**Lower to Middle or Undifferentiated Historical Deposits**

- Sandy alluvium and colluvium
- Silt or clay dominant alluvium
- Colluvium and alluvial fan deposits

**Holocene Deposits**

- Sandy alluvium and colluvium
- Silt or clay dominant alluvium and colluvium
- Colluvium

**Middle Miocene Topanga Formation of Lamar (1970)**

- Siltstone; massive, soft with local clayey with cobbles and boulders
- Sandy alluvium and colluvium
- Primarily diatomaceous shale and diatomite; rare hard calcareous beds
- Layers of hard pebble conglomerate; slightly consolidated gravels, sandy geomorphic surface highly dissected; River terrace deposits with original colluvium
- Silt- or clay-dominant alluvium and colluvial fan deposits

**Elysian Park Fault of Lamar (1970)**

- Fairly soft and micaceous sandstone; very fine grained, massive, in mudstone or sandstone of angular fragments up to 2 inches of slate and quartz
- Undivided sandstone and shale; also contains conglomerate concretions; local thin interbeds of shale and siltstone
- Interbedded sandstone and limestone.15 inches thick, fissile, siliceous, very hard; some shale and siltstone; well bedded in layers up to 35 inches thick, fissile and very hard; some interbedded sandstone and siltstone
- Shale and siltstone; well bedded in layers up to 1.5 inches thick, fissile and very hard; some interbedded sandstone and siltstone

**Cretaceous or Jurassic Basement Complex**

- Very soft and micaceous sandstone; very fine grained, massive, in mudstone or sandstone of angular fragments up to 2 inches of slate and quartz
- Sandy alluvium and colluvium
- Primarily diatomaceous shale and diatomite; rare hard calcareous beds
- Layers of hard pebble conglomerate; slightly consolidated gravels, sandy geomorphic surface highly dissected; River terrace deposits with original colluvium
- Silt- or clay-dominant alluvium and colluvial fan deposits

**Figure 3.** Surface geology, geologic units, and structures of the study area.