

5910' - 7300'

This interval consist of sandstone, shale, siltstone and minor coal. The upper 300' is mostly shale while the remainder of the section consist of sandstone and siltstone with lesser amounts of shale. Sample studies indicate that down to 6840', the sandstone is with fine to medium clear-white-grey grains, subangular to subrounded, well sorted with a gummy clay matrix which mostly washes out. It is occasionally consolidated with silica cement. Non calcareous, carbonaceous. Frosty grains are recognized over the interval 6040' - 6080', and so are the occasional large rounded or angular quartzite pebble. Below 6840' the sandstone is consolidated with clay matrix and silica cement. It is also becoming increasingly lithic, silty, poorly sorted, subrounded and non calcareous. Mechanical logs indicate this change in lithology takes place at 6752'.

The shale is light grey to medium light grey, fissile, firm, carbonaceous, coaly. Beginning at 6200' it is mostly black, or dark grey black, firm, fissile, carbonaceous, non calcareous. At 7210' the shale is dark grey or grey-green, gypsiferous, carbonaceous, fissile.

The siltstone is first recognized at 6560' as grey, dark grey, brown, friable to firm, sandy, non calcareous. At 6940' it is carbonaceous in part, slightly micaceous. This interval is assigned to the *C. paradoxa* palynologic zone of the lower Cretaceous.

Its upper boundary is marked by a significant increase in interval velocity from 10,000 feet per seconds to 12,000 feet per seconds. While its lower boundary is also marked by an increase in velocity to 13,400 feet per seconds.

This interval appears to have limited reservoir capacity due to the sandstone having a clay matrix and silica cement.

The dipmeter interpretation log indicates consistant southwest dip at an average rate of 35° throughout this interval. The Mid-Cretaceous Unconformity at the top of this interval is well shown. In addition, a minor fault pattern is recognized at, or about, 6400'. It is recognized on seismic as a down-to-the east normal fault.

7300' - 8370'

This interval includes a diversity of lithotypes. It consist of sandstone, siltstone, shale, minor coal, possibly gypsum and volcanics or altered volcanics.