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Evaluation of Ground Water Near Sidney, Western Nebraska, 2004–05



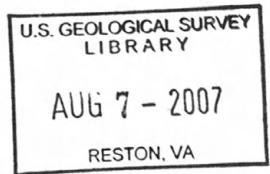
Scientific Investigations Report 2007–5086

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Evaluation of Ground Water Near Sidney, Western Nebraska, 2004–05

By G.V. Steele, S.S. Sibray, and K.A. Quandt

Prepared in cooperation with the South Platte Natural Resources District



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**U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey**

U.S. Department of the Interior
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Suggested citation:
Steele, G.V., Sibray, S.S., and Quandt, K.A., 2007, Evaluation of ground water near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2007–5086, 54 p.

Cover photograph: View of Sidney, Nebraska, looking southeast along Haskell Hill Road (photograph by Barbara Steele, July 2005, used with permission).

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Conversion Factors, Abbreviations, Datums, and Water-Quality Units

Multiply	By	To obtain
Length		
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
inch (in.)	2.54	centimeter (cm)
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
micrometer (μm)	0.00003937	inch (in.)
Area		
acre	4,047	square meter (m^2)
square mile (mi^2)	259.0	hectare (ha)
Flow rate		
foot per day (ft/d)	0.3048	meter per day (m/d)
gallon per minute (gal/min)	0.06309	liter per second (L/s)
inch per year (in/yr)	25.4	millimeter per year (mm/yr)
Radioactivity		
picocurie per liter (pCi/L)	0.037	becquerel per liter (Bq/L)
Hydraulic conductivity		
foot per day (ft/d)	0.3048	meter per day (m/d)
Hydraulic gradient		
foot per foot (ft/ft)	0.3048	meter per meter (m/m)
Transmissivity*		
foot squared per day (ft^2/d)	0.09290	meter squared per day (m^2/d)

Temperature in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) may be converted to degrees Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) as follows:

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = (1.8 \times ^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32.$$

Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) may be converted to degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) as follows:

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) / 1.8.$$

Vertical coordinate information is referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88).

Horizontal coordinate information is referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

Altitude, as used in this report, refers to distance above the vertical datum.

*Transmissivity: The standard unit for transmissivity is cubic foot per day per square foot times foot of aquifer thickness [$(\text{ft}^3/\text{d})/\text{ft}^2$]. In this report, the mathematically reduced form, foot squared per day (ft^2/d), is used for convenience.

Specific conductance is given in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Concentrations of chemical constituents in water are given either in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$).

Concentrations of isotopic units are given either in parts per thousand (per mil), tritium units (TU), or percent modern carbon (pmC).

Evaluation of Ground Water Near Sidney, Western Nebraska, 2004–05

By G.V. Steele, S.S. Sibray, and K.A. Quandt

Abstract

During times of drought, ground water in the Lodgepole Creek area around Sidney, western Nebraska, may be insufficient to yield adequate supplies to private and municipal wells. Alternate sources of water exist in the Cheyenne Tablelands north of the city, but these sources are limited in extent. In 2003, the U.S. Geological Survey and the South Platte Natural Resources District began a cooperative study to evaluate the ground water near Sidney.

The 122-square-mile study area lies in the south-central part of Cheyenne County, with Lodgepole Creek and Sidney Draw occupying the southern and western parts of the study area and the Cheyenne Tablelands occupying most of the northern part of the study area. Twenty-nine monitoring wells were installed and then sampled in 2004 and 2005 for physical characteristics, nutrients, major ions, and stable isotopes. Some of the 29 sites also were sampled for ground-water age dating.

Ground water is limited in extent in the tableland areas. Spring 2005 depths to ground water in the tableland areas ranged from 95 to 188 feet. Ground-water flow in the tableland areas primarily is northeasterly. South of a ground-water divide, ground-water flows southeasterly toward Lodgepole Creek Valley.

Water samples from monitoring wells in the Ogallala Group were predominantly a calcium bicarbonate type, and those from monitoring wells in the Brule Formation were a sodium bicarbonate type. Water samples from monitoring wells open to the Brule sand were primarily a calcium bicarbonate type at shallow depths and a sodium bicarbonate type at deeper depths. Ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley had a strong sodium signature, which likely results from most of the wells being open to the Brule. Concentrations of sodium and nitrate in ground-water samples from the Ogallala were significantly different than in water samples from the Brule and Brule sand. In addition, significant differences were seen in concentrations of calcium between water samples from the Ogallala and the Brule sand. Median concentrations of nitrate varied by aquifer—2.6 milligrams per liter (Ogallala), 2.1 milligrams per liter (Brule), and 1.3 milligrams per liter (Brule sand).

The chemistry of the ground water in the study area indicates that ground water flows from recharge areas in both the tableland areas and Lodgepole Creek Valley to discharge areas beyond the study area. Recharging water that percolates into the Ogallala in the tableland areas either enters the Ogallala aquifer, flows along the Ogallala-Brule contact, or enters Brule fractures or sand. Although limited in amount, ground water flowing along the Ogallala-Brule contact or in the Brule fractures or sand appears to be the predominant means by which water moves from the tableland areas to Lodgepole Creek Valley.

Apparent ground-water ages from chlorofluorocarbon and sulfur hexafluoride data generally were similar. Age of ground water for most monitoring wells located in Lodgepole Creek Valley ranged from the mid- to late 1960s to the early 1990s. Ages of ground water in samples from monitoring wells located in tableland draw areas ranged from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s. Water in the Brule (areas without known secondary permeability structures) or deeper Brule sand aquifer was substantially older than water in the Ogallala aquifer and probably was recharged between 10,000 to 30,000 years before present.

The stable isotopic data indicate that the ground water in the study area probably originated from precipitation. Ground water in Lodgepole Creek and the tableland areas are similar in chemistry. However, there appears to be limited interaction between ground water within the Ogallala to the north of Sidney and Lodgepole Creek Valley. Available data indicate that although some of the ground water in the Ogallala likely flows across the Ogallala-Brule contact, most of it does not move toward Lodgepole Creek.

Introduction

Ground water in the Lodgepole Creek area of western Nebraska (fig. 1) currently (2006) is developed to the extent that during times of drought sufficient yields may not be available for private and municipal supplies. Municipal supplies for Sidney, Nebraska, originally were drawn from aquifers located in Lodgepole Creek Valley. Because these supplies later were

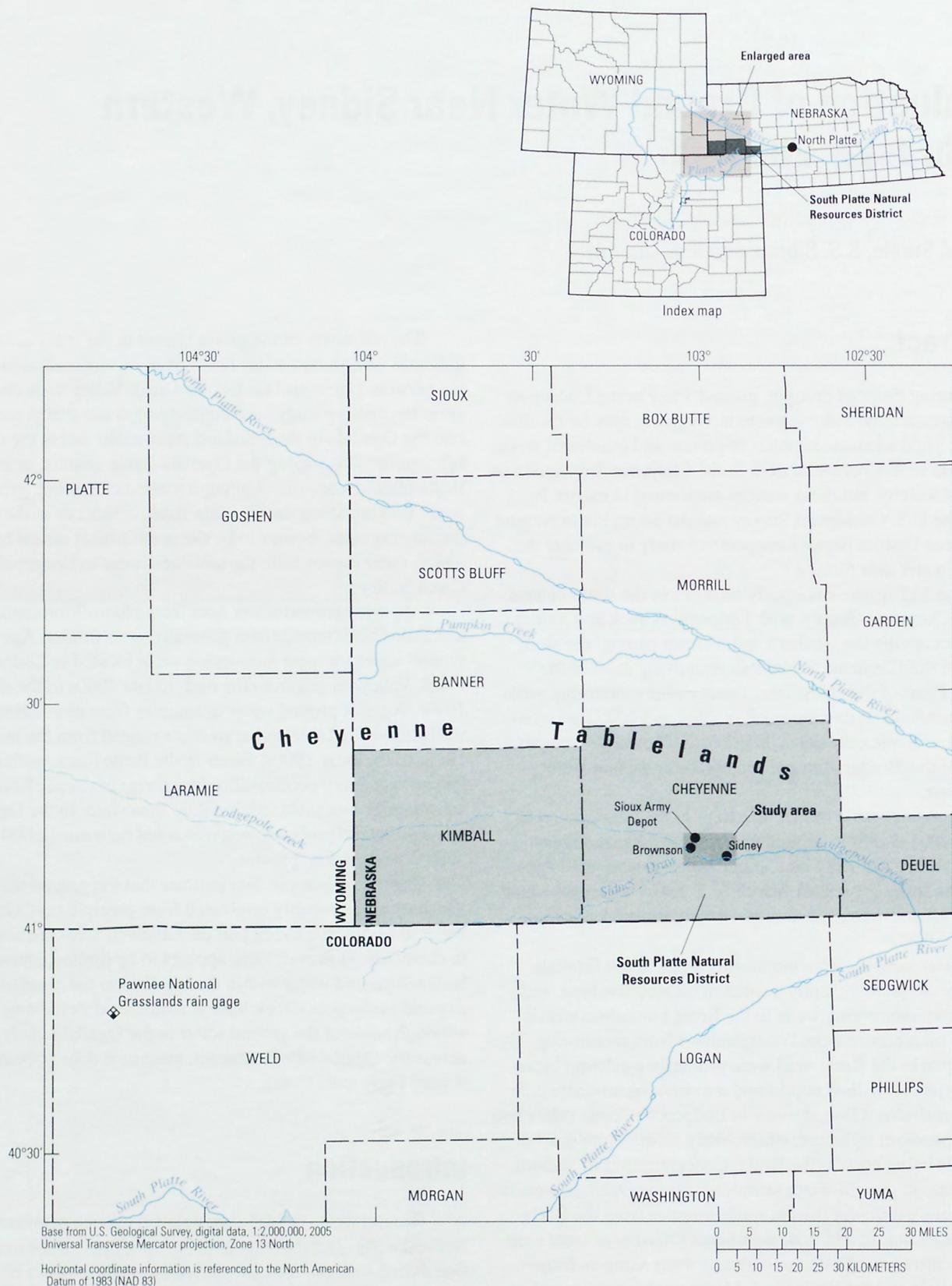


Figure 1. Location of Lodgepole Creek study area in western Nebraska.

determined to be inadequate for the demands of the city, officials assessed foreseeable needs and sought alternate sources.

In the Sidney area, the immediate sources of water were in the Cheyenne Tablelands north of the city. Although the City of Sidney later installed municipal supply wells there to augment its municipal wells in Lodgepole Creek Valley, fundamental ground-water data still remained sparse in the Cheyenne Tablelands as well as the uplands south of Lodgepole Creek Valley (herein after both areas are undifferentiated and referred to as tableland areas). In some tableland areas ground water is more plentiful than in Lodgepole Creek Valley; whereas, in other areas the ground-water system is thought to be limited in thickness or nonexistent.

In addition, the ground-water source area for the Kilham well field directly north of Sidney may include an area down-gradient of the former Sioux Army Depot. In 2000, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE) reported ground-water contamination from 4-amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene and hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX) at the ammunitions workshop in this depot (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2000). Although USCOE reported that these contaminants appear to be localized, no comprehensive ground-water-quality studies have been completed to investigate the chemical characteristics of the ground-water source area for Sidney's Kilham well field (not depicted on any maps) or how the ground water in the tableland areas interacts with ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley. Therefore, knowledge of ground-water quality and flow in the tableland areas and how it relates to ground-water flow in Lodgepole Creek Valley would provide additional understanding of the overall system.

To address these concerns, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in cooperation with the South Platte Natural Resources District (NRD) and with assistance from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Conservation and Survey Division (CSD) investigated the ground-water flow and quality in the tableland areas and in Lodgepole Creek Valley in an area generally lying between the communities of Brownson and Sidney (fig. 1). This study can provide the managers of the South Platte NRD with improved understanding of ground-water flow in the area north of Sidney and how ground water in the tableland areas interacts with ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley. Also, this study will enable (1) the Cooperative Hydrologic Study (COHYST) to gain field data to refine their regional ground-water-flow model (<http://cohyst.dnr.ne.gov>, accessed February 20, 2007) and (2) will allow other resources managers to better understand the dynamics of similar systems in Nebraska or the Nation.

Purpose and Scope

The report describes an evaluation of ground water near Sidney in western Nebraska. The methods used to select and install the monitoring wells and to collect and analyze water samples are described. The report presents generalized ground-water interactions between the tableland areas

and Lodgepole Creek Valley. The purpose of this report is to describe the general movement of water between the tableland areas and shallow aquifers in Lodgepole Creek Valley using ground-water-level measurements made during March 2005 and the results of the analysis of ground-water samples collected to determine: (1) the general water chemistry of ground water in the tableland areas and in the fractured Brule Formation and shallow alluvial aquifers adjacent to and underlying Lodgepole Creek; (2) the age of ground water through analyses of chlorofluorocarbons, tritium, ratios of tritium/helium, sulfur hexafluoride, and carbon-14; and (3) the source of water through analysis of hydrogen and oxygen isotopes.

Previous Investigations

Selected previous investigations that describe regional geology and include Lodgepole Creek Valley are Darton (1903), Meinzer (1923), Lunn (1935), Tychsen (1954), Bjorklund (1957), Smith (1969), Swinehart and others (1985), Goodwin and Diffendal (1987), Bryda (1988), Diffendal (1990), South Platte NRD (1994), Gottula (1997), and Bishop-Brogden Associates, Inc. (William Taylor, City of Sidney, written commun., 2003). Bryda (1988), in an unpublished master's thesis, reported on nitrate concentrations in ground water in and around Sidney. Gottula (1997) described water-quality conditions from a study of nonpoint-source ground-water contamination in eastern Cheyenne County (from Sidney east to the Cheyenne-Deuel County line). Gottula (1997) primarily focused on large nitrate concentrations in ground-water samples from Lodgepole Creek Valley. Regional water-quality reports that include at least part of Lodgepole Creek Valley include Engberg and Spalding (1979), Engberg (1984), and Engberg and Druliner (1988).

Tychsen (1954), in an unpublished doctoral dissertation, described in detail the sedimentary structure of the Brule Formation. According to Tychsen (1954), the Brule Formation of northwest Nebraska is composed of 56 to 93 percent silt with minor amounts of sand, clay, volcanic ash, and coarser channel sand and gravel. Fluvial channel sand is especially prominent in parts of the basal Brule Formation. Bjorklund (1957) reported that the Brule Formation is a brittle siltstone. However, local areas of sandy or argillaceous material may exist. The Brule Formation typically weathers into blocks and slabs, and lenticular beds of volcanic ash, sandstone, and fragments of siltstone are present locally in regular but indistinct bedding planes. In addition, Bjorklund (1957, p. 13) reported the existence of a permeable zone underlying parts of Lodgepole Creek in the vicinity of Cheyenne County and Sidney Draw and stated, "The zone is 10 to 15 feet thick and pinches out toward the sides of the valleys." Bishop-Brogden Associates, Inc. (William Taylor, City of Sidney, written commun., 2003) reported the transmissivity of the channel sand in the tableland areas at 27,000 ft²/d, the hydraulic conductivity at about 600 ft/d, and the specific yield ranging between 0.2 and 0.25.

Study Area

This section describes the general aspects of the study area. Specifically, the location, physiography, land and water use, and the hydrogeologic characteristics of the study area are discussed.

Location, Physiography, Population, and Climate

The 122-mi² study area (fig. 1) lies in the High Plains section of the Great Plains Province (Fenneman, 1946) and in the south-central part of Cheyenne County, Nebraska, and wholly within the South Platte NRD. The South Platte NRD lies in the southern portion of the Nebraska panhandle, which is bordered by Wyoming to the west and Colorado to the south.

The South Platte NRD is characterized by two topographically distinct regions—upland plains and incised valleys of the Platte Valley lowlands (which includes Lodgepole Creek). The upland plains that make up the largest portion of the NRD are moderately rolling in topography. These plains were incised by Lodgepole Creek and its tributaries. Lodgepole Creek and Sidney Draw compose part of the southern and western extent of the study area, whereas the Cheyenne Tablelands cover most of the northern part of the study area.

Sidney, with an estimated 2004 population of 6,381 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006), is the larger of the two communities in the study area. The other community within the study area is unincorporated Brownson, whose population is very small and was not listed in the U.S. Census Bureau's data (2006).

Climatic conditions in the study area are typical of semiarid midcontinental areas located near the base of mountains. The climate (from normal precipitation and monthly temperature listings for Sidney 6 North Northwest (NNW) for the period of 1948 to 2005) is characterized by relatively light annual precipitation (16.4 in/yr), a high evaporation rate, and a wide range of daily average temperatures (9.9 to 72.4°F) (-12.3 to 22.4°C) (High Plains Regional Climate Center, 2006). The winters are cold, and the summers are short and hot. About 80 percent of the precipitation is received as rain during April through September. Most of the precipitation occurs during intense thunderstorms that commonly occur in the region.

Land and Water Use

Agriculture dominates the land cover of the study area. The principal land cover types in Lodgepole Creek Valley are a combination of corn, rangeland, pasture, other grass, alfalfa, small grains, and summer fallow (fig. 2). In the study area, nonirrigated cropland is the largest land use, followed by rangeland and irrigated cropland. Grazing (range, pasture, and grass), conservation reserve program (CRP), and the City of Sidney incorporate the next largest group of land uses. The percentage of irrigated land tends to increase from west to east

(Center for Advanced Land Management Information Technologies, 2005) and is predominantly located in Lodgepole Creek Valley.

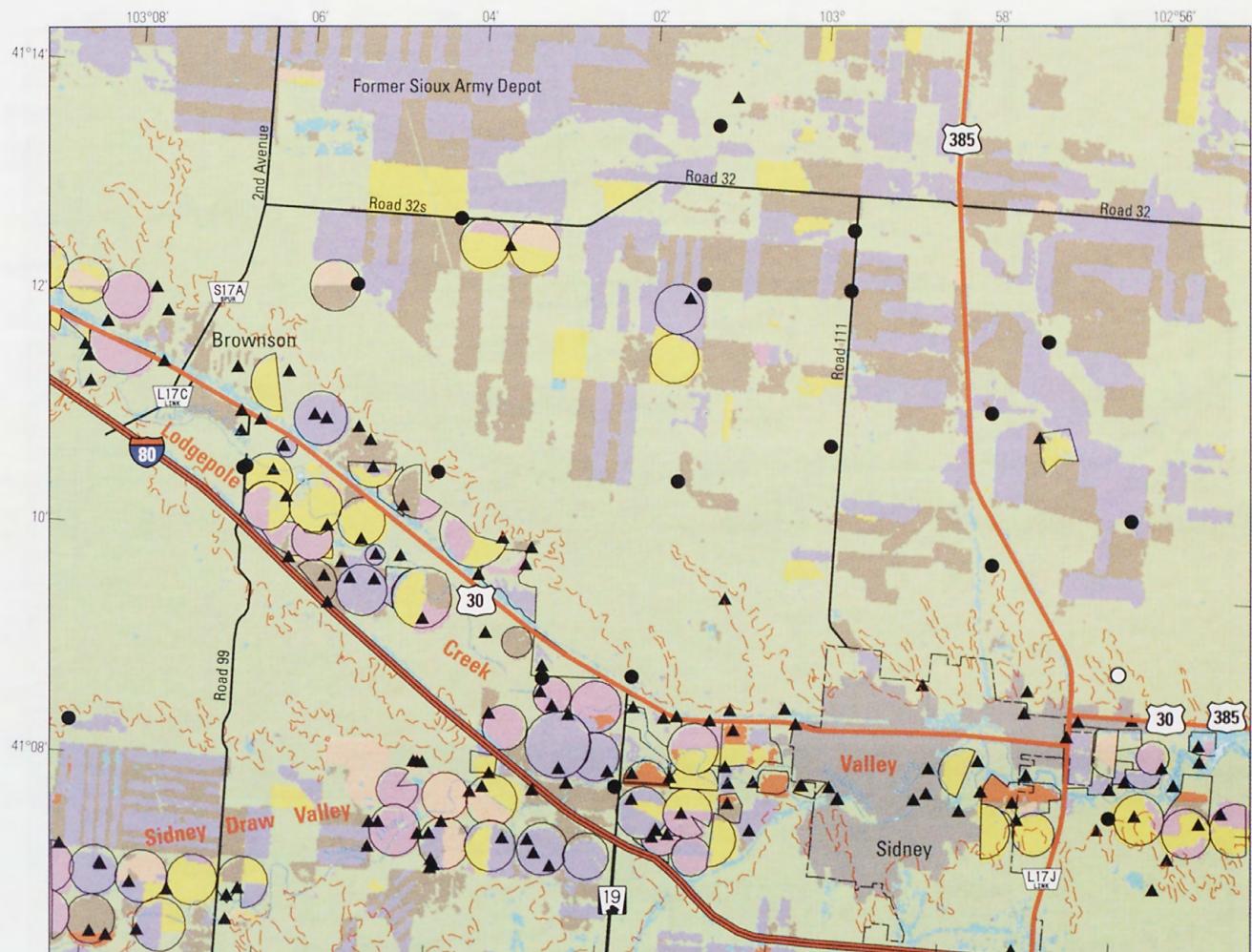
Ground-water supplies are a vital resource to the South Platte NRD. Domestic, municipal, and industrial water uses are solely supplied from ground water. Stock water can be derived from either ground water or surface water. Both ground water and surface water are used for irrigation in the South Platte NRD, but within the study area the only source of water for irrigation is ground water.

In the study area, Lodgepole Creek Valley is intensively irrigated with several wells open to aquifers in the fractured Tertiary-age Brule Formation or both the fractured Brule Formation and the overlying Quaternary-age alluvial aquifer. The saturated thickness of the alluvial aquifer is too thin to yield sufficient quantities of water alone; therefore, irrigation wells that are open to the alluvial aquifers also are augmented with supplies from fractures within the Brule Formation. Land uses in the tablelands, by contrast, are predominantly nonirrigated cropland and rangeland with sparsely distributed irrigation wells developed in the Ogallala or discrete channel deposits in the Brule Formation (fig. 3).

In the early 1900s, ground water was developed for irrigation in Lodgepole Creek Valley around Sidney. Several wells were drilled in the 1920s, and one well was drilled in 1913 just west of Sidney on State land. Currently (2006) within the South Platte NRD, Lodgepole Creek Valley has fewer than 700 registered irrigation wells (Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, 2006). In the same area, irrigated land was capped at about 43,200 acres when the South Platte NRD formed the Lodgepole Creek Integrated Ground Water Management Subarea in October 2002. Within this subarea, a moratorium was imposed on drilling of new large-capacity wells (greater than 50 gal/min), and a stay, in accordance with LB962 (Nebraska Law LB962 regarding integrated management of ground-water and surface-water resources), was established on the expansion of irrigated acres. These actions were in response to declining flows of surface water and declining ground-water levels in areas along Lodgepole Creek.

Hydrogeology

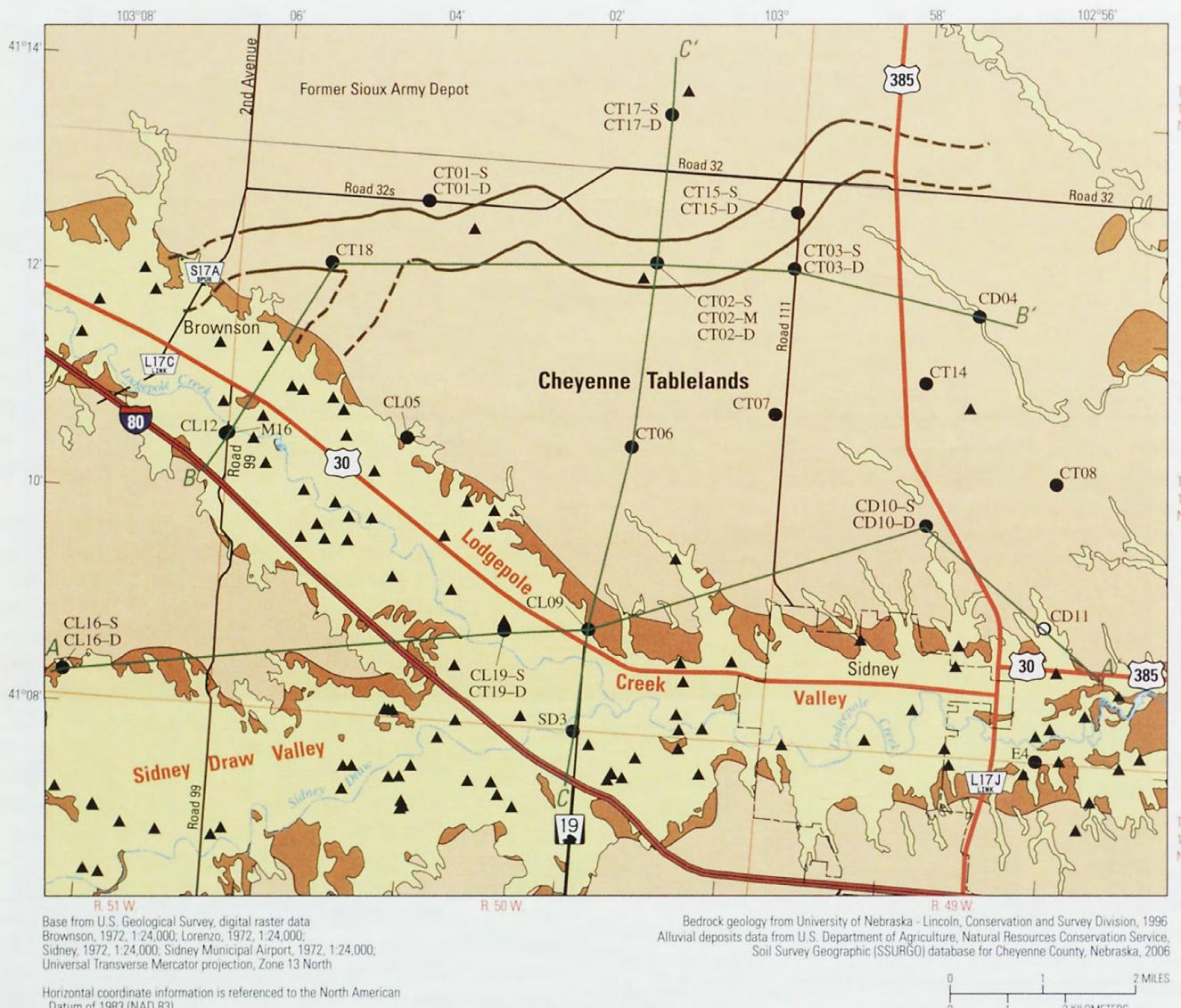
Lodgepole Creek is the predominant watercourse of the South Platte NRD. Flows in Lodgepole Creek within the study area typically are ephemeral or intermittent. However, localized areas of flow can occur during certain times of the nonirrigation season (October to April). Lodgepole Creek, which almost runs the entire length of the South Platte NRD, begins in the Sherman Mountains (not shown on any maps) of southeastern Wyoming. The largest tributary to Lodgepole Creek, Sidney Draw, is an ephemeral drainage that begins in Colorado and enters Nebraska in southeast Kimball County. Sidney Draw Valley runs in a northeasterly direction to the confluence of Sidney Draw with Lodgepole Creek approximately 2 mi west of Sidney (fig. 3). Several other small unnamed



EXPLANATION

- Alfalfa
- Corn
- Range, pasture, grass—Includes conservation reserve program lands
- Small grains
- Sunflower
- Summer fallow
- Other cropland—Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, sorghum (milo, sudan), soybeans, and sugar beets
- Urban areas
- Other—Barren lands, open water, riparian forests and woodlands, roads, and wetlands
- Valley boundary
- Irrigated lands, 2005
- Monitoring-well location
- Test-hole location
- Registered, active irrigation well

Figure 2. Land use in the study area, 2005.



EXPLANATION

Bedrock geology

- Q_a** Undifferentiated alluvial and colluvial deposits
- T_o** Tertiary-aged Ogallala Group
- T_{wr}** Tertiary-aged White River Group, Brule Formation
- Paleochannel**—Approximate location of isolated sand, gravel, and minor conglomerate channel deposit in Brule Formation. Dashed when continuation width and direction are unknown

A—A' Trace of section shown in figure 4

▲ Registered, active irrigation well

CT02-S
CT02-M
CT02-D Monitoring-well location and identifier—S indicates well-screen interval was shallow. M indicates well-screen interval was at medium depth. D indicates well-screen interval was deep

CD11 Test-hole location and identifier

Figure 3. Generalized bedrock geology, and location of registered irrigation wells and monitoring wells sampled for this study.

ephemeral channels drain into the Lodgepole Creek Valley during times of high-intensity rainfall.

The hydrogeologic sections (fig. 4), constructed from data collected during installation of the monitoring-well network used in this study, help describe the surficial ground-water resources in the study area. The surficial aquifers in the

study area are limited to three geologic units—the Quaternary-age alluvium found along Lodgepole Creek, the Tertiary-age Ogallala Group (Miocene), and the Brule Formation of the White River Group (Oligocene) (table 1). These three geologic units are separated by two major erosional unconformities described by Swinehart and Diffendal (1997).

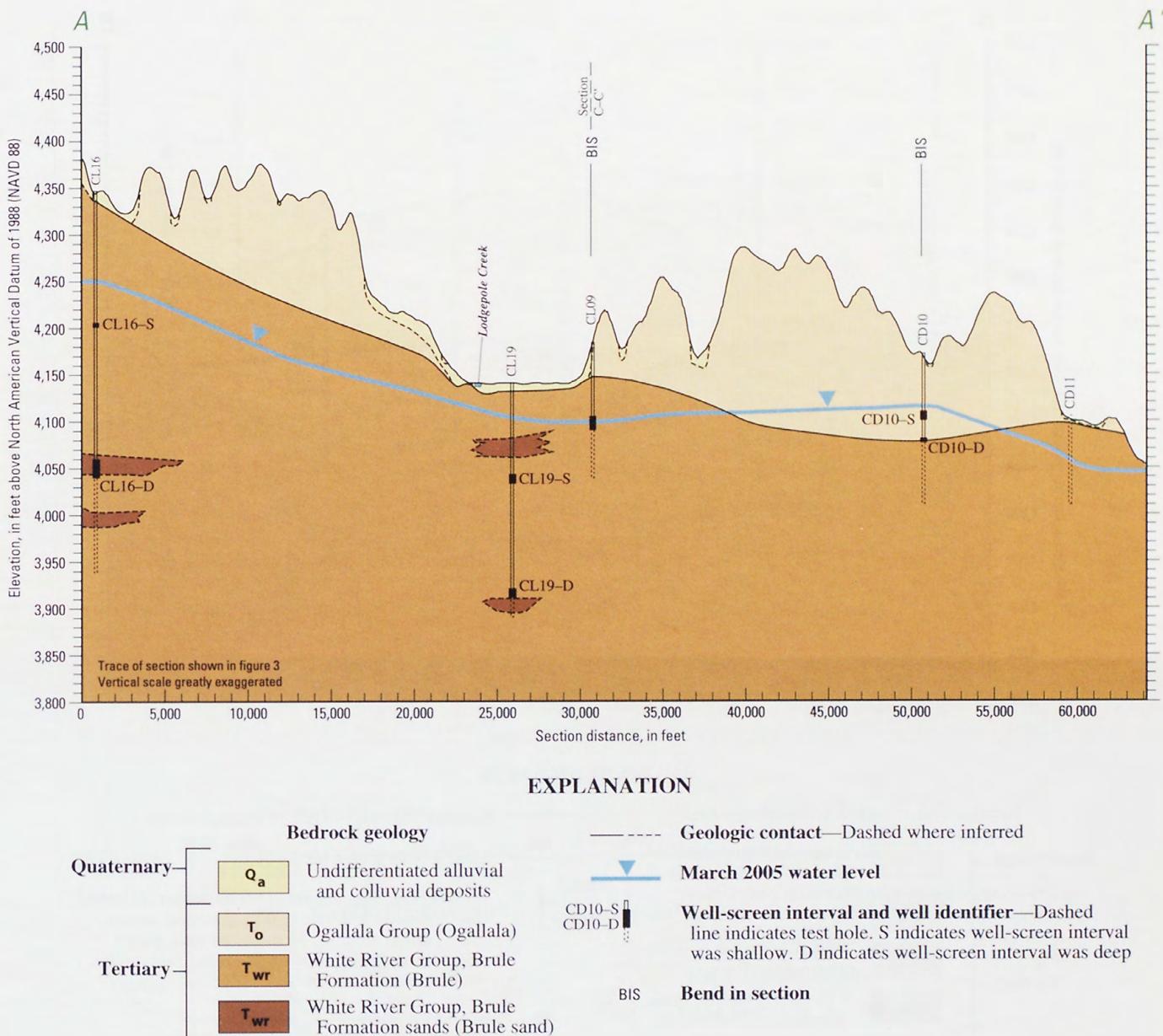
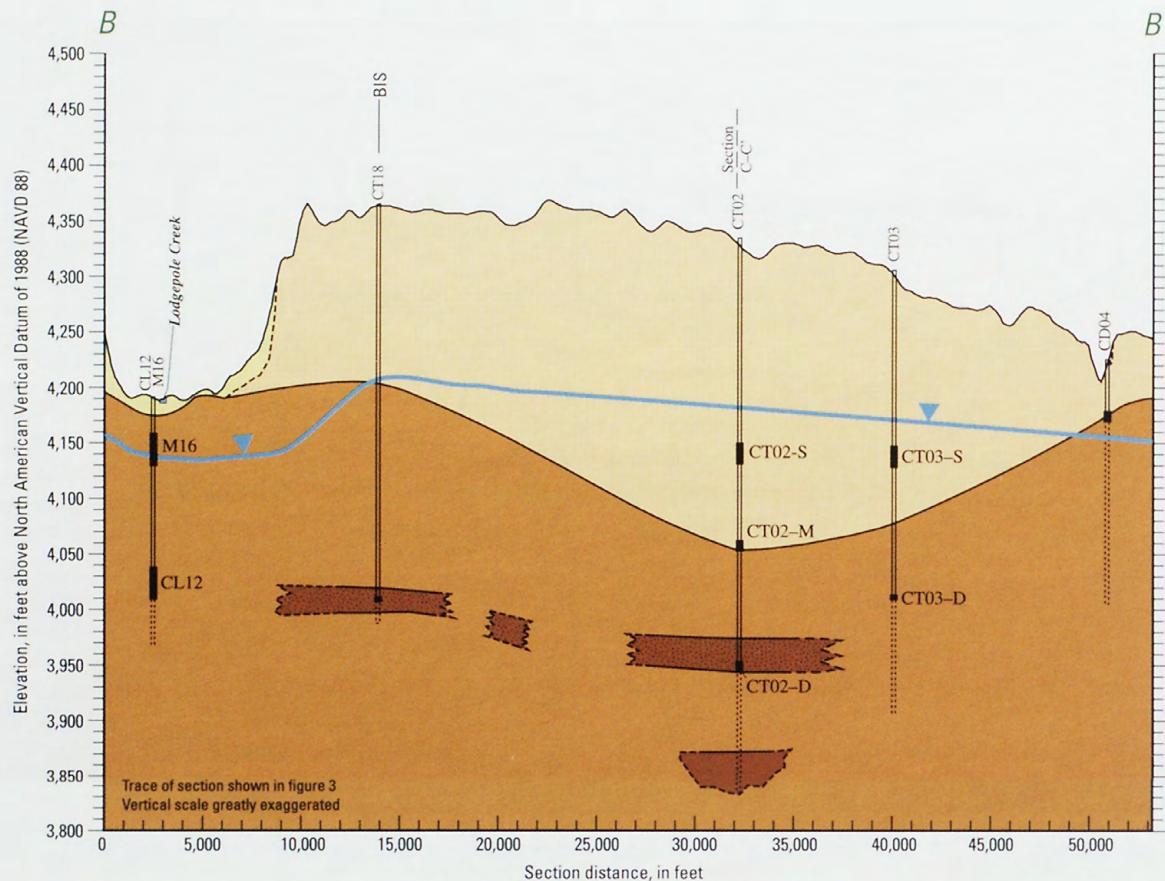


Figure 4. Hydrogeologic sections in study area.

The Brule Formation of the White River Group (hereinafter referred to as the Brule) underlies the Quaternary-age undifferentiated alluvial, colluvial, and eolian deposits in Lodgepole Creek Valley and the Ogallala Group (herein after referred to as the Ogallala) in the tableland areas. The Brule largely consists of beds of siltstone that in the study area can exceed 600 ft in thickness, but which do not yield substantial quantities of water unless fractured. The Brule also contains local isolated paleochannel deposits of sand and gravel that can yield moderate volumes of water for irrigation wells. One paleochannel deposit of sand, gravel, and minor conglomerate was encountered while installing monitoring wells for this study in the tableland areas north of Lodgepole Creek Valley

(fig. 3). This channel deposit was as much as 22 ft thick, and it can be delineated by water wells and numerous oil wells in the area. This deposit also can be traced for 6 mi and appears to be about 0.5 mi in width (fig. 3). Additional isolated zones of sand and (or) sandstone that are capable of yielding smaller volumes of water occur within the Brule, but these deposits are smaller, thinner, and are not mappable.

In much of the study area, the Brule is a confining unit unless secondary permeability develops. Bjorkland (1957) noted that horizontal zones of fracturing in the Brule underlying Lodgepole Creek Valley and Sidney Draw vary from 10 to 15 ft in thickness, and that the fracture zones were an important source of water for large-capacity irrigation wells. Barrash



EXPLANATION

Bedrock geology	
Quaternary	 Undifferentiated alluvial and colluvial deposits
	 Ogallala Group (Ogallala)
Tertiary	 White River Group, Brule Formation (Brule)
	 White River Group, Brule Formation (Brule sand)
	 White River Group, Brule Formation (sand, gravel, and minor conglomerate)

— Geologic contact—Dashed where inferred

▼ March 2005 water level

CT02-S, CT02-M, CT02-D: Well-screen interval and well identifier—Dashed line indicates test hole. S indicates well-screen interval was shallow. M indicates well-screen interval was at medium depth. D indicates well-screen interval was deep

BIS: Bend in section

Figure 4. Hydrogeologic sections in study area.—Continued

(1986) also noted that the intensely fractured zone he studied in the Sidney Draw area was horizontal to subhorizontal. Lowry (1966) reported that the secondary permeability of the White River Group likely resulted from the presence of pipes that formed prior to deposition of the overlying Ogallala. Pipes are tubular cavities in the rock that in the study area often are filled with sand and gravel. These pipes, instead of fractures, could account for some of the secondary permeability of the Brule. Lowry (1966) also reported that large-capacity wells were not known to have been drilled outside major valleys. It is possible that the piping and the fracturing might be related.

The authors hypothesize that piping and intensely fractured horizontal secondary permeability zones of the Brule in the study area may have had a three-step origin. During the initial phase of the development of secondary permeability, piping occurred in the vadose zone accompanied by erosion and lowering of the water table during the development of a major erosional unconformity. The piping may or may not have been affected by unloading due to erosion of the overlying material. Although this process could have occurred at any time during development of a major unconformity, the distribution of these zones of secondary permeability suggest

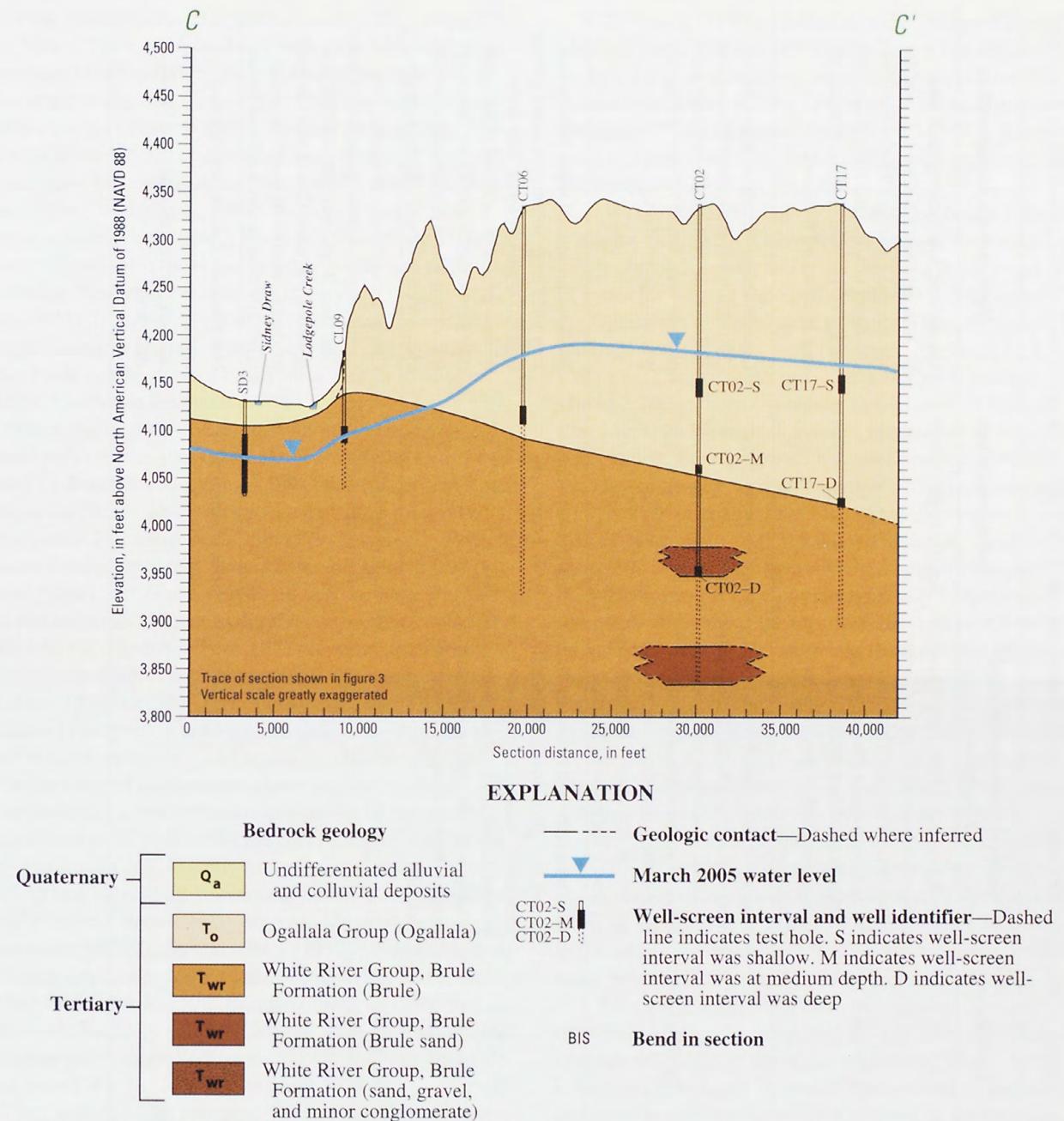


Figure 4. Hydrogeologic sections in study area.—Continued

that this erosion and related piping probably occurred during the development of the present-day Lodgepole Creek drainage system prior to the deposition of the alluvial deposits. It also is possible that this process may have occurred during development of the erosional unconformity prior to deposition of the Ogallala. During the second phase, subsurface erosion continued in the vadose zone, and removal of localized zones of very fine-grained sand would have caused the collapse or mechanical failure of the overlying low-yield beds of siltstone resulting in the intensely fractured horizontal to subhorizontal zones observed today. During the final phase of aquifer development, the ground-water level rose to fill the fractured zones during or

shortly after the deposition of the alluvial material. Subsurface erosional and horizontal fracture zone development essentially would end or become minimal when the vadose zone became saturated and the relatively slow movement of ground water minimized subsurface erosion. This unconformity process is similar to the development of secondary permeability in carbonate aquifers except that mechanical erosion of fine-grained material here is more important than chemical dissolution.

In Lodgepole Creek Valley, the Brule is considered a major aquifer where fractured because of its ability to yield large quantities of water with little drawdown. In areas where the Brule is an unfractured siltstone, it is considered to be the

Table 1. Hydrogeology of the Sidney study area, western Nebraska.

[Geologic characteristics and descriptions modified from Swinehart and Diffendal (1997); geologic ages from Swinehart and others (1985) and U.S. Geological Survey (2006a); gal/min, gallons per minute; Ma, millions of years ago]

System	Series	Age (Ma)	Geologic unit	Geologic characteristics and descriptions	Hydrogeologic unit	Hydrogeologic characteristics
Quaternary	Holocene to Pleistocene	Present to 1.8	Alluvium	Alluvial deposit of silt, sand, gravel, and boulders found along Lodgepole Creek and tributaries. Thickness varies from trace to a maximum thickness of 30 feet. Width along Lodgepole Creek is generally less than 0.5 mile.	Aquifer in alluvium	Unconfined, low-yielding (less than 50 gal/min), water-bearing unit used for stock and domestic wells. Generally shallow depth to water and limited saturated thickness. Limited development due to lack of saturated thickness.
	Miocene	5.3-23.8	Ogallala Group	Fine- to coarse-grained sand, gravel, and conglomerate, beds of calcareous sandstone, calcareous siltstone, caliche, and volcanic ash are common. Beds of clay and siliceous siltstone are present but minor. Thickness varies from trace to over 400 feet.	Aquifer in Ogallala Group	Unconfined, moderate- to high-yielding (100-2,200 gal/min), water-bearing unit in Cheyenne Tableland in northern part of study area. Depth to water is typically greater than 100 feet.
Tertiary	Lower Oligocene	29-33.7	Brule Formation White River Group	Brown siltstone and mudstone-rich in volcanic glass shards. Regionally, correlative volcanic ash beds are present. Local lenses of sandstone, sand, gravel, and conglomerate are present. Brule Formation is over 600 feet thick.	Aquifer in fractured Brule Formation	Shallow, unconfined water-bearing unit may yield large volumes of water (greater than 1,000 gal/min) with little drawdown—generally localized near Lodgepole Creek and Sidney Draw. Storativity is low except where in hydraulic communication with saturated alluvial deposits.
					Aquifer in Brule Formation sand (gravel) unit	Can be unconfined or confined, very localized, yields small quantities of water (less than 50 gal/min) for domestic and livestock purposes. Gravel unit can yield moderate amounts of water for center-pivot irrigation in very localized areas.
					Brule Formation confining unit	Not a source of water; separates unconfined aquifers from confined deeper aquifers. Serves as bedrock in Sidney study area.

base of the shallow alluvial aquifer system in the Lodgepole Creek Valley. The top of the Brule under the tableland areas is considered the base of the regional aquifer system where (1) the Brule is mantled by saturated Ogallala deposits and (2) data show no occurrence of secondary permeability zones within the Brule. In the Lodgepole Creek drainage, myriad fracture zones are present where the Brule is at or near land surface (Sibray and Zhang, 1994), making it one of two principal aquifers in the South Platte NRD. Although fracture zones can allow substantial yields from production wells open to the Brule, the storage coefficient is very low (Sibray and Zhang, 1994). Because of the small storage coefficient, during prolonged drought ground-water levels fluctuate substantially, and the Brule can be drained easily, resulting in smaller or insufficient yields to irrigation wells.

Where the Brule is fractured, hydraulic conductivity and well yields in the study area likely are similar to those reported by Barrash and Ralston (1991) and Sibray and Zhang (1994) in the Sidney Draw area located about 6 mi west of the study area. Barrash and Ralston (1991) reported values of hydraulic conductivity that ranged from 3,000 to 11,000 ft/d, whereas Sibray and Zhang (1994) studied the same fracture zones and reported a higher hydraulic conductivity value of 20,000 ft/d. Crist and Borchert (1972) reported transmissivity values from aquifer tests in southeast Wyoming ranging from about 12,800 to 32,600 ft²/d in Brule wells. The Sibray and Zhang (1994) study used a finite-difference numerical ground-water flow model (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988) and the response of piezometers above and below the fracture zone to construct a three-dimensional model of the aquifer. The piezometers located below the main fracture zone in the Sibray and Zhang (1994) study had a slower response time, indicating lack of vertical fractures at depth. Their study also showed enhanced permeability between the main fracture zone and the water table. Rapp and others (1957) estimated hydraulic conductivity values for the unfractured White River Group to be less than 2.7×10^{-2} ft/d. Barrash (1986) reported that hydraulic conductivity values measured from core samples of representative lithologies (siltstone to claystone) in the Brule ranged from 2.4×10^{-5} to 8.2×10^{-1} ft/d.

The Ogallala is the youngest Tertiary-age deposit in the South Platte NRD. Rocks from the Ogallala are widespread, and subsequent erosion has exposed older units in the Lodgepole Creek drainage and in Sidney Draw. The Ogallala consists of alternating interbedded layers of clay, silt, and sand and gravel. These materials were deposited by streams that filled their valleys or channels with sediment and, subsequently, spilled over and left a widespread blanket deposit of intermixed coarse and fine materials above older units. In some locations, the Ogallala is cemented with calcium carbonate or silica and does not yield water to wells. In other locations, there are individual beds of unconsolidated sand and gravel deposits with little or no silt and thicknesses of 70 ft or more. The Ogallala is an important aquifer north of Lodgepole Creek in the tableland areas, and this aquifer discharges some water to Lodgepole Creek Valley.

Diffendal (1990) reported that the "Sidney Gravel" of the Ogallala cannot be traced for more than a few kilometers from its type areas. Furthermore, no gravel sheet (Sidney Gravel¹) occurs beneath the Kimball Formation¹ of the Ogallala within the regional area described by Diffendal (1990). Therefore, the sand and gravel units of the Ogallala in the region are largely discontinuous remnant deposits.

Where sufficient saturated sediments occur, which excludes those areas where the Brule crops out or the Ogallala is above the water table, the Ogallala is the major source of water for most of the South Platte NRD. The aquifer in the Ogallala is a good source of water where saturated. The reported range of yield from registered irrigation wells in Cheyenne County north of Lodgepole Creek Valley is about 100 to 2,200 gal/min (Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, 2006) with an average production of about 820 gal/min. Bishop-Brogden Associates, Inc. (William Taylor, City of Sidney, written commun., 2003) reported transmissivity values of channel sand in the tableland areas north of Sidney to be about 27,000 ft²/d, the hydraulic conductivity was about 600 ft/d, and the specific yield ranged between 0.20 and 0.25. However, because of predominantly consolidated sediments throughout the Ogallala, the hydraulic conductivity values generally are much less than reported by Bishop-Brogden Associates, Inc. (as they were describing localized unconsolidated channel sand). Typical specific yield and hydraulic conductivity values of the Ogallala aquifer likely are similar to 0.15 to 0.16 and 14 to 19 ft/d, respectively, in central Nebraska (Peckenpaugh and Dugan, 1983), and 0.10 to 0.20 and 25 to 100 ft/d, respectively, in the Northern High Plains aquifer (Gutentag and others, 1984). Ogle and Hallberg (2000) reported a transmissivity value for the Ogallala under confined conditions in southeastern Wyoming as about 1.1 ft²/d. Because of a lack of saturated thickness, the Ogallala in the immediate study area yields only moderate amounts of water to a relatively small number of irrigation wells.

South of Lodgepole Creek, the Ogallala is mostly unsaturated because the elevation of the water table approximately corresponds with the top of the underlying Brule. North of Lodgepole Creek, the Brule has been eroded to deeper levels, and there is a greater saturated thickness of the Ogallala. Also, areas of the Ogallala can contain paleochannels that largely are unmapped.

The youngest and shallowest aquifer in the study area is alluvium along Lodgepole Creek and its tributary ephemeral drainages. These deposits are relatively thin over most of the study area and, because of a lack of saturated thickness, generally are not regarded as a major source of water. Although there is water in the alluvial deposits, the most important aspect of the deposits is that they provide ground-water recharge to some wells completed in the underlying fractured Brule. In addition, some alluvial wells can yield small quantities of water for livestock and domestic use in some localized areas.

¹Nomenclature is from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The alluvial deposits consist of heterogeneous mixtures or lenticular beds of silt, sand, and gravel with scattered pebbles, cobbles, and boulders deposited along Lodgepole Creek and its tributaries. These deposits generally are continuous but usually are less than 0.5 mi in width. In addition, some of the alluvial sediment can become dry during the irrigation season (May through September) when the large-capacity irrigation wells in the fractured Brule are pumped.

Acknowledgments

This study conducted in cooperation with the South Platte NRD was made possible by support provided by the Nebraska Environmental Trust. Acknowledgment is extended to the landowners who provided access for the installation of monitoring wells and the collection of ground-water-quality samples. Special appreciation and acknowledgment are extended to Sean Sutherland and Linda Suhr of the South Platte NRD for assistance with sampling or clerical requirements during this study.

Methods

This section describes the methods used to collect and analyze ground-water data for the study area. Data collected for this study included both new data collected during 2004–05 and historical data from the USGS National Water Information System (NWIS) database, the South Platte NRD, the CSD, the city of Sidney, and the Nebraska Oil and Gas Commission.

Monitoring-Well Network

Water-level measurements and water samples from the study area were collected from 3 existing monitoring wells and from 26 monitoring wells installed specifically for this study (fig. 5). Criteria for site selection included (1) placement of monitoring wells in a grid to utilize horizontal transects, and (2) placement of some monitoring wells in tableland areas, tableland draws, and Lodgepole Creek Valley to determine ground-water characteristics in the tableland areas, Lodgepole Creek Valley, and the transitional area between these two topographic regions. The pattern of the grid originally was established to semiuniformly distribute the monitoring wells in the tableland areas. Permission to install monitoring wells from landowners and a lack of saturated deposits necessitated modifications to the original grid. Once all permissions were set, monitoring wells were installed by USGS, South Platte NRD, and CSD personnel using methods similar to those described by Lapham and others (1997).

Each monitoring well was identified by the predominant formation in which it was completed—Ogallala, Brule, or Brule sand. All monitoring wells installed for this study were

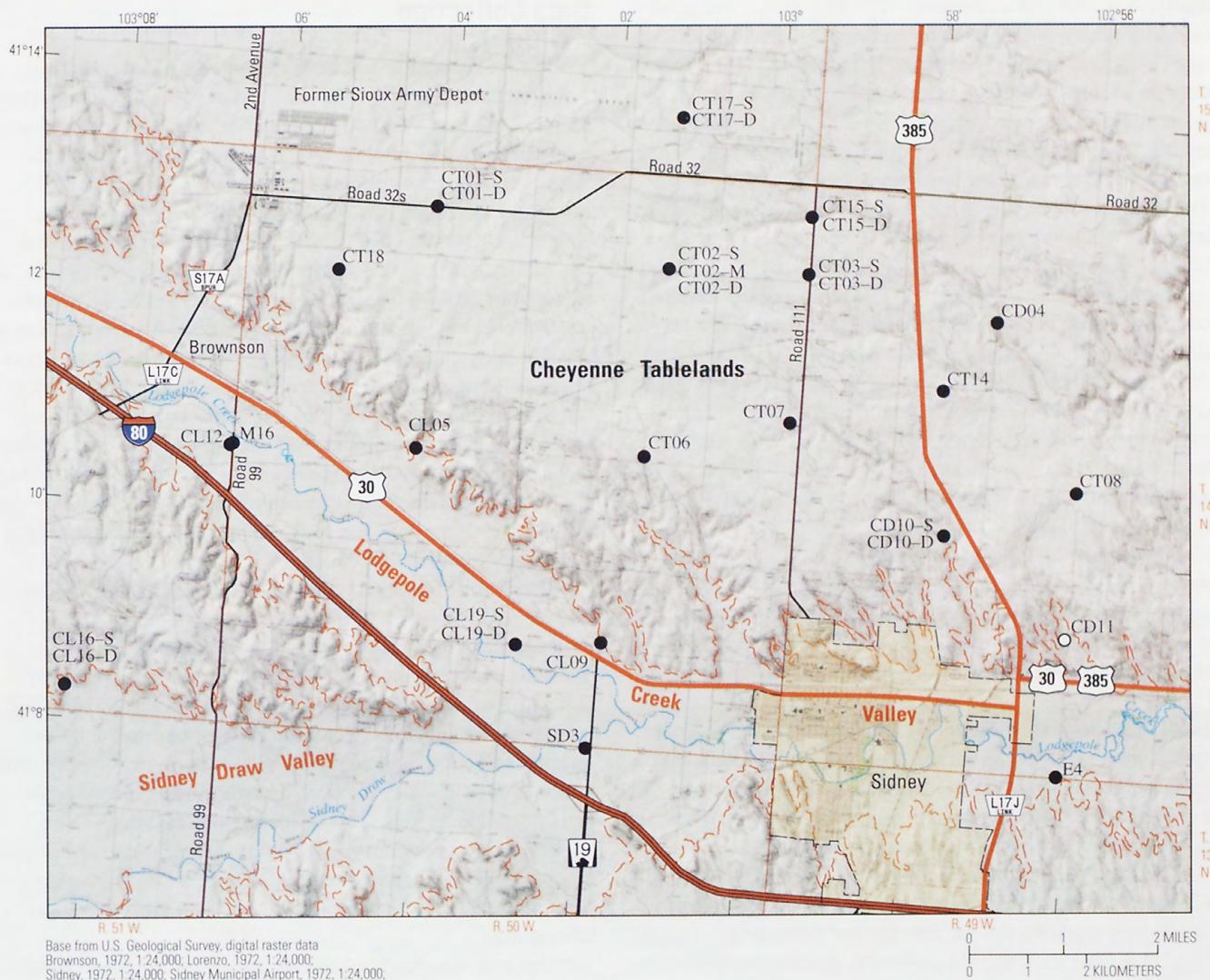
open to either the Ogallala or the Brule. Monitoring wells that were open to the Ogallala were identified as Ogallala monitoring wells, and those open to the Brule were identified either as Brule monitoring wells or as Brule sand monitoring wells (if they were open to Brule sand). Because of the limited thickness of the alluvium, no monitoring wells open only to the alluvial deposits were available, and subsequently, any monitoring wells partially open to alluvial deposits were identified as Brule or Brule sand monitoring wells.

The Brule underlying Lodgepole Creek Valley appears to be composed of secondary permeability structures as evident from the many irrigation wells present in the valley. However, none of these structures were identified during the installation of the monitoring wells. Therefore, as stated previously, all monitoring wells open to the Brule were identified as either Brule or Brule sand and not fractured Brule. Because secondary permeability structure in the Brule exists (as discussed in the section on “Hydrogeology”), monitoring wells in Lodgepole Creek Valley that were open to the Brule likely contained some of these secondary permeability structures. Moreover, because myriad secondary permeability structures exist, an important caveat is that this report will loosely classify the Brule as an aquifer although in many cases, especially in the tableland areas, the Brule acts as a confining unit where sand units are not available. To support this classification, results of significance testing between yields of monitoring wells in Lodgepole Creek Valley compared with the tableland areas are presented in the section on “Ground-Water Availability.”

Following installation of the new monitoring wells in 2003, air sparging was used for monitoring-well development. Air sparging uses compressed air to lift water up and out of the monitoring well. This, in turn, discharges sediment-laden water from the well. All monitoring wells were secured with padlocks and protected with well protectors. Monitoring wells that extended above grade were protected using steel well protectors. Monitoring wells that were below grade were sealed from the environment using flush-mount well protectors.

Site Identification

Four different methods of site identification were used in this report. The first method, the field identifier (such as CT18), was used to easily identify the monitoring wells during onsite operations or during discussions and was based largely on either an historical identifier (existing monitoring wells) or new identifier (monitoring wells installed for this study). Existing monitoring wells used during this study (E4, M16, and SD-3) retained the identifier historically used by the South Platte NRD, and all were located in Lodgepole Creek Valley. Monitoring wells installed for this study used a field identifier nomenclature associated with the placement of the monitoring well that was based on the county, topography, and depth and uses an alpha-numeric identification (such as CT01-D). All new monitoring wells were in Cheyenne County, so the first alpha character “C” was used to designate Cheyenne



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, digital raster data
 Brownson, 1972, 1:24,000; Lorenzo, 1972, 1:24,000;
 Sidney, 1972, 1:24,000; Sidney Municipal Airport, 1972, 1:24,000;
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 13 North

Horizontal coordinate information is referenced to the North American
 Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)

EXPLANATION

— Generalized valley boundary

CT02-S Monitoring-well location and identifier—S indicates
 CT02-M well-screen interval was shallow. M indicates well-screen
 CT02-D interval was at medium depth. D indicates well-screen
 interval was deep

CD11 Test-hole location and identifier

Figure 5. Location of monitoring wells and test hole in study area.

County. The next alpha character “T,” “D,” or “L” was used to identify where the monitoring well was located—tableland areas (T), in a draw (D) connecting the tableland areas to Lodgepole Creek Valley, or in Lodgepole Creek Valley (L). The numeric value in the field identifier represents the well’s numeric identification with respect to field identification. The terminal alpha character, if present, was used to identify the relative depth of the monitoring well in the well cluster, rather than depth of the well as a function of the land surface. The shallow monitoring wells were designated by an “S,” and the maximum well-screen depths for those wells ranged in depth from 57 to 357 ft below land surface (sites containing a single monitoring well also were included in this statistic). Only one monitoring well contained an intermediate-depth well screen (well CT02–M). This well was identified with an “M” and had a maximum well-screen depth of 276 ft below land surface. The deep monitoring wells were designated by “D,” and maximum well-screen depths ranged from 94 to 500 ft below land surface.

The second method uses the USGS site-identification number. USGS assigns a unique number to each type of sampling site when it is established. The identification numbers for wells are assigned according to the grid system of latitude and longitude. The number consists of 15 digits; for example 411214103052001. The first six digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, the next seven digits denote degrees, minutes, and seconds of longitude, and the last two digits (assigned sequentially) identify the wells within a 1-second grid. This site-identification number, once assigned, is a pure number and has no locational significance.

The third method, a local identifier (such as 14N 50W 14CDCA1), is based on the land subdivisions in the Public Land Survey System (fig. 6). The number preceding N (north) of the Base Line indicates the township, the number preceding W (west) of the Principal Meridian indicates the range, and the number preceding the terminal letters indicates the section in which the well is located. The terminal letters designated A, B, C, and D, denote the quarter section, the quarter-quarter section, the quarter-quarter-quarter section, and the quarter-quarter-quarter-quarter section, respectively. The designation is given in a counterclockwise direction beginning with “A” in the northeast corner of each subdivision. Each well also is assigned a terminal number “1” designating the order of well inventory. Two or more wells are further distinguished by incrementing the terminal digit of the local identifier, assigned by order of inventory.

The fourth method, used in table 4 (in the Appendix), is the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources ground-water well registration number. This number is required for all wells, with limited exclusions (Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, 2002), and is provided to help the reader obtain additional information on each well.

Data Collection

Ground-water levels were measured in 36 monitoring, 1 observation, and 20 irrigation wells in the study area during March 2005 (table 4 in Appendix). Measurements were made to the nearest 0.01 ft using a steel or electric tape. Ground-water samples were collected from 29 monitoring wells, processed, and shipped according to methods described in Kolpin and Burkart (1991), Wilde and Radtke (1999), Wilde and others (1999, 2004). Ground-water samples were collected twice from 29 sites—April 2004 and April 2005. At all sites, water levels were measured concurrently with the collection of water-quality samples. Ground-water samples were collected using a stainless-steel submersible pump connected to a flow-through chamber. Physical characteristics (specific conductance, pH, and water temperature) and dissolved oxygen were measured in the flow-through chamber until three well-casing volumes were purged and measurements stabilized (Wilde and Radtke, 1999), or until the well had been pumped dry and the water level allowed to recover.

Excluding the initial equipment blank, all environmental and quality-control (QC) samples were collected and processed onsite. Samples requiring filtration [major ions, nutrients, and carbon-14 (^{14}C)] were filtered during sample collection using a clean, disposable 45- μm filter. Field equipment was cleaned and decontaminated immediately following sample collection. Samples were sent to analytical laboratories within 2 days of the collection. Samples preserved by cooling (nutrients) were packed on ice in coolers to maintain a maximum temperature of 4 °C while enroute to the analytical laboratory (explained in next section). Remaining samples were packed in coolers without ice and sent to their respective laboratories.

Special sampling techniques were used to collect water samples for analysis of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (CFC-12, dichlorodifluoromethane, CF_2Cl_2 ; CFC-11, trichlorofluoromethane, CFCl_3 ; and CFC-113, trichlorotrifluoroethane, $\text{C}_2\text{F}_3\text{Cl}_3$), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), dissolved gases (argon, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen, and oxygen), tritium/helium ($^3\text{H}/^3\text{He}$), and ^{14}C . These techniques were used to ensure that ground-water samples did not come in contact with the atmosphere (U.S. Geological Survey, 2005a). Accuracy of CFC dating was improved with sequential collection of dissolved-gases samples in serum bottles. Analyses of these dissolved-gases samples can be used to help define recharge temperatures used to calculate ground-water ages (Busenberg and Plummer, 1992). Samples collected for analysis of $^3\text{H}/^3\text{He}$ were sealed in copper tubing to prevent atmospheric contact (U.S. Geological Survey, 2005b). Samples collected for analysis of ^{14}C and carbon-13/carbon-12 ($^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$) were collected in capped, 1-L serum bottles and sent to the Environmental Isotope Laboratory in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada (discussed in next section).

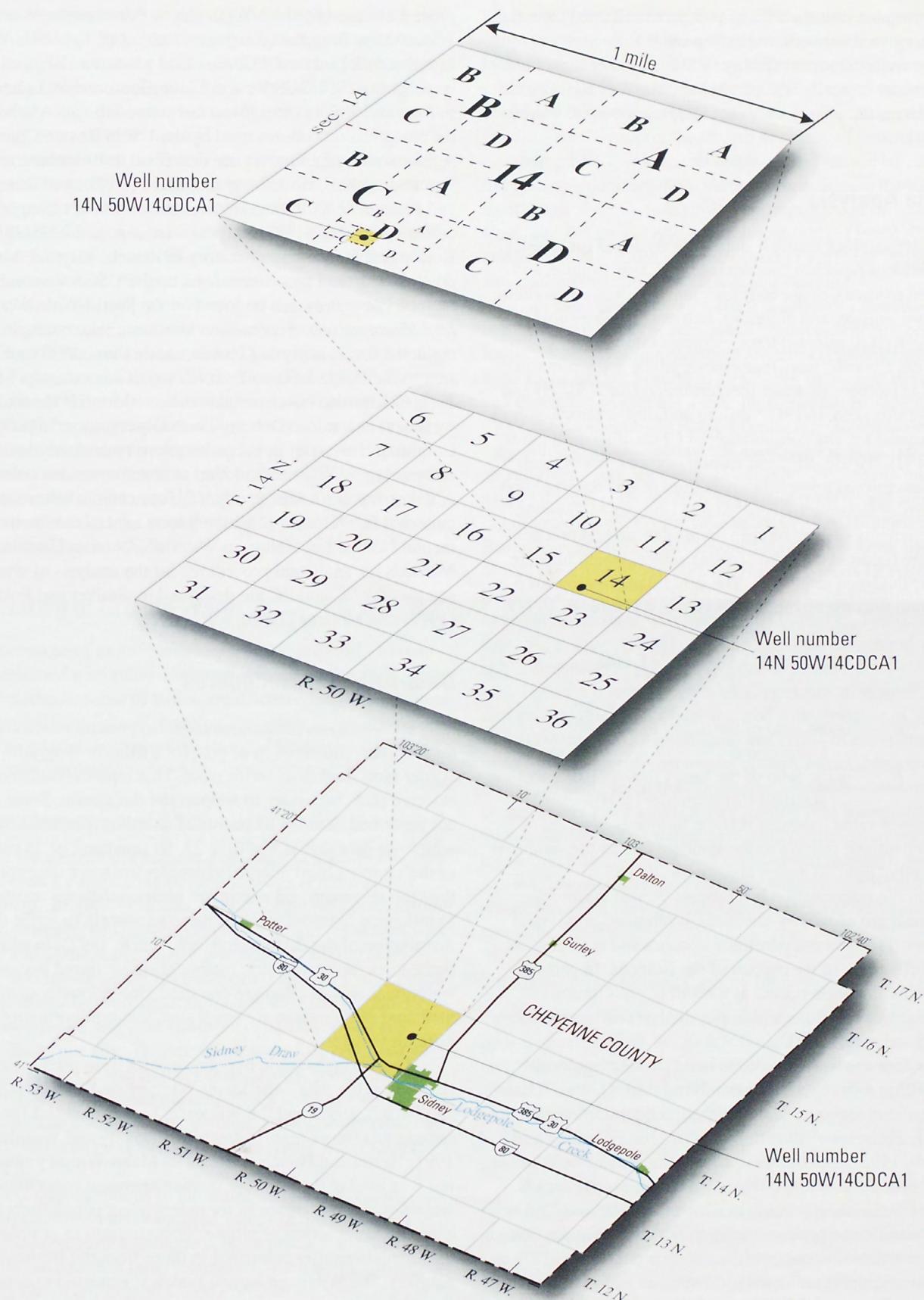


Figure 6. Local well-numbering system.

During the times when samples were collected from the monitoring-well network, excluding small flows downstream from the water-treatment facility in Sidney, flows were insufficient (water typically was ponded and stagnant) or nonexistent. As a result, no surface-water samples were collected for this study.

Sample Analysis

Water samples from all sites were analyzed for physical characteristics (specific conductance, pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen), major ions (calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, sulfate, and chloride), nutrients [such as nitrate as nitrogen (N)], selected trace elements (aluminum, arsenic, boron, fluoride, iron, manganese, silica, and strontium), and stable isotopes of water [deuterium/protium ($^2\text{H}/\text{H}$) and oxygen-18/oxygen-16 ($^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$)]. In addition, a sample subset was analyzed for any combination of CFCs, dissolved gases, tritium (^3H), $^3\text{H}/\text{He}$, SF_6 , and carbon isotopes $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ and ^{14}C .

Conventional nomenclature is used in this report to present results of isotopic analysis. Stable isotopes of low-mass (light) elements such as oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon commonly are reported using “ δ ” (delta) values, which indicate parts per thousand or per mil. The general expression for δ calculation uses the equation (Kendall and Caldwell, 1998):

$$\delta \text{ (in per mil)} = \left[\frac{R_x}{R_s} - 1 \right] \cdot 1,000, \quad (1)$$

where

R_x is the ratio of the heavy to light isotope of the sample; and

R_s is the ratio of the heavy to light isotope of the standard (for example $^2\text{H}/\text{H}$).

A negative δ value indicates that the sample is depleted of the heavy isotope relative to the standard or that the sample is isotopically “light” (Coplen and others, 2000).

Isotopic fractionation is a process by which isotopic compounds are altered by chemical, biological, or physical processes. This process partitions isotopes and is a function of the differences in the masses of the isotopes. In general, isotopic fractionation occurs as a result of equilibrium or kinetic isotope reactions within physical or chemical processes (Coplen and others, 2000).

Because the heavier isotope has a stronger molecular bond (^2H has a stronger molecular bond than ^1H , and ^{18}O has a stronger molecular bond than ^{16}O), the liquid phase of water generally is “heavier” than the gaseous phase (Kendall and Caldwell, 1998). The lighter isotope is more reactive than the heavier isotope (Coplen, 1993). As a result, evaporation is a major fractionation process in which the lighter isotope is concentrated in the product (water vapor), whereas the heavier isotope enriches the reactant (the aqueous phase).

Water samples collected for major ion and nutrient analyses were sent to the USGS National Water Quality Laboratory (NWQL) in Denver, Colorado. Methods for analytical

procedures used by the NWQL can be found on the World Wide Web at http://nwql.usgs.gov/Public/ref_list.html. Water samples collected for CFC, dissolved gases, and SF_6 analyses were sent to the USGS Reston Chlorofluorocarbon Laboratory in Reston, Virginia (<http://water.usgs.gov/lab/cfc>). Methods for analytical procedures used by the USGS Reston Chlorofluorocarbon Laboratory are described in Busenberg and Plummer (1992), Busenberg and others (1998), and Busenberg and Plummer (2000) or references therein. Water samples collected for ^3H and ^{18}O analyses were sent to the USGS Reston Stable Isotope Laboratory in Reston, Virginia. Methods for analytical procedures used by the USGS Reston Stable Isotope Laboratory can be found on the World Wide Web at <http://isotopes.usgs.gov/publications.htm>. Water samples collected for ^3H analysis (Thatcher and others, 1977) were sent to the USGS Isotope Tracers Project laboratory in Menlo Park, California. Water samples collected for $^3\text{H}/^3\text{He}$ analysis were sent to Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO) of Columbia University in Palisades, New York. Analytical methods used by LDEO can be found at http://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/~etg/ms_ms/Ludin_et_al_MS_Paper.html. Water samples collected for ^{14}C and ^{13}C analyses were sent to the Environmental Isotope Laboratory in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Methods for analytical procedures for the analysis of water samples for ^{14}C and ^{13}C are described by Stuiver and Polach (1977) and McCrea (1950), respectively.

Data-Analysis Procedures

Data-analysis procedures included general statistical analysis and construction of boxplots, trilinear diagrams, scatter plots, and time-series plots. This report contains only selected plots necessary to support the discussion. Some data are described in terms of statistical quartiles (percentiles), which are data values less than 25, 50 (median), or 75 percent of the sample observations. Percentiles are more descriptive than the minimum and maximum because they are resistant to influence from outliers and more accurately describe the distribution of the data (Helsel and Hirsch, 1992). In addition, percentiles (nonparametric methods) are preferred because water-quality data often are censored, non-normally distributed, and sample sizes are small such that non-normality is difficult to detect.

Two nonparametric hypothesis tests were used for comparisons of the data—the Mann-Whitney rank-sum test (Helsel and Hirsch, 1992) and the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for large sample sets (more than 15 samples) (Dowdy and Wearden, 1991; Helsel and Hirsch, 1992). The Mann-Whitney rank-sum test was used to determine if median chemical concentrations were significantly different for independent populations (for example, comparison of nitrate concentrations in samples from the Ogallala aquifer compared to those from the Brule sand aquifer). The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to determine if paired chemical concentrations were significantly different (for example, comparison of samples collected from the same

sites but on separate days). All statistical analyses used a significance level of 95 percent ($\alpha = 0.05$). A significance level is the probability that the test statistic generated for that test accurately defines the populations being tested. The p-value associated with a particular test result is the probability of obtaining a test statistic equal to, or more extreme than, the value computed from the data when the null hypothesis (difference in the medians of the two populations is zero) is true. Simpler put, p-values that are 0.05 or smaller indicate that a significant difference between the medians of the two populations can be inferred with 95-percent confidence. That is, the smaller the p-value, the greater the confidence in the difference between the two populations.

Nonparametric statistical methods rely on data ranks rather than actual data values and do not require that data follow any specific probability distribution (Dowdy and Wearden, 1991). For nonparametric statistical analysis, censored data were categorically grouped and were assigned a value equal to one-half the laboratory reporting level. Because the tests performed are nonparametric and compare two independent populations by ranking the data, assigning a minimum value to the censored data did not affect the hypothesis-test results (Helsel and Hirsch, 1992).

Age Dating of Ground Water

Recharge of ground water as long ago as the 1940s can be determined with relatively accurate methods of age dating. These methods, some of which are discussed in the following paragraphs, have helped scientists and water managers determine the relation between the history of land use and ground-water contamination.

Chlorofluorocarbons and Sulfur Hexafluoride

CFCs are stable, synthetic, halogenated alkanes that now can be used for age dating of ground water (Plummer and Busenberg, 2000). CFCs, used as aerosol propellants, cleaning agents, solvents, and blowing agents in the production of foam rubber and plastics, eventually get released into the atmosphere and subsequently get transported into the hydrosphere (Plummer and Busenberg, 2000). Until the early to mid-1990s, CFC concentrations in the atmosphere had increased at a nearly linear rate (fig. 7) since CFCs were first produced as safe refrigerants in the 1930s. Consequently, precipitation that fell to the earth since the mid-1940s has a unique CFC signature. The age of relatively young ground water (less than 50 years old) can be determined by analyzing water samples for CFCs.

CFC concentrations in the water samples were compared to calculated and measured values in the air (fig. 7). The CFC age-dating technique is more precise, and analytical costs are less than other techniques, such as ^3H , for dating recently recharged ground water. Previous studies using the CFC technique have determined the age of recently recharged ground water with an accuracy of plus-or-minus 1 to 3 years

(Busenberg and Plummer, 1992). CFC ground-water ages also agree favorably with ages determined using other dating techniques such as ^3H , $^3\text{H}/^4\text{He}$, and krypton-85 (Ekwurzel and others, 1994). However, over time CFCs can and do degrade under certain geochemical conditions (for example, reducing conditions). Therefore, the overall accuracy of ground-water age dating by CFCs also can diminish and should be evaluated using dissolved gases data. Further discussion on the uses and limitations of CFCs for age-dating purposes can be found in Cook and Solomon (1995), Szabo and others (1996), Clark and Fritz (1997), Solomon and others (1998), and Plummer and Busenberg (2000) and references therein.

SF_6 can occur naturally, but it is primarily anthropogenic in origin. In the 1960s, substantial production of SF_6 began for use in high-voltage electrical switches (Plummer and Busenberg, 2000). Similar to CFCs, SF_6 in the atmosphere and precipitation imparts a specific signature. However, unlike CFCs, SF_6 apparently is stable in reducing ground-water environments, and uncertainties associated with use of SF_6 as an age-dating tool are fewer. In addition, SF_6 mixing ratios are small [about 4 parts per trillion volume (pptv)], and age dating of ground water is possible to about 1970 (Plummer and Busenberg, 2000). SF_6 has an estimated atmospheric lifetime of 800 (Morris and others, 1995) to 3,200 years (Ravishankara and others, 1993), and atmospheric concentrations are expected to increase (Busenberg and Plummer, 1997). Therefore, SF_6 is expected to continue to be a useful ground-water age-dating tool for post-1990s ground water.

Because uncertainties in CFC ages can arise from factors such as thickness of unsaturated zone, mixture of young and old water, CFC degradation, and errors in estimating the recharge temperature, all results of the CFC analyses were examined using three flow or mixing scenarios—piston flow (water moving as a slug), binary mixing (old water mixed with young water), and exponential mixing (infinite number of inputs, such as a well with a long screened interval). Sensitivity and flow-characteristic analyses were facilitated using a spreadsheet (Julian Wayland, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., 2005).

Tritium, Tritium/Helium, Carbon-14

Tritium is a naturally occurring radioactive isotope of hydrogen with a half-life of 4,500 days (12.32 years) (Lucas and Unterweger, 2000). Most of the ^3H present in the atmosphere prior to thermonuclear testing in the 1950s and 1960s was the result of natural production in the upper atmosphere—bombardment of nitrogen by neutrons in cosmic radiation (Solomon and Cook, 2000).

Tritium is used to date young ground water because of its short half-life (Mann and others, 1982). The natural background activity of ^3H in precipitation prior to 1952 was about 1 to 10 TU (Davis and DeWiest, 1966) with each TU equal to one ^3H atom in 10^{18} atoms of hydrogen. Beginning in 1952, large amounts of ^3H were added to this natural background value from above-ground testing of thermonuclear devices.

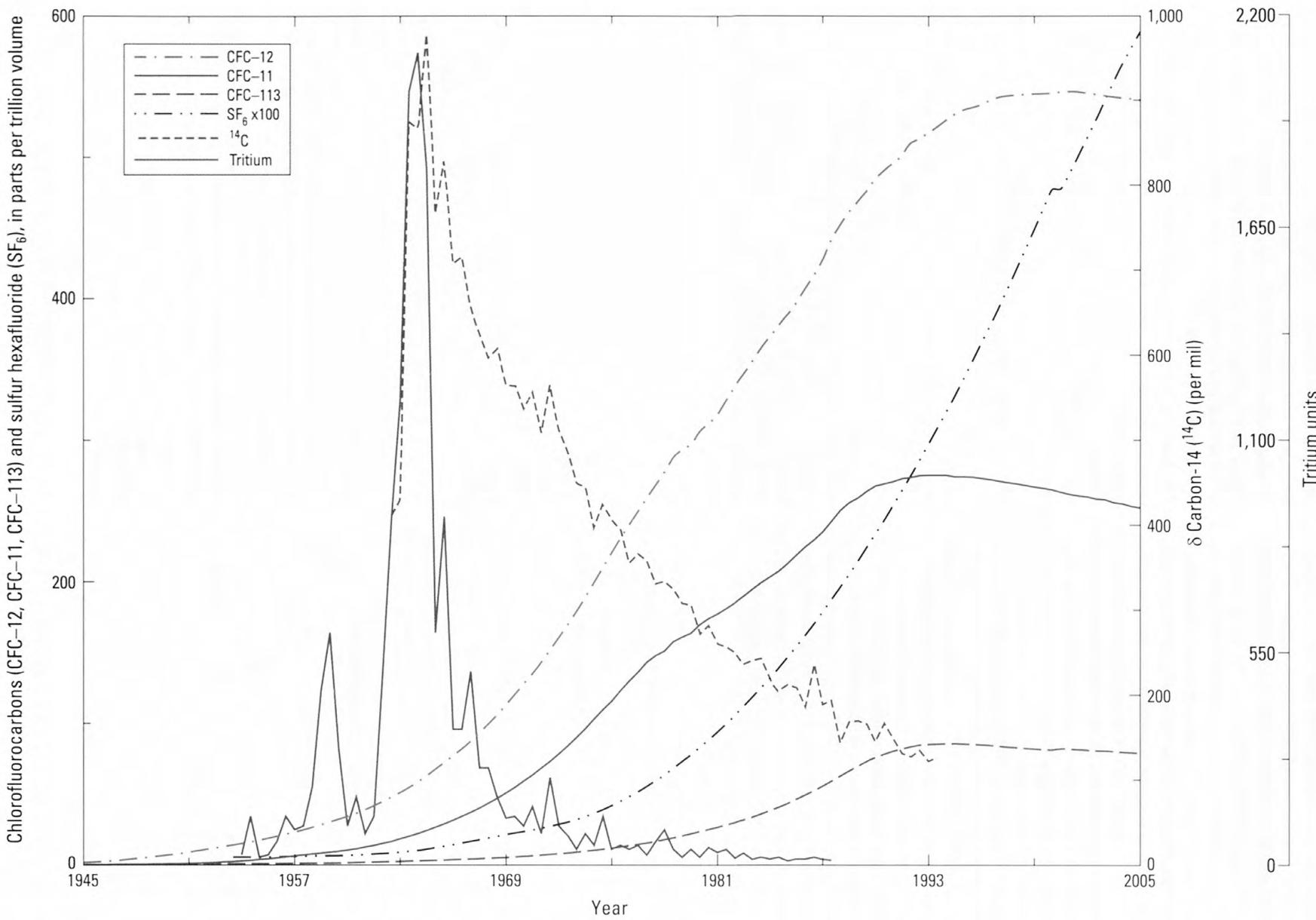


Figure 7. Atmospheric concentrations of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-11, CFC-12, and CFC-113), tritium, and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) in North American air and carbon-14 concentrations in Northern Hemisphere air (U.S. Geological Survey, 2005c).

Concentrations of ${}^3\text{H}$ in precipitation have been monitored at numerous locations throughout North America since the early 1950s. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (not shown in figures) has a fairly complete record of ${}^3\text{H}$ concentrations in North American precipitation from 1953 to the present (fig. 7). At the 1963 peak, the production of human-generated ${}^3\text{H}$ was 100 to 1,000 times greater than that of natural ${}^3\text{H}$ production (Fontes, 1980). Since that time, ${}^3\text{H}$ concentrations in Ottawa precipitation have decreased gradually to about 20 TU (International Atomic Energy Agency, 1992).

Because of its half-life, ${}^3\text{H}$ can be used as a natural tracer. However, because the ${}^3\text{H}$ input varied seasonally and from year to year, and the peak input was in the early 1960s, age dating with ${}^3\text{H}$ is not as precise as the other methods used in this study. Assuming that pre-1950s ${}^3\text{H}$ concentrations in ground water were no greater than 6 to 7 TU (Solomon and Cook, 2000), water samples with ${}^3\text{H}$ concentrations greater than 0.5 TU (in 2004) generally represent water that has recharged after the peak of the thermonuclear-device testing of 1963. Water samples with ${}^3\text{H}$ concentrations less than 0.5 TU (in 2004) generally represent water recharged prior to 1963. Moreover, water samples with ${}^3\text{H}$ concentrations that were not measurable (in 2004) likely recharged prior to the early 1950s. One of the primary problems with using ${}^3\text{H}$ for age dating is that for water that was recharged after the 1963 peak, the graph of measured concentrations in Northern Hemisphere precipitation (fig. 7) shows that concentrations are too variable to accurately determine an apparent age. In other words, ${}^3\text{H}$ concentrations are not a linear function of time; there are too many points on the time line that could correspond to the same concentration of ${}^3\text{H}$ and thus to the age that a sample represents.

Another method of age dating with ${}^3\text{H}$ is to associate its decay relative to production of ${}^3\text{He}$. Tritium can decay to ${}^3\text{He}$ when isolated from the atmosphere. Because the decay rate is constant, ${}^3\text{H}/{}^3\text{He}$ can be measured to determine the age of the water. Most ${}^3\text{H}/{}^3\text{He}$ is a product of thermonuclear-device testing in the mid- to late 1950s, but some terrigenous-derived ${}^3\text{He}$ also occurs. Therefore, concentrations of the terrigenous ${}^3\text{He}$ need to be adjusted and accounted for. The tritiogenic ${}^3\text{He}^*$ (${}^3\text{He}^*$ is used to indicate tritiogenic ${}^3\text{He}^*$) is used to distinguish ${}^3\text{He}$ produced from the decay of ${}^3\text{H}$ from that produced from other sources (Solomon and others, 1998). Details on the uses and limitations of ${}^3\text{H}/{}^3\text{He}$ age dating of ground water can be found in Solomon and others (1998) and Solomon and Cook (2000) and references therein.

Measurements of ${}^{14}\text{C}$ concentrations in ground water are useful for dating ground water with long residence times (greater than 50 years). Radiocarbon age dating with ${}^{14}\text{C}$ cannot be done on the water molecule itself but is done on the dissolved organic or inorganic carbon in water (Clark and Fritz, 1997). The half-life of ${}^{14}\text{C}$ (5,730 years) and the ubiquity of carbon make it an ideal tracer to date ground water that can be 1,000s to 10,000s of years old (Kalin, 2000). Prior to the thermonuclear device tests mentioned previously, atmospheric composition of ${}^{14}\text{C}$ presumably was relatively constant (A_0)

and is referred to as 100 pmC (Parkhurst and Plummer, 1993). For this study, an assumption was made that decay was the only process decreasing the amount of ${}^{14}\text{C}$ in ground water. Dates derived from ${}^{14}\text{C}$ radiocarbon age-dating analyses generally are on the order of 100s to 10,000s of years. Therefore, results are reported in years before present (ybp).

The ${}^{14}\text{C}$ isotope fractionates during the organic or inorganic phase transformation. To maintain universality for dating purposes, ${}^{14}\text{C}$ activity was normalized to the international standard for contemporary carbon (NIST Oxalic Acid SRM 4990-C) (Kalin, 2000)—normalized to a common $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value (-25 per mil) (Clark and Fritz, 1997). Therefore, water samples also were analyzed for ${}^{13}\text{C}/{}^{12}\text{C}$ to determine the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value of the sample reported as $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ [in per mil content of the Vienna PeeDee belemnite (PDB) or the standard for computation of ${}^{13}\text{C}$ (Bullen and Kendall, 1998)]. Further discussion on normalization of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ can be found in Clark and Fritz (1997) and Kalin (2000).

The age of the water was determined by the following equation (modified from Parkhurst and Plummer, 1993):

$$t = \frac{5,730}{\ln(2)} \ln \left(\frac{A_0}{A} \right), \quad (2)$$

where

- t is the estimated age of the ground water, in years;
- 5,730 is the half-life of ${}^{14}\text{C}$, in years;
- A_0 is the starting concentration of ${}^{14}\text{C}$ in the water; and
- A is the concentration of ${}^{14}\text{C}$ in the sample.

The apparent age of water using ${}^{14}\text{C}$ was determined using the computer program NETPATH (Plummer and others, 1994). To estimate A_0 , several models—some more complex than others—are available in NETPATH. The Fontes and Garnier (1979) model assumes a “two-stage evolution of the recharge water accounting for dissolution and isotopic exchange of CO_2 [carbon dioxide] in the unsaturated zone and isotopic exchange with carbonate rocks in the saturated zone” (Plummer and others, 1994, p. 28). This model generally agreed with some of the other complex models available in NETPATH and was chosen to estimate A_0 for radiocarbon age dating of ground water. For this report, the Fontes and Garnier (1979) model was selected with the option of an open system (gas-solution equilibrium).

Like ${}^3\text{H}/{}^3\text{He}$ age dating, age dating with ${}^{14}\text{C}$ is too complex to be sufficiently described in this report. Details on the use and limitations of ${}^{14}\text{C}$ in dating of ground water can be found in Bullen and Kendall (1998), Wang and others (1998), and Kalin (2000) and references therein.

Hydrogen and Oxygen Isotopes

Hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O), respectively, are the third and first most abundant elements on the surface of the Earth (Coplen and others, 2002) and are isotopically covariant. In general, the ratio of the two most common isotopes of H and

O in terrestrial water varies within the environment by a factor of 2 and 5 percent, respectively (Coplen and Kendall, 2000). Coplen and others (2000) reported that these large variations are seasonally and climatically induced, which allow hydrologists to identify and quantify the source of water. Relative to precipitation during warm seasons, precipitation during cold seasons is depleted in $\delta^2\text{H}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (Coplen and others, 2002). Furthermore, chemical analysis of the H and O isotopes provides information about the water molecules directly instead of using physical inferences, such as water-level data and hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer.

Water samples collected for analyses of $\delta^2\text{H}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ are compared relative to the Vienna Standard Mean Oceanic Water (VSMOW). Using this standard, Craig (1961) found that for freshwater, precipitation worldwide could be expressed using the slope of the global meteoric waterline (GMWL) ($\delta^2\text{H} = 8 \delta^{18}\text{O} + 10$). Together with the GMWL, this report uses two local meteoric waterlines (LMWL) established by Harvey and Welker (2000) and Harvey (2005) from analysis of precipitation samples collected at North Platte, Nebraska, and the Pawnee National Grassland in Colorado (fig. 1). Harvey and Welker (2000) reported that the slope for the LMWL at North Platte was $\delta^2\text{H} = 7.66 \delta^{18}\text{O} + 4.96$ ($R^2 = 0.97$), and Harvey (2005) reported that the slope for the LMWL at the Pawnee National Grassland was $\delta^2\text{H} = 7.86 \delta^{18}\text{O} + 7.7$ ($R^2 = 0.991$). Although both LMWLs are from samples collected at locations distant from the study area (about 115 mi east of the study area for North Platte and about 96 mi west of the study area for Pawnee National Grassland), these LMWLs are thought to adequately represent the study area.

Creation of Water-Table Map and Cross Sections

The hydrogeologic sections (fig. 4) were created using historical data and data collected during the study. The hydrogeologic sections were created using data (lithologic logs and borehole geophysical logs) obtained during installation of the monitoring wells. The water-table map (fig. 8) was created from a synoptic water-level survey of areally distributed irrigation and monitoring wells conducted March 2005. Results of this water-level survey are present in table 4 in the Appendix at the back of this report. Where wells were not available for measurement of water levels, water levels were inferred using previous studies, historical maps, or historical measurements. The time for survey (March 2005) was selected because spring is prior to the beginning of irrigation season (May to September) and close to when ground-water levels were expected to be at their highest following the previous irrigation season. In addition, this time was about 1 month before water-quality sample collection in April 2005.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

This section describes the quality-assurance (QA) and QC measures that were used to ensure that the collection, processing, and analysis of the water samples were of a known and acceptable quality. For the readers convenience, this section also describes the QA and QC results.

Prior to the collection of the data, QA objectives for accuracy, precision, completeness, and representativeness were assembled from the USGS Nebraska Water Science Center QA Plan (U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., 2004) and from additional objectives developed for this study. The QA objectives included minimum acceptable standards for all field and laboratory data. Data for particular analyses that did not meet these QA objectives were still reported in the data tables in the Appendix of this report but were flagged accordingly and noted in the text. QA procedures also included participation by USGS personnel in the National Field Quality-Assurance Tests administered annually by the USGS (Erdmann and Thomas, 1985, p. 110–115).

The accuracy of field and laboratory analytical data was determined using several types of QC samples. Field-data accuracy was evaluated by collection and analysis of replicate and field-blank samples. Eight replicate and four field-blank samples (about 17 percent of the total samples) were collected during the study. An initial equipment blank was collected and processed at the South Platte NRD office to determine the effectiveness of decontamination procedures. Following collection of this initial equipment-blank sample, remaining QC samples were collected sequentially with the environmental samples and then were processed and shipped. Field blanks were collected onsite prior to collection of environmental samples. Replicate samples were collected and processed using a new filter following collection of the environmental sample. Field equipment was cleaned and decontaminated immediately after collection of the blank sample or immediately before collection of the replicate sample. Replicate samples were used to assess overall sampling variability. The accuracy of laboratory analytical data was evaluated using standard methods and submittal of blind-reference samples to the NWQL by the USGS Branch of Quality Assurance (U.S. Geological Survey, 2006b). In addition, major-ion samples were reanalyzed by the NWQL if ion balance was not within 5 percent.

QC samples indicated ground-water environmental samples typically were similar to replicate samples. Of 156 replicate analyses for the eight pairs of samples, the median variance between the environmental and the replicate concentrations was 0 percent, and the mean was -0.09 percent. Two environmental ground-water samples collected and analyzed for acid neutralizing capacity varied by 27 and 14 percent (140 to 102 and 253 to 289 mg/L, respectively). The reason for the large variances between samples is unknown, but the authors speculate that degassing may have occurred during the



EXPLANATION

- 4150 — **Water-table contour**—Shows altitude of water table, March 2005. Dashed where approximately located. Contour interval 25 feet. Datum is North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)
- — — **Approximate location of ground-water divide**
- **Approximate direction of ground-water flow**

Figure 8. Generalized configuration of water table in study area, March 2005, and approximate direction of ground-water flow.

time between sample collection and analysis. Another environmental ground-water sample collected and analyzed for orthophosphate varied by about 10 percent (0.067 to 0.074 mg/L). Other than these samples, the largest relative percentage differences in QC replicate samples were 8.6 percent or less—139 to 151 mg/L for alkalinity (-8.6 percent), 0.153 to 0.141 mg/L for orthophosphate (-7.8 percent), 1.4 to 1.3 mg/L for fluoride (7.1 percent), 63 to 68 μ g/L for boron (-7.9 percent), 1.5 to 1.4 μ g/L for manganese (6.7 percent), and 0.019 to 0.018 for nitrite as nitrogen (5.3 percent). All concentrations in other

replicate ground-water samples were less than 5 percent of those in the environmental samples.

QC samples collected to evaluate decontamination techniques (Wilde, 2004) indicated that the blank samples were generally free of contamination, although trace concentrations of calcium, magnesium, and silicate were found [all less than 0.5 mg/L, except for silica in one sample (1.57 mg/L)]. No direct explanation could be made about the contamination source for these trace detections; however, prior to the study the South Platte NRD submersible pump used for the sample

- **Water-table measurement point**

CT02-S
 CT02-M
 CT02-D **Monitoring-well location and identifier**—S indicates well-screen interval was shallow. M indicates well-screen interval was at medium depth. D indicates well-screen interval was deep

- CD11 ○ **Test-hole location and identifier**

collection had not previously been decontaminated using procedures similar to those used during this study.

Evaluation of Ground Water

This section describes the results of the evaluation of ground water for Sidney, Nebraska, using the water-level measurements made in March 2005 and water-quality analyses of ground-water samples collected during April 2004 and April 2005. Ground-water results are discussed with respect to physical characteristics such as pH and temperature. The discussion of physical characteristics focuses on the median concentrations or other measures but also compares quartiles with respect to the aquifer (Ogallala, Brule, and Brule sand) or well location (Lodgepole Creek Valley, tableland areas, and tableland draws). The chemical characteristics of the water are similarly discussed, and the results of ground-water age dating and sample analyses for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ are presented. It is important to restate an important caveat in that this report discusses the Brule in terms of an “aquifer.” In some cases, especially in the tableland areas, the Brule represents a confining unit. However, because the authors were unable to identify secondary permeability features in the Brule during the test-hole drilling for the monitoring wells and many of the Brule monitoring wells in the tableland areas produced similar volumes as those in Lodgepole Creek Valley, no attempt was made to differentiate the Brule monitoring wells with respect to being fractured or unfractured. The authors did look at variances in ground-water quality between wells in the tableland areas and those in Lodgepole Creek Valley.

Most water-quality data collected during this study are presented in tabular form in the Appendix (tables 5, 6, and 7). However, data not presented in this report (such as concentrations of nitrite as nitrogen) can be found on the Web at <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ne/nwis/qw>.

Ground-Water Availability

Ground water appears to be limited in extent in the tableland areas. Locally within the tableland areas, ground water occurred only at the Ogallala-Brule contact. In these areas, recharging water percolates through the unsaturated zone until it reaches the Brule, which is hydraulically much less permeable than the overlying Ogallala. Once the water encounters the Brule, it either recharges areas of the aquifer where the saturated zone is thin or the ground water laterally migrates towards aquifers of limited extent. In the tableland areas during spring 2005, depths to ground water generally ranged from about 95 to 188 ft (table 4 in the Appendix).

In the tableland draws, ground water was limited to the contacts between the Ogallala and the Brule. This indicates that much of the ground water that moves from the tableland areas to Lodgepole Creek though the tableland draws moves along the contact of the Ogallala and Brule. However, because

just three wells were installed in the tableland draw areas, quantitative movement of ground water from the tableland areas to Lodgepole Creek Valley could not be assessed. During spring 2005 depths to ground water in the tableland draw areas were measured at about 42 and 62 ft (table 4).

In Lodgepole Creek Valley, ground water was prevalent during the sampled periods. However, during the course of the study, precipitation was marginal, and no surficial flows were observed. Ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley generally ranged in depth from near land surface (near Lodgepole Creek) to 91 ft (table 4) adjacent to the valley walls.

The approximate direction of ground-water flow in much of the study area for March 2005 was from areas of recharge to the north and west toward Lodgepole Creek (fig. 8). A ground-water divide controls the ground-water flow in the tableland areas north of Sidney (fig. 8). Ground water north of the divide predominantly flows northeasterly toward the North Platte Valley and its tributaries, whereas immediately south of the divide, ground water flows predominantly in a south-easterly direction toward Lodgepole Creek. Ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley flows toward Lodgepole Creek, where it generally flows toward or parallel to the creek. During times of plentiful precipitation and little to no irrigation, ground water occasionally discharges into Lodgepole Creek. Along the general axis of Lodgepole Creek Valley, hydraulic head decreases about 225 ft within the study area from the west to the east, with a hydraulic gradient of about 0.0029 ft/ft. Flow from the Sidney Draw area enters Lodgepole Creek Valley from the southwest, but this flow is limited much like the flow in the Lodgepole Creek alluvium.

Yields from monitoring wells open to the Brule aquifer in Lodgepole Creek Valley compared to those in the tableland areas were tested to determine significance. Although most irrigation wells in the study area are in Lodgepole Creek Valley, indicating that most of the secondary permeability structures are in the valley too, statistical significance in yields from the monitoring wells could not be inferred (p -value = 0.1957). However, to qualify these results the yields were from the 2-in. diameter submersible pump used for sampling and not from high-volume production pumps.

Water Quality

Physical Characteristics

Measurements of specific conductance in water provide an indication of the concentrations of ions in the water (Hem, 1992). Measured values of specific conductance in ground-water samples from the study area ranged from 290 to 2,710 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (fig. 9A) (table 2) with a standard deviation (or distribution) that ranged from 94 to 550 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Median specific conductance for ground-water samples from the Brule aquifer was slightly larger (511 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) than those for either the Brule sand (446 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) or Ogallala (405 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) aquifers. Statistical significance in specific conductance values between

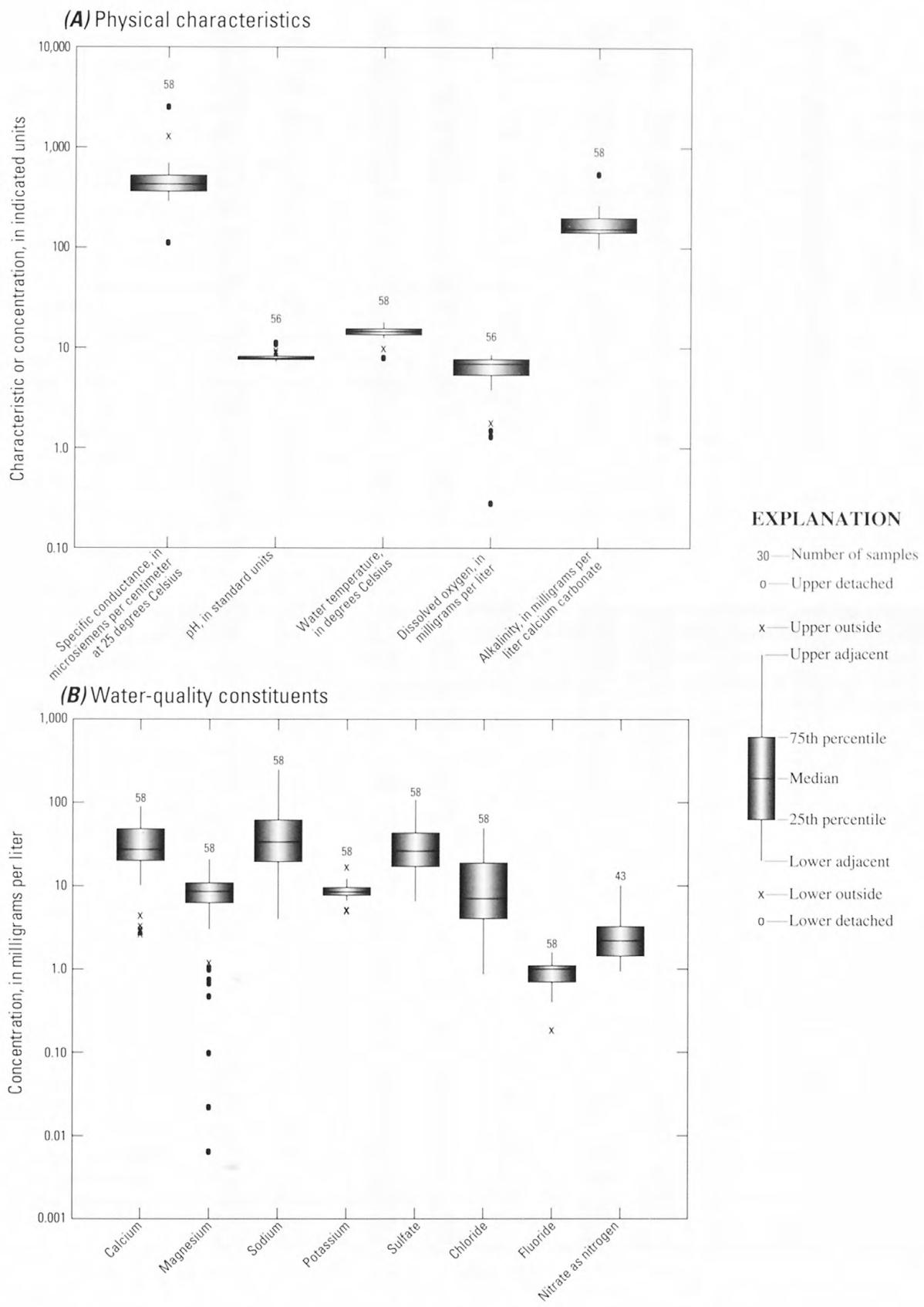


Figure 9. Distribution of (A) physical characteristics and (B) water-quality constituents in study area, 2004–05.

Table 2. Summary statistics for physical characteristics and concentrations of major ions and nitrate in water samples from the Ogallala, Brule, and Brule sand aquifers near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.

[All units in milligrams per liter unless otherwise indicated; SC, specific conductance in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius; pH in standard units; temp, temperature in degrees Celsius; O₂, dissolved oxygen; Ca, calcium; Mg, magnesium; Na, sodium; K, potassium; Alk, alkalinity; CaCO₃, carbonate; SO₄, sulfate; Cl, chloride; Fl, fluoride; Si, silica; NO₃, nitrate as nitrogen; E, estimated]

Aquifer	Statistic	SC	pH	Water temp	O ₂	Alk as CaCO ₃	Ca	Mg	Na	K	SO ₄	Cl	Fl	Si	NO ₃
Ogallala (number of samples = 28)	Minimum	290	7.2	10.5	5.0	98	22	6.2	4.0	7.2	6.5	0.87	0.20	51	1.4
	25 th percentile	331	7.4	13.5	6.7	139	26	8.1	14	7.8	15	4.6	.58	56	2.1
	Mean	393	7.7	14.4	7.2	147	42	10	24	8.7	23	14	.78	60	3.1
	Median (50 th)	405	7.7	14.0	7.4	143	40	10	22	8.6	22	8.0	.75	60	2.6
	75 th percentile	429	7.8	15.4	7.8	149	54	11	34	9.3	32	19	1.0	64	3.5
	Maximum	650	8.3	17.0	8.5	205	90	16	55	11	46	49	1.4	70	9.7
Brule (number of samples = 18)	Standard deviation	94	.27	1.4	.92	21	18	2.6	15	1.0	11	14	.30	5.0	1.7
	Minimum	387	7.2	8.5	1.4	140	3.0	E.007	17	5.4	12	3.1	.40	43	.93
	25 th percentile	471	7.5	13.5	4.1	164	15	3.1	32	7.6	21	5.7	.62	57	1.9
	Mean	692	8.4	14.3	5.6	208	35	8.8	74	9.1	36	18	.85	60	3.6
	Median (50 th)	511	8.0	14.5	5.3	186	28	8.5	55	8.5	34	12	.90	61	2.1
	75 th percentile	659	8.6	15.4	7.7	208	48	14	93	9.9	44	34	1.1	64	3.2
Brule sand (number of samples = 12)	Maximum	2,710	11.9	18.0	8.3	582	74	21	248	18	108	41	1.2	70	10
	Standard deviation	550	1.4	1.9	2.1	99	24	6.7	60	2.9	22	14	.28	7.4	3.3
	Minimum	306	7.6	13.0	.10	144	2.9	.10	25	5.4	10	2.7	1.0	60	1.0
	25 th percentile	348	7.8	14.4	1.8	150	3.5	.79	42	7.6	19	3.1	1.0	63	1.1
	Mean	462	8.4	15.2	4.8	190	13	4.0	88	8.2	37	6.6	1.2	66	1.3
	Median (50 th)	446	8.2	15.2	6.5	180	15	3.7	85	8.2	35	4.1	1.2	66	1.3
	75 th percentile	540	8.9	16.1	7.0	219	21	7.4	129	9.3	52	6.3	1.2	69	1.4
	Maximum	687	9.4	17.6	7.5	259	26	9.0	157	10	72	20	1.6	71	1.9
	Standard deviation	139	.66	1.5	2.9	43	8.9	3.6	51	1.4	21	5.9	.20	4.0	.27

the Ogallala, Brule, or Brule sand aquifers could not be inferred (all p-values greater than 0.05).

Measurements of pH in ground-water samples from the study area ranged from 7.2 to 11.9 standard units, and water temperatures ranged from 8.5 to 18.0°C (fig. 9A) (table 2). The median pH was 7.7 standard units for the Ogallala aquifer, 8.0 standard units for the Brule aquifer, and 8.2 standard units for the Brule sand aquifer. Median ground-water temperatures varied only slightly—14.0°C (Ogallala), 14.5°C (Brule), and 15.2°C (Brule sand) (table 2).

Measurements of dissolved oxygen in ground-water samples from the study area ranged from 0.1 to 8.5 mg/L, and alkalinity ranged from 98 to 582 mg/L as CaCO_3 (fig. 9A) (table 2). The median dissolved oxygen value was 7.4 mg/L for the Ogallala aquifer, 5.3 mg/L for the Brule aquifer, and 6.5 mg/L for the Brule sand aquifer. Median alkalinity values in ground-water samples varied slightly from the smallest value of 143 mg/L as CaCO_3 in the Ogallala aquifer to nearly equal values of 186 and 180 mg/L as CaCO_3 in the Brule and Brule sand aquifers, respectively (table 2).

Chemical Characteristics

Overall, the ground-water quality of the study area contained large concentrations of calcium, sodium, and sulfate ions (fig. 9B). Concentrations of these constituents in the ground water ranged from 2.9 to 90 mg/L for calcium, 4.0 to 248 mg/L for sodium, and 6.5 to 108 mg/L for sulfate (fig. 9B) (table 2). Chloride, which ranged in concentration from 0.87 to 49 mg/L in ground-water samples, had the largest variation among the anions (fig. 9B).

Water type varied noticeably with respect to aquifer (fig. 10A) and location (fig. 10B). Water samples collected from monitoring wells in the Ogallala were predominantly a calcium bicarbonate type, whereas water samples collected from the Brule were more a sodium bicarbonate type. Water samples collected from monitoring wells open to Brule sand were a mixture of both water types. Water from shallow Brule sand was predominately a calcium bicarbonate type, whereas water from deeper Brule sand was predominately a sodium bicarbonate type. This indicates that the shallower Brule sand has some hydraulic connection with the overlying Ogallala, whereas the deeper sand is more hydraulically isolated. Ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley and the tableland areas had similar water chemistry—ranging between a calcium bicarbonate to a sodium bicarbonate type (fig. 10B). Most water samples collected from monitoring wells in the tableland draws had a strong calcium signature (fig. 10B), indicating that the Ogallala was the likely source of water for these wells.

Differences among water samples from the Ogallala, Brule, and Brule sand aquifers that were analyzed for calcium, sodium (table 6 in the Appendix), and nitrate (table 5 in the Appendix) ranged from significant to no statistical inference. Significant differences were observed in nitrate concentrations from the Ogallala aquifer compared to the Brule aquifer

(p-value = 0.0249), and in calcium and nitrate concentrations in water samples from the Ogallala aquifer compared to the Brule sand aquifer (p-values = 0.0054 and 0.0168, respectively) (table 3). Statistical difference in calcium concentrations, however, could not be concluded between water samples collected from the Ogallala aquifer as compared to the Brule aquifer (p-value = 0.0698) or in calcium or nitrate concentrations in water samples collected from the Brule aquifer and the Brule sand aquifer (p-value = 0.4220 and 0.3746, respectively) (table 3). Significant differences in median sodium concentrations were observed in water samples from the Ogallala and Brule (p-values = 0.0062) and in water samples from the Ogallala and Brule sand (p-value = 0.0165). Whereas differences in sodium concentration between the water samples from the Brule and Brule sand (p-value = 0.8991) could not be inferred statistically.

Median calcium concentrations were not significantly different in water samples collected from the Ogallala aquifer compared to those collected from the Brule aquifer, but water from the Ogallala had a significantly smaller sodium concentration. These data indicate that ground water in the Ogallala aquifer is chemically isolated for the most part from the Brule sand aquifer but not from the Brule aquifer.

Median concentrations of calcium and sodium from ground-water samples collected from monitoring wells in Lodgepole Creek Valley and compared to the tableland areas could not be distinguished statistically (p-value greater than 0.05) (table 3). This indicated that, with respect to location, ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley was comparable to the tableland areas in concentrations of calcium and sodium. Ground-water samples in Lodgepole Creek Valley had a strong sodium signature that likely resulted from most of the wells being open to the Brule. Over many millennia, ground water in the Brule that had originated in the Ogallala and that contained a strong calcium signature could have, through ion exchange, had most of the calcium replaced by sodium.

Nitrate concentrations were largest in water samples collected from monitoring wells located in Lodgepole Creek Valley and tableland draw areas (up to 10 mg/L), equaling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002) and smallest in the tableland areas (up to 4.4 mg/L). The median nitrate concentration from samples in the tableland draw areas was more than twice that of samples from Lodgepole Creek Valley—4.4 mg/L and 2.1 mg/L, respectively (table 5 in Appendix). Median nitrate concentrations by aquifer were 2.6 mg/L (Ogallala), 2.1 mg/L (Brule), and 1.3 mg/L (Brule sand) (table 2).

AREALLY, no significant difference between median nitrate concentrations in water samples collected in Lodgepole Creek Valley as compared to water samples collected in the tableland areas or the tableland draw areas was seen (p-values = 0.9580 and 0.1083, respectively; table 3). There was a significant difference, however, in median nitrate concentrations between water samples collected in the tableland areas and the tableland draw areas (p-value = 0.0162) (table 3).

(A) Ionic composition by aquifer

EXPLANATION

- ▲ Ogallala Group (Ogallala aquifer)
- ▲ Brule Formation (Brule aquifer)
- ▲ Brule Formation sand (Brule sand aquifer)

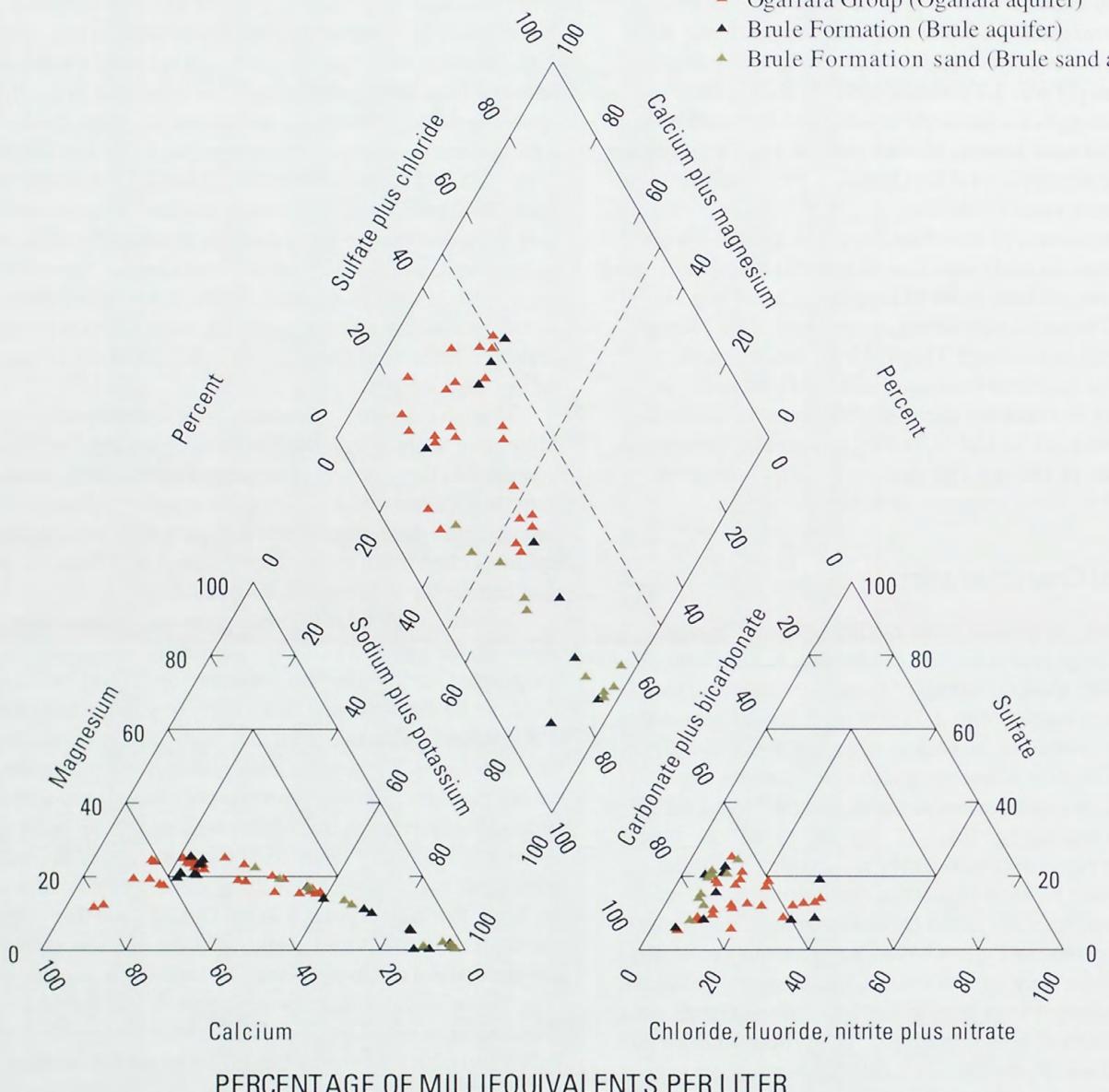


Figure 10. Ionic composition of ground water (A) by aquifer and (B) by location in the study area, 2004–05.

Results from a monitoring well in or adjacent to agricultural fields did not always indicate that nitrate concentrations in ground-water samples were large, especially in the tableland areas. However, some of the tableland draw monitoring wells at the eastern end of the study area had water samples with large nitrate concentrations. The source of large nitrate concentrations in these samples likely is nonpoint-source contamination following application of nitrogen fertilizers to agricultural fields. Recharging ground water carrying excess nitrogen fertilizers to the Ogallala-Brule interface may flow along this interface and migrate to areas where the tableland draw monitoring wells are located. In Lodgepole Creek Valley, large nitrate concentrations have been observed for years,

and evidence exists that nonpoint-source contamination is occurring in Lodgepole Creek Valley (Gottula, 1997). This area is intensively agricultural, and excess nitrogen from the fertilizer applications could migrate through the thin alluvium in Lodgepole Creek Valley.

Large aluminum, arsenic, boron, and strontium concentrations were found in some ground-water samples, but small iron and manganese concentrations were found (typically less than laboratory reporting levels) (table 7 in the Appendix). The likely source for the large aluminum concentrations could not be identified, but the source for the large arsenic and boron concentrations likely is natural. As mentioned previously, aluminum concentrations (USEPA Secondary Drinking-Water

(B) Ionic composition by location

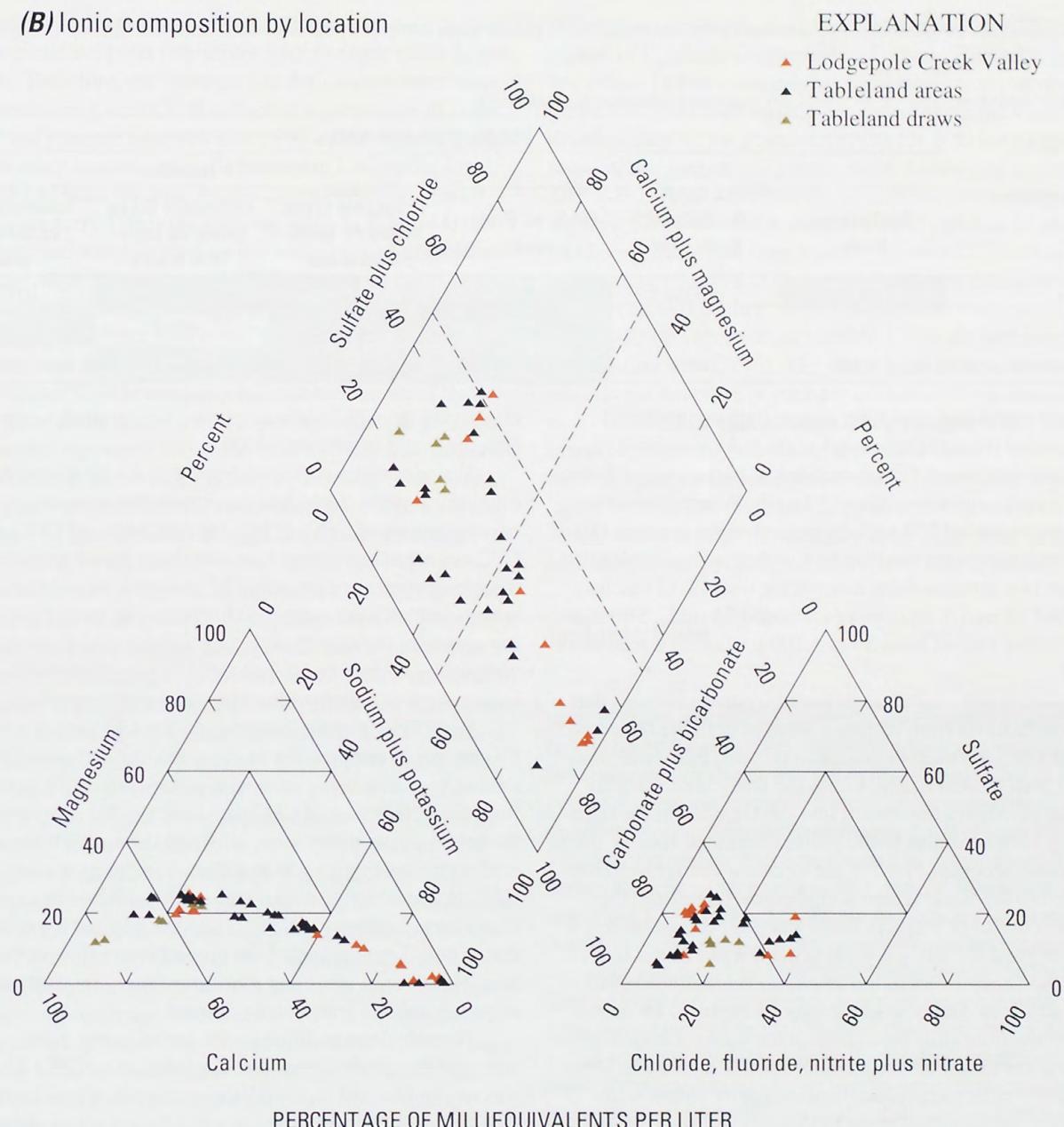


Figure 10. Ionic composition of ground water (A) by aquifer and (B) by location in the study area, 2004–05.—Continued

Regulation of 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002) were very large (2,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$) in monitoring well CT03-D (table 7) and are thought to be the result of not being able to purge the well adequately. Inadequate purging of wells also may account for detections of large concentrations of aluminum in water samples from monitoring wells CT01-D and CL16-D, both of which had aluminum concentrations of 60 $\mu\text{g/L}$. However, in water samples from monitoring well CL16-D, the concentration of aluminum decreased substantially (60 to 9 $\mu\text{g/L}$) from April 2004 to April 2005. This provides further evidence that the initial development of the very small yield monitoring wells may have been insufficient.

Arsenic concentrations in ground water ranged from 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Ogallala) to 47 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Brule sand) (table 7) with a mean of 8.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Forty-seven percent of the ground-water samples (27 of 58 samples from 15 different monitoring wells) analyzed for arsenic equaled or exceeded the USEPA MCL of 0.010 mg/L (10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) for drinking water, and most samples were associated with the Brule or Brule sand aquifers. Median concentrations of arsenic by aquifer were 5.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Ogallala), 8.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Brule), and 12 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Brule sand). These median concentrations indicate that water in the Brule sand contained larger arsenic concentrations than water in the Brule or Ogallala.

Table 3. Statistical comparison of median constituent concentrations in ground-water samples by aquifer and location near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.

[vs., versus; shaded cells indicate no statistically significant difference; α equals 0.05]

Constituent	p-value (rank-sum test)					
	Aquifer			Location		
	Ogallala vs. Brule	Ogallala vs. Brule sand	Brule vs. Brule sand	Lodgepole Creek Valley vs. table-land areas	Lodgepole Creek Valley vs. table-land draws	Tableland draws vs. tableland areas
Calcium	0.0698	0.0054	0.4220	0.6542	0.1508	0.0219
Sodium	.0062	.0165	.8991	.1705	.0278	.0735
Nitrate as nitrogen	.0249	.0168	.3746	.9580	.1083	.0162

Large boron and strontium concentrations in ground-water samples were not measured as frequently as large arsenic concentrations. Concentrations of boron ranged from 17 to 485 $\mu\text{g/L}$ with a median of 80 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Where boron concentrations exceeded 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in ground-water samples (10 of 58 samples), they were concomitant with arsenic samples that, except for two samples from monitoring well CL12 (each sample had 13 $\mu\text{g/L}$), equaled or exceeded 24 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Strontium concentrations ranged from 53 to 1,100 $\mu\text{g/L}$ with a median of 399 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Ground-water chemistry of the study area indicates that ground water flows from recharge areas in both the tableland areas and Lodgepole Creek Valley to discharge areas beyond the study area or, less likely, within the study area. Ground water that percolates downward into the Ogallala in the tableland areas either remains in the limited saturated zone of the Ogallala and becomes a part of the Ogallala aquifer or moves downward to the Brule where it either flows along the Ogallala-Brule contact or it enters Brule fractures or sand where it flows to beyond the study area. If ground water in the Brule north of the valley flows to the south, it eventually flows to Lodgepole Creek Valley where it may be captured by irrigation or production wells prominent in the valley. Ground-water flow along the Ogallala-Brule contact or in the Brule or Brule sand appears to be the predominant means by which water moves from the tableland areas to Lodgepole Creek Valley, although the volume of water that actually flows from the tableland areas into Lodgepole Creek Valley likely is small.

Age of Ground Water

The reader should remember that in this report all discussion of the “age” of ground water refers only to an apparent age. Moreover, unless otherwise discussed, this apparent age assumes piston flow. Also, the age of the ground water refers to the date the sampled gas (CFC, SF_6 , or $^3\text{H}/^3\text{He}$) was introduced into the aquifer and isolated from the atmosphere. It is not the actual age of the water. For brevity, in this report “apparent recharge age” is the same as “age” of the water. The accuracy of the CFC-based age depends, in part, on how

effectively the CFC was transported with ground-water flow (Plummer and Busenberg, 2000).

Water samples collected from 7 of the 29 ground-water monitoring wells (table 8 in the Appendix) were analyzed for concentrations of CFCs (CFC-11, CFC-12, and CFC-113). CFC concentrations were less than those found in modern air; therefore, apparent ages could be assigned. In addition, all water samples were examined further using three flow or mixing scenarios—piston flow, binary mixing (old water mixed with young water), and exponential mixing (infinite number of inputs, such as a well with a long screened interval).

Sensitivity testing (how closely the CFC age is affected by changes in temperature or elevation and different CFC mixing scenarios associated with piston, binary, or exponential flow characteristics) of CFC data indicate that the previously described assumptions were valid and the age of water associated with the samples was practical. Sensitivity testing of the CFC data to differing scenarios—piston, binary, or exponential flow characteristics—did not refute the original hypothesis that piston flow dominated the ground-water flow in the study area. However, it was clear that some binary mixing (mixing of young and old water) had occurred.

No reducing conditions were found in any water samples analyzed for CFCs. Therefore, degradation of CFCs likely was negligible, and if degradation occurred, it was limited to CFC-11 and CFC-113, which typically are not as stable as CFC-12 (Plummer and Busenberg, 2000). As a result, the age of the water was reported for most of the CFC data.

Ground-water ages from CFC and SF_6 data generally were in agreement. However, CFC and SF_6 ages from one water sample (monitoring well CL09) indicated a substantial age difference. At this site, CFC age for the ground water was in the mid-1970s; however, the SF_6 age was about 1991. Binary mixing of CFC-113 as a function of CFC-11 and CFC-12 indicated the possibility of a CFC age around 1990 and 1985, respectively. Although these binary mixing scenarios are inconclusive, they are likely because they are close to the ages observed from SF_6 and $^3\text{H}/^3\text{He}$ data. Similar to monitoring well CL05 (which contained the oldest CFC-derived ages in Lodgepole Creek Valley), monitoring well CL09 is located in close proximity to the escarpment that forms the tableland areas to the north of Lodgepole Creek Val-

ley (fig. 5). Consequently, it is probable that old water seeping from the tableland areas intermixes with younger water in the alluvium. Therefore, the apparent age for ground-water samples at monitoring well CL09 reflects a combination of older (1970s) and younger mid-1980s to 1990 water. Ages of ground water for other monitoring wells located in Lodgepole Creek Valley ranged from the mid- to late 1960s (monitoring well CL05) to the early 1990s (monitoring wells SD3 and M16). Ages of ground water in monitoring wells located in tableland draw areas ranged from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s. Water from a single monitoring well (CD10-S) sampled for CFC and SF₆ concentrations in the tableland areas contained an apparent age date of the mid-1980s (table 8).

Results of ³H/³He sampling indicate that much of the ground water in the study area was younger than 30 years old and generally supported the results of the CFC data. Although some differences between CFC and ³H/³He dates were greater than 10 years, the median difference was about 3 years. Three years also was the median difference in ground-water ages analyzed using ³H/³He and SF₆. One ³H/³He age was determined to be about 1937 (monitoring well CL19-S). However, the age obtained from this water sample borders on the precision of the ³H/³He technique, and it could suggest a problem with ³He loss through predominantly diffusive transport in low recharge areas. Solomon and Cook (2000) reported downward advective transport retains ³He concentrations in ground water. Therefore, if diffusive instead of advective transport is dominant and assuming a porosity of 30 percent, ³He can be transported from ground water to interstitial air just above it. Furthermore, ³He losses can be less than 20 percent in areas receiving less than 1.2 in/yr recharge if advective transport dominates. However, if diffusion dominates, ³He losses can be greater than 80 percent in areas receiving less than 0.12 in/yr recharge (Solomon and Cook, 2000). Also, if diffusion dominates and ³He is transported to the water table, little information on ground-water age is retained from ³He concentrations. Because the study area is classified as semiarid, recharge rates would tend to be low, and thus, much of the ³He could be lost from diffusion. This would explain this large discrepancy between age dates derived from CFC and ³H/³He data.

The only other water sample with age differences larger than 10 years (about 22 years between CFC and ³H/³He data) was from monitoring well CL09. However, the difference between SF₆ and ³H/³He derived ground-water age in this sample was only about 6 years, whereas the CFC data indicated a mid-1970s age. Binary mixing analysis of the water in this well shows possible mixing of water such that ages are around 1985 (CFC-113 as a function of CFC-12) to 1990 (CFC-113 as a function of CFC-11). Therefore, using binary mixing, the difference is reduced to about 4 years between CFC and SF₆, and 10 years between the CFC and ³H/³He age dates.

The values of ¹⁴C in water samples from two monitoring wells completed in the Brule and two monitoring wells completed in Brule sand ranged from 1.8 to 59 pmC. In addition, these samples were isotopically light in ¹³C/¹²C relative to the standard. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ratios ranged from -10.69 to -7.56 per

mil, which falls within the mean composition of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ratios typical of C₄ plants (Feggestad and others, 2004). Feggestad and others (2004) reported that C₄ plants include warm-season grasses, which characteristically grow during the warmest and driest months of the year. Correcting for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ gave apparent radiocarbon ages ranging from about 30,000 ybp to present. The oldest water was observed in samples from monitoring well CT01-D, which indicated a ¹⁴C age date of about 28,000 ybp; samples from monitoring well CL19-D indicated a ¹⁴C age of about 14,000 ybp (table 8). Age dating of water samples from the other two wells indicated much younger water—1,400 ybp (monitoring well CT02-D) and modern (monitoring well CT18). The water from these two monitoring wells is not necessarily younger than water from monitoring wells CT01-D or CL19; rather much younger water likely is mixing with very old water, and this mixing is indicating modern ages. As indicated from the ¹⁴C age, water in the Brule (areas without known secondary permeability structures) or deeper Brule sand is substantially older than water in the Ogallala and probably recharged between 10,000 to 30,000 ybp.

Isotopic Data

Clark and Fritz (1997) reported that $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ signatures of water are shifted below the local meteoric waterline (LMWL) by most meteoric and subsurface processes. In the study area this shift was not evident from stable isotope (¹⁸O and ²H) water samples. Results indicate that most water samples likely originated from meteoric water with minor secondary refractive processes—such as evaporation. This was evident from the displacement of the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ data below the LMWL (fig. 11). Steele and others (2005) reported that most of the ground-water samples collected from monitoring wells in alluvial and fractured Brule aquifers in Pumpkin Creek Valley (about 30 mi northwest of the study area, fig. 1) were somewhat isotopically heavier than water samples collected from monitoring wells in the Brule aquifer. Furthermore, there appeared to be a clear isotopic distinction between ground water obtained from shallow alluvial and fractured Brule aquifers and ground water obtained from the Brule. Although Pumpkin Creek and Lodgepole Creek Valleys are close geographically and similar in several aspects, a clear isotopic distinction between water samples from those sources is not evident in this study area. Unlike Pumpkin Creek Valley, where secondary evaporative processes appear to play an important role, here water samples indicate little to no secondary refractive processes. Therefore, stable isotopic data indicate that ground water in the study area probably originated from precipitation rather than infiltration from surficial sources.

Clark and Fritz (1997) also reported that there is a strong correlation between temperature and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$, which in turn reflect the isotopes' position on a graph. The lower end of a graph showing $\delta^2\text{H}$ as a function of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ typically is dominated by ground water recharged from precipitation that fell

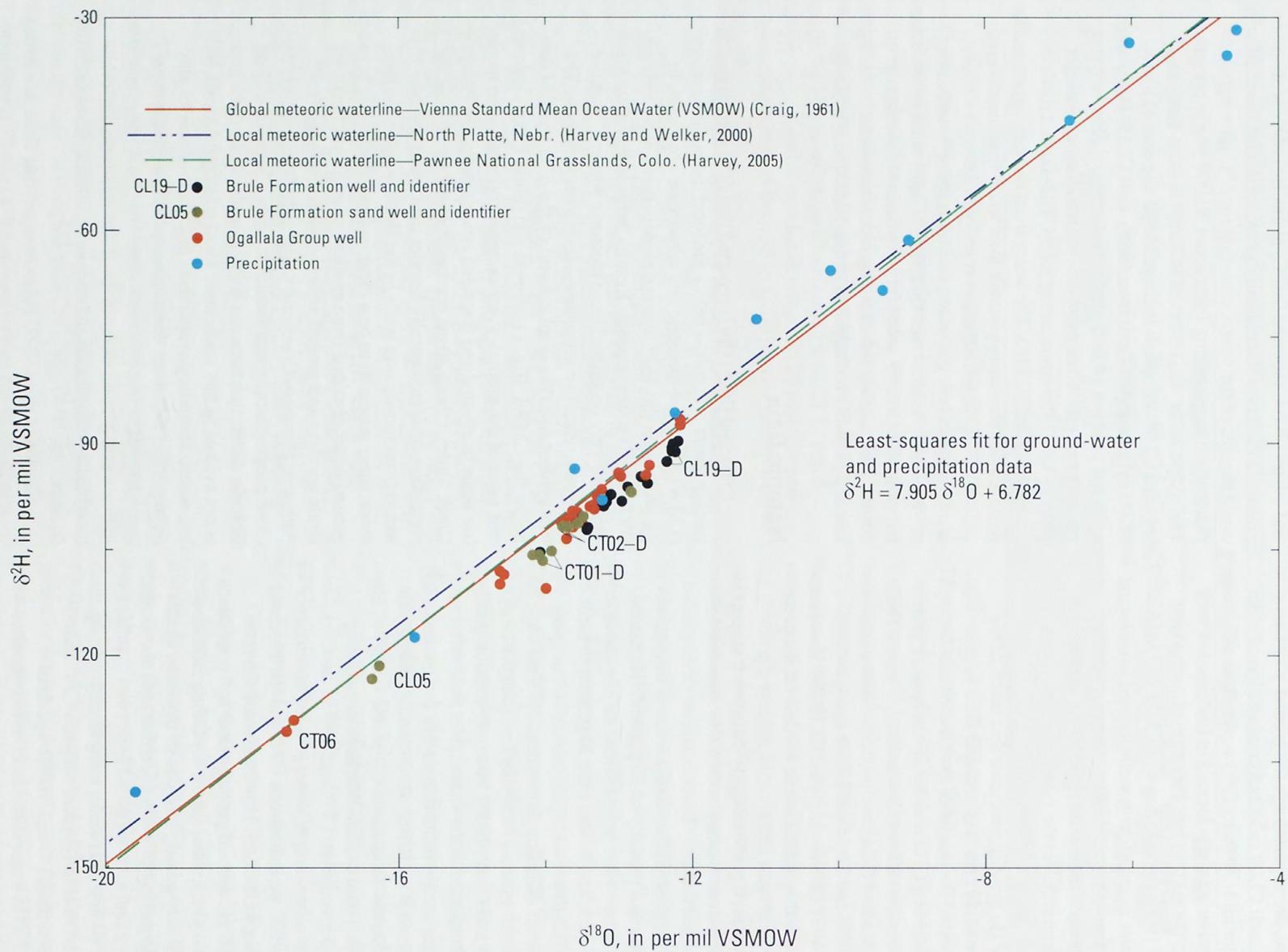


Figure 11. Oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) and stable hydrogen ($\delta^2\text{H}$) composition of water samples from study area, 2004–05. Locations of selected monitoring wells depicted in this figure are shown in figure 5.

during a process called “rainout” where heavier isotopes get distilled from the vapor mass (Clark and Fritz, 1997). Data on the lighter (lower) end of the graph also are indicative of cooling air masses distant from oceanic sources.

Four water samples analyzed for ^{14}C indicated that the mean composition of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ratios was typical of C_3 plants (Feggestad and others, 2004). Water samples indicate that $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ values all were not in the isotopically lighter end of the graph (fig. 11), which would be suggestive of C_3 plants (Feggestad and others, 2004). Although isotopic values and ^{14}C age dates of water samples from Brule monitoring wells in Pumpkin Creek Valley (5,000 to 10,000 ybp) indicated likely recharge during a different climatic era (Steele and others, 2005), water samples from Brule monitoring wells in the study area indicated older water samples (30,000 ybp). In addition, ^{14}C age dates and isotopic signatures of water samples from four monitoring wells in the study area were all concordant and indicated that the atmospheric temperature during recharge likely was warmer as indicated by the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ratios and isotopic signatures.

Source of Ground-Water Recharge

As shown by isotopic data, precipitation is the primary source of ground-water recharge in the Sidney area. In the tableland areas north of Sidney, a ground-water divide exists that (1) causes most ground water north of the divide to generally move northeast and (2) curtails much of the southern flow of water towards Lodgepole Creek. It is evident that some ground water flows from the ground-water divide toward Lodgepole Creek. However, on the basis of small saturated thickness and the makeup of geological deposits from the tableland areas near the ground-water divide and the northern side of Lodgepole Creek Valley, it is likely that most ground water in the tableland areas flows northeasterly where it intersects larger aquifer systems and eventually discharges into the North Platte River Basin (not shown on any maps) or much farther down Lodgepole Creek Valley.

Similar to the tableland areas, much of the ground-water recharge to Lodgepole Creek Valley is from precipitation. However, in Lodgepole Creek Valley ground water largely enters from upgradient areas within the valley itself and is augmented by what water is available from the tableland areas. Although ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley and the tableland areas is similar in chemistry, there appears to be limited interaction between ground water within the Ogallala aquifer north of Sidney and Lodgepole Creek Valley. Most water flow from tableland areas into Lodgepole Creek Valley would be through myriad unmapped fractures or piping within the Brule and along the Ogallala-Brule contact. Available data indicate that although some of the ground water in the Ogallala likely flows across the Ogallala-Brule contact, most of it does not move toward Lodgepole Creek.

Summary

Ground water in the Lodgepole Creek area of western Nebraska currently is developed to the extent that during times of drought sufficient yields may not be available for private and municipal supplies. In the Sidney area, alternate sources of water exist in the Cheyenne Tablelands north of the city. Therefore, an evaluation of ground-water flow in the general area north of Sidney and how the ground water in the tableland areas interacts with ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley would enhance understanding of the ground-water system.

The 122-mi² study area lies in the south-central part of Cheyenne County and is characterized by two distinct regions—incised valleys and upland plains. The valleys of Lodgepole Creek, the predominant watercourse of the study area, and Sidney Draw occupy the southern and western parts of the study area. The Cheyenne Tablelands constitute most of the northern part of the study area.

Lodgepole Creek Valley is very intensely irrigated in the study area with several wells open to aquifers in the Brule or both the Brule and the overlying alluvial aquifer. The saturated thickness of the alluvial aquifer is too thin to yield sufficient quantities to irrigation wells; therefore, these wells also must be augmented with supplies from fractures within the Brule. In contrast, the Cheyenne Tablelands are predominantly nonirrigated cropland and rangeland with sparsely distributed irrigation wells developed in the Ogallala or discrete paleochannels in the Brule.

The surficial ground-water resources in the study area are limited to three geologic units—the undifferentiated alluvial deposits found along Lodgepole Creek and the Ogallala Group (Ogallala) and Brule Formation of the White River Group (Brule). The siltstone of the Brule can exceed 600 ft in thickness and underlies undifferentiated alluvial deposits in Lodgepole Creek Valley and the Ogallala in the tableland areas. In Lodgepole Creek Valley, the fractured Brule is considered a major aquifer because of its ability to yield large quantities of water with little drawdown. In areas where the Brule is an unfractured siltstone, it is considered to be the base of either (1) the shallow alluvial aquifer system in the Lodgepole Creek Valley or (2) the regional aquifer system under the Cheyenne Tablelands. Where the Brule is fractured, hydraulic conductivity and well yield values in the study area likely range from 3,000 to 20,000 ft/d. Where the White River Group is unfractured, hydraulic conductivity values of less than 2.7×10^{-2} ft/d are reported.

The Ogallala Group, containing individual beds of unconsolidated sand and gravel deposits with little or no silt and with thicknesses of 70 ft or more, is an important aquifer north of Lodgepole Creek because it discharges some water to Lodgepole Creek Valley. South of Lodgepole Creek, the Ogallala is mostly unsaturated. But north of Lodgepole Creek the Ogallala is a good source of water where saturated, and irrigation wells in Cheyenne County (north of Lodgepole Creek) yield an average of about 820 gal/min with a reported

range of 100 to 2,200 gal/min. Transmissivity values of the channel sand in the tableland areas north of Sidney was about 27,000 ft²/d, the hydraulic conductivity was about 600 ft/d, and the specific yield ranged between 0.20 and 0.25.

Ground water appears to be limited in extent in the tableland areas with depths to ground water ranging from 95 to 188 ft in spring 2005. In Lodgepole Creek Valley depths to water ranged from near the land surface to 91 ft. The approximate direction of ground-water flow for much of the study area is from recharge areas in the north and west toward Lodgepole Creek. Ground water in the tableland areas north of the divide flows northeasterly toward the North Platte Valley and its tributaries; whereas south of the divide flow moves in a southeasterly direction toward Lodgepole Creek. Ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley moves toward Lodgepole Creek where it generally flows toward or parallel to the creek, or occasionally discharges into Lodgepole Creek.

Measurements of the physical characteristics of ground water varied in the study. Specific conductance values in ground-water samples ranged from 290 to 2,710 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, and water samples from the Brule aquifer contained slightly larger median specific conductance values (511 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) than water samples from the Brule sand (446 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) or the Ogallala (405 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). Measurements of pH and water temperature in ground-water samples from the study area ranged from 7.2 to 11.9 standard units and 8.5 to 18.0°C, respectively. Measurements of dissolved oxygen in ground-water samples from the study area ranged from 0.1 to 8.5 mg/L, and alkalinity ranged from 98 to 582 mg/L as CaCO_3 .

Water samples from Ogallala monitoring wells were predominantly a calcium bicarbonate type, whereas those from Brule monitoring wells were a sodium bicarbonate type. Water samples from monitoring wells open to shallow Brule sand contained a calcium bicarbonate signature, and those from monitoring wells open to deeper Brule sand contained a sodium bicarbonate signature. This indicated that the shallower Brule sand has a hydraulic connection with the overlying Ogallala Group, whereas the deeper sand is more isolated. Water samples collected from monitoring wells located in the tableland draws mostly had a strong calcium signature indicating that the Ogallala was the source of water for these wells. The signature of the ground water in Lodgepole Creek Valley was strongly sodium, likely resultant of most wells being open to the Brule. Over many millennia, ground water in the Brule that originated in the Ogallala and contained a strong calcium signature could have, through ion exchange, had most of the calcium replaced by sodium.

Comparison of concentrations of sodium (p-value = 0.0062) and nitrate (p-value = 0.0249) from the Ogallala aquifer and the Brule aquifer indicated significant differences existed between water samples from the two aquifers. Calcium (p-value = 0.0054), sodium (p-value = 0.0165), and nitrate (p-value = 0.0168) concentrations from the Ogallala aquifer compared to the Brule sand aquifer also indicated significant differences. However no statistical inference could be made for calcium concentrations in water samples collected from the

Ogallala aquifer as compared to water samples collected from the Brule aquifer (p-value = 0.0698) or in calcium or nitrate concentrations in water samples collected from the Brule aquifer and the Brule sand aquifer (p-values = 0.4220 and 0.3746, respectively). Significant differences in sodium concentrations from water samples collected from the Brule and Brule sand (p-value = 0.8991) could not be inferred statistically.

The median nitrate concentration from samples in the tableland draw areas was more than twice that of samples from Lodgepole Creek Valley—4.4 and 2.1 mg/L, respectively. Median nitrate concentrations by aquifer were 2.6 mg/L (Ogallala), 2.1 mg/L (Brule), and 1.3 mg/L (Brule sand). Concentrations of arsenic in ground-water samples ranged from 2 to 47 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ with a median of 8.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$, and concentrations of boron ranged from 17 to 485 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ with a median of 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$. Where boron concentrations exceeded 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ in ground-water samples (10 of 58 samples), they usually were accompanied by arsenic concentrations that exceeded 24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$. Strontium concentrations ranged from 53 to 1,100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ with a median of 399 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$.

The chemistry of the ground water in the study area indicates that ground water flows from recharge areas in both the tableland areas and Lodgepole Creek Valley to discharge areas beyond the study area. Some discharge may occur within the study area, but this is less likely. Ground water that percolates into the Ogallala in the tableland areas (1) either becomes a part of the Ogallala aquifer or (2) moves downward to the Brule where it either flows along the Ogallala-Brule contact or it enters Brule fractures or sand. Ground water that flows along the Ogallala-Brule contact or in the Brule or Brule sand appears to be the predominant means by which water moves from the tableland areas to Lodgepole Creek Valley, although the volume of water that actually flows from the tableland areas into Lodgepole Creek Valley likely is small.

Apparent ground-water ages from CFC and SF₆ data generally were concordant. Age of ground water for most monitoring wells located in Lodgepole Creek Valley ranged from the mid- to late 1960s to the early 1990s. Ages of ground water in samples from monitoring wells located in tableland draw areas ranged from mid-1980s to early 1990s. The water from a single monitoring well sampled in the tableland areas contained an apparent age date of the mid-1980s. Results of ³H/³He sampling indicate that much of the ground water in the study area was younger than 30 years old and generally supported the results of the CFC data. Three years was the median difference in ground-water ages analyzed using ³H/³He and SF₆.

The values of ¹⁴C in water samples from two monitoring wells completed in the Brule aquifer and two monitoring wells completed in the Brule sand aquifer ranged from 1.8 to 59 pmC. Correcting for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ gave apparent radiocarbon age dates that ranged from present to about 30,000 ybp. Water in the Brule (areas without known secondary permeability structures) or deeper Brule sand aquifer is substantially older than water in the Ogallala aquifer and was probably recharged between 10,000 to 30,000 ybp. Radiocarbon dating and the

isotopic signatures of the water samples from these four monitoring wells were concordant and indicate that the temperature during this time likely was warmer as indicated by the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ratios and the isotopic signatures.

There appears to be no clear oxygen and hydrogen isotopic distinctions between ground-water samples from the Brule aquifer and those in the overlying Ogallala aquifer. The stable isotopic data indicate that the ground water in the study area probably originated from precipitation rather than infiltration from surficial sources.

Ground water in Lodgepole Creek and the tableland areas is similar in chemistry. However, there appears to be limited interaction between ground water within the Ogallala to the north of Sidney and Lodgepole Creek Valley. Available data indicated that, although some of the ground water in the Ogallala likely flows across the Ogallala-Brule contact, most of it does not move toward Lodgepole Creek.

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Appendix

Table 4. Results of synoptic water-level survey of monitoring and irrigation wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, March 2005.

[NGVD29, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; NAVD88, North American Vertical Datum of 1988; --, not available or not applicable; U, undermined]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 8)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number	Local identifier (fig. 6)	Nebraska Department of Natural Resources well registration number	Type of well ²	Elevation of well (feet above datum)	Elevation datum	Depth of well (feet)	Top of screen (feet below land-surface datum)	Water level (feet below land-surface datum)	Source of water ³
Lodgepole Creek Valley										
SD6	410803103004501	13N 50W 2AA 1	G-094568E	M	4,119.4	NAVD88	100	U	50.66	B
--	410803103011501	13N 50W 2ABB 1	G-016261	I	4,124.0	NAVD88	102	U	54.88	B
SD4	410803103014501	13N 50W 2BB 1	A-002870	M	4,125.6	NAVD88	80	U	56.11	U
SD3	410803103020001	13N 50W 3AA 1	G-094568C	M	4,131.8	NAVD88	97	32	61.31	B
SD2	410803103021501	13N 50W 3AB 1	G-094568B	M	4,134.8	NAVD88	96	31	64.15	B
--	410740103030001	13N 50W 4ADDD1	G-098471	O	4,152.9	NAVD88	140	55	73.95	U
SD1	410803103023001	13N 50W 4BA 1	G-094568A	M	4,141.0	NAVD88	100	U	69.45	B
--	410736103044101	13N 50W 5DBB 1	G-031349	I	4,165.83	NAVD88	100	U	50.47	U
M15	410711103055601	13N 50W 7BAB 1	G-100687	M	4,200.29	NAVD88	87	457.77	50.70	U
--	410642103062601	13N 50W 7CBB 1	G-052372	I	4,203.3	NAVD88	84	18	44.97	U
--	410725103104201	13N 51W 4C 1	G-052840	I	4,282.5	NAVD88	110	U	70.58	B
--	410706103085701	13N 51W10AA 1	G-018483	I	4,254.8	NAVD88	100	83	48.25	B
--	410656103000401	13N 51W12ACB 1	G-003029	I	4,214.33	NAVD88	100	21	54.25	B
--	410437103121101	13N 51W19DDD 1	G-053788	I	4,304.4	NAVD88	120	20	38.05	B
E3	410831102513301	14N 48W32CBB 1	G-100689	M	4,011.85	NAVD88	40	17	21.52	B
E4	410805102560601	14N 49W 34CCC1	G-100688	M	4,067.37	NAVD88	60	417.37	21.65	B
--	410813102592301	14N 49W31CC 2	G-004116	I	4,096.32	NAVD88	89	72	40.29	U
--	410850102555401	14N 49W34BB 1	G-114161	I	4,067.6	NAVD88	90	24	27.68	U
CL05	411040103041401	14N 50W 20AAAA01	G-125086I	M	4,244.72	NGVD29	325	300	90.68	BS
CL09-S	410901103014801	14N 50W 26CCCC	G-125086M	M	4,164.16	NAVD88	90	75	69.01	B
CL19-S	410857103025101	14N 50W 27CDCD01	G-125086Z	M	4,140.67	NGVD29	108	98	40.89	B
CL19-D	410857103025102	14N 50W 27CDCD02	G-125086Y	M	4,140.67	NGVD29	230	220	41.14	B
--	411059103052301	14N 50W18DAB 1	G-040736	I	4,218.4	NAVD88	100	U	70.85	U
--	411000103050201	14N 50W20CBD 1	G-037031	I	4,173.4	NAVD88	190	20	27.02	B
--	410951103045501	14N 50W20CDC 1	G-060158	I	4,166.37	NAVD88	180	U	20.19	U
--	410902103024601	14N50W27CC 1	G-002748	I	4,146.5	NAVD88	90	U	46.41	B
--	410942103050901	14N50W29BAC 1	G-050905	I	4,182.84	NAVD88	200	U	46.49	B
--	410833103025401	14N50W34BBC 1	G-006238	I	4,139.9	NAVD88	80	U	40.44	U
--	410808103023902	14N50W34CDC 2	G-052938	I	4,141.6	NAVD88	200	U	76.98	B
--	410841103011601	14N50W35ACBB2	G-017373	I	4,136.4	NAVD88	100	U	67.87	U
--	410810103013701	14N50W35CC 1	G-005661	I	4,131.1	NAVD88	100	36	60.60	U
--	410840103004201	14N50W36BBB 1	G-017374	I	4,119.3	NAVD88	100	10	50.53	U
SD7	410804103004101	14N50W36CC 2	G-094568F	M	4,112.28	NAVD88	100	455.78	43.64	U
M16	411034103063001	14N51W24AAD1	G-100686	M	4,196.3	NAVD88	80	37	48.58	B
CL12	411035103063001	14N51W24ADDA01	G-125086P	M	4,198.73	NGVD29	178	148	43.66	B

Table 4. Results of synoptic water-level survey of monitoring and irrigation wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, March 2005.—Continued

[NGVD29, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; NAVD88, North American Vertical Datum of 1988; --, not available or not applicable; U, undermined]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 8)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number	Local identifier (fig. 6)	Nebraska Department of Natural Resources well registration number	Type of well ²	Elevation of well (feet above datum)	Elevation datum	Depth of well (feet)	Top of screen (feet below land-surface datum)	Water level (feet below land-surface datum)	Source of water ³
Lodgepole Creek Valley—Continued										
CL16-S	410818103081901	14N51W35CACD01	G-125086U	M	4,338.74	NGVD29	143	138	79.95	B
CL16-D	410818103081902	14N 51W 35CACD02	G-125086T	M	4,338.8	NGVD29	304	284	90.82	BS
--	411124103073101	14N 51W 13BBC 1	G-004498	I	4,220.75	NAVD88	100	U	43.95	U
Tableland areas										
CT14	411131102574901	14N 49W 17BAAA01	G-125086Q	M	4,257.93	NGVD29	120	115	116.18	OG
CT08	411040102560601	14N 49W 21AAAA01	G-125086L	M	4,204.75	NGVD29	106	96	95.40	OG
CT15-S	411301102593501	14N 50W 01AADD01	G-125086S	M	4,265.53	NGVD29	157	147	105.23	OG
CT15-D	411301102593502	14N 50W 01AADD02	G-125086R	M	4,265.39	NGVD29	340	325	110.42	BS
CT07	411108102594001	14N 50W 13DAAA01	G-125086K	M	4,276.4	NGVD29	163	153	133.54	OG
CT06	411044103012601	14N 50W 14CDCA01	G-125086J	M	4,328.71	NGVD29	226	206	154.95	OG
CT03-S	411229102593401	14N 50W 1DDDA01	G-125086G	M	4,307.46	NGVD29	175	155	142.40	OG
CT03-D	411229102593402	14N 50W 1DDDA02	G-125086F	M	4,307.41	NGVD29	304	289	142.70	B
CT02-S	411227103011701	14N 50W 2DC01	G-125086E	M	4,335.03	NAVD88	198	178	164.77	OG
CT02-M	411227103011702	14N 50W 2DC02	G-125086D	M	4,335.02	NAVD88	276	266	164.77	OG
CT02-D	411227103011703	14N 50W 2DC03	G-125086C	M	4,335.11	NAVD88	385	375	163.93	BS
CT01-S	411252103041101	14N 50W 5ADDD1	G-125086B	M	4,367.8	NGVD29	220	200	171.44	OG
CT01-D	411252103041102	14N 50W 5ADDD2	G-125086A	M	4,367.83	NGVD29	500	480	187.65	BS
CT18	411214103052001	14N 50W 7AADD01	G-125086X	M	4,368.02	NAVD88	357	352	161.36	BS
CT17-S	411350103011501	15N 50W 35ACC01	G-125086W	M	4,366.44	NAVD88	198	178	169.40	OG
CT17-D	411350103011502	15N 50W 35ACC02	G-125086V	M	4,336.13	NAVD88	317	307	169.24	OG
Tableland draw areas										
CD10-S	411012102574101	14N 49W 20DBAB01	G-125086O	M	4,180.64	NGVD29	70	60	62.25	OG
CD10-D	411012102574102	14N 49W 20DBAB02	G-125086N	M	4,180.92	NGVD29	94	89	62.47	OG
CD04	411210102571301	14N 49W 9BCBB1	G-125086H	M	4,205.62	NGVD29	57	37	41.72	OG

¹Field identifier: S, shallow depth, M, intermediate depth; D, deep; bold identifier indicates monitoring well was not sampled during this study.²Type of well: I, irrigation; M, monitoring, O, observation, U, unused or undetermined.³Source of water: B, Brule Formation (irrigation wells open to Brule Formation likely screened in fractured zones); BS, Brule Formation sand; OG, Ogallala Group; U, unknown or undetermined.⁴Split screen (first number indicates top of shallowest screen—typically a 10-foot screen separated by a 10-foot section of casing).

Table 5. Results of water-quality analysis for physical characteristics, nutrients, stable isotopes, and dissolved gases in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004-05.

[All concentrations in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted. AT, aquifer type; pH in standard units; SC, specific conductance in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius; DO, dissolved oxygen; NO₃, nitrate as nitrogen; NH₄, ammonia as nitrogen; PO₄, orthophosphate as phosphorus; δ²H, hydrogen-isotope ratios in per mil Vienna Standard Mean Oceanic Water; δ¹⁸O, oxygen-isotope ratios in per mil Vienna Standard Mean Oceanic Water; CH₄, methane; CO₂, carbon dioxide; N₂, nitrogen; O₂, oxygen; Ar, argon; --, no results; <, less than, E, estimated]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number and local identifier (fig. 6)	Date of sample collection (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	Physical characteristics			Nutrients			Stable isotopes			Dissolved gases				
				AT ²	SC	pH	DO	NO ₃	NH ₄	PO ₄	δ ² H	δ ¹⁸ O	CH ₄	CO ₂	N ₂	O ₂	Ar
Lodgepole Creek Valley																	
E4	410805102560601	20040413	1700	B	611	7.2	8.0	8.7	<0.04	E0.01	-90.10	-12.18	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 49W34CCCC1	20050404	1500		585	7.4	7.7	7.9	<.04	E.01	-90.80	-12.27	--	--	--	--	--
SD3	410803103020001	20040413	1800	B	675	7.2	6.8	10	<.04	<.02	-90.40	-12.25	--	--	--	--	--
	13N 50W 3AA1	20050406	1000		680	7.3	6.9	8.5	<.04	<.02	-91.20	-12.27	--	22	19	6.9	0.64
M16	411034103063001	20040415	1000	B	390	7.3	8.5	2.1	<.04	E.01	-97.90	-13.10	--	10	18	6.5	.62
	14N 51W24AAD 1	20050405	1400		387	8.7	7.7	2.1	<.04	E.01	-98.40	-13.16	--	9.0	18	8.1	.64
CL05	411040103041401	20040408	900	BS	530	8.7	1.6	1.2	<.04	.03	-122	-16.26	--	.3	20	.07	.66
	14N 50W20AAAAA1	20050405	1800		525	9.1	1.9	1.1	<.04	.02	-123	-16.36	--	.4	20	.88	.65
CL09	410901103014801	20040405	1600	B	428	7.5	8.3	3.2	<.04	<.02	-106	-14.07	--	6.9	15	5.2	.56
	14N 50W26CCCC1	20050404	1600		439	7.6	7.9	3.2	<.04	<.02	-106	-14.07	--	--	--	--	--
CL12	411035103063001	20040415	1100	B	479	7.9	3.8	.93	<.04	.05	-98.80	-13.23	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 51W24ADDA1	20050405	1500		468	8.2	4.8	.83	<.04	.04	-99.00	-13.20	--	--	--	--	--
CL16-S	410818103081901	20040408	1200	B	696	9.9	5.2	2.1	<.04	.07	-96.70	-12.87	--	--	--	--	--
	14N51W35CACD1	20050405	1000		392	8.0	4.1	1.1	<.04	.06	-98.30	-12.95	--	--	--	--	--
CL16-D	410818103081902	20040408	1300	BS	570	--	5.1	1.6	.07	.07	-97.10	-12.83	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 51W35CACD2	20050405	1200		524	8.8	6.3	1.6	<.04	E.01	-97.00	-12.82	--	--	--	--	--
CL19-S	410857103025101	20040406	1530	B	520	7.7	--	2.6	<.04	.06	-95.40	-12.69	--	6.2	19	.95	.64
	14N 50W27CDCD1	20050406	1900		509	8.0	2.6	2.0	<.04	.03	-95.80	-12.60	--	5.5	18	2.2	.62
CL19-D	410857103025102	20040406	1300	B	513	8.2	5.3	1.1	<.04	.02	-91.30	-12.22	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W27CDCD2	20050406	1700		505	8.8	5.4	1.1	<.04	E.01	-92.70	-12.34	--	--	--	--	--

Table 5. Results of water-quality analysis for physical characteristics, nutrients, stable isotopes, and dissolved gases in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All concentrations in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted. AT, aquifer type; pH in standard units; SC, specific conductance in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius; DO, dissolved oxygen; NO₃, nitrate as nitrogen; NH₄, ammonia as nitrogen; PO₄, orthophosphate as phosphorus; δ²H, hydrogen-isotope ratios in per mil Vienna Standard Mean Oceanic Water; δ¹⁸O, oxygen-isotope ratios in per mil Vienna Standard Mean Oceanic Water; CH₄, methane; CO₂, carbon dioxide; N₂, nitrogen; O₂, oxygen; Ar, argon; --, no results; <, less than, E, estimated]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number and local identifier (fig. 6)	Date of sample collection (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	Physical characteristics			Nutrients			Stable isotopes			Dissolved gases				
				AT ²	SC	pH	DO	NO ₃	NH ₄	PO ₄	δ ² H	δ ¹⁸ O	CH ₄	CO ₂	N ₂	O ₂	Ar
Tableland areas																	
CT01-S	411252103041101	20040414	1200	OG	408	7.6	7.2	2.8	<0.04	<0.02	-102	-13.62	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 5ADDD1	20050329	1300		407	7.8	7.4	2.8	<.04	<.02	-104	-13.71	--	--	--	--	--
CT01-D	411252103041102	20040414	1400	BS	687	9.0	.3	1.0	.06	E.01	-106	-13.91	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 5ADDD2	20050329	1600		673	9.4	.1	1.0	E.03	E.02	-107	-14.03	--	--	--	--	--
CT02-S	411227103011701	20040407	1600	OG	324	8.1	5.0	2.1	<.04	E.01	-99.10	-13.36	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 2DC 1	20050330	1900		331	8.3	6.0	2.0	<.04	<.02	-101	-13.50	--	--	--	--	--
CT02-M	411227103011702	20040407	1700	OG	402	7.7	5.6	2.2	<.04	E.01	-98.10	-13.22	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 2DC 2	20050330	1700		359	8.0	5.7	2.1	<.04	<.02	-97.80	-13.27	--	--	--	--	--
CT02-D	411227103011703	20040407	1800	BS	349	7.6	6.9	1.9	<.04	<.02	-102	-13.69	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 2DC 3	20050330	1800		344	8.1	7.2	1.8	<.04	<.02	-102	-13.76	--	--	--	--	--
CT03-S	411229102593401	20040413	1000	OG	404	7.8	6.7	2.9	<.04	E.01	-93.60	-12.58	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 1DDDA1	20050330	1200		439	7.6	7.9	2.8	<.04	E.01	-94.60	-12.62	--	--	--	--	--
CT03-D	411229102593402	20040414	1000	B	2,710	11.7	1.4	1.9	.31	<.02	-102	-13.41	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 1DDDA2	20050401	1200		1,380	11.9	4.7	2.0	.15	<.02	-102	-13.43	--	--	--	--	--
CT06	411044103012601	20040412	1700	OG	290	--	7.5	1.4	<.04	<.02	-130	-17.43	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W14CDCA1	20050330	1100		291	7.9	6.7	1.5	<.04	<.02	-131	-17.53	--	--	--	--	--
CT07	411108102594001	20040408	1700	OG	331	7.4	7.9	2.2	<.04	E.01	-102	-13.71	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W13DAAA1	20050330	1000		333	7.7	7.5	2.2	<.04	E.01	-100	-13.66	--	--	--	--	--
CT08	411040102560601	20040407	830	OG	428	7.2	8.4	3.9	<.04	.02	-99.90	-13.56	--	8.6	16	5.7	0.57
	14N 49W21AAAA1	20050331	1200		432	7.8	7.8	3.8	<.04	E.02	-99.70	-13.63	--	7.7	15	7.0	.57

Table 5. Results of water-quality analysis for physical characteristics, nutrients, stable isotopes, and dissolved gases in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All concentrations in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted. AT, aquifer type; pH in standard units; SC, specific conductance in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius; DO, dissolved oxygen; NO_3 , nitrate as nitrogen; NH_4 , ammonia as nitrogen; PO_4 , orthophosphate as phosphorus; $\delta^{2\text{H}}$, hydrogen-isotope ratios in per mil Vienna Standard Mean Oceanic Water; $\delta^{18\text{O}}$, oxygen-isotope ratios in per mil Vienna Standard Mean Oceanic Water; CH_4 , methane; CO_2 , carbon dioxide; N_2 , nitrogen; O_2 , oxygen; Ar, argon; --, no results; <, less than; E, estimated]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number and local identifier (fig. 6)	Date of sample collection (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	Physical characteristics			Nutrients			Stable isotopes			Dissolved gases				
				AT ²	SC	pH	DO	NO_3	NH_4	PO_4	$\delta^{2\text{H}}$	$\delta^{18\text{O}}$	CH_4	CO_2	N_2	O_2	Ar
Tableland areas—Continued																	
CT14	411131102574901	20040408	1800	OG	523	7.4	8.5	4.4	<0.04	E.01	-94.30	-13.00	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 49W17BAAA1	20050329	1800		526	7.6	8.1	4.2	<.04	E.01	-94.80	-12.97	--	--	--	--	--
CT15-S	411301102593501	20040413	1300	OG	313	7.5	7.7	2.1	<.04	.03	-101	-13.78	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 1AADD1	20050401	1000		317	7.8	7.5	2.2	<.04	.03	-102	-13.69	--	6.6	16	6.5	0.58
CT15-D	411301102593502	20040413	1400	BS	363	7.7	6.6	1.3	<.04	E.01	-101	-13.48	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 1AADD2	20050401	1100		367	8.2	6.6	1.3	<.04	<.02	-102	-13.56	--	--	--	--	--
CT17-S	411350103011501	20040409	1100	OG	448	7.6	7.7	2.4	<.04	.03	-96.80	-13.23	--	--	--	--	--
	15N 50W35ACC 1	20050331	900		443	7.8	7.4	2.4	<.04	.02	-97.60	-13.29	--	--	--	--	--
CT17-D	411350103011502	20040409	1200	OG	420	7.6	6.1	2.3	<.04	E.01	-99.70	-13.33	--	--	--	--	--
	15N 50W35ACC 2	20050331	1100		397	8.0	6.2	2.1	<.04	E.01	-99.10	-13.39	--	--	--	--	--
CT18	411214103052001	20040414	1900	BS	311	7.6	7.5	1.4	<.04	E.01	-106	-14.17	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 50W 7AADD1	20050329	1100		306	7.8	7.5	1.4	<.04	<.02	-106	-14.08	--	--	--	--	--
Tableland draw areas																	
CD04	411210102571301	20040406	1800	OG	493	7.3	7.3	9.7	<.04	.06	-86.90	-12.16	--	16	17	3.6	.61
	14N 49W 9BCBB1	20050404	1400		492	7.4	7.8	10	<.04	.06	-87.60	-12.16	--	--	--	--	--
CD10-S	411012102574101	20040407	1000	OG	417	7.4	8.5	4.4	<.04	.02	-109	-14.62	--	8.4	16	5.7	.57
	14N 49W20DBAB1	20050331	1700		357	7.8	7.5	4.5	<.04	.02	-111	-13.99	--	7.4	16	6.8	.56
CD10-D	411012102574102	20040407	1100	OG	407	7.3	--	3.3	<.04	.02	-109	-14.56	--	--	--	--	--
	14N 49W20DBAB2	20050331	1500		401	7.7	7.4	3.2	<.04	E.02	-110	-14.62	--	--	--	--	--

¹Field identifier: S, shallow depth; M, intermediate depth; D, deep.

²Aquifer type: B, Brule Formation; BS, Brule Formation sand; OG, Ogallala Group.

Table 6. Results of water-quality analysis for major ions in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.

[All concentrations in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted. AT, aquifer type; Ca, calcium; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; Mg, magnesium; Na, sodium; K, potassium; ANC, acid-neutralizing capacity; ALK, alkalinity; CO₂, carbon dioxide; SO₄, sulfate; Cl, chloride; F, fluoride; Si, silica; DS, dissolved solids; --, no results; <, less than; E, estimated; bold indicates replicate samples varied by more than 5 percent from environmental sample]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number and local identifier (fig. 6)	Date of sample collection (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	AT ²	Major ions												
					Ca	CaCO ₃	Mg	Na	K	ANC	ALK	CO ₂	SO ₄	Cl	F	Si	DS
Lodgepole Creek Valley																	
E4	410805102560601	20040413	1700	B	68	240	16	32	10	101	147	12	45	36	0.5	54	389
	14N 49W34CCC 1	20050404	1500		68	240	16	34	9.9	181	180	15	44	32	.6	63	411
SD3	410803103020001	20040413	1800	B	72	260	20	35	11	152	169	21	21	41	.4	60	406
	13N 50W 3AA 1	20050406	1000		74	270	21	37	11	245	245	22	22	40	.4	67	459
M16	411034103063001	20040415	1000	B	48	160	9.8	17	7.2	143	156	13	12	6.1	.7	53	258
	14N 51W24AAD 1	20050405	1400		48	170	11	18	7.3	177	177	.7	15	5.6	.8	58	279
CL05	411040103041401	20040408	0900	BS	2.9	9	.5	125	7.3	210	212	.9	46	6.7	1.3	60	382
	14N 50W20AAAA1	20050405	1800		3.2	12	.8	120	8.4	212	211	.3	49	6.2	1.2	63	--
CL09	410901103014801	20040405	1600	B	46	170	14	23	8.1	139	142	8.9	15	34	.7	61	301
	14N 50W26CCCC1	20050404	1600		48	180	14	20	7.8	145	140	6.6	17	36	.7	68	311
CL12	411035103063001	20040415	1100	B	10	38	3.0	91	8.4	193	193	5.0	31	12	1.0	57	335
	14N 51W24ADDA1	20050405	1500		10	39	3.2	90	8.6	253	192	3.4	33	11	1.1	65	341
CL16-S	410818103081901	20040408	1200	B	26	98	8.1	62	8.8	253	168	--	43	5.5	1.2	60	326
	14N 51W35CACD1	20050405	1000		25	100	8.9	49	8.6	167	163	3.5	35	3.1	1.2	67	301
CL16-D	410818103081902	20040408	1300	BS	13	36	.7	140	8.2	212	245	--	50	5.5	1.5	66	441
	14N 51W35CACD2	20050405	1200		4.8	17	1.3	114	7.7	201	199	.6	58	4.4	1.6	65	384
CL19-S	410857103025101	20040406	1530	B	20	79	7.0	94	7.5	206	206	8.9	48	8.1	1.0	59	380
	14N 50W27CDCD1	20050406	1900		20	80	7.2	84	8.1	204	203	4.4	40	10	1.0	64	366

Table 6. Results of water-quality analysis for major ions in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All concentrations in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted. AT, aquifer type; Ca, calcium; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; Mg, magnesium; Na, sodium; K, potassium; ANC, acid-neutralizing capacity; ALK, alkalinity; CO₂, carbon dioxide; SO₄, sulfate; Cl, chloride; F, fluoride; Si, silica; DS, dissolved solids; --, no results; <, less than; E, estimated; bold indicates replicate samples varied by more than 5 percent from environmental sample]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number and local identifier (fig. 6)	Date of sample collection (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	AT ²	Major ions												
					Ca	CaCO ₃	Mg	Na	K	ANC	ALK	CO ₂	SO ₄	Cl	F	Si	DS
Lodgepole Creek Valley—Continued																	
CL19-D	410857103025102	20040406	1300	B	3.1	12	1.1	120	5.6	210	209	2.4	45	4.0	1.2	63	373
	14N 50W27CDCD2	20050406	1700		3.1	12	1.1	118	5.4	209	209	.7	46	3.3	1.2	70	374
Tableland areas																	
CT01-S	411252103041101	20040414	1200	OG	37	130	9.6	34	9.0	110	137	5.6	29	19	1.0	58	291
	14N 50W 5ADDD1	20050329	1300		38	130	9.6	31	8.6	152	137	4.5	33	19	1.1	65	300
CT01-D	411252103041102	20040414	1400	BS	3.2	8	.1	157	5.4	257	259	.5	60	18	1.2	70	477
	14N 50W 5ADDD2	20050329	1600		3.6	12	.8	151	6.6	248	241	.2	72	20	1.1	71	475
CT02-S	411227103011701	20040407	1600	OG	22	80	6.3	37	7.3	126	121	1.8	24	7.1	1.1	56	243
	14N 50W 2DC 1	20050330	1900		24	87	6.2	32	7.2	98	98	.9	46	6.9	1.1	56	247
CT02-M	411227103011702	20040407	1700	OG	28	110	9.7	41	8.8	144	143	6.1	43	4.3	1.0	63	295
	14N 50W 2DC 2	20050330	1700		27	100	9.1	34	8.4	135	134	2.7	36	3.6	1.4	67	276
CT02-D	411227103011703	20040407	1800	BS	22	87	7.8	42	9.3	151	151	7.0	18	3.7	1.0	64	267
	14N 50W 2DC 3	20050330	1800		21	82	7.3	40	9.4	149	149	2.3	20	3.5	1.0	67	267
CT03-S	411229102593401	20040413	1000	OG	24	93	7.9	51	10	174	149	5.4	33	9.5	1.1	58	298
	14N 50W 1DDDA1	20050330	1200		24	93	7.9	48	9.7	185	146	8.4	37	9.2	1.1	67	304
CT03-D	411229102593402	20040414	1000	B	31	--	<.02	248	18	577	582	--	30	16	.6	43	--
	14N 50W 1DDDA2	20050401	1200		13	--	.01	159	12	266	267	--	108	17	1.0	45	--
CT06	411044103012601	20040412	1700	OG	26	100	8.8	22	7.8	134	144	--	6.5	1.2	.8	60	226
	14N 50W14CDCA1	20050330	1100		28	110	9.5	18	7.6	148	142	3.6	6.5	.9	.8	68	231

Table 6. Results of water-quality analysis for major ions in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All concentrations in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted. AT, aquifer type; Ca, calcium; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; Mg, magnesium; Na, sodium; K, potassium; ANC, acid-neutralizing capacity; ALK, alkalinity; CO₂, carbon dioxide; SO₄, sulfate; Cl, chloride; F, fluoride; Si, silica; DS, dissolved solids; --, no results; <, less than; E, estimated; bold indicates replicate samples varied by more than 5 percent from environmental sample]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number and local identifier (fig. 6)	Date of sample collection (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	AT ²	Major ions												
					Ca	CaCO ₃	Mg	Na	K	ANC	ALK	CO ₂	SO ₄	Cl	F	Si	DS
Tableland areas—Continued																	
CT07	411108102594001	20040408	1700	OG	38	140	10	15	8.1	132	141	9.5	13	6.4	0.7	58	244
	14N 50W13DAAA1	20050330	1000		38	140	10	14	7.7	141	140	5.3	15	6.1	.7	62	249
CT08	411040102560601	20040407	0830	OG	55	190	13	10	9.6	117	140	14	15	29	.5	56	289
	14N 49W21AAAA1	20050331	1200		55	190	13	8.9	9.2	144	143	4.7	18	30	.5	59	297
CT14	411131102574901	20040408	1800	OG	56	200	16	24	11	154	148	13	28	46	.6	60	349
	14N 49W17BAAA1	20050329	1800		59	220	16	23	10	155	147	6.9	31	49	.7	65	363
CT15-S	411301102593501	20040413	1300	OG	43	140	7.6	7.6	7.5	122	143	7.3	10	3.8	.4	52	227
	14N 50W 1AADD1	20050401	1000		47	150	8.1	5.1	7.7	143	142	4.3	12	3.4	.4	58	237
CT15-D	411301102593502	20040413	1400	BS	17	66	5.9	56	10	162	161	5.7	22	3.1	1.2	62	280
	14N 50W 1AADD2	20050401	1100		17	69	6.3	52	10	160	160	2.1	24	3.0	1.2	69	285
CT17-S	411350103011501	20040409	1100	OG	46	170	13	23	9.2	139	138	7.2	22	35	.9	59	301
	15N 50W35ACC 1	20050331	0900		50	180	14	17	9.1	136	135	4.3	24	39	.9	65	311
CT17-D	411350103011502	20040409	1200	OG	24	97	8.6	55	10	178	167	8.6	32	5.2	1.0	62	311
	15N 50W35ACC 2	20050331	1100		25	95	8.5	49	9.8	165	161	3.0	32	4.0	1.1	70	305
CT18	411214103052001	20040414	1900	BS	23	90	7.8	32	7.6	144	145	7.2	11	2.9	1.0	60	238
	14N 50W 7AADD1	20050329	1100		26	100	9.0	25	8.2	144	144	4.1	10	2.7	1.0	70	245
Tableland draw areas																	
CD04	411210102571301	20040406	1800	OG	88	250	8.1	6.2	8.0	174	205	17	12	5.0	.2	51	344
	14N 49W 9BCBB1	20050404	1400		90	260	7.6	4.0	7.6	205	204	17	12	4.7	.2	54	349

Table 6. Results of water-quality analysis for major ions in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All concentrations in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted. AT, aquifer type; Ca, calcium; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; Mg, magnesium; Na, sodium; K, potassium; ANC, acid-neutralizing capacity; ALK, alkalinity; CO₂, carbon dioxide; SO₄, sulfate; Cl, chloride; F, fluoride; Si, silica; DS, dissolved solids; --, no results; <, less than; E, estimated; bold indicates replicate samples varied by more than 5 percent from environmental sample]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number and local identifier (fig. 6)	Date of sample collection (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	AT ²	Major ions												
					Ca	CaCO ₃	Mg	Na	K	ANC	ALK	CO ₂	SO ₄	Cl	F	Si	DS
Tableland draw areas—Continued																	
CD10-S	411012102574101	20040407	1000	OG	56	180	9.6	16	8.5	140	139	11	20	16	0.5	54	285
	14N 49W20DBAB1	20050331	1700		54	170	9.1	14	7.8	151	150	4.4	21	12	.6	56	286
CD10-D	411012102574102	20040407	1100	OG	44	160	12	23	8.8	161	161	15	19	12	.7	60	291
	14N 49W20DBAB2	20050331	1500		45	160	11	20	8.4	161	161	5.7	21	11	.7	64	291

¹Field identifier: S, shallow depth; M, intermediate depth; D, deep.

²Aquifer type: B, Brule Formation; BS, Brule Formation sand; OG, Ogallala Group.

Table 7. Results of water-quality analysis for selected trace elements in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.

[All concentrations in micrograms per liter. AT, aquifer type; AL, aluminum; As, arsenic; B, boron; Fe, iron; Mn, manganese; Sr strontium; --, results deleted at laboratory; <, less than; E, estimated; bold indicates replicate samples varied by more than 5 percent from environmental sample]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site- identification number	Local identifier (fig. 6)	Date (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	AT ²	Trace elements					
						Al	As	B	Fe	Mn	Sr
Lodgepole Creek Valley											
E4	410805102560601	14N 49W34CCC1	20040413	1700	B	<2	6	94	<6	<0.8	783
			20050404	1500		<2	7	100	<6	<.6	742
SD3	410803103020001	13N 50W 3AA1	20040413	1800	B	<2	4	122	<6	<.8	1,100
			20050406	1000		2	4	128	<6	<.6	1,100
M16	411034103063001	14N 51W24AAD 1	20040415	1000	B	<2	7	66	<6	<.8	462
			20050405	1400		--	7	67	<6	<.6	458
CL05	411040103041401	14N 50W20AAAA1	20040408	900	BS	7	30	287	<6	<.8	70
			20050405	1800		5	29	334	<6	<.6	85
CL09	410901103014801	14N 50W26CCCC1	20040405	1600	B	<2	6	52	<6	<.8	639
			20050404	1600		--	6	56	<6	<.6	662
CL12	411035103063001	14N 51W24ADDA1	20040415	1100	B	2	13	218	<6	2.0	193
			20050405	1500		2	13	240	<6	3.0	201
CL16-S	410818103081901	14N51W35CACD1	20040408	1200	B	3	12	114	<6	10	410
			20050405	1000		2	9	98	E 4	1.0	421
CL16-D	410818103081902	14N 51W35CACD2	20040408	1300	BS	60	47	266	E 5	<.8	213
			20050405	1200		9	47	314	<6	<.6	124
CL19-S	410857103025101	14N 50W27CDCD1	20040406	1530	B	2	14	173	E 4	3.0	280
			20050406	1900		E 1	14	178	<6	3.0	308
CL19-D	410857103025102	14N 50W27CDCD2	20040406	1300	B	--	24	226	<6	E.4	66
			20050406	1700		E 1	25	231	<6	E.5	69
Tableland areas											
CT01-S	411252103041101	14N 50W 5ADDD1	20040414	1200	OG	E 1	9	77	<6	<.8	534
			20050329	1300		2	10	80	<6	<.6	526

Table 7. Results of water-quality analysis for selected trace elements in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All concentrations in micrograms per liter. AT, aquifer type; AL, aluminum; As, arsenic; B, boron; Fe, iron; Mn, manganese; Sr, strontium; --, results deleted at laboratory; <, less than; E, estimated; bold indicates replicate samples varied by more than 5 percent from environmental sample]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site- identification number	Local identifier (fig. 6)	Date (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	AT ²	Trace elements					
						Al	As	B	Fe	Mn	Sr
Tableland areas—Continued											
CT01-D	411252103041102	14N 50W 5ADDD2	20040414	1400	BS	60	29	423	<6	<0.8	53
			20050329	1600		60	27	485	<6	<.6	80
CT02-S	411227103011701	14N 50W 2DC_1	20040407	1600	OG	E 1	11	62	<6	<.8	264
			20050330	1900		2	8	60	<6	<.6	280
CT02-M	411227103011702	14N 50W 2DC_2	20040407	1700	OG	--	11	81	<6	<.8	414
			20050330	1700		--	12	80	<6	<.6	372
CT02-D	411227103011703	14N 50W 2DC_3	20040407	1800	BS	--	11	82	<6	<.8	342
			20050330	1800		2	10	89	<6	<.6	339
CT03-S	411229102593401	14N 50W 1DDDA1	20040413	1000	OG	E 1	10	90	<6	<.8	353
			20050330	1200		2	11	93	<6	E.4	356
CT03-D	411229102593402	14N 50W 1DDDA2	20040414	1000	B	2,000	6	73	<19	<2.4	567
			20050401	1200		1,500	5	89	<6	<.6	180
CT06	411044103012601	14N 50W14CDCA1	20040412	1700	OG	--	8	50	<6	<.8	399
			20050330	1100		E 1	8	51	E 3	1.0	417
CT07	411108102594001	14N 50W13DAAA1	20040408	1700	OG	--	6	53	E 6	<.8	410
			20050330	1000		<2	6	57	<6	<.6	404
CT08	411040102560601	14N 49W21AAAA1	20040407	830	OG	<2	5	33	<6	<.8	441
			20050331	1200		<2	6	37	E 3	<.6	433
CT14	411131102574901	14N 49W17BAAA1	20040408	1800	OG	<2	7	67	E 5	<.8	636
			20050329	1800		<2	7	72	E 4	E.5	648
CT15-S	411301102593501	14N 50W 1AADD1	20040413	1300	OG	E 1	4	18	<6	<.8	357
			20050401	1000		<2	3	17	E 4	<.6	350

Table 7. Results of water-quality analysis for selected trace elements in water samples from monitoring wells near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All concentrations in micrograms per liter. [AT, aquifer type; AL, aluminum; As, arsenic; B, boron; Fe, iron; Mn, manganese; Sr, strontium; --, results deleted at laboratory; <, less than; E, estimated; bold indicates replicate samples varied by more than 5 percent from environmental sample]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site- identification number	Local identifier (fig. 6)	Date (year, month, day)	Time (24-hour)	AT ²	Trace elements					
						AI	As	B	Fe	Mn	Sr
Tableland areas—Continued											
CT15-D	411301102593502	14N 50W 1AADD2	20040413	1400	BS	--	12	138	<6	<0.8	280
			20050401	1100		E 1	12	146	<6	<.6	277
CT17-S	411350103011501	15N 50W35ACC 1	20040409	1100	OG	<2	7	63	E 4	<.8	542
			20050331	900		E 1	7	63	E 6	<.6	550
CT17-D	411350103011502	15N 50W35ACC 2	20040409	1200	OG	--	10	96	<6	.9	370
			20050331	1100		E 1	10	105	E 4	2.0	356
CT18	411214103052001	14N 50W 7AADD1	20040414	1900	BS	E 1	11	63	<6	E.8	330
			20050329	1100		<2	11	67	<6	<.6	373
Tableland draws areas											
CD04	411210102571301	14N 49W 9BCBB1	20040406	1800	OG	<2	2	36	<6	<.8	558
			20050404	1400		E 1	2	37	E 4	<.6	536
CD10-S	411012102574101	14N 49W20DBAB1	20040407	1000	OG	<2	5	53	<6	<.8	416
			20050331	1700		<2	5	60	<6	<.6	375
CD10-D	411012102574102	14N 49W20DBAB2	20040407	1100	OG	<2	6	56	<6	<.8	484
			20050331	1500		<2	6	57	<6	<.6	449

¹Field identifier: S, shallow depth; M, intermediate depth; D, deep.

²Aquifer type: B, Brule Formation; BS, Brule Formation sand; OG, Ogallala Group.

Table 8. Results of analyses for age dating of ground water near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004-05.

[All dates calculated from month and year of collection. ID, identification; $^{\circ}\text{C}$, degrees Celsius; CFC, chlorofluorocarbon; SF_6 , sulfur hexafluoride; δ , delta (carbon-13/carbon-12 ratio, in per mil); C, carbon; ybp, years before present; ^3H , tritium; ^3He , helium-3; %, percent; --, not analyzed or no result; Mod, water is in equilibrium with modern concentrations in the atmosphere; mix, possible mixture of young and old water; NP, age is not possible (such as in the future); *, age probably meaningless—possible contamination of chlorofluorocarbon or high terrigenic helium excess; Con, contaminated sample]

Field identifier ¹ (fig. 5)	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number	Date (month/day/year)	Time (24-hour)	Re-charge temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Chlorofluorocarbons			CFC ratio			CFC ratio			CFC ratio			$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ recommended age based on	Apparent or ^3H concentration			
					CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	11/12	% young	113/12	% young	113/11	% young	113/113	%	CFC	SF_6	^{14}C (ybp)	Cor-rected $^3\text{H}/^3\text{He}$ age $\pm 1\sigma$	^3H $\pm 1.9\sigma$	
					Lodgepole Creek Valley																
SD3	410803103020001	4/6/2005	1000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1990	--	1991	--	
M16	411034103063001	4/15/2004	1000	10.8	1988	1984	1986	NP	--	16.8	85.5	NP	--	All	--	Mid-1980s; possible mixture	--	--	--	--	
		4/5/2005	1400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1992	--	1982	--	
CL05	411040103041401	4/8/2004	910	10	1970	1968	1978	NP	--	12.8	21.5	15.8	64.9	CFC-11, CFC-12	--	Mid- to late 1960s; possible mixture	--	--	--	--	
CL09	410901103014801	4/7/2004	818	13.3	1974	1975	1980	NP	--	19.3	60.7	15.8	64.9	CFC-11, CFC-12	--	Mid-1970s; possible mixture	--	--	--	--	
		4/4/2005	1600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1991	--	1997	--	
CL19-S	410857103025101	4/6/2004	1555	10	1973	1980	1979	NP	--	NP	--	18.8	45.2	CFC-12, CFC-113	--	Late 1970s to early 1980s; possible mixture	--	--	--	--	
		4/6/2005	1900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1937	--	
CL19-D	410857103025102	4/6/2004	1300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
		4/6/2005	1700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.29	--	--	14,000	--	--	--	

Table 8. Results of analyses for age dating of ground water near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All dates calculated from month and year of collection. ID, identification; °C, degrees Celsius; CFC, chlorofluorocarbon; SF₆, sulfur hexafluoride; δ, delta (carbon-13/carbon-12 ratio, in per mil); C, carbon; ybp, years before present; ³H, tritium; ³He, helium-3; %, percent; --, not analyzed or no result; Mod, water is in equilibrium with modern concentrations in the atmosphere; mix, possible mixture of young and old water; NP, age is not possible (such as in the future); *, age probably meaningless—possible contamination of chlorofluorocarbon or high terrigenic helium excess; Con, contaminated sample]

Field identifier ¹	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number	Date (month/day/year)	Time (24-hour)	Recharge temperature (°C)	Chlorofluorocarbons			CFC ratio			CFC ratio			CFC ratio			CFC recommended age based on	Apparent or ³ H concentration			
					CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	11/12	% young	113/12	% young	113/11	% young	δ ¹³ C	CFC	SF ₆	¹⁴ C (ybp)	Corrected ³ H/ ³ He age ±1 _σ	³ H ±1.9 _σ		
Tableland areas																					
CT01-S	411252103041101	4/14/2004	1200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2			
CT01-D	411252103041102	3/29/2005	1600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.38	--	--	28,000	--			
CT02-S	411227103011701	4/7/2004	1600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1			
CT02-D	411227103011703	4/7/2004	1800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1			
		3/30/2005	1800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.28	--	--	1,400	--			
CT03-S	411229102593401	4/13/2004	1000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3			
CT06	411044103012601	4/12/2004	1700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1			
CT07	411108102594001	4/8/2004	1700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2			
CT08	411040102560601	4/5/2004	1652	12.1	1983	1988	1988	NP	--	NP	--	8.8	83.7	CFC-12, CFC-113	--	Mid- to late 1980s; possible mixture	--	--			
		3/31/2005	1740	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1985	--	--	--			
CT15	411301102593501	4/13/2004	1300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5			
		4/1/2005	1000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1956	--	--			
CT18	411214103052001	3/29/2005	1100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.25	--	--	Mod	--			

Table 8. Results of analyses for age dating of ground water near Sidney, western Nebraska, 2004–05.—Continued

[All dates calculated from month and year of collection. ID, identification; °C, degrees Celsius; CFC, chlorofluorocarbon; SF₆, sulfur hexafluoride; δ, delta (carbon-13/carbon-12 ratio, in per mil); C, carbon; ybp, years before present; ³H, tritium; ³He, helium-3; %, percent; --, not analyzed or no result; Mod, water is in equilibrium with modern concentrations in the atmosphere; mix, possible mixture of young and old water; NP, age is not possible (such as in the future); *, age probably meaningless—possible contamination of chlorofluorocarbon or high terrigenic helium excess; Con, contaminated sample]

Field identifier ¹	U.S. Geological Survey site-identification number	Date (month/day/year)	Time (24-hour)	Recharge temperature (°C)	Chlorofluorocarbons			CFC ratio			CFC ratio			CFC ratio			CFC recommended age based on	Apparent or ³ H concentration			
					CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	11/12	% young CFC-12	113/12	% young CFC-113	113/11	% young CFC-113	δ ¹³ C	CFC	SF ₆	¹⁴ C (ybp)	Corrected ³ H/ ³ He age ±1σ	³ H ±1.9σ		
Tableland draw areas																					
CD04	411210102571301	4/6/2004	1808	11.2	1985	1990	1986	NP	--	NP	--	16.3	61.2	All	--	Mid- to late 1980s; possible mixture	--	--	--	--	
		4/4/2005	1400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1991	--	1977	--		
CD10-S	411012102574101	4/7/2004	1025	13.9	1981	1982	1984	NP	--	18.3	86.4	17.8	51.1	All	--	Early to mid-1980s; possible mixture	--	--	--	--	
		3/31/2005	1700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1987	--	1992	--		
CD10-D	411012102574102	4/7/2004	1100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9		
		3/31/2005	1600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1981	--		

¹Field identifier: S, shallow depth; M, intermediate depth; D, deep.

Prepared by Lawrence Publishing Service Center.

Edited by L.J. Combs.

Illustrations and cover design by J.R. Hartley and M.D. Kemppainen.

Layout and design by K.A. Hartley.

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