

EXPLANATION

Qat

Quaternary alluvium and terrace deposits
Includes unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited both by modern streams and by glacial melt water. Also includes till and other glacial deposits. Occurs mostly as flood-plain or terrace deposits in valleys. Fields of wells tapping these deposits range from a few to several thousand gallons per minute. Thicknesses range from a few feet to several hundred feet.

Tv

Tertiary (Miocene) volcanic rocks
Dark-gray to black, locally reddish-brown basalt. May be dense or vesicular; dense parts commonly have columnar structure. Occur only in area west of Okan Lake and too thin to be of importance as water-bearing unit.

Rs

Triassic sedimentary rocks
Principally limestone, dolomite, and marble. Occur mostly in area between Riverside and Concomly where thickness may be about 1,000 feet. Known water-bearing potential limited to a few springs adequate for stock watering.

U

Undifferentiated igneous and metamorphic rocks
Include both intrusive and extrusive rocks of various ages. Generally non-water-bearing except for a few small springs and low-yield wells tapping weathered or fractured zones.

28BI

Well and number
See well-numbering diagram

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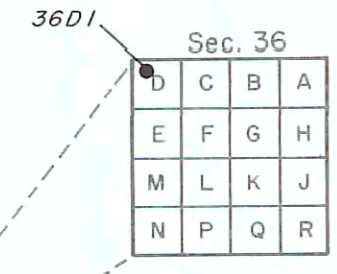
Geologic contact

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Subarea boundary

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Okanogan 1:250,000, 1954

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36



Section numbers within a township
WELL-NUMBERING SYSTEM



PLATE B1.—GENERALIZED GEOLOGY OF OKANOGAN RIVER BASIN AND LOCATIONS OF SELECTED WELLS.