

# Environmental Impact Assessment

## Blue Acres Development Ltd.

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## Environmental Impact Assessment Aldouane Irrigation Project

### Registration February 2021

#### 1. Proponent

Blue Acres Development Ltd.  
21 Park Drive Richibucto  
New Brunswick E1A 1V5

Brett Reidpath, Manager/Owner  
1-506-850-3150

Property ID (PID), 25164658  
Owner Gordon Reidpath  
Owner of Blue Acres Development  
(See Attached Letter of Permission)

#### 2. The Undertaking

##### Project overview.

Wild Blueberries are a managed crop. Pesticides and fertilizers are applied as required to prevent weeds, fungus, detrimental insects and to achieve desired plant health. The crop depends heavily on both native and managed pollinators and Blue Acres has and continues to make every effort to provide riparian areas to encourage healthy nesting areas for native insects.

The aim of this project is to provide sufficient water to irrigate the approximately 150 acres of wild blueberry fields located on the site in question. As a perennial crop, wild blueberries only produce fruit every second year. As this field is split in two, half being vegetative year and other half crop year, irrigation would only be required on roughly half of the given acreage on any given year. Ideal precipitation for the wild blueberry plant is typically 25.4mm per week through mid June to mid to August. It takes 102,790 litres of water per acre at 25.4 mm. At 75 acres that is a total water use of 7,709,250 litres of water used per week. There exists on site 4 old gravel pits that have potential to be used as water storage.

##### The Project need/purpose/rationale

The climate in Kent County has not provided consistent precipitation through the growing season to maximize yields over the past 10 years. Because of the sandy soil composition infrequent heavy rains throughout the season is not sufficient to carry our crop through to

harvest. As a result, our fields very often provide excellent fruit set but mediocre yields. In the past 4 years we have suffered 2 devastating drought events that have caused us to lose over 70% of our crop.

In **Appendix A**, a series of charts that shows the weekly precipitation values for the months in which irrigation would be applied to the blueberry crop. The data is taken from Environment Canada's nearest weather station at Kouchibouguac National Park. The seven-day amount was used to demonstrate accurately the shortcomings in water for crop in question. The Wild Blueberry factsheet indicates that 2.5 cm of water per week is required for optimum plant growth. The weeks when the blueberry plant requires precipitation have been extrapolated and include June and July. The weeks when the plant requires precipitation the most are those of July 15 through to August 15<sup>th</sup>. The charts show that over the past 18 years that amount has consistently not been available to the plants.

We have given consideration to reducing the number of inputs on our fields in order to reduce costs. However, given the business environment in our industry and the cost structure of the blueberry crop, this option is not conducive to operating a farm business with multiple employees. At current market prices, one simply cannot afford to harvest a crop below \* 4000 lbs per acre.

Though, this is not our only field in our farm organization, it is the largest single block. We have considered abandoning this field and open it up to other use but it would reduce our acreage sufficiently that the operation would not be viable.

Through past experience with the natural climate, we do believe that the stated 25 mm/ week is ideal and recognize that even on our most successful bumper crop years we haven't experienced that consistent rainfall and even a portion of this amount would be sufficient.

### **Property Location**

The property id is 25164658, and is located between Route 134, Marquant Road and Chemin Petite Riviere in Aldouane, Kent County New Brunswick (Figure 1).

### **Siting Considerations**

The proposed well site was selected due to its proximity to both electrical access as well as the largest of the existing gravel pits that could be used for water storage or access should the need arise (Figure 2). It is also one of the few locations on the property that is not occupied by producing fields and is central enough on the property to efficiently supply water to the entire property. Access to electricity is required in order to eliminate the need for diesel powered pumps, thus increasing efficiency and reducing noise pollution.

There is currently access from four directions; one directly from Chemin Petit Riviere, one approaching from existing blueberry field, one that circumvents the pit and another that goes

through the pit. The area, as previously stated is made up of old gravel/sand pit, some blueberry land and a small section of woodlot. As it is an active farm, there is significant heavy truck and light vehicle traffic there on a regular basis, so the activities involved in drilling the wells and installation of pumps should be of little consequence to the neighbors. During irrigation, our expectation is to use electrical pumps, thus eliminating any unwanted noise pollution.

The site is located within the LSD of Aldouane and is currently zoned agricultural (Figure 3).

The proposed development area on the project site does not fall within 30m of a coastal marsh or provincially significant wetland, refer to attached WAWA Reference Map, Figure 4. There is an adjacent regulated wetland located to Northwest; however, there is no proposed work within 30m of this wetland.

### **Physical Components and Dimensions of the Project**

The proposed well site is within 5.44 Hectare area on the property. It is primarily occupied by a gravel/sand pit. There are some blueberry fields within the site and some forested area between the site and Chemin Petite Riviere. The undisturbed areas are relatively flat with a localized incline up to the grade of the road.

### **Operational and Maintenance Details**

The hydrogeological program will follow the NBDELG Water Supply Assessment Guideline. The program will consist of performing a 72- hour pump test on the test well. The pumping test data will be analyzed to determine the long-term sustainability of the aquifer. Pumping test will be conducted as outlined in the guideline and will be performed during the spring of 2021. The proposed daily water demand for the proposed apartment building is 795m<sup>3</sup>/day (1324.89l/min), which is operating the proposed irrigation system 10 hours per day during season. A WSSA application to complete the hydrogeological assessment for this development will be submitted with this EIA application.

In the event water supply available at the chosen well site is not sufficient to run the irrigation system directly, we would pursue the option of capping the adjacent gravel pits with clay from on site. We would then hope to use captured run off and rain water in combination with available water from the well to store water for use in irrigation.

The adjacent gravel pit came out of use because the excavators encountered clay. The clay is holding enough water on the surface that is impractical to grow berries on it and has remained scrub land for several years (Figure 2).

The Pit in total measures 4.56 acres and is on average 4 metres in depth with parts in the excess of 5 metres. At its lowest points water remains year-round in most years. If the entire pit is

sealed and we maintain a depth of 4 meters and account for modifications to the pit, the estimated volume of water it can store should be approximately 59,000 cubic meters.

In order to achieve the projects' goal of being able to provide irrigation this year we would use the existing division in the pit to isolate the smaller section, move water to the larger section, which will allow us to cap the small section and complete the larger section in the fall when there would naturally be no water in the pit. The worked would be completed by Blue Acre Development (Figure 5).

### Existing Environment

- a. According to Google Earth, the surface elevation across the site is 4 to 6 meters above mean sea level.
- b. The property is relatively flat, surface water typically is absorbed into the soil.
- c. The bedrock geology in the region is Richibucto Formation of the Pictou Group, late Carboniferous in age and part of the post-accretionary intermontane Maritimes Basin (St. Peter 1993). The Richibucto Formation is comprised of multilayered grey and lesser reddish- brown sandstone, pebbly sandstones, and pebble conglomerates separated by reddish brown, very fine to fine grained sandstones and mudstones. It is the coarser-grained sandstone units that constitute the main aquifers in the region (Water Management Services 1986; Maritime Groundwater Inc. 1991, 1992, 2004; Stantec Limited 2009) these units may also contain fractures that contribute significantly to groundwater flow.

**Referenced from:** Macquarie, K., Butler, K., Mott, E., & Green, N. (2012, October 01). A case study of coastal aquifers near Richibucto, New Brunswick: Saline groundwater occurrence and potential impacts of climate change on seawater intrusion. Retrieved February 22, 2021, from: <https://atlanticadaptation.ca/en/islandora/object/acasa%3A441/datastream/OBJ/view>

- d. There are no municipal wells, municipal wellfields, or protected watersheds within 500 metres of the subject site. Surrounding properties rely on private wells to supply potable water. Within 500 metres of the subject site there are approximately 14 permanent residents, and 78 permanent residences out to 1000M.
- e. There is one regulated wetland within 500m to the west of the project but no work is planned withing the 30m setback.

The NBDELG Species at Risk database identified no records on the subject site.

The following are some of the references and personnel that were contacted and used in order to gather information regarding the physical and natural features of the subject and surrounding properties.

1. Environment Canada Species at Risk website - <http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca>
2. Canadian Species at Risk. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.  
Web site: <http://www.cosewic.gc.ca>
3. Canadian Wildlife Service website - <http://www.naturecanada.ca>
4. Department of Environment Government website – designated wellfields - <http://www.gnb.ca/0009/0371/0001/0003.html>, and protected watersheds - <http://www.gnb.ca/0009/0371/0004/0003.html>.

### **Cultural Features**

None observed or reported on the subject site or adjacent properties

### **Existing and Historical Land Uses**

Prior to being developed as an agricultural Wild Blueberry field in the early 1950s, the property was the location of several homesteads. No wells have survived through the years but some remnants of foundations are visible.

### **3. Summary of Environmental Impacts**

The activities for this project involve the installation of a well for the purposes of irrigation. A small well house will be placed on or near the well and electricity run to it from the nearest available hydro line. There are multiple access roads to the property that the drilling equipment can use. We hope that the introduction of irrigation to this field will reduce our fertilizer and pesticide requirements. Drought stress makes plants vulnerable to disease, as a result requires higher quantities of fungicide and fertilizer application to prevent yield reduction.

Currently the proposed well area consists of a large (5 acre) gravel pit with some standing water that remains year-round. During the spring, summer and fall, there can be found, Mallard ducks and some Lesser Yellowlegs.

The Remaining farmland that makes up the property in question attracts various birds in search of the wild blueberries as a food source. During blueberry season, bird damage is mitigated with the use of modern bird scaring techniques as opposed to killing. The birds we commonly see include:

- Common Gull
- Canadian Geese
- Crows
- Killdeer
- Whimbrel

The property where the project is proposed has been farmed extensively since the 1950's. With the exception of the pit areas all areas are mowed every two years if in current production or approximately every 5 years if it is determined that they are unfit for production. The exception being windbreaks which we take care to leave untouched to encourage native pollinators. Farmed areas are maintained with a specific and approved herbicide, insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer program. With the inclusion of irrigation to the program, consideration to run off and leaching will have to be taken into consideration. The property is essentially flat with overall elevation change of 1/10<sup>th</sup> of 1% according to google earths topographical map. Consideration will be given to any area where irrigation water may run into gravel pits where ground water is exposed.

Given the makeup of the soil and subsurface (Sandy Loam over Shale), leaching could be considered a greater concern. Indeed, it has been a consideration in developing our farm plan to date. In reference to the current project, it should have very little effect. By nature, Wild Blueberries are a perennial crop and spend the first year after harvest in what is called 'vegetative growth', where they produce no fruit, but the stem and bud form to produce the fruit on the second year. This irrigation system is designed to provide water to the crop year, in July and August which is the time of year when there are very few inputs applied to the crop. The introduction of the irrigation system will serve to allow us to plan these applications to better minimize leaching. At time of year when irrigation will be used there are no applications of granular nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium.

The Intended water source for this project is a sealed aquafer approximately 150 to 200 feet below the surface. Local households depend on a much shallower water source as well logs demonstrate, and should have no effect on them. From local observations we can see that the ground water in this area is very shallow (10-15 ft down). The Town of Richibucto does source its municipal water from the same aquafer that we hope to use. There have been some problems with salt water intrusion into the aquifer when water is extracted at too great a rate. This will be addressed in the water supply source assessment that will be submitted in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Assessment. We expect to work closely with the municipality throughout the WSSA process.

#### **4. Summary of Mitigation**

- a. Spill kits will be on site to deal with any accidental spillage of hazardous materials
- b. Refuelling of equipment, if required, will take place in designated areas where an impermeable surface will be prepared so that a release of fuel or oil does not enter the surface water. The refuelling areas will be located on level terrain and a minimum of 30 metres from any surface water.
- c. Any required maintenance work would be performed offsite.
- d. In the event of a spill, all work will be stopped and a supervisor notified immediately

- e. A record of the incident will be taken which will include the personnel and machinery involved, spill containment measures employed, quantity and type of material spilled, date and time of occurrence, and agencies notified.
- f. All necessary actions will be taken to stop the spread of spilled material. Actions may involve ditching, blocking drainage pathways, and using absorbent materials. Any spills or leaks, such as those from machinery or fuel storage tanks, will be promptly contained and cleaned up. Actions may involve ditching, blocking drainage pathways, and using absorbent materials.
- g. In addition, any spills or leaks will be reported to the 24- hour environmental emergencies reporting system (1-800-565-1633) and to the NBDELG Regional Office in Moncton (506-856-2374).
- h. Given sensitivity of aquifer, a request will be made to have Richibucto municipal wells to be used as observation wells through out the WSSA process.
- i. Review of current fertilizer application timing procedures to ensure minimal leaching into the water table.
- j. If ponds are required, ensure proper riparian area is created along perimeter to allow continuation of use by water fowl.
- k. Silt fencing will be installed to prevent any sediment runoff from reaching water in existing gravel pits.

## **5. Public Involvement and First Nations Consultations**

The following stakeholders will be contacted directly via letter in order to obtain input on the project. The letter will outline the scope of the project and will include a schematic of the development. Contact information for any comments will also be provided. The public will be given at a minimum, 30 days to provide comments. Once the comments have been received, a report will be prepared regarding the public's input. The report will be submitted prior to any project determination.

- LSD of Aldouane
- Town of Richibucto (Roger Doiron)
- Kent Planning Commission (Vincent Daigle)

The following stakeholders will be contacted via pamphlet that outlines the breadth and scope of the project. Households along Chemin Petit Riviere, Marquant Road, Route 134, and Chemin St. Charles Sud.

**First Nations** will also be consulted in accordance with rules set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment Guide and follow the Engagement and Consultation Protocol, as established by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.



**Elsipogtog First Nations**

Chief Arren Sock

373 Big Cove Rd Elsipogtog, NB E4W 2S5

Telephone: 506-523-8200

Fax: 506-523-8230

[Chief@efnbo.ca](mailto:Chief@efnbo.ca)

Alex Levi

[Alex.Levi@Kopitlodge.org](mailto:Alex.Levi@Kopitlodge.org)

**L'nui Menikuk (Indian Island) First Nation**

Chief Kenneth Barlow 61 Island Dr. Indian Island, NB E4W 1S9

Telephone: 506-523-4875

Fax: 506-523-8110

Email: [chief@iifn.ca](mailto:chief@iifn.ca)

**6. Approval of the Undertaking**

Approvals will be required from the following authorities: New Brunswick Department of Environment prior to being able to withdrawal more than 50m<sup>3</sup>/day from the proposed well.

**7. Funding**

Blue Acres Development Ltd. Will be applying for a grant for a portion of this project from the Government of New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, through the Canadian Agricultural Partnership program.

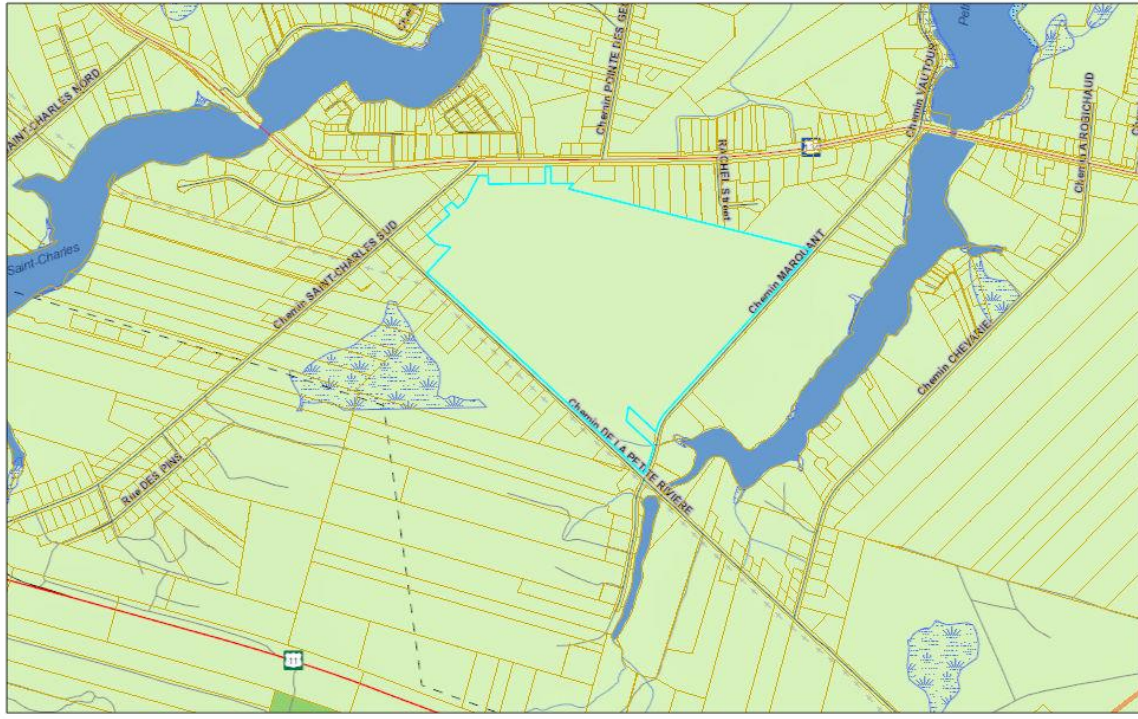
**8. Signature**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brett Reidpath (Owner) Blue Acres Development Ltd

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Figure 1 Site Map

Aldolrri



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parcels

Large Scale / Grande échelle

Property Assessment

1:16,000  
0 0.13 0.25 0.5 mi  
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 km

Department of Environment and Local Government/Ministère de

GeoNB

This map is a graphical representation which approximates the size, configuration and location of features. This map is not intended to be used for legal descriptions or to calculate exact dimensions or area.

Figure 2 – Proposed Well Site and Gravel Pits



Figure 3 – LSD Aldouane Zoning Map



Figure 4 – WAWA Reference Map

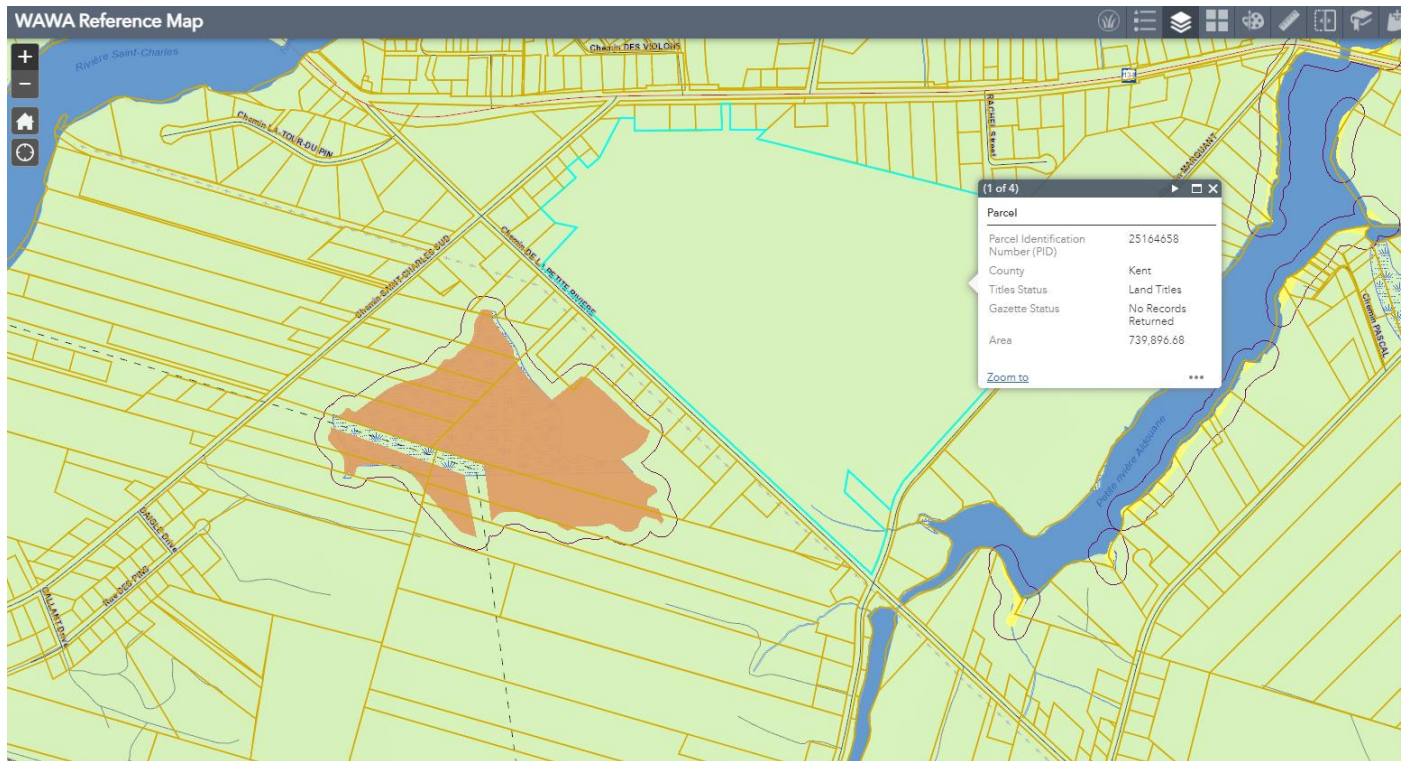
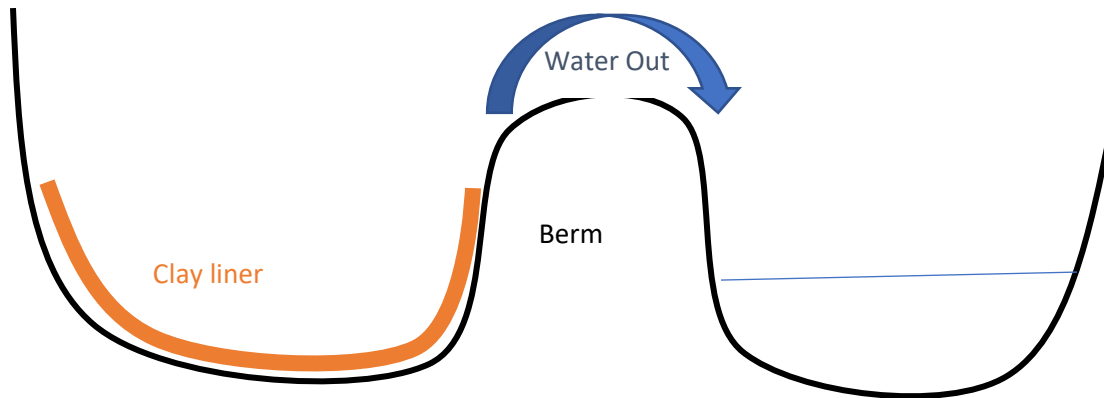


Figure 5. Water Storage Plan



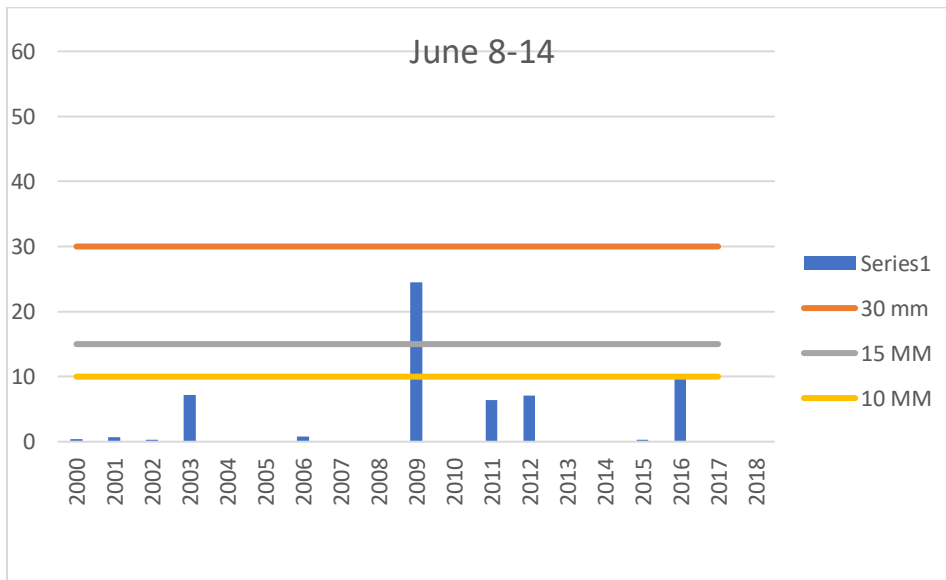
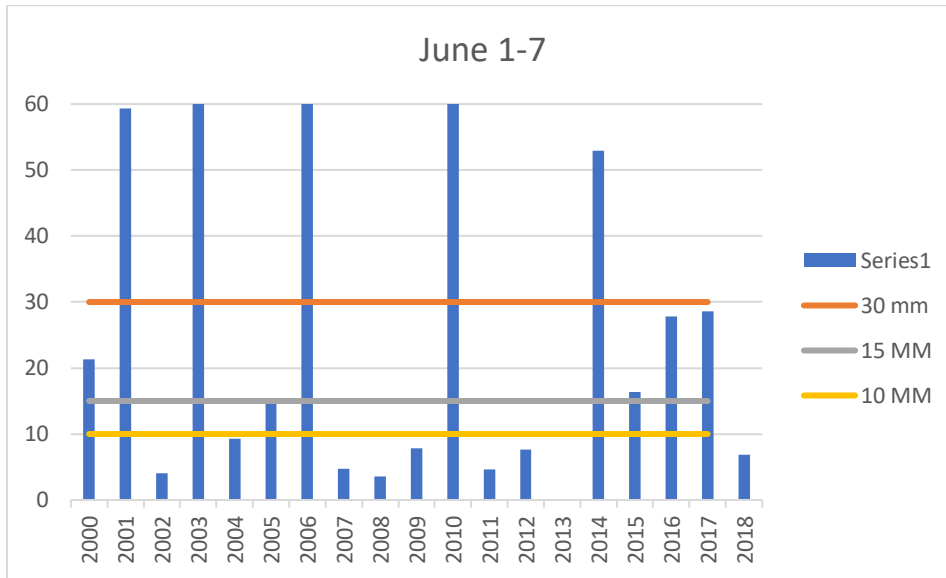
**Gravel Pit Cross Section**

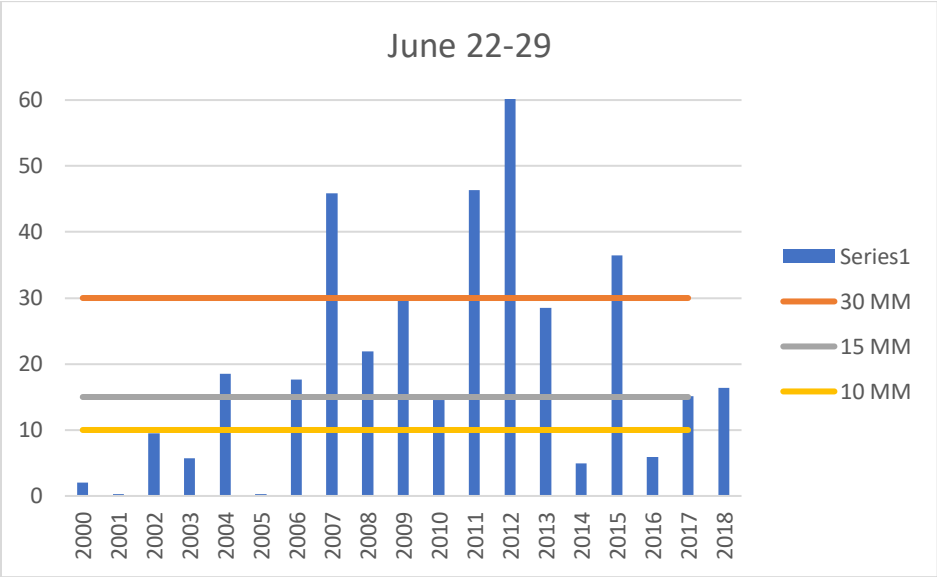
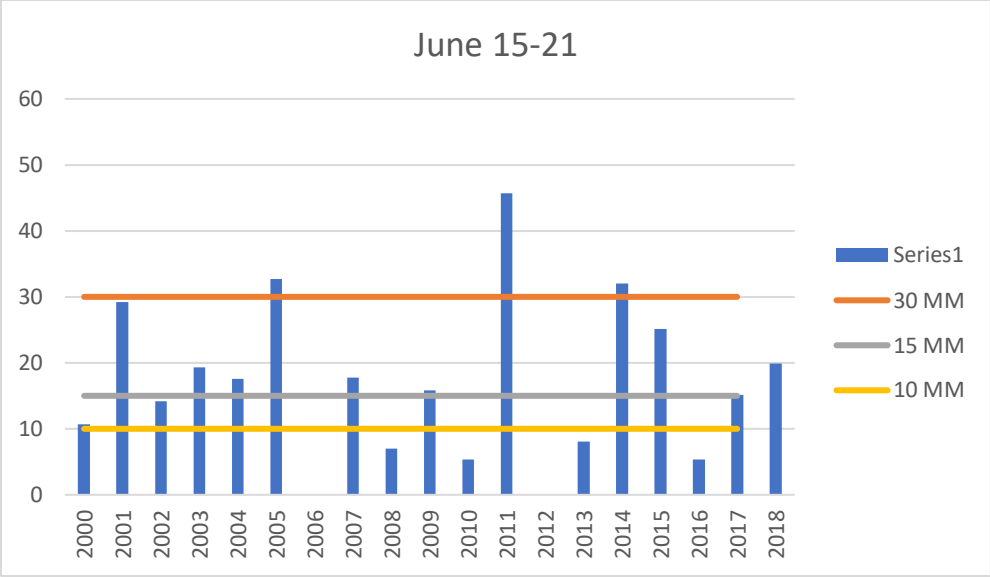


**Appendix A – Average Weekly Precipitation Values**

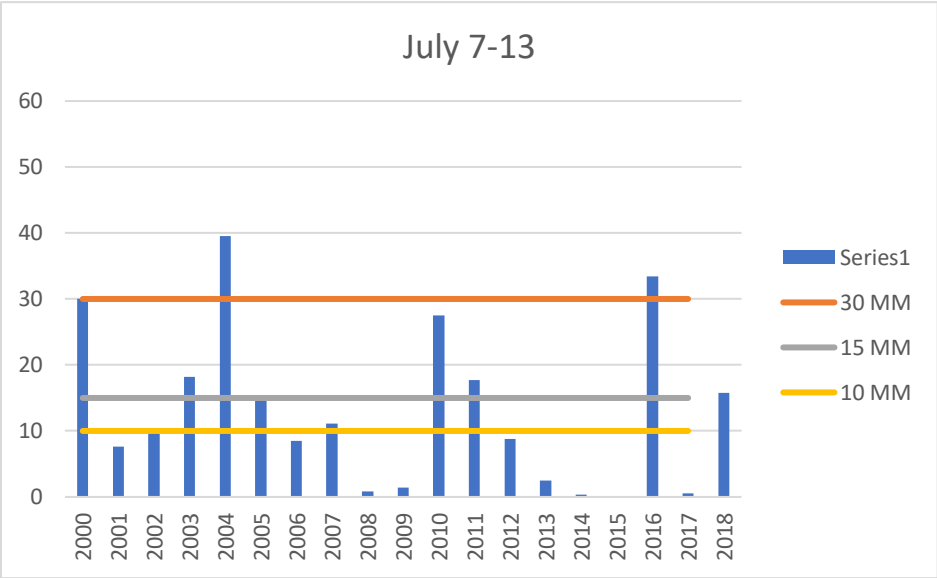
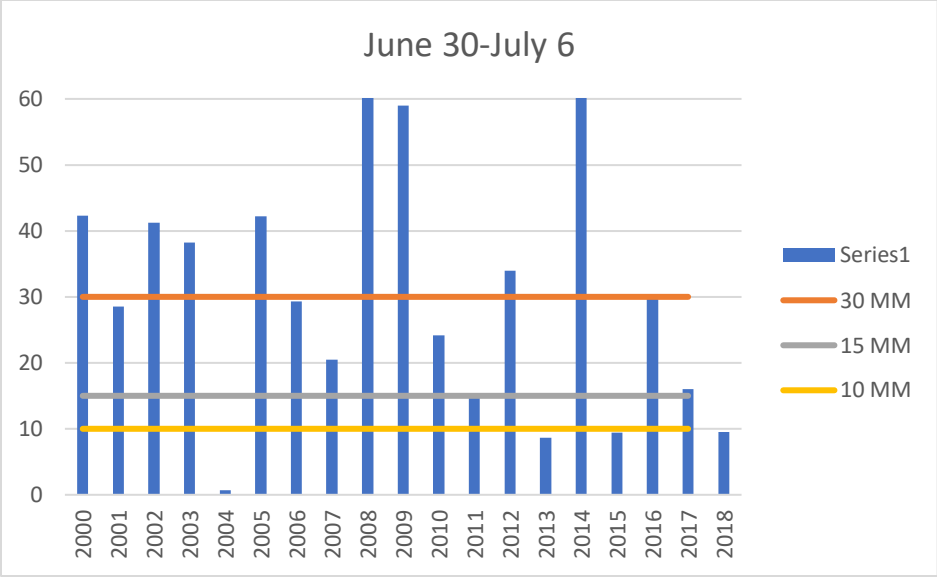
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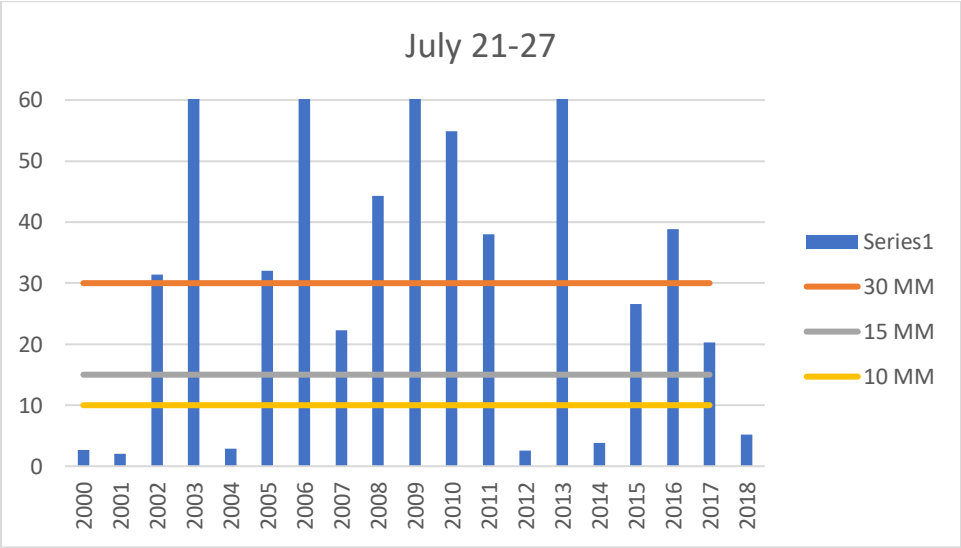
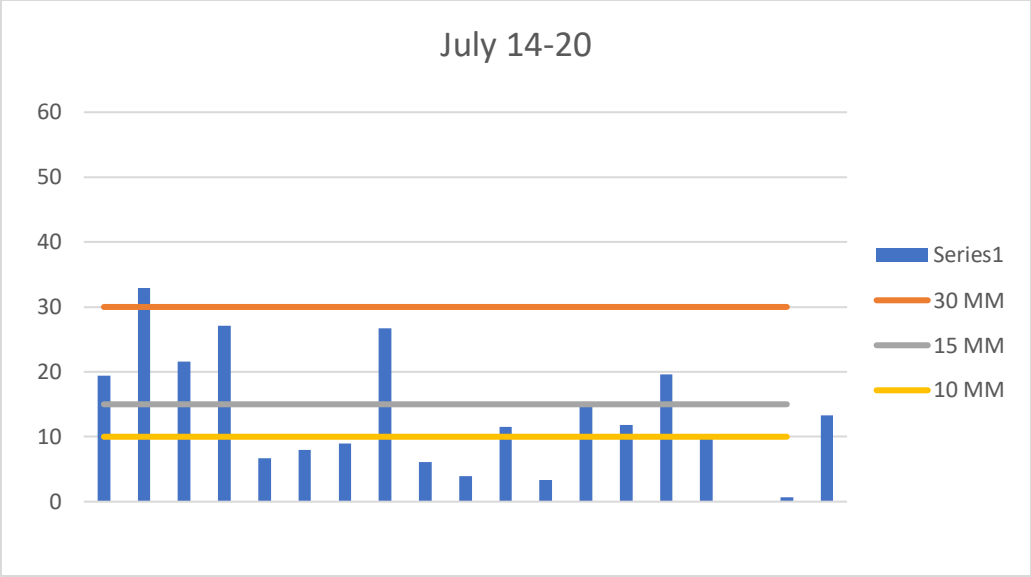
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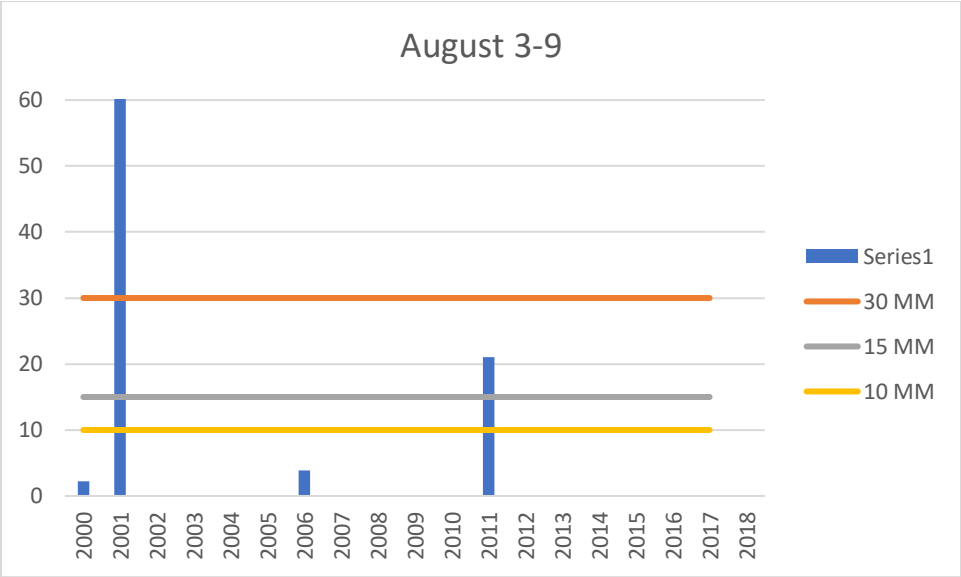
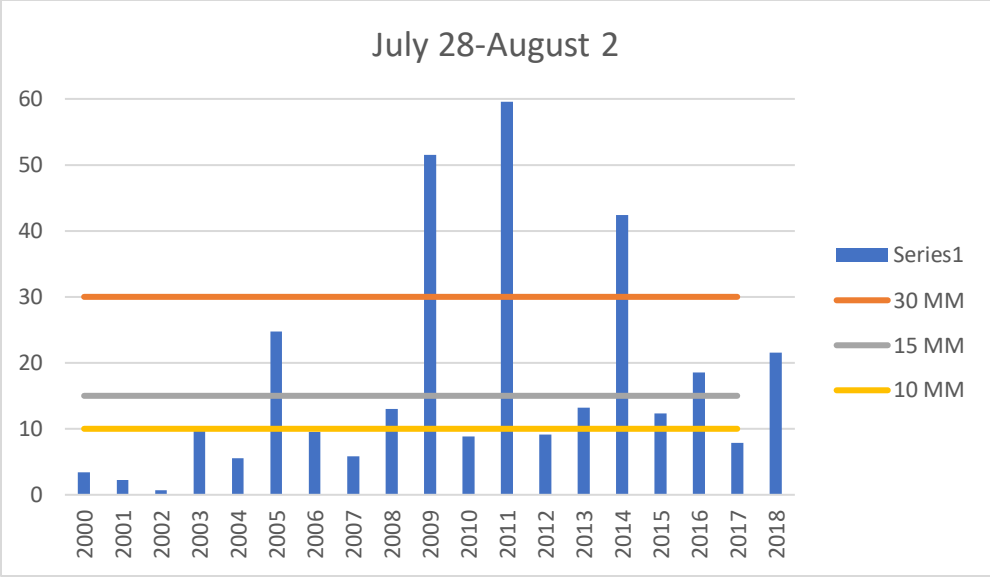


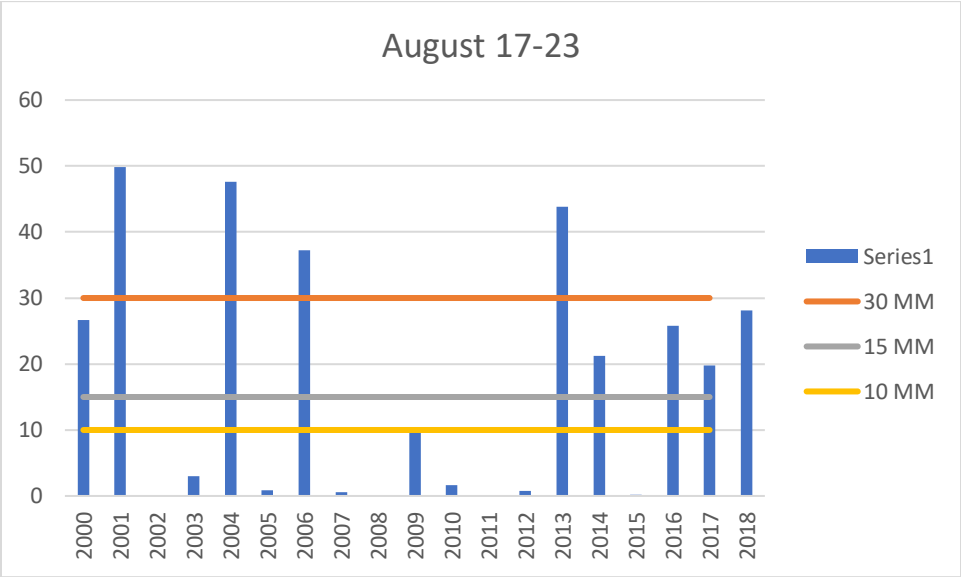
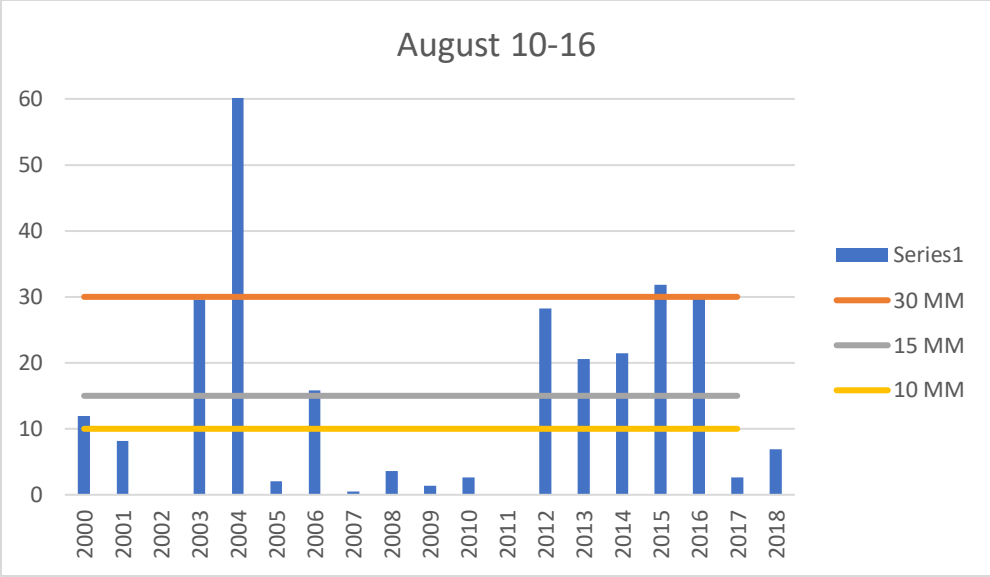


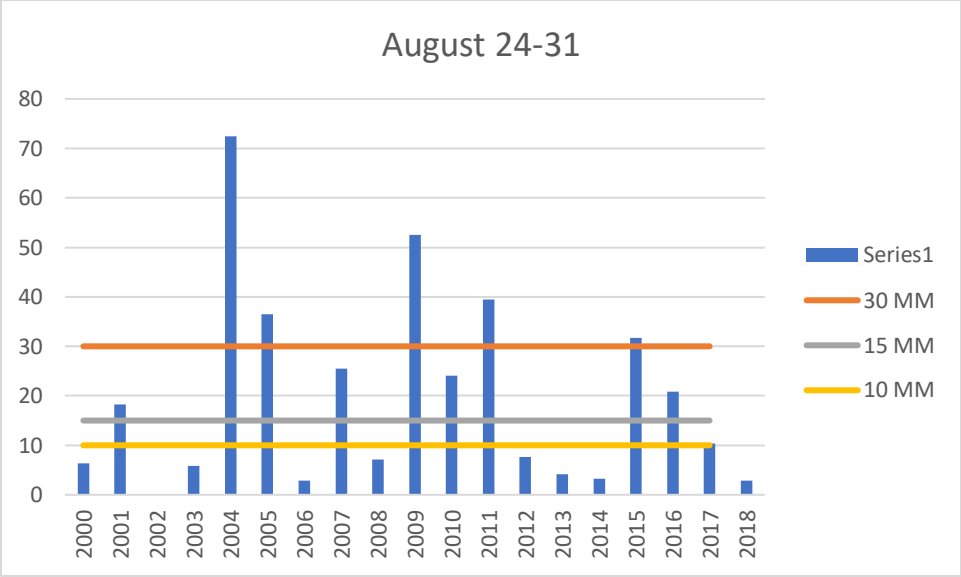












**Appendix B:**

**Water Supply Source Assessment Initial Application**

**Aldouane Irrigation Project**

**Initial Application**

**Water Supply Source Assessment Aldouane Irrigation Project**

**Submitted: February 16, 2021**

**1. Proponent**

Blue Acres Development Ltd.

21 Park Drive Richibucto  
New Brunswick E1A 1V5  
Brett Reidpath, Manager/Owner  
1-506-850-3150

**2. Property Identification and Purpose of Project**

Property ID, 25164658

Owner: Gordon Reidpath  
Owner of Blue Acres Development

The intended use of the water is to provide irrigation for a 150-acre wild blueberry farm that currently operates on the property (Figure 1).

**3. Required Water Quantity**

Estimated required water requirements: 1000 m<sup>3</sup> per day at a rate of 1323 litres per minute.

**4. Alternate Sources and methods**

In the event that water supply availability at the chosen well site is not sufficient to run the irrigation system directly, we would pursue the option of capping the adjacent gravel pits with clay from on site. We would then hope to use captured run off and rain water in combination with available water from the well to store water for use in irrigation.

The adjacent gravel pit came out of use because the excavators encountered clay. The clay is holding enough water on the surface that is impractical to grow berries on it and has remained scrub land for several years (Figure 2).

The Pit in total measures 4.56 acres and is on average 4 metres in depth with parts in the excess of 5 metres. At its lowest points ground water remains year-round in most years. If the entire pit is sealed and we maintain a depth of 4 meters and account for modifications to the pit, the estimated volume of water it can store should be approximately 59,000 cubic meters.

In order to achieve the projects' goal of being able to provide irrigation this year we would use the existing division in the pit to isolate the smaller section, move water to the larger section, which will allow us to cap the small section and complete the larger section in the fall when there would naturally be no water in the pit.

The work would be completed by Blue Acre Development.

## 5. Discussion of Hydrogeology

Though this project is not within the protected wellfield of the Town of Richibucto municipal wells, it is close enough that we can take advantage of the abundance of information available concerning the local hydrogeology. The following excerpt from [A case study of coastal aquifers near Richibucto, New Brunswick: Saline groundwater occurrence and potential impacts of climate change on seawater intrusion](#):

*“The information obtained from the geophysical investigations and borehole drilling generally supported the pre-existing hydrogeological information, suggesting that the main aquifers in the area are: a) a shallow unconfined sandstone unit that extends to depths of approximately 18 to 22 m, and b) a deeper sandstone aquifer, including some shale layers less readily correlated from hole to hole, that extends to depths of approximately 65 to 70 m. These two aquifers are separated by an intervening shale unit that has been identified in many of the boreholes drilled in the well field area and at the more distant UNB2 and UNB3 locations (Figure 2); however, as shown in Figure C2 (Appendix C), the lateral continuity of this shale unit over the entire study area is not well defined. The upper sandstone aquifer is unconfined, as indicated by rapid water table responses to precipitation (Figure B2, Appendix B), while the deeper sandstone aquifer does not display any notable response to precipitation events (LeBlanc et al. 2012). It therefore appears that, where present, the uppermost shale unit is effective at isolating the two aquifers. At a depth of approximately 68 m at borehole UNB1 (Figure 3), another relatively thick shale layer was also encountered (Appendix A).”*

## 6. Hydrogeological testing and work schedule

We would hope to begin hydrogeological testing in as soon as approval to do so is granted. Road and cleared area are already in place so require no excavation or grubbing.

## **7. Existing pollution or contamination hazards**

There exist no known existing pollution or contamination hazards within 500 meters of the proposed location.

## **8. Identify any ground water use or quality problems in the area**

Without polling all the well owners in the area, I am aware of 1 residential well along Chemin Petite Riviere that had lost they're well this summer. Another was drilled on site without problems and found quality water supply at 35 to 40 ft.

Worth noting is the municipal wells for the Town of Richibucto. Though this project is outside of their protected well field, their relative proximity to this site and research done on their system provides us with ample useful information.

<https://atlanticadaptation.ca/en/islandora/object/acasa%3A441>

The Richibucto region was selected for this study following consultation with the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government, and the Town of Richibucto. In the past, several town wells have produced water with elevated chloride concentrations that were believed to be caused by saline water intrusion. The study area was also chosen because it was considered to be representative of hydrogeological conditions along much of the Northumberland Strait coastline of New Brunswick.

## **9. Identify water courses/wetlands within 60 m of proposed well**

There are no water courses, streams or wetlands within 60 m of proposed well (Figure 4).

## **10. Personnel Involved in the project**

Eastern Well Drillers will be contracted to drill the well. A hydrogeologist has not yet been named.



## 11) Project Area



## 12) Land-use Zoning Map



## Appendix C: Well Logs

Report Number	Well Use	Subcategory	Work Type	Drill Method	Work Completed	Casing above ground(cm)	Drive Shoe Used?	Initial Water Level(BTC)(m)	Method	Pumping Rate(lpm)	Duration(hrs)	Final Water Level(BTC)(m)	Estimated Safe Yield(lpm)
8095	Drinking Water	Municipal	New Well	Rotary	07/17/2004	60.96	No	0	Air	682.5	1	2.87	682.5
14237	Drinking Water	Municipal	New Well	Rotary	09/18/2008	60.96	Yes	3.66	Air	682.5	1	3.66	682.5
<b>Well Logs taken from 500m</b>					<b>Well Logs taken from 500m</b>								
Report Num	Well Use	Subcategory	Work Type	Drill Method	Work Compl	Casing above	Drive Shoe U	Initial Water	Method	Pumping Rat	Duration(hrs)	Final Water	Estimated Sa
245	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	08/27/2002	45.72	Yes	12.19	Air	182	0	0	182
2078	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	05/10/2002	0	Yes	6.1	Air	45.5	1	6.1	0
9593	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	08/04/2004	30.48	Yes	4.42	Air	159.25	1	5.18	159.25
10183	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	12/08/2004	81.28	Yes	6.1	Bailer	54.6	0	11.58	27.3
10736	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	12/13/2004	45.72	No	9.14	Bailer	72.8	1	12.8	72.8
11133	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	05/15/2005	45.72	Yes	0	Air	455	1	0	455
11822	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	09/19/2005	45.72	Yes	9.14	Bailer	109.2	1	10.97	109.2
12052	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	09/06/2005	60.96	Yes	6.1	Air	182	1	6.1	182
13163	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	12/14/2006	45.72	Yes	7.92	Air	227.5	1	7.62	227.5
17350	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	11/20/2007	45.72	Yes	4.88	Air	227.5	1	4.88	227.5
18197	Drinking Water	Domestic	Deepened	Rotary	10/09/2007	60.96	Yes	80.77	Air	4.55	1.33	150.88	4.55
24060	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	11/02/2009	60.96	Yes	6.1	Air	318.5	1	6.1	318.5
24249	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	05/04/2012	60.96	Yes	6.1	Bailer	136.5	1	9.14	136.5
26043	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/22/2010	60.96	Yes	3.05	Air	318.5	1	3.05	318.5
26906	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/01/2009	45.72	Yes	1.83	Air	45.5	1	1.83	45.5
28213	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/16/2009	60.96	Yes	8.53	Air	27.3	1	8.53	27.3
28228	Drinking Water	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/04/2009	60.96	Yes	4.57	Air	341.25	1	4.57	341.25

Well Logs taken from 500m												
Report Num	Well Use	Subcategory	Work Type	Drill Method	Work Compl	Casing above	Drive Shoe U	Initial Water	Method	Pumping Rat	Duration(hrs)	Final Water
28609	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	05/02/2011	60.96	Yes	2.13	Air	136.5	1	2.13
30482	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	07/15/2014	0	No	0		0	0	0
33187	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	08/06/2014	60.96	Yes	3.66	Air	136.5	1	3.66
35220	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	10/30/2017	60.96	Yes	9.14	Air	45.5	1	9.14
37197	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	11/08/2018	60.96	Yes	12.19	Air	136.5	1	12.19
37197	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	11/08/2018	60.96	Yes	12.19	Air	136.5	1	12.19
37793	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	10/19/2016	60.96	Yes	6.1	Air	91	0	6.1
38142	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	05/20/2019	45.72	Yes	3.66	Air	341.25	1	3.66
90016005	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	10/12/1999	45.72	Yes	7.62	Air	45.5	1	10.67
90170900	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	11/20/1994	0	Yes	3.66	Air	91	0	0
90360300	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	08/12/1995	0	Yes	3.66	Air	91	1	0
90785600	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	10/31/1996	60.96	Yes	9.75	Pump	72.8	1	14.63
90787300	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	05/20/1997	45.72	Yes	6.1	Bailer	109.2	1	7.32
91560300	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	10/07/1999	30.48	Yes	7.32	Bailer	72.8	1	13.72
92125300	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	09/09/2000	30.48	Yes	11.58	Bailer	109.2	1	11.58
92394700	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	08/27/2001	60.96	Yes	0	Air	136.5	1	4.57
92397600	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	09/21/2001	60.96	Yes	0	Air	54.6	1	9.75
92424100	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Cable Tool	08/06/2001	45.72	Yes	9.14	Bailer	72.8	1	18.29
25312	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	08/11/2010	45.72	Yes	9.45	Air	182	1	9.45
25344	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/12/2011	45.72	Yes	8.84	Air	159.25	1	8.84
25385	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	10/05/2009	60.96	Yes	4.57	Air	341.25	1	4.57
26043	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/22/2010	60.96	Yes	3.05	Air	318.5	1	3.05
26449	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	11/12/2014	45.72	Yes	1.83	Air	113.75	1	1.83
26882	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	11/03/2009	45.72	Yes	1.52	Air	45.5	0	1.52
26906	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/01/2009	45.72	Yes	1.83	Air	45.5	1	1.83
26907	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/15/2009	45.72	Yes	3.66	Air	136.5	1	3.66
26909	Drinking W	Domestic	New Well	Rotary	06/15/2009	45.72	Yes	4.57	Air	54.6	1	4.57
26910	Non-Drinki	Other	New Well	Rotary	06/25/2009	45.72	Yes	4.11	Air	54.6	1	4.15