**Comprehensive Planning Resource Packages**

**April 2021**

**Geological information from the Maine Geological Survey**

**Belmont**

Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifer Maps:

Neil, Craig D. (Compiler), and Locke, Daniel B. (Mapper), 2014, [Significant sand and gravel aquifers in the Morrill quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1973): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 14-16, map, scale 1:24,000.

Neil, Craig D. (Compiler), and Locke, Daniel B. (Compiler and Mapper), 2014, [Significant sand and gravel aquifers in the Belfast quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1974): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 14-17, map, scale 1:24,000.

Neil, Craig D., and Weddle, Thomas K., 2006, [Significant sand and gravel aquifers in the Lincolnville quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1741): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 06-78, map, scale 1:24,000.

Neil, Craig D., and Weddle, Thomas K., 2006, [Significant sand and gravel aquifers in the Searsmont quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1740): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 06-76, map, scale 1:24,000.

Surficial geology maps:

Weddle, Thomas K., 2014, [Surficial geology of the Morrill quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1967): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 14-15, map, scale 1:24,000.

Weddle, Thomas K., 2014, [Surficial geology of the Belfast quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1965): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 14-13, map, scale 1:24,000.

Weddle, Thomas K., 2013, [Surficial geology of the Lincolnville quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1972): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 13-7, map, scale 1:24,000.

Smith, Geoffrey W., and Thompson, Woodrow B., 1986, [Reconnaissance surficial geology of the Searsmont quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/726): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 86-65, map, scale 1:24,000.

Sand and gravel aquifer map information

From the map explanation:





Surficial geology information

Surficial deposits are the unconsolidated earth materials that overlie bedrock. They cover a large percentage of the State and include sediments deposited by wind, water, and glacial ice. Glacial deposits are by far the most abundant surficial materials in Maine.

Consideration of surficial materials is important for land-use planning. The properties of these materials affect their values as aquifers, landfill or sewage disposal sites, construction sites, and sources of gravel and other resources.

Glacial sand and gravel deposits: These coarse-grained deposits are often good groundwater aquifers; sources of gravel aggregate

Glacial marine mud and lake deposits: these fine-grained deposits are poorly drained and are the material in which most landslides occur in Maine.

Further information can be found in [Bulletin 44: Surficial geology handbook for southern Maine.](http://digitalmaine.com/mgs_publications/2/)

All maps, reports, and digital data are available from the Maine Geological Survey

<http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mgs/>

207-287-2801

93 State House Station, Augusta ME 04333