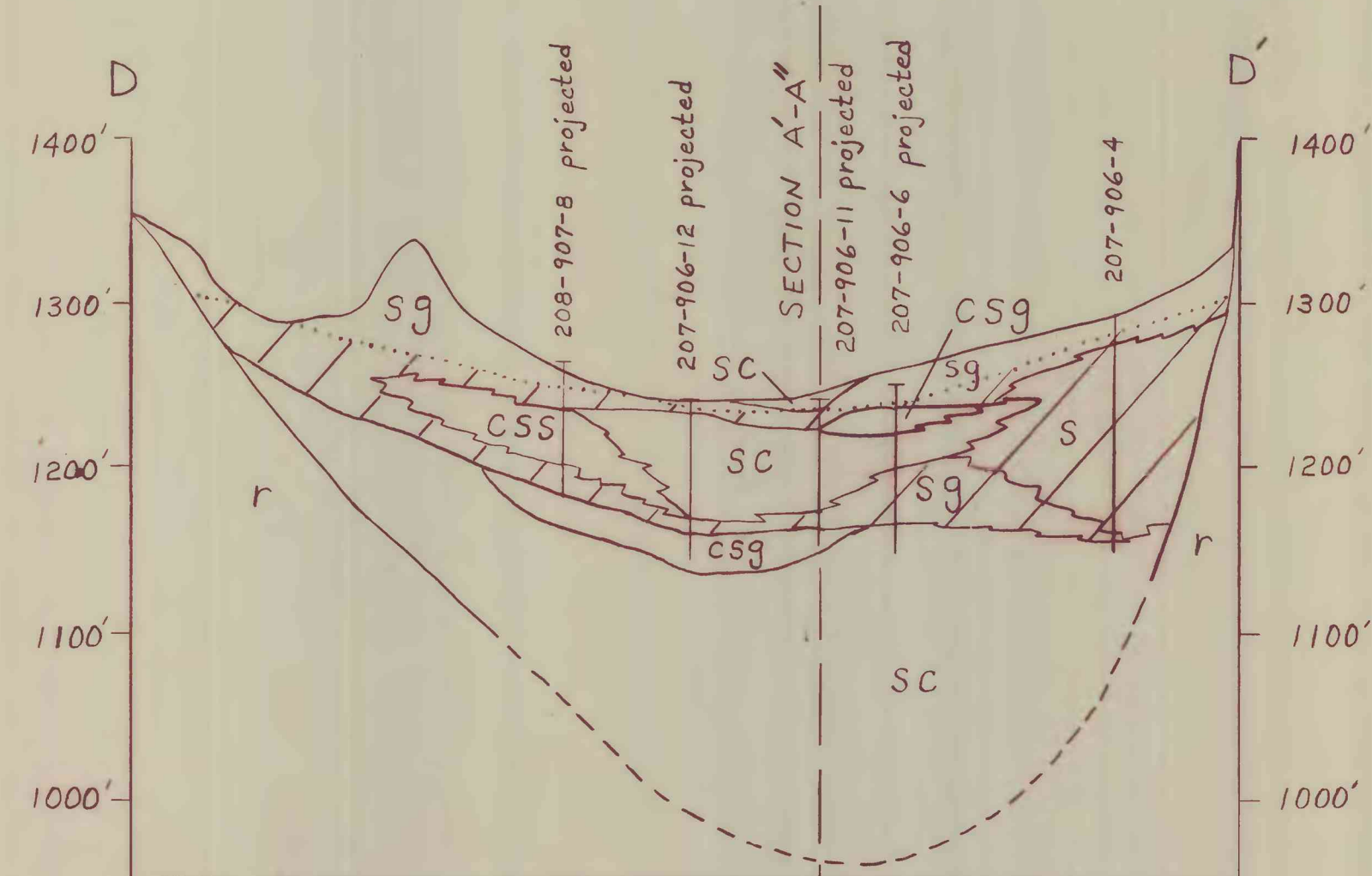
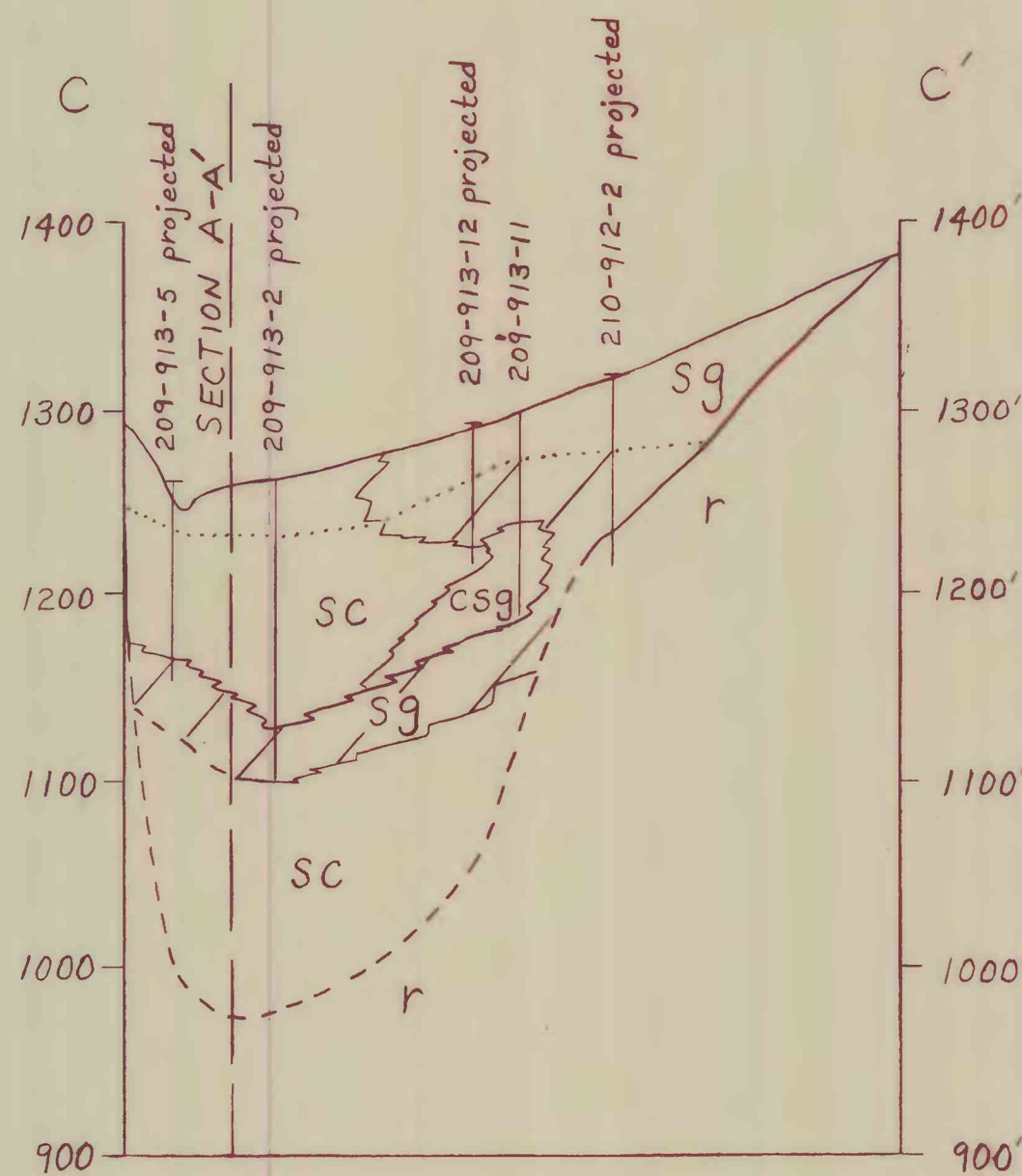
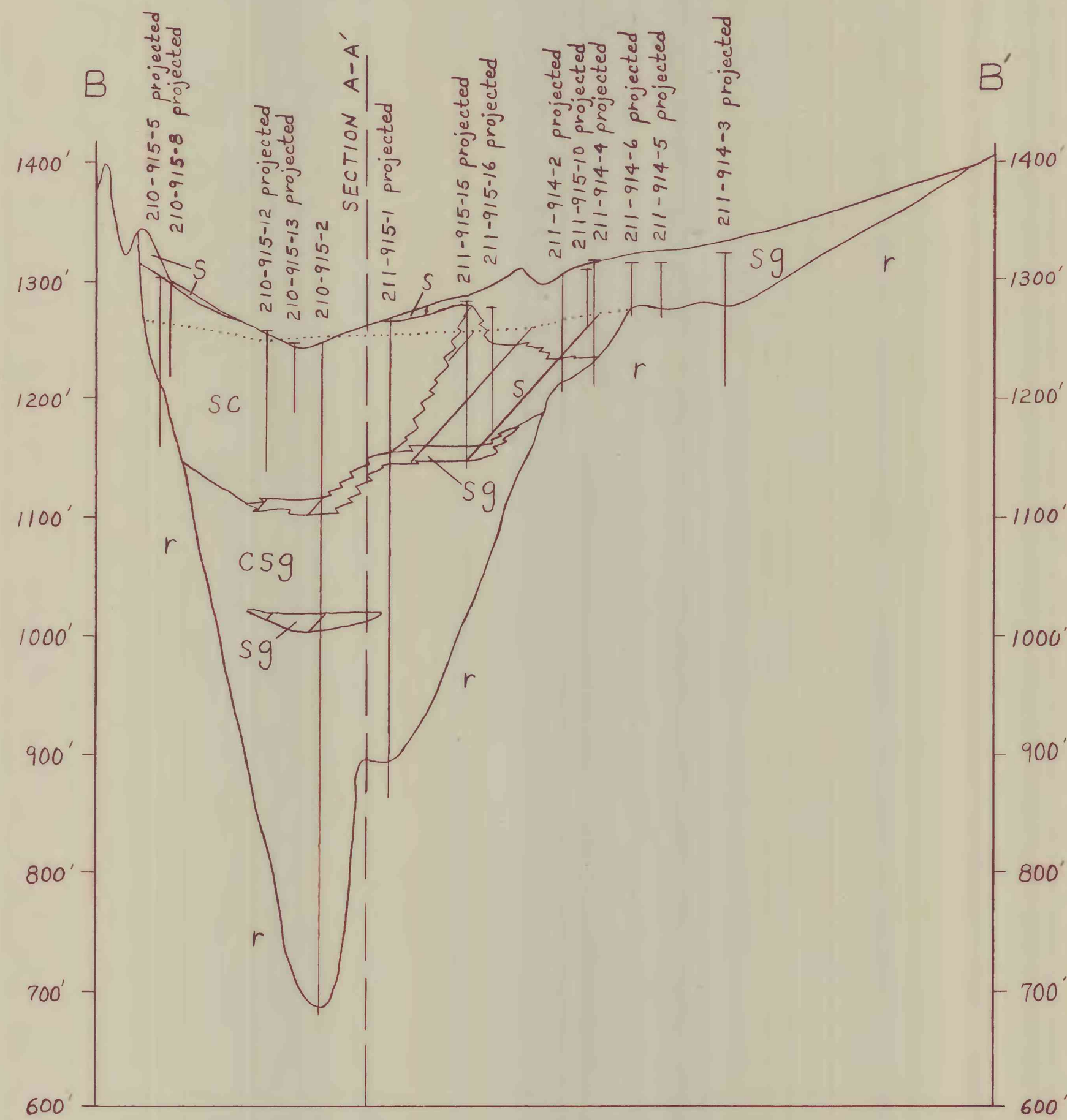
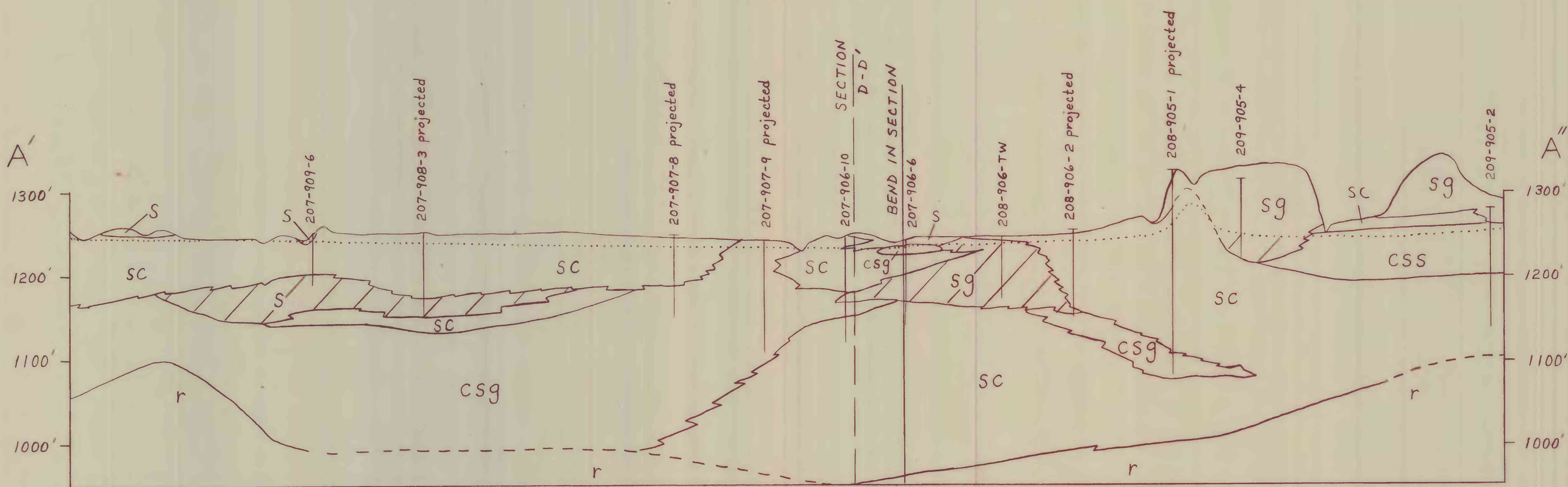
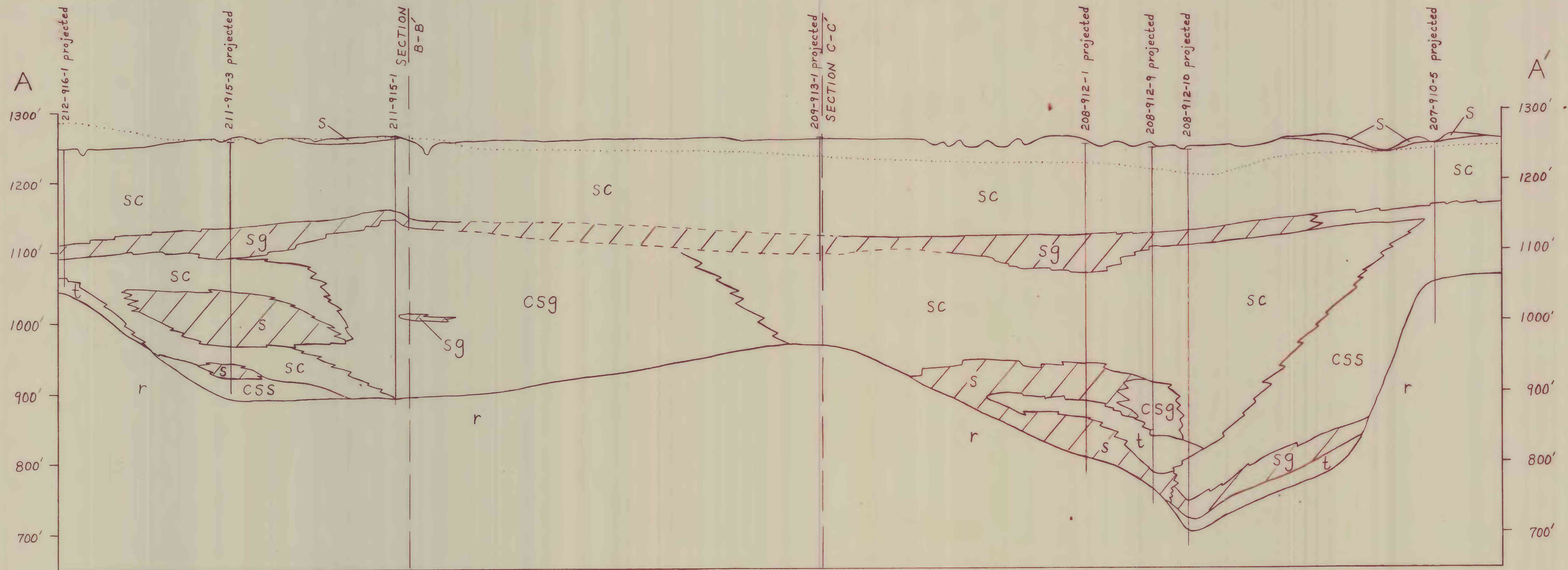




## GEOLOGIC SECTIONS

By  
Henry R. Anderson

### EXPLANATION

- s Sand; areas where the valley-fill material is predominantly sand; high permeability
- sg Sand and gravel; areas where the valley-fill material is predominantly interbedded layers of sand and gravel; high permeability
- csg Clay and silt with sand and gravel in layers; generally low permeability
- css Clay and silt with sand in layers; generally low permeability
- sc Silt and clay; areas where the valley-fill material is predominantly interbedded layers of silt and clay; low permeability
- t Till, undifferentiated; low permeability where clayey, moderate permeability where sandy
- r Bedrock, undifferentiated; generally low permeability (fractured bedrock can be higher)

— GEOLOGIC CONTACT—dashed where approximately located

////// PRINCIPAL AQUIFER

..... POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE

— WELL OR TEST HOLE—with numbered by Crain (1966)

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

Vertical exaggeration X 20

Locations of sections shown on sheet 1, "Surficial Geology" and sheet 4, "Aquifer Thickness"

### REFERENCE CITED

Crain, L. J., 1966, Ground-water resources of the Jamestown area, New York, with emphasis on the hydrology of the major stream valleys: New York State Water Resources Commission Bulletin 58, 167 p.

