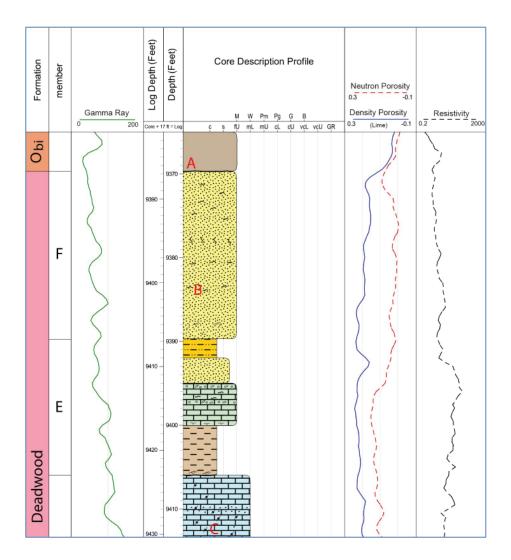
Deadwood Formation (Cambrian/Ordovician) of North Dakota

A Preliminary Core Atlas

Jeffrey W. Bader John H. Lake¹ Anthony H. Sarnoski²



GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION NO. 257 NORTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Edward C. Murphy, State Geologist Lynn D. Helms, Director Dept. of Mineral Resources 2021



Table of Contents

Introduction	 , 	1
References	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
Legend	 	3
5		
NDIC No. 37672	 	7

Figures

Figure 1.	Cambro-Ordovician paleogeographic maps of North America showing transgression	
	and regression of seaway during Deadwood deposition in North Dakota	. 1
Figure 2.	Geophysical logs for the J-ROC1 1 well showing sequence stratigraphic relations	
	and members of the Deadwood Formation	. 2
Figure 3.	Index map showing well locations	. 3

¹Lake Geological Services Inc., Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada ²Luff Exploration Company, Denver, Colorado

INTRODUCTION

The North Dakota Geological Survey (NDGS) is currently conducting studies of the Cambro-Ordovician Deadwood Formation (Deadwood) because of the increased interest in CO2 storage in underground saline aquifers. This document presents the preliminary results of these studies to release a baseline of information that will be further developed to eventually establish a detailed stratigraphic framework for the Deadwood, and other formations (Inyan Kara and Broom Creek) that are potential candidates for CO2 sequestration. The Deadwood Formation consists of marginal and shallow marine sedimentary units; dominantly thick, porous, and permeable sandstone and limestone that are present at great depths and thus are ideal for CO2 storage.

The Deadwood Formation represents two 3rd-order depositional sequences deposited in an overall 2nd-order transgressive-regressive cycle in the Late Cambrian and Early Ordovician Periods (Figs. 1 and 2). In general, the lower sequence (member A) represents the initial sea-level rise during the Cambrian (Fig. 2A) and consists of fluvial-deltaic and eolian deposits that give way to more marginal marine (Fig. 2B) (member B) and nearshore progradational deposits (members C-F) that shallow upwards as represented by 4 parasequences of the highstand normal regression of the upper sequence (Fig. 2C; Sarnoski, 2015).

This document presents detailed lithologic descriptions from two Deadwood Formation rock cores from the state of North Dakota (NDIC #6624 and NDIC #37672; Fig. 3) that will be expanded as further studies are conducted on additional core. Core was viewed and described at the Wilson M. Laird Core and Sample Library in 2014, November 2020, and August—October 2021. Core profiles including: 1) well information; 2) log responses for gamma-ray, resistivity, neutron porosity, and density porosity (Fig. 2); 3) detailed lithology graphic with generalized description; 4) sequence stratigraphic interpretation; and 5) core photographs, are presented. The logs are best viewed using a computer for optimal viewing and printing on 11x17 paper is recommended for readable graphics.

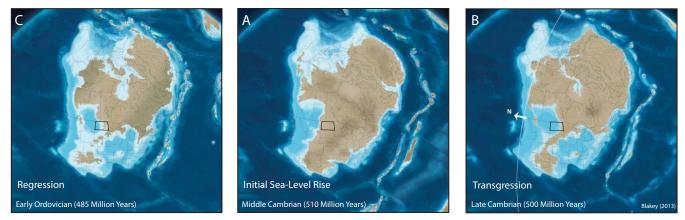


Figure 1. Cambro-Ordovician paleogeographic maps of North America showing transgression and regression of seaway during Deadwood deposition in North Dakota.

REFERENCES

Blakey, R., 2013, North America paleogeography: http://cpgeosystems.com/nam.html.

Sarnoski, A. H., 2015, The stratigraphy and depositional history of the Deadwood Formation, with a focus on Paleozoic subsidence of the Williston Basin: University of North Dakota Theses and Dissertations, https://commons.und.edu/theses/1957.

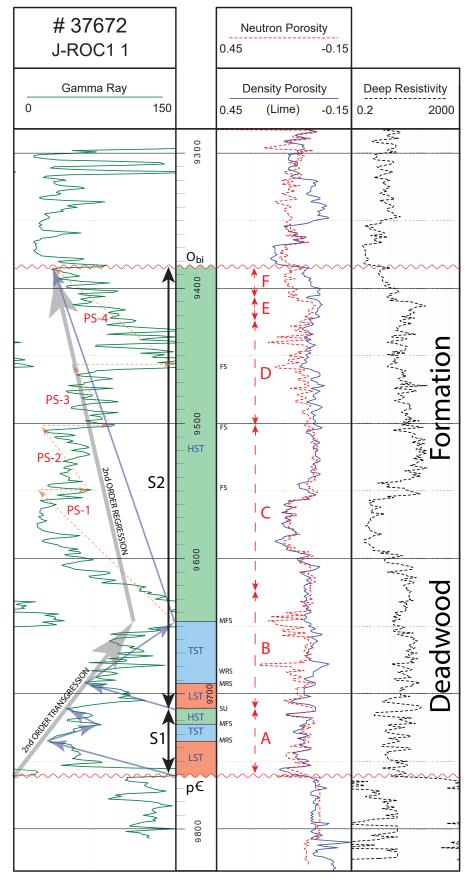


Figure 2. Geophysical logs for the J-ROC1 1 well showing sequence stratigraphic relations and members of the Deadwood Formation.

Legend

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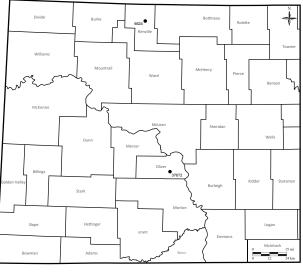
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Sandstone		Erosion surface
Siltstone		Herring-bone cross bedding
Shale	(*)	Karst
Conglomerate	000	Lag
Limestone	~~	Mud crack
Dolostone	\sim	Planolites
Schist	~	Ripple cross-lamination
Anhydrite nodule	/	Rip-up clast
Burrow	\bigcirc	Thalassinoides
Chondrites	\sim	Unconformity
Crinoid	~~~	Wavy bedding
Cross bedding	\sim	Wavy lamination

- Obi Ordovician Black Island Formation
- p-C Precambrian
- FS Flooding surface
- HST Highstand systems tract
- LST Lowstand systems tract
- MFS Maximum flooding surface
- MRS Maximum regressive surface
- PS Parasequence
- TST Transgressive systems tract S Sequence
- SU Subaerial unconformity
- WRS Wave ravinement surface



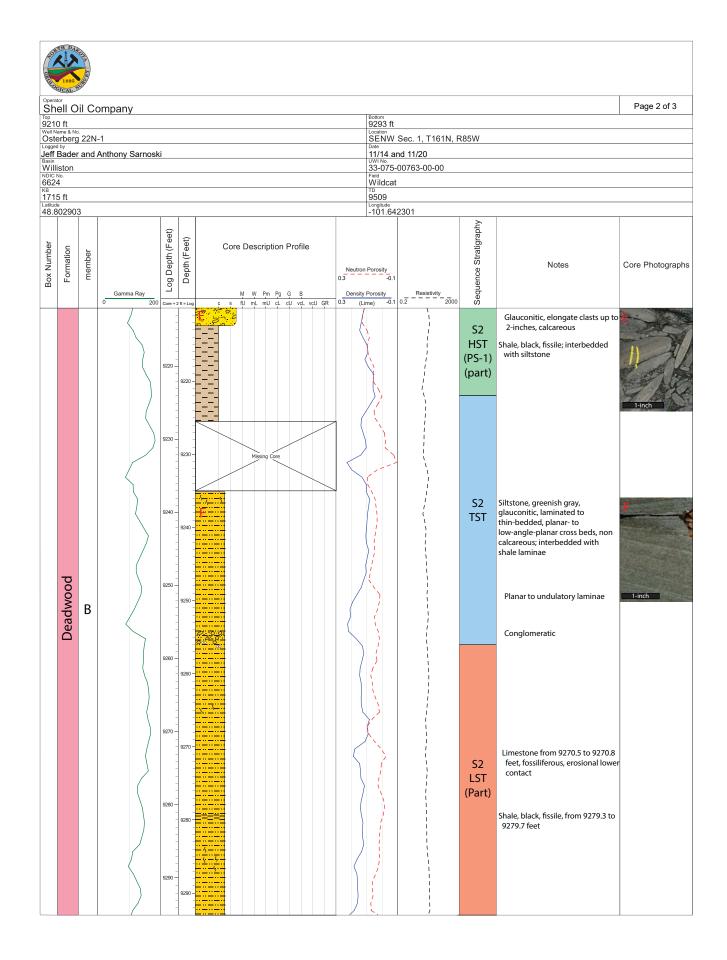
Map Area North Dakota

Explanation Well Location with NDIC number

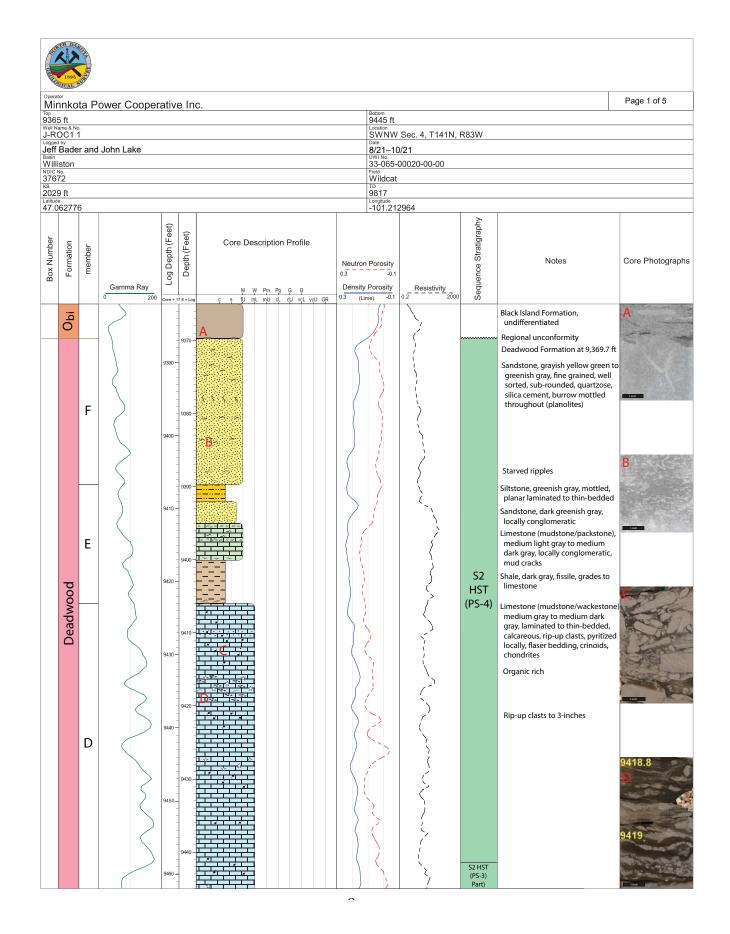
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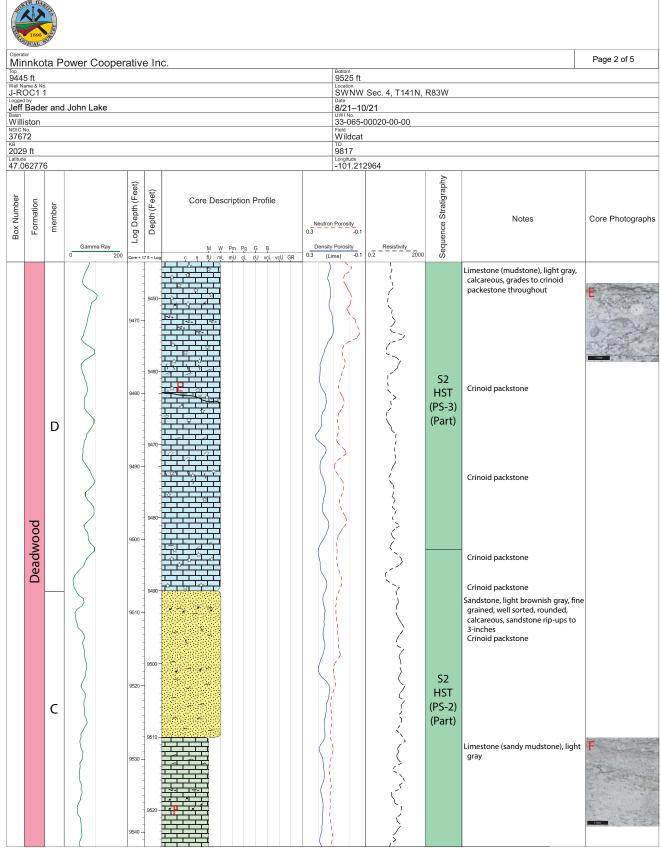
Figure 3. Index map showing well locations.

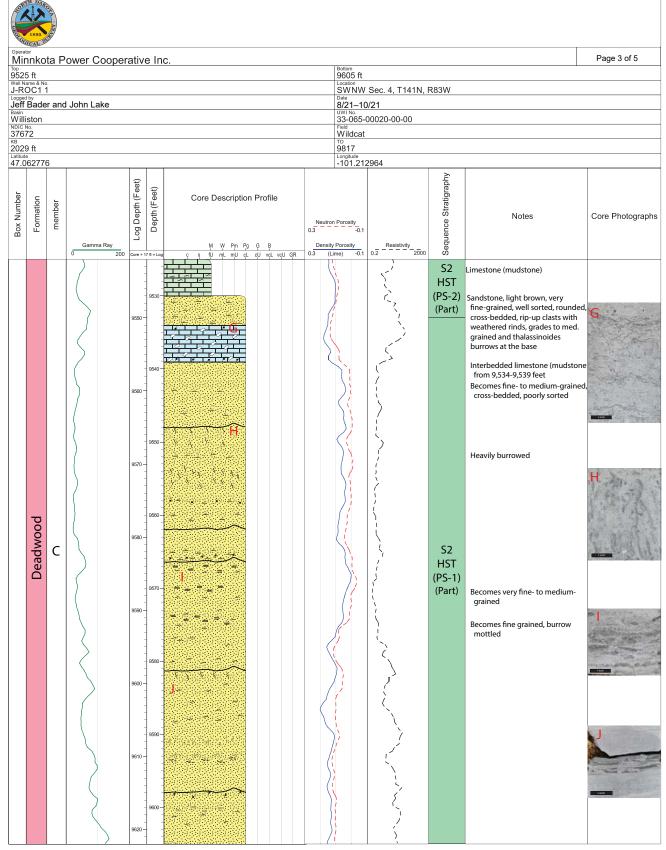
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р 12 ell N	7.5 ft ame & No						Bottom 9210 Location	ft				
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eff isin	Bader	and	Anthony Sarnoski				11/14	and	11/20 0763-00-00			
624	iston No. 4						Field Wildo		1763-00-00			
71	5 ft						10 10 10 10	at				
titud	02903	3				I	Longitud	6423	301			
BOX NUMBER	Formation	member	Gamma Ray	Log Depth (Feet)	Depth (Feet)	M W Pm Pg G B	Density Porosity	-0.1	Resistivity	Sequence Stratigraphy	Notes	Core Photograp
			0 200	Core + 2 9130 -	? ft = Log	c s fU mL mU cL cU vcL vcU GR	0.3 (Lime)	-0.1 0	.2 2000	ŭ	Top of Deadwood Formation at	Δ
	Deadwood	с		91400 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9130 - 9130 - - 9140 - - 9140 - - 9140 - - 9150 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	В				S2 HST (PS-1) (Part)	9,127.5 feet. Sandstone, light to medium grayish green, to gray, to grayish yellow, fine- to medium-grained, well sorted, well rounded, massive to wavy bedded, heavily bioturbated. Bedding disrupted throughout; where present, planar laminated. Conglomeratic and anhydritic locally Medium- to coarse-grained Heavily bioturbated from 9,170 to 9,180 feet	I-inch
		В		9180 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9180						Siltstone, planar laminated, heavily bioturbated Sandstone interbeds Sandstone interbeds Sandstone, light olive gray, very fine- to fine-grained, well sorted, planar- to low-angle cross bedding, glauconitic, shaley interlaminations	1-inch

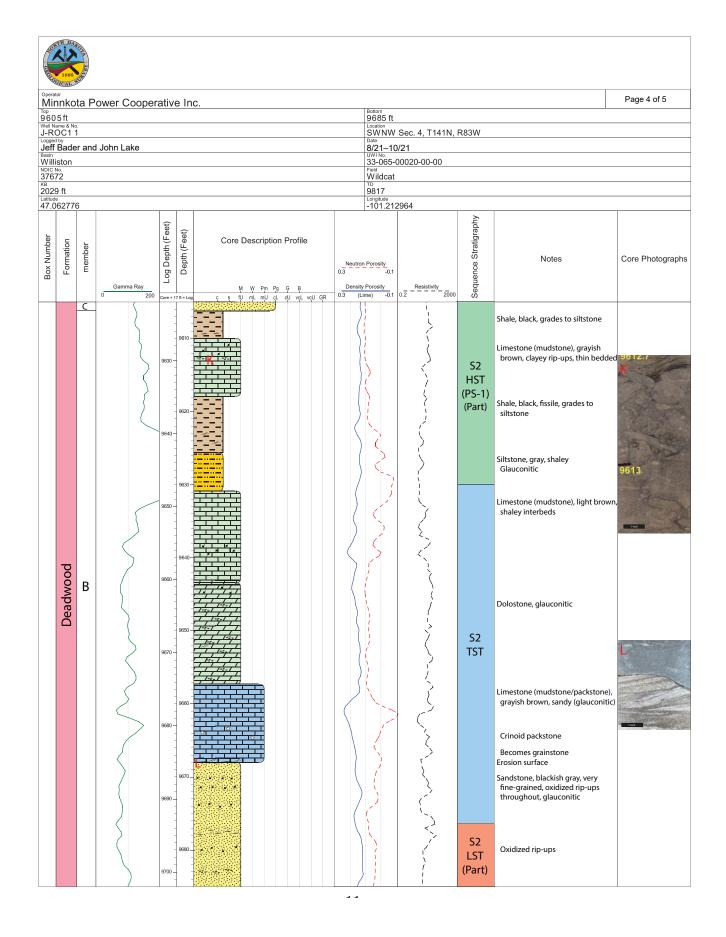


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^{Opera}	ell O	oil Co	ompany											Page 3 of 3
Top 929	3 ft								Bottom 9310.2	ft				
	lame & No erberg		-1						Location SENW Date	/ Se	ec. 1, T161N, F	R85W		
Jeff	Bade	r and	Anthony Sarnosk	ci 👘					11/14 a					
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662 кв	4								Wildca	it				
171 Latitud	ie					 			9509 Longitude -101.6					
48.8	30290:	3							-101.6	423	01	~		
Box Number	Formation	member	Gamma Ray	Log Depth (Feet)	Depth (Feet)	W Pm	Pg G	B	Neutron Porosity 0.3 -0.			Sequence Stratigraphy	Notes	Core Photographs
	p€ Deadwood	B		Core + : - - 9300 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 ft = Log 9300- 9300- 9310-	<u>nL mU (</u>		cL vcU GR	0.3 (Lime) -0.	1 0.2		on sz LST (part) S1 HST S1 TST S1 LST	Siltstone Subaerial Unconformity Sandstone, reddish brown, very-fine- to coarse-grained, poorly sorted, subangular to subround, massive to thin-bedded, oxidized Siltstone Conglomerate, light to medium brown, very fine- to coarse-grained, poorly sorted, subangular to subround, quartzose Regional Unconformity/Basement Gneiss	l-inch









Top 9688 Well N J-RC Jeff Basin Will NDIC 1 376 KB 2029	nnko 5 ft OC1 ' ^{d by} Bade iston ^{No.} 72	er and	ower Cooper	ativ	e In	<u>C.</u>	Loc SV Dat 8// UW 33 Fiel VW TD 7D	<u>000</u> 21–10	Sec. 4, T141N, 0/21 00020-00-00	R83W		Page 5 of 5
Box Number	Formation	member	Gamma Ray 0 200	Log Depth (Feet)	Depth (Feet)	Core Description Profile	Neutron Poi 0.3 Density Por	rosity0.1	2964	Sequence Stratigraphy	Notes	Core Photographs
	Deadwood	В		9720 - 9770 - 97	9700					S1 HST S1 HST S1 LST	Sandstone, grayish green, very fine-grained Subaerial Unconformity Limestone (mudstone), brownish gray, calcareous, planar laminatec calcite cement filling voids Karst	
	θ			9750 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9740-					LST	Glauconitic to base Regional Unconformity/Basement Gneiss	0, 9748