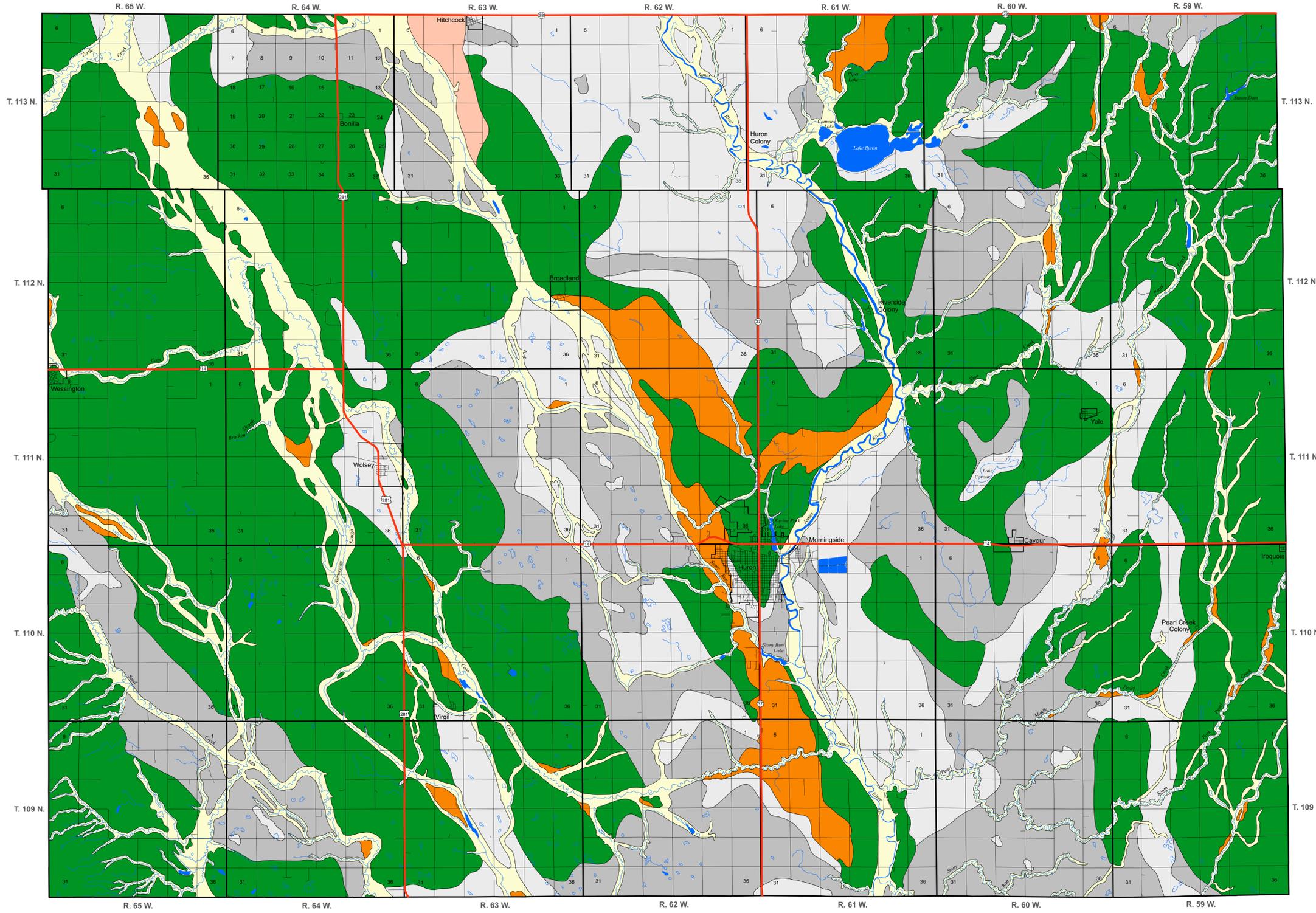


First Occurrence of Aquifer Materials in Beadle County, South Dakota

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 Division of Financial and Technical Assistance
 Geological Survey
 Aquifer Materials Map 15
 Layne D. Schulz, 2003

State of South Dakota
 M. Michael Rounds, Governor

South Dakota Geological Survey
 Derric L. Iles, State Geologist



Explanation

This map is intended for use as a tool to aid in identifying areas underlain by aquifer material. The aquifer materials shown on this map are categorized below. This map does not show individual aquifers. There may be more than one type of aquifer material present in an area. However, only the aquifer material that would be first encountered is shown. Within the boundaries of any given map unit, there may be localized areas where aquifer material is absent. The thickness and permeability of aquifer material may vary significantly. Also, no attempt was made to distinguish between saturated and unsaturated material. Therefore, not all of the areas defined on this map may be an aquifer. Site-specific information should always be examined when making land management or water development decisions.

- Alluvium:** Consists of silt, sand, and clay; some gravel is present in most major stream valleys
 - Eolian Sediments:** Windblown silt and fine sand; occurs at land surface
 - Sand and Gravel:** First occurrence is generally at land surface
 - Sand and Gravel:** First occurrence is generally below land surface. May not be uniform in depth and thickness and may be discontinuous in lateral extent.
 - Niobrara Formation:** Consists of calcareous marl and chalky limestone
- First occurrence is generally less than or equal to 50 feet below land surface
- First occurrence is generally greater than 50 feet and less than or equal to 100 feet below land surface
- First occurrence is generally greater than 100 feet below land surface
- Major highway
 - Road
 - Township boundary
 - River or stream
 - Lake
 - Slough or intermittent lake

This map was developed from lithologic logs and published reports. The major sources of information were:

Dyman, T.S., and Barati, A., 1976, *Ground-water investigation for the city of Wolsley, South Dakota*: South Dakota Geological Survey Special Report 63, 19 p.

Hedges, L.S., 1968, *Geology and water resources of Beadle County, South Dakota, Part I: Geology*: South Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin 18, 66 p.

Howells, L.W., and Stephens, J.C., 1968, *Geology and water resources of Beadle County, South Dakota, Part II: Water resources*: South Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin 18, 65 p.

Iles, D.L., 1979, *Ground-water study for the city of Huron*: South Dakota Geological Survey Open-File Report on Urban and Rural Studies 24-UR, 37 p.

Rothrock, E.P., and Petsch, B.C., 1935, *A shallow water supply for Huron, South Dakota*: South Dakota Geological Survey Report of Investigations 24, 13 p.

South Dakota Geological Survey, Lithologic logs database

Tipton, M.J., 1960, *Shallow water supply near Huron, South Dakota*: South Dakota Geological Survey Special Report 4, 15 p.

Walker, I.R., 1961, *Shallow outwash deposits in the Huron-Wolsley area, Beadle County, South Dakota*: South Dakota Geological Survey Report of Investigations 91, 44 p.

The Geological Survey, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, engages in an ongoing data collection and interpretation process. An outcome of that process is to reflect those interpretations on maps such as this one. Reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that this map accurately reflects the source data used in its preparation. This map is date specific. As additional data become available, geologic interpretations may be revised and the map may be updated by the Geological Survey. This map should not be enlarged or otherwise used in an attempt to interpret more detail than can be seen at the 1:100,000 scale.

