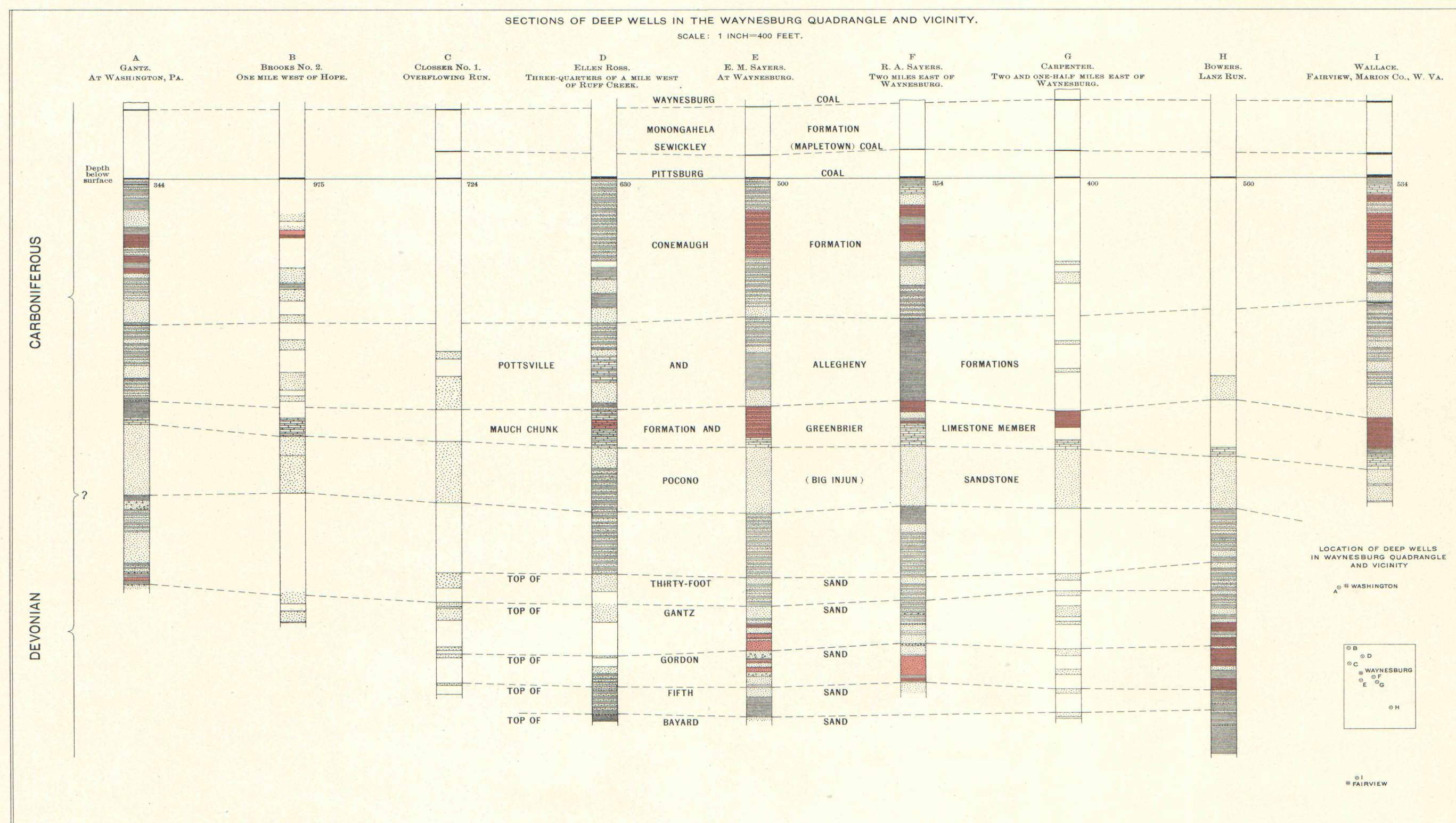


COLUMNAR SECTION

GENERALIZED SECTION FOR THE WAYNESBURG QUADRANGLE							
SCALE: 1 INCH=200 FEET.							
SYSTEM	SERIES	FORMATION NAME.	SYMBOL.	COLUMNAR SECTION.	THICKNESS IN FEET.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	CHARACTER AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.
CARBONIFEROUS	PERMIAN ?	Greene formation.	Cg		450±		Shales and shaly sandstone without distinctive traceable features.
		Washington formation.	Cw		400±	Upper Washington limestone. Jollytown limestone. Jollytown coal. Washington coal. Waynesburg "B" coal. Waynesburg "A" coal. Waynesburg sandstone.	Blue to black limestone, weathering white. Well developed in northern half of quadrangle. Of good quality. Burned for making fertilizer. Iron-stained limestone; persistent, but of no value. Thin and unimportant. Persistent bed, too badly broken by partings to be of value. Persistent, but too thin to be of value. Thin bed, generally of good quality. Coarse sandstone. Usually separated from Waynesburg coal by a few feet of shale.
	PENNSYLVANIAN	Monongahela formation.	Cm		370±	Waynesburg coal. Uniontown coal. Benwood limestone. Sewickley (Mapletown) coal. Redstone coal. Pittsburg sandstone. Pittsburg coal.	Persistent bed. Four to 6 feet of coal. Mined for local use. Thin and unimportant. Blue limestone and calcareous shale beds. Persistent bed. Best developed on Dunkard Creek, where it is 5 feet thick. Thin bed of no value. Persistent, but variable in thickness. Shaly in places. Six to 9 feet of available coal of great value.
						GENERAL CHARACTER OF FORMATIONS.	
						These formations, with the exception of the Waynesburg sandstone at the base and a heavy sandstone above the Upper Washington limestone, are soft and shaly. Contain a number of coal beds, which are generally thin and unimportant.	
						The most important coal-bearing formation of southwestern Pennsylvania. The rocks are decidedly calcareous, but beds of sandstone develop locally and become prominent members of the formation.	



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