



The Springs of Denham Springs History, Water Quality and Source

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Louisiana Geological Survey

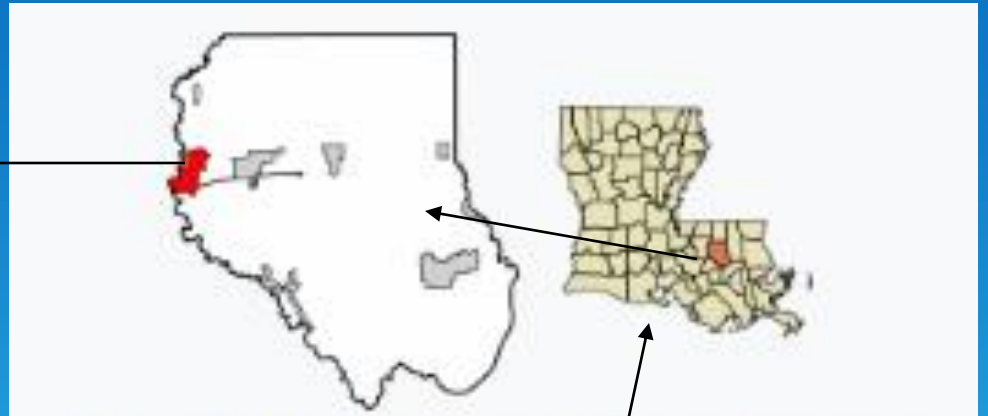
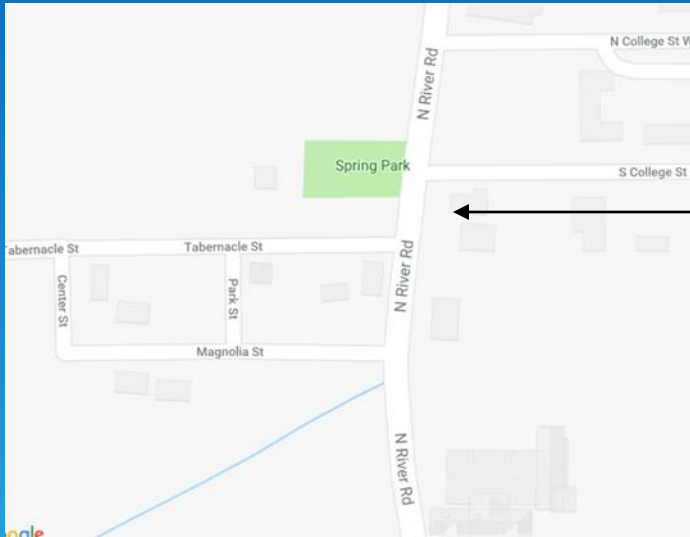
13 th Annual Louisiana Water Conference

April 15, 2019

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 - b) compared to portions of Southern Hills Aquifer System
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1) Introduction




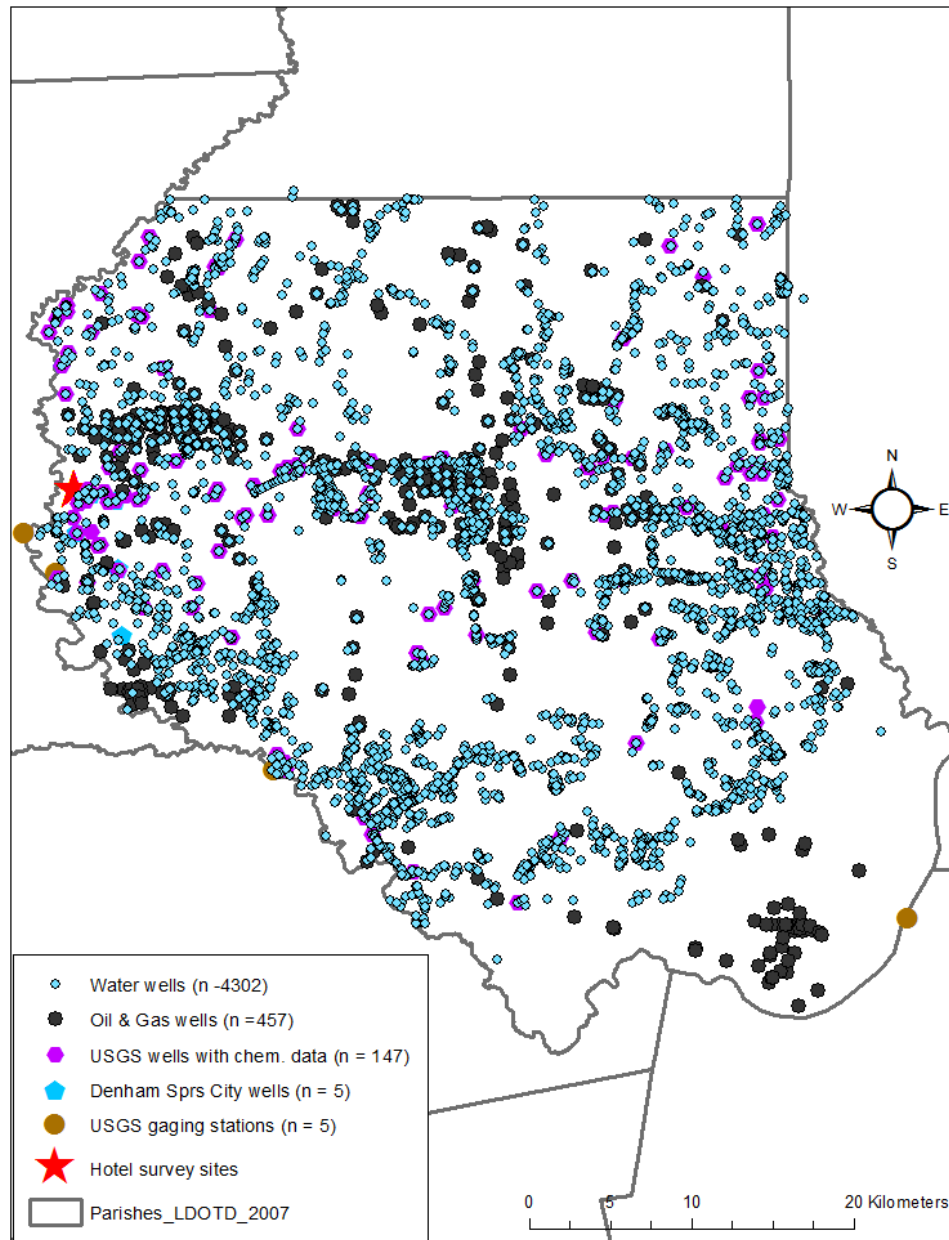


Location of Denham Springs in Livingston Parish, Louisiana.

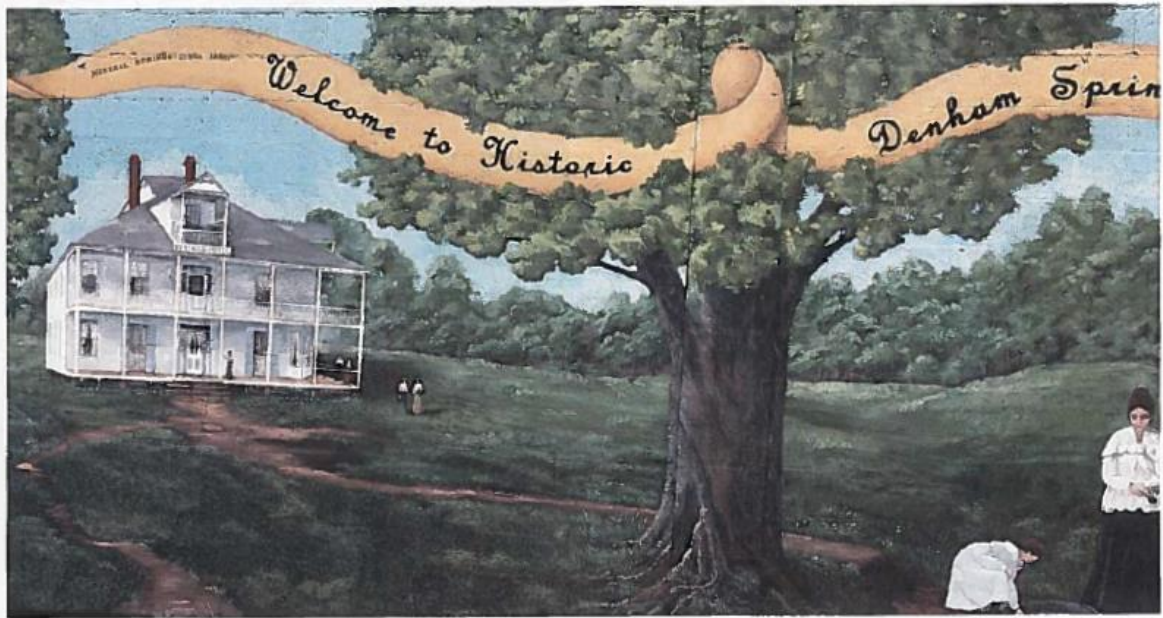


Location of Louisiana in the United States

Coordinates:  30°28'47"N 90°57'15"W



2) A Brief History

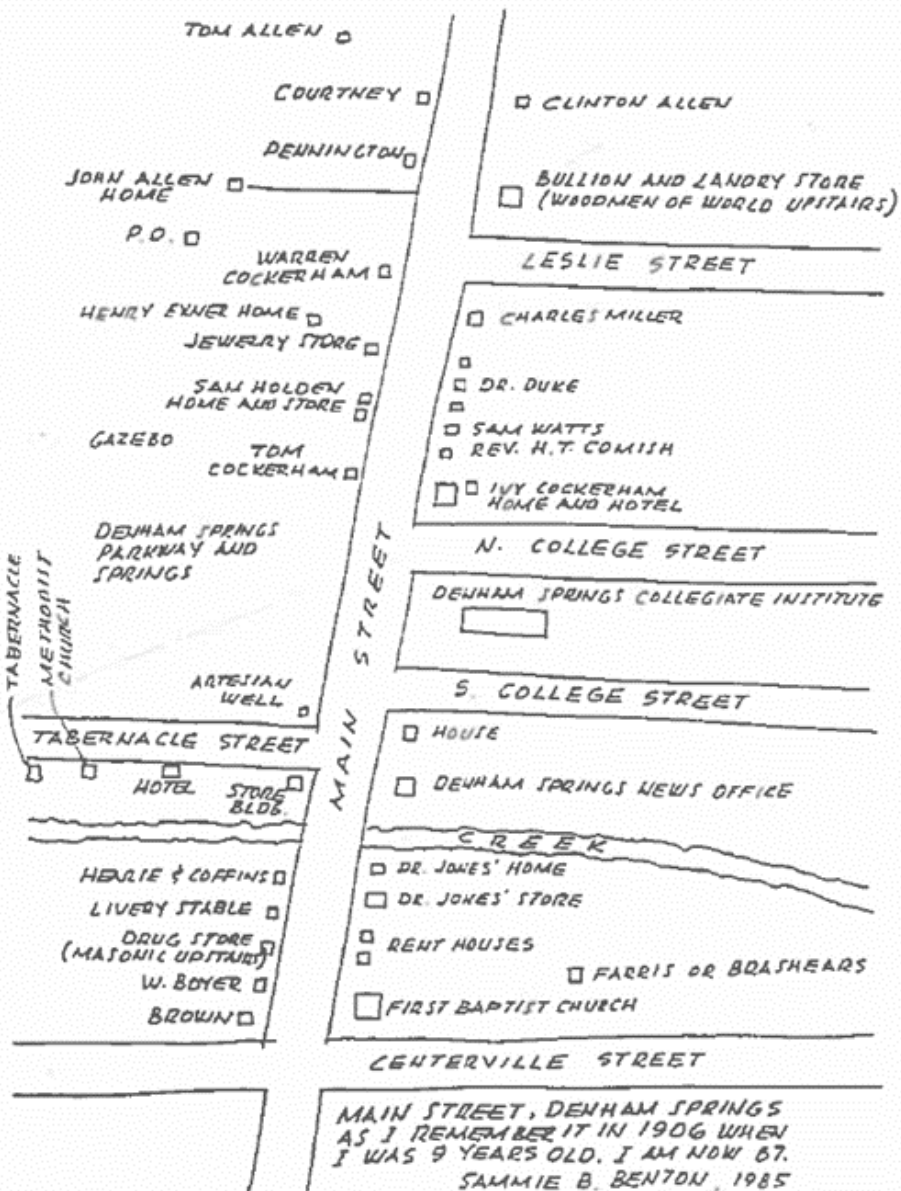


This mural in the Downtown Antique District was painted in 2013 from an old photograph depicting the hotel and mineral springs.

Drawing of Amite Springs Hotel, source drawing on page 6 of City of Denham Springs (2017)

Picture of first hotel, tribute in 2004 (Oubre, 2013)





Old map showing location of 1850s hotel on Tabernacles Street, source map on page 64 of History Book Committee (1986)



Watson Hotel, 1899, built on land which Denham Springs Hotel occupied before in 1860s fire raised the hotel (Oubre, 2013)



Picture of Spring Hotel on River Road (Main Street) that opened in 1906 (Livingston Parish American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, 1976; and Oubre, 2013).

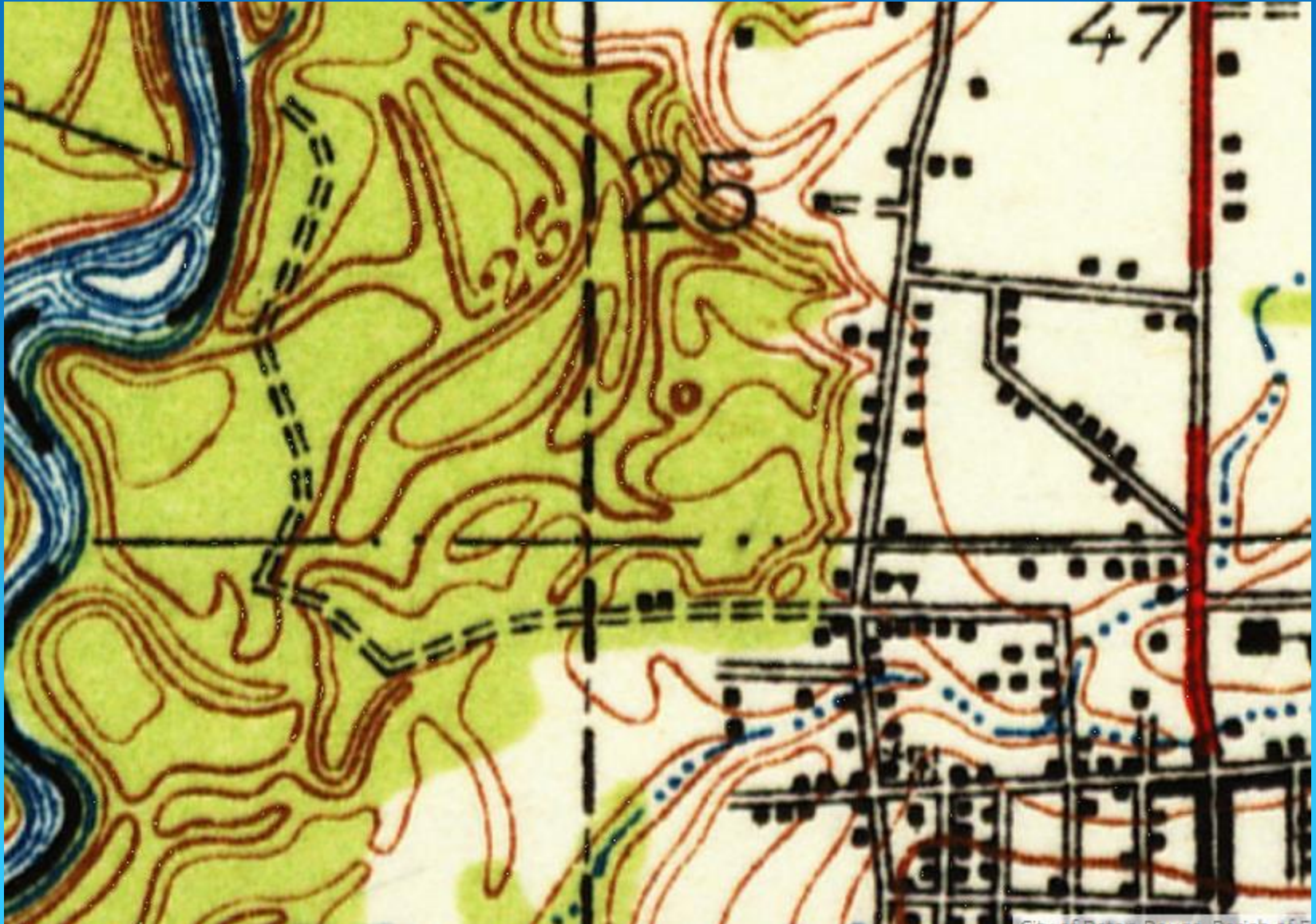


Women drinking from
Denham Springs in
early 20th century

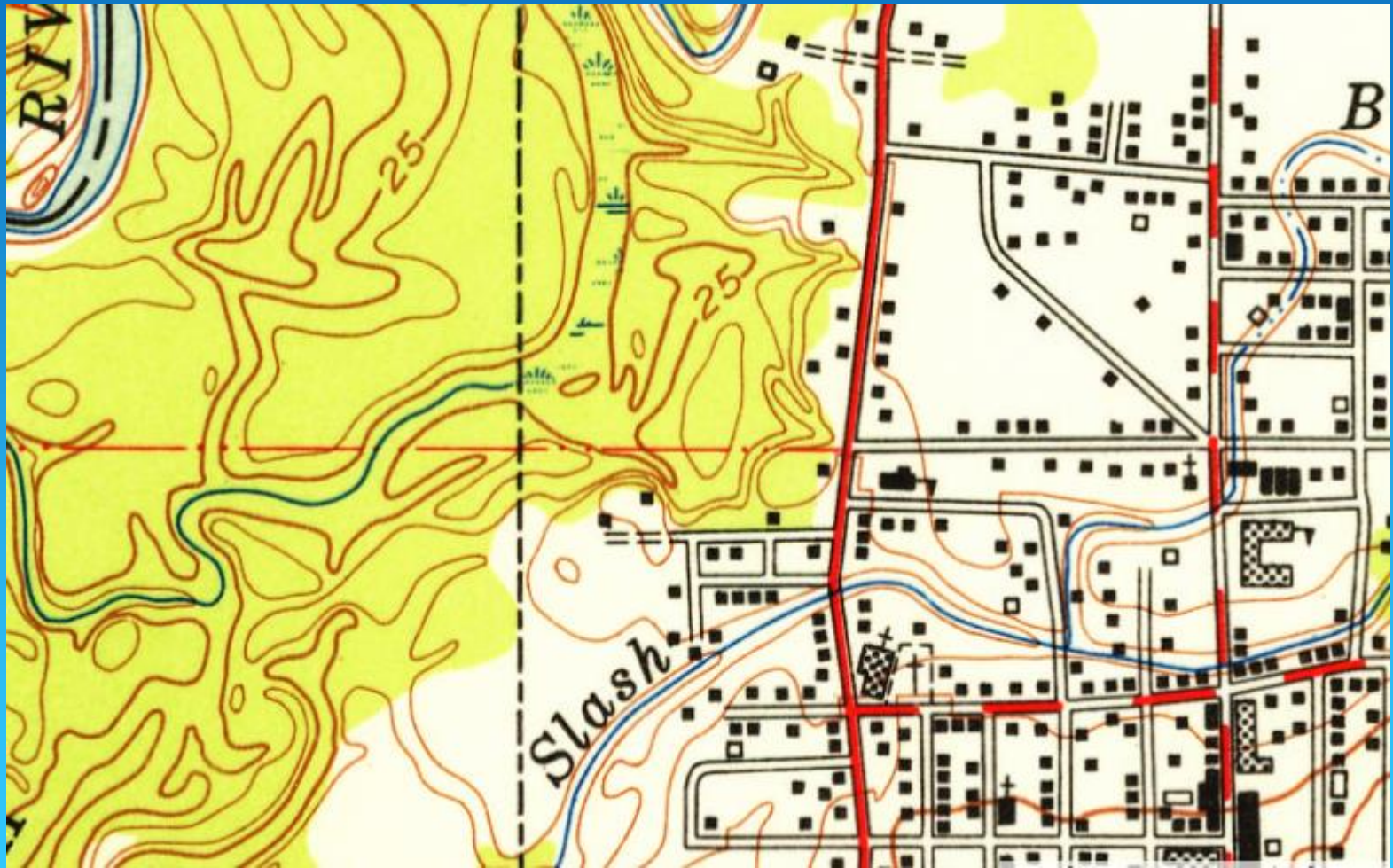
(Oubre, 2013)



Left picture of artesian well, source photo on page 67 of History Book Committee (1986). Right picture artesian well (flow well) 1915, tribute in 2004 (Oubre, 2013)



1934 USGS topo map of west side of Denham Springs around Spring Park



1953 USGS topo map of west side of Denham Springs around Spring Park



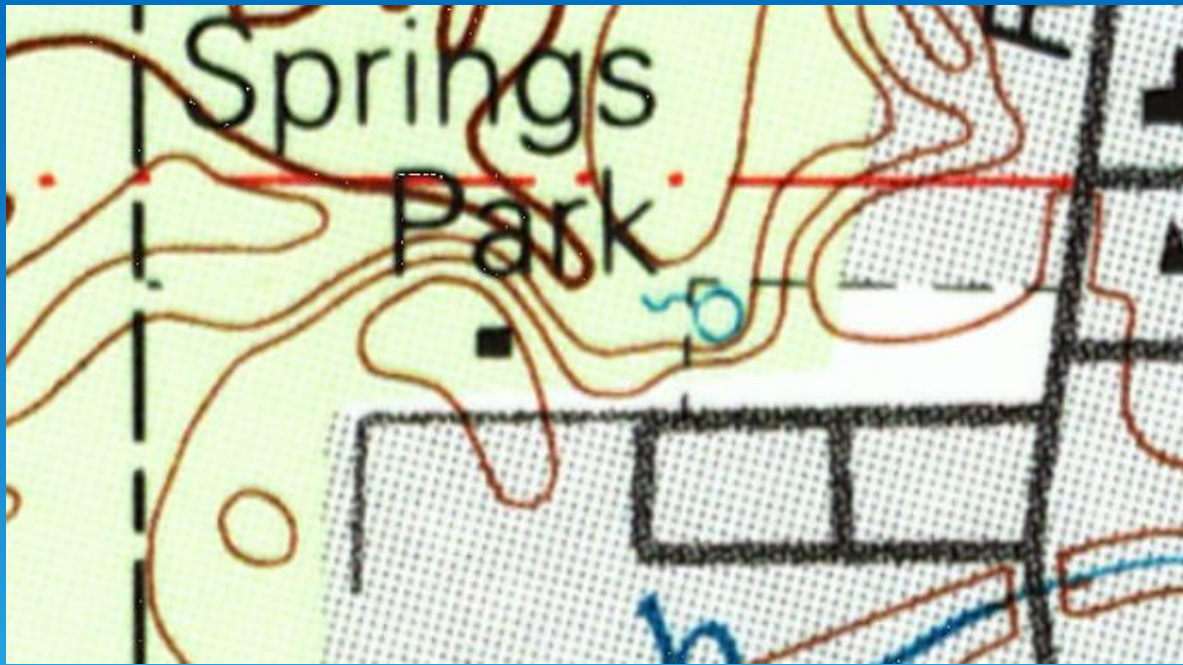
1963 & 1980 USGS topo maps of west side of Denham Springs around Spring Park



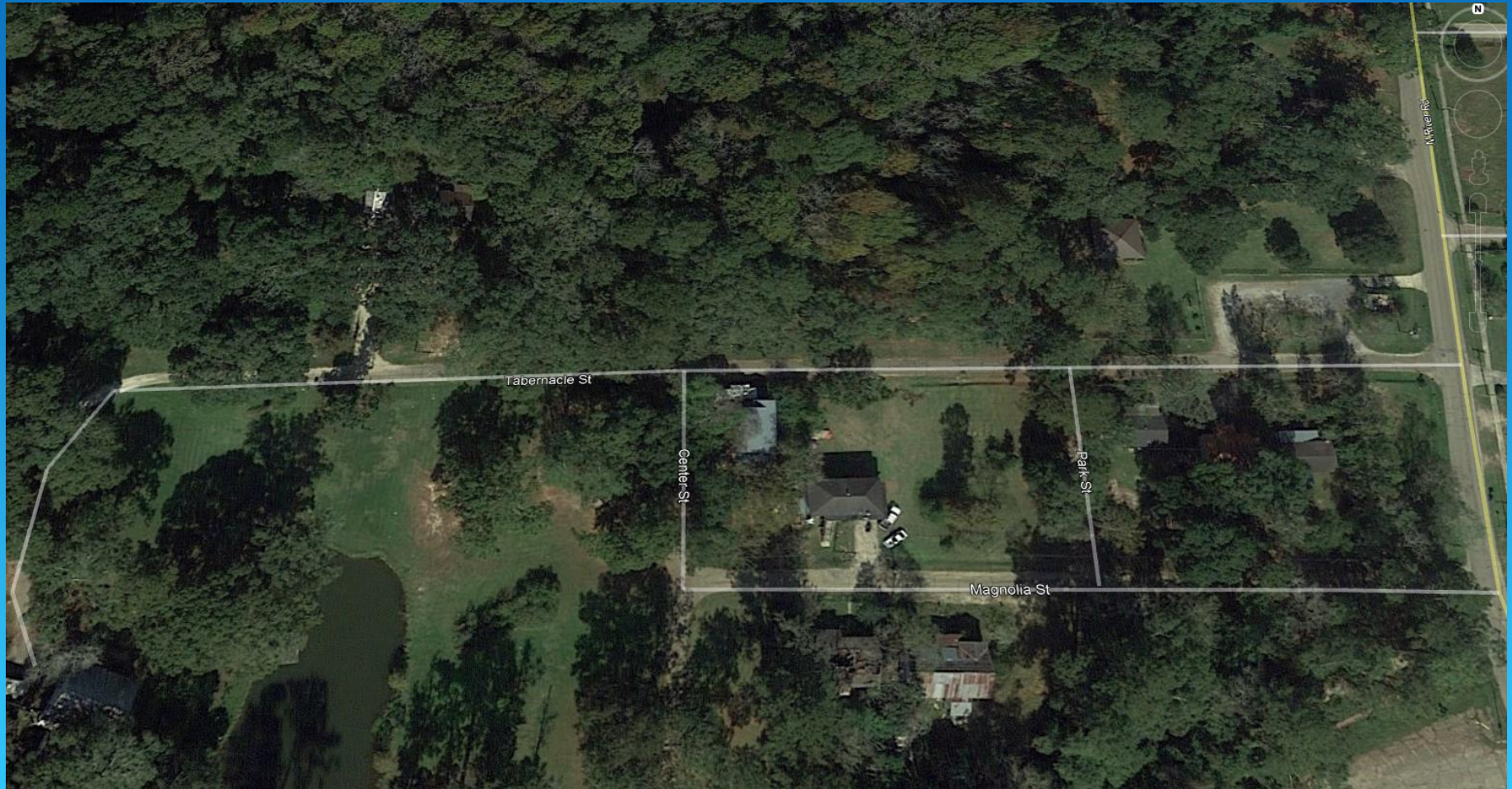
Old cement cistern around one of the springs (Livingston Parish American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, 1976.



Picture in spring of 2018 of spring with cement cistern around it



1991 & 1995 USGS topo maps of west side of Denham Springs around Spring Park

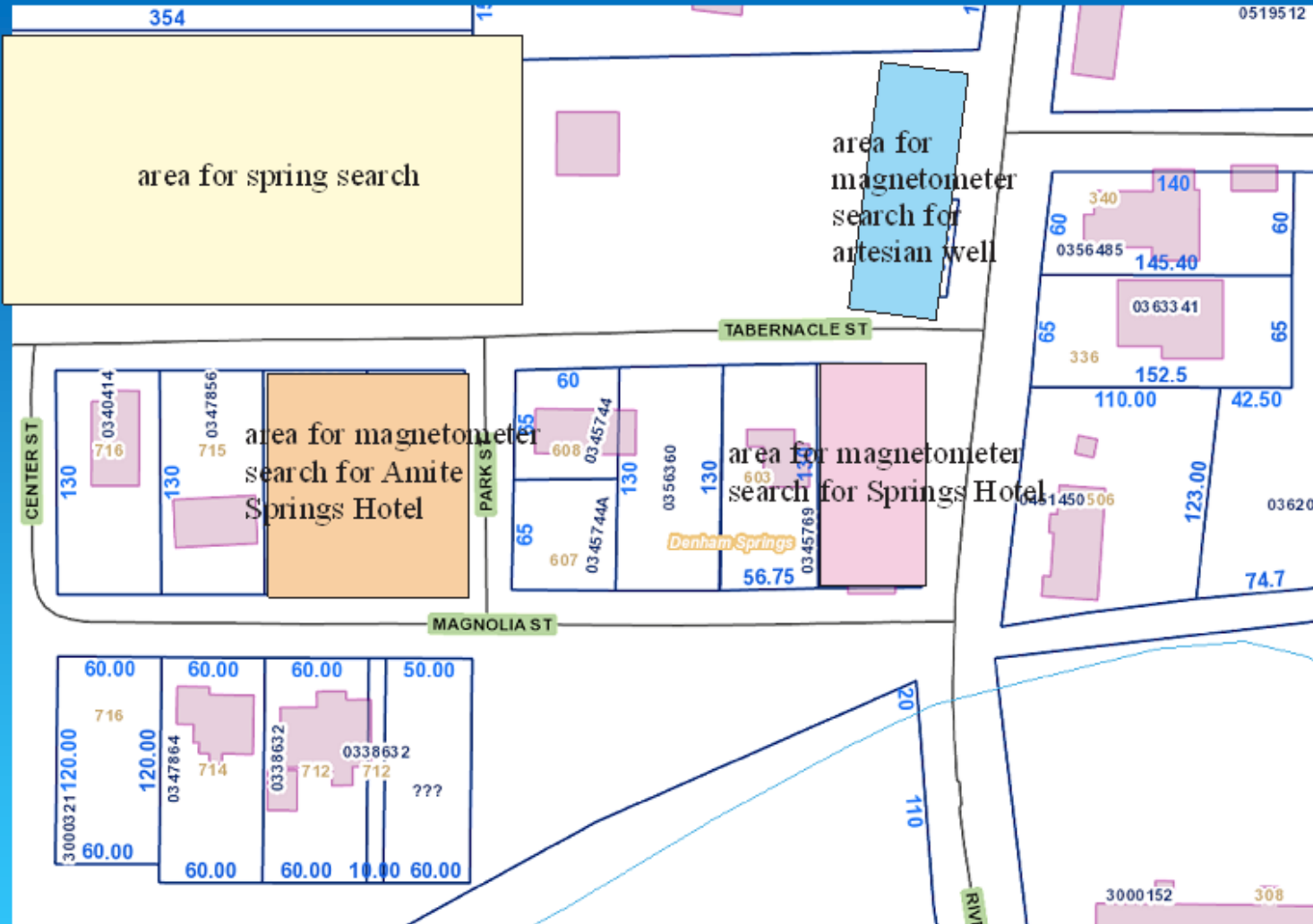


Google earth image around Spring Park, October 2016

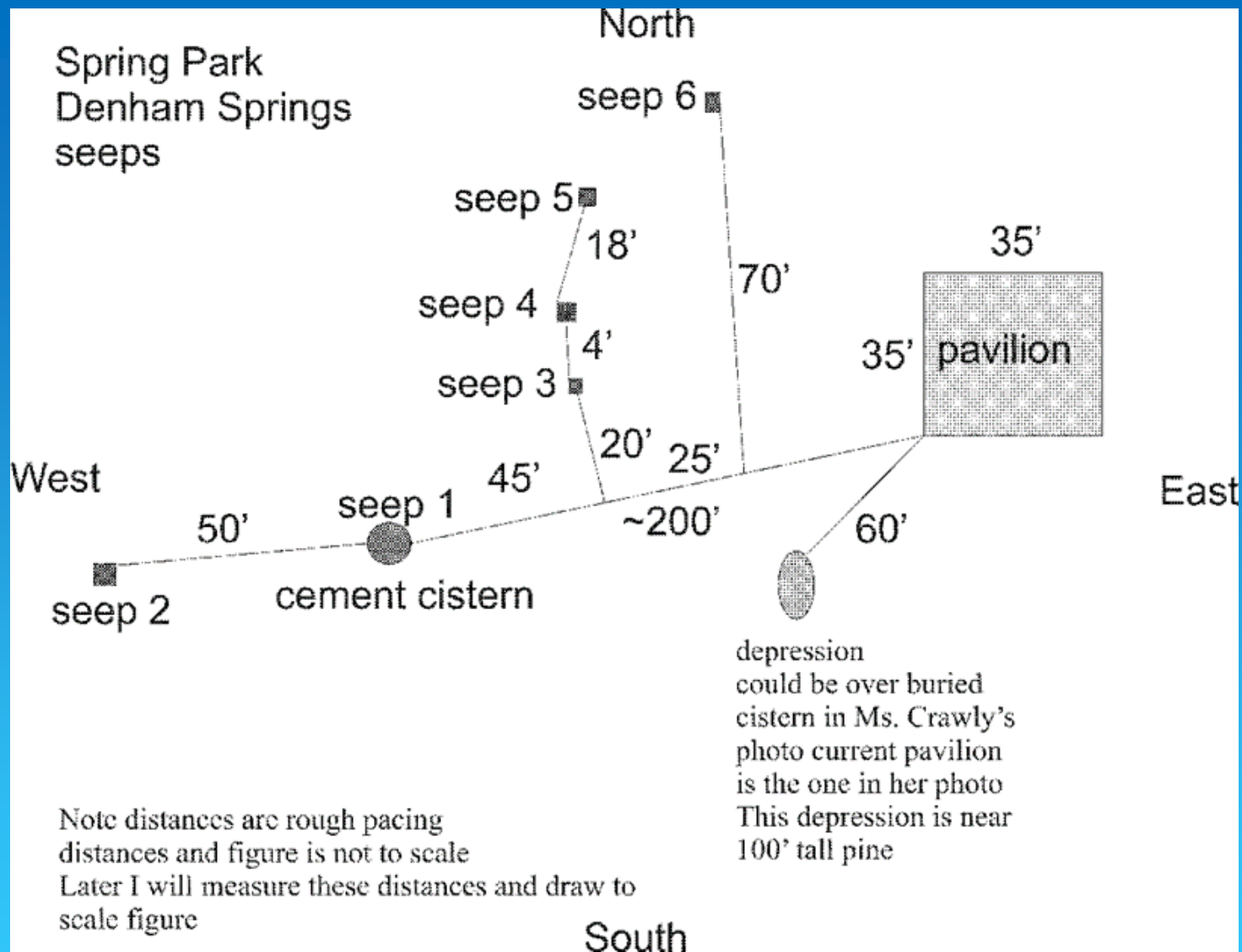
3) Water Quality of Seeps/Springs a) compared to city water



Right picture is of a natural spring within Spring Park. It is the one with following water as observed on April 21 and 28, 2018. The red stick is a foot long ruler. One of five natural springs/seeps found in April of 2018



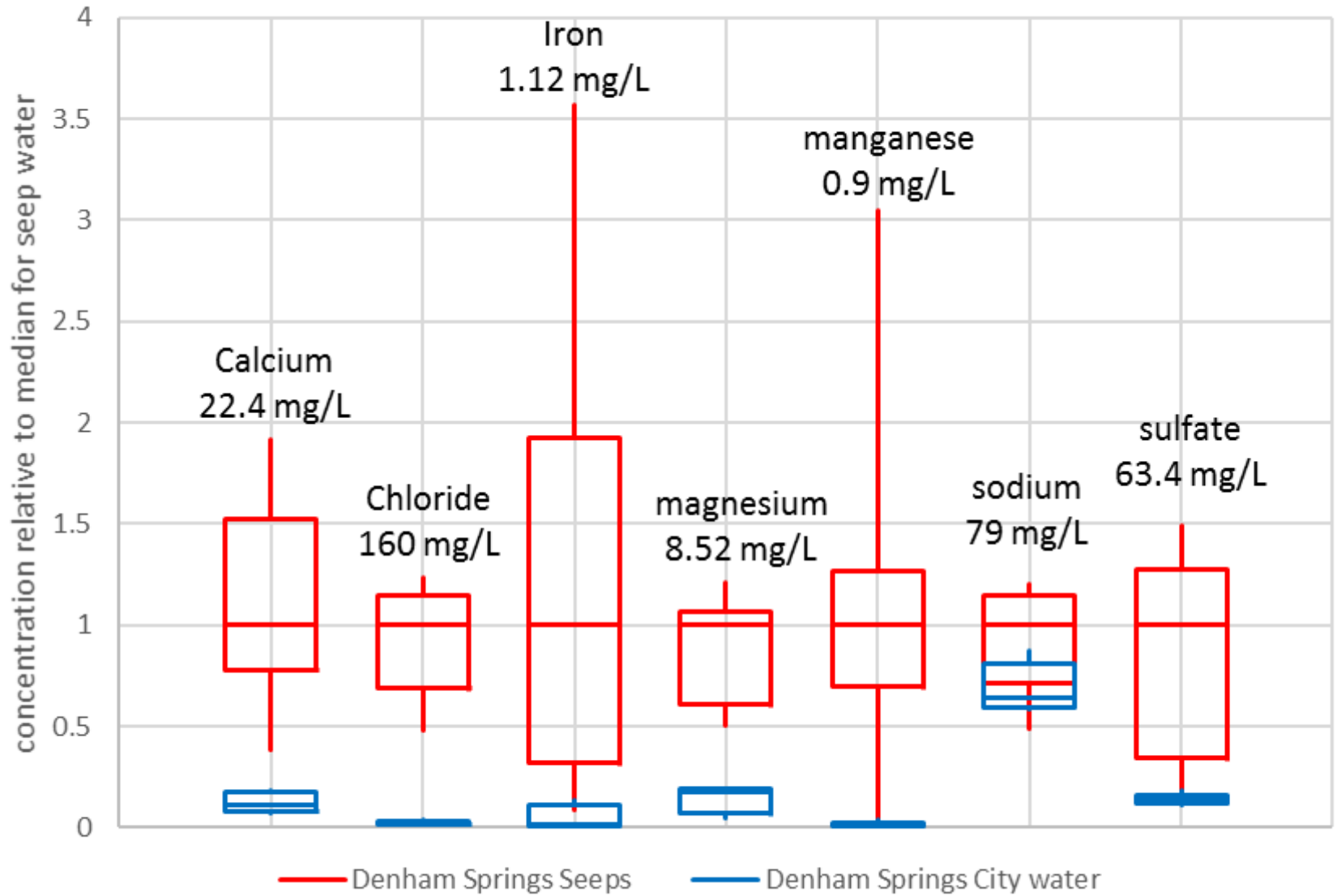
Map of a proposed study areas in and near Spring Park, Denham Springs, Louisiana (base map from Livingston Parish Assessor, 2018).



relative positions of six seeps/springs observed in Spring Park, Denham Springs in April, 2018

3) Water Quality of Seeps/Springs

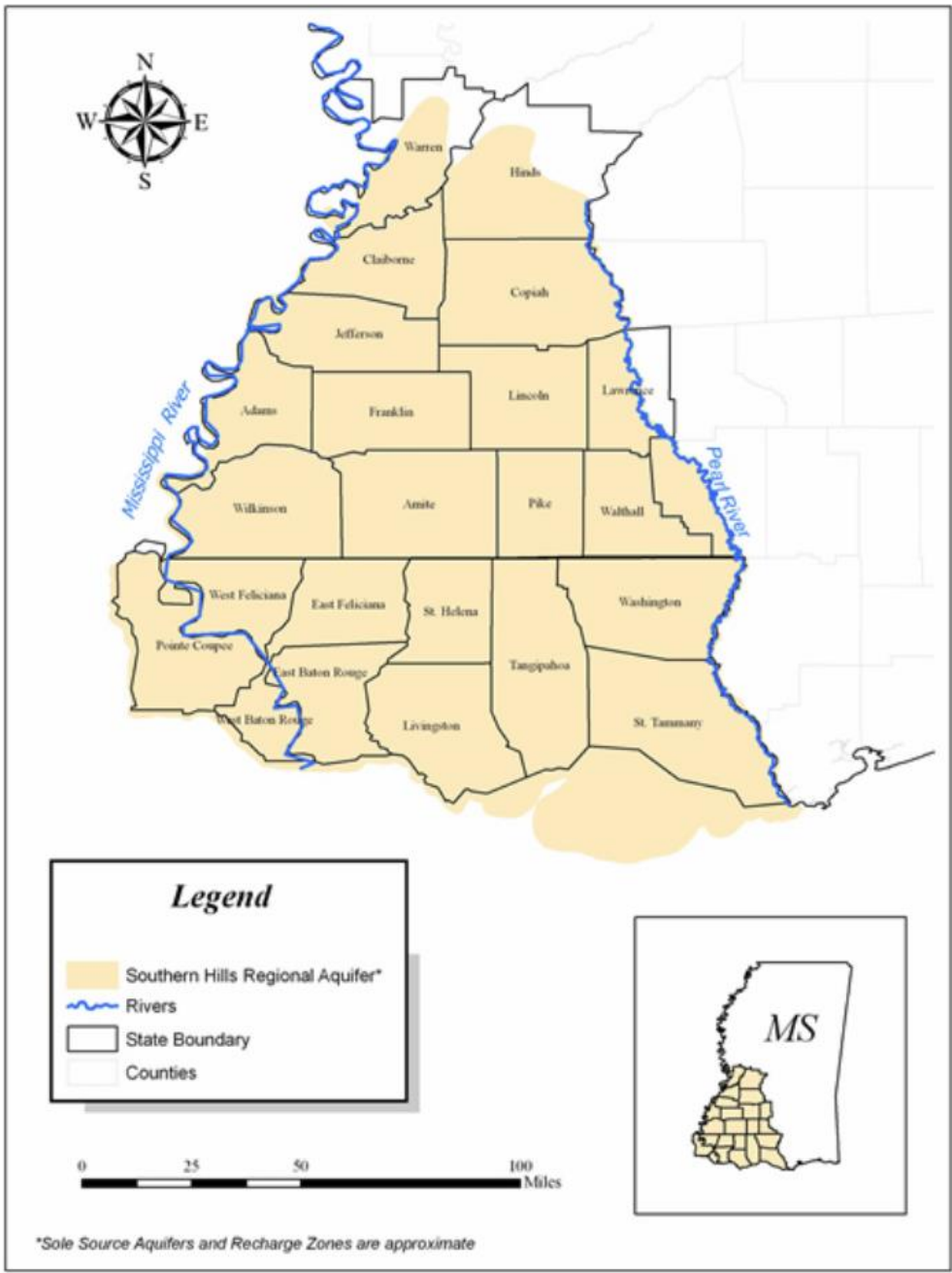
a) Denham Springs city water



Median values of ion concentration in seep water is below each ion name

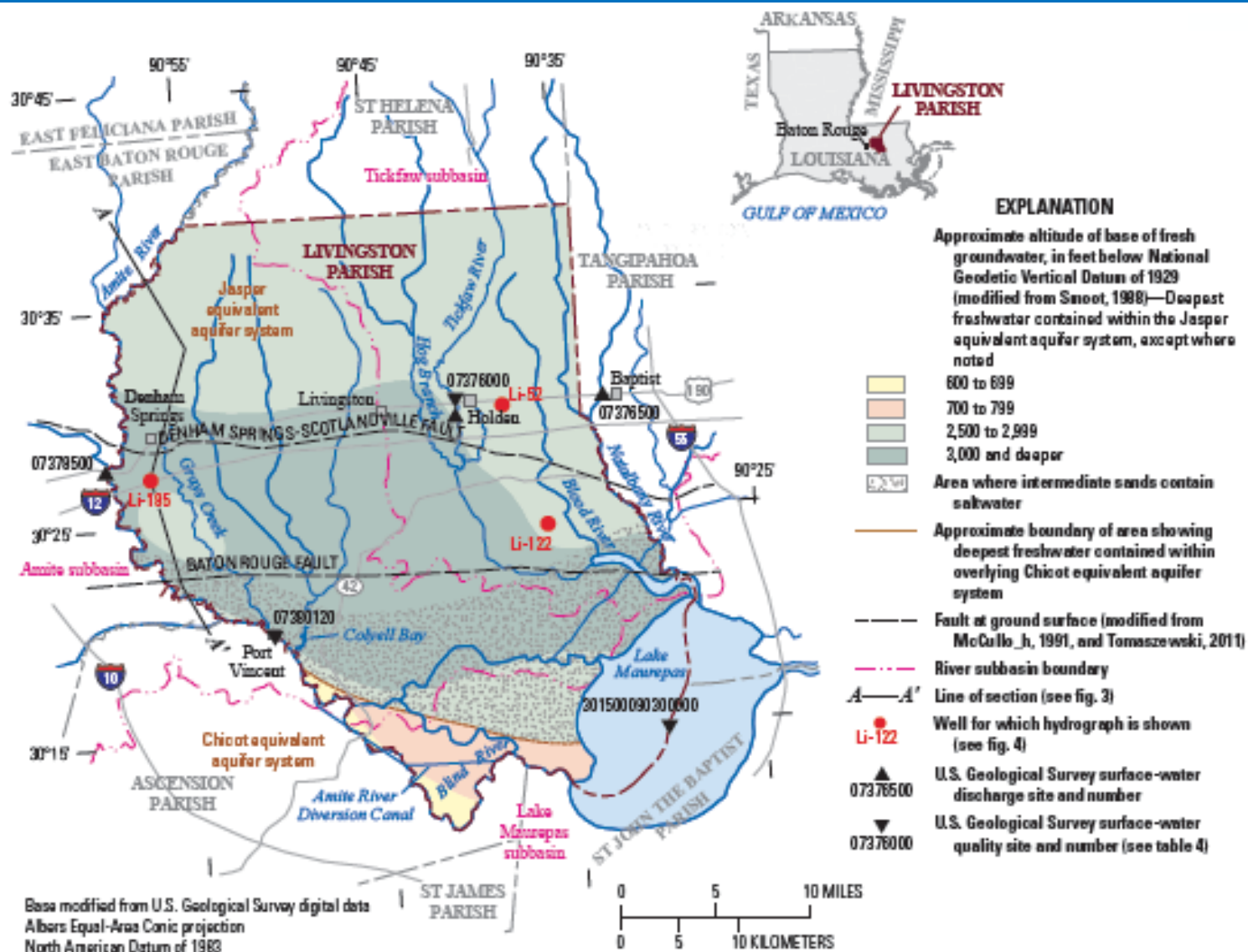
3) Water Quality of Seeps/Springs

b) compared to portions of Southern Hills
Aquifer System

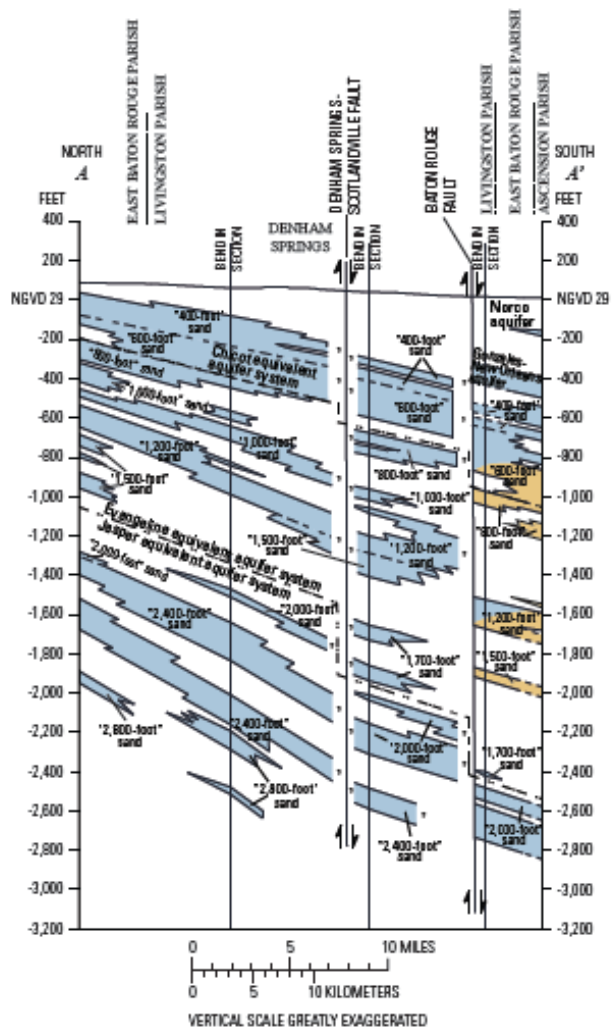


Tan is the extent of Southern Hills Aquifer System, which is a sole source aquifer generally SE Louisiana (Stuart et al., 1994; and US. EPA, 2011).

*Sole Source Aquifers and Recharge Zones are approximate



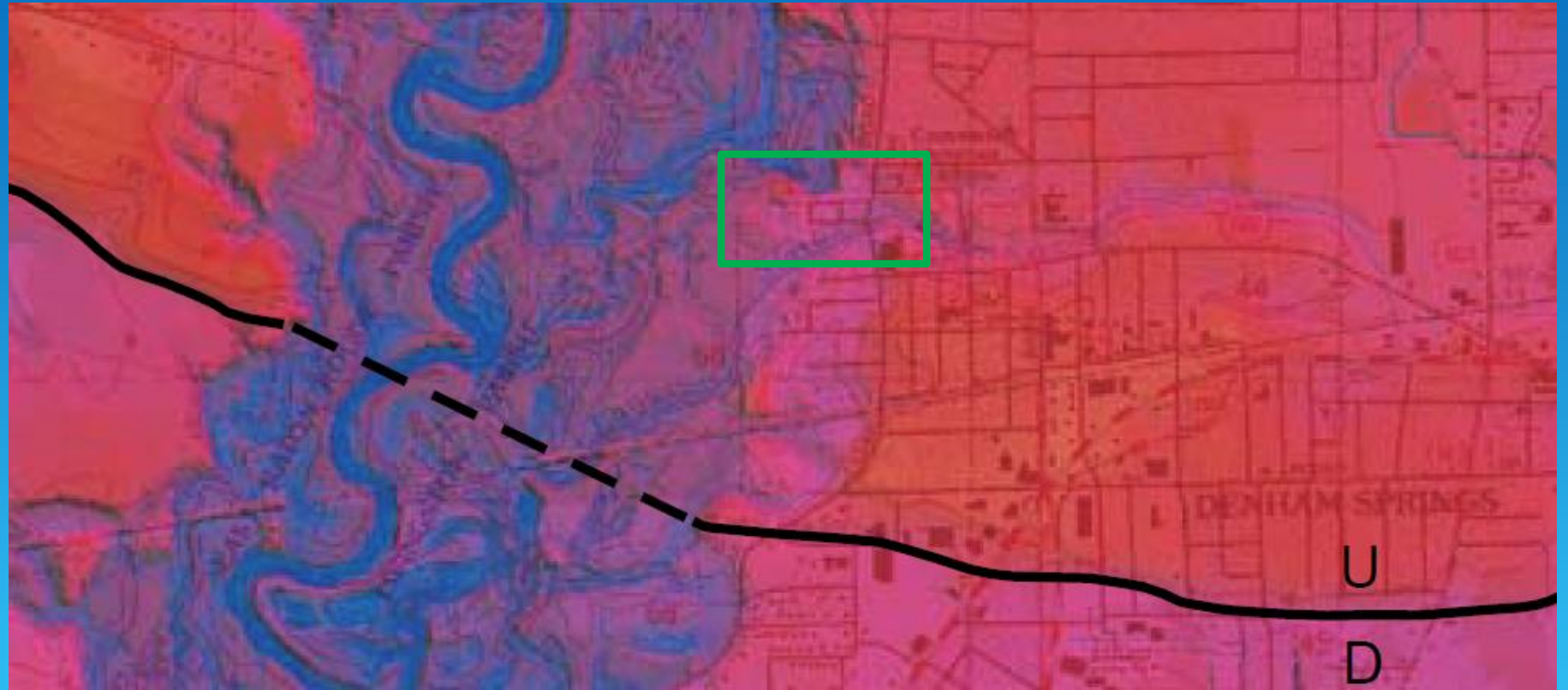
Base of fresh groundwater in Livingston Parish (White and Prakken, 2016)



EXPLANATION

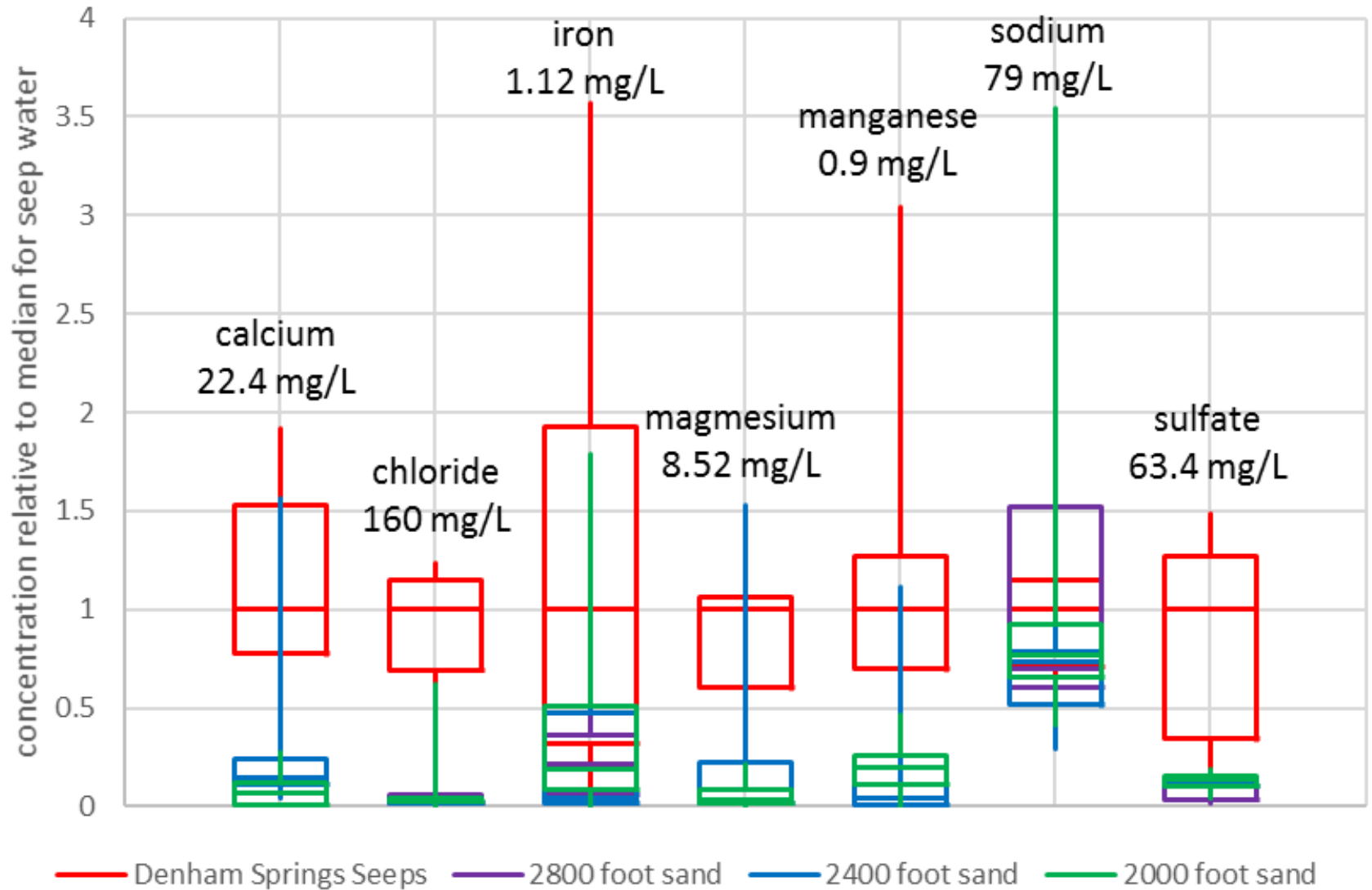
- Freshwater in sand
- Saltwater in sand—Saltwater contains greater than 250 milligrams per liter chloride
- Clay
- Lithologic contact—Separates clay and sand layers. Dashed where approximate. Curved where uncertain
- Hydrogeologic contact—Defines boundary between conjoined or merged aquifers
- Hydrogeologic contact—Defines boundary between aquifers or aquifer systems
- Fault

Generalized cross-section of aquifers in Livingston Parish From north to south (White and Prakken, 2016)



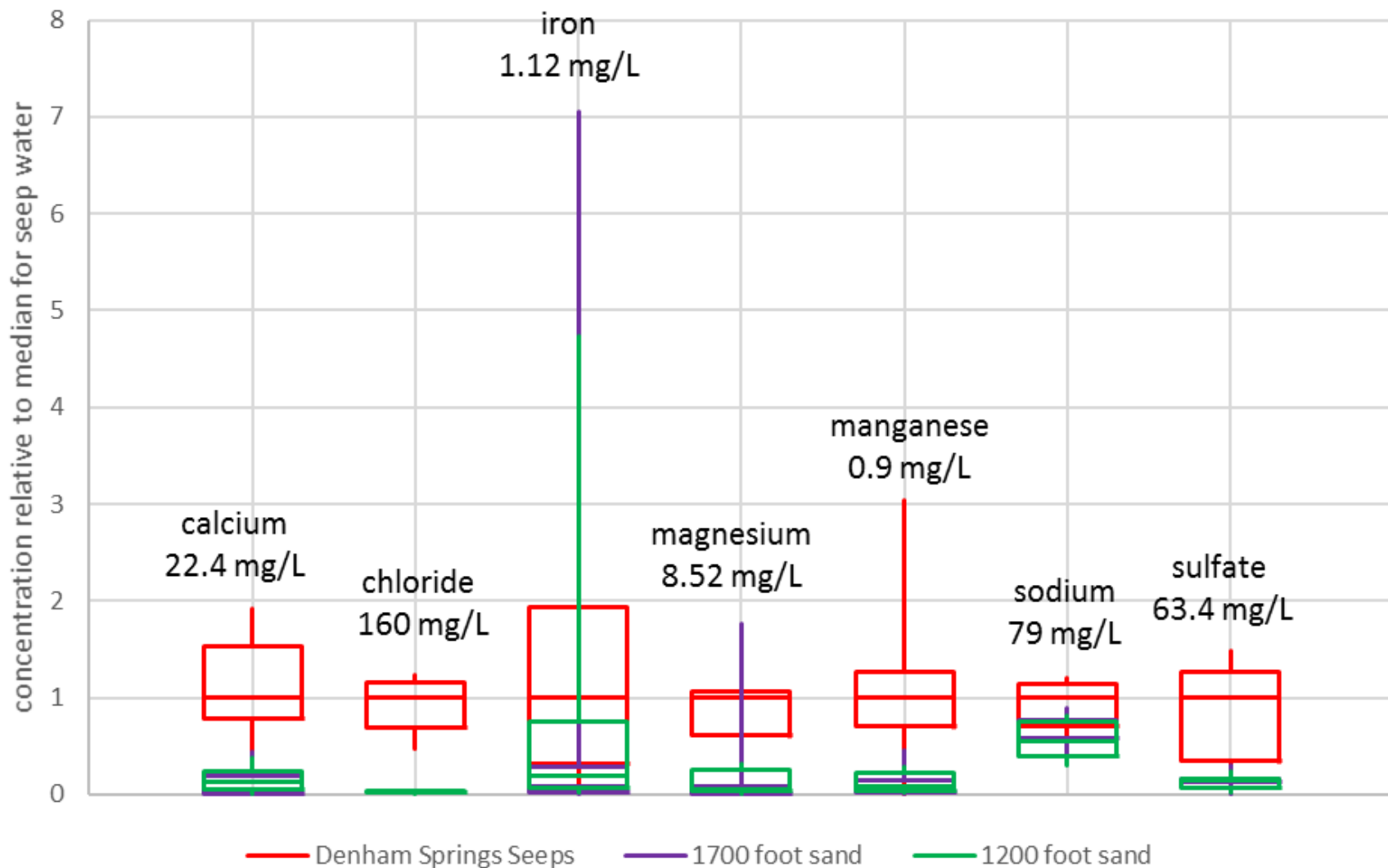
Location of Scotlandville-Denham Springs Fault (McCulloh, 2003)

Sands in the Jasper Equivalent portion of Southern Hills Aquifer System



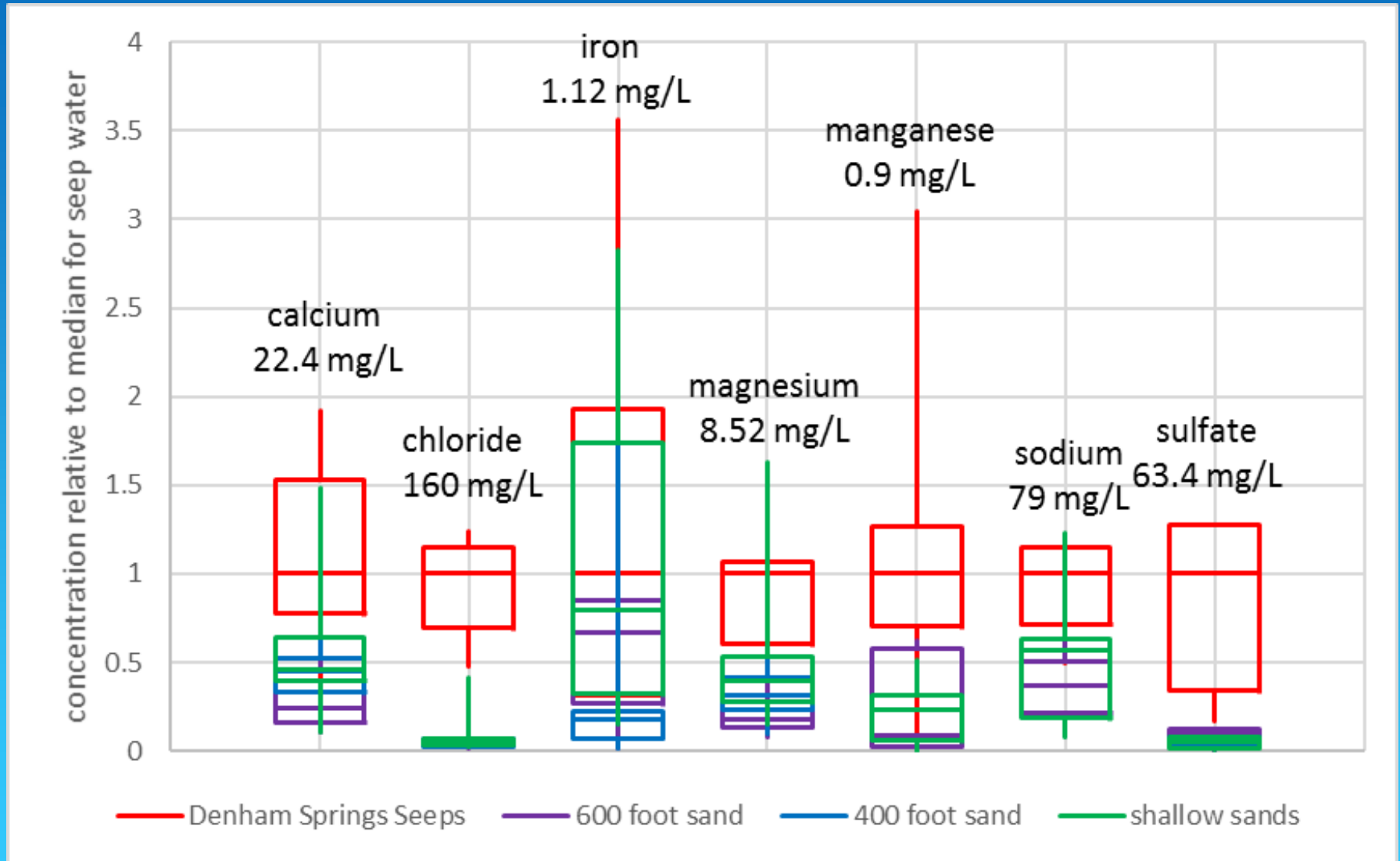
Median values of ion concentration in seep water is below each ion name

Sands in the Evangeline Equivalent portion of Southern Hills Aquifer System



Median values of ion concentration in seep water is below each ion name

Sands in the Chicot Equivalent portion of Southern Hills Aquifer System

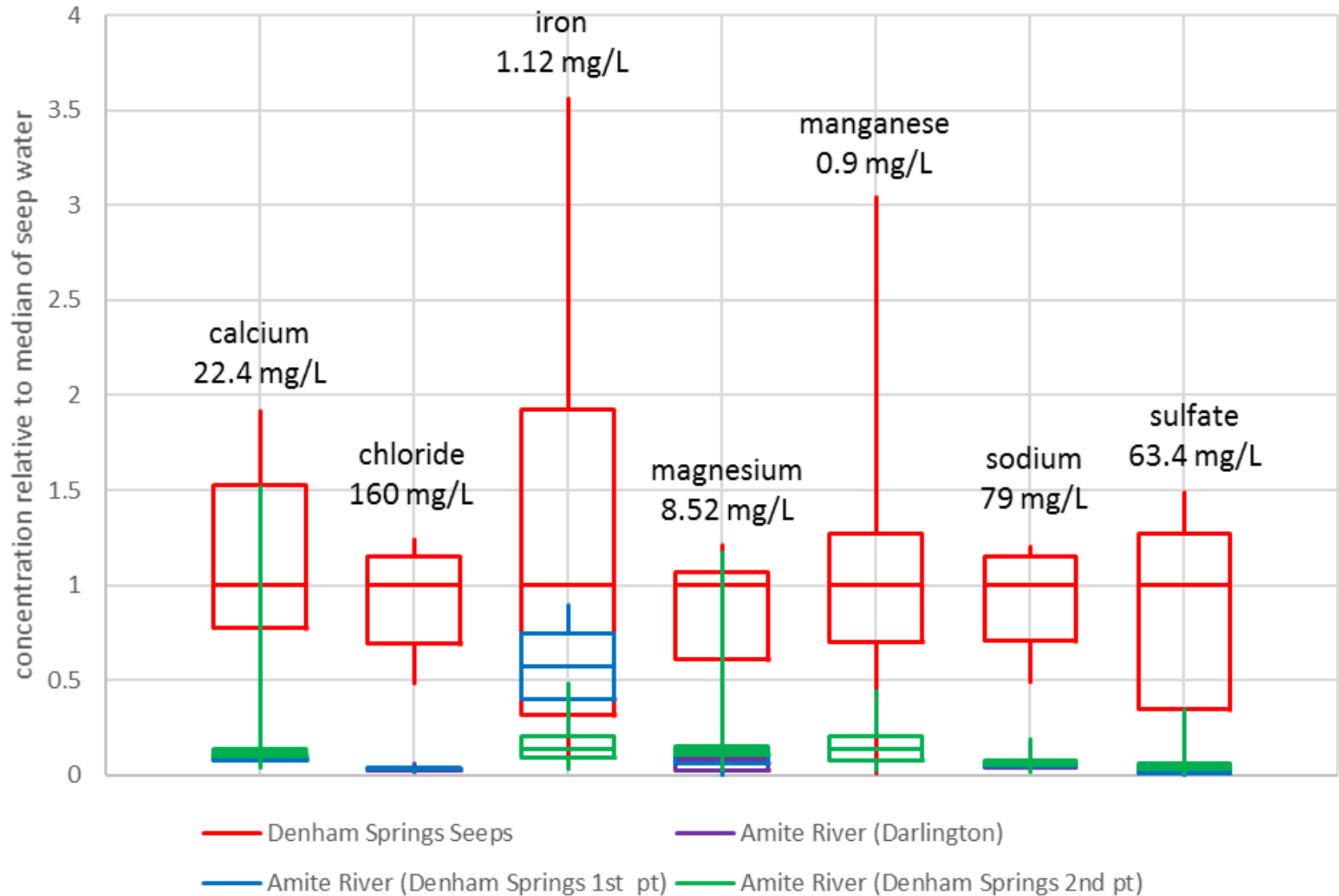


Median values of ion concentration in seep water is below each ion name

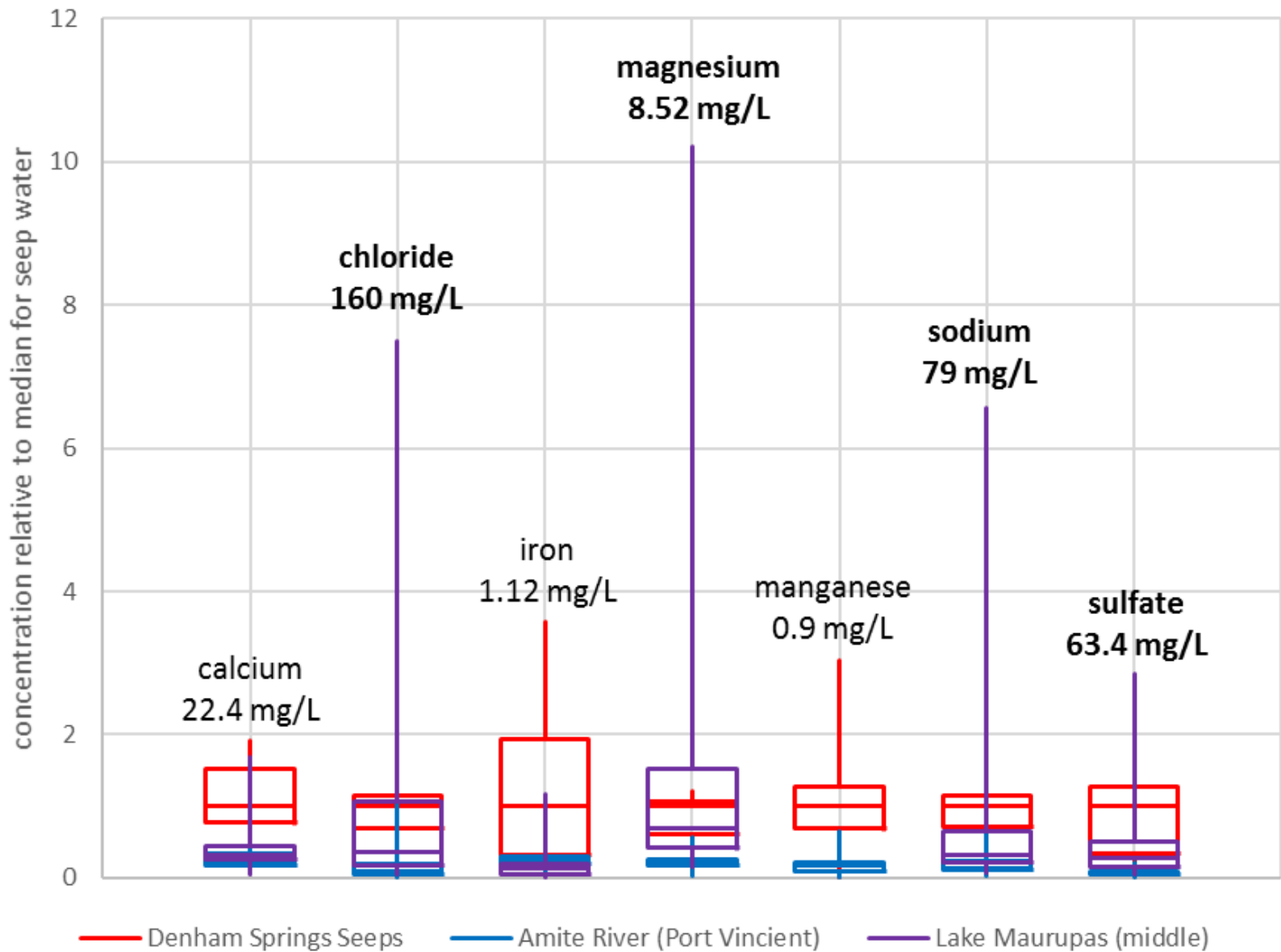
3) Water Quality of Seeps/Springs
c) compared to Surface waters



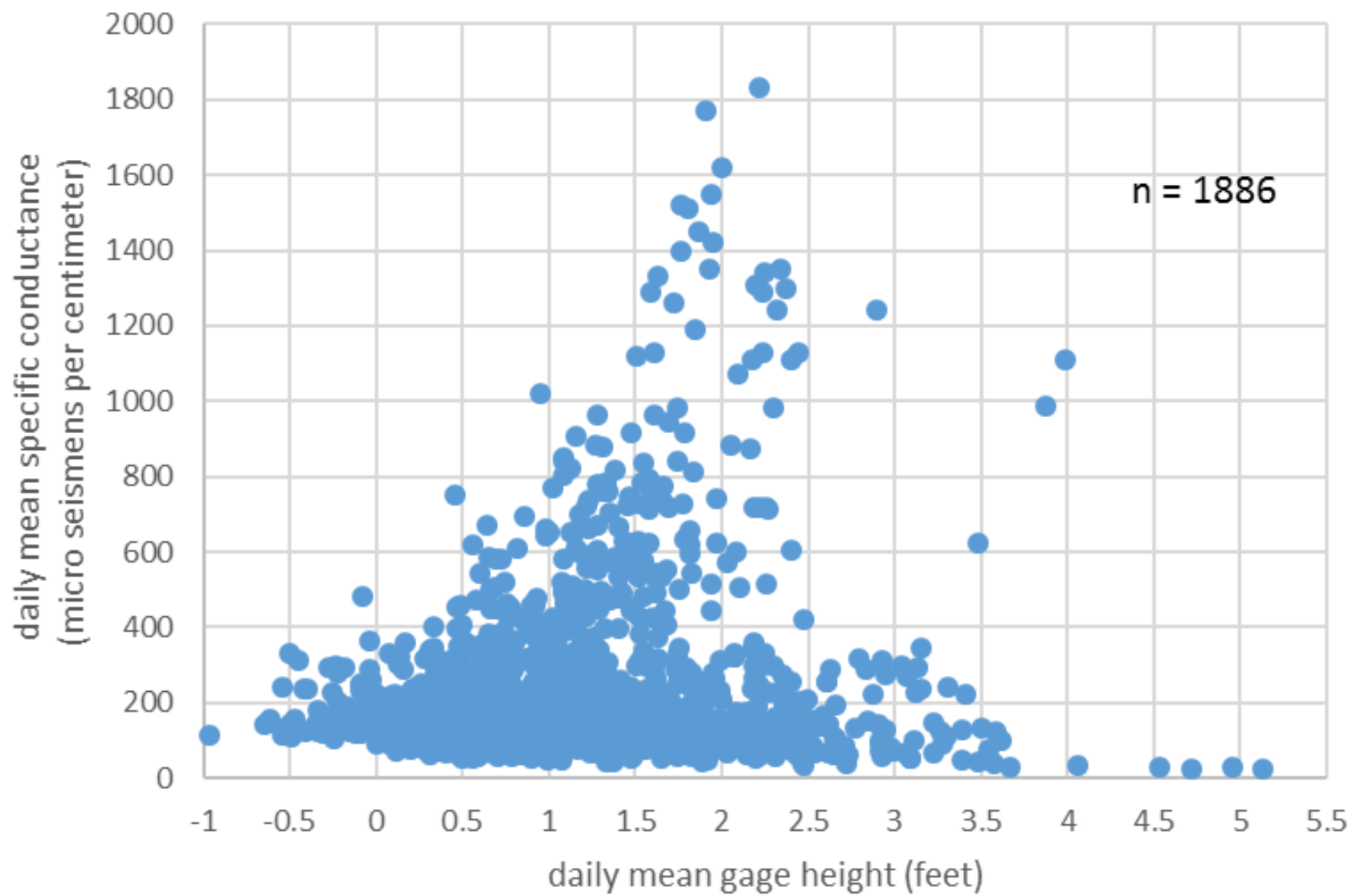
Spring during an Amite River flood (Oubre, 2013)



Median values of ion concentration in seep water is below each ion name



Median values of ion concentration in seep water is below each ion name



4) Possible Water Sources

a) groundwater – Southern Hills Aquifer system

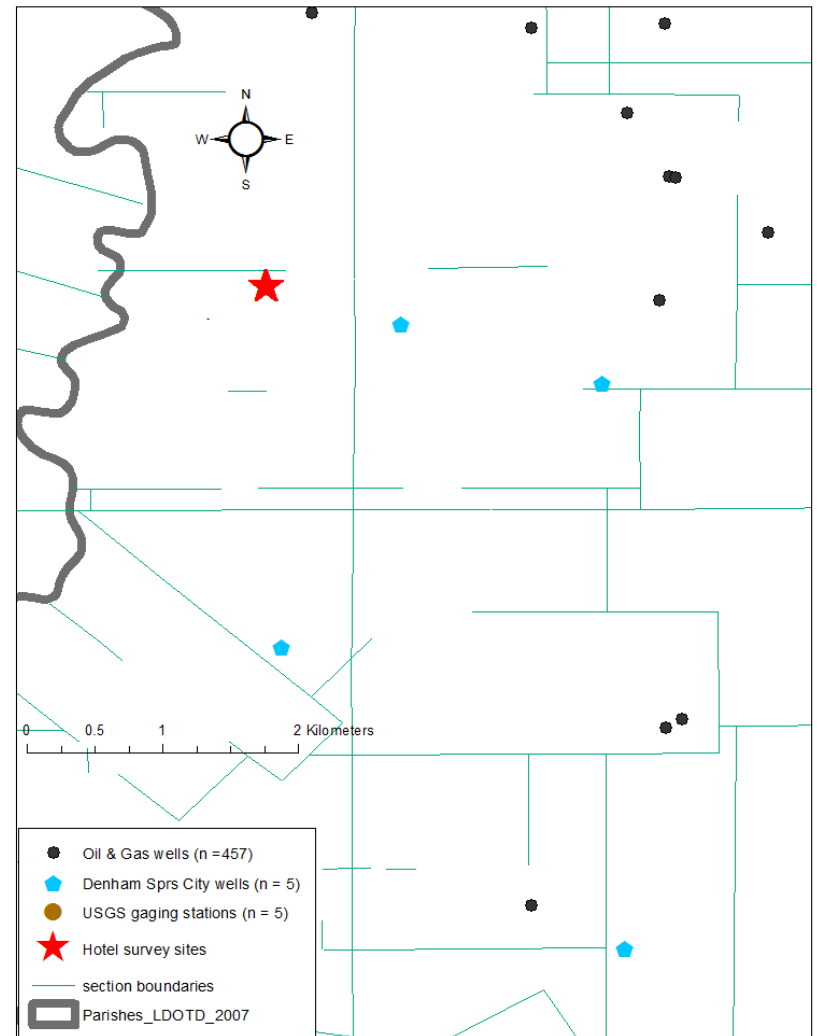
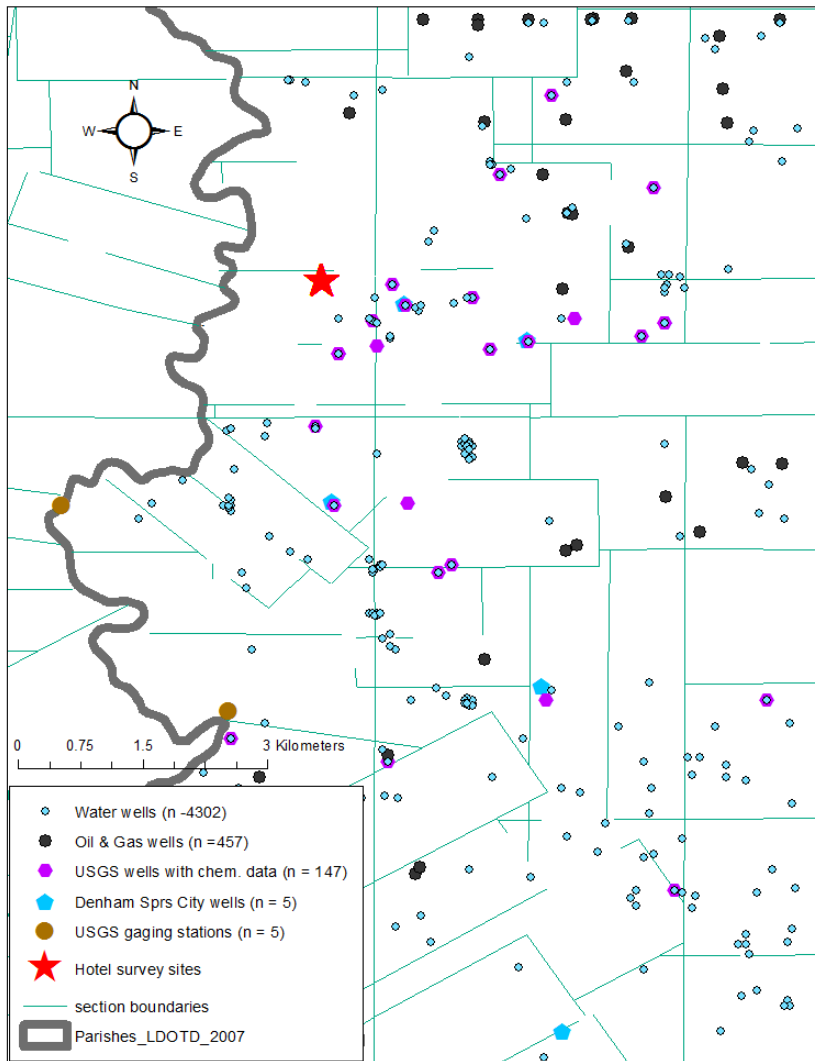
The shallow aquifer could be a source for some of the metals ions, such as iron and manganese, but only a portion. Even for these ions shallow aquifers have ion concentrations typically too low. This is even more the truth for lower aquifers. These aquifers have concentrations of chloride far too low to account for concentrations in seep water.

4) Possible Water Sources

b) groundwater – brackish-saline-brines below
Southern Hills Aquifer system

There are three reasons this is not a likely
Source for seep water.

- 1) Oil and gas development did not start until 1937 (History Book Committee, 1986)
- 2) If leaks occurred along nearby Scottville-Denham Springs fault why did water only impact near surface seep water without impacting nearby city wells near the fault?
- 3) Even for today distance to nearest oil and gas well is over 2 kilometers from seeps. It would take far too long, decades, for water to travel to seep at present potentiometric gradients.



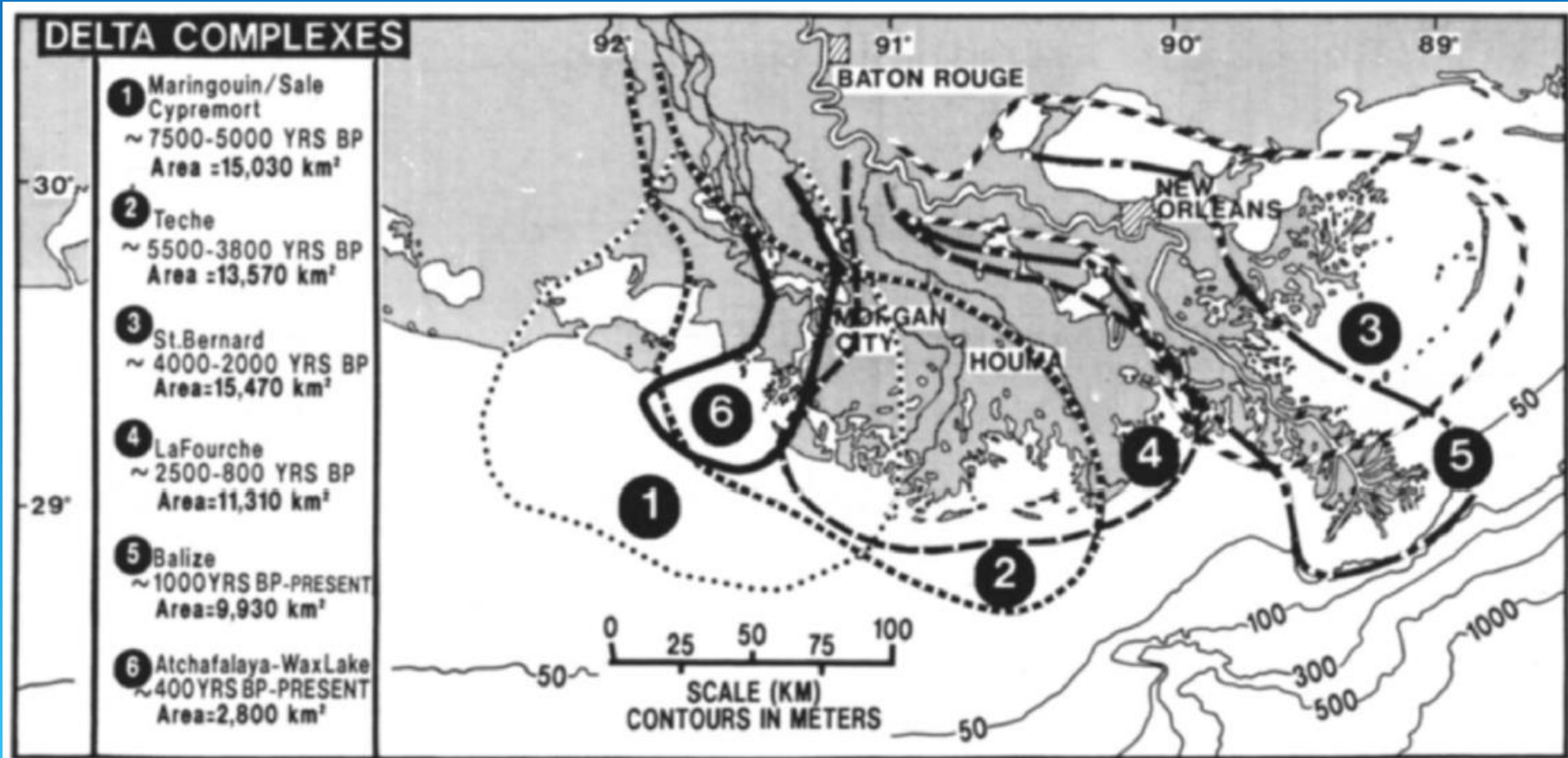
Nearest oil well is 2000 meters from seeps

Denham Springs city wells
Are closer to oil and gas wells
And still have acceptable water

4) Possible Water Sources

c) surface water

This is the only likely source of water for the high chloride concentration values observed in seep waters. Major storm events would drive chloride rich water up the Amite River allowing this water to infiltrate the soil in the Amite River plain as reservoir of chloride available to mix with other waters, rain water and local shallow aquifer water to yield the relatively high chloride concentrations. Above concentrations observed in other ground waters in Livingston Parish



Source, is Roberts (1997)

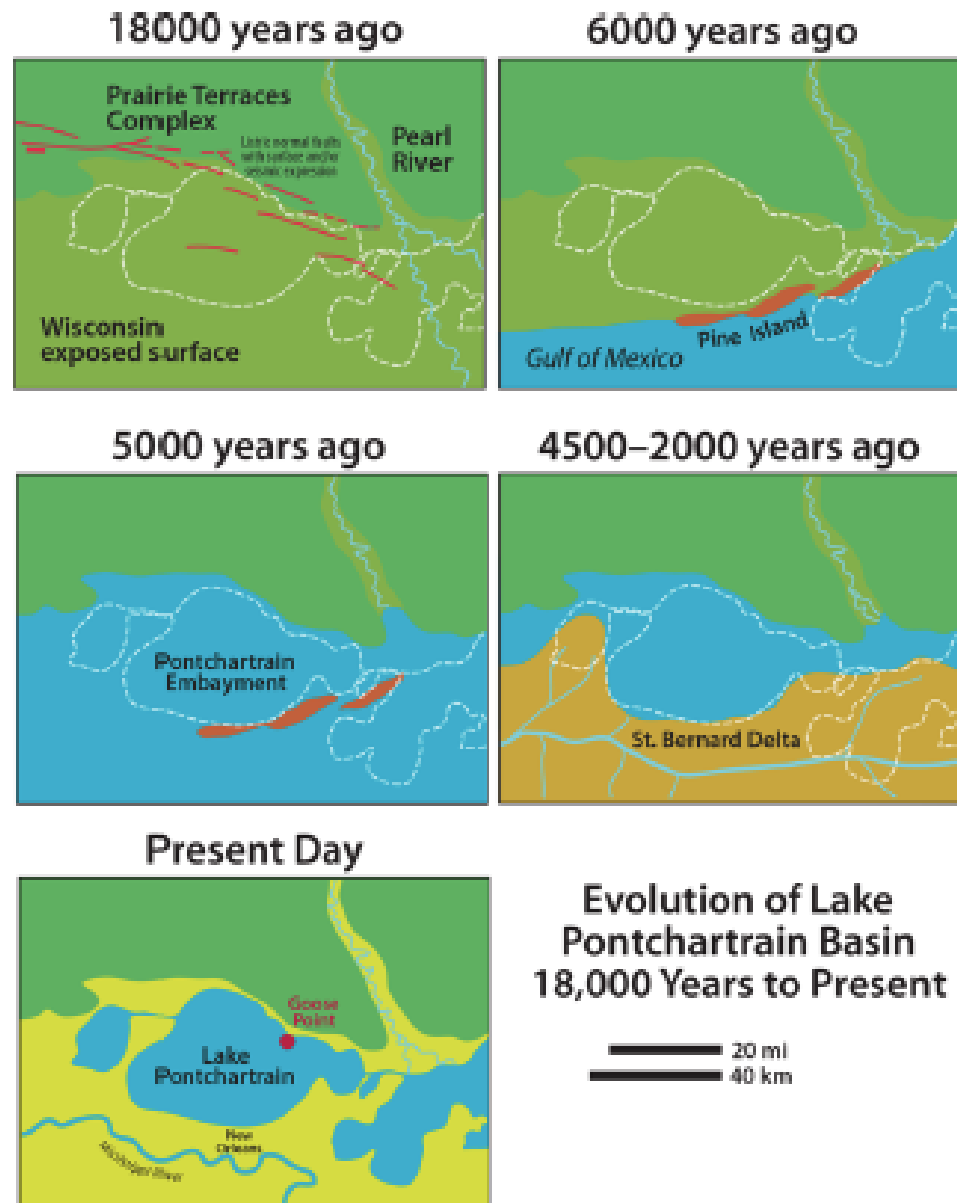


Figure 5. Evolution of Lake Pontchartrain (modified after Kindinger, 1998b).

Figure is from Haggard (2014)

18,000 years ago

4,000 years ago

A. *Prairie Terrace complex*

B.

Pearl River

BR-DS fault system

Wisconsinan exposed surface

Pine Island

St. Bernard Delta

1,000 years ago

Present

C.

D.

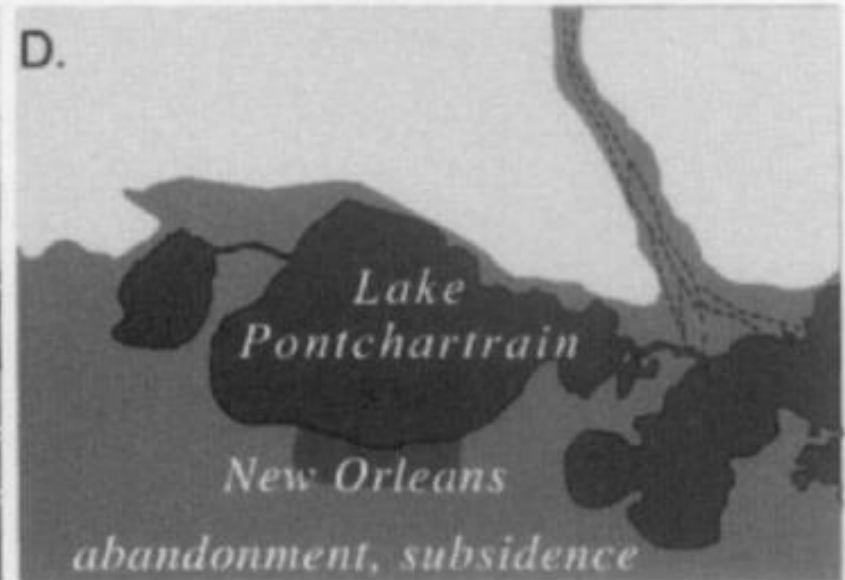
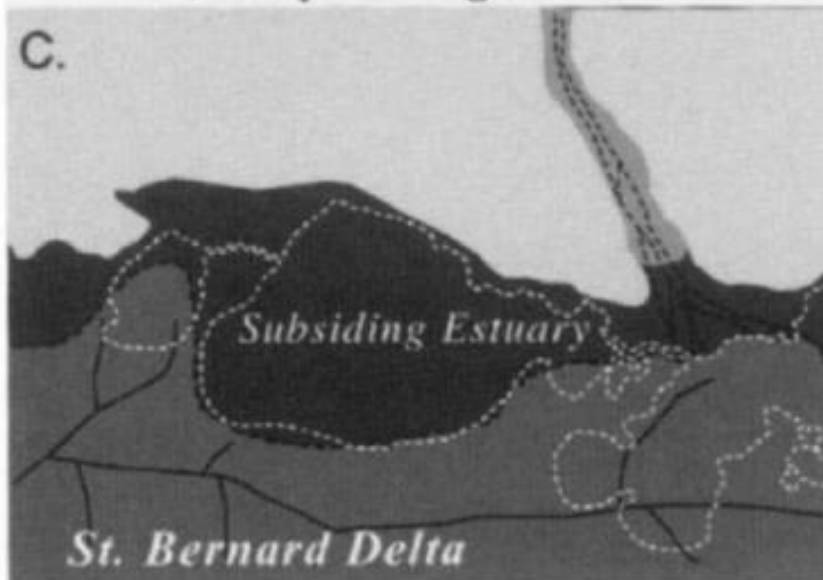
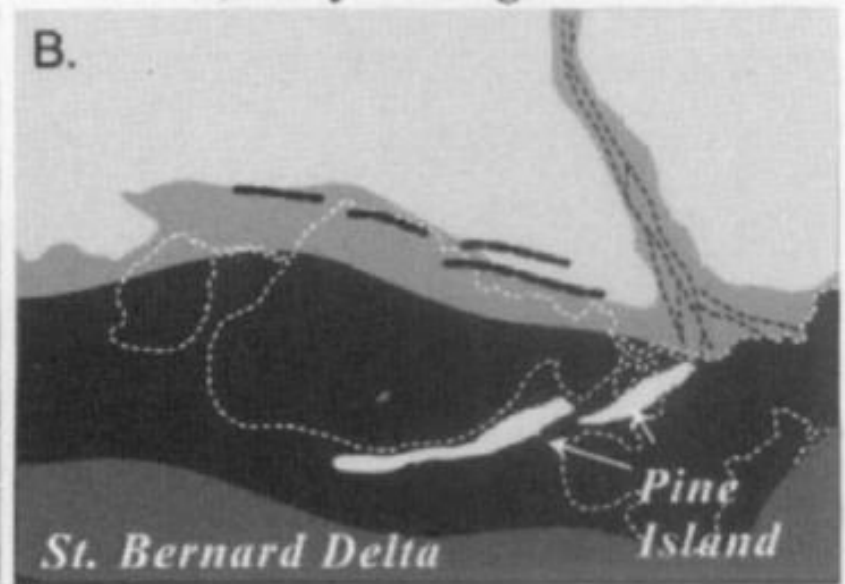
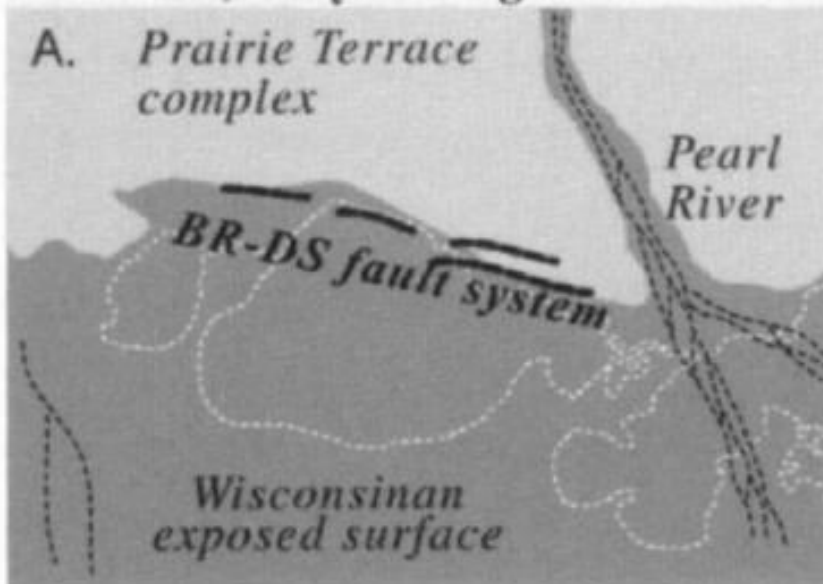
Subsiding Estuary

Lake Pontchartrain

St. Bernard Delta

New Orleans

abandonment, subsidence



5) Summary/conclusions

- 1) There are 3-5 additional seeps depending on season observed near the Spring Park seep that has a cement cistern around it.
- 2) The chemistry of seep water is very different from city water, especially the seep has a far higher concentration of chloride than city water.
- 3) Seep water has higher concentrations of chloride and other ions than any of the groundwater sources from any of the Southern Hills Aquifer System sands.
- 4) For this reason there must be at least some water from a surface water source or leachate from a leaking oil or gas well due to a poor casing/cement job

5) Summary/conclusions continue

- 5) The it highly unlikely the faulty oil or gas is highly unlike due to a distance to nearest well is over 2 km ~ mile and closer city wells have not been impact
- 6) The seep water is most likely mixture of local surface sand groundwater and storm surge water driven up the Amite River.

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