

LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION
NO. 1, RUFUS R. CRAIG

- 0 - 60 Caliche, white, very sandy.
- 60 - 2223 Shale, red and maroon, interbedded with thick sand members, grading from red shaly very fine grained to white and colorless medium grained, angular to sub-round quartz grain.
- 2223 - 2293 Anhydrite, white crystalline to sucrosic.
- Top Rustler - 2223 (+1862)
- 2293 - 3087 Salt and anhydrite intermingled with stringers of red and maroon shale.
- Top of Salado - 2293 (+1612)
- 3087 - 3220 Sand, red and light gray, very fine grained, shaly, some frosted quartz grain, thin red shale stringers.
- Top Yates - 3087 (+818)
- 3220 - 4460 Shale, red, maroon and purple mottled, with massive beds of white coarse crystalline anhydrite, and stringers of red fine shaly sand.
- 4460 - 5140 Dolomite, tan, brown, very finely crystalline with stringers of white crystalline anhydrite.
- Top of San Andres - 4460 (-555)
- 5140 - 5330 Dolomite, light brown, granular, pinpoint to trace of porosity, dark stain dull fluorescence, fair to good cut.
- 5330 - 5800 Limestone, white to light tan very finely crystalline.
- 5800 - 5918 Dolomite, tan, granular.
- 5918 - 6020 Sand, light tan to light gray, and red shaly, very fine grained with thick beds of white very finely crystalline, and tan granular limestone.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the challenges and risks associated with data management. It identifies common pitfalls such as data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access, and provides strategies to mitigate these risks through robust security measures and backup protocols.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of technology in modern data management. It explores how cloud-based solutions and artificial intelligence can enhance data storage, processing, and analysis capabilities, while also addressing the associated privacy and security concerns.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the regulatory requirements governing data handling. It details the key provisions of major data protection laws, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), and offers practical guidance on how to achieve compliance.

6. The sixth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of a proactive and holistic approach to data management, one that integrates security, privacy, and efficiency into every aspect of the organization's data strategy.