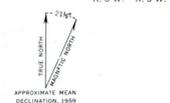


GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE CANFIELD-ROGERS CLAY DEPOSIT, LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO



**EXPLANATION**

Qal Alluvium

Terrace deposits

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

Tc Columbia River basalt  
Massive flows, vesicular lava, volcanic breccia, and pillow lava. Well-defined columnar structure in many places

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

pCb Buhl series  
Light-gray quartzites, medium-gray mica schists, and granite gneisses

Tlu Outcrop too small to map

Contact

Dashed where approximately located

(T) Contact

(C) Contact

Contact is beneath the Palouse and/or Latah formations

Outline of high-alumina clay blocks

Overburden, in feet. Mining section, in feet, etc. Available Tlu. Available ALO.

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 ALO, and 5 percent or less Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. No figures given where section is less than 5 feet thick or contains less than 20 percent ALO, or more than 5 percent Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. A transported clay, T, 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 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and ALO, shown in percent and are average for mining section

QUATERNARY

TERTIARY

JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS

PRECAMBRIAN