Table 3. Hydrogeologic subdivision form Maclay and Small (1976).

Hydrogeologic subdivision			Group, formation, member	Thickness (Feet)	Porosity / permeability type
UPPER CRETACEOUS	UPPER UNITS		Navarro Group, Upper Taylor Marl undivided and Escondido Formation	200 - 580	Low porosity / low permeability
			Anacacho Limestone and Pecan Gap Chalk	300 - 500	Southern Bexar Co. has some water bearing strata
			Austin Chalk	200 - 350	Minor aquifer that is locally interconnected with the Edwards Aquifer
	UPPER CONFINING UNITS		Eagle Ford Group	30 - 50	Low permeability
			Buda Limestone	40 - 50	Low porosity / low permeability
			Del Rio Clay	40 - 50	None / primary upper confining unit
LOWER CRETACEOUS	EDWARDS AQUIFER		Georgetown Formation	2 - 20	Low porosity / low permeability
		EDWARDS GROUP	PERSON FORMATION: Cyclic and marine members, undivided	80 - 90	Laterally extensive; secondary porosity/ water - yielding
			PERSON FORMATION: Leached and collapsed members, undivided	70 - 90	Porosity developed along fractures or faults, permeable beds of collapse breccia, burrow biomicrities, honeycombed and laterally extensive, one of the most permeable
			PERSON FORMATION: Regional dense member	20 - 24	Negligible porosity and low permeability; vertical barrier
			KAINER FORMATION: Grainstone member	50 - 60	Cavernous, honeycombed layer and interparticle porosity
			KAINER FORMATION: Kirschberg evaporite member	50 - 60	One of the most permeable. Boxwork porosity in breccia or by burrowed zones
			KAINER FORMATION: Dolomitic member	110 - 130	Porosity developed along fractures or faults, honeycombed and laterally extensive, and water yielding
			KAINER FORMATION: Basal nodular member	50 - 60	No permeability in subsurface
	Lower confining unit		Upper member of the Glen Rose Limestone	350 - 500	Relatively impermeable