

GEORGIA
STATE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES, MINING AND GEOLOGY
GARLAND PEYTON, Director

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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WELL LOGS OF THE
COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA

by

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Prepared cooperatively by the U. S. Geological Survey

ATLANTA
1961

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Oligocene (Undifferentiated):		
Limestone: white, dense, nodular, much calcitized, fossiliferous (some Foraminifera)	34	288
<i>Rotalia mexicana</i> var. at 254-274.		

Summary:

Miocene (undifferentiated)	254	254
Oligocene (undifferentiated)	34	288

Potential Water-Bearing Zones:

Limestone	34	288
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WHEELER COUNTY

Location: 3.5 mi. east of Little Ocmulgee River, north side of Highway 15, Land Lot 486, 7th Land District
 Well No.: GGS 336
 Elev.: 190
 Owner: No. 1 Charles W. Jordan Heirs
 Driller: Natural Resources Corporation
 Drilled: 1954

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Miocene (Undifferentiated):		
Clay: brick-red, very sandy, limonitic	20	20
Clay: tan to purple to red (mottled), sandy, limonitic	10	30
Sand: fine-grained, angular, phosphatic (finely disseminated grains); some clay, yellowish-green, blocky, sandy	30	60
Clay: light-brown, sandy	20	80
Sand: fine-grained to coarser-grained at depth, angular, arkosic	50	130
Clay: light-brown to yellowish-green, blocky, sandy	60	190
Clay: as above but much sandier, phosphatic at depth	40	230
Brown phosphatic pebbles at 210-220.		
Clay: as above; interbedded limestone, white, sandy	90	320
White sandy limestone prominent at 240-250.		
Clay: dark-green, blocky, phosphatic, sandy	20	340
Sand: fine-grained, angular; some clay, as above	10	350
Sand: as above; some limestone, light-brown, very sandy, phosphatic, fossiliferous (macroshells)	10	360

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
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Oligocene (Undifferentiated):

Limestone: light-gray to somewhat reddish-brown at depth, massive, dense, somewhat nodular, much calcitized, cherty at certain levels, sandy, sparsely phosphatic near top, fossiliferous (casts and molds of megafossils, some echinoid and bryozoan remains, and Foraminifera)	90	450
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Rotalia mexicana var. at 360-370.

*Gypsina globula*¹, *Lepidocyclina*¹ sp. at 400-410.

Upper Eocene: Jackson Group: Ocala Limestone:

Limestone: light-gray, much calcitized, crystalline, somewhat granular (in texture), much softer than limestone above, fossiliferous (abundant bryozoan remains and some Foraminifera)	230	680
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Robulus arcuato-striatus var., *Nonion planatus*, *Eponides jacksonensis*, *Rotalia mexicana* var., *Asterigerina subacuta*, *Lepidocyclina* sp. at 450-460.

Operculinoides floridensis and bryozoan remains common to abundant at 490-500.

Asterocyclina nassauensis at 570-580.

Limestone: cream, much calcitized, granular and somewhat loosely consolidated, dolomitized at certain horizons, fossiliferous (bryozoan remains and Foraminifera); some massive limestone, gray to white, nodular, fossiliferous (macroshells and bryozoan remains)	180	860
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Camerina striatoreticulata at 680-690.

Amphistegina pinarensis var., *Pseudophragmina flintensis* at 690-700.

Dolomitic limestone prominent at 710-720.

Operculina mariannensis at 730-740.

Dolomitic limestone prominent at 820-830.

Middle Eocene: Claiborne Group (Undifferentiated):

Sand: fine to coarse-grained, angular; some limestone, as above	40	900
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Sand: fine to medium-grained, angular, somewhat argillaceous, indurated at certain levels, phosphatic, micaceous; interbedded marl, light-gray, silty, glauconitic, micaceous,

¹Reworked (?) fossil of middle Eocene age.

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
fossiliferous (fish teeth, Ostracods, and Foraminifera); limestone, light-gray, dense, massive, crystalline, fossiliferous (macroshells and some bryozoan remains)	240	1,140
Glauconite common at 1020-1030.		
Macroshells abundant at 1100-1110.		
Sand: fine to medium-grained, angular, coarsely glauconitic	60	1,200
Marl: dark-gray, silty, carbonaceous, glauconitic, micaceous, fossiliferous (Ostracods and Foraminifera)	130	1,330
In Lower Eocene and Paleocene (Undifferentiated):		
Marl: dark-gray to black, fissile, carbonaceous, micaceous, abundantly glauconitic	20	1,350
Glauconite abundant at 1330-1340.		
Limestone: gray, dense, crystalline, glauconitic, fossiliferous (fragments, casts and molds of megafossils); some marl and sand, as above	100	1,450
Sand: fine to medium-grained, angular, phosphatic, fossili- ferous (macroshells at certain horizons)	100	1,550
Sand: fine to medium-grained, angular, phosphatic; interbed- ded marl, dark-gray to black, fissile, carbonaceous, mica- ceous; limestone, light-gray, crystalline (in texture), sandy	230	1,780
Upper Cretaceous: Providence and Ripley (Undifferentiated):		
Marl: dark-gray, sandy, very micaceous, fossiliferous (macro- shells, Ostracods, and Foraminifera)	400	2,180
<i>Gaudryina rudita</i> , <i>Anomalina pseudopapillosa</i> at 1790-1800.		

Summary:

Miocene (undifferentiated)	360	360
Oligocene (undifferentiated)	90	450
Upper Eocene (Ocala limestone)	410	860
Middle Eocene (Claiborne group, undifferentiated)	470	1,330
In lower Eocene and Paleocene (undifferentiated)	450	1,780
Upper Cretaceous (Providence and Ripley, undifferentiated)	400	2,180 ²

Potential Water-Bearing Zones:

Limestone	500	860
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	40	900
Sand: fine to medium-grained	60	1,200
Limestone	50	1,440

²Well not examined below 2180.