### Administrative Record

FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY, GALLUP, NEW MEXICO

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Drilling and Testing of Well 69, Fort Wingate Army Depot, McKinley County, New Mexico Open File Report

J. W. Mercer and E. G. Lappala U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with Fort Wingate Army Depot

November 1971



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Albuquerque, New Mexico



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McKinley County, New Mexico

Ву

Jerry W. Mercer and Eric G. Lappala

### Open-file report

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### Contents

	Page
Introduction	6
Location of the well	9
Well construction	10
Aquifer testing	13
Analysis of aquifer-test data	14
Chemical quality of water	20
Summary and conclusions	22
References cited	23

### Illustrations

	Page
Figure 1Map showing location of well 69 on	
Fort Wingate Army Depot, McKinley County,	
New Mexico	7
2A,Gamma logIr	pocket
2BNeutron logIr	pocket
3AAcoustic velocity logIr	pocket
3BInduction logIn	pocket
4Diagram showing construction details of	
well 69, Fort Wingate Army Depot	11
5Graph showing drawdown in the observation	
well (well 68) during pumping of well 69,	
October 2-5, 1970	15
6.—Graph showing depth to water in the pumped	
well (well 69) during recovery period	16
7Graph showing depth to water in the	
observation well (well 68) during recovery	
period	17

### Tables

	Page
Table 1Summary record of well 69, Fort Wingate	
Army Depot	12
2.—Hydraulic properties of the Glorieta Sandstone	
determined from pumping test,	
October 2-5, 1970	18
3.—Chemical analysis of water from well 69	21

### Appendix

	Page
Appendix ASample-description log of well 69,	
Fort Wingate Army Depot, McKinley County,	
New Mexico	24

Drilling and testing of well 69, Fort Wingate Army Depot,

McKinley County, New Mexico

Ву

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#### Introduction

Fort Wingate Army Depot requested that the U.S. Geological Survey give technical assistance in drilling and testing a new production well. This technical assistance was given in close cooperation with Mr. Don M. Coulter, Engineering Department, Fort Wingate Army Depot, who supervised the engineering aspects of well drilling and construction.

The only aquifer beneath the depot known to yield sufficient water to be considered as a supply source is the Glorieta Sandstone of Permian age. This aquifer has been tapped by several wells on the depot grounds; however, only one well (well 68, fig. 1) yielded an adequate supply of water. The well flowed at the surface.

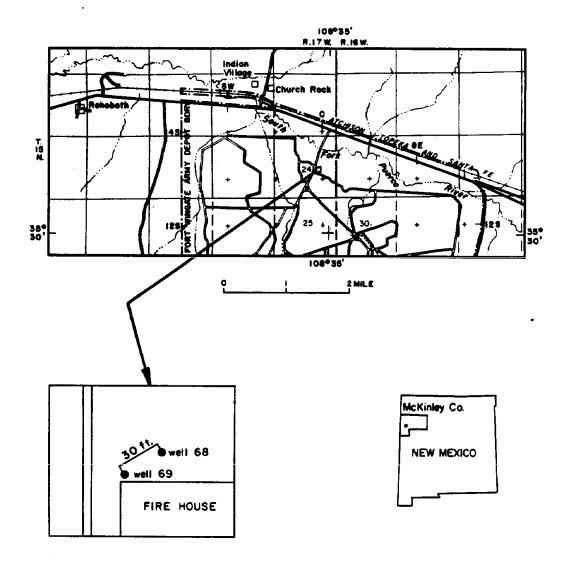


Figure 1.--Location of well 69 on Fort Wingate Army Depot,

McKinley County,

Well 68 was drilled in 1942. Examination of the well by the Geological Survey in 1968 (U.S. Geol. Survey, written communication) indicated that the casing had deteriorated and that water under artesian pressure was probably leaking into formations above the aquifer. Army officials decided to drill a new well (well 69) to replace well 68. Well 69 was drilled as close to well 68 as feasible.

### Location of the well

Well 69 (fig. 1) was drilled at Fort Wingate Army Depot in the NW\(\text{NE\(\text{LNW\(\text{LSE\(\text{L}\)}}\) sec. 24, T. 15 N., R. 17 W. (projected section) at an altitude of 6,680 feet. It is located 30 feet southwest of well 68.

### Well construction

Drilling of well 69 was begun in July 1970 by Coffey Drilling Co. of Ramah, N. Mex. A 124-inch pilot hole was drilled to a depth of 110 feet using a bentonite-base drilling mud. The pilot hole was then reamed to 20 inches and cased to 100 feet with 16-inch casing and cemented to prevent caving. A 15½-inch hole was then drilled to a depth of 1,050 feet. After gamma-ray and neutron logs were made by the U.S. Geological Survey (figs. 2A and 2B), the hole was cased to 1,037 feet with 12 3/4-inch casing and cemented. An 112-inch hole was then drilled to 1,350 feet. Acoustic velocity and induction-electric logs (figs. 3A and 3B) were made by Welex Well Service Co. for the interval from 1,028 to 1,350. After . logging, the hole was cased with 8 3/4-inch casing; slotted 8 3/4-inch casing was placed opposite the producing interval (1,100 to 1,350 feet). Construction details of the well are shown in figure 4 and a summary record of the well is given in table 1. Samples of drill cuttings were collected at 10-foot intervals and a sample-description log (Appendix A) was made.

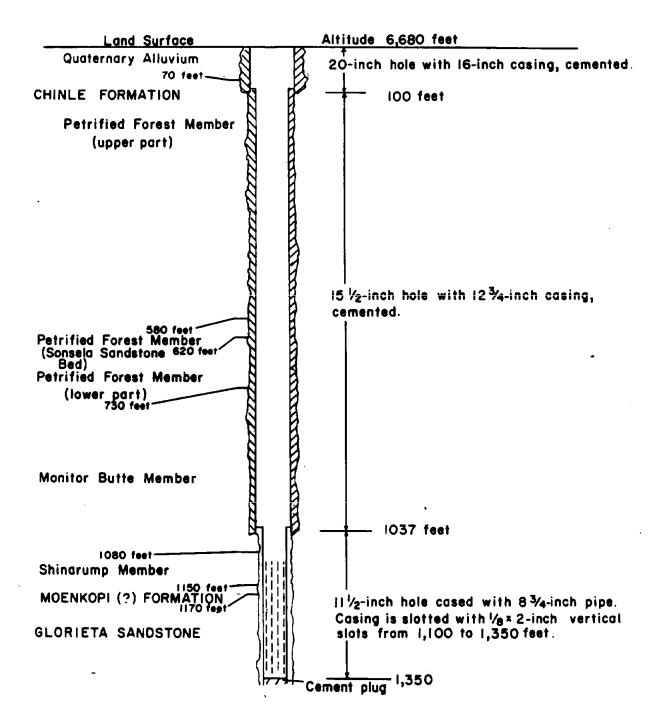


Figure 4.--Construction details of well 69, Fort Wingate Army Depot.

### Table 1.--Summary record of well 69, Fort Wingate Army Depot

Location: NW4NE4NW4SE4 sec. 24, T. 15 N., R. 17 W. (McKinley County, N. Mex.)

Altitude: 6,680 feet (ground level)

Depth drilled: 1,350 feet (driller)

Depth logged: 1,356 feet (Welex)

Date completed: September 10, 1970

Drilling contractor: Coffey Drilling Co., Ramah, N. Mex.

<u>Drilling method</u>: Hydraulic rotary

Casing and well record: From 0-100 feet, 16-inch casing; from

100-1,037 feet, 12 3/4-inch casing;

from 1,030 to 1,350 feet, 8 3/4-inch

casing.

Slotted casing from 1,100 to 1,350 feet.

Formation logs: Gamma neutron (0-1,050 feet); acoustic velocity and

induction-electric log (1,028-1,356 feet)

Water quality: Analyses in table 3

### Aquifer testing

After development of well 69 by surging and bailing, a turbine pump was installed in the well and a 72-hour aquifer-performance test was started on October 2, 1970.

Prior to pumping, the well was flowing at a rate of 33 gpm (gallons per minute). Pumping began at an average rate of 310 gpm.

Water levels were measured both in the pumped well and in an observation well (well 68) with an electric measuring line and steel tape. The pump discharge was measured with a flow meter installed in the discharge line. At the end of the test the average pumping rate was 300 gpm and the depth to water in the pumped well was 303.40 feet. At no time during the test was sand observed in water pumped from the well.

The well-head pressure in the observation well was 4 psi (pounds per square inch) prior to pumping. This is equivalent to a head of 9.24 feet above land surface. After 72 hours of pumping the water level declined to 59.40 feet below land surface.

During the recovery period the water level was again measured periodically. The pumped well (well 69) began to flow 22½ minutes after the pump was shut off. After 930 minutes of recovery the well was flowing at a rate of 23 gpm.

The observation well (well 68) began to flow 19½ minutes after pumping ceased. After 930 minutes of recovery the well-head pressure was again at 4 psi.

#### Analysis of aquifer-test data

The Glorieta Sandstone beneath Fort Wingate Army Depot is a confined, extensive aquifer. Formations above and below the Glorieta are not believed to contribute significant amounts of water to the aquifer through leakage. Consequently, the non-equilibrium method and the modified non-equilibrium method (Walton, 1970) were applied to the aquifer-test data.

A logarithmic plot of drawdown in the observation well against the distance, in feet, between the pumped well and the observation well (squared) divided by time since pumping began, in days, is shown in figure 5. Application of the non-equilibrium method to these data yields a transmissivity of 160 ft<sup>2</sup>/day and a storage coefficient of 0.0012.

Recovery of water levels in both wells is plotted against the logarithm of time since pumping started divided by time since pumping stopped in figures 6 and 7. Transmissivity determined from recovery in the pumped well is 540 ft<sup>2</sup>/day, and from recovery in the observation well is 460 ft<sup>2</sup>/day. Table 2 shows a summary of hydraulic properties determined from application of the non-equilibrium or modified non-equilibrium methods to drawdown and recovery data. All solutions yield results of the same order of magnitude but the range in values is appreciable.

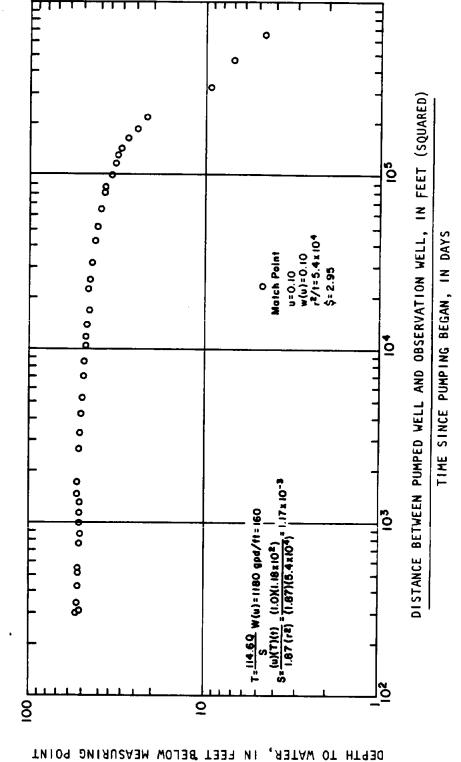
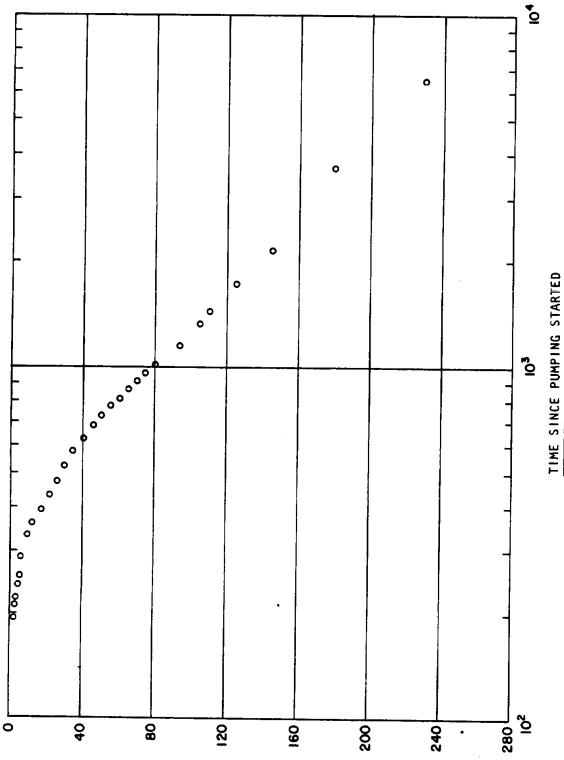


Figure 5.--Drawdown in the observation well (well 68) during pumping of well 69, October 2-5, 1970.





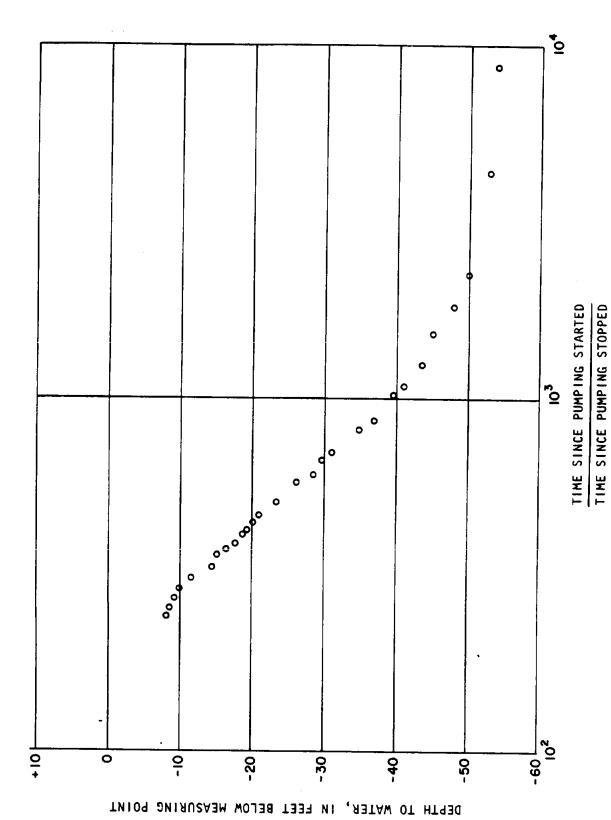


Figure 7.--Depth to water in the observation well (well 68) during recovery period.

Table 2.--Hydraulic properties of the Glorieta Sandstone determined from pumping test, October 2-5, 1970

Method of Analysis	Transmissivity (ft <sup>2</sup> /day)	Storage coefficient (dimensionless)
Nonequilibrium,		
drawdown in		
observation well	160	0.0012
Modified nonequilibrium,		
recovery in pumped well	540	
Modified nonequilibrium,		
recovery in observation		
well	460	

The inferred transmissivity of the Glorieta Sandstone determined from this test is about 400 ft<sup>2</sup>/day. The storage coefficient is about 0.001. These values can be used for projecting drawdowns at varying distances from the pumped well, and for different discharge rates and durations of pumping.

### Chemical quality of water

Analysis of water from the Glorieta Sandstone (table 3) indicates the water is high in bicarbonate and sulfate ions. The total dissolved solids of 918 mg/l (milligrams per liter) exceeds the maximum of 500 mg/l as recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service. However, in many parts of New Mexico ground-water supplies do not meet these standards and waters of higher salinity are used with no noticeable ill effects.

### Table 3,--Chemical analysis of water from well 69

# (Analyses by U.S. Geological Survey; chemical constituents in milligrams per liter)

Date of collection - October 5, 1970	
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	11 .39
Calcium as Ca	92
Magnesium as Mg	102
Sodium Na+Potassium K (calculated) .	53
Bicarbonate as HCO <sub>3</sub>	214
Carbonate as CO3	0
Sulfate as SO4	564
Chloride as Cl	1.6
Fluoride as F	.2
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	0
Dissolved solids:	
Calculated	929
Residue at 180°C	918
Total hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	650
Noncarbonate hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	474
Alkalinity as CaCO3	175
	113
Specific conductance	1,280
pH, standard units	7.7
Color, Hazen units	3
SAR	.9

### Summary and conclusions

Well 69, Fort Wingate Army Depot, was completed in 1970 at a depth of 1,350 feet. It is located in the NWANELNWASE's sec. 24, T. 15 N., R. 17 W. (projected section) at an altitude of 6,680 feet. The well produces water from the Glorieta Sandstone of Permian age and was test pumped at a rate of 300 gpm. Prior to the test, the well flowed at a rate of 33 gpm; after 72 hours of pumping the water level had declined to a depth of 303.4 feet.

During pumping of well 69 the water level in well 68, 30 feet northeast, was observed. At the end of the test the water level in well 68 had declined from a static level of 9.24 feet above land surface (4 psi well-head pressure) to a depth of 59.40 feet below land surface.

The well was completed approximately 50 feet above the base of the Glorieta Sandstone because of restricted funding. Penetration of the entire thickness of the sandstone might have resulted in a moderately increased yield of the well.

The water pumped from well 69 contained 918 mg/1 total dissolved solids. The water is hard and high in sulfate and bicarbonate ions.

### References cited

Walton, W. C., 1970, Groundwater resource evaluation: New York, McGraw-Hill, 664 p., 29 figs.

Note: Drill cuttings samples were collected at 10-foot intervals.

An effort was made to adjust sample-description log to
geophysical logs and to identify cavings and exclude them
from the description.

Color symbols in parentheses following the color of the rock are from the "Rock-Color Chart", 1963, distributed by the Geological Society of America, New York, N. Y.

Sample description by J. W. Mercer		_
	Thickness	Depth
Stratigraphic unit and material	(feet)	(feet).
Ousternary System:		

#### Alluvium:

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	- op cit
Triassic System:		(feet)
Chinle Formation:		
Petrified Forest Member (upper part):		
Claystone, pale reddish-brown (10 R 5/	/4):	
silty; calcareous; dark-gray limesto		
fragments common; minor stained quar	tz	
graing		100
Claystone, grayish-red (5 R 4/2);	00	130
silty; calcareous; contains light-		•
gray spots; white crystalline calcite	<u></u>	
and dark gray limestone fragments		•
common	30	160
Claystone, pale-red (5 R 6/2) to		100
grayish-red (5 k 4/2); silty; slightly	y	
calcareous	10	
Claystone, pale-red (5 R 6/2); silty;	10	170
slightly calcareous; grayish-pink		
(5 R 8/2) to pale-red (5 R 6/2)		
fine-grained calcareous sandstone		
common to abundant		

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (upper part) - Con	tinued:	
Sandstone, pale-red (5 R 6/2); silty;		
very fine- to fine-grained; poorly		
sorted; composed of clear to gray,		
angular, quartz grains; moderately		
cemented; slightly calcareous;		•
red claystone and gray limestone		
fragments common	_ 20	210
Siltstone, pale-red (5 R 6/2) to		
<pre>grayish-red (5 R 4/2); very sandy;</pre>		
slightly calcareous; contains		
minor mica flakes; red sandstone and	1	
claystone fragments common	. 50	260
Sandstone, pale-red (10 R 6/2) to		
grayish-orange-pink (5 YR 7/2); sili	:у;	
very fine- to fine-grained; poorly		
sorted; composed of clear to amber,		
subangular, quartz grains; moderately	,	
cemented; slightly calcareous; conta	ins	
minor mica and dark accessory miners	ıls;	
red siltstone and gray limestone fra	g-	

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (upper part) - Con	ntinued:	
Siltstone, grayish-red (10 R $4/2$ ) to		
pale-red (5 R 6/2); sandy; slightly	у	
calcareous; mica flakes and clear of	quartz	
grains common; claystone minor sand	istone	
fragments common	10	280
Sandstone, pale-pink (5 RP 8/2) to pa	ale	
<pre>red-purple (5 RP 6/2); silty; very</pre>		
fine- to fine-grained; poorly sorte	ed;	
composed of subangular to rounded,		
clear to amber, quartz grains with		
dark accessory minerals common;		

moderately cemented; slightly cal-

careous; minor white crystalline

calcite; red claystone fragments

290

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Triassic System - Continued:	(2000)	
·		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (upper part) - C	ontinued:	
Siltstone, grayish red-purple (5 RP	4/2);	
sandy; slightly calcareous; conta	ins	
mica flakes; abundant pale red-pu	rple	
(5 RP 6/2) sandstone fragments;		
red claystone fragments common	10	300
Sandstone, pale-red (5 R 6/2) to gr	ayish	
orange-pink (10 R 8/2); silty; ve	ry	
fine- to fine-grained; moderately	sorted;	
composed of angular to subrounded	, clear	
to frosted, quartz grains; minor de	ark	
accessory minerals; moderately cer	mented,	
calcarious; abundant grayish-red		
(5 R 4/2) and light olive-gray (5	Y 5/2)	
claystone	10	310
Claystone, grayish-red (10 R 4/2);	silty;	
calcareous; gray limestone and red	d silt-	
stone fragments common	20	330

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (upper part) - Co	ontinued:	
Claystone, grayish-red (10 R 4/2) to	<b>,</b>	
pale-olive (10 Y 6/2); silty; mino	or	
gray limestone and red siltstone		
fragments	10	340
Claystone, pale-red (5 R 6/2) to gra	yish-	•
red (10 R 4/2); silty; slightly ca	11-	
careous; gray limestone and red si	ltstone	
minor to common; minor pink sandst	one	
fragments; some of the claystone of	on-	
tains light colored "reduced" zone	es 40	380
Claystone, pale-red (5 R 6/2) to gra	yish-	
red (10 R 4/2); silty; calcarious;	;	
minor red siltstone; minor pale-ol	live'	
(10 Y 6/2) claystone fragments	20	400
- Claystone, pale-red (5 R 6/2) to gra	nyish-	
red (5 R 4/2); silty; very calcare	eous;	
common to abundant white to dark-g	gray,	
subangular to rounded, limestone f	frag-	
ments; red siltstone fragments com	emon;	

minor pale-olive claystone fragments - 40

	Thickness	Depth
Stratigraphic unit and material	(feet)	(feet
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (upper part) - Con	ntinued:	
Siltstone, grayish red-purple (5 RP	4/2)	
to grayish-red (10 R 4/2); clayey;		
contains rounded gray limestone		
fragments; very calcareous; red and	i	
grayish red-purple (5 RP 4/2) clays	stone	
common to abundant	10	450
Claystone, grayish red-purple (5 RP 4	/2)	
to greenish-gray (5 GY 6/1); silty;	very	
calcareous; gray to white limestone	<u>:</u>	
fragments common; minor sandstone		
fragments	10	460
Sandstone, light brownish-gray (5 YR	6/1);	
silty; very fine- to fine-grained:	poorly	
sorted; composed of subangular to r	ounded	
clear to amber, quartz grains; dark	t .	
accessory minerals common; minor mi	ca flakes;	
moderately cemented, slightly calca	reous;	
gray limestone and red claystone fr	agments	

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet
	(Teet)	(Teet
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (upper part) - Co	ntinued:	
Claystone, grayish-red (10 R 4/2) to		
pale reddish-brown (10 R 5/4); sil	ty;	
slightly calcareous; abundant ligh	t	
brownish-gray (5 YR 6/1) sandstone	;	
gray limestone fragments common	20	510
Sandstone, light brownish-gray (5 YR	6/1);	
silty; very fine- to fine-grained;	poorly	
sorted; composed of angular to sub	rounded,	
clear, quartz grains; dark accessor	ry	
minerals common; minor mica flakes	;	
moderately cemented; noncalcareous;	red	
claystone common	10	520
Claystone, grayish-red (10 R $4/2$ ) to		
grayish red-purple (5 RP 4/2); sile	ty;	
- calcareous; white to gray, angular	to sub-	
rounded limestone common to abundan	nt;	

brown sandstone common ----- 20

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (upper part) - Con	cluded:	
Claystone, grayish-red (5 R 4/2) to		
yellowish-gray (5 Y 8/1); silty;		
slightly calcareous; contains sub-		
rounded grains of yellowish-gray		
limestone; minor white crystalline		
• calcite; light-brown sandstone comm	on;	
pale-red siltstone common	30	570
Claystone, grayish red-purple (5 RP 4	/2)	
to grayish-red (10 R 4/2); silty;		
slightly calcareous; contains white		
limestone fragments; light-brown sar	ndstone	

and siltstone fragments common ---- 10

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (Sonsela Sandstone	e Bed):	
Sandstone, pinkish-gray (5 YR 8/1) to	•	
very light-gray (N 8); clayey; very	y.	
fine- to fine-grained; poorly sort	ed;	
composed of angular to subrounded,		
frosted to clear, quartz grains; mo	der-	•
ately cemented; slightly calcareous	s;	
rare dark accessory minerals; red :	silt-	
stone and claystone (cavings?) com	non - 40	620
Petrified Forest Member (lower part):		
Claystone, grayish red-purple (5 RP	4/2)	
to grayish-purple (5 P 4/2); silty	;	

contains spots of pale greenish-yellow

Chanadamahia anda anda anda a	Thickness	Depth
Stratigraphic unit and material	(feet)	(feet)
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (lower part) - Con	tinued:	
Claystone, grayish red-purple (5 RP 4	/2)	
with spots of pale yellowish-gray		
(10 Y 8/2) clay; silty; calcareous;		
minor dark-gray clay; minor grayish	_	
red siltstone; clear quartz grains		•
rare	30	690
Sandstone, yellowish-gray (5 Y 8/1) to	0	
grayish orange-pink (10 R 8.2); sil	ty;	
very fine- to medium-grained sand;		
poorly sorted; composed of angular	to	
subrounded, clear to frosted, quartz		
grains; well cemented; noncalcareous	3;	
common dark accessory minerals; mine	or	
grayish purple claystone fragments -	20	710
Claystone, grayish red-purple (5 RP 4/	<sup>'</sup> 2)	
with pale greenish-yellow (10 Y 8/2)	1	
reduced zones; silty; slightly cal-		
careous; minor quartz grains; minor	red	
siltstone	_ 10	720

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	Depth (feet)
Triassic System - Continued:		
Chinle Formation - Continued:		
Petrified Forest Member (lower part) - Con	cluded:	
Claystone, pale red-purple (5 RP 6/2)	with	
pale greenish-yellow (10 Y 8/2) re-		
duced zones; silty; slightly calcar	eous;	
contains minor, amber, quartz grains	10	730
Monitor Butte Member:		•
Claystone, grayish-red (10 R 4/2) to		
moderate reddish-brown (10 R 4/6);		
silty; calcareous; some fragments		
contain very fine-grained, amber,		
quartz grains; red siltstone		
common	60	790
Claystone, grayish red-purple (5 RP	4/2)	
to grayish-red (10R 4/2); silty; ca	al-	

careous; contains some fragments of

red siltstone common; minor mica

pale greenish-yellow (10 Y 8/2) grayish-

flakes; minor brown sandstone ----- 90

880

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness	•
Triassic System - Continued:	(feet)	(feet)
Chinle Formation - Continued		
Monitor Butte Member - Continued:		
Siltstone, dark reddish-brown (10 R 3	3/4)	
to grayish-red (10 R 4/2); slightly	,	
calcareous; abundant grayish-red		
claystone fragments	20	900
Claystone, moderate reddish-brown		•
(10 R 4/6) to grayish-red (10 R 4/2	);	
silty; very calcareous; reddish-bro	wn	
siltstone common	20	920
Claystone, grayish-red (5 R 4/2); sil	ty;	
light-gray (N 7) clay fragments		
common; very calcareous; minor redd	ish-	
brown siltstone	20	940
Claystone, variegated grayish red-		
purple (5 RP 4/2), grayish-purple		
_ (5 P 4/2), grayish-red (10 R 4/2),		
and light-gray (N 6); silty; cal-		
careous; reddish-brown siltstone		
fragments common; minor gray lime-		
stone fragments	- 80	1,020

Stratigraphic unit and material	Thickness (feet)	•
Triassic System - Continued:	(1000)	(1000)
Chinle Formation - Continued		
Monitor Butte Member - Concluded		
Claystone, medium light-gray (N 6) to		
grayish red-purple (5 RP 4/2); silt		
	• •	
calcareous; minor grayish-red silt-		
stone	•	1,050
Claystone, medium light-gray (N 6) to		•
medium gray (N 5); slightly cal-		
careous; minor grayish red-purple		
siltstone	10	1,060
Claystone, grayish red-purple (5 RP 4	/2)	
to grayish-purple (5 P 4/2); silty;		
slightly calcareous	20	1,080
Shinarump Member:		
Claystone, grayish-purple (5 P 4/2);		
silty; slightly calcareous; grayish	_	
pink (4 R 8/2) sandstone common to		
abundant; silty; very fine-grained,		
moderately sorted; composed of sub-		
angular to subrounded, clear, quartz		
grains; moderately cemented; non-		
calcareous	20	1,100
37		

	Thickness	Depth
Stratigraphic unit and material	(feet)	(feet)

Triassic System - Continued:

Chinle Formation - Concluded:

Shinarump Member - Concluded:

Sandstone, grayish-pink (5 R 8/2) to white (N 9); medium to very coarse sand; moderately sorted; composed of subangular to rounded, clear to amber, quartz grains; moderately cemented, dark accessory minerals common; grayish-purple claystone minor to common -----40 1,140 Conglomerate, pale-red (10 R 6/2) to grayish-pink (5 R 8/2); coarse sand to fine gravel; composed of subangular to rounded, clear to amber quartz grains; minor feldspar and dark accessory minerals; greenishgray (5 GY 6/1) claystone common; sample not consolidated, mostly individual grains -----10 1,150

	Thickness	Depth
Stratigraphic unit and material	(feet)	(feet)

Triassic System - Concluded

#### Permian System:

San Andres Limestone: (not present in this hole) (?)
Glorieta Sandstone:

	Thickness	Depth
Stratigraphic unit and material	(feet)	(feet)

Permian System - Continued:

San Andres Limestone - Continued:

Glorieta Sandstone - Continued:

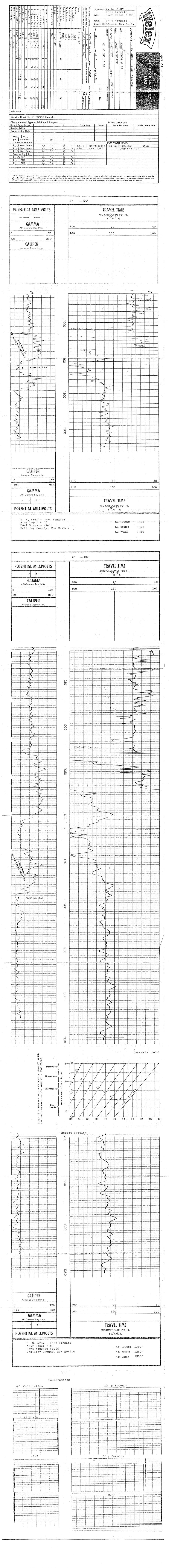
Sandstone, moderate orange-pink (5 YR 8/4); very fine- to fine-grained; moderately sorted; composed of subangular to rounded, clear, quartz grains; moderately cemented, very slightly calcareous; rare dark accessory minerals; grayish-purple (5 P 4/2) claystone (cavings?) common to abundant -----1,290 Sandstone, moderate orange-pink (5 YR 8/4): same as 1,220-1,290 but samples contain no claystone ----- 10 1,300 Sandstone, pale-red (5 R 6/2) to grayishred (10 R 4/2); silty; very fine- to fine-grained; poorly sorted; composed of angular to subrounded, amber, quartz grains; well cemented; very slightly calcareous: grayish-purple claystone fragments minor to common ----- 10 1,310

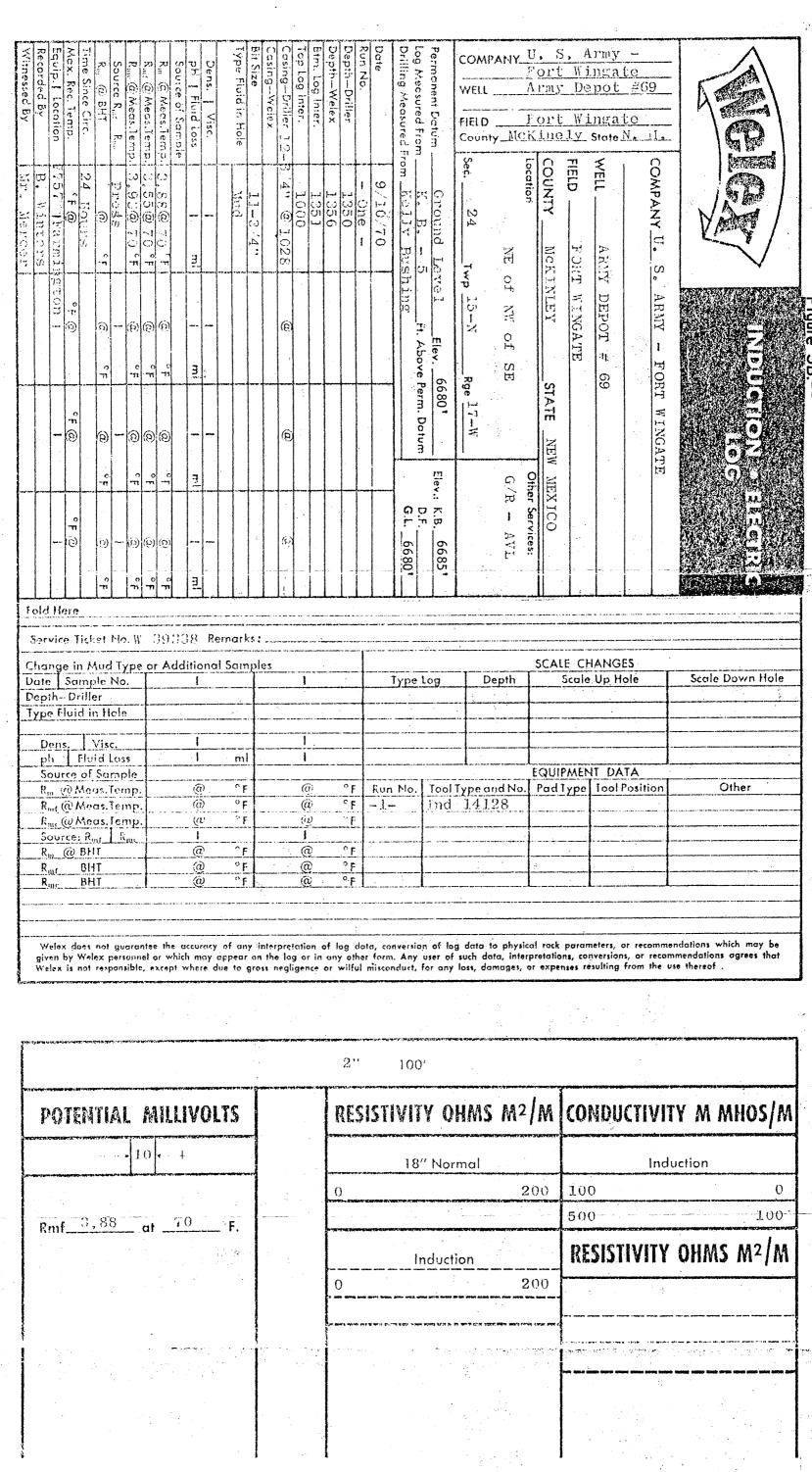
··		
	Thickness	Depth
		p
Stratigraphic unit and material	(feet)	(feet)
		(,

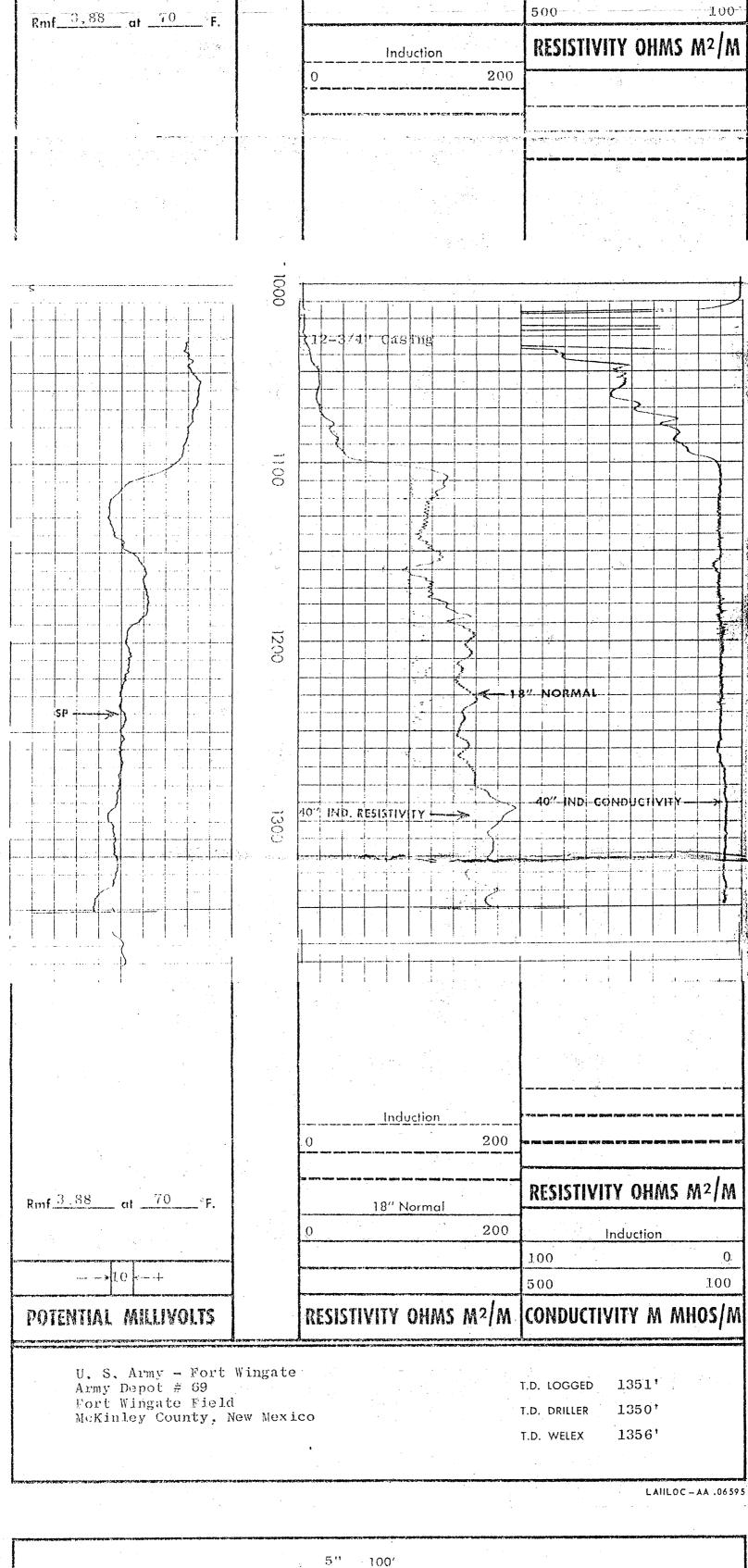
Permian System - Concluded:

San Andres Limestone - Concluded:

Glorieta Sandstone - Concluded:







RESISTIVITY OHMS M2/M CONDUCTIVITY M MHOS/M

200

100

500

Induction

RESISTIVITY OHMS M2/M

100

18" Normal

Induction

POTENTIAL MILLIVOLTS

Rmf  $\frac{3.88}{}$  at  $\frac{70}{}$  °F.

10 --- +-

