



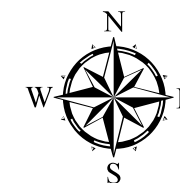




## Figure 2-8 Ground Water Availability

-  Yields of less than 25 GPM can be developed. Ground water obtained from the thin, not extensive, sand and gravel deposits interbedded with thick clayey till. Well yields range from 3 to 10 GPM, although the depth may exceed 300 feet. If permeable deposits are not encountered wells may be drilled into the underlying bedrock in search of a potable supply.
-  Yields of less than 25 GPM can be developed. Ground water developed from the sandstone and shale formations of the Cuyahoga Group. Yields of 3 to 15 GPM, adequate for private domestic supplies, are available. Drillers may encounter thick deposits of clayey till interbedded with thin lenses of sand and gravel in morainal areas. Sand and gravel may yield 3 to 10 GPM where wells are drilled into the underlying bedrock.
-  Yields of 25 to 100 GPM can be developed. Ground water obtained from the Sharon conglomerate, encountered at depths of less than 100 feet beneath the land surface. Drilled wells yield as much as 50 GPM. Greater yields in excess of 350 GPM, may be available during short periods of intermittent pumping.
-  Yields of 25 to 100 GPM can be developed. Ground water obtained from deposits of sand and gravel beneath thick clay and/or silt and fine sand. Farm and domestic supplies (3 to 10 GPM) may be available from relatively shallow wells less than 90 feet deep. However, coarse permeable deposits are known to exist at depths ranging from 180 to 430, or more, feet. Properly designed and managed wells may supply satisfactory requirements for small subdivision (less than 100 home) developments.



2024

