
Loess (windblown silt); Lacustrine deposits; within early to late Wisconsin glacial cycles; Upper Missouri Valley; predominantly medium- to coarse-grained sand to gravelly sand; may include silty or clayey zones; poor to well-sorted sands; thick beded or massive; up to 150-feet thick; shown on map.

Quaternary deposits (cross sections only)

- Loess (windblown silt)
- Lacustrine deposits
- Within early to late Wisconsin glacial cycles
- Upper Missouri Valley
- Predominantly medium- to coarse-grained sand to gravelly sand
- May include silty or clayey zones
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- Shown on map
The methods for construction of drift thickness and conversion factor, $c(s)$, for the Cahokia Formation (sandy facies) from western Illinois, graphic reclassification of deposits of the Wisconsin Episode, Lake Michigan basin, and the North-Central Section of the Geological Society of America: Illinois State Report 30977. The Berry Clay Member was deposited as a result of glacial outwash from the Wisconsin Episode, Lake Michigan, and the Wisconsin Upland. The terminal till border is located in St. Clair County. The elevation of the bedrock surface ranges from 280 to 300 feet asl in the Millstadt area. The subsurface distribution of the Illinois Episode Petersburg Silt (mainly lacustrine), as well as the pre-Illinois Episode Hark and Petersburg, are both present. Contact layers, such as diamicton, massive silt, or other fine-grained sediment, are indicative of eolian deposition. The elevation of the bedrock surface ranges from 280 to 300 feet asl in the Millstadt area.