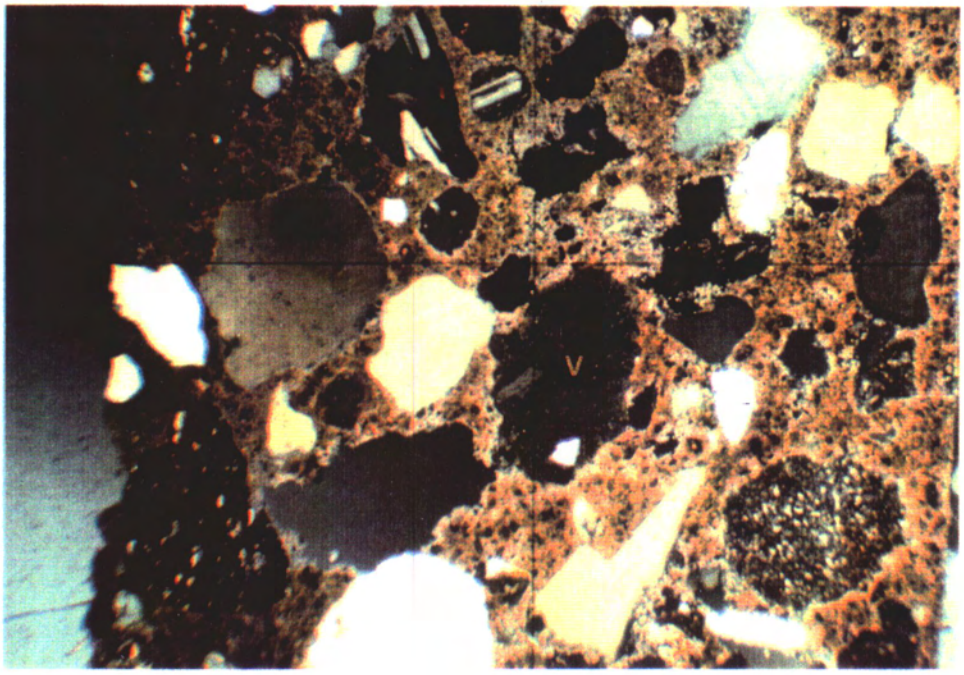

Photo #1. Core #16 Photomicrograph of extremely carbonated matrix (light colored, mottled, high birefringence). Outside surface of core on the left.
40X, XP, surface

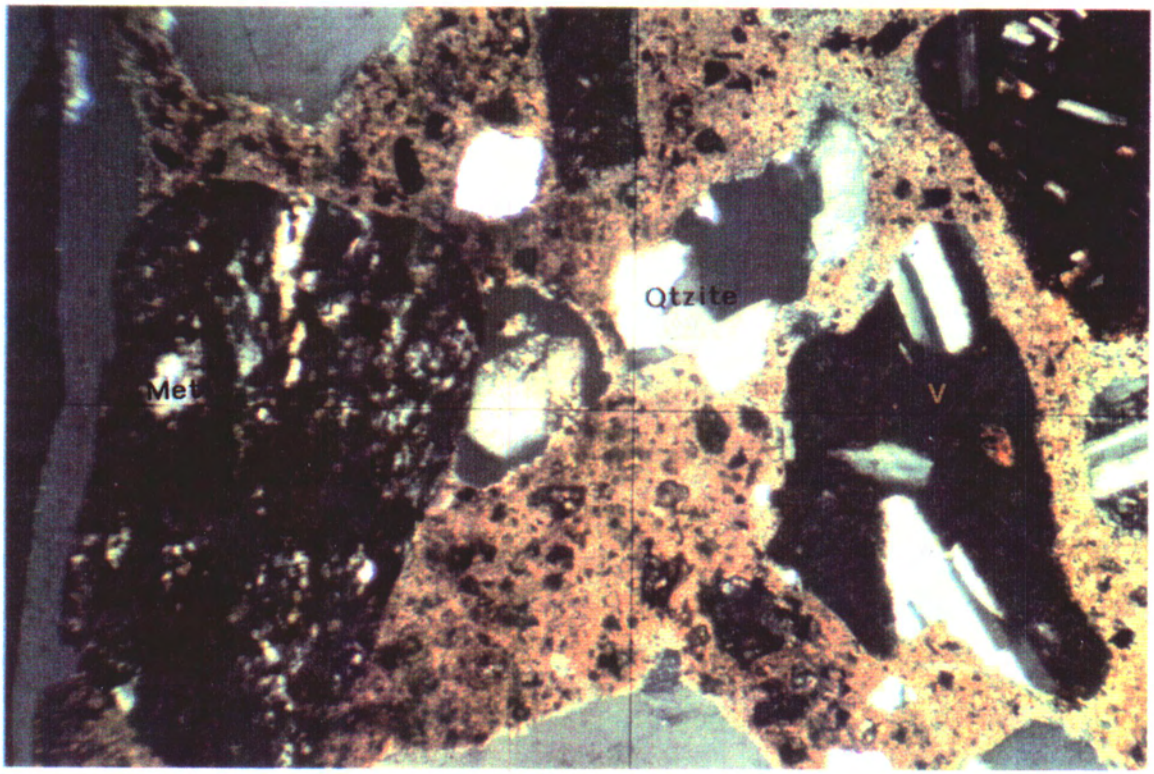

Photo #2. Core #16 This is an enlargement of the upper left corner of Photo #1, showing the total carbonation of the matrix and carbonate dissolution of the edges of the quartz grain between the metamorphic and quartzite grains
100, XP, surface

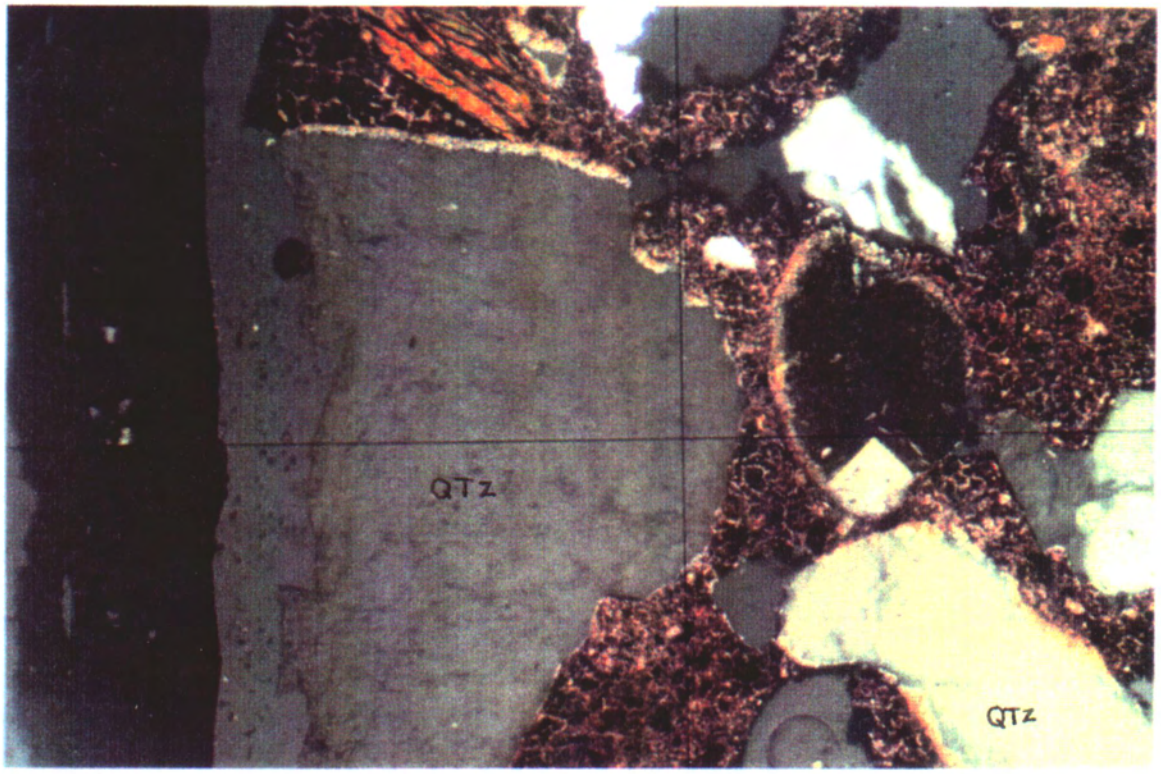

Photo #3. Core #16 Photomicrograph of quartz grains with bright alkali-silica reaction rims along some edges. The red matrix is carbonated but it is obscured by a calcite dye used to identify carbonates.
100X, XP, surface

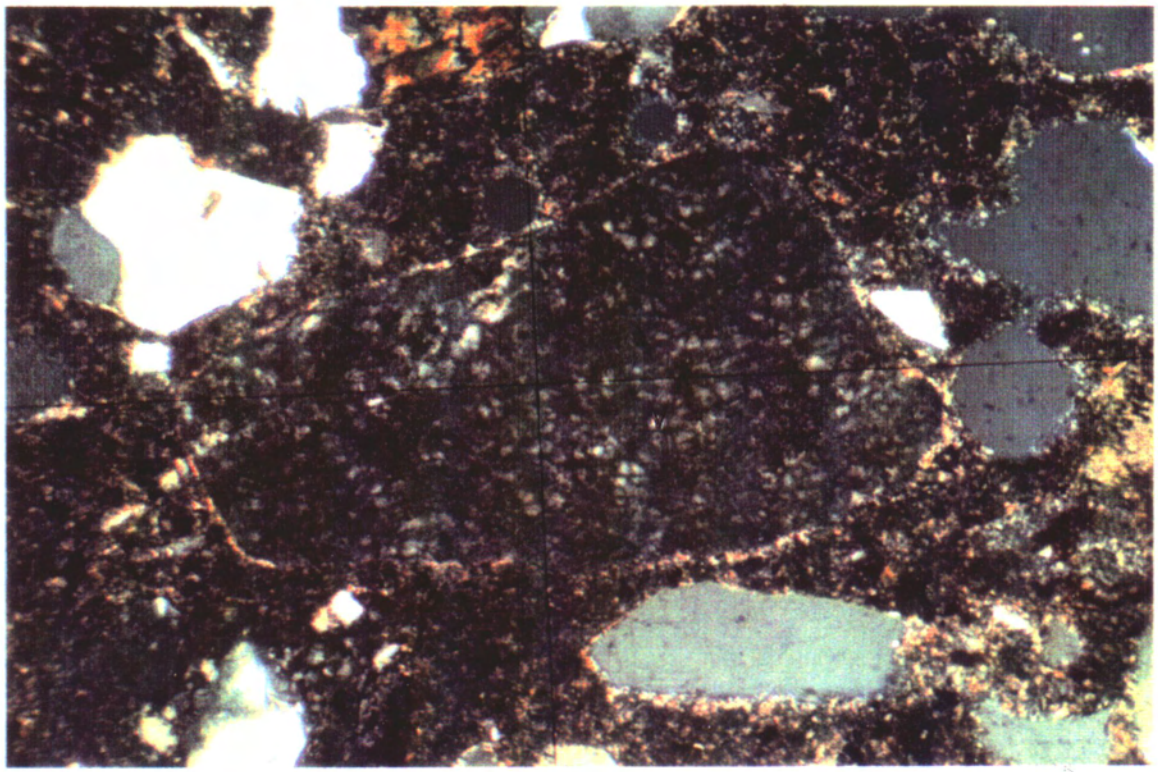

Photo #4. Core #16 Volcanic grain in the center is outlined by an irregular reaction rim of carbonate. Matrix is lightly carbonated.
100X, Xp, 5/8" depth

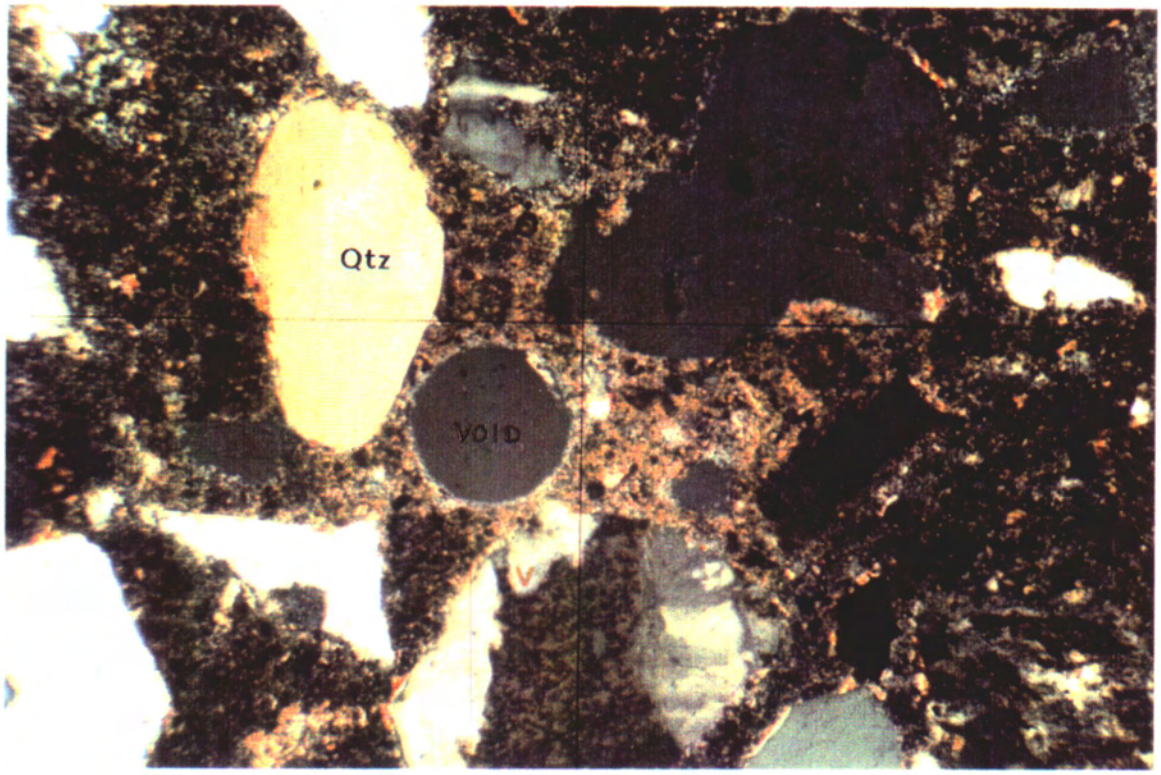

Photo #5. Core #16 Highly carbonated matrix patch around an air void in the center.
40X, XP, 1 1/4" depth

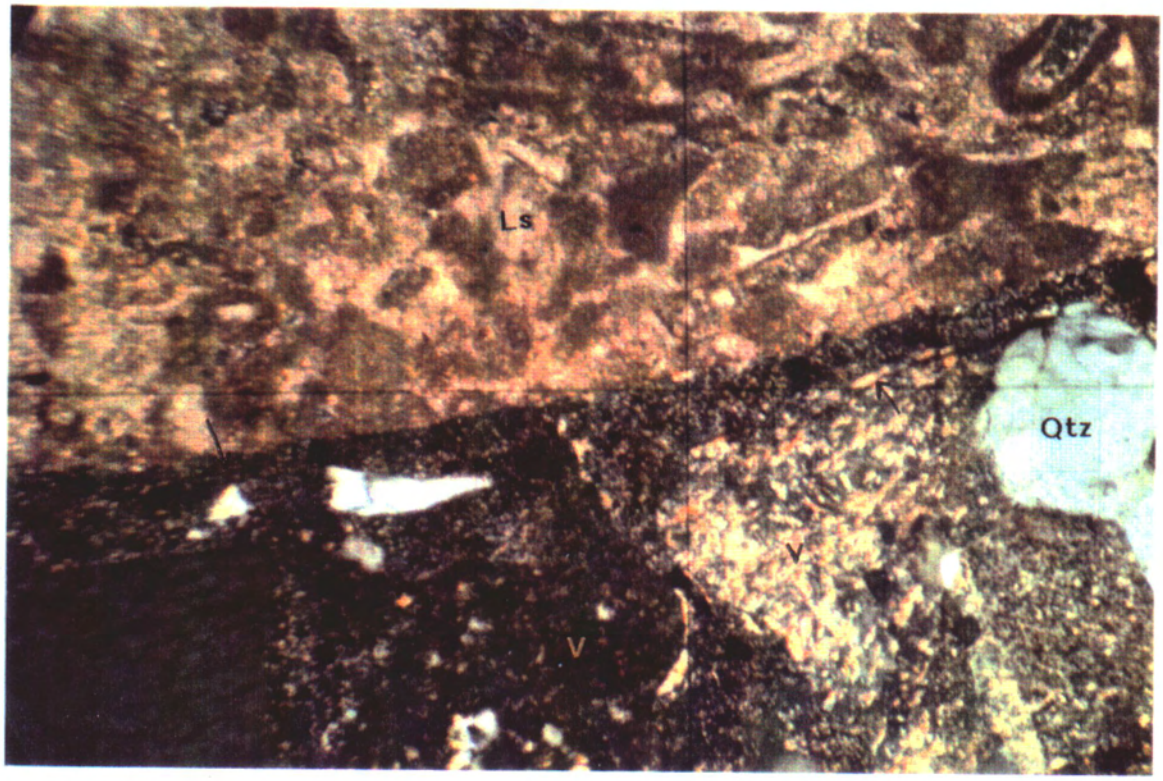

Photo #6. Core #16 A small crack extends along the lower edge of the large limestone aggregate at the top of the photo. The crack actually is in the volcanic and quartz grains at center right edge and is probably due to alkali-aggregate reaction.
100X, XP, 1 3/8" depth

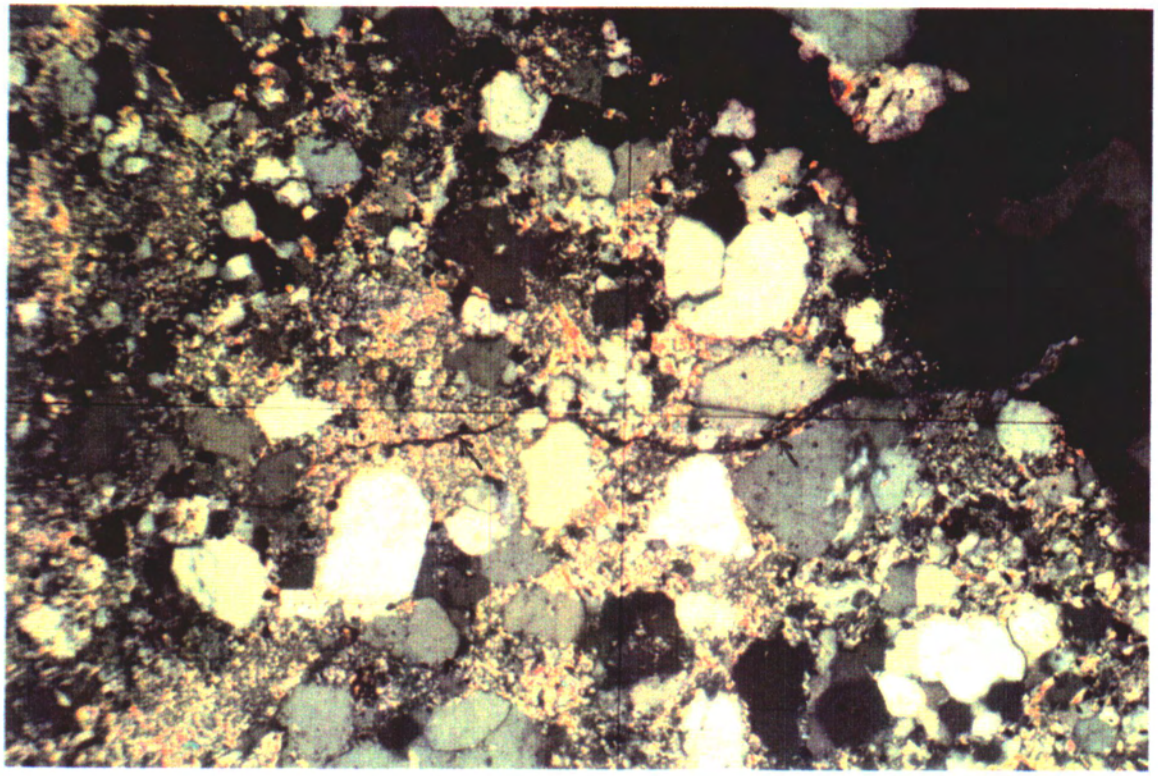

Photo #7. Core #16 Crack in calcarous quartzite particle (left) extending into cement paste (right). Some Alkali-silica reaction gel has been extruded into matrix crack.
40X, XP, 1 3/8" depth

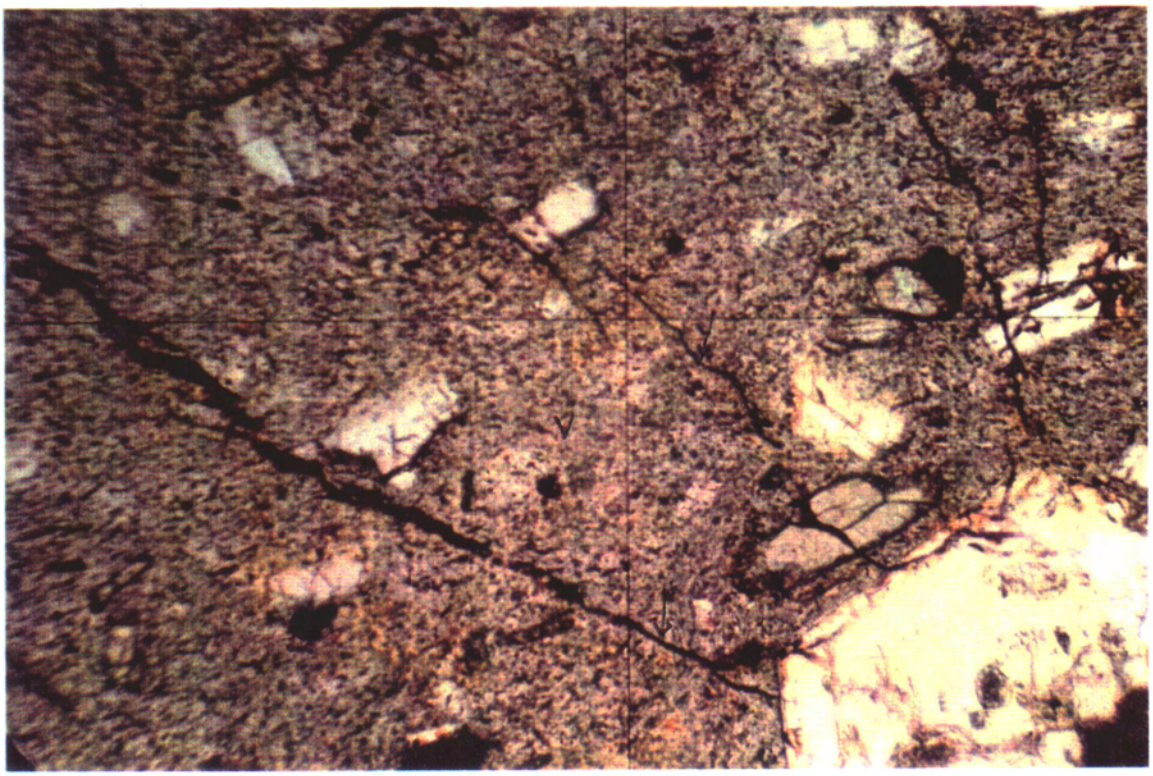

Photo #8. Core #16 Alkali-silica reaction cracks in a volcanic porphyry aggregate.
100X, PL, 2 3/4" depth

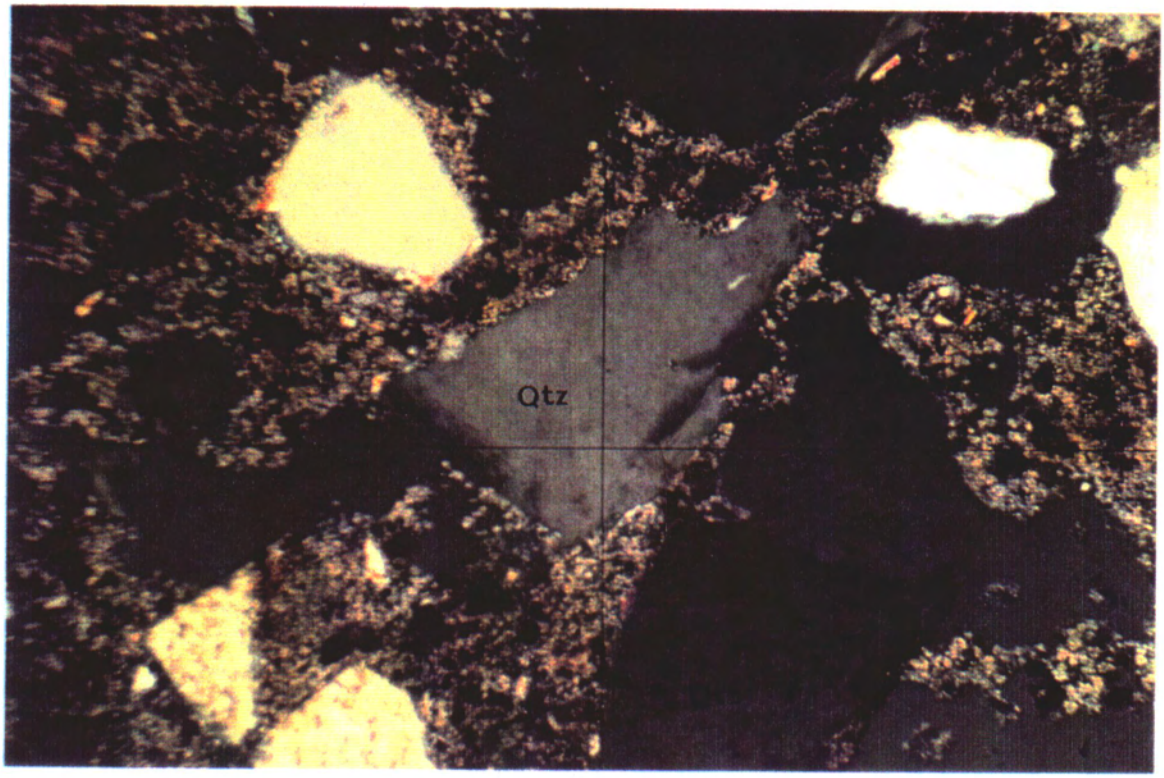

Photo #9. Core #16 Photo illustrates the plucking and removal of matrix by thin section preparation. The softened carbonated matrix tended to be removed during normal grinding.
100X, XP, 2 1/4" depth

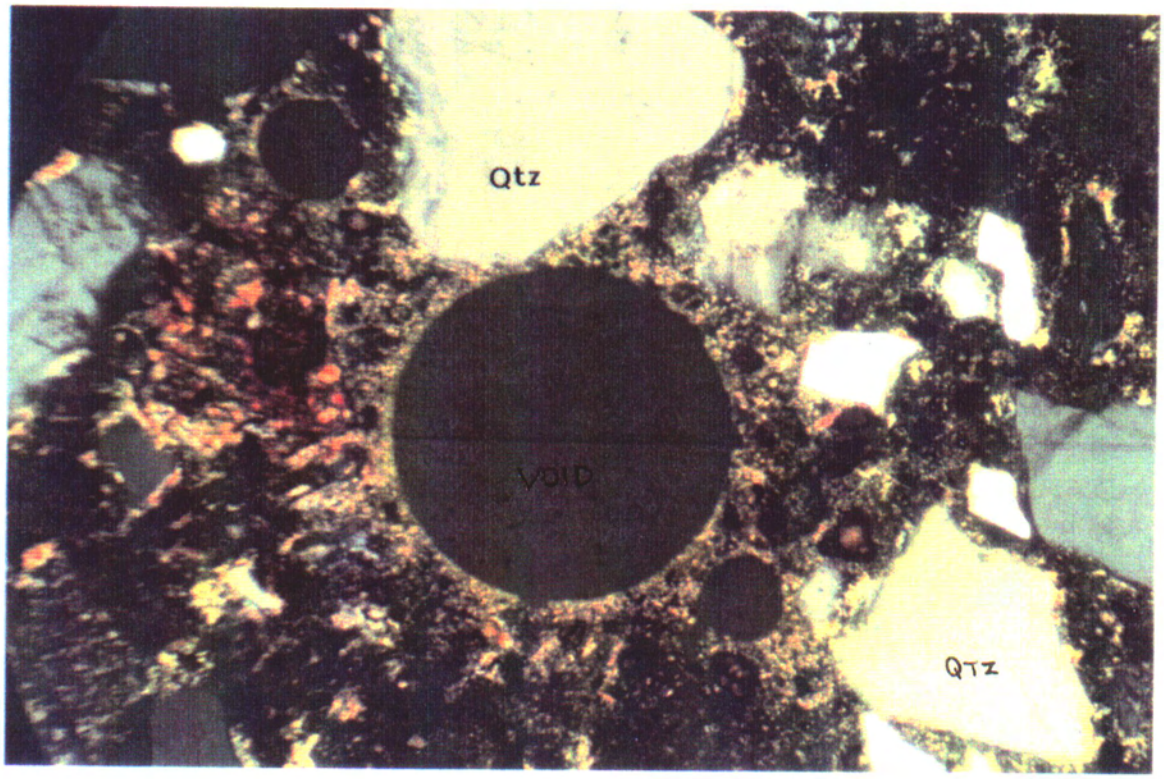

Photo #10. Core #16 Three air voids are surrounded by carbonated rims and most of the grains also have rims of carbonated paste.
40X,XP, 1 5/8 depth