<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>ROCK UNIT</th>
<th>LITHOLOGY</th>
<th>THICKNESS WHERE KNOWN</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recent</td>
<td>Alluvium</td>
<td>Gravel and clay</td>
<td>0-1 m</td>
<td>Gravelly material, some river deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pliocene</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Gravel and sand</td>
<td>1-5 m</td>
<td>Glacial drift deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eocene</td>
<td>Paratethyan</td>
<td>Sandstone and shale</td>
<td>10-20 m</td>
<td>Formed in shallow marine environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oligocene</td>
<td>Mountain Range</td>
<td>Granite</td>
<td>30-50 m</td>
<td>Intrusive igneous rock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GSL-01 Column

**MANCHURIAN SEQUENCE ONLY**

- **Recent Alluvium**: Gravel and clay varied in thickness from 0-1 m to 3-5 m. These deposits are typically found in river valleys and floodplains.
- **Pliocene Beach**: Gravel and sand deposits, with thickness ranging from 1-5 m, form along coastal areas.
- **Eocene Paratethyan**: Sandstone and shale, with a thickness of 10-20 m, were deposited in a shallow marine environment.
- **Oligocene Mountain Range**: Granite, with a thickness of 30-50 m, formed as intrusive igneous rock.

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**Refereces**


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**Diagram**

1. **Recent Alluvium**: Gravel and clay spread along the margins of the sea and rivers, forming a varied thickness deposit.
2. **Pliocene Beach**: Gravel and sand deposits accumulate along the coastline, ranging from 1-5 m in thickness.
3. **Eocene Paratethyan**: Sandstone and shale deposits form in a shallow marine environment, with a thickness of 10-20 m.
4. **Oligocene Mountain Range**: Granite, an intrusive igneous rock, forms with a thickness of 30-50 m.

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**Notes**

- The Recent Alluvium is composed of gravel and clay, which varies in thickness from 0-1 m to 3-5 m, typically found in river valleys and floodplains.
- The Pliocene Beach consists of gravel and sand deposits along the coastline, with a thickness ranging from 1-5 m.
- The Eocene Paratethyan deposits are composed of sandstone and shale, formed in a shallow marine environment with a thickness of 10-20 m.
- The Oligocene Mountain Range granite forms an intrusive igneous rock, with a thickness of 30-50 m.