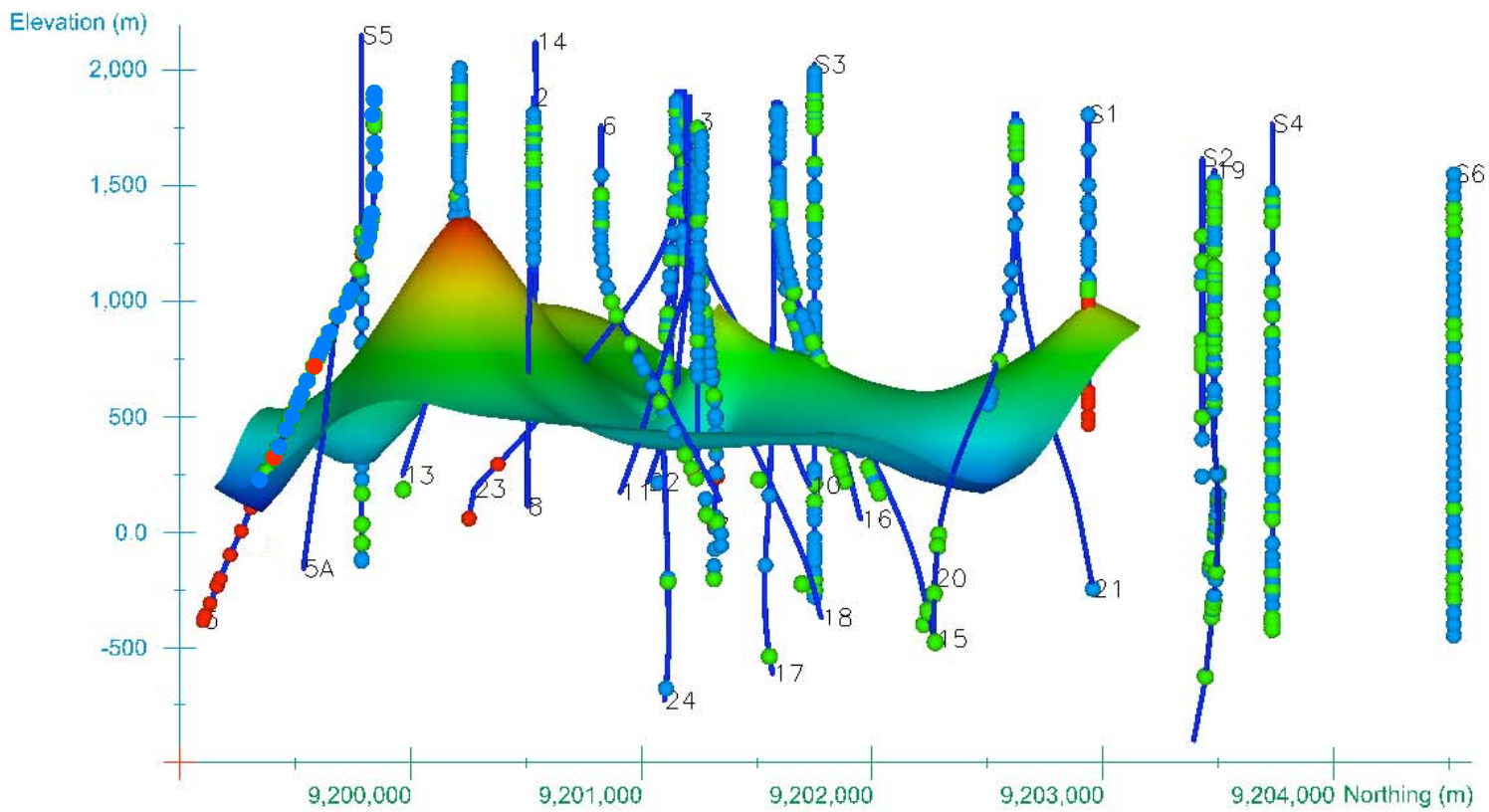
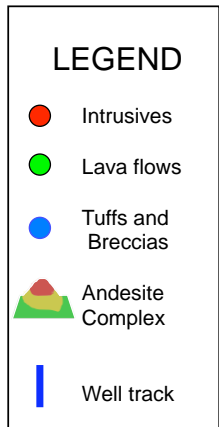


Draw a north-south geologic cross section from S-6 to DRJ-5 using the data provided in the well logs. The logs have been prepared by different workers. For convenience you may combine tuff, lapilli, and breccia as tuffaceous deposits. For other logs 1 = tuffaceous deposits; 2 = lava flows; 3 = microdiorite intrusions. Assume all wells are vertical even though some are deviated. This will not affect your interpretation.

Briefly describe the geologic setting you have drawn. In which rocks would you expect to find productive fractures? Why?



Show the locations of the argillic, phyllic, propylitic and potassic zones on your cross section. Not all zones are represented on each log; you may have to infer its presence based on information from neighboring wells

3. Show subsurface temperature distributions at 50C intervals based on the mineral distributions and alteration zoning.

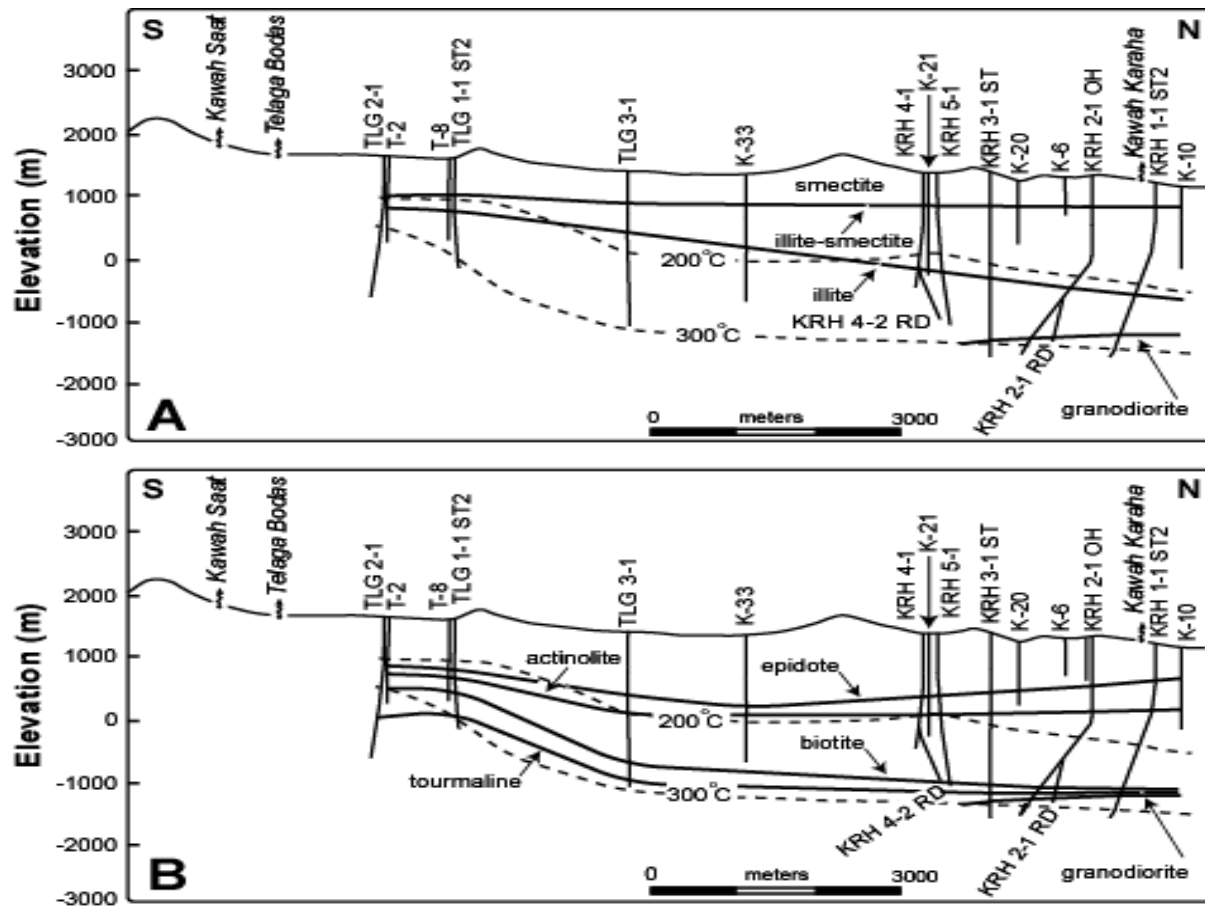
4. Present temperatures within the propylitic zone and deeper are close to 240C. Pressures and temperatures are nearly constant with depth.

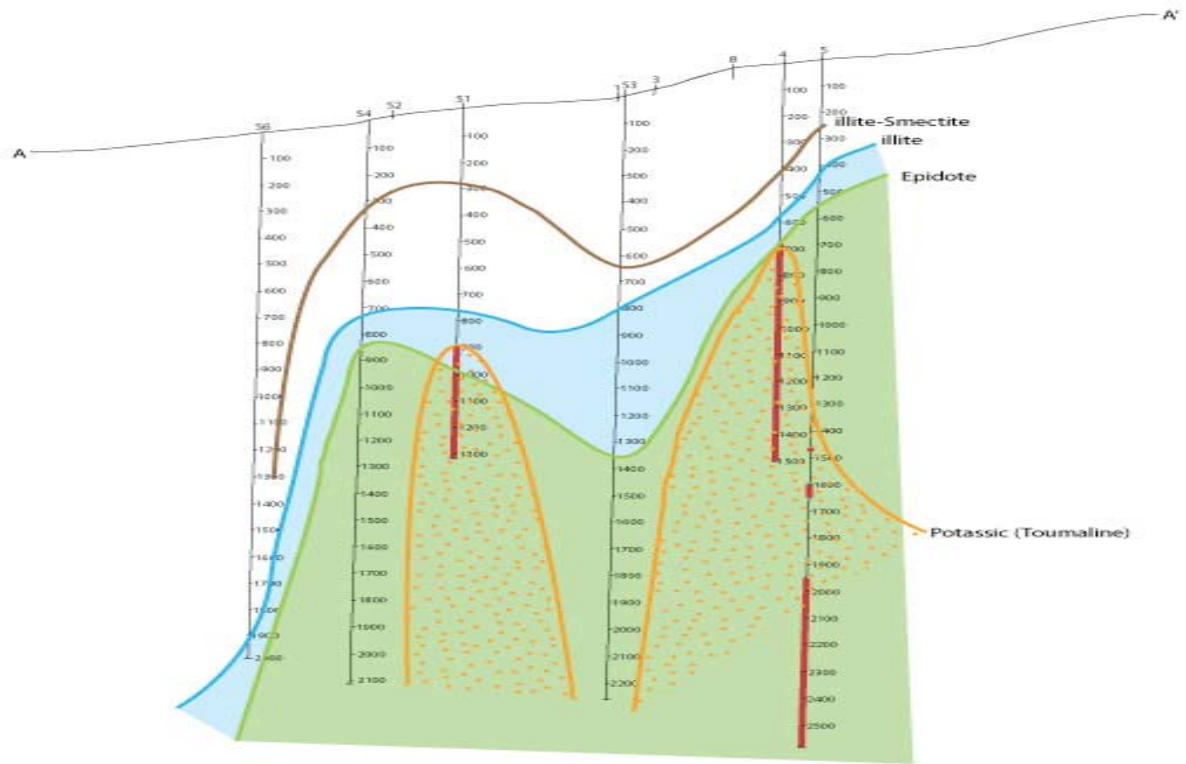
What kind of system do you think it is today? What kind of system was it in the past? What processes could have caused this change?

5. Adularia is a common vein mineral. What process do you think caused adularia deposition? What system in question 4 would adularia be related to?

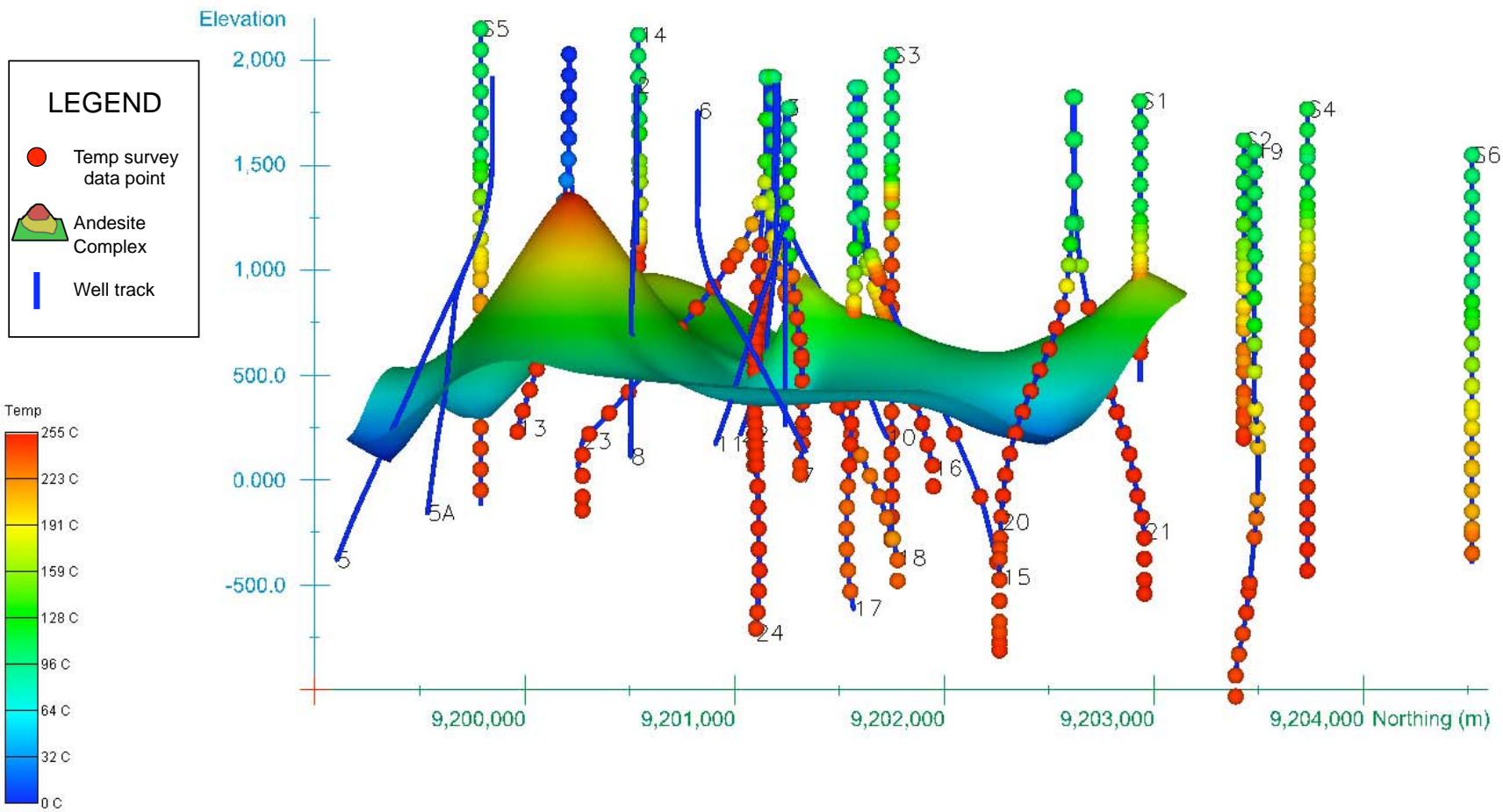
6. Anhydrite and calcite are commonly intergrown in veins. What processes would account for the formation of these minerals?

First Appearances of Key Minerals: Karaha-Telaga Bodas





4. Present temperatures within the propylitic zone and deeper are close to 240C. Pressures and temperatures are nearly constant with depth. What kind of system do you think it is today? What kind of system was it in the past? What processes could have caused this change?



5. Adularia is a common vein mineral. What process do you think caused adularia deposition? What system in question 4 would adularia be related to?
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