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THE

GEOPHYSICAL LOGS OF 13 DRILL HOLES,

ACORD LAKES QUADRANGLE, UTAH

Ву

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This report has not been edited for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or stratigraphic nomenclature.

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1 foot = 0.3048 meter

GEOPHYSICAL LOGS OF 13 COAL DRILL HOLES, ACORD LAKES QUADRANGLE, UTAH

By Howard F. Albee

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the geophysical logs for 13 drill holes drilled during 1979 in the Convulsion Canyon-Duncan Mountain area, Acord Lakes quadrangle, Sevier County, Utah. The drilling was done by the Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey under contract to the U.S. Geological Survey. The sites of all of the drill holes are within the Wasatch Plateau Known Recoverable Coal Resource Area (KRCRA) and in the Richfield Ranger district of the Fishlake National Forest. The purpose of the drilling was to identify and evaluate coal resources under public lands that may be included in a future coal leasing program.

The area is underlain by Cretaceous and younger rocks (table 1). The coal seams of economic interest are in the lower 200 ft of the Upper Cretaceous Blackhawk Formation, a complex sequence of intertonguing sandstone, shale and coal. Regional dip of the strata in the area is approximately 2° to the northwest. The geology and coal resources of the area were described by Spieker (1931) and Doelling (1972).

Most of the drill holes were rotary drilled and the thicknesses and depths were determined from geophysical logs. In order to obtain data on the quality of the coal, the coal-bearing section in selected holes was core drilled. Table 2 gives the drilling and logging information for the 13 completed holes. All drill holes were bottomed in the Upper Cretaceous Star Point Sandstone.

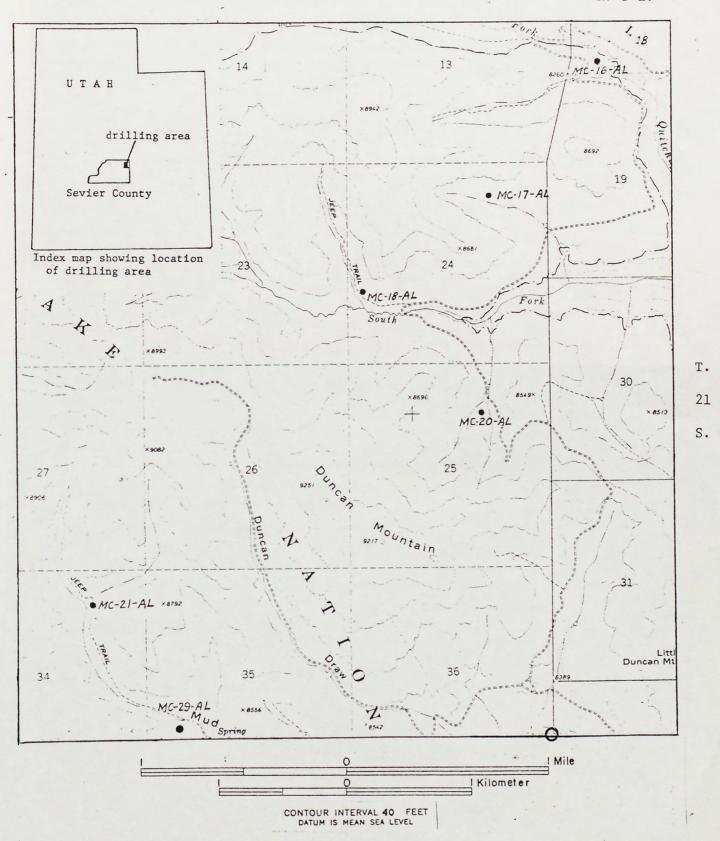


Figure 1.--Map showing drill-hole locations in the Duncan Mountain area of the Acord Lakes quadrangle, Sevier County, Utah. Only 200-ft contours are visible because of reproduction problems. The circle on section line matches up with the one on figure 2.

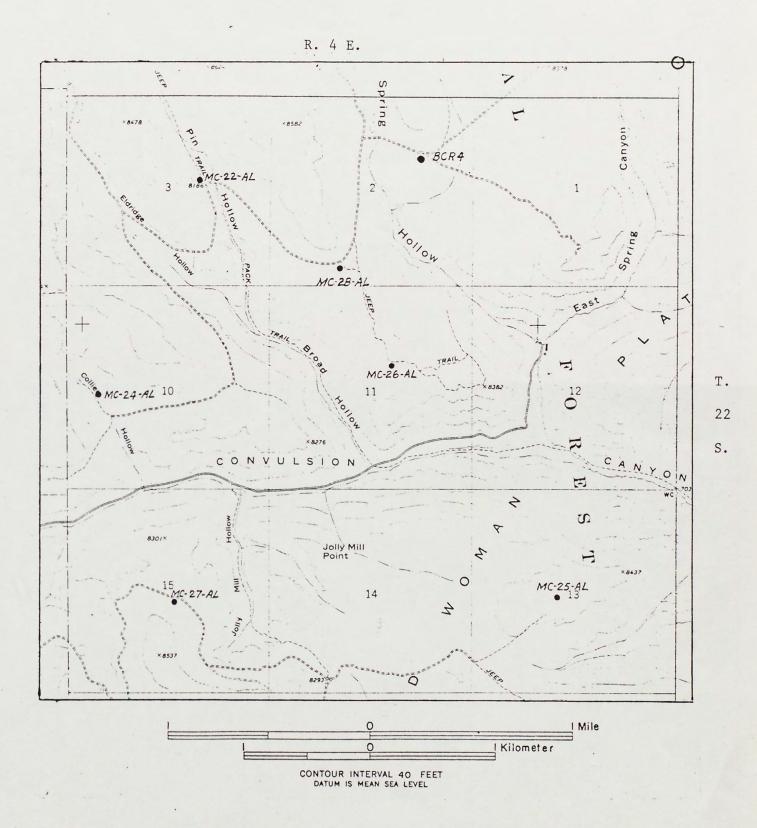


Figure 2.--Map showing drill-hole locations in the Convulsion Canyon area of the Acord Lakes quadrangle, Sevier County, Utah. Only 200-ft contours are visible because of reproduction problems. The circle on section line matches up with the one on figure 1.

	STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT *				THICKNESS (FEET)	
AGE			MEMBER .	CHARACTER OF BEDS	Eastern part	Western part
				Shale, variegated; similar to lower member		1,000-
			Flagstaff Lime- stone Member	Limestone, blue, gray, and white; forms massive cliff		800- 1,000
Eocene	Wasatch Forma- tion			Shale, variegated, chief colors red, chocolate, purple, gray; limestone, drab, white, and gray; sandstone, steel-gray and cream-colored; conglomerate	1,000	2,000
-Unconformity -		Price River		Sandstone, gray to white, gritty; gray conglomerate; very little shale	600	1,000
	Group	Formation	Castlegate Sand- stone Member	Sandstone, very massive, coarse, white to gray; weath- ers buff; conglomeratic	150- 500	150 - 200
	Mesaverde Gr	Blackhawk Formation		Sandstone, buff to gray, medium- to fine-grained; shale and coal; of continental origin	700 – 950	1,000
	Me	Star Point Sandstone		Sandstone, massive, buff to gray, of marine to brackish- water origin; in places pene- trated by tongues of marine Mancos Shale	300 450	1,000+
Upper Cretaceous			Upper shale member	Shale, marine, blue-black to gray, sandy; of Montana age	300- 1,300	(?)
			Emery Sand- stone Mem- ber	Sandstone, massive- to thin- bedded; forms steplike cliffs; contains Eagle fossils	50- 800	(?)
	1	Mancos Shale	Middle shale member	Shale, marine, blue-gray; con- tains Niobrara fossils and in- cludes the Garley Canyon Sandstone Member	1,650 2,400	(?)
			Ferron Sand- stone Mem- ber	Sandstone, buff, brown, and white, coal-bearing; contains Carlile fossils	50 - 800	(?)
			Lower shale member	Shale, marine, blue-gray; contains lower Colorado fossils	600	(?)
	I	Oakota(?) Sand- stone		Sandstone, brownish-gray, cross-bedded, conglomeratic	20	
Cretaceous(?)	Morrison Formation			Shale, variegated; sandstone, gray to brown; limestone, gray and green; conglomerate	300+	

Table 1.--Formations exposed in the drilling area, Acord Lakes quadrangle, Sevier County, Utah. (Adapted from Spieker, 1931.)

Table 2.--Drilling and logging depths for 13 drill holes in the Convulsion

Canyon-Duncan Mountain area, Acord Lakes quadrangle,

Sevier County, Utah

Drill- hole	I	ocat	ion		Estimated collar eleva-ton (feet)	Drilling depth (feet)		Logging depth
No.		Sec.	T.S.	R.E.		Rotary	Core	(feet)
MC-16-AL	SW4SW4	18	21	5	8,260	1,260		1,252
MC-17-AL	NW4NE4	24	21	4	8,300	1,255		1,255
MC-18-AL	NW4SW4	24	21	4	8,260	925	293	1,214
MC-20-AL	NW4NE4	25	21	4	8,340	1,210		1,202
MC-21-AL	NW4NE4	34	21	4	8,440	1,280	163.5	1,432
MC-22-AL	SW4NE4	3	22	4	8,190	1,080		1,079
MC-24-AL	NW4SW4	10	22	4	8,140	1,020		1,007
MC-25-AL	NE4SW4	13	22	4	8,360	1,140		1,126
MC-26-AL	SW4NE4	11	22	4	8,300	947		947
MC-27-AL	NW4SE4	15	22	4	8,270	1,100		1,082
MC-28-AL	SE4SW4	2	22	4	8,300	1,160		1,028
MC-29-AL	SW4SW4	35	21	4	8,310	1,125		1,125
BCR-4	SW4NE4	2	22	4	8,300	906	130	1,036

REFERENCES

Doelling, H. H., 1972, Central Utah coal fields; Sevier-Sanpete, Wasatch Plateau, Book Cliffs, and Emery: Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey Monograph Series, no. 3, 496 p.

Spieker, E. M., 1931, The Wasatch Plateau coal field, Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 819, 219 p.



