POTENTIAL ZONES OF HIGH GROUND WATER TRANSMISSIVITY IN THE BRISTOL QUADRANGLE, MAINE

EXPLANATION

- Bedrock well with yield ≥ 5 gallons per minute
- Bedrock well with yield < 5 gallons per minute
- Zone of potential high transmissivity based on bedrock well yield
- Zone of potential high transmissivity based on phenolzone features and existing bedrock geologic information
- Zone of potential high transmissivity based on phenolzone features and intersections

OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

bedrock Federal law, the State of Maine will be responsible for mapping and implementation of the Maine Geologic Information System. The Maine Geological Survey's (MGS) mission is to conduct and disseminate geoscience information and apply that information for the benefit of all citizens. This study was conducted in 1981 by the MGS to identify and address the following objectives:

- Conduct a geological study of the study area
- Identify potential zones of high ground-water transmissivity
- Evaluate the potential for ground-water contamination

Several types of features were used to evaluate the potential for high transmissivity zones. These features include:

- Wells where well data indicates a potential zone of high transmissivity
- Wells where geophysical anomalies intersect with bedrock information indicating high transmissivity
- Ground-water contamination

In addition to the geophysical analysis, existing bedrock and hydrogeologic information was evaluated to identify potential zones of high transmissivity. These zones were then compared with bedrock yield information collected from published literature and field data to determine the potential for high transmissivity.

SUMMARY

Based on the combination of geophysical analysis and existing bedrock information, the potential for high transmissivity zones was identified. These zones are marked on the map for further study and potential development.

NOTE: The map contained within this report is provided for the purpose of providing a visual representation of the potential zones of high transmissivity. The map is not to be used for development purposes without further analysis.