

U.S. Geological Survey and the California State Water Resources Control Board

# Groundwater Quality in the Indian Wells Valley, California

Groundwater provides more than 40 percent of California's drinking water. To protect this vital resource, the State of California created the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program. The Priority Basin Project of the GAMA Program provides a comprehensive assessment of the State's groundwater quality and increases public access to groundwater-quality information. Indian Wells Valley is one of the study areas being evaluated.

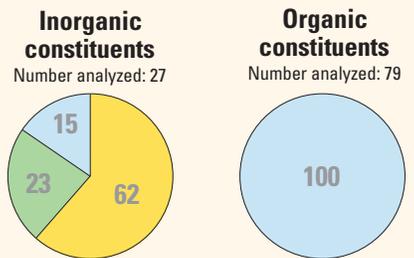


## The Indian Wells Study Area

The Indian Wells study area is approximately 600 square miles (1,554 square kilometers) and includes the Indian Wells Valley groundwater basin (California Department of Water Resources, 2003). Indian Wells Valley has an arid climate and is part of the Mojave Desert. Average annual rainfall is about 6 inches (15 centimeters). The study area has internal drainage, with runoff from the surrounding mountains draining towards dry lake beds in the lower parts of the valley. Land use in the study area is approximately 97.0 percent (%) natural, 0.4% agricultural, and 2.6% urban. The primary natural land cover is shrubland. The largest urban area is the city of Ridgecrest (2010 population of 28,000).

Groundwater in this basin is used for public and domestic water supply and for irrigation. The main water-bearing units are gravel, sand, silt, and clay derived from the Sierra Nevada to the west and from the other surrounding mountains. Recharge to the groundwater system is primarily runoff from the Sierra Nevada and to the west and from the other surrounding mountains. Recharge to the groundwater system is primarily runoff from the Sierra Nevada and direct infiltration from irrigation and septic systems. The primary sources of discharge are pumping wells and evapotranspiration near the dry lakebeds. The primary aquifers in the Indian Wells study area are defined as those parts of the aquifers corresponding to the perforated intervals of wells listed in the California Department of Public Health database. Public-supply wells in Indian Wells Valley are completed to depths between 240 and 800 feet (73 to 244 meters), consist of solid casing from the land surface to a depth of 180 to 260 feet (55 to 79 meters), and are screened or perforated below the solid casing.

## Overview of Water Quality



**CONSTITUENT CONCENTRATIONS**  
 ● High ● Moderate ● Low or not detected  
 Pie charts illustrate the proportion of the primary aquifers, on an areal basis, with concentrations in the three specified categories.

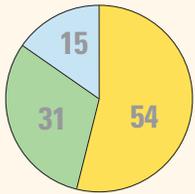
GAMA's Priority Basin Project evaluates the quality of untreated groundwater. However, for context, benchmarks established for drinking-water quality are used for comparison. Benchmarks and definitions of high, moderate, and low concentrations are discussed in the inset box on page 3. The USGS sampled 13 wells for this assessment; data from the California Department of Public Health database were used to supplement USGS data.

Many inorganic constituents occur naturally in groundwater. The concentrations of the inorganic constituents can be affected by natural processes as well as by human activities. In the Indian Wells study area, one or more inorganic constituents were present at high concentrations in 62% of the primary aquifers and at moderate concentrations in 23%.

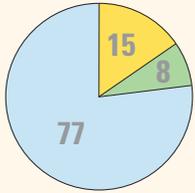
Organic constituents are present in products used in the home, business, industry, and agriculture. Organic constituents can enter the groundwater system through normal usage, spills, or improper disposal. In the Indian Wells study area, no organic constituents were present at high or moderate concentrations in the primary aquifers.

# RESULTS: Groundwater Quality in the Indian Wells Study Area

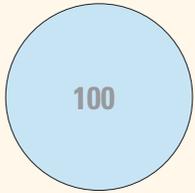
## INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS



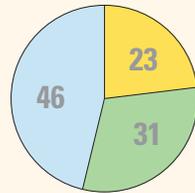
**Trace elements**



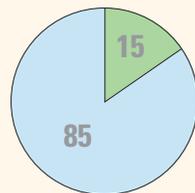
**Radioactive constituents**



**Nutrients**



**Other inorganic constituents**



**Perchlorate**

## Inorganic Constituents with Human-Health Benchmarks

Trace elements are naturally present in the minerals in rocks and soils and in the water that comes into contact with those materials. In the Indian Wells study area, trace elements with human-health benchmarks were present at high concentrations in 54% of the primary aquifers, on an areal basis, and at moderate concentrations in 31%. Of the 17 trace elements with human-health benchmarks analyzed in this study, 5 were detected at high concentrations: arsenic, boron, molybdenum, strontium, and vanadium. Chromium and fluoride were detected at moderate concentrations.

Radioactivity is the release of energy or energetic particles during structural changes in the nucleus of an atom. Most of the radioactivity in groundwater comes from decay of naturally occurring isotopes of uranium and thorium that are present in minerals in the aquifer. In the Indian Wells study area, radioactive constituents were detected at concentrations above benchmarks in 15% of the primary aquifers, and at moderate concentrations in 8%. Six radioactive constituents were analyzed; of these, uranium and gross alpha radioactivity were detected at concentrations above benchmarks.

Nutrients, such as nitrate and nitrite, are naturally present at low concentrations in groundwater. High and moderate concentrations generally occur as a result of human activities, such as fertilizer application, livestock waste, or septic-system seepage. Of the three nutrients with health-based benchmarks analyzed, none were detected at concentrations above benchmarks.

## Inorganic Constituents with Non-Health Benchmarks

*(Not included in water-quality overview charts shown on the front page)*

Other inorganic constituents, such as total dissolved solids and manganese, affect the aesthetic properties of water, such as taste, color, or odor. In the Indian Wells study area, these constituents were present at high concentrations in 23% of the primary aquifers, and at moderate concentrations in 31%. Of the seven constituents with non-health-based benchmarks that were analyzed, three (chloride, manganese, and total dissolved solids) were detected at concentrations above benchmarks. Sulfate was detected at moderate concentrations.

## Special Interest: Perchlorate

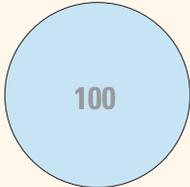
Perchlorate is an inorganic constituent which has been regulated in California drinking water since 2007. It is an ingredient in rocket fuel, fireworks, safety flares, may be present in some fertilizers, and also occurs naturally at low to moderate concentrations in groundwater. In the Indian Wells study area, perchlorate was found at moderate concentrations in 15% of the primary aquifer.

# RESULTS: Groundwater Quality in the Indian Wells Study Area

## ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

### Organic Constituents with Human-Health Benchmarks

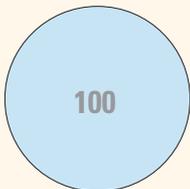
The Priority Basin Project uses laboratory methods that can detect the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and pesticides at low concentrations, far below human-health benchmarks. VOCs and pesticides detected at these low concentrations can be used to help trace water from the land surface into the aquifer system.



**Volatile organic compounds**

### Volatile Organic Compounds

VOCs are present in many household, commercial, industrial, and agricultural products and are characterized by their tendency to volatilize into the air. In the Indian Wells study area, VOCs were not detected or were only detected at low concentrations. Of 56 VOCs with health-based benchmarks analyzed, none were detected at high or moderate concentrations in the primary aquifers.



**Pesticides**

### Pesticides

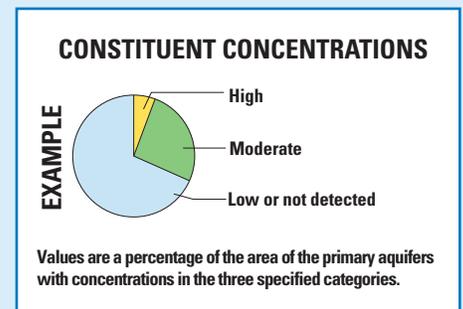
Pesticides are used on lawns, in gardens, around buildings, along roads, and in agriculture to help control unwanted vegetation (weeds), insects, fungi, and other pests. In the Indian Wells study area, pesticides were not detected or were only detected at low concentrations. Of the 20 pesticides with health-based benchmarks that were analyzed, none were detected at high or moderate concentrations in the Indian Wells primary aquifers.

## BENCHMARKS FOR EVALUATING GROUNDWATER QUALITY

GAMA's Priority Basin Project uses benchmarks established for drinking water to provide context for evaluating the quality of untreated groundwater. After withdrawal, groundwater may be disinfected, filtered, mixed, or exposed to the atmosphere before being delivered to consumers. Federal and California regulatory benchmarks for protecting human health (Maximum Contaminant Level, MCL) are used when available. Otherwise, nonregulatory benchmarks for protecting human health (Notification Level, NL, and Lifetime Health Advisory, HAL) and nonregulatory benchmarks for protecting aesthetic properties such as taste and odor (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, SMCL) are used.

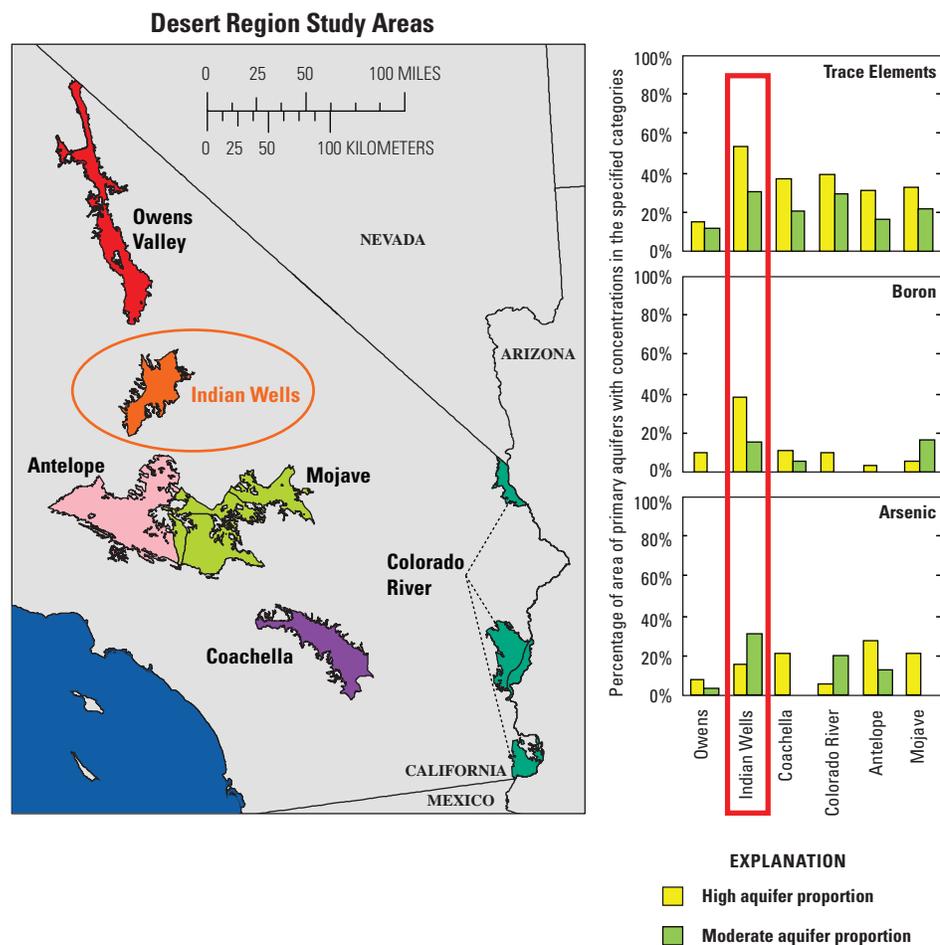
### High, moderate, and low concentrations are defined relative to benchmarks

Concentrations are considered *high* if they are greater than a benchmark. For inorganic constituents, concentrations are *moderate* if they are greater than one-half of a benchmark. For organic and special-interest constituents, concentrations are considered *moderate* if they are greater than one-tenth of a benchmark; this lower threshold was used because organic constituents are generally less prevalent and have smaller concentrations relative to benchmarks than inorganic constituents. *Low* concentrations include non-detections and values less than moderate concentrations. Methods for evaluating water quality are discussed by Milby Dawson and Belitz (2012).



# Trace Element Concentrations Throughout the California Desert Region

Trace elements were present at high concentrations in all of the Desert primary aquifers. In Indian Wells, trace elements were high in 54% of the primary aquifers, on an areal basis, which is the highest percentage in the Desert Region study areas (Milby Dawson and Belitz, 2012). The trace elements with the highest percentages were boron (high concentrations in 38% of the primary aquifers) and arsenic (15%). These two constituents were detected at high concentrations in all of the Desert Region primary aquifers. Boron was detected at high concentrations in a larger portion of the Indian Wells primary aquifers than in any of the other Desert Region study areas.



## Priority Basin Assessments

GAMA's Priority Basin Project (PBP) assesses water quality in that part of the aquifer system used for drinking water, primarily public supply. Water quality in shallower and deeper parts may differ from water quality in the primary aquifers. GAMA's Domestic Well Project assesses water quality in the shallower parts of the aquifer system. Ongoing assessments are being conducted in more than 120 basins throughout California.

The PBP assessments are based on a comparison of constituent concentrations in untreated groundwater with benchmarks established for the protection of human health and for aesthetic concerns. The PBP does not evaluate the quality of drinking water delivered to consumers.

The PBP uses two approaches for assessing groundwater quality. The first approach uses a network of wells to provide a statistically based assessment of the status of groundwater quality. The second approach uses additional wells to help assess the factors that affect water quality. Both approaches use data routinely collected for regulatory compliance, as well as data collected by the PBP. The PBP includes chemical analyses not generally available as part of regulatory compliance monitoring, including measurements at concentrations much lower than human-health benchmarks, and measurement of constituents that can be used to trace the sources and movement of groundwater.

### For more information

Technical reports and hydrologic data collected for the GAMA Program may be obtained from:

#### GAMA Program Unit

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California Water Science Center  
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San Diego, CA 92101  
Telephone number: (619) 225-6100  
WEB: <http://ca.water.usgs.gov/gama>

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Division of Water Quality  
PO Box 2231, Sacramento, CA 95812  
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WEB: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/gama/>

By Barbara J. Milby Dawson and Kenneth Belitz

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

- California Department of Water Resources, 2003, California's groundwater: California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118, 246 p., available at <http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/bulletin118/update2003.cfm/>
- Densmore, J.N., Fram, M.S., and Belitz, K., 2009, Ground-water quality data in the Owens and Indian Wells Valleys study unit, 2006—Results from the California GAMA Program: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 427, 86 p., available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/427>
- Milby Dawson, B.J., and Belitz, K., 2012, Status of groundwater quality in the California Desert Region, 2006–2008—California GAMA Program Priority Basin Project: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012-5040, 100 p.