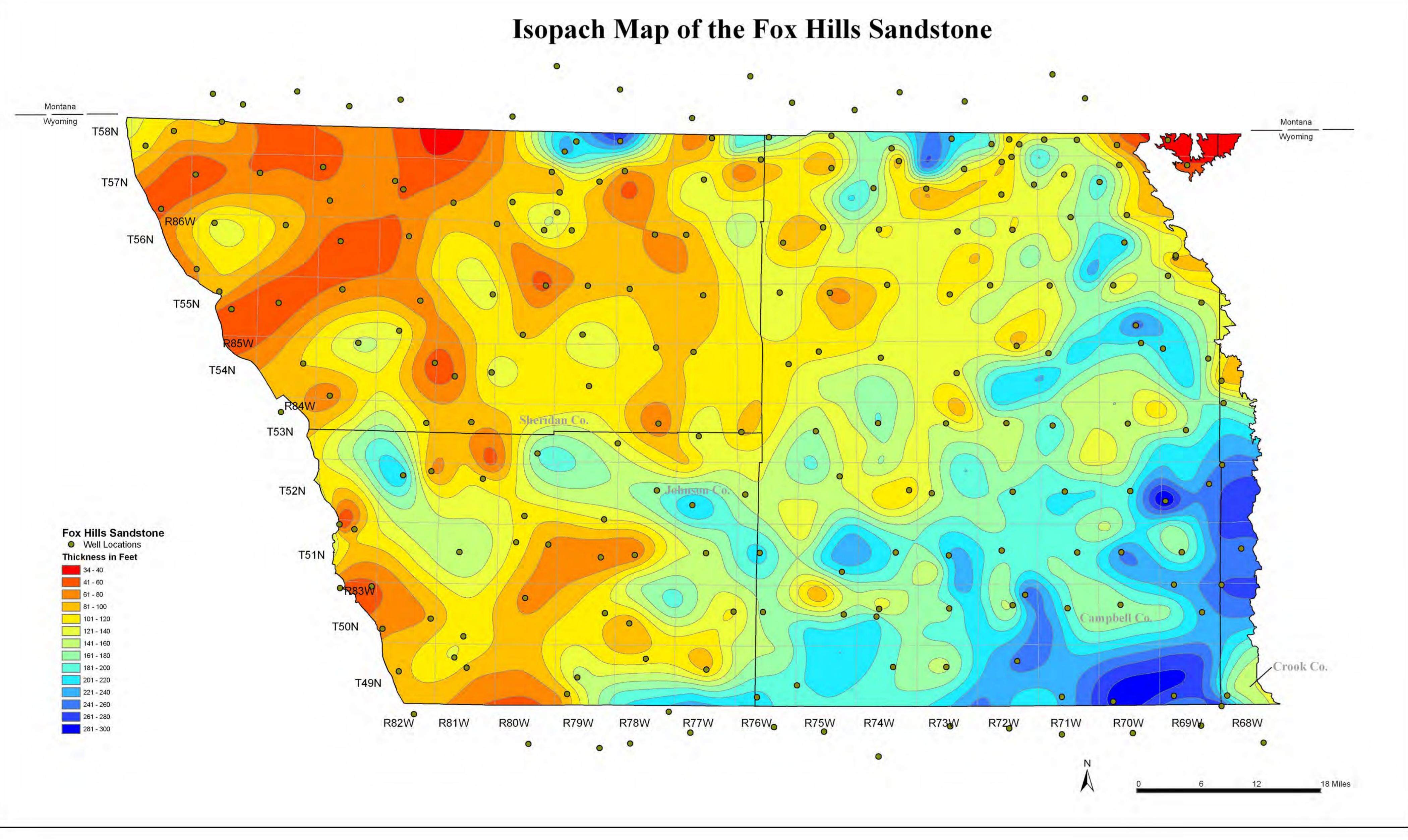
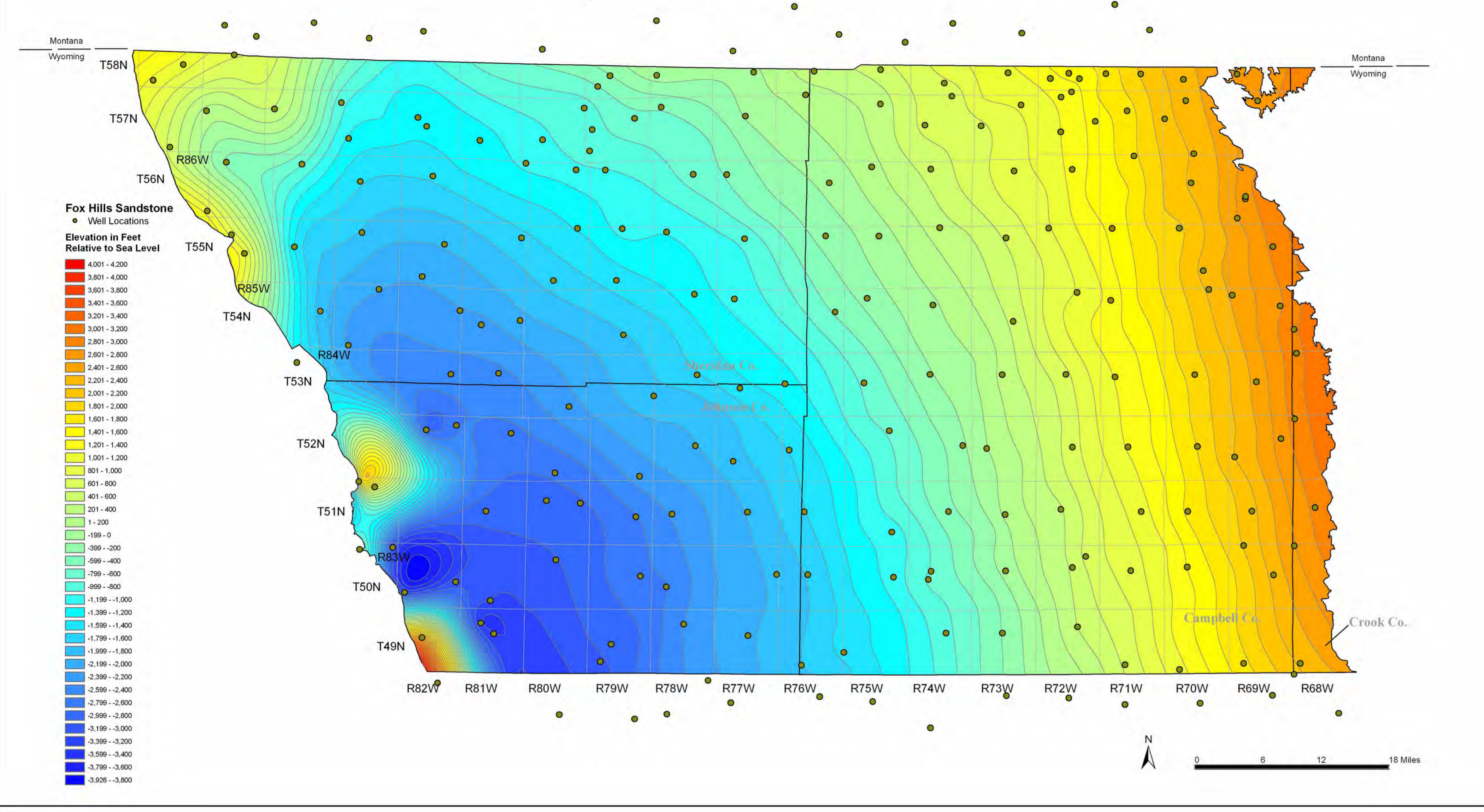


Structure contour and isopach maps of the Fox Hills Sandstone, northern Powder River Basin, northeastern Wyoming

by: Rodney H. De Bruin, Alan J. Ver Ploeg, Robert M. Lyman, Nicholas R. Jones, and James C. Case
2003

Structure Contour Map, Top of Fox Hills Sandstone



Location Map



Coordinate System: Lambert Conformal Conic
GCS_North_American_1983
Datum: D_North_American_1983
Prime Meridian: G

Additional copies of this map can be obtained from:
Wyoming State Geological Survey
P.O. Box 3038, Laramie, WY 82071-3038
Phone: (307) 766-2288 Fax: (307) 766-2605
E-mail: sales@wyo.gov
Web address: http://wyo.gov

Data Sources

Wyoming Oil & Gas Conservation Commission
Wyoming State Geological Survey

References

Sealand, D., Hardin, J.K., Gibbo, A.B., Johnson, E.A., Bawick, L.R.H., McCullen, M.W., Moha, C.L., and Ploeg, F.W., 1993. Geophysical log signatures of lower Tertiary and Upper Cretaceous rocks in the Powder River Basin, Wyoming and Montana. U.S. Geological Survey Oil and Gas Investigations Chart OC-140, 1 sheet.

Discussion

This characterization of the Fox Hills Sandstone is part of a larger study that provides a stratigraphic framework for the Wasatch Formation and its coal beds, the Fort Union Formation, the Lance Formation, the Fox Hills Sandstone, and the Bearpaw / Pierre Shale. That larger study, when completed, will include information about the water quality of various coal aquifers as well as aquifers in sands in the Wasatch and Fort Union formations. The study will be available from the Wyoming State Geological Survey as an interactive product on the Internet. The present study encompasses approximately 1850 square miles in the northern Powder River Basin of Wyoming and extends from Township 40N to 58N and from Range 69W to 87W (see Location Map).

The Powder River Basin of northeastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana is a deep, asymmetric, mildly deformed trough that is about 250 miles long and 100 miles wide. This Laramide foreland basin is bordered on the west by the Bighorn Mountains and the Casper arch, on the south by the Laramie Mountains, on the east by the Hartville and Black Hills uplifts, and the north by the Miles City arch in Montana. The axis of the basin trends northwest-southeast as expressed on the structure contour map of the Fox Hills Sandstone. The basin axis is close to the more steeply dipping western margin of the basin. Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic rocks are present in the basin and have a total thickness that exceeds 18,000 feet along the basin's axis.

The Fox Hills Sandstone is a late Cretaceous, massive, regressive marine sandstone that usually coarsens upward. There may be more than one upward coarsening sandstone unit separated by thin marine shales in the Fox Hills Sandstone. These thin shale units represent minor regressions of the Pierre Seaway. The Fox Hills Sandstone overlies the Late Cretaceous and Bearpaw / Pierre Shale. The Fox Hills underlies the Late Cretaceous nonmarine Lance Formation (see Schematic Cross Section A-A'). The contact between the Fox Hills and the Bearpaw / Pierre Shale typically separates a major sandstone unit from a major underlying shaly sequence (see Type Log on this sheet). The contact is placed at the base of the lowest sandstone unit that is associated with the Fox Hills sandstone sequence. In boreholes where the Fox Hills consists of a coarsening upward shoreline sandstone sequence above a transition zone to shale, the contact is placed at the base of the transition zone (Sealand and others, 1993). The Lance-Fox Hills contact is placed at an abrupt change between massive sandstone in the Fox Hills and overlying mudstone in the Lance Formation (Sealand and others, 1993).

The Lance typically contains sandstone beds of intermediate thickness that are either somewhat regularly spaced or concentrated in the lower part of the formation. The Lance may also contain a few thin coal beds.

The Fox Hills structure contour map was constructed by picking the top of the formation from geophysical logs and converting the formation depth to sea level by subtracting the depth from the ground elevation of the well. Geophysical logs in the township south of the area of this study and in the southernmost township in Montana were also used to discern trends at the edges of the maps. The structure contour map shows that the Fox Hills is fairly shallow on the eastern edge of the basin, becomes much deeper in the axis of the basin on the western side, and then turns sharply upward farther west on the flanks of the Bighorn Mountains. The isopach contour map of the Fox Hills Sandstone was constructed by picking the top of the Fox Hills and the top of the Bearpaw / Pierre Shale in a total of 378 geophysical logs (see Table of Well Data, below) and calculating the thickness of the Fox Hills by subtracting their depths. The isopach map shows that the Fox Hills varies from 34 feet thick to 300 feet thick. Many of the thicker areas are where the Fox Hills contains more than one coarsening upward sandstone sequence and / or a fairly thick transition zone above the Bearpaw / Pierre Shale.

Schematic Cross Section A - A'

Powder River Basin Study Area, Wyoming
Vertical exaggeration approximately 30x

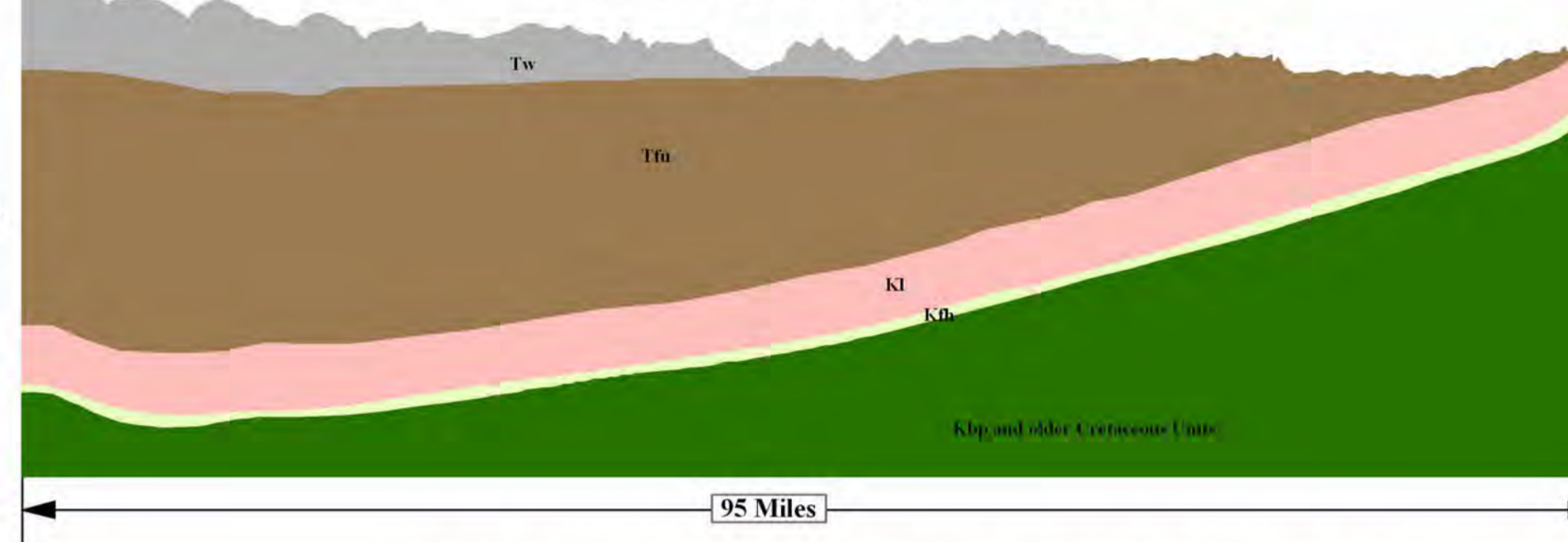
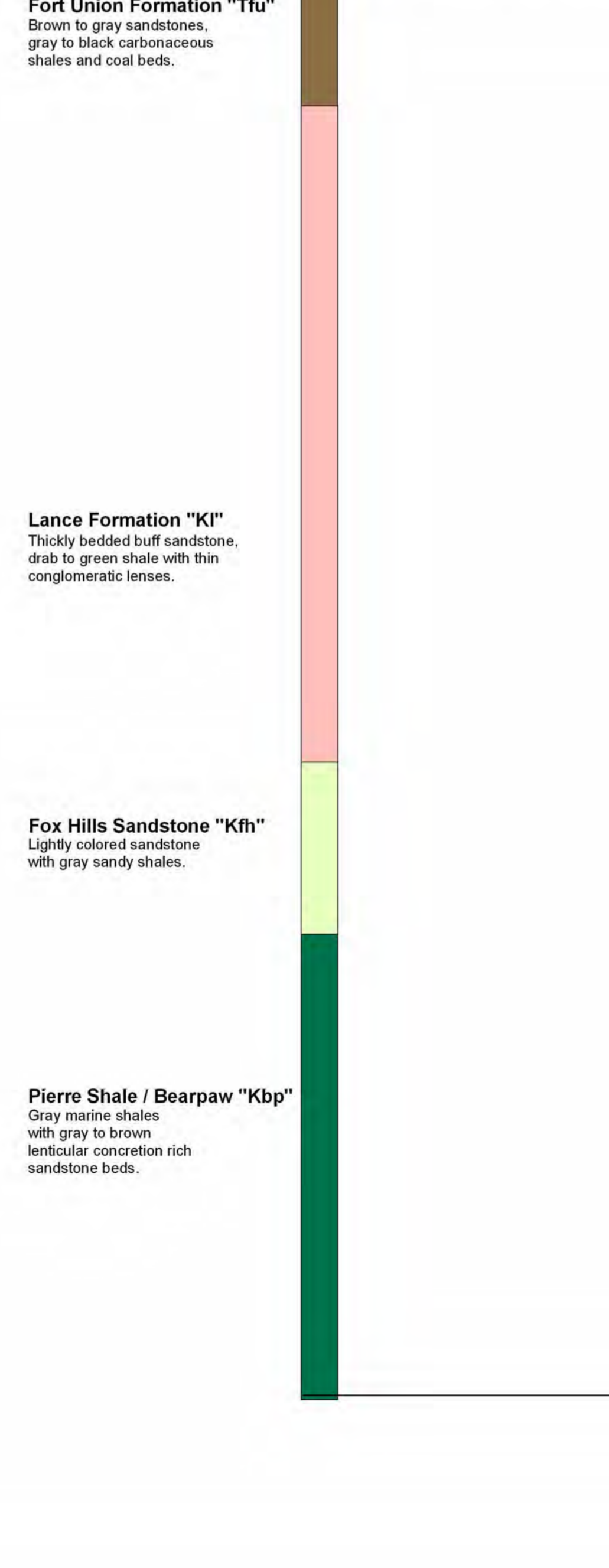


Table Containing Well Data for the Powder River Basin Study Area

Table with columns: WELL ID, APL NO, TWP, RING, ELEV, TOP, THICKNESS, WELL ID, APL NO, TWP, RING, ELEV, TOP, THICKNESS. The table lists well data for 378 wells, including well IDs, API numbers, townships, ranges, elevations, and thicknesses.

Type Log Illustrating Formation Signatures

API # 521821 #156 in table, T58N R73W



1Cp in Table indicates control point