UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CIRCULAR 254 PLATE 2

GEOLOGIC MAP OF BIRMINGHAM AREA, ALABAMA

1 0 5 Miles

Geology modified from Charles Butts

EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Cpv — Pottsville formation
Sandstone, shale, coal, and conglomerate. Sandstones are aquifers
(Pennsylvanian)

Cpw — Parkwood formation
Gray shale and sandstone, with Little Shades sandstone (of Poor) is at base. Poor aquifer

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
(Mississippian)

Cfpw — Fort Payne chert and Warsaw limestone
Bedded and fractured chert overlain by cavernous limestone. Good aquifer usually considered as a unit
(Mississippian)

CARBONIFEROUS

Dfmc — Frog Mountain sandstone and Chattanooga shale
Dense sandstone overlain by thin shale. Not aquifers
DEVONIAN

Srm — Red Mountain formation
Sandstone, shale, and iron-ore (hematite) beds. Generally a poor aquifer
SILURIAN

Oc / Oa — Chickamauga limestone
Massive dense limestone with Oa, Attalla chert conglomerate member locally at base. Not developed as an aquifer
ORDOVICIAN

€Ocr — Copper Ridge dolomite
Cherty dolomite forming very cherty soil. Good aquifer

€OKt — Ketona dolomite
Fine-grained massive dolomite. Good aquifer
CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

€c — Conasauga limestone
Thin-bedded and massive limestone. Good aquifer
CAMBRIAN

Contact

Fault

MAGNETIC NORTH
TRUE NORTH

APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION 1932