



EXPLANATION

FAIR TO EXCELLENT SOURCES OF GROUND WATER

Most wells yield 5 to 20 gallons per minute from sand and gravel lenses in glacial drift filling the buried valleys, or sandstone and shale beds of the underlying Pottsville Formation. Some wells yield as much as 1,200 gallons per minute from the sand and gravel deposits; other wells yield 800 gallons per minute from the sandstone members of the Pottsville Formation.

Most wells yield 5 to 20 gallons per minute from sandstone units of the Pottsville Formation. Wells may yield as much as 800 gallons per minute where the sandstone units are of large thickness, areal extent, and permeability.

Most wells yield 5 to 20 gallons per minute from sand and gravel lenses in the glacial drift filling the buried valleys. Wells may yield as much as 1,200 gallons per minute from these sources. A few wells yield 3 to 5 gallons per minute from shale and thin sandstone units of the Devonian and Mississippian Systems. Some wells drilled into the shale and thin sandstone units are unproductive.

POOR TO FAIR SOURCES OF GROUND WATER

Exceptionally good wells yield as much as 40 gallons per minute from narrow, thin, and discontinuous sand and gravel lenses that occur locally in the predominantly fine-grained glacial drift filling the buried valleys. Some wells in the glacial drift are unproductive. Wells drilled into shale or thin sandstone units in the Devonian and Mississippian rocks generally yield 3 to 5 gallons per minute. A well in the Berea Sandstone at the Garrettsville waterworks reportedly yields 100 gallons per minute.

Wells commonly yield 3 to 5 gallons per minute from shale or sandstone units, generally the Berea Sandstone, or locally the Cussewago Sandstone. Some wells are unproductive, and others yield as much as 100 gallons per minute where the sandstone units are 50 or more feet thick. The chloride content of the water from these sources may be higher than that from the glacial drift or rocks of the Pottsville Formation.

Contact

1000

Approximate structure contours
Drawn on bedrock surface. Contour interval
100 feet; datum is mean sea level

Base from U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles

Hydrology by John D. Winslow

MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF GROUND WATER AND APPROXIMATE CONTOURS ON THE BEDROCK SURFACE IN PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO

