

The fault dips about 45° E and has a reverse separation. The footwall shale marker dips gently to the NW. A spill of heavy liquid in the stream valley would sink vertically until it reached the shale, then migrate down the footwall dip to the NW. The footwall cutoff of the fault is up dip to the SE and would have no effect on the migration of a heavy liquid. Numerical data for this exercise are in text file "08-54dat.txt."