



Figure 1. Geologic setting of the Homestake Reservoir 7.5' quadrangle (modified from Hulbert and others [1976]). Black dots indicate locations of mapped faults. Most faults and other structures shown by heavy and thin lines. Faulting during Pleistocene activity shown by heavy and thin lines. USGS Upper Arkansas River, Arvika River.

Basal, 1960), but mostly reflect bedrock deformation during former glaciation. This map comes with a shaded relief base map that is available on the Continental Divide and the Thompson of the USGS may not exactly match the one on the map.

ARTIFICIAL FILL AND WASTE DEPOSITS
Mine waste/artificial fill (blue)—Consists of granitic to basaltic debris, clastic material, and other debris. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel.

FLUCCIO-TO LATE CRETACEOUS TERTIARY ROCKS
Albion (Helderberg and late Paleozoic)—Subsided to subvolcanic, mostly fine-grained, calcareous, and silty. Locally has sandstone and conglomerate. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel.

PROTZOZOIC CONGLOMERATE AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS
Basal (Helderberg and late Paleozoic)—Subsided to subvolcanic, mostly fine-grained, calcareous, and silty. Locally has sandstone and conglomerate. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel.

MESOZOIC AND PALEOZOIC ROCKS
Granite (Helderberg and late Paleozoic)—Subsided to subvolcanic, mostly fine-grained, calcareous, and silty. Locally has sandstone and conglomerate. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel. Deposits are usually deposited along tributaries of Homestake and Black Creeks, and are usually associated with the Thompson. They include floodplain and lower terrace deposits (less than 5 m above active channels). Deposits are composed of sand, silt, and gravel.

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