**TABLE EXPLANATION:**

Samples designated as ETS-# were collected in the active East Texas Stone Quarry during 1993 through 1995. For sample numbers designated ##-###, the first number refers to the core number and the second number indicates depth from surface (in feet) of the sample; core locations are shown on Fig. 5. 1 ft = 0.3048m. ABBREVIATIONS: ca = calcite; cem = cement, cemented; py = pyrite; SS = sandstone.

All analytical methods are described in detail in:

*SMITH, J. S., 1996, Origins of calcite and pyrite cements in the Carrizo Sandstone on the flank of the Butler salt dome, East Texas Basin: Petrographic and isotopic evidence for fluid circulation near salt domes: The University of Texas, Austin, Master's thesis, 177 p.*

Carbon, oxygen, and strontium isotope analyses were performed on samples of calcite-cemented Carrizo sandstone. Calcite cement were analyzed on a VG Prism stable isotope mass spectrometer for carbon and oxygen isotope compositions. NBS 19 and 20 were used as standards. Based on replicate analyses of NBS 19 and 20 and unknowns, reproducibility is ±0.1‰. Four calcite samples from the core were analyzed for 87Sr/86Sr by simultaneous mulitcollection on a MAT261 mass spectrometer. NBS 987 was used as the standard; precision ranged from ±0.00002 to 0.00003.

Most pyrite samples were analyzed by Coastal Geoscience Labs (Austin, Texas) on a VG Micromass 602E isotope ratio mass spectrometer. These data are reported ±0.5‰, but replicate analyses on blind duplicates over many years indicate that the precision and intrasample variation generally are less than this value. Pyrite samples 38-166, 41-85b, 37-1, and Py16 were analyzed using the facilities of Doug Crowe at the University of Georgia at Athens and represent *in situ*analyses involving a Nd-YAG laser microprobe in-line with a Finnigan-MAT 252 gas source mass spectrometer equipped with an automated small volume inlet. These data are reported ±0.2 ‰.