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GROUND-WATER HYDROLOGY  
AND  
GLACIAL GEOLOGY  
OF THE  
KALAMAZOO AREA, MICHIGAN  
By  
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## CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract.....	1
Introduction.....	3
Historical sketch of municipal ground-water developments.....	4
Previous investigations.....	6
Well-numbering system.....	6
Acknowledgments.....	7
Geography.....	9
Location and extent of the Kalamazoo area.....	9
Population and economic development.....	9
Physiography and relief.....	11
Drainage and streamflow.....	13
Climate.....	14
Geology.....	17
Summary of geologic history.....	17
Bedrock structure.....	20
Bedrock topography.....	21
Ground water.....	23
Ground water in consolidated rocks.....	25
Ground water in glacial drift.....	25
Morainal deposits.....	30
Outwash deposits.....	31
Channel deposits.....	33
Recharge.....	34
Movement and discharge.....	42
Pumpage.....	47
Municipal.....	47
Industrial.....	51
Water levels.....	51
Natural influences.....	54
Pumping influences.....	56
Aquifer tests.....	64
Sutherland Paper Co. (July 16, 1944).....	66
Station C-1 (February 12, 1947).....	67
Station 3 (February 28, 1947).....	68
Upjohn Co. (June 24, 1947).....	68
Station 8 (July 23, 1948).....	69
Station 9 (October 14, 1949).....	69
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. (June 26, 1950).....	70
Cahill Farms, Inc. (October 21, 1957).....	71
Chemical quality of the water.....	73
Conclusions and suggestions for future studies.....	77
References cited.....	81

ILLUSTRATIONS AND TABLES

	Page
Figure 1. Index map showing location of the Kalamazoo area, Michigan.....	8
2. Location map of the Kalamazoo area.....	10
3. Precipitation and temperature records at Kalamazoo....	16
4. Map showing generalized contours on the surface of the Coldwater shale in part of the Kalamazoo area..	18
5. Surface geology of the Kalamazoo area.....	26
6. Generalized isopach map showing thickness of the glacial drift in part of the Kalamazoo area.....	28
7. Schematic fence diagram of sections through the glacial drift along lines shown on figure 5.....	29
8. Graphs showing the relation between the mean gage height of the Kalamazoo River and water levels in wells 2S 11W 10-11 and 26-3 during 1947.....	36
9. Schematic block diagram showing direction of move- ment of water from creek and recharge channel induced by pumping at Kalamazoo Station 9.....	39
10. Generalized hydrologic map of the Kalamazoo area showing direction of ground-water movement.....	43
11. Profiles of the piezometric surface, Portage Creek, and the surface of the Coldwater shale along lines shown on figure 10.....	45
12. Annual pumpage by the city of Kalamazoo, 1880-1957....	48
13. Annual municipal pumpage by stations, 1946-57.....	50
14. Distribution and magnitude of municipal ground-water pumpage by the city of Kalamazoo, 1957.....	52
15. Distribution and magnitude of municipal ground-water pumpage in the Axtell Creek area, 1957.....	53
16. Chart showing length of water-level records for observation wells in the Kalamazoo area published in U.S. Geological Survey water-supply papers, 1939-57.....	55

	Page
Figure 17. Hydrographs of observation wells, monthly totals of precipitation, and monthly mean temperatures at Kalamazoo, 1946-57.....	57
18. Cumulative municipal pumpage, hydrographs of wells 2S 11W 22-6 and 22-102, and cumulative departure of precipitation, 1946-57.....	59
19. Hydrographs of observation wells in the Kalamazoo business district, 1946-57.....	61
20. Hydrographs of observation wells in industrial well fields adjacent to the Kalamazoo River or Portage Creek, 1946-57.....	63
21. Diagrams showing the relation in chemical composition of ground water and surface water from nearby sources.....	76

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	Page
Table 1. Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo area.....	83
2. Logs of selected wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.....	100
3. Specific capacities of wells in the Kalamazoo area.....	118
4. Records of screens reported in water wells in the Kalamazoo area.....	119
5. Chemical analyses of ground-water samples in the Kalamazoo area.....	120
6. Chemical analyses of surface-water samples in the Kalamazoo area.....	122

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ABSTRACT

The Kalamazoo report area includes about 150 square miles of Kalamazoo County, Mich. The area is principally one of industry and commerce, although agriculture also is of considerable importance. It has a moderate and humid climate and lies within the Lake Michigan "snow belt". Precipitation averages about 35 inches per year. Snowfall averages about 55 inches.

The surface features of the area were formed during and since the glacial epoch and are classified as outwash plain, morainal highlands, and glaciated channels or drainageways. The area is formed largely on the remnants of an extensive outwash plain, which is breached by the Kalamazoo River in the northeastern part and is dissected elsewhere by several small tributaries to the river. Most of the land drained by these tributaries lies within the report area. A small portion of the southern part drains to the St. Joseph River.

The Coldwater shale, which underlies the glacial deposits throughout the area, and the deeper bedrock formations are not tapped for water by wells and they have little or no potential for future development.

Deposits of glacial drift, which are the source of water to all the wells in the area, have considerable potential for future development. These deposits range in thickness from about 40 feet along the Kalamazoo River to 350 feet where valleys were eroded in the bedrock surface. Permeable outwash and channel deposits are the sources of water for wells of large capacity. The moraines are formed dominantly by till of lower permeability which generally yields small supplies of water, but included sand and gravel beds of higher permeability yield larger supplies locally.

The aquifers of the Kalamazoo area are recharged by infiltration of rainfall and snowmelt and by infiltration of surface waters induced by pumping of wells near the surface sources. Water pumped from most of the municipal well fields is replenished in part by such induced infiltration. Many of the industrial wells along the Kalamazoo River and Portage Creek are recharged in part from these streams. Locally, however, recharge from the streams is impeded, as their bottoms have become partly sealed by silt and solid waste matter.

Water levels fluctuate with seasonal and annual changes in precipitation and in response to pumping. Pumpage by the city of Kalamazoo increased from about 300 million gallons in 1880 to 4.6 billion gallons in 1957. Despite the fact that billions of gallons are pumped annually from well fields in the Axtell Creek area, water levels in this vicinity have declined only a few feet, as the discharge from the fields is approximately compensated by recharge from precipitation and surface water. Pumpage of ground water by industry in 1948 was estimated at about 14 billion gallons, but the use of ground water for industrial purposes has since declined.

Aquifer tests indicate that the coefficient of transmissibility of aquifers in the area ranges from as little as 18,000 to as high as 300,000 gpd (gallons per day) per foot, and that ground water occurs under water-table and artesian conditions.

The ground water is of the calcium magnesium bicarbonate type. It is generally hard to very hard and commonly contains objectionable amounts of iron. Locally, the water contains appreciable amounts of sulfate. Study of the chemical analyses of waters from the area show that all of the tributaries to the Kalamazoo River are fed primarily by ground-water discharge.

## INTRODUCTION

The investigation upon which this report is based was started in 1946 by the U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Geological Survey Division of the Michigan Department of Conservation and the city of Kalamazoo. It forms a part of the statewide cooperative investigation of the availability and quality of ground-water resources to meet municipal, domestic, agricultural, and industrial needs. The work in the Kalamazoo area, in addition to the usual collection and compilation of data pertaining to the source, occurrence, availability, chemical quality, and use of ground water, included a series of aquifer tests, and also a program of test drilling, financed by the city of Kalamazoo, to determine the thickness and extent of the fresh-water aquifers underlying the city and contiguous areas. Using the information concerning the geology and hydrology of the area obtained during the study, and new techniques of well development, maintenance, and induced recharge, the city's Utilities Department has since expanded its well and pumping facilities and has developed one of the largest ground-water supply systems in Michigan.

The present report is designed to make the data collected during the investigation and interpretations therefrom readily available to the public. The section of the text entitled "Recharge", which is concerned largely with induced recharge of water from surface streams to the aquifers, may be of considerable interest and potential value to industry and to other cities in Michigan and elsewhere having similar geologic and hydrologic settings. In addition, data collected in the interval since the study was completed, and an evaluation of the effects of the increased use of ground water during the past 10 years, are included herein.

Cooperative ground-water investigations by the U. S. Geological Survey in Michigan are directed jointly by P. E. LaMoreaux, Chief of the Survey's Ground Water Branch, Washington, D. C., and W. L. Daoust, State Geologist, Michigan Department of Conservation, Lansing, Mich., and are under the direct supervision of Morris Deutsch, District Geologist, who succeeded J. G. Ferris of the Federal Survey.

#### Historical Sketch of Municipal Ground-Water Developments

In 1843 the village of Kalamazoo adopted an ordinance covering the establishment of a public water-supply and fire-protection system (Kalamazoo City Utilities, 1954). In 1851, water surplus to the needs of the Michigan Central Railroad was made available to the village for a public supply. Later, Arcadia Creek was used as a source of supply for the village. The first waterworks plant was built in 1869 (Leverett, 1906a) and a large well 22 feet in diameter was dug to a depth of 32 feet. In 1872 a second source of supply was installed, consisting of a dug well 20 feet in diameter, 30 feet deep, and surrounded by 13 tubular wells 6 inches in diameter and ranging in depth from 80 to 120 feet. The 6-inch wells flowed 2 or 3 feet above the land surface, but the flow was discharged to the dug well below the surface. These facilities were installed at the site of the present Central Pumping Station on Burdick Street.

In 1914 the Schippers Station (No. 5) at the intersection of Schippers Lane and Lincoln Avenue (now East Michigan Ave.) was added to the system. A station (No. 3) was installed on Balch Street in 1917, another (No. 4) on Maple Street in 1924, and a third (No. 2) on Born Court the following year.

In 1932 Station "B", adjacent to the Central Pumping Station, and Station "C" on Stockbridge Avenue were built to replace the old shallow dug wells as sources of supply. Station "D" was added in 1941 and Stations C-1 and C-2 in 1945. Water from these stations is pumped at low pressure to the nearby Central Pumping Station, where it is repumped into the distribution system.

The Crosstown Station along Axtell Creek (No. 7) was added to the system in 1944. Another station (No. 8) was installed on the south side of East Kilgore Road in Portage Township in 1949. This marked the first time that Kalamazoo had obtained a water supply from facilities beyond the city limits. A second station (No. 9) in Portage Township, on West Kilgore Road, was put into operation in 1955.

To keep pace with the rapid areal growth of the city in recent years, new well stations have been installed near Kendall Avenue (No. 11), U. S. Highway 12 (No. 12), East Kilgore Road along Davis Creek (No. 13), and at Spring Valley (No. 14). Stations 15, 16, and 17 are well fields formerly operated by Millwood Community, which was annexed to the city in 1957. Construction of Stations 18 and 19 was started by the city of Kalamazoo in 1957. Figures 14 and 15 show the approximate locations of the municipal well fields.

Beyond the area served by the city, most residences obtain water supplies from privately owned wells. In at least one case, however, a newer suburban housing development is served by a public-supply system installed by the developer, and deeded to Portage Township for operation and maintenance.

### Previous Investigations

The reports of a number of investigations of the geology and water resources of Michigan made since 1895 include data or maps pertaining to the Kalamazoo area. Various phases of the geology of the Southern Peninsula were described by Lane (1895), Leverett (1912, 1917), and Leverett and Taylor (1915). Martin (1955) compiled a map of the surface formations of the Southern Peninsula of Michigan, and reported informally on the glacial history of Kalamazoo County (1957).

Reports of investigations of the water resources of the Southern Peninsula which contain data on the Kalamazoo area were made by Lane (1899) and Leverett (1906a, b). J. G. Ferris of the Geological Survey in 1949 investigated the ground-water hydrology and the relations of the level of the Kalamazoo River to ground-water supplies available to users along the reach of the river in and near the city of Kalamazoo, and much of the information from his unpublished study is included in this report.

### Well-Numbering System

The well-numbering system used in this report indicates the location of the wells within the rectangular subdivisions of the public lands, with reference to the Michigan meridian and base line. The first two segments of a well number designate the township and range; the third segment designates both the section and the serial number assigned to each well within the section. Thus, well 1S 12W 25-1 is well number 1 in sec. 25, T. 1 S., R. 12 W. (Alamo Township). Hence, it is necessary to plot

only serial numbers on maps showing sections, as the complete number of the well is evident by its location. The locations of most wells described in this report are given to the nearest 10-acre tract within the section (table 1). Numbers formerly assigned to wells for which information has previously been published are also included in table 1.

#### Acknowledgments

Special thanks are given to the numerous government and industrial officials, well drillers, contractors, engineering firms, businesses, and private individuals who provided assistance and pertinent information which made this report possible. Lack of space prohibits a complete listing of contributors of information for this study. Major contributions of data, however, were made by the following persons or organizations.

Messrs. Albert Sabo, Manager, A. De Does, hydraulic engineer, Paul Sabo, well driller, and Richard Wetmore, Water Superintendent, all of the Kalamazoo Utilities Department; the Layne-Northern Drilling Co.; Mr. A. E. Woolam, Kalamazoo representative of the Ohio Drilling Co.; the C. S. Raymer Drilling Co.; Messrs. Walker H. Sisson, Engineering Division, Upjohn Co.; Charles M. Waddle and Dwight Lemon, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.; and J. C. Newman, well driller; and officials of the Sutherland Paper Co., Allied Paper Co., Hawthorne Paper Co., Bryant Paper Co. (now St. Regis Paper Co.), Kalamazoo Paper Co.; and Raymond Concrete Pile Co.

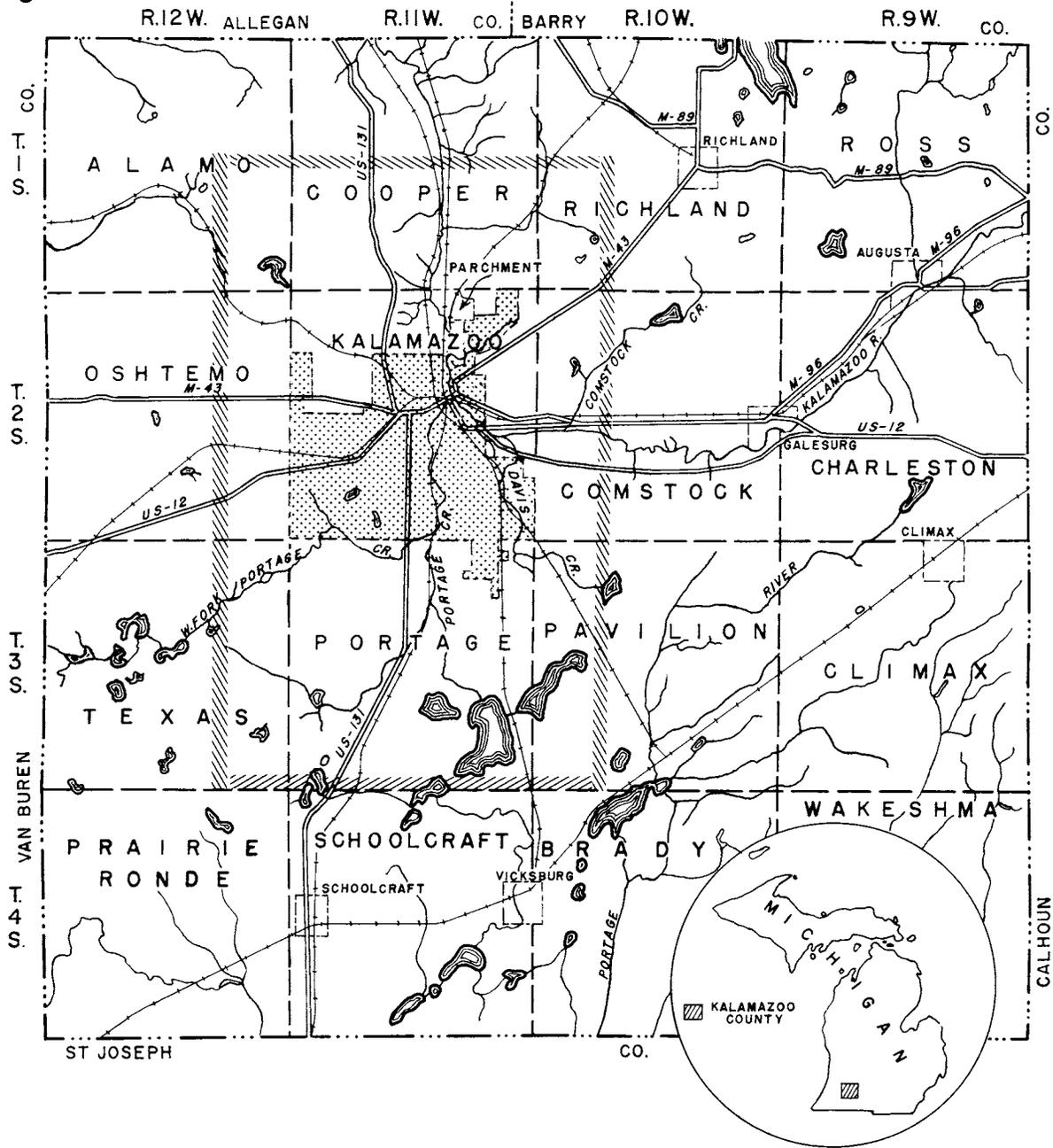


Figure 1. Index map showing location of the Kalamazoo area, Michigan.

## GEOGRAPHY

### Location and Extent of the Kalamazoo Area

The area covered by this report is rectangle consisting of about 150 square miles in Kalamazoo County, which is in the southwestern part of the Southern Peninsula of Michigan (fig. 1). The area includes the cities of Kalamazoo and Parchment, all of Kalamazoo and Portage Townships plus contiguous parts of Alamo, Cooper, Richland, Oshtemo, Comstock, Texas, and Pavilion Townships, and the villages of Oshtemo, Comstock, and Portage (fig. 2).

Kalamazoo and Parchment in the north-central part of the report area include most of the land formerly occupied by Kalamazoo Township (T. 2 S., R. 11 W.). The Kalamazoo River flows into the area at Comstock, turns sharply north at Kalamazoo, and flows out of the area at Cooper.

### Population and Economic Development

The population of the city of Kalamazoo according to the 1950 census was 57,704, and that of the Kalamazoo metropolitan area (all of Kalamazoo County) was 126,707. Parchment at that time had a population of 1,179. According to the latest estimate of the Michigan Health Department, the population of Kalamazoo had grown to 75,020 by 1957, and the county's population to 153,410. The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Community Research has estimated that the population of the county will grow to 208,000 by 1970 and to 234,000 by 1975 (Taylor, 1956). During the interval from 1920 to 1950 the population of the city of Kalamazoo increased

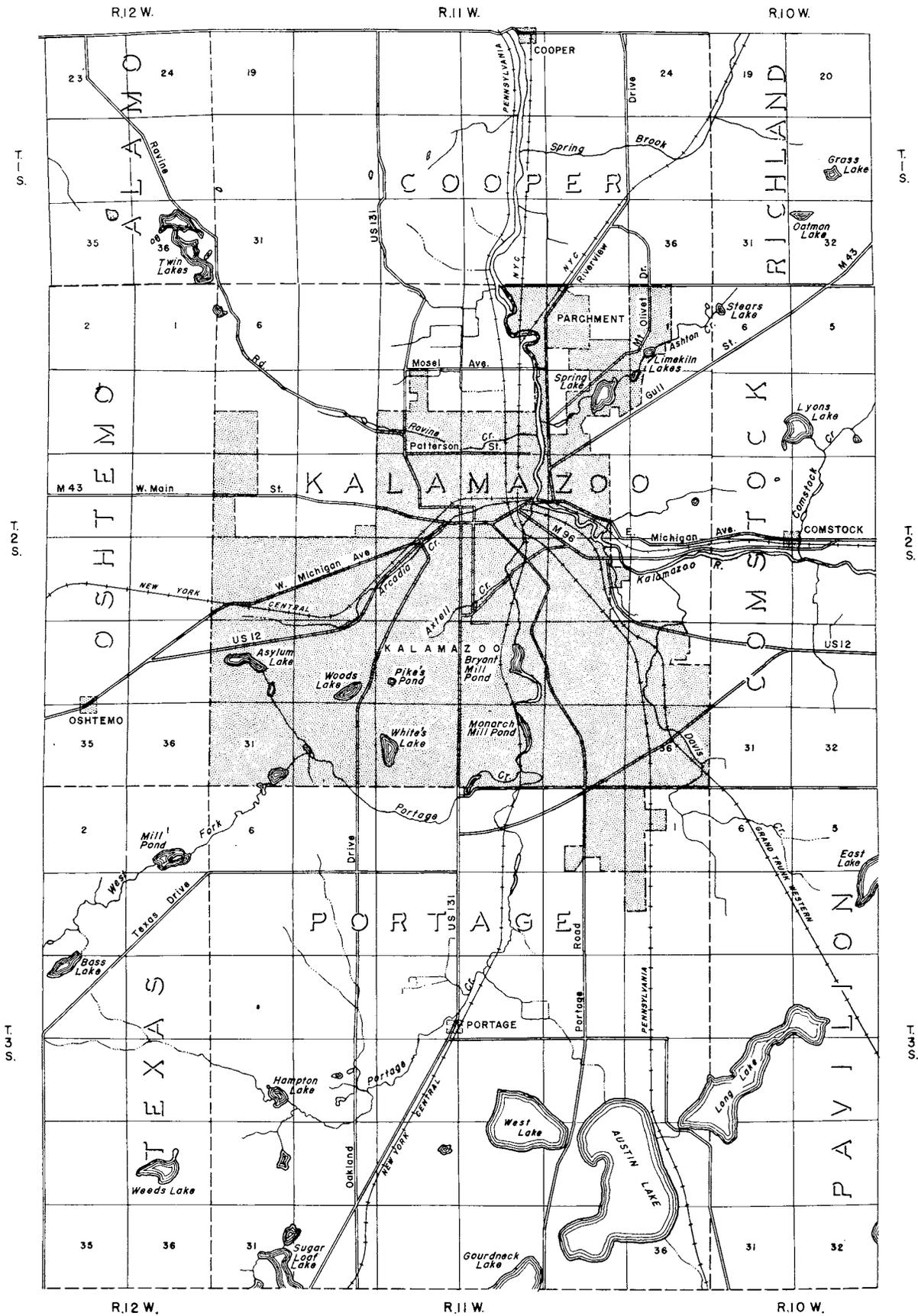


Figure 2. Location map of the Kalamazoo area.

by about 10,000, while that of Kalamazoo Township increased from about 5,000 to 28,000. Since 1950, however, the city's population and areal extent have increased through annexation of much of the township.

Kalamazoo is connected to other cities by U. S. Highways 12 and 131 and State Highways M-43, 89, and 96. It is served by the Grand Trunk Western, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads, by 7 bus-lines and 32 Michigan or interstate truck lines, and by Lake Central and North Central Airlines.

The industry of the area is very diversified and in 1953 employed more than 24,000 persons. Among the most important products manufactured are paper and allied products, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, transportation equipment, various types of machinery, and fabricated metal products (Bennett and Jordan, 1950). Mineral industries in the county produce sand and gravel, marl, and a small amount of petroleum.

The agricultural land in the region around Kalamazoo yields a variety of specialized and general farm products. Celery and blueberries are the principal agricultural exports. The county is also one of the Nation's leading producers of cherries and grapes.

#### Physiography and Relief

The Kalamazoo area lies in a region glaciated by a succession of at least four major continental ice sheets. The main topographic features of the area were formed during the recession of the last of the ice sheets. The physiographic features of the area may be classified into three major types: dissected outwash plain, morainal highlands, and glaciated channels or drainageways (fig. 5).

Most of the area is composed of the remnants of an extensive outwash plain which is breached by the Kalamazoo River and is dissected by several small tributaries to the river. This plain is not readily recognized as such because of the great amount of erosion that has occurred in glacial and postglacial time. Some of the uplands in the outwash plain have flat surfaces, and it is apparent locally that these flat-topped highlands are part of this plain. Remnants of the outwash plain lie at altitudes as much as 960 feet above sea level.

The most readily distinguished physiographic feature is the Outer Kalamazoo moraine, which crosses the northwestern part of the report area. A segment of the Inner Kalamazoo moraine is present in the extreme northwestern part of the report area, in Alamo Township. The moraines have a characteristic "knob-and-kettle" topography in contrast to the flat surface of the undissected remnants of the outwash plain. Some of the knobs reach altitudes greater than 1,000 feet, although in some areas the morainal deposits are lower than adjacent outwash deposits. Several small hills of morainal origin and some rolling till plains occur in the southeastern part of the report area. These features, which are of small areal extent and hydrologic significance, have only slightly different topographic expression from the surrounding outwash plain.

Broad bottom lands along the Kalamazoo River mark the drainage-ways or channels of the river during the glacial epoch, when its flow greatly exceeded that of the modern river. The bottom lands are formed on sand and gravel deposited in the channel of the glacial river. These lands are at elevations of less than 800 feet and are 80 to 100 feet

below remnants of the adjacent outwash plain. The level of the Kalamazoo River, which is incised into these bottom lands for its entire reach within the report area, declines from about 760 feet above mean sea level at Comstock to about 740 feet at Cooper.

#### Drainage and Streamflow

With the exception of a small portion of the southern part, which lies in the St. Joseph River drainage basin (fig. 10), the area covered by this report lies within the drainage basin of the Kalamazoo River. Above Comstock, the river drains an area of 1,010 square miles (Wells and others, 1958). The mean flow of the river at the Comstock gaging station for the period 1932-57 was 851 cfs (cubic feet per second). The minimum annual flow of the river recorded by this station was 577 cfs in 1934; however, records of similar streams indicate that the mean annual flow of the Kalamazoo in 1931 was about 400 cfs.

The altitude of the zero datum on the U. S. Geological Survey gage at Comstock is 759.12 feet above mean sea level. The Corps of Engineers (1958) designates a stage of 763.62 feet as critical flood stage. This stage is equivalent to a discharge of 3,100 cfs. According to the Michigan Water Resources Commission (1957), the river at the Kalamazoo Board of Water and Light gage in downtown Kalamazoo will overflow its banks at an altitude of 758.8 feet. Since 1946, flows in excess of 3,100 cfs have been observed 10 times, a maximum discharge of 6,910 cfs having been recorded during the flood of April 1947.

Several creeks are tributary to the Kalamazoo River within the report area. The largest of these is Portage Creek, which during the period 1947-57 had a mean flow of 57.5 cfs at the gaging station located on the boundary between secs. 22 and 27, T. 2 S., R. 11 W. Above this station, the creek drains an area of 48 square miles. The West Fork of Portage Creek flows into the main creek above the gaging station, but the confluence of Axtell Creek with the main creek is below the station. Comstock, Davis, Schippers, and Arcadia Creeks and Spring Brook are the largest of other tributaries to the Kalamazoo River within the report area. Flow of water in a few of the tributaries ceases intermittently because of the heavy pumping of ground water in nearby well fields.

#### Climate

Weather data for the Kalamazoo area show that the highest temperature ever recorded was 109°F, on July 13, 1936, and the lowest was -25°F, on February 10, 1885. Temperatures reach the 100°F mark in about 1 summer out of 3. Days on which temperatures reach 90°F, or above, average 25 per year. At the other extreme, temperatures fall to zero or below on an average of 4 times during the winter. The average dates of the last freezing temperature in the spring and the first in the fall are May 9 and October 9. Lake Michigan greatly affects the weather at Kalamazoo, as the prevailing westerly winds are warmed in the winter and cooled in the summer while passing over the lake.

The average annual precipitation in the area is about 35 inches (fig. 3). Precipitation received during the growing season (April-September) averages 57 percent of the annual total. The rainfall is heaviest in May, which has an average of about 3.8 inches. The driest month of the year is February, in which the average is about 2 inches.

Snowfall averages about 55 inches, and 7 months of the average year have measurable amounts. January has the most snow, averaging 14.3 inches. Kalamazoo is on the eastern edge of the so-called snow belt, which is induced by moisture and warmth picked up by the prevailing westerlies while crossing Lake Michigan. Consequently, the average annual snowfall at Kalamazoo is 10 to 15 inches greater than in the central and eastern sections of southern Michigan.

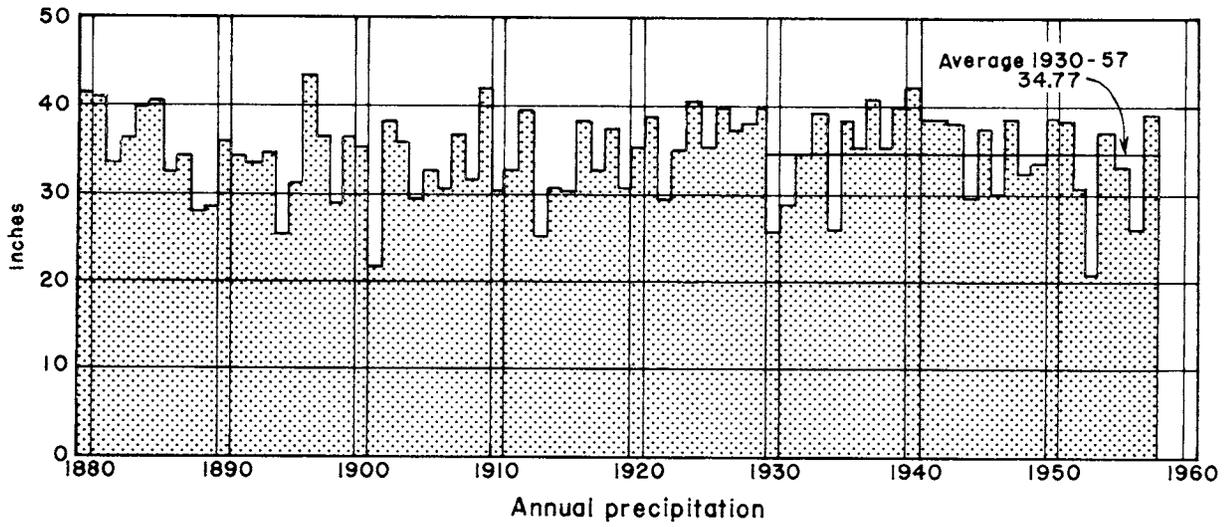
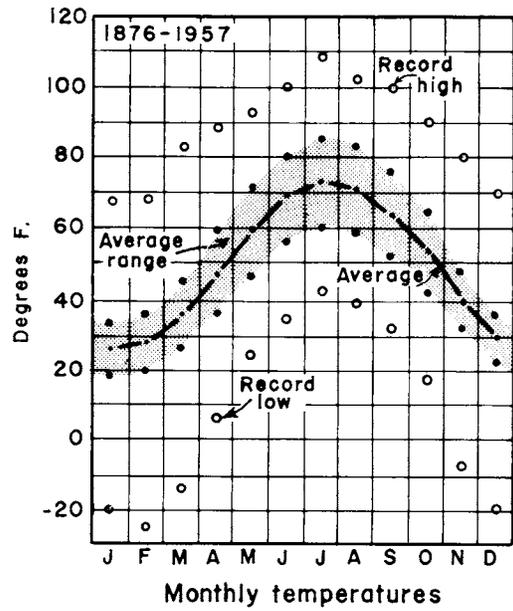
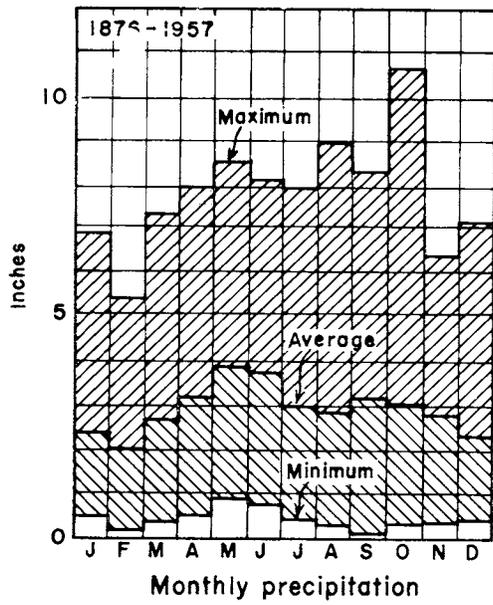


Figure 3. Precipitation and temperature records at Kalamazoo.

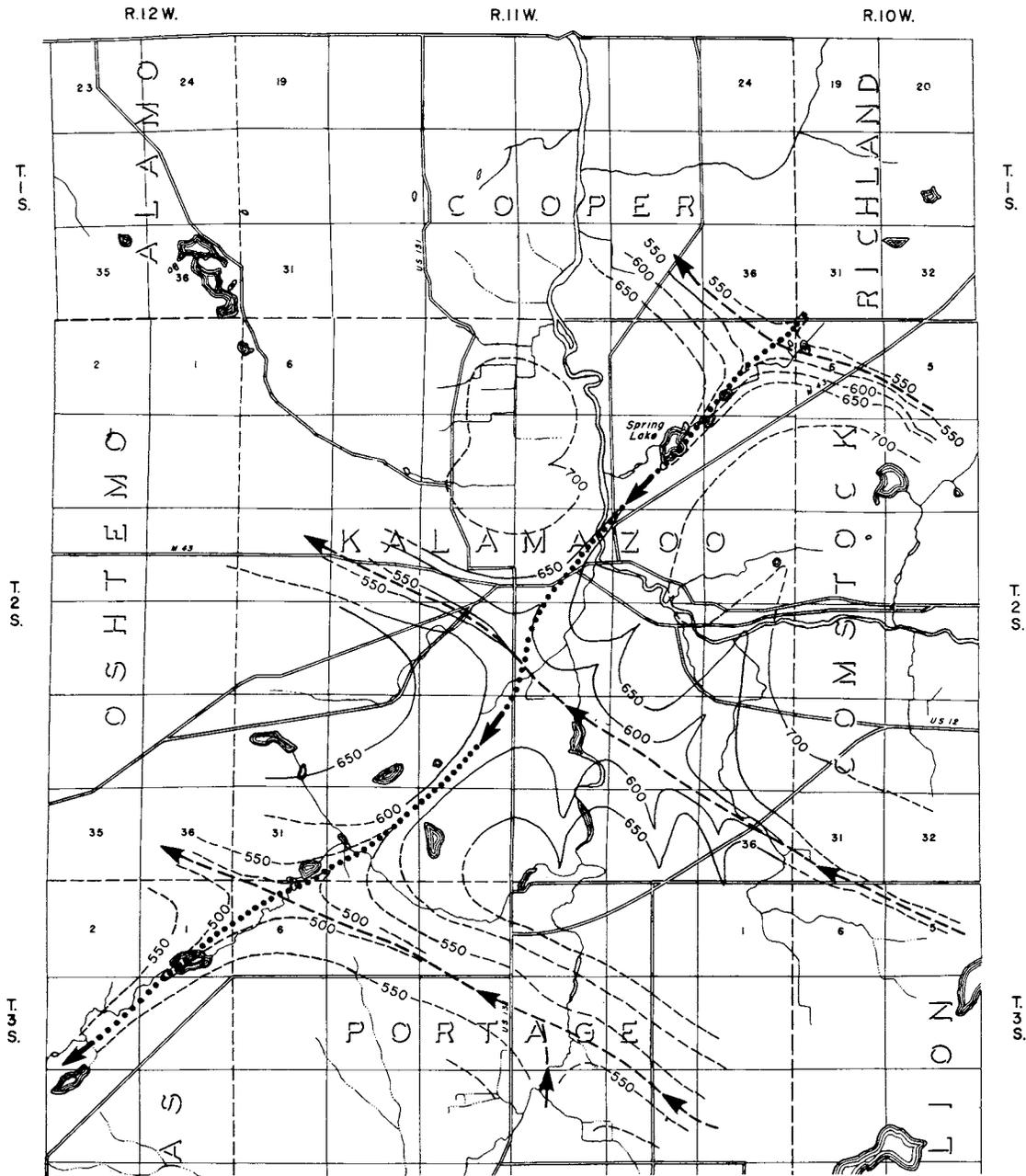
## GEOLOGY

Summary of Geologic History

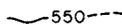
The bedrock formations that underlie the Kalamazoo area were formed by the consolidation of sediments deposited in seas which covered most of Michigan during the Paleozoic era. More than 10,000 feet of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks are present in the center of the Michigan basin.

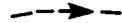
The long interval of geologic time from the close of the Paleozoic era to the beginning of glaciation was primarily one of erosion. During this period, the land surface in and around the Kalamazoo area was reduced to relatively low relief. The major streams flowed from the southeast to the northwest (fig. 4), the direction of flow being controlled by the structure of the bedrock formations, which in this area strike northwest. (Strike is the direction of a horizontal line in the plane of the inclined strata and is perpendicular to the dip.) These streams are believed to have been actively downcutting into the sedimentary rocks at the start of the glacial epoch.

The period in the geologic history of the Kalamazoo area most significant to ground water is the Pleistocene or glacial epoch. In the Pleistocene epoch, ice migrated into the Great Lakes region from the north. The glaciers carried great amounts of rock materials picked up from the surface over which the ice passed. These materials, which were deposited as the ice sheets melted away, make up the only important fresh-water aquifers in the Kalamazoo area.



EXPLANATION

 550  
 Contour on the bedrock surface, dashed where inferred  
 Contour interval 50 feet  
 Datum is mean sea level

 Trace of major buried Pleistocene valley  
 Trace of major buried pre-Pleistocene valley

Note: Contours are largely tentative and are subject to change as additional data become available.

0 1 2 Miles



Figure 4. Map showing generalized contours on the surface of the Coldwater shale in part of the Kalamazoo area.

During Wisconsin time Kalamazoo County was first covered, at least in part, by a lobe of ice emanating from the Saginaw Bay area. Areas in the southeastern part of the county contain glacial deposits associated with the Saginaw lobe. The rest of the county, including the area covered by this report, was later covered by ice of the Lake Michigan lobe, which advanced from the Lake Michigan basin to the northwest. The movement of ice into the area from the Lake Michigan basin probably followed in part along the valleys in the pre-Pleistocene bed-rock surface.

The ice front became stabilized at intervals along several fronts, and subsequent retreats of the fronts caused by melting left two moraines in the eastern part of the county. The ice front then retreated to a new position, marked by the Outer Kalamazoo moraine, which extends from northeastern Cooper Township through Texas Township. Melt water streams, which flowed from the ice standing on the Outer Kalamazoo moraine, spread outwash deposits of sand and gravel in front of the moraine. The melt water streams flowed eastward from the moraine into the glacial Kalamazoo River which at that time drained to the south.

Blocks of ice became detached from the melting glacier through the center of the county and were buried by sand and gravel outwash. Pits, formed when the ice remnants melted, now contain most of the lakes in Kalamazoo County. Melt water draining from the glaciers ponded against the ice front and formed glacial Lake Kalamazoo, which covered parts of the present Kalamazoo, Cooper, Comstock, Pavilion, and Portage Townships (Martin, 1957). Most of the sediments deposited in this lake were subsequently removed during downcutting of the Kalamazoo Valley.

The ice front then retreated a short distance to a position marked by the Inner Kalamazoo moraine. Melt waters from the ice at this front deposited outwash between the Inner and Outer Kalamazoo moraines. The melt waters drained to the east through several gaps in the Outer Kalamazoo moraine, one of which is in the vicinity of Crooked Lake in the central part of Texas Township.

After the ice retreated from the county, the Kalamazoo River abandoned its southern outlet and flowed northward to a lower outlet in southeastern Allegan County. Melt waters from the Saginaw lobe and the waters of Lake Kalamazoo also drained through this new valley to the vicinity of Otsego in Allegan County, where they emptied into the Gun River, a southward-flowing tributary of the St. Joseph River. The Kalamazoo River at that time cut 80 to 100 feet into the former outwash and lake plains, removed large quantities of sediment, and greatly widened the old valleys.

After the close of the Pleistocene epoch the volume of water discharged through the Kalamazoo River valley was greatly reduced, and hence the present-day Kalamazoo River occupies only a very small portion of the valley of the ancestral river.

#### Bedrock Structure

The Paleozoic sediments of the Michigan basin were deposited in nearly horizontal layers, but gradual subsidence and compaction of the beds, which was contemporaneous with deposition and greatest in the center of the basin, produced a bowl-shaped structure. The formations crop out in roughly concentric bands, the youngest beds being at the sur-

face in the central part of the structure and the oldest at the surface around the perimeter. The Kalamazoo area is in the southwestern part of the basin, where the Coldwater shale of Mississippian age forms the bedrock surface. This formation is 500 feet or more thick in the Kalamazoo area, dips generally northeastward toward the center of the basin, and strikes northwest. The Marshall formation, which directly overlies the Coldwater shale in the central part of the basin, extends into the northeast corner of Kalamazoo County; but elsewhere in the county, including the area covered by this report, it has been eroded away. Rocks older than the Coldwater shale crop out in the extreme southwest corner of the State and in northwestern Indiana.

#### Bedrock Topography

The bedrock topography as shown on figure 4 has been inferred from the records of water wells that reach bedrock and oil wells and oil test wells in and adjacent to the Kalamazoo area. As shown by Terwilliger (1958), the southwestern part of Michigan in preglacial time was drained through valleys that trended northwestward, generally parallel to the strike of the underlying bedrock formations. At least three major bedrock valleys of preglacial origin are believed to cross the report area. Data from wells indicate that another valley, probably of Pleistocene age, transects the three older valleys. This Pleistocene channel probably was cut when the advancing glaciers blocked the normal northwestward flow of the streams. Sediments filling these valleys compose the thickest deposits of glacial drift in the Kalamazoo area. Wells in the Axtell Creek area (fig. 15) tap thick, permeable

drift deposits at the intersection of a major pre-Pleistocene valley and the Pleistocene valley.

Generally, the basal part of the glacial-drift mantle is composed of dark-blue clay, most of which was derived from the Coldwater shale and redeposited by glacial ice. The shale is similar lithologically to the glacial-clay deposits, and it is difficult for drillers to distinguish between them in wells. Thus, the contact between the glacial drift and the Coldwater shale has not been accurately delineated in the logs of many wells. It appears that test drilling, which would more accurately define the bedrock valleys, would aid in the location of ground-water sources similar to that supplying the Axtell Creek area fields.

## GROUND WATER

A rock formation, part of a formation, or group of formations that yields water in usable quantities is called an "aquifer". The imaginary surface consisting of all points to which water will rise in wells tapping an aquifer is called the "piezometric surface". Aquifers are classified as water-table or artesian. In a water-table aquifer, ground water is unconfined; its surface within the aquifer is termed the "water table" and may be considered the piezometric surface of that aquifer. The zone of saturation is that part of the formation in which openings are filled with water under hydrostatic pressure. In an artesian aquifer, ground water is confined under pressure between relatively impermeable strata (strata through which water does not move readily). Under natural conditions, the water in a well that is finished in an artesian aquifer and tightly cased through the overlying confining bed will rise above the bottom of that bed, and therefore the piezometric surface is above the top of the aquifer. An artesian aquifer is full of water at all times, even when water is being removed from it. In topographically low areas wells tapping artesian aquifers may flow at the surface.

The capacity of a material to transmit water under pressure is called "permeability". The ability of an aquifer to yield water, however, relates not only to its permeability but also to its extent and thickness and to the amount of recharge available to it. The permeability of the glacial drift, which is the chief aquifer in the Kalamazoo area, is determined by the character (size and shape) of the open spaces between the drift particles. The character of the open spaces depends primarily on the mode of deposition of the various types of drift.

The coefficient of permeability (P) expressed in meinzers, is the rate of flow of water in gallons per day through a cross-sectional area of 1 square foot under a hydraulic gradient of 100 percent at a temperature of 60°F. The hydraulic characteristics of an aquifer are commonly expressed in terms of the coefficients of transmissibility and storage. The coefficient of transmissibility (T) is defined as the number of gallons of water per day, at the prevailing temperature, that will move through a vertical strip of the aquifer 1 foot wide and of a height equal to the thickness of the aquifer, under a hydraulic gradient of 100 percent, or 1 foot per foot. The transmissibility of an aquifer equals the average field coefficient of permeability (the coefficient measured at the prevailing temperature rather than at 60°F) times the thickness of the aquifer. The coefficient of storage (S) of an aquifer is defined as the volume of water the aquifer releases from or takes into storage per unit surface area per unit change in the component of head normal to that surface. The hydraulic characteristics of the glacial-drift aquifers in various parts of the Kalamazoo area are described below in the section entitled "Aquifer Tests".

The yield or the specific capacity of a well is a function of the efficiency of the well, the transmissibility and areal extent of the aquifer, and the availability of recharge. Specific capacity is defined as the yield per unit of drawdown and is usually expressed as the yield, in gallons per minute, for each foot of drawdown in water level caused by pumping of the well. Table 3 lists the specific capacities of a number of wells in the Kalamazoo area.

### Ground Water in Consolidated Rocks

The glacial drift in the Kalamazoo area is underlain by a thick sequence of shale, limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and other consolidated sedimentary rocks. The total thickness of the consolidated sediments has not been determined. None of these rock formations are known to supply fresh water to wells in the Kalamazoo area.

The Coldwater shale of Mississippian age, which is the uppermost bedrock formation under the Kalamazoo area, is composed primarily of dark-blue and relatively impermeable shale. Locally it contains layers of sandstone which may be water-bearing. The presence of two layers of water-bearing sandstone, one of which is 15 feet thick, is reported in the log of well 2S 11W 11-9 (table 2), but sandstone has not been reported in logs of other water wells in the area.

### Ground Water in Glacial Drift

Deposits of unconsolidated glacial drift constitute the only important fresh-water aquifers in the Kalamazoo area. The general term "glacial drift" embraces all types of sediments deposited during the glacial epoch by ice, melt-water streams, glacial lakes, and wind.

The glacial drift, which covers the entire Kalamazoo area, consists primarily of morainal, outwash, and channel deposits (fig. 5). The morainal deposits consist of till and were deposited directly from the glacial ice, water playing a minimum part in deposition. Outwash deposits are formed of materials deposited by melt-water streams issuing from the glacial ice. The channel deposits are similar in origin to the

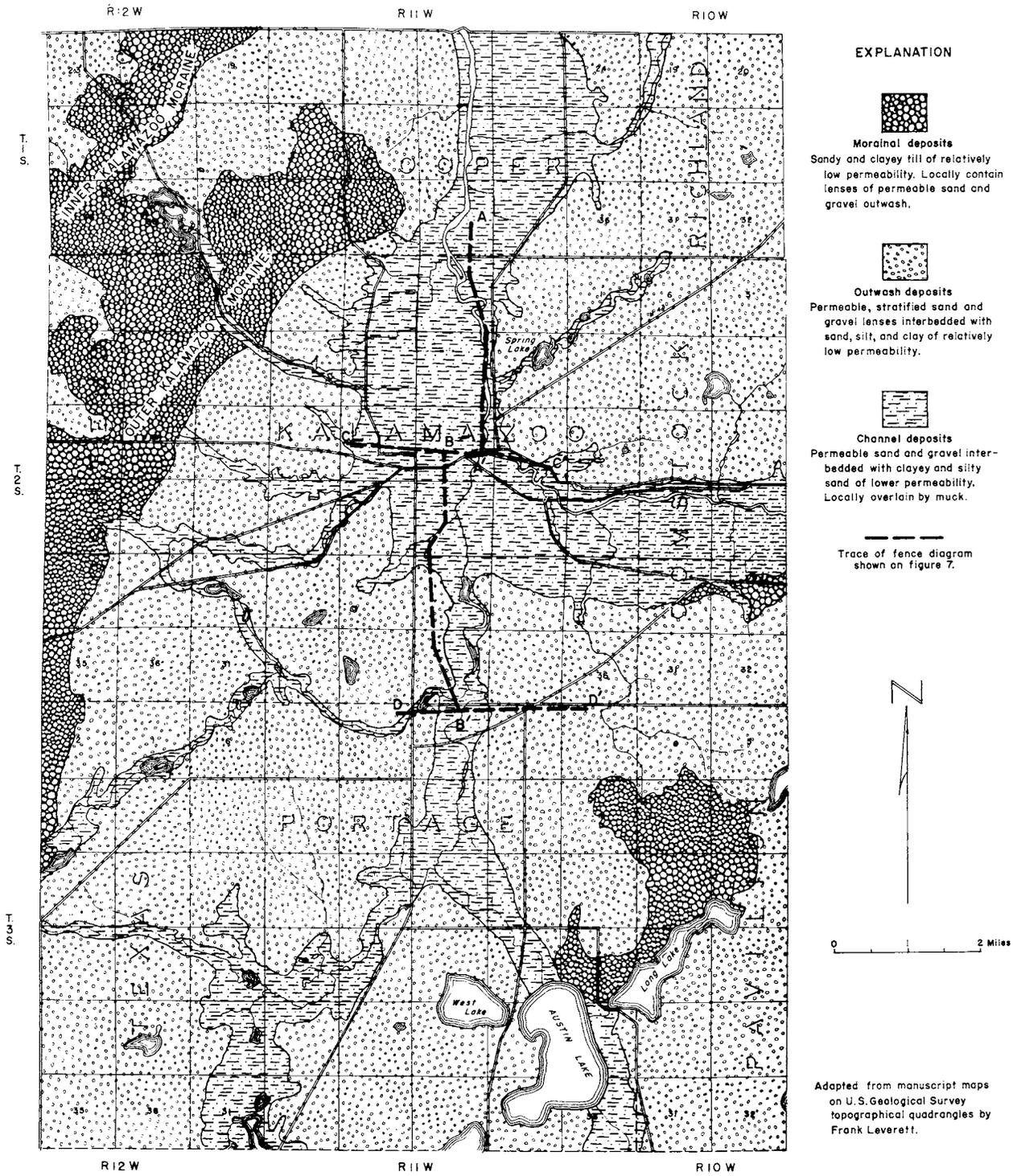


Figure 5. Surface geology of the Kalamazoo area.

outwash deposits, except that in late glacial and postglacial time the waters of the Kalamazoo River system extensively eroded and reworked these deposits and subsequently covered them with finer grained sediments. Layers of silt and clay deposited in glacial lakes and lenses of windblown sand also are present in the drift, but they are not present over significant areas of the surface and therefore are not shown on figure 5.

Figure 5 shows the nature of the glacial materials at or near the land surface and can be used as a general aid in prospecting for ground-water supplies. The aquifers best capable of supplying wells of high capacity are in areas mapped as outwash or channel deposits where the glacial drift is thick or where permeable beds of sand and gravel are hydraulically connected with surface streams or lakes.

Figure 6 shows the general thickness of the glacial drift in part of the area covered by this report. The drift ranges in thickness from about 50 feet at places along the Kalamazoo River to more than 300 feet where it fills the pre-Pleistocene valleys in the bedrock surface. Sufficient data were not available for construction of a drift-thickness (isopachous) map for the entire report area. Figure 7 shows schematically the thickness and general composition of the glacial drift along several cross sections through the city of Kalamazoo, from the north well field of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. to the north edge of Portage Township.

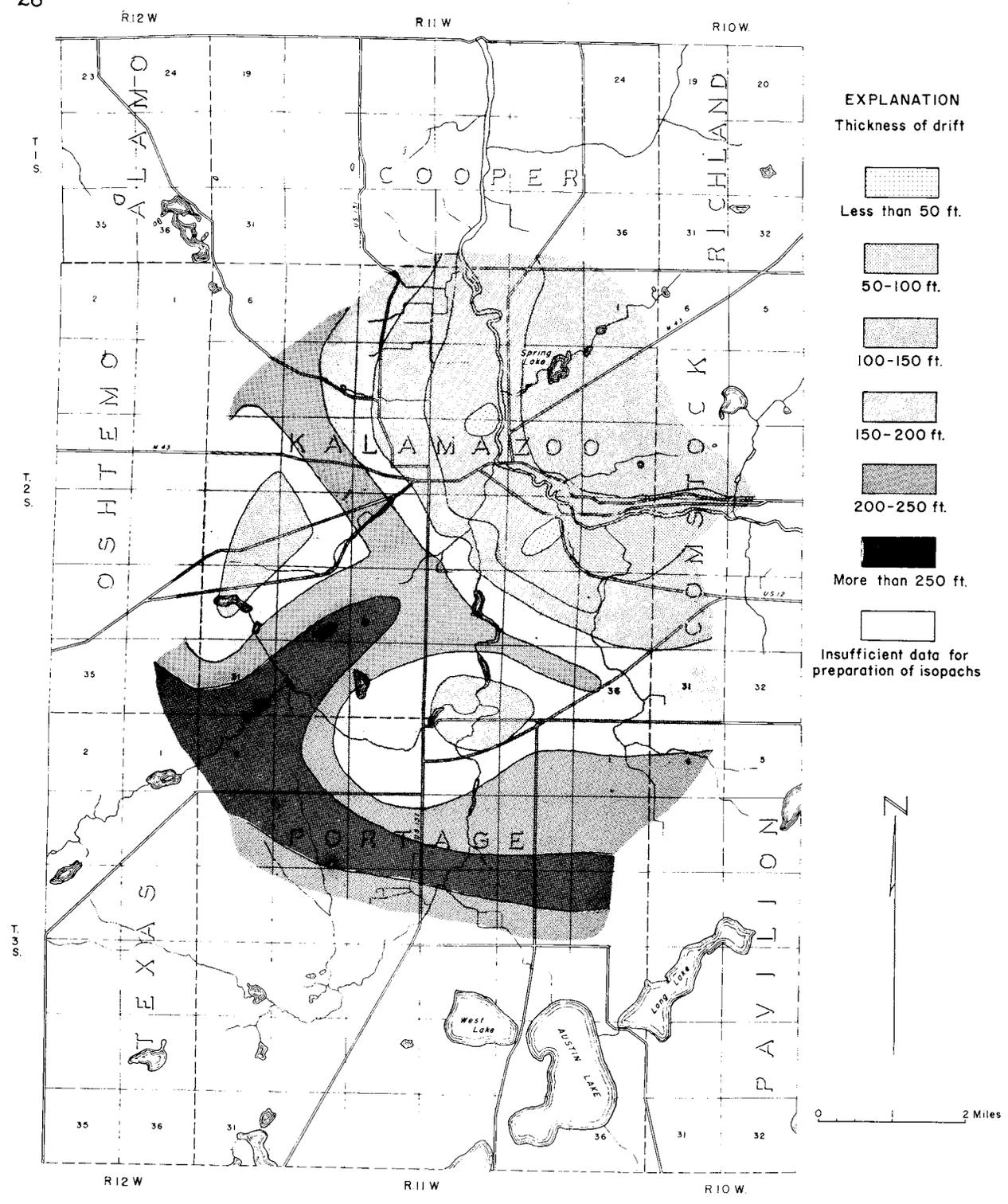


Figure 6. Generalized isopach map showing thickness of the glacial drift in part of the Kalamazoo area.

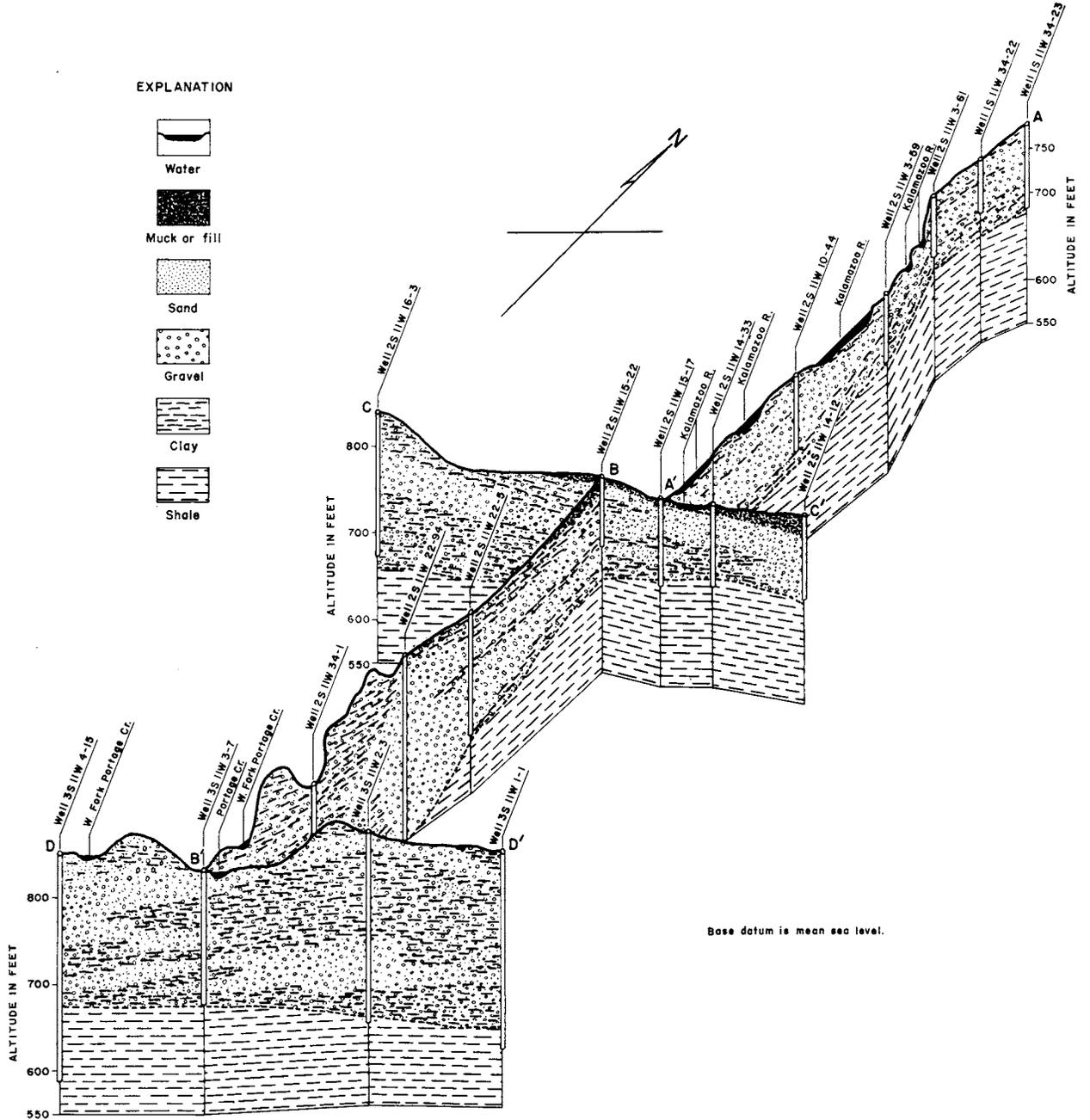


Figure 7. Schematic fence diagram of sections through the glacial drift along lines shown on figure 5.

### Morainal Deposits

The Outer and Inner Kalamazoo moraines are ridges of glacial till deposited along relatively static fronts of the Lake Michigan lobe of the Wisconsin glacier. The morainal tills generally are an unstratified and poorly sorted mixture of rock debris consisting of particles that range in size from clay to boulders. The tills of the Outer and Inner Kalamazoo moraines within the report area are generally sandy but contain sufficient amounts of clay and silt to reduce the permeability.

The morainal deposits generally will yield water adequate for domestic needs. Locally, however, they include beds of permeable sand or gravel outwash which will yield moderate to large supplies of water. Test hole 2S 11W 6-1, drilled to a depth of 167 feet (table 1), yielded 400 gpm. The source of most of this water is a bed of coarse gravel and boulders at a depth of 134 to 147 feet. The till above and below this bed is presumed to be of low permeability and to have contributed little to the yield of the well. The productivity of this well demonstrates the feasibility of obtaining water, at least locally, from permeable zones in the deposits of the Outer Kalamazoo moraine. Data are lacking, however, concerning the distribution, extent, and thickness of permeable materials that may be buried by or interbedded in the morainal tills.

Till was deposited also as ground moraine during retreat of the ice front in a period of rapid melting. The surface formed by such deposition is a rolling plain of low relief, and is referred to as a "till plain". Till plains are present in western Pavilion Township and

extend into eastern Portage Township (fig. 5). The water-yielding characteristics of the ground-moraine deposits are not known, but supplies adequate for domestic use are pumped from shallow driven wells in this area. Data are not available as to whether these surficial till deposits are underlain by permeable sand and gravel outwash deposits.

The bedrock surface in most of the Kalamazoo area is mantled directly by basal till composed predominantly of blue clay, although stream-deposited sand and gravel may lie on the shale surface along the bottoms of preglacial valleys. The basal till was derived largely from the Coldwater shale, over which the ice advanced, and hence is similar to the shale in hydrologic and lithologic characteristics. These till deposits are not a source of ground water.

#### Outwash Deposits

The outwash deposits in the Kalamazoo area are composed of relatively well sorted and stratified sand and gravel deposits, but some of the outwash is rather poorly sorted and difficult to distinguish from adjacent till. The sand and gravel outwash deposits are interbedded with numerous lenses of clay, silt, and fine sand.

The variation in grain size of the outwash particles is indicated in table 4, which lists the effective openings of screens used in different wells in the Kalamazoo area. The successful use of slotted casings in several wells indicates that much of the outwash is composed largely of coarse-grained material. Many lenses of

highly permeable outwash are present at varying depths within the report area as indicated by the many depths of screen or slot settings, and a single well commonly penetrates several good water-bearing zones. Many of these lenses are thin and discontinuous and hence, even in the rather restricted area of a well field, it is difficult to correlate individual lenses of permeable outwash material between wells. In some areas the outwash consists primarily of fine-grained sediments of relatively low permeability.

Outwash deposits compose the most important water-bearing zones within the glacial-drift aquifers of the Kalamazoo area. The aggregate thickness of these deposits, which are at the surface in much of the area (fig. 5), is as much as 300 feet where they have filled the pre-Pleistocene valleys in the bedrock surface. Wells 2S 11W 28-1 and 2S 10W 5-3 penetrated 294 and 330 feet of glacial drift, respectively, most of which is composed of layers of sand and gravel outwash.

Many wells tapping the outwash deposits have specific capacities of 25 gpm, or more, per foot of drawdown (table 3). The major well fields operated by the city of Kalamazoo, including those in the Axtell and Portage Creek areas which tap these deposits, have yielded large quantities of water throughout the years (see "Pumpage, Municipal" below). The outwash deposits are the source of water to most of the large capacity public-supply wells in and near Kalamazoo, but in some areas they may not be a source of large or even moderate supplies.

## Channel Deposits

The material mapped as channel deposits on figure 5 consists mainly of well-sorted sand and gravel beds which are similar in composition and hydrologic characteristics to the outwash deposits. The channel deposits, however, are of more recent origin than the outwash deposits, and locally they are interbedded with lake-deposited silt and clay and are mantled by silt deposits of the modern Kalamazoo River. In some areas the channel deposits are mantled also by muck. The channel deposits are differentiated from the adjacent outwash deposits primarily by their lower topographic position.

The channel deposits are present in the drainageways developed after the Kalamazoo River changed its course from the south to a lower outlet at the north, in Allegan County. This change resulted in downcutting of the outwash plain by 80 to 100 feet. Hence the channel deposits represent outwash that was reworked by the Kalamazoo River and its tributaries plus additional sediments deposited in the new drainageways.

The sand and gravel channel deposits along the Kalamazoo River range in thickness from about 50 to more than 100 feet. The log of well 2S 11W 24-3 at the National Gypsum Co. reports shale at a depth of 38 feet, but logs of other nearby wells report clay or hardpan at that depth (table 2).

The channel deposits are very important aquifers in the Kalamazoo area, inasmuch as they are tapped for water supply by the various paper companies located along the Kalamazoo River. The sand and gravel

beds included within the channel deposits are rather permeable and have yielded large quantities of ground water for many years, despite the fact that their aggregate thickness is much less than that of the outwash deposits. These beds are connected hydraulically to the Kalamazoo River, which serves as a source of recharge to the streamside aquifers and thus maintains relatively stable water levels (see "Recharge" below).

#### Recharge

The initial source of all fresh ground water in the Kalamazoo area is precipitation, which averages about 35 inches annually (fig. 3). The percentage of precipitation that ultimately percolates to the various aquifers has not been determined, but there is no doubt that a large percentage of the annual precipitation over the area is evaporated, is transpired by vegetation, or runs off directly to surface streams.

Areas where unsaturated permeable materials are at or near the surface are favorable for infiltration of precipitation to the underlying aquifers. Precipitation on already-saturated sediments or on areas underlain by materials of relatively low permeability, such as clayey till or lake deposits, will not result in appreciable recharge. Much of the surface runoff is available for recharge to the ground-water reservoirs through induced infiltration to well fields in the area.

Under normal conditions in the Kalamazoo area, ground water discharges to the Kalamazoo River and its tributaries, which are hence classified as effluent streams. Where the streams are incised into permeable materials in the aquifer, water flows from the stream into the

aquifer if the water level in the aquifer is lowered to a depth beneath the stream surface by pumping or any other influence. That reach of the stream is then classified as influent and is a source of recharge to the aquifer potentially equal to the flow of the stream. Pumping of wells in such an area will induce migration of water from the stream toward the wells.

Water levels in wells along or near the Kalamazoo River are influenced by changes in stage (gage height) of the river (fig. 8) in such a way as to demonstrate that the river and aquifer are connected hydraulically. The water level in observation well 2S 11W 10-11, which is about 300 feet from the Kalamazoo River, rose about 14 feet in response to precipitation that caused a 7-foot rise in stage of the river in March and April 1947. The water level in well 2S 11W 26-3, about 3,700 feet from the river, rose about 4 feet during the same period. A rise or fall in river stage ultimately results in corresponding changes of water level in the aquifer, although there is a lag in time before the entire effect is felt. The amount of rise in water levels in these wells which can be attributed directly to rise in river stage, and not to direct recharge from precipitation, however, cannot be determined on the basis of presently available data.

Most of the well fields of the city of Kalamazoo are adjacent to creeks tributary to the Kalamazoo River. The City Utilities Department is engaged in a continuing program of inducing recharge to some of the municipal well-field aquifers from these streams by construction of recharge ponds, lakes, and channels, and by streambed improvement. The

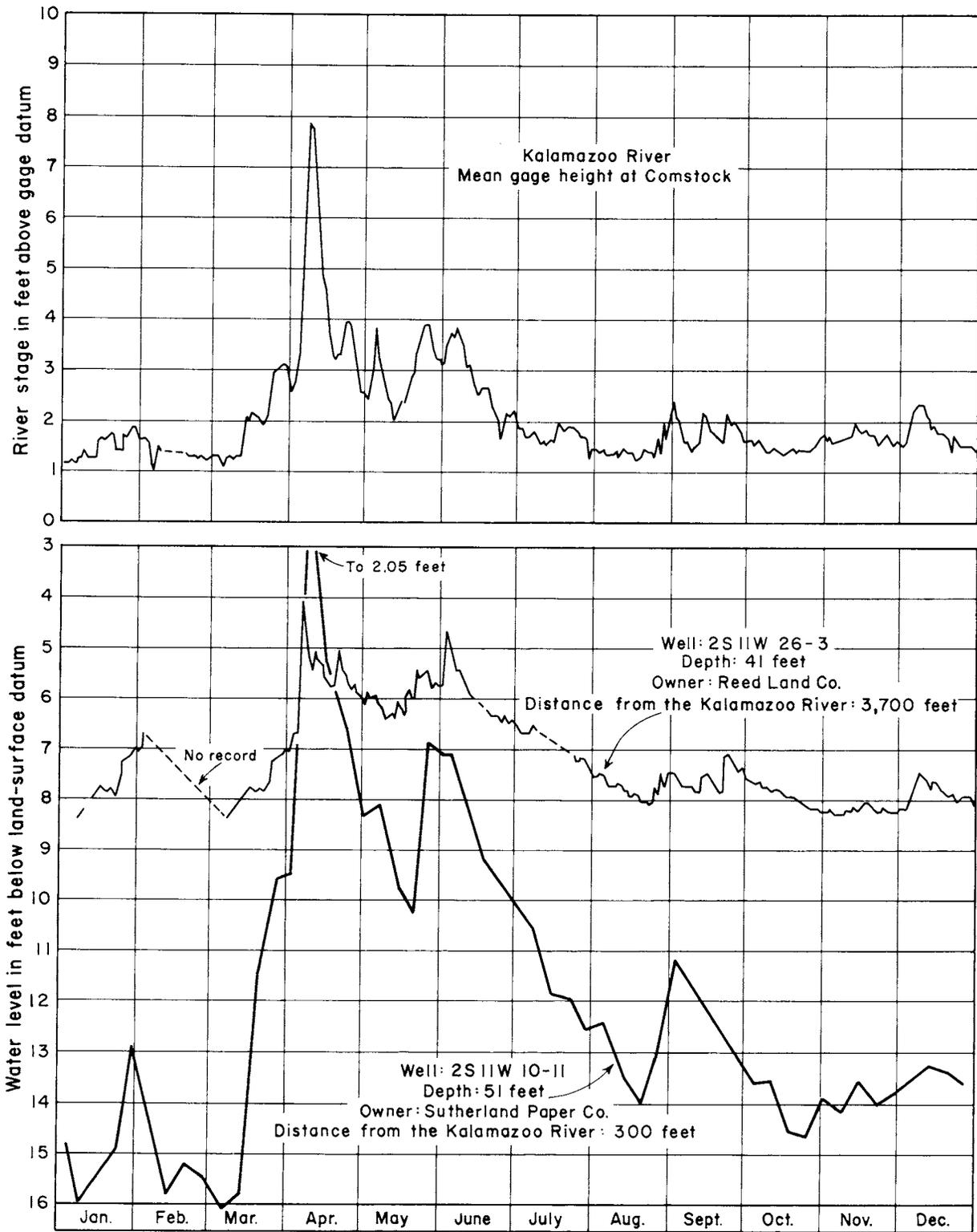


Figure 8. Graphs showing the relation between the mean gage height of the Kalamazoo River and water levels in wells 2S 11W 10-11 and 26-3 during 1947.

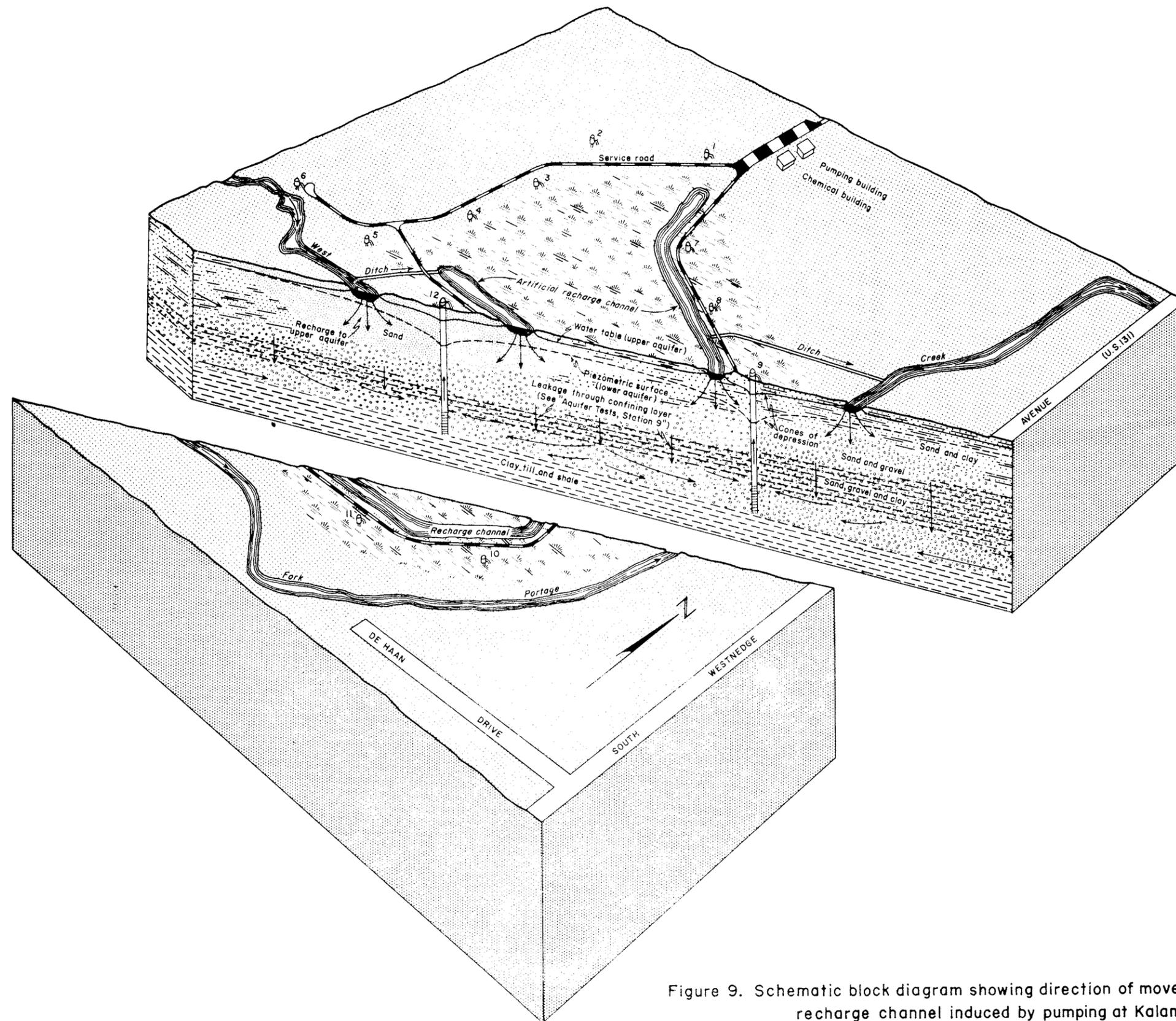
recharge operations increase the yield of the well fields because surface storage capacity (available recharge) is increased, and hydraulic connection with the aquifers is created or improved. Growth of cones of depression and lowering of water levels are practically halted as recharge in quantities equal to pumpage moves into the aquifers under increased hydraulic gradients. The quantity of surface water that can be recharged to the aquifer varies directly with the transmissibility of the aquifer, the permeability and area of the bottom of the surface source, the hydraulic gradient, and, of course, with the amount of surface water available.

For example, Axtell Creek has been deepened and widened to create three large ponds in the area of the important complex of well fields shown on figure 15. Silt and organic materials are periodically removed from the bottoms of these ponds and adjacent reaches of the creek so that optimum infiltration capacity can be maintained. Despite the fact that billions of gallons of water are pumped annually from numerous high-capacity wells in this area the relatively small drawdown of the ground-water level (fig. 18) is marked evidence of the success of this project. The amount of water pumped from the area is governed by the quantity of recharge available from precipitation and by the water carried into the area by Axtell Creek. The effects of pumping on Axtell Creek are illustrated by base flow measurements of the creek made on November 20, 1947 at the Maple Street bridge near Station 4 (drainage area, 0.77 square miles) and near the confluence of Axtell and Portage Creeks (drainage area, 1.47 square miles). The data showed an actual loss in flow from 0.876 to 0.650 cfs in this reach (Paulsen, 1950, p. 286). In terms of yield per square mile of drainage area, the flow at the mouth was only 39 percent of that at the Maple

Street bridge. During many days in the summer, little or no water from Axtell Creek discharges to Portage Creek. The city endeavors to limit pumping to amounts equal to the available recharge, so as to avoid de-watering of the upper portion of the aquifer, which would cause increased pumping lifts.

A similar program is being carried out at the West Kilgore Road well field (Station 9). Here, a recharge channel has been dredged within the field. Part of the flow of the West Fork of Portage Creek is diverted to the recharge channel via a ditch and culvert. The waters in the creek and the channel are available for induced recharge to the aquifer by pumping. Figure 9 illustrates the principles involved in this case of induced infiltration and the general direction of movement of water from the stream and recharge channel through the aquifer and into the well. It does not, however, show movement of water to the well from sources other than the stream and recharge channel, such as precipitation on the area and on adjacent uplands.

The new Spring Valley well field (Station 14, fig. 14) constructed by the City Utilities Department has demonstrated supplemental benefits that can be derived from sound hydrologic research when combined with integrated urban planning. To provide water for the rapidly expanding population in the northeastern part of the city, a new well field was constructed in the vicinity of a series of small lakes, the so-called Limekiln Lakes in secs. 1, 11, and 12, T. 2 N., R. 11 W. The outwash materials in this area are only moderately permeable, because they contain a relatively large percentage of fine sand and silt. The Parks and Utilities Departments collaborated in dredging and expanding the lowest



Note: Entire area is in sec. 4, T. 3 S., R. 11 W. (Portage Township); hence, well numbers shown are 3S 11W 4-1, etc. See tables 1 and 2 for selected records and logs.

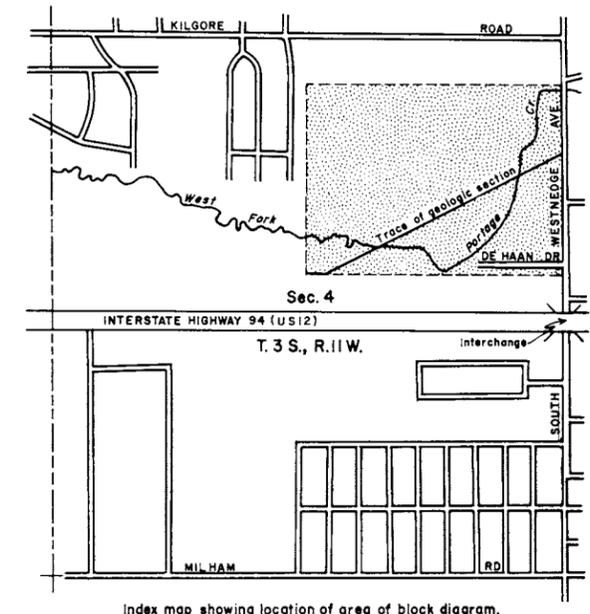


Figure 9. Schematic block diagram showing direction of movement of water from creek and recharge channel induced by pumping at Kalamazoo station 9.

of the small lakes, providing a large source of recharge to the aquifer. The large area of recharge compensates for the moderate permeability of the aquifer. An elevated storage tank was constructed so that this facility could be used independently to provide water in the area without the necessity of importing water from distant pumping stations located at considerably lower altitudes. A scenic park was developed around the new lake, which was renamed Spring Lake (fig. 2).

The Upjohn Co., which pumps 5 to 9 million gallons of ground water daily, constructed two artificial-recharge ponds of 10,000 and 40,000 square feet, into which clean, but warm, process water is pumped (Sisson, 1955). Enough chloride is added to maintain a residual to prevent bacterial growth. A natural pond covering 90 acres also is used for recharging. Sisson calculated that the artificial ponds recharge 9 percent, and the natural pond 16 percent, of the well water pumped by the company.

Figure 8 demonstrates that hydraulic connection exists between the Kalamazoo River and the channel deposits that make up the aquifers along the reach of the river through the Kalamazoo area. The river thus provides recharge to the aquifer, which is tapped by numerous high-capacity industrial wells. Potentially, the river is a source of recharge greatly in excess of foreseeable industrial demands. However, recharge to the stream-side well fields is impeded by the partial sealing of the river bottom by natural sedimentation and by settling of solids from industrial effluents. Measures designed to promote recharge from the river are necessary to utilize more fully the water-resource potential along the Kalamazoo River. Efforts made by several industries to scrape or remove impermeable materials from the river bottom in order to increase the recharge locally have met

with varying degrees of success. Measures are also being taken by the industrial concerns in the area to reduce the volume of solids discharged to the river.

#### Movement and Discharge

The movement of water underground is similar to that of surface streams, as the water moves by gravity from high levels to low levels in response to differences in hydraulic head. Ground water, however, moves slowly through the drift aquifers, because of the resistance to flow in the small openings through which it passes. Sisson (1955) calculated that water recharged to the aquifer in sec. 14, T. 3 S., R. 11 W., traveled at a velocity of  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  feet per day. Velocities of ground-water movement vary considerably, however, and may range from a few feet per year to as much as several feet per day. Water may travel considerable distances in the ground, from areas of recharge at the surface to areas downgradient where it may be pumped from wells, or may, under natural conditions, once more reach the surface and join the flow of streams, appear as a seep or spring, enter a lake, or escape directly to the atmosphere by evaporation or transpiration.

In the Kalamazoo area, except for the southern parts of Texas, Portage, and Pavilion Townships, which lie in the drainage basin of the St. Joseph River, the general direction of ground-water movement is toward the Kalamazoo River. Figure 10 shows the general configuration of the ground-water surface and the direction of flow in the Kalamazoo area. Movement of ground water is in the direction of the hydraulic gradient at right angles to the contours. The hydraulic gradient conforms generally

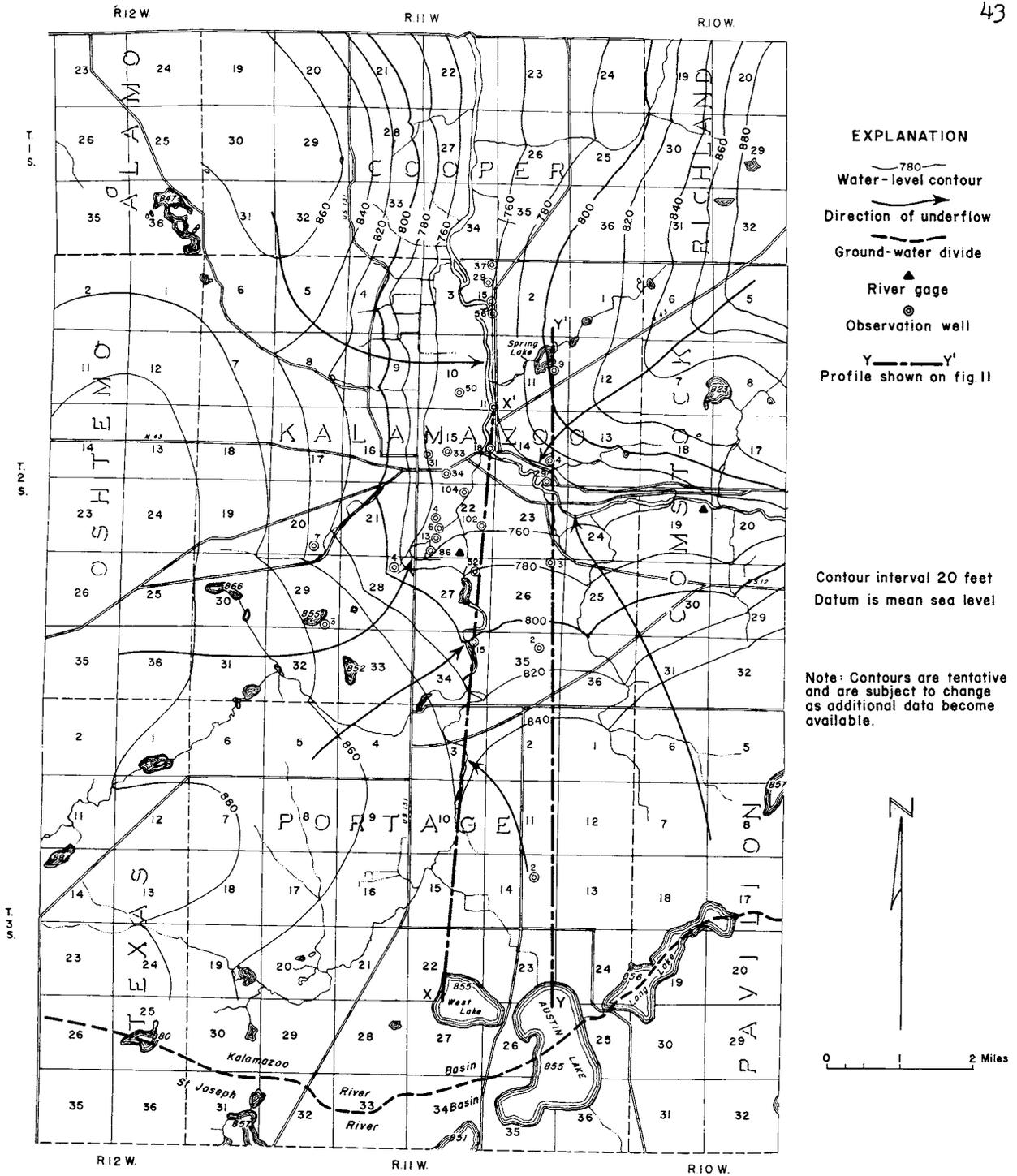


Figure 10. Generalized hydrologic map of the Kalamazoo area showing direction of ground-water movement.

to the topographic gradient. It should be clearly understood that the contours shown on figure 10 are generalized, as the actual pattern of flow in any aquifer is complex. In addition, the contours are interpolated from all available hydrologic data and represent a combination of the configurations of the water tables and piezometric surfaces in numerous water-bearing lenses within the glacial drift. Where two or more water-bearing zones in a given area are under different artesian pressures, water will percolate or "leak" from the aquifer having the higher head to the one having lower head.

Along the flank of the Outer Kalamazoo moraine, on the west side of Kalamazoo, the piezometric surface is above the land surface, indicating that the water in the underlying aquifers is under sufficient artesian pressure to flow.

Figure 10 is insufficiently detailed to show depressions in the piezometric surface caused by pumping in numerous well fields in the area. Figure 11, however, shows the effects of pumping on the water-level profiles along two north-south sections. Section X-X' shows that ground water flows northward to the Kalamazoo River from Austin Lake, which is on the ground-water divide between the Kalamazoo and St. Joseph River drainage basins. The section roughly parallels Portage Creek, and the ground-water level is a few feet above the level of Portage Creek in Portage and southern Kalamazoo Townships. In this area, except for the cone of depression created by well 3S 11W 14-40 and other wells of the Upjohn Co., the stream is effluent, as ground water is discharged to it. Where the aquifer is heavily pumped in the city of Kalamazoo, the water level is below the level of the stream, and

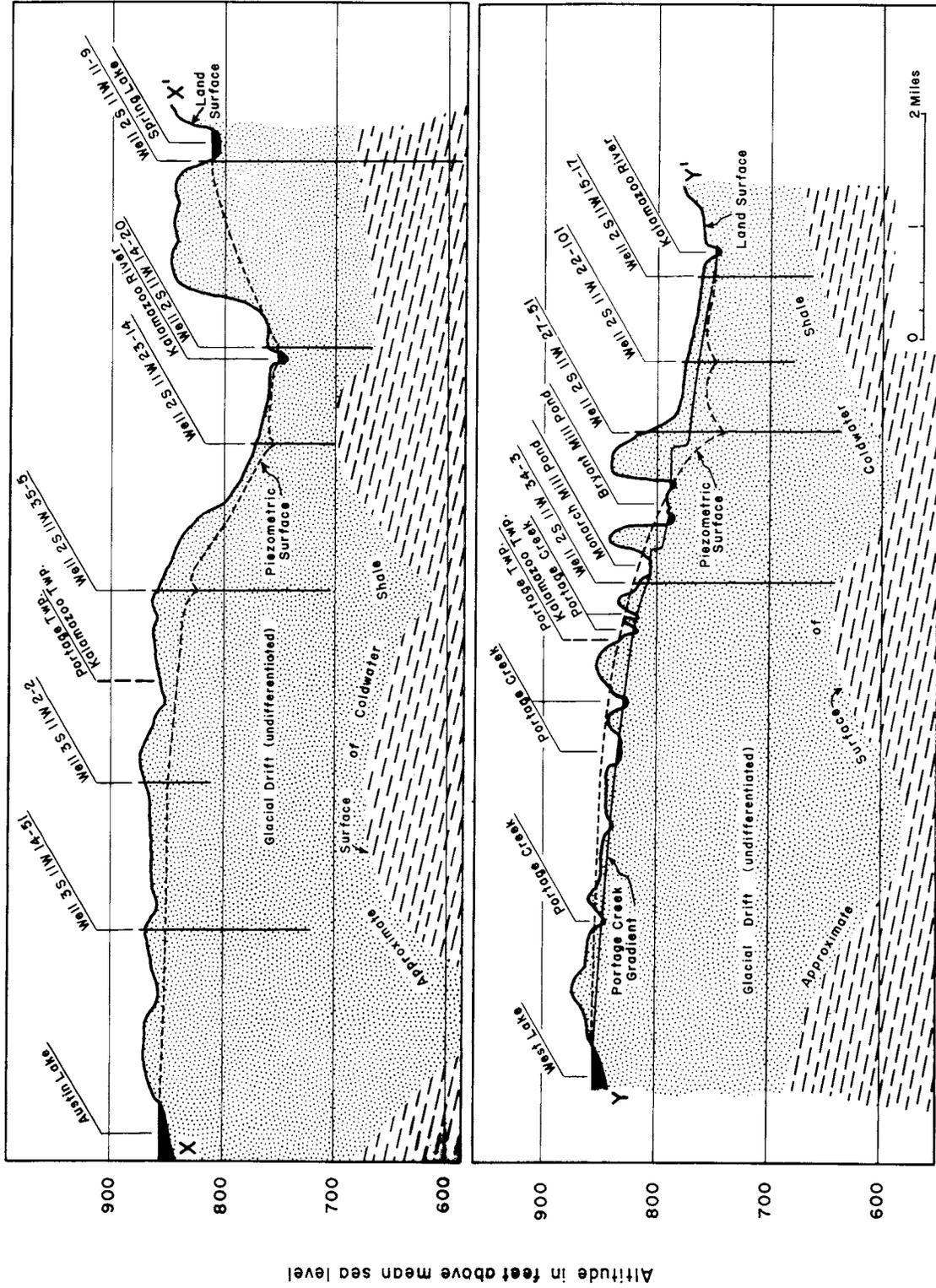


Figure 11. Profiles of the piezometric surface, Portage Creek, and the surface of the Coldwater shale along lines shown on figure 10.

in this reach the stream is influent, recharging the aquifer. The level of Portage Creek does not coincide with the land-surface profile shown on the section, inasmuch as the creek is about 1 to 1 1/2 miles west of the line of the section. This section also illustrates the recharge potential of the Kalamazoo River for aquifers that adjoin the river.

Section Y-Y' on figure 11 more closely parallels Portage Creek but crosses the creek several times. Where the water-level profile is above the land surface, wells drilled into the artesian aquifers will flow. Wells at the East Kilgore station (Station 8), which is located along side of Portage Creek in the north part of sec. 3, T. 3 S., R. 11 W., flow when they are not being pumped. Flows from artesian aquifers in the Kalamazoo area are generally small, and pumping is required to satisfy demands for most purposes. Along most of the reach of Portage Creek in the city of Kalamazoo, pumping has lowered ground-water levels, changing the creek to an influent stream.

Figure 10 shows also that the general movement of ground water in the Kalamazoo area is in the direction of flow of the various tributary streams, although the movement is deflected toward the tributaries where they drain the aquifers. Where municipal and industrial pumping operations have created cones of depression that intersect surface-water bodies, the direction of movement of ground water, and water recharged from the surface, is diverted toward the wells.

Under natural conditions, most of the discharge of ground water is to the Kalamazoo River and its tributaries. Although it is known that some of the surface-water runoff is intercepted by pumping of ground water, the quantity intercepted from most of the streams cannot be determined on

the basis of presently available data. It is known, however, that during periods of heavy pumping all the flow of Schippers Creek, and much of that of Axtell Creek, is recharged to the ground. Most of the water pumped from wells is ultimately returned to the surface streams through sewers and drains. Also, some ground water is discharged directly to the atmosphere by evapotranspiration.

### Pumpage

#### Municipal

Annual pumpage by the city of Kalamazoo from 1880 through 1957 is shown on figure 12. During this 78-year period, a total of about 118 billion gallons was withdrawn from the glacial-drift aquifers underlying the city and contiguous areas. Total pumpage in 1880 was about 300 million gallons, or about one-fifteenth of the municipal pumpage in 1957. By 1890, pumpage had increased to 790 million gallons, but subsequently, annual pumpage gradually declined until 1902, when only 400 million gallons was pumped. Most of this decline may be attributed to the gradual installation of water meters beginning in 1894 (Norman, 1949).

Annual pumpage increased to a new high of about 2.2 billion gallons in 1930, but declined during the following five years to 1.5 billion gallons in 1935. The decline in pumping can be attributed to the economic depression of that period. By the end of World War II the city of Kalamazoo was pumping about 3.2 billion gallons a year. The volume of pumping increased in the postwar years, but fell off in the early 1950's. This decline undoubtedly was due to above-average precipitation in 1950 and 1951, which tended to reduce water demands for

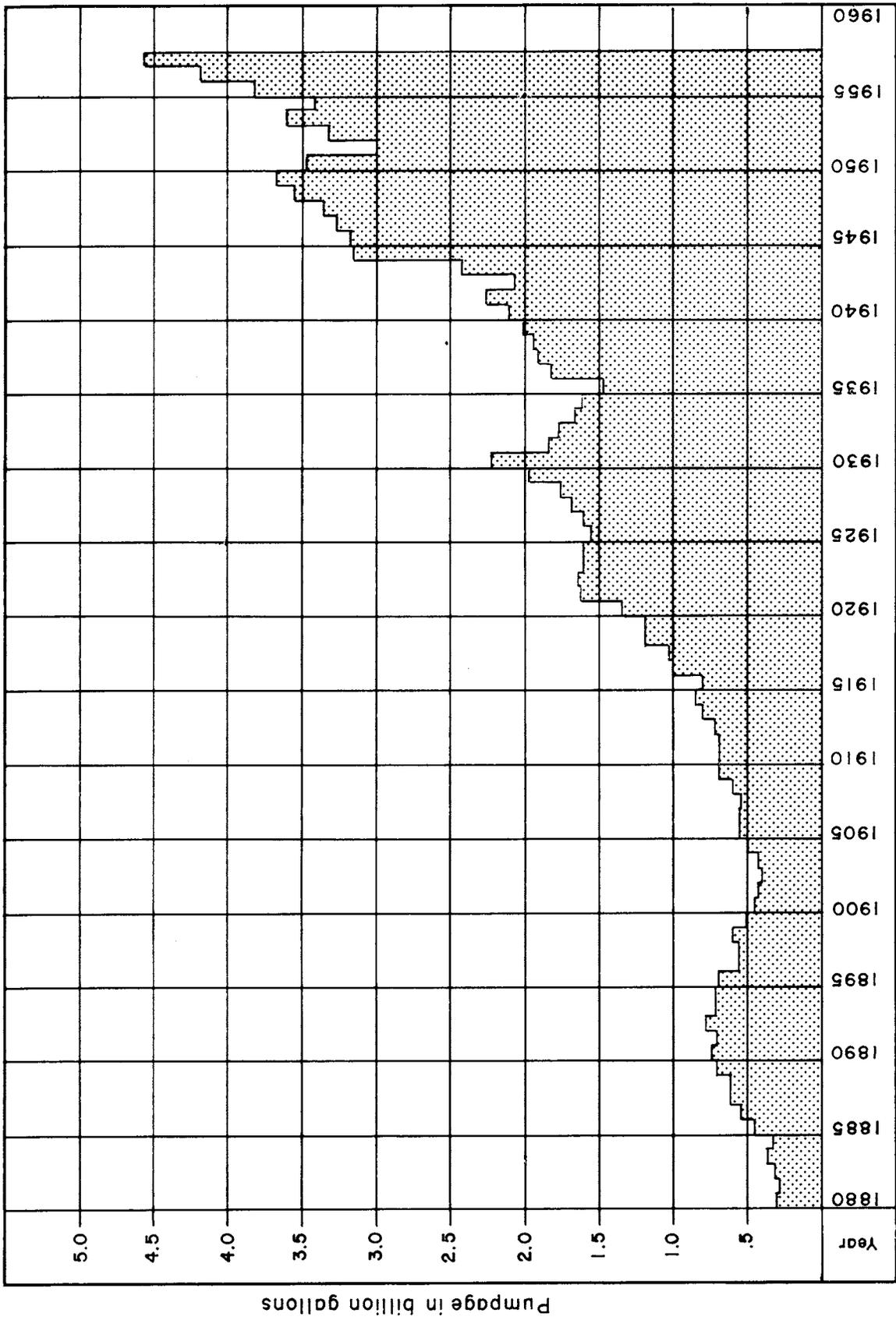


Figure 12. Annual pumpage by the city of Kalamazoo, 1880-1957.

lawn watering and certain other uses, and pumping from several of the smaller stations was temporarily discontinued. Deficient precipitation during the subsequent years was a principal cause of sharp increases in pumping, which reached a record high of about 4.6 billion gallons in 1957.

Prior to the close of World War II almost all the municipal water was pumped from stations along Axtell Creek near the Central Pumping Station, referred to herein as the Axtell Creek area. During this period, only Stations 4 and 5 supplemented the supply obtained from the Axtell Creek area.

After World War II, however, the city began a program of well-field construction in peripheral areas both inside and beyond the city limits. During the period 1946-57 pumpage of ground water from stations other than those located in the Axtell Creek area ranged from about 40 million gallons per year in 1951 to about 1.27 billion gallons in 1957. The pumpage from the various Kalamazoo city well fields for the period 1946-57 is given on figure 13. Figure 14 shows the approximate distribution and magnitude of pumpage from the Axtell Creek area stations and all other municipal well fields in 1957. The stations are at about the centers of the circular pumpage diagrams. Figure 15 shows the approximate location of pumping stations within the Axtell Creek area and the pumpage by each in 1957.

The city of Kalamazoo furnishes water to various industries, commercial firms, and institutions, as well as to the general public. The Kalamazoo State Hospital maintains its own well field and pumping facilities. Portage Township maintains a public supply at the Southfield Subdivision. Elsewhere, beyond the city of Kalamazoo's distri-

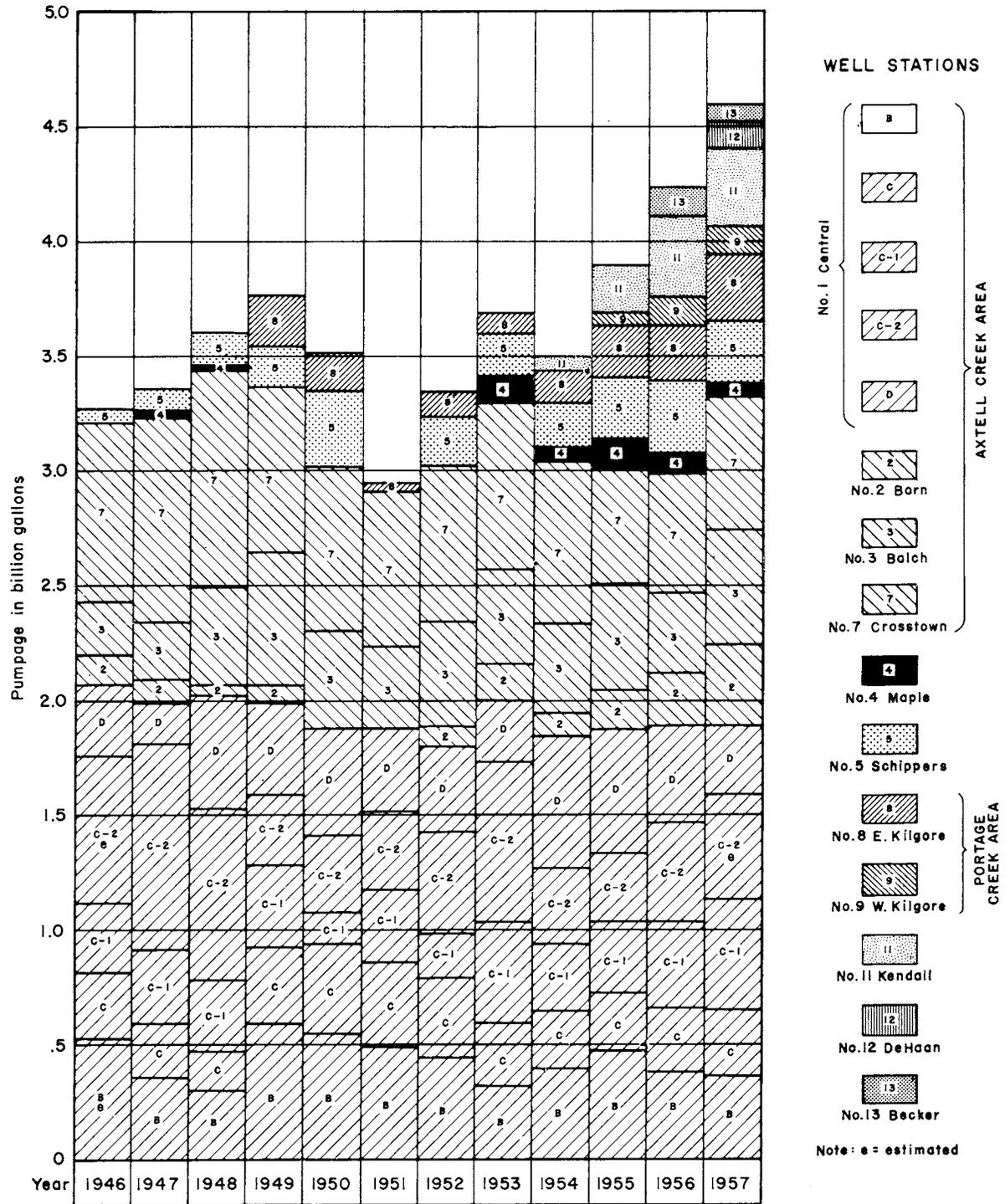


Figure 13. Annual municipal pumpage by stations, 1946-57.

bution facilities, public and domestic water needs are supplied by individual wells or well fields.

### Industrial

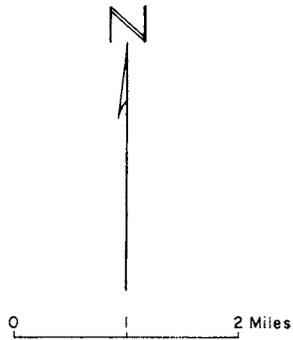
A canvass of the larger industrial water users in and near Kalamazoo was made in 1948 in order to estimate the volume of ground water pumped from nonmunicipal wells. Detailed records of pumpage were not available, but it was estimated that the withdrawal of ground water for industrial use in 1948 was about 14 billion gallons. No data on industrial pumpage have been collected since 1948. It is believed, however, that industrial pumping of ground water has declined slightly, and that industrial use of surface water has increased. The paper manufacturers, most of whom are located along the Kalamazoo River and Portage Creek, account for most of the pumpage of ground water for industrial use. The Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. supplies the city of Parchment with water, in addition to supplying its own needs. The Upjohn Co. in Portage Township, which pumps 5 to 9 million gallons daily, is the only other industrial concern that uses large quantities of ground water; numerous other industrial and commercial firms in the area pump much smaller quantities of ground water for various uses.

### Water Levels

Water levels fluctuate in response to climatic and other natural influences and to pumping and other manmade changes in the hydrologic regimen. Giroux (1958) has analyzed fluctuations of

EXPLANATION

STATION	TOTAL PUMPAGE (million gallons)
Axtell Creek Area (see figure 15)	3302
4. Maple	56
5. Schippers	266
8. East Kilgore	288
9. West Kilgore	124
11. Kendall	335
12. De Haan	110
13. Becker	76



○ Station not pumped during 1957

Note: Stations 1, 2, 3, and 7 are included in the Axtell Creek Area

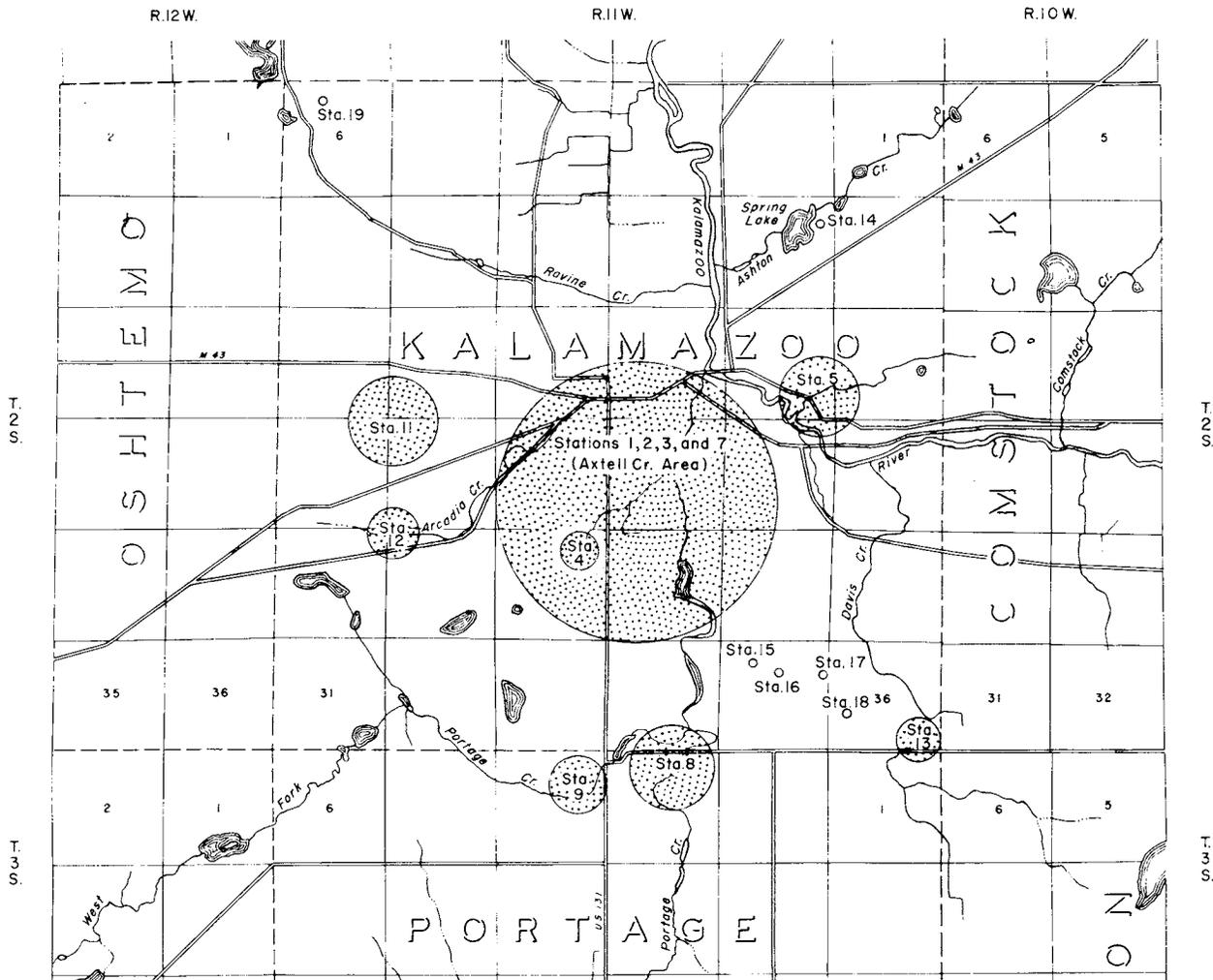


Figure 14. Distribution and magnitude of municipal ground-water pumping by the city of Kalamazoo, 1957.

EXPLANATION

STATION	TOTAL PUMPAGE (million gallons)
1. Central	
B	354
C	256
C-1	446
C-2	560
D	257
2. Born Ct.	349
3. Balch St.	495
7. Crosstown	585



0 200 400 Feet

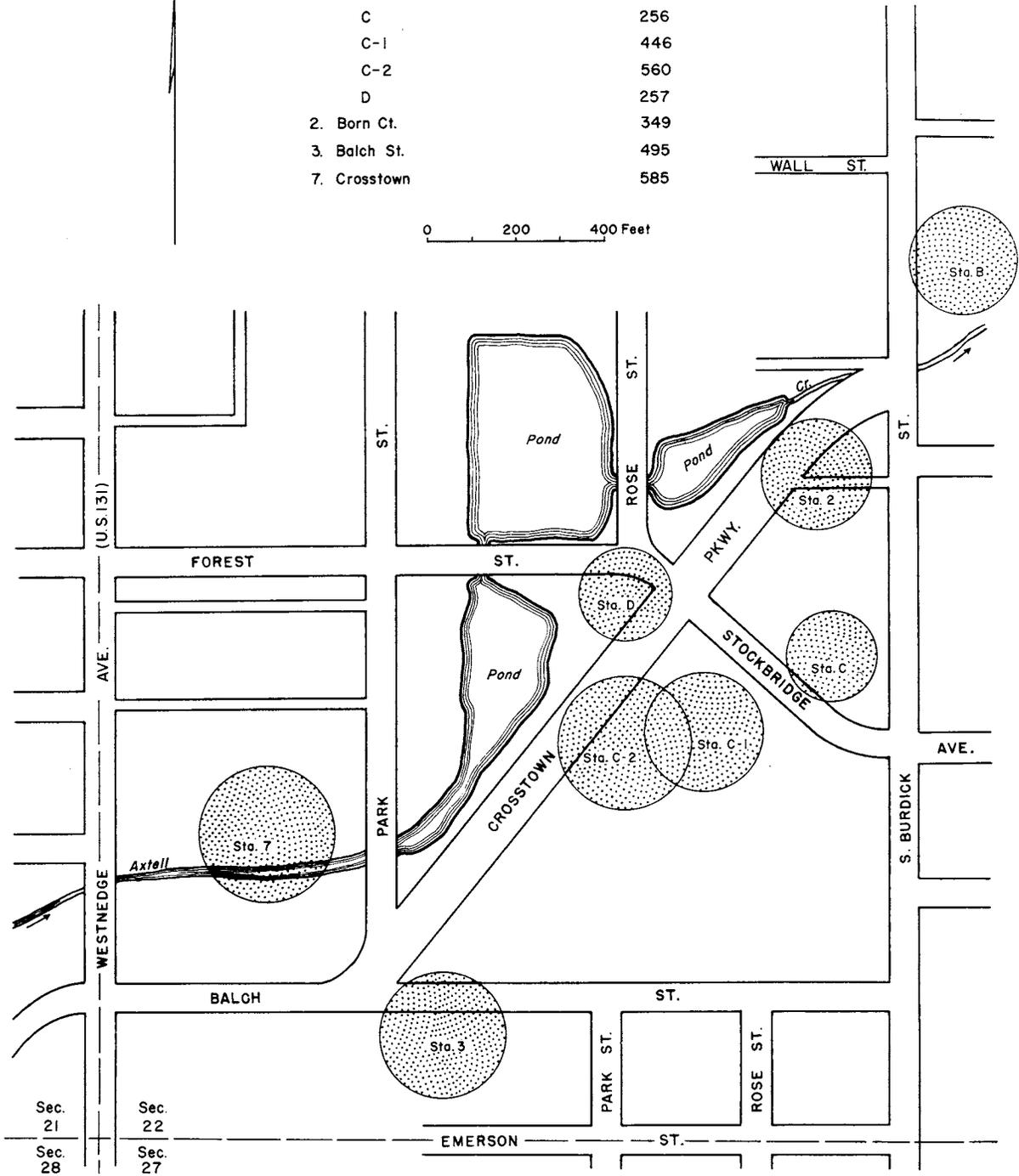


Figure 15. Distribution and magnitude of municipal ground-water pumpage in the Axtell Creek area, 1957.

of ground-water level in the Kalamazoo area for the year 1957 and has tabulated the range in fluctuation in 15 observation wells in which measurements were made during the period 1946-57. Tabulations of many water-level measurements made in the Kalamazoo area since 1939 are contained in the annual series of U. S. Geological water-supply papers entitled "Water Levels and Artesian Pressures in Observation Wells in the United States" (for 1956 and subsequent years, "Ground-Water Levels in the United States"). The length of the published record for each well and the number of the water-supply paper for each year are shown on figure 16.

#### Natural Influences

Ground-water levels in the area fluctuate with seasonal changes in the rate of natural recharge to and discharge from the ground-water reservoirs. During the spring, water levels normally rise in response to the infiltration of rain and melting snow. Warmer temperatures that prevail during the growing season result in an increase in evapotranspiration and a reduction in the opportunity for recharge. Thus, unless total precipitation is abnormally high during the growing season, water levels decline. In the fall, when cold weather ends the growing season, precipitation may result in rises of water level after depleted soil moisture is restored. However, the usual summer decline in stage may continue if precipitation in the fall is deficient or if an early general freeze impedes infiltration. Recharge to the ground-water reservoir in the winter

Well No.	Former No.	Water-supply - paper number and year																	
		886 1939	906 1940	936 1941	944 1942	986 1943	1016 1944	1023 1945	1071 1946	1096 1947	1126 1948	1156 1949	1165 1950	1191 1951	1221 1952	1265 1953	1321 1954	1404 1955	In Press 1956 1957
2S11W 3-15	KoPT 13																		
3-29	KoPT 50																		
3-37	KoPT 6																		
3-56	KoPT 40																		
10-11	KoKO 136																		
10-50	KoKO 137																		
11-9	KoKo 5																		
14-4	KoKo 15																		
14-29	KoKO 186																		
15-18	KoKO 211																		
15-31	KoKO 228																		
15-33	KoKO 311																		
15-34	KoKO 227																		
20-7	KoKo 42																		
22-4	KoKO 1																		
22-6	KoKO 114																		
22-13	KoKO 2																		
22-86	KoKO 3																		
22-102	KoKO 242																		
22-104	KoKO 222																		
26-3	KoKO 240																		
27-52	KoKO 284																		
28-4	KoKO 39																		
29-3	KoKo 43																		
34-15	KoKo 121																		
35-2	KoKo 136																		
3S11W 14-2	KoPg 47																		

Figure 16. Chart showing length of water-level records for observation wells in the Kalamazoo area published in U. S. Geological Survey water-supply papers, 1939-57.

is reduced if most of the precipitation is in the form of snow and subfreezing temperatures persist.

Fluctuations of water levels, primarily in response to natural influences, are illustrated by the hydrographs of wells 2S 11W 20-7, 26-3, and 29-3 (fig. 17). The hydrographs show that the water levels in these wells in and near the city of Kalamazoo have remained relatively steady, barring seasonal fluctuations, during the period 1946-57. The water levels in these wells were somewhat higher during the period 1946-52 than in 1953-57. The relatively high water levels which were observed in 1950, 1951, and the early part of 1952 resulted from above average precipitation during that period. The lower levels during the latter period of record resulted from deficiencies of precipitation during the second half of 1952, and in 1953, 1955, and 1956 (figs. 3 and 18). Precipitation continued to be deficient until the fall of 1957, and the water level fell to a record low in well 20-7 at the Western Michigan University golf course, and to a near-record low in well 29-3 at Wood's Lake. Subsequently, levels rose in response to more than 11 inches of precipitation during the last quarter of 1957.

#### Pumping Influences

Generally, ground water is a renewable natural resource because it is intermittently or continually being replaced directly or indirectly by precipitation. If an aquifer is to be developed by means of wells so that a long-term yield can be obtained, then

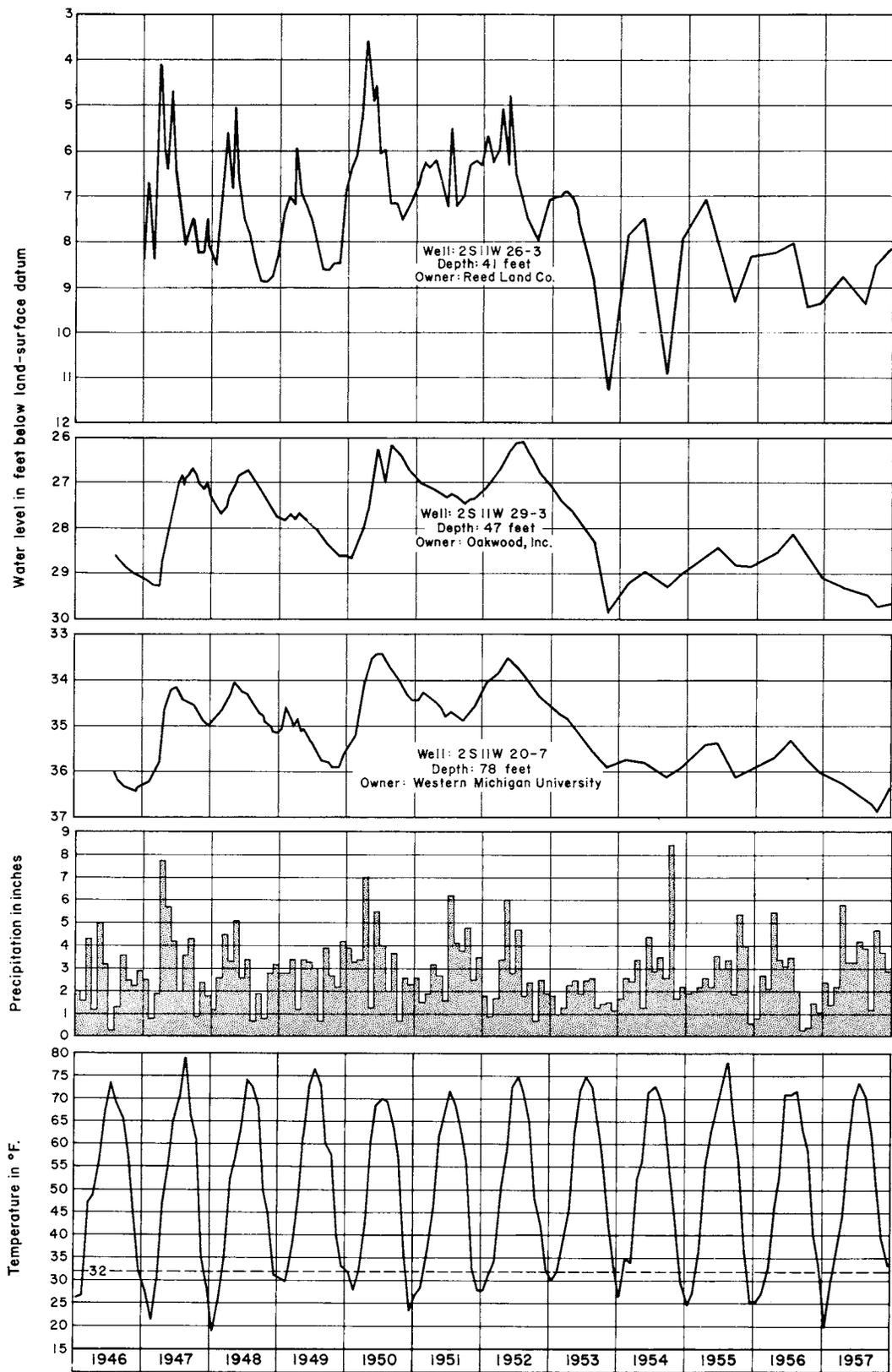


Figure 17. Hydrographs of observation wells, monthly totals of precipitation, and monthly mean temperatures at Kalamazoo, 1946-57.

the average rate of recharge must balance the rate of discharge. An approximate dynamic equilibrium between recharge and discharge exists in any aquifer in its natural state (before it is tapped by wells). When water is withdrawn from an aquifer by a well, a temporary change in the total discharge from the aquifer results. The pumping of the well causes a cone-shaped depression in the piezometric surface around the well. With continued discharge, the cone of depression expands until the resultant lowering of water level causes a decrease in discharge from the aquifer or an increase in recharge to the aquifer, or a combination of the two, which tends to restore the aquifer to a state of equilibrium. If the discharge from a well or group of wells exceeds the total available recharge, the water level will continue to decline so long as the discharge continues. Where a number of wells are pumped, a composite cone of depression is formed, which may extend over a large area. Water levels in other wells within this cone of depression also are lowered, even if the wells are not pumped.

A lowering of the water level, therefore, is a necessary result of the development of an aquifer. Historical data (Leverett, 1906a) reveal that artesian pressures in the aquifer in the vicinity of the Central Pumping Station at Burdick Street were sufficient to cause water to flow above the land surface. The development of the aquifer at this station has lowered the piezometric surface below the land surface. The graphs on figure 18 indicate that recharge by normal precipitation and by induced infiltration from surface sources is adequate to support pumpage of about 3 to 3.5 billion

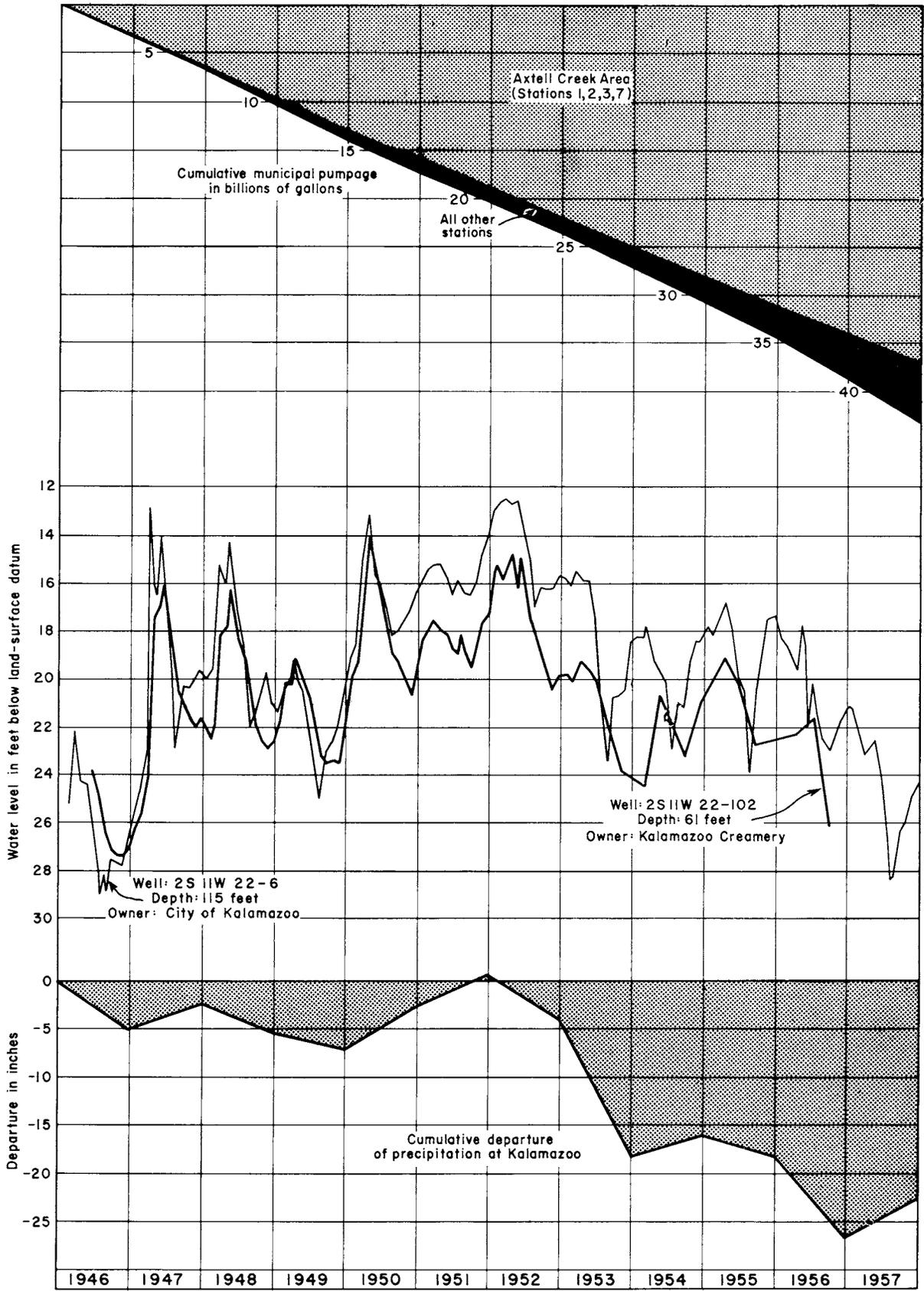


Figure 18. Cumulative municipal pumpage, hydrographs of wells 2S IIW 22-6 and 22-102, and cumulative departure of precipitation, 1946-57.

gallons annually without a further appreciable lowering of the water level. The declining trend in water levels from 1952 to 1957 apparently resulted from deficiencies of precipitation during this period, as pumping in the area has remained relatively constant (fig. 13). It is probable that normal precipitation for a period of several years, a slight decrease in pumpage, or a slight increase in artificially induced recharge would halt the declining trend in water levels. It is apparent from the data shown on figures 12, 13, and 18 that the glacial-drift aquifer in this area is a very productive source of water, inasmuch as billions of gallons of ground water have been pumped in this vicinity for the past 90 years, with relatively little drawdown of water levels.

Wells 2S 11W 15-18, 15-31, 15-33, and 15-34 (fig.19) are in the business district of Kalamazoo, and they all tap the channel deposits along the Kalamazoo River. The glacial drift in this area ranges in thickness from about 75 to 150 feet (fig. 6, table 2). Water levels in these wells fluctuate in response to pumping and to seasonal climatic changes which influence the rate of recharge to the aquifer.

The total range in water-level fluctuations in these wells is comparatively small, and the lowest level recorded was about 27 feet below the land surface, in well 2S 11W 15-34. In 1953, however, the frequency of measurements in the wells was reduced from monthly to quarterly, and the range in fluctuations recorded since then is probably not as great as the actual range. Water levels in wells in this area generally will not decline to stages below that of the Kalamazoo River except in localized cones of depression caused by pumping.

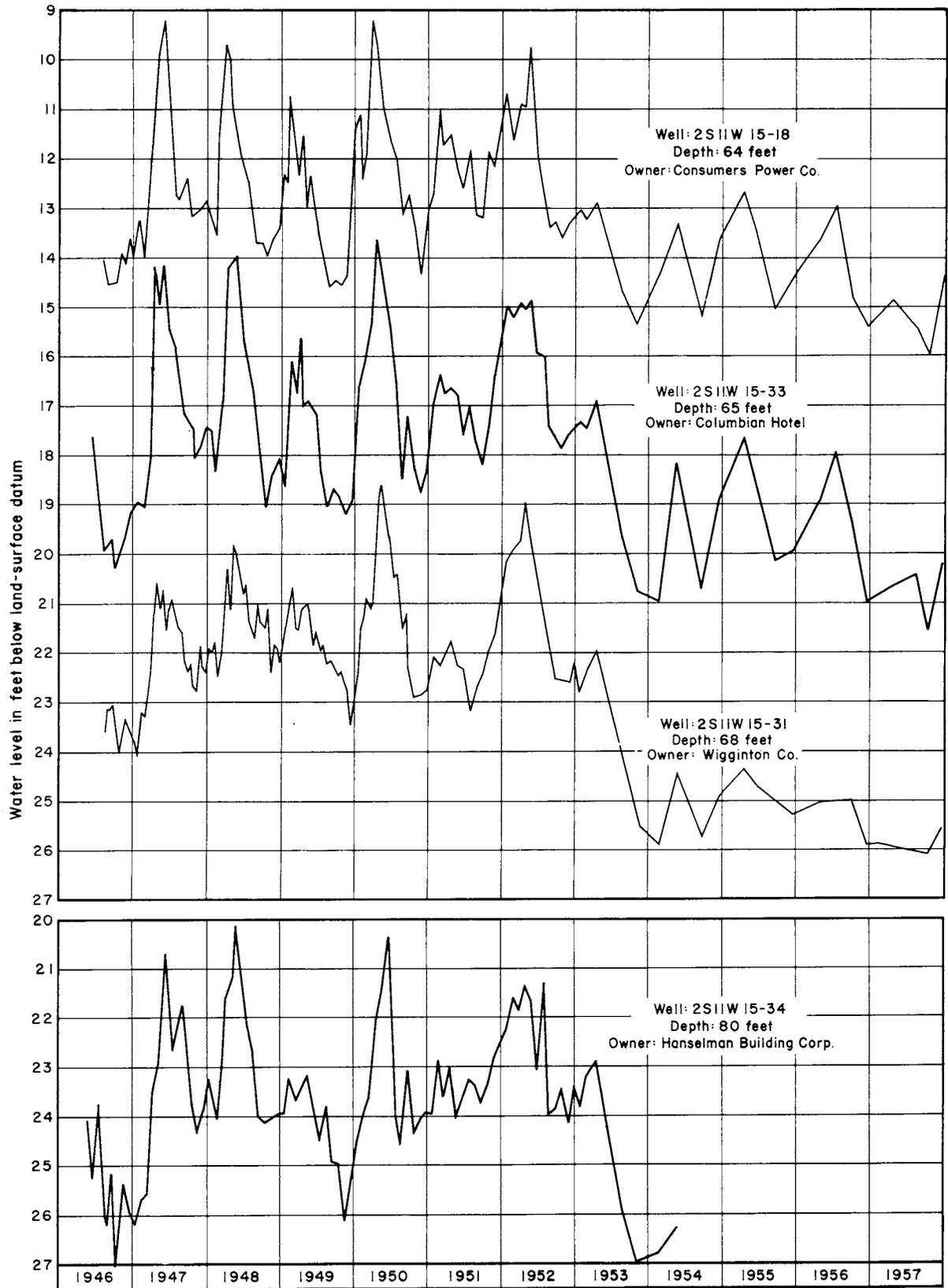


Figure 19. Hydrographs of observation wells in the Kalamazoo business district, 1946-57.

Ground water is naturally discharged to the Kalamazoo River as the ground-water level is generally above river stage. Arcadia Creek, Portage Creek, and the Kalamazoo River are potential sources of recharge, but they do not replenish the aquifer in the downtown area, as recharge from precipitation and underflow is adequate to meet present demands. A number of wells in the business district recharge the aquifer with disposed air-conditioning water.

Figure 20 shows hydrographs of observation wells located in industrial well fields where nearby surface streams are a potential source of recharge by induced infiltration. The hydrographs of the wells at the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. plant at Parchment show a maximum range in water-level fluctuations of about 6 feet. Hydrographs of wells 2S 11W 3-56, 3-15, and 3-29 are combined to cover the period 1947-56 and are reduced to a common datum in feet above sea level. The fact that water levels in these wells do not decline below river stage in a heavily pumped aquifer indicates that the river becomes a source of recharge when the cone of depression caused by pumping intersects it.

The water level in observation well 2S 11W 10-11, at the Sutherland Paper Co. plant on the north side of Kalamazoo, ranged from 2 to 20 feet below the land surface. The cone of depression around the pumped wells in this field extends to the Kalamazoo River, and thus the river is a source of recharge. Heavy pumping in this field causes drawdowns of water level which in some wells are to stages below the screens (see tables 3 and 4). The relatively large pumping drawdowns in wells in this field, some of which are very

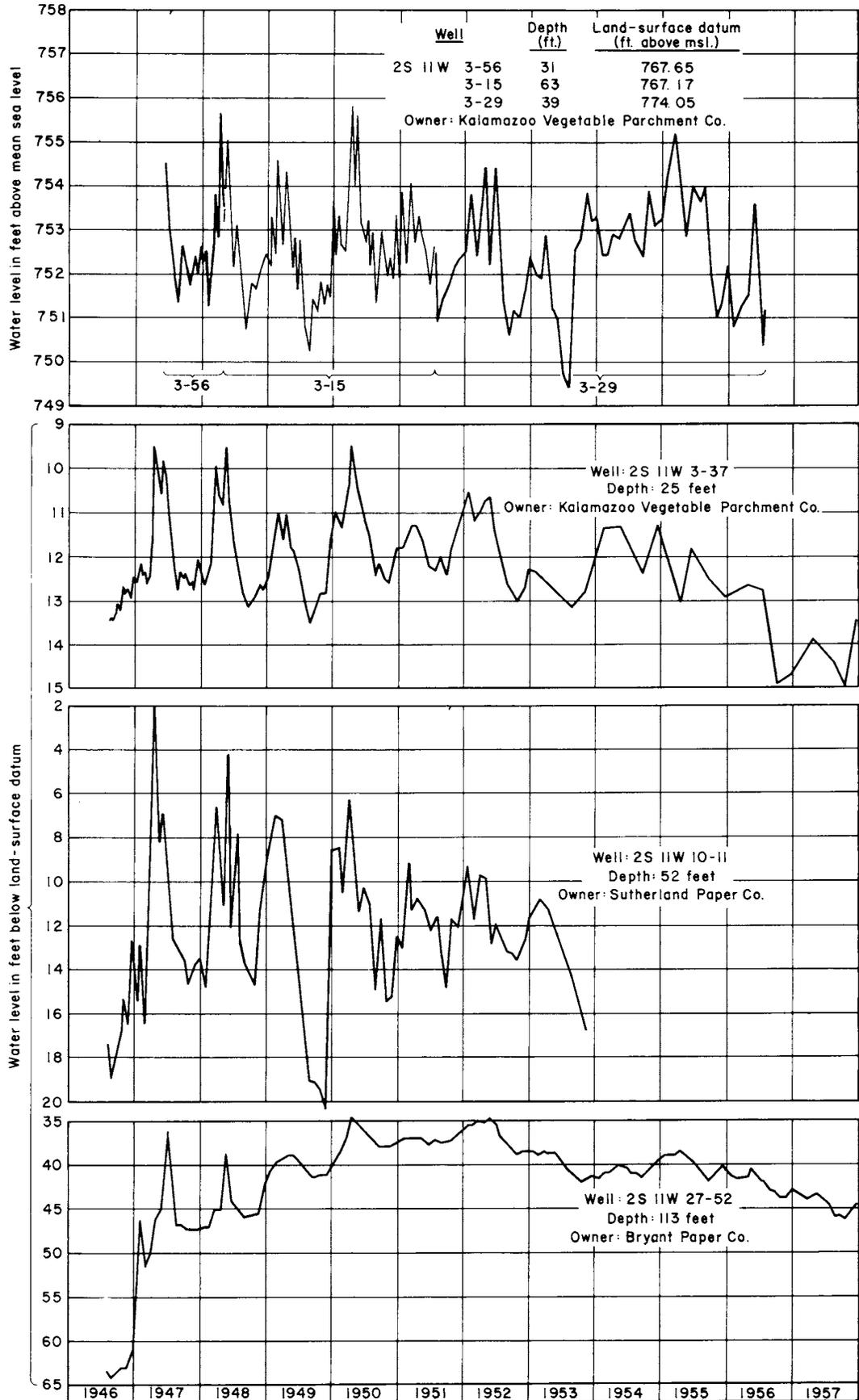


Figure 20. Hydrographs of observation wells in industrial well fields adjacent to the Kalamazoo River or Portage Creek, 1946-57.

close to the edge of the Kalamazoo River, to levels substantially below the river stage indicate that sedimentation and precipitation of solids from industrial effluents have substantially reduced recharge to the aquifer along this reach of the river.

Water levels in observation well 2S 11W 27-52, alongside Portage Creek in the well field of the Bryant Paper Co. (now St. Regis Paper Co.), have ranged for the most part between 35 and 50 feet below the land surface, or about at the level of Portage Creek. The low water levels recorded in 1946 probably were caused by heavy pumping during and immediately after World War II.

#### Aquifer Tests

The most effective method for determining the amount of water that can be obtained from an aquifer is by analysis of records of water levels and pumpage. Such data, which are presented above, were supplemented by a number of aquifer (pumping) tests made during the period 1944-57 to determine the hydraulic characteristics of the channel and outwash deposits in the area.

By methods devised by Theis (1935) and others, the coefficients of transmissibility (T) and storage (S) of an aquifer can be determined. Aquifer tests usually consist of pumping one well at a given rate and measuring the resultant change in water levels in nearby observation wells. The observed changes are then compared with the type curve of Theis' non-equilibrium equation.

The Theis equation, which may be used to predict water-level changes from anticipated pumping rates, is as follows:

$$T = \frac{114.6 Q W(u)}{s}$$

Where

T = coefficient of transmissibility, in gallons per day per foot

Q = rate of pumping, in gallons per minute

s = drawdown or recovery of water level, in feet

W(u) = well function of u

or

$$W(u) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{u} du$$

and

$$u = \frac{1.87 r^2 S}{T t}$$

r = distance from pumped well, in feet

t = time since pumping started or stopped, in days

S = coefficient of storage

The formula is based on the assumption that the aquifer is infinite in extent, that it is homogeneous and isotropic (transmits water in all directions with equal facility), that its coefficients of transmissibility and storage are constant, that water is under artesian conditions, and that the water is released from storage instantaneously with the decline in head. The assumptions on which the formula is based must be met, or appropriate adjustments must be made in the formula. The presence of boundaries of the aquifer, leakage through the confining beds, and lowering of the water level

below the upper confining bed are among the conditions that nullify the basic assumptions of the formula and therefore require adjustment.

The aquifers in the Kalamazoo area depart considerably from the ideal aquifer of the Theis equation. They are limited in areal extent, vary in permeability both vertically and horizontally, locally are hydraulically connected to surface waters which form recharge boundaries, and generally leak considerable water through the confining layers. Thus, the coefficients of transmissibility and storage can only be approximated from the tests conducted in the area. Whether surface water recharges the aquifer when a well is pumped may commonly be determined by use of a method devised by Ferris (1948). In the Kalamazoo area, however, use of this method is complicated by the fact that the aquifers are generally recharged indirectly through leaky confining layers (fig. 9).

Sutherland Paper Co. (July 16, 1944)

A test was made in the Sutherland Paper Co. well field along the Kalamazoo River in sec. 10, T. 2 S., R. 11 W. The aquifer at this site is composed of about 60 feet of sand and gravel, but it includes layers of clay and sandy clay. The surface of the Coldwater shale at this site ranges from about 55 to 90 feet below the land surface.

Well 2S 11W 10-46, which is screened from 57 to 82 feet (table 4) was pumped at a rate of 232 gpm for several days. The pump was then stopped and the recovery of water levels was measured in 12 observation wells.

Analysis of the test data indicates that T is in the range of 18,000 to 24,000 gpd per foot. The aquifer is under semiartesian conditions, in that there is a wide range in vertical permeability in the aquifer. The test indicates that the Kalamazoo River is a source of recharge. Movement of water from the river to the screened portion of the aquifer is impeded, however, by several clay lenses within the drift section. Although more recent test data for this site are not available, yields reportedly have declined since the date of the test, presumably because of diminishing recharge from the Kalamazoo River.

#### Station C-1 (February 12, 1947)

The aquifer at Station C-1, near Axtell Creek, is composed of about 160 feet of sand and gravel and a few layers of silt. Well 2S 11W 22-51 (C-1-4), which is screened from 154 to 174 feet, was pumped for this test at a rate of 350 gpm. Drawdown of water levels was measured in three observation wells.

The aquifer at this site shows semiartesian conditions as a result of wide variations in vertical permeability. The test indicates that the aquifer is recharged by Axtell Creek. The coefficient of transmissibility cannot be determined precisely from the test data, but a figure in excess of 100,000 gpd per foot is indicated.

## Station 3 (February 28, 1947)

The aquifer at Station 3 consists of more than 200 feet of sand and gravel (see log of well 2S 11W 22-94, table 2). Station 3 is in the Axtell Creek area (fig. 15).

Well 2S 11W 22-91 was pumped at a rate of 400 gpm. The drawdown of water levels was measured in five observation wells.

The coefficient of transmissibility of the aquifer at this site as calculated from the test is about 300,000 gpd per foot and the coefficient of storage about 0.17. A coefficient of storage of this magnitude is typical of water-table conditions. Axtell Creek is probably a source of recharge to the aquifer, although the test was not long enough to provide data adequate to prove this.

## Upjohn Co. (June 24, 1947)

The glacial drift at the Upjohn Co. test site is about 300 feet thick, and the upper part of the drift section consists of layers of sand and gravel. The pumped well of this test (3S 11W 14-1) is 120 feet deep and screened from 85 to 95 feet and from 100 to 115 feet. The well was pumped at a rate of 280 gpm for 24 hours. Water levels in 1 deep well that was screened at the same depths and in 8 shallow wells that penetrated a short distance below the water table were measured during the test. The greatest drawdown in any of the observation wells was recorded in the deep well, which is farther from the pumped well than any of the eight shallow wells. The test revealed that the aquifer is under

semiartesian conditions, in that there is a great difference in vertical permeability. The indicated transmissibility of the part of the aquifer tapped by the pumped well is 65,000 gpd per foot. However, the transmissibility of the entire aquifer probably is considerably greater.

#### Station 8 (July 23, 1948)

The wells at Station 8 tap about 50 feet of sand and gravel which is overlain by about 75 feet of clayey drift (table 2, logs 3S 11W 3-2, 3-7, 3-8, and 3-10.) About 20 feet of permeable sand and gravel channel deposits lie at the surface but are not used as a source of supply. The wells at this station are drilled along a line adjacent to Portage Creek, which trends roughly north-south.

The pumped well of the test (3S 11W 3-3) was flowing at a rate of 300 gpm prior to the start of pumping. During the test the well was pumped at a rate of 650 gpm, and the drawdown was measured in nine observation wells. The transmissibility was calculated as 42,000 gpd per foot. The fact that the wells at this station flow when they are not being pumped, and that a typically artesian coefficient of storage of  $2.4 \times 10^{-4}$  was determined by the test, demonstrates that the clayey drift in this area forms an efficient confining layer.

#### Station 9 (October 14, 1949)

The wells at Station 9 penetrate about 160 feet of glacial drift consisting of layers of sandy and gravelly clay and about 100

feet of permeable sand and gravel. The West Fork of Portage Creek flows through the station. The pumped well of this test (3S 11W 4-3) and the other production wells at this station are completed in about 40 feet of sand and gravel which is present from about 120 to 160 feet. This aquifer is overlain by materials that contain a considerable amount of clay and silt and form a very leaky artesian cap (fig. 9).

The pumped well yielded 300 gpm during the test. The draw-down was measured in four observation wells, and recovery was measured after pumping was stopped.

The transmissibility at this site was calculated as 110,000 gpd per foot. The aquifer is semiartesian, as the upper zone is of lower permeability but does not form an efficient confining layer. The test proved that the West Fork of Portage Creek is a source of recharge to the aquifer. The relatively high transmissibility of the aquifer and the availability of abundant recharge combine to make this site a productive source of ground water.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. (June 26, 1950)

The aquifer at the test site consists of a layer of coarse-gravel channel deposits at a depth of 23 to 48 feet. A layer of clayey material 7 feet thick forms an artesian cap over the aquifer. The aquifer is underlain by about 35 feet of clay till, which mantles the Coldwater shale.

The pumped well (1S 11W 34-7) yielded 470 gpm. Water levels in 12 observation wells were measured during the test. The transmissi-

bility was determined to be about 230,000 gpd per foot. Divided by 25, the thickness of the aquifer in feet, this gives an average permeability of 9,200 gpd per square foot, the highest determined in the report area. The coefficient of storage is  $2.7 \times 10^{-4}$ , which indicates that the layer of clay above the aquifer forms an efficient artesian cap.

The data from the test show that the Kalamazoo River, which is about 300 feet southwest of the pumped well, is a source of recharge to the aquifer. This is demonstrated also by the fact that water-level fluctuations in the aquifer closely correlate with fluctuations in river stage. The test data and correlation of river stage and groundwater level indicate that the artesian cap is breached along the river.

Cahill Farms, Inc. (October 21, 1957)

The aquifer that underlies the site of the Southland Subdivision, in Portage Township, is composed primarily of medium and coarse sand and some fine gravel. Well 3S 11W 9-2, which is screened from 139 to 185 feet, was pumped at a rate of 770 gpm, and one observation well was measured during the test. The aquifer is semiartesian, in that a layer of sandy clay between depths of 32 to 43 feet (table 2) forms a very leaky artesian cap over the part of the aquifer in which the well is screened. The coefficient of transmissibility of the part of the aquifer tapped by the well is about 130,000 gpd per foot. The part of the aquifer above 32 feet also contributes water to the well through vertical leakage. The effects of the vertical leakage were

clearly illustrated during the test, when the water level in the observation well rose in response to rainfall.

## CHEMICAL QUALITY OF THE WATER

Water percolating through soil and rocks dissolves some of the material with which it comes in contact. The amount and character of the dissolved mineral matter in ground water depend on the chemical and physical composition of the rocks through which the water moves, the duration of the contact, and other factors such as temperature, pressure, and amount of mixing, if any, with highly mineralized connate water (water entrapped at the time the sediment was deposited).

Water in the glacial drift is predominantly of the calcium magnesium bicarbonate type. The calcium, magnesium, and bicarbonate ions are derived largely from particles of limestone and sandstone which are major constituents of the glacial drift. Some of the water pumped from the drift, however, is of the calcium sulfate type. The Coldwater shale and the basal till, which was derived mainly from the shale, are the principal sources of the calcium sulfate in the water of the Kalamazoo area.

Concentrations of sulfate are commonly greatest in water from wells completed in sand and gravel that are in contact with shale or basal till. The lowering of water levels by pumping tends to induce upward migration of the calcium sulfate water into the glacial-drift aquifers. In Holland, Mich., where drift aquifers overlying the Coldwater shale were used as a source of supply, the concentration of sulfate in water from the municipal well fields increased with decline in water levels (Deutsch and others, 1959). Well 2S 11W 10-40, drilled

to a depth of 50 feet, is completed a few feet above the basal till and shale and yielded water containing 225 ppm of sulfate (table 5). The highest sulfate concentration observed was in a sample taken from well 2S 11W 25-9, which also is completed in the drift near the surface of the Coldwater shale. It is believed that both the samples were taken at times when water levels were lowered by pumping. The Michigan Department of Health (1948) classifies water containing 250 ppm or more of sulfate as objectionable. Most of the ground water in the area, however, contains only relatively minor amounts of sulfate.

Nearly all the ground water in the Kalamazoo area is hard or very hard. Hardness is caused almost entirely by calcium and magnesium in the water. The hardness of ground-water samples collected in the area ranged from 185 ppm in well 2S 11W 32-1 to 580 ppm in well 2S 11W 10-40. Water is classified with respect to hardness by the Michigan Department of Health as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Hardness</u> (parts per million)
Very soft.....	Less than 50
Soft.....	50-100
Moderately hard.....	100-200
Hard.....	200-300
Very hard.....	More than 300

(Hardness may be computed also in grains per gallon. One grain per gallon equals 17.1 ppm.)

The presence of appreciable quantities of iron in the form of bog ore was noted in the Kalamazoo area as early as 1840 (Douglass, 1928). Iron in the glacial drift and the bog ore are sources of

objectionable quantities of iron present in ground water in parts of the Kalamazoo area. The iron content ranges from 0 to 7.5 ppm. Iron content exceeding about 0.2 will cause staining, and more than 0.3 ppm of iron, or iron and manganese together is considered objectionable in this regard (Michigan Department of Health, 1948). The city of Kalamazoo adds a sequestering agent to water high in iron content in order to prevent precipitation and staining.

The chemical quality of surface water in the area shows a definite relation to the quality of ground water yielded by wells near these streams (fig. 21). The similarity in chemical composition of surface- and ground-water samples indicates that the streams are fed largely by effluent seepage. Austin Lake, which is on the ground-water divide between the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo River drainage basins, is fed mainly by precipitation and is lower in mineral content than the ground-water-fed streams. The surface water of the area is generally somewhat lower in mineral content than the ground water. Additional information is needed regarding the effects of surface-water recharge on the quality of ground water.

Ground-water temperatures range from about 50° to 58°F. This rather wide range reflects the influence of surface water recharged to the aquifers from nearby sources. The temperature of water from wells distant from surface sources commonly varies only 1° or 2°F throughout the year.

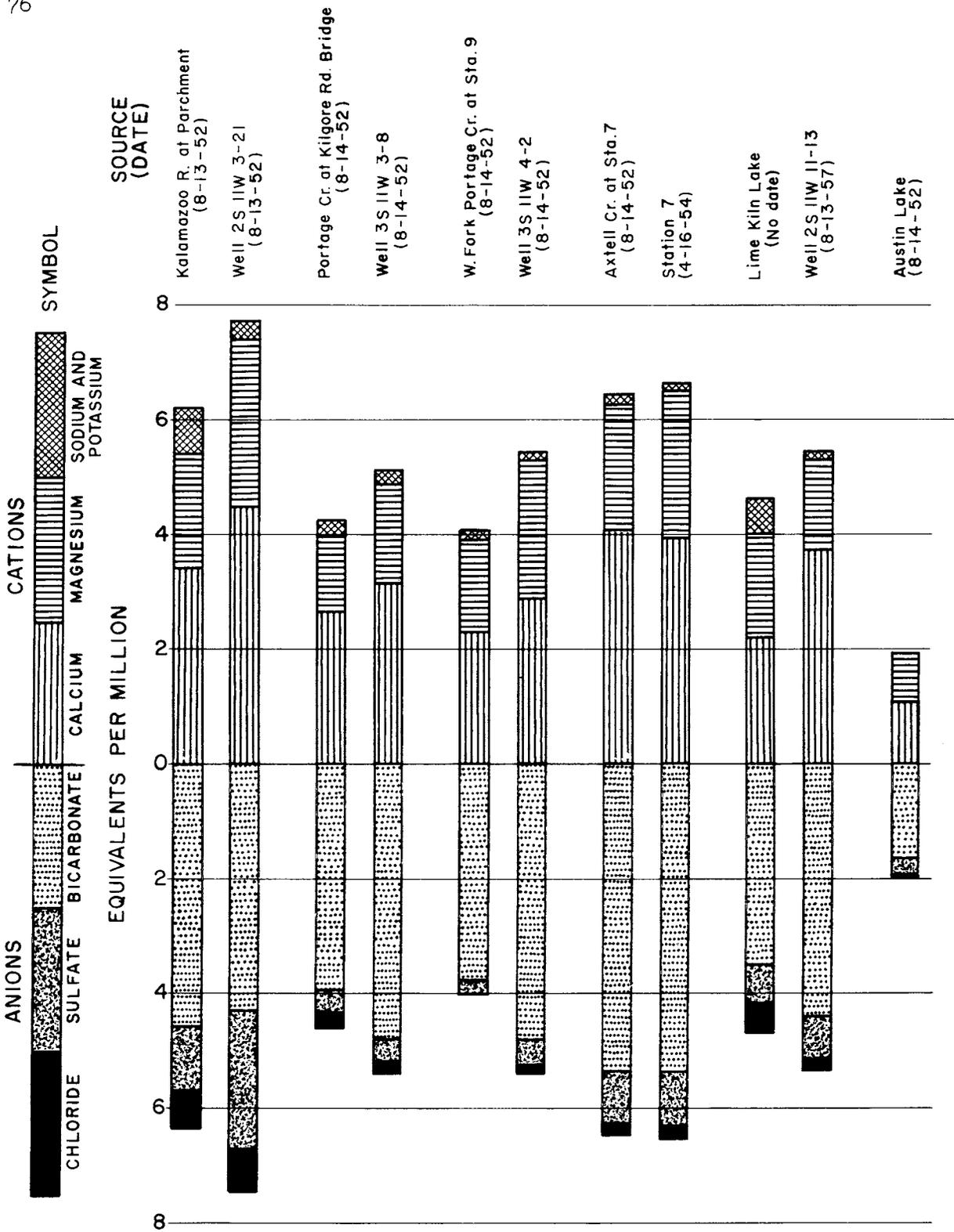


Figure 21. Diagrams showing the relation in chemical composition of ground water and surface water from nearby sources.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

The glacial-drift aquifers within the Kalamazoo area are adequate for present municipal and suburban demands and also for considerable additional development. With proper use and husbandry of the resource guided by continuing scientific development and research, ground-water supplies in the area will be adequate to satisfy future requirements greatly exceeding present demands. An accurate quantitative appraisal of the total resource, however, cannot be made on the basis of presently available information.

Data from the Axtell Creek area indicate that under normal climatic conditions the present high water levels (and low pumping lifts) can be maintained if the total annual pumpage is restricted to the present rate of about 3 to 3.5 billion gallons per year, and if the surface recharge ponds are maintained at present efficiency. Construction of artificial-recharge facilities comparable to those already in operation probably would result in considerably increased yields at other pumping stations without significant lowering of water levels. Continuous observations of water levels should be made in and near major well fields to determine the amount of drawdown caused by pumping. This information would reveal if pumping is exceeding recharge, if recharge facilities are declining in efficiency, and if the cones of depression in the well fields are expanding.

The city's program of construction of well fields, at widely spaced sites where surface water can be utilized as a supple-

mentary source of recharge to the aquifer, has met with considerable success, especially at the stations where surface storage capacity has been artificially increased. Continuation of this program will most likely result in the location of new sites where additional large supplies of water may be obtained.

Although the Kalamazoo River is a potential source of recharge to ground water far in excess of foreseeable demands by industry, areas where geologic conditions are most favorable for recharge have not been delineated. Also, at present the extent to which recharge is impeded by natural and artificial sealing of the river bottom is not known. Methods of effectively maintaining hydraulic connection between the river and the streamside aquifers and of inducing recharge should be investigated.

Quantitative appraisals of the effective recharge from surface sources to the aquifers at various well fields, and of the effect of sedimentation on the amount of recharge, should be made. A complementary study of the effects of recharging operations on water quality would also be desirable. The Kalamazoo area would provide an ideal field laboratory where such a study could be made. Results of such studies are of considerable potential value not only to water users in the Kalamazoo area but also to numerous communities in similar hydrologic settings elsewhere.

Test drilling and detailed geologic studies would be desirable, to enable determining more accurately the location, thickness, and extent of permeable sand and gravel deposits within the buried valleys in the bedrock surface, both in the vicinity of

existing high-capacity well fields and in the vicinity of new ones constructed in the future.



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Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area

Owner: Includes owner's designation where applicable. City, City of Kalamazoo; MSED, Michigan State Highway Department.

Driller: Dr. Co., Drilling Company; City Utilities, City of Kalamazoo Utilities Dept.; Raymond Conc., Raymond Concrete Pile Co.

Altitude: Land-surface datum in feet above mean sea level. Altitudes of observation wells determined by instrumental leveling; all others reported by owner or driller, or estimated from U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps.

Use: B, foundation boring; D, domestic; G, gas or oil well or test; I, industrial; O, observation; P, public supply; T, test hole; W, well field pilot hole.

Water level: In feet below or above (+) land-surface datum. H, refers to hydrographs shown on figs. 8 and 17-20 or to data indexed by fig. 16; M, measured; R, reported.

Remarks: MDC log, Michigan Department of Conservation log. (In requesting complete logs and related information refer to permit number listed.)

Well number	Location in section			Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
	+	+	+											
Alamo Township (T. 1 S., R. 12 W.)														
1S 12W														
25-1	-	SE	SE	Twin Lakes School	-	-	100	2	-	P	-	-	-	Formerly called Wilson School.
Cooper Township (T. 1 S., R. 11 W.)														
1S 11W														
20-1	-	SE	SE	Adren Rice	Adren Rice	1950	103	3	-	D	70	R	1954	Fine sand aquifer.
20-2	-	SE	SE	Do.	Do.	-	138	2	-	D	70	R	1954	Coarse sand aquifer.
22-1	-	SW	SW	Clyde Lancaster	Carrol Waite	1954	70	2	-	D	30	R	1954	
24-1	NW	NW	SW	Herbert Warden	-	-	12	-	-	D	6	R	1947	Sand aquifer.
26-1	-	NW	NW	William Nayle	William Nayle	1938	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	D	18	R	1946	Fine gravel aquifer.
30-1	-	SE	SE	Harry Talbot	-	-	-	-	-	D	-	R	-	Water reported hard.
31-1	NW	NE	SW	W. H. Thorlby	J. C. Arthur	1938	1571	6	952.8	G	-	-	-	MDC log 4974.
33-1	-	SE	SE	Morris Markin	-	1946	65	3	-	D	20	R	1954	Gravel aquifer.
33-2	-	SE	SE	Jacob Meeuwse	Adren Rice	1952	73	2	-	D	20	R	1954	Do.
33-3	-	SE	NE	M. H. Gideum	-	1936	70	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	D	62	R	1957	Do.
33-4	-	NE	SE	C. O. Dann	Garrett Reer	1944	74	2	-	D	-	-	-	
34-1	SE	SE	SW	Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. TW 53	C. S. Rayermer	1950	52	6	755.24	T	.75	M	3-10-50	
34-2	SE	SE	SW	Do. TW 54	Do.	1950	88	6	754.27	T	-	-	-	
34-3	SW	SW	SE	Do. TW 55	Do.	1950	77	6	755.83	T	.25	M	3-31-50	
34-4	SE	SE	SW	Do. TW 56	Do.	1950	54	6	756.85	T	-	-	-	
34-5	NE	SE	SW	Do. TW 57	Do.	1950	52	6	754.52	T	-	-	-	
34-6	NE	SE	SW	Do. TW 58	Do.	1950	51	6	753.77	T	-	-	-	
34-7	NE	SE	SW	Do. 59	Do.	1950	48	2	755.32	I	-	-	-	Pumped well in aquifer test.
34-17	NE	SE	SW	Do. SE 1	Do.	1950	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	755.08	T	.84	M	6-7-52	
34-22	SE	SW	SE	Do. TW 60	Do.	1950	60	6	763.68	T	-	-	-	
34-23	NE	NW	SE	Do. TW 63	Do.	1951	99	6	754.51	T	-	-	-	
34-24	SW	SW	SE	Do. 64	Do.	1952	53	12	754	I	7	R	3-17-53	
34-25	SE	SE	SW	Do. 65	Do.	1951	55	12	759	I	5.5	R	3-16-53	
34-26	NE	SE	SW	Do. 66	Do.	1951	55	12	759	I	6.2	R	3-13-53	
34-27	SE	NE	SW	Do. 67	Do.	1951	46	12	759	I	5.4	R	3-12-53	
34-28	SE	NE	SW	Do. 68	Do.	1952	62	12	759	I	5.5	R	3-10-53	
34-29	NW	NW	SE	Do. 69	Do.	1952	55	12	759	I	5.5	R	3-9-53	
35-1	SW	NW	SE	Kalamazoo Vegetable Co. School	Do.	1952	39	6	779	P	1.5	R	3-17-52	
Richland Township (T. 1 S., R. 10 W.)														
1S 10W														
32-1	-	NW	NW	Harry Lammers	-	-	24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	D	-	-	-	
32-2	NW	NW	SW	Twin Dr. Co.	Twin Dr. Co.	-	1706	8	913.3	G	-	-	-	MDC log 6370. Bedrock at 200 ft.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
Oshtemo Township (T. 2 S., R. 12 W.)												
2S 12W												
1-1	SE SE NE	F. W. Jones	-	-	126	2	-	D	108	R	1947	Water reported hard.
12-1	NE NE SE	B. H. Aukerman	-	-	90	2	-	D	-	-	-	Used also for stock.
13-1	NE SE SE	Laura Gorkin	-	-	80	2	-	D	-	-	-	Water reported hard.
25-1	NE SE SE	Kalamazoo State Hospital TW 2	Dunbar Dr. Co.	1954	206	6	940	T	73	R	12-31-54	
26-1	NW NE NW	F. M. W. Oil Co.	J. C. Arthurs, Inc.	1938	1542	8	985.8	G	-	-	-	MDC log 5062. Bedrock at 297 ft.
35-1	NE NE SW	Pinecrest Sanitarium 1	J. C. Newman	1937	127	8	-	P	78	R	1947	
35-2	NE NE SW	Do. 2	Dunbar Dr. Co.	1946	140	8'	-	P	79.77	M	8-9-46	Screened.
35-3	NW NE NW	G. A. White	Louis Sanders	1950	99	2	-	D	60	R	1954	Water reported hard.
Kalamazoo Township, City of Kalamazoo City of Parchment (T. 2 S., R. 11 W.)												
2S 11W												
2-1	NW NW SW	Kalamazoo Vege- table Parchment Co. TW 41	C. S. Raymer	1946	100	1½	780.41	T	17	R	1946	Bedrock at 96 ft.
2-2	NW NW SW	Do. TW 42	Do.	1946	92	1½	797.85	T	-	-	-	Bedrock at 92 ft.
2-3	NW NW SW	Do. TW 43	Do.	1946	102	2	805.65	T	-	-	-	Bedrock at 100 ft.
2-4	NW NW SW	Do. TW 44	Do.	1946	108	2	805.65	T	17.5	R	10-2-46	Finished in sand.
2-5	SW NW SW	Do. TW 45	Do.	1947	104	6	789.10	T	-	-	-	Bedrock at 103 ft.
2-6	NW NW SW	Do. TW 46	Do.	1947	133	6	805.65	T	17.7	R	12-14-47	Bedrock at 114 ft.
2-7	- - SE	Cleon Smith	-	-	86	2	-	D	-	-	-	-
3-2	SE NE SE	Kalamazoo Vege- table Parchment Co. 2	-	-	115	-	-	I	15	R	8-4-39	Abandoned
3-5	SE NE SE	Do. 5	F. P. Rust	-	131	12	-	I	20	R	?	Do.
3-6	SE NE SE	Do. 6	Do.	-	119	12	-	I	17.75	R	?	Do.
3-10	NE NE SE	Do. 10	Do.	-	110	12	-	I	19.1	R	?	Equipped with slotted casing.
3-11	SW SE NE	Do.	C. S. Raymer	1944	29	2	-	D	15.9	R	1944	Company-owned house.
3-12	SW SE NE	Do.	Do.	1944	34	2	-	D	14.9	R	1944	Do.
3-13	NE NE SE	Do. 11	-	-	123	-	-	I	34	R	?	Abandoned, poor yield.
3-15	NE NE SE	Do. 13	F. P. Rust	-	63	12	767.17	O	H	-	-	Formerly KoPT 13.
3-18	SE SE NE	Do. 16	Do.	1939	133	12	-	I	17.25	R	?	Abandoned, high iron content.
3-19	NE SE NE	Do. 17	-	-	44	8	-	I	19.7	R	?	Abandoned, sand- locked bowls.
3-20	SE SE NE	Do. 18	C. S. Raymer	1941	38	12	-	I	21.3	R	1947	
3-21	NW SE NE	Do. 20	Do.	1941	38	12	770	I	18.3	R	1941	
3-22	SE NE NE	Do. 33	Do.	1941	31	12	769.08	I	17.7	R	10-4-41	
3-23	NE NE SE	Do. 35	Do.	1941	35	12	769.99	I	17.9	R	1941	Abandoned.
3-24	SE NE SE	Do. 37	Do.	1945	65	12	763.77	I	12	R	?	Abandoned.
3-25	NE SE NE	Do. 38	Do.	1945	36	12	772.41	I	20.75	R	?	
3-26	NE SE NE	Do. 47	Do.	1948	34	12	771.21	I	19.5	R	1948	
3-27	SE SE NE	Do. 48	Do.	1948	28	12	769.34	I	17	R	6-21-48	Struck boulder, abandoned.
3-28	SW SE NE	Do. 49	Do.	1948	37	12	769.90	I	17.9	R	9-9-48	
3-29	NE SE NE	Do. 50	Do.	1948	39	12	774.05	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoPT 50.
3-30	NW SE SW	Do.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1929	60	20	-	I	13.0	R	1929	
3-31	NW SE SE	Do.	Do.	1929	60	3	-	T	13.0	R	1929	Site of well 2S 1W 30-3.
3-32	SE NE SE	Do. TW 1	C. S. Raymer	1939	128	6	762	T	14	R	1939	
3-33	- NE SE	Do. TW 2	Do.	1939	86	6	762	T	20.7	R	1939	Site of well 2S 1W 3-21.
3-34	NE NE NE	Do. TW 3	Do.	1939	75	2	-	T	10	R	?	
3-35	NW NE NE	Do. TW 4	Do.	1939	45	2	-	T	6.33	R	?	
3-36	NW NE NE	Do. TW 5	Do.	1939	55	2	-	T	15	R	?	
3-37	NE NE NE	Do. TW 6	Do.	1939	25	2	766.93	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoPT 6.
3-38	NW SE NE	Do. TW 20	Do.	1941	58	2	769.98	T	18.3	R	8-21-41	Yielded 20 gpm.
3-39	SE NE NE	Do. TW 21	Do.	1941	60	2	768.75	T	14.9	R	8-27-41	Yielded 10 gpm.
3-40	SE NE NE	Do. TW 22	Do.	1941	37	2	770.64	T	16.5	R	8-28-41	Yielded 20 gpm.
3-41	NE NE SE	Do. TW 23	Do.	1941	35	2	775.03	T	23.9	R	8-28-41	
3-42	NE NE SE	Do. TW 24	Do.	1941	87	2	777.26	T	24.9	R	9-3-41	Yielded 20 gpm.
3-43	NE NE SE	Do. TW 25	Do.	1941	41	2	764.84	T	-	-	-	
3-44	NE NE SE	Do. TW 26	Do.	1941	66	2	763.88	T	13.7	R	9-10-41	Yielded 5 gpm.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location + + + + + + in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
2S 11W												
3-45	SW NE NE	Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. TW 27	Do.	1941	35	2	764.13	T	12.1	R	9-11-41	Yielded 20 gpm.
3-46	SE SE NE	Do. TW 28	Do.	1941	42	2	776.39	T	24.7	R	9-12-41	Yielded 20 gpm.
3-47	SW NE NE	Do. TW 29	Do.	1941	35	2	765.48	T	13.75	R	9-15-41	
3-48	SW NE NE	Do. TW 30	Do.	1941	33	2	762.50	T	10	R	9-16-41	
3-49	SE NE SE	Do. TW 31	Do.	1941	50	2	770.22	T	19.9	R	9-25-41	
3-50	SE NE SE	Do. TW 32	Do.	1941	77	2	764.08	T	14	R	9-26-41	
3-51	SE NE NE	Do. TW 33	Do.	1941	33	2	769.08	T	17	R	9-29-41	Site of well 2S 11W 3-22.
3-52	SE NE SE	Do. TW 34	Do.	1941	55	2	773.51	T	21.2	R	10-7-41	Yielded 20 gpm.
3-53	NE NE SE	Do. TW 35	Do.	1941	35	2	769.99	T	17.8	R	10-13-41	Site of well 2S 11W 3-23.
3-54	SE NE SE	Do. TW 36	Do.	1945	40	12	774.13	T	21	R	?	
3-55	SE NE SE	Do. TW 39	Do.	1945	61	12	765.21	T	-	-	-	
3-56	NE NE SE	Do. TW 40	Do.	1945	31	12	767.65	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoPF 40.
3-57	SE SE NE	Do. TW 48A	Do.	1948	37	12	774.09	T	-	-	-	Thin water-bearing zone.
3-58	SW NE SE	Do. TW 51	Do.	1950	82	6	755.73	T	1.60	R	2-14-50	Bedrock at 80 ft.
3-59	SE SE SE	Do. TW 52	Do.	1950	77	6	757.18	T	4.5	R	2-27-50	Bedrock at 75 ft.
3-60	NE NE NE	Do. TW 61	Do.	1951	36	6	764.35	T	10.48	M	7-17-56	
3-61	SE NW NE	Do. TW 62	Do.	1951	64	6	760.47	T	-	-	-	
4-1	SW SE SW	Kalamazoo State Hospital	-	1939	80	8	-	P	-	-	-	At Brook Farm.
4-2	SW SE SW	Do. TW 1	Paul Sabo	1946	169	6	840	T	27	R	1946	Bedrock at 126 ft.
4-3	SW SE SW	Do. 1	Dunbar Dr. Co.	1944	105	8	-	P	18.1	R	3-2-46	
4-4	SW SE SW	Do. 2	Do.	1944	105	8	-	P	+5	R	1944	Floved.
5-1	NE NW NE	Jack Knobloch	J. C. Newman	1952	125	2	-	D	-	-	-	Water reported hard.
6-1	- NE NW	City	City	1957	167	12	-	-	2.12	R	1-14-57	Station 19. Yielded 400 gpm.
8-1	SE NE SE	Casper Haas	-	-	-	2	891	D	-	-	-	Improved spring flowing at 3 gpm.
8-2	- NW SW	E. J. Redeker	-	1923	115	3	-	D	-	-	-	Coarse gravel aquifer.
9-2	- - NW	F. M. Sellers	-	-	-	14	826	D	-	-	-	Flow reported.
9-3	NW SE SW	Hammond Mach. Corp.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1945	53	6	791	I	-	-	-	
9-4	NW SW SW	Determann Bros.	-	-	78	2	836	I	-	-	-	
9-5	- SE NW	D. C. Worden	-	1937	65	3	-	D	-	-	-	Flow reported.
9-6	NW SE SW	Hammond Mach. Corp.	Layne-Northern Co.	1956	102	-	791	T	14.5	R	7-11-56	
9-7	NW SE SW	Do.	Do.	1956	76	16	791	I	14	R	8-10-56	
10-1	NW NW NE	-	-	-	28	2	761	D	8.37	M	6-6-47	Abandoned.
10-2	- NE SW	Purity Dairy Co.	Garrett Reer	1944	40	3	768	I	15	R	1944	
10-3	- NW SE	E. J. Kelly Div.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1941	50	10	761	I	20	R	1941	
10-4	- NW SE	Do.	Do.	1941	50	10	761	I	-	-	-	
10-5	- SW NE	Checker Cab Mfg. Corp.	Do.	1930	230	18	761	I	10	R	1931	
10-6	- SW NE	Do.	Do.	1931	47	14	762	I	-	-	-	
10-7	- SW NE	Atlas Press Co.	Do.	1934	51	10	761	I	13	R	1934	Peak use 2,000 gpd.
10-8	- SW NE	Do.	Do.	1945	50	10	761	I	18	R	1945	
10-9	- NW SE	Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co.	Do.	1942	79	12	762	I	17	R	1942	Bedrock at 72 ft.
10-10	- NW SE	Do.	Do.	-	72	12	762	I	-	-	-	Formerly KoKO 136.
10-11	SE SE SE	Sutherland Paper Co.	-	-	52	2	759.94	O	H	M	-	Destroyed in 1954.
10-12	SW NE SE	Do. TH A	-	1940	64	6	757	T	18	R	3-5-40	
10-13	SE SW SE	Do. TH B	Smith-Monroe Co.	1940	51	6	756	T	17	R	2-22-40	Bedrock at 42 ft. Formerly KoKO 127.
10-14	NW SW SE	Do. TH C	Do.	1940	54	6	760	T	-	-	-	Bedrock at 52 ft.
10-15	SW SW SE	Do. TH D	Do.	1940	56	6	764	T	-	-	-	Formerly KoKO 129.
10-16	NE SW SE	Do. TH E	Do.	1940	50	6	762	T	26	R	2-8-40	Poor yield.
10-17	NW SW SE	Do. TH F	Do.	1939	45	6	764	T	26	R	12-12-39	
10-18	NE SW SE	Do. TH G	Do.	1938	54	3	761	T	22	R	11-1-38	Bedrock at 53 ft.
10-19	SE SW SE	Do. TH H	Do.	1938	61	3	765	T	23.5	R	11-4-38	Bedrock at 58 ft. Formerly KoKO 133.
10-20	NE SW SE	Do. TH I	Do.	1938	66	3	764	T	18	R	11-6-38	Bedrock at 65 ft.
10-21	SE SE SE	Do. TH J	Ohio Dr. Co.	1934	50	3	757	T	-	-	-	
10-22	SW SW SE	Do. 1	Smith-Monroe Co.	1931	53	12	757	I	22	R	12-30-39	

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
2S 11W												
10-23	SW SW SE	Sutherland Paper Co.	Smith-Monroe Co.	1939	53	6	763	I	25	R	12-7-39	
10-24	SE SW SE	Do. 2A	Do.	1942	48	16	762	I	26	R	1-30-42	Abandoned in 1944.
10-26	SE SE SE	Do. T 4	Ohio Dr. Co.	1938	80	3	757	T	17	R	1938	
10-27	SE SE SE	Do. 4	-	-	64	52	757	I	-	-	-	
10-28	SE SE SE	Do. 5	A. D. Cook, Inc.	1928	56	40	756	I	-	-	-	
10-29	SE SE SE	Do. T 5	Smith-Monroe Co.	-	53	6	756	T	27	R	12-14-39	
10-31	NW SW SE	Do. 6N	Do.	1944	70	12	762	I	30	R	2-8-44	Formerly KoKO 143
10-32	NE SW SE	Do. 7	Do.	1935	52	18	762	I	-	-	-	
10-33	NE SW SE	Do. T 7	-	1934	50	3	762	T	10	R	1944	
10-34	SW SW SE	Do. TH 5	Ohio Dr. Co.	1936	400	3	763	T	22	R	1936	Bedrock at 60 ft. Formerly KoKO 165. Back filled to 84 ft.
10-35	SW SW SE	Do. 8	Smith-Monroe Co.	1935	400	8	763	I	22	R	5-19-44	
10-36	SW SW SE	Do. 9	Do.	-	53	20	765	I	-	-	-	
10-37	NE SW SE	Do. 10	Do.	1940	51	12	762	I	27	R	1-23-40	
10-38	NE SW SE	Do. T 10	Do.	1940	51	6	762	T	27	R	1-23-40	
10-39	SW SW SE	Do. 11	Do.	1940	58	12	764	I	21	R	1940	
10-40	NW SW SE	Do. 11N	Ohio Dr. Co.	1952	50	16	763	I	15	R	1952	
10-41	SW SW SE	Do. 12	Smith-Monroe Co.	1940	45	12	764	I	-	-	-	Converted from test well.
10-42	SW SW SE	Do.	Layne-Northern Co.	1932	52	26	764	I	21	R	11-19-32	
10-43	SW SW SE	Do. 13	Smith-Monroe Co.	1940	54	12	764	I	21	R	1940	Abandoned. Formerly KoKO 150.
10-44	SE NW SE	Do. 14	Do.	1940	88	12	761	I	10	R	7-5-40	Abandoned 1943.
10-45	SE SE SE	Do. 14A	Do.	1942	57	12	757	I	9	R	7-17-42	
10-46	NE SE SE	Do. 15	Do.	1941	87	12	756	I	12	R	2-19-41	
10-47	NE SE SE	Do. T 15	Do.	1941	90	4	758	T	38	R	1-31-41	Bedrock at 84 ft.
10-48	NW SW SE	Do. 17	Do.	1943	47	12	762	I	16	R	8-13-43	
10-49	NW SW SE	Do. 17N	Do.	1946	47	12	762	I	20	R	1946	
10-50	NW SW SE	Do. T 17	Do.	1943	60	2	765.01	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKO 137. Destroyed.
10-51	NE SE SE	Do. 18	Do.	1944	72	16	757	I	10	R	10-3-44	
10-52	NE SE SE	Do. 19	Do.	1945	80	12	756	I	7	R	3-30-45	Formerly KoKO 156.
10-53	NE SE SE	Do. T 19	Do.	1945	89	6	756	T	-	-	-	
10-54	NE SE SE	Do. 20	-	1946	86	6	756	I	-	-	-	
10-55	NE SE SE	Do. 21	-	1946	78	6	756	I	5	R	9-4-46	
10-56	NW SE SE	Do. 22	-	1946	78	6	757	I	-	-	-	Formerly KoKO 159.
10-57	NE SE SE	Do. 23	-	1946	82	6	756	I	-	-	-	Formerly KoKO 160.
10-58	SW SW SE	Do.	-	1946	65	6	764	T	-	-	-	
10-59	NW SE SE	Do. R 1	Ranney Methods Water Supply Co.	1944	73	6	758	T	-	-	-	
10-60	NW SE SE	Do. R 2	Do.	1944	70	6	756	T	-	-	-	
10-61	NE SE SE	Do. R 3	Do.	1944	74	6	757	T	-	-	-	
10-62	NE SE SE	Do. R 4	Do.	1944	78	6	757	T	-	-	-	
10-63	NE SE SE	Do. R 5	Do.	1944	78	6	756	T	-	-	-	On island in river.
10-64	NE SE SE	Do. R 6	Do.	1944	77	6	756	T	-	-	-	Do.
10-65	SE SE SE	Do. R 7	Do.	1944	68	6	756	T	-	-	-	Do.
10-66	NE NW NE	Checker Cab Mfg. Co.	Raymond Conc.	1946	45	-	756.6	B	6.0	R	11-7-46	
10-68	NE NW NE	Do. TB 3	Do.	1946	54	-	762.3	B	11.75	R	11-7-46	
10-72	SW NW NE	Do. TB 17	Do.	1946	52	-	762.2	B	12.75	R	11-7-46	
10-73	SW NE SE	City TH 1	James Crays	1945	18	-	757.46	B	7.8	R	7-1-45	Sevage treatment plant site.
10-74	SW NE SE	Do. TH 2	Do.	1945	25	-	754.06	B	4.65	R	7-1-45	Do.
10-78	SW NE SE	Do. TH 6	Do.	1945	26	-	757.2	B	6.8	R	7-1-45	Do.
10-80	SW NE SE	Do. TH 8	Do.	1945	28	-	757.96	B	8.0	R	7-1-45	Do.
10-82	SE SE SE	Sutherland Paper Co. 25	Ohio Dr. Co.	-	51	12	-	I	-	-	-	
10-83	- SW SW	John Grooten	W. P. Donnell	1945	47	2	779	D	18	R	6-4-46	Gravel aquifer.
11-1	NW SE NE	City Henson 101	-	-	235	-	-	T	-	-	-	Henson field.
11-2	NW SE NE	Do. 102	-	-	135	-	-	T	-	-	-	Bedrock at 153 ft.
11-3	NW SE NE	Do. 103	-	-	126	-	-	T	-	-	-	
11-4	SW SE NE	Do. 104	-	-	124	-	-	T	-	-	-	
11-5	NW SE NE	Do. TW 1	Harmon-Ness Co.	1930	104	6	806.1	O	5.75	R	11-11-30	
11-6	SW NE NE	Do. TW 2	Do.	1930	73	6	803.8	T	5.0	R	11-18-30	
11-7	SE SW NE	Do. TW 3	Do.	1930	87	6	812.4	T	8.0	R	11-24-30	
11-8	SW NE NE	Do. TW 4	Do.	1930	98	6	810.5	T	9.0	R	12-9-30	

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location # # # in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
2S 11W												
11-9	SW SE NE	City TW 5	Harmon-Ness Co.	1929	218	2	806.45	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKo 5. Plugged.
11-10	NW SW SE	M. Way	-	-	30	1 1/2	-	D	-	-	-	Coarse gravel aquifer.
11-11	NW NE SE	Harry Davies	Morris Dee	1939	56	2	-	D	-	-	-	Fine gravel aquifer.
11-12	NW SE NE	City 1	City	1957	-	12	-	P	-	-	-	Station 14.
11-13	NE SE NE	Do. 2	Do.	1957	112	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
11-14	NE SE NE	Do. 3	Do.	1957	126	12	-	P	11	R	1957	Do.
11-15	SE NE NE	Do. 4	Do.	1957	120	12	-	P	4	R	1957	Do.
12-1	- NW NE	Nazareth Academy	-	-	-	6	861	P	-	-	-	Pumps 20,000 gpd.
12-2	- SE NW	J. A. Jennings	Smith-Monroe Co.	1930	90	8	861	-	38	R	?	-
12-3	- - NW	J. R. Harris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flows. Coarse sand aquifer.
12-4	SW SE SW	W. J. Dorgan	J. C. Newman	-	60	2	-	D	-	-	-	Water reported hard.
12-5	NW SE SW	D. W. Ripley	-	1929	88	2	-	D	55	R	?	Fine gravel aquifer.
12-7	NW SE SW	Mary Sterenberg	Louis Sanders	1930	100	-	-	D	-	-	-	Gravel aquifer.
14-1	NW SE SE	City L 1A	-	1921	-	12	759.4	P	-	-	-	-
14-2	NW SE SE	Do. L 1B	City	-	-	2	757.3	T	-	-	-	Pilot well for 14-1.
14-3	NW SE SE	Do. L 2B	-	1921	-	12	765.7	P	-	-	-	-
14-4	NW SE SE	Do.	-	-	30	2	762.40	O	H	-	-	Formerly KoKo 15.
14-5	NW SE SE	Do. L 3B	-	-	-	12	-	P	-	-	-	-
14-6	NW SE SE	Do.	-	-	-	2	757.7	T	-	-	-	Pilot well for 14-5.
14-7	NW SE SE	Do. L 4B	-	-	-	12	-	P	-	-	-	Formerly KoKo 19.
14-8	NW SE SE	Do.	-	-	-	12	-	T	-	-	-	Pilot well for 14-7.
14-9	NW SE SE	Sutherland Paper Co. 1	-	-	91	16	-	I	-	-	-	-
14-10	NW SE SE	Do. 2	Layne Bowler Co.	1939	-	24	-	I	24	R	7-25-39	Well gravel packed.
14-12	NE SW SE	Do. T 5	Smith-Monroe Co.	1940	92	2	-	T	19	R	7- 1-40	Originally 6-inch test.
14-13	NE SW SE	Do. 5	Do.	1940	92	12	766	I	19	R	7-10-40	Site of 14-12.
14-14	NE SW SE	Do. 6	Do.	1941	84	12	-	I	-	-	-	-
14-15	NE SW SE	Do. T 7	Do.	1944	85	6	-	T	18	R	3-20-44	-
14-16	NE SW SE	Do. 7	Do.	1944	84	12	766	I	17	R	4- 6-44	Site of 14-15. Formerly KoKo 95.
14-19	NE SW SE	Do. T 10	Do.	1946	88	6	-	T	-	-	-	Bedrock at 73 ft.
14-20	NE SW SE	Do. 10	Do.	1946	93	12	-	I	13	R	1-28-46	-
14-21	NE SW SE	Do. 11	Do.	-	102	12	-	I	-	-	-	-
14-22	NE SW SE	Do. T 6	Do.	1946	89	6	-	T	-	-	-	-
14-24	NW SE SE	Do. T 12	Do.	1940	92	6	766	T	18	R	6-21-40	Bedrock at 88 ft.
14-25	NE SW SE	Do. T 14	Do.	1944	80	6	-	T	-	-	-	-
14-26	NE SW SE	Do. T 15	Do.	1945	97	6	-	T	-	-	-	-
14-27	NE SW SE	Do. T 16	Do.	1941	95	6	-	T	-	-	-	-
14-28	NE SW SE	Do. T 17	Do.	1941	95	6	-	T	17	R	11-17-41	-
14-29	SE SW SE	Do. T 18	Do.	1941	46	2	861.01	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKo 186.
14-30	SW SE SE	Do. T 19	Do.	1945	111	6	766	T	26	R	11-15-45	-
14-31	SW SE SE	Do. T 20	Do.	1945	108	6	766	T	18	R	11- 2-45	-
14-32	NW SE NE	A. S. Kent	-	-	106	2	-	-	-	D	-	Coarse gravel aquifer.
14-33	NW NW SW	Kalamazoo Steel Process Co.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1953	85	3	-	T	9	R	4- 8-53	-
14-34	SE SW NE	Ella Ladendorf	-	1925	68	2	821	D	-	-	-	Destroyed.
14-36	- NE SW	Munger Laundry Co. 1	-	-	58	3	-	I	-	-	-	Two wells yield 45 gpm.
14-37	- NE SW	Do. 2	-	-	58	3	-	I	-	-	-	-
14-38	NW NW SW	MSHD TH 1	MSHD	1935	28	-	763.5	B	-	-	-	-
14-41	NW NW SW	Do. TH 4	Do.	1935	33	-	764.7	B	-	-	-	-
14-47	NW NW SW	Do. TH 10	Do.	1935	17	-	761.9	B	-	-	-	-
14-54	NW NW SW	Do. TH 17	Do.	1935	39	-	761.7	B	-	-	-	-
14-57	SW NW SW	City	Raymond Conc.	1952	23	2 1/2	761.82	B	8.0	R	12-27-52	-
14-60	NW SW SE	City TB 1	Raymond Conc.	1952	22	2 1/2	762.9	B	12.8	R	12-27-52	Sand aquifer.
15-1	NW SE SW	First National Bank and Trust Co.	J. C. Newman	1948	164	2	-	T	-	-	-	Site of 6-inch air-conditioning and recharge wells.
15-2	NE NE SW	Shakespeare Fishing Tackle Co. TW 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1939	90	3	774	T	19	R	8-14-39	-
15-3	NE NE SW	Do.	Do.	1939	66	12	774	I	17	R	6- ?-39	Air-conditioning use
15-4	NW SE SW	F. W. Woolworth 1	J. C. Newman	1941	89	10	786	I	-	-	-	Do.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location + + + in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
2S 11W												
15-5	NW SE SW	F. W. Woolworth 2	J. C. Newman	1941	90	10	786	I	-	-	-	Recharge well.
15-6	SE SE SW	Upjohn Co. TH 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1939	86	3	776	T	18	R	8- 1-39	
15-7	SE SE SW	Do. TH 2	Do.	1939	75	3	776	T	20	R	8- 1-39	
15-8	SE SE SW	Do. TH 3	Do.	1939	60	3	776	T	21	R	8- 1-39	
15-9	SE SE SW	Do. TH 4	Do.	1939	72	3	776	T	22	R	8- 1-39	
15-10	NE NW SW	Taylor Produce Co.	Do.	1936	85	8	781	I	21	R	1936	
15-11	NE NW SW	Saniwan Paper Co.	Do.	1941	75	8	781	I	22	R	3- 1-41	
15-12	- NW SW	Precision Casting Co. TW 1	Do.	1946	76	3	784	T	24	R	12- 1-46	
15-13	- NW SW	Do. TW 2	Do.	1940	94	3	784	T	-	-	-	
15-14	- NW SW	Do.	Do.	1940	63	12	784	I	20	R	8- 9-54	
15-15	SW NE SE	Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co. 1	Do.	1932	75	16	761	I	6	R	12- 5-32	
15-16	NW NE SE	Do. 2	Do.	1942	94	12	761	I	-	-	-	
15-17	NE NE SE	Do. 3	Do.	1942	99	12	761	I	10	R	?	Bedrock at 95 ft. Formerly KoKO 237.
15-18	- NE SE	Consumers Power Co.	-	-	64	12	766.17	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKO 211.
15-19	SW SW SE	Do.	Howard Covell	1940	73	12	764	I	-	-	-	Bedrock at 73 ft.
15-20	NE NW SE	Do.	Brewer Bros.	1947	70	10	761	I	10	R	10-11-47	Formerly KoKO 213.
15-21	NE NE SW	Kalamazoo Ice and Fuel Co.	-	1935	59	4	781	I	-	-	-	
15-22	NE NE SW	Do.	Smith-Monroe Co.	1940	77	12	781	I	21	R	3- 1-40	
15-23	NE NE SW	Do.	-	-	100	12	-	I	-	-	-	
15-24	NE NE SW	Do.	F. P. Rust	-	140	12	-	I	18	R	?	
15-25	SW SE SW	City TW 1	Kelley Well Co.	1924	107	-	786	T	25	R	3- 1-24	
15-26	SE NW SW	Kalamazoo Laundry Co.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1942	123	12	781	I	27	R	1942	
15-27	SE SW NW	Brundage Mfg. Co.	Louis Sanders	1948	65	4	779	I	-	-	-	Air conditioning.
15-28	SW SE SW	Butterfield Theatres	J. C. Newman	-	89	10	785	I	-	-	-	Do.
15-29	SW SE SW	Do.	Do.	-	90	10	785	I	-	-	-	Do.
15-30	SE SW NW	Kalamazoo Label Co.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1935	69	8	779	I	15	R	1935	
15-31	- NW SW	Wigginton Co.	-	-	68	6	781.37	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKO 228.
15-32	- NW SW	Do.	-	-	73	8	781	O	20.17	M	4- 2-52	Formerly KoKO 228A.
15-33	- NE SW	Columbian Hotel	-	-	69	5	769.46	I	H	M	-	Formerly KoKO 311.
15-34	- SE SW	Hanselman Building	-	-	80	4	761.27	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKO 227.
15-38	NW NE SE	Do. TH 3	MSHD	1946	39	-	756.2	B	-	-	-	
15-40	SW SE SE	City TB 5	Raymond Conc.	1952	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	763.2	B	11.1	R	12-27-52	
15-41	SE NE SE	Do. TB 6	Do.	1952	32	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	766.1	B	13.2	R	12-27-52	
15-46	NE SE NE	Do. TB 15	Do.	1952	25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	764	B	9.9	R	12-27-52	
16-1	NE SE NE	Hilton and Haas Dairy	-	1920	35	4	-	I	-	-	-	
16-2	SE NE NW	M. and D. Dairy	-	1934	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	793	I	-	-	-	
16-3	- SW NW	City TW 1	Layne Bowler Co.	1924	160	-	845.6	T	24	R	5- 1-24	
17-1	NW NW NW	S. M. Farr	Adren Rice	1944	100	2	936	D	-	-	-	Yields 4 gpm.
17-2	SW SE NW	Donald Boudeman	Chris. Roth	-	111	-	-	D	-	-	-	
17-4	SE SW NE	C. H. Shiley	-	-	132	2	-	D	-	-	-	Abandoned.
17-5	- SE SE	Victor Himes	-	1929	74	2	-	D	20	R	1947	Coarse gravel aquifer.
17-7	NW SW NE	V. C. Maltby	-	-	90	2	-	D	-	-	-	Sand and gravel aquifer.
17-8	SE SE NW	D. B. Fooy	-	1927	100	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	D	-	-	-	Water reported hard.
17-9	NE NE SE	O. D. Brown	-	-	105	2	-	D	-	-	-	Do.
18-1	- NW SE	Farmers Chemical	J. C. Newman	1950	182	8	-	I	31	R	1950	
18-2	- NW SE	Elk Country Club	Ohio Dr. Co.	1931	160	-	-	P	78	R	3- 1-31	
18-3	NW NW SW	Robert Gorham	J. C. Newman	-	80	2	-	D	-	-	-	
18-4	- NE SE	F. Hungerford	-	1940	125	-	-	D	-	-	-	Water reported hard.
18-5	- NE SE	O. E. Moser	-	1923	110	2	-	D	-	-	-	Used also for irrigation.
20-1	NW NW NW	City 1	City	1953	181	12	-	P	23	R	11- 1-53	Station 11.
20-2	NW NW NW	Do. 2	Do.	1954	143	12	-	P	24	R	11- 4-54	Do.
20-3	NW NW NW	Do. 3	Do.	1954	133	12	-	-	25	R	12- 1-54	Do.
20-4	SE NE SE	Kalamazoo State Hospital	-	-	25	240	-	P	-	-	-	Dug well 2.
20-5	SE NE SE	Do. TW 1	Layne-Northern Co.	1940	162	6	-	T	6	R	1940	

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location			Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level			Date	Remarks
	#	#	#								M	or	R		
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued															
2S 11W															
20-6	SE	NE	SE	Kalamazoo State Hospital N 1	L. L. Oberlin	1941	133	12	830	P	-	-	-	-	Flowed 1940.
20-7	-	SW	SE	Western Mich. Univ.	-	-	78	8	868.68	O	H	M	-	-	Formerly KoKo 42
20-8	NE	NE	NE	Kalamazoo College	City	1947	247	6	836	T	45	R	1947	-	
20-9	NW	SE	SE	Kalamazoo State Hospital TW 3	Dunbar Dr. Co.	1955	189	6	-	T	9	R	1-14-55	-	
20-10	SE	NE	SE	Do.	B. J. Lewis and Son	1956	141	12	-	P	10.5	R	4-13-56	-	
21-1	NW	NW	SW	Do.	F. P. Rust	1918	218	12	836	P	-	-	-	-	Dug well 1.
21-2	NW	NW	SW	Do.	-	-	25	240	-	P	-	-	-	-	
21-3	NW	NW	SW	Do. TW 2	Layne-Northern Co.	1940	185	6	-	T	3	R	10- ?-40	-	
21-4	NW	NW	SW	Do. N 2	L. L. Oberlin	1941	90	12	-	P	+2	R	4- ?-41	-	Flowed 1941.
21-5	-	-	SW	Do. 1	-	-	130	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	Pipe pulled back to 66 ft. Yield 50,000 gpd.
21-6	-	-	SW	Do. 2	-	-	130	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	Pipe pulled back to 124 ft. Yield 165,000 gpd.
21-7	-	-	SW	Do. 3	-	-	120	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	Yield 60,000 gpd.
21-8	-	-	SW	Do. 4	-	-	130	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	Pipe pulled back to 73 ft. Yield 50,000 gpd.
21-9	-	-	SW	Do. 5	-	-	110	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	Pipe pulled back to 78 ft. Yield 25,000 gpd.
21-10	NW	SW	SE	Balch Severens	J. C. Newman	1945	140	3	886	D	-	R	1945	-	
21-11	-	NW	NE	Western Mich. Univ.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1940	80	10	-	P	34	R	3- ?-40	-	Abandoned.
21-12	NW	SW	SW	Kalamazoo State Hosp.	Dunbar Dr. Co.	1955	146	6	835.2	T	9	R	1-21-55	-	
22-1	NW	NE	SW	City AA	-	1872	30	240	770.48	P	6.4	R	12-20-85	-	Central dug well.
22-2	NW	NE	SW	Do. AB	-	-	-	2	770.15	W	-	-	-	-	In central dug well.
22-3	NW	NE	SW	Do. AC	City	-	-	2	769.07	W	-	-	-	-	
22-4	NW	NE	SW	Do. BA	-	1932	128	40	764.9	P	H	R	10-17-32	-	Station B. Formerly KoKo 1
22-5	NW	NE	SW	Do. TW 4	Ohio Dr. Co.	1932	150	3	764.6	T	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-6	NW	NE	SW	Do.	-	-	115	6	777.45	O	H	-	-	-	Formerly KoKo 114.
22-7	NW	NE	SW	Do. TW 5	Ohio Dr. Co.	1932	148	3	764.4	T	18	R	9-17-32	-	Do.
22-8	NW	NE	SW	Do. BC	City	-	-	2	765.7	W	-	-	-	-	
22-9	NW	NE	SW	Do. BD	Do.	-	-	2	764.9	W	-	-	-	-	
22-10	NW	NE	SW	Do. BE	Do.	-	-	2	764.7	W	-	-	-	-	
22-11	NW	NE	SW	Do. BF	Do.	-	-	2	765	W	-	-	-	-	
22-12	SW	NE	SW	Do. TW 2	Ohio Dr. Co.	1932	167	3	765	T	11	R	3-24-32	-	Station C.
22-13	SW	NE	SW	Do. CA	Do.	1932	151	40	765.34	P	H	M	-	-	Do. Formerly KoKo 2
22-14	SW	NE	SW	Do. CB	Do.	-	100	2	765	W	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-16	SW	NE	SW	Do. H 2	Do.	1942	145	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-17	SW	NE	SW	Do. H 3	Do.	1942	167	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Acid injection well for 22-B.
22-18	NW	NE	SW	Do. CC	Do.	-	-	2	766.1	W	-	-	-	-	Station C.
22-19	NE	SE	SW	Do. CD	Do.	1932	165	3	764.14	T	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-20	SE	NW	SW	Do. D 1A	Smith-Monroe Co.	1941	130	12	762.82	P	11	R	3-25-41	-	Destroyed.
22-21	SE	NW	SW	Do. D 1B	City	-	-	2	762.81	W	-	-	-	-	Station D. Abandoned.
22-22	SE	NW	SW	Do. D 2A	Smith-Monroe Co.	1941	153	12	762.8	P	11	R	4- ?-41	-	Do.
22-23	SE	NW	SE	Do. D 2B	City	-	-	2	762.9	W	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-24	SE	NW	SE	Do.	Do.	1947	-	2	-	W	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-25	SE	NW	SW	Do. D 3A	Smith-Monroe Co.	1941	122	12	762.8	P	10	R	1941	-	Do.
22-26	SE	NW	SW	Do. D 3B	City	-	-	2	762.9	W	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-27	SE	NW	SW	Do. DC	Smith-Monroe Co.	1941	96	-	-	-	19	R	1941	-	Do.
22-28	SE	NW	SW	Do.	Do.	1941	135	6	762.9	T	6	R	3-13-41	-	Do.
22-29	SW	NE	SW	Do. BNA	Layne-Bowler Co.	1924	120	18	752.7	P	-	-	-	-	Born Court Station.
22-30	SW	NE	SW	Do. TW 2	Do.	1924	123	4	-	T	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-31	SW	NE	SW	Do. BNC	City	-	-	2	760.0	W	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-32	SW	NE	SW	Do. TW 1	J. C. Newman	1944	172	4	765.1	T	-	-	-	-	Project 8 (Station CC).

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks	
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued													
2S 11W													
22-33	SW NE SW	City	TW 2	City	1946	150	6	763.8	T	-	-	-	Project 8 (Station CC).
22-34	SW NE SW	Do.	TW 3	J. C. Newman	1944	175	4	764.0	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-35	SW NE SW	Do.	TW 4	City	1945	172	6	762.3	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-36	SW NE SW	Do.	TW 5	Do.	1945	179	6	762.3	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-37	SW NE SW	Do.	TW 6	Do.	1945	173	6	762.68	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-38	SW NE SW	Do.	TW 6A	H. E. Cowell	-	174	6	762.3	T	-	-	-	Site of 22-39. Project 8 (Station CC).
22-39	SW NE SW	Do.	C-1-1	Do.	1945	175	12	765.6	P	24.44	M	3-19-46	Do.
22-41	SW NE SW	Do.	TW 7	City	1945	177	6	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-42	SW NE SW	Do.	TW 8	Do.	1945	172	6	766.3	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-43	NW SE SW	Do.	TW 9	Do.	1945	142	6	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-44	NW SE SW	Do.	C-1-3	H. E. Cowell	1945	143	12	765.6	P	-	-	-	Site of 22-44. Project 8 (Station CC).
22-46	NW SE SW	Do.	TW 10	City	1945	162	6	763	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-47	NW SE SW	Do.	C-1-2	H. E. Cowell	1945	162	12	766.3	P	-	-	-	Site of 22-47. Project 8 (Station CC).
22-50	NW SE SW	Do.	TW 11	City	1945	178	6	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
22-51	NW SE SW	Do.	C-1-4	H. E. Cowell	1945	178	12	766.3	P	-	-	-	Site of 22-51.
22-53	SE NW SW	Do.	TW 12	City	1945	183	4	766.3	T	-	-	-	Project 8 (Station CC).
22-54	SE NW SW	Do.	TW 12A	Do.	1945	143	6	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-55	SE NW SW	Do.	C-2-1	H. E. Cowell	1945	143	12	766.3	P	-	-	-	Site of 22-55. Project 8 (Station CC).
22-57	SE NW SW	Do.	TW 13	City	1945	192	4	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-58	SE NW SW	Do.	C-2-2	H. E. Cowell	1945	192	12	761.3	P	20.0	R	7-25-45	Site of 22-58. Project 8 (Station CC).
22-60	NE SW SW	Do.	TW 14	City	1945	191	4	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-61	NE SW SW	Do.	C-2-3	H. E. Cowell	1945	191	12	766.3	P	24.7	R	7-24-45	Site of 22-61. Project 8 (Station CC).
22-63	NE SW SW	Do.	TW 15	City	1945	132	4	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-64	NE SW SW	Do.	C-2-4	H. E. Cowell	1945	132	12	766.1	P	22.3	R	6-31-45	Site of 22-64. Project 8 (Station CC).
22-66	NE SW SW	Do.	TW 16	City	1945	187	4	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-67	NE SW SW	Do.	C-2-5	Do.	1945	184	12	766.3	P	23.7	R	6-28-45	Site of 22-67. Project 8 (Station CC).
22-70	NW SW SW	Do.	TW 1	Layne-Northern Co.	1942	182	6	761.1	T	-	-	-	Station 7. Destroyed.
22-71	NW SW SW	Do.	1	J. C. Newman	1944	189	12	760.7	P	14.6	R	10- 2-44	Do.
22-72	NW SW SW	Do.		Do.	1944	192	4	761.3	T	-	-	-	Do. Site of 22-71.
22-74	NW SW SW	Do.	2	Do.	1944	170	12	759.3	P	16.0	R	2- 5-45	Station 7.
22-76	NW SW SW	Do.	3	Do.	1944	170	12	760.0	P	8.7	R	4-10-44	Do.
22-77	NW SW SW	Do.	TW 3	Do.	1944	169	12	766.3	T	14.0	R	4- 7-44	Do. Site of 22-76.
22-78	NW SW SW	Do.	3B	Do.	1944	145	2	762.3	W	10.0	R	3- 3-46	Station 7. Site of 22-76.
22-79	NW SW SW	Do.	4	Do.	1944	160	12	760.7	P	10.7	R	6- 1-44	Station 7.
22-80	NW SW SW	Do.	4B	Do.	1944	150	2	-	W	-	-	-	Do. Site of 22-79.
22-81	NW SW SW	Do.	TW 5	Do.	1944	170	4	765.7	T	-	-	-	Do. Destroyed.
22-82	NW SW SW	Do.	5A	Do.	1944	187	12	759.7	P	10.2	R	7-24-44	Do.
22-83	NW SW SW	Do.	TW 5A	Do.	1944	182	4	771.3	T	-	-	-	Do. Site of 22-82.
22-84	NW SW SW	Do.	5B	Do.	1944	170	2	-	W	-	W	-	Do.
22-85	SE SW SW	Do.	TW 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1932	176	-	762	T	-	-	-	Balch St. Station.
22-86	SE SW SW	Do.	B 1A	F. P. Rust	1915	120	12	769	P	H	M	-	Formerly KoKO 3.
22-88	SE SW SW	Do.	B 1C	City	-	30	2	767.50	O	H	-	-	Balch St. Station.
22-89	SE SW SW	Do.	B 2A	F. P. Rust	1918	114	12	769	P	26.22	M	2-27-46	
22-91	SE SW SW	Do.	B 3A	Do.	1918	210	12	769	P	26.94	M	2-27-46	

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location + in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
2S 11W												
22-94	SW SE SW	City TW 2	Layne-Northern Co.	1942	213	-	770.7	T	-	-	-	Balch St. Station. Destroyed.
22-95	SE SW SW	Do. TW 3	Do.	1942	208	-	765	T	-	-	-	Balch St. Station. Destroyed.
22-96	SE SW SW	Do. TW 4	Do.	1942	210	-	769	T	-	-	-	Balch St. Station. Destroyed.
22-97	SE NW SE	Do. TW 1	J. C. Newman	1944	150	4	761	T	-	-	-	Collins St. Formerly KoKo 93.
22-98	SE NW SE	Do. TW 2	Do.	1944	110	4	761	T	12.5	R	3- 7-44	Collins St.
22-99	SW NW SE	Do. TW 6	City	1946	150	6	766	T	-	-	-	Stockbridge Ave.
22-100	SE NW SE	Do. TW 7	Do.	1946	151	6	759	T	-	-	-	Do.
22-101	- NE SE	Kalamazoo Creamery	Ohio Dr. Co.	1939	95	3	770	T	20	R	8- 6-39	Abandoned. Formerly KoKo 241.
22-102	- NE SE	Do.	-	-	61	12	773.19	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKo 242.
22-103	- NE SE	Do.	Kelly Well Co.	1924	106	8	-	I	18	R	3- 7-24	Abandoned.
22-104	- NW NE	Eck-Rich Sausage Co. 1	C. S. Raymer	1944	102	12	756	I	20	R	4- 7-44	Yielded 400,000 gpd.
22-105	- NW NE	Do. 2	Ohio Dr. Co.	1937	86	12	766.40	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKo 222.
22-106	NW NW NE	Bronson Hospital	-	-	31	4	786	T	-	-	-	-
22-107	SE SW SE	Bryant Paper Co. 8	Kelly Well Co.	1930	104	25	801	I	13	R	1930	Milham Plant.
22-108	SE SW SE	Do. TW 6	Ohio Dr. Co.	1939	137	3	-	T	-	-	-	Do. Site of 22-109.
22-109	SE SW SE	Do. 9	Do.	1940	-	16	801	I	-	-	-	Milham Plant. Yield 1,288 gpm.
22-110	SW SW SE	Do. 10	Smith-Monroe Co.	1942	122	12	801	I	15.8	R	5-20-42	Milham Plant.
22-111	NW NE NW	Butterfield Theatres	J. C. Newman	-	91	12	786	I	-	-	-	Air-conditioning disposal well.
22-112	NE NW NE	City TB 4	Raymond Conc.	1952	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	763.5	B	7.2	R	12-27-54	Intercepting sewer system.
22-113	NE SE NE	Borg-Warner Corp.	Do.	1944	65	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	761.3	B	3.2	R	5-10-44	Ingersoll Steel and Disc Div.
22-116	NE SE NE	Do. TB 1	Do.	1945	52	-	-	B	6.6	R	5-19-45	Do.
22-121	NE SE NE	Do. TB 6	Do.	1945	50	-	-	B	7.5	R	5-19-45	Do.
22-129	NE SE NE	Do. TB 14	Do.	1945	50	-	-	B	6.5	R	5-19-45	Do.
22-133	NE SE NE	Do. TB 18	Do.	1945	40	-	-	B	7.6	R	5-19-45	Do.
22-136	NE SE NE	Do. TB 21	Do.	1945	30	-	-	B	5.2	R	5-19-45	Do.
22-137	NW SW SW	City TB 1	Do.	1951	95	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	760.1	B	-	-	-	Axtell Creek bridge.
22-138	NE SW SW	Do. TB 2	Do.	1951	39	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	762.3	B	-	-	-	Do.
22-139	SE NE SE	Sears, Roebuck and Co. TB 1	Do.	1950	47	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	771.2	B	1.8	R	12- 4-50	-
22-142	SE NE SE	Do. TB 4	Do.	1950	45	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	762.8	B	1.4	R	12- 3-50	-
22-144	SE NE SE	Do. TB 6	Do.	1950	74	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	762.8	B	1.6	R	12- 4-50	-
23-1	SE SW SE	Reed Foundry and Machine Co.	-	-	90	4	763	I	12	R	?	-
23-4	SE SW SE	Kalamazoo Railroad Supply Co.	J. C. Newman	1945	85	6	763	I	9	R	?	Gravel aquifer.
23-5	NW NW SE	Allied Paper Co. TW 1	Do.	1945	40	4	766	T	14.5	R	?	King Division.
23-6	NW NW SE	Do. TW 2	Do.	1945	40	4	766	T	-	-	?	Do.
23-7	NW NW SE	Do. 1	Indiana-Michigan Co.	1940	48	12	774	I	7	R	9- 3-40	Do.
23-8	NW NW SE	Do. 2	Do.	1940	54	12	774	I	14.5	R	11-26-40	Do.
23-9	NW NW SE	Do. 3	Do.	1940	51	12	774	I	9	R	12- 7-40	Do.
23-10	NW NW SE	Do. 4	Do.	1940	52	12	774	I	9	R	12- 7-40	Do.
23-11	NW NW SE	Do.	Do.	1940	70	6	764	T	-	-	-	Do.
23-12	NW NE SE	City TW 1	City	1946	67	-	761	T	-	-	-	Formerly KoKo 101. Riverside project.
23-13	SW SE NE	Do. TW 2	Do.	1946	126	6	761	T	-	-	-	Formerly KoKo 8. Riverside project.
23-14	SW SW SE	Kalamazoo Paraffin Co.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1941	70	8	770	I	11	R	1- 7-41	Formerly KoKo 108.
23-15	SW SW SE	Do.	Do.	1935	70	8	-	I	11	R	1- 7-35	-
23-16	SE NE NE	Kalamazoo Paper Co. TW 3	Do.	1941	87	-	-	T	22	R	4- 7-41	-
23-17	SW NE NE	Do. TW 6	Do.	1946	75	3	765	T	10	R	6-26-46	Formerly KoKo 70.
23-18	SE NE NE	National Gypsum Co. TW 1	-	-	47	-	-	T	25	R	?	-

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location + + + in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
23-19	SE NE NE	National Gypsum Co.	-	-	51	-	-	T	24.5	R	?	
		TW 3										
23-20	SE NE NE	Do. TW 2	Layne-Northern Co.	1949	38	8	-	T	16	R	4-12-49	
23-21	SE NE NE	Do. TW 3	Do.	1949	40	8	-	T	15	R	4-15-49	
23-22	SE NE NE	Do. 5	-	1953	51	12	-	I	-	-	-	Site of 23-21.
23-23	NE SE NE	MSHD TH 1	MSHD	1929	20	-	758.8	B	-	-	-	Kalamazoo R. bridge.
23-26	NE SE NE	Do. TH 4	Do.	1929	24	-	761.4	B	-	-	-	Do.
23-27	NW NW SE	City TB 1	Raymond Conc.	1952	17	2½	766.7	B	13	B	12-17-52	Intercepting sewer system.
23-29	SE NE NE	National Gypsum Co. TB 1	Do.	1951	37	2½	-	B	9.7	B	10-23-54	
23-32	NE NE NE	Kalamazoo Paper Co. TB 7	Do.	1953	31	2½	-	B	16.7	R	9- 7-53	
24-1	SW NW NW	National Gypsum Co. TW 2	-	-	40	-	-	T	24.5	R	?	
24-2	SW NW NW	Do. TW 1	Layne-Northern Co.	1949	60	8	-	T	10	R	4-11-49	
24-3	SW NW NW	Do. TW 4	Do.	1949	38	8	-	T	-	-	-	
24-4	SW NW NW	Do. 1	-	-	132	12	-	I	17	R	9-23-46	
24-5	SW NW NW	Do. 2	-	-	126	12	-	I	17.3	R	10- 2-46	
24-6	SW NW NW	Do. 3	F. P. Rust	1918	123	12	-	I	19	R	10- 4-46	Abandoned 1949.
24-7	SW NW NW	Do. 4	Layne-Northern Co.	1949	37	16	-	I	13	R	4- 3-49	
24-8	SW SW SW	City TW 1	City	1946	132	6	768	T	-	-	-	Recreation Park.
24-9	SW SW SW	Do. TW 2	Do.	1946	98	6	768	T	-	-	-	Do.
24-10	NE SE SW	Kalamazoo Co. Race Track	-	1910	36	4	773	D	7	R	?	
24-11	SW NE NW	Hawthorne Paper Co. Ohio Dr. Co.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1941	82	12	764.1	I	8	R	10-24-41	
24-12	SE NW NW	Do. 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24-12	SE NW NW	Do. 7	Do.	1942	92	12	772.6	I	18	R	11-16-42	
24-13	SE NW NW	Do. 8	Do.	1944	85	12	773.8	I	19	R	5-15-44	
24-14	SE NW NW	Do. TW 9	Do.	1945	97	3	764.3	T	10	R	11- 7-45	
24-15	NE NE NW	Do. TW 10	Do.	1945	92	3	761.3	T	5	R	11-24-45	
24-16	SW NE NW	Do. TW 11	Do.	1945	92	3	764.3	T	15	R	11-26-45	
24-17	SW NE NW	Do. TW 12	Do.	1945	96	3	763.3	T	12	R	12- 7-45	
24-19	NE SW SE	Elmer Padgett	Elmer Padgett	1939	18	1½	-	D	8.8	R	?	Gravel aquifer.
24-20	NW NW SW	Jesse Bush	Jesse Bush	1936	17	1½	-	D	-	-	-	Do.
24-22	NW SW SE	Ralph Brown	-	-	20	-	-	D	-	-	-	
24-25	SW NW NW	Kalamazoo Paper Co. 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1941	59	16	764.3	I	9.2	R	5-15-41	Site of 22-27.
24-26	SW NW NW	Do. 2	Do.	1946	89	12	-	I	10.5	R	1-14-46	
24-27	SW NW NW	Do. TW 2	Do.	1941	70	-	-	T	12	R	?	
24-28	SW NW NW	Do. TW 4	Do.	1945	77	16	-	T	16	R	12-12-45	
24-29	SW NW NW	Do. TW 5	Do.	1946	96	3	-	T	8	R	1-14-46	
24-30	SW NW NW	Do. TW 7	Do.	1946	62	3	765	T	10	R	6-24-46	
24-31	SE NW SE	Ottis Resseque	Ottis Resseque	-	16	1½	-	D	-	-	-	Sand aquifer.
24-32	NW NW NW	Kalamazoo Paper Co. TB 1	Raymond Conc.	1947	50	2½	770.3	B	16	R	7-23-47	
24-35	SE NW NW	Do. TB 2	Do.	1953	50	2½	-	B	14.4	R	9- 7-53	
24-37	SE NW NW	Do. TB 4	Do.	1953	34	2½	-	B	15.5	R	9- 7-53	
24-40	SW NW NW	Do. TB 6	Do.	1953	28	2½	-	B	15.0	R	9- 7-53	
25-1	SW NW NW	International Paper Co.	Layne-Northern Co.	1954	93	12	-	I	8.5	R	9-10-54	
25-2	SE SW NW	Do.	Do.	1954	65	6	-	T	-	-	-	
25-3	SE SW NW	Do.	Do.	1954	125	6	-	T	-	-	-	
25-4	SW NE NW	American Cyanamid Corp. TW 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1946	149	3	790	T	20	R	9-14-46	
25-5	NW SE NW	Do. TW 2	Do.	1946	134	3	785	T	16	R	9-20-46	
25-6	SE NE NW	Do. TW 3	Do.	1946	140	3	781	T	20	R	9-25-46	Site of 25-11.
25-7	SE NE NW	Do. TW 4	Do.	1946	111	3	781	T	4	R	10- 6-46	
25-8	SE NW NW	Do. TW 5	Do.	1948	114	3	790	T	9	R	4-17-48	
25-9	SW NE NW	Do. 1N	Smith-Monroe Co.	1939	91	8	797	I	20	R	7-20-39	
25-10	NW SE NW	Do. 2S	Do.	1940	106	8	795	I	17.3	R	10-14-40	
25-11	SE NE NW	Do. 3E	Ohio Dr. Co.	1946	71	8	781	I	20	R	9-25-46	
26-1	SW NE NE	Ruud Mfg. Co.	Do.	1936	104	8	796	I	21.5	R	1936	Abandoned.
26-3	NW NE NE	Reed Land Co.	-	1910	41	6	773.71	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKo 240.
26-4	SE NE NE	Morris Handelsman	-	1912	160	6	796	I	22	R	?	Sand and gravel aquifer.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location + in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
2S 11W												
26-7	SW NW NE	Kalassign Co.	-	-	90	4	-	I	-	-	-	
27-1	NW NW NW	City TW 107	City	1947	206	6	770	T	-	-	-	
27-2	NE NW NW	Do. TW 108	Do.	1947	206	6	770	T	-	-	-	Site of 27-3 and 4.
27-3	NE NW NW	Do. 4	Do.	-	115	12	770	P	-	-	-	Balch St. Station.
27-4	NE NW NW	Do.	Do.	-	105	2	770	W	-	-	-	Do.
27-5	NW NW NW	Do. TW 109	Do.	1947	197	6	770	T	-	-	-	
27-6	NW NW NW	Do. TW 110	Do.	1947	179	6	770	T	-	-	-	
27-7	SW NW SW	Paul Pitman	-	1925	100	2	-	D	-	-	-	Coarse gravel aquifer.
27-8	SW NE SW	E. H. Welch	E. H. Welch	1930	90	-	-	D	-	-	-	Fine gravel aquifer.
27-16	NE SW SW	M. C. Roundhouse	Garrett Reer	1943	85	2	-	D	8	R	1943	
27-19	NE SE NE	C. P. Austin	-	1919	60	2	-	D	-	-	-	
27-20	SW SW SE	J. Veldkamp	J. Veldkamp	1927	18	2	811	D	-	-	-	Adequate supply for greenhouse.
27-23	NE NW NE	St. Regis Paper Co. 1	F. P. Rust	1917	212	12	801	I	-	-	-	Milham Div.
27-24	NE NW NE	Do. 2	Do.	1917	219	12	801	I	-	-	-	Do.
27-25	NW NW NE	Do. 3	Do.	1917	218	12	801	I	-	-	-	Do.
27-26	NW NW NE	Do. 4	Do.	1917	220	12	801	I	-	-	-	Yielded 233 gpm. Milham Div.
27-27	NW NW NE	Do. 5	Do.	1917	221	12	801	I	-	-	-	Yielded 198 gpm. Milham Div.
27-28	NW NW NE	Do. 6	Do.	1918	204	12	801	I	-	-	-	Yielded 272 gpm. Milham Div.
27-29	NW NW NE	Do. 7	Do.	1918	222	12	801	I	-	-	-	Yielded 536 gpm. Milham Div. Plugged below 93 ft.
27-30	NW SW NE	Do. 1	Do.	1917	186	12	-	I	-	-	-	Superior Div. Abandoned 1940.
27-31	NW SW NE	Do. 2	Do.	1917	197	12	794	I	-	-	-	Superior Div. Abandoned 1937.
27-32	SW SW NE	Do. 3	Kelly Well Co.	1923	92	18	798	I	22	R	11- 1-23	Superior Div. Abandoned 1937.
27-33	NW SW NE	Do. 4	Do.	1924	129	18	798	I	16	R	2- 1-24	Superior Div. Abandoned 1936.
27-34	NW SW NE	Do. 5	Do.	1930	115	18	798	I	12.7	R	12-21-41	Superior Div. Yielded 300 gpm.
27-35	SW SW NE	Do. 6	Smith-Monroe Co.	1937	116	12	801	I	-	-	-	Superior Div. Abandoned 1943.
27-36	NW SW NE	Do. 7	Do.	1941	127	12	798	I	14.7	R	12-21-41	Superior Div. Abandoned.
27-37	SW SW NE	Do. 8	Do.	1941	112	12	800	I	22	R	10- 1-41	Superior Div.
27-38	SW SW NE	Do. 9	Do.	-	121	-	798	I	-	-	-	Do.
27-39	SW NW NE	Do. 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1940	155	-	801	I	18	R	1- 1-40	Imperial Div.
27-40	SE NW NE	Do. 1	F. P. Rust	1918	211	10	774	I	-	-	-	No. 1 Bryant Div.
27-41	SE NW NE	Do. 2	Do.	1918	211	12	774	I	-	-	-	Do.
27-42	SE NW NE	Do. 3	Do.	1918	211	12	774	I	-	-	-	Destroyed. No. 1 Bryant Div.
27-43	SE NW NE	Do. 4	Do.	1918	213	12	801	I	-	-	-	Abandoned 1936. No. 1 Bryant Div.
27-44	SE NW NE	Do. 1	Do.	1918	185	12	801	I	-	-	-	Abandoned 1941. No. 2 Bryant Div.
27-45	SE NW NE	Do. 2	Do.	1918	185	12	801	I	-	-	-	Do.
27-46	SW NE NE	Do. 1	Do.	1918	207	12	801	I	-	-	-	Abandoned 1943. No. 3 Bryant Div.
27-47	SW NE NE	Do. 2	Do.	1918	207	12	801	I	-	-	-	Do.
27-48	SW NE NE	Do. 3	Do.	1918	-	-	801	I	-	-	-	Yielded 148 gpm. No. 3 Bryant Div.
27-49	SW NE NE	Do. 4	Do.	1918	192	12	801	I	-	-	-	Yielded 80 gpm. No. 3 Bryant Div.
27-50	SW NE NE	Do. 5	Do.	1919	192	12	801	T	-	-	-	Yielded 80 gpm. No. 3 Bryant Div.
27-51	SE NW NE	Do. 6	Ohio Dr. Co.	1939	167	12	801	T	64	R	12- 9-39	Formerly KoKO 283. No. 3 Bryant Div.
27-52	SW NE NE	Do. 7	Smith-Monroe Co.	1942	113	12	802.59	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKO 284. No. 3 Bryant Div.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
25 11W												
27-53	SW NE NE	St. Regis Paper Co.	-	1900	125	6	-	I	-	-	-	Reported to flow.
27-54	SW SW NE	Do. TB 1	Raymond Conc.	1946	40	-	795.3	B	9.0	R	1-12-46	
27-58	SW SW NE	Do. TB 5	Do.	1946	35	-	797	B	10.4	R	1-12-46	
27-60	SW SW NE	Do. TB 7A	Do.	1946	30	-	798	B	12.2	R	1-12-46	
27-63	SW SW NE	Do. TB 4	Do.	1950	45	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	794	B	6.4	R	12- ?-50	Panelyte Div.
27-66	SW SW NE	Do. TB 9	Do.	1950	26	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	794	B	6.4	R	12- ?-50	Do.
27-67	SW SW NE	Do. TB 1	Do.	1951	32	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	792	B	6.9	R	3- ?-51	Bryant Div.
27-73	SW SW NE	Do. TB 4	Do.	1951	35	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	792	B	5.6	R	3- ?-51	Do.
27-76	SW SW NE	Do. TB 12	Do.	1951	26	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	792	B	5.6	R	3- ?-51	Do.
28-1	SE NW SW	City TW 106	City Utilities	1947	332	6	906	T	-	-	-	Crane Park
28-2	SW NE NE	Do. M 1A	F. P. Rust	1922	100	12	764	W	15	R	1922	Maple St. Station. Abandoned.
28-4	SE NW NE	Do. M 2A	Do.	1922	150	12	762	O	H	M	-	Maple St. Station Formerly KoKo 39.
28-5	SW NE NE	Do. M 3A	Do.	1922	152	12	763	P	-	-	-	Maple St. Station Yielded 250 gpm.
28-6	SE NW NE	Do. 2	City	1954	175	12	771	P	+19	R	3- ?-54	Maple St. Station. Flowed.
28-7	SW NE NE	Do. 3	Do.	1954	168	12	767	P	+14	R	2-24-54	Maple St. Station. Flowed.
28-8	SE NW NE	Do. 4	Do.	1954	141	12	769	P	+18	R	1954	Maple St. Station. Flowed.
28-9	- SE SE	Chicken Charlies	J. C. Newman	1946	61	6	886	D	14	R	6-19-46	
28-10	SE SW SE	L. B. Saye	-	-	70	2	-	D	6	R	?	
28-11	SE NE SE	J. D. Hates	A. A. Bishop	1943	70	2	-	D	-	-	-	
28-15	NE SW NE	T. J. Simpson	William Donnell	1945	60	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	D	-	-	-	
28-17	SW NE SE	C. P. Jackson	-	-	100	3	-	D	-	-	-	Coarse gravel aquifer.
29-1	NW SW SW	City	City	1946	272	12	901	T	51.7	R	1946	Kelly Orchard.
29-2	NW NW NW	Do. 1	Do.	1954	175	12	-	P	11.9	R	10-29-54	Station 12.
29-3	SE SW SE	Oakwood, Inc.	-	-	47	2	880.72	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoKo 43.
29-4	SE SE SE	F. C. Strome	A. A. Bishop	-	70	2	-	D	-	-	-	Fine sand aquifer.
29-5	NW NW NW	City 2	City	1954	176	12	-	P	9	R	6- ?-55	Station 12.
29-6	NW NW NW	Do. 3	Do.	1955	175	12	-	P	15	R	1955	Do.
30-1	SW NE SW	Kalamazoo State Hospital	-	1922	210	2	-	P	40	R	12- 1-22	Colony Farm.
30-2	SW NE SW	Do.	Kelly Well Co.	1923	65	18	-	P	37	R	3-24-23	Do.
30-3	SW NE SW	Do. TW 1	Do.	1927	115	6	-	T	-	-	-	Do. Flowed.
30-4	SW NE SW	Do.	Do.	1928	77	42	-	P	-	-	-	
30-5	NW SE SW	Do. TW 1	Dunbar Dr. Co.	1954	257	6	910	T	60	R	12-13-54	
30-6	- NW SE	E. D. Geunich	H. C. Berry	1939	75	3	-	D	-	-	-	Water reported hard.
31-1	SW NW SW	John Hettinga	Henry Zentjer	1954	90	2	-	D	60	R	1954	Do.
32-1	- SE NW	Henry Schnell	H. C. Berry	1930	50	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	D	-	-	-	Gravel aquifer.
32-2	SE SE NW	T. A. Balch	-	-	60	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	D	-	-	-	Do.
32-4	NW NE NW	L. I. Huyser	-	1929	75	3	-	D	-	-	-	
32-7	SE SE NE	D. J. Meints	Garrett Reer	-	82	-	-	D	-	-	-	Do.
33-1	SW NE NE	M. D. Wright	-	1922	65	2	-	D	40	R	1922	Water reported hard.
33-2	SW NE NW	R. J. Hubbell	Louis Sanders	1936	91	3	-	D	40	R	1936	Do.
33-3	NE NE NW	L. H. Mayer	-	-	90	2	-	D	-	-	-	Sand and gravel aquifer.
33-4	NW NE NW	Hugo Aach	-	1927	90	2	-	D	-	-	-	Gravel aquifer.
34-1	NE SW NE	City TW 111	City Utilities	1947	192	6	812.96	T	-	-	-	Formerly KoKo 21.
34-2	SE SW NE	Do. TW 112	Do.	1947	190	6	817.42	T	-	-	-	
34-3	SE SW NE	Do. TW 113	Do.	1947	173	6	813.26	T	-	-	-	Formerly KoKo 23.
34-4	NW NW NE	Do. TW 114	Do.	1948	223	6	803.52	T	-	-	-	Formerly KoKo 24.
34-5	NW NW NE	Do. TW 115	Do.	1948	196	6	795.53	T	-	-	-	
34-6	SW NW NE	Do. TW 116	Do.	1948	196	6	804.0	T	-	-	-	
34-7	NE SW SE	Do. TW 117	Do.	1948	197	6	816.89	T	-	-	-	Formerly KoKo 27.
34-8	SE SW SE	Do. TW 118	Do.	1948	154	6	821.86	T	-	-	-	
34-9	SE SE SE	Do. TW 130	Do.	-	143	-	-	T	-	-	-	
34-10	NW SW SE	B. W. Hull	J. C. Newman	1932	60	4	-	D	-	-	-	Gravel aquifer.
34-11	NE SW SE	Do.	-	1907	90	3	-	D	-	-	-	High iron content.
34-13	NW NE NW	Roderick McCallum	-	1937	45	-	-	D	3.8	R	1947	
34-14	NW SW NW	C. H. Peters	-	1926	25	2	-	D	9	R	1947	
34-15	NW NE NE	Allied Paper Co.	Layne-Northern Co.	-	60	12	811.95	D	H	M	-	Formerly KoKo 121.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location # # # in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 2 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
2S 11W												
35-1	SE SW SW	City TW 129	City Utilities	1949	175	-	-	T	-	-	-	
35-2	SE NW NE	Do. 1	Layne-Northern Co.	1938	130	10	861.09	O	H	M	-	Milwood Community. Formerly KoKo 136. Destroyed.
35-3	SW NE NW	Do. TW 1	Do.	1942	256	6	-	T	39.5	R	4-30-42	Milwood Community. Cased to 80 ft.
35-4	NW SW NE	Do. E 2	Do.	1939	140	10	861	P	40	R	1939	Milwood Community.
35-5	SE NE NE	Do. 3	Do.	1940	154	12	861	P	35	R	1940	Do. Formerly KoKo 138. Site of 35-3.
35-6	SW NE NW	Do. 4	Do.	1946	253	-	861	P	-	-	-	
35-7	SE NW NE	Do. 1A	Do.	1948	162	-	861	P	36.3	R	1948	
35-8	NE SE NE	Do. 3A	Do.	1953	158	34	-	P	-	-	-	
35-9	NE SE NE	Do. TW 5	Do.	-	225	4	860	T	40	R	7-1-47	Site of 35-7.
35-10	SW SW NW	L. H. Sterner	Louis Sanders	1939	48	2	-	D	14.5	R	?	Coarse gravel aquifer.
36-1	SE SW SW	C. B. S. Hytron 1	Layne-Northern Co.	1953	160	8	-	I	29.7	R	5-29-53	
36-2	NE SW SW	Do. 2	Do.	1953	160	30	-	I	-	-	-	Sand and gravel aquifer.
36-3	SW SE SE	City 1	City Utilities	1955	153	12	-	P	-	-	-	Station 13.
36-4	SW SE SE	Do. 2	Do.	1955	160	12	-	P	7.5	R	1955	Do.
36-5	SW SE SE	Do. 3	Do.	1955	197	12	-	P	15	R	10-1-55	Do.
36-6	SE NW SW	Do. 2	Do.	1958	190	12	-	P	31	R	1958	Station 18.
36-7	SE NW SW	Do. 3	Do.	1958	220	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
36-8	- NW SW	Do. TW 6	Layne-Northern Co.	1952	131	6	-	T	34	R	7-3-52	Drilled for Milwood Community.
36-9	SW NW SW	Do. 7	Do.	1955	130	34	-	P	38	R	7-13-55	Do.
36-10	SE NW SW	Do. 4	City Utilities	1958	254	12	-	P	30.8	M	3-25-58	Station 18.
Comstock Township (T. 2 S., R. 10 W.)												
2S 10W												
5-1	SE SW SW	G. F. Lister	Hoyt and Palmer	1950	1433	5	884.3	G	-	-	-	MDC log 15701.
5-2	SE SE SW	W. C. Vandenberg	Do.	1949	1435	5	890.5	G	-	-	-	MDC log 15434.
5-3	SW NE SW	Ford Oil Co.	Ford Oil Co.	1951	1468	6	902.3	G	-	-	-	MDC log 16790.
5-4	SW SW SE	G. F. Lister	Hoyt and Palmer	1949	1415	5	896.7	G	-	-	-	MDC log 15612.
6-1	NE NE NE	Twin Dr. Co.	Twin Dr. Co.	1939	1488	10	915.5	G	-	-	-	MDC log 6489.
8-1	NE SW NW	G. F. Lister	Hoyt and Palmer	1949	1407	5	855.2	G	-	-	-	MDC log 15538.
8-2	NE NE NW	Ford Oil Co.	Ford Oil Co.	1951	1464	6	898.2	G	-	-	-	MDC log 16838.
17-1	NW SW SW	Comstock School	Smith-Monroe Co.	-	128	-	790	P	30	R	?	
17-2	NW SW SW	Do. 1	Kelly Well Co.	-	39	8	-	P	33.2	R	?	
17-3	NW SW SW	Do. TW 1	J. C. Newman	-	103	2	-	T	-	-	-	Site of well 17-4. Yielded 50 gpm.
17-4	NW SW SW	Do.	Do.	-	103	4	-	P	-	-	-	
17-5	NW SW SW	Do. TW 2	Do.	-	100	2	-	T	-	-	-	
17-6	NW SW SW	Do. TW 3	Do.	1951	65	2	-	T	-	-	-	Site of well 17-6. Yielded 75 gpm.
17-7	NW SW SW	Do.	Do.	1951	65	6	-	P	-	-	-	Yielded 75 gpm.
17-8	SW SW SW	MSHD TH 1	MSHD	1939	15	-	774.9	B	+0.1	-	-	Comstock Cr. bridge.
17-9	SW SW SW	Do. TH 2	Do.	1939	15	-	776.1	B	1.1	R	1939	Do.
19-1	SE SW NE	Roscoe Bixler	-	1944	113	1 1/2	-	D	3	R	1954	Water reported hard.
19-2	NW SE NE	Comstock Township	-	1950	32	3	-	D	6	R	2-26-54	
19-3	SE SW NE	Earl Kindle	-	-	80	2	-	D	8	R	7-13-54	Water reported very hard. Supplies five businesses.
20-1	NW NW NW	D. H. Reed	-	-	60	4	-	P	-	-	-	
20-2	NW NW SE	O. H. Osborn	-	-	40	2	-	D	-	-	-	
20-3	SE SE NW	Walter Jennings	Walter Jennings	1954	28	1 1/2	-	D	20	R	1954	Water reported hard.
20-4	SE SE NW	Do.	-	-	18	1 1/2	-	D	10	R	1954	Water contaminated. Well abandoned.
20-5	SW NW NW	Mrs. Wm. Denaway	-	-	25	1 1/2	-	D	-	-	-	
20-6	NW NW NW	MSHD TH 3	MSHD	1939	12	-	774.1	B	+9	-	1939	Comstock St. bridge.
20-7	NW NW NW	Do. TH 4	Do.	1939	21	-	774.4	B	+6	-	1939	Do.
Texas Township (T. 3 S., R. 12 W.)												
3S 12W												
14-1	- SW SW	E. H. Ramp	J. A. Johnson	1949	56	2	-	D	20	R	6-1-49	Water reported hard.
35-1	NW NE NW	W. J. Cline	Muskegon Develop- ment Co.	1939	1267	8	879.3	G	-	-	-	

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
Portage Township (T. 3 S., R. 11 W.)												
3S 11W												
1-1	NE NW	City TW 126	City Utilities	1948	228	6	845	T	4.5	R	10-13-48	
1-2	SE SE	Leslie Dean	Adren Rice	1948	65	2	-	D	19	R	7- 7-52	
2-1	NW SW SE	Kalamazoo Airport	H. C. Berry	1927	80	6	-	D	-	-	-	
2-2	SE SE SE	Kalamazoo Flying Service	J. C. Newman	1946	61	2	860	D	20	R	7-20-46	Formerly KoPg 49.
2-3	NW NE	City 124	City Utilities	1948	216	6	865	T	31	R	8- 7-48	
2-4	NE NW NE	Do. 125	Do.	1948	184	6	860	T	21	R	9-20-48	
2-5	NE NE NE	Do. 127	Do.	1948	221	6	855	T	-	-	-	Formerly KoPg 16.
2-6	NW NE	Do. 128	Do.	1948	222	6	-	T	-	-	-	
3-1	NW NW NE	Do. 1	Do.	1948	130	12	-	P	-	-	-	Station 8.
3-2	NW NW NE	Do. 2	Do.	1948	156	12	829	P	3	R	11-11-48	Do.
3-3	SW NW NE	Do. 3	Do.	1948	132	12	832	P	4	R	1948	Do.
3-4	SW NW NE	Do. 4	Do.	1948	134	12	833	P	6.9	R	1948	Do.
3-5	SW NW NE	Do. 5	Do.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	Do. Site of well 3-8.
3-6	SW NW NE	Do. 6	Do.	1948	144	12	-	P	-	-	-	Station 8.
3-7	NE NW NE	Do. TW 119	Do.	1948	152	6	830	T	-	-	-	Do.
3-8	SW NW NE	Do. TW 120	Do.	1948	192	6	834	T	-	-	-	Do.
3-9	SW NW NE	Do. TW 122	Do.	1948	137	6	836	T	-	-	-	Do.
3-10	SE NW NE	Do. TW 123	Do.	1948	123	6	824	T	-	-	-	Do.
3-11	SW NW NE	Do. N-1	Do.	-	131	2	831	-	-	-	-	Do. Aquifer test observation well.
3-12	SW NW NE	Do. S-1	Do.	-	117	2	833	-	-	-	-	Station 8. Aquifer test observation well.
3-13	SW NW NE	Do. E-1	Do.	-	131	2	830	-	-	-	-	Do.
3-14	SW NW NE	Do. W-1	Do.	-	124	2	834	-	-	-	-	Do.
3-15	NE NE	Cool Farm Dairy	J. C. Newman	1946	112	6	830	I	+3	-	?	Reported flow of 10 gpm.
3-16	NE SE SW	Sutherland Paper Co. 1	Layns-Northern Co.	1954	133	20	-	I	10	R	9-22-54	Milham Rd. plant.
3-17	NE SE SW	Do. TW 1	Do.	1954	150	8	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
3-18	NE SE SW	Do.	Do.	1954	85	8	-	I	-	-	-	Do. Temporary supply well.
3-19	NE SE SW	Do. 2	Do.	1954	158	12	-	I	9.5	R	9-22-54	Milham Rd. plant.
3-20	SW NW SW	W. T. Koehlinger	-	1937	30	1½	-	D	6	R	?	Coarse sand aquifer.
4-1	SE NW NE	City 1 (136)	City Utilities	1950	162	12	-	P	-	-	-	Station 9.
4-2	SE NW NE	Do. 2 (135)	Do.	1950	163	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
4-3	SE NW NE	Do. 3 (134)	Do.	1949	164	12	855	P	4.6	R	10-13-49	Do.
4-4	NE SW NE	Do. 4 (137)	Do.	1950	162	12	-	P	4	R	4- 7-50	Do.
4-5	NE SW NE	Do. 5 (138)	Do.	1950	167	12	-	P	3	R	4-26-50	Do.
4-6	NW SW NE	Do. 6 (141)	Do.	1951	166	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
4-7	SE NW NE	Do. 7	Do.	1951	158	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
4-8	NW SE NE	Do. 8	Do.	1951	159	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
4-9	NE SE NE	Do. 9	Do.	1951	161	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
4-10	NW SE NE	Do. 10	Do.	1951	162	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
4-11	NW SE NE	Do. 11	Do.	1951	168	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
4-12	NE SW NE	Do. 12	Do.	1951	162	12	-	P	-	-	-	Do.
4-13	SE NE NE	Do. TW 131	Do.	1949	200	-	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
4-14	SW NE NE	Do. TW 132	Do.	1949	196	-	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
4-15	SW NE NE	Do. TW 133	Do.	1949	260	-	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
4-16	SE NW NE	Do. TW 139	Do.	1950	130	6	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
4-17	SW NW NE	Do. TW 140	Do.	1950	164	6	-	T	-	-	-	Do.
4-18	SE NW NE	Do. A	Do.	1949	-	-	-	-	5.62	R	10-13-49	Do. One of 5 similar wells used as observation points in aquifer test.
8-1	NW NE NE	Howard Corbus	-	-	65	3	-	D	-	-	-	Water reported hard.
9-1	SW NE NE	Cahill Farms, Inc.	Leo Reigler	1957	-	6	868.87	T	20.38	R	10-21-57	
9-2	SW NE NE	Do.	Do.	1957	185	12	869.24	P	20.82	R	10- 9-57	
10-1	NW NW SE	Russell Wiley	-	1937	21	1½	-	D	14	R	1937	
10-2	SW SW NE	Paul Ottney	Paul Ottney	1941	22	1½	-	D	7	R	1941	Coarse gravel aquifer.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 3 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
38 11W												
11-1	SW SE SE	Upjohn Co. 8	Ohio Dr. Co.	1951	213	16	862.25	I	17	R	7-3-51	Site of test hole 11-3.
11-2	SE SE SE	Do. 13	Do.	-	215	-	862	I	-	-	-	Site of test hole 11-7.
11-3	SW SE SE	Do. TW 30	Do.	1950	224	3	862.25	T	13	R	9-1-50	
11-4	SW SE SE	Do. TW 33	Do.	1950	192	3	-	T	-	-	-	
11-5	SW SE SE	Do. TW 34	Do.	1950	210	3	868.70	T	16	R	11-1-50	
11-6	SW SE SE	Do. P 34	Do.	-	50	-	-	W	-	-	-	
11-7	SE SE SE	Do. TW 35	Do.	1950	230	3	862-	T	14	R	10-29-50	
11-8	SE SE SE	Do. TW 36	Do.	-	215	3	-	T	-	-	-	
11-10	NE SE SE	Do. TW 38	Do.	1952	255	3	-	T	-	-	-	
11-11	SW SE SE	Do. TW 43	Do.	1952	200	3	-	T	25	R	10-28-52	
11-12	SE SE SE	Do. TW 52	Do.	-	-	3	862.15	T	-	-	-	
13-1	NW NW NW	Do. 17	Do.	-	174	-	869.1	I	30	R	1954	Site of test hole 13-4.
13-2	SW NW NW	Do. TW 47	Do.	1953	121	3	869.2	I	10	R	2-25-53	
13-3	NW NW NW	Do. TW 48	Do.	1953	194	3	868.2	T	23	R	3-16-53	
13-4	NW NW NW	Do. TW 49	Do.	1953	192	3	869.1	T	27	R	4-17-53	
13-5	NW NE NE	A. J. Poffhauser	A. J. Poffhauser	1944	22	1 1/2	-	D	16.5	R	?	Gravel aquifer.
13-6	SW SW NW	Upjohn Co. D 2	Busk and Ormiston	1954	1476	6	868.6	-	-	-	-	Disposal well. MDC log BD92.
13-7	NE NE NW	Vanco Oil and Gas Co.	Fisher McCall Co.	1945	1294	6	866.7	G	-	-	-	MDC log 11696.
14-1	NE SW NE	Upjohn Co. 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1946	120	16	871	P	20	R	1946	Site of test hole 14-41.
14-2	NE SW NE	Do. 2	Do.	1947	103	16	869	O	H	M	-	Formerly KoPg 47.
14-3	NW SE NE	Do. 3	Do.	1947	134	18	871	P	25	R	1947	
14-4	NW SE NE	Do. 4	Do.	-	133	-	-	I	-	-	-	
14-5	NE SW NE	Do. 5	Do.	1950	160	16	871.8	I	22.5	R	6-1-51	
14-6	NW SE NE	Do. 6	Do.	1950	175	16	869.5	I	-	-	-	
14-7	SW SE SW	Do. A	Do.	1951	120	3	871.35	-	25	R	11-15-51	Aquifer test observation well.
14-8	SW SE NE	Do. A-1	Do.	1951	32	-	871.45	-	26	-	11-21-51	Do.
14-9	SW SE NE	Do. B (N-1)	Do.	1951	115	3	870.06	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-10	SW SE NE	Do. C (S-1)	Do.	1951	120	3	866.73	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-11	SW SE NE	Do. D	Do.	1951	125	3	864.01	-	18	-	11-11-51	Do.
14-12	SW SE NE	Do. D-1	Do.	1951	22	-	864	-	16	-	11-21-51	Do.
14-13	NW NE SE	Do. E	Do.	1951	116	3	864.71	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-14	SE SW NE	Do. F	Do.	1951	116	3	871.06	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-15	SE SW NE	Do. F-1	Do.	1951	30	-	871.12	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-16	SW SE NE	Do. G (W-2)	Do.	1951	118	3	869.38	-	24	-	11-6-51	Do.
14-17	SW SE NE	Do. H (W-1)	Do.	1951	116	3	869.03	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-18	SW SE NE	Do. J (E-1)	Do.	1951	118	3	869.52	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-19	SW SE NE	Do. J-1	Do.	1951	30	-	869.54	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-20	SW SE NE	Do. K (E-2)	Do.	1951	116	3	869.67	-	-	-	-	Do.
14-21	SE SE NE	Do. L	Do.	1951	118	3	869.10	-	23	-	11-3-51	Do.
14-22	NW NE NE	Do. 7	Do.	1951	202	16	868.17	I	20.5	-	6-5-51	Site of test hole 14-68.
14-23	SW SE NE	Do. 9	Do.	-	109	-	-	I	-	-	-	Site of test hole 14-54.
14-24	NW SE NE	Do. 10	Do.	-	109	-	-	I	-	-	-	Site of test hole 14-44.
14-25	NW SE NE	Do. 11	Do.	-	137	-	-	I	-	-	-	Site of test hole 14-49.
14-26	NE NE NE	Do. 12	Do.	1951	131	16	869.8	I	25	-	4-24-51	Site of test hole 14-65.
14-27	NW NE SE	Do. 14	Do.	-	170	-	-	I	-	-	-	Site of test hole 14-71.
14-28	NW NE SE	Do. 15	Do.	1952	215	16	-	I	27.5	-	9-18-52	Site of test hole 14-74.
14-29	NE NW NE	Do. 16	Do.	-	109	-	-	I	-	-	-	Site of test hole 14-77.
14-30	NE SW NE	Do. N-1	-	1947	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	One of 8 similar wells used as observation wells in aquifer test.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location in section	Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
T. 3 S., R. 11 W., Continued												
3S 11W												
14-38	NE NW NE	Upjohn Co. TW 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1945	123	3	874	T	23	-	12-7-45	
14-39	NE SW NE	Do. TW 2	Do.	1946	109	3	870	T	15	-	1-3-46	
14-40	NW SW NE	Do. TW 3	Do.	1946	140	3	875	T	23	-	1-8-46	Formerly KoPg 43.
14-41	NE SW NE	Do. TW 4	Do.	1946	120	3	872	T	24	-	3-12-46	
14-42	NE NW NE	Do. TW 5	Do.	1946	130	3	873	T	25	-	4-11-46	
14-43	NW SE NE	Do. TW 6	Do.	1948	137	3	871	T	-	-	-	
14-44	NW SE NE	Do. TW 7	Do.	1950	145	3	-	T	22	-	2-2-50	
14-45	NE SW NE	Do. TW 8	Do.	1950	140	3	-	T	21	-	2-13-50	
14-46	NE SW NE	Do. TW 9	Do.	1950	150	3	-	T	23	-	2-24-50	
14-47	NW SE NE	Do. TW 10	Do.	1950	146	3	-	T	24	-	3-3-50	
14-48	NE SW NE	Do. TW 11	Do.	1950	138	-	-	T	23	-	3-11-50	
14-49	NW SE NE	Do. TW 12	Do.	1950	155	3	-	T	29	-	3-17-50	
14-50	NE SE NE	Do. TW 13	Do.	1950	150	3	-	T	20	-	3-31-50	
14-51	SE NE NE	Do. TW 14	Do.	1950	148	3	-	T	18	-	4-6-50	
14-52	NE SW NE	Do. TW 15	Do.	1950	170	3	871.8	T	18	-	4-18-50	
14-53	SW SE NE	Do. TW 16	Do.	1950	175	3	869.5	T	13	-	4-29-50	
14-54	SW SE NE	Do. TW 17	Do.	1950	172	3	-	T	10	-	5-5-50	
14-55	SE SW NE	Do. TW 18	Do.	1950	175	3	-	T	12	-	5-16-50	
14-56	SW SE NE	Do. TW 19	Do.	1950	150	3	-	T	16	-	5-22-50	
14-57	SW SE NE	Do. TW 20	Do.	1950	175	3	-	T	9	-	6-1-50	
14-58	SW SE NE	Do. TW 21	Do.	1950	160	3	-	T	8	-	6-6-54	
14-59	SW SE NE	Do. TW 22	Do.	1950	155	3	-	T	8	-	6-12-50	
14-60	SE SW NE	Do. TW 23	Do.	1950	165	3	-	T	12	-	6-20-50	
14-61	NW SE NE	Do. TW 24	Do.	1950	165	3	872	T	-	-	-	
14-62	SW SE NE	Do. TW 25	Do.	1950	205	3	872-	T	18	-	7-18-50	
14-63	NW NE NE	Do. TW 26	Do.	1950	165	3	871.11	O	26.04	H	10-10-51	
14-64	NW NE NE	Do. P 26	Do.	-	50	-	-	W	-	-	-	Site of test hole 14-63.
14-65	NE NE NE	Do. TW 27	Do.	1950	150	3	869.8	T	14	-	8-5-50	
14-66	SE NE NE	Do. TW 28	Do.	1950	125	3	-	T	17	-	8-16-50	
14-67	SW NW NE	Do. TW 29	Do.	1950	145	3	-	T	19	-	8-23-50	
14-68	NW NE NE	Do. TW 31	Do.	1950	208	3	868.17	T	-	-	-	
14-69	NE NE NE	Do. TW 32	Do.	1950	222	3	-	T	10	-	10-3-50	
14-70	SE NE NE	Do. TW 39	Do.	1952	189	3	-	T	20	-	5-3-52	
14-71	NW NE SE	Do. TW 40	Do.	1952	163	3	-	T	16	-	5-21-52	
14-72	SE SE NE	Do. TW 41	Do.	1952	240	3	-	T	19	-	6-6-52	
14-73	SE NE NE	Do. TW 42	Do.	1952	200	3	-	T	22	-	7-3-52	
14-74	NW NE SE	Do. TW 44	Do.	1952	200	3	-	T	10	-	11-12-52	
14-75	SW NE SE	Do. TW 45	Do.	1952	205	3	-	T	5	-	12-3-52	
14-76	SW NE SE	Do. TW 46	Do.	1953	188	3	861.4	T	15	-	2-11-53	
14-77	NE NW NE	Do. TW 50	Do.	1953	150	3	-	T	28	-	11-2-53	
14-78	NE NE NE	Do. TW 51	Do.	1953	184	3	870	T	28	-	12-16-53	
14-79	NE NE NE	Do. TW 53	-	-	-	-	-	T	-	-	-	
14-84	SW NE NE	Do. RT 1	A. L. Webster	1953	22	2	864	-	16.3	-	1-2-53	Observation point for recharge test.
14-85	SE NE NW	Do. RT 1d	Do.	1953	92	2	864	-	19.3	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-86	SW NE NW	Do. RT 2	Do.	1953	11	2	853	-	18.4	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-87	SW NE NW	Do. RT 3	Do.	1953	11	2	853	-	18.5	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-88	SE NE NW	Do. RT 3d	Do.	1953	81	2	853	-	18.6	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-89	SE NE NW	Do. RT 4	Do.	1953	20	2	862	-	17.6	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-90	SE NE NW	Do. RT 5	Do.	1953	27	2	869	-	24.8	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-91	SE NE NW	Do. RT 5d	Do.	1953	97	2	869	-	24.9	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-92	SE NE NW	Do. RT 6	Do.	1953	36	2	878	-	33.9	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-93	SE NE NW	Do. RT 6d	Do.	1953	106	2	878	-	34.2	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-94	NE NE NW	Do. RT 7	Do.	1953	24	2	866	-	21.7	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-95	SE NE NW	Do. RT 8	Do.	1953	12	2	854	-	9.6	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-96	SE NE NW	Do. RT 8d	Do.	1953	82	2	854	-	9.4	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-97	SE NE NW	Do. RT 9	Do.	1953	12	2	854	-	9.6	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-98	SE NE NW	Do. RT 10	Do.	1953	24	2	866	-	21.2	-	1-2-53	Do.
14-99	SW SE SE	Do. D-1	Busk and Ormiston	1954	1532	6	869.3	-	-	-	-	Disposal well.MDC BD87.
15-1	- NW NW	J. W. Bouma	-	-	35	1 1/2	-	D	10	-	6-8-54	
21-1	SE SW NE	Cashway Lumber Co.	Lombard	1954	44	2	-	D	-	-	-	Used also for public supply.
21-2	NE NW SE	Gordon Meyers	Gordon Meyers	-	26	1 1/2	-	D	18	-	6-7-54	
21-3	SE SW NE	American Box Board Co. 1	Ohio Dr. Co.	1955	88	8	-	I	26.73	M	2-26-58	Abandoned. Poor yield.

Table 1.--Records of wells, test holes, and foundation borings in the Kalamazoo Area.--Continued

Well number	Location in section			Owner	Driller	Year drilled	Depth (ft.)	Diameter (in.)	Altitude	Use	Water level	M or R	Date	Remarks
	#	#	#											
T. 3 S., R. 11 W., Continued														
3S 11W														
21-4	SE	SW	NE	American Box Board Co.	Ohio Dr. Co.	1957	81	8	-	I	29	-	3-4-57	
21-5	SE	SE	NE	Portage School	Layne-Northern Co.	1956	102	12	-	P	20	R	10-12-56	At athletic field.
22-1	SW	NW	NW	Do.	J. C. Newman	-	68	6	-	P	-	-	-	-
22-2	NW	SW	NW	Do.	Layne-Northern Co.	1957	102	12	-	P	27	R	2-2-57	
23-1	-	-	SE	Amos Zylman	Amos Zylman	1945	22	2	-	D	13	R	?	Fine gravel aquifer.
25-1	-	-	SE	Ray Dingman	-	-	30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	D	-	-	-	Sand aquifer.
25-2	NE	NE	SE	C. A. Branch	-	1939	22	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	D	-	-	-	Near lake, Water reported soft.
27-1	NW	SE	NW	L. G. Stevenson	-	-	31	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
27-2	SW	SE	SW	McClanahan Oil Co.	McClanahan Oil Co.	1939	1291	10	888	G	-	-	-	-
29-1	SE	NW	SE	Robert Snyder	Robert Snyder	1951	30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	D	13	R	1951	Sand aquifer.
31-1	SW	NW	SW	M. B. Keeler	Kalvan Drillers	1939	1290	8	892.5	G	-	-	-	MDC log 6899. Bed-rock reported at 300 ft.
Pavilion Township (T. 3 S., R. 10 W.)														
3S 10W														
7-1	-	NW	SE	Charles Smith	-	-	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	10	R	?	Gravel aquifer.
8-1	SW	SW	SE	Muskegon Development Co.	Muskegon Development Co.	1942	1307	8	863.4	G	-	-	-	MDC log 9714.

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.

Alt: Altitude approximate or estimated in feet above mean sea level.

Thickness in feet. Depth in feet below land surface.

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
1S 11W 31-1 Alt. 952.8			1S 11W 34-26 Alt. 759			2S 11W 2-1 Alt. 780.41		
Sand and boulders	40	40	Fill	2	2	Topsoil	1	1
Sand and gravel	215	255	Fill, clay	3	5	Gravel, fine	9	10
Mud and gravel	35	290	Muck	7	12	Sand, fine	13	23
Sand	10	300	Gravel, coarse	9	21	Sand and fine gravel, heaves	6	29
Mud	75	375	Gravel, coarse, few clay balls	9	30	Sand, fine gravel, and clay balls	2	31
Shale, gray	173	548	Gravel, coarse, clean	24	54	Clay, red	9	40
Total depth - 1571 ft.			Sand and clay	1	55	Sand and clay	2	42
1S 11W 34-1 Alt. 755.24			1S 11W 34-27 Alt. 759			Sand, coarse	5	47
Cinders	3	3	Fill, sand and gravel	7	7	Clay and gravel, hard	3	50
Muck	3	6	Sand and fine gravel, very silty	7	14	Clay, hardpan, and "quicksand"	8	58
Muck and sand	5	11	Gravel, medium, and sand, heaves	2	16	Sand and clay	5	63
Clay, sand, and gravel	5	16	Gravel, coarse, and sand, heaves	2	18	Clay and gravel	21	84
Clay, gray	6	22	Clay, gray	6	24	Clay and coarse gravel	1	85
Gravel, "good", heaves	30	52	Gravel and clay, very silty	3	27	Shale, blue	3	88
1S 11W 34-2 Alt. 754.27			Gravel, coarse, heaves	12	39	Gravel, water-bearing	3	91
Cinders	2	2	Gravel, medium, sandy, heaves	6	45	Sand and gravel, water- bearing	4	95
Muck	2	4	Gravel, coarse, with clay hardpan	1	46	Sand and shale	1	96
Clay and gravel, heaves	6	10	1S 11W 34-29 Alt. 759			Shale, blue	4	100
Gravel, "good"	6	16	Fill, sand and gravel, "dirty"	6	6	2S 11W 2-4 Alt. 805.65		
Clay	7	23	Gravel, medium, and sand	3	9	Topsoil	2	2
Gravel, "good", heaves	25	48	Sand, fine, and gravel, heaves	9	18	Sand, coarse, boulders	18	20
Clay and fine gravel	18	66	Clay, gray	6	24	Sand, fine, boulders	17	37
Clay and sand	4	70	Gravel, medium, clayey, silty	4	28	Clay, "soupy"	3	40
Gravel, sand, and clay	8	78	Gravel, medium, very clean, heaves	14	42	Sand, coarse, water-bearing	10	50
Clay and sand, "dirty"	7	85	Gravel, coarse, clean, heaves	9	51	Sand, fine, water-bearing	2	52
Shale	3	88	Clay, gray, gravelly	1	52	Sand, water-bearing	24	76
1S 11W 34-6 Alt. 753.77			1S 11W 35-1 Alt. 779			Sand and gravel, fine, water-bearing	8	84
Muck	2	2	Sand, yellow	10	10	Gravel and sand, water- bearing	5	89
Clay and gravel, yellow	2	4	Sand, white, fine, gravelly	4	14	Sand, water-bearing	10	99
Gravel, clayey	4	8	Sand, white, fine, gravelly, silty traces of clay	2	16	Sand, fine, water-bearing	1	100
Gravel, "good", heaves	6	14	Sand, fine, and gravel, silty	4	20	Sand, coarse, water-bearing	8	108
Clay	6	20	Sand, fine, gravelly, heaves	7	27	2S 11W 2-5 Alt. 789.10		
Gravel, coarse	30	50	Gravel, coarse, and sand, heaves	5	32	Sand, yellow, dry	5	5
Clay	1	51	Gravel, very coarse, sandy	6	38	Sand and gravel, boulders, dry	10	15
1S 11W 34-22 Alt. 763.68			Gravel, coarse, sandy, clay balls	1	39	Sand, gravel, and cobbles, dry	10	25
Topsoil	1	1	2S 12W 25-1 Alt. 940			Sand, gravelly	9	34
Sand	7	8	Topsoil	5	5	Clay, sandy, hardpan	30	64
Sand and gravel	5	13	Sand, yellow, gravelly	45	50	Sand, fine and coarse gravel, "struck dirty water"	2	66
Sand, gravel, and very silty clay	2	15	Sand, yellow	55	105	Gravel and hardpan, gray, sandy	24	90
Clay, blue	10	25	Sand and clay	15	120	Clay, gray, hardpan	2	92
Gravel, coarse, heaves	12	37	Clay, sandy	5	125	Clay hardpan, gravelly	5	97
Gravel, fine, sand and red clay balls	2	39	Gravel, dirty	6	131	Sand and gravel, "very dirty"	6	103
Sand, coarse, and red clay balls	6	45	Sand and clay	11	142	Shale	1	104
Gravel, gray, coarse	6	51	Sand, fine to medium	37	179	2S 11W 3-12 Alt. 760		
Clay, blue, and fine gravel, traces of shale	3	54	Sand and clay	2	181	Sand, dry	20	20
Clay, sandy, gravelly	5	60	Clay and gravel	1	182	Clay	3	23
1S 11W 34-23			Gravel	8	190	Gravel	13	36
Fill, cinders	1	1	Sand and gravel	2	192	Clay	2	38
Clay and gravel	10	11	Sand, fine to coarse	14	206	2S 11W 3-20		
Gravel, fine, clean, heaves	4	15				Sand, "dirty"	16	16
Gravel and sand, silty, clayey, heaves	19	34				Sand and clay	2	18
Gravel, and sand, heaves	11	45				Sand, coarse, and gravel, water-bearing	2	20
Clay, sand and gravel heaves	18	63						
Clay, sand and gravel	22	85						
Shale, sandy	7	92						
Shale, limestone, little gravel	2	94						
Shale and limestone creviced	5	99						



Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
2S 11W 4-3 Continued			2S 11W 10-12			2S 11W 10-34		
Gravel, red and yellow	40	55	Muck and fine sand	8	8	Sand and gravel	26	26
Sand, coarse, and gravel	15	70	Clay, blue, and gravel	13	21	Sand and gravel, trace of		
Gravel, coarse	5	75	Clay, blue	8	29	clay	5	31
Sand, fine	10	85	Sand, fine	35	64	Sand, gravelly	10	41
Sand, coarse, and gravel	20	105				Sand, clean	5	46
			2S 11W 10-14 Alt. 766			Sand, clayey	10	56
2S 11W 6-1			Boulder	14	14	Clay	4	60
Muck	2	2	Clay and gravel	4	18	Shale, soft	277	337
Sand and gravel	10	12	Sand	18	36	Limestone, sandy	18	355
Gravel, coarse	4	16	Sand, fine	3	39	Shale, soft	45	400
Sand and gravel	6	22	Gravel and clay	3	42			
Clay and marly sand	12	34	Sand, dirty	4	46	2S 11W 10-38		
Clay	10	44	Clay	2	48	Clay, yellow, and boulders	15	15
Clay, sandy, gravelly	11	55	Sand, fine, dirty	3	51	Gravel, dry	12	27
Clay and silt	11	66	Clay	1	52	Gravel and sand	24	51
Gravel hardpan	20	86	Shale	2	54	Clay	-	-
Gravel, sand, and clay	10	96						
Sand and clay	5	101	2S 11W 10-15					
Gravel and clay	7	108	Gravel and boulders	15	15	2S 11W 10-40 Alt. 763		
Gravel hardpan	26	134	Gravel	21	36	Sand and clay	14	14
Gravel, coarse, and			Clay, blue	4	40	Gravel, coarse	27	41
boulders	13	147	Sand, gravel, and clay			Sand, medium	9	50
Gravel and hardpan	9	156	interbeds	12	52			
Hardpan	11	167	Clay	4	56			
2S 11W 9-6 Alt. 791			2S 11W 10-18			2S 11W 10-44		
Fill	4	4	Fill	11	11	Topsoil	12	12
Clay, gravelly	26	30	Gravel and clay	7	18	Gravel, water-bearing		
Sand, fine	11	41	Gravel and sand	13	31	from 18 to 30 feet	18	30
Sand, clean	2	43	Clay and sand	22	53	Clay	2	32
Sand and gravel	4	47	Shale	-	-	Sand, "dirty"	8	40
Clay	2	49				Gravel, coarse from 51 to		
Sand and gravel	7	56	2S 11W 10-19			59 feet	19	59
Clay and streaks of gravel	6	62	Fill	11	11	Sand	4	63
Gravel and boulders	9	71	Gravel, clay	5	16	Clay and sand	4	67
Sand, clean	3	74	Gravel and sand, clayey	14	30	Sand, fine, packed	7	74
Clay	28	102	Sand, fine	18	48	Sand, water-bearing from		
			Clay and sand	6	54	79 to 84 feet	10	84
2S 11W 9-7			Clay and boulders	4	58	Sand, coarse, water-bearing	4	88
Fill	2	2	Shale	2	60			
Topsoil	2	4						
Clay, gravelly	26	30	2S 11W 10-21			2S 11W 10-45		
Sand	10	40	Sand and gravel	15	15	Muck and fill	7	7
Sand and gravel	6	46	Sand, clayey	5	20	Gravel and sand, yellow	24	31
Clay, brown	2	48	Sand and clay	25	45	Clay, blue	6	37
Sand, clean	4	52	Clay, blue, and boulders	5	50	Sand, yellow, coarse	4	41
Clay, brown	8	60				Gravel, gray, and sand	16	57
Sand, gravel and boulders	12	72	2S 11W 10-23			Clay	2	59
Sand, medium, clean	2	74	Topsoil	4	4	2S 11W 10-46		
Sand, fine, clayey	1	75	Gravel, boulders, and			Fill	8	8
Clay, gray	1	76	clay, dry	11	15	Sand, yellow, and gravel	18	26
			Gravel and boulders	10	25	Gravel, gray, and sand	19	45
2S 11W 10-5 Alt. 761.3			Gravel, water-bearing	15	40	Clay	12	57
Sand and gravel	10	10	Sand	4	44	Sand and gravel	26	83
Gravel and sand	5	15	Gravel	4	48	Sand	4	87
Sand and gravel, clayey	15	30	Sand and gravel, "dirty"	5	53	2S 11W 10-47		
Gravel and sand	3	35				Fill	12	12
Sand and clay	5	40	2S 11W 10-26			Clay and gravel	10	22
Sand, gravel, and clay	5	45	Sand, clay	11	11	Sand, fine, "dirty"	12	34
Clay	18	63	Gravel and sand	14	25	Sand, fine, clean	18	52
Boulder	2	65	Gravel	6	31	Clay, blue	6	58
Shale (?), boulder			Gravel and sand	6	37	Sand, clean	12	70
reported at 171 feet	165	230	Sand and clay	6	43	Sand, gravelly	7	77
			Sand and gravel	10	53	Clay, blue, and shale	7	84
2S 11W 10-9			Gravel and sand	6	59	Sand, coarse	1	85
Sand and gravel, clay	20	20	Sand, fine	10	69	Shale, blue, hard	5	90
Gravel and sand	5	25	Sand and clay	6	75	2S 11W 10-50 Alt. 765.01		
Sand and gravel, clayey	5	30	Clay and sand	5	80	Fill	3	3
Gravel and sand	5	35				Gravel, dry	15	18
Clay, sandy	20	55	2S 11W 10-29			Sand, "dirty"	8	26
Sand	8	63	Clay and gravel	15	15	Gravel, clean, water-bearing	19	45
Sand, clayey	5	68	Gravel, dry	11	26	Gravel, "dirty"	10	55
Sand and gravel, clayey	4	72	Gravel, water-bearing	13	39	Clay and hardpan	5	60
Shale	7	79	Clay, blue, soft	3	42	2S 11W 10-51		
			Sand, fine, compacted	11	53	Topsoil	7	7
						Gravel, clean	25	32
						Gravel, coarse	6	38
						Clay, blue	6	44
						Gravel, clean	10	54

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
2S 11W 10-51 Continued			2S 11W 10-72 Alt. 762.2			2S 11W 11-5 Alt. 806.1		
Clay and gravel	3	57	Fill, cinders	1	1	Sand, "dirty", and gravel	10	10
Gravel, clean	15	72	Loam	1	2	Sand, gravelly	17	27
Clay, blue	2	74	Sand, brown, medium, gravelly, clayey	2	4	Gravel, sandy	19	46
2S 11W 10-53			Sand, yellow, medium to coarse, compact, and medium gravel	3	7	Sand, coarse	3	49
Soil	10	10	Sand, coarse, and fine to coarse gravel	5	12	Gravel, fine and sand	5	54
Sand, yellow	4	14	Sand, gray, coarse, and fine to coarse gravel	19	31	Sand and gravel	11	65
Sand, white	4	18	Sand, gray, coarse, and fine to medium gravel	17	48	Gravel, sandy	10	75
Sand and coarse gravel	18	36	Sand, gray, fine, clayey, gravelly	4	52	Sand, gravelly	25	100
Sand, fine and gravel	11	47				Gravel	1	101
Sand and gravel, coarse, clayey	21	68				Sand, coarse	3	104
Sand, fine	17	85				Sand and gravel	-	-
Clay	4	89				2S 11W 11-7 Alt. 812.4		
2S 11W 10-55			2S 11W 10-74 Alt. 754.06			Gravel and sand	5	5
Muck	12	12	Muck	2	2	Muck or peat	4	9
Sand, clean	23	35	Muck and sand	1	3	Marl	9	18
Gravel, clean	5	40	Sand, coarse, and shale	3	6	Gravel and sand	64	82
Hardpan and gravel	2	42	Sand, coarse and fine gravel	10	16	Clay, blue	3	87
Gravel, clean	29	71	Sand, gray, medium to coarse	2	18	2S 11W 11-9 Alt. 806.43		
Clay	7	78	Sand, very fine, silty	1	19	Muck and marl	10	10
2S 11W 10-59			Sand, coarse, and fine gravel	3	22	Sand, fine, and gravel, water-bearing	70	80
Clay, yellow	1	1	Gravel, medium to coarse	3	25	Shale	30	110
Sand, yellow, coarse	5	6				Gravel (?) water-bearing	4	114
Sand, coarse, and pea gravel	9	15	2S 11W 10-78 Alt. 757.2			Shale	82	196
Sand, coarse, and coarse sand	11	26	Sand, yellow, fine, loamy	1	1	Sandstone (?), water-bearing	4	200
Sand, white, fine	8	34	Sand, gray, medium and gravelly	3	4	Shale	3	203
Clay, white, sandy	1	35	Gravel, fine	4	8	Sandstone (?), water-bearing	15	218
Sand, white, fine	2	37	Silt and very fine gray sand	3	11	2S 11W 11-14		
Sand, white, and blue clay	10	47	Sand, gray, medium, silty	6	17	Topsoil	1	1
Clay and gravel, coarse	8	55	Sand, gray and gravel, silty	9	26	Sand and gravel	1	2
Gravel, coarse, and sand, clayey	9	64	2S 11W 10-80 Alt. 757.96			Sand and clay	6	8
Sand, white, fine	1	65	Muck	1	1	Sand and gravel, clayey	12	20
Sand, coarse, gravelly	2	67	Sand, yellow, fine to medium	2	3	Gravel and brown clay	30	50
Clay, blue, hard	3	70	Sand and fine gravel	2	5	Gravel, coarse, boulders	9	59
Sand, coarse, and fine gravel	2	72	Gravel, fine	3	8	Gravel	8	67
Clay, blue, hard	1	73	Silt and sand, very fine	3	11	Sand, gravel, and clay	13	80
2S 11W 10-62			Sand and gravel	1	12	Sand and gravel	7	87
Soil, black	2	2	Gravel, fine to medium	9	21	Sand, fine, and clay	24	111
Gravel, clean, and sand	44	46	Gravel and sand, silty	7	28	Sand	15	121
Gravel, clayey	10	56	2S 11W 11-1			2S 11W 14-12 Alt. 766		
Gravel, clean, coarse, and sand	14	70	Muck and marl	10	10	Topsoil and muck	26	26
Sand, clean, coarse, gravelly	7	77	Gravel, coarse	32	42	Sand and gravel	34	60
Clay, blue	1	78	Sand and gravel, coarse	65	107	Gravel, clean	13	73
2S 11W 10-65			Gravel, sand, and silt	16	123	Sand, clean, and gravel	13	86
Soil, black	2	2	Gravel	4	127	Gravel and sand	6	92
Sand and gravel	30	32	Clay, blue	26	153	Clay	-	-
Sand, coarse	21	53	Shale	82	235	2S 11W 14-19		
Sand, coarse, and fine gravel	9	62	2S 11W 11-4			Fill	10	10
Clay, white, hard	6	68	Topsoil, sand, and gravel	6	6	Sand, brown	10	20
2S 11W 10-68 Alt. 762.3			Muck	2	8	Sand and gravel	40	60
Loam, sandy	2	2	Marl and sand	4	12	Clay	5	65
Sand, yellow, fine to medium, compact, and gravel	1	3	Sand and gravel, water- bearing	33	45	Sand, dirty, and gravel	8	73
Sand, yellow, medium to coarse, compact	8	11	Gravel, clean	24	69	Shale, blue	15	88
Sand, gray, coarse, and fine to coarse gravel	38	49	Gravel, coarse, water- bearing	14	83	2S 11W 14-20		
Sand, gray, medium, compact, clayey	2	51	Sand, clay, and silt	19	102	Fill	10	10
Sand, gray, fine to medium, compact, clayey	3	54	Sand and clay	7	109	Sand, yellow	10	20
			Sand and clay, interbedded	6	115	Sand, yellow, and gravel	40	60
			Sand and gravel, blue clay	9	124	Shale (reported)	5	65
						Sand and gravel	19	84
						Gravel	9	93
						2S 11W 14-24 Alt. 766		
						Topsoil	12	12
						Gravel, water-bearing from 18 to 30 feet	18	30
						Clay	1	31

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

Thick- ness Depth		Thick- ness Depth		Thick- ness Depth	
2S 11W 14-24 Continued		2S 11W 14-57 Alt. 761.22		2S 11W 15-12 Continued	
Clay and sand	9 40	Fill, cinders and sand	7 7	Sand, gravel, and clay	6 26
Gravel, water-bearing	9 49	Sand, medium gray, gravelly	6 13	Sand and clay	10 36
Sand	11 60	Sand and gravel, gray, fine to coarse	6 19	Sand and clay, gravelly	6 42
Clay and sand	5 65	Sand, gray, fine to medium, interbedded sand	4 23	Sand and gravel	16 58
Sand, fine to coarse, water-bearing from 74 to 79 feet	23 88			Clay, sand, and gravel	14 72
Shale	4 92	2S 11W 14-60 Alt. 762.26		Clay, and fine sand	4 76
2S 11W 14-27		Fill, sand, cinders, and gravel	4 4		
Topsoil	20 20	Sand, yellow, medium to coarse, gravelly, clayey	4 8	2S 11W 15-17 Alt. 761	
Gravel, "dirty"	5 25	Sand, yellow, coarse, gravelly	5 13	Fill	7 7
Clay and gravel	13 38	Sand, gray, medium to coarse, gravelly	9 22	Sand and gravel	14 21
Gravel, clean	7 45			Sand	14 35
Clay, white and sand	33 78	2S 11W 15-1		Sand, clayey	22 57
Sand, clean, water-bearing	12 90	No record	20 20	Sand and gravel	21 78
Gravel, coarse	3 93	Gravel	10 30	Sand, gravel, and clay	17 95
Clay, blue	2 95	Gravel and sand	10 40	Shale	4 99
2S 11W 14-30		Sand and clay	7 47		
Topsoil	10 10	Clay	5 52	2S 11W 15-19 Alt. 764	
Clay and sand	20 30	Sand and clay	2 54	Fill and cinders	4 4
Sand, fine to coarse, yellow	32 62	Sand	9 63	Topsoil, clay, and gravel	14 18
Hardpan	11 73	Gravel	19 82	Clay and gravel	7 25
Sand, gray, fine	36 109	Clay	5 87	Silt, blue, fine	7 32
Clay	2 111	Clay, gravel, sand, and boulders	58 145	Sand, fine	3 35
2S 11W 14-33		Mud	19 164	Sand, fine, gravelly	9 44
Fill	5 5	Boulder	- -	Clay, sandy, and gravel	6 50
Muck	7 12	2S 11W 15-2 Alt. 774		Gravel, water-bearing	21 71
Sand and gravel	7 19	Gravel, sand, and clay	10 10	Silt, fine	3 74
Sand, coarse	4 23	Gravel and sand	6 16	Shale	- -
Gravel and sand	6 29	Sand and gravel	6 22		
Sand and clay, gravelly, boulders	7 36	Sand	8 30	2S 11W 15-22 Alt. 781	
Gravel and sand, clayey, boulders	11 47	Sand, fine and blue clay	11 41	Fill	9 9
Clay, sand, and gravel	16 63	Gravel and sand, water-bearing	4 45	Gravel, dry	15 24
Clay	2 65	Gravel, water-bearing	10 55	Clay	5 29
Sand and gravel, clayey	2 67	Gravel, clayey	5 60	Hardpan	11 40
Clay, gravelly	1 68	Gravel and sand, water-bearing	6 66	Gravel and sand, red	10 50
Sand, fine, and clay, gravelly	6 74	Clay and boulders	7 73	Sand and clay	2 52
Clay, gravelly	3 77	Sand, gravel, and clay	4 77	Gravel and sand	25 77
Shale (?)	8 85	Sand	13 90		
2S 11W 14-38 Alt. 763.5		2S 11W 15-4 Alt. 786		2S 11W 15-25 Alt. 786	
Sand, yellow	5 5	Coarse gravel	39 39	Clay	3 3
Gravel, clayey	5 10	Clay and sand	8 47	Gravel, dry	17 20
Sand, gray, medium, clayey	7 17	Clay, hard	2 49	Sand	5 25
Gravel, clayey	11 28	Clay, gravelly	21 70	Gravel	3 28
2S 11W 14-41 Alt. 764.7		Sand, water-bearing	17 87	Sand, fine	2 30
Fill	4 4	Shale	2 89	Sand and gravel	3 33
Gravel, clayey	4 8	2S 11W 15-6 Alt. 776		Sand, fine	5 38
Sand, gray, clayey	5 13	Clay and boulders	10 10	Clay and boulders	6 44
Gravel, clayey	3 16	Sand and gravel	10 20	Sand	15 59
Clay, blue	2 18	Gravel, clayey	3 23	Sand, water-bearing	7 66
Sand, gray, clayey	10 28	Gravel and sand, water-bearing	12 35	Clay	1 67
Gravel, coarse	5 33	Sand	10 45	Sand	6 73
"Too coarse to penetrate"	- -	Sand, gray, and streaks of gravel	12 57	Sand, fine	22 95
2S 11W 14-47 Alt. 761.9		Clay, blue, sand, and boulders	19 76	Sand and gravel	5 100
Fill, sand	7 7	boulders	10 86	Clay, hard, and boulders	7 107
Peat, brown	6 13	2S 11W 15-12 Alt. 784			
Gravel, fine	4 17	Gravel, clay, and sand	14 14	2S 11W 15-26 Alt. 781	
2S 11W 14-54 Alt. 761.7		Sand, clay, and gravel	6 20	Sand and clay	43 43
Stone fill	6 6			Sand	12 55
Peat, brown	5 11			Sand, gravel, and clay	12 67
Gravel, fine, stony	14 25			Sand and clay	20 87
Sand, fine, yellow	3 28			Sand and gravel	10 97
Gravel, fine, stony	11 39			Sand	11 108
Boulders	- -			Clay	2 110
				Sand	2 112
				Sand, fine, and clay	11 123
				2S 11W 15-28 Alt. 785	
				Fill	5 5
				Clay and gravel	3 8

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
2S 11W 15-28 Continued			2S 11W 18-2			2S 11W 20-8 Continued		
Gravel, coarse	4	12	Sand and gravel	6	6	Gravel and clay	8	80
Sand	4	16	Sand, coarse	6	12	Clay, gray	10	90
Gravel, coarse	17	33	Sand and gravel	6	18	Gravel and clay	8	98
Clay, hard	9	42	Sand	5	23	Clay, gray, hardpan	1	99
Sand, fine, and clay	11	53	Sand and gravel	6	29	Clay, fine gravel, and		
Clay, hard	4	57	Sand and clay	5	34	sand	14	113
Sand, clayey	12	69	Sand, clayey	22	56	Clay, blue-gray	3	116
Sand, fine	4	73	Sand	5	61	Sand, fine to coarse	35	151
Sand, water-bearing	5	78	Sand and gravel	11	72	Sand, fine to coarse,		
Gravel, coarse	11	89	Sand	11	83	gravelly	13	164
Gravel and clay, hard	-	-	Sand, coarse	7	90	Clay, sandy, pebbly	7	171
			Sand	6	96	Sand and clay	8	179
2S 11W 15-38 Alt. 756.2			Sand and gravel	5	101	Clay, gray, and gravel	7	186
Topsoil, dark, loamy	2	2	Clay, sand, and gravel	13	114	Clay, blue, and sand	7	193
Sand, peaty, woody, stony			Sand, clay, and boulders	5	119	Clay, blue-gray	5	198
with shells and marl	5	7	Clay, sand, and stones	17	136	Sand and gravel, pieces of		
Sand, gray, gravelly with			Sand, gravel, and clay	5	141	"lignite"	9	207
marl and shells	4	11	Gravel and sand, clayey	5	146	Clay and gravel	8	215
Gravel and yellow sand			Sand, gravel, and clay	2	148	Shale, gravel, and clay	32	247
with marl and shells	1	12	Clay, boulders, and sand	12	160			
Sand, yellow, stony, clay						2S 11W 20-10		
in suspension	4	16	2S 11W 20-1			Topsoil	5	5
Sand, fine to medium			Topsoil	3	3	Sand	10	15
yellow, with clay in			Sand and yellow clay	2	5	Gravel	5	20
suspension, stony	8	24	Sand and gravel	23	28	Clay, blue, and sand	50	70
Sand, yellow, fine to			Sand and clay hardpan	15	43	Sand, gravel, and clay,		
medium	14	38	Sand and clay	14	57	dirty	10	80
Compact, fine gravel	1	39	Sand, gravel, and boulder-			Sand, clean	5	85
"Stone could not pass"	-	-	clay hardpan	4	61	Sand, fine, "dirty"	30	115
			Sand, gravel, and brown			Sand	15	130
2S 11W 15-41 Alt. 765.50			clay	18	79	Sand, coarse, gravelly	11	141
Fill, cinders, sand and			Sand and gravel	6	85			
wood	11	11	Hardpan	6	91	2S 11W 21-1 Alt. 836		
Sand, gray, fine to coarse,			Gravel	25	116	Muck, sand, and gravel	45	45
gravelly, seams of peat	7	18	Gravel and reddish clay			Clay, brown	35	80
Sand and gravel, yellow,			hardpan	4	120	Sand, water-bearing	45	125
fine to coarse	5	23	Sand, fine, and clay	10	130	Gravel, fine	80	205
Sand, gray, extremely			Sand, silt, and clay	8	138	Clay, blue	13	218
fine grain	9	32	Clay, silt, and sand	9	147			
			Clay, silt	26	173	2S 11W 21-3		
2S 11W 15-46 Alt. 763.39			Clay	8	181	Fill, topsoil, and sand	4	4
Fill, sand and cinders	8	8				Clay, gravelly and sandy	12	16
Gravel and sand, yellow,			2S 11W 20-5			Clay, hard, sandy, and		
fine to coarse, clayey	12	20	Topsoil	2	2	boulders	11	27
Sand, gray, fine, gravelly,			Sand	1	3	Sand and gravel	12	39
clayey	5	25	Sand and gravel, clayey	6	9	Clay, gravelly and sandy	27	66
			Sand and gravel	1	10	Sand, medium to coarse	14	80
2S 11W 16-3 Alt. 845.6			Clay, sand, and gravel	6	16	Sand and gravel	3	83
Clay, gritty, and gravel	29	29	Clay, sandy	9	25	Sand, fine to coarse	12	95
Sand and gravel, clayey	13	42	Sand, coarse	5	30	Sand, fine, clayey	10	105
Sand, yellow, and gravel	11	53	Sand and gravel	8	38	Clay, sandy	31	136
Gravel, coarse	4	57	Clay, gravelly	51	89	Sand, fine	28	164
Gravel, medium, and sand	13	70	Sand, medium to coarse	9	98	Sand, clayey	16	180
Sand, medium	7	77	Clay, sandy	14	112			
Sand, medium, and gravel	5	82	Gravel, fine	8	120	2S 11W 21-4		
Gravel and sand	8	90	Sand, medium	5	125	Topsoil	2	2
Clay, hard, gritty	10	100	Sand and gravel	6	131	Clay, sandy, gravel and		
Gravel, muddy	1	101	Clay, gravelly	5	136	boulders	25	27
Clay, hard, gritty	36	137	Sand, fine	4	140	Sand and gravel	12	39
Sand and gravel	12	149	Sand and gravel, clayey	5	145	Clay and gravel	27	66
Clay, hard, gritty	11	160	Clay, gravelly and sandy	16	161	Sand, fine, and clay	9	75
			Sandstone	1	162	Sand, medium, water-bearing	15	90
2S 11W 18-1						2S 11W 21-5		
Sand and gravel, inter-			2S 11W 20-8 Alt. 836			Sand and gravel	20	20
bedded	55	55	Fill and topsoil	4	4	Clay and sand	5	25
Clay	8	63	Sand and gravel	16	20	Clay	12	37
Gravel	17	80	Sand, medium to coarse	20	40	Clay and sand	18	55
Clay	1	81	Sand, coarse, and gravel	9	49	Clay and gravel	1	56
Sand, gravel, and clay	25	106	Sand, medium	8	57	Sand and gravel	1	57
Clay	30	136	Gravel, sand, and clay	2	59	Clay and gravel	3	60
Sand, gravel, and clay	25	161	Sand, medium, gravelly	6	65	Sand	6	66
Sand	21	182	Sand, medium to coarse,			Sand and clay	4	70
			clayey	7	72			

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

Thick- ness		Depth	Thick- ness		Depth	Thick- ness		Depth
2S 11W 21-5 Continued			2S 11W 22-27 Continued			2S 11W 22-57 Continued		
	10	80		15	80		35	55
Sand			Sand, coarse, and fine gravel			Sand and gravel		
Sand and gravel	25	105	Sand, fine to medium	7	87	Gravel, brown	10	65
Gravel	1	106	Sand, coarse, and fine gravel	9	96	Gravel and sand	10	75
Sand and clay	24	130				Gravel	15	90
						Gravel, silt and boulders	5	95
2S 11W 22-5 Alt. 764.6			2S 11W 22-30 Alt. 757.7			Silt		
	16	16		26	26	Sand, fine, clay layer at 133 feet	20	115
Sand and clay, gravelly			Peat			Gravel	2	135
Clay and sand	5	21	Gravel and sand	10	36	Sand, fine	5	140
Sand, fine, gravelly	6	27	Sand, coarse	12	48	Silt, sand, and gravel	5	145
Sand, coarse to fine	6	33	Gravel	14	62	Sand, gravel, and clay layers, interbedded	39	184
Gravel and sand	5	38	Sand, coarse	26	88	Shale (?), blue, gravelly	8	192
Sand, medium to fine, gravelly	16	54	Gravel	10	98			
Gravel and sand, clayey	6	60	Clay	5	103	2S 11W 22-70 Alt. 761.15		
Gravel, fine, sandy	5	65	Gravel, large	20	123	Muck	1	1
Sand and fine gravel	9	74	Gravel	-	-	Sand, coarse, and gravel	19	20
Sand and gravel, clayey	4	78				Sand, coarse	5	25
Sand and fine gravel	7	85	2S 11W 22-32 Alt. 765.1			Sand, coarse, and gravel	14	39
Sand, coarse to medium	6	91	Fill	4	4	Gravel and medium to coarse sand	44	83
Sand, coarse, and gravel	6	97	Muck	3	7	Sand, coarse	33	116
Gravel and sand	13	110	Silt, sand, and fine gravel	25	32	Gravel and coarse sand	3	119
Gravel, silty	6	116	Sand, clean	6	38	Sand and layers of gravel, interbedded	59	178
Sand, gravelly	14	130	Sand, gravel, and silt	8	46	Shale (?)	4	182
Sand, gravelly, clayey	6	136	Gravel, sandy	11	57			
Shale	17	153	Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand	16	73	2S 11W 22-82 Alt. 759.7		
2S 11W 22-17			Sand, clean	24	97	Soil, sandy, clayey	4	4
Sand and gravel, clayey	23	23	Sand, silty	7	104	Sand, medium, and gravel	6	10
Sand, fine, gravelly	6	29	Sand, gravelly, silty	9	113	Sand, medium to coarse	14	24
Gravel, fine and coarse sand	5	34	Sand, fine to coarse, and fine gravel	11	124	Gravel and coarse sand	9	33
Sand, coarse, and gravel	5	39	Gravel and sand, silty	6	139	Sand, coarse, gravelly	10	43
Gravel and coarse sand	11	50	Gravel, silty	3	142	Gravel, fine, and sand	37	80
Sand, coarse	5	55	Sand, fine to coarse, gravelly	2	144	Sand, coarse	12	92
Gravel and sand	5	60	Gravel, sand, and silt hardpan	2	146	Sand, gravelly	8	100
Gravel, sandy, and clayey	10	70	Sand and gravel, silty	13	159	Sand, medium to coarse	22	122
Sand and fine gravel	5	75	Sand, fine, silty, gravelly, very hard	12	171	Gravel, fine, and coarse sand	3	125
Sand and gravel, clayey	5	80	Clay, blue	1	172	Sand, fine to coarse, gravel layers, interbedded	22	147
Sand and gravel	10	90	2S 11W 22-42 Alt. 766.3			Gravel	8	155
Gravel, fine, and coarse sand	5	95	Muck	10	10	Gravel and fine to coarse sand layers, interbedded	14	169
Gravel, fine sand, and silt	20	115	Sand, fine to coarse, and gravel, silty	4	14	Sand, fine to coarse, and gravel layers, interbedded	9	178
Gravel, fine, and sand	6	121	Sand, fine to medium, iron-stained from 8 to 22 feet, gravelly	20	34	Gravel, sandy	2	180
Gravel, sandy, silty	7	128	Sand and gravel, clayey	10	44	Sand, fine to coarse, and fine gravel	2	182
Gravel	6	134	Sand, medium to coarse, iron-stained from 66 to 76 feet, gravel layers, interbedded	38	82	Shale, gray	6	188
Gravel, sandy	7	141	Sand, coarse	6	88	2S 11W 22-94 Alt. 770.7		
Gravel and clay	5	146	Sand, medium to coarse, gravel layers, interbedded	23	111	Topsoil and sand	3	3
Sand, medium to coarse	5	151	Sand, medium to coarse	5	116	Sand and gravel	15	18
Sand, fine to medium, clayey, iron-stained	2	153	Gravel and coarse sand	12	128	Clay	1	19
Gravel, sandy and clayey	6	159	Sand, gravelly	11	139	Sand and gravel	19	38
Sand, fine, clayey, iron-stained	2	161	Sand, coarse to medium, and fine gravel	16	155	Sand, coarse, gravelly	70	108
Clay, gray	4	165	Sand, fine to coarse, silty and clayey from 161 to 167 feet	12	167	Gravel, sandy	20	128
Shale and gravelly clay	2	167	Sand, fine to medium, and gravel	4	171	Sand, coarse	15	143
2S 11W 22-22 Alt. 762.8			Shale (?)	1	172	Sand, medium	44	187
Muck	22	22	2S 11W 22-57 Alt. 761.3			Sand, gravelly	18	205
Marl	2	24	Muck, marl, and gravel	20	20	Sand, medium	6	211
Gravel, yellow	4	28				Clay	2	213
Sand, yellow	37	65				2S 11W 22-97 Alt. 761.3		
Gravel, yellow	20	85				Muck, sand, and gravel	9	9
Sand, gray	5	90				Sand and fine gravel	8	17
Sand, gray, and gravel	6	96				Sand, fine, and clay	2	19
Gravel	11	107				Sand and soft clay	2	21
Sand	20	127				Sand, clay, and gravel	6	27
Gravel	26	153				Sand and silt	7	34
2S 11W 22-27						Sand, medium, clean	5	39
No record	30	30				Sand and fine gravel	9	48
Gravel, sandy	15	45						
Sand, medium to coarse	10	55						
Gravel, sandy, thin layer of fine sandy clay at 65 feet	10	65						

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
2S 11W 22-97 Continued			2S 11W 22-108 Continued			2S 11W 22-129		
Gravel, fine	6	54	Sand, coarse, gravel, and	4	133	Fill, cinders, sand, brick	9	9
Sand and fine to coarse	6	60	clay	4	137	and gravel	4	13
gravel	8	68	Shale (?)			Peat, black, soft	3	16
Gravel	4	72				Sand, gray, medium	15	31
Sand	2	74	2S 11W 22-111 Alt. 786.3	10	10	Sand, yellow, coarse, and	7	38
Sand and silt	4	78	Basement	18	28	gravel	4	42
Sand, medium, water-bearing	4	82	Gravel	15	43	Sand, gray, compact,	8	50
Sand and gravel, water-	4	82	Gravel, fine, and sand	4	47	medium		
bearing	68	150	Clay, hard	6	53	Sand, compact, fine, gray,		
Shale			Clay, silt, and sand	2	55	clayey		
			Sand	2	57	Sand, gray, compact,		
2S 11W 22-100 Alt. 759			Gravel, fine, and sand	1	58	medium		
Silt, sand, and blue clay	18	18	Clay, hard	8	66			
Sand, fine, and silt,	2	20	Sand, fine, and clay	5	71	2S 11W 22-133		
clayey	15	35	Sand, water-bearing	2	73	Asphalt and gravel	1	1
Gravel, silt, and sand	15	50	Sand, gravelly	18	91	Fill, compact, medium	3	4
Sand, fine to coarse, and	10	60	Gravel	-	-	yellow sand, gravelly	3	7
gravel	10	70				Fill, yellow, medium sand,		
Gravel, coarse sand, and	10	70	2S 11W 22-113 Alt. 760.7	5	5	and trace of clay and		
clay	22	92	Fill, brown, medium sand,	1	6	gravel		
Sand, medium to coarse,	11	103	clayey	3	9	Fill, compact medium	5	12
gravel and clay	20	123	Fill, foundry sand	4	13	yellow sand, trace of		
Sand, medium	28	151	Fill, brown, medium, sand,	8	21	clay and gravel		
Sand, fine to coarse	-	-	clayey and gravelly	12	33	Fill, foundry sand, some		
Sand, fine to coarse,			Peat, black, soft, and	11	44	clay, medium yellow		
gravelly			cinders	3	47	sand, and fine gravel,		
Sand, fine to coarse			Peat, black, soft, "some	6	53	silty		
Shale			light spongy material"	2	55	Peat, black, soft	5	17
			Silt, gray, soft	10	65	Sand, gray, medium, silty	10	27
2S 11W 22-101 Alt. 770			Sand, gray, medium			Peat, black	2	29
Fill	17	17	Sand, gray, medium, silty	11	44	Sand, gray, coarse, and	1	30
Gravel, sand, clay	8	25	Sand, gray, coarse, and	3	47	gravel	4	34
Sand, fine, water-bearing	10	35	gravel, silty	6	53	Sand, gray, compact,		
Gravel and sand, water-	5	40	Sand, "failed to recover			medium, and coarse gravel	6	40
bearing	10	50	sample"	2	55			
Sand and gravel, water-	10	60	Sand, coarse, and gravel,			2S 11W 22-136		
bearing	10	70	medium, varicolored sand	10	65	Fill, coarse sand, and		
Gravel and sand, water-	10	70				gravel, and cinders	10	10
bearing	10	70	2S 11W 22-116			Peat, black, soft, some		
Sand and gravel, water-	5	75	Fill, sand, gravel and			cinders	1	11
bearing	5	84	cinders	12	12	Sand, gray, coarse, and	6	17
Gravel, coarse, water-bearing	9	84	Peat, black	6	18	gravel	5	22
Sand, fine from 80 to 84	11	95	Silt, gray, soft	2	20	Sand, gray, fine, clayey	8	30
feet			Sand, gray, loose,			Sand, gray, medium		
Clay, blue, and gravel			medium	3	23			
			Peat, black	1	24	2S 11W 22-137 Alt. 759.5		
2S 11W 22-106 Alt. 786			Silt, gray, soft, gravelly	1	25	Fill, sand, gravel, and		
Fill, cinder	1	1	Sand, gray, fine to medium	15	40	miscellaneous	8	8
Clay and gravel	5	6	Sand, gray, compact,			Peat, black, soft, silty,		
Gravel, sandy	15	21	medium, and gravel, clayey	3	43	few sand partings	34	42
Clay, sand, and fine	3	24	Sand, yellow to gray,			Marl, gray, soft, gray,		
gravel	3	27	coarse, and gravel	9	52	very gritty	5	47
Clay, soft, loose,						Sand, gray, medium to		
gravelly	1	28	2S 11W 22-121			coarse, gravelly,		
Clay, soft, "sticky", and	2	30	Fill, sand, gravel, and			silty and decayed wood	12	59
gravel	1	31	miscellaneous	13	13	Sand, coarse, medium to		
Gravel, fine			Sand, gray, fine to			gravelly	8	67
Clay, hard			medium, silty	5	18	Sand and gravel, yellow,		
			Sand, gray, medium, and			coarse to medium	28	95
2S 11W 22-108 Alt. 790			gravel	4	22			
Sand	26	26	Sand, gray, coarse, and			2S 11W 22-138 Alt. 761.7		
Sand, coarse, and gravel	5	31	gravelly	5	27	Fill, sand, gravel, cinders,		
Gravel and coarse sand	5	36	Sand, gray, medium	5	32	miscellaneous	7	7
Gravel and clay	5	41	Sand, gray, coarse	1	33	Peat, black, soft, sandy	25	32
Sand and fine gravel	6	47	Sand, gray, fine, compact	2	35	Sand, gray, medium to		
Gravel, clay, and sand,	15	62	Sand, gray, coarse,			coarse, silty	4	36
interbedded	5	67	gravelly	2	37	Sand, yellow, medium to		
Gravel	5	72	Sand, gray, medium	5	42	coarse, gravelly, silty	3	39
Sand, coarse	5	77	Sand, gray, fine to					
Sand, coarse, and gravel	29	106	medium, compact,			2S 11W 22-139 Alt. 770.62		
Sand, fine to coarse	9	115	gravelly	8	50	Fill, cinders, sand,		
Sand, gravel, and clay	9	124				concrete and miscellaneous	17	17
Sand, fine, and clay	5	129				Peat, black, soft, some		
Sand, coarse						shells	3	20





Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
2S 11W 27-33 Continued			2S 11W 27-58 Alt. 797			2S 11W 28-1 Alt. 906.3		
Sand, fine	2	70	Fill, cinders, rotted wood	9	9	Sand, medium to coarse,	46	46
Clay, sandy, hard	11	81	and miscellaneous			red and brown		
Sand, cemented	14	95	Sand, gray, medium,	3	12	Sand, fine to very coarse,	18	64
Sand and gravel	5	100	gravelly, clayey			gravelly		
Gravel and boulders,			Sand, yellow, coarse,	7	19	Sand, fine to medium,	26	90
cemented	1	101	compact, and gravel,			gravelly		
Sand and gravel	4	105	clayey	4	23	Clay, blue	12	102
Sand, fine to coarse	24	129	Sand, yellow, coarse, and	10	33	Sand, fine to medium	32	134
			gravel			Sand, fine, clayey	28	162
2S 11W 27-38 Alt. 798			Sand, gray, medium, clayey,	2	35	Sand and clay	12	174
Fill, cinder	8	8	gravelly			Clay, silty	11	185
Topsoil	8	16	Clay, blue, sandy, medium,	8	8	Clay, sandy, fine	10	195
Gravel, yellow	24	40	gravelly	1	9	Sand, fine to medium	29	224
Sand, yellow	15	55				Sand, medium to coarse	6	230
Clay and sand	10	65	2S 11W 27-63 Alt. 793.6			Sand, fine to medium,	10	240
Sand, very fine	27	92	Fill	8	8	clayey	38	278
Clay, blue	13	105	Peat, black, soft	1	9	Sand, fine to coarse	12	290
Sand and gravel, dirty,			Sand, gray, compact,	4	13	Sand, medium, gravelly	4	294
clayey	13	118	medium to coarse, and			Sand, medium to coarse	38	332
Sand, fine	3	121	gravel, silty			Shale, blue-black		
			Sand, yellow, compact,	11	24			
2S 11W 27-39 Alt. 801			fine to medium, gravelly,			2S 11W 28-6		
Fill, ashes	5	5	clayey	4	28	Sand, gravel, and brown clay	18	18
Sand	6	11	Clay, gray, medium, sandy,	7	35	Gravel and brown clay	12	30
Sand, coarse, and boulders	6	17	and gravel			Sand, gravel, and clay	27	57
Sand, coarse, and gravel	5	22	Sand, yellow, medium,	1	36	Hardpan	1	58
Clay, blue	6	28	gravelly	9	45	Sand, fine, and clay	10	68
Clay, dark, and boulders	5	33	Clay, gray, medium,			Hardpan	2	70
Clay and gravel, hard-			sandy, and gravel	6	20	Sand, fine, and clay	34	104
packed	2	35	Sand, gray, very fine	6	26	Sand, gravel, and clay	20	124
Sand, coarse, and clay	4	39				Sand and clay	11	135
Sand, coarse, and fine	5	44	2S 11W 27-66 Alt. 793.6			Sand	6	141
gravel	5	49	Fill, cinders	9	9	Sand and gravel layers,		
Clay and sand, tight	5	49	Sand, yellow, compact,	5	14	interbedded	34	175
Sand, fine, clay, and			medium to coarse					
gravel	6	55	Sand, yellow, compact,			2S 11W 28-8		
Clay, gray	10	65	medium to coarse, inter-	6	20	Fill	3	3
Clay, sand, and gravel	6	71	bedded sandy clay			Muck	18	21
Clay, gray	6	77	Sand, yellow, compact,	6	26	Sand and gravel, silty,	13	34
Clay and sand	25	102	medium to coarse			clayey		
Sand, coarse, gravel, and	5	107				Sand and brown clay,	38	72
clay	5	112	2S 11W 27-67 Alt. 792	8	8	gravelly, water-bearing	69	141
Sand, coarse, and fine	4	116	Fill	1	9	Sand, gravel, and clay		
gravel	5	121	Silt, peaty					
Clay and gravel	5	126	Sand, yellow, compact,	3	12	2S 11W 29-1		
Gravel and coarse sand,			medium to coarse, and			Soil, clayey	10	10
clayey	5	131	gravel	15	27	Sand, gravel, and boulders	9	19
Gravel, sand, and clay	4	135	Sand, gray, medium,	5	32	Sand and brown clay	7	26
Gravel, sand, clay, and	10	145	gravelly, clayey			Sand, gravelly	11	37
boulders	10	155	Sand, gray, compact,			Sand, coarse from 48 to	22	59
Gravel, sand, and clay			medium			59 feet	11	70
Gravel and clay						Sand, clayey	7	77
Sand and clay			2S 11W 27-73 Alt. 792.94			Sand and brown clay	9	86
			Fill, medium to coarse,	6	6	Gravel, clean	41	127
2S 11W 27-51 Alt. 801			yellow sand and gravel,			Sand, fine to coarse, clean	4	131
Sand and clay	11	11	clayey	3	9	Gravel, clean	15	146
Sand, yellow	11	22	Sand, gray, medium, silty	8	17	Clay, sand, and gravel	5	151
Sand, gravel, and boulders,			and vegetation			Gravel, clayey		
clayey	39	61	Sand, yellow, medium to	8	17	Gravel and sand, clayey,	14	165
Sand, clay, and boulders	2	63	coarse, gravelly, clayey	6	23	"dirty"	10	175
Sand, coarse	3	66	Clay, gray, medium, sandy	8	31	Sand, clayey, "dirty"	10	185
Clay, yellow and blue, sandy	30	96	Sand, gray, medium to	8	31	Sand, gravelly	10	195
Sand, coarse, gravelly,			coarse, gravelly inter-	4	35	Sand, gravelly, clayey	5	200
loose	10	106	bedded clay			Sand and clay, "dirty"	5	205
Gravel and clay	5	111	Sand, gray, fine, clayey			Clay, sand, and gravel	10	215
Sand, coarse, and gravel,			and gravelly			Sand and gravel, clayey	8	223
loose	5	116				Gravel, sandy, and clayey	9	232
Clay, gravel, and boulders	44	160	2S 11W 27-76 Alt. 791.9	14	14	Clay, sandy, gravelly		
Clay, gravel, and sand	7	167	Fill, cinders	2	16	Clay, trace of sand and	20	252
			Peat, dark, soft, sandy			gravel	5	257
2S 11W 27-52 Alt. 802.59			Sand, gray, medium,	2	18	Clay, sandy	7	264
Sand	10	10	gravelly, clayey	8	26	Clay, dark, trace of sand	6	270
Hardpan and boulders	28	38	Sand and gravel, yellow,			Shale, blue, solid	2	272
Clay and gravel	7	45	compact, fine to coarse					
Clay	38	83						
Sand	26	109						
Sand and gravel	34	143						

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

Thick- ness Depth		Thick- ness Depth		Thick- ness Depth	
2S 11W 29-6		2S 11W 34-3 Continued		2S 11W 34-8 Continued	
Muck and marl	3 3	Sand, coarse, gravelly, water under pressure	4 82	Sand, gray, and clay	16 30
Sand, clay, and gravel	7 10	Sand, gravel, and a thin layer of brown clay at 86 feet	4 86	Gravel, gray, and clay	16 46
Clay and gravel	9 19	Gravel and sand, clean, water-bearing	6 92	Sand, yellow, and clay	65 111
Clay hardpan, dry	71 90	Sand and dark-brown clay	14 106	Clay and sand	3 114
Clay hardpan, some water	12 102	Sand, gravel, boulders, and brown clay	9 115	Sand, gray	6 120
Sand, fine, and clay, some water	32 134	Sand, coarse, clean	4 119	Sand, gray, and gravel	14 134
Sand and clay, some water	10 144	Sand and red clay, gravelly	8 127	Shale, black	20 154
Sand and gravel	31 175	Clay, gray, sand and gravel, hard	10 137		
2S 11W 30-1		Sand and clay	6 143	2S 11W 34-9	
Sand, coarse, and clay	46 46	Clay, green and brown, sandy, gravelly, very hard	7 150	Fill	3 3
Sand, fine	16 62	Clay, green, sandy, dry	7 157	Muck	1 4
Sand and fine gravel	16 78	Shale (?), gray to blue, sandy	16 173	Marl	2 6
Sand, fine	38 116	2S 11W 34-4 Alt. 803.52		Sand, gravel, and gray clay, water-bearing	14 20
Sand, fine, and gravel	8 124	Muck, black	15 15	Clay, brown, gravel, and sand	28 48
Clay, blue	25 149	Sand, fine and clay	16 31	Sand, brown, and clay	7 55
Gravel and clay	10 159	Clay, blue	11 42	Sand and gravel hardpan and brown clay	14 69
Clay, blue	6 165	Sand, yellow, fine	6 48	Sand, gray to brown, and clay, hard	26 95
Clay and gravel	5 170	Sand, yellow, boulders and gravel	29 67	Sand and gravel, clayey	14 109
Sand, very fine, soft	9 179	Clay, blue	3 70	Sand, gray	2 111
Clay and gravel	2 181	Clay and sand	30 100	Gravel, coarse, clean	7 118
Sand, very fine	2 183	Sand and gravel, gray, water-bearing	10 110	Sand, coarse, gravelly	8 126
Sand and clay	5 188	Clay, pink to brown, and hardpan	21 131	Clay, gray, and sand	1 127
Gravel and clay	1 189	Hardpan, carbonate	9 140	Sand, brown, gravelly	8 135
Sand and clay	21 210	Clay and gravel hardpan	2 142	Clay, blue	8 143
2S 11W 30-5		Sand and clay	43 185	2S 11W 35-2 Alt. 861.09	
Clay	5 5	Sand and gravel	2 137	Topsoil	2 2
Sand, yellow, dirty	15 20	Clay and sand	20 207	Gravel	20 22
Sand, yellow, gravelly	15 35	Shale, black	16 223	Clay, blue, and gravel	18 40
Sand, yellow to gray	90 125	2S 11W 34-6 Alt. 804.0		Gravel	3 43
Clay	15 140	Muck, black	12 12	Clay, yellow, and gravel	10 53
Clay, gravelly	10 150	Sand, yellow	12 24	Gravel	2 55
Clay, sandy, gravelly	90 240	Sand and clay	32 56	Clay, yellow, and gravel	26 81
Hardpan	15 255	Hardpan	46 102	Gravel, clayey	5 86
Shale	2 257	Gravel and clay	6 108	Gravel, clean	2 88
2S 11W 34-1 Alt. 812.96		Gravel, coarse	9 117	Sand	4 92
Topsoil	2 2	Sand, fine to coarse	25 142	Sand and gravel	9 101
Clay hardpan, red	4 6	Clay and sand	40 182	Clay	2 103
Clay, red, pebbly	17 23	Hardpan	4 186	Clay, sandy	6 109
Sand, clay	11 34	Shale, black	10 196	Sand	11 120
Sand, gravelly	12 46	2S 11W 34-7 Alt. 816.89		Sand and gravel	12 132
Sand and clay hardpan	18 64	Muck, black	8 8	2S 11W 35-3	
Sand, clayey, soft	9 73	Gravel, gray	7 15	Topsoil	5 5
Sand, clayey, trace of gravel	8 81	Clay, pink, and sand	15 30	Sand, medium and gravel, brown	25 30
Sand, gravelly, dirty, water-bearing	31 112	Sand and gravel	5 35	Sand, fine, clean	5 35
Gravel and clay	- -	Sand and clay	5 40	Sand and gravel, medium, brown	13 48
Sand, fine, red	- 123	Hardpan	20 60	Clay, sandy	26 74
Sand, clayey, red, water-bearing	4 127	Sand, yellow, and clay	23 83	Sand, brown, fine to medium	15 89
Clay, sand, and gravel layers, interbedded	5 132	Sand, coarse, and gravel	31 114	Sand, medium, dark-brown	18 138
Sand and silt, clayey	10 142	Hardpan	6 120	Sand and gravel, brown, medium	5 143
Silt and clay, gravelly	19 161	Sand and clay	3 123	Sand, brown, medium	5 148
Silt and clay, firm	6 167	Hardpan	40 163	Sand, medium, and gravel	2 150
Clay and silt	11 178	Sand and clay	20 183	Gravel, medium, and sand, clean	12 162
Clay and silt, gravelly	6 184	Shale, sandy	7 190	Sand, coarse, and gravel, clean	5 167
Shale (?), blue, gravelly	8 192	Shale, black	7 197	Sand, fine, clean	5 172
2S 11W 34-3 Alt. 813.26		2S 11W 34-8		Clay, sandy	32 213
Topsoil	1 1	Topsoil	1 1	Sand, fine to coarse, clean	14 256
Clay, sandy, water saturated	5 6	Sand, gray to yellow, and gravel	13 14	2S 11W 35-5 Alt. 861	
Sand, gravel, and clay hardpan	16 22			Topsoil	3 3
Sand and clay, brown to gray	12 34			Sand and gravel	12 15
Sand and brown clay, gravelly water under pressure	13 47			Clay and gravel, sandy	80 95
Clay, sand, and gravel hardpan	10 57				
Sand, clay	21 78				

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

Thick- ness		Depth	Thick- ness		Depth	Thick- ness		Depth
2S 11W 35-5 Continued			2S 11W 36-5 Continued			2S 10W 17-1 Continued		
	18	113		12	112		10	60
Gravel and sand			Gravel, coarse, clean	19	131	Clay	5	65
Clay and gravel	13	126	Hardpan	9	140	Sand, water-bearing	8	73
Sand	3	129	Sand and clay	21	161	Clay	3	76
Clay and gravel	7	136	Hardpan	8	169	Sand, water-bearing	30	106
Gravel and sand	18	154	Gravel, clayey	5	174	Clay and hardpan	1	107
Clay	-	-	Clay, dark, pebbly	17	191	Gravel	8	115
			Hardpan	6	197	Hardpan	4	119
			Clay, blue, dry			Clay and gravel	9	128
						Sand, water-bearing		
2S 11W 35-7			2S 11W 36-6			2S 10W 17-2		
Topsoil	2	2	Topsoil	6	6	No record (pit)	11	11
Sand	20	22	Sand and gravel	24	30	Sand and clay	19	30
Clay and gravel, hard	2	24	Sand and gravel, clayey	10	75	Sand, fine	5	34
Clay, sandy, red	16	40	Sand, gravel, and clay	10	85	Sand, very fine, and gravel	1	39
Sand, fine	6	46	Gravel and red clay	10	95	Boulders		40
Clay, sandy	5	51	Sand and clay	23	118			
Sand and clay, gray	24	75	Clay, blue	4	122	2S 10W 17-3		
Sand and clay	6	88	Clay, red	7	129	Gravel	24	24
Sand, muddy	14	102	Sand, fine, and silt	14	143	Clay	20	44
Sand, fine	8	110	Sand and gravel	5	148	Sand, "dirty"	2	46
Sand and clay	4	114	Sand	7	155	Clay, sand, and gravel	10	56
Sand and gravel	30	154	Sand, gravel, and clay	7	162	Sand, silty	31	87
Sand, gravel, and clay layers	8	162	Sand and gravel	11	173	Clay	4	91
			Clay, red	17	190	Clay and sand	7	98
						Gravel and clay	2	100
						Clay	1	101
						Shale	2	103
2S 11W 35-9			2S 11W 36-9			2S 10W 17-4		
Fill and topsoil	3	3	Topsoil	1	1	No record (pit)	5	5
Gravel, fine, and sand	7	10	Clay	4	5	Gravel and boulders	27	32
Sand and gravel	14	24	Sand and gravel	17	22	Clay, sand, and gravel	13	45
Clay, hard, boulders	2	26	Clay, gray	11	33	Sand	2	47
Clay, red, sandy	14	40	Sand and gravel	8	41	Sand and clay	8	55
Sand	5	45	Clay, brown	37	78	Sand	12	67
Clay, red, sandy	8	53	Sand and gravel, brown	7	85	Clay	4	71
Clay, gray, sandy	25	78	Sand and gravel, gray	33	118	Sand and clay, interbedded	19	90
Sand, fine	4	82	Sand, gravel, and boulders	3	121	Sand, clay binder	3	93
Sand, clay	6	88	Sand, medium, gray	9	130	Sand, few clay balls	5	98
Sand, fine	18	106				Sand and hard shale	2	100
Clay, sandy	4	110	2S 10W 5-3 Alt. 902.3			Shale	-	-
Sand, clayey	4	114	Sand, gravel, and mud	190	190			
Sand, fine to medium	19	133	Mud and sand	50	240	2S 10W 17-5		
Sand, coarse	31	164	Gravel, water-bearing	20	260	Sand and gravel	24	24
Clay, blue, gravelly, hard	15	179	Mud, sand, and gravel	35	295	Sand and gravel	5	29
Gravel and sand	5	184	Gravel	35	330	Clay and gravel	2	31
Clay, blue-green, gravelly	9	193	Mud, blue, brittle (shale)	59	389	Sand, water-bearing	6	37
Sand	5	198	Total depth - 1468 ft.			Clay	6	43
Clay, soft	10	208	2S 10W 6-1 Alt. 915.5			Sand, fine, clean	2	45
Shale, blue, soft	17	225	Sand	60	60	Clay	1	46
			Sand and gravel	63	123	Sand and gravel, clean	17	63
			Sand	2	125	Clay, sand, and gravel, hard	2	65
			Clay, blue	3	128			
			Sand and gravel	34	162	2S 10W 17-7 Alt. 774.9		
			Sand	16	178	Gravel and boulders	3	3
			Clay, blue, and gravel	37	215	Sand, gravel and boulders	12	15
			Gravel	14	229	Bed of boulders	-	-
			Clay, blue	10	239	Hole bored in stream bed		
			Gravel	2	241			
			Clay, blue	8	249	2S 10W 17-8 Alt. 776.1		
			Gravel	4	253	Sand, yellow, gravel, and boulders	15	15
			Shale, blue	16	269	Bed of boulders, impossible to penetrate	-	-
			Total depth - 1488 ft.					
			2S 10W 8-2 Alt. 898.2			2S 10W 20-6 Alt. 774.0		
			Sand and gravel	50	50	Sand, yellow, gravel, and boulders	12	12
			Gravel and mud	166	216	Boulders	-	-
			Mud	39	255	Hole bored in stream bed		
			Gravel	15	270	3S 12W 35-1 Alt. 897.3		
			Sand and mud	20	290	Gravel	70	70
			Shale, blue	55	345	Sand and gravel	110	180
			Total depth - 1464 ft.					
			2S 10W 17-1 Alt. 790					
			Sand and gravel, dry	41	41			
			Clay, red	2	43			
			Sand and gravel	7	50			

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
<b>3S 12W 35-1 Continued</b>								
Sand, muddy	110	290						
Sand	20	310						
Sand, heaving	3	313						
Shale, blue	7	320						
Total depth - 1267 ft.								
<b>3S 11W 1-1 Alt. 845</b>								
Sand, yellow, and clay	17	17						
Sand, gray, and gravel	23	40						
Clay, blue	5	45						
Hardpan	37	82						
Gravel and gray clay	21	103						
Sand, fine, "clean"	9	112						
Gravel and coarse sand	6	118						
Clay, hardpan, and boulders	18	136						
Sand and "clean" gravel	8	144						
Sand and gray gravel	9	153						
Sand, "dirty", and clayey gravel	17	170						
Sand, fine, and clay	2	172						
Sand, fine, and clay	20	192						
Hardpan, shale	36	228						
<b>3S 11W 2-3 Alt. 865</b>								
Topsoil	3	3						
Sand, yellow, and gravel	13	16						
Gravel, gray	5	21						
Sand, yellow, and clay	69	90						
Hardpan	24	114						
Sand, gray, "dirty"	25	139						
Sand, gray, and gravel	29	168						
Gravel, gray, coarse	3	173						
Sand, gray, fine	9	182						
Sand, gray, medium	5	187						
Hardpan	4	191						
Gravel, coarse, and clay	9	200						
Hardpan	8	208						
Shale, black, and lime	2	210						
Shale, black	6	216						
<b>3S 11W 2-4</b>								
Topsoil	3	3						
Sand, yellow, and clay	23	26						
Clay	6	32						
Hardpan	43	75						
Sand, gray, and clay	5	80						
Sand, yellow, and clay	12	92						
Sand, gray, and gravel	5	97						
Sand and gray, "dirty" gravel	13	110						
Sand, gray, fine	15	125						
Sand, gray, and gravel	5	130						
Gravel, coarse, and brown clay	10	140						
Gravel, coarse, and sand, boulders	5	145						
Sand, gray, coarse	5	150						
Gravel, coarse	17	167						
Sand, gray, coarse, and clay	8	175						
Hardpan	9	184						
<b>3S 11W 2-5 Alt. 855 ft.</b>								
Topsoil	2	2						
Sand, yellow, and gravel	16	18						
Sand, gray, and gravel	20	38						
Hardpan	10	48						
Gravel and clay	16	64						
Gravel, gray	6	70						
Gravel and brown clay	10	80						
Clay, blue	10	90						
Hardpan	32	122						
Sand and clay	17	139						
Sand, yellow, coarse	17	156						
Sand, gray, coarse, and clay	34	190						
<b>3S 11W 2-5 Continued</b>								
Shale (?), hardpan	25	215						
Lime and shale	2	217						
Shale, black	4	221						
<b>3S 11W 2-6</b>								
Topsoil	1	1						
Sand, yellow, and gravel	25	26						
Clay, yellow, and sand	17	43						
Gravel and brown clay	27	70						
Gravel and blue clay	34	104						
Sand, yellow, and gravel, clayey	6	110						
Hardpan	13	123						
Sand, gray, fine, and clay	12	135						
Sand, gray, coarse	5	140						
Gravel, gray, and sand	30	170						
Sand, gray, fine	10	180						
Gravel, coarse	10	190						
Sand, fine and clay	3	193						
Gravel, coarse	3	196						
Sand, fine, and clay	7	203						
Gravel, coarse, and pink clay	3	206						
Hardpan	8	214						
Shale, black	8	222						
<b>3S 11W 3-2 Alt. 829</b>								
Sand, yellow	10	10						
Gravel, coarse, water-bearing	10	20						
Sand and clay	10	30						
Sand and clay-dirty, water-bearing	15	45						
Sand, and gray clay layers interbedded	12	57						
Clay, gray, boulders, gravelly	8	65						
Clay, brownish, gravelly and broken boulders	10	75						
Gravel, coarse, clayey	5	80						
Gravel, coarse, very large boulders, water-bearing	12	92						
Sand, brown, clayey, water-bearing	18	110						
Sand, gray	11	121						
Sand and gravel, water-bearing	17	138						
Sand, coarse and fine gravel	8	146						
Sand, coarse, and gravel, large boulders	2	148						
Gravel with clay	6	154						
<b>3S 11W 3-7 Alt. 830</b>								
Topsoil	3	3						
Sand, yellow	15	18						
Sand, gray and gravel	8	26						
Clay, blue	4	30						
Hardpan	30	60						
Sand, gray	8	68						
Sand, gray, and clay	7	75						
Sand, gray, and gravel	10	85						
Sand, yellow, and gravel	5	90						
Sand, gray, and clay	5	95						
Sand, gray	5	100						
Sand, gray, and lime	10	110						
Sand, gray, lime and clay	5	115						
Sand, gray, lime, and sandy clay	5	120						
Sand, coarse, and gravel	15	135						
Hardpan	5	140						
Shale, black	12	152						
<b>3S 11W 3-8 Alt. 834</b>								
Topsoil	5	5						
Sand, yellow, and clay	10	15						
<b>3S 11W 3-8 Continued</b>								
Sand, gray, and clay	3	20						
Clay	6	26						
Sand, gray, and clay	9	35						
Clay, blue, and sand	12	47						
Sand and gravel, clayey	10	57						
Sand, yellow, and clay	5	62						
Sand, gray, and clay	16	78						
Clay and gray gravel	8	86						
Hardpan	4	90						
Sand, gray, and clay	5	95						
Sand, gray, fine	5	100						
Clay, gray, water-bearing	5	105						
Sand, gray, and gravel	15	120						
Clay and gravel	19	139						
Hardpan	1	140						
Clay and gravel	2	142						
Hardpan	10	152						
Sand, gray	2	154						
Hardpan	18	172						
Shale, black	5	177						
Shale and sand	15	192						
<b>3S 11W 3-10 Alt. 824.47</b>								
Topsoil	4	4						
Sand, gray, and gravel	12	16						
Clay	19	35						
Hardpan	10	45						
Sand, yellow, and clay	7	52						
Sand, yellow, "solid"	12	64						
Sand, yellow	31	95						
Sand, gray	5	100						
Sand, gray, and gravel	25	125						
Gravel, gray, coarse	3	128						
<b>3S 11W 3-16</b>								
Sand and clay fill	3	3						
Sand	17	20						
Sand, gravel, and large boulders	32	52						
Clay, brown, sandy	43	95						
Sand, "clean"	8	103						
Clay, brown, sandy	7	110						
Sand and gravel, clayey	5	115						
Sand and gravel, "clean"	38	153						
<b>3S 11W 3-17</b>								
Fill and clay	3	3						
Sand	17	20						
Sand and gravel	26	46						
Clay, soft, sandy	49	95						
Sand and gravel, "not clean"	25	120						
Sand and gravel	30	150						
<b>3S 11W 3-19</b>								
Clay fill	3	3						
Sand, yellow	14	17						
Sand and gravel with boulders	43	60						
Clay, gray, sandy	16	76						
Sand, clayey	3	79						
Clay, gray, sandy	14	93						
Sand, clayey	14	107						
Clay, gray, sandy	5	112						
Sand, fine to medium	8	120						
Sand and gravel, clean	38	158						
<b>3S 11W 4-2</b>								
No record	77	77						
Sand, clay, and stones	3	80						
Clay and hardpan, large boulders	2	82						
Sand and gravel	10	92						
Gravel, and brown clay	10	102						
Gravel and brown to gray clay	7	109						
Clay and gravel, hardpan	3	112						

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Malamasoo area.--Continued

Thick- ness		Depth	Thick- ness		Depth	Thick- ness		Depth
3S 11W 4-2 Continued			3S 11W 4-11 Continued			3S 11W 4-17 Continued		
	11	123		6	83		8	111
Sand, clayey			Clay hardpan			Clay, gray, and gravel		
Sand, coarse	7	130	Gravel hardpan	10	93	hardpan	10	121
Sand	5	135	Sand hardpan	8	101	Sand and gravel, clayey	9	130
Sand and gravel	28	163	Gravel hardpan	8	109	Sand and gravel		
			Sand hardpan	6	115	Sand and gravel, large		
3S 11W 4-3 Alt. 855			Gravel hardpan	11	126	boulders	10	140
No record	96	96	Sand and gravel	42	168	Clay, brown, and gravel		
Sand	9	105	Hardpan	-	-	hardpan	3	143
Sand and gravel	43	148	3S 11W 4-12			Clay, brown, and sand	7	150
Gravel	10	158	No record	12	12	Sand, gray	9	159
Sand	6	164	Sand	62	74	Sand, coarse	3	162
			Sand	11	85	Sand, coarse, gravelly	2	164
3S 11W 4-6			Gravel	11	85			
Fill	3	3	Sand and gravel	20	105	3S 11W 9-2		
Muck	3	6	Sand and clay	23	128	Fill sand	3	3
Sand	16	22	Gravel	6	134	Topsoil	1	4
Sand, clay	16	38	Sand, gravelly	9	143	Sand and gravel, dry	17	21
Hardpan	6	44	Sand, gravel, and clay	9	152	Sand, fine, water-bearing	5	26
Gravel, clay	26	70	Sand and gravel	8	160	Sand and gravel	6	32
Sand and gravel	18	88	Sand, gray	2	162	Clay, sandy	11	43
Sand, fine to coarse	12	100	Sand, gravel, and hardpan	-	-	Sand, fine	17	60
Gravel and brown clay	11	111	3S 11W 4-15 Alt. 855			Sand, fine to coarse	15	75
Sand, fine, and brown clay	9	120	Muck, black	2	2	Sand, medium	17	92
Sand	5	125	Sand, black, fine	8	10	Sand, medium, and fine		
Sand, brown, coarse	8	133	Sand, yellow	25	35	gravel	8	100
Sand, coarse, and clay	7	140	Sand, gray, coarse, and			Sand, coarse, brown,		
Sand, gravelly	6	146	gravel	61	96	gravelly	10	110
Sand and gravel, clean	20	166	Sand, gray, fine	7	103	Sand, medium to coarse	70	180
Clay hardpan	-	-	Sand, yellow and gravel,			No record	5	185
			brown boulders	5	108			
3S 11W 4-7			Sand, yellow, and clay	4	112	3S 11W 11-3 Alt. 862.25		
Fill	3	3	Hardpan	10	122	Fill	4	4
Topsoil and muck	2	5	Sand, gray, and clay	14	136	Clay, muck	2	6
Sand and marl	15	20	Sand, gray, and gravel,			Sand, clay and gravel	8	14
Sand and gravel, clayey	10	30	clayey	4	140	Sand, gravel, clayey	14	28
Sand and clay	10	40	Gravel, gray, coarse, and			Sand, gravelly	5	33
Sand, coarse, clayey	12	52	sand, boulders	22	162	Gravel and sand	5	38
Sand and gravel, clayey	5	57	Hardpan	68	230	Sand, fine, clayey	8	46
Gravel	21	78	Hardpan, blue	10	240	Sand, gravel, and clay		
Sand, clean	11	89	Lime and shale hardpan	16	256	"tight"	34	80
Sand, gravel and large	8	97	Shale, black	4	260	Sand, gravelly	6	86
boulders			3S 11W 4-16			Sand, fine, gravelly and		
Sand and gravel, hardpan	9	106	Topsoil, sandy	5	5	clayey, "tight"	20	106
Sand and brown clay, hardpan	7	123	Sand, and marl	10	15	Sand, gravel, clayey	4	110
Sand and soft clay	6	129	Sand and gravel, clayey	10	25	Sand, fine, clay, "tight"	5	115
Sand and gravel	23	152	Gravel, clayey	9	34	Sand, fine, gravelly		
Gravel	6	158	Sand and gravel, clayey	14	48	clay streaks	6	121
Hardpan	-	-	Gravel, coarse, large			Clay and fine sand	10	131
3S 11W 4-9			boulders, clayey	10	58	Sand, gravelly and clay,		
Fill	3	3	Gravel, coarse, and large			"tight"	4	135
Muck	3	6	boulders, less clayey	9	67	Sand, fine, gravelly and		
Sand, marl, clayey	25	31	Gravel, "cleaner", clayey	10	77	clay, "tight"	5	140
Clay, blue, soft	8	39	Sand and gravel	8	85	Sand, fine, gravelly and		
Sand, gravel with soft			Sand and gravel, clayey	9	94	clay, "tight"	12	152
brown clay	6	45	Sand, gravelly, and			Sand, gravel, clayey	7	158
Sand and gravel	15	60	light brown clay	9	103	Sand, fine, clay, gravelly,		
Sand and gravel, clayey	8	68	Gravel, coarse, with			"tight"	5	164
Sand, gravel, boulders,			brown clay	6	109	Gravel, sand, clayey	5	169
and clay	12	80	Sand, fine, and clay	7	116	Sand, fine, clay, gravelly	2	171
boulders	8	88	Sand and gravel, clayey	14	30	Gravel, sand, and clay	4	175
Sand and gravel, clayey	16	104	3S 11W 4-17			Gravel, sand, clay, and		
Sand and gravel, boulders,			Topsoil	5	5	boulders	21	196
clayey	10	114	Topsoil, sandy with			Gravel and clay	5	201
Sand and clay, gravelly	10	124	brown clay	15	20	Gravel, medium sand, and		
Sand, gravelly	6	130	Sand, with grayish clay	10	30	clay	5	206
Sand and gravel	31	161	Sand, "clean"	21	51	Gravel, sand, clay streaks		
Hardpan	-	-	Sand and fine gravel,			and boulders	5	211
			"clean"	9	60	Gravel, sand, clay, and		
3S 11W 4-11			Sand and coarse gravel	10	70	boulders	9	220
Fill	3	3	Sand and gravel	8	78	Gravel, sand, and clay	4	224
Muck	3	6	Sand, clayey	6	84			
Sand, yellow, and gravel	14	20	Sand and gravel, clayey	10	94			
Sand, brown, and gravel	26	46	Sand and coarse gravel	9	103			
Gravel	31	77						

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

		Thick- ness	Depth			Thick- ness	Depth			Thick- ness	Depth
3S 11W 11-7 Alt. 862.0											
Sand, clay	12	12									
Sand, gravel, clayey	15	27									
Clay and fine sand	1	28									
Sand, gravelly, clayey	7	35									
Clay and fine sand	2	37									
Sand, clayey and gravel	3	40									
Clay and fine sand	3	43									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clay, "tight"	8	51									
Sand, gravelly and clay	4	55									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey (tight)	10	65									
Sand, gravelly, clayey	5	70									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clay, "tight"	22	92									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clay, "tight"	28	120									
Sand and gravel	6	126									
Sand, fine, and clay, gravelly	7	133									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clay "tight"	8	141									
Sand, gravel, clayey, "tight"	9	150									
Clay, sand, gravelly	16	166									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clay "tight"	5	171									
Sand, gravel, clayey	27	198									
Gravel, large, and clay, sandy	6	204									
Sand and large gravel, clayey	5	209									
Gravel, large, sand and clay	5	214									
Sand and gravel, clayey	4	218									
Gravel, sand, clay	7	225									
Clay, gravel and hardpan	5	230									
3S 11W 11-10											
Clay and sand	3	3									
Sand and clay	5	8									
Gravel and sand	10	18									
Sand, clay and gravel	5	23									
Gravel, sand, clayey	7	30									
Sand and clay, gravelly	14	44									
Clay, sand, gravel, hardpan	3	47									
Sand, gravelly, and clay	11	58									
Gravel and sand, clayey	18	76									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey	3	79									
Sand	6	85									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey	26	111									
Sand, fine, and clay	15	126									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey	6	132									
Clay and fine sand	7	139									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clay	40	179									
Clay, sand, and gravel	13	192									
Sand, gravelly, and clay	3	195									
Clay, sand and gravel	3	198									
Sand, gravel, and clay	5	203									
Clay, sand, gravel hardpan	2	205									
Sand, clay and gravel	16	221									
Clay, sand, gravel hardpan	2	223									
Gravel, sand	1	224									
Sand and clay, gravelly	4	228									
Clay, sand, gravel hardpan	27	255									
3S 11W 11-11											
Sand, gravelly, and clay	24	24									
Gravel and sand, clayey	7	31									
Sand, gravelly, and clay	25	56									
Clay, sand, gravel and boulders	18	74									
Sand and gravel, clayey	27	118									
Sand, fine, clayey	13	131									
3S 11W 11-11 Continued											
Sand, gravelly, and clay	5	136									
Clay and fine sand	3	139									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clay	45	184									
Sand, fine, and clay	8	192									
Sand and clay, "tight"	8	200									
3S 11W 13-2											
Clay, sand	9	9									
Sand, clayey	11	20									
Clay, sand, stones, hardpan and boulders	29	49									
Sand, fine, clay, hardpan and boulders	4	53									
Clay, sand, gravel, boulders, and hardpan	6	59									
Clay and sand	12	71									
Sand, clay, gravel, and hardpan	10	81									
Clay, sand, stones, hardpan	40	121									
3S 11W 13-3											
Clay, sand	5	5									
Sand, clay	5	10									
Sand, gravelly, and clay	19	29									
Clay, sand, and gravel	22	51									
Sand, clay, and gravel	4	55									
Gravel, sand and clay	3	58									
Clay, sand, stones and hardpan	15	73									
Sand, clay, gravel	14	87									
Sand, fine, and clay	5	92									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clay	30	122									
Sand, gravelly	11	133									
Sand, fine, and clay	7	140									
Sand, fine, clay, gravelly	18	158									
Sand, gravelly, and clay	8	166									
Clay, sand, and gravel	5	171									
Sand, gravelly and clay	3	174									
Clay, sand, and gravel	12	186									
Sand, fine, and clay	8	194									
3S 11W 14-2 Alt. 869											
Sand, gravel, and clay	25	25									
Sand and gravel	15	40									
Sand	35	75									
Sand and gravel	18	93									
Sand, medium	5	98									
Sand, fine	8	106									
3S 11W 14-7 Alt. 871.35											
Clay, sand, and gravel	5	5									
Sand and clay	5	10									
Clay, stones, and sand	10	20									
Sand and gravel	7	27									
Gravel and sand	14	41									
Sand and gravel	7	48									
Gravel and sand	7	55									
Sand, gravelly, clayey	7	62									
Clay, and stones	6	68									
Sand, fine, and clay	8	76									
Gravel and fine sand, clayey	6	82									
Sand, fine, gravel and clay	11	93									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clay	5	98									
Sand, fine, gravel and clay	6	104									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clay	6	110									
Sand and gravel, clayey	5	115									
3S 11W 14-11 Alt. 864.01											
Clay and sand	2	2									
Sand, gravelly, clayey	8	10									
Sand and clay	5	15									
Sand and gravel	5	20									
Gravel and sand	7	27									
Clay, sand, and gravel hardpan	25	52									
Sand, clay, gravel, streaks of hardpan	8	60									
Clay	2	62									
Sand, fine, and clay	6	68									
Sand, and gravelly clay	6	74									
Gravel and clayey sand	7	81									
Sand and gravelly clay	7	88									
Sand and gravel, clayey	6	94									
Sand, fine, gravelly clay	5	99									
Sand, gravel and little clay	6	105									
Gravel and sand	10	115									
Clay, fine sand	10	125									
3S 11W 14-18 Alt. 869.52											
Clay and fine gravel	8	8									
Sand, clayey	8	16									
Sand, gravel, clay and hardpan	3	19									
Sand, gravelly, clayey	7	26									
Sand and gravel, clayey	13	39									
Sand and gravel, clayey	3	42									
Sand, fine, and clay	8	50									
Sand, gravelly, clayey	4	54									
Gravel, clay, and sand	7	61									
Sand, gravel, and clay	7	68									
Sand and gravel, clayey	7	75									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clay	7	82									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clay	7	89									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey	7	96									
Sand and gravel, clayey	7	103									
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey	6	109									
Sand, gravelly, clayey	9	118									
3S 11W 14-21 Alt. 869.10											
Clay, gravel and sand	8	8									
Sand, gravelly, and clayey	10	18									
Sand, clayey	9	27									
Sand, gravelly, clayey	8	35									
Sand and gravel	6	41									
Sand, gravelly, and clayey	7	48									
Clay, sand, and gravel	8	56									
Gravel, clay, and sand	2	58									
Clay, sand, and gravel	10	68									
Sand, gravelly, and clay	14	82									
Gravel and sand, clayey	10	92									
Sand, fine, and clay	7	99									
Sand, fine, clayey	6	105									
Sand, fine, gravelly, and clayey	13	118									
3S 11W 14-38 Alt. 874											
Topsoil	15	15									
Gravel, fine, and sand	24	39									
Sand	5	44									
Clay, sandy, hard, and hardpan	13	57									
Sand	8	65									
Sand, gravel, and clay	3	68									
Sand	4	72									
Sand and gravel	16	88									
Sand and gravel, clayey	4	92									
Sand and gravel	10	102									
Sand and gravel, "tight"	4	106									
Sand	10	116									
Sand, clayey, and gravel	7	123									

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
3S 11W 14-39 Alt. 870.0			3S 11W 14-51 Continued			3S 11W 14-62 Continued		
Clay, surface, and sand	16	16	Sand and gravel, clayey	6	80	Sand, gravelly, clayey,		
Sand, gravelly, and clay	9	25	Sand, gravelly, and clay	5	85	"tight"	7	81
Sand and gravel	17	42	Sand, clayey, tight	3	88	Sand, fine, clayey	12	93
Hardpan	7	49	Sand, fine, and clay	2	90	Sand, fine, gravelly	16	109
Sand	20	69	Sand and gravel, clayey	5	95	Sand, coarse	4	113
Sand, "tight"	4	73	Sand, gravelly, clayey	10	105	Sand, gravelly	7	120
Sand, gravelly	5	78	Sand and gravel, clayey	5	110	Sand and gravel	8	128
Sand and small gravel	23	101	Sand, gravelly, clayey	5	115	Sand, fine, clayey,		
Sand	8	109	Sand, fine, and clay	7	122	"tight"	7	135
			Gravel and sand	3	125	Sand, fine, and clay	7	142
3S 11W 14-42 Alt. 873			Sand and gravel, clayey	5	130	Clay and sand	7	149
Sand and clay	20	20	Sand, gravelly	5	135	Sand, fine, gravelly		
Sand, gravel, and clay	6	26	Sand, fine, and clay	13	148	clay, "tight"	6	155
Sand, coarse	30	56				Sand, gravelly, clayey,		
Sand and gravel	12	68	3S 11W 14-53			"tight"	10	165
Sand	57	125	Sand, clay, and gravel	10	10	Sand and gravel, clayey	7	172
Sand and clay	5	130	Sand, gravel, and clay	14	24	Gravel, clay, sand, and		
			Gravel and sand, clayey	11	35	boulder	4	176
3S 11W 14-46			Gravel and sand	11	46	Sand, fine, clay, gravel	4	180
Clay and sand	8	8	Sand, clayey	3	49	Sand, coarse	3	183
Sand, gravelly, clayey	22	30	Clay, sand, and gravel	3	52	Sand, gravelly, and		
Sand, clayey	6	36	Sand and gravel, clayey	7	59	clay, "tight"	3	186
Sand and gravel	8	44	Sand, fine, and clay	10	69	Gravel and sand, clayey	7	193
Sand, fine, gravelly,			Sand, fine, gravelly,			Clay, gravelly	12	205
clayey	21	65	clayey	11	80			
Sand and gravel, clayey	5	70	Sand, fine, clayey	12	92	3S 11W 14-67		
Sand, gravelly, clayey	6	76	Sand, clayey, "tight"	4	96	Sand and clay	5	5
Gravel and sand	10	86	Sand, gravelly, clayey	6	102	Sand, gravel, and clay	14	19
Sand, gravelly, clayey	5	91	Sand, gravelly	5	107	Sand, gravelly, clayey	9	28
Sand, clayey, "tight"	7	98	Sand and gravel	5	112	Gravel and sand	7	35
Sand, gravelly, and clay	4	102	Gravel and sand	13	125	Sand, fine, clayey	4	39
Sand, gravelly	17	119	Sand, fine	7	132	Sand, clay, and gravel	5	44
Gravel and sand	5	124	Clay and fine sand	8	140	Gravel and sand, clayey	4	48
Sand, gravelly	8	132	Clay, sand, and gravel	2	142	Sand, clay, and gravel	10	58
Gravel and sand	5	137	Gravel and sand	4	146	Sand, fine, clay, "tight"	5	63
Clay and fine sand	13	150	Sand and gravel	10	156	Gravel and sand, clayey	3	66
			Gravel and sand	11	167	Clay, sand, gravel, and		
3S 11W 14-49			Sand, fine, and clayey			hardpan	3	69
Fill, clay, and sand	8	8	gravel	4	171	Sand, gravelly, clay,		
Sand and clay	6	14	Sand, fine and clay	4	175	"tight"	6	75
Gravel, sand, and boulders	6	20				Clay, sand, boulders	2	77
Sand and gravel	20	40	3S 11W 14-55			Sand, fine, gravelly, and		
Gravel and sand	10	50	Sand, clay, and gravel	8	8	clay, "tight"	5	82
Sand, fine, and clay,			Sand and gravel, clayey	16	24	Sand, gravel, and clay,		
gravelly	6	56	Gravel, sand, and clay	12	36	"tight"	7	89
Clay, sand, and gravel	4	60	Sand and gravel	9	45	Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey,		
clay	5	65	Sand, fine, and gravelly			"tight"	6	95
Hardpan	1	66	clay	7	52	Sand, gravelly, and clay,		
Gravel and sand	2	68	Gravel and sand	5	57	"tight"	7	102
Clay and sand, gravelly	3	71	Sand, clay, gravel, "tight"	8	65	Sand, fine, and clay	5	107
Sand, gravelly, and clay	5	76	Gravel, sand, and clay	4	69	Sand, fine, gravelly, and		
Sand and gravel, clayey	5	81	Sand, fine, clayey, "tight"	24	93	clay, "tight"	8	115
Sand, medium, and gravel	15	96	Sand, fine, gravelly	9	102	Sand, fine, gravelly,		
Sand, "tight"	6	102	Sand, fine, clayey	5	107	clayey, "tight"	7	122
Sand, fine, "tight"	5	107	Sand, fine, gravelly	8	115	Sand, fine, gravelly,		
Sand, fine, gravelly	25	132	Sand and gravel	8	123	clayey, "tight"	7	129
Sand and gravel	4	136	Gravel and sand	5	128	Sand, gravel, clayey,		
Gravel and sand	5	141	Sand and gravel	4	132	"tight"	5	134
Sand and gravel, clayey	4	145	Clay and fine sand	13	145	Sand, gravelly, clayey,		
Clay and fine sand	10	155	Sand, gravelly, clayey,			"tight"	5	139
			"tight"	6	151	Clay, and fine sand	6	145
3S 11W 14-51			Sand, gravelly, clayey	6	157			
Clay and sand	8	8	Sand, fine, gravelly,			3S 11W 14-69		
Sand, clay, and gravel	13	21	clayey, "tight"	4	161	Fill, sand, gravel, and		
Sand and gravel	6	27	Sand, fine, and clay	14	175	clay	6	6
Gravel and sand, gravelly	6	33				Sand, clayey	12	18
Sand, fine, gravelly,			3S 11W 14-62			Sand and gravel	12	30
clayey	6	39	Clay, sand and gravel	10	10	Sand, fine, gravelly,		
Clay, sand, and gravel	11	50	Gravel and sand, clayey	23	33	clayey	6	36
Sand, fine, gravel and clay	5	55	Sand, clayey	8	41	Clay and fine sand	2	38
Clay, sand, gravel, and			Gravel and sand	2	43	Sand, fine, clay, gravelly,		
hardpan	5	60	Sand, gravelly	8	51	and hardpan	12	50
Sand and gravel, clayey,			Clay, sand, and gravel	10	61	Sand, fine, and clay,		
"tight"	9	69	Sand, fine, clay, and			gravelly	7	57
Sand and gravel, clayey,			gravel	5	66	Sand, fine, gravelly,		
"tight"	5	74	Sand, gravel, and clay,			clayey	3	60
			"tight"	8	74			

Table 2.--Selected logs of wells and test borings in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

	Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth		Thick- ness	Depth
3S 11W 14-69 Continued			3S 11W 14-75			3S 11W 22-1		
Gravel and sand	4	64	Clay, sand, and gravel	5	5	No record	5	5
Clay and sand, gravelly	12	76	Gravel, sand, and clay	12	17	Sand, fine to coarse, gravel streaks	47	52
Sand and clay, gravelly, "tight"	3	79	Sand, fine to coarse, clayey, gravel	20	37	Clay, sand, and gravel	7	59
Sand and gravel, clayey, "tight"	13	92	Clay, sand, gravel and hardpan	34	71	Sand and gravel, dirty	9	68
Sand, gravelly, clayey, "tight"	7	99	Sand and clay, "tight"	2	73	3S 11W 22-2		
Sand, fine, clayey, "tight"	8	107	Gravel, sand, clay, "tight"	2	75	Sand, fine	18	18
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey, "tight"	7	114	Clay and stones	4	79	Sand and gravel	7	25
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey, "tight"	7	121	Sand and clay	2	81	Sand, coarse	17	42
Sand, fine, gravel, clayey, "tight"	7	128	Clay and fine sand	8	89	Sand, medium	10	52
Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey, "tight"	9	137	Sand, fine, gravelly and clay, "tight"	37	126	Clay, sandy	12	64
Clay and fine sand	8	145	Clay and fine sand	12	138	Clay and gravel	3	67
Sand, fine, and gravel, clayey, "tight"	8	153	Sand, clay, and gravel, "tight"	24	162	Sand, clean	23	90
Sand and gravel, clayey, "tight"	8	161	Gravel and sand, clayey and boulders	5	167	Sand, clean, and fine gravel	12	102
Sand and gravel, and clayey	5	166	Sand and gravel, clayey and boulders	3	170	Sand, dirty	-	102
Clay and fine sand	1	167	Gravel and sand, clayey	12	182	3S 11W 27-2 Alt. 888		
Gravel and sand, clayey	7	174	Sand, gravel, and clay	5	187	Sand	125	125
Gravel, coarse sand, clayey	5	179	Sand, fine, clayey	7	194	Sand and gravel	27	152
Gravel and coarse sand	7	186	Clay and fine sand	11	205	Sand	99	251
Sand, fine, and clay, "tight"	5	191	3S 11W 21-3			Shale	10	261
Sand, and gravel, clayey, "tight"	4	195	Clay and fine sand	3	3	Total depth - 1291 ft.		
Sand, gravelly, clayey, "tight"	5	200	Sand, fine, and clay	14	17	3S 10W 8-1		
Sand, fine, gravelly clay, "tight"	3	203	Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey	28	45	Sand and gravel	121	121
Gravel and sand, clayey	4	207	Sand and gravel	6	51	Sand	4	125
Sand, fine, gravelly, clay, "tight"	6	213	Sand, fine, gravelly and gravel	2	53	Sand, heaving	18	143
Sand, clay, gravel, boulders, and hardpan	9	222	Sand, fine, and clay, gravelly	5	58	Gravel	36	179
3S 11W 14-72			Sand and gravel, clayey	3	61	Shale, blue	101	280
Clay and sand	4	4	Gravel and sand, clayey	5	66	Total depth - 1307 ft.		
Sand, gravelly, and clay	14	18	Sand, fine, gravelly	6	72			
Sand and gravel	7	25	Sand, fine, gravelly	4	76			
Gravel and sand	7	32	Sand, gravelly	3	79			
Clay, sand, and gravel	18	50	Sand and gravel	3	82			
Sand, gravelly, clayey, boulder 70-77	27	77	Sand, fine, gravelly, clayey	6	88			
Sand, gravelly	21	98	3S 11W 21-4					
Sand, gravelly, clayey	20	118	Clay and sand	24	24			
Sand and gravel	12	130	Sand, fine, gravelly	22	46			
Gravel and sand	6	136	Sand and gravel	6	52			
Sand, gravelly, clayey, "tight"	6	142	Sand, gravelly	4	56			
Clay and fine sand	8	150	Sand, fine	3	59			
Sand, medium, clayey	4	154	Sand, clay, and gravel	1	60			
Sand, clay, gravelly	17	171	Sand, gravelly	3	63			
Clay and gravel	7	178	Sand and gravel	6	69			
Sand, gravelly, clayey, "tight"	4	182	Gravel and sand	7	76			
Clay, gravel, and sand	3	185	Sand and gravel	5	81			
Gravel, sand, and clay	10	195	3S 11W 21-5					
Clay, gravel, and sand	2	197	Topsoil	1	1			
Gravel, sand, and clay	2	199	Sand, muddy, and gravel	34	35			
Clay and gravel	2	201	Sand, cleaner	7	42			
Gravel and sand, clayey	3	204	Sand and gravel, clean	5	47			
Clay and gravel, sandy	2	206	Clay, gray, sandy	3	50			
Gravel and sand, clayey	4	210	Sand, fine, gravelly, clay balls	5	55			
Clay and sand, gravelly	3	213	Clay, gravelly	10	65			
Sand, fine, gravelly and clay, "tight"	4	217	Clay and gravel	8	73			
Clay and sand, gravelly	23	240	Sand, muddy, and gravel	2	75			
			Sand, muddy, and gravel, cleaner	3	78			
			Sand, clean, gravelly	17	95			
			Gravel, sandy	7	102			
			Clay, sandy	-	102			

Table 3.--Specific capacities of wells in the Kalamazoo area

Drawdown or discharge: E, estimated; M, measured; R, reported

Well number	Drawdown (feet)	Discharge (gpm)	Specific capacity (gpm/ft)	Well number	Drawdown (feet)	Discharge (gpm)	Specific capacity (gpm/ft)	Well number	Drawdown (feet)	Discharge (gpm)	Specific capacity (gpm/ft)
2S 12W 25-1	30	200	R 7	2S 11W 14-13	16	450	R 28	2S 11W 23-14	6.5	150	R 23
	21	150	R 7		23	600	R 26	23-15	6.5	100	R 15
				14-14	28	450	R 16				
35-1	9	125	R 14	14-16	15.2	250	R 16	24-4	6	656	M 109
35-2	17	400	R 23		31	350	R 11	24-5	9.2	655	M 71
2S 11W 3-10	7	203	R 29		30	300	R 10	24-7	5.5	1000	R 182
3-13	30	130	R 4		48	600	R 12	24-11	6	300	R 50
3-18	23	180	R 8	15-3	15	400	R 27		9	400	R 44
3-20	6.7	87	R 13	15-4	15.5	475	R 32		12	500	R 42
	6	127	R 21	15-5	14	490	R 35		16	600	R 37
3-21	4.5	270	R 60	15-11	18	80	E 4		20	700	R 35
	6	323	R 54	15-14	21	250	R 12	24-12	31	500	R 16
	7	520	R 74	15-15	30	985	R 33	24-13	26	400	R 15
3-22	3	143	R 48	15-22	52	535	R 10	24-25	16	200	R 12
3-24	32	180	R 6	15-24	9	265	R 29	24-26	35.5	400	R 11
3-25	7.8	210	R 27	15-25	50	800	E 16				
3-26	7	360	R 51	15-26	87	600	R 7	25-1	50	402	R 8
	4	215	R 54	15-30	4.2	66	R 15	25-9	40	120	R 3
	5	277	R 55		6.7	86	R 13		18	61	R 3
3-28	12.7	690	R 54	18-1	17	300	R 18	25-10	22	140	R 6
3-30	8	450	R 56		6	100	R 17				
3-31	8	450	R 56		10	200	R 20	27-32	43	653	R 15
3-32	15	71	R 5	20-6	8	186	R 23	27-33	35	765	R 22
3-33	8	120	R 15		10	220	R 22	27-36	35	585	R 17
4-3	15	250	R 17		12	236	R 20	27-37	25	525	R 21
4-4	2	255	R 127		35	610	R 17		35	930	R 27
6-1	36	400	R 11	20-10	46	475	R 10	27-51	19	525	R 28
10-3	6	300	R 50		51	550	R 11	27-52	16	560	R 35
10-5	18	975	R 54		62	629	R 10				
	14	750	R 54	21-4	33	235	R 7	29-2	-	-	R 18
10-6	10	750	R 75	21-12	61	220	R 4	30-2	9.5	400	R 42
10-7	7	400	R 57	22-4	-	-	R 52	30-4	43	260	R 6
10-22	39	175	R 4	22-20	18.1	750	R 41	34-11	3	30	R 10
10-27	33	1150	R 35	22-22	21.3	505	R 24	36-10	20.5	370	R 18
10-28	25	700	R 28	22-25	24	560	R 23				
10-31	20	200	R 10	22-39	23	580	R 25	3S 11W 9-2	9	250	R 29
10-35	20	180	R 9	22-58	16.4	750	R 46		18.5	525	R 28
10-41	4	200	R 50	22-61	14	750	R 54		24.4	670	R 27
10-44	29	450	R 15	22-64	19	750	R 39				
10-45	23	600	R 26	22-67	21	750	R 36	11-1	40	1180	R 29
10-46	6	200	E 33	22-71	27	750	R 28				
	11	400	E 36	22-74	7	750	R 107	14-1	32	1000	R 31
	15	500	E 33	22-76	12.2	750	R 61	14-2	32	950	R 30
	19	680	E 36	22-79	15.1	750	R 50		21	700	R 33
10-51	20.2	450	R 22	22-82	19.2	750	R 39	14-3	44	2100	R 48
	23.2	500	R 22	22-104	21	155	R 7	14-5	79	880	R 11
	26.5	550	R 21		40	298	R 8	14-6	53	1000	R 19
	29.7	600	R 20		57	450	R 8	14-22	25	1200	R 48
	32.8	650	R 20	22-105	30.2	300	R 10	14-26	50	1000	R 20
	35.2	700	R 20		40.2	400	R 10	14-28	-	-	R 23
10-52	27	850	R 31		43.9	500	R 11				
				22-107	6	855	R 143	21-3	16	180	R 11
12-2	58	150	R 3	22-110	32	775	R 24	21-4	12	175	R 15
14-10	27	500	R 18					21-5	22	402	R 18
								22-2	21	350	R 17

Table 4.--Records of screens reported in water wells in the Kalamazoo area

Well number	Diameter (inches)	Screen Setting (feet)		Effective opening (inches)	Well number	Diameter (inches)	Screen Setting (feet)		Effective opening (inches)	Well number	Diameter (inches)	Screen Setting (feet)		Effective opening (inches)
		From	To				From	To				From	To	
1S 11W 34-7	12	23	48	0.125	2S 11W 14-14	12	54	84	0.050	2S 11W 27-26	12	116	121	-
34-24	12	35	53	-	14-16	10	61	84	.018	12	150	152	-	
34-25	12	33	55	-	14-20	12	83	93	.045	12	196	199	-	
34-26	12	38	46	.150	15-4	10	81	87	-	27-31	12	82	87	-
-	-	46	54	.125	15-5	10	75	90	.187	12	88	92	-	
34-27	12	28	45	.150	15-19	12	55	70	.125	12	120	125	-	
34-28	12	43	61	-	15-20	10	35	43	.080	12	129	134	-	
34-29	12	39	54	-	-	10	43	52	.030	12	140	145	-	
2S 12W 25-1	6	184	189	.060	-	10	52	60	.080	12	155	160	-	
2S 11W 3-20	12	23	38	-	15-22	12	61	77	.050	12	170	174	-	
3-21	12	28	38	-	15-30	5	59	69	-	27-33	18	95	128	-
3-23	12	31	34	.060	18-1	8	161	182	-	27-34	18	75	115	-
3-24	12	45	65	.012	18-2	-	100	118	-	27-35	12	96	116	-
3-25	12	26	36	.100	-	-	140	149	-	27-36	12	107	117	0.080
3-26	12	26	33	.140	20-6	12	117	132	.030	12	117	127	.040	
-	-	33	34	.070	21-4	10	75	90	.014	27-37	12	85	105	.050
3-28	12	31	37	.250	21-12	6	137	142	.020	12	105	110	.020	
3-29	12	33	39	.250	22-13	40	60	140	.187	27-39	12	125	135	.035
3-30	20	15	35	-	22-22	12	128	153	.100	12	135	155	.070	
3-32	6	25	30	-	22-25	12	97	122	.100	27-40	12	87	93	-
-	-	57	60	-	22-29	18	90	120	-	12	115	121	-	
3-33	5	21	36	-	22-39	12	155	175	.250	12	170	173	-	
3-34	2	22	32	-	22-44	12	122	142	.250	12	175	182	-	
3-35	2	-	25	-	22-47	12	132	147	.250	12	184	190	-	
3-36	2	-	45	-	22-51	12	154	174	.250	27-46	12	58	65	-
3-37	2	-	30	-	22-55	12	125	145	.250	12	132	137	-	
3-38	1 1/4	35	38	-	22-58	12	160	185	.250	12	140	145	-	
3-39	1 1/4	24	27	-	22-61	12	103	133	.250	12	150	155	-	
3-40	1 1/4	28	31	-	22-64	12	101	131	.250	12	160	170	-	
3-42	1 1/4	26	29	-	22-67	12	166	186	-	12	180	190	-	
3-44	1 1/4	36	39	-	22-71	12	166	186	.250	27-50	12	107	112	-
3-45	1 1/4	25	28	-	22-74	12	131	151	.250	12	113	117	-	
3-46	1 1/4	37	40	-	22-76	12	145	165	.250	12	118	123	-	
3-50	1 1/4	25	28	-	22-79	12	135	155	.250	12	140	155	-	
-	-	44	47	-	22-81	12	161	176	-	12	177	180	-	
3-51	1 1/4	30	33	-	22-82	12	154	169	.250	27-52	12	113	143	.020
3-52	1 1/4	41	44	-	22-83	4	154	169	.250	28-9	6	-	-	.250
3-53	1 1/4	31	34	-	22-107	25	45	103	-	29-2	12	145	150	.030
4-3	8	95	105	.060	22-110	12	90	120	.040	12	150	160	.050	
4-4	8	90	105	.050	22-111	10	76	91	-	12	160	170	.070	
10-3	10	35	50	-	23-4	6	-	-	.187	30-2	18	53	65	-
10-5	18	20	35	-	23-7	12	33	48	.100	30-4	24	48	79	-
10-8	10	-	-	.100	23-8	12	36	54	.100	35-2	10	121	130	-
10-12	6	-	-	.015	23-9	12	33	51	.100	36-1	6	139	159	-
10-22	12	22	35	.060	23-10	12	34	52	.100	36-10	12	195	200	.060
-	-	44	50	.060	23-14	8	55	57	.020	12	200	210	.150	
10-23	6	25	40	.060	-	8	57	60	.040	12	210	220	.200	
10-24	14	38	48	.100	24-7	16	27	37	.205	2S 10W 17-2	8	33	36	.006
10-31	12	49	70	.050	24-10	4	33	36	-	8	36	39	.008	
10-35	8	61	83	.250	24-11	10	36	46	.125	3S 11W 3-9	2	131	137	-
10-39	12	28	36	.080	-	10	72	82	.125	3-12	3	114	117	-
-	-	41	51	.080	24-12	10	60	80	.070	3-14	2	121	124	-
10-41	12	30	40	.060	24-13	12	59	79	-	3-16	12	133	153	-
-	-	40	45	.035	24-25	14	56	70	.060	3-19	12	137	157	-
10-42	26	37	52	.155	24-26	8	55	60	-	4-3	6	158	164	.100
10-43	10	29	37	.080	25-1	12	68	93	.006	9-2	12	139	149	.016
10-44	12	40	50	.060	25-9	12	76	91	.012	12	149	169	.025	
-	-	50	59	.040	25-10	8	91	106	.030	12	169	185	.040	
10-45	12	47	57	.100	25-11	8	39	49	-	11-1	16	183	213	.070
10-46	12	57	82	.080	-	8	56	71	-	14-1	10	85	95	-
10-48	12	32	47	.100	27-2	6	85	88	.040	10	100	115	-	
10-49	12	38	47	.075	-	6	88	92	.080	14-5	14	125	137	.045
10-51	14	44	54	.080	-	6	92	98	.150	14	150	160	.045	
-	-	62	72	.080	27-3	6	98	103	.200	14-6	14	115	125	.045
10-52	12	55	75	.080	27-24	12	85	112	-	14	156	166	.045	
-	-	75	80	.050	-	12	68	78	-	14-22	16	173	202	.070
12-2	8	70	90	.016	-	12	88	98	-	14-26	10	112	132	-
14-13	12	60	70	.080	27-26	12	160	164	-	21-2	1 1/4	23	26	-
-	-	70	90	.030	-	12	168	178	-	21-3	8	74	88	.080
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	30	35	-	21-5	12	82	102	.020
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	109	114	-	22-2	12	87	97	.020
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	97	102	.030	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29-1	1 1/4	27	30	-



Table 5.--Chemical analyses of ground-water samples in the Kalamazoo area.--Continued

Well number or station	Analyst	Date collected	Chemical constituents (parts per million)													Specific conductance (micromhos at 25°C.)	pH	Temperature (°F.)	
			Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	Iron (Fe)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Na + K	Potassium (K)	Bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	Carbonate (CO <sub>3</sub> )	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )				Dissolved solids
Samples from individual wells (continued)																			
28 11W																			
23-22	NG	6-23-54	8.5	-	94	17	-	-	240	0	92	14	-	-	-	306	450	7.4	-
23-22	NG	6-30-54	7.1	-	89	24	-	-	240	0	104	26	-	-	-	320	490	7.8	-
24-7	NG	6-23-54	-	-	119	19	-	-	276	0	108	14	-	-	-	378	540	7.6	-
25-1	LN	9-10-54	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	340	-	7.6	50
25-9	B	7-13-54	-	2.2	144	44	-	-	284	0	252	102	-	-	-	542	850	7.1	-
25-10	B	7-13-54	-	1.3	89	25	-	-	250	0	80	6	-	-	-	324	450	7.5	-
25-11	B	7-13-54	-	1.2	90	23	-	-	226	0	96	8	-	-	-	320	380	7.4	-
26-7	M	8-14-52	7.5	.8	80	24	3	-	322	0	40	5	.1	0	340	300	7.9	52.3	
28-4	M	8-9-23	10	-	69	28	12	-	328	0	22	13	-	-	332	-	-	-	
28-6	M	4-16-54	13	.5	60	26	15	-	308	0	17	16	0.0	0.0	296	260	560	7.9	-
28-7	M	7-7-54	13	.6	64	24	12	-	312	0	16	8	0.0	0.0	296	259	570	7.7	-
28-8	M	7-9-54	14	.9	74	27	6.6	-	350	0	30	6	0.0	0.0	322	295	570	7.7	-
30-1	M	12-29-22	19	-	61	22	0	-	283	-	12	0	-	-	260	245	-	-	
30-4	M	8-?-44	5.6	-	81	28	-	-	334	0	30	8	0.0	-	325	320	-	-	
32-1	M	8-13-52	10	0.0	54	12	1	-	206	0	21	0	.1	0.0	214	185	395	7.5	52
32-1	M	2-24-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	19	1	-	-	200	450	-	50.4	
35-4	M	8-13-40	9.6	-	76	21	13	-	334	0	23	6	.1	-	326	285	-	-	
35-5	M	10-?-44	11	.2	70	21	11	-	311	0	16	10	0.0	0.0	300	262	-	-	
35-7	M	2-24-54	12	.5	88	18	4.4	-	320	0	30	5	0.0	1.3	302	295	630	7.6	50.9
36-2	U	4-14-55	13	.1	73	20	3.7	.5	304	0	20	3.2	0.0	.1	284	264	497	7.5	50.5
36-4	M	10-27-55	13	2.3	66	16	11	-	276	-	20	3	-	0.0	284	232	510	7.8	-
28 10W																			
17-6	U	4-14-55	14	.3	56	19	55	1.5	312	0	10	49	.3	.9	360	218	644	7.6	51.4
19-2	U	2-26-54	11	0.0	93	27	17	1.9	336	0	63	19	.1	2.7	400	344	676	7.3	-
3S 11W																			
3-3	M	8-?-48	4	-	66	23	12	-	303	-	27	.7	.1	-	292	260	-	-	
3-8	M	8-14-52	10	1.2	64	21	5.2	-	294	0	19	6	0.0	0.0	278	245	510	7.6	-
3-8	M	2-25-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	-	0	6	-	-	205	460	-	-	
3-19	U	4-15-55	12	.1	72	23	2.5	.5	293	0	23	3.5	.3	1.2	283	274	509	7.5	50.9
4-2	M	8-14-52	10	7.5	58	29	3.6	-	293	0	20	4.0	.1	0.0	302	265	500	7.6	52.1
11-1	WJ	2-?-53	10	.6	53	15	16	-	214	1	28	5.0	-	-	228	208	-	-	
11-2	WJ	2-?-53	11	.4	58	15	8.3	-	223	1	17	1.0	-	-	241	226	-	-	
14-1	WJ	2-?-53	10	2.8	80	18	10	-	266	1	47	3.0	-	-	345	260	-	-	
14-4	M	8-14-52	10	3.3	90	27	5.2	-	364	0	30	22	0.0	0.0	380	335	650	7.0	53.5
14-4	WJ	2-?-53	14	5.6	105	18	15	-	370	1	19	3.0	-	-	418	303	-	-	
14-6	WJ	2-?-53	12	1.2	65	21	8.1	-	255	1	25	5.0	-	-	250	252	-	-	
14-22	WJ	2-?-53	11	1.2	59	21	12	-	260	1	24	1.0	-	-	232	223	-	-	
14-23	WJ	2-?-53	11	.6	52	16	8.9	-	218	1	21	2.0	-	-	215	212	-	-	
14-25	WJ	2-?-53	13	.5	68	20	7.7	-	264	1	32	5.0	-	-	295	250	-	-	
14-28	M	2-25-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	-	19	1.0	-	-	204	490	-	51.1	
Composite samples from pumping stations																			
Station 1	UM	7-?-23	-	-	65	37	-	-	331	-	40	14	-	-	-	325	-	-	
	M	4-15-27	9.6	-	90	31	8.9	-	342	-	71	15	-	-	397	350	-	-	
	M	9-5-30	14	-	103	36	12	-	362	0	104	16	-	-	476	398	-	-	
	M	1-14-47	7.2	-	94	30	3.2	-	326	0	74	14	0.0	-	408	355	-	-	
	M	4-16-54	12	.5	98	34	7.1	-	350	0	79	18	.2	0.0	464	385	690	7.7	-
Station 2	M	1924	10	-	77	27	8	-	336	-	37	5	-	-	314	-	-	-	
	M	4-5-27	11	-	81	27	9.6	-	320	0	54	10	-	-	316	311	-	-	
	M	9-5-30	12	-	88	30	11	-	333	0	71	14	-	-	398	342	-	-	
	M	5-?-47	9.6	-	128	38	12	-	395	0	153	16	.1	-	558	480	-	-	
Station 3	M	4-15-27	14	-	79	27	7.5	-	321	-	44	12	-	-	363	310	-	-	
	M	5-25-30	12	-	73	27	8.5	-	315	0	35	13	-	-	342	295	-	-	
	M	1-14-47	9.6	-	120	38	-	-	344	0	154	9	0.0	-	560	455	-	-	
	M	4-16-54	12	.2	78	28	6.2	-	316	0	42	12	.6	0.0	360	310	600	7.4	-
Station 4	M	4-16-27	11	-	74	28	8.7	-	329	-	28	17	-	-	324	300	-	-	
	M	8-14-52	10	3.2	68	27	11	-	310	0	21	27	0.0	0.0	338	280	600	7.4	54.8
Station 5	UM	7-?-23	-	-	93	38	-	-	335	-	49	14	-	-	-	385	-	-	
	M	9-5-30	14	-	106	33	6.9	-	350	0	104	13	-	-	468	400	-	-	
	M	4-15-54	11	.7	120	30	12	-	348	0	134	17	0.0	0.0	540	425	750	7.4	-
Station 7	M	1-14-47	6.4	-	83	26	6.2	-	323	0	52	8	0.0	-	362	312	-	-	
	M	4-16-54	12	.3	80	30	2.3	-	327	0	45	12	0.0	0.0	364	325	600	7.3	-
Station 8	M	4-15-54	13	.7	64	22	8.5	-	290	0	18	8	.8	0.0	290	250	520	7.9	-

Table 6.--Chemical analyses of surface-water samples in the Kalamazoo area

Analyst: B, Betz Co. M, Michigan Dept. of Health  
 NG, National Gypsum Co. P, Permutit Co.  
 U, U.S. Geological Survey

Source	Analyst	Date collected	Chemical constituents (parts per million)													Specific conductance (micromhos at 25°C)	pH	
			Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	Iron (Fe)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na) + Potassium (K)	Bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	Carbonate (CO <sub>3</sub> )	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	Total solids	Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>			
<u>Kalamazoo River at:</u>																		
Kalamazoo Paper Co.	B	1-20-44	11	0.1	-	-	-	224	0	16	9.5	-	-	344	244	-	7.5	
National Gypsum Co.	NG	10-14-53	-	-	71	21	-	210	0	52	10	-	-	-	262	390	7.7	
Do.	NG	6-30-54	12	-	68	19	-	194	0	80	8	-	-	-	248	370	7.7	
Michigan Avenue Bridge	U	11-17-06	17	-	63	18	6.5	271	0	25	3.8	-	2.4	284	231	-	-	
Do.	U	12-28-06	20	.1	68	21	5.8	234	17	31	3.6	-	3.2	289	256	-	-	
Do.	U	2-28-07	3.4	.1	22	17	7.4	121	19	-	3.1	-	0	140	125	-	-	
Do.	M	8-13-52	5.8	.4	50	21	11	217	0	43	17	.1	0	384	210	560	7.4	
Do.	M	8-25-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	
Do.	M	2-25-54	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	78	8.0	-	-	-	232	510	-	
Do.	M	9-23-54	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	50	22	-	-	-	260	600	-	
Parchment	M	8-13-52	5.8	.4	70	24	16	277	0	55	23	.1	0	350	275	600	7.2	
Cooper Road Bridge	M	3- 1-56	8.0	.2	56	17	12	188	-	50	16	-	3.5	316	210	-	7.3	
<u>Portage Creek at:</u>																		
Kilgore Road Bridge	M	8-14-52	8.0	.4	54	16	5.8	238	0	22	10	0	0	252	200	475	7.9	
Do.	M	8-26-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	
Do.	M	2-25-54	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	44	13	-	-	-	220	520	-	
Do.	M	9-22-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	470	-	
Stockbridge Avenue Bridge	M	8-14-52	7.5	.3	70	20	-	320	0	40	41	-	0	832	255	650	7.3	
Allied Paper Co.	P	-	-	.1	-	-	-	178	8	-	7.0	-	-	-	202	-	8.3	
<u>West Fork Portage Creek at</u>																		
Station 9	M	8-14-52	9.0	0	46	20	1.5	228	0	10	-	.1	0	204	198	400	7.9	
Do.	M	9-22-54	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	42	2.0	-	-	-	215	430	-	
<u>Axtell Creek at Station 7</u>																		
Do.	M	8-14-52	10	.9	82	26	4.2	325	0	45	8.0	.1	0	370	318	600	7.6	
Do.	M	8-25-53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	365	-	-	
Do.	M	2-25-54	-	-	-	-	-	305	-	78	10	-	-	-	295	680	-	
Do.	M	9-23-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	-	
<u>Drainage ditch at Pitcher St.</u>																		
near Mosel Avenue	M	8-13-52	10	.4	80	29	6.4	358	0	33	5.0	.1	-	340	320	630	7.7	
Do.	M	2-25-54	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	410	12	-	-	-	630	1100	-	
Do.	M	9-23-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	-	
<u>Limekiln Lake</u>	M	-	14	-	45	22	14	212	0	32	19	-	-	250	202	-	-	
<u>Spring at Limekiln Lake</u>	M	11- 7-29	-	-	72	21	-	266	0	-	-	-	-	-	265	-	-	
Do.	M	11- 8-29	-	-	72	21	-	275	0	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	
<u>Asylum Lake</u>	M	9-27-22	17	0	53	23	-	263	-	0	-	-	-	251	227	-	-	
<u>Austin Lake</u>	M	8-14-52	-	.3	22	10	2.2	100	1	15	1.0	.2	0	140	94	250	8.0	