



- EXPLANATION**
- pm** Peat, marl, muck, and clay; bog deposits of postglacial to recent time. Unsuitable for well construction and commonly contains iron-bearing water.
 - as** Aeolian sand; wind-deposited sand forming ridges or mounds; fine to medium sand; oxidized and moderately permeable. Usually no potential for well yield because this deposit generally occurs above the water table.
 - lss** Lake silt and fine sand; offshore deposits in proglacial or postglacial lakes; thin bedded to massive; low to moderate permeability. Poor to moderate potential for well yields.
 - ksg** Kame and kame terrace sand and gravel; coarse sand to cobble gravel distributed on a glacier and later deposited on ground as ice melted; some sorting; unconsolidated except for some secondary calcite cementation; highly permeable. Good potential for well yields.
 - osg** Outwash sand and gravel; coarse sand to cobble gravel deposited by streams flowing from former ice sheets; stratified; well sorted; highly permeable. Good potential for well yields.
 - at** Ablation till; mixture of clay, silt, sand, and boulders deposited from drift laid down after ice melted beneath it; unconsolidated; noncompact and generally has a slightly coarser texture than lodgement till; variable permeability. Poor to moderate potential for well yields.
 - lt** Lodgement till; mixture of clay, silt, sand, and boulders deposited at base of glacier; poorly sorted; compact and impermeable. Poor potential for well yields.
 - w** Open-water areas.
- Note.—Designation of poor, moderate, or good potential for well yields is based on the yield expected in a typical deposit as described by well information inside and outside the mapped area. Classification of well yield is as follows:
- Poor - Less than 1 gallon per minute
 - Moderate - 5 to 50 gallons per minute
 - Good - More than 50 gallons per minute
- Contact - Dashed where approximately located
- W1-1 Well in unconsolidated material
 - W1-2 Well in bedrock

