Two different fault trends occur in the area of Fig. 8.62. Map the faults and the A sand. What is the reason for the hydrocarbon trap in the A sand? What are the attitudes of the faults? What is the throw and heave on each fault? Which fault is older? If the hydrocarbons migrated before the formation of the younger fault, would the trapping potential of the structures be the same?

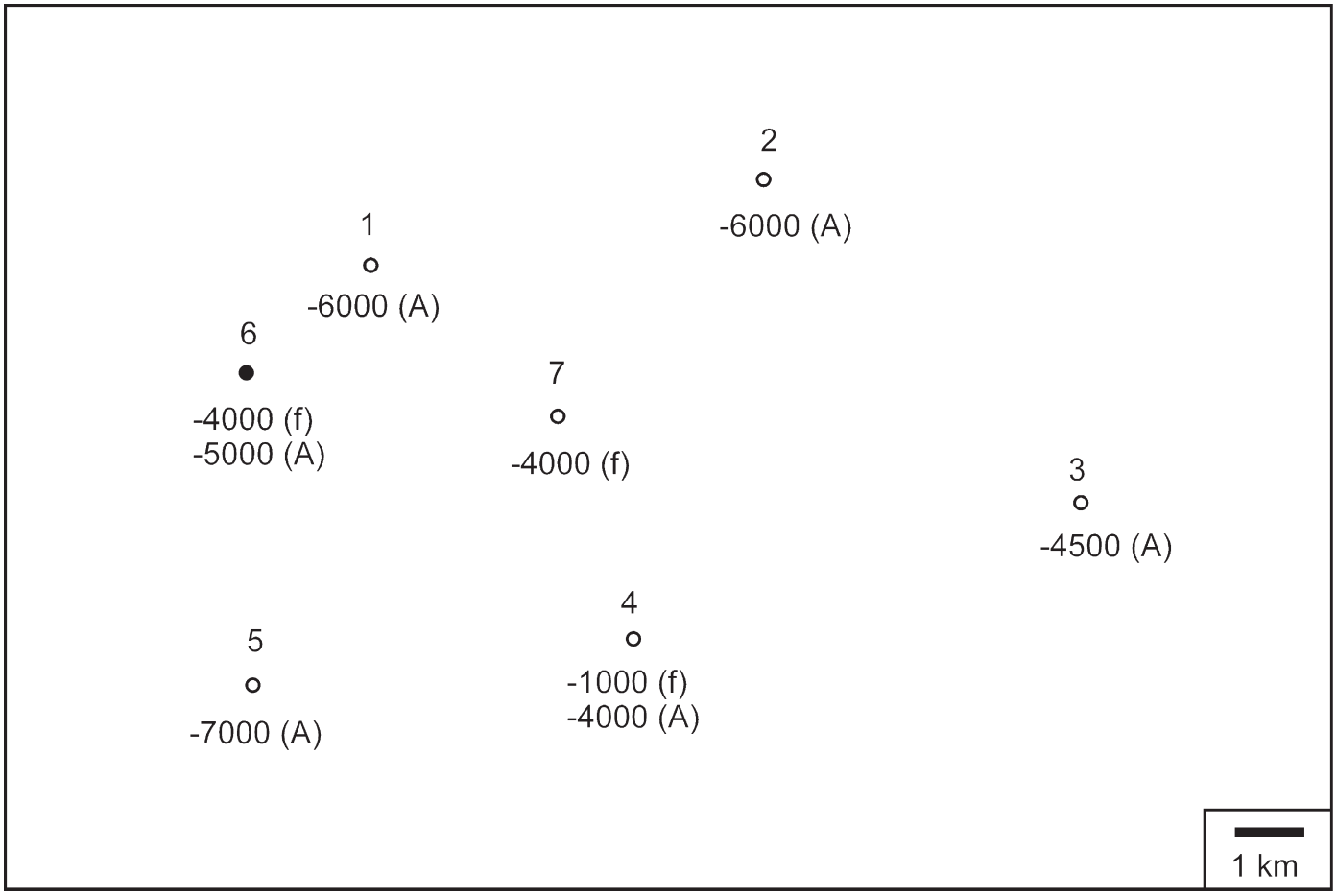

Fig. 8.62. Map of the top of the *A* sand (*A*) and faults (*f*) in wells drilled for oil. The *solid circle* is an oil well, *open circles* are dry holes. Everywhere away from the faults clear bedding dips are recorded on the dipmeter; they are about 27, 334. Close to the fault in well *4* the bedding dip is at azimuth 062. In well *6* the bedding dip close to the fault is at azimuth 189. In well *7* the dips of bedding are in all directions near the fault. Elevations are in meters, negative below sea level