



## GEOLOGIC SETTING

<u>Geologic Units</u>	<u>Description</u> <sup>1</sup>
Qya	Younger alluvium. Unconsolidated clay and moderately to well sorted sand, and gravel.
Qyf	Younger fan deposits. Unconsolidated, poorly to moderately sorted gravel, sand, silt, and mud flow debris.
Ql	Landslide deposits. Common in the El Paso Mountains.
Qoa	Older alluvium. Unconsolidated, generally weathered gravel, sand, silt and clay.
Qbb	Black Mountain Basalt of Hulin (1925) <sup>2</sup> . Flows of extrusive olivine basalt, vesicular to dense.
Tr	Ricardo Formation. Moderately to highly compacted siltstone, sandstone, limestone, clay, shale, opal-chert, conglomerate, and tuff.
Tb	Basalt. Lava flows and intrusions into the Ricardo and other Pliocene formations.
Tav	Volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Andesite flow breccia in Ricardo Formation.
Tg	Goler Formation of Dibblee (1952) <sup>3</sup> . Arkosic sandstone, clay, shale, and conglomerate.
pTu	Basement complex. Undifferentiated plutonic, hypabyssal, and metamorphic rocks of pre-Tertiary age.
<u>Structural Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>
Sierra Nevada Fault Zone	A major normal fault zone that forms the boundary between the Sierra Nevada and the Indian Wells Valley.
Northwest-southeast trending faults	Northwest-southeast trending normal faults and fault zones (such as the Little Lake Fault) that occur throughout Indian Wells Valley.
Northeast-southwest trending fault zone	Northeast-southwest trending fault zone along the northwest edge of the El Paso Mountains inferred from seismic data <sup>4</sup> .