

## Appendix 1c (cont.)

### Distal Deposits (lower energy) perched along valley sides and tributaries correlative or directly equivalent to Q5 units (and probably older Q3 or Q4 units)

**Qgrv**

**Gravel of Riverview Drive** — Sandy flood gravels on the southern margin of Rathdrum Prairie in the mouths of tributary drainages. Bedded low-flow regime deposits formed in eddy bar environment. Thickness 60 to 80 feet.

**Qsrv**

**Sand of Riverview Drive** — Gravelly flood sands on the southern margin of the Rathdrum Prairie. Planar medium-bedded sands of low flow regime. Mantles slopes inundated by floodwater. Thickness 10 to 20 feet

**Qspv**

**Sand of Pleasant View** — Gravelly flood sands on margin of the Rathdrum Prairie. Bedded flow regime deposits represent eddy bar deposits that grade into lower energy sand and silt deposits up the valleys. Coarser facies of the flood bars of the unit are shown with the stippled pattern. Mantles slopes inundated by floodwater. Thickness as much as 100 feet near the west margin of study area.

### SUBSURFACE QUATERNARY GLACIAL FLOOD and PERIGLACIAL DEPOSITS (Lower and Upper Pleistocene)

#### Coarse and Fine (proximal and distal / high and low energy) deposits within the subsurface of the Rathdrum Prairie (from drillers well logs)

**Q3/Q4**

**Intermediate valley fill (middle Pleistocene)** — Generalized grossly stratiform intervals Q3 and Q4 interpreted on the basis of 1) younger surficial analogue (Q5) and 2) the principle of superposition (with significant non-layercake cut and fill lateral variability). Consists of catastrophic flood sands and gravels. Fining-upward proximal Missoula flood deposits or later (more distal) diminishing fluvial sequences. Includes probable coarsening-upward debris flows. Generally consists of finer material than Q5, thus the overall sequence from Q3 to Q5 is a coarsening-upward succession. May include dirty gravels, well sorted sands and clay and mixtures thereof (i.e., actual mixtures OR interbedded successions). Well logs tend to penetrate into this interval which is partly unsaturated and partly saturated below a slowly changing altitude from ~ 2080 feet in the western part of the study area (near Lake Fernan and Lake Coeur d'Alene to below 1980~ (near the Idaho/Washington Stateline).

**Q1/Q2**

**Basal to intermediate valley fill (lower Pleistocene)**; A generalized relatively stratiform interval based on the principle of superposition (with probably significant lateral variability) and the widely recognized presence of fine grained deposits that are widely mapped in the subsurface to be glacial lake deposits (. Q2 suggested to be Glacial Quaternary catastrophic flood gravels (including very large boulders and possibly landslide deposits as well as sandy clays from glacial lakes (e.g., Lake Columbia).

**Q0**

Unknown, or areas beyond geological extrapolation. May include, basal Missoula Flood Topography and sediment, Basement(?) and Tertiary basalts and sediments - especially in the Coeur d'Alene area). May include basal flood erosional features, gravels (and very large boulders like Q1/Q2. May include pre-flood Ts/ YXgn/ Kog.