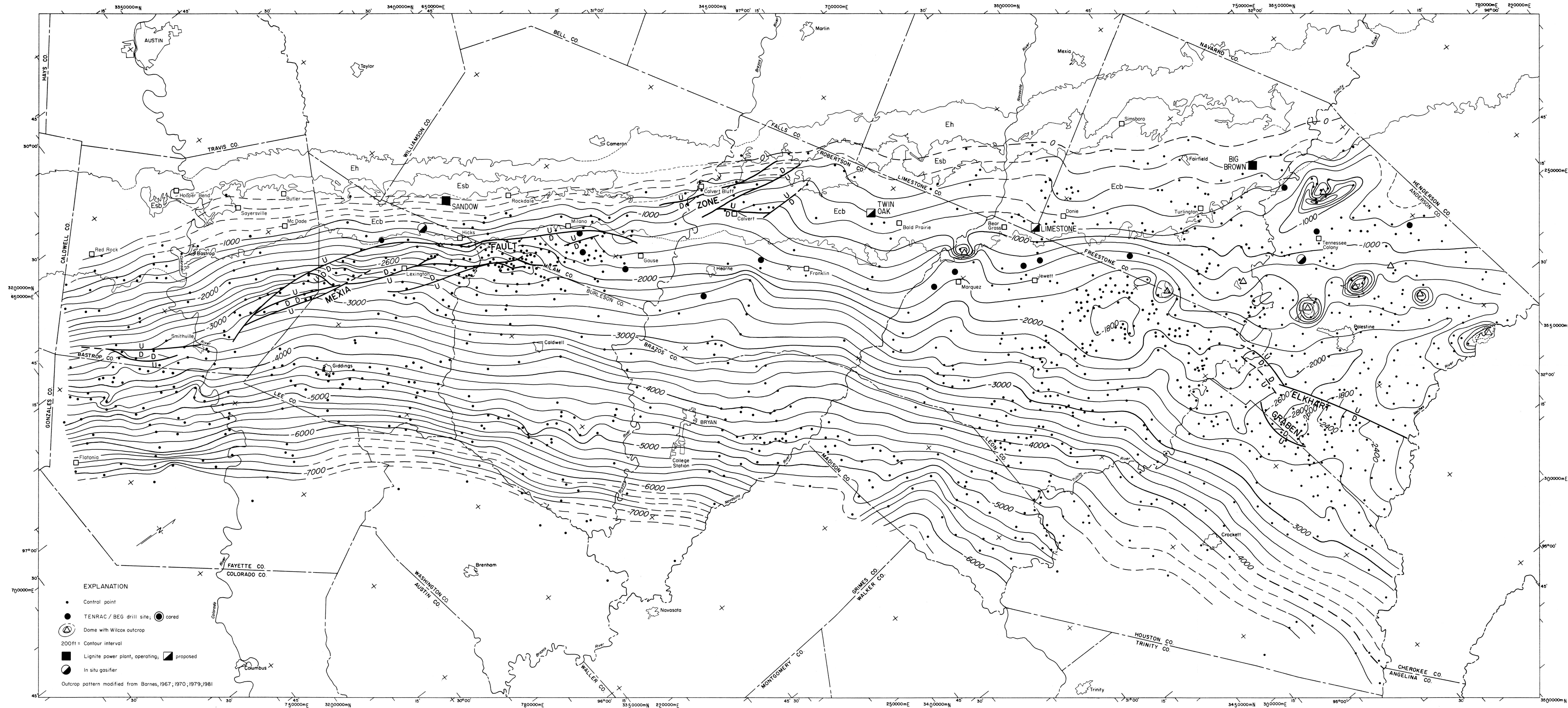




ATTACHMENT 3 –
REFERENCE MATERIALS



- EXPLANATION**
- Control point
 - TENRAC / BEG drill site; ● cored
 - ⊙ Dome with Wilcox outcrop
 - 200ft = Contour interval
 - Lignite power plant, operating; ▨ proposed
 - ⊙ In situ gasifier
- Outcrop pattern modified from Barnes, 1967, 1970, 1979, 1981

- Ecb Calvert Bluff Formation
- Esb Simsboro Formation
- Eh Hooper Formation

Base map adapted from Army Map Service base maps, 10,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zones 14 and 15. Cartography by John T. Ames under the supervision of Richard L. Dillon.

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

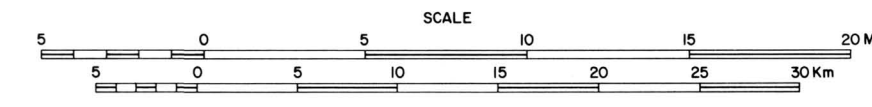
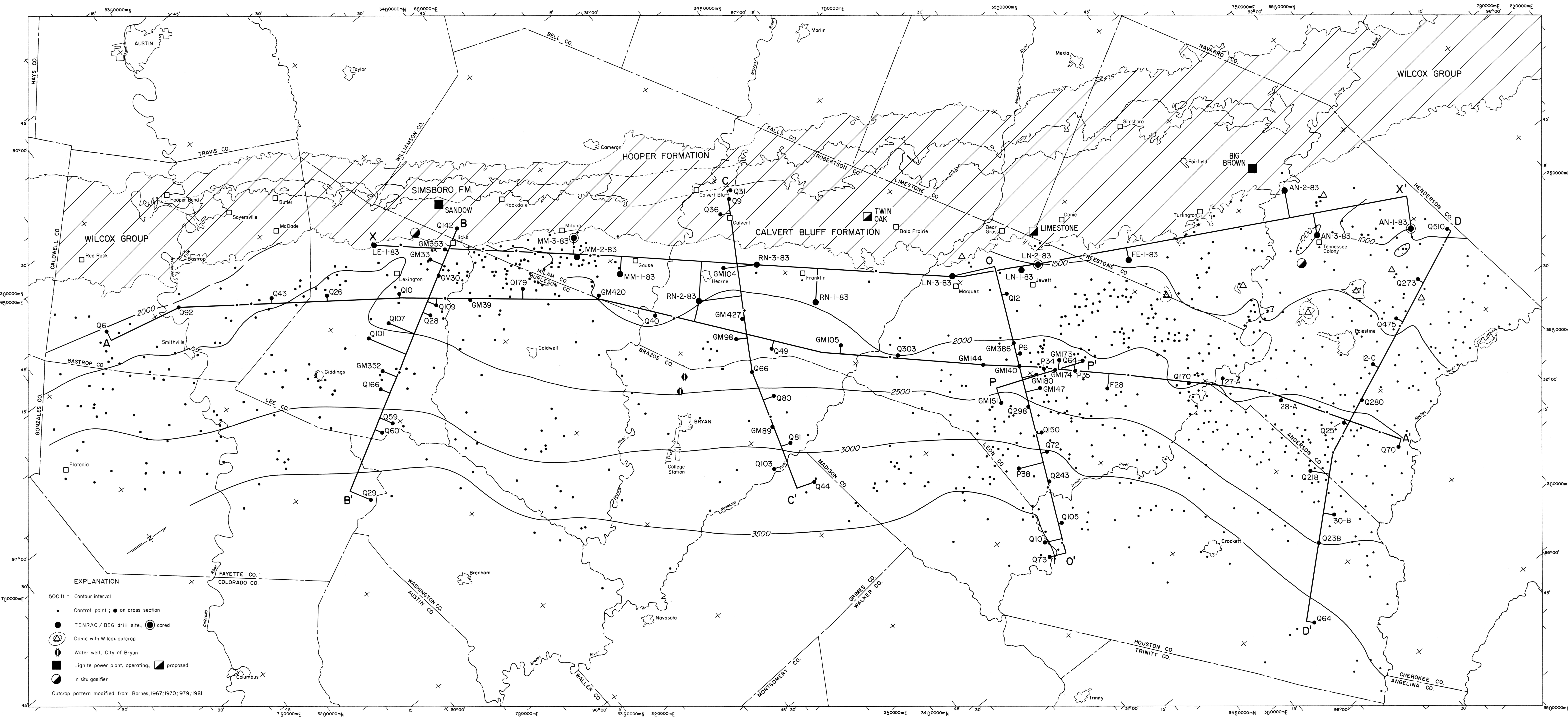


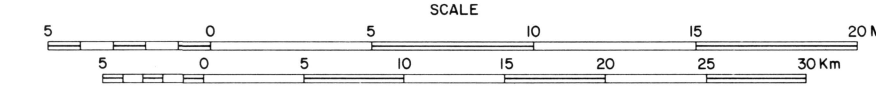
PLATE 2. WILCOX STRUCTURE MAP

1985

Generalized structure map drawn on the base of the Wilcox Group (sea-level datum) shows regional dip to the southeast. The angle of dip increases from the northeast (1/2°) to the southwest (2°). Major structural elements are the Mexia Fault Zone, the Elkhart Graben, salt structures in Anderson and Freestone Counties, and the East Texas Basin (fig. 2).



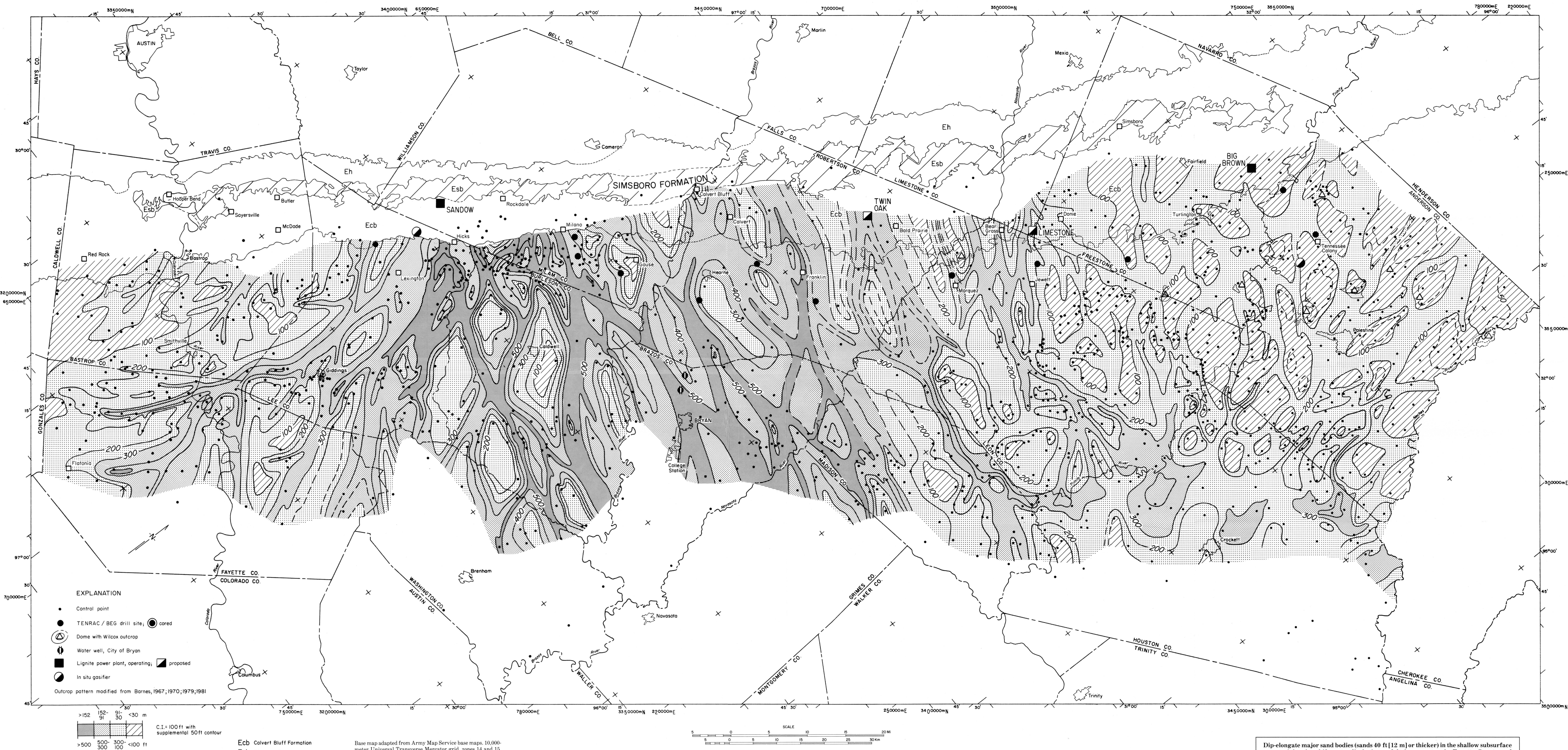
- EXPLANATION**
- 500 ft = Contour interval
 - Control point; ● on cross section
 - TENRAC / BEG drill site; ● cored
 - ⊙ Dome with Wilcox outcrop
 - ⊕ Water well, City of Bryan
 - Lignite power plant, operating; ▣ proposed
 - ⊙ In situ gasifier
- Outcrop pattern modified from Barnes, 1967; 1970; 1979; 1981



Base map adapted from Army Map Service base maps. 10,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zones 14 and 15. Cartography by John T. Ames under the supervision of Richard L. Dillon.

PLATE 3. WILCOX ISOPACH MAP AND LOCATIONS OF CROSS SECTIONS

The Wilcox Group thickens from less than 1,000 ft (305 m) on the north to more than 3,500 ft (1,065 m) at the basinward margin of the study area. The local increase in thickness in central Lee County is attributed to syndepositional movement along the Mexia Fault Zone (fig. 2 and pl. 2).



EXPLANATION

- Control point
- TENRAC / BEG drill site, ● cored
- ⊕ Dome with Wilcox outcrop
- ⊕ Water well, City of Bryan
- Lignite power plant, operating; ▨ proposed
- ⊙ In situ gasifier

Outcrop pattern modified from Barnes, 1967, 1970, 1979, 1981

C.I. = 100 ft with supplemental 50 ft contour

>152 152-91 91-30 <30 m
 >500 500-300 300-100 <100 ft

Ecb Colvert Bluff Formation
 Esb Simsboro Formation
 Eh Hooper Formation

Base map adapted from Army Map Service base maps, 10,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zones 14 and 15. Cartography by John T. Ames under the supervision of Richard L. Dillon.
 by W. B. Ayers, Jr., and Amy H. Lewis

SCALE 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 MI
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 KM

PLATE 5. SIMSBORO FORMATION, MAJOR-SAND ISOLITH MAP

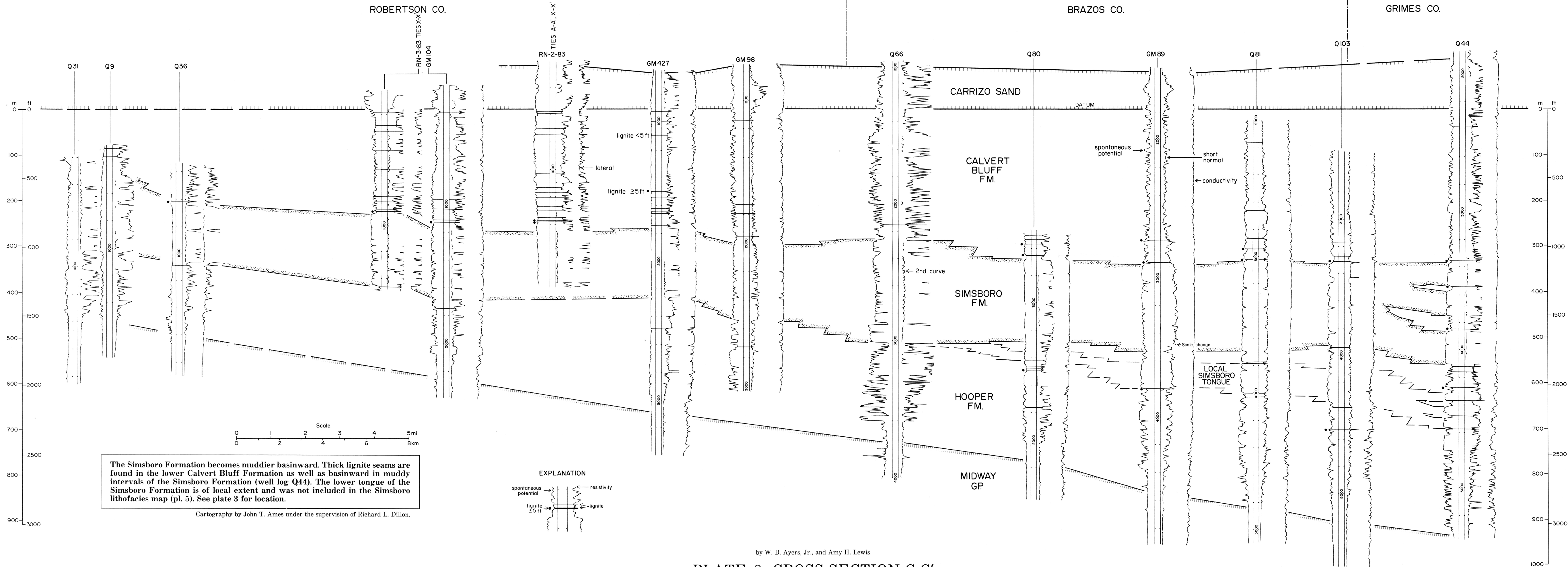
Dip-elongate major sand bodies (sands 40 ft [12 m] or thicker) in the shallow subsurface are straight; they bifurcate, displaying a deltaic geometry, in Fayette County and terminate in small delta lobes in Houston County. When projected updip, sand-body trends southwest of Leon County (Rockdale fluvial-deltaic system) intersect at a broad locus in Coryell County (fig. 3). Sand-body trends in Anderson and Houston Counties (secondary fluvial system with sources to the north and northeast) are directed into the axis of the East Texas Basin (fig. 2 and pl. 2).

C

NORTHWEST

C'

SOUTHEAST



The Simsboro Formation becomes muddier basinward. Thick lignite seams are found in the lower Calvert Bluff Formation as well as basinward in muddy intervals of the Simsboro Formation (well log Q44). The lower tongue of the Simsboro Formation is of local extent and was not included in the Simsboro lithofacies map (pl. 5). See plate 3 for location.

Cartography by John T. Ames under the supervision of Richard L. Dillon.

EXPLANATION

spontaneous potential resistivity

lignite ≥5 ft lignite

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

PLATE 8. CROSS SECTION C-C'
 1985