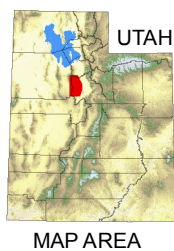
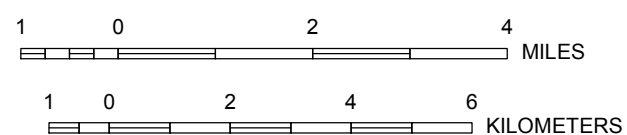


Explanation

Hydrostratigraphic units modified from Hurlow, 2004, table 4.

- Qf** Quaternary, fine grained – unconsolidated lacustrine silt and clay.
- Qc** Quaternary, coarse grained – unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium, alluvial fans, eolian sand, and lacustrine sand and gravel. Includes glacial deposits in the Quirrh Mountains and some late Tertiary to early Quaternary coarse grained deposits.
- Tv** Tertiary volcanic rocks – younger basalt, Oligocene and Eocene intrusive rocks and flow breccias.
- Tsl** Tertiary Salt Lake Formation – predominantly weakly consolidated mudstone.
- Tsp** Tertiary Soldiers Pass Formation – Basaltic brecciated lava with coeval lacustrine limestone and claystone, intermediate lava flows and rhyolitic ash-flow tuff with abundant pumice fragments.
- IPo** Pennsylvanian Quirrh Group sedimentary rock aquifer composed of interbedded sandstone, limestone, quartzite and minor mudstone. Formations include Bingham Mine, Butterfield Peaks, and West Canyon Limestone.
- PMmc** Pennsylvanian to Mississippian Manning Canyon Shale – shale aquitard.
- Mgb** Mississippian Great Blue Limestone, undivided – upper and lower parts are fractured limestone aquifers; middle and lowest 100 feet are aquitards.
- MDSO** Middle Paleozoic carbonate aquifer: Mississippian, Devonian, Silurian and Ordovician limestone, dolomite and interbedded quartzite. Formations include Humbug, Deseret Limestone, Gardison Limestone, Fitchville, Pinyon Peak, Victoria, Ophongha. Lower Ophongha may be an aquitard.
- Cu** Cambrian fractured limestone and dolomite aquifer, undivided.
- Co** Cambrian Ophir Formation – shale aquitard
- CpCu** Cambrian to pre-Cambrian quartzite aquifer, undivided. Formations include Tintic Quartzite and Big Cottonwood Formation.
- Water body
- Anticline – showing plunge direction dashed where concealed or inferred
- Syncline – showing plunge direction dashed where concealed or inferred
- Normal fault – bar and ball on downthrown side dashed where concealed or inferred
- Thrust fault – teeth on upper plate dashed where concealed or inferred
- Strike-slip fault or oblique slip fault – arrows show general slip direction



Geology modified from Hurlow, 2004
Basemap from USGS 1:100,000 topographic map
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927
Spheroid: Clarke 1866
Cartography: Rich Emerson

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