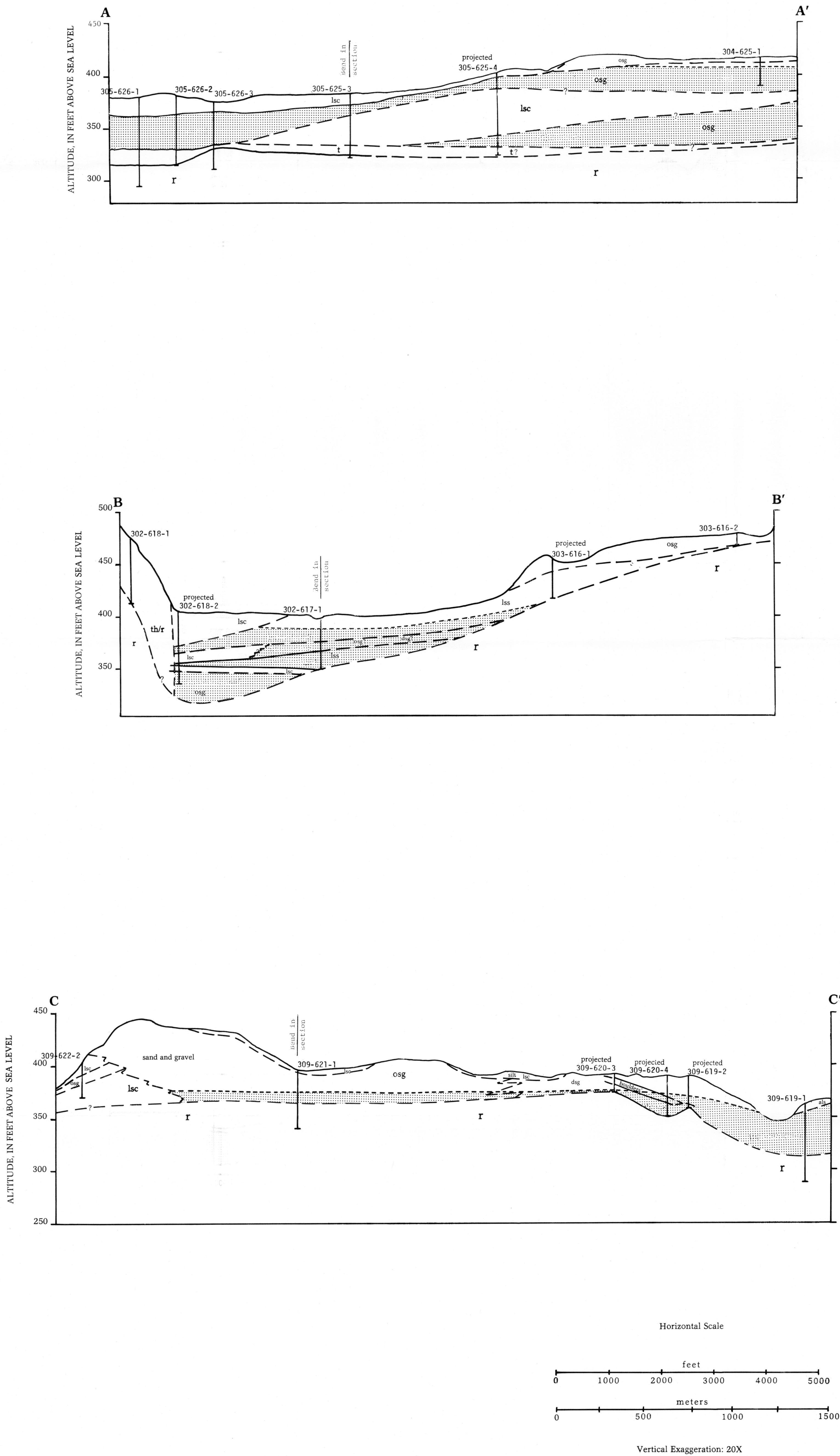


GEOLOGIC SECTIONS

By  
Timothy S. Pagano and David B. Terry



EXPLANATION

- als Alluvial silt and sand; floodplain deposits of postglacial to recent age; low permeability
- lsc Lake silt and/or clay; thin bedded to massive offshore deposits in proglacial and postglacial lakes; low permeability
- lss Lake silt and/or fine sand; thin bedded to massive offshore deposits in proglacial and postglacial lakes; low to moderate permeability
- dsg Delta sand and gravel; mostly fine to coarse sand; deposited when streams entered proglacial or postglacial lakes; high permeability
- osg Outwash sand and gravel; stratified and well sorted glacial meltwater deposits; some secondary calcite cementation; high permeability
- ic Ice contact sand and gravel; kames, kame terraces, and kame moraines; poorly to moderately well sorted and stratified; some secondary calcite cementation; high permeability
- th/r Thick till over bedrock (undifferentiated); unsorted glacial deposit of silt, sand, clay, cobbles, gravel, and boulders; generally averages about 30 feet thick, but may be up to 200 feet thick in some places, drumlinoid topography; low to moderate permeability
- t Till; unsorted glacial deposit of silt, sand, clay, cobbles, gravel, and boulders; low permeability
- r Undifferentiated bedrock

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

- WATER TABLE
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT---dashed where approximately located
- [Pattern] SATURATED THICKNESS OF AQUIFER
- [Symbol] WELL SYMBOL - number represents latitude and longitude, after Kantrowitz (1970)

Datum is sea level

Locations of geologic sections shown on sheet 1

Sections are twice the length shown on sheet 1.

NOTE

Geologic sections are based upon well and boring logs from the New York State Department of Public Works (1906), O'Brien and Gere (1968), and unpublished well and boring logs from the New York State Department of Transportation, New York State Thruway Authority, and United States Geological Survey. Correlation of geologic units between data points is difficult due to the wide variability within sedimentary units, and the terms used by well drillers to describe unconsolidated sediments. Well and boring logs have been generalized to provide meaningful differentiation between hydrogeologic units.

REFERENCES

- Kantrowitz, I.H., 1970 Ground-water resources of the eastern Oswego River basin, New York: New York State Water Resources Commission Basin Planning Report ORB-2, 129 p.
- New York State Department of Public Works, 1906, Plans for Barge Canal Contract 12, Oneida Lake to Mosquito Point, 88 p.
- O'Brien and Gere, 1968, Onondaga County Public Water Supply Study, CPWS-21: Appendices