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# GEOLOGIC SECTIONS

By

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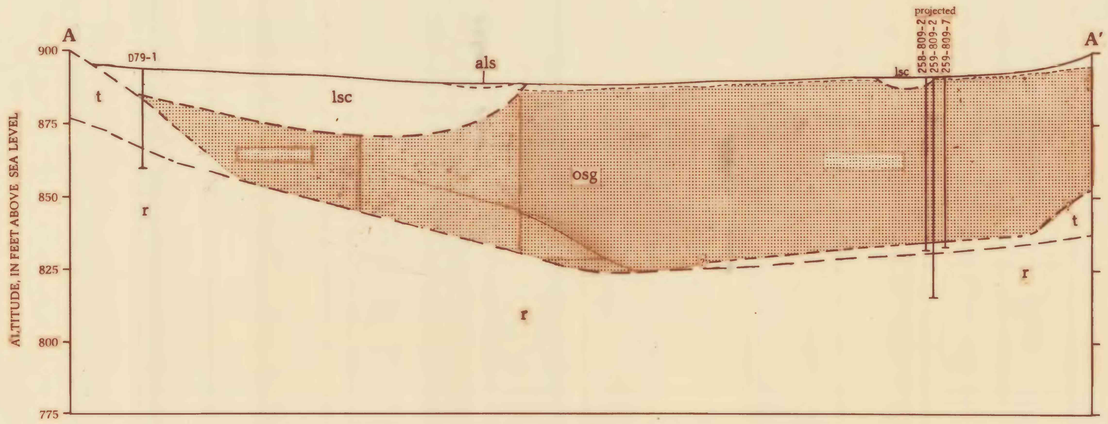


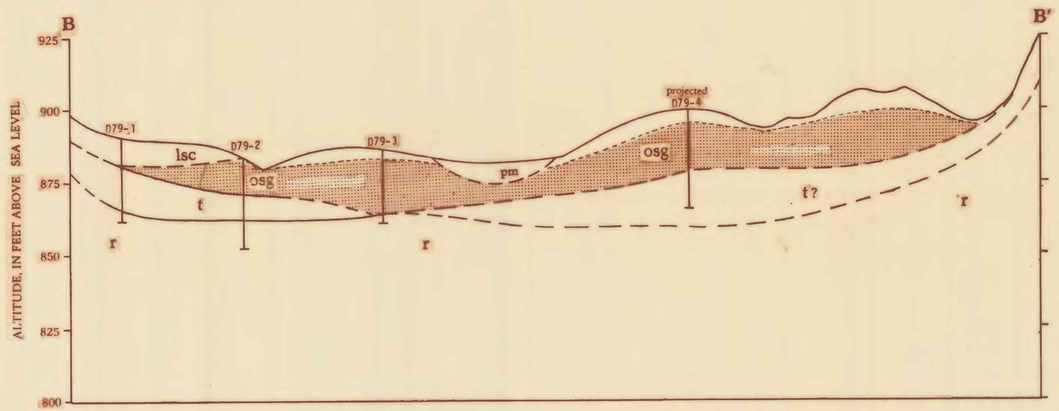


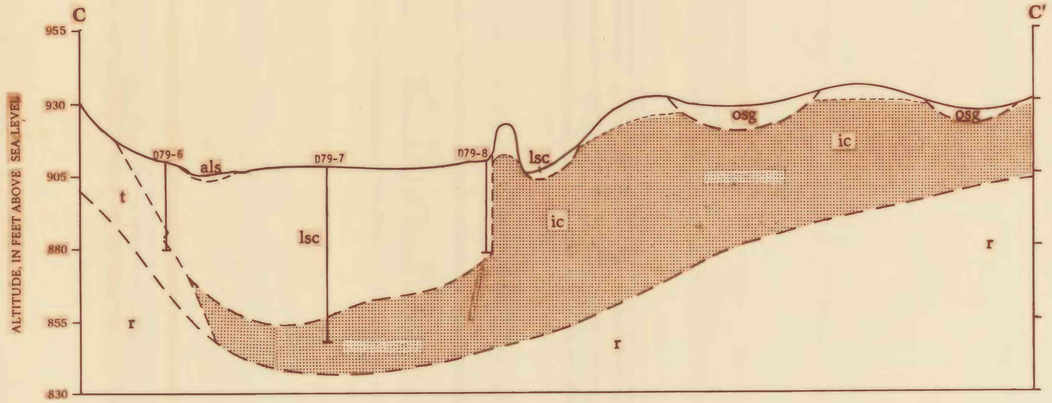


## EXPLANATION

pm Peat, marl, muck, and clay; bog and swamp deposits of postglacial to recent age; often occupy depressions of postglacial lakes; low permeability

als Alluvial silt and sand; floodplain deposits of postglacial to recent age; low permeability

osg Outwash sand and gravel; stratified and well sorted glacial meltwater deposits; high permeability

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

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

r Undifferentiated bedrock

GEOLOGIC CONTACT—dashed where approximately located

PRINCIPAL AQUIFER

WATER TABLE

Horizontal Scale

feet: 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

meters: 0 500 1000 1500

Vertical Exaggeration: 40X

WELL SYMBOLS

D79-1 — Borehole numbered by U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers (1981).

259-809-1 — Well number represents latitude and longitude, after LaSala (1968).

Datum is sea level

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

## REFERENCES

LaSala, A. M., 1968, Ground Water Resources of the Erie-Niagara Basin, New York, New York State Conservation Dept. Basin Planning Report ENB-3, 114 p.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1981, Interim report on feasibility of flood management in Tonawanda Creek Watershed, U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, Buffalo, New York

# GEOHYDROLOGY OF THE GLACIAL-OUTWASH AQUIFER IN THE BATAVIA AREA, TONAWANDA CREEK, GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK

1984