The saturated thickness may increase near the west valley wall, where kame-terrace deposits 20 to 100 feet thick are encountered. The saturated thickness ranges from 10 to 20 feet between the kame-terrace deposits along the west valley wall and the basal confined aquifer in the central part of the valley. The similarity of hydraulic heads in the confined aquifer to those in the unconfined aquifer suggests a high degree of interconnectedness between the confined and unconfined aquifers.

The alluvial flood-plain deposits of the Chenango River on the western part of the valley are thinner (typically 15 to 30 ft thick) and saturated thickness ranges from 10 to 20 feet between the kame-terrace deposits along the west valley wall and the basal confined aquifer in the central part of the valley. The deltaic deposits and is as much as 160 ft thick. This unit overlies basal kame deposits of sand and gravel, and channels and is as much as 160 ft thick. This unit overlies basal kame deposits of sand and gravel, and channels and is as much as 160 ft thick. This unit overlies basal kame deposits of sand and gravel, and channels and is as much as 160 ft thick.