



Ottawa, Ont.  
S 3P5  
1-9571  
Cable: TERRA

PROJ. NO.	9	●
	2	●
	3	●
	0	●
	-	●
	V	●
	2	●
	-	●
	P	●
LINE NO.		●
	M	●
	A	●
	P	●
PART NO.	2	●
	01F	●

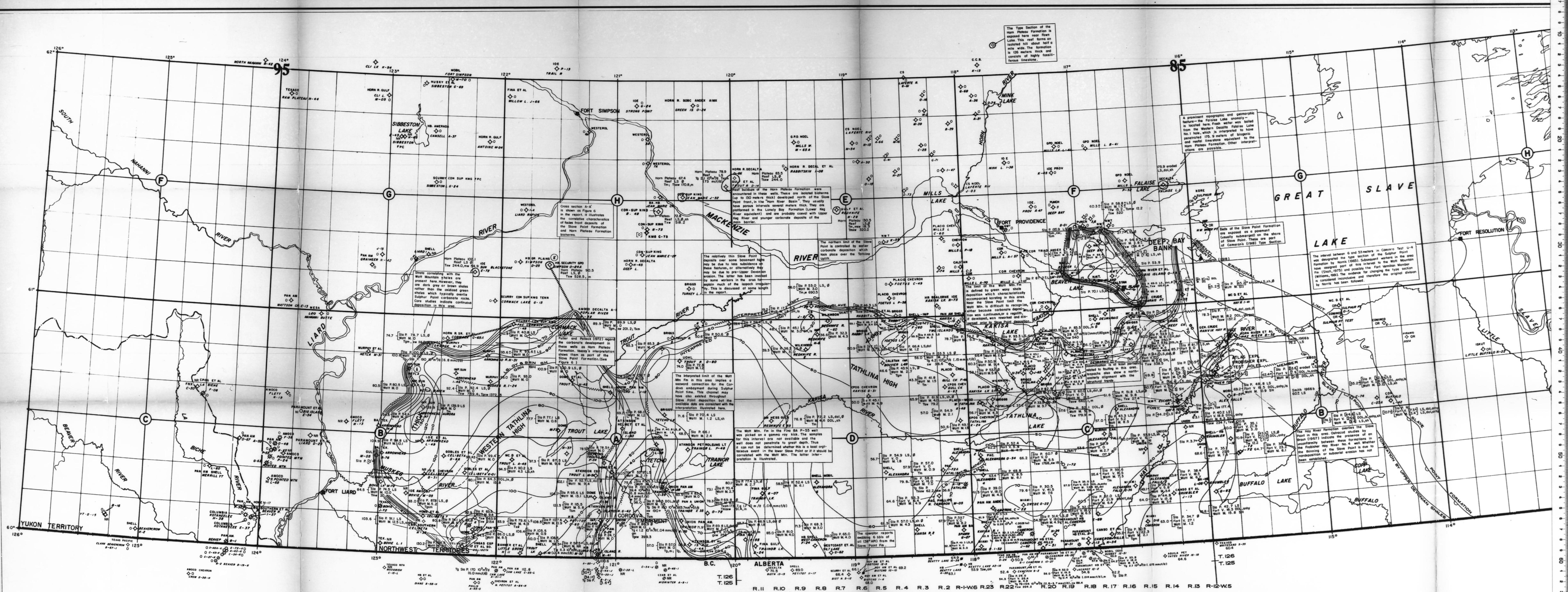
7

2

R.R

10

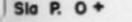
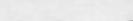
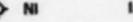
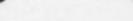
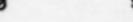
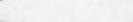
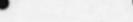
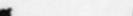
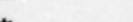
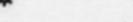
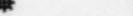
1



## LEGEND



## WELL SYMBOLS

WELL SYMBOLS	
	Major thrust fault, triangles on overthrust sheet.
	Normal fault; solid circles on downthrown side.
	Depositional or erosional limit of stratigraphic unit prior to burial by overlying strata.
	Present or sub-Tertiary erosional outcrop limit of stratigraphic unit; omitted or generalized in areas of complex outcrop patterns.
	Limit of cover by younger rocks generalized or omitted in areas of complex outcrop patterns.
	Nomenclature change.
	Facies change.
	Unconformity.
	Isopach contours in meters.
	Geologic cross section.
	Stratigraphic section field-measured by Veeazay.
	Published or open-file stratigraphic section measured or observed in field.
	Slave Point Formation present; no thickness reported.
	Formation absent due to nondeposition or erosion prior to burial by overlying strata.
	Cannot correlate.
	Thickness estimated.
	Published reference, see bibliography of report.
	Horn Plateau Formation (areal extent uncertain).
	Interpreted limit of significant dolomitization.
	Thickness in meters of unit completely penetrated.
	Unit not completely penetrated; minimum thickness.
	Estimated thickness in meters.
	Thickness in meters of unit; interpretive due to insufficient information or obscure boundary.
	Thickness in meters from source other than log.
	Unit absent because of nondeposition or erosion.
	Older rocks at the surface.
	Information not available, incomplete or not exact.
	Unit not reached.
	Well location or drilling well.
	Standing well.
	Water injection, thermal observation, etc.
	Dry and abandoned test.
	Oil well.
	Abandoned oil well.
	Capped or suspended oil well (shut-in).
	Gas well.
	Abandoned gas well.
	Capped or suspended gas well (shut-in).
	Oil and gas well.
	Abandoned oil and gas well (shut-in).
	Capped or suspended oil and gas well (shut-in).
	Directionally drilled or deviated well.
	Significant gas show.
	Oil recovery.

#### DRILLSTEM TEST ABBREVIATIONS

T	Tested.
f	fresh.
g	gas, gassy, gas-cut.
m	mud, muddy.
o	oil, oily, oil-cut.
s	sulphurous.
w	water, watery, water-cut.
x	salt, salty, (incl. brackish).
NT	Well was not tested.
NAT	Not adequately tested.
NATm	Not adequately tested due to Unless otherwise indicated unit not tested.

SUBSURFACE

Thickness of: Slave Point Fm. (excluding Fort Vermilion Mbr.)  
 Fort Vermilion Mbr.  
 Watt Mountain Fm.

Reference source

Dominant lithology

Total map unit thickness in meters

Thickness in meters

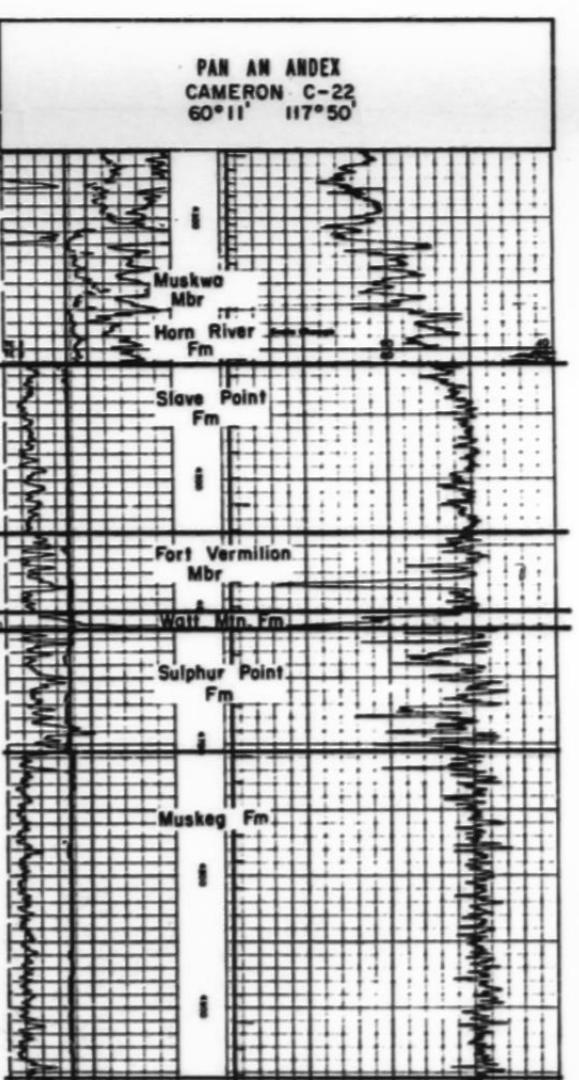
Dominant & secondary lithologies

65.4

Sla P. 43.2 LS, Ø  
 Fort V. 18.3 DOL, anhy, ls  
 Watt M. 3.9 SH, ls

Tg II.6  $10^3 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$  (40 mmcf/d), 366 xx

The Slave Point Formation is the uppermost carbonate unit of the Middle Devonian carbonate barrier present in the southern Northwest Territories, northern Alberta and British Columbia. It is overlain by bituminous shales of Upper Devonian age. The map unit which underlies the Slave Point is the Watt Mountain Formation. This formation is the end product of a shallowing of the sea which began during deposition of limestones of the Sulphur Point Formation. The Watt Mountain is a heterogeneous unit up to 16 meters thick which is characterized by green waxy shale. Near the carbonate barrier margin this formation can no longer be recognized and carbonate deposition is interpreted to have been continuous throughout Sulphur Point and Slave Point time. The Slave Point Formation is composed of limestones and subordinate dolomites and ranges in thickness from its depositional limit to 140 meters, with a general basinward thickening to the west. Reefal buildups are developed along its sinuous facies front and on the Deep Bay carbonate bank. Generally, the thickest sections along the front have the greatest skeletal component. Behind the barrier front a basal limestone, dolomite and anhydrite sequence, which comprises the Fort Vermilion Member of the Slave Point Formation becomes progressively younger to the southeast. Vuggy and intercrystalline porosity is developed in varying degrees in the Slave Point Formation along the facies front and back reef areas. Dolomitization of the Slave Point Formation with associated porosity development occurs locally along the carbonate barrier margin as well as in areas proximal to faulting (see map).



## SLAVE POINT FORMATION

# MIDDLE DEVONIAN C ISOPACH GREAT S

VEEZAY GEODA