							CO	RE DIA	AGRAM		FIG	URE 2
SCHEM	EMATIC PRESENTATION OF CORE				CORE	ANAL	YSIS DATA	AUTHIGENIC MINERALS APPROX. 14. PROM. T. S.			DESCRIPTIONS OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS	
CORE DEPTH IN FEET	SEDIMENT. STRUCT.	CORE UNITS	цтно.	SAMPLES AND PERFS	% POROSIT	POR. PERM	MAX. PERM. IN MD.	CALCITE	CHLORITE	DOLOMITE	DESCRIPTIONS OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS	ENVIR.
4020 -		G			0 10 20		0 50 100 150	0 29 40	0 10 20	0 10 20	<u>UNIT G:</u> Dark-gray to gray, calcareous, alightly pyritic, argillaceous siltstone/silty mudstone. Stratification is a faint, irregular and discontinuous, wavy lamination. Bioclasts are ostracodes and scolecodonts. Distinct burrows ( <i>Planolites?</i> ) are rare, but some areas appear burrow mottled.	OFFSHORE OR OPEN-MARINE SHELF
<b>4025</b> -	00	F				4.1 0.66 4.3 0.17					UNIT F2: Light olive-gray, sandy limestone (washed packstone). Carbonate grains include peloids, crinoids, mobile forams, bryozoans, and less numerous green algae, ostracodes, brachiopods, encrusting forams, and intraclasts. The limestone is tight.  UNIT F1: Mottled, light-gray and light olive-gray, calcareous, poorly sorted, coarse-grained sandstone and conglomerate (arkoses). Light-gray areas are tightly calcite cemented. Crinoids are locally common. Bryozoans, brachiopods, small mobile forams, and sand-size carbonate intraclasts are rare. Porosity, generally occluded by calcite cement, includes intergranular and less common leached feldspar.	REFAC
4030 -	11411111	E				7.0 0.73 7.3 0.25					UNIT E: Light olive-gray, calcareous and dolomitic, fine-grained sandstone and conglomerate (arkoses), both with gray, irregular and discontinuous, silty/argillaceous laminations. Rocks composing the unit appear burrowed. Bioclasts (crinoids, bryozoans and brachiopods) are rare.	PER JORE TO SHORE
4035						17. 7 31 18. 1 18. 2 72 17. 8 40 17. 6 107 15. 9 23 16. 2 24 13. 3 12					<u>UNIT D</u> : Interbedded light olive-gray, fine-grained sandstone, poorly sorted coarse-grained sandstone and conglomerates are horizontal to low-angle stratified arkoses. Burrows are rare. Bioclasts (crinoids and less numerous bryozoans and brachiopods) are typically rare becoming more numerous in the upper part of the unit and in tight, calcite-cemented layers. Porosity (15 to 18%) is intergranular and minor, secondary, leached feldspar. Intergranular, authigenic chlorite and finely crystalline dolomite are common.	SE 70
4040 — 		,				14.7 4.5 16.1 2.8 17.5 4.7					UNIT C: Predominantly light olive-gray, very fine- to fine-grained, well sorted, burrowed sandstone. Burrows are mainly Planolites. Faint stratification is horizontal and low angle. Porosity (13 to 18%) is predominantly intergranular. Intergranular, authigenic chlorite is common.	
- 4045 -	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	В			I NO 20	3.9 0.09 12.6 0.72 5.7 0.19	0 50 100 150	20 40	10 220	10 20	UNIT B: Olive-gray, very fine-grained, well sorted, calcareous sandstone with light-gray, tightly calcite-cemented, fossiliferous layers. Burrow mottling and burrows are locally common. Burrows are typically Planolites and larger, vertical to horizontal, sand-filled burrows. Dark, irregular and discontinuous, argillaceous laminations occur in the lower part of the unit. Authigenic chlorite is common where the sandstone is not tightly calcite cemented.	OWE
4050 -		A									UNIT A: Gray to dark-gray, calcareous, slightly pyritic, argillaceous siltstone/silty mudstone. Stratification is a faint, irregular and discontinuous, wavy lamination. Macroscopic bioclasts are locally common in the upper half of the unit. Bioclasts include crinoids, ostracodes, and less common brachiopods, bryozoans, and gastropods. Burrow mottling and burrows (mostly Planolites?), rare throughout most of the unit, are common in gray, argillaceous, very fine-grained sandstone composing the upper 1 ft. of the unit.	OFFSHORE OR OPEN-MARINE SHELF