# Ground-Water Resources of the Kansas City, Kansas, Area

By

V. C. FISHEL

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## BULLETIN 71

# GROUND-WATER RESOURCES OF THE KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, AREA

By V. C. FISHEL

with analyses by

H. A. STOLTENBERG

Prepared by the State Geological Survey of Kansas and the United States Geological Survey, with the cooperation of the Division of Sanitation of the Kansas State Board of Health and the Division of Water Resources of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture



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# GROUND-WATER RESOURCES OF THE KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, AREA

By V. C. FISHEL

## ABSTRACT

This report describes the ground-water resources in the industrial areas in the Missouri and Kansas River Valleys in Kansas City, Kansas, and the Kansas River Valley extending from Kansas City to Bonner Springs, Kansas. The part of the Missouri River Valley considered is known as the Fairfax Industrial District and comprises about 4 square miles. The Kansas River Valley area in Kansas City, Kansas, includes five industrial districts—the Woodswether, Central, Rosedale, Armourdale, and Argentine Districts. The five districts have a combined area of about 7 square miles. The climate is subhumid, the normal annual precipitation being 36.19 inches.

The bedrock underlying the part of the Missouri and Kansas River Valleys in the Kansas City area is in the Missourian Series of the Pennsylvanian System. The Missourian Series has a total thickness of about 600 feet and is characterized especially by prominence of numerous limestone beds separated by thin deposits of clayey to somewhat sandy shale. Broadly speaking, these rocks do not yield water to wells at large rates, but they supply much of the ground water for farm wells on the upland in Wyandotte County.

The alluvium in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys consists of stream-laid deposits, probably including glacial outwash, that range in texture from clay and silt to sand and very coarse gravel. The thickness of the alluvium in a cross section of the Missouri River Valley, as determined by 11 test holes, averages 95 feet and the valley at the cross section is 2.1 miles wide. The average thickness of the alluvium in five cross sections in the Kansas River Valley ranges from 51 feet in a cross section near Bonner Springs to 77 feet in a cross section on Central Avenue in Kansas City. The width of the Kansas River Valley at the cross sections ranges from 1.0 to 1.6 miles. The ground water in the alluvium consists largely of water that has fallen as rain or snow and has percolated through the soil and subsoil materials to the water table.

The water table in the Fairfax District is from about 6 to 15 feet below the land surface. In the East Armourdale and Central Districts the water table generally is about 20 to 36 feet below the land surface, but at a few local points of heavy pumping it is somewhat lower. In the West Armourdale and Argentine Districts it ranges from 12 to 27 feet below the land surface and in the valley west of Argentine it ranges from about 10 to 30 feet below the land surface.

Two pumping tests were made in the Fairfax District, one test by the Corps of Engineers in 1944 and another test by the Layne-Western Company in 1941. From the data obtained it was computed that the alluvium in the Fairfax District has a coefficient of permeability of about 3,000 gallons a day per square foot.

Most of the wells constructed in recent years are of the gravel-pack type and are about 16 inches in diameter. The yields of 51 wells and the drawdowns for most of these wells are given. Twenty-two of the wells are in the Missouri River Valley and have an average yield of 980 gallons a minute and an average specific capacity of 180 gallons a minute per foot. Twenty-nine of the wells are in the Kansas River Valley and have an average yield of 650 gallons a minute and an average specific capacity of 60.

The industrial use of ground water in the Kansas City, Kansas, area is almost entirely for cooling and condensing purposes. It amounts to about 35,000,000 gallons a day and includes about 17,400,000 gallons a day in the Fairfax District, about 10,300,000 gallons a day in the East Armourdale and Central Districts, about 6,600,000 gallons a day in the Argentine and West Armourdale Districts, and about 700,000 gallons a day in the Kansas River Valley west of Kansas City.

The ground water in the alluvium in the Missouri and Kansas River Valleys is very hard and contains large amounts of iron. Of 75 samples of water collected in the area all but 3 contained more than 2.0 parts per million of iron and most of the samples contained more than 5.0 parts. The samples of water from the Missouri River Valley and from the Kansas River Valley west of Kansas City contained less than 100 parts per million of chloride but the samples collected in the Argentine, Armourdale, and Central Districts contained much greater amounts of chloride; 13 samples contained more than 200 parts per million of chloride and 5 samples contained more than 1,000 parts.

The report contains a map of the area showing the locations of wells and test holes. Maps that include only the area within Kansas City show contours on the bedrock and the thickness of the saturated alluvium. The field data upon which most of this report is based are given, including records of 81 wells and 86 test holes and chemical analyses of the water from 75 wells and test holes. Logs of 126 test holes and wells are given, including 59 test holes put down by the State Geological Survey.

## INTRODUCTION

Purpose and scope of the investigation.—The investigation upon which this report is based was begun in July 1943 as part of a program of ground-water investigations in Kansas by the United States Geological Survey and the State Geological Survey of Kansas in coöperation with the Division of Sanitation of the Kansas State Board of Health and the Division of Water Resources of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Similar investigations are being conducted in several other areas in Kansas.

For many years there has been a steady increase in the use of ground water for industrial purposes in Kansas City, Kansas. During the war this increase was greatly accelerated by the needs of military and naval establishments and by the need for increased production from many old industrial plants and from many large new war plants. The increasing development of water for industrial use has made it necessary that a better understanding of the hydrology of this area be acquired.

Location and extent of the area.—This report considers chiefly the industrial areas in the Missouri and Kansas River Valleys in Kansas City, Kansas, and the Kansas River Valley extending from Kansas City to Bonner Springs, Kansas. Kansas River joins Missouri River in Kansas City, Kansas. Most of the area considered in the report is within Wyandotte County, Kansas, but small areas are in Johnson County, Kansas, and Jackson and Platte Counties, Missouri. The part of the Missouri River Valley herein considered is known as the Fairfax Industrial District and comprises about 4 square miles. The Kansas River Valley area in Kansas City, Kansas, includes five industrial districts which are, beginning at the mouth of the river, the Woodswether, Central, Rosedale, Armourdale, and Argentine Districts. The five districts have a combined area of about 7 square miles. The location of the area is shown in Figure 1.

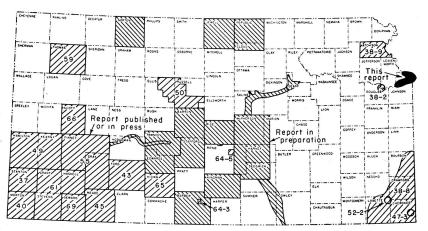


Fig. 1. Area covered by this report and areas in Kansas for which coöperative ground-water reports have been published or are in preparation.

Previous investigations.—The more important papers that have a bearing on the geology and ground-water resources of the Kansas City, Kansas, area are cited below. Many of the investigations in this area have been concerned with the stratigraphy of the Pennsylvanian rocks. Earlier investigations on the stratigraphy of the Pennsylvanian rocks of Kansas are discussed by Moore (1935) who

gives an excellent bibliography for each Pennsylvanian formation. In 1902, Bailey prepared a special report on mineral waters in Kansas which includes the analyses of some waters from the bedrock formation in the Kansas City area. In 1917, McCourt and others of the Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines published a report on the geology of Jackson County, Missouri, which is adjacent to Kansas City, Kansas. This report includes a short chapter on underground water. Reports by Newell (1935) and by Jewett and Newell (1935) on the geology of Johnson, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties were also published. In 1940, Moore prepared a generalized report on the ground-water resources of Kansas, which includes references to the rocks cropping out in the Kansas City area.

A report (Meinzer and Wenzel, 1946, p. 160) on water levels and artesian pressures in the United States in 1943 contains a chapter on the observation-well program in Wyandotte County. Additional reports of this series will be published annually. A report on the availability of ground-water supplies for national defense industries in Kansas discusses briefly the availability of ground-water supplies in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys. (Lohman and others, 1942, pp. 29-32.)

Methods of Investigations.—The investigation upon which this report is based was begun in the summer of 1943 when I spent about 2 months in the area. Well owners and drillers were interviewed regarding the nature and thickness of the water-bearing formations penetrated by the wells and all available logs were collected. Information regarding the yields of wells, water levels in wells, temperature of the water, chemical character of the water, and the use of ground water was obtained.

Samples of water were collected from 23 wells and 51 test holes and were analyzed by H. A. Stoltenberg, chemist, in the Water and Sewage Laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Health at Lawrence. In addition an analysis of water from the public supply at Bonner Springs was supplied by the Kansas State Board of Health, making a total of 75 analyses for the area. The determinations of free carbon dioxide and pH of the water were made by Mr. Stoltenberg at the well site with portable apparatus.

During the summer of 1944, 59 test holes (Pl. 1) were drilled in the area by O. S. Fent and Milford Klingaman, using the portable hydraulic-rotary rig owned by the State Geological Survey of Kansas. Samples of drill cuttings were collected and studied in the field by Mr. Fent and were later examined in the office by me. Additional logs were made available by the Layne-Western Company; by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; and by the chief engineers of some of the industrial plants.

Altitudes of the measuring points were established at some of the wells and of the land surface at each of the test holes put down by the drilling rig. The levels were run from benchmarks of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey by Charles K. Bayne and Ray Miles, using a plane table and telescopic alidade.

Field data were compiled on topographic maps of the U. S. Geological Survey and the base map for Plate 1 was prepared from these maps.

Acknowledgments.—I am indebted to the many residents of the area who kindly supplied information regarding ground-water conditions. Acknowledgment is given for the fine coöperation of all the industrial-plant engineers who made available much information regarding the wells of their respective plants. Harry Higgins, Industrial Engineer for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, supplied much information regarding the Fairfax Industrial District and made available many well logs.

Acknowledgment is given to the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for permitting me to participate in several pumping tests conducted by the Corps of Engineers in the Fairfax Industrial District. Data collected during the pumping tests and logs of test holes were made available. I spent several days in the field and office with W. A. Wall and R. A. Sackewitz in connection with the pumping tests.

Many wells and test holes have been drilled in the Missouri and Kansas River Valleys in the Kansas City area by the Layne-Western Company. Special acknowledgment is given to R. O. Joslyn and L. H. Heckman, President and Vice-President, respectively, for making available well records collected by their company over a period of many years of operation in this area. P. S. Judy, president of Air-Made Well Company, supplied much information regarding ground-water conditions in the Kansas City area and gave permission to use his drainage well as an observation well (No.138).

Clifton Roberts, Vice-President of the Kansas City, Kansas, Chamber of Commerce, supplied information concerning industries. J. M. Jewett of the State Geological Survey of Kansas supplied much information regarding the geology and ground-water resources of the area in advance of the field work and generously gave much help and advice during the course of the investigation.

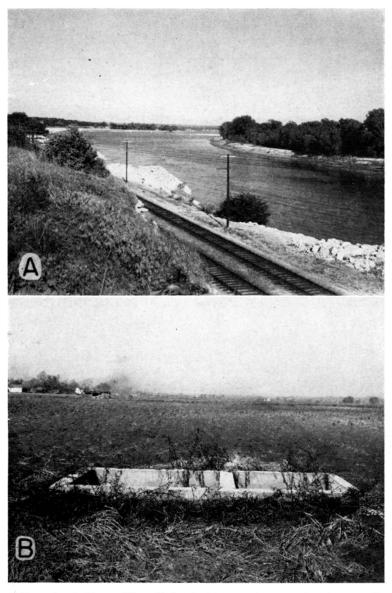


PLATE 2. A, Kansas River Valley looking east from a point about 1 mile west of Muncie on Highway K-32. B, Well 138 in the Kansas Valley, which is used as a drainage well.

The manuscript for this report has been critically reviewed by several members of the Federal Geological Survey; by R. C. Moore, Director of Research, and J. C. Frye, Executive Director of the State Geological Survey of Kansas; by George S. Knapp, Chief Engineer of the Division of Water Resources, Kansas State Board of Agriculture; and by Paul D. Haney, Director, and Ogden S. Jones, Geologist, of the Division of Sanitation, Kansas State Board of Health. The manuscript was edited by Betty Hagerman and the illustrations were drafted in final form under the supervision of Eileen Martin and Robyn Ashby Addis.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

## TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The land surface consists of rolling uplands occupying the divide between Kansas and Missouri Rivers, and a relatively large area occupied by the stream valleys (Pls. 1 and 2A). The area covered by the valleys of the two rivers and their principal tributaries includes a considerable part of Wyandotte County. The flood plain of the Missouri River, which adjoins the county ranges from 2 to more than 3 miles in width, and that of Kansas River averages slightly more than 1 mile, being somewhat narrower in Wyandotte County than in many areas to the west. High bluffs rise above the flood plains of both rivers.

## CULTURE AND RESOURCES

The following statements are based in part on data furnished by the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Kansas, and in part on the 1940 census by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Kansas City, Kansas, is situated in Wyandotte County and has an area of 21 square miles. In 1940 Wyandotte County had a population of 154,071, of which 121,458 were in Kansas City. The population of Kansas City has increased considerably since 1940 as a result of the construction of several large war plants in the area and the enlargement and conversion of existing industries for war purposes.

The numerous industries in Kansas City, Kansas, include meat packing, flour milling, grain storage, walnut lumber milling, dairying, soap manufacturing, petroleum refining and distribution, fibre box and bag manufacturing, and steel fabricating. In 1940 there were 270 industrial plants in the city.

The Kansas City area is served by 12 railroad trunk lines, 3 air

lines, and 53 motor-truck lines. It is the center of a network of excellent highways, including U. S. Highways 24, 40, 50, 69, 73, and 169 and Kansas Highways 5, 10, 32, 58, and 132.

Improvement of the Missouri River channel between St. Louis and Kansas City has linked this city with the inland waterways system which serves many ports including those of the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. Completion of work now under way will provide navigable water as far north as Omaha, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa.

## CLIMATE

The Kansas City, Kansas, area is in a region well supplied with rainfall, especially during the growing season. In common with parts of the country far removed from large bodies of water, it is subject to hot periods during the summer season and to severe drops

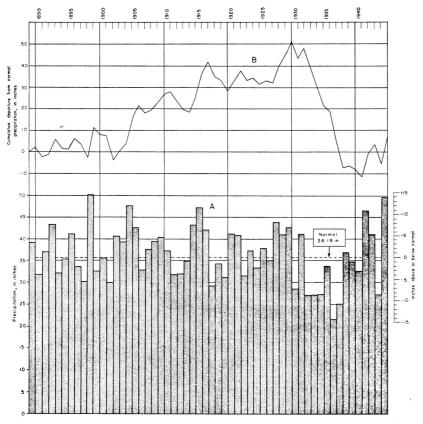


Fig. 2. Annual precipitation and cumulative departure from normal precipitation at Kansas City, Missouri.

in temperature during the winter. During the summer hot spells temperatures may reach 100° to 105° F. for several days in succession and at night the temperature may not drop much below 70° to 75°. Cold waves occasionally sweep in from the plains to the northwest, and, if the ground is covered with snow, cold weather may persist for several weeks, although temperatures below zero rarely persist as long as three days.

According to the records of the U.S. Weather Bureau's station at

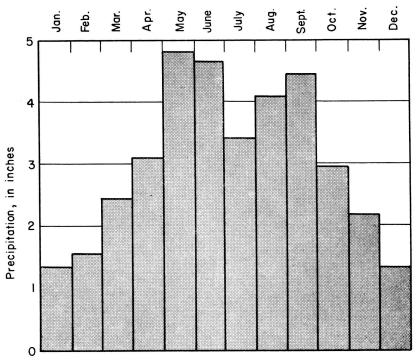


Fig. 3. Monthly distribution of precipitation at Kansas City, Missouri.

Kansas City, Missouri, the greatest annual precipitation on record in this area was 50.25 inches in 1898. The normal precipitation is 36.19 inches (Fig. 2). The greatest precipitation is during the summer months and the least precipitation is during December, January, and February (Fig. 3).

The mean annual temperature in this area is 54.4° F., but the highest temperature recorded was 108° F., and the lowest was -22° F. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 9,

but killing frosts have occurred as late as May 25. The first killing frost in the fall has occurred as early as September 30, but its average date is October 28. The average length of the growing season is 202 days.

## GEOLOGY IN RELATION TO GROUND WATER

This report is chiefly concerned with the geology and the occurrence of ground water in the alluvium in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys. Brief consideration is given, however, to the underlying bedrock which is in the Pennsylvanian System and to the glacial drift and loess of Pleistocene age.

### PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

The bedrock underlying the Kansas City area belongs to the Kansas City, and Lansing groups of the Missourian Series of the rock classification called the Pennsylvanian System (Jewett and Newell, 1935, pp. 159-185; Moore, 1940, pp. 43-48).

The Missourian Series has a total thickness of about 600 feet and is characterized especially by numerous limestone beds separated by clayey to somewhat sandy shale. Broadly speaking, these rocks are not good aquifers, but they supply much of the ground water for farm wells on the upland in Wyandotte County. During years of low precipitation many of these farm wells either go dry or yield inadequate supplies of water for domestic and stock needs. Limestones that are water-bearing near the outcrops include especially the Stanton, Plattsburg, Wyandotte, Iola, and Dennis limestones.

## QUATERNARY SYSTEM

The consolidated rocks of this area are to a large extent overlain by much younger unconsolidated materials. These deposits consist of glacial drift and loess of Pleistocene age and alluvium of Pleistocene and Recent age.

### PLEISTOCENE SERIES

During Pleistocene time the northern part of the United States was invaded by several successive ice sheets or glaciers, some of which reached to and in some places beyond the Missouri and Kansas River Valleys. According to Darton (1915, p. 5):

In the earlier part of the glacial epoch, called the Kansan stage, the ice sheet extended from the north halfway across northeastern Kansas, reaching the present valley of Kansas River and in places extending a few miles south of it. Probably the ice sheet had much to do with determining the position of the Kansas River Valley, for the river began at that time to flow in its

present general course. This ice sheet covered about 4,000,000 square miles in northern North America about 300,000 years ago and endured for a long time. It was several thousand feet thick, and it accumulated at a time when the fall of snow was in excess of melting and evaporation. Its southern edge was in the zone where melting kept pace with the advance of the ice, and apparently in some stages of its existence its margin remained at the same place for a long time. Its flow was due mainly to the thickness of the ice, for the land does not at all slope downward to the south, which was the direction of the movement.

As the glacier moved along it picked up large quantities of rock and soil. This material was slowly carried southward and in some areas accumulated at the southern edge of the ice in a deposit known as a terminal moraine. When melting gained on the rate of advance the glacial front receded and the clay, sand, gravel, and boulders which the ice had contained were left behind in a sheet covering the rocks of the country. This deposit is called till or drift.

According to Jewett and Newell (1935, p. 185):

The oldest deposits of Pleistocene age recognized in Wyandotte County are isolated remnants of till of Kansan age occurring in places on the hilltops. These deposits are rare and consist of a heterogeneous association of erratics, worn boulders of local limestone, and sand. The foreign boulders and pebbles consist mainly of Sioux quartzite, with numerous granites and metamorphic rocks.

These glacial deposits are located above the water table in Wyandotte County and, consequently, are of little importance as a source of ground water.

### PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT SERIES

Loess.—Younger deposits of probable Pleistocene age include the widespread loess, a yellowish to brownish fine-grained silt found bordering the valleys. The loess covering is thickest along the edge of the bluff of Missouri River, where in some places it attains a thickness of more than 50 feet. Farther from the edges of the valley it is much thinner and gradually becomes indistinguishable from the soil covering. The loess is absent along the north side of Kansas River between Edwardsville and Bonner Springs, probably having been removed by erosion inasmuch as it is continuous along the south wall of the valley. South of Bonner Springs loess covers the indurated formations as far west as Loring. The eastern part of Wyandotte County is covered by an irregular layer of loess, effectively hiding the underlying formations in the vicinity of Kansas City.

Some farms in Wyandotte County obtain meager ground-water supplies from wells in loess. The loess is very porous, but its fine texture makes it relatively impervious. Where water-bearing, it yields a low flow into wells, and although these wells may afford a steady source of supply, none of them yield large quantities of water.

Alluvium.—Alluvium of Recent age and probably some of Pleistocene age occurs in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys and some of their larger tributaries. The alluvium consists of streamlaid deposits that range in texture from clay and silt to sand and very coarse gravel. The character of the alluvium varies greatly depending on its origin and mode of deposition. Much of the alluvium in the Kansas Valley near Kansas City probably is of glacial origin, having been deposited as glacial outwash by the swollen streams that emanated from the melting ice sheets. Test holes were drilled along five lines across the Kansas Valley and along one line across the Missouri Valley to determine the thickness and character of the alluvium in the two valleys. Another line of test holes was drilled across part of the Missouri Valley. The cross sections and locations of the cross sections are shown in Plate 1, and the logs of the test holes are given at the end of this report. As shown by the cross sections, the thickness of the alluvium in the Kansas Valley ranges from about 51 to 77 feet. The width of the Kansas Valley at the cross sections ranges from 1.0 to 1.6 miles. The alluvium in the Missouri Valley averages 95 feet in thickness and the valley at that cross section is 2.1 miles wide. The thickness of the alluvium and the width of the valley at each cross section are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Thic ness of the alluvium and width of valley for five cross sections in the Kansas River Valley and one cross section in the Missouri River Valley

Valley	Cross section	Number of test holes	Width (miles)	Average thickness. (feet)
Missouri Kansas Kansas Kansas Kansas Kansas Kansas	A-A' C-C' D-D' E-E' F-F' G-G'	11 7 5 8 7 10	2.1 1.4 1.2 1.6 1.0	95 77 76 71 61 51

The logs and cross sections (Pl. 1) indicate that the material above the water table is not as permeable as that at greater depth. Several feet of the surficial material is composed largely of silt and clay but most of it is slightly sandy. The surficial material is underlain by gravel and sand interbedded with lenses of silt and clay.

The altitudes and shape of the surface of the bedrock beneath the alluvium in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys in the Kansas City area are shown in Figure 4 by contour lines, based on the records of the test holes drilled by the State Geological Survey, records of test holes supplied by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and reported depths to bedrock in many industrial wells. In general, the valleys have wide and relatively flat bedrock floors. The bedrock rises abruptly from the channels beneath the valley and crops out at an altitude of approximately 760 feet along the marginal areas.

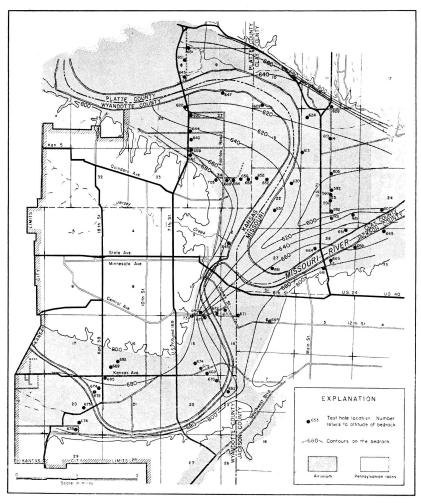


Fig. 4. Contours on the bedrock in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys in the Kansas City, Kansas, area.

Test holes drilled by the Corps of Engineers revealed the presence of a deep and narrow channel extending northeastward from the mouth of the Kansas River. It will be noted in cross section C-C' (Pl. 1) that there is a deep narrow channel near the western edge of the valley, and that in cross section D-D' (Pl. 1) the bedrock is low at test hole 101. No evidence is available, however, to indicate that the channel extends farther up the Kansas River Valley. There is a possibility that this channel extends up Turkey Creek Valley and that it was formed during Pleistocene time. According to McCourt and others (1917, pp. 81-82):

During the Tertiary epoch there are indications that the drainage was to the east. . . . Turkey Creek then flowed across the site of Kansas City, joining the Big Blue near its mouth. . . . When the ice front pushed south, it came to the large river that occupied the present Kansas and lower Missouri Valleys. The ice front was probably lobed and it seems that two of these lobes pushed across the river, one into the northern part of Kansas City and one into the region near Sibley, at first damming back the streams and then forcing them across low points on the divides. The Kansas was in this way forced into the former valley of Turkey Creek. . . . With the melting of the Kansan glacier, . . . the new streams thus formed received large quantities of water from the melting of later ice sheets in the northern states. Turkey Creek took advantage of the new opening into the Kansas and abandoned its pre-glacial valley.

## SOURCE, OCCURRENCE, AND MOVEMENT OF THE GROUND WATER

Throughout most of the land area of the earth the rock formations in a certain zone are fully saturated with water. The lower limit of this zone is found at a variable but generally great depth, below which the pressure is so great that pores capable of holding water cannot exist in the rocks. The upper surface of the zone of saturation is known as the water table, and in different places it may lie at the surface or at depths as much as several hundred feet below the surface, depending on the character of the rocks and the climate. The water in the upper part of the zone of saturation is generally replenished from precipitation, some of which reaches the water table by percolation downward through the soil. Normally the water that reaches the water table moves slowly toward the streams and discharges into them. Before all the ground water above stream level can be drained away, more water is generally added from the surface, keeping the water table somewhat above stream level in the inter-stream tracts, though fluctuating as the recharge is momentarily more or less than the discharge. Owing to the continuous process of draining and the intermittent nature of recharge, the water table is in continuous fluctuation.

The ground water in the alluvium of the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys consists largely of water that has fallen in the form of rain and snow and has percolated through the soil and subsoil materials to the water table. In areas of heavy pumping of ground water, as in parts of the Kansas River area in Kansas City, Kansas, the water table may be lower than the water surface in the river and the aquifer may receive recharge from the river.

The water in the alluvium occurs in the interstices between particles of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. The rate at which water moves through these materials depends on the hydraulic gradient, or slope of the water table, and on the size and shape of the interstices. The amount of water available for pumping also depends on the thickness of the saturated alluvium. Water moves freely through coarse gravels even under low hydraulic gradients, whereas it moves with extreme slowness through compact clay even under high hydraulic gradients. Although considerable quantities of water may move through beds of compact clay over very long periods of time, these deposits are regarded as being essentially impervious, and their importance with respect to ground water in some places is merely that they may serve as confining beds for water in adjacent beds of more permeable material.

The approximate rate of movement of the water through the gravel, sand, and silt can be obtained by application of the following formula given by Wenzel (1942, p. 71, equation 49):  $v = \frac{PI}{p}$ . Where v is the average velocity of the ground water, P is the coefficient of permeability, I is the hydraulic gradient, and p is the porosity. If P is defined in Meinzer's units (gallons per day per square foot under a hydraulic gradient of 100 percent and a temperature of 60° F.), if I is given in feet per mile, and if p is given in percentage, v will be given in feet per day by the following formula:  $v = \frac{PI}{395 p}$ .

The coefficient of permeability of the water-bearing material at well 16, as determined by a pumping test, is about 3,000 gallons a day per square foot. The hydraulic gradient is about 5 feet to the mile. For an assumed porosity of 30 percent the average velocity of the ground water can be computed by the above formula as follows:

$$v = \frac{3,000 \times 5}{395 \times 30} = 1.3$$
 feet per day.

For silt having a coefficient of permeability of 10 gallons a day per square foot and a porosity of 30 percent the ground water would

have a velocity of about 0.05 inch per day under a hydraulic gradient of 5 feet to the mile.

The depths to water level in the wells and test holes that were measured during the course of this investigation are given in Table 9 and are also shown on Plate 1. The depths to water level in many of the test holes are shown on the cross sections in Plate 1 and are also given in logs of wells and test holes at the end of this report.

The water table in the Fairfax District lies from about 6 to 15 feet below the land surface, but it may be considerably lower in

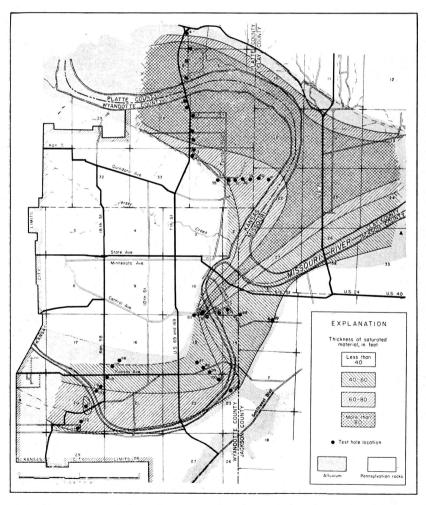


Fig. 5. Thickness of the saturated alluvium in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys in the Kansas City, Kansas, area.

local cones of depression near pumped wells. In the East Armourdale and Central Districts the water table generally is about 20 to 36 feet below the land surface, but at a few local points of heavy pumping it is somewhat lower. In the West Armourdale and Argentine Districts it ranges from 12 to 27 feet below the land surface and in the valley west of Argentine it ranges from about 10 to 30 feet below the land surface. In the valley west of Argentine the depth to the water table depends more on the topography and drainage than on the utilization of ground water.

The approximate thickness of the saturated alluvium in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys is shown in Figure 5. The Missouri Valley includes a large area having a saturated thickness of more than 80 feet, and at test hole 9 the saturated thickness is more than 100 feet. A narrow strip having a saturated thickness of more than 80 feet extends up the Kansas Valley as far as Central Avenue. Other factors being equal, the largest yields from wells would be expected in the area having a saturated thickness of more than 80 feet. Most of the alluvium in the Kansas Valley in Kansas City, Kansas, has a saturated thickness ranging from 40 to 60 feet, but in a strip extending from the Argentine District to the Missouri Valley the saturated thickness ranges from 60 to 80 feet. The thickness of the saturated alluvium decreases toward the edges of the valleys, where along narrow strips it ranges from a featheredge to 40 feet.

### PERMEABILITY OF THE WATER-BEARING MATERIALS

The permeability of water-bearing materials may be determined by laboratory tests of samples of the materials, by determinations of ground-water velocity in the field, and by pumping tests made on wells that draw water from the materials.

The pumping-test method, which was the only method applied in this area, was used to determine the permeability of the alluvium in the Fairfax District. The particular technique used consists of pumping a well that penetrates water-bearing material whose permeability is to be determined, and observing the decline of the water level in several observation wells near the pumped well. The method is based on the consideration that, after approximate equilibrium is established in the shape of the water table around a pumped well, equal quantities of water move toward the well in a given unit of time through a successive series of coaxial cylindrical surfaces around the well. Because the areas of the large cylinders

through which the water percolates are greater than the areas of the smaller cylinders, the velocity of the ground water passing through them is proportionately less, and the hydraulic gradients are proportionately smaller. According to Darcy's fundamental law the discharge, Q, through any of the concentric cylindrical sections of water-bearing material, is equal to PiA, and the permeability of the material, P, equals  $\frac{Q}{iA}$  where i is the hydraulic gradient at a point on the cone of depression around the discharging well and A is the area of the cylindrical surface at the point where i is determined. Wenzel (1942, pp. 77-79) presents the following formula, known as the Thiem formula, for determining the permeability of water-bearing materials:

$$P = \frac{Q (\log_{e} r_{2} - \log_{e} r_{1})}{\pi (h_{2}^{2} - h_{1}^{2})}$$

where Q is the discharge of the pumped well, and  $h_1$  and  $h_2$  are the thicknesses of the saturated material at two observation wells located at distances of  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ , respectively, from the pumped well. In the above equation  $h_2^2 — h_1^2 = (h_2 + h_1)$   $(h_2 — h_1 = 2m \ (h_2 — h_1)$  where m is the average thickness of the saturated water-bearing material. It is taken as the average thickness of the saturated material at the observation wells after the water levels have declined to an approximate "equilibrium" condition. Then:

$$P = \frac{Q (\log_{e} r_{2} - \log_{e} r_{1})}{2\pi m (h_{2} - h_{1})}$$

If the rate of pumping is given in gallons a minute and the logarithms are converted to base 10, the above formula for the permeability in Meinzer's units becomes:

$$P = \frac{527.7 \text{ q} \qquad (\log_{10} \text{ r}_2 - \log_{10} \text{ r}_1)}{\text{m}}$$

$$= \frac{527.7 \text{ q} \qquad \triangle \log_{10} \text{ r}}{\text{m}} \cdot \frac{\triangle \log_{10} \text{ r}}{\triangle \text{ h}}.$$

The coefficient of permeability as defined by Meinzer is expressed as the number of gallons of water a day, at 60° F., that is conducted laterally through each mile of the water-bearing bed under investigation (measured at right angles to the direction of flow) for each foot of thickness of the bed, and for each foot per mile of hydraulic gradient (Stearns, 1927, p. 148). The value of  $\frac{\triangle \log_{10} r}{\triangle h}$  is obtained by making use of the straight line relation that exists when the altitudes or drawdowns of the water levels in the observation wells are plotted on a linear scale against the distances of the observa-

tion wells from the pumped well on a logarithmic scale. The value of  $\frac{\triangle \log_{10} r}{\triangle h}$  is given by the slope of the straight line. If values of  $\frac{\triangle \log_{10} \hat{r}}{\triangle h}$  are selected from the straight line with values of r between 10 and 100 feet (or between 100 and 1,000 feet),  $\Delta \log_{10} r$  becomes unity, and the formula becomes:  $P = \frac{527.7 \text{ q}}{\text{m} \triangle h}$ .

Pumping tests were made on well 16 (Pl. 1) by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, during January and February, 1944, and on well 49 (plant well 6) at the Phillips Petroleum Company by Layne-Western Company in July 1941.

### Pumping Test on Well 16

A series of pumping tests was made on well 16 (Pl. 3) by the Corps of Engineers in January and February, 1944. The data for these tests were kindly made available by the Corps of Engineers. The well is located about 350 feet east of the south end of the bridge across the Missouri River on U. S. Highways 69 and 169 and about 160 feet (south) from the landward toe of the levee along Missouri River. Well 16 was constructed especially for these tests and was later filled in. It was drilled to a depth of 95 feet and was cased with 12-inch porous concrete drain tile. The saturated alluvium was about 105 feet thick at the well.

Thirty-eight observation wells were constructed along three equally spaced radial lines (A, B, and C) extending out from the pumped well. Line A extended to the north and was perpendicular to the river, line B extended to the southeast, and line C extended to the southwest. The observation wells in each line were located at distances of 5, 15, 35, 75, and 155 feet from the pumped well. The observation wells at each of these points were sunk to three different depths roughly representing penetrations of 25, 50, and 75 percent of the saturated thickness (Pl. 3). The pumped well penetrated approximately 70 percent of the saturated thickness, and a series of pumping tests was performed using the well at this depth. Then the well was plugged at several depths in succession, and the tests repeated at each of these depths to determine the effects of the partially penetrating well. Each series of tests included pumping the well at different discharge rates until the water levels in the observation wells reached equilibrium. The altitudes of the water levels for approximate equilibrium conditions in the observation wells having a penetration of 50 percent are given in Table 2 for 14 of the tests.

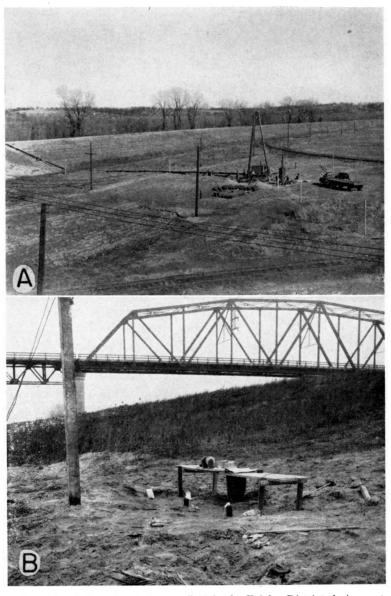


PLATE 3. A. Pumping test on well 16 in the Fairfax District, facing east from the bridge on U. S. Highways 69 and 169. B, Close-up view showing tops of three observation wells that are located at each point and the electrical apparatus for measuring the water levels.

The altitudes of the water levels for each test given in Table 2 were plotted on semilogarithmic paper against the distances of the observation wells from the pumped well as shown on Figure 6 for test 1. The altitudes of the water level for r at distances of 10 and 100 feet were obtained from the straight lines. The difference in altitude at distances of 10 and 100 feet is equal to  $\Delta$  h in the above equation for computing the coefficient of permeability. The coeffi-

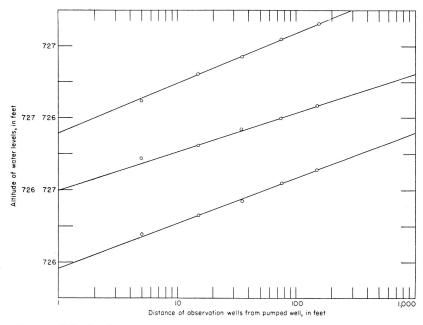


Fig. 6. Altitude of water levels plotted against the distance of the observation wells from the pumped well during the test on well 16.

cients of permeability were computed for each line of wells for each test and are given in Table 3. The average thickness of the saturated material at the observation wells during the pumping tests was variable but was approximately 100 feet. The error involved in using the approximate thickness of 100 feet is inappreciable compared to the probable errors caused by the change in stage of the river and the partial penetration of the pumped well. The average coefficient of permeability of 3,030 gallons a day per square foot given in Table 3 is believed to be of the right order of magnitude, but it may be somewhat low due to only partial penetration of the pumped well.

Table 2. Altitudes of water levels in observation wells during pumping test on well 16

(Add 720 to the altitudes given below to convert them to feet above mean sea level.)

Test No Date, 1944 Time		Jan. 23 8:00 a. m.	2 Jan. 23 6:00 p. m.	3 Jan. 24 8:00 a. m.	Jan. 24 11:59 p. m.	5 Jan. 26 9:30 a. m.	8 Feb. 1 11:59 p. m.	9 Feb. 8 6:00 p. m.	10 Feb. 9 10:00 p. m.	11 Feb. 9 11:59 a. m.	14 Feb. 15 10:00 p. m.	15 Feb. 16 2:00 p. m.	16 Feb. 17 11:59 p. m.	17 Feb. 18 8:00 a. m.	18 Feb. 18 2:00 p. m.
Rate of pumping (gallons a minute)	rte)	415	610	850	400	745	250	160	235	06	270	285	395	585	775
Well No.	(r) (feet)						A	Altitude of water levels	water lev	els					
3A 5A 7A 10A 13A	5 15 35 75 155	5.74 6.12 6.36 6.71 6.92	5.14 5.68 6.14 6.44 6.76	4.31 5.77 6.33 6.83	5.64 6.28 6.60 6.93 7.24	5.54 6.44 6.96 7.58	7.35 7.67 7.83 8.27 8.23	7.22 7.42 7.53 7.75	6.83 7.16 7.36 7.64 7.78	7.50 7.57 7.61 7.93 7.78	4.67 5.03 5.53 5.27	4.08 4.63 5.17 4.93	4.07 4.40 4.68 4.76 4.84	3.28 3.28 4.5.28 4.5.48 4.84 4.84 4.84	2.48 3.40 4.33 4.33
140 160 180 200 230	15 35 75 155	5.89 6.15 6.35 6.59 6.78	5.37 5.76 6.10 6.42 6.68	6.21 6.77 6.77	6.68 6.35 6.76 6.84 6.98	5.77 6.22 6.82 7.25 7.56	7.37 7.65 7.73 8.00 8.12	7.15 7.35 7.38 7.58	6.77 7.13 7.21 7.46 7.42	7.42 7.47 7.56 7.64 7.70	4.73 5.10 5.28 5.67	5.25 6.13 7.25 7.25 7.25	3.88 44.24 5.44.50 5.22	3.18 3.62 4.03 5.02	2.50 3.12 3.69 4.20 4.84
26B 28B 30B 32B 35B	155 155	6.34 6.34 6.48 6.66	5.42 5.81 6.13 6.37	4.68 5.30 6.14 6.50	6.30 6.30 6.76 888	5.84 6.44 6.89 7.06 7.34	7.15 7.63 7.82 7.90 8.00	7.17 7.36 7.44 7.50 7.54	6.82 7.14 7.30 7.40 7.48	7.42 7.52 7.55 7.55 7.55	4.80 5.57 5.57 90	2.44 2.75 2.00 5.15 5.33	4.10 4.34 5.18 5.18	3.38 3.80 4.44 4.49	23.74 33.40 44.26 4.26

` `							
	Rate	Penetra-	Stage of river	Coe	fficient of (g pd/sq		lity
Test	pumping	tion	(feet		Li	ne	
No.	(gallons a minute)	(percent)	above sea level)	A	В	C	Average
$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array}$	415 610 850 400 745	68 68 68 52 52	728.0 728.3 728.3 729.5 730.2	3,165 3,025 2,990 2,180 2,480	4,040 4,160 3,740 3,585 4,330	3,410 3,525 3,370 4,410 2,985	3,540 3,570 3,370 3,390 3,265
8 9 10 11 14	250 160 235 90 270	37 37 37 37 37 52	728.5 728.1 728.1 728.1 724.8	2,235 1,875 1,900 1,450 1,980	3,990 4,965 4,750 6,630 2,005	2,395 2,280 2,940 1,935 1,950	2,870 3,040 3,195 3,340 1,980
15 16 17 18	285 395 585 775	52 68 68 68	724.2 723.7  723.5	1,660 4,065 3,035 3,125	1,775 3,190 3,400 3,330	1,605 2,230 2,645 2,610	1,680 3,160 3,025 3,020
Average			) 	2,510	3,850	2,730	3,030

Table 3. Coefficients of permeability computed for well 16 in the Fairfax District

## Pumping Test on Well 49

Well 49 (Plant well 6) at the Phillips Petroleum Company was drilled by the Layne-Western Company in July 1941. It is 85.8 feet deep and has a diameter of 26 inches. Five observation wells were drilled on a line running north-northeast and south-southwest through the well. The line of wells makes an angle of about 20 degrees with a line running north and south through well 49. A pumping test was made by the Layne-Western Company on July 11, 1941, and the data from this test were kindly made available by the Layne-Western Company. Water-level and discharge measurements made during the pumping test are given in Table 4.

The drawdowns of the water level at 6:30 p. m. in wells 49B, 49C, and 49D are plotted in Figure 7 against the distances of the observation wells from the pumped well. From Figure 7 it is found that the change in drawdown ( $\Delta$ s) over one cycle of the semilogarithmic

<sup>(</sup>a) The coefficient of permeability is given for a temperature of  $53^{\circ}$  F. which was the temperature of the ground water at the time of the test.

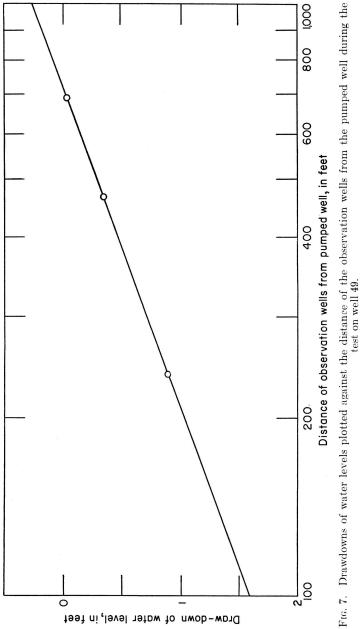
Table 4. Depths to water level and discharge measurements made during the pumping test on well 49 on July 11, 1941

	•				,,,-		
Direction f Distance f	rom well 49		49A NNE 250	49B SSW 240	49C SSW 470	49D SSW 690	49E SSW 935
Тімі	Rate of pumping (gallons a minute)		Dep	th to wat	er level (f	eet)	
12:30 p.m. 1:30 2:30 3:30 4:30 5:30	980 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	17.00 32.17 35.00 35.00 35.00 35.00 35.00	15.58 16.17 16.33 16.46 16.58 16.67 16.71	17.79 18.25 18.37 18.46 18.54 18.60 18.67	18.08 18.12 18.23 18.25 18.29 18.37 18.42	20.87 20.87 20.90 20.90 20.90 20.92 20.92	20.25 20.25 20.25 20.25 20.25 20.25 20.25

paper is 1.81 feet. The rate of pumping (q) was 1,000 gallons a minute, and the thickness (m) was about 86.6 feet. Substituting these values in the formula we obtain:

$$P = \frac{527.7 \times 1,000}{86.6 \times 1.81} = 3,370 \text{ gallons per day per sq. ft.}$$

The temperature of the water at the time of the pumping test was not determined; hence no correction was made in the above computation for temperature. The two pumping tests indicate that the water-bearing materials in the Fairfax District have a permeability of somewhat more than 3,000 gallons a day per square foot. Coefficients of permeability of less than 100 are said to be low, coefficients between 100 and 1,000 are said to be medium, and coefficients above 1,000 are considered as being high. Hence, the water-bearing materials in the Fairfax District are very permeable.



## YIELD OF WELLS

The yield of a well depends upon the well construction, the permeability of the water-bearing materials, the thickness of the saturated water-bearing materials, and the source of recharge. soon as a pump begins discharging water from a well, a hydraulic gradient is established from all directions toward the well and the water table is lowered around the well. The water table soon assumes a form comparable to an inverted cone. Some water-bearing material will be dewatered by the decline of the water table and the water drained from this material will percolate to the pumped well. Thus, for a short time after pumping begins most of the water that is pumped from a well comes from the dewatered sediments comparatively close to the pumped well. As pumping continues a hydraulic gradient that is essentially an equilibrium gradient will be established close to the pumped well and water will be transmitted to the well through the water-bearing material in approximately the amount that is being pumped.

The construction of wells in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys controls to a large extent their yields. Most of the wells constructed in recent years are of the gravel-pack type and are about 16 inches in diameter. A well of this type maintains a high yield over a period of several years only if the well is properly constructed so that the gravel-pack and screen do not become clogged with fine sand, thereby largely shutting off the movement of water into the well.

The ground water in the Kansas and Missouri Valleys contains a high amount of iron and carbonates (see Quality of Water); hence it may be that some of the wells fail after prolonged pumping as a result of encrustation formed on the screens by these substances. Aeration of the water-bearing materials within the cone of depression during periods of excessive rates of pumping may result in a precipitation of the iron and carbonates which would deposit on the screen and tend to clog the interstices in the sand and gravel near the screen. Several wells in the Kansas and Missouri Valleys in Kansas City and vicinity whose yields had declined over a period of years have been acidized with very successful results. The yields of several of the wells were more than doubled by acidization and the yield of one well was increased from 45 gallons a minute before acidization to 280 gallons a minute after acidization.

The specific capacity of a well is its rate of yield per unit of draw-

down, and is usually stated in gallons a minute per foot of draw-down. For example, well 23, one of the wells at North American Aviation Company, Incorporated, was reported to yield 1,500 gallons a minute with a drawdown of about 5 feet. Its specific capacity, therefore, is about 300 gallons a minute per foot of drawdown.

The yields of 51 wells and the drawdowns for most of these wells are given in Table 9. Twenty-two of the wells are in the Missouri River Valley and twenty-nine are in the Kansas Valley. The wells in the Missouri Valley have an average yield of 980 gallons a minute and an average specific capacity of 60. The saturated water-bearing materials in the Missouri Valley are thicker and more permeable than those in the Kansas Valley; hence the wells in the Missouri Valley would be expected to have greater specific capacities. The greater specific capacities of the wells in the Fairfax District is also due to better and more modern methods of well construction.

## CHEMICAL CHARACTER OF GROUND WATER

The general chemical character of the ground waters in the alluvium of the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys in and adjacent to Kansas City, Kansas, is shown in Table 5 by the analyses of water from 23 wells and 50 test holes distributed as uniformly as practicable within the area. Included in the table are analyses of one sample from a public water supply (Bonner Springs) and one sample of water collected from the Missouri River during the pumping test on well 16 by the Corps of Engineers. The samples of water were analyzed by Howard A. Stoltenberg, chemist, in the Water and Sewage Laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Health.

The analyses of water given in Table 5 indicate only the amounts of dissolved mineral matter in the water and do not indicate the sanitary quality of the water. It is assumed that in Kansas City ground water will be used only for industrial purposes and the following discussion is based on that assumption. The packing companies are prohibited from using the water for any purpose for which it might come in contact with the meat.

An analysis of a typical water from four of the districts (Fairfax, Central, Argentine, and valley area west of Kansas City) is shown in Figure 8.

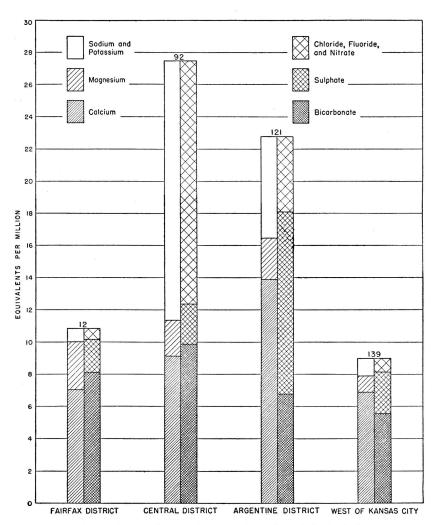


Fig. 8. Analyses of typical ground waters from four industrial districts considered in this report.

Table 5. Analyses of water from wells and test holes in the alluvium of the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys in the Kansas City, Kansas, area

	Analyzed by	Analyzed by H. A. Stoltenberg.		Dissolved constituents given in parts per million*, and (in italics)	tituen	ts giv	en in	parts 1	er mil	liona,	and (in	italics	in eq	in equivalents per million	nts per	r milli	quo	-		
ğ					Tem-		- 2	Mag-	Sodium								Total dis-	(calcul	Hardness (calculated as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	aCO3)
on Plate 1	1 Owner	Location	Depth (feet)	Date of collection	pera- ture (°F)	Iron (Fe)	cium (Ca)	nesium (Mg)	potas- sium (Na+K) (c)	bonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	fate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	ride (CI)	ride (F)	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	te pH	diox- ide (CO 2)	solved solids (c)	Total	Car- bon- ate	Non- car- bonate
∞	Test hole.	T. 10 S., R. 25 E. SE cor. NE NE sec. 28	104	Aug. 15, 1944	26	7.5	95	22	40	349	-			:	:	:	458	328	286	42
6	do	NE SE NE sec. 28	124	Aug. 14, 1944	22	6.4	96	22.81	34.76	365					<u>:</u>	•	437	330	300	30
10	do	SW cor. NW sec. 27	115	Aug. 11, 1944	99		134 6.69	32.63	37 40			19.04			<u>:</u>		99	466	376	6
11 11	dod	SW cor. NW SW sec. 27 NW cor.SW SW SW sec. 27	102	Aug. 10, 1944 Aug. 3, 1944	82 23	18.0	141 7.04 140	38. 38 35.98	19 .81	495 8.18 478	97 97 142		0.1	2.04			635	500 494	406 392	94
13	do	NW NW NW sec. 34	87	Aug. 9, 1944	82	18.0	6.99	40.88	36						: ::	:	. 761	621	472	149
14	do	NW NW NW sec. 34	82	July 29, 1944	88	24.0	207	2.23	28.50						: ?~``		846	689	432	257
16	ф	NW NW sec. 27	95.5	Jan. 24, 1944	23	9.2	96	. <b>4</b> 2.	35.7								466	338	254	84
16	do	NW NW sec. 27	95.5	Feb. 2, 1944	£	12.0	118 %	28.3	35.01		٠.				<u>:</u>		. 555	410	280	130
16	ф	NW NW sec. 27	95.5	Feb. 18, 1944	23	8.3	94.08	<b>13</b> %	34.07						* - e	<u>:</u>	450	329	261	.89
:	Missouri river	NW NW sec. 27	:	Jan. 24, 1944	34	:	86.48	33.5	70.4						: : ?~?		. 591	320	202	145
17	North American Aviation Co	NE NW sec. 27	105	Nov. 2, 1943	26	12	115	31.71	. 22 . 24 . 50						6.9	12	498	414	320	64
25	Milk Producers Marketing Co	NW SE sec. 27	:	Oct. 14, 1943	28	17	161	. 44	34.90						6.9	116	989	582	522	90
26	Freuhauf Trailer Co	SW SE sec. 27	73.2	Nov. 23, 1943	1	19	168	45.0%	14.43						:	-	672	604	206	86
∞	Aircraft Accessories Corp	NW NE sec. 34	:	Nov. 23, 1943	22	16	153	41.6	6.6						:	<u>:</u>	288	220	204	46
32	Modification Center	NW NW sec. 35	85.3	Nov. 23, 1943	22	10	150 7.48	42°.27	25 1.09		24.50 5 .50	12.34			: 99		614	089	*	13
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	807	698	1,154	732	544	260	480	514	3,974	2,449 1	4,121	1,473	2,275	4,235	7,275	1,876	1,557	903	494	1,533	1,460	1,034	748	1,246
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* 5.7	2.2	2,60	7.7	. <b>2</b> .	1.5	1.0%	. 6. 5.0. 5.0.	3. 2.	42.0%	88.88	. <del>2</del>	9.9	6.2	12.70	6.25	5.3	18.%	22.23	9.8	2.19	308	.0.S	. 4. 8. 4.	 
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	194	502	252	174	129	131.		3 96	293	348	169	239	189	274	286	442	183	117		359	366	228	2.88	1 284
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	2, 1943	4, 1944	8, 1944	7, 1944	21, 1944	19, 1944	19, 1944	2, 1943	2, 1943	23, 1948	Nov. 23, 1943	Nov. 2, 1943	24, 1944	24, 1944	28, 1944	26, 1944	. 22, 1943	14, 1943	14, 1943	19, 1944	19, 1944	20, 1944	20, 1944	21, 1944
	Nov.	5 Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Nov.	5 Nov.	. Nov.	. Nov.	Nov.	July	July	July	July	Nov.	. Oct.	. Oct.	July	July	July	July	July
	 	. 35.5	71		<b>8</b> 8	<b>68</b>		100	77.5		<u>:</u>	. 67	69 		<b>89</b>	- 79	<u>&amp;</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>		89	. 72	- 42	86
	:	34	34					5 E.	:	:					11				:	15	5	sec. 22.		. 23
	sec. 34	SW sec.	SE sec.	SE sec.	NW sec	NW sec.	W sec.	S., R. 2 sec. 2	c. 10	e. 10	sec. 11	c. 10	E sec. 1	E sec. 10	3W sec.	sec. 6	эс. 15	ec. 22	ec. 22	SE sec.	E sec. 1	NW NE	E sec. 2	NW sec
	SW NE sec. 34	NE NE SW sec. 34	NW NW SE sec. 34	NW NE SE sec. 34	SW NW NW sec. 34	SE NW NW sec. 22	SE NE NW sec. 22	T. 11 S., R. 25 E. SW SW sec. 2	SE SE sec. 10	SE SE sec. 10	SW SW sec. 11	SE SE sec. 10	SE SW SE sec. 10	SE SE SE sec. 10	SW SW SW sec. 11	SW NW sec. 6	SW SE sec. 15	NE NE sec. 22	NE NE sec. 22	NW SW SE sec. 15	SE SW SE sec. 15	NE cor. NW NE sec. 2	SE NE NE sec. 22	NW SW NW sec. 23
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	Sealbright Co., Inc	:	do				do	Federal Cold Storage Co	Kansas City Dressed Beef Co	National Laboratories Corp	Maurer Packing Co	Meyer Kornblum Packing Co	:	:			Swift and Co	Standard Rendering Co	Sambol Packing Co	Test hole			:	
	right Co	Test hole		do	:	:	:	al Cold	s City l	nal Labo	er Packi	r Kornb	Test hole	do	Test hole	do	and Co.	ard Ren	ol Packi	ole	do	do	do	
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	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	69	78	79	. 80	81	82	98	8.7	88	83	95	96	46	86	66	100	101
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Windows and Co.   Continued   Depth   Depth   Depth   Co.										odium			-				Çar.		Hardness (calculated as CaCO.)	das Ca
Wilson and Co.         SW NE see. 22         Nov. 23, 1943         77, 155         35         46         477         165         36         46         477         165         36         165         36         165 <th< th=""><th>No. on Plate 1</th><th></th><th>Location</th><th>Depth (feet)</th><th>1</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>and potas- sium Na+K)</th><th>Bicar- bonate HCO<sub>3</sub>)</th><th></th><th>Chlo- ride (Cl)</th><th>Fluo- ride (F)</th><th>Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>)</th><th></th><th>bon diox- ide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</th><th></th><th>Total b</th><th>Car- Non- car- ate bonate</th></th<>	No. on Plate 1		Location	Depth (feet)	1					and potas- sium Na+K)	Bicar- bonate HCO <sub>3</sub> )		Chlo- ride (Cl)	Fluo- ride (F)	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )		bon diox- ide (CO <sub>2</sub> )		Total b	Car- Non- car- ate bonate
Midwest Cold Storage Co.  NW NW sec. 22.  SESW SW sec. 21.  Oct. 14, 1945  G. 10, 184  G. 10, 194  G.	105	Wilson and Co.	SW NE sec. 22		Nov. 23, 1943	+	7.1			040	437	156	350	1	12	`:		1,168	201	358
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.   NW NW sec. 21.   Oct. 14, 1943   61   21   396 24   35 86 86 86 87   87 81 81 81 714   1.     Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.   NW NW sec. 21.   Oct. 14, 1944   63   24 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	108	Midwest Cold Storage Co	NE SW sec. 22			29	~			10.46 62		43.24			2.2	7.1	53	520	352	862
Protect bole   SESW SW sec. 16   July 18, 1944   63   24   27   15   66   67   73   15   66   73   17   17   15   64   17   17   15   64   17   17   17   17   17   17   17   1	111	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co			Oct. 14, 1943	61				. 68		650 89			20.00	6.8	168		1,140	488
do.         NW Cor. sec. 21.         68         July 17, 1944         62         17         27         68         36         77         416         457         16         50         12         24         68         10         13         45         10         10         12         26         17         78         11         21         78         11         26         37         46         86         11         45         46         86         11         45         46         86         11         46         12         78         11         45         46         86         11         46         86         86         11         46         46         12         73         46         86         86         86         11         45         46         86         86         86         11         45         16         46         97         17         46         86         10         18         41         46         97         17         46         47         18         47         18         41         46         97         18         41         46         97         18         46         97         18         41	117	Test hole	SE SW SW sec. 16		July 18, 1944	63				56.62		815.62			2.62	:	:		1,286	408
do.         SE NE NE Sec. 20.         78         July 15, 1944         62         5.6         114.7         17.9         65.37         80.23         10.10         45.10         0.21         2.07         1.88         9.2         7.0         1.98         9.2         2.0         1.98         9.2         2.0         1.98         9.2         2.0         1.40         5.1         9.2         7.8         1.40         4.5         1.6         6.6         9.2         7.8         1.40         4.5         1.6         1.85         9.2         1.8         9.2         1.40         4.5         1.8         9.2         1.8         9.2         1.40         4.5         1.8         1.8         4.5         1.8<	118	ф.	•		July 17, 1944	62				78.78		487			, 84 2, 84 2, 84 3, 84 3		:	1,214	836	341
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	119	ф			July 15, 1944	62				55.37		109			. 5°.	:	:	528	354	296
do.         NE NW SE sec. 20.         68         July 29, 1944         64         9.2         27.5         4 1, 20 and 1, 10 and 1	120	do			July 10, 1944	19				45.41		% % % %					:	362	227	210
do         SW SW SE sec. 20.         72         July 7, 1944         59         25         23 of a sec. 20         3 sec. 4 sec. 20         6 sec. 20         7 sec. 20         8 sec. 20         8 sec. 20         8 sec. 20         9	121	ф	NE NW SE sec. 20			64	63			1.90		545		0.22		:	:	1,382	821	337
Prootor and Gamble Manuf g Co.         SE SE sec. 17.         76         Nov. 2, 1943         61         84         11.45         23.71         63.73         126         72.73         126         23.74         23.75         24.75         23.74         23.75         24.75         23.75         24.75         23.75         24.75         23.75         24.75         23.75         24.75         24.75         26.75         24.75         24.75         26.75         26.75         24.75         26.75         24.75         26.75         24.75         26.75         24.75         26.75	123	ф	SW SW SE sec. 20			29				78.68		312		0.1	30.8		:	2,085	202	300
Sinclair Refining Co. NW NW sec. 20. Oct. 14, 1943 15 212 24 38 74 49 216 44 0 0.3 2.0 6 8 122 789 do. Oct. 14, 1943 15 212 24 38 77 449 121 124 0.5 42 0.3 1.20 8.07 0.5 1.20 1.20 8.07 1.20 8.07 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20	129	Proctor and Gamble Manuf'g Co.	SE SE sec. 17			61	4			63		126		0.20	2.18	7.0	64	661	458	362
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	131	Sinclair Refining Co		:	Oct. 14, 1943	· :	-			30.74		216		0.0	. <b>2</b>	8.9	122	189	628	404
Test hole NW SE sec. 21. To Make Sec. 22. To Make Sec. 22. To Make Sec. 22. To Make Sec. 22. To Make Sec. 23. To Make Sec. 24. To Make Sec. 24. To Make Sec. 25. To Make Sec. 2	133	do	:		Oct. 14, 1943					92.11		1271		0.0	. <del>4</del> 3.61	6.1	:		1,548	899
do.         NW SE sec. 21.         74         June 15, 1944         11         16         89         171         34         87         36         76         70         10         10         10         10         468           do         SW SW sec. 22.         54.5 June 16, 1944         8.6 133         11         7         66         5.4 8         11         10         6.6 6         7         10         6.6 7         10         10         0.0         1.03         440           do         SW SW sec. 22.         55         July 5, 1944         60         2.8 74         16         5.7 8         16         1.83         1.8         1.7         0.0         1.8         440           do         SW SW sec. 22.         55         July 5, 1944         60         2.8 74         1.8         2.6         1.8         1.6         1.8         0.1         1.8         440           do         SW SW sec. 22.         67.5 June 16, 1944         14         145         1.8         2.8         2.8         2.8         1.0         0.0         1.3         4.0         1.0         40           do         SW SW sec. 22.         76         June 16, 1944         14         145 <td>139</td> <td>Test hole</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>June 20, 1944</td> <td>- 19</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>128</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>517</td> <td>394</td> <td>276</td>	139	Test hole			June 20, 1944	- 19						128			1.7			517	394	276
do.         SW SW sec. 22.         54.5 June 16, 1944         S. 6 133         1.07 1.08         1.07 1.08         1.10 0.01         1.70 0.02         1.70 0.02	140	do			June 15, 1944	:	- 1		66.83		334	87.68	39.76		1.2	:	:	468	368	274
do	141	do	:	10	June 16, 1944	:	9				351 %	88	12 %		1.7	:	:	440	377	288
do	142	do	- 1			09	00				266	116	15		3.8.5		:	410	520	218
do	143	do			June 16, 1944	:					377	91.47	12.42		1.5	:	:	469	412	309
	144		NE NW sec. 27		June 17, 1944			_		<u> </u>	338	533	10.2%		. 2.	\ \ !	:	1,058	608	277 532

	•		9	101 01		ć	-	-		_	70	0	6		-	-	101	454 ) 3/	365	80
145	do	NE NW sec. Z/	<b>4</b>	June 19, 1944		0.0					1.75	38	000	70.	<del></del>	:	1		_	3
147	A. T. and S. F. Railway	NE SW sec. 28	6.69	Nov. 22, 1943		12 19	197 1	18 2	21 46	465 1	149	44	0.1	15		 :	689	999	382	184
149	Camp Theodore Naish	T. 11 S., R. 23 E. SW NW sec. 27		Nov. 22, 1943		.48 15					88		0.1	80		:	534	478 33	334 1	144
150	Test hole.	NW SE sec. 28	89	June 23, 1944	99	2.8 14			35 36		84.66	44	0.0	9.99.		-	283	430	251 1	179
151	ф	NW SE sec. 28	89	June 22, 1944	29	11 18					30 . S	32.24	0.0	76.		:	829	546 2	284 2	262
152	ф	NW SE sec. 28	71	June 21, 1944	65	20 15			49.66		118	42.30	0.2	1.5			899	452 2	272	180
153	do	SE cor. SW sec. 28	55	June 27, 1944	9	16 14		14 16 1			72.69	14 10		. <b>2</b> . 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.		:	489	407 3	348	59
154	фо	NW NE sec. 33	22	June 28, 1944	99	12 10			24.'' 36		51.00	14		1.5		:	408	323 3	302	21
155	do	NW NE sec. 33	25	June 29, 1944	28	25 12					62.5	12			:	:	443	362 3	300	53
156	do	SW NE sec. 33	26	July 1, 1944	62	10 12					91.00	15 %		 	:	-	436	376 2	276 1	100
157	do	NW SE sec. 33	51.	July 1, 1944	29	10 10					82.8	16			:	:	365	312 2	812	94
158	do	NE SW sec. 33	41.5	July 3, 1944	9	4.2 12					73.6	15		1.5	:		413	377 2	982	91
160	Lone Star Cement Co	NE SW sec. 28	8	Oct. 25, 1943	61	.21 12					135	61.4%	.0.	 	7.0	38	521	383	230	153
161	Test hole	NE SW sec. 28	85.5	June 24, 1944	99	21 10		8.8			108.87	27.72		 	:		416	296	161	66
162	do	SE SE sec. 29	63	June 24, 1944	99	52 13					86.29	18.7		. <b>6</b> 2	:	:	458	368 2	256	112
163	do	SE SE sec. 29	72.5	June 26, 1944	29	14 13					80.78	20.02	0.15	2.1.	:		445	394 2	274	120
165	City of Bonner Springs	SW NE sec. 32	22	.1944	<u>:</u>						78.70	9.0		. <b>6</b> 5	:	:	435	348 2	172	- 77
167	Test hole	NE cor. SW SW sec. 32	44	June 27, 1944	09	82	85 1	13 22 2	25 .24 3	317	31.40	15	.0  	6.6		i	392	200	260	9
tration c. c. c	One part per mil An equivalent per i in parts per mil Calculated. Sample collected Total alkalinity, Total alkalinity, Total alkalinity, Total alkalinity, Total alkalinity,	lion is equivalent to one pound of substance per million pounds ar million is a unit chemical equivalent weight of solute per million by the chemical combining weight of the substance or ion. from Missouri river adjacent to well 16. 687 parts per million; excess alkalinity, 120 parts per million. 644 parts per million; excess alkalinity, 120 parts per million; excess alkalinity, 20 parts per million. 886 parts per million; excess alkalinity, 20 parts per million. 887 parts per million; excess alkalinity, 148 parts per million.	substance alent weight of the selection	substance per million pounds alent weight of solute per mill reight of the substance or ion. well 16. Ralinity, 130 parts per million. Ralinity, 120 parts per million lealinity, 20 parts per million kalinity, 143 parts per million. Ralinity, 143 parts per million.	pounds per mi or ion nillion. million. million.	of wad	r or 8.33	pounds per solution.	—   <b>4</b> 5	fillion gallons of water. Concentration in equiv	lons of ation in	water. equival	lents per	hiltion gallons of water. Concentration in equivalents per million is calculated by dividing the concen-	is calc	vulated	by divi	ding th	— conc	- COED

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# CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS IN RELATION TO USE

Dissolved Solids.—When water is evaporated the residue that is left consists mainly of the mineral constituents listed above and generally includes a small quantity of organic material and a little water of crystallization. Waters containing less than 500 parts per million of dissolved solids generally are satisfactory for domestic use and most industrial purposes, except for difficulties resulting from their hardness or excessive content of iron. Waters containing more than 1,000 parts per million are likely to include enough of certain constituents to produce a noticeable taste or to make the water unsuitable in some other respects.

The dissolved solids ranged from 437 to 1,154 parts per million in 21 samples collected in the Missouri River Valley in the Fairfax District and ranged from 365 to 1,058 parts in 53 samples collected in the Kansas River Valley between Bonner Springs and Kansas City, Kansas. The 30 samples of water collected in the Kansas River Valley within Kansas City (Argentine, Armourdale, and Central Districts) contained dissolved solids ranging from 362 to 7,275 parts per million. The samples from 20 of the 28 wells in the Kansas River Valley within Kansas City contained more than 1,000 parts per million of dissolved solids. The quantities of dissolved solids in the samples of water analyzed are summarized in Table 6 and are shown graphically in Figure 9.

Hardness.—The hardness of water, which is the property that receives the most attention as a general rule, is most commonly recognized by its effects when soap is used with the water in washing. Calcium and magnesium cause almost all the hardness of ordinary water. These constituents are also the active agents in the formation of the greater part of all the scale formed in steam boilers and in other vessels in which water is heated or evaporated.

In addition to the total hardness, the tables of analyses show the carbonate hardness and the noncarbonate hardness. The carbonate hardness is that due to the presence of calcium and magnesium bicarbonates which are almost entirely precipitated by boiling. In some reports this type of hardness is called temporary hardness. The noncarbonate hardness is due to the presence of sulfates or chlorides of calcium and magnesium; it is not removed by simply bringing the water to the boiling point, and has sometimes been called permanent hardness. With reference to use with soaps, there

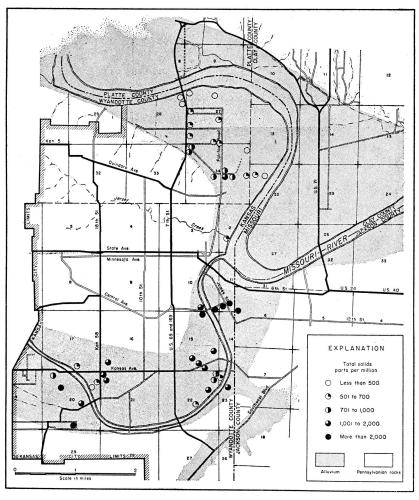


Fig. 9. Dissolved solids in the waters in the alluvium in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys.

is no difference between the carbonate and noncarbonate hardness. In general, the noncarbonate hardness forms harder scale in steam boilers.

Water having a hardness of less than 50 parts per million generally is rated as soft, and its treatment for the removal of hardness under ordinary circumstances is not necessary. Hardness between 50 and 150 parts per million does not seriously interfere with the use of water for most purposes; however, it does slightly increase

Table 6. Summary of the chemical characteristics of the samples of water collected from wells in the alluvium in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys in the Kansas City, Kansas, area

		Number of	of samples	
Range in parts per million	Fairfax district	East Armourdale and Central districts	West Armourdale and Argentine districts	Kansas Valley west of Kansas City Kansas
	DISSOL	VED SOLIDS		
301- 400. 401- 500. 501- 700. 701-1,000. 1,001-2,000. 2,001-3,000. 3,001-4,000. 4,001-5,000. 5,001-8,000.	5 10 5 1 0 0 0	1 1 2 7 2 2 2 2 1	1 0 2 1 4 1 1 0	2 12 8 1 0 0 0 0
	HA	RDNESS		
201- 300. 301- 400. 401- 500. 501- 700. 701-1,000. 1,001-1,500. 1,500-2,000.	0 5 6 9 1 0	2 2 0 5 5 4 0	1 1 1 3 2 1	3 11 6 2 1 0
		IRO <b>N</b>	1	
0.1-1.0	0 0 0 9 6 6 1 0	1 0 3 3 4 4 1 2 0	0 0 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 (a)	2 0 3 4 7 3 2 0 2
	СН	LORIDE		T
Less than 10	0 13 5 2 4 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 3 4 3 3 3 3 2	0 0 1 2 1 4 1 1 0	1 14 2 5 1 0 0 0 0

a. 416 parts per million.

the consumption of soap, and its removal by a softening process is profitable for laundries or other industries using large quantities of soap. Waters in the upper part of this range of hardness will cause considerable scale in steam boilers. Hardness above 150 parts per million can be noticed by anyone, and if the hardness is above 200 or 300 parts per million it is common practice to soften water for household use or to install eisterns to collect soft rain water.

Water samples collected in the Kansas and Missouri Valleys ranged in hardness from 227 to 1,548 parts per million. Only 6 of

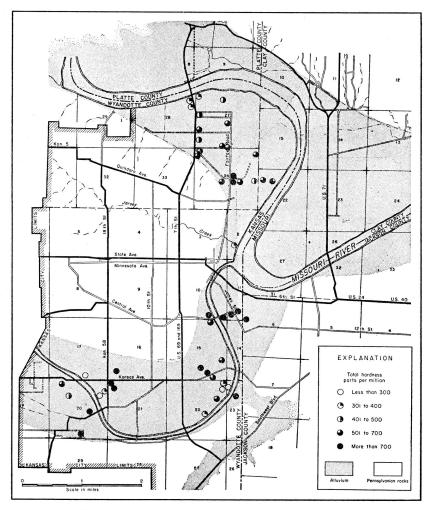


Fig. 10. Total hardness in the waters in the alluvium of the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys.

the 72 samples had less than 300 parts per million of hardness and only 38 samples contained less than 500 parts of hardness. As shown on Figure 10 and summarized in Table 6 the ground water in the Kansas River Valley west of Kansas City is not as hard as that in the Missouri River Valley.

Iron.—Next to hardness, iron is the constituent of natural waters that in general receives the most attention. The quantity of iron in ground waters may differ greatly from place to place, even though the waters are derived from the same formation. If a

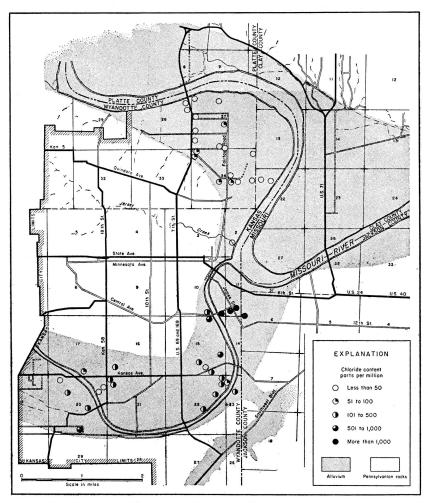


Fig. 11. Chloride content of waters in the alluvium in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys.

water contains much more than 0.1 part per million of iron, the excess may precipitate and settle as a reddish sediment. Iron may be removed from most waters by simple aeration and filtration, but a few waters require the addition of lime or some other substance.

All but 3 of the samples of water collected in the Missouri and Kansas River Valleys contained more than 2.0 parts per million of iron (Tables 5 and 6). Most of the samples of water contained more than 5.0 parts per million of iron and 12 samples contained more than 20 parts. One sample collected at the Sinclair Refining Company in the Argentine District contained 416 parts per million of iron.

Chloride.—Water containing less than 150 parts per million of chloride is not objectionable for most uses but that containing more than 350 parts per million is objectionable for irrigation or industrial use. Water containing more than about 500 parts per million becomes objectionable to the taste.

The quantities of chloride in the samples of water collected in the Kansas and Missouri Valleys are summarized in Table 6 and are shown graphically in Figure 11. The samples of water from the Missouri River Valley and from the Kansas River Valley west of Kansas City contained less than 100 parts per million of chloride. The samples of water collected in the Argentine, Armourdale, and Central Districts contained much greater amounts of chloride; 13 samples contained more than 200 parts per million of chloride and 5 samples contained more than 1,000 parts.

Hydrogen-Ion Concentration.—The hydrogen-ion concentration is of importance with reference to the corrosiveness of waters. The pH value of a water is the logarithm of the reciprocal of the gram ionic hydrogen equivalents per liter. Thus a low value of pH means a high concentration of hydrogen-ions, or acidity, and a high value of pH indicates a low concentration of hydrogen-ions. A neutral water has a pH of 7.0. The pH values of the waters were determined by Mr. Stoltenberg using portable apparatus at the time of collection of the samples.

The pH of 14 water samples collected in the Kansas and Missouri River Valleys ranged from 6.1 to 7.5. Four samples of water collected in the Argentine and west Armourdale Districts had pH values of 6.1, 6.8, 6.8, and 7.0, respectively. The pH values of the five samples of water collected in the East Armourdale and Central Districts were 7.0 or higher.

#### TEMPERATURE OF GROUND WATER

The great advantage of ground water in this area for cooling is not only its relatively low temperature, but its uniform temperature throughout the year, which approximates the mean annual temperature of the air. The temperature of water in wells located near the river may be affected considerably by the infiltration of river water but the temperature of water in any one well that is not affected by the river probably does not vary more than 2° or 3° F. during the year. The temperatures of the waters in 62 wells and test holes were determined during 1943 and 1944 and are given in Table 7. The temperatures ranged from 52° to 66° F. but most of the waters had temperatures between 56° and 62° F. The range in temperature of the water in the 62 wells and test holes is summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Range of temperature of water in wells and test holes in the Kansas City, Kansas, area

Temperature range °F.	Number of wells and test holes	
52-54 55-56	4 2	
$57-58 \ 59-60 \ 61-62 \ 63-64$	20 17	
65-66	4	

The temperature of the water in the wells of the Federal Cold Storage Company, which are located near Missouri River in the Fairfax District, varies with the season. The minimum annual water temperature is about 55° F. and the maximum about 64° F. The maximum temperature in 1942 was 62° F.

The temperature measurements given in Table 5 and summarized in Table 8 indicate that the normal temperature of the ground water that is not affected by recharge from the river ranges from about 57° to 61° F. In wells near the river, the water may have a temperature considerably lower or higher than the normal water temperature, depending on the season. Temperatures as high as 66° F. and as low as 52° F. were observed but they were caused by seasonal recharging of the ground-water reservoir with river water.

## UTILIZATION OF GROUND WATER

During the course of the investigation information on 81 wells in the Kansas City, Kansas, area, was obtained. All known industrial wells were visited and all available data concerning them were obtained. No attempt was made to obtain data on all the wells in Kansas River Valley between Bonner Springs and Kansas City, most of which are domestic or stock wells

#### INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES

In the Kansas City, Kansas, area ground water is used for many industrial purposes. The chief industrial use of ground water is for cooling and condensing, which is largely seasonal. It is used at the Standard Rendering Company for scrubbing and cleaning the plant. It was formerly used in large quantities by the packing plants for washing meat but its use for this purpose has been discontinued because of the possibility of pollution of the ground water and also because the iron in the water discolored the meat. Many years ago ground water was used at the stock yards in Kansas City, Kansas, for watering stock, but as the stock tanks soon became ironstained the stock that were unaccustomed to the iron-stained tanks refused to drink the water.

With few exceptions, the users of ground water in Kansas City, Kansas, do not keep records of the quantities of water pumped from their wells. It is this factor more than any other that makes it difficult to carry on a quantitative investigation of the ground-water resources of the area. Because it is essential to have quantitative data before drawing conclusions concerning the ground-water resources, it is necessary to estimate as closely as possible the quantities of water pumped from wells in different parts of the area. This is generally done by obtaining statements from the well operators as to the capacities of the wells and pumps and the average number of hours of pumping each day.

The industrial utilization of ground water in the Kansas City, Kansas, area is considered under four subareas: (1) the Kansas River Valley west of Kansas City, Kansas; (2) the Argentine and West Armourdale Districts; (3) the East Armourdale and Central Districts; and (4) the Fairfax District. Pumpage figures given are for the year 1943.

The first area located west of Kansas City includes only two industrial users of ground water—the Lone Star Cement Company, near Bonner Springs, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rail-

way Company at Morris. The Lone Star Cement Company obtains its water supply from one well located across the road from and a little west of the plant. The company uses about 350,000 gallons a day for maintaining a moisture chamber at 70° F. Some water is also used for drinking purposes. The Santa Fe Railway Company at Morris obtains its water supply from two gravel-packed wells. The water is used for drinking and for watering stock that are kept temporarily at the Morris stockyards. The wells are pumped at irregular intervals; hence it was difficult to estimate the pumpage, but it is believed to be about 300,000 gallons a day.

There are only three industrial users of ground water in the Argentine and West Armourdale Districts but each uses large amounts, all of which is for cooling and condensing. These three users are the Sinclair Refining Company, which uses about 2,600,000 gallons a day, the Proctor and Gamble Manufacturing Company, which uses about 3,000,000 gallons a day, and the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, which uses about 1,000,000 gallons a day.

The East Armourdale and Central Districts include the packing houses, which are the large users of ground water in these districts, and also a few smaller users of ground water. Some water is used for washing floors as at the Peters Serum Company and the Standard Rendering Company, but most of the ground water is used for cooling and condensing. Swift and Company uses about 4,000,000 gallons of water a day, Wilson and Company uses about 2,600,000 gallons a day, Midwest Cold Storage and Ice Corporation uses about 1,800,000 gallons a day, and the Kansas City Dressed Beef Company, the Meyer Kornblum Company, and the Standard Rendering Company each use about 500,000 gallons per day.

The Fairfax District has nine companies that are using ground water. The largest users of ground water in this area are the Bomber Assembly Plant and the Modification Center of the North American Aviation Company, Incorporated, which use a total of about 8,000,000 gallons a day; the Phillips Petroleum Company, which uses about 7,000,000 gallons a day; and the Federal Cold Storage Company, which uses about 1,300,000 gallons a day. Ground water in the Fairfax District is used almost entirely for cooling and condensing but at the Modification Center it is also used for fire protection.

The industrial use of ground water in the four subareas is summarized in Table 8 and is shown graphically for the three subareas in Kansas City, Kansas, in Figure 12.

Table 8. Summary of the industrial use of ground water in and west of Kansas City, Kansas

Subarea	Number of wells	Pumpage in gallons a day
Kansas River Valley west of Kansas City	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 15 \\ 21 \\ 28 \end{array}$	700,000 6,600,000 10,300,000 17,400,000
Total		35,000,000

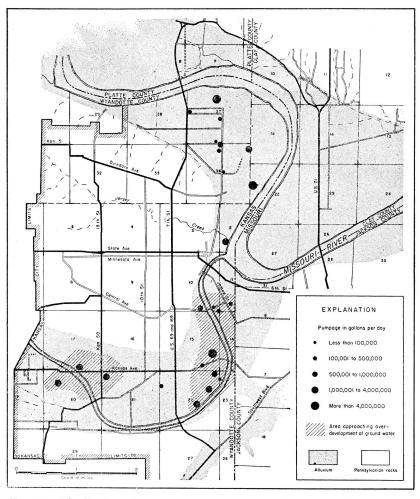


Fig. 12. Distribution of pumpage by industries in the Kansas City, Kansas, 4-7167

#### PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Bonner Springs is the only city in the area that has a public water system supplied by wells. Kansas City, Kansas, and a large area in the eastern part of Wyandotte County are supplied from the Missouri River.

Bonner Springs is supplied by eight wells (164, 165, and 166), all of which are in the Kansas River Valley, on the south side of the river, and all of which derive water from the alluvium. Two wells (164 and 165) are gravel-packed and are equipped with electrically driven turbine pumps. They are about 60 feet deep and yield from 250 to 300 gallons a minute each. The other six wells (166) are each about 60 feet deep and are connected by suction lines to a common cylinder pump located in a pump house. These wells are seldom used as their yields are low and the required amount of water can generally be obtained from the two gravel-packed wells.

The water is aerated and chlorinated and is then pumped into the mains. A standpipe, which holds 50,000 gallons, is connected with the mains and is located in the north part of town. The average consumption of water is about 2,500,000 gallons a month. The maximum monthly consumption on record was in August 1936 and amounted to 4,365,000 gallons. An analysis of the water (Table 5) indicates a total hardness of 348 parts per million.

## DOMESTIC AND STOCK SUPPLIES

Most of the rural residents in the Kansas River Valley between Bonner Springs and Kansas City derive their domestic and stock supplies from driven wells equipped with lift or suction pumps operated by windmills or by hand. The water is moderately hard, but generally is satisfactory for domestic and stock use.

### RECORDS OF WELLS AND TEST HOLES

Descriptions of the wells and test holes in the Kansas City, Kansas, area are given in Table 9. The wells and test holes are listed in order beginning at the farthest upstream area in the Missouri River Valley and then following the Kansas River Valley upstream to Bonner Springs. All information classed as "reported" was obtained from the owner or driller. Depths of wells not classed as "reported" are measured and given to the nearest tenth of a foot below the land surface and depths to water level not classed as "reported" are measured and given to the nearest hundredth of a foot.

Table 9. Records of wells and test holes in the Kansas City, Kansas, area

	-								Depth to			
No. on Plate 1,	De- scrip- 1, tion,		Owner	Driller	Year com- pleted	Depth of well or test hole (feet) <sub>3</sub>	Diameter of well (in.)	Use of water	water level below land surface (feet) <sub>s</sub>	Date of measurement	Altitude of land surface (feet)	REMARKS (Yield given in gallons a minute, drawdown in feet)
1000	<b>EEE</b>	T. 10 S., R. 26 E. SE NE sec. 28 SE NE sec. 28 SE NE sec. 28	Corps of Engineers	Layne-Western Co do	1944 1944 1944	111.5	16 16 16	ZZZ	15 111 12		745.9 745.6 746.0	Test well for determining permeability of alluvium do.
4	(T)	T. 50 N., R. 33 W. SE NE SE sec. 5		State and Federal	1944	67.7			6.0	Aug. 16, 1944	742.2	
7657	EEE	NW cor. sec. 9. SE cor. NE sec. 8. NW cor. SW sec. 9.		dodo.	1944 1944 1944	91 93 100			7.7	Aug. 17, 1944 Aug. 18, 1944 Aug. 18, 1944	741.6 740.6 741.6	
8699	EEEEE	E cor. NE NE sec. 28. NE SE NE NE NE sec. 28. NE SE NE sec. 28. SW COR. NW SW SEC. 27. NW COR. SW		op o		106 129 118 105			13.8 12.7 14.9 11.2	Aug. 15, 1944 Aug. 14, 1944 Aug. 11, 1944 Aug. 10, 1944 Aug. 3, 1944	747.6 746.3 745.7 746.3 745.3	
(13)	E E			do.					11.15	Aug. 9, 1944 July 29, 1944	745.9	Converted into observation well, depth 89.2 feet; measuring point, 1.6 feet above land surface.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			Kansas Service Grocers, Inc. Corps of Engineers. North American Avistion Co do do do do do	Layne-Western Co do do do do do do	1943 1941 1941 1941 1941	85 106 106 105 105 104	888888	OZOOOOO	1.5 17.1 11.5 15.1 17.0 21	Aug. 15, 1943 July 18, 1941 Aug. 22, 1941 Nov. 2, 1943 Nov. 2, 1943 Jan. 22, 1943	744.8 745.2 745.3 745.5	Test well for determining permeability of alluvium Bomber Assembly Plant, reported yield 1,000. Bomber Assembly Plant, reported yield 1,100. Bomber Assembly Plant, reported yield 1,00. Bomber Assembly Plant, reported yield 1,100. Bomber Assembly Plant, reported yield 1,100,
. 53				ф	1942	101	18	Ö	21	Dec. 18, 1942	744.5	drawdown 4. Bomber Assembly Plant, reported yield 1,500, drawdown 5 5.
23	<b>(()</b>	NW NE sec. 27	op ,	фор	1943	101	81	0	77	Jan. 11, 1943	744.2	Bomber Association of the state
24 (25) 26)	<u>F</u> ≽€	NW NE sec. 27 NW SE sec. 27 SW SE sec. 27	Milk Producers Marketing Co Fruehauf Trailer Co	Corps of Engineers Air-Made Well Co Layne-Western Co	1944 1943 1937	97 84 73.2	16	00	11.50	July 15, 1943 Mar. 20, 1937	745.0	Reported yield 400, drawdown 1.5. Reported yield 80, drawdown 1.0.

			Modification center, reported yield 1,070, draw-	Modification center, reported yield 1,580, draw-	down 14.0.		Plant well 8: Reported yield 1,000, drawdown 8.0 Plant well 7: reported yield 1,000, drawdown 7.0. Plant well 5: reported yield 1,000; drawdown 7.0. Plant well 6: reported yield, 850; drawdown 6.0. Reported yield, 1,000; drawdown 6.0. Reported yield, 1,000; drawdown 9.9. Plant well 1; reported yield, 850; drawdown 6.0. Plant well 1; reported yield, 850; drawdown 6.8.
	738.7	741.5	741.8	740.6	742.6 739.2	740.0 738.9 741.8 740.5	740 7 749 8 749 8 749 8 746 0 746 0 748 9 748 9 748 1 748 1 748 1 748 1 748 1 748 1 748 1 748 1 748 1 748 0 5 748 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748 9 9 748
		Dec. 20, 1942	Jan. 11, 1943	Dec. 29, 1942	Aug. 19, 1944	Aug. 19, 1944 Aug. 22, 1944 Aug. 7, 1944	Aug. 8, 1944 Aug. 4, 1944 Sept. — 1942 July — 1933 June — 1933 Mar. — 1936
·		18.5	16.5	17	15.0	8.5 8.5	10.9 11.2 12.2 14.7 17.7 17.3 15.2 20.2 20.2 20.3 31.3 31.3
000		C, F	C, F	C, F	Ö		ONOCOCO
		18	18	18			8 6 68 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
77.5	112	88.3	85.3	86.7	60 35.5	73 90 86.5 94	444721 48 111 44 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
1942	1940	1942	1943	1942	1944	1944 1944 1944 1944	1944 1944 1948 1948 1930 1930 1930 1930
Layne-Western Co	Corps of Engineers	Layne-Western Co	фор	do	Air-Made Well Co State and Federal	do d	do do Corps of Engineers do do do do do do do do do Layne-Western Co Layne-Western Co do
Minneapolis Moline Power Impl.Co. Aircraft Accessories Corpdo.	Corps of Engineers	North American Aviation Co	ф	ф	Sealright Co. Inc.		Phillips Petroleum Co. Phillips Petroleum Co. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
SW SE sec. 27 NW NB sec. 34 NW NB sec. 34	T. 50 N., R. 33 W. SE SW sec. 10	T. 10 S., R. 25 E. NW NW sec. 35	NW NW sec. 35	NW NW sec. 35	SW NE sec. 34	NW NW SE sec. 34 NW NE SE sec. 34. NE NE SE sec. 34. SW NW NW sec. 34.	SE NY NW sec. 22   SE NE NW NW sec. 22   SE NE NW NW sec. 22   NW NW sec. 22   NW NW sec. 14   NW NW sec. 22   Phillips Petroleum NW NW sec. 22   do. 00   NW SW sec. 22   do. NW SW sec. 22   do. NW SW sec. 22   do. NW SW sec. 23   SW SE sec. 23   SW SE sec. 23   SW SE sec. 23   NW SE sec. 24   NW SE sec. 24   NW SE sec. 25   NW SE sec. 24   NW SE sec. 25   NW SE sec. 25   NW SE sec. 24   NW SE sec. 25   NW SE sec.
888	£	<b>(8)</b>	<u>()</u>	<u>*</u>	<b>₩</b> (T)	EEEE	ĤĤĤĤĤP\$ <u>\$</u> \$\$\$\$\$\$₽HHHHĤĤ
28 29 29	30	31	(32)	33	(34)	(36) (37) (39)	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000

TABLE 9. Records of wells and test holes in the Kansas City, Kansas, area—Continued

No. on Plate 1	No. De- on scrip- Plate 1, tion <sub>2</sub>	LOCATION	Оwner	Driller	Year com- pleted	Depth of well or test hole (feet) <sub>3</sub>	Diameter of well (in.)	Use of water,	Depth to water level below land surface (feet)s	Date of measurement	Altitude of land surface (feet)	REMARKS (Yield given in gallons a minute, drawdown in feet)	eet)
62 64 65 65 67 67	FFEEEE	SE SE sec. 23 SW SE sec. 23 NE NE sec. 23 NE NE sec. 32 SE ov. 5W sec. 28 SE NE sec. 23 SE NW sec. 26		Corps of Engineers do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.		91 101.5 95.5 81.8			17 10.0 15.5 27		740.5 743.5 751.5 744.8		
68 (69) 70 71	EBBB	W SW Sw sec. 2 SW SW sec. 2 SW SW sec. 2 SW SW sec. 2	Federal Cold Storage Co.	do		1000	888	000	30 30 30		750.7 750.4 750.4 749.9	Reported yield 600, drawdown 2.0. Reported yield 400, drawdown 2.0. Reported yield 400, drawdown 2.0.	
72 74 74	E <sub>F</sub> E	T. 60 N., R. 33 W. NW SE sec. 32. NE SW sec. 32. NW SE sec. 27.		Corps of Engineers, do		87.5	:::		14.5		740.7		
75	×	T. 11 S., R. 25 E. NW SW sec. 11	Armour Packing Co	Layne-Western Co	1919	77.3	24	. 0	37	Apr. —, 1919	:	Plant well No. 1. Reported yield 1,260, draw-	
76	×	NW SW sec. 11	do	ф	1919	84	24	0	42	Aug, 1919		down 13.5. Plant well No. 5. Reported yield 950, draw-	
77 (78)	<b>≱</b> €	SE SE sec. 10, 77 S. James St. SE SE sec. 10, 77 S. James St.	Kansas City Dressed Beef Co	Layne-Western Co.	1942	85 77.5	10	೮೮	8	Nov. 11, 1942		down 20.U. Plant well No. 1. Reported yield 125. Plant well No. 2. Reported yield 400, draw-	
(81) (81)	≱≱€	SE SE sec. 10, 210 Central Ave. SW SW sec. 11, 100 Myers Ave. SE SE sec. 10, 300 Central Ave.	National Laboratories Corp.  Maurer Packing Co.  Meyer Kornblum Packing Co	Layne-Western Co.	1941	64.7	12	<u>ت</u> : ت	29.9	Mar. 28, 1944		Plant well No. 2. Reported yield 200, draw-	**
85	€	SE SE sec. 10, 300 Central Ave.	do	do	1937	67	12	ర	23.7	July 7, 1937		down 12.5. Plant well No. 1. Reported yield 250, draw-	
83	Ð	SW cor. SE sec. 10		State and Federal Geo-	1944	33		<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	766.3	down 10.3.	
88(85)	ÊÊ	SE SW SE sec. 10. SE SW SE sec. 10.		logical Surveys.	1944	118			23.5	July 24, 1944	746.0		

(87) (T) SW SW SW vec. 1.  (88) (T) SW SW SW vec. 1.  (89) (T) SW SW SW vec. 1.  (80) (T) SW SW SW vec. 2.  (80) (T) SW SW SW VW vec. 2.  (80) (T) SW SW SW VW vec. 2.  (80) (T) SW SW SW VW vec. 2.  (80) (T) SW SW SW SW VW vec. 2.  (80) (T) SW SW SW SW VW vec. 2.  (80) (T) SW SW SW SW VW vec	Converted into observation well. Depth 789 feet; measuring point 1.5 feet above land surface. Converted into observation well. Depth 696 feet; measuring point 1.7 feet above land surface.		Plant well No. 2. Reported yield 1,000. Plant well No. 1. Reported yield 1,000. Plant well No. 3. Reported yield 1,400. Plant well No. 4. Reported yield 600.	Converted into observation well; depth 68.9 feet; measuring point 1.7 feet above land surface.	Converted into observation well; depth 67.8 feet; measuring point 1.4 feet above land surface. Converted into observation well; dawth 70. 8 feet.	measuring point 14 feet above land surface. Converted into observation well; depth 97.9 feet;	measuring point, 16 feet above land surface. Plant well No. 1. Reported yield 400. Plant well No. 7. Reported yield 200. Plant well No. 10. Reported yield 1,800, drawdown	29. Messuring point, 14 feet above land surface Plant well No. 8. Reported yield 600. Plant well No. 9. Reported yield 600. Plant well No. 2. Reported yield 600, drawdown 7.3. Plant well No. 1. Reported yield 600, drawdown 17. Plant well No. 1. Reported yield 600, drawdown 17. Plant well No. 3. Messuring point, 1.0 feet above	land surface. Plant well No. 5.	Plant well No. 6. Plant well No. 7. Plant well No. 9. Reported yield 765. Plant well No. 10. Reported yield 500, drawdown 7.7.
(T) SWS SW SWS co. 11.  SWS SWS SWS co. 12.  SWS SWS CO. 1994  SWS SWS CO. 12.  SWS	748.9	749.5 750.4	745.5 747.0 740.5 747.9	745.3	749.4	758.9	750.9 752.0 750.2	751.3 751.6 752.7 760.6 757.8	757.1	756.0 760.8 757.4 756.3
(T) SUR SUR SUR SUR. 25 F. T. SUR SUR SUR SUR. 2. SUR. 2. SUR. 2. SUR. 3. SUR.	.,	July 26, 1944 July 28, 1944	1 1 1 1 1 1		July 20, 1944	July 21, 1944	Nov. 20, 1944	Sept. —, 1934 July —, 1938 June —, 1932 Nov. 20, 1944		July 12, 1944 June 6, 1940
(T ) SW SW SW Swe. 11.  SW SW Sw Sw. 21.  SW NT. 4.9 N., R. 53 W.  (T ) SW SW Sw. 6.  (T ) SW SW Sw. 6.  SW SW SW SW SW. 6.  SW SW W SW	26.08	21.7	88	22.10	26.40 19.5	34.49	27.33	49.7 44 37 33.97		27.5
(T)         SWS 3E SE Sec. 10.         do.         1944         77           (T)         SW SW Sec. 11.         do.         1944         77           (T)         SW SW Sec. 11.         do.         1944         77           (T)         SW SW Sec. 6.         Swift and Co.         1944         77           (T)         SW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1925         78           (W)         SW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1925         78           (W)         SW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1925         78           (W)         SW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1944         77           (W)         SW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1944         77           (W)         SW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1944         77           (W)         SW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1944         74           (T)         NW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1944         74           (T)         NW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1944         74           (T)         NW SW SE Sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1944         78           (T)		: :	00000 <u>\$</u> \$	:			೦೦೦	00000	ಬಬ	0000
(T)         SB 3 B S 5 sec. 10.         do.         1944           (T)         SW SW 8 sec. 11.         40.         1944           (T)         SW NW 8 sec. 11.         1944         1944           (T)         SW SE sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1944           (W)         SW SE sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1945           (W)         SW SE sec. 15.         Swift and Co.         1946           (W)         SW SE sec. 15.         Standard Rendering Co.         1941           (W)         SW SE sec. 15.         Standard Rendering Co.         Air.Maid Well Co.         1941           (T)         NE SE sec. 15.         Standard Rendering Co.         Air.Maid Well Co.         1944           (T)         NE SE sec. 15.         Standard Rendering Co.         Air.Maid Well Co.         1944           (T)         NE SE sec. 15.         Standard Rendering Co.         Air.Maid Well Co.         1944           (T)         NE SE sec. 15.         Standard Rendering Co.         Air.Maid Well Co.         1944           (T)         NW SW NE sec. 22.         Standard Rendering Co.         Air.Maid Well Co.         1944           (T)         NW SW NE sec. 22.         Standard Air Co.         Air.Maid Well Co.         1944 <td></td> <td></td> <td>120 192 192 10 10</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>988</td> <td>: 22,22,23 16,22,23 16,22,23 16,22,23 16,2</td> <td></td> <td>58 86</td>			120 192 192 10 10	:			988	: 22,22,23 16,22,23 16,22,23 16,22,23 16,2		58 86
(T) SES SE Sec. 10.  (T) SW SW SW Sec. 11.  (T) SW SW SE Sec. 15.  (W) SW NE Sec. 15.  (W) SW NE Sec. 22.  (W) SW NE Sec. 22.  (W) SW NE Sec. 23.  (D) Co.  (D) C	77	79.5 67	780 273 282 292 292 292 292 292 292 292 292 292	02	4. 8.2. 8.2.	106	83 83	87.5 84 93.5 87	7.4	5. 5. 5. 5.
(T) SB 3 B S B se sc . 10.  (T) SW NW 8 sc . 1.  T 49 N, R 33 W.  T 49 N, R 33 W.  T 48 NW 8 sc . 1.  SW SW SW 8 sc . 11.  SW SW SE sc . 15.  W SW SE sc . 15.  SE SW SE sc . 15.  SE SW SE sc . 15.  SE SW SE sc . 15.  W SW NE sc . 22.  (T) SE SW SE sc . 15.  W SW NE sc . 22.  (T) SE SW SE sc . 15.  W SW NE sc . 22.  (T) SE SW SE sc . 15.  W SW NE sc . 22.  G G G C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	1944	1944			1944 1944	1944	1919	•		1937
(T) SB 3 E Se sec. 10.  (T) SW NW sec. 11.  T 49 N, R 33 W.  T 49 N, R 35 W.  T 11 S. R 25 E  SW SW Sec. 6.  W SW SE sec. 15.  SE SW SE sec. 15.  CT)  SE SW SE sec. 15.  W SW NE sec. 22.  CT)  NW SW NW Sec. 22.  W SW NE sec. 22.  D Obage Theater.  Sas Are.  G Oo.  W W NW NW sec. 21.  G Oo.  G Oo.  G Oo.  W W NW NW sec. 21.  G Oo.	do	dodo	Swift and Co. Swift and Co. Layne-Western Co. Ar-Made Well Co.	State and Federal Geological Surveys.	do	do	, Wilson and Co. do Well Well Co.	Austin and Sons. Layne-Western Co. do.	Layne-Western Co	පිදිපිදි
			Swift and CodododoWilliams Meat C Standard Render				.ĭ	dofidwest Cold St dodo.	Osage Theater Colgate-Palmoliv	
			T. 11 S., R. 25 B. SW SE sec. 15, 10 Berger Ave. SW SE sec. 15 SW SE sec. 22, 331 S. Adams. NE NE sec. 22, 331 S. Adams. RE NE sec. 22, 331 S. Adams. RE NE Sec. 22, 331 S. Adams.							
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	TABLE 9.

No. on Plate 1,	De- scrip- tion <sub>2</sub>	<b>L</b> осатом	Оwner	Driller p	Year com- pleted	Depth of well or test hole (feet) <sub>3</sub>	Diameter of well (in.)	Use of water,	Depth to water level below land surface (feet)	Date of measurement	Altitude of land surface (feet)	REMARKS (Yield given in gallons a minute, drawdown in feet)
116 (117) (118)	E EE	NW SE SW sec. 16. SE SW SW sec. 16 NW cor. sec. 21		State and Federal Geo- 1 logical Surveys. do.	1944 1944 1944	83 62			23.9 24.5 28.74	July 18, 1944 July 18, 1944 Oct. 1, 1944	752.7 754.3 755.7	Converted into observation well; depth 68.6 feet; measuring point 1.5 feet shove land surface.
(119)	ê ê	SE NE NE sec. 20  NW SE NE sec. 20		do1	1944	<b>88</b> 88			25.30	July 15, 1944 July 10, 1944	759.2	Converted into observation well; depth 79.1 feet; measuring point 1.3 feet above land surface. Converted into observation well; depth 77.8 feet; measuring point 1.3 feet above land surface.
(121) 122 (123) 124	EEE€	T. 11 S., R. 26 W.  NE NW SE see. 20.  SW SW SE see. 20.  SW SW Se see. 20.  SE SE see. 17; 19th and Kan-	Procter and Gambie Mfg. Co	do	1944 1944 1944 1938	23.8873	56	o	19.4 17.4 48.2	Nov. 17, 1944 July 17, 1944 July 7, 1944 Dec. 22, 1938	746.2 751.9 749.7 762.3	Converted into observation well. Depth 70.0.  Plant well No. 5. Reported yield 900, draw-
126 126 127 128 (129) 130 (131)		SB 585 see, 17 SB 585 see, 17 SB 588 ee, 17 SB 588 ee, 17 SB 588 see, 17 NW NW see, 20, 34th and	do do do do Sinclair Refining Co.	Austin and Sonsdo.dodododododo	1926  1940 1941 1919	89 72 82 82 82 69-72	24.2	OUZZOOO	46 45 32 45.7 50 38	1942 1942 1942 Apr. —, 1940 May —, 1941 June —, 1943	762.3 763.2 762.1 759.5 759.4 759.4	Plant well No. 2. Reported yield 800. Plant well No. 1. Reported yield 100. Plant well No. 3. Reported yield 100. Plant well No. 4. Reported yield 200. Plant well No. 6. Reported yield 200. Plant well No. 6. Reported yield 300, drawdown 7.5. Plant well No. 7. Reported yield 900, drawdown 8.5. Plant well No. 5. Reported yield 800, draw-
132 (183) 134 135 135 136	≱ <u>€£££</u>	NW NW sec. 20 NE NW sec. 20 SE NW sec. 20 SW NW sec. 20 SW NW sec. 20 NW NW sec. 20 NW cor. SW sec. 20	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	00000000	1921 1921 1921 1921 1921	69.7 60.0 71.0 71.0 71.0	44	00 0	25. 26 25. 55	June —, 1943 June —, 1943 June —, 1943 Iune —, 1943	748.4	Plant well No. 6. Reported yield 460. Plant well No. 7. Reported yield 569, drawdown 24. Test hole 4. Test hole 1. Test hole 2. Well No. 3.
138 (139) (140)	₩ (T)	(T)   SE cor. NW NE SE sec. 21.	P. S. Judy.	Air-Made Well Co 1 State and Federal 1 Geological Surveys. 1	1942	43.2	18 I (8)	I (8)	23.75	Sept. 3, 1943 June 20, 1944 June 15, 1944	758.3 766.3 768.2	Used as observation well; measuring point 1.8 feet above land surface.

Railroad well No. 2.  Railroad well No. 1. Used as observation well; measuring point 3.2 feet above land surface.	Reported yield 120. Supplies Boy Scout camp.		Measuring point, 1.5 feet above land surface.	Used as observation well. Measuring point, 3.5 feet above land surface.  Six wells pumped by suction with one centrally located pump.		Well or test hole number in parentheses indicates that analysis of water is given in table 6.  It, test hole; W, well. W or T in parentheses indicates that log of well or test hole is given at back of this report.  Reported depths below the land surface are given in feet; measured depths are given in feet is measured depths are given in feet is measured depths are given in feet and in tenths and hundredths of feet, reported depths to water level are given in feet.  Measured depths to water level are given in feet and in tenths and hundredths of feet, reported depths to water level are given in feet.  During 1944, 69 test holes were drilled by State and Federal Geological Surveys. Eleven of these test holes were cased with 1¼ inch pipe and made into permanent observation wells. Well was dug by employees of company under supervision of master mechanic.  Well was drilled for use as drainage well; is used coassionally as irrigation well.
756.6 756.1 759.8 756.3 760.1 765.1	772.0 773.1 776.6 772.2	767.7 769.9 774.9 770.6 768.8	794.8 780.8 780.8	775.9	764.9	S, stoc
June 16, 1944 July 5, 1944 June 16, 1944 June 17, 1944 June 19, 1944	June —, 1936 June 23, 1944 June 22, 1944 June 21, 1944	June 27, 1944 June 29, 1944 July 1, 1944 July 1, 1944 July 3, 1944	July 3, 1944 Nov. 16, 1944 June 24, 1944 June 26, 1944	Sept. 1, 1943	June 27, 1944	land surface.; R. railroad; given in feet. h 1½ inch pip
13.9 16.1 18.7 14.0 17.3 27.53	23. 23. 23. 23. 23. 23. 23. 23. 23. 23.	16.14.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.	36.83 36.2 39.7 35.9	25.79	17.7	w the supply el are sed wit
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60 70 78 78 65 64 69.9	69	: 25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	86.0 86.5 73	88 8	45	at back nd tenti e filled ed depti
1944 1944 1944 1938	1936 1944 1944	1944 1944 1944 1944	1924 1944 1944 1944	1935	1944	e 6. grven g feet an may b reporte n of th
do	Layne-Western Co State and Federal Geological Surveys.	3666666	State and Federal Geological Surveys. do.	Austin and Sons.	State and Federal Geological Surveys.	at analysis of water is given in table after that log of well or test hole is feet; measured depths are given in ne; F, fire protection; O, obsolete, d in tearths and hundredths of feet, at I Federal Geological Surveys. Eleve ervision of master mechanic, occasionally as irrigation well.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co. do	Lake of the Forest Club Camp Theodore Naish		Lone Star Cement Co.			Well or test hole number in parentheses indicates that analysis of water is given in table 6.  It, test hole, W, well. W or T in parentheses indicates that log of well or test hole is given at back of this report.  Reported depths below the land surface are given in feet; measured depths are given in feet and tenths of feet below the land surface. C, condensing, air conditioning: D, domestic; N, none; F, fire protection; O, obsolete, may be filled in; P, public supply; R, railroad Measured depths to water level are given in feet and in tenths and hundredths of feet, reported depths to water level are given in feet and Federal Geological Surveys. Eleven of these test holes were cased with 1¼ inch pi was dug by employees of company under supervision of master mechanic.  Well was dug by employee well; is used occasionally as irrigation well.
NE SE SE sec. 21 NE oor. SW SW sec. 22 SE cor. SW SW sec. 22 SE cor. NW NE NW sec. 27 SE NE NW SEC. 37 NE SW sec. 28, Morris, Kans. Railway Co. NE SW sec. 28, Morris, Kans. Atchison, Topeka	SW NE sec. 27 SW NW sec. 27 NW NE Sec. 27 NW NE SE sec. 28 NE NW SE sec. 28 SE NW SE sec. 28	NW cor, SW SW SE sec. 28 NW NN NB sec. 33 NW SW NB Sec. 33 NW SW NB Sec. 33 SW SW NB Sec. 33 NW SW NB Sec. 33 NW NW NB Sec. 33	NE SW sec. 28 SE cor. NW SW sec. 28 NE SE SE sec. 20	SW NE sec. 32.	SE SW SW sec. 32	Well or test hole number in parentheses indicates this. It, test hole; W, well. W or T in parentheses indicates the Reported depths below the land surface are given in C, condensing, air conditioning; D, domestic; N, no Measured depths to water level are given in feet and During 1944, 59 test holes were drilled by State and Mell was dug by employees of company under supell was drilled for use as drainage well; is used.
EEEEE		EEEEEEE	EE EE	* * *	(Ŧ)	Well or T, test Report C, cont Measur During Well w
(145) (145) (145) (145) (145) (145) (147) (147)	148 (149) (150) (151)	155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155	(162) (163) (163) (163)	(165)	(167)	1.01.00.4.00.0.00.00

## LOGS OF TEST HOLES AND WELLS

On the following pages are listed the logs of 126 wells and test holes in the Kansas City, Kansas, area. Fifty-nine of the test holes were drilled by the State Geological Survey, 18 test holes were drilled by the Corps of Engineers, and the other test holes and wells were drilled by private contractors. Many of the logs of the wells were supplied by the Layne-Western Co. The logs include 5 test holes drilled in Missouri, 7 in Johnson County, Kansas, and 114 test holes and wells in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Log of test hole at site of well 1 in the SE¼ NE¼ sec. 28, T. 10 S., R. 25
 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Corps of Engineers, 1944. Surface
 altitude, 7459 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness.	Depth.
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt and sand (water level, 15 feet below land surface.)	, 18	18
Sand; contains some silt and gravel	22	40
Sand and gravel	20	60
Sand	10	70
Sand and gravel	4	74
Sand	2	76
Sand; contains some gravel	12	88
Sand	2	90
Sand and gravel	4	94
Gravel and sand	15	109
Sand and silt	2	111
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Shale, blue	0.5	111.5

Log of test hole at site of well 2 in the SE¼ NE¼ sec. 28, T. 10 S., R. 25
 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Corps of Engineers, 1944. Surface altitude, 745.6 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Silt and sand (water level, 11 feet below land surface.)	, 20	20
Sand; contains some silt and gravel	22	42
Sand and gravel	20	62
Sand; contains some gravel and silt	4	66
Sand; contains some silt	2	68
Sand; contains some silt and gravel	2	70
Gravel and sand	6	76
Sand; contains some silt	2	<b>7</b> 8
Sand and gravel; contains some silt	2	80
Gravel and sand; contains some silt	30	110
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, blue	1	111

Log of test hole at site of well 3 in the SE¼ NE¼ sec. 28, T. 10 S., R. 25
 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Corps of Engineers, 1944. Surface altitude, 746.0 feet.

		100
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth
Alluvium	feet	feet
Sand, silty	1 .	1
Sand and silt	2	3
Sand; contains some silt	2	5
Sand	2 ,	7
Silt and clay; contains some sand	2	9
Sand (water level, 12 feet below land surface.)	4	13
Sand and silt	1	14
Sand	6	20
Sand: contains some silt	12	32
Sand; contains some silt and gravel	2	34
Sand; contains some silt	4	38
Sand; contains some gravel and silt		40
Sand; contains some silt	<b>2</b>	42
Sand and gravel		44
Sand	4	48
Sand and gravel	12	60
Sand; contains some silt		62
Sand and gravel; contains some silt	4	66
Sand: contains some gravel	4	70
Sand and gravel; contains some silt		74
Gravel and sand; contains some silt	12	86
Sand: contains some silt and gravel	4	90
Gravel and sand	20	110
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Sandstone	1	111
A T SOLVEN AND SELVEN NEW AND SET TO N	D 99 117	QO foot

4. Log of test hole 4 in the SE¼ NE¼ sec. 5, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., 30 feet west and 9 feet north of second telephone pole south of highway, Platte County, Missouri, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7422 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Silt, clayey, brown gray (water level, 6.0 feet below land		
surface.)	. 12	12
Sand, medium to fine	. 18	30
Gravel, fine, and sand, fine to medium		38
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium		60
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, gray	. 2	62
Shale, dark blue gray, grading downward to light blue	e .	
gray		67.5
Limestone, hard, light gray		67.7

5. Log of test hole 5 at NW cor. sec. 9, T. 50 N., R. 33	W., 12 fe	at mouth
and 3 feet east of telephone pole southeast of road in	itersection	, Platte
County, Missouri, drilled by Kansas Geological Surve altitude, 741.6 feet.	Thickness,	Surface Depth, feet
Road fill	feet 1	1
		•
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium		•
Silt, gray brown		4
land surface.)	6	10
Silt, yellow gray; contains much fine sand		14
Silt, clayey, blue gray		16
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium to fine	4	20
Sand, coarse to fine, and gravel, fine to coarse		60
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium		70
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium		80
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium	11	91
6. Log of test hole 6 at SE cor. NE¼ sec. 8, T. 50 N., R. 3 and 84 feet south of base of north tree in grove wes County, Missouri, drilled by Kansas Geological Surve altitude, 740.6.	st of road	l, Platte
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	<i>m</i> 1 · 1	D .45
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	$Depth, \\ feet$
Silt, clayey, dark gray and yellow gray	9	9
Silt, clayey, blue gray (water level, 7.7 feet below land		
surface.)	6	15
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine		20
Gravel, fine, and sand, medium		50
gray		60
Gravel, fine, and sand, fine to medium		66
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium		90
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, light gray; contains much sand, fine	3	93
7. Log of test hole 7 at NW cor. SW1/4 sec. 9, T. 50 N.,		
south and 15 feet west of base of cottonwood tree east of levee, Platte County, Missouri, drilled by Kansas (		
1944. Surface altitude, 741.6 feet.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, yellow gray and gray; contains much very fine		
sand	10	10
Sand, medium to fine; interbedded with blue-gray silt,		
(Water level 10.5 feet below land surface.)		20
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium to fine	10	30
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium	38	68
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium		90
Gravel, coarse to fine, and some sand, coarse	. 7	97

Pennsylvanian—Missourian Shale, gray and light gray; contains some very fine greenish-gray sandstone	3	100
8. Log of test hole 8 in the SE cor. NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> sec. 28, T 42 feet east and 45 feet south of first power pole west of bridge on Seventh Street Trafficway, 40 feet south of le Kansas, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surfeet.	'. 10 S., R south end vee, Kanso	. 25 E., of toll is City,
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium Silt, partly clayey, yellow gray; contains some fine	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
sand	10	10
(Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)	10	<b>20</b> .
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, coarse to fine,	10	30
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium	20	50
silt	10	60
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium	10	70
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	34	104
Pennsylvanian—Missourian Shale, light gray green, and sandstone, gray green	2	106
9. Log of test hole 9 in the NE¼ SE¼ NE¼ sec. 28; T. 1 west side of Seventh Street Trafficway, 800 feet north of 600 feet south of levee, 15 feet west and 3 feet south of west of corrugated-iron building, Kansas City, Kansas, Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 746.3 feet.	f test hole second pou drilled by	10 and ver pole Kansas
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, soft, gray buff; contains much medium to fine sand,	. 5	5
Silt, clayey, gray	2	· 7 .
12.7 feet below land surface.)		20
Gravel, fine, and sand, medium	10	30
Sand, coarse to fine, some medium gravel, and gray-	•	
green silt	10	40
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium	10	50
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, fine		60
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium	10	70
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse		90
Gravel, very coarse to fine, and sand, coarse		100
Gravel, very coarse to fine	26	126
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian Shale, sandy, light gray green, and some sandstone	$e_{i,j}$	
hard, fine, gray green		129
and the control of th		

10.	Log of test hole 10 at SW cor. NW1/4 sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., 54 feet
	east and 21 feet south of first power pole north of Kindleberger Road and
	east of Seventh Street Trafficway, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas
	Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 745.7 feet.

and the state of t		
Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, yellow gray, and some clay	9	9
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine	11	20
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium to fine	10	30
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	20	50
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	30	80
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	10	90
Gravel, very coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	10	100
Gravel, very coarse to fine	16	116
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Sandstone, carbonaceous, very hard, gray	2	118
11 T / 1 I I I OTT BETTE OTT OF THE		

11. Log of test hole 11 at SW cor. NW¼ SW¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., 48 feet east and 15 feet north of power pole northeast of intersection of Eagle Road with Seventh Street Trafficway, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7463 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent

Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, yellow buff and gray	5	5
Silt, clayey, yellow buff and gray	3	8
Silt, yellow buff and gray	2	10
Sand, medium to fine, some buff silt, and some fine		
gravel (Water level, 12.0 feet below land surface.)	10	20
Sand, medium to fine, buff and blue-gray silt, and some		
medium to fine gravel	20	40
Gravel, coarse to fine, medium sand, and blue-gray silt,	10	50
Gravel, coarse, to fine, and sand, medium	52	102
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, very light blue gray, and much sandstone, very		
fine, light gray	3	105

12. Log of test hole 12 at NW cor. SW¼ SW¼ SW¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., on east side of Seventh Street Trafficway between Funston and Eagle Roads, 54 feet north and 12 feet east of northwest corner of Bright Bisquit Co., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7453 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Silt, gray and yellow gray	10	10
Sand, medium to fine, and some silt, buff (Water level	,	
11.2 feet below land surface.)	34	44
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	6	50
Sand, coarse to fine, and much gravel, coarse to fine	27	77
Gravel very coarse to fine and sand coarse	3	80

		Kansas City, Kansas, Area
	10	Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse
	15	Gravel, very coarse to medium, and sand, coarse
	9	PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian
	2	Limestone, very hard, light gray
Se ca	on with Geologi	13. Log of test hole 13 in the NW¼ NW¼ NW¼ sec. 34, T between Funston and Rickel Roads at their intersection Street Trafficway, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas vey, 1944. Sur'ace altitude, 7459 feet.
	hickness, feet	QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium
	6	Silt, yellow buff
	7	Sand, medium to fine, and some silt, blue gray (Water level, 11.2 feet below land surface.)
	_	Silt, blue gray, interbedded with some sand, medium
	7	to fine
	27	Sand, medium to fine
	5	Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium
	16 13	Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine
	13	Gravel, medium to fine, and sand medium
	0.5	Boulder, limestone
	0.5	Boulder, limestone, and some clay, white
	2	Gravel, coarse to fine
	0.5	Boulder, limestone
	1.5	Gravel, coarse to fine
	3	PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian Shale, partly carbon-flecked, gray
Se	h end of	14. Log of test hole 14 in the NW¼ NW¼ NW¼ sec. 34, T 9 feet east and 6 feet south of second pillar south of north Street viaduct on the east side, Kansas City, Kansas, de Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7442 feet.  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium
	12	Silt, clayey, yellow gray
	8	Sand, medium to fine, and some silt, soft blue gray (Water level, 9.8 feet below land surface.)
	25	Sand, medium to fine
	1	Sand, medium to fine; contains some blue-gray silt
	4	Sand, medium to fine
	10	Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine
	13	Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand
	9	Gravel, very coarse to fine, and some sand, coarse
		Pennsylvanian—Missourian
		Shale, carbon-flecked, gray

15. Log of test hole 16 in the NW¼ NW¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S City, Kansas, drilled by Corps of Engineers, 1944. Sur- feet.	,	
	Thickness,	
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, clay, and sand	. 8	8
Sand	. 10	18
Sand; contains some silt (Water level, 17 feet below	V	
land surface.)	. 12	30
Sand and gravel; contains some silt	. 10	40
Sand and gravel	. 12	<b>52</b>
Sand	. 4	56

16. Log of well 17 at the Bomber Assembly Plant of the North American Aviation Co. in the NE¼ NW¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941. Surface altitude, 745.2 feet.

18

30.3

**74** 

106

104.3

Sand and gravel; contains some silt.....

Gravel and sand; contains some silt.....

PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian

Shale, blue .....

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Alluvium	jeei	Jeet
Clay, fine sandy	18	18
Sand, blue, fine	3	21
Sand, fine	19	40
Sand, fine, and driftwood	5	45
Sand, fine to coarse, and some gravel	4	49
Sand and gravel	20	69
Sand, gravel, and boulders; contains some balls of clay,	21	90
Sand, gravel, and boulders	15	105

17. Log of well 18 at the Bomber Assembly Plant of the North American Aviation Co. in the NE¼ NW¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941. Surface altitude, 745.3 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Alluvium	Jeer	1001
Soil, sandy	13	13
Clay	2	15
Sand, medium coarse	25	40
Sand, medium coarse, and clay	10	50
Sand and gravel	<b>2</b>	52
Sand, medium coarse	8	60
Sand, gravel, and balls of clay	3	63
Sand and gravel		70
Gravel and rocks	36	106

18. Log of well 19 at the Bomber Assembly Plant of the North American Aviation Co. in the NE¼ NW¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941. Surface altitude, 745.5 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Soil, sandy	. 14	14
Sand, medium coarse	24	38
Sand, medium coarse; contains balls of clay	15	53
Sand, medium coarse	15	68
Gravel, rice-sized	9	77
Gravel		105

19. Log of well 20 at the Bomber Assembly Plant of the North American Aviation Co. in the NE¼ NW¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941. Surface altitude, 7452 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Clay, sandy		15
Clay, sandy, mucky; contains some driftwood		27
Sand, fine, blue	4	31
Sand, fine, blue; contains some driftwood		33
Sand, fine, blue		35
Sand, fine, blue; contains some driftwood and balls of		
clay		49
Clay, sand, and gravel	9	58
Sand, fine to medium, and some gravel and balls of clay,	11	69
Sand, fine to medium	2	71
Sand, gravel, and boulders	36.5	107.5

20. Log of well 21 at the Bomber Assembly Plant of the North American Aviation Co. in the NW1/4 NE1/4 sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western, Co., 1943. Surface altitude, 744.5 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	$Depth, \\ feet$
Sand, fine	2	2
Clay		7
Sand, fine, blue	. 13	20
Sand, medium fine		31
Sand, coarse, and gravel	. 11	42
Sand, fine	. 5	47
Sand, medium coarse	. 18	65
Sand, coarse, and gravel	. 40	105

21. Log of well 22 at the Bomber Assembly Plant of the North American Aviation Co. in the NW¼ NE¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1942. Surface altitude, 744.5 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness.	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Clay, sandy	5	5
Sand, fine	15	20
Sand, medium coarse	15	35
Sand, fine	15	50
Clay balls and gravel	11	61
Sand and gravel	19	80
Clay	. 9	89
Sand and gravel	. 13	102

22. Log of well 23 at the Bomber Assembly Plant of the North American Aviation Co. in the NW¼ NE¼ sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1943. Surface altitude, 7442 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Clay, sandy	. 6	6
Sand		20
Sand, medium fine	. 5	25
Sand, medium coarse	. 15	40
Sand, medium coarse; contains some clay		49
Sand and gravel		84
Clay		85
Sand and gravel		102

23: Log of test hole 24 in the NW1/4 NE1/4 sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Corps of Engineers, 1944. Surface altitude, 7450 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	,	. , , , , , ,
Sand, silt, and gravel	2	2
Sand and gravel	4	6
Sand, silt, and gravel		8
Silt, clay, and sand		22
Sand and silt		24
Sand, contains silt and gravel		32
Sand and gravel		44
Sand, contains gravel and silt		54
Sand and gravel; contains some silt		68
Sand: contains some gravel and silt		74
Gravel and sand		96
Pennsylvanian—Missourian	,	
Shale	. 1	97

87.5

Ransas Cuy, Ransas, Area		67
24. Log of test hole 26 at the Fruehauf Trailer Co. in the S. T. 10 S., R. 25 E., northeast of the intersection of F. Chrysler Road, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-	unston Ro	ad with
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	$-  \nabla u  = -  u $	•
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Soil and clay	. 10	10
Clay, yellow (Water level, 19 feet below land surface.)	. 10	20
Sand, fine	. 10	30
Gravel, coarse	43.3	73.3
25. Log of test hole 30 in the SE4 SW4 sec. 10, T. 50 N., City, Kansas, drilled by Corps of Engineers, 1940. Sur,	R. 33 W.,	Kansas le, 738.7
feet.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Alluvium	- ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Sand, contains silt and clay	4	4
Sand	12	16
Sand; contains some silt	12	28
Sand and gravel	26	<b>54</b>
Sand	6	60
Gravel and sand	26	86
Gravel	3	89
Gravel and sand	9	98
Sand; contains some silt Gravel and sand	3	101
Sand	7	108
		111
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		112
26. Log of test hole 31 at the Modification Center of the Aviation Co. in the NW¼ NW¼ sec. 35, T. 10 S., R. 2t Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1942. Surface at	E Kans	no Cita
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Clay	5	5
Sand, fine	15	20
Sand, medium coarse	24	44
Sand, fine	11	55
Sand, coarse	4	59
	29	88
27. Log of test hole 32 at the Modification Center of the Aviation Co. in the NW4 NW4 sec. 35, T. 10 S., R. 25 Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1943. Surface al	E. Kanse	rs Cita
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	141	w jeet.
	Thickness,	Depth,
Clay	feet 5	feet <b>5</b>
Sand, fine	16	21
Sand, medium coarse	32	53
Sand, medium to coarse, and some gravel	8	61
Sand, coarse	26	87
Gravel; contains a few boulders	0.5	87.5
Boulders	-	

28.	Log of test hole 33 at the Modification Cen	nter of th	he North A	<i>lmerican</i>
	Aviation Co. in the NW1/4 NW1/4 sec. 35, T.			
	Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1942.			
			Thickness,	

Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1942. Surface alt	itude, 740	6 feet.
	!hickness, feet	$Depth, \\ feet$
Fill	1.	1
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		_
Sand, coarse	7	8
Clay, sandy	7 30	15 45
Sand, very fine	30 10	55
Sand, fine	2	57
29. Log of test hole 35 in the NE¼ NE¼ SW¼ sec. 34, T 36 feet east and 27 feet south of second pole in line south tion of Rickel Road with Chrysler Road, Wyandotte C Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 739.2	hwest of ir ount <b>y, dri</b>	itersec-
Orange Plaisteene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Silt, clayey, buff and gray	8	8
Sand, medium to fine, and some blue-gray clay near top		
(Water level, 15.0 feet below land surface.)	12	20
Sand, medium to fine	8	26
Sand, medium to fine, and clay, blue gray	2	30
Sand, medium to fine	4	34
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		0.5
Limestone, hard, brittle, brown	. 1	35
Limestone, hard, brittle, blue gray; contains thin shale	0.5	35.5
break at top. Shale is fossiliferous, blue gray		
30. Log of test hole 36 in the NW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4 sec. 34, T on Rickel Road and 275 feet east of Fairfax Road, at co	$\ddot{o}rdinates$	52 + 00
N., and 16 + 40 E. of Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinat	e system,	30 jeet
east and 75 feet south of center of railroad crossing, Kan	sas City, . toot	Kansas,
drilled by Kansas Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 740.0	jeet.	
	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	7	7
Silt, buff	•	
surface.)	13 -	20
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium	20	40
Sand, coarse to fine, some fine gravel, and blue-gray silt,	18	58
Gravel, very coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	13	71
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, light gray green, interbedded with sandstone,		
fine, gray green	2	73

70

**75** 

80

30

5

31. Log of test hole 37 in the NE¼ NW¼ SE¼ sec. 34, T 660 feet east of test hole 36, at coördinates 52 + 00 N. a Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, Kansas City by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 75	nd 25 + 00, $Kansas$ ,	0 E. of
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Silt, gray and yellow gray	6	feet 6
Sand, medium to fine (Water level, 8.5 feet below land		
surface.)	34	40
Sand, coarse to fine	8	48
Gravel, fine to medium, and some gravel, medium	18	66
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	19	85
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, blue gray, and some sandstone, fine, yellowish		
gray	5	90
32. Log of test hole 38 in the NW14 NE14 SE14 sec. 34, T 700 feet west of test hole 39, at coördinates 52 + 40 N. a Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 250 feet east feet east and 30 feet south of third power pole east of gu City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. 741.8 feet.	and $30 + 00$ of guard guard gate,	0 E. of ate, 45 Kansas
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, soft, light brown	7	7
Sand, medium to fine	13	20
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine	30	50
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	10	60
Gravel, very coarse to fine, and sand coarse	26	86
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		. **
Limestone, hard, light gray	0.5	86.5
33. Log of test hole 39 at NE cor. SE1/4 sec. 34, T. 10 S., He west of test hole 40 at coördinates 52 + 25 N. and 37 +		
Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 12 feet south of center	line betwe	en two
concrete sewer boxes, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by K Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 740.5 feet.	Cansas Geo	ological
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	$egin{aligned} Depth, \ feet \end{aligned}$
Silt, clayey, gray and buff	7	7
Sand, medium to fine (Water level, 11.1 feet below land		•
surface.)	13	20
Sand, coarse to fine, some fine gravel, and gray and		
buff silt	8	<b>2</b> 8
(1) 1 (*)		
Silt, gray buff	2 10	30

Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse.....

Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, coarse.....

Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse.....

development Survey by Hamsus		
	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Boulder, limestone	2.5	82.5
Gravel, very coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	5.5	88
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, partly sandy, light blue gray	6	94
	•	00 TIT
34. Log of test hole 40 in the SW4 NW4 NW4 sec. 22, T 950 feet west of test hole 41, at coördinates 52 + 40 N.		
Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 45 feet west o		
pole, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas Geologi		
Surface altitude, 740.7 feet.	cai Darvey	, 1044.
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, gray and buff, interbedded with some sand	10	10
Sand, medium to fine, and some silt, blue gray and buff		
(Water level, 10.9 feet below land surface.)	10	20
Sand, coarse to fine, some silt, gray, and some gravel	10	30
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium	14	44
Gravel, coarse to fine, coarse sand, and blue-gray silt	11	55
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	25	80
Gravel, very coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	7	87
Boulder, limestone	1	88
Gravel, very coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	1	89
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, very light blue gray, and some sandstone, fine,		
light blue gray	5	94
35. Log of test hole 41 in the SE1/4 $NE1/4$ $NW1/4$ sec. 22, T	. 50 N R.	33 W
48 feet west and 30 feet south of NE corner fence post	of Phillips	Petro-
leum Company property at coördinates $52 + 40$ N. as	nd 53 + 00	E. of
Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, Kansas City,	Kansas, dri	lled by
Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 741.2	feet.	
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, gray and dark yellow gray	6	6
Sand, medium to fine, and much silt, blue gray	4	10
Sand, coarse to fine, some blue-gray silt, and some		
medium to fine gravel (Water level, 11.2 feet below		
land surface.)		20
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, coarse		33
Sand, coarse to fine, some blue gray silt, and some me-		40
dium to fine gravel	7	40
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse; contains some	16	56
pebbles	20	76
Boulder, limestone		40
Gravel, very coarse to fine, and some sand, coarse	11	78
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		78 89
T THE TOTAL TOTAL TATIONOMISM	••	78 89
Limestone hard light gray		89
Limestone, hard, light gray	1	89 90
Limestone, hard, light gray		89

62

78

133

134

10

55

36. Log of test hole 42 in the Kansas City, Missouri, dr.	NW¼ NW¼ sec. 14, T. 50 illed by Corps of Enginee		
749.8 feet.	sace of corps of magnitude	ro. Surjuce	anna,
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and	Recent	Thickness.	Depth,
Alluvium		feet	feet
Sand, fine to coarse (Wa	ter level, 12 feet below la	and	
	***************************************		14
Silt and sand		4	18
	•••••		26
Sand and gravel		2	28
			30
Sand; contains some grav	vel	2	32
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		36
	el		40
Sand		5	45
Sand and gravel	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12	57
Sand	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	60
Clay; contains some sand	l	6	66
Sand; contains some gra	avel	4	70
Sand; contains some sile	b	10	80
Sand		2	82
Gravel and sand		43.5	125.5
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian			
Shale	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.5	127
37. Log of test hole 44 in the	NW1/ SW1/ 200 1/ T 50	N D QQ III	Month
	illed by Corps of Enginee		
746.0 feet.	anca og corps of Enginee	is. Durjace	unnuue,
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and	Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	200000	, feet	feet
Silt. sandy	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	14	14`
	et below land surface.)		26
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			44
Sand	••••	4	48
Sand; contains some grav	vel and silt	4	52
Gravel and sand			62

Gravel and sand .....

Sand and gravel .....

Gravel and sand .....

Shale .....

PENNSYLVANIAN-Missourian

38. Log of test hole 46 in the SE1/4 N	E1/4 sec. 22	R, T. 50 N.,	R. 33 W	North
Kansas City, Missouri, drilled by	Corps of	Engineers.	Surface	altitude,
743.6 feet.				1
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent			Thickness,	Depth,

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Alluvium	jeei	jeet
Silt and clay	2	2
Silt and sand	3.7	5.7
Silt and clay, sandy (Water level, 21 feet below land		
surface.)	16.3	22
Sand; contains some gravel	14	36
Sand and gravel	7	43
Sand	10	53
Sand; contains some gravel		72
Gravel and sand	41	113
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale	1	114

39. Log of well 48 (plant well 7) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NE¼ NW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 50 + 00 N. and 51 + 20 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1942. Surface altitude, 741.4 feet.

Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, jeet	Depth, feet
Soil	<b>2</b> 2	2
Sand, fine	4	6
Sand, fine, and streaks of clay (Water level, 7 feet be-	•	
low land surface.)	6	12
Sand, fine	10	22
Sand, medium fine	. 8	30
Sand, gravel, and balls of clay	19	49
Sand and gravel	31	80

40. Log of well 49 (plant well 6) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the SW¼ NW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 41 + 55 N. and 45 + 10 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941. Surface altitude, 7452 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Sand, fine silty (Water level, 17 feet below land sur-	•	-
face.)	18	18
Sand, fine	· <b>5</b>	23
Sand, fine; contains some driftwood	10	33
Sand, fine, and lignite	8	41
Sand, fine to coarse, balls of clay and flat rocks	9	<b>50</b>
Sand, fine, blue	10	60
Sand, gravel, and boulders		65
Gravel and boulders	21.6	86.6

41. Log of test hole 49 A (test hole 1) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the SE¼ NW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 43 + 70 N. and 46 + 50 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 100 feet south and 100 feet east of tank 184, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Soil, sandy	3	3
Sand, fine	12	15
Sand, fine, packed; contains streaks of clay (Water		
level, 16.8 feet below land surfaces.)	23	38
Sand, fine	7	45
Sand, medium fine, and some balls of clay	10	55
Sand and boulders	10	65

42. Log of test hole 49B (test hole 2) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the SW¼ NW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 39 + 60 N. and 43 + 60 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 240 feet southwest of well 49, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness.	Depth.
Alluvium	feet	feet
Clay, sandy	11	11
Sand, fine (Water level, 12.1 feet below land surface.)	, 17	. 28
Sand, medium fine	13	41
Sand, coarse, and gravel	. 5	. 46
Clay, blue	. 1	47
Sand, coarse, and gravel	4	51
Sand and gravel; contains numerous streaks of clay	4	55
Sand, coarse, gravel, and boulders	. 13	68
Sand, coarse, and some gravel	10	78
Boulder	• •	78

43. Log of test hole 49C (test hole 3) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the SW¼ NW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 37 + 70 N. and 42 + 30 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system 60 feet east of the center of tank 173, 230 feet southwest of test hole 49B, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Sand, silty	11	11
Sand, very fine (Water level, 12.8 feet felow land sur-		
face.)	12	23
Sand, fine	4	27
Sand, coarse to medium	6	33
Sand, coarse, and some gravel	14	47
Sand, fine	4	51
Sand, coarse, gravel, and boulders	2	53
Clay	1	54
Sand, gravel, and boulders	5	59
Sand, coarse, uniform-grained	7	66
Sand, gravel, and boulders	13	79
Boulder	••	79

44. Log of test hole 49D (test hole 4) in the NW¼ SW¼ sec, 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 35 + 90 N. and 41 + 00 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 350 feet north of well 51, 90 feet east of center of tank 171, 220 feet southwest of test hole 49C, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Clay fill	4	4
Sand, silty	7	11
Sand, fine, dirty (Water level, 17.8 feet below land sur-	- -	
face.)	17	<b>2</b> 8
Sand, coarse, and some lignitic gravel		36
Sand, fine, blue	11	47
Sand, coarse, gravel, and balls of clay	5	52
Sand, coarse, and gravel	. 8	60
Gravel and boulders	3	63
Boulder	••••	63

45. Log of test hole 49E (test hole 5) in the NW¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 33 + 20 N. and 39 + 30 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 84 feet north and 35 feet west of well 51, 245 feet southwest of test hole 49D, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	<b></b>	n
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	$Depth, \\ feet$
Sand, fine, dirty		8
Sand, fine	10	18
Clay, blue	2	20
Sand, fine	6	26
Sand, coarse, brown	5	31
Sand, coarse, gravel, and lignite	5	36
Sand, fine, and balls of clay	4	40
Sand, fine	7	47
Clay	<b>2</b>	49
Sand, coarse, and gravel	4	53
Sand, gravel, and boulders	6	59
Boulder		59

46. Log of well 50 (plant well 5) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NW¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 32+95 N. and 35+60 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1931. Surface altitude, 741.6 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	$Depth, \\ feet$
Clay	5	5
Sand, fine (Water level, 18 feet below land surface.)		23
Sand, medium	11	34
Clay, gray	. 3	37
Sand, fine	. 6	43
Sand, gravel, and boulders	30.5	73.5

47. Log of test hole 50A (test hole 3) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NW4 SW4 sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 32 + 50 N. and 35 + 60 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 150 feet west of center of tank 5803, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1939.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Clay	5	5
Sand, very fine (Water level, 21 feet below land sur-		
face.)	18	23
Sand, medium fine	11	34
Clay	3	37
Sand, fine	6	43
Clay	<b>2</b>	45
Sand, coarse, and gravel; contains some boulders	25	70

48. Log of well 51 (plant well 3) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NW¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 32+60 N. and 39+70 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1933. Surface altitude, 743.1 feet.

Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness.	<b>.</b>
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Soil	3	3
Sand and clay	17	20
Sand, fine, silty	13	33
Sand, medium fine, clean	7	40
Quick sand, fine, blue		<b>52</b>
Sand, coarse, gravel, and boulders	18	70
Clay, sand, and boulders	6	76
Sand, gravel, and boulders	10.5	86.5

49. Log of well 52 (plant well 4) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NW¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 29 + 15 N. and 35 + 60 E. of Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1937. Surface altitude, 742 4 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness.	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Soil	. 2	2
Clay, sandy	16	18
Sand, fine (Water level, 20 feet below land surface.)	31	49
Sand, gravel, and balls of clay		54
Sand, gravel, and boulders	22.5	76.5
Clay	. 2	78.5

50. Log of test hole 52A (test hole 2) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NW¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 29 + 50 N. and 32 + 30 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 25 feet northwest of intersection of fire dikes between tanks 5202, 5203, 256, and 257, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1939.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Clay, silty	8	8
Sand, very fine (Water level, 20 feet below land sur-		
face.)	17	25
Sand, medium coarse	13	<b>3</b> 8
Sand, fine	2	40
Sand, coarse	8	48
Sand, fine	2	50
Sand, coarse, and some gravel	6	56
Clay		61
Sand, gravel, and boulders	11	72

51. Log of test hole 52B (test hole 1) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NW¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 27 + 70 N. and 29 + 80 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 125 feet west of center of tank 256 and 25 feet north of line extending through centers of tanks 256 and 257, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1939.

Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Clay, blue	5	5
Sand, fine	9	14
Clay, blue	1	15
Sand, very fine (Water level, 18 feet below land sur-		
face.)	13	28
Sand, fine	13	41
Sand, coarse, mixed with some clay	17	58
Sand, coarse, to gravel, fine		60
Limestone	.5	60.5

52. Log of test hole 52C (test hole 2) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NW¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 27 + 50 N. and 27 + 40 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 135 feet south and 200 feet east of center of tank 73, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1937.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Clay, brown	8	8
Clay, sandy	5	13
Sand, fine, dirty	7	20
Sand, medium fine (Water level, 22 feet below land		
surface.)	7	27
Clay	1	28

	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Sand, fine, and balls of clay		38
Sand, coarse		42
Sand, gravel, and boulders		48
Clay, blue		50
Sand, gravel, and few boulders		55
Rock		55
53. Log of well 54 (plant well 1) at the Phillips Petroler SW14 sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., at coördinates 24 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1936. Surface altitude	+ 90 $N.$ and $KansasCity,$	34 + 40
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	$egin{aligned} Depth, \ feet \end{aligned}$
Soil, and sand, fine	13	13
Sand, fine (Water level, 2.8 feet below land surface	e.), 31	44
Sand, medium coarse		48
Clay, sand, and gravel		52
Sand, coarse, gravel, and boulders	24	76
Clay	10	86
Shale	••••	86
NE¼ NE¼ sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., at coördinates 20 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate syste 175 feet east of tank 132, Kansas City, Kansas, drill Co., 1933.  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	m, 95 feet n	orth and
Alluvium	feet ,	feet ,
Sand	20	20
Silt and clay, sandy	8	28
Clay, sandy, blue	2	30
Sand, coarse, clean	<b>2</b>	
Clay; contains some sand		32
Sand, coarse, and gravel	1	32 34
Sand, fine, clean		
Quick sand	3	34
Quick sand, dark-blue	6	34 35 38 44
Quick sand, dark-blue	6 3	34 35 38 44 47
Sand, medium coarse, clean, blue, and some grave	6 3	34 35 38 44 47 53
Sand, medium coarse, clean, blue, and some grave.  Sand and gravel	6 3 l 6	34 35 38 44 47 53 55
Sand, medium coarse, clean, blue, and some grave.  Sand and gravel	6 6 6 2 1.5	34 35 38 44 47 53 55 56.5
Sand, medium coarse, clean, blue, and some grave.  Sand and gravel	6 6 6 2 1.5 4.5	34 35 38 44 47 53 55 56.5
Sand, medium coarse, clean, blue, and some grave.  Sand and gravel	6 6 6 2 1.5 4.5 6	34 35 38 44 47 53 55 56.5

55. Log of test hole 54B (test hole 1) at the Phillips Petroleum Co. in the NE¼ NE¼ sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., at coördinates 17 + 50 N. and 30 + 00 E. of the Phillips Petroleum Co. coördinate system, 160 feet south and 50 feet east of tank 132, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1933.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, sandy	1	1
Clay	5	6
Sand, fine	8	14
Silt, clayey	1	15
Sand, fine	9	24
Silt, clayey	1	25
Sand, fine	4	29
Silt, clayey	1	30
Sand, coarse	3	33
Clay, sandy	5	38
Sand, fine	7	45
Sand, coarse, and gravel, fine	10	55
Gravel, fine	6	61
Sand, fine; contains streaks of clay	4	65
Boulders	2	67
Sand, gravel, and balls of clay		83
Sand, fine	2	85
Boulders	1	86
Shale	4	90
	- T	70

56. Log of test hole 60 in the NW¼ SE¼ sec. 22, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., North Kansas City, Missouri, drilled by Corps of Engineers. Surface altitude, 750.5 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt and clay, sandy	26	26
Sand; contains some silt	4	30
Sand and silt (Water level, 31 feet below land surface.)	10	40
Sand; contains some gravel	14	54
Sand and gravel	. 4	58
Gravel and sand	6	64
Sand and gravel		68
Silt and sand	4	72
Sand; contains some silt	2	74
Gravel and sand	24.2	98.2
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian	· <del>-</del>	
Shale, blue	1	99.2

57. Log of test hole 61 in the NEY	4 SW 1/4 sec. 24, T. 50 N.,	R. 33 W., North
Kansas City, Missouri, drilled	by Corps of Engineers.	Surface altitude
744.9 feet.	200	

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth. feet
Sand	10	10
Sand; contains some silt	2	12
Silt and sand	2	14
Sand	2	16
Clay and silt; contains some sand	2	18
Silt and sand	14	32
Sand; contains some silt	6	38
Sand and gravel	6	44
Sand; contains some gravel	6	50
Sand	8	<b>58</b>
Sand and gravel	4	62
Gravel and sand	16	78
Sand and gravel	8	86
Gravel and sand	26	112
Sand; contains some silt	15	127
Gravel and sand	16.5	143.5
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, blue	.5	144
58. Log of test hole 64 in the NE¼ NE¼ sec. 32, T. 50 N., Kansas City, Missouri, drilled by Corps of Engineers. 740.5 feet.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Sand	4	4
Sand: contains some silt	4	8
Sand	3.7	11.7
Sand: contains some silt	2.3	14
Silt and sand (Water level, 17 feet below land surface.),	4	18
Sand: contains some silt	4	22
Sand and gravel	2	24
Sand and silt	2	26
Sand and gravel; contains some silt	_	36
Sand and gravel	28	64
Gravel and sand	26	90
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		00
Shale, blue	1	01
onate, blue	1	91

59. Log of test hole 65 in the SE cor. SW1/4 sec. 28, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., Kansas City, Missouri, drilled by Corps of Engineers. Surface altitude, 743.5 feet.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,	,
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Sand and silt, contains gravel		4
Sand; contains gravel and silt (Water level, 10.0 fee		
below land surface.)	. 6	10
Sand and silt		30
Sand; contains silt and gravel	. 2	32
Silt and sand	2	34
Sand; contains gravel and silt	. 5	39
Sand	. 1	40
Sand and silt	2	42
Sand; contains gravel	10	52
Sand and gravel	6	58
Sand; contains some gravel and silt		60
Sand and gravel	4	64
Sand, contains gravel and silt		80
Gravel and sand		88
Sand and gravel	4	92
Gravel and sand	7.4	99.4
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale	2.1	101.5
60. Log of test hole 66 in the SE¼ NE¼ sec. 32, T. 50 N., City, Missouri, drilled by Corps of Engineers. Surface of QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	ltitude, 75. Thickness,	15 feet.  Depth,
Sand, contains some silt (Water level, 15.5 feet below	feet	feet
land surface.)		21
Silt and sand	2	23
Sand; contains silt	2	25 25
Silt, clay, and sand	8	33
Sand and silt	16	49
Sand; contains silt	2	51
Sand; contains gravel and silt	4	55
Gravel and sand	11	66
Sand; contains gravel and silt	7	73
Gravel and sand	2	75
Sand; contains some gravel and silt.	3	78
Gravel and sand	6	· 84
Sand and gravel	9	
	ย	93
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone	2.5	95.5

61. Log of test hole 67 in the SE¼ NW¼ sec. 26, T. 50 N., Kansas City, Missouri, drilled by Corps of Engineers. 744.8 feet.		•
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Alluvium Sand	2	2
Sand and silt	-	12
	10	
Silt and sand	4	16
	16	32
Sand; contains some silt and gravel	16	48
Sand and gravel	, 6	54
	2	56
Gravel and sand	24.8	80.8
Shale, blue	1	81.8
62. Log of test hole 68 in the SW¼ SW¼ sec. 2, T. 11 S., City, Kansas, drilled by Corps of Engineers, 1944. Surfa feet. QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	ice altitud	łe, 750.7
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Silt and clay, sandy	1.5	1.5
Sand and gravel; contains some silt	3.5	5
feet below land surface.)	20	25
Silt and clay	2.5	27.5
Sand, silt, and clay	16.5	44
Sand; contains silt and clay	14	58
Sand; contains some silt	12	70
Sand and gravel	2	72
Sand; contains gravel and silt	10	82
Gravel and sand	6	88
Sand; contains some gravel and silt	4	92
Gravel and sand; contains silt	4	96
Sand	<b>2</b>	98
Gravel and sand	7.5	105.5
Shale	.5	106
63. Log of test hole 72 in the NW1/4 SE1/4 sec. 32, T. 50 N., City, Missouri, drilled by Corps of Engineers. Surface all QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	R. 33 W., titude, 75	Kansas 3.8 feet.
Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Silt, clay, and sand	feet 1.7	feet 1.7
Sand; contains gravel and silt	5.8	7.5
Sand and gravel (Water level, 14.5 feet below land sur-	J.0	1.0
face.)	10.5	18
Silt and clay	12	30
TAUT		

	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Sand and silt	10	40
Sand and gravel; contains some silt	13	53
Sand	3	56
Sand and gravel		64
Sand		65
Sand and gravel; contains some silt	<b>4</b>	69
Sand; contains silt	2	71
Sand and gravel	13.7	84.7
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale	2.8	87.5
04 T		
64. Log of test hole 74 in the NW1/4 SE1/4 sec. 27, T. 50 N.		
Kansas City, Missouri, drilled by Corps of Engineers.	Surface of	iltitude,
740.7 feet.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt and clay; contains some sand		6
Sand and silt		8
Sand; contains some silt and gravel (Water level, 17		
feet below land surface.)		30
Sand and gravel		38
Gravel and sand	28	66
Silt and sand		70
Sand and gravel; contains some silt		76
Gravel and sand	3	79
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, weathered	1	80
65. Log of well 78 (plant well 2) at the Kansas City Dresse SE' SE' SE' sec. 10, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., 77 South James St Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1942.  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Cinders	3	3
Sand, fine	15	18
Clay, soft, blue (Water level, 20 feet below land sur-		
face.)	,	23
Sand, fine	3	26
Sand, coarse		29
Sand, medium coarse		40
Sand, coarse, and gravel	14	54
Clay, blue		62
Sand, coarse, and gravel	_	72
Gravel and rocks		77.5

66.	Log of well 81 (plant well 2) at the Meyer-Kornblum Packing Co. in the
	SE'4 SE'4 sec. 10, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., 300 Central Avenue, Kansas City,
	Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluyium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill, black	1	1
Gumbo, black	6	7
Clay, dark/blue		14
Clay, gray (Water level, 29.9 feet below land surface.),	35	49
Sand, coarse, and gravel	10	59
Clay, brown	2	61
Sand, coarse	2	63
Gravel	2	65
Rock	••	65

67. Log of well 82 (plant well 1) at the Meyer-Kornblum Packing Co. in the SE¼ SE¼ sec. 10, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., 300 Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1937.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		•
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Fill	2	2
Clay		16
Sand (Water level, 23.7 feet below land surface.)	12	28
Clay, blue	22	50
Sand and gravel	12	62
Clay, yellow	2	64
Sand, coarse, and gravel	4	68

68. Log of test hole 88 at SW cor. SE'4 sec. 10, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., southeast of intersection of Fifth Street with Central Avenue, 20 feet south of second brace pole south of viaduct, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7663 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Silt, buff and gray		10
Silt, light brown and light gray, interbedded with some	Э	
sand, medium to fine	. 15	25
Silt, blue gray		32
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, light gray and white	. 1	33

69. Log of test hole 84 in the SE¼ SW¼ SE¼ sec. 10, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., 54 feet north and 30 feet east of power pole northwest of intersection of Fourth Street with Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7460 feet.

	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	. 9	9
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Silt, dark gray; contains some medium to fine sand	19	28
Sand, coarse to fine	2	30
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	4	34
Silt, green gray	11	45
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium	15	60
Gravel, coarse to fine	5	65
Silt, buff and yellow	3	68
Gravel, very coarse to fine	6	74
Clay, silty, dark gray		78
· Sand, medium to fine, interbedded with clay, dark gray	, 9	87
Sand, medium to fine	19	106
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Shale, gray	12	118
southeast of intersection of Third Street with Central Av of fire plug, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas ( 1944. Surface altitude, 747.2 feet.		
Fill	8.5	8.5
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium		
Silt, dark blue gray	11.5	20
(Water level, 23.5 feet below land surface.)	10	30
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium		40
Silt, light blue gray	10	50
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium	. 10	60
Gravel, very coarse to fine, sand, medium and some	)	
silt; blue gray and gray green	9	69
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, fairly hard, light gray		70
Shale, light bluish gray; contains some light-gray lime-		70
stone	. 2	72

71. Log of test hole 86 in the SE¼ SE¼ SE½ sec. 10, T. 11 S., R southeast of intersection of Central Avenue with Kansas River of end of truck lot at Farmer's Coöperative Association, Kansas Cit sas, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitudes	at south y, Kan- le, 748.9
feet. Thickness, feet Fill	Depth, feet
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	12
Alluvium	
Silt, dark gray 8	20
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine 5	<b>25</b>
Silt, light blue gray 5	30
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium 20	50
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium 10 Gravel, fine to medium, sand, medium, and silt, light	60
blue gray 10	70
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	77
Limestone, buff, and shale, gray 1	78
72. Log of test hole 87 in the SW¼ SW¼ SW¼ sec. 11, T. 11 S., R southwest of the intersection of James Street with Meyers Ave feet west and 15 feet north of power pole at curve on Central Avenduct, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kansas Geological Surve	enue, 33, nue via-
Surface altitude, 746.2 feet.  Thickness, feet	Depth,
Fill	feet 7
— · · ·	7 <b>7</b>
Fill	_
Fill	7
Fill	7 16
Fill	7 16 30
Fill	7 16 30 50
Fill	7 16 30 50 53
Fill	7 16 30 50 53 60
Fill	7 16 30 50 53 60 70
Fill	7 16 30 50 53 60 70
Fill	7 16 30 50 53 60 70 76 77 , 15 feet of inter-
Fill	7  16  30  50  53  60  70  76  77  15 feet of inter-Aissouri, 5 feet. Depth,
Fill	7 16 30 50 53 60 70 76 77 , 15 feet of inter-lissouri, 5 feet.
Fill	7 16 30 50 53 60 70 76 77 , 15 feet of inter-lissouri, 5 feet. Depth, feet
Fill	7 16 30 50 53 60 70 76 77 , 15 feet of inter-Aissouri, 5 feet. Depth, feet 2
Fill	7 16 30 50 53 60 70 76 77 , 15 feet of inter-lissouri, 5 feet. Depth, feet

	Thickness,	Depth,
Sand, coarse, gravel, fine, and silt, gray (Water level	,	7000
21.7 feet below land surface.)		40
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse		57
Gravel, coarse to fine, sand, coarse, and silt, blue gray		60
Gravel; contains some pebbles, and sand, coarse	. 19	79
Pennsylvanian—Missourian Limestone, very hard, gray	. 0.5	79.5
74. Log of test hole 89 in the SW¼ SW¼ NE¼ sec. 6, T northeast of intersection of Twelfth Street with Santa		
west and 33 feet south of first power pole east of gate in		
sas City, Missouri, drilled by Kansas Geological Surv	ey, 1944.	Surface
altitude, 750.4 feet.	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	. 4	4
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium		
Silt, clayey, dark gray	. 6	10
Silt, clayey, some sand, fine, and some charcoal		<b>2</b> 0
Sand, fine, charcoal, and silt (Water level, 24.2 feet be		
land surface.)		50
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, fine to medium	. 16	, <b>66</b>
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian Limestone, hard, gray white	. 1	67
		67
75. Log of well 92 (plant well 3) at Swift and Co. in the S. T. 11 S., R. 25 E., 10 Berger Avenue, Kansas City, K.	SW¼ SE¼	sec. 15,
ployees of Swift and Co. under supervision of maste	ansas, aug er mechan	oy em-
Surface altitude, 740.5 feet.	Thickness.	Depth.
C. 1	feet	feet
Cinders	2.5	2.5
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium		
Sand, fine, white	. 9.5	12
Sand, fine, gray, and clay		17
Sand, fine, gray	·	20
Sand, medium, gray	. 3	23
Sand, coarse		28
Gravel, fine, and clay, blue		32
Sand, coarse, gray Sand, medium coarse		<b>3</b> 9
Sand, fine, gray		50 59
Sand, coarse, and gravel fine	. 9	63
Sand, coarse, and gravel	. 15	78
Shale	• ••	78

76.	Log of test hole 97 in the NW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 sec. 15, T. 11 S., R. 25 E.,
	30 feet south and 21 feet east of center of intersection of Fourth Street
	with Berger Avenue, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological
	Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7453 feet.

Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7453 feet.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, yellow gray and light gray		10
Silt, clayey, bluish gray		17
Sand, coarse to fine, some gravel, medium to fine, and		.=•
some silt, blue gray (Water level, 23.8 feet below		
land surface.)		30
Gravel, fine, sand, green, and silt, blue gray		50
Gravel, fine, sand, medium, and some silt, blue gray		64
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse		69
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, very hard, buff and white	. 1	70
Dimessone, very mard, buil and winte		10
77 Log of test hole 98 in the SE¼ SW¼ SE¼ sec. 15, T. the rear of the port of entry, north of Kansas Avenue of Second Street, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansavey, 1944. Surface altitude, 749.4 feet.	and 125 fe	et west
	feet	feet.
Fill	. 2	2
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium		
Silt, soft, light yellow gray		14
Silt, light blue gray	. ,9	23
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium, brown	1	
(Water level, 27.8 feet below land surface.)	. 37	60
Gravel, coarse to fine, greenish	. 10	70
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, brown gray	0.5	70.5
Shale, yellow green downward to gray blue	3.5	74
78. Log of test hole 99 in the NE cor. NW¼ NE¼ sec. 22, 120 feet east and 48 feet south of center of railroad cro	ssing at th	e inter-
section of First Street with Custer Avenue, Wyandotte ( Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 741.2	County, dr 3 feet.	illed by
	Thickness,	Dépth,
Fill	feet . 6	feet 6
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	. 0	U
Alluvium		
Silt, gray		10
	. 4	10
Silt, gray, and sand, medium to fine (Water level, 19.5 feet below land surface.)		00
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium		20
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium		30
gray	•	40
Dawy	. 10	40

	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium	•	60
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse		72
Pennsylvanian—Missourian Shale, laminated, gray	6	78
79. Log of test hole 100 in the SE¼ NE¼ NE¼ sec. 22, 3 30 feet south and 102 feet east of center of intersection nue with Adams Street, Wyandotte County, drilled by Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7468 feet.	of Shawn	ee Ave-
	Thickness, feet	$Depth, \\ feet$
Fill	8	8
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	•	
Silt, dark gray	1	9
Silt, blue gray, interbedded with some sand, fine Gravel, fine to medium, sand, medium, and silt, blue		22
gray (Water level, 25.4 feet below land surface.),	41	63
Gravel, coarse to fine, and some sand, coarse Pennsylvanian—Missourian	14	77
Limestone, hard, gray white	1	78
about 150 feet southeast of river, 30 feet southwest of minal Railway high-line viaduct, 15 feet west and 15 f manhole cover south of railroad bridge, Wyandotte C Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 758.	eet south ounty, dri 9 feet.	of first illed by
	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	10	10
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Silt, dark gray and buff gray	13	23
Sand, medium to fine, and silt, soft, gray	9	32
Sand, coarse to fine, some silt, blue gray, and some gravel, medium (Water level, 36.1 feet below land	-	
surface.)	8	40
Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium and silt, blue	6 j	1. *
gray	10	50
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	10	60
gray	10	70
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	10	80
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	25.5	105.5
Pennsylvanian—Missourian	_0.0	100.0
Limestone, hard, buff to white		

81. Log of well 104 (plant well 10) at Wilson and Co. in the SW¼ NE¼ sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., Osage and Adams Streets, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Kelly Well Co., 1944. Surface altitude, 750.2 feet.

	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	4	4.
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Clay, sandy	14	18
Clay	2	20
Clay, sandy	4	24
Sand, medium to fine (Water level, 29 feet below land	_	
surface.)	7	31
Sand and balls of clay	15	46
Clay, sandy	2	48
Sand, medium to coarse	4	52
Sand, coarse, and gravel	2	54
Clay, blue	2	56
Sand, coarse, gravel, and balls of clay	5	61
Clay	1	62
Sand, and gravel, very coarse, and some stones	21	8 <b>3</b>
Shale	• • • • • • • •	83
drilled by Austin and Sons, 1934. Surface altitude, 751.6	,000.	
	Thickness, feet	$egin{aligned} Depth,\ feet \end{aligned}$
	Thickness, feet	
	Thickness, feet	feet
Fill	Thickness, feet	feet
FillQuaternary—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness, feet	feet
Fill	Thickness, feet . 6	feet 6
FillQUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium Sand, fine, dirty	Thickness, feet . 6	feet 6
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium Sand, fine, dirty	Thickness, feet 6 12 2	feet 6 18 20
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue	Thickness, feet  6  12 2 2	feet 6 18 20 22
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue  Sand, fine	Thickness, feet  6  12 2 2 1.5	18 20 22 23.5
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue  Sand, fine  Clay  Sand, fine  Sand, fine  Sand, medium coarse	Thickness, feet 6  12 2 2 1.5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue  Sand, fine  Clay  Sand, fine  Sand, fine  Sand, medium coarse  Sand and balls of clay	Thickness, feet . 6 . 6 6	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue  Sand, fine  Clay  Sand, fine  Sand, fine  Sand, medium coarse  Sand and balls of clay  Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.),	Thickness, feet . 6  12 2 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue  Sand, fine  Clay  Sand, fine  Sand, fine  Sand, medium coarse  Sand and balls of clay  Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.),  Sand, medium coarse, and balls of clay	Thickness, feet . 6  12 2 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5 14.5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium Sand, fine, dirty Clay, sandy Clay, blue Sand, fine Clay Sand, fine Clay Sand, fine Clay Sand, fine Sand, medium coarse Sand and balls of clay Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.), Sand, medium coarse, and balls of clay Sand, medium coarse, and gravel	12 2 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5 14.5 2	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5 48
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue  Sand, fine  Clay  Sand, fine  Sand, medium coarse  Sand and balls of clay  Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.),  Sand, medium coarse, and balls of clay  Clay, blue  Clay, blue	12 2 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5 14.5 2 4 2.5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5 48 50 54
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty Clay, sandy Clay, blue Sand, fine Clay Sand, fine Sand, medium coarse Sand and balls of clay Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.), Sand, medium coarse, and balls of clay Sand, medium coarse, and gravel Clay, blue Sand, coarse, gravel, and balls of clay.	12 2 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5 14.5 2 4 2.5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5 48 50 54.5
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue  Sand, fine  Clay  Sand, fine  Sand, medium coarse  Sand and balls of clay  Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.),  Sand, medium coarse, and balls of clay  Clay, blue  Sand, coarse, gravel, and balls of clay	12 2 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5 14.5 2 4 2.5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5 48 50 54.5 56.5 58.5
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium Sand, fine, dirty Clay, sandy Clay, blue Sand, fine Clay Sand, fine Sand, medium coarse Sand and balls of clay Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.), Sand, medium coarse, and balls of clay Sand, medium coarse, and gravel Clay, blue Sand, coarse, gravel, and balls of clay Clay Sand, coarse, gravel, and few balls of clay Sand, coarse, gravel, and few balls of clay	Thickness, feet . 6  12 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5 14.5 2 4 2.5 2 5 1 6.5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5 48 50 54.5 56.5 58.5
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent  Alluvium  Sand, fine, dirty  Clay, sandy  Clay, blue  Sand, fine  Clay  Sand, fine  Sand, medium coarse  Sand and balls of clay  Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.),  Sand, medium coarse, and balls of clay  Sand, medium coarse, and gravel  Clay, blue  Sand, coarse, gravel, and balls of clay  Clay  Sand, coarse, gravel, and few balls of clay  Sand, coarse, gravel, large boulders and flat rocks.	Thickness, feet . 6  12 2 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5 14.5 2 4 2.5 2 5 1 6.5 5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5 48 50 54.5 58.5 63.5 64.5 71
Fill  QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium Sand, fine, dirty Clay, sandy Clay, blue Sand, fine Clay Sand, fine Sand, medium coarse Sand and balls of clay Clay, sandy (Water level, 49.7 feet below land surface.), Sand, medium coarse, and balls of clay Sand, medium coarse, and gravel Clay, blue Sand, coarse, gravel, and balls of clay Clay Sand, coarse, gravel, and few balls of clay Sand, coarse, gravel, and few balls of clay	Thickness, feet . 6  12 2 1.5 1 1.5 7.5 14.5 2 4 2.5 2 5 1 6.5	18 20 22 23.5 24.5 26 33.5 48 50 54.5 56.5 58.5 63.5

83. Log of well 107 (plant well 2) at the Midwest Cold Storage and Ice Corp. in the NE¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., northeast of intersection of Fifth Street with Kansas River, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1938. Surface altitude, 752.7 feet.

,	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Cinders	. 4	4
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Sand, fine, silty	21	25
Sand, coarse	17	42
Clay, sandy, blue (Water level, 44 feet below land		
surface.)	3	45
Sand, coarse; contains a few balls of clay	9	54
Sand, fine	. 1	55
Sand, coarse, and balls of clay	. 3	58
Clay, sandy	. 2	60
Sand, coarse, and gravel	9	69
Sand, coarse, gravel, and boulders	. 5	74
Sand, coarse and gravel	. 10	84
Rock		84

84. Log of well 108 (plant well 1) at the Midwest Cold Storage and Ice Corp. in the NE¼ SW¼ sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., northeast of intersection of Fifth Street with Kansas River, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1932. Surface altitude, 760.6 feet.

	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Fill	. 1	1
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Sand and balls of clay	. 11	12
Clay	. 2	14
Sand, blue, fine	. 3	17
Clay	. 2	19
Sand, fine, blue, and clay		31
Clay	. 2	33
Sand and balls of clay		37
Clay	. 1	38
Sand and gravel	. 15	53
Sand, coarse, and gravel	. 13	66
Clay	. 2	68
Sand, coarse, and gravel		93.5
Rock	•••	93.5

Kansas City, Kansas, Area		91
85. Log of well 114 (plant well 9) in the NW14 NW14 sec. E., Seventeenth and Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, I Layne-Western Co., 1937. Surface altitude, 7574 feet.		
	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	•	2
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium		
Clay, sandy		18
Sand		35
Clay		37
Sand (Water level, 38.8 feet below land surface.)		55
Sand and balls of clay		58
Clay, sand, and gravel	. 15	73
86. Log of well 115 (plant well 10) in the NW4 NW4 se 25 E., Seventeenth and Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, Layne-Western Co., 1940. Surface altitude, 7563 feet.		
	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	•	3
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	. 0	· ·
Alluvium		
Clay, sandy		7
Sand		10.5
Clay		12
Sand (Water level, 47 feet below land surface.)		47
Sand and balls of clay		<b>54</b>
Sand, coarse, gravel, and some balls of clay	. 15	69
87. Log of test hole 116 in the NW4 SE4 SW4 sec. 16, about 1,200 feet north of Kansas Avenue at east edge of 25 feet south and 5 feet west of power pole at north Street, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geolog Surface altitude, 752.7 feet.	Fourteenthend of Fou	Street,
	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill		1
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Silt, gray buff	. 7	8
Sand, coarse to fine		14
Silt, gray and buff, interbedded with some sand and	l ·	
gravel (Water level, 23.9 feet below land surface.)	•	26
Silt, dark blue gray		30
Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium, and some silt Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium, and silt, light	•	40
gray		42
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium  Pennsylvanian—Missourian	. 19	61
Shale, partly laminated, light blue gray	. 2	63

88. Log of test hole 117 in the SE¼ SW¼ SW¼ sec. 16, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., 36 feet north and 18 feet west of first power pole southwest of office of Philadelphia Quartz Co., about 700 feet north and 800 feet east of intersection of Eighteenth Street with Kansas Avenue, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7543 feet.

united by Kunsus Geological Burvey, 1944. Burjace att	tuue, 1940	jeet.
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Silt, soft, light brown		8
Silt, soft, and some sand, medium	12	20
surface.)  Gravel, fine to medium, sand, medium, and some silt	10	30
blue gray	. 20	50
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	. 15	65
Pennsylvanian—Missourian	4. N	
Shale, light blue gray, partly laminated and micaceous	, 5	70
89. Log of test hole 118 in the NW cor. sec. 21, T. 11 S., R. 2 and 15 feet west of center of intersection of Kansas Acteenth Street, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas (1944. Surface altitude, 755.7.	venue with	Seven-
	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	. 1	1

	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	1	1
QUATERNARY-Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Silt, light gray buff	5	6
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium to fine	7	13
Silt, gray and buff	7	20
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium	10	30
Sand, coarse to fine, and gravel, medium. (Water level	,	
30.2 feet below land surface.)	10	40
Gravel, fine to medium, sand, medium, and silt, green	grand en en en	**
gray	, 10	50
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	10	60
Gravel, coarse to fine, sand, medium, and some silt, gray	•	
green	11	71
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		* * * * *
Shale, green and light blue gray, and some limestone	2	73

90. Log of test hole 119 in the SE¼ NE¼ NE¼ sec. 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., southeast of intersection of Osage Avenue with Nineteenth Street, 36 feet south of center of Osage Avenue and between two sets of double railroad tracks, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944.

Surface altitude, 758.9 feet.		
	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Fill	2	2
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	*	
Silt, gray buff and gray	7	9
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine		16
Silt, gray and buff, interbedded with some sand, coarse to		
fine. (Water level, 26.6 feet below land surface.)		30
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium		40
Gravel, fine, and sand, medium	7	47
Silt, light gray		47.5
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium		50
Gravel, fine, sand, medium, and silt, light gray		60
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium		85
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, micaceous, laminated, light blue gray	3	88
91. Log of test hole 120 in the NW¼ SE¼ NE¼ sec. 20, 1 just northeast of intersection of Miami Avenue extended and otte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1	d with lev	ee, Wy-

tude, 752.8 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium, and silt	8	8
Silt, gray and buff	9	17
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium	3	20
Sand, coarse to fine, some gravel, coarse to fine, and		
silt, buff and blue gray (Water level, 21.5 feet below	•	
land surface.)	20	40
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium to fine	. 20	60
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium	8	68
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	13	81
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Shale, laminated, light gray	2	83

92. Log of test hole 121 in NE¼ NW¼ SE¼ sec. 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., northeast of intersection of Twenty-second Street with Argentine Boulevard, 24 feet north and 12 feet east of second power pole north of Boulevard, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface

altitude, 746.2 feet.	Ť	
	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	2	2
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium		
Silt, buff, and sand, medium to fine		10
level, 13.1 feet below land surface.)		17
Silt, blue gray		20
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium		48
Silt, greenish gray		<b>5</b> 0 ·
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium		60
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	10	70
Gravel, very coarse to fine	1	71
Pennsylvanian—Missourian Shale, laminated, partly carbonaceous, gray green and		
light gray	2	73
93. Log of test hole 122 in the NE¼ SW¼ SE¼ sec. 20, 25 between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets exsoutheast of Argentine railroad station, north of two resouth of main lines, 120 feet west and 9 feet south of marked 5545, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas C 1944. Surface altitude, 7519 feet.	ttended, 9 ailroad tra railroad si	00 feet cks but gn post
	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill	. 2	2
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Silt, gray buff (Water level, 17.4 feet below land	1	
surface.)	26	28
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium	22	50

Silt, clayey, light green gray, and some sand, medium,

Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium.....

Gravel, coarse to fine, sand, medium, and some clay, gray green .....

Shale, light purple gray, micaceous, partly carbonaceous,

PENNSYLVANIAN-Missourian

11

8

2

59

70

78

80

<b>94</b> .	Log of test hole 123 in the SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 sec. 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E.,
	36 feet north and 20 feet west of third power pole south of intersection of
	Strong Avenue with Twenty-fourth Street, Wyandotte County, drilled by
	Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 749.7 feet.

	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Fill, consisting of large blocks of limestone		2
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Silt, clayey, buff and gray (Water level, 12.2 feet be-	<b>-</b> .	
low land surface.)		17
Silt, soft, blue gray; contains some sand in lower part	, 13	30
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium	10	40
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium		60
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	. 12	72
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, buff	. 1	73
95. Log of well 124 (plant well 5) at the Proctor and Gamb	le Mfa. Co	in the
SE'4 SE'4 sec. 17, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., Nineteenth and	d Kansas .	Avenue.
Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1	938. Surf	ice alti-
tude, 762.3 feet.	•	
	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Cinders		8
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium		
Clay, sandy	8	16
Sand	. 8	24
Clay	. 7	31
Sand (Water level, 48 feet below land surface.)	. 17	48
Sand, medium coarse	13	61
Sand, medium coarse, and some balls of clay		63
Sand, medium coarse		70
Sand, coarse, and gravel	6	76
96. Log of well 129 (plant well 6) at the Proctor and Gamb	le Mfa. Co	in the
SE' SE' sec. 17, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., Nineteenth and	l Kansas .	Avenue.
Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1	940. Surfe	ice alti-
tude, 7589 feet.	•	
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Clay, sandy	23	23
Sand, fine	9	32
Sand and gravel		<b>3</b> 8
Clay, blue	1	39
Sand, coarse, gravel and balls of clay		42
Clay, blue		45
Sand, coarse (Water level, 45.7 feet below land surface.)		49
Sand, coarse, and gravel		82
Shale		82

97. Log of well 130 (plant well ?) at the Proctor and Gamble Mfg. Co. in the SE¼ SE¼ sec. 17, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., Nineteenth and Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1941. Surface altitude, 759.4 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	mı ı	D 41
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Top soil	. 2	<b>2</b>
Clay, sandy	21	23
Sand, fine	11	34
Sand, coarse, and balls of clay	. 6	40
Sand and gravel	5	45
Sand, coarse (Water level, 50 feet below land surface.)	, 5	50
Sand and gravel	4	54
Clay	· · · 2	56
Sand, coarse, and gravel	9	65
Sand and gravel	. 3	68
Sand, coarse, and gravel	. 12	80
Boulders	. 2	82
Limestone		82

98. Log of test hole at site of well 131 (test hole 8 and well 5 of Sinclair Refining Co.) in the NW4 NW4 sec. 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Austin and Sons, 1919.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Sand and loam	13	13
Sand, fine	13	. 26
Sand, coarse, and gravel, fine (Water level, 27 feet be-		
low land surface.)	4	30
Gravel, pea-sized	· 2	32
Sand, white, fine, and gravel, fine	3	35
Clay	6	41
Gravel, pea-sized	. 4	45
Sand, coarse, and gravel, fine	6	51
Gravel, coarse	12	63

99. Log of test hole at site of well 133 (test hole 9 and well 7 of Sinclair Refining Co.,) at the NE¼ NW¼ sec. 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., at coördinates 1265 S. and 2277 E. of Sinclair Refining Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Austin and Sons, 1919.

Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness.	Donth
Alluvium	feet	$Depth, \\ feet$
Sand, loam, and silt	19	19
Sand, coarse, and gravel, coarse, flat	. 4	23
Clay, blue	. 2	25
Clay, yellow	. 1	26
Sand, coarse, blue white. (Water level, 28 feet below	7	
land surface.)	. 4	30

	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Sand, fine, white	3	33
Sand, very fine, white	1	34
Sand, coarse, white, and some gravel, pea-sized	4	38
Sand, coarse, white, and gravel, pea-sized	12	50
Gravel, pea-sized	10	60

100. Log of test hole 134 (test hole 4 of Sinclair Refining Co.) in the SE¼ NW¼ sec. 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., at coördinates 1211 S. and 1900 E. of Sinclair Refining Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Austin and Sons, 1919.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	$Thickness, \\ feet$	Depth feet
Loam		7
Clay, sandy	. 9	16
Sand, fine, white	. 6	22
Sand and silt	. 3	25
Clay, blue. (Water level, 26 feet below land surface.)	. 1	26
Sand, coarse		30
Sand, coarse		
Gravel, fine	. 4	44
Sand, fine, and some gravel, fine		48
Gravel, pea-sized	. 2	50
Gravel, very coarse	. 4	54
Rock	<u>-</u>	54

101. Log of test hole 135 (test hole 1 of Sinclair Refining Co.) in the SW1/4 NW1/4 sec 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., at coördinates 1036 S. and 1197 E. of the Sinclair Refining Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Austin and Sons, 1919.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	$Thickness, \\ feet$	Depth, feet
Loam and sand, fine		21
Sand, medium, white	12	33
Sand, coarse, white		34
Sand, fine	4	38
Sand, coarse, white	2	40
Sand, coarse, white, and gravel, pea-sized	10	50
Gravel and sand, fine, reddish	6	56
Sand, fine to coarse	4	60
Rock		60

102. Log of test hole 136 (test hole 2 of Sinclair Refining Co.) in the NW¼ NW¼ sec. 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., at coördinates 817 S. and 1088 E. of Sinclair Refining Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas, drilled by Austin and Sons, 1919.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Loam and sand	20	20
Sand, coarse (Water level, 25.5 feet below land surface.)	, 7	27
Walnut log	1	28
Gravel, fine	2	30
Sand, fine, and gravel, fine	. 12	42
Sand, fine; contains some gravel	6	48
Gravel, coarse		50
Gravel, fine to coarse	10	60
Rock		60

103. Log of well 137 (obsolete well 3 of Sinclair Refining Co.) in the NW cor. SW1/4 sec. 20, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., at coördinates 2475 S. and 650 E. of Sinclair Refining Co. coördinate system, Kansas City, Kansas.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	This language	Depth.
Alluvium	feet	feet
Loam and clay	. 5	5
Sand, loamy, very fine	. 14	19
Sand, fine	. 10	29
Sand and gravel, fine	. 1	30
Gravel, pea-sized	. 8	38
Sand, coarse; contains few balls of clay	. 14	<b>52</b>
Sand and gravel	. 15	67
Gravel	. 4	71
Rock		71

104. Log of test hole 139 in the NW cor. NE¼ SE¼ sec. 21, T. 11 S., R. 24 E., 36 feet north and 48 feet east of northeast corner of office building of Peck-Wolff Sand Co., Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7663 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness.	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, alternating dark gray and light brown gray	8	8
Silt, soft, dull gray		20
Silt, clayey, gray (Water level, 28.4 feet below land		
• surface.)		29
Clay, silty, soft, blue gray	5	34
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	6	40
Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium, and silt, soft	,	
light gray and very dark gray	6	46
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium		59
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, yellowish green, and sandstone, very fine, dul	l	
yellow green	7, 1	66
Shale, gray blue, and sandstone, very fine, gray blue	. 4	70

- 60

10F 7 / 7 7 4/0 1 47 37777/ 3777/ 3777/ 3777/		
105. Log of test hole 140 in the SE cor. NW¼ NE¼ SE¼ R. 24 E., near bank of river at edge of cinder fill at en	d of road re	unning
east by south from office of Peck-Wolff Sand Co. to r fill, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geologic		
Surface altitude, 768.2 feet.	an cog,	1044.
	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Cinder fill	2	2
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	$\mathcal{F}_{i} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{F}_{i}} \mathcal{F}_{i} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{F}_{i}} $	
Alluvium		
Silt, gray	21	23
Sand, coarse to fine, and gravel, fine	7	30
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium (Water		
level, 31.1 feet below land surface.)	10	40
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium	10	50
Gravel, medium, and sand, medium	18	68
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	4	<b>72</b>
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, light blue gray, interbedded with sandstone, silty,	, and the second	
micaceous, very fine, blue gray	5	77
106. Log of test hole 141 in the NE1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4 sec. 21, T	7 11 C D	at 177
190 feet north and 60 feet east of northeast corner of	. II D., R.	Z4 E.,
Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Surv	on 1911. S	ve pu,
altitude, 756.6 feet.	су, 1044.	iarjace
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Silt, gray; contains much fine sand	feet 3	feet 3
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium (Water		· ·
level, 13.9 feet below land surface.)	21	24
Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium, and silt, gray,		30
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium		54
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		0.
Sandstone, fine, micaceous, yellow gray, interbedded		
with some shale, sandy, yellow gray	3	57
Sandstone, fine, micaceous, light blue gray, interbedded		01

with some shale, carbon-flecked, sandy, blue gray,

107. Log of test hole 142 in the NE cor. SW4 SW4 SW4 sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 24 E., 126 feet north and 15 feet west of northwest corner fence post of barn lot, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 756.1 feet.

1944. Surface altitude, 756.1 feet.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, soft, brown gray	15	15
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium (Water		
level, 16.1 feet below land surface.)		20
Gravel, fine to medium, sand, medium, and some silt	i	
blue gray	10	30
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium	20	50
Gravel, coarse to fine	5	55
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, buff, and gray white	. 1	<b>5</b> 6
		0 ( E
108. Log of test hole 143 in the SE cor. SW1/4 SW1/4 sec. 22,		
in farmyard, south of house, Wyandotte County, drilled	d by Kanso	ıs Geo-
logical Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 759.8 feet.		
Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, dark gray; contains much fine sand	<b>2</b>	2
Silt, soft, yellow gray; contains much very fine sand	, 8	10
Silt, gray; contains much very fine sand and some		
nodular caliche		15
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine (Water level		
18.7 feet below land surface.)	10	25
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, fine to medium	23.5	48.5
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	17.5	66
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, partly carbonaceous, thin-bedded, blue gray	. 4	70
109. Log of test hole 144 in the SE cor. NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/2		
R. 24 E., about 100 feet from railroad tracks, Wyandot		
by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude,	756.3 jeet.	
Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, clayey, dark gray downward to light yellow gray		
contains some fine sand		13
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, coarse to fine		
(Water level, 14.0 feet below land surface.)		20
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium	. 10	30
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium		46
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	. 27	73
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Shale, fairly soft, greenish yellow	. 2	75
Shale, light blue gray, some sandstone, very fine, blue		
gray		78

110. Log of test hole 145 in the SE¼ NE¼ NW¼ sec. 27, T. 11 S., R. 24 F.. 200 feet from highway on west side of lane leading to site of house destroyed by fire, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 760.1 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth.
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, soft, gray buff; contains much fine sand	. 10	10
Silt, clayey, soft, gray, contains many nodules of sand	<u>-</u>	
iron. (Water level, 17.3 feet below land surface.)	. 10	20
Sand, medium to fine, and silt, soft, gray and blue gray	, 10	30
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium to fine.	. 10	40
Gravel, fine to coarse, and sand, medium to fine	. 8	48
PENNSLVANIAN—Missourian		
Limestone, very hard, brittle, light brownish gray	. 3	51
Sandstone, fine, gray green	. 14	65

111. Log of test hole 146A at Morris, Kansas, owned by the Santa Fe Railroad in the NE¼ SW¼ sec. 28, T. 11 S., R. 24 E., about 50 feet southeast of well 146, drilled by Layne-Western Co., 1933. Surface altitude 765.1 feet.

Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness.	Dcpth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Top soil		1
Sand, fine	. 5	6
Clay, sandy	. · 2	8
Sand, coarse	. 9	17
Sand, fine	. 2	19
Sand, coarse	4	23
Sand and gravel. (Water level, 27.8 feet below land	,	
surface.)	. 5	28
Sand, coarse, and gravel	. 26	54
Gravel, coarse, and boulders	. 11	65
Rock		65

112. Log of test hole 150 in the NW¼ NE¼ SE¼ sec. 28, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., 78 feet south and 3 feet east of center of intersection of lane with highway, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 776.6 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Whishmass	Donth
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, clayey, dark gray	8	8
Silt, soft, yellow gray. (Water level, 22.2 feet below land		
surface)	17	25
Sand, coarse to fine, and silt, gray to yellow gray	5	30
Silt, clayey, blue gray, sand, medium, and gravel, me-		
dium	. 10	40
Sand, coarse to fine, some gravel, medium, and silt	,	
clayey, blue gray	10	50
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium, greenish to	)	
brown	. 18	68
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Limestone, very hard, gray white	. 1	69

113. Log of test hole 151 in the NE¼ SW¼ SE¼ sec. 28, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., on west side of lane running south from highway, 63 feet south and 15 feet west of center of railroad crossing, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 777.2 feet.

Ransas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface allituae, 777.	z jeet.	
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, partly clayey, yellow gray downward to gray Silt, soft, buff (Water level, 23.8 feet below land sur-	. 12	12
face.)	14	26
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine	5	31
Silt, clayey, blue gray	13	44
Silt, clayey, blue gray; contains some sand, medium		
to fine	4	48
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, brown	20	<b>6</b> 8
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, gray white	1	69
114. Log of test hole 152 in the SE¼ NW¼ SE¼ sec. 28, on west side of lane running south from highway, 12 f and 6 feet west of center of lane, Wyandotte County, Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 779.1 feet.	eet north	of river
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	fe <b>e</b> t
Silt, dark yellow gray; contains much fine sand	22	22
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine (Water level		
26.0 feet below land surface.)		31
Sand, coarse to fine, silt, clayey, blue gray, and some	)	
gravel, medium		38
Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium, and some clay		
greenish gray		55
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse		60
Gravel, coarse to fine, and some sand, coarse	. 11	71
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		5
Limestone, very hard, white	. 1	72
115. Log of test hole 153 in the NW cor. SW4 SW4 SE1	4 sec. 28.	T. 11 S
R. 23 E., on south bank of river and just northwest		
Johnson County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey		
altitude, 767.7 feet.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, light buff; contains much medium to fine sand	•	, , , , ,
(Water level, 15.0 feet below land surface.)		17
Silt, blue gray, gravel, fine, and sand, medium		20
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium; contains		
some blue-gray silt at depth of 34 feet		40
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium		50
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium		55
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, white and light brown	1	56
	7 15 1	

of highway, Johnson County, drilled by Kansas Geolog Surface altitude, 7664 feet.		
Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Silt, gray brown and gray buff	6	6
gray buff		10
low land surface.)	9	19
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium		30
gray green	10	40
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	10	50
Gravel, coarse to fine	3	53
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, buff and pink		53.5
Shale, hard, calcareous, fossilferous, yellow to buff		
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway,	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson (	ost, 0.25 County,
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769 Thickness,	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769 Thickness, feet	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769 Thickness, feet 2 8	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.  Depth, feet
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium  Silt, dark gray  Silt, gray buff to light gray  Silt, soft, light gray (Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769 Thickness, feet 2 8	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.  Depth, feet 2
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium  Silt, dark gray  Silt, gray buff to light gray  Silt, soft, light gray (Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)  Sand, medium to fine, and some gravel, fine	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769 Thickness, feet 2 8	Depth, feet  2  10  10  10  10  10  10  10  10  10
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium  Silt, dark gray  Silt, gray buff to light gray  Silt, soft, light gray (Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769 Thickness, feet 2 8 5 5 10	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.  Depth, feet 2 10
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at Quaternary—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium  Silt, dark gray Silt, gray buff to light gray Silt, soft, light gray (Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)  Sand, medium to fine, and some gravel, fine	T. 11 S., Rer fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769 Thickness, feet 2 8 5 5 10	23 E., 025 County, 09 feet.  Depth, feet 2 10 15 20
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium  Silt, dark gray  Silt, gray buff to light gray  Silt, soft, light gray (Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)  Sand, medium to fine, and some gravel, fine  Gravel, medium, sand, medium, and silt, gray	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769  Thickness, feet 2 8 5 5 10 10 8.5	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.  Depth, feet 2 10 15 20 30
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium  Silt, dark gray Silt, gray buff to light gray Silt, soft, light gray (Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)  Sand, medium to fine, and some gravel, fine	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769  Thickness, feet 2 8 5 5 10 10 8.5 1.5	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.  Depth, feet 2 10 15 20 30
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW¼ NW¼ NE¼ sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium  Silt, dark gray Silt, gray buff to light gray Silt, soft, light gray (Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)  Sand, medium to fine, and some gravel, fine.  Gravel, medium, sand, medium, and silt, gray.  Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium, and much silt, gray.  Gravel, medium to fine Boulders, consisting of limestone, pink quartzite, and coarse gravel	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769  Thickness, feet 2 8 5 5 10 10 8.5 1.5	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.  Depth, feet 2 10 15 20 30 40 48.5
117. Log of test hole 155 in the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 33, on east side of lane, 3 feet west and 6 feet south of corn mile south of river and 0.35 mile north of highway, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface at QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium  Silt, dark gray Silt, gray buff to light gray Silt, soft, light gray (Water level, 13.8 feet below land surface.)  Sand, medium to fine, and some gravel, fine	T. 11 S., R er fence po Johnson ( ltitude, 769  Thickness, feet 2 8 5 5 10 10 8.5 1.5	23 E., ost, 0.25 County, 0.9 feet.  Depth, feet 2 10 15 20 30 40 48.5

of highway, Johnson County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944.

Silt, gray buff; contains much medium sand ......

Sand, medium to fine, interbedded with silt, blue gray, 11

Thickness,

feet

Depth,

feet

8

19

Surface altitude, 774.9 feet.

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent

Alluvium

Sand, coarse to fine, some gravel, medium to fine, and some silt (Water level, 19.3 feet below land sur-		
face.)		00
Grevel medium to fine and and and	11	30
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	2	32
gray	4	36
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	14	50
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, medium	6	56
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, light buff and brown, and some shale,		
blue gray	2	, E0
		58
119. Log of test hole 157 in the SW1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4 sec. 33,	T. 11 S R	23 E
8 feet east of center of road, 0.55 mile south of river, ar	d 0.05 mile	north
of highway, Johnson County, drilled by Kansas Geolog	rical Survion	10//
Surface altitude, 770.6 feet.	icai sarveg	,, 1044.
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, gray buff; contains much sand	7	7
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, medium (Water		
level, 15.1 feet below land surface.)	18	25
Gravel, coarse to fine; sand, medium, and some silt,		
blue gray	5	30
Gravel, medium to fine, sand, medium, and some	•	,
pebbles	10	40
Gravel, coarse to fine, and sand, coarse	11	51
Pennsylvanian—Missourian	11	91
Limestone, hard, light gray	1	<b>52</b>
120. Log of test hole 158 in the NW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4 sec. 33,	T 11 C D	<b>்</b>
on west side of highway, 0.65 mile south of river and 6	1. 11 S., R	. 23 Б.,
tarm in highway, 66 fact month and 6 fact wat	oo mie sc	nun oj
turn in highway, 66 feet north and 6 feet west of telep	pnone poie,	John-
son County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944.	Surface a	titude,
768.8 feet.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	mı ı	
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, gray and light buff	6	6
Sand, coarse to fine	7	13
Sand, coarse to fine, and some gravel, fine (Water level,	•	10
16.5 feet below land surface.)	7	20
Gravel, fine, and sand, medium	10	
Gravel medium to fine and good median-		30
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	11.5	41.5
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, gray white	0.5	42

121.	Log of test hole 159 in the SW14 NW14 SE14 sec. 33, T. 11 S., R. 23 E.,
	0.15 mile south of turn in highway, 75 feet west and 30 feet north of center
	of south railroad crossing, Johnson County, drilled by Kansas Geological
	Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 769.9 feet.

200 00 g) 20 pp. 200 dictionate, 100 to 1000.		
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, $feet$	$Depth, \\ feet$
Silt, gray and buff		8
Sand, medium to fine. (Water level, 9.7 feet below lar		
surface.)		10
Sand, coarse to fine, some gravel, medium, and man	ny	
concretions of sand-limonite		15
Limestone block		15.5
Gravel, coarse to medium		16.5
PENNSYLVANIAN—Missourian		
Limestone, very hard, light gray	0.5	17
Shale, yellow buff	1	18
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth,
Soil		jeet 1
Gumbo, black		6
Clay, red		8
Clay, yellow		34.5
Sand, fine. (Water level, 35.8 feet below land surface.)		37.5
Clay, sandy		44.5
Sand, medium		53.5
Sand, coarse	6	59.5
Sand, coarse, and gravel	20	79.5
Gravel, coarse, and boulders of limestone	2.5	82
123. Log of test hole 161 at the southeast cor. NW1/4 SW R. 23 E., 400 feet south of highway, 80 feet west and 60	feet south o	7. 11 S., f south-

123. Log of test hole 161 at the southeast cor. NW¼ SW¼ sec. 28, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., 400 feet south of highway, 80 feet west and 60 feet south of southwest corner of house, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 789.2 feet.
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent

QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent		
Alluvium	Thickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, gray black to gray brown	6	6
Silt, clayey, gray to yellow gray	24	30
Silt, clayey, soft, light yellow to brown. (Water level,		
36.2 feet below land surface.)		38
Silt, clayey, buff and light gray		43
Sand, coarse to fine, some gravel, medium, and clay, blue		4
gray	7	50
Sand, medium, gravel, medium to fine, and some clay,		
blue gray		60
Gravel, medium to fine, and sand, medium	23	83
Gravel, coarse to fine, and some silt, yellow brown	2.5	85.5
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, hard, gray white	1	86.5

124. Log of test hole 162 in the NE¼ SE¼ SE¼ sec. 29, T. 11 S., R. 23 E., 27 feet south and 9 feet west of gate post in fence south of railroad, Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 7948 feet.

Wyandotte County, drilled by Kansas Geological Survey altitude, 7948 feet.	y, 1944.	Surface
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	hickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, clayey, yellow brown (Water level, 39.7 feet below		
land surface.)	40	40
gravel and sand	8	<b>4</b> 8
Sand, coarse to fine, and gravel, fine	15	63
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, fossiliferous, hard, buff and gray white	1	64
125. Log of test hole 163 in the NE¼ SE¼ SE¼ sec. 29, T. near bank of river and 350 feet south of test hole 12, Wy drilled by Kansas Geological Survey, 1944. Surface alt	andotte (	County,
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent Alluvium	hickness, feet	Depth, feet
Silt, clayey, light brown (Water level, 35.9 feet below		
land surface.)	36	36
some medium to fine sand	6	42
Sand, coarse to fine, some clay, light gray, and some	*.	
gravel, medium to fine	18	60
Gravel, fine to medium, and sand, medium	10	70
Gravel, medium to fine, gray	2.5	72.5
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		
Limestone, fossiliferous, hard, brittle, gray and brown,	0.5	73
126. Log of test hole 167 in the SE¼ SW¼ SW¼ sec. 32, T about 0.1 mile southwest of mouth of Little Kaw Cr feet southeast of railroad overpass, 57 feet east and southwest gate post, Wyandotte County, drilled by K Survey, 1944. Surface altitude, 764.9 feet.	eek, abor 78 feet so	ut 1,000 out <b>h of</b>
QUATERNARY—Pleistocene and Recent	Thickness,	Depth,
Alluvium	feet	feet
Silt, gray and gray brown (Water level, 17.7 feet be-		
low land surface.)	20	20
Silt, mottled light gray and yellow brown	4	24
Silt, gray blue; contains some medium sand	6	30
Silt, blue gray and gray brown, partly carbonaceous,	7	37
Silt, blue gray and gray brown; contains much gravel,	3	40
Gravel, coarse to fine, and some silt, gray	4	44
Pennsylvanian—Missourian		

Limestone, fossiliferous, hard, light gray .....

45

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## MAP OF THE MISSOURI AND KANSAS RIVER VALLEYS IN THE KANSAS CITY, KANSAS AREA

Showing the Location of Wells and Test Holes for which Records are given, and Cross Sections of the Kansas and Missouri Valleys

By V. C. Fishel

Bulletin 71 Plate 1

## State Geological Survey of Kansas

SILT AND CLAY PENNSYLVANIAN ROCKS PENNSYLVANIAN ROCKS EXPLANATION PENNSYLVANIAN ROCKS