<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lithology</th>
<th>Depth to top</th>
<th>Top of section</th>
<th>Formation group</th>
<th>Thickness</th>
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<td>50 ft</td>
<td>70 ft</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Depositional environment: deltaic, fluvial, coastal, marine.
- Sedimentary characteristics: cross-bedding, ripple marks, fossils.
- Lithological associations: clastics, carbonates, evaporites.

**Lithology Characterization:**
- Sandstone: coarse to fine, well-sorted, cross-bedded.
- Limestone: bioclastic, calcareous, fossiliferous.
- Mudstone: fine-grained, organic-rich, fossiliferous.

**Formation Identification:**
- Mississippian, Pliocene, Pleistocene.

**Sectional Analysis:**
- Stratigraphic correlation between units.
- Facies analysis for environmental reconstruction.

**Geophysical Observations:**
- Resistivity, density, magnetic susceptibility variations.

**Logging Methods:**
- Gamma-ray, neutron, density logging.

**Interpretation:**
- Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, major unconformities, regional trends.

**Subsurface Characteristics:**
- Porosity, permeability, fluid content.
- Faulting, folding, diagenetic alterations.

**References:**
- Smith et al. (2018), Paleogeographic maps, geological sections.
- Jones (2019), Sedimentary facies analysis, paleoecological reconstruction.

**Data Source:**
- Core samples, seismic data, well logs.