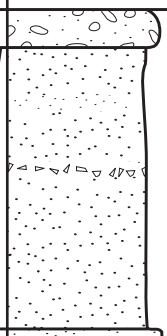
Age	Formation	Lithology	Paleontologic Analysis
Q	Livermore Gravel - Poorly to moderately consolidated, indistinctly bedded, cobble conglomerate, gray conglomer - atic sandstone, and gray coarse-grained sandstone.		AGE: trace elements in the tuff correlated to Lawlar Tuff (3.96 ± 0.16 Ma) (Sarna-Wojcicki, 1976; Graymer and others, 1996)
Miocene	Green Valley and Tassajara Formations of Conduit (1938), undivided (Tgvt) - Sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. Locally includes a 5 meter thick tuff marker bed (Tgvtt) (Graymer and others, 1994a, 1996)		AGE: Miocene and Pliocene, late Clarendonian to Hemphillian NALM stages, possibly Blancan NALM stages (Wagner, 1978). A K/Ar date of 4.0+1.0 Ma is from a tuff in the upper part of the unit (Wagner, 1978). Other tuffs are correlated to the late Miocene Robular tuff of Sarna-Wojcicki (1992) and Pinole Tuff (Sarna-Wojcicki, 1976). ECOLOGY: nonmarine (Wagner, 1978)
	Neroly Formation (Tn) - Brown, massive sandstone with volcanic clasts (Graymer and others, 1994a, 1996)		No data
	Cierbo Sandstone (Tc) - Light-gray, massive sandstone with marine fossils. Contains sandstone and conglomerate near the base (Tcsc) (Graymer and others, 1994a, 1996)		AGE: middle Miocene, late Relizian through Luisian Stages ECOLOGY: outer neritic, near the shelf edge (150 m)
Eocene	Domengine Formation (Td) - Consists of three members: upper member of massive, pebbly, white sandstone (Tdu), lower member of gray shale and minor sandstone (Tdl), and locally a sandstone member of fine-grained, white, quartz sandstone marker bed (Tdls) (Graymer and others, 1994a)		AGE: middle Eocene, Ulatisian Stage coeval with planktic foraminiferal zones P10-P11. ECOLOGY: lower middle bathyal depths (1,500-2,000 m)
C	Great Valley sequence		