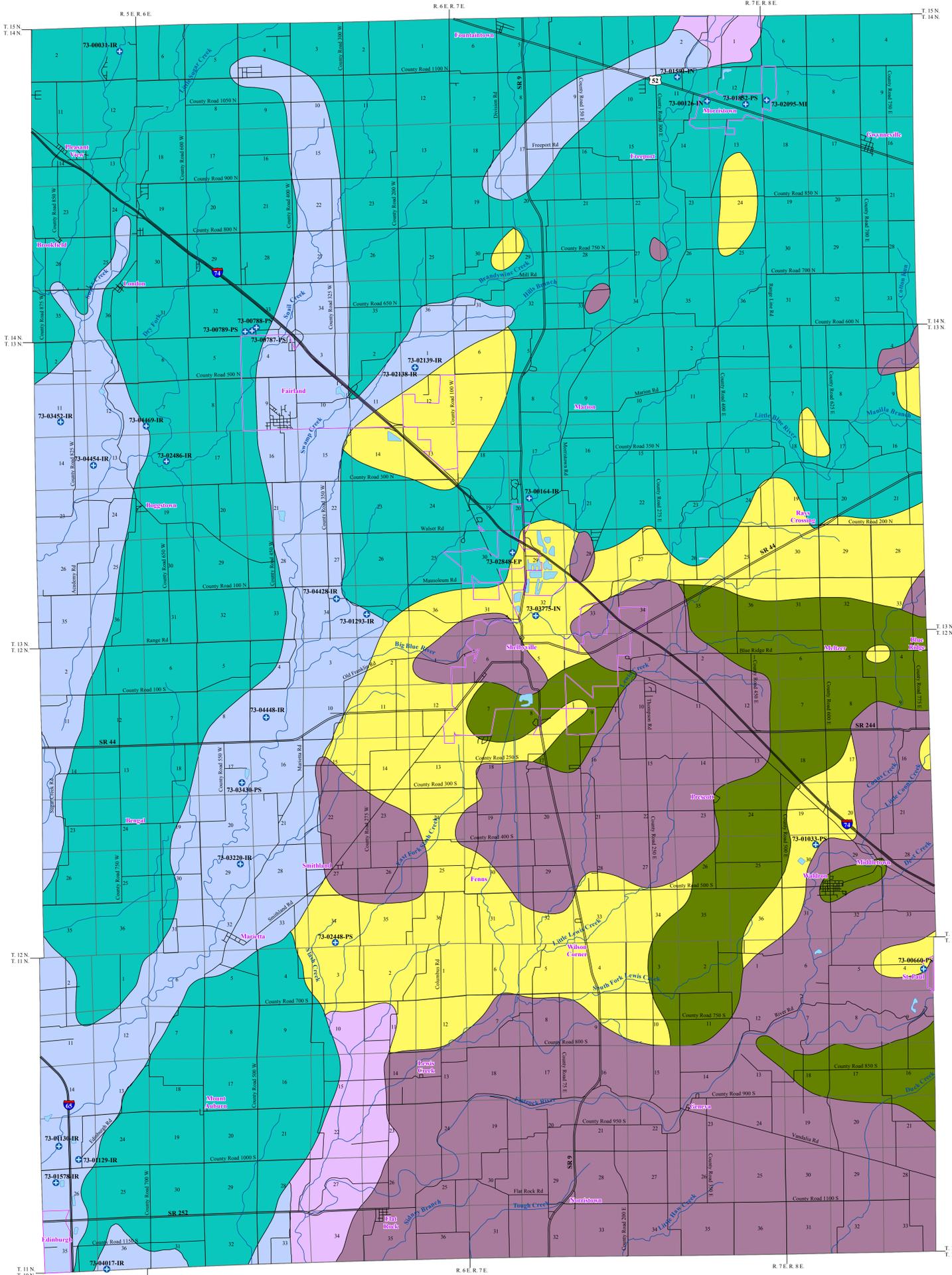


UNCONSOLIDATED AQUIFER SYSTEMS OF SHELBY COUNTY, INDIANA



Six unconsolidated aquifer systems have been mapped in Shelby County: the Dissected Till and Residuum Aquifer System, the Dissected Till and Residuum Aquifer System, the New Castle Till, the New Castle Till Subsystem, the New Castle/Scottsburg Complex, the White River and Tributaries Outwash, and the White River and Tributaries Outwash Subsystem. The first system includes relatively thin deposits left by continental ice sheets as well as eroded residuum (a product of bedrock weathering). The remaining systems comprise sediments deposited by, or resulting from, glacial meltwaters, and post-glacial precipitation events. Boundaries of these aquifer systems are commonly gradational and individual aquifers may extend across aquifer system boundaries.

The thickness of unconsolidated sediments in Shelby County is quite variable. In much of the southeastern part of the county, unconsolidated materials are less than 30 feet thick and bedrock is exposed in places along the Flatrock River. Elsewhere in Shelby County, unconsolidated deposits are commonly greater than 60 feet thick. Sediments overlying bedrock are thicker (up to 350 feet) in the southwestern part of the county near the town of Mount Auburn, where thick sequences of till and outwash have been stacked above a broad bedrock valley.

Regional estimates of aquifer susceptibility to contamination from the surface can differ considerably from local reality. Variations within geologic environments can cause variation in susceptibility to surface contamination. In addition, man-made structures such as poorly constructed water wells, unplugged or improperly abandoned wells, and open excavations can provide contaminant pathways that bypass the naturally protective clays.

Dissected Till and Residuum Aquifer System / Till Veneer Aquifer System

In Shelby County, the Dissected Till and Residuum Aquifer System and the Till Veneer Aquifer System are mapped as one system because they are similar in composition and in aquifer characteristics. As in counties to the south, the Dissected Till and Residuum Aquifer System includes areas where pre-Wisconsin or Wisconsin till is thin and dissected due to deep down-cutting by streams and in places areas where soils have formed directly from bedrock due to weathering. Also included in this aquifer system are relatively thin deposits of alluvium and colluvium in many stream valleys. The Till Veneer Aquifer System encompasses areas where the unconsolidated material is predominantly thin till overlying bedrock. In these areas this thin till is chiefly the product of the deposition of Wisconsin glacial till over an uneven, eroded bedrock surface rather than erosion of till by younger streams. Together, the Dissected Till and Residuum Aquifer System and the Till Veneer Aquifer System have the most limited ground-water resources of the unconsolidated aquifer systems in the county.

There is little potential for ground water production in the Dissected Till and Residuum Aquifer System of the Till Veneer Aquifer System in Shelby County. Only about 10 percent of reported wells penetrating these aquifer systems are completed in unconsolidated materials rather than the underlying bedrock. The total thickness of these systems typically ranges from about 15 to 45 feet and wells are commonly completed at depths of 30 to 45 feet. Where present, sand and gravel units are commonly less than 3 feet thick. Because of the generally low permeability of the near-surface materials, these systems are not very susceptible to contamination from surface sources.

New Castle Till Aquifer System

The New Castle Till Aquifer System is mapped mostly in the central and southeastern portions of Shelby County, where intertilt sand and gravel layers are typically thinner than in the western and northern parts of the county. Unconsolidated deposits range from 10 to 20 feet thick to more than 100 feet (where glacial deposits have filled bedrock valleys). Potential aquifer materials include outwash sands and/or gravels that typically range from 4 to 15 feet thick and are generally overlain by 30 to 50 feet of till.

This system is capable of meeting the needs of domestic and some high-capacity users. Wells are generally 40 to 65 feet deep. Domestic well capacities are typically 10 to 20 gallons per minute (gpm) and static water levels are commonly 10 to 25 feet below surface. High-capacity users (4 facilities, 10 wells) report yields of 30 to 250 gpm for individual wells.

The New Castle Till Aquifer System has a low susceptibility to surface contamination because intratill sand and gravel units are generally separated from the surface by till layers within the system.

New Castle Till Aquifer Subsystem

Areas where unconsolidated materials generally exceed 50 feet in thickness, yet have little aquifer potential, are mapped as New Castle Till Aquifer Subsystem in Shelby County. Wells completed in this system in Shelby County are typically 35 feet to 50 feet deep. Potential aquifer materials include thin, intratill sand and gravel deposits that are typically less than 7 feet thick. Where present, aquifer materials are capped by till that is generally 30 to 60 feet thick.

This system is capable of meeting the needs of some domestic users. However, about 70 percent of wells constructed in the area mapped as New Castle Till Aquifer Subsystem in this county bypass the unconsolidated materials and utilize the underlying bedrock aquifer.

The New Castle Till Aquifer Subsystem is generally not very susceptible to surface contamination because its intratill sand and gravel units are overlain by thick till deposits.

New Castle / Scottsburg Complex Aquifer System

The New Castle / Scottsburg Complex Aquifer System is mapped throughout much of northern Shelby County as well as upland areas between the Big Blue River and Sugar Creek in the west-central part of the county, and to the southwest.

In Shelby County this system is characterized by unconsolidated deposits that are quite variable in materials and thickness. Sand and gravel aquifer deposits vary from thin to massive and are typically overlain by a thick till. To the southwest, outwash sand and gravel that underlies the thick drift is connected laterally to near-surface outwash that fills the modern stream valleys of the Big Blue River to the west, and the Flatrock River to the east. Total thickness of unconsolidated deposits in the New Castle / Scottsburg Complex Aquifer System ranges from about 100 feet near the Bartholomew County line, to over 350 feet near Mount Auburn.

This system is capable of meeting the needs of domestic and some high-capacity users in Shelby County. Wells in this system are typically completed at depths of 50 to 90 feet. Outwash aquifer materials are commonly 10 to 30 feet thick and are overlain by a till cap 30 to 60 feet thick. However, in the uplands near the town of Mount Auburn, this cap reaches a maximum thickness of about 250 feet. Domestic well capacities are commonly 10 to 20 gpm and static water levels are generally 10 to 35 feet below surface. There are 12 registered significant water withdrawal facilities (24 wells) utilizing this system and individual wells produce from 80 to 1000 gpm.

The New Castle / Scottsburg Complex Aquifer System is not very susceptible to contamination where thick clay materials overlie. However, in some areas where outwash is at or near the surface and clay deposits are thin, the system is at moderate to high risk.

White River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer System

The White River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer System is mapped in western and northern Shelby County along portions of the Flatrock River, Big Blue River, Sugar Creek, Brandywine Creek, and Small Creek. This aquifer system contains large volumes of outwash and alluvial deposits that filled the river valleys of the White River and its major tributaries. As the glaciers melted, the quantity of sediment was too large for the streams to transport. As a result, the increased sediment load was stored in the valleys as vertical and lateral accretionary deposits. As long as the retreating glaciers continued to provide sediment in quantities too large for the streams to transport, the main valley continued to be filled. These deposits formed the most prolific aquifer system in the county.

Although unconsolidated deposits in this system are typically 60 to 100 feet thick in Shelby County, their total thickness exceeds 130 feet in places. Wells are commonly completed at depths of 40 to 70 feet. Aquifer materials include predominantly sand and gravel deposits that are typically 20 to 40 feet thick. In some areas clay or silt overlies the aquifer materials. Where present, this fine-grained cap is typically 10 to 25 feet thick.

This system has the greatest potential of any aquifer system in Shelby County and can meet the needs of domestic and high-capacity users. Domestic well yields commonly range from 10 to 25 gpm and static water levels are generally 10 to 30 feet below surface. There are 13 registered significant water withdrawal facilities (20 wells) utilizing the White River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer System in this county. High-capacity wells in this system have been tested at rates ranging from 600 to 1200 gpm.

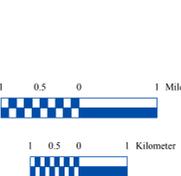
In areas that lack overlying clays, this aquifer system is highly susceptible to contamination from surface sources. Where the aquifer system is overlain by clay or silt deposits, the aquifer is moderately susceptible to surface contamination.

White River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer Subsystem

The White River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer Subsystem is mapped along portions of the Flatrock River and Sugar Creek in the southwestern part of Shelby County and also in a small area just north of Mount Auburn in the floodplain of the Big Blue River at the Hancock County line.

Total thickness of unconsolidated deposits overlying bedrock ranges from about 50 to 100 feet. Few wells utilizing this system in Shelby County have been reported. However, in neighboring Johnson and Bartholomew Counties, the White River and Tributaries Aquifer Subsystem has the potential to meet the needs of domestic and some high-capacity users. Domestic well yields are typically 10 to 25 gpm with static water levels 10 to 20 feet below surface. In Johnson and Bartholomew Counties, three high-capacity facilities utilize this aquifer system with reported capacities from 100 to 1000 gpm. Thus, it is expected that the White River and Tributaries Aquifer Subsystem also has similar aquifer characteristics and comparable ground-water potential in Shelby County.

Areas within this aquifer system that have overlying clay or silt deposits are moderately susceptible to surface contamination; whereas, areas that lack overlying clay or silt deposits are highly susceptible to contamination.



- EXPLANATION**
- Registered Significant Ground-Water Withdrawal Facility
 - Stream
 - County Road
 - State Road & US Highway
 - Interstate
 - Lake & River
 - Municipal Boundary



Map Use and Disclaimer Statement

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This map was created from several existing shapefiles. Township and Range Lines of Indiana (line shapefile, 20020621), Land Survey Lines of Indiana (polygon shapefile, 20020621) and County Boundaries of Indiana (polygon shapefile, 20020621), were from the Indiana Geological Survey and based on a 1:24,000 scale. Draft road shapefiles, System1 and System2 (line shapefiles, 2003), were from the Indiana Department of Transportation and based on a 1:24,000 scale. Populated Areas in Indiana 2000 (polygon shapefile, 20021000) was from the U.S. Census Bureau and based on a 1:100,000 scale. Streams77 (line shapefile, 20000420) was from the Center for Advanced Applications in GIS at Purdue University. Managed Areas 96 (polygon shapefile, various dates) was from IDNR. Unconsolidated Aquifer Systems coverage (Schrader, 2005), (Modified Maier, 2011) was based on a 1:24,000 scale.

Unconsolidated Aquifer Systems of Shelby County, Indiana

by
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