

## Explanation for the Surficial Geologic Maps

The surficial geology shown on these maps was derived from the geologic mapping that was undertaken as a part of the water-resource investigation. In 1995, the Pennsylvania Geological Survey released a 1:50,000 surficial geologic map as an open-file publication. (Sevon, W.D., 1995, Surficial geology and geomorphology of Warren County, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Geological Survey, 4th ser., Open-File Report 95-03, 10 p., 1 map, scale, 1:50,000)

The following table explains the abbreviations used on the surficial geologic maps. Descriptions of the surficial geologic units can be found in the report.

<b><u>Map Symbol</u></b>	<b><u>Bedrock Geologic Unit</u></b>
<b>A</b>	Alluvium
<b>C</b>	Colluvium
<b>G</b>	Ice-contact stratified sand and gravel
<b>R</b>	Bedrock areas with less than 6 feet of surficial material
<b>T</b>	Glacial drift, mainly till
<b>Te</b>	Terrace sand and gravel
<b>V</b>	Glacial outwash sand and gravel

## Explanation of Map Symbolology



Well obtaining majority of its water from surficial aquifers. Number is the well identification number used to reference the well throughout this report.



Surficial geologic contact



Pre-Wisconsinian Glacial limit. This line is the estimated southeastern limit of the pre-Wisconsinian ice advance



Late Wisconsinian Glacial limit. This line is the estimated southeastern limit of the Late Wisconsinian ice advance