

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
Richard Kneip, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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Open-File Report No. 17-UR

GROUND-WATER STUDY FOR THE
CLAY RURAL WATER SYSTEM

by

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1977

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GROUND WATER STUDY FOR
CLAY RURAL WATER SYSTEM

At the request of Clay Rural Water System, the South Dakota Geological Survey conducted a ground water study in part of northern Clay County. This study was started on May 17 and was completed on June 4, 1976. The purpose of the investigation was to assist the Rural Water System in locating a water supply.

Included in the study were: 1) drilling of 12 test holes, 2) constructing an observation well in each test hole, 3) surveying the elevation of observation wells, and 4) collection and analysis of 19 water samples.

The project was financed by South Dakota Geological Survey and the Clay Rural Water System.

Figure 1 is a data map showing the location of observation wells in the area. The logs for these holes are in Appendix A. Aquifer material was penetrated by all test holes. In some test holes in the valley (lowground) the upper part of the aquifer is separated from the lower part. Test Hole 10 for example, had a 6 foot layer of clay from 41 to 47 feet (Figure 2 shows the summary of the logs below the water level). Where the upper and lower gravel was separated by a clay layer, observation wells were constructed in both gravel layer to check the quality of water.

Figure 1 also shows the location of water samples collected in the area. The results of chemical analysis of water samples are in Table 1. Samples 1 through 12 are collected from observation wells. The observation wells (1 through 4) located on high ground could not be pumped satisfactorily enough to clean the drilling fluid. Therefore, the water samples from these observation wells may not be representative samples. The quality of water in the vicinity of Test Hole 1 and 2 is expected to be similar to W-13, W-14, W-15 and W-16, which were collected from private wells. These water samples are generally high in iron and manganese. The average hardness for these samples (W-13 thru W-16) is 369 parts per million (ppm) which is approximately 21 grains.

It was mentioned previously that locally in the valley, the upper part of the aquifer is separated from the lower part by a less permeable material. Water from the upper gravel contains less dissolved chemicals than the lower gravel (compare W-11 and W-10 in Table 1). Samples W-17 and W-9 were collected from a private well and an observation well, both of which were drilled to the upper part of gravel. These samples have lower hardness and total solids than W-7, which was collected from an observation well which penetrated to the lower part of the aquifer.

An oral report of the results of this study was given to the Clay Rural Water System Board of Directors on July 14, 1976. It was indicated that the lowest hardness and total solids were in samples collected from W-11, a test hole which penetrated the upper gravel in the valley. If agreement could be obtained from the owners of land in this location, additional test holes should be drilled. The second priority was the area in the valley between Test Hole 9 and 7. It was also recommended that if the Rural Water System should decide to develop wells in this area, a few test holes should be drilled in the area after the agreements have been reached with the owners of the lands. These holes should be drilled in the upper part of the aquifer. If the thickness and particle size of the deposits is satisfactory, a pump test well should be constructed. A pump test should be conducted by a hydrologist or a qualified engineer, and should be at least 72 hours in length. Water samples should be collected during the test and analyzed for chemical content. The results of these tests should provide a basis for determining if the quality and quantity of water is satisfactory.

Before a permanent well is drilled, the Division of Water Rights should be contacted to obtain water rights and the South Dakota Environmental Protection Agency should be contacted to determine the biological and chemical suitability of the water.

Report prepared by Assad Barari

September, 1976

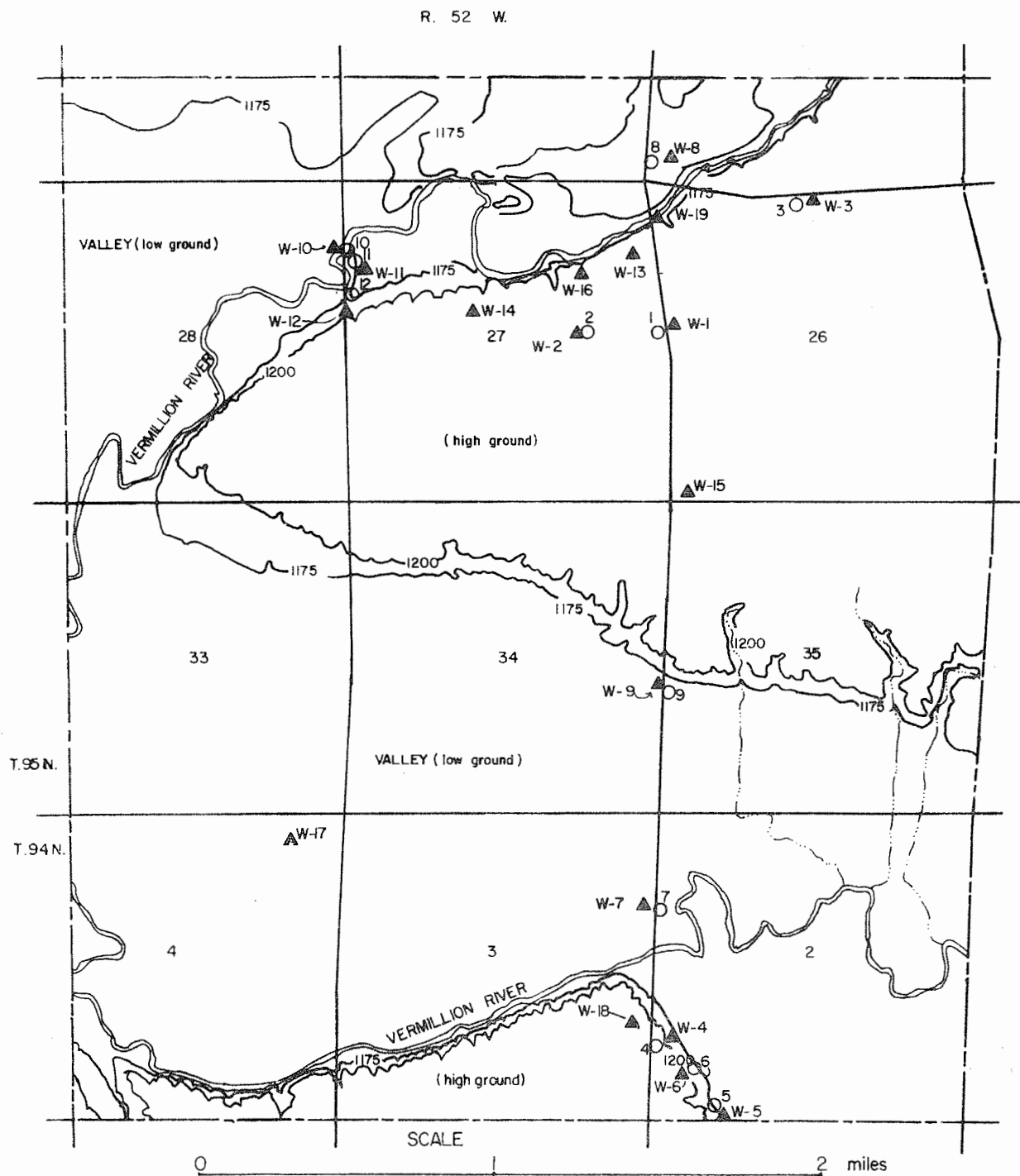


Figure 1 -- Data map showing the location of observation wells and water samples for Clay rural water system.

Explanation

○ Observation well, number refers to logs in appendix A.

▲_{w-9} Water sample, number refers to water sample in table I.



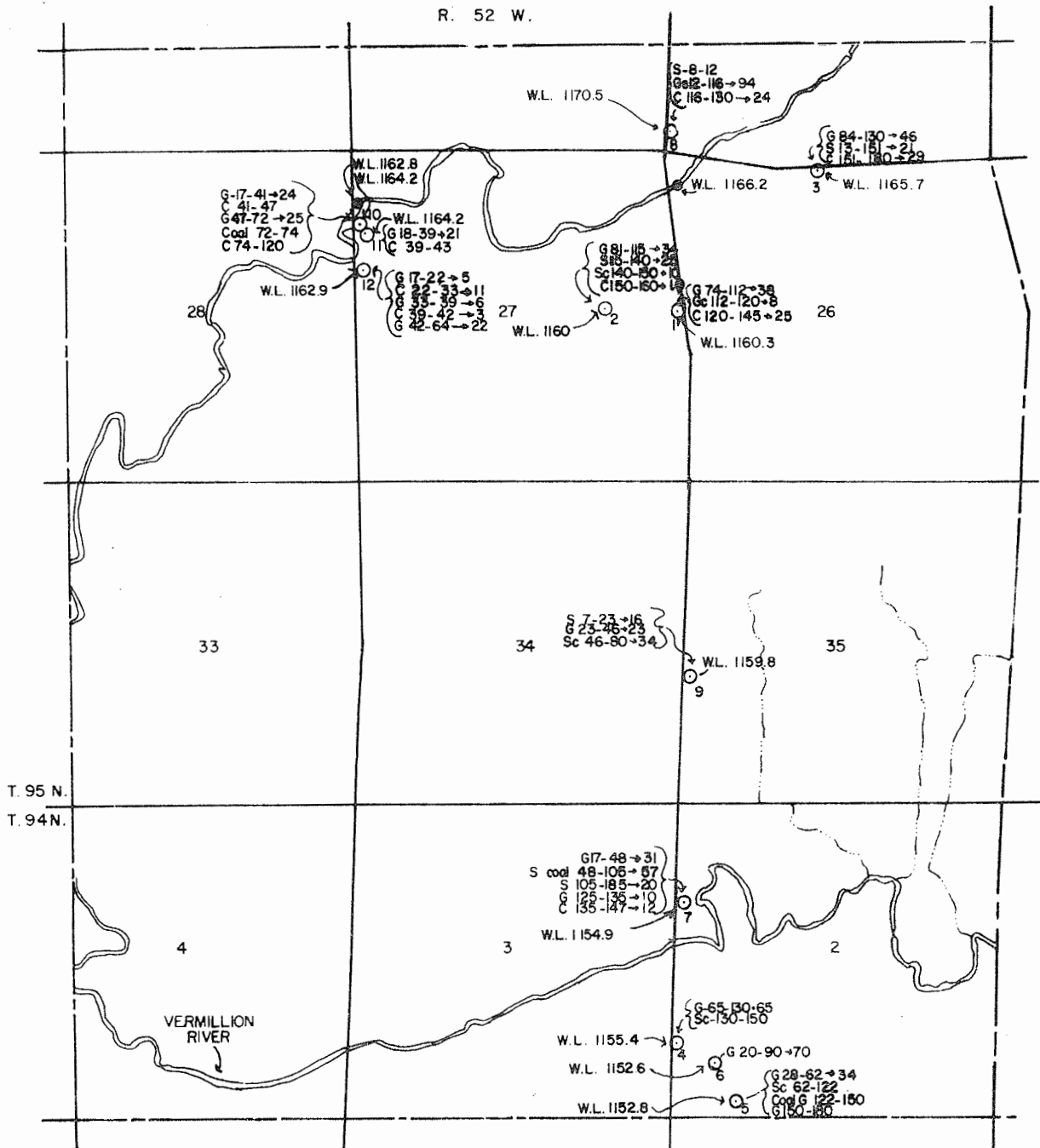



Figure 2 -- Map showing the summary of logs below the water level for Clay rural water system.

EXPLANATION

Water level in feet above mean sea level W.L. 1154.9
 Observation well 
 Number refers to logs in app. A

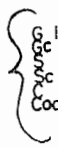

 G 17-48 31 Gravel from 17 to 48 feet = 31 feet.
 Sc Gravel with clay
 S Sand and clay
 C Sand and clay
 C Clay
 C Coal and gravel



TABLE 1. Chemical analyses of water samples for Clay Rural Water System
(For location, see fig. 1)

Sample	Depth	Parts per million											Hardness ² CaCO ₃	Hardness in Grains
		Calcium	Sodium	Magnesium	Chlorides	Sulfate	Iron	Manganese	Nitrate Nitrogen	Total Solids				
A		---	--	---	250	500 ¹	0.3	0.05	10.0	1000 ¹	---	---	---	---
W-1	120	88	20	32	8	230	5.0	1.3	<0.5	704	351	20.6		
W-2	110	125	40	52	8	370	20	10	<0.5	2360	525	30.9		
W-3	140	240	50	59	10	400	20	10	<0.5	2995	840	49.4		
W-4	120	190	90	210	9	1375	3.2	2.5	5	4236	1336	78.6		
W-5	90	150	40	60	7	360	15	10	<0.5	916	620	36.5		
W-6	60	80	70	52	11	320	<0.5	1.1	<0.5	648	413	24.3		
W-7	130	90	10	53	7	340	2.5	0.9	<0.5	720	442	26.0		
W-8	50	80	0	53	8	230	6.0	1.3	<0.5	636	417	24.5		
W-9	40	60	0	22	8	110	0.8	0.8	<0.5	448	240	14.1		
W-10	80	80	0	51	10	220	2.0	0.6	<0.5	636	409	24.1		
W-11	34	39	0	20	10	50	0.9	0.5	<0.5	274	179	10.5		
W-12	53	75	20	32	5	210	1.5	0.7	<0.5	525	318	18.7		
W-13	85?	100	30	42	5	243	<0.05	0.4	<0.5	790	430	25.3		
W-14	90	85	15	42	7	210	8.0	0.9	<0.5	760	385	22.6		
W-15	100	93	15	39	6	184	3.5	1.1	<0.5	670	390	22.9		
W-16	80	60	25	30	4	85	3.0	0.7	<0.5	520	270	15.9		
W-17	15	70	30	37	6	92	<0.05	1.6	7	570	325	19.1		
W-18	60?	90	10	43	5	340	1.5	1.2	<0.5	796	401	23.6		
W-19	River	95	80	66	10	430	0.4	2.0	<0.5	1100	510	30.0		

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

All samples were analyzed by the South Dakota Geological Survey

¹Modified for South Dakota by the Department of Health (written communication, Water Sanitation Section, September 24, 1968)

²To convert to grains, divide parts per million by 17

APPENDIX A

LOGS OF TEST HOLES FOR
CLAY RURAL WATER SYSTEM

SOUTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Location SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section: 27 T. 95 N. XX S. R. 52 E. W.Well: _____ Test Hole: C1 01 Land Owner: _____County: Clay Date: 5-17-76 Elevation: top of pipe 1234.3 (A, I, XX)E-Log: _____ Samples: _____ Drilling Company: SDGS

Source of Data: _____

Geologic Unit	Thickness	Lithologic Description	From - to Feet
	1.5	Topsoil, brown to black	0-1.5
	11.5	Clay, brown to gray-green, unsorted, till	1.5-13
	9	Clay, oxidized, sandy to fine gravel, brown, till	13-22
	.5	Small rock	22-22.5
	7.5	Clay, oxidized, but some unweathered, sandy and gravelly, till	22.5-30
	33	Clay, weathered, sandy with intermittent gravel stringers, coal fragments, till	30-63
	5	Clay, unoxidized, very few gravel or sand stringers, till	63-68
	27	Cobbles, gravel, medium to coarse, clean, subangular to angular	68-95
	17	Gravel, coarse to medium, sub angular, cobbles, some clay, unoxidized	95-112
	8	Gravel, fine, very clayey, gray, subrounded to sub- angular; sand, medium to coarse	112-120
	25	Clay, unoxidized, gray	120-145
		T.D. 145'	
		Obs. Well - 120' pipe (50' slot - 5' sand point)	

SOUTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Location NE~~1~~NW~~1~~NE~~1~~NW~~1~~ Section: 26 T. 95 N. X~~X~~ R. 52 X~~X~~ W.Well: _____ Test Hole: C1 03 Land Owner: _____County: Clay Date: 5-18-76 Elevation: 1240.5 (A, I, T)E-Log: _____ Samples: _____ Drilling Company: SDGS

Source of Data: _____

Geologic Unit	Thickness	Lithologic Description	From - to Feet
	1	Topsoil, black, sandy	0-1
	10	Clay, oxidized, dark brown, unsorted (till)	1-11
	6	Clay, oxidized, light brown, unsorted (till)	11-17
	12	Clay, sandy, unoxidized, gray, unsorted (till)	17-29
	10	Clay, weathered, blue gray, unsorted (till)	29-39
	2	Gravel stringer, medium, subangular, clayey	39-41
	6	Clay, unoxidized, blue-gray, unsorted (till)	41-47
	8	Gravel, fine to medium, subrounded	47-55
	10	Gravel, very clayey, subrounded to subangular; sand, gray, coarse	55-65
	19	Clay, unoxidized, gray, intermittent gravel stringers, very thin (till)	65-84
	21	Gravel, very coarse to cobbles, clean, subrounded to subangular, difficult drilling	84-105
	5	Gravel, medium to coarse, clayey, subrounded	105-110
	20	Gravel, very coarse to small cobbles, clean, difficult to drill	110-130
	21	Sand, very coarse, clean, subangular to subrounded	130-151
	9	Clay, sandy, fine to coarse, traces of bituminous coal	151-160
	10	Clayey silt with large chunks of coal, some medium sand	160-170
	10	Clay, unoxidized, some sand (trace) lots of coal fragments	170-180

T.D. - 180' Water level - 74.8 feet
 140' pipe (50' slotted) plus 5' sand point = 145 feet

SOUTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Location NW~~1~~ NW~~2~~ SW~~3~~ SW~~4~~ Section: 2 T. 94 N. X R. 52 X W.Well: _____ Test Hole: C1 04 Land Owner: _____County: Clay Date: 5-20-76 Elevation: 1213.1-top of pipe, 1, X

E Log: _____ Samples: _____ Drilling Company: _____ SDGS

Source of Data: _____

Geologic Unit	Thickness	Lithologic Description	From - to Feet
	5	Clay, brown oxidized, sandy, silty, some gravel (till)	0-5
	17	Clay, brown, oxidized; coarse sand and some gravel	5-22
	23	Clay, brown oxidized; sandy, silty, pebbles and	
		cobbles (till)	22-45
	10	Clay, unoxidized, gray; sandy, silty, pebbles,	
		cobbles (till)	45-55
	10	Clay, oxidized and some gray unoxidized high % gravel	
		and sand (pea size) (gravelly till)	55-65
	8	Gravel, oxidized, pea size and larger, some clay	65-73
	12	Gravel, oxidized, very coarse, some clay (possible	
		pebbles and cobbles at 78-82)	73-85
	32	Gravel, oxidized, medium to coarse; sand, oxidized,	
		very coarse, some clay, pebbles (8+mm)	85-117
	8	Pebbles (8+mm); gravel, very coarse, coal fragments	117-125
	5	Gravel, coarse to very coarse; coal fragments,	
		increase in clay %	125-130
	20	Sand, medium to coarse, high clay %	130-150
		T.D. 150' Water level 57.7 feet	
		120' pipe (50' slotted) plus 5' sand point = 125 feet	

SOUTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Location NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section: 2 T. 94 N. X R. 52 X W.Well: _____ Test Hole: C1 05 Land Owner: _____County: Clay Date: 5-24-76 Elevation top of pipe 1178.9 (X, 1, X)E-Log: _____ Samples: _____ Drilling Company: SDGS

Source of Data: _____

Geologic Unit	Thickness	Lithologic Description	From - to Feet
	2	Topsoil, black	0-2
	6	Clayey silts, lite brown to gray	2-8
	4	Clay, oxidized, unsorted, lite brown	8-12
	16	Clay, oxidized, unsorted, lite brown to gray,	
		bentonite, sand, gravel lenses	12-28
	4	Gravel, medium to fine, subangular, clean	28-32
	30	Gravel, medium to coarse, clean, subrounded to	
		subangular	32-62
	28	Sand, medium to coarse, subangular, clayey and silty,	
		lite brown	62-90
	32	Sand, fine to very fine, clayey and silty, subrounded	
		to subangular, large amounts of fragments bituminous coal	90-122
	28	Coal, intermittent layers unknown thickness plugging	
		screen, gravel and fine sand, intermittent layers	122-150
	30	Gravel, coarse, tough drilling, screen plugged	
		with coal	150-180
		Water level - 26.1 feet T.D. 180'	
		90' pipe (60' slotted) plus 3' sand point = 93'	

