

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
Richard Kneip, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
Vern W. Butler, Secretary

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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GROUND-WATER STUDY FOR THE
CITY OF LETCHER

by

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GROUND-WATER STUDY FOR THE CITY OF LETCHER

Preliminary Report

UR 8

In July and August, 1976, the South Dakota Geological Survey conducted a ground-water study for the City of Letcher. The study included a review and compilation of existing data, the drilling of 49 auger and 11 rotary test holes, the installation of 10 observation wells, and taking a well inventory in areas not covered in previous reports. In addition, 24 water samples were obtained from local residences and observation wells. These samples were analyzed in the Geological Survey's laboratories in Vermillion. The study was financed by the City of Letcher and the South Dakota Geological Survey.

This report is a summary of the Survey's field work and recommendations. A complete report including the bulk of the basic data will be available for distribution at a later date.

The City presently obtains its water from a lower sandstone in the Dakota Group from a depth of 870 feet. This water exceeds the recommended limits for total solids, sulfate, total iron, manganese, and magnesium in addition to being extremely hard. As a result of this poor quality, the City's water system is being affected by corrosion and both mineral and organic encrustation.

There are several other potential sources of ground water in the area, including shallower Dakota Sandstones, the Greenhorn Limestone, the Niobrara Marl - Codell Sandstone, and outwash deposits within surficial material. Unfortunately, the quality of water in these units is also poor, exceeding the recommended limits for total solids in every case.

A buried outwash unit overlies the Niobrara-Codell bedrock surface in most test holes. These units are hydraulically coupled to semi-coupled and contain the best water in the area.

Table 1 summarizes the quality of ground water in aquifers encountered in this study. Locations of rotary test holes drilled as part of the present investigation are shown in figure 1. Appendix A contains the logs of these holes.

Drilling a new well into the outwash - Niobrara Codell units at this time is not recommended. Although the water in these units is better than the present supply, it is still in excess of the recommended limits for total solids, sulfate, iron, and manganese. The economic benefit of using this water should be evaluated with the assistance of a professional engineering firm, but it is probably much smaller than the cost of a new well. Also, there are several abandoned wells in the area drilled into the Dakota Group which yields, under an artesian pressure, some of the poorest quality water in the area. The casings of some of these wells are undoubtedly corroded, and there is considerable potential for contamination of an upper aquifer by this water. This is probably occurring to a small degree presently and pumping water from an upper aquifer would accelerate the process. Thus, it would be impossible to guarantee water of a constant quality in the outwash-Niobrara-Codell unit.

It is recommended that the City fully explore other alternatives to drilling a new well. The most prudent solution may be the installation of a chemical treatment facility to remove some or all of the offending constituents. Recent developments in facilities of this type have reduced their cost substantially.

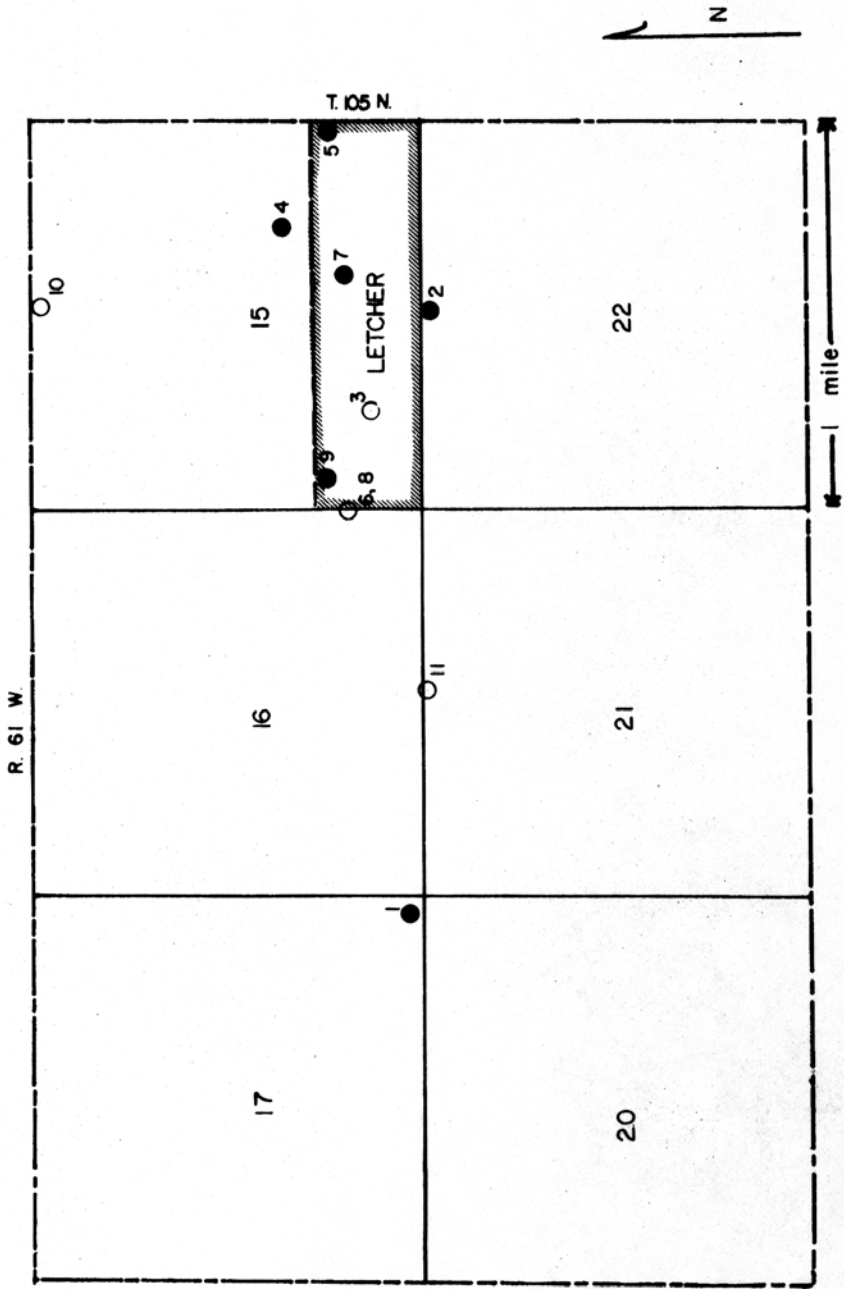


FIGURE 1-- Location of rotary test holes in the Letcher area.

○ test hole

● test hole with observation well

Table 1. QUALITY OF GROUND WATER IN THE LETCHER AREA*

GEOLOGIC SOURCE	SOURCE OF SAMPLE	LOCATIONS	TOTAL SOLIDS	HARDNESS	SULFATE	TOTAL IRON	MANGANESE	SODIUM	CALCIUM	MAGNESIUM	CHLORIDE	NITRATE NITROGEN
Shallow Melt-water Channels	SDGS Observation Well	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec 6 T105N R61W	>6000	---	---	---	-----	---	---	---	---	---
	SDGS Observation Well	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 8 T105N R60W	>3000	---	---	---	-----	---	---	---	---	---
Basal Outwash-Niobrara Chalk	Avg. of 4 Observation Wells & 2 Domestic Wells	Sec 15 T105N R61W	1580	243	637	1.4	0.4	381	49	29	98	<.5
Greenhorn Limestone	SDGS Observation Well	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 22 T105N R61W	1930	140	710	.1	0.05	500	30	15	85	<.5
Dakota 1	Domestic Well	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 15 T105N R61W	2168	736	1510	5.8	0.1	180	195	61	69	<.5
Dakota 2	Swimming Pool Supply Well	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 15 T105N R61W	2020	389	1510	0.8	0.05	330	95	37	67	<.5
Dakota 3	City Well	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 15 T105N R61W	2143	1086	1228	3.7	0.2	186	377	34	62	0.
RECOMMENDED LIMITS ¹			1000 ²	---	500 ²	0.3	0.05	---	---	50	250	10.0

1. Drinking water standards, U.S. Public Health Service (1962).

2. Modified for South Dakota by the Department of Health (written communication, Water Sanitation Section, September 24, 1963).

* All analyses in parts per million (to convert to grains per gallon, divide by 17.12).

Information regarding the economic feasibility can be obtained from the Farmer's Home Administration in Huron.

Another alternative may be to join with local farmers and neighboring communities in sharing the development and operating costs of a rural water system. An adequate supply of water of acceptable quality may be found outside the economic range of the town which would become economically available under a cost-sharing scheme.

Finally, it is imperative that the City follow through evaluating the present status of its system with the assistance of a professional engineering firm.

This report was prepared by: David Stonestrom and Assad Barari, October, 1976.

APPENDIX A

LOGS OF ROTARY TEST HOLES IN
THE LETCHER AREA

SOUTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Location SW¹/₄NW¹/₄SW¹/₄SW¹/₄ Section: 15 T. 105 N. 5X R. 61 EE W.
 Well: _____ Test Hole: LR 8 Land Owner: _____
 County: Sanborn Date: 8-3-76 Elevation: 1306 (A, I, T)
 E-Log: _____ Samples: _____ Drilling Company: SDGS
 Source of Data: _____

Geologic Unit	Thickness	Lithologic Description	From - to Feet
	2	Topsoil: silt; brown; sandy.	0-2
Qwlg	20	Till: silt and clay; light brown; gravelly	2-22
Qwlg	21	Till: silt and clay; gray; sandy and slightly gravelly	
		to gravelly.	22-43
Qo	7	Sand, medium to coarse	43-50
Qt	52	Till: Silt and clay; gray; sandy and slightly	
		gravelly to gravelly.	50-102
Qo	24	Gravel, granule to pebble sizes.	102-126
Qt	15	Till: Silt and clay; gray; gravelly and sandy	126-141
Kn	12	Marl; light gray; fossiliferous (Mainly foraminifers);	
		slightly gravelly (scattered granules)	141-153
Kcc	29	Silt; gray; slightly gravelly (scattered granules)	153-182
Qt?	43	Till (?) : silt and clay; gray; gravelly	182-225
Kcc	13	Silt; gray; clayey.	225-238
Kc	32	Shale; dark gray; fissile.	238-270
		TL - 270	

