New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources

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Open-file Report 132

DRILL HOLE AND TESTING DATA COMPILED FOR HYDROGEOLOGIC STUDY OF ANIMAS VALLEY, HIDALGO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

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> > **and**

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INTRODUCTION

The Animas Valley is a closed basin located in western Hidalgo County, southwest New Mexico (fig. 1). The valley is approximately 80 mi long, lying between the Mexican border and US highway 70. The width of the valley varies from **6** to **12** mi along its length.

Problem and purpose of study

The central part of the valley is an important area for irrigated agriculture (Lansford and others, 1980) and is the site of the Lightning Dock Known Geothermal Resource Area (fig. **1).** Although an understanding of the hydrogeology *of* the valley is important to both the agricultural economy and the development of the area's geothermal resources, the water resources of the entire area had not been studied in detail since 1957 (Reeder, 1957). The Animas Valley is also an excellent example of a closed alluvial basin. For these reasons the present study was initiated as part *of* the U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resource Division's Southwest Alluvial Basin Regional Aquifer System Analysis. The work is being funded under contract with the U.S. Geological Survey (WRD) , Albuquerque.

Purpose *of* this report

Basic data compiled for the Animas Valley study are being released in a series of Bureau Open-file reports **so** that the information compiled may be available for use prior to the completion **of** the final project report. This report (OF-132)

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Figure **1 Location of** Study Area

gives the drill hole and testing data. Bureau OF-130 gives the basic water-level data, OF-131 gives the basic water-quality data, OF-133 will give the hydrologic model, and OF-134 will be the final report on the project.

The Animas Valley

The Animas Valley lies in the Mexican Highlands section of the Basin and Range physiographic province. It is bounded on the west by the Peloncillo Mountains and on the east by the Animas Mountains and the Pyramid Mountains (fig. **1).** The northern boundary is marked by an extensive eolian dune field just south of **US** 70. The southern boundary lies across the international boundary in Mexico.

The climate of the Animas Valley is arid to semiarid (Cox, 1973). Precipitation generally averages **10** inches in the valley and 22 inches in the higher mountains. Based on 30 years **of** data (1931-1960), precipitation at Lordsburg falls below **5.71** inches and exceeds 13.84 inches one year in ten. Rainfall is greatest in late summer and early fall; half **of** the average annual precipitation occurs in July through September. Animas Creek, which rises in the southern Peloncillo Mountains and flows northerly to a point just south of the town of Animas, is the only perennial stream in the study area. Alluvial fans along the west and east valley margins are sources of ephemeral flow.

The Peloncillo Mountains consist of various sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Approximately 5,000 ft of Paleozoic strata, approximately 2,500 ft of Cretaceous strata, and an undetermined

thickness of Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic rocks occur in the area north of the ghost town of Steins and south of Cowboy Pass (Gillerman, 1958) .

The Animas Mountains consist mainly of sedimentary rocks. These include approximately 3,500 ft of Paleozoic limestone, dolostone, sandstone, and shale and 10,000-15,000 ft of Cretaceous sandstone and shale (Soule, 1972).

The Pyramid Mountains consist of a variety of volcanic and plutonic igneous rocks (Flege, 1959). The northern part consists of basalt intruded by granodiorite. The central part is characterized by pyroclastic volcanics and lesser amounts of rhyolite, rhyolitic welded tuff, and basalt. The southern part is dominated by andesite with lesser amounts of rhyolite and basalt.

The valley was the site **of** two Quaternary lakes: Lake Cloverdale in the south (Schwennesen, 1918) and Lake Animas in the north (Fleischhauer and Stone, 1981). The valley is filled with bolson and lacustrine deposits of undetermined thickness.

Geologic maps and geophysical surveys confirm the basin-andrange structure of the area. The valley **is** a graben and the bounding ranges are horsts. Complex folding and faulting is apparent within the mountain blocks and presumably occurs in the intervening basin as well.

Sources of data

Lithologic data used in this report were either generated as part of the project, or compiled from published sources, the files of the Deming office of the New Mexico State Engineer, or the

petroleum library at the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources.

Published sources include Schwennesen (1918), Reeder (1957), Kottlowski and others (1969), Thompson and others (1978), Deal and others (1978), Elston and others (1979), and Thompson (1981).

STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

Subsurface data either collected as part of the project or compiled from existing sources were utilized to define stratigraphic relakionships in the Animas Valley. The New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources drilling crew completed two drill holes in T22S, RZOW, section *6.* The holes were sampled at **5** foot intervals and logged by the geophysical group of the U.S. Geophysical Survey, Albuquerque. Numerous well logs submitted by water well drillers to the State Engineers office in Deming, as well as petroleum well logs, cuttings and geophysical borehole logs from the petroleum library at the New Mexico Bureau **of** Mines and Mineral Resources were analyzed. Ageologic cross-section based on these well logs was constructed (Plate 1).

Cuttings and Geophysical Logs

Description of cuttings from the holes drilled by the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources is given in Appendix A. The description of cuttings includes type, grain composition, color, particle size, roundness, sorting, cementation and accessory minerals. The samples from the holes drilled by the rotary drill rig were compared with borehole geophysical logs (Appendix B) in order to determine tops of lithologic units.

Samples from test hole 1 (T-1) and test hole 2 (T-2) reflect the type of deposition which occurs in topographically closed basins of the Basin and Range province (figure 1). Test hole 1, located in T22S, R20W, section *6,* **SW%,** NE%, NE% was drilled and sampled from **0 to 415** feet. The air rotary drilling method was

used for the first 80 feet, after which drilling mud was added. The sampling interval was 5 feet. Description of the samples is given in Appendix **A.**

The initial 60 feet of drilling in T-1 encountered 5 to **10** foot intervals of sediments ranging from silt to coarse sand. Samples for the next 65 feet (60 to 125 ft) are predominantly clay. Water-bearing sediments present in the next 95 feet (125 to 220 ft) consist of a 35 foot interval of sand and gravel, a 40 foot interval of very fine sand and a 20 foot interval of sand and gravel. Pebbly clays are found from 220 to 240 feet. The 175 foot interval from 240 to 415 feet consists of silty clay.

Geophysical bore-hole logs for test hole 1 are difficult to interpret (Appendix **B).** The caliper log shows extreme bore-hole diameter fluctuations from the drill bit size of 5 **1/8** inches. Attempts to fill the borethole with water were unsuccessful. Spontaneous potential and resistivity logs began recording at the raised groundwater level of 134 feet. The drill hole, which was initially 415 feet deep, collapsed **to** 191 feet. Bore-hole diameter fluctuations between 134 to 191 feet caused problems with the interpretation of these logs. The gamma, bulk density and neutron logs are also affected by large bore-hole diameter fluctuations, but not by bore-hole dewatering. Sand and clay layers are discernable on the neutron log between *0* to 53 feet, and silty clay is found from 53 to 130 feet. Sand and gravel with layers of fine sand are present on the neutron log between 144 to 191 feet. Detritas from volcanic source rocks cause sands to have higher radioactivity than clays. The gamma log shows the presence

of sand and silt between 0 to **60** feet, silty clay with some sand between **60** to 125 feet, a washed out zone between 125 to 140 feet and predominantly sand and gravel with a few 2 **to** 4 foot'intervals of silt between **140** to **191** feet.

Test hole 2 (T-2) is located 50 feet east of T-1 in T22S, R20W, section **6,** SW%, **NE%, NE%.** Samples were collected between 50 to 55 feet and at 5foot intervals from **80** to **363** feet. The total depth of T-2 was 363 feet. Samples between 0 to **80** feet are assumed to be analogous to samples collected from T-1. Test hole 2 was drilled with drilling mud from the land surface to the total depth. Since drilling mud was not used in T-1 for the initial **80** feet, samples from T-1 in that interval are. not intermixed with drilling'mud. Description of the samples is given in Appendix A.

A sample of gravel, which was not present in the initial **80** feet of T-1, was taken at the 5 foot interval between 50 to 55 feet. From 80 to 135 feet, sediments ranging from fine gravel to silt are present. A 5 foot interval of very coarse to fine sand exists between 135 *to* **140** feet. Gravel to fine sand *to* silt are found in the **30** foot interval from 140 to **170** feet. Sand, ranging from very coarse to fine, is present between 170 to 215 feet. A **10** foot layer of very fine sand and silt exists from 215 to 225 feet. Medium sand along with fine to very fine sand is found from 225 to 255 feet. From 225 to **363** feet, clay is predominant in the samples.

Geophysical bore-hole logs for test hole 2 aid in determining tops of lithologic changes (Appendix **B).** The caliper log for T-2 is relatively consistent except for the initial **68** feet, which are washed out. Spontaneous potential and resistivity logs are available from the land surface since the bore-hole was successfully filled with water. Caving of the bore hole filled the drill hole to 273 feet.

Geophysical logs show alternating layers of sand and silt in the initial 46 feet. An **18** foot zone rich in gravel and sand.exists between 46 to 64 feet. From 64 to **130** feet, there is a 66 foot interval of fine gravel to silt. Very coarse sand is indicated for **10** feet between 130 to **140** feet. Alternating layers of sand and silt are shown between 140 to 156 feet. A clean 15 foot zone of medium sand exists between 156 to 171 feet. From 171 to 201 feet, very fine sand to silt is encountered. Very fine sand to clay is present between 201to 220 feet. Medium to fine sand is found between 220 to 250 feet. Clay and silt are indicated for the remainder of the log (between 250 to 273 feet).

Comparison of geophysical bore-hole logs with cuttings indicate a lag time for cuttings to reach the land surface. Coarse sand appears in cuttings for the 5 foot interval between 135 to **140** feet. Geophysical logs indicate coarse sand from **130** to **140** feet. In general, a 5 foot lag time exists for cuttings to reach the land surface.

Another observation in comparing the two subsurface methods is that cuttings from one horizon tend to be mixed with cuttings from another horizon. For example, cuttings show a mixture **of** gravel, sand and silt between the 30 foot interval from 140 to 170 feet, whereas geophysical logs indicate a medium sand within the **30** foot interval from 156 to **171** feet.

The temperature log for T-2 yields a temperature gradient of 1.4OC per **100** feet (2.6'F per 100.feet). The minimum temperature of 16.6° C (61.8 $^{\circ}$ F) was encountered at a depth of 64 feet. The maximum temperature of 19.6° C (67.2 $^{\circ}$ F) was indicated at 272 feet (Appendix B).

Spatial Correlation of Subsurface Deposits

An attempt was made to understand the spatial correlation of sediments in the subsurface. A northwest-southeast line of section A-A' was constructed down the center **of** the Animas Valley (figure 2). Well logs reported by water well drillers were compiled from the State Engineer's office in Deming, and well logs from petroleum exploration were collected from the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources. Representative water well logs were chosen on the basis of distribution and depth. They are given in Appendix C. Location of water well logs used in cross section A-A' is shown on figure 2. Description of samples from petroleum wells is given in Appendix **D.** Location of petroleum wells is shown in figure **3.** Wells closest to the line of section were orthogonally projected to the line of section and used in the construction **of** cross-section A-A' (plate **1).**

The description of samples from wells is simplified into four categories. Descriptions of sand, sand and gravel, and gravel are grouped together as a single unit. Sand, silt, gravel and clay; gravelly clay; and conglomerate form another unit. The third unit is comprised of sandy clay and clay. Rhyolite, limestone and andesite are grouped to form the fourth unit. The distribution of these units in the subsurface is shown on plate 1 in cross-section $A-A$ '.

Figure 2 **Location of wells used in geologic cross-section A-d.**

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Figure 3 Location of petroleum wells for which subsurface data were available.

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Inspection of cross section A-A' shows an absence of spatial correlation of sediments in the subsurface. Schwennesen (1918) noted the lack of sediment correlation between wells. Anastomosing deposition of sediments creates a wedge-shaped cross-sectional view of different types of deposits. Hence, units present in one well pinch out at short distances from the well and do not appear in other wells in the proximity.

Clay layers, which were hoped to be easily correlated, are present in practically all of the well logs. However, the tops of the clay horizons in one well can not be correlated with the tops of clay horizons in other wells. It was thought that lakes throughout the geologic past would create large stable sedimentation surfaces that could be correlated over large distances through the inspection of subsurface data. Subsurface data indicate the existence of several lakes during the geologic past, but determining the horizontal extent of these lakes by correlating tops of'clay horizons is not possible. The discontinuous deposition of clay at different elevations in the subsurface creates a water-bearing system that exhibits both confined and unconfined conditions.

PETROGRAPHIC DATA

A total *of* seven samples from the well cuttings of T-1and T-2 were chosen to investigate the textural and lithologic characteristics of sediments from the lower Animas Valley. The 5 foot intervals analyzed were from 210 to 215 feet and 215 to 220 feet in T-1, and from 135 to **140** feet, 150 to 155 feet, 170 to 175 feet, **180** to 185 feet and 205 to 210 feet in T-2.

Texture of Units

The seven samples were sieved in 8 inch diameter U.S. Standard sieves. If samples, which weighed between.209.4 g and 71.3 g, contained any gravel (>2.0 mm), they were initially sieved by hand through a -1 ϕ (2 mm) screen. The remainder of each sample was sieved through 5 sieves. The mesh sizes of the 5 sieves were ⁰⁴**(1.0** mm) , 1@ (0.5 mm) , 2@ (0.25 mm), 3@ (0.125 mm), and 4@ (0.0625 mm). The sieve stack was placed in a Rotap for 15 minutes. The sample retained on each of the sieves was weighed, and the percentage of the total sample weight calculated as shown in Appendix **D.**

The results *of* the mechanical analysis are summarized in figure 4. This plot of grain size on the logarithmic scale versus cumulative weight percentage on the arithmetic scale illustrates the differences in sorting and grain size of the seven samples. Grain size of a sample **is** determined by its position on the graph. If the curve is found **on** the right side *of* the graph, it indicates the predominance of large grain sizes. Conversely, curves found on the left side indicate the predominance of small grain sizes.

Figure 4 Summary of Mechanical Analyses

Sorting is shown by the steepness of the curve. Curves with steep slopes indicate good sorting, whereas curves with gentle slopes indicate poor sorting.

Figure **4** shows two separate groups of curves. Curves for samples **3, 4** and 5 have smaller grain sizes and slightly poorer sorting than the curves for samples **1, 2, 6** and 7. Curves **3, 4** and 5 have a median grain size in the range of fine sand **(.19** mm). Curves **1,** 2, **6** and 7 have a median grain size in the range of coarse sand **(.88** mm). Curves **1,** 2 and 7 have steeper slopes and therefore better sorting than 3, 4, 5 and 6. Inspection of the weight-percentage column in Appendix **D** points out that the grain size distribution is fairly equal for curves **3, 4** and 5 whereas curves **1,** 2, *6* and **7** have a more restricted grain-size distribution. Furthermore, the cumulative percent column in Appendix **.D** shows that for curves **3,** 4 and 5, only *65%* of the total weight **of** the samples are greater than the fine sand fraction, while for curves 1, 2, *6* and 7, **95%** of the total weight of the samples are greater than the fine sand fraction.

The shape of the grains varies from angular to rounded with the majority **of** the grains being sub-angular to sub-rounded.

The texture of non-indurated sediments is an important factor in determining the water-bearing characteristics **of** a deposit. Ideally, **a** rounded, well-sorted, large-grained sediment would provide a desirable water-bearing deposit. However, such deposits are difficult to locate and are not present in many geologic environments. The samples chosen for mechanical analysis in this study are representative of the range of sediments that

may serve as water-bearing deposits in the lower Animas Valley. The range of water-bearing sediments encountered in test holes 1 and 2 include sand and gravel, fine gravel to fine sand, very coarse to very fine sand, predominantly medium sand,.and fine sand to silt. Figure 4 summarizes the results of the mechanical analyses and indicates which samples approach the ideal waterbearing deposit. None of the samples are well-sorted or wellrounded, but curves 1, 2 and **7** are betterysorted and possess larger grain sizes than the other curves in figure **4.** Hence, in the development of a water supply, one should seek out these zones of predominantly sand and gravel.

Lithology of Units

The major rock type recognized in the cuttings from T-1 and T-2 **is** volcanic rock. The Northern Pyramid Mountains, **as** well as the Peloncillo Mountains consist primarily of Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic flows and pyroclastics in the vicinity of the test holes. The volcanic rocks present in the samples from the test holes are most likely derived from these sources of volcanic rock.

The drilling phase of the project was designed to complete three 1000 foot holes across the lower Animas Valley. Observation wells, which would have been placed near the 1000 foot holes, would have been used in aquifer tests to determine representative values €or the transmissivity and storage coefficients of the lower Animas Valley aquifer system. However, drilling problems created by continuous caving of the side wall of the drill holes caused termination of the drilling phase.

Test hole 2 was reamed with a **6%** inch drill bit, and 4 inch PVC casing perforated from 120 to 280 feet was set in the hole. The perforation scheme from 120 to 280 feet was to alternate 20 foot sections of perforated PVC with 20 foot sections of unperforated PVC. The perforations consisted of spiraling 1/8 inch **(3.175** mm) hand drilled holes. The spirals were separated by a distance of 12 inches, and individual **l/8** inch drill holes were separated by a distance of 2 inches.

The feasibility of a pump test using T-2 as the pumping well and T-1 as the observation well was tested by pumping T-2 with a 2 inch diameter submersible pump. The pumping capacity of the submersible pump was **5** gallons per minute. After pumping for **10.5** minutes, there was no observable drawdown in the observation well. Since a larger capacity pump would not fit into a 4 inch casing, a suitable aquifer stress could not be economically applied, and the aquifer testing program was cancelled. Attempts to locate existing wells with large capacity pumps in the lower

Animas Valley (north of Interstate 10) for the purpose of aquifer testing were unsuccessful. $\mathcal{A}=\mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{A}}$, where $\mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{A}}$

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Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Map 1-1151, 1:24,000

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Appendix A

Description *of* **Well Cuttings From T1, T2**

(Township 225, Range 20W, Section 6)

Explanation: $qtz = quartz$, vol. = volcanics, $ls = limestone$, **Pred.** = **predominantly. Color is given in accordance with The Rock Color Chart Committee.** Loam = **equal proportions of clay, silt and sand particles.**

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rounded/poor sorting/calcite cement

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Clay-silt-pebbles/qtz, **vol.** fragments/lO YR **7/2/** < 5mm/poor sortins/

Clay-silt-medium sand/qtz, vol. fragments/10 YR $\frac{7}{2}$ / < .5mm/moderate

Clay-silt-medium sand/qtz, ss, vol. fragments/10 YR $\frac{7}{2}$ / < .5mm/moderate

sorting/sub-angular to sub-rounded/calcite cement

Clay-silt-fine sand/qtz, vol. fragments/lO YR *7/2/* < ,25mm/moderate sorting/ sub-angular to sub-rounded/calcite cement

Clay-silt-fine sand/qtz, vol. fragments/10 YR [/]/2/ < .25mm/moderate sorting/

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APPENDIX B

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Drillers' logs of wells in Animas Valley, Hidalgo County, New Mexico (Thickness and depth values in feet)

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Petroleum logs of wells in Animas Valley, Hidalgo County, New Mexico (Thickness and depth values in feet)

 $\bar{\epsilon}$

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APPENDIX **D**

Particle Size Analyses

COMPOSITE DATA SHEET FOR PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS Sample No. $_T-2$ Analyzed By K. O'Brien Date $2/18/82$ Description of **Sample Very coarse to fine sand**

Remarks **Interval from** 135 *to* **140 ft**

Classification (Folk) **Initial Sample Weight 130.5**

COMPOSITE DATA SHEET FOR PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS

COMPOSITZ DATA **SHEET** FOR PARTICLE-SIZE **ANALYSIS**

Classification (Folk) **Initial Sample Weight** 71.3 g

COMPOSITE DATA SHEET FOR PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS

Plotted on Figure 3 as curve # **6**

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COMPOSITE DATA SHEET FOR PARTICLE-SIZE ANALYSIS

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LOG HEADING \mathcal{R}

LOCATION NO. 225. 20w. 6. 320

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T. **TF** H $\frac{1}{2}$ ha je $+$ tani 11111 L. $+$ t H **LEE** 100 $\left\lfloor \left\lfloor + \left\lfloor - \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \right\rfloor$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Har $\begin{picture}(120,10) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){10}} \put(15,0){\line(1,0){10}} \put(15,0){\line($ $1.1.1.$ $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{B} & \text{B} \\ \hline \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{B} & \text{B} \\ \hline \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{B} & \text{B} \\ \hline \end{array}$ \cdot \cdot $\frac{1}{1}$ $1 + 1 + 1 + 1$ $\sqrt{1}$ P 211111 $\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|$ \sim \sim 14.51 $1 - 1 - 1$ 200 H H. \mathbb{R} is a set of \mathbb{R} the i jib $=$ $\frac{1}{1}$ **Little** TI. L. $1 + 1 + 1$ $+34 +$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathcal{L}^{max} $\Box + 1$ 1.47 144 H. $\frac{1}{1}$ $\begin{array}{c} \hline \text{ } & \text{ } \\ \text{ } & \text{ } \end{array}$ 50 -144 $-1 - 1 - 1$ **Parties** -134 $\frac{1}{\left| \frac{1}{\left| \frac{1$ $\frac{1}{2}$

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歴史家族の国内
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日本国内学 No. M/H-7 **Partition** $+44$ **ELS University** $+ + + +$ HH $1 - 1 - 1$ TH H 7111 ERE EN E $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 $\frac{1}{20}$ 120 M $\frac{50}{100}$ so $\frac{70}{100}$ trinod $\begin{picture}(120,140)(-140,140)($ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$ L.L.L. **bit** $+1$ E. H T. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{2}}}$ <u>lui ri</u> The Line 10 20 30 ILA T

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 $\left| \ldots \right|$ **Tarte** The d $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ اتسابكنا $7 + 7$ T.L.L. $+1$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ado in calcula $\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \quad \quad & \quad \quad & \quad \quad & \quad \quad \\ \hline \quad \quad & \quad \quad & \quad \quad & \quad \quad \\ \hline \quad \quad & \quad \quad & \quad \quad \\ \hline \quad \quad & \quad \quad & \quad \quad \\ \hline \end{tabular}$ الماد بداءا $\frac{1}{1}$ T Jar **Hardton** the $\sqrt{2}$ t.l. \mathbb{Z}_+ المحل المسادات AN. \mathbb{R}^2 地时 $rac{50}{100}$ ta L. تبادمات $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ Letter 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ $+13$ 60 -90 1801 SOC LASN $+ + +$ 1754 \pm **The Li** $+ +$ From 1988 ± 10 b b \mathbb{L} the light 35.1 $-1 - 1$ **Helet AND** ille al Che dal sila katalana HH $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \equiv $\pm\pm\ldots$ À S. \pm ϵ e de 방문 \pm 1111 $-\xi$ $\pm\pm$ 1111 $+14$ \pm 7.111 \perp 主任 $+1.1$ $+2$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1999 $+ +$ 111 \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{Z} 35.613 $+$ TIA $1 + 1$ Mr T. $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathbb{Z} Titi **TALE** $L = \frac{1}{2}$ $-1 + 4 +$ N. +17 $\pm +$ $1 - 1$ 37 13 \Box **Mat Civ** H ϵ 十六 1.11 Why ANY $\overline{}$ d int $\frac{1}{1}$ 1.1. RU ti d t urb \mathbb{Z} Hele $\left| \epsilon \right|$ 即 $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ $1 - 1 - 1$ $\cdot \cdot$ $1.1 - 3.1$ **TALL** <u>put</u> 13.11 1111 \geq $+ - +$ <u> Listo</u> $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{L}}$ $-1 + 1 + 1$ **Birth** 116031 \sum $\frac{1}{2}$ Ebl itic $-190 + 1$ -40 $\mathbb{L}_{\mathbb{R}}$ $-30 +$ 47 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 十五岁 $+ + +$ \mathbb{Z} HA 1117 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{k}$ No. St. $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ idas. $\sum_{i=1}^n$ $+1$ 封井 DES COMMUN \pm 11 474 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathbb{R} $\frac{1}{1}$ \mathbb{H} $+ +$ THE The Li \mathbb{R} $\frac{1}{2}$ **JAN 24 Tis** 111 $+ + +$ 出来 $H_{\mathcal{A}}$ **HOME** $\frac{1}{2}$ 西卡 **SALCORDING** 1122 111 $L + L$ 哪事

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