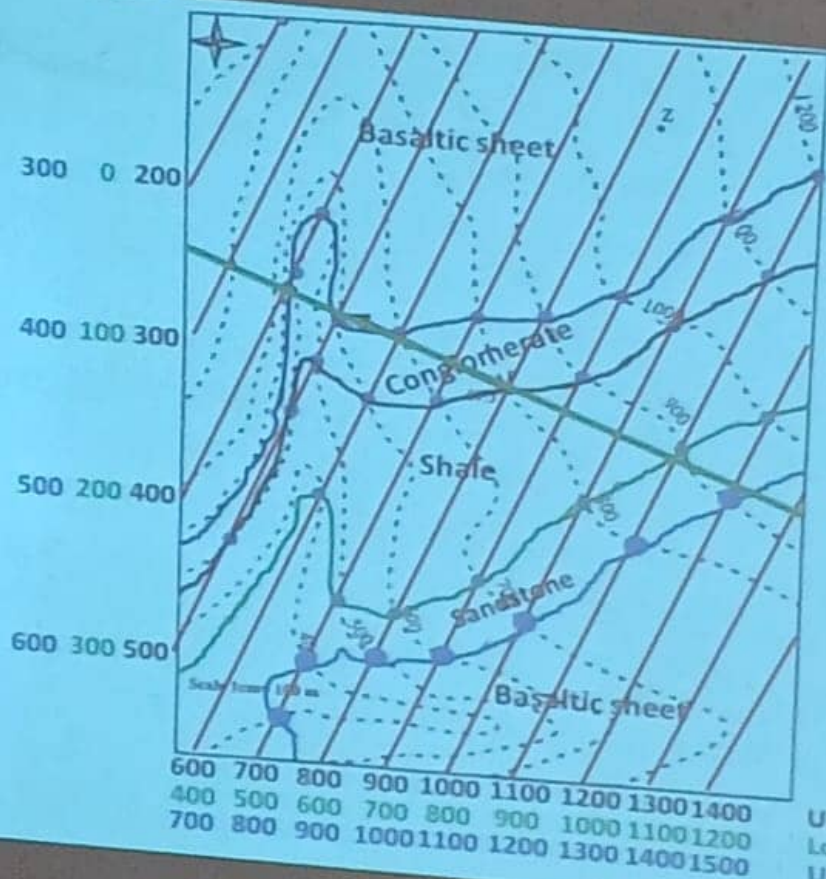
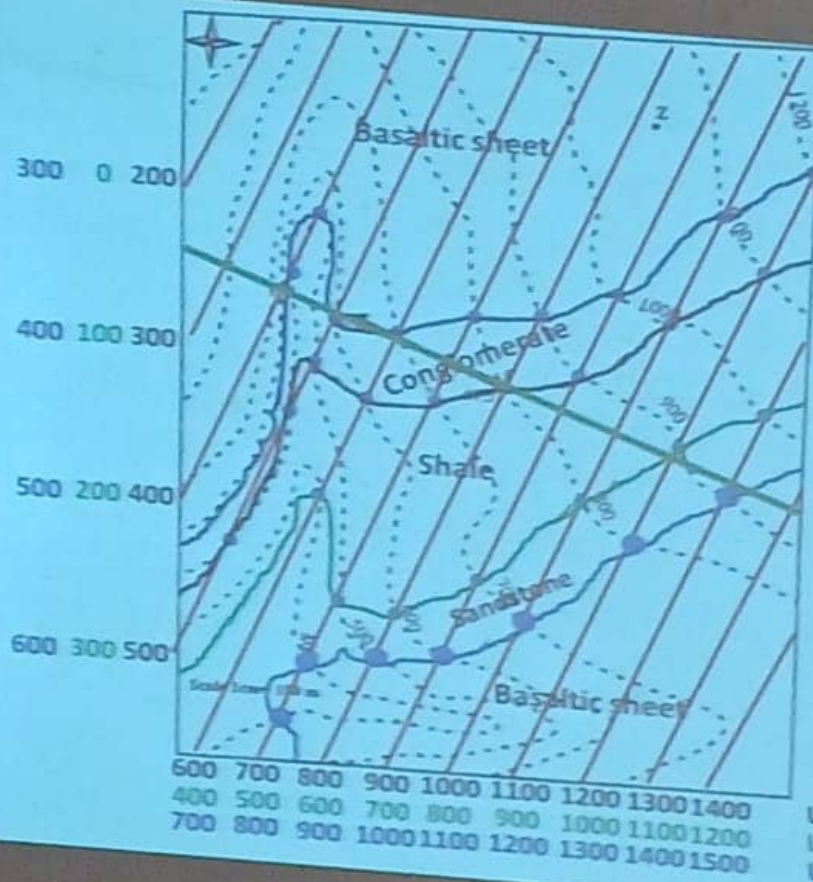
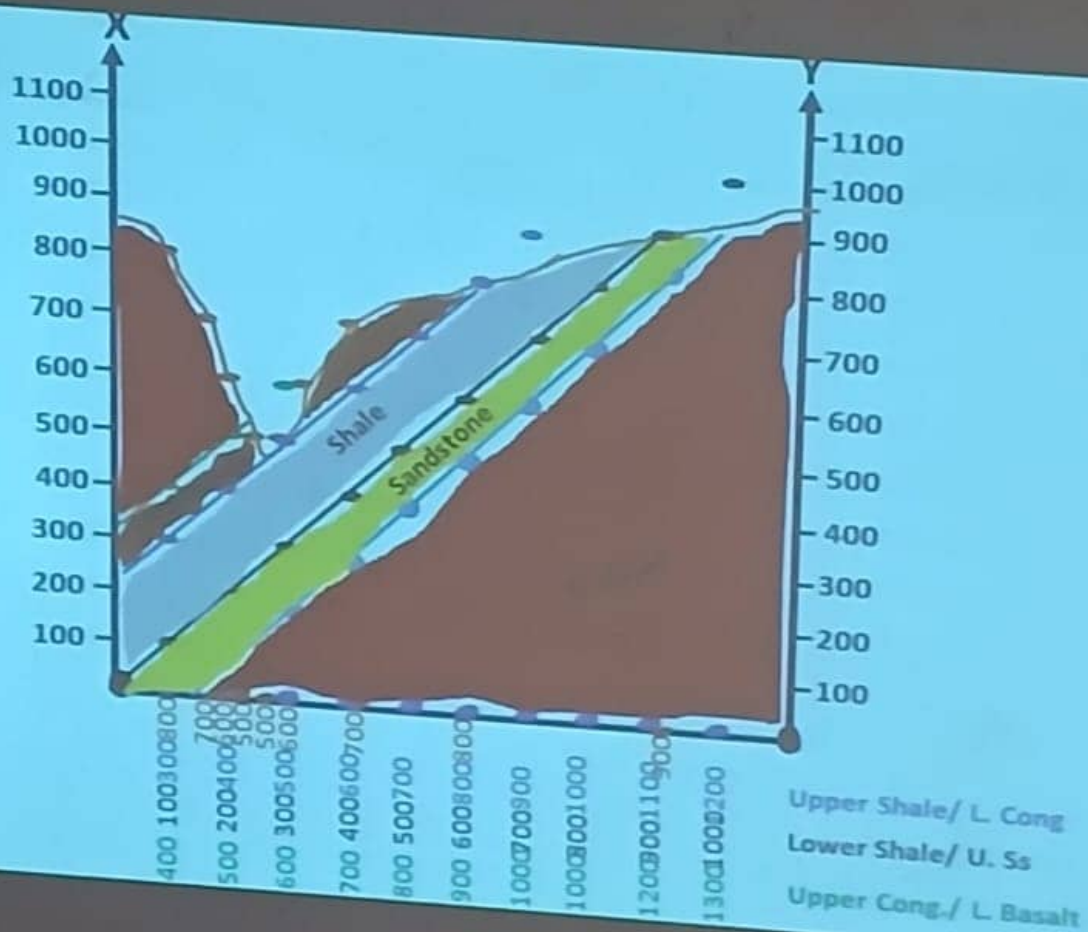


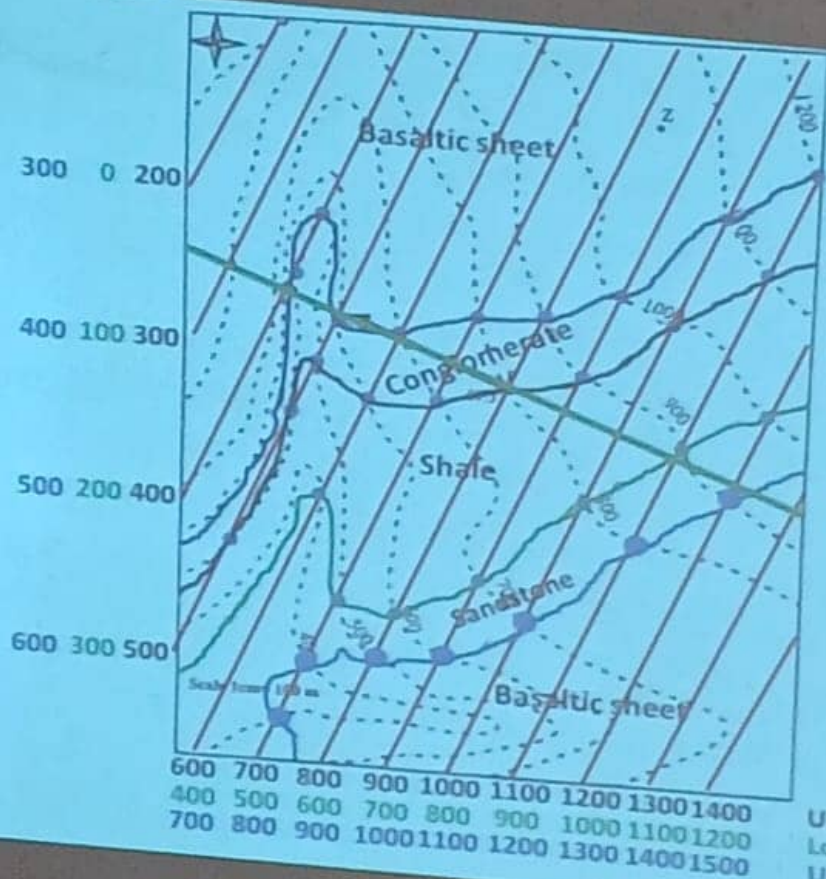


Upper Shale
 Lower Shale / Upper S.s.
 Upper cong. / Lower Basalt

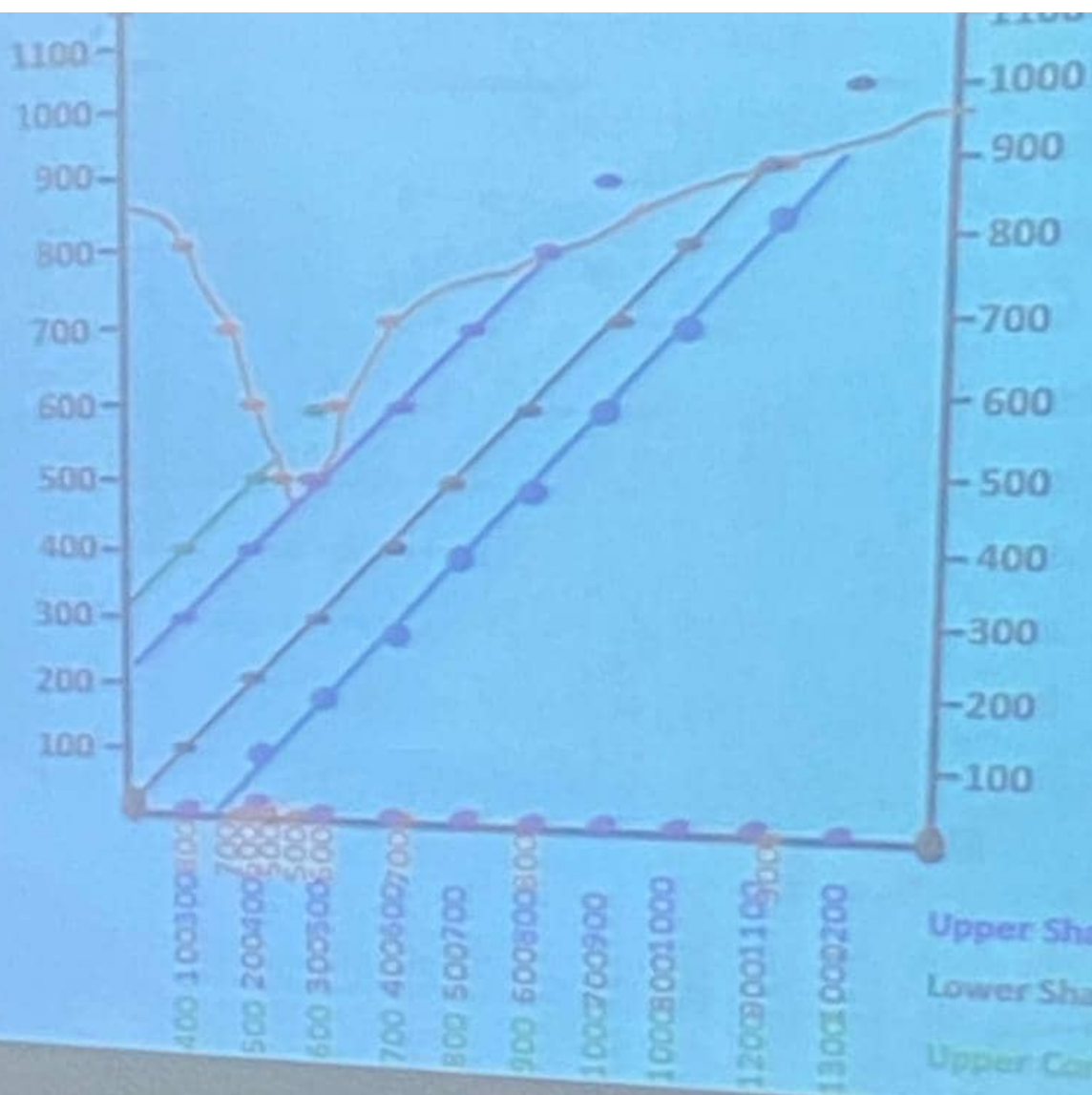


Upper Shale
 Lower Shale/ Upper S.s
 Upper cong./ Lower Basalt

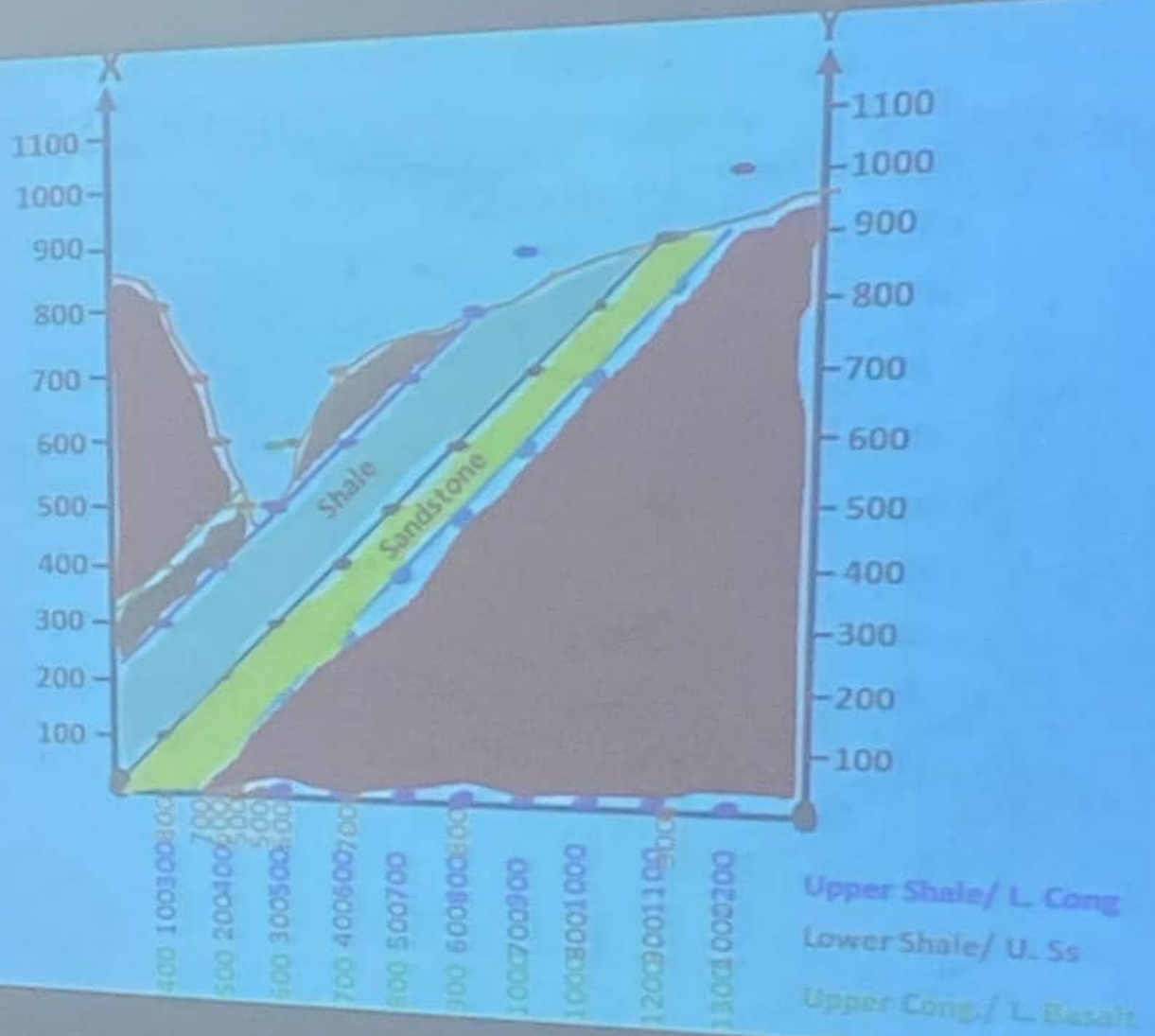


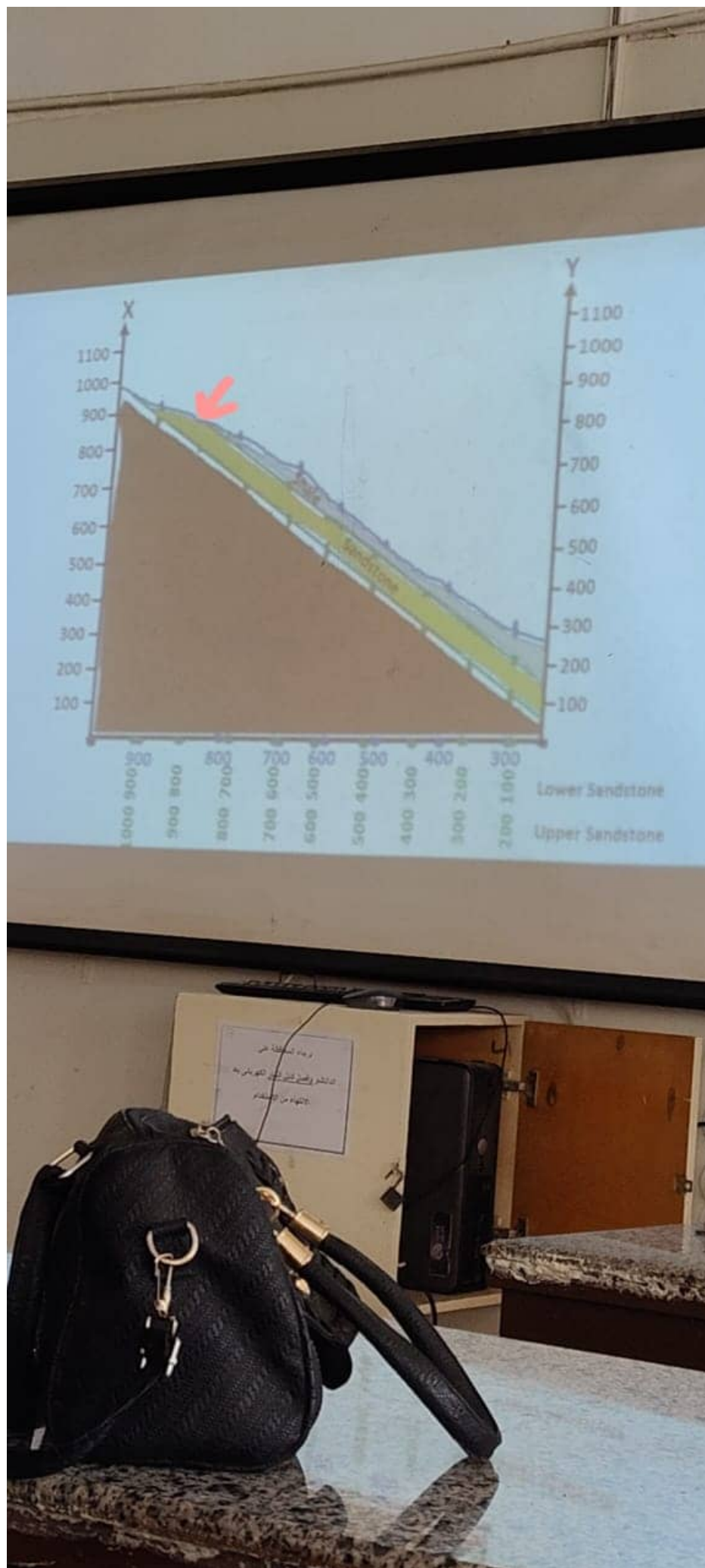


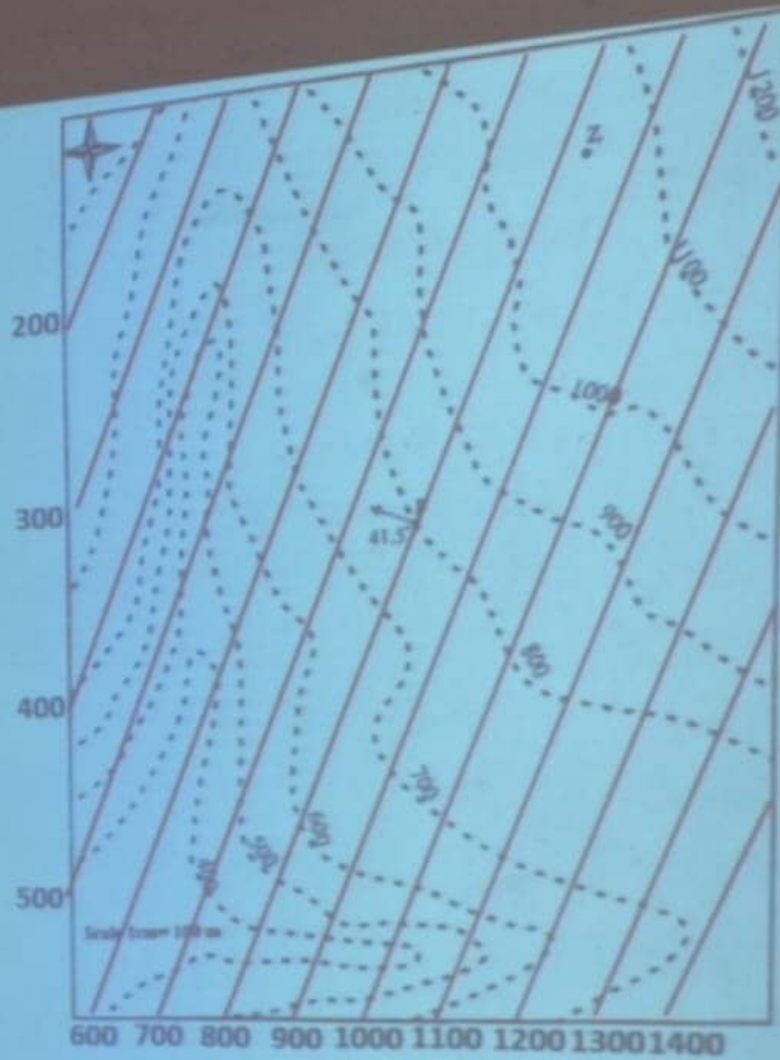
Upper Shale
 Lower Shale / Upper S.s.
 Upper cong. / Lower Basalt



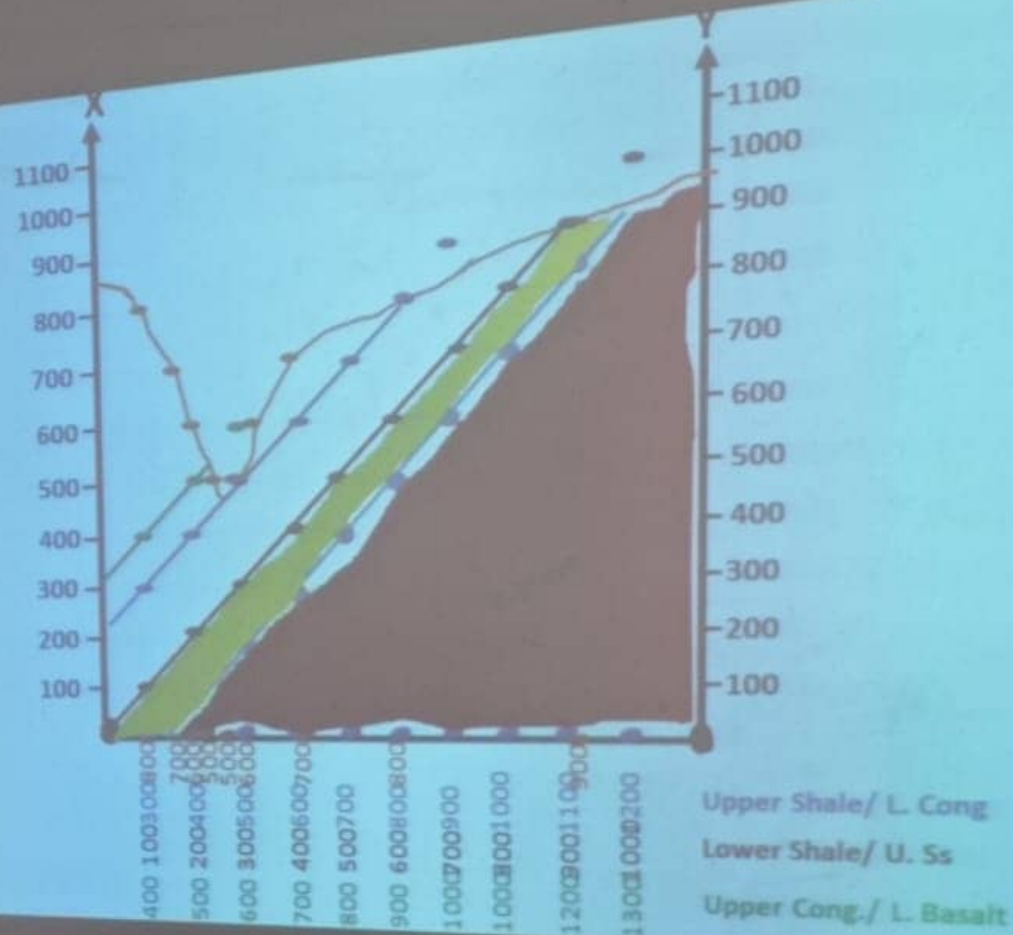
Upper Shale/ L. Co
 Lower Shale/ U. Ss
 Upper Cong./ L. Bar







11/24/2024 09:54



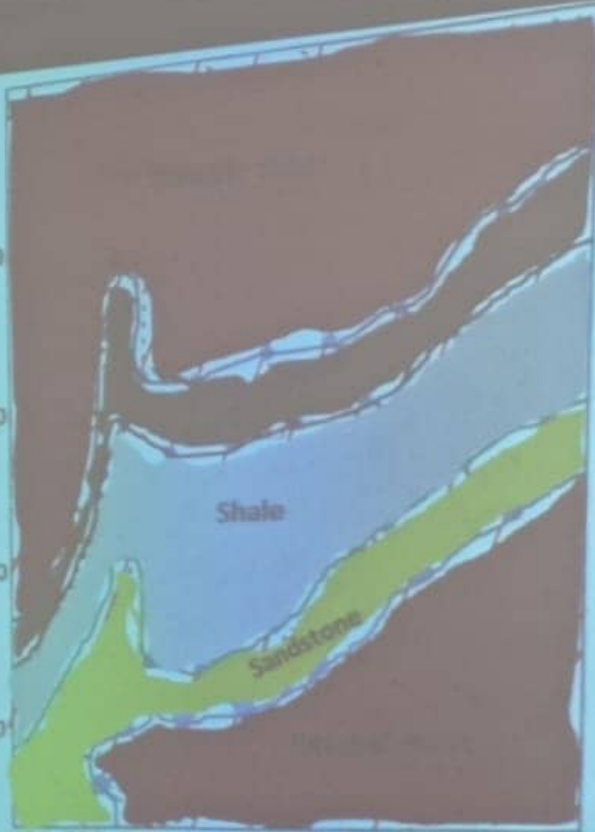
11/24/2024 10:05

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0 400 100 300

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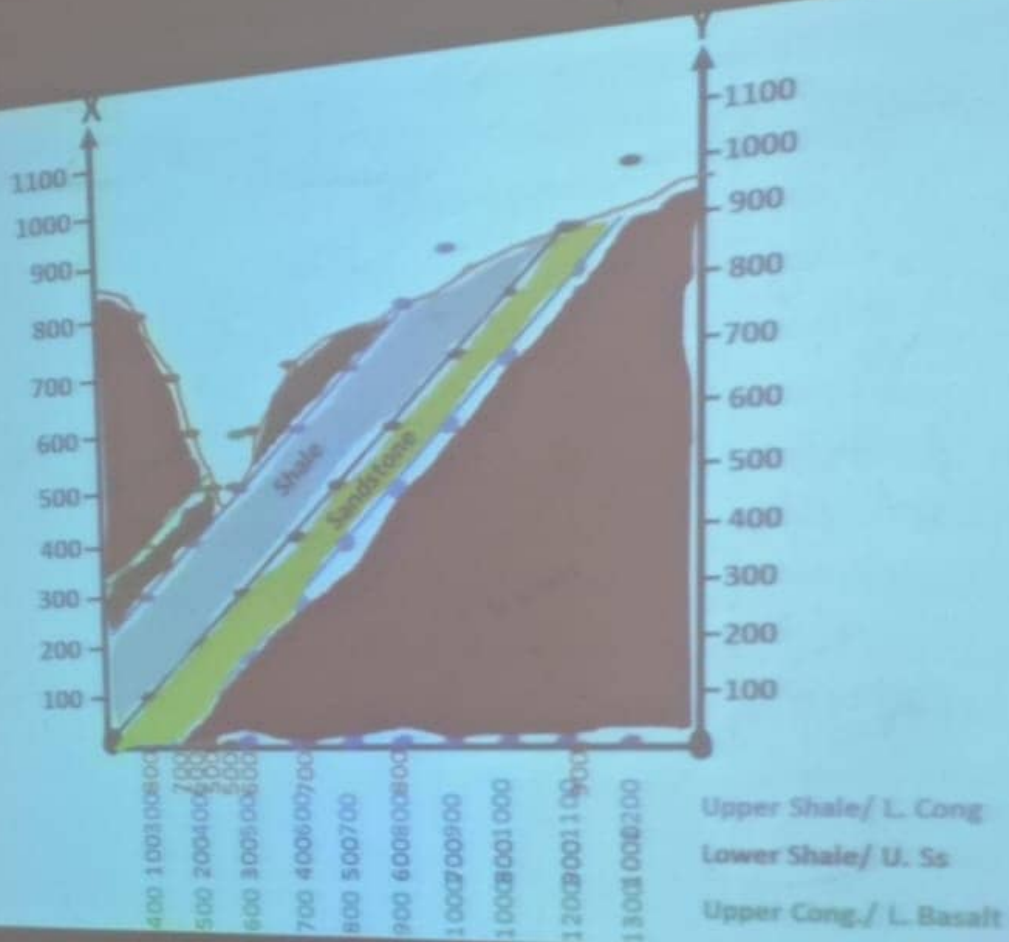
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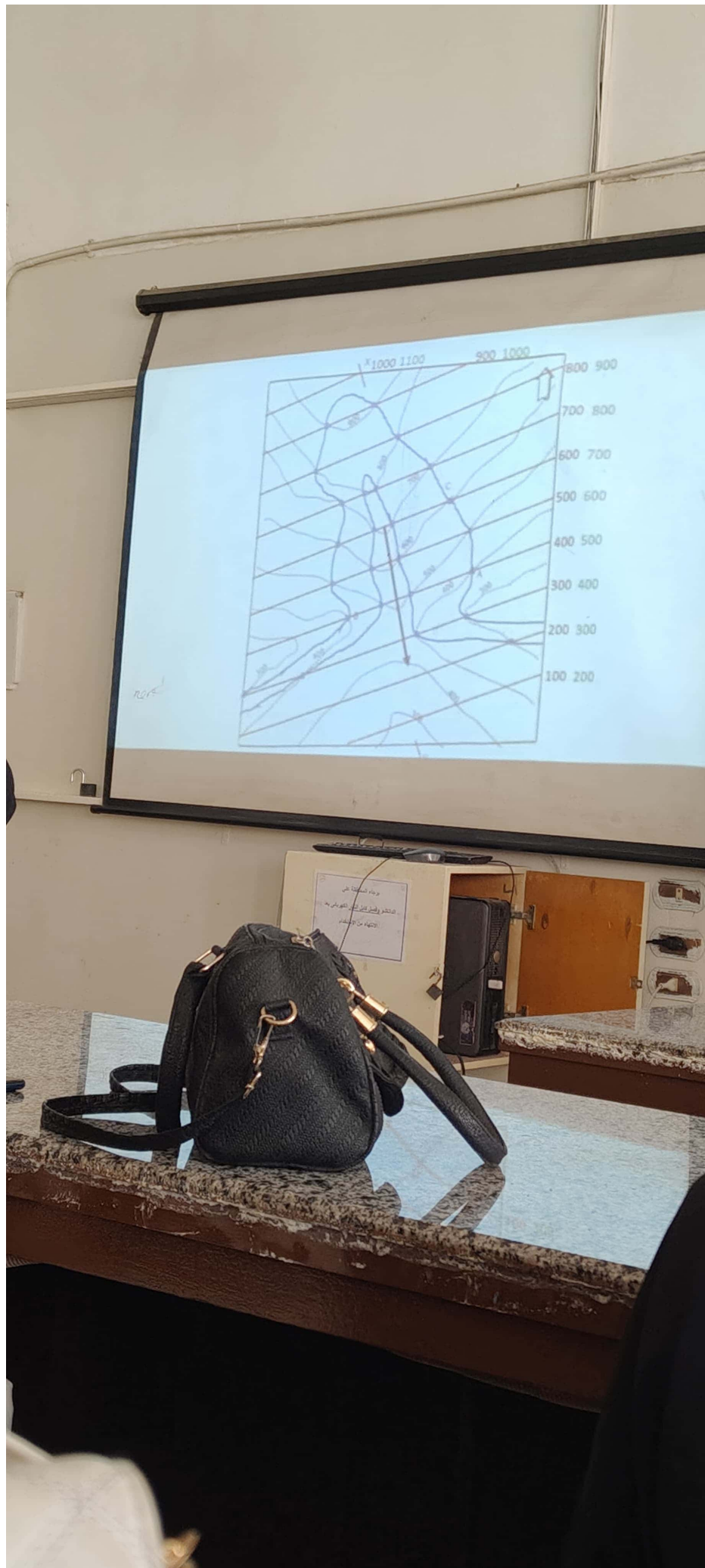
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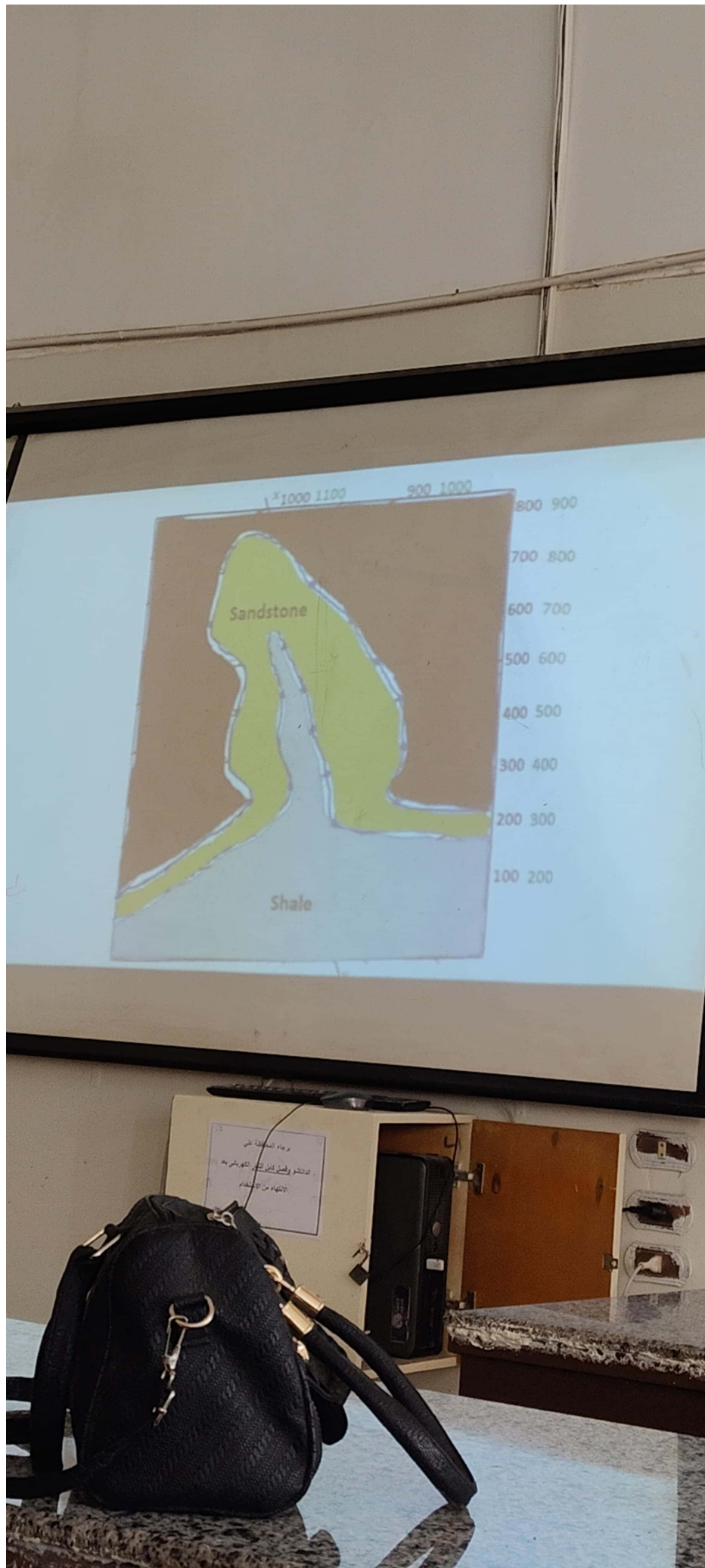
Upper Shale
Lower Shale/ Upper S.s
Upper cong./ Lower Basalt
Lower s.s./ Upper Basalt

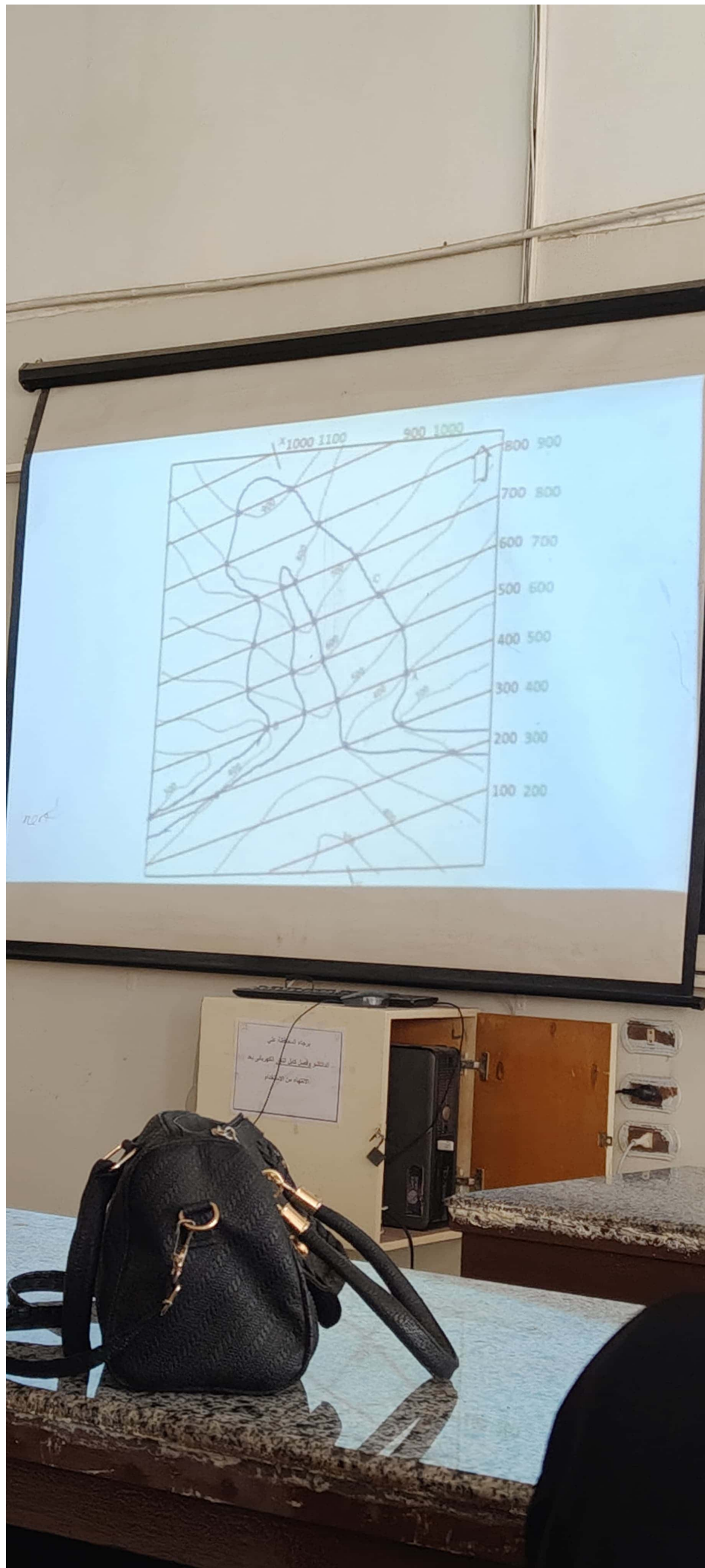
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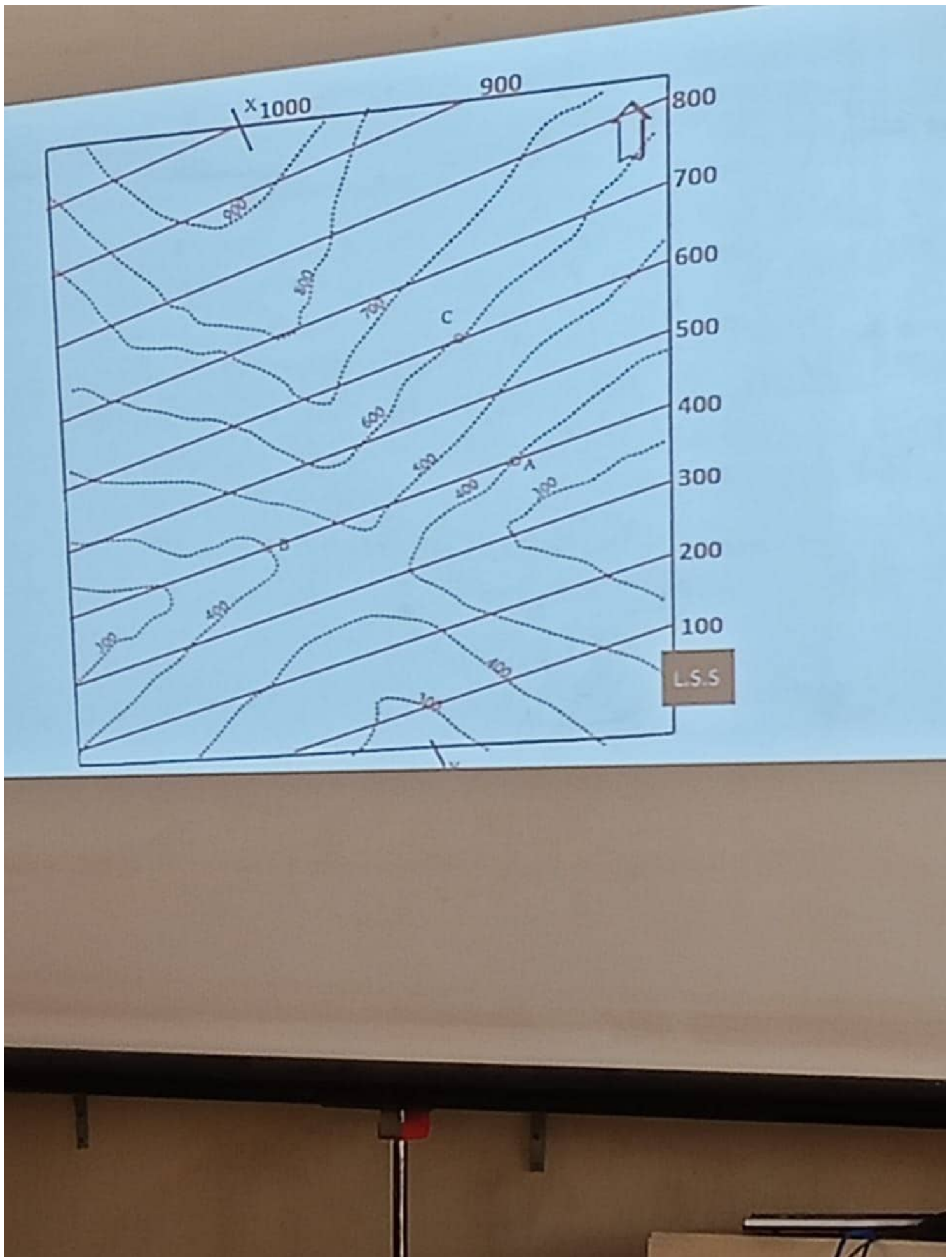


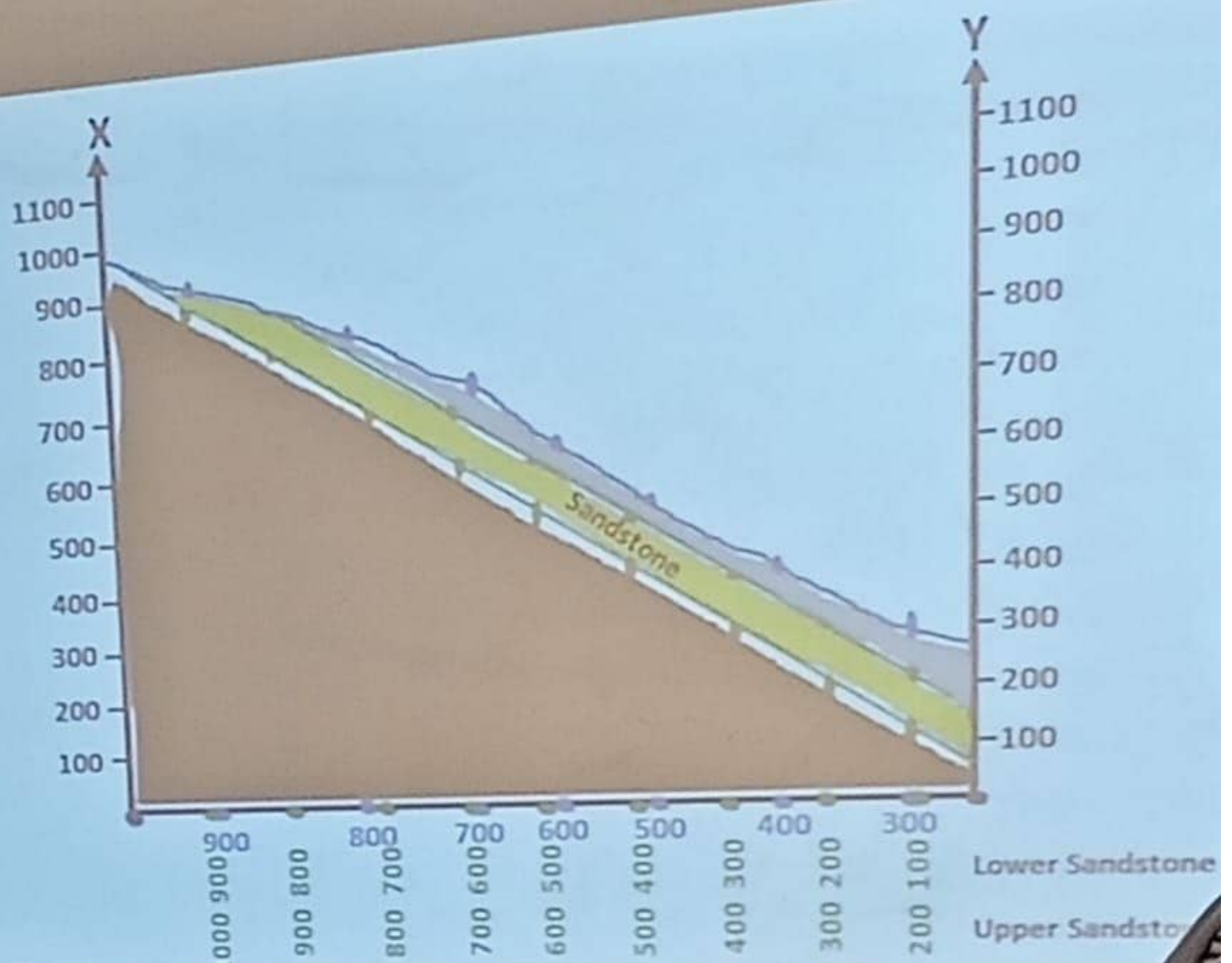
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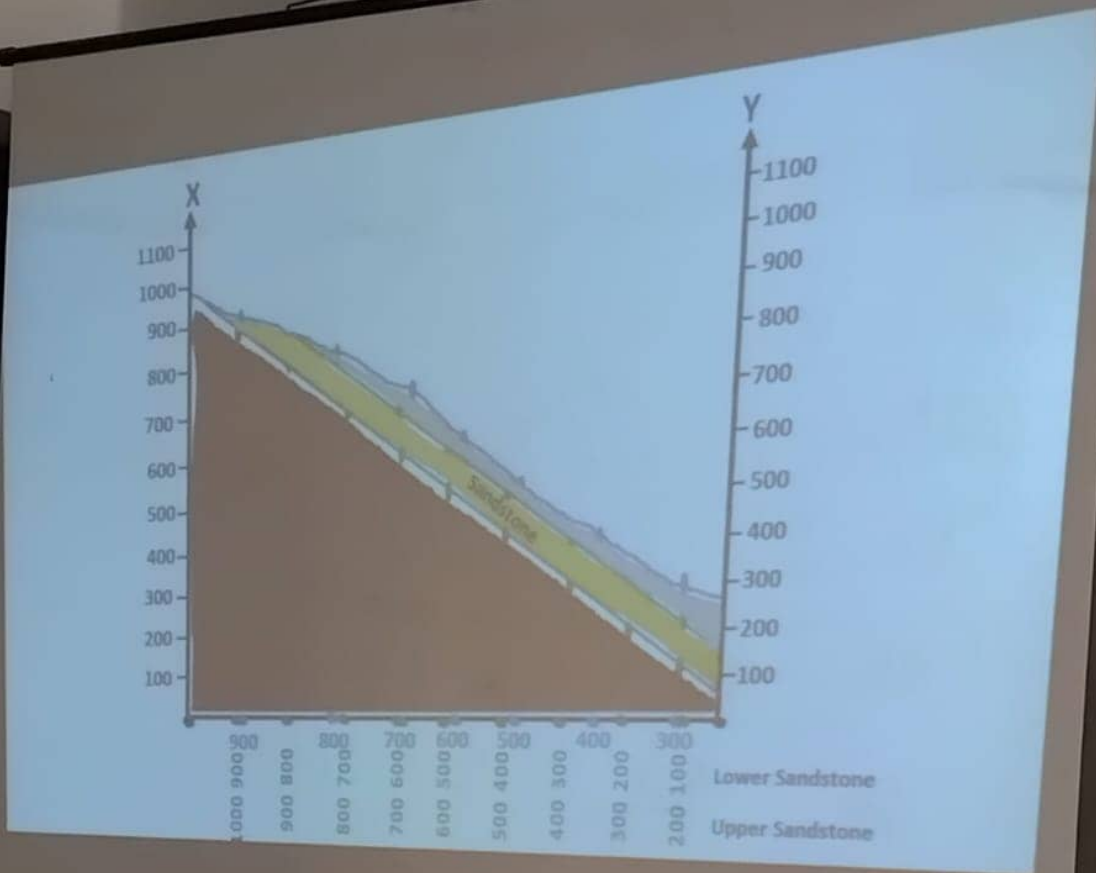




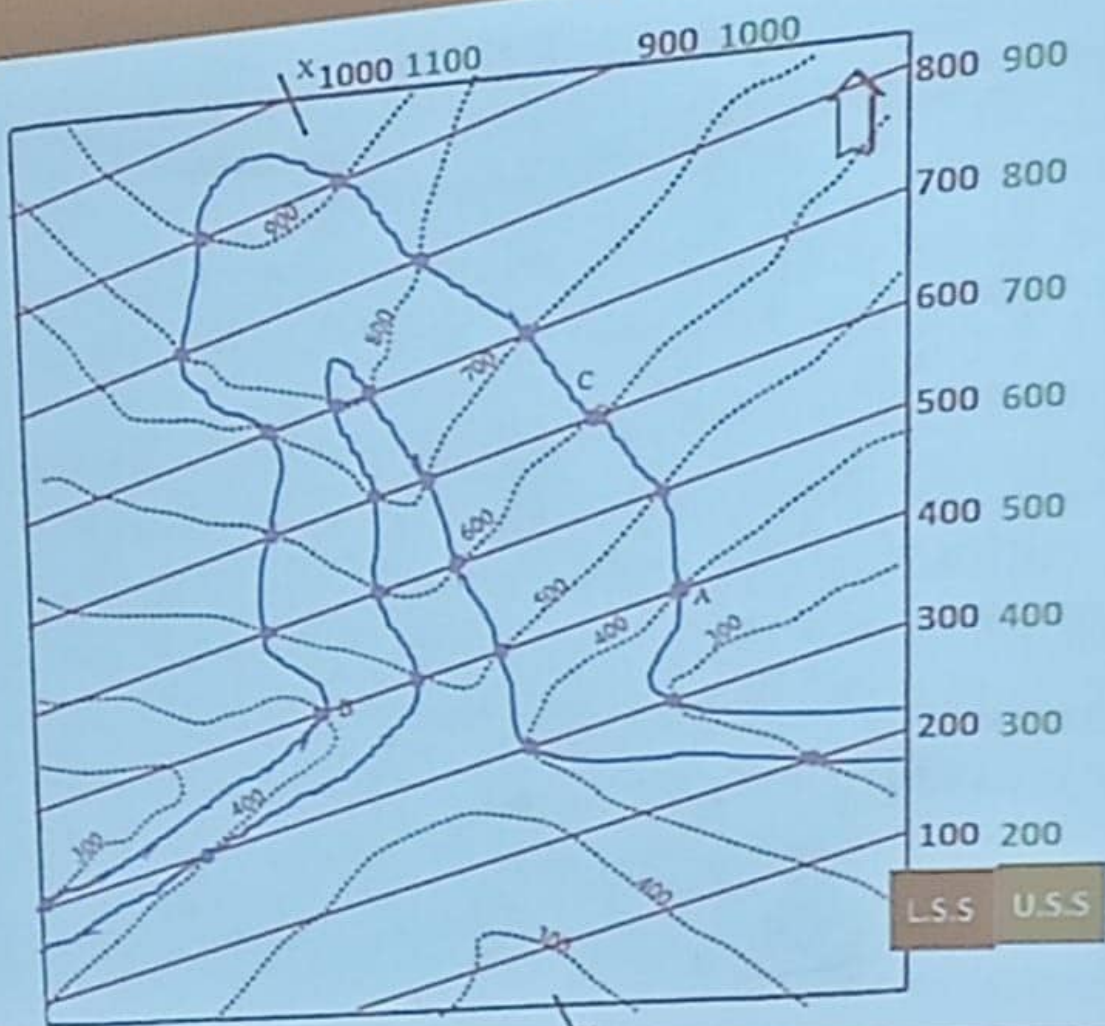


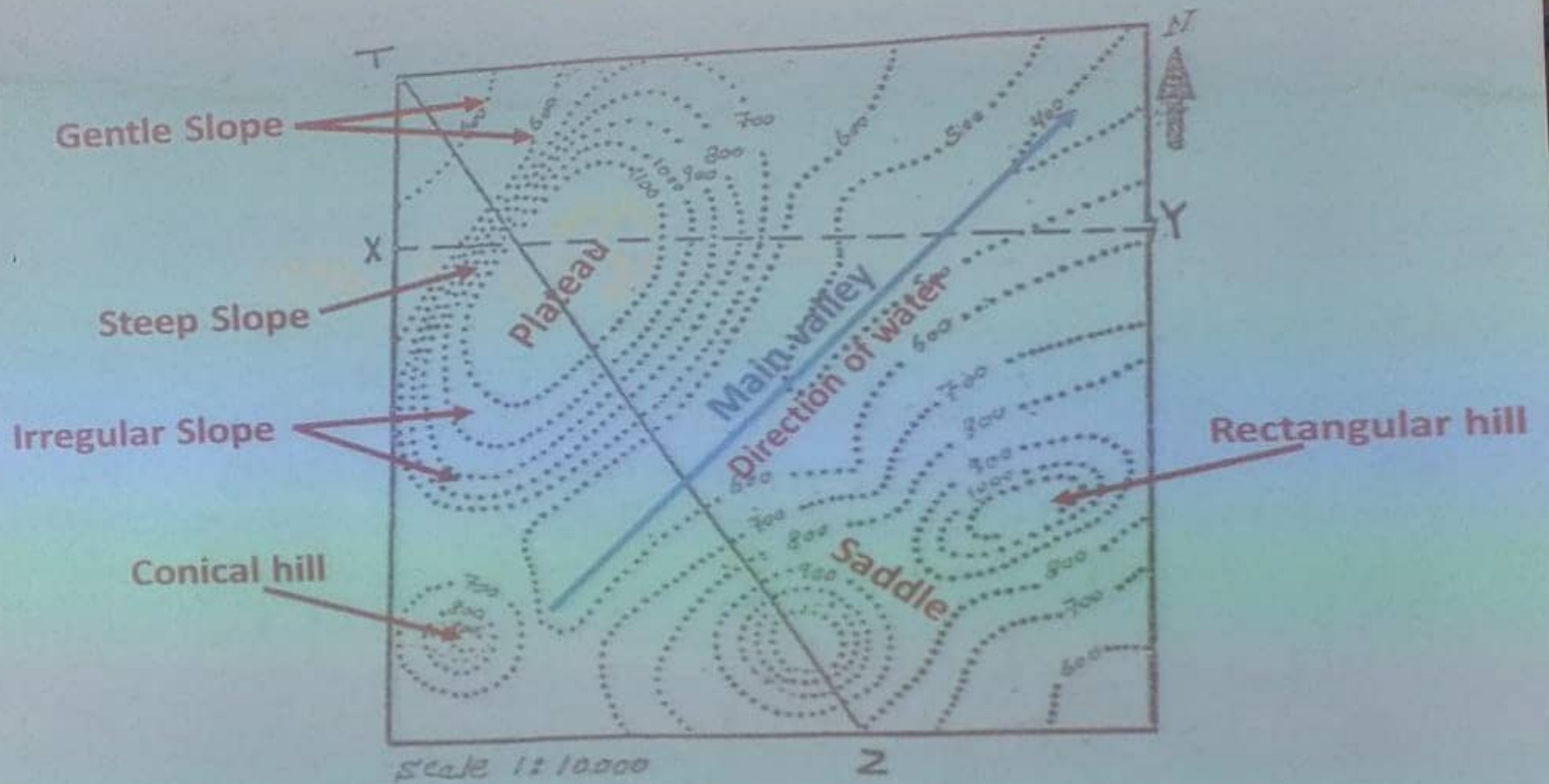


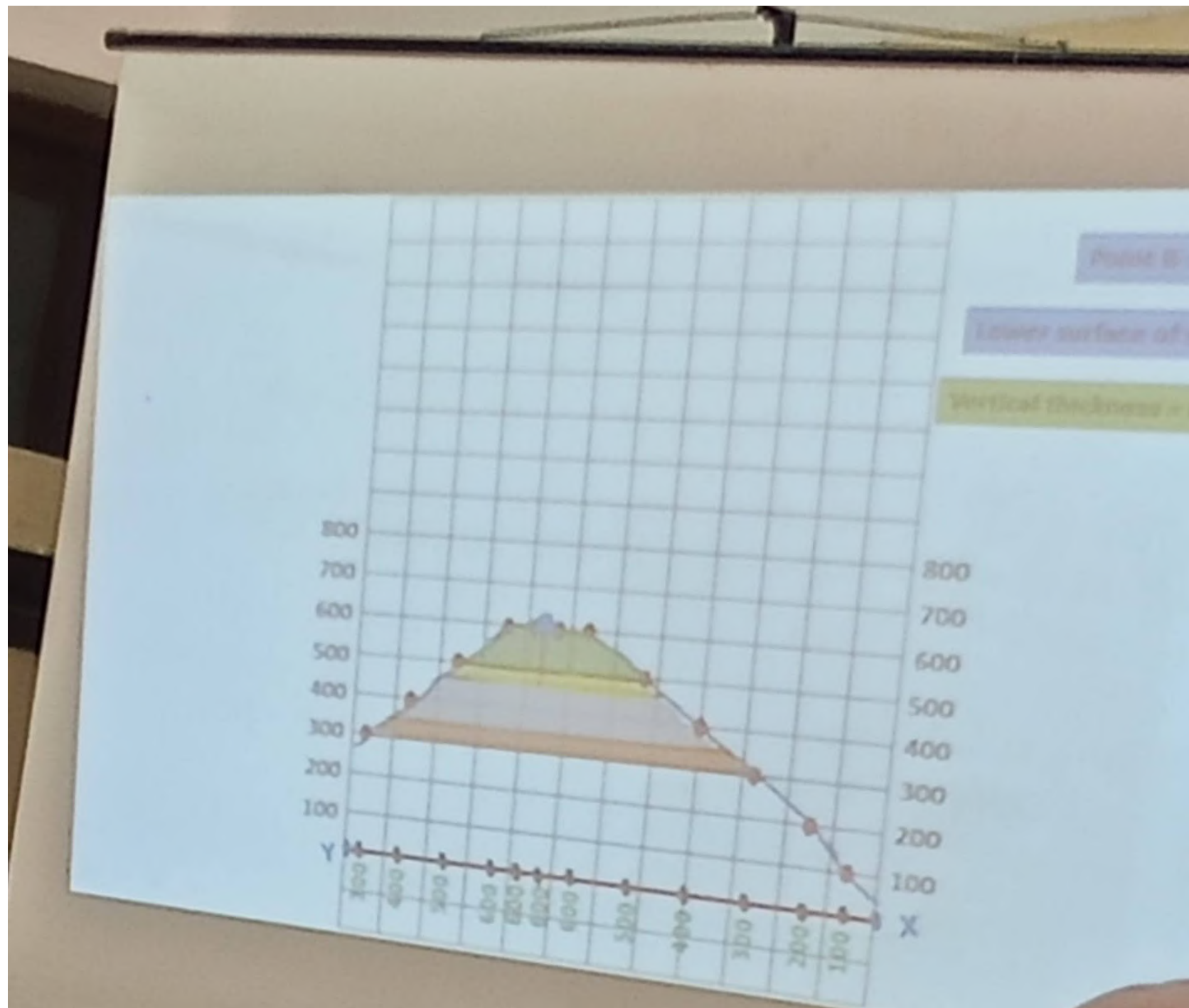


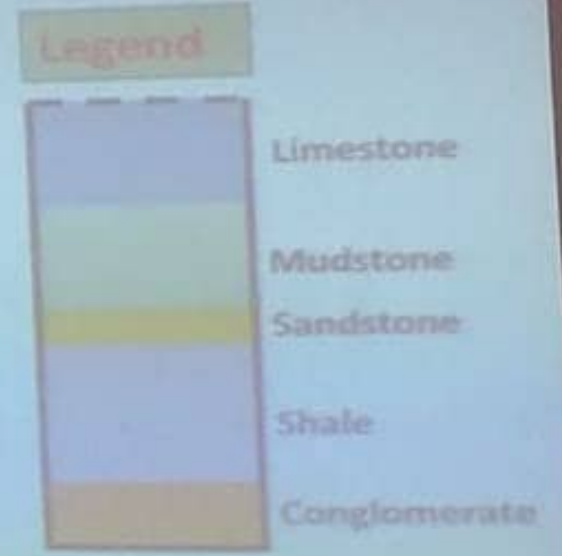


برجاء المحافظة على نظافة
المعمل وعدم الخس على

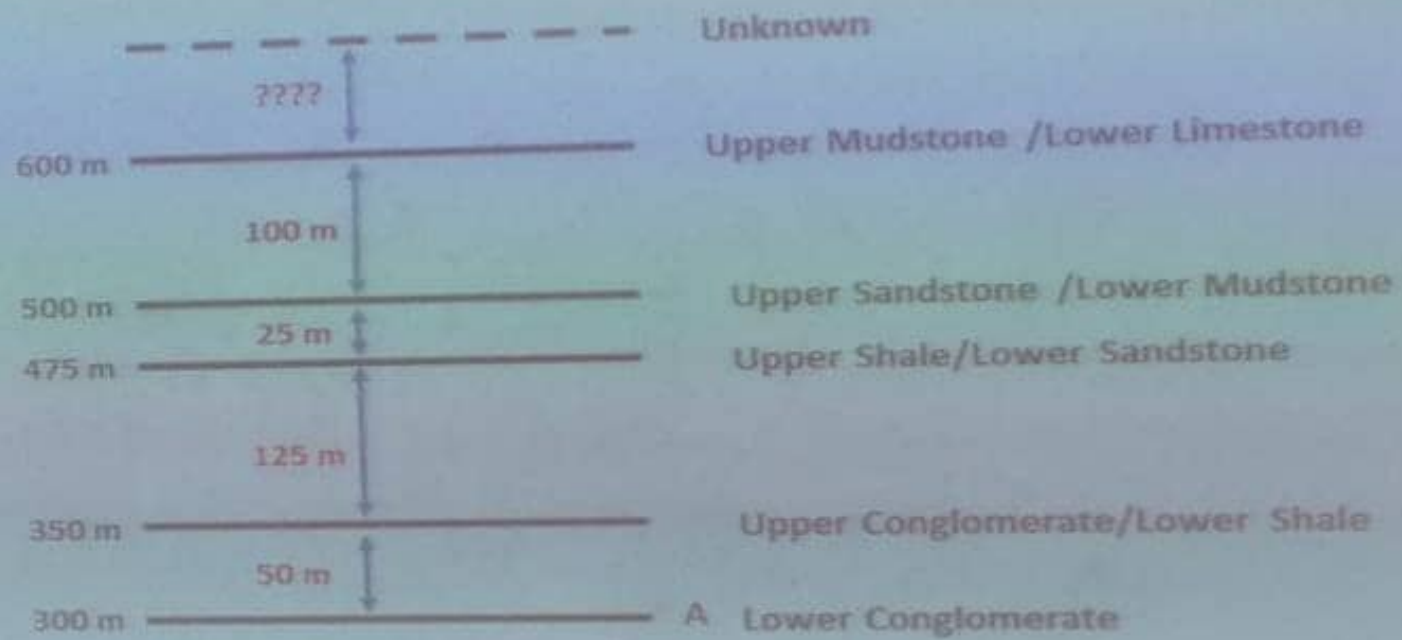


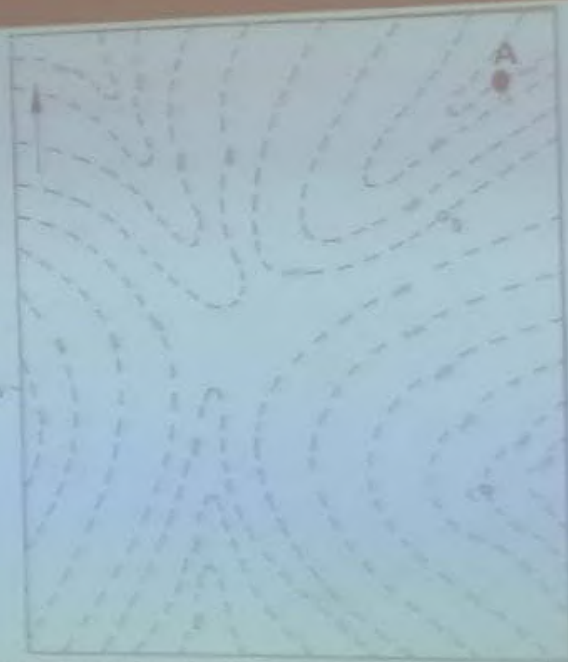




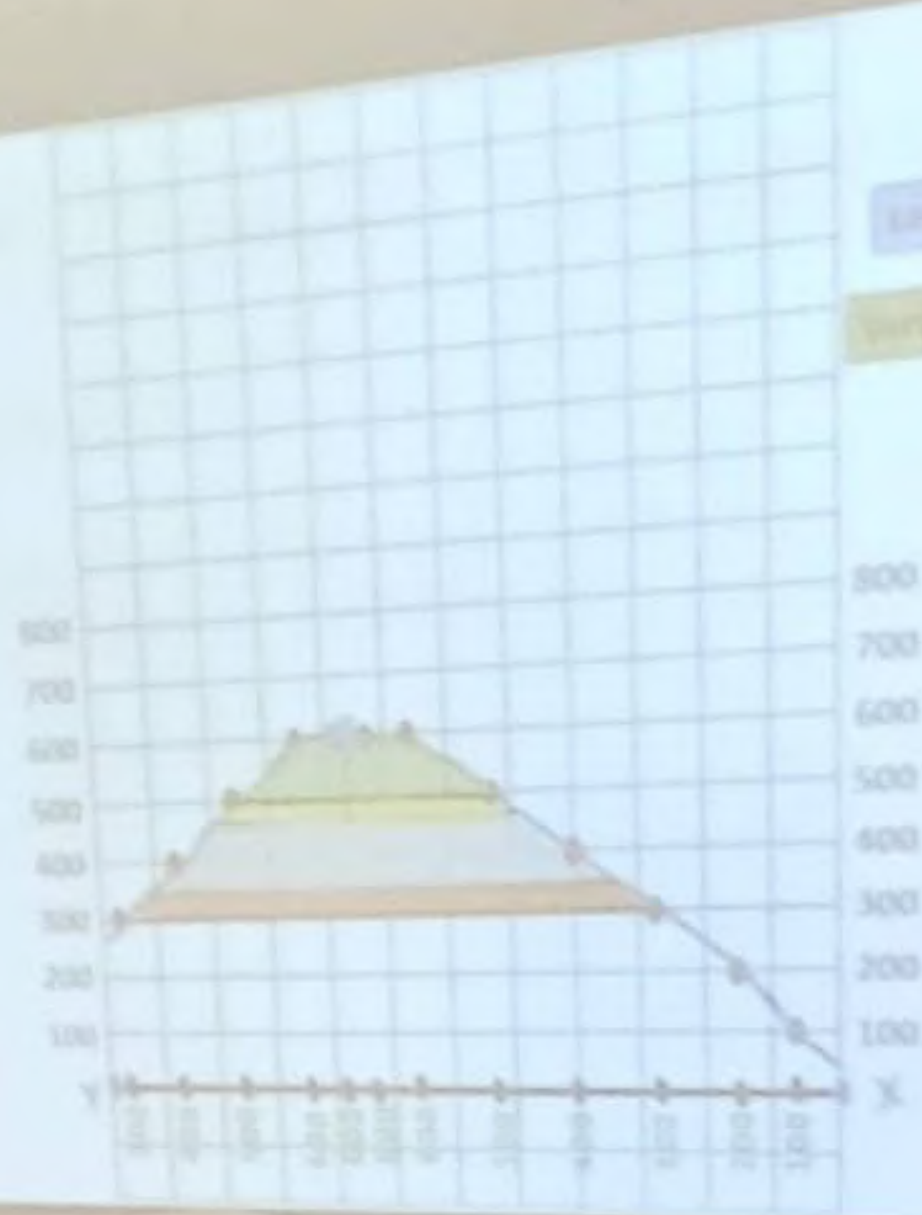








MAP 2.1: The lower surface of a conglomerate (50-m thick) appears at point A, this bed is overlain by a shale bed (125 m thick), that is in turn overlain by a 25 m thick sandstone bed then finally 100-m thick mudstone bed that is capped by a limestone bed of unknown thickness. These beds are horizontal. Draw the beds outcrop. Calculate the vertical thickness that can be drilled to reach the lower surface of the sandstone bed at points B and C. Draw a cross section along X-Y.



Point B = 650 m

Lower surface of sandstone =

Vertical distance = 600 - 420 =

