ATTACHMENT 3

Reference Materials

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PLATE 2
THE WILCOX GROUP AND CARRIZO SAND
(PALEOGENE) IN EAST-CENTRAL TEXAS:
DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS AND DEEP-BASIN LIGNITE

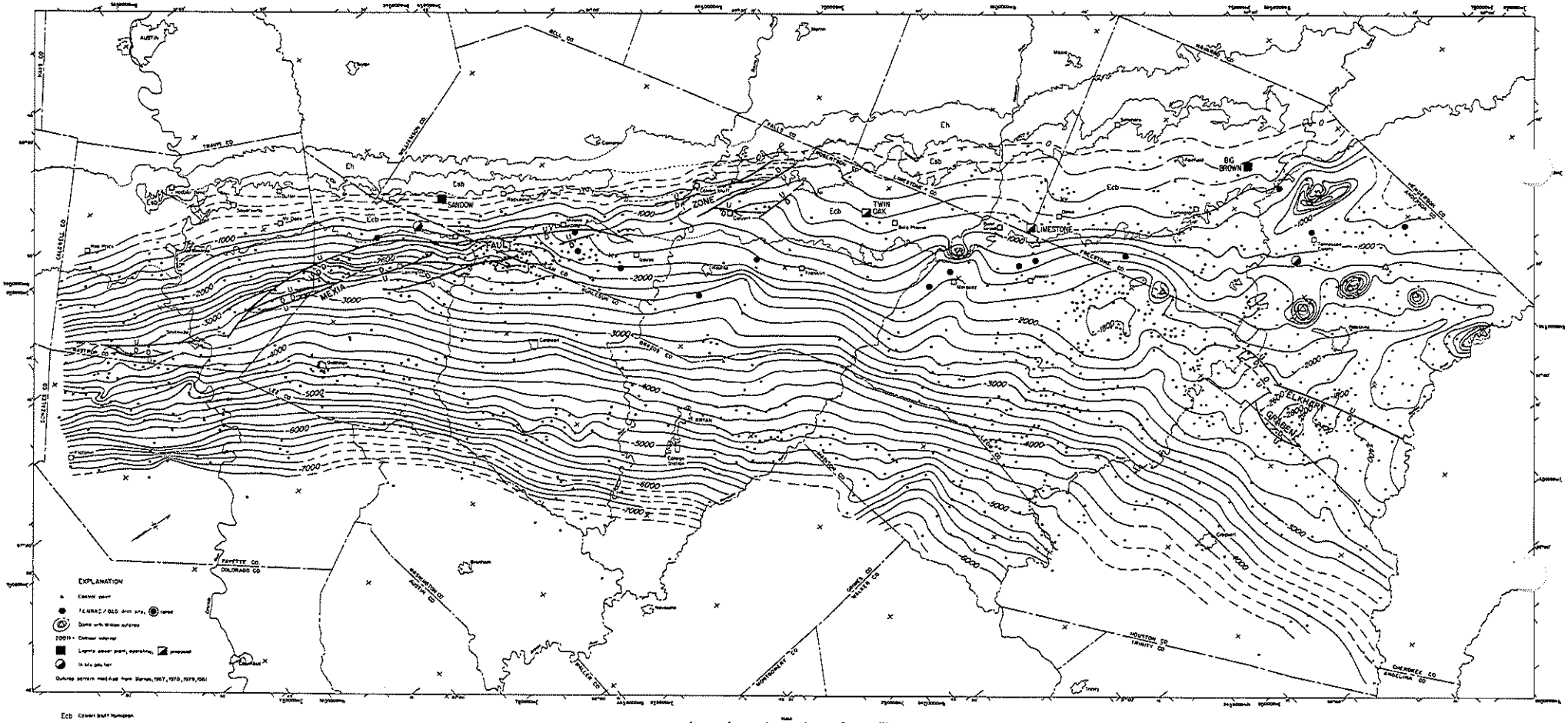

PLATE 2. WILCOX STRUCTURE MAP

1985

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PLATE 3
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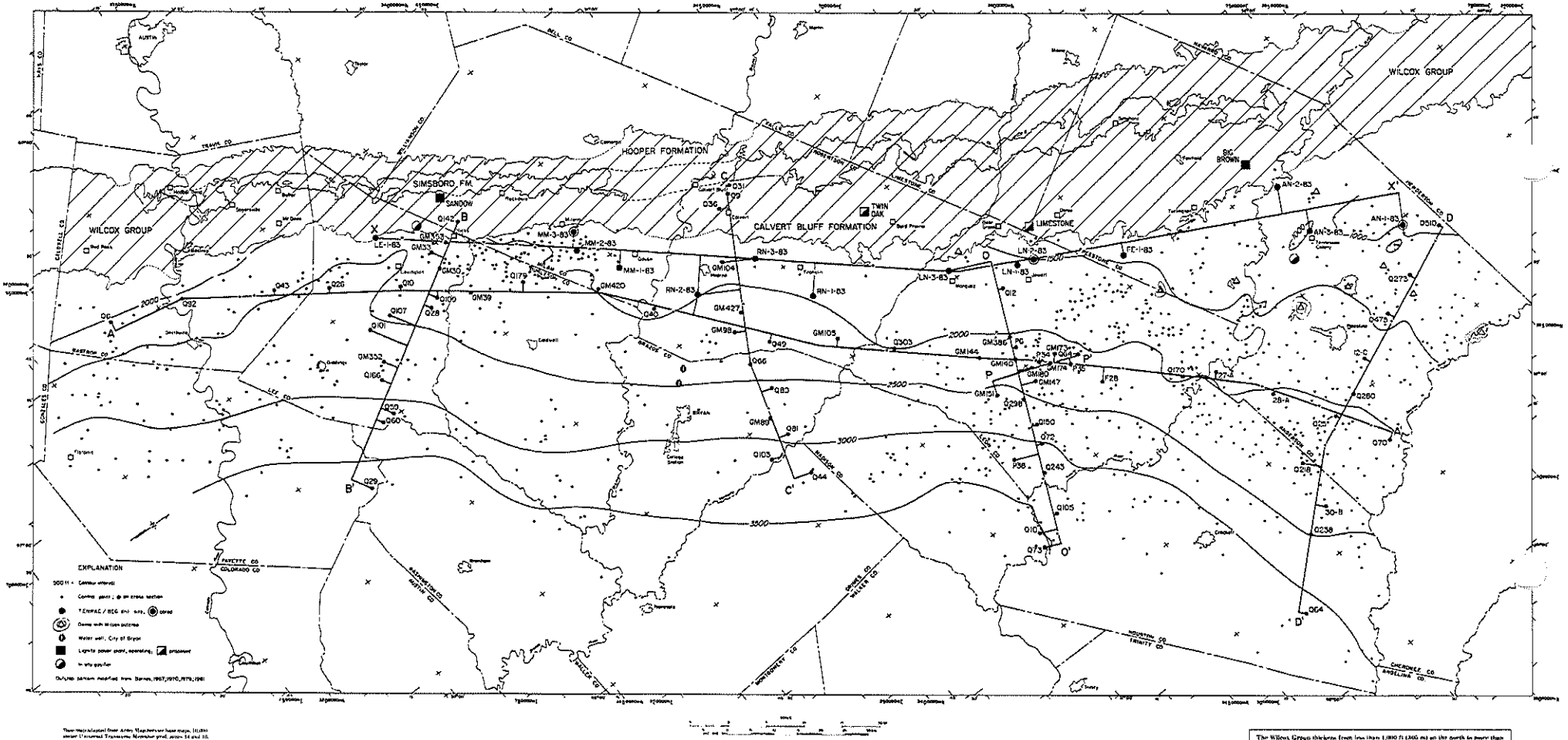

PLATE 3. WILCOX ISOPACH MAP AND LOCATIONS OF CROSS SECTIONS

1985

The Wilcox Group thickens from less than 1,000 ft (305 m) on the north to more than 5,500 ft (1,676 m) at the landward margin of the study area. The local increase in thickness in central Lee County is attributed to syndepositional movement along the Sticle Fault Zone (fig. 2 and pl. 2).

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PLATE 5
THE WILCOX GROUP AND CARRIZO SAND
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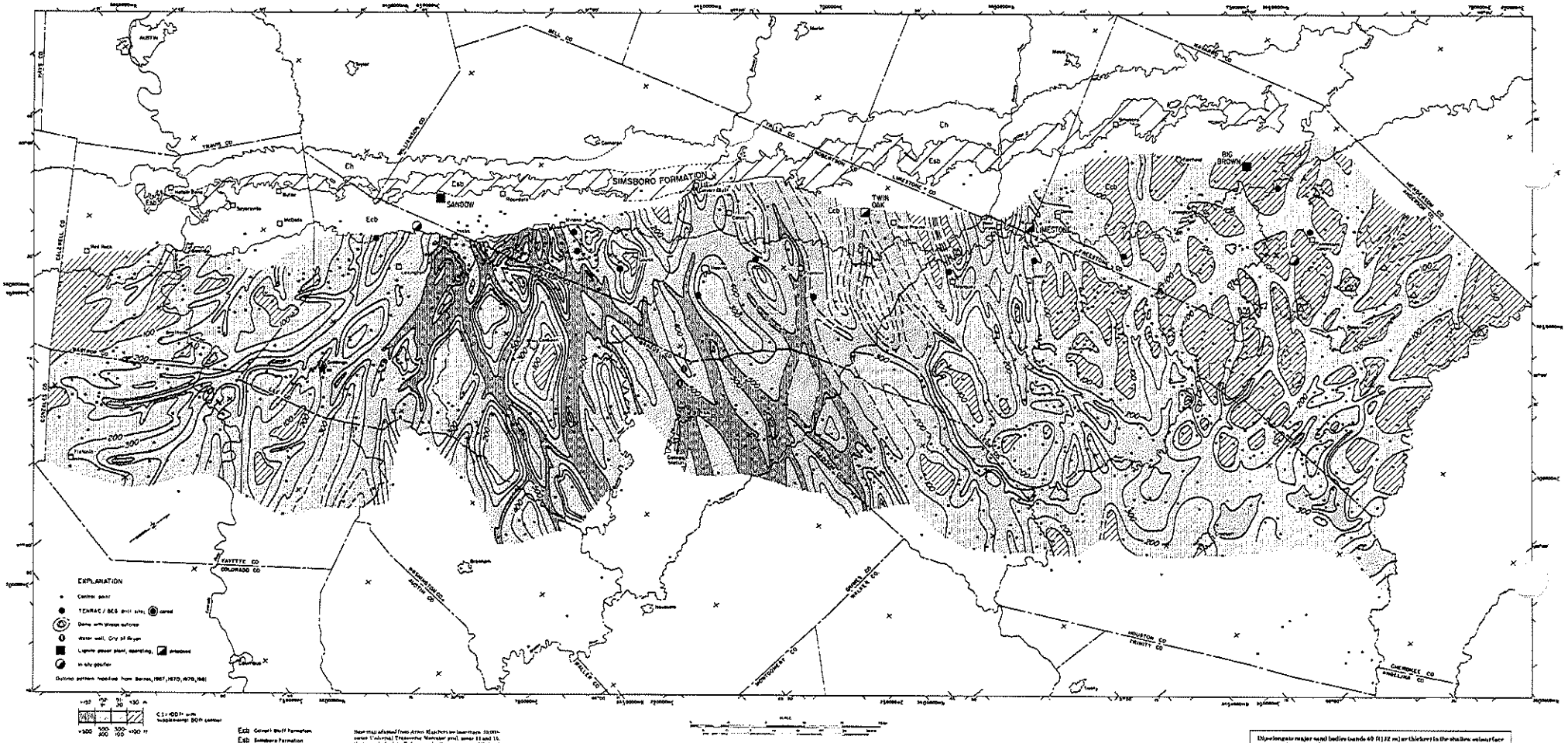

PLATE 5. SIMSBORO FORMATION, MAJOR-SAND ISOLITH MAP

1985

Dip-elongate major sand bodies (sands 40 ft [12 m] or thicker) in the shallow subsurface are straight, they bifurcate, displaying a deltaic geometry, in Fayette County and terminate in small delta lobes in Houston County. When projected updip, sand-body trends southward of Leon County (Rockdale fluvial-deltaic system) intersect at a broad locus in Cornell County (fig. 2), sand-body trends in Anderson and Houston Counties (subsurface fluvial system, with sources to the north and northeast) are directed into the axis of the East Texas Basin (fig. 2 and pl. 2).

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PLATE 8
THE WILCOX GROUP AND CARRIZO SAND
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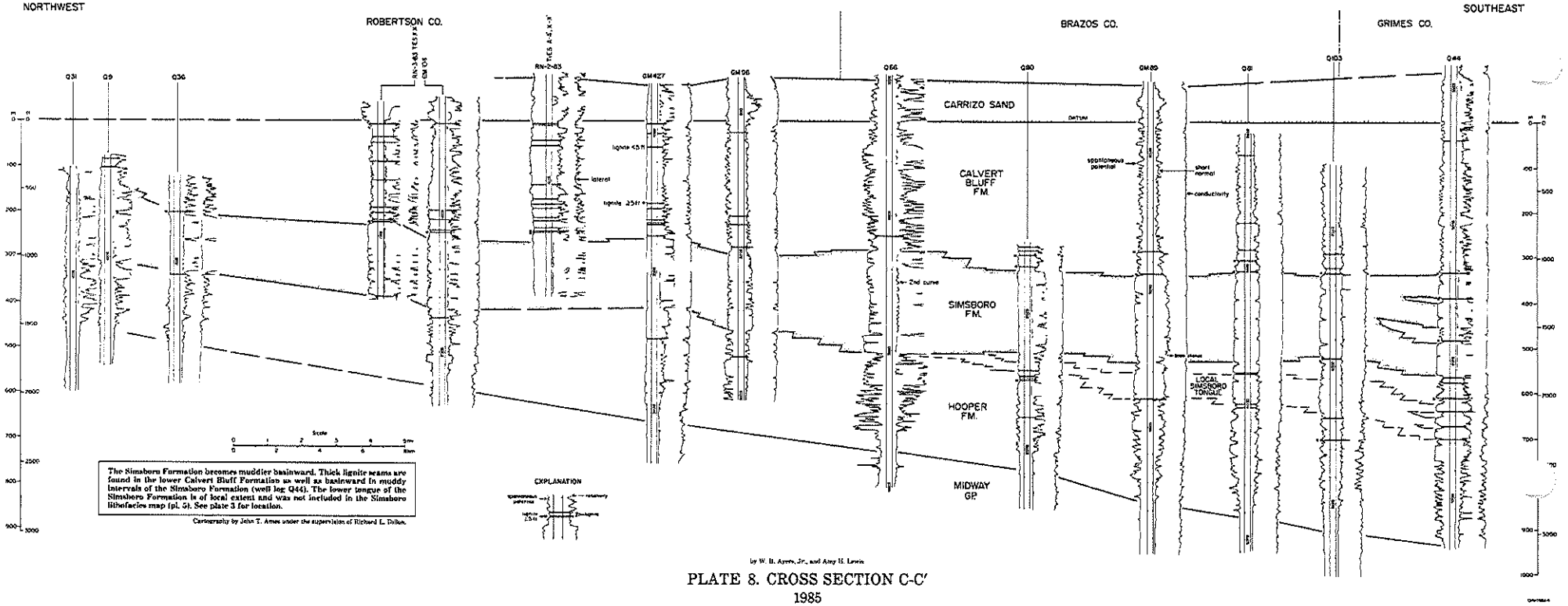
DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS AND DEEP-BASIN LIGNITE



by W. B. Ayers, Jr., and Amy H. Lewis

PLATE 8. CROSS SECTION C-C'
1985

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PLATE 22
THE WILCOX GROUP AND CARRIZO SAND
(PALEOCENE) IN EAST-CENTRAL TEXAS:
DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS AND DEEP-BASIN LIGNITE

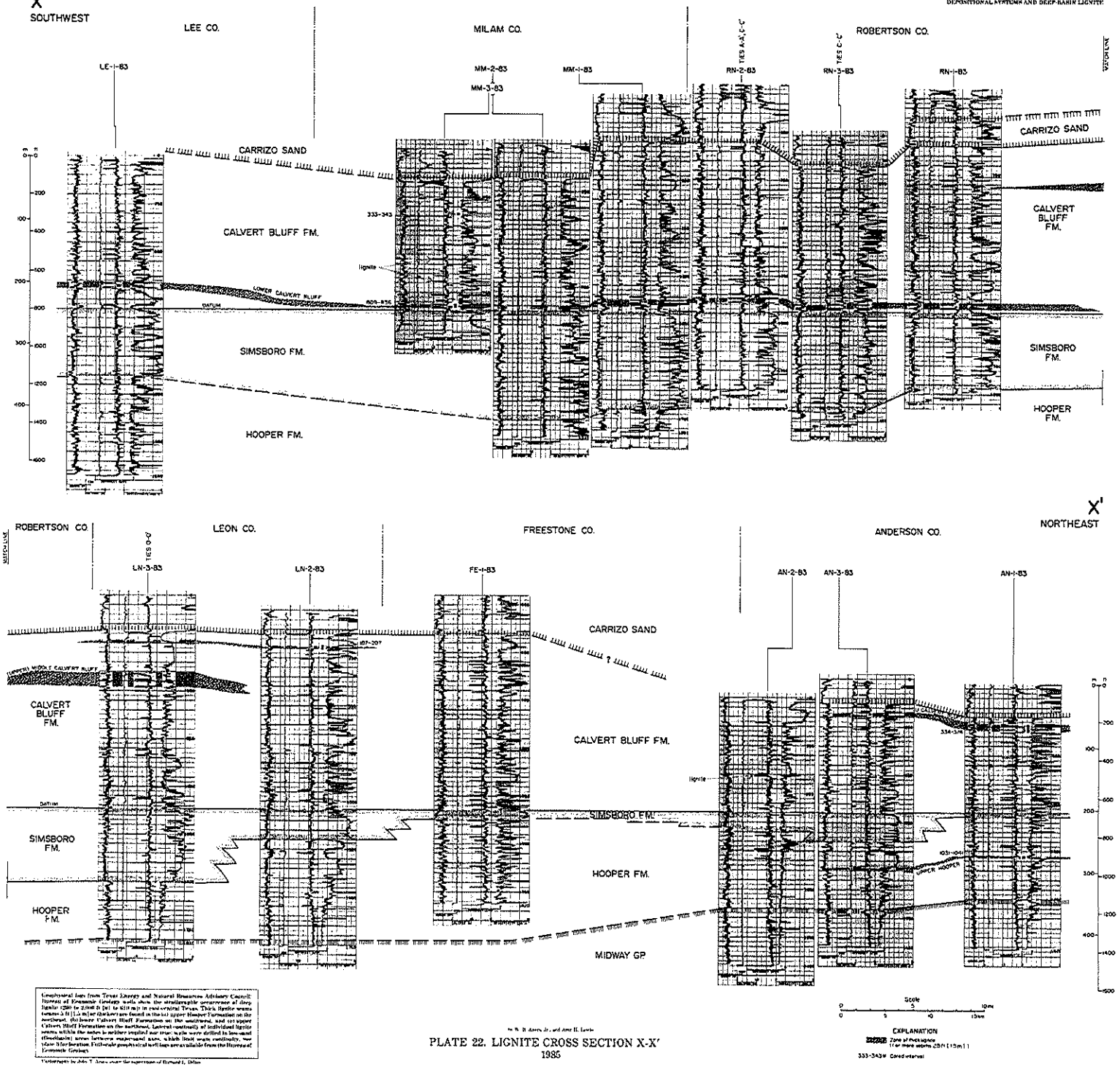

PLATE 22. LIGNITE CROSS SECTION X-X'
1985

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PLATE 28
THE WILCOX GROUP AND CARRIZO SAND
(PALEOGENE) IN EAST-CENTRAL TEXAS:
DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS AND DEEP-BASIN LIGNITE

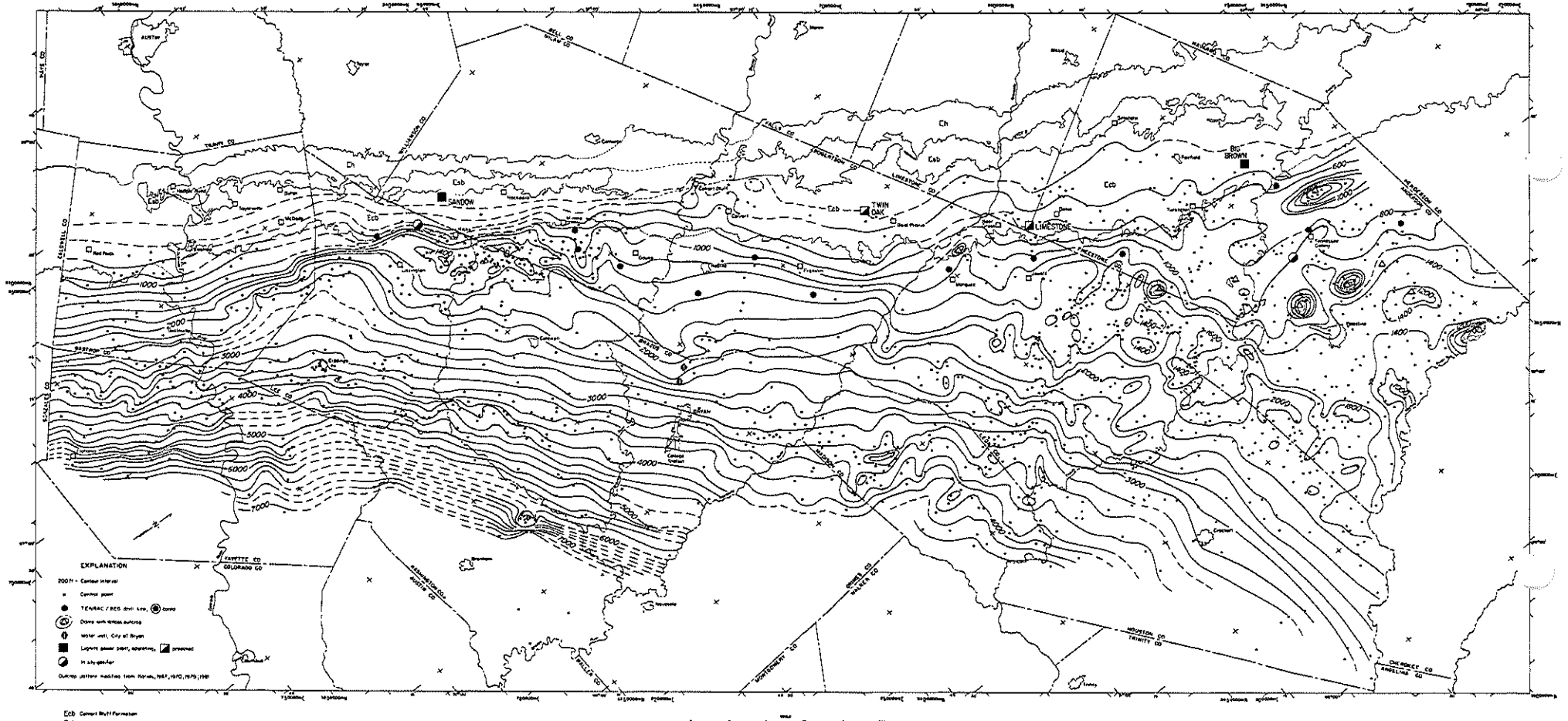

PLATE 28. SIMSBORO OVERBURDEN MAP

1985

The depth to the top of the Simsboro (Simsboro overburden) provides an estimate of the depth required to test the entire lignite-bearing Calvert Bluff Formation.

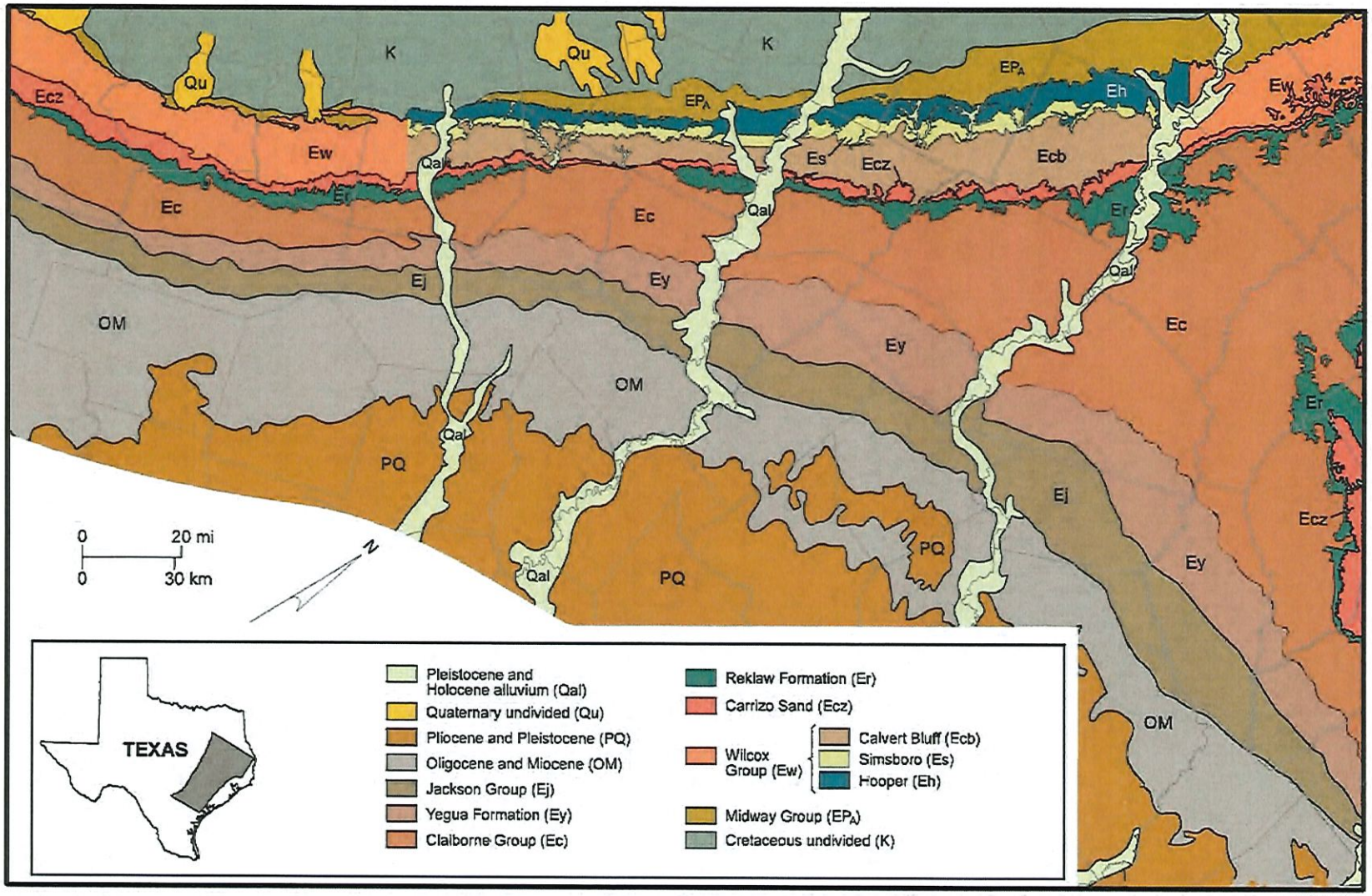

Figure 11. Generalized map of surface geology in the study area. The Wilcox Group is not subdivided into formations south of the Colorado River or north of the Trinity River. Claiborne Group shown on map does not include Yegua Formation, Reklaw Formation, and Carrizo Sand. Modified from Bureau of Economic Geology (1992).

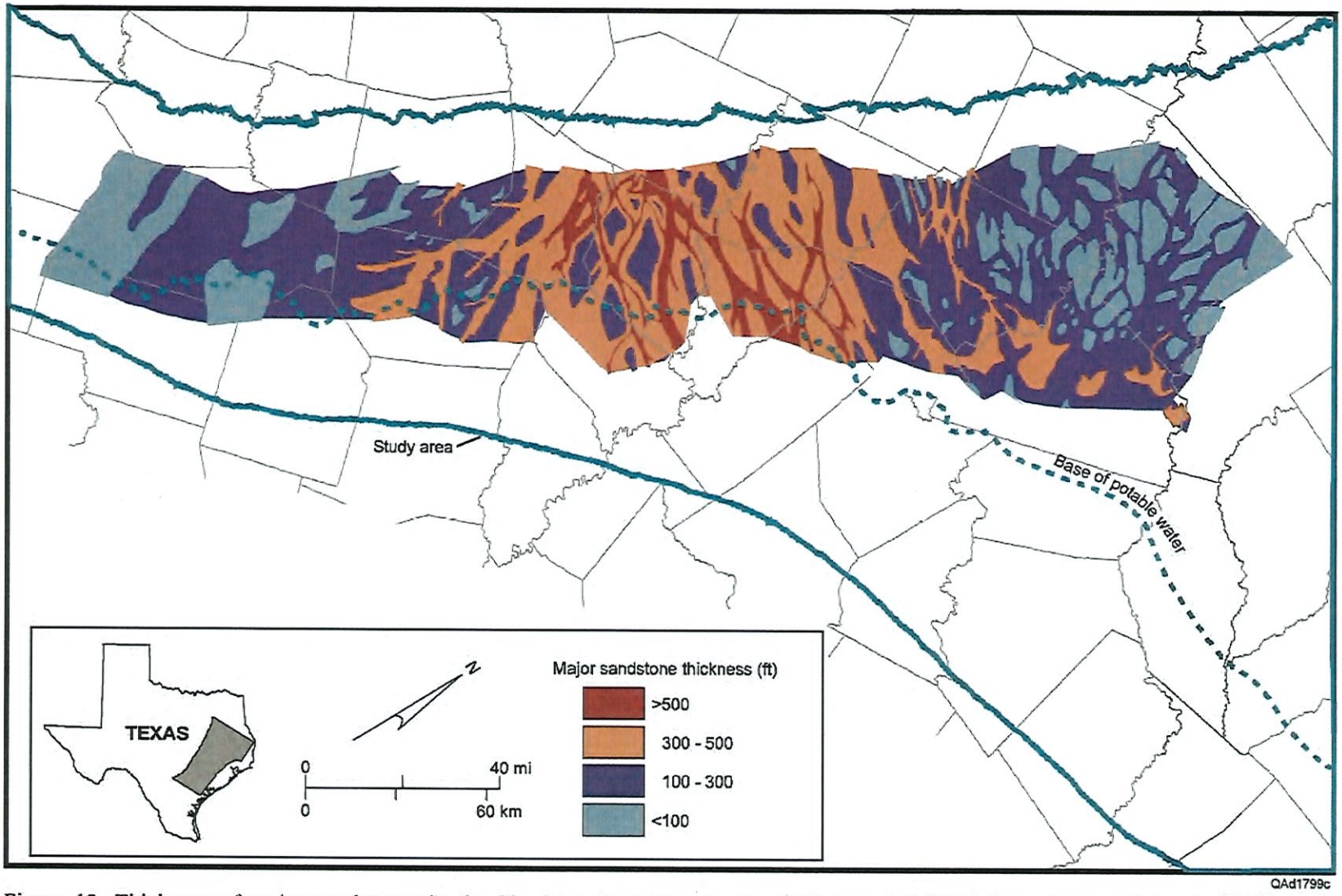

Figure 12. Thickness of major sandstones in the Simsboro Formation in the study area. Modified from Ayers and Lewis (1985).

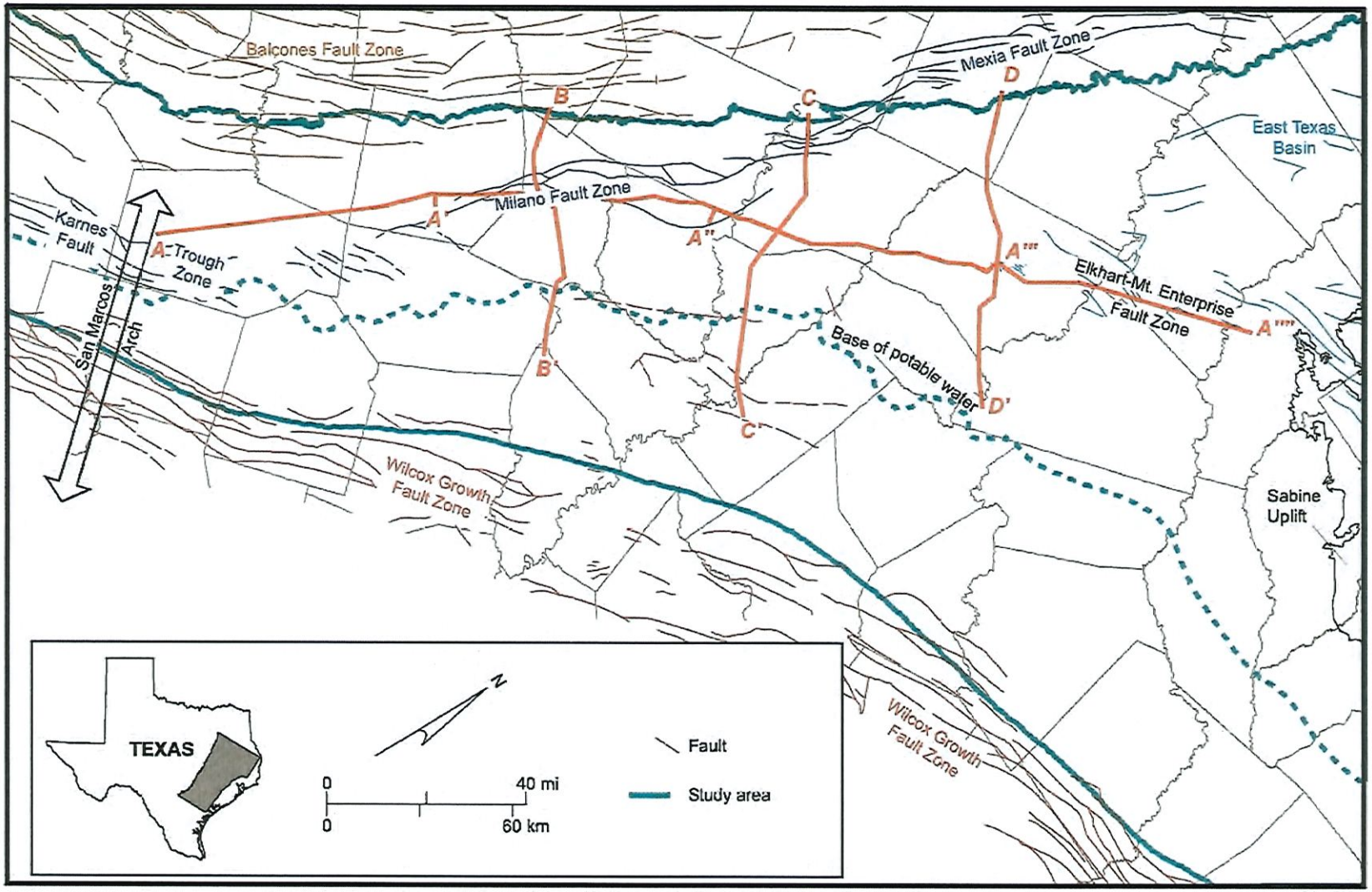

Figure 14. Geologic structure in the study area. Modified from Ewing (1990). Lines of sections shown in figures 15 and 16.

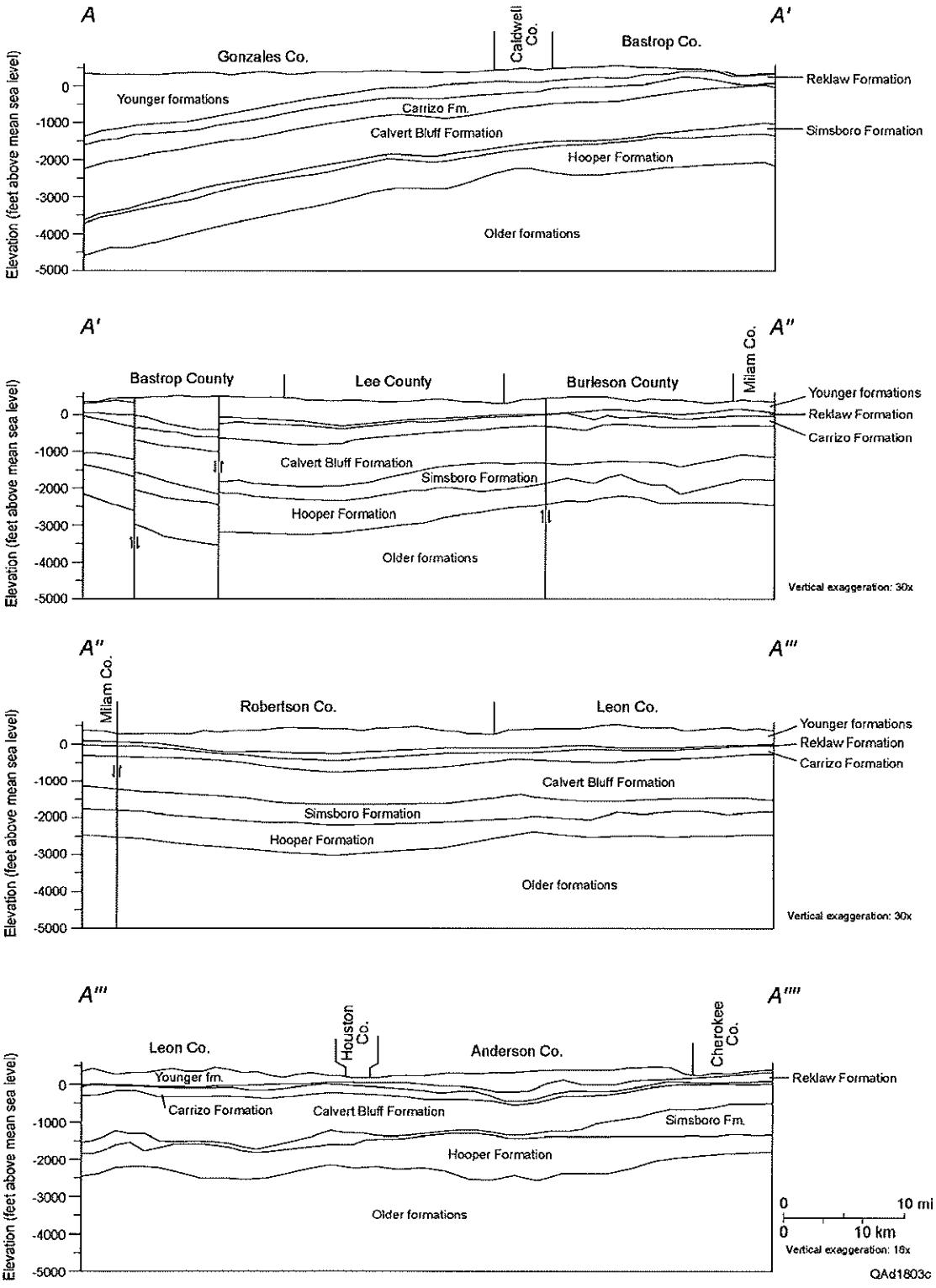

Figure 15. Vertical strike-oriented profile of the formations making up the Carrizo–Wilcox aquifer and adjacent formations. Strike section A–A'''' shown in figure 14.

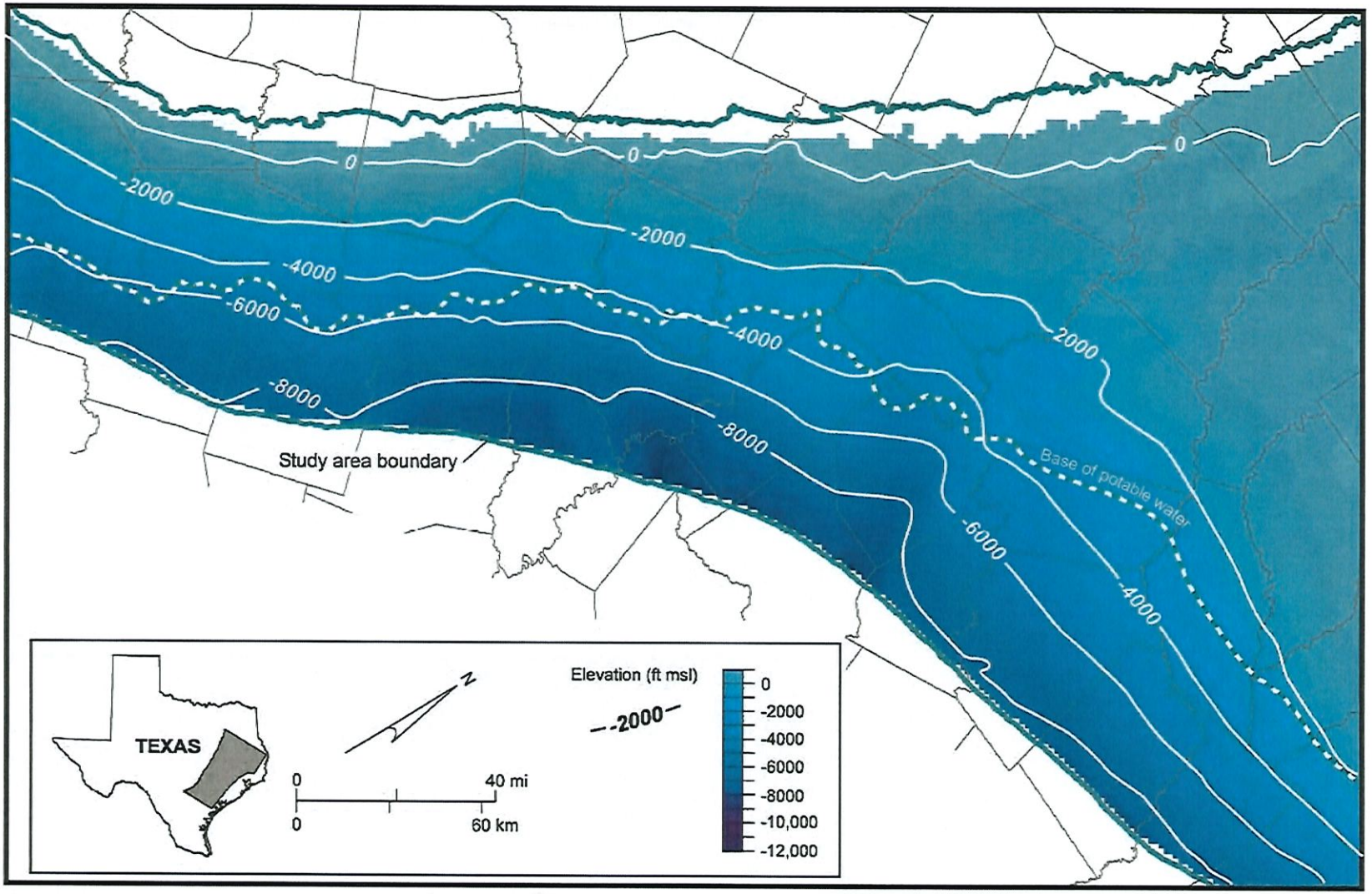

Figure 19. Elevation of the base of the Calvert Bluff Formation (top of Simsboro Formation).

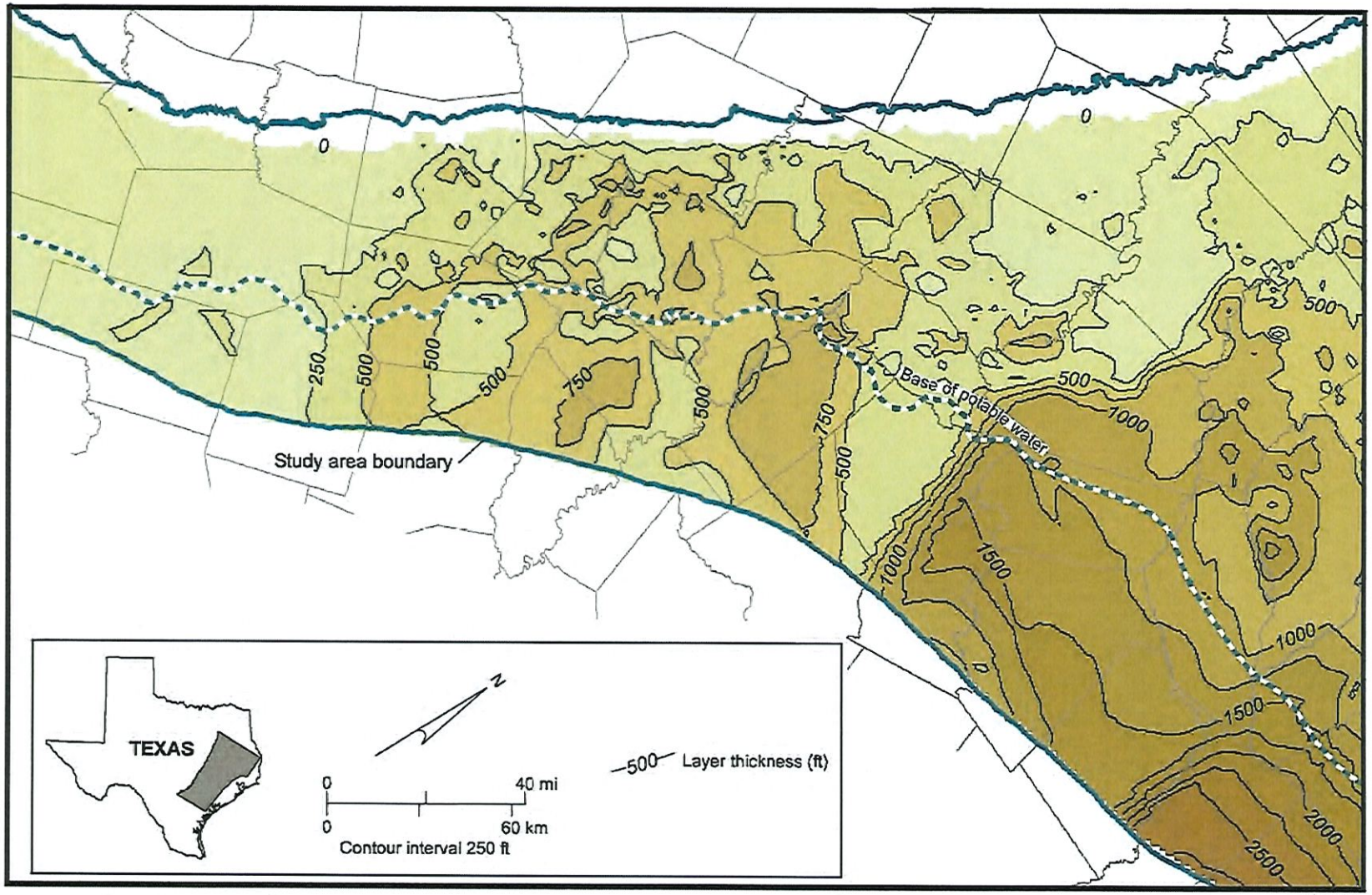

Figure 24. Total thickness of the Simsboro Formation.

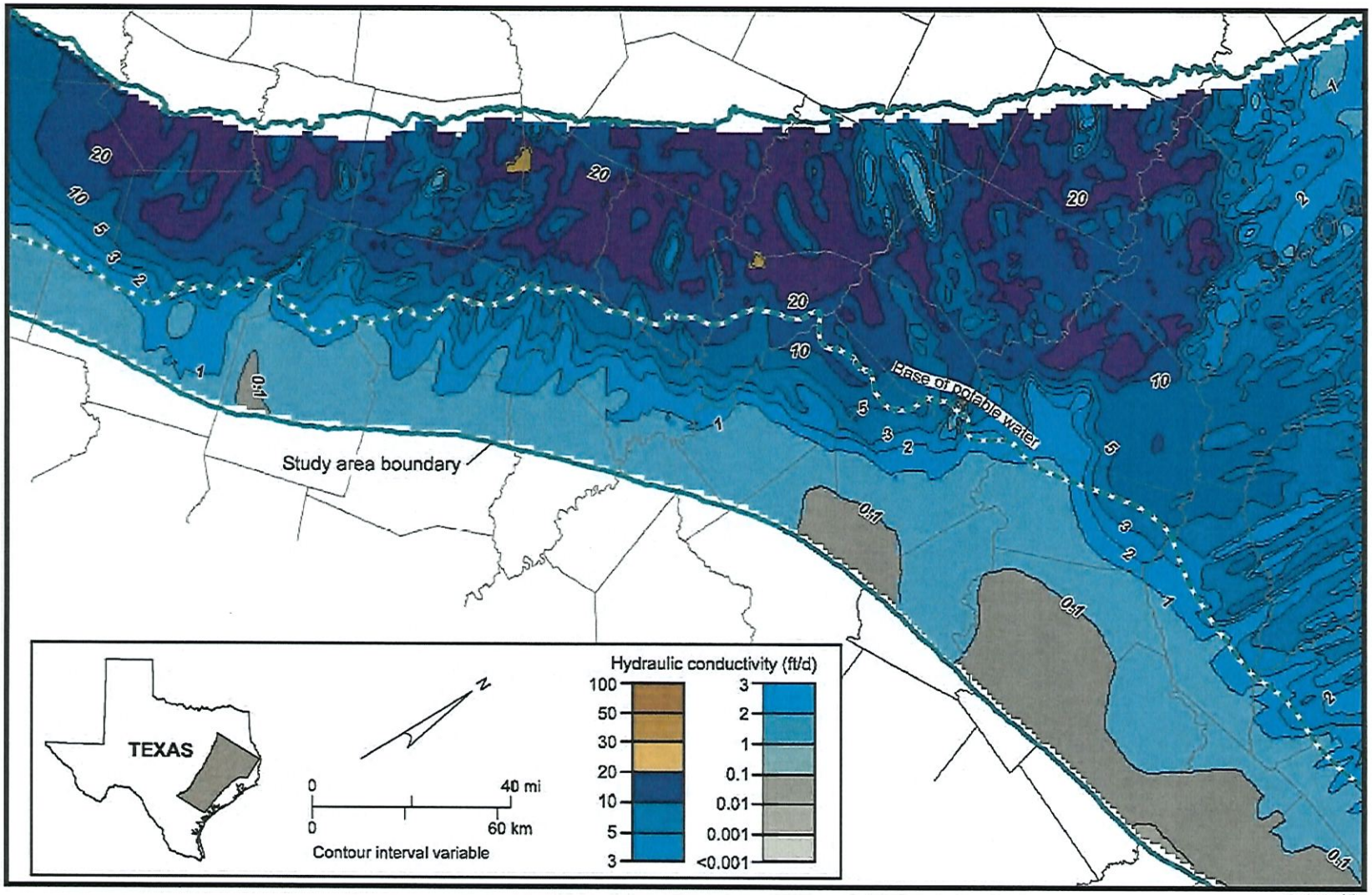

Figure 49. Map of average hydraulic conductivity in the Simsboro Formation. Method of calculation described in text.