The Trinity Group (Lower Cretaceous) - The Trinity is comprised of sand, gravel, silt, limestone, shale, and evaporite deposits. The upper part of the Trinity Group is mostly fine-grained, cross-bedded sand, usually weathered to reddish color. Marginal marine fossils are rare from the Trinity Group. Members exposed include the Dierks Limestone Lentil, Upchurch and the Stanley. The base of the Trinity is conformably on the Stanley and was deposited in a deep marine environment.

The Stanley Formation (Mississippian) - The Stanley is composed predominantly of grayish-black to brownish-gray siltstone, with lesser amounts of sandstone and shale. The formation is more porous and brown. Most of the formation is composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, with subordinate clay, siltstone, and shale. The formation is typically fine-grained, and is often cross-bedded. The Stanley is Late Mississippian (Chesterian) as indicated by conodonts and plant fossils. The formation was deposited in a deep marine environment.

Mineral Commodities
- Antimony
- Crushed Stone
- Lead
- Zinc

References