

Prepared in cooperation with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development

Water Resources of Beauregard Parish

Introduction

In 2005, about 30.6 million gallons per day (Mgal/d) of water was withdrawn in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana (fig. 1), including about 30.4 Mgal/d from groundwater sources and 0.1 Mgal/d from surface water sources¹ (table 1). Industrial use, primarily for wood products, accounted for about 72 percent (22.0 Mgal/d) of the total water withdrawn. Other categories of use included public supply, rural domestic, livestock, rice

¹ Tabulation of numbers across text and tables may result in different totals because of rounding; nonrounded numbers are used for calculation of totals.

irrigation, general irrigation, and aquaculture (table 2). Water-use data collected at 5-year intervals from 1960 to 2005 (fig. 2) indicate water withdrawals in the parish peaked at about 43.5 Mgal/d in 1985. The large increase in groundwater usage from 1970 to 1975 was primarily due to industrial withdrawals, which increased from 3.64 Mgal/d in 1970 to 29.0 Mgal/d in 1975.

This fact sheet summarizes information on the water resources of Beauregard Parish, La. Information on groundwater and surface-water availability, quality, development, use, and trends is based on previously published reports listed in the Selected References section.

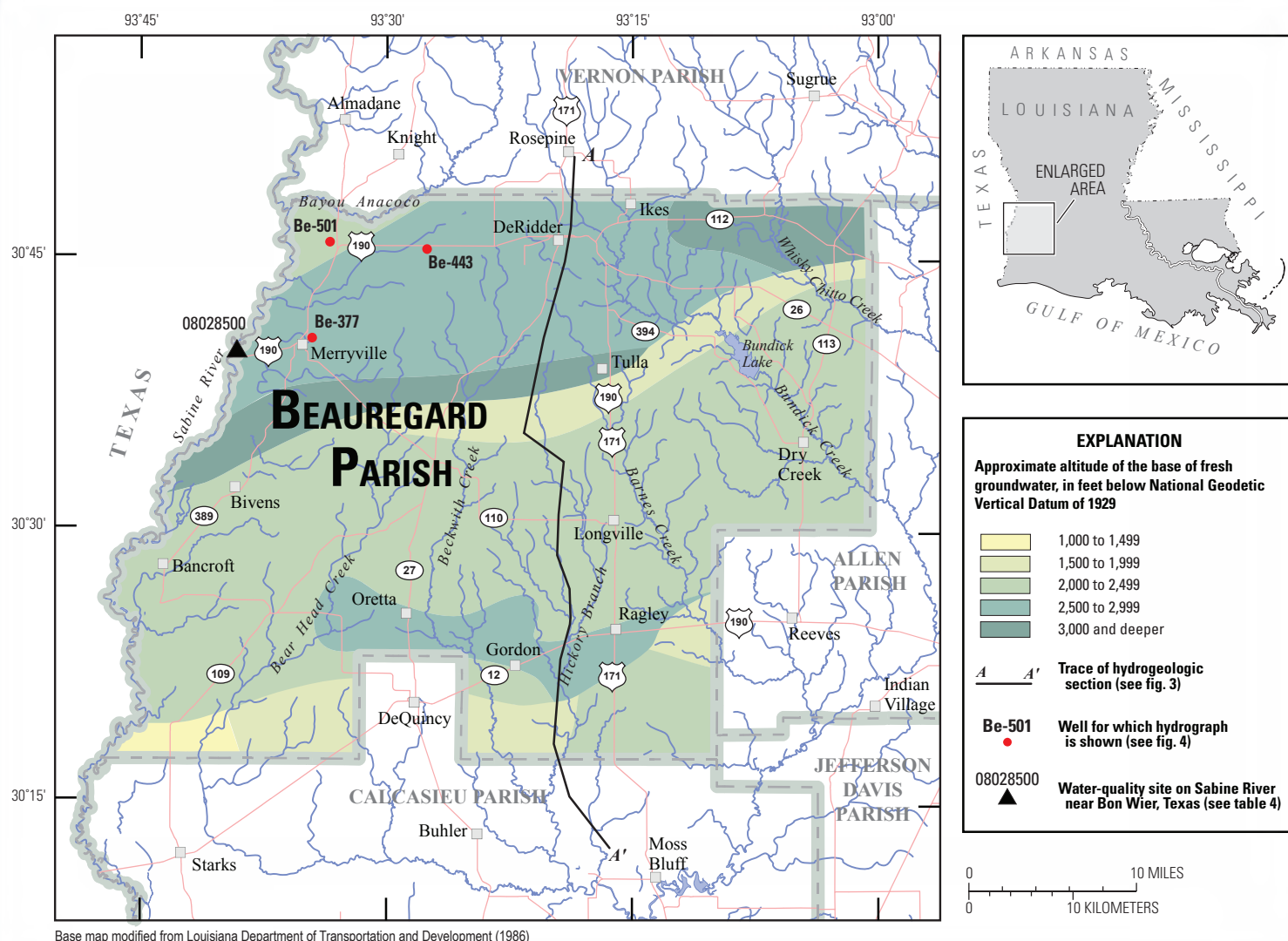


Figure 1. Location of study area, Beauregard Parish, Louisiana.

Table 1. Water withdrawals, in million gallons per day, by source in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana, 2005 (modified from Sargent, 2007).

Aquifer, aquifer system, or surface-water body	Groundwater	Surface water
Chicot aquifer system	12.35	
Evangeline aquifer	3.19	
Jasper aquifer system	14.92	
Miscellaneous streams		0.10
Total	30.45	0.10

liter [mg/L]). The base of fresh groundwater generally ranges about 2,500 to 3,000 feet (ft) below the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29) (sea level) in the northern part of the parish, about 2,000 to 2,500 ft below NGVD 29 in the central part, and about 1,000 to 2,000 ft below NGVD 29 in the southern part (fig. 1). Recharge to aquifers in Beauregard Parish is from precipitation, leakage from overlying aquifers, and seasonal input from rivers. Discharge from aquifers is by natural flow into rivers, leakage into underlying aquifers, and withdrawals from wells.

State well-registration records listed 901 active water wells in Beauregard Parish in 2009, including 753 domestic, 78 irrigation, 44 public-supply, and 26 industrial wells. In 2005, categories of use for groundwater withdrawals in Beauregard Parish included public supply, industrial, rural domestic, livestock, rice irrigation, general irrigation, and aquaculture (table 2).

The Chicot Aquifer System

In most of Beauregard Parish, the Chicot aquifer system is composed of two sand units (aquifers)—the shallow sand and the deeper undifferentiated sand—and contains freshwater throughout the parish. The shallow sand is present within a clayey surficial confining unit, which generally ranges in thickness from less than 40 ft in northern areas of the parish to 120–160 ft in southwestern areas of the parish. The shallow sand is composed of scattered sand streaks, lenses, and layers that can provide water for domestic purposes.

State well-registration records listed 102 active wells screened in the shallow sand in Beauregard Parish in 2009, including 99 domestic and 3 irrigation wells. All but four of these wells are located in northern and northeastern areas of the parish. Depths of these wells ranged from 11 to 88 ft below land surface, with a median depth of 26 ft. In 2005, withdrawals from these wells were about 0.17 Mgal/d and included about 0.14 Mgal/d for rural domestic use and about 0.03 Mgal/d for livestock. No water-quality data were available for these wells.

The undifferentiated sand unit is present throughout Beauregard Parish and is the primary component of the Chicot aquifer system within the parish. It is composed of beds of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Single beds of sand are usually massive and can attain thicknesses of several hundred feet. Individual sand beds usually grade from fine sand at the top to coarse sand and gravel at the base. The altitude of the base of the undifferentiated sand unit ranges from about 0 ft NGVD 29 near the town of DeRidder to about 400–500 ft below NGVD 29 along the southern parish line (fig. 3). Close to the southeastern parish line, the undifferentiated sand unit is subdivided by clays into two or more sand subunits as it enters into Calcasieu Parish. In 2005, about 0.16 Mgal/d of groundwater was withdrawn from these subunits in Beauregard Parish.

Infiltration of precipitation in southern Vernon Parish and the northern half of Beauregard Parish is the primary source of recharge to the undifferentiated sand unit in Beauregard Parish. Vertical leakage of water through clays is a secondary source. Water movement in the undifferentiated sand unit in Beauregard Parish is generally southward from the recharge area or westward towards the Sabine River.

In 2003, water levels in the undifferentiated sand unit in Beauregard Parish ranged from about 160 ft above NGVD 29

Table 2. Water withdrawals, in million gallons per day, by category in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana, 2005 (modified from Sargent, 2007).

Category	Groundwater	Surface water	Total
Public supply	3.73	0.00	3.73
Industrial	22.01	.00	22.01
Rural domestic	.77	.00	.77
Livestock	.08	.06	.14
Rice irrigation	3.23	.00	3.23
General irrigation	.40	.04	.45
Aquaculture	.23	.00	.23
Total	30.45	.10	30.55

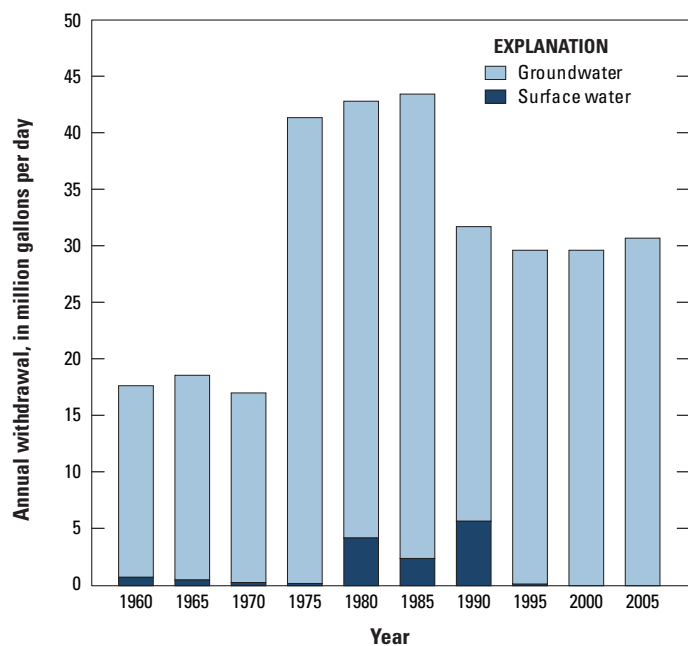


Figure 2. Water withdrawals in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana, 1960–2005.

Groundwater Resources

The groundwater resources of Beauregard Parish, from near surface to deepest, include the Chicot aquifer system, Evangeline aquifer, and Jasper aquifer system (fig. 3). Deeper aquifers in Beauregard Parish contain only saltwater (water with chloride concentrations greater than 250 milligrams per

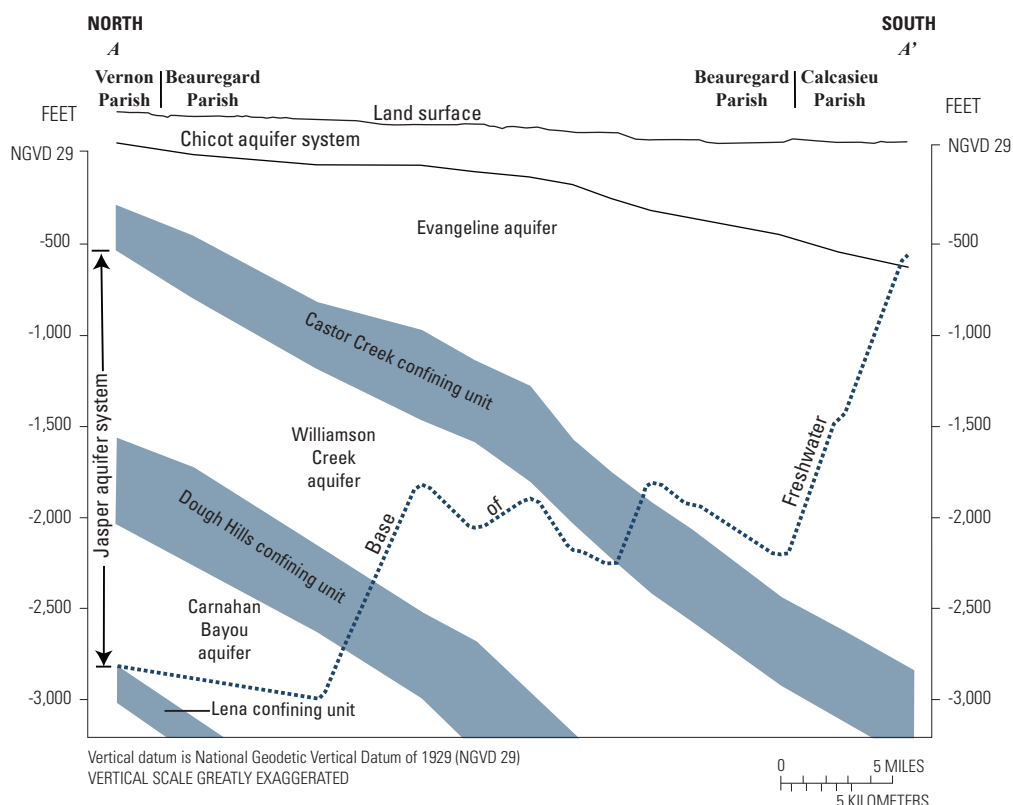


Figure 3. Generalized north-to-south hydrogeologic section showing aquifer and confining unit intervals (individual sand and clay layers not shown) from Vernon Parish to Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana (modified from Whitfield, 1975, plate 3). Trace of section shown on figure 1.

near the town of DeRidder to 20 ft below NGVD 29 near the southeastern parish line. Water levels in the undifferentiated sand unit generally fluctuate 1 to 2 ft annually, as shown in the hydrograph of well Be-443 (fig. 4), which is located west of DeRidder in northern Beauregard Parish (fig. 1). The hydrograph shows a slight decline in water level during 1999–2000, a period of reduced precipitation.

State well-registration records listed 619 active water wells screened in the undifferentiated sand unit in Beauregard Parish in 2009, including 523 domestic, 60 irrigation, 23 public supply, and 13 industrial wells. Depths of these wells ranged from 16 to 461 ft below land surface and had a median depth of 125 ft. Reported yields from wells screened in the undifferentiated sand unit in Beauregard Parish range from about 10 to 3,500 gallons per minute (gal/min). In 2005, withdrawals from the undifferentiated sand unit in Beauregard Parish were about 12.0 Mgal/d and included about 2.44 Mgal/d for public supply, 5.53 Mgal/d for industrial use, 0.60 Mgal/d for domestic use, 0.05 Mgal/d for livestock, 2.83 Mgal/d for rice irrigation, 0.34 Mgal/d for general irrigation, and 0.23 Mgal/d for aquaculture.

A statistical summary of selected water-quality characteristics for 62 wells screened in the undifferentiated sand unit in Beauregard Parish is listed in table 3. Generally, water from the undifferentiated sand unit is soft (60 mg/L or less as calcium carbonate) and does not exceed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)² for drinking water for color and chloride, iron,

manganese, and dissolved solids concentrations. Locally, iron and manganese concentrations can greatly exceed the SMCLs of 300 and 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L), respectively. The median pH value of 6.3 (listed in table 3) is below the SMCL range of 6.5–8.5.

The Evangeline Aquifer

The Evangeline aquifer underlies the Chicot aquifer system and overlies the Castor Creek confining unit in Beauregard Parish (fig. 3). The aquifer is continuous throughout the parish and generally dips to the south. Freshwater is present throughout the aquifer except near the southern parish line where the lower part of the aquifer contains saltwater (fig. 3). The Evangeline aquifer primarily consists of fine to medium sand that is interbedded with silt, soft to moderately hard green-gray laminated clay, and local beds of coarse sand. Locally, sands within the aquifer are separated and confined by clays. Thickness of the Evangeline aquifer in Beauregard Parish generally ranges from about 500 ft near the town of DeRidder to about 2,000 ft near the southeastern corner of the parish. The altitude of the top of the aquifer is about 0 ft NGVD 29 near DeRidder and about 400–500 ft below NGVD 29 near the southern parish line.

Water movement in the Evangeline aquifer in Beauregard Parish is generally to the south or southwest. In 2004, water levels in the Evangeline aquifer in Beauregard Parish ranged from about 140 ft above NGVD 29 near the northeastern corner of the parish to about 20 ft below NGVD 29 near the southwestern corner of the parish. Water levels generally fluctuate 1 to 2 ft annually, as shown in the hydrograph of well Be-377 (fig. 4), located in northwestern Beauregard Parish near the town of Merryville (fig. 1).

²The SMCLs are nonenforceable Federal guidelines regarding cosmetic effects (such as tooth or skin discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) of drinking water. At high concentrations or values, health implications as well as aesthetic degradation might exist. SMCLs were established as guidelines for the states by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1992).

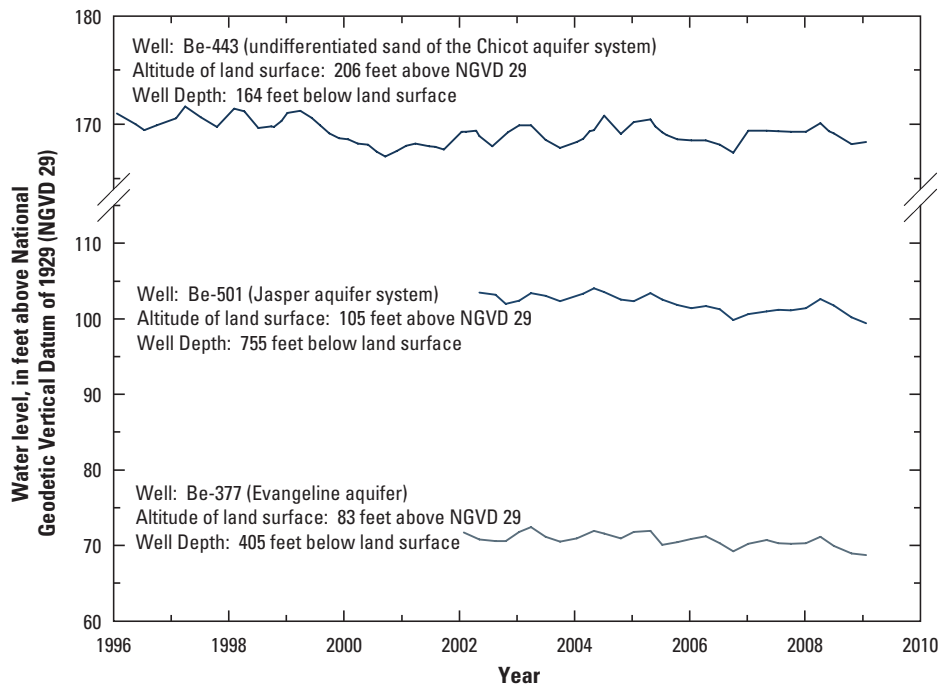


Figure 4. Water levels in well Be-443 screened in the Chicot aquifer system, in well Be-377 screened in the Evangeline aquifer, and in well Be-501 screened in the Jasper aquifer system in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana (see fig. 1 for well locations; U.S. Geological Survey, 2012c). Land surface is measured in feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29).

Table 3. Summary of selected water-quality characteristics for freshwater in the Chicot aquifer system (undifferentiated sand), Evangeline aquifer, and Jasper aquifer system in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana (U.S. Geological Survey, 2012e).

[Values are in milligrams per liter, except as noted. °C, degrees Celsius; PCU, platinum cobalt units; µS/cm, microsiemens per centimeter; SU, standard units; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; µg/L, micrograms per liter; <, less than; NA, not applicable; SMCL, Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2011)]

	Temperature (°C)	Color, (PCU)	Specific conductance, field (µS/cm at 25°C)	pH, field (SU)	Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	Chloride, filtered (as Cl)	Iron, filtered (µg/L as Fe)	Man- ganese, filtered (µg/L as Mn)	Dissolved solids, filtered
Chicot aquifer system (undifferentiated sand), 1943–2008 (62 wells)									
Median	20.5	5	91	6.3	21	8.0	35	20	107
10th percentile	19.0	0	43	5.4	8	3.5	<10	1	46
90th percentile	22.0	46	278	7.4	75	40	1,900	210	200
Number of samples	41	25	47	49	57	61	34	33	40
Percentage of samples that do not exceed SMCLs	NA	80	NA	39	NA	100	79	76	100
Evangeline aquifer, 1939–83 (35 wells)									
Median	22.8	5	279	7.5	31	6.0	145	<10	186
10th percentile	21.0	0	176	6.5	10	4.4	<10	<10	116
90th percentile	25.6	10	439	8.0	76	11	470	120	297
Number of samples	30	31	27	32	34	35	32	18	29
Percentage of samples that do not exceed SMCLs	NA	100	NA	88	NA	100	72	72	100
Jasper aquifer system, 1967–83 (30 wells)									
Median	29.0	5	338	8.2	15	7.0	<50	<20	203
10th percentile	25.8	1	276	7.8	6	5.0	<20	<10	172
90th percentile	36.2	8	785	8.6	84	15	150	20	247
Number of samples	27	29	30	30	30	30	29	26	9
Percentage of samples that do not exceed SMCLs	NA	97	NA	83	NA	100	97	96	100
SMCLs									
	NA	15	NA	6.5–8.5	NA	250	300	50	500

State well-registration records listed 39 active wells screened in the Evangeline aquifer in Beauregard Parish in 2009, including 24 domestic, 10 public supply, 4 irrigation wells, and 1 industrial well. Depths of these wells ranged from 155 to 1,696 ft below land surface, with a median depth of 394 ft. Reported yields from wells screened in the Evangeline aquifer in Beauregard Parish range from about 1 to 950 gal/min. In 2005, withdrawals from the Evangeline aquifer in Beauregard Parish were about 3.19 Mgal/d (table 1) and included about 1.13 Mgal/d for public supply, 1.72 Mgal/d for industrial use, 0.03 Mgal/d for rural domestic use, 0.27 Mgal/d for rice irrigation, and 0.03 Mgal/d for general irrigation.

A statistical summary of selected water-quality characteristics for 35 wells screened in freshwater areas of the Evangeline aquifer in Beauregard Parish is listed in table 3. Generally, water from the Evangeline aquifer is soft (60 mg/L or less as calcium carbonate) and does not exceed SMCLs for drinking water for color, pH, and chloride, iron, manganese, and dissolved solids concentrations. Locally, iron and manganese concentrations may exceed the SMCLs of 300 and 50 µg/L, respectively.

The Jasper Aquifer System

The Jasper aquifer system, continuous throughout Beauregard Parish, underlies the Castor Creek confining unit and overlies the clayey Lena confining unit. The system consists of, from shallowest to deepest, the Williamson Creek aquifer, Dough Hills confining unit, and Carnahan Bayou aquifer (fig. 3). Light-gray sands with occasional traces of granule-size gravel make up approximately 50 percent of the aquifers within the system. The predominantly sandy Williamson Creek and Carnahan Bayou aquifers are composed of generally well sorted, very fine to medium sands interbedded with greenish-gray clays. Beds of lignite (a low ranking form of coal) are commonly interbedded with sand and clay in the upper part of the Jasper aquifer system. The altitude of the top of the aquifer system is about 1,000 ft below NGVD 29 near the town of DeRidder and about 3,000 ft below NGVD 29 near the southeast corner of the parish. The regional dip of the Jasper aquifer system is to the south and southeast. Thickness of the Jasper aquifer system in Beauregard Parish generally ranges from about 2,400 ft in northern Beauregard Parish to about 3,000 ft in the southeastern corner of the parish.

The Jasper aquifer system generally contains freshwater throughout its vertical extent only along the northern parish line and contains only saltwater in the southeastern part of the parish. The saltwater extends northward in the aquifer system as a thinning wedge and is present in the Carnahan Bayou aquifer throughout much of Beauregard Parish (fig. 3). The base of freshwater is deepest (greater than 3,000 ft below NGVD 29) in the northern third of the parish where the Carnahan Bayou aquifer contains freshwater. Southward, the base of freshwater is located in the Williamson Creek aquifer at depths greater than 2,500 ft below NGVD 29 near the towns of Oretta, Gordon, and Ragley (fig. 1).

Few water-level data for the Carnahan Bayou aquifer are available for Beauregard Parish; however, in 2003 water levels in the Williamson Creek aquifer in northern Beauregard

Parish ranged from about 100 ft above NGVD 29 near the northwestern corner of the parish to about 60 ft above NGVD 29 near the northeastern corner of the parish. In 2003, water levels were about 51 ft above NGVD 29 at a small cone of depression in the water-level surface west of DeRidder, caused by industrial withdrawals in that area. Water levels in the Jasper aquifer system generally fluctuate 1–3 ft annually, as shown in the hydrograph of well Be-501 (fig. 4), located in northwestern Beauregard Parish (fig. 1).

State well-registration records listed 19 active water wells screened in the Jasper aquifer system in Beauregard Parish in 2009, including 11 industrial, 7 public supply, and 1 irrigation well. Depths of these wells ranged from 755 to 3,736 ft below land surface with a median depth of 1,280 ft. Reported yields from wells screened in the Jasper aquifer system in Beauregard Parish range from about 10 to 3,540 gal/min. In 2005, withdrawals from the Jasper aquifer system in Beauregard Parish were about 14.9 Mgal/d (table 1) and included about 0.16 Mgal/d for public supply, 14.7 Mgal/d for industrial use, and 0.01 Mgal/d for livestock.

A statistical summary of selected water-quality characteristics for 30 wells screened in freshwater areas of the Jasper aquifer system in Beauregard Parish is listed in table 3. Generally, freshwater in the aquifer system is soft and does not exceed SMCLs for drinking water for color, pH, and chloride, iron, manganese, and dissolved solids concentrations. Locally, pH may exceed the SMCL of 8.5.

Surface-Water Resources

In 2005, an estimated 0.10 Mgal/d of surface water was withdrawn from miscellaneous streams in Beauregard Parish for general irrigation and livestock use. Major streams in the parish include the Sabine River, Bayou Anacoco, Barnes Creek, Bear Head Creek, Beckwith Creek, Bundick Creek, Hickory Branch, and Whisky Chitto Creek (fig. 1). Bundick Lake is a reservoir formed by an earthfill dam with a concrete spillway. Reservoir capacity at the spillway crest is 57,500 acre-feet, and the normal storage volume is 9,200 acre-feet. The surface area of the reservoir is 1,750 acres. The reservoir is used for flood control and conservation (U.S. Geological Survey, 2012a).

The mean discharge for the Sabine River near Bon Wier, Texas (station number 08028500; fig. 1) from 1961 to 2009 was 6,680 cubic feet per second (U.S. Geological Survey, 2012b). The drainage area of the Sabine River at this site, located on U.S. Highway 190 west of Merryville, is about 8,230 square miles. Water samples analyzed during the period 1969–2009 (table 4) indicate water in the Sabine River is soft and generally does not exceed the SMCLs for drinking water for pH and for chloride, sulfate, and iron concentrations. Dissolved oxygen is generally greater than 5 mg/L, which is considered the minimum value for a diversified population of fresh, warm-water biota, including sport fish (Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2008).

Table 4. Summary of selected water-quality characteristics for the Sabine River near Bon Wier, Texas, 1969–2009¹.

[Values are in milligrams per liter, except as noted. °C, degrees Celsius; µS/cm, microsiemens per centimeter; SU, standard units; µg/L, micrograms per liter; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; NA, not applicable; SMCL, Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2011)]

	Specific conductance, field (µS/cm at 25°C)	Oxygen, dis- solved	pH, field (SU)	Hard- ness (as CaCO ₃)	Calcium, filtered (as Ca)	Mag- nesium, filtered(as Mg)	Sodium, filtered (as Na)	Chlo- ride, filtered (as Cl)	Sulfate, filtered (as SO ₄)	Iron, un- filtered, (µg/Las Fe)
Median	153	8.4	7.2	38	9.7	2.7	22	17	18	50
10th percentile	112	6.7	6.6	26	7.4	1.6	12	12	11	20
90th percentile	213	9.9	7.5	46	13	3.9	30	27	28	160
Number of samples	1,696	37	57	33	33	33	33	1,684	1,684	30
Percentage of sam- ples that do not exceed SMCLs	NA	NA	96	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	93
SMCLs										
	NA	NA	6.5–8.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	250	250	300

¹Station number 08028500 (U.S. Geological Survey, 2012d).

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By Lawrence B. Prakken , Jason M. Griffith, and Robert B. Fendick, Jr.

For additional information, contact:

Director, USGS Louisiana Water Science Center
3535 S. Sherwood Forest Blvd., Suite 120
Baton Rouge, LA 70816
E-mail: dc_la@usgs.gov
Fax: (225) 298-5490
Telephone: (225) 298-5481
Home Page: <http://la.water.usgs.gov>

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