

Table 3.--Generalized section of rocks exposed in and near Grand Teton National Park.--continued

Era- them	System	Geologic unit	Approximate maximum thickness (feet)	Lithology	Water-bearing properties
MESOZOIC	Cretaceous	Harebell Formation	5,000	Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and shale.	May yield a few tens of gallons per minute of water per well from conglomerate and sandstone.
		Meeteetse Formation	700	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, coal, and bentonite.	May yield a few tens of gallons per minute of water per well from sandstone.
		Mesaverde Formation	1,000	Sandstone and shale.	
		Unnamed lenticular sandstone, shale, and coal and Bacon Ridge Sandstone	2,000	Sandstone, shale, and coal.	
		Cody Shale	2,000	Shale and thin beds of sandstone and bentonite.	Probably would not yield more than a few gallons per minute of water per well.
		Frontier Formation	1,000	Sandstone, shale, and bentonite.	May yield a few tens of gallons per minute of water per well from sandstone.
		Mowry and Thermopolis Shales undivided	900	Shale, sandstone, and bentonite.	May yield a few tens of gallons per minute of water per well from sandstone beds in Thermopolis Shale.
	Cretaceous and Jurassic	Cloverly and Morrison Formations undivided	650	Sandstone and claystone.	Probably would not yield more than a few gallons per minute of water per well.
	Jurassic	Sundance Formation	700	Sandstone, shale, and limestone.	May yield a few gallons per minute of water per well from sandstone and from fractures and solution channels in limestone.
	Jurassic(?) and Triassic(?)	Nugget Sandstone	350	Sandstone.	May yield a few tens of gallons per minute of water per well.
Triassic	Chugwater and Dinwoody Formations, undivided.	2,000	Siltstone and shale.	Probably would not yield more than a few gallons per minute of water per well.	