



# WELL RECORD

Well is located.....miles <sup>N</sup><sub>E</sub> and.....miles <sup>N</sup><sub>E</sub> from  
*7 1/2* <sup>W</sup> *7 1/2* <sup>W</sup>  
**LAUREL** in **MARSHALL**  
(Nearest Town) (County)  
in the **NE**  $\frac{1}{4}$  **SE**  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. **27** T. **82** R. **18**  
Owner..... Well No.....  
Postoffice address .....  
Contractor .....  
Address .....  
Driller .....  
Well begun..... *Oct, 18*....., 19*47*,  
completed..... *Oct, 30*....., 19*47*.  
Rig used—Cable, Rotary, Jet, or.....  
Depth of well..... *248*.....  
(Feet)  
Size of hole (note total amount of each size)..... *6"*  
.....  
Main water supply at..... *248*.....  
(Feet below surface)  
Final water head..... *100'*.....  
(Feet above or below surface)  
Is well pumped?.....  
Yield..... *13 gal min.*.....  
(Gallons per minute)  
Water level when pumping..... *100' 6"*.....  
Position of well.....  
(Upland, valley, side hill, etc.)

W-3073

IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
In Cooperation with U. S. Geological Survey

RECORD OF WELL

	27	

Location:

Town: LAUREL ( N E )  
( S W ): County MARSHALL  
SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 27 T 82 N., R. 18 W. Jefferson Twp.

Well name and number Town of Laurel Well (1947)

Owner Town of Laurel Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tenant \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor Leonard Shilhanek Address TAMA

Drillers Leonard Shilhanek

Drilling dates started Oct. 18, 1947; Finished Oct. 30, 1947

Well data:

Elevations: Drilling curb 1032 feet; Land surface \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Reported to be about 15' below RR. Sta. by driller.

Determined by \_\_\_\_\_

Topographic position Upland

Total depth: Reported 248 feet, Measured \_\_\_\_\_ feet

Drilling method Cable tool

Hole and casing data 6-inch casing to bottom.

Original depth to water \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>above</sup> ft. below land surface Date Oct. 30, 1947

Original elevation of water level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.; Source of data \_\_\_\_\_

Sources of water: Principal sand & Gravel; Others \_\_\_\_\_

Production data: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Static depth to water 100' Measuring point Land surface

Pumping level 100' 6" at 13 g.p.m. very little drawdown

Specific capacity \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. per ft. drawdown; Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ °F.

Pump data: Type pump \_\_\_\_\_ Column Dia. \_\_\_\_\_ Length \_\_\_\_\_

Cylinder or bowls: Dia. \_\_\_\_\_ Length \_\_\_\_\_ Suction pipe \_\_\_\_\_

Power \_\_\_\_\_ Airline \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated rate of production: \_\_\_\_\_ g.p.m. for \_\_\_\_\_ hrs. a day

Use of water \_\_\_\_\_

WATER ANALYSES (in parts per million)

Date samples \_\_\_\_\_

Sampled by \_\_\_\_\_

Total solids \_\_\_\_\_

Insoluble matter \_\_\_\_\_

Alkalinity (Meo) \_\_\_\_\_

Alkalinity (Phn) \_\_\_\_\_

pH \_\_\_\_\_

Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+ Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

Alkali as sodium \_\_\_\_\_

Calcium \_\_\_\_\_

Magnesium \_\_\_\_\_

Iron (unfiltered) \_\_\_\_\_

Manganese \_\_\_\_\_

Nitrate \_\_\_\_\_

Fluoride \_\_\_\_\_

Chloride \_\_\_\_\_

Sulfate \_\_\_\_\_

Bicarbonate \_\_\_\_\_

Hardness (ppm) \_\_\_\_\_

Hardness (gpg) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Laboratory data: \_\_\_\_\_ Sample storage location \_\_\_\_\_

Sample range 25-248 No. spls. 43 No. dupls. & cond. 43 Fair

Spls. prepared by RKS Washed range. 235-248 by RKS

Driller's log and cond. Yes - Poor

Insoluble residues: Prepared by \_\_\_\_\_ Studied by \_\_\_\_\_ Strip log \_\_\_\_\_

Microscopic study 25-248 strip log 5-1-48

Gen. log \_\_\_\_\_ Correl. by R. Wehner

Mr. Hugh C. McCleery, Mayor  
Laurel,  
Iowa

Dear Mr. McCleery:

In reply to your letter of September 17, requesting ground-water information for the town of Laurel, we have examined the pertinent data in the open files of the Geological Survey.

Laurel is located in parts of sections 26 and 27, T. 82 N., R. 18 W., on the upland in southeastern Marshall County. The elevation at the M. & St. L. Railway depot is 1034 feet above sea level. We have based the tabular forecast which follows on this elevation.

Anticipated Geologic Section at Laurel, Iowa

<u>Formation &amp; Description</u>	<u>Thickness (feet)</u>	<u>From (feet)</u>	<u>To (feet)</u>
Pleistocene system (sandy clay, sand and gravel)	220	0	220
Misissippian system			
St. Louis formation (sandy limestone and sandstone)	10	220	230
Keokuk-Burlington formations (cherty limestones and dolomites)	105	230	335
Gilmore City formation (colitic limestone)	20	335	355
Hampton formation (chert, limestone and dolomite)	80	355	435
Prospect Hill formation (siltstone)	15	435	450
McGraney formation (limestone)	10	450	460
Maple Hill formation (shale)		460	

Glacial drift of considerable thickness covers the bedrock at Laurel. The drift is composed, for the most part, of sandy and pebbly clay. Sand and gravel beds occur within the drift and usually at the base of the drift immediately overlying the bedrock. These sand and gravel zones are often water-bearing. The present water supply of Laurel may be derived from one of these sand and gravel beds. Shallow water-bearing beds are dependent upon rainfall for recharge and in dry periods are subject to failure. Deeper water-bearing sand and gravel beds, if present, would provide a more permanent supply. One or two test wells could probably test the extent and water-bearing characteristics of such a bed. Water from the deeper sand and gravel beds will probably be higher in iron and harder than the shallower supplies.

Mr. Hugh C. McCleery

-2-

September 24, 1947

Deeper drilling into the Mississippian limestones and dolomites above the Maple Hill shale should encounter a sufficient supply of water. The town well at Gilman is reported to produce 110 gallons per minute from these rocks. The well at the Veterans of Foreign Wars club in Marshalltown is reported to produce 189 g.p.m. with a drawdown of 7 feet. Other wells in the vicinity of Laurel that derive their supplies from this system are reported to produce from 15 to 50 g.p.m. The static water level will probably stand about 175 feet below land surface at Laurel. The water will probably be harder than that from shallower horizons.

We will be interested in any drilling that is undertaken at Laurel. If you have any questions concerning this information or if we can be of further service, please let us hear from you.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Hervey

HGH:MCP:AEH

# PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

LAUREL, IOWA

SEP 18 1947

Sent.17.1947

HUGH C. MCCLEERY, CASHIER

Mr. Hershey, Director  
Iowa State Geological Survey  
Iowa City, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Hershey;

Re; Town Well

At the suggestion of F.W. Pickwoth, of the State Health Department who called upon us yesterday, we would like an opinion as to the chances of striking enough water to supply this small town of 250 people. Our present well is about 32 feet deep and 6 foot around and is connected to another well of 35 feet deep and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  around. These do not begin to furnish enough for the system installed this summer. These wells are located about a 1000 foot south and 350 foot west of the NE corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 27-82-18 Marshall Co. If we have to drill a deep well it would be to our advantage to drill in this same location. We are very short of water and want to start on the new well as soon as it is wise.

Yours truly



Mayor

3073

Name Laurel town well (1947)  
 Loc. SE NE SE 27-82N-18W, Marshall Co.  
 T.D. 248'  
 Drilled Shilhanek Oct. 1947  
 Log W-3073 Wehner  
 Casing 6" csg to bottom

9/62 pop. 235 (1962)  
 88 meters  
 all but 1 family  
 12000 gpd est. R. Coble  
 $\frac{26.}{8} = 3.3 \times 10^{-2}$

Prod. data

SWL 100' 90' reported 1962  
 PWL 100' 6"  
 Yield 13 gpm

$\frac{26.}{.5/13.0.}$   
 $\frac{10}{30}$

3.25  
 $8 \overline{) 26.00}$   
 24  
 20  
 16  
 40

1032  
 100  
 932

Water analysis: No. 435 (1519) 8/26/59; No. 12248 (3526) 12/11/51

Remarks: Some water may be from Pleistocene?



Elev.	1032'		
Formation	Depth	Top	Base
St. Louis	240	792	

$$\begin{array}{r}
 52.2 \text{ gpd/ft} \\
 \hline
 230 \overline{) 12000 \text{ gpd}} \\
 \underline{1150} \\
 500 \\
 \underline{460} \\
 400
 \end{array}$$