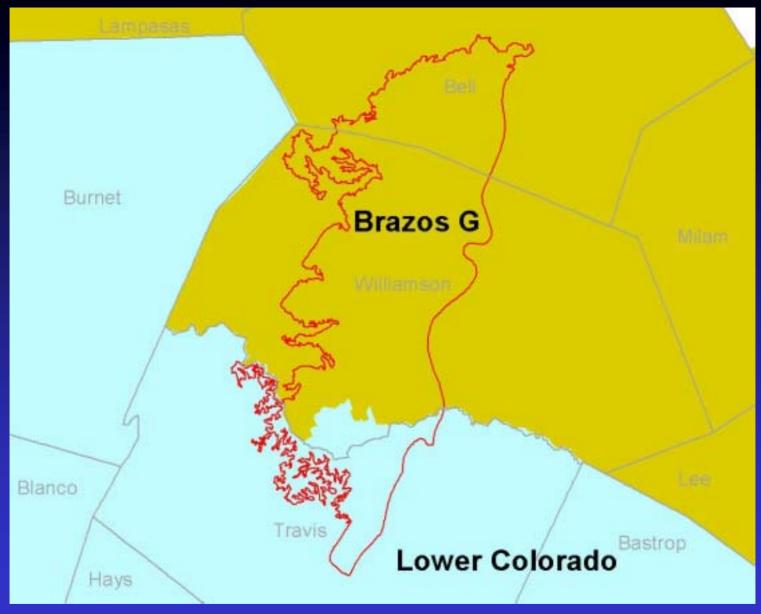




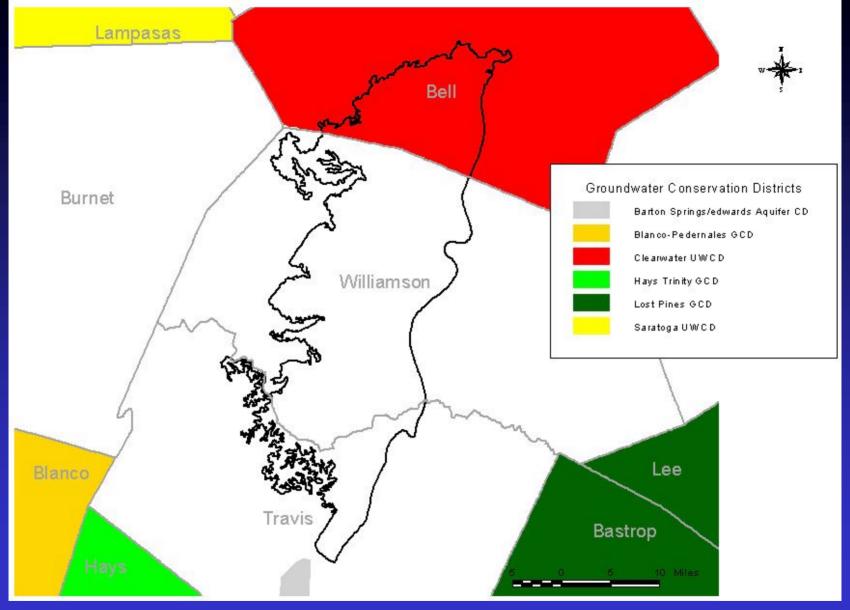




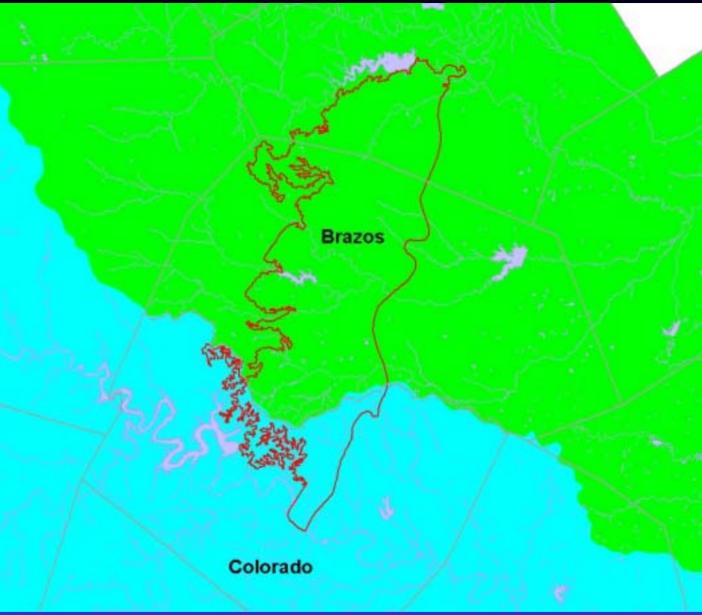
GROUNDWATER QUALITY



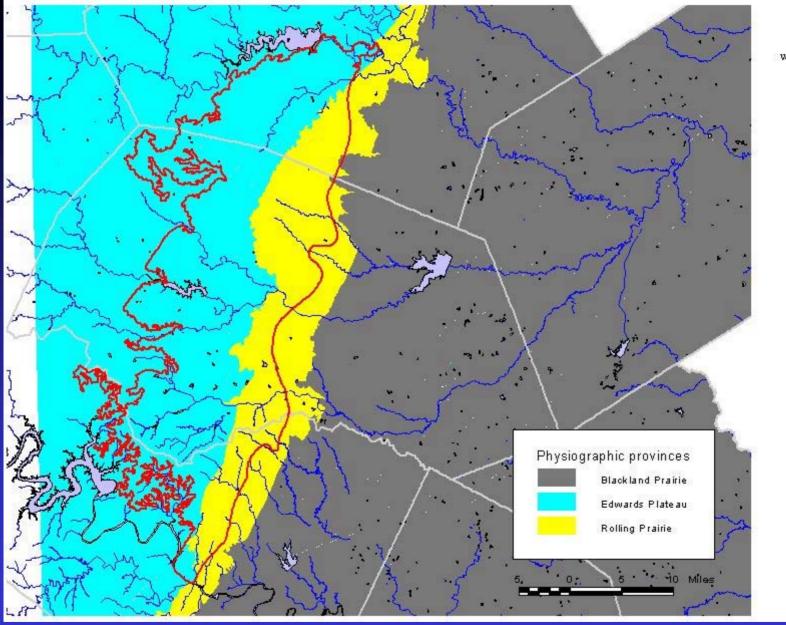
REGIONAL WATER PLANNING GROUPS



GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS



RIVER BASINS



PHYSIOGRAPHY

Transmissivity (sq ft/day) < 5,000 5,000 - 10,000 10,000 - 20,000 0 20,000 - 50,000 0 > 50,000 10 Miles

AQUIFER TEST DATA

Northern Segment of the Edwards Aquifer Stakeholder Advisory Forum 1 March 18, 2002

| Name | Affiliation |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Cheryl Maxwell | Clearwater UWCD |
| 2 James Carson Sloan | TNRCC |
| 3 Ricky Preston | Salado WSC/Clearwater UWCD |
| 4 Juana Preston | Salado WSC |
| 5 Eshan Ham | Clearwater UWCD |
| 6 Horace Grace | Clearwater UWCD |
| 7 Krisa Pullen | Salado WSC |

NORTHERN SEGMENT OF THE EDWARDS AQUIFER GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL Stakeholder Advisory Forum #3, September 26, 2002

About 7 people attended the third Stakeholder Advisory Forum for the northern segment of the Edwards aquifer groundwater availability model held at the Salado Civic Center, Salado, TX. These stakeholders represented the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, the Clearwater UWCD, and the Salado WSC.

At the meeting, Ian Jones outlined the work conducted as part of the initial model design. This included a brief review of the geology, hydrogeology, water levels, hydraulic properties, and the conceptual model. The initial input data for the model was also shown. This data includes: the model grid, structure, initial hydraulic heads, drains, streams and reservoirs, wells, hydraulic conductivity, and recharge.

A brief discussion followed the presentation. Questions were related to whether there is any interaction between the Edwards aquifer and Stillhouse Reservoir, how model results will be used and whether it could be defend if results were questioned, why effects of pumpage at Salado differ from eight miles away in Williamson County, and whether faults will be included in the model. The responses to the questions: 1) it is unlikely that Stillhouse Reservoir has much of an effect, if any, on the Edwards aquifer, but this may need to be addressed during calibration; 2) the model is intended to be used as a tool for managing the aquifer, e.g., evaluating effects of different future pumpage scenarios. As a result of calibration and verification processes the model predictive modeling results should reflect responses that would be observed in the aquifer. 3) larger drawdown in Williamson County wells may be the result of pumpage from low permeability units. 4) During calibration it will be decided whether to simulate faults by varying hydraulic conductivity, flow barriers, or anisotropy.