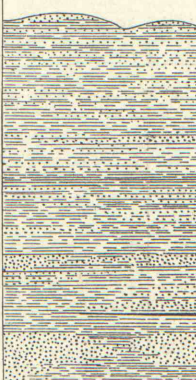
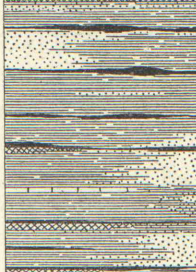
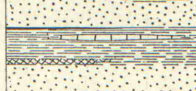

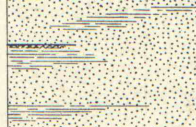


COLUMNAR SECTION

GENERALIZED SECTION FOR THE RURAL VALLEY QUADRANGLE.								
SCALE: 1 INCH=200 FEET.								
SYSTEM.	SERIES.	FORMATION NAME.	SYMBOL.	COLUMNAR SECTION.	THICKNESS IN FEET.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	CHARACTER AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.	GENERAL CHARACTER OF FORMATION.
CARBONIFEROUS	PENNSYLVANIAN	Conemaugh formation.	Ccm		450	Morgantown ? sandstone. Red shale. Saltsburg ? sandstone. Brush Creek coal. Mahoning sandstone.	Coarse; 10 to 20 feet thick. Southeast corner of quadrangle. 0 to 20 feet thick. May consist of several thin beds locally in southern and eastern parts. Soft, friable, and thin bedded; 0 to 20 feet thick. Usually thin. Locally 2 feet 6 inches thick. Generally thin. Coarse and 40 feet thick in northeastern part.	Shale and coarse sandstone with occasionally thin beds of limestone and coal. Most of the shale is sandy, but there are some prominent beds of green and red fine-grained clay shale which give a distinct color to the soil on their outcrop. The lower half of the formation is prevailingly sandy and carries several beds of coarse sandstone or conglomerate.
		Allegheny formation.	Ca		300-350	Upper Freeport coal. Freeport limestone. Butler sandstone. Lower Freeport coal. Freeport sandstone. Upper Kittanning coal. Middle Kittanning coal. Lower Kittanning coal. Kittanning sandstone. Vanport limestone. Clarion coal and clay. Craigsville coal. Clarion sandstone. Brookville coal.	Generally 3 to 4 feet thick Limestone locally developed, 0 to 10 feet thick. Sandstone coarse and in lenses. Locally 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet thick. Coarse sandstone, locally developed, 0 to 30 feet thick. Generally thin; thickens locally into pot-like deposits and known as "pot vein." Generally thin. Locally 2 to 3 feet thick. 3 to 4 feet thick in western part. Generally thinner elsewhere. Lenses of coarse sandstone. Blue; 8 to 10 feet thick. Generally present and overlain by iron ore. Coal thin and worthless. Clay 0 to 6 feet thick and valuable. Thin and worthless. Coarse and massive sandstone, locally developed, 0 to 25 feet thick. Generally worthless. Locally workable.	Shale, sandstone, fire clay, and coal beds. Shale predominates. Sandstone is generally thin bedded and shaly, but in places is coarse and massive. Several valuable coal beds. Fire clay is generally present and of great value. Iron ore and limestone valuable.
		Pottsville formation.	Cpv		140	Homewood sandstone. Mercer shale. Connoquenessing sandstone.	Generally coarse; 20 to 30 feet thick. Shale with coal, limestone, and clay, 40 feet thick. Flint and plastic clay locally 8 to 13 feet thick and valuable. Coarse and heavy; 40 to 50 feet thick.	Coarse, siliceous sandstone or conglomerate, sometimes massive, with intermediate shale carrying clay and coal.
		UNCONFORMITY						
	MISSISSIPPIAN		Pocono formation.	Cpo		225 +	Burgoon (Mountain or Big Injun) sandstone.	

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