The Coconino aquifer, which is composed of one or more formations, extends across northeastern Arizona. The extent of development of ground water in the Coconino aquifer—which is controlled by fractures and joints—is shown on the maps, especially in areas of high well density.

The areas that contain water of poor chemical quality are shown on sheet 4. The large fluoride concentrations mainly are present in water in the deeper units. Near St. Johns, the fluoride concentration is in excess of the maximum recommended limit for public water supplies. The quality of water is poor, and the dissolved-solids concentrations are as high as 1,000 mg/l.

The areas that contain water of poor chemical quality are shown on the maps; the areas that contain water of good chemical quality are shown on the index map. The quality of water is generally good except near St. Johns. The dissolved-solids concentration in the water is less than 300 mg/l (milligrams per litre) of dissolved solids; east of Concho and between the St. Johns and White Mountains areas, the quality of water is poor, and the dissolved-solids concentrations are as high as 1,000 mg/l.

The hydrologic data on which these maps are based are available, for the most part, in computer-printout form for consultation at the Arizona Water Commission, Phoenix, and Flagstaff offices of the U.S. Geological Survey.

The areas that contain water of good chemical quality are shown on the maps; the areas that contain water of poor chemical quality are shown on the index map. The quality of water is generally good except near St. Johns. The dissolved-solids concentration in the water is less than 300 mg/l (milligrams per litre) of dissolved solids; east of Concho and between the St. Johns and White Mountains areas, the quality of water is poor, and the dissolved-solids concentrations are as high as 1,000 mg/l.

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