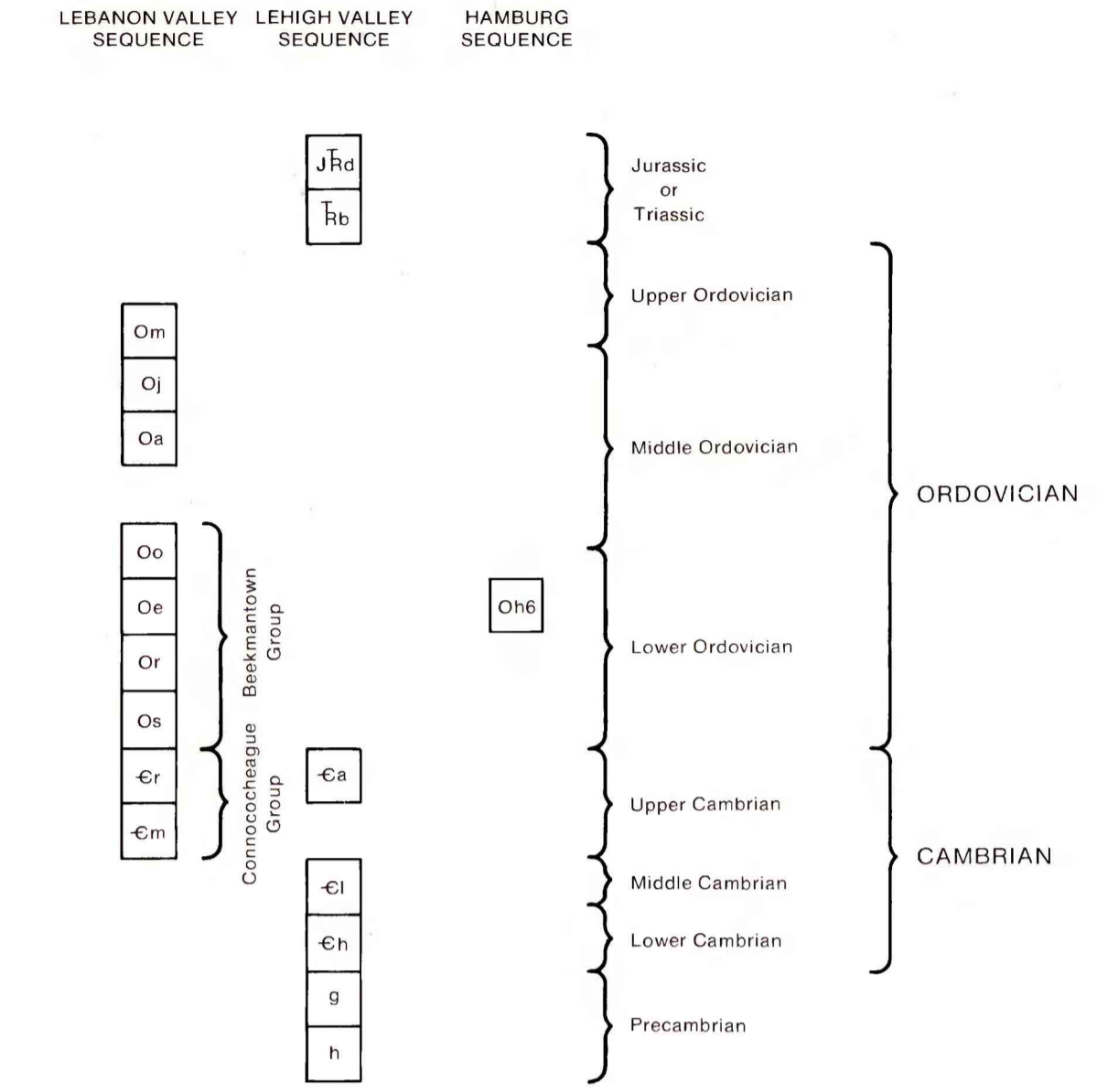


CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

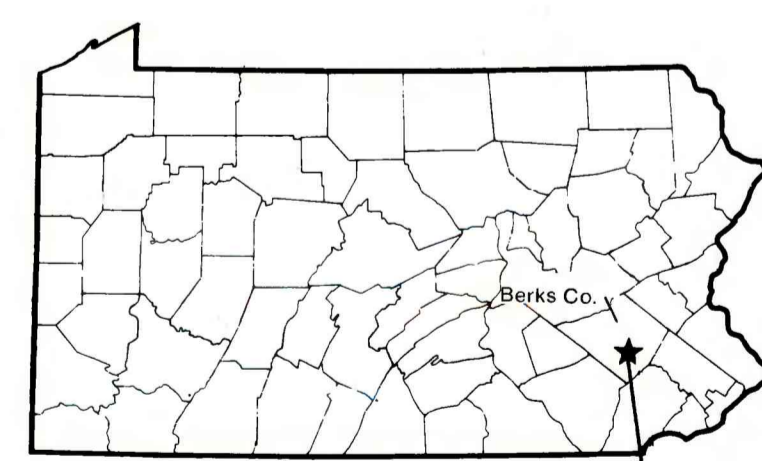


EXPLANATION OF MAP UNITS

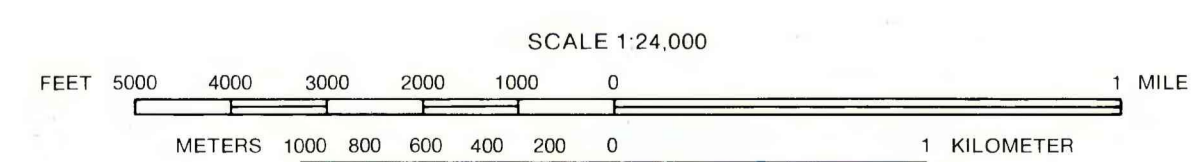
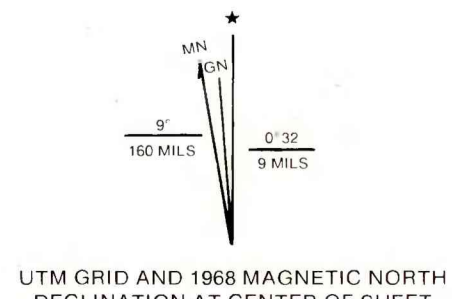
- JRd** DIABASE — Dark gray, fine-grained dikes. Poor aquifer. Median well yield is 5 gallons per minute.
- Rb** BRUNSWICK FORMATION — Funglomerate composed almost entirely of limestone and dolomite clasts up to 1 foot in diameter in a reddish-brown matrix. A good aquifer. Too limited in areal extent to be important.
- Om** MARTINSBURG FORMATION — Thin-bedded, dark-gray, medium-gray to yellowish-brown-weathering claystone slate. Unit contains minor thin interbeds of graywacke siltstone, carbonaceous slate, and dolomitic siltstone near the base. Median yield of nondomestic wells is about 2 gallons per minute.
- Oi** JACKSONBURG LIMESTONE — Very dark gray, argillaceous limestone, obscurely thick bedded and strongly cleaved; weathers to buff shaly chips. This stratigraphic name is of Lehigh Valley origin, and is used according to local practice in the Oley Valley; however, underlying beds appear to be of Lebanon Valley type. Median yield of nondomestic wells is about 15 gallons per minute.
- Oa** ANNVILLE LIMESTONE — Thick-bedded, medium-light to dark-gray, moderately pure to high-calcium limestone, somewhat darker and less pure than type Annville of Lebanon County. Too few dark are available to evaluate the water-bearing properties of this unit.
- Oh6** HAMBURG SEQUENCE — Greenish-brown siltstone, claystone, and shale with interbeds of brown quartz-pebble gray wacke conglomerate and limestone. Lithotectonic unit of Wood and MacLachlan (1978). Median yield of nondomestic wells is 140 gallons per minute. Median yield of domestic wells is 30 gallons per minute.
- Oo** ONTELAUNEE FORMATION — Medium-dark-gray, finely crystalline dolomite, pure at top; mottled beds of limestone compose about 50 percent of medial portion. Dark-gray beds of chert near base. Good aquifer. Median yield of nondomestic wells is 105 gallons per minute.
- Eh** EPLER FORMATION — Interbedded to medium-gray limestone and dolomite, with calcarenite lenses; dark modular chert common in the dolomite. Excellent aquifer. Median yield of nondomestic wells is 200 gallons per minute. Wells yielding 1,000 gallons per minute or more are common.
- Or** RICKENBACH FORMATION — Gray cherty dolomite with subordinate limestone interbeds, darker and more coarsely crystalline toward top. Median yield of domestic wells is 28 gallons per minute. May be a good aquifer, but no data are available from nondomestic wells that could be used to properly evaluate the unit.
- Os** STONEHEDGE FORMATION — Medium-gray limestone, cherty in upper part; numerous nonshaly beds and laminations, intraformational conglomerate, and calc arenite lenses. Probably a good aquifer, but too limited in areal extent to be important.
- Cr** ALLENTOWN DOLOMITE — Predominantly gray dolomite to silty dolomite; usually thick bedded with subordinate interbedded limestone, algal laminar structures common; some coillite, and sharpstone conglomerate tends to be more calcareous and shaly toward base, which may be older than otherwise equivalent Conococheague Group. Excellent aquifer. Median yield of nondomestic wells is 200 gallons per minute. Many wells will yield 1,000 gallons per minute or more.
- Em** RICHLAND FORMATION — Predominantly gray dolomite, thick-bedded, with subordinate interbeds of limestone in shallow-water to inter-tidal cycles. Limestone somewhat more abundant in middle of formation. Dolomitic and sandy toward base. Excellent aquifer. Median yield of nondomestic wells is 200 gallons per minute. Many wells will yield 1,000 gallons per minute or more.
- Em** MILLBACH FORMATION — Interbedded limestone and dolomite, predominantly light-gray to occasionally pinkish-gray, especially toward the west. Algal structures and intraformational conglomerates widely distributed. Good aquifer. Median yield of nondomestic wells is 190 gallons per minute.
- Eh** LEITHSVILLE FORMATION — Predominantly gray dolomite with considerable chert in lower part, shaly in upper part. Poorly exposed. Median yield of nondomestic wells is 110 gallons per minute.
- Ch** HARDYSTON QUARTZITE — Quartzose and feldspathic sandstone and quartzites; conglomerate near base. Median yield of nondomestic wells is 31 gallons per minute.
- g** GRANITE GNEISS — Light, medium grained; predominantly quartz and feldspar of igneous origin. Median yield of nondomestic wells is 50 gallons per minute.
- h** HORNBLENDE GNEISS — Dark, medium grained; includes some rocks of probable sedimentary origin. Yields of wells in these rocks are very low. About 25 percent of the wells drilled in this unit fail to produce adequate supplies for domestic use.

EXPLANATION

- 453** Location of well and well number
- Contact, accuracy not defined
- - - Fault, accuracy not defined
- ▲▲▲ Thrust fault, sawtooth on upper plate, accuracy not defined



Base from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service after U.S. Geological Survey, Berks County 1:50,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

GEOLOGIC MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF SELECTED WELLS IN OLEY TOWNSHIP, BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Geology by D.B. MacLachlan, 1963
Hydrology by G.N. Faulchack, 1983