INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGY FOR DETECTION
OF
FRACTURE-CONTROLLED SWEET SPOTS
IN THE
NORTHERN APPALACHIAN BASIN
SEMI-ANNUAL TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

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Dr. Robert Jacobi, Principal Author

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CONTRACTOR:
Research Foundation of State University of New York
P. O. Box 9
Albany, New York 12201
on behalf of:
University at Buffalo
The State University of New York
Suite 211, The UB Commons
520 Lee Entrance
Amherst, New York 14228

Dr. Robert Jacobi, Project Director
Dr. John Fountain, Co-Principal Investigator

Mr. Stuart Loewenstein, President, Subcontractor
Quest Energy, Inc.
63 Kenmore Ave.
Amherst, NY 14226

Dr. Bruce Hart, Subcontractor
McGill Seismic Research Group
McGill University
Montreal, QC, CANADA H3A 2A7

Dr. Edward deRidder, Subcontractor
Pearson, deRidder and Johnson, Inc.
12640 West Cedar Drive, Suite 100
Lakewood, CO 80228

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ABSTRACT

The primary goal was to enter Phase 2 by analyzing geophysical logs and sidewall cores from a verification well drilled into the Trenton/Black River section along lineaments. However, the well has not yet been drilled; Phase 2 has therefore not been accomplished. Secondary goals in Phase I were also completed for the last reporting period. Thus, no new data were collected for this reporting period, and only soil gas surveys were reanalyzed and re-displayed in the region of the Trenton/Black River wells.

The soil gas profiles in the region of the Trenton/Black River wells show that individual large-magnitude soil gas anomalies (spikes) are rarely wider than 50 m. Even clusters of soil gas spikes are only on the order of 200-250 m wide. Thus, widely-spaced sampling will not necessarily represent the actual number and location of soil gas seeps. The narrowness of the anomalies suggests that the seeps result from single fractures or narrow fracture intensification domains (FIDs).

Many of the lineaments from EarthSat (1997) and straight stream segments coincide (or are very close to) soil gas spikes, but we collected many more soil gas spikes than lineaments. Among some of the soil gas box surveys, a possible ENE-trend of spikes can be discerned. This ENE-striking trend is, however, about 10° away from a nearby Earthsat (1997) trend.

These data continue to demonstrate that integration of aeromagnetic and remote sensing lineaments, surface structure, soil gas and seismic allows us to extrapolate Trenton-Black River trends away from confirmatory seismic lines.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The primary goal for this reporting period was to enter Phase 2 by analyzing geophysical logs and sidewall cores from a verification well drilled into the Trenton/Black River section along lineaments. However, the well has not yet been drilled; Phase 2 has therefore not been accomplished. Secondary goals, not dependent upon well drilling, were completed the previous reporting period. Thus, no new data were collected for this reporting period, and only soil gas surveys were reanalyzed and re-displayed in the region of the Trenton/Black River wells.

In the region of the Trenton/Black River test wells we collected soil gas samples at 10 m intervals along traverses that form boxes. The map plan of the traverses should allow trends of soil gas anomalies to be ascertained, if the seeps are straight and continuous. Profiles of the soil gas anomalies are displayed with the location of lineaments and topographic profiles. These soil gas profiles indicate that individual large-magnitude soil gas anomalies (spikes) are rarely wider than 50 m, and most have very narrow peaks than constitute a single sample. Even clusters of soil gas spikes are relatively narrow—on the order of 200-250 m. Thus, widely-spaced sampling will not necessarily represent the actual number and location of soil gas seeps. The narrowness of the anomalies suggests that the seeps result from single fractures or narrow fracture intensification domains (FIDs). The profiles also indicate that many of the lineaments from EarthSat (1997) and straight stream segments coincide (or are very close to) soil gas spikes, but we recognized many more soil gas spikes than lineaments (either EarthSat's, 1997, or stream lineaments).

The number of spikes along the sides of the survey boxes precludes a simple correlation of spikes along a single trend. However, an ENE-striking trend can be passed through soil gas spikes on at least three parallel traverses. This ENE-striking trend is, however, about 10° away from the nearby Earthsat (1997) trend. A trend of soil gas spikes may also occur along a NNW-striking Earthsat (1997) lineament and stream.

In the immediate region surrounding the Campion well (the western Trenton/Black River well, soil gas anomalies were recorded just north of the well. These soil gas spikes could correspond to the ENE-striking EarthSat (1997) lineament that passes through the immediate area. However, fractures at outcrops in the vicinity of the Campion well strike east, not east-northeast. The lack of ENE-striking fractures here may suggests that the ENE-striking lineament does not extend that far east as the outcrops, or that the faults at the Campion well trend east, not east-northeast, as previously suggested on the basis of the EarthSat (1997) lineaments and more regionally – based fractures.

These data continue to demonstrate that integration of aeromagnetic and remote sensing lineaments, surface structure, soil gas and seismic allows us to extrapolate Trenton-Black River trends away from confirmatory seismic lines.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

3-D seismic analysis is unquestionably one of the premier methods for obtaining information concerning deep structure, including predictions of enhanced fracture porosity in reservoirs. However, the high cost of 3-D seismic makes it economically unfeasible in many basins with *perceived* marginal gas reserves. However, without some advanced technology like 3-D seismic, the deep structure in many basins (like the Appalachian Basin of New York State) cannot be critically evaluated because available seismic reflection profiles and deep well logs provide insufficient control.

This research project demonstrates a cost-effective alternative to 3-D seismic. The project demonstration is a combination of low-cost, innovative technologies that, when integrated, yield near-3-D quality on a regional scale for identification of fractured reservoir prospects. The study area covers about 760 sq. miles, an area that would cost about \$22 million for 3-D seismic coverage alone; our proposal is a fraction of that cost.

The basic premise is that highly productive zones in tight reservoirs are associated with discrete zones of intense fracturing, termed “fracture intensification domains” (FIDs, Jacobi and Fountain, 1996, Jacobi and Xu, 1998). These zones can be identified by integration of surface geology, lineaments, well log data, seismic data and soil gas anomalies. FIDs in the northern Appalachian Basin have been shown to be indicative of fault zones at depth (Jacobi and Fountain, 1996, Jacobi and Xu, 1998). Thus, by identifying and tracing FIDs, we can predict the location of zones of increased fractures in the subsurface.

Because large gas discoveries (estimated 3 bcf/well) have been made recently along fault zones in the New York State portion of the Appalachian Basin, it is important to be able to recognize FIDs. Because of vegetation and surficial deposits, the FIDs cannot be traced continuously in outcrop. In order to trace the FIDs, we have developed an integrated program that involves:

1. surface structure,
2. soil gas analyses,
3. remotely-sensed lineaments,
4. existing (2-D) seismics, and
5. aeromagnetics.

Structural studies on outcrops allow identification of FIDs; then lineaments from aeromagnetic and remotely-sensed data are used to trace the FIDs between outcrops. Soil gas anomalies can confirm that the lineaments are associated with fracturing. Existing well log and seismic data are used to confirm the interpretations. Many of the fault systems in the northern Appalachian basin can be traced with aeromagnetics because the surface faults are reactivated deep faults that are located in the Precambrian basement.

The study area is located in the northern Appalachian Basin in the Finger Lakes region of central New York State, primarily between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. The target is the Ordovician Trenton/Black River groups, although fractured tight sands above the Trenton also occur in this

area. The most prolific gas play in New York State today is the Glodes Corners Road Field, an Ordovician Trenton/Black River play that is located west of Keuka Lake. This field was developed by Columbia Natural Resources (CNR), who estimates that the yield/well is 1.3 bcf. The east-northeast trend of the Glodes Corners Road Field suggests that the Glodes Corners Road Field is located along faults that are reactivated structures related to the older Cambrian Rome Trough, which is assumed to trend approximately east-northeast in regions south of the play (Jacobi et al., 1999). Well logs from the Glodes Corners Road Field indicate a narrow fault zone that increases in stratigraphic offset upsection, increasing to 6 m in the Trenton.

On seismic reflection profiles, the Trenton plays occur along fault zones that appear as narrow (~2000') grabens with small regional offset. These grabens are thought to be a result of a combination of

- ◆ solution collapse,
- ◆ reverse flower structures (along strike-slip faults), and
- ◆ seismic pull-down from the lower velocities associated with dissolution and fault brecciation.

In order to procure and analyze the data necessary for the demonstration project, the integrated research project was divided into seven tasks. These tasks include:

- ◆ Traditional and innovative analyses of fractures (Jacobi),
- ◆ Stratigraphy/well log analyses (Jacobi and Loewenstein),
- ◆ Lineaments (Jacobi),
- ◆ Soil Gas Analyses (Fountain),
- ◆ Seismic Data Acquisition and Interpretation (Loewenstein and Jacobi),
- ◆ Advanced Seismic Analyses (Hart), and
- ◆ Aeromagnetic Survey and Analyses (deRidder).

During the third reporting period, we made significant progress, as outlined in the “Results and Discussion” section.

2.0 EXPERIMENTAL

2.1 FRACTURE ANALYSES SUBTASK

Jacobi and students used an abbreviated methodology to collect outcrop structural data during the second and later field seasons. In the abbreviated methodology, Jacobi and assistants identified the fracture sets in the outcrop, and measured the spacing among a minimum of three fractures for each systematic fracture set. They also measured the strike and dip of the fractures, and collected information concerning the abutting relationships, length/height, character of fracture trace (e.g., straight, curvy), and offset along the fracture. They constructed a sketch map in their field notebooks that showed the location of the outcrop and a sketch map of the fracture traces on the outcrop. They indicated the general site location in the field by tying an annotated ribbon to an overhead tree. The sketch map of the site also includes sufficient geographical markers to be able to identify the site location on the topographic base. They annotated the site of the outcrop on the enlarged topographic map base.

Jacobi and students entered all the site data and the fracture data in Excel data spreadsheets. For each site, the next step is to calculate the fracture frequency for each set. As most fractures are very steeply dipping ($80^{\circ}+$), modified rose diagrams can be used to portray the results. In these rose diagrams, fracture frequency is displayed in the top half of the diagram. We generally show three orders of magnitude on the diagram as successively larger concentric circles, with the inner circle representing 0.01 fractures/m, the middle ring representing 0.1 fracture/m, and the outer ring representing 1 fracture/m. Thus, long petals indicate a relatively high number of fractures, as did the old rose diagrams. The advantage of this modified diagram is that it is compatible with scanline data that we collected the first year. We use the lower half of the rose diagram to indicate other features of the fracture sets, commonly either abutting relationships, or length (which is a proxy for abutting relationships). The longest petals in the lower half indicate the master set; the next longest petals indicate the set that abuts the master set, but that is itself master to another fracture set, which is portrayed by even shorter petals.

Advanced analysis techniques, including fractal analysis and geostatistics (see Jacobi et al., 2001, for a review) will be carried out where these techniques will add to the understanding of the fracture development and significance of fractures for identifying deep structure. However, from the first two field seasons, the fracture data look to be very robust, so these techniques may not be necessary. The extent of outcrop was far greater than we had expected, and so the need for these special techniques that we developed especially for areas with limited outcrop, may not be necessary.

2.2 STRATIGRAPHY/WELL LOG ANALYSES SUBTASK

Jacobi and Loewenstein will provide the project with 1) structure contours on bedrock marker beds that outcrop in the study area, and 2) subsurface structure contour maps based on distinctive units identified in well logs. Such maps shall aid in determining fault locations and offset. The construction of these maps is funded by an ongoing NYSERDA project. The contouring will be

accomplished by a subroutine package in Geographix. The stratigraphic tops picked from well logs will follow the industry practice for recognizing each unit top; van Tyne and Foster's (1979) study illustrates such picks.

Jacobi and assistants will provide geological cross-sections across prominent surface structure where outcrops of marker units allow such constructions. The elevations of the marker units will be determined from topographic maps, and/or from altimeters, and/or from surveying from a known elevation.

2.3 LINEAMENTS SUBTASK

Jacobi and Loewenstein will combine lineaments recognized in Landsat images and in 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps. They will integrate Earthsat's (1997) pick of Landsat lineaments in the demonstration area with a reanalyzed Landsat data set. They will also analyze 7.5' topographic maps for lineaments following Jacobi and Fountain's (1996) methodology.

Jacobi will contribute an analysis of digital elevation data available from USGS for the study area. This analysis will include edited topography, a high-pass of the topography, and a horizontal gradient of the high-pass of the topography. We will compare lineaments observed in these gradient maps to those lineaments observed on the Landsat and 7.5' quadrangle maps.

The resulting series of maps of the demonstration area will include 1) Earthsat's Landsat lineament map, 2) our interpretation of lineaments from the Landsat data, 3) lineaments from 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps, 4) lineaments from gradient maps of Pearson, deRidder and Johnson, Inc. and 5) a map integrating all 4 data sets. We will compare the lineaments with the preliminary FID map. Where coincidence occurs between lineaments and FIDs observed in outcrop, we will extend the observed FID along the lineament. After the first iteration, we will compare the lineament/FID map with the soil gas analyses discussed below.

2.4 SOIL GAS ANALYSES

Soil gas surveys will be conducted along primarily north-south profiles, following existing seismic lines, and the general techniques and rationale of Jacobi and Fountain (1996) and Fountain and Jacobi (2000). In this research plan, traverses are conducted along the edge of roads and samples are collected at a distance of 3 to 10 meters from the road, depending on road construction, to avoid the roadbed fill material.

Samples are obtained by driving a stainless steel probe to a depth of 60 cm using a hand-held sledge hammer. Twenty cubic centimeters of air, slightly more than one probe volume, is withdrawn from the probe and discarded with an air tight syringe to purge atmospheric air from the probe. An additional 60 cc of air is then withdrawn with the syringe and injected directly into

a gas chromatograph (GC) equipped with a flame ionization detector for analysis (a Century OVA 128 GC). Gas enters the probe through an array of holes approximately 5 cm above the tip; the holes are covered by a loose sliding collar that minimizes plugging during insertion.

Samples are collected at 10 m intervals. This distance is somewhat arbitrary; however, the results of over 10,000 analyses established that most anomalies are more than 10 m wide (Fountain and Jacobi, 2000), confirming that a 10 m spacing will detect most anomalies.

Linear response of the gas chromatograph is determined by analysis of standard gasses at the start of each day, after four hours of analyses, and at the end of each day. Samples are analyzed in duplicate every 10 samples.

All samples with 10 ppm or greater total organic vapor content are returned to the laboratory for analysis on a laboratory gas chromatograph to determine ethane/methane ratios. The GC is calibrated daily for response and elution times using standard gas mixtures.

2.5 SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION, REPROCESSING, AND INTERPRETATION

Loewenstein will purchase available seismic lines and subcontract with seismic processors to reprocess the records where necessary. He will evaluate the reprocessing effort and be especially cognizant of statics problems. If such problems appear to exist, he will request that the processor reprocess any section that may exhibit such problems. Loewenstein and Jacobi will interpret the seismic lines for prominent stratigraphic reflectors and faults. Where recognizable, they will pick the reflectors that represent the Tully, Onondaga, Trenton, Black River and Precambrian/Cambrian contacts. They will use accepted industry practices for the reflector recognition (e.g., Jacobi and Fountain, 1996; Jacobi et al., 2000). The interpretation of the 2-D seismic will be displayed along the seismic line in depth (time) sections that show potential faults. These depth displays will be integrated with the surficial FID/soil gas/lineament maps in two ways: 1) the location of surficial FIDs/soil gas anomalies and lineaments will be shown above the depth section for ease in spatial correlation, and 2) the locations of deep structure (faults) as interpreted from the seismic line, will be entered in Geographix so that their locations can be compared in map view with the locations of the surficial FIDs/soil gas anomalies and lineaments.

2.6 ADVANCED SEISMIC ANALYSES

The seismic expression of faults is a function of several variables, including the fault offset and the frequency content of the seismic data. On migrated seismic lines, faults are most easily recognized by reflection offsets, changes in dip, changes in amplitude, etc. Subtle faults are most easily detected in 3-D seismic volumes by deriving and analyzing “horizon” attributes, such

as dip, edge detection and azimuth, or “coherency” attributes (e.g., Hart et al., 1996). Additionally, complex trace attributes (e.g., instantaneous frequency, reflection strength) can be

useful for fault detection. In the manner described above, Hart will analyze critical sections of the seismic profiles procured in the preceding subtask.

2.7 AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY AND ANALYSES

Aeromagnetic prospecting is a powerful methodology that can define the basement fault block patterns with detail on a basinal scale. Pearson, deRidder and Johnson, Inc. will acquire, process, and interpret an aeromagnetic survey of the study area. Using both widely available techniques and proprietary methods, Pearson, deRidder and Johnson, Inc. and Jacobi will delineate basement-related structural elements that serve as bounding structures on intra-basement lithology blocks, supra-basement structural relief, and zones of strike-slip faulting that may be associated with fracture swarm development. In addition, the proprietary profile data interpretation tool, STARMAG, licensed by Texaco exclusively to Pearson, deRidder and Johnson, Inc., will be amended, using local constraints, to allow for improved models of magnetic lineaments related to fracture swarms.

Specifications shall be as follows:

Survey area:	710 square miles
Line spacing:	1/3- mile N-S x 1-mile E-W
Line mileage:	3,600 line miles
Ground clearance:	500' above ground level, or as to be decided
Acquisition subcontractor:	Airmag Surveys, Inc., Philadelphia, PA

The data will be processed using an equivalent source method, which compensates for elevation differences at line intersections, taking into account anomalous vertical magnetic gradients. Both profile and grid based interpretation methodologies will be employed to derive the maximum information content of the data set. The resulting maps can be used to infer lineaments related to faults in the basement, and can, in some cases, be used to determine approximate amount of offset on basement. Jacobi and Loewenstein will integrate the aeromagnetic lineaments with the FID/lineament/soil gas maps and seismic attribute studies. Spatial coincidence among aeromagnetic lineaments and the FID/lineament/soil gas/seismic line fractures (seismic attribute) maps will be taken as defining probable fault systems that affected the entire sedimentary section, including the Ordovician targets.

2.8 DRILLING AND TESTING OF VERIFICATION WELL

If at the Decision Point, it is determined to all parties' satisfaction that the project will continue to Task 2.8, the subcontractor, Loewenstein, shall 1) drill an exploratory well at the site judged

most likely to exhibit FIDs at depth, and 2) conduct a logging program that shall determine the nature of the intersected fractures. The offeror (Jacobi), subcontractor (Loewenstein), and the Government shall select the drill site, based on all the integrated maps that portray the FIDs in the study area (including outcrop FIDs integrated with topographic and magnetic lineaments, soil

gas anomalies and fracture systems suspected from the reprocessed seismic data). The offeror

(Jacobi), subcontractor (Loewenstein), and the Government shall locate the drill site along a east-northeast trending FID. If north-striking FIDs are found to intersect the east-northeast FIDs, after discussion with the Government at the Decision Point, the offeror (Jacobi) and subcontractor (Loewenstein may choose the intersection point as the optimal drill site.)

The subcontractor (Loewenstein), shall conduct the following logging program

- ◆ Mud Logging – Sample description and gas detection information that identifies mineralogies indicative of healed and partially healed fractures, as well as detection of gas entry points in the well bore at the time of drilling that might indicated fractured zones.
- ◆ Temperature and Acoustic Logs – Identify gas entry points in the well bore to correlate with other logging information.
- ◆ Formation imaging (Schlumberger Formation Micro Scanner) – “Direct” detection of fractured zones.
- ◆ Combinable Magnetic Resonance Logging – Identify zones of higher permeability and movable fluids.

The subcontractor (Loewenstein) shall be responsible for selective coring in the target. The subcontractor (Loewenstein) shall be responsible for obtaining sidewall cores for fracture and reservoir characterization. The offeror (Jacobi) shall digitally image the cores and characterize the fracture spacing, intersections and form (e.g., stylolitic) for each set that occurs in the cored interval.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 FRACTURE ANALYSES SUBTASK

The results were reported in previous progress reports.

3.2 STRATIGRAPHY/WELL LOG ANALYSES SUBTASK

The results were reported in previous progress reports.

3.3 LINEAMENTS SUBTASK

The results were reported in previous progress reports.

3.4 SOIL GAS ANALYSES

The initial results were reported in previous progress reports. However, Gareth Cross under the direction of Jacobi improved the data display and integrated the soil gas profiles with topographic profiles, streams, and Earthsat's (1997) lineaments from Landsat (Figs. 3.4-1 to 3.4-21).

In the region of the Campion #1 well and the Ziefle #1 wells (Fig. 3.4-3), we performed detailed soil gas surveys since these wells were Trenton/Black River tests drilled into Trenton/Black River graben). (Figs. 3.4-3 to 3.4-20). The survey boxes were planned to determine the orientation of the soil gas anomalies, if they are linear. Figures 3.4-4 to 3.4-16 display the soil gas anomalies along the soil gas traverses, and also display the associated topographic profile, and locations of EarthSat (1997) lineaments and stream lineaments (if the stream is straight). Inspection of these profiles reveals the following:

- 1) Individual large-magnitude soil gas anomalies (spikes) are rarely wider than 50 m (e.g., Figs. 3.4-4 to 3.4-16), and most have very narrow peaks than constitute a single sample (sample spacing is 10 m). Even clusters of soil gas spikes (such as those between 720 m and 950 m on Traverse 2002-2 (Fig. 3.4-5) are relatively narrow—on the order of 200-250 m. Thus, widely-spaced sampling will not necessarily represent the actual number and location of soil gas seeps. The narrowness of the anomalies suggests that the seeps result from single fractures or narrow fracture intensification domains (FIDs).
- 2) Because most of the soil gas spikes analyzed for ethane do have an ethane content, these spikes record thermal gas (rather than biogenic or “swamp” gas). A few spikes do not show any ethane, suggesting that these spikes are biogenic (e.g., the spike at approximately 1520m on Traverse 2002-2; Fig. 3.4-5).
- 3) Many of the lineaments from EarthSat (1997) and straight stream segments coincide (or are very close to) soil gas spikes. For example, in Figure 3.4-4, the ENE-striking

EarthSat (1997) lineament at about 85 m is close to the isolated spike at about 55 m. Similarly, on Traverse 2002-2 (Fig. 3.4-5) the E-striking stream at 280m and associated valley is coincident with a series of soil gas spikes, as is the NNW-striking stream and valley at about 2000m.

4) We recognized many more soil gas spikes than lineaments (either EarthSat's, 1997, or stream lineaments). For example, in Figure 3.4-7, there are 6 soil gas spikes and no lineaments.

5) The number of spikes along the sides of the traverse boxes precludes a simple correlation of spikes along a single trend. However, among traverses 2002-11, 2002-7 and 2002-13 (Figs. 3.4-14, 3.4-10 and 3.4-13, respectively; see Figure 3.4-3 for locations), an ENE-striking trend can be passed through soil gas spikes on these traverses. This trend may extend farther east, where it intersects NNW-trending lineaments (stream and Earthsat, 1997) and soil gas spikes at the intersection of traverses 2002-3 and 2002-4. This ENE-striking trend is, however, about 10° away from the nearby Earthsat (1997) trend.

A trend may exist along a NNW-striking Earthsat (1997) lineament and stream. Unfortunately, the lineament passes through the intersection of two sides of each survey box, so the trend cannot be established with certainty (intersections 2002-2 and 2002-5; 2002-4 and 2002-3; Fig. 3.4-3).

In the immediate region surrounding the Campion well (the western Trenton/Black River well, Figs. 3.4-2 and 3.4-17), soil gas anomalies were recorded just north of the well. These soil gas spikes could correspond to the ENE-striking EarthSat (1997) lineament that passes through the immediate area, but the Campion well was drilled on the intersection of a NNE-striking topographic lineament and an ENE-striking lineament. Thus, the soil gas spikes may also reflect the NNE-striking lineament. Figure 3.4-17 displays the rose diagrams for fractures at outcrops in the vicinity of the Campion well. Interestingly, outcrops with E-striking fractures occur in the immediate vicinity of the ENE-trending lineament (intersection of Traverse 2001-B1 and 2001-B2). The lack of ENE-striking fractures here suggests that the ENE-striking lineament does not extend that far east, and may end east of the Campion well where the stream changes direction (Fig. 3.4-17). Figure 3.4-17 also shows that there is little correlation between the ENE-striking lineaments and soil gas spikes in this area.

3.5 SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION, REPROCESSING, AND INTERPRETATION

The results were reported in previous progress reports.

3.6 ADVANCED SEISMIC ANALYSES

The results were reported in previous progress reports.

3.7 AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY AND ANALYSES

The results were reported in previous progress reports.

3.8 DRILLING AND TESTING OF VERIFICATION WELL

The subcontractor (Loewenstein) has an agreement with an operator who is planning to drill a well that will pass through the Trenton/Black River along a set of lineaments. When this well is drilled, all the geophysical tools and coring planned for Phase 2 will be accomplished. At present, DOE funds associated with the verification phase have not been expended.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The primary goal was to enter Phase 2 by analyzing geophysical logs and sidewall cores from a verification well drilled into the Trenton/Black River section along lineaments. However, the well has not yet been drilled; Phase 2 has therefore not been accomplished. Secondary goals in Phase I were also completed for the last reporting period. Thus, no new data were collected for this reporting period, and only soil gas surveys were reanalyzed and re-displayed in the region of the Trenton/Black River wells.

The soil gas profiles in the region of the Trenton/Black River wells show that individual large-magnitude soil gas anomalies (spikes) are rarely wider than 50 m. Even clusters of soil gas spikes are only on the order of 200-250 m wide. Thus, widely-spaced sampling will not necessarily represent the actual number and location of soil gas seeps. The narrowness of the anomalies suggests that the seeps result from single fractures or narrow fracture intensification domains (FIDs).

Many of the lineaments from EarthSat (1997) and straight stream segments coincide (or are very close to) soil gas spikes, but we collected many more soil gas spikes than lineaments. Among some of the soil gas box surveys, a possible ENE-trend of spikes can be discerned. This ENE-striking trend is, however, about 10° away from a nearby Earthsat (1997) trend.

These data continue to demonstrate that integration of aeromagnetic and remote sensing lineaments, surface structure, soil gas and seismic allows us to extrapolate Trenton-Black River trends away from confirmatory seismic lines.

FIGURE CAPTIONS

FIGURE 3.4-1. General location map for the soil gas box surveys.

FIGURE 3.4-2. Location map for soil gas box surveys in the vicinity of the Trenton/Black River test wells. Location of map shown by the large rectangle in Figure 3.4-1.

FIGURE 3.4-3. Detailed Inset displaying the 2002 soil gas surveys in the vicinity of the Trenton/Black River test wells. Inset location shown by large rectangle in Figure 3.4-2.

FIGURE 3.4-4. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-1 (Lodi Center Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-5. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-2 (Arden Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-6. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-3 (County Rte. 142). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-7. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-4 (West Covert Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-8. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-5 (West Bates Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-9. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-6 (Arden Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-10. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-7 (Lodi Covert Townline Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-11. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-8 (Stout Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-12. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-9 (West Covert Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-13. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-10 (ATV Trail). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-14. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-11 (Case and Townsend Roads). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-15. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-12 (Burdick Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-16. Soil Gas Traverse 2002-13 (Burdick Road ext.). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-3.

FIGURE 3.4-17. Detailed inset of Lodi Center area displaying soil gas surveys in the vicinity of the Campion Trenton/Black River test well. Inset location shown by square in Figure 3.4-2.

FIGURE 3.4-18. Soil Gas Traverse 2001-B1 (Wilkins Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-17.

FIGURE 3.4-19 Soil Gas Traverse 2001-B2 (ATV trail). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-17.

FIGURE 3.4-20. Soil Gas Traverse 2001-B3 (Seneca Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-17.

FIGURE 3.4-21A. Soil Gas Traverse FOU-1 (Lodi Center Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-17.

FIGURE 3.4-21B. Soil Gas Traverse FLO1-1 (E-W Segment-Seneca Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-17.

FIGURE 3.4-21C. Soil Gas Traverse FLO1-1 (N-S Segment-Bishop Corners Road). Green topographic profile after Delorme. For location of profile, see Figure 3.4-17.

Seneca and Schuyler Counties, NY

Locations of soilgas study areas

- Roads
- Creeks
- Lakes
- Major Rivers
- EARTHSAT Lineaments

Study areas are shown outlined in center of map

Location of Schuyler and Seneca Counties in New York State:

FIGURE 3.4-1

FIGURE 3.4-2

FIGURE 3.4-3

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-4

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-5

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-6

FIGURE 3.4-7

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-8

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-9

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-10

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-11

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-12

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-13

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-14

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-15

FIGURE 3.4-16

Lodi Center area, NY Soilgas and Fracture Data Map

FIGURE 3.4-17

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-18

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-19

FIGURE 3.4-20

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-21A

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-21B

LEGEND

FIGURE 3.4-21C