



**Changes in Depositional Style  
between the  
Underfilled and Overfilled Portions  
of a  
Foreland Basin:  
An Example from the  
Western Canada Sedimentary  
Super Basin**



**BASS Division Presentation  
Feb 13 2019**

**Brian A. Zaitlin  
Zaitlin Geoconsulting Ltd.**



# Outline

- **Introduction**
- **WCSB Geologic Setting**
- **Underfilled vs. Overfilled Foreland Basin**
- **Incised Valley and Shoreline styles**
- **Summary and Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgements**

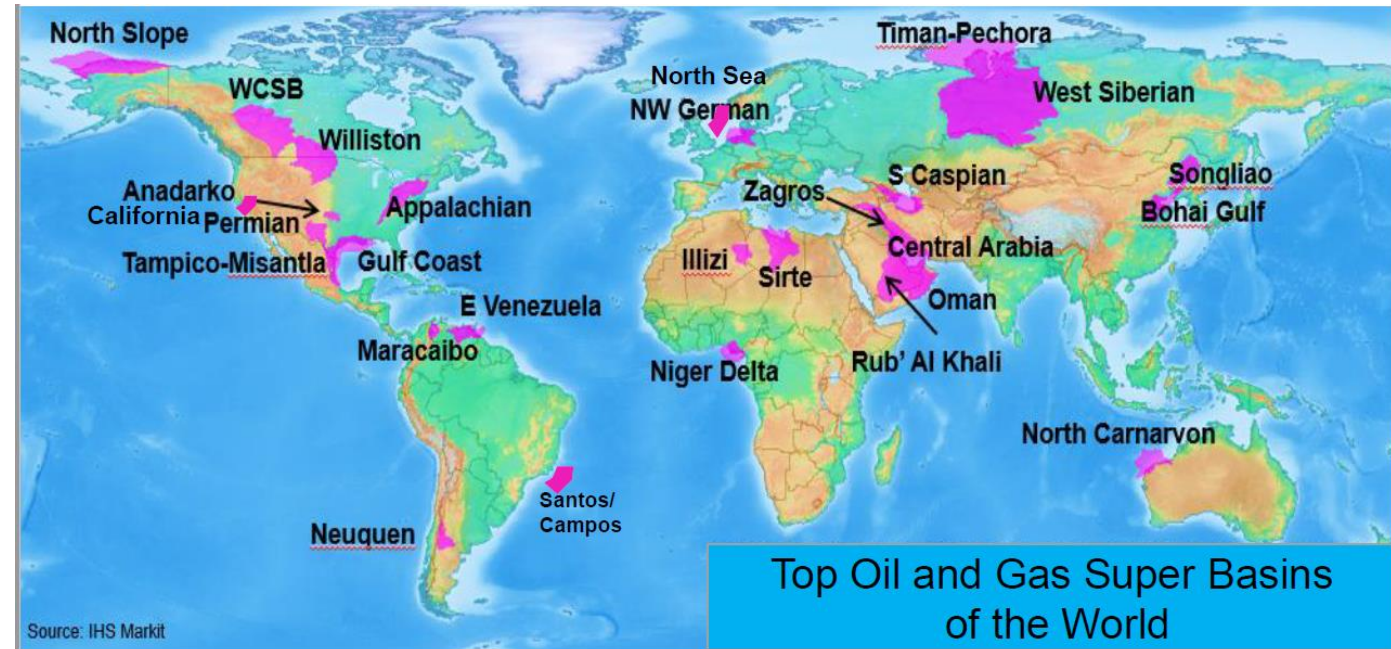


# Super-basins

## Location of 25 Superbasins that meet the following Criteria:

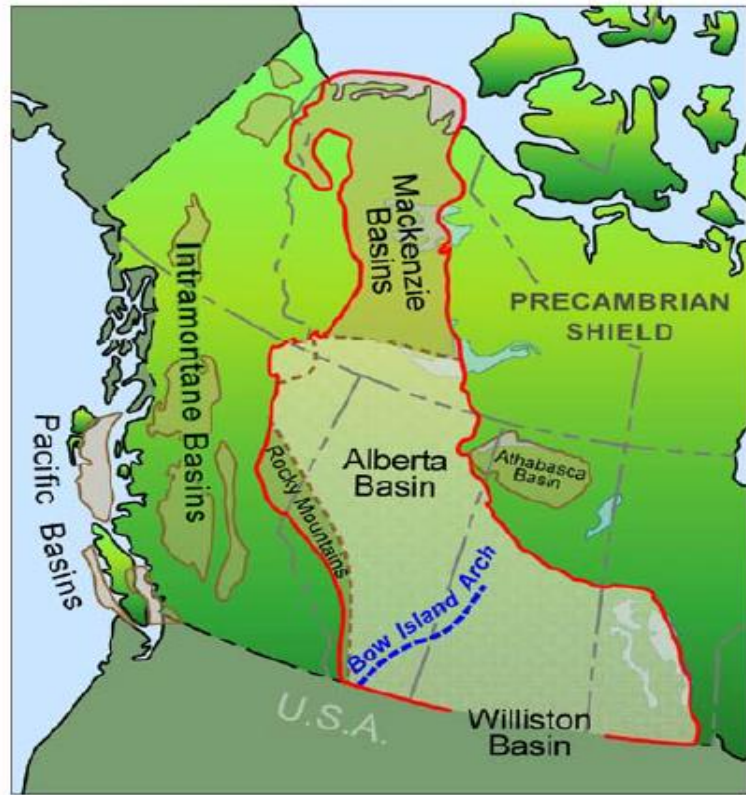
Western Canada Sedimentary Basin meets Criteria

- More than 5 billion Boe cumulative production
- More than 5 billion Boe remaining production
- Multiple source rocks – petroleum systems
- An assemblage of conventional, shale (continuous) and tight-non-continuous reservoirs
- Stacked pays
- Established infrastructure – access to markets
- Established service sector & supply chains



***WCSB contains both a Deep Basin and Oil Sands component, plus an assemblage of conventional, shale (continuous) and tight reservoirs***

# Western Canada Sedimentary Basin Tectonic Evolution



Foreland Basin  
Pre-Foreland Basin

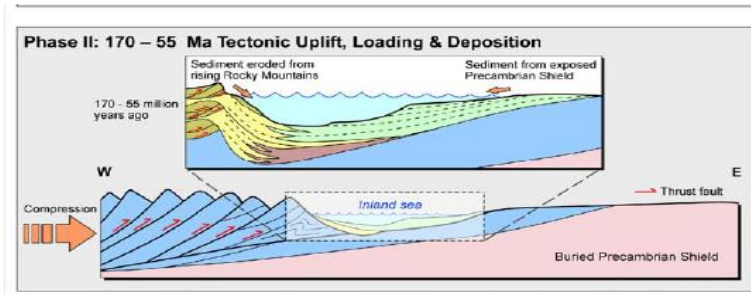
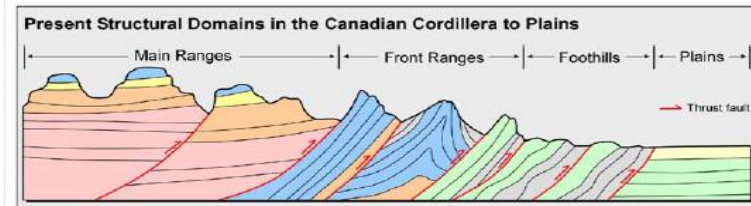
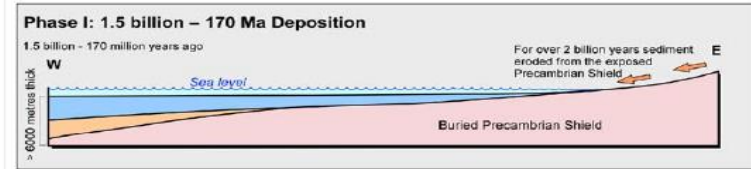


Figure 2.2  
Geologic evolution of Alberta



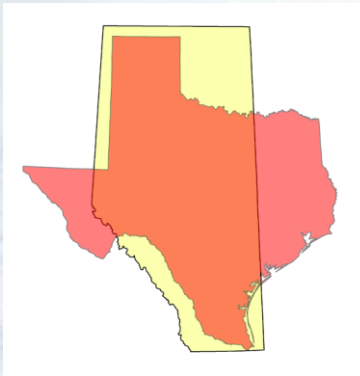
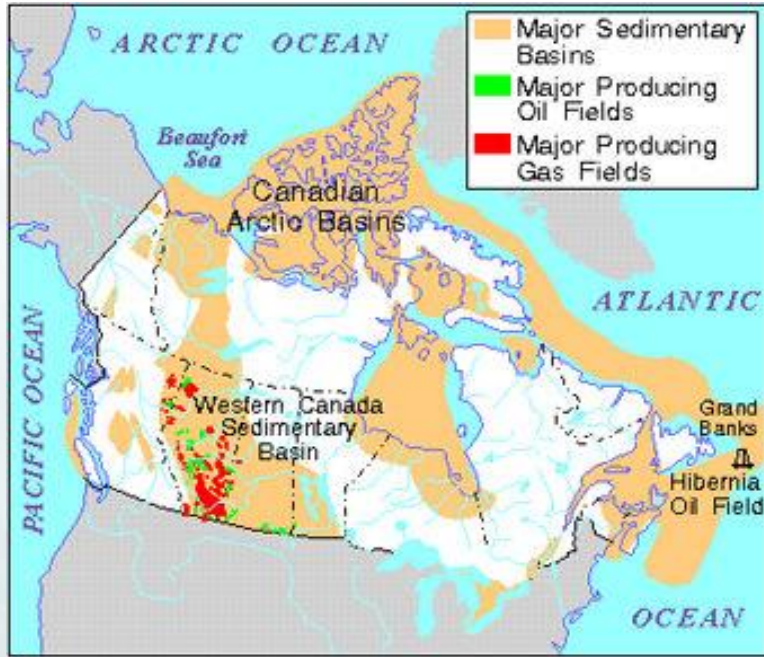
\* Drawings not to scale

Edmonton Group  
Belly River  
Cardium  
Dunvegan  
Second White Specks  
Viking  
Joli fou/Basal Colorado

Mannville  
Spirit River  
(Wilrich/Falher/Notikewan)  
Glauconitic  
Ostrocod  
BQ-Ellerslie  
Fernie, Poker Chip Rock Creek  
Nordeg



# Oil and Gas in the WCSB

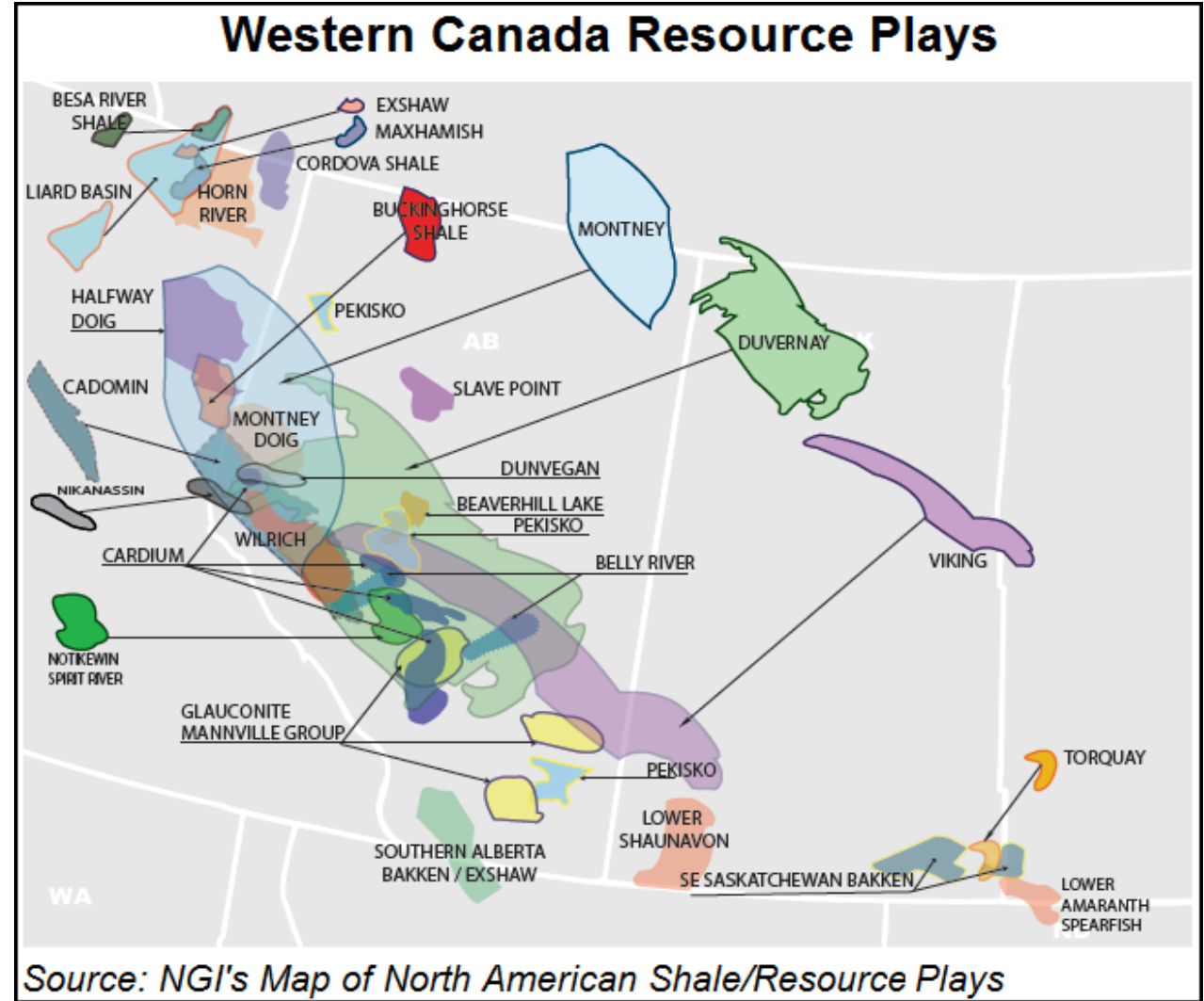


**Alberta**

Area: 661,848 km<sup>2</sup>

**Texas**

Area: 696,241 km<sup>2</sup>



# Key - Major Source Rocks in the WCSB

- 16+ Source Rock Intervals on WCSB
- Key Source Rocks

Foreland Basin

- SWS
- Colorado Group Source Rocks (e.g. 1<sup>st</sup> Specks, Fish Scales, Joli Fou)

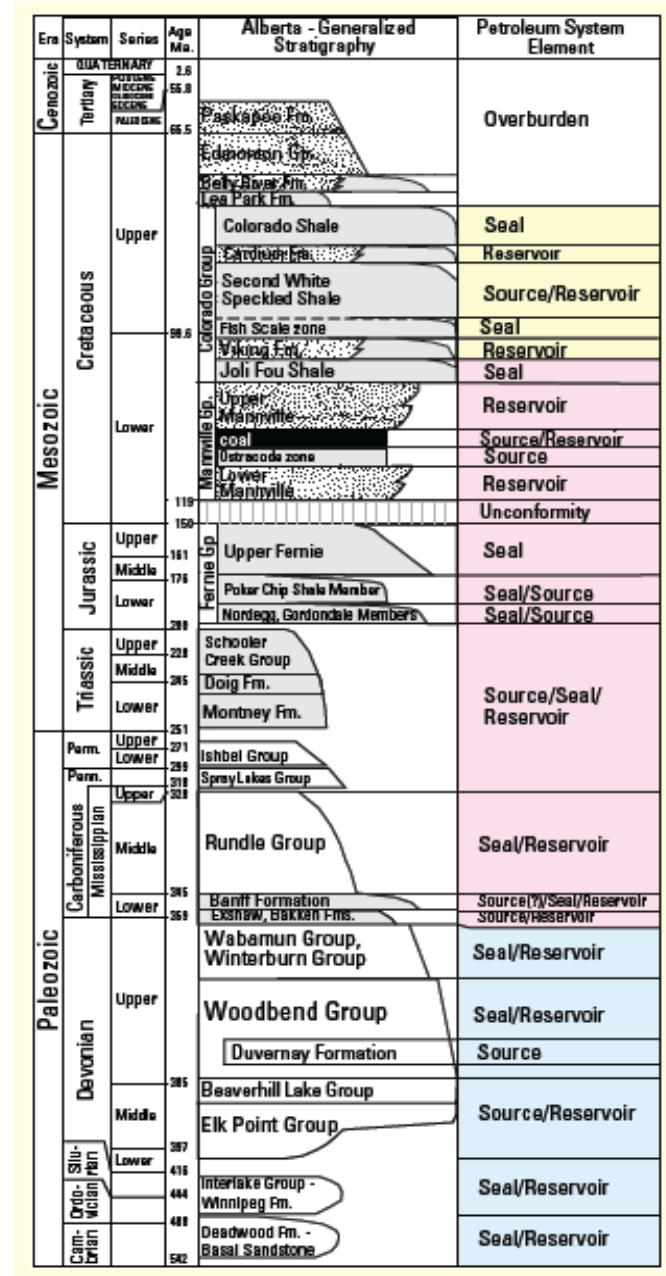
- Ostracod
- Fernie/Poker Chip
- Nordegg

Pre-Foreland Basin

- Pardonet
- Baldonnel
- Doig Phosphate
- Montney
- Banff
- Exshaw
- Calmar/Ireton
- Duvernay
- Elk Point

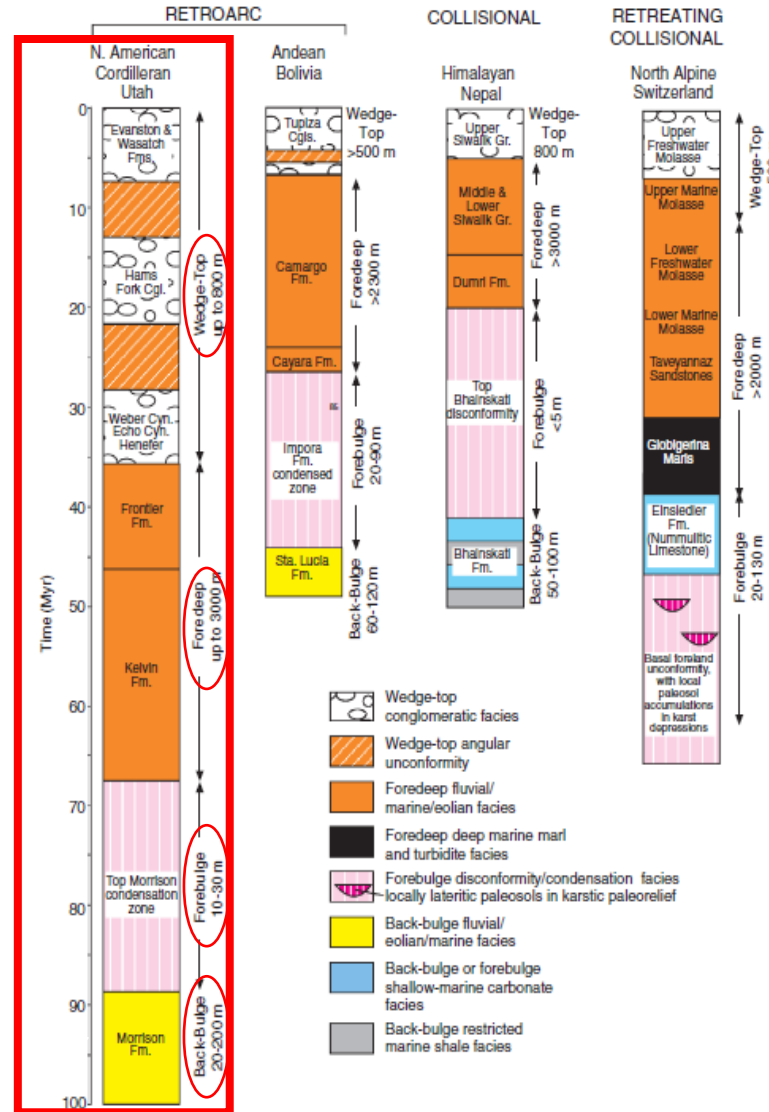
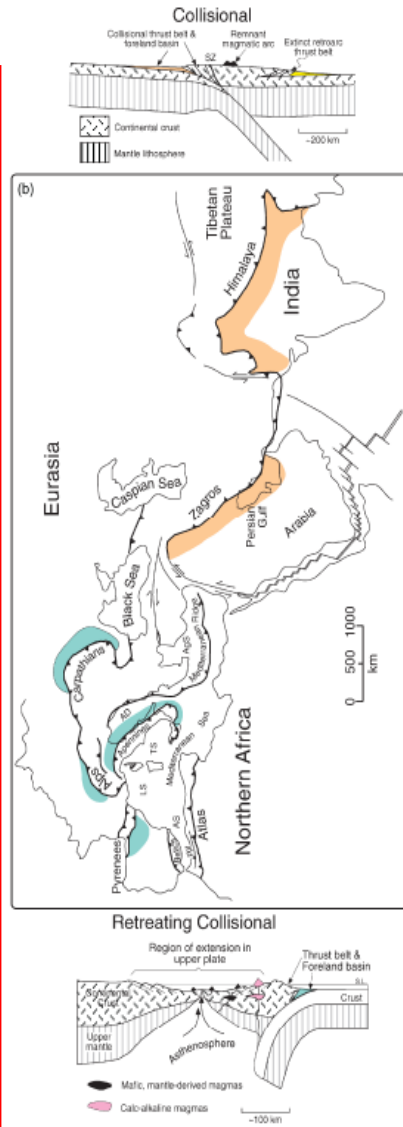
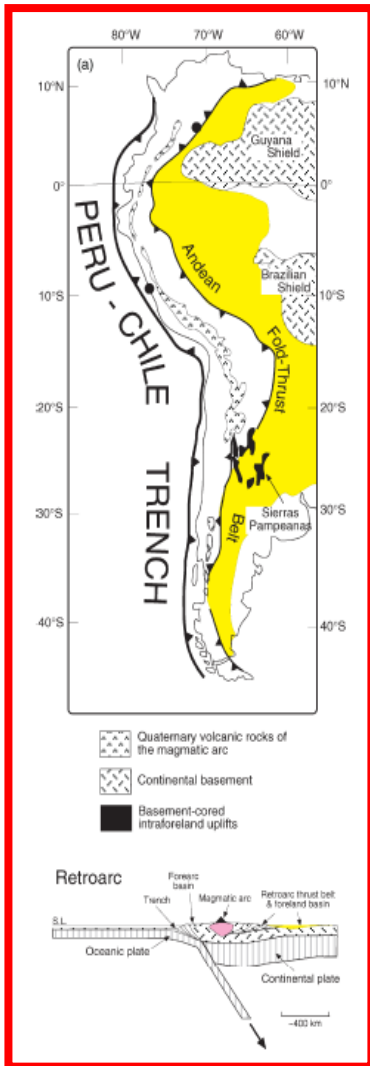
Foreland Basin

Pre-Foreland Basin





# Types of Foreland Basin Systems



## Foreland Basins

### 1. Retroarc Basins

- N. American Cordilleran - WCSB,
- S. American – Andean – Bolivia

### 2. Collisional Basins

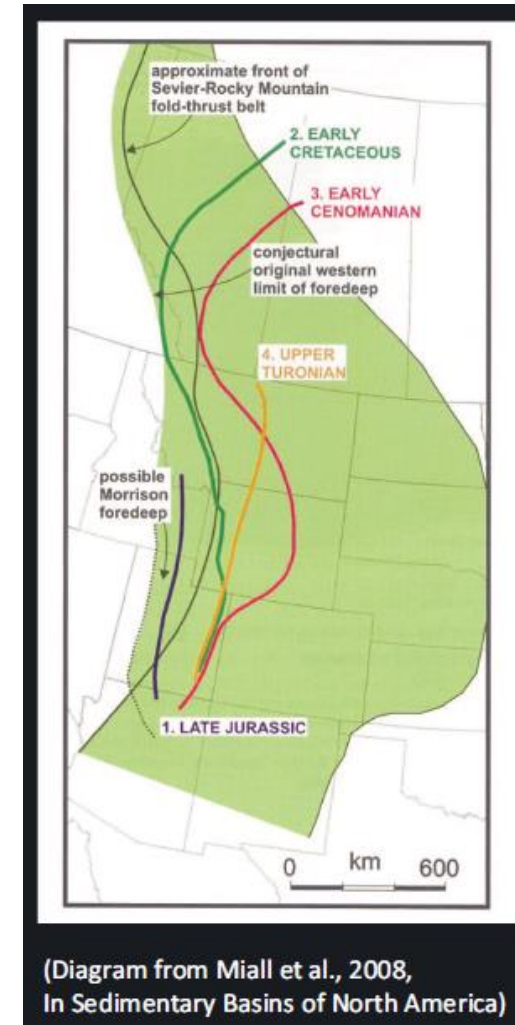
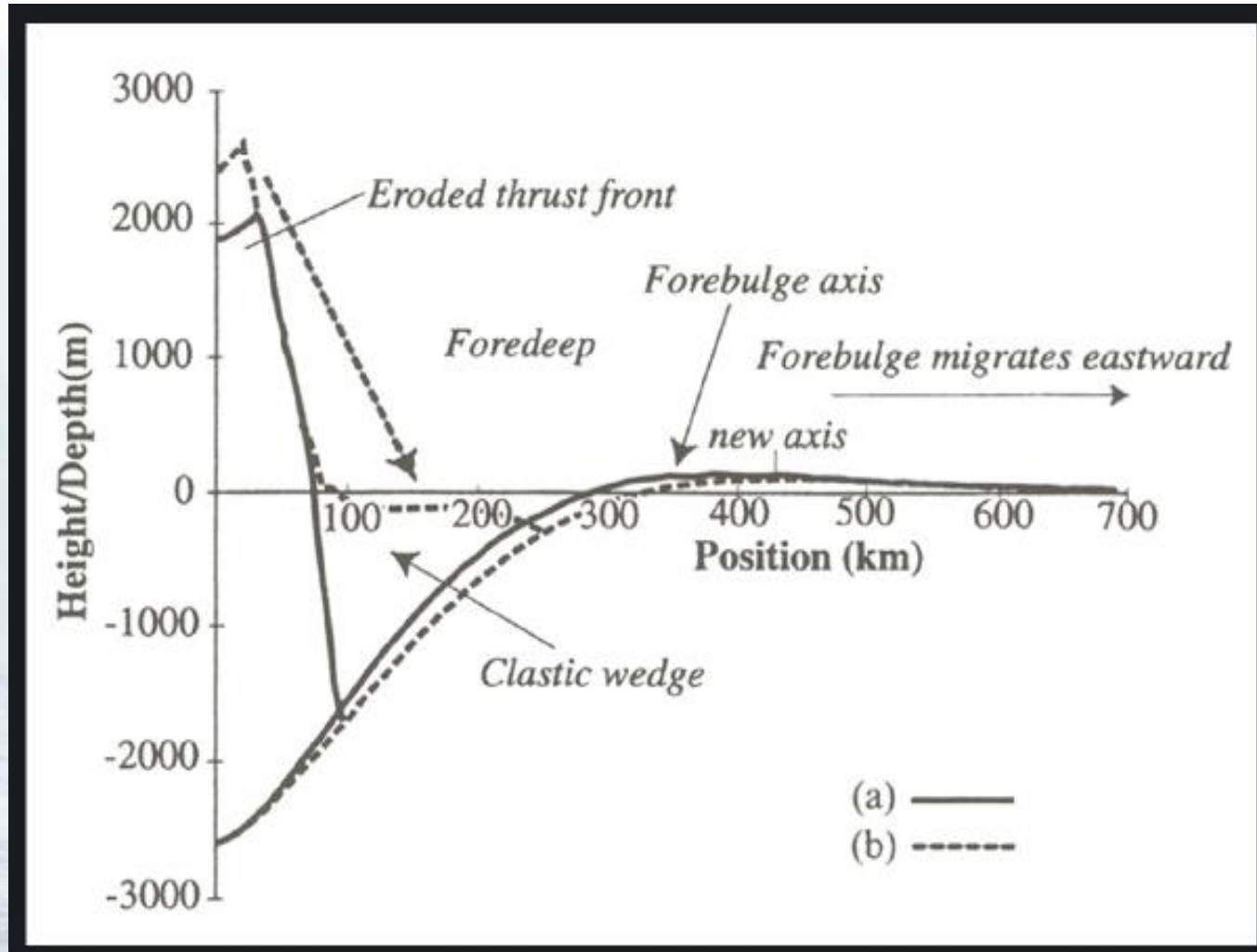
- Himalayan – Nepal

### 3. Retreating Collisional Basin

- North Alpine – Switzerland

### Four Zones in a Retroarc Foreland Basin

# WCSB Foreland Basin – Forebulge Migration



(Diagram from Miall et al., 2008, In Sedimentary Basins of North America)

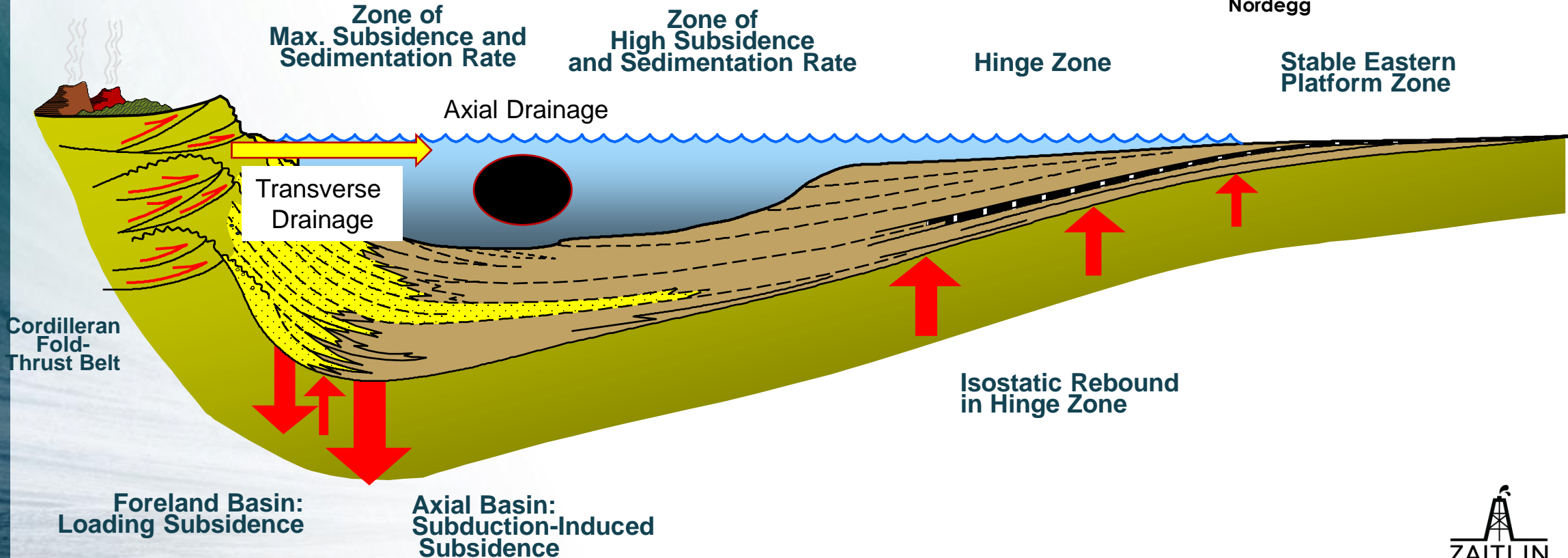


# Foreland Basin

## Axial Drainage vs. Transverse Drainage

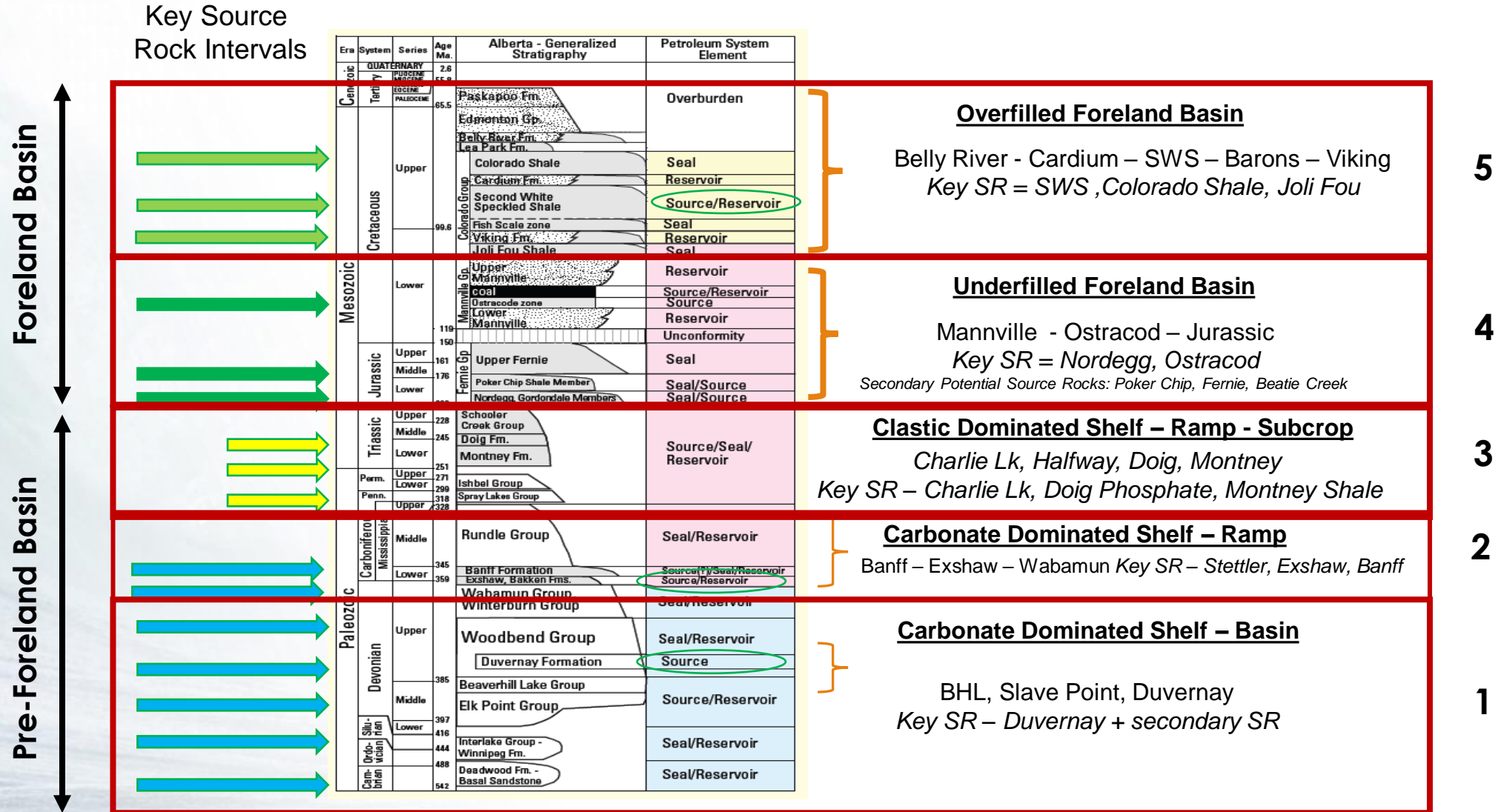
### Underfilled FB vs. Overfilled FB

- Overfilled Foreland Basin
  - Edmonton Group
  - Belly River
  - Cardium
  - Dunvegan
  - Second White Specks
  - Viking
  - Joli fou/Basal Colorado
- Underfilled Foreland Basin
  - Mannville
  - Spirit River
  - (Wilrich/Falher/Notikewan)
  - Glaucouitic
  - Ostrocod
  - BQ-Ellerslie
  - Fernie, Poker Chip Rock Creek
  - Nordegg



modified after Kauffman, 1984

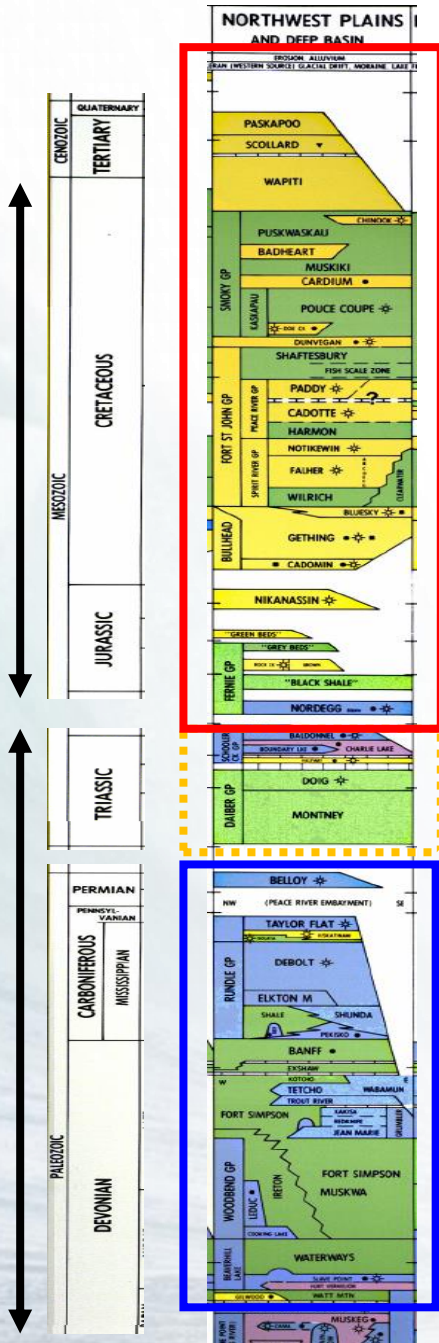
# WCSB - Multiple Hydrocarbon Systems (5)





Foreland Basin

Pre- Foreland Basin



# 3 Stacked Deep Basin Systems

Jurassic - Cretaceous Foreland "Deep Basin"

Triassic "Deep Basin"

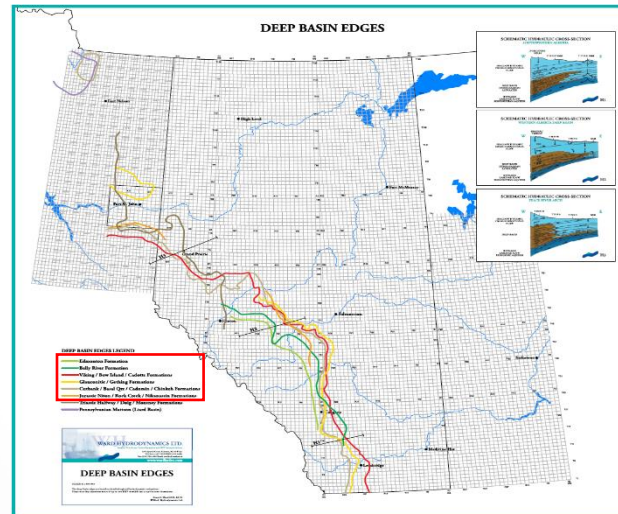
Mississippian - Devonian "Deep Basin"

Overfilled Foreland Basin

Underfilled Foreland Basin

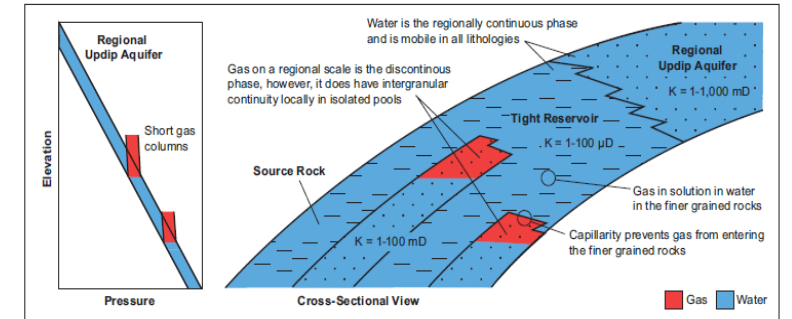
Edmonton Group  
Belly River  
Cardium  
Dunvegan  
Second White Specks  
Viking  
Joli fou/Basal Colorado

U Mannville  
Spirit River (Wilrich/Falher/Notikewan)  
Glaucconitic  
Ostrocod  
BQ-Ellerslie  
Ferne, Rock Creek  
Nordegg



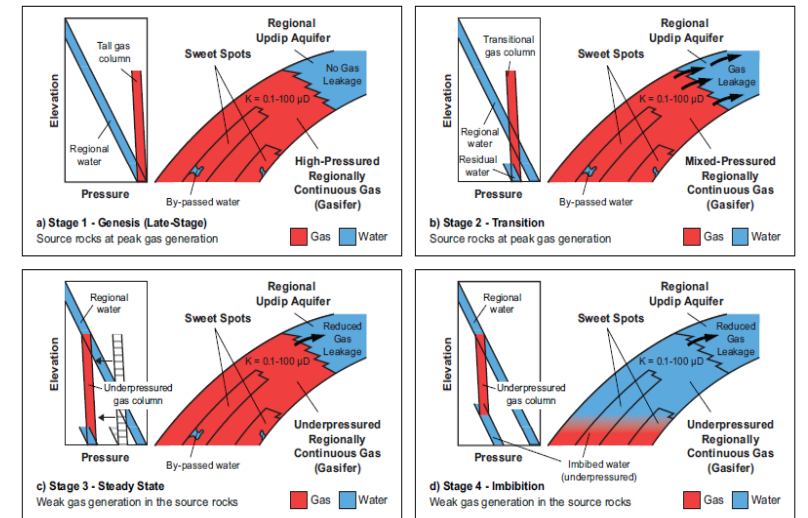
# Techniques for Defining the Deep Basin

Deep Basin Gas - Schematic Reservoir Model



Source: Burnie et al, 2005, Fig. 1

Deep Basin Gas - Development Stages of a Regional Low Permeability Gas System



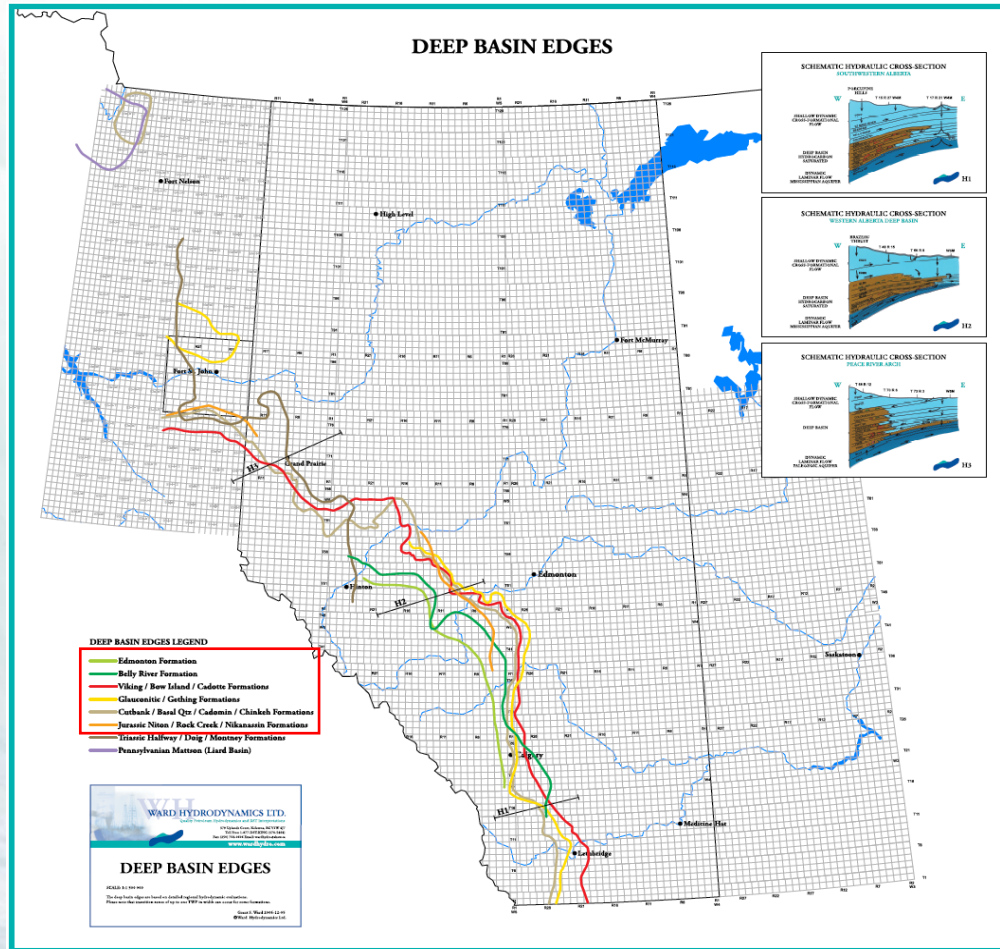
Source: Burnie et al, 2005, Fig. 3

Burnie et al., 2005

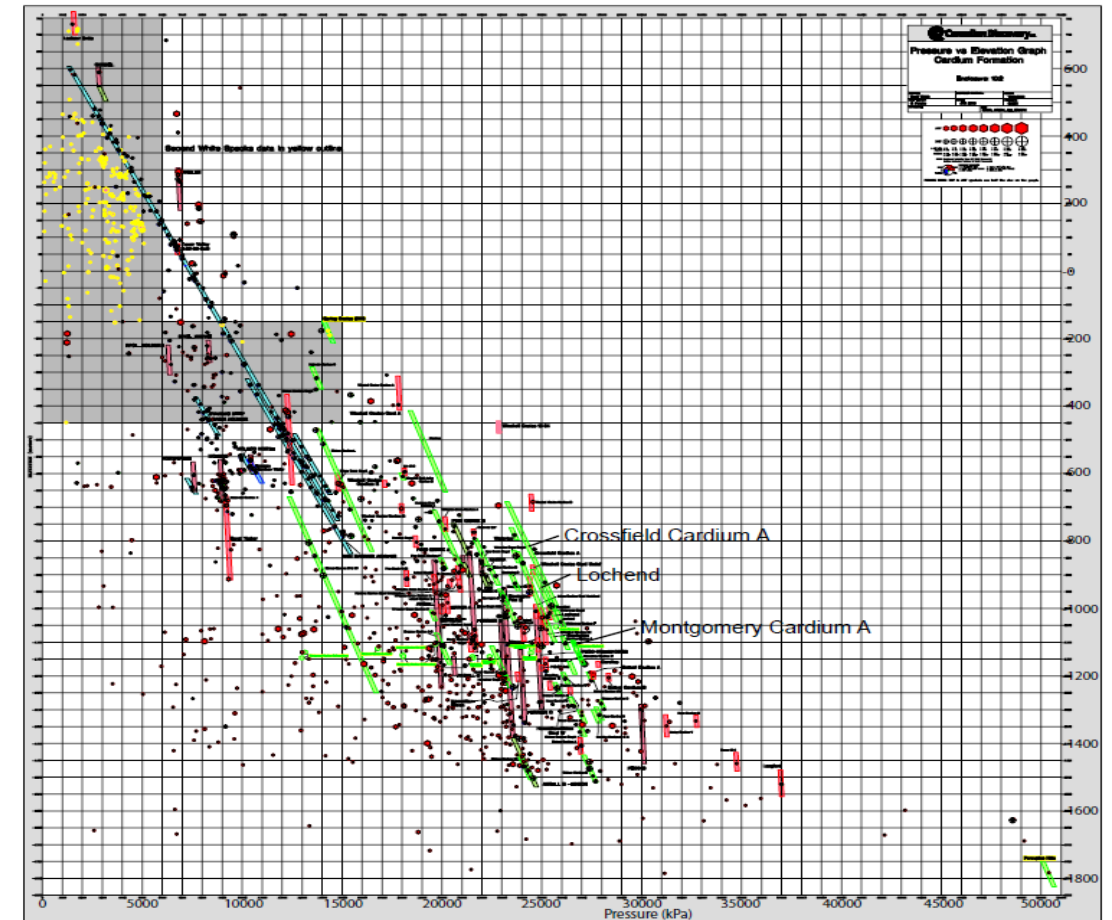


# Techniques for Defining the Deep Basin

## WCSB Deep Basin Edges



## Cardium – Pressure vs. Elevation



Source: Reservoir Characterization and Mapping of the Cardium Formation T.1-27, R.22W4-SW5, Study 2012, Canadian Discovery © Canadian Discovery Ltd.

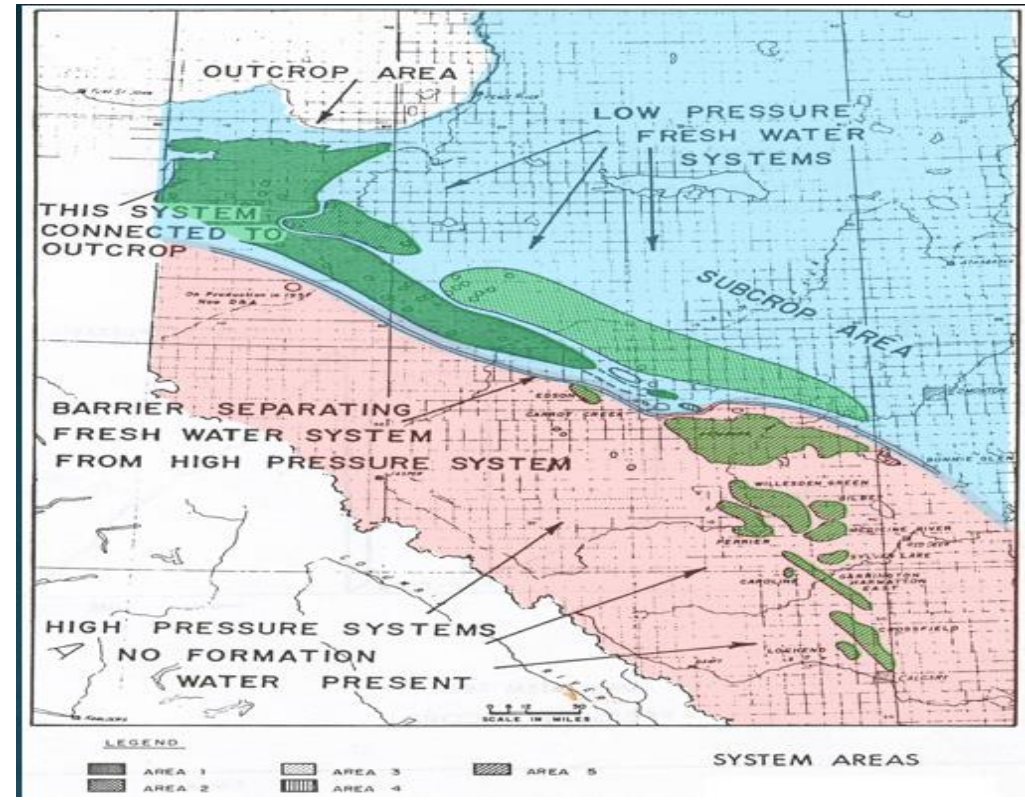
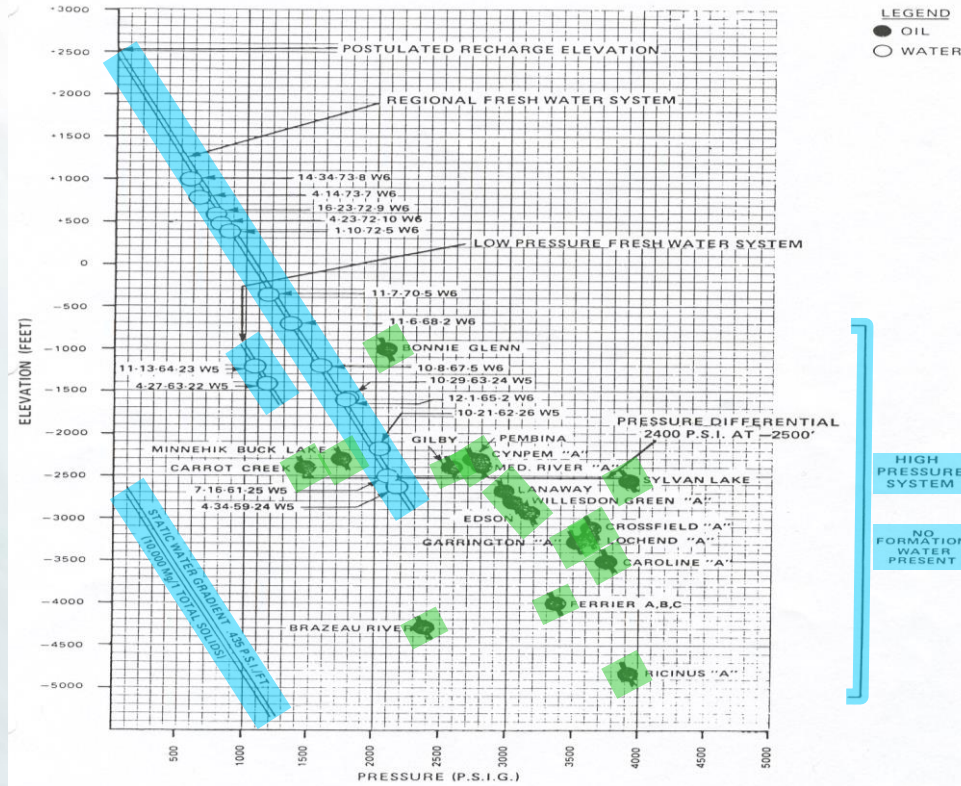
Ward

- Each Fm/Gp has a unique updip Deep Basin limit
- Jurassic Cretaceous Updip limit can be a 30-50 mile wide zone

CDD



# Deep Basin Concept was an Oil Concept Cardium Formation – Pressure Elevation Graph



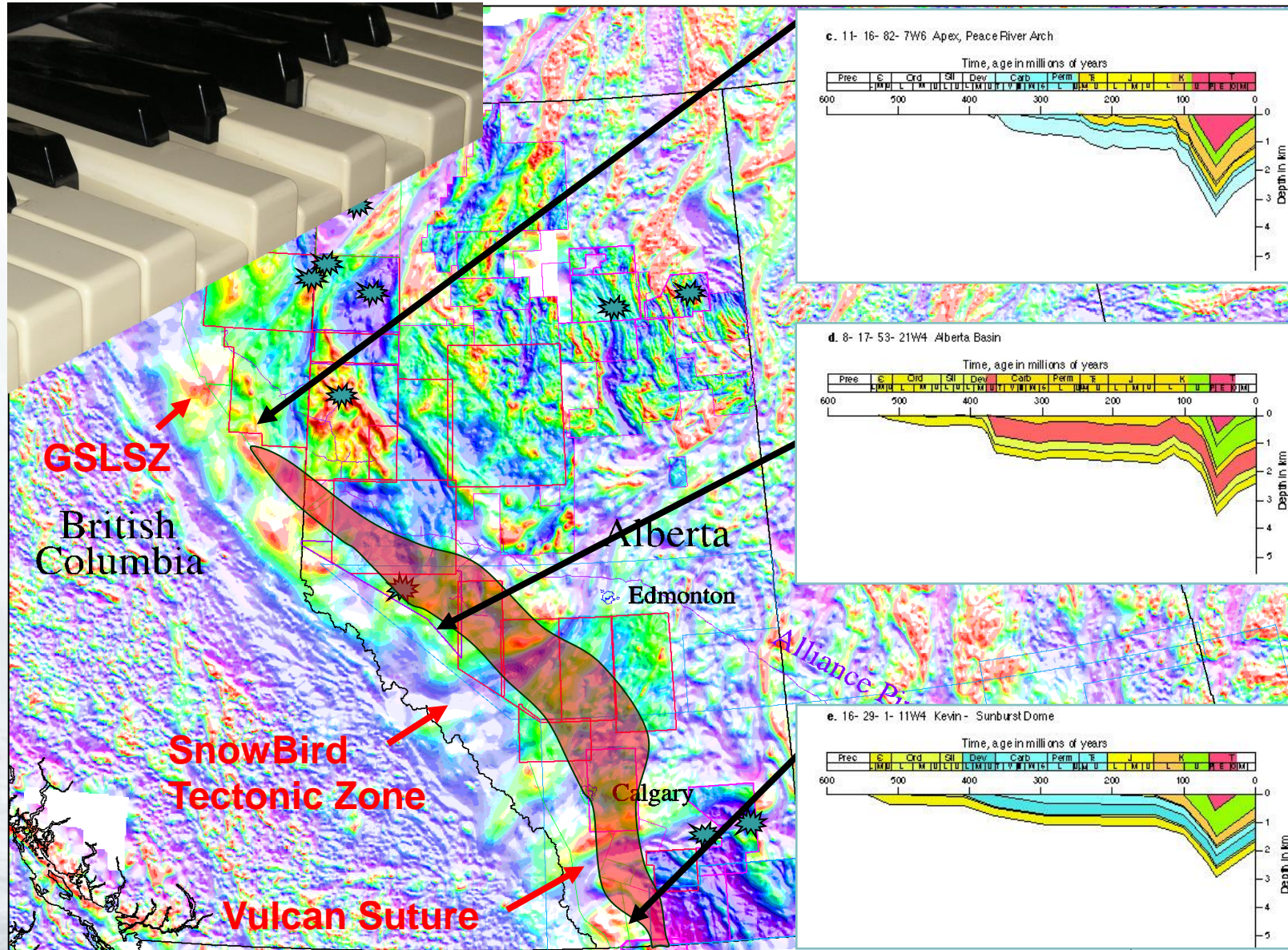
Pendergast, 1969, CWLS V.1, No 1, Pg 1

Pendergast (late 1960's with Amoco) worked up Tight Oil Deep Basin concept from the Cardium Deep Basin Tight Oil Concept then transferred to DJ Basin and BCG Systems



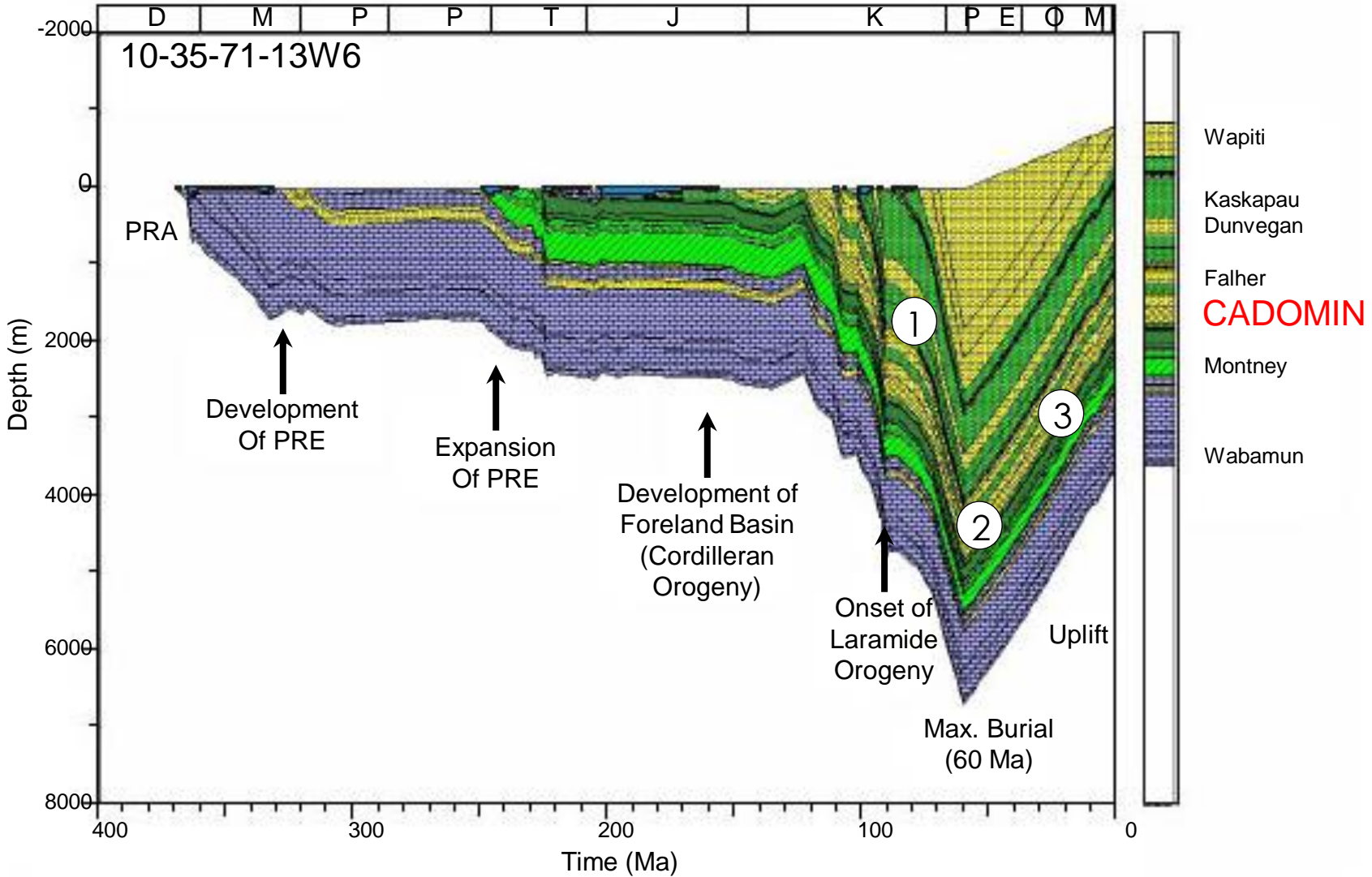
# Burial History Curves

## Compartmentalization of the WCSB Shear Zone "Piano Key" Effect

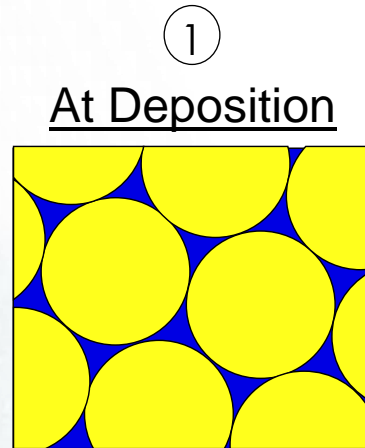




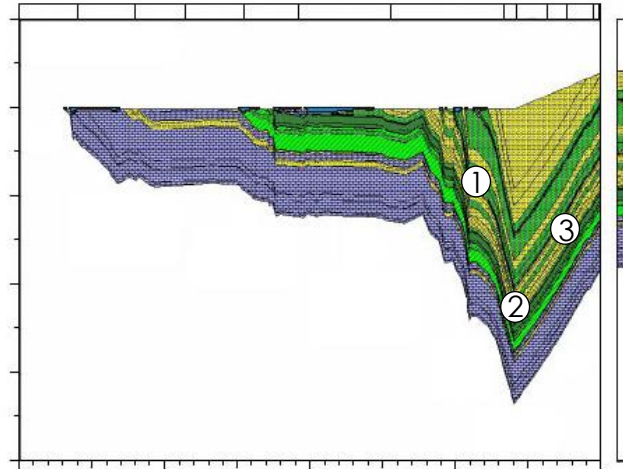
# Controls on the Distribution of the Gas-Saturated Deep Basin Type Burial History Curve, WCSB



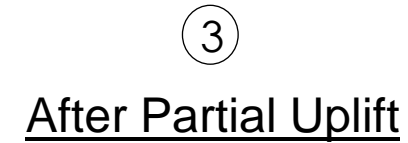
# Slot K - Conceptual Grain Expansion and Contraction



Open, Inter-connected pore system



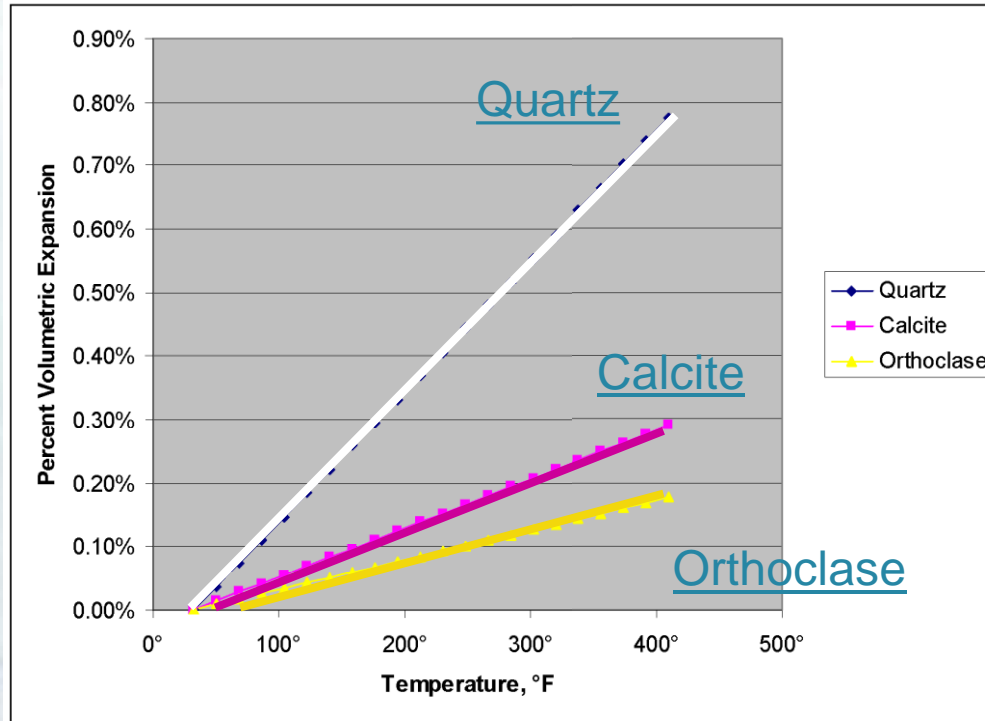
Grain crushing, pressure solution isolate inter-granular pores



Inter-granular pores again connected through grain bounding tabular pores



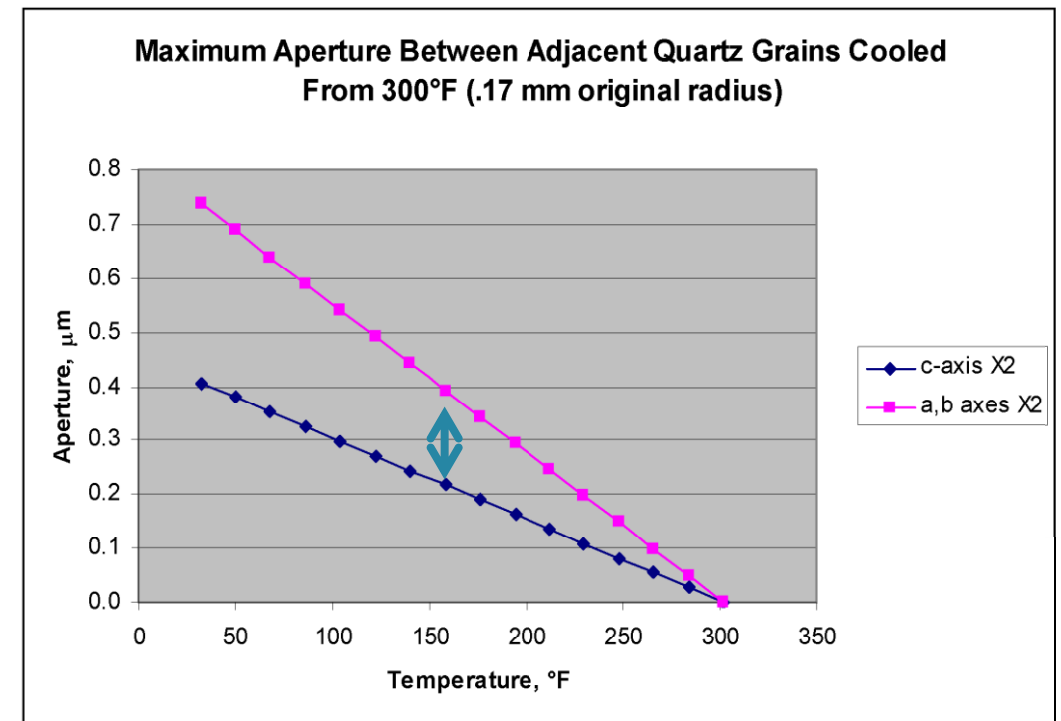
# Thermo-elastic Expansion of Constituents



Thermo-elastic stress generated by grain expansion is a major (~40%) component of burial stress. Quartz is significantly more sensitive to temperature than other common constituents of the reservoirs.

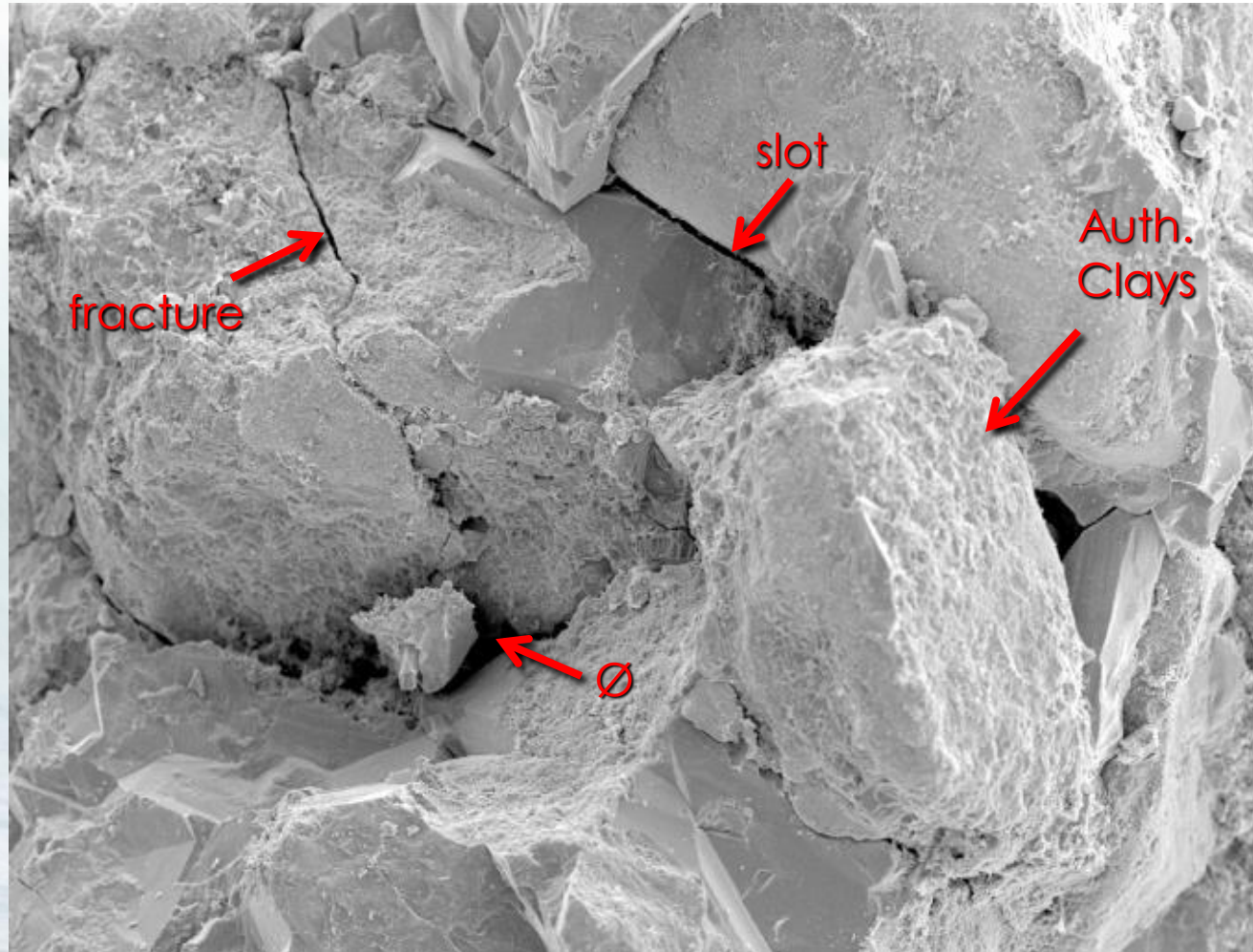
Billingsley et al., 2005

# Microfracture Apertures Generated by Thermo-elastic Contraction



Grain bounding apertures between 0.2 and 0.4 μm would be expected to develop between adjacent 0.17 μm quartz sand grains.

# Nikanassin - Wapiti (15-27-66-10W6)



Porosity Styles:

Primary ∅

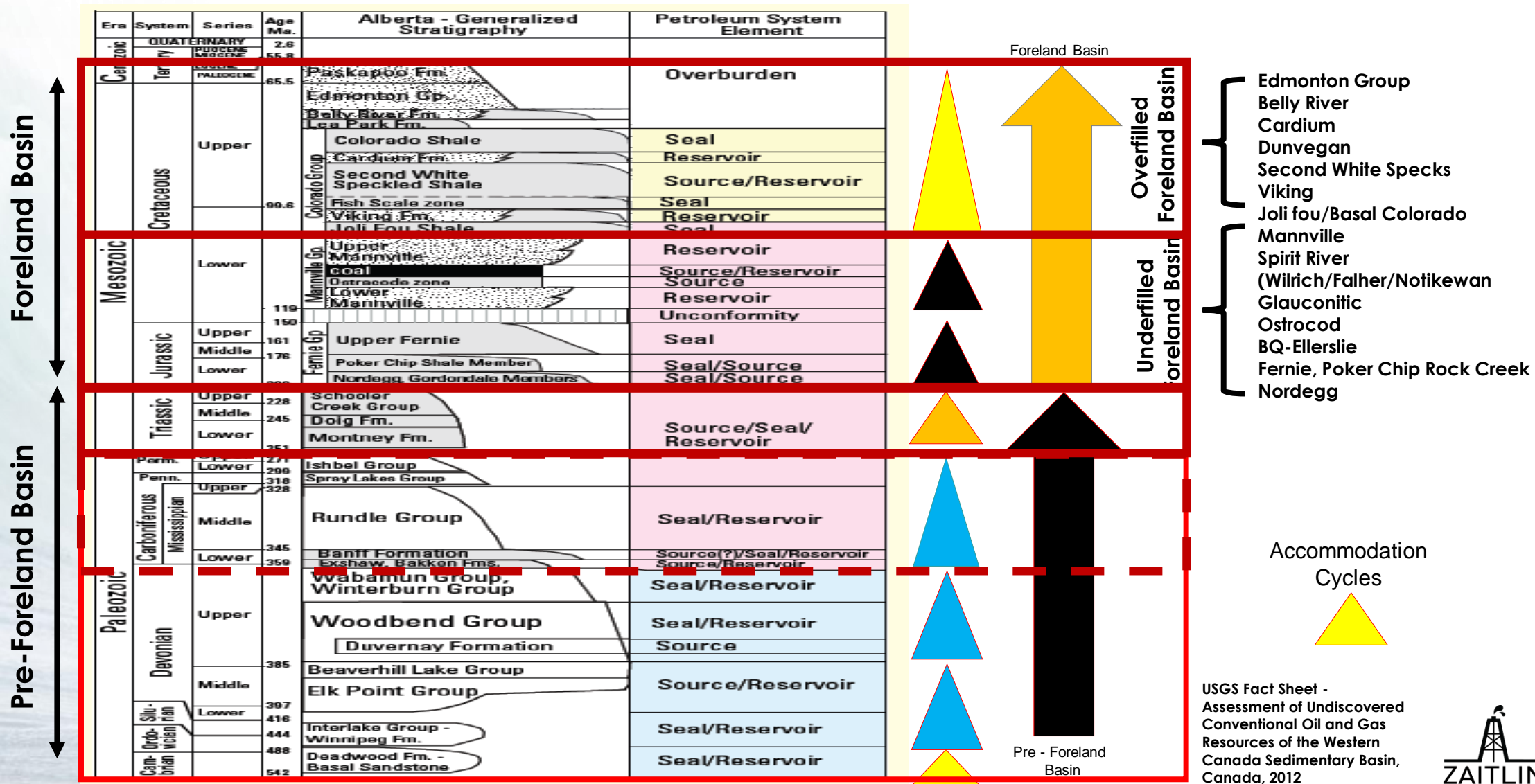
Leached ∅

Fracture ∅

Slot Permeability / ∅



# Western Canada Sedimentary Basin (WCSB)



- Edmonton Group
- Belly River
- Cardium
- Dunvegan
- Second White Specks
- Viking
- Joli Fou/Basal Colorado
- Mannville
- Spirit River
- (Wilrich/Falher/Notikewan)
- Glauconitic
- Ostrocod
- BQ-Ellerslie
- Ferne, Poker Chip Rock Creek
- Nordegg

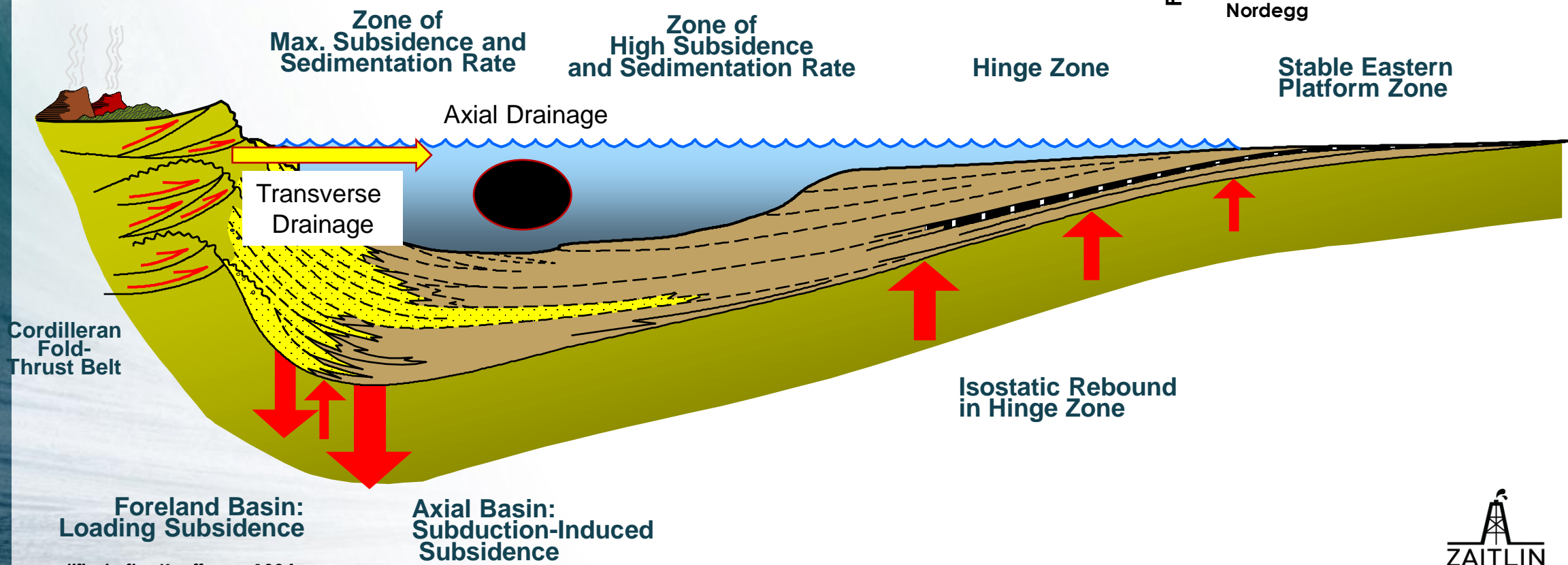
Accommodation Cycles

USGS Fact Sheet - Assessment of Undiscovered Conventional Oil and Gas Resources of the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, Canada, 2012

# Depositional Styles Foreland Basin

## Axial Drainage vs. Transverse Drainage Underfilled FB vs. Overfilled FB

- Overfilled Foreland Basin**
  - Edmonton Group
  - Belly River
  - Cardium
  - Dunvegan
  - Second White Specks
  - Viking
  - Joli fou/Basal Colorado
- Underfilled Foreland Basin**
  - Mannville
  - Spirit River
  - (Wilrich/Falher/Notikewan)
  - Glaucouitic
  - Ostrocod
  - BQ-Ellerslie
  - Fernie, Poker Chip Rock Creek
  - Nordegg



Cordilleran Fold-Thrust Belt

Foreland Basin:  
Loading Subsidence

Axial Basin:  
Subduction-Induced  
Subsidence

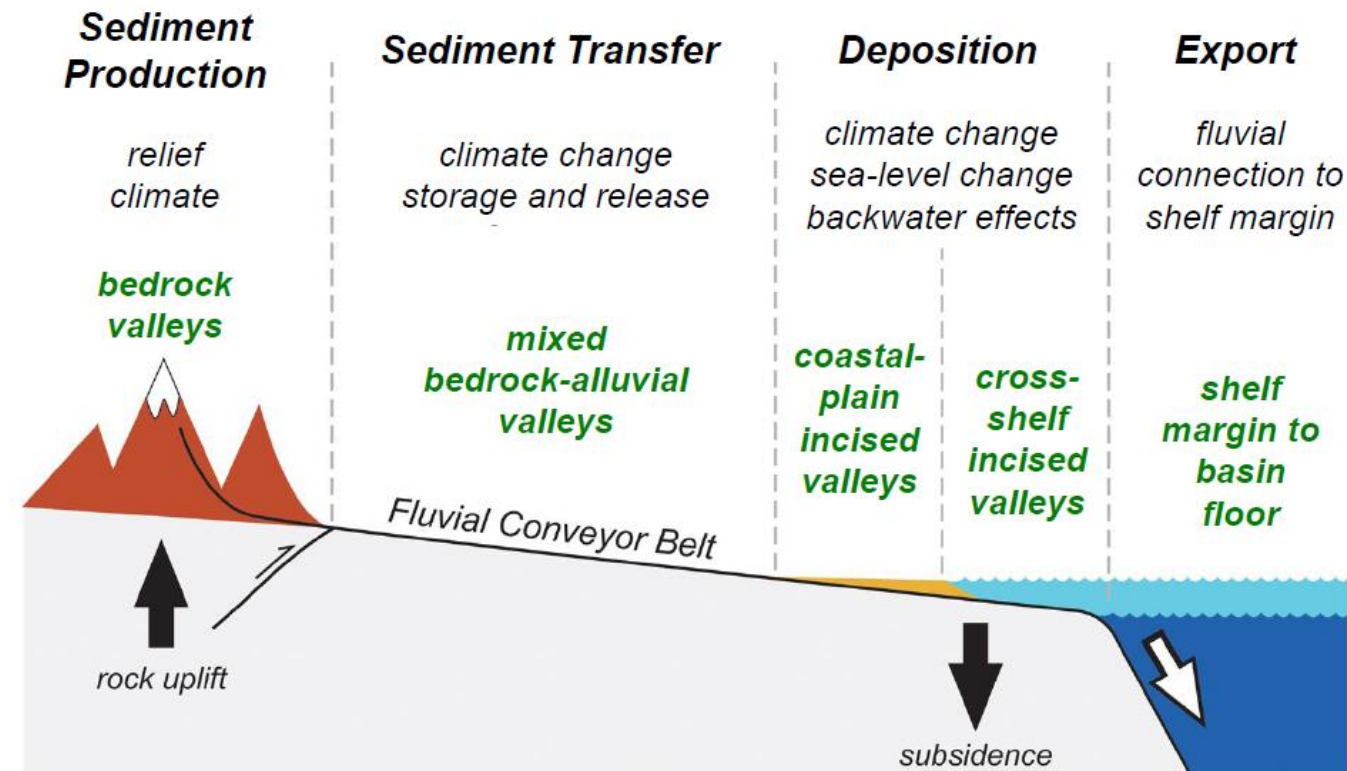
modified after Kauffman, 1984



# Source to Sink Concept Applied to the WCSB Foreland Basin Incised Valley Systems – Shoreline Orientation

## SCALING IN FLUVIAL SYSTEMS

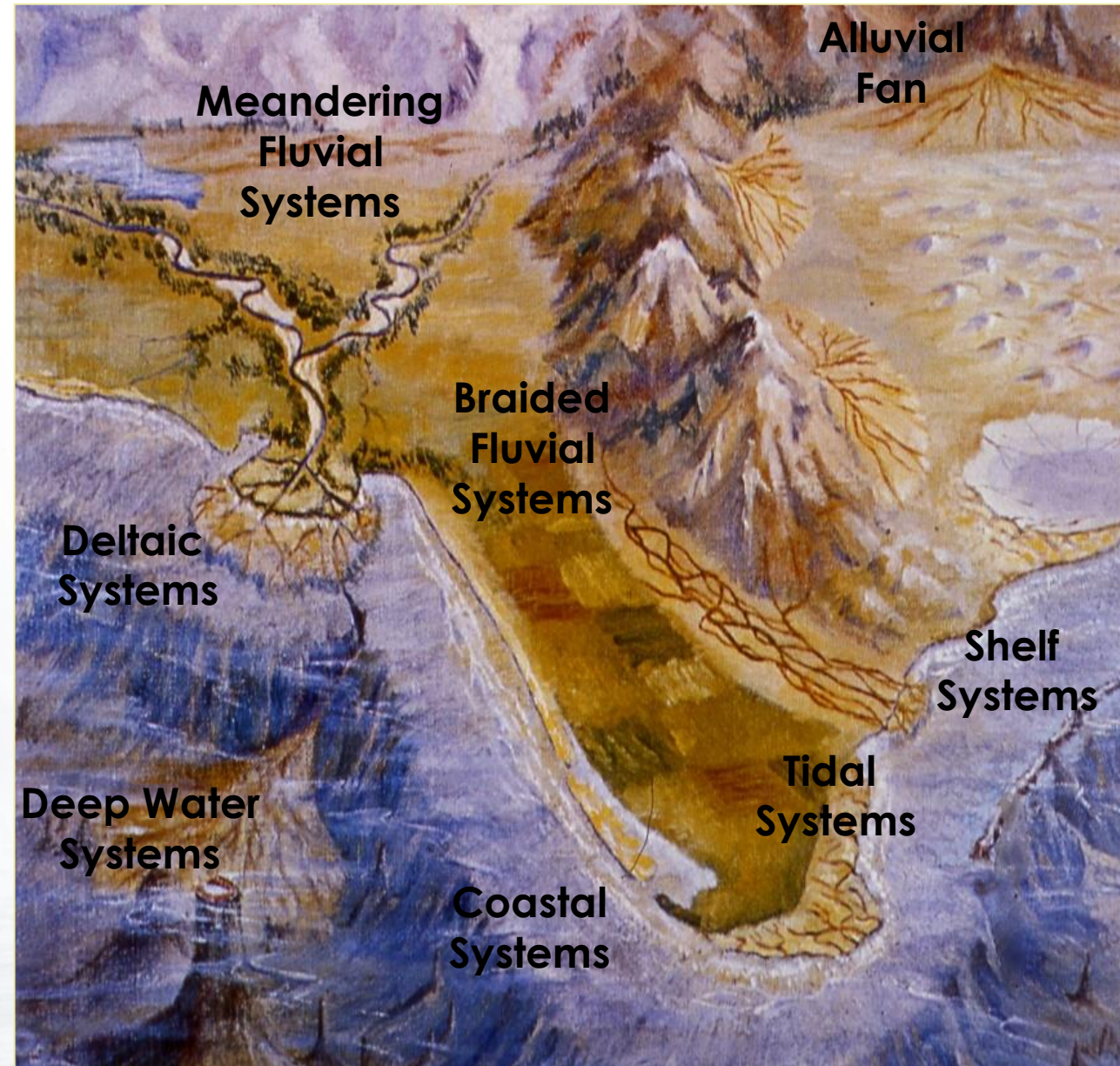
### Types of Valleys – A Source-to-Sink View



after Blum et al. (2013)



# Depositional Systems

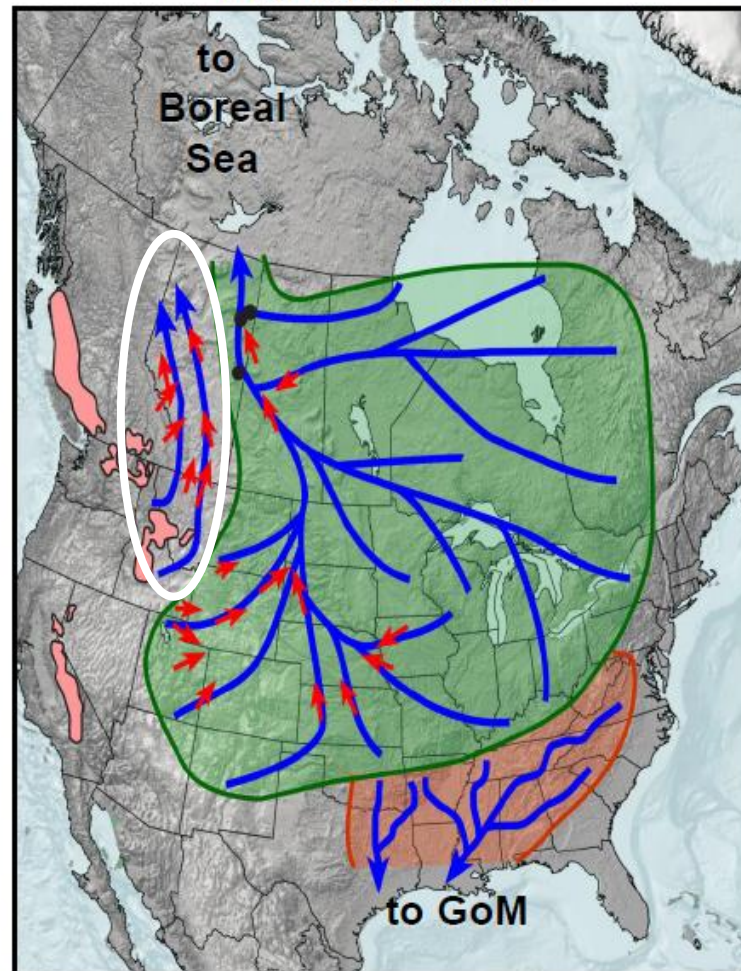




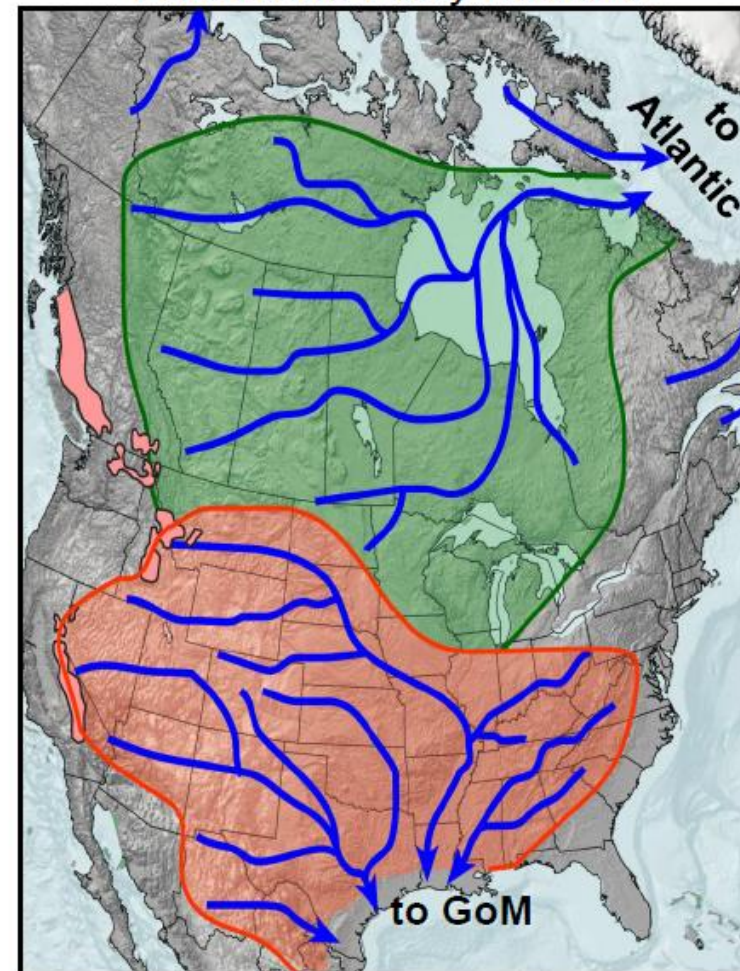
# Continental Scale Paleodrainage Reorganization

Underfilled  
Foreland Basin  
Drainage to north

Mid-Cretaceous



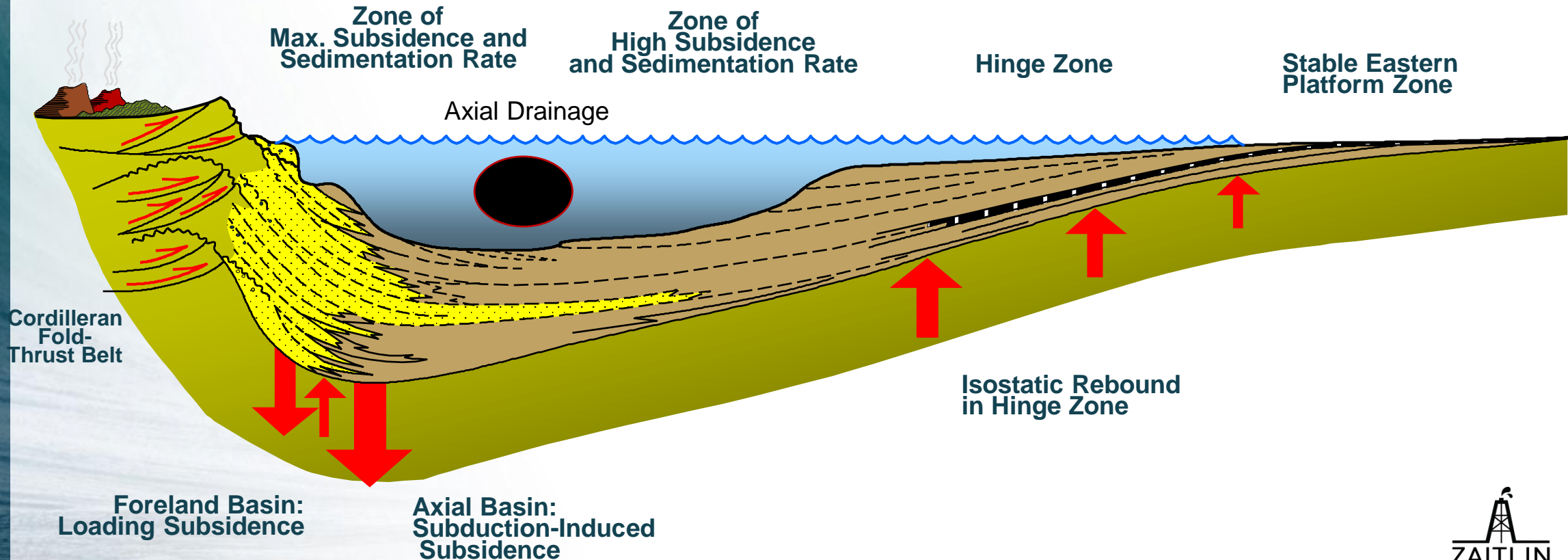
Paleocene-Early Eocene



# Foreland Basin Axial Drainage vs. Transverse Drainage Underfilled FB

Underfilled  
Foreland Basin

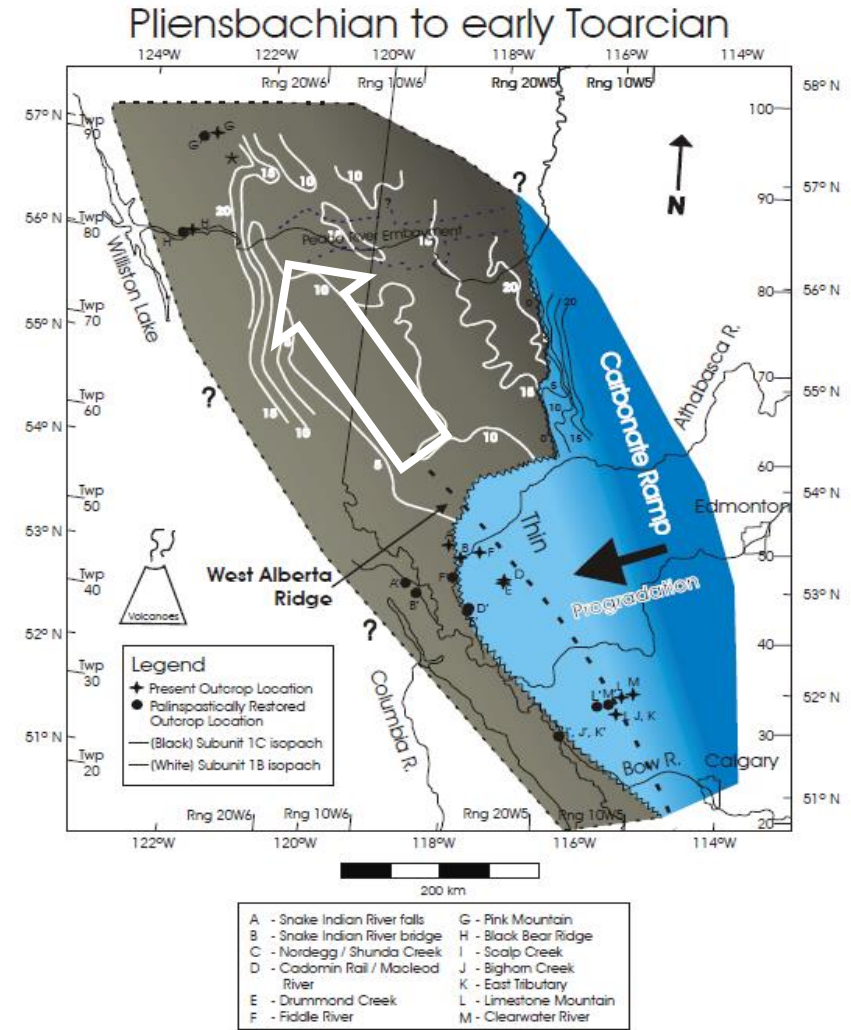
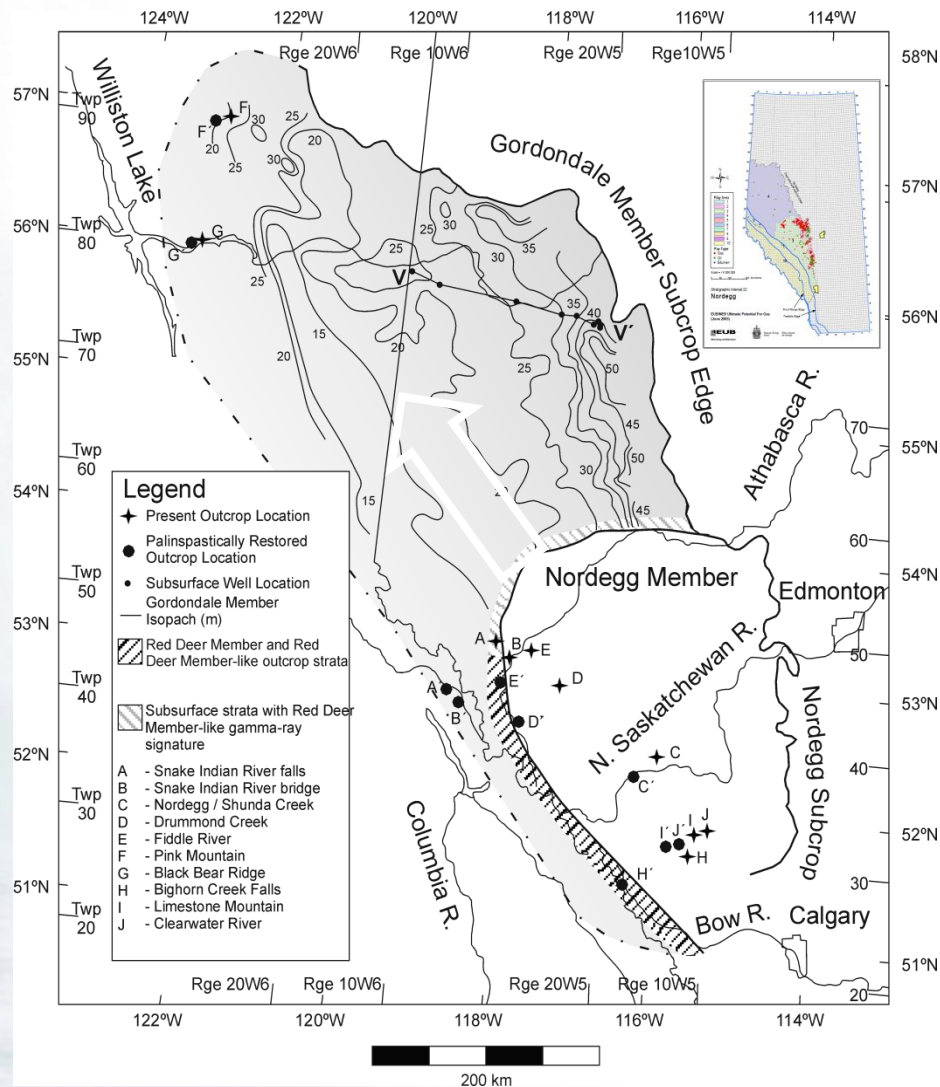
- Mannville
- Spirit River (Wilrich/Falher/Notikewan)
- Glaucouitic
- Ostrocod
- BQ-Ellerslie
- Fernie, Poker Chip Rock
- Creek
- Nordeg



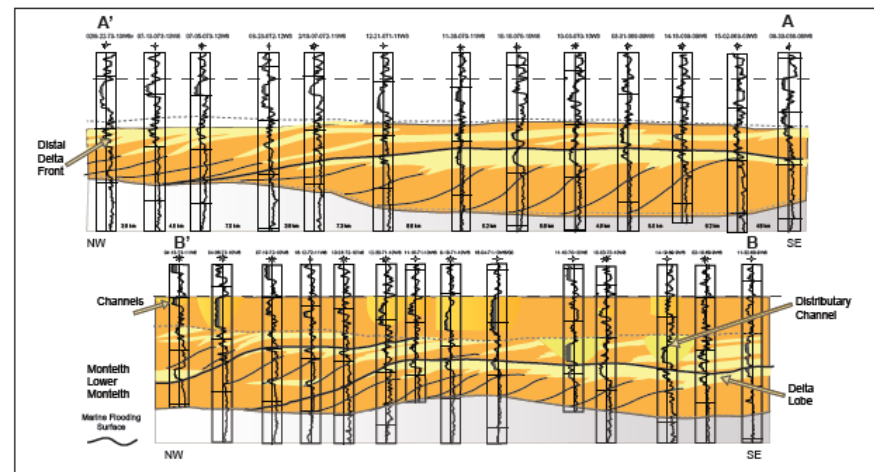
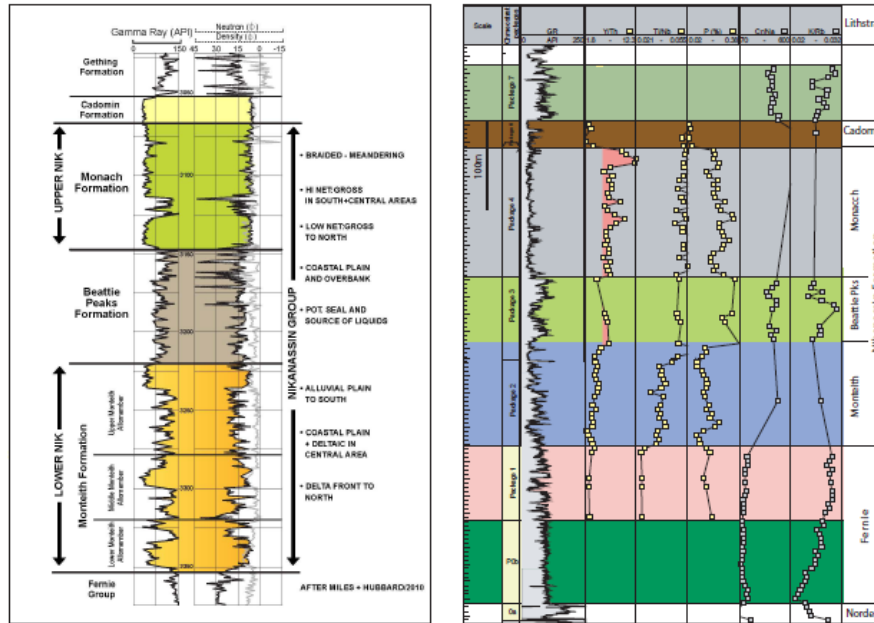
modified after Kauffman, 1984



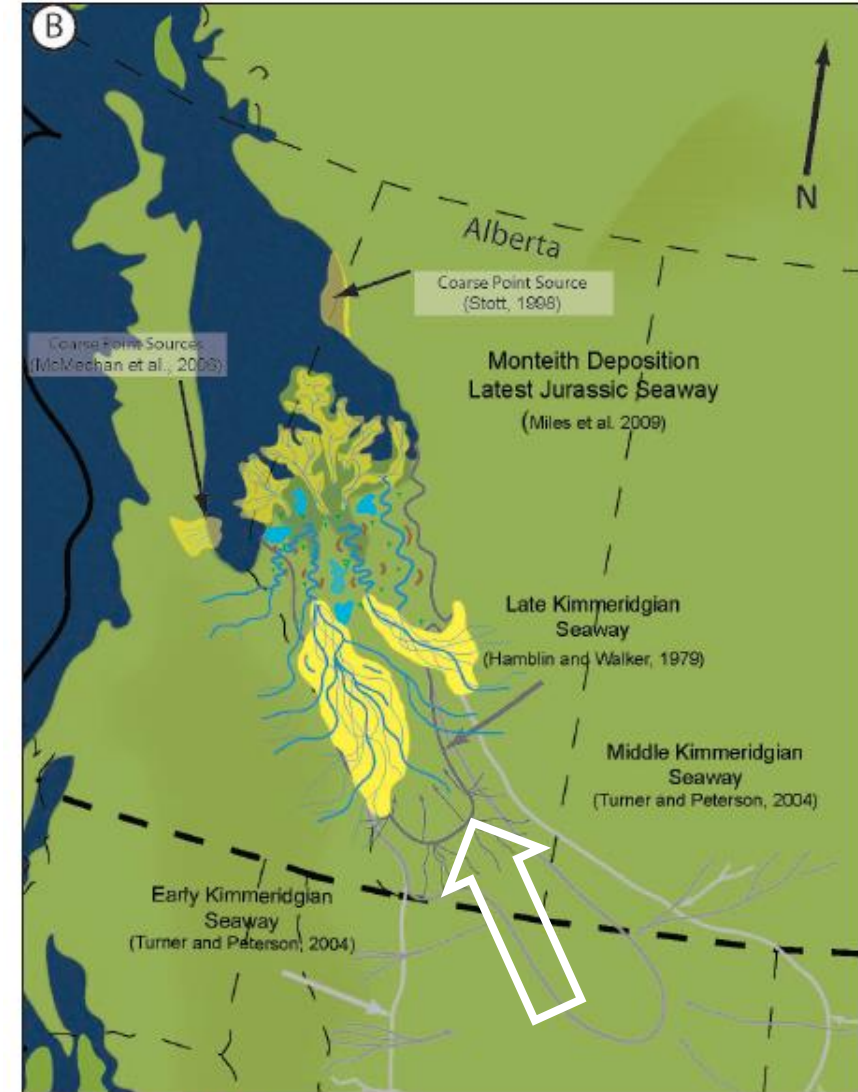
# Jurassic Nordegg FM - Foreland Basin



# Jurassic Nikinassin Fm



Source: after Miles and Hubbard, 2010



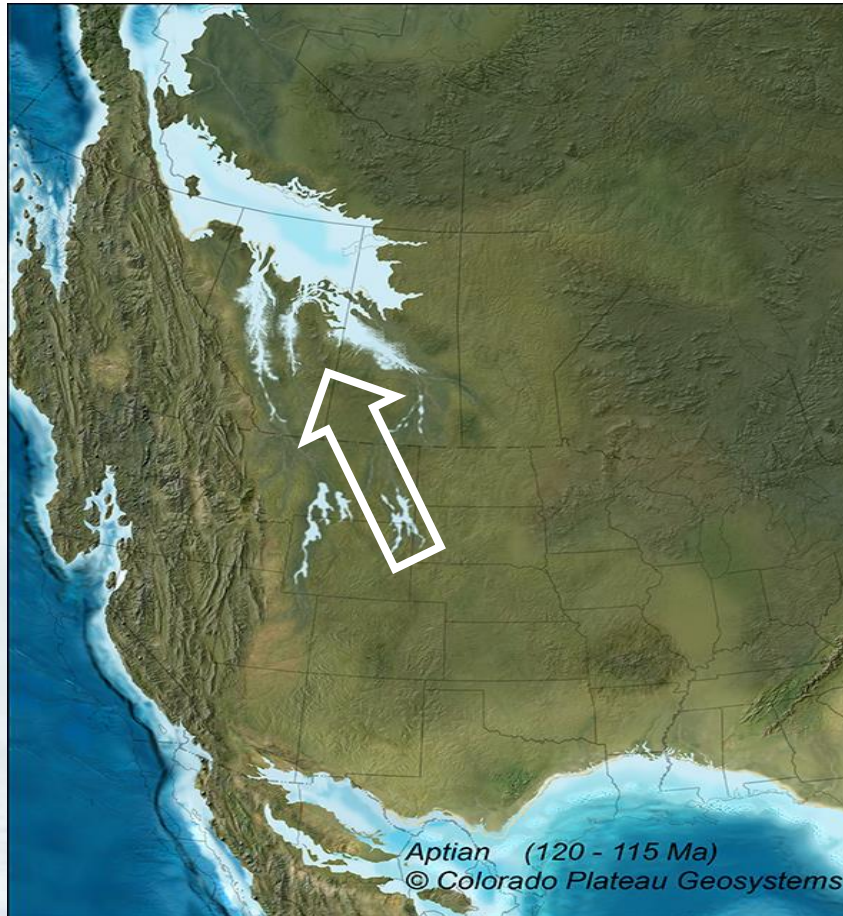
Source: after Miles and Hubbard, 2010



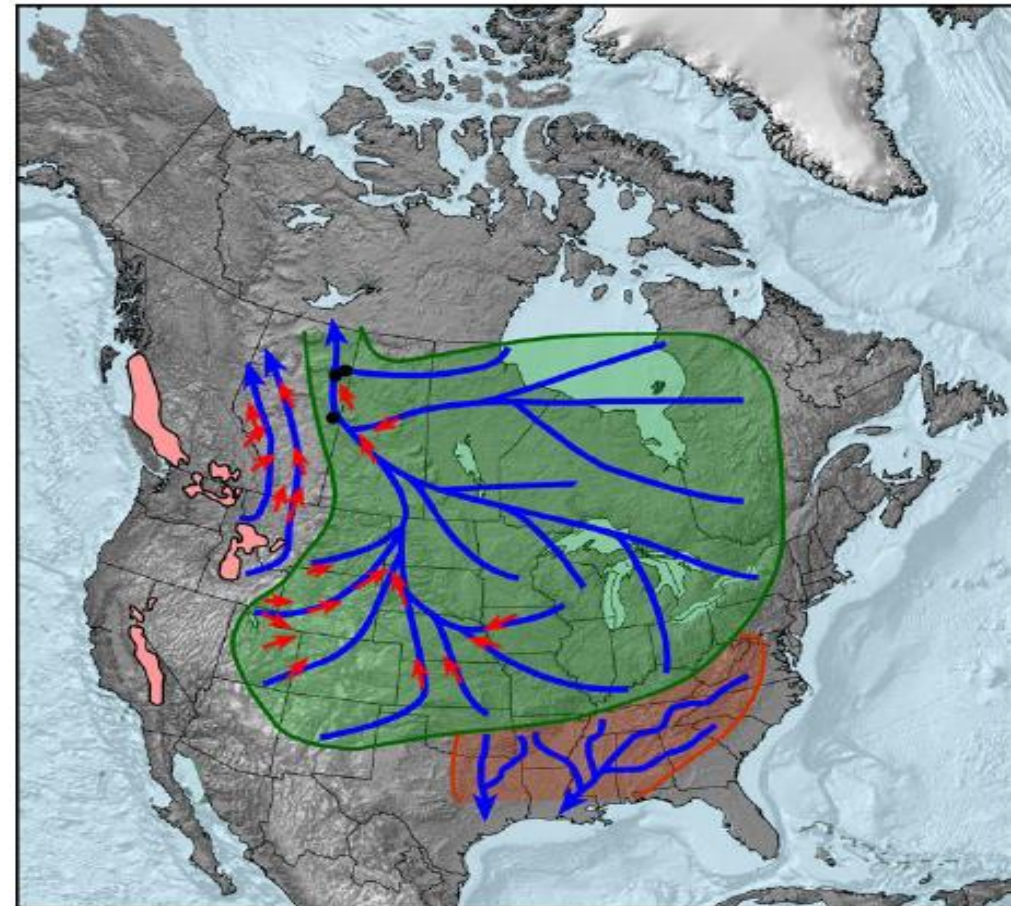
Axial Paleodrainage



# Lower Cretaceous – Aptian (120-115 Ma) (Cadomin, Gething, Basal Quartz)



Ron Blakey, 2013



Blum, 2015



Paleodrainage



# Criteria for the recognition of Incised Valley Systems

- 1- Truncation
- 2- Downward Shift
- 3- On lap
- 4- Regional Extent
- 5- *Tributary Junction Scours (TJS)*

Issue – Distinguishing between Marine Shales and shoreface deposits of Jurassic age from L. Cretaceous Incised Valley Deposits





## Criteria for the recognition of Incised Valley Systems: Tributaries and TJS



New South Wales Coast



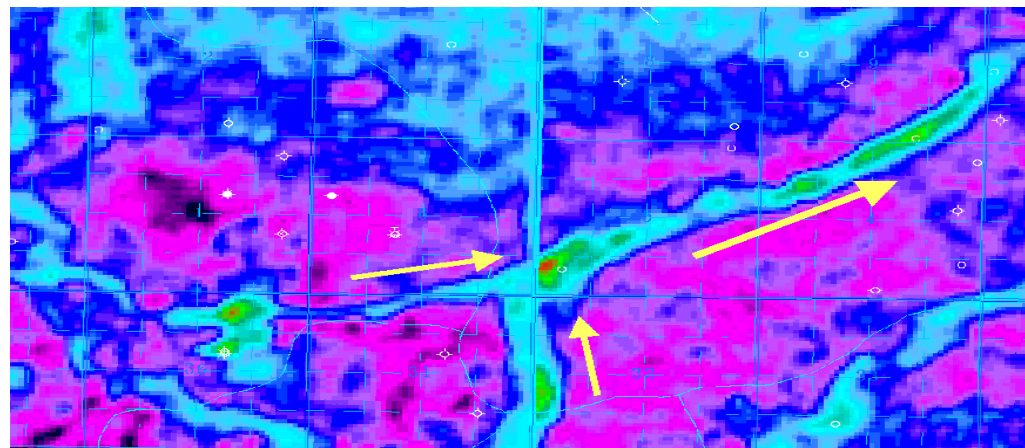
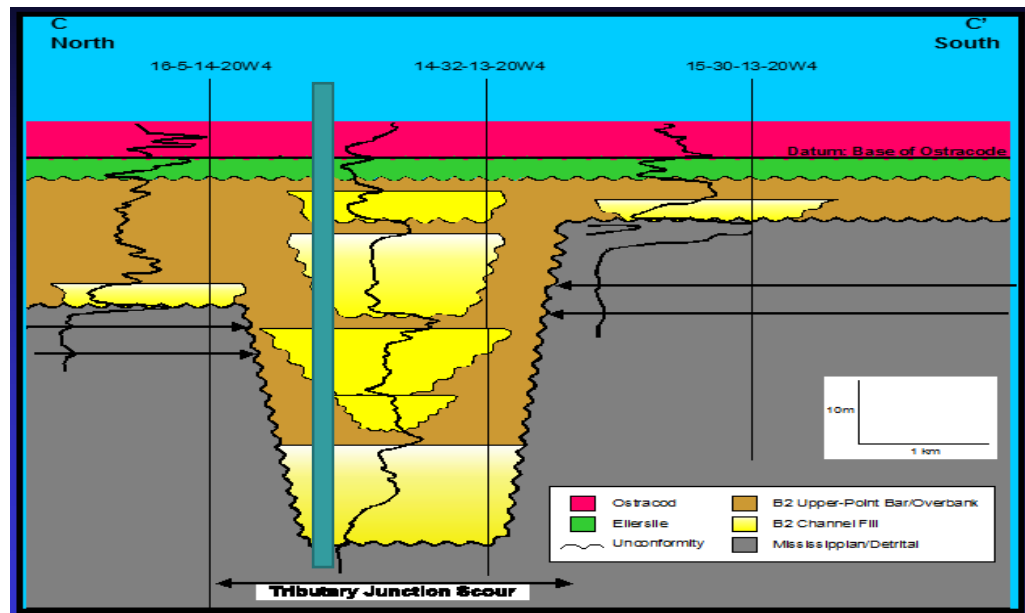
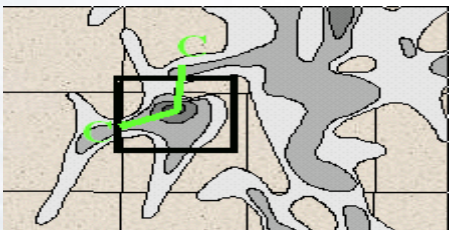
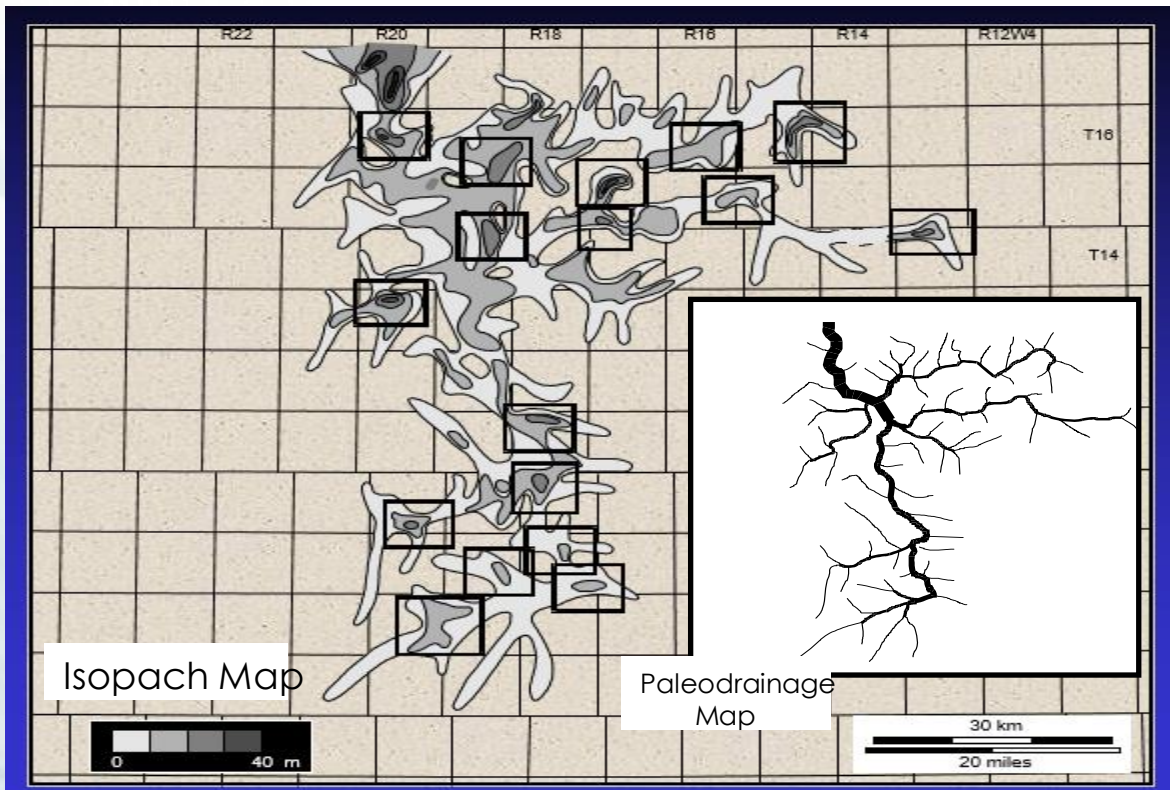
Milk River



# Tributary Junction Scours

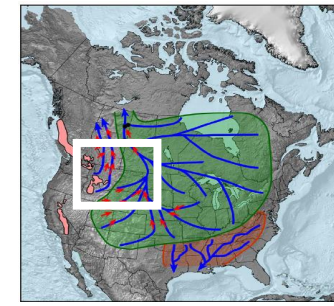
## Analogue for the 100/16-34-049-13W5/00

### Compound Eilerslie IV Facies (IV 2)

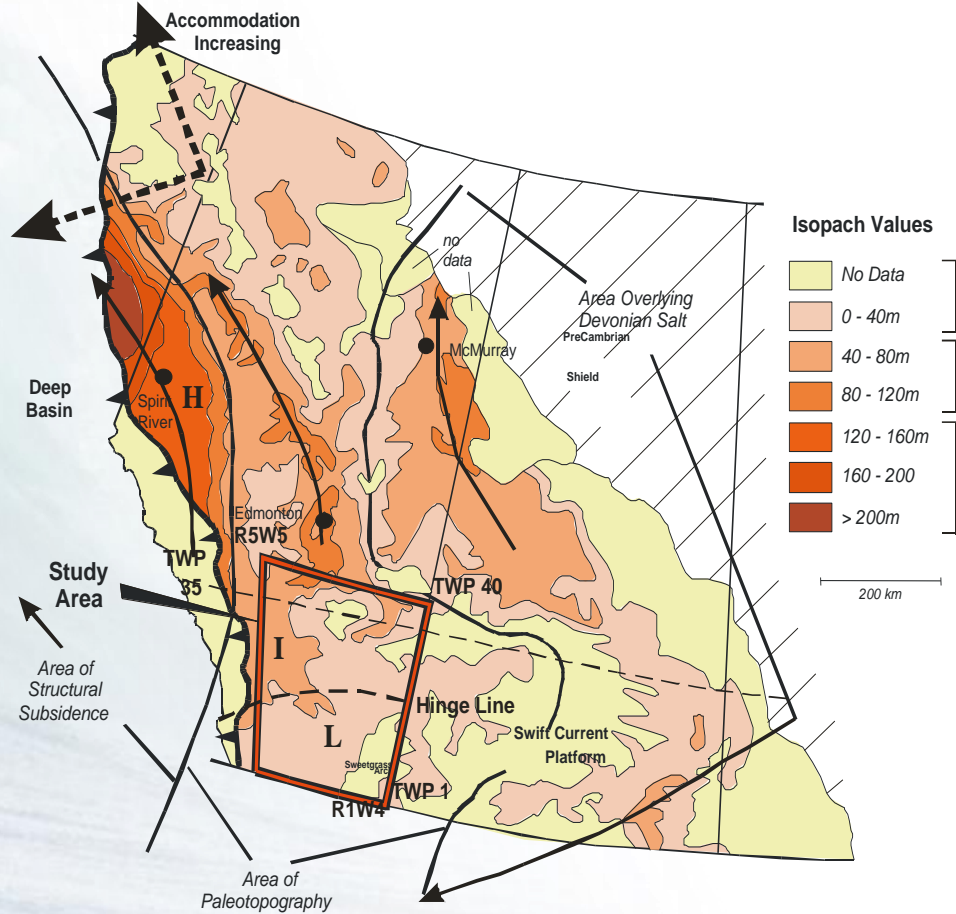




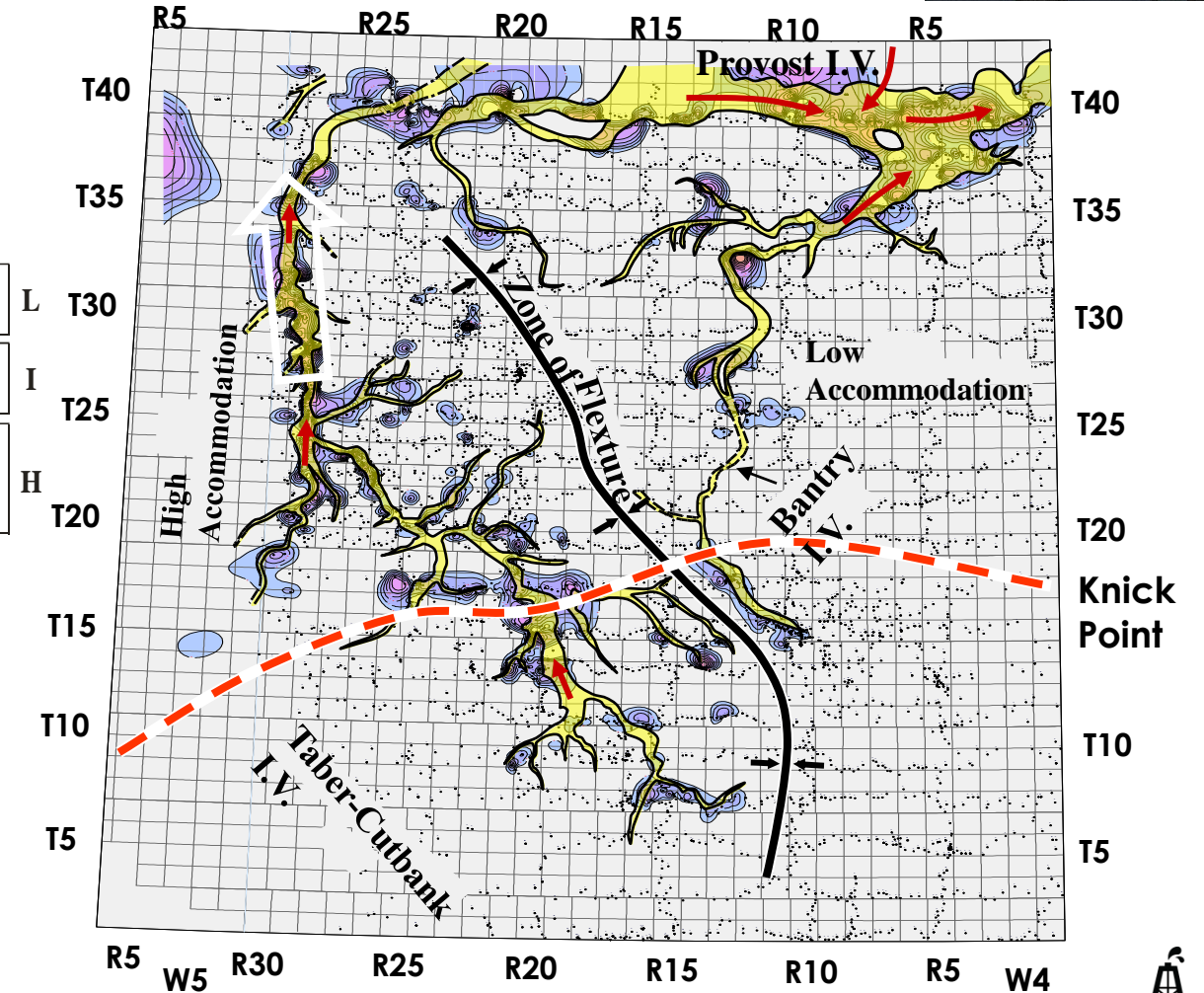
# Lower Cretaceous Aptian (120-115 Ma)



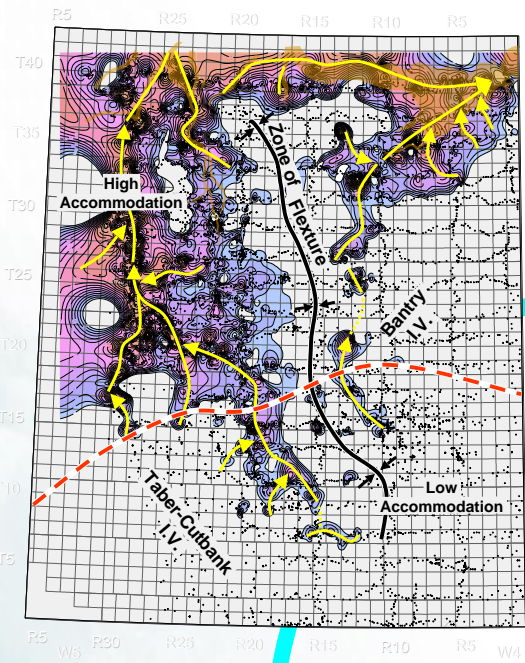
Isopach Map  
Jurassic to Ostrocod and equivalents



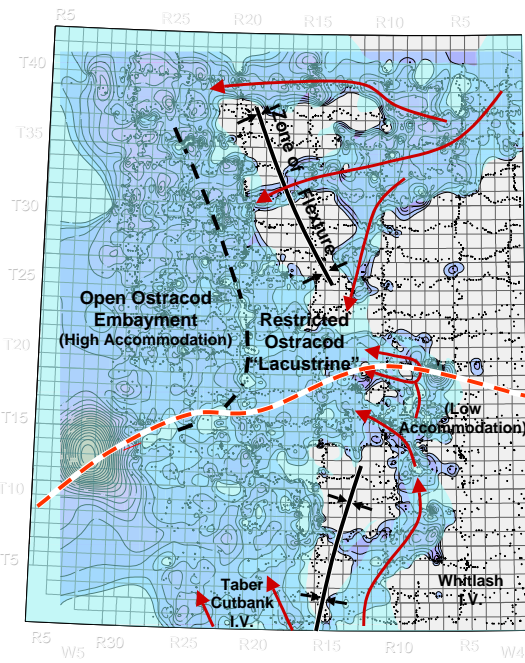
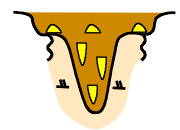
Isopach Map – “BAT” Cycle 2



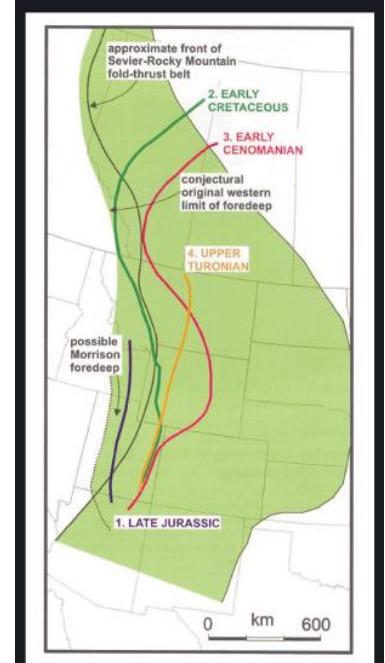




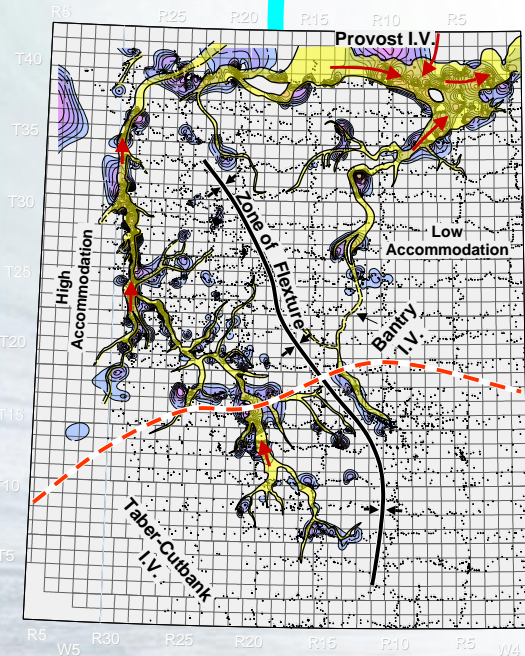
**Cycle 2  
Paleogeography  
Ellerslie Sandstone**



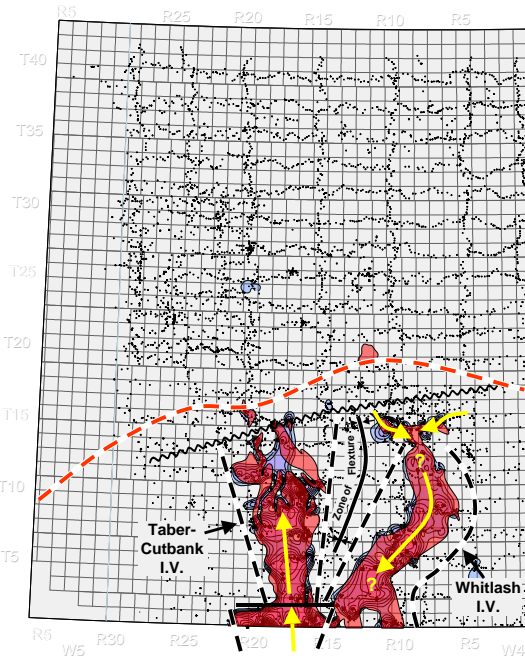
**Cycle 2  
Paleogeography  
Ostracod**



(Diagram from Miall et al., 2008, In Sedimentary Basins of North America)



**Cycle 2  
Paleogeography  
"BAT" Sandstone**

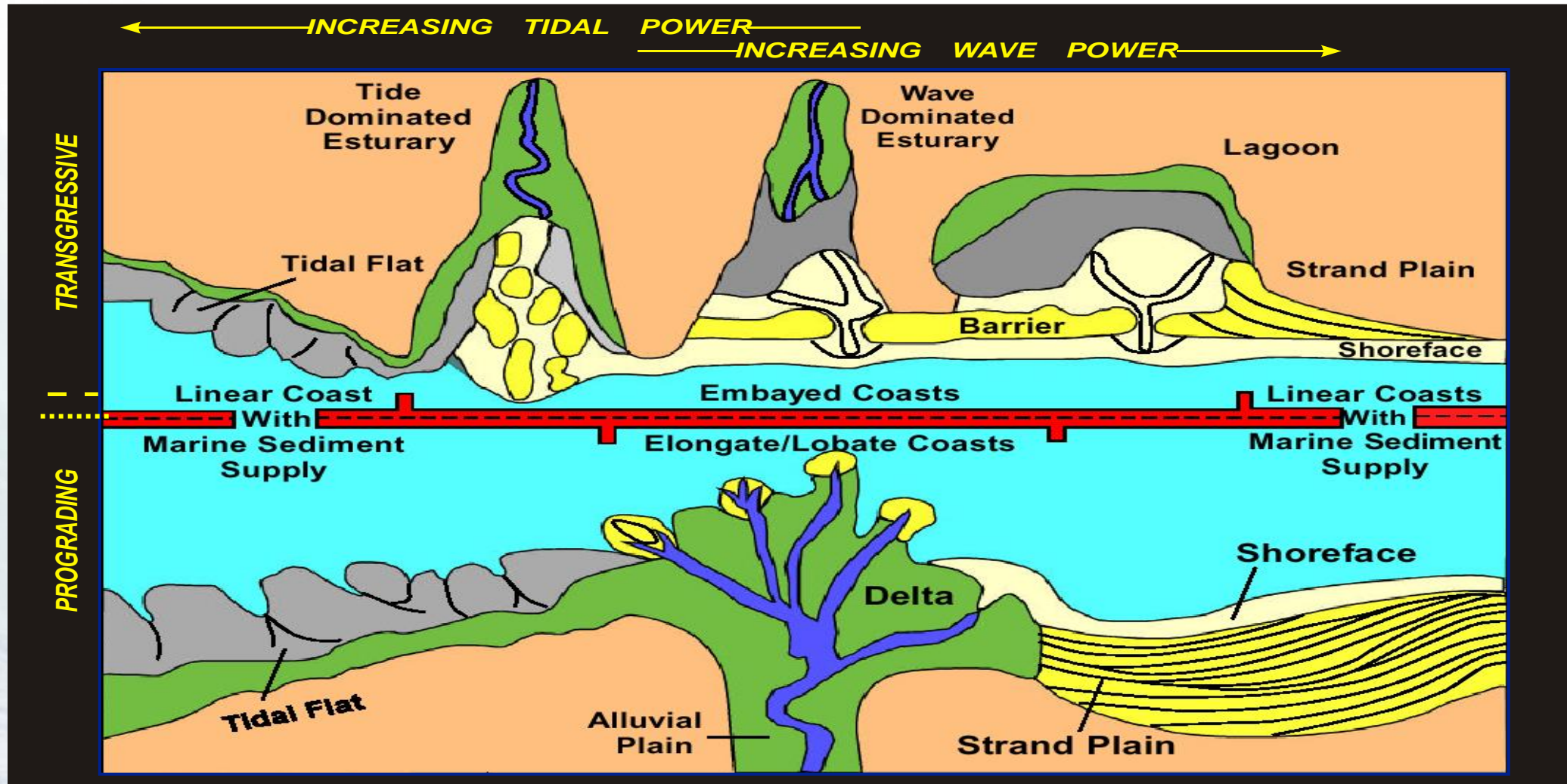


**Cycle 2  
Paleogeography  
Horsefly Sandstone**





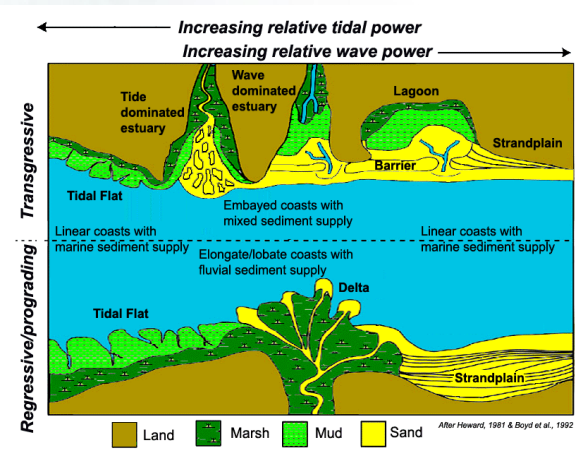
# Coastal Classification – along strike variation



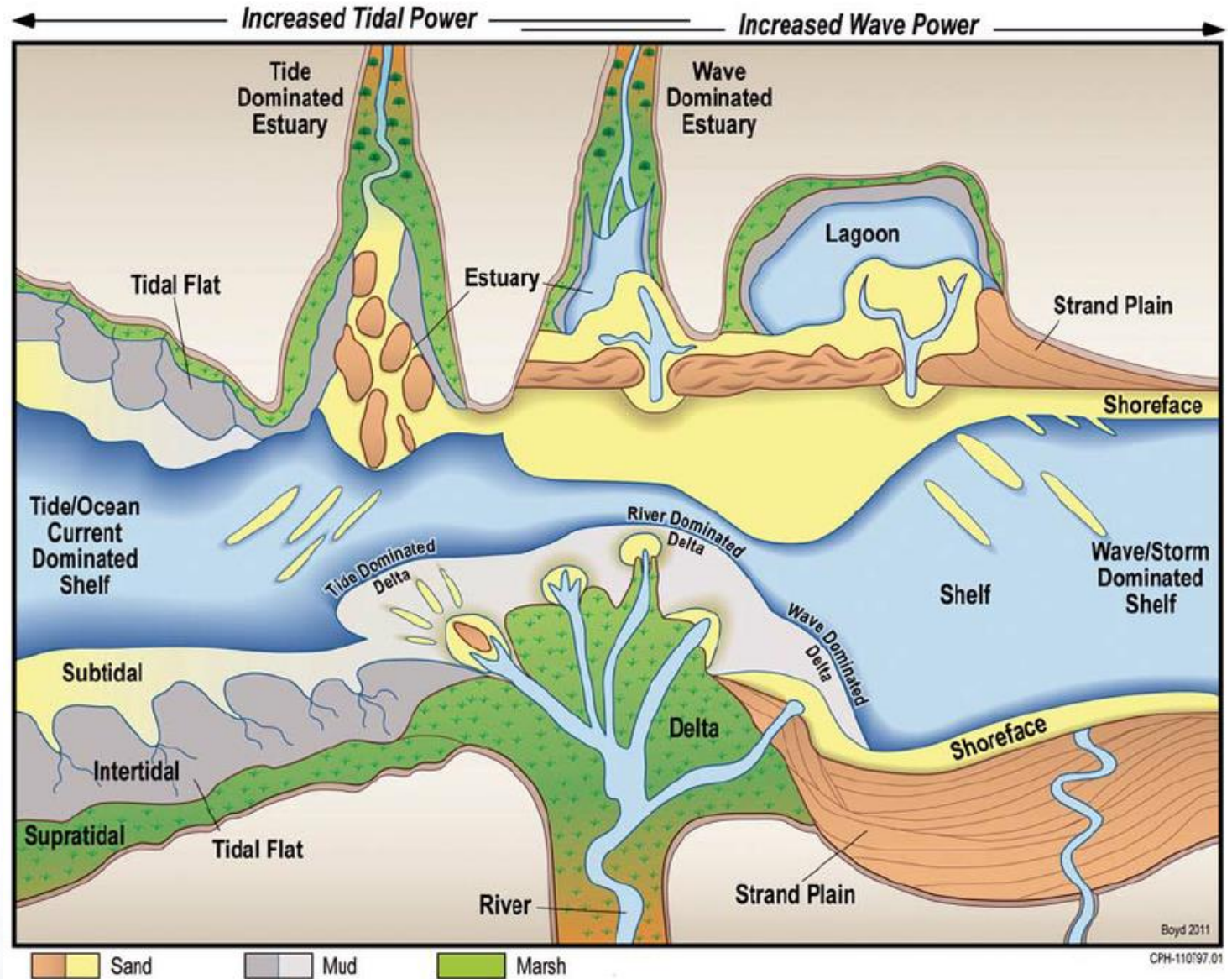
Boyd, Dalrymple and Zaitlin, 1992



# Shallow Water Depositional Systems

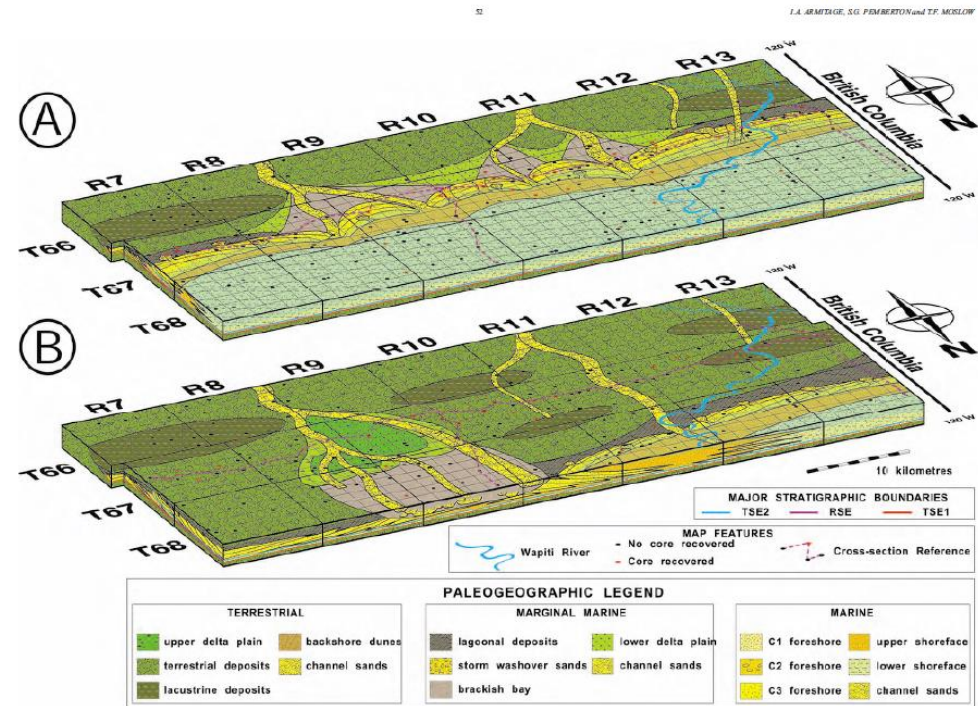
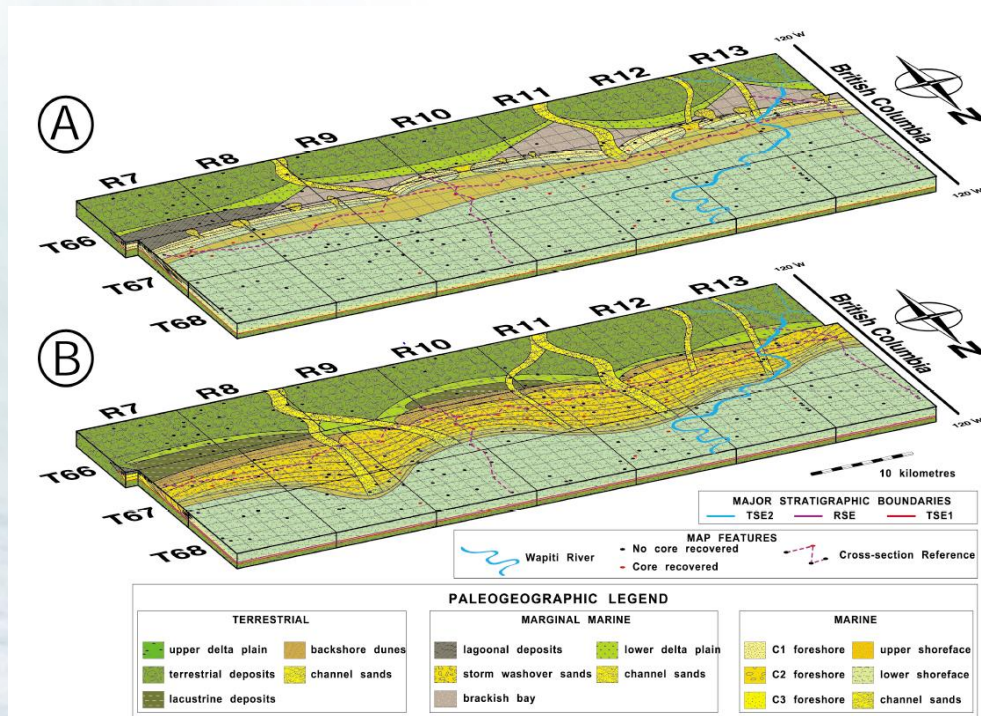


Boyd, Dalrymple and Zaitlin, 1992





# Shoreline Depositional Model of along strike variation for a wave dominated shoreline, deltas and associated facies



(modified after Armitage, Pemberton and Moslow, 2004 for the Falher C)

# Delta Classification

Mississippi

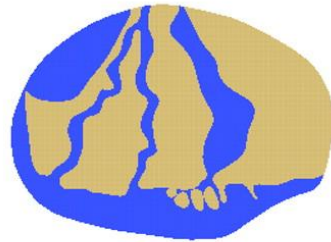


**Rivers**

Elongate

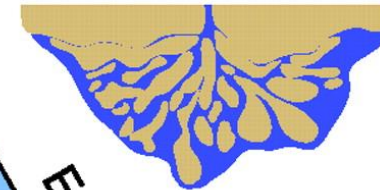
Elongate

**RIVER  
DOMINATED**



Danube

Lobate



Mahakam

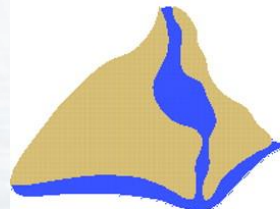
Estuarine

**WAVE  
DOMINATED**

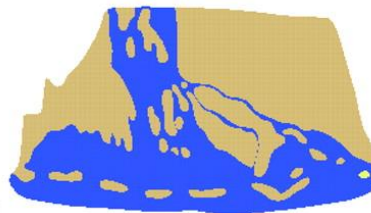
**TIDE  
DOMINATED**

**Waves**

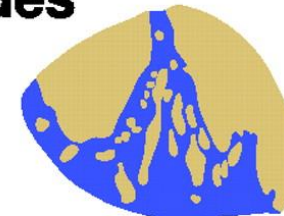
**Tides**



São Francisco



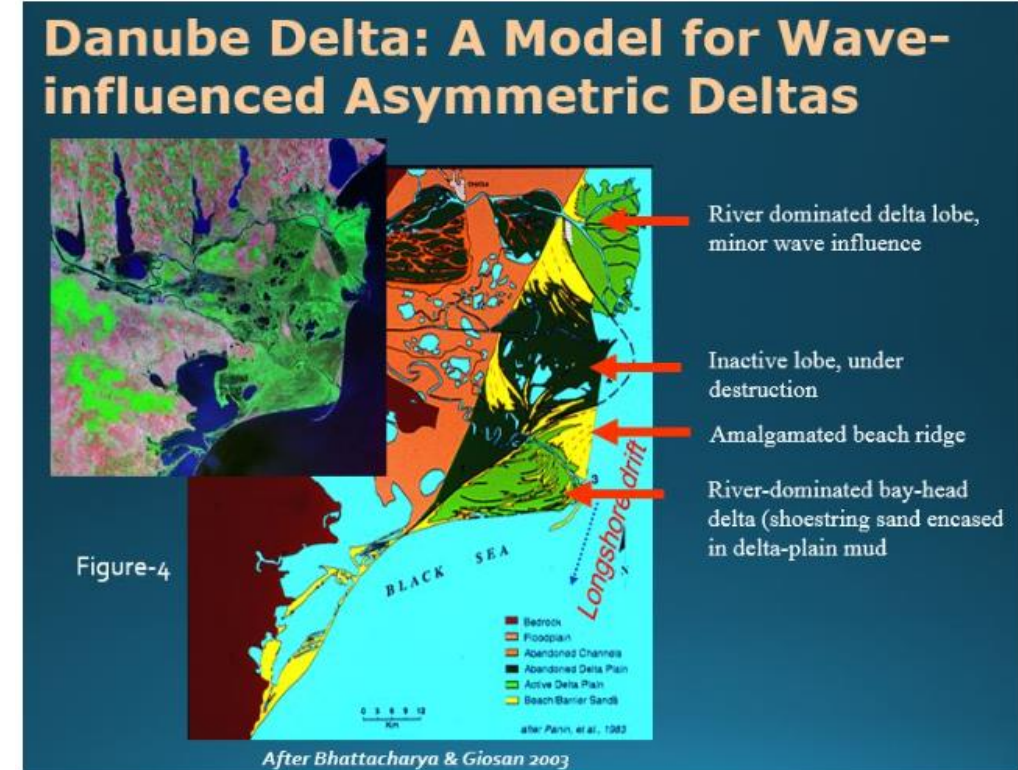
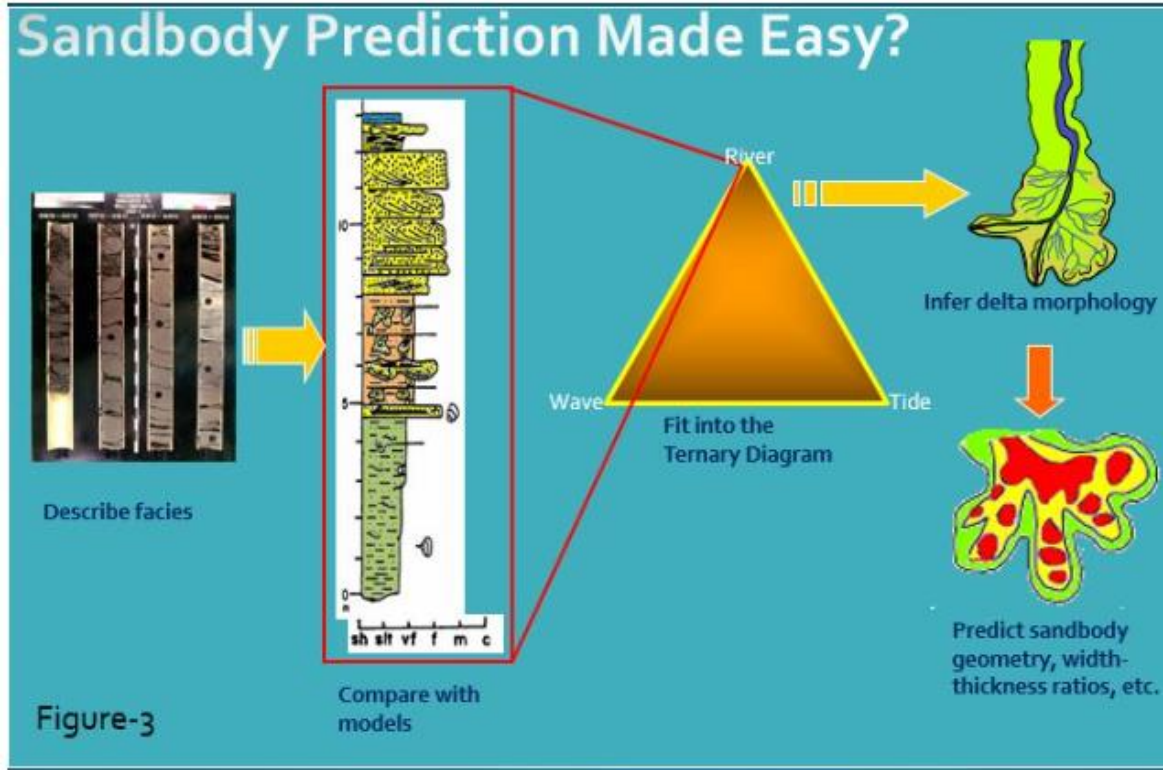
Copper



Fly



# Asymmetric Wave-Influenced Delta



# Asymmetric Wave-Influenced Delta

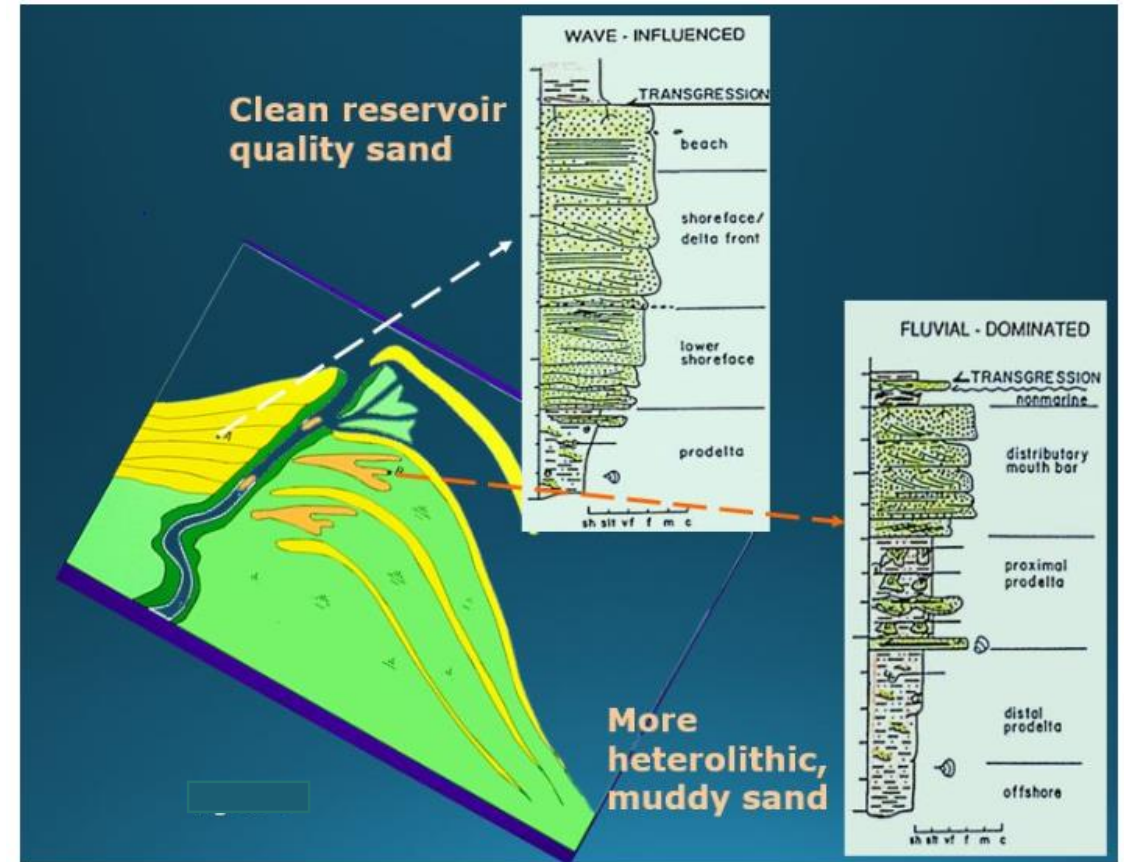
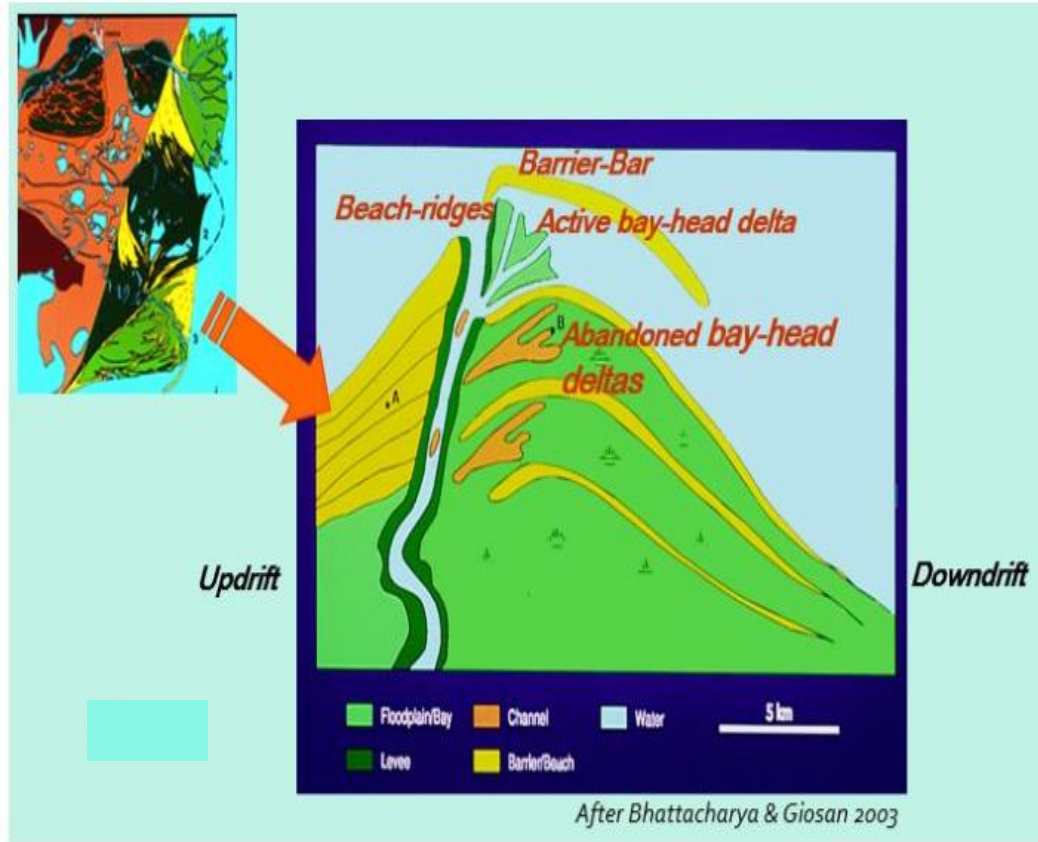
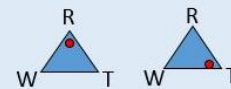


Figure-7

**Updrift** : wave-dominated



**Downdrift** : river- and/or tide-dominated





# Shoreface Profiles

**Intermediate Shoreline Profile**  
*Belly River, Dunvegan*

**Reflective Shoreline Profile**  
*Falher, Viking Conglomeratic Shoreface*

**Dissipative Shoreline Profile**  
*Milk River, Medicine Hat and SWS Shallow Gas*

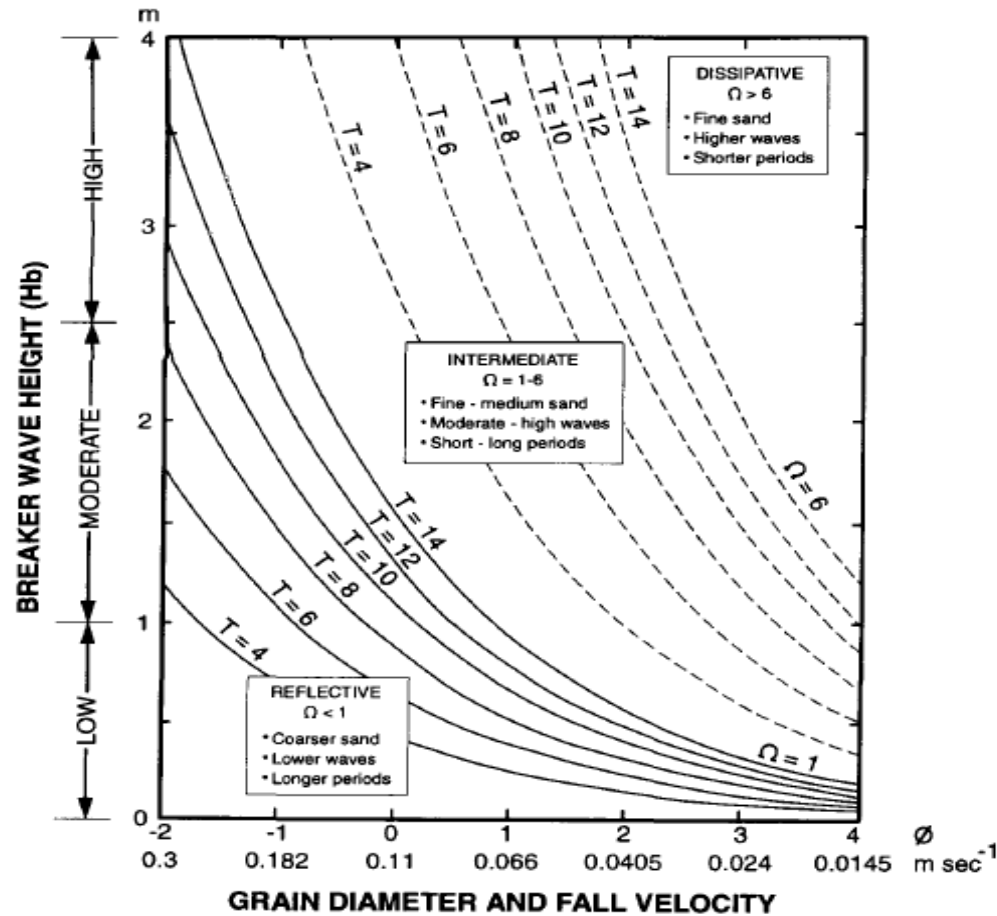
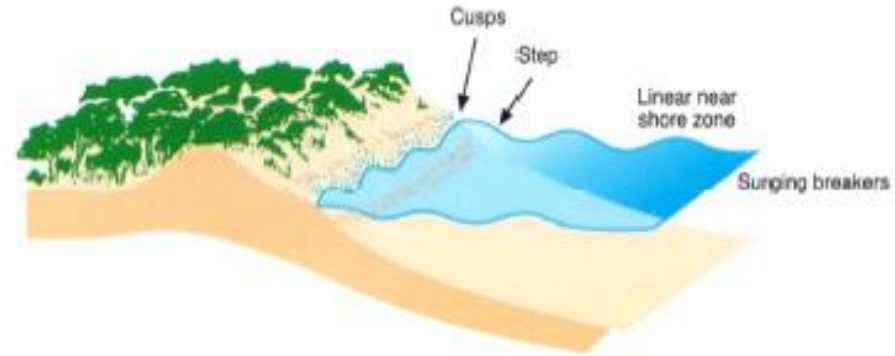


Fig. 2: A plot of breaker wave height versus sediment size, together with wave period that can be used to determine approximate W and beach type. To use the chart determine the breaker height, period and grain size/fall velocity ( $\phi$  or cm/sec). Read off the wave height and grain size, then use the period to determine where the boundary of reflective/intermediate, or intermediate/dissipative beaches lie.  $\Omega = 1$  along solid T lines, and 6 along dashed T lines. Below the solid lines  $\Omega < 1$  the beach is reflective, above the dashed lines  $\Omega > 6$  the beach is dissipative, between the solid and dashed lines  $\Omega$  is between 1 and 6 and the beach is intermediate. (Modified from Short 1986).

# Dissipative, Intermediate and Reflective Shoreline Profiles

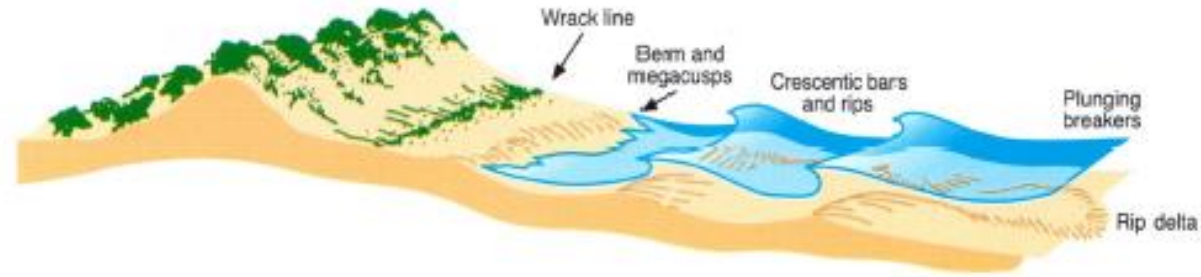
## Reflective Shoreline Profile

Falher, Viking  
Conglomeratic  
Shoreface



## Intermediate Shoreline Profile

Belly River, Dunvegan



## Dissipative Shoreline Profile

Milk River, Medicine  
Hate and SWS  
Shallow Gas

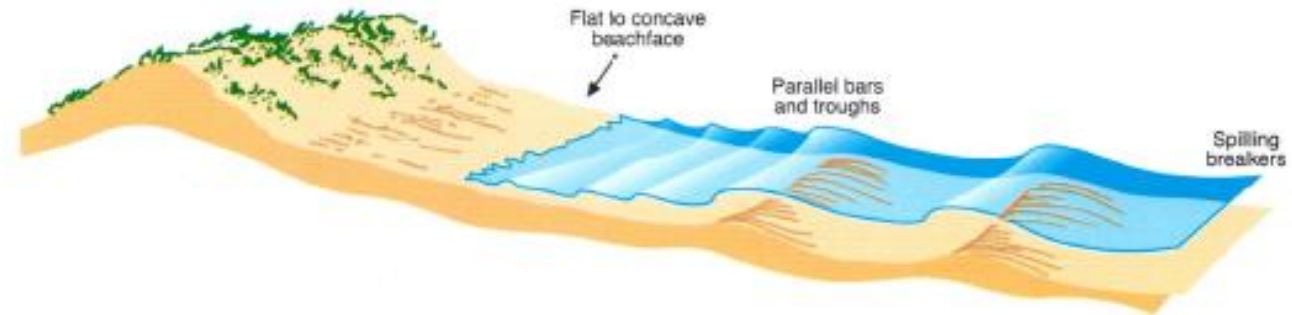
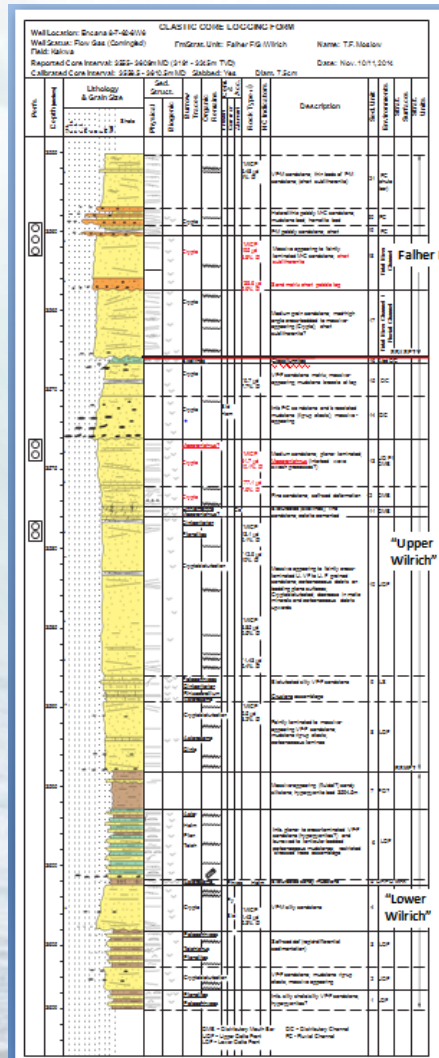


Figure 1. Schematic diagrams of the three micro-tidal surfzone-beach types, dissipative, intermediate and reflective. Also shown are the typical (for temperate environments) foredune stages and vegetation cover (modified from [Hesp, 2000]).

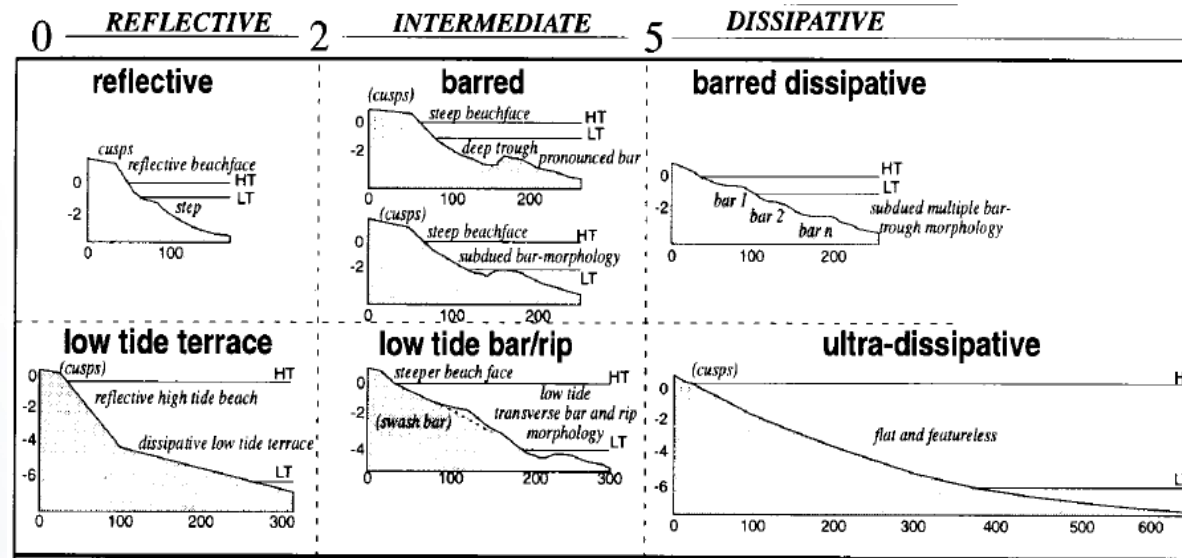
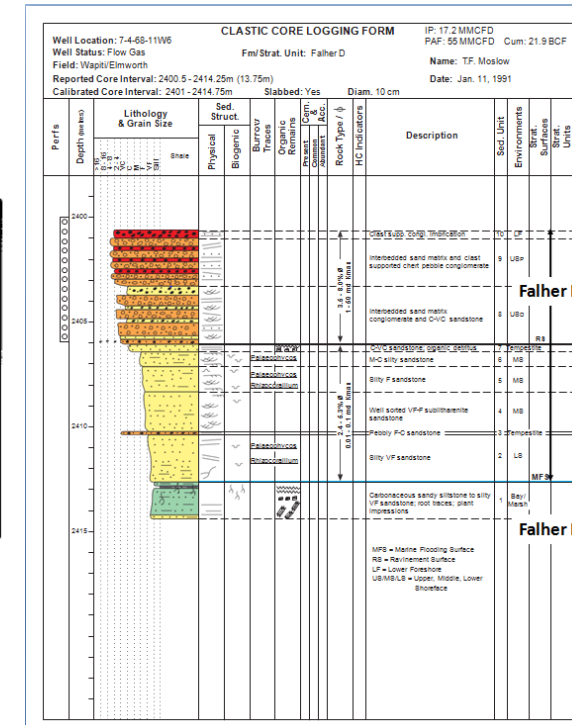


# Conventional – Unconventional Continuum

8-7-62-6W6

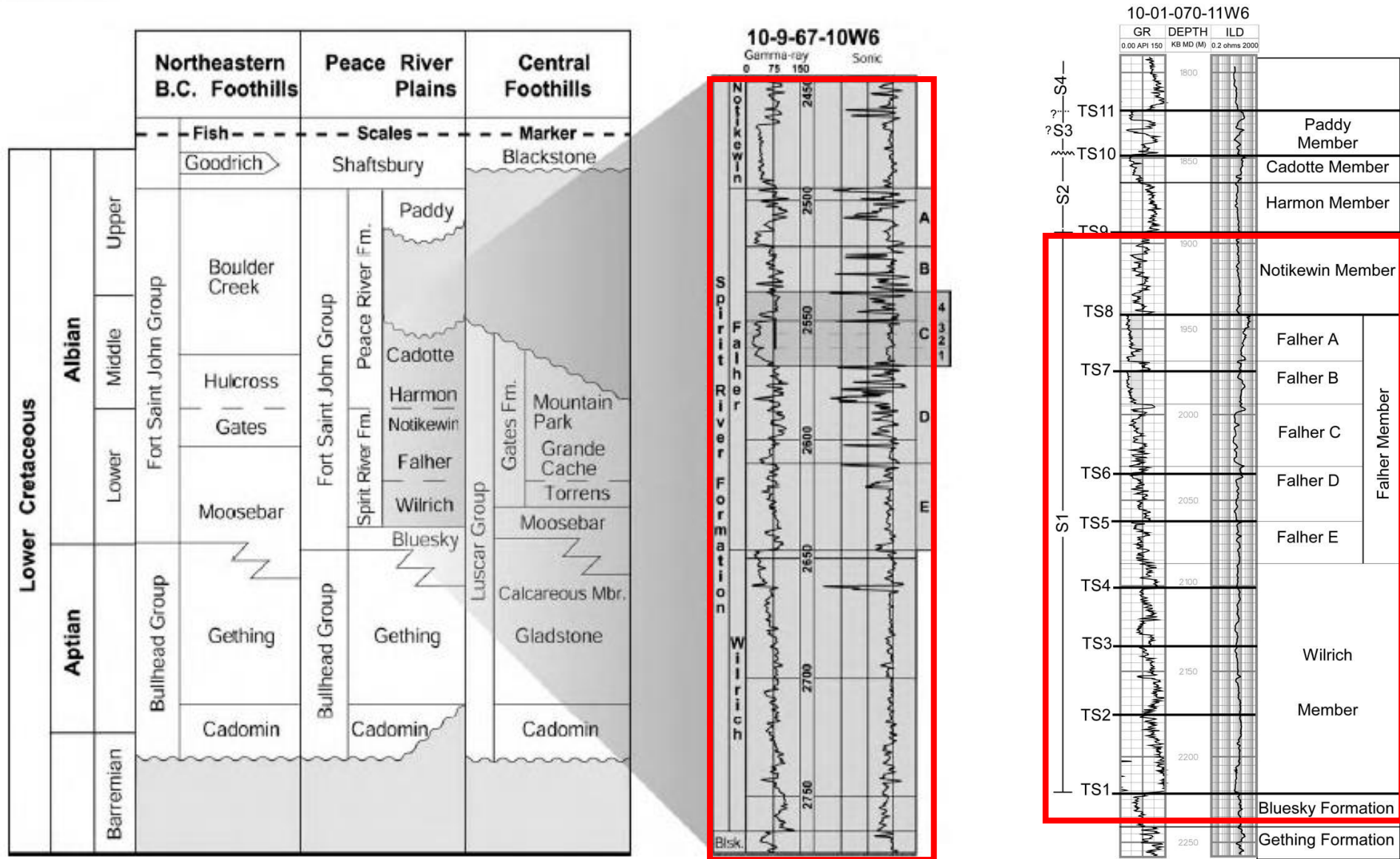


7-4-68-11W6



Short, 1996

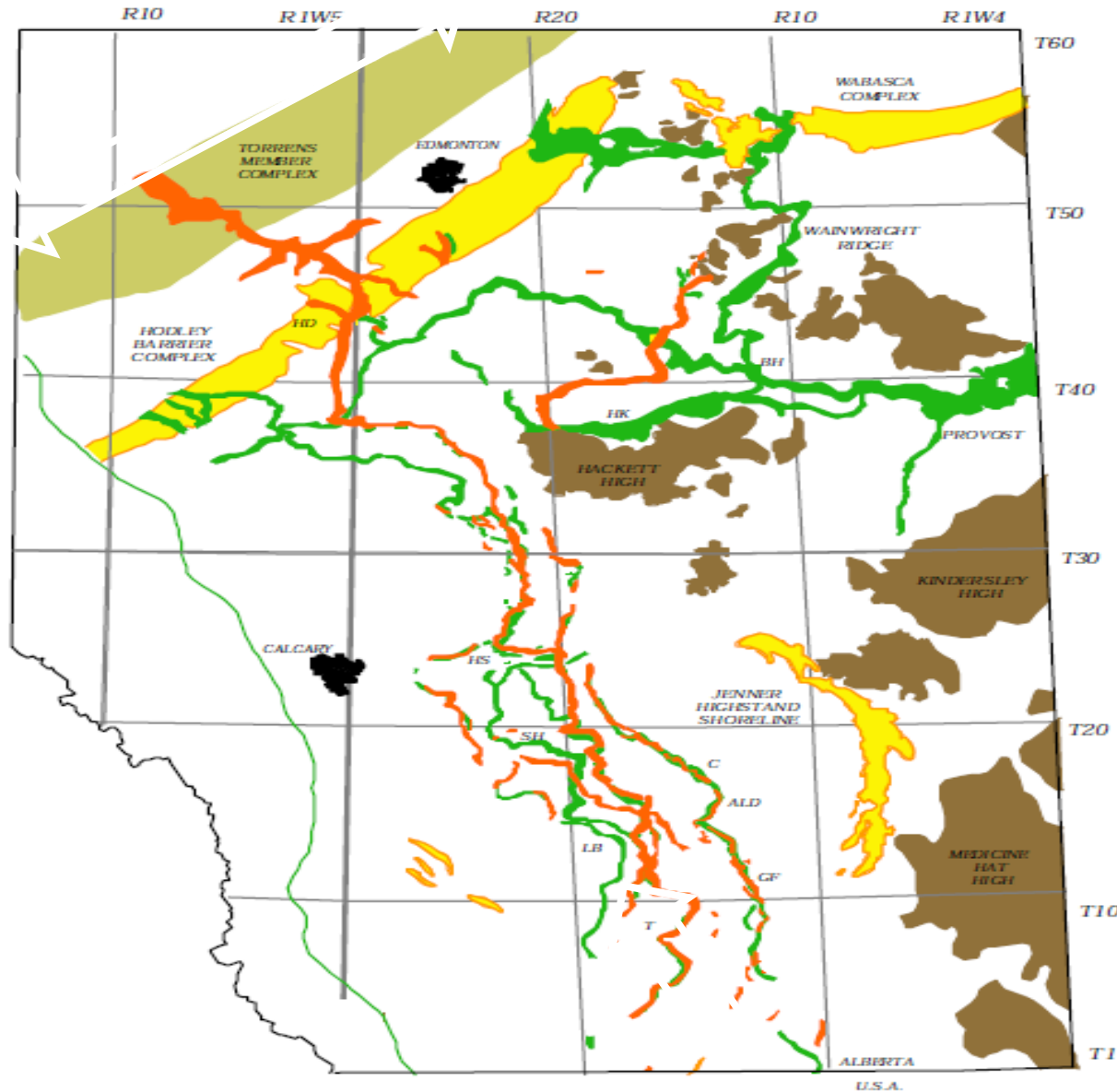
# Stratigraphy – Fort St. John – Spirit River Groups



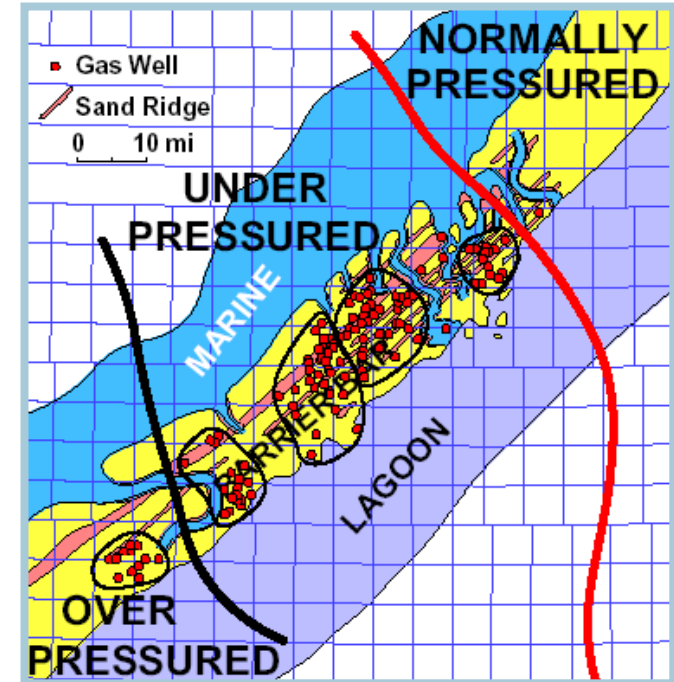
Modified after Masters, 1984



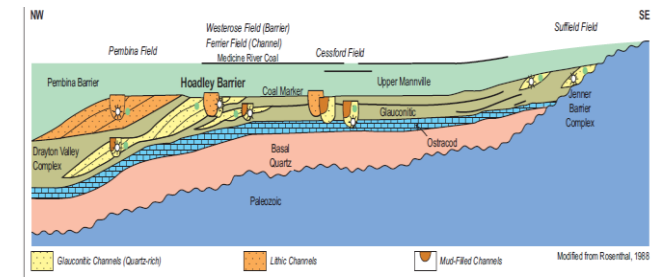
# Glauconitic Paleogeography



- Shorelines
- GLCC Age Channels
- Post GLCC Incised Valley fill deposits

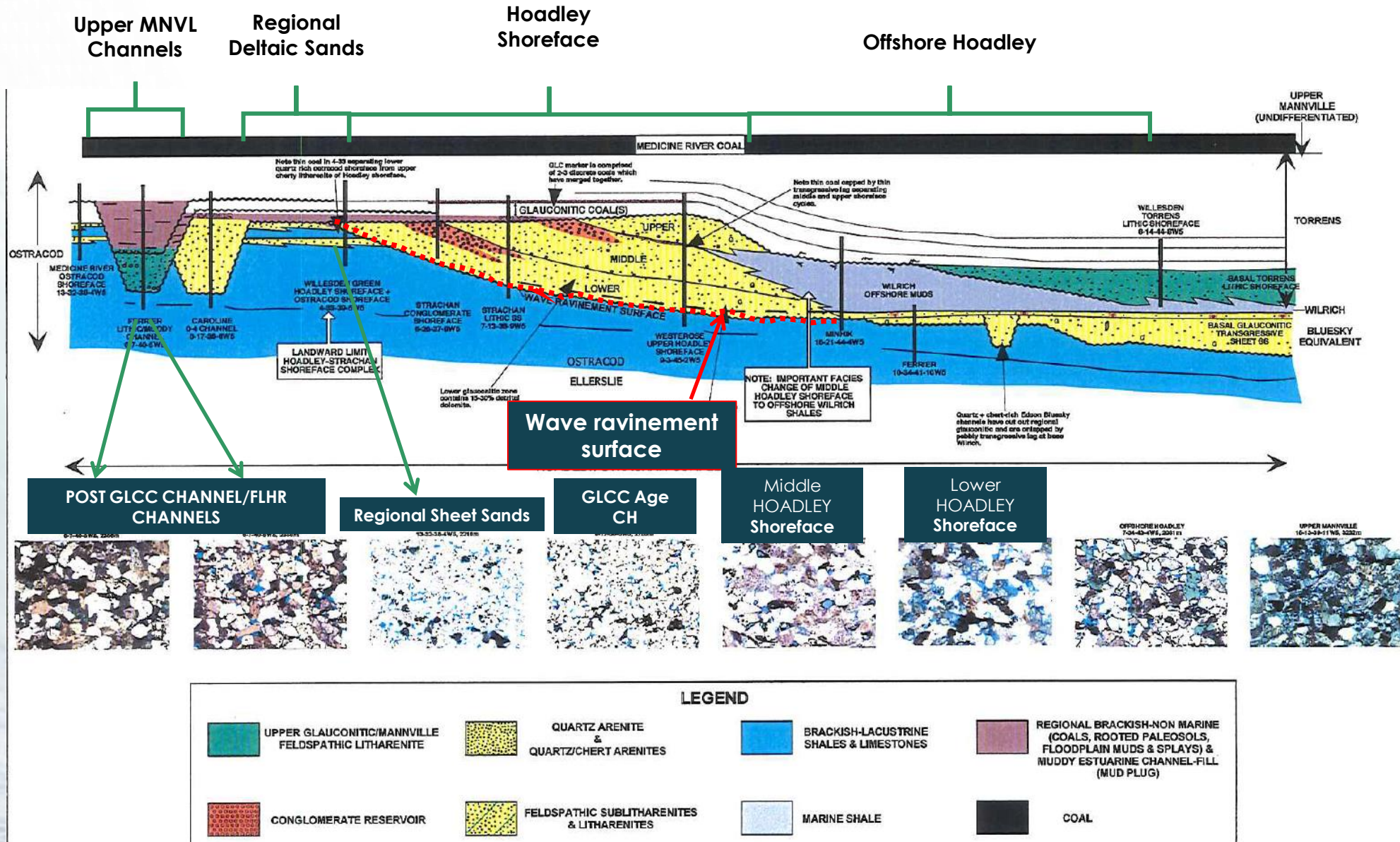


Surdam, 1997,  
modified  
from Chiang,  
1984



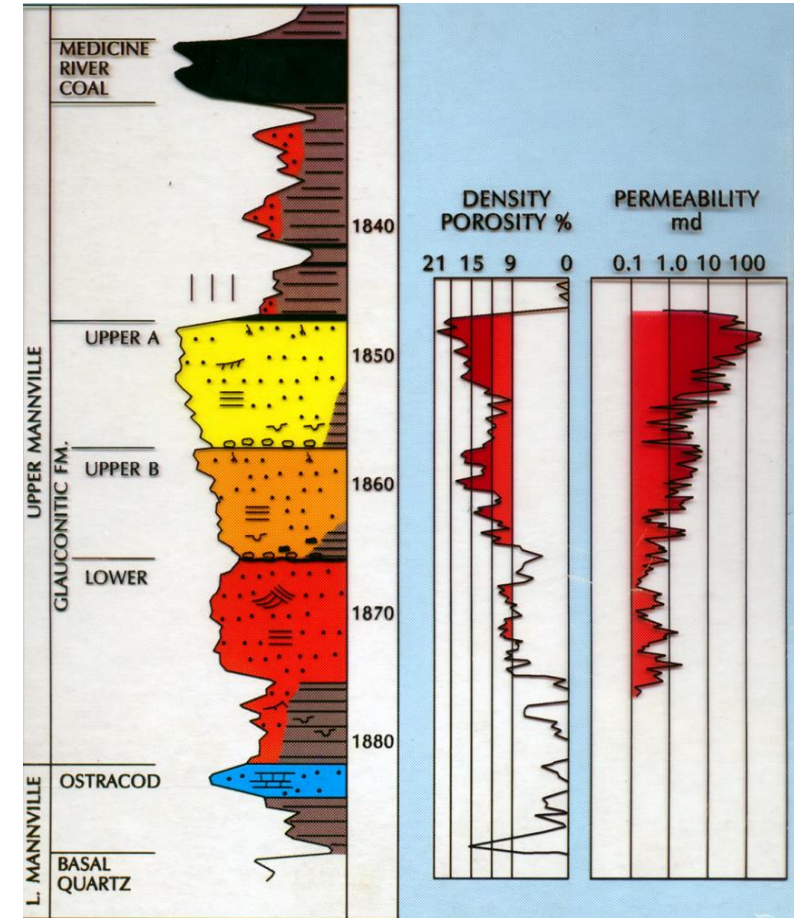
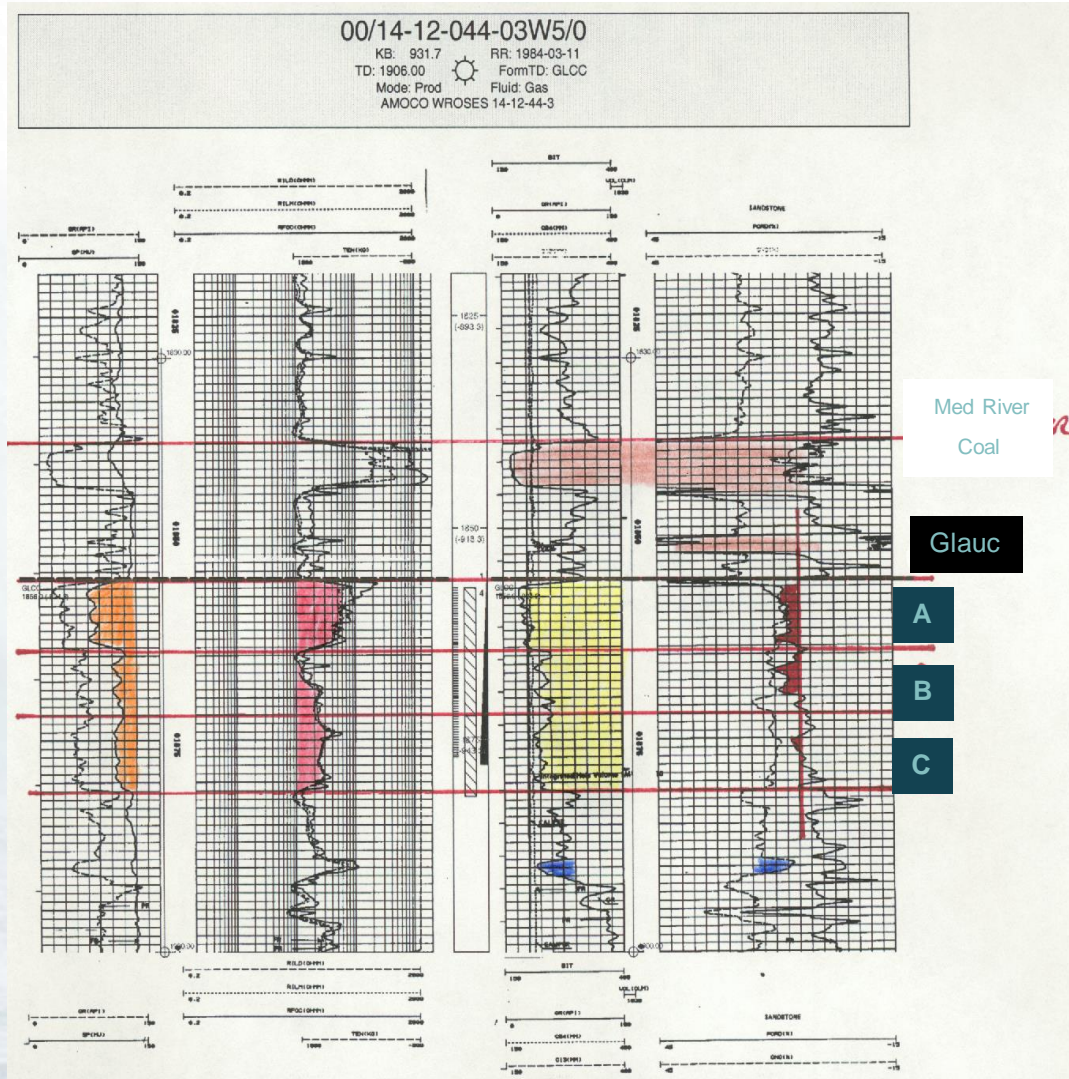
CDD

# Glauconitic Hoadley Type Schematic Cross Section SE-NW



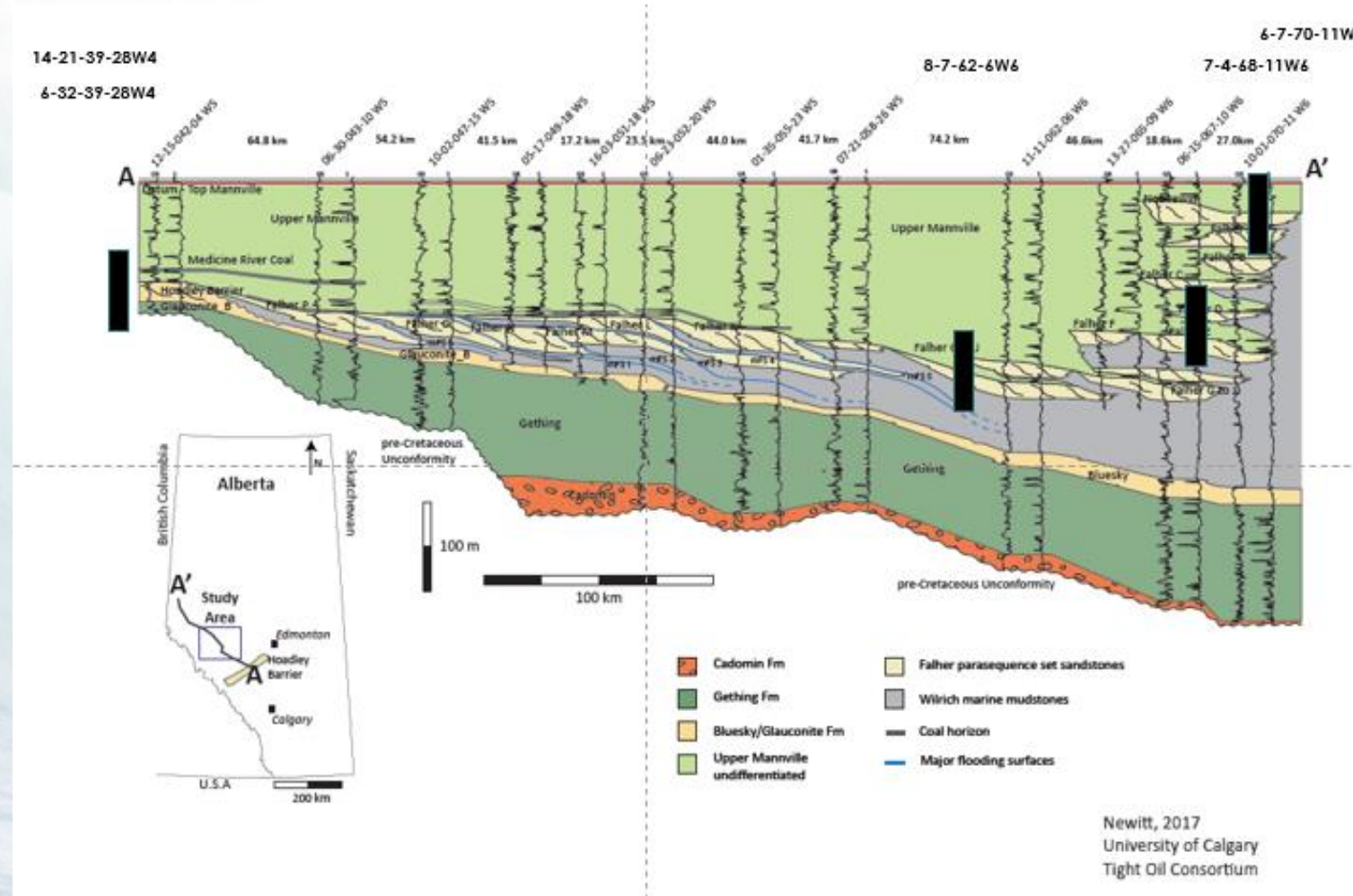


# Example Log – Hoadley Barrier





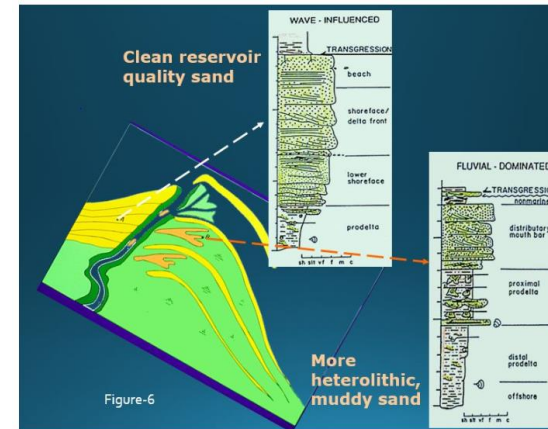
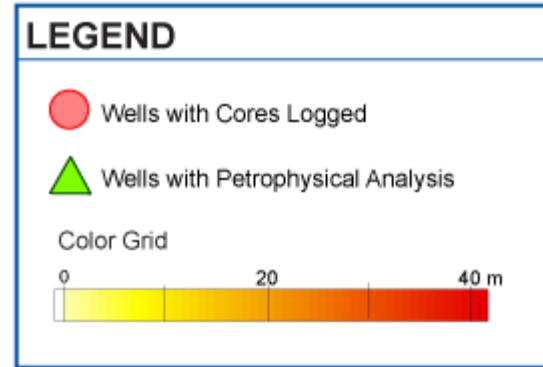
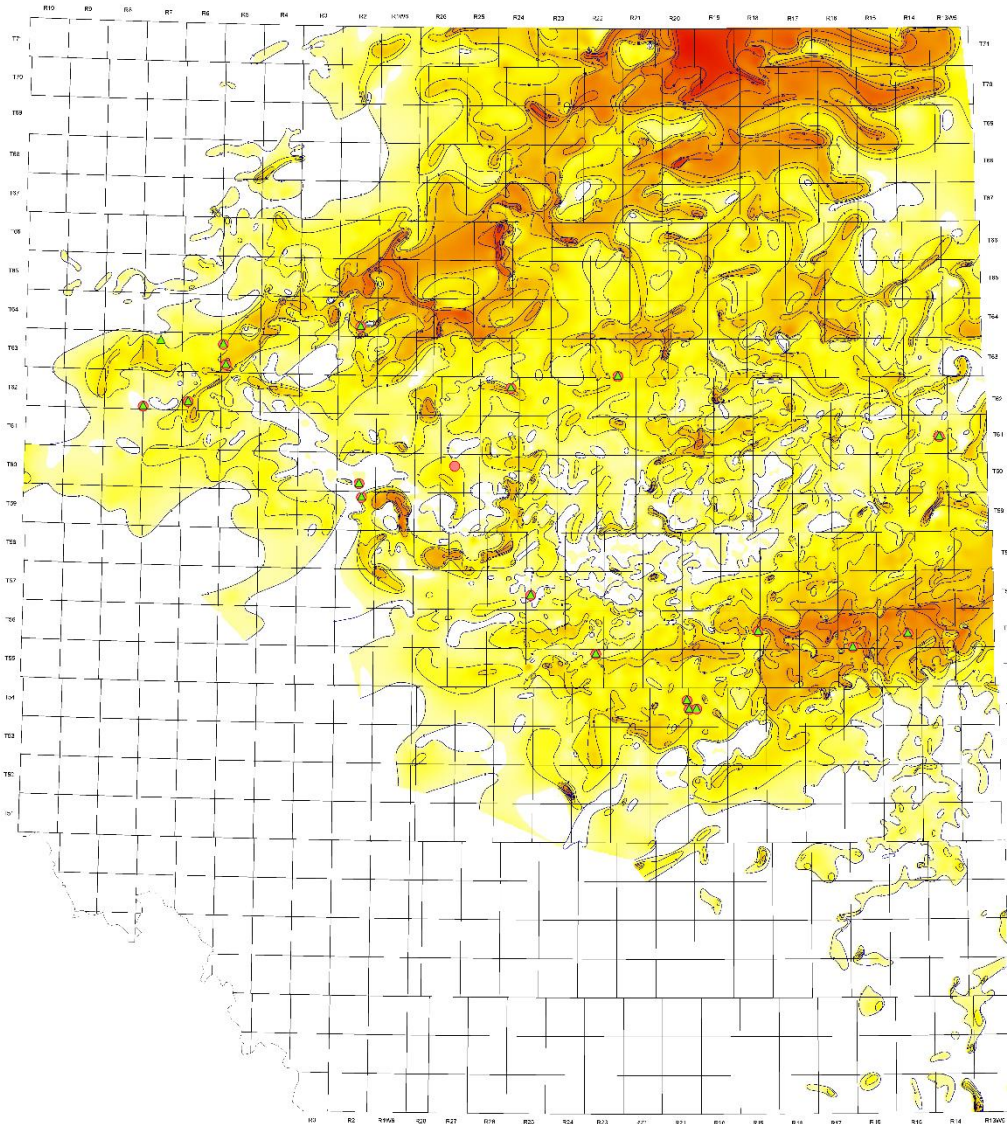
# Spirit River Members



- **Notikewin Member**
  - Fine to medium grained argillaceous sandstone, dark shale, ironstone
  - Max thickness 28m
- **Falher Member**
  - Greywacke, shale, siltstone, coal
  - Max thickness 215m
- **Wilrich Member**
  - Dark shales, with thin interbedded sandstone and siltstone stringers
  - Max thickness 154m



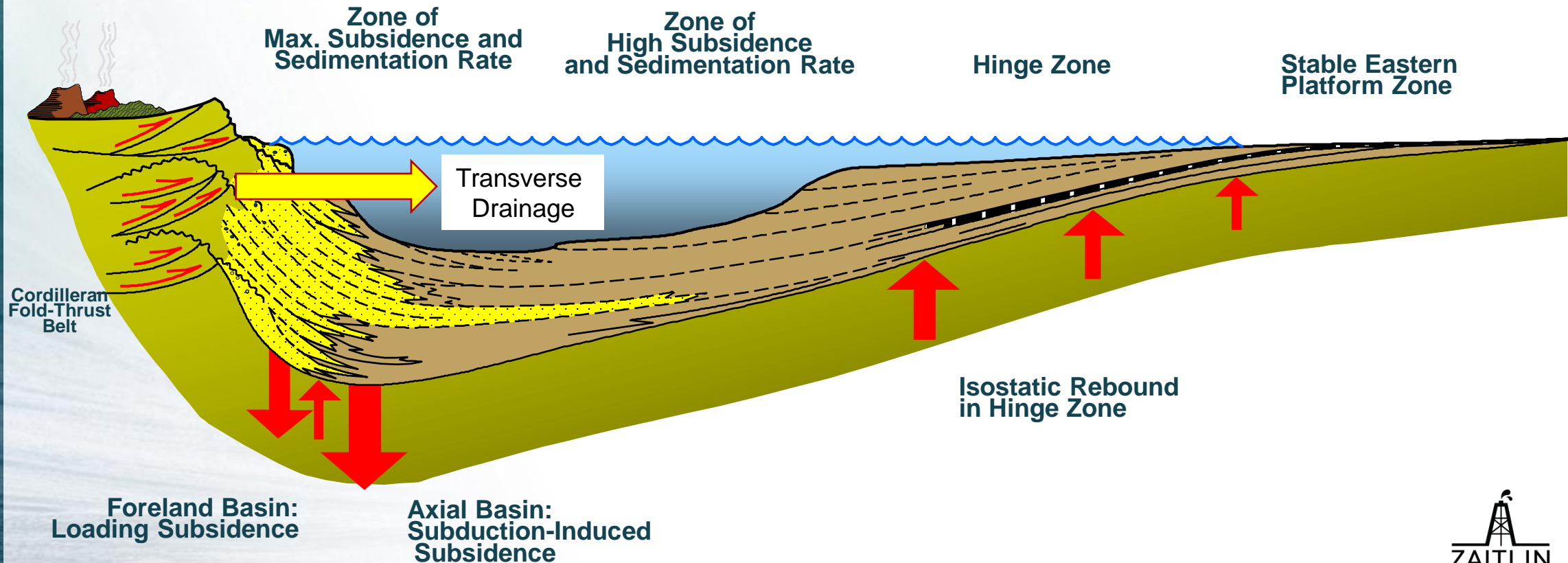
# Wilrich A – Net Porous Sand



# Foreland Basin Axial Drainage vs. Transverse Drainage Overfilled FB

Overfilled  
Foreland Basin

- Edmonton Group
- Belly River
- Cardium
- Dunvegan
- Second White Specks
- Viking
- Joli fou/Basal Colorado

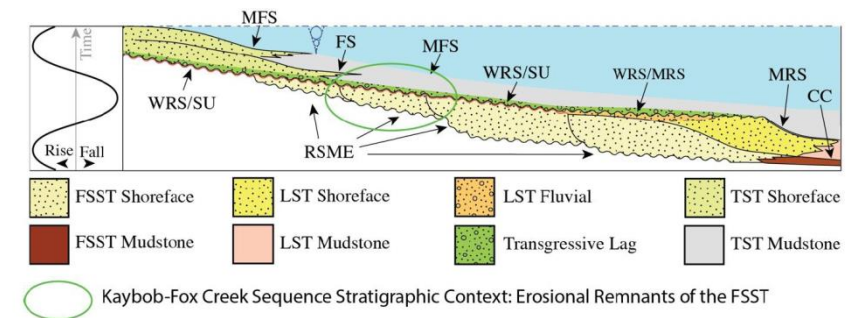
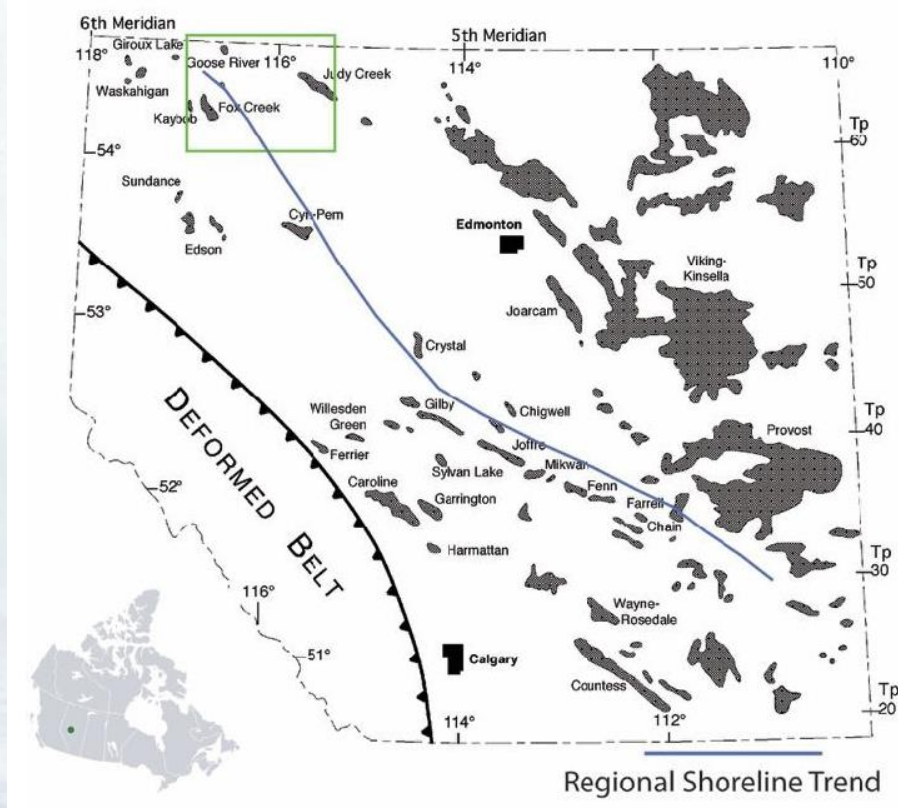


modified after Kauffman, 1984

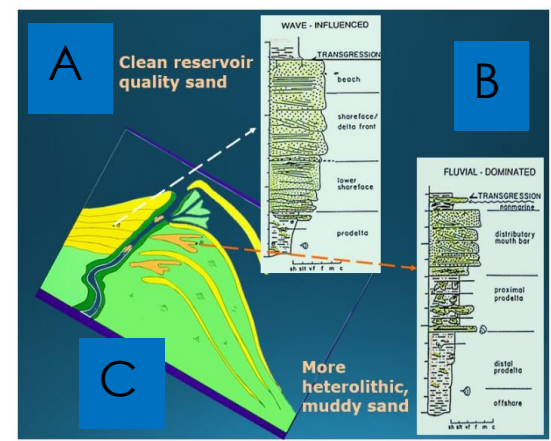


# Forced Regressive Asymmetric Delta of the Lower Cretaceous Viking Formation, Kaybob-Fox Creek Fields, Alberta, Canada

## Overfilled FB Transverse Drainage

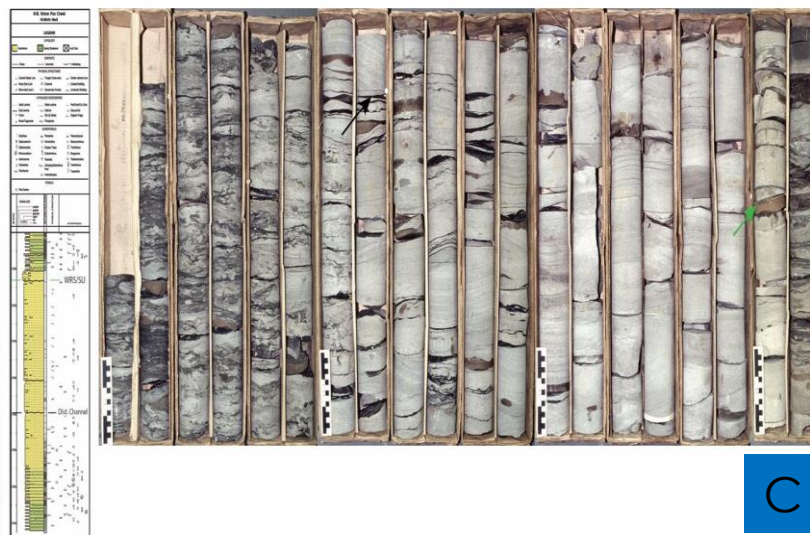
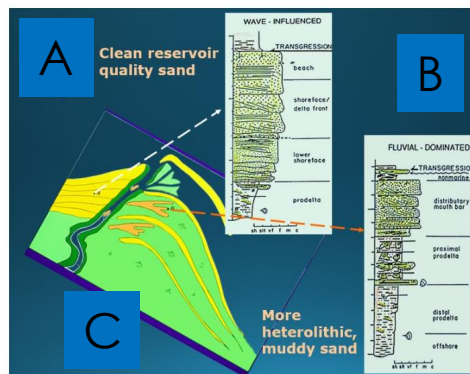
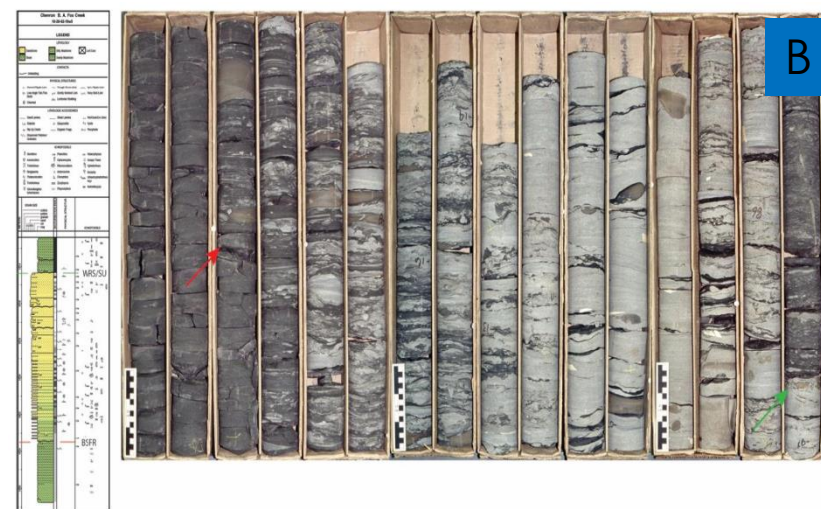
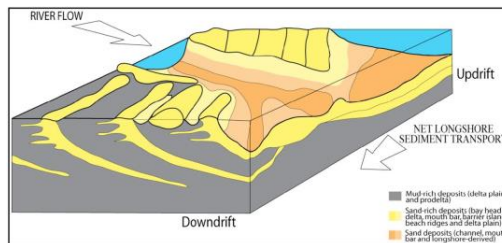


**Keybob – Fox Creek Sequence Stratigraphic Context: Erosional Remnants of the Falling Stage Systems Track (FSST)**



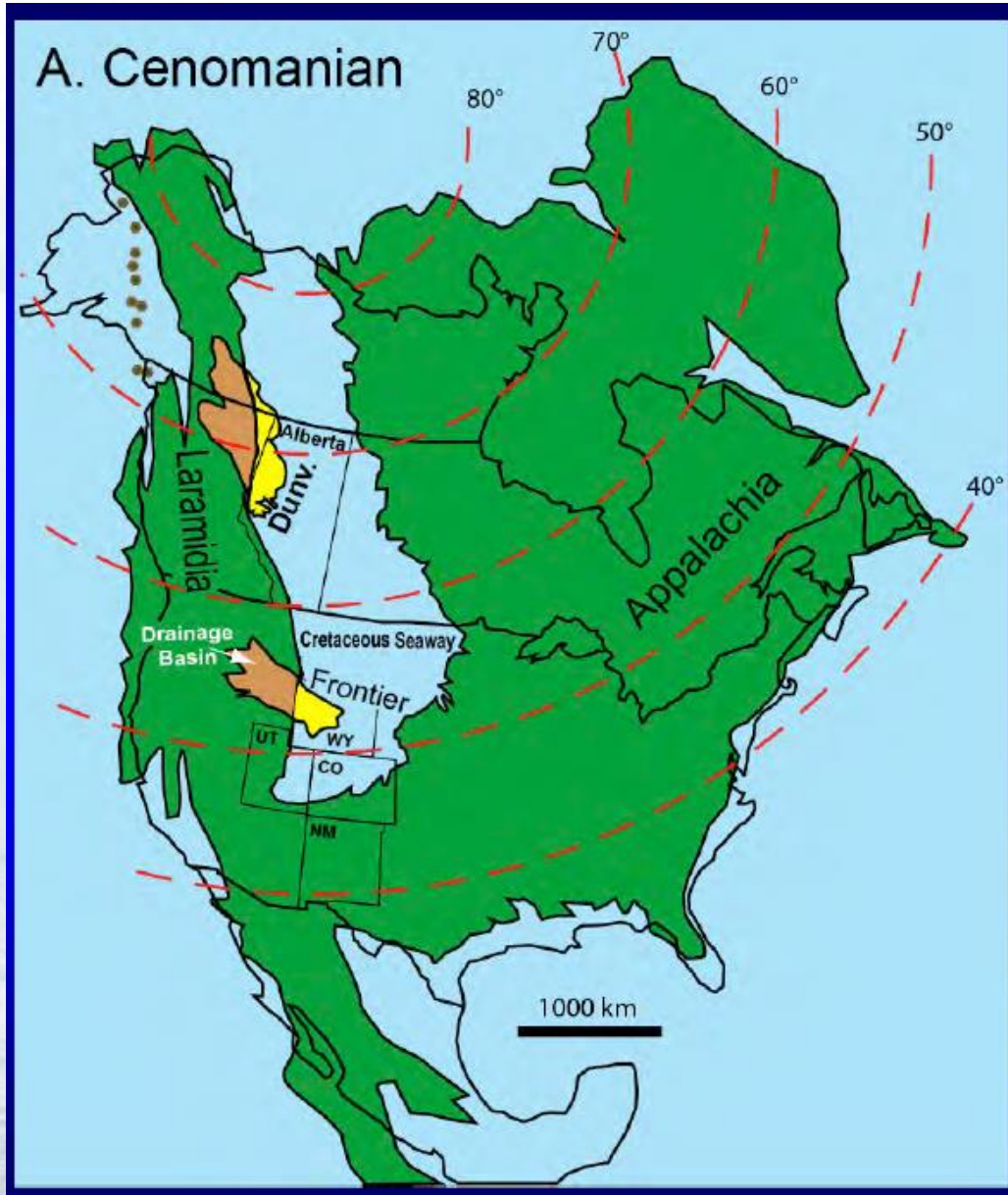


# Forced Regressive Asymmetric Delta of the Lower Cretaceous Viking Formation, Kaybob-Fox Creek Fields, Alberta, Canada





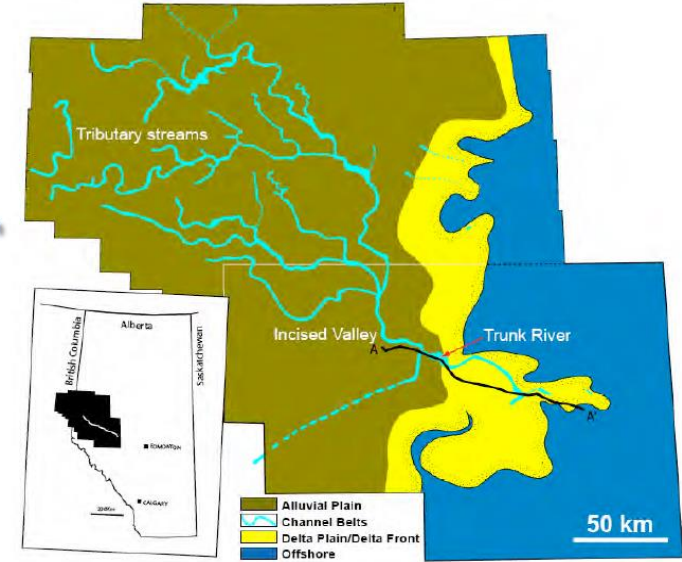
# Dunvegan Formation



Bhattacharya and MacEachern, 2010

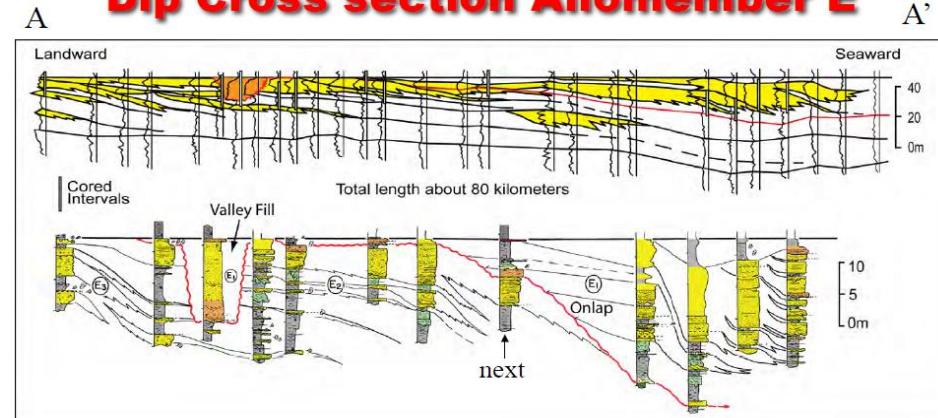
## Dunvegan Paleogeography

- Tributive valley systems feed trunk rivers and major delta lobes.
- Feeder valleys can be linked to delta and prodelta.
- Cross section A-A' in next slide.



Plint and Wadsworth, 2003

## Dip Cross section Allomember E

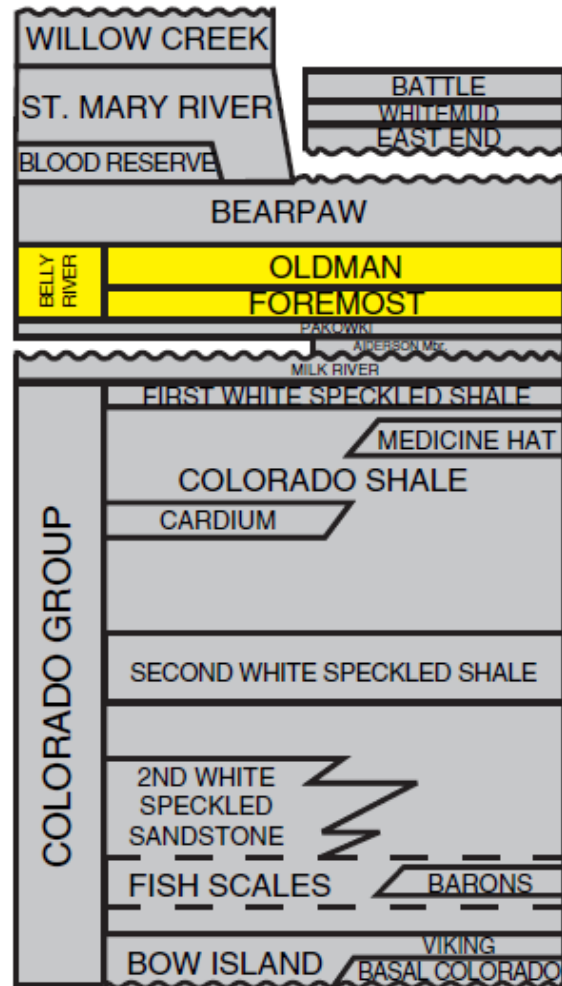


- Feeder valleys can be linked to age-equivalent delta and prodelta facies.

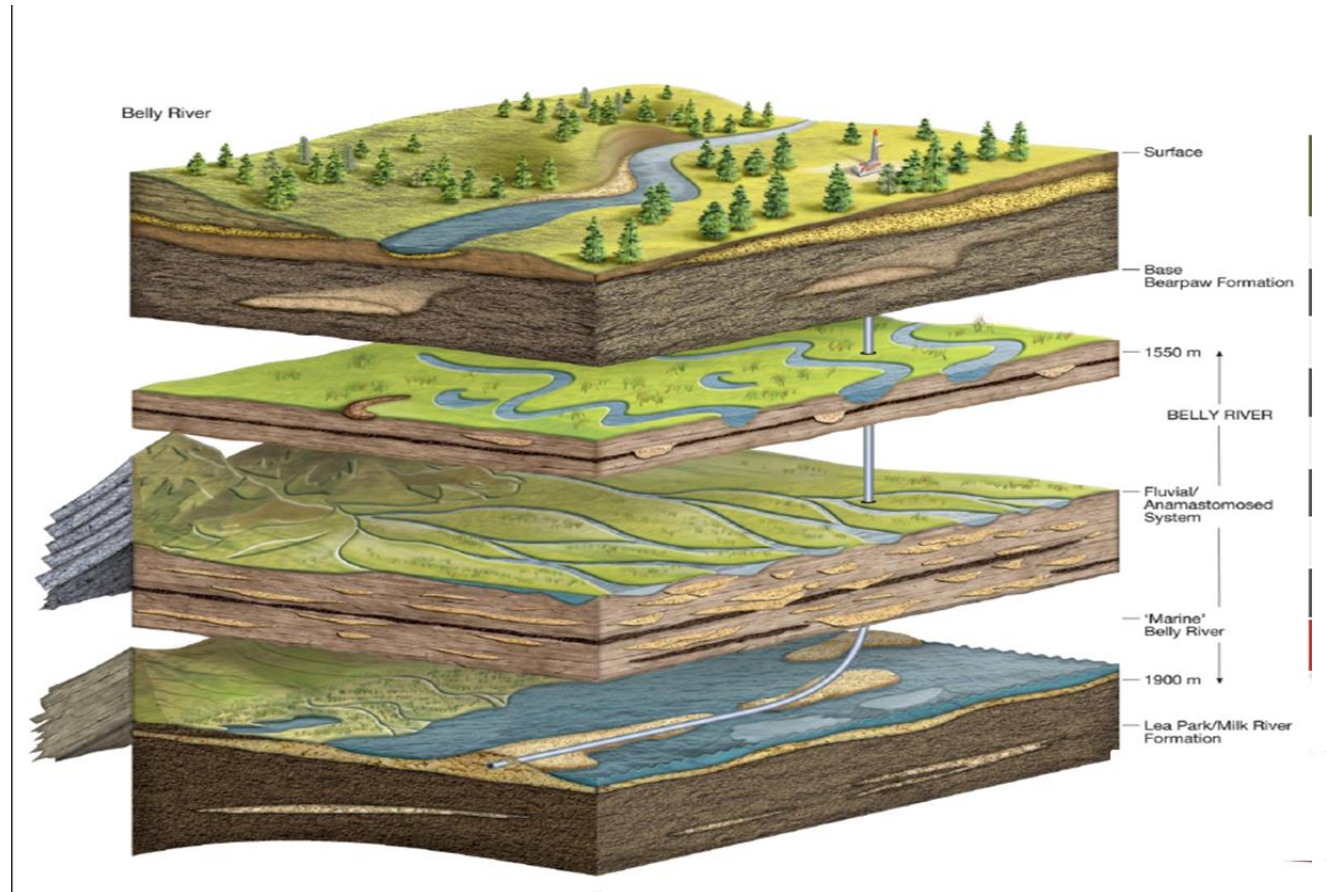


# Belly River Formation

## Stratigraphy

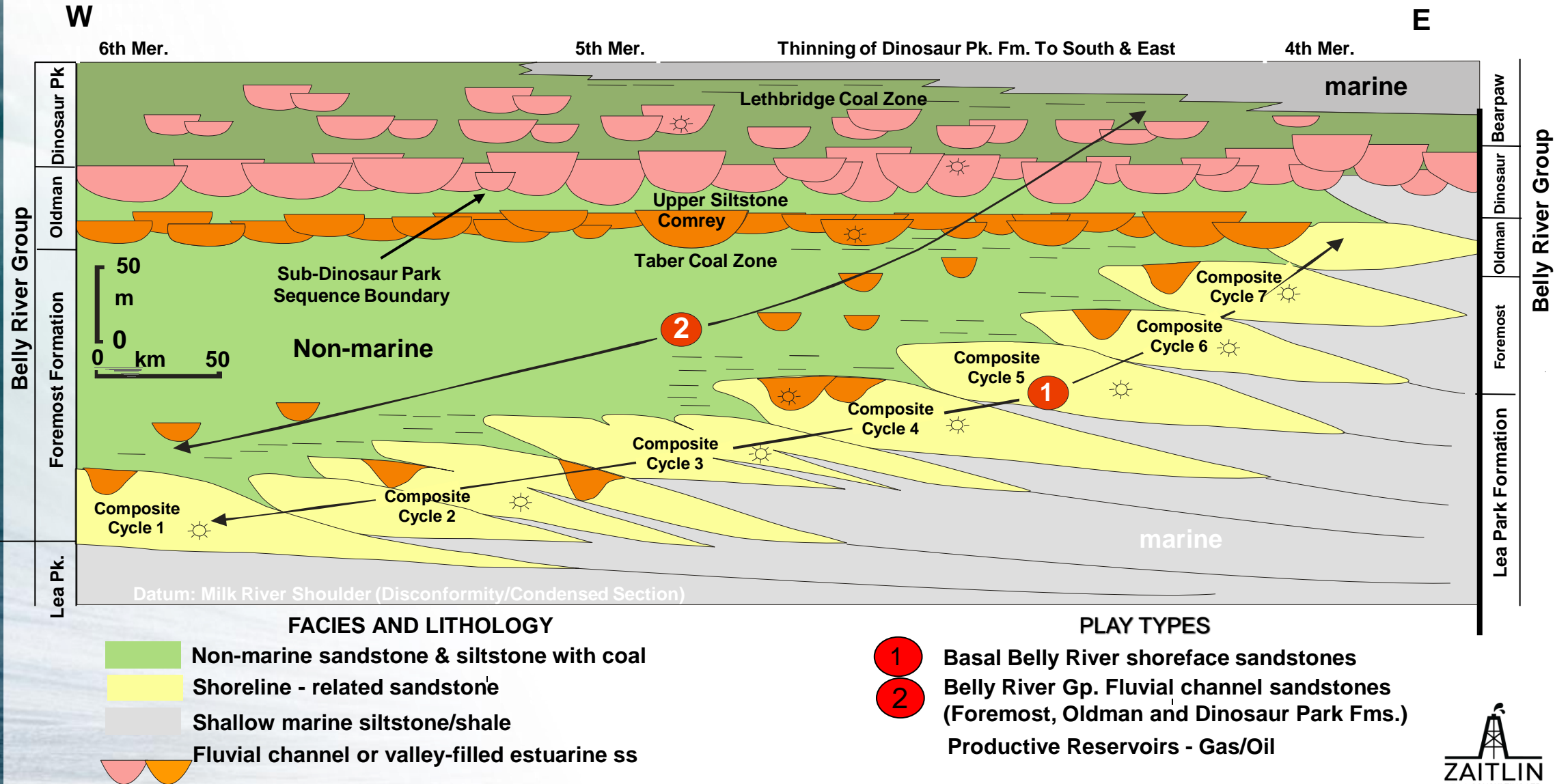


## Depositional Model



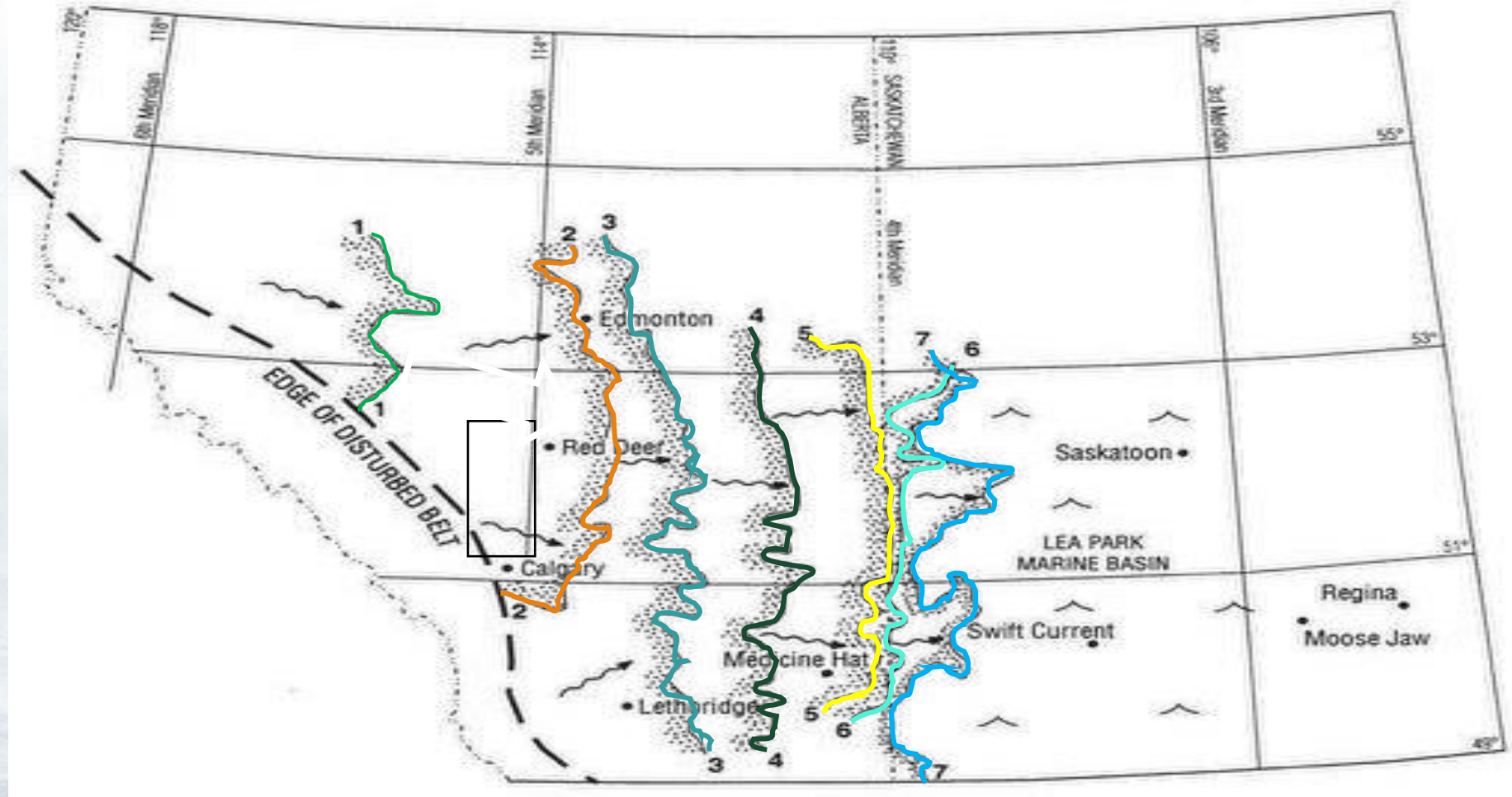


# Belly River Group Stratigraphy and Play Types



After Hamblin, 1996a, 1997a/b

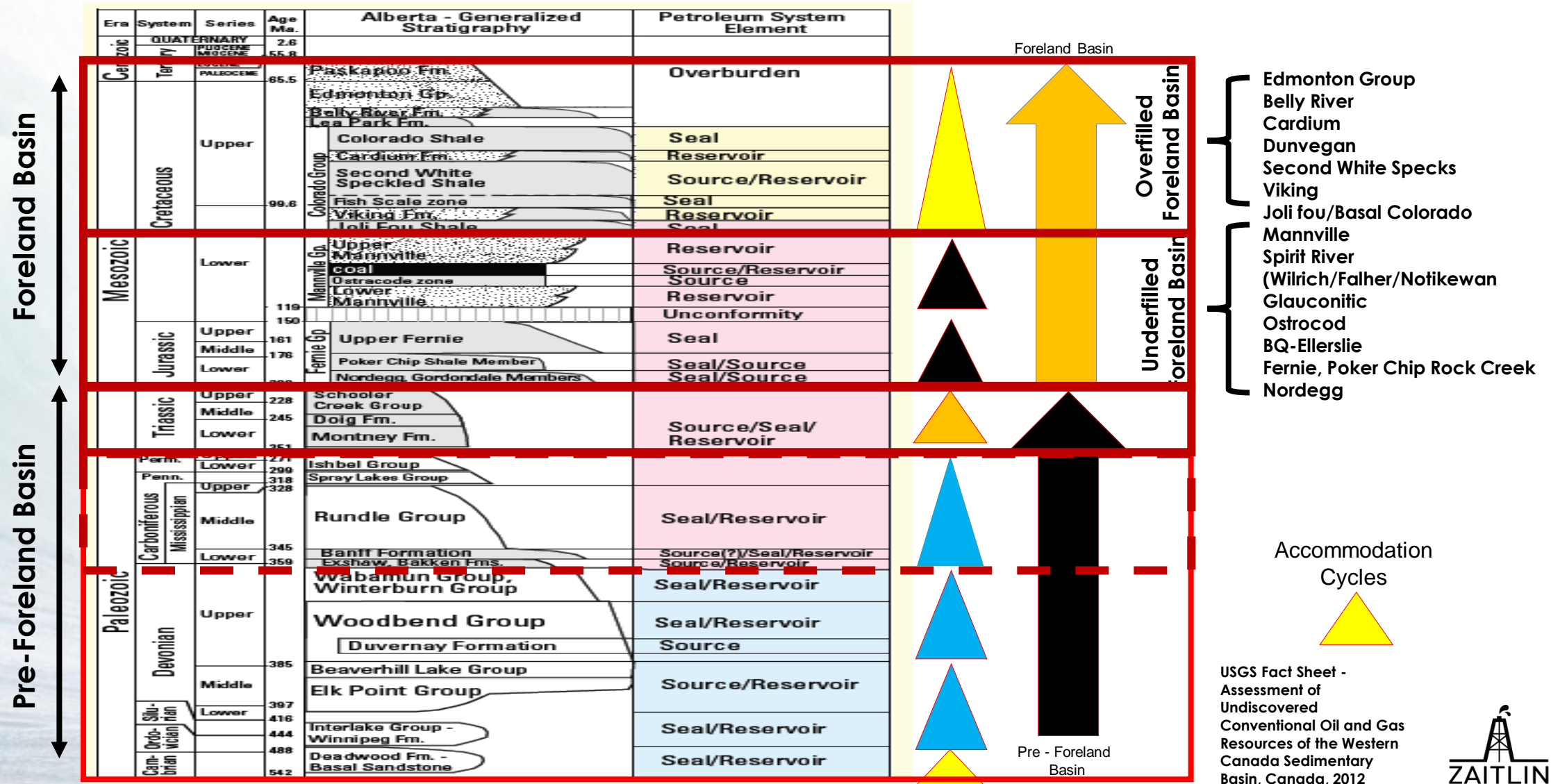
# Basal Belly River Prograding Shorelines Overfilled Foreland Basin



After Hamblin, 1996a, 1997a/b

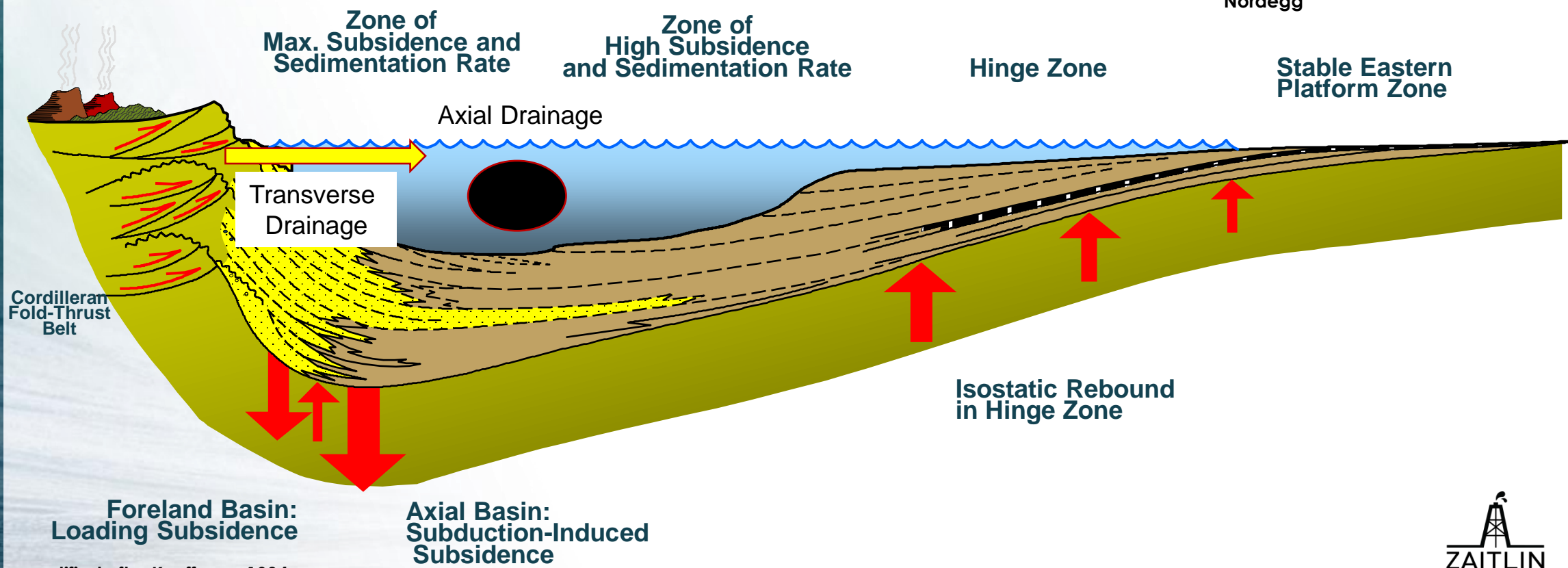


# Western Canada Sedimentary Basin (WCSB)



# Foreland Basin Axial Drainage vs. Transverse Drainage Underfilled FB vs. Overfilled FB

- Overfilled Foreland Basin
  - Edmonton Group
  - Belly River
  - Cardium
  - Dunvegan
  - Second White Specks
  - Viking
  - Joli fou/Basal Colorado
  
- Underfilled Foreland Basin
  - Mannville
  - Spirit River (Wilrich/Falher/Notikewan)
  - Glaucouitic
  - Ostrocod
  - BQ-Ellerslie
  - Fernie, Poker Chip Rock Creek
  - Nordegg



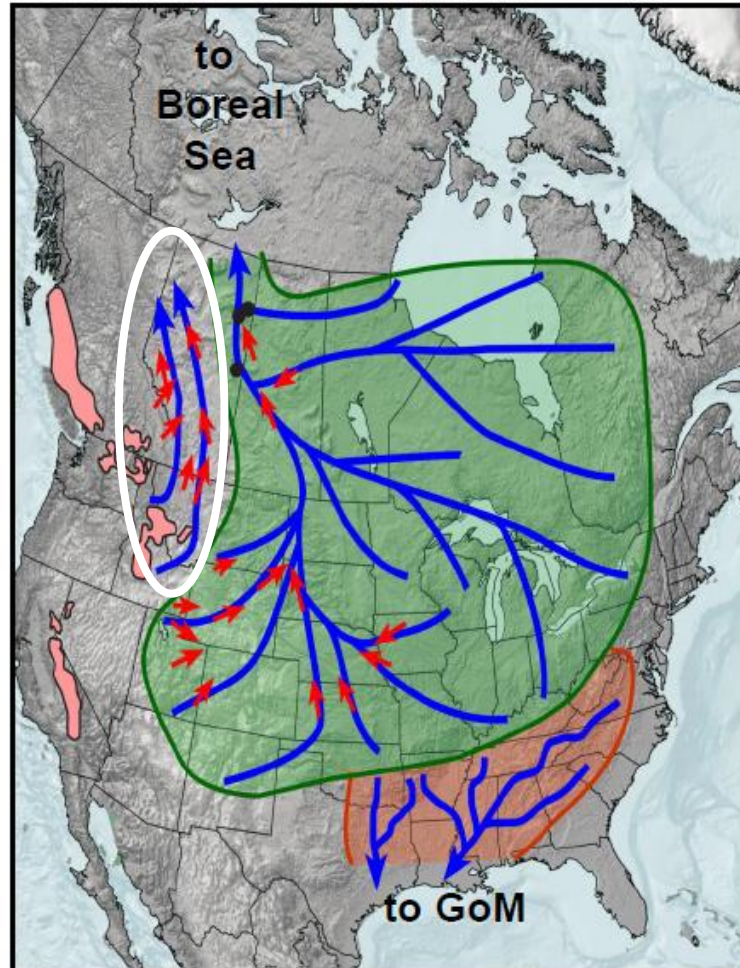
modified after Kauffman, 1984



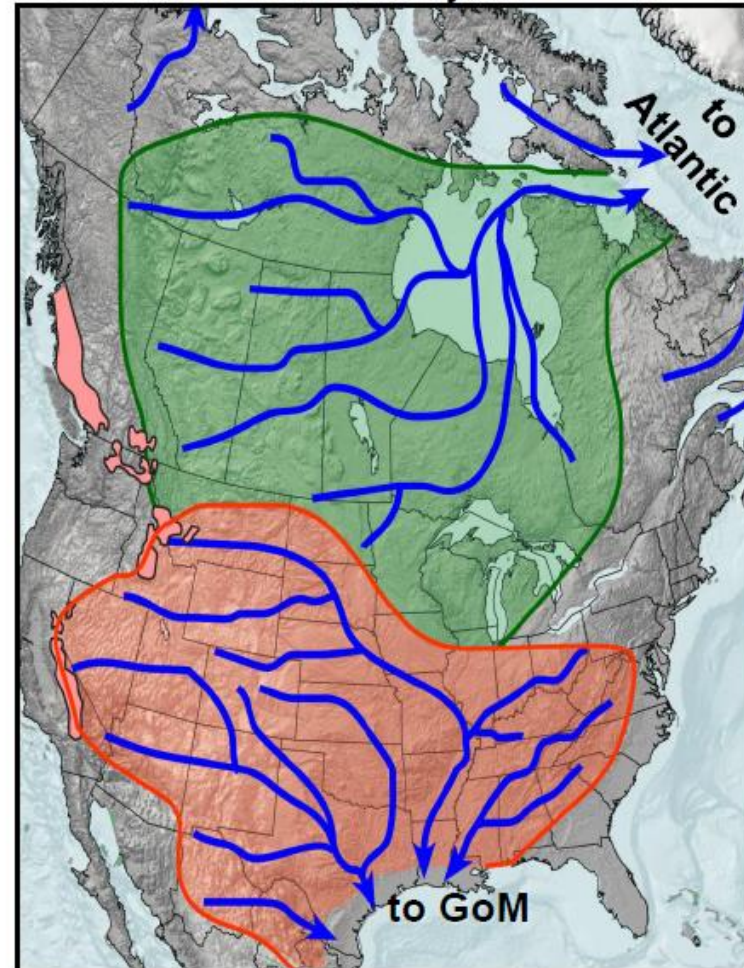
# Continental Scale Paleodrainage Reorganization

Underfilled  
Axial  
Foreland Basin  
Drainage to north

Mid-Cretaceous



Paleocene-Early Eocene



Overfilled  
Transverse  
Foreland Basin  
Drainage to East



# Acknowledgements

- **Dr. Brad Hayes**
  - (Petrel Robertson Consulting Ltd.)
- **Dr. Tom Moslow**
  - Moslow Geoscience Consulting
- **Gemma Hildred**
  - Chemostrat Inc.
- **Dr. Zeev Berger**
  - (Ittech, Inc.)
- **Many Past Colleagues from:**
  - Esso/Exxon
  - PanCanadian/Encana
  - Suncor
  - Enerplus
  - EOG
  - Daylight/Midnight/Pace
  - Queen's University
  - University of Ottawa
  - University of Sydney

