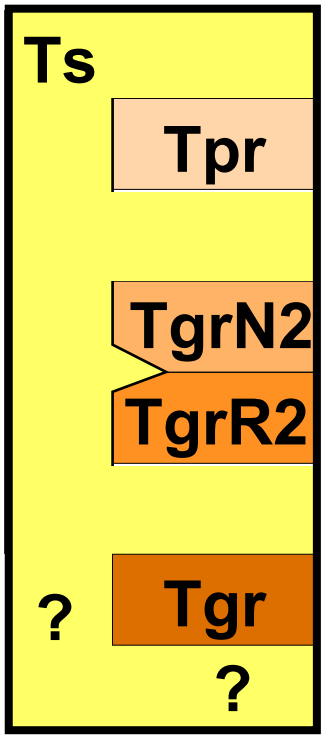
Appendix 1d

TERTIARY

Miocene Columbia River Basalt Group and associated Sediments (Latah Formation)

Ts: Sediment - Latah Formation. Mapped on Breckenridge and Kaufman, 1999 as Tertiary clay deposits (Miocene)—Tertiary clay, sandy clay, sand, and minor fine gravel deposits of the Latah Formation. Stockton clay deposit on Blackwell Hill mapped by Scheid (Hosterman and others, 1960)



Wanapum Fm., Priest Rapids Member

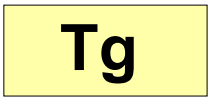
Grande Ronde Fm. magnetostratigraphic unit N2

Grande Ronde Fm. magnetostratigraphic unit R2 (or older)

Grande Ronde Fm., lower

Pre-Miocene gravels and altered basement

Thick altered bedrock ("decomposed granite"), and/or altered Proterozoic meta-sedimetary "shales" and/or basal Latah Formation with Miocene Paleocene to Oligocene supra-bedrock paleosols. (Thick aquitard).



Alluvial Lag gravels on relict alluvial surfaces (Tertiary)—Cobble and pebble gravels consist of mature rounded quartzites and mixed lithologies derived from the Precambrian Belt Supergroup rocks and Mesozoic-Tertiary intrusives. Matrix of weathered saprolite. Exposed on flat upland surfaces in Cougar Creek and Kidd Island Creek valleys. The gravel surfaces probably are graded to the blockages caused by the Miocene plateau basalts. They range in elevation from 2,400 feet in Cougar Creek to 2,600 feet on Mica Flats. Generally the deposit is thin, 1 to 5 feet, and at depth grades into saprolite soils or Miocene paleosols.