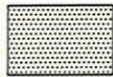
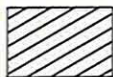



# EXPLANATION

## GEOLOGIC UNITS

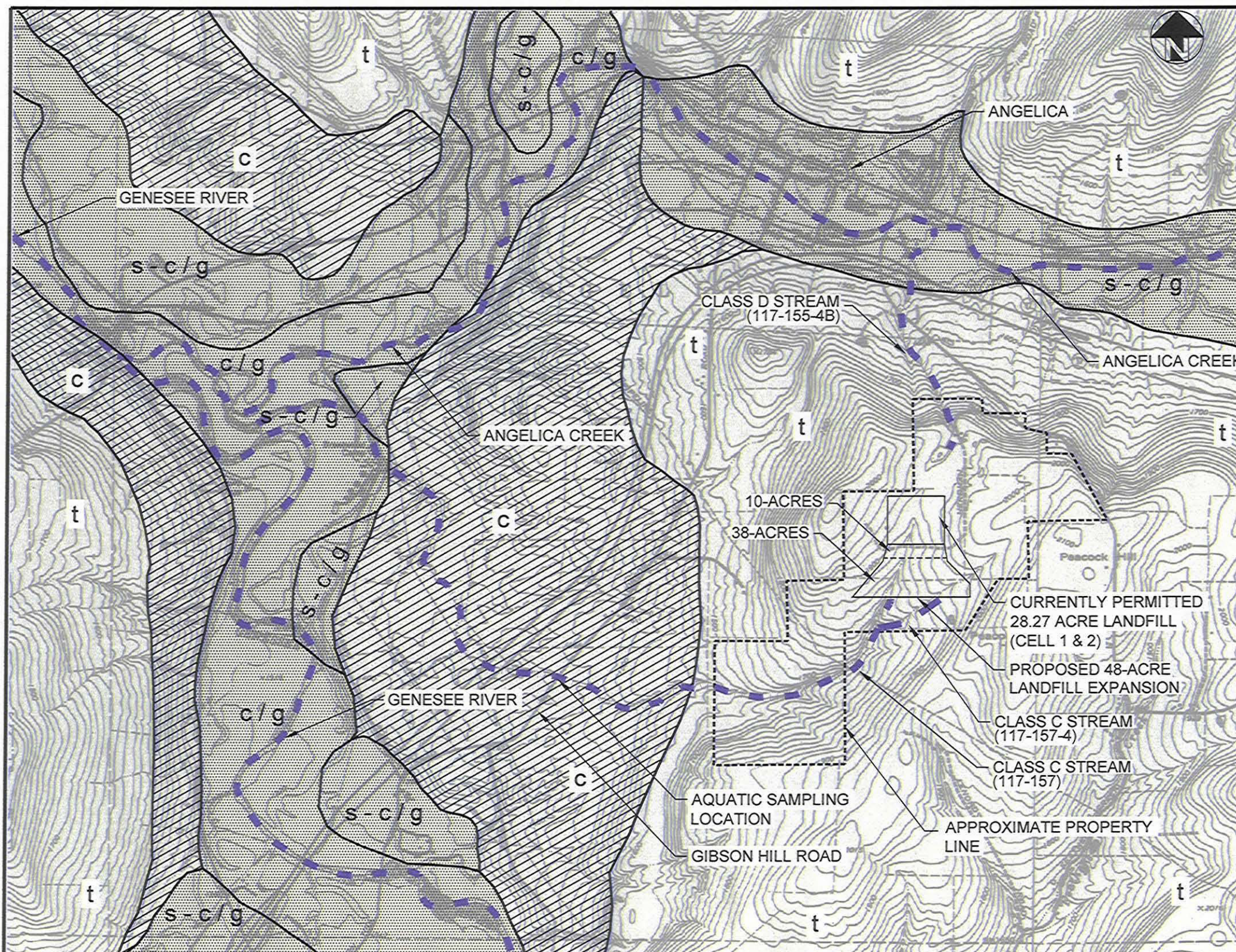
- t** **TILL AND BEDROCK** – Till, an unsorted clay - sand - gravel mixture, forms the land surface in most upland areas and ranges in thickness from a few feet to more than 100 feet. Bedrock (shale, sandstone, limestone) underlies all unconsolidated deposits. Surface exposures of bedrock are uncommon except along steep roadcuts and some streambanks and channels. Some alluvial deposits in upstream parts of small valleys are included within the areas identified by this symbol.
- c** **FINE-GRAINED LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS** – Stratified clay, silt, and very fine-grained sand deposited in glacial lakes; includes quicksand. On most valley floors, thin deposits of alluvium cover these lake deposits.
- c/g** **SAND AND GRAVEL AQUIFERS BURIED BENEATH LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS** – Stratified sand and gravel of glacial origin, buried beneath finer grained materials such as clay, silt, and fine-grained sand.
- s - c/g** **SAND AND GRAVEL AQUIFERS BURIED BENEATH LACUSTRINE AND ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS** – Same as above, except that the finer grained materials are overlain by 5 to 20 feet of sand and gravel. These surficial beds of sand and gravel are saturated near the mouths of tributary streams; elsewhere may be largely unsaturated. Therefore, the buried sand and gravel deposit is the principal aquifer.

## WELL - YIELD CAPACITY

-  Yields of individual wells tapping sand and gravel aquifers. Areas identified by g, c/g, and s-c/g typically yield from 50 to 500 gallons per minute. Maximum dependable aquifer yield from wells in valleys containing such deposits are estimated to range from 0.2 to 5 million gallons per day per lineal mile of aquifer; this includes infiltration of water from the streams in some valleys.
-  Generally fine-grained or thin deposits which yield less than 1 to 5 gallons per minute to wells. Small yields are obtainable from saturated deposits of very fine-grained sand, but development of wells in such deposits is seldom attempted because of the difficulty of obtaining clear, particle free water.
-  Yields from wells in till are very low, usually less than 1 gallon per minute. Yields from individual wells in bedrock underlying the till are usually less than 50 gallons per minute, although higher yields have been reported in some places.

### NOTES:

- Base map adapted from U.S.G.S. maps titled "West Almond, NY," dated 1964 and "Angelica, NY," dated 1964.
- Geologic unit extents based on Water Resources Investigation Report 86-4048, Sheet 2 - Surficial Geology and Availability of Groundwater in the Southern Part of the Basin, titled "Ground-Water Availability in the Genesee River Basin in New York and Pennsylvania," by Kammerer and Hobba.



DRAWING SCALE APPROXIMATELY 1" = 2500'

NOTE:  
UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION  
TO ANY SURVEY, DRAWING, DESIGN,  
SPECIFICATION, PLAN, OR REPORT IS A  
VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209 PROVISION 2 OF  
THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.

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**DSEIS**

ALLEGANY COUNTY

NEW YORK

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY &  
REGIONAL SURFACE WATER MAP**

DWG. NO. 93002-132a

FIGURE 3-1