

October 19, 1973

From: John M. Nash, Geophysical Consultant
3958 S. Jasmine Street
Denver, Colorado 80237

To: Petro-Lewis Corporation
1600 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80202

Attention: Mr. John E. Lucken
Manager of Geothermal Exploration

Subject: Report on Interpretation of Geophysical Data
Buena Vista Area, Colorado

Objective: To attempt to delineate the configuration of a possible fill area along the Arkansas River with the view of locating aquifers and traps.

Procedures:

1. Review published data
2. Interview and collect data and ideas from geologists and geophysicists at the United States Geological Survey and Colorado School of Mines, who have been involved with this area.
3. Interpret existing geophysical and geological data consisting of gravity, magnetic and resistivity surveys by U.S.G.S. plus one test hole to a depth of 1000 feet; Also geologic and topographic maps and publications.
4. Recommend any further geophysical work needed to locate additional test holes.

Results:

Interviews

- A. Dean Kleinkoph, Geophysicist U.S.G.S. - He stated that Jim Case, U. S. G. S. in Corpus Christi, had recently started to put together the geological and geophysical data in the Buena Vista area but had not progressed very far. He showed me a recent Bouger gravity map of the area contoured on 2.0 mgl interval. Would not let me have a copy. (Map used is contoured on a 5.0 mgl interval but appears to contain same data.)
- B. Glen Scot, Geologist, U.S.G.S. had the same Bouger gravity map and was assembling geologic data to send to Case for interpretation. We discussed the lack of definition of any fault zone on the west side of the fill area by geophysical data. He stated the fault (Sawatch) was definitely shown on the surface.
- C. Ogden Twedo, Geologist, U.S.G.S. has worked the Arkansas graben area for many years. He stated the density of the Mt. Princeton batholith, quartz monzonite, light granite, and porphyries, would be around 2.60. On fill density he said two measurements they made gave 1.81 and 2.02 for cores near surface. He stated the density on the east side of the fill would be around 2.70.

Twedo thinks all faults involved in the Arkansas graben are high angle normal. He visualizes the east side of the fill as steeper, deeper, with faults more nearly vertical and concentrated in a narrower band. He saw nothing wrong with floor of fill in the Leadville area sloping west, while possibly sloping east in Buena Vista area.

- D. Don Knepper, graduate student, Colorado School of Mines, has worked the Sawatch fault zone, including the Mt. Princeton area and south. He states the fault is quite difficult to find even on the surface. It is probably not a single narrow zone but a complicated block faulted wide zone. He is in the process of furnishing his maps to Jim Case to incorporate in Case's report.

Knepper, fairly knowledgeable in geophysics, states he and Case have been wondering about the lack of geophysical expression of the Sawatch fault zone. Knepper is emphatic about the fault being there and thinks the throw must be from 3000' to 10,000'.

Interpretation

On Plate I are shown the locations of Magnetic Profiles MA - MA', MB - MB', MC - MC', MD - MD', ME - ME', MF - MF'; Gravity Profiles GA - GA', GB - GB', GC - GC', along with the main points of interpretation. All interpretations from U.S.G.S. magnetic and gravity data, Plates II and III which also show the locations of the profiles.

The fault on the east side of the fill is quite apparent in the gravity coverage. This fault, while shown as a vertical block fault on Plate I and on the profiles, could, just as well be a series of down dropped blocks, stair-stepped down to the west. The fill density of 2.20 is considered reasonable but is not a firm figure. A lower fill density would result in less throw.

Concerning the fault on the west side of the fill, Plate I and the west side of Profile GC - GC', we have several ambiguities.

The data are quite sparse and it is difficult to know how to draw the gravity profile. The profile used can be considered only an approximation. However, there is enough data to indicate a strong probability of a fault. Using the same fill density as on the east side (2.20) and 2.60 for the Mt. Princeton complex, the density contrast of 0.4 provides a throw of 1400'. If we use a higher fill density, say 2.40, the density contrast of 0.2 gives a throw of 2800'.

Going further, it is possible from the gravity data that this fault profile could be as much as 9.0 milligals. Using this figure we get throws of 1750' and 3500', depending upon which density contrast used - 3500' throw goes with a density contrast of 0.2. This throw is considered a maximum figure

and is shown on profile GC - GC' as such. It can probably be moved to the east as a high angle reverse fault tying in to the surface trace, since the 9.0 milligal curve would push the inflection point eastward. This fault appears to be less prominent both north and south from profile GC - GC'.

The depth to magnetic basement values from the magnetic profiles are not easy to identify, particularly those on the east side of the fill area, east of the gravity fault. They represent just what they say, depth to magnetic basement and their position east of the fault suggests the gravity fault zone may have a subtle relationship with a roughly parallel break in the composition of the magnetic basement.

The depth to magnetic basement values on the west side indicate what we have known, namely that Mt. Princeton consists of several different types of intrusive material. Each determination comes from a break between two types of magnetic material.

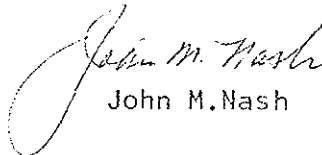
The resistivity data, "Open File Report" 71002 U.S.G.S. June 1971, agree qualitatively with this interpretation on the east side of the fill along gravity profile GA - GA'. However, resistivity data do not have quantitative resolution much more than 2000 feet below the surface.

Conclusions

There is undoubtedly a graben area with low density fill similar to that shown on Plate 1. The faulting on the east is large and well defined, extending at least for 10 or 12 miles in the area investigated. The faulting on the west is much more subtle, partly due to its broken nature and partly due to less density contrast. It seems quite probable that a large portion of the Sawatch fault could involve the Mt. Princeton batholith complex on both sides and therefore not show in the gravity coverage because no density contrast is involved. It has been computed only in one general location on profile GC - GC' as shown on Plate 1. It appears to have less throw both northeast and southwest.

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A detailed gravity survey would probably resolve this problem, however, the cost would be at least \$50,000.00 even if a suitable crew and competent interpreter could be found. A more direct method would be use of a core drill. This appears to offer the quickest and best solution.


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Enclosures:

Plate I Summary of Interpretation
Plate II U.S.G.S. Aeromagnetic Map showing Profiles
Plate III U.S.G.S. Bouguer Gravity Map showing Profiles

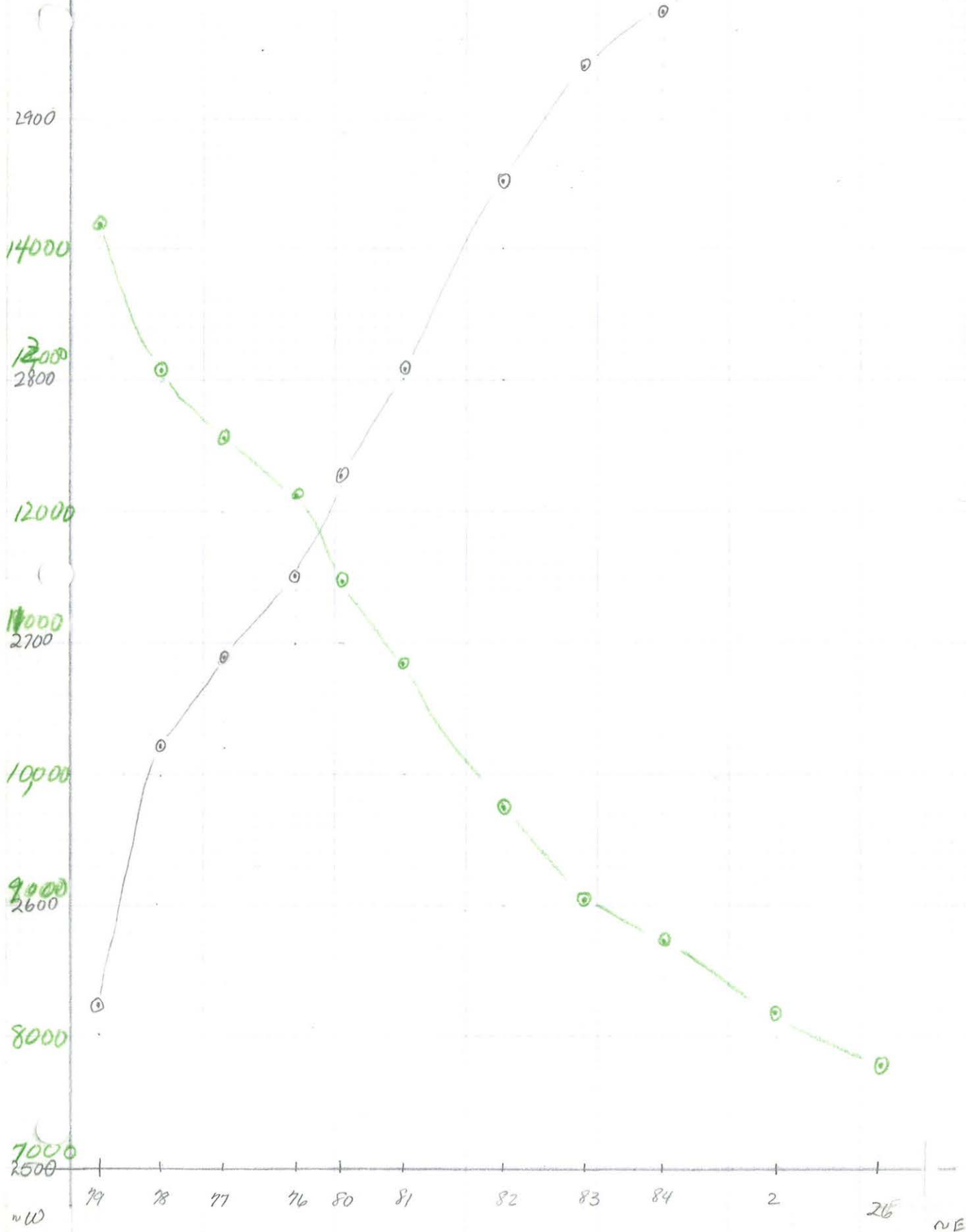
Profiles GA - GA', GB - GB', GC - GC' - Gravity Interpretation

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Mt Princeton Profile

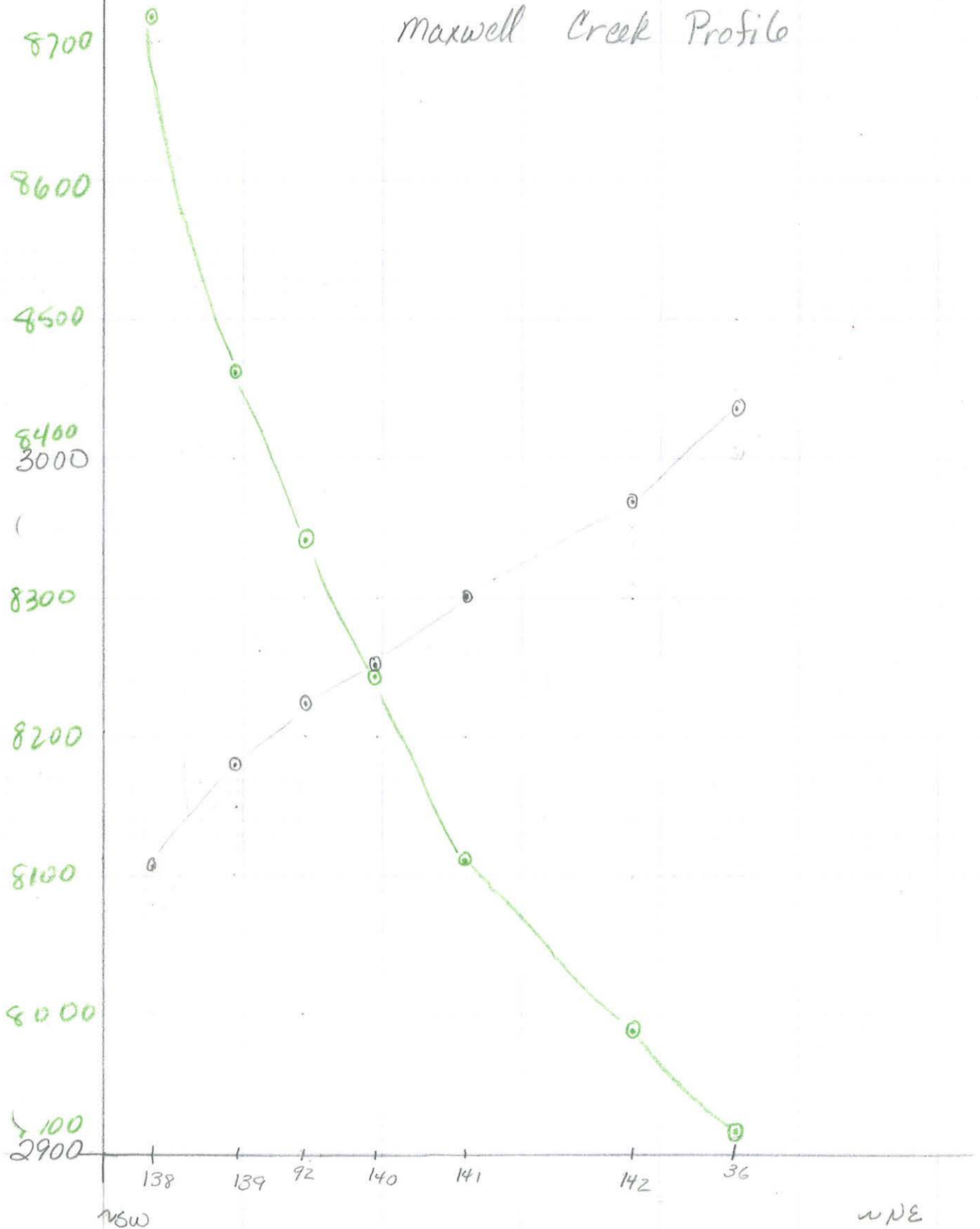
g in mgals

Elevation in ft



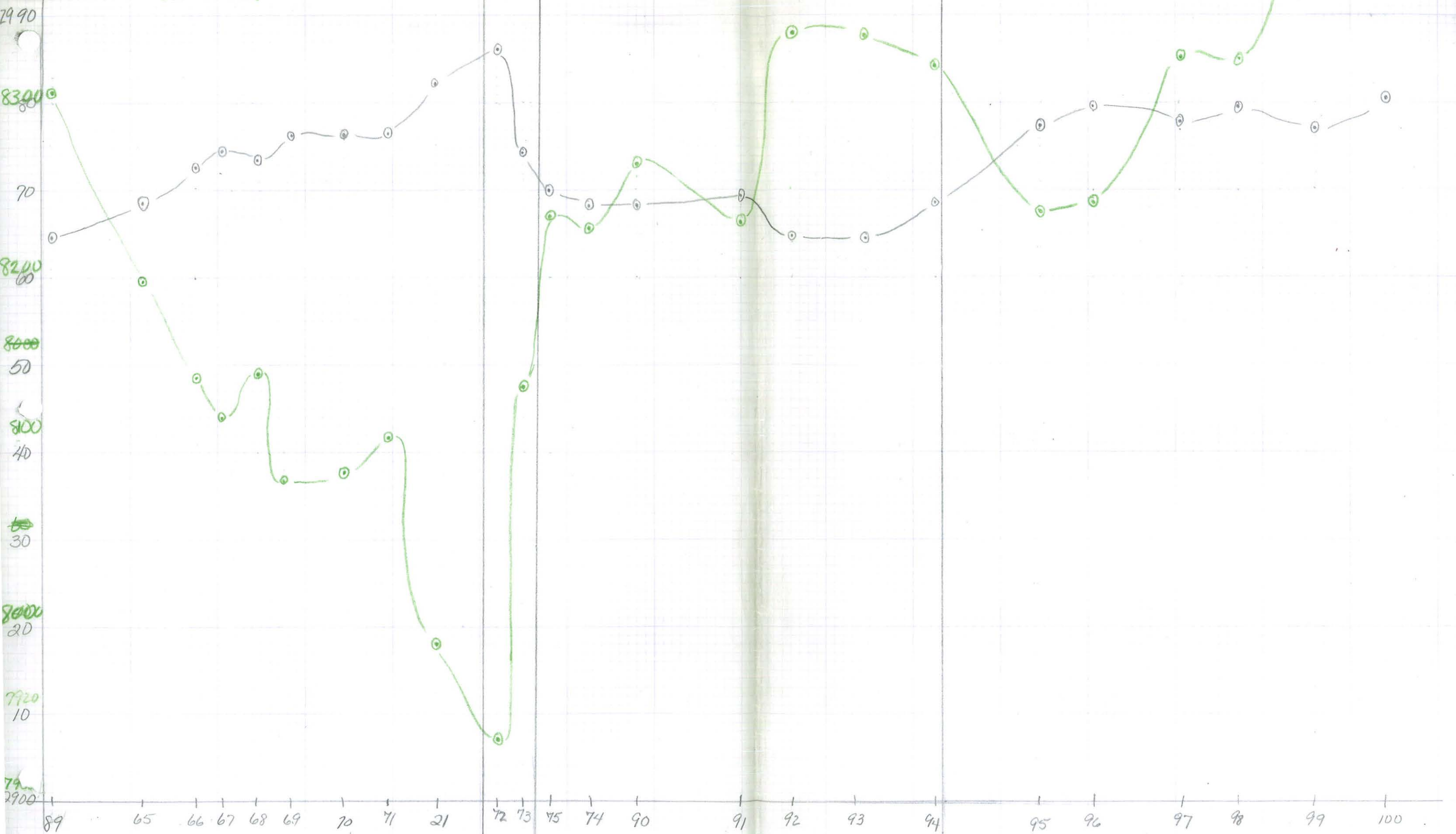
elevation in ft
in mgals

maxwell Creek Profile



g in mgals
elevation in feet

West Side Valley Profile



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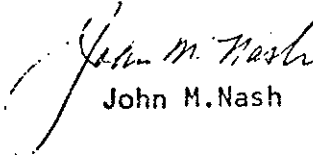
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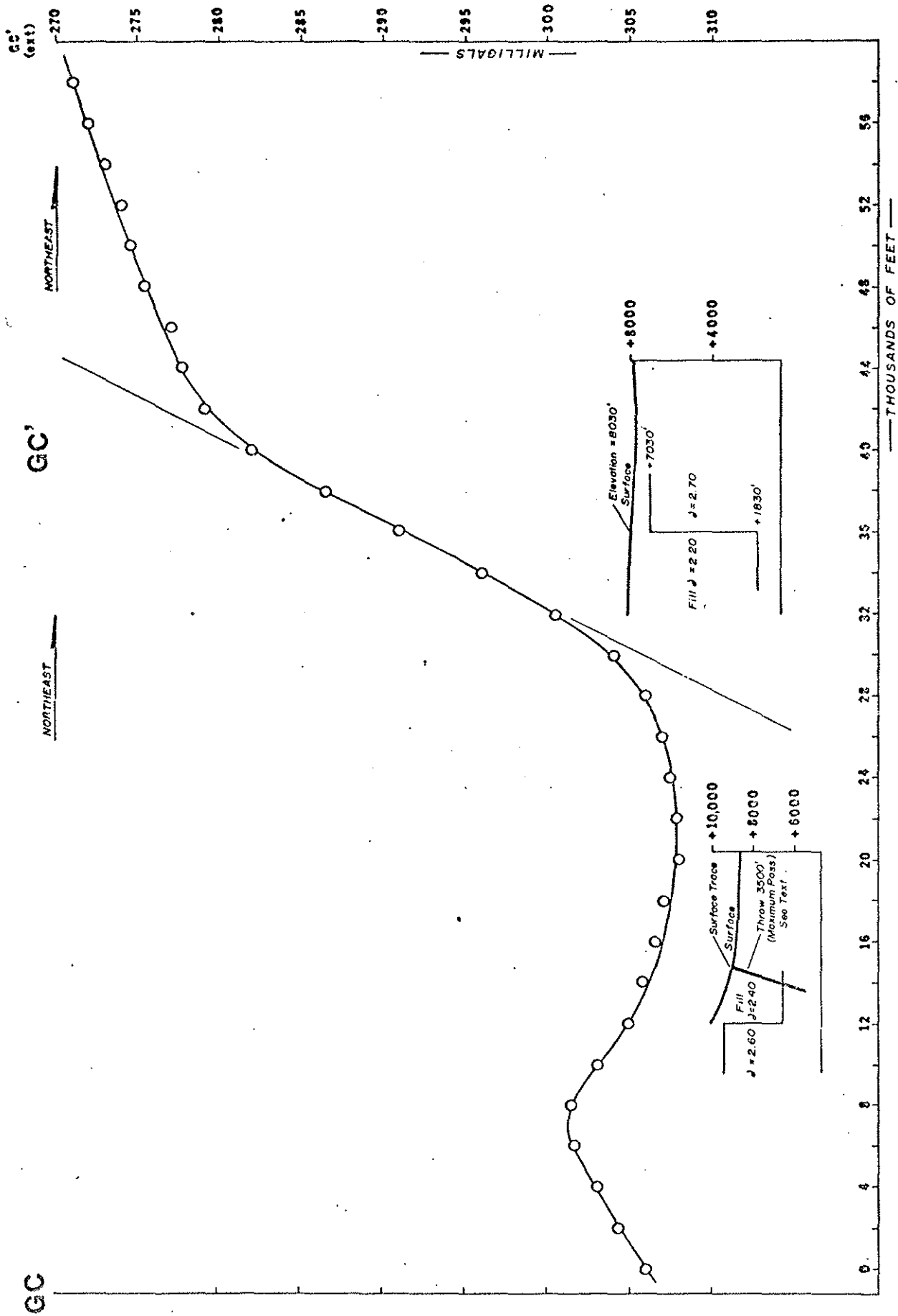

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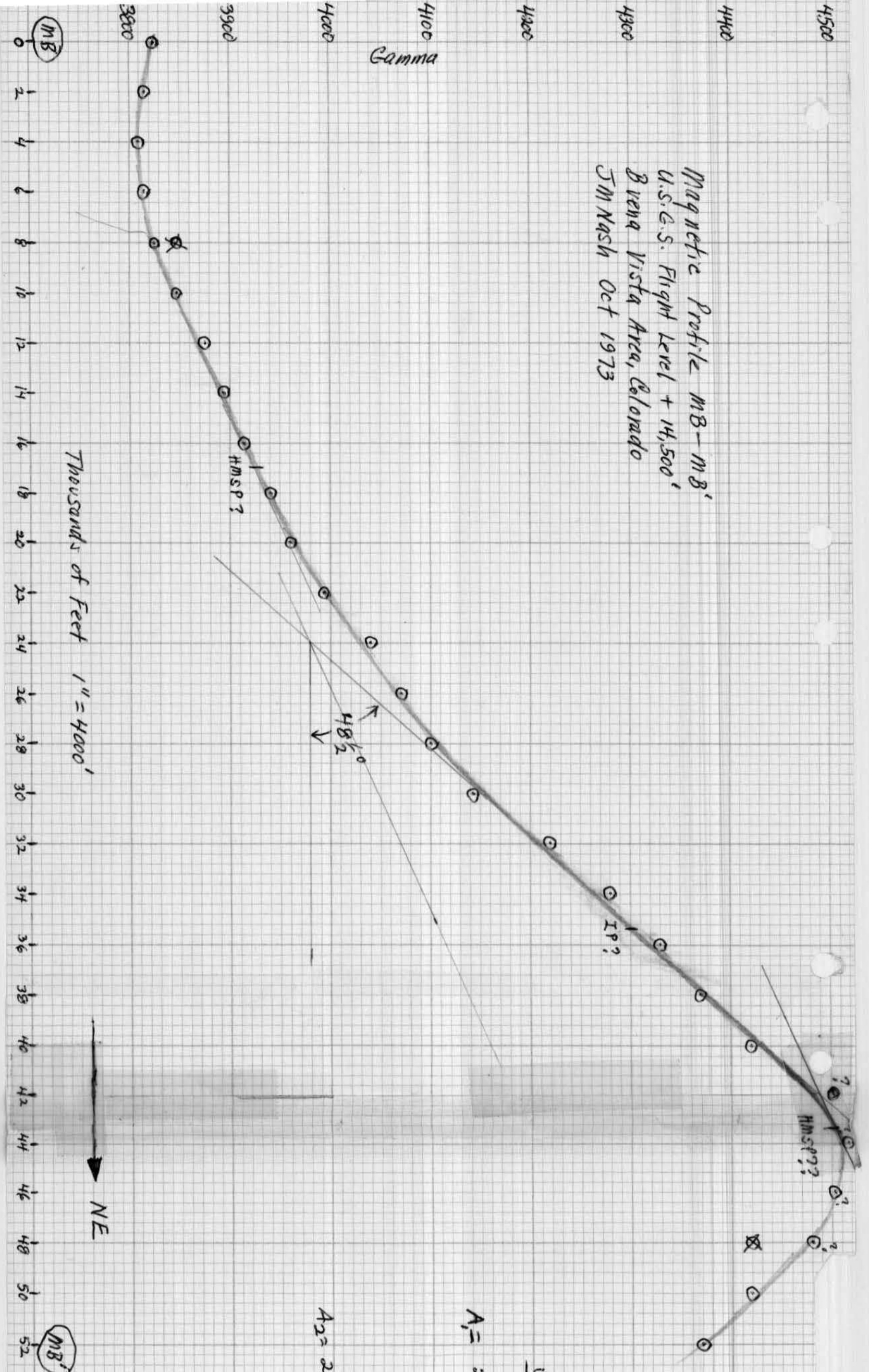
Profiles MA - MA', MB - MB', MC - MC', MD - MD', ME - ME',
MF - MF' - Magnetic Interpretation



J. Mesa (Oct, 1972)

GRAVITY PROFILE

Magnetic Profile MB-MB'
 U.S.G.S. Flight Level + 14,500'
 Breva Vista Area, Colorado
 JM Nash Oct 1973



Thousands of Feet 1" = 4000'

NE

Semi Infinite

$$A_1 = 26300 / 8100 = 3.25 \quad \delta'' = 24^\circ$$

$$\text{Depth to mag basement} = 14500 - 11800 = +2700? \quad @ \text{ IP?}$$

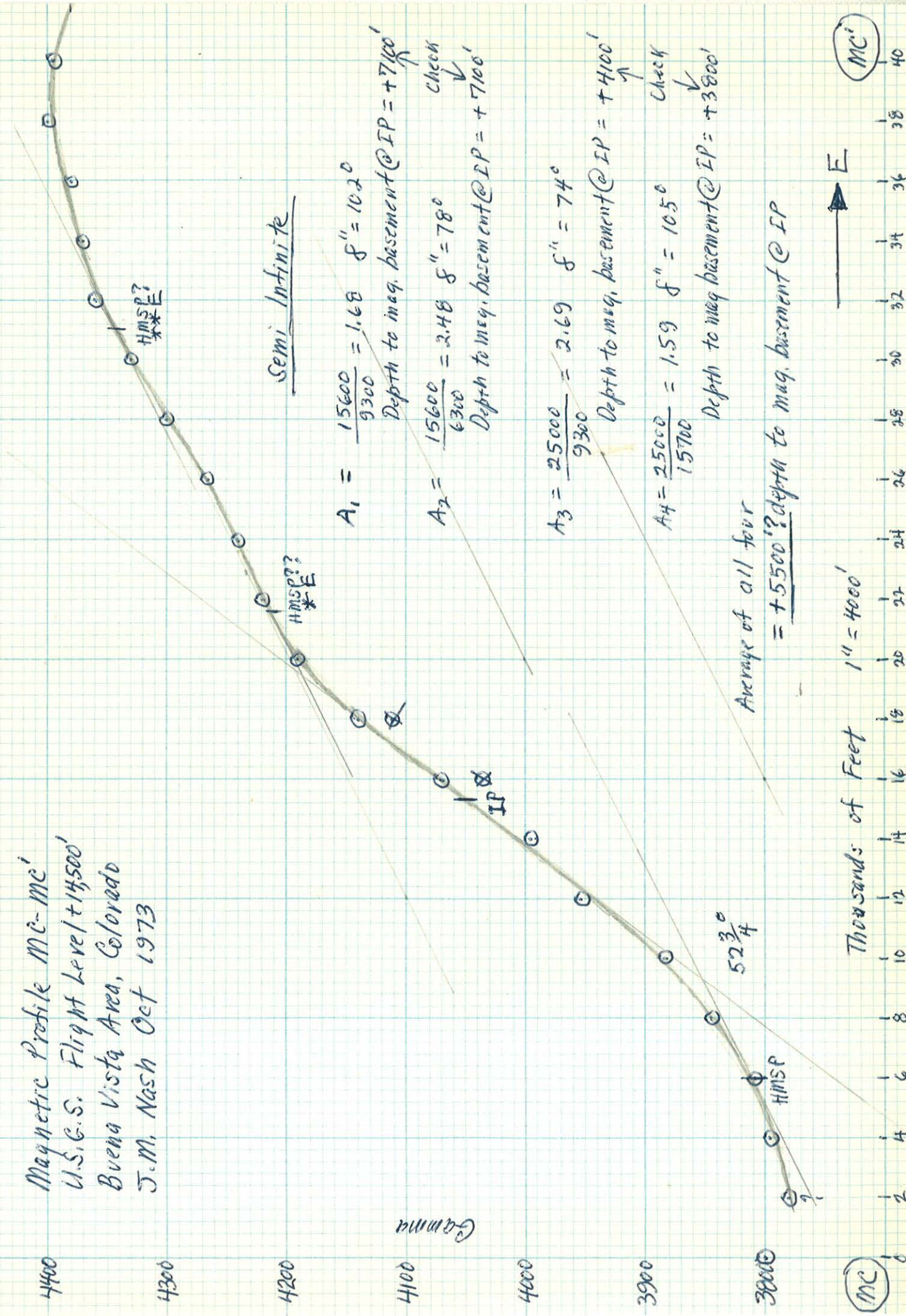
$$A_2 = 26300 / 12000 = 2.19 \quad \delta'' = 86^\circ$$

$$\text{Depth to mag basement} = 14500 - 12900 = +1600? \quad @ \text{ IP?}$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{2700 + 1600}{2} = +2150? \quad @ \text{ IP?}$$

MB' 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 MB'

Magnetic Profile MC-MC'
 U.S.G.S. Flight Level +14500'
 Buena Vista Area, Colorado
 J.M. Nash Oct 1973



Semi Infinite

$$A_1 = \frac{15600}{9300} = 1.68 \quad f'' = 1020$$

Depth to mag. basement @ IP = +7100'

$$A_2 = \frac{15600}{6300} = 2.48 \quad f'' = 780$$

Depth to mag. basement @ IP = +7100'

$$A_3 = \frac{25000}{9300} = 2.69 \quad f'' = 740$$

Depth to mag. basement @ IP = +7100'

$$A_4 = \frac{25000}{15700} = 1.59 \quad f'' = 1050$$

Depth to mag. basement @ IP = +3800'

Average of all four
 = +5500' depth to mag. basement @ IP

→ E

Thousands of Feet 1" = 4000'

(MC)

(MC')

Magnetic Profile MF-MF'
 U.S.G.S. Flight Level +14,500'
 Brena Vista Area Colorado
 J. M. Nash Oct 1973

$$A_N = \frac{10,200}{4800} = 2.13$$

$$C_N = \frac{11000}{4800} = 2.29$$

$$W/D = 2.5? \quad \delta'' = 135^\circ?$$

Depth to mag basement

$$\text{@ } IP_W = \frac{10200}{2.25}$$

= 4500 below flight level

$$= +10000'?$$

4000

3900

3800

3700

(MF)

$$A_E = \frac{9200}{3000} = 3.07$$

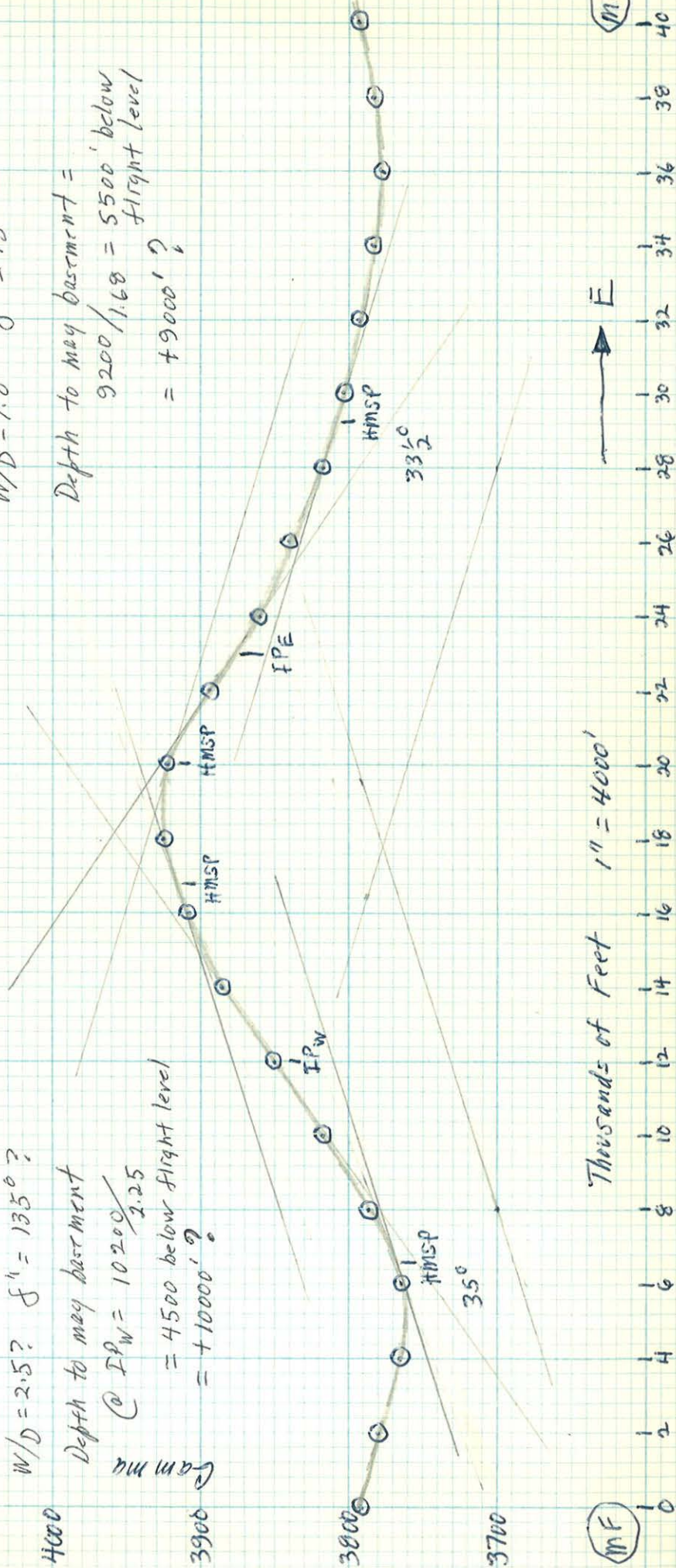
$$C_E = \frac{11000}{3000} = 3.67$$

$$W/D = 1.8 \quad \delta'' = 73^\circ$$

Depth to mag basement =

$$\frac{9200}{1.68} = 5500' \text{ below flight level}$$

$$= +9000'?$$



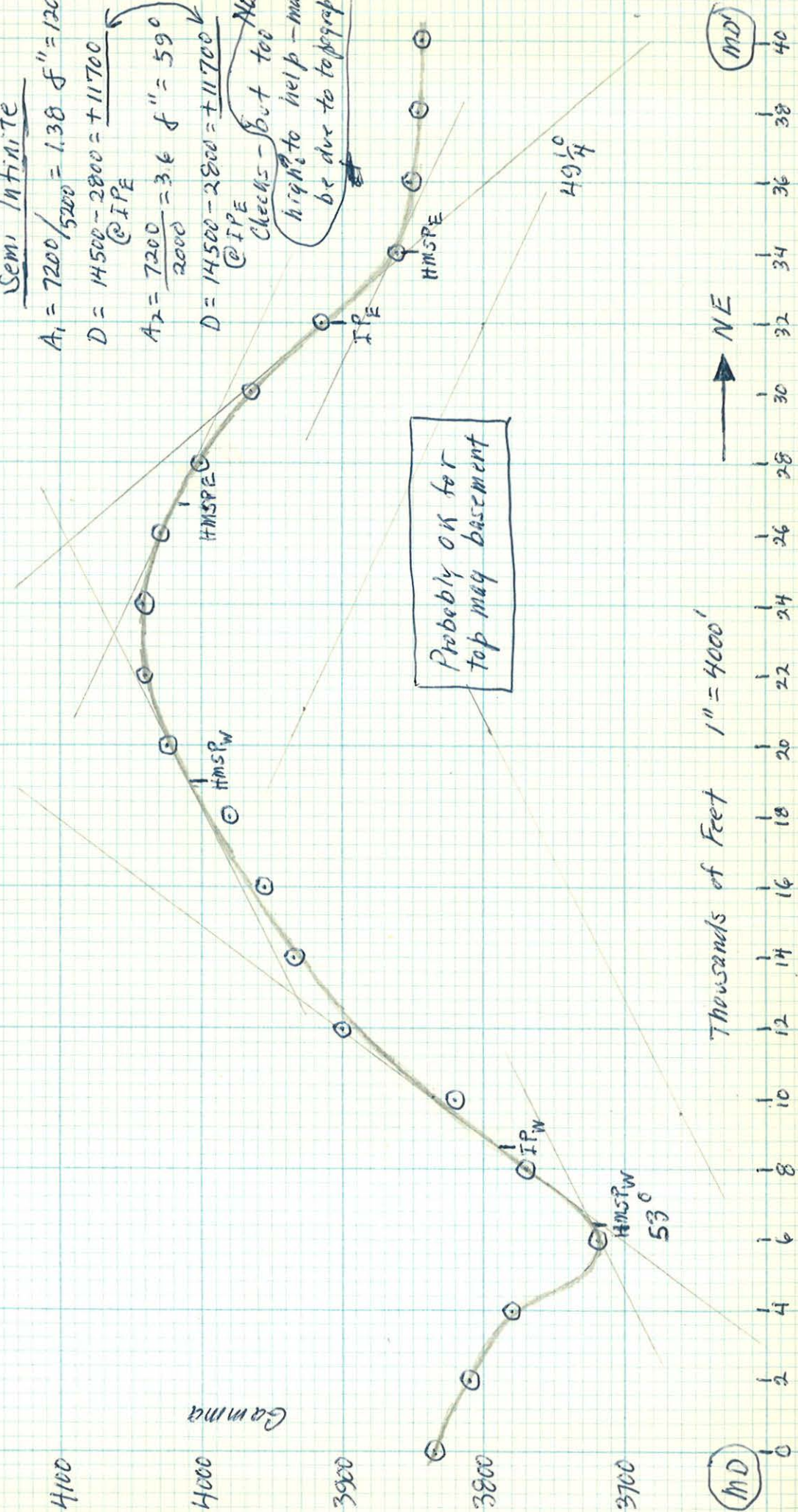
Thousands of Feet 1" = 4000'

E

(MF)

Magnetic Profile MD - MD'
 U.S.G.S. Flight Level +14,500'
 Buena Vista Area, Colorado
 J.M. Nash Oct 1973

Semi Infinite
 $A_1 = \frac{7200}{5200} = 1.38 \quad \delta'' = 120^\circ$
 $D = 14500 - 2800 = +11700$
 @ IPE
 $A_2 = \frac{7200}{2000} = 3.6 \quad \delta'' = 59^\circ$
 $D = 14500 - 2800 = +11700$
 @ IPE
 Checks - but too high to help - may be due to topography



MD

NE

Thousands of Feet 1" = 4000'

MD

Magnetic Profile ME - ME'
 U.S.G.S. Flight Level +14,500'
 Buena Vista Area, Colorado
 J. M. Nash Oct 1973

Semi Infinite OK

$$A_1 = 6600 / 3200 = 2.06 \quad \delta'' = 88^\circ$$

$$D = 14500 - 3300 = +11200$$

@ IPE

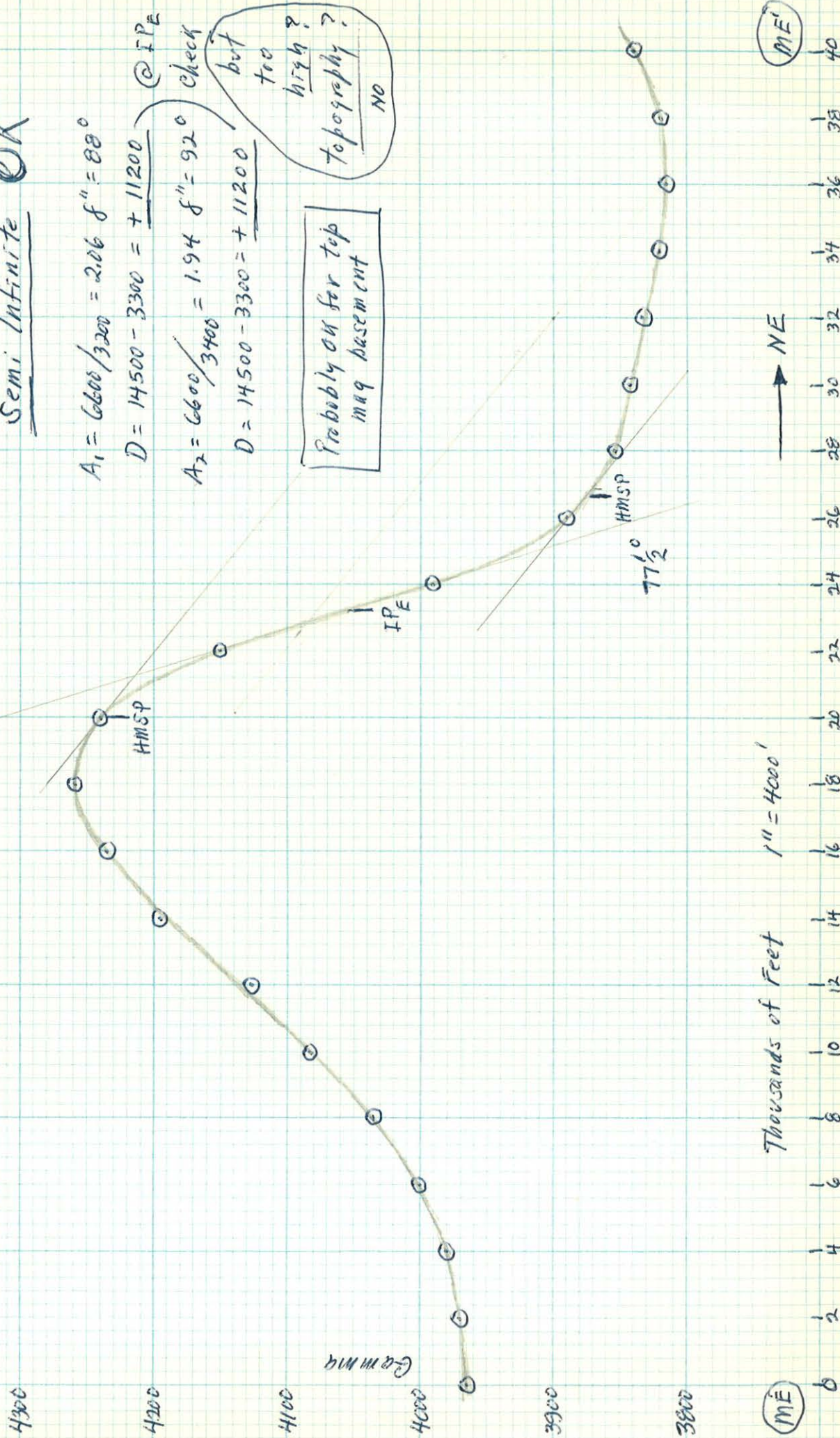
check

$$A_2 = 6600 / 3400 = 1.94 \quad \delta'' = 92^\circ$$

$$D = 14500 - 3300 = +11200$$

but too high?
 topography?
 NO

Probably ok for top mag basement



1" = 4000'

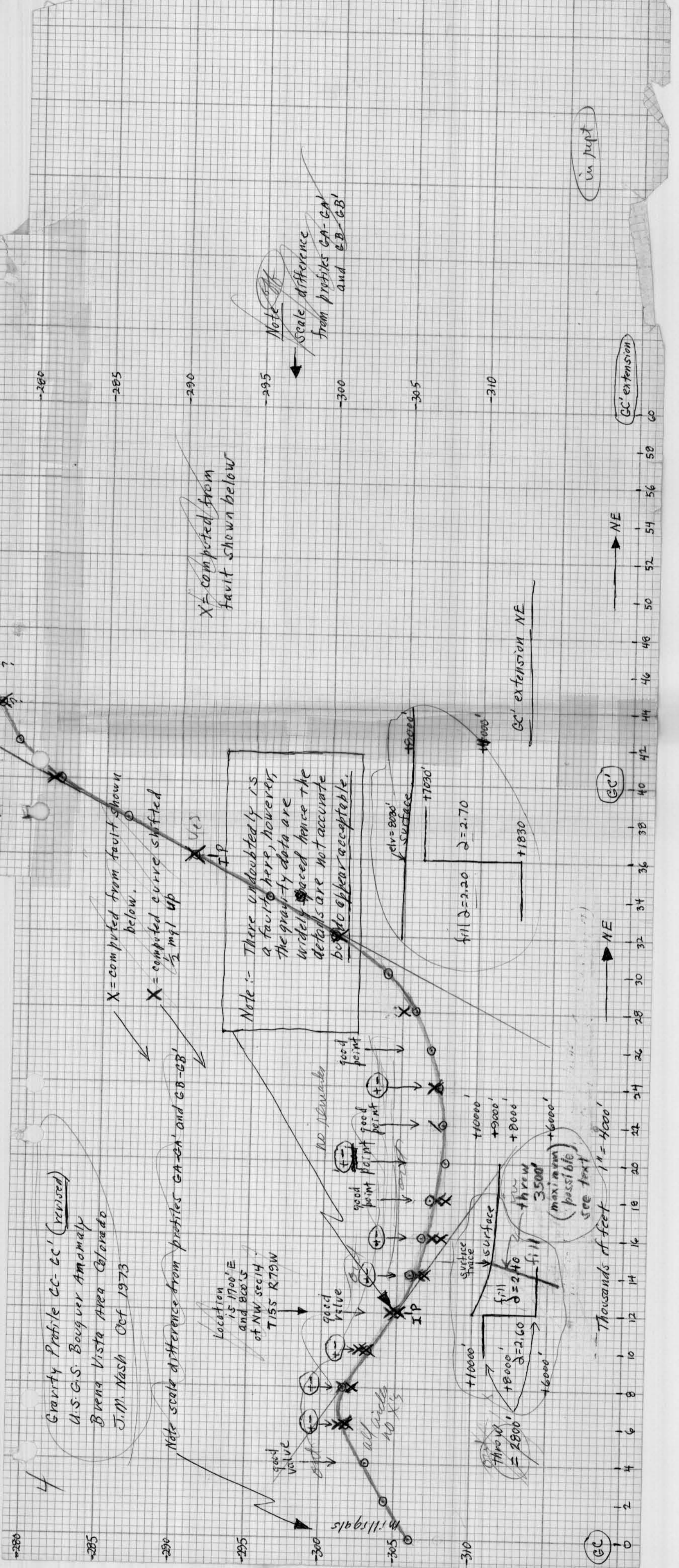
NE

ME'

Gravity Profile CC-EC' (yellow)
 U.S.G.S. Bugar Army Camp
 Buena Vista Area Colorado
 JTM Nash Oct 1973

Note: scale difference from profiles CA-2A and CB-2B

Location and bases of NW sec 14 - T19S R79W



X = computed from fault shown below

X = computed from fault shown below

X = computed from 1/2 mi. up

Note: - These undoubtedly is a fact of history, however, widely spaced hence the details are not accurate but do appear acceptable.

Note: - Scale difference from profiles CA-2A and CB-2B

Thousands of feet

BC' extension NE

BC' extension NE

Magnetic Profile MA-MA'
 U.S.C.S. Flight Level +14,500'
 Buena Vista Area, Colorado
 5/11/53

$A_1 = 20100 / 2100 = 2.418$
 $C = 21500 / 2100 = 2.65$

Use semi. infinite

$\delta'' = 77^\circ$

Depth to mag. basement

@ I.P.E. = $14,500 - 9400$

= +5100'

Check

$A_2 = 20100 / 2000 = 1.68$

$\delta'' = 105^\circ$ $D = 14,500 - 9600$

= +4900'

$A_1 = 20000 / 8400 = 2.38$
 $C = 21500 / 8400 = 2.65$

$\delta'' = 80^\circ$ Use semi. infinite

Depth to mag. basement

@ I.P.E. = $14,500 - 9600$

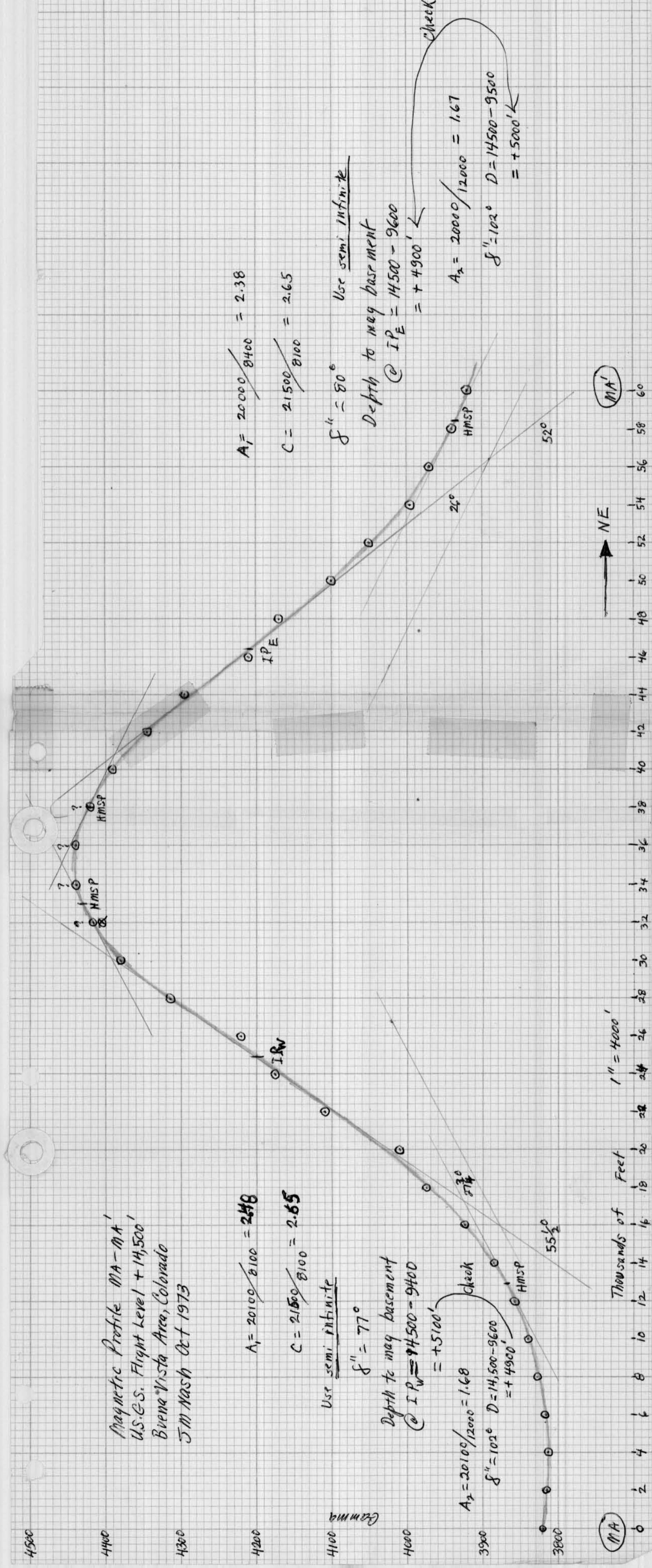
= +4900'

Check

$A_2 = 20000 / 12000 = 1.67$

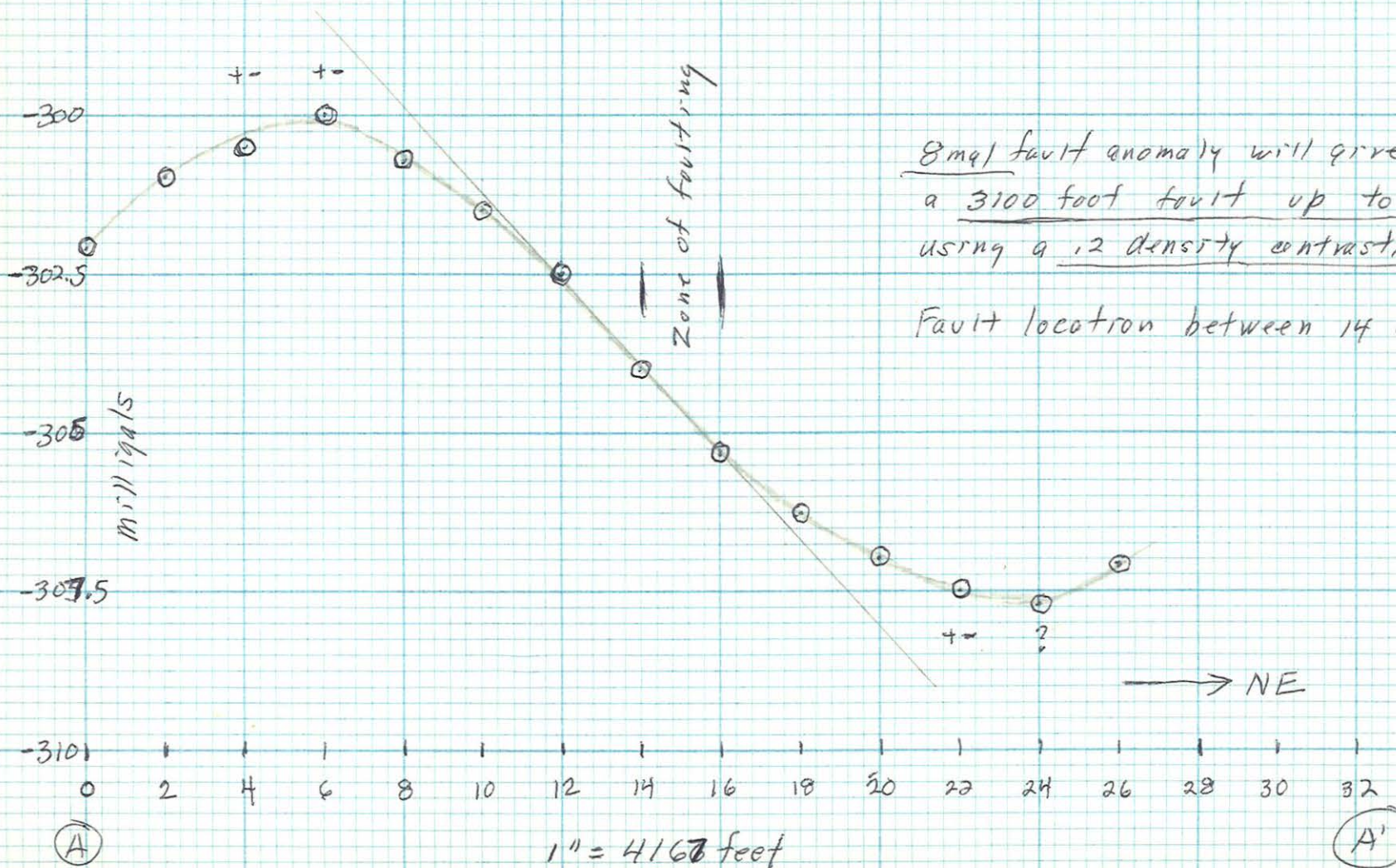
$\delta'' = 102^\circ$ $D = 14,500 - 9500$

= +5000'



Bouguer Gravity Anomaly
 Jim Case Map - U.S.G.S, Oct 1973
 J.M. Nash

See location on Jim Case USGS map

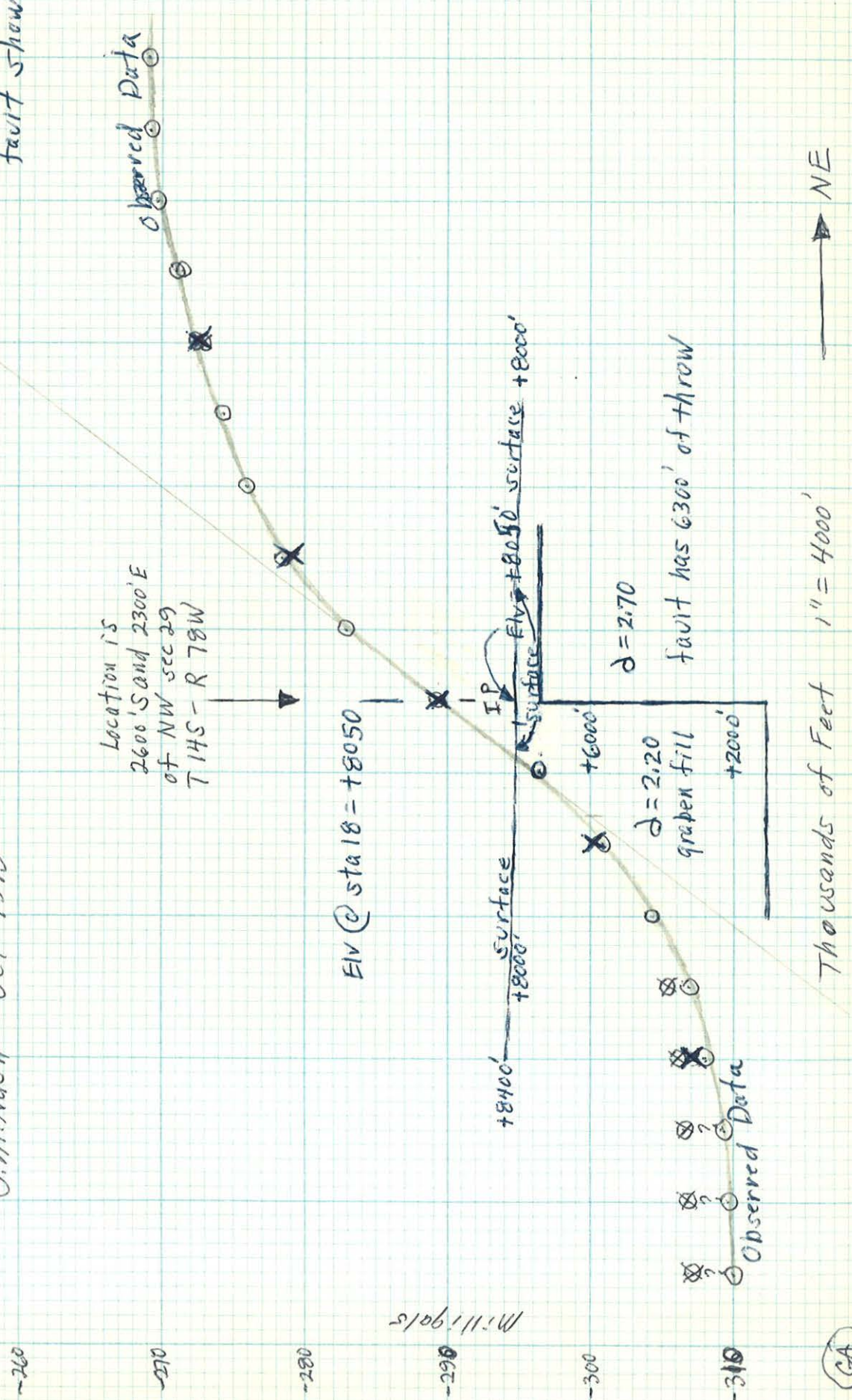


8 mgal fault anomaly will give
 a 3100 foot fault up to the SW
 using a .12 density contrast.

Fault location between 14 and 16 ±

Gravity Profile GA-GA'
 U.S.G.S. Bouguer Anomaly
 Buena Vista Area, Colorado
 J.M. Nash Oct 1973

X = computed from
 fault shown



M: 11/90/5

GA

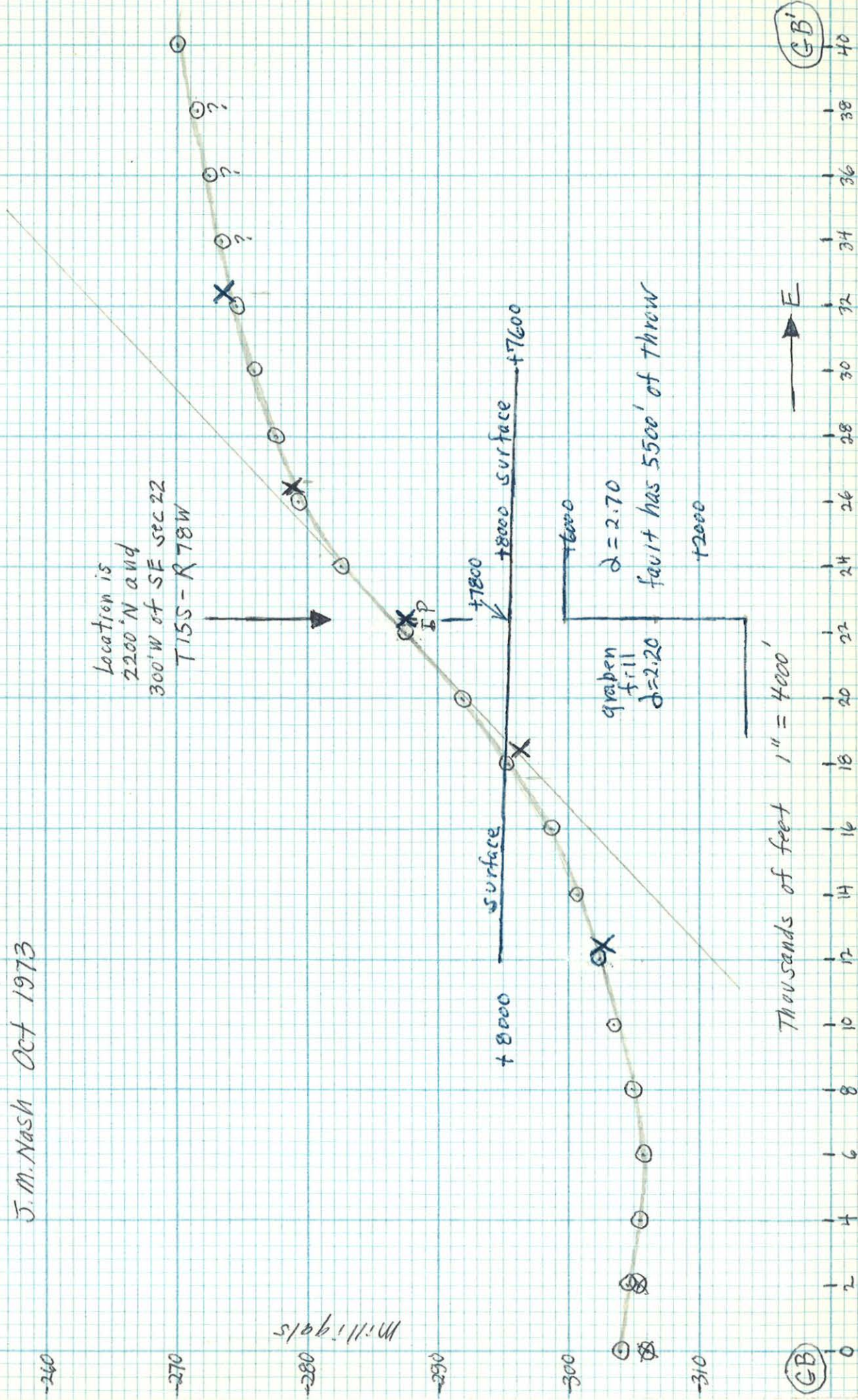
GA'

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40

Gravity Profile CB-CB'
 U.S.G.S. Bouguer Anomaly
 Buena Vista Area, Colorado
 J.M. Nash Oct 1973

X = computed from fault shown below

Location is
 2200' N and
 300' W of SE sec 22
 T15S-R78W

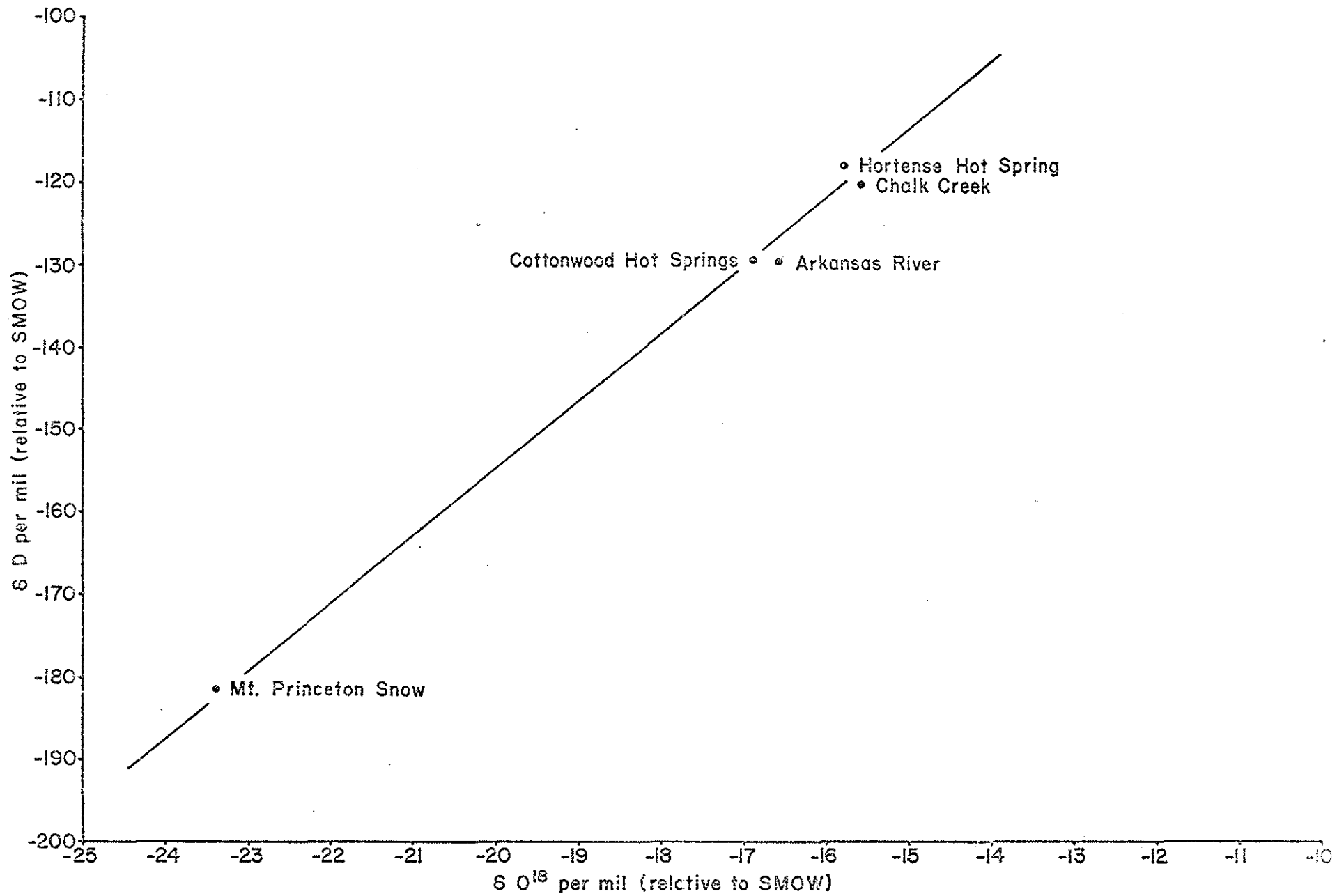


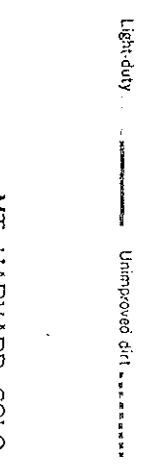
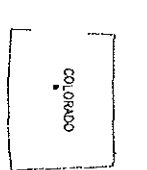
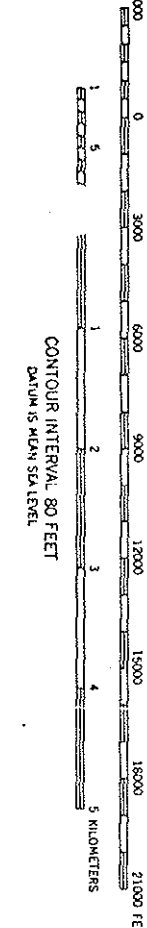
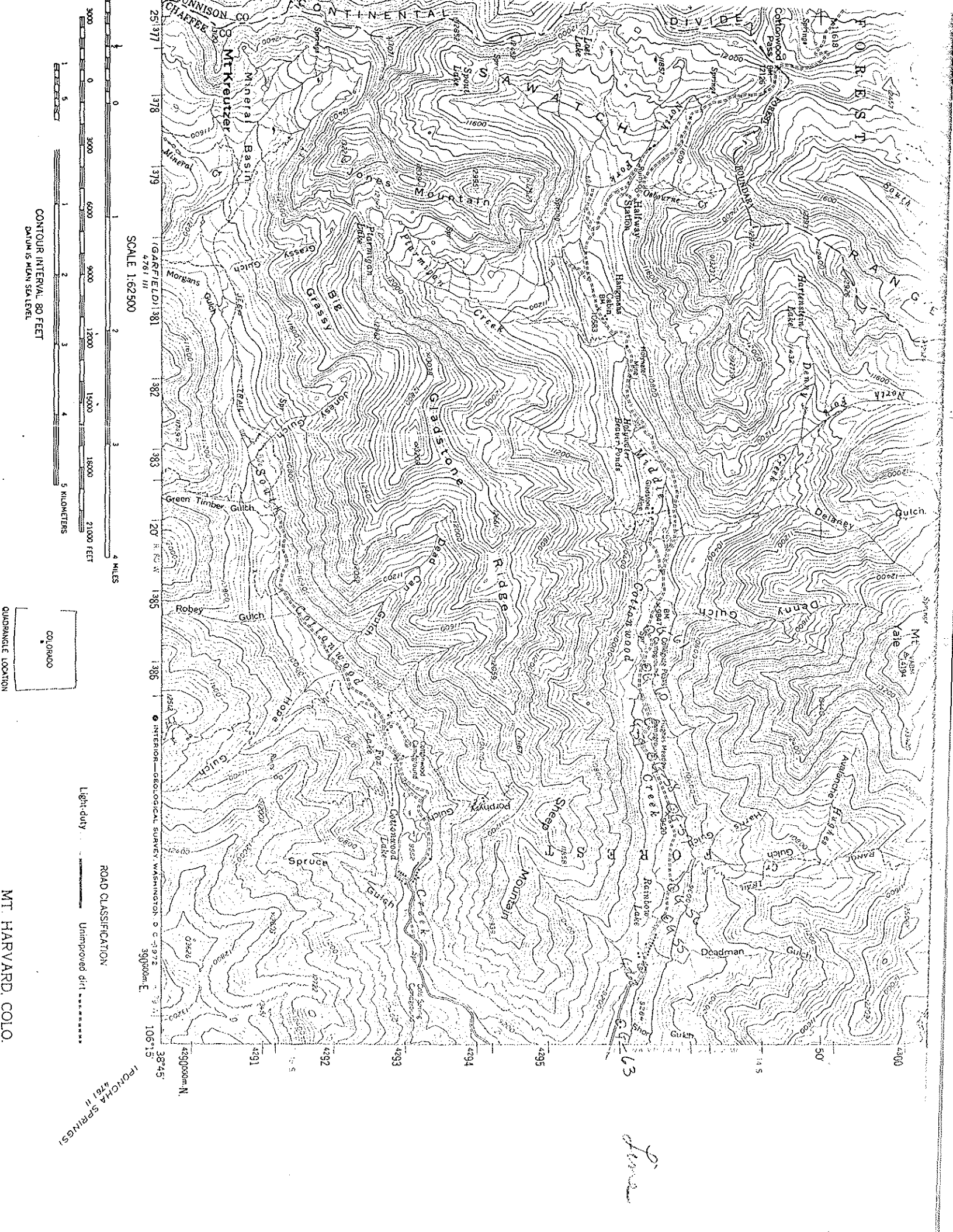
Thousands of feet 1" = 4000'

E →

CB

CB'





MT. HARVARD, COLO.

106°15' 106°37' W

38°45' 39°00' N

106°15' 106°37' W

38°45' 39°00' N

form

COLORADO
GARFIELD QUADRANGLE
15-MINUTE SERIES

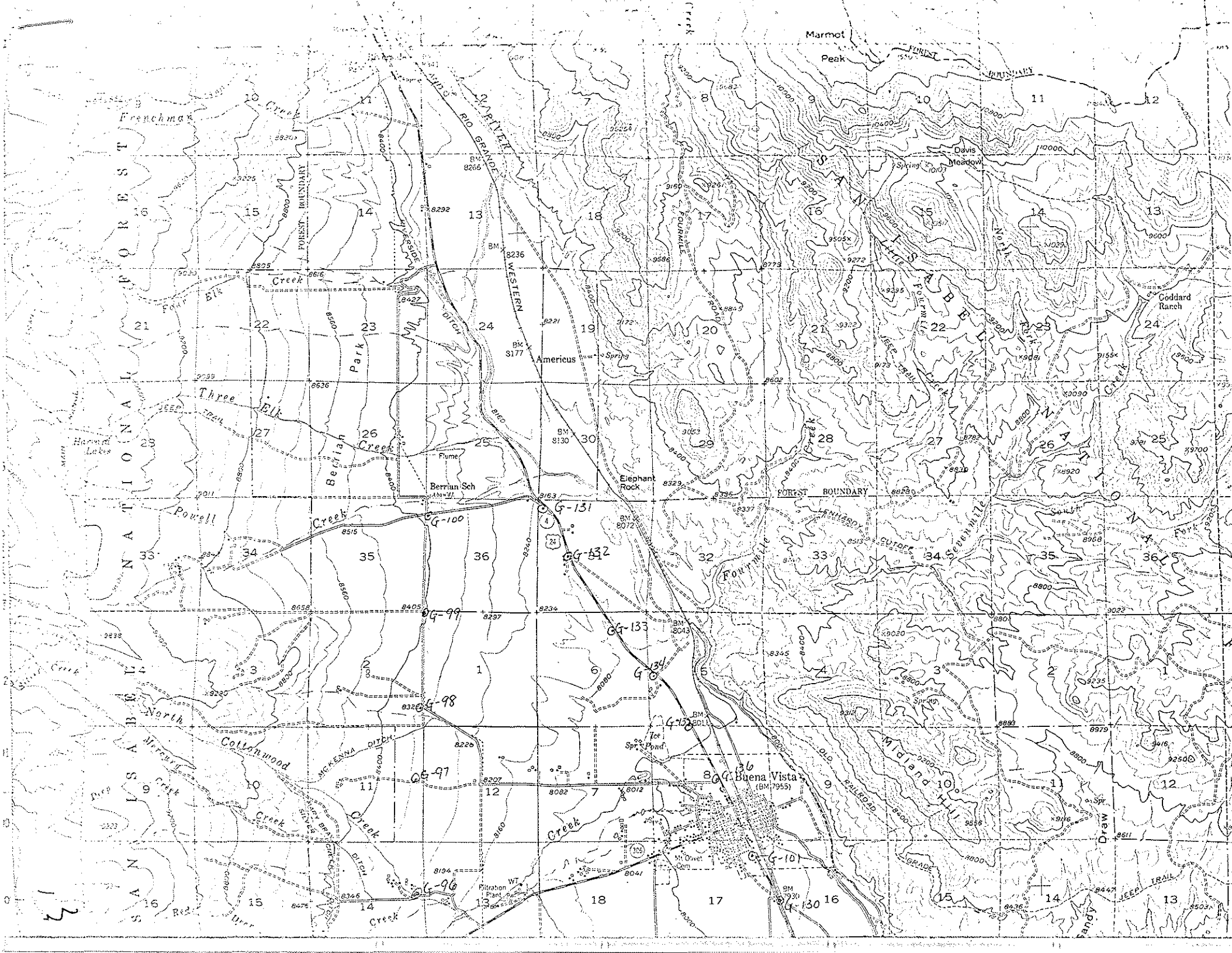
4791
(Buena Vista)

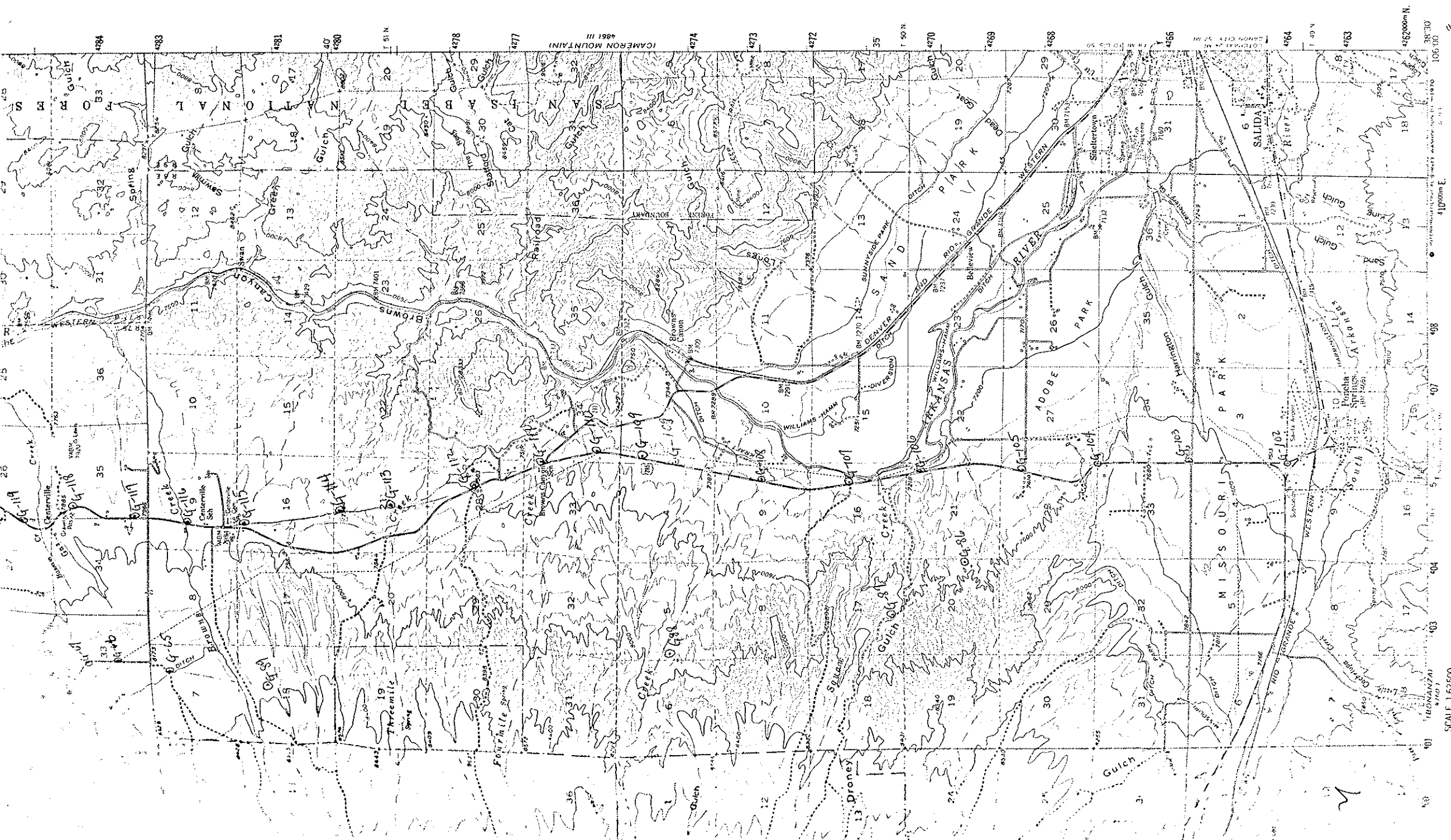
377 | 378 | 379 | 4761 IV (Mount Harvard) | 382 | 383 | 20' R. 80 W. | 386 | 387 | 388 | 1 780 000 FEET | 390 R. 79 W. | 106° 15' 38' 45"



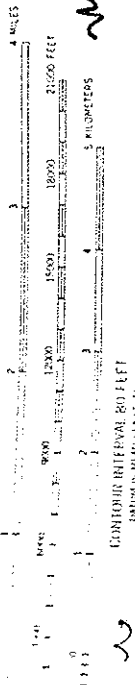
389
330 000
FEET
4288
T. 15 S.
4287
285
4284
4283
4282
4281
0'
T. 51 N.
4280

Line





SCALE 1:62,500



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
 (EXCEPT IN MOUNTAIN AREAS)

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Medium duty ——— Light duty
 Unimproved det. - - - - -
 U.S. Road ——— City Road

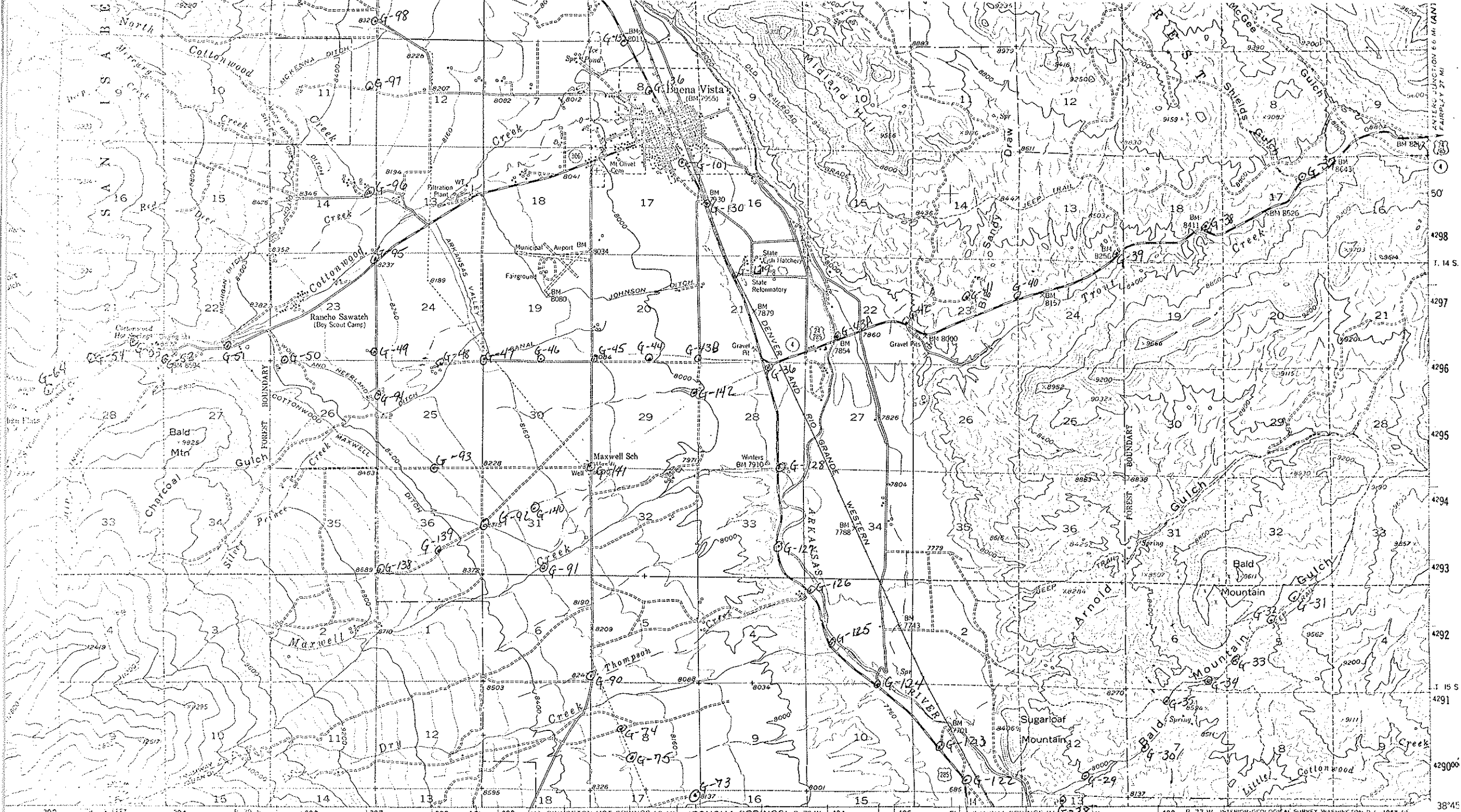
4100000 E

4260000 N

38°30'

106°00'

HOWARD
 4680 12



Map compiled, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Copyright, 1965 and 1962-63

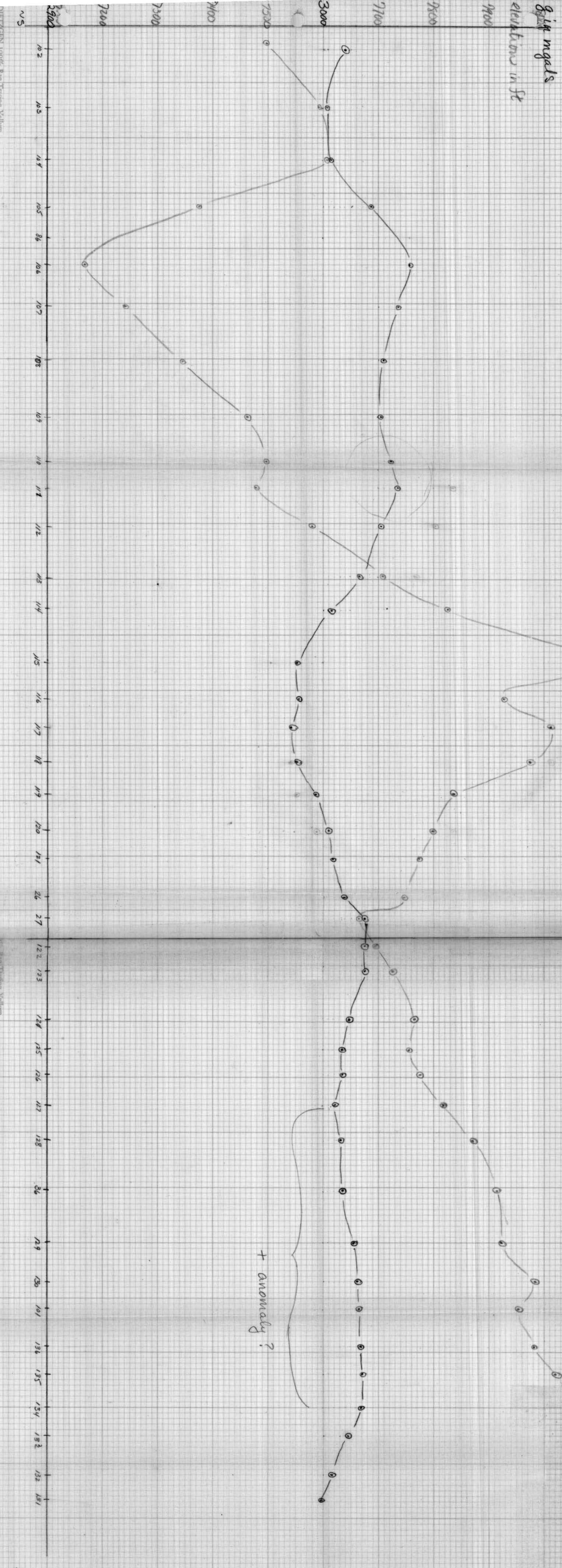
SCALE 1:62,500

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty Light-duty



East side no Clay Profile

8 in mgals
elevations in ft



+ anomaly?