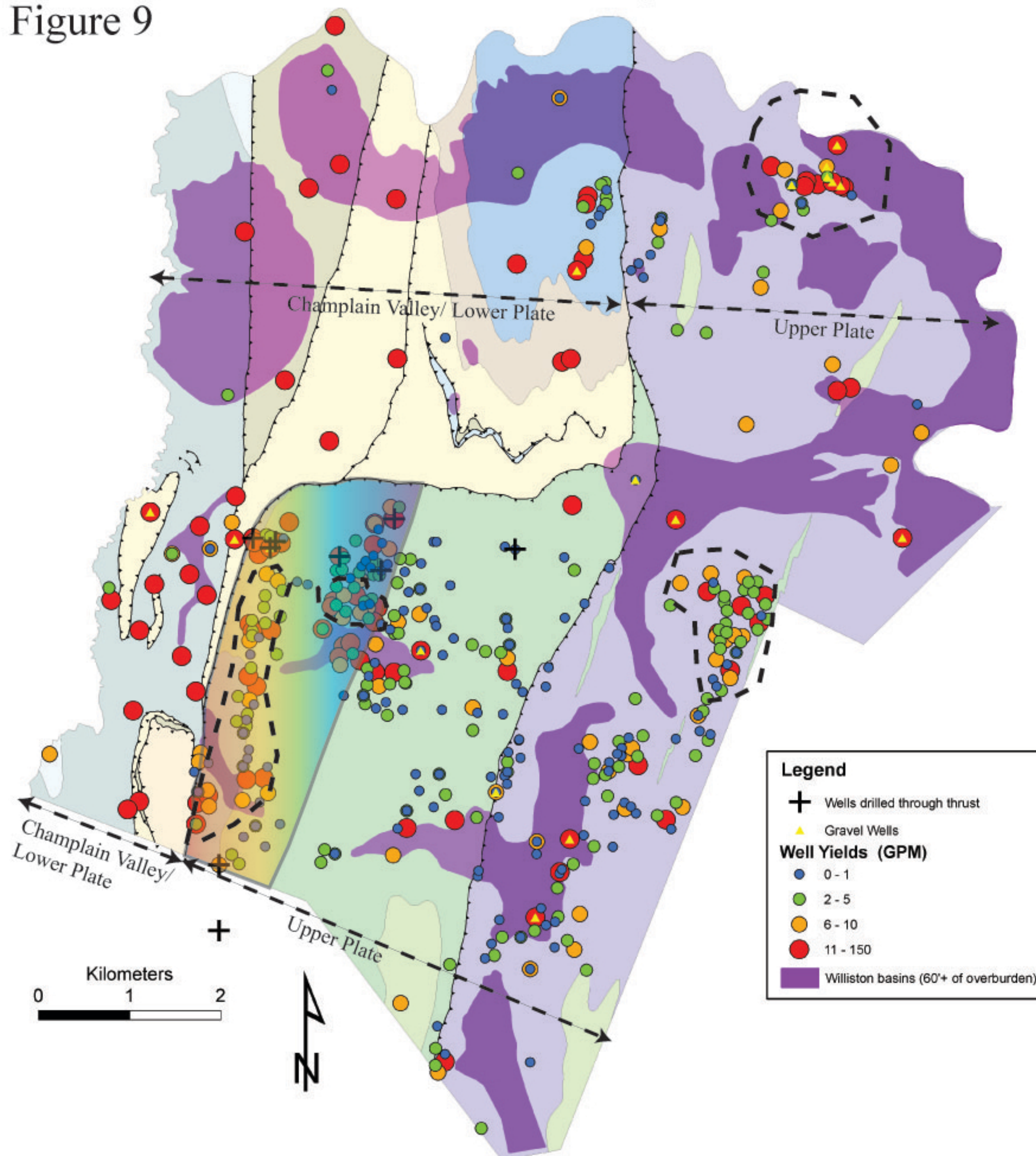


Summary

Figure 9



- Generally high yields (avg = 48 GPM) are associated with wells (n=9) that penetrate the Hinesburg Thrust. Preliminary structural analysis suggests that the probability of penetrating the thrust at shallower depths (<1000') increases to the west (within rainbow pattern in above figure).
- Some bedrock-controlled basins have thick surficial deposits ($\geq 60'$) with permeable sands and gravels at the bottom that are hosts for productive surficial wells (i.e. Old Creamery and Lake Iroquois); productive bedrock wells are also found in some of these basins.
- Wells drilled in the rocks of the lower plate of the Hinesburg Thrust/Champlain Valley (see above) are much more productive (average yield = 28 GPM; median yield = 13 GPM) than those in the upper plate (average yield = 8 GPM; median yield = 2 GPM). Very low yielding bedrock well groupings are found in parts of this upper plate.
- Some groupings of high-yielding wells in the upper plate of the Hinesburg Thrust that do not penetrate the thrust are found in northeast, east-central, and west-central Williston (see dashed polygons) and are currently under investigation.