**Geologic Column and Unit Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Rock Unit</th>
<th>Lithology/Mineralogy</th>
<th>Texture/Association</th>
<th>Economic Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pro-Archean (Precambrian)</td>
<td>Shoshonite granite</td>
<td>rocks, clays, sandstone,</td>
<td>igneous rocks,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archean</td>
<td>Blackstone gneiss</td>
<td>gneiss, quartzites,</td>
<td>metamorphic rocks,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro-Archean (Precambrian)</td>
<td>Lower Palaeozoic</td>
<td>dolomites, shales, sandstones,</td>
<td>sedimentary rocks,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambrian</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>coal seams,</td>
<td>coal reserves,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Oil and Gas**: Occurs in sedimentary rocks, particularly in areas with a history of tectonic activity and faulting. Sedimentary rocks such as shales and sandstones are common reservoirs for oil and gas. Coal seams can also be a target for coalbed methane extraction.
- **Metalliferous Deposits**: Often found in sedimentary rocks, particularly in areas with a history of tectonic activity and faulting. Sedimentary rocks such as shales and sandstones are common hosting formations for metallic minerals.

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- **Alluvium**: Deposits of sand, gravel, and clay, generally deposited in river basins or floodplains. These deposits are typically unconsolidated and can be found in river valleys.
- **Clay**: Fine, platy particles, generally found in swamps, marshes, and coastal areas. Clay deposits are often used in construction and agriculture.
- **Sand**: Particles between 0.0625 and 2 mm in diameter, typically found in dry areas. Sand deposits are common in dunes, beaches, and riverbeds.
- **Gravel**: Larger particles, between 2 and 64 mm in diameter, generally found in areas with a history of erosion. Gravel deposits are common in riverbeds and streambeds.
- ** till**: Deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel, generally found in areas with a history of glacial activity. Till deposits are common in areas covered by glaciers.
- **Boulder**: Large, rounded rocks, generally found in areas with a history of glacial activity. Boulder deposits are common in areas covered by glaciers.
- **Glacial till**: Deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel, generally found in areas with a history of glacial activity. Glacial till deposits are common in areas covered by glaciers.
- **Glacial drift**: Deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel, generally found in areas with a history of glacial activity. Glacial drift deposits are common in areas covered by glaciers.
- **Glacial lake**: Deposition of clay, silt, sand, and gravel, generally found in areas with a history of glacial activity. Glacial lake deposits are common in areas covered by glaciers.

**References**

- **Mineralogy**: Geological Society of China, 2002.