

Table 1 . Geological and Hydrological Units and Their Water-Bearing Properties

Geological Units				Hydrological Units	Approximate Range in Thickness (feet)	Character of Rocks	Water-Bearing Properties											
Era	System	Group	Formation					Member or Unit										
Cenozoic	Quaternary	Pleistocene to Recent floodplain, terrace and fan alluvial deposits		Very Local Alluvial Aquifers	0-50	Gravel, sand, silt, clay and caliche.	May be capable of yielding very small to small quantities of fresh water.											
								Fredericksburg Group	Edwards Formation	Segovia Member	170 - 380 (thickens southward)	Upper Part - Cherty, light-gray, fossiliferous limestone. Middle Part - Brownish-gray, porous, cherty, massive to thin-bedded dolomite with collapse breccia. Lower Part - Yellowish-gray, fossiliferous limestone and marl and marly limestone.	1 Yields small to moderate quantities of fresh waters to wells in the northwestern part of the study area. Well yields may be increased significantly by acidizing. Yields small to very large quantities of fresh water to numerous springs.					
														Fort Territt Member	150 - 300 (thickens southward)	Upper Part (Quarter) - Porcellaneous aphanitic limestone with collapse breccia, chert, and recrystallized limestone. Middle Part - Gray, cherty, fossiliferous limestone and brownish-gray dolomite. Lower Part (Quarter) - Nodular limestone and yellow fossiliferous clay at base which is equivalent to "Walnut Formation".	2 Confining bed of clay at base is not known to yield significant amounts of water to wells and springs.	
																		Upper Unit
								Glen Rose Formation	Lower Unit	0 - 400 (pinches-out toward Llano uplift and thins northwestward)	Massive, fossiliferous limestone and limestone reefs with numerous caves in lower portion grading upward into thinner beds of limestone, dolomite, marl, and shale. At top, has a consistent Corbula bed (fossiliferous limestone) dividing Glen Rose Formation into upper and lower units.	4 Yields small to very large quantities of fresh to moderately saline water to wells. With proper well construction and proper acidizing, well yields may be increased two-fold. With proper acidizing, well yields have been reported to have increased from 325 gallons per minute to 700 gallons per minute. Yields very small to small quantities of fresh water to numerous small springs.						
													Trinity Group	Travis Peak Formation	Hensell Member	4 Middle Trinity Aquifer	10 - ±300 (thins eastward)	Hensell Member - Red to gray clay, silt, sand, sandstone, conglomerate and thin limestone beds. Thickest sand and sandstone predominate around Llano uplift. Limestone underlain by sandstone predominates in areas farther away from Llano uplift. Grades down dip (southward) into Bexar Member consisting of a thin sequence of silty dolomite, marl, calcareous shale, and shaly limestone.
								Lower Unit	0-100 (pinches-out northward and northwestward)	Massive, locally crossbedded, highly fossiliferous, white to gray, sandy, argillaceous to dolomitic limestone with local thin layers of sand, shale, lignite, gypsum and anhydrite.	Not known to yield significant amounts of water to wells and springs.							
												Hammett Member						