EXPLANATION

200 — Line of equal thickness of unit, in meters. Dashed where approximate. Interval is 50 and 200 meters.

Data point.

25
96T
24 UML
8P

Potential reservoir interval(s) (as defined in text) indicated in wells by porosity calculations made from geophysical logs. Plain number is sequential well number; number followed by "T" is thickness of unit in meters; number followed by "U, M or L" is thickness in meters of rock with porosity of 5 percent or more, distributed in the upper(U), or middle(M), or lower(L) third of the unit. Number followed by "P" is average thickness-weighted porosity of rock with reservoir potential.

Approximate area where top of unit is deeper than about 2500 meters below NGVD of 1929. No defined waste-storage potential.

Approximate area where basal sands are too deep to be considered part of the unit. Decreases chance for waste-storage potential.

Approximate area where rocks are thrust faulted or have a steep dip at land surface. No defined waste-storage potential.

Thrust fault. Sawteeth on upper plate. Marks southeastern boundary of area.

Fault. Dashed where inferred.

Western limit of steeply dipping rocks. Marks eastern boundary of area.

Kentucky River Fault System

Irvine-Paint Creek Fault System

Pine Mountain Thrust

Note to draftsperson: Move metric scale to top and use rake scales.

Figure 13.--Thickness of Reservoir Unit A and distribution of reservoir-potential porosity

Base from U.S. Geological Survey State maps of Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; scale 1:1,000,000