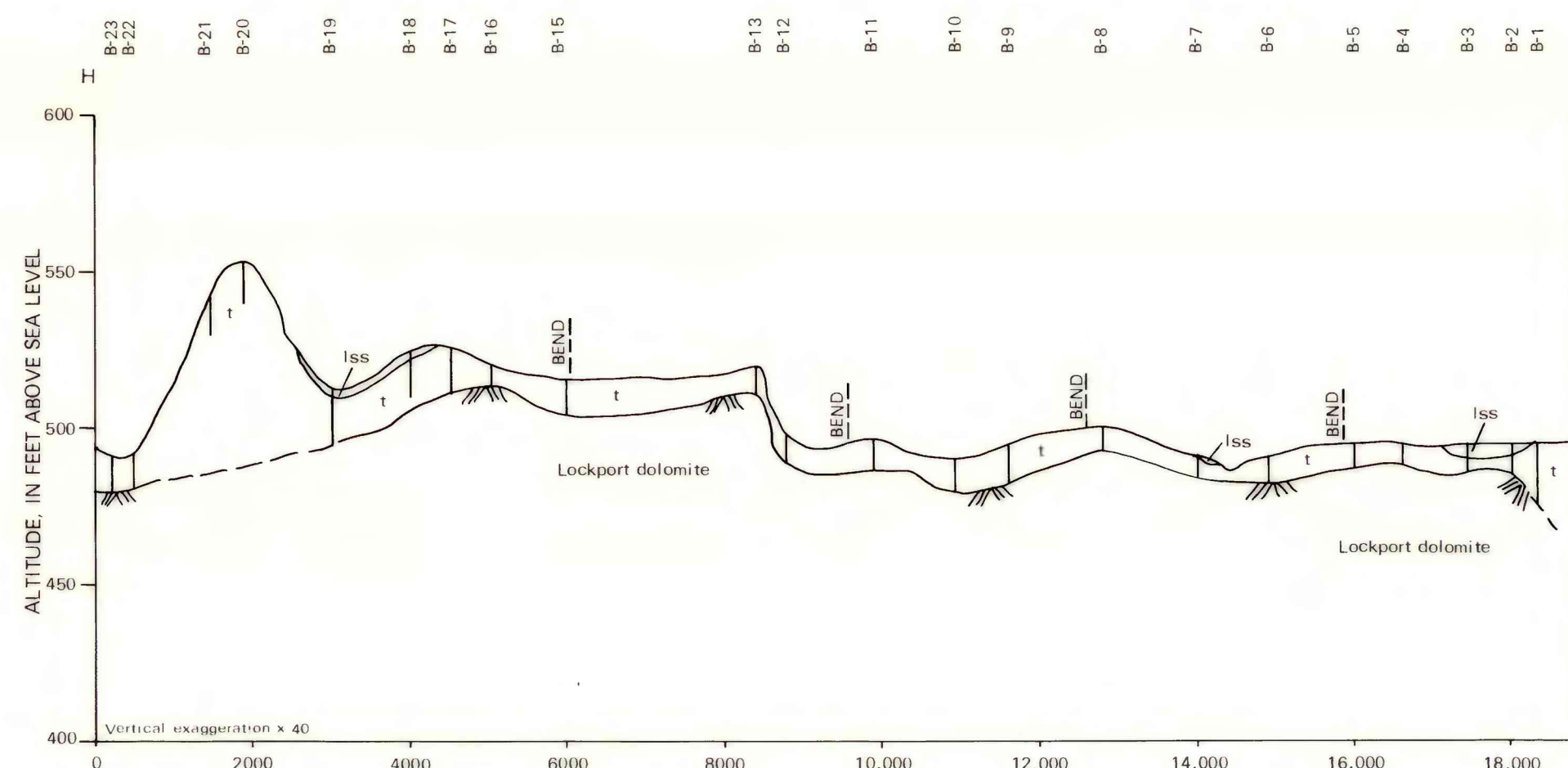
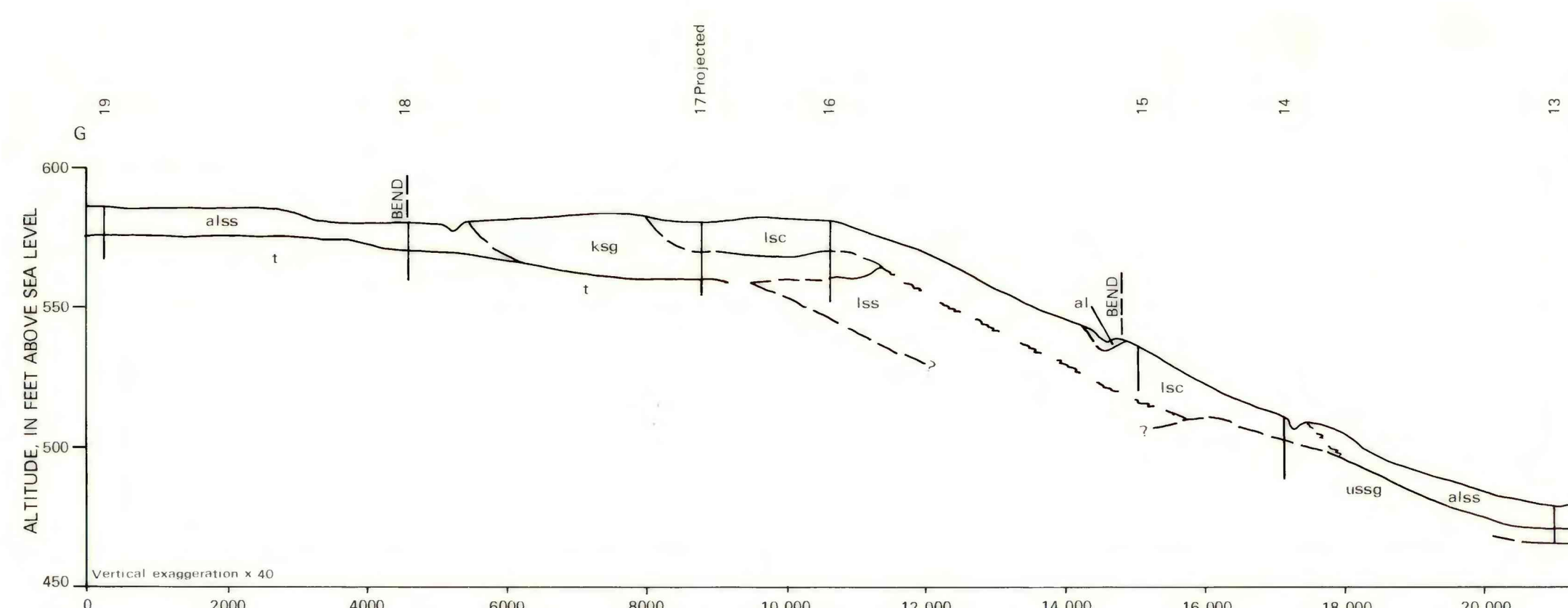
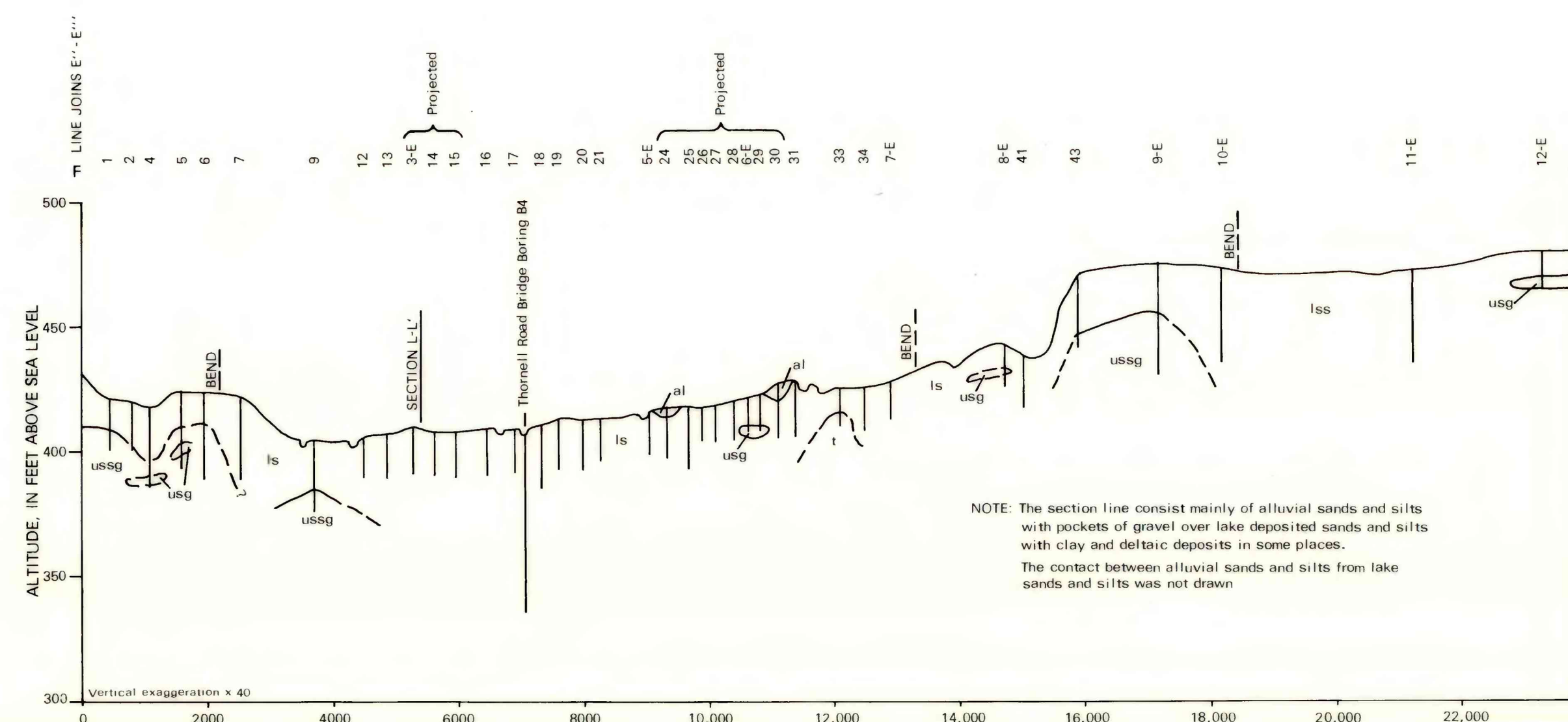
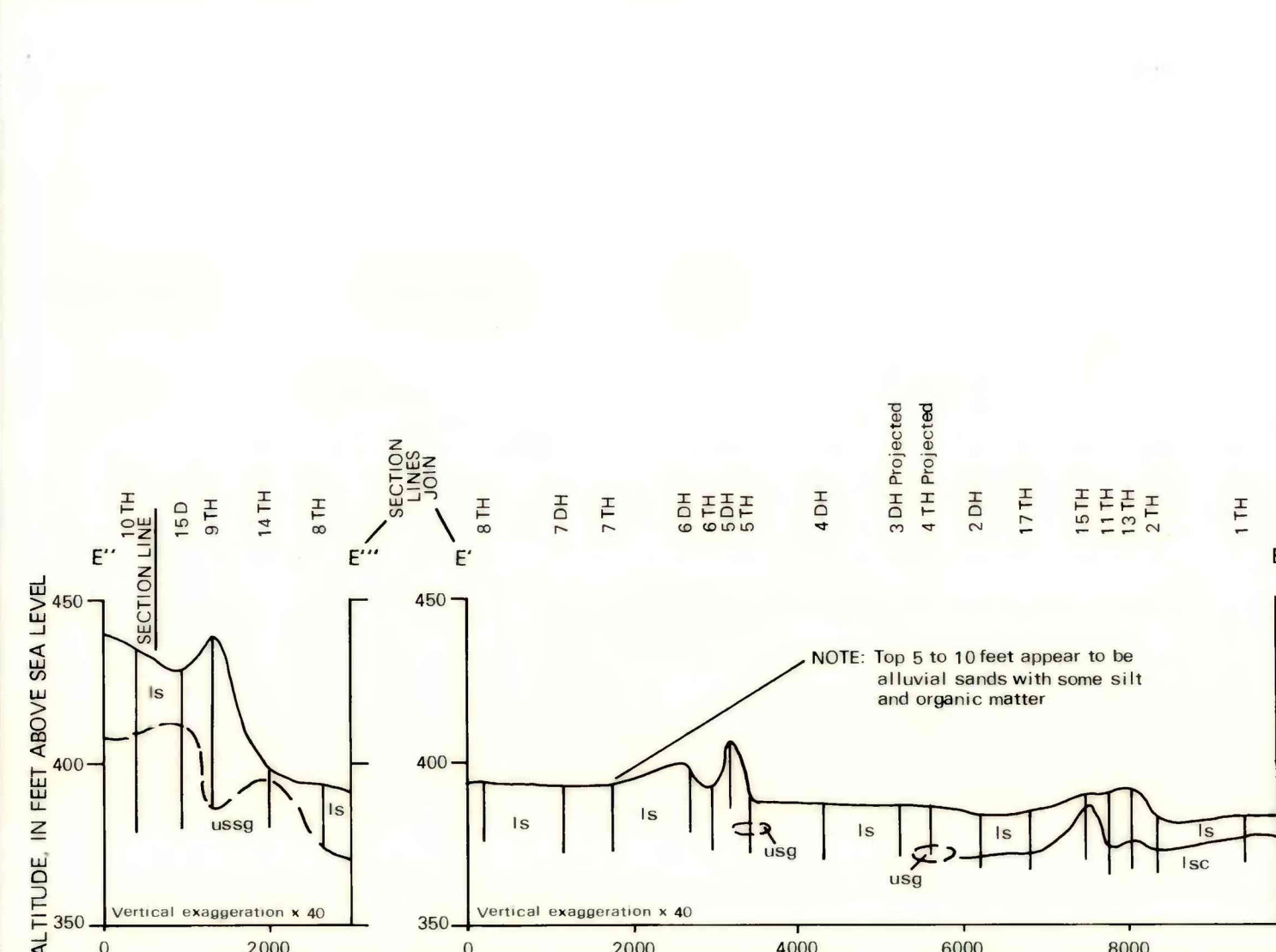
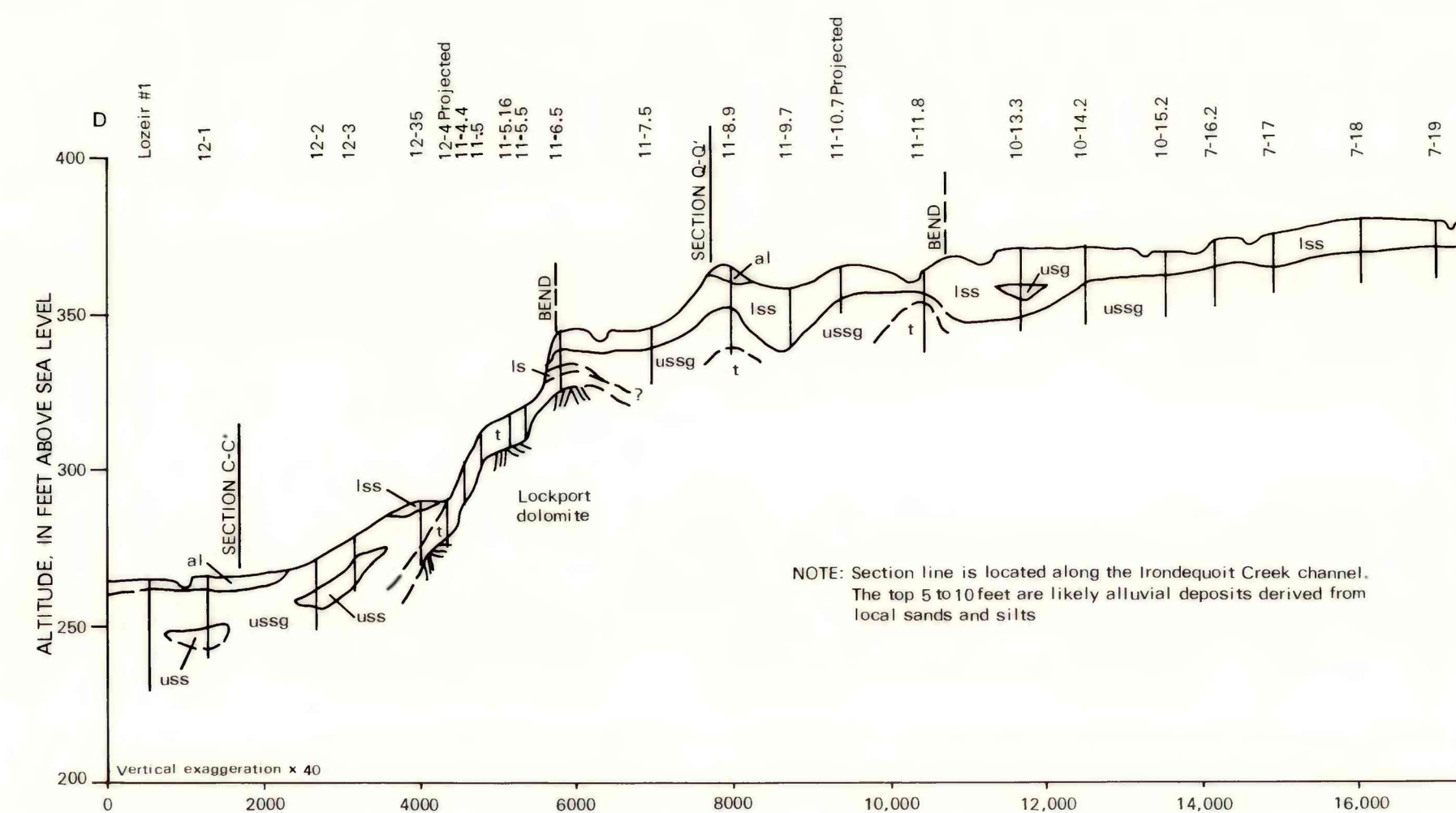
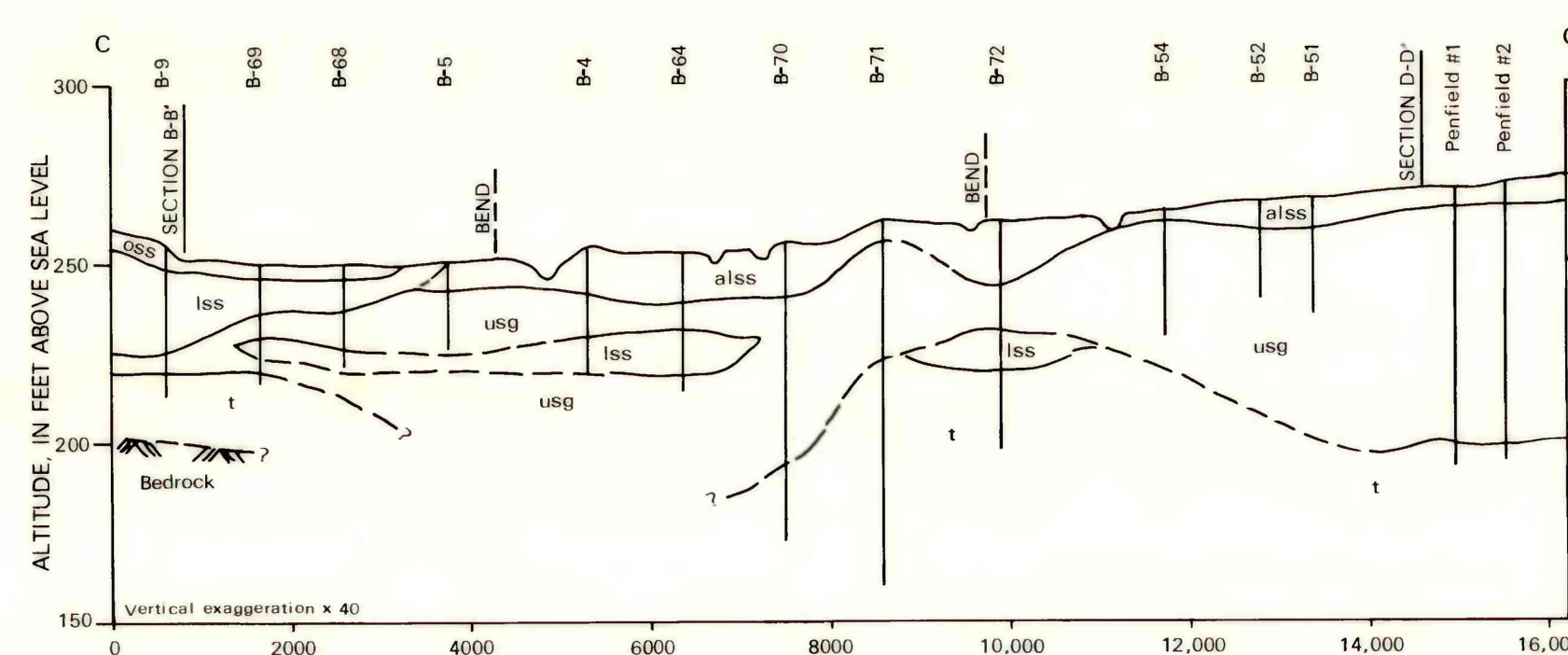
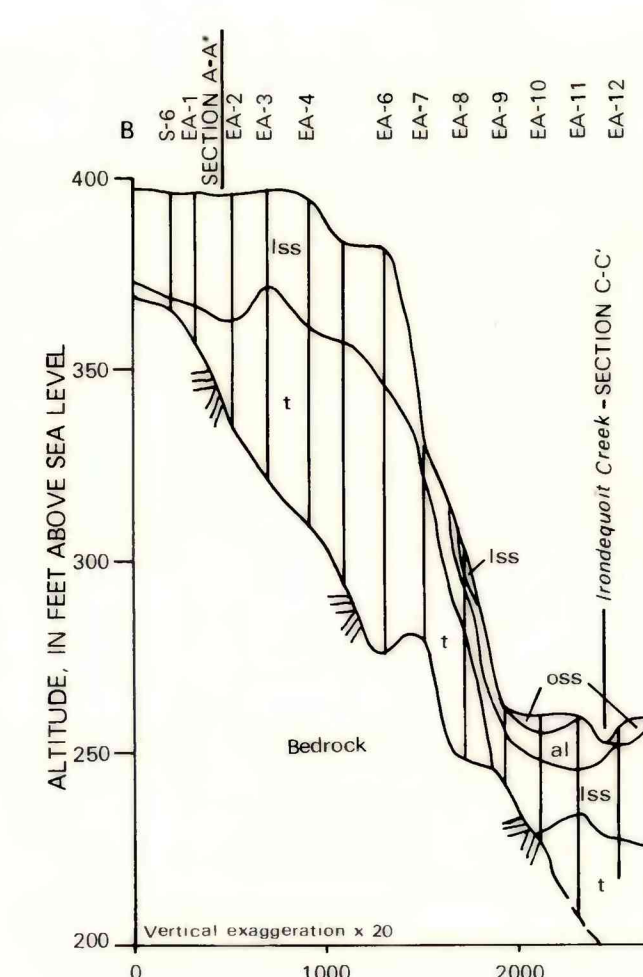
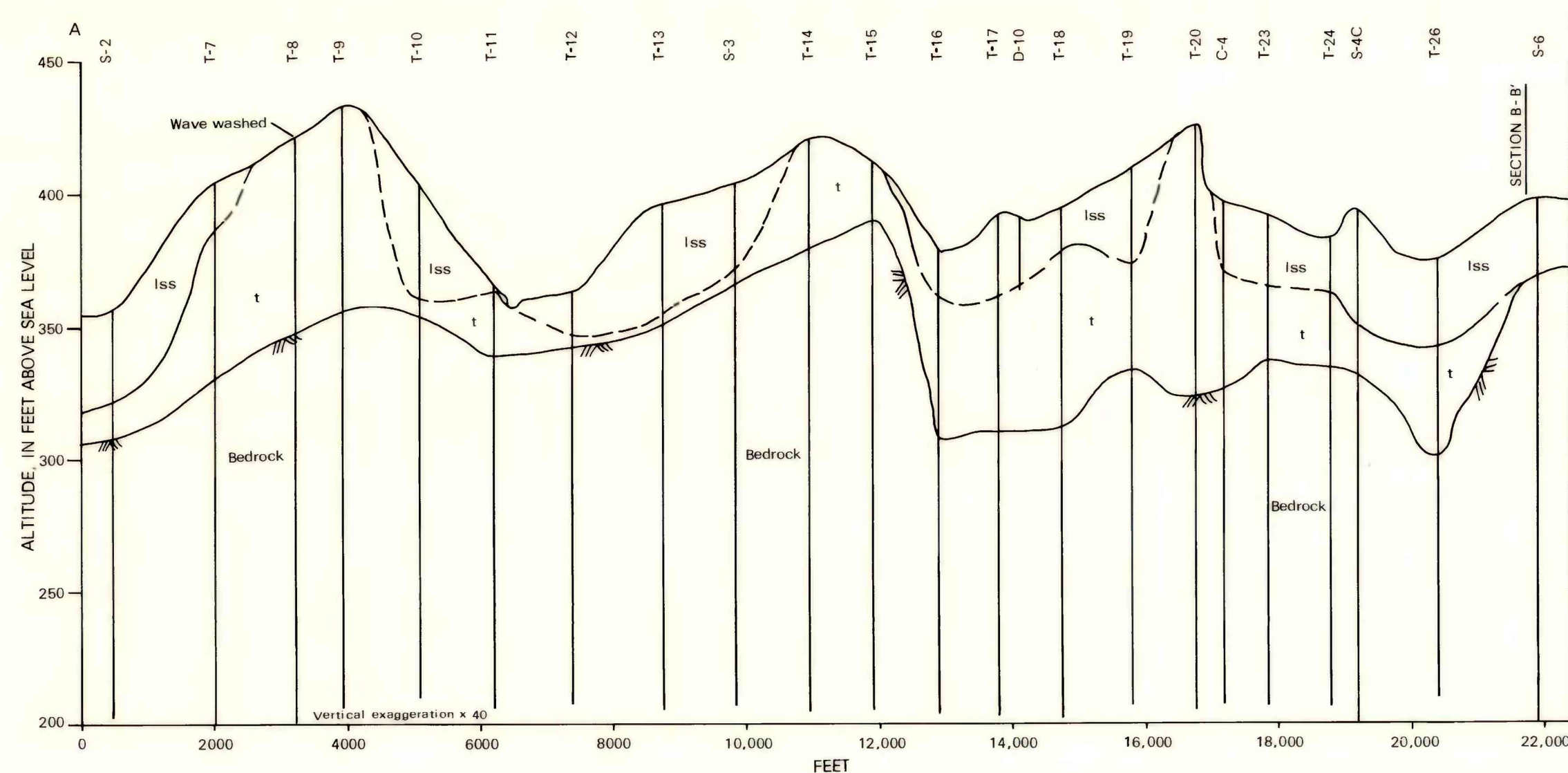


GEOLOGIC SECTIONS

The geologic sections are based on data collected from test borings for the Monroe County Pure Waters Sewer Interceptor Project and several bridge-construction projects. Locations of the sections are indicated on plate 2, "Surficial Geology."

EXPLANATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">a</div> | ALLUVIAL SILT, SAND, AND GRAVEL—stream deposits of postglacial age; generally high permeability. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">als</div> | ALLUVIAL SANDS AND SILTS—with minor to a trace of gravel; stream deposits of postglacial origin, deposits are mainly reworked proglacial lake sediments, low to moderate permeability. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">os</div> | PEAT, MUCK, MARL AND CLAY—bog deposits of postglacial age; low permeability. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">lsc</div> | LAKE CLAY AND SILT—offshore deposits in proglacial or postglacial lakes; low permeability. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">lss</div> | LAKE SILT AND FINE SAND—offshore deposits in proglacial and postglacial lakes, moderate permeability. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">ls</div> | LAKE SAND—fine to medium; beaches, bars and deltas of proglacial and postglacial lake plains; well-sorted; high permeability. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">ksg</div> | KAME SAND AND GRAVEL—ice-margin deposits in proglacial lakes, including kames and eskers; stratified and well-sorted; high permeability. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">t</div> | ABLATION AND/OR LODGMENT TILL—mixture of clay, silt, sand and boulders deposited from supraglacial or englacial drift laid down after ice melted or deposited beneath advancing glacier; permeability generally low. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">usg</div> | UNDIFFERENTIATED SANDS AND GRAVELS—varying compactness, possibly ablation till, kame, or alluvial in origin; permeability is typically high but may be restricted in highly compact areas. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">ussg</div> | UNDIFFERENTIATED SILT, SAND, AND GRAVEL—well logs indicate unit is probably ablation till or kame deposits, moderate permeability. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;"></div> | BEDROCK—sandstones, shales and dolomite, type is noted on some wells. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">---</div> | GEOLOGIC CONTACT—dashed where uncertain. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;"></div> | BOULDERS—indicates a till origin of materials. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;"></div> | WELL OR TEST HOLE—Most numbers correspond to test-hole identification used for engineering and construction information. |



GEOHYDROLOGY OF THE IRONDEQUOIT CREEK BASIN NEAR ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

GEOLOGIC SECTIONS

By
Richard M. Yager, Phillip J. Zarriello, and William M. Kappel