Cooperative project of
University of Wisconsin-Extension
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
and the
Department of the Interior
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DISSOLVED-SOLIDS CONCENTRATIONS OF WATER IN THE SANDSTONE AQUIFER, WISCONSIN

Compiled by R. W. DEVAUL, 1975
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SCALE 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

EXPLANATION

DISSOLVED-SOLIDS CONCENTRATIONS, IN MILLIGRAMS PER LITRE
Dashed where approximately located

- Less than 100
- 100-200
- 200-300
- 300-400
- 400-500
- 500-600
- Greater than 600

Areas of equal dissolved-solids concentrations are based on available well-water analysis.

WELL HAVING WATER ANALYSIS

• 1000

Number is value of dissolved-solids concentration where it is greater than 1,000 milligrams per litre.

LIMIT OF SANDSTONE AQUIFER

The sandstone aquifer includes all saturated rocks of Cambrian and Ordovician age in Wisconsin, except the Maquoketa Shale (which yields little water and confines the sandstone aquifer in eastern Wisconsin). The aquifer underlies more than two-thirds of the State and consists mostly of sandstone and dolomite. It is several hundred feet thick throughout much of its extent; in southeastern Wisconsin, it is more than 1,500 feet thick.

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Base from U.S. Geological Survey
State base map, 1968

Lambert conformal conic projection based on standard parallels 33° and 45°