

Natural Resources

SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Each homesite in the township is dependent on a septic tank and leach field for waste disposal. Since the soil under the top soil is for the most part heavy clay, percolation is poor requiring fill to be brought in building a trans-evaporation field. Generally, top soil is removed, a bed of sand is built over the drain tile covered with gravel, and the top soil replaced.

Normally, for a three bedroom home, a field measuring fifty feet by ninety feet is required. This would contain six rows of tile eighty feet long. There must be sufficient space on the property to provide for a second field in case the first field fails.

WATER:

The sole source of drinking water in Grant Township is ground water. Generally, little difficulty is encountered in finding water when drilling a well. Water well logs indicate several dry holes drilled along or near Black River. Wells in the township vary in depth from forty-five feet to two hundred plus feet. Between the surface and water bearing sand or gravel various layers of clay, gravely clay, sandy clay, and hard clay must be drilled through. Shale usually isn't encountered before the two hundred ten foot depth.

Since 1965, the State of Michigan has required well drillers to complete water well logs for every well drilled. Copies of these logs are filed with local health departments and with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Land and Water Management Division, Geological Survey Division.

Appendix B contains data derived from these well logs on file with the St. Clair County Health Department. The logs for 217 wells were reviewed. This data has not been field verified, and the logs in some instances contained information which the reviewer recognized as not correct and was corrected, when possible, from personal knowledge of the areas in the township. The logs contain more information than is covered in Appendix B; only that data necessary to provide an overview of water availability in the township is covered.

The charts in Appendix B list wells by the section in which they are located. Each well has been assigned a number which is used to locate its location on the four quadrant maps that follow the charts. A separate map for the Jeddo and Blaine area completes the water well data. The date the well was drilled, the depth and rate of flow at completion is recorded on the charts.

Drainage:

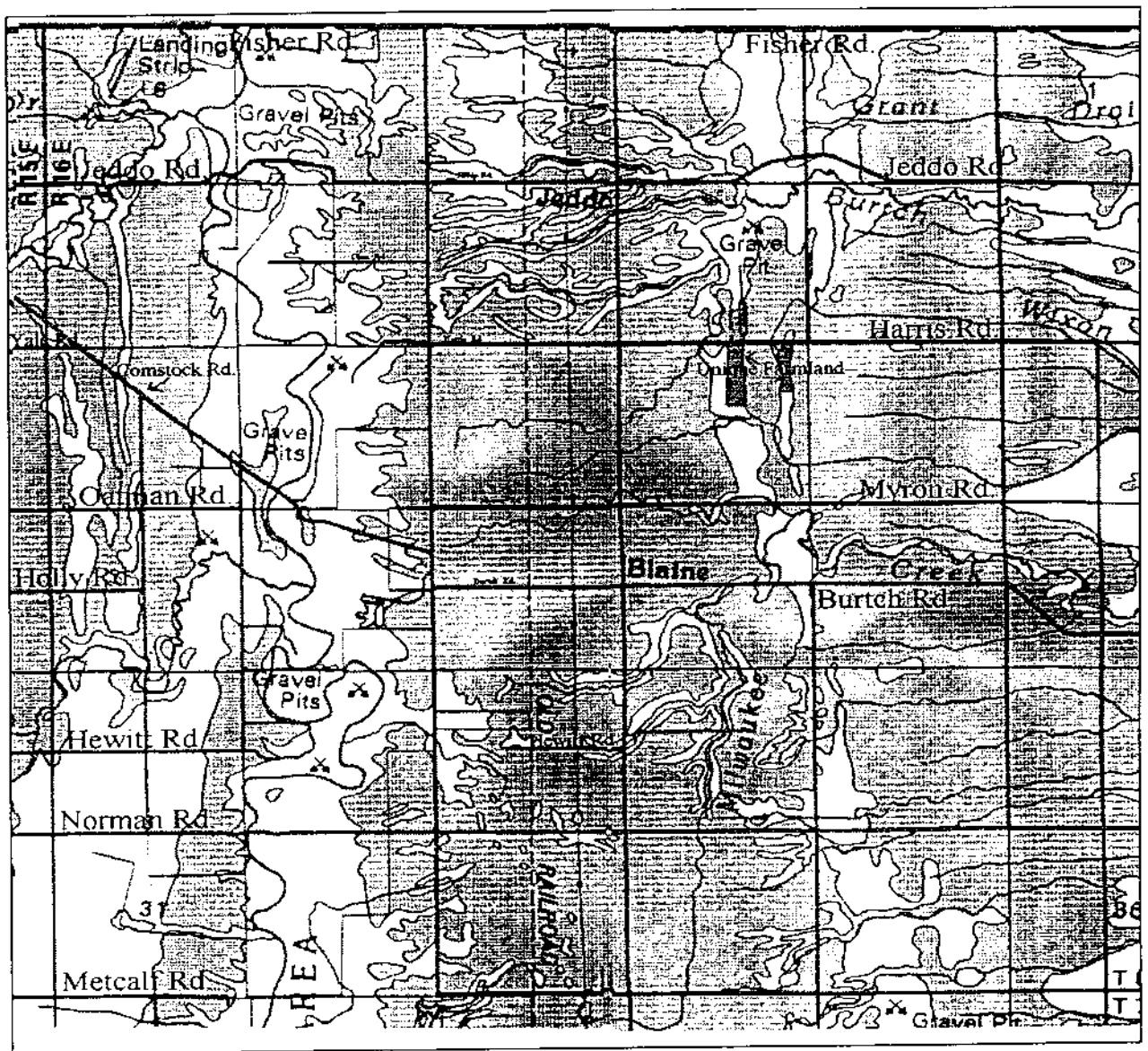
Drainage of the surface of Grant Township is accomplished by Black River, Plum Creek, Silver Creek, Burtch Creek, Milwaukee Creek and several drains, some named and some not.

West of Black River Plum and Silver Creeks drain eastward into Black River, Silver Creek in the northern portion and Plum Creek in the south. East of Black River an elevation of land runs parallel to the river the length of the township. Drainage for the eastern two thirds of the township consequently is toward Lake Huron rather than toward Black River. Burtch Creek has

its inception in the northern portion and flows eastward to Lake Huron. In the southern portion Milwaukee Creek begins and after running northward a short distance turns eastward and likewise flows to Lake Huron.

The course of these waterways is shown on the following page on the map that also shows land considered to be "Important Farmland" by the U.S. Dept. of Agricultural. The course of Grant Drain will be found in the northeast quarter of the township. Wixon Drain will be found north of Harris Rd. on the eastern boarder of the township.

IMPORTANT FARMLAND: Grant Township

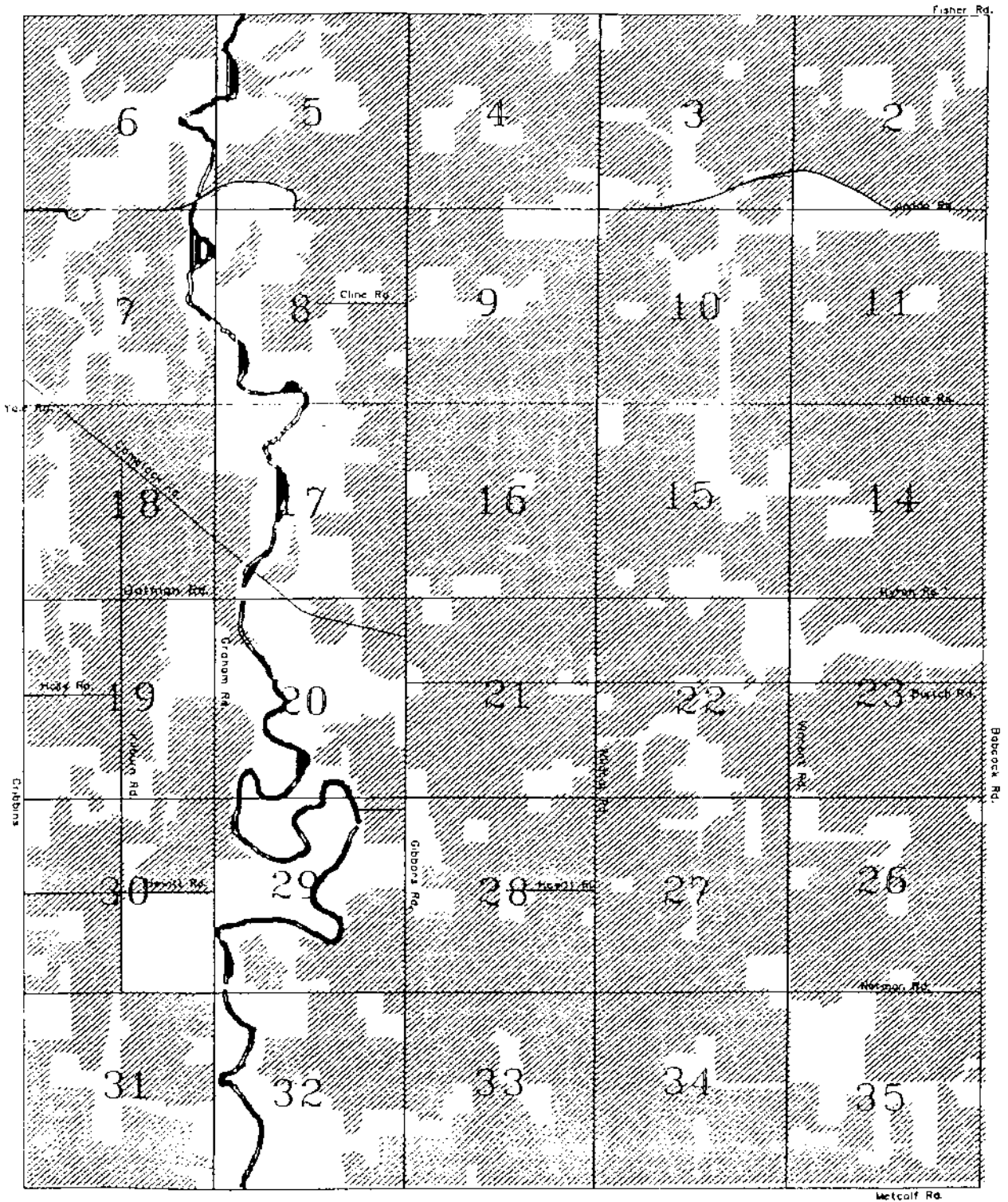
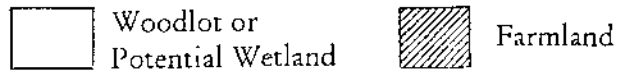


Shaded area - Important Farmland

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service,
Interpretation derived from soil map constructed 1971 by
Cartographic Division, Soil Conservation Service, USDA, St. Clair County,
Information compiled by the Remote Sensing Project, MSU. 1979

Farmland in Grant Township

Source: MIRIS, Produced from infra red aerial photographs taken in 1978



Potential Wetland In Grant Township

Source: Miris (Michigan Resource Information System)

Produced from infra red aerial photographs identifying vegetation that indicates the possible location of wetland. Verification of true wetland must be made by qualified observer on the ground.

