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

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Bulletin Number 70

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)
Clay: yellowish-green, noncalcareous, somewhat indurated, carbonaceous, micaceous; some sand, coarse-grained, phosphatic	30	340
No samples	40	380
In Upper Cretaceous[1]: Tuscaloosa Formation:		
Sand: coarse-grained, angular, grains that resemble rose quartz	30	410
Sand: fine to coarse-grained, arkosic; some clay or kaolin, gray to tan to red (mottled), sandy, micaceous	90	500
Clay: brick-red, sandy, micaceous	200	700

Summary:

No samples	40	40
In Eocene (undifferentiated)	300	340
No samples	40	380
In Upper Cretaceous (Tuscaloosa formation)	320	700

Potential Water-Bearing Zones:

Sand: fine to coarse-grained	30	410

Remarks:

Samples on this well of poor quality, hence it is not feasible to pick additional water-bearing sands below a depth of 410 feet.

CALHOUN COUNTY

Location: 200 ft. north of south line and 200 ft. east of west line of Land Lot 328, 4th Land District
Owner: No. 1 J. W. West
Driller: Sowega Minerals Incorporated
Drilled: January 1950

Well No.: GGS 192
Elev.: 349

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
No samples	400	400
In Paleocene: Midway Group: Clayton Formation:		
Sand: medium to coarse-grained, angular, abundantly glauconitic; marl, gray, micaceous, carbonaceous; limestone, light-gray, sandy, glauconitic, fossiliferous (macroshells)	40	440
Robulus midwayensis, Anomalina midwayensis at 410-420.		

[1]According to McCallie's log of this well (USGS, WSP 341, p. 167) probable top of Upper Cretaceous at 310.

	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Limestone: cream, nodular, fossiliferous (macroshells, bryozoan remains and Foraminifera)	120	560
Upper Cretaceous: Post-Tuscaloosa (Undifferentiated):		
Sand[1]: fine to coarse-grained, angular grains	40	600
Marl: gray, silty, micaceous, glauconitic, fossiliferous (macroshells, Ostracods, and Foraminifera); interbedded sand, fine to medium-grained, angular, glauconitic, phosphatic, fossiliferous (macroshells at certain horizons)	1,420	2,020
Guembelina sp. at 650-660.		
Anomalina pseudopapillosa at 680-690.		
Kyphopyxa christneri at 1480-1510.		
Vaginulina texana at 1540-1570.		
Sand: fine to medium-grained, angular, glauconitic, micaceous, fossiliferous (macroshells)	82	2,102
Sand: fine to medium-grained, somewhat indurated, highly micaceous, phosphatic, fossiliferous (macroshells)	68	2,170
Tuscaloosa Formation:		
Sand: fine to coarse-grained, angular, arkosic; interbedded clay, pale-green, micaceous, sandy	460	2,630
Clay, or shale: dark-gray to black, fissile, carbonaceous, micaceous (finely disseminated); interbedded sand, fine to medium-grained, angular, glauconitic, micaceous	178	2,808
Sand: fine to coarse-grained, angular, arkosic; interbedded clay, pale-green, somewhat iron-stained, micaceous, sandy	112	[2]2,920

Summary:

No samples	400	400
In Paleocene (Clayton formation)	160	560
Upper Cretaceous (post-Tuscaloosa, undifferentiated)	1,610	2,170
Upper Cretaceous (Tuscaloosa formation)	750	[2]2,920

Potential Water-Bearing Zones:

Limestone	120	560
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	40	600
Sand: fine to coarse-grained	80	950

[1]May represent basal Clayton formation.
[2]Not reported below 2,920.