The implied fault surfaces in the map (Fig. 10.28) range from unlikely to impossible. The fault surfaces are constructed in Fig. 10.28A by joining the HW and FW cutoff lines across the faults. Fig. 10.28Aa shows that the NE-trending fault changes its dip direction along strike. This is unlikely unless it is a wrench fault. Fig. 10.28Ab shows that the NW-trending fault has a continuous spiral shape, an impossibility. Assuming that all the control data are correct, the area could be remapped with a single, approximately EW-trending normal fault that interrupts a generally northward-dipping limestone bed. Numerical data for this exercise are in text file "10-28dat.txt."

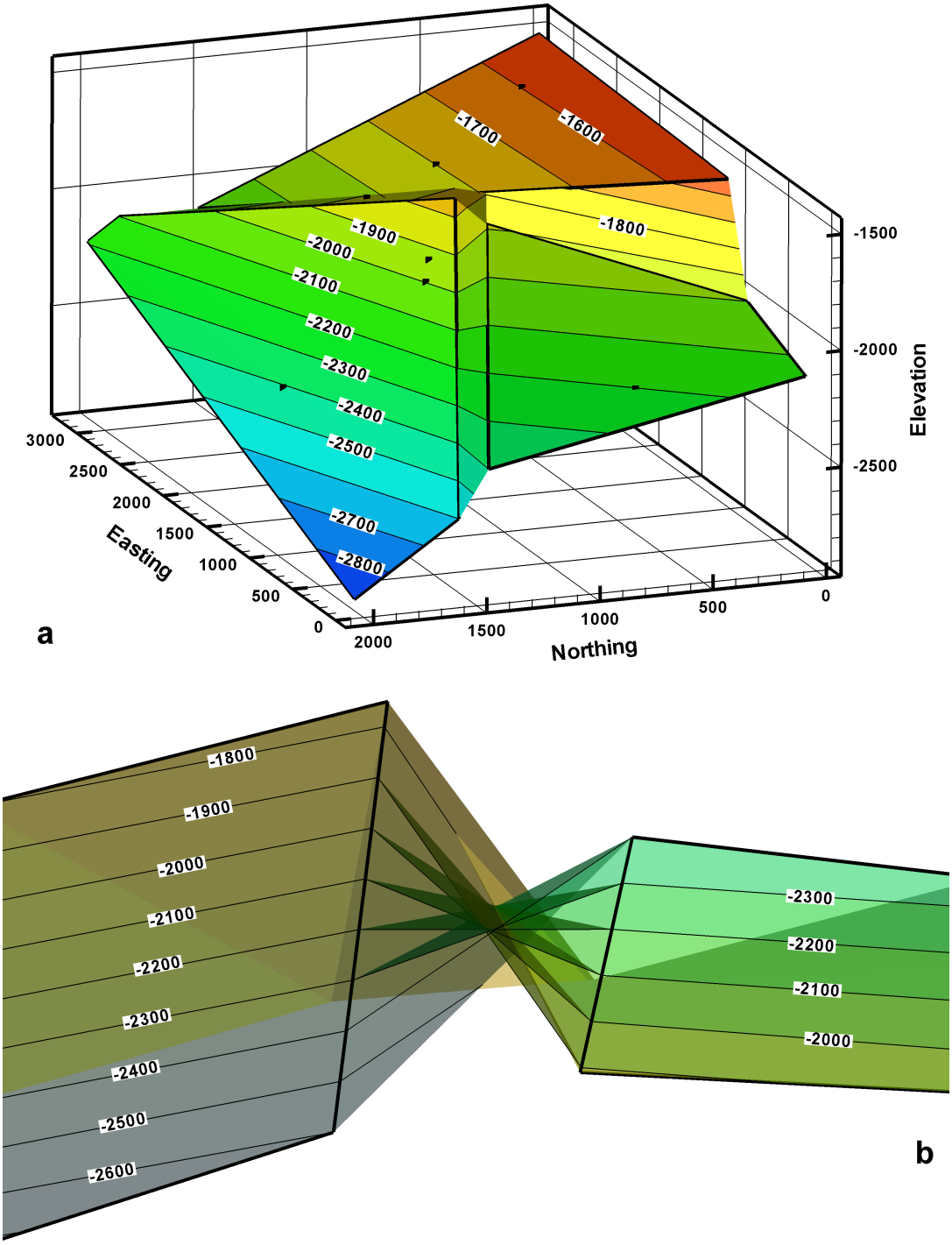

Fig. 10.28A.
3-D views of map implied by Fig. 10.28, constructed with plane surfaces. **a** Oblique view to E. *Black squares* are well locations. **b** View NW parallel to NW-trending, spiral-shaped fault