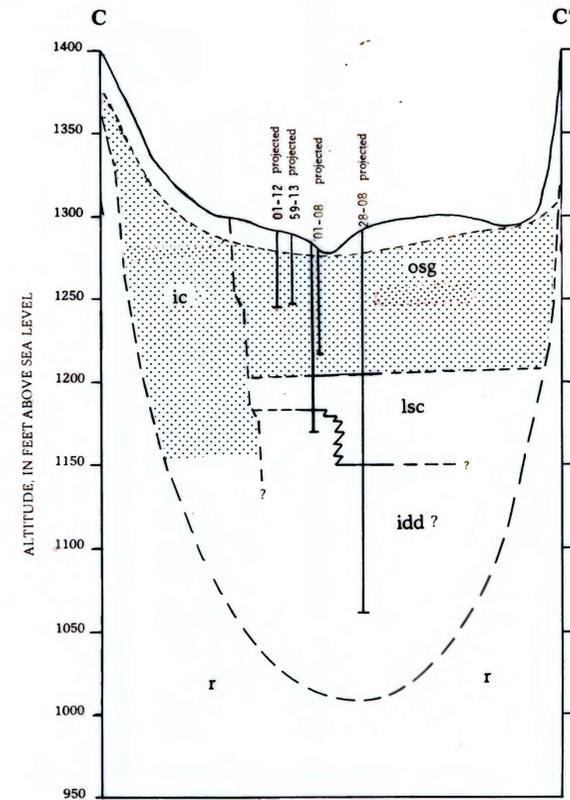
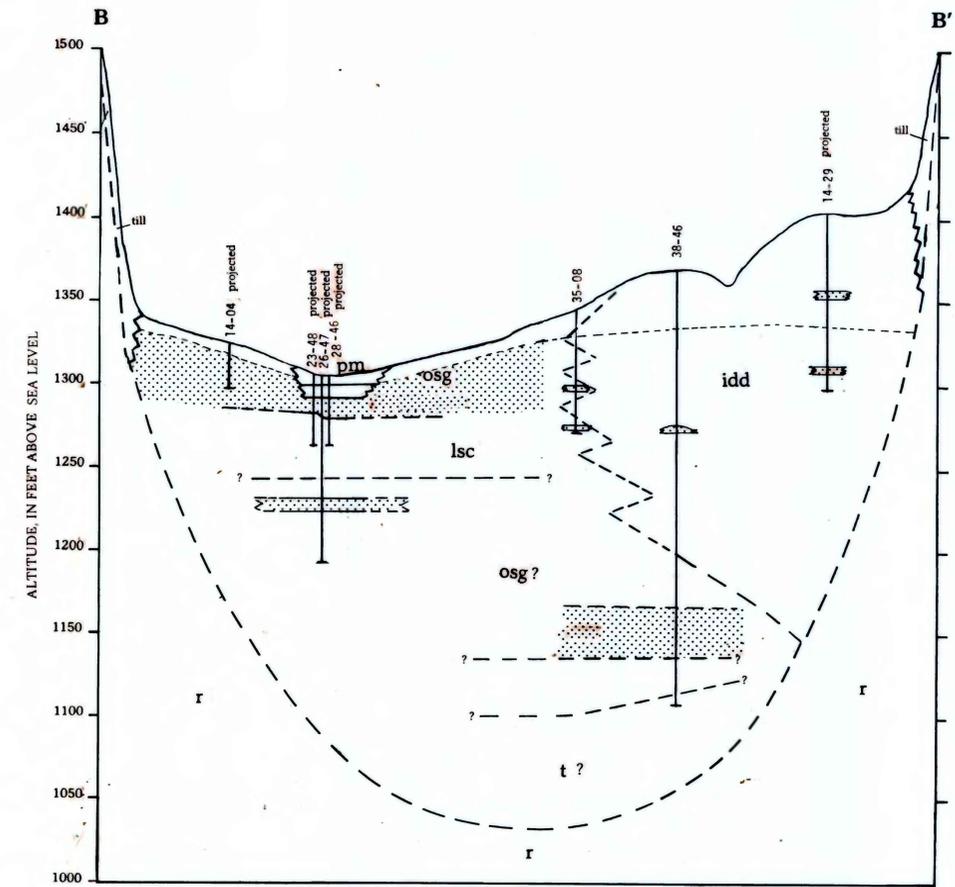
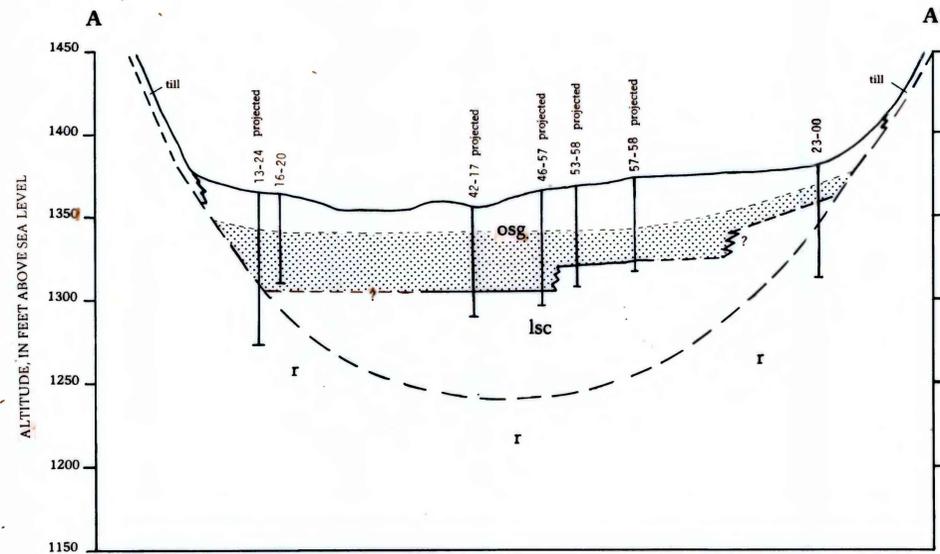


# GEOLOGIC SECTIONS

By  
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### EXPLANATION

--- GEOLOGIC CONTACT—dashed where approximately located

pm Peat, marl, muck, and clay; bog and swamp deposits of postglacial to recent age; often occupy depressions of postglacial lakes; low to moderate permeability. Not shown where considered thin deposit.

osg Outwash sand and gravel; stratified and well-sorted glacial meltwater deposits; high permeability. May include clay and or silt lenses.

ic Ice contact sand and gravel; kames, kame terraces, and kame moraines; poorly to moderately well sorted and stratified; high permeability

lsc Lake silt and/or clay; thin bedded to massive offshore deposits in proglacial and postglacial lakes; low permeability. May include interbedded sands of moderate permeability.

idd Ice disintegration deposits; mixed sand and gravel, silt and clay, and till; deposited at the edge of a stationary ice sheet; variable permeability, generally moderate to high

t Till; unsorted glacial deposit of silt, sand, clay, cobbles, gravel, and boulders; low permeability

r Undifferentiated bedrock

### NOTE

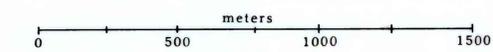
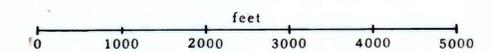
Geologic sections are based upon well logs, primarily from Randall (1972). Correlation of geologic units between wells is difficult due to the wide variability within sedimentary units, and in the terms used by well drillers to describe unconsolidated sediments. Well logs have been generalized to provide meaningful differentiation between hydrogeologic units. Alluvial sand and gravel (als) is too thin to show on sections.

### REFERENCE

Randall, A.D., 1972, Records of wells and test borings in the Susquehanna River Basin, New York, New York State Dept. Environmental Conservation Bulletin 69, 92 p.

--- WATER TABLE

Horizontal Scale



Vertical Exaggeration: 20X

WELL SYMBOL - numbers represent seconds of latitude and longitude, after Randall (1972).

■ SATURATED THICKNESS OF AQUIFER

Datum is sea level

Some surficial alluvial and marsh deposits are too thin to be shown.

Locations of cross sections shown on sheet 1, "surficial geology"

Sections are twice the length shown on sheet 1.