



EXPLANATION

Qal
Alluvium

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

Tlu
Upper part of the Latah formation
Chiefly clay, with some beds of sand and gravel

Tcu
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

KJg
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

Tlu
Outcrop too small to map

Contact

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

Outline of high-alumina clay blocks

Qp
(Tlu)
Double symbols indicate inferred bedrock underlying the Palouse formation

Overburden, in feet \odot 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. Available Fe₂O₃ and Al₂O₃ shown in percent and are average for mining section

QUATERNARY
TERTIARY
JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS

T. 40 N.

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

