

The dipmeter interpretation log indicates two separate changes over this interval. Firstly, the dip from 5400' down is highly organized and appears to be almost completely structural, thus indicating a significant difference from most of the section above. From 5400' to 5700', the dip is to the southwest and consistent at 45°. Then a first increase with depth pattern is recognized between 5760' and 5840' where the dip still to the southwest goes from 35° to 45°. The second pattern is between 5840' and 5910' when the dip, still to the southwest goes from 25° to 45°.

5910' - 7300'

This interval consists of sandstone, shale, siltstone and minor coal. The upper 300' is mostly shale while the remainder of the section consists of sandstone and siltstone with lesser amounts of shale. Sample studies indicate that down to 6840', the sandstone is with fine to medium clear-white-grey grains, subangular to subrounded, well sorted with a gummy clay matrix which mostly washes out. It is occasionally consolidated with silica cement. Non-calcareous, carbonaceous. Frosty grains are recognized over the interval 6040' - 6080', and so are the occasional large rounded or angular quartzite pebble. Below 6840' the sandstone is consolidated with clay matrix and silica cement. It is also becoming increasingly lithic, silty, poorly sorted, subrounded and non-calcareous. Mechanical logs indicate this change in lithology takes place at 6752'.

The shale is light grey to medium light grey, fissile, firm, carbonaceous, coaly. Beginning at 6200', it is mostly black, or dark grey-black, firm, fissile, carbonaceous, non-calcareous. At 7210' the shale is dark grey or grey-green, gypsiferous, carbonaceous, fissile.

The siltstone is first recognized at 6560' as grey, dark grey, brown,