

Ground-Water Resources of ROSS COUNTY

by James J. Schmidt

Symbols

Depth (ft.)-Water bearing Formation-Yield(gpm)
Depth to Bedrock (ft.)

S-Sand FS-Fine Sand SH-Shale LS-Limestone
SS-Sandstone CL-Clay G-Gravel SG-Sand & Gravel

•Water Well ⊙Industrial Well-Municipal ▲Test Well

Location of Ancestral Buried Bedrock Channel

Explanation

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF AS MUCH AS 1000, OR MORE, GALLONS PER MINUTE CAN BE DEVELOPED.

Permeable deposits of sand and gravel beneath the area adjacent to the Scioto River yield in excess of 1000 gallons per minute to properly constructed industrial wells. Large sustained yields are developed from wells ranging from 85 to 125 feet recharged by stream infiltration.

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF 100 TO 500 GALLONS PER MINUTE CAN BE DEVELOPED.

Regionally extensive, thick permeable deposits of sand and gravel beyond the recharge influence of the Scioto River. Test drilling is necessary to locate the coarser deposits.

Permeable deposits of sand and gravel beneath the area adjacent to Paint Creek, Deer Creek and North Fork Paint Creek yield as much 500, or more, gallons per minute to properly constructed large diameter wells. Large sustained yields are developed from wells 55 to 85 feet deep if recharged by stream infiltration.

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF 25 TO 75 GALLONS PER MINUTE CAN BE DEVELOPED.

Thin to thick lenses of permeable sand and gravel interbedded in thick layers of clay. Properly constructed wells may range from 30 to more than 150 feet deep. Isolated aquifers are noted and test wells are necessary to locate coarse deposits.

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF 10 TO 25 GALLONS PER MINUTE CAN BE DEVELOPED.

Relatively thick clay deposits interbedded with water-bearing deposits of sand and gravel. If water-bearing deposits are not encountered at depths of as much as 110 feet, the underlying limestone bedrock west of the Scioto River may be developed at depths of less than 200 feet.

Shallow unconsolidated deposits of clay interbedded with thin lenses of water-bearing sand and gravel and overlying limestone bedrock. Satisfactory domestic supplies are usually developed at depths of less than 120 feet.

Thick deposits of clay, silt, and fine sand occasionally interbedded with thin layers of sand and gravel partially fill the pre-glacial Teays drainage channel. Yields may exceed 10 gallons per minute and non-water-bearing shale bedrock deters drilling deeper if permeable zones are not encountered.

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF 3 TO 10 GALLONS PER MINUTE CAN BE DEVELOPED.

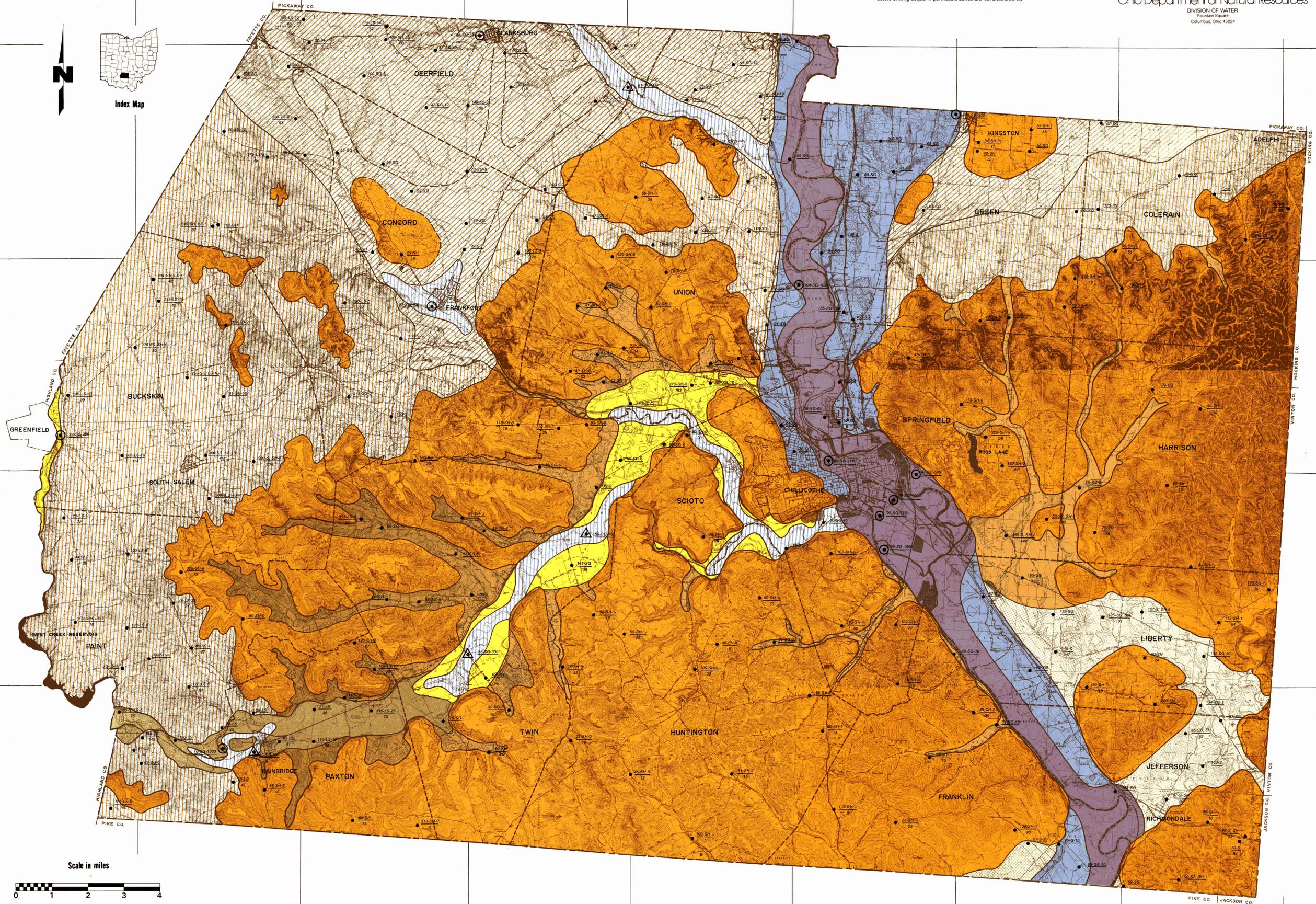
Thick deposits of silt and clay interbedded with thin lenses of sands and gravel. Wells may range to more than 250 feet deep. West of the Scioto River, farm and domestic supplies are developed from the limestone bedrock, if permeable sand and gravels are not encountered.

Thin glacial deposits which partially fill the narrow drainage channels thru the shale ridge line yield less than 5 gallons per minute. Few wells are developed in underlying limestone bedrock, west of Bourneville, if permeable sand and gravel are not encountered.

AREAS IN WHICH YIELDS OF LESS THAN ONE GALLON PER MINUTE CAN BE EXPECTED.

Thin clay deposits overlying shale and shaly sandstone bedrock yield very meager quantities of water. Cisterns and dug wells are principal sources of supply.

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Scale in miles



Contour Interval: 10 feet

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