Environmental Characteristics
of
Menefee Coals in the Torreon Wash Area New Mexico

by David E. Tabet and Stephen J. Frost

Open File Report 102
New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources
1979
This report is the result of a cooperative project funded in part by the Conservation Division of the U. S. Geological Survey under grant 14-08-0001-448.
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David E. Tabet
and
Stephen J. Frost

with
Water Well Program Report
by
William J. Stone and Steven D. Craigg

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INTRODUCTION

Previous Work

Various earlier workers have studied all or part of the Torreon Wash project area (Figure 1). Dutton (1885) conducted the first reconnaissance examination through the Torreon Wash area and outlined the geology, giving emphasis to the volcanic rocks. Schrader (1906) and Gardner (1909, 1910) traced the Upper Cretaceous coal-bearing rocks around the San Juan Basin south from Durango, Colorado and east from Gallup, New Mexico and described selected coal exposures. Hunt (1936) and Dane (1936) made more detailed examinations at the coal beds in the southern part of the Basin and attempted to correlate some of the thicker beds in an effort to classify the coal resources on public land. Shomaker and others (1971) include some general information about the study area in their discussion of low-sulfur, strippable coal resources for the entire San Juan Basin. Beaumont and Shomaker (1974) give a short summary of the geology and deep coal resources at the Cuba-La Ventana-Torreón area and the deep coal resources of the area are discussed at length and Shomaker and Whyte (1977).

Stratigraphic studies by Sears, Hunt, and Hendricks (1941) and Pike (1947) provide an explanation of the complex intertonguing of marine and nonmarine Cretaceous strata of the San Juan Basin. These workers conclude the
FIGURE 1 - Location map of the Torreon Wash study area.
intertonguing resulted from transgressive and regressive shoreline movements and the attendant shifts in depositional environments. The shoreline movements were caused by changes in the rate of sedimentation in a constantly subsiding basin. Further discussion of the transgressions and regressions of the Upper Cretaceous sea by Shomaker and others (1971) and Fassett and Hinds (1971) relates thicker coal deposits to slow migrations and stillstands of shoreline movement. Both studies also note that coal deposits are most continuous along trends paralleling ancient shorelines. The petrography and sedimentology of rocks deposited during the Point Lookout-Menefee-Cliff House regressive-transgressive cycle were investigated by Hollenshead and Pritchard (1961), Sabins (1964), Mannhard (1976), Shetiwy (1978) and Siemers (1977, 1978).

**Purpose and Scope**

The increasing demand for coal to fuel electrical generation and industrial plants has created a clamor for new and better information about coal resources in New Mexico. The U.S. Geological Survey received a legislative mandate (Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act) in 1975 to conduct exploration and research programs to determine the quantity and character as well as to evaluate the extent, location, and potential for development of the nation's coal deposits. This report is the result of a cooperatively funded program
between the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources and the Conservation Division of the U.S. Geological Survey. The goals of this study were to produce a detailed map of the coal geology and structure on an up-to-date base and to estimate coal resources in the area mapped. Emphasis was placed on delineating coal horizons and depositional patterns that would help in location of buried or hidden coal deposits. A limited drilling program (4 holes per township) was undertaken to provide information on the subsurface continuity of surface-identified coal beds, to aid in calculating resources, and to obtain fresh samples for coal analyses. In addition, the drilling program provided information important to coal development about water quality and quantity as a result of cooperation with the Water Resources Branch of the U.S. Geological Survey. Coal resource calculations use the parameters defined in U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1450-B.

Acknowledgements

Various people deserve special thanks for providing information that was essential to understanding the stratigraphy and coal geology of the Torreon Wash area. Howard Nickelson, formerly supervising mining engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey Conservation Division Office in Farmington, New Mexico, allowed access to the expired coal lease and prospect files for the study area. Ray N. Warren
of Pioneer Nuclear, Incorporated, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Dennis G. Storhaug of Tenneco Oil Company, Denver, Colorado, and Thomas Drought agent for the H.P. Drought Company, San Antonio, Texas, all kindly released drill-hole information for use in this report. John F. Murphy with the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver, Colorado, and William L. Chenoweth with the Department of Energy in Grand Junction, Colorado, provided information they had collected about the black sand deposit in sec. 34, T17N, R4W. John W. Shomaker and Edward C. Beaumont, consultants in Albuquerque, New Mexico, freely discussed ideas about coal in the study area based on their widespread experience in and around the area.

Certainly most important to the completion of this project was the funding provided by the U.S. Geological Survey, Conservation Division under grant number 14-08-0001-448 and the cordial working relationship that developed with the Conservation Division staff in New Mexico.
REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHY

Introduction

The stratigraphic relationships of the rocks at the Torreon Wash area are shown diagrammatically in Figure 2. These strata are made up of Upper Cretaceous marine and nonmarine rocks which have locally been intruded or overlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks related to the Mount Taylor center to the southwest. Coal is found in the Menefee Formation, which is composed of the basal coal-bearing Cleary Member, the middle Allison Member, a sandy unit, essentially devoid of coal, and the upper unnamed coal-bearing member. In the southern part of the area the Menefee Formation lies conformably on the Point Lookout Sandstone; to the east and northeast it intergongues with the La Ventana Tongue of the Cliff House Sandstone, and to the northwest it is overlain by the Cliff House Sandstone proper.

Mancos Shale

Two tongues of the Mancos Shale, the Mulatto and Satan Tongues, are exposed in the southeastern part of the Torreon Wash area in parts of T16N, R4W, and T17N, R3 and 4W. These shales are the lowermost upper Cretaceous rocks exposed in the area. They consist of medium-gray, silty, laminated marine shale. The lower Mulatto and upper Satan Tongues of the Mancos Shale are separated by distal sands
Figure 2. Diagrammatic cross section across study area. Km, Mancos Shale; Kph, Hosta Tongue of the Point Lookout Sandstone; Kpl, Point Lookout Sandstone; Kmf, Cleary Member of the Menefee Formation; Kmf, Allison Member of the Menefee Formation; Kmf, upper coal member of the Menefee Formation; Kelv, La Ventana Tongue of the Cliff House Sandstone; Kch, Cliff House Sandstone; Kj, Lewis Shale; Tb, Tertiary basalt.
of the Hosta Tongue of the Point Lookout Sandstone. The Hosta Tongue thickens to the southwest. The main body of the Point Lookout Sandstone conformably overlies the Satan Tongue to the north.

**Point Lookout Sandstone**

The regressive marine Point Lookout Sandstone has an alternating sand-shale transitional lower contact with the Satan Tongue of the Mancos Shale. The contact between these two units is characterized by a series of sand beds and intervening shales in which the sandbeds increase gradually in thickness upward at the expense of the shales until only a massive cliff forming sand exists (Figure 3). For the sake of mapping, this contact was drawn where sand predominates over shale. The Point Lookout crops out in a belt that runs southwestward through the southern part of T17N, R3W and T17N, R4W. This belt turns sharply south midway through the later township and extends southward through the central part of T16N, R4W along the east edge of Mesa Chivato.

Outcrops of Point Lookout Sandstone are very pale orange to light gray in color for the most part, although toward the top exposures may be very light gray to white. Bedding toward the base of the unit is generally less than 3 ft thick and has planar-lamination; bedding toward the top is thicker and has cross-lamination.
FIGURE 3 — Photograph of the transitional contact between the Point Lookout Sandstone and the Mancos Shale (NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), sec. 12, T. 16 N., R. 4 W.). The contact is drawn in as mapped in the field. The sandstone to the left is lower due to local slumping.
Sand grains in the Point Lookout are subangular to subrounded and vary from very fine to fine grained. A general increase in grain size occurs from the base to the top of the formation (Shetiwy, 1978). Quartz is the dominant mineral in the Point Lookout, especially in the finer grained sandstones. Detrital grains of chert, feldspar, rock fragments, and organic debris are more common in the coarser sandstones of the upper Point Lookout (Sabins, 1964). Body fossils are not common in the Point Lookout although the trace fossil Ophiomorpha may be common in places.

Examination of well logs across the Torreon Wash area shows the thickness of the Point Lookout Sandstone ranges from 75 ft to 260 ft (Figure 4). The thickness varies in a systematic way to form a series of west-northwest-trending ridges and troughs.

**Menefee Formation**

**Introduction**

The Menefee Formation consists of interbedded shales or mudstones, siltstones, sandstones and coals. The three members of the Menefee mapped in the Torreon Wash area were essentially divided on the basis of the presence or absence of coal. These members in ascending order are the coal-bearing Cleary Member, the sandy Allison Member, and an upper unnamed coal-bearing member, formerly considered part of the Allison Member. The upper coal member underlies or
Figure 4. ISOPACHOUS MAP OF POINT LOOKOUT SANDSTONE
(contour interval 25 ft.)
inter tongues with the Cliff House Sandstone and includes the Hogback Mountain tongue of Shomaker and Whyte (1977). The Hogback Mountain tongue was defined as one or more Menefee tongues that are laterally (to the south) equivalent and in part enclosed by the La Ventana Tongue of the Cliff House Sandstone.

These three members represent the gradational succession of depositional environments from a coastal swamp to a floodplain and back to coastal swamp. Since the succession is gradational, it necessarily follows that the contacts between units are gradational and not easily defined and thus are dashed on the maps. The contact between the Cleary and Allison members is drawn at the base of a thick, cliff-forming channel sandstone sequence which overlies the uppermost major coal horizon of the Cleary. The upper contact of the Allison Member with the overlying upper coal member is even less well defined. This contact is drawn where coals and brown to black carbonaceous shales, rarely found in the Allison Member, once again begin to predominate over drab-gray and tan mudstones.

Cleary Member

The basal Cleary Member of the Menefee Formation has a conformable, transitional contact with the underlying Point Lookout Sandstone. This unit composed of palludal deposits is generally 200 ft to 300 ft thick. The Cleary
Member crops out in a northeast-trending belt running through most of T16N, R5W, the west half of T16N, R4W, the southern part of T17N, R4W, and the central part of T17N, R3W.

Lithologically the Cleary Member is dominated by finer grained palludal deposits composed of silt-clay size particles and abundant organic debris. At various horizons, more commonly in the lower half of the Cleary, organic debris accumulated to form coal beds (Figure 5). Occasional lenticular channel sandstone deposits and related splay and levee sandstone deposits make up a minor portion of the Cleary Member. These sands increase in abundance toward the top of the unit. Iron-rich concretionary layers or nodules composed of siderite are often associated with organic rich shales or mudstones. Abundant plant impressions and fragments ranging up to sections of logs are found along bedding planes but no macroinvertebrate fossils are found. The random orientation of the plant debris and the occasional presence of an upright stump indicate most of the organic debris accumulated in place. The coal is characterized by medium bands of vitrain with bits of amber along horizontal cleats.

**Allison Member**

The Allison Member, composed of channel sandstones and barren silty mudstones and shales, overlies the Cleary
FIGURE 5 - Typical exposure of carbonaceous shale, sandstone, and coal of the lower part of the Cleary Member of the Menefee Formation (NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), sec. 34, T.17 N., R. 4 W.).
Member with an irregular but conformable contact. This unit crops out mainly in the northern third of T17N, R3W, and the northern half of T17N, R4W. Small areas of exposures occur in the southern parts of the two northern townships and capping the higher mesas of the two southern townships. The Allison is roughly 400 to 550 ft thick.

Unlike the Cleary Member, rocks of the Allison Member are composed primarily of sand-silt sized particles and very little organic debris (Figure 6). Directly above the Cleary, the basal part of the Allison consists of a 200-ft-thick multi-story sequence of stacked channels. Above this basal sequence, channel sand units are common but do not occur in such thick stacked sequences. The channel sand units are characterized by sharp scour bases containing numerous clay clasts and wood fragments. A major part of these units has large sets of high-angle cross-stratification. The cross-sets generally decrease upward in size and thickness, then change to trough cross-sets and finally to ripple-lamination. Grain size in the channel units decreases generally upward from medium to very fine sand. In cross section the channel sandstones are thick lenticular units with a flat upper surface and a concave-upward lower surface.

Laterally associated with the thick channel sand units are thin, usually less than 3 ft, tabular bodies of fine, silty sand. These bodies commonly have ripple-lamination and numerous root tubes (Figure 7) along the upper surface and
FIGURE 6 - Typical exposure of channel sandstones and barren gray shales of the Allison Member of the Menefee Formation, NE₂, sec. 21, T. 17 N., R. 4 W.

FIGURE 7 - Burrowed upper surface of a crevasse splay or levee sandstone deposit, NE₂, sec. 21, T. 17 N., R. 4 W.
represent splay and levee deposits marginal to the channels and extending into the floodplain deposits.

The floodplain deposits interstratified with the channel and marginal channel deposits are light gray or tan silty claystones and shales. These claystones and shales contain little organic material, probably as a result of an oxidizing, well-drained depositional environment. Locally thin coals and some brown humic shales occur, but they generally comprise less than 5% of the Allison Member.

Upper Member

The upper unnamed member comprises as much as 650 ft of the Menefee Formation. It has a gradational lower contact with the Allison Member and it intertongues and is overlain by sand bodies of the Cliff House Sandstone (Figure 8). Lithologically the upper member is similar to the Cleary Member. Most of the thicker coal beds occur in the upper part of the upper member between sandstone tongues of the La Ventana. The upper coal member thins somewhat to the west, grading laterally into the Allison Member.

Cliff House Sandstone

Introduction

The Cliff House Sandstone proper and the stratigraphically lower La Ventana Tongue of the Cliff House overlie and intertongue with the Menefee Formation in T18N, R3 and 4W. Lack of detailed mapping or stratigraphic data caused earlier
FIGURE 6 - Illustration of the sharp contact between the upper coal-bearing member of the Jenefee Formation and the La Ventana Tongue of the Cliff House Sandstone (top of hill). Note how the channel sandstone in the middle of the hill thins rapidly to the left (NW¼, sec. 24, T. 18 N., R. 4 W.).
workers (Dane, 1936; Shomaker and others, 1971; and Beaumont and Shomaker, 1974) to postulate that the Menefee Formation in this area is directly overlain by the Lewis Shale. Marine sandstones of the Cliff House, albeit thin, are found between the Menefee Formation and the Lewis Shale at all exposures. This area is particularly complicated stratigraphically since only thin seaward (northeast) extending lenses of the Cliff House and thin landward (southwest) extending lenses of the La Ventana are found overlying most of the Menefee. The Lewis Shale, which intertongues with the thin Cliff House sands, pinches out rapidly to nothing at Chacra Mesa in sec. 5, T18N, R4W.

La Ventana Tongue

The La Ventana within the Torreon Wash area consists of several laterally persistent lenses of marine sandstone up to 40 ft thick that are interstratified with palludal deposits of the upper Menefee member. The uppermost lens of La Ventana separates the Menefee from the Lewis Shale through T18N, R3W, and the eastern half of T18N, R4W (Figure 9). The lower La Ventana lenses, which occur in T18N, R3W, thin and intertongue with the Menefee Formation to the southwest and thicken toward the main buildup of the La Ventana to the northeast.

The La Ventana sandstone lenses are characterized by sharp, generally planar to slightly undulatory upper and lower contacts with the brown humic shales or coals of the
FIGURE 9 - The white La Ventana Tongue of the Cliff House Sandstone overlies the upper member of the Menefee Formation here in the SW$_{4}$, sec. 10, T. 18 N., R. 4 W. To the southwest (left) this tongue thins and within a short distance is totally gone. Note the thin tongues of the main body of the Cliff House Sandstone in the Lewis Shale above the La Ventana Tongue. These tongues thicken to the southwest (left), coalescing into the thick cliff forming sandstone at Chacra Mesa.
upper Menefee. Load deformational structures and some reworked clasts of Menefee lithology are found along the lower contacts of these lenses. Internally, horizontal to very low angle planar cross-stratification may also be present. Iron-oxide-stained, knobby-walled Ophiomorpha trace fossils are sparse to very abundant and a key indicator of marine conditions for the La Ventana sands. The quartzose sands comprising the La Ventana units are tan to light gray, fine to very fine grained, and moderately well sorted.

**Cliff House Sandstone, main body**

The main body of the Cliff House Sandstone in this area was originally named the Chacra Sandstone by Dane (1936) for Chacra Mesa, which it caps, extending westward from T18N, R4W. The name "Chacra" was dropped by Beaumont, Dane, and Sears (1956) in favor of the name "Cliff House" when more work showed the continuity of this sandstone around the San Juan Basin. The name "Chacra Tongue" has been informally used for the portion of the Cliff House which caps Chacra Mesa (Shomaker and others, 1971; Beaumont and Shomaker, 1974; Beaumont and others, 1976; and Shomaker and Stone, 1977). Some subsurface work by Fassett (1977) indicates this sandstone may be the lowest of several tongues of the Cliff House and he suggests the informal name "Tsaya" for this tongue since the name "Chacra" has been used for other subsurface sandstones.
We prefer to use the term Cliff House until further work and formal naming clearly warrants the introduction of a new name.

Dane (1936) measured 310 ft of Cliff House Sandstone on Chacra Mesa in T18N, R4W. This thick cliff-forming unit undergoes radical changes just a short distance to the northeast. Surface exposures show a rapid seaward (northeast) thinning of the Cliff House and a significant increase in intertonguing with the marine Lewis Shale. Within the space of 3 mi, from Chacra Mesa northeastward to near the Torreon Trading Post, the Cliff House changes from a 310-ft-thick sandstone to an interval composed of upper marine sandstone approximately 45 ft thick, a medial tongue of Lewis Shale roughly 165 ft thick and a lower marine sandstone up to 25 ft thick (Figure 10).

The quartzose sands of the Cliff House are tan to light gray, very fine grained, well-cemented with occasional carbonaceous shale laminae. Sorting in these sands is generally poor to fair. Hollenshead and Pritchard (1961) list an average petrographic description from Cliff House core samples taken from 19 scattered wells as follows: quartz - 60%, feldspar - 10%, rock fragments - 5%, clay - 5%, and calcareous cement - 15%.

**Lewis Shale**

Marine Lewis Shale overlies the uppermost La Ventana sandstone tongue in the northeast part of the Torreon area.
FIGURE 10 - View northeastward from the SE$_{4}$, sec. 10, T. 18 N., R. 4 W. showing the La Ventana Tongue of the Cliff House Sandstone (base of mesa) overlain by the Lewis Shale containing thin seaward-extending tongues of the main body of the Cliff House Sandstone.
Mollusca:

Bivalvia:

*Ostrea plumosa* (abund.)

*O. aff. O. tecticosta* (one)

*Inoceramus vanuxemi* (abund.)

*I. aff. I. barabini* (several)

*I. sagensi* (several)

*Crassostrea subtrigonalis* (several)

*Granocardium whitea* (several)

Indeterminate veneridae (two)

*Pinna? sp.* (one)

*Nucula? sp.* (one)

Gastropoda:

*Aporrhais sp.* (abund.)

*Eoacteon sp.* (abund.)

*Anisomyon borealis* (several)

*Banis cf. B. siniformis* (several)

Indeterminate turritelliform genus

Cephalopoda:

*Baculites perplexus*

*Placenticeras intercalare*

Trace Fossils:

*Gyrochorte*

---

Table 1. Macrinovertebrate faunal list from the Lewis Shale, sec. 8, T18N, R3W. Fauna listed in approximate order of abundance. (From Mannhard, 1976).
and interfingers with the main Cliff House sandstone to the northwest. Good exposures of the Lewis Shale are sparse and this unit was not studied in great detail. This unit generally consists of gray to olive-gray silty shale with common thin interbeds of silty sandstone. A persistent fossiliferous, thin, calcareous, silty sandstone occurs about 40 ft above the uppermost La Ventana sand in T18N, R3W. This unit contains numerous gastropods, bivalves, and ammonites, including Placenticeras intercalare. The thickness of the Lewis varies considerably over the area; it generally thickens to the north and east from the Chacra Mesa area.

**Tertiary Igneous Rocks**

Tertiary igneous rocks related to the Mount Taylor volcanic center intrude and overlie the upper Cretaceous rocks of the Torreon Wash area. A series of thick columnar-jointed basaltic flows caps Mesa Chivato in the south. Abundant basaltic rubble forms talus slopes along the northern slopes of the mesa, obscuring the underlying Cretaceous rocks. Erosion has exposed several basaltic necks or plugs around the northern end of Mesa Chivato such as Bear's Mouth and Cerro Parido (Figure 11). Some smaller plugs are associated with north-south trending dikes in the southwestern part of the area in T16N, R5W. A series of en echelon dikes extends from T16N, R5W through T17N, R4W, and into T18N, R5W to the edge of Chacra Mesa. The dikes
FIGURE 11 - View looking southeast toward the Cerro Parido plug (middle ground) and the northwest tip of Mesa Chivato and the Bear Mouth plug (dark ridge and point in background) in T. 16 N., R. 5 W.
are generally 1 ft thick or less, yet can be traced along strike over a considerable horizontal distance. These igneous rocks have had little or no metamorphic effect on the enclosing strata.
GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE

The basic structure of the Torreon Wash area can be depicted as a gentle northwestward-dipping block. The regional orientation of the strata has a northeasterly strike and a dip of 4° to 5° to the northwest. Dips greater than 5° are generally the result of primary depositional slopes or disturbances along faults. Complicating the general picture of the northwest-dipping block are a series of northeast-trending normal faults, usually with the east side of the fault raised relative to the west side. These faults have relatively small amounts of displacement, generally only a few tens of ft, with a maximum displacement of up to 150 ft along the more predominant faults. Often the amount of displacement is dispersed northward along the faults as they splay into several lesser strands. Faulting is most prominently displayed along the Point Lookout escarpment across the southern part of the Torreon Wash area. The successive stepwise-rise of the fault blocks to the east is probably related to the sharp uplift of the eastern edge of the San Juan Basin along the Nacimiento front.

Basaltic dikes in the area also reflect the same northeast-trending fracture pattern. An en echelon series of thin dikes occurs along a discontinuous line 11 mi long from Coal Spring in sec. 15, T16N, R5W, northeast to the east edge of Chacra Mesa in sec. 29, T18N, R4W.
R. 5 W.

EXPLANATION

- Ti: Tertiary igneous rocks
- KI: Lewis Sh
- Keh: Cliff House Ss
- Kmfo: Upper mem. of Menefee
- Kmfu: Allison mem. of Menefee
- Kmfc: Cleary mem. of Menefee
- Kpi: Point Lookout Ss
- Km: Mancos Sh

Figure 12. PAGE SIZE GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TORREON WASH AREA
Figure 13. STRUCTURE CONTOUR MAP ON THE TOP OF THE POINT LOOKOUT SANDSTONE  
(contour interval 100 ft.; datum sea level)
Folding in the area is relatively minor. The structure contour map on the top of the Point Lookout Sandstone shows a small domal structure in the southeastern part of T18N, R3W. This dome extends off a gentle north-plunging anticlinal flexure in T17N, R3W. Another gentle north-plunging anticlinal flexure occurs in T16N, R5W. Small amounts of folding also occur within 100 ft of some faults as a result of drag along the fault surface.
DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR MENEFEE COALS

Introduction

The San Juan Basin region has been regarded as an area where depositional conditions were controlled by continued, steady subsidence and a variable supply of sediment to the shore (Sears, Hunt, and Hendricks, 1941). If sediment supply increased beyond the volume created by subsidence, then the shoreline deposits would build seaward, causing a regression of the sea. If sediment supply was less than the volume created by subsidence, then the seas would rework and override the shoreline deposits, causing transgression of the sea. Using this logic, ancient regressive shoreline deposits should be thinner and not as well-developed as ancient transgressive shoreline deposits because of their smaller supply of sediment and greater amount of reworking and erosion. The thickest ancient shoreline deposits should be where sediment supply and subsidence were in equilibrium and successive shoreline deposits were stacked upon each other. Correspondingly thick coal deposits should be found landward of the thick shoreline deposits (Figure 14).

Point Lookout Stratigraphy and Cleary Member Coals

The Point Lookout Sandstone forms the basal unit on which the Cleary Member of the Menefee Formation was deposited. This sandstone is clearly a regressive,
Figure 14. Diagrammatic section illustrating irregularity of sand and associated sediments for regressive and transgressive Cretaceous shoreline movements. (modified from Hollenshead and Pritchard, 1961)
shorline-related deposit with its transitional sand-shale basal contact and a general upward increase in grain size. The Point Lookout forms a continuous, although progressively younger body of sand, starting from near Torreon in the south and extending northward over 120 mi to across the Colorado state line (Hollenshead and Pritchard, 1961). Hollenshead and Pritchard (1961) have further shown that rather than a single sheet, the Point Lookout consists of distinct northwest-southeast-trending benches which step up stratigraphically northeastward across the San Juan Basin. Along the length of the bench the thickness of the Point Lookout remains fairly constant at roughly 80 ft to 100 ft; however, at each step up it may thicken to as much as 250 ft. Northeast from each thickening, the lower part of the sandstone rapidly tongues out into marine shale while the upper part continues along at a new bench level.

Shomaker and others (1971) and Fassett and Hinds (1971) claim that Upper Cretaceous coal deposits in the San Juan Basin are oriented parallel to the ancient shorelines and are thickest landward of shoreline still stands, where a slow, steady buildup of sediment and organic debris occurred.

Understanding the nature of the stratigraphic changes in the Point Lookout in the Torreon Wash area should help understand the distribution of the Cleary or lower coals. Within the Torreon Wash area, two step-wise rises of the Point Lookout can be documented. The isopach of Point Lookout thicknesses (Figure 4, p. 11) shows a well-defined thickening of the
Point Lookout in the southern half of T18N, R3 and 4W, and a second, less well defined one running through the southern half of T17N, R4W. Correlation of electrical logs along a northeasterly-trending line from T16N, R5W, to T19N, R3W, further substantiates these two bench level changes (plate in pocket). Interestingly, in sec. 34 T17N, R4W, along the upper contact of a thick Point Lookout section where the southern edge of a stepwise rise occurs, a placer-like deposit or black sandstone deposit is exposed (Figure 15). This black sandstone deposit trends approximately N50°W, parallel to the ancient shoreline (Gill and Cobban, 1969). Houston and Murphy (1977) suggest that "black sandstone" concentrations are evidence of temporary shoreline stillstands during regression. Thus it would appear that the increased thickness of sand and the presence of black sandstone deposits in the Point Lookout do represent temporary stillstands of the shoreline before further regression.

The Point Lookout stratigraphic stepwise rises record shoreline orientation and stillstand conditions, the criteria previously cited for locating major coal deposits. Comparison of an isopach map of total coal thickness in the Cleary Member within 250 ft above the top of the Point Lookout, (Figure 6) with the isopach map for the Point Lookout (Figure 4, p. 11) shows the major accumulations of coal are found landward (south) and parallel to the benches of the Point Lookout, as would be expected. One northwest-trending accumulation of coal occurs in the southern part of T18N, R4W, and extends into
FIGURE 15 - The "black" sandstone deposit is visible as a dark ledge in the middle of the hill at the top of the vuggy-weathering white Point Lookout Sandstone. The covered slope above the "black" sandstone is coal-bearing lower Menefee Formation.
Figure 16. ISOPACHOUS MAP OF TOTAL COAL IN THE CLEARY MEMBER OF THE MENEFEE FORMATION
(for beds at least 1 ft. thick; contour interval 5 ft.)
the northwest corner of T17N, R3W. A second concentration of coal occurs in T16W, R4 and 5W.

**Cliff House Stratigraphy and Upper Member Menefee Coals**

As demonstrated with the Cleary coals, the upper member coals of the Menefee Formation are also associated with thick sand buildups related to shoreline stillstands. The upper member coals in the Torreon Wash area are related to the very thick La Ventana sand buildup to the northeast. Mannhard (1976) has shown this sand body resulted from a delicate balance between sediment supply and subsidence. This depositional condition caused numerous constructional and destructional delta front sands to be stacked vertically as a thick pile (Figure 17). Shomaker and Whyte (1977) discovered that considerable tonnages of coal occur in upper member Menefee tongues enclosed within the La Ventana in the subsurface across the San Juan Basin. Surface exposures of these coal-bearing tongues occur in the northeastern part of the study area. The upper member coals in the Torreon Wash area are up to 13 ft thick, but usually average 2 ft thick or less. These coals generally thin and become less numerous to the south and west across the northern township tier, eventually giving way to brown humic shales. Conversely, these coals thicken and become more numerous to the north and east. Dane (1936) reports beds commonly reaching 5 ft thick and several instances of prospects in beds 6-, 7-, and 9-ft thick in T18N, R2W, and T19N, R1 and 2W.
Figure 17. GENERAL STRATIGRAPHIC CROSS SECTION OF THE LA VENTANA TONGUE AND ADJACENT UNITS (modified from Mannhard, 1976)
Only thin coals occur below or interstratified with the Cliff House Sandstone on Chacra Mesa in T18N, R4W. However, it has been recognized by Dane (1936) and Shomaker and others (1971) that the Cliff House represents a sand buildup similar to the La Ventana deltaic buildup, but shifted slightly to the southwest. The Cliff House Sandstone, which grades rapidly northeastward into marine shale, probably also graded southwestward to continental deposits which have since been removed by erosion. Were these nonmarine upper member rocks still present to the southwest of the Cliff House buildup, they undoubtedly would contain economic deposits of coal similar to those behind the La Ventana (Beaumont and Shomaker, 1974).

**General Environment of the Menefee**

Several lines of evidence point to the fact that the Menefee Formation was deposited in a deltaic environment rather than in a lagoonal environment. The sandstone units enclosing the Menefee all appear to be deltaic or delta-related. The thick tongues of the transgressive Cliff House Sandstone which overlie and intertongue with the Menefee show definite deltaic features (Beaumont and others, 1977; Mannhard, 1976). The Point Lookout Sandstone which is overlain by the Menefee also appears to have deltaic affinities. The Point Lookout consists of a surprisingly thick (as much as 250 ft) regressive marine sandstone deposit. The immature, silty, clayey, very fine to fine sands which make up the Point Lookout are typical of the material delivered
by fluvio-deltaic distributaries to a delta front. The sands of the Point Lookout often contain thin, interlaminated, carbonaceous debris and clay clasts, unlike typical, clean, wave-winnowed beach sands. The marine invertebrate fossils found in the Point Lookout are commonly accumulations of mixed faunal assemblages which appear to be storm deposits rather than a record of living communities (Shetiwy, 1978). Finally, the direct superposition of fresh-water coal swamp deposits on the Point Lookout and the lack of any recognized lagoonal deposits and an associated brackish-water faunal assemblage makes it difficult to fit the Point Lookout into a simple, barrier-beach depositional model.

The sediments of the Menefee Formation themselves show the characteristics of deltaic and fluvial plain deposits rather than those of lagoonal deposits (Beaumont and others, 1976; Siemers, 1978). As previously mentioned, no brackish-water invertebrates occur in the Menefee which is associated with the bounding marine sandstones. The close association of Menefee coals with fluvial channel sandstones offers more evidence that they were deposited in a fresh-water system. The coals also have common leaf impressions and bits of amber which suggests that they formed mainly from the accumulation of tree or woody vegetation in fresh-water swamps, and not from the accumulation of reeds in brackish marshes. A pollen study done on a coal sample taken from the lowest Menefee coal at a locality near Farmington, N.M., showed that 70% of the pollen came from
trees, while the remaining 30% came from ferns (Tschudy, 1976). This pollen distribution is what would be expected in a tree-dominated, fresh-water swamp. The low sulfur content of the Menefee coals is another indication of their accumulation in a fresh-water system. The organic-rich sediments associated with the coals commonly contain iron-rich nodules. Mannhard (1976) reports these sideritic nodules are good indicators of reducing conditions typically caused by anaerobic, bacterial decay of vegetative debris in poorly drained, nonmarine, organic-rich sediments.

The normal succession of environments in a deltaic setting is from poorly drained, lower-delta-plain sediments to well-drained, fluvial sediments of the upper-delta-plain or fluvial plain. This transition is preserved in the Menefee when going from the Cleary Member to the Allison Member. The Allison Member is composed of channel sandstone bodies and organic-poor overbank mudstones and shales. The channel sand bodies are characterized by strong, unidirectional transport features as shown in the well-developed trough cross-stratification in these units (Figure 18). Statistical analysis of 279 trough axis measurements from the Menefee shows a closely grouped, northeast-trending transport direction with a consistency ratio of over 77%. The angular dispersion of the readings is fairly low at 38°, and probably reflects meandering of the Menefee channels. Mannhard (1976) calculated stream parameters for three Menefee channels based on their physical sedimentary characteristics and
Figure 18. MENEFEE TROUGH AXIS PALEOCURRENT DATA
determined that the streams which formed the channel deposits had irregular meanders along a low stream gradient (27m/km or less). These streams generally carried suspended loads and some mixed loads. The overbank mudstones and shales associated with the channel deposits are light gray, tan, and yellow and contain very little organic matter, reflecting well-drained, oxidizing depositional conditions of the upper delta plain.

The upper member of the Menefee reflects a reversal from upper-delta-plain/fluvial-plain deposits back to lower-delta-plain deposits. The organic-rich, coal-bearing sediments of the upper Menefee are definitely deltaic since they intertongue with the deltaic La Ventana sandstones.

From a systematic study of data from measured sections through the Menefee, Siemers (1978) was able to develop model Menefee depositional sequences. From his modelling he found that Menefee deposits do not represent nearshore marine or lagoonal deposits. The Menefee deposits instead reflect continental-fluvial-plain to delta-plain sedimentation.
COAL GEOLOGY

Description of Surface Exposures

T16N, R4W -- The Mancos Shale crops out in the central and eastern parts of this township. The Hosta and Point Lookout Sandstones cap the mesas in the eastern half of this township.

The Cleary Member of the Menefee Formation crops out in the low-lying area in sections 4-8, 17-20, and 30. Exposures of the coal beds in the Cleary are good throughout this area. These coals range in thickness from 1 ft to 4 ft, with an average of 2.5 ft. Parallel faults roughly spaced 1/3 mile apart splay from the south, disrupting this area. Coal in sections 29, 28, and 31-34 of this township occurs on the steep slopes of Mesa Chivato. These slopes are formed by the Cleary and Allision Members of the Menefee Formation and a thick basaltic flow at the top. Volcanic debris from the flow capping the mesa covers much of these slopes, leaving poor to fair exposures of the Cleary coal beds. Continuity of these beds is fair, with an average thickness of 2 ft.

T16N, R5W -- This township has good exposures of the Cleary Member throughout. In sections 1-12 the coal beds are well exposed. These beds show an average thickness of 2.8 ft. Sections 13-20 are underlain by coal with only a few outcrops exposing the coal beds for short distances. The upper portion of the Cleary Member is exposed in
sections 21-25. Exposures of the barren Allison Member of the Menefee Formation outcrop along the highest slopes in sections 26-36.

T17N, R3W -- A north-facing dip slope of the Point Lookout Sandstone crosses the southern part of this township. Coals of the Cleary Member crop out in a roughly east-west belt to the north of this. Two coal zones are traceable across the township approximately 0 and 70 ft above the Point Lookout Sandstone. The lower of these zones contains good coal beds that are persistent but show a high degree of lenticularity. The lower coals average 2.5 ft in thickness. The higher zone has beds averaging 2 ft in thickness. The northern two thirds of this township are covered by the Allison Member; no coals occur there.

T17N, R4W -- No coals exist in the Allison Member which crops out in most of this township. This member consists of thick-bedded, light-colored sandstones and interbedded siltstones and shales forming north-dipping cuestas and mesas. The massive basal sand sequence creates a rugged terrain in the southern part of the township.

The southeastern quarter of this township has good to excellent coal exposures of the Cleary Member. In sections 22-27 and 34-36 the coal beds are continuous, with a variation in thickness from 1.5 ft to 3.5 ft. Three separate beds outcrop in these sections. A small amount
of burned coal occurs in sec. 27 and 34. In sec. 34 the Tochias coal mine operated on two 2-ft beds from 1933 to 1935.

The northern half of this township has no coal exposures except in sections 3 and 4. In these two sections the upper unnamed member of the Menefee Formation begins to outcrop. The coals are continuous with an average thickness of 1.7 ft.

T18N, R3W -- The La Ventana sandstone, Cliff House Sandstone, and the Lewis Shale crop out in the northern half of this township. Tracing and correlating these units is difficult because of the lenticularity of the sandstones and the presence of faults.

Good exposures of six coal beds of the upper unnamed member of the Menefee Formation occur in the southern half of this township. The beds are continuous throughout the southern half of the township and range in thickness from 1.3 ft to 3.6 ft. Some burned coal occurs in sections 19 and 30.

T18N, R4W -- Exposures of the La Ventana sandstone, Lewis Shale, and Cliff House Sandstone cover the northern half of this township. They form a series of gently north-dipping mesas.

The upper unnamed member of the Menefee Formation occurs in the southern half of this township. Coal occurs in four horizons within this unit in T18N, R4W. Persistent burned coal horizons mask much of the outcrops in this area, making
coal thicknesses unobtainable. Good exposures of coal are found in the southern part of this township. Here coal beds range in thickness from 1.2 ft to 1.9 ft and are quite continuous.

Coal Analyses

The analyses given in this report are from core samples and drill cuttings. Moisture ranges from 4.64 to 13.66 percent with 11.74 percent being the average. The rank of the coal based on heating value is sub-bituminous C to sub-bituminous B. The range of heating value for these coals is 7,405 to 11,828 BTU per pound, with an average near 10,360 BTU per pound.

The ash content is present as discrete partings or material intimately mingled with the coal itself. The samples contain 3.2 to 33.8 percent ash, averaging 14.6 percent. Sulfur content ranges between 0.42 and 2.47 percent and averages about 0.8. Volatile matter ranges between 28.7 and 38.2 percent and averages 34.7%; fixed carbon ranges between 30.6 and 48.2 percent with the average of 41.0 percent. Table 2 lists the analyses of samples from the drilling program for this study.

Coal Prospects and Mines

One small prospect occurs in the study area in NW-1/4, NW-1/4 sec. 34, T17N, R4W. This prospect was operated by Mr. Rudolf Tochias from 1933 to 1935 under federal Coal prospecting permit #SF-065988. U.S.G.S. Conservation Division records show that Mr. Tochias sold 88 tons of coal from the prospect.
## COAL ANALYSES*

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**Explanation of sample number:**
- C1 = core hole #1
- R33 = rotary hole #33
- 4951 = sample from 49' to 51'
- As received

(for location of drill holes see appendix 2)
The underground workings consist of two parallel tunnels with a crosscut joining the two (Figure 19). Both tunnels are badly caved and no attempt was made to enter them. The surface works are in poor repair and therefore were not explored. An inspection report of the U.S.G.S. Mining Division made in 1935 states that the prospect workings were dry and flat.

T16N, R5W, and the western third of T16N, R4W, of the study area were recently nominated by Arizona Public Service Co. in response to a BLM request for company nominations of tracts of interest for leasing. This request was made to assess the suitability and impact of leasing federal coal lands in preparation for the establishment of a federal coal leasing policy.

In January, 1978, a permit to surface mine coal two miles east of the study area in the N-1/2 sec. 16, T17N, R2W, was granted by the New Mexico Coal Surface Mining Commission to Mr. Albert J. Firchau of Seattle, Washington. The proposed Arroyo #1 mine will extract coal from the Cleary Member of the Menefee Formation, or first coal interval overlying the Point Lookout Sandstone. The mine plan calls for an annual production of 200,000 tons for six years.

West of the study area, in T16N, R6W, the Santa Fe Railroad conducted an exploration drilling program in 1972-73 to test reserves on their holdings. The coal interval drilled was the lower Menefee Formation. No plans for the development of this coal have been announced.
FIGURE 19 - Photograph and mine map of the Tochias prospect along with an illustration of the coal section mined.
Coal Resources

The coal resources calculated for the Torreon area are based on field measurement of coal outcrops and drill hole information. All resources are calculated for coal beds 14 in (1.2 ft) or greater in thickness. An acre-foot of coal was assumed to weigh 1770 tons. Guidelines modified from those, set forth in U.S.G.S. Bulletin 1450-B are used; no measured resources are identified. Due to the extreme lenticularity of the coal beds, the data-point spacing is insufficient for precise quantitative determination of measured resources. The resources calculated fall into two classes, indicated and inferred.

Indicated resources are based on the following criteria:

The points of observation are 1/2 mi (0.8 km) to 1-1/2 mi (2.4 km) apart or closer. Indicated resources are projected to extend as a 1/2 mi (0.8 km) wide belt from the outcrop or in a 1/4 mi radius around a drill hole.

Inferred resources are based on the following criteria:

The points of observation are 1-1/2 mi (2.4 km) to 6 mi (9.6 km) apart. Inferred resources are projected to extend as a 2-1/4 mi (3.6 km) wide belt that lies more than 1/2 mi (0.8 km) from the outcrop or 1/4 mi from a drill hole.

The resources are further divided into two depth categories: shallow, those from 0 ft to 250 ft; and deep, those from 250 ft to 3000 ft (no coal deeper than 3000 ft occurs in study area). Using these criteria, the study area contains 117,027,692 tons of indicated resources and 389,566,363 tons of inferred resources within 250 ft of the surface. The shallow resources are listed by section and township in Table 5 on the
following pages. The 250-3000 foot class contains 200,955,000 tons of indicated resources and 712,477,000 tons of inferred resources.
Table 3 - Shallow Indicated Resources

T.16 N., R.4 W.

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Total 17,236,568 tons
Table 3 - Shallow Indicated Resources

T.16 N., R.5 W.

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Total 34,415,129 tons
Table 3 - Shallow Indicated Resources

T.17 N., R.3 W.

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Total 17,804,905 tons
Table 3 - Shallow Indicated Resources

T.17 N., R.4 W.

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<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>1,048,337</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4,021,286</td>
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Total 12,812,698 tons
Table 3 - Shallow Indicated Resources

T.18 N., R.3 W.

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<th>Sec.</th>
<th>Tons</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>19</td>
<td>4,557,154</td>
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<td>534,246</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6,712,769</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>5,639,908</td>
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<td>1,782,936</td>
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<td>47,121</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>432,354</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>250,310</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>357,586</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>1,078,220</td>
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<td>1,177,209</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>2,145,537</td>
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Total 28,751,198 tons
Table 3 - Shallow Indicated Resources

T.18 N., R.4 W.

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<th>Tons</th>
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</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19,505</td>
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<td>65,016</td>
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Total 6,007,194 tons
Coal and Surface Ownership

The ownership pattern of the surface and coal rights in the study area shows the federal government is the predominant owner in both cases. 71.5% of the surface rights and 86.3% of the coal rights are federally owned. The remaining surface and coal rights are divided between state, private, and Indian ownership. Tables 4 and 5 show the exact breakdown for surface and coal ownership respectively for each township, as well as for the study area as a whole. No known coal leases exist within the Torreon Wash area. (See ownership maps in Appendix I).

Table 4
Percent Ownership of Surface by Township

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>T16N R4W</th>
<th>T16N R5W</th>
<th>T17W R3W</th>
<th>T17W R4W</th>
<th>T18W R3W</th>
<th>T18W R4W</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>86.5%</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>66.0%</td>
<td>66.0%</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL STUDY AREA: 71.5% — Federal
5.4% — State
8.0% — Private
15.1% — Indian
Table 5
Percent Ownership of Coal by Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>T16N R4W</th>
<th>T16W R5W</th>
<th>T17W R3W</th>
<th>T17W R4W</th>
<th>T18W R3W</th>
<th>T18W R4W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
<td>93%</td>
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<td>State</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Study Area:**
- Federal: 86.3%
- State: 6.6%
- Private: 6.4%
- Indian: 0.6%

It should be noted that the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, is in the process of exchanging approximately 6,080 acres or 4.4% of the surface rights of the study area. This exchange program is to adjust Navajo Indian land matters, particularly unauthorized occupancy in areas outside and in the vicinity of the Navajo Indian Reservation. Land involved in the exchange falls in T17N, R4W, and T18N, R3 and 4W. The exchange will involve only the surface rights to the land; mineral rights will be retained by the present owner. It is expected that the exchange will be completed by early 1979. A legal description of the land involved in the exchange follows:
New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico

T18N, R3W
  sec. 4, lots 3, 4, and S\(\frac{1}{2}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 5, SW\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 7, E\(\frac{1}{2}\);
  sec. 8, NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), N\(\frac{3}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\),
       N\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\),
       E\(\frac{1}{4}\)SE\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), and SW\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 16, NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) and SW\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 18, lots 3, 4, E\(\frac{1}{4}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), and SE\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 20, SW\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 21, NW\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 28, W\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 29, SE\(\frac{3}{4}\).

T17N, R4W
  sec. 2, SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) and SE\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 3, SW\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 5, lots 3, 4, and S\(\frac{1}{2}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 7, SE\(\frac{3}{4}\);
  sec. 11, NW\(\frac{3}{4}\);
  sec. 18, SE\(\frac{3}{4}\);
  sec. 19, NE\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 20, W\(\frac{3}{4}\).

T18N, R4W
  sec. 7, lots 1, 2, E\(\frac{3}{4}\)NW\(\frac{3}{4}\), and SE\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 15, NE\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 19, SE\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 20, NE\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 24, SE\(\frac{1}{4}\);
  sec. 27, N\(\frac{3}{4}\);
  sec. 29, N\(\frac{1}{2}\);
  sec. 35, SE\(\frac{1}{4}\).
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model for repetitive coal-bearing sequence using field
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Formation (Mesaverde Group), northwestern New Mexico,
in Proceedings of the Second Symposium on the Geology
APPENDIX I

Coal and Surface Ownership Maps
OWNERSHIP INDEX

SURFACE OWNERSHIP

PRIVATE

STATE

INDIAN

FEDERAL

COAL OWNERSHIP

PRIVATE

STATE

INDIAN

FEDERAL

68
### Surface Ownership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>TOWNSHIP</th>
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<th>RAY</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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[Image] New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources
APPENDIX II

Coal Drill Hole Summary Sheets
<table>
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<th>Section</th>
<th>Township</th>
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<td>R24</td>
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<td>C6</td>
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<td>R13</td>
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<td>5 W.</td>
<td>6630</td>
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<td>R11</td>
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<tr>
<td>R43</td>
<td>NE(\frac{1}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 4</td>
<td>17 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R41</td>
<td>NW(\frac{1}{4})SE(\frac{1}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 13</td>
<td>17 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R42</td>
<td>SW(\frac{3}{4})SE(\frac{3}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 17</td>
<td>17 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>NW(\frac{1}{4})SE(\frac{1}{4})NE(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 29</td>
<td>17 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R33</td>
<td>SW(\frac{3}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 31</td>
<td>17 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R32</td>
<td>NE(\frac{1}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4})SB(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 23</td>
<td>17 N.</td>
<td>4 W.</td>
<td>6170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>NW(\frac{1}{4})SE(\frac{1}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 27</td>
<td>17 N.</td>
<td>4 W.</td>
<td>6240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R31</td>
<td>SW(\frac{3}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 29</td>
<td>17 N.</td>
<td>4 W.</td>
<td>6280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R63</td>
<td>NW(\frac{1}{4})NE(\frac{1}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 4</td>
<td>18 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R62</td>
<td>SE(\frac{1}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4})NE(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 11</td>
<td>18 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>NW(\frac{1}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 20</td>
<td>18 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R61</td>
<td>NW(\frac{1}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4})SE(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 21</td>
<td>18 N.</td>
<td>3 W.</td>
<td>6650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R52</td>
<td>SE(\frac{1}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4})SW(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 11</td>
<td>18 N.</td>
<td>4 W.</td>
<td>6400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>NW(\frac{1}{4})SE(\frac{1}{4})NE(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 18</td>
<td>18 N.</td>
<td>4 W.</td>
<td>6620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R53</td>
<td>SE(\frac{1}{4})NE(\frac{1}{4})NE(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 28</td>
<td>18 N.</td>
<td>4 W.</td>
<td>6440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R51</td>
<td>NE(\frac{1}{4})NW(\frac{1}{4})NE(\frac{1}{4}) SEC. 32</td>
<td>18 N.</td>
<td>4 W.</td>
<td>6460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WELL NAME C-1 TORREON LOCATION NW, SW S 20 T 18N R 3W

COMPANY NMBM&MR ELEVATION: KB 6350 GL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN core hole LOG INTERVAL

SPUDDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 9/28+29/78

FORMATION TOPS:


DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

*46.7'(3.0' coal)

54.1'(1.0' coal)

*57.7'(3.2' coal)

*67.2'(2.1' coal)

*154.8'(13.7' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 22.0'
WELL NAME C-2 TORREON

LOCATION SE,NE S 18 T 18N R 4W

COMPANY NMBM&MR

COUNTY Sandoval

ELEVATION: KB 6620 GL (above SL)

SPUDDED IN Lewis Shale

DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 10/14+15/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Cliff House Ss. 70'

Menefee Fmtn. 103'


DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

117.1'(1.6' coal)

119.8'(1.2' coal)


TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 2.8'
WELL NAME C-3 TORREON LOCATION SW,NE S 29 T17N R3W
COMPANY NM&MK ELEVATION: KB 6390 GL (above SL)
COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN core hole LOG INT'VAL
SPUDDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 8/78

FORMATION TOPS:
all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPT(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

36.0'(0.9' coal)

63.0'(1.0' coal)

*107.8'(1.2' coal)

*112.6'(1.5' coal)

*135.0'(1.3' coal)

*221.3'(3.0' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 7.0'

85
WELL NAME: C-4 TORREON
LOCATION: SE, NW S 27 T 17N R 4W

COMPANY: NMBM&MR
ELEVATION: KB 6240 GL (above SL)

COUNTY: Sandoval
LOGS RUN: core hole
LOG INTERVAL:

SPUDDED IN: Menefee
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 8/78

FORMATION TOPS:
all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:
*103.3'(1.2' coal)
*112.1'(1.9' coal)
*151.6'(2.0' coal)
156.7'(1.0' coal)
*171.5'(4.0' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS: 9.1'
WELL NAME  C-5 TORREON LOCATION NW,NW S 5 T16N R LW
COMPANY NMB&MR ELEVATION: ___KB 6110 GL (above SL)
COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN core hole LOG INT'VAL
SPUDDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 5/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 147.2' 

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DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

* 14.6'(3.7' coal)

23.0'(0.8' coal)

* 95.8'(0.9' coal)

* 97.0'(2.0' coal)

101.4'(0.8' coal)

* 125.7'(1.3' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  7.9'
WELL NAME: C-6 TORREON
LOCATION: NE.NW S 17 T 16N R SW

COMPANY: NMEM&MR
ELEVATION: KB 6390 GL (above SL)

COUNTY: McKinley
LOGS RUN: core hole
LOG INT' VAL:

SPUDDED IN: Menefee
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 7/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 139.5'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

57.1'(0.7' coal)

* 59.3'(1.2' coal)

68.6'(0.7' coal)

*119.6'(2.9' coal)

129.2'(1.1' coal)

*137.3'(2.2' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 6.3'
WELL NAME  R-11 TORREON  LOCATION SE, NW S 29 T 16N R 5W

COMPANY NMBM&MR  ELEVATION: _____ KB 6535 GL (above SL)

COUNTY McKinley  LOGS RUN HRD, G, GL  LOG INT'VAL 8'-174'

SPUDDED IN Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  5/24/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  50.0'


DEPTHS TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

23.5'(3.5' coal)

28.0'(3.0' coal)


TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  6.5'
WELL NAME  R-12 TORREON         LOCATION  NW, NE S 21 T 16 N R 5 W

COMPANY  NMBM&MR              ELEVATION:  KB 6520 GL (above SL)

COUNTY  McKinley              LOGS RUN  HRD, G, EL  LOG INTERVAL 0'-187'

SPUDDED IN  Menefee           DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  5/29/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  66.0'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

47.5'(1.2' coal)

49.5'(2.5' coal)

62.0'(1.9' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  5.6'
WELL NAME R-13 TORREON LOCATION SW, NW S 26 T 16N R 5W

COMPANY NMBM&HR ELEVATION: KB 6630 GL (above SL)

COUNTY McKinley LOGS RUN HRD, G, EL LOG INT’VAL 0’-227’

SPUDDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 5/17/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 66.5’

DEPTHS TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

*34.0’ (2.0’ coal)

*36.7’ (1.9’ coal)

39.5’ (0.9’ coal)

*51.1’ (2.1’ coal)

59.0’ (1.0’ coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 6.0’
WELL NAME: R-21 TORREON
LOCATION: SE SE S 18 T 16 N R 4 W

COMPANY: NMB&M
ELEVATION: KB 6410 GL (above SL)

COUNTY: Sandoval
LOGS RUN: HRD, G, N
LOG INTERVAL: 4'-250'

SPUDDED IN: Menefee
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 6/16-8/78

FORMATION TOPS:
Point Lookout Se. 100.0'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:
* 50.5'(2.1' coal)
66.0'(1.1' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS: 2.1'
WELL NAME  R-23 TORREON  LOCATION  SW,SW S 6 T16N R4W
COMPANY  NMB&M  ELEVATION:  KB 6230 GL (above SL)
COUNTY  Sandoval  LOGS RUN  HRD, G, N, EL  LOG INT'VAL 0'-235'
SPUDDED IN  Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  6/20/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  180.0'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

* 34.1' (2.2' coal)

* 67.0' (2.2' coal)

143.8' (0.8' coal)

*165.5' (3.5' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  7.9'
WELL NAME  R-24 TORREON   LOCATION  SE,NE S 2 T16N R5W

COMPANY  NMBM&MR   ELEVATION: KB 6340 GL (above SL)

COUNTY  McKinley   LOGS RUN  HRD, G, N, EL   LOG INT'VAL 0'-216'

SPUDDED IN  Menefee   DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  6/22/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 177.0'

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DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

75.0'(1.0' coal)

*164.1'(1.9' coal)

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*TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  1.9'
WELL NAME R-31 TORREON
LOCATION SW,SW S 29 T 17N R 4W

COMPANY NMBM&MR
ELEVATION: ___ KB 6280 GL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval
LOGS RUN HRD, G, EL
LOG INT'VAL 7'-201'

SPUDDED IN Menefee
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 4/19/78

FORMATION TOPS:
all in Menefee Fmtn.


DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:
none


TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 0.0'
WELL NAME  R-32 TORREON  LOCATION  NW, SE  S 23  T 17N  R 4W

COMPANY  NMB&M  ELEVATION:  KB  6170 GL (above SL)

COUNTY  Sandoval  LOGS RUN  HRD, G, N  LOG INT'VAL  0'-234'

SPUDDED IN  Menefee  DATE DRILLED-OR LOGGED  4/19/78

FORMATION TOPS:

all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

141.0'(2.5' coal)

193.0'(2.2' coal)

211.9'(3.2' coal)

223.9'(5.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  12.9'
WELL NAME: R-33 TORREON
LOCATION: SW,NW S 31 T 17 N R 3 W

COMPANY: NMB&M
ELEVATION: ___ KB 6280 GL (above SL)

COUNTY: Sandoval
LOGS RUN: HRD, G
LOG INTERVAL: 4'-150'

SPUDDED IN: Menefee
DATE DRILLED-OR LOGGED: 4/19/78

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 104.5'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

*82.4'(1.5' coal)

86.9'(0.8' coal)

*89.7'(6.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS: 7.5'
WELL NAME R-41 TORREON LOCATION SE, SW S 13 T 17N R 2W

COMPANY NMBM&MR ELEVATION: KB 6480 GL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN HRD, G, N, EL LOG INT'VAL 10'-210'

SPUDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 7/19/78

FORMATION TOPS:

all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

131.5'(2.2' coal)

188.0'(2.2' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 4.4'
WELL NAME R-42 TORREON  LOCATION SW,NW S 17 T 17N R 3W

COMPANY NMBM&MR  ELEVATION: __KB 6235 GL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval  LOGS RUN HRD, G, N, EL  LOG INT'VAL 8'-162'

SPUDDED IN Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED- 7/7/78

FORMATION TOPS:

all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPT(H) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

107.2'(1.2' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 1.2'
WELL NAME R-43 TORREON

LOCATION SW,NW S 4 T17N R3W

COMPANY NMB&MR

ELEVATION: ___KB 6465 GL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval

LOGS RUN IND, G, N, SL

LOG INT'VAL 4'-164

SPUDDED IN Menefee

DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 7/20/78

FORMATION TOPS:

all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

none

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 0.0'
WELL NAME: R-51 TORREON
LOCATION: NW, NE S 32 T 18 N R 4 W

COMPANY: NMBM&MR
ELEVATION: KB 6460 GL (above SL)

COUNTY: Sandoval
LOGS RUN: HRD, G
LOG INTERVAL: 0'-248'

SPUDDED IN: Menefee
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 9/27/78

FORMATION TOPS:
all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:
* 26.8'(1.3' coal)
63.0'(1.0' coal)
98.8'(1.0' coal)
*131.2'(1.3' coal)
*135.6'(1.5' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS: 4.1'
WELL NAME R-52 TORREON
LOCATION NW,SW S 11 T18N R4W

COMPANY NMM&MRR
ELEVATION: KB 6400 GL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval
LOGS RUN drilling log
LOG INT'VAL 0'-250'

SPUDDED IN La Ventana Tongue
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 11/16+17/78

FORMATION TOPS:

La Ventana Tongue 0.0'

Menefee Fmtn. 38.0'


DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

51.5'(1.0' coal)

*57.5'(3.0' coal)

65.0'(1.0' coal)

*67.0'(2.0' coal)

*199.0'(2.0' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 7.0'
WELL NAME R-53 TORREON LOCATION NE,NE S 28 T 18N R 4W
COMPANY NMB&M&MR ELEVATION KB 6440 GL (above SL)
COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN HRD, G LOG INT'VAL 9'-239'
SPUDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 10/16+17/78

FORMATION TOPS:
all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:
38.2'(2.5' coal)
56.4'(2.2' coal)
70.6'(1.4' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 6.1'
WELL NAME: ri-61 TORNADO  
LOCATION: SW, SE S 21 T 18N R 2W

COMPANY: NNM&MR  
ELEVATION: KB 6650 GL (above SL)

COUNTY: Sandoval  
LOGS RUN HRD, G  
LOG INT'VAL 9'-238'

SPURRED IN: Menefee  
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 10/13/78

FORMATION TOPS:

all in Menefee Fmtn. or

tongues of La Ventana ss.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

* 76.4'(2.0' coal)  *130.0'(1.4' coal)

* 81.1'(1.3' coal)  *147.6'(3.4' coal)

* 93.5'(2.5' coal)  *154.5'(2.0' coal)

* 97.7'(1.3' coal)  *158.2'(2.5' coal)

*107.8'(2.0' coal)  *171.2'(1.2' coal)

116.6'(1.0' coal)  *175.3'(2.2' coal)

*TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 21.8'
WELL NAME R-62 TORREON  LOCATION NW,NE S 11 T18N R 3W

COMPANY NMBH&MR  ELEVATION: KB 6730 GL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval  LOGS RUN H&D, G  LOG INT'VAL 0'-255

SPUDDED IN Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 10/23/78

FORMATION TOPS:

all in Menefee Fmt.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

119.0' (2.9' coal)

130.6' (1.4' coal)

248.6' (1.4' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 5.7'
WELL NAME R-63 TORREON LOCATION NE, SW S 4 T 18N R 3W

COMPANY NMBM&MR ELEVATION KB 6560 OGL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN HRD, G, N LOG INT'VAL 9'-239'

SPUDDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 9/30 to 10/1/78

FORMATION TOPS:

all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

*30.7'(2.2' coal, somewhat burned)

*85.6'(2.2' coal)

*88.2'(1.7' coal)

97.0'(1.0' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 6.1'
WELL NAME IC-1 LOCATION NW, SE S 34 T16N R4W
COMPANY Pioneer Nuclear, Inc. ELEVATION: KB 7125 GL (above SL) 125'
COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN GG, EL LOG INTERVAL 2510'

SPUDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 1975?

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 366'
Mancos Sh. 441'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

168.4'(4.6' coal)
187.0'(2.5' coal)
190.2'(2.0' coal)
326.0'(4.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 13.1'
WELL NAME: #1 Federal Tract 16  LOCATION: 698FWL S 8 T 16N R SW  
COMPANY: Hughes and Hughes  ELEVATION: 6527 KB 6523 GL (above SL) 100' -  
COUNTY: McKinley  LOGS RUN: CFD, IEL  LOG INT'VAL: 1611'  
SPUDDED IN: Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 7/20/66  

FORMATION TOPS:  
Point Lookout Ss. 350'  
Mancos Sh. 615'  

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:  
284'(2.5' coal)  
333'(2.8' coal)  
336'(2.0' coal)  
346'(2.5' coal)  

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS: 9.8'
WELL NAME #2 Federal Tract 15 LOCATION 1980FEL S 16 T 16N R 5W

COMPANY Hughes and Hughes ELEVATION: 6440 KB 6346 GL (above SL) 36'-

COUNTY McKinley LOGS RUN CPD, IEL LOG INT'VAL 1335'

SPUDDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 7/14-16/66

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 78'

Mancos Sh. 212'


DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

none shows on logs


TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 0.0'
WELL NAME IC-11
LOCATION SW,NW S 32 T 16N R 5W

COMPANY Pioneer Nuclear, Inc.
ELEVATION: KB 6660 GL (above SL) 10'

COUNTY McKinley
LOGS RUN GG, EL LOG INT'VAL 2225'

SPUDDED IN Menefee
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 1975?

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 102'

Mancos Sh. 312'

DEPTHS TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

64.2'(0.9' coal)

*82.2'(1.8' coal)

*90.0'(1.3' coal)

*98.8'(2.5' coal)

*TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 5.6'
WELL NAME  Torreon Core Hole #2  LOCATION SE,NW S 5 T17N R3W
COMPANY  Tenneco Oil Company  ELEVATION:  6419 KB 6408 GL (above SL)
COUNTY  Sandoval  LOGS RUN D, IEL  LOG INT'VAL 52'-986'
SPUDDED IN  Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  5/18-23/67

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  854'
Mancos Sh.  956'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS: (from core)

648.0' (3.0' coal)
750.0' (1.5' coal)
809.8' (6.2' coal, shaley)
820.0' (3.0' coal)
828.0' (1.5' coal)
849.0' (4.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  19.2'
WELL NAME  Cabezon #1  
LOCATION 1980FNL S 29 T 17N R 4W

COMPANY  Refiners Petroleum  
ELEVATION:  6432 KB 6423 GL (above SL) 125'

COUNTY  Sandoval  
LOGS RUN  CFD, IEL  
LOG INT'VAL 4055'

SPUDDED IN Menefee  
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 6/21 to 7/20/71

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  590'

Mancos Sh.  778'


DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

no coal shows on logs or well cuttings

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  0.0'
COMPANY  Tesoro Petroleum Corp.  LOCATION  6698 KB  6685 GL (above SL)  ELEVATION:  6698 KB  6685 GL (above SL)
COUNTY  Sandoval        LOGS RUN  CFD, IEL          LOG INT'VAL  4196'
SPUDDED IN  Menefee                DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  12/26/72

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  1382'
Mancos Sh.  1504'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

273.5'(3.0' coal)  556.5'(3.0' coal)
306.0'(1.2' coal)  1280.0'(4.0' coal)
310.0'(2.0' coal)  1379.0'(3.0' coal)
318.0'(4.0' coal)
356.0'(1.8' coal)
551.5'(3.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  27.0'
WELL NAME  Sandoval Federal #1  LOCATION 99OFWL S 24 T18N R 3W

COMPANY  Sun Oil Company  ELEVATION:  6579 KB  6562 GL (above SL) 376'

COUNTY  Sandoval  LOGS RUN IEL  LOG INT'VAL 3178'

SPUDDED IN  Menefee  DATE BRILLED OR LOGGED  6/9/71

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  1102'

Mancos Sh.  1204'


DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

  601.5'(2.5' coal)

  637.0'(2.5' coal)

  874.5'(2.0' coal)

  976.0'(3.0' coal)

  1010.0'(2.5' coal)

  1049.0'(2.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  14.5'
WELL NAME  Torreon Core Hole #4  LOCATION 1555 FWL S 29 T 18N R 3W

COMPANY  Tenneco Oil Company  ELEVATION:  6470 KB 6459 GL (above SL) 52'

COUNTY  Sandoval  LOGS RUN  CFD, IEL  LOG INT'VAL 1142'

SPUDDED IN  Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  5/26/67

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  1132'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

165.0' (2.0' coal)  1119.5' (2.5' coal)

216.0' (1.9' coal)

224.5' (1.5' coal)

998.5' (2.1' coal)

1026.0' (2.5' coal)

1028.8' (3.5' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  16.0'
WELL NAME: Ann #14  LOCATION: 1960 FNL S 33 T 18N R 3W

COMPANY: Kreatschman and Stowe  ELEVATION: 6468 KB 6459 GL (above SL)  113'

COUNTY: Sandoval  LOGS RUN: CFD, IEL  LOG INT'VAL: 3383'

SPUDDED IN: Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 8/3/67

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 978.5'

Mancos Sh. 1060.0'

DEPTHS TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

922.0'(3.0' coal)

935.5'(3.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS: 6.0'
WELL NAME: Torreon Core Hole #7  LOCATION: 119OFWL S 34° T 18N R 2W

COMPANY: Tenneco Oil Company  ELEVATION: 6479 KB 6466 GL (above SL) 48'-

COUNTY: Sandoval  LOGS RUN: CFD  LOG INT'VAL: 1154'

SPUDDED IN: Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED: 8/7/67

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 856'

Mancos Sh. 956'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS: (core from 200'-672')

*673'(1.5' coal)

*740'(4.0' coal)

*790'(1.8' coal)

837'(1.0' coal)

*TOTAL COAL THICKNESS: 7.3'
WELL NAME John Toledo #2 LOCATION 790FSL S 7 T 18N R 4W

COMPANY Theron J. Graves ELEVATION: 6632 KB 6620 GL (above SL)

COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN CFD, G LOG INTERVAL 122

SPUDDED IN Cliff House Ss. DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 10/5-9/73

FORMATION TOPS:

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

DEPT(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

* 216.0' (2.0' coal) * 596.6' (1.4' coal)

* 410.0' (1.8' coal)  599.0' (1.0' coal)

* 420.8' (1.9' coal)

* 523.9' (2.7' coal)

* 590.0' (2.0' coal)

* 594.7' (1.3' coal)

* TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 13.1'
WELL NAME Torreon #1
LOCATION 660FWL S 22 T 18 N R 4 W

COMPANY Reynolds Mining Corp.
ELEVATION: 6381 KB 6372 GL (above SL) 16'

COUNTY Sandoval
LOGS RUN G, N, LL
LOG INT'VAL 7518'

SPUDDED IN Menefee
DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 2/1/56

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 1243'
Mancos Sh. 1332'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

468.0'(2.6' coal)
1121.0'(2.8' coal)
1162.5'(2.0' coal)
1227.0'(3.5' coal)
1235.5'(2.1' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 13.0'
WELL NAME Navajo #2 LOCATION SE,NE S 22 T18N R4W

COMPANY Albuquerque Assoc. Oil Co. ELEVATION: KB 6340 GL (above SL) 116'-

COUNTY Sandoval LOGS RUN EL LOG INT'VAL 3782'

SPUDDED IN Menefee DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED 2/25/53

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss. 1181'

Mancos Sh. 1371'

DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

238'(2.0' coal)

469'(4.0' coal)

985'(2.5' coal)

1048'(5.0' coal)

1113'(3.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 16.5'
WELL NAME  Navajo #22-4  LOCATION  660FNL S 22 T 18N R 4W

COMPANY  O. A. Larrizola  ELEVATION:  KB 6427 GL (above SL) 34'

COUNTY  Sandoval  LOGS RUN  EL  LOG INTERVAL 1142'

SPUDED IN  Menefee  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  12/14/58

FORMATION TOPS:

all in Menefee Fmtn.

DEPTHS TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

280.5'(4.5' coal)

457.0'(3.5' coal)

918.0'(3.0' coal)

1041.8'(2.0' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS  13.0'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WELL NAME</strong></th>
<th>Larrazola 27-1 Federal</th>
<th><strong>LOCATION</strong></th>
<th>660FNL S 27 T18N R1W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPANY</strong></td>
<td>Stewart Bros. &amp; Parker</td>
<td><strong>ELEVATION</strong></td>
<td>KB 6325 GL (above SL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drilling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32' -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTY</strong></td>
<td>Sandoval</td>
<td><strong>LOGS RUN</strong></td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LOG INT'VAL</strong></td>
<td>1200'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPUDDED IN</strong></td>
<td>Menefee</td>
<td><strong>DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED</strong></td>
<td>5/11/59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FORMATION TOPS:**

```
all in Menefee Fmtn.
```

**DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:**

```
492'(3.0' coal)
761'(3.0' coal)
```

**TOTAL COAL THICKNESS** 6.0'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth(s)</th>
<th>Coal Thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>261.5'</td>
<td>(3.5' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1126.5'</td>
<td>(1.5' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269.0'</td>
<td>(1.7' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1146.2'</td>
<td>(1.4' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>897.8'</td>
<td>(2.0' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1155.3'</td>
<td>(4.2' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1062.5'</td>
<td>(3.5' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1172.0'</td>
<td>(2.0' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1106.0'</td>
<td>(3.2' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1176.0'</td>
<td>(2.0' coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1118.8'</td>
<td>(3.2' coal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Coal Thickness**: 28.2'
WELL NAME Glasebrook #1  LOCATION 990FELS 25 T 18N R 5W

COMPANY Bernard King  ELEVATION:  KB GL (above SL)  105'

COUNTY McKinley  LOGS RUN EL  LOG INT'VAL 3301

SPUDDED IN Cliff House Ss.  DATE DRILLED OR LOGGED  5/12/57

FORMATION TOPS:

Point Lookout Ss.  1501'

Mancos Sh.  1630'


DEPTH(S) TO COAL AND THICKNESS:

931.5'(3.5' coal)

1073.0'(4.0' coal)

1401.5'(3.5' coal)

1473.5'(3.0' coal)

1491.0'(3.0' coal)

1497.0'(3.5' coal)

TOTAL COAL THICKNESS 20.5'
APPENDIX III

Water Well Program Report

by

William J. Stone

and

Steven D. Craigg
Background and Purpose

Since 1974 the Bureau has been cooperating with the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey and the New Mexico State Engineer in a study of the hydrogeology and water resources of northwestern New Mexico. The study was prompted by the growing energy-development activity in the New Mexico portion of the San Juan Basin. Main objectives include 1) identifying the potential aquifers, 2) delineating their geologic and hydrologic characteristics, and 3) modeling the hydrologic system associated with post-Triassic deposits in the Basin so that the hydrologic impact of various energy development activities may be evaluated. The Survey is responsible for compiling the hydrologic data and modeling the Basin. The Bureau is responsible for characterizing the geologic framework of the Basin and determining the extent to which this framework controls the occurrence, movement, and quality of water in the Basin.

In order to gain some appreciation of local conditions in an otherwise regional study, the Bureau has supported four masters theses on the water-resource situation in

\footnote{Prepared November 1978, for inclusion in report to U.S.G.S. on Torreon coal project -- William J. Stone, Hydrogeologist, Bureau, and Steven D. Craig, Graduate Research Assistant, Geoscience Dept., New Mexico Tech.}
selected 15-minute-quadrangle-sized areas in the Basin. One of these focuses on the Chico Arroyo-Torreon Wash area, and thus overlaps with the Bureau's coal project area. This locality is significant not only because of its potential for coal development, but also because it lies within the southeastern ground-water discharge area for the Basin. As no funds have been available in the regional water study for drilling, it was indeed fortunate that some of the coal bore holes could be completed as ground-water observation wells. These wells permit testing, sampling, and monitoring not only the potential aquifers in the area, but also the major rock types associated with the Menefee coal.

Wells Established

Original plans called for completing 7 of the coal holes as water wells: 3 in the Point Lookout Sandstone, 2 in the coals of the Menefee Formation (1 upper and 1 lower), 1 in a channel sandstone of the Menefee, and 1 in a Menefee mudstone. It was hoped that the Point Lookout wells would help establish the gradient of ground water in the area. The remaining wells were planned to provide hydrologic information for future mining or reclamation activity associated with the Menefee Formation.

Geologic and water-level conditions necessitated altering these plans; 5 holes were completed as water wells instead of 7. The 5 holes completed permit study of the aquifers originally identified except channel sandstones in the Menefee Formation. The general approach to their construction is shown in Figure 1,
Figure 1. Idealized construction of wells used in Torreon water study (not to scale). At places, aquifer extends to bottom of hole. Locally water is confined so that static level is above top of aquifer only in well bore.
Preliminary Results

During the summer and early fall of 1978, major effort was directed toward establishing the water observation wells. Nonetheless, pumping tests were conducted and samples were analyzed for 3 of the holes. Results of pumping tests conducted to date are given in Table 2. Results of chemical analyses made thus far are presented in Table 3. The compositions of the water analyzed are compared by means of a trilinear plot in Figure 2. Preliminary data show that the quality of water from the Point Lookout is quite good with total dissolved solids contents less than 700 ppm. Water from the lower Menefee coal, however, is quite poor (falling in the moderately saline category) with a dissolved solids content of 9,210 ppm. The sample from R21 would be classified as sodium-bicarbonate water, that from R23 is sodium-bicarbonate-sulfate water, and R32 yielded sodium-bicarbonate-sulfate-chloride water (Fig. 2).

Work in Progress

Steve Craig is continuing the study of the hydrogeology and water resources of the Chico Arroyo-Torreón Wash area as his M.S. thesis project. In addition to hydrologic work, the study includes analysis of the stratigraphic framework of the area, the petrographic characteristics (texture, porosity,
Table 1. Summary of location and construction details for coal holes converted to water observation wells, Torreon Project; Kpl = Point Lookout Sandstone, Kmf = Menefee Formation, D = driller's observation, F = field measurement, L = log value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well No.</th>
<th>R21</th>
<th>R23</th>
<th>R24</th>
<th>R32</th>
<th>Cl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Sec. 18</td>
<td>Sec. 6</td>
<td>Sec. 2</td>
<td>Sec. 23</td>
<td>Sec. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16N, 4W</td>
<td>16N, 4W</td>
<td>16N, 5W</td>
<td>17N, 4W</td>
<td>18N, 3W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Elev. (ft) 1</td>
<td>6,395</td>
<td>6,235</td>
<td>6,305</td>
<td>6,175</td>
<td>6,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth (ft) 1</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>220F</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>172D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Level 1 (ft; date)</td>
<td>102.20F (7-27-78)</td>
<td>93.25 (8-31-78)</td>
<td>123F (10-13-78)</td>
<td>41.50F (9-29-78)</td>
<td>156D (9-78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer</td>
<td>Kpl</td>
<td>Kpl</td>
<td>Kpl</td>
<td>Kmf (lower coal)</td>
<td>Kmf (upper coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top of Aquifer (ft) 1</td>
<td>100L</td>
<td>180L</td>
<td>177L</td>
<td>228L</td>
<td>155D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer Thickness (ft)</td>
<td>144L</td>
<td>68L</td>
<td>49L</td>
<td>5L</td>
<td>15D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforated Interval (ft) 1</td>
<td>84-241</td>
<td>128-245</td>
<td>177-217</td>
<td>228-233</td>
<td>155-169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforated Length (ft)</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Values given are depths below ground surface.
Table 2. Summary of pumping tests conducted to date; Kpl = Point Lookout Sandstone, Kmf = Menefee Formation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well No.</th>
<th>R21</th>
<th>R23</th>
<th>R32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>SE,SE,SE</td>
<td>NW,SW,SW</td>
<td>NE,NW,SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Sec. 18</td>
<td>Sec. 6</td>
<td>Sec. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>16N, 4W</td>
<td>16N, 4W</td>
<td>17N, 4W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth (ft)</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Level (ft; date)</td>
<td>102.20 (7-27-78)</td>
<td>93.25 (8-31-78)</td>
<td>41.50 (9-29-78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer</td>
<td>Kpl</td>
<td>Kpl</td>
<td>Kmf (lower coal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pumping Test Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Test (Date)</th>
<th>Bailier (7-27-78)</th>
<th>Swabbing (8-31-78)</th>
<th>Swabbing (9-29-78)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate (gpm)</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawdown (ft)</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elapsed Time (min)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery (ft)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elapsed Time (min)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmissivity (ft$^2$/day$^1$)</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>.01 - .035</td>
<td>.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^1$ Determined by slug method (Lohman, 1972, p. 28).
Table 3. Results of chemical analyses of waters made to date; 
ppm = parts per million, TDS = total dissolved solids, 
μmhos = micromhos, Kpl = Point Lookout Sandstone, 
Kmf = Menefee Formation, F = field observation, 
L = laboratory measurement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well No.</th>
<th>R21</th>
<th>R23</th>
<th>R32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer</td>
<td>Kpl</td>
<td>Kpl</td>
<td>Kmf (lower coal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cations (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca (none)¹</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg (125)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na (115)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>3,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K (none)</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anions (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCO₃ (none)</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₃ (none)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₄ (250)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>3,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl (250)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS (ppm; 500)</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>9,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°C)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance (μmhos)</td>
<td>580 F</td>
<td>980 F</td>
<td>7,000 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>527 L</td>
<td>895 L</td>
<td>9,790 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>8.8 F</td>
<td>7.5 F</td>
<td>7.2 F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.2 L</td>
<td>8.2 L</td>
<td>8.0 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Values in parentheses are recommended limits for domestic use (California Water Pollution Control Board).
Figure 2. Trilinear plot of concentrations of major dissolved solids encountered in waters from Torreon wells analyzed to date; points identified by well numbers (see Tables 1, 3, and 4). Small triangles at sides give key to classification of waters.
composition) of the potential aquifers and associated units, and the role these factors play in controlling water-resource availability in the area. Final results of the thesis study are scheduled to be published by the Bureau as Hydrogeologic Sheet 4.

The wells will also provide a means of monitoring the major aquifers after the thesis study is completed. The existence of such wells should prove especially useful should coal mining be initiated in the area. Specific use depends on the location and nature of the development. Pending such development, the wells will be visited annually for water-level measurement, water sampling and general inspection.

References Cited


BEDROCK GEOLOGY OF TORREON WASH AREA, NEW MEXICO
BEDROCK GEOLOGY OF TORREON WASH AREA, NEW MEXICO