**INTRODUCTION**

Quaternary deposits in the St. Mary's quadrangle are part of the Columbia Plateau, which is considered by many specialists to be an eroded continental ice sheet that once covered much of the Western United States. The area is characterized by several drainage systems that are associated with uplifts of the Rocky Mountains and the Columbia Plateau. The western boundary of this study area is defined by the Lemhi River and the eastern boundary by the Ash Creek River. The northern boundary is the Clark Fork River, and the southern boundary is the St. Mary River. The study area is located in the South Idaho Geologic Province, which is characterized by a series of east-west-trending fault systems that extend across the state of Idaho. The area is also characterized by a series of east-west-trending fault systems that extend across the state of Idaho, which are associated with the uplift of the Rocky Mountains and the Columbia Plateau. The study area is located in the South Idaho Geologic Province, which is characterized by a series of east-west-trending fault systems that extend across the state of Idaho. The area is also characterized by a series of east-west-trending fault systems that extend across the state of Idaho, which are associated with the uplift of the Rocky Mountains and the Columbia Plateau.