

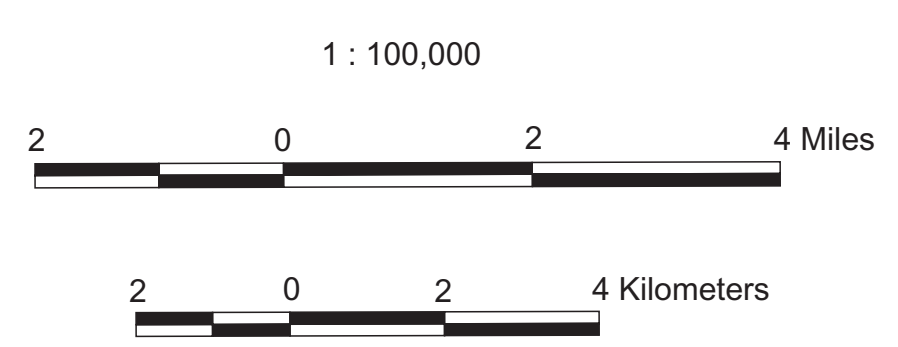
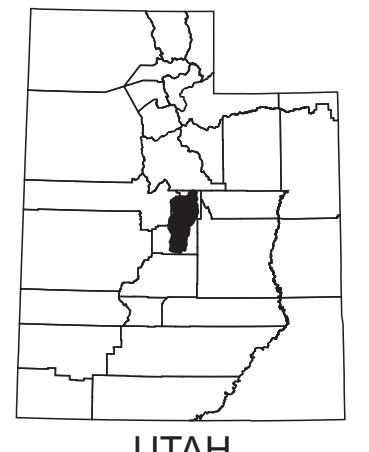
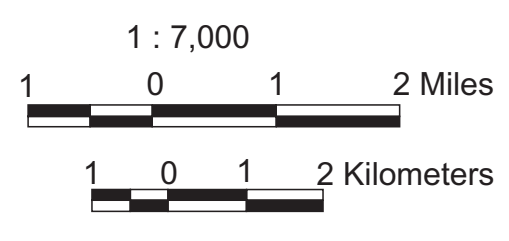
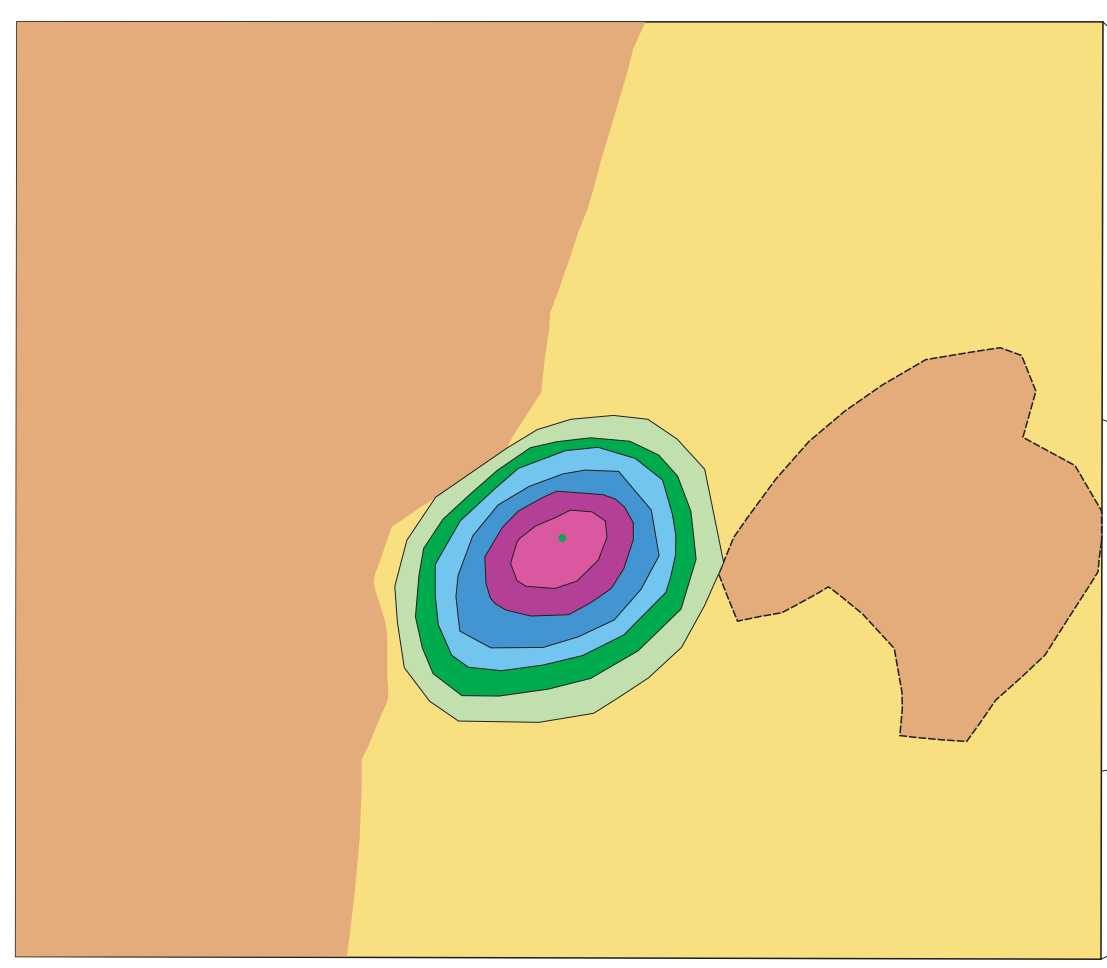
Nitrate Concentration Map for the Principal Valley-Fill Aquifer, Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler

EXPLANATION

- Well**
- Shallow well (less than 100 feet deep)
 - Medium-depth well (100 to less than 200 feet deep)
 - Deep well (200 feet deep and greater)
 - Unknown depth
- Water courses
 — Study-area boundary
 - - - Valley-fill boundary
 ■ Water bodies
 ■ Bedrock, not analyzed
- Nitrate Concentration**
- 0-3.0 mg/L
 - 3.01-10.0 mg/L
 - 10.01-15.0 mg/L
 - 15.01-20.0 mg/L
 - 20.01-25.0 mg/L
 - 25.01-30.0 mg/L
 - 30.01 + mg/L

INSET MAP



Projection: UTM Zone 12
 Units: Meters
 Datum: 1927 North American
 Spheroid: Clarke 1866
 Base maps from U.S. Geological Survey
 Manti 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval
 Nephi 30 x 30 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval

Potential Contaminant Source Map for the Principal Valley-Fill Aquifer, Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

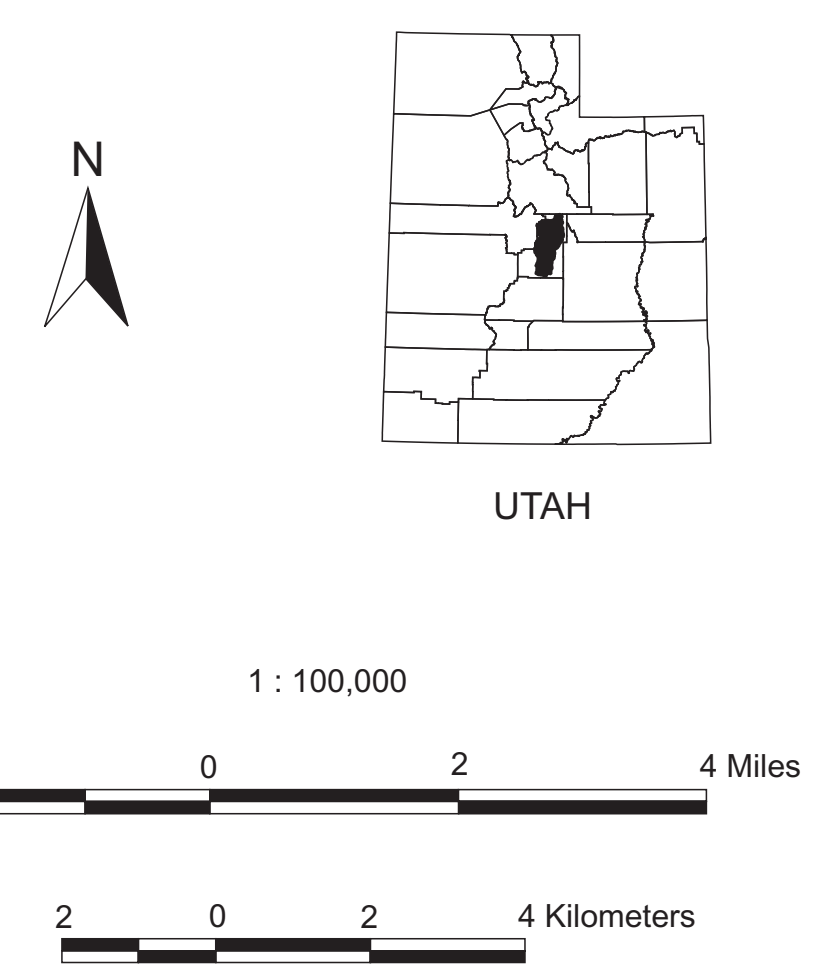
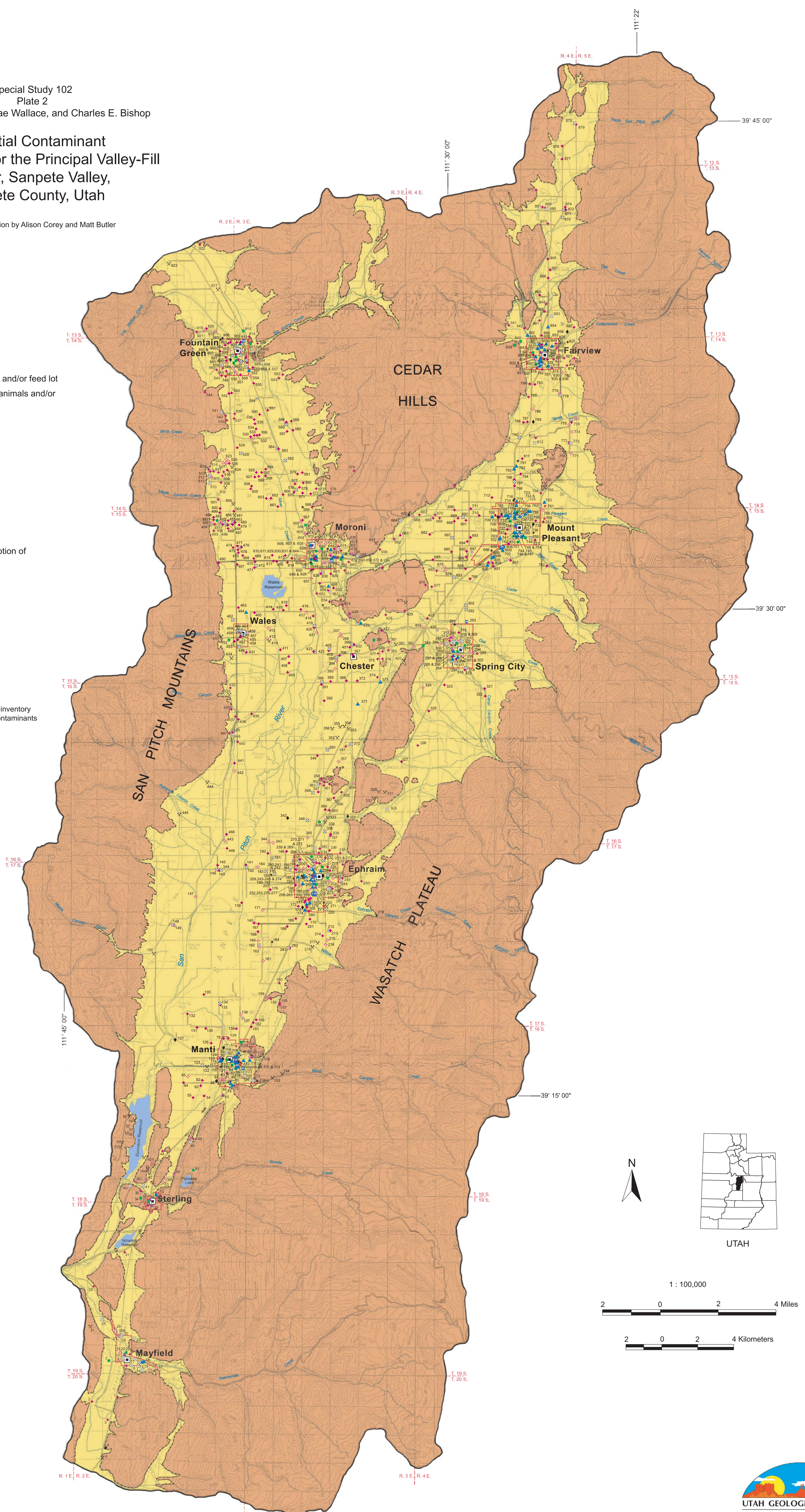
Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler

EXPLANATION

Potential Contaminants*

- ▲ Business
- ◆ Concentration of animals and/or feed lot
- ◇ Former concentration of animals and/or feed lot
- ★ Government
- ✱ Industry
- ◆ Junk yard/salvage
- Large lawn
- Medical
- ✕ Mining
- ▲ Service station
- Storage tank
- ⊗ Waste disposal
- 431 See appendix A for description of numbered contaminant
- Town symbol
- Water courses
- Study-area boundary
- - - Valley-fill boundary
- Water bodies
- Municipal boundary
- Valley fill
- Bedrock

*Janae Wallace conducted a field inventory survey of the mapped potential contaminants during summer 1999.



Compiled Geologic Map of Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler

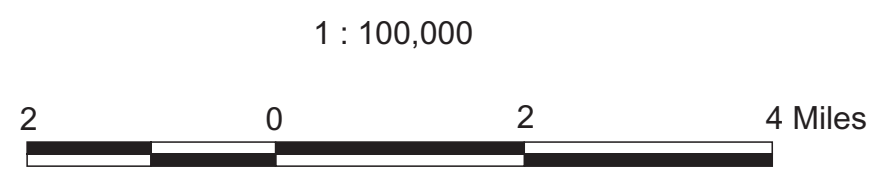
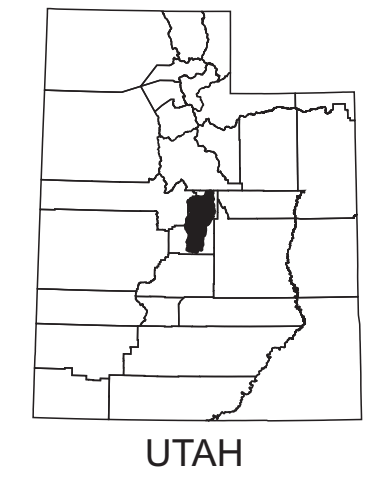
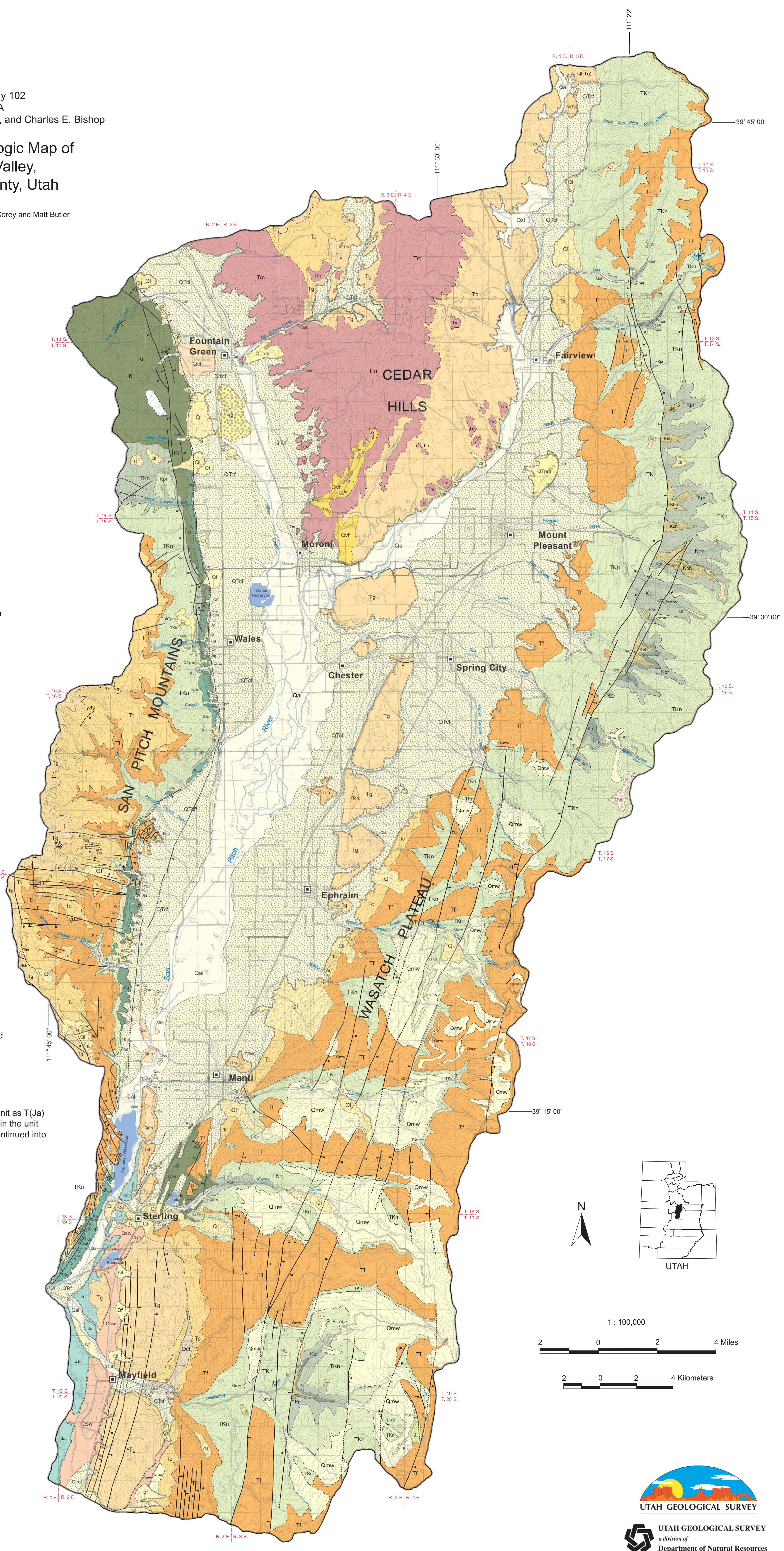
EXPLANATION

- Contact
- Fault Contact
- Bar and ball on downthrown side
- Concealed (approximately located)
- Inferred

Units

- Quaternary Deposits**
 - Qal Alluvium
 - Qcl Colluvium
 - Qf Alluvial-fan deposits
 - Qcf Coalesced alluvial-fan deposits
 - Qvf Valley-fill deposits
 - Qsw Slope-wash deposits
 - Qtu Tufa deposits
 - Qe Earthflow deposits
 - Ql(Tg) Landslide block of Green River Formation
 - Ql Landslide deposits
 - Qrs Rockslide deposits
 - Qof Older alluvial-fan deposits
 - Qmw Mass-wasting deposits
 - Qt Glacial till
 - Qao Older alluvium
- Quaternary-Tertiary Deposits**
 - QTcf Coalesced alluvial-fan deposits
 - QTpm Pediment mantle
- Tertiary Detachment Blocks**
 - T(Tch) Displaced Block of the Oligocene Crazy Hollow Formation
 - T(Tg) Displaced Block of the Eocene Green River Formation
- Tertiary Sedimentary Rocks**
 - Tch Crazy Hollow Formation
 - Tg Green River Formation
 - Tc Colton Formation
 - Tf Flagstaff Limestone
- Tertiary Extrusive Igneous Rocks**
 - Tm Moroni Formation
- Tertiary and Mesozoic Sedimentary Rocks**
 - TKn North Horn Formation
- Mesozoic Sedimentary Rocks**
 - Cretaceous**
 - Kpr Price River Formation
 - Kc Castlegate Sandstone
 - Ki Indianola Group
 - Kbh Black Hawk Formation
 - Cretaceous and Jurassic**
 - KJu Cretaceous and Jurassic strata, undivided
 - Jurassic**
 - Jtg Twist Gulch Formation
 - Ja Arapien Shale*

*Witkind and Weiss (1987) mapped this unit as T(Ja) based on their interpretation that salt within the unit has been moving since deposition and continued into the Tertiary



Description of Geologic Map Units

Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Qal | Alluvium (Holocene) - <i>Dark-brown to gray, thin- to thick-bedded, locally massive, cross-bedded unconsolidated sediments. Consists of clay, silt, sand, and gravel of fluvial origin. Deposits form narrow to broad, even surfaces of low relief. Thickness varies; generally less than 50 feet (15 m) thick.</i> |
| Qcl | Colluvium (Holocene) - <i>Brown to dark-brown, heterogeneous, unsorted mixture of fragments that locally mantles lower valley walls and accumulates at the base of some steep cliffs. Unconsolidated to semi-consolidated. Thickness varies, and is up to 50 feet (15 m).</i> |
| Qf | Alluvial-fan deposits (Holocene) - <i>Light-brown to brown, locally gray, unconsolidated to semi-consolidated, moderately well-sorted silt, sand, and gravel at stream-canyon mouths. Deposits commonly lobate. Thickness uncertain, probably as much as 50 feet (15 m) locally.</i> |
| Qcf | Coalesced alluvial-fan deposits (Holocene) - <i>Brown to dark-brown or gray, thin- to thick-bedded, commonly cross-bedded, unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sediments of fluvial origin. Consists of silt, sand, granules, pebbles, cobbles, and sparse boulders. Formed as a result of the overlapping and interfingering of adjacent alluvial fans; forms broad, low, sloping aprons at the feet of adjacent highlands. Thickness uncertain.</i> |
| Qvf | Valley-fill deposits (Holocene) - <i>Light-brown to brown, unconsolidated, interbedded clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Lithologies reflect rocks exposed on adjacent hills. Thickness ranges from 0 to as much as 25 feet (0-8 m) near basin center.</i> |
| Qsw | Slope-wash deposits (Holocene) - <i>Light- to dark-gray, unconsolidated to weakly cemented, thin- to thick-bedded, faintly cross-bedded detritus of fluvial origin. Consists of clay, silt, sand, and some gravel. Forms broad, gently sloping sheets. Thickness up to 25 feet (8 m).</i> |
| Qtu | Tufa deposits (Quaternary) - <i>Light-gray to light-tan, low, rounded mounds of calcium carbonate. Consists of thin, soft, cellular, porous layers. Deposit encircles spring that formed along a major high-angle normal fault that extends along the east from of the San Pitch Mountains.</i> |
| Qe | Earthflow deposits (Quaternary) - <i>Brown to dark-brown, unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sand and gravel in an unsorted matrix of clay and silt. Consists of masses of debris that flowed downslope to form elongate, hummocky, lobate landforms. Thickness varied widely; probably as much as 150 feet (45 m) thick locally.</i> |
| Ql(Tg) | Landslide blocks of Green River Formation (Quaternary) - <i>Coherent blocks and detritus of the Green River Formation (Tg) that have slid into their present position along a westward-sloping glide plane.</i> |
| Ql | Landslide deposits (Quaternary) - <i>Brown to dark-brown and gray, heterogeneous mixture of rocks and sediments. Forms irregular to lobate masses of bedrock that have slid downslope to form chaotic, hummocky accumulations of rubble. Some deposits form concentric ridges. Thickness varies widely; may be as much as 150 feet (45 m) thick locally.</i> |
| Qrs | Rockslide deposits (Quaternary) - <i>Light-gray to brown unconsolidated and unsorted accumulation of angular boulders on steep slopes. Hummocky, locally lobate. Ranges in thickness from about 10 feet to as much as 150 feet (3-45 m) thick locally.</i> |
| Qof | Older alluvial-fan deposits (Quaternary) - <i>Gray to dark-gray, thin- to thick-bedded, prominently cross-bedded, unconsolidated sediment of fluvial origin. Consists of silt, sand, and gravel, with minor lenses of cross-bedded sand. As much as 200 feet (60 m) thick.</i> |
| Qmw | Mass-wasting deposits (Quaternary) - <i>Brown to dark-brown, heterogeneous masses of mixed country rock that moved downslope. Thickness varies and probably does not exceed 200 feet (60 m).</i> |
| Qt | Glacial till (Pleistocene) - <i>Brown to dark-brown masses of unsorted, unconsolidated to semiconsolidated morainal rubble, from clay to boulder size. Minor exposures in the Sanpete Valley area, limited to the southeastern part of the map.</i> |
| Qao | Older alluvium (Quaternary) - <i>Much like alluvium (Qal) in color, bedding, and composition. Forms small discrete masses of fluvial origin above adjacent valley floors. Thickness ranges from about 10 to 200 feet (3-60 m).</i> |

QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY DEPOSITS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| QTcf | Coalesced alluvial-fan deposits (Holocene to Pliocene?) - <i>Brown to dark-brown or gray, unconsolidated to semi-consolidated, thin- to thick-bedded, commonly cross-bedded sediments of fluvial origin. Deposits consist of silt, sand, and gravel. Formed by the overlapping and interfingering of adjacent alluvial fans; forms broad, low sloping apron at foot of adjacent highlands. Thickness uncertain; possibly as much as 100 feet (30 m) thick locally.</i> |
| QTpm | Pediment mantle (Holocene to Pliocene) - <i>Light-brown to brown, gray, or locally reddish-brown, unconsolidated to well-cemented, massive to crudely bedded sediments. Consists of a poorly bedded mixture of silt, sand, and gravel derived from adjacent uplands. Surfaces are even and slope gently away from the uplands. Ranges in thickness from about 10 feet to more than 150 feet (3-45 m).</i> |

TERTIARY DETACHMENT BLOCKS

| | |
|---------------|--|
| T(Tch) | Displaced block of the Oligocene(?) Crazy Hollow Formation (Tertiary) - <i>Unbroken block of the Crazy Hollow Formation (Tch) carried "piggyback" to its present position, during either Oligocene(?) or Miocene time, on a block of the Green River Formation that slid valleyward.</i> |
| T(Tg) | Displaced block of the Eocene Green River Formation (Tertiary) - <i>Unbroken block of the Green River Formation (Tg) that slid into its present position, during either Oligocene(?) or Miocene time, along a westward-sloping glide plane.</i> |

TERTIARY SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

| | |
|--|--|
| Tch | Crazy Hollow Formation [of Speiker, 1949] (Oligocene?) - <i>Red to reddish-brown, light yellow-brown lenses, and locally white sandstone; shaly siltstone, and some conglomerate; locally gray, pink, and dark-gray to black, thin, dense limestone beds. Ranges in thickness from 0 to 160 feet (0-50 m).</i> |
| Green River Formation (Eocene) | |
| Tg | Western part of the Wasatch Plateau and areas to the west - <i>Consists of limestone underlain by shale. Thickness of formation ranges widely, from about 500 to 1,200 feet (150-365 m).</i> |
| Limestone unit - <i>White to yellowish-gray to yellowish-brown to light-brown, thin- to thick-bedded, even-bedded limestone and minor thin beds of sandstone and tuff. Limestone beds are dense, thinly laminated, and commonly oolitic; some thin limestone beds are stromatolitic and contain ostracods.</i> | |
| Shale unit - <i>Light-green to grayish-green, thin-bedded, fissile, somewhat calcareous shale and sparse interbedded micritic limestone, siltstone, and sandstone.</i> | |

TERTIARY SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (continued)

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Tc | Colton Formation (Eocene) - <i>Mostly claystone and mudstone variegated in shades of reddish brown, light greenish gray. Locally includes beds of yellowish-gray to yellowish-brown siltstone and channel-fill sandstone and reddish-brown conglomerate, as well as sparse, interlayered, thin beds of platy, light-gray, dense, finely crystalline limestone. Of fluvial and lacustrine origin. Ranges in thickness from 325 to 850 feet (100-260 m).</i> |
| Tf | Flagstaff Limestone (Eocene and Paleocene) - <i>Light-gray to yellowish-gray to light-brown, thin- to thick-bedded, locally massive, fine-grained, dense limestone and minor dolomite containing some algal nodules. Red to pink near subjacent red units of Jurassic age. Contains subordinate interbedded dark-gray, gray and greenish-gray calcareous shale. Oncolite-rich limestone beds locally abundant. Forms resistant ledges and prominent hogbacks. Ranges in thickness from 0 in the central part of the San Pitch Mountains to about 1,000 feet (305 m) on the Wasatch Plateau.</i> |

TERTIARY EXTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCK

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Tm | Moroni Formation (lower Oligocene to upper Eocene) - <i>Volcaniclastic and pyroclastic rocks, including ash-flow tuff, welded tuff, and fluvial conglomerate and sandstone. Tuff commonly is porous and friable, but locally includes light-gray, gray, brown, light-red, and greenish-gray rhyolitic welded tuff containing rounded andesite clasts. Conglomerate beds are crudely bedded and commonly poorly sorted and contain quartzite and limestone clasts. Thickness varies; maximum thickness is about 2,000 feet (610 m) (Cooper, 1956, p. 21).</i> |
|-----------|--|

TERTIARY AND MESOZOIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

| | |
|------------|--|
| TKn | North Horn Formation (Paleocene and Upper Cretaceous) - <i>Red to reddish-brown mudstone, claystone, sandstone, conglomeratic sandstone, conglomerate, and minor limestone. Mudstone is thick bedded to massive; sandstone varies from thin to thick bedded, commonly cross-bedded, and is fine to medium grained. Limestone beds are thin and dense. Minor coal beds and carbonaceous seams are present along east flank of the San Pitch Mountains near Wales. Formation is unstable and is marked by many slumps, landslides, and earthflows. Ranges in thickness from about 500 to 3,000 feet (150-915 m).</i> |
|------------|--|

MESOZOIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

| | |
|------------|--|
| Kpr | Price River Formation (Upper Cretaceous) - <i>Gray to light-gray, thin- to thick-bedded, locally massive, commonly well-cemented conglomerate, conglomeratic sandstone, and sandstone with minor shale. Sandstone is fine to coarse grained. Ranges in thickness from 0 to about 1,200 feet (0-365 m).</i> |
| Kc | Castlegate Sandstone (Upper Cretaceous) - <i>Brownish-gray, locally conglomeratic, irregularly bedded, massive, fine- to coarse-grained sandstone. Locally includes some thin, dark-gray, shaly siltstone and carbonaceous shale. Ranges in thickness from about 50 to 500 feet (15-150 m).</i> |
| Ki | Indianola Group, undivided (Upper Cretaceous to Lower Cretaceous) |

San Pitch Mountains - *Reddish-brown and gray, thick-bedded to massive, well-cemented conglomerate. Consists of sand, granules, pebbles, and well-rounded cobbles of white, purple, green, grayish-green, and light-brown quartzite, light-brown to light-gray chert, white quartz, and some gray to dark-blue limestone. Ranges in thickness from 100 to 15,000 feet (30-4,570 m).*

Stratigraphic units near Birch Creek southwest of Fountain Green and mapped as part of the Indianola Group on the Nephi quadrangle, have been previously mapped as the South Flat Formation (Hunt, 1950, 1954). These beds are light-brown, brown, and grayish-brown, medium-grained, quartzose sandstone with intercalated conglomerate. Sandstone beds are even bedded and vary from thin to thick bedded, with locally discontinuous coal seams and carbonaceous material; limonite stained. These beds may be correlative with the Blackhawk Formation. As much as 2,850 feet (870 m) thick (Hunt, 1950, p. 60).

Cedar Hill - *Divisible into four interbedded marine and nonmarine units correlative with the following formations as exposed in Sixmile Canyon (near Sterling), along the west flank of the Wasatch Plateau (in descending order): Sixmile Canyon formation (conglomerate, conglomeratic sandstone, and sandstone), Funk Valley Formation (conglomeratic sandstone and sandstone), Allen Valley Shale, and Sanpete Formation (conglomeratic sandstone and sandstone).*

| | |
|------------|---|
| Kbh | Blackhawk Formation (Upper Cretaceous) - <i>Sandstone, shaly siltstone, shale, carbonaceous shale, and coal. Sandstone beds are light gray, light brown, brownish gray, thin to medium bedded, cross-bedded, and fine to medium grained. Many thin to thick coal zones are in the lower part. Ranges in thickness from about 700 to 1,000 feet (200-305 m).</i> |
|------------|---|

CRETACEOUS AND JURASSIC

| | |
|------------|--|
| KJu | Cretaceous and Jurassic strata, undivided - <i>Includes units assigned as Morrison(?) Formation (Speiker, 1946) and Cedar Mountain Formation. Includes conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, and limestone. Reddish-brown, medium-bedded to massive, and cross-bedded conglomerate. Reddish-brown to very light-gray, thin- to medium-bedded, cross-bedded, fine- to coarse-grained sandstone. Cedar Mountain Formation is massive to thick-bedded mudstone, variegated purple, red, gray and green. Contains sparse, interleaved, discontinuous, thin beds of conglomerate, sandstone, and freshwater limestone.</i> |
|------------|--|

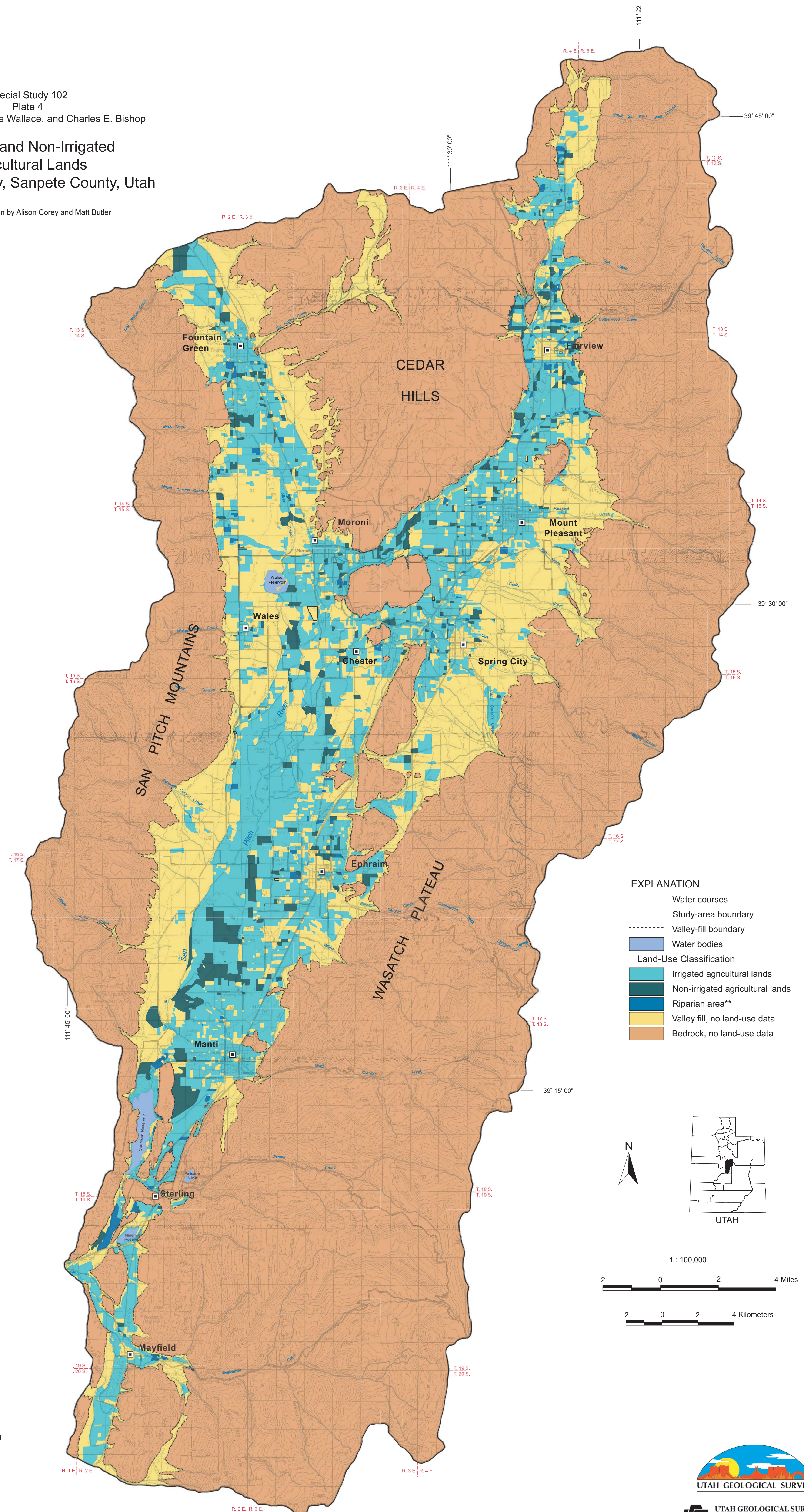
JURASSIC

| | |
|------------|--|
| Jtg | Twist Gulch Formation (Middle Jurassic) - <i>Reddish-brown, thin- to medium-bedded, fine-grained sandstone, shaly siltstone, and shale. Thickness estimated at about 3,000 feet (915 m) (Hardy, 1952, p. 23).</i> |
| Ja* | Arapien Shale (Middle Jurassic) - <i>Calcareous mudstone, thin to medium bedded; even bedded, locally amorphous; generally light gray marked by pale-red blotches, but, in places, wholly drab gray or wholly reddish brown. Includes intercalated, thin, lenticular beds and seams of yellowish-gray to light-brown siltstone and sandstone and sparse limestone beds. Contains thick beds of halite, gypsum, and other evaporites. Formation is complexly deformed. Thickness uncertain; estimates range from about 4,000 feet (1,220m) to as much as 13,000 feet (3,960 m).</i> |

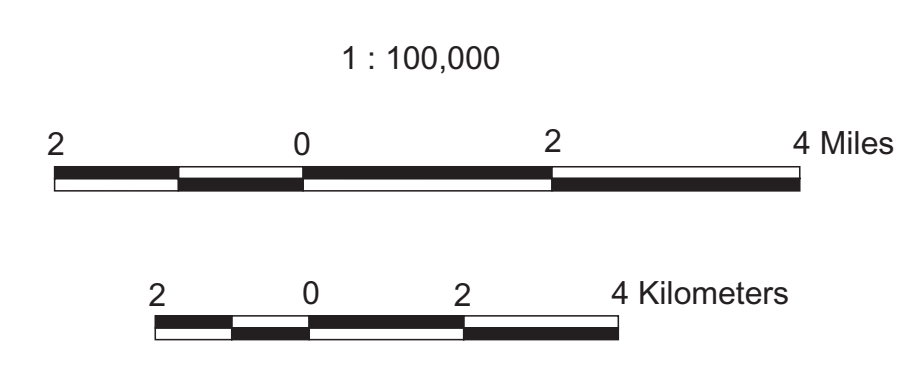
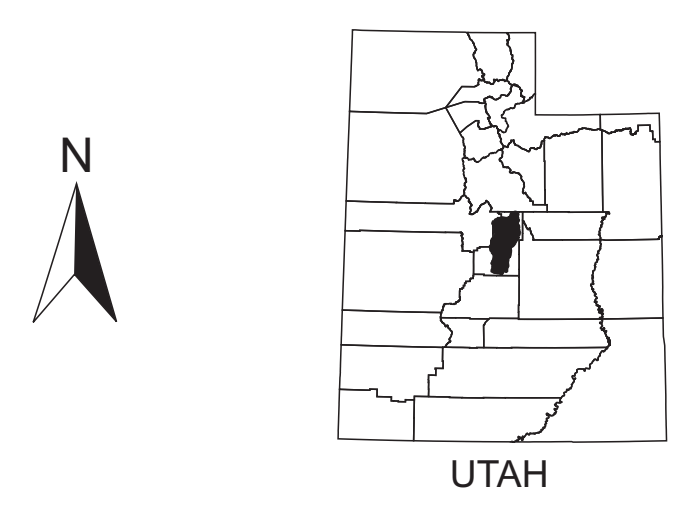
*Witkind and Weiss (1987) map this unit as T(Ja) based on their interpretation that salt within the unit has been moving since deposition and continued into the Tertiary.



Special Study 102
 Plate 4
 By Mike Lowe, Janae Wallace, and Charles E. Bishop
**Irrigated and Non-Irrigated
 Agricultural Lands**
 Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah
 Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler



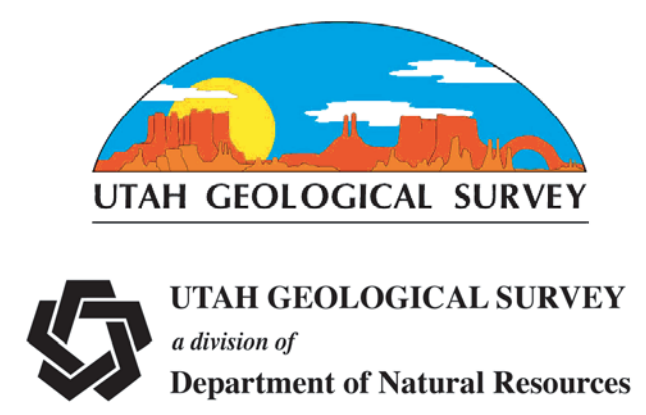
- EXPLANATION**
- Water courses
 - Study-area boundary
 - Valley-fill boundary
 - Water bodies
 - Land-Use Classification**
 - Irrigated agricultural lands
 - Non-irrigated agricultural lands
 - Riparian area**
 - Valley fill, no land-use data
 - Bedrock, no land-use data



Data modified* from Department of Natural Resources,
 Division of Water Resources (1995)
 Projection: UTM Zone 12
 Units: Meters
 Datum: 1927 North American
 Spheroid: Clarke 1866
 Base maps from U.S. Geological Survey
 Manti 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval
 Nephi 30 x 30 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval

* The original data were recorded on aerial photos, then transferred onto quadsheets and digitized. The results were compared to our physical windshield potential contaminant survey, and modified accordingly to the most current land use observed.

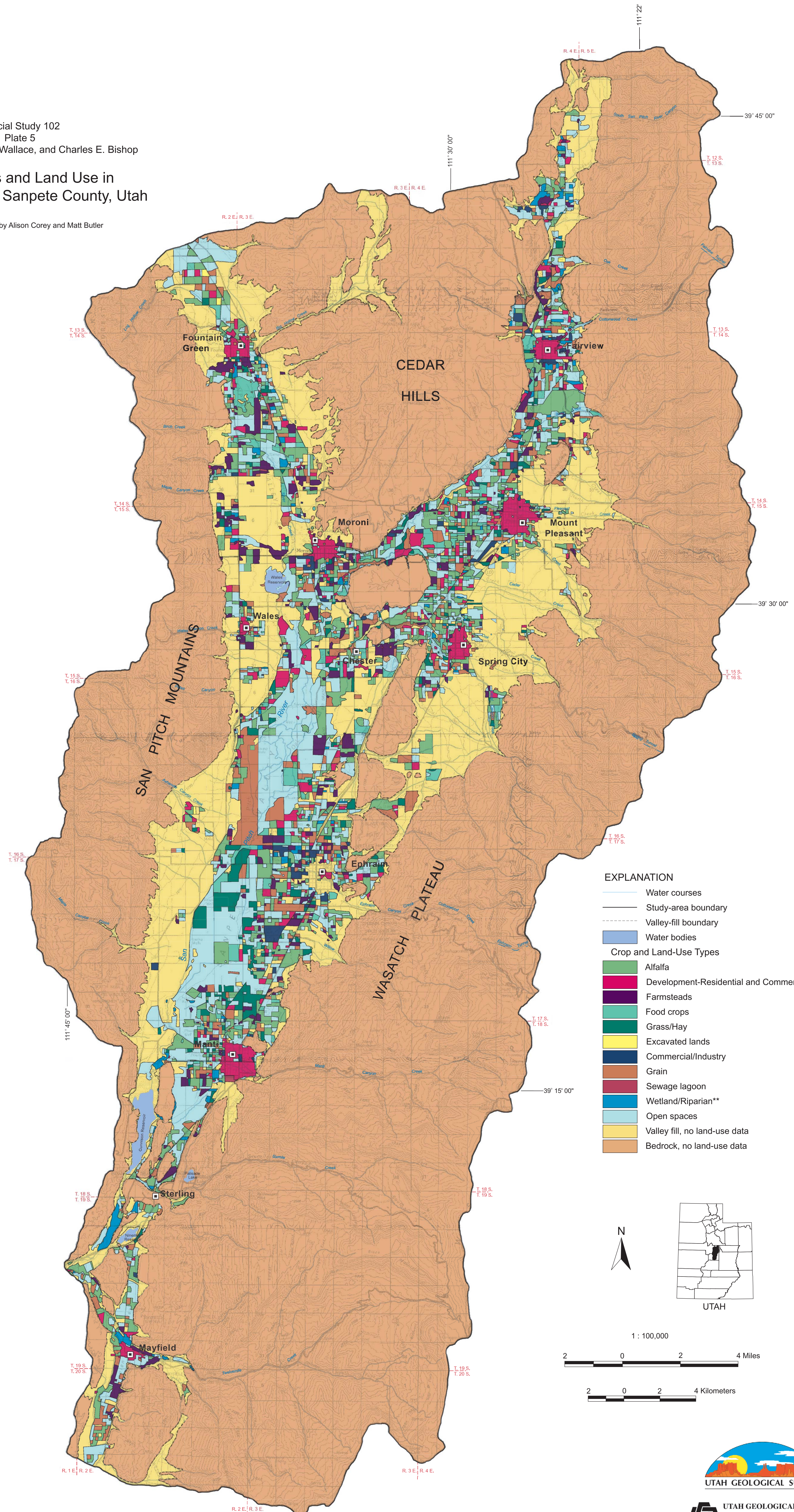
**Riparian areas on Plates 4 & 5 do not coincide exactly. The data are from the Utah Division of Water Resources, and these areas cannot be digitally modified to reproduce exact areal coverages.



Special Study 102
 Plate 5
 By Mike Lowe, Janae Wallace, and Charles E. Bishop

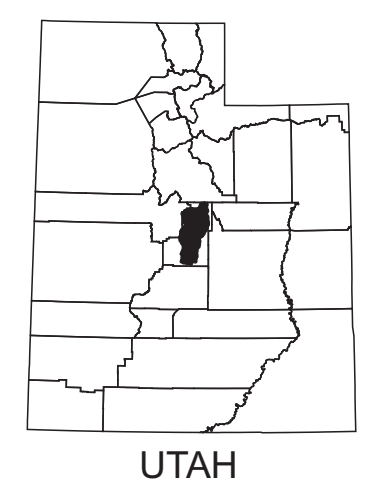
Crop Types and Land Use in Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler



EXPLANATION

- Water courses
- Study-area boundary
- Valley-fill boundary
- Water bodies
- Crop and Land-Use Types**
- Alfalfa
- Development-Residential and Commercial
- Farmsteads
- Food crops
- Grass/Hay
- Excavated lands
- Commercial/Industry
- Grain
- Sewage lagoon
- Wetland/Riparian**
- Open spaces
- Valley fill, no land-use data
- Bedrock, no land-use data



1 : 100,000

2 0 2 4 Miles

2 0 2 4 Kilometers

Data modified* from Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources (1995)
 Projection: UTM Zone 12
 Units: Meters
 Datum: 1927 North American
 Spheroid: Clarke 1866
 Base maps from U.S. Geological Survey
 Manti 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval
 Nephi 30 x 30 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval

*The original data were recorded on aerial photos, then transferred onto quadsheets and digitized. The results were compared to our physical windshield potential contaminant survey, and modified accordingly to the most current land use observed.

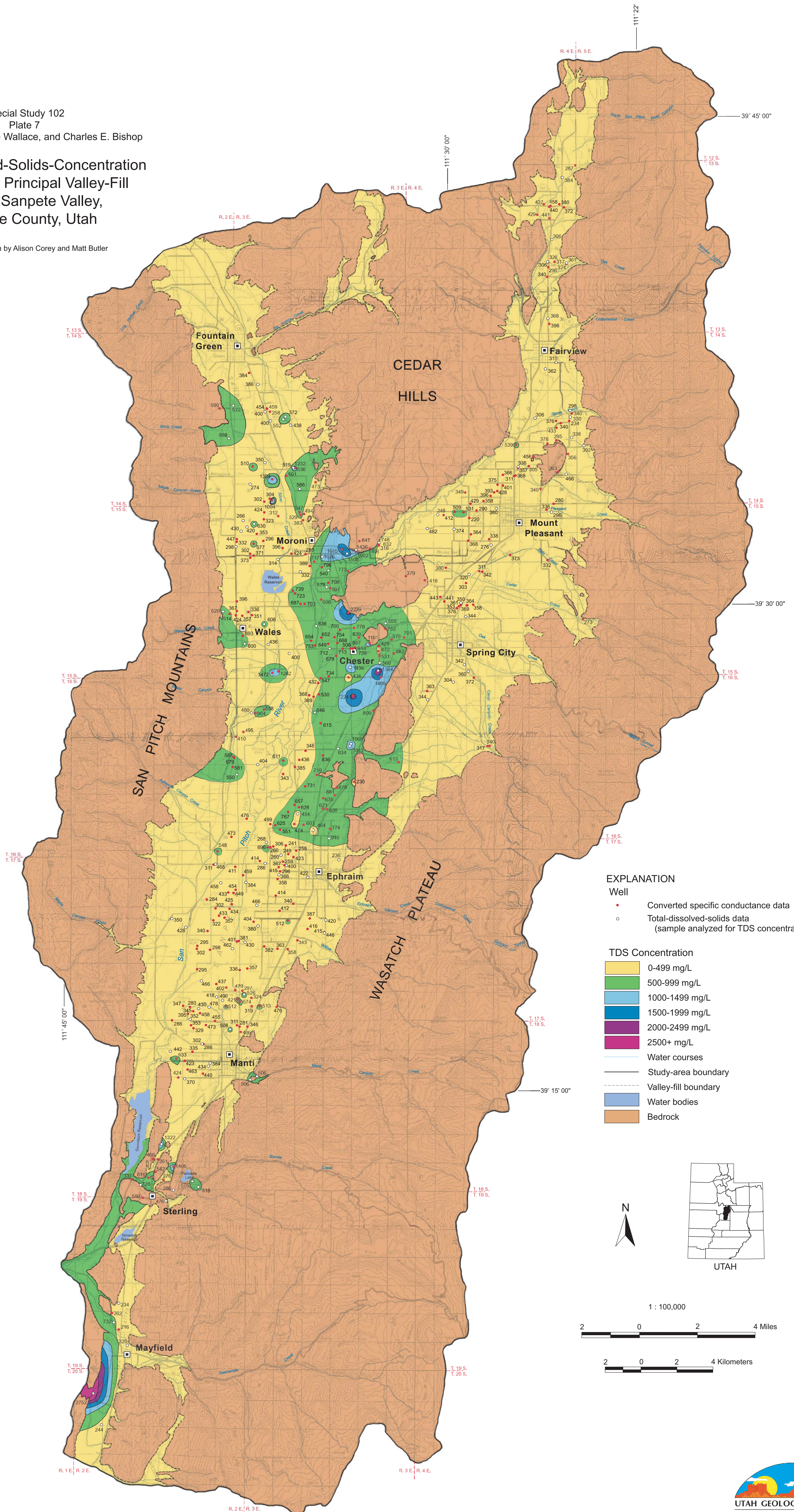
**Riparian areas on Plates 4 & 5 do not coincide exactly. The data are from the Utah Division of Water Resources, and these areas cannot be digitally modified to reproduce exact areal coverages.



UTAH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 a division of
 Department of Natural Resources

**Total-Dissolved-Solids-Concentration
Map for the Principal Valley-Fill
Aquifer, Sanpete Valley,
Sanpete County, Utah**

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler



EXPLANATION

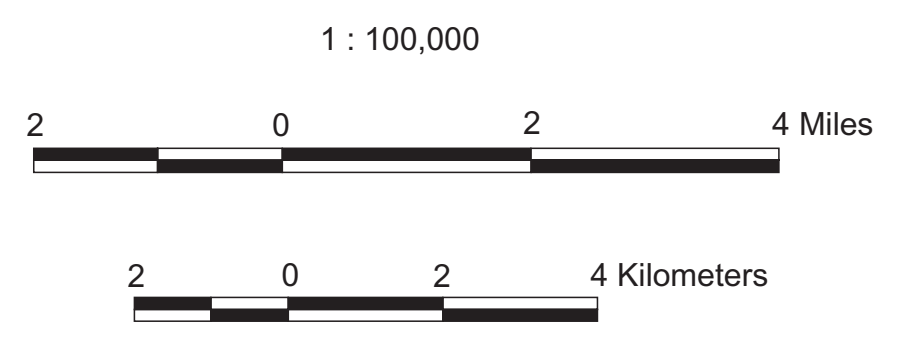
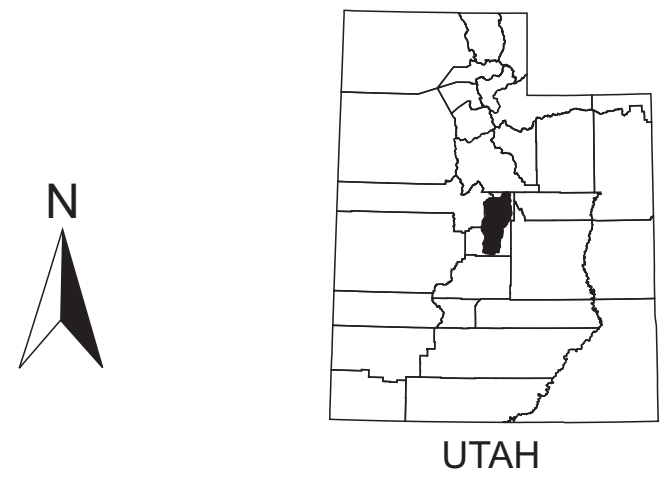
Well

- Converted specific conductance data
- Total-dissolved-solids data (sample analyzed for TDS concentration)

TDS Concentration

- 0-499 mg/L
- 500-999 mg/L
- 1000-1499 mg/L
- 1500-1999 mg/L
- 2000-2499 mg/L
- 2500+ mg/L

- Water courses
- Study-area boundary
- Valley-fill boundary
- Water bodies
- Bedrock

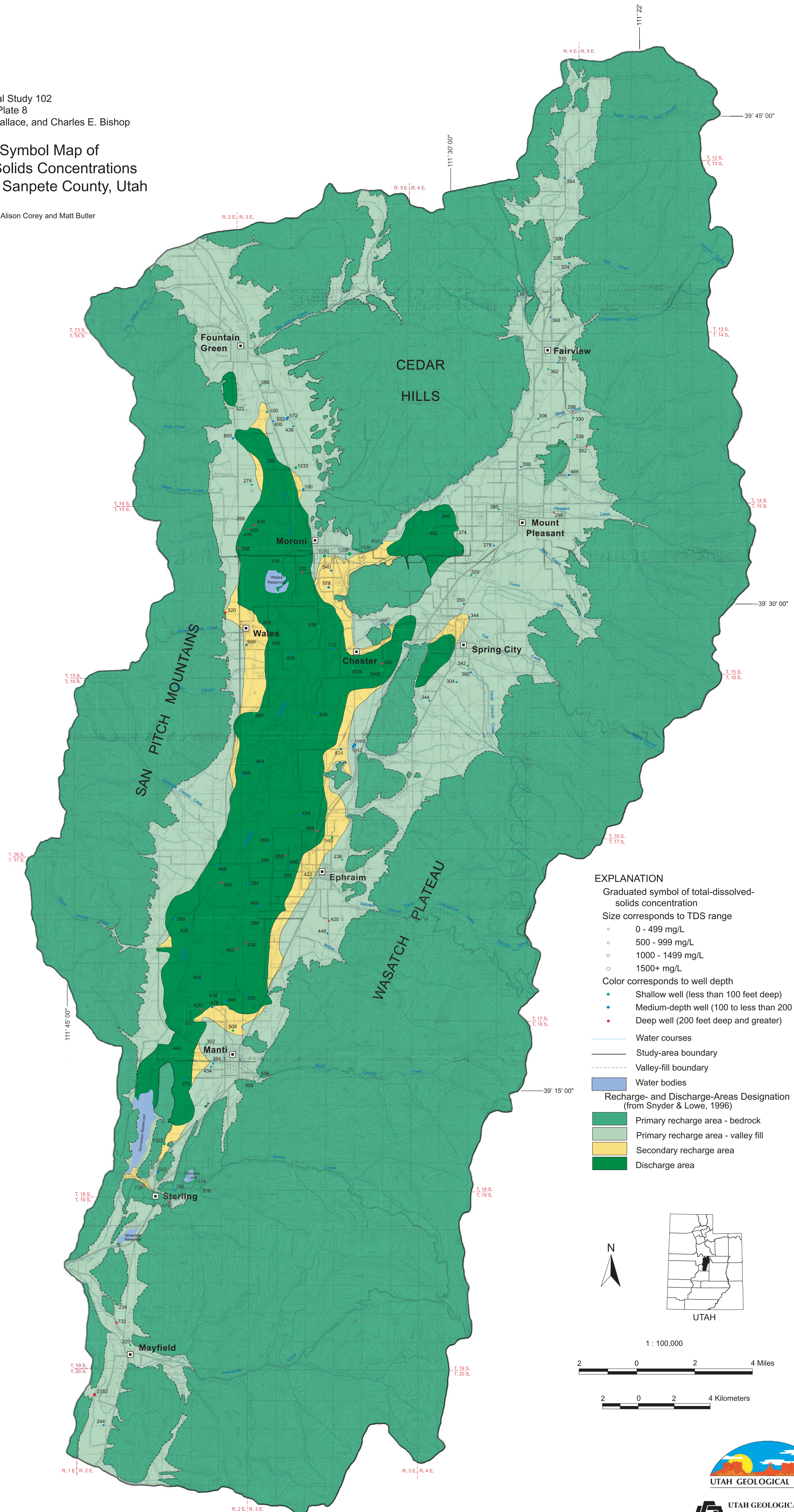


Projection: UTM Zone 12
Units: Meters
Datum: 1927 North American
Spheroid: Clarke 1866
Base maps from U.S. Geological Survey
Manti 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval
Nephi 30 x 30 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval

Special Study 102
 Plate 8
 By Mike Lowe, Janae Wallace, and Charles E. Bishop

Graduated Symbol Map of Total-Dissolved-Solids Concentrations in Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler



EXPLANATION

Graduated symbol of total-dissolved-solids concentration

Size corresponds to TDS range

- 0 - 499 mg/L
- 500 - 999 mg/L
- 1000 - 1499 mg/L
- 1500+ mg/L

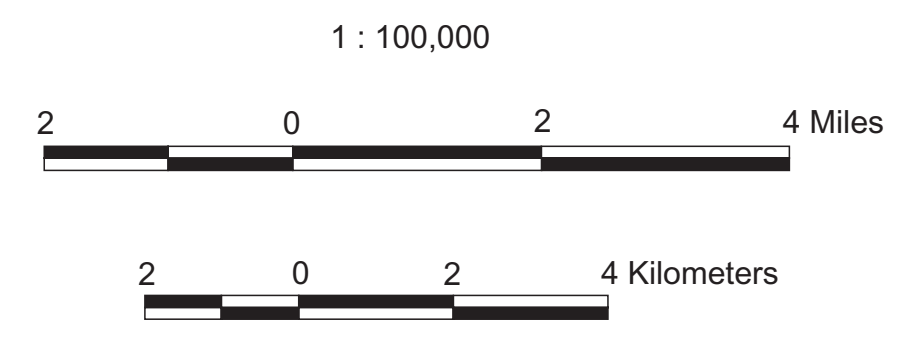
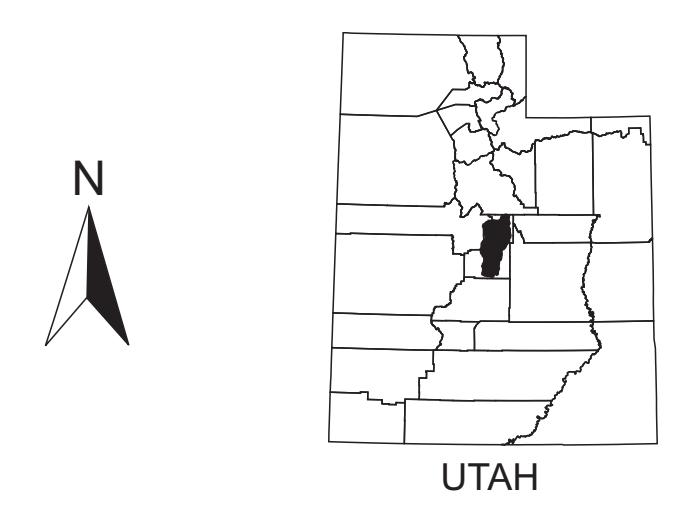
Color corresponds to well depth

- Shallow well (less than 100 feet deep)
- Medium-depth well (100 to less than 200 feet deep)
- Deep well (200 feet deep and greater)

- Water courses
- Study-area boundary
- - - Valley-fill boundary
- Water bodies

Recharge- and Discharge-Areas Designation (from Snyder & Lowe, 1996)

- Primary recharge area - bedrock
- Primary recharge area - valley fill
- Secondary recharge area
- Discharge area

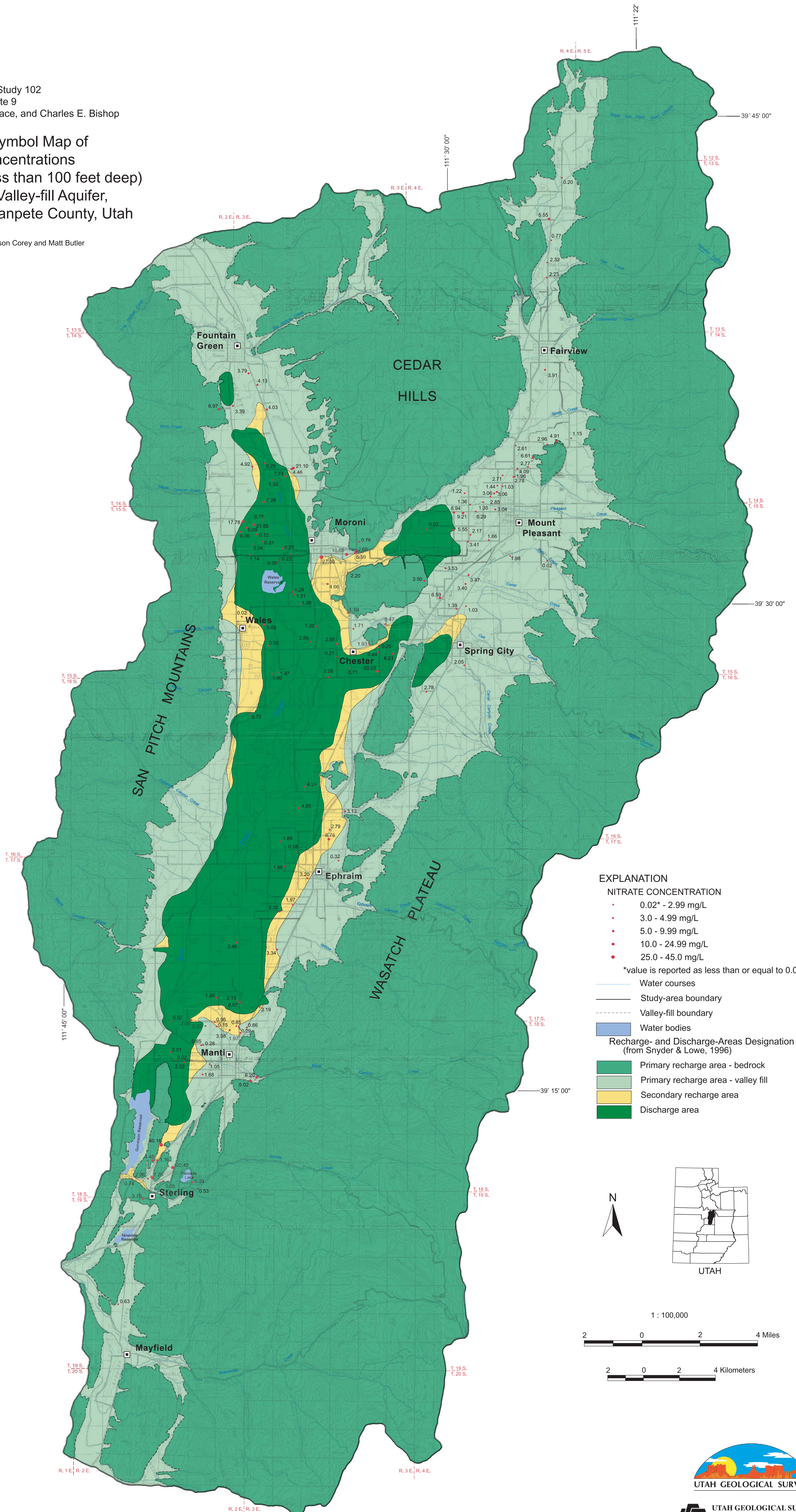


Projection: UTM Zone 12
 Units: Meters
 Datum: 1927 North American
 Spheroid: Clarke 1866
 Base maps from U.S. Geological Survey
 Manti 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval
 Nephi 30 x 30 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval

Special Study 102
 Plate 9
 By Mike Lowe, Janae Wallace, and Charles E. Bishop

Graduated Symbol Map of
 Nitrate Concentrations
 for Shallow Wells (less than 100 feet deep)
 in the Principal Valley-fill Aquifer,
 Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler



EXPLANATION

NITRATE CONCENTRATION

- 0.02* - 2.99 mg/L
- 3.0 - 4.99 mg/L
- 5.0 - 9.99 mg/L
- 10.0 - 24.99 mg/L
- 25.0 - 45.0 mg/L

*value is reported as less than or equal to 0.02

- Water courses
- Study-area boundary
- - - Valley-fill boundary
- Water bodies

Recharge- and Discharge-Areas Designation (from Snyder & Lowe, 1996)

- Primary recharge area - bedrock
- Primary recharge area - valley fill
- Secondary recharge area
- Discharge area

N

UTAH

1 : 100,000

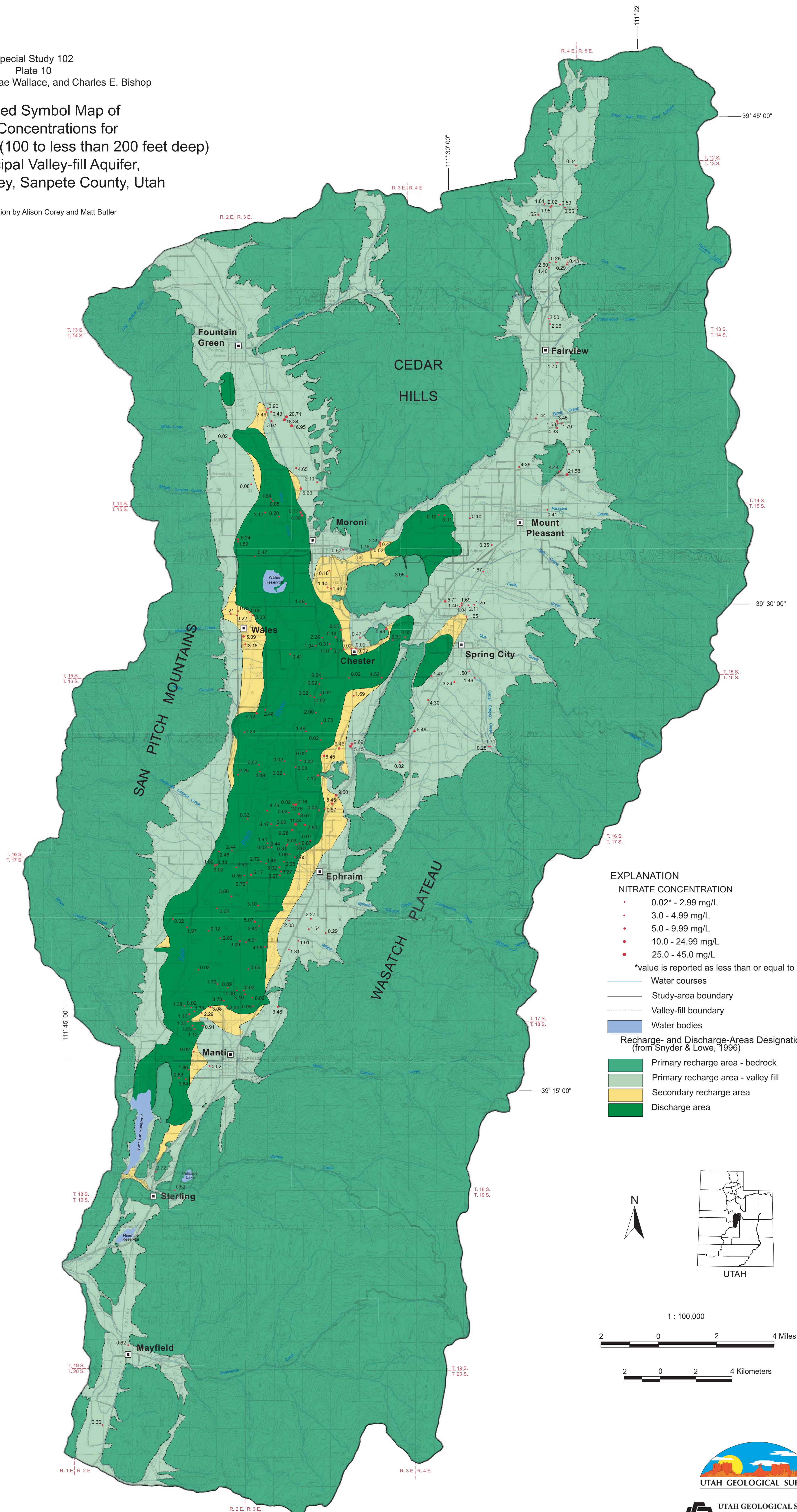
0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Projection: UTM Zone 12
 Units: Meters
 Datum: 1927 North American
 Spheroid: Clarke 1866
 Base maps from U.S. Geological Survey
 Manti 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval
 Nephi 30 x 30 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval

Graduated Symbol Map of
 Nitrate Concentrations for
 Medium-Depth Wells (100 to less than 200 feet deep)
 in the Principal Valley-fill Aquifer,
 Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler



EXPLANATION

NITRATE CONCENTRATION

- 0.02* - 2.99 mg/L
- 3.0 - 4.99 mg/L
- 5.0 - 9.99 mg/L
- 10.0 - 24.99 mg/L
- 25.0 - 45.0 mg/L

*value is reported as less than or equal to 0.02

- Water courses
- Study-area boundary
- Valley-fill boundary
- Water bodies

Recharge- and Discharge-Areas Designation (from Snyder & Lowe, 1996)

- Primary recharge area - bedrock
- Primary recharge area - valley fill
- Secondary recharge area
- Discharge area

N

UTAH

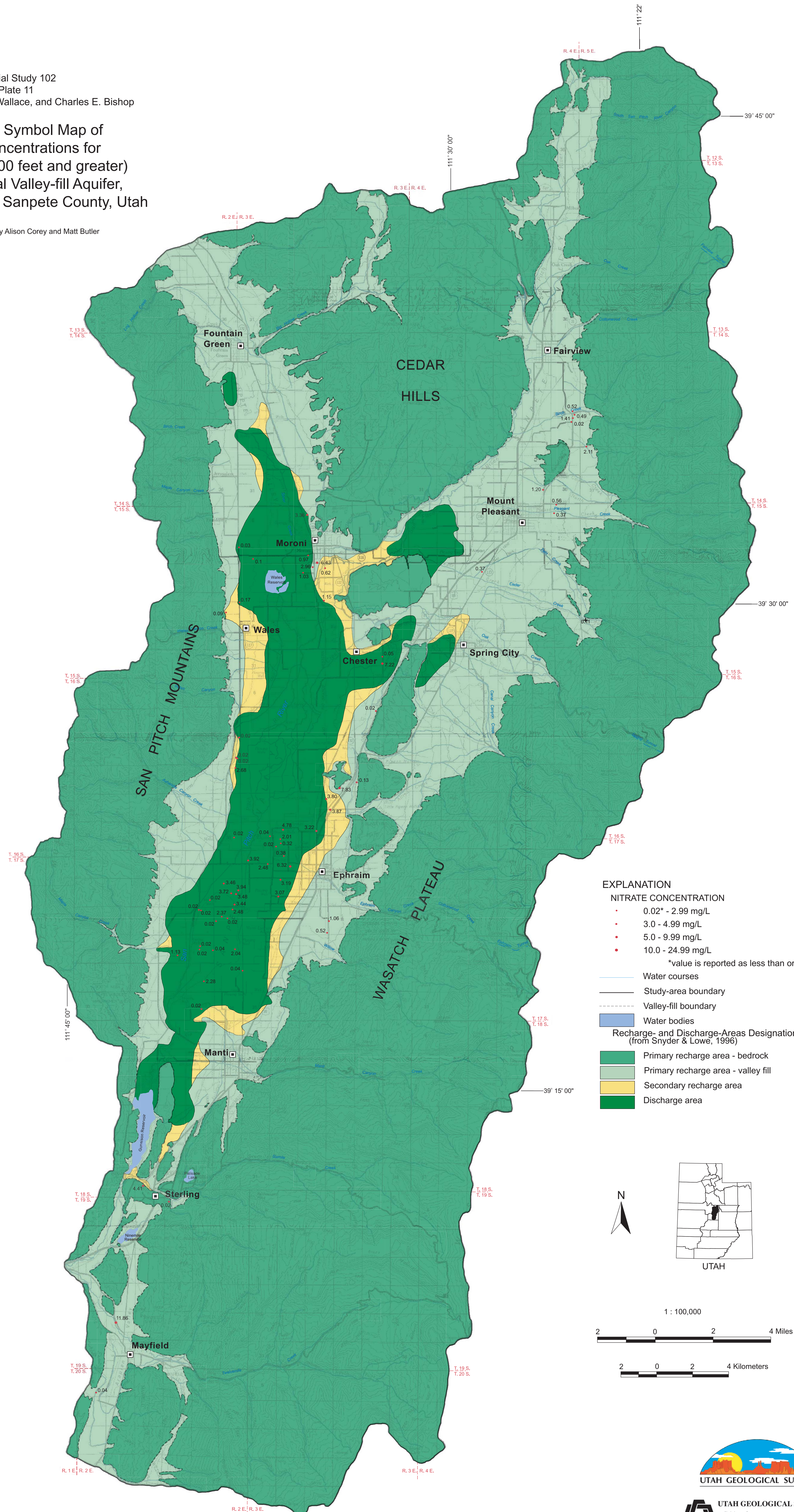
1 : 100,000

2 0 2 4 Miles

2 0 2 4 Kilometers

Graduated Symbol Map of
 Nitrate Concentrations for
 Deep Wells (200 feet and greater)
 in the Principal Valley-fill Aquifer,
 Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler



EXPLANATION

NITRATE CONCENTRATION

- 0.02* - 2.99 mg/L
- 3.0 - 4.99 mg/L
- 5.0 - 9.99 mg/L
- 10.0 - 24.99 mg/L

*value is reported as less than or equal to 0.02

- Water courses
- Study-area boundary
- Valley-fill boundary
- Water bodies

**Recharge- and Discharge-Areas Designation
 (from Snyder & Lowe, 1996)**

- Primary recharge area - bedrock
- Primary recharge area - valley fill
- Secondary recharge area
- Discharge area

N

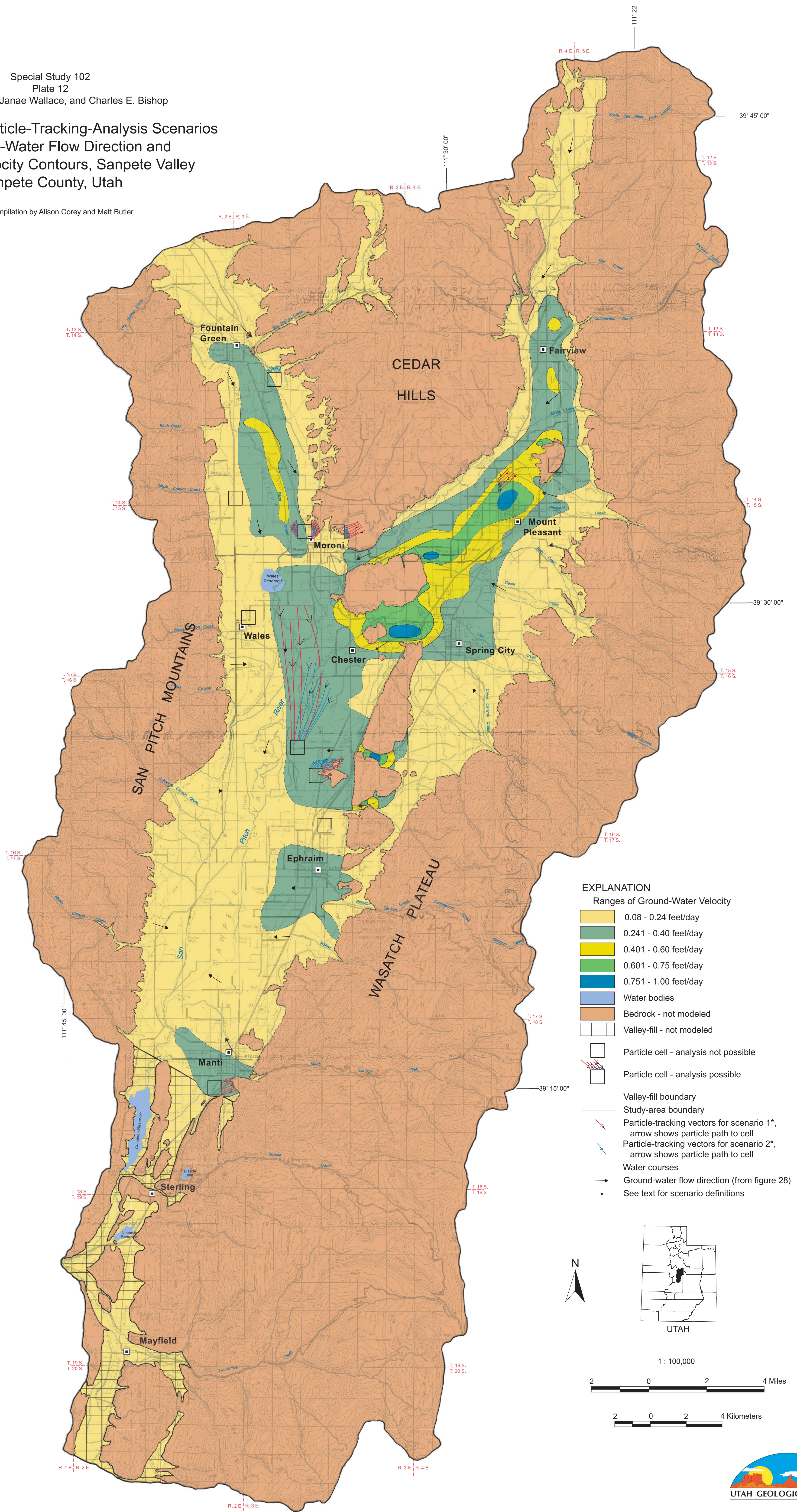
UTAH

1 : 100,000

Projection: UTM Zone 12
 Units: Meters
 Datum: 1927 North American
 Spheroid: Clarke 1866
 Base maps from U.S. Geological Survey
 Manti 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval
 Nephi 30 x 30 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval

Map Showing Particle-Tracking-Analysis Scenarios
 for Ground-Water Flow Direction and
 Averaged Velocity Contours, Sanpete Valley
 Sanpete County, Utah

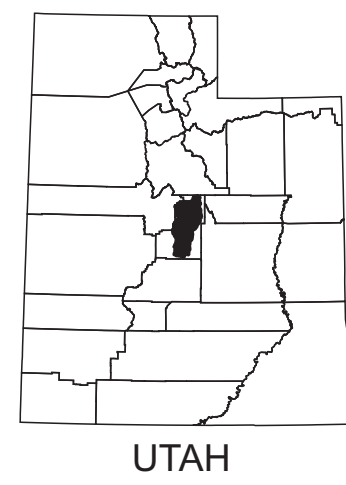
Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler



EXPLANATION

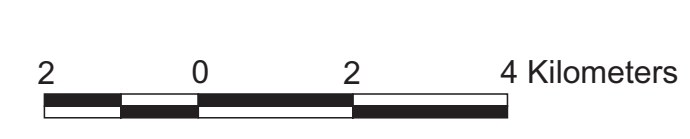
Ranges of Ground-Water Velocity

- 0.08 - 0.24 feet/day
- 0.241 - 0.40 feet/day
- 0.401 - 0.60 feet/day
- 0.601 - 0.75 feet/day
- 0.751 - 1.00 feet/day
- Water bodies
- Bedrock - not modeled
- Valley-fill - not modeled
- Particle cell - analysis not possible
- Particle cell - analysis possible
- Valley-fill boundary
- Study-area boundary
- Particle-tracking vectors for scenario 1*, arrow shows particle path to cell
- Particle-tracking vectors for scenario 2*, arrow shows particle path to cell
- Water courses
- Ground-water flow direction (from figure 28)
- * See text for scenario definitions



UTAH

1 : 100,000



Projection: UTM Zone 12
 Units: Meters
 Datum: 1927 North American
 Spheroid: Clarke 1866
 Base maps from U.S. Geological Survey
 Manti 30 x 60 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval
 Nephi 30 x 30 minute quadrangle, 50-meter contour interval

Ground-Water Quality Classification Map for the Principal Valley-Fill Aquifer, Sanpete Valley, Sanpete County, Utah

Digital compilation by Alison Corey and Matt Butler

