



EXPLANATION



Alluvium



Terrace deposits



Palouse formation
Massive brown and reddish-brown loess;
stratified in some places



Latah formation
Chiefly clay, with some beds of sand and gravel



Columbia River basalt
Massive flows vesicular lava, volcanic breccia, and
pillow lava. Well-defined columnar structure in
many places. Upper flows, Tcu; lower flows, Tcl.
Clay derived from the weathering of basalt is found
in the upper part of the lower flows



Granodiorite and related intrusive rocks
Light-gray, medium-grained granodiorite predominates
over small amounts of quartz monzonite, tonalite,
granite, and syenite. Considered to be part of the
Idaho batholith



Volcanic rocks
Pink, gray, and dark-purple porphyritic lava and
purple to black flow breccia



Outcrop too small to map



Contact
Dashed where approximately located



Concealed contact
Contact is beneath the Palouse and (or) Latah formation



Outline of clay blocks
Qp
Ti
Double symbols indicate inferred bedrock underlying
the Palouse formation



Gravel pit

Overburden, in feet Mining section, in feet, A, B, C
Available Fe₂O₃ Available Al₂O₃



Drill hole

Drill-hole number, in circle refers to logs and assay
data. Mining section shows thickness of clay, in feet,
having 20 percent or more Al₂O₃ and 5 percent or less
Fe₂O₃. No figures given where section is less than
5 feet thick or contains less than 20 percent Al₂O₃
or more than 5 percent Fe₂O₃. A, transported clay;
B, clay derived from basalt; C, clay derived from
granodiorite. When two lines of figures are given,
the upper line is for transported clay and the lower
line is for clay derived from basalt, except when
indicated to be derived from granodiorite. Available
Fe₂O₃ and Al₂O₃ shown in percent and are average
for mining section

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE BOVILL CLAY DEPOSIT, LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO

Scale 1:12 000

