

Table 1.--The principal geologic units in the Chisholm-Dewey Lake area and their water-bearing properties.

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System	Series or group	Geologic unit	Approximate thickness (feet)	Description	Water-bearing properties
Quaternary	Recent	Alluvium and swamp deposits	0-50	Clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders along stream courses and lake shores; peat and muskeg in former lake basins.	Alluvium is generally thin, may yield small supplies locally; water in swamp deposits is not usually potable.
	Pleistocene	Drift of the Yu. Superior lobe (Valders age)	0-15+	Chiefly red-brown clay till.	Clay till is not considered water-bearing.
		Drift of the St. Louis sub-lobe	0-25+	Chiefly gray-brown clay till and outwash sand and gravel deposited as valley fill, kames, and eskers.	Outwash deposits yield small to large supplies.
		Drift of the Rainy lobe	0-50+	Chiefly unsorted and sorted deposits of silt, sand, gravel, and boulders.	Unsorted deposits yield small to moderate supplies with large drawdowns; sorted deposits yield small to large supplies with small drawdown.
Precambrian	Animikie	Biwabik Iron-Formation	0-800+	Chiefly taconite, oxidized iron ores, and argillite.	Enriched ore zones yield small to large supplies.
		Pokegama Quartzite	0-75	Chiefly vitreous quartzite	No data; may yield small supplies from fractures.
		Giants Range Granite	?	Massive Granite	Fractures in upper 20 feet yield small supplies.
	Keewatin	Ely Greenstone	?	Basic lava flows and tuffs	No data; may yield small supplies from fractures.