

SYSTEM	SERIES	FORMATION	MEMBER AND BED	GRAPHIC COLUMN	THICKNESS (ft)	DESCRIPTION
QUATERNARY	Alluvium and Holocene		Alluvium, alluvial fans, and loess (not mapped)		0-80	A Alluvium, loess, talus, and fans. Alluvium is composed of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Valley fill consists of yellow-brown silty clays and gravels of the Cahokia Alluvium, which in places is overlain by yellowish-brown to light gray, clay-rich silty loess. Bedrock residuum forms talus in the uplands and on steep slopes. Alluvial fans are shaped as low cones, composed of chert and limestone detritus in areas of notable decrease in gradient.
			sandstone and gravel		0-15	B
PENNSYLVANIAN	Moravian	Caseville	siltstone and shale lentils		0-120	C Sandstone is a weakly lithified to lithified white, fine grained, well sorted quartz arenite. This noncalcareous unit is cemented by silica, and in places, looks like quartzite. No fossils were seen. Gravel is composed of rounded chert fragments cemented by iron oxides and silica. Contact at base is unconformable.
					0-75	D Sandstone is a white to light gray quartz arenite with pink to brown stains; it is medium to coarse grained, poorly sorted, and contains some rounded quartz pebbles. The unit is crossbedded, generally medium to thick bedded, ripple marked, and in places, flaggy bedded with very little clay. Siltstone is gray to dark gray; it occurs mainly as lenticular beds or laterally to flaggy sandstones; clay drapes or laminae are commonly found with rippled and flaser bedding; mica is commonly present. Ichnofossils in the siltstone are predominantly horizontal tubular burrows, <i>Cochlichnus</i> sp., and <i>Lockeia</i> sp. Load casts are common on the soles of the sandstone beds overlying the shales. Shale, rare in this unit, is dark gray, hard, and fissile; it weathers platy.
MISSISSIPPIAN	Chertiferous	Kincaid	thin bedded		100	E Limestone is a light gray fossiliferous wackestone with crinoid fragments, <i>Pentameris</i> , <i>Archimedes</i> , and several brachiopod species. Bedding ranges from laminated to thick, but wavy and tabular surfaces are also present. The limestone can be dense, it is rarely oolitic. Dark gray to light gray chert nodules are typically found in the flaggy bedded intervals.
			oolite beds		40	F Limestone is a light gray fossiliferous wackestone with crinoid fragments, <i>Pentameris</i> , <i>Archimedes</i> , and several brachiopod species. Bedding ranges from laminated to thick, but wavy and tabular surfaces are also present. The limestone can be dense, it is rarely oolitic. Dark gray to light gray chert nodules are typically found in the flaggy bedded intervals.
					35-40	G
					75-90	H Sandstone is a white quartz arenite that weathers to tan and olive brown; it is very fine to fine grained and well sorted; sand grains are subangular; little clay is found. The unit is thick to thin bedded and flaggy in places; lateral accretion is common; oscillatory ripples with ladder-back ripples were observed. Ichnofossils of <i>Repichnia</i> (crawling traces) and horizontal tubular burrows were found. Small amounts of siltstone and shale are present in some beds. Lime mudstone alternates with thin beds of packstone; laminated strata are also present.
			Vienna Limestone		15	I Limestone is a dark gray, crinoidal wackestone with rugose corals are present. Shaly interbeds occur in places as thin to medium beds.
					40	J Sandstone is a tan to olive brown quartz arenite that is fine grained and well sorted. Ichnofossils commonly found are <i>Lockeia</i> sp., <i>Cochlichnus</i> sp., and horizontal tubular burrows, as convex hyporeliefs. The unit is shaly and silty in the basal portion. Cross laminations and local accluring can be commonly observed.
					90-120	L Limestone is a light gray wackestone with lighter packstone facies in the upper portion. The unit is medium to thick bedded, argillaceous, and crinoidal; it is interbedded with thin, dark gray shales. The fossils found are <i>Archimedes</i> sp., <i>Pentameris</i> sp., <i>Pentacrinurus menardensis</i> , <i>Composita</i> sp., spiriferids, and encrusting bryozoans. Bivalves are cross laminated in some beds. Lime mudstone alternates with thin beds of packstone; laminated strata are also present.
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					75	N Sandstone is a white to tan, fine grained, well sorted, pure quartz arenite with cross lamination and tabular bedding. Beds are thick to thin, ripple marked, and contain ichnofossils (<i>Repichnia</i> , <i>Lockeia</i> sp., and tubular burrows). A flaggy bedded, silty facies primarily yields the burrows and trace fossils. Gray shales as thin beds.
					200	O Limestone is made up of dark gray, shaly, oolitic packstone and crinoidal wackestones that are typically thin bedded. Shale partings are greenish gray, calcareous, and platy; in places, they are poorly fossiliferous.
DEVONIAN	Lower Devonian	Backbone			0-100	R Limestone is a light to tan brownish gray marlstone to fossiliferous wackestone. Fossils commonly found are <i>Phacops</i> sp., rugose corals, <i>Microcyclus discus</i> (near the base), and chonetid brachiopods. In places, the unit is medium bedded, soft, and shaly to dense.
					200	S Sandstone is a white, pure quartz arenite with red stains; it is medium grained, well rounded, and well sorted. This sandstone is cemented with calcite in places, but is friable in others. Fossils present are <i>Odonotoceras</i> sp., spiriferids, <i>Tentaculites</i> sp., <i>Amphigenia curta</i> , <i>Pleurodictyum problematicum</i> , and rugose corals.
					200	Q Dense, white chert has red clay partings; some chert is stained red. Bedding in the upper part of the unit is tabular to wavy and ranges from thin to thick. Microcrystalline silica is locally present. In the upper part, fossils are common, preserved mainly as internal and external molds; fossils consist of <i>Amphigenia curta</i> , <i>Eoduvonia</i> sp., strophomenids, spiriferids, <i>Dalmanites pratensis</i> , <i>Acidaspis tuberculata</i> , <i>Coronula</i> sp., <i>Odonotoceras angaria</i> , <i>Odonotoceras pratensis</i> , <i>Pachydictyon cristata</i> , and graptolites. Burrows are preserved in the chert, and borings are seen on large brachiopod shells. Burrows, which are mainly vertical, have large cavities.
					300	T Limestone is a light gray to yellowish gray lime mudstone that is argillaceous, thin bedded, and cherty. The thin wavy beds contain clay-rich partings and dark gray nodular cherts. Dolostones and dark purple gray shales are only locally present. Fossils are sparse, although an acme zone of <i>Zoophycos</i> sp. occurs in the upper part of the unit. Other fossils found are conularids, crinoids, brachiopods, and the trilobite <i>Hunania placida</i> . This unit becomes shallower and greener toward the base.
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DEVONIAN	Middle Devonian	Bailey	Zoophycos beds		200	S Sandstone is a white, pure quartz arenite with red stains; it is medium grained, well rounded, and well sorted. This sandstone is cemented with calcite in places, but is friable in others. Fossils present are <i>Odonotoceras</i> sp., spiriferids, <i>Tentaculites</i> sp., <i>Amphigenia curta</i> , <i>Pleurodictyum problematicum</i> , and rugose corals.
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DEVONIAN	Upper Devonian	Clear Creek			200	Q Dense, white chert has red clay partings; some chert is stained red. Bedding in the upper part of the unit is tabular to wavy and ranges from thin to thick. Microcrystalline silica is locally present. In the upper part, fossils are common, preserved mainly as internal and external molds; fossils consist of <i>Amphigenia curta</i> , <i>Eoduvonia</i> sp., strophomenids, spiriferids, <i>Dalmanites pratensis</i> , <i>Acidaspis tuberculata</i> , <i>Coronula</i> sp., <i>Odonotoceras angaria</i> , <i>Odonotoceras pratensis</i> , <i>Pachydictyon cristata</i> , and graptolites. Burrows are preserved in the chert, and borings are seen on large brachiopod shells. Burrows, which are mainly vertical, have large cavities.
					200	Q Dense, white chert has red clay partings; some chert is stained red. Bedding in the upper part of the unit is tabular to wavy and ranges from thin to thick. Microcrystalline silica is locally present. In the upper part, fossils are common, preserved mainly as internal and external molds; fossils consist of <i>Amphigenia curta</i> , <i>Eoduvonia</i> sp., strophomenids, spiriferids, <i>Dalmanites pratensis</i> , <i>Acidaspis tuberculata</i> , <i>Coronula</i> sp., <i>Odonotoceras angaria</i> , <i>Odonotoceras pratensis</i> , <i>Pachydictyon cristata</i> , and graptolites. Burrows are preserved in the chert, and borings are seen on large brachiopod shells. Burrows, which are mainly vertical, have large cavities.
DEVONIAN	Lower Devonian	Dutch Creek			10	N Sandstone is a white to tan, fine grained, well sorted, pure quartz arenite with cross lamination and tabular bedding. Beds are thick to thin, ripple marked, and contain ichnofossils (<i>Repichnia</i> , <i>Lockeia</i> sp., and tubular burrows). A flaggy bedded, silty facies primarily yields the burrows and trace fossils. Gray shales as thin beds.
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DEVONIAN	Middle Devonian	Glen Dean			10	N Sandstone is a white to tan, fine grained, well sorted, pure quartz arenite with cross lamination and tabular bedding. Beds are thick to thin, ripple marked, and contain ichnofossils (<i>Repichnia</i> , <i>Lockeia</i> sp., and tubular burrows). A flaggy bedded, silty facies primarily yields the burrows and trace fossils. Gray shales as thin beds.
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DEVONIAN	Lower Devonian	New Albany			10	N Sandstone is a white to tan, fine grained, well sorted, pure quartz arenite with cross lamination and tabular bedding. Beds are thick to thin, ripple marked, and contain ichnofossils (<i>Repichnia</i> , <i>Lockeia</i> sp., and tubular burrows). A flaggy bedded, silty facies primarily yields the burrows and trace fossils. Gray shales as thin beds.
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