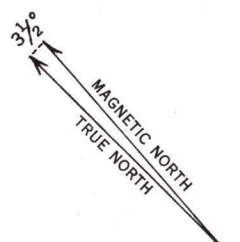


EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

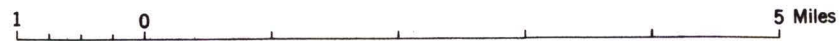
Pennsylvanian	Cpv	Pottsville formation Sandstone, shale, coal, and conglomerate. Sandstones are aquifers.
	Cpw	Parkwood formation Gray shale and sandstone, with Little Shades sandstone (of Poor) at base. Poor aquifer.
Mississippian	Cf Cghb	Floyd shale Shale with scattered sandstone beds. Between Bessemer and Trussville grades into Cghb, Gasper formation, Hartselle sandstone, and Bangor limestone. Floyd shale is a poor aquifer; Gasper formation alone is a poor aquifer but with Hartselle or Warsaw formation is a good aquifer; Hartselle and Bangor formations are good aquifers.
	Cfpw	Fort Payne chert and Warsaw limestone Bedded and fractured chert overlain by cavernous limestone. Good aquifer usually considered as a unit.
Devonian	Dfmc	Frog Mountain sandstone and Chattanooga shale Dense sandstone overlain by thin shale. Not aquifers.
Silurian	Srm	Red Mountain formation Sandstone, shale, and iron-ore (hematite) beds. Generally a poor aquifer.
Ordovician	Oa	Chickamauga limestone Massive dense limestone with Oa, Attalla chert conglomerate member locally at base. Not developed as an aquifer.
Cambrian and Ordovician	EOcr	Copper Ridge dolomite Cherty dolomite forming very cherty soil. Good aquifer.
	COkt	Ketona dolomite Fine-grained massive dolomite. Good aquifer.
Cambrian	Cc	Conasauga limestone Thin-bedded and massive limestone. Good aquifer.

Contact
 Fault



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1932

GEOLOGIC MAP OF BIRMINGHAM AREA, ALABAMA



Geology modified from Charles Butts 6535