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

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WELL LOGS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA

by

Stephen M. Herrick, Geologist
United States Geological Survey

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ATLANTA
1961

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Sand: fine to coarse-grained, subangular to subrounded, phosphatic	27	870
Marl: as above	3	873

Summary:

Miocene (undifferentiated)	178	178
Oligocene (undifferentiated)	180	358
In upper Eocene (Barnwell formation)	132	490
Middle Eocene (Lisbon formation)	333	823
Middle Eocene (Tallahatta formation)	50	873

Potential Water-Bearing Zones:

Sand: fine to coarse-grained	3	72
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	5	155
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	16	358
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	13	550
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	10	682
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	11	823
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	27	870

Remarks:

1. The limestones noted above are dense, crystalline in texture, hence are more or less nonporous. Such limestones, therefore, cannot be relied upon for ground-water supplies.

2. The best aquifers lie below the total depth penetrated by this well and are of Late Cretaceous age. The water-bearing sands enumerated above are thought to be satisfactory for domestic needs only.

EMANUEL COUNTY

Location: Approximately 12 mi. northeast of Swainsboro, west side of Highway 56, at school house
Well No.: GGS 372
Elev.: 255
Owner: No. 1 Summertown Consolidated School
Driller: Virginia Supply and Well Company
Drilled: 1954

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Miocene (Undifferentiated):		
Clay: bluish-gray to tan to red (mottled), blocky, very sandy	25	25

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Oligocene (Undifferentiated):		
Marl: light-gray to pale-green, blocky, silty, fossiliferous (some Foraminifera); limestone, light-gray to white, dense, saccharoidal, sandy, coarsely but sparsely glauconitic, fossiliferous (fragments, casts and molds of macroshells, echinoid and bryozoan remains)	15	40
Textularia conica, Spiroplectammina mississippiensis, Discorbis assulata, Reussella sp., *Elphidium texanum, Valvulineria jacksonensis, Rotalia* sp., *Nonion advena, Nonion inexcavatus, Alabamina mississippiensis, Cibicides americanus* var., *Cibicides mississippiensis, Cibicides* cf. *C. refulgens* at 25-40.		
Limestone: white to cream, rather dense, saccharoidal, porous[1], sandy, sparsely phosphatic, fossiliferous (fragments, casts and molds of macroshells, some echinoid and bryozoan remains, and Foraminifera)	185	225
Asterigerina subacuta, Rotalia byramensis var., *Discorbis hemisphaerica, Reussella* cf. *R. oligocenica* at 40-75.		
Upper Eocene: Barnwell Formation:		
Marl: light-gray, somewhat indurated, sparsely glauconitic, sandier with depth, fossiliferous (Foraminifera and Ostracods); interbedded limestone, as above	145	370
Textularia hockleyensis, Textularia dibollensis var., *Nonion advena, Nonion inexcavatus, Valvulineria jacksonensis, Discorbis assulata, Angulogerina ocalana, Cibicides americanus, Cibicides mississippiensis, Cibicides* cf. *C. cocoaensis, Cibicides lobatulus* at 225-275.		
Discorbis assulata, Nonion advena, Nonion inexcavatus, Valvulineria jacksonensis prominent at 275-350.		
Discorbis cocoaensis, Nonion advena, Nonion inexcavatus, Reussella eocena prominent at 350-370.		

Summary:

Miocene (undifferentiated)	25	25
Oligocene (undifferentiated)	200	225
Upper Eocene (Barnwell formation)	145	370

Potential Water-Bearing Zones:

Limestone	185	225

[1]Cavities represent former macroshells that have been dissolved away by percolating ground water.