

Cross Section Explanation

Aquifers and aquitards

Quaternary unconsolidated

Interpreted tritium age is indicated by background color. See Figure 5 in the report for geologic unit correlation.

1/afhl	sl
as	s1
ag	ca
at	cl
lt	s2
nd	cs
nb	s3
no	ce
hl	h1
sh	sc
ht	f1
vs	h2
vt	ml
ts	f2
ts2	wo
tc	wt
st	eo
st	st
t/tafcl	vo
tt	vt
ts1	su
ms	u
mt	

Bedrock

Interpreted tritium age is indicated by pattern color. See Figure 6 in the report for geologic unit correlation.

Ol	Decorah Shale*
Pl	Platteville and Glenwood
St	St. Peter
Sh	Shakopee
On	Onondaga Dolomite*
J	Jordan
St	St. Lawrence Formation*
U	Upper Tunnel City (includes unmapped part of underlying unit)
L	Lower Tunnel City Group*
W	Wonevot
E	Eau Claire Formation*
Mt	Mt. Simon
H	Hinkley, Solor Church, Fond du Lac
N	North Branch mafic volcanic sequence
Ch	Chengwatana volcanic rock

\*aquitard

Quaternary aquitards

Grouped by texture ranging from highest to lowest sand content indicating relative hydraulic conductivity.

Geologic unit code	Percent sand
ce, cs, mt, sf1, wt	>60%
et, ot, sf2, tt	>50% and ≤60%
ht, sh, st, vt	>40% and ≤50%
ca, ml, sc, tc	>30% and ≤40%
cl, hl, l, lt, ti	≤30%

Tritium age

Darker color in small vertical rectangle (well screen symbol) indicates tritium age of water sampled in well. Lighter color indicates interpreted age of water in aquifer. Well casings (thin vertical lines) are not shown on cross sections to avoid obscuring other information.

Modern: water entered the ground since about 1953.

Mixed: water is a mixture of modern and premodern waters.

Mostly premodern\*: tritium not detected and the premodern threshold is below the detection limit.

Premodern: water entered the ground before 1953.

Well not sampled for tritium.

\*These samples are referred to as "premodern" in the report. Both "mostly premodern" and "premodern" are shown on plates and figures for consistency with the dataset.

Symbols and labels

33.6 Chloride: if shown, concentration is ≥5 ppm. (\* naturally elevated, \* source unknown)

17.3 Arsenic: if shown, concentration is ≥2 ppb.

1.75 Nitrate: if shown, concentration is ≥1 ppm.

2500 Carbon-14 (14C): estimated groundwater residence time in years

Groundwater sample with evaporative signature

General groundwater flow direction

Approximate equipotential contour; contour interval 20 feet

Geologic contact, dashed where approximate

Land or bedrock surface

Water table

Direction of fault movement, arrows indicate relative movement

Enhanced-permeability zone

Groundwater conditions

Water from the surface moves through a thin layer of overlying fine-grained material to an underlying aquifer.

Groundwater moves from an overlying surficial aquifer to a buried aquifer.

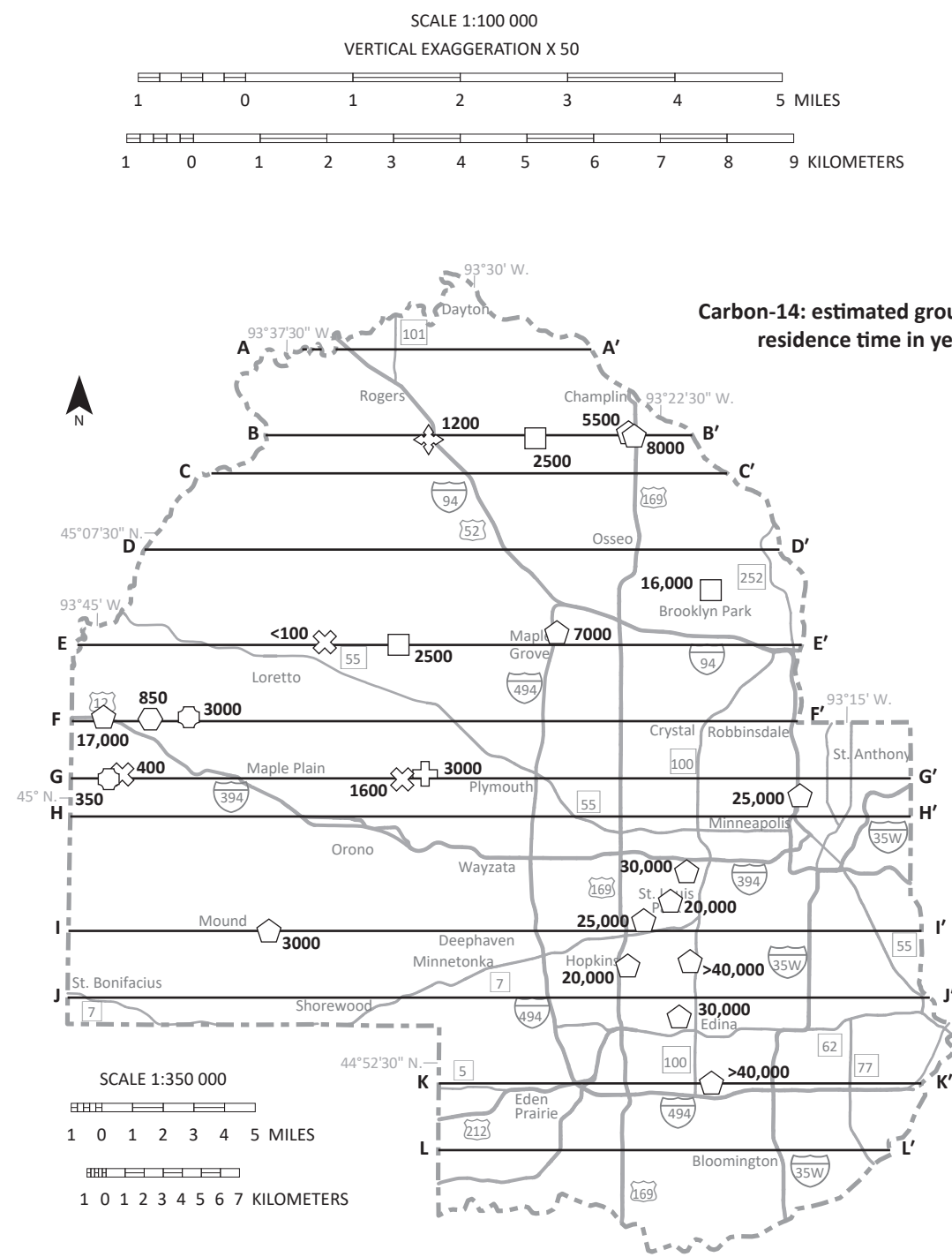
Groundwater moves from an overlying buried aquifer to an underlying buried aquifer.

Groundwater flows laterally.

Tritium concentrations are likely artificially elevated by high-volume pumping.

Groundwater flowpath is unknown.

Groundwater discharges to a surface-water body.



Water sample and aquifer symbols

Unconsolidated

s2, s3

f1

vo

Bedrock

Prairie du Chien

Jordan, Jordan-St. Lawrence

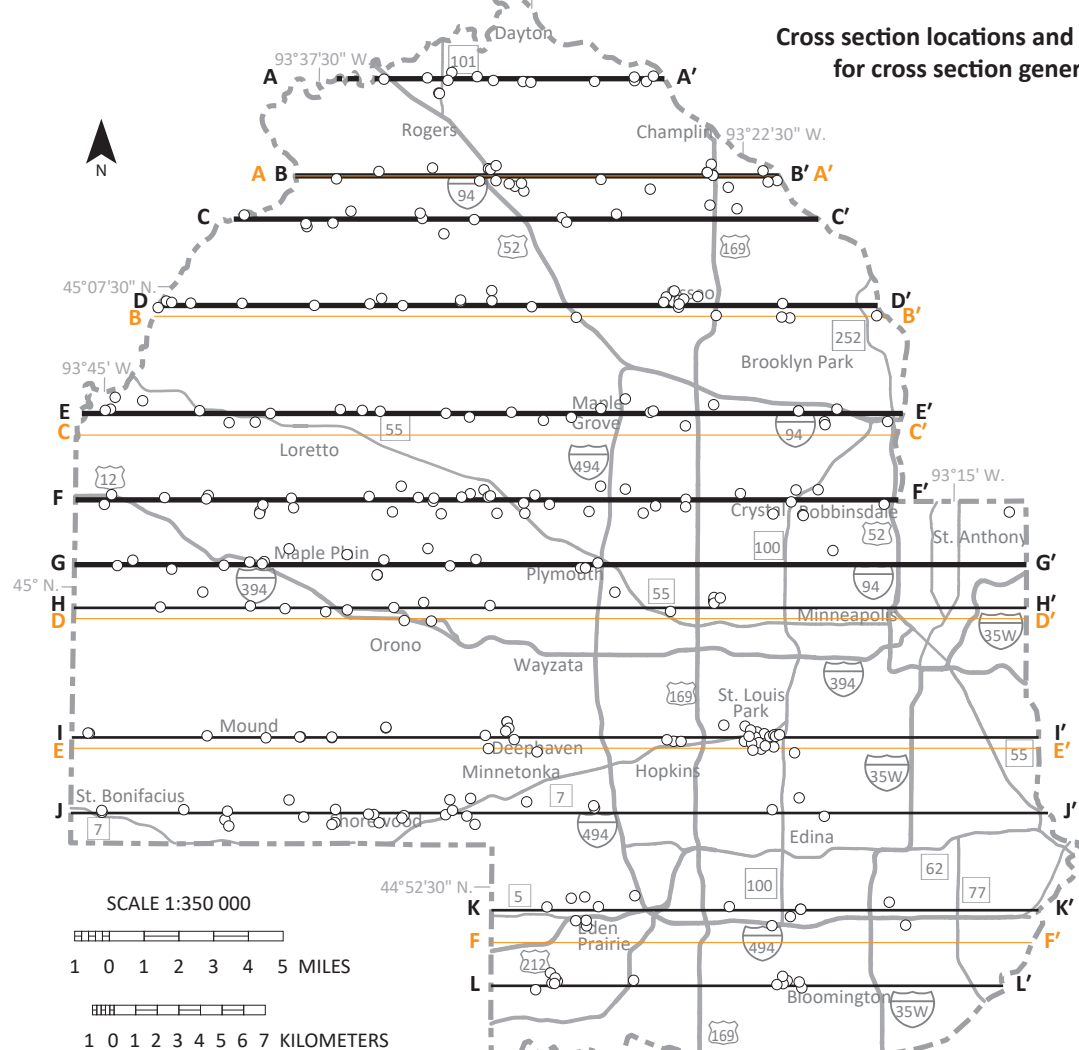
Tunnel City, Tunnel City-Mt. Simon

Mt. Simon, Mt. Simon-Fond du Lac, Mt. Simon-Red Clastics

Symbols and labels

5600 Carbon-14 (14C): estimated groundwater residence time in years

A-A' through G-G' Line of cross section (Part B)



This map was compiled and generated in a geographic information system. Digital data products are available from the DNR Groundwater Atlas Program [page](http://mndnr.gov/groundwatermapping) ([mndnr.gov/groundwatermapping](http://mndnr.gov/groundwatermapping)).

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Base modified from Minnesota Geological Survey, Geologic Atlas of Hennepin County, 2018.

Universal Transverse Mercator projection, zone 15N, North American Datum of 1983. North American Vertical Datum of 1988.

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Prepared and published with the support of  
the Minnesota Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund and  
the Clean Water, Land and Legacy Amendment