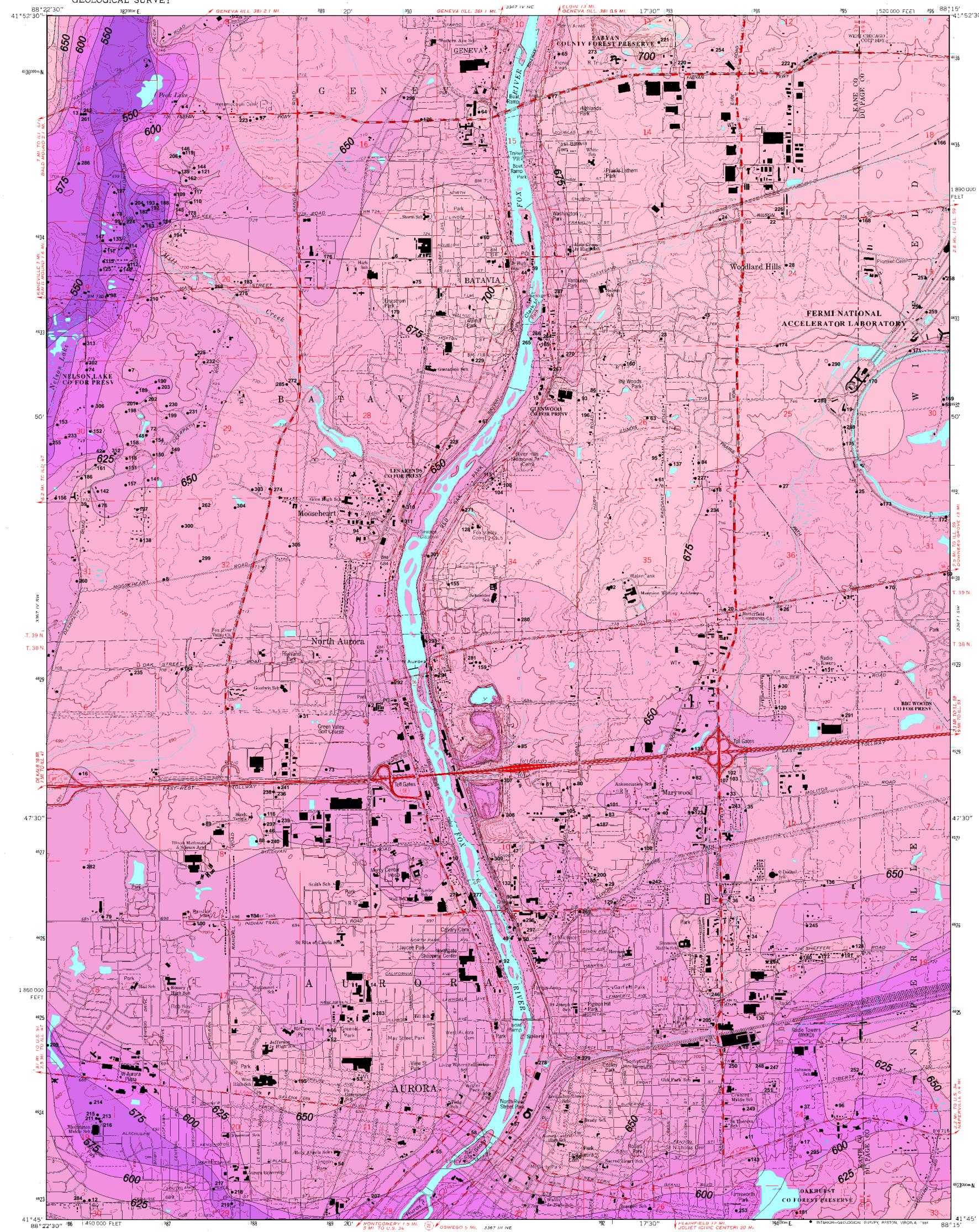


# **TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE BEDROCK SURFACE**

ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY William W. Shilts, Chief Illinois Geological Quadrangle Map: IGQ Aurora North-BT

Aurora North Quadrangle, Kane and Du Page Counties, Illinois B. Brandon Curry

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Illinois agencies Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1964. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1988. Field checked 1991. Map edited 1993. Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Illinois coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue, 1927 North American Datum (NAD)) North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner

The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875

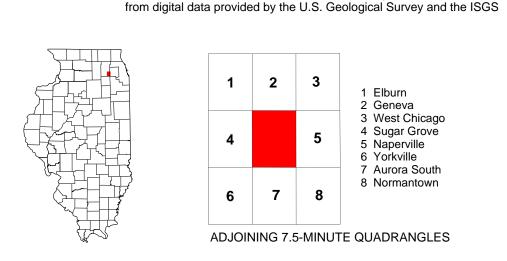
Recommended Citation Curry, B.B., 2001, Topographic Map of the Bedrock Surface, Aurora North Quadrangle, Kane and Du Page Counties, Illinois: Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois Geological Quadrangle Map, IGQ Aurora North-BT, 1:24,000.



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http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu





Scale 1:24,000

Base map contour interval 10 feet

Base map compiled at the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS)

2000 feet

2 kilometer

GN

UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ADJOINING 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLES

AURORA NORTH QUADRANGLE ILLINOIS 7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

### Introduction

The bedrock surface in the Aurora North Quadrangle is the top of the lithified Silurian and Ordovician dolostone and shaly dolostone that underlies glacial drift or modern stream sediment. Along the Fox River and near the mouths of streams tributary to the Fox River, bedrock is covered by less than 10 feet of alluvium and colluvium. In some areas. the bedrock is naturally exposed (fig.1). Several large quarries reveal as much as 30 feet of cherty and non-cherty Silurian dolostone along the Fox River (fig. 2).

The topography of the bedrock surface of Kane County has been mapped at a scale of 1:62,500 (Vaiden and Curry 1990). Regional maps of the same surface also have been published (fig. 3).

#### **Geologic History** of the Bedrock Surface

The bedrock surface is a significant unconformity found throughout most of Illinois. Below this surface in northeastern Illinois are rocks that are more than 400,000,000 years old, and overlying the bedrock surface are sediments that are less than about 500,000 years old and in many places, less than 25,000 years old (Curry et al. 1999). Most of the rock that occurs at and just below the bedrock surface was deposited in warm, tropical oceans; most of the sediment deposited above the bedrock surface was deposited by continental glaciers.

The configuration of the bedrock surface probably has been most influenced by glacial erosion. In addition, there has been late glacial and postglacial erosion by the Fox River. Evidence for glacial erosion is most evident from the polished and striated bedrock surface observed in many quarries. Evidence also comes from the glacial diamicton (till) that contains clay to boulder-sized fragments of the underlying bedrock.

The rock just below the bedrock surface may be fresh or weathered. When the rock is fresh, it is commonly found to be polished and striated. In most places, the rock is fractured, weathered, and oxidized (manifested by orange to orange-brown stains and coatings in the upper 3 to 20 feet). Along the east side of the Fox River in south Batavia, a few bedrock cores indicated brecciated dolostone. In some areas, the fractures have been enlarged by solution of the dolostone. Soil borings from some sites in the Aurora North Quadrangle reveal organic-rich or reduced paleosols formed in silty and clayey slope deposits that were buried by glacial sediment. These weathered Quaternary sediments generally occur directly above bedrock.

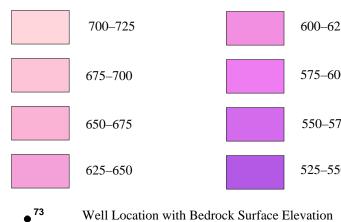
#### Map Use

This map of the bedrock surface topography is useful for predicting the occurrence of sand and gravel aquifers that are generally found in the deepest parts of bedrock valleys (Curry and Seaber 1990). Not only do the bedrock valleys contain aquifers of sand and gravel, but they also are places where groundwater in the bedrock recharges groundwater in the drift. Two buried bedrock valleys are present on the Aurora North Quadrangle. A segment of the St. Charles Bedrock Valley crosses the northwestern corner of the map, and part of the Aurora Bedrock Valley crosses the southern part of the map. As shown on the regional bedrock topography map (fig. 3), both bedrock valleys are important features in Kane County. The City of Aurora has developed several municipal water wells in the sediment filling the Aurora Bedrock Valley immediately west of the Aurora North Quadrangle; the City of Geneva has developed a municipal water-well field in the St. Charles Bedrock Valley just north of the Aurora North Quadrangle. The bedrock surface elevation and API number associated with the numbered data points on the map are given in Table 1. A unique API number is assigned to every water well and structural boring log on file at the Geological Records Unit at the Illinois State Geological Survey. API is an acronym for the American Petroleum Institute.

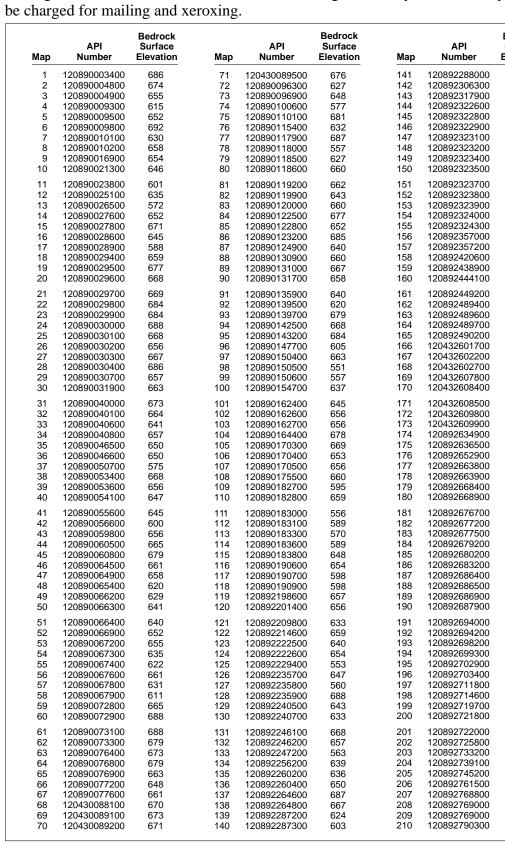
#### **Mapping Methods**

This map was compiled from field observations, logs of water wells, structural test borings, and stratigraphic test borings in the Geological Records Unit of the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS). The bedrock surface elevation was estimated by subtracting the thickness of the glacial drift and unconsolidated material from the surface elevation. Usually, the surface elevation was estimated from the 7.5minute USGS topographic map that has a contour interval of 10 feet. Notable records include the numerous structural borings for the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Landon and Kempton 1971, Kemmis 1978, P. Kesich, personal communication 2000), bedrock cores from south-central Batavia sampled by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, water-well tests drilled by Layne-Western, Inc. (Gilkeson et

#### **Contour Interval 25 Feet Elevation Datum Mean Sea Level Datum**



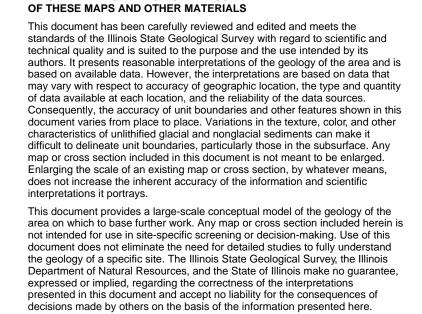
Geological Records Unit at the Illinois State Geological Survey. The user may contact the ISGS to obtain records for these wells; the user will





cartography by Pam Carrillo and Brandon Curry.

Acknowledgments



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Assistance with the database was provided by Alison Lecouris. Digital

al. 1987, Curry and Seaber 1990), bedrock borings by the Western Sand & Gravel Company (B. Pierce, personal communication 2000), and various stratigraphic tests done by the ISGS, including a recent study of Nelson Lake, partially located in the northwestern part of the Aurora North Quadrangle (Sections 19 and 20, T. 39 N., R. 8 E.). Trends in the elevation of the bedrock surface were also estimated by seismic refraction methods. The location of the seismic lines are scattered throughout the study area (McFadden et al. 1989; Curry and Seaber 1990; Heigold 1990; Larson et al. 1991, 1992; Fitzpatrick et al. 1992). Alluvium in the Fox River and its tributaries was estimated to be less than 5 to 10 feet thick. The presence of near-surface bedrock in some places was based on the soil survey maps of Goddard (1979). The edge of the map was matched with data from a map of the bedrock surface topography of Kane County and western Du Page County (Vaiden and Curry 1990) and other data on file at the ISGS. The threedimensional model of the bedrock surface was created using the Vertical Mapper Version 2.0 (1998) computer program (fig. 4).

## **Data Quality and Distribution**

Locations of the wells and test holes used on this map were verified in the field by ISGS geologists. The quality of much of the data is excellent. Of the 400 data points used to make this map, 65 are high-quality data described by engineers and geologists (including 42 logs from Fermilab), 9 are outcrops (located by ISGS geologists), 25 are logs from Layne-Western, Inc. (for the purpose of siting municipal water wells), and 301 are logs from private water wells. The reliability of data derived from water-well logs is verified, in part, by similar bedrock surface elevations in subdivisions where often data density is high.

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- Northwood Geoscience Ltd.

- 600-625

## **Table 1** List of numbered wells on Aurora North bedrock topography map, bedrock surface elevation, and API numbers on file at the

Bedrock Surface Elevation	Мар	API Number	Bedrock Surface Elevation	Мар	API Number	Bedrock Surface Elevation
646	211	120892827300	555	281	120893250000	661
641	212	120892861100	561	282	120893250200	643
610	213	120892875500	554	283	120893250300	664
639 639	214	120892875600	557	284	120893250400	635
642	215 216	120892875700 120892875800	555 554	285 286	120893250700 120893255400	672 586
560	210	120892875900	559	287	120893255600	664
632	218	120892876000	617	288	120893255700	680
637	219	120892876100	557	289	120893255800	673
635	220	120892886300	676	290	120893255900	682
641	221	120892886400	710	291	120893256100	661
599	222	120892886600	688	292	120893256200	675
611	223	120892886700	659	293	120893256300	644
626 682	224 225	120892886900 120892887100	563 642	294 295	120893256400 120893256700	669 591
635	226	120892887500	685	296	120893259400	662
646	227	120892887600	682	297	120893259500	659
631	228	120892887700	653	298	120893270800	646
663	229	120892887800	674	299	120893270900	657
704	230	120892887900	639	300	120893271000	663
651	231	120892888000	638	301	120893271100	669
638 543	232 233	120892888100 120892888600	628 584	302 303	120893273600	576
604	233	120892889000	674	303 304	120893278400 120893278500	667 663
645	235	120892893300	668	305	120893284700	669
686	236	120892893400	662	306	120893301100	612
685	237	120892893700	657	307	120893315300	652
682	238	120892894100	648	308	120893315400	665
670 678	239 240	120892894200 120892894300	646 651	309 310	120893315500	659 662
					120893315600	
675 668	241 242	120892894400 120892895100	660 649	311 312	120893315800 120893315900	665 615
665	243	120892895300	649	312	120893316200	577
678	244	120892895400	655	010	120000010200	011
674	245	120892895600	642			
644	246	120892895800	651			
658	247	120892896200	621			
619 688	248 249	120892896300 120892896400	616 609			
647	250	120892896500	616			
631	251	120892896600	624			
541	252	120892896800	613			
674	253	120892896900	568			
657	254	120892975000	685			
641	255	120892993300	570			
655 659	256 257	120433016000 120433016100	679 678			
523	258	120433016300	685			
617	259	120433016400	679			
620	260	120893113800	647			
650	261	120893144800	571			
553	262	120893147700	660			
518 664	263 264	120893165800 120893234000	652 658			
659	265	120893234100	649			
684	266	120893234200	645			
670	267	120893234300	671			
636	268	120893237700	668			
632 656	269 270	120893237800 120893238100	640 658			
624 624	271 272	120893238300 120893238400	672 664			
621	272	120893238800	692			
533	274	120893240600	671			
646	275	120893248600	675			
658	276	120893248700	656			
601 554	277 278	120893248900 120893249000	638 628			
554 554	278	120893249000	628 640			
621	280	120893249900	662			

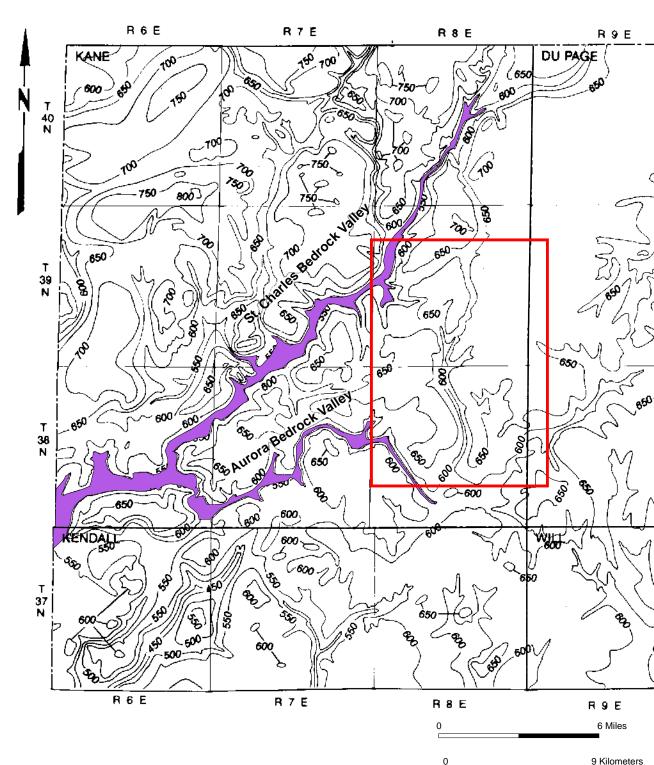


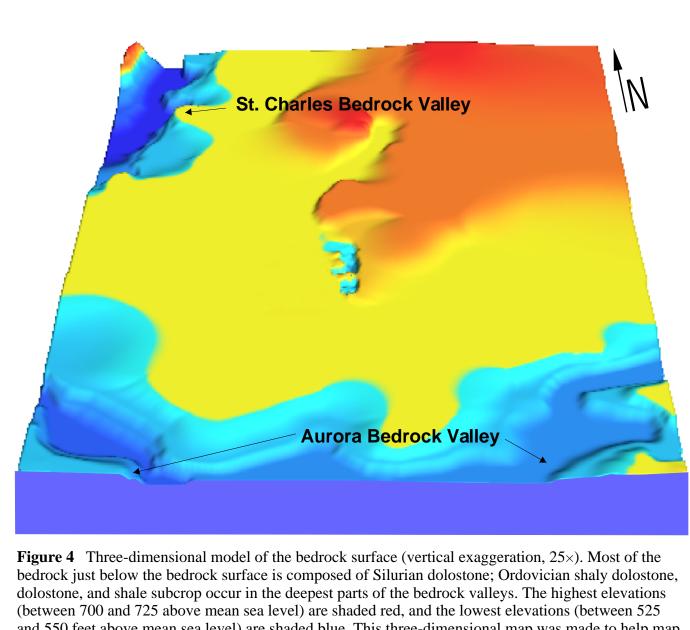


Figure 1 Two views of Silurian dolostone, about 30 feet thick, exposed along Mill Creek just upstream of the Route 31 bridge.

Figure 2 A flagstone quarry along Route 25 in southern Batavia across the street from Clark Island Park. Flagstone is composed of unweathered dolostone of Silurian age. In the background, about 30 feet of glacial drift is revealed.







and 550 feet above mean sea level) are shaded blue. This three-dimensional map was made to help map users not accustomed to interpreting topographic maps.

