### GEOLOGIC SETTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geologic Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qya</td>
<td>Younger alluvium. Unconsolidated clay and moderately to well sorted sand, and gravel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qyf</td>
<td>Younger fan deposits. Unconsolidated, poorly to moderately sorted gravel, sand, silt, and mud flow debris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qoa</td>
<td>Older alluvium. Unconsolidated, generally weathered gravel, sand, silt and clay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qbb</td>
<td>Black Mountain Basalt of Hulin (1925). Flows of extrusive olivine basalt, vesicular to dense.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tr</td>
<td>Ricardo Formation. Moderately to highly compacted siltstone, sandstone, limestone, clay, shale, opal-chert, conglomerate, and tuff.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tb</td>
<td>Basalt. Lava flows and intrusions into the Ricardo and other Pliocene formations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tav</td>
<td>Volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Andesite flow breccia in Ricardo Formation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tg</td>
<td>Goler Formation of Dibblee (1952). Arkosic sandstone, clay, shale, and conglomerate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pTu</td>
<td>Basement complex. Undifferentiated plutonic, hypabyssal, and metamorphic rocks of pre-Tertiary age.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Structural Unit

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<tr>
<th>Structural Unit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Nevada Fault Zone</td>
<td>A major normal fault zone that forms the boundary between the Sierra Nevada and the Indian Wells Valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest-southeast trending faults</td>
<td>Northwest-southeast trending normal faults and fault zones (such as the Little Lake Fault) that occur throughout Indian Wells Valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast-southwest trending fault zone</td>
<td>Northeast-southwest trending fault zone along the northwest edge of the El Paso Mountains inferred from seismic data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>