

### Structural Cross-Section Legend

#### Stratigraphic Column

QUAT.	Quaternary Deposits: Un differentiated fluvial and eolian deposits.
TERTIARY	Younger Tertiary Rocks: Un differentiated fluvial and volcanic deposits.
	Denver Basin Group Sequence D2: Terrestrial deposits sourced by alluvial fans, coarse-grained arkosic facies are shaded yellow; fine-grained overbank deposits are shaded pink. Coarse-grained deposits dominate the west side of the basin in a similar fashion to the underlying fans.
PALEOGENE	Denver Basin Group Sequence D1: Terrestrial deposits sourced by alluvial fans, coarse-grained arkosic and andesitic, or mixed, facies are shaded yellow; fine-grained overbank deposits are shaded dark brown, coarse-grained overbank deposits are shaded lighter brown. Basal Anisopore Conglomerate and andesitic. Fluvial Formation are tan.
	Laramie Formation: Terrestrial coastal plain deposits. Shale is shaded green, fluvial sand lenses are shaded yellow. Coal is common near the base.
CRETACEOUS	Fox Hills Sandstone: Beach to lower shoreface deposits. Fine-grained sands intertongue with the Laramie Formation above and the marine Pierre Shale below.
	Pierre Shale: Marine shale with occasional marine sand and silt.

#### Geologic Boundaries

—	Conformable Boundary
~	Unconformable Boundary
- - -	Intermediate Boundary

#### Geophysical Log Traces and Completion Details

Well identification: DWR permit number for water wells, DWR Unique Well Identification for un-permitted wells, PS number for Bijou Creek exploration boreholes, and API number for oil and gas wells.

Deep Resistivity (MHOS)  
LINEAR SCALE 0-100 CUTOFF = 8.00

Shallow Resistivity (MHOS)  
LINEAR SCALE 0-100 CUTOFF = 8.00

Resistance (MM)  
LINEAR SCALE 0-100 CUTOFF = 25

Completed interval from Division of Water Resources well records

A vertical line indicates wells without digitized log traces used for depth control at cross-section edges

#### Note on Facies Correlations

Coarser-grained clastic facies, as interpreted from higher resistivity values on the well logs, have been given solid yellow shading. In places where coarser-grained facies are laterally correlative, the solid yellow shading was extended to between neighboring wells to indicate lateral continuity. These can be individual clastic beds and lenses, or thicker intervals of amalgamated, coarse-grained facies. In the cases where no obvious lateral correlation could be made between adjoining wells, individual sand bodies were drawn in as solid yellow lens-shaped polygons, centered on the log track. It is important to note that horizontal dimension is not implied by the polygon size. The areas between wells are filled with transparent lens-shaped polygons to show inferred clastic lenses of variable thicknesses and correlation lengths that can be present at any depth.

### Surface Mapped Geologic Units of the Dawson Group

T3a	Dawson Arkose (Thorson, 2011)
Td	Dawson Arkose: arkosic sandstone and claystone facies (Bryant et al., 1981)
Tkd	Denver Formation (Thorson, 2011)
Tkd	Dawson Arkose: fine-grained sandstone, shale, and lignite facies (Bryant et al., 1981)

### Location Map

