

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF GEOLOGY
OPEN-FILE REPORT 257
GEOLOGIC MAP
of the
COLLINSVILLE QUADRANGLE

Lauderdale County, Mississippi

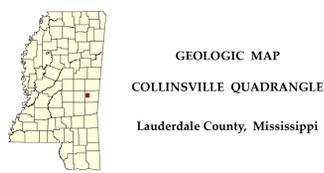


Geology by David E. Thompson, RPG

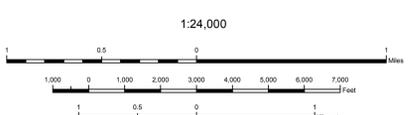
2013

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- QUATERNARY**
HOLOGENE
- Qal** ALLUVIUM
Sand, flood plain sands, and silts.
- ZILPHA and WINONA FORMATIONS**
- Twin-Tz**
Zilpha - Clay, gray to brownish black, carbonaceous to lignitic, weathers light gray to reddish pink to white, massive and homogeneous or interbedded to interlaminated with silt and sand, gray to light olive gray, quartzose, micaceous, carbonaceous, locally glauconitic, concretionary siderite and limonite; near surface exposures may exhibit jointing with selenitic or limonite infilling. The thickness is variable from a few feet to 60 feet.
Winona - Sand, gray to green, weathers very light gray to reddish orange or dark red, fine- to coarse-grained, quartzose, micaceous, typically glauconitic to very glauconitic, carbonaceous, silty, locally fossiliferous with thin marine shell beds and prints. Surface exposures commonly weather to distinctive contorted, concretionary, limonitic sandstone and sandy ironstone; concretionary siderite, especially near top. Approximately 60 feet thick.
The maximum thickness of the Zilpha-Winona interval is approximately 120 feet, however only the lower 70 feet or so are exposed in the southwestern region of the quadrangle.
- TERTIARY**
Eocene
- Tbc** TALLAHATTA FORMATION
Basic City Member
Clay, silt, claystone, and quartzitic siltstone and sandstone, olive gray to brownish gray, weathers yellowish gray to very light gray or white, carbonaceous with leaf and plant impressions, fecal structures are common, locally exhibits marine fossil prints, near surface exposures may exhibit jointing with limonite infilling; claystones typically weather to light gray and brittle rock with a subconchoidal fracture; interbedded to interlaminated with sand, gray to very light gray, weathers pale yellowish orange to reddish orange, very fine- to medium-grained, unconsolidated, massive to cross-bedded, quartzose, micaceous, carbonaceous, pyritic; also greenish yellow to buff, fine-grained, semi-consolidated, siliceous, glauconitic, and silty. The base is marked by a sandy interval, approximately 20 feet thick, which in outcrop exposures may exhibit quartzitic sandstone characteristics. Unconsolidated sands in the upper 20 feet or so are termed the Nesbota Sand Member. The total thickness is approximately 220 feet. Additionally, the unit thins to as little as 100 feet in areas of the quadrangle due to apparent overlap of marine Winona lithologies.
- Quaternary**
- Tmr** MERIDIAN SAND
Sand, gray to very light gray, weathers yellowish gray to reddish orange, very fine- to very coarse-grained, typically fining upward, quartzose, micaceous, locally carbonaceous and/or glauconitic, pyritic, interbedded to interlaminated with silt, siltstone, and clay, dark gray to white, carbonaceous; the upper beds are typically silty or argillaceous. Locally, and especially in down-dip exposures, the Meridian Sand is very thin and limited to a few feet in thickness. The thickness is approximately 60 feet. Unconformity at base. The Meridian Sand constitutes the upper portion of the Meridian/Upper Wilcox Aquifer.
- Tertiary**
- Th** HATCHETIGBEE FORMATION
Sand, gray to light gray, weathers reddish orange to pale yellowish orange, very fine- to very coarse-grained, quartzose, micaceous, pyritic, clay clast conglomeratic; interbedded to interlaminated with clay, gray to brownish gray, weathers very light gray to white, silty, carbonaceous to lignitic, especially argillaceous in the upper beds of the formation; lignitic. The basal 150 feet or so are equivalent to the Bashi Formation of east-central Mississippi. The Bashi interval contains at least three distinct greensand marl intervals, with the most notable being the uppermost; a fossiliferous, boulder-bearing horizon at Meridian (designated by a dashed-line on the geologic map).
Sand, gray to light gray, weathers reddish orange to pale yellowish orange, very fine- to very coarse-grained, quartzose, glauconitic, micaceous, carbonaceous, slightly pyritic, locally exhibits fossil prints and/or calcareous fossil remains, commonly weathers to large, limonitic, concretionary masses. The uppermost, fossiliferous, boulder-bearing interval is thought to mark the Paleocene/Eocene unconformity. The greensand marls are typically bounded by silt, clay, or lignite lithologies. The total thickness of the Hatchetigbee interval is approximately 260 feet. The Hatchetigbee Formation constitutes the basal portion of the Meridian/Upper Wilcox Aquifer.
- Quaternary**
- Ttu** TUSCAHOMA FORMATION
Sand, dark greenish gray to light gray, weathers reddish orange to pale yellowish orange, very fine- to coarse-grained, quartzose, micaceous, carbonaceous, slightly glauconitic. Interbedded to interlaminated with clay and silt, light olive gray to brownish black, weathers to various shades of red, gray, brown, or white; lignite, contains Red Hills Mine equivalent lignite seams H through L, along with several stratigraphically higher upper Tuscahoma lignite seams. Total thickness is approximately 430 feet, however only the upper 40 or 50 feet are exposed northeastern region of the quadrangle.
- Paleocene**
- F-1** Drill-hole locality and identification number



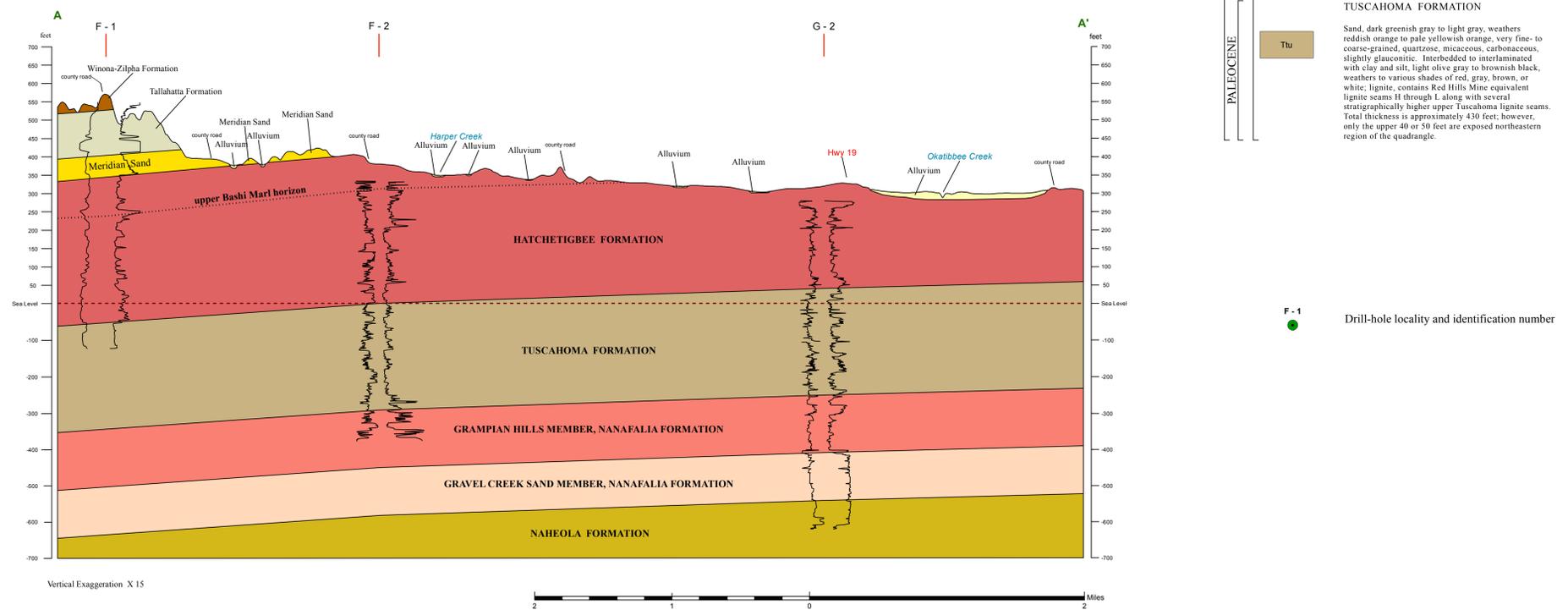
GEOLOGIC MAP
COLLINSVILLE QUADRANGLE
Lauderdale County, Mississippi



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Geology field checked in 2012 using the PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum, Contour Interval 20 feet and supplemental contour interval 10 feet, Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1983 North American datum, GRS80 spheroid, 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator 1983 datum grid ticks, zone 16, shown in red, January 2013, magnetic north declination in quadrangle center is 1°27' west of true north, changing by 0"16' west per year.
Sources: The base map is derived from the Digital 2012 USTOPO; contour Mylar separate of the USGS 1983 topographic quadrangle; Public Land Survey System from Mississippi Automated Resource Information System (MARIS), 1:24,000 scale. Declination, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
Geographic Information System by Daniel W. Morse. MDEQ does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the source data. Geologic maps are only a guide to current understanding and do not eliminate the need for detailed investigations of specific sites for specific purposes.
This map was produced by the Mississippi Office of Geology in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, National Geologic Mapping Program, under STATEMAP grant #G12AC20232.

Structural Cross-Section of the Collinsville 7.5-Minute Geologic Quadrangle



Vertical Exaggeration X 15

