

IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Iowa City, Iowa

Well Log Record

Owner of well Hampton #2 County Franklin

Tenant _____ Town _____

Location _____ sec. _____, T. _____ N., R. _____ W. _____ E. _____ Twp. _____

Curb elevation _____ ft. depth Present _____ ft. depth final _____ ft.

Static level: (Depth to water above curb) _____ ft. level Pumping _____ ft. at _____ gpm.

Contractor _____ Date drilled _____

Description*	F E E T			Description*	F E E T		
	Thick	From	'To		Thick	From	To
<u>Galena</u>		<u>890</u>	<u>1100</u>				
<u>Gray</u>		<u>1100</u>	<u>1110</u>				
<u>oilrock</u>		<u>1110</u>	<u>1130</u>				
<u>clay</u>		<u>1130</u>	<u>1155</u>				
<u>McGregor</u>		<u>1155</u>	<u>1160</u>				
<u>Glenwood</u>		<u>1160</u>	<u>1190</u>				
<u>S. P.</u>		<u>1190</u>					

*Abbreviate descriptions; use one line for each formation.

Remarks on water zones and casings _____

Agnew 9/29/45

Temperature: Air _____ °F., Water _____ °F. at _____ A.M. _____ P.M. _____ 19____

Record obtained from _____ Recorded by _____

Franklin

IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Generalized Log Based on Detailed
Description of Drill Cuttings

Name of Well Hampton City Well No. 2 Survey No. W-0537

Location SW/c NE SW SE NW sec. 34, T. 92 N., R. 20 W. Franklin County

Drilled by Thorpe, 1926

Total Depth 1700 ft. Curb Elevation 1100.7 ft. Static Level _____ ft.

Pumping Test _____ Hours _____ Min; Gal. per min. _____ Drawdown _____ ft. in _____ min.

Casing Data 187' of 20" O.D. welded pipe from 0 to 187', 116'6" of 16" O.D. Std. Reading pipe from 183'6" to 300' (3'6" overlap at top and 12' overlap at bottom, both with lead seals), 512' of 10" Std. Reading pipe from 288' to 800', 135' of 8" Std. Reading pipe from 1097' to 1232', with 8" lead packer at 1118'

No.	Rock Unit	Description of Formations	Thick.	From (feet)	To
MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM					
English River formation					
1.	Sand, very fine, and silt, 50% each, light gray speckled black, angular grains, friable, soft, one sample		20	0	20
2.	Siltstone with 35% to 40% fine sand, light drab, very slightly dolomitic		30	20	50
DEVONIAN SYSTEM					
Sheffield formation					
3.	Dolomite, light medium drab and gray, medium-grained, subsaccharoidal, porous		10	50	60
4.	Dolomite, light drabish brown, fine-grained, hard, slightly porous		10	60	70
5.	Shale 60%, light gray, slightly dolomitic and silty. Dolomite 40%, medium drabish gray, medium-grained, silty and argillaceous		10	70	80
6.	Chert 60%, pale gray with black fossils, conchoidal, subvitreous, to granular, dull. Dolomite 40%, light medium drabish gray, fine- to medium-grained, granular, dense		5	80	85
7.	Limestone, light brownish drab, mottled medium brown and gray, fine-grained, fossiliferous, with trace chert as in 80 to 85 feet		4	85	89

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
8.	Shale, light drab and greenish gray, slightly dolomitic, soft, structureless, with 10% to 20% dolomite, light drab, fine-grained, soft, very silty		31	89	120
9.	Shale, medium drab to light greenish gray, soft, structureless, slightly dolomitic, with trace limestone 120 to 130 feet, and 15% dolomite 130 to 140 feet, medium brown, medium-grained, dense, hard, translucent		20	120	140
Lime Creek formation					
Owen (?) member					
10.	Dolomite, medium to dark brownish drab, fine-grained, silty and argillaceous		10	140	150
11.	Dolomite, light gray mottled dark gray and brown, fine-grained, dense, hard, silty and argillaceous, with 20% shale, medium drabish gray, slightly dolomitic, soft, structureless		10	150	160
Cerro Gordo (?) member					
12.	Limestone 50% to 70%, pale cream, very fine-grained, with medium brown dolomite rhombs embedded. Dolomite 30% to 50%, dark gray and brown, medium-grained, dense, hard, slightly silty		20	160	180
13.	Shale 80%, light medium greenish gray, slightly dolomitic, soft, with 10% each of limestone and dolomite, as in 160 to 180 feet		10	180	190
14.	Limestone, very light cream to light gray speckled with medium brown dolomite rhombs in part, lithographic to fine-grained. Dolomite 15%, dark brown and gray, medium-grained, dense, hard, slightly silty		10	190	200
15.	Shale 65%, light medium gray slightly greenish, slightly dolomitic, micaceous, silty, soft, faintly laminated. Dolomite 30%, medium drabish gray, medium-grained silty. Limestone 5%, brown, sublithographic		10	200	210
16.	Limestone, medium drab and gray, fine-grained, very soft, dense, silty, argillaceous		20	210	230
17.	Shale, light medium gray, soft, structureless, dolomitic, with trace to 20% dolomite, medium to dark brown and gray, fine-grained, silty and argillaceous		40	230	270
18.	Shale 80% as in 230 to 270 feet, with 20% limestone and dolomite, medium drab, medium-grained, very silty and argillaceous		20	270	290

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Shell Rock formation					
19.	Limestone	pale to light buffish gray and cream, sub-lithographic to very fine-grained, translucent, dense	40	290	330
20.	Limestone 80%	pale cream mottled light buff and gray, fine-grained, dense, crystalline. Dolomite, coarse-grained	20	330	350
Cedar Valley (?) formation					
21.	Dolomite 90%	medium drab, fine- to medium-grained, dense, with masses coarse clear calcite crystals embedded. Limestone 10%, very light buffish gray, very fine-grained, dense	10	350	360
22.	Dolomite 60%	pale to light buffish gray, coarse-grained, calcareous. Shale 40%, light greenish gray, dolomitic, slightly fissile, silty, soft	10	360	370
23.	Dolomite	pale to very light buffish brown and gray, very coarse-grained, subsaccharoidal, with few clear calcite crystals embedded	10	370	380
24.	Limestone 70%	pale to light drabish gray, sublithographic to very fine-grained, dolomitic. Dolomite 30%, medium brownish buff, fine-grained, dense, granular	10	380	390
25.	Dolomite	light to medium buffish brown, fine- to medium-grained, dense, granular, with 20% limestone, light drab, sublithographic	20	390	410
26.	Dolomite	light cream and buff mottled brown, coarse-grained; dolomite, light gray, very fine-grained, granular. Shale 15%, light green, calcareous, nonfissile, silty	10	410	420
27.	Dolomite	light to medium buff, brown, and gray, fine-grained, dense, granular, slightly calcareous. Shale 5%, as in 410 to 420 feet. Sand trace in lower 10 feet, loose, medium, curvilinear, frosted	20	420	440
Wapsipinicon (?) formation, undifferentiated					
28.	Dolomite 60%	light medium gray, fine- to medium-grained, dense. Dolomite 40%, light medium pinkish brown, fine-grained, granular, very calcareous	10	440	450

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
29.	Dolomite, light to light medium drab, brown, and buff, fine-grained, dense. Limestone 40% from 450 to 460 feet, light creamy drab, fine-grained, granular		20	450	470
30.	Dolomite, light medium brown and grayish brown, medium-grained, granular, subsaccharoidal, with 10% limestone, light drab and buff, lithographic. Shale trace, light grayish green, dolomitic, silty, soft		10	470	480
31.	Dolomite, light medium brown with rare black mottlings, medium-grained, dense, hard, crystalline, with trace limestone, pale gray, very fine-grained, dense		10	480	490
32.	Dolomite as in 480 to 490 feet, and dolomite, light gray to buff mottled dark gray, fine-grained, dense, granular, with 30% limestone, pale creamy gray, very fine-grained, granular. Calcite trace, loose, coarse, clear crystals		10	490	500
33.	Dolomite, very light to light buff, brown, and drabish gray, fine- to medium-grained, dense, grading into 25% limestone of same color, lithographic to very fine-grained, hard, dense		10	500	510
34.	Dolomite, light drabish gray, fine-grained, granular, silty, with trace to 5% limestone, pale to light gray, lithographic, dense. Trace calcite, coarsely crystalline, clear, free		20	510	530
35.	Dolomite, medium drabish brown, medium-grained, granular, dense with traces of limestone and calcite crystals as in 510 to 520 feet		10	530	540
36.	Dolomite, light medium drabish gray, fine-grained, granular, silty, slightly calcareous, with 20% dolomite 540 to 550 feet, light medium brown, medium-grained, translucent		20	540	560
37.	Limestone, pale gray to pale drabish gray and flesh, very fine-grained with coarsely crystalline fossil fragments embedded. Dolomite 20% from 560 to 570 feet, light medium drab, fine-grained, granular		30	560	590
Neda (?) formation					
38.	Shale, light maroon, bluish green, and olive green banded, very calcareous, slightly fissile, soft, with trace to 40% limestone very light to light yellow, pink, and buff, very fine- to coarse-grained, with embedded fossil fragments		30	590	620
Maquoketa (?) formation					
39.	Shale, light medium grayish green slightly mottled maroon and purple, slightly dolomitic, structureless		30	620	650

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
40.	Dolomite, light buffish brown, medium-grained, granular, dense, with traces limestone, pale buffish gray, very fine-grained, dense, Shale trace, medium green, slightly dolomitic and fissile		10	650	660
41.	Chert 60% to 90%, light gray with embedded black specks, dolomitic, dull, stony, subvitreous in part, opaque to slightly chalcedonic, with crystalline quartz and pyrite embedded. Dolomite 40% grading downward to 10%, light buff, drab, and brown, fine- to medium-grained, dense, granular. Trace shiny rounded grains of soft purplish gray shale, very fine grained, dolomitic		30	660	690
42.	Limestone, light to medium gray, drab and brown mottled medium gray with embedded white translucent calcite crystals, fine-grained with coarsely crystalline crinoid fragments embedded, argillaceous. Chert trace, as in 660 to 690 feet		10	690	700
43.	Shale, light to light medium blue green, brown, and maroon, slightly calcareous, semiunctuous, soft, structureless, with 10% to 20% dolomite, medium brown, fine-grained, granular, very argillaceous. Limestone 10% 700 to 710 feet, light to medium drab, gray, and brown, very fine- to coarse-grained		20	700	720
44.	Shale, light medium brownish gray, slightly dolomitic, soft, structureless, with 10% limestone and trace dolomite as in 700 to 720 feet		10	720	730
45.	Limestone, light to medium brown and drab, mottled dark gray, medium- to coarse-grained, subsaccharoidal, with few coarsely crystalline fossil fragments embedded. Shale trace, light yellowish brown to green, slightly dolomitic in part, soft, faintly laminated		10	730	740
46.	Dolomite, light to medium drabish brown and gray, mottled, medium- to coarse-grained, with embedded fragments corals, bryozoa, brachiopods, and clear calcite crystals. Limestone trace to 10%, light buff, fine-grained, with fossil fragments and dolomite rhombs embedded. Shale trace to 20%, drab, gray, yellow, and olive green, slightly dolomitic, faintly fissile, soft		40	740	780
47.	Limestone, pale to light drabish and grayish buff, mottled medium gray, coarse-grained, fossil fragments and dolomite rhombs embedded. Shale trace to 15%, medium brownish gray, dolomitic, nonfissile, soft		20	780	800
Ft. Atkinson member					
48.	Limestone 65%, very light to light buff and gray mottled medium gray, fine-grained with coarsely crystalline fossil fragments embedded. Chert 20%, light gray with few black specks, subvitreous, granular, slightly dolomitic, with traces crystalline quartz embedded. Dolomite 15%, light medium drabish gray, medium grained, granular		10	800	810

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
49.	Chert 50% to 60%, light gray mottled medium drab, with black fossil specks embedded, dull to subvitreous, granular to conchoidal, opaque. Dolomite 20% to 40%, light drabish gray, fine- to medium-grained, calcareous and cherty. Limestone up to 30%, pale to light medium drab, very fine- to fine-grained with abundant brown and drab dolomite rhombs embedded		50	810	860
50.	Chert 60%, light gray, few black fossil specks embedded, fine-grained, dense, subconchoidal, opaque; chert trace, light drab vitreous, conchoidal. Limestone 40%, very light buff, specked with drab dolomite rhombs, very fine-grained, with few coarsely crystalline fossil fragments embedded		10	860	870
Galena formation					
51.	Limestone, very light to light medium drabish and buffish gray with light drab translucent dolomite rhombs and trace "cinnamon specks" embedded, fine-grained with abundant coarsely crystalline crinoid stem fragments		30	870	900
52.	Limestone, pale to light buff with fine drab dolomite rhombs and abundant "cinnamon specks" embedded, fine-grained with crinoid stems as in 870 to 900 feet		30	900	930
53.	Limestone, as in 900 to 930 feet, dolomitic with 15% to 40% dolomite, light drabish brown, medium-grained, dense, granular, calcareous		40	930	970
Prosser formation					
54.	Limestone 60%, light cream with fine brown dolomite rhombs embedded, fine-grained, granular. Chert 40%, very light gray mottled black, dull, granular to mostly subvitreous, conchoidal		10	970	980
55.	Chert 40%, light cream and gray mottled translucent light drab and dark gray, vitreous, conchoidal, slightly quartzose. Limestone 20% to 60%, pale to light buffish gray mottled dark gray, very fine-grained, with fossil fragments, and dolomite rhombs embedded. Dolomite 10% to 40%, light drab, fine- to coarse-grained, fossiliferous		20	980	1000
56.	Limestone, very light buff mottled dark gray, very fine-grained with few coarsely crystalline fossils and dolomite rhombs embedded. Chert, very light buff, mottled light gray, dull, conchoidal, opaque		20	1000	1020
57.	Limestone, very light to light buff and drab, mottled heavily by dark gray, fine-grained with coarsely crystalline fossil fragments embedded. Chert trace to 10%, as in 1000 to 1020 feet		30	1020	1050

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
58.	Limestone,	light medium drab mottled by dark gray fossil fragments, fine- to coarse-grained. Shale, medium green, few black specks, fissile, medium hard, trace conodonts	10	1050	1060
59.	Limestone,	very light creamy drab black speckled, to medium brown, very fine- to fine-grained, slightly dolomitic and fossiliferous	30	1060	1090
60.	Limestone,	mottled very light buff and brown, speckled black in part, fine-grained, slightly fossiliferous, with 15% chert, light brown slightly mottled white, vitreous, conchoidal, subtranslucent to opaque	10	1090	1100
61.	Limestone,	light gray mottled very heavily by drab dolomite rhombs and black coarsely crystalline fossil fragments, fine-grained. Sand trace, free, coarse-grained, subangular to curvilinear, with very rough surfaces	10	1100	1110
Decorah formation					
62.	Limestone,	very light to light buff and brown mottled by black fossil fragments (bryozoa and brachiopods), speckles rust red, very fine-grained. Dolomite 10%, 1110 to 1120 feet, medium drabish gray with many rust red specks embedded, fine-grained, dense, granular, calcareous	20	1110	1130
Platteville formation Spechts Ferry member					
63.	Shale,	light grayish green, unctuous, fissile, soft, trace pyrite embedded. Limestone 15%, as in 1110 to 1130 feet	10	1130	1140
64.	Shale,	light medium drabish brown with few black specks, calcareous, structureless, soft with 10% limestone, dark gray, fine-grained, dense, fossiliferous (bryozoa)	10	1140	1150
65.	Shale 85%,	light green with black specks, splintery, fissile, soft. Limestone 15%, very light buff to light brown, fine-grained dense. Sand trace, loose, medium-grained	10	1150	1160
66.	Limestone 30%,	light buff, drab, and gray, fine-grained, with fine- to medium-grained sand embedded. Sand 40%, free, medium- to little coarse-grained, subangular to curvilinear, well frosted. Shale 30%, light brownish gray, calcareous, silty, soft	10	1160	1170

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Glenwood member					
67.		Sand, mostly free with 10% cemented by silica and pyrite, mostly coarse-grained, subangular, coarsely pitted and scratched; (2-1 mm. 10%, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 45%, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. 20%). Shale 25%, as in 1160 to 1170 feet	10	1170	1180
St. Peter formation					
68.		Sand, free, white, mostly coarse-grained, subangular, finely frosted by pits and grooves; (2-1 mm. 15%, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 50%, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. 25%, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1/8 mm. 10%)	20	1180	1200
69.		Shale, medium green slightly drabish, few black specks, semiwaxy, fissile, soft. Sand 20%, free to partly cemented by dolomite and siliceous material, medium- to coarse-grained, subangular, finely frosted	10	1200	1210
70.		Sand, free, white to yellow (iron stained), mostly medium-grained, subangular, well frosted by fine pits and grooves; ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. 50%, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1/8 mm. 45%, 1/8-1/16 mm. 5%)	29	1210	1239
Prairie du Chien group					
Willow River formation					
71.		Dolomite 40%, light drab, fine-grained, dense to subsaccharoidal, with sand, mostly fine-grained, subangular to curvilinear, finely frosted by scattered pits	11	1239	1250
72.		Dolomite, very light to light creamy drab, fine-grained, dense, with traces fine- to medium-grained sand embedded. Sand trace to 20%, free, medium- to coarse-grained, angular to subangular, very rough surfaces	20	1250	1270
73.		Dolomite, very light to light cream and buff, very fine- to fine-grained, dense, with embedded fine- to medium-grained sand. Sand, free, trace, medium, subangular, well frosted. Chert trace 1270 to 1280 feet, oolitic	20	1270	1290
74.		Dolomite, very light to light cream and buff, fine- to medium-grained, dense, granular, with embedded fine- to medium-grained sand. Sand trace to 30%, free, medium- to coarse-grained, subangular, pitted, few reconstructed crystal faces	60	1290	1350
75.		Dolomite, very light to light cream, buff, and brown, fine- to coarse-grained, trace spongy, porous, with trace embedded sand. Chert trace to 10%, white, dull, granular, oolitic. Sand, trace, as in 1290 to 1350 feet	20	1350	1370

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
76.	Dolomite, light buffish brown, medium- to coarse-grained, dense, trace oolitic, with much embedded sand, medium- to coarse-grained. Chert trace, as in 1350 to 1370 feet		10	1370	1380
New Richmond (Root Valley) formation					
77.	Sand 60%, free, mostly medium-grained, subangular to curvilinear, very rough surfaces with small reconstructed crystal faces. Dolomite 30%, very light cream, very fine-grained, oolitic, with trace embedded sand. Chert 10%, pale gray, conchoidal, cementing oolites with large sand grain nuclei		10	1380	1390
78.	Dolomite 70%, as in 1380 to 1390 feet, fine-grained, granular, very abundant small oolites with sand grain cores, trace embedded medium sand. Sand 30%, free, fine- to coarse-grained, angular to subangular, rough surfaces with reconstructed crystal faces		10	1390	1400
79.	Sand, free, medium- to coarse-grained, angular to subangular, strongly frosted with trace reconstructed crystal faces. Dolomite 20%, as in 1390 to 1400 feet		20	1400	1420
80.	Dolomite, very light to light grayish cream, fine- to coarse-grained, dense, trace embedded sand. Sand 15% to 25%, free, as in 1400 to 1420 feet. Chert 10% 1430 to 1440 feet, white to light drab, vitreous, conchoidal, oolitic		20	1420	1440
81.	Sand, free, mostly medium-grained, subangular, well frosted, traces reconstructed crystal faces; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 15%, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. 50%, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $1/8$ mm. 10%). Dolomite 25%, as in 1420 to 1440 feet		20	1440	1460
82.	Sand, free, mostly medium, angular to subangular, strongly frosted as in 1440 to 1460 feet. Dolomite 40%, very light to light creamy gray, medium-grained, dense, crystalline		20	1460	1480
Oneota formation					
83.	Dolomite, very light drab, gray, and cream, medium-grained, dense to subsaccharoidal. Chert trace to 15%, light gray, banded in part, quartzose, <u>Cryptozoon</u> , and chert light gray, vitreous, conchoidal, opaque. Sand 10% to 20% as in 1460 to 1480 feet		20	1480	1500
84.	Sand, free, 60%, mostly medium-grained, subangular, strongly frosted. Dolomite 35%, light cream, drab, and brown, fine- to medium-grained, dense. Chert 5%, white to light drab, vitreous, conchoidal to dull, granular, trace oolitic		10	1500	1510
85.	Dolomite, very light to light buff, medium- to coarse-grained, dense to subsaccharoidal. Sand trace 1510 to 1550 feet, free, medium, subangular, well frosted. Chert trace, white to light buff, quartzose, chalcedonic, and oolitic		60	1510	1570

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Thick</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
86.	Dolomite, light cream, gray, and buff, medium- to coarse-grained, granular, dense. Chert trace, pale bluish gray, vitreous, chalcedonic, quartzose in part. Sand trace, as in 1510 to 1570 feet.		40	1570	1610
87.	Dolomite, light drabish brown medium- to coarse-grained, dense. Chert 15%, pale gray translucent, chalcedonic to quartzose with trace light drabish brown speckled black, subvitreous, dense, conchoidal, subtranslucent; chert 10% very light buff, dull, tripolitic, slightly dolomitic		10	1610	1620
88.	Dolomite 40%, very light to light drab, fine-grained, subsaccharoidal, trace fine-grained sand embedded. Sand, loose, mostly medium, subangular, finely pitted, trace reconstructed crystal faces; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 15%, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. 45%). Chert trace, as in 1610 to 1620 feet		10	1620	1630
89.	Dolomite 80%, light brownish buff, mottled dark gray, fine-grained, subsaccharoidal. Sand 15%, mostly medium, subangular, strongly frosted. Chert 5% as in 1620 to 1630 feet		10	1630	1640
GAMBRIAN SYSTEM					
Jordan formation					
90.	Sand, free, white, mostly coarse, subangular to a little curvilinear, very strongly frosted; (2-1 mm. trace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 60%, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. 25%, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $1/8$ mm. 10%, $1/8$ - $1/16$ mm. 5%)		50	1640	1690
91.	No sample		10	1690	1700
Total Depth					1700

THORPE BROTHERS WELL COMPANY

2340 Sixth Avenue
DES MOINES, IOWA

W-0021

Drilled for City of Hampton at Hampton, Ia.

Drilling started _____ 19____ Completed _____ 19____

Well No. 2 Kind of Well _____ Depth 1700' Size hole started _____ in.

Finish _____ G. P. M. _____ Static head _____ Drawdown _____

Water was first encountered at _____ in _____ Approximate Amount _____

Remarks _____

RECORD OF PERMANENT PIPE					TEMPORARY PIPE	
SIZE PIPE	AMOUNT OF PIPE	DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF PIPE	DEPTH TO TOP OF PIPE	MAKE OF PIPE	SIZE PIPE	AMOUNT
20"	187'	187'	Surface			
16"	300'	300'	"			
10"	800' [?]	1067' [?]	267'	} <u>See blue print.</u>		
8"	135'	1232'	1100'			

*187
116.6
303.6*

Driller _____ From Surface to _____ feet

Driller _____ From _____ feet to _____ feet

Driller _____ From _____ feet to _____ feet

Pumpage at Hampton

Nov 1945

81123300
74305300
6,818,000

Dec 1945

87022100
81123300
5,898,800

Jan 1946

92355200
87022100
5,333,100

Feb

97309100
92355200
4,953,900

Mar.

02986500
97309100
5,677,400

Apr

9111900
2986500
6,125,400

May

15320900
9111900
6,209,000

June

24369900
15320900
9,049,000

July

34144400
24369900
9,774,500

Aug.

43490000
34144400
9,345,600

Sept.

53288000
43490000
9,798,000

Oct 1946

59605800
53288000
6,317,800

Nov.

65312600
59605800
5,706,800

Dec. 1946

70987300
65312600
5,674,700

Jan 1947

77381800
70987300
6,394,500

leak?

Feb

83066000
77381800
5,684,200

Mar.

Hampton Well
#2
Franklin Co.

April 2, 1947

1

Mr. Clyde M. Saylor, Mayor
City of Hampton
Hampton, Iowa

Dear Mr. Saylor:

At your request, I visited the municipal water plant on March 12 to make some observations on the performance of the pump installed on your well No. 2. I hope the following discussion will be helpful to you in the solution of your problem.

The non-pumping level in your No. 2 well stood 142 feet below the pump base after pumping had ceased for three hours. Assuming that the water meter registers correctly the amount of water pumped, the pumping rate was about 480 gallons per minute at the end of about four hours pumping, and the resulting pumping level was about 174.3 feet. Thus the well at the present time has a specific capacity of about 15.1 gallons per foot of drawdown. At a pumping rate of 600 gallons per minute then the pumping level should be about 182 feet. This yield is much lower now than the original reported yield, but the well is still very good and has probably not changed much in the last few years. It is normal for the water levels in a pumped well to continue to lower from year to year but at a decreasing rate. However, the specific capacity should not lower appreciably unless there is an accumulation of deposits on the wall of the well which will retard the movement of water into the well or else some material may have caved into the well. This has apparently occurred to some extent. Hence, in purchasing a pump for the well, tests should have been conducted to determine the yield of the well at the time and should not be based on the results obtained at the time the well was completed.

The amount of work that the pump has to do depends on the amount of water that is to be pumped and the effective distance it has to be lifted. At Hampton the total lift resolved into feet at a pumping rate of 600 gallons per minute and with the tank full is about as follows:

Anticipated Total Lift at Pumping Rate of 600 Gallons Per Minute with Full Tank.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Equivalent Lift in Feet</u>
Lift from pumping level to pump base	182±
Difference in elevation between pump base and base of water tower	45±
Base of water tower to base of tank	88±
Base of tank to top of tank	35±
Head loss in pumping water to tower in 8-inch and 6-inch lines	30±
Total	<u>380±</u>

April 2, 1947

Thus the maximum lift appears to be about 380 feet. If the tank is not full then that much should be subtracted to obtain the correct pumping lift. As the desired pumping rate is 600 gallons per minute the total amount of work to be done can be computed.

Work done in foot pounds= $600 \times 8.33 \times 380 = 1,900,000$ ft. lbs./ min.
or about $57\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower

Turbine pumps operated by direct drive by electric motors generally have an overall efficiency of between 60 and 75 per cent. The electric motor installed was apparently designed to deliver 75 horsepower. Thus the pump should deliver about 56 horsepower without overloading the motor, which is a little short of the required horsepower. However, electric motors can be overloaded as much as 10 per cent without serious effect, but the efficiency will fall off somewhat. Assuming for the moment that the efficiency will remain the same and with the motor overloaded 10 per cent, the pump might deliver 62 horsepower or a little over the required horsepower. Thus at best, the pump installation would meet the requirements demanded.

Going back to the normal operation of the pump and assuming that it will deliver 56 horsepower, the pump should deliver about 580 gallons per minute with a total lift of 380 feet. As the pump is usually operating against a head of somewhat less than 380 feet and as it is delivering only 480 gallons per minute the efficiency of the pump is much less than should be expected. There is certainly the possibility that the water meter is registering incorrectly which would throw all of these calculations off.

In summary, the well does not produce as much water now at the same pumping level as it did when the well was first finished. The lowering of the water level is due to continued pumping which is normal and to some precipitation of minerals on the wall of the well or some cave material which has decreased the yield still more. The well, however, is still very good but will require a larger pump than would have been necessary when the well was first completed. This should have been taken into account when the firm agreed to furnish a pump adequate for the job to be done.

The present pump installation might be adequate if the motor was overloaded somewhat. However, under normal operations the pump does not appear to have as high an efficiency as might be expected. This may be due to wearing of the bowls by sand grains if an appreciable amount of sand is being pumped or it may be due to an insufficient number of bowls. The concern which installed the pump should be able to advise you on the efficiency to be expected under normal operation and the efficiency of the pump with the motor overloaded.

We would appreciate it if you would send us all the information on the pump that is installed in the well such as the speed of the pump, the diameter of and number of bowls. The water superintendent had a copy of the characteristics of the pump installed which would be helpful to us. When we have received this information we will have some additional comments to make. We will return any data on specifications and contracts that you may be willing to send us for inspection.

In the meantime if we can be of service to you or if you have some questions in regard to this discussion please let us know.

Very truly yours,

William E. Hale



Hampton City Well No. 2 — 3-12-47

Time	Depth to Water	Discharge GPM	Remarks
3-12-45			
10:10a	174.3	481	Pumping since 6:45 am.
10:25a		475	
10:29			Water temp. 52½°F
10:30			Pumping stopped
10:32	152.6		Recovery measurements
10:35	150.4		
10:40	148.8		Pumping head > 170'-187'
10:50	146.87		Gage
11:00	145.85		
11:46	143.60		
12:26 p	142.90		
12:26	143.00		
1:05	142.4		
1:22	142.2		
1:24			Pumping resumed
1:25	161.35		
1:28	165.80		
1:30	166.95		
1:32	167.73	490	Discharge rate obtained from water meter
1:38	169.45		
1:50	170.82		
1:58	171.37	485	
2:00p	171.62		

Non pumping level 142'±
 Pumping level 174.3' at 480 gpm
 Drawdown 31.7' " " " after 5½ hrs
 Sp. Capacity 15.19 gallons/ft.

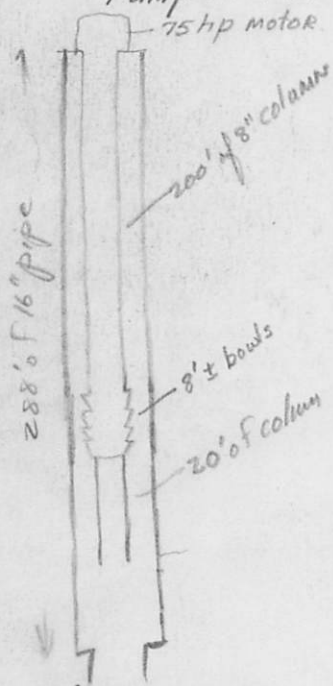
At 600 gpm drawdown should be 39.7' or pumping level of 182'±.

Hampton Water Supply

— 3-12-47

Well No. 2

Pump installed by Thorpe Well Co.



From well to tower about
135 feet.

Eff. hp - 52.5 = $\frac{1,500,000 \text{ lbs/min}}{173,000 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbs/min}}$

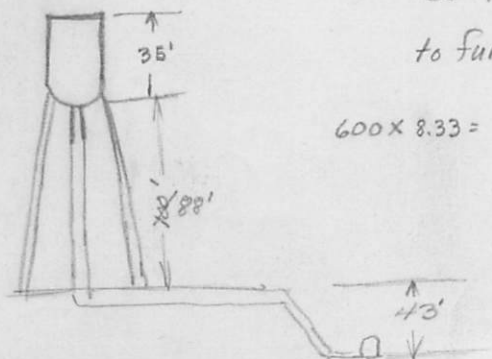
Poss lift at 600 gpm

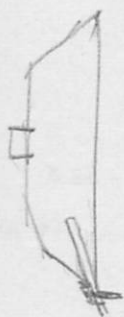
300' at 60% eff
350' at 70% eff
320' at 66% eff

65-70%

to furnish 600 gpm

$600 \times 8.33 =$





Jan 12, 1947

Pumping level 164.8'

Static Level 140'

~~Jan~~ Oct 7, 1947

Pump started 8:00 am Non pumping level 143'

pumping level 171'

at 10 am.

Total head
350 feet

From 10 to 11 pumped 26,800
gallons

at 11:00 pumping level 172'
443 gpm.

Pressures at 9:10 am on 3-12-47

Alt. gage with well pumping 166 ft.

Pressure gage 80# 184 ft.

Pumping started 6:45 am

DW at 10:10 am - 174.3 at 481 gallons/MIN

Alt. gage 170'

Pres. gage 81# sq in 187

12:40 pm 138' pressure on line (one gage)
72# sq in = 167 (other gage)

Hampton - 3-12-47

City well No. 2

Pumping started at 6:45 am.

		Head pressure
10:10 am	481 gpm DW. 174.3	166-184
10:25	475 gpm	170-187
10:30	pumping stopped	52 1/2 °F
10:32	152.6' - water running back into pump	
10:35	150.0	159 gpm ±
10:40	148.8	
10:50	146.87	
11:00	145.85	
11:26	143.60	
12:20 p	142.90	
12:21 p	Sub line off	
12:26	143.00	
12:27	Sub line on	
1:05	142.4	
1:22	142.2	
1:24	Pumping started	
1:25	161.35	
1:28	165.80	
1:30	166.95	
1:32	167.73	
1:36		490 gpm gage (1) 167' gage (2) 81'
1:38	169.45	
1:50	170.82	
1:58	171.37	485 gpm gage (1) 168' gage (2) 81'
2:00 p	171.62	

Line measures .2 foot short and add kinks every foot
at off a total of .5 foot

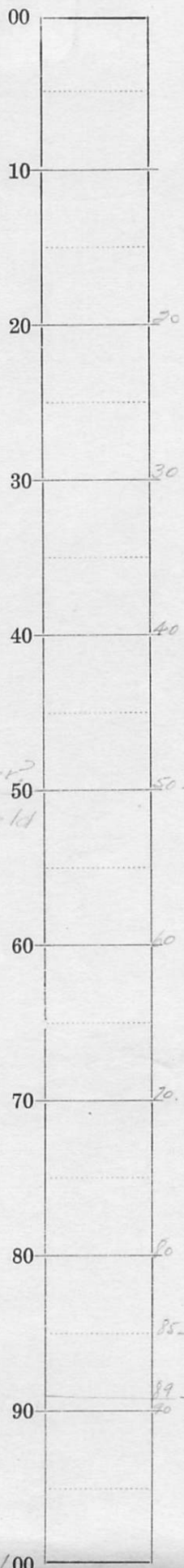
city well site - 38°F	11:25a	962
Bore of tower → →	11:29a	1004
	11:35a	964
	11:40a	1007
	11:45	968

Ref point in pump

pumps to tower	$45 + 85 + 35 = 165$
head loss	20t
pumping head	$\frac{175 -}{360'}$

assume output eff at 66% of rated - $49.5/hp =$

5400' of 8" } calculate loss
3700' of 6" }



0-20

Vfn sand 50% silt 50% - lt. gr. spts. blk. general appearance, with clear grains - A, friable soft. vsilty delom.

Glacial sd. (igs. del. & chart) - 10%

Vfn sand 35% - silt 65% friable vsilty delom - lt. dr. etc. as above.

Glacial material - core - as ab

Very fn. sand 40% silt 60% - friable vsilty del. etc. as above.

lt. gr. to blk. with fn. red & blk. spts emb. - soft.

St. stone, dol., with fine s. dr. emb., lt. med. dr. med. s. med. gr.

Eng. River?
Sheffield

Dol., lt. med. dr. & gr. med. s. med. s. sub-sac & par. s. some dense.

Dol. lt. dr. sh. brn. - fn. x. ln. hard, siltly, par. s. us.

Dol. med. dr. sh. gr. streaked dk. gr. fn. med. x. ln. dense granular silty & arg. - 40%

Sh. lt. gr. silty silty, delom, soft - 60%

(with brn. mottlings)

cht - pale gr. with blk. fos. spts, conch, semi-vit. to cht. lt. gr. gran. dull

fr. emb. chal. & qtz. xls (in frags.) - 60% - looks like Moquibeta - Ft. Atkinson.

Dol. lt. med. dr. sh. gr. fn. to med. x. ln. gran. dense - 40%? Bellar. Haused?

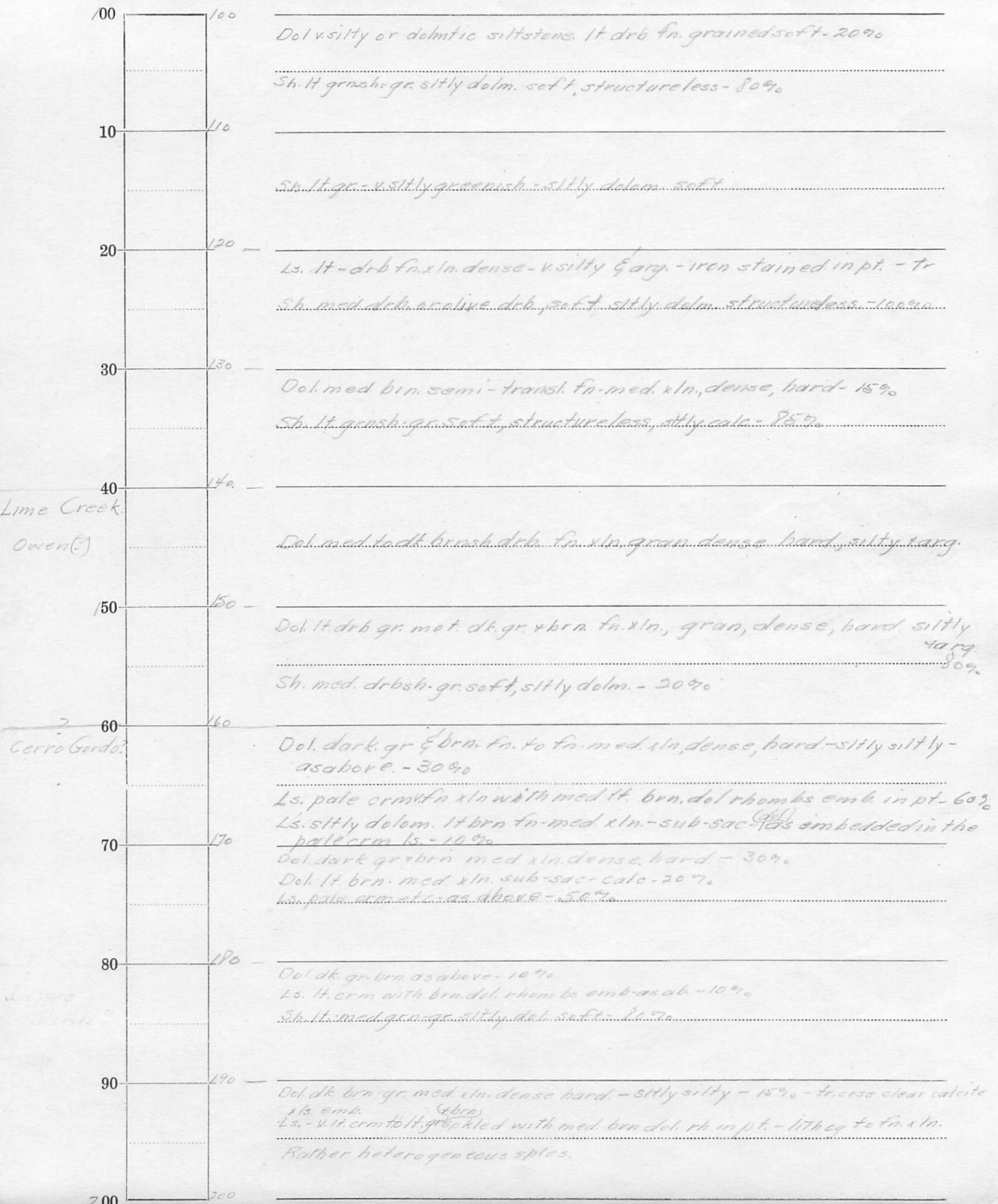
cht. as above - fr. (met. brn. & med. gr.)

ls. & silty delm. v. lt. to lt. brn. sh. dr. (fn. x. ln. gran. silty phenol. - many loose

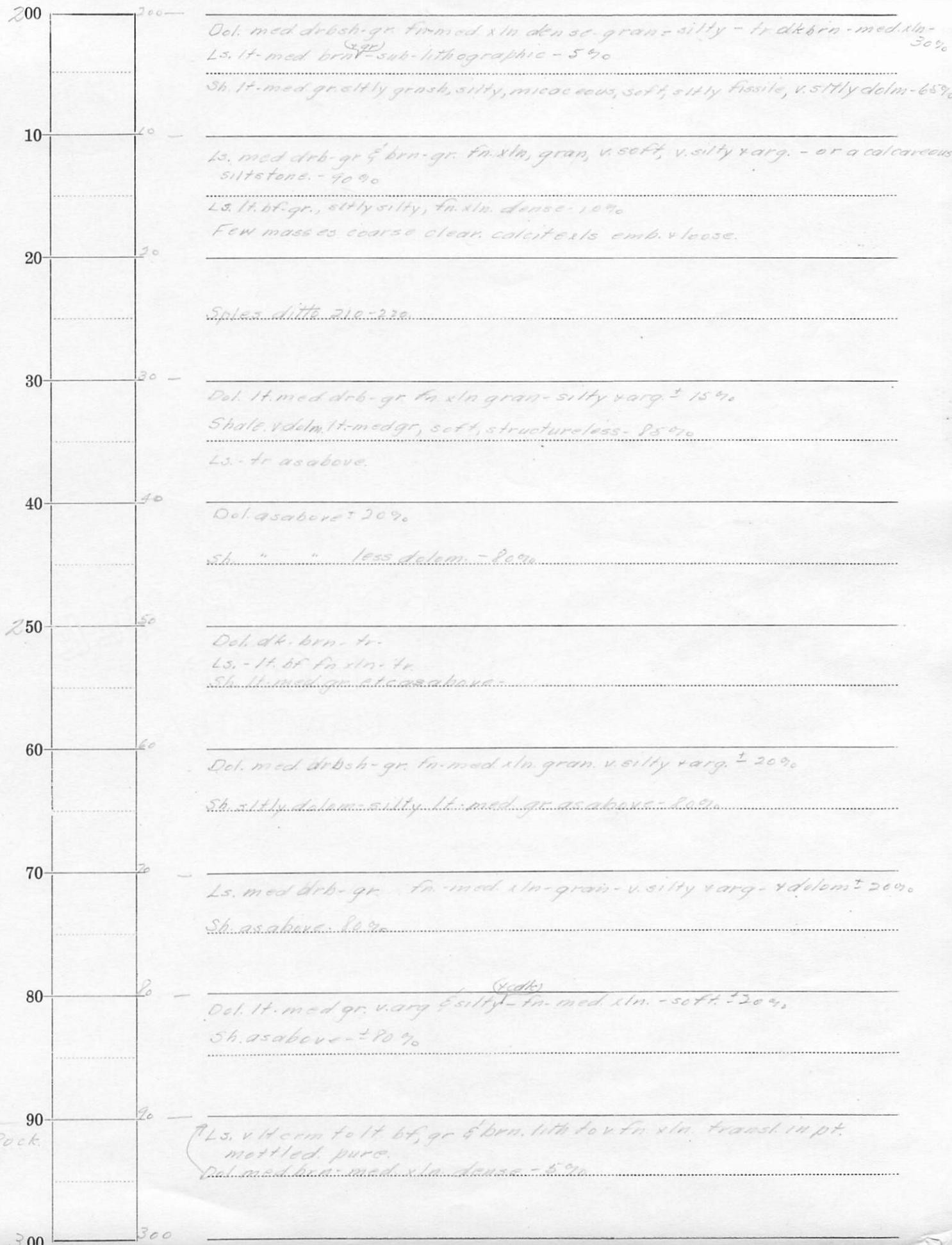
frags. cri-stems, brachiopods - Dol. silty, lt. gr. & dr. to x. ln. gran. Trace pyrite - sh. lt. gr. soft silty calc. - 50%

Dol. med. brn. fn. - med. x. ln. dense hard - 10%

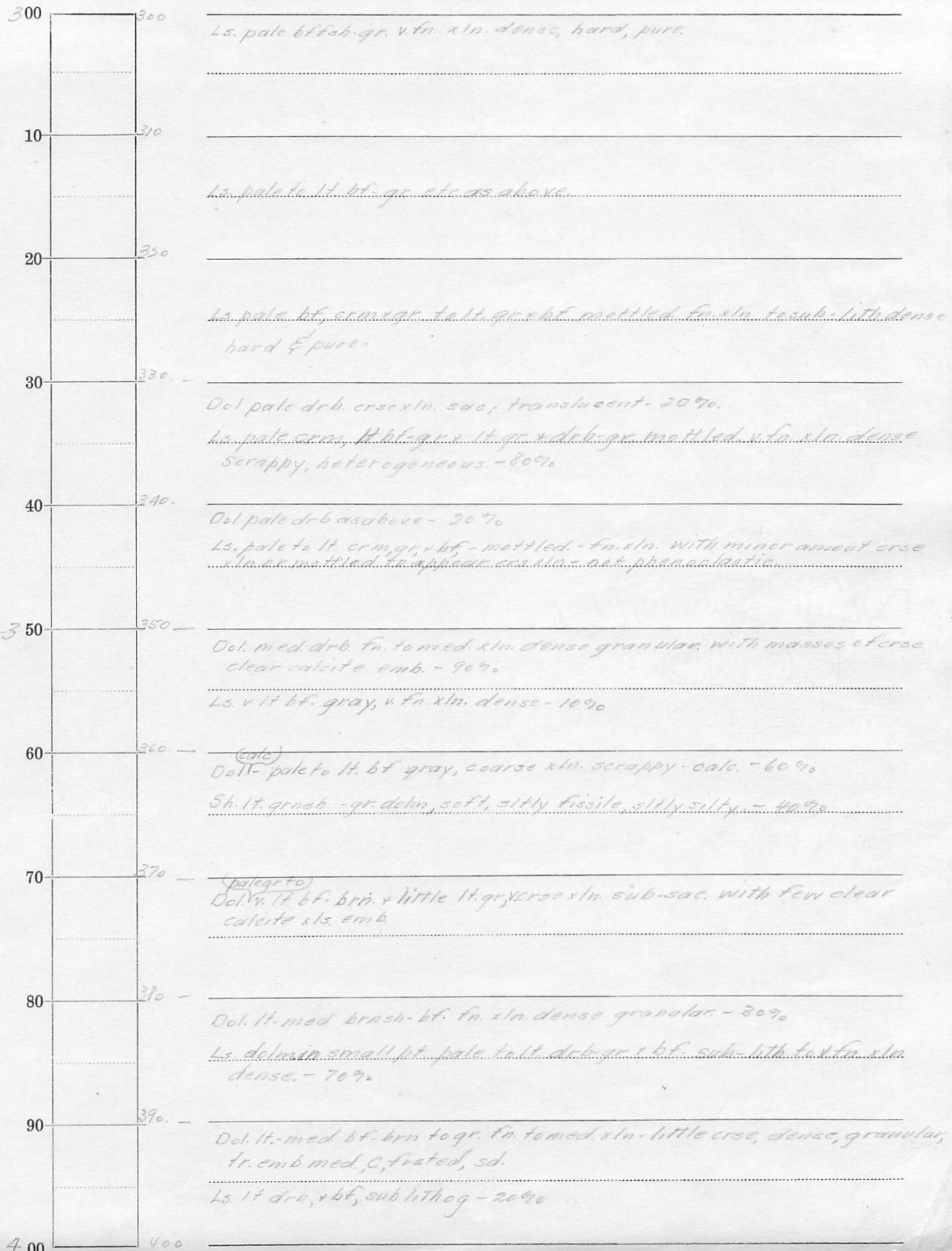
Sh. lt. med. yell. dr. b, silty delm., soft, 90%



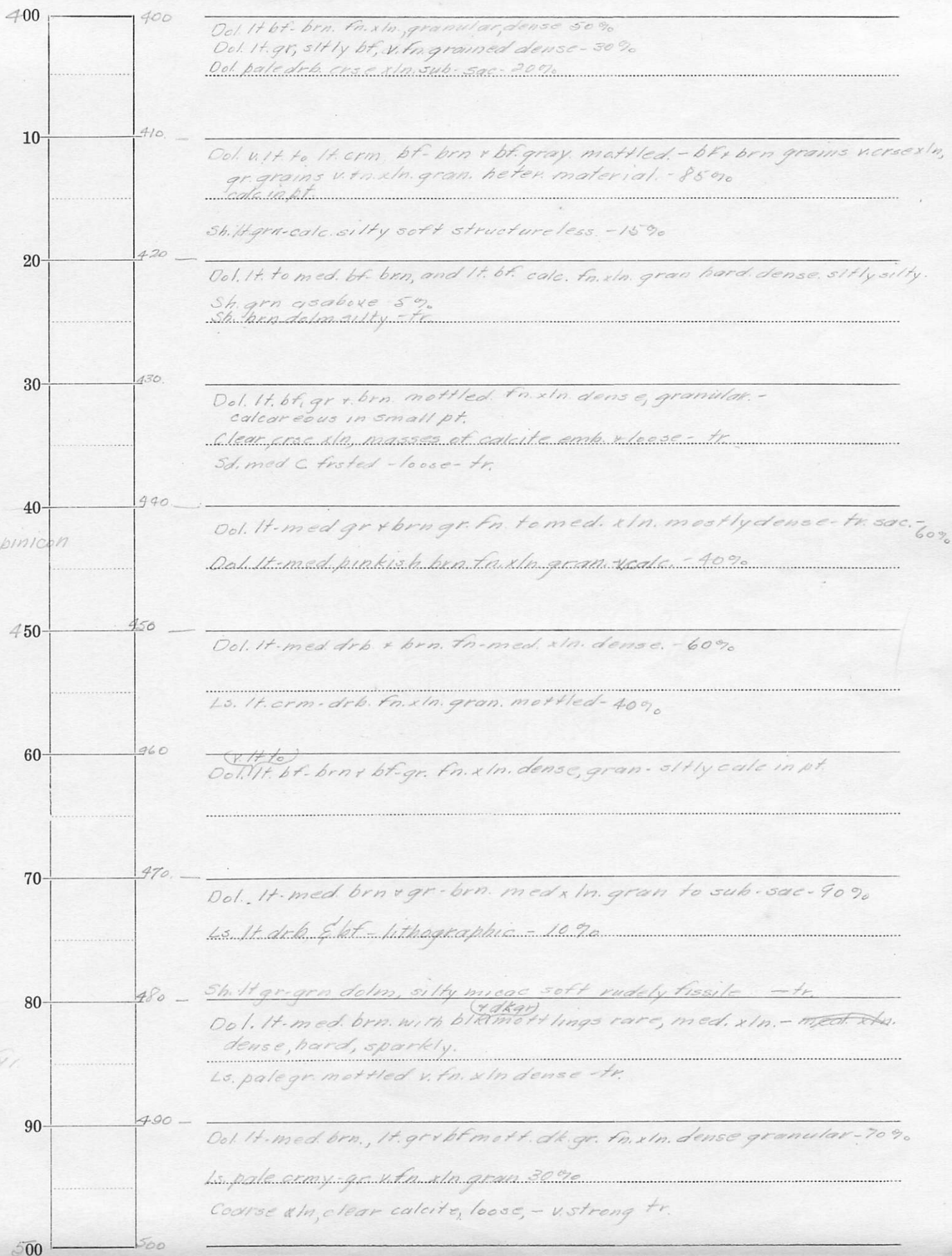
Location Hampton - Franklin Co Date Drilled 1926 Analyst Carrier 5-1-42



Location Hampton - Franklin Co Date Drilled 1926 Analyst Carrier 5-1-42



CV?

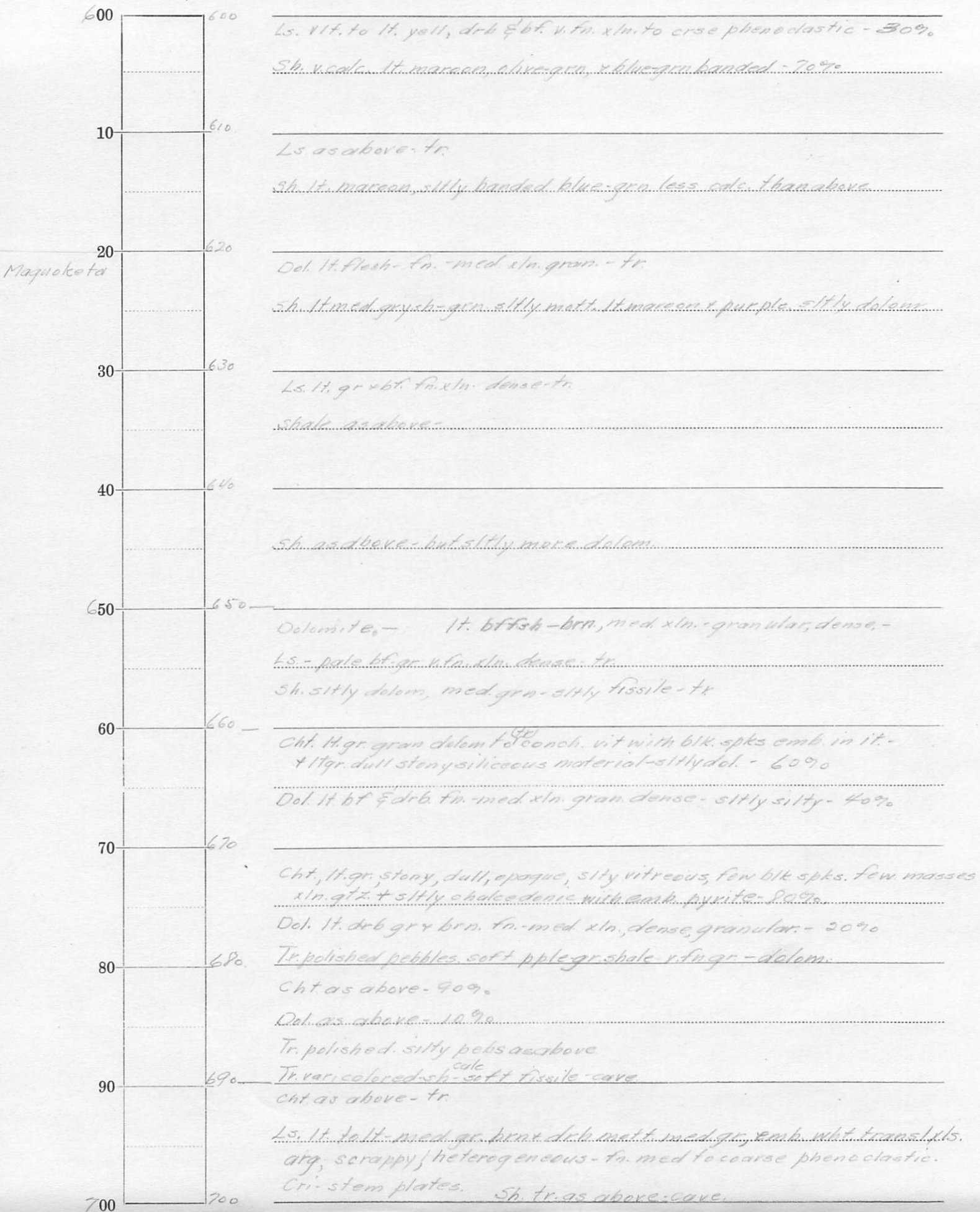


Wapsipinicon

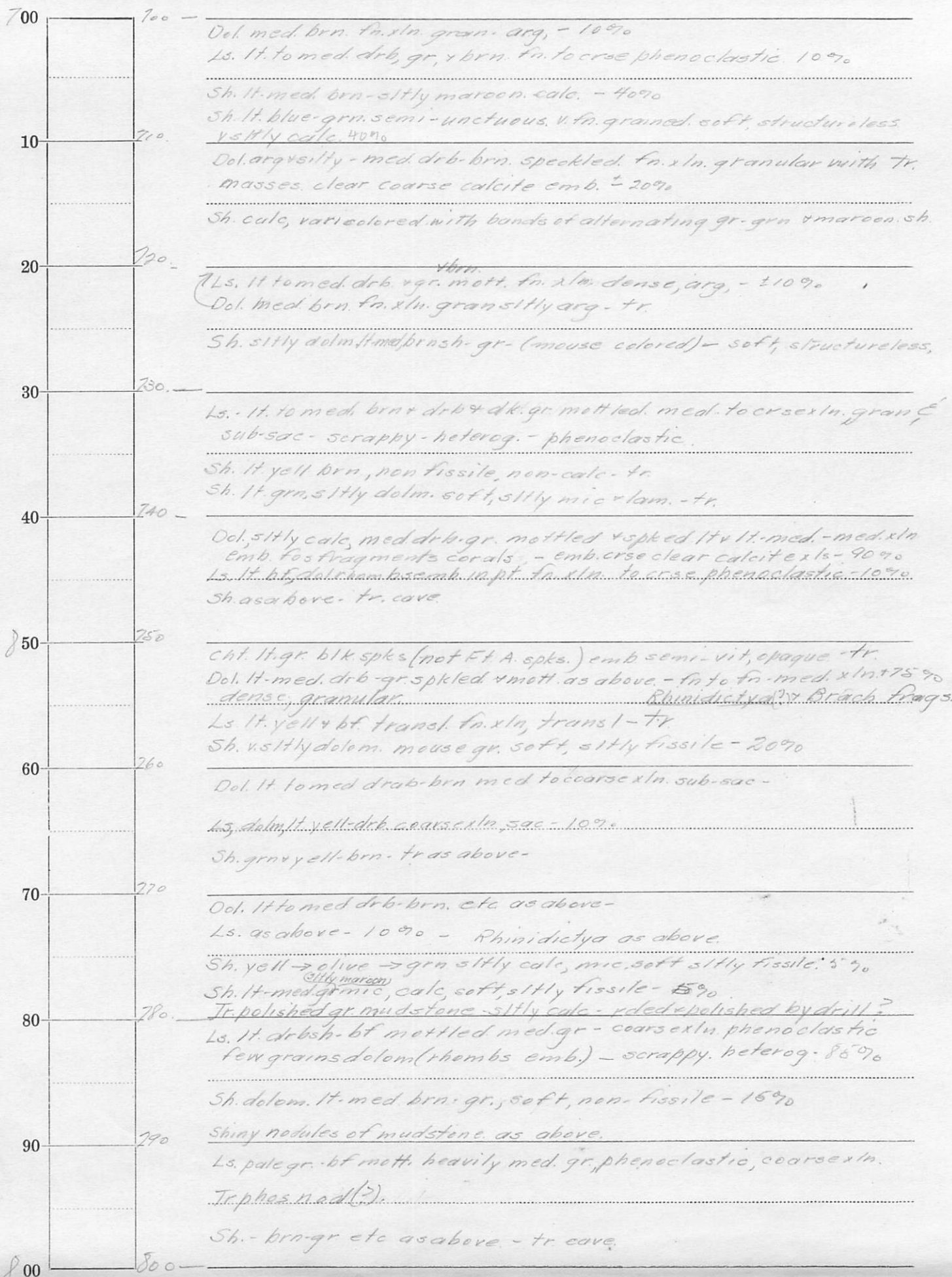
Sp. G1

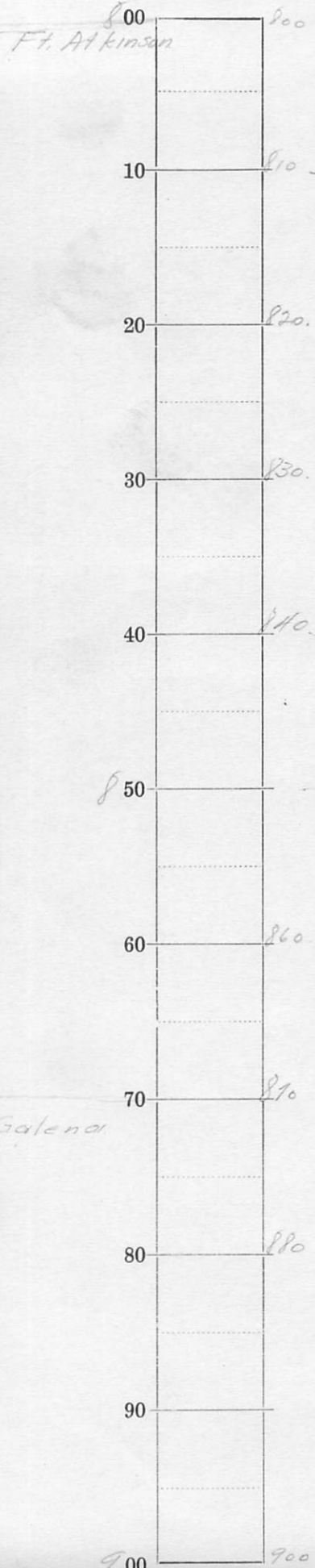
500	500	Dol. v. lt to lt. brn + drb-gr. fn. to med xln. dense. ± 75%
		Ls. color ditto dol, but lith. to v. fn. xln. hard dense - ± 25%
		Heter. spl. Tr. scaleno hedrons loose
10	510	
		Dol. lt. drbsh-gr. - fn. xln. gran. - silty - unit. cov. text. & color -
		Ls. - " " " - lithographic - tr.
20	520	Clear coarse xln masses of calcite - loose - tr.
		Dol. as above
		Ls. pale gr. v. fn. xln. dense - 5%
30	530	Calcite xls as above - tr & tr. masses xln. qtz.
		Dol. med. drb. brn. fn. - med. xln. gran. dense - clear. silty. coarse calcite emb.
		Ls. v. lt. drb. fn. xln. - tr.
40	540	
		Dol. lt. med drbsh-gr. fn. xln gran silty (as in 510-520) 80%
		Dol. lt. med brn med. xln. transl. non-silty - 20%
		Both types slightly calc.
50	550	
		Dol. lt. med drb-gr. med blk. slightly - fn. xln. gran - as above -
		silty calc.
		Tr. ls. etc. etc. as above
		Tr. pyrite.
60	560	
		Dol. lt. med drb - silty brnsh, fn. xln gran - 20%
		Ls. pale drabish-gray v. fn. xln with tr. coarse xls emb. 80%
70	570	
		Dol. as above - tr - cave?
		Ls. " " fn. to coarse xln - phenoclastic in lg part.
80	580	
		Dol. as above - tr - prob. cave from 550-60.
		Ls. pale gr. to pale v. lt. pinkish bf. (pale drab color) - v. fn. xln with
		tr. phenoclastic.
90	590	
		Dol. dk maroon-brn, fn. xln. dense - tr.
		Ls. v. lt. pink-bf, yell & drb. phenoclastic - 40%
		Sh. lt. maroon, banded blue-grn. & calc, silty fissile - soft - 60%
600	600	

"Neda"



Location Hampton - Franklin Co Date Drilled 1926 Analyst Carrier S. H. 42





(semi vit)

cht. lt. gr. few blk. spks. granular, sltly dolomitic tr. masses
 xln. qtz. = 20%

Dol. lt. med drb-gr. med. xln. gran. = 15%

Ls. v. lt to lt. bf+gr mott. med. gr in pt. - fn. to crse xln (phenoc.)
 Much bit scaley rust.

(slt med drb)

Chert v. lt. gr. to gr. med. drb. speckled. blk. by pyrite, v. Ft. Atk.-like
 blk. fos. and. sponge-spicules (?) - gran. to conch vitreous. - brach
 shell frags. - 50%

Dol. lt. med drb-gr. = med xln. dense granular sub-sac. - 20%

Ls. lt. drb fn. xln with med, lt brn. dol. rhombs emb. abundt. - 30%

cht. lt. gr. with blk. Ft. Atkinson-like fos spks (spines or condents)
 emb. gran to sub-conch-opaque - 60% sltly dolom (gran pt)

Dol. lt. med drb-gr. med. xln, dense, granular. - 40%

cht. as above - 50%

Dol. calc in pt. lt. med. drab sh-gr. med. xln. dense. 40%

Ls. v. lt. drb spked with drab dol. rhombs. - fn xln. 10%

One sp. 840-860

cht. lt. gr. sltly drab few blk. fos. spks - sub-conch - dull opaque - 30%
 tr. chalcidony.

Dol. lt. gr. v. fn. xln, cherty, dense. v. dol. as above. - 40%

Ls. pale drb v. fn. xln. dense with lt. med. drb, med. xln, dol rhombs
 emb. - 10%

To Glacial Sd

cht. lt. gr. fn. grained. sub-conch. dense, opaque, with occas blk.
 fos spks emb. v. tr. lt. drb, vit, conch, cht. 60%

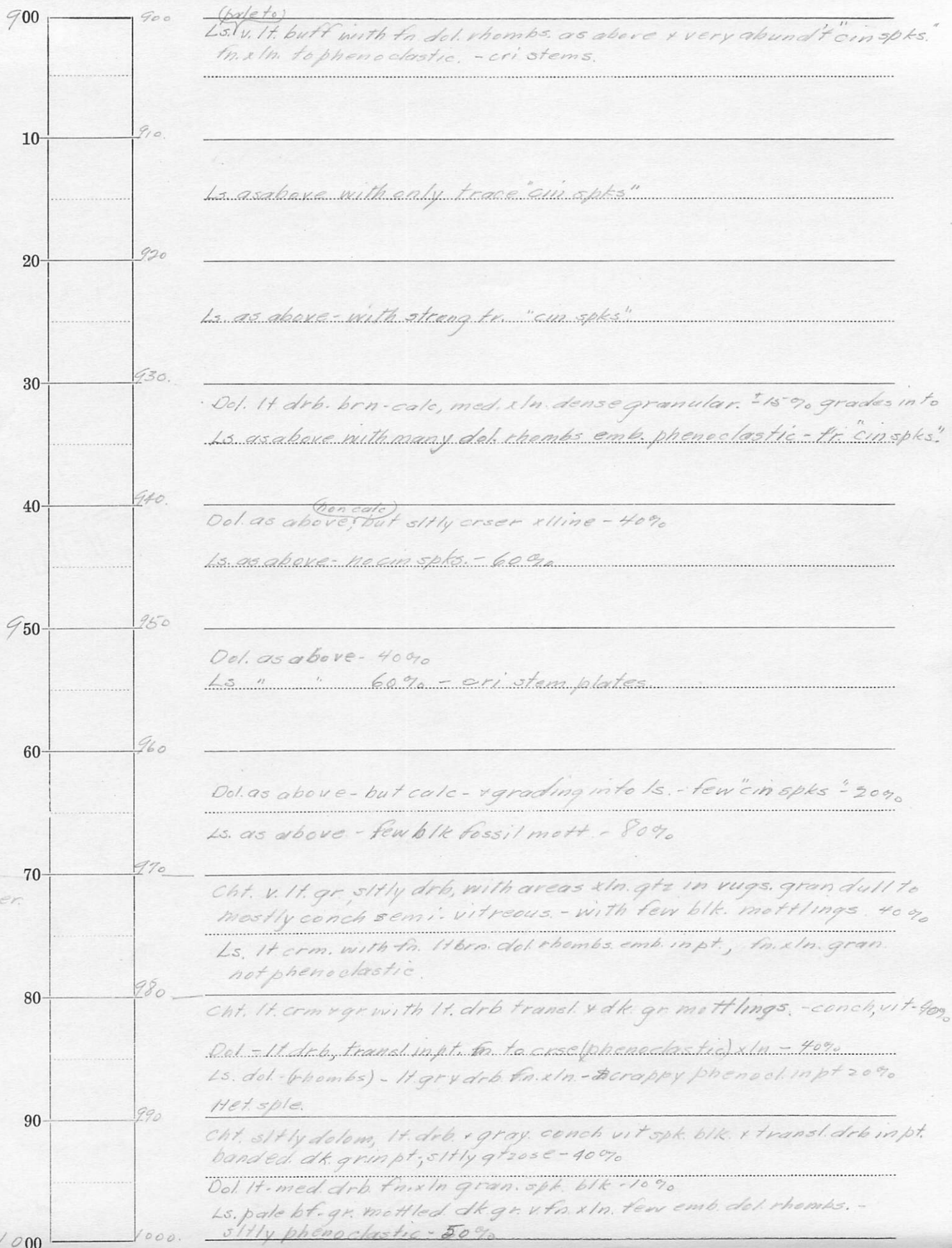
Ls. v. lt. bf spked. drb dol. rhombs as above - v. fn. xln to sltly phenoc.
 tr. blk. spks in ls as well as cht

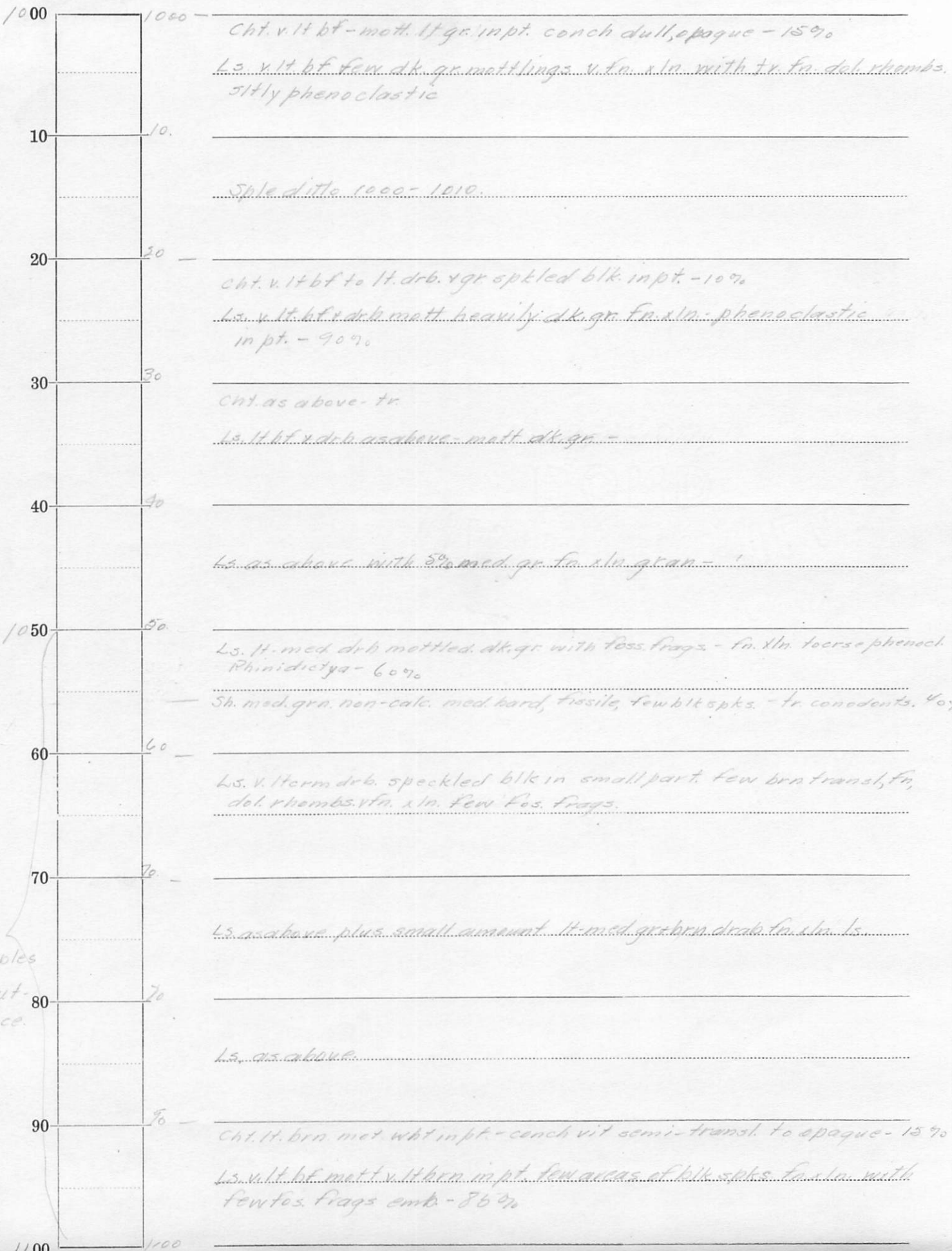
cht as above - 10%

Ls. lt. to lt. med drb blk-gr. with few dol. rhombs emb, fn. to
 v. crse phenoclastic with abundt. cristem plates.

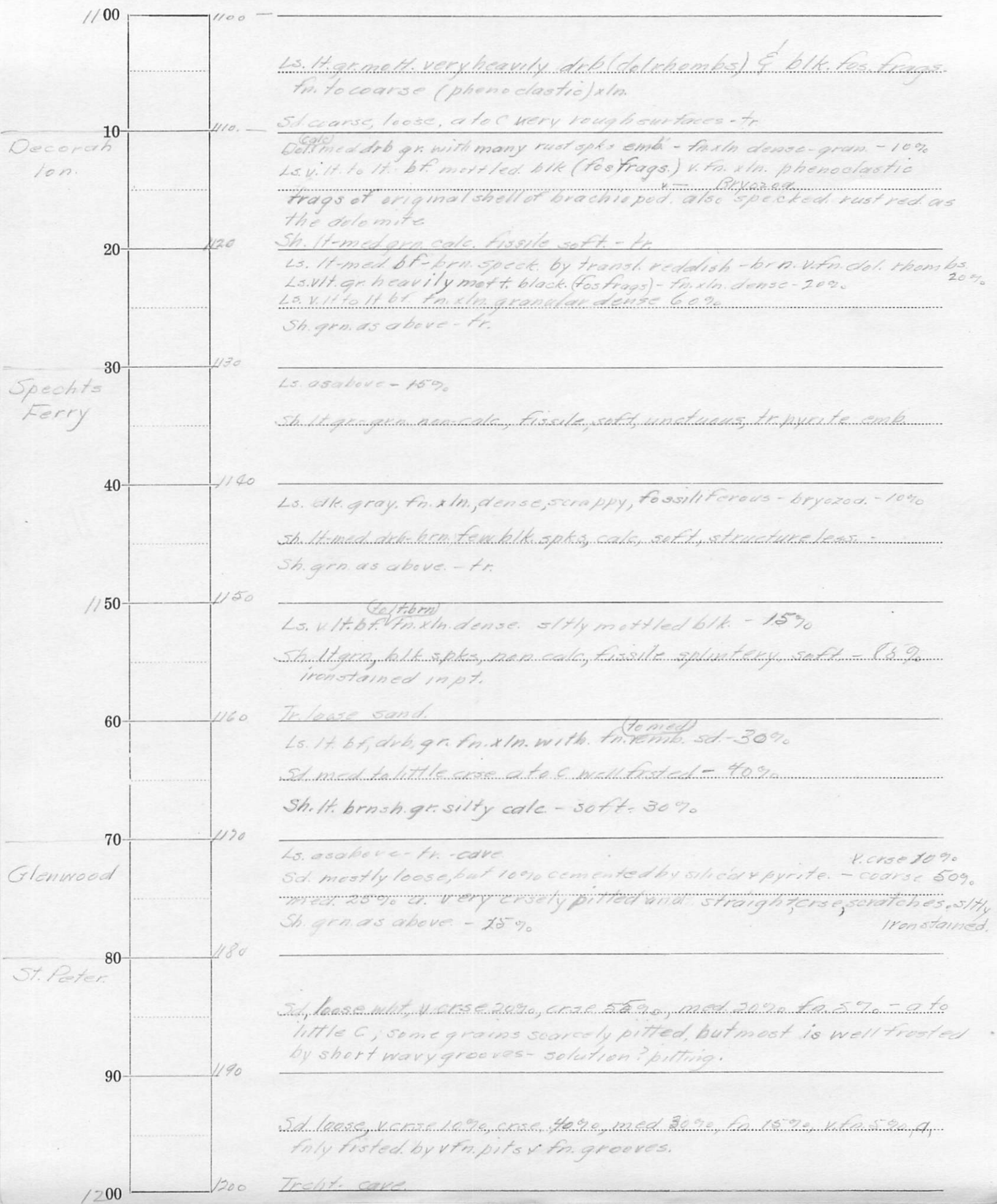
One sp. = 880-900

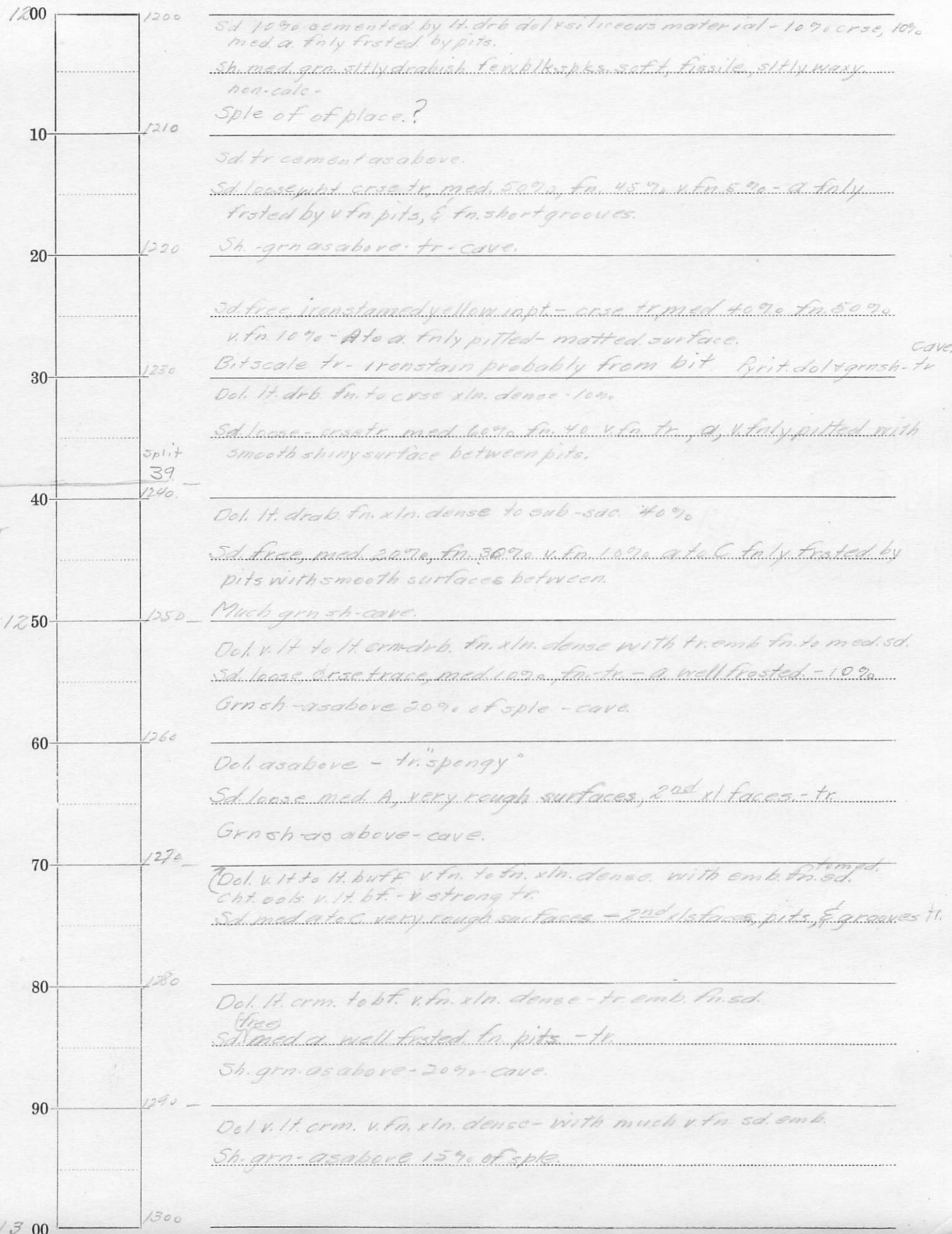
Ls. v. lt to lt bf gr with abundt dt. drb, transl. dol. rhombs, &
 cin spks. fn. xln to v. crse phenoclastic.

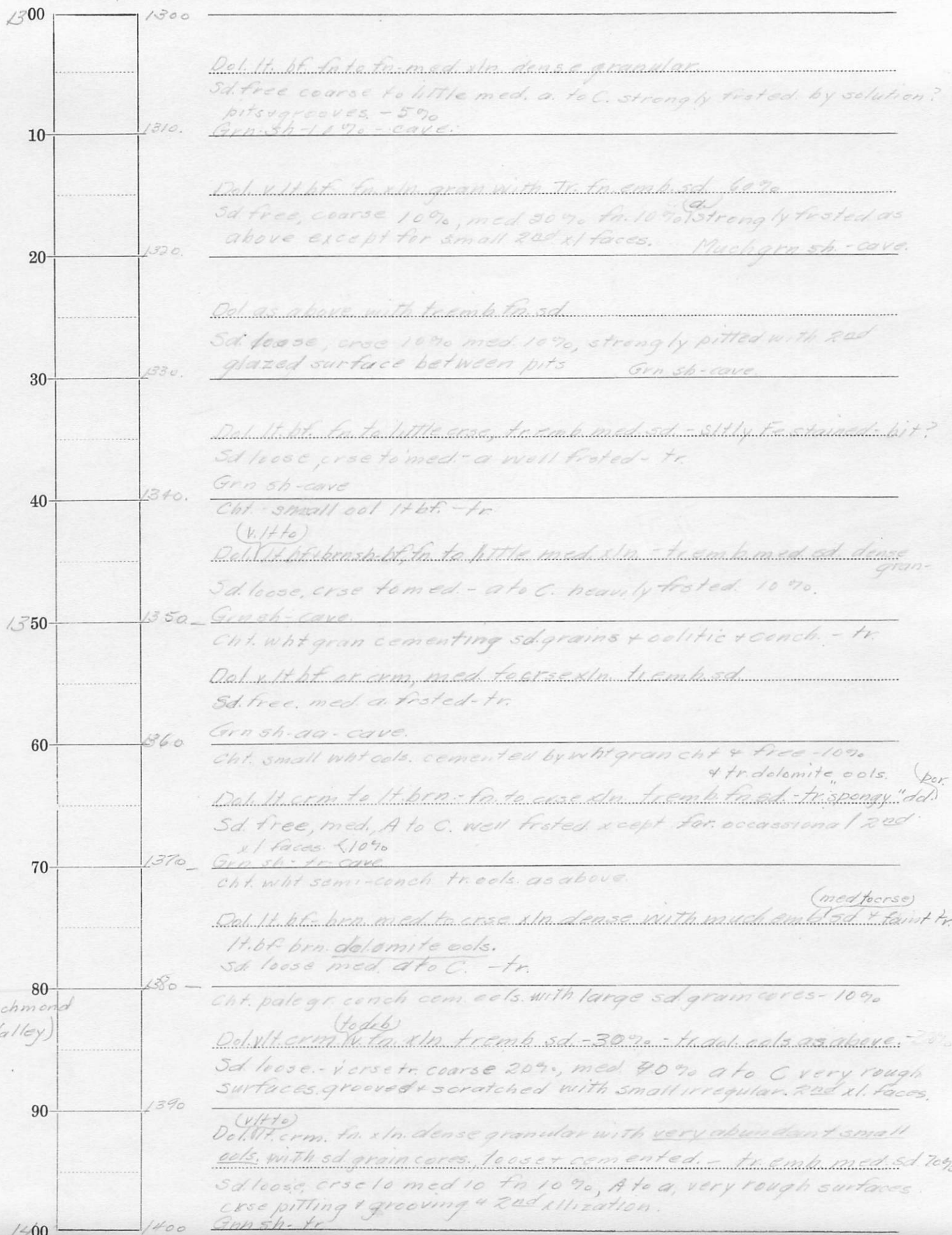




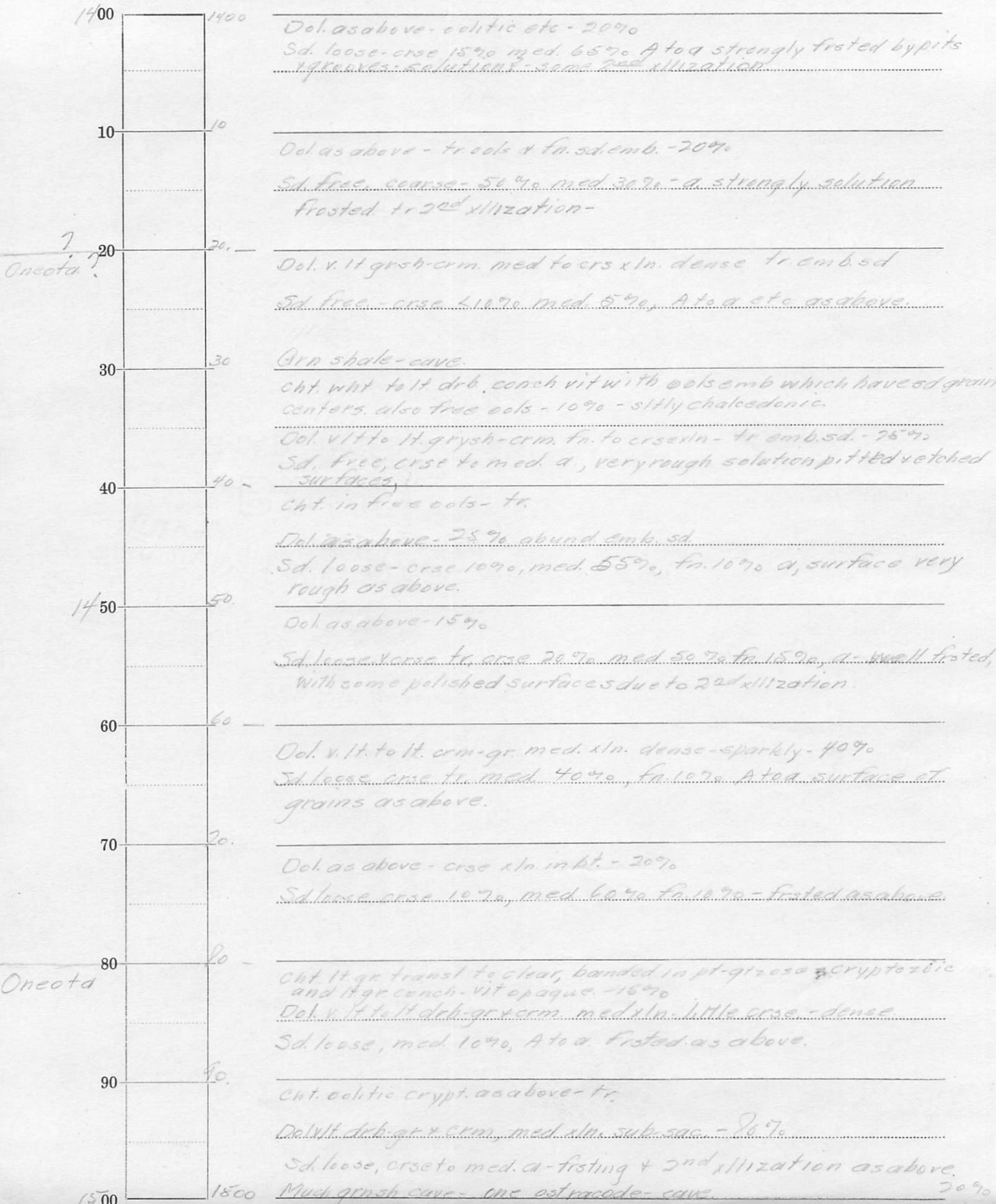
All of these spl. look out of place.







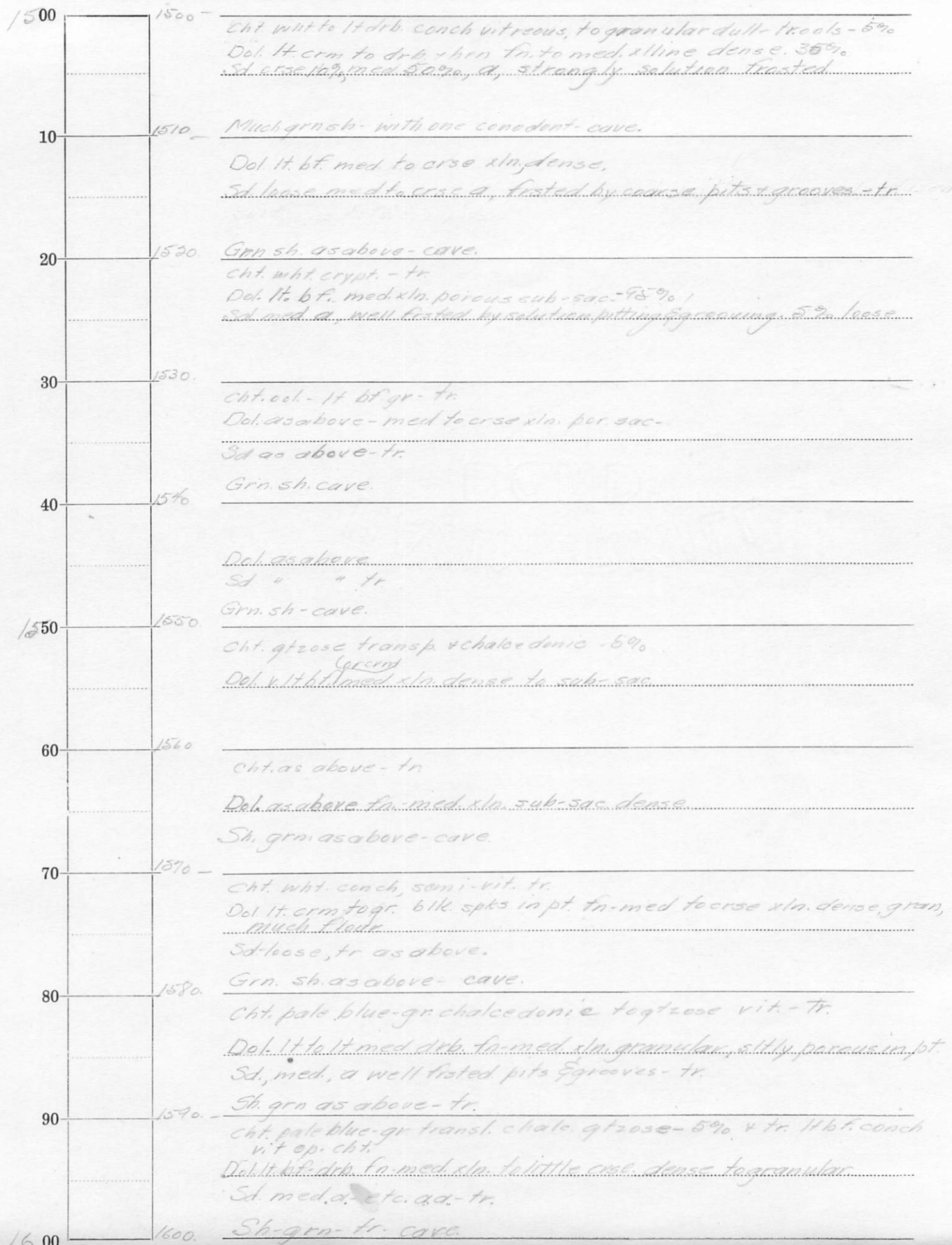
New Richmond
(Root Valley)

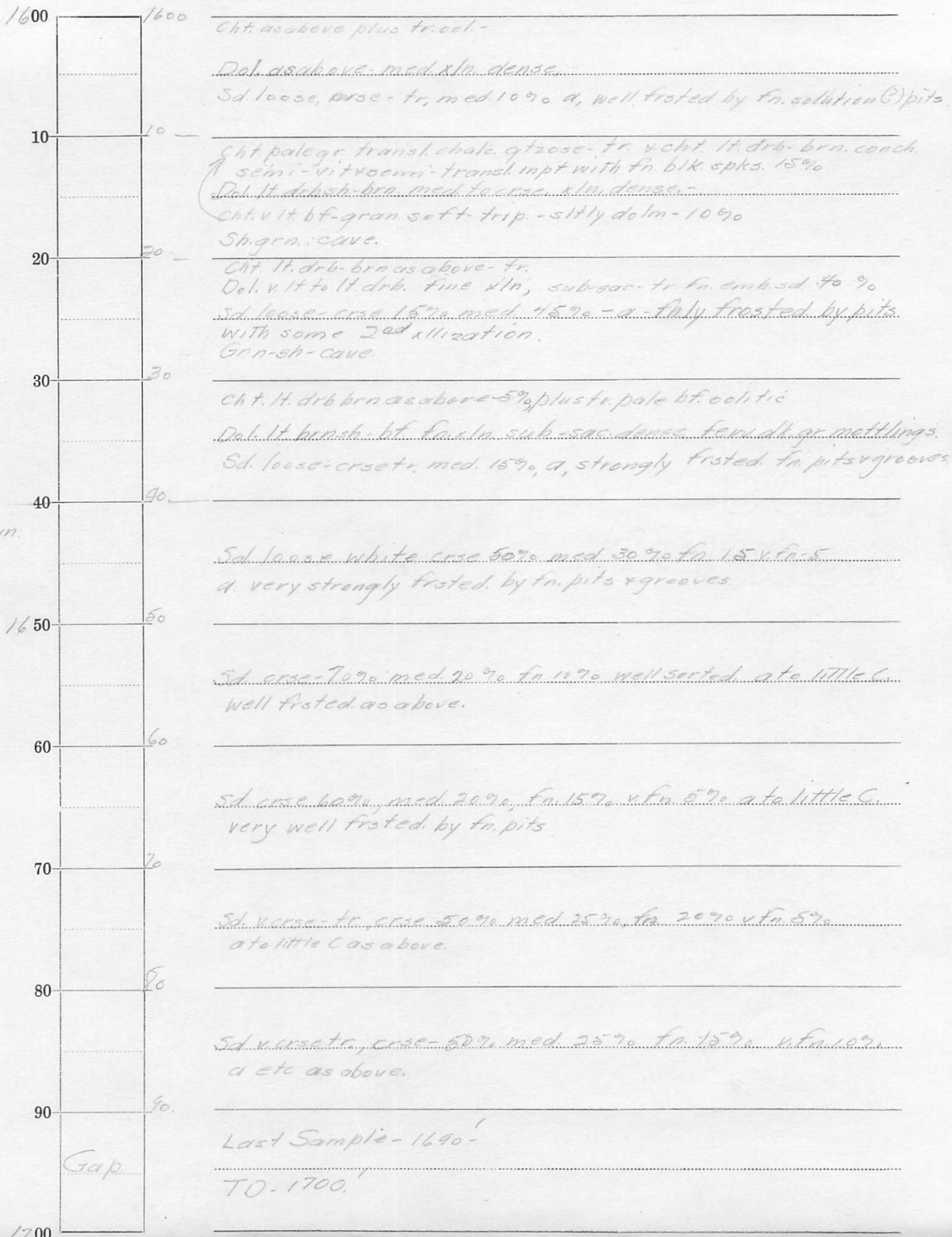


7
Oneota

Oneota

20%





*Hampton Well
#2*

March 5, 1947

Mr. Clyde M. Saylor, Mayor
City of Hampton
City Hall
Hampton, Iowa

Dear Mr. Saylor:

Your letter of February 27, concerning the production of water for municipal use at Hampton, has been received.

Just as soon as possible one of our small staff will call on you and do what he can to determine the cause of the decrease of production. At the moment I cannot set a definite date for this work, but I will write to you again in the near future about it.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Hershey

HGH:BR

COUNCILMEN

C. A. Fox, At-large
R. C. Robinson, At-large
J. A. Malnory, First Ward

CITY OF HAMPTON

CLYDE M. SAYLOR, MAYOR
H. H. BECKMAN, CITY CLERK

COUNCILMEN

Dr. H. H. Johnston, Second Ward
Wayne Ferris, Third Ward
B. G. Walsh, Fourth Ward

CITY HALL - 202 FIRST AVE. N. W.

HAMPTON, IOWA

February 27/47

MAR 5 1947

Geological Department
Iowa City Iowa.

Gentlemen :

We are having some trouble here at Hampton with our water supply. Our flow of water is steadily decreasing and we are very anxious to know if the trouble is the well or the pump.

We bought and had installed a new pump ("airbanks Morse) about a year ago which steadily lost its rated capacity. About thirty days ago we had the pump pulled out, overhauled and replaced. For a short time it again delivered its rated gallonage. At this time it has begun to loose its rated gallonage again .

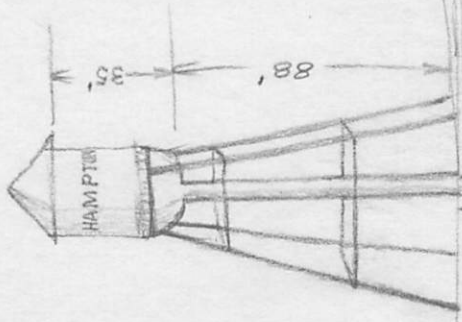
The firm from which we purchaced the pump contends the trouble is with the well. We feel it might be in the pump so would you please furnish us with some one from your department to help us determine wher~~in~~ our difficulty lies.

Yours Truly

Clyde M. Saylor
Mayor

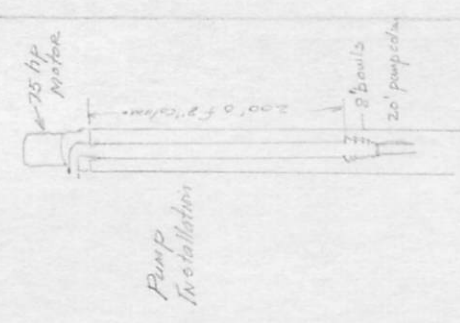
Attest H. H. Beckman
City Clerk

cks.



Est. Pumping level
at 600 gpm.

Pumping Level at 480 gpm



Hampton, New Well.
about 30ft from old well

Dear Sir:

In connection with the investigation of the water resources of Iowa, the Geological Survey in endeavoring to secure all the important facts relating to the deep wells of the state. It would be a special favor if you, as the owner of such a well, would fill out the blanks in the following schedule, so far as may be possible, and return this sheet at your earliest convenience in the inclosed addressed envelope. The facts thus obtained will be placed on permanent record and in return for your co-operation it will be our pleasure to send you our full reports when published.

Yours very truly,

W. H. NORTON, Asst. in charge of Artesian Wells.

Locality: Town Hampton County, Franklin State, Iowa sec. tp R.....

Owner City of Hampton, Iowa

Name and address of driller Phelps Bros, Des Moines, Iowa

Depth 1700 ft Diameters from top to bottom 180 ft 20" casing - 115 ft 16" casing

Date of completion Feb 1, 1926 Elevation relative to railway grade at station.....

Depth at which principal supply of water was found 1700 ft

Depths of other water beds St Peter sand at 1200 ft (cased out)

If a flowing well, how high would water rise above surface in pipe on completion of well?.....

How high will it rise in pipe at present?..... Flow in gallons per minute on completion.....

Present flow..... If a non-flowing well, how near the surface did the water rise on completion 153 ft

How near the surface does it now rise? 153 ft

Pumping capacity on completion 1000 per minute at present same

Depth of cylinder 200 ft Effect of continuous pumping
on level of water 23 ft down

If the flow or pumping capacity has diminished, can you assign cause?.....

Have you any records to show the heights at which the water stood as the well was being drilled? 153 ft

Temperature.....

Casing: size, length and where placed answered above

Packing: kind and place one at 180 ft sealed + one at 300 ft sealed

Quality of water, hard, soft, salty, alkaline, iron or sulphur bearing Hard and some iron

Effect on boilers hard

Effect on health of users do not know

If you have an analysis of water please place on back of this sheet.
If you have record of the beds passed through, please place it on back of this sheet.

Names of persons who may have samples of drillings H. A. Mohring, Supt.

Cost of well \$23,000. Cost of pumping machinery \$5,000.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OWNERS OF OTHER WELLS RECENTLY DRILLED.....

1500 ft - 10" 138 ft 8" casing

Notes on Hampton City Well No. 2
Survey No. W-0537

This is a good set of samples taken at 10 foot intervals with a few intervals of 20 feet. Samples from 1050 to 1100 feet do not appear to be usual for lower Prosser or Guttenberg. It may be that they are out of place. If the top of the Decorah (Ion) should be placed at 1050 feet, due to the presence of green shale there, the Decorah-Platteville sequence is abnormally thick. There is no drillers log for this well.

There are two distinct shales and an overlying silty sandstone in the upper portion of the hole, which are separated by two limestone and dolomite sequences. The upper dolomite is believed to be the one usually present in the Sheffield as shown by logs of Beeds Lake State Park and Ralston Purina No. 3. The lower limestone and dolomite is believed to be Owen-Cerro Gordo and the shale below to be Juniper Hill. The Lime Creek as a whole shows fairly consistent thickness, with slight thinning toward the north as shown by the Thornton and Rockford wells. It is 150 feet thick in Hampton No. 2, 137 feet in Thornton, 126 feet in Rockford; the latter thickness is about that of the described surface sections in Nelson's thesis. It is difficult to determine, however, where the top of the Juniper Hill should be placed. The general Lime Creek section is limy at the top and grades downward into shale. No two sections show the same limestone and shale breaks so that the top of the Juniper Hill jumps around quite a bit. This may be due to actual inconsistencies in the relationship of shale and limestone beds within the Lime Creek, or to poor sampling, or both.

The limestone from 560 to 590 feet which underlies the silty dolomite beds is believed to be the same as that in the similar sequence in Mason City wells. Directly underlying the limestone is a varicolored shale (Neda ?) grading downward into green shale, (Maquoketa). This is taken to be fairly conclusive evidence that the bottom of the limestone in the Mason City area marks the top of the Maquoketa although there is no shale at that horizon in any of the wells except Decker No. 1, which shows a few feet of it. The Maquoketa is much thicker in Hampton than in Mason City, being 250 feet here, whereas it is only 105 feet in Mason City No. 11. Also the Maquoketa shows two cherts at Hampton. The lower one appears to be more typically Ft. Atkinson.

The top of Decorah is not definitely known. The first green shale at 1050 to 1060 feet may be Ion, but not in this writer's opinion, as discussed in the first paragraph above.

The sample from 1200 to 1210 feet in St. Peter is believed to be mostly cave or the sample out of place. Green and brown shale is not usually encountered in the St. Peter in this part of the State.

The New Richmond is well developed and contains a good many dolomite oolites. The boundary between Oneota and New Richmond (Root Valley) perhaps should be placed at 1420 feet and the heavy sand below (from 1440 to 1480 feet) may be interpreted as cave.

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

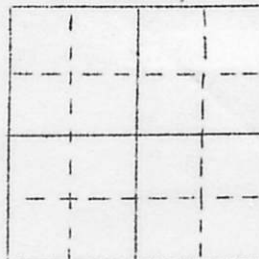
W-05-37

RECORD OF WELL

Location:

Town: Hampton (N E)
(S W); County Franklin

SW/4 NE-SW-SE-NW sec. 34 T. 92 N., R. 20 W. Mott Twp.



Well name and number City Well #2

Owner _____ Address _____

Tenant _____ Address _____

Contractor Thorpe Well Co Address Des Moines

~~Engineers~~
~~Drillers~~ Currie Engineering Co - Webster City, Iowa

Drilling dates Feb. 1, 1926

Well data:

Elevations: Drilling curb 1100.7 feet; Land surface _____ feet

Determined by KEA

Topographic position Valley

Total depth: Reported 170.0 feet, Measured _____ feet

Drilling method Drilled

Hole and casing data 187' of 20" O.D. welded pipe 0-187'; 116' of 16" O.D. std. pipe 187'-300' (3'6" overlap at top, 12' overlap at bottom, both with lead seals); 512' of 10" std. pipe 228'-800'; 125' of 8" std. pipe 1097'-1232' with 8" lead packer at 1118'
(Give amount, size, kind, and depth of all casing; type and position of seals and packers; cementing; how finished--perforated pipe, screen, gravel pack, open hole, etc.)

Original depth to water _____ ft. below _____ above _____ Date _____

Original elevation of water level _____ ft.; Source of data _____

Sources of water: Principal _____; Others _____

Production data: _____ Date _____
 Static depth to water 153.3 Measuring point _____
 Pumping level 178 at 600 g.p.m.

Specific capacity 30 g.p.m. per ft. drawdown; Temperature 52 °F.

Pump data; Type pump Turbine Column Dia. _____ Length 225
 Cylinder or bowls: Dia. _____ Length _____ Suction pipe _____
 Power Electricity Airline _____
 Estimated rate of production: _____ g.p.m. for _____ hrs. a day
 Use of water City Supply

WATER ANALYSES (in parts per million)

Date sampled	<u>Dec. 10, 1947</u>	_____	_____
Sampled by	<u>H.G.H.</u>	_____	_____
Total solids	<u>654</u>	_____	_____
Insoluble matter	<u>2.0</u>	_____	_____
Alkalinity (Meo)	<u>344.0</u>	_____	_____
Alkalinity (Phn)	<u>0.0</u>	_____	_____
pH	<u>7.2</u>	_____	_____
Fe ₂ O ₃ + Mn ₂ O ₃ + Al ₂ O ₃	<u>31.0</u>	_____	_____
Alkali as sodium	<u>52.7</u>	_____	_____
Calcium	<u>109.3</u>	_____	_____
Magnesium	<u>41.3</u>	_____	_____
Iron (unfiltered)	<u>0.4</u>	_____	_____
Manganese	<u>0.0</u>	_____	_____
Nitrate	<u>0.0</u>	_____	_____
Fluoride	<u>0.0</u>	_____	_____
Chloride	<u>11.0</u>	_____	_____
Sulfate	<u>198.8</u>	_____	_____
Bicarbonate	<u>419.7</u>	_____	_____
Hardness (ppm)	<u>444</u>	_____	_____
Hardness (gpg)	<u>25.9</u>	_____	_____
Remarks	_____	_____	_____

Laboratory data: _____ Sample storage location _____
 Sample range 4-1700 No. spls. 168 No. dupls. & cond. 0
 Spls. prepared by _____ Washed range _____ by _____
 Driller's log and cond. _____
 Insoluble residues: Prepared by _____ Studied by _____ Strip log _____
 Microscopic study 4/30/42 Currier strip log 5/6/42 Currier
 Gen. log yes Correl. by Currier

LOG OF DEEP WELL No. 2 HAMPTON IOWA

COMPLETED FEB. 2 - 1926

DRILLED BY

THORPE BROS. DES MOINES - IOWA

ENGINEERS

CURRIE ENGINEERING CO. WEBSTER CITY - IOWA

