A.1 Thickness and extent of lacustrine sand aquifer, including location of medium to coarse lacustrine deltaic sand and gravel, and extent of the local alluvial aquifer along the Mohawk River.

A.2 Vertical section A-A' (location shown on A.1) – relations among hydrogeologic units in the Clifton Park study area.

EXPLANATION

LACUSTRIAN SAND AQUIFER (UNCONFINED) (pl. A.1, A.2) (area distributions are approximate)
- 0 to 10 feet
- 10 to 20 feet
- 20 to 50 feet
- 50 feet or more
Lacustrine (deltaic) medium to coarse sand and gravel

ALLUVIAL AQUIFER (generally unconfined, locally confined) (pl. A.1)
- Approximate extent of coarse alluvial deposits

COLONIE CHANNEL AQUIFER (HIGHLY CONFINED TO UNCONFINED) (pl. A.1, A.2)
- Permeable ice-contact deposits (pl. A.4)
- Unconfined to locally confined (pl. A.1, A.2)
- Well tapping fractured bedrock immediately below the bedrock surface or bedrock gravel at the bedrock surface

HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTINGS (DEGREE OF CONFINEMENT) OF COLONIE CHANNEL AQUIFER (pl. A.2, A.3, A.4) (area distributions are approximate)

UNCONFINED SETTING – aquifer can receive direct recharge from precipitation or through infiltration or leakage of ground water from overlying lacustrine or alluvial sand

VARIABLELY CONFINED SETTING – aquifer is overlain by till, till and thin (<20 feet) lacustrine clay, or till or clay-bound ice-contact deposits. This setting may be characterized by locally confined conditions where the units are continuous. Till appears to be a less effective confining unit than lacustrine silt and clay and may have porosity and permeability properties. In some cases, the aquifer may be associated with underlying lacustrine deposits that can act as confining units. This setting may be characterized by locally confined conditions where the units are continuous.

CONFINED SETTING – aquifer is overlain by lacustrine silt and clay that appears continuous over much of the central Clifton Channel. Chemical composition of some underlying lacustrine silt and clay is characteristics of confined conditions (separation from the atmosphere), and wells tapping these areas probably show high hydraulic efficiency, which also indicates strong confinement. Underlying conditions may be characterized where the unit thins near unconfined areas near the channel edges.

WELLS (pl. A.1, A.2)
- Hydraulic interconnection of wells – dotted line connects pumping wells to wells that show direct water-level responses.
- WELL OR TEST HOLE FOR WHICH SUBSURFACE DATA ARE AVAILABLE (stored in the USGS’ National Water Information System [NWIS]) or in paper files at the Troy [NY] office
- SUPPLY WELLS – include wells used for public supply (gray) and for other uses (brown); Towns of Clifton Park and Town of Halfmoon production and intake wells are identified, in parentheses, by May-August 1998 pumping total, in millions of gallons.

Base from New York State Department of Transportation Digital Planimetric Maps, 1:24,000.