

This Groundwater Technical Review and the included analysis help inform the Water Rights Section's review of whether the proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 and ORS 537.621. The Water Rights Section also considers other information sources when making its public interest determination, including watermaster input, any comments received, input from other agencies, other Commission rules not evaluated as part of the Groundwater Review, and other information.

PUBLIC INTEREST TECHNICAL REVIEW FOR GROUNDWATER APPLICATIONS

TO: Water Rights Section Date: 8/15/2025
FROM: Groundwater Section Grayson Fish
Reviewer's Name
SUBJECT: Application G - 19500 Supersedes review of _____

Date Reviewed by GWLead and Returned to WRSD: Travis Brown, 8/18/2026

PUBLIC INTEREST PRESUMPTION: GROUNDWATER

OAR 690-310-0130 (1): The Department shall presume that a proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 if

(a) The proposed use is allowed in the applicable basin program established pursuant to ORS 536.300 and 536.340 or given a preference under ORS 536.310(12);

(b) Water is available;

(c) The proposed use will not injure other water rights; and

(d) The proposed use complies with the rules of the Commission.

Department staff review groundwater applications under OAR 690-310-0140 to determine whether the presumption is established and may modify or condition the proposed use to meet the presumption criteria.

This review is based upon available information and agency policies in place at the time of evaluation.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION:

A1. Application

Applicant's Name: Bandon Biota LLC County: COOS
Applicant(s) seek(s) 0.2673 cfs from 5 well(s) in the South Coast Basin,
_____ subbasin

Proposed use Primary Irrigation / Supplemental Irrigation Seasonality: March 1 – October 31

A2. Well and aquifer data:

A2 a: Well identifiers, aquifer, rate, and location

POA Well	Well Log ID	Applicant's Well #	Proposed Aquifer	Proposed Rate (cfs)	Location (T/R-S QQ-Q)	Latitude	Longitude
1	COOS 58235	POA 1	Alluvium	0.2673	29S/15W-24 SW-SW	43.0414	-124.4347307
2	COOS 56183	POA 2	Alluvium	0.2673	29S/15W-25 NW-NW	43.0366758	-124.4333339
3	COOS 58229	POA 3	Alluvium	0.2673	29S/15W-25 NW-NW	43.038293	-124.433081
4	COOS 55895	POA 4	Alluvium	0.2673	29S/15W-25 SW-NW	43.033244	-124.434555
5	COOS 56184	POA 5	Bedrock	0.2673	29S/15W-25 NW-NW	43.037366	-124.432069

A2 b: Well construction information by depth below land surface. All units in feet.

POA Well	Seal		Casing		Filter Pack		Open / Perforation / Screen		Well Bottom
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
1	0	60	-1.5	158	60	158	133.5	153.5	158
2	0	153	-1.5	116.58	50	136	116.58	136.58	153
3	0	50	-2	130	50	130	118	124	130
4	0	168	-2	125	50	130	125	130	168
5	0	155	-2	154	N/A	N/A	155	211	211

A2 c: Well construction information by elevation above mean sea level. All units in feet.

POA Well	Land Surface Elevation	Seal		Casing		Filter Pack		Open / Perforation / Screen		Well Bottom
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
1	74.01	74.01	14.01	75.51	-83.99	14.01	-83.99	-59.49	-79.49	-83.99
2	61.81	61.81	-91.19	63.31	-54.77	11.81	-74.19	-54.77	-74.77	-91.19
3	61.46	61.46	11.46	63.46	-68.54	11.46	-68.54	-56.54	-62.54	-68.54
4	55.81	55.81	-112.19	57.81	-69.19	5.81	-74.19	-69.19	-74.19	-112.19
5	97.99	97.99	-57.01	99.99	-56.01	N/A	N/A	-57.01	-113.01	-113.01

A2 d: Information relevant to water levels, including land surface elevation, depth of first water, recent annual high level, and reference levels for permit conditions

POA Well	Depth of First Water from Well Log (ft bls)	Shallowest Static Water Level (ft bls)	Most Recent Annual High WL		Reference Levels for:				Well Tests			
					RSGL		Permit Conditions		(max yield on well log)			
			Depth (ft bls)	WL Date	Depth (ft bls)	Depth (ft bls)	Date	Pro-visional?	Yield (gpm)	Draw-down (ft)	Test Type	Duration (hours)
1	12.25	N/A	12.3	4/13/2023	--	--	N/A	N/A	53	103	Pump	2
2	11.41	N/A	11.4	8/17/2015	--	--	N/A	N/A	37	103	Pump	1
3	2	N/A	8.7	4/3/2023	--	--	N/A	N/A	8	110	Pump	2
4	8	N/A	17	6/4/2014	--	--	N/A	N/A	6	101	Pump	2
5	66	N/A	48.5	8/22/2015	--	--	N/A	N/A	1.1	N/A	Air	1

Use data from application for proposed wells.

“SWL” = static water level (most recent or representative SWL). “amsl” = above mean sea level. “bls” = below land surface

Comments: Wells included as POAs on this application only include water level data at time of well construction.

A3. Description of hydrogeologic setting / conceptual model: The proposed POAs are located approximately 5.5 miles south of the City of Bandon and adjacent to the Bandon State Natural Area to the west. The proposed POAs are in an area mapped as recent dune deposits (Wiley et. Al., 2014). A review of the provided well logs indicate that unconsolidated sediments are encountered down to a depth of 124 to 157 feet and terminate in siltstone or sandstone (bedrock). The first approximately 20 to 50 feet of unconsolidated sediments are likely dune deposits with the deeper unconsolidated sediments being marine terrace deposits. Cross Section E – E' included in the *Phase Two Groundwater Resources Study, Bandon, Oregon* prepared by Golder Associates Inc. depicts the subsurface slightly south of the site (2004).

POAs 1 through 4 appear to source water primarily from an unconfined aquifer within the unconsolidated sediments (dune and marine terrace deposits). POA 5 is sealed through the unconsolidated sediments to a depth of 155 feet and obtains water from bedrock. POAs 1 through 4 have greater/higher reported well yields and static water levels than POA 5 as displayed in table A2 d. The static water elevation of POA 5 is similar to nearby POA 2, suggesting that the aquifer is interconnected between the bedrock and sediments. Elevations of static water levels reported at time of the POAs well construction are similar to elevations of static water level measurements in wells located in the marine terrace to the east suggesting a laterally continuous aquifer (see attached hydrograph).

To the east of the site Lower Twomile Creek, South Twomile Creek and Twomile Creek have incised 30 to 60 feet into the quaternary marine terrace and receive groundwater discharge from the surrounding sediments. The New River and Twomile Creek discharge to the Pacific Ocean.

B. BASIN PROGRAM:

OAR 690-310-0130 (1)(a)

- B1. ☒ **Provisions of the** South Coast Basin rules relative to the development, classification and/or management of groundwater hydraulically connected to surface water ☐ **are, or** ☒ **are not**, activated by this application.
(Not all basin rules contain such provisions.)

Comments: _____

- B2. ☐ **Well(s) #** _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, are limited by an administrative restriction under the applicable basin program.

Comments: _____

C. WATER AVAILABILITY:

OAR 690-310-0130 (1)(b)

OAR 690-300-0010(57): “Water is Available” [...] means: [...]

- (d) The proposed groundwater source exhibits Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels, as defined in OAR 690-008-0001; and
- (e) The total requested rate of groundwater allocation is obtainable by the expected yield of the well(s) proposed in the application given best available information; and
- (f) The proposed groundwater use does not have the Potential for Substantial Interference (OAR 690-009-0020(5)) with a surface water source [that does not have water available]

C1. Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels

OAR 690-008-0001 (9): “Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels” means that Annual High Water Levels, based on observed trends over time, remain within a range consistent with sustaining the function and character of a groundwater reservoir indefinitely, and:

- (a) The Annual High Water Levels as measured at one or more representative wells in a groundwater reservoir or part thereof:
- (A) indicate no decline or an average rate of decline of less than 0.6 feet per year over any immediately preceding averaging period with duration between 5 and 20 years. Four Annual High Water Levels are required to calculate the rate of change; one must have been measured in the year to which the evaluation of reasonably stable applies, and at least one must have been measured between 5 and 20 years prior; and
 - (B) have not declined by more than 25 feet from a reference level to the level in the year to which the evaluation of reasonably stable applies. The reference level shall be the highest known water level unless Annual High Water Levels have been measurably increased by human activity, in which case the Department may set a different reference level using best available information.
- (b) If water level data are insufficient to perform either test in (a) for a given year, then the Department will presume that groundwater levels are not reasonably stable unless:
- (A) the most recent evaluation of reasonably stable applies to a year within 5 years of the given year, in which case the Department may presume that the recent evaluation still applies; or
 - (B) groundwater has not yet been extracted or authorized for extraction from the groundwater reservoir, in which case the Department may presume that groundwater levels are reasonably stable.
- (c) The Department may evaluate Reasonably Stable Groundwater Levels for the year of the priority date of a groundwater right application or for a later year if more recent data are available.

- C1a. If part (a) of 690-008-0001(9) has been superseded by a basin program rule as per 690-008-0001(9)(B)(d) proceed to C1c. List one or more representative wells in the proposed groundwater reservoir or part thereof that have sufficient data to evaluate part (a) of 690-008-0001(9). Both the Rate (OAR 690-008-0001(9)(a)(A)) and Magnitude (OAR 690-008-0001(9)(a)(B)) tests for a given well must be passed in order to find that the water levels are Reasonably Stable. It is not necessary to include all POAs proposed on this application into this table, as long as they all access the same part of the groundwater reservoir and have the same reasonable stability status indicated in C1b below. If some POAs are found to be reasonably stable while others are not, then all the POAs on the application should be included in the table below, with their POA number indicated in the second column. In that situation, the reviewer does not need to indicate in this table which wells are considered representative for determining reasonable stability status for different POAs, but they should describe those relationships in the comments below.

Well Log ID	POA Well #	Reference Level for Evaluation of Reasonable Stability (ft bls)	Rate Test	Magnitude Test	Water Levels Reasonably Stable
COOS 672	N/A	4.8	Pass	Pass	Reasonably Stable
COOS 50393	N/A	4.5	Pass	Pass	Reasonably Stable
COOS 50394	N/A	2.4	Pass	Pass	Reasonably Stable

Comments: There is insufficient data available for proposed POA wells 1 through 5 to perform the Rate and Magnitude tests. However, static water level measurements from COOS 672, COOS 50393 and COOS 50394 located in the marine terrace deposits east of the POA indicate that water levels are reasonable stable in the source aquifer to be accessed by the proposed POAs.

C1b. Summary finding for this application. Check only one primary finding. It is possible that different proposed POAs could access different parts of the GW reservoir, and for some of those parts to be Reasonably Stable while others are not. In that case, summary finding for the application should be “Not Reasonably Stable,” and the reviewer should indicate which POAs access part(s) of the groundwater reservoir that are Reasonably Stable. OAR 690-008-0001(9)(a): *Annual High Water Levels as measured at one or more representative wells in a groundwater reservoir or part thereof*.

☒ **Are Reasonably Stable**

☐ Groundwater has not yet been extracted or authorized for extraction from the groundwater reservoir

☐ **Are Not Reasonably Stable**

☐ If some Proposed POAs are Reasonably Stable, list the Reasonably Stable POAs here: _____

☐ **Sufficient data are not available to evaluate reasonable stability**

List representative wells identified during review that could be measured in order to overcome a finding of Insufficient Data: _____

Comments: Water level measurements in wells located approximately 0.5 mile east of the site indicate that groundwater levels are reasonable stable in the aquifer to be accessed by the proposed POAs.

C1c. OAR 690-008-0001(d): Evaluation for reasonably stable water levels per superseding basin program rules OAR 690-_____ for the _____ administrative basin.

Comments: _____

C2. Well Yield

C2a. OAR 690-300-0010(57)(e): Is the total requested rate of groundwater allocation obtainable by the expected yield of the well(s) proposed in the application given best available information?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

Comments: The proposed POA wells listed on this application are also proposed as POAs on application G-19501 for reservoir/pond maintenance. Each application requests a total maximum rate of 120 gpm, with further well specific rates listed. Proposed well specific rates under each application and well yields reported on the provided well reports are summarized in the table below:

POA Number	Well Report ID	App G-19500		App G-19501	Combined Requested Rate (gpm)	Well Report Pump Test Information			
		Requested Primary Rate (gpm)	Requested Supplemental Rate (gpm)	Requested Reservoir/Pond Maintenance Rate (gpm)		Yield (gpm)	Drawdown (ft)	Test Type	Test Duration (hr)
1	COOS 58235	19	45	30	94	53	103	Pump	2
2	COOS 56183	19	45	30	94	37	103	Pump	1
3	COOS 58229	19	45	30	94	8	110	Pump	2
4	COOS 55895	19	45	30	94	6	101	Pump	2
5	COOS 56184	19	45	30	94	1.1	N/A	Air	1
Total Rate (gpm)		95	120*	120*	240*	105.1			

The combined well yield of the proposed POA is 105.1 gpm as listed on the well reports. This is considerably less the total requested rate of 240 gpm from both application G-19500 and G-19501. With the information available, it is unlikely that the proposed POAs will have sufficient yields to satisfy the maximum rates requested under applications G-19500 and G-19501.

C3. Groundwater Interference with Surface Water

OAR 690-300-0010(57): “Water is Available”, when used in OAR 690-310-0080, 690-310-0010 and 690-310-0130, means [...]:
 (f) The proposed groundwater use does not have the Potential for Substantial Interference (OAR 690-009-0020(5)) with a surface water source [that is not available for further appropriation]

OAR 690-009-0040: (1) When evaluating a Proposed Groundwater Use, Hydraulic Connection and the Potential for Substantial Interference with a surface water source shall be determined by the Department according to these rules. These determinations shall be based upon the application of generally accepted hydrogeologic principles using best available information concerning the hydrologic system of interest and the well(s) under consideration.

- (a) Appropriate information that is provided in the application or in the public comment period for the application shall be considered in the process of making these determinations.
- (b) Best available information may include, but is not limited to, pertinent water well reports, aquifer test analyses, hydrologic and geologic studies and reports, groundwater and surface water elevation data, available numerical and analytical groundwater flow models, and any other information that is used in applying generally accepted hydrogeologic principals and methodologies.

(2) A determination of Hydraulic Connection is a prerequisite for a determination of the Potential for Substantial Interference.

(3) A determination of the Potential for Substantial Interference with a surface water source shall at a minimum include application of the generally accepted hydrogeological principles described in “Streamflow Depletion by Wells – Understanding and Managing the Effects of Groundwater Pumping on Streamflow” by P. M. Barlow and S. A. Leake, 2012.

(4) The Potential for Substantial Interference with a surface water source exists if the well(s) under consideration will, over the full term of the proposed or authorized groundwater use, obtain water from Streamflow Depletion.

OAR 690-009-0020(4): “Hydraulic Connection” means saturated conditions exist allowing water to move between two or more sources of water, either between groundwater and surface water or between groundwater sources.

OAR 690-009-0020 (7) “Streamflow Depletion” means a reduction in the flow of a surface water source due to pumping a hydraulically connected groundwater source. Streamflow Depletion encompasses:

- (a) captured groundwater that would otherwise discharge to a surface water source; or
- (b) induced infiltration from a surface water source to the hydraulically connected groundwater source.

C3a. OAR 690-009-0020(5): Potential for Substantial Interference”, or “PSI”, means that a groundwater use will cause streamflow depletion based on the assessments described in OAR 690-009-0040, and therefore may cause or has caused substantial interference with or undue interference with a surface water source, based on the definitions in OAR 690-008-0001.

Summary of surface water sources evaluated for hydraulic connection and Potential for Substantial Interference. For hydraulic connection and potential for substantial interference, a value of 1 means yes, and blank means no.

POA Well	WRD Streamcode	Streamcode Surface Water Name	Water Availability Basin (WAB)	WAB Watershed ID	Hydraulically Connected	Potential for Substantial Interference
1	171550	TWOMILE CR	TWOMILE CR	72803	Yes	Yes
1	17156000100010010	LOST L	FOURMILE CR	70915	Yes	Yes
1	171560	NEW R	NEW R	--	Yes	Yes
2	17156000100010010	LOST L	FOURMILE CR	70915	Yes	Yes
2	171550	TWOMILE CR	TWOMILE CR	72803	Yes	Yes
2	171560	NEW R	NEW R	-	Yes	Yes
3	171550	TWOMILE CR	TWOMILE CR	72803	Yes	Yes
3	17156000100010010	LOST L	FOURMILE CR	70915	Yes	Yes
3	171560	NEW R	NEW R	--	Yes	Yes
4	17156000100010010	LOST L	FOURMILE CR	70915	Yes	Yes
4	171550	TWOMILE CR	TWOMILE CR	72803	Yes	Yes
4	171560	NEW R	NEW R	--	Yes	Yes
5	171550	TWOMILE CR	TWOMILE CR	72803	Yes	Yes
5	17156000100010010	LOST L	FOURMILE CR	70915	Yes	Yes
5	171560	NEW R	NEW R	--	Yes	Yes

Comments: Surface water sources associated with Twomile Creek, Fourmile Creek and the New River are hydraulically connected with the unconfined aquifer groundwater source that the proposed POAs will access. Groundwater elevations within the marine terrace sediments are higher than surrounding surface water bodies, indicating that groundwater flows towards and discharges to surface water. Additionally, the 2004 Phase Two Groundwater study noted that baseflow into Fourmile Creek accounted for 46 to 54 percent of annual streamflow between 1997 and 1999 (Golder Associates Inc., 2014). Baseflow made up an even larger percentage of annual streamflow for other watersheds reviewed as part of the study when compared to Fourmile Creek.

List all surface water sources identified to have PSI and their associated Water Availability Basin:

WRD Streamcode	Streamcode Surface Water Name	Water Availability Basin (WAB)	WAB Watershed ID
171550	TWOMILE CR	TWOMILE CR	72803
17156000100010010	LOST L	FOURMILE CR	70915
171560	NEW R	NEW R	--

Comments: Pumping by the proposed POAs will capture groundwater that would have otherwise flowed toward and discharged to Twomile Creek, Lost Lake and the New River. The POAs obtain water from streamflow depletion resulting in a finding of Potential for Substantial Interference for the identified surface water sources. No WAB has been established for the hydraulically connected portion of the New River at the time of this review.

D. INJURY:

OAR 690-310-0130 (1): The Department shall presume that a proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 if... (c) The proposed use will not injure other water rights.

To make a finding of injury to an existing water right, the Department must make a finding of “Substantial Interference” as defined in OAR 690-008-0001(10). The finding of “Substantial Interference” with a surface water right is made by the Water Rights Services Division based on the evaluation in section C3. Sections D1 and D2, below, address the finding of “Substantial Interference” with a groundwater right.

OAR 690-008-0001(10): “Substantial or Undue interference”, means the spreading of the cone of depression of a well to intersect a surface water source or another well, or the reduction of the groundwater levels as a result of pumping or otherwise extracting groundwater from an aquifer, which contributes to:

- (b) The groundwater level being drawn down to the Economic Pumping Level of the senior appropriator(s); or*
- (c) One or more of the senior groundwater appropriators being unable to obtain either the permitted or customary quantity of groundwater, whichever is less, from a reasonably efficient well that fully penetrates the aquifer where the aquifer is relatively uniformly permeable. However, in aquifers where flow is predominantly through fractures, full penetration may not be required as a condition of substantial or undue interference.*

D1a. OAR 690-008-0001(10): Will the proposed groundwater use result in substantial or undue interference with an existing groundwater user?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ **No, as long as the permit is conditioned as indicated in item F below.**

Comments: The nearest existing groundwater points of appropriation are a series of sumps associated with groundwater permit G-13133, the closest of which is mapped approximately 900 east of proposed POA 1. The Theis time-drawdown equation (1941) was used to estimate drawdown for a point 900 feet from a pumping well. The calculated estimated drawdown was 6.5 to 14 feet at the end of an irrigation season when using bulk aquifer parameters sourced from the 2004 Phase Two Groundwater Study and a continuous pumping rate of 120 gallons per minute. Given the abundance of surface water features (recharge boundaries) on the marine terrace aquifer, the lower requested well specific pumping rates and that irrigation wells are not generally pumped continuously during the irrigation season, it is likely that the actual drawdown associated with the proposed use would be significantly less than is calculated. It is unlikely the degree of interference that would occur under this proposed use would result in Substantial or Undue interference as defined above. It is recommended that the permit be conditioned as indicated in item F.

E. OTHER RULES OF THE COMMISSION:

OAR 690-310-0130 (1): The Department shall presume that a proposed groundwater use will ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 if...(d) The proposed use complies with the rules of the Commission.

E1. OAR 690-200, 690-210 and 690-215: Well Construction

Identify any notable well construction deficiencies or hydrogeologic considerations to support review by Well Construction & Compliance.

E1a. Well #: _____ Logid: _____

E1b. Well construction deficiency or other comment is described as follows: _____

E2. OAR 690-310-0260: Water Rights Within or Above State Scenic Waterways

E2a. Are any of the proposed sources of appropriation hydraulically connected to a State Scenic Waterway or its tributaries?
☐ Yes ☒ No

Hydraulically connected State Scenic Waterway: N/A

Comments: N/A

E2b. Per ORS 390.835, is the Groundwater Section able to calculate ground water interference with surface water that contributes to a Scenic Waterway?

☐ **Yes. The calculated interference is distributed below:**

Calculate the percentage of consumptive use by month and fill in the table below. If interference cannot be calculated, per criteria in 390.835, do not fill in the table but check the "No" option below, thus informing Water Rights that the Department is unable to make a Preponderance of Evidence finding.

Exercise of this permit is calculated to reduce monthly flows in [Enter] Scenic Waterway by the following amounts expressed as a proportion of the consumptive use by which surface water flow is reduced.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

☐ **No. Therefore, the Department is unable to find that there is a preponderance of evidence that the proposed use will measurably reduce the surface water flows necessary to maintain the free-flowing character of a scenic waterway.**

Comments: _____

E3. Other Relevant Rules of the Commission:

Comments: _____

F. RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS OR CONDITIONS:

OAR 690-310-0140(2): If the Department determines that the presumption is not established, the Department shall determine whether the proposed use will impair or adversely affect the public welfare, safety and health under ORS 537.525 and may either:

*(a) Propose denial of the application upon a finding that the use will impair or adversely affect the public welfare, safety and health;
or*

(b) Make specific findings to demonstrate that even though the presumption is not established, the proposed use will not impair or adversely affect the public welfare, safety and health and propose approval of the application with appropriate modifications or conditions.

Based on the findings in sections A-D above, the following conditions are recommended if the permit is approved:

7RLN, Large water use reporting conditions.

REFERENCES:

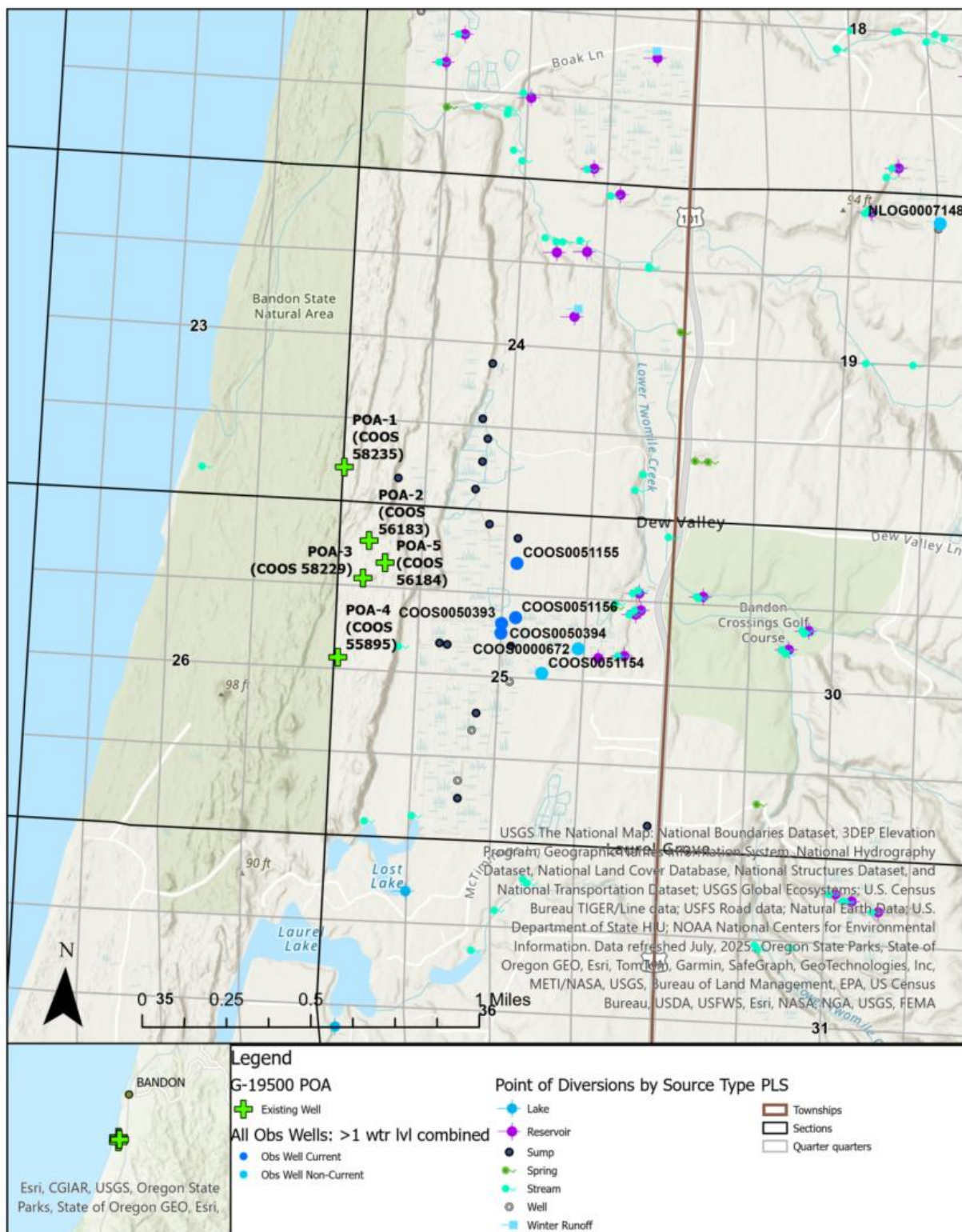
Golder Associates Inc., 2004. Phase Two Groundwater Resources Study Bandon, Oregon.

Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). Groundwater Information System.
https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/gw/gw_info/gw_info_report/Default.aspx. Accessed 8/8/2025

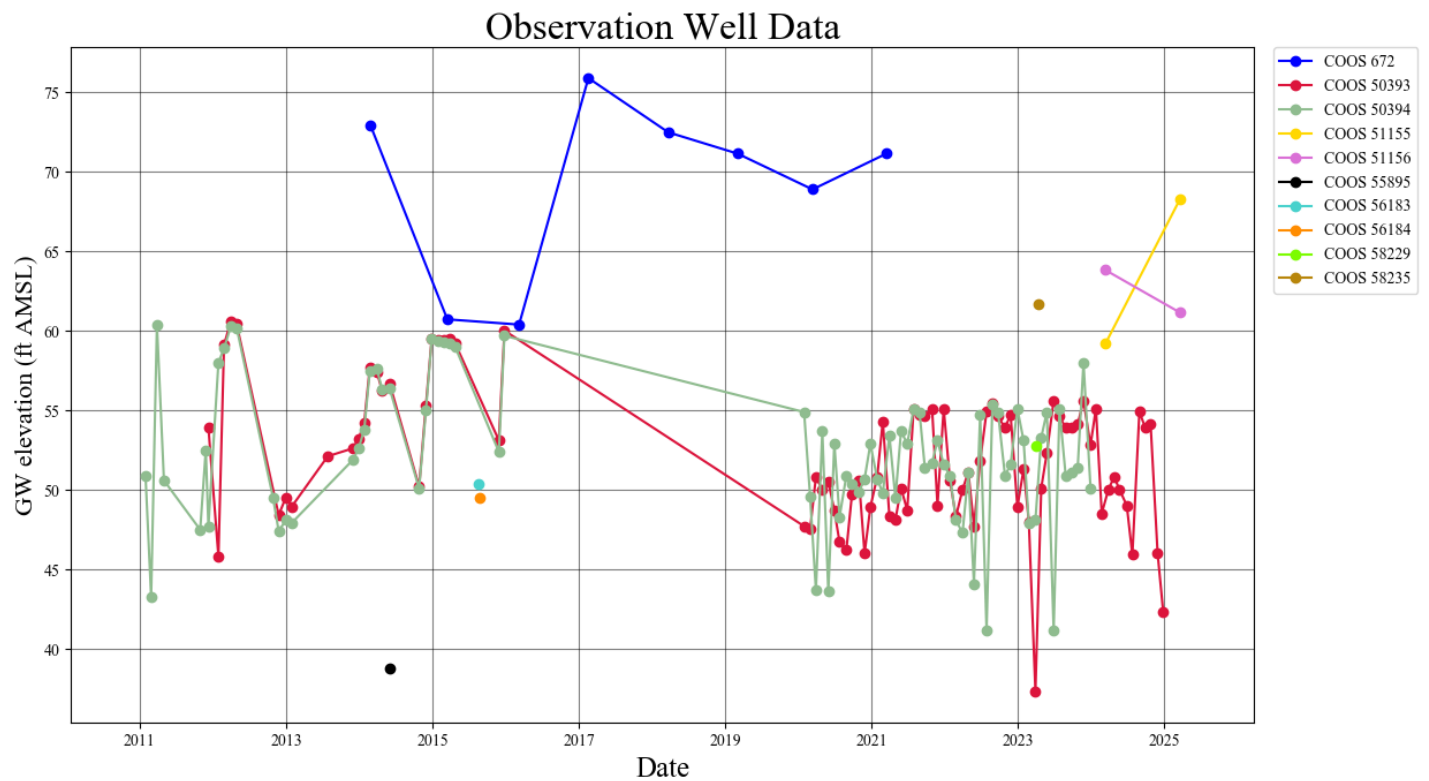
OWRD. Water Rights Information System. <https://apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/wr/wrinfo/>. Accessed 8/8/2025

Theis, C.V., 1941, The effect of a well on the flow of a nearby stream: Am. Geophys. Union Trans., v. 22, pt.3, p. 734-738.

Wiley, T.J., McClaughry, J.D., Ma, Lina, Mickelson, K.A., Niewendorp, C.A., Stimely, L.L., Herinckx, H.H., and Rivas, Jonathan.
2014. Geologic Map of the southern Oregon coast between Port Orford and Bandon, Curry and Coos Counties, Oregon.
Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Open-Dile Report O-2014-01.

ATTACHMENTS:**Well Location Map****G-19500**

Water-Level Measurements in Nearby Wells



Theis Time-Drawdown**Theis Time-Drawdown Worksheet** v.5.00

Calculates Theis nonequilibrium drawdown and recovery at any arbitrary radial distance, r , from a pumping well for 3 different T values and radial distance, r , from a pumping well for 3 different T values and 2 different S values.

Written by Karl C. Wozniak September 1992. Last modified December 17, 2019

Input Data:	Var Name	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Units	
Total pumping time	t		244		d	
Radial distance from pumped well:	r		900		ft	Q conversions
Pumping rate	Q		120		gpm	120.00 gpm
Hydraulic conductivity	K	8	10	12	ft/day	0.27 cfs
Aquifer thickness	b		100		ft	16.04 cfm
Storativity	S_1		0.01			23,101.60 cfd
	S_2		0.001			0.53 af/d
Transmissivity Conversions	T_ftpd	800	1000	1200	ft ² /day	Recalculate
	T_ft2pm	0.5555556	0.6944444	0.8333333	ft ² /min	
	T_gpdft	5984	7480	8976	gpd/ft	

Use the Recalculate button if recalculation is set to manual

