

Attachment C. Description of rock units (from Raymond and King, 1974)

- Qa ALLUVIUM (QUATERNARY)—Unconsolidated clay to gravel in streambeds and flood plains
- Qe EOLIAN SAND (QUATERNARY)—Predominantly sand dunes and yardangs. Includes minor lenticular beds of older alluvial gravel
- Qoa OLDER ALLUVIUM (QUATERNARY)—Generally pediment deposits derived mainly from the Chadron and Brule Formations and smaller amounts of high-level river gravels
- Tb BRULE FORMATION (OLIGOCENE)—Interbedded pinkish-and greenish-gray clay, silt, sand, and volcanic ash containing channel sandstones, clastic dikes, and chalcedony veinlets. Contains a conspicuous oreodon and turtle fauna. About 150 m thick
- Tc CHADRON FORMATION (OLIGOCENE)—Predominantly gray to pink sandstone and clay; locally prominent basal conglomerate and channel sandstones. Contains a conspicuous titanothera fauna. As much as 55 m thick

PIERRE SHALE (UPPER CRETACEOUS)--

- Kpi Interior zone of local usage—Shale, brightly colored by Eocene(?) weathering to a maximum depth of about 90 m
- Kp Black shale—Fissile, carbonaceous, poorly resistant to weathering. Contains layers with large concretions and marine fossils. About 600 m thick