



Open-File Report 97-412

# Reconnaissance of Ground-Water Quality at Selected Sites in Bedford County, Tennessee, August 1996

by M.W. Bennett



*For additional information write to:*

District Chief  
U.S. Geological Survey, WRD  
810 Broadway, Suite 500  
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

*Copies of this report can be purchased  
from:*

U.S. Geological Survey  
Branch of Information Services  
Box 25286  
Denver, Colorado 80225-0286

This material is based, in part, upon work  
supported by the U.S. Department of  
Agriculture, Cooperative State Research,  
Education, and Extension Service, under  
project number 94-EHUA-1-0108.

Prepared by the  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

in cooperation with the  
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
and the  
TENNESSEE FARM BUREAU



Nashville, Tennessee  
1997

Most of the rural residents in Bedford County in south-central Tennessee (fig. 1) rely on domestic wells and springs as their primary source of drinking water. A reconnaissance of ground-water quality in Bedford County was conducted in 1991 (Roman-Mas and others, 1991). A followup reconnaissance of ground-water quality was conducted during August 1996 by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service and the Tennessee Farm Bureau.

Water samples from 78 domestic ground-water sites (fig. 1) were analyzed for selected water-quality constituents (table 1). University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service agents and volunteers assisted the USGS in the selection, location, and sampling of the ground-water sites included in the project. After collection, the samples were transported to the USGS field laboratory for analysis. Collection and

preservation of the samples followed standard USGS procedures for whole water analysis (Wood, 1981).

Analyses for pH, specific conductance, fecal coliform bacteria, and fecal streptococci bacteria were conducted at the field laboratory. Standard methods 423 and 205 (electrometric techniques) were used to determine pH and specific conductance, respectively (American Public Health Association and others, 1985). Bacteria analyses were conducted following methods described by Britton and Greeson (1989).

Analyses for chloride and sulfate were conducted within 3 days of sample collection, and analyses for nitrate were conducted within 7 days of sample collection at the USGS laboratory facilities in the Nashville, Tennessee, Subdistrict Office. Ion-selective electrodes were used for the chloride and nitrate analyses. Sulfate analyses were conducted using photometric techniques. Calibration curves for chloride, sulfate, and nitrate were developed by analyzing commercially available standard solutions at the beginning and end of each day. Field and laboratory blank samples, representing 5 percent of the total number of samples, were analyzed as part of the quality assurance and quality control program. In addition, 10 percent of the samples were analyzed in duplicate. Nitrate values

exceeding 5.0 milligrams per liter were confirmed by ion chromatography using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency method 300.0 (Pfaff and others, 1989) at the USGS water-quality laboratory in Ocala, Florida.

Results of the sampling are shown in table 1. The county was divided into four quadrants labeled from A to D (fig. 1) and a map number was assigned to each sampling site.

REFERENCES CITED

American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation, 1985, Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater (16th ed.): Washington, D.C., American Public Health Association, 1268 p.  
Britton, L.J., and Greeson, P.F., eds., 1989, Methods for collection and analysis of aquatic biological and microbiological samples: Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey, Book 5, Chapter A4, 363 p.  
Pfaff, J.D., Brockhoff, C.A., and O'Dell, J.W., 1989, Test method: The determination of inorganic anions in water by ion chromatography - method 300.0: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 9 p.  
Roman-Mas, Angel, Bennett, M.W., and Hamilton, K.G., 1991, Reconnaissance of ground-water quality at selected sites in Bedford and Coffee Counties, Tennessee, June and July 1991: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 91-510, 1 sheet.  
Wood, W.W., 1981, Guidelines for collection and field analysis of ground-water samples for selected unstable constituents (2d ed.): Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey, Book 1, Chapter D2, 24 p.

Table 1. Water-quality data for selected ground-water sites in Bedford County, Tennessee  
[Col./100 mL, number of colonies per 100 milliliters of sample; mg/L, milligrams per liter; °C, degrees Celsius; µS/cm, microsiemens per centimeter; K, non-ideal count; <, less than; >, greater than]

Map number	Fecal coliform (Col./100 mL)	Fecal streptococci (Col./100 mL)	Chloride (mg/L as Cl)	Nitrate (mg/L as NO <sub>3</sub> )	Sulfate (mg/L as SO <sub>4</sub> )	pH (stand. units)	Specific conductance (µS/cm at 25°C)	Map number	Fecal coliform (Col./100 mL)	Fecal streptococci (Col./100 mL)	Chloride (mg/L as Cl)	Nitrate (mg/L as NO <sub>3</sub> )	Sulfate (mg/L as SO <sub>4</sub> )	pH (stand. units)	Specific conductance (µS/cm at 25°C)
1	K40	7,600	4.3	<1	22	7.6	521	7	K1	K12	35	2.1	72	7.2	783
2	K4	K3	28	<1	50	7.6	740	8	K87	K39,000	5.1	<1	34	7.4	548
3	K3	K10	17	1.9	180	7.2	955	9	K6,900	K25,000	32	11	57	7.1	778
4	K880	K180	96	<1	19	7.2	885	10	K6	K8	19	<1	39	7.3	663
5	2,700	2,700	7.7	7.0	4	7.3	470	11	<1	<1	4.4	<1	13	7.6	424
6	22	280	4.9	<1	21	7.6	440	12	<1	<1	9.9	<1	24	7.7	582
7	210	K1,500	6.5	3.0	16	7.4	446	13	410	700	27	15	20	7.1	683
8	K11	K4	29	<1	62	7.3	821	14	<1	<1	11	<1	41	7.3	625
9	K8	200	8.0	4.2	<5	7.4	468	15	K690	4,600	1.7	2.2	29	7.2	189
10	K100	590	21	<1	41	8.9	692	16	29	450	2.4	<1	29	7.4	613
11	K32	790	19	<1	48	8.9	696								
12	K740	440	3.4	<1	<5	7.1	578		<1	<1	4.2	<1	31	7.6	587
13	<1	460	4.4	4.0	<5	6.8	576	1	26	K1	6.0	<1	29	7.5	513
14	K10	K5	8.6	<1	22	7.2	561	2	<1	<1	2.2	<1	40	7.7	506
15	<1	K2	2.1	<1	43	7.5	576	3	220	540	12	22	22	7.2	333
16	K4	K3	14	<1	30	7.6	534	4	K2	K3	23	<1	70	7.2	696
17	K1,200	4,500	23	5.8	38	7.0	675	5	K13	K12	3.3	<1	26	7.6	412
18	K12,000	K12,000	4.2	1.9	21	7.4	483	6	230	K12	4.1	1.1	19	7.2	498
19	K89	420	35	<1	38	7.2	673	7	K1,200	910	2.5	2.1	5	7.0	418
20	K2,500	7,400	4.7	3.6	<5	7.4	377	8	410	2,100	8.3	2.6	8	7.2	326
21	20	54	3.4	1.5	13	7.3	520	9	K8,600	470	10	<1	5	7.2	32
22	K920	2,100	3.4	1.5	14	7.2	494	10	<1	K13,000	10	15	65	5.9	505
23	K1,800	4,900	5.9	1.1	30	7.6	535								
24	<1	<1	6.2	<1	43	7.6	593	1	<1	<1	2.9	<1	25	7.2	746
25	<1	K5	14	<1	30	7.4	614	2	53	430	1.3	<1	<5	7.4	293
26	200	340	12	<1	38	7.3	536	3	37	490	4.2	2.6	<5	7.5	398
27	<1	<1	3.4	<1	26	7.4	571	4	<1	<1	3.7	1.2	93	7.4	89
28	400	330	11	<1	33	7.3	601	5	K7,700	K7,700	28	<1	93	8.0	771
29	<1	<1	17	<1	33	7.3	540	6	K830	K6,900	15	9.7	14	8.0	772
30	K1	<1	10	<1	31	7.5	746	7	<1	<1	7.3	1.1	44	7.3	547
31	2,200	K19,000	8.4	1.4	42	6.9	524	8	380	K1,300	2.1	1.1	<5	7.1	232
32	K110	620	5.2	<1	84	7.6	524	9	K2	32	3.5	<1	<5	7.6	218
33	<1	230	9.2	<1	30	7.8	462	10	K1	K1	1.3	<1	<5	5.6	11
								11	<1	<1	1.3	<1	<5	8.0	359
								12	K760	3,900	1.7	1.4	<5	7.2	355
								13	<1	K4	2.8	<1	12	7.7	408
								14	K9	49	4.4	3.3	<5	7.3	377
								15	43	520	2.6	2.0	<5	7.4	253
								16	<1	K2	5.0	<1	<5	7.5	361
								17	K18	23	3.4	<1	<5	7.2	266
								18	3,900	6,400	1.5	<1	<5	7.5	255

