GROUND WATER POLLUTION POTENTIAL
OF MONROE COUNTY, OHIO

BY

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GROUND WATER POLLUTION POTENTIAL REPORT NO. 78

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ABSTRACT

A ground water pollution potential map of Monroe County has been prepared using the DRASTIC mapping process. The DRASTIC system consists of two major elements: the designation of mappable units, termed hydrogeologic settings, and the superposition of a relative rating system for pollution potential.

Hydrogeologic settings form the basis of the system and incorporate the major hydrogeologic factors that affect and control ground water movement and occurrence including depth to water, net recharge, aquifer media, soil media, topography, impact of the vadose zone media, and hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer. These factors, which form the acronym DRASTIC, are incorporated into a relative ranking scheme that uses a combination of weights and ratings to produce a numerical value called the ground water pollution potential index. Hydrogeologic settings are combined with the pollution potential indexes to create units that can be graphically displayed on a map.

Ground water pollution potential analysis in Monroe County resulted in a map with symbols and colors that illustrate areas of varying ground water contamination vulnerability. Three hydrogeologic settings were identified in Monroe County with computed ground water pollution potential indexes ranging from 63 to 179.

Monroe County lies within the Nonglaciated Central hydrogeologic setting. Yields of up to 10 gallons per minute (gpm) are obtained from wells drilled in fill along stream valleys consisting of clay with occasional thin lenses of sand and gravel. Wells drilled into the sand and gravel deposits along the Ohio River can yield up to several hundred gallons per minute. Yields vary based on the thickness and extent of the sand and gravel lenses.

The consolidated bedrock formations throughout the county are generally poor aquifers. Overall, yields tend to be slightly better adjacent to stream valleys and worse along ridge tops. Yields obtained from wells drilled in the dirty sandstones, shales, mudstones, and limestones of the Pennsylvanian Conemaugh and Monongahela Groups, as well as the Upper Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian Dunkard Group, typically have meager yields averaging less than 3 gpm.

The ground water pollution potential mapping program optimizes the use of existing data to rank areas with respect to relative vulnerability to contamination. The ground water pollution potential map of Monroe County has been prepared to assist planners, managers, and local officials in evaluating the potential for contamination from various sources of pollution. This information can be used to help direct resources and land use activities to appropriate areas, or to assist in protection, monitoring, and clean-up efforts.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

Number Page

LIST OF TABLES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The need for protection and management of ground water resources in Ohio has been clearly recognized. Approximately 42 percent of Ohio citizens rely on ground water for drinking and household use from both municipal and private wells. Industry and agriculture also utilize significant quantities of ground water for processing and irrigation. In Ohio, approximately 750,000 rural households depend on private wells; 2,423 of these wells exist in Monroe County.

The characteristics of the many aquifer systems in the state make ground water highly vulnerable to contamination. Measures to protect ground water from contamination usually cost less and create less impact on ground water users than remediation of a polluted aquifer. Based on these concerns for protection of the resource, staff of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Water (now Division of Water Resources) conducted a review of various mapping strategies useful for identifying vulnerable aquifer areas. They placed particular emphasis on reviewing mapping systems that would assist in state and local protection and management programs. Based on these factors and the quantity and quality of available data on ground water resources, the DRASTIC mapping process (Aller et al., 1987) was selected for application in the program.

Considerable interest in the mapping program followed successful production of a demonstration county map and led to the inclusion of the program as a recommended initiative in the Ohio Ground Water Protection and Management Strategy (Ohio EPA, 1986). Based on this recommendation, the Ohio General Assembly funded the mapping program. A dedicated mapping unit has been established in the Division of Water Resources to implement the ground water pollution potential mapping program on a countywide basis in Ohio.

The purpose of this report and map is to aid in the protection of our ground water resources. This protection can be enhanced by understanding and implementing the results of this study, which utilizes the DRASTIC system of evaluating an area's potential for ground water pollution. The mapping program identifies areas that are vulnerable to contamination and displays this information graphically on maps. The system was not designed or intended to replace site-specific investigations, but rather to be used as a planning and management tool. The map and report can be combined with other information to assist in prioritizing local resources and in making land use decisions.

APPLICATIONS OF POLLUTION POTENTIAL MAPS

The pollution potential mapping program offers a wide variety of applications in many counties. The ground water pollution potential map of Monroe County has been prepared to assist planners, managers, and state and local officials in evaluating the relative vulnerability of areas to ground water contamination from various sources of pollution. This information can be used to help direct resources and land use activities to appropriate areas, or to assist in protection, monitoring, and clean-up efforts.

An important application of the pollution potential maps for many areas will be assisting in county land use planning and resource expenditures related to solid waste disposal. A county may use the map to help identify areas that are suitable for disposal activities. Once these areas have been identified, a county can collect more site-specific information and combine this with other local factors to determine site suitability.

Pollution potential maps may be applied successfully where non-point source contamination is a concern. Non-point source contamination occurs where land use activities over large areas impact water quality. Maps providing information on relative vulnerability can be used to guide the selection and implementation of appropriate best management practices in different areas. Best management practices should be chosen based upon consideration of the chemical and physical processes that occur from the practice, and the effect these processes may have in areas of moderate to high vulnerability to contamination. For example, the use of agricultural best management practices that limit the infiltration of nitrates, or promote denitrification above the water table, would be beneficial to implement in areas of relatively high vulnerability to contamination.

A pollution potential map can assist in developing ground water protection strategies. By identifying areas more vulnerable to contamination, officials can direct resources to areas where special attention or protection efforts might be warranted. This information can be utilized effectively at the local level for integration into land use decisions and as an educational tool to promote public awareness of ground water resources. Pollution potential maps may be used to prioritize ground water monitoring and/or contamination clean-up efforts. Areas that are identified as being vulnerable to contamination may benefit from increased ground water monitoring for pollutants or from additional efforts to clean up an aquifer.

Individuals in the county who are familiar with specific land use and management problems will recognize other beneficial uses of the pollution potential maps. Planning commissions and zoning boards can use these maps to help make informed decisions about the development of areas within their jurisdiction. Developers proposing projects within ground water sensitive areas may be required to show how ground water will be protected.

Regardless of the application, emphasis must be placed on the fact that the system is not designed to replace a site-specific investigation. The strength of the system lies in its ability to make a "first-cut approximation" by identifying areas that are vulnerable to contamination. Any potential applications of the system should also recognize the assumptions inherent in the system.

SUMMARY OF THE DRASTIC MAPPING PROCESS

DRASTIC was developed by the National Ground Water Association for the United States Environmental Protection Agency. This system was chosen for implementation of a ground water pollution potential mapping program in Ohio. A detailed discussion of this system can be found in Aller et al. (1987).

The DRASTIC mapping system allows the pollution potential of any area to be evaluated systematically using existing information. Vulnerability to contamination is a combination of hydrogeologic factors, anthropogenic influences, and sources of contamination in any given area. The DRASTIC system focuses only on those hydrogeologic factors that influence ground water pollution potential. The system consists of two major elements: the designation of mappable units, termed hydrogeologic settings, and the superposition of a relative rating system to determine pollution potential.

The application of DRASTIC to an area requires the recognition of a set of assumptions made in the development of the system. DRASTIC evaluates the pollution potential of an area under the assumption that a contaminant with the mobility of water is introduced at the surface and flushed into the ground water by precipitation. Most important, DRASTIC cannot be applied to areas smaller than 100 acres in size and is not intended or designed to replace site-specific investigations.

Hydrogeologic Settings and Factors

To facilitate the designation of mappable units, the DRASTIC system used the framework of an existing classification system developed by Heath (1984), which divides the United States into 15 ground water regions based on the factors in a ground water system that affect occurrence and availability.

Within each major hydrogeologic region, smaller units representing specific hydrogeologic settings are identified. Hydrogeologic settings form the basis of the system and represent a composite description of the major geologic and hydrogeologic factors that control ground water movement into, through, and out of an area. A hydrogeologic setting represents a mappable unit with common hydrogeologic characteristics and, as a consequence, common vulnerability to contamination (Aller et al., 1987).

Figure 1 illustrates the format and description of a typical hydrogeologic setting found within Monroe County. Inherent within each hydrogeologic setting are the physical characteristics that affect the ground water pollution potential. These characteristics or factors identified during the development of the DRASTIC system include:

D – Depth to Water
R – Net Recharge
A – Aquifer Media
S – Soil Media
T – Topography
I – Impact of the Vadose Zone Media
C – Conductivity (Hydraulic) of the Aquifer

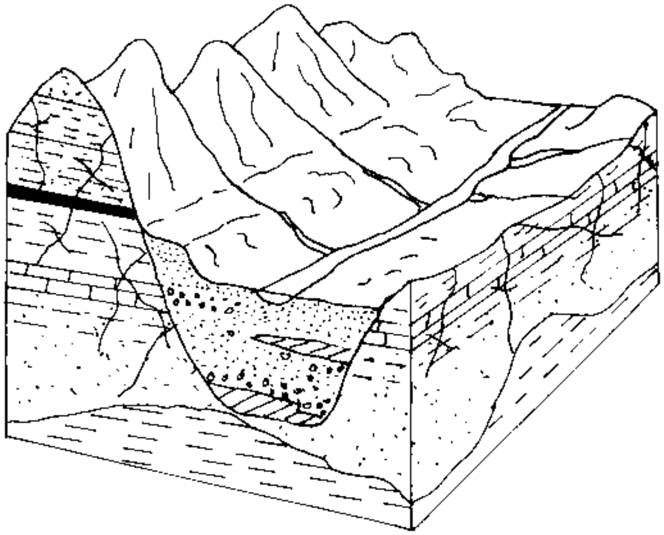
These factors incorporate concepts and mechanisms such as attenuation, retardation, and time or distance of travel of a contaminant with respect to the physical characteristics of the hydrogeologic setting. Broad consideration of these factors and mechanisms coupled with existing conditions in a setting provide a basis for determination of the area's relative vulnerability to contamination.

Depth to water is considered to be the depth from the ground surface to the water table in unconfined aquifer conditions or the depth to the top of the aquifer under confined aquifer conditions. The depth to water determines the distance a contaminant would have to travel before reaching the aquifer. The greater the distance the contaminant has to travel, the greater the opportunity for attenuation to occur or restriction of movement by relatively impermeable layers.

Net recharge is the total amount of water reaching the land surface that infiltrates the aquifer measured in inches per year. Recharge water is available to transport a contaminant from the surface into the aquifer and affects the quantity of water available for dilution and dispersion of a contaminant. Factors to be included in the determination of net recharge include contributions due to infiltration of precipitation, in addition to infiltration from rivers, streams and lakes, irrigation, and artificial recharge.

Aquifer media represents consolidated or unconsolidated rock material capable of yielding sufficient quantities of water for use. Aquifer media accounts for the various physical characteristics of the rock that provide mechanisms of attenuation, retardation, and flow pathways that affect a contaminant reaching and moving through an aquifer.

Soil media refers to the upper six feet of the unsaturated zone that is characterized by significant biological activity. The type of soil media influences the amount of recharge that can move through the soil column due to variations in soil permeability. Various soil types also have the ability to attenuate or retard a contaminant as it moves throughout the soil profile. Soil media is based on textural classifications of soils and considers relative thicknesses and attenuation characteristics of each profile within the soil.



7D Buried Valley

This hydrogeologic setting is limited to deposits found underlying Sunfish Creek and the Ohio River, which defines the eastern border of Monroe County. Broad, flat-lying floodplains and gently sloping terraces characterize the setting. Depths to water are typically less than 30 feet. The aquifer is composed of variable thicknesses of sand and gravel interbedded with finer-grained alluvium and lacustrine deposits. The modern stream may be in direct hydraulic connection with the underlying aquifer. Soils on floodplains are silt loams derived from modern alluvium. Recharge is typically relatively high due to the flat-lying topography, shallow depth to water, and the higher permeability of the soils, vadose zone materials, and aquifer.

The GWPP index values for the hydrogeologic setting of Buried Valley range from 132 to 179, with the total number of GWPP index calculations equaling 5.

Figure 1. Format and description of the hydrogeologic setting - 7D Buried Valley.

Topography refers to the slope of the land expressed as percent slope. The slope of an area affects the likelihood that a contaminant will run off or be ponded and ultimately infiltrate into the subsurface. Topography also affects soil development and often can be used to help determine the direction and gradient of ground water flow under water table conditions.

The impact of the vadose zone media refers to the attenuation and retardation processes that can occur as a contaminant moves through the unsaturated zone above the aquifer. The vadose zone represents that area below the soil horizon and above the aquifer that is unsaturated or discontinuously saturated. Various attenuation, travel time, and distance mechanisms related to the types of geologic materials present can affect the movement of contaminants in the vadose zone. Where an aquifer is unconfined, the vadose zone media represents the materials below the soil horizon and above the water table. Under confined aquifer conditions, the vadose zone is simply referred to as a confining layer. The presence of the confining layer in the unsaturated zone has a significant impact on the pollution potential of the ground water in an area.

Hydraulic conductivity of an aquifer is a measure of the ability of the aquifer to transmit water, and is also related to ground water velocity and gradient. Hydraulic conductivity is dependent upon the amount and interconnectivity of void spaces and fractures within a consolidated or unconsolidated rock unit. Higher hydraulic conductivity typically corresponds to higher vulnerability to contamination. Hydraulic conductivity considers the capability for a contaminant that reaches an aquifer to be transported throughout that aquifer over time.

Weighting and Rating System

DRASTIC uses a numerical weighting and rating system that is combined with the DRASTIC factors to calculate a ground water pollution potential index or relative measure of vulnerability to contamination. The DRASTIC factors are weighted from 1 to 5 according to their relative importance to each other with regard to contamination potential (Table 1). Each factor is then divided into ranges or media types and assigned a rating from 1 to 10 based on their significance to pollution potential (Tables 2-8). The rating for each factor is selected based on available information and professional judgment. The selected rating for each factor is multiplied by the assigned weight for each factor. These numbers are summed to calculate the DRASTIC or pollution potential index.

Once a DRASTIC index has been calculated, it is possible to identify areas that are more likely to be susceptible to ground water contamination relative to other areas. Greater vulnerability to contamination is indicated by a higher DRASTIC index. The index generated provides only a relative evaluation tool and is not designed to produce absolute answers or to represent units of vulnerability. Pollution potential indexes of various settings should be compared to each other only with consideration of the factors that were evaluated in determining the vulnerability of the area.

Pesticide DRASTIC

A special version of DRASTIC was developed for use where the application of pesticides is a concern. The weights assigned to the DRASTIC factors were changed to reflect the processes that affect pesticide movement into the subsurface with particular emphasis on soils. Where other agricultural practices, such as the application of fertilizers, are a concern, general DRASTIC should be used to evaluate relative vulnerability to contamination. The process for calculating the Pesticide DRASTIC index is identical to the process used for calculating the general DRASTIC index. However, general DRASTIC and Pesticide DRASTIC numbers should not be compared because the conceptual basis in factor weighting and evaluation differs significantly. Table 1 lists the weights used for general and pesticide DRASTIC.

Table 1. Assigned weights for DRASTIC features

Feature	**General DRASTIC Weight**	**Pesticide DRASTIC Weight**
Depth to Water	5	5
Net Recharge	4	4
Aquifer Media	3	3
Soil Media	2	5
Topography	1	3
Impact of the Vadose Zone Media	5	4
Hydraulic Conductivity of the Aquifer	3	2

Table 2. Ranges and ratings for depth to water

Depth to Water (feet)	
Range	**Rating**
0-5	10
5-15	9
15-30	7
30-50	5
50-75	3
75-100	2
100+	1
Weight: 5	Pesticide Weight: 5

Table 3. Ranges and ratings for net recharge

Net Recharge (inches)	
Range	**Rating**
0-2	1
2-4	3
4-7	6
7-10	8
10+	9
Weight: 4	Pesticide Weight: 4

Table 4. Ranges and ratings for aquifer media

Aquifer Media		
Range	**Rating**	**Typical Rating**
Shale	1-3	2
Glacial Till	4-6	5
Sandstone	4-9	6
Limestone	4-9	6
Sand and Gravel	4-9	8
Interbedded Ss/Sh/Ls/Coal	2-10	9
Karst Limestone	9-10	10
Weight: 3	Pesticide Weight: 3	

Table 5. Ranges and ratings for soil media

Soil Media	
Range	**Rating**
Thin/Absent	10
Gravel	10
Sand	9
Peat	8
Shrink/Swell Clay	7
Sandy Loam	6
Loam	5
Silty Loam	4
Clay Loam	3
Muck	2
Clay	1
Weight: 2	Pesticide Weight: 5

Table 6. Ranges and ratings for topography

Topography (percent slope)	
Range	**Rating**
0-2	10
2-6	9
6-12	5
12-18	3
18+	1
Weight: 1	Pesticide Weight: 3

Table 7. Ranges and ratings for impact of the vadose zone media

Impact of the Vadose Zone Media		
Range	**Rating**	**Typical Rating**
Confining Layer	1	1
Silt/Clay	2-6	3
Shale	2-5	3
Limestone	2-7	6
Sandstone	4-8	6
Interbedded Ss/Sh/Ls/Coal	4-8	6
Sand and Gravel with Silt and Clay	4-8	6
Glacial Till	2-6	4
Sand and Gravel	6-9	8
Karst Limestone	8-10	10
Weight: 5	Pesticide Weight: 4	

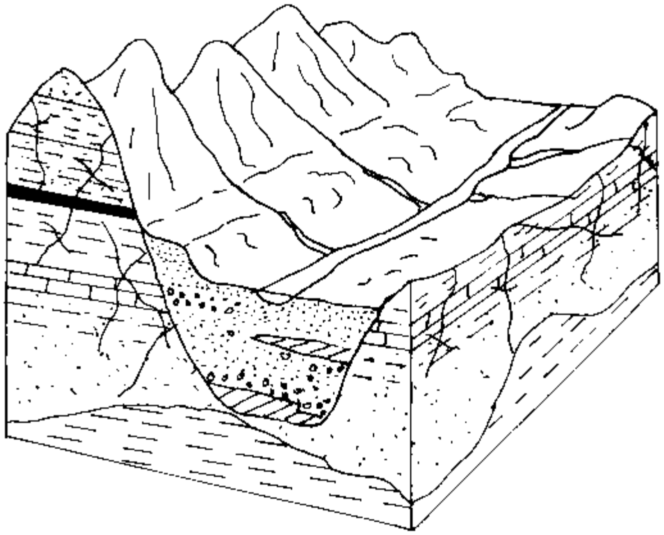
Table 8. Ranges and ratings for hydraulic conductivity

Hydraulic Conductivity (GPD/FT^2)	
Range	**Rating**
1-100	1
100-300	2
300-700	4
700-1000	6
1000-2000	8
2000+	10
Weight: 3	Pesticide Weight: 2

Integration of Hydrogeologic Settings and DRASTIC Factors

Figure 2 illustrates the hydrogeologic setting 7D1, Buried Valley, identified in mapping Monroe County, and the pollution potential index calculated for the setting. Based on selected ratings for this setting, the pollution potential index is calculated to be 154. This numerical value has no intrinsic meaning, but can be readily compared to a value obtained for other settings in the county. DRASTIC indexes for typical hydrogeologic settings and values across the United States range from 45 to 223. Calculated pollution potential indexes for the 3 settings identified in Monroe County range from 63 to 179.

Hydrogeologic settings identified in an area are combined with the pollution potential indexes to create units that can be graphically displayed on maps. Pollution potential analysis in Monroe County resulted in a map with symbols and colors that illustrate areas of ground water vulnerability. The map describing the ground water pollution potential of Monroe County is included with this report.



SETTING 7D1		**GENERAL**		
FEATURE	**RANGE**	**WEIGHT**	**RATING**	**NUMBER**
Depth to Water	15-30	5	7	35
Net Recharge	7-10	4	8	32
Aquifer Media	Sand & Gravel	3	7	21
Soil Media	Silty Loam	2	4	8
Topography	0-2%	1	10	10
Impact of Vadose Zone	Sand & Gravel w/Silt & Clay	5	6	30
Hydraulic Conductivity	700-1000	3	6	18
		DRASTIC	INDEX	154

Figure 2. Description of the hydrogeologic setting - 7D1 Buried Valley.

INTERPRETATION AND USE OF GROUND WATER POLLUTION POTENTIAL MAPS

The application of the DRASTIC system to evaluate an area's vulnerability to contamination produces hydrogeologic settings with corresponding pollution potential indexes. The susceptibility to contamination is greater as the pollution potential index increases. This numeric value determined for one area can be compared to the pollution potential index calculated for another area.

The map accompanying this report displays both the hydrogeologic settings identified in the county and the associated pollution potential indexes calculated in those hydrogeologic settings. The symbols on the map represent the following information:

7D1 - defines the hydrogeologic region and setting
154 - defines the relative pollution potential

Here the first number (**7**) refers to the major hydrogeologic region and the upper case letters (**D**) refer to a specific hydrogeologic setting. The following number (**1**) references a certain set of DRASTIC parameters that are unique to this setting and are described in the corresponding setting chart. The second number (**154**) is the calculated pollution potential index for this unique setting. The charts for each setting provide a reference to show how the pollution potential index was derived.

The maps are color-coded using ranges depicted on the map legend. The color codes used are part of a national color-coding scheme developed to assist the user in gaining a general insight into the vulnerability of the ground water in the area. The color codes were chosen to represent the colors of the spectrum, with warm colors (red, orange, and yellow) representing areas of higher vulnerability (higher pollution potential indexes), and cool colors (greens, blues, and violet) representing areas of lower vulnerability to contamination. The maps also delineate large man-made and natural features such as lakes, landfills, quarries, and strip mines, but these areas are not rated and therefore not color-coded.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT MONROE COUNTY

Demographics

Monroe County occupies approximately 456 square miles in southeastern Ohio (Figure 3). Monroe County is bounded to the north by Belmont County, to the east by the Ohio River, to the south by Washington County, and to the west by Noble County.

The approximate population of Monroe County, based upon 2012 estimates, is 14,549 (Department of Development, Ohio County Profiles, 2012). Woodsfield is the largest community and the county seat. Forest is the major land use in the county. Agriculture is also an important land use, followed by pasture.

Climate

The *Hydrologic Atlas for Ohio* (Harstine, 1991) reports an average annual temperature of approximately 52 degrees Fahrenheit for Monroe County. The average temperature increases slightly towards the southwest and decreases slightly towards the northeast. The county receives approximately 41 inches per year of precipitation, but this amount decreases to the southwest and increases to the northeast (Harstine, 1991). The mean annual temperature for Woodsfield is 51.5 degrees Fahrenheit based upon a thirty-year (1981-2010) period (U. S. Department of Commerce, 2016).

Physiography and Topography

Monroe County lies entirely within the Allegheny Plateaus section of the Appalachian Plateaus Province (Frost, 1931, Fenneman, 1938, and Brockman, 1998). The Allegheny Plateaus section is subdivided into regions; the western half of Monroe County is included within the Marietta Plateau Region. This region is characterized by high relief and rugged topography, featuring narrow ridges, steep slopes, a high degree of stream dissection, and fine-grained bedrock sequences. The eastern half of Monroe County lies within the Little Switzerland Plateau Region, which is typically a highly dissected, high-relief plateau comprised of fine-grained rocks; mainly red shales and red soils. Landslides are also common.

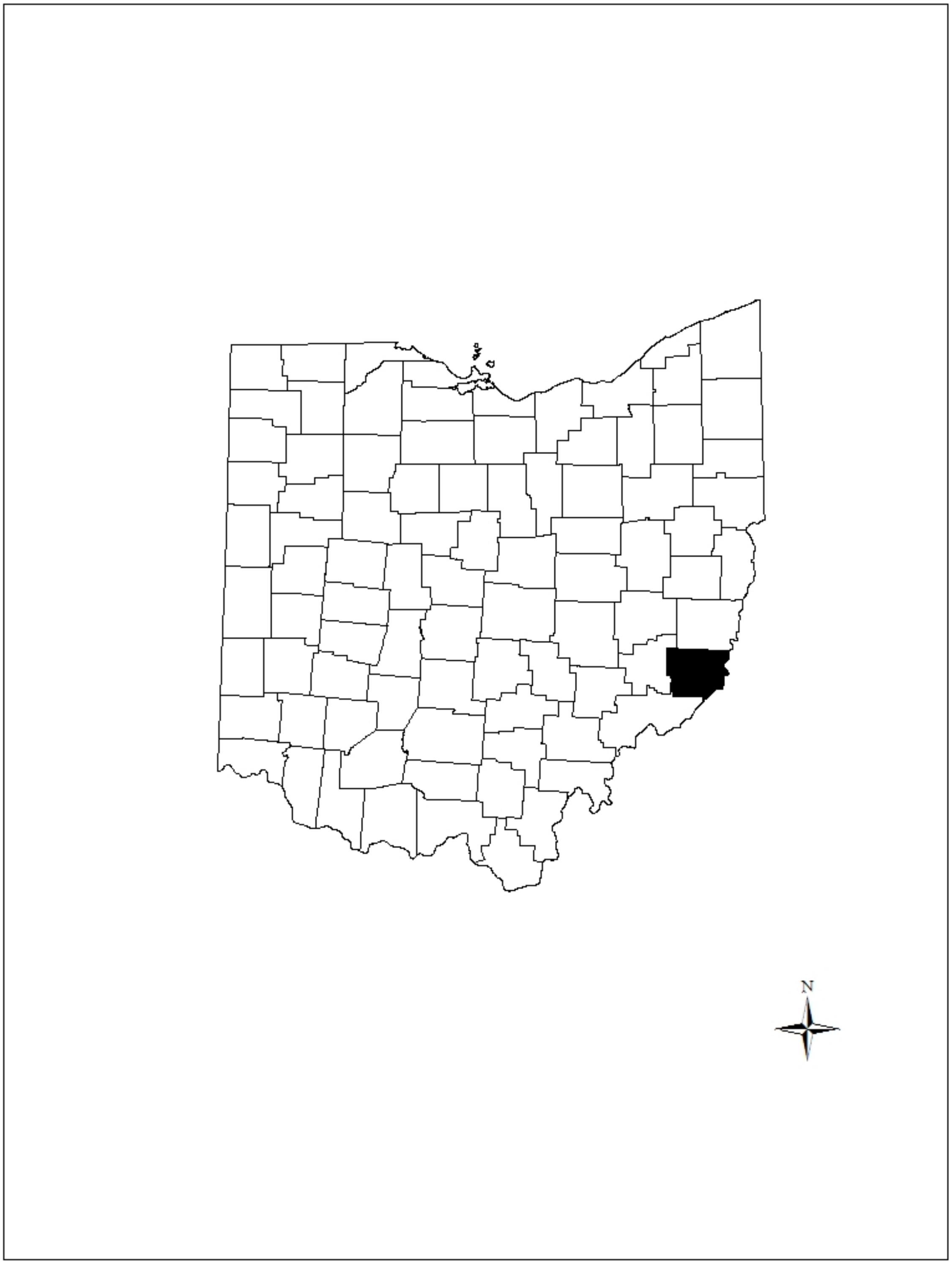


Figure 3. Location of Monroe County, Ohio.

Modern Drainage

The northeastern corner of Monroe County is drained by Seneca Fork, a tributary of Wills Creek. Wills Creek flows northwest through northeastern Noble County and central Guernsey County and then turns westward, emptying into the Muskingum River at the Muskingum County–Coshocton County boundary. The north central and north eastern third of Monroe County is drained primarily by Sunfish Creek and its tributaries, which empty into the Ohio River at Clarington. The south central and southwestern portions of the county are drained by the Little Muskingum River and its tributaries, including Clear Fork. The Little Muskingum River flows southwest through Washington County and joins the Ohio River southeast of Marietta. Small tributaries of the Ohio River, such as Opossum Creek, drain the east central and southeastern border area of the county.

Pre- and Inter-Glacial Drainage Changes

Monroe County lies entirely beyond the glacial boundary; however, the drainage patterns of the county changed greatly as a result of the multiple glaciations. The drainage changes are complex and not yet fully understood. More research and data are necessary in both Monroe County and adjacent counties.

Prior to glaciation, the Teays River System drained southeastern Ohio (Figure 4). The Cambridge River and its tributaries drained the northwest corner of Monroe County (Stout et al., 1943 and Stout, 1918). It flowed to the northwest following, in part, the present day course of Wills Creek. Eventually its course turned westward, emptying into the Groveport River near present day Newark. The Groveport River was an important eastern tributary of Teays River. Southwestern Monroe County was drained by Rinard Mills Creek, which eventually emptied into the Marietta River, which flowed westward to join the Teays River in Jackson County. Northeastern Monroe County was drained by unnamed tributaries of the Steubenville River.

As ice advanced through Ohio during the pre-Illinoian (Kansan) glaciation, the Teays River System was blocked. Flow backed-up in the main trunk of the Teays River Valley as well as in many tributaries, forming several large lakes. These lakes over-topped, creating spillways and cutting new channels. New drainage systems began to evolve (Stout et al., 1943). This downcutting by these new streams was believed to be relatively rapid and, in many places, the new channels were cut over 100 feet deeper than the previous Teays River System valleys. The new drainage system (Figure 5) is referred to as the Deep Stage due to this increased downcutting. A new trunk stream referred to as the Newark River down-cut and its headwaters eroded eastward, eventually extending to the city of Coshocton. The northwest corner of Monroe County was part of the area drained by Plainfield Creek, a northwesterly flowing tributary that closely followed the course of the Teays Stage Cambridge River and joined the Newark River near West Lafayette. The majority of Monroe County was drained by various unnamed tributaries of the Pomeroy River. The Pomeroy River flowed west to join the Cincinnati River. During this time, the ancestral Ohio River became established.

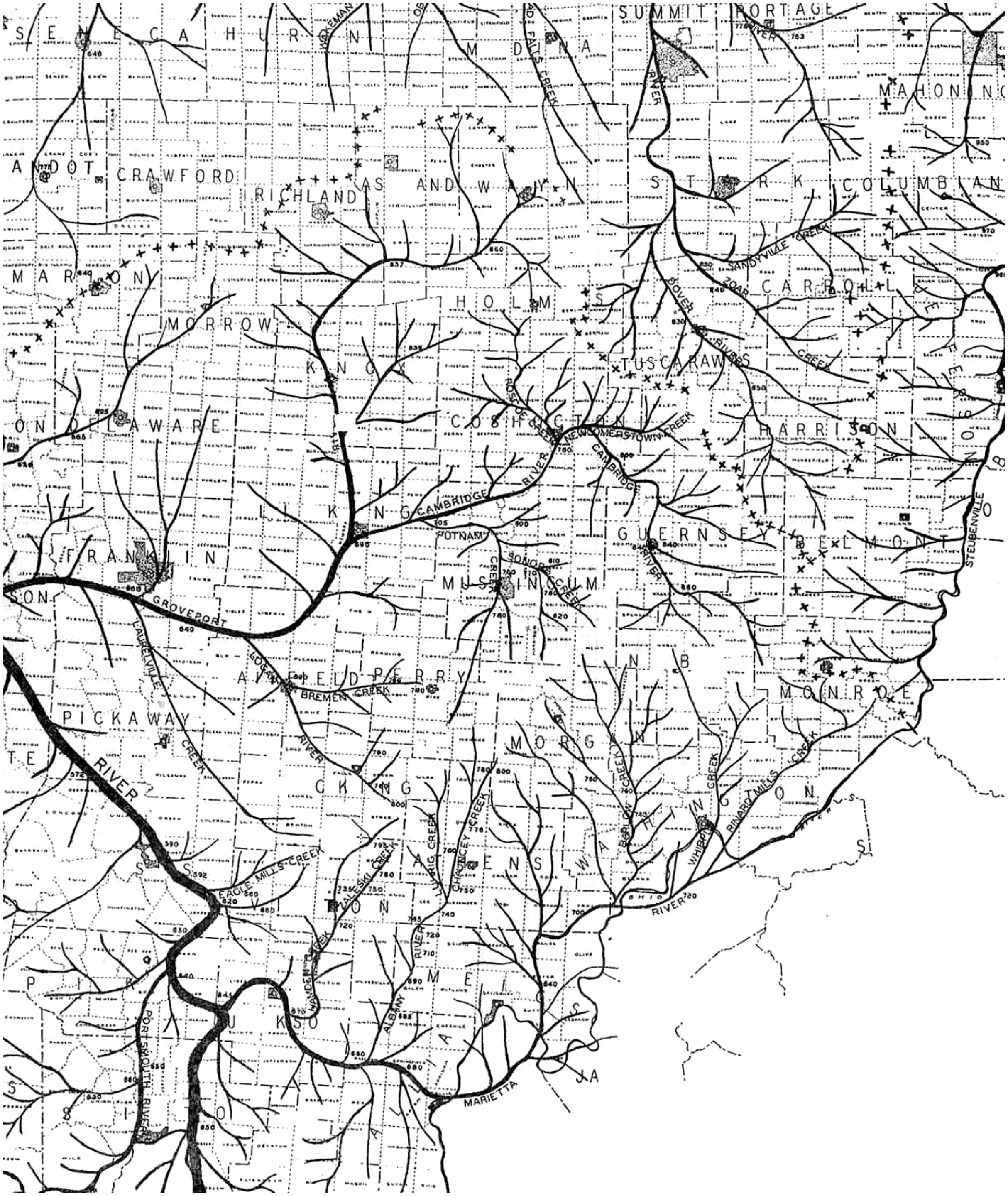


Figure 4. Pre-glacial Teays Stage drainage (after Stout et al., 1943).

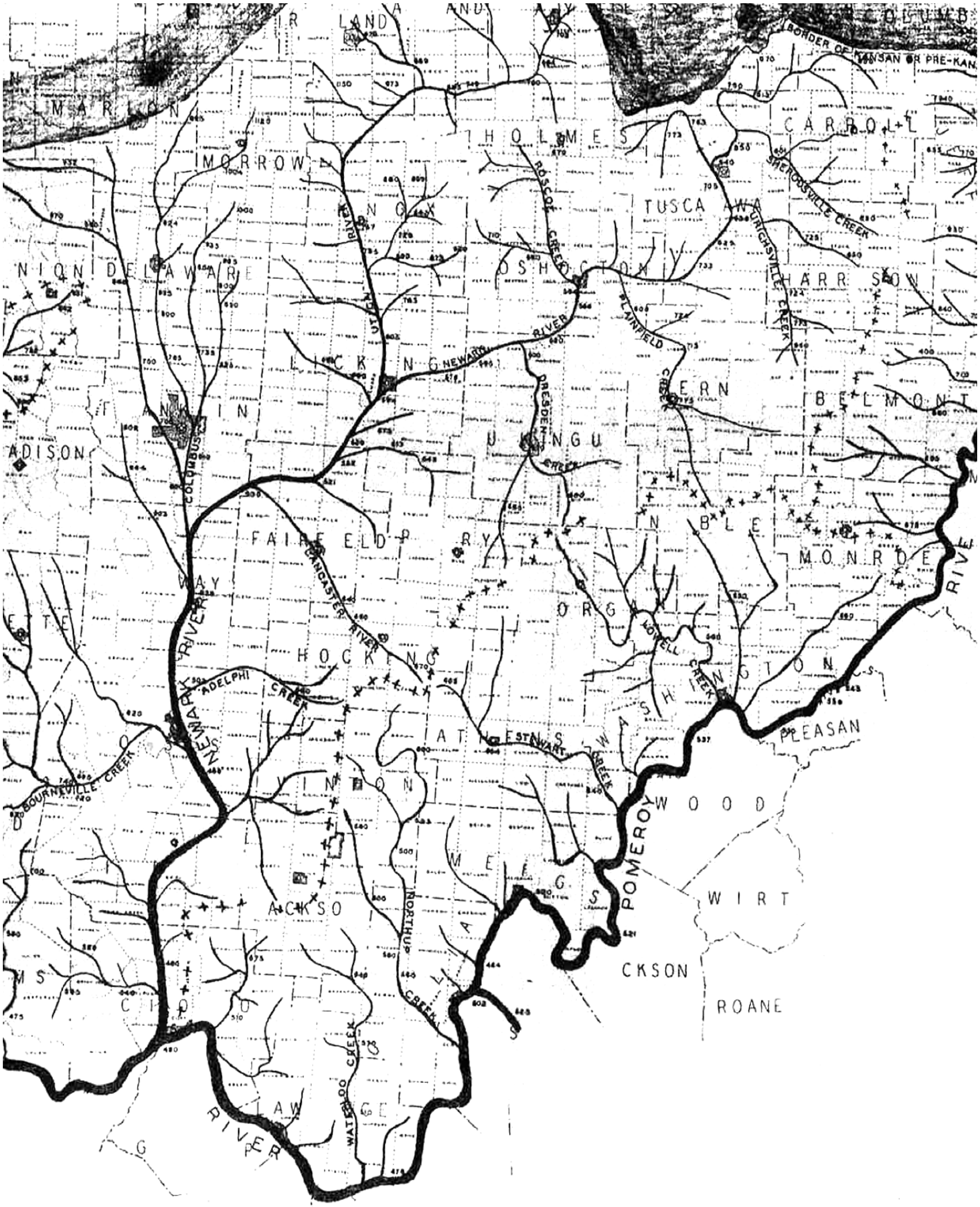


Figure 5. Deep Stage drainage (after Stout et al., 1943).

The Illinoian ice advance brought further changes to the drainage systems (Figure 6). Opinions as to the nature of drainage changes as a result of the advancing Illinoian ice front differ. Stout et al. (1943) determined that Illinoian ice either did not advance into northeastern Ohio, or at least advanced at a different time than in western Ohio. As the Illinoian ice sheet advanced eastward from central Ohio, the Newark River was blocked in Licking County. The waters of the blocked drainage rose and eventually were diverted to the north; basically re-occupying the channel of the former Dover River. At this time, drainage to the north was possible, as advancing Illinoian ice did not block this area. This northerly flowing trunk stream was referred to as the Massillon River (Stout et al., 1943). Headwaters for Kimbolton Creek, a northwesterly-flowing tributary to the Ashcraft Creek (which in turn flowed into the Massillon River), drained northwestern Monroe County. Most of Monroe County was drained by unnamed tributaries of the New Martinsville River. Lamborn (1956) and DeLong and White (1963) proposed that Illinoian ice did advance into northeastern Ohio and blocked drainage northward. They proposed that drainage was still primarily to the southwest through the Newark River.

The massive volumes of meltwater produced during the Wisconsinan (most recent) ice advance eventually breached the col near Eagleport (Norling, 1958). This led to the establishment of the modern Muskingum River System (Stout et al., 1943 and Norling, 1958). Present-day tributaries of the Muskingum River and Ohio River drain Monroe County.

Glacial Geology

The majority of the glacially-related deposits are limited to the ancestral stream channels (Walker, 1991; Pavey et al., 1999; and ODNR, Division of Water Resources, Open File Glacial State Aquifer Map). Ancestral stream channels filled with glacial/alluvial sediments are referred to as buried valleys. The buried valleys are filled with differing sequences of coarse sand and gravel outwash, finer-grained lacustrine and modern, silty alluvial or floodplain deposits. These deposits vary with the energy level of the streams at that time. Streams leading away from melting glaciers are high energy and deposit coarser outwash. Outwash contains interbedded layers of sand and gravel deposited by a braided stream system. Streams that are blocked by ice or by thick channel deposits tend to be ponded and fill with finer-grained sediments. Modern tributaries, which lead into streams overlying the buried valleys, tend to contain variable thicknesses of sand, gravel, and silty alluvium.

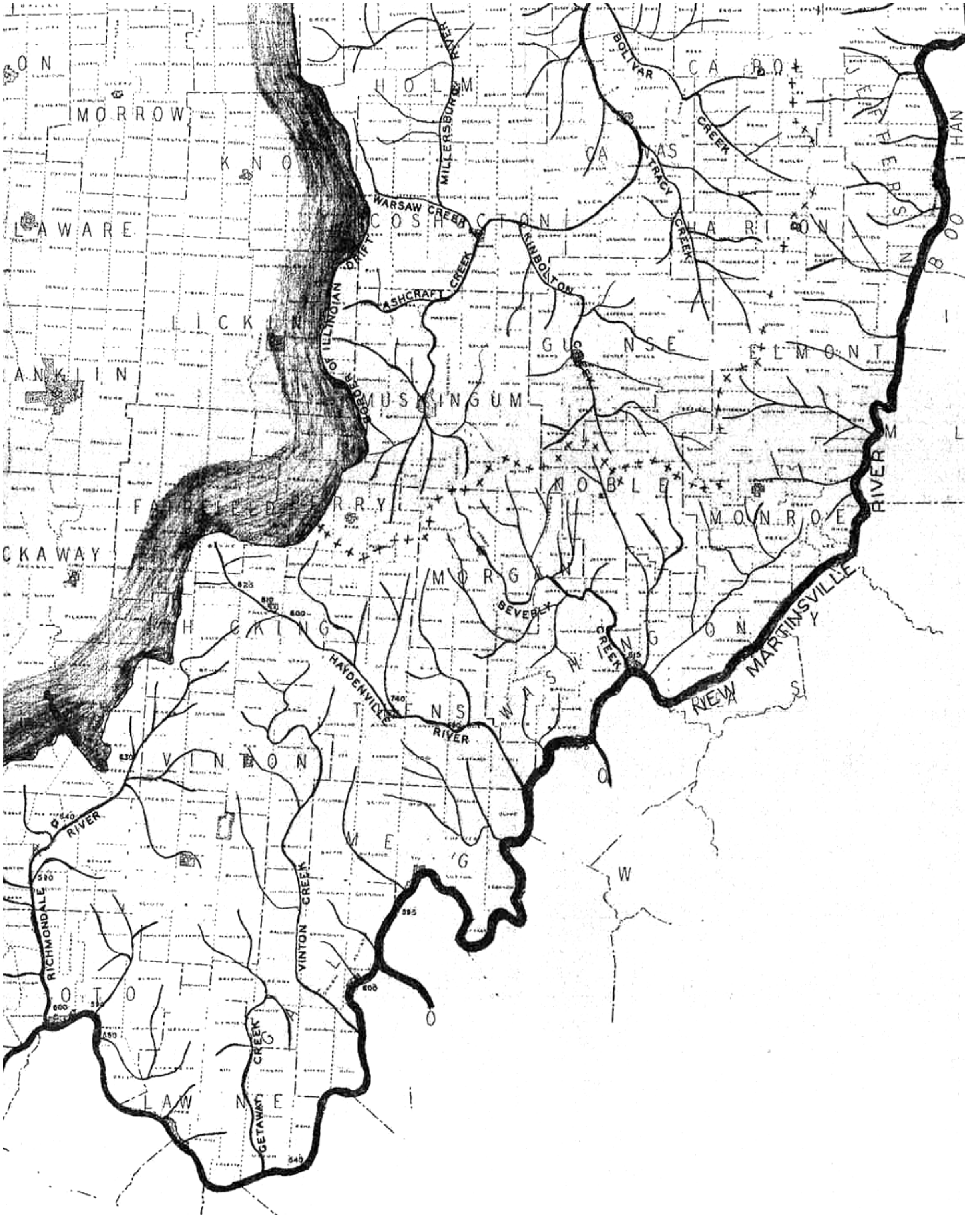


Figure 6. Illinoian-age drainage (after Stout et al., 1943).

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock in Monroe County belongs to the Pennsylvanian and Lower Permian Systems. Table 9 summarizes the bedrock stratigraphy found in Monroe County. The oldest rocks found in Monroe County are part of the Pennsylvanian Conemaugh Group. They comprise the uppermost formation in the northwest corner of the county underlying the stream valley of Seneca Fork. These rocks include interbedded dirty sandstones, shales, siltstones, mudstones, and thin limestones and coals. Rocks of the Pennsylvanian Monongahela Group overlie the Conemaugh Group and are uppermost along the western border of the county, as well as underlying valleys of Sunfish Creek and the Little Muskingum River in the eastern half of the county. These rocks include interbedded sandstones, shales, siltstones, mudstones, limestones, and some economic coal beds. The formations of the Upper Pennsylvanian - Lower Permian Dunkard Group consist of clayey to silty mudstones, shale, siltstone, sandstone, and sparse thin beds of limestone and coal. These rocks are found throughout the eastern half of the county.

Weedman (1990) provides an excellent account of the complex depositional environments that created the rocks of the Pennsylvanian System. These highly transitional environments included both terrestrial ("land-based") and marine-derived sediments. The terrestrial environment was dominated by large river systems featuring broad alluvial plains upland from coastal areas. Stream channels and point bar deposits were the source of sandstones and conglomerates. Shales and siltstones were derived from fine-grained floodplain deposits. Freshwater limestones were deposited in shallow, rapidly evaporating lakes and ponds found on the alluvial plain. The terrestrial environment was highly transitional with a marine environment over time. The position of the shoreline and the depth of water varied with the rate of sediment input into the basin, sea level, and the rate of subsidence. Subsidence refers to an uneven "settling" during the relatively rapid accumulation of sediments.

Table 9. Bedrock stratigraphy of Monroe County, Ohio (after Slucher et al., 2006)

System	**Group/Formation (Symbol)**	**Lithologic Description**
Lower Permian Upper Pennsylvanian	Dunkard Group (PPd)	Gray, green, and black clayey to silty mudstone, shale, siltstone, sandstone, and sparse thin beds of non-marine limestone and coal. Sandstone is locally conglomeratic and calcareous; mudstone, shale, and siltstone are locally calcareous. Plant fossils are present locally. Mudstone is subject to severe surface weathering and prone to landslides in outcrop.
Pennsylvanian	Monongahela Group (Pm)	Red, gray, green, purple, yellow to black interbedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, mudstone, limestone and coal. Shale, siltstone, sandstone, and mudstone are clayey to silty, and locally calcareous. Mudstones are subject to severe surface weathering, landslides are common where unit crops out. Unit contains economic coal beds.
	Conemaugh Group (Pc)	Red, gray, green, purple, yellow to black interbedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, mudstone, limestone and coal. Shale, siltstone, sandstone, and mudstone are clayey to silty, and locally calcareous. Marine shale, limestone, and/or flinty limestone intervals are common in lower one-half of unit; non-marine limestone intervals mostly in upper one-half of unit. Coal beds are thin and rarely economic.

Ground Water Resources

Ground water in Monroe County is obtained primarily from consolidated (bedrock) aquifers. Unconsolidated (glacial-alluvial) aquifers are primarily limited to the floodplains along the Ohio River and some areas of floodplain along Sunfish Creek.

Yields of up to 10 gallons per minute (gpm) are obtained from wells drilled along stream valleys in fill consisting of clay with occasional thin lenses of sand and gravel. Yields of up to several hundred gallons per minute may be developed from wells drilled into thick sand and gravel deposits along the Ohio River (Walker, 1991 and ODNR, Division of Water Resources, Open File Glacial State Aquifer Map). Yields vary based on the thickness and extent of the sand and gravel lenses.

Yields from the consolidated, bedrock aquifers throughout the county are typically minimal. Wells drilled in the sandstones, shales, mudstones, and limestones of the Conemaugh Group, Monongahela Group, and Dunkard Group typically have meager yields averaging less than 3 gpm (Walker, 1991 and ODNR, Division of Water Resources, Open File Bedrock State Aquifer Map).

The yield in any particular area is dependent upon the number and type of formations drilled. Wells drilled in bedrock often intersect several aquifers or water-producing zones. Sandstones and coals tend to be water-bearing units, whereas underclays, mudstones, siltstones and shales tend to be aquitards that impede the flow of water. Limestones are typically thin, hard, and fine-grained and are generally poor aquifers. Thicker, fractured limestones, however, are capable of producing suitable yields. Water tends to "perch" or collect on top of lower permeability units (e.g. shale) and move laterally along the base of an overlying unit with higher permeability (e.g. sandstone). Springs and seeps mark where these contacts meet the slope or land surface. Peffer (1991) demonstrated that shales could provide sufficient water to serve domestic needs and still behave as an aquitard.

The number of fractures and bedding planes intersected by the well also influences yields. The amount of fracturing tends to be greater in the valley bottoms than at the ridge tops. This increase may be related to stress relief, as shown by Wyrick and Borchers (1981) and Kipp et al. (1983). The net result is that there is usually a decrease in the depth to water (i.e. a shallower static water level) and slightly higher yields. Fracturing is also an influence on the direction of ground water flow (Schubert, 1980) and affects the amount of recharge.

Strip and Underground Mined Areas

The pollution potential of strip-mined and abandoned/active underground mined areas was not evaluated in Monroe County. Although *DRASTIC: A Standardized System for Evaluating Ground Water Pollution Using Hydrogeologic Settings* (Aller et al., 1987) does identify mining as a possible source of ground water contamination, it does not discuss a methodology to evaluate the vulnerability of aquifers to contamination in these areas.

Many geologic and hydrogeologic changes occur in areas that have undergone or are undergoing mining and reclamation activities (Bonta et al., 1992 and Razem, 1983). The extent of these changes may not be known or may have a high degree of variability from one location to another.

Mining and reclamation activities have the ability to affect all DRASTIC parameters. DRASTIC parameters and the possible impacts that mining may have on rating the parameters in strip-mined and underground mined areas are listed in Tables 10 and 11. These tables are not meant to be a comprehensive listing of the impacts of mining on ground water systems. They are provided to illustrate the uncertainty of evaluating the pollution potential of mined areas.

Although the pollution potential of strip and abandoned/active underground mined areas were not evaluated, they were delineated. Only the most prominent and conspicuous mined areas were delineated on the *Ground Water Pollution Potential Map of Monroe County*. Delineations of mined areas were made using information from abandoned underground mine maps (ODNR, Division of Geological Survey), and the Monroe County portion of U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute quadrangle maps. Site-specific information for mined area can be obtained from the ODNR, Division of Geological Survey and Division of Mineral Resources Management.

Table 10. Potential factors influencing DRASTIC ratings for strip mined areas

Parameter	Impact of Activity/Effects on DRASTIC Ratings
Depth to water	Removal of material overlying the aquifer will decrease the depth to water (i.e. increase DRASTIC rating); removal of uppermost aquifer will increase the depth to water (i.e. decrease DRASTIC rating)
Net Recharge	Mineral extraction and reclamation could increase the degree of fracturing, increase the permeability of the vadose zone and soils and therefore increase the amount of recharge (i.e. increase DRASTIC rating); compaction of fine grained spoils could decrease the amount of recharge to the aquifer (i.e. decrease DRASTIC rating)
Aquifer media	Mineral extraction could remove the uppermost aquifer
Soil media	Removal of soils will provide less of a barrier for contaminant transport (i.e. increase soil rating); reclaimed soils may have a lower permeability than the original cover (i.e. decrease soil rating)
Topography	Strip mining can change the contour of the land surface making delineation of this parameter virtually impossible
Impact of the vadose zone	Fracturing of vadose zone media could increase the permeability (i.e. increase rating); compaction of spoils during reclamation could decrease the permeability (i.e. decrease rating)
Hydraulic Conductivity	Fracturing of aquifer media could increase the conductivity (i.e. increase DRASTIC rating)

Table 11. Potential factors influencing DRASTIC ratings for underground mined areas

Parameter	Impact of Activity/Effects on DRASTIC Ratings
Depth to water	Collapse of underground mines has the potential to fracture overlying confining units, therefore causing a dewatering of overlying aquifers (i.e. decrease rating)
Net Recharge	Fracturing of overlying strata can increase amount of recharge to the aquifer (i.e. increase rating)
Aquifer media	Upper aquifers could be dewatered and underground mine could become the aquifer
Soil media	Fractures may extend to the land surface
Topography	This factor will not be affected unless severe subsidence occurs
Impact of the vadose zone	Fracturing and air shafts in the vadose zone could increase the permeability and provide a direct conduit for contamination (i.e. increase rating)
Hydraulic Conductivity	Upper aquifers not dewatered as a result of fracturing or subsidence would have higher conductivity values; underground mines serving as the aquifer media will have high conductivity values (i.e. higher rating)

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APPENDIX A
DESCRIPTION OF THE LOGIC IN FACTOR SELECTION

Depth to Water

This factor was primarily evaluated using information from water well log records on file at the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Water Resources. There are 2,423 water well log records on file for Monroe County. Static water levels and information as to the depths at which water was encountered were taken from approximately 1136 of these records. The *Ground Water Resources of Monroe County* (Walker, 1991) provided generalized depth to water information throughout the county. Depth to water trends mapped in adjoining Washington County (Angle et al., 2002), Belmont County (Angle et al., 2002), and Noble County (Sprowls, 2015) were helpful. Topographic and geomorphic trends were utilized in areas where other sources of data were lacking.

Depths to water of 5 to 15 feet (DRASTIC rating = 9) and 15 to 30 feet (7) were typical of areas immediately adjacent to the Ohio River. Depths of 15 to 30 feet (7) were also used for stream terraces adjacent to major streams and along smaller tributaries. Depths of 30 to 50 feet (5) were utilized for the headwaters of upland tributaries and many moderately sloping areas. Depths to water of 50 to 75 feet were utilized for steeper slopes and lower ridge tops common throughout much of the county. Depths to water of 75 to 100 feet (2) were applied to very high, isolated ridge tops. These ridge tops are usually capped by thick sequences of fine-grained Pennsylvanian rocks.

Net Recharge

Net recharge is the precipitation that reaches the aquifer after evapotranspiration and run-off. This factor was evaluated using many criteria, including depth to water, topography, soil type, surface drainage, vadose zone material, aquifer type, and annual precipitation. General estimates of recharge provided by Pettyjohn and Henning (1979) proved to be helpful.

Values of 7 to 10 inches per year (8) were used for areas with high recharge. These include limited areas of the buried valley underlying the Ohio River. Values of 4 to 7 inches per year (6) were used for areas with moderate recharge, such as portions of the buried valley underlying the Ohio River and Sunfish Creek, as well as tributary and upland streams. These areas tend to have moderately shallow depths to water, surficial streams, and moderately permeable soils. Bedrock in these areas of stream valleys tends to be fractured. Values of 2 to 4 inches per year (3) were utilized for almost all upland slopes and ridge tops. The low permeability of the fine-grained soils and bedrock, the greater depths to water, and the high amount of run-off due to the steep slopes were the major factors for assigning the low recharge values.

Aquifer Media

Information on aquifer media was obtained from the reports of Stout et al. (1943) and Walker (1991). Mapping in adjoining Washington County (Angle et al., 2002), Belmont County (Angle et al., 2002), and Noble County (Sprowls, 2015) proved useful as a guideline for evaluating aquifers. Open File Bedrock Reconnaissance Maps based upon U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute topographic maps from the ODNR, Division of Geological Survey proved helpful. The ODNR, Division of Water Resources Glacial State Aquifer Map and Bedrock State Aquifer Map were important sources of aquifer data. Water well log and drilling report records on file at the ODNR, Division of Water Resources, were the primary source of aquifer information.

Aquifer ratings of (6), (7), and (8) were selected for the buried valley deposits underlying the Ohio River. Ratings varied based on the nature of the sand and gravel deposits, such as the thickness of the deposits, presence of fines, and degree of sorting. An aquifer rating of (3) was used for the ground water – poor bedrock aquifers associated with the Pennsylvanian undivided (Monongahela and Conemaugh Groups) and the Pennsylvanian – Lower Permian Dunkard Group.

Soils

Soils were mapped using the data obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service Geospatial Data Gateway website. Each soil type was evaluated and given a rating for soil media. Evaluations were based upon the texture, permeability, and shrink-swell potential for each soil material. Table 12 is a list of the soils, parent materials, setting, and corresponding DRASTIC values for Monroe County.

Soils were considered to be Thin/absent (10) along many steep ridge tops and slopes where bedrock was exposed. Shrink/swell clays (7) were rated for upland areas having very clayey shale and mudstone bedrock residuum. Sandy loam soils (6) were selected for some alluvial deposits in tributary valleys and along the Ohio River valley. Silt loam (4) soils were evaluated for silty alluvial and lacustrine deposits on floodplains, and some areas of loess-capped uplands and terraces. Clay loam (3) soils were evaluated for fine-grained bedrock residuum as well as areas of loess over bedrock residuum.

Certain soils in Monroe County contain fragipans. A fragipan is a dense, impermeable zone found within certain loamy, till-derived soils. The net effect of the fragipan is to reduce the overall permeability of a soil within a given textural range (Aller et al., 1987). Hence, a soil with a loam (5) texture would be evaluated as a silt loam (4), and a soil with a silt loam (4) texture would be evaluated as a clay loam (3) due to the presence of a fragipan.

Table 12. Monroe County soils

Soil Name	Parent Material/Setting	DRASTIC Rating	Soil Media
Allegheny	Alluvium on hills	4	Silty loam
Ashton	Alluvium on terraces	4	Silty loam
Barkcamp	Strip mine spoil	NR	
Bethesda	Strip mine spoil	NR	
Brookside	Limestone, shale, siltstone, sandstone colluvium	7	Shrink/swell clay
Brooke	Residuum	10	Thin/Absent
Captina*	Colluvium over residuum	3	Clay loam
Chagrin	Alluvium on floodplains	4	Silty loam
Conotton	Outwash on terraces	6	Sandy loam
Coolville-Rarden	Residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Culleoka	Residuum	10	Thin/Absent
Dekalb	Sandstone colluvium and residuum	10	Thin/Absent
Elba	Residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Elba-Guernsey	Colluvium and residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Fairpoint	Strip mine spoil	NR	
Gilpin	Sandstone, siltstone, shale residuum	10	Thin/Absent
Gilpin-Dekalb	Residuum	10	Thin/Absent
Gilpin-Upshur	Siltstone, shale, limestone colluvium and residuum	10	Thin/Absent
Gilpin-Westmoreland	Residuum	10	Thin/Absent
Guernsey-Upshur	Siltstone, shale, limestone colluvium and residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Guernsey-Westmore	Colluvium and loess over residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Hackers	Alluvium on terraces	4	Silty loam
Hartshorn	Alluvium on floodplains	6	Sandy loam
Huntington	Alluvium on floodplains	4	Silty loam
Keene	Loess over residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Keene-Latham	Loess over residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Kinnick-Linside	Alluvium	4	Silty loam
Latham-Keene	Residuum and loess	7	Shrink/swell clay
Linside	Alluvium on floodplains	4	Silty loam
Lowell	Limestone, siltstone, shale residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Lowell-Gilpin	Limestone, siltstone, shale, sandstone residuum	10	Thin/Absent
Lowell-Upshur	Limestone, siltstone, shale residuum and colluvium	7	Shrink/swell clay
Lowell-Westmoreland	Bedrock residuum	3	Clay loam
Morristown	Strip mine spoil	NR	
Newark	Alluvium on floodplains	4	Silty loam
Nolin	Alluvium	4	Silty loam
Omulga*	Loess or alluvium over lacustrine	3	Clay loam
Rarden-Coolville	Residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Sciotoville*	Alluvium on terraces	3	Clay loam
Sees-Woolper	Colluvium	7	Shrink/swell clay
Upshur	Shale residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Vandalia	Colluvium	7	Shrink/swell clay
Vandalia-Sees	Colluvium	7	Shrink/swell clay
Wellston	Fine-silty loess and/or residuum	4	Silty loam
Westmore-Lowell-Elba	Limestone, residuum, fine-silty loess	7	Shrink/swell clay
Westmoreland	Bedrock residuum	3	Clay loam
Westmoreland-Upshur	Residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Westmoreland-Woodsfield	Loess and residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Wheeling	Outwash on terraces	6	Sandy loam
Woodsfield	Loess over residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Woodsfield-Zanesville	Loess and residuum	7	Shrink/swell clay
Woolper	Colluvium	7	Shrink/swell clay
Woolper-Sees	Colluvium	7	Shrink/swell clay
Zanesville*	Loess and bedrock residuum	3	Clay loam
Zanesville-Woodsfield	Loess over residuum	3	Clay loam

* denotes soils containing fragipan

Topography

Topography, or percent slope, was evaluated using U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute quadrangle maps and the digital elevation model for Monroe County (Ohio Statewide Imagery Program, 2015). Slopes of 0 to 2 percent (10) and 2 to 6 percent (9) were selected for flat-lying floodplains, valley floors, and terraces. Slopes of 2 to 6 percent (9) and 6 to 12 percent (5) were used for gentler, more rounded ridge tops. Slopes of 6 to 12 percent (5) were also used for less steep ridges, typically those flanking broader valleys and in areas with less resistant bedrock types. Slopes of 12 to 18 percent (3) and greater than 18 percent (1) were selected for steeper slopes in high relief, upland areas.

Impact of the Vadose Zone Media

Information on vadose zone media was obtained from the reports of Stout (1918), Stout et al. (1943), and Walker (1992). Mapping in adjoining Washington County (Angle et al., 2002), Belmont County (Angle et al., 2002), and Noble County (Sprowls, 2015) proved useful as a guideline for evaluating aquifers. Open File Bedrock Reconnaissance Maps based upon U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute topographic maps from the ODNR, Division of Geological Survey proved helpful. The ODNR, Division of Water Resources Glacial State Aquifer Map and Bedrock State Aquifer Map were important sources of vadose zone data. Water well log and drilling report records on file at the ODNR, Division of Water Resources were the primary source of vadose zone information. Information on parent materials derived from the soils data (USDA, 2015) also proved useful in evaluating vadose zone materials.

Vadose zone media was given a rating of (5), (6), (7), or (8) for sand and gravel interbedded with silt and clay layers for the buried valley underlying Sunfish Creek and the Ohio River. These ratings were dependent on the proportion of sand and gravel to the finer-grained alluvial and lacustrine deposits. Silt and clay with a rating of (4) was selected for vadose zone media for floodplains in many tributary valleys. Vadose zone media was given a rating of (3) for the interbedded sandstone, shales, limestones, and coals of the Pennsylvanian System.

Hydraulic Conductivity

Published data for hydraulic conductivity for Monroe County was found lacking. Information from Walker (1991), the ODNR, Division of Water Resources Glacial State Aquifer Map and Bedrock State Aquifer Map, as well as water well log and drilling report records on file at the ODNR, Division of Water Resources, were the primary sources of information. Hydraulic conductivity values utilized in adjoining Washington County (Angle et al., 2002), Belmont County (Angle et al., 2002), and Noble County (Sprowls, 2015) proved to be a useful guideline. Textbook tables (Freeze and Cherry, Fetter, 1980, and Driscoll, 1986) were useful in obtaining estimated values for hydraulic conductivity in a variety of sediments.

For the majority of the sand and gravel deposits in the buried valley underlying Sunfish Creek and the Ohio River, hydraulic conductivities of 700-1000 gpd/ft^2 (6) were used. In these deposits, sand and gravel layers were interbedded with some finer-grained materials. The hydraulic conductivity of a limited area of the buried valley underlying the Ohio River northeast of New Matamoras near the Washington County-Monroe County line was given a rating of (10), or 2000+ gpd/ft^2 due to the thickness of the sand and gravel deposits and lack of fines.

Most of the bedrock aquifers in Monroe County were evaluated as having hydraulic conductivity values ranging from 1-100 gpd/ft^2 (1) due to the overall low permeability of these interbedded sedimentary rocks.

APPENDIX B

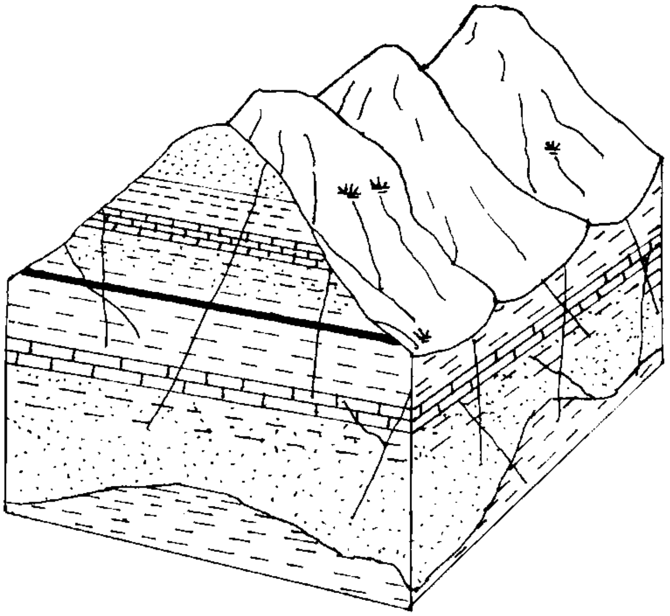
DESCRIPTION OF HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTINGS AND CHARTS

Ground water pollution potential mapping in Monroe County resulted in the identification of three hydrogeologic settings within the Nonglaciated Central Region. The list of these settings, the range of pollution potential index calculations, and the number of index calculations for each setting are provided in Table 13. Pollution potential indexes calculated for Monroe County range from 63 to 179.

Table 13. Hydrogeologic settings mapped in Monroe County, Ohio

Hydrogeologic Settings	**Range of GWPP Indexes**	**Number of Index Calculations**
6Da - Alternating Sandstone, Limestone, Shale-Thin Regolith	63-89	19
6Fa-River Alluvium With Overbank Deposits	103-113	4
7D - Buried Valley	132-179	5

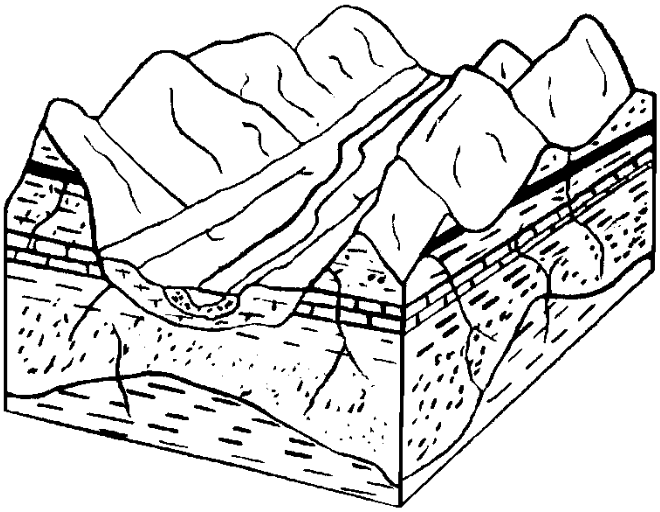
The following information provides a description of each hydrogeologic setting identified in the county, a block diagram illustrating the characteristics of the setting, and a listing of the charts for each unique combination of pollution potential indexes calculated for each setting. The charts provide information on how the ground water pollution potential index was derived and are a quick and easy reference for the accompanying ground water pollution potential map. A complete discussion of the rating and evaluation of each factor in the hydrogeologic settings is provided in Appendix A, Description of the Logic in Factor Selection.



6Da Alternating Sandstone, Limestone, Shale – Thin Regolith

This hydrogeologic setting is widespread, encompassing most upland areas in Monroe County. The area is characterized by high relief with broad, steep slopes and narrow, somewhat flatter ridge tops. The vadose zone and aquifers consist of slightly dipping, fractured, alternating sequences of dirty sandstones, shales, thin limestones, clays, and coals of the Pennsylvanian and Lower Permian Systems. Multiple aquifers are typically present. Depth to water is generally deep; shallower perched zones may overlie low permeability shales, limestones, and clays. Soils are generally thin to absent on steeper slopes. On gentler slopes, soils vary with the bedrock lithology. Small supplies of ground water are obtained from intersecting bedding planes or vertical fractures. Recharge is limited due to the steep slopes, deep aquifers, and layers of impermeable bedrock.

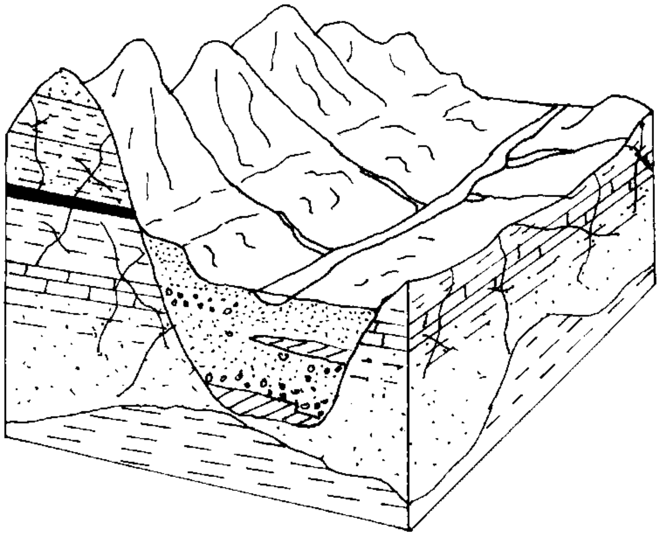
GWPP index values for the hydrogeologic setting of Alternating Sandstone, Limestone, Shale – Thin Regolith range from 63 to 89, with the total number of GWPP index calculations equaling 19.



6Fa River Alluvium with Overbank Deposits

This hydrogeologic setting is typically found in tributary valleys throughout Monroe County. This setting is somewhat similar to the 7Fa Glacial Lakes and Slackwater Terraces setting; however, the valleys and floodplains are narrower and the alluvial deposits are much thinner. Areas in this setting are similar to the adjacent uplands, which belong to the 6Da Alternating Sandstone, Limestone, Shale - Thin Regolith setting. Narrow, relatively flat-bottomed stream valleys flanked by steep bedrock ridges characterize the setting. Depth to water is usually shallow, averaging less than 30 feet. Soils are generally silt loams. The alluvium is composed primarily of fine-grained floodplain ("overbank") sediments. The alluvial deposits are typically saturated; however, the alluvium is too thin to be utilized as an aquifer. The aquifer is the underlying dirty sandstones, shales, thin limestones, mudstones, clays and coals of the Pennsylvanian and Lower Permian Systems. In most areas, the alluvium is in direct connection with the underlying bedrock aquifers. Recharge is moderate due to the relatively shallow depth to water, flatter topography, and the relatively low permeability of the bedrock. Recharge is higher than the surrounding uplands.

GWPP index values for the hydrogeologic setting of River Alluvium with Overbank Deposits range from 103 to 113, with the total number of GWPP index calculations equaling 4.



7D Buried Valley

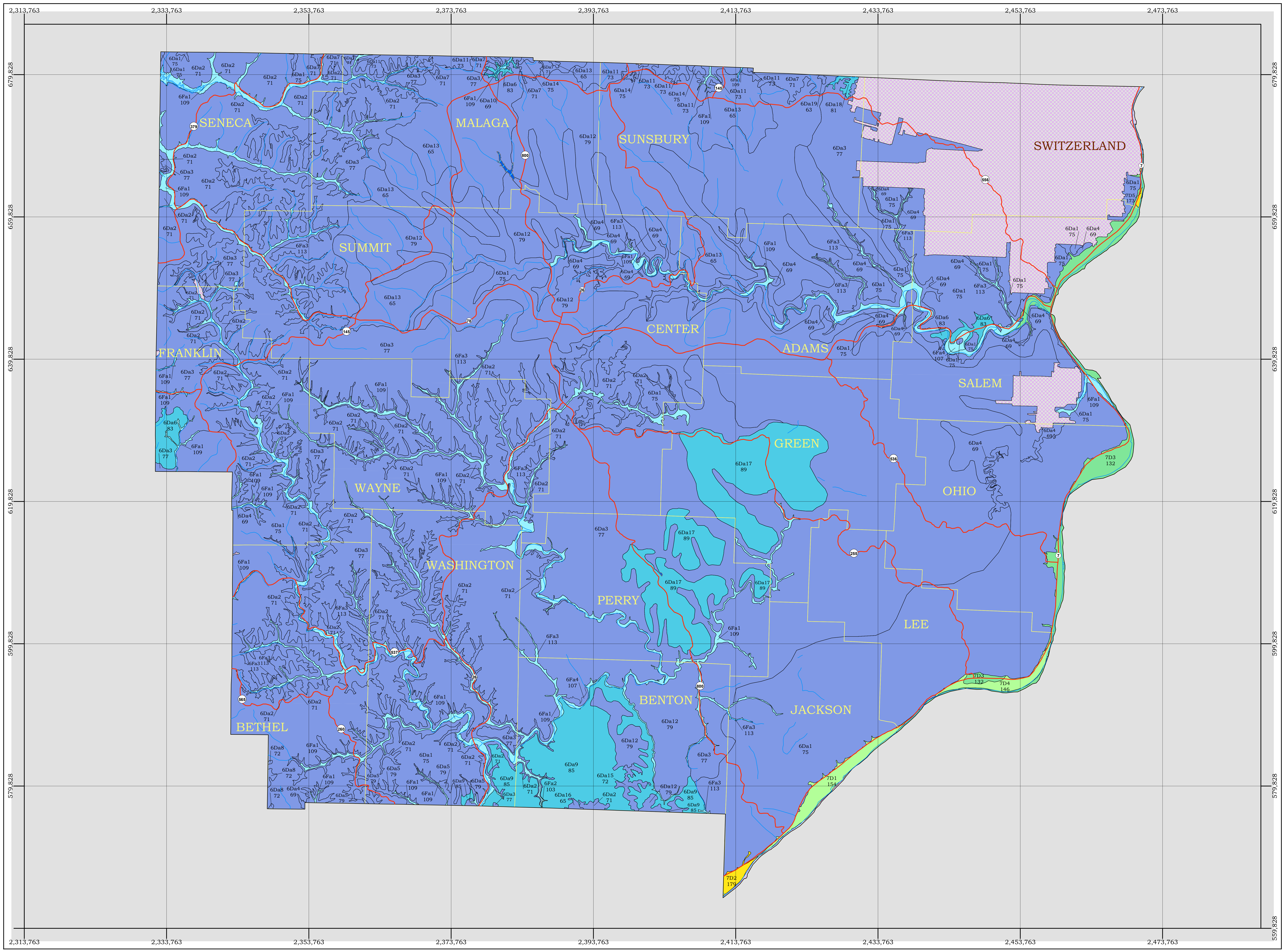
This hydrogeologic setting is limited to deposits found underlying Sunfish Creek and the Ohio River, which defines the eastern border of Monroe County. Broad, flat-lying floodplains and gently sloping terraces characterize the setting. Depths to water are typically less than 30 feet. The aquifer is composed of variable thicknesses of sand and gravel interbedded with finer-grained alluvium and lacustrine deposits. The modern stream may be in direct hydraulic connection with the underlying aquifer. Soils on floodplains are silt loams derived from modern alluvium. Recharge is typically relatively high due to the flat-lying topography, shallow depth to water, and the higher permeability of the soils, vadose zone materials, and aquifer.

The GWPP index values for the hydrogeologic setting of Buried Valley range from 132 to 179, with the total number of GWPP index calculations equaling 5.

Table 14. Hydrogeologic Settings, DRASTIC Factors, and Ratings

Setting	Depth to Water (feet)	Recharge (In/Yr)	Aquifer Media	Soil Media	Topography (% Slope)	Vadose Zone Media	Hydraulic Conductivity	Rating	Pesticide Rating
6Da1	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Thin/Absent Gravel	18+	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	75	103
6Da2	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Shrink/Swell Clay	12-18	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	71	94
6Da3	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Thin/Absent Gravel	12-18	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	77	109
6Da4	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Shrink/Swell Clay	18+	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	69	88
6Da5	30-50	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Shrink/Swell Clay	18+	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	79	98
6Da6	30-50	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Shrink/Swell Clay	6-12	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	83	110
6Da7	30-50	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Clay Loam	18+	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	71	78
6Da8	75-100	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Thin/Absent Gravel	12-18	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	72	104
6Da9	30-50	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Thin/Absent Gravel	18+	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	85	113
6Da10	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Clay Loam	2-6	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	69	92
6Da11	30-50	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Clay Loam	12-18	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	73	84
6Da12	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Thin/Absent Gravel	6-12	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	79	115
6Da13	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Clay Loam	6-12	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	65	80
6Da14	30-50	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Clay Loam	6-12	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	75	90
6Da15	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Silty Loam	0-2	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	72	100
6Da16	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Silty Loam	12-18	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	65	79
6Da17	30-50	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Thin/Absent Gravel	6-12	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	89	125
6Da18	15-30	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Clay Loam	18+	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	81	88
6Da19	50-75	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Clay Loam	12-18	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	1-100	63	74
6Fa1	15-30	4-7	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Silty Loam	0-2	Silt/clay	1-100	109	136
6Fa2	15-30	2-4	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Shrink/Swell Clay	0-2	Silt/clay	1-100	103	139
6Fa3	15-30	4-7	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Sandy Loam	0-2	Silt/clay	1-100	113	146
6Fa4	15-30	4-7	Interbedded sst/sh/lst/coal	Clay Loam	0-2	Silt/clay	1-100	107	131
7D1	15-30	7-10	Sand & gravel	Silty Loam	0-2	Sand & gravel w/silt & clay	700-1000	154	174
7D2	15-30	7-10	Sand & gravel	Silty Loam	0-2	Sand & gravel w/silt & clay	2000+	179	193
7D3	30-50	4-7	Sand & gravel	Sandy Loam	0-2	Sand & gravel w/silt & clay	700-1000	132	159

Setting	Depth to Water (feet)	Recharge (In/Yr)	Aquifer Media	Soil Media	Topography (% Slope)	Vadose Zone Media	Hydraulic Conductivity	Rating	Pesticide Rating
7D4	15-30	4-7	Sand & gravel	Silty Loam	0-2	Sand & gravel w/silt & clay	700-1000	146	166
7D5	5-15	7-10	Sand & gravel	Sandy Loam	0-2	Sand & gravel w/silt & clay	700-1000	173	198



Ground Water Pollution Potential of Monroe County

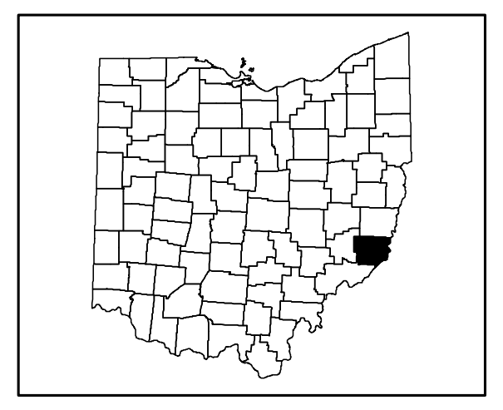
by

Kathy Sprowls

2016

Ohio Department of Natural Resources

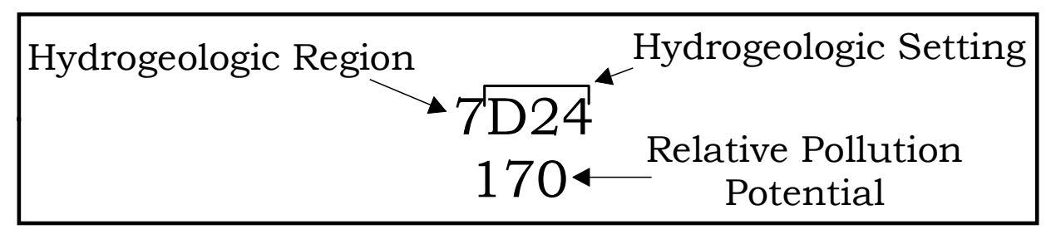
Division of Water Resources



Ground Water Pollution Potential maps are designed to evaluate the susceptibility of ground water to contamination from surface sources. These maps are based on the DRASTIC system developed for the USEPA (Aller et al., 1987). The DRASTIC system consists of two major elements: the designation of mappable units, termed hydrogeologic settings, and a relative rating system for determining the ground water pollution potential within a hydrogeologic setting. The application of DRASTIC to an area requires the recognition of a set of assumptions made in the development of the system. The evaluation of pollution potential of an area assumes that a contaminant with the mobility of water is introduced at the surface and is flushed into the ground water by precipitation. DRASTIC is not designed to replace specific on-site investigations.

In DRASTIC mapping, hydrogeologic settings form the basis of the system and incorporate the major hydrogeologic factors that affect and control ground water movement and occurrence. The relative rating system is based on seven hydrogeologic factors: Depth to water, net Recharge, Aquifer media, Soil media, Topography, Impact of the vadose zone media, and hydraulic Conductivity. These factors form the acronym DRASTIC. The relative rating system uses a combination of weights and ratings to produce a numerical value called the ground water pollution potential index. Higher index values indicate higher susceptibility to ground water contamination. Polygons (outlined in black on the map at left) are regions where the hydrogeologic setting and the pollution potential index are combined to create a mappable unit with specific hydrogeologic characteristics, which determine the region's relative vulnerability to contamination. Additional information on the DRASTIC system, hydrogeologic settings, ratings, and weighting factors is included in the report.

Description of Map Symbols



Legend

Colors are used to depict the ranges in the pollution potential indexes shown below. Warm colors (red, orange, yellow) represent areas of higher vulnerability (higher pollution potential indexes), while cool colors (green, blue, violet) represent areas of lower vulnerability to contamination (lower pollution potential indexes).

- Roads
- Streams
- Lakes
- Townships

N

<u>Index Ranges</u>

▨	Not Rated
🟦	Less Than 79
🟦	80 - 99
🟦	100 - 119
🟩	120 - 139
🟩	140 - 159
🟨	160 - 179
🟧	180 - 199
🟥	Greater Than 200

Black grid represents the State Plane South Coordinate System (NAD27, feet).

0 1 2 3 4

Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Kilometers

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Cartography by Kathy Sprowls, 2016