

Regional Stratigraphy of the Trenton-Black River Interval

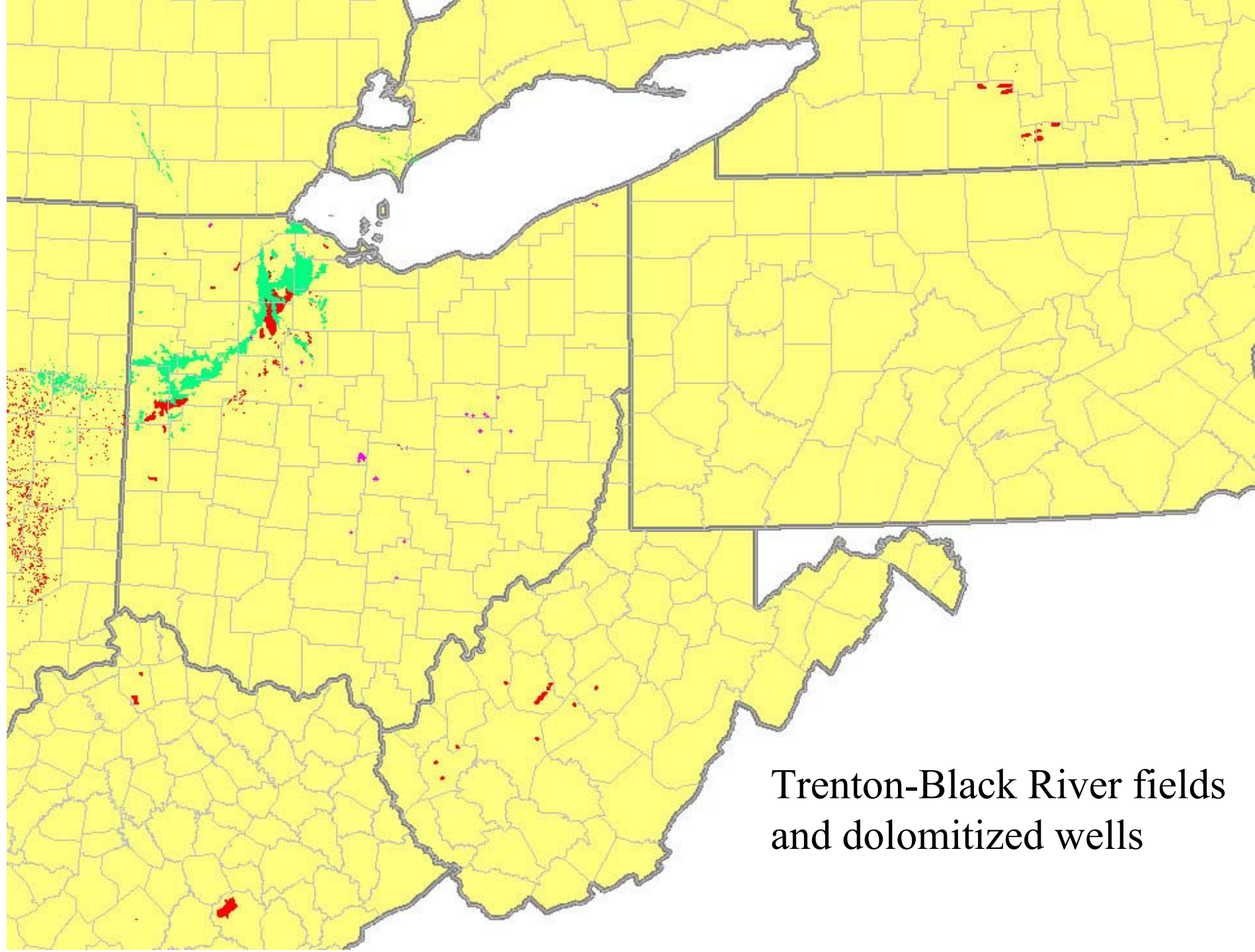
3/29/05

Columbus, Ohio

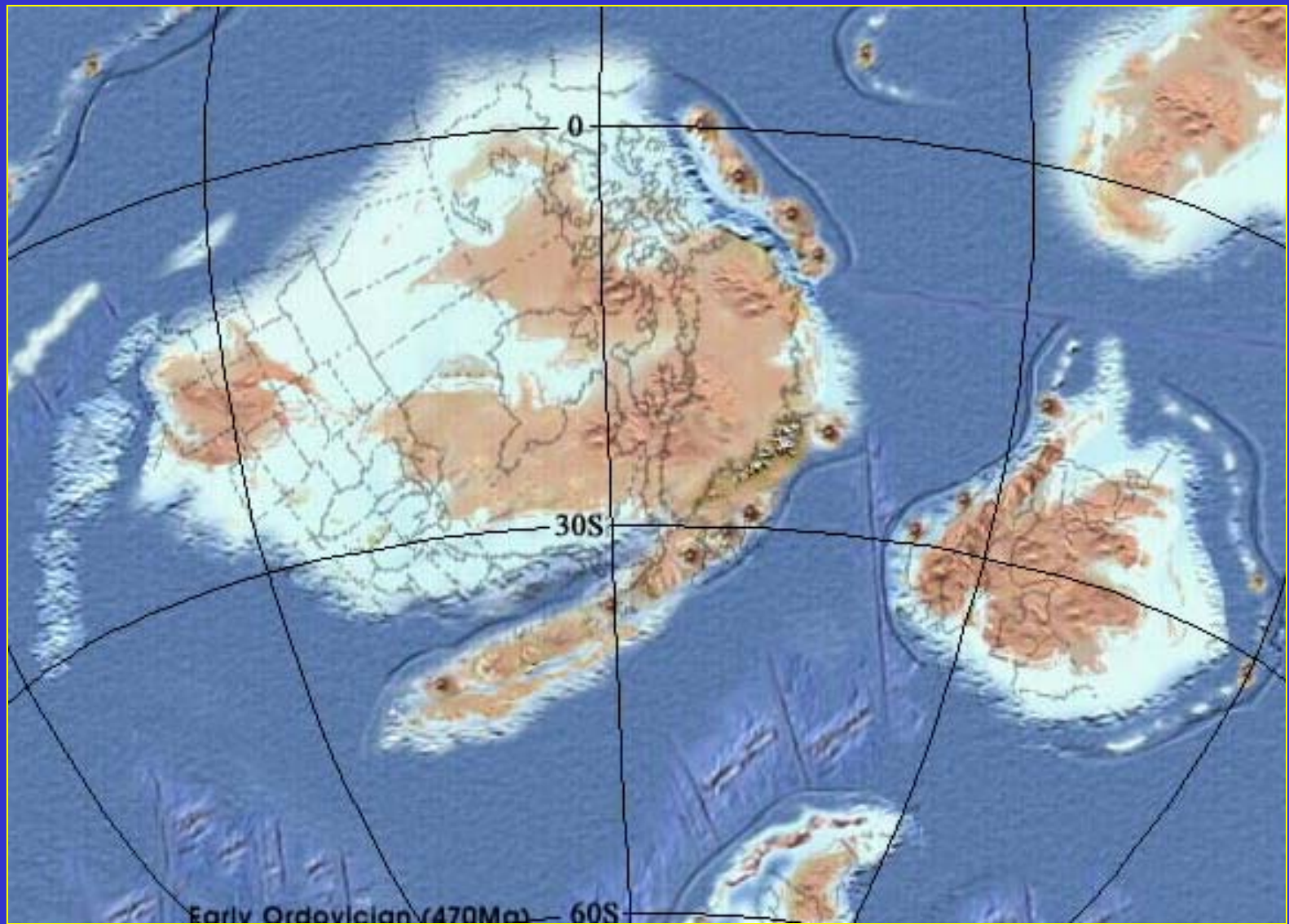
Ron Riley and Mark Baranoski

Stratigraphy Outline

- Regional stratigraphy and its importance to other tasks
- Regional Setting
- Idealized depositional profile and major facies.
- Stratigraphic framework and major lithostratigraphic units being mapped.
- Isopach maps and basin geometry
- Overview of “Sebree Trough”
- Relation of basin geometry to producing trends and other potential exploration areas.

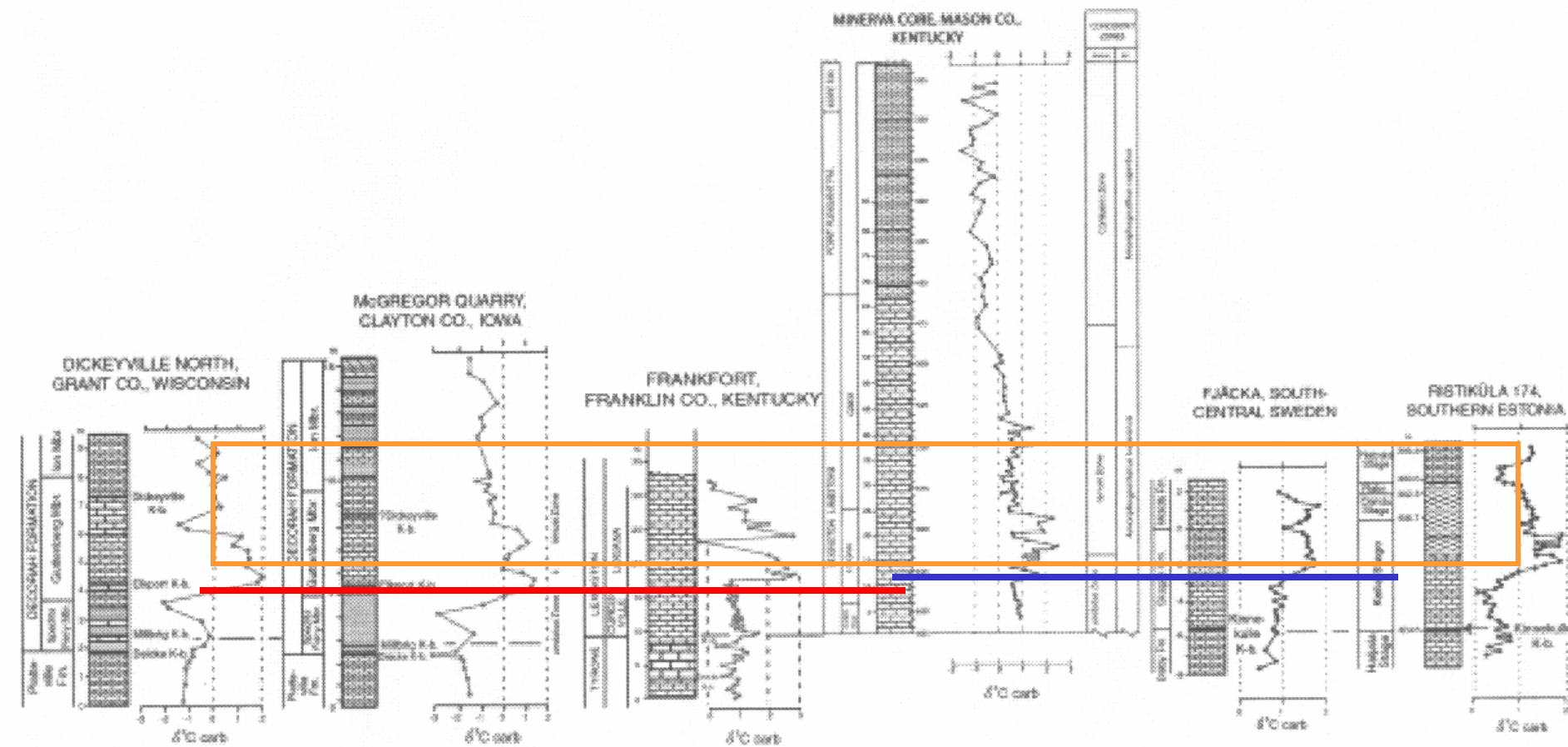


Trenton-Black River fields
and dolomitized wells



Modified from Blakey, 2002

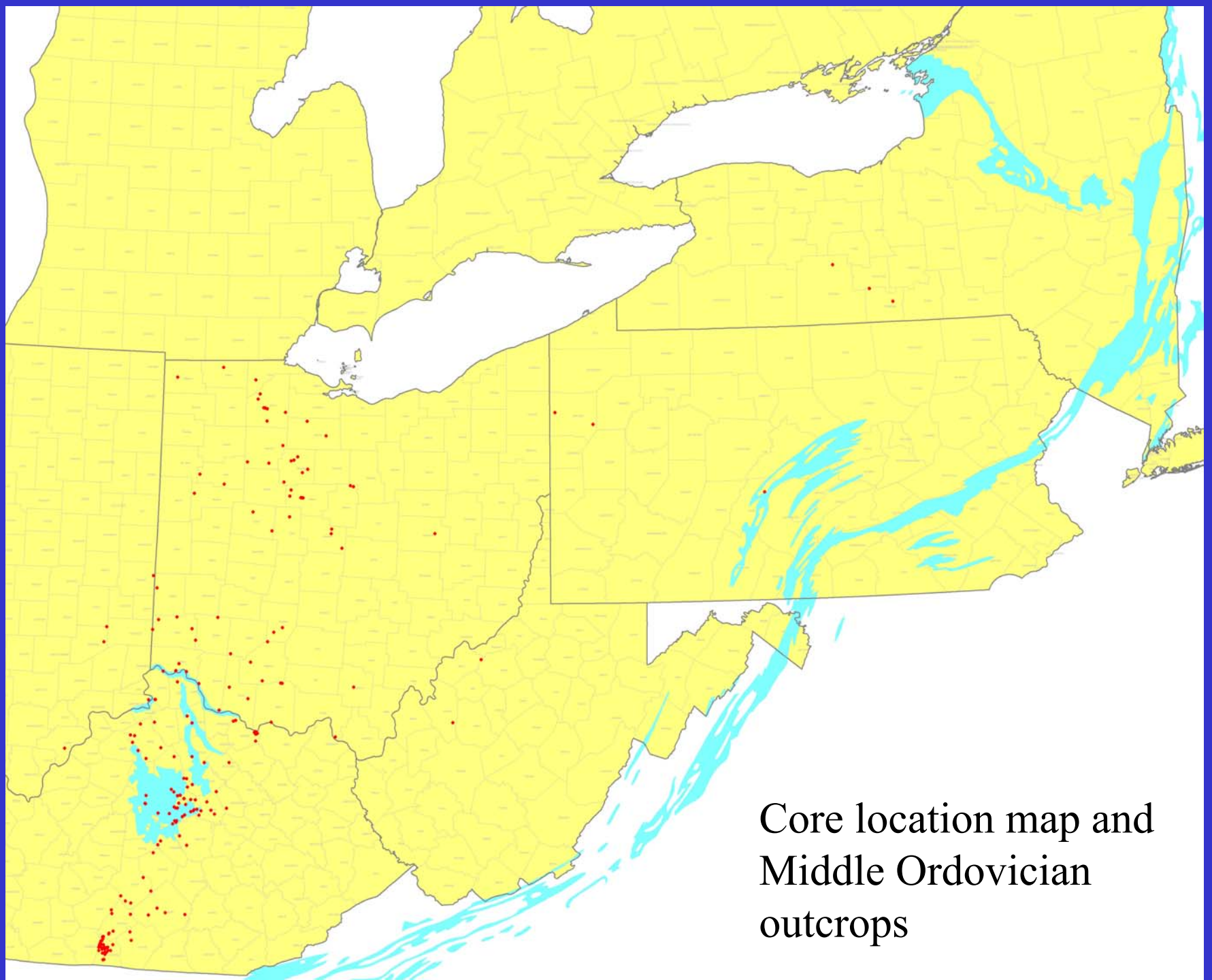
SYSTEM	SERIES	STAGE	LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC UNIT	CONODONT ZONES		GENERAL ¹³ C EXCURSION
ORDOVICIAN	CIN-CINN.	EDEN- IAN		MIDCONTINENT	ATL.	
	MOHAWKIAN	CHATFELDIAN	<div>Utica Shale</div> <div>Trenton Limestone</div> <div>Lexington Limestone</div>	<i>Belodina confluens</i>	<i>Am. sup.</i>	
		TURINIAN	<div>Millbrig</div> <div>Diecke</div> <div>Black River Group</div>	<i>Plectodina tenuis</i>	<i>Amorphogn. tvaerensis</i>	
				<i>Phragmodus undatus</i>		



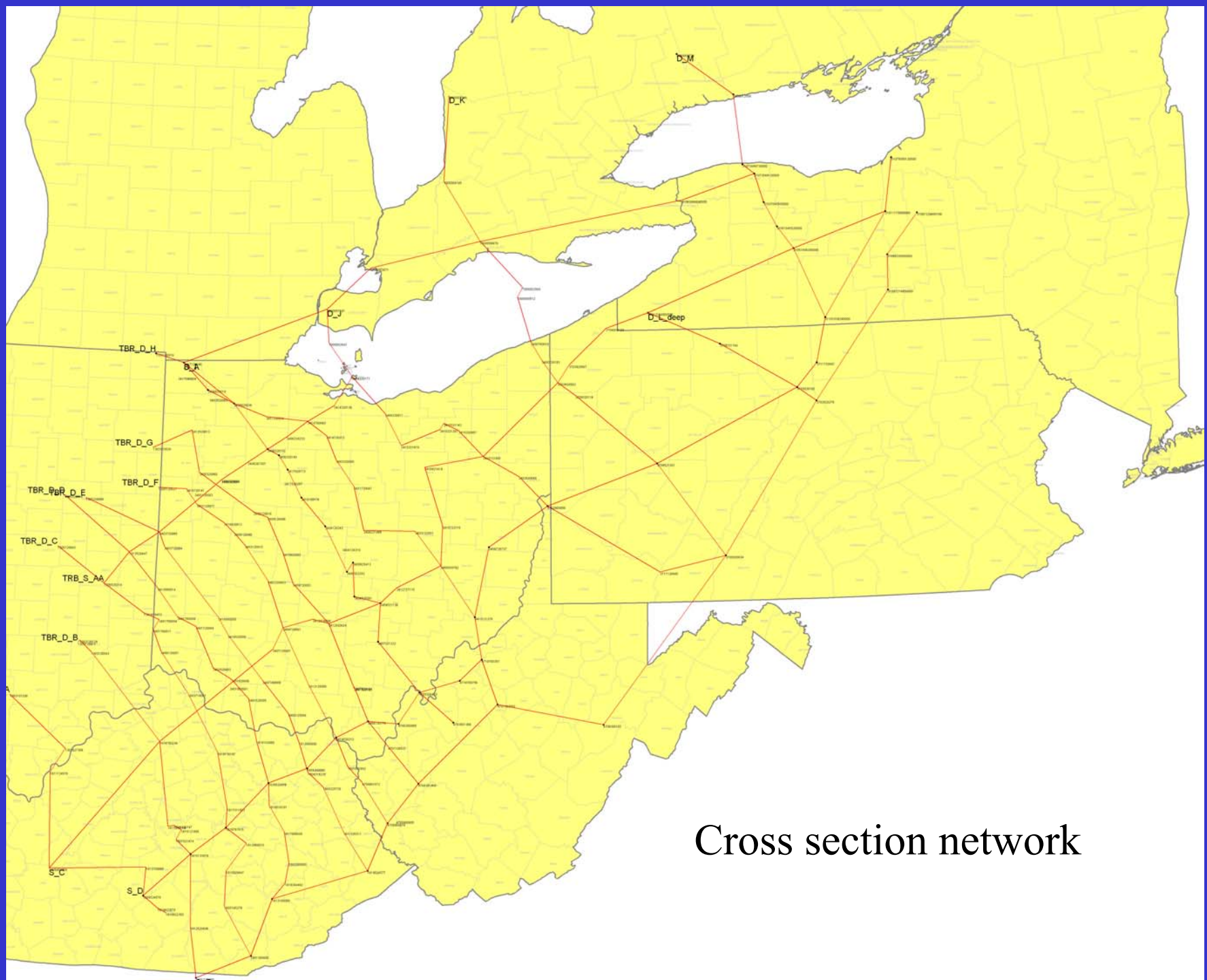
Location of positive ^{13}C excursion within the Late middle Ordovician Successions from various locations globally (from Saltzman et al., 2003)

— Millbrig K-bentonite

Kinnekulle K-bentonite

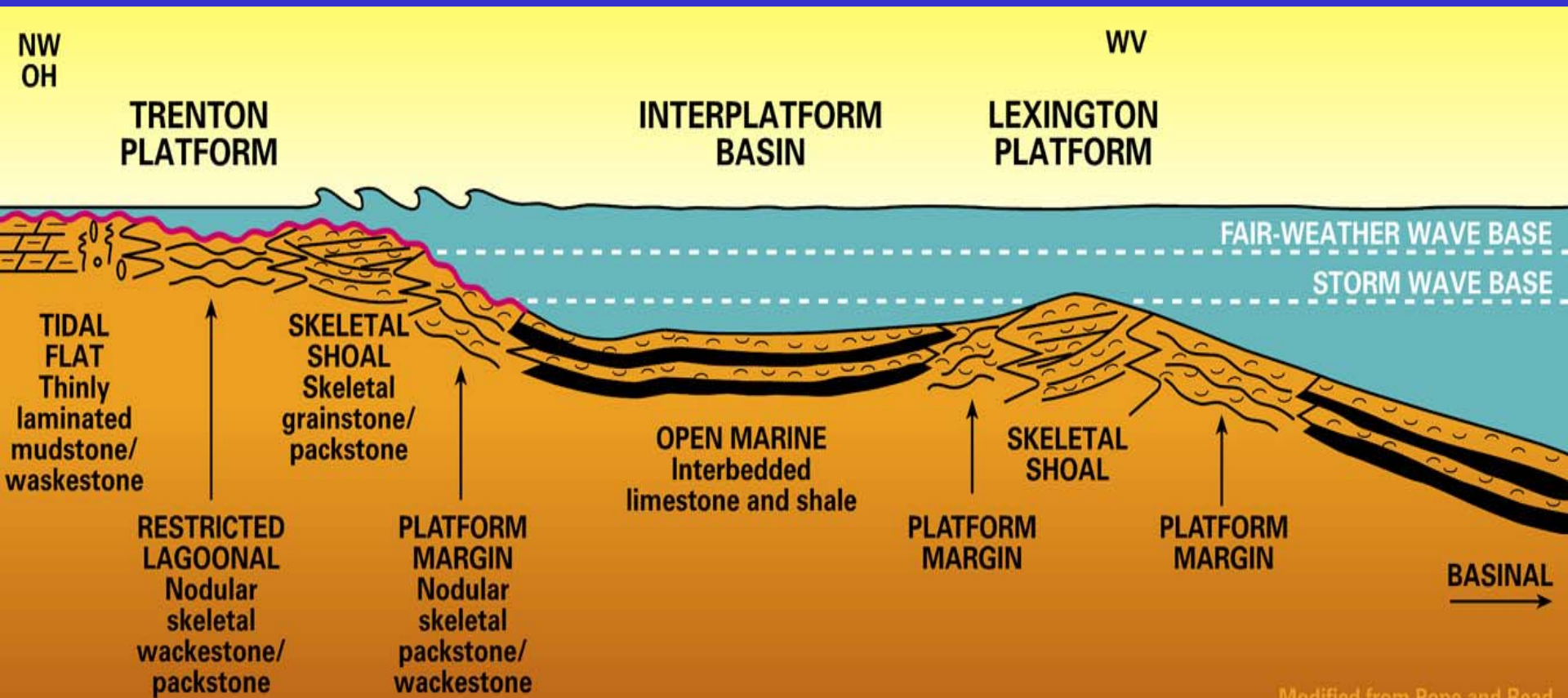


Core location map and
Middle Ordovician
outcrops



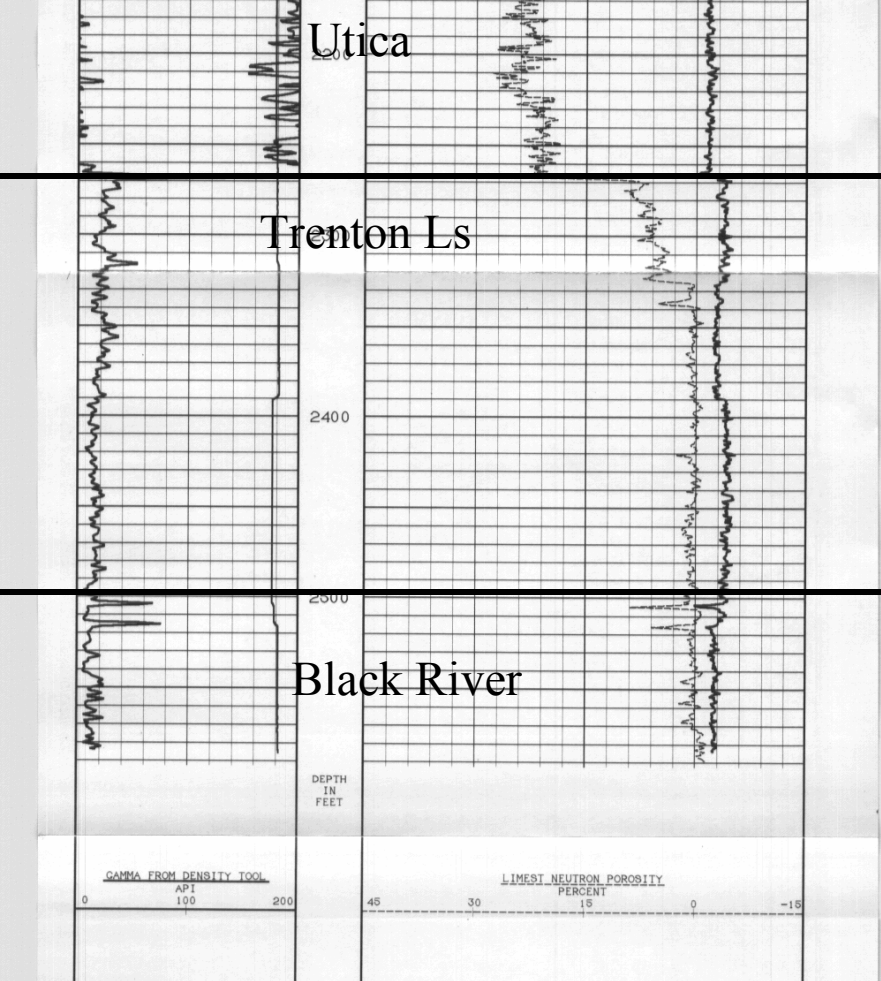
Cross section network

Idealized platform to basin model and major facies

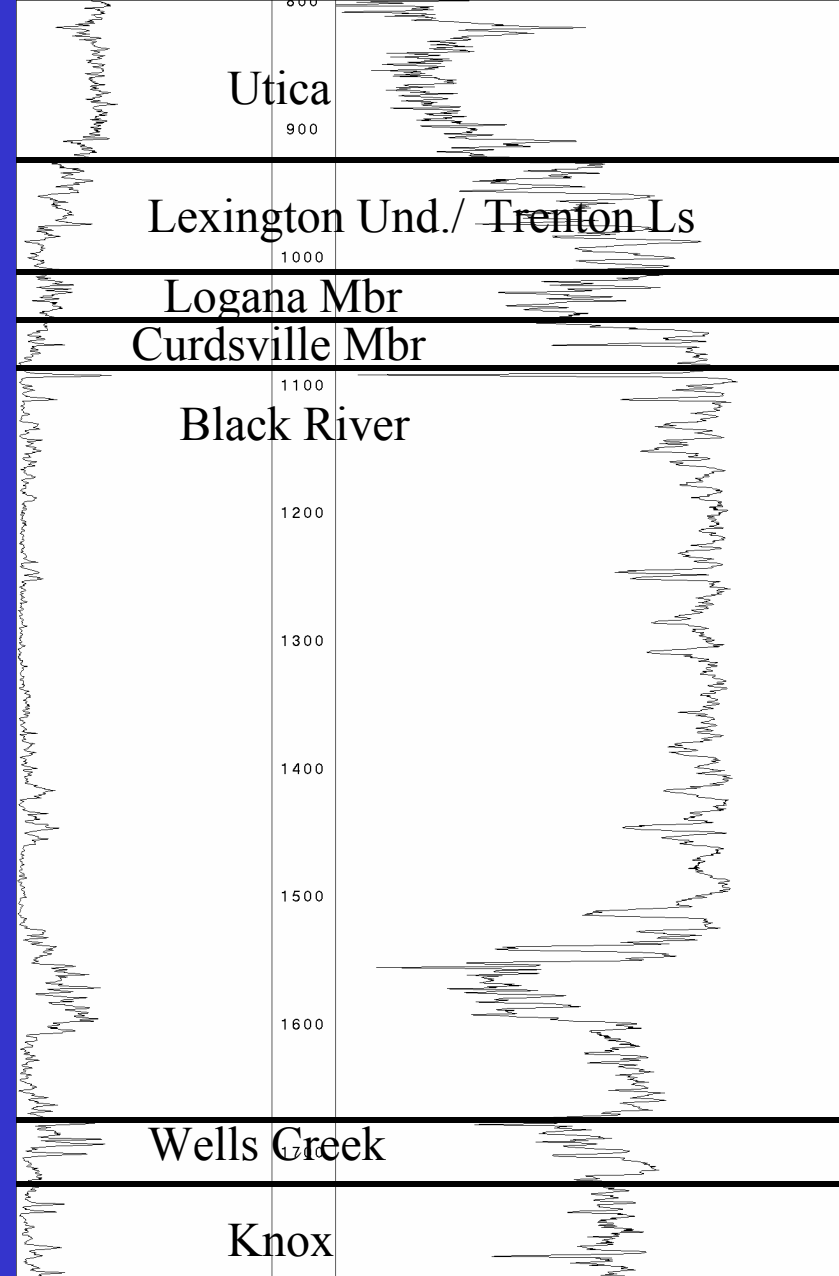


Importance of Depositional Setting and Basin Geometry

- Reservoir rocks, i.e. grainstones.
- Seismic signature on Trenton varies depending on depositional setting.
- Relationship to producing trends and potential exploration areas.
- Basin geometry may be influenced by deep-seated faulting and related to HTD.

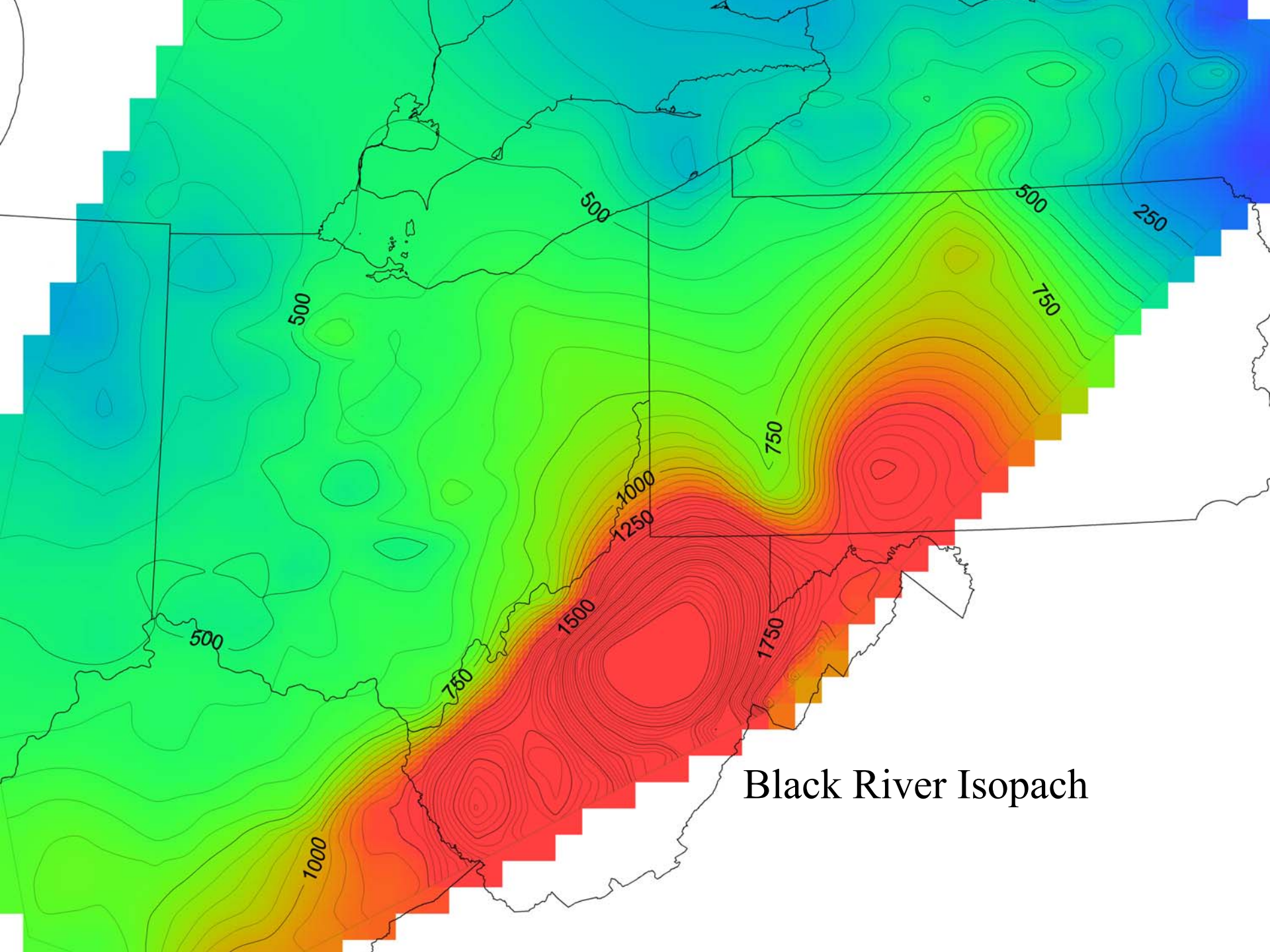


Platform facies
Williams Co. Core 3256

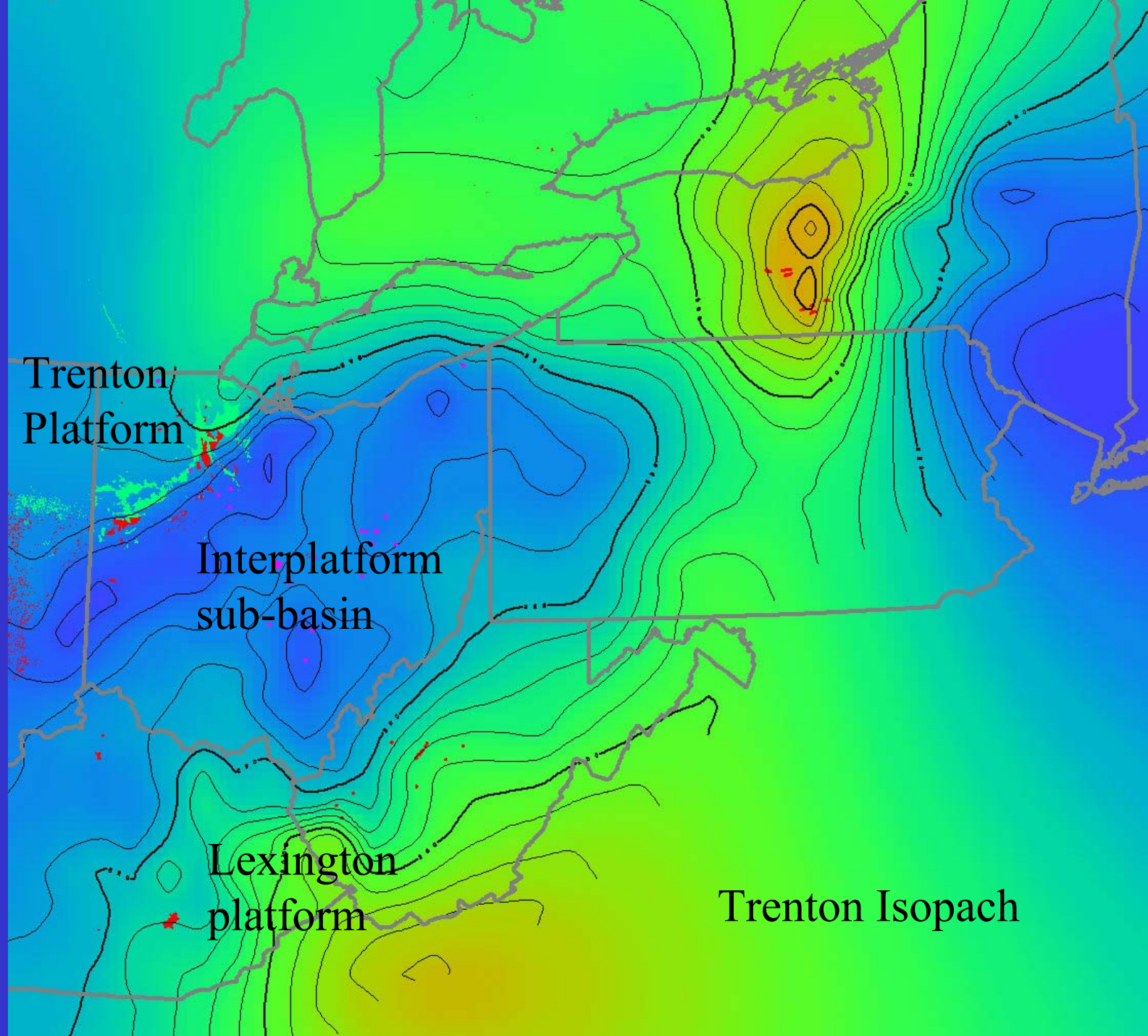


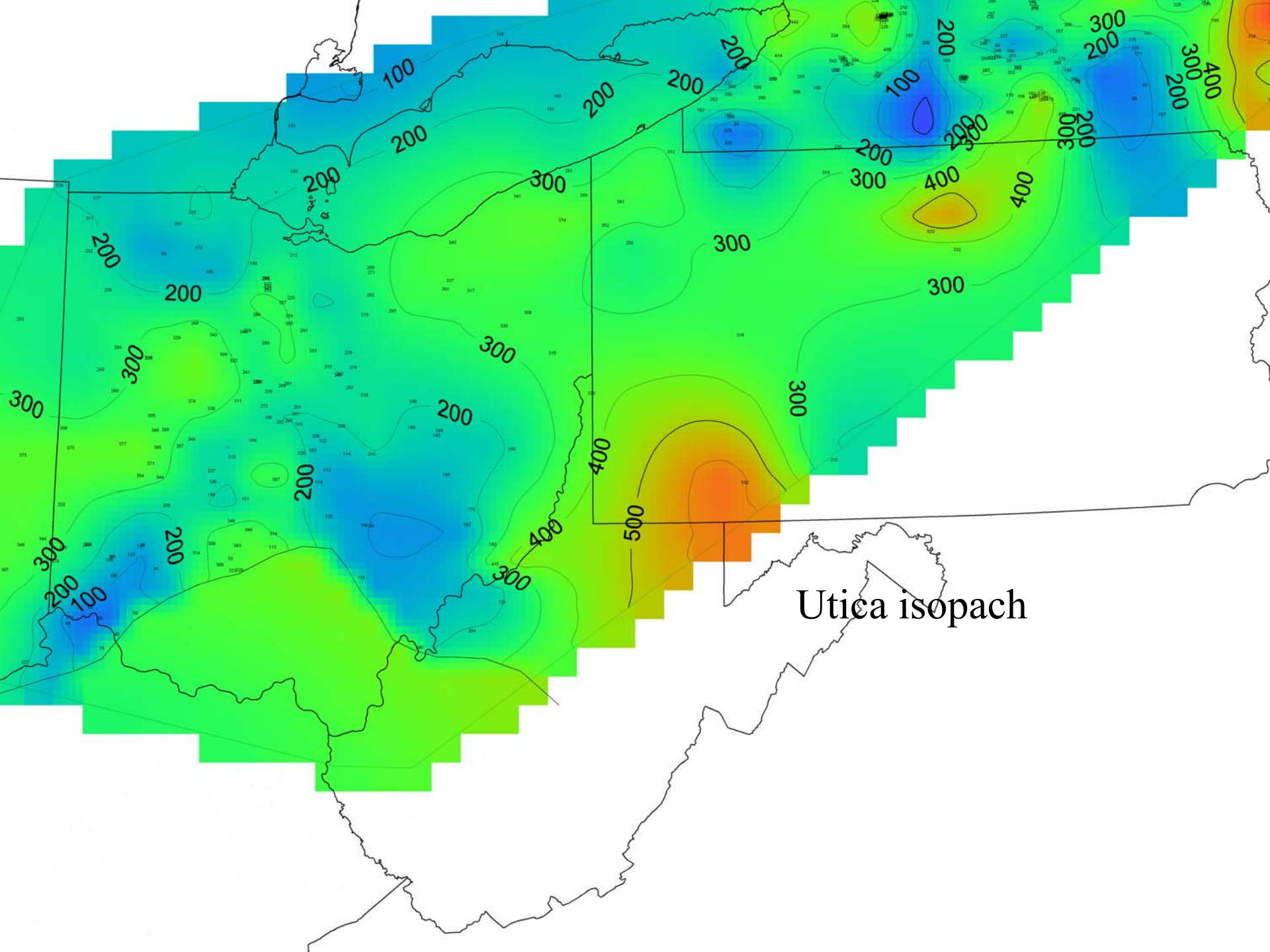
InterPlatform sub basin facies

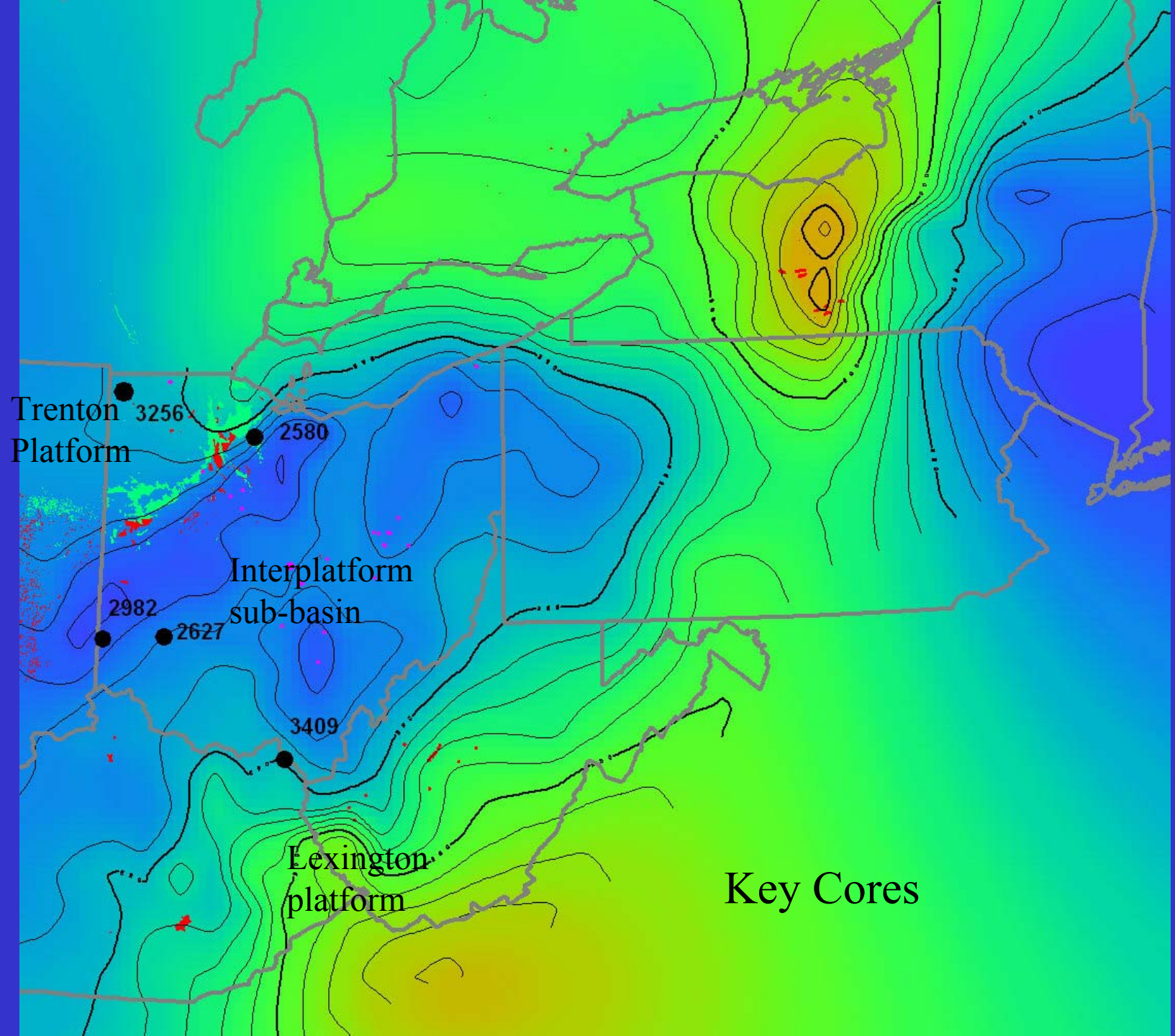
Warren Co. Core 2627



Black River Isopach





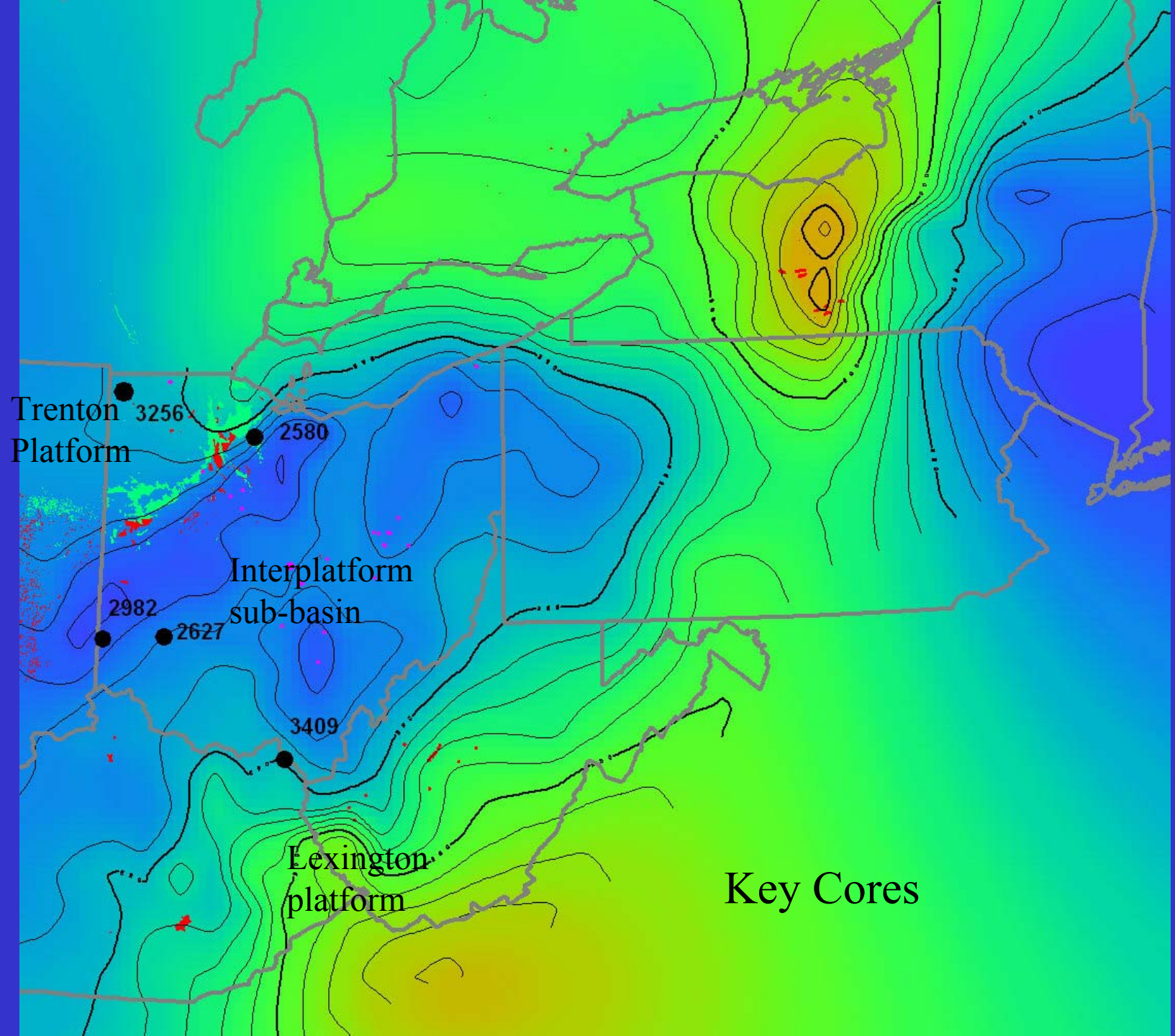


Trenton Platform



Trenton

Williams County , Core 3256



WET

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY
CORE NO. 2627
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO

930.0



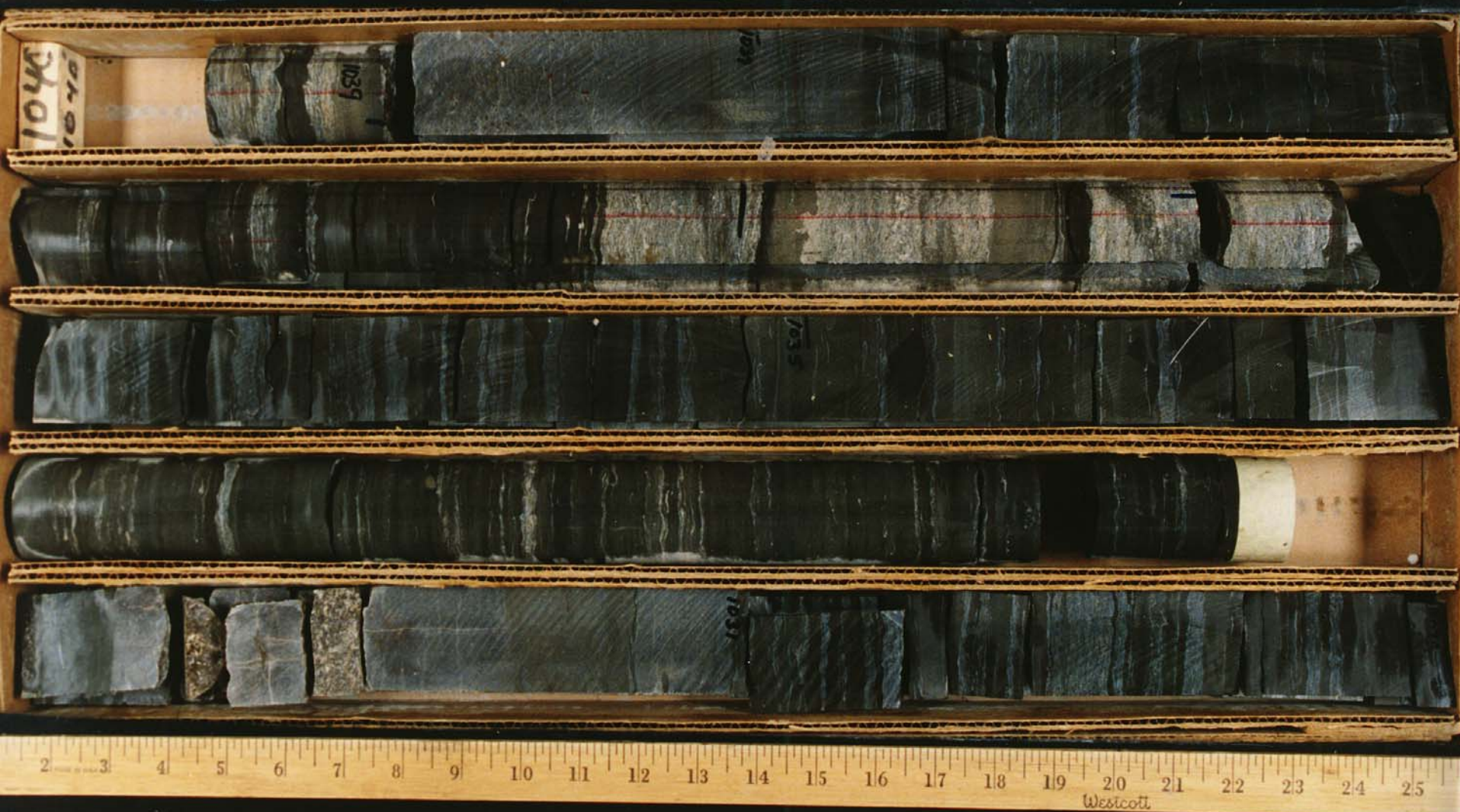
920.0

Lexington Ls., Sub-basin

WET

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY
CORE NO. 2627
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO

1040.0



1030.0

Logana Mbr., Sub-basin

WET

AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY
CORE NO. 2627
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO

1080.0



1070.0

Curdsville Mbr, sub-basin

WET

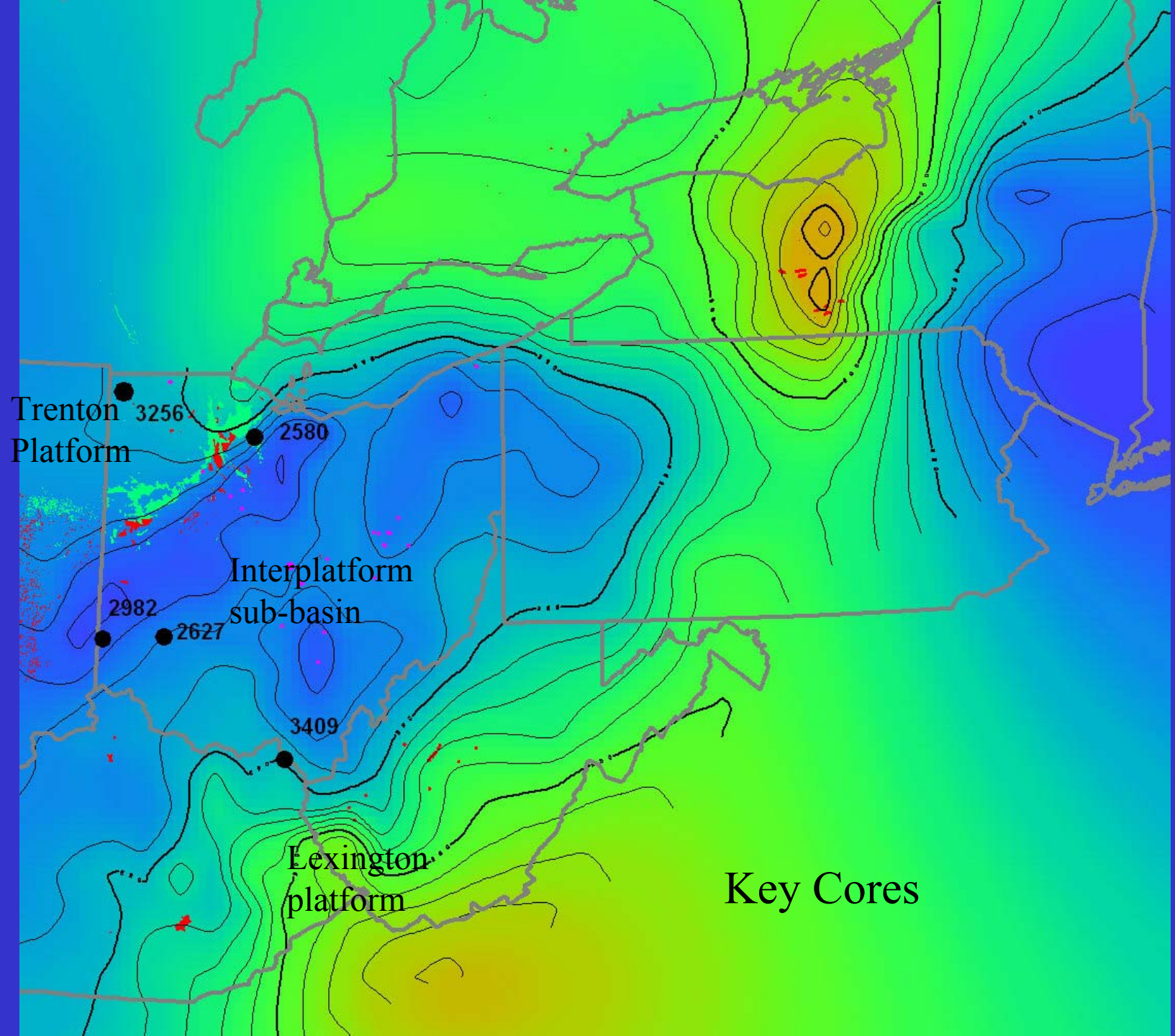
AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY
CORE NO. 2627
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO

1100.0

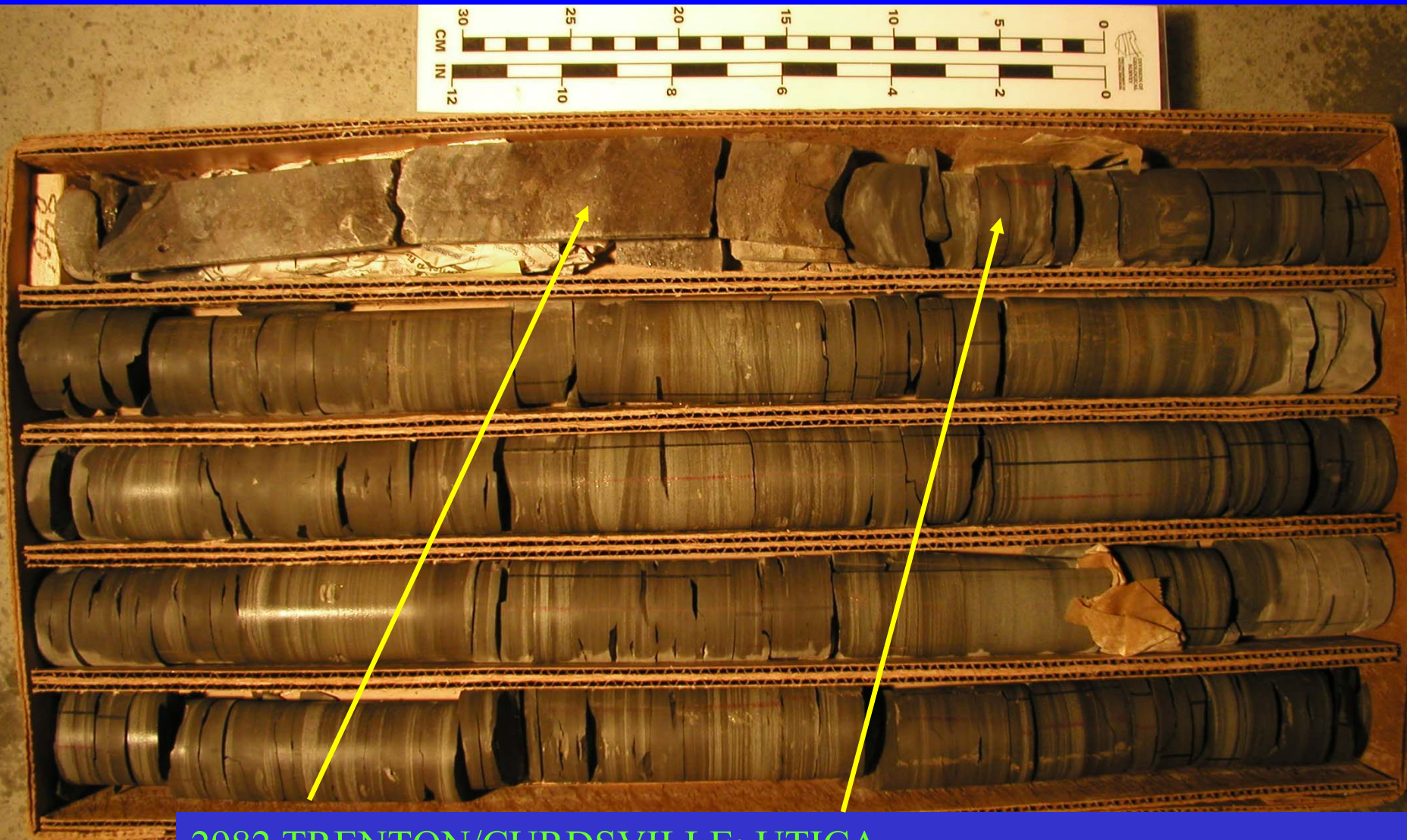


1090.0

Black River Gp., Sub-basin



Sub-Basin

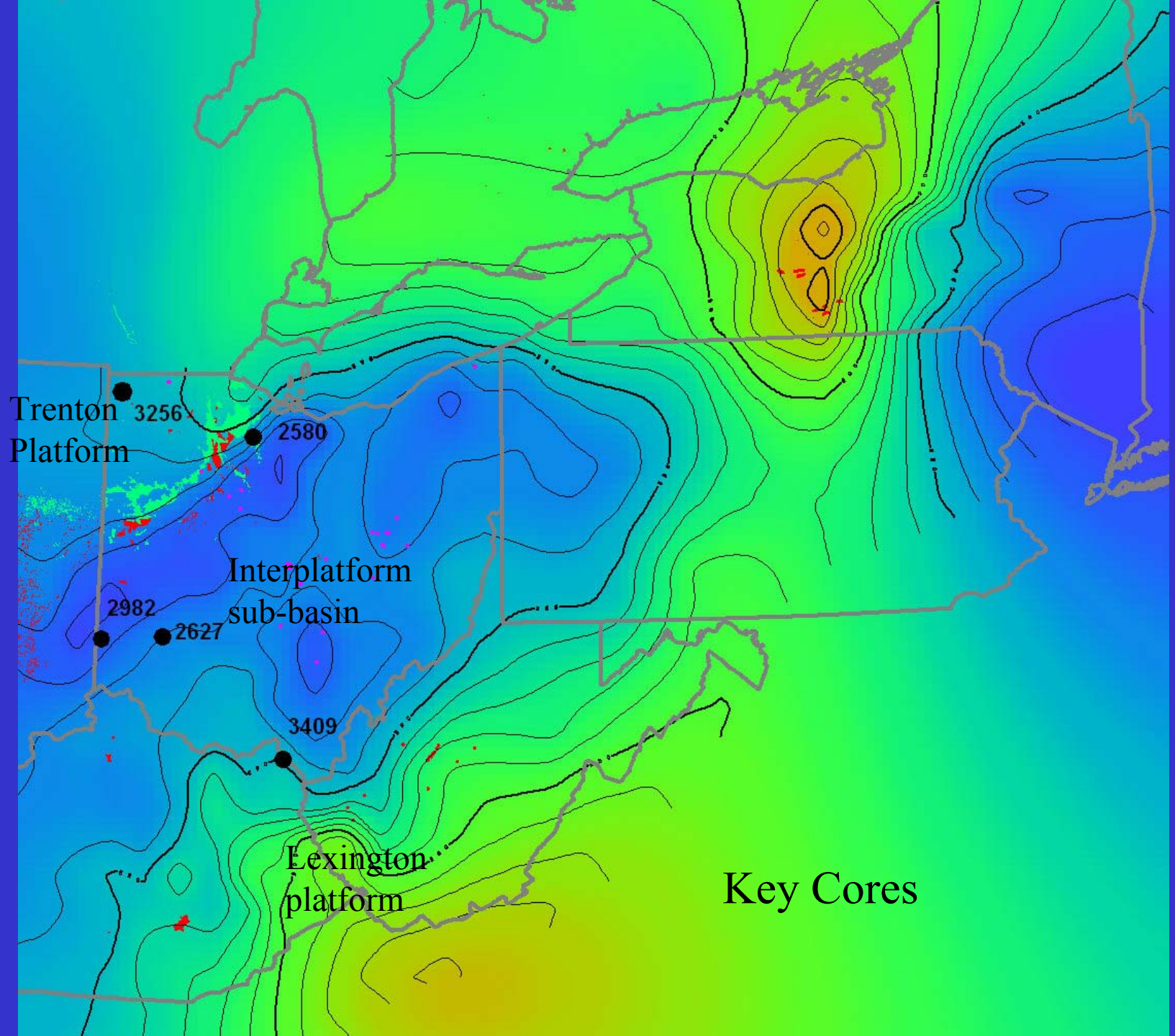


2982 TRENTON/CURDSVILLE; UTICA

Sub-basin



2982 TRENTON/CURDSVILLE



LEXINGTON PLATFORM



3409 LEXINGTON UNDIFFERENTIATED

LEXINGTON PLATFORM

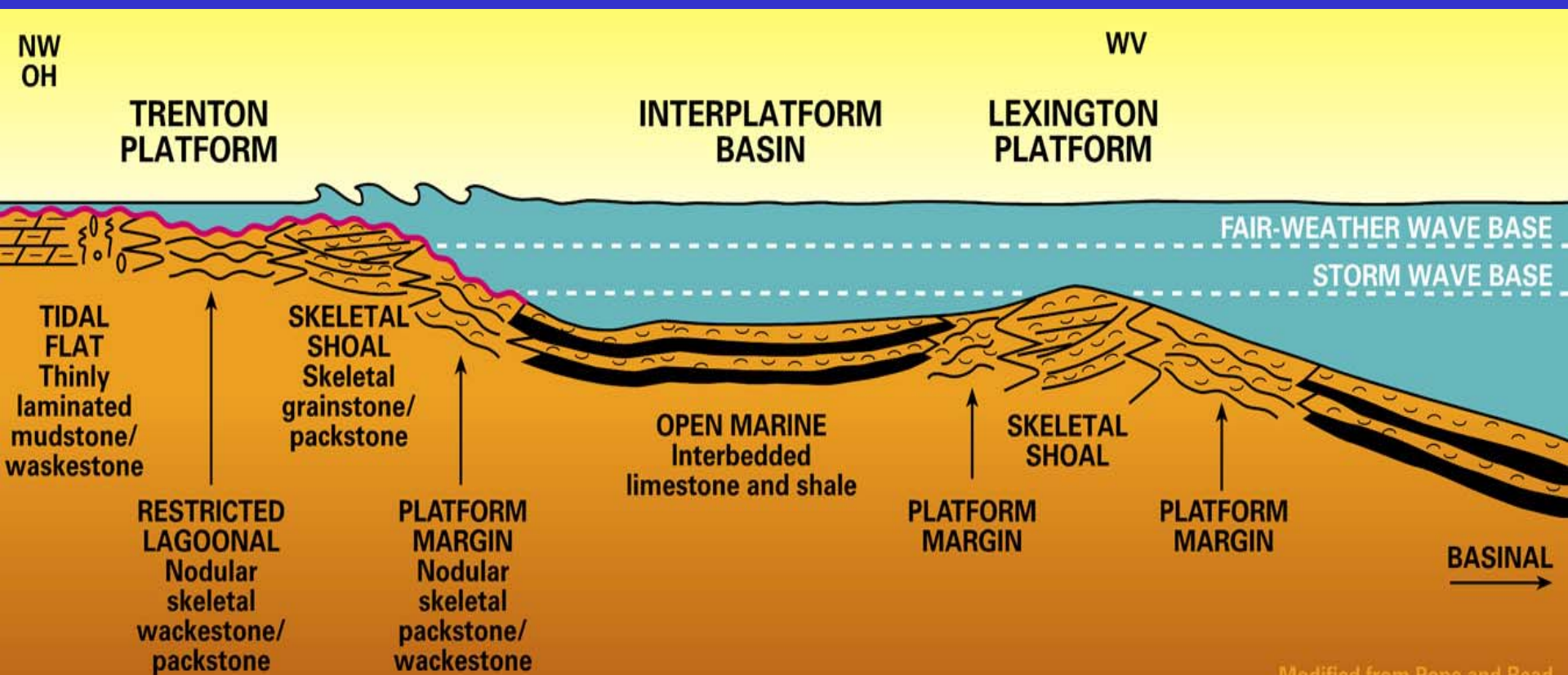


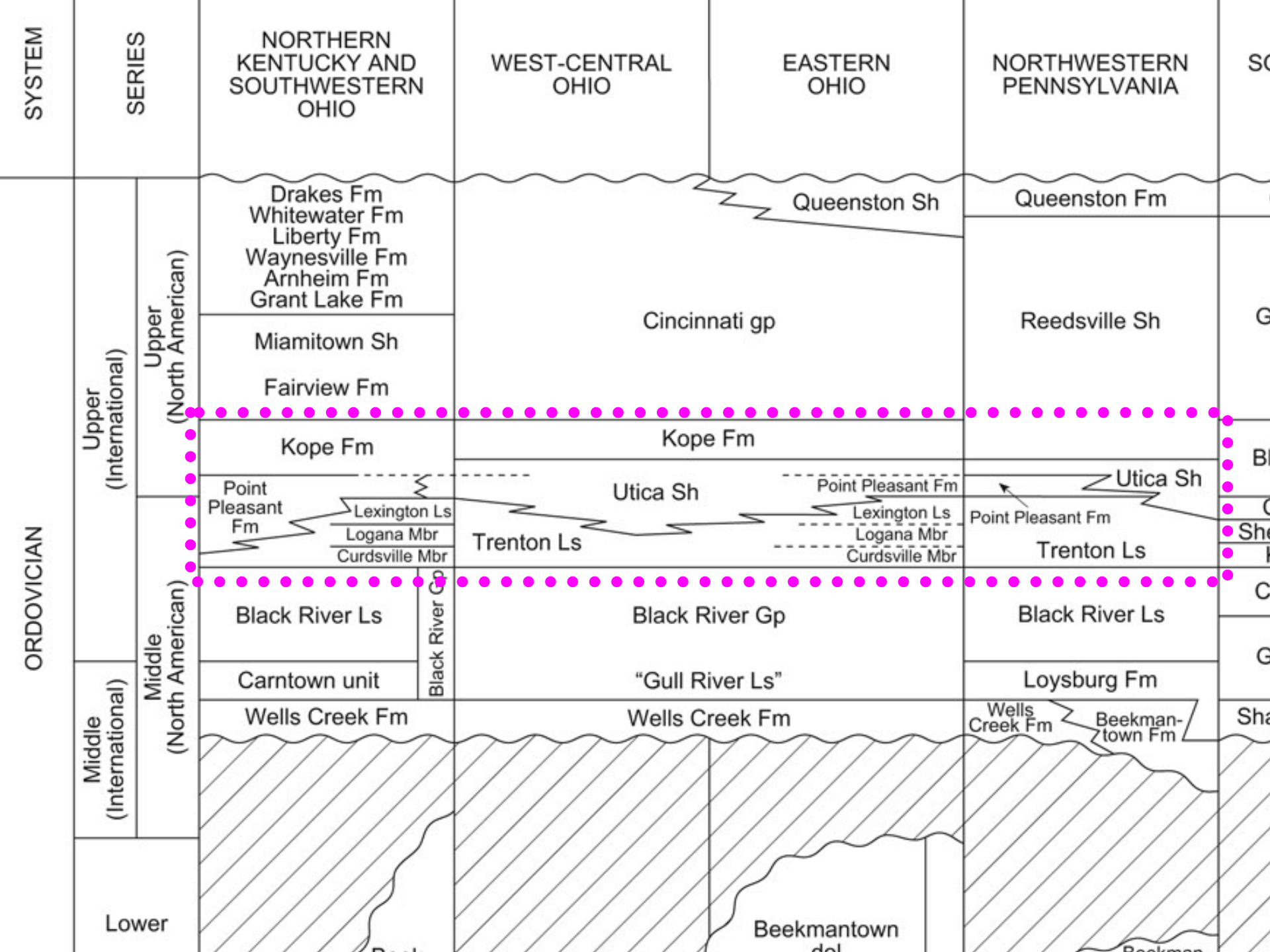
3409 TRENTON/CURDSVILLE, LOGANA

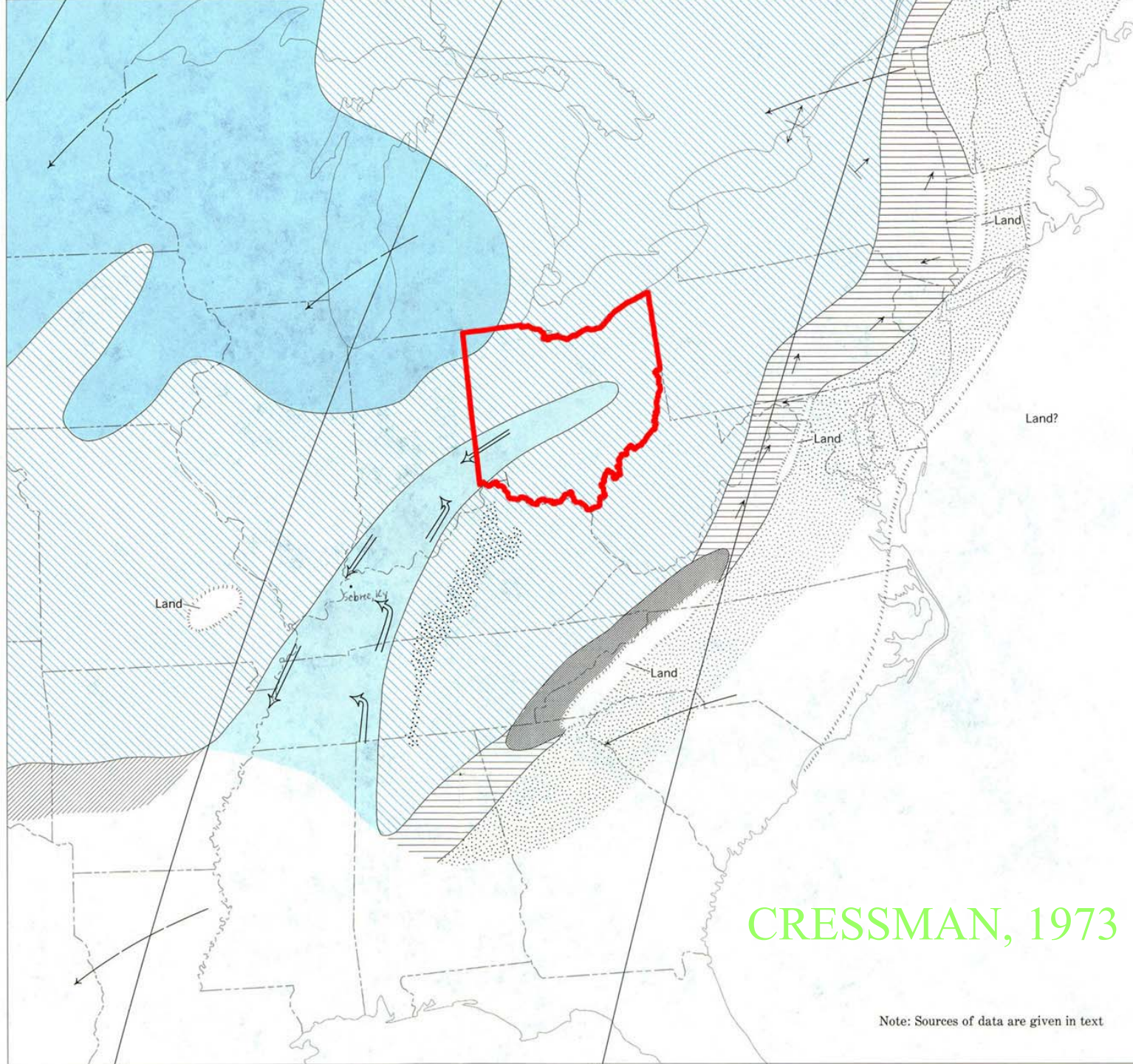
LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY IN, OH, KY REGION

OVERVIEW OF THE
“SEBREE TROUGH ??”

Idealized platform to basin model and major facies







EXPLANATION

DEPOSITS ON PLATFORM



Limestone

Stippled where phosphatic

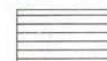


Dolomite



Shale and argillaceous limestone

DEPOSITS IN MIOGEOSYNCLINE



Flysch



Shallow-water sand and silt

DEPOSITS IN LEPTOGEOSYNCLINE (King, 1969, p. 85)



Chert and shale

DEPOSITS IN EUGEOSYNCLINE



Shale, volcanic rocks, and chert

←
Prevailing winds

←
Ocean currents

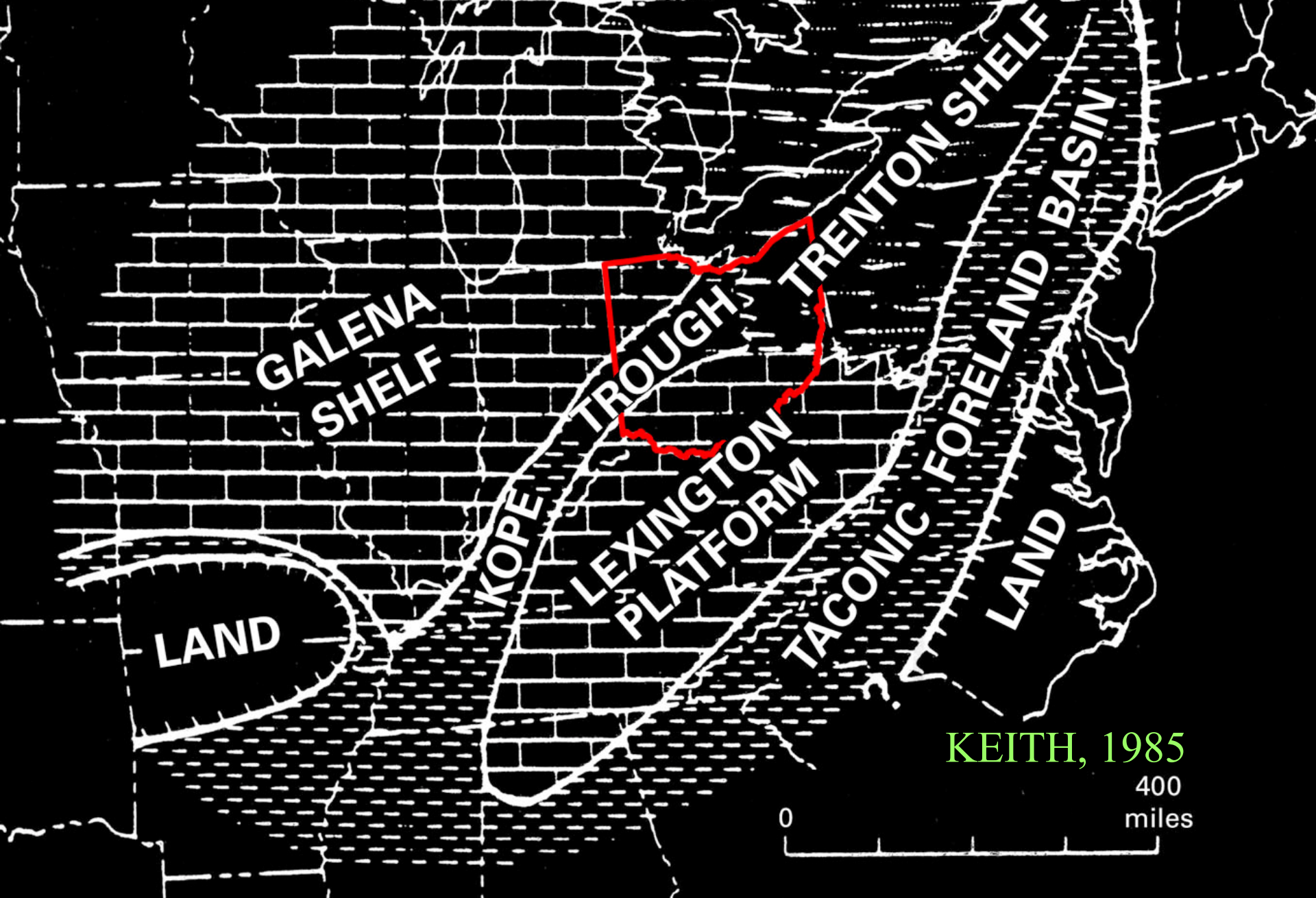
DIRECTION OF SEDIMENT TRANSPORT

←
Turbidity currents

←
Ripple marks

CRESSMAN, 1973

Note: Sources of data are given in text

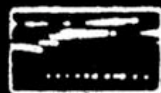


KEITH, 1985

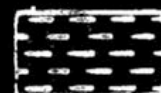
400
miles



Carbonate



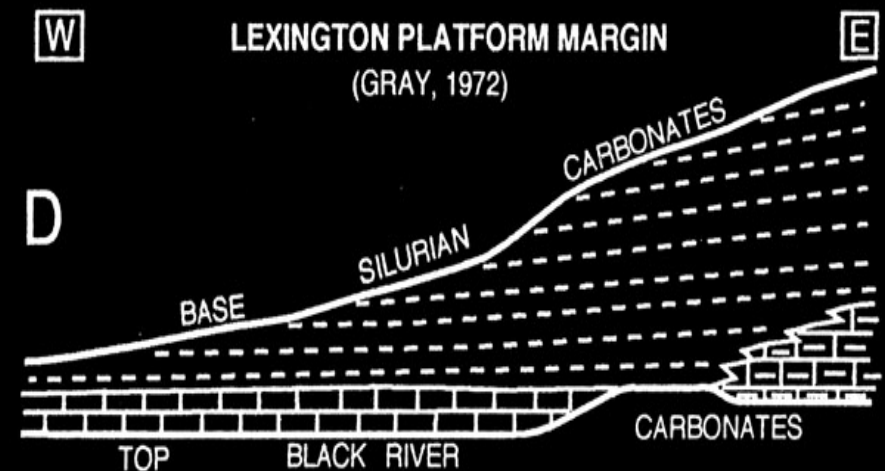
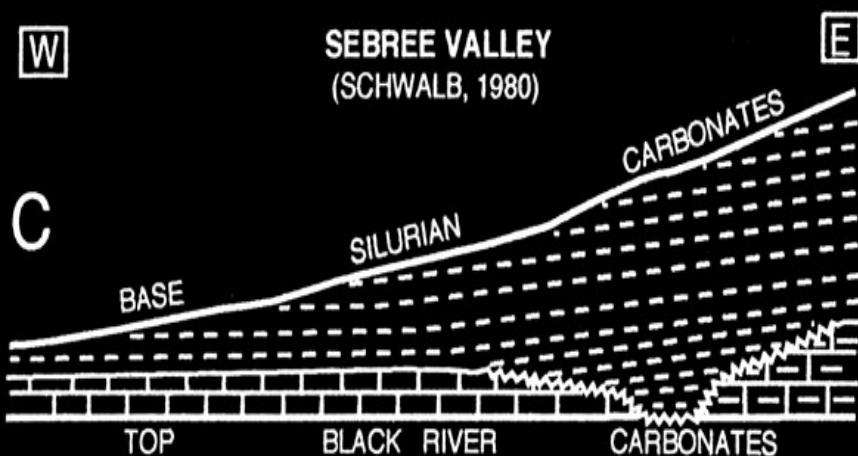
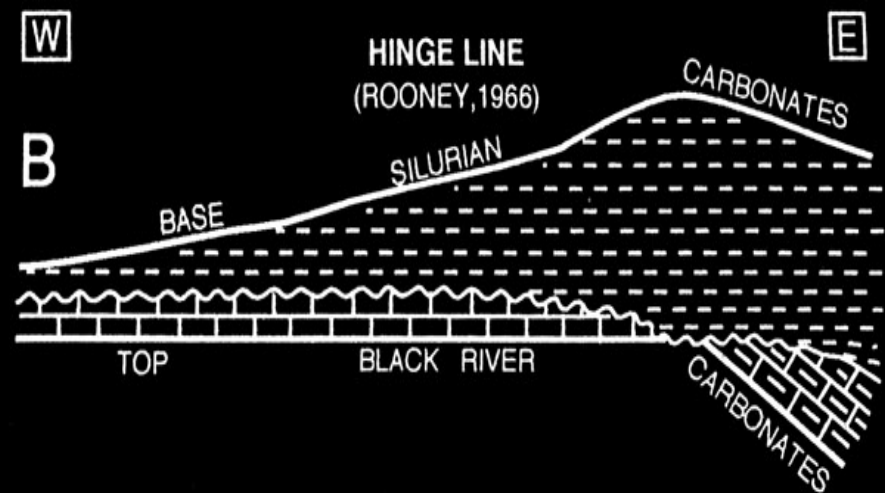
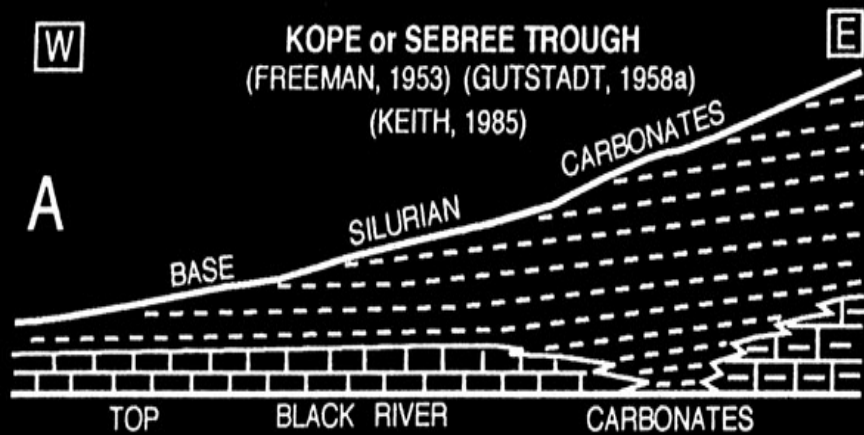
Terrigenous clastics
and carbonate



Shale



WICKSTROM, ET AL., 1992



STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS

FACIES CHANGE (zigzag line)

EROSION

SUBAERIAL (wavy line)

SUBAQUEOUS (wavy line)

1000 FT 300 M

HOHMAN, 1998

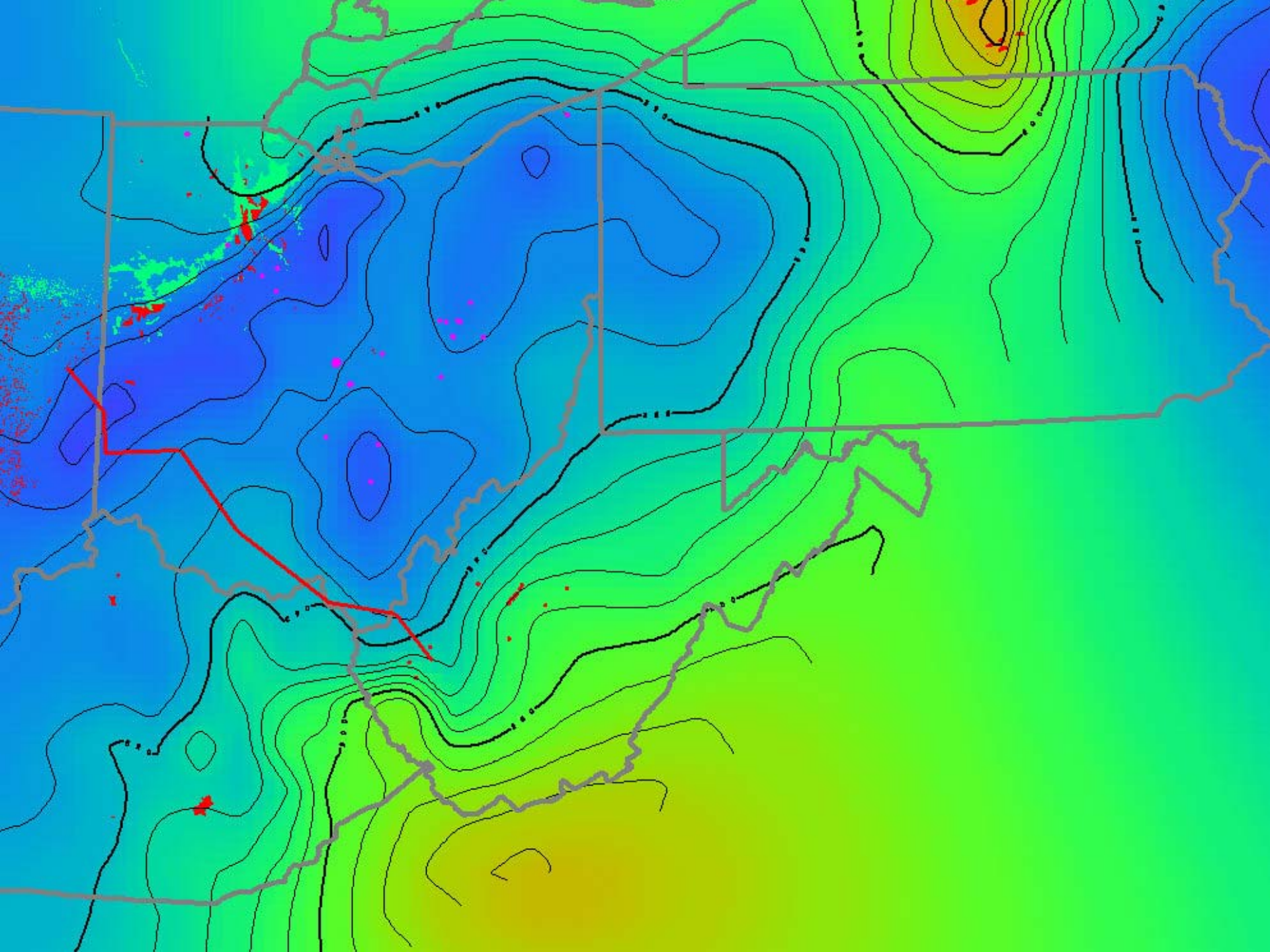
100 KM 100 MI

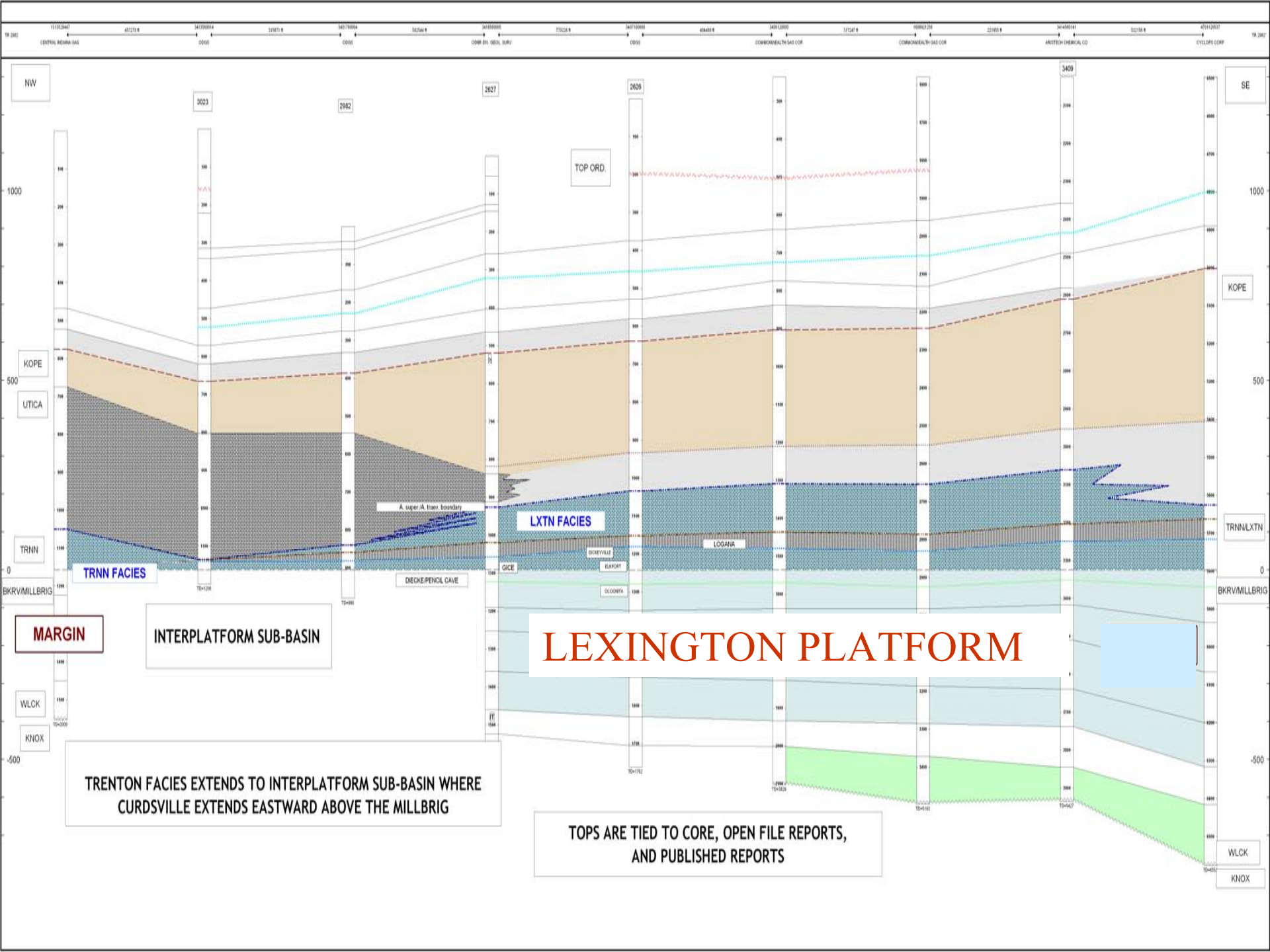
STRATIGRAPHY

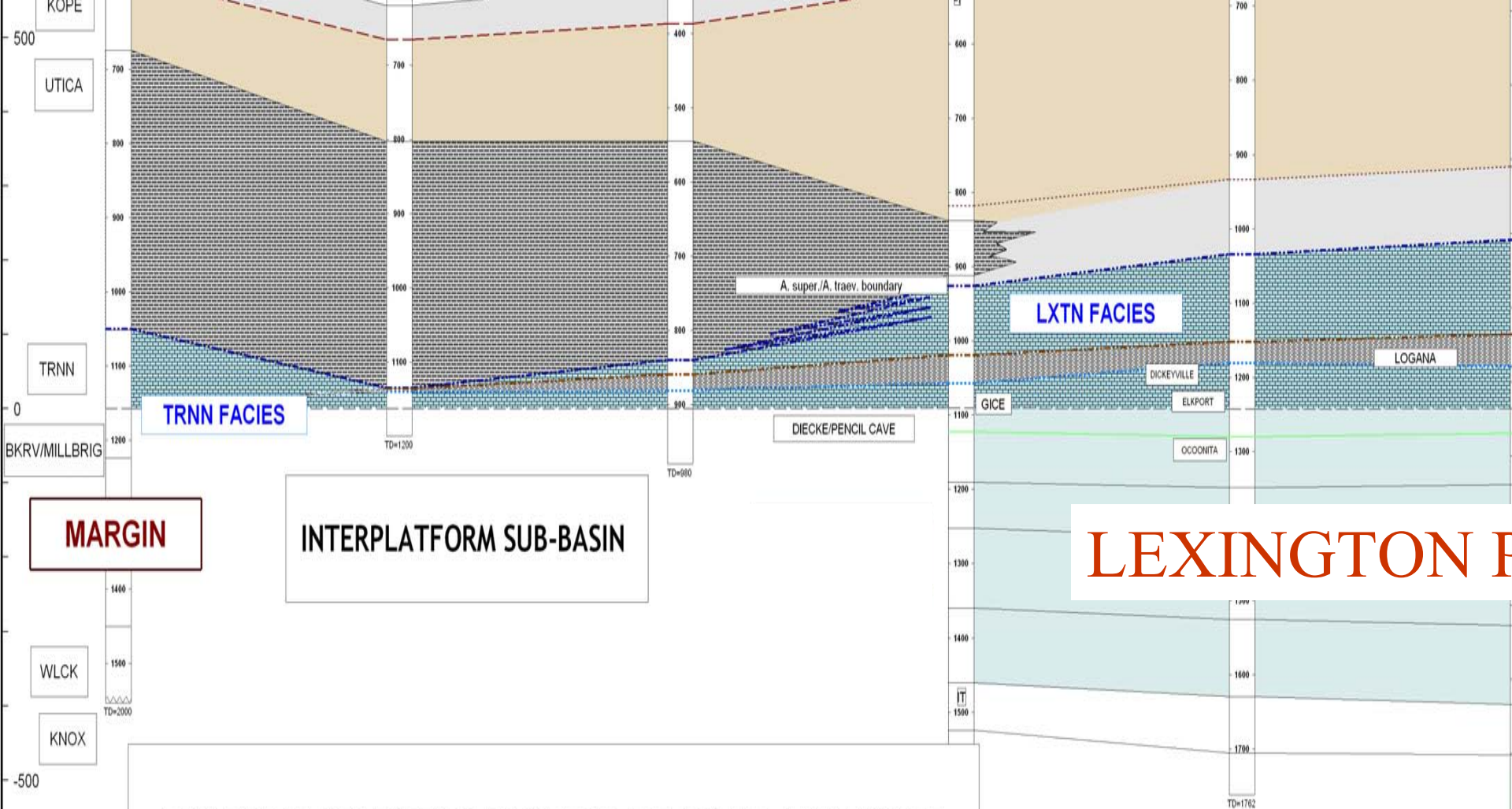
MAQUOKETA (horizontal lines)

LEXINGTON (horizontal lines)

TRENTON (horizontal lines)



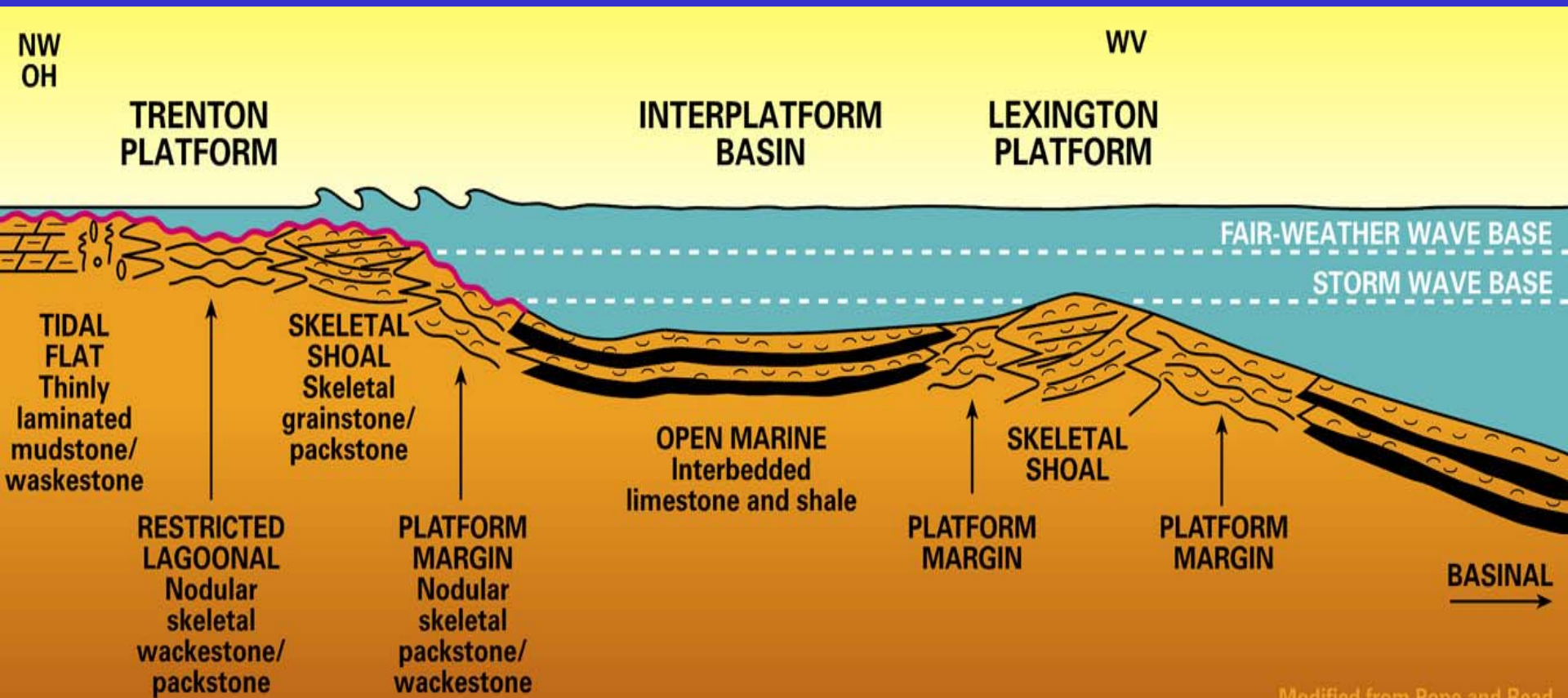


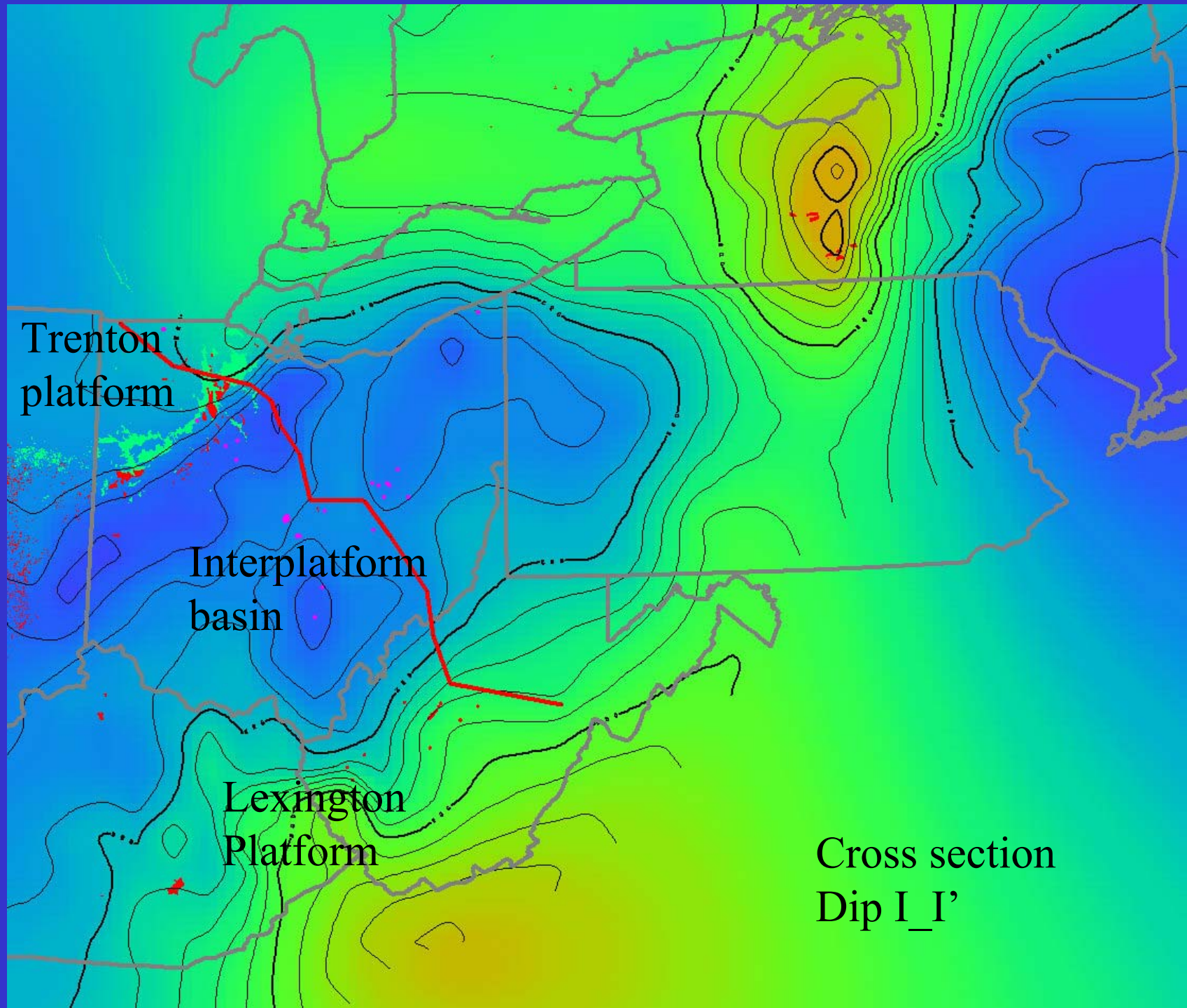


TRENTON FACIES EXTENDS TO INTERPLATFORM SUB-BASIN WHERE
CURDSVILLE EXTENDS EASTWARD ABOVE THE MILLBRIG

TOPS ARE TIED TO CORE, OPEN FILE
AND PUBLISHED REPORT

Idealized platform to basin model and major facies





Trenton
platform

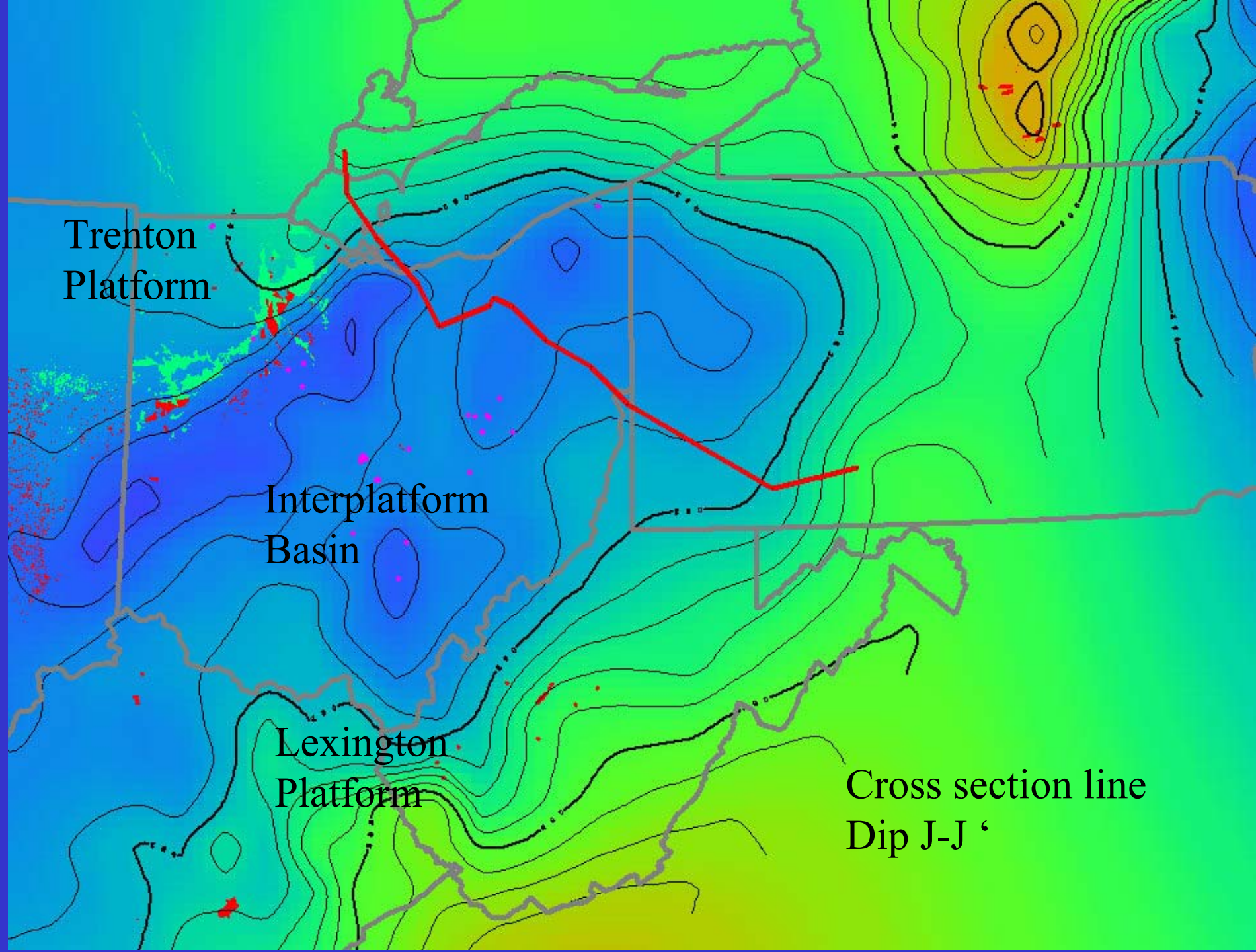
Interplatform
basin

Lexington
Platform

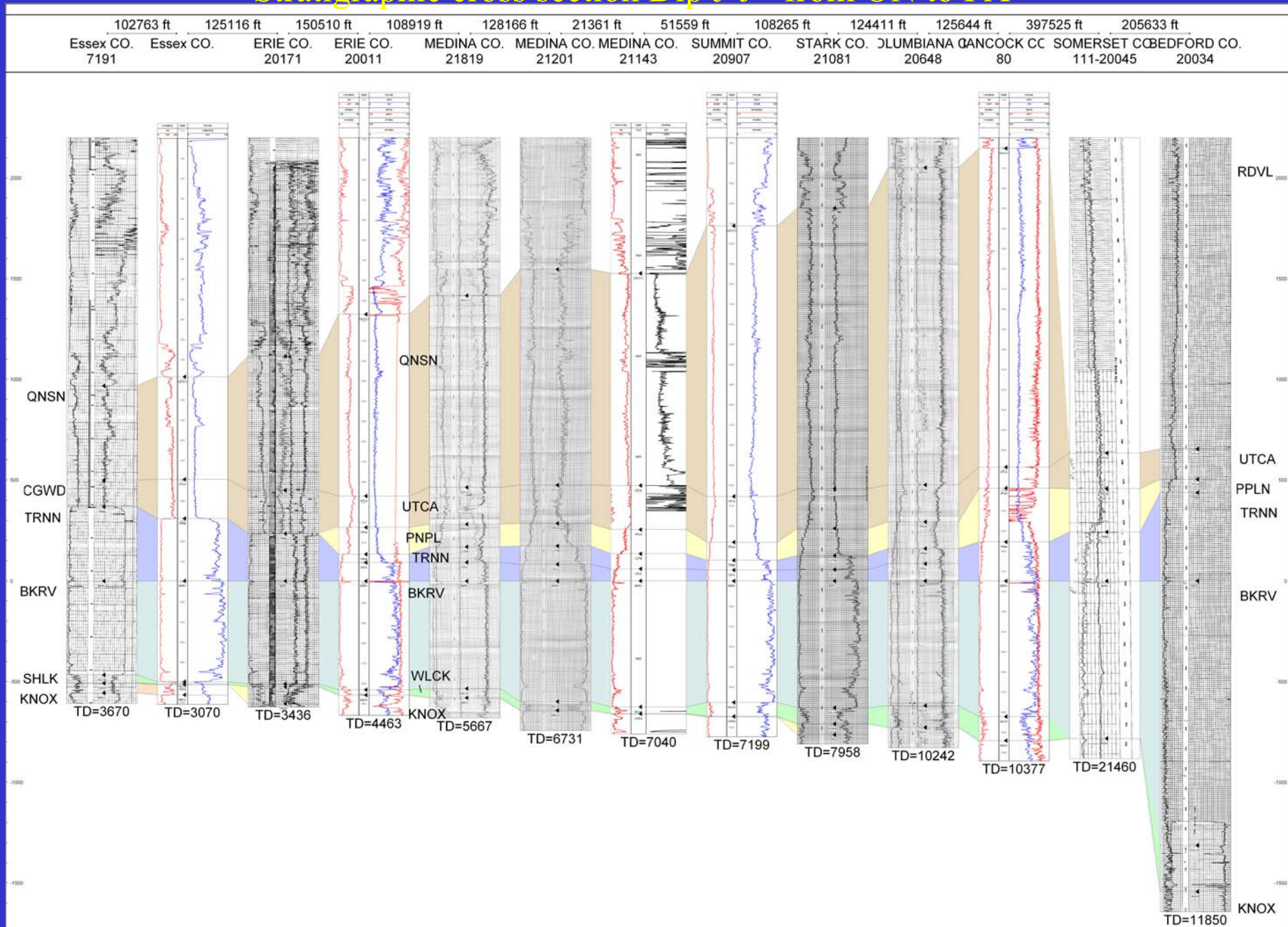
Cross section
Dip I_I'

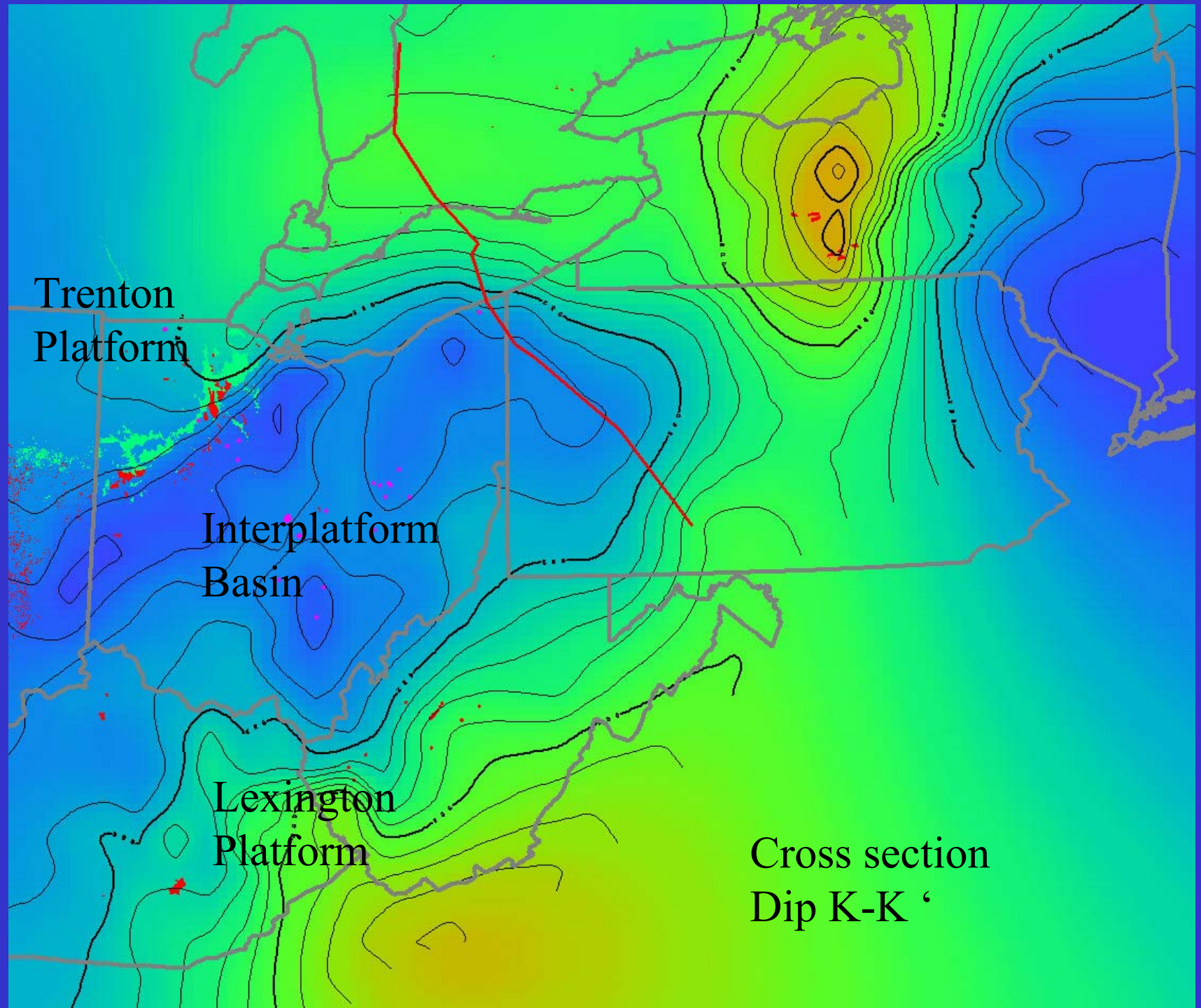
Stratigraphic cross section Dip I-I ' from NW OH to WV



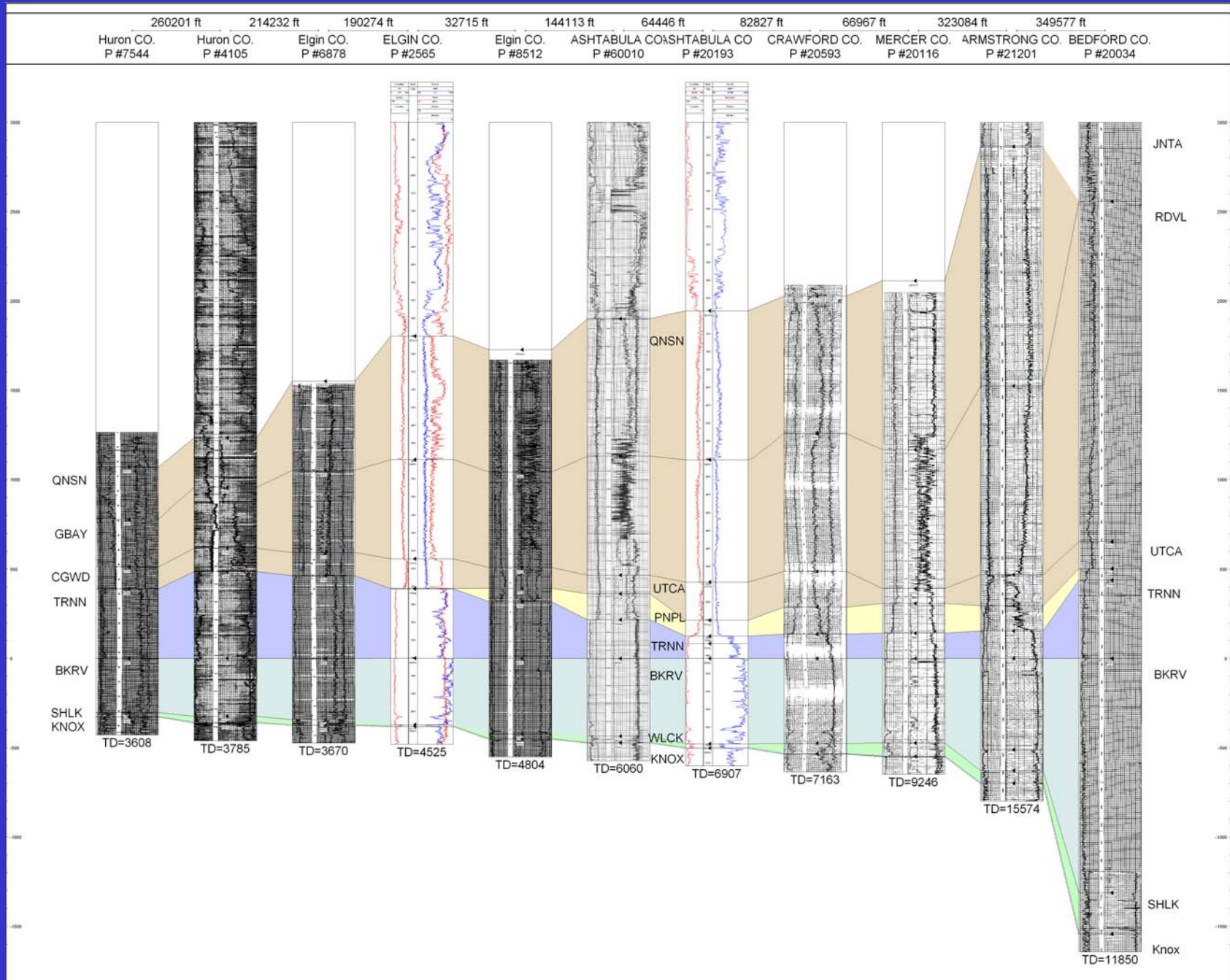


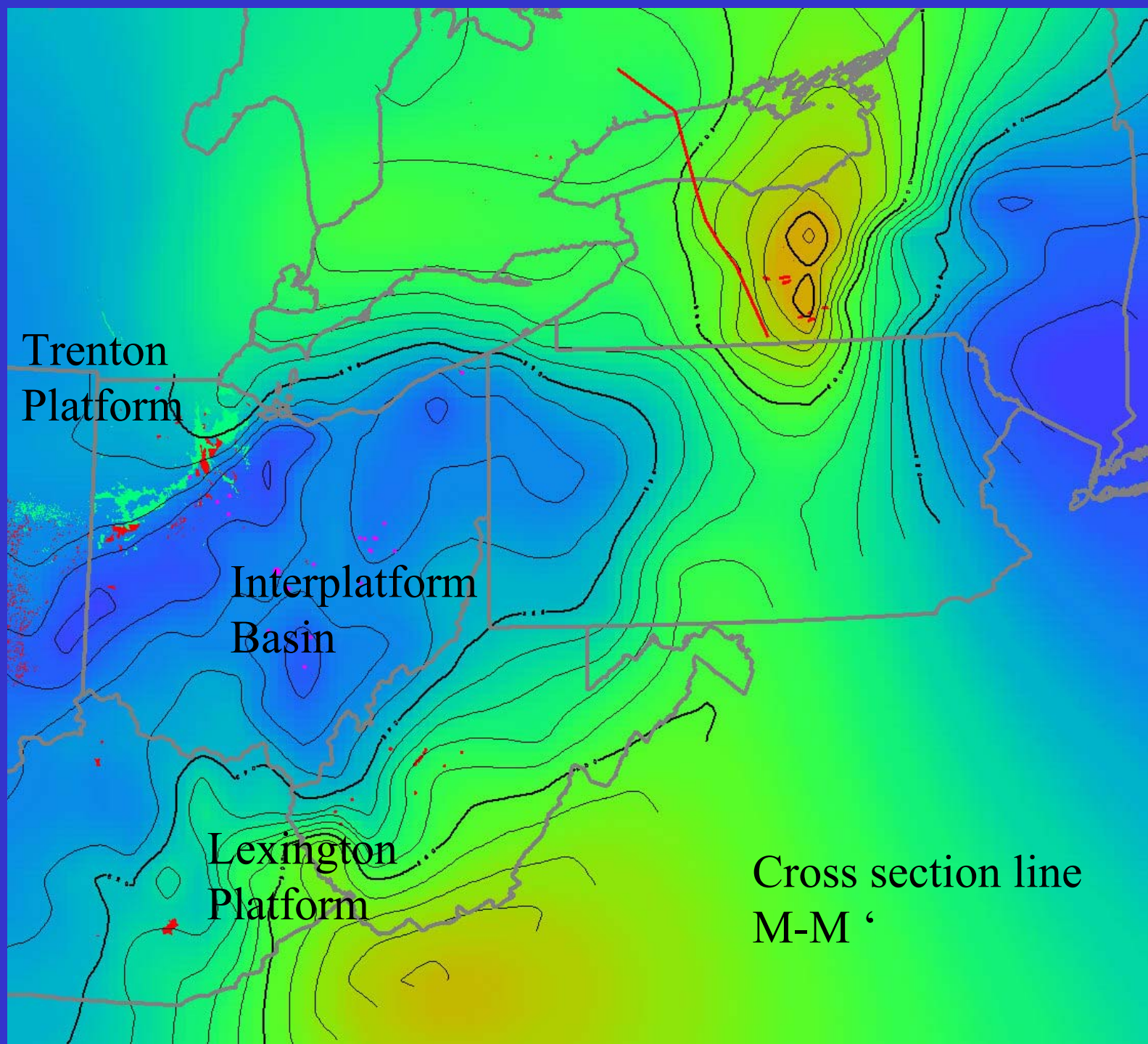
Stratigraphic cross section Dip J-J ' from ON to PA



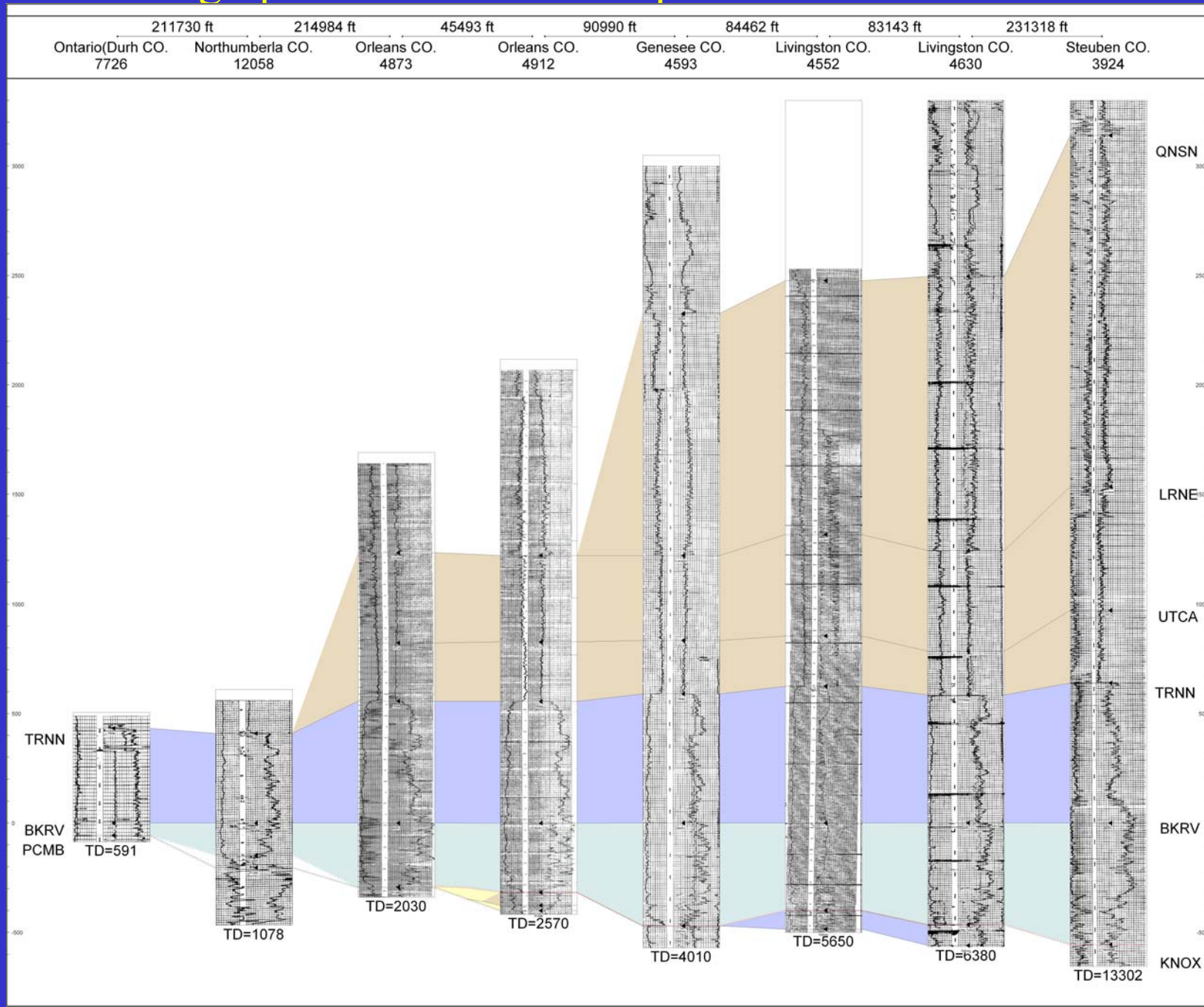


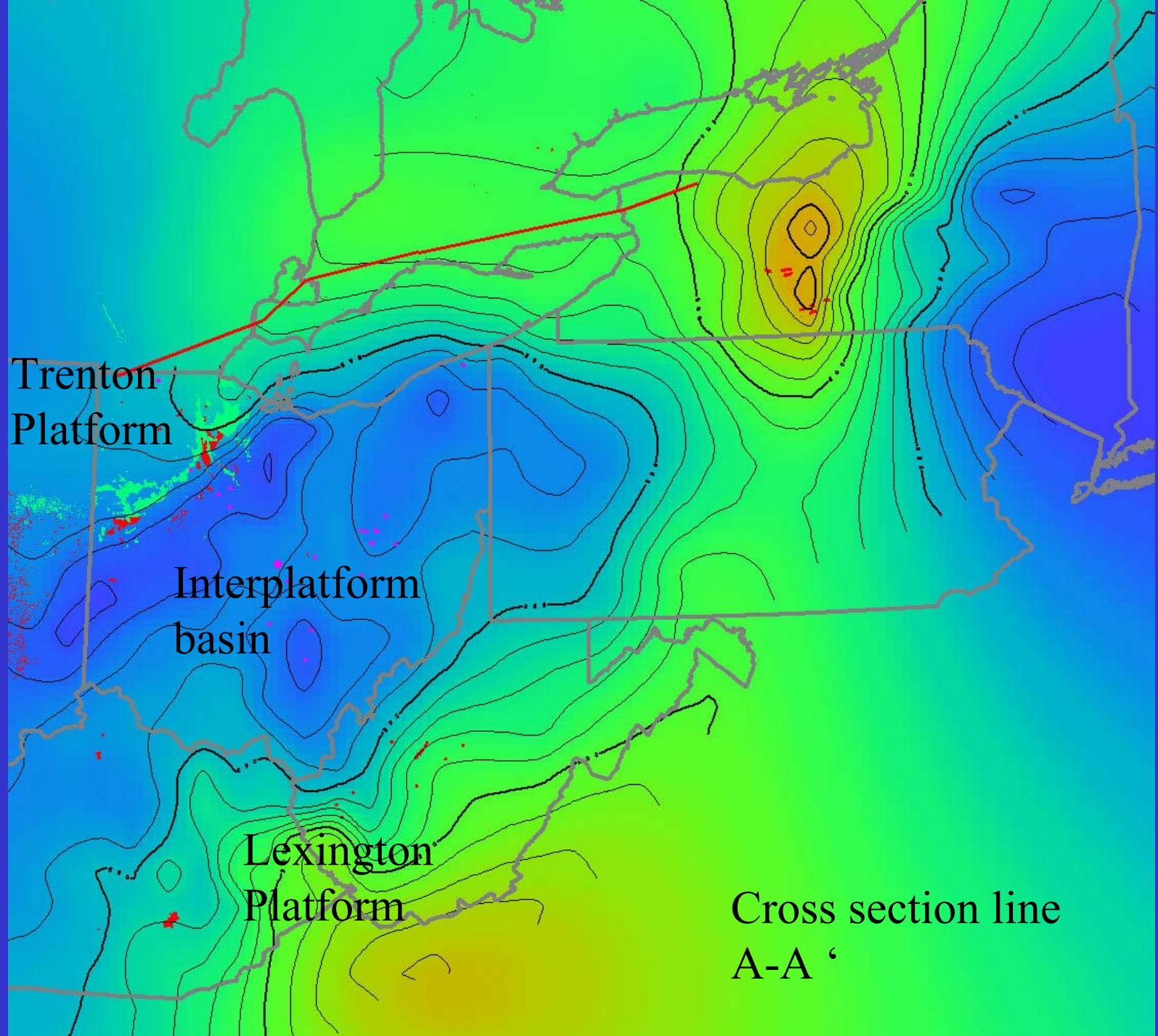
Stratigraphic cross section Dip K-K ' from ON to PA



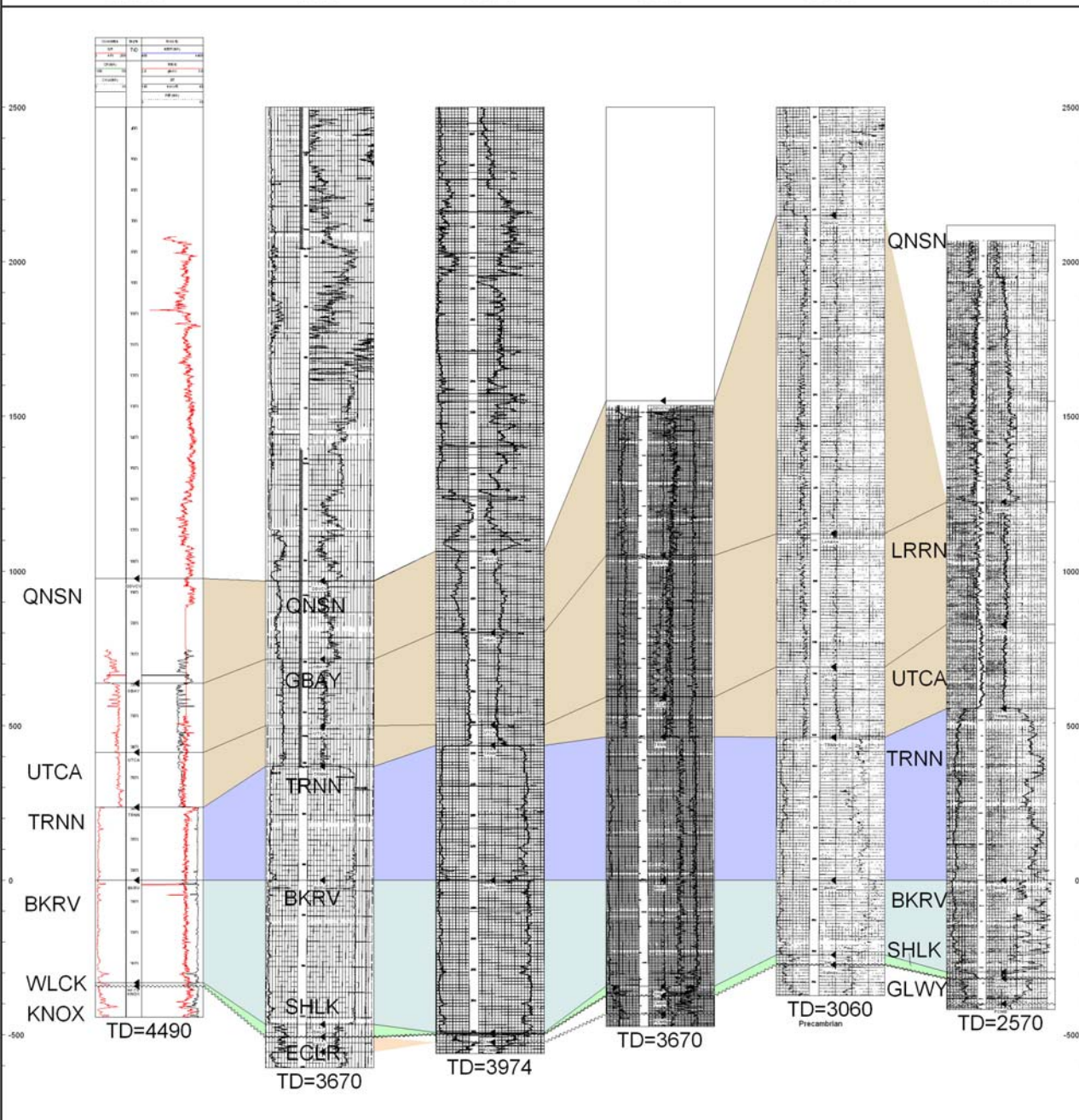


Stratigraphic cross section Dip M-M ' from ON to PA

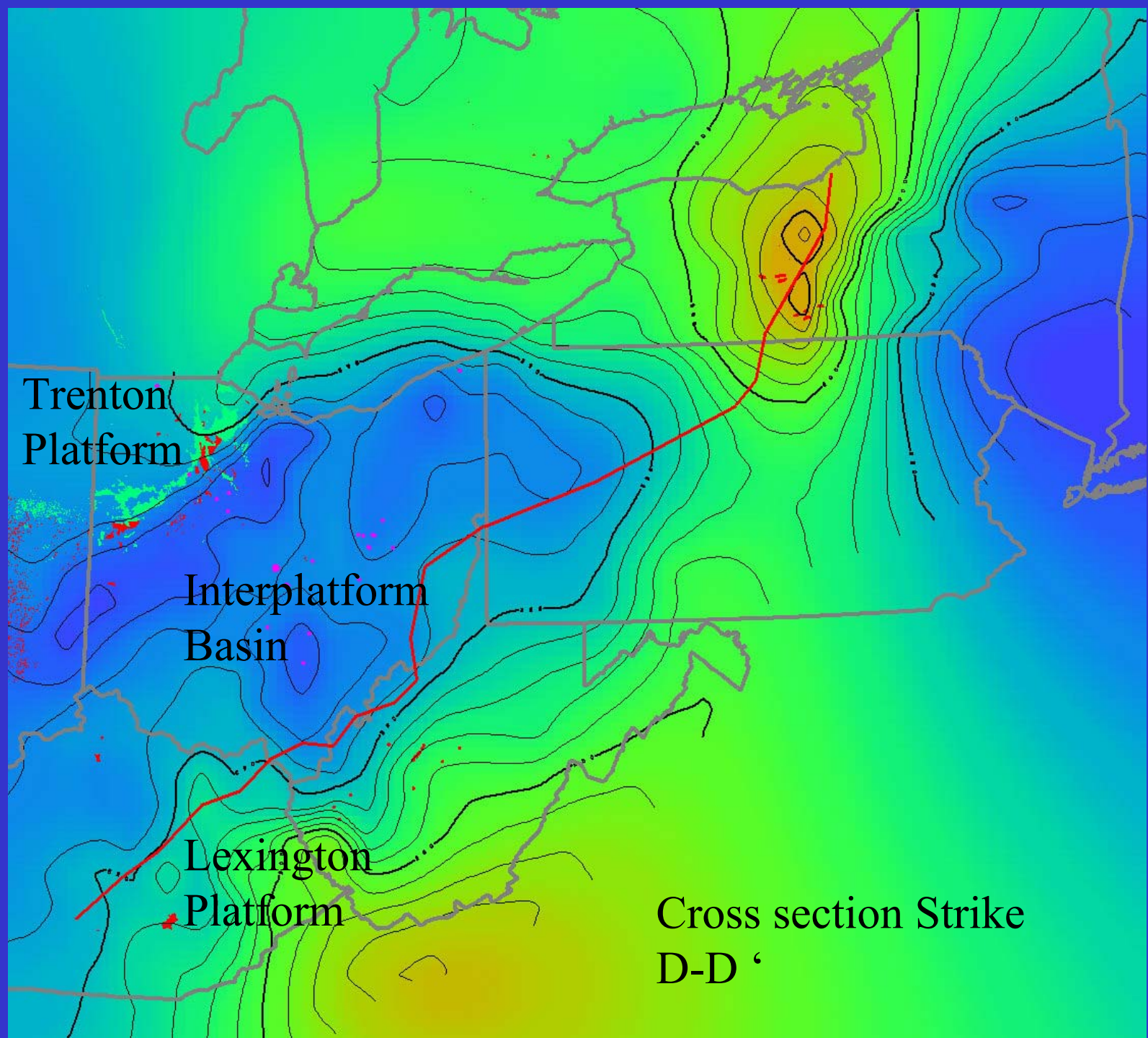




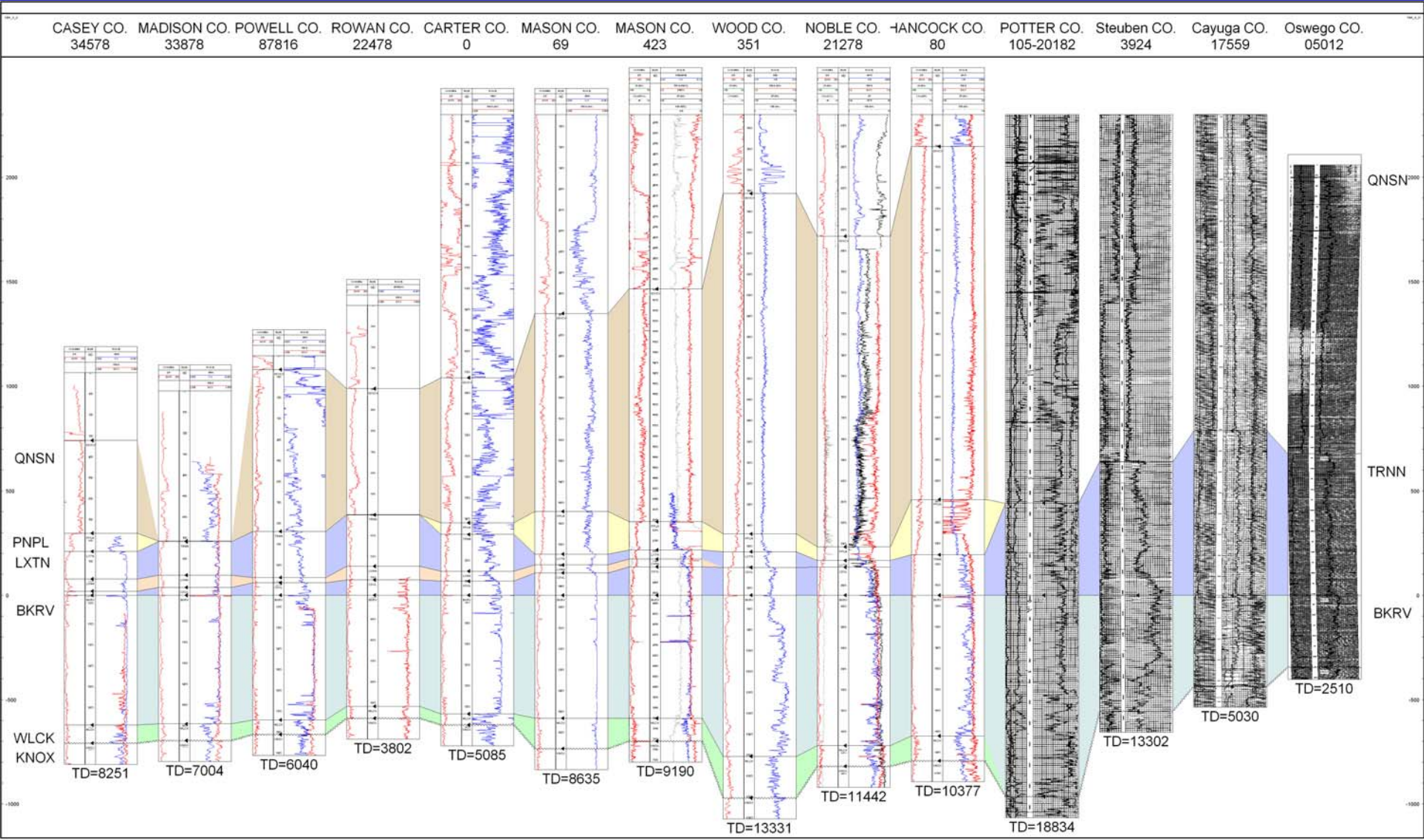
465497 ft 182505 ft 342978 ft 626801 ft 234005 ft
 WILLIAMS CO. 20046 Essex CO. 7191 Lambton CO. 3071 Elgin CO. 6878 Niagara CO. 6669 Orleans CO. 4912

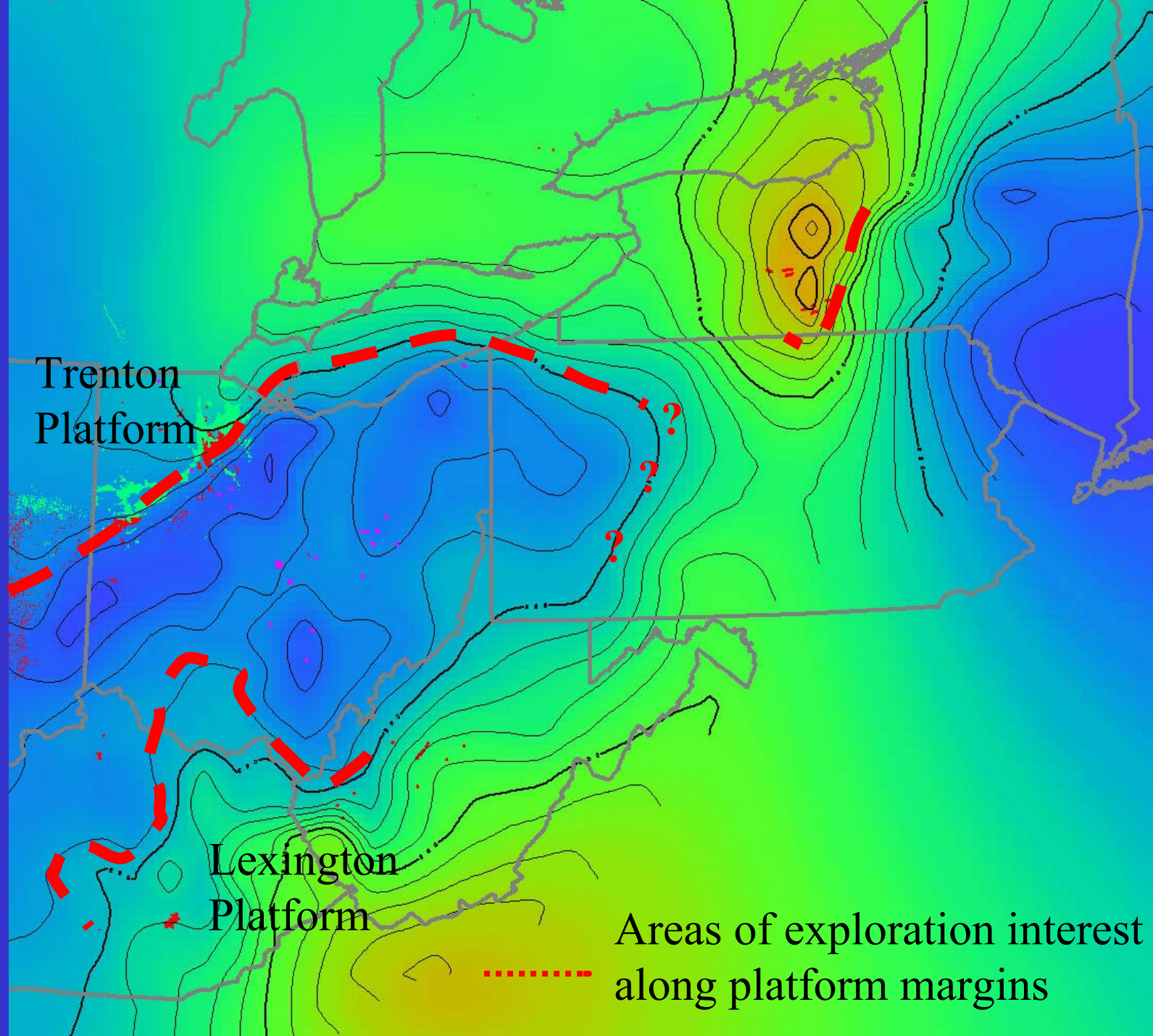


Stratigraphic cross
 section Strike A-A'
 from NW Ohio to NY



Stratigraphic cross section Strike D-D ' from KY to NY





Stratigraphy tasks and importance to other tasks

- Integrate major stratigraphic facies and sequences with thin section petrography to define reservoir facies.
- Integrate regional stratigraphy with C13 markers and chemically fingerprinted bentonites.
- Integrate regional facies and sequences with production maps to define producing trends.
- Integrate regional stratigraphy with regional structural features to define potential HTD trends.
- Integrate all tasks to better understand the entire petroleum system.

