

Table 1.--Description and water-bearing properties of the principal geologic units in the Nett Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota

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System	Series or group	Geologic unit	Approximate thickness (feet)	Description	Water-bearing properties
Quaternary	Recent	Alluvium and colluvium	?	Clay, sand, gravel, and boulders in stream channels and slump slopes along Little Fork River.	Locally sand and gravel alluvium will yield adequate supplies to low-capacity wells; no extensive deposits are known in this area. Colluvium is not considered water bearing.
		Paludal (swamp) deposits	0-7+	Black silty soil and brown peat.	Not a source of potable water.
	Pleistocene	Lake and beach sand	0-10+	Fine to coarse sand, some gravel included.	Where saturated the deposits may yield small supplies to wells; however, the deposits are generally thin and the water table is so shallow that the ground water freezes in winter.
		St. Louis sublobe drift	0-18+	Mostly gray, calcareous, pebbly, lake-washed till (buff where oxidized); outwash consists of sand to gravel and contains many limestone pebbles.	Till is not considered water bearing. Outwash is a good aquifer where it is saturated and sufficiently thick, but no saturated, thick, extensive outwash deposits are known in this area.
		Lake clay (not exposed in area)	0-20+	Compact gray, plastic, calcareous, laminated clay; contains white calcareous coatings between lamina.	Lake clay is practically impervious.
		Sand unit (not exposed in area)	0-3+	Mostly very fine to medium, gray sand; interbedded with angular gravel and clay.	Water from sand has been pumped as much as 30 gpm. Sand is so fine that it constitutes a problem in well development.
		Rainy lobe drift	0-100+	End moraine is sand to huge boulders, without noticeable clay. Outwash adjacent to end moraine contains fine sand to coarse gravel and is as much as 50 feet above the surrounding lake plain.	Sand and gravel of end moraine, where penetrable and saturated, should constitute a fair source of water. Outwash is a good aquifer where it is coarse and saturated; however, it is generally perched above the surrounding lake plain and probably only a small part is saturated.
		Vermilion Granite	?	Granitic intrusion, generally light-colored.	Unknown.
Precambrian	Knife Lake	?	Slate, graywacke, tuff, lava, and conglomerate.	Yields small supplies from fractures; fractures are few.	