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Core Lithology

Valles Caldera #1, New Mexico

Los Alamos

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PREFACE

This document contains core-related geologic and geophysical information about VC-1, the first core hole drilled in the Valles caldera as part of the Continental Scientific Drilling Program (CSDP). The CSDP is a collaborative effort among the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the National Science Foundation.

For more than two decades, workshops, panels, and studies concerned with the CSDP have consistently selected characterization of active magma-hydrothermal systems as a major objective. The Valles caldera has always been considered a prime site for research coring because of its size, youth, preservation, hydrothermal system, and extensive subsurface data base.

The attendees at one such workshop on core and sample curation formulated a set of recommendations on drilling targets and supporting science for shallow, intermediate, and deep wells. From these recommendations the general location of the first CSDP well, VC-1, was selected and a proposal prepared.

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CORE LITHOLOGY
VALLES CALDERA #1, NEW MEXICO

by

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ABSTRACT

Valles caldera #1 (VC-1) is the first Continental Scientific Drilling Program research core hole in the Valles caldera and the first continuously cored hole in the region. The hole penetrated 298 m of most volcanics and caldera-fill ignimbrites, 35 m of volcaniclastic breccia, and 523 m of Paleozoic carbonates, sandstones, and shales with over 95% core recovery. The primary research objectives included coring through the youngest rhyolite flow within the caldera; obtaining structural and stratigraphic information near the intersection of the ring-fracture zone and the pre-caldera Jemez fault zone; and penetrating a high-temperature hydrothermal outflow plume near its source. This report presents a compilation of lithologic and geophysical logs and photographs of core that were collected while drilling VC-1. It is intended to be a reference tool for researchers interested in caldera processes and associated geologic phenomena.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is a reference document and catalog for the core collected during the drilling of Valles Caldera #1 (VC-1) under the Continental Scientific Drilling Program (CSDP). It consists of a complete set of lithologic logs, geophysical logs, and photographs of all the core recovered from VC-1.

The core recovery record of over 95% will aid further research into the structure of the Valles caldera and the nature of the associated hydrothermal system. Low recovery in the upper 45 m of the well reflected

the broken condition of the flow top of the Banco Bonito rhyolite, the youngest volcanic unit inside the caldera. Lower in the core hole, particularly in the Madera Limestone, core recovery per run was commonly 100%.

Core is protected under U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) curatorial guidelines and procedures (S. Goff 1986) and now resides in a permanent CSDP curatorial facility at the DOE Grand Junction Office in Colorado. Inquiries on the availability of samples should be addressed to R. D. Dayvault, Bendix Field Engineering Corp., Grand Junction Operations, Grand Junction, CO 81502-1569, (303)242-8621, ext. 535.

II. DRILLING HISTORY OF VC-1

Because of the widespread interest to drill the Valles caldera for the CSDP, a workshop was held in Los Alamos, New Mexico, in October 1982 to bring together interested parties from the government laboratories, the U.S. Geological Survey, universities, and industry (EOS 1983). A set of recommendations on drilling targets and supporting science was obtained for shallow, intermediate, and deep wells, and from these recommendations the general locations of shallow, intermediate, and deep boreholes were chosen. In late 1982, representatives of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories, and Los Alamos National Laboratory met to formulate a "four-laboratory" proposal that would address specific scientific questions at Long Valley, Valles, and Salton Sea magma-hydrothermal systems by means of shallow drill holes (Eichelberger et al. 1983). It was at this meeting that Valles Caldera #1 was first conceptualized.

The submittal of the proposal for VC-1 was preceded by considerable discussion with the Union Oil Co., geothermal leaseholder of the Baca land grant, and with various coring companies to ensure that a feasible coring plan with sound scientific objectives was presented. The original objectives were to core down the vent of the youngest volcano inside the Valles caldera (Banco Bonito rhyolite, age 0.13 Ma) and to intersect any associated hydrothermal fluids in the southern ring-fracture zone.

After presentation and funding of the proposal in October 1983 by the U.S. DOE/Office of Basic Energy Sciences, negotiations and planning began in earnest. F. Goff, J. Rowley, and J. Gardner from Los Alamos coordinated negotiations, permits, subcontracts, environmental impact studies, and site

layout. During early 1984, the climate for coring on the Baca land grant became unfavorable because of sensitive relations between the Baca Land and Cattle Co. and Union Oil. In order to ensure the success of the CSDP at Valles, negotiations then ensued with the U.S. Forest Service on a second site, which would be used only if it was impossible to occupy the original site on a timely basis. This modification to the proposal was approved by the principal investigators and the funding agency in April 1984. By early June, the Baca Land and Cattle Co. was still unable to allow coring on their property; thus, planning focused on the second site.

Because the Banco Bonito vent could not be occupied, the primary objective of VC-1 shifted from coring down the throat of a young rhyolitic vent to penetration of a high-temperature hydrothermal outflow plume. The second VC-1 site (Fig. 1) optimized the potential for success in encountering the hydrothermal plume because it was located close to the intersection of the southwestern ring-fracture zone and the pre-caldera Jemez fault zone. Several investigators had postulated that geothermal fluids leaked out of the caldera along the Jemez fault zone (Trainer 1974; F. Goff et al. 1981; White et al. 1984). Additional objectives of VC-1 were to obtain structural and stratigraphic information at this intriguing tectonic intersection and to obtain continuous core through the caldera-related volcanics, particularly the young Banco Bonito rhyolite flow (EOS 1984a; Geotimes 1984).

During the various site negotiations, the tasks of subcontract preparation, DOE approval, competitive bid, and final award were pursued. To achieve the project goals at either site, continuous core was required from potentially complex intracaldera volcanic rocks and faulted pre-caldera rocks with the hope of encountering hot ($>120^{\circ}\text{C}$) hydrothermal fluids. Of major technical importance was the need to procure a coring subcontractor with demonstrated experience in the use of blow-out preventers (BOP), high-temperature drilling muds and cements, and exploration-oriented rig operations (Rowley et al. 1987). The subcontract was awarded to Tonto Drilling Services Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah, after competitive bid and technical evaluation.

By June 1984, an on-site management team and well sitters were organized to oversee the coring operations. This group totaled about 20 people who were trained to clean, label, and box the core according to prescribed methods (S. Goff 1986) and instructed in standard and emergency

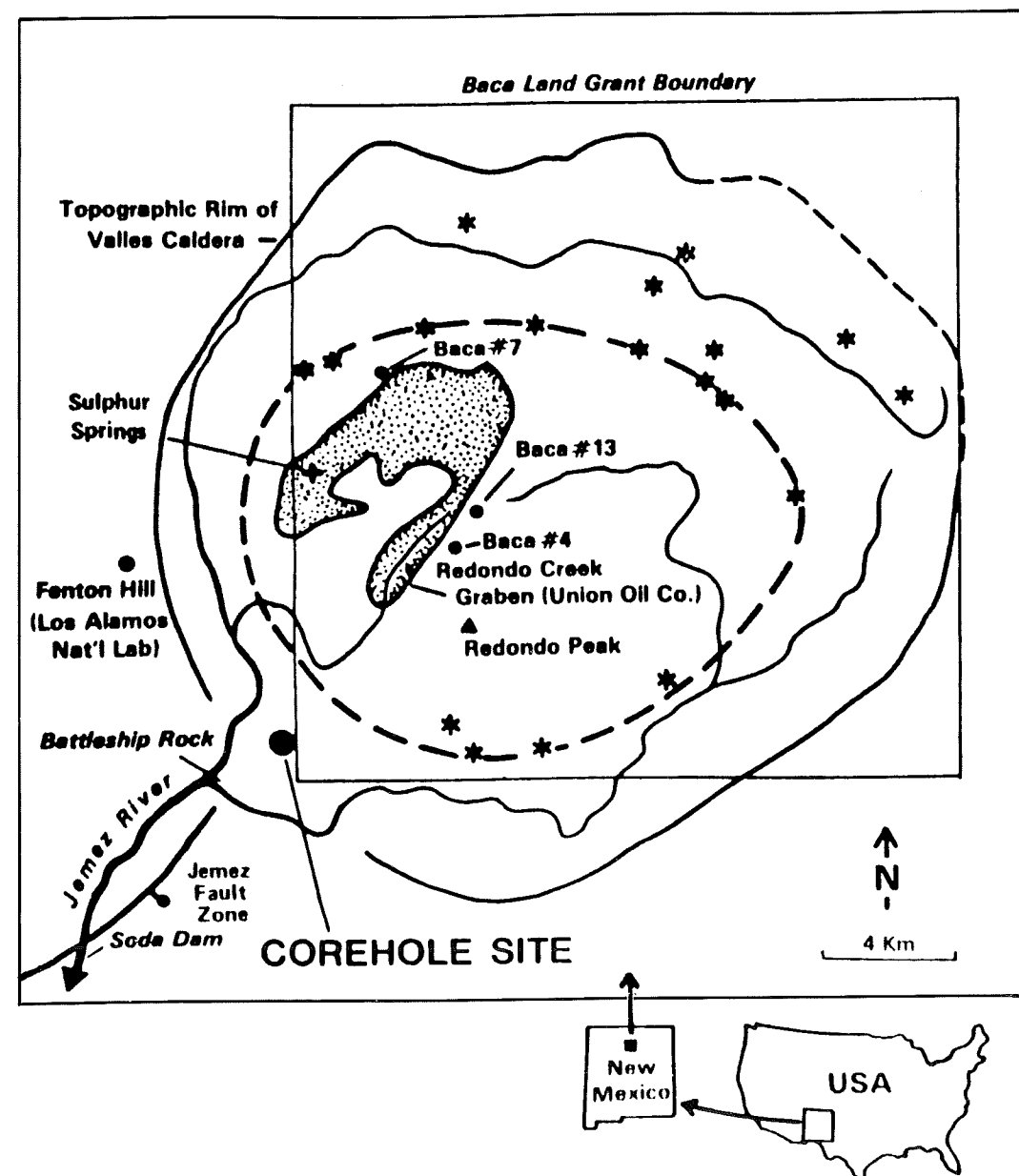


Fig. 1. Core hole site of VC-1 (modified from Dondanville 1978).

operating procedures. A specific site in a forested valley between two large pressure ridges on the Banco Bonito flow was agreed upon by the Forest Service and Los Alamos. Various regulations on road access, maintenance, and sanitation, as well as environmental restrictions and archeological limitations, were reviewed. After the site was laid out, a cellar was dug for the core hole, a trailer was hauled to the site for the convenience of the well sitters, a 10 000-gallon tank was set in place for the water supply, and all large trees were covered with protective planks. On July 31, 1984, the coring rig arrived and an ice-breaker meeting was held on-site involving all participating parties to review procedures and Forest Service regulations.

Thirty-five days later, on September 3, 1984, VC-1 was successfully cored (F. Goff et al. 1984, 1985, 1986; EOS 1984b; Geotimes 1985). The entire project took a little over two years, from formulating the concept to reporting preliminary results.

III. VC-1 OPERATIONS

A. Coring

Coring of VC-1 was a 24-hr/day, 7-day/week operation in which all crews worked 12-hr shifts. Coring operations as a function of depth and time are described in detail by Rowley et al. (1987). The original coring plan was based on a proposed depth of 650 m and a temperature of 120°C. The target depth was reached about 10 days ahead of schedule; the average advance rate was 25.9 m/day during the 33 days of rig operations.

After initial rotary drilling to 3 m, a surface conductor with 16.5-cm outer diameter (o.d.) was cemented in place below the cellar floor. Once the cement hardened and was drilled out, coring with an HQ bit (9.73-cm o.d.) commenced into very broken, pumiceous rhyolite on the top of the Banco Bonito flow. Circulation of fluids was lost immediately and never returned; thus, cuttings were never collected during the entire coring project. At 122-m depth, the hole was reamed to 14.3-cm diameter with a tricone bit in preparation for the first string of casing. An attempt was made to log the open hole, but a zone of caving (bridge) at 37 m prevented the logging tools from penetrating below this depth. A casing shoe was screwed onto the bottom of the 11.4-cm o.d. casing that was then used to ream through the bridge to total depth. This casing formed a solid structural tie for mounting the BOP and prevented drilling fluids from contaminating shallow warm aquifers known

to circulate near the base of the Banco Bonito rhyolite (Goff and Grigsby 1982).

Once the first casing string was cemented and the BOP attached, HQ coring resumed through moat and caldera-fill volcanics at a rate of nearly 60 m/day. At 310-m depth, the core tube became stuck in the core barrel while coring through sticky clay in volcanic breccia. In order to free the core tube, an attempt was made to pull the coring string. The tube remained stuck in the hole at 275 m until it was finally fished from the core barrel with a special adapter fabricated on-site. The rods, however, remained firmly planted in the hole. Thus, a decision was made to cement in the HQ bit and rods and to continue coring with an NQ core bit (7.70-cm o.d.). Coring proceeded slowly with light bit pressure through the cement plug from 275 to 310 m to keep the bit from wandering out of the original hole. When the formation was tagged again at 310 m, operations ceased in order to repair the hydraulic ram on the main hoist of the rig that was damaged during fishing. These various delays totaled 5-1/2 days but resulted in a hole that was essentially cased from top to bottom.

Following rig repairs, NQ coring resumed through the volcanic sequence into red shales and sandstones of the Permian Abo Formation at 334 m. Identification of this contact was greeted with considerable apprehension because, from experience gained in the drilling of other wells around the region, clay horizons in the Abo were notorious for squeezing in on drill strings. To combat this problem, the drilling mud was modified to retard swelling of clays and the Abo was cored without any problems. Coring continued into Pennsylvanian Madera Limestone at 422 m, and oriented cores were taken at 473 to 477 m. These oriented cores were immediately placed into on-site devices that measured stresses and relaxation rates (Dey et al. 1984; Holcomb et al. 1984).

As coring continued through the Madera, temperature readings from a maximum-reading thermometer attached to the wireline overshot began to rise steadily. On night 21 of operations, the core of a limestone breccia cut with vuggy calcite veins (518 m) came out of the hole steaming. This indicated probable penetration of one of the aquifers in the top of the postulated hydrothermal plume leaking from the Valles caldera.

By day 23 of operations, the primary objectives of VC-1 had been satisfied. Because funds remained in the budget and the hole was coring

without difficulty, it was decided to continue NQ coring until (1) the project ran out of money, (2) the coring string got stuck, or (3) the core hole reached Precambrian basement. Based on the depth of the Abo-Madera contact in VC-1 and the known thickness of Madera Limestone in other wells of the region, the depth to Precambrian was estimated at 735 m. The lure of penetrating basement was great because a complete geologic section of core would be obtained and the core hole might enter a purely conductive thermal regime below the hydrothermal plume.

As coring passed the 760-m interval, still in Madera Limestone, the temperature rose steadily to roughly 140°C. At 808 m, the formation changed from limestone to a conglomerate-sandstone-shale sequence identified as Pennsylvanian Sandia Formation. This unit, which is of variable thickness, fills an irregular erosion surface on Precambrian basement around the region. On night 30, the core bit began to stick in a mixture of brecciated Sandia shale and Precambrian granite, and it was decided to terminate coring so as not to jeopardize the success of the hole or overtax the budget. To this point, 60% of rig time was spent on coring. Final depth of VC-1 at 4 a.m., September 1, 1984, was 856.2 m (2809 ft).

B. Logging and Completion

After the core string was pulled from the hole, an attempt was made to run a suite of geophysical logs. This was delayed because clay zones in the Abo Formation squeezed into the core hole, causing several bridges. A casing shoe was attached to the N-rods, which were run back into the bottom of the hole to ream out the bridges. Temperature, natural gamma, and neutron logs were then completed inside the rods. Once these were completed, the rods were pulled in 150-m increments and the remainder of the logs were run below the rods in each newly exposed open-hole interval. Logging in this fashion was completed up to the bottom of the Abo, about 427 m (Fig. 2). A preliminary comparison between the logs and the stratigraphy can be found in Rowley et al. (1987).

The core hole was finished by attaching a dull NQ core bit to a worn-out set of rods and running them as deep as possible (854.4 m) to act as a solid liner. A cement slurry was then pumped to the bottom followed by a plug and the liner was filled with fresh water. The rig was released at 1:15 p.m., September 3, 1984, and a gate valve was installed on the wellhead the

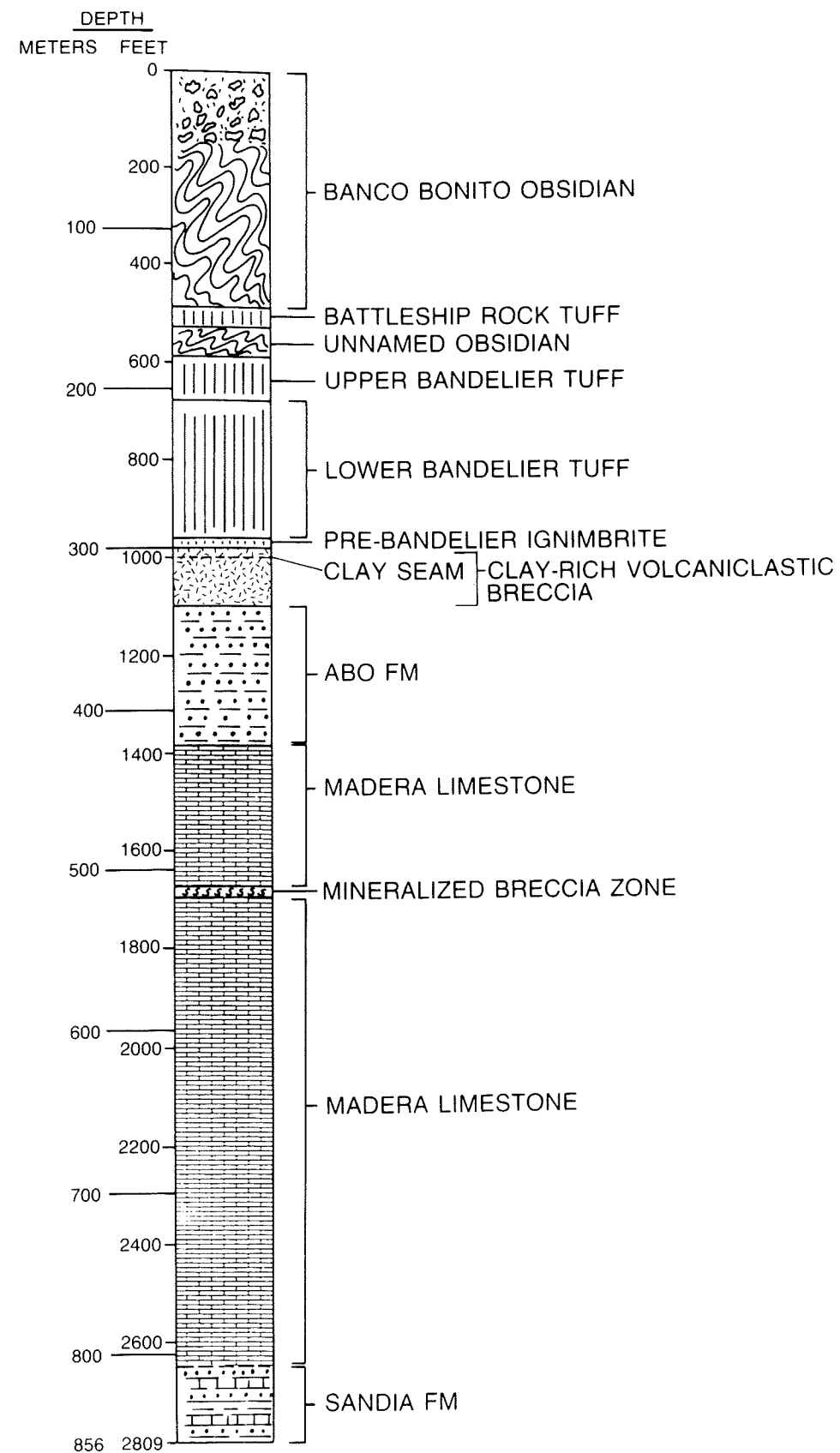


Fig. 2. VC-1 stratigraphy.

next day. The cellar was filled with gravel, and the site was returned to its original condition by Los Alamos personnel.

Core is protected under DOE Curatorial Guidelines and Procedures (S. Goff 1986). All personnel handling core at the drill site worked under the direction of the CSDP Curation Office and were trained in curation procedures. Well sitters were responsible for transferring core from the core tube to the core box, core labeling and numbering, and renumbering broken core. Every 20 ft a 15-cm piece of core was wrapped in aluminum foil and dipped in beeswax to preserve it for physical property measurements. A comprehensive field form was completed immediately upon labeling each core piece from a core run. The core boxes were then transferred to a temporary facility at Los Alamos, about 30 km from the coring site. Before samples of the core were removed or mailed to interested researchers, the boxed and labeled core was photographed in color and the lithology described in detail for this document. Researchers submitted formal requests to the Chief Scientist of the coring project for samples of the core; requests were filled by the Sample Manager. Scientists are expected to return unused pieces of core to the curation facility within one year. Since mid-1985 a dedicated curation facility on the DOE compound in Grand Junction, Colorado, has handled sample distribution of VC-1 core and core from other CSDP (thermal regimes) holes.

C. Cost

The total cost of VC-1 in 1984 dollars was \$240,000. Cost per unit depth of VC-1 was \$278/m (\$85/ft). This cost includes site preparation, road maintenance, core drilling, and related services materials. These costs do not include the time of planning and site-management teams, well sitters and other support personnel, the cost of transporting these people to and from the site, nor do the costs reflect core curation, preliminary data interpretation, and report preparation.

D. Lithologic Summary

VC-1 penetrates 298 m of intracaldera volcanics, 35 m of Tertiary volcaniclastic breccia that pre-dates caldera formation, 91 m of Permian Abo Formation, 381 m of Pennsylvanian Madera Limestone, and 40 m of Pennsylvanian Sandia Formation (Fig. 3) (F. Goff et al. 1985, 1986). Based on detailed

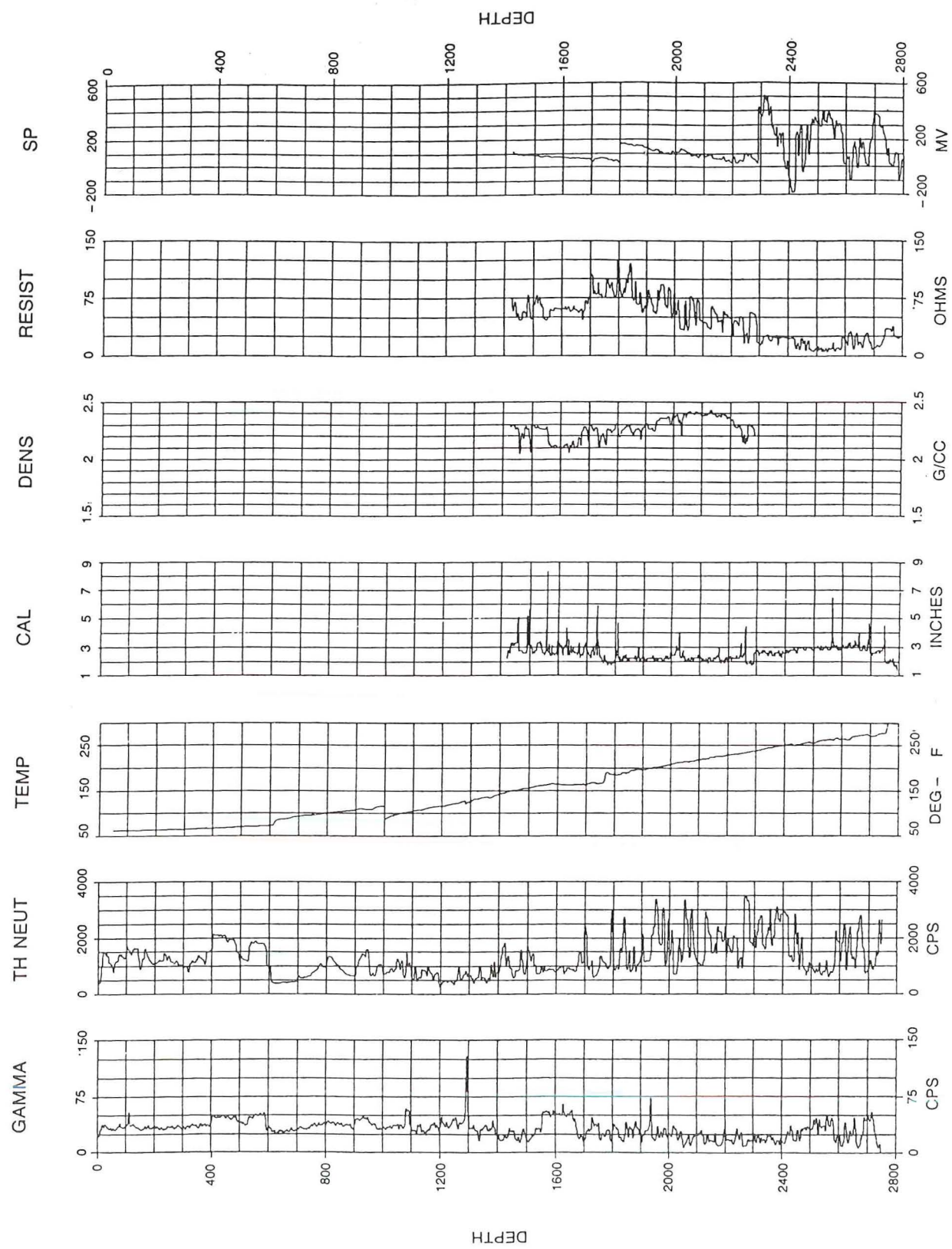


Fig. 3. VC-1 geophysical logs.

examination of the lower part of the core (Hulen 1985), the core hole bottomed in a cataclastic(?) breccia zone of Sandia shale and Precambrian granite.

The Banco Bonito rhyolite (140 m thick) is four times thicker than the nearest exposure 0.3 km away in the northeast wall of San Diego Canyon, southwest of Valles caldera. This suggests that it filled a paleo-valley in the caldera moat. In contrast, the Battleship Rock Tuff, which is over 100 m thick in San Diego Canyon, is only 12 m thick in VC-1. In addition, a previously unknown obsidian flow 19 m thick underlies the Battleship Rock Tuff. Lower in the volcanic sequence are lithic-rich, densely welded upper and lower Bandelier Tuff (probable intracauldron facies) and a pre-Bandelier ash flow, which most likely erupted from a nearby vent west-northwest of VC-1 (Self et al. 1986).

A volcanoclastic clay-rich breccia is at the base of the main volcanic sequence. This breccia, 35 m thick, has about 1 m of black-to-brown andesitic soil at the top and consists of poorly sorted rock containing angular andesite and subordinate dacite, rhyolite, and basalt fragments in a variegated clay matrix. The unit is interpreted to be an altered colluvium shed from surrounding volcanoes of Tertiary Keres Group (13 to 6 Ma; Gardner and Goff 1984) into a paleo-San Diego Canyon or some similar valley along the evolving Jemez fault zone.

The Paleozoic rocks are faulted, sheared, and mineralized. From examination of oriented cores from Madera Limestone at 476 m, the Paleozoic section in VC-1 strikes approximately N35E and dips 25SE as opposed to the gentle northeast dip observed in Paleozoic rocks of upper San Diego Canyon. This tilting may have been caused by drag along the northeast-trending Jemez fault zone. The Paleozoic lithologies correlate well with cuttings from the Jemez Springs geothermal well and with outcrops exposed in San Diego Canyon southwest of the caldera (F. Goff et al. 1981). The Madera Limestone, however, is approximately 120 m thicker than expected.

Mineralization observed in VC-1 core is most intense along shears, fractures, and faults below 550 m. The alterations consist primarily of clays, calcite, pyrite, quartz, and chlorite. Ore minerals include chalcopyrite (CuFeS_2), sphalerite (ZnS), galena (PbS), and molybdenite (MoS_2), as well as pyrite (FeS_2), marcasite (FeS_2), and pyrrhotite

(Fe_{1-x}S). There is a general increase in the intensity and rank of alteration mineral assemblages with depth.

The summary above describes some initial scientific results from VC-1. The core and all aspects of the core hole will continue to provide fundamental data about, and new insights into, the nature of the Valles caldera thermal regime.

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APPENDIX A

DETAILED LITHOLOGY

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
10.0			Soil					
11.0			Banco Bonito Obsidian	0.6	very high	soil	weathering	none
12.4								
16.0			Predominantly white pumiceous biotite rhyolite w/minor obsidian flow bands	0.9	medium	rubble	none	none
18.0				0.7	medium	rubble	none	none
21.1				0.7	medium	rubble	none	none
21.4				0.3	medium	rubble	none	none
25.0				0.7	medium	rubble	none	none
26.5			Pumiceous banded rhyo-obsidian	1.6	medium	rubble	none	none
28.3				0.5	medium	rubble	none	none
31.8				0.7	medium	rubble	none	none
33.5				1.5	medium	rubble	none	none
37.0			Obsidian and rhyolite	3.0	high	rubble	none	none
42.0			White pumiceous biotite rhyolite	3.1	medium	medium to rubble	none to weathered	none
45.2				3.7	medium	rubble	none	none
49.3			White pumiceous biotite rhyolite	1.8	medium	rubble	none	none
52.0				3.0	high	rubble	none	none
57.0			White pumiceous biotite rhyolite	1.1	very high	rubble	none	none
58.7				2.7	medium	minor	none	none
62.0				3.3	high	medium	none	none
65.8								

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
65.0								
65.8								
69.5			White-pink pumiceous rhyolite	3.1	high to medium	high to rubble	minor	none
73.4				3.1	high to medium	medium	minor oxidation of mafics	none
74.9				1.0	high	medium	none	none
76.0				0.4	high	rubble	none	none
76.0			Grey perlitic biotite rhyolite	1.2	high	rubble	none	none
79.0				3.6	medium	medium to rubble	minor oxidation	none
84.0				1.3	medium	rubble	none	none
84.0			White to grey flow-banded biotite rhyolite	1.1		rubble	none	none
87.6				3.3	medium	medium to rubble	minor oxidation	none
90.3				2.6	medium	medium to rubble	minor oxidation	none
95.0				3.7	low	low to rubble	none	none
99.9			Black banded perlitic obsidian	1.9	very high	rubble	none	none
105.0				1.2	very high	rubble	none	none
107.0			Oxidized rhyo-obsidian flow breccia	1.7	high	rubble	none	none
107.8				1.9	high	rubble	none	none
111.4			Black banded perlitic obsidian	1.7	high	rubble	none	none
114.2				1.9	high	rubble	none	none
118.6								

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
118.6	34		118.6	0.7	medium	rubble	minor oxidation	none
119.8	35		Mixed pumice, rhyo-obsidian breccia and obsidian	1.2	low	rubble	minor oxidation	none
121.6	14	36	120.0	1.6	low	medium	minor oxidation	none
125.2	37		Black flow-banded obsidian	1.3	low	high to rubble	oxidation	none
126.6	15	38		2.3	low	high	oxidation	none
131.4			130.0					
137.0	16	39	Black to pink flow-banded pumiceous obsidian	2.9	medium	high	oxidation	none
141.2	17	40		4.6 (E-core)	low	high	oxidation	none
146.3	18	41		5.0	low	high	oxidation	none
151.3	19	42	147.0	4.3	medium	high	oxidation	none
156.2	20	43	Black to pink flow-banded obsidian with mottled devitrification and oxidation	4.9	low	high	oxidation	none
160.4	21	44	161.0	4.2	low	very high	oxidation	none
165.4	22	45	Black vitrophyre w/ large smeared pink lithophysae	5.0	very low	medium to low	minor oxidation	none
169.0	23	46	165.0	3.6	low	medium	minor oxidation	none
			169.0					

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
165.0								
169.0	24	47	169.0	4.6	low	high	minor oxidation	none
173.6	25	48	Black vitrophyre w/smeared pink lithophysae	5.0	low	medium	minor oxidation	none
178.6	26	49	174.0	5.0	medium	medium	oxidation	none
183.6	27	50	Black vitrophyre w/2 generations of lithophysae (smeared and not smeared)	5.2	medium to high	low	oxidation	none
188.6	28	51		4.7	medium	low	oxidation	none
193.5	29	52		4.9	medium	low	oxidation	none
198.0	30	53	195.0	3.1 (E-core)	medium	low	oxidation	none
201.5	31	54	Mixed glassy and devitrified biotite rhyolite w/2 generations of lithophysae	5.1	medium	low	oxidation	none
206.8	32	55		4.8	medium	medium	oxidation	none
211.6	33	56	212.0	5.2	medium	high to medium	minor oxidation	none
216.8	34	57	Banded glassy rhyolite w/2 generations of lithophysae	4.8	medium	medium	minor oxidation	none
221.6								

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

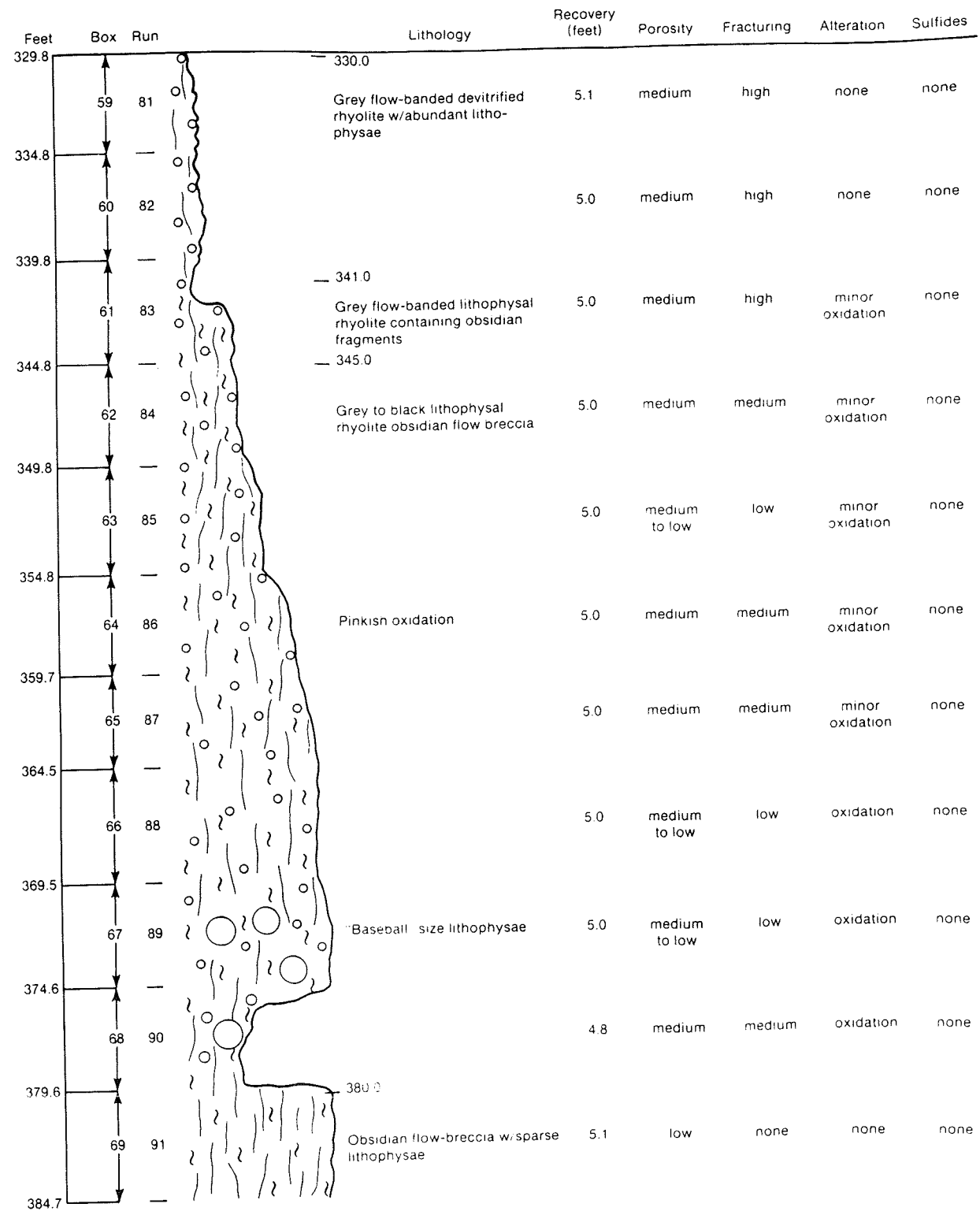
Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
221.6	35	58	Banded devitrified rhyolite w/fewer lithophysae than above	5.2	medium	high	extensive oxidation	none
226.8	36	59	Mixed glassy and lithophysal banded rhyolite	3.8 (E-core)	medium to low	low	minor oxidation	none
230.4	37	60	Black obsidian intra-flow breccia	4.9	low	none	none	none
235.5	38	61	Base of flow unit	4.7 (E-core)	low	none	none	none
240.0	39	62	Devitrified flow-banded lithophysal rhyolite	2.5	low	high	none	none
242.5	40	63		4.2	low	low	none	none
247.0	41	64	Mixed brecciated lithophysal rhyolite and lithophysal rhyolite	5.0 (E-core)	low	low	minor oxidation	none
251.8	42	65	Flow banded lithophysal rhyolite	4.9	medium	low	minor oxidation	none
257.0	43	66		5.1 (E-core)	low	low	minor oxidation	none
261.7	44	67		5.1	low	low	minor oxidation	none
267.0	45	68		5.1 (E-core)	medium	medium	minor oxidation	none
271.7	46	69	Most lithophysae have smeared into flow bands	5.2	low	medium	minor oxidation	none
277.0								

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

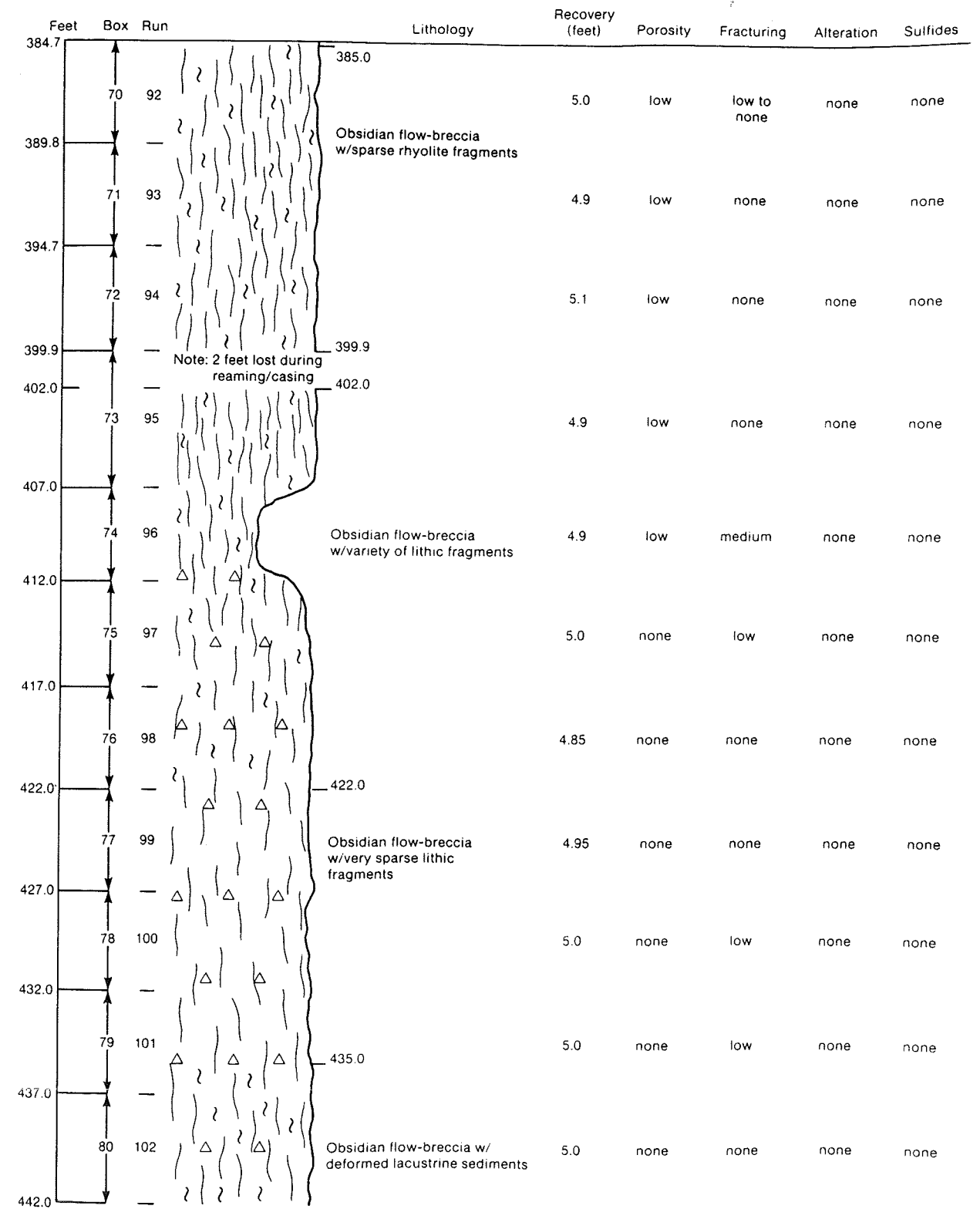
Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
277.0	47	70	White to grey devitrified flow banded rhyolite w/multiple generations of lithophysae	5.0	medium	low	none	none
282.0	48	71		5.0	medium	low	none	none
287.0	49	72		2.8	medium	high	none	none
289.5	50	73	Some flow bands are reddish brown	5.0 (E-core)	medium to high	medium	minor oxidation	none
294.5	51	74		5.0	medium to high	medium	minor oxidation	none
299.6	52	75		5.1	medium	medium to high	minor oxidation	none
304.7	53	76	Grey flow-banded vesicular devitrified rhyolite w/minor lithophysae	5.0	high	low	minor oxidation	none
309.7	54	77		5.0	high	medium	none	none
314.7	55	78	Same as above but lithophysae gone	5.1	high	medium	none	none
319.8	56	79	322.0 Felsic granulite (?) xenolith	5.1	medium	medium	none	none
324.8	57	80		5.0	medium	high	none	none
329.8								

Note: No Box "58" (Number mistakenly skipped)

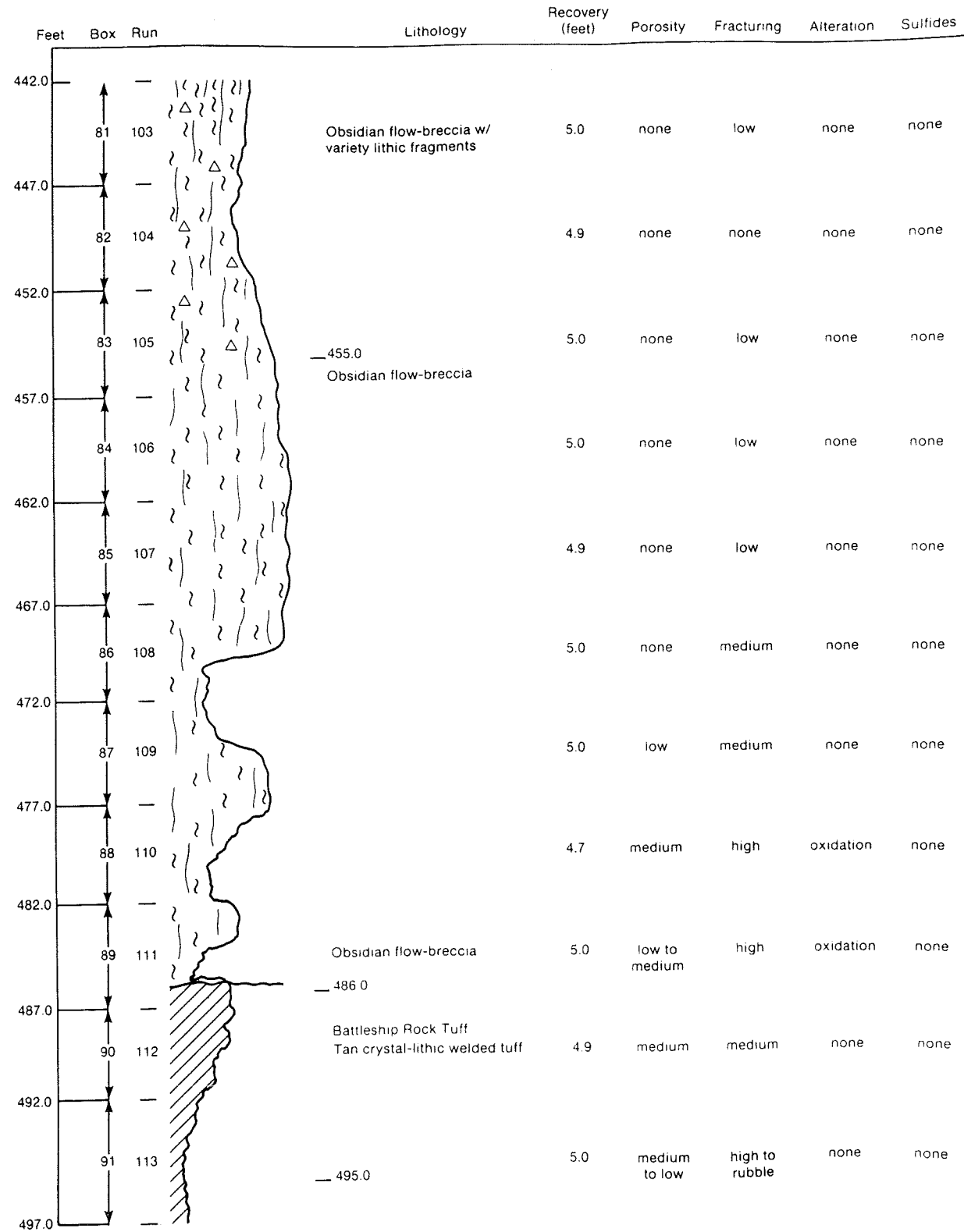
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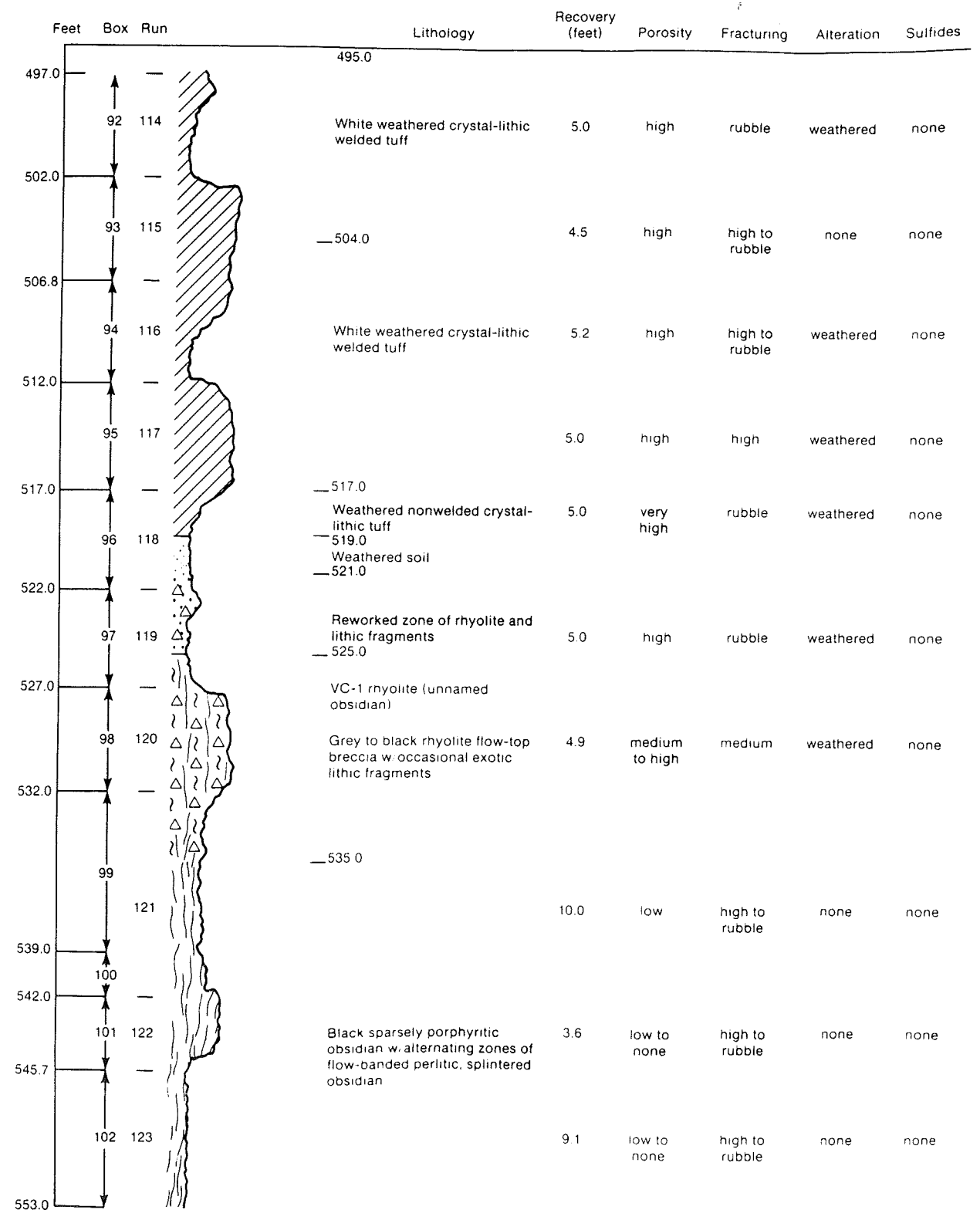
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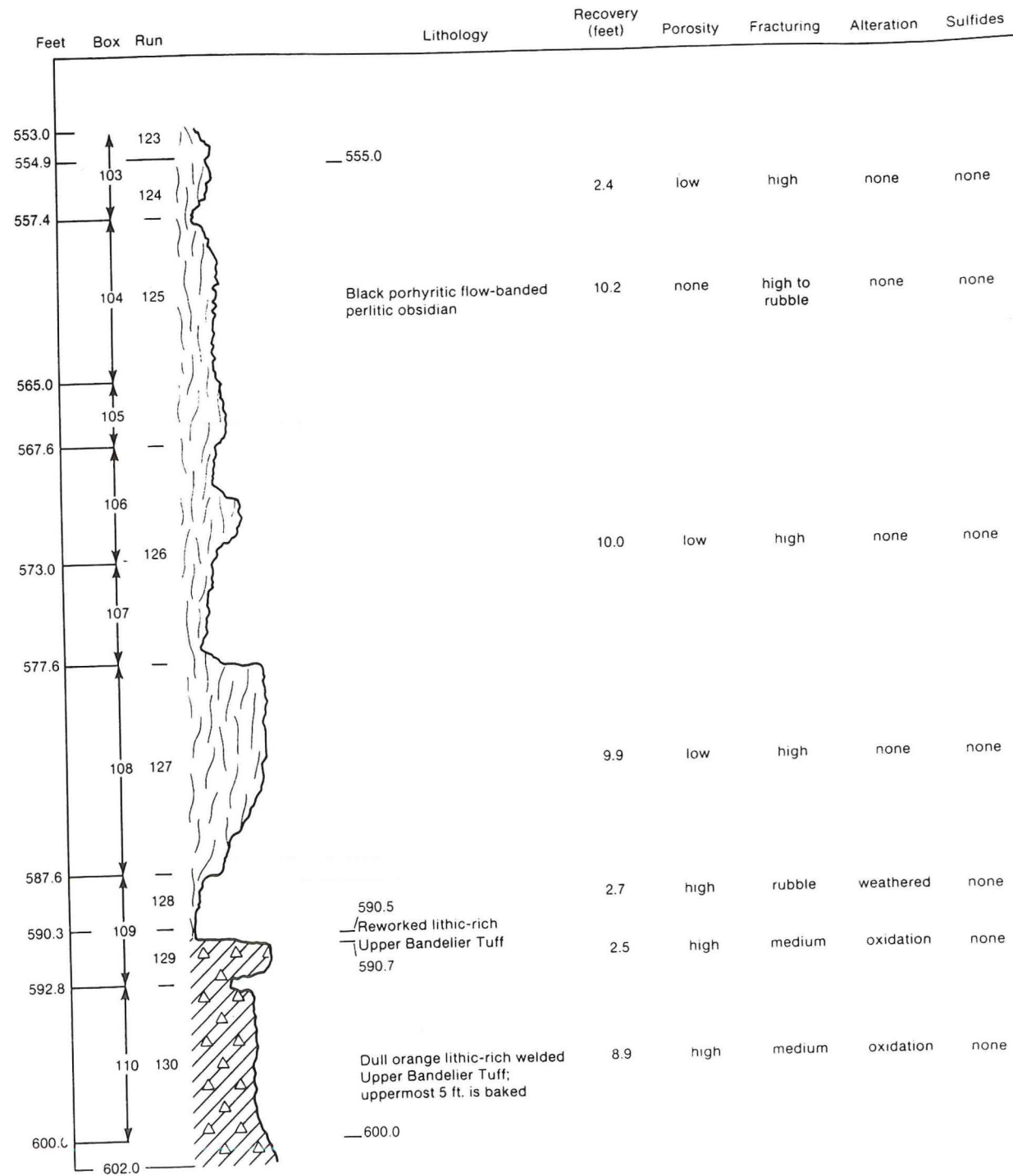
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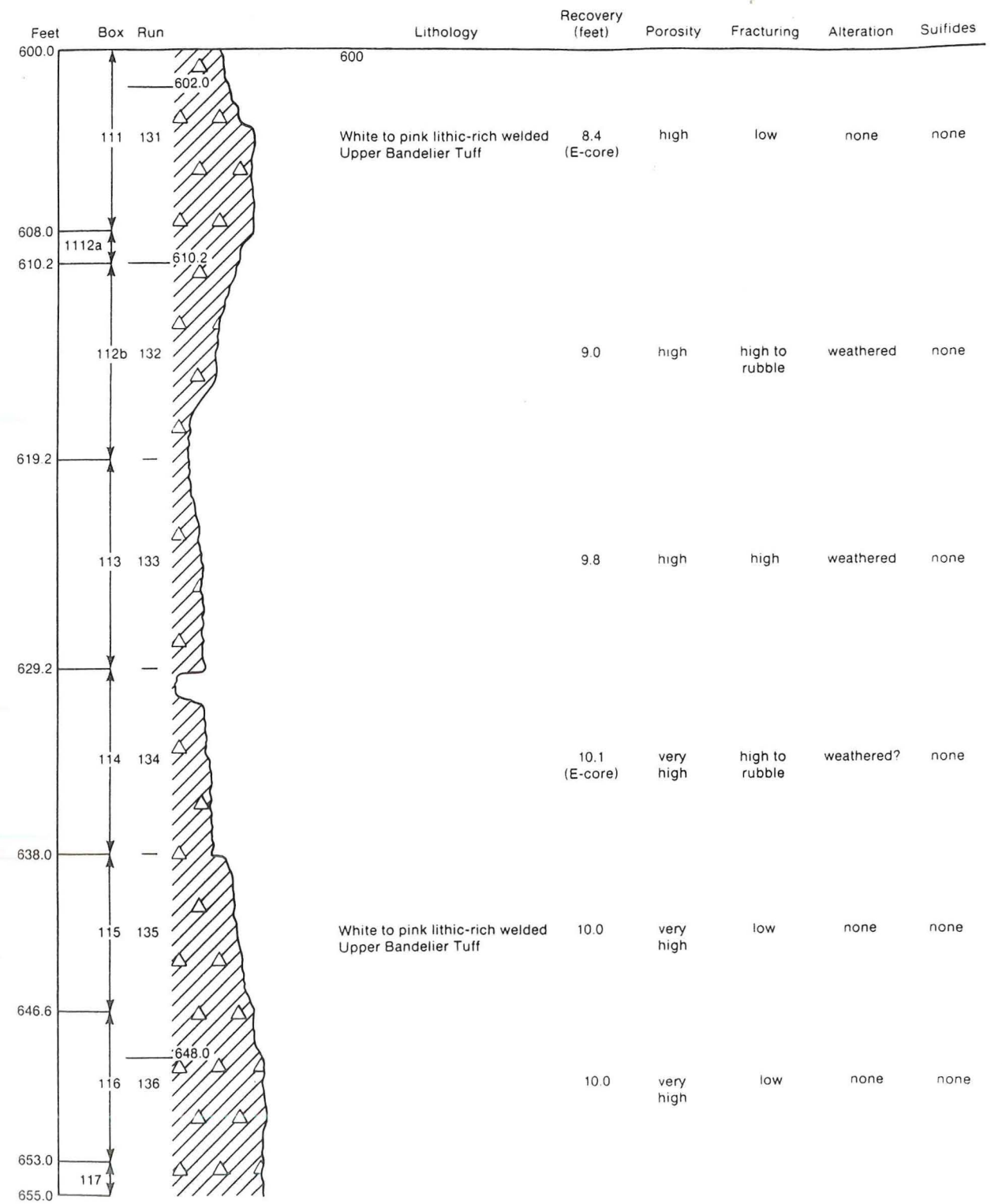
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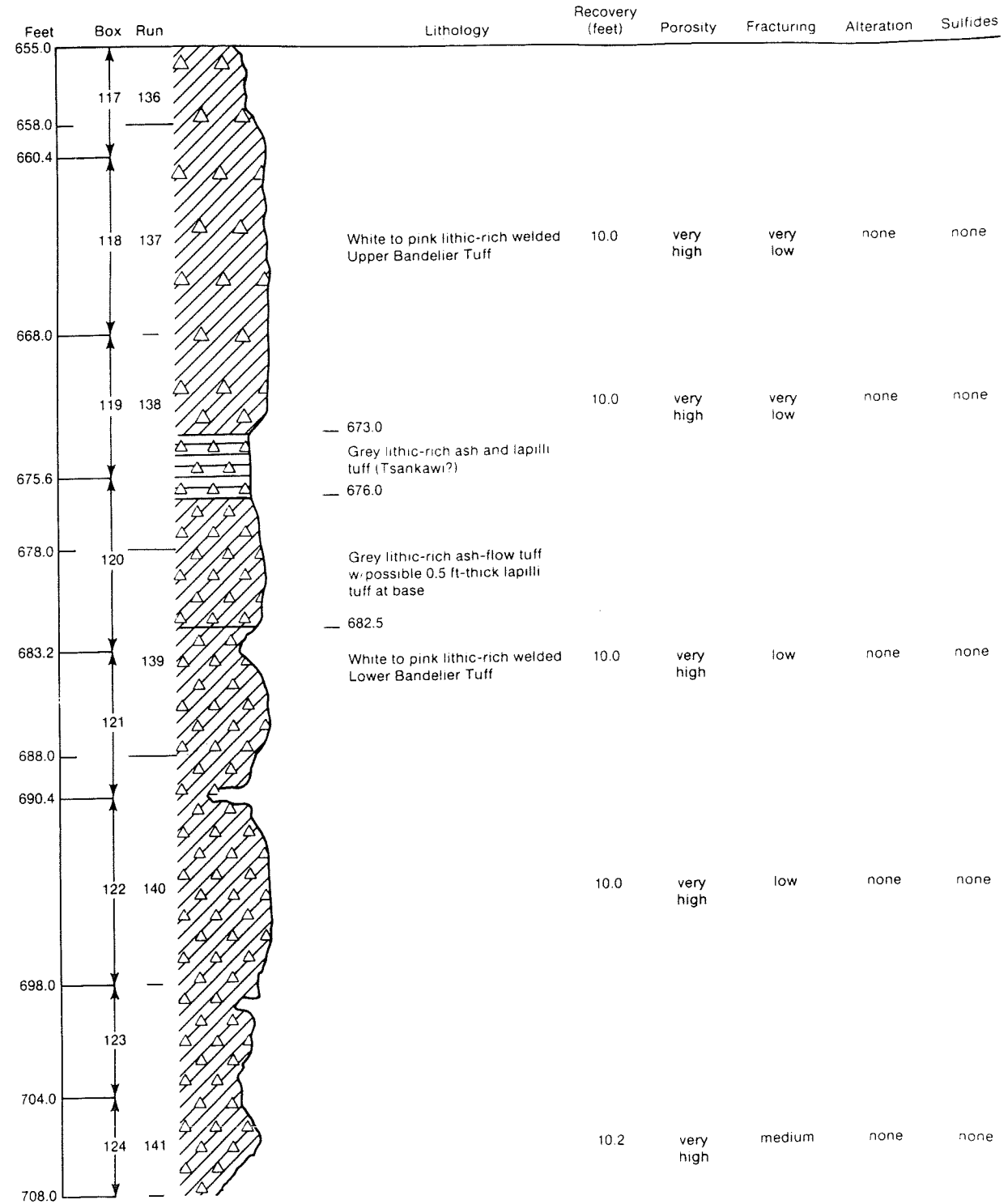
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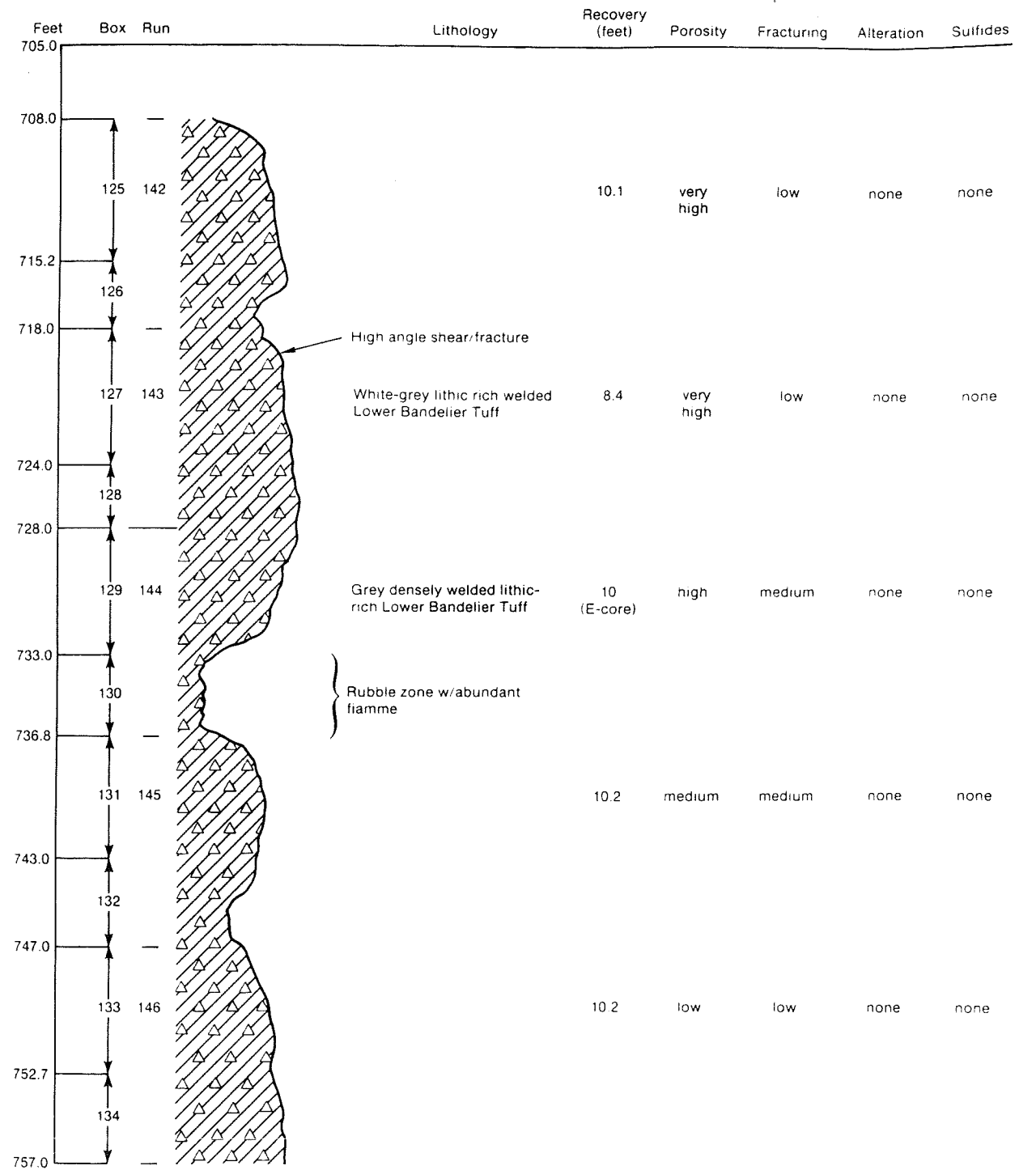
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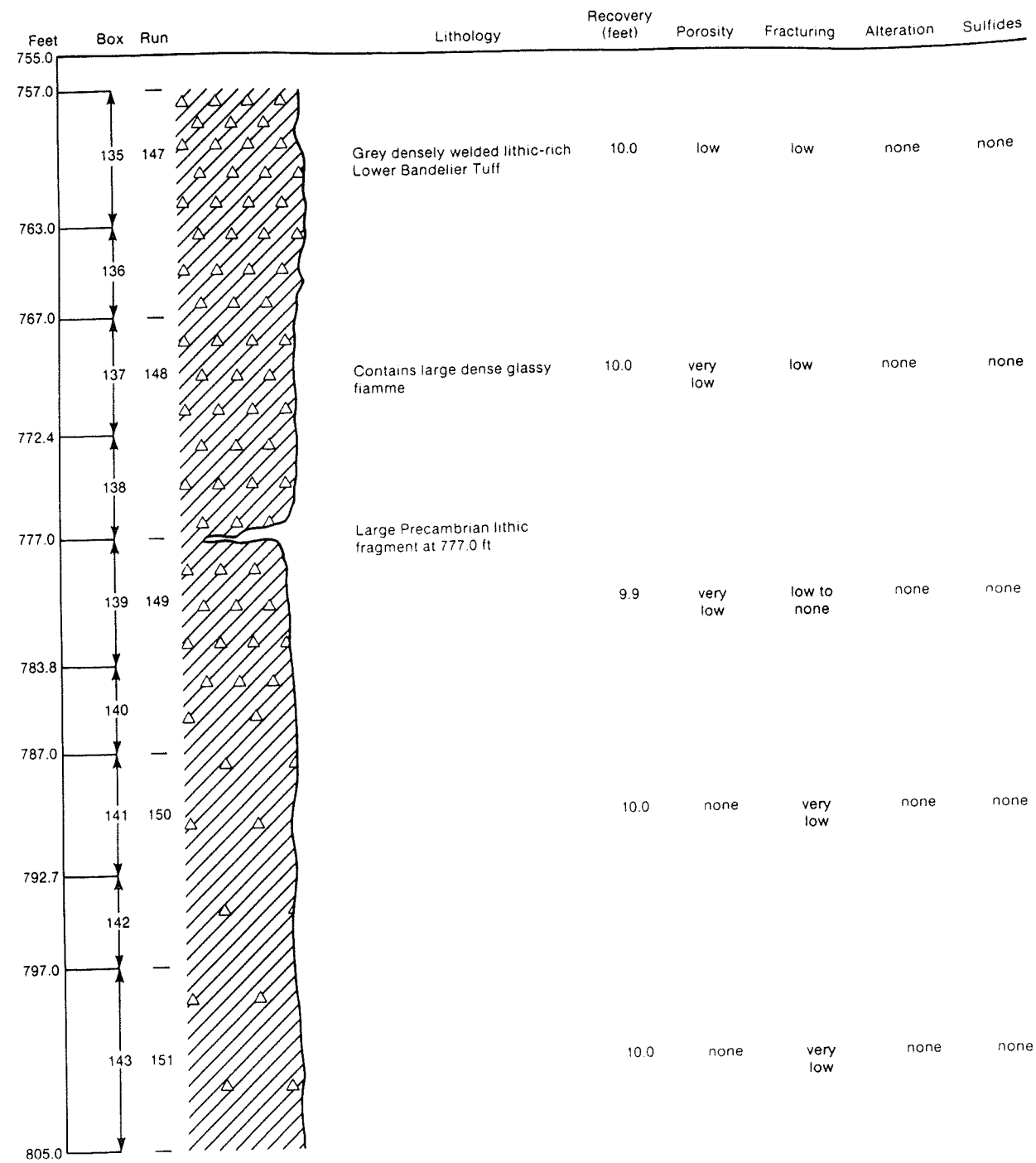
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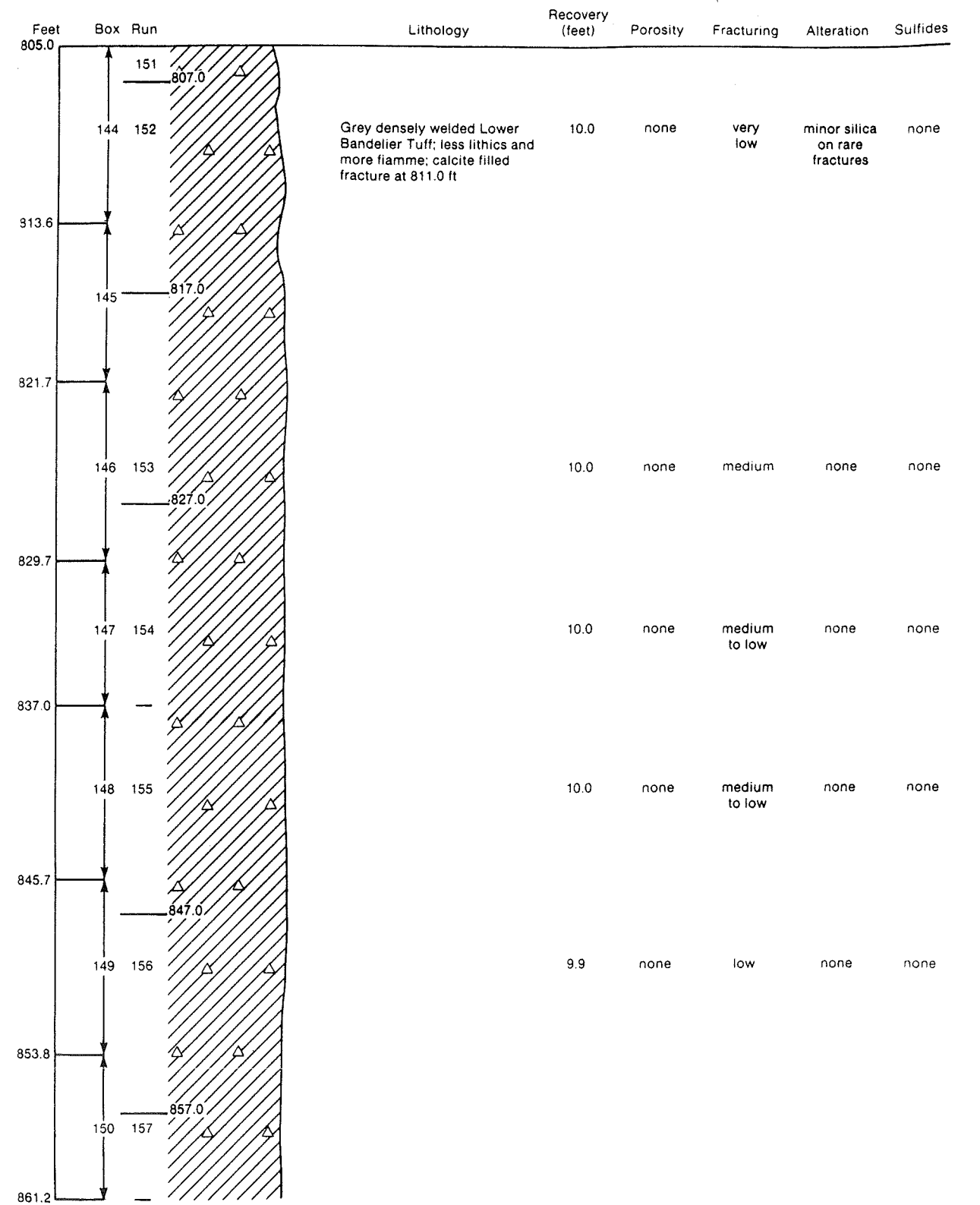
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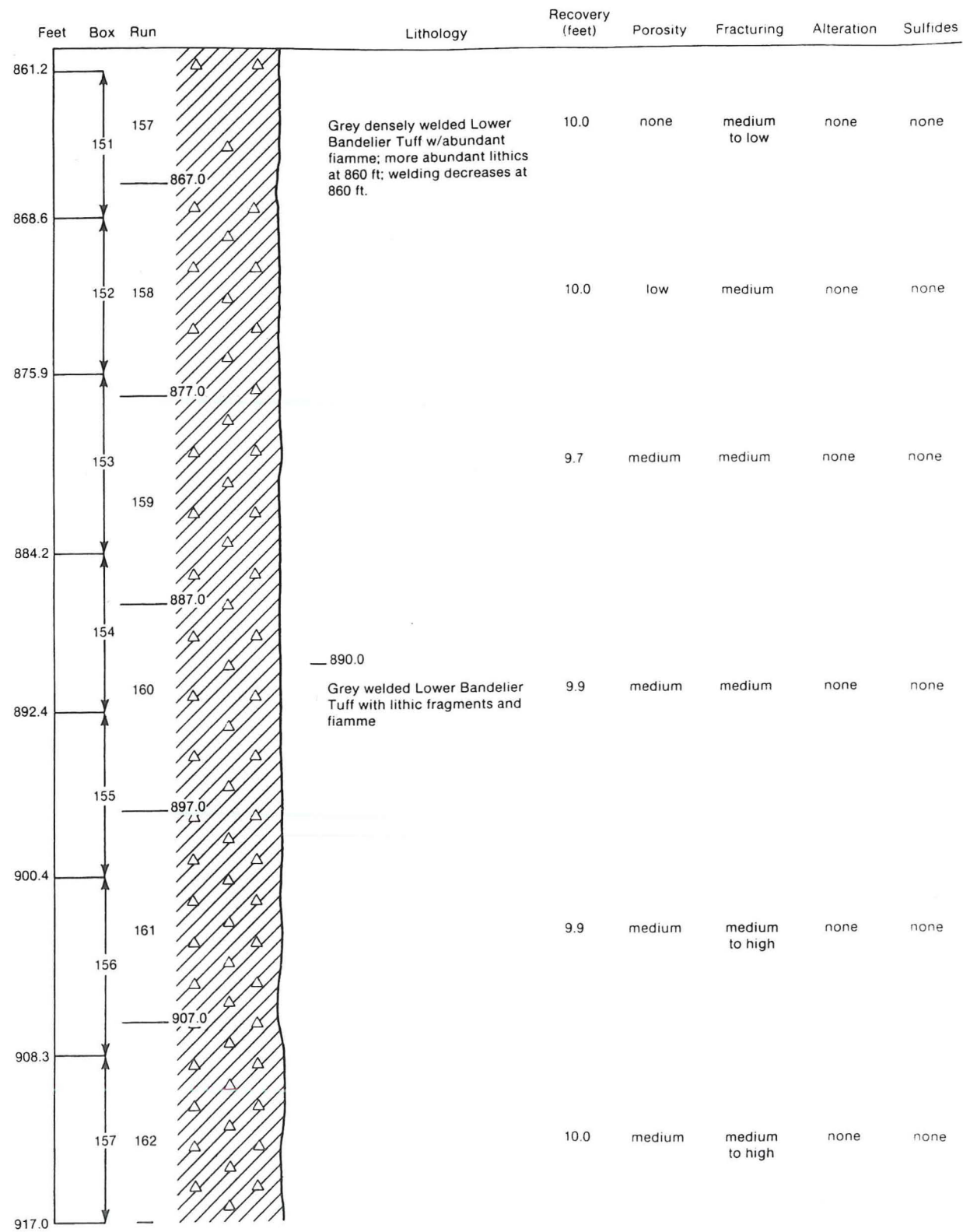
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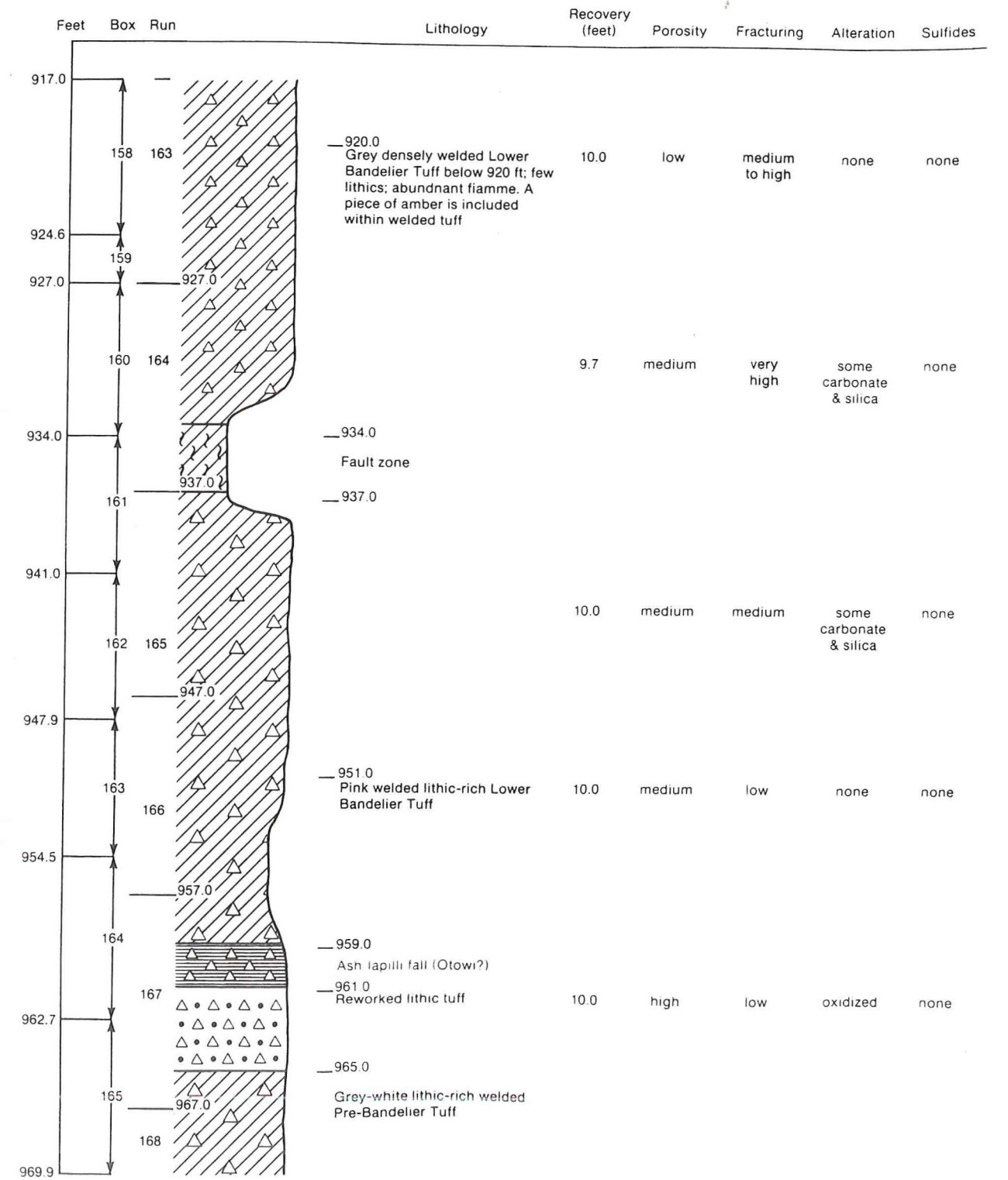
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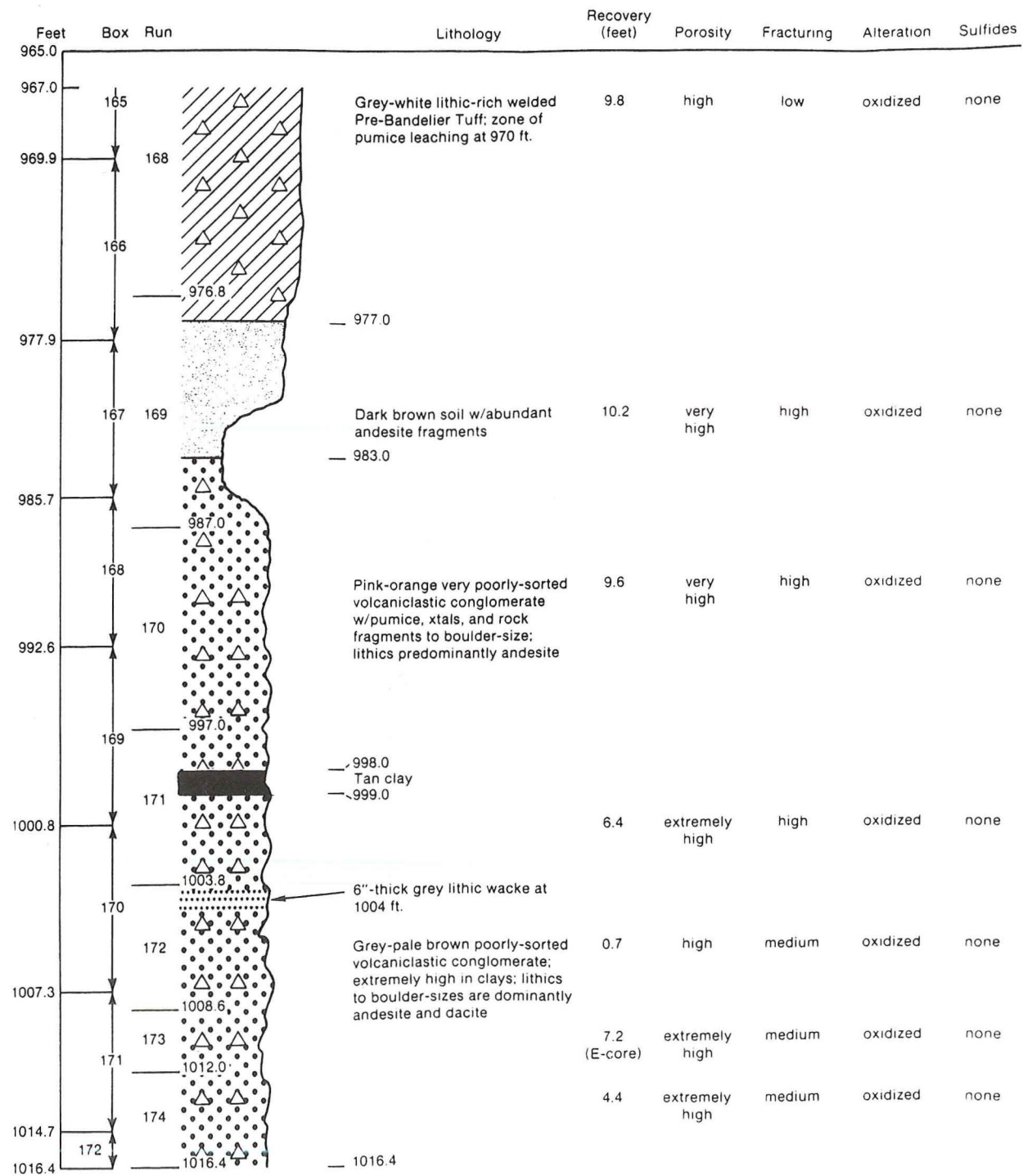
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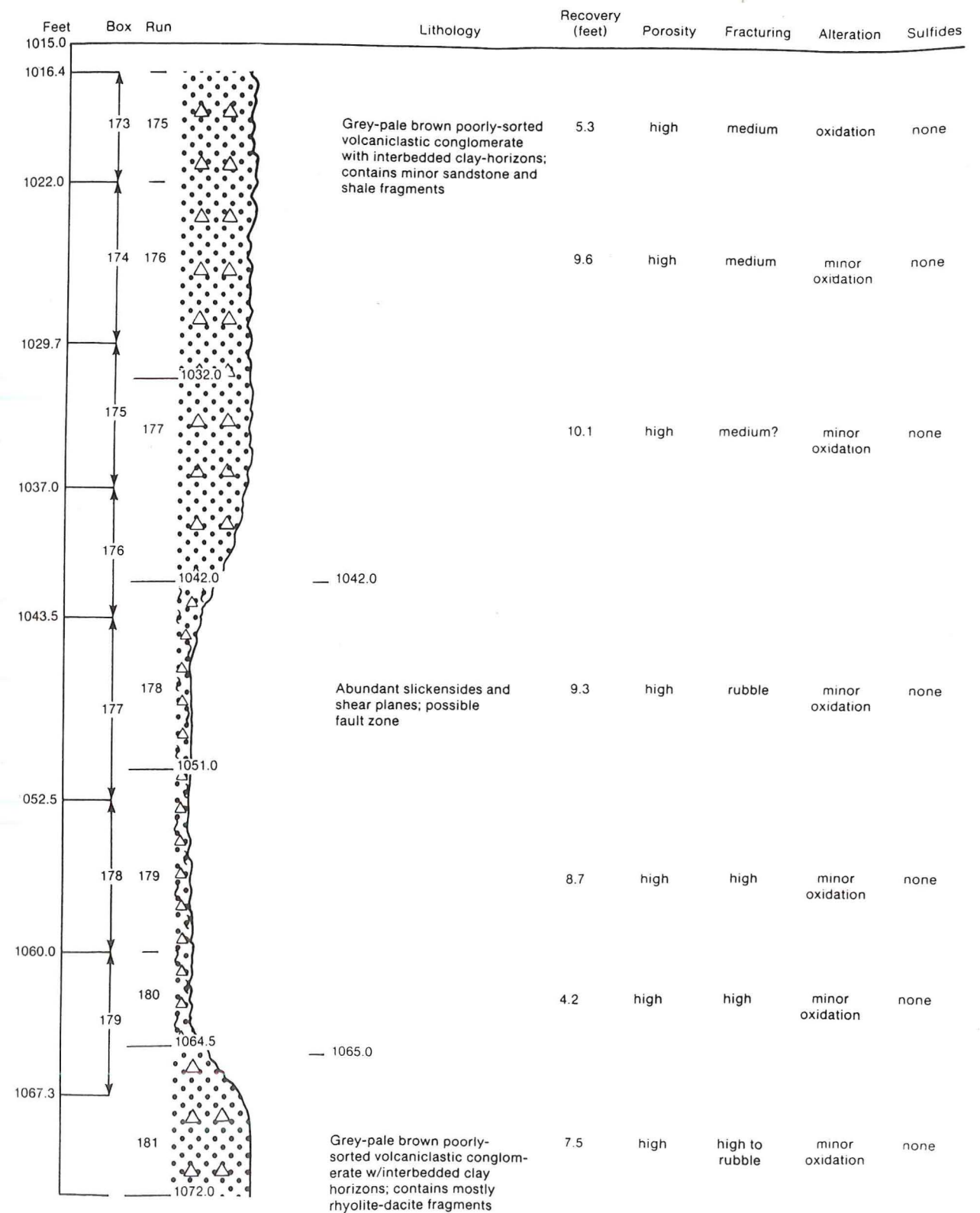
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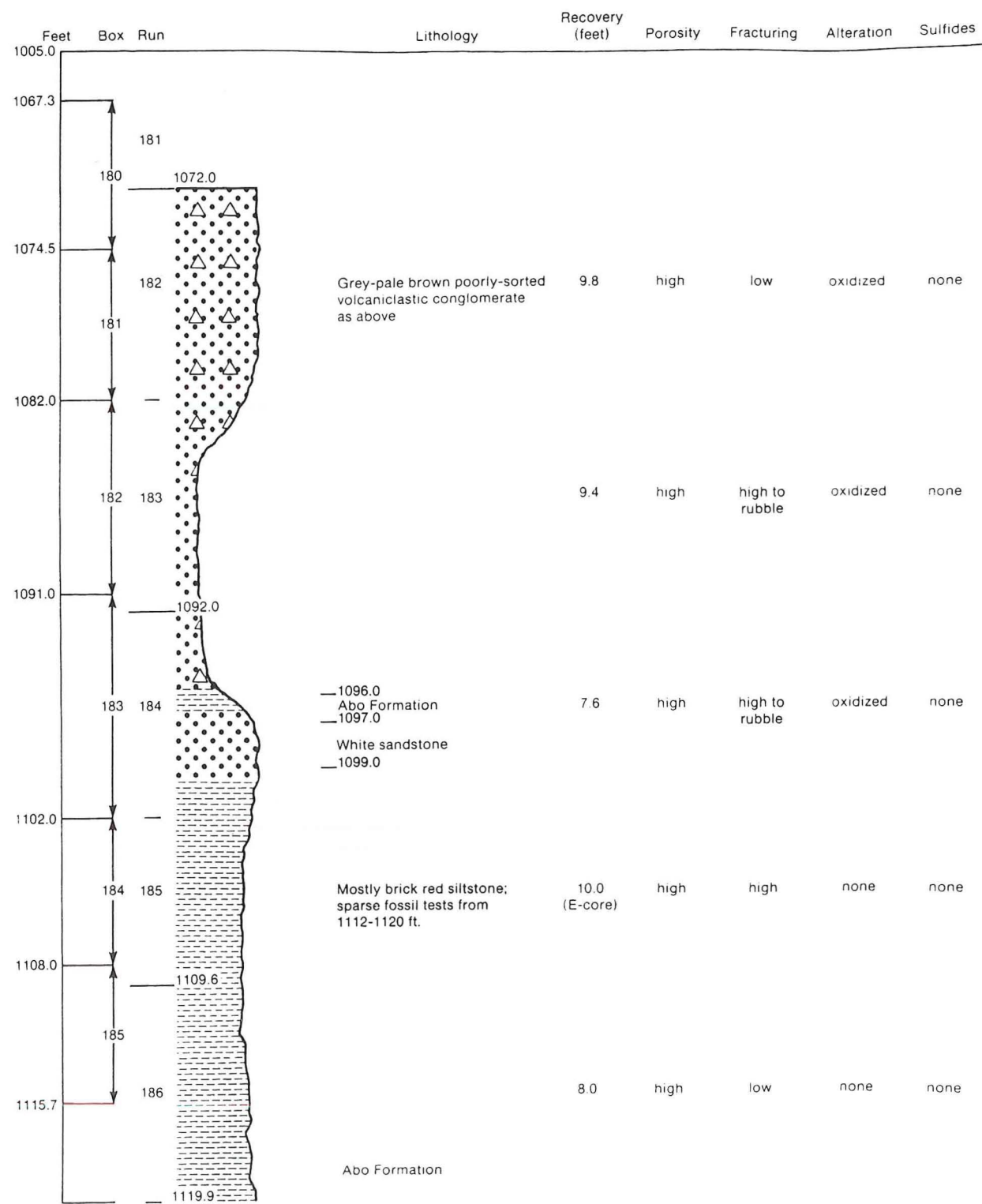
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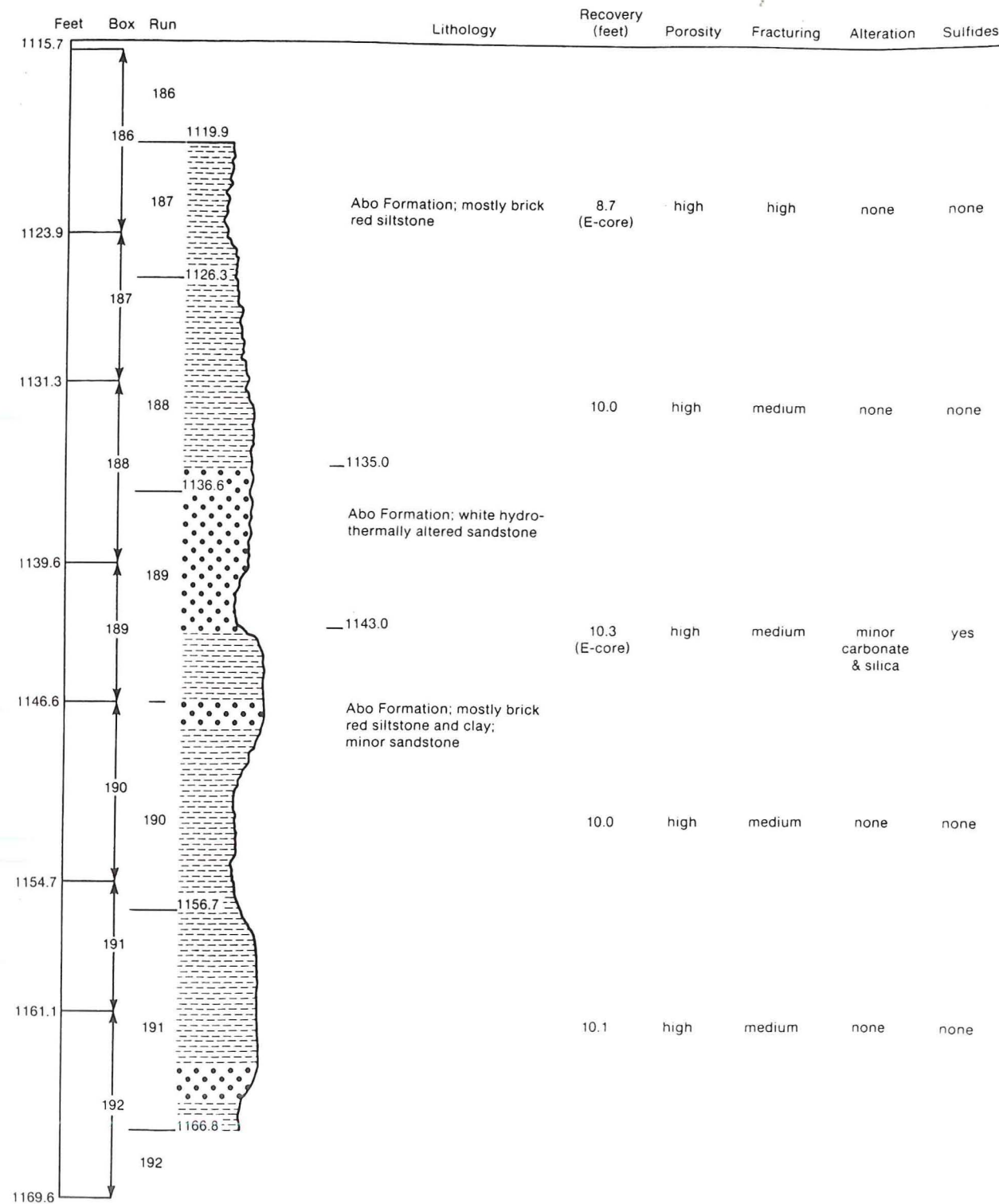
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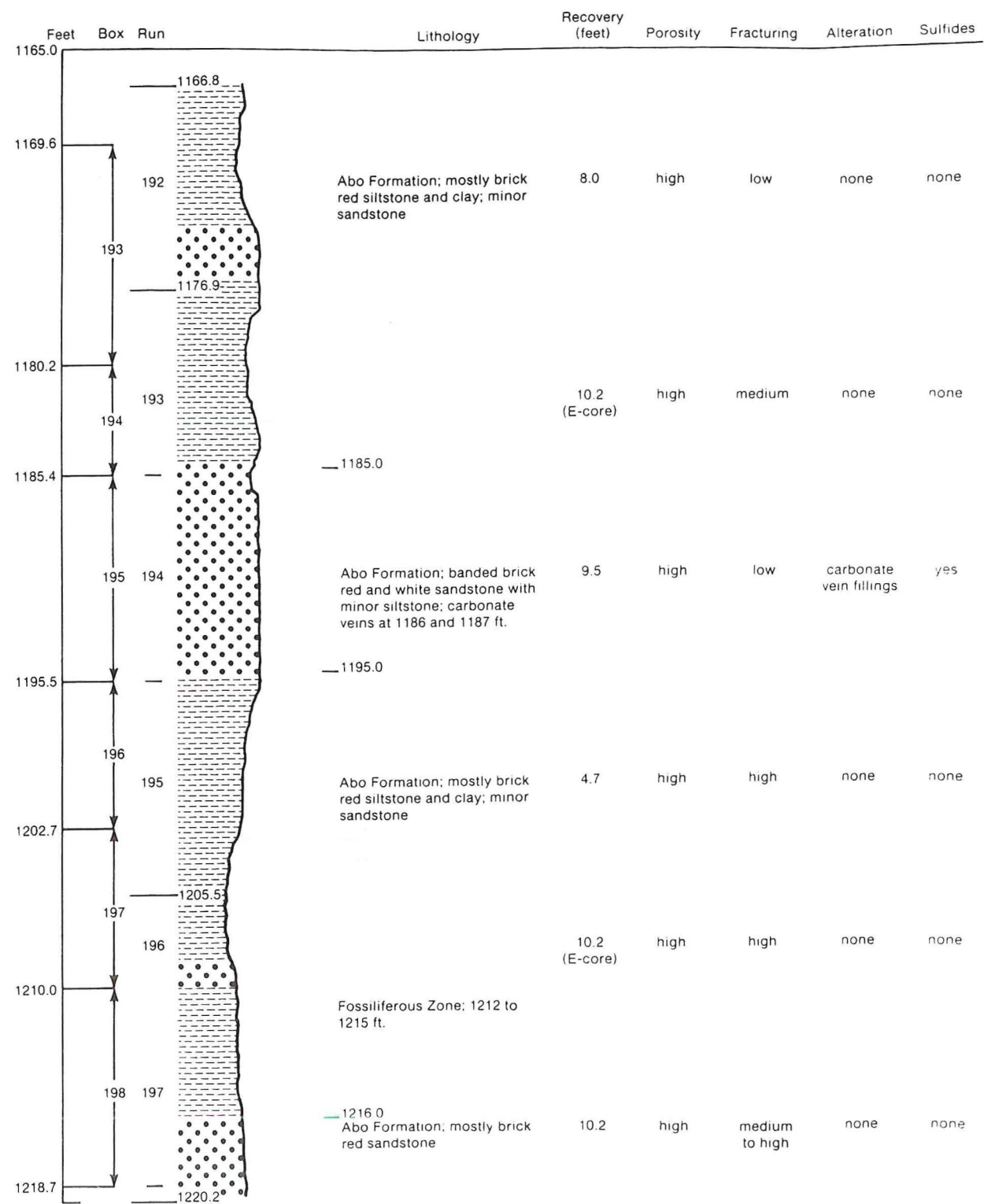
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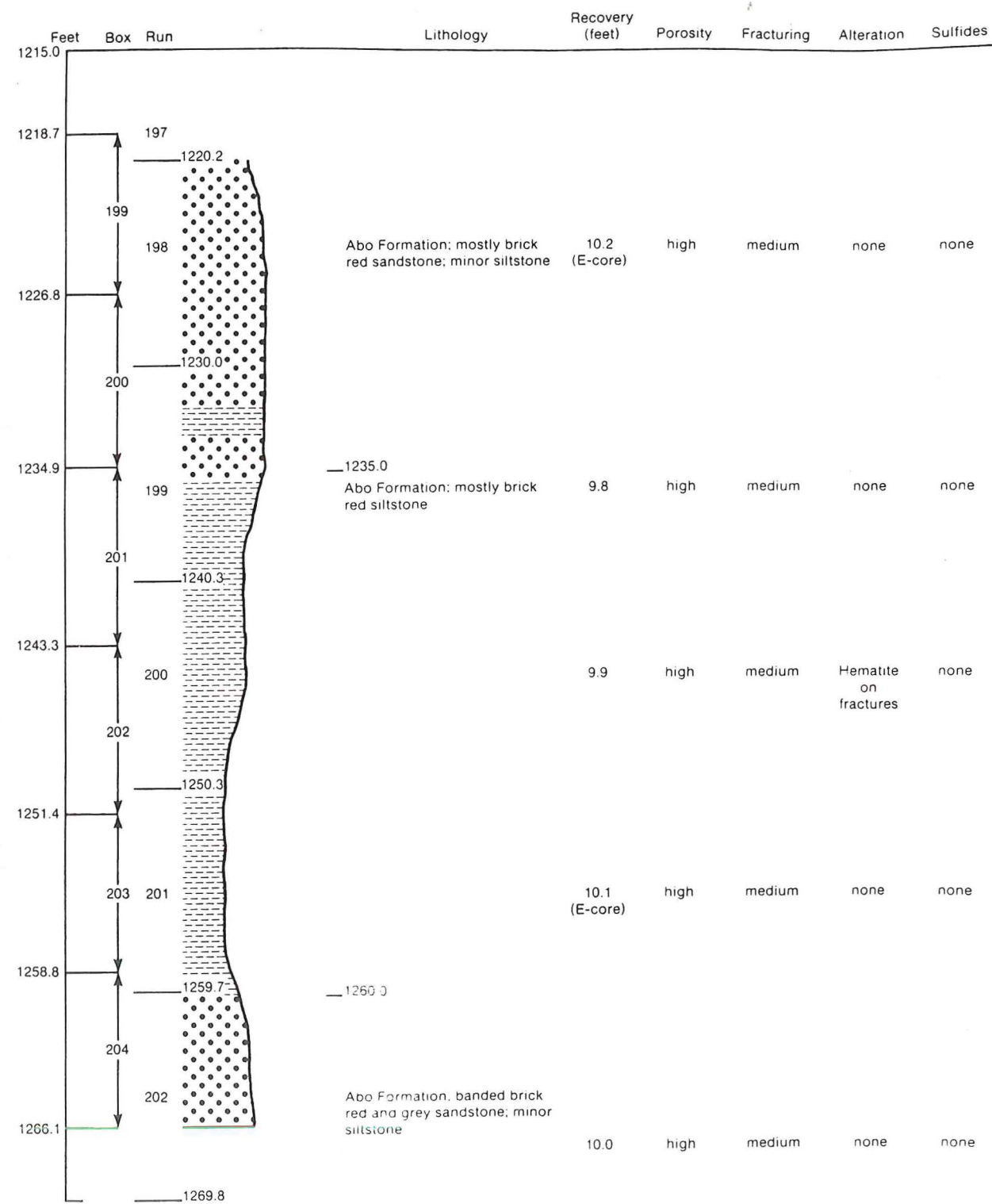
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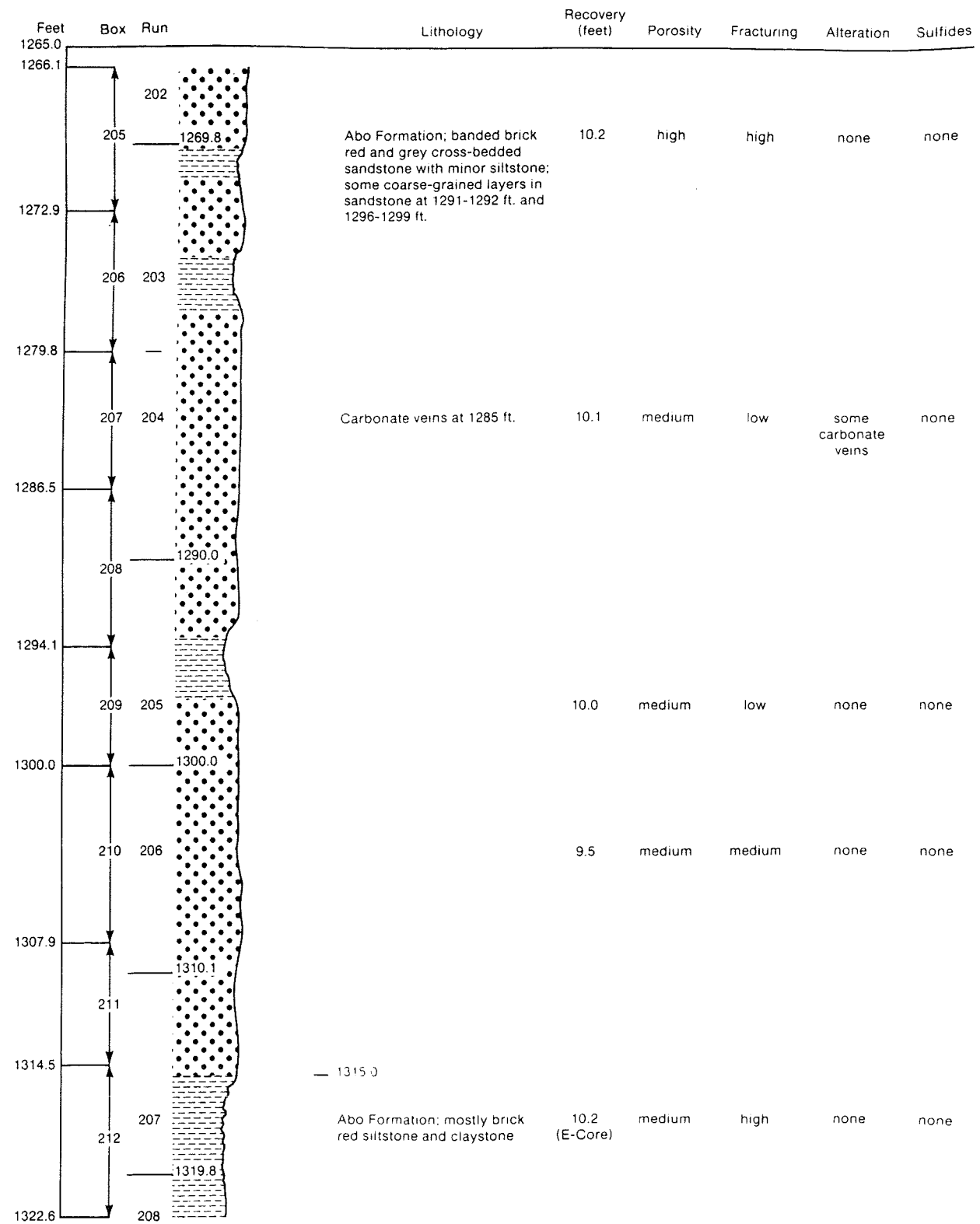
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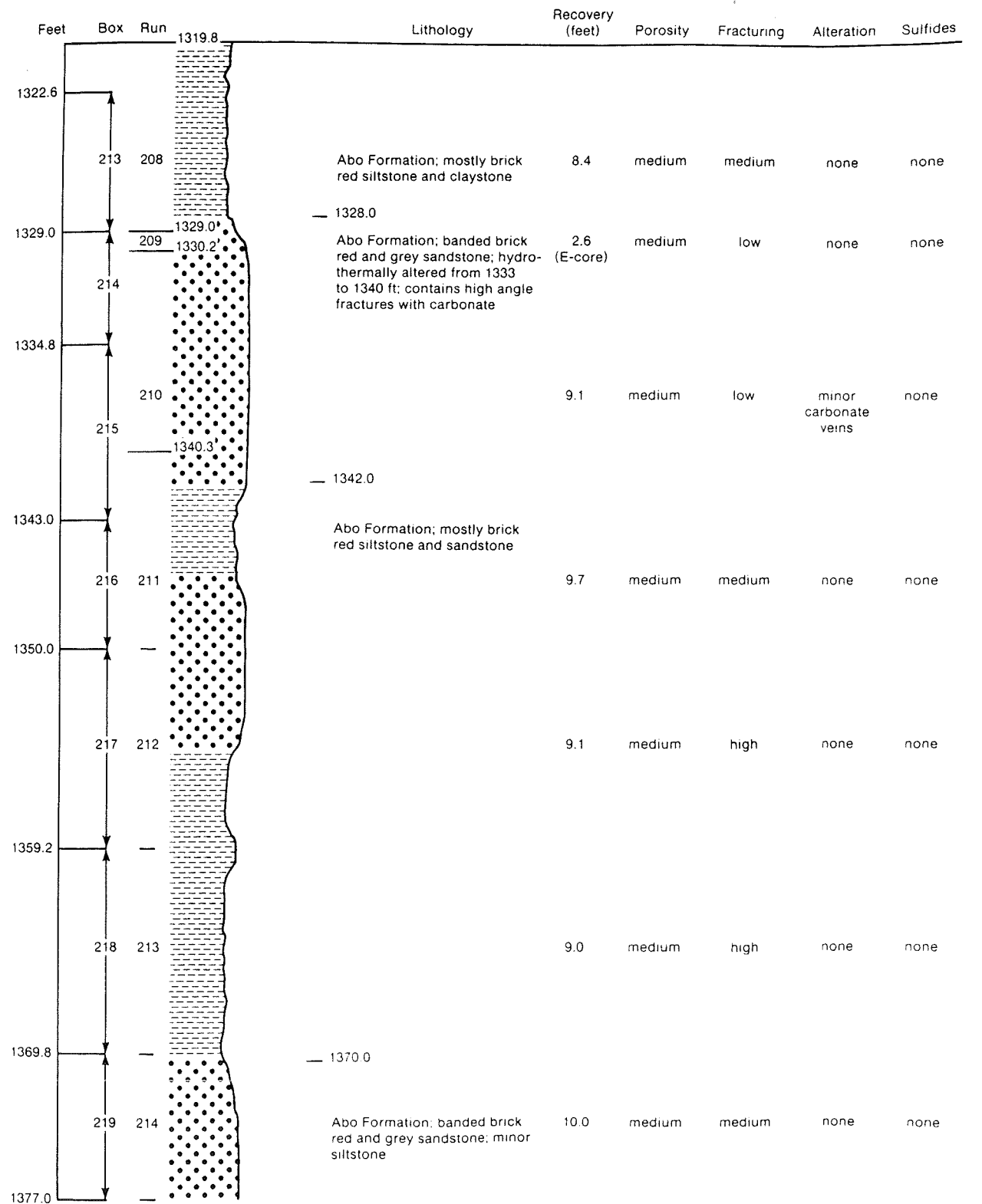
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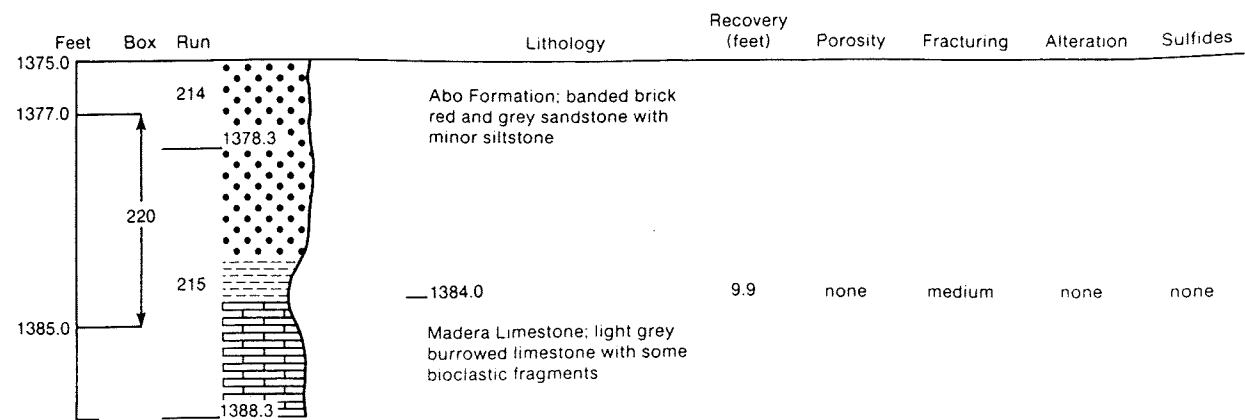
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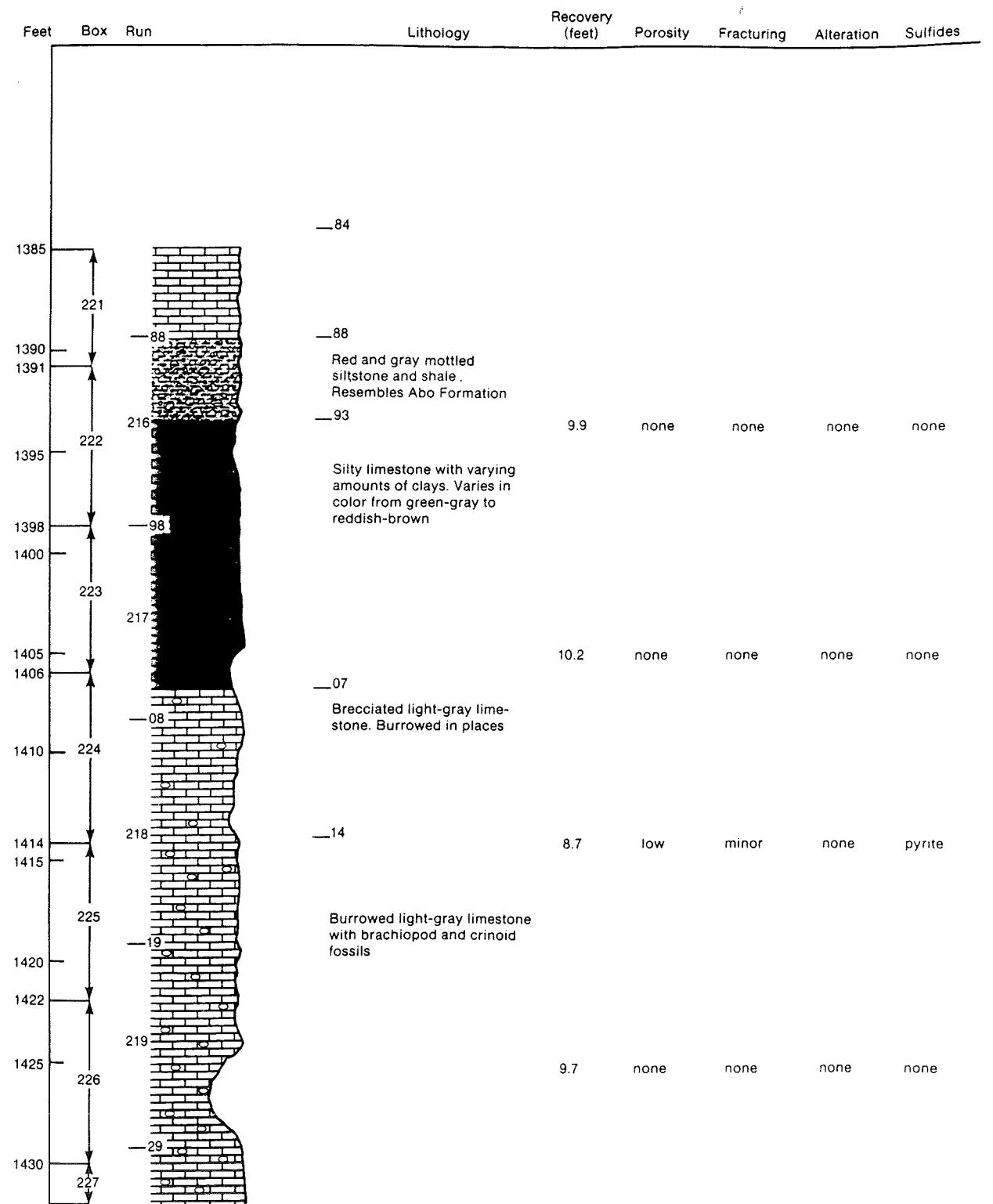
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
1539		231						
1540		41						
1545	242							
1546		232	As above	10.0	none	none	none	none
1551	243							
1551		233						
1555		53	53	1.0	none	none	none	none
1555	244							
1560		234	White argillaceous sandstone. XRD analysis reveals 80% quartz, 20% clay. Exhibits stratification and minor brecciation	3.7	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1564	245	63		0.5	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1565		235						
1565		236		0.6	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1570		66						
1572	246							
1575		237		5.7	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1580		238		10.0	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1585	247							
1587		239		10.0	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1590	248							
1592		82						
1595	249							
		240		10.0	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
1592								
1595		250						
1600		240		10.0	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1605		02						
1607	251							
1610		241	As above	10.0	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1615		12						
1620		242		10.0	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1622	253							
1625		243		7.4	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1630		244		10.0	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1632	254							
1635		245		10.0	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1640		42						
1641	255							
1645		245		9.8	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1649								
1650								

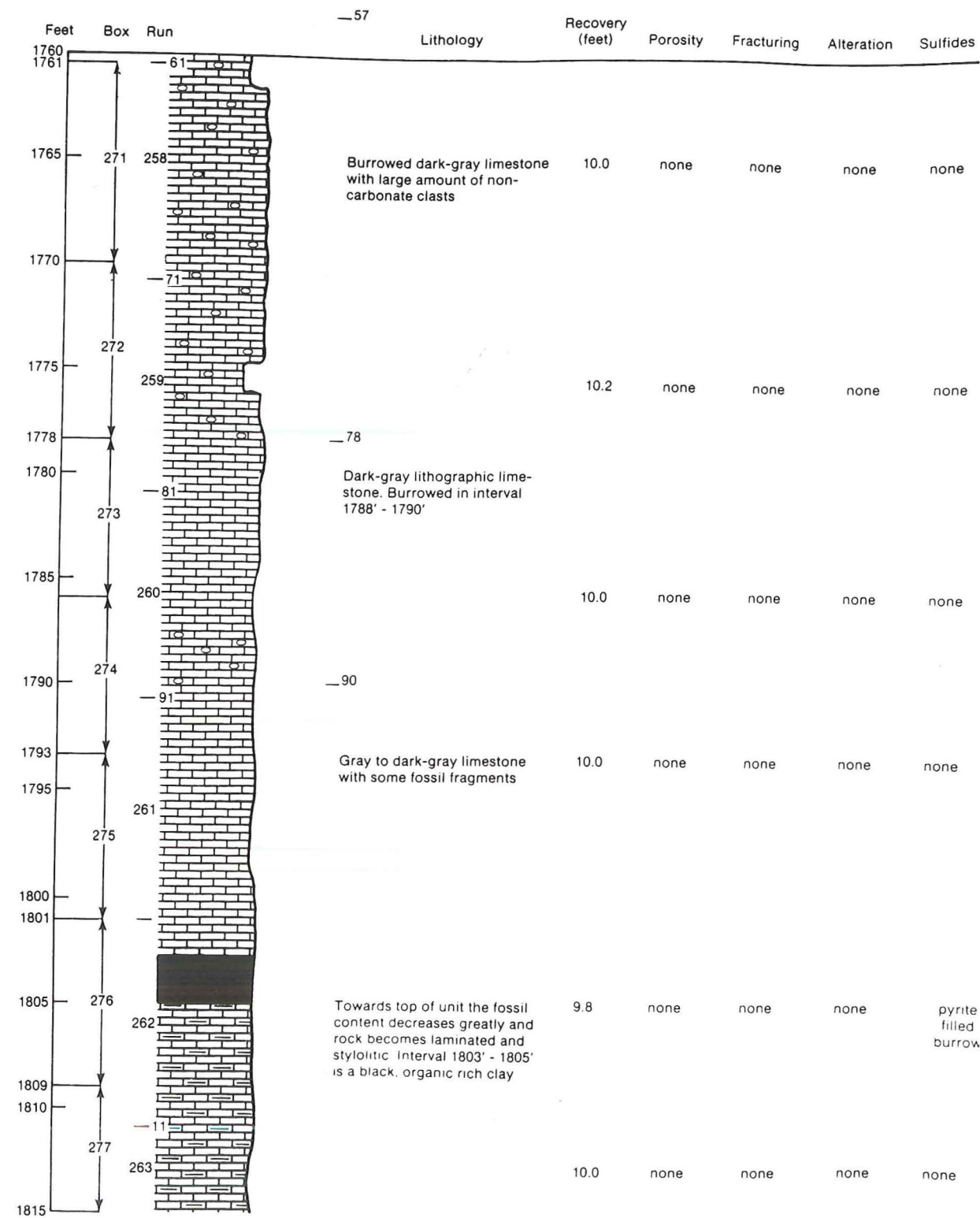
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology*	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
1649								
1650	246	51.8 52	As above	0.4	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1655	257							
1656	247			9.7	low	none	argillic	Finely disseminated pyrite
1660	258		—60					
1663	—62		Breccia: carbonate and non-carbonate fragments					
1665	248		—67	10.0	none	none	minor	none
1670	259		Gray limestone, burrowed in places. Stylolites and mudstone most prevalent in interval 1667' - 1672'					
1671	—72							
1675	260			9.8	none	none	none	none
1679	249							
1680	—82							
1685	261							
1687	250			10.0	none	none	none	none
1690	262							
1695	—92							
1696	251		95 Brecciated limestone	9.0	high	none	none	none
1700	263		96					
1703	252		Gray limestone, burrowed and laminated in places					
1705	264			10.0	none	none	none	none

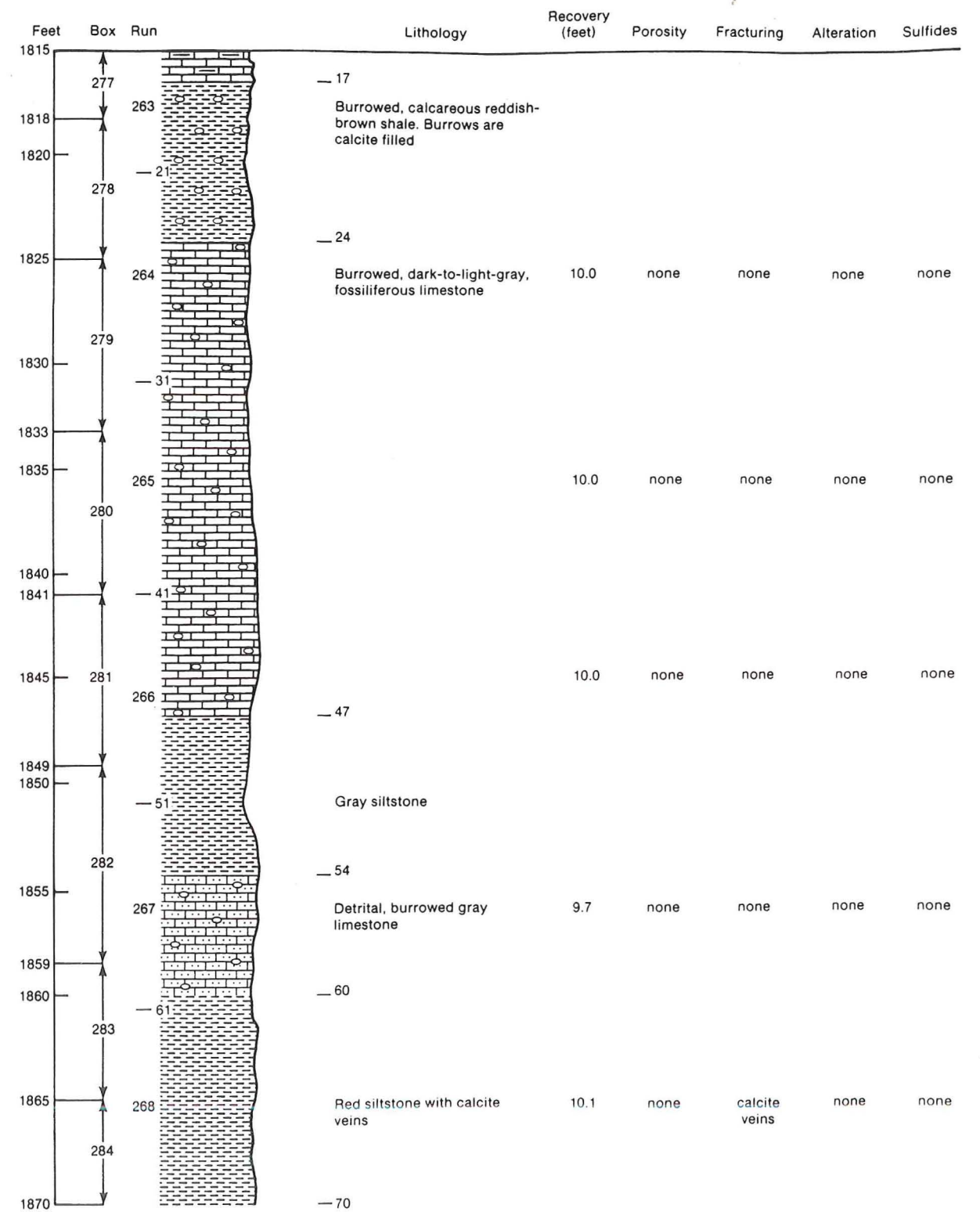
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
1703								
1705	264	252						
1710	—09			10.0	none	none	none	none
1712	265	253	Dark-gray limestone and minor mudstone. Locally contains burrows and fossil fragments	9.9	none	none	none	none
1715	—22							
1720	266	254						
1721	—27			9.3	none	none	none	none
1725	267	—32						
1728	255		Gray mudstone and siltstone with minor crossbedding	10.2	none	none	none	none
1730	268	—42						
1735	269	256		10.0	none	none	none	none
1737	—48							
1740	270	—51	Crossbedded white sandstone					
1745	—56							
1750	257		Burrowed, brecciated light to dark-gray limestone	10.1	moderate	none	none	pyrite
1753	—57							
1755								
1760								
1761								

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



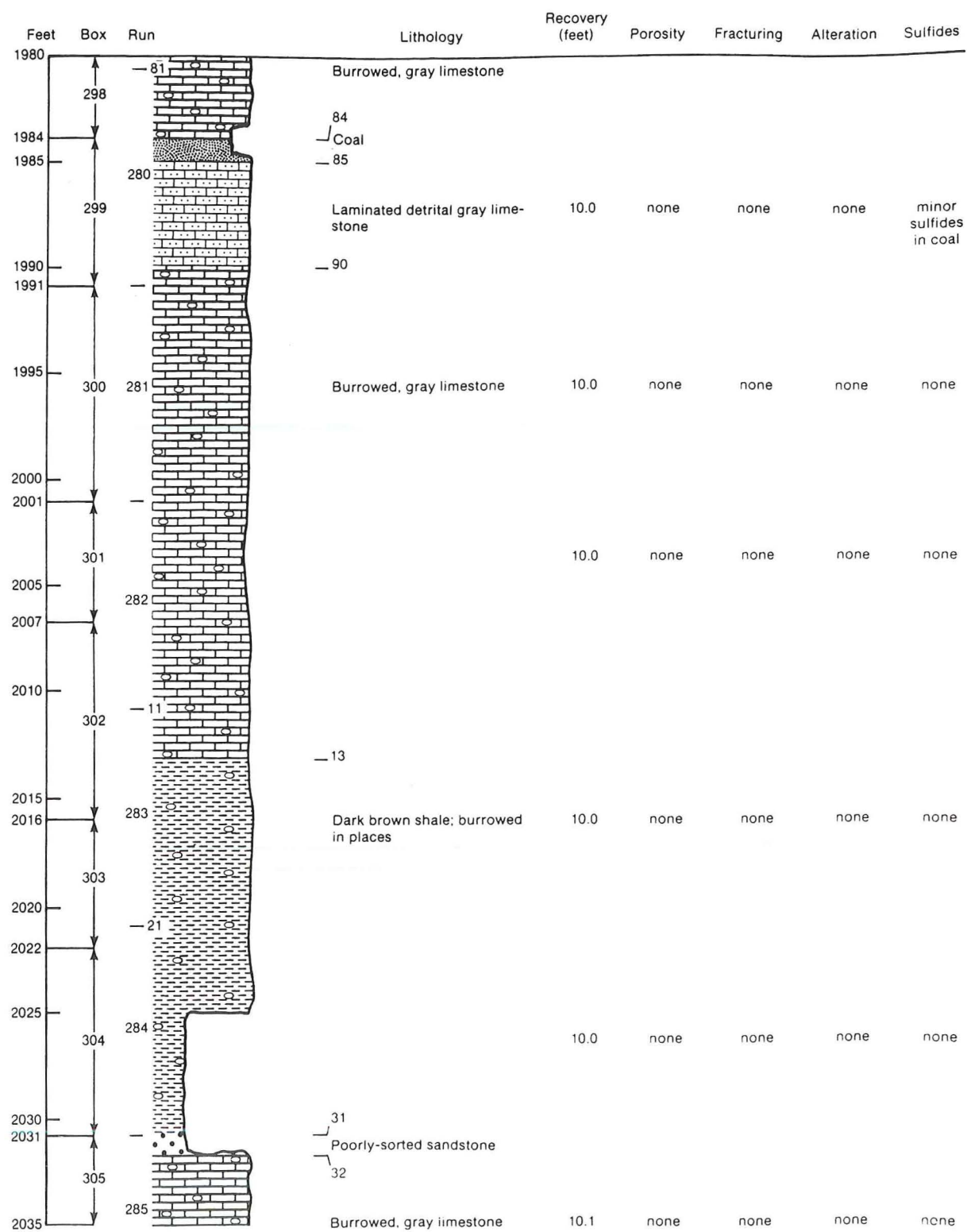
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
1870		71						
1873	284							
1875		269	Gray recrystallized limestone. Minor burrows	10.0	none	none	none	none
1880	285							
1881								
1885	286							
1889		270	Gray and reddish-brown shales with varying amounts of carbonate within burrows and veins.	10.0	none	calcite veins	none	none
1890								
1895	287							
1896		271						
1900	288							
1904								
1905		272	Burrowed limestone with indications of brecciation while soft	10.0	none	none	none	none
1910	289							
1912								
1915		273	Lithographic gray limestone with calcite-filled veins	10.0	none	calcite veins	none	none
1920	290							
1921								
1925	291							
		274	Dark-gray burrowed and laminated siltstones. Minor carbonate	10.0	none	none	none	none

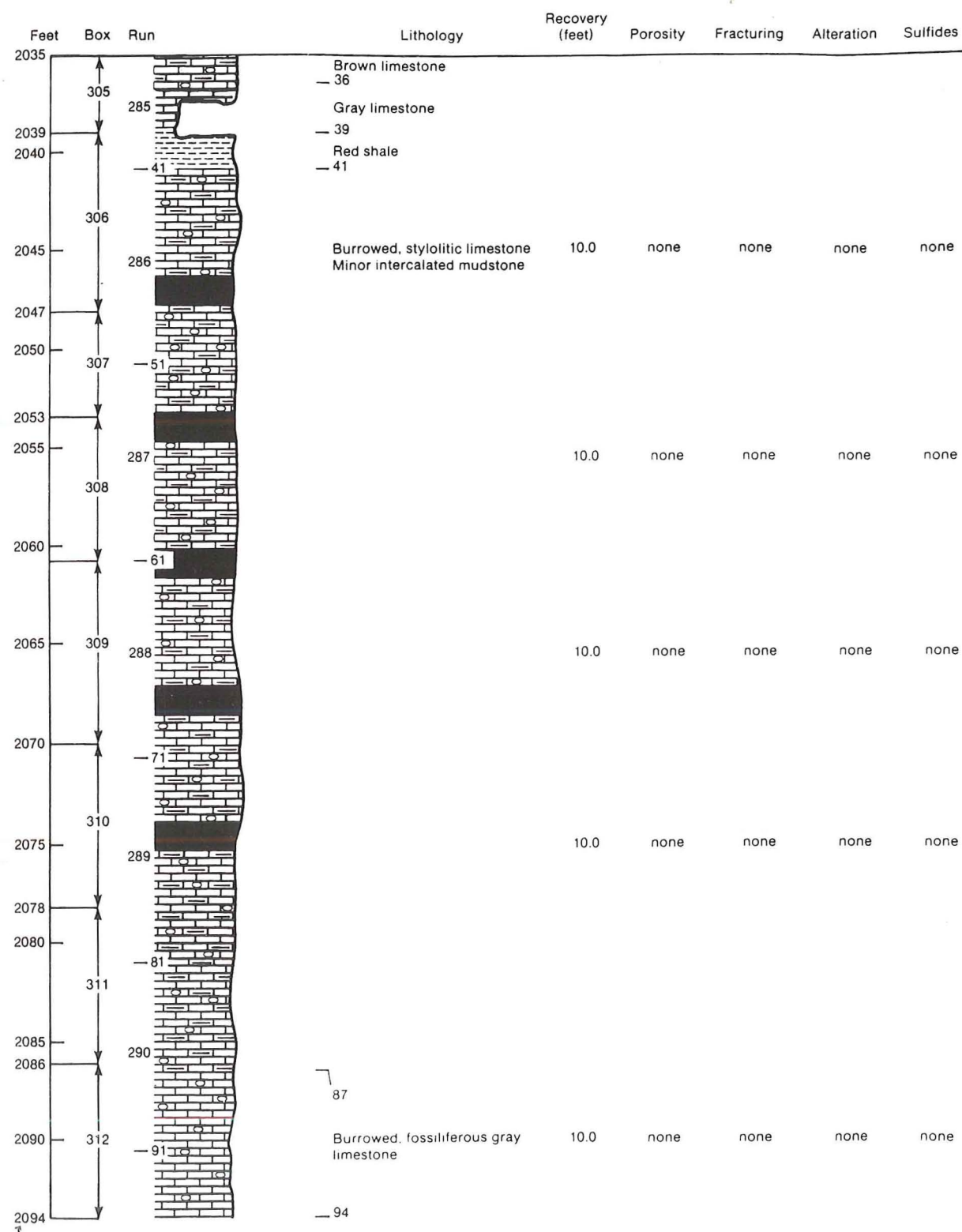
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
1925								
	291							
1929		274	As above	10.0	none	none	none	none
1930								
		31	Fossiliferous limestone					
		32						
	292							
1935								
1937		275	Gray limestone, burrowed and fossiliferous in places	10.0	none	none	none	disseminated pyrite
1940								
		41						
	293							
1945								
		276		9.3	none	none	none	none
	294							
1950								
1952		51						
1955								
		277		10.0	none	none	none	none
	295							
1960								
1961								
		61						
	296							
1965								
		278	Dark-gray lithoclastic limestone with few burrows	10.0	none	none	none	none
1968								
1970								
		71	Dark-gray fossiliferous limestone					
	297							
1975								
1976		279	Burrowed, gray limestone	10.3	none	none	none	none
		76						
	298							
			Gray, clastic limestone					
		79						
1980			Burrowed, gray limestone					
		81						

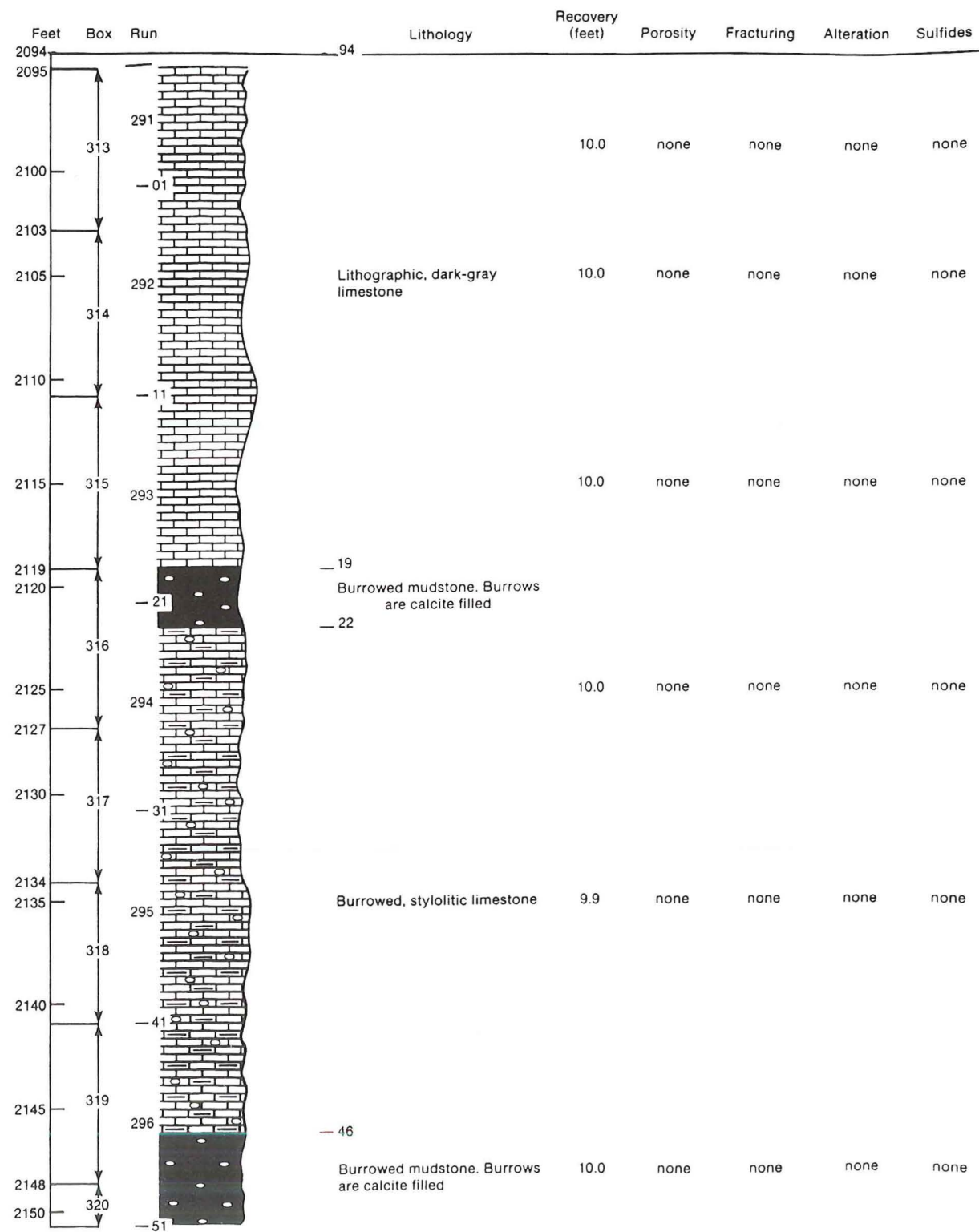
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



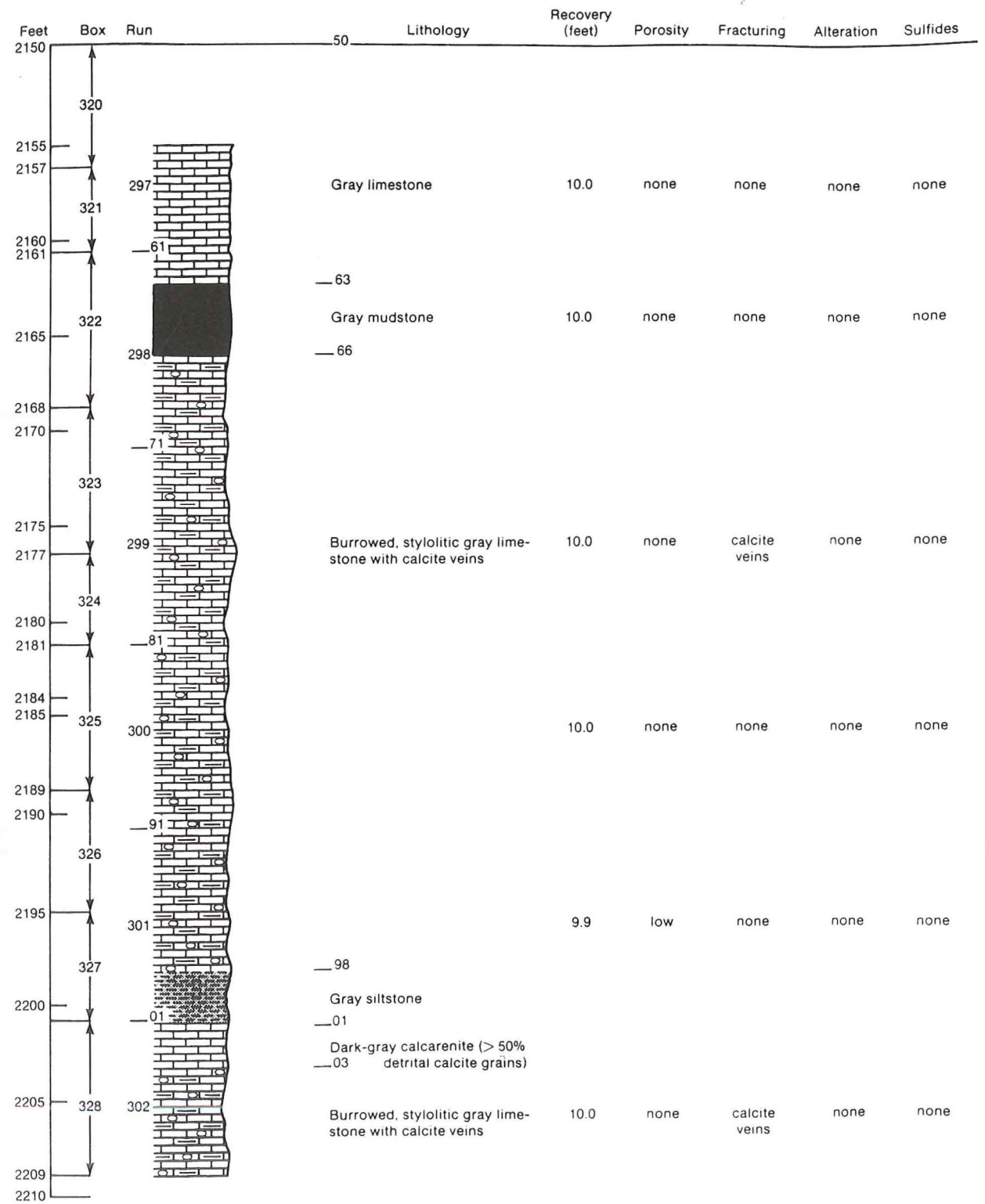
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



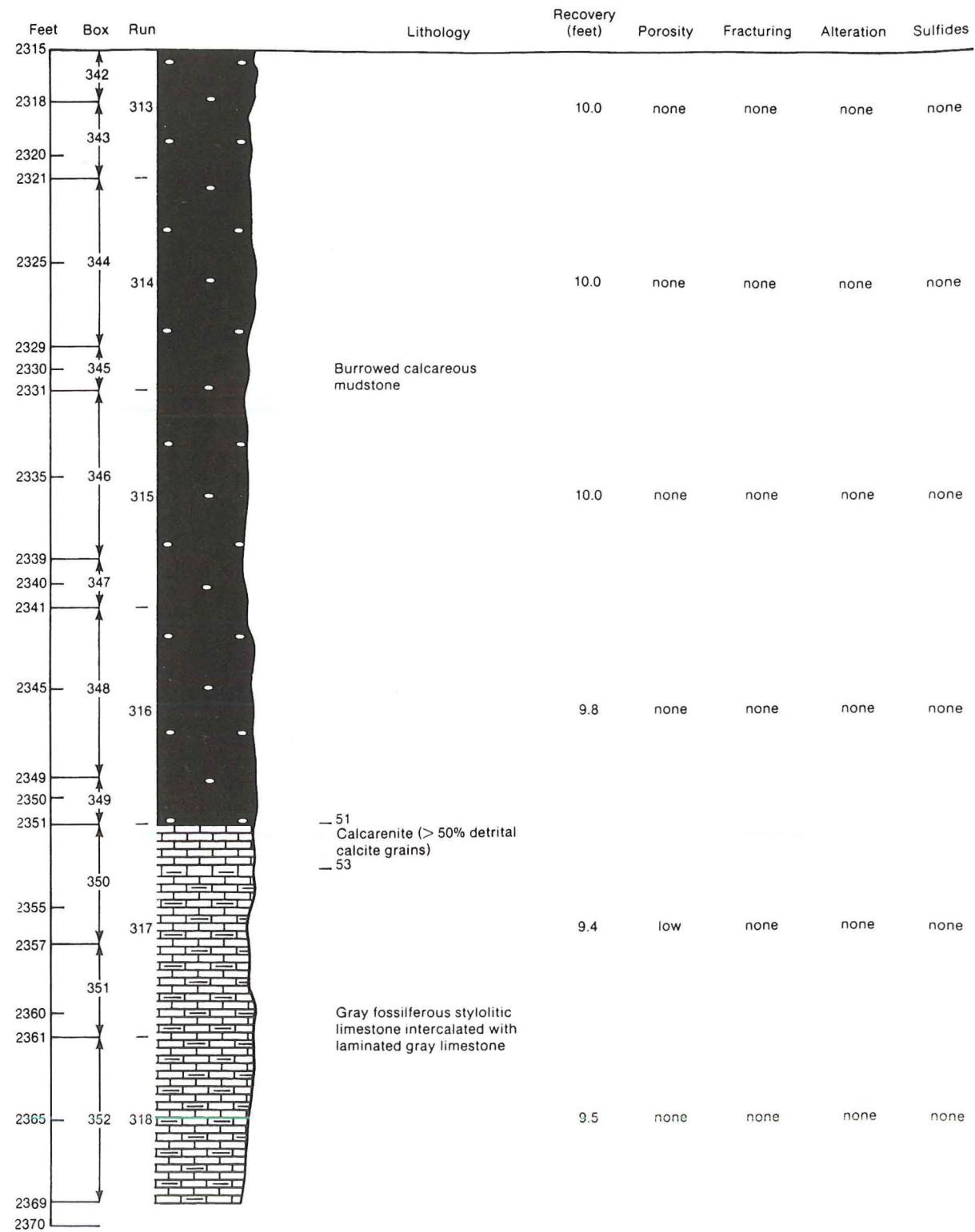
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
2209								
2210	329	11						
2215			Burrowed, stylolitic gray limestone with calcite veins	9.5	none	calcite veins	none	none
2216		303						
2220	330	21						
2224								
2225		304		9.8	none	none	none	none
2230								
2232	331	31						
2235	332	305		10.0	high	none	none	none
2239			— 38 Siltstone					
2240		41						
2245	333	306	Burrowed mudstone; calcite filled burrows	10.0	none	none	none	none
2247								
2250	334	51						
2254								
2255								
2260	335	307						
2260			— 58 Burrowed gray limestone	10.0	none	none	none	none
2262	336	61						
2265								

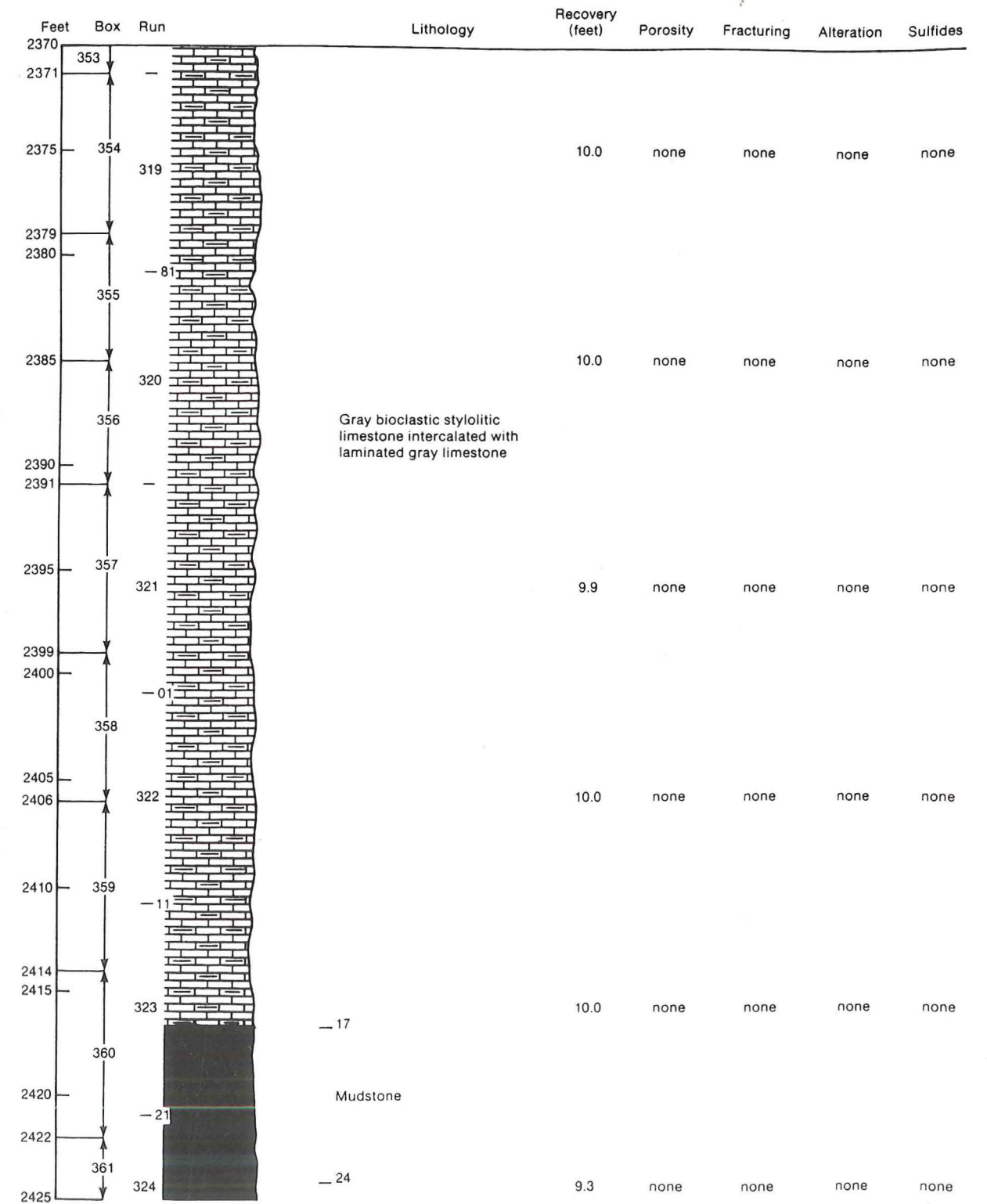
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
2260								
2262		61						
2265			Burrowed gray limestone	9.7	none	low	none	none
2270								
2271		308						
2275	337	309		10.0	none	low	none	none
2279								
2280		81						
2285								
2287	338	310		10.0	none	low	none	none
2290								
2295			— 92					
2296	339	91						
2295								
2296		311		10.0	none	low	none	none
2300	340	01	Fossiliferous gray and brown mudstone					
2303			— 03					
2305		312		9.8	none	low	none	none
2310			Burrowed calcareous gray and brown mudstone					
2311								
2315	342	313		10.0	none	low	none	none

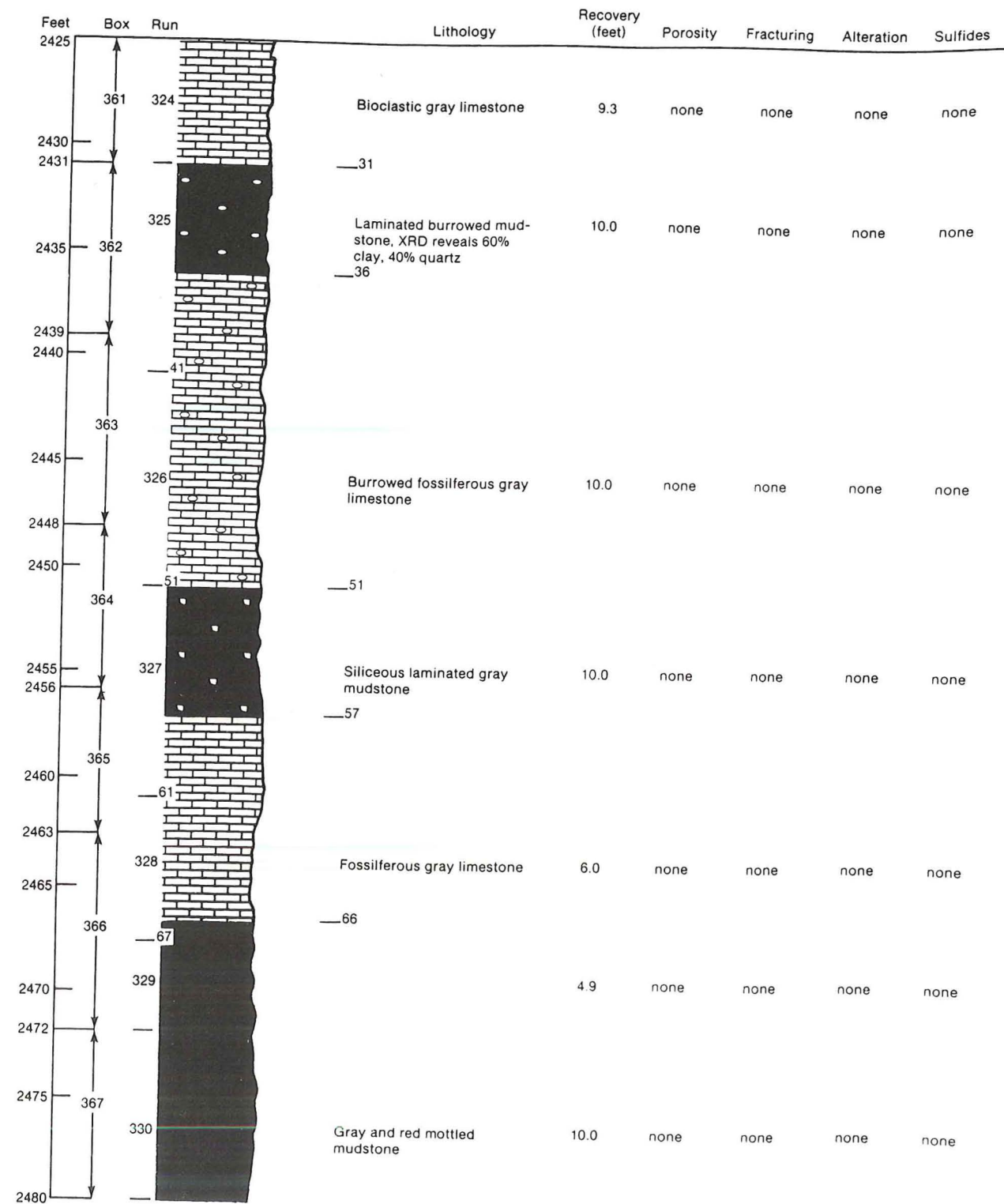
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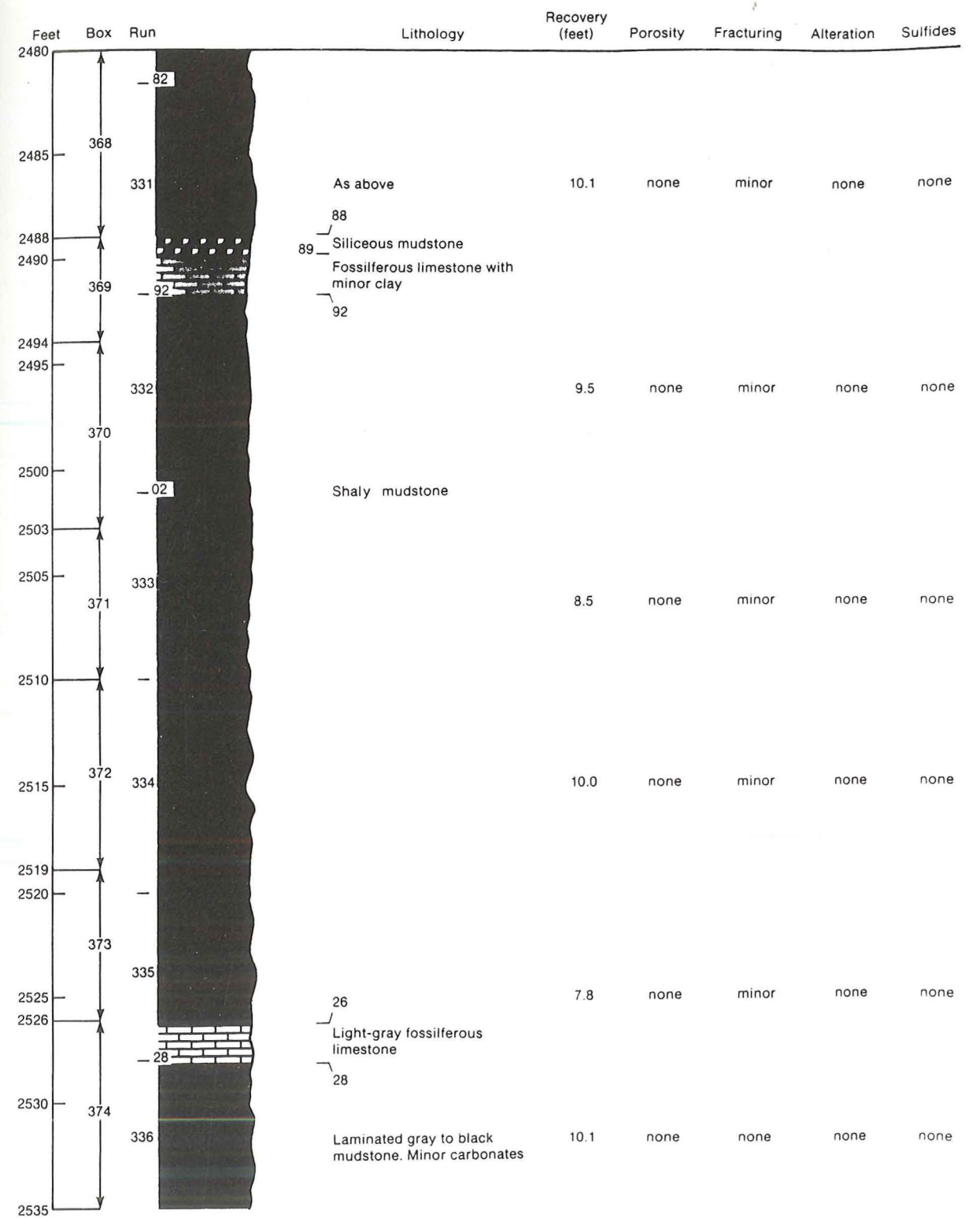
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LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



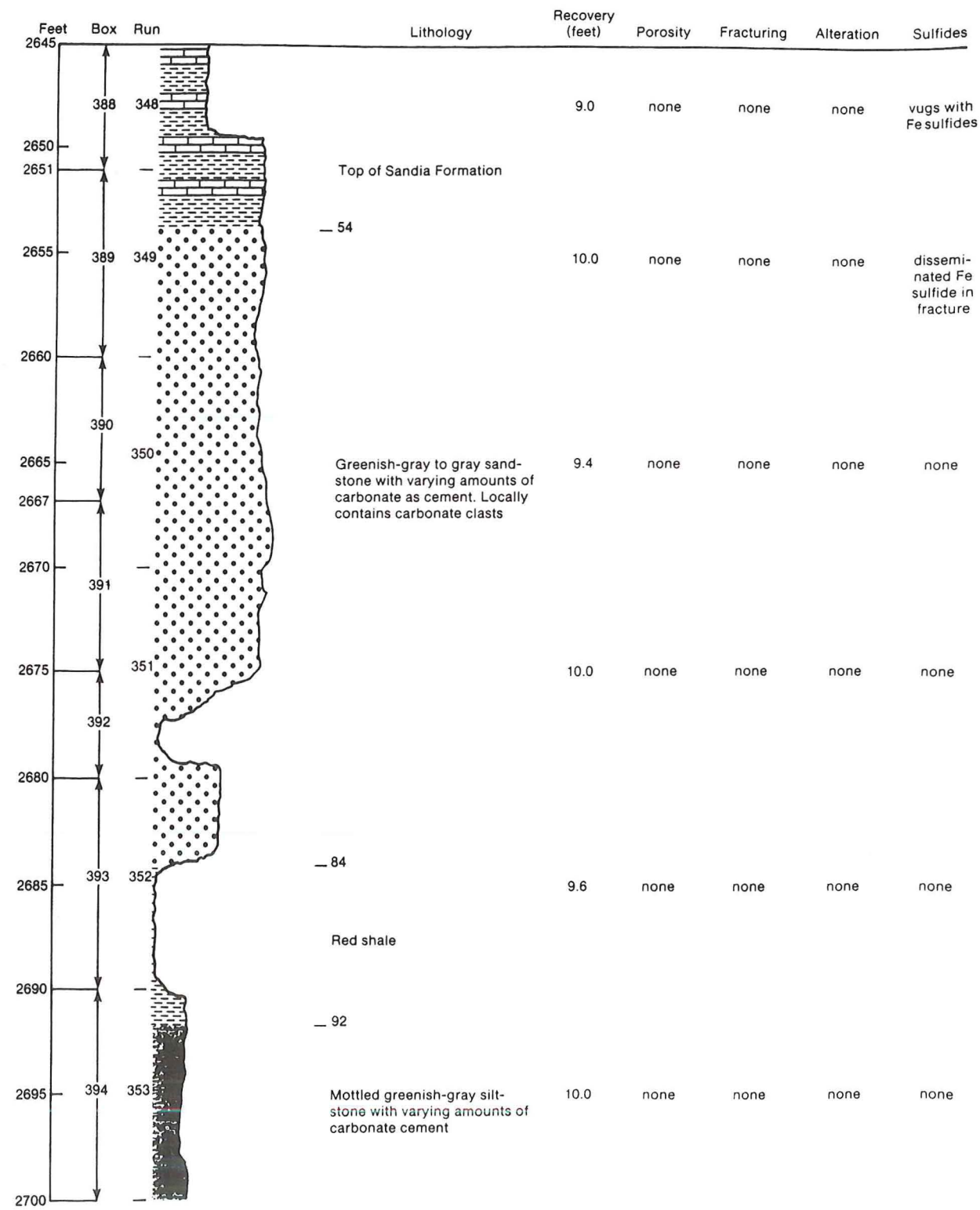
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
2535		336						
	375	— 38						
2540								
2543		337	As above	9.1	none	none	none	none
2545								
	376	— 48						
2550								
2551		338	Laminated gray limestone with calcite filled veins	10.0	none	calcite veins	none	none
			51					
			53					
			54					
2555		377						
		— 57						
2558								
		— 58						
2560								
	378	339	Laminated gray to black mudstone with minor clay, carbonate and possibly some anhydrite	10.0	none	none	none	none
2565								
		— 67						
2570								
	379	340		9.5	none	none	none	none
2575								
2576		— 77						
2580		380		10.1	none	none	none	3 to 4 cm ³ aggregates of Fe Sulfides
2584		341	Fossiliferous and argillaceous light to dark-gray limestone and mudstone					
2585								
	381	— 87						
2590		342		10.1	none	high (calcite filled)	none	none
		— 90						

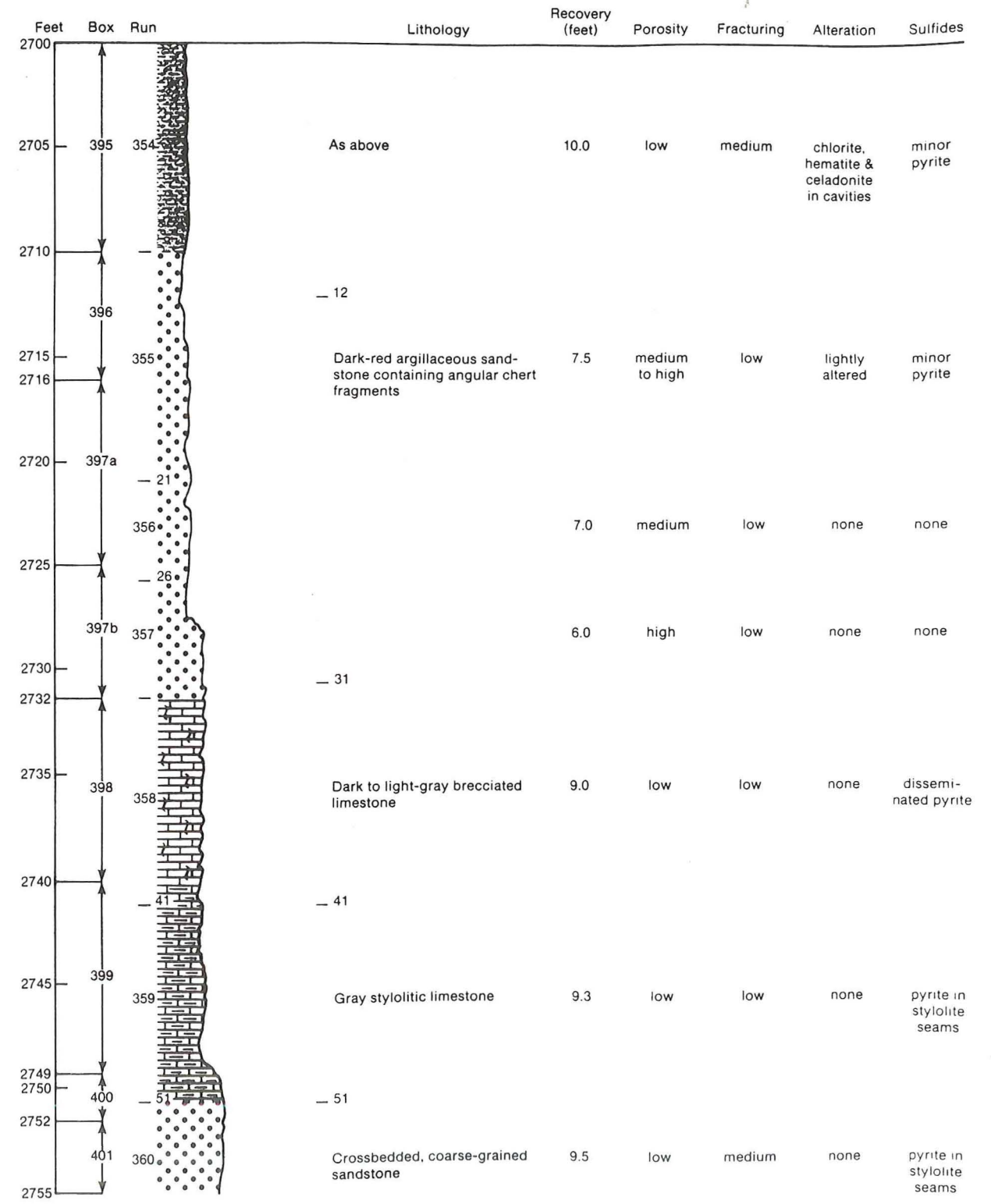
LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
2590		381						
2591								
		342	Light to dark gray fossiliferous stylolitic limestone	10.1	none	calcite veins	none	none
2595		382						
		— 97						
2599								
2600								
		343		10.0	none	high (calcite filled)	none	none
2605								
2607								
2610		384						
		344		9.0	none	high (calcite filled)	none	disseminated sulfide on fracture plane
2615								
		— 16						
2620		385						
		345	Black shale containing calcite fragments. Bedding 40° to long axis of core	7.2	none	none	none	stratiform sulfides in shale
2624								
2625								
		— 26						
		386						
		346	Fossiliferous light-gray limestone with varying amount of clay	8.3	none	none	none	none
2630								
2631								
2635		387	Bottom of Madera Limestone	9.8	none	none	none	none
		— 37						
			Gradational contact					
2640								
2641								
		388						
		348	Detrital limestone in a dark-red to brown matrix of shales and mudstone	9.0	none	none	none	vugs filled with Fe sulfide
2645								

LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1



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LITHOLOGY — VALLES CALDERA NO. 1

Feet	Box	Run	Lithology	Recovery (feet)	Porosity	Fracturing	Alteration	Sulfides
2755	401	360	As above	9.5	low	medium	none	pyrite in stylolite seams
2760		— 61						
2765	402	361	Brecciated green sandstone with Precambrian fragments	10.1	medium	medium	chlorite	pyrite
2770		—						
2775	403	362		10.3	medium	low	chlorite	molybdenite in fractures
2779		— 81						
2785	404	363		9.2	medium	low	chlorite	molybdenite in fractures
2788		— 87						
2790	405	364	Coarse-to-fine-grained, massive, dark-gray sandstone	2.0	none	high	chlorite	disseminated pyrite
2793		— 91						
2795	406	365	Brecciated black to greenish-gray shale and calcareous shale	6.0	none	high	none	disseminated pyrite
2800		—						
2805	407	366		4.8	none	high	none	disseminated pyrite
2809		367						

APPENDIX B

CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

