Contaminated from surface disposal of municipal waste. For this study, an aquifer is defined as a geologic material that readily supplies useful volumes of water rapidly to small diameter wells or to streams. Coarse-grained aquifer materials are more effective for supplying water than fine-grained unconsolidated materials and low permeability bedrock.

**PRINCIPLES OF AQUIFER SENSITIVITY**

Aquifer sensitivity is defined (USEPA 1993) as the relative ease with which a contaminant of any kind can migrate to ground water. Aquifer sensitivity can be determined from maps showing the thickness of unconsolidated deposits in combination with surficial geology maps. These data can be used to determine the potential for contamination of groundwater resources.

**MAP COMPONENTS**

- **A1**: Areas where bedrock aquifer materials are near the surface, fine-grained unconsolidated materials and poorly drained soils are present. Contamination is likely to occur.
- **A2**: Areas where bedrock aquifer materials are near the surface, fine-grained unconsolidated materials are present. Contamination is possible.
- **A3**: Areas where bedrock aquifer materials are near the surface, fine-grained unconsolidated materials are not present. Contamination is unlikely.
- **B1**: Areas where bedrock aquifer materials are not near the surface, fine-grained unconsolidated materials are present. Contamination is possible.
- **B2**: Areas where bedrock aquifer materials are not near the surface, fine-grained unconsolidated materials are not present. Contamination is unlikely.
- **C**: Areas where bedrock aquifer materials are not near the surface, fine-grained unconsolidated materials are present. Contamination is possible.
- **D**: Areas where bedrock aquifer materials are not near the surface, fine-grained unconsolidated materials are not present. Contamination is unlikely.

**REFERENCES**


**AQUIFER SENSITIVITY MAP, JO DAVIES COUNTY, ILLINOIS**