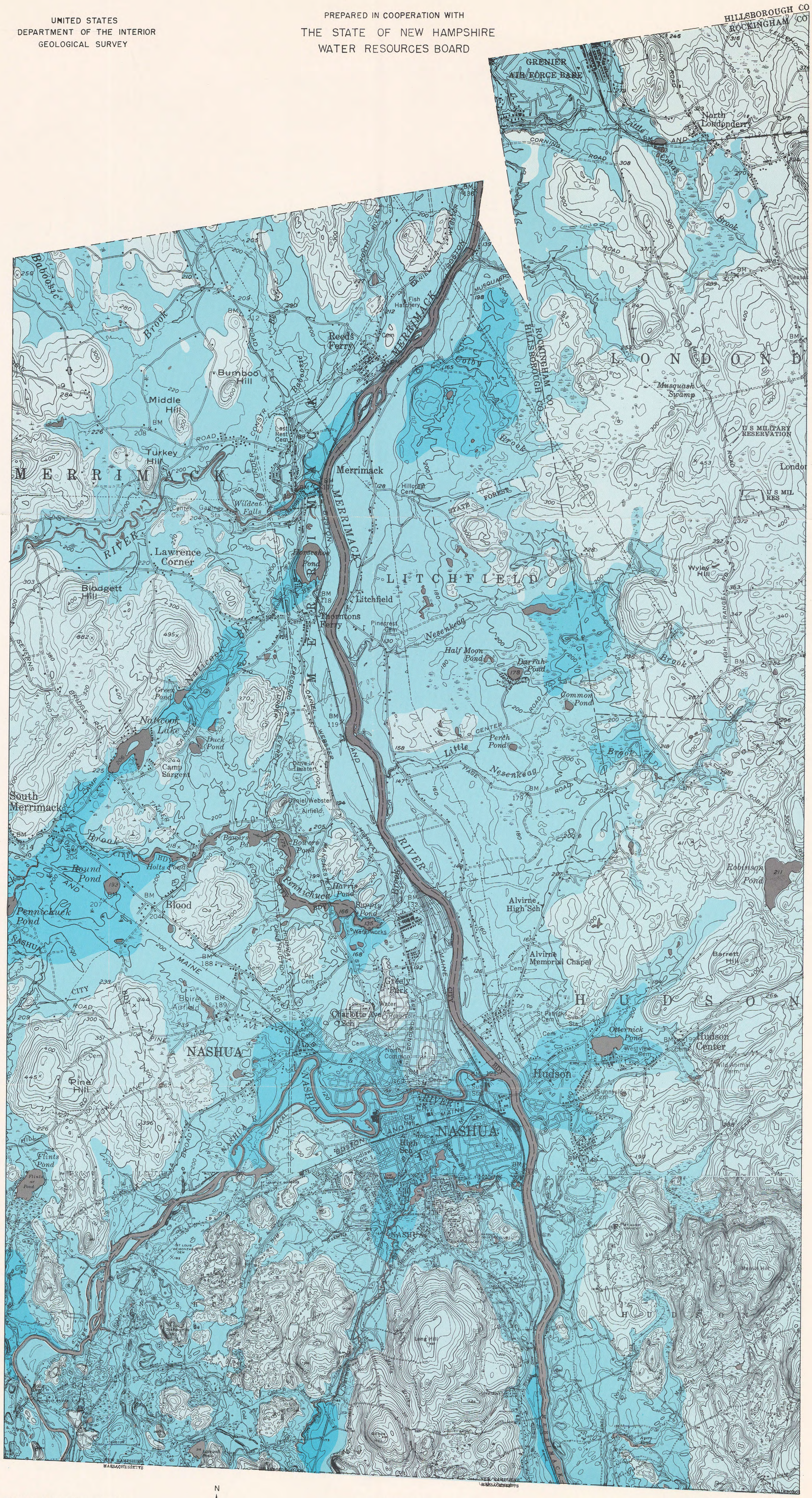
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH
THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
WATER RESOURCES BOARD

NASHUA-MERRIMACK AREA, NEW HAMPSHIRE



GROUND-WATER FAVORABILITY MAP
OF THE
NASHUA-MERRIMACK AREA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
by
JAMES M. WEIGLE
1963

EXPLANATION

This map shows the relative favorability of areas for exploration for ground-water supplies in the Nashua-Merrimack area. It also indicates the magnitudes of the ground-water yields most likely obtainable from properly located (as by test drilling) and properly constructed wells in those areas. The limits shown are estimates based on the best hydrologic and geologic data available.

It is emphasized that this map represents an interpretation of observed data, and is generalized. It does not eliminate the need for detailed exploration, but does provide a logical basis for directing such exploration.

This map is an interim product prepared during the course of an investigation of the ground-water resources of the lower Merrimack River valley in New Hampshire by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the New Hampshire State Water Resources Board.

Areas most favorable for the location of wells that will yield more than 40 gpm (gallons per minute) from saturated sand and gravel in deposits of stratified glacial drift and in alluvium. Water generally is of good quality for most uses, but in places contains excessive amounts of iron.

Areas most favorable for the location of wells that will yield from 10 to 40 gpm from saturated sand and gravel in deposits of stratified glacial drift and alluvium. Water generally is of good quality for most uses, but in places contains excessive amounts of iron.

Areas where most wells will yield enough water for domestic supplies but generally less than 10 gpm. The water comes chiefly from till (''hardpan'' --poorly sorted, unstratified compact mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel) and bedrock (ledge). Water generally is of good quality for most uses, but in places contains excessive amounts of iron. Water from some wells in bedrock is excessively hard.