

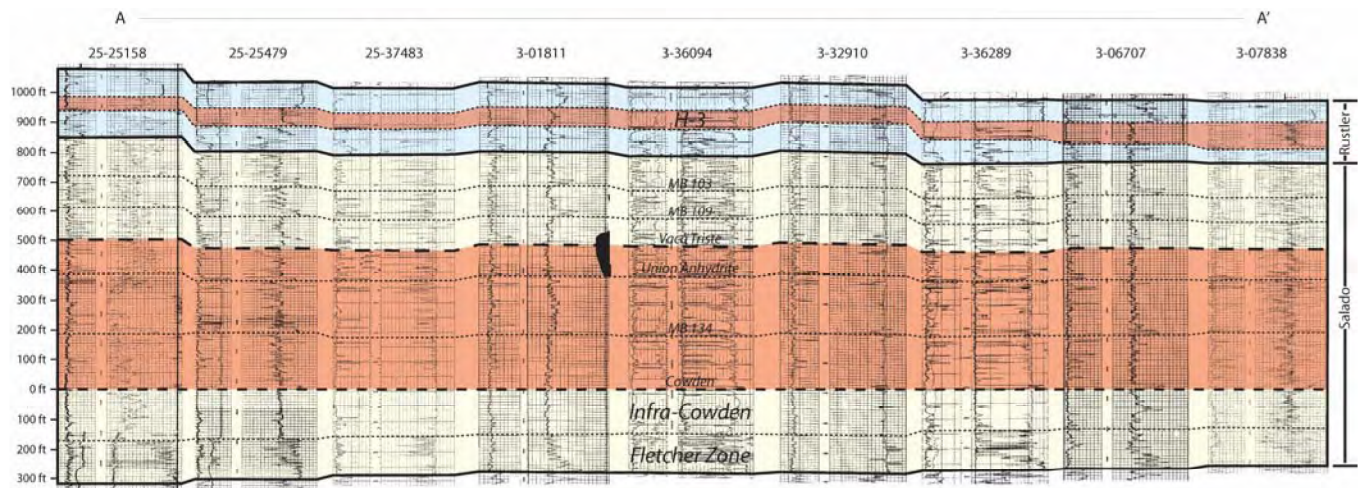


Figure 20 – West to east stratigraphic relationships across the study area and WCS facility from geophysical logs (not spaced to horizontal scale). See Figure 13 for locations. Different intervals are color coded for easier tracking. The black spot near the center is from the original scanned log.

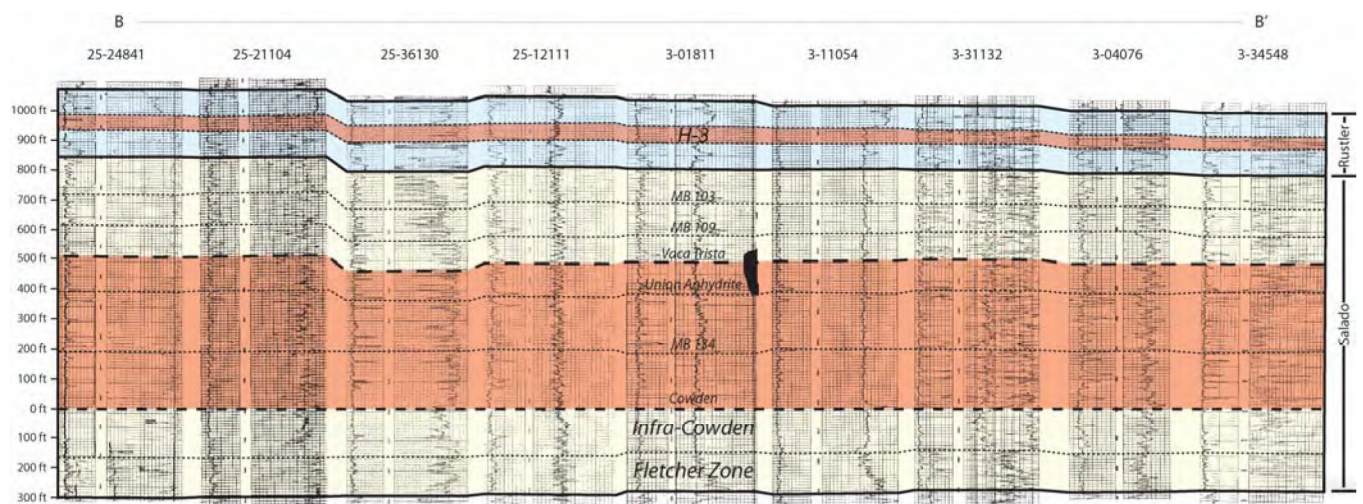


Figure 21 – South to north stratigraphic relationships across the study area and WCS facility from geophysical logs (not spaced to horizontal scale). See Figure 13 for locations. Different intervals are color coded for easier tracking. The black spot near the center is from the original scanned log.

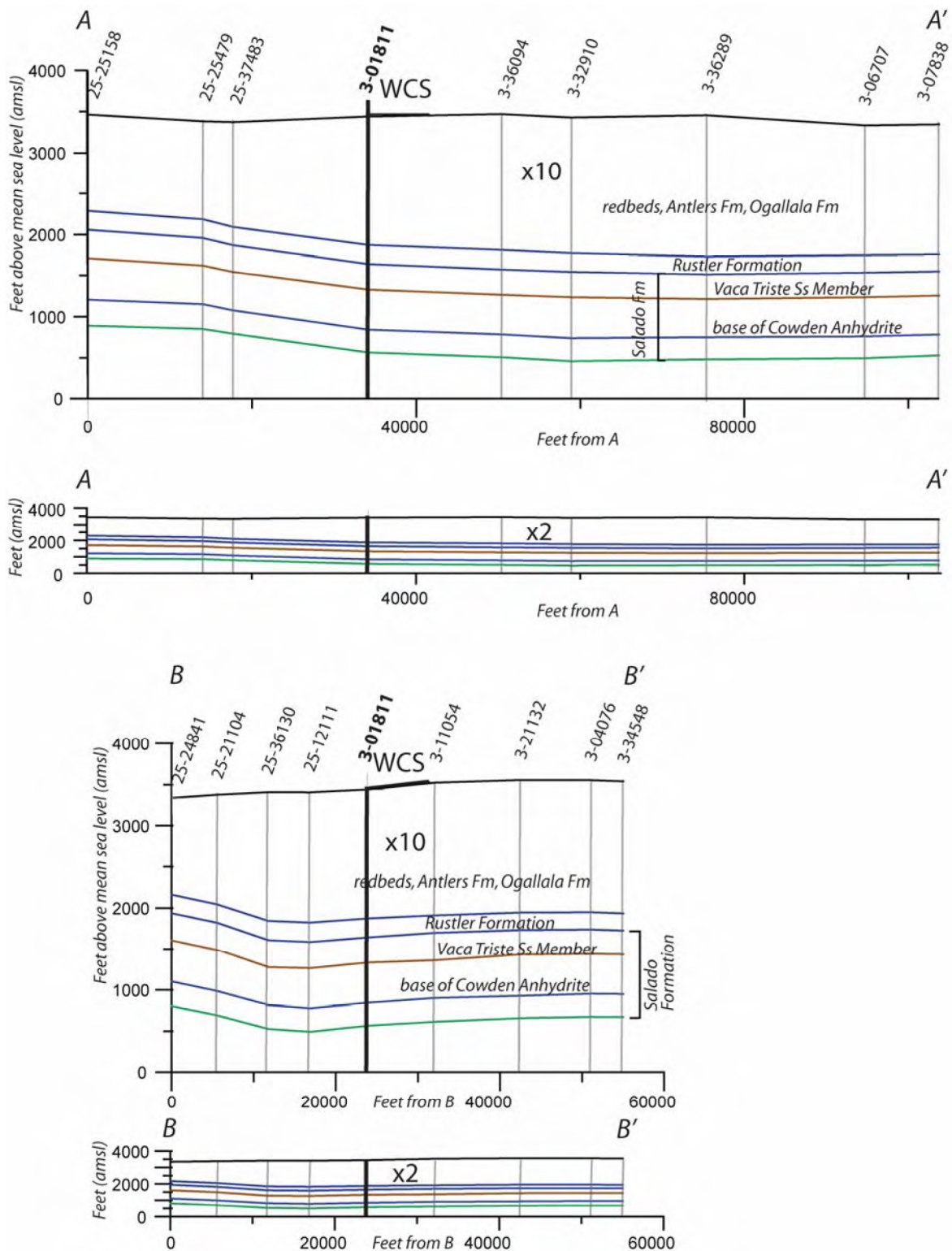


Figure 22 – Line drawings of elevation changes along cross-section A-A' (Figure 20) and B-B' (Figure 21) showing vertical exaggerations of 2 (lower graphics) and 10 (upper graphics). Horizontal scale is in feet measured from one end of the cross-section.



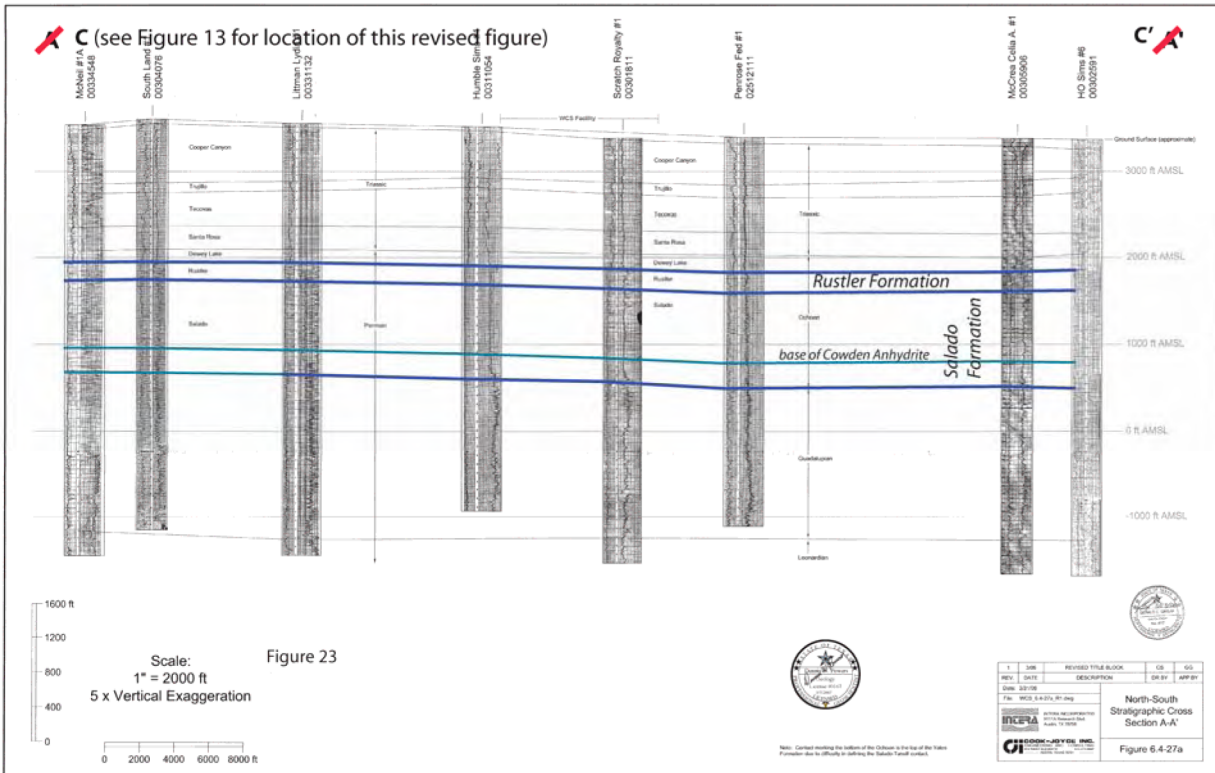


Figure 23 – Re-interpreted stratigraphic contacts (blue) for the Rustler and Salado Formations and base of Cowden Anhydrite (green) on cross-section (A-A') originally included in the application. A larger paper print of this figure is included in a pocket for this report.

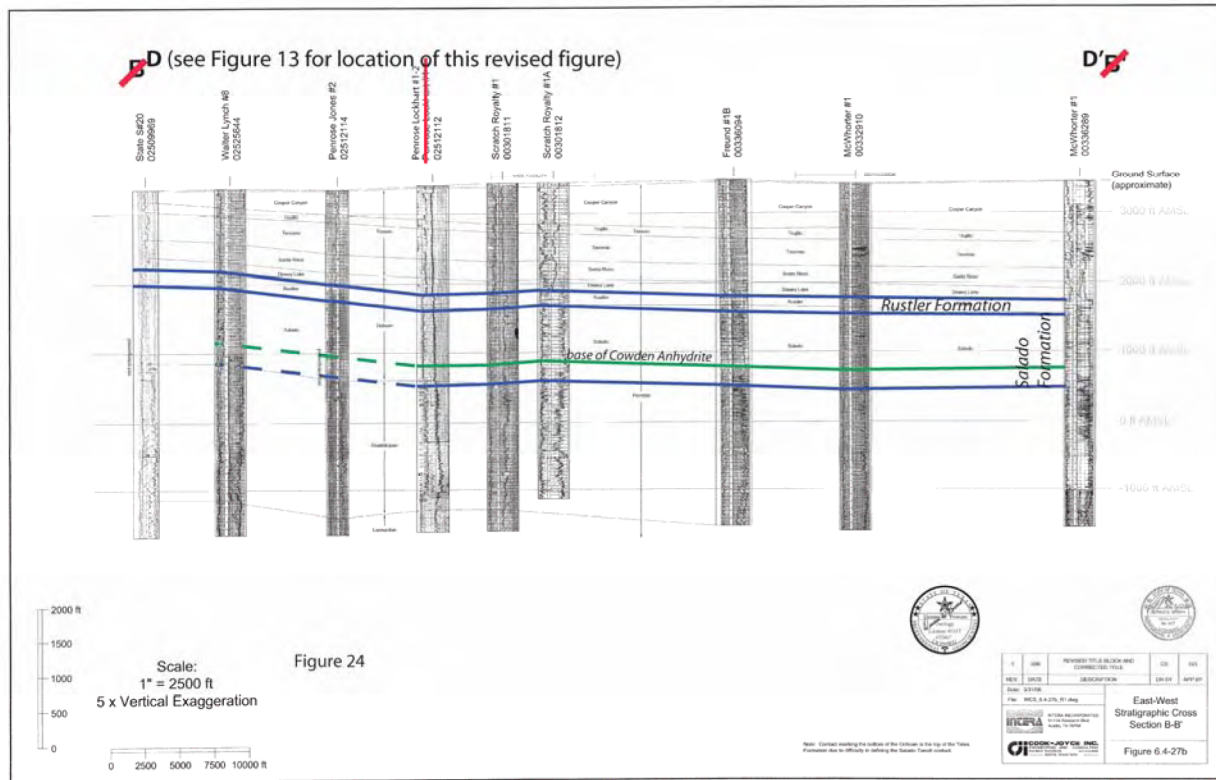


Figure 24 – Re-interpreted stratigraphic contacts (blue) for the Rustler and Salado Formations and base of Cowden Anhydrite (green) on cross-section (B-B') originally included in the application. A larger paper print of this figure is included in a pocket for this report.



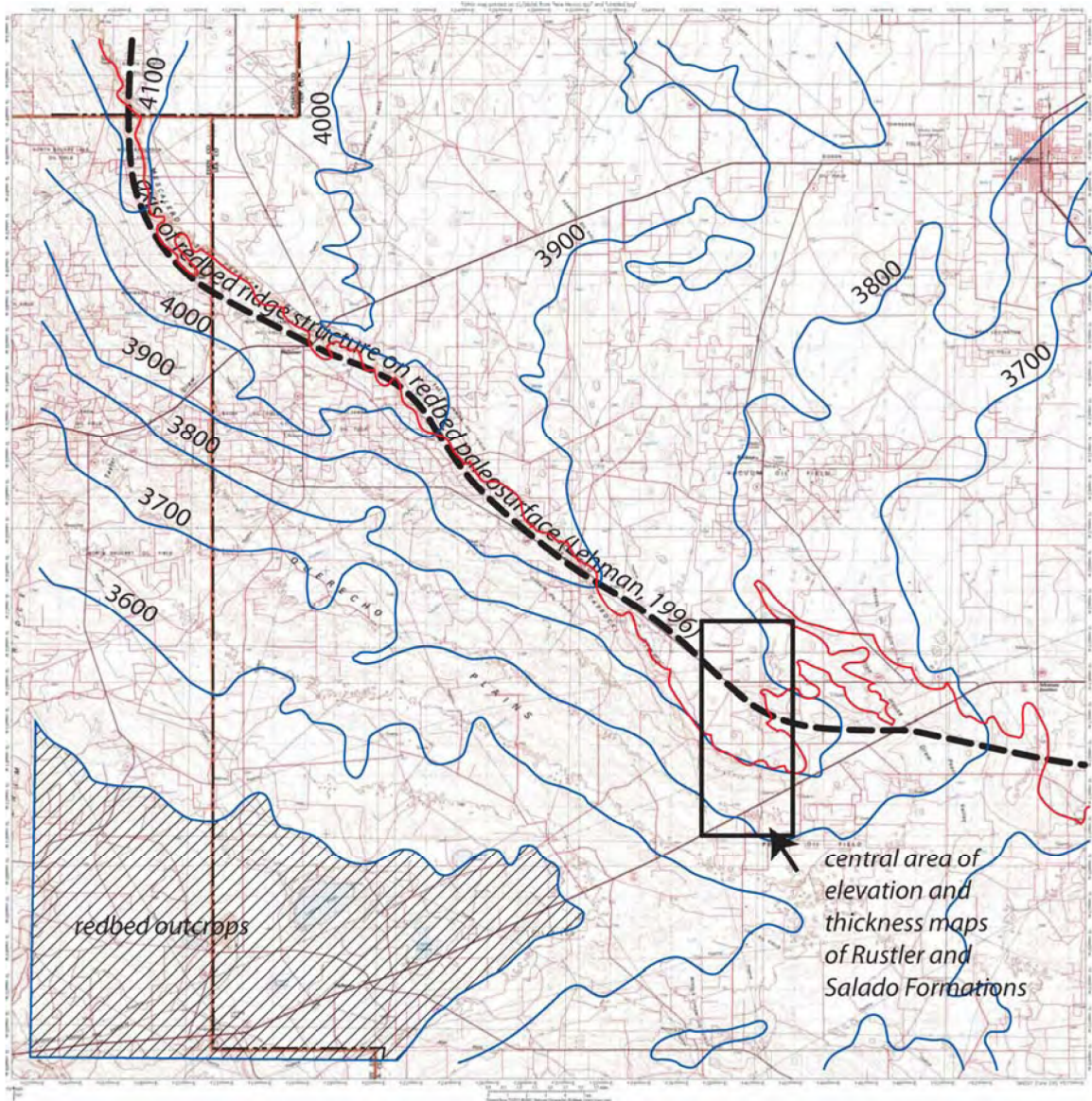


Figure 25 – The “redbed ridge” area in southeastern New Mexico shows contours (100 ft interval) of the elevation of the top of pre-Cretaceous redbeds and the axis (dashed line) of the “folding” based on Lehman (1996). The redbed ridge has been interpreted as a feature developed in response to dissolution of halite. The rectangle near the center identifies the central area of elevation and isopach maps (Figures 23-25) used to compare Rustler stratigraphic and isopach data with the elevation on the redbed paleosurface.

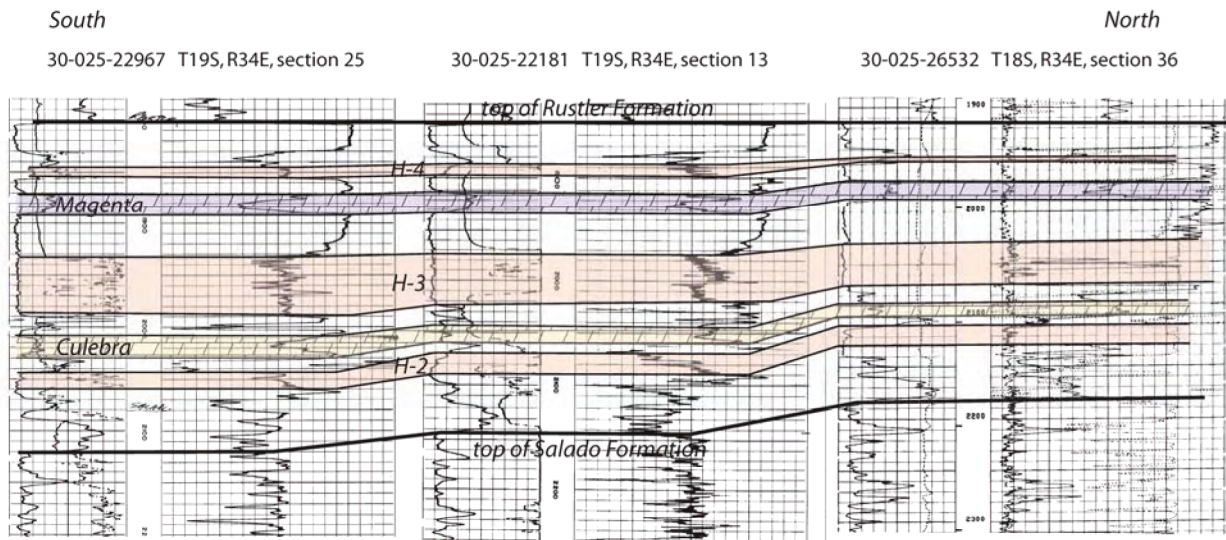
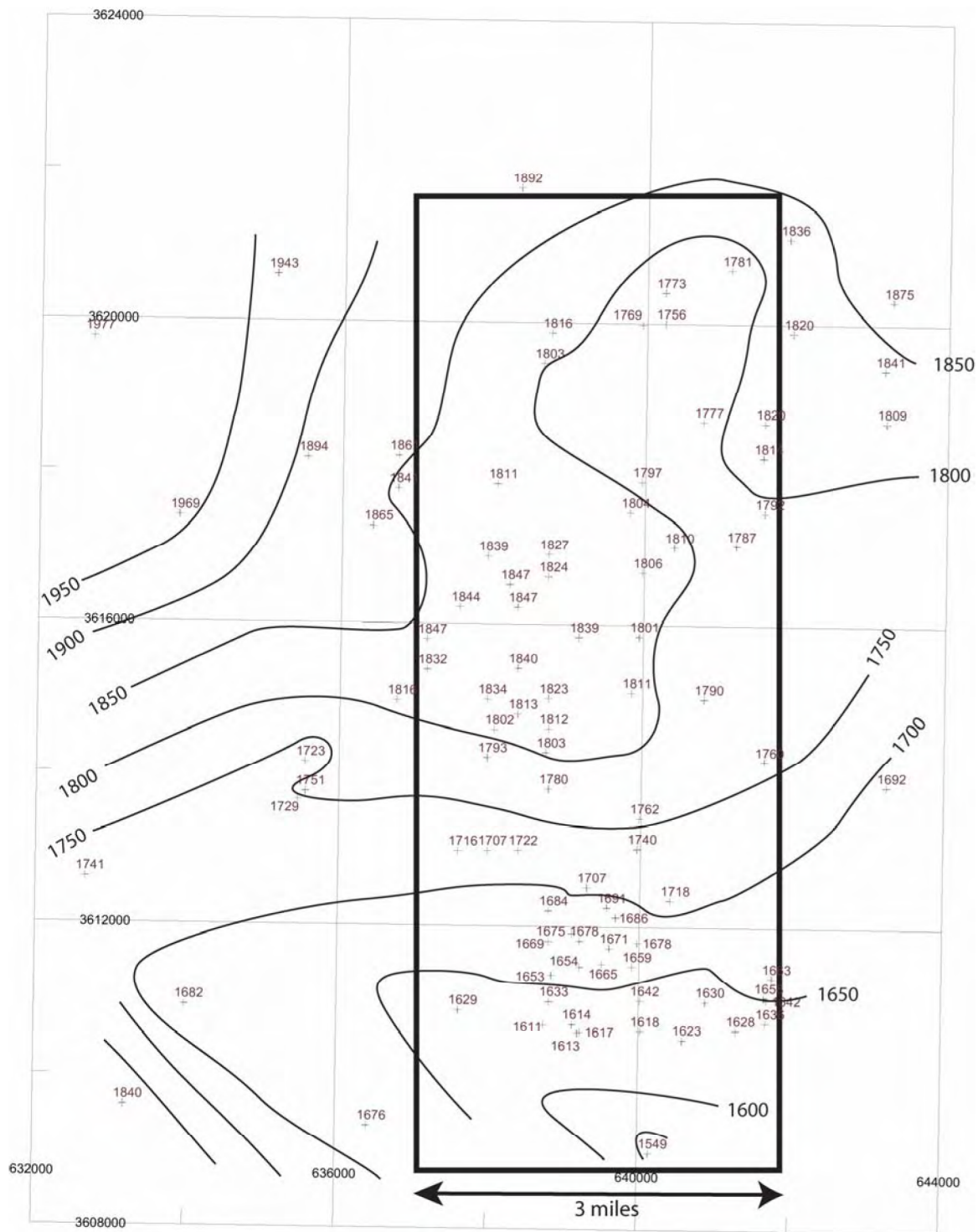


Figure 26 – Three geophysical logs illustrate persistent stratigraphic relationships of the Rustler Formation perpendicular to the trend of the redbed ridge. The formation thins consistently to the northeast (Figure 29).









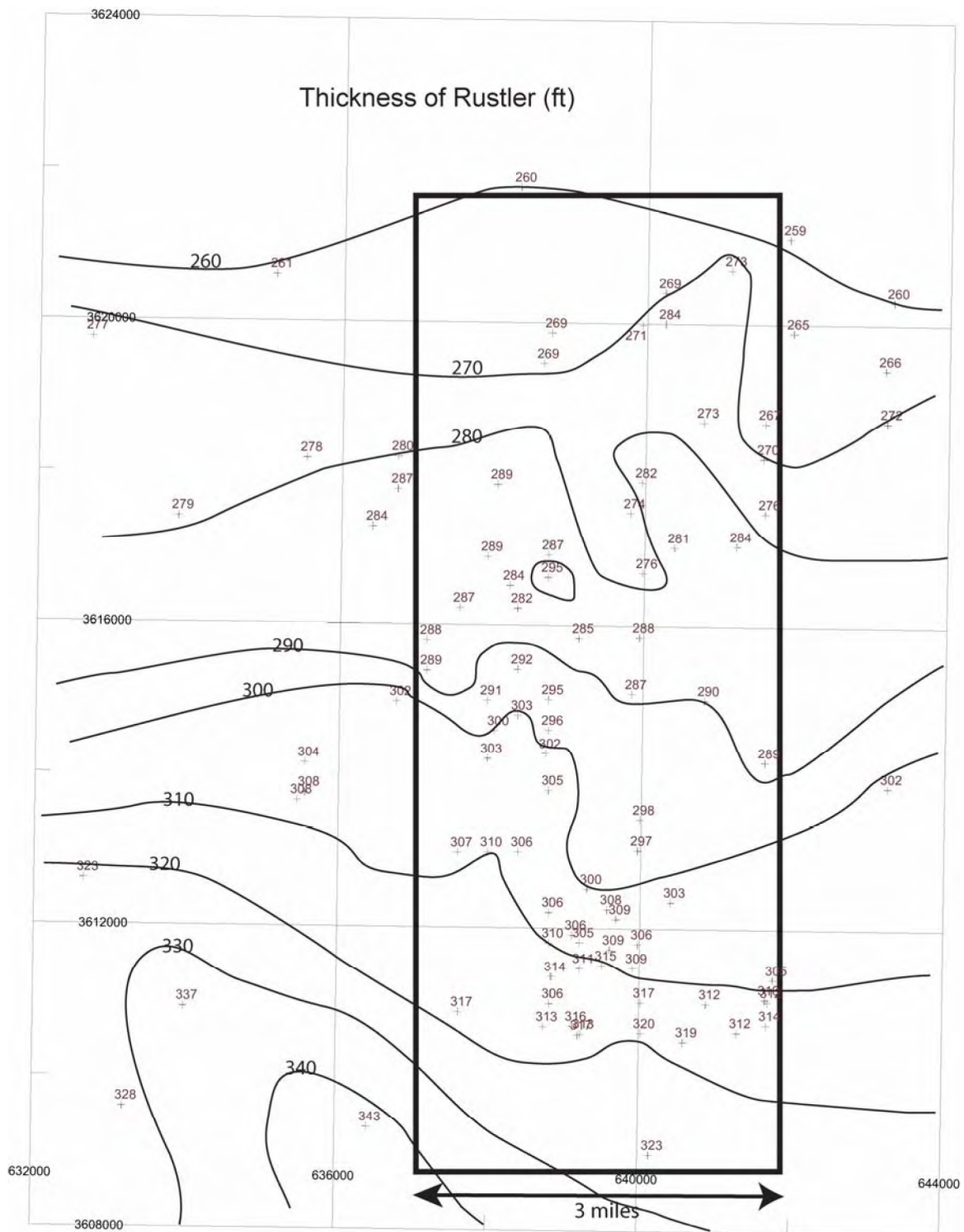


Figure 29 – Thickness (ft) of the Rustler across the trend of the redbed ridge. Gridlines are UTM coordinates (m; Zone 13). Rectangle is shown in Figure 25.





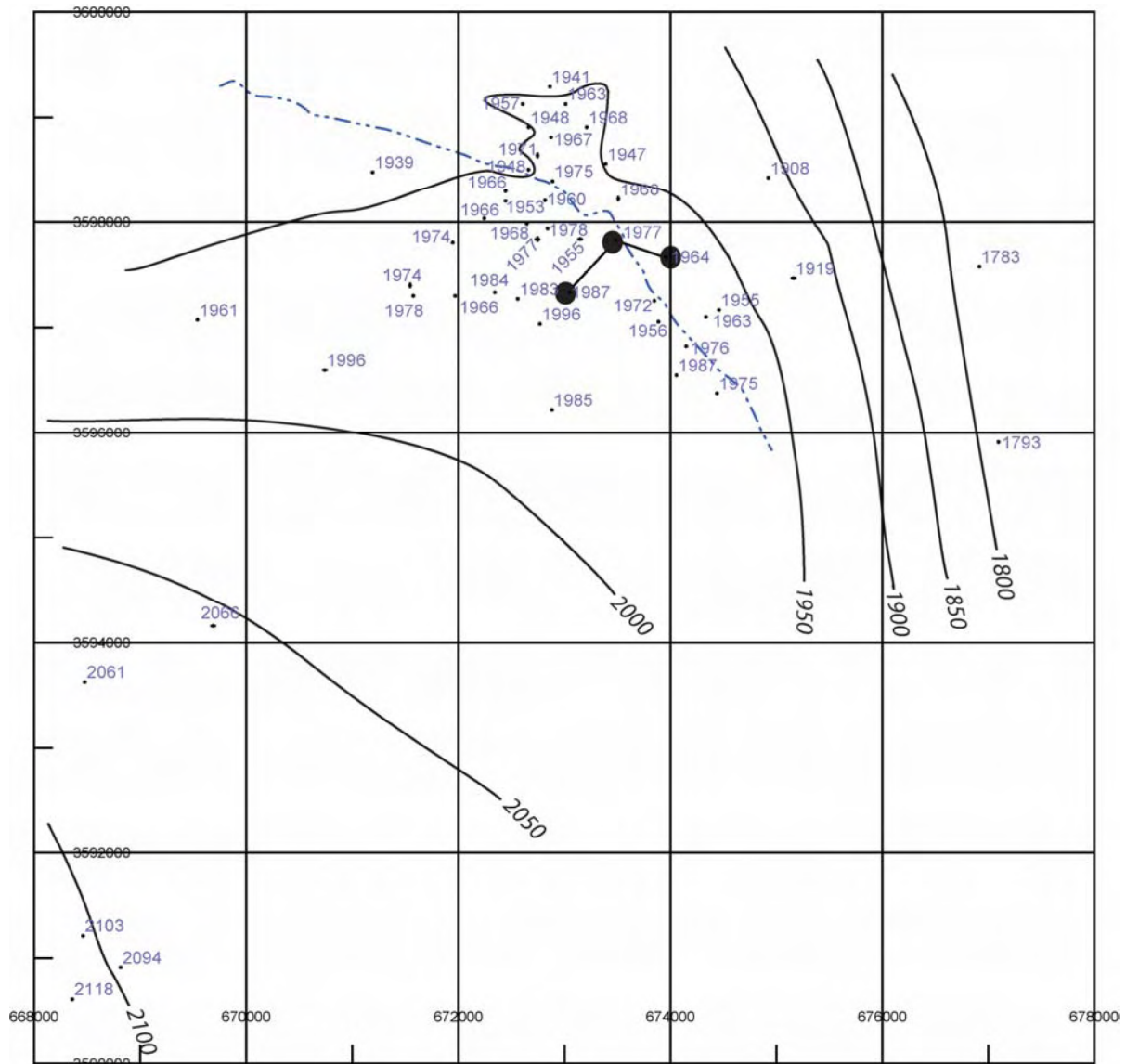


Figure 31 – Elevation (ft amsl) of the top of the Salado Formation in the vicinity of this segment of Monument Draw, NM. Only a few wells were selected at greater distances from section 3 to provide more control on contours. Grid lines show UTM coordinates (m; Zone 13).

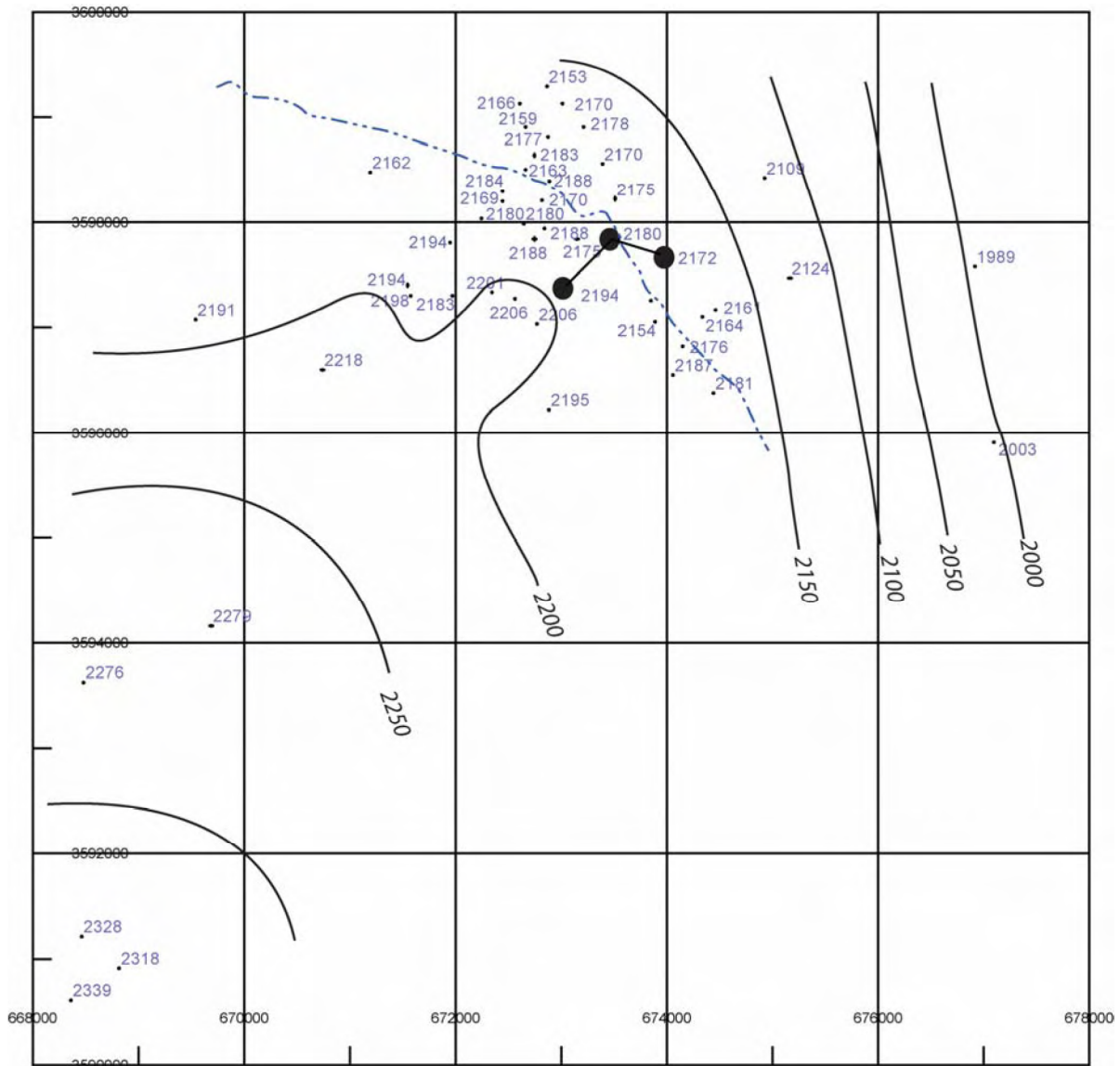


Figure 32 – Elevation (ft amsl) of the top of the Rustler Formation in the vicinity of this segment of Monument Draw, NM. Only a few wells were selected at greater distances from section 3 to provide more control on contours. Grid lines show UTM coordinates (m; Zone 13).

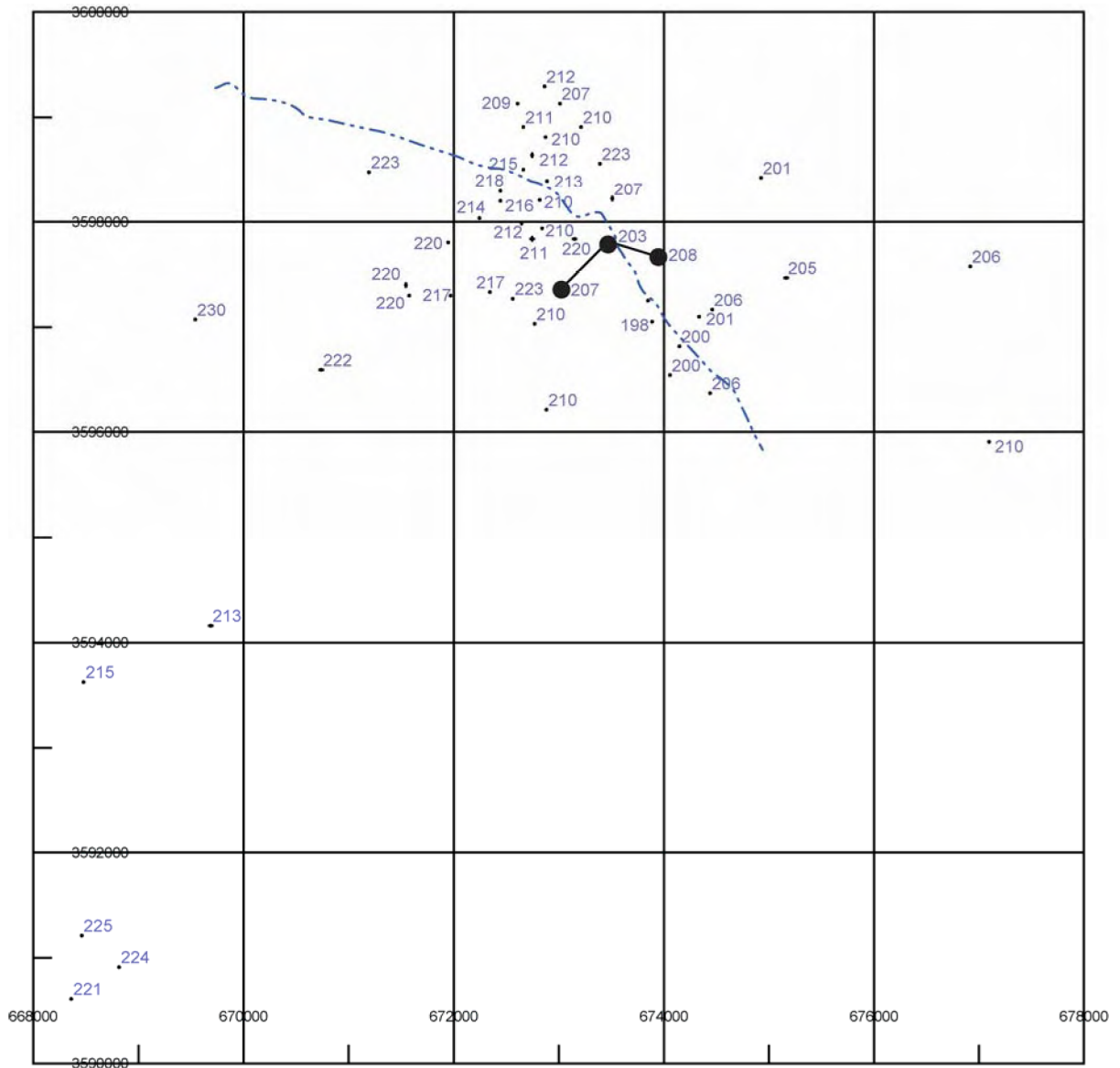


Figure 33 – Thickness (ft) of the Rustler in the vicinity of this segment of Monument Draw, NM. No contours were drawn because of the limited variation. Grid lines show UTM coordinates (m; Zone 13).



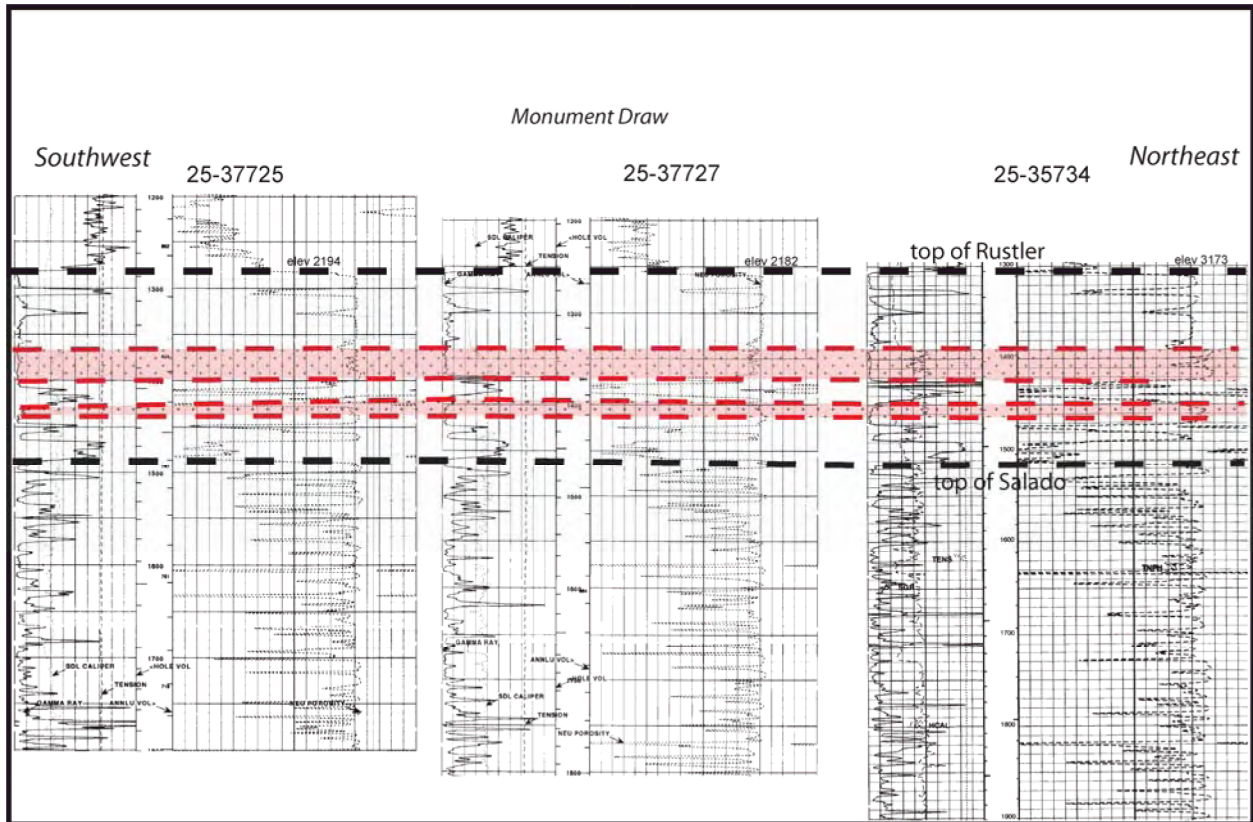


Figure 34 – Geophysical logs (see Figure 30 for location) illustrating little change in thickness for the Rustler and upper Salado from outside Monument Draw to the center and eastern side of the draw. Light red shows halitic zones, the uppermost in this area, are persistent and little changed. The Draw did not develop at its present location in response to solution of this halite and subsequent subsidence.