TYPICAL EXPOSURE OF THE DOLOMITIC GRAINSTONE FOUND IN THE "UPPER" UNIT: FIG. 4

A. Bayles Formation (0 to 2 feet) Sand, siltstone, and black shale, in order from bottom to top. The Bayles Formation (Fig. 1) consists of a lower interval of greenish gray, shelly, sandy conglomerate containing pebbles of quartzite, chert, and other detrital rocks. The upper portion consists of light gray to yellowish-brown, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale.

B. Carbondale Formation (0 to 10 feet) Sand, siltstone, and black shale. The Carbondale Formation contains a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale.

C. Treadway Formation (0 to 2 feet) Sand, siltstone, and black shale. The Treadway Formation consists of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale.

D. Galena Formation (0 to 3 feet) Sand, siltstone, and black shale. The Galena Formation consists of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale.

E. Burlington Formation (0 to 10 feet) Sand, siltstone, and black shale. The Burlington Formation consists of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained sandstone that grades upward into a black shale.

F. Burlington-Keokuk Limestone, undifferentiated (150 to 200 feet) Dolomite to dolomitic limestone. The Burlington-Keokuk Limestone consists of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite.

G. Cedar Valley-Wapsipinicon Formations (150 to 160 feet) Shown in brownish gray limestone. The Cedar Valley-Wapsipinicon Formations consist of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite.

H. Subsurface Only

I. Subsurface Only

J. Subsurface Only

K. Subsurface Only

L. Subsurface Only

M. Subsurface Only

N. Subsurface Only

O. Subsurface Only

P. Subsurface Only

Q. Subsurface Only

R. Subsurface Only

S. Subsurface Only

T. Subsurface Only

U. Subsurface Only

V. Subsurface Only

W. Subsurface Only

X. Subsurface Only

Y. Subsurface Only

Z. Subsurface Only

Figure 1: Exposure of the Mississippi River drainage. The Mississippi River drainage is shown in brownish gray limestone. The Mississippi River drainage consists of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite.

Figure 2: Exposure of the Illinois River drainage. The Illinois River drainage is shown in brownish gray limestone. The Illinois River drainage consists of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite.

Figure 3: Exposure of the Iowa River drainage. The Iowa River drainage is shown in brownish gray limestone. The Iowa River drainage consists of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite.

Figure 4: Exposure of the Wisconsin River drainage. The Wisconsin River drainage is shown in brownish gray limestone. The Wisconsin River drainage consists of a lower unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite, and an upper unit of light gray, fine-grained dolomite.