GASKILL A'2 Anadanko Production

SUMMARY

This 133-foot core is from productive lower Morrow Keyes Formation. The top of the core is positioned --- feet below the Morrow/Atoka contact. The base of the core is 19 feets below the Pennsylvanian/Mississippian boundary. The core has been divided into nine intervals that contains five lithofacies. Seven thin sections were studied and eighteen samples were processed for conodonts. This core represents a transgressive estuarine valley-fill sequence overlain by shoreface to offshore deposits.

The basal interval (Unit 1) consists of calcareous black shales (facies O) that locally exhibits parallel lamination. It records deposition in an oxygen-depleted shelf environment. A co-planar surface of lowstand estuarine incision and transgressive erosion separates this unit from the overlying unit 2. The base of unit 2 is characterized by a scoured surface filled with pebble conglomerates. Unit 2 comprises very coarse- to medium-grained sandstones with clay drapes (facies C) forming stacked fining upward intervals. This unit represents deposition in stacked channels of the upper estuarine environment. Unit 3 is dominated by calcareous black shales with thin sandstone lenses (facies D). It records fine-grained sediment fall-out in the middle estuary close to the turbidity maximum. Unit 4 is composed of fossiliferous planar cross-bedded mediumgrained sandstones (facies H) with interbedded ripple cross-laminated and mud draped fine- and very fine-grained sandstones. This unit represents deposition in a barrier to backbarrier upper shoreface setting close to or at the estuarine mouth. Unit 5 consists of sandstone-dominated heterolithic facies displaying flaser and wavy-bedding, herringbone cross-stratification and reactivation surfaces (facies E). It records sedimentation in a restricted tidal sand flat. Unit 6 is a fossiliferous planar cross-bedded coarse- to mediumgrained sandstone with mud drapes (facies H). It represents deposition in a barrier to backbarrier upper shoreface environment. Unit 6 is separated from unit 7 by the presence of a transgressive lag that records the wave ravinement surface. Unit 7 consists of intensely bioturbated fine-grained sandstones (facies L and M). This unit was formed in a lower shoreface to offshore transition. Fine-grained offshore transition deposits of this unit are truncated by a lowstand incision surface formed during a forced regression. Unit 8 is composed of highly fossiliferous, normally-graded and planar cross-bedded very coarse-grained sandstones (facies I), stacked forming a fining upward interval with abundant mudstone lenses at the top. Unit 8 represents amalgamated storm events in an upper shoreface setting. Unit 9 consists of calcareous black shales (facies O) locally with interbedded very coarse- to medium grained sandstones. This package represents deposition in an oxygen-depleted shelf environment punctuated by minor transgressive pulses.

NOTES

UNIT 1

Shale; dark gray to black; parallel lamination locally; calcareous; pyrite nodules; crinoid and articulate braquiopod fragments locally abundant.

UNIT 2

Very coarse- to medium-grained sandstone; light greenish gray; scour filled with pebble conglomerate at the base of the unit; low angle planar cross-bedding; mud drapes, horizontal mud laminae, flattened mud lenses, and contorted mud laminae; stilolites and fractures; glauconite; stacked fining upward intervals; whole unit displays a fining upward trend; package at the top of the unit (6052-6056.2) is a massive to normally-graded medium-grained sandstone with few mud drapes.

UNIT 3

Shale; isolated or conected very fine-grained sandstone lenses towards the base of the unit; dark gray to black; parallel lamination; calcareous; a medium-grained sandstone bed with parallel lamination, ripple cross-lamination, flaser bedding, mud lenses, and scarce fossil fragments (articulate braquiopods, crinoids and fenestrate bryozoans) occurs towards the top of the unit (6034.9-6035.3).

UNIT 4

Medium-grained sandstone with interbedded fine- and very fine-grained sandstone; light gray, massive to low angle planar cross-bedding; ripple cross-lamination, mud drapes and flaser bedding (wavy type) in the finer-grained interbeds; mudstone intraclasts; crinoid fragments common, articulate braquiopod shells rare.

UNIT 5

Very fine-grained sandstone and siltstone, fine-grained sandstone locally interbedded; light yellowish gray, ripple cross-lamination, mud drapes, flaser bedding (bifurcated wavy and, more rarely, wavy), wavy bedding, low and high angle planar cross-lamination, herringbone cross-stratification, reactivation surfaces; coarser grains tend to accumulate in foresets; stilolites; mudstone intraclasts rare; large carbonized wood fragment abundant.

UNIT 6

Coarse- to medium-grained sandstone; light gray, low angle planar cross-bedding, normal grading, mud drapes, mud lenses; stilolites; abundant crinoid fragments, common articulate braquiopod shells and rare briozoans; whole unit is coarsening upward.

UNIT 7

Fine- to very fine-grained sandstone and siltstone; dark gray to black; intense bioturbation, no primary fabric preserved; whole unit is fining upward.

UNIT 8

Conglomeratic, very coarse- to medium-grained sandstone; light gray; planar cross-bedding, diffuse bed boundaries, bed amalgamation common, shale lenses; abundant crinoids, and common briozoans, corals and articulate braquiopod shells; skeletal accumulations are bioclast-supported in the lower part of the bed and matrix-supported in the upper one, braquiopod shells are concordant, crinoids, corals and briozoans do not display any preferential orientation; whole unit is fining upward, package at the top of the unit (6000.6-6002) consists of interbedded medium-grained sandstone and dark mudstones, with thicker and more abundant shale lenses.

UNIT 9

Shale; dark gray to black; parallel lamination; interbedded conglomeratic, very coarse- to medium-grained sandstones; crinoids and corals common and forming matrix-supported fossil concentrations.

INTERPRETED DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT

UNIT 1
Oxygen-depleted shelf (HST)
UNIT 2
Sand-dominated upper estuarine channels (LST? to TST)
UNIT 3
Mud-dominated estuarine central basin (TST)
UNIT 4
Sand-dominated barrier to back-barrier upper shoreface (estuary mouth) (TST)
UNIT 5
Lower intertidal estuary mouth sand flat (TST)
UNIT 6
Sand-dominated barrier to back-barrier upper shoreface (estuary mouth) (TST)
IINIT 7

Open marine lower shoreface to offshore transition (TST)

UNIT 8

Open marine storm-dominated upper shoreface (LST)

UNIT 9

Oxygen-depleted shelf (TST to HST)

15-189-20337

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Log Interval: 5952-6085 Quality: E G F P

Producing Interval: Source: Kansas Geological Survey, Lawrence, Ks.

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