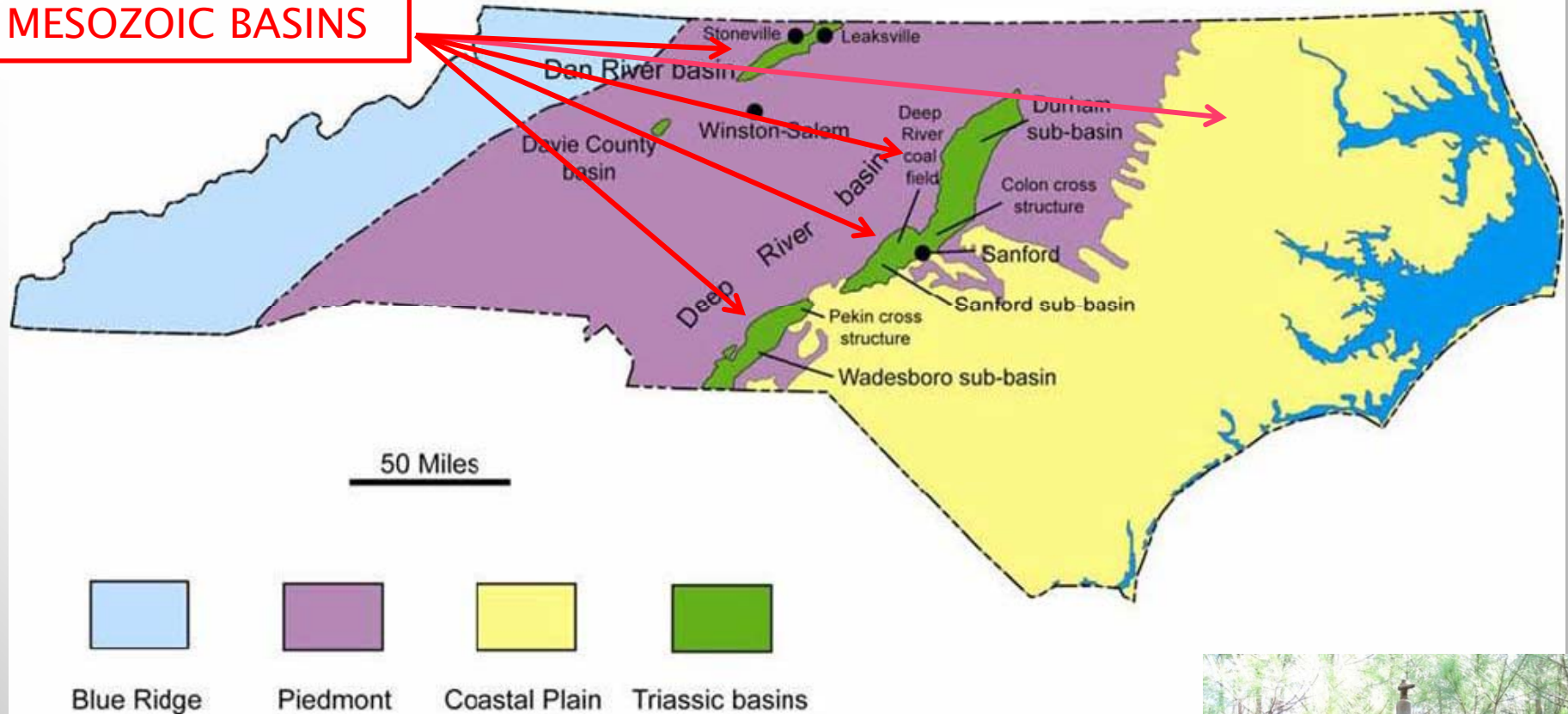


MESOZOIC BASINS



SHALE GAS POTENTIAL IN THE TRIASSIC STRATA OF THE DEEP RIVER BASIN, LEE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES, NC, USA: MULTIDISCIPLINARY METHODS FOR SCIENCE DATA ACQUISITION

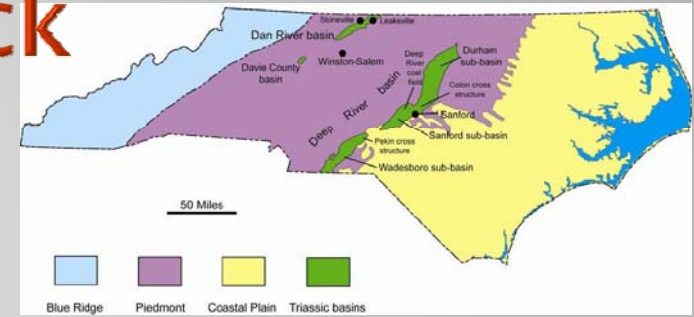
Jeffrey C. Reid, PhD, PG, CPG
Senior Geologist

North Carolina Geological Survey
v. 919.733.2423, email: jeff.reid@ncdenr.gov



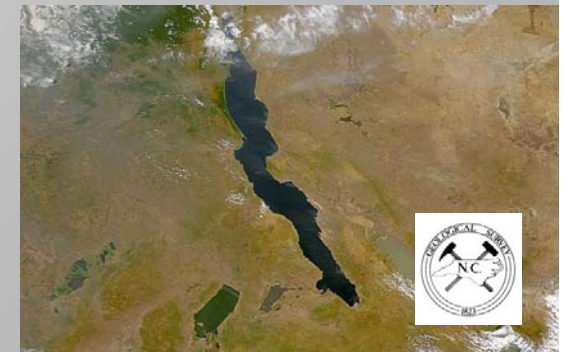


Basin and Source Rock Overview



Map showing the distribution of Mesozoic basins in North Carolina (from Reid and Milici, 2008).

- Eastern North American Triassic rift lacustrine basins related to the opening of the Atlantic (similar to eastern offshore Newfoundland); contrasted with western Newfoundland lacustrine rift basins related to the closing of the Iapetus Ocean.
- Deep River Basin – 150-mile-long northeast trending half-graben (rift basin) with a steeply dipping eastern border fault.
- ~7,000+ feet of Triassic strata; paleo-equatorial location.
- Fresh water, shallow lake deposits similar to African rift valley lakes – aerated; current action, no deep water shales; cyclic sedimentation with wet- and dry cycles.
- ~135,000-acres with inferred $\%Ro \geq 0.8$.
- Total petroleum system containing:
 - Source rock,
 - Seal, and
 - Traps / reservoir.
- Relatively untested exploration area; leasing underway (6,000 acres since January 2010).



Rift / Lacustrine Petroleum Systems

- ▣ Producing examples: Offshore Brazil and Angola:
 - Moncton sub-basin (McCully, NB); Albertine Basin (Uganda).
- ▣ Small in area but can be highly productive as sediment packages often very thick with rich organics
- ▣ Complex depositional history.
- ▣ Paleo-water input/ climate studies critical
- ▣ Heat flow may be elevated.



Multidisciplinary techniques

- ▣ LiDAR (fractures and structure),
- ▣ Seismic interpretation (depth to basement and isopach of source rock thickness),
- ▣ GIS (digital platform for data integration, display and analysis),
- ▣ Organic geochemistry (TOC, maturation),
- ▣ XRD (clays and rock brittleness for fracking), some SEM (porosity); limited petrophysics,
- ▣ Molecular gas analysis (BTU, composition, stable isotopes for nitrogen, carbon and deuterium),
- ▣ Core logging and interpretation, data mining to recover historic technical data,
- ▣ Geologic mapping to outcrop scale, petrography, and
- ▣ Conversion of paper logs and seismic sections to digital products for use with digital seismic software.

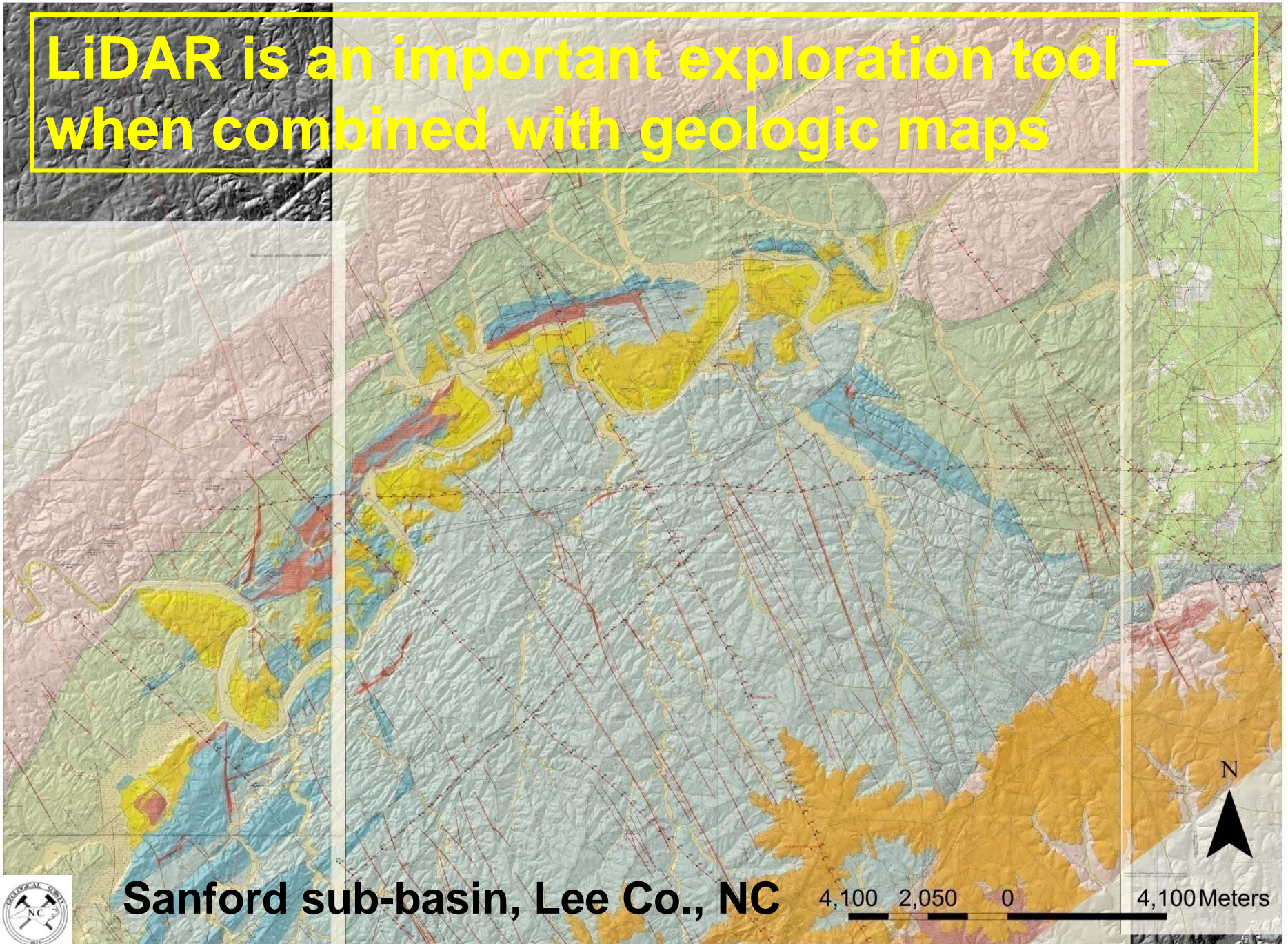


USGS/NCGS Resource Assessment

- ▣ *Current focus:* Rigorous, science-based assessment of technically recoverable natural gas.
- ▣ *Assessments units (AU's):* Developed for:
 - ▣ Coal bed methane (CBM),
 - ▣ Shale gas, and
 - ▣ Tight gas.
- ▣ *Methodology:* Numeric, conservative approach to be computed by the U.S. Geological Survey (FORSPAN Model – USGS OFR-03-384) [used for continuous accumulations of petroleum].
- ▣ *Completion target date:* Fall, 2010.
- ▣ *Publication date:* Sometime in 2011.



**LiDAR is an important exploration tool —
when combined with geologic maps**



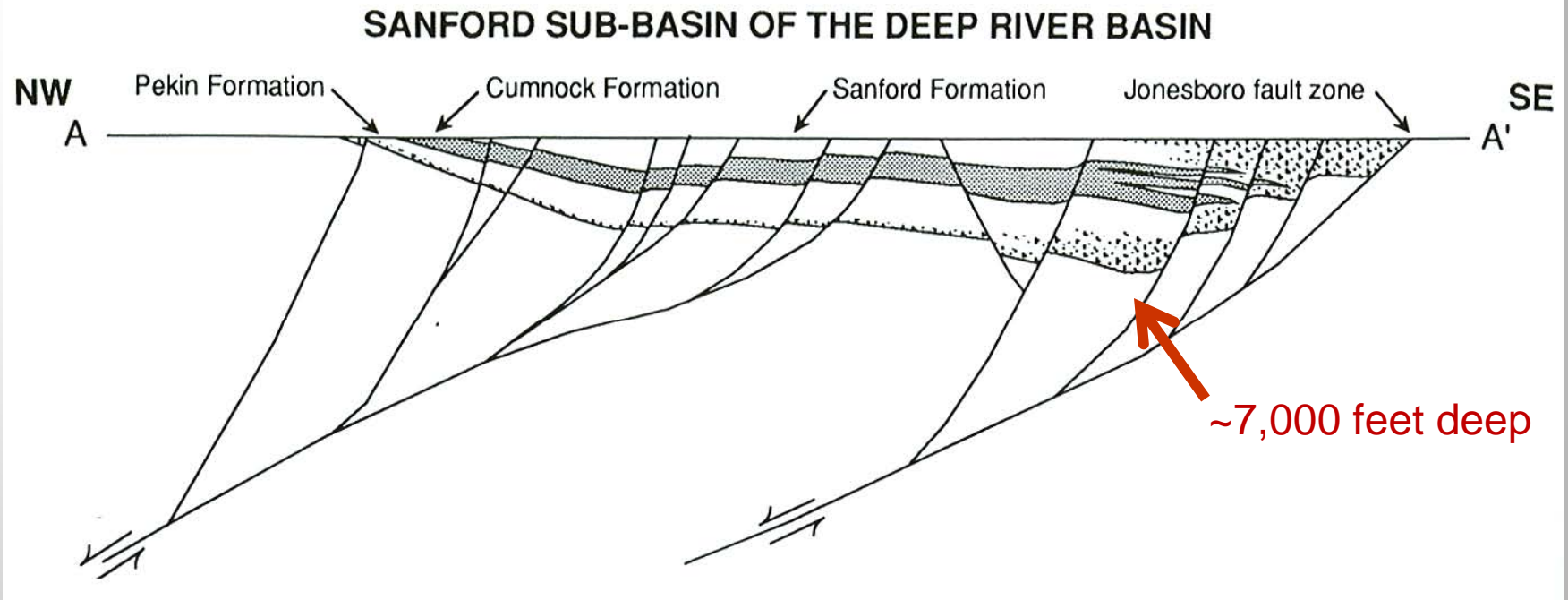
Sanford sub-basin, Lee Co., NC

4,100 2,050 0

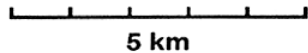
4,100 Meters

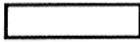





Generalized cross section



vertical scale = horizontal scale

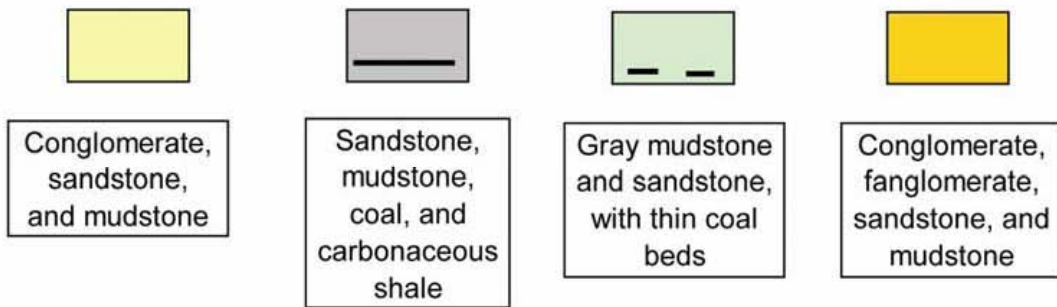
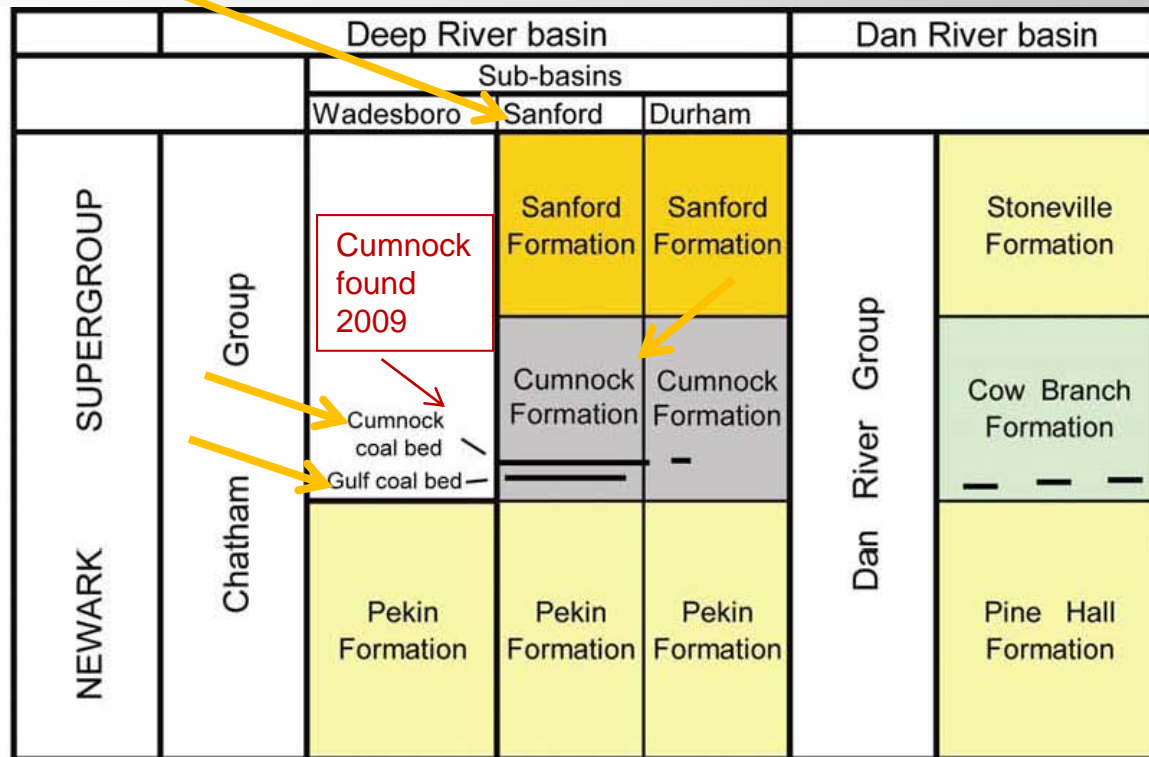


-  Mostly fluvial, red and brown clastic rocks
-  Lacustrine gray and black fine-grained clastic rocks
-  Red, brown, and gray conglomerate and sandstone
-  Major normal faults

← Generalized lithologies and stratigraphy.



Stratigraphy



From Reid and Milici, 2008





Drill Hole : USBM DH-2

NCGS No.: CH-C-1-45

Box No. : 118

From : 1423 feet
to 1440 feet

Drill Hole :USBM DH-2

NCGS No.: CH-C-1-45

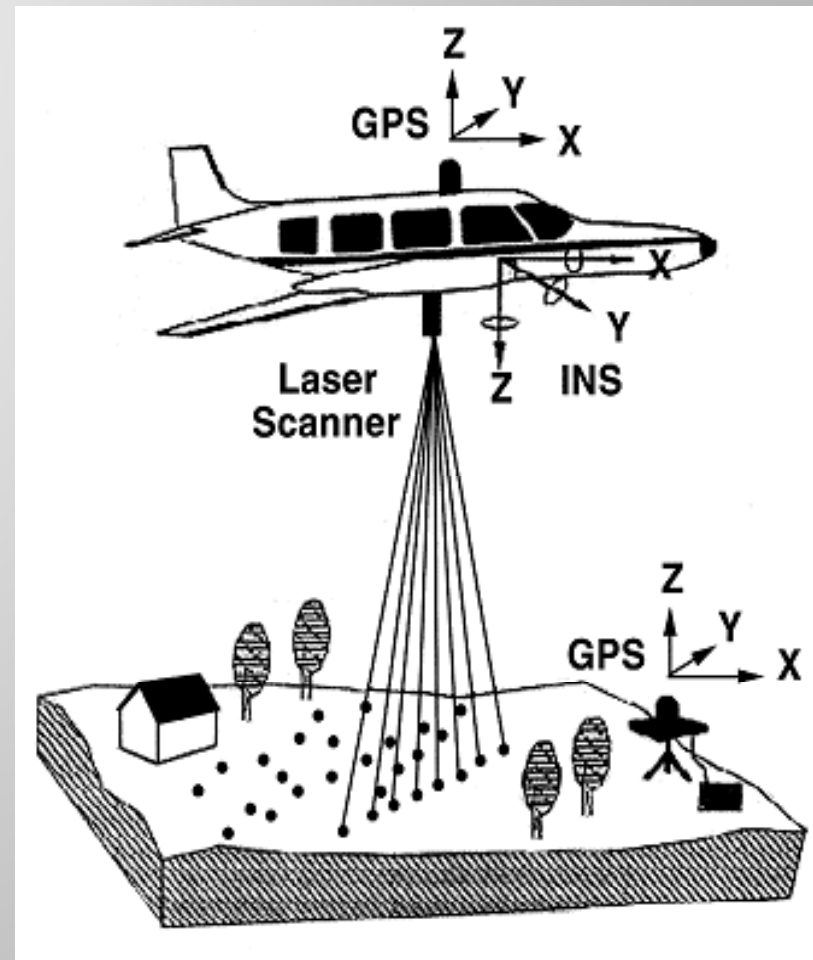
Box No. : 119

From : 1440 feet
to 1449 feet



Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) – Operational Theory

- ▣ NC has complete LiDAR coverage (~49,000 sq. miles)
- ▣ Remote Sensing Technology similar using laser light pulses instead of sound waves or radio waves.
- ▣ Always combined with IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit) & Airborne GPS.
- ▣ Produces a data point cloud.
- ▣ Can also provide data based on the nature of the reflected light pulses (Intensity)
- ▣ Can fly day or night (but not in rain or through cloud cover)
- ▣ Large land areas can be covered relatively quickly
- ▣ Useful for areas where ground access is limited, prohibited or too risky for field crews.

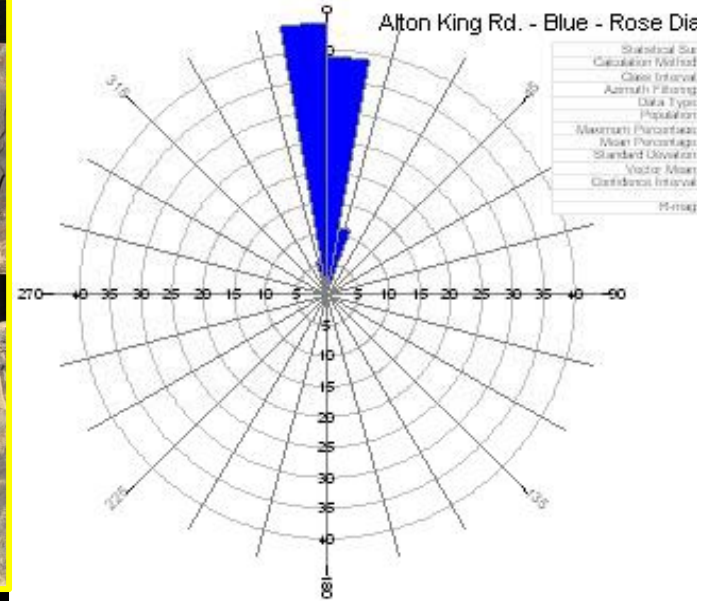
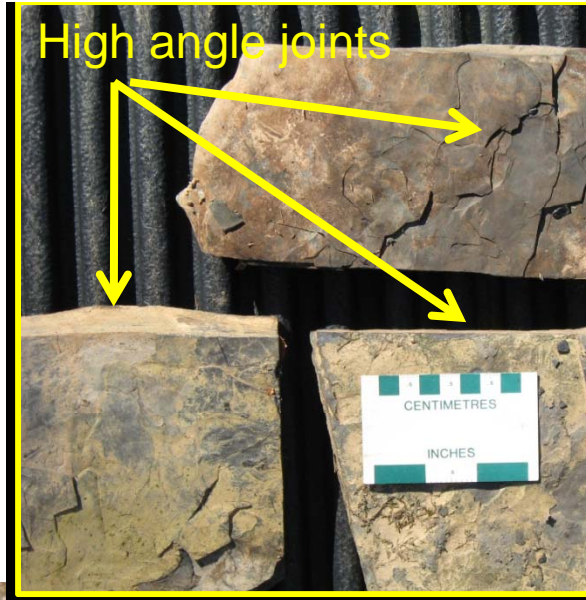
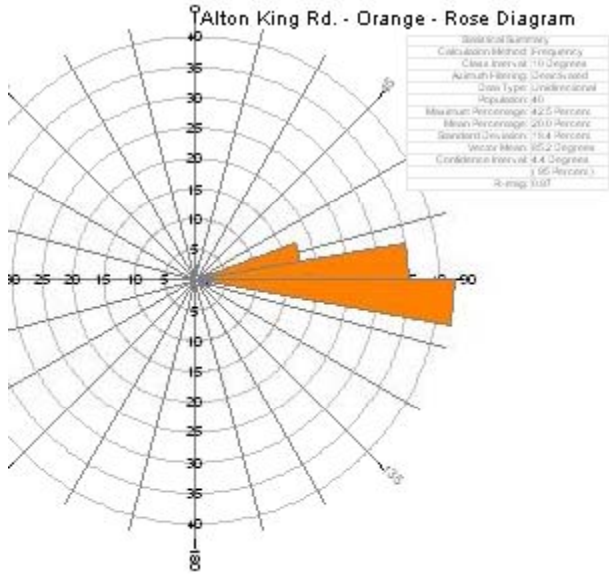




Hillshade LiDAR - shows trends of dikes, fractures and beds



4,100 2,050 0 4,100 Meters



Seismic Line 113

NW

SE

