This aquifer system is generally unconfined and, therefore, is highly susceptible to surface contamination in areas where no regional groundwater flow exists. This is the case in Lawrence County, Indiana, where the White River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer System covers most of the county.

Data from the few well records available show that well yields of 125 to 550 gallons per minute (gpm) have been obtained in this aquifer system. Static water levels in this aquifer system are typically less than 8 feet below surface, except in the central part of the county where they range from 20 to 23 feet below surface.

The Unglaciated Southern Hills and Lowlands Aquifer System is confined and, therefore, is less susceptible to surface contamination. Regional estimates of aquifer susceptibility to contamination from the surface can differ considerably from local reality. Variations in these regional susceptibility ratings to surface contamination can be as much as a factor of 10 or more from one location to another in the same aquifer system.

The White River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer System covers most of Lawrence County.

EXPLANATION

- Blue: Unglaciated Southern Hills and Lowlands Aquifer System
- Red: White River and Tributaries Outwash Aquifer System
- Green: Unglaciated Southern Hills and Lowlands Aquifer System
- Purple: Regional Aquifer System
- Brown: Registered Significant Ground-water Users
- Orange: State and Municipal Boundary
- Gray: County Boundary
- Black: roadway

Reservoirs of groundwater supplies can be contaminated from surface water sources such as surface submerged or partially submerged areas and shallow perched/confined aquifers.

Regional estimates of aquifer susceptibility to contamination from the surface can differ considerably from local reality. Variations in these regional susceptibility ratings to surface contamination can be as much as a factor of 10 or more from one location to another in the same aquifer system.

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