Appendix E – Regional Aquifer Units within WRIA 13

Aquifer (DNR Nomenclature in Parentheses)	Description	Typical Thickness
Qvr (Qgo/Qgos)	Often present at land surface, this aquifer primarily consists of stratified silt, sand, and gravel deposits of Vashon recessional outwash of the Frasier glaciation.	10 feet to about 40 feet thick; locally exceeds 150 feet. Where saturated, the unit represents a water-table aquifer and is often in direct continuity with surface-water bodies.
Qva (Qga)	This aquifer is mainly composed of deposits from the Vashon advance outwash. The deposits are poorly- to moderately-well sorted gravel in a sand matrix. This unit is generally confined by the overlying glacial till (Qvt or Qgt).	10 to 45 feet; locally exceeds 100 feet. Thin on northern peninsulas, greater thicknesses in Lacey area.
Qc (Qpg)	Sometimes called the “sea-level aquifer” due its coincident elevation, this unit is usually coarse sand and gravel deposits of pre-Vashon age glacial drift. Confined by the overlying Kitsap formation (Qf or Qpf).	15 to 70 feet thick in most places in the area. Generally absent south of Rainier, though present near Lake Lawrence.
TQu	Composed of unconsolidated and undifferentiated sedimentary deposits from the early Quaternary and late Tertiary period. Mainly consists of deposits of silt, sand, and gravel. Water bearing units are irregularly distributed and local aquitard units are present.	Thickness can exceed 1,000 feet and is poorly constrained. Greater thicknesses in the northern portion of watershed, where it is an important water bearing unit.