**Comprehensive Planning Resource Packages**

**September 2020**

**Geological information from the Maine Geological Survey**

**Norway**

Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifer Maps:

Neil, Craig D. (compiler), Locke, Daniel B. (mapper) , 1998, [Significant sand and gravel aquifers in the Norway quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1263): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 98-215, map, scale 1:24,000.

Neil, Craig D. (compiler), Locke, Daniel B. (mapper) , 2008, [Significant sand and gravel aquifers in the West Paris quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1992): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 08-58, map, scale 1:24,000

Neil, Craig D., 2007, [Significant sand and gravel aquifers in the Greenwood quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1991): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 07-75, map, scale 1:24,000.

Neil, Craig D. (compiler), Locke, Daniel B. (mapper) , 1998, [Significant sand and gravel aquifers in the Waterford Flat quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1264): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 98-214, map, scale 1:24,000.

Surficial geology maps:

Thompson, Woodrow B., 2008, [Surficial geology of the Norway quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/2029): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 08-74, map, scale 1:24,000.

Thompson, Woodrow B., 2007, [Surficial geology of the Waterford Flat quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/2028): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 07-78, map, scale 1:24,000.

Thompson, Woodrow B., 2008, [Surficial geology of the West Paris quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1918): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 08-36, map, scale 1:24,000.

Thompson, Woodrow B., 2007, [Surficial geology of the Greenwood quadrangle, Maine](https://digitalmaine.com/mgs_maps/1753" \t "_blank): Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 07-67, 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/>

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