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Report

A COMPILATION OF GEOCHEMICAL DATA: EAST COAST EXPLORATORY WELLS

by

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OTTAWA

The geochemical data contained in this report are from those exploratory East Coast wells that have passed the required five-year moratorium (inclusive to January 1, 1975).

### ABSTRACT

Geochemical data are compiled for canned sample cuttings from 43 exploratory wells drilled in the Canadian eastern offshore area since 1971. At that time the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources initiated the collection of canned well cuttings from 9 m (30 ft) intervals. The geochemical analyses of the canned cuttings were done in the Environmental Marine Geology Subdivision laboratories, of the Atlantic Geoscience Centre. These analyses consisted of measuring the organic carbon content, gaseous hydrocarbons ( $C_1$  to  $C_4$ ), extractable organic matter (bitumen), and quantitative and qualitative distribution of heavy ( $C_{15+}$ ) hydrocarbons.

The analyses of these samples were used to determine the quality of source rocks, as they define their potential to produce oil and gas. These source rock characteristics have been tabulated and graphically presented in this report.

### RESUME

## INTRODUCTION

This report is a compilation of the geochemical data from 43 of the 141 hydrocarbon exploratory wells drilled offshore eastern Canada from 1966 to the end of 1974. The purpose of this report is to present a comprehensive compilation of the geochemical analyses in a simple format that may be useful to geoscientists working in the offshore areas.

The area of eastern Canada considered in this report extends from approximately 42°N to 59°N and 48°W to 65°W (Fig. 1). Sixteen offshore wells and one onshore well (Sable Island 1-H-58) have been evaluated on the Scotian Shelf (Fig. 2), representing an Upper Triassic to Pleistocene succession. Twenty-three offshore wells have been analyzed from the Grand Banks and East Newfoundland shelf (Fig. 3); these wells penetrated Devonian-Carboniferous and Upper Triassic to Pleistocene successions. Three offshore wells have been analyzed from the Labrador Shelf (Fig. 4); they penetrate Pre-Mesozoic and Cretaceous to Pleistocene successions.

The wells are listed alphabetically in Tables 1, 2 and 3 and are coded to correspond to the location maps for the three areas described above (Fig. 2-4). The analytical results of the geochemical investigations have been tabulated for each area. Graphic presentations of the organic carbon, methane, total gas content and percent wet gas are also included in this report for each of the wells.

The derivation of the data, tabulated in this report is explained, but no interpretation of data is included. Previous papers relating to the regional hydrocarbon geochemistry of these offshore areas have utilized these data to interpret the maturity of organic facies and evaluate source rock potential for

the Scotian Shelf (Purcell et al., 1979), the East Newfoundland and Labrador Shelf (Rashid, et al., 1979), and the Grand Banks and East Newfoundland Shelf (Rashid, in press). Internal reports have also been completed by M.A. Rashid for several offshore East coast wells (see Data Report Series).

### Hydrocarbon Shows

Significant hydrocarbon shows encountered in the wells are indicated by well symbols in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Gas and condensate are most abundant although minor oil staining has been encountered in some of the offshore exploratory wells such as Sable Island 1-H-58, Heron H-73, Adolphus 2-K-41, and Cohasset D-42.

### Experimental Procedure

The geochemical analyses of the canned cuttings consist of measuring the content of organic carbon, gaseous hydrocarbon ( $C_1$  to  $C_4$ ), extractable organic matter (bitumen), and quantitative and qualitative distribution of heavy ( $C_{15+}$ ) hydrocarbons. It should be noted that the  $C_{15+}$  data is not included in this report. The analytical methods used for these measurements (after Snowden and McCrossan, 1973), have been discussed in some detail in previous publications (Rashid and McAlary, 1977; Purcell et al., 1979 and Rashid, in press). The following is an excerpt from Purcell et al. (1979):

"The samples used for geochemical analysis were obtained from well cuttings collected at 9 m (30 ft) intervals. The cuttings were covered with water and sealed in 600 ml cans to maintain a standard head-space volume of approximately 100 ml. The gaseous hydrocarbons ( $C_1$  to  $C_4$ ) present in the canned sediment samples were quantitatively analyzed by blending 100 ml of sediment with



500 ml of water for 2 minutes in a sealed Waring blender. A measured volume of the gas from the head-space of the blender was obtained with a hypodermic syringe and injected through a gas sampling loop into a gas chromatograph equipped with a 3.2 x 1.5 mm Poropak Q column. The temperature rise was programmed from 80 to 180°C at a rate of 10°C per minute. The resulting peaks of C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> hydrocarbons were measured with a digital integrator." The detection limit for C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> is 5 ppm (Table IV).

"Organic carbon was determined with a Leco WR12 Carbon Analyzer. A portion of blended sediment sample retained from the gas analysis was freeze-dried, treated with 6N HCl at 80°C to destroy the carbonates, washed three times with distilled water to remove excess acid, and dried prior to combustion." The detection limit for organic carbon is 0.1% carbon (Table IV).

Some of the light-gas data, on Bluenose G-47 were provided by Geochem Laboratories Inc. of Houston, Texas. The remaining 42 wells were analysed in-house. These analyses were carried out on over 5000 samples of canned cuttings.

#### Explanation of Tables

The nature and quantity of gaseous hydrocarbons measured in the canned cuttings assists with determining the geochemical state and thermal maturation of organic facies within the sedimentary sequence penetrated. Organic matter is subject to burial and increasing temperatures, resulting in the formation of various types of hydrocarbons. The initial products of diagenesis of organic matter are the light gases, i.e. methane, ethane, propane, isobutane, and butane (C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub>). As these are the first gaseous hydrocarbons to evolve, they are listed in columns two to six respectively in each table, in parts per million by volume of rock; the concentrations are listed against depth (Column 1)

(Appendix 2) for each well. Total concentrations of these gases is expressed in column seven, in parts per million (ppm by volume of rock).

In general, methane is the principal gas of immature and overmature strata. Dry gas concentrations in parts per million are listed in Column 9. The concentration of C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, and C<sub>4</sub> (wet gases) in parts per million is shown in Column 10. The total gas concentration in parts per million (summation of Columns 9 and 10) is expressed in Column 11. The computed percent wetness of the gases  $[(C_2 \text{ to } C_4 / C_1 \text{ to } C_4) \times 100]$  is shown in Column 12.

A high degree of correlation is often seen between the organic carbon-content and the light gases. A good source rock must have an adequate percentage of organic carbon. The distribution of organic carbon within the sedimentary sequence at any given depth is expressed as a percentage of the total rock mass from 0 to 5%, as in Column 8.

Ratios of isobutane to normal butane are expressed in Column 13 (ISO/N). This percentage may be indicative of the onset of maturation.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The compilers are grateful to Roy Sparkes and to Larry Johnson for technical assistance.

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APPENDICES

The wells are listed alphabetically for each physiographic area (Fig. 2-4). Appendix 1 is the computer programs\* utilized in this compilation. Appendix 2 is a computer tabulation of methane, ethane, propane, isobutane, butane, total light gases, organic carbon, total dry gas, total wet gas, total gas, percentage wet and ISO/N butane, with respect to depth. These tables are arranged alphabetically by well name. Appendix 3 is a computer plot of methane, total gas and organic carbon (these are colour coded red, green and blue respectively). Appendix 4 is a computer plot of percent wet (0-100%).

\* Original data are curated by Program Support Subdivision, Atlantic Geoscience Centre. These programs were adapted after those of G. Joice and J. Leonard.

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- Figure 1. Index map (after Barss et al., 1979) showing the location of text Figures 2-4.
- Figure 2. Well locations for the Scotian Shelf (the numbers are coded to correspond to Table I - a list of the individual wells and their status).
- Figure 3. Well locations for the Grand Banks and Northeast Newfoundland Shelf (the numbers are coded to correspond to Table II - a list of the individual wells and their status).
- Figure 4. Well locations for the Labrador Shelf (the numbers are coded to correspond to Table III - a list of the individual wells and their status).

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- Table I     Alphabetical listing of well locations on the Scotian Shelf (numbers at left correspond to Fig. 2).
- Table II    Alphabetical listing of well locations on Grand Banks and Northeast Newfoundland Shelf (numbers at left correspond to Fig. 3).
- Table III   Alphabetical listing of well locations on the Labrador Shelf (numbers at left correspond to Fig. 4).
- Table IV    Precision and detection limits of the analytical parameters for the offshore geochemical data contained in this report.

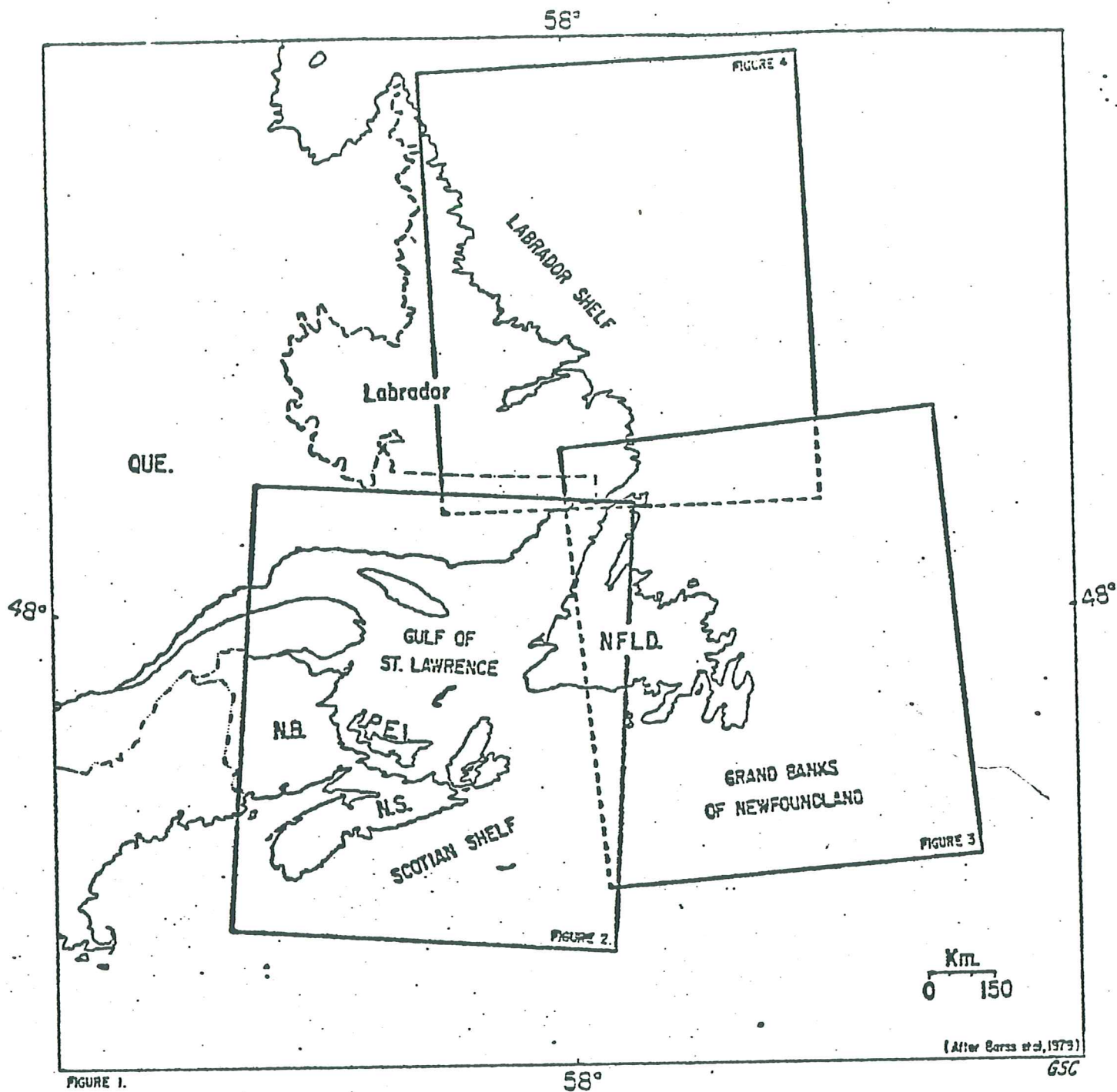


FIGURE 1.

INDEX TO TEXT FIGS. 2,3,4



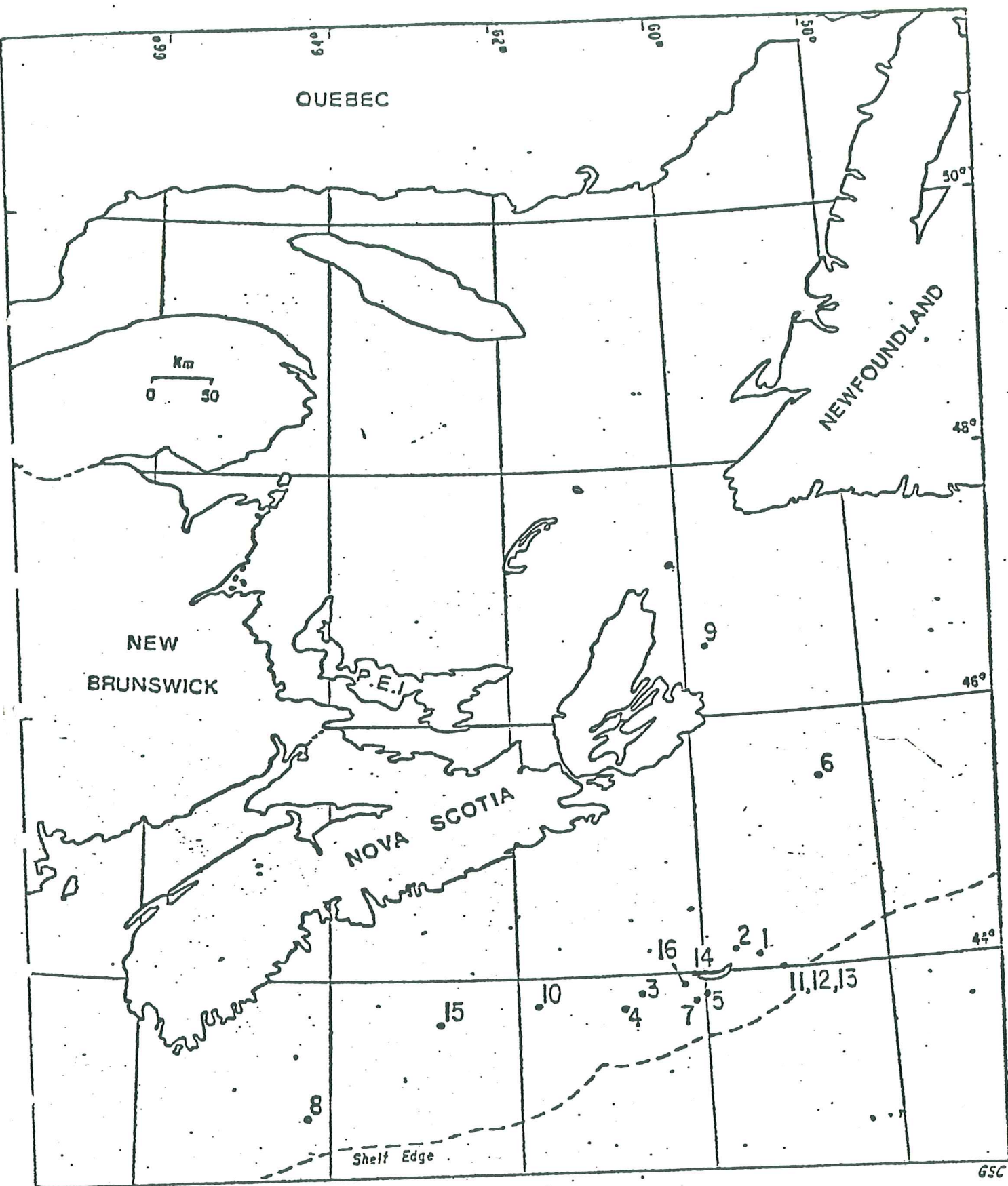


FIGURE 2. INDEX MAP SCOTIAN SHELF

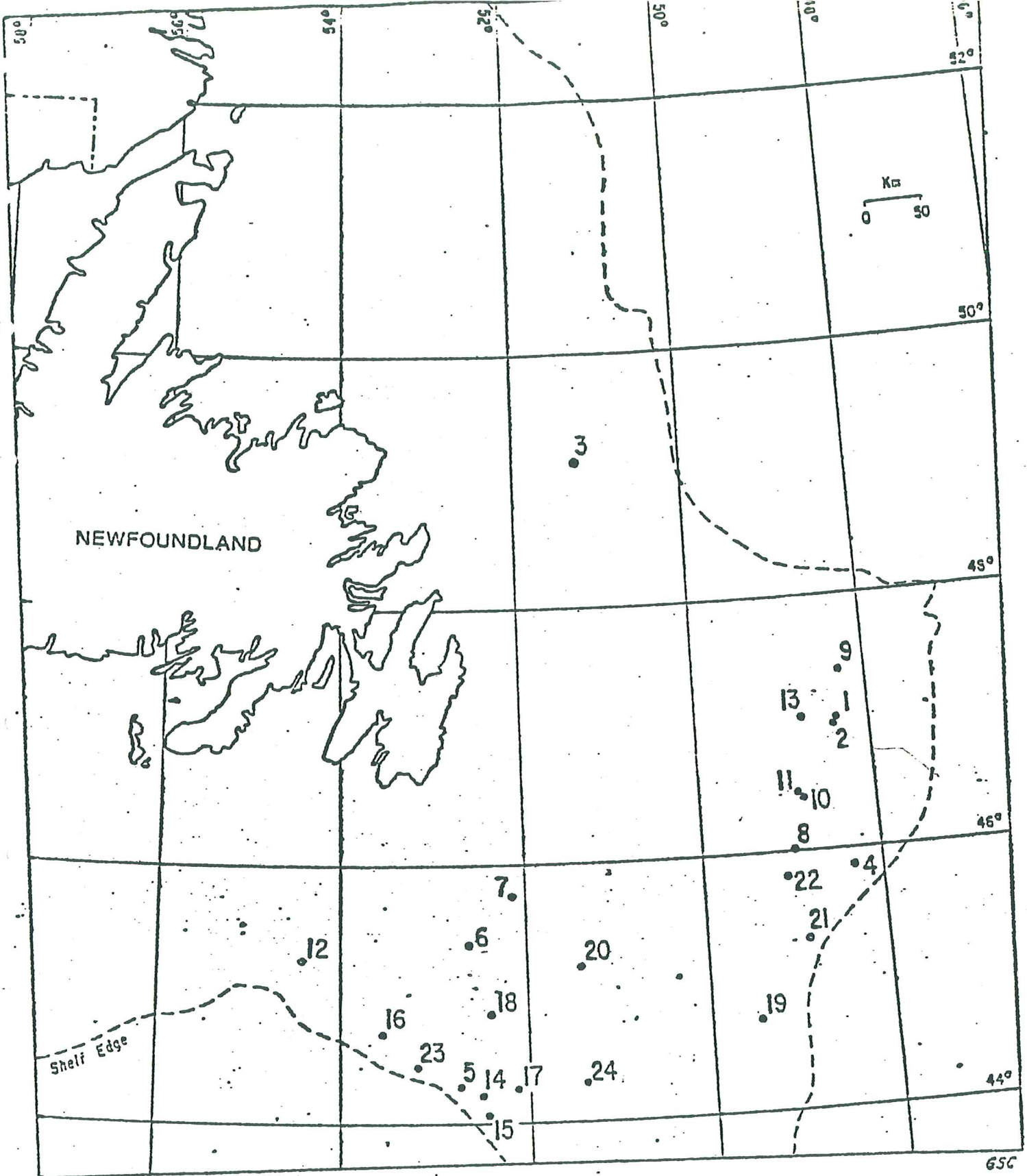


FIGURE 3. INDEX MAP GRAND BANKS, NE NEWFOUNDLAND BASIN

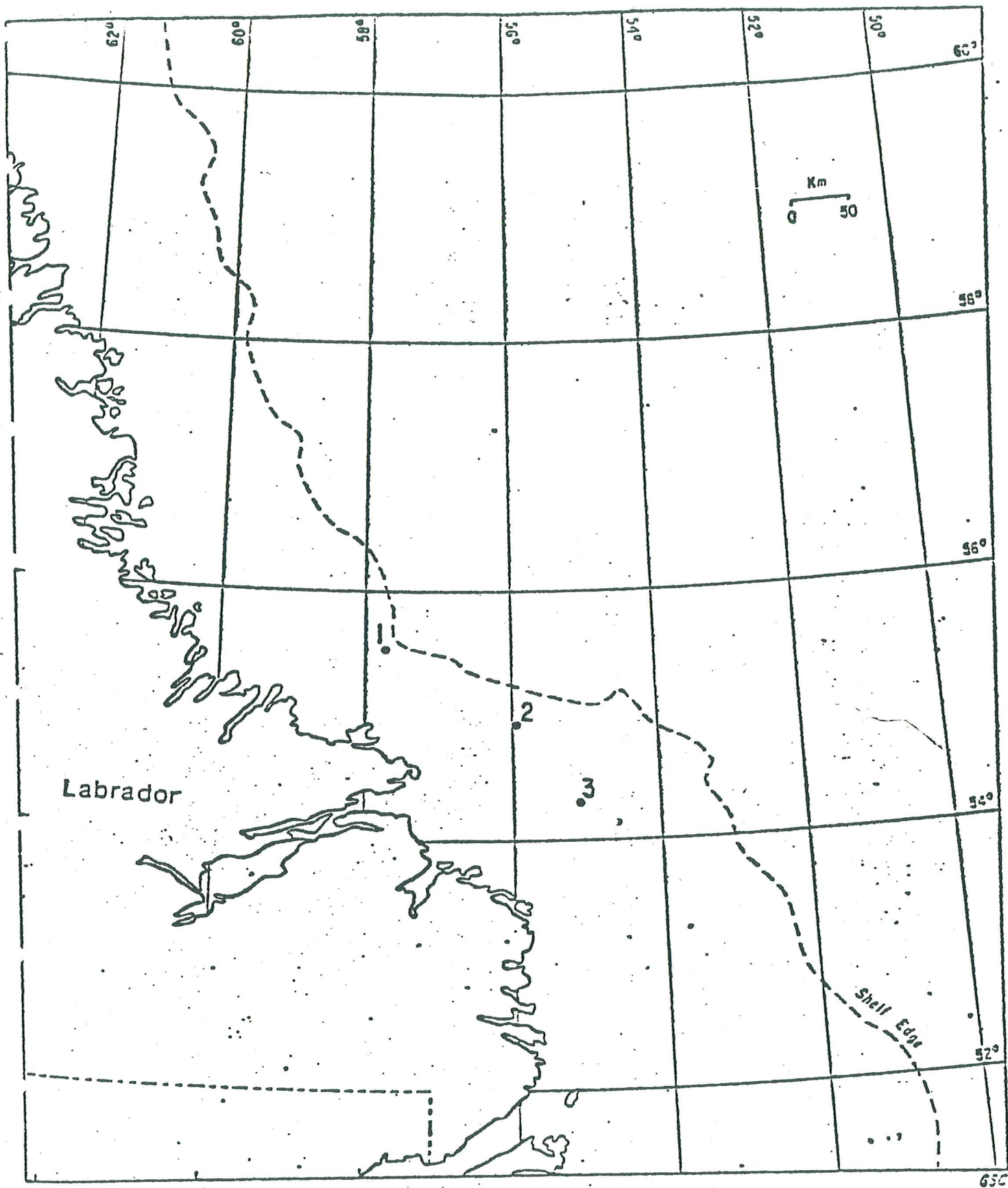



FIGURE 4. INDEX MAP LABRADOR SHELF



Table 1

## Locations of exploratory wells used for geochemical analyses on Scotian Shelf


## Well Symbols:


 Plugged and Abandoned

 Significant Gas

 Gas Show

 Oil Show

 Significant Oil and Gas

 Significant Oil, Suspended






Physiographic Area	Well Name	Latitude, Longitude	GSC D#	Spud Date Rig Release	RT m WD	Depth m Well Status
Scotian Shelf	1. Mobil-Tetco Bluenose G-47	44°06'20.79" 59°21'27.35"	94	73-01-25 73-04-25	29.9 81.4	4 587.2 P & A 
	2. Mobil-Tetco- Texaco Citnalta I-59	44°08'42.58" 59°37'32.11"	123	74-02-04 74-04-29	29.9 94.5	4 575 P & S 
	3. Mobil-Tetco Cohasset D-42	43°51'06.52" 60°37'13.89"	96	73-04-27 73-07-16	31.4 41.1	4 427.2 P & S 
	4. Shell Demascota G-32	43°41'27.2" 60°49'54.00"	125	74-03-01 74-05-20	29.9 54.3	4 672.3 P & A 
	5. Texaco-Shell Intrepid L-80	43°49'35.78" 59°56'43.82"	126	74-05-18 74-08-15	31.4 43.6	4 162 P & A 
	6. Union et al. Jason C-20	45°29'05.45" 58°32'28.27"	131	74-07-03 74-07-22	29.9 112.8	2 482.9 P & A
	7. Shell Marmora P-35	43°44'59.36" 60°04'47.58"	98	73-03-06 73-04-21	29.9 53.3	4 092.9 P & A
	8. Union et al. Montagnais I-94	42°53'40.71" 64°13'46.51"	140	74-09-12 74-09-29	29.9 112.8	1 645.9 P & A
	9. Murphy et al. North Sydney P-05	46°34'46.24" 59°45'01.65"	135	74-08-10 74-09-07	29.9 62.8	1 660.9 P & A
	10. Union et al. Shell Ojibwa E-07	43°46'20.44" 61°46'14.42"	121	74-02-04 74-02-28	29.9 75.6	2 329.6 P & A
	11. Shell Primrose A-41	44°00'05.68" 59°06'18.26"	86	72-10-15 73-01-27	29.9 109.7	3 616.5 P & A
	12. Shell Primrose la-A-41	Re-entry (whipstocked)	97			
	13. Shell Primrose F-41	44°00'29.55" 59°07'06.52"	95	73-01-30 73-03-05	29.9 68.6	2 592.3 P & A
	14. Mobil-Tetco Sable Island I-H-58	43°57'27" 60°07'37"	81	72-06-03 72-08-27	10.7 KB 1.8 GL	3 039.2 P & S
	15. Union et al. Sambro I-29	43°38'35.04" 62°48'17.04"	129	74-05-23 74-06-27	29.9 193.5	3 069.6 P & A
	16. Mobil-Tetco- Thebaud P-84	43°53'59.53" 60°12'19.34"	85	72-07-08 72-10-13	28.6 25.9	4 114.8 P & S



Table 2

Locations of exploratory wells used for geochemical analysis on the Grand Banks and Northern Newfoundland Shelf

## Well Symbols:

 Plugged and Abandoned  
  Significant Gas  
  Gas Show  
  Oil Show  
  Significant Oil and Gas  
  Significant Oil, Suspended

Physiographic Area	Well Name	Latitude, Longitude	GSC D#	Spud Date Rig Release	RT m WD	Depth m Well Status
Grand Banks NE Newfound- land Shelf	1. Mobil-Gulf Adolphus 2-K-41  Re-entry (1973)	47°00'40.56" 48°22'06.47"	92	72-22-17 73-01-08  73-07-27 73-09-26	31.4 114.3  31.4 114.3	1 239 P & S  3 657.6 P & A
	2. Mobil-Gulf Adolphus D-50	46°59'03.06" 48°22'28.86"	141	74-10-23 75-01-05	29.9 114.9	3 685.9 P & A
	3. BP-Columbia Bonavista C-99  Re-entry (1975)	49°08'05.19" 51°14'25.13"	135	74-06-26 74-10-03  75-06-12 75-08-12	12.2 392.2  12.9 329.2	3 685 P & S  3 778.9 P & A
	4. Mobil-Gulf Bonnetion H-32	45°51'26.79" 48°19'31.76"	120	73-12-02 74-01-02	29.9 101.8	3 048 P & A
	5. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Brant P-87	44°16'59.91" 52°42'19.48"	114	73-11-14 73-12-22	29.9 98.8	3 587.8 P & A
	6. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Carey J-34	45°23'32.42" 52°35'02.67"	124	74-04-17 74-07-06	29.9 100.6	3 689.3 P & A
	7. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Coot K-56  Re-entry (1974)	45°45'41.52" 52°08'32.13"	119	73-12-24 74-03-21  74-07-10 74-07-12	29.9 79.9  29.9 79.8	3 535.7 P & S  3 535.7 P & A
	8. Amoco-Imp- Cormorant N-83	46°02'45.43" 48°58'02.07"	83	72-08-30 72-11-21	25.9 65.8	3 160.5 P & A
	9. Mobil-Gulf Dominion O-23	47°22'49.14" 48°18'27.90"	139	74-08-27 74-10-21	29.9 161.5	3 997.8 P & A
	10. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Egret K-36	46°25'37.88" 48°50'22.38"	108	73-07-12 73-09-10	29.9 67.9	3 352.8 P & A
	11. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Egret N-46	46°25'56.14" 48°51'47.35"	127	74-07-27 74-08-29	29.9 67.7	2 743.2 P & A
	12. Elf et al. Emerillon C-56	45°15'04.79" 54°23'16.85"	115	73-12-07 74-01-25	29.9 119.8	3 276.6 P & A

Table 2 continued:

Physiographic Area	Well Name	Latitude, Longitude	GSC D#	Spud Date Rig Release	RT m WD	Depth m Well Status
	13. Mobil-Gulf Flying Foam I-123	47°02'41.96" 48°46'30.98"	117	73-09-26 73-11-28	29.9 90.8	3 683.2 - P & A
	14. Amoco-Imp Gull F-72	44°11'25.18" 52°26'32.30"	36	72-12-01 73-01-12	29.9 93.6	2 500.8 - P & A
	15. Amoco-Imp- Heron H-73	44°02'26.65" 52°25'40.58"	82	72-08-06 72-12-05	25.9 105.5	3 657.6 - P & A
	16. Amoco-Imp Kittiwake P-11	44°40'49.43" 53°31'45.65"	79	72-06-20 72-08-03	25.9 95.7	3 550 - P & A
	17. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Mallard M-45	44°14'46.16" 52°07'22.39"	89	73-02-26 73-05-02	25.9 84.7	3 521.9 - P & A
	18. Amoco-Imp Merganser I-60	44°49'36.11" 52°22'48.66"	90	72-12-07 73-01-17	25.9 78.6	1 903.5 - P & A
	19. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Osprey H-84	44°43'28.79" 49°27'22.92"	105	73-07-09 73-08-16	25.9 60.9	3 474 - P & A
	20. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Phalarope P-62	45°11'49.25" 51°21'14.40"	136	74-10-24 75-01-05	29.9 73.2	3 161.7 - P & A
	21. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Skua E-41	45°20'23.23" 48°52'26.26"	132	74-08-31 74-10-21	29.9 82.9	3 238.8 - P & A
	22. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Spoonbill D-30	45°49'06.47" 49°04'06.18"	111	73-09-12 73-10-14	29.9 65.2	2 757.2 - P & A
	23. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Tern A-68	44°27'13.41" 53°09'00.84"	102	73-01-17 73-04-16	29.9 114.6	4 188.9 - P & A
	24. Amoco-Imp-Skelly Twillick G-49	44°18'25.60" 51°21'32.10"	122	74-03-31 74-04-14	29.9 74.4	1 301.5 - P & A

Table 3

Locations of exploratory wells used for geochemical analyses on the Labrador Shelf

## Well Symbols:

 Plugged and Abandoned  
  Significant Gas  
  Gas Show  
  Oil Show  
  Significant Oil and Gas  
  Significant Oil, Suspended

Physiographic Area	Well Name	Latitude, Longitude	GSC D#	Spud Date Rig Release	RT m WD	Depth m Well Status
Labrador Shelf	1. <u>Eastcan et al.</u>	55°30'29.35"	116	73-08-29	12.2	2 514.9
	Bjarni H-81	57°42'05.52"		73-10-14	138.9	P & S
	Re-entry (1974)			74-10-03	12.2	2 514.9
				74-10-25	138.9	P & A
	2. <u>Eastcan et al.</u>	54°54'30"	133	74-07-14	12.2	2 837.9
	Gudrid H-55	55°52'32"		74-10-04	299.3	P & S
	3. <u>Tenneco et al.</u>	54°17'29.87"	107	71-08-13	12.2	1 084.2
	Leif E-38	55°05'52.17"		71-10-08	169.5	P & S
	Re-entry (1973)			73-07-25	12.2	1 084.2
				73-08-01	167.6	P & A

Table 4

Precision and detection limits of the analytical parameters for the offshore geochemical data contained in this report.

Parameter	Standard	Units	Precision	Detection Limit
Organic Carbon	Iron Ring	percent	.1%C	0.1
C <sub>1</sub> (CH <sub>4</sub> )	CH <sub>4</sub>	ppm	10%	5
C <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	ppm	10%	5
C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	ppm	10%	5
C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	ppm	10%	5
iso-C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	ppm	10%	5
normal-C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	ppm	10%	5



```

DEFINITION - FLOW, 1000000
PROGRAM COPYLOT INPUT, OUTPUT, TAPE5, TAPE6, TAPE7, TAPE8, 1)
DIMENSION TITLE(2), OP(500), TC(500), ORG(500), PCW(500)
DIMENSION IPAK(50), AMET(500)

```

```

START=0.
END=8000.
CALL CAL(MD(51))
CONTINUE
READ(5,100)JDNG,START,END,YSCAL
IF(JDNG.EQ.99999) GO TO 90
GO TO 20
FORMAT(1F,3E10.0)
YSCAL=(END-START)/9.0
TDEP=(END-START)/YSCAL
YGR=TDEN
YSIZ=YGR+2.5
IF(YSIZ.GT.30.) GO TO 92
XSI7=5.0

```

```

CALL RCNPL(N)
CALL FLATPD
CALL PAGE(17.0,22.0)
CALL PHYSDD(2.25,0.10)
CALL HEIGHT(0.10)
CALL SCMPY
CALL TITLE(" ",0," ",0,"DEPTH (METERS)",14,4.0,9.0)
CALL HEIGHT(0.10)
CALL GRAF(0,1.0,0,FND,YSCAL,STAPT)
CALL FRAME
CALL NCCHK
IF(N.GT.1) GO TO 41
CALL STRIPT(6.25,0.0)
CALL CNNDPT(6.25,22.0)
CALL STPTDT(-2.25,10.90)
CALL CNNDPT(14.75,10.90)
GO TO 41

```

```

READ(S,200)IDNM,TITLE
FORMAT(1F,1X,5F,2A10)
IF(ENF(4).NE.0)GOTO 90
PRINT 201,IDNM,TITLE
FORMAT(1X,1F,5F,2A10)
IF(IDNM.EQ.JCNM)GOTO 30
CALL NEWFIL(4)
GOTO 30

```

WELL LOCATED  
FAB (6, 200), RB (1), AMT (1), PDC (1), TC (1), PC (1)  
CONVERTED TO 0.65V, 0.17V, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0

```

IF (EQE(A).NE.0) GO TO 01
IF (AMET(1).LT.10.) AMET(1)=10.
IF (ORG(1).GT.5.) ORG(1)=5.
IF (TG(1).LT.10.) TG(1)=10.
DP(1)=OP(1)/3.28
I=START=OP(1)/100
I=START=IC*START#100.
POINT 300, START
IF (DP(1).LT.START) GO TO 30

```

```

DO 33 I=2,500
READ(A,300) DP(I), AMET(I), ORG(I), TG(I), PCW(I)
IF (EQE(A).NE.0) GO TO 40
IF (AMET(I).LT.10.) AMET(I)=10.
IF (ORG(I).GT.5.) ORG(I)=5.
IF (TG(I).LT.10.) TG(I)=10.
DP(I)=OP(I)/3.28
IF (DP(I).GT.END) GO TO 40
CONTINUE
I=501

```

# DATA IN F7P INTERVAL\*\*PLOT

```

I=-1
PRINT 200,T
END=OP(T)
END1=END/100
IEN=END1
IEN=IEN+1
END=IEN*100.
PRINT 300,END
GO TO 11
CONTINUE
IF (I.LT.2) GO TO 01
CALL GRACE(0.1)
YPOS=TRFPT(0.35)
CALL HEIGHT(0.08)
CALL SCMPLY
CALL PEN(2)
CALL XIGAYS(10.,1.,4.0,"TOTAL GAS (PPM)",15,0.,YPOS)
CALL CURVE(TG,DP,1,0)

```

```

YPOS=YPOS+0.25
CALL PEN(3)
CALL XIGAYS(10.,1.,4.0,"METHANE (PPM)",13,0.,YPOS)
CALL CURVE(AMET,DP,1,0)

```

```

YPOS=YPOS+0.35
CALL PEN(4)
CALL XGRAYS(0.,1.,5.,4.0,"TOTAL ORG CARBON (%)",20,0.,YPOS)
CALL CURVE(ORG,DP,1,0)
CALL PEN(1)
IF (I.EQ.500) GO TO 30
CALL HEIGHT(0.20)
YPOS=YPOS+1.3
CALL DUPLY
CALL MESSAGE(TITLE,20,0.0,YPOS)
CALL SCMPLY
CALL ENDOP(N)
CALL PEN(5)

```

```

      81 IF(N.EC.2) CALL RSHIFT(R.,11.0)
      90 IF(N.EC.4) GO TO R1
      900 N=N+1
      91 GO TO 12
      910 CALL ENDPL(0)
      92 N=0
      921 GO TO 1
      920 PRINT 900, IDNN
      921 FORMAT(1X,"NO WELL FOUND TO MATCH D=",17)
      922 GO TO 99
      923 PRINT 910, JNN, START, END
      924 FORMAT(1X,"NO VALID DATA FOR D",15,"DEPTH R=",2F10.2)
      925 GO TO 1
      926 PRINT 921, YSCAL, START, END
      927 PRINT 920, YDIMENSION TOO LARGE"
      928 FORMAT(1X,"Y DIMENSION TOO LARGE")
      929 FORMAT(1X,"VERT SCAL",F10.2,"START",F10.2,"END",F10.2)
      930 GO TO 1
      931 CALL DNEPL
      932 SURPRITINE NEWELL(K)
      933 END
      934 READ(K,100)JJ
      935 FORMAT(A1)
      936 IF(EQF(K).NE.0) RETURN
      937 GO TO 1
      938 END

```

ETN 4.7+485

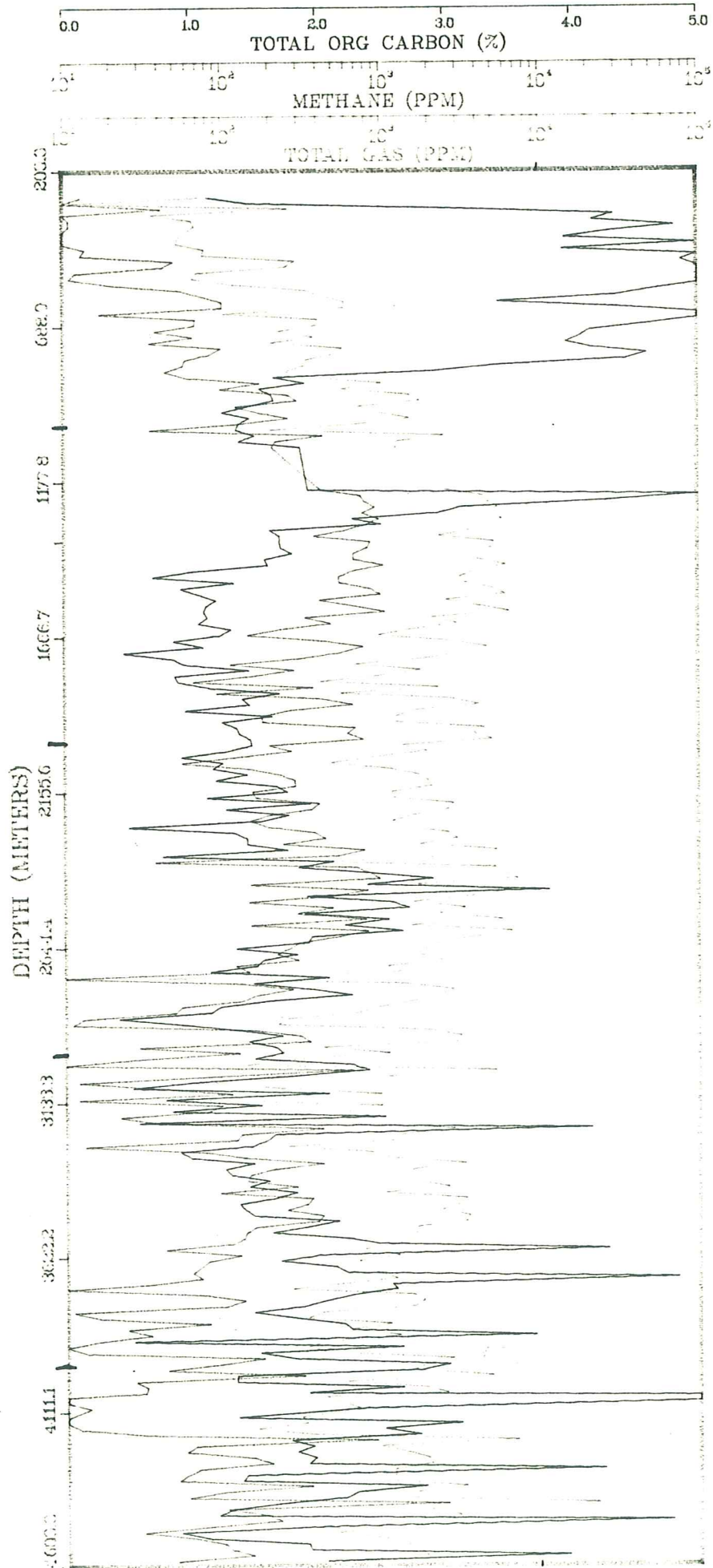
ETN 4.7+485



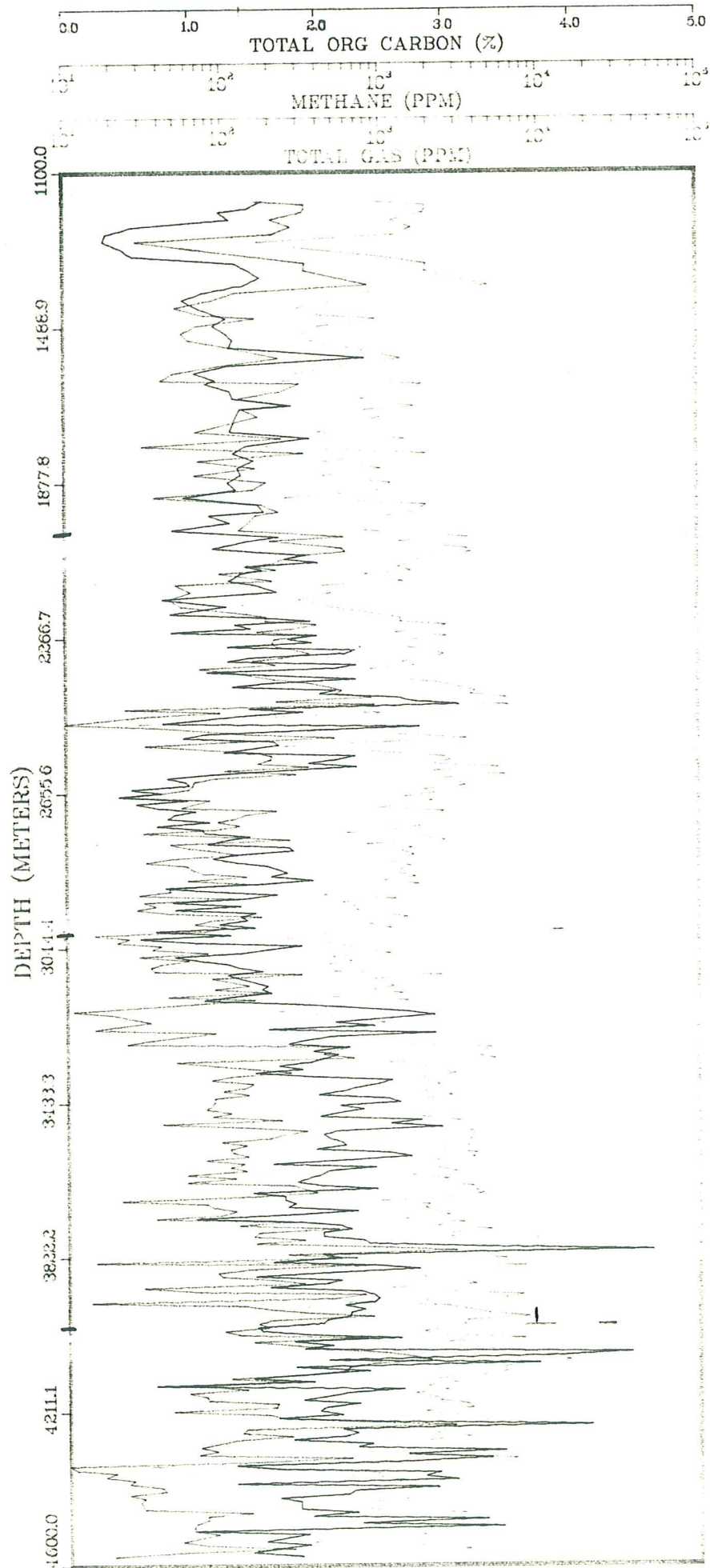
```

60      GO TO 800
      CONTINUE
      PCW=1.00*PDMW/TDMW
      RAT=X14/X4
      IF(IIND.EC.0) GO TO 202
      IF(LUN.EC.0) GO TO 800
      IF(X4.NE.0) GO TO 304
      WRITE(LUN,117) OPT,X1,X2,X3,XI4,X4,TGAS,PER,PPMD,PPMW,
1      TDEM,PCW
      GO TO 800
70      CONTINUE
      WRITE(LUN,117) OPT,X1,X2,X3,XI4,X4,TGAS,PER,PPMD,PPMW,
      TDEM,PCW,RAT
      CONTINUE
      IF(PANT.EC.0) GO TO 1000
      IF(X4.NE.0) GO TO 3041
      WRITE(LUN,117) OPT,X1,X2,X3,XI4,X4,TGAS,PER,PPMD,PPMW,TP
1      PM,PCW
      GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
      WRITE(LUN,117) OPT,X1,X2,X3,XI4,X4,TGAS,PER,PPMD,PPMW,TP
1      PM,PCW,RAT
      CONTINUE
90      GO TO 203
      ENDFILE
      GO TO 1
      END
7777
777
```

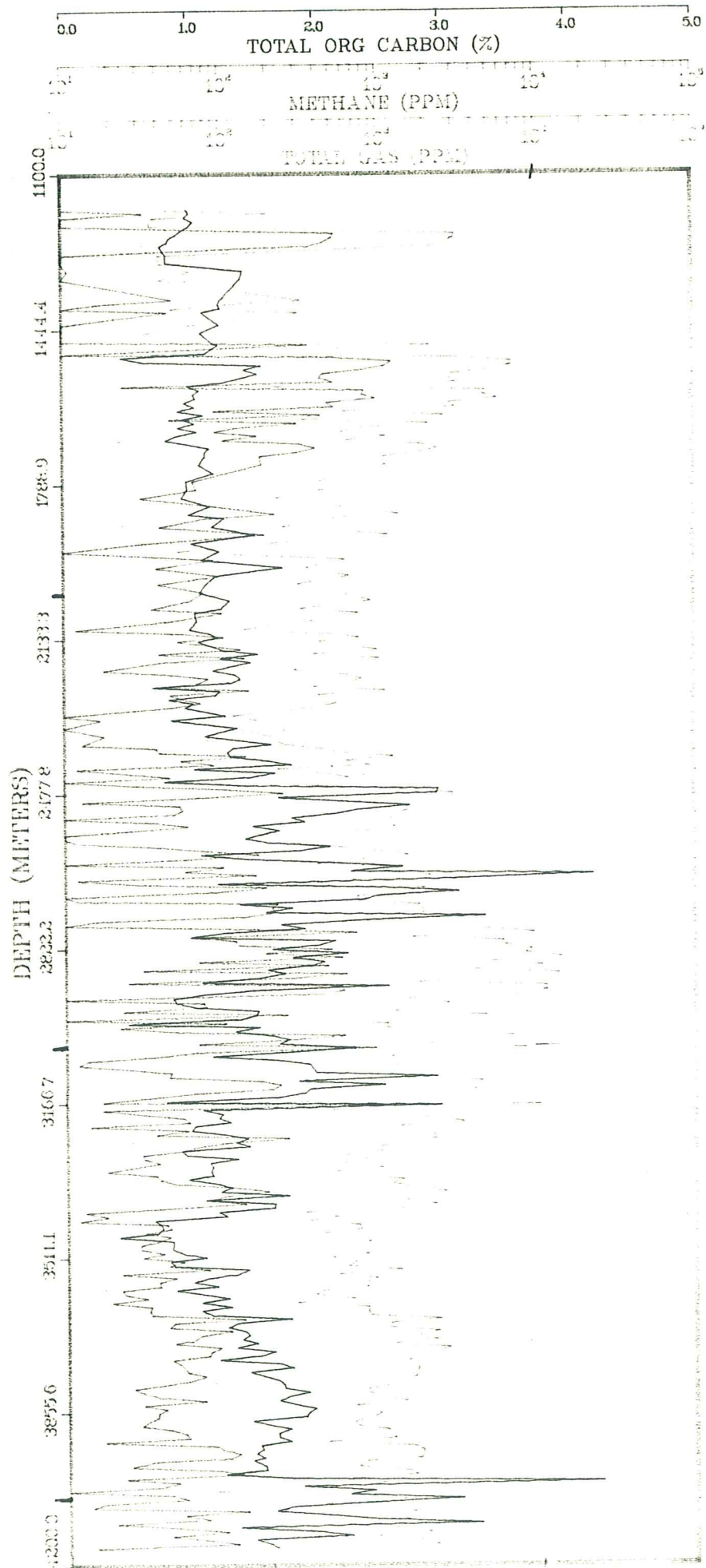
# BLUENOSE G-47



# CITNALTA 1-59

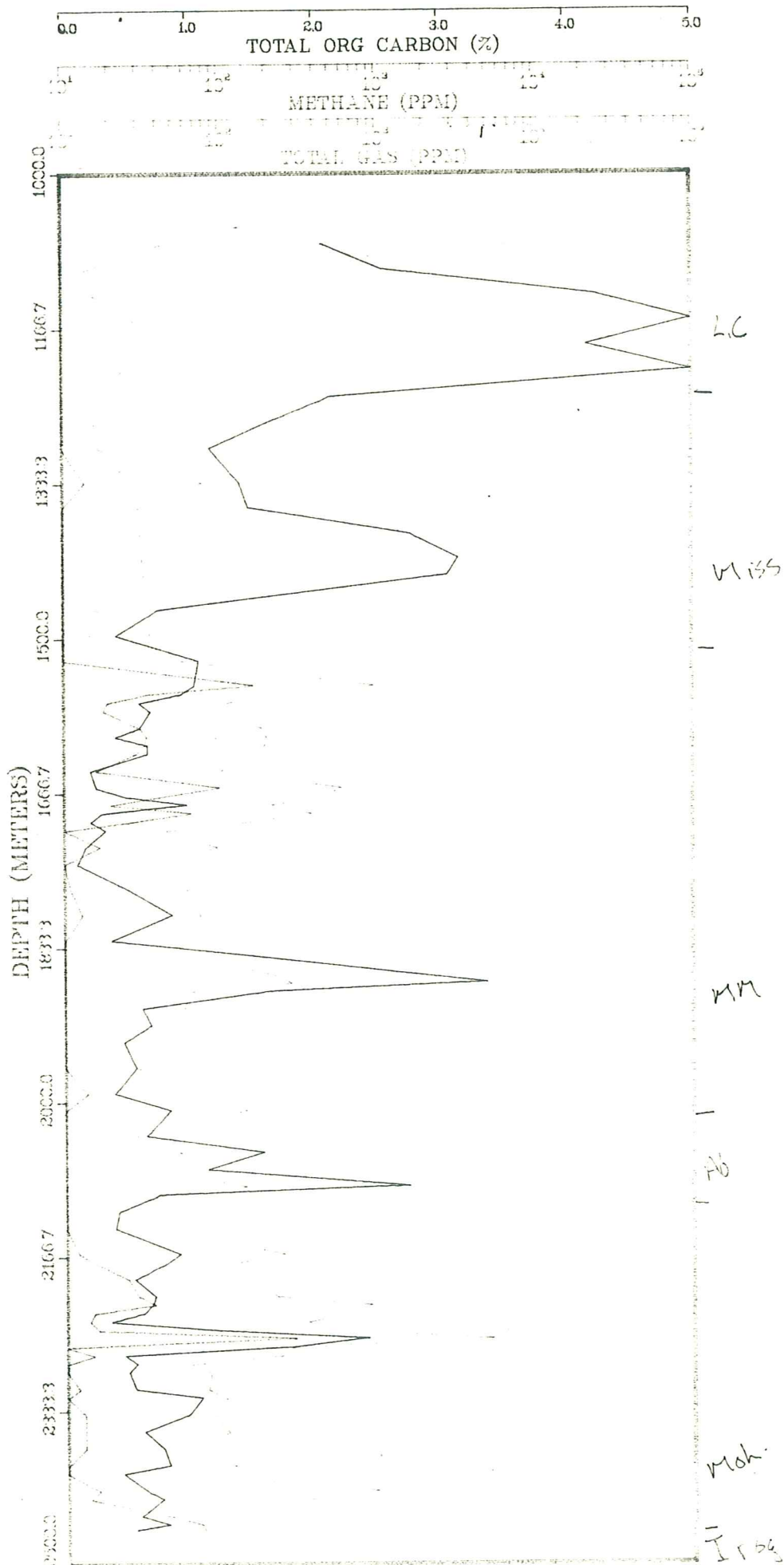


# INTREPID L-80

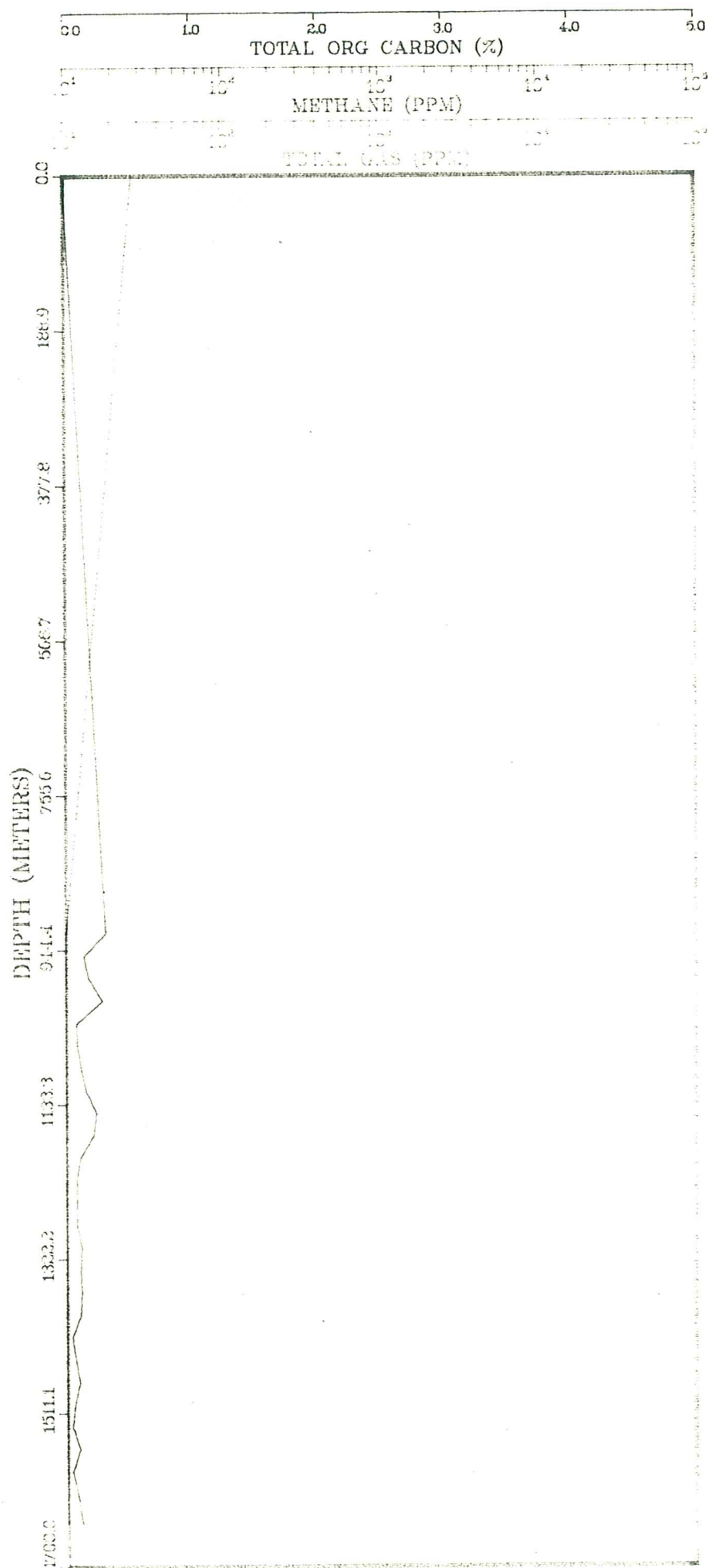




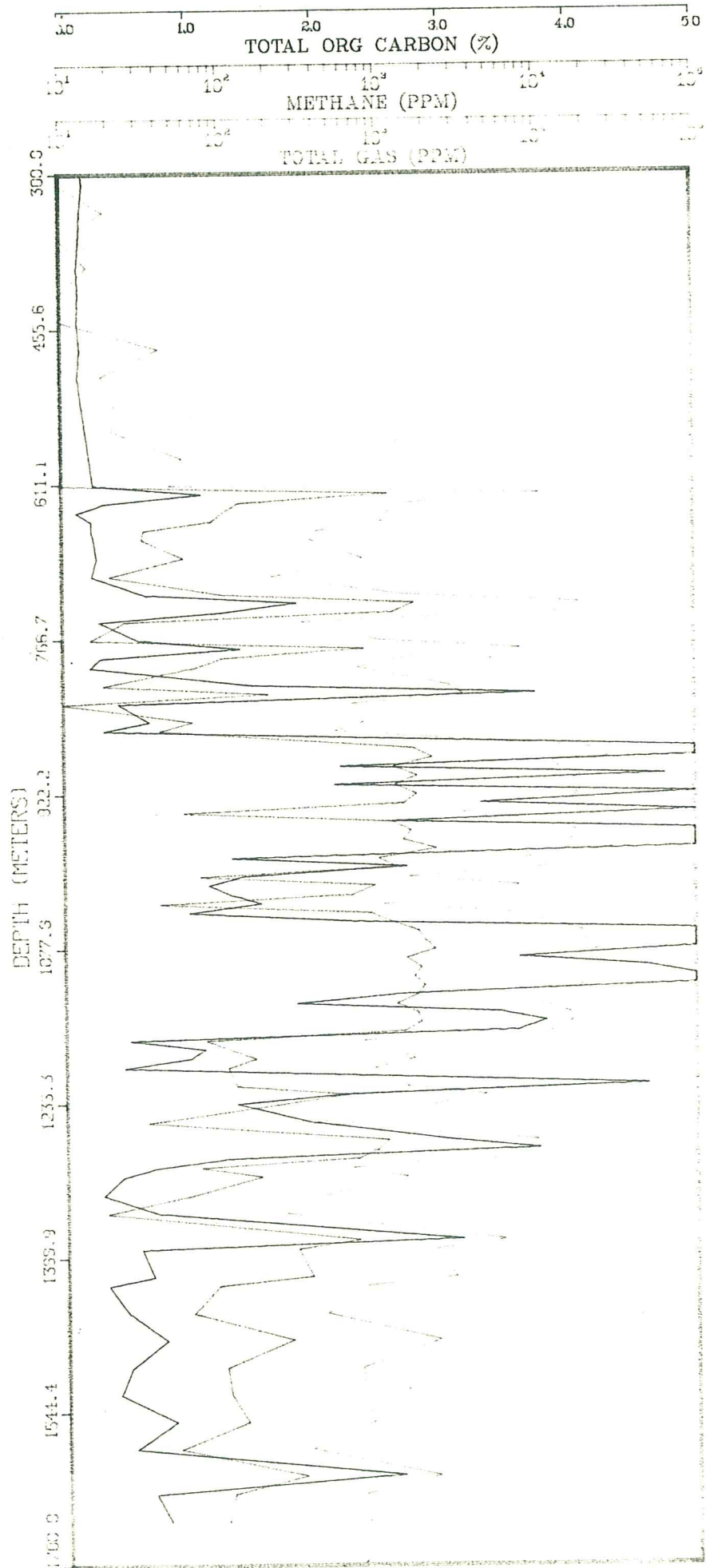
# JASON C-20



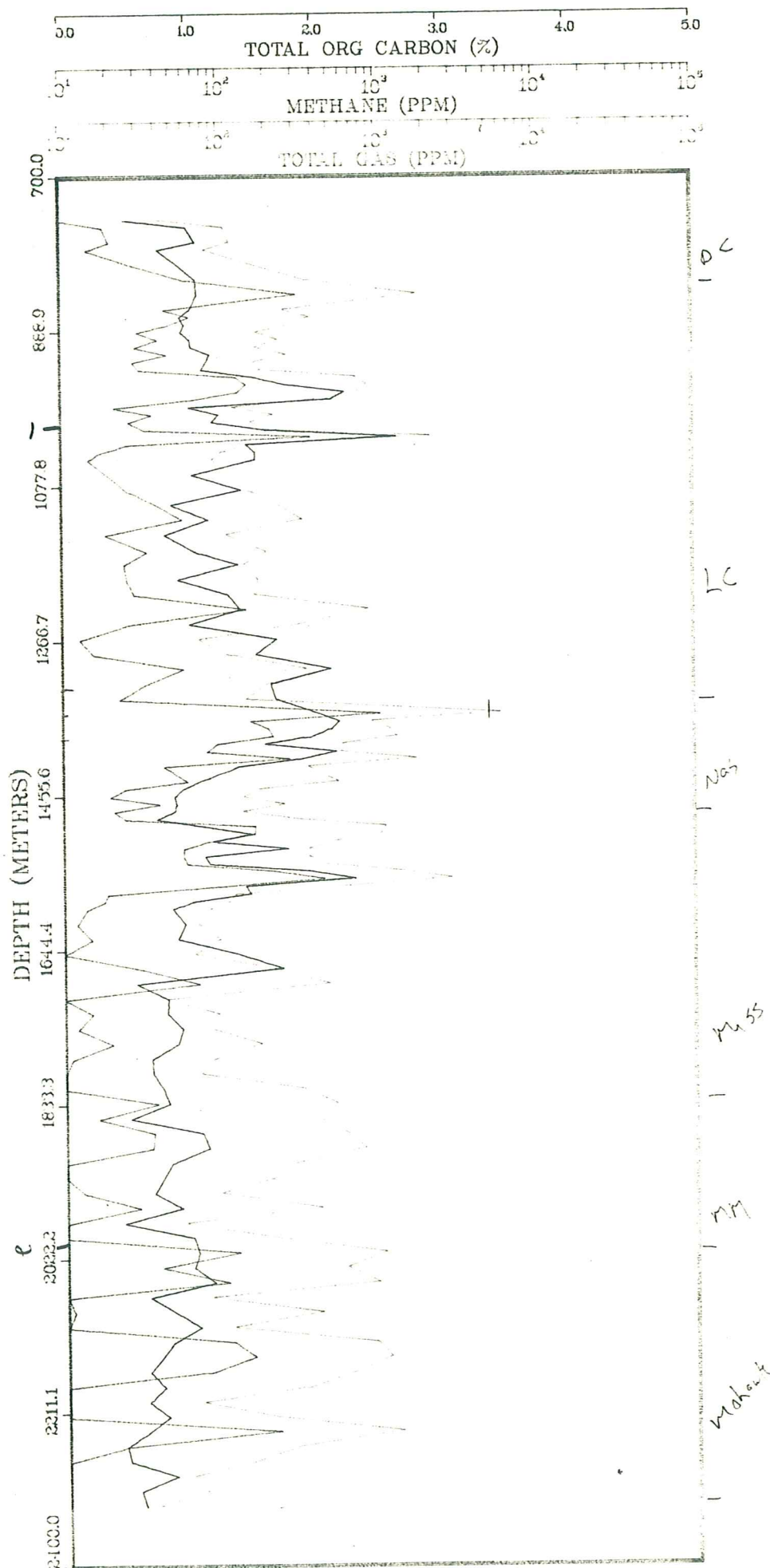
# MONTAGNAIS 1-94



# N. SYDNEY P-05



# OJIBWA E-07

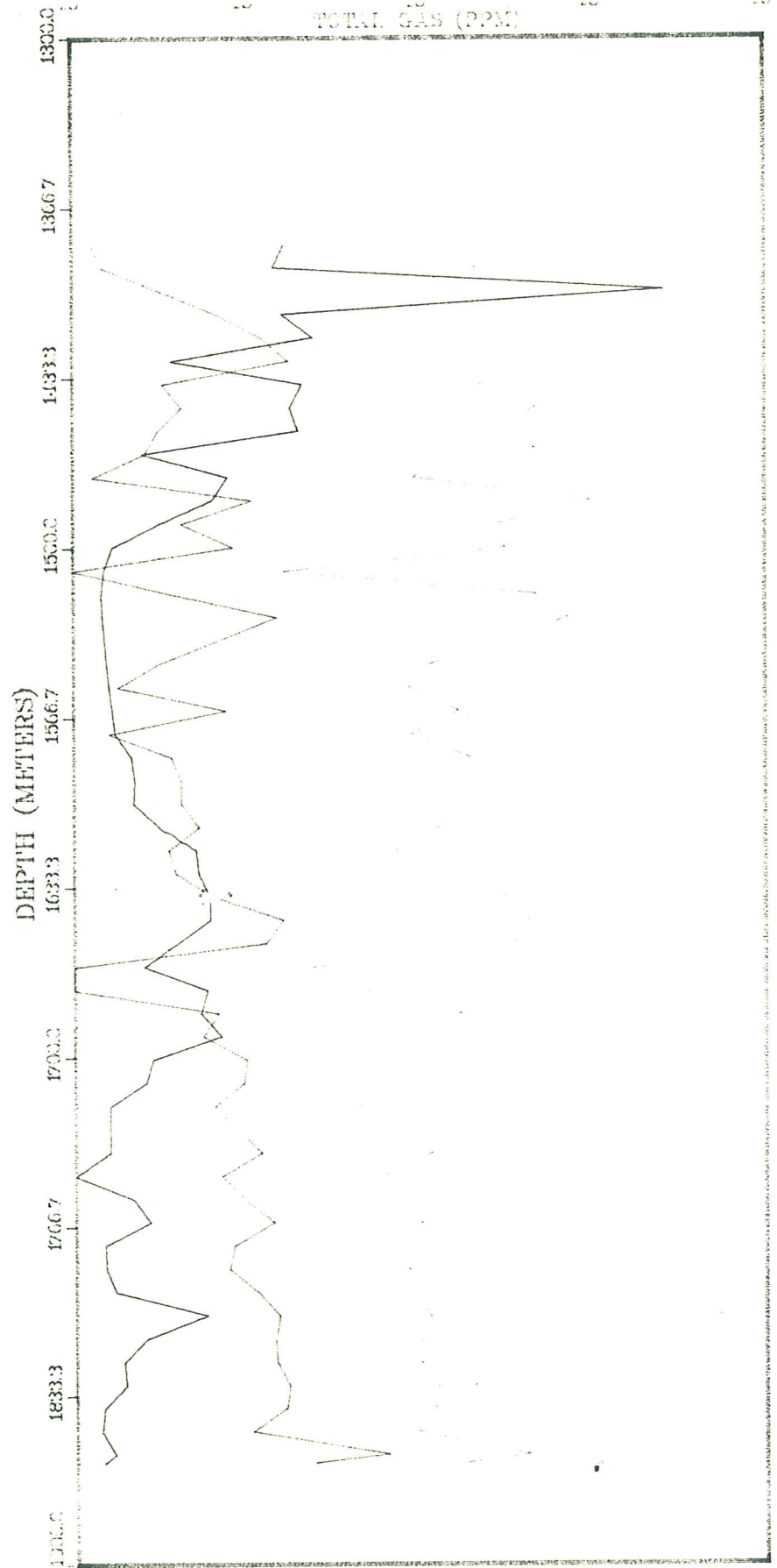




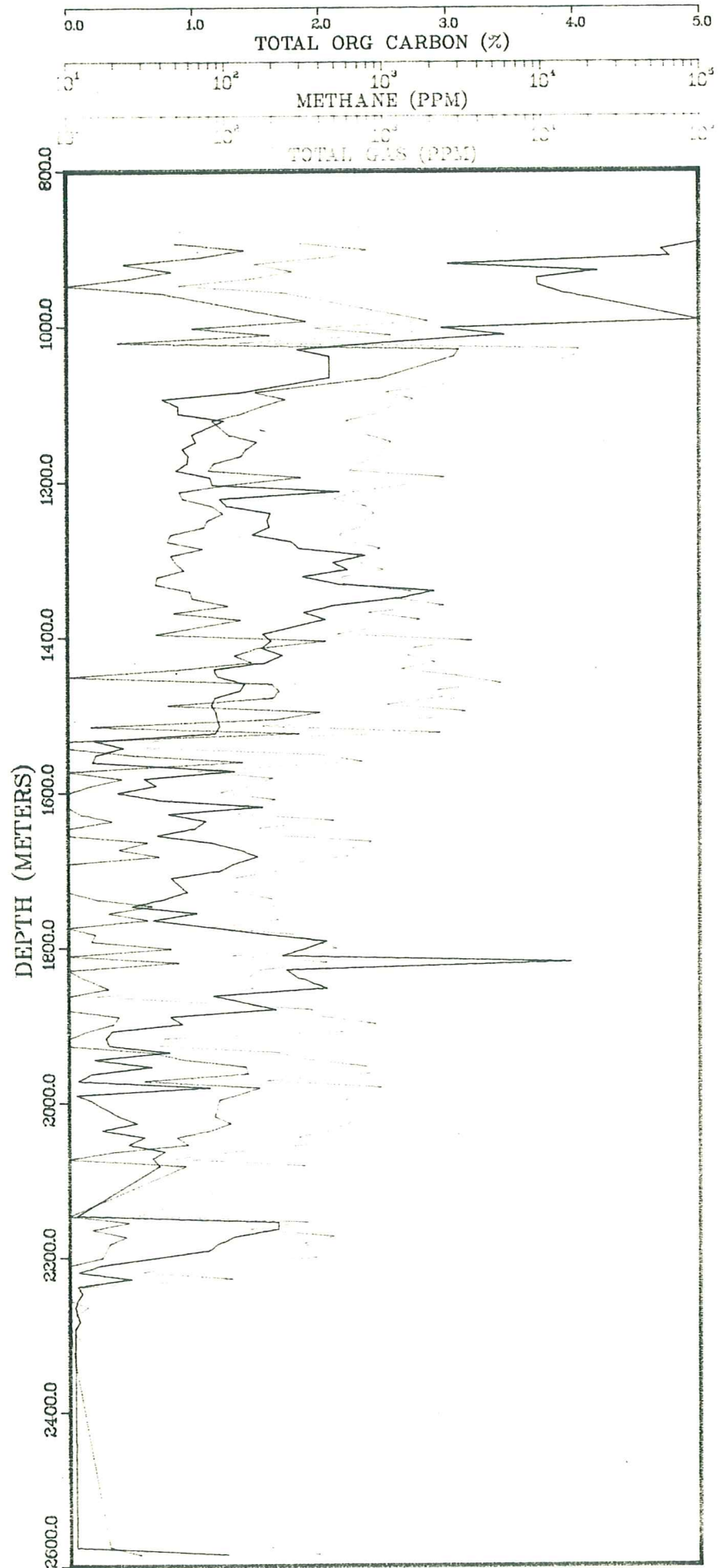
0.0 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0  
TOTAL ORG CARBON (%)

10<sup>1</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>5</sup>  
METHANE (PPM)

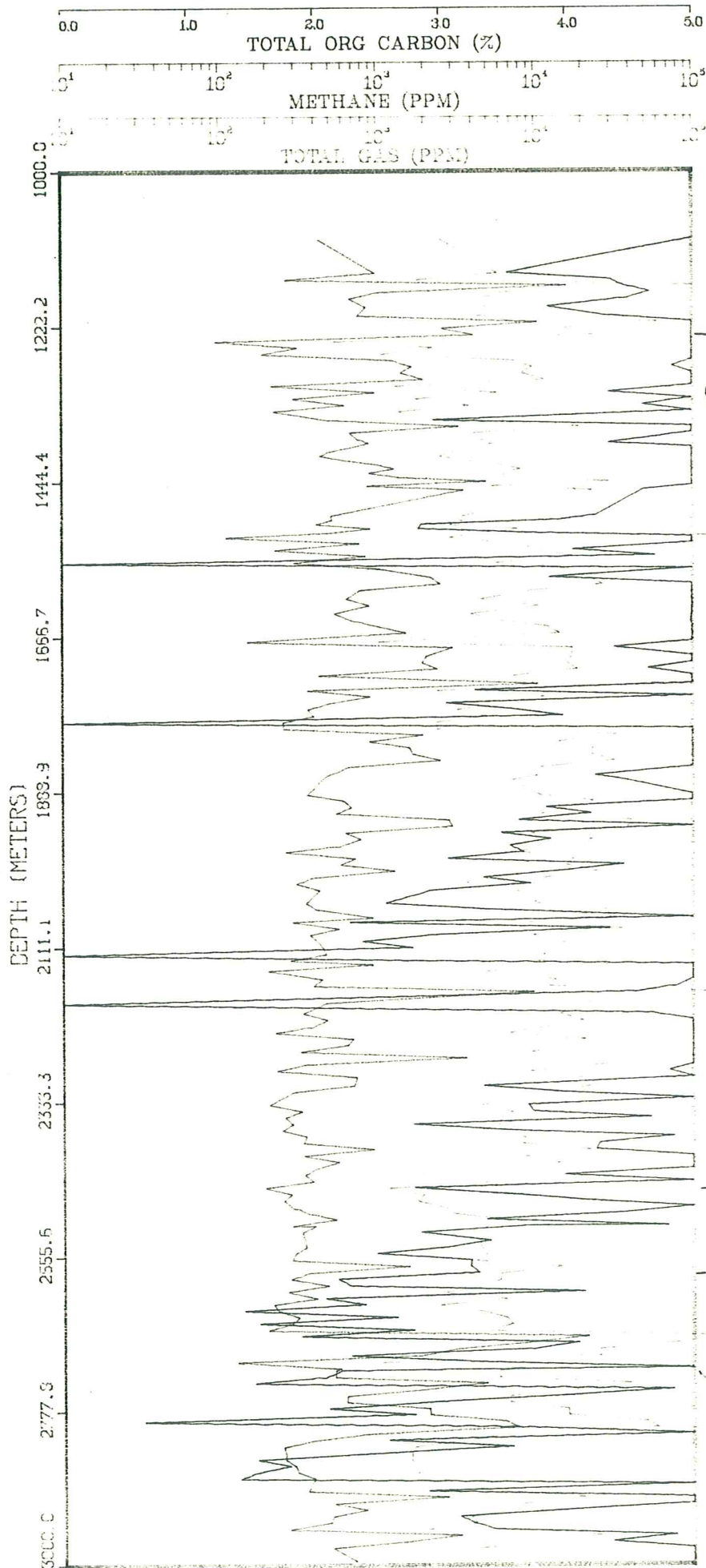
10<sup>1</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>5</sup>  
TOTAL GAS (PPM)



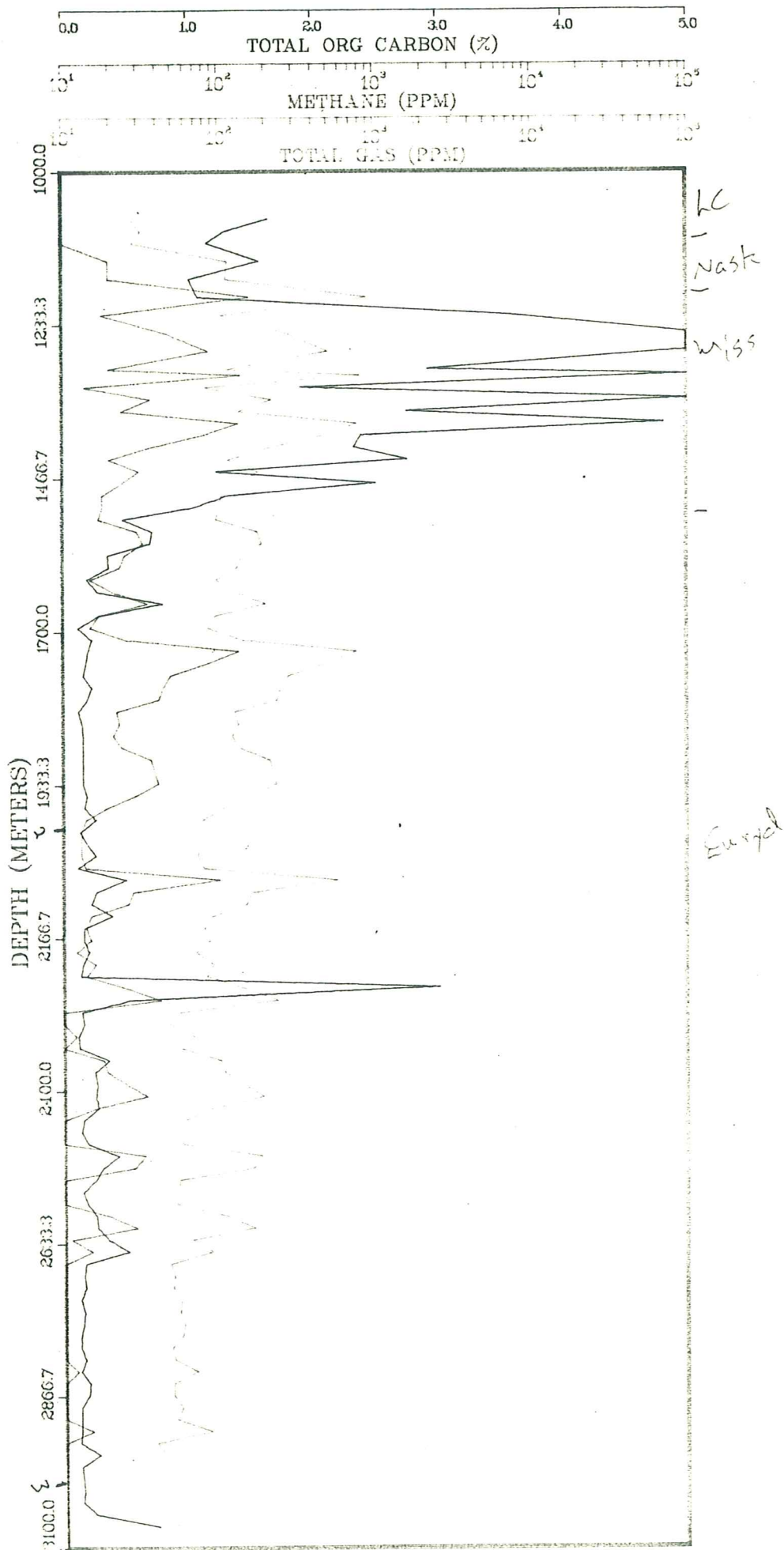
# PRIMROSE F-41



# SABLE 1H-58

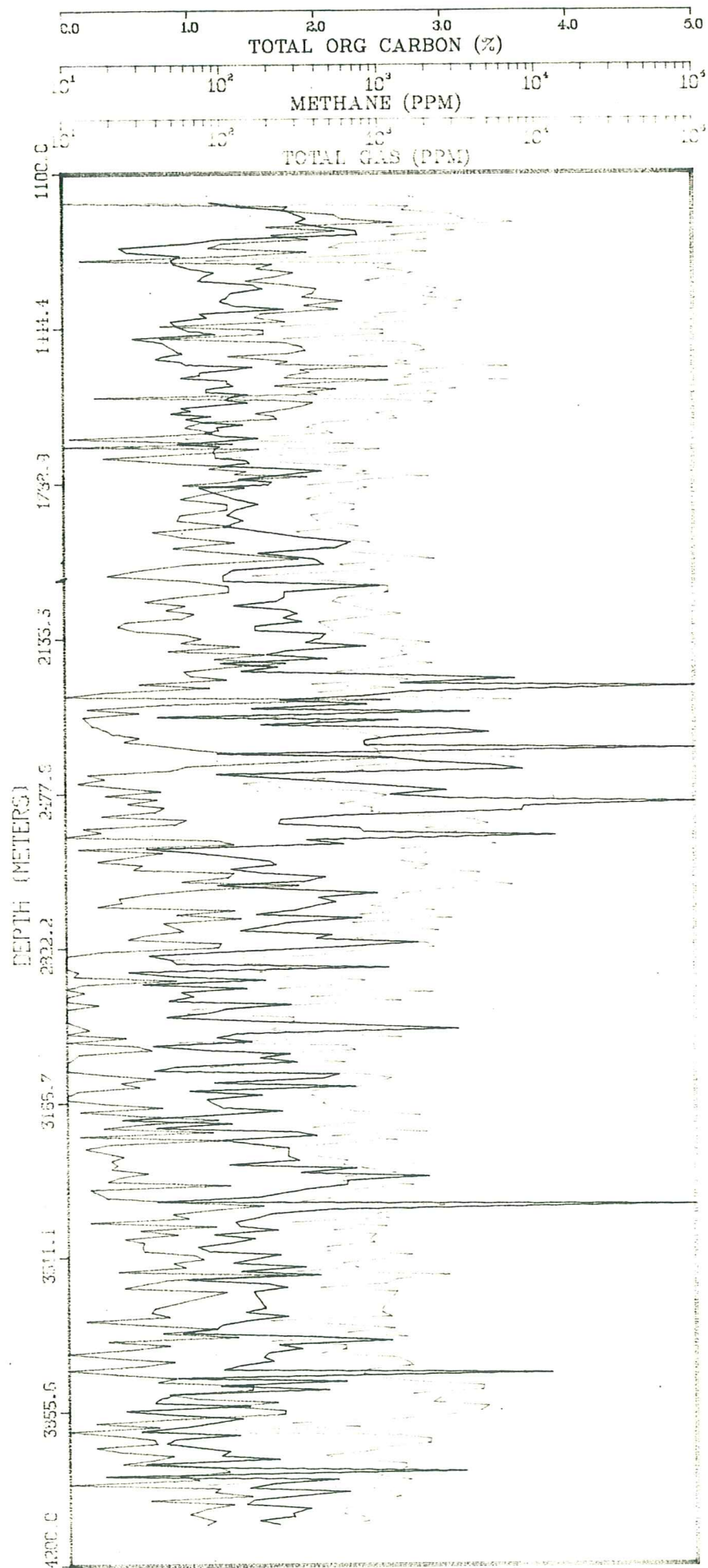


# SAMBRO 1-29

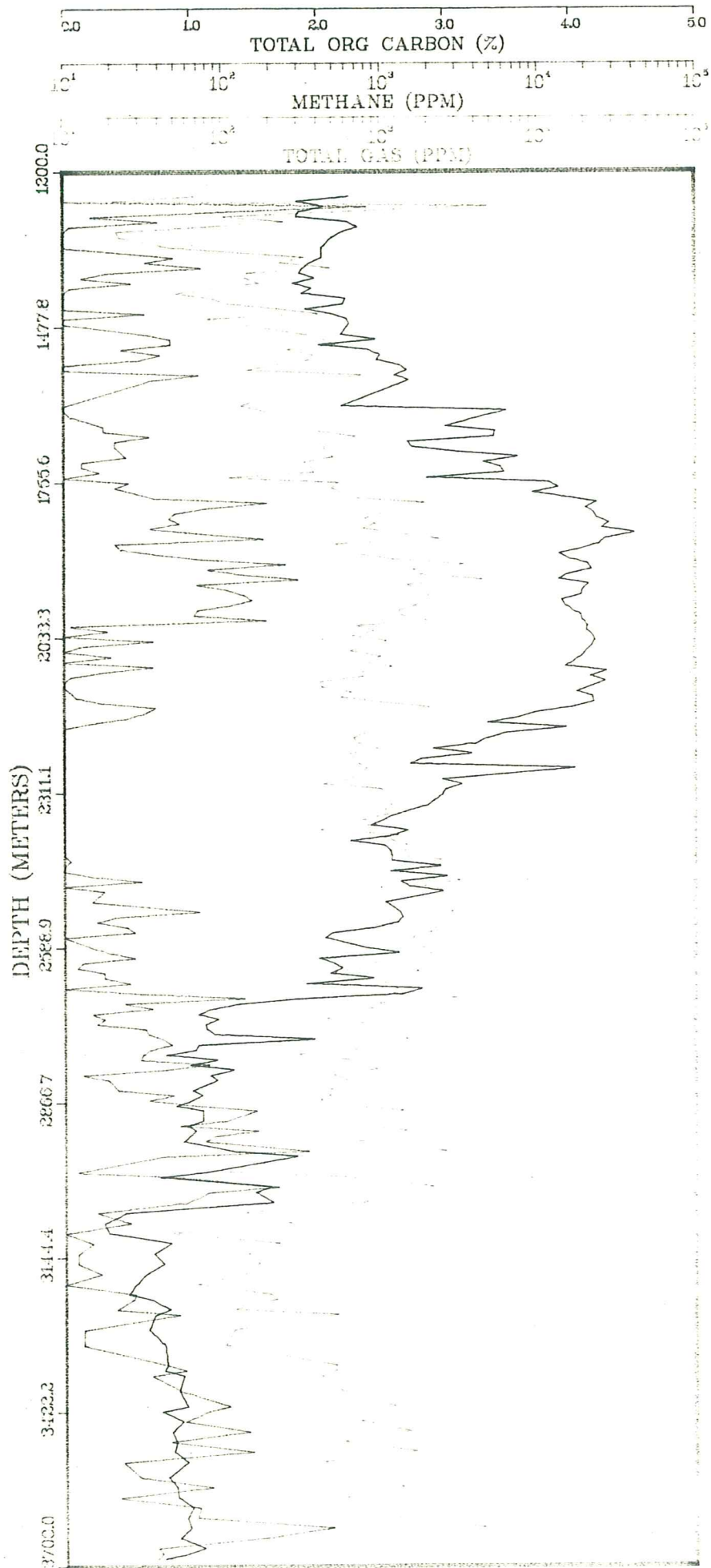




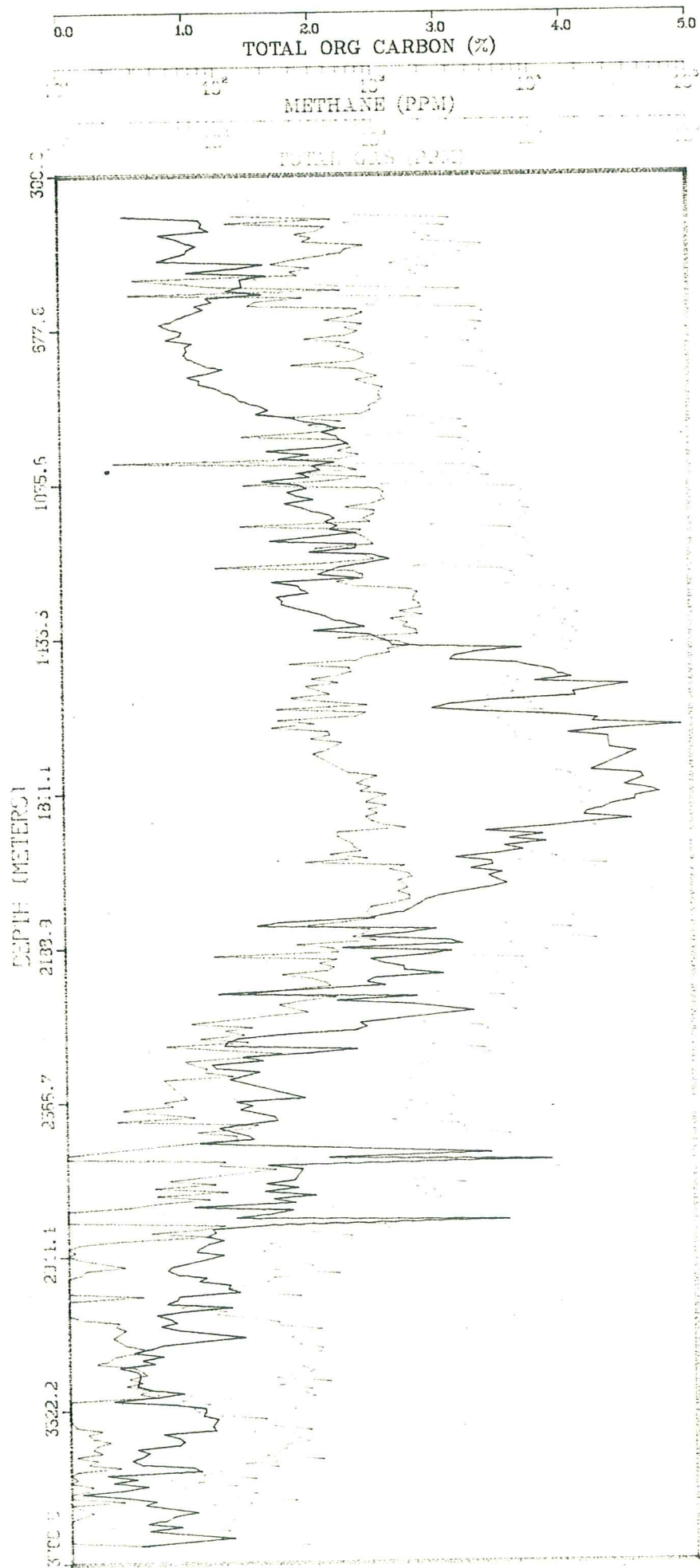
# THEBAUD P-84



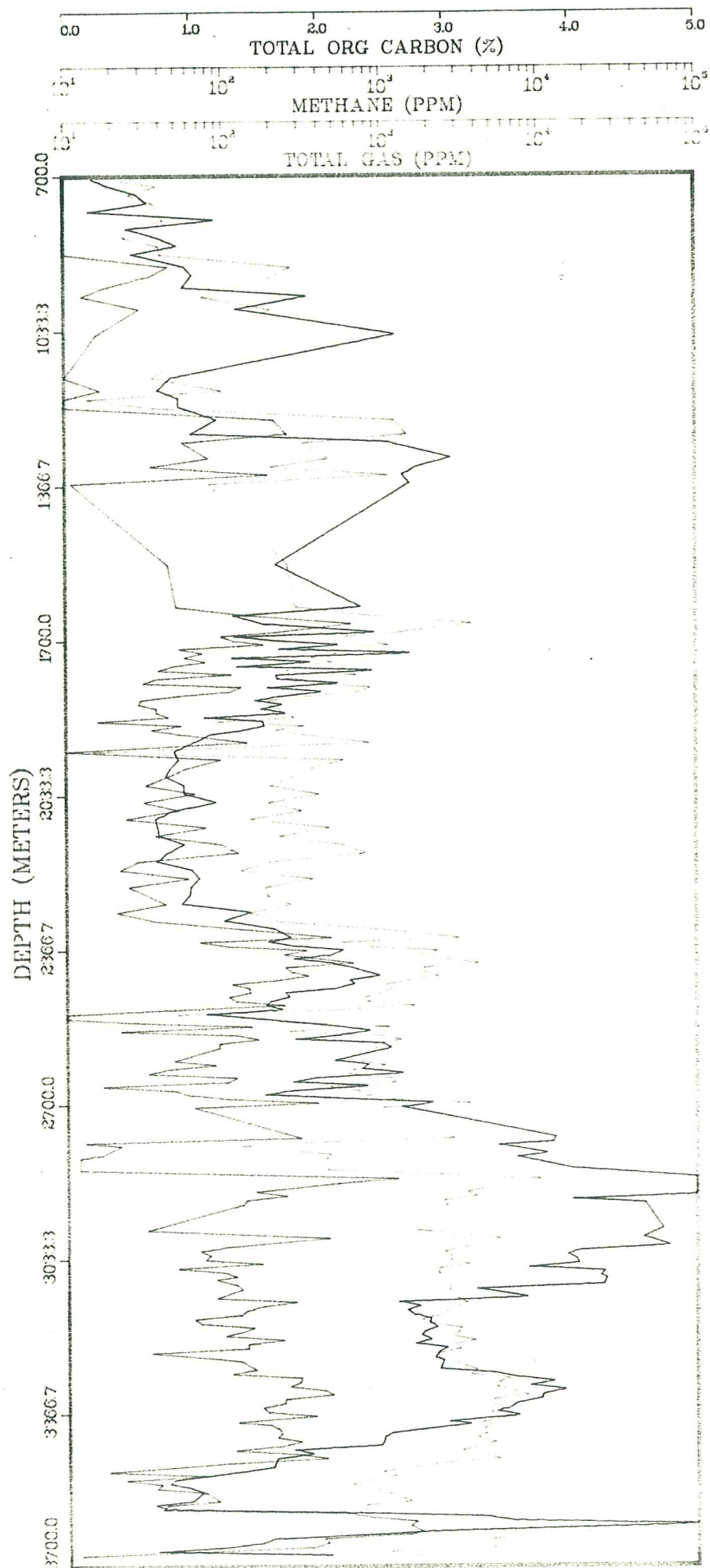
# ADOLPHUS D-50



# ADOLPHUS 2K-41

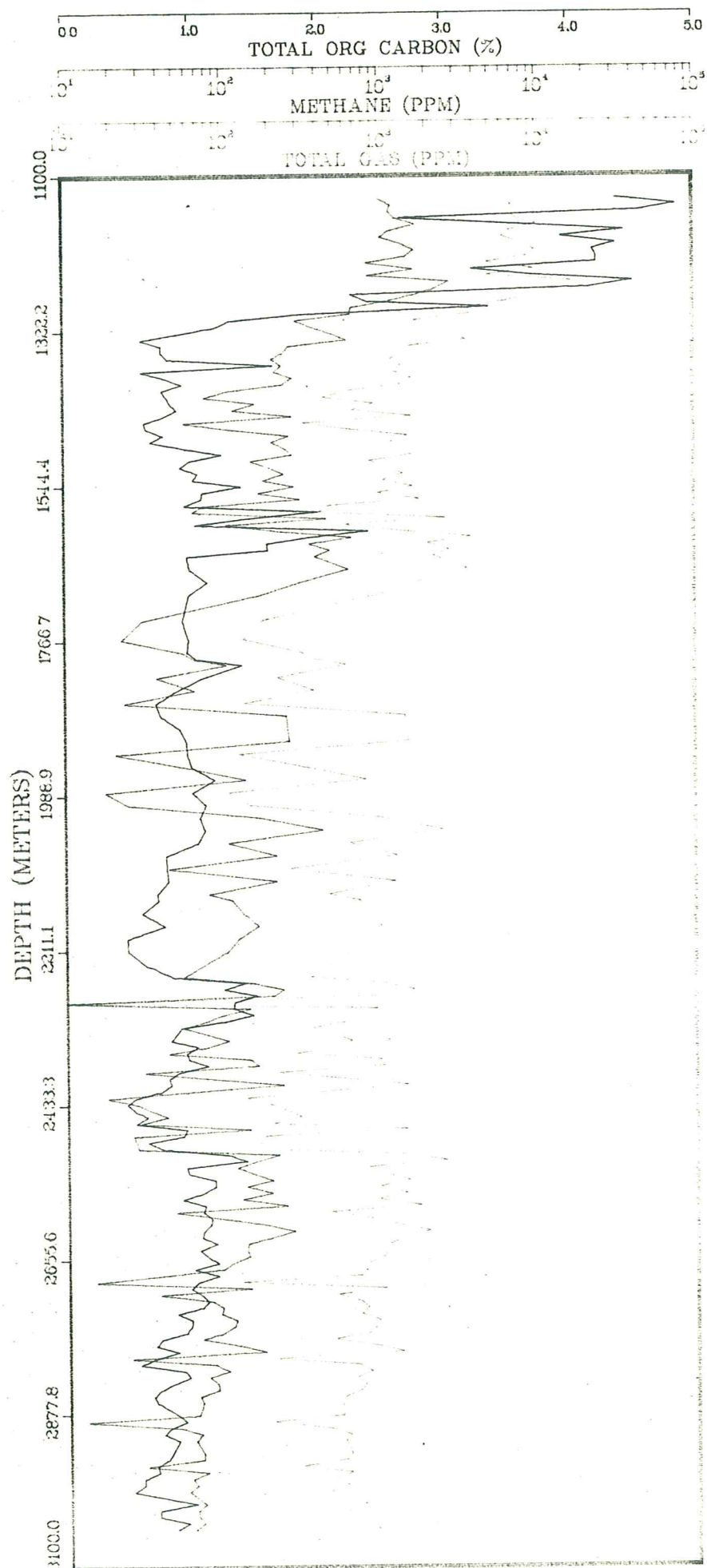


# BONAVISTA C-99

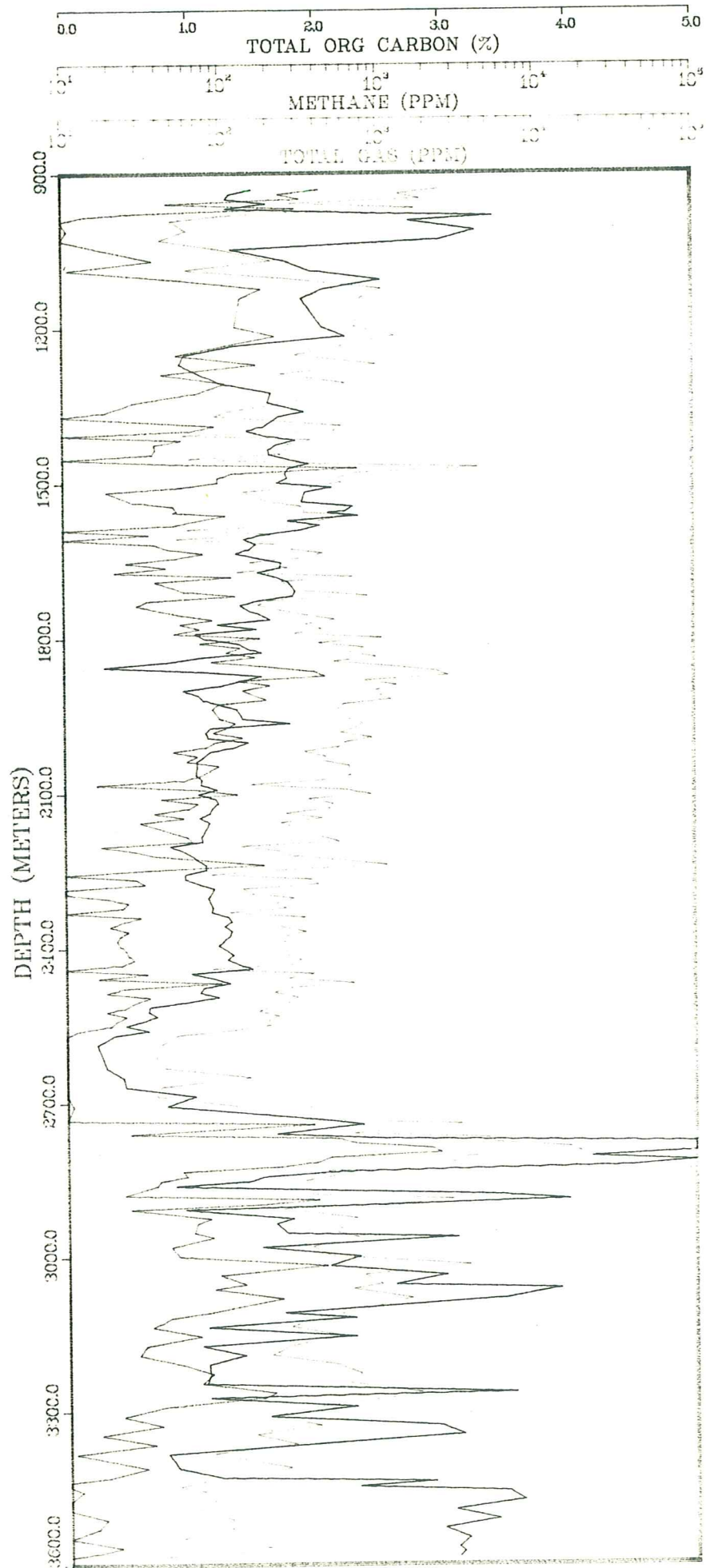




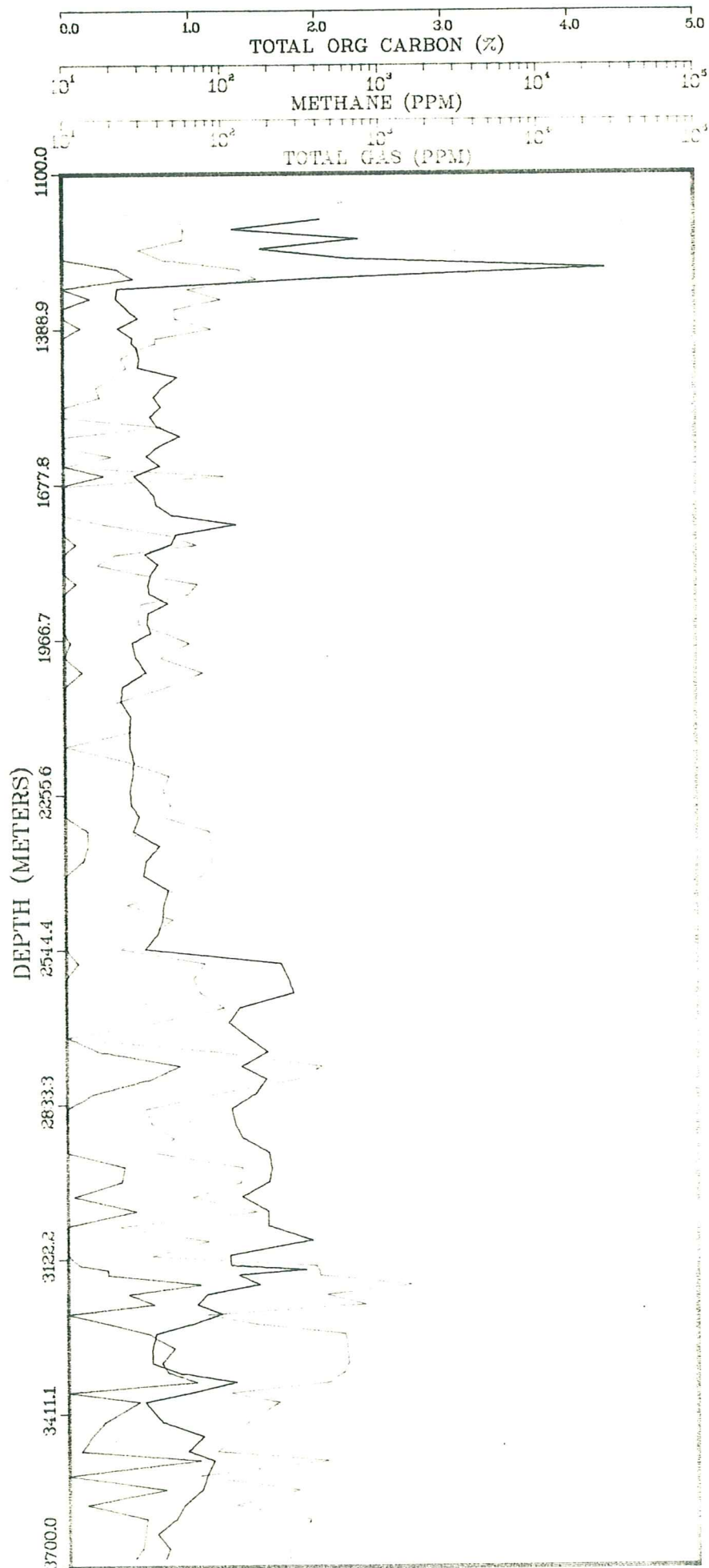
# BONNITION H-32



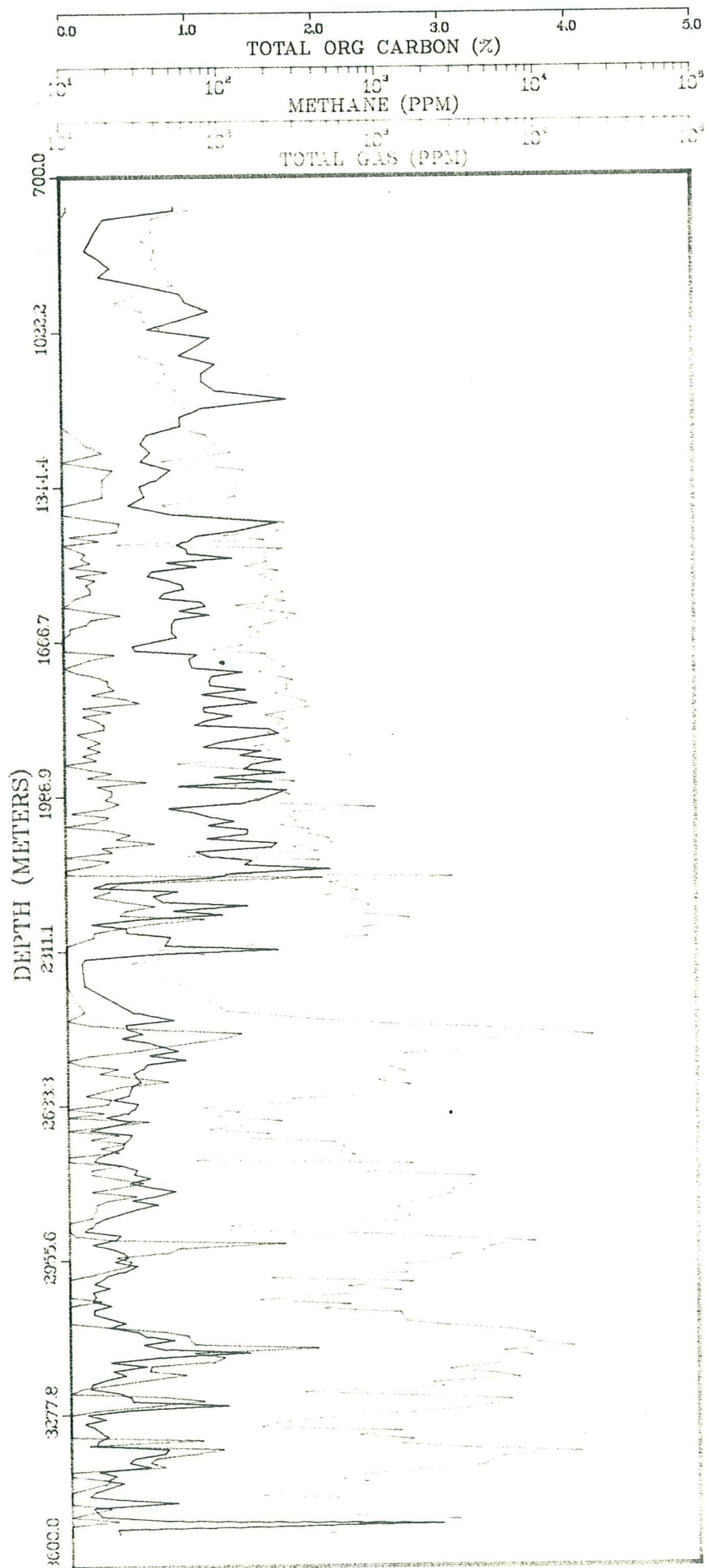
# BRANT P-87



# CAREY J-34

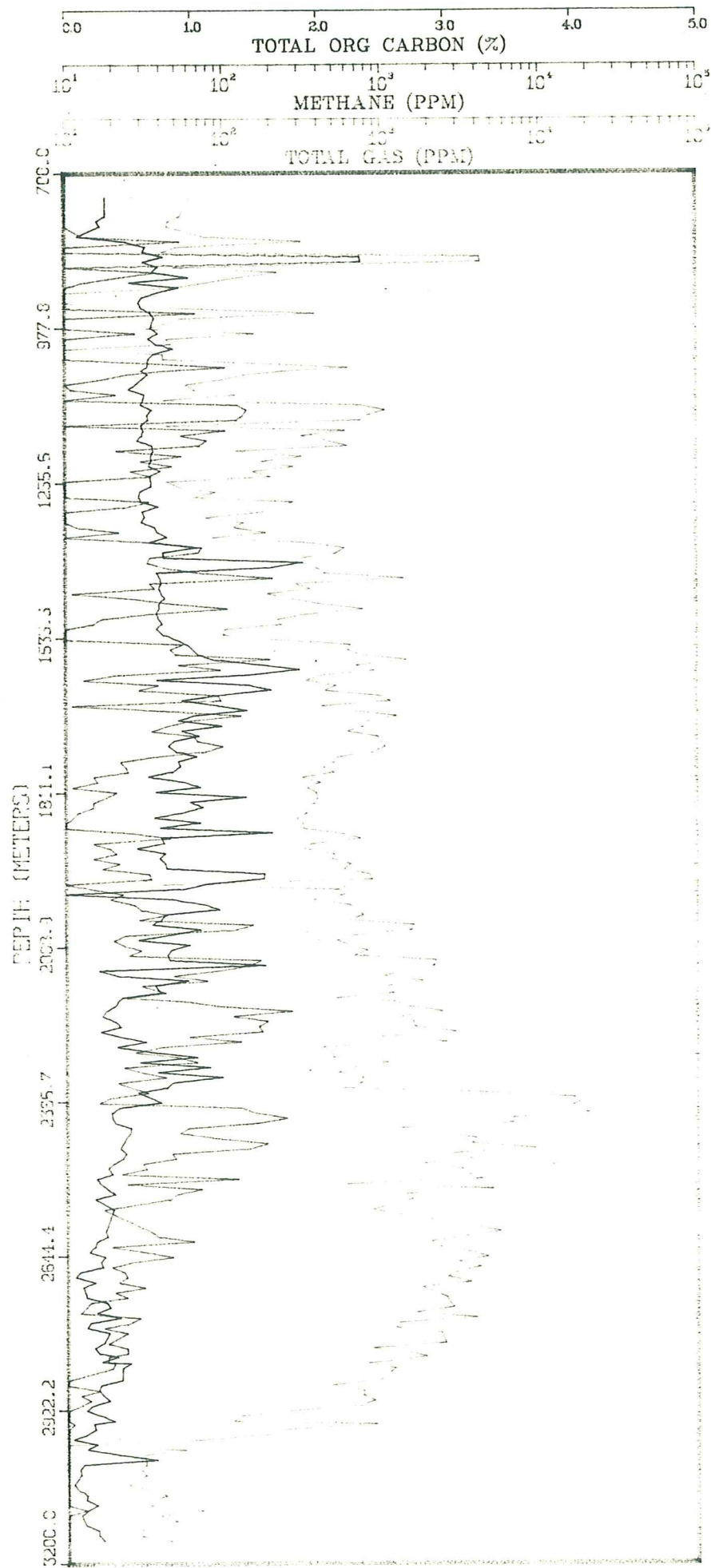


COOT K-56

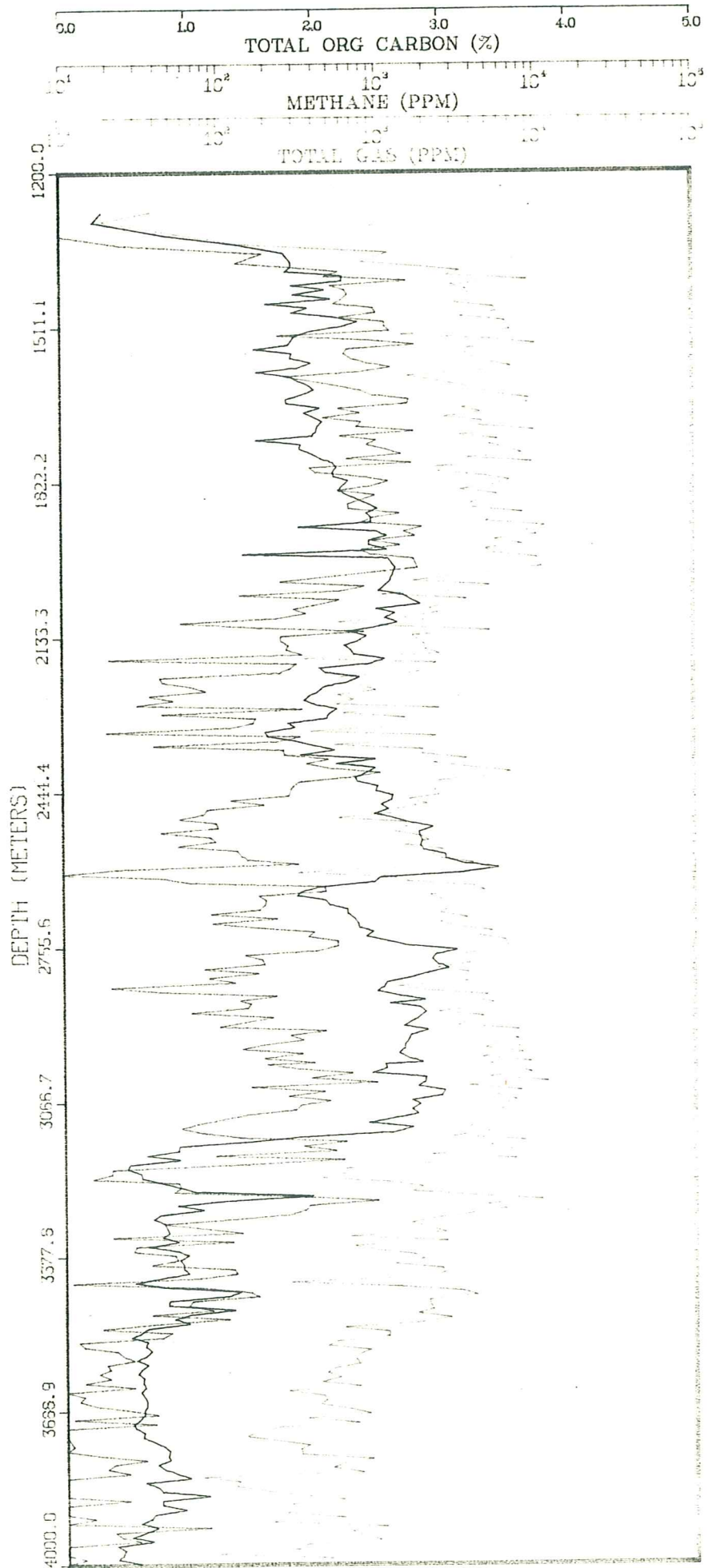




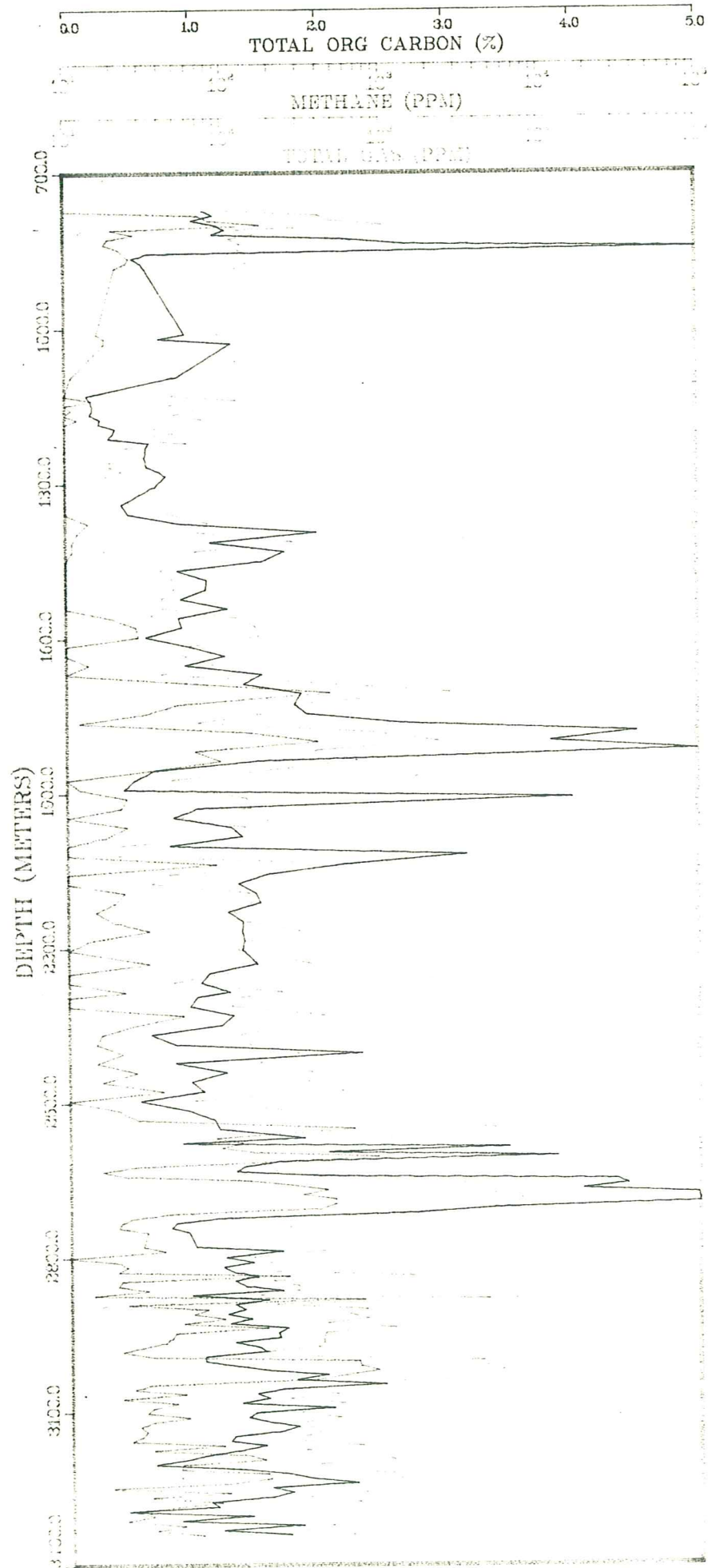
# CORMORANT N-83



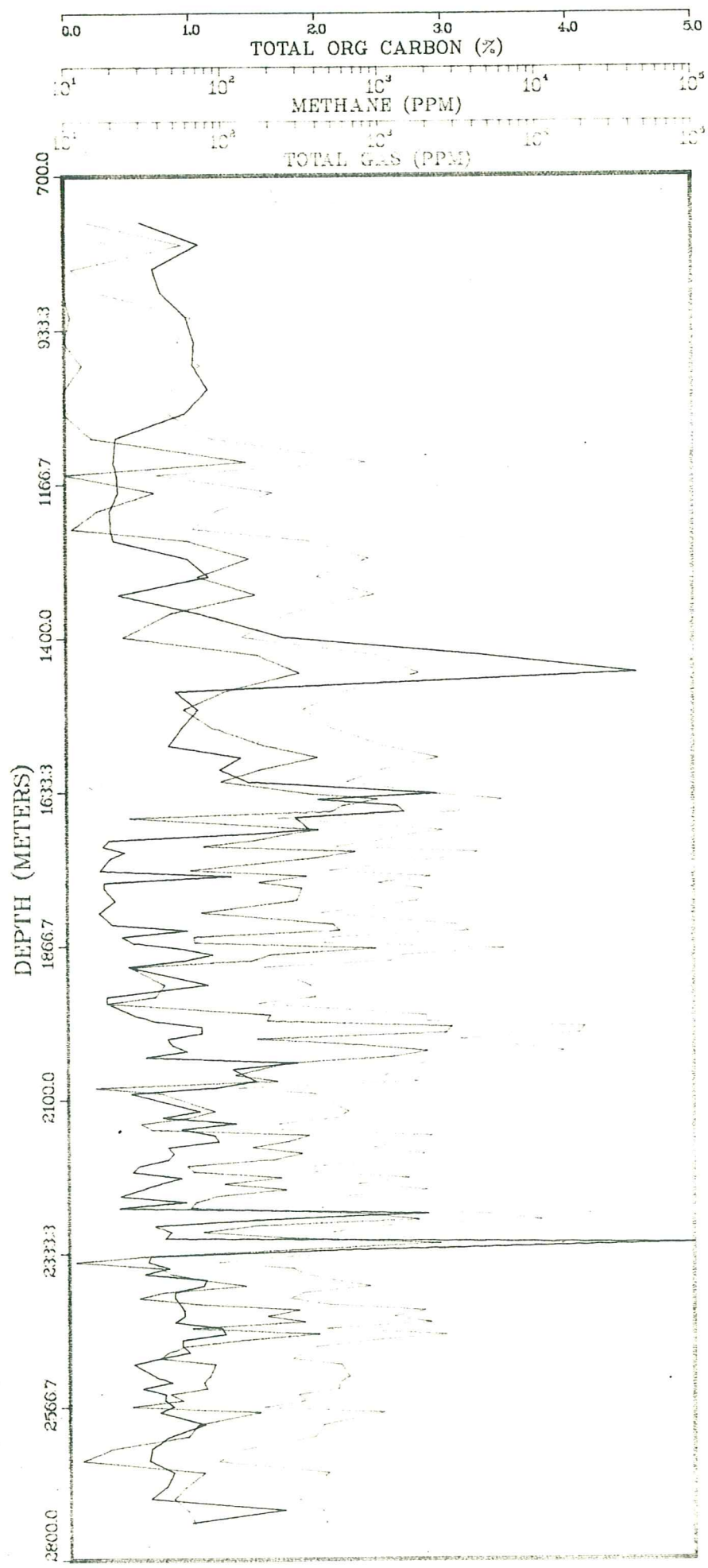
# DOMINION 0-23



# EGRET K-36

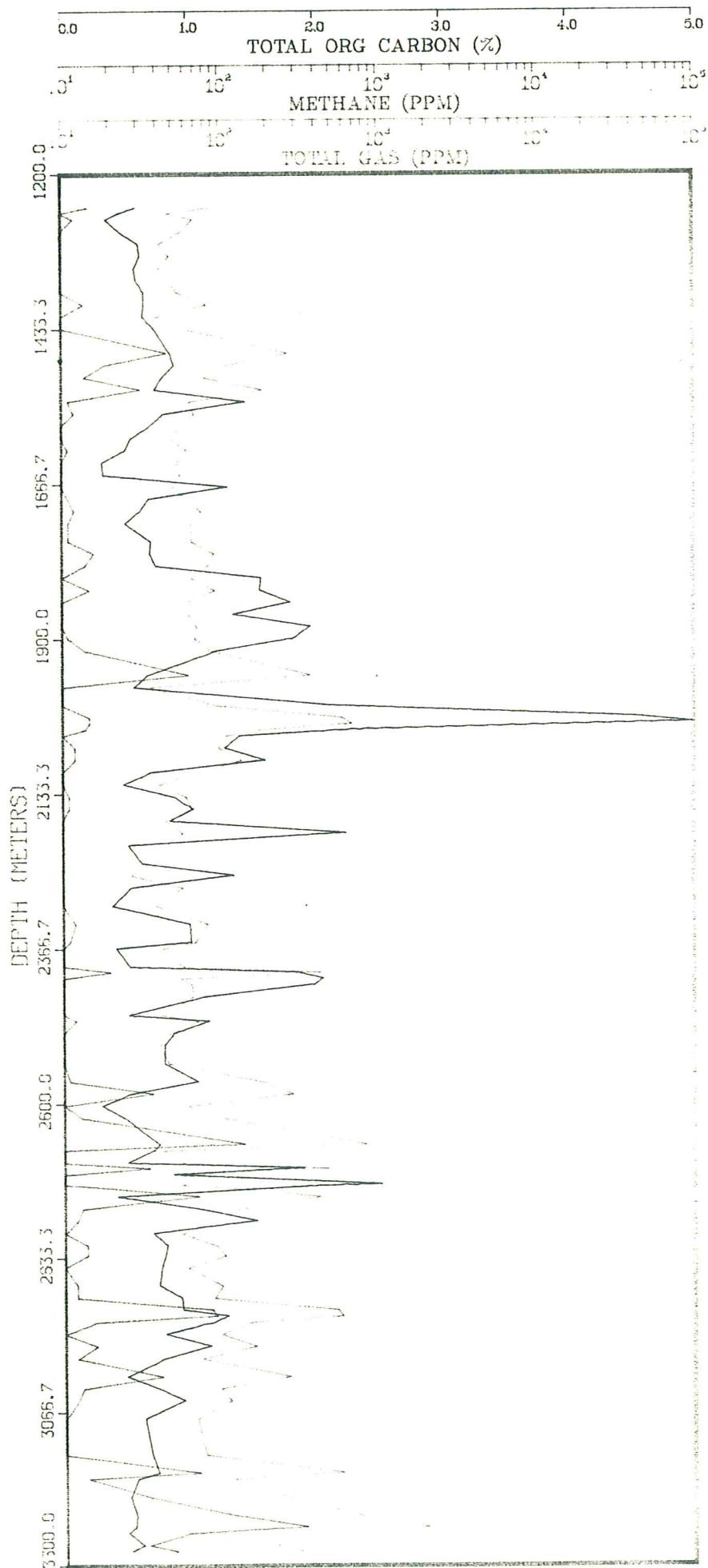


# EGRET 0-46

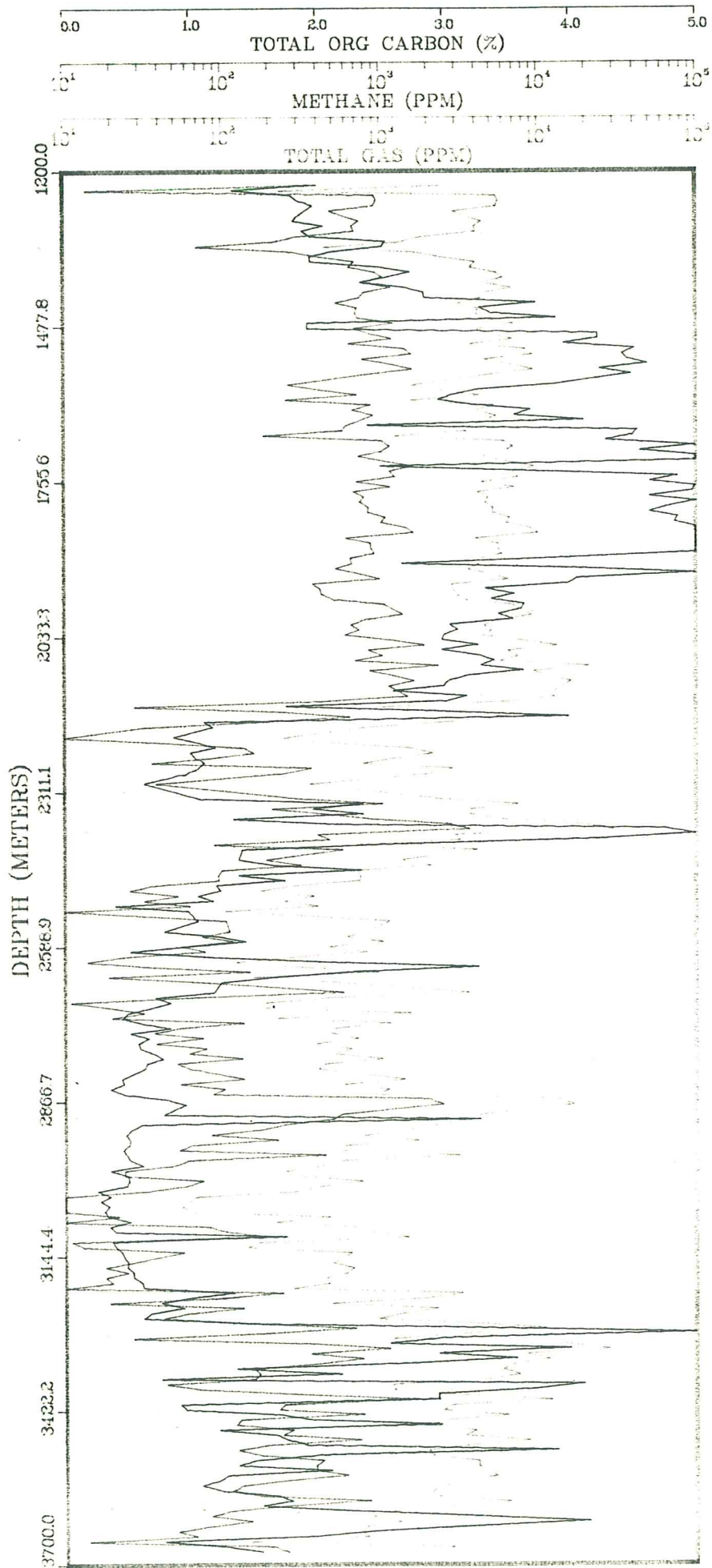




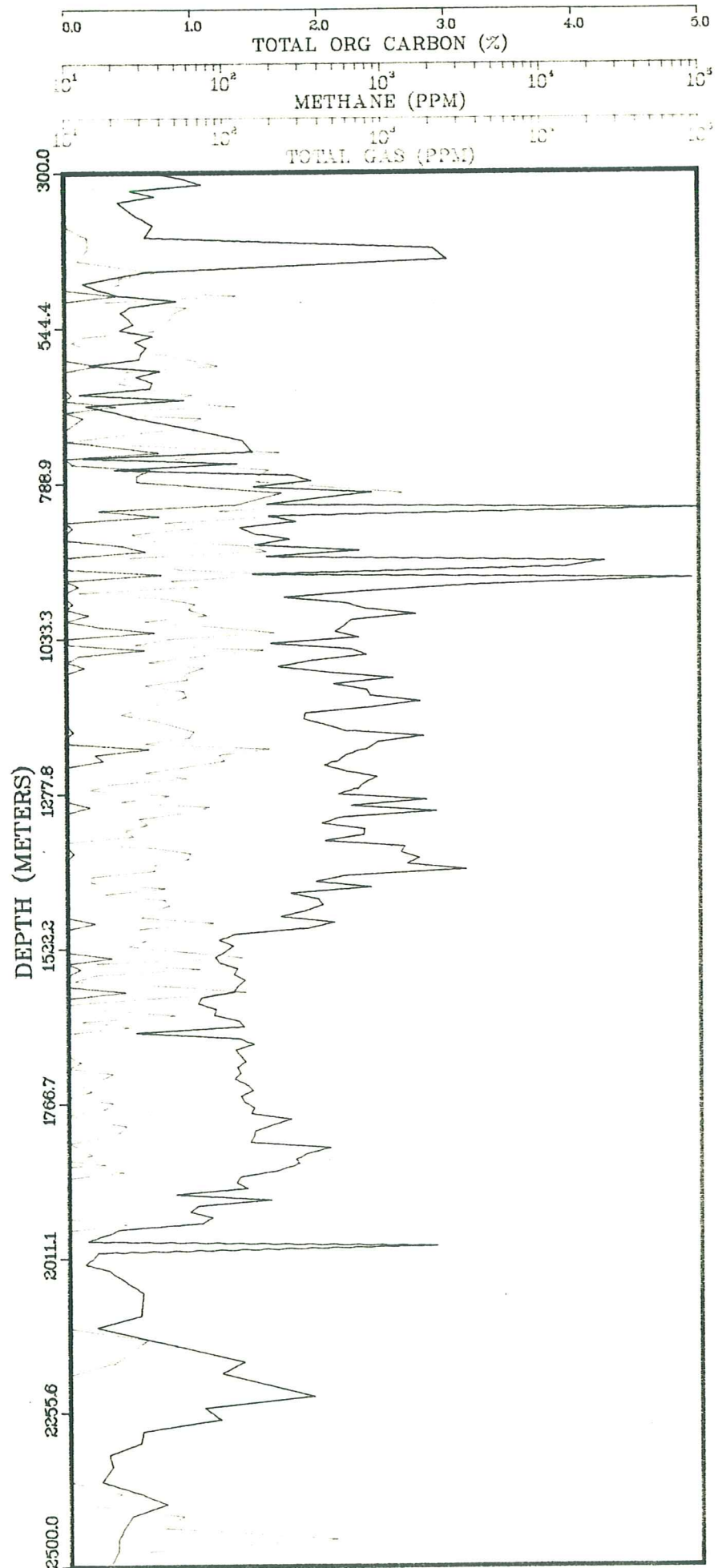
# EMERILLION B-56



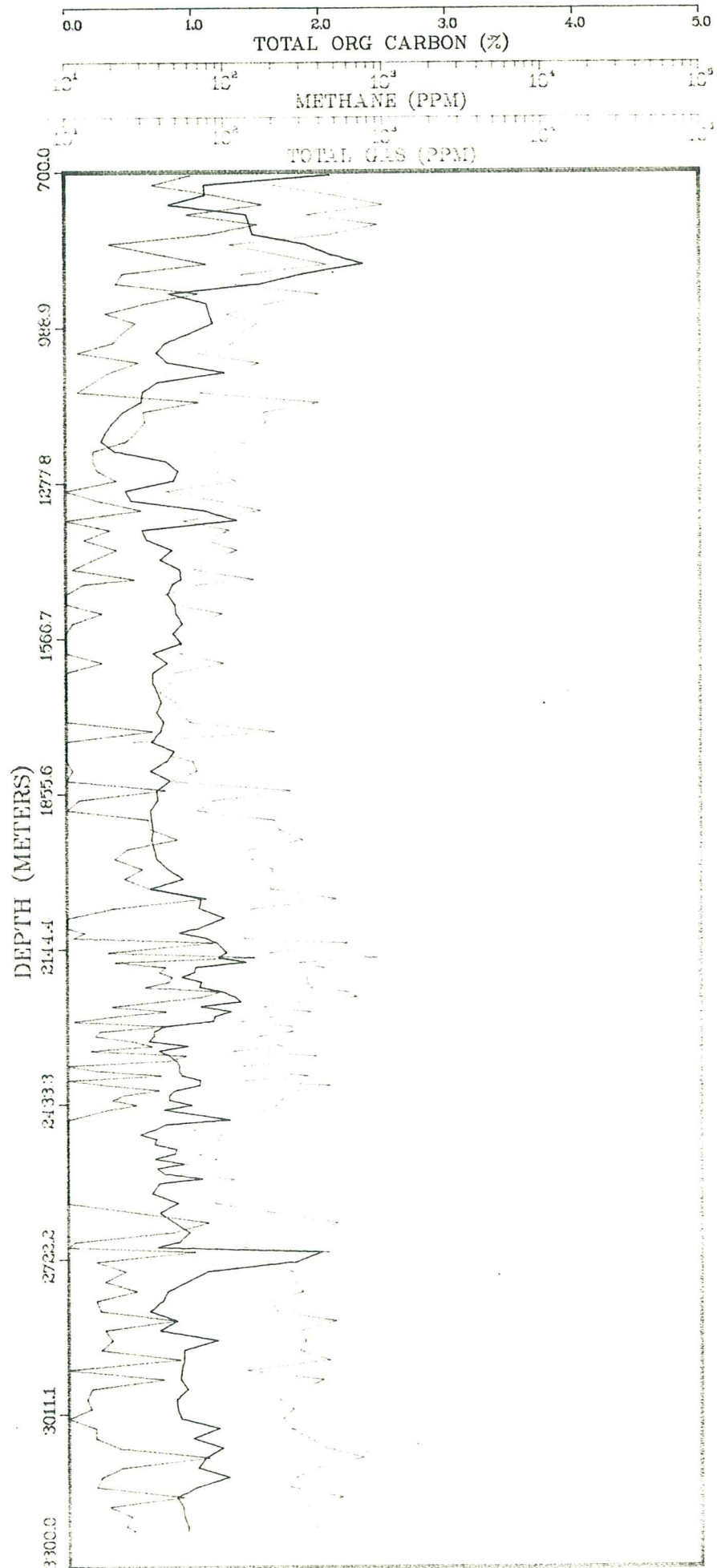
# FLYING FOAM I-13



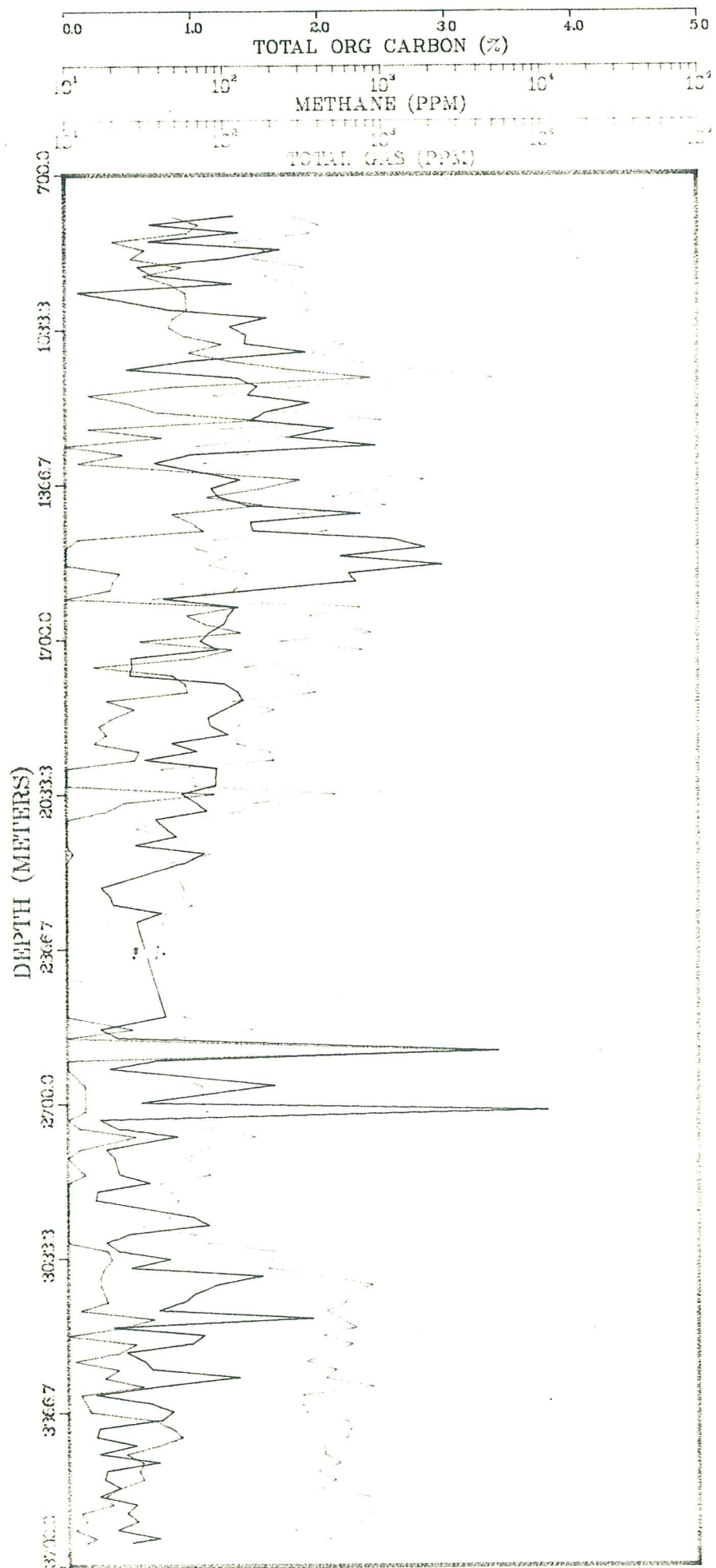
# GULL F-72



SKUA E-41

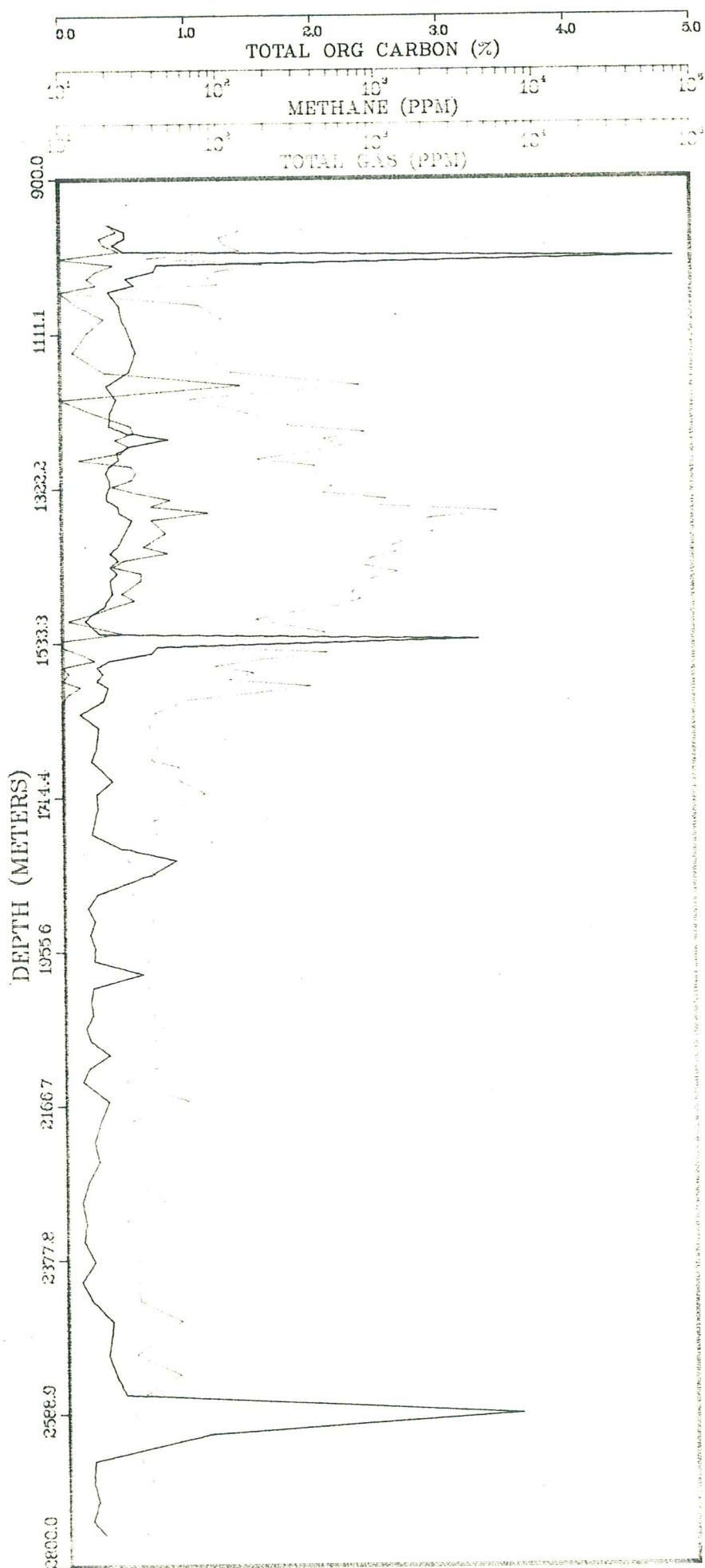


# HERON H-73

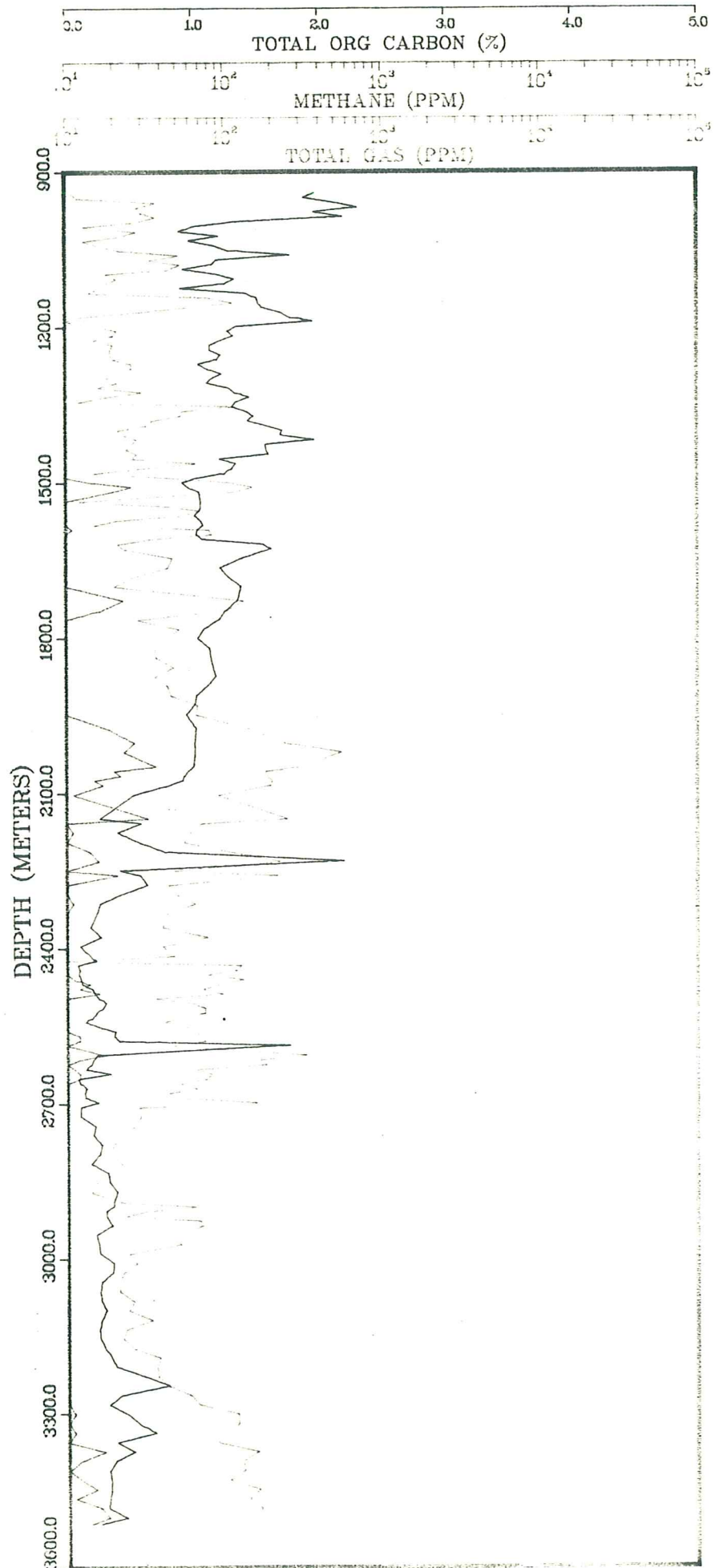




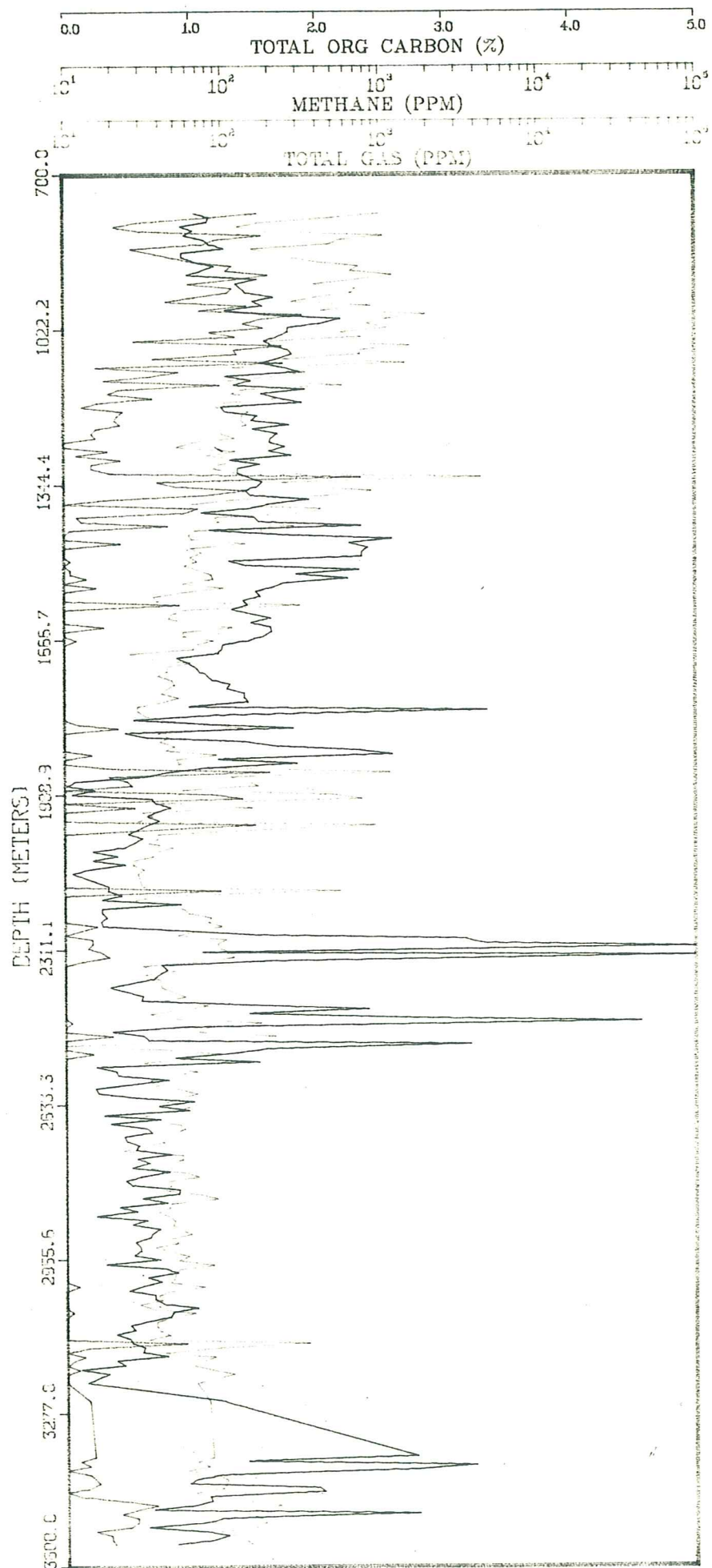
# SPOONBILL C-30



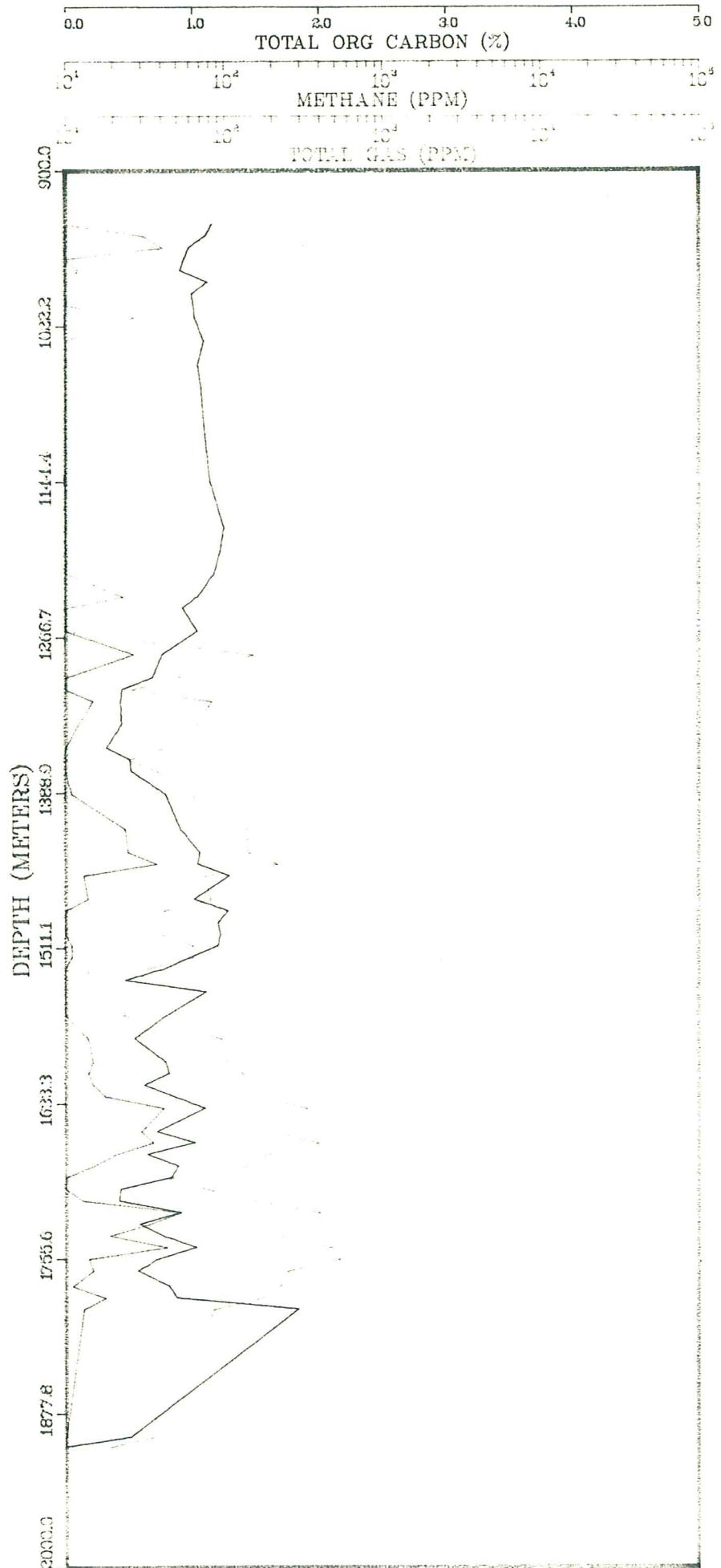
# MALLARD M-45



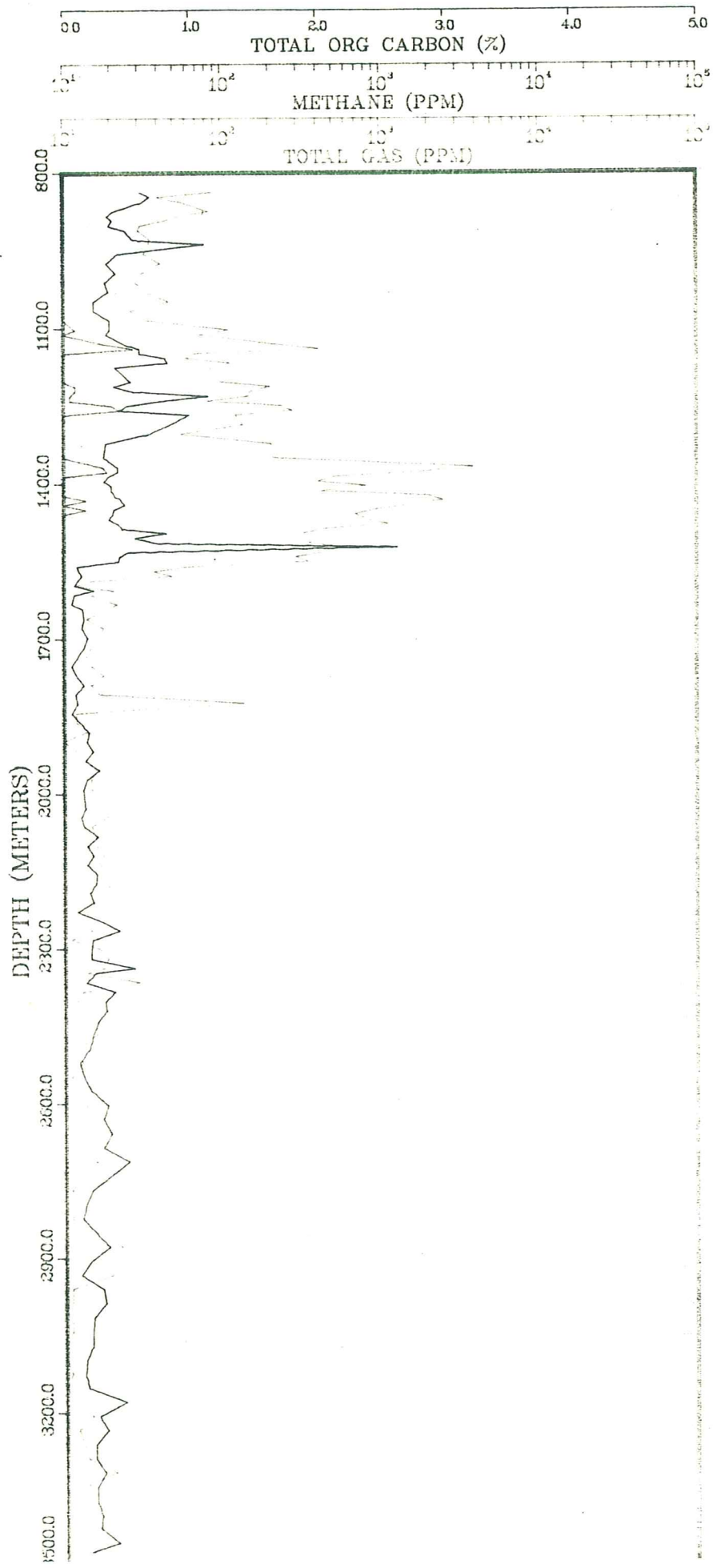
# KITTTWAKE P-11



# MERGANSER I-60

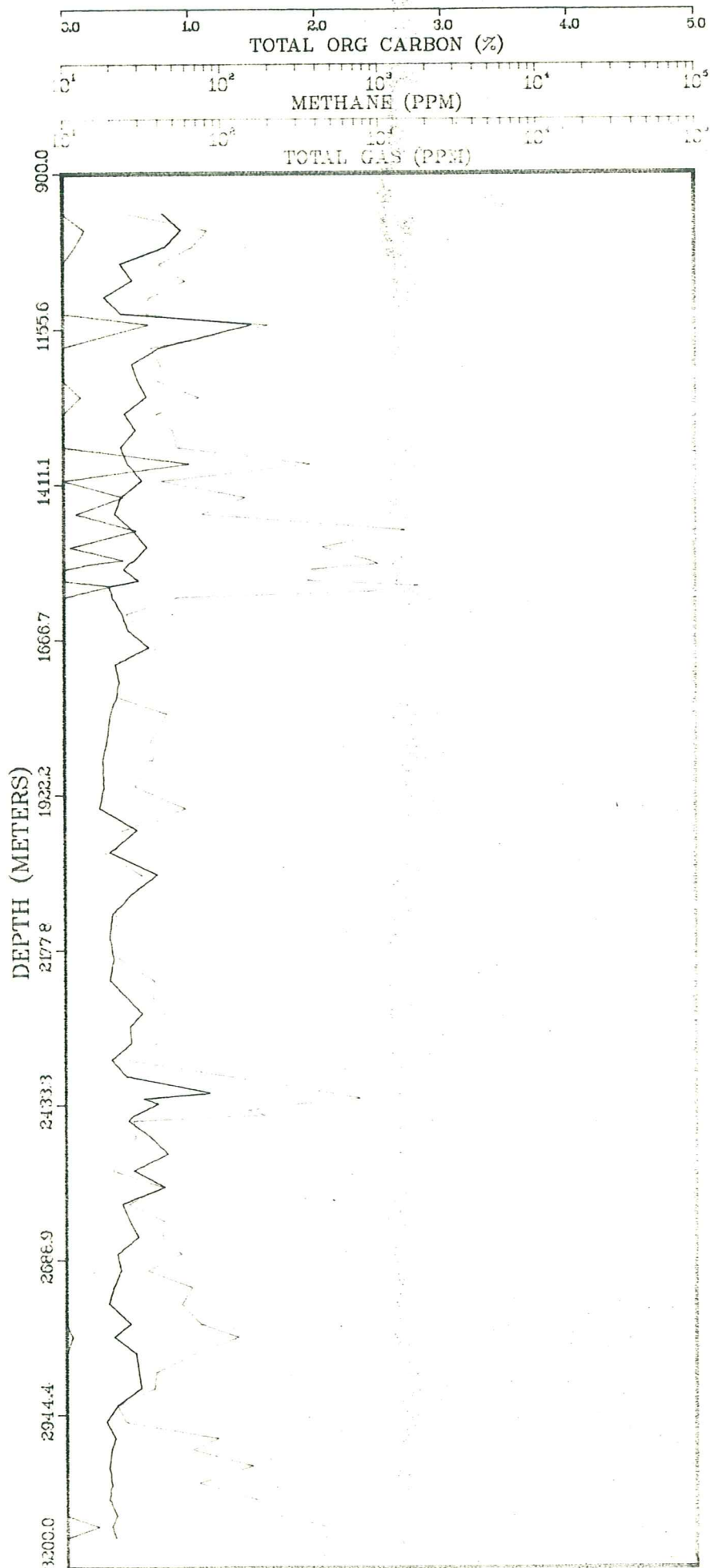


# OSPREY H-84

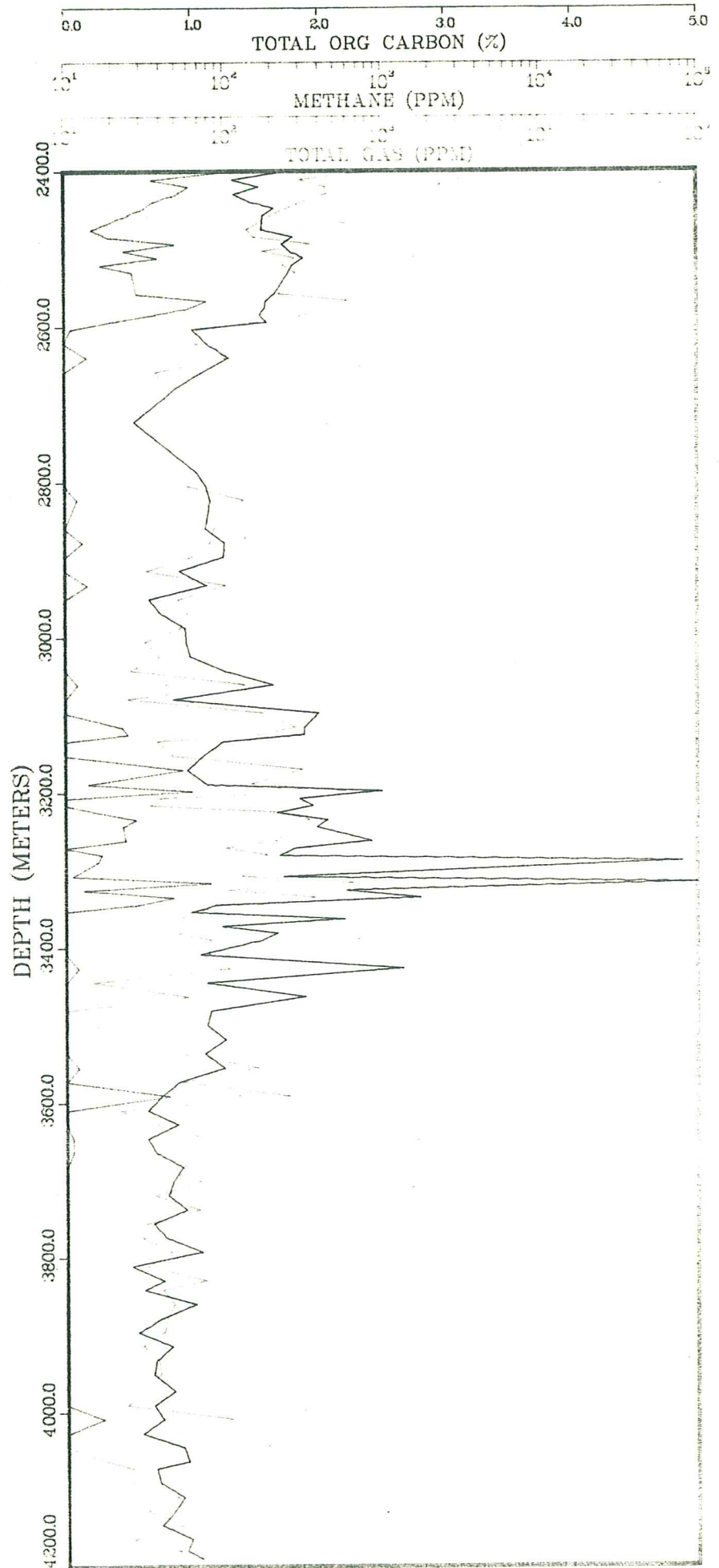




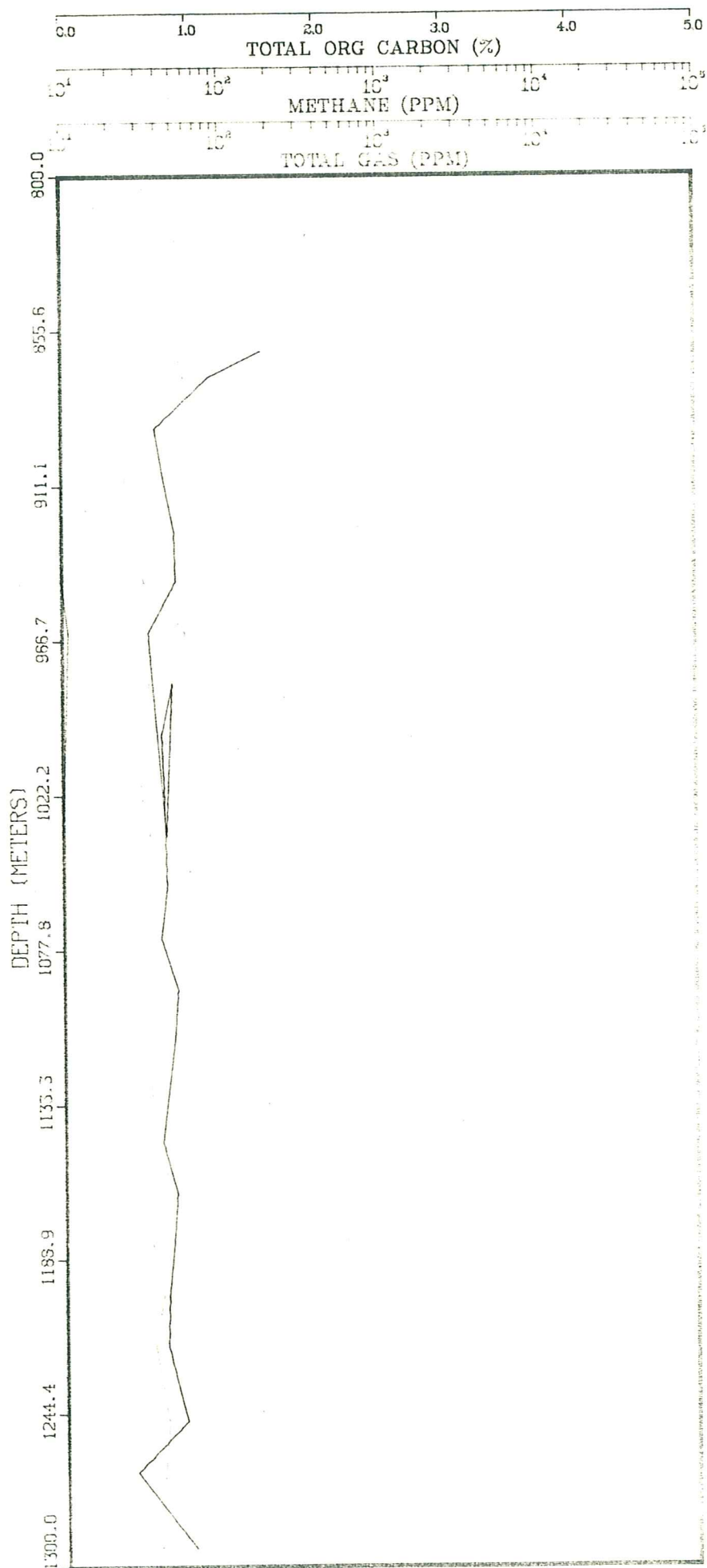
# PHALAROPE P-62



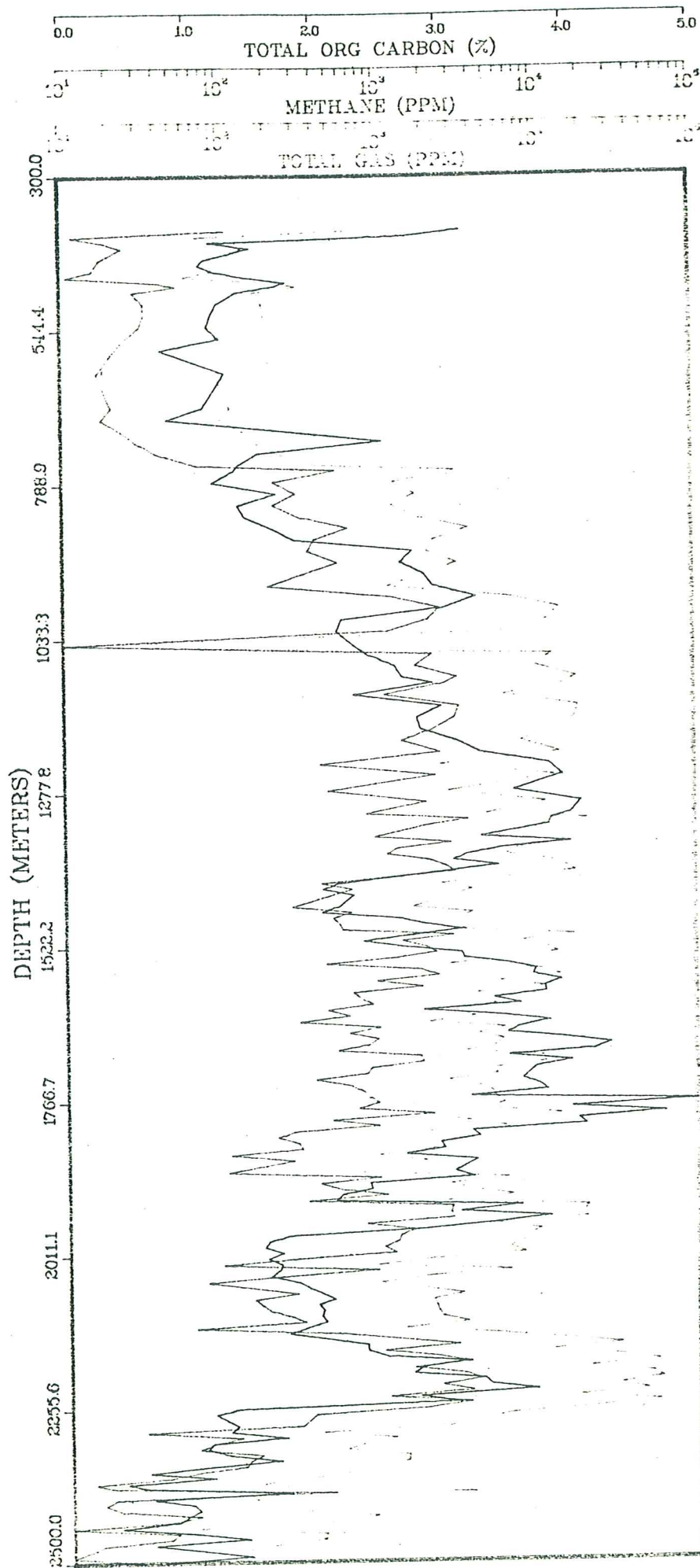
# TERN A-68



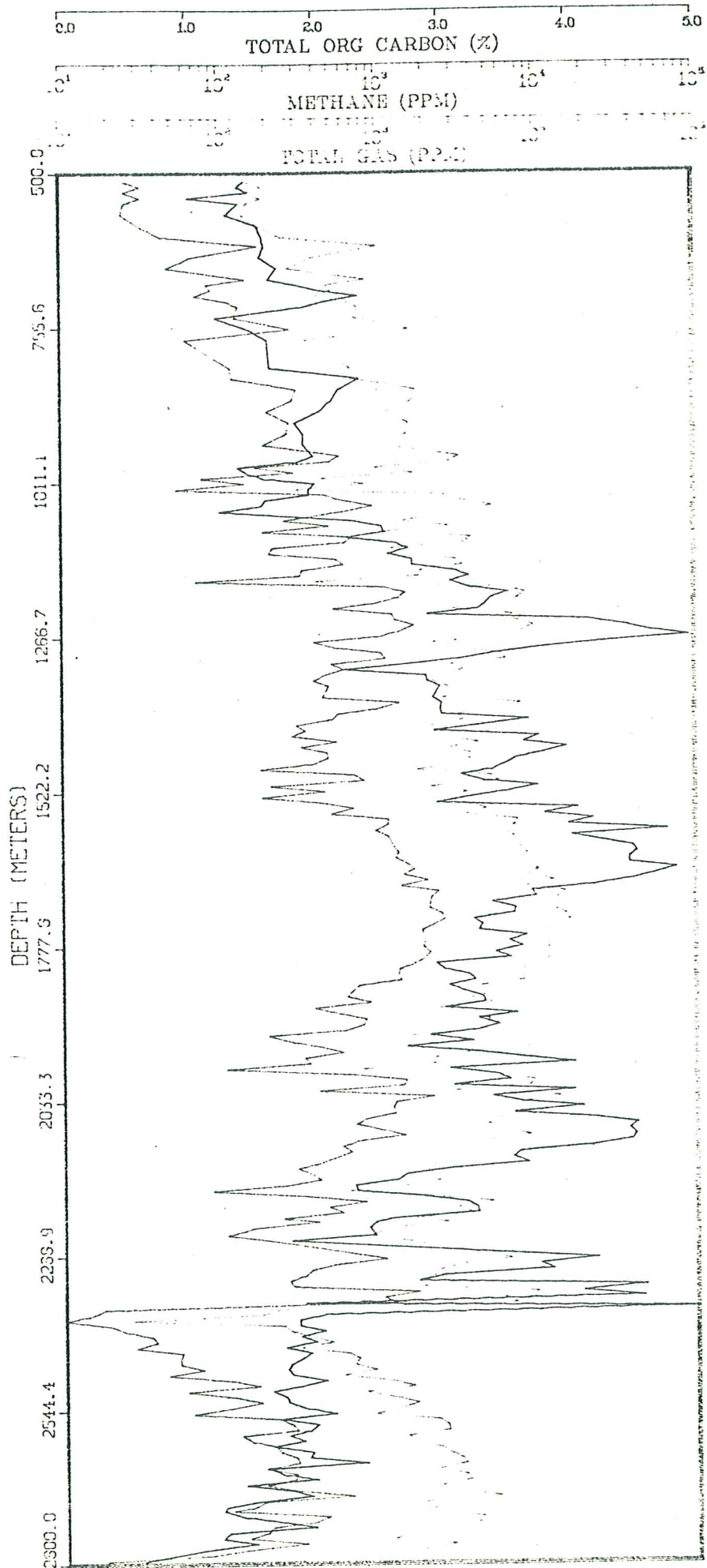
# TWILLICK G-49



BJARNI H-81

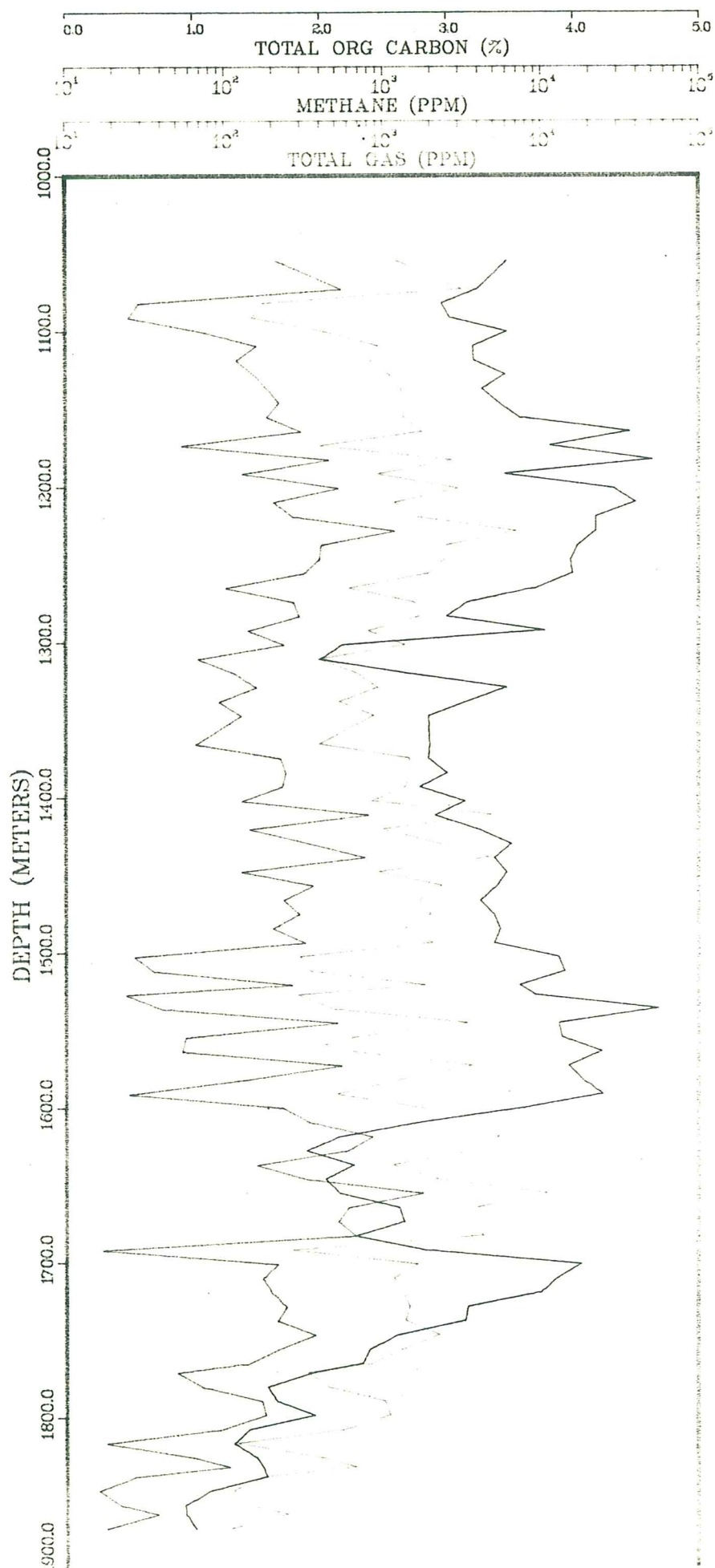


# GUDRID H-55

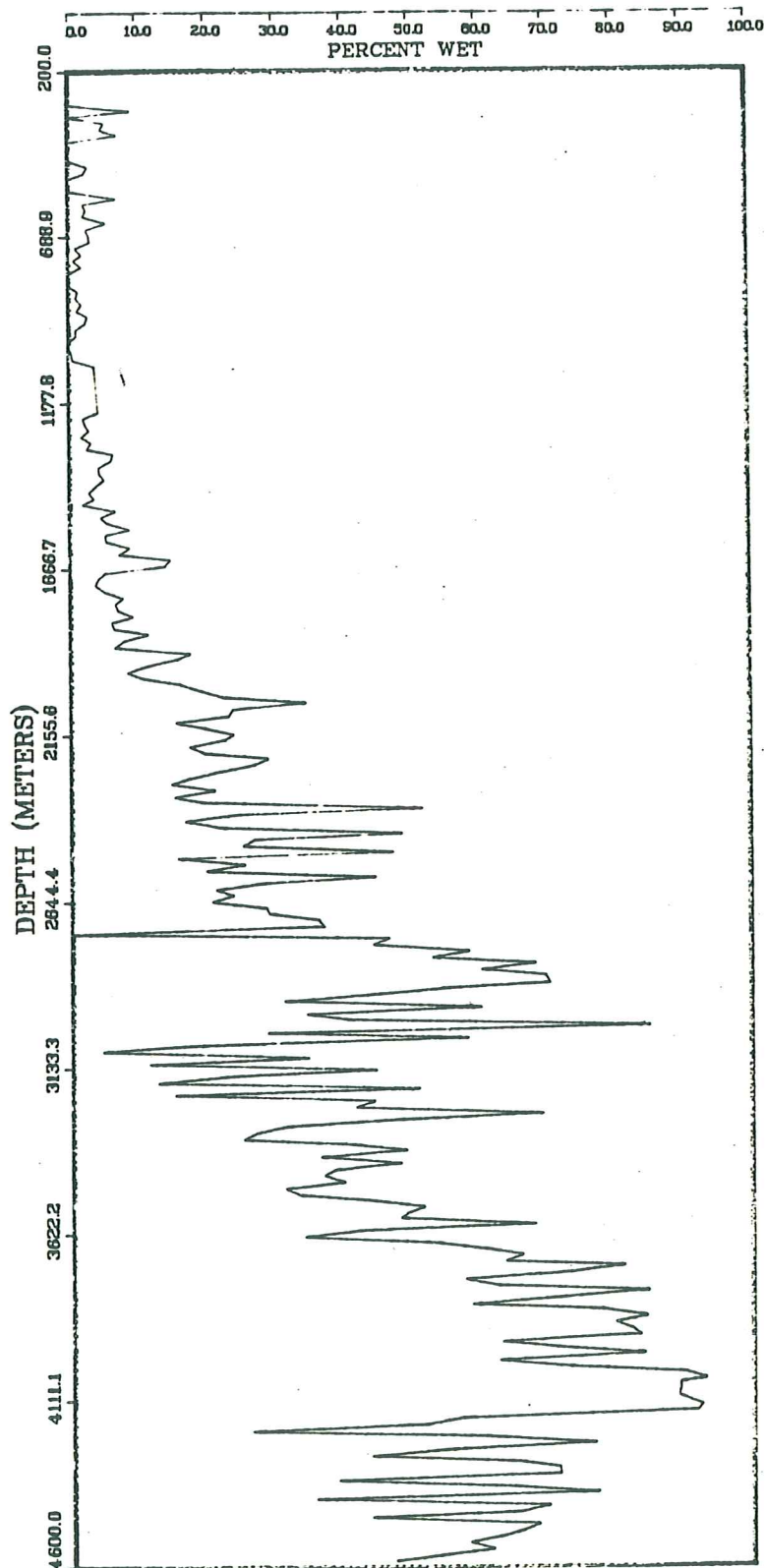




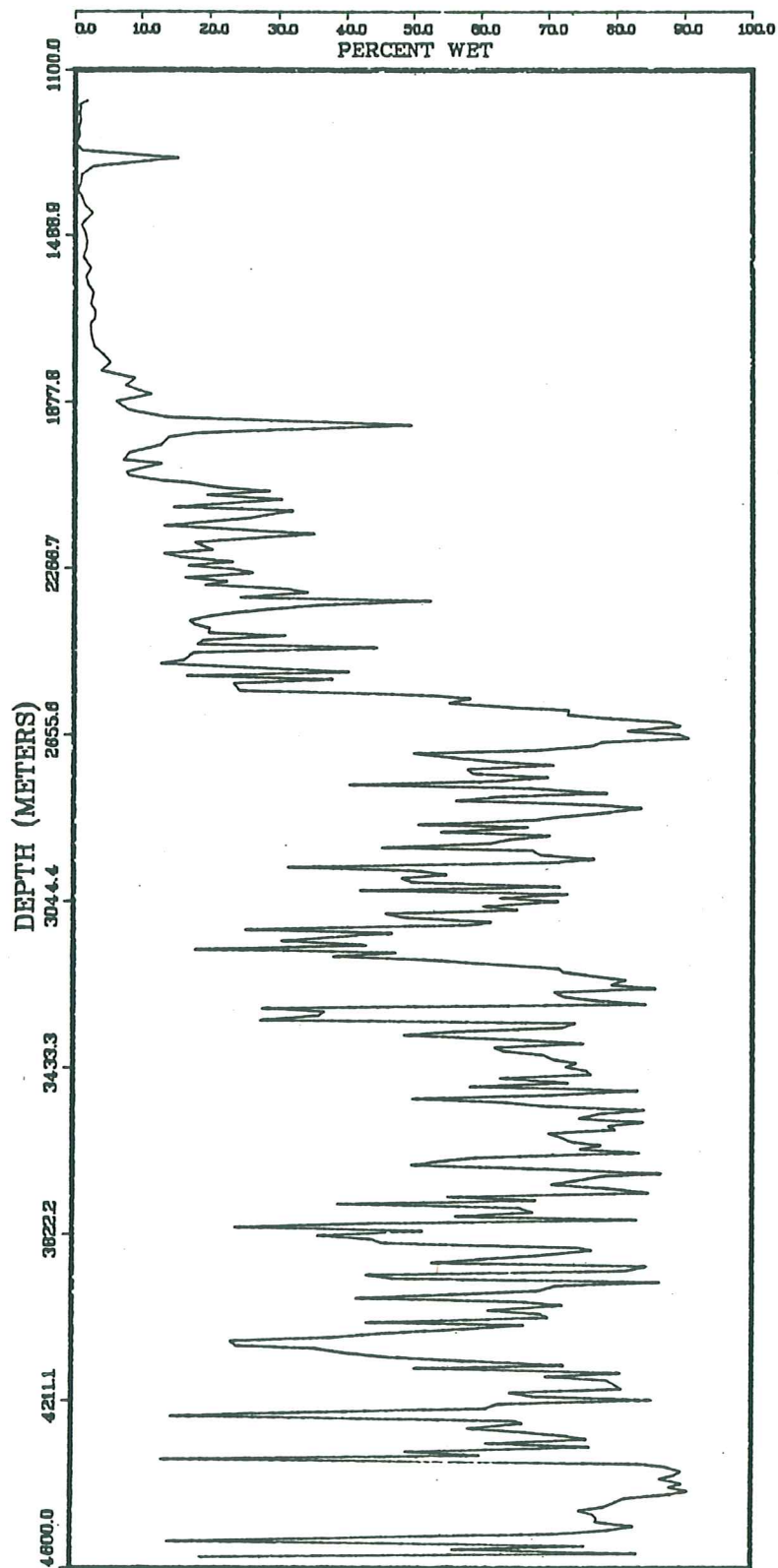
LEIF E-38



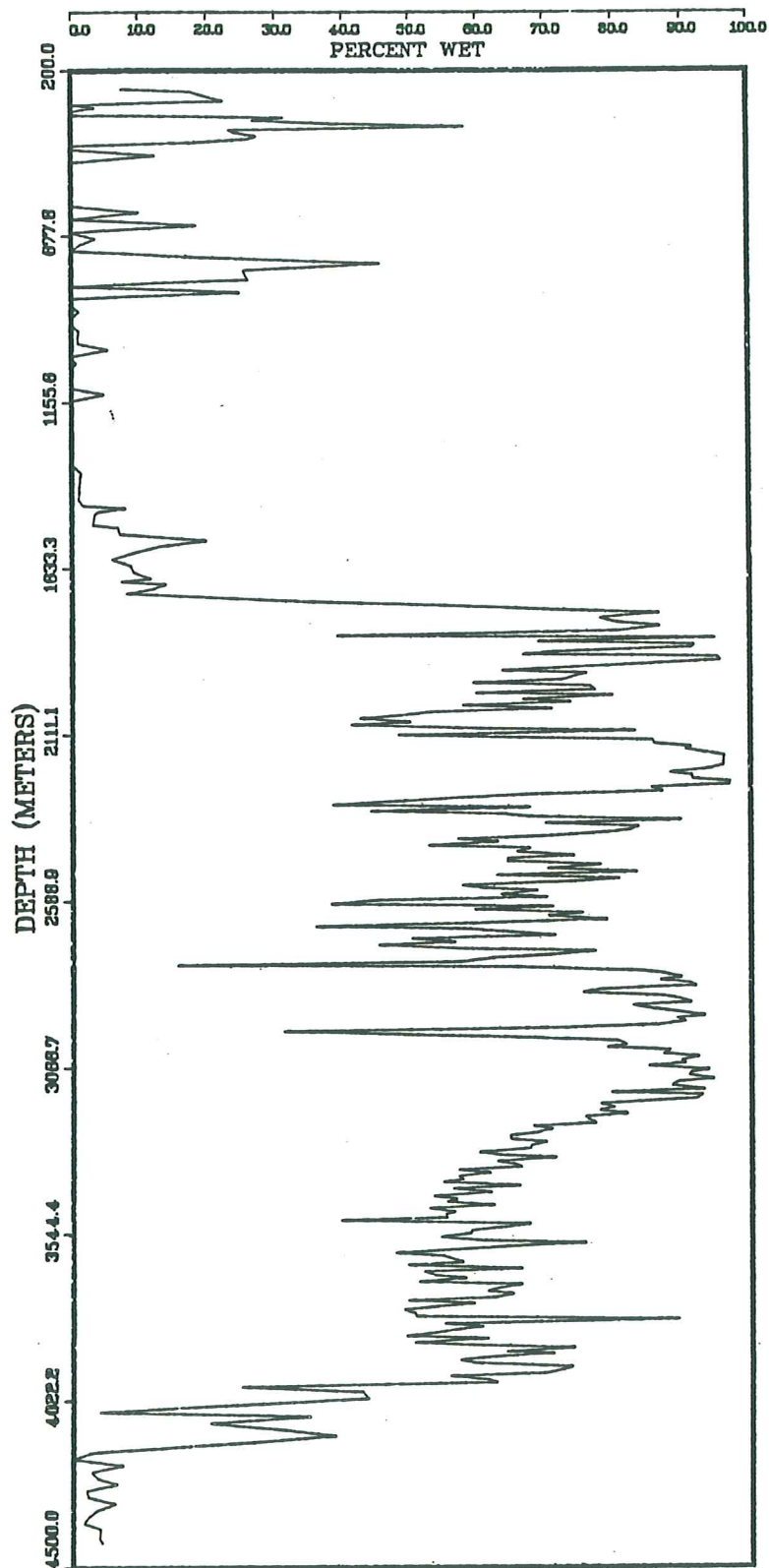
# BLUENOSE G-47



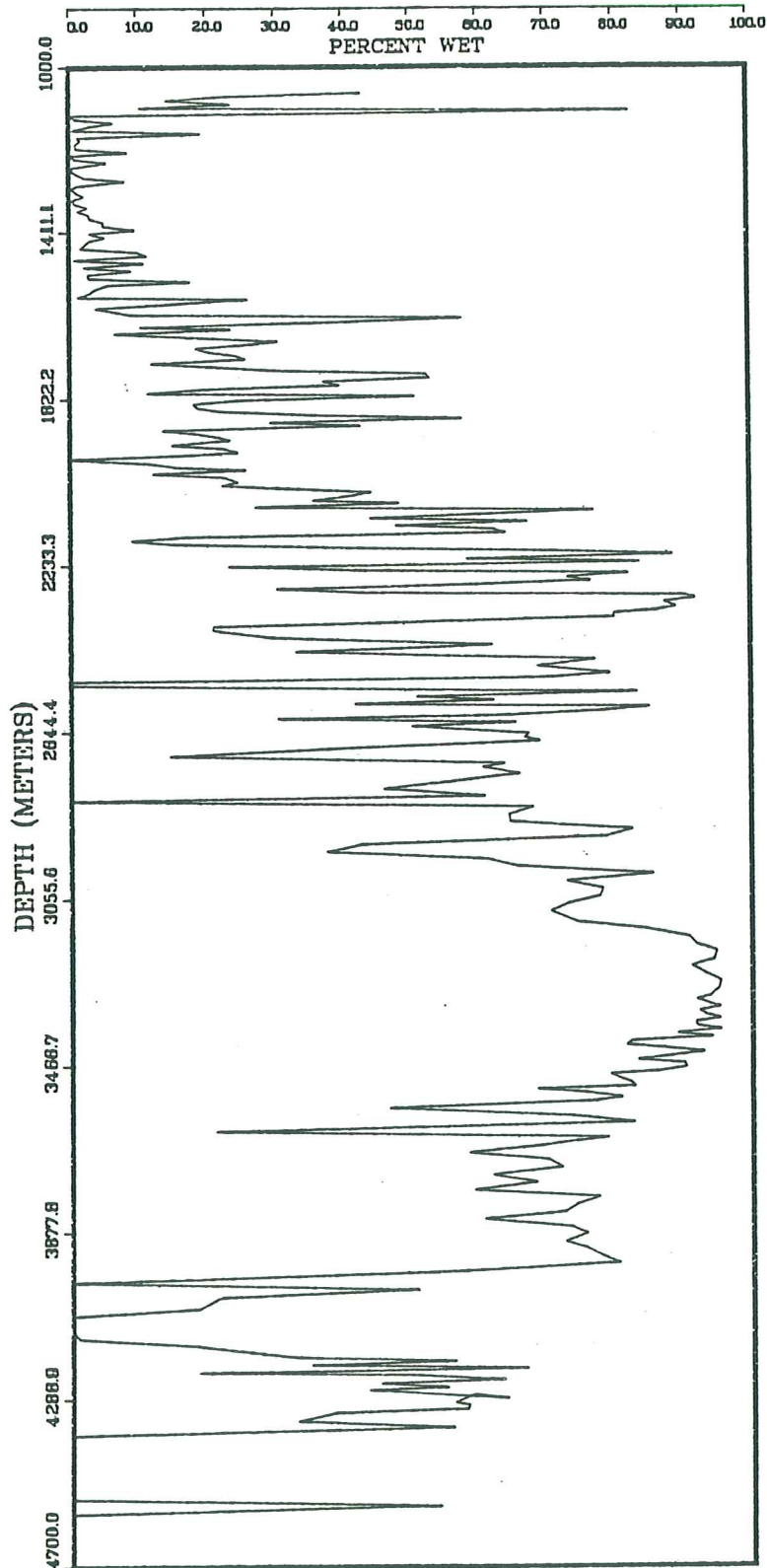
# CITNALTA I-59



# COHASSET D-42

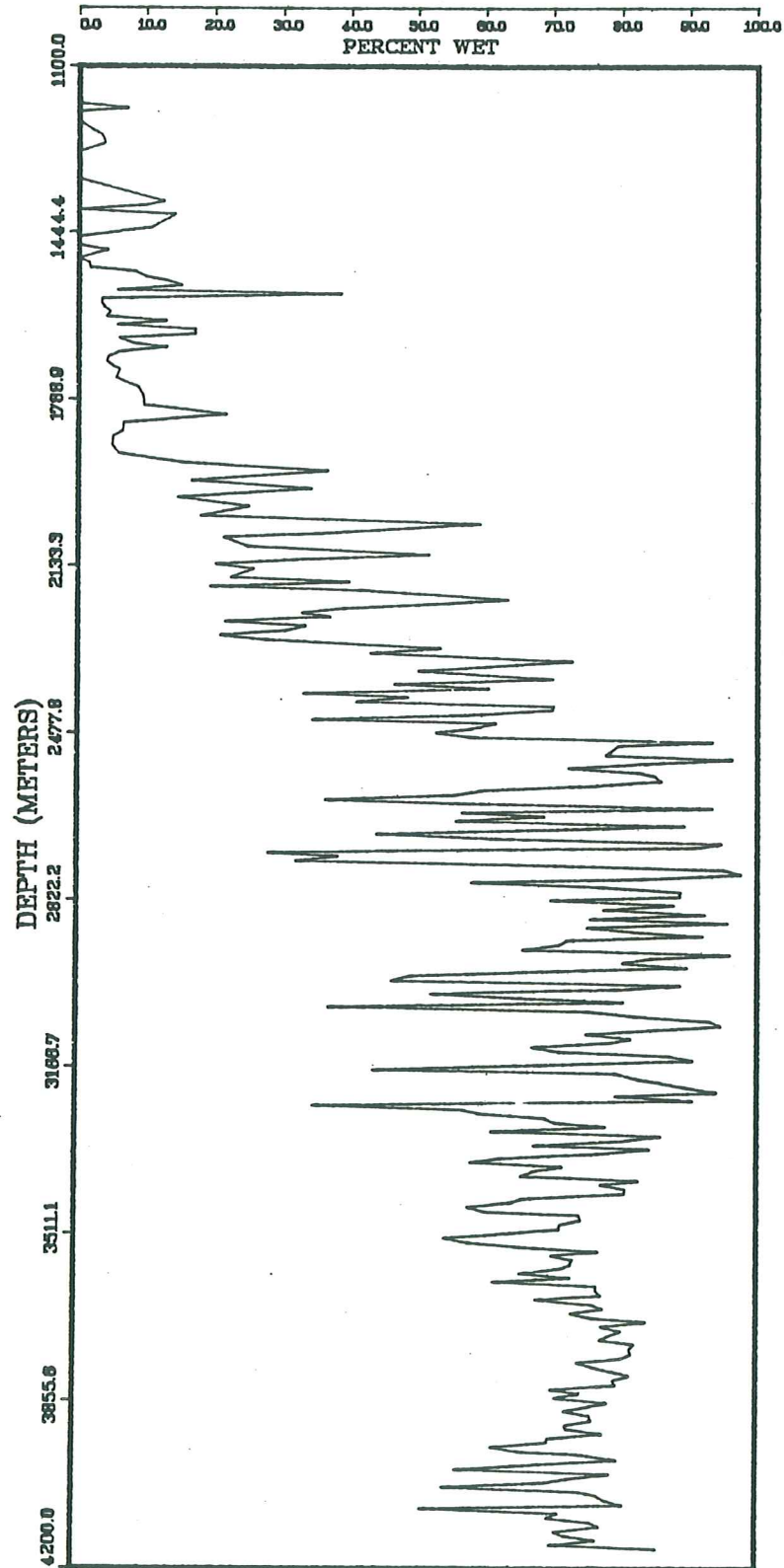


# DEMASCOTA G-32

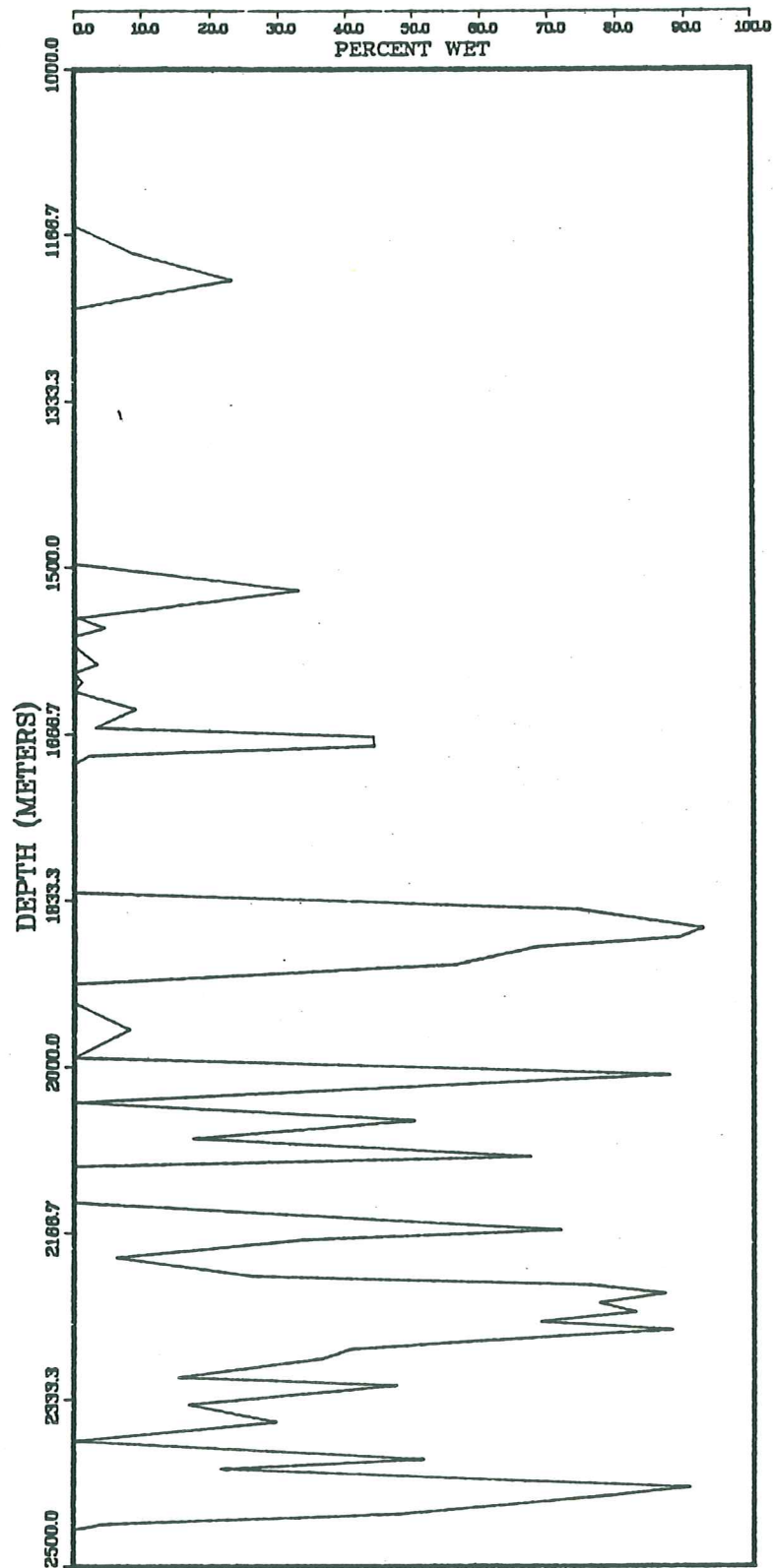




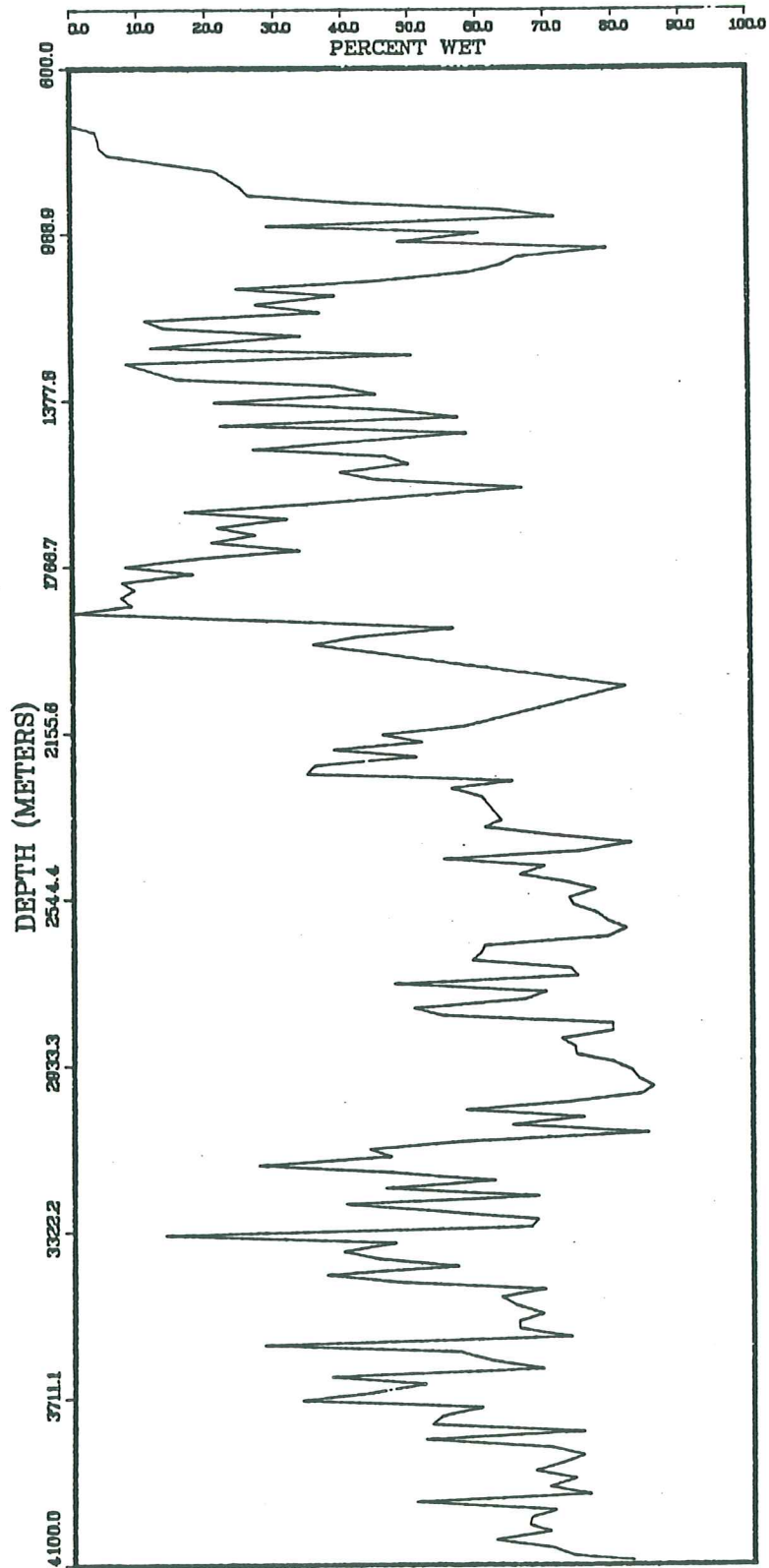
# INTREPID L-80



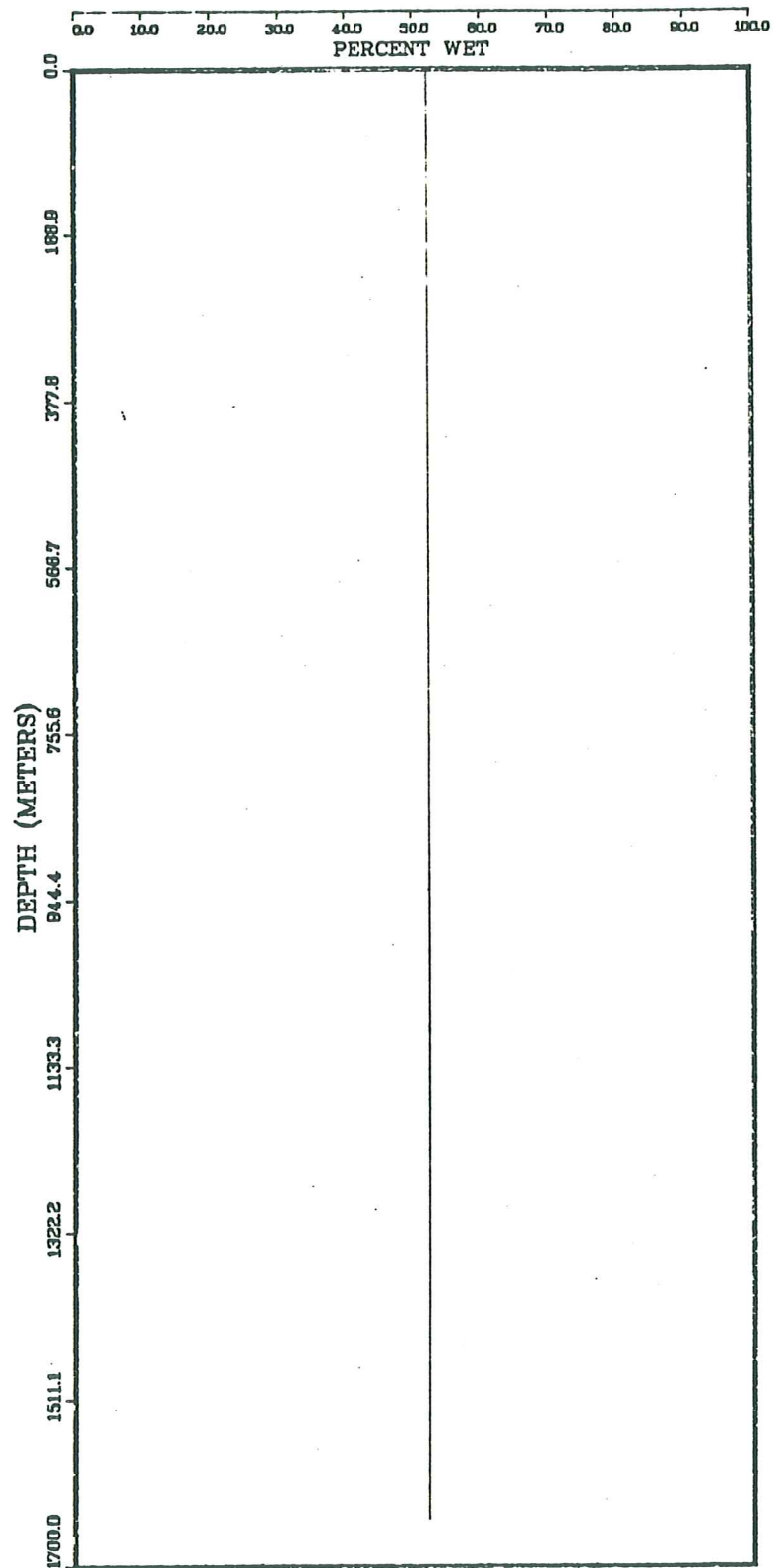
# JASON C-20



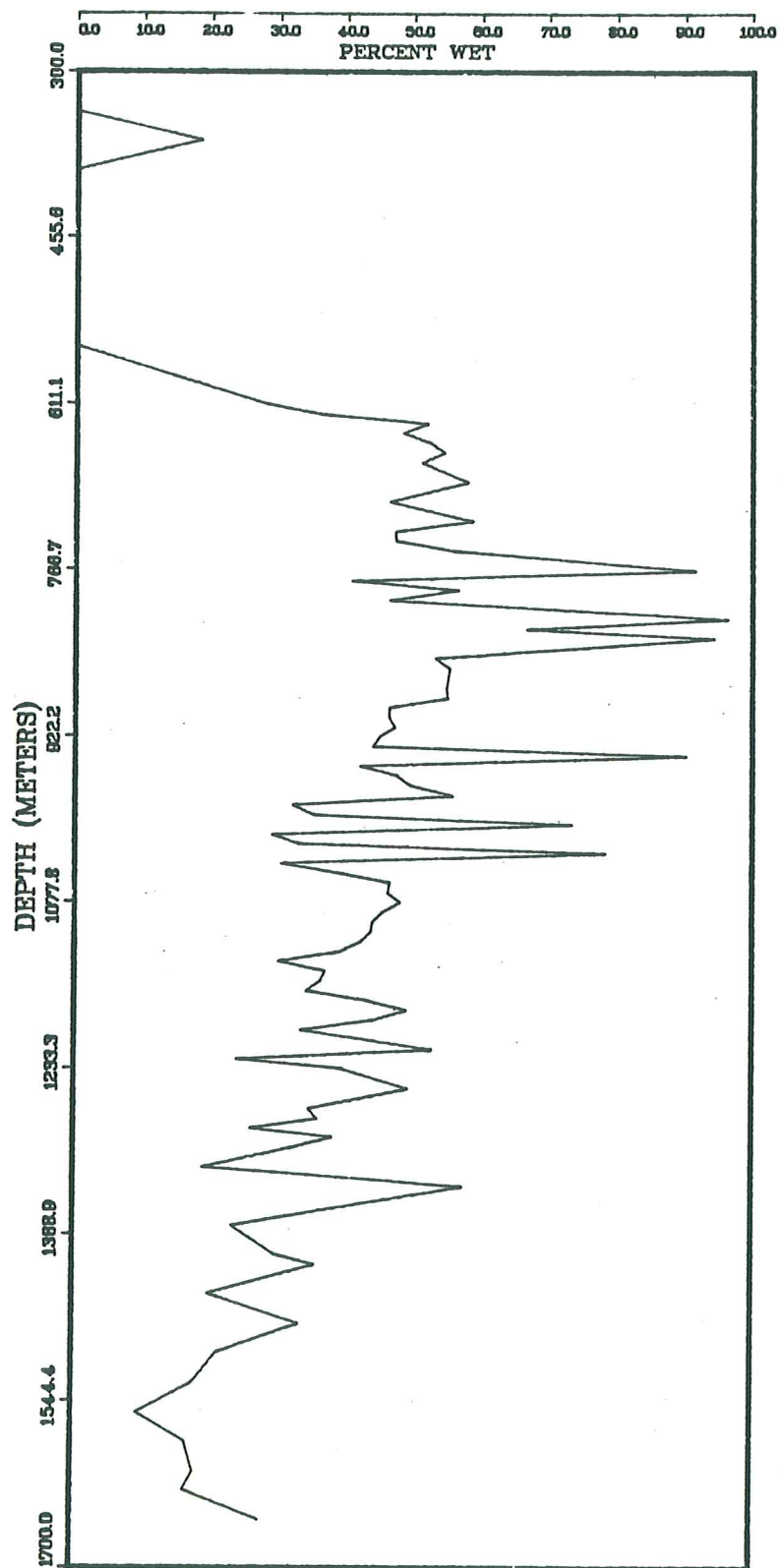
# MARMORA P-35



# MONTAGNAIS I-94

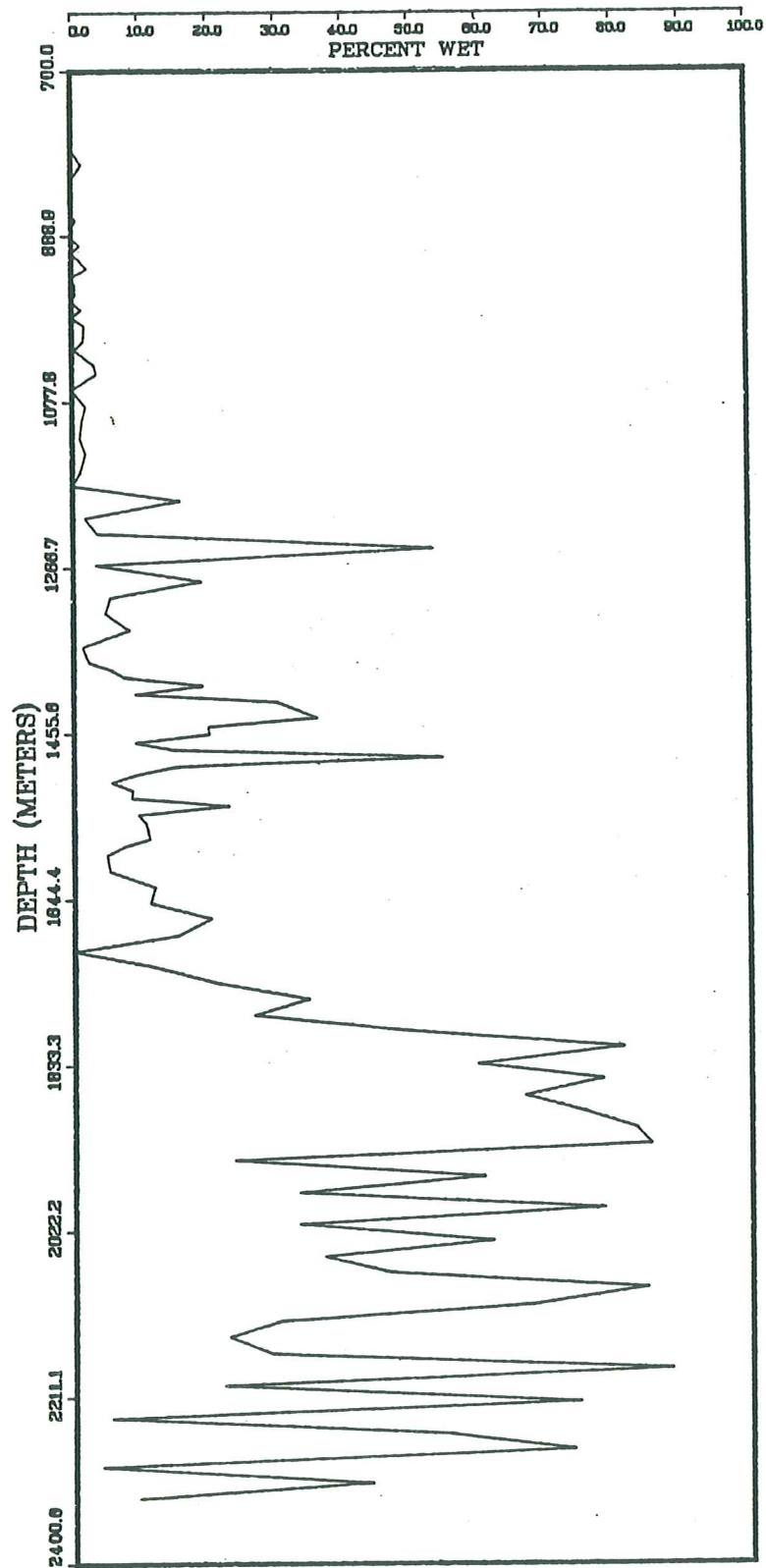


# N. SYDNEY P-05

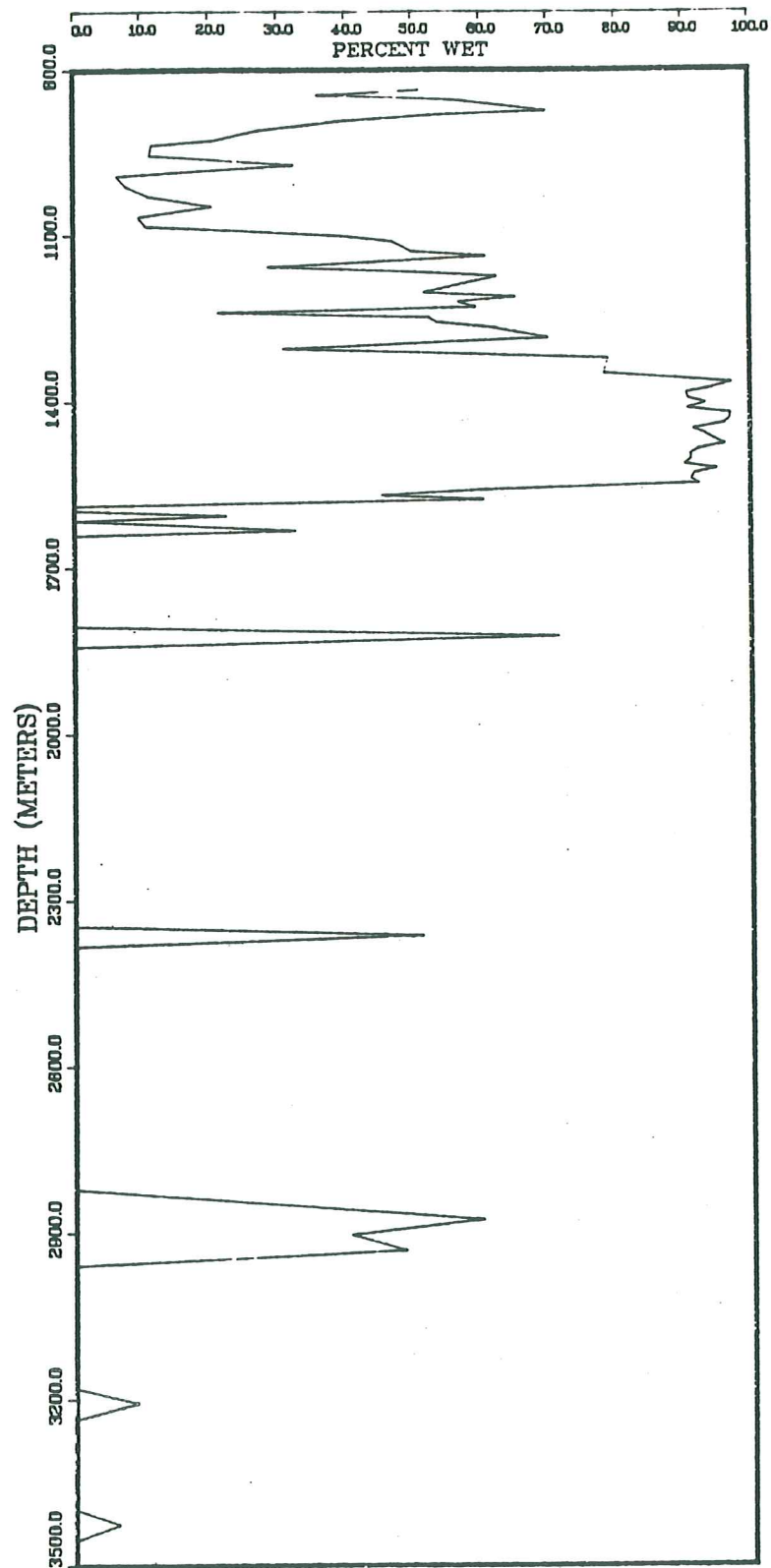




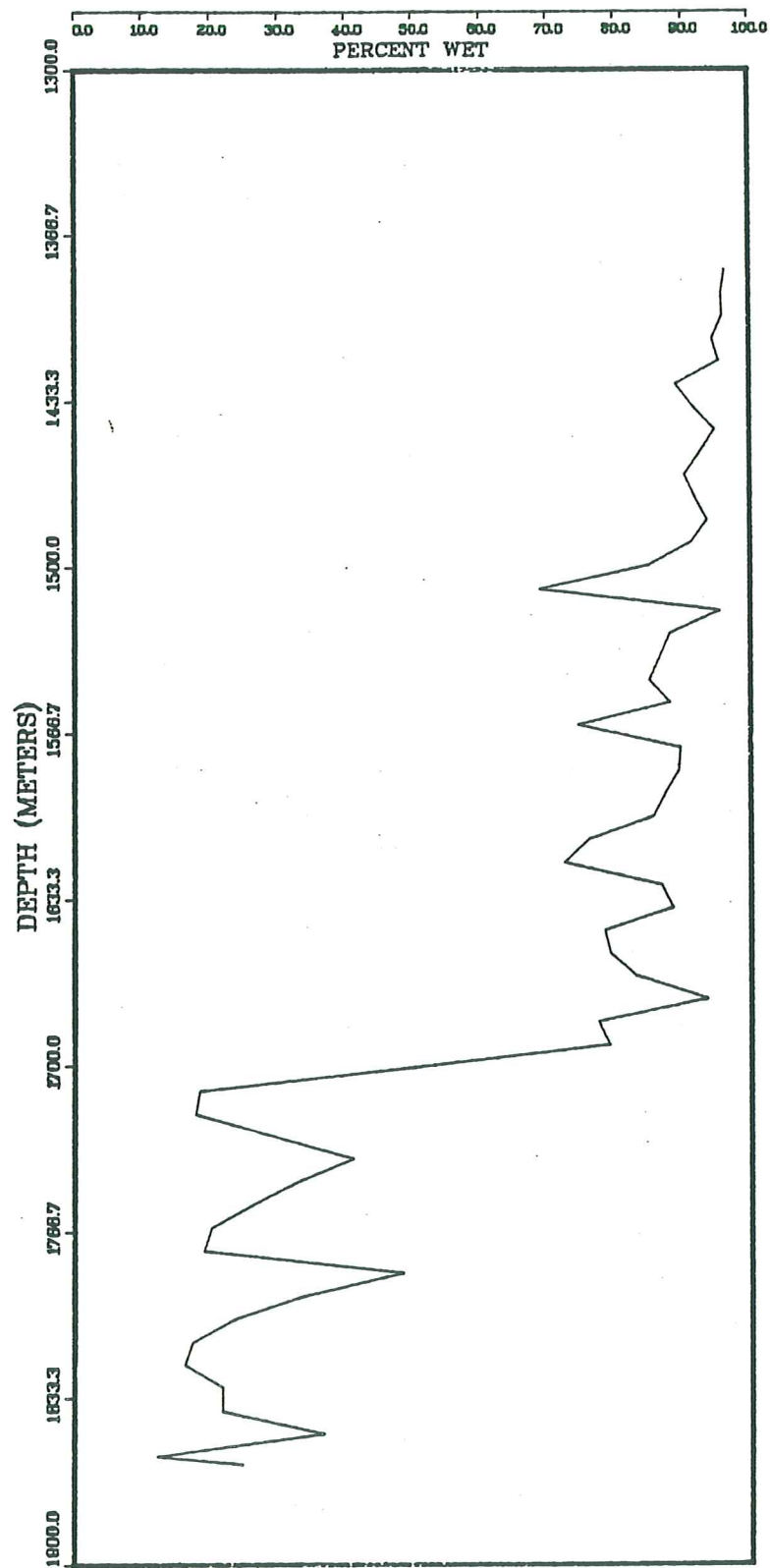
# OJIBWA E-07



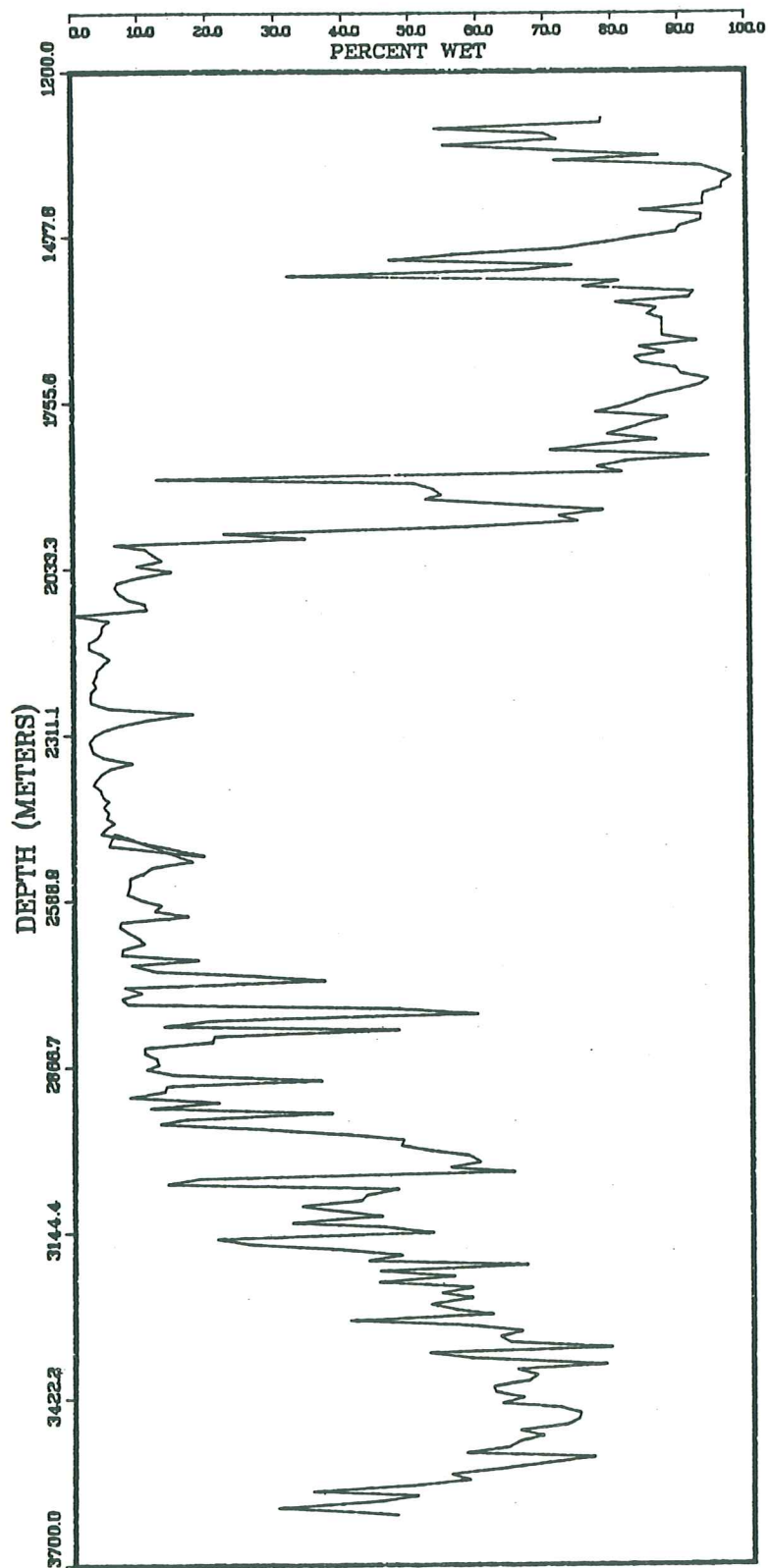
# OSPREY H-84



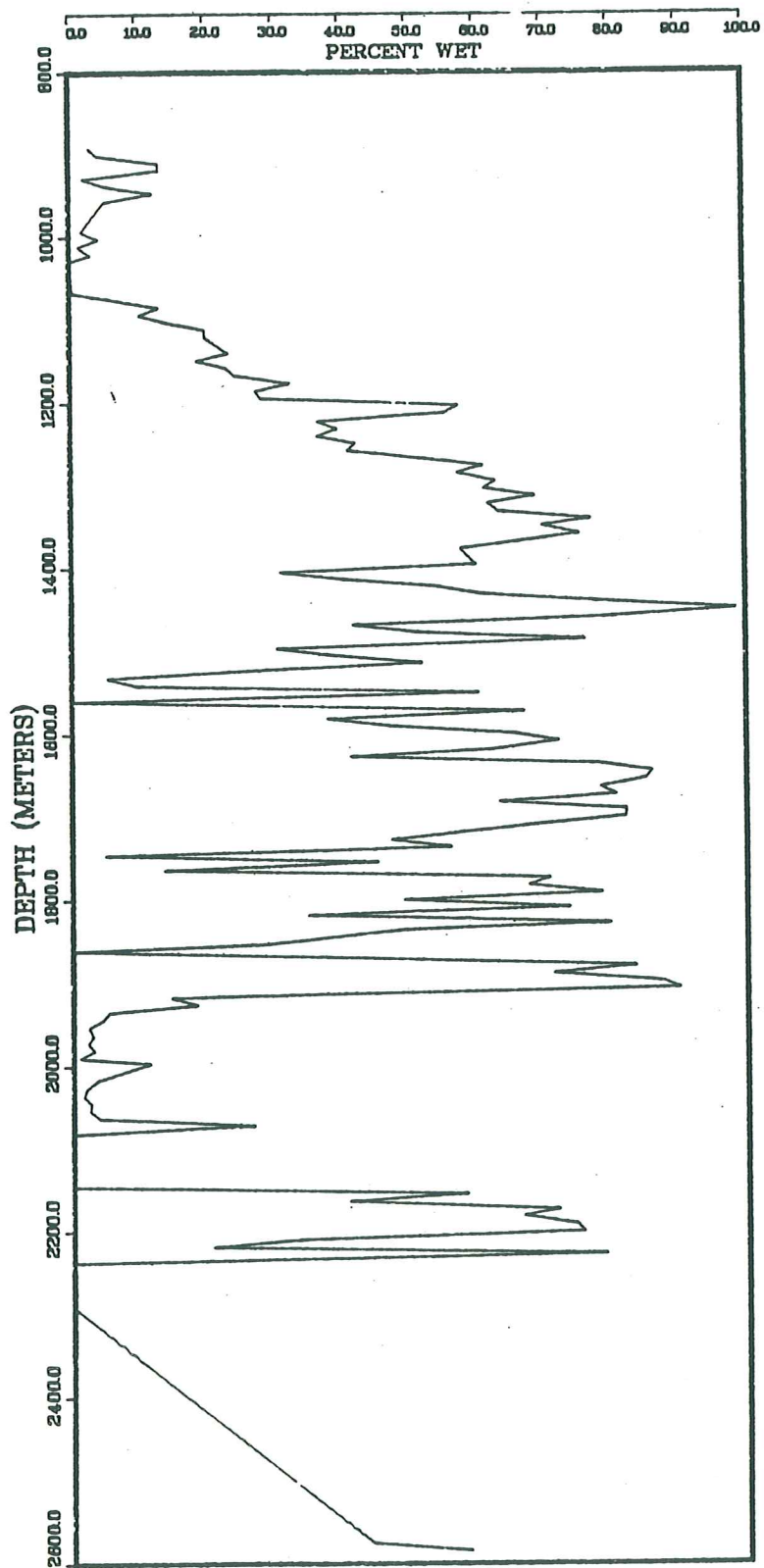
# PRIMROSE A-41



# PRIMROSE 1A-A-41

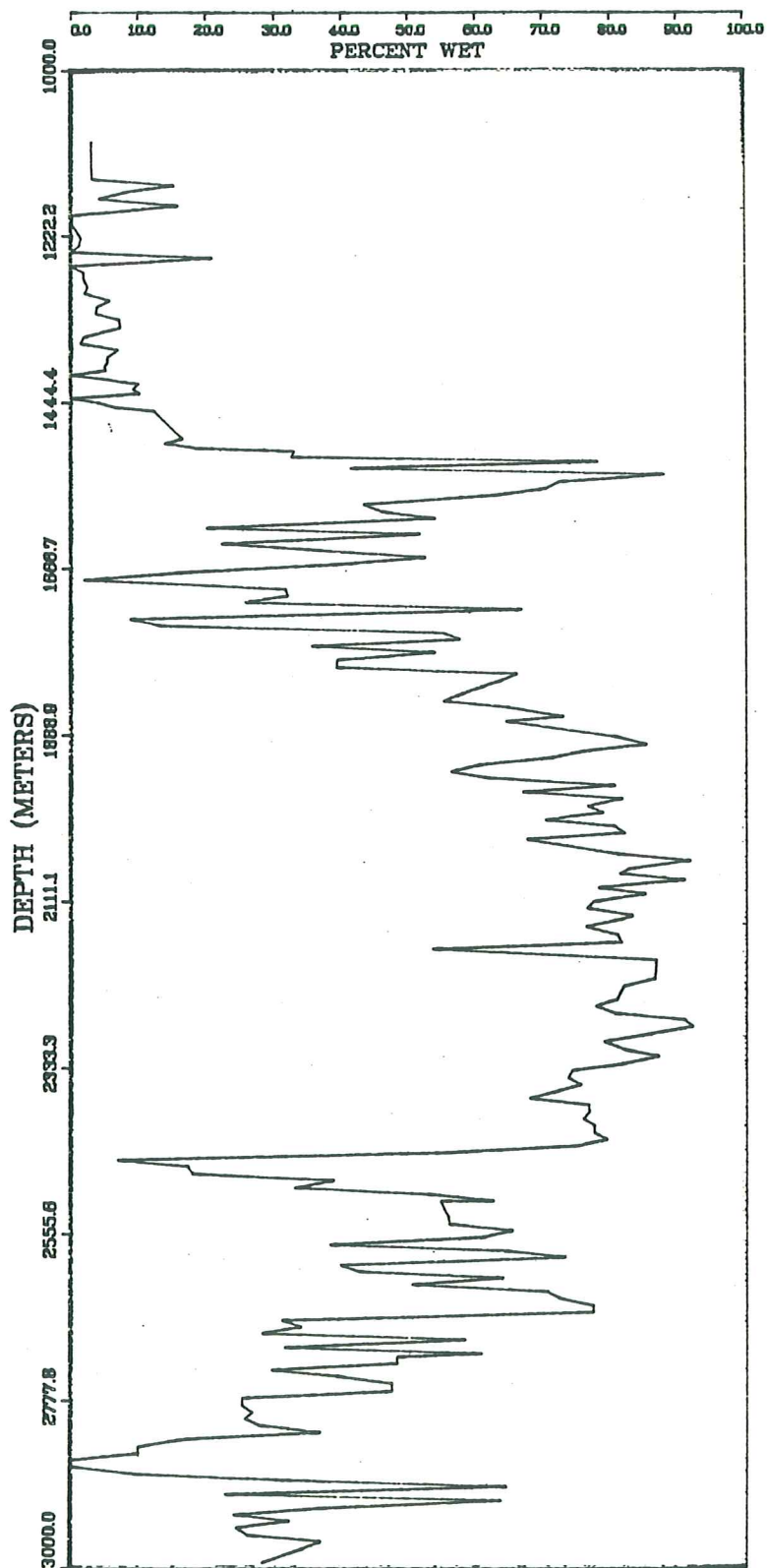


# PRIMROSE F-41

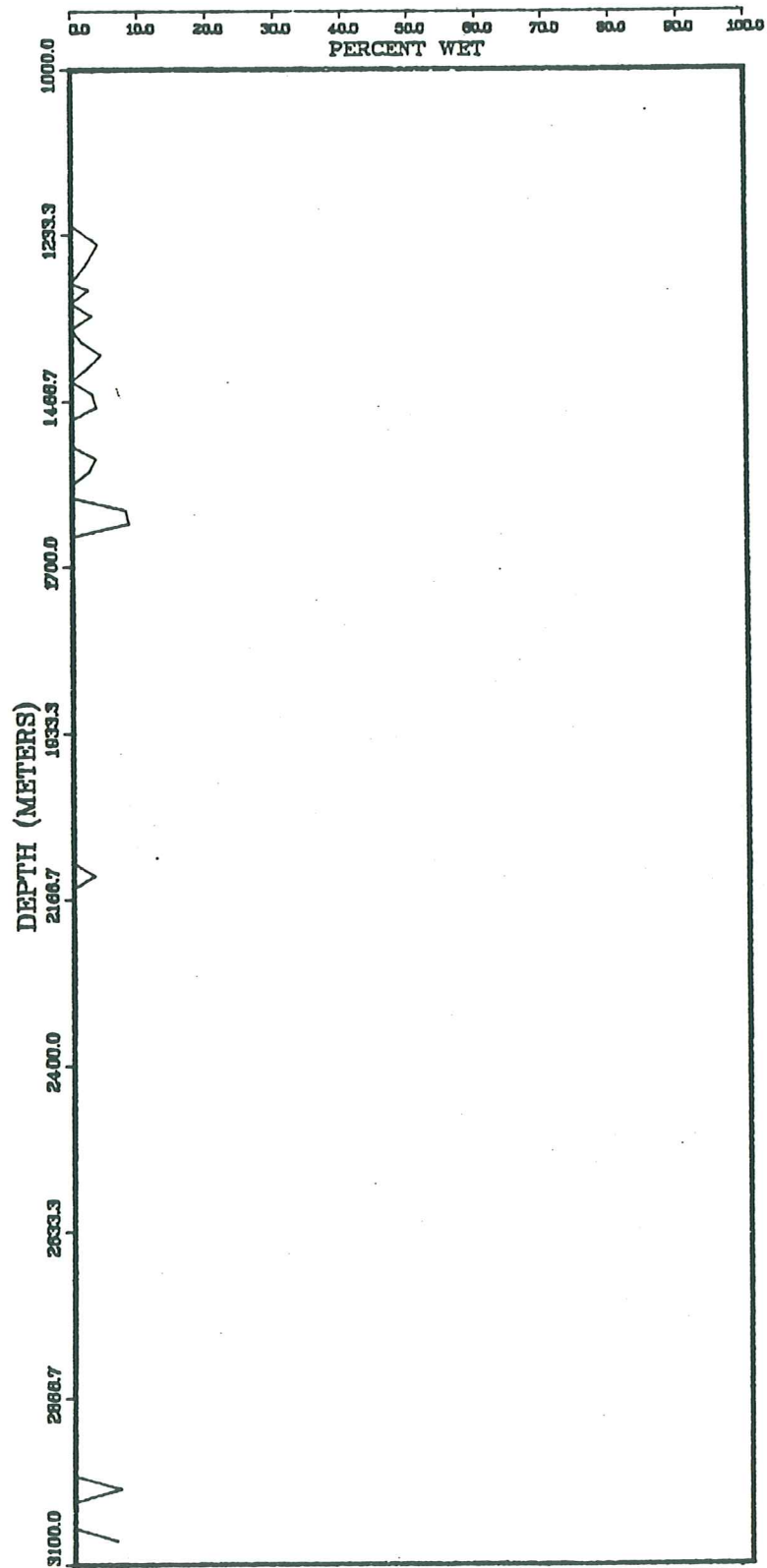




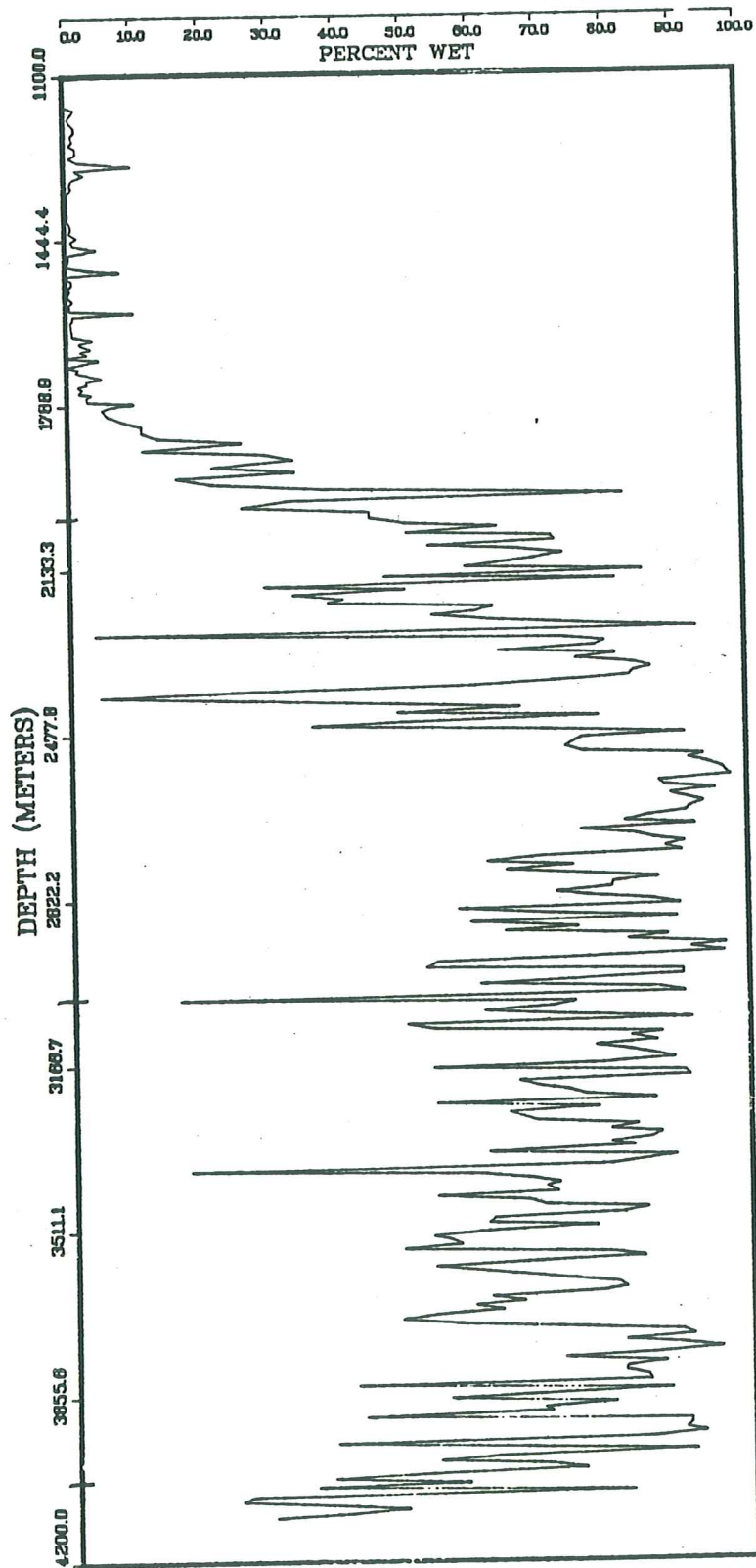
# SABLE 1H-58



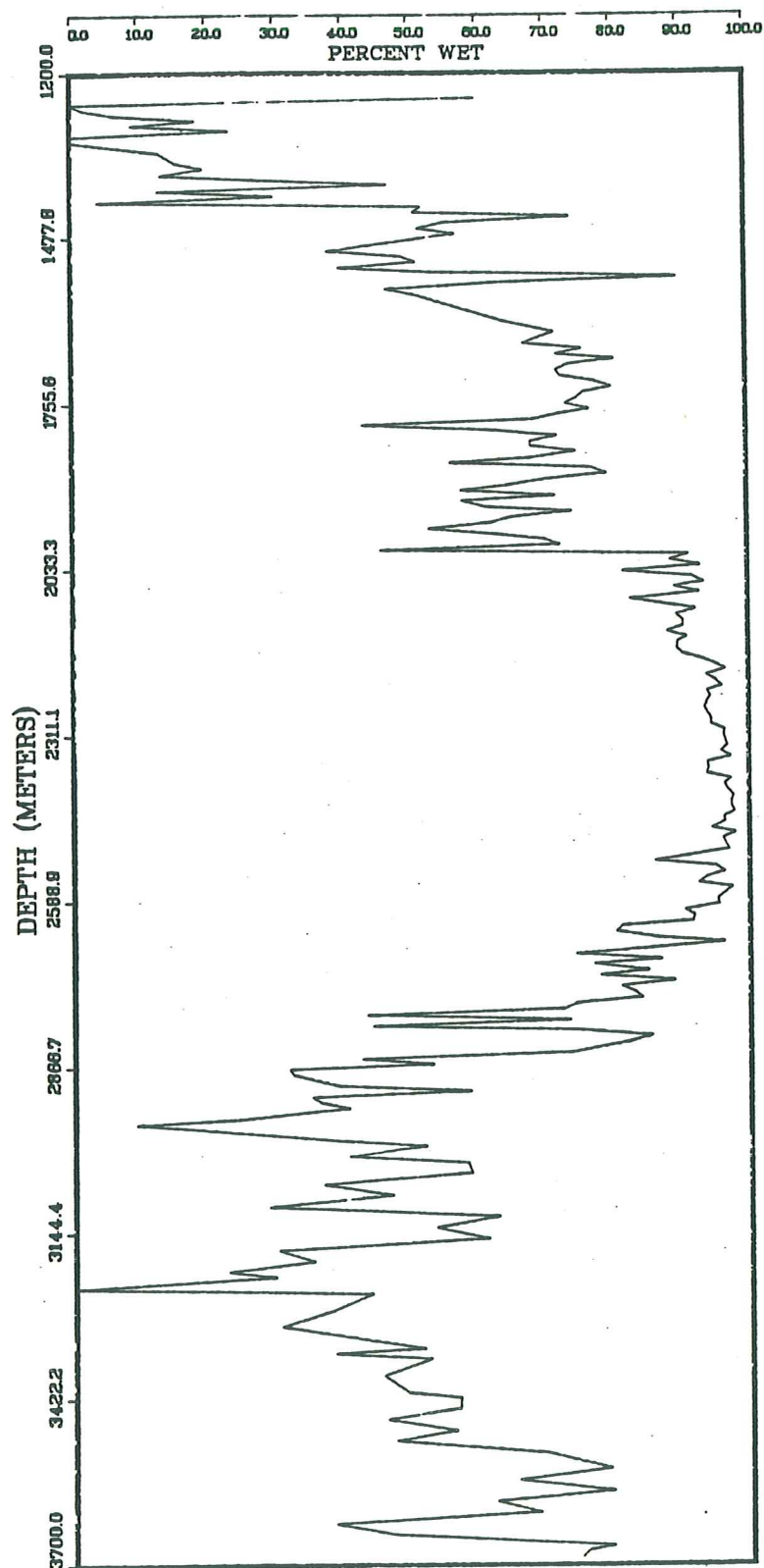
# SAMBRO I-29



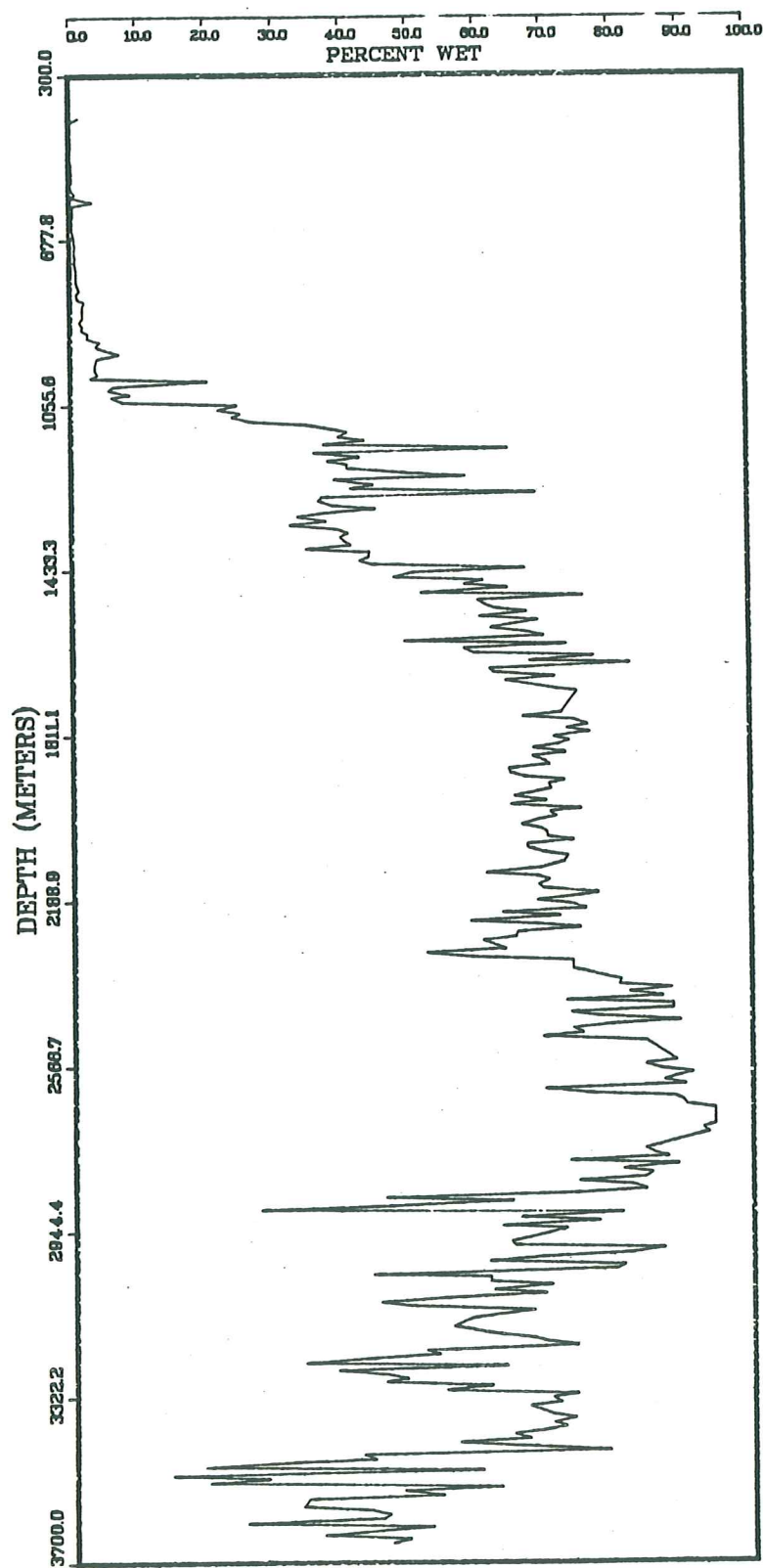
# THEBAUD P-84



# ADOLPHUS D-50

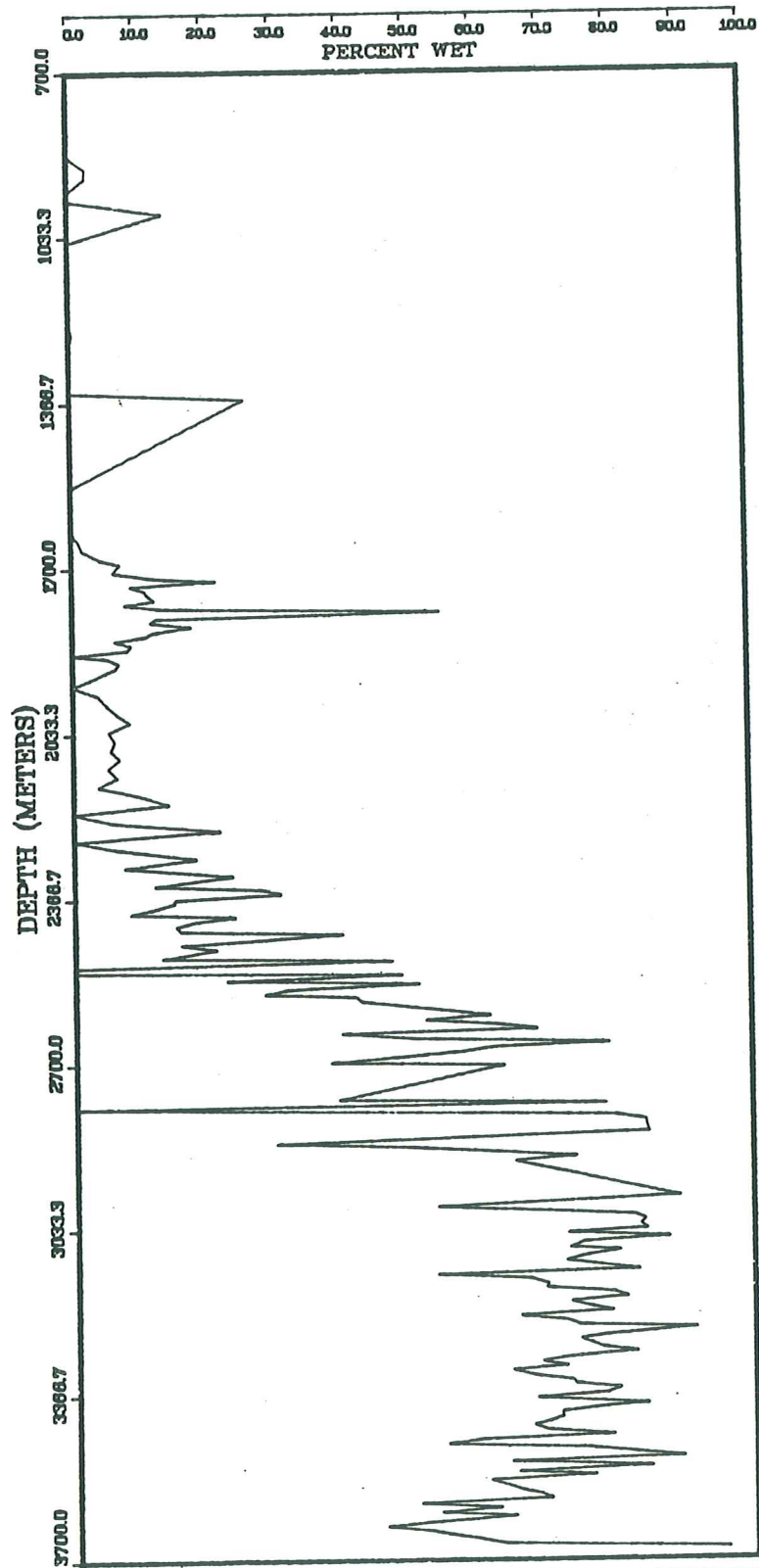


# ADOLPHUS 2K-41

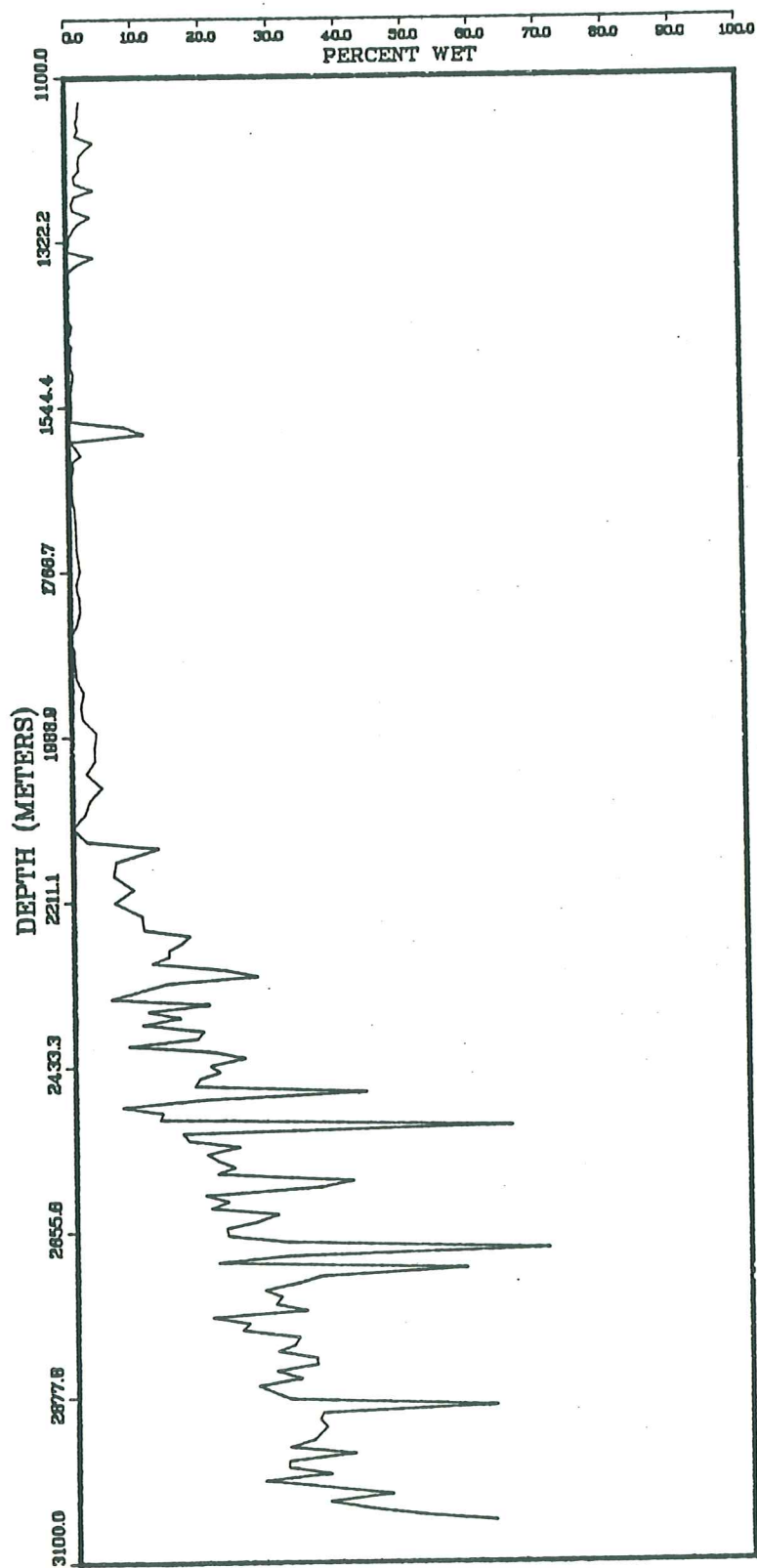




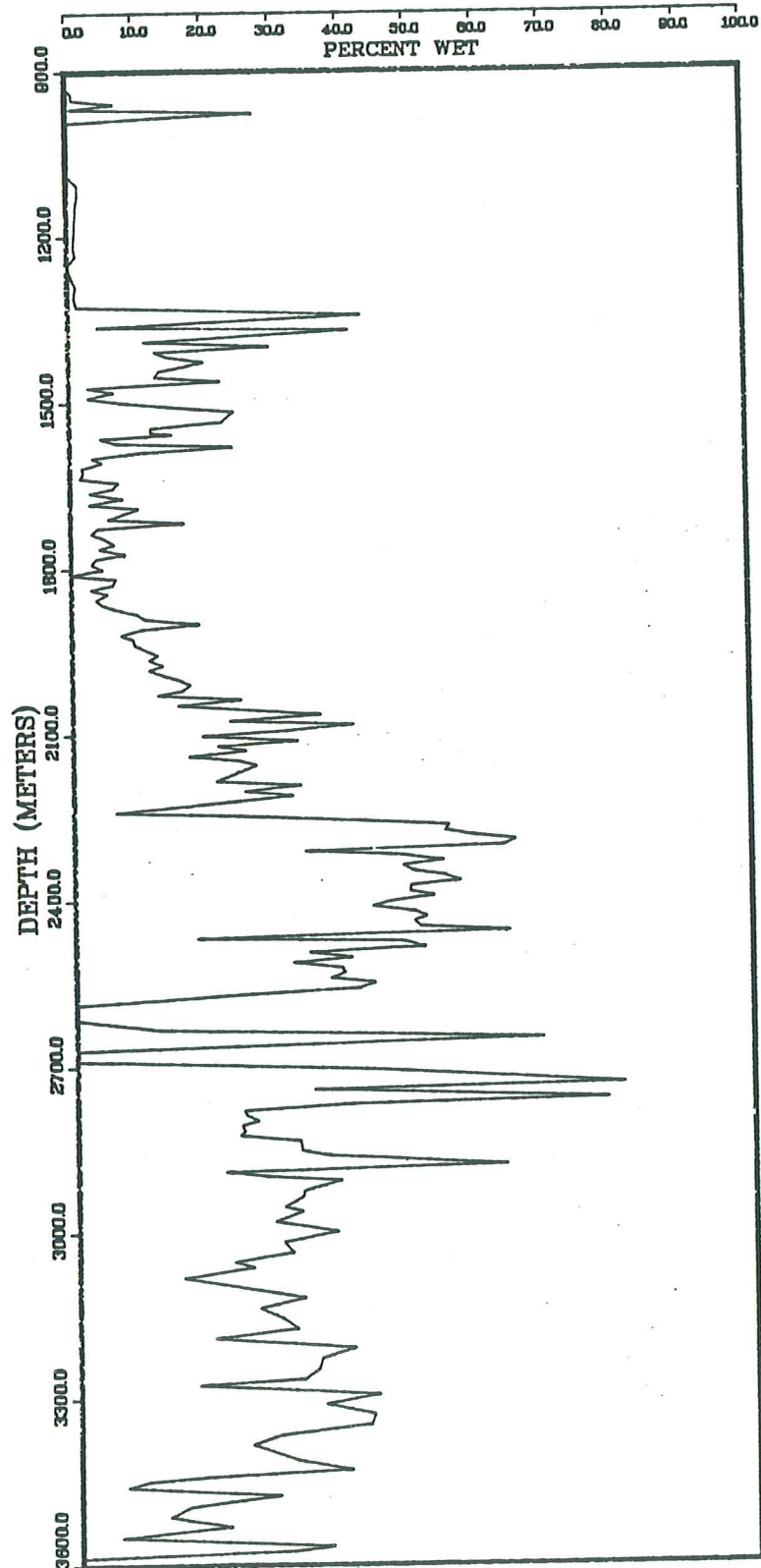
# BONAVISTA C-99



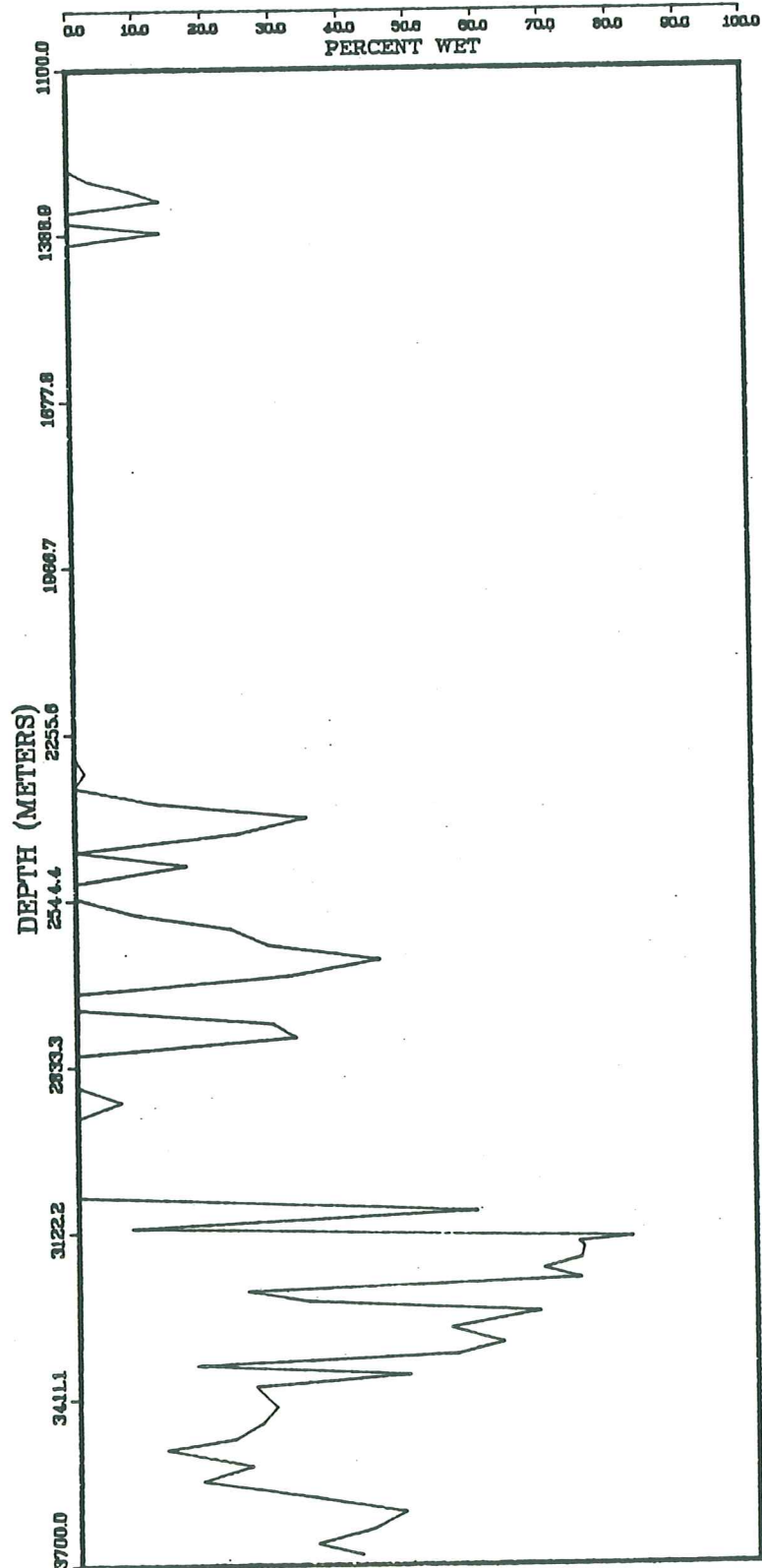
# BONNITION H-32



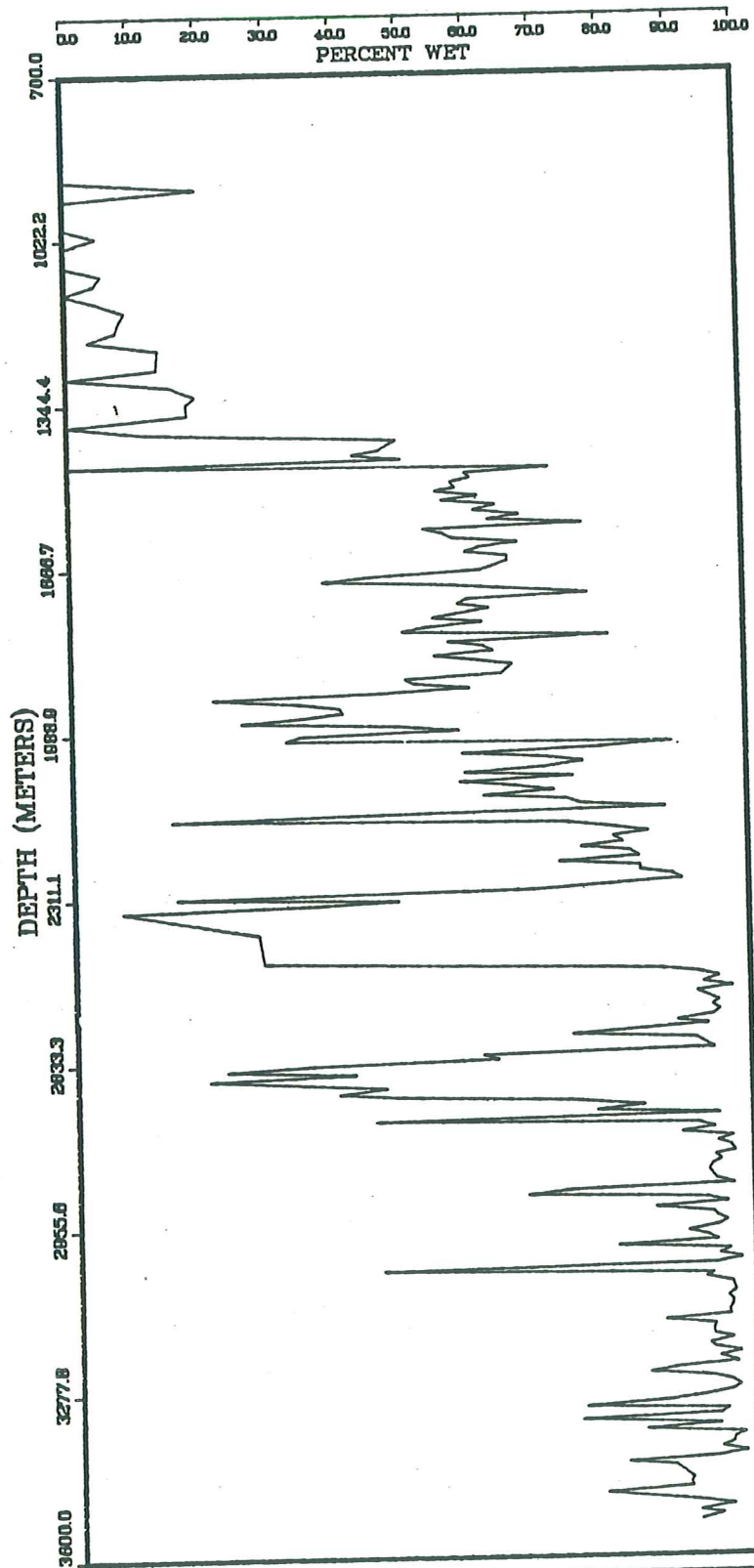
# BRANT P-87



# CAREY J-34

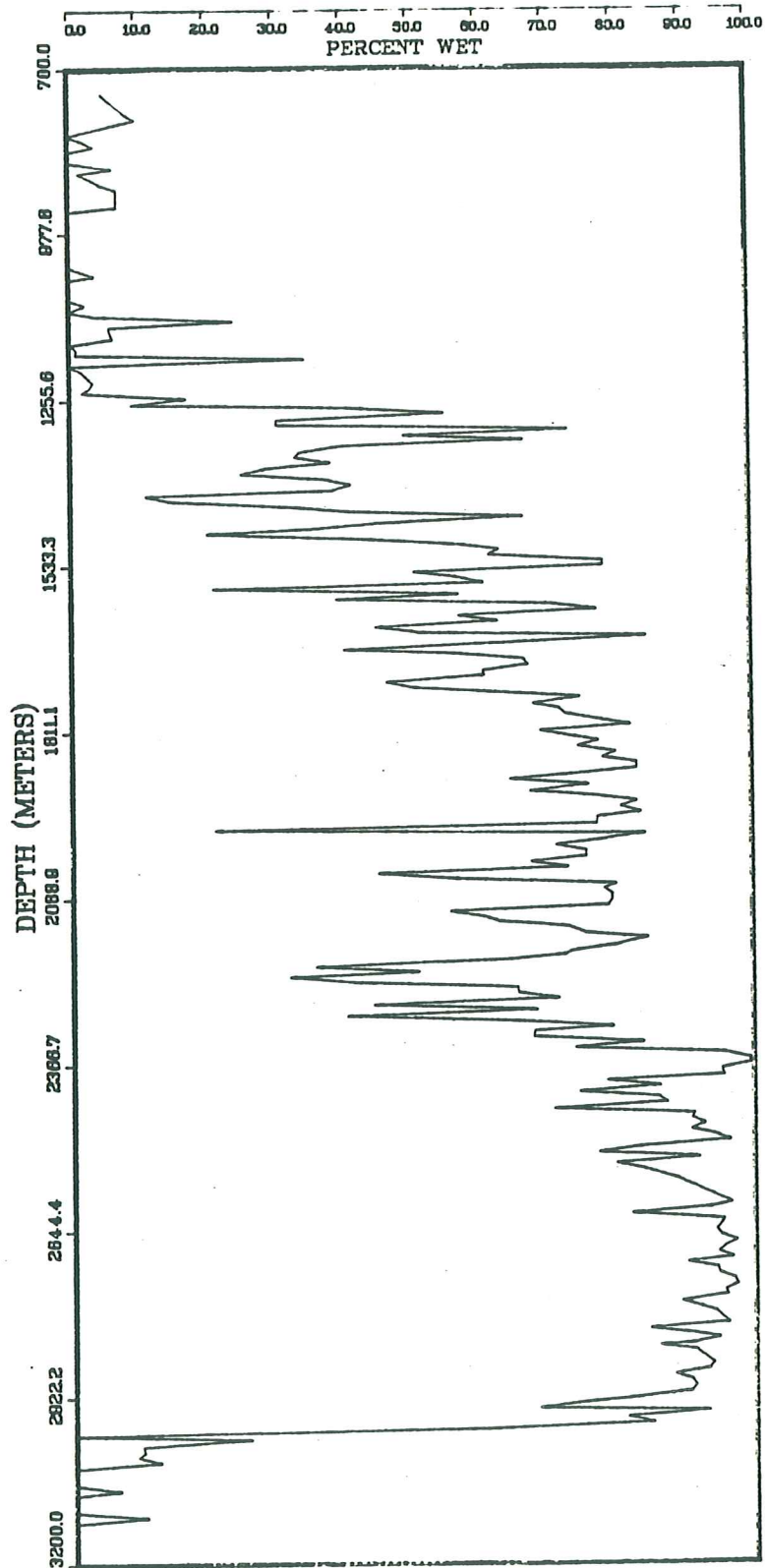


COOT K-56

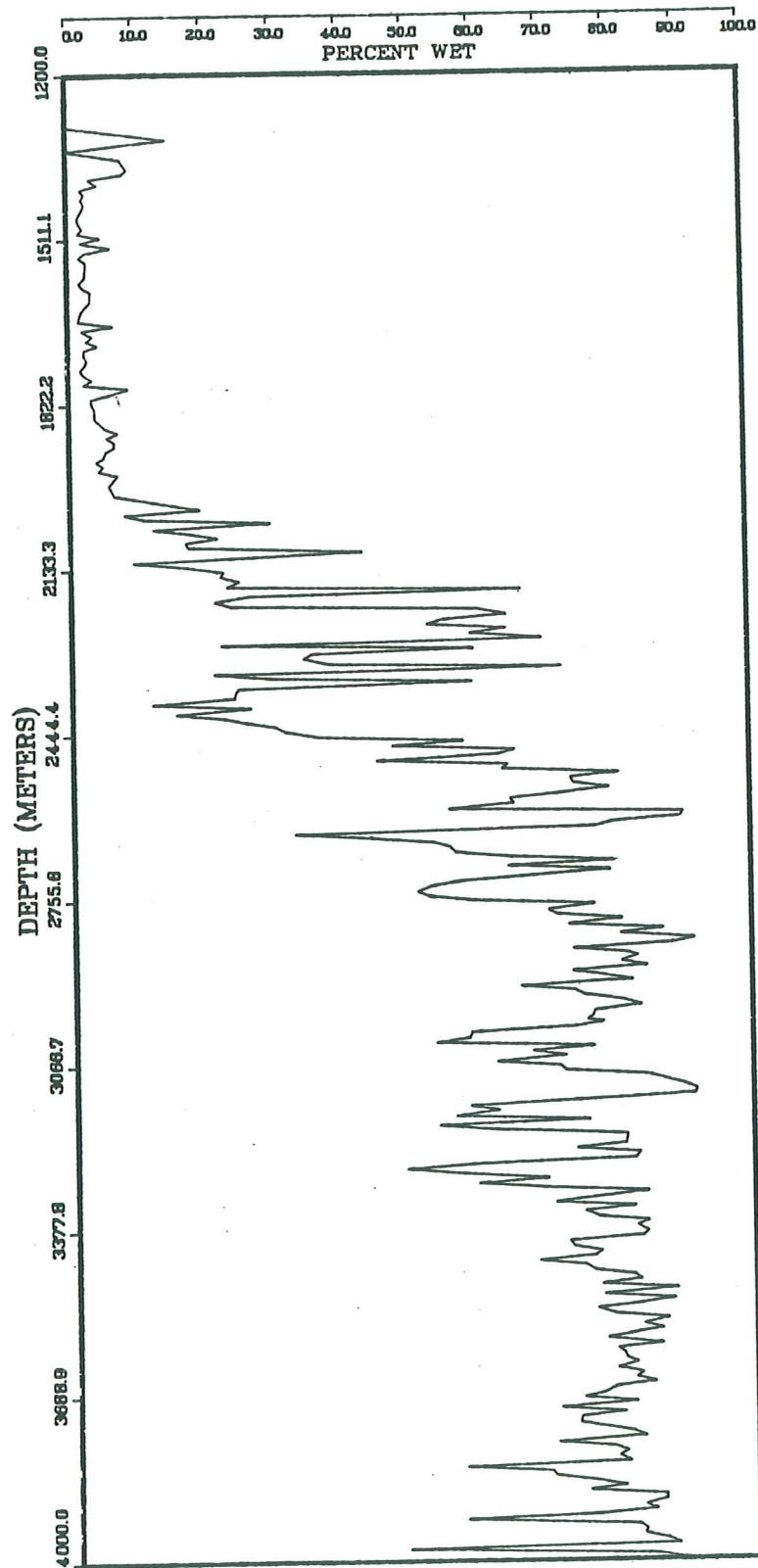




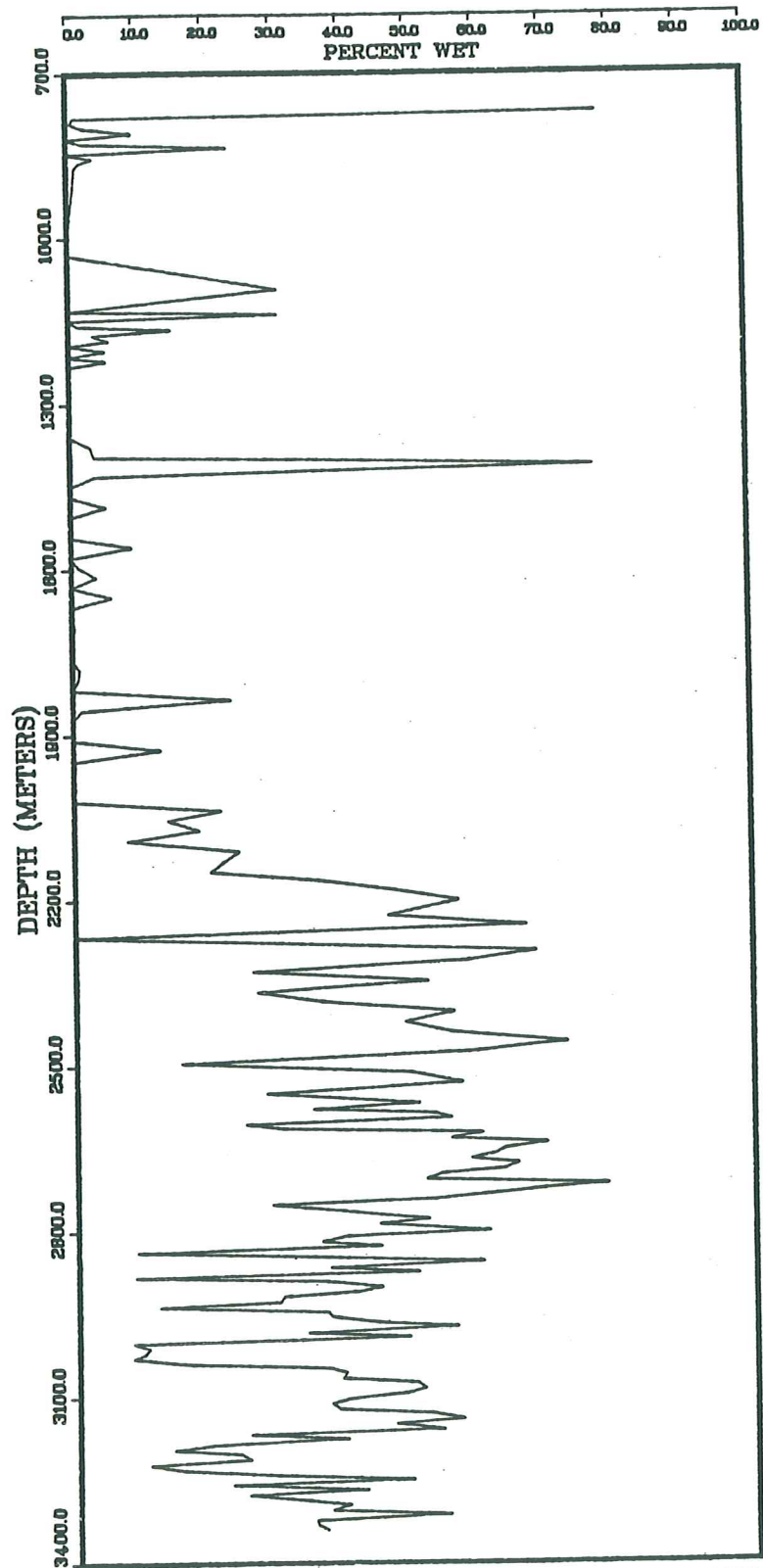
# CORMORANT N-83



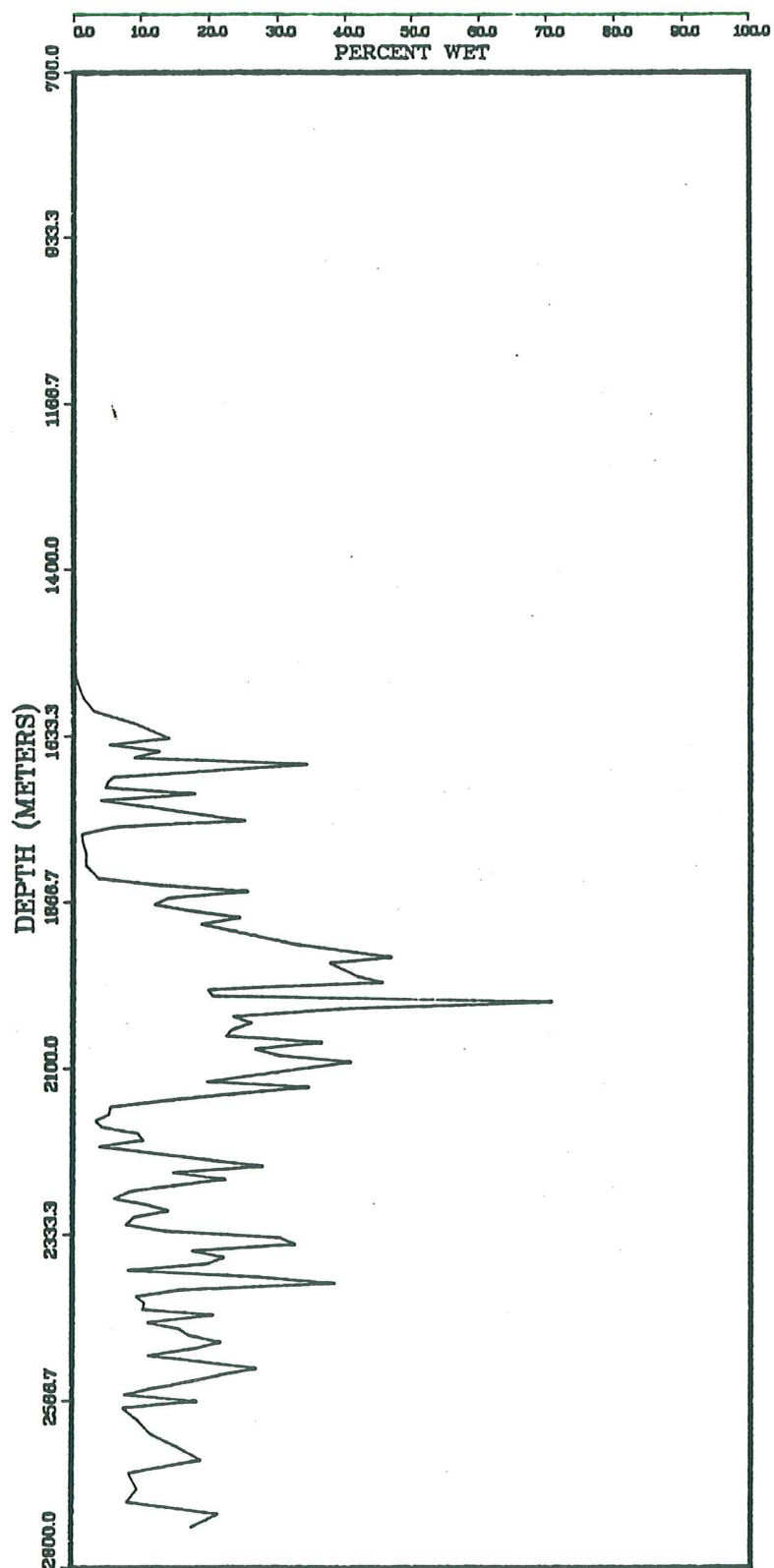
# DOMINION 0-23



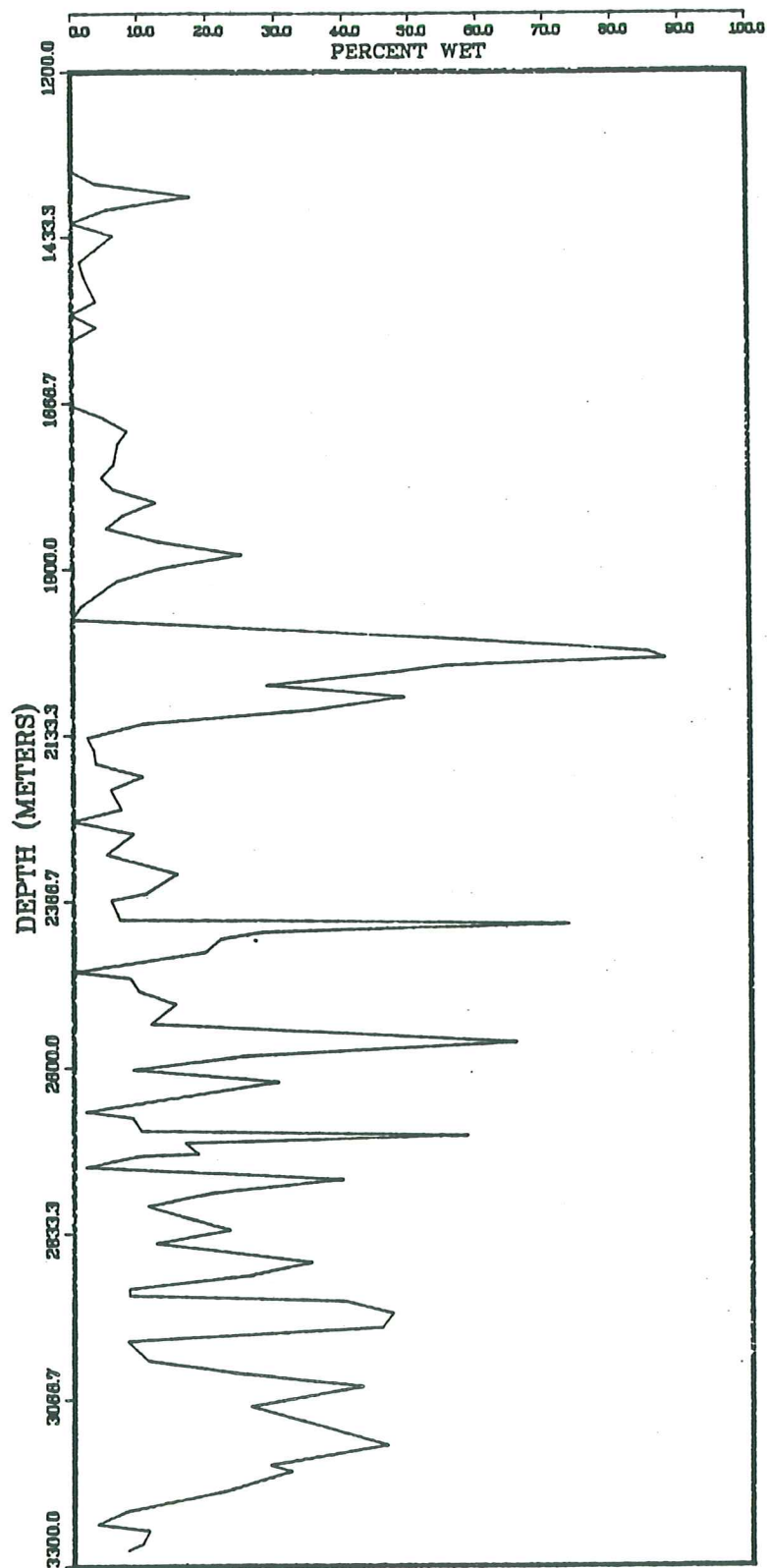
# EGRET K-36



# EGRET O-46

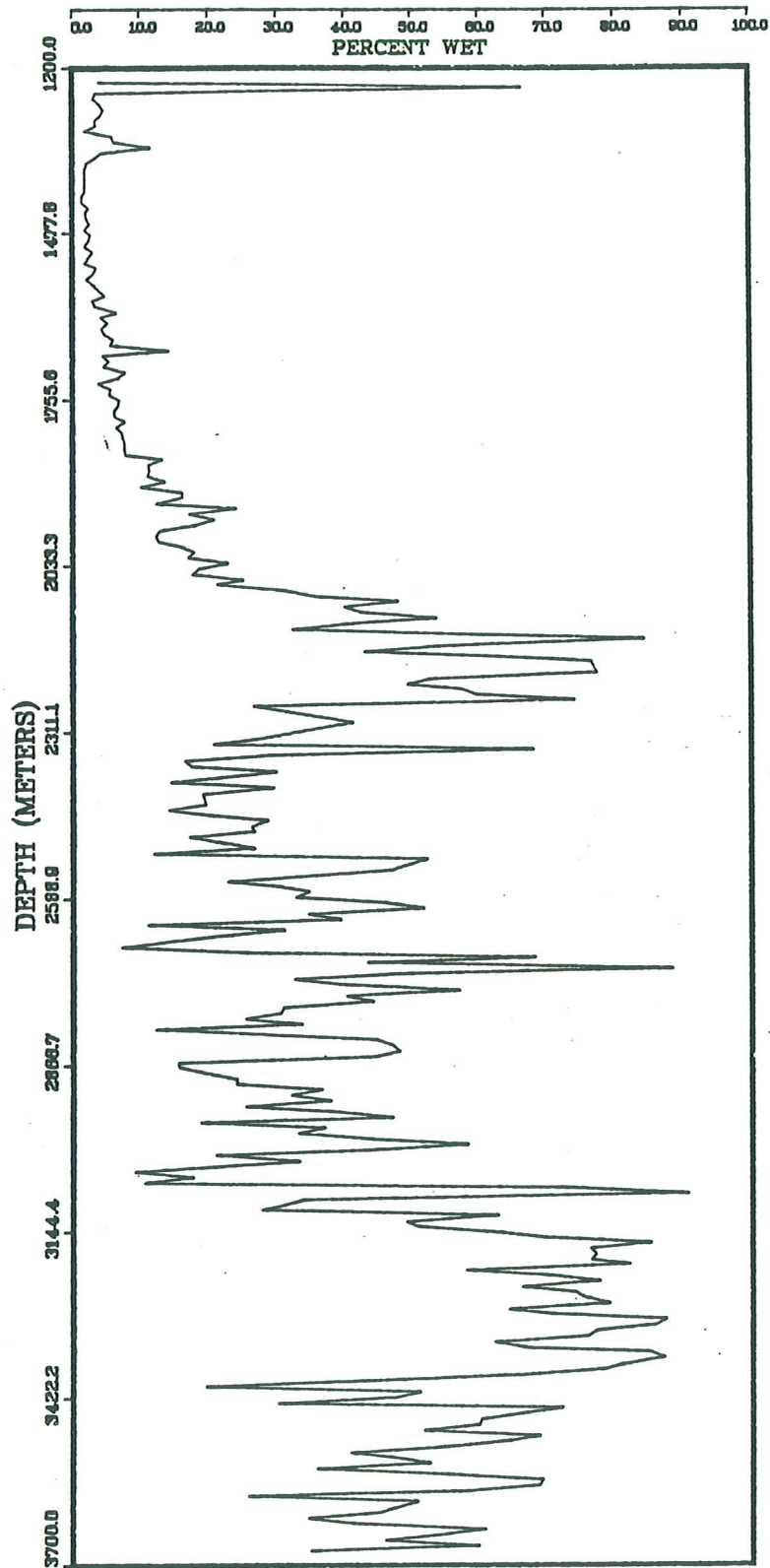


# EMERILLION B-56

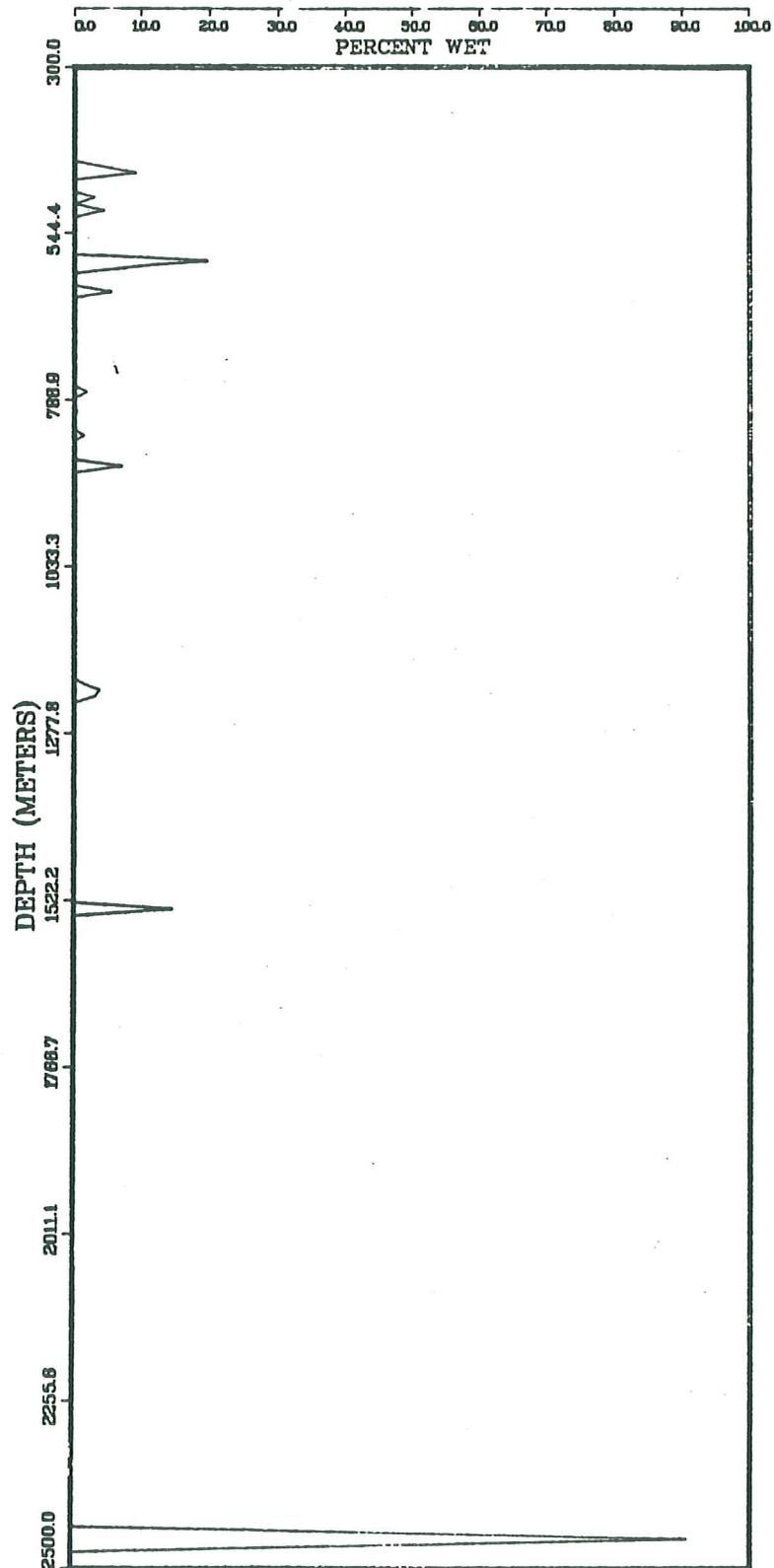




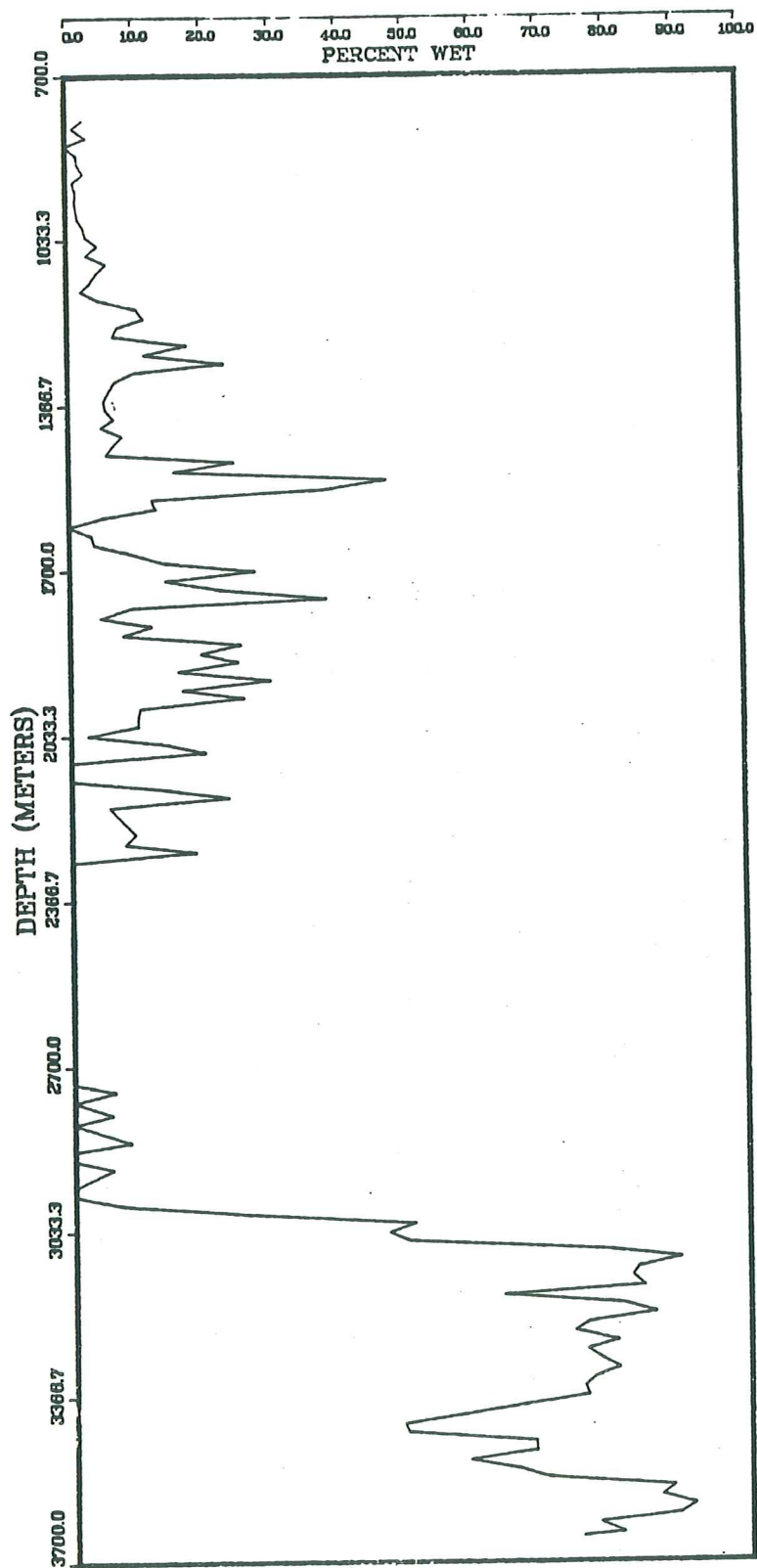
# FLYING FOAM I-13



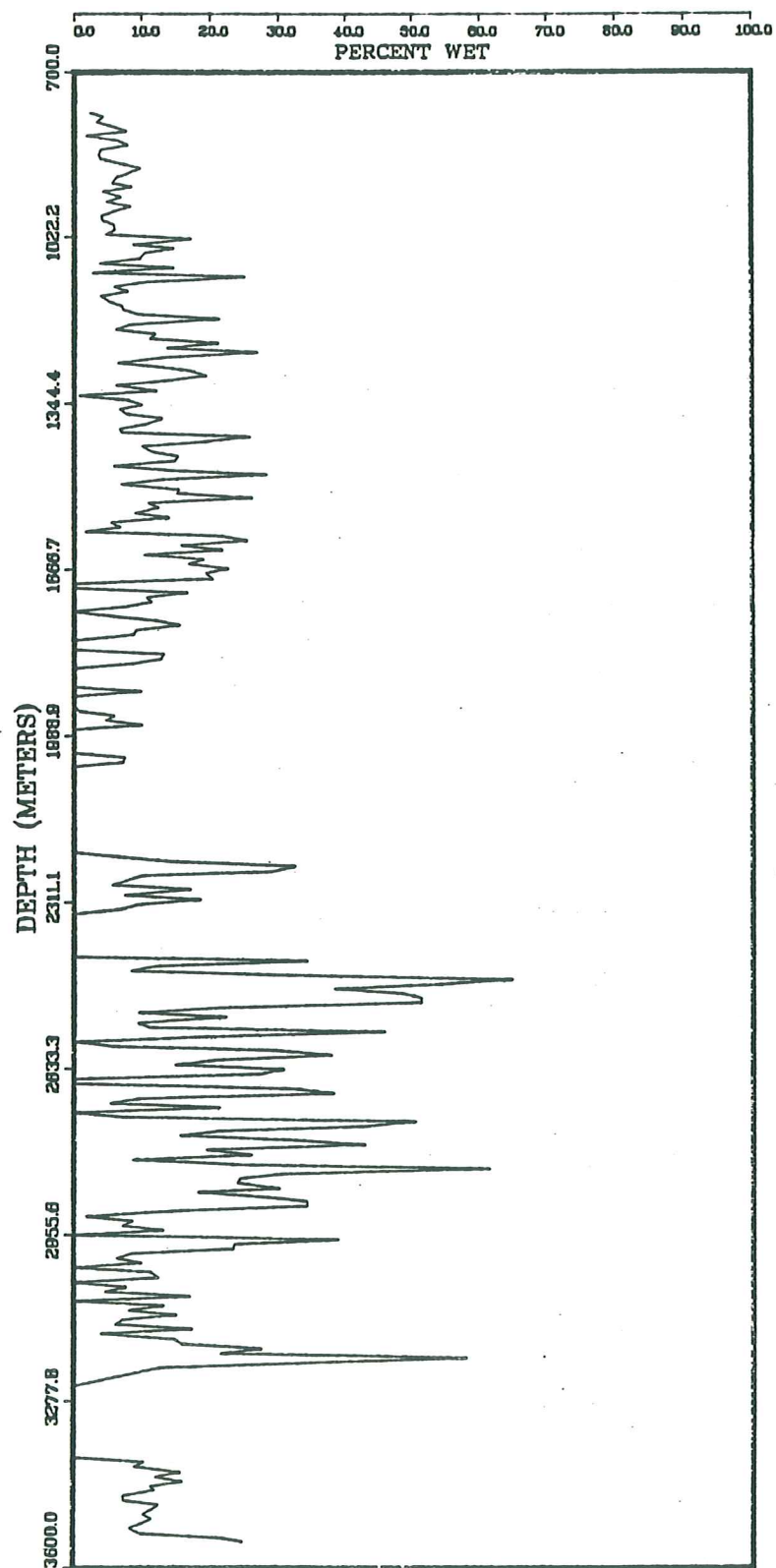
# GULL F-72



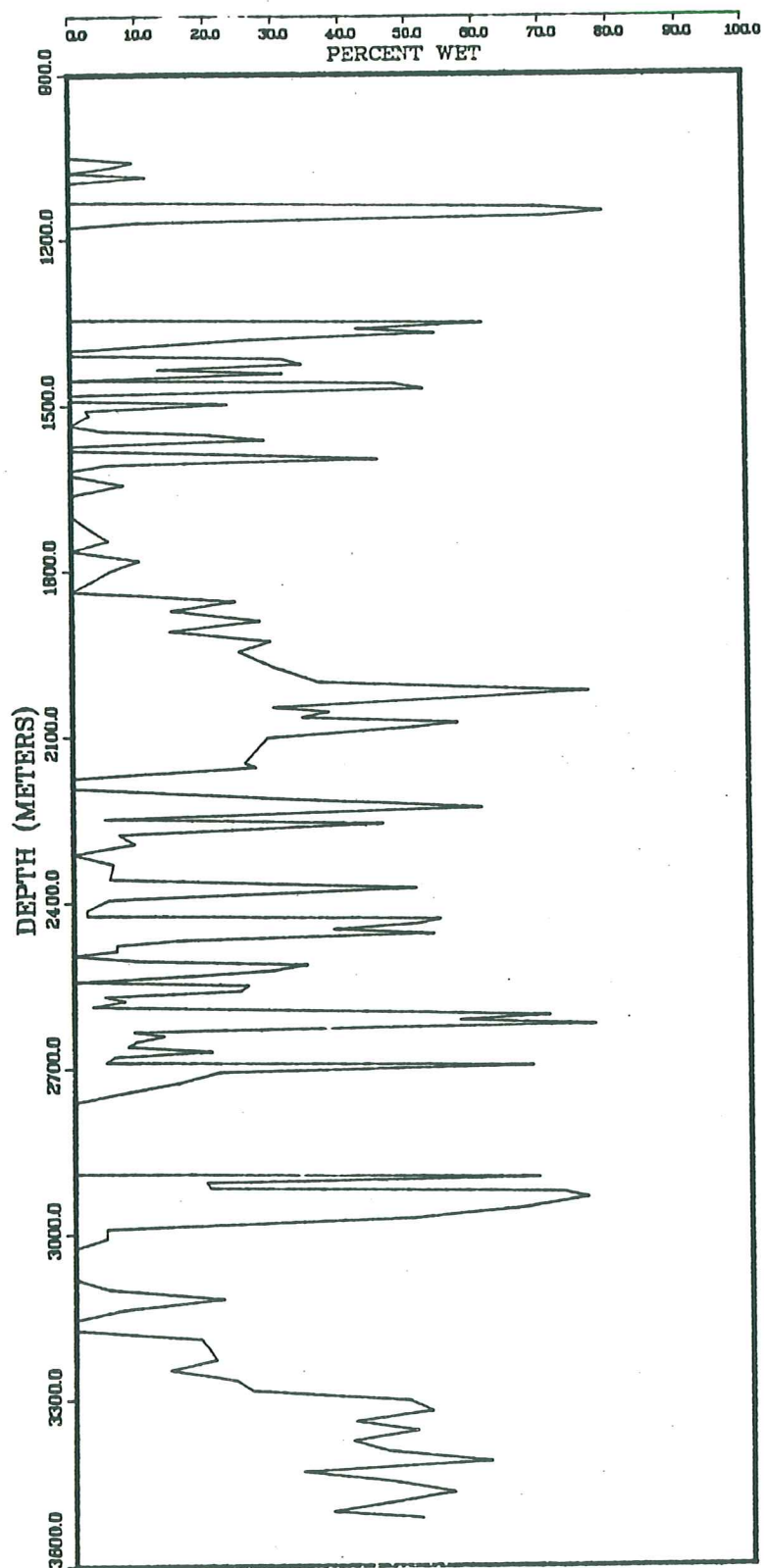
# HERON H-73



# KITTTWAKE P-11

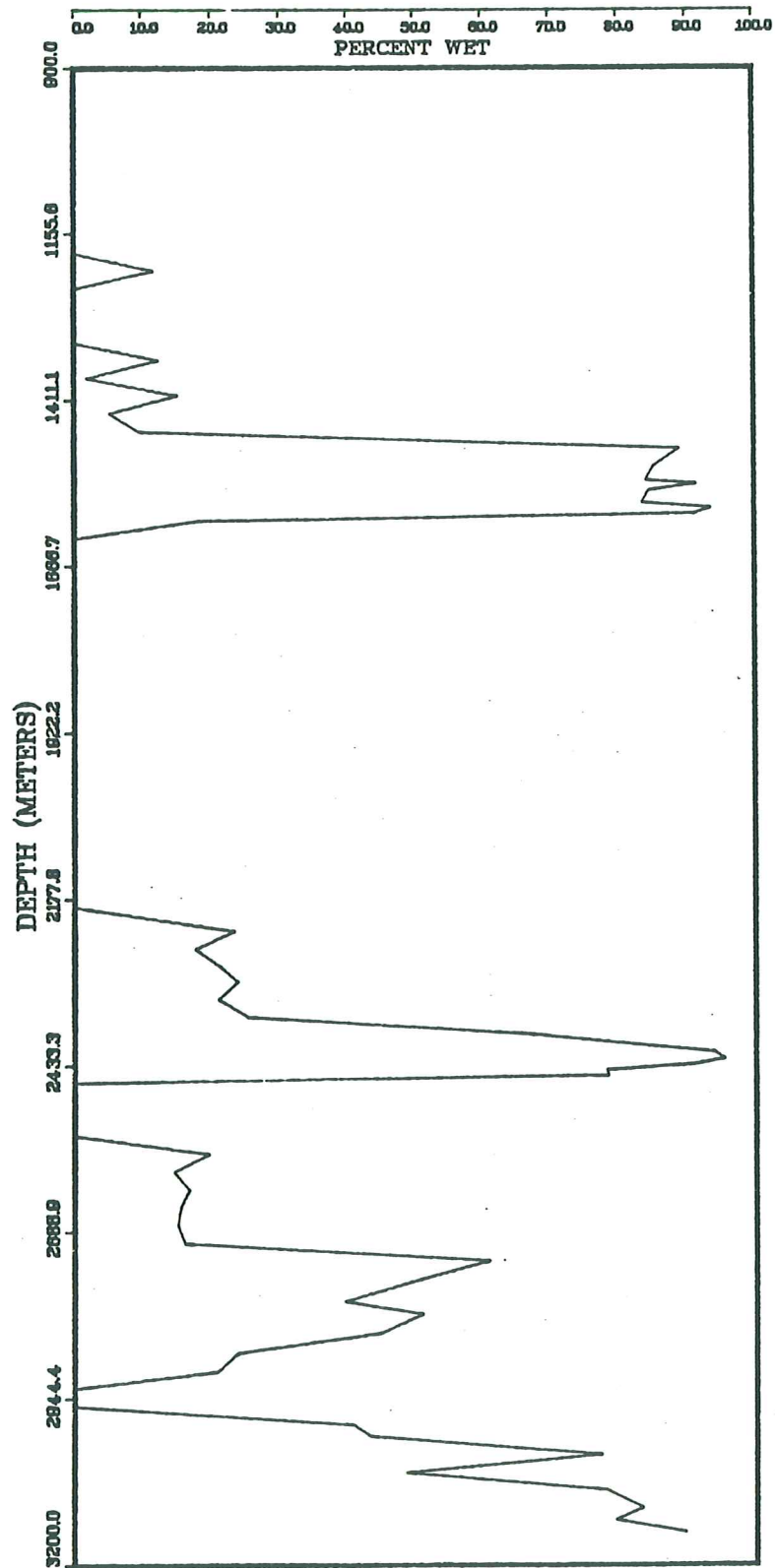


# MALLARD M-45

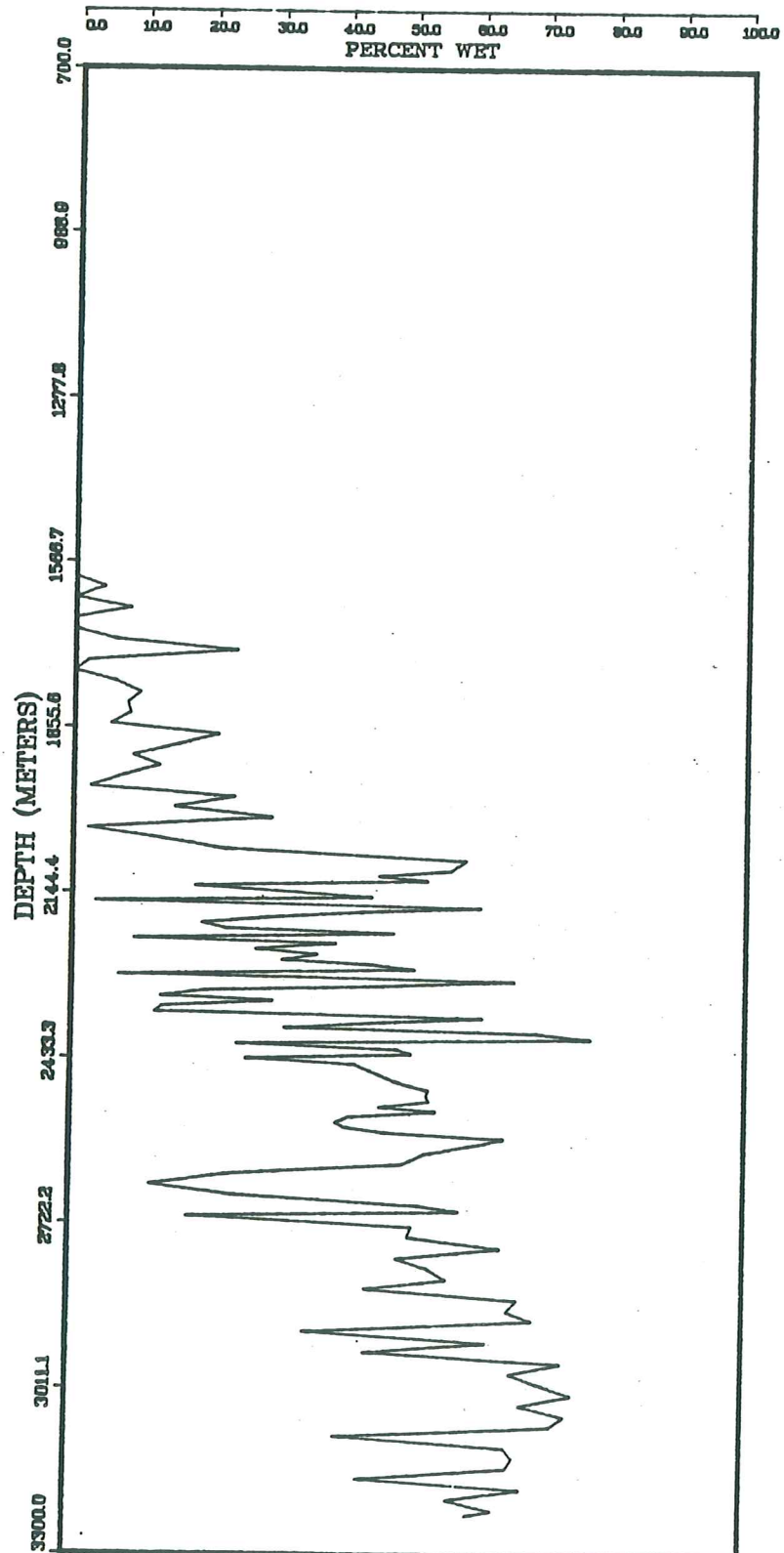




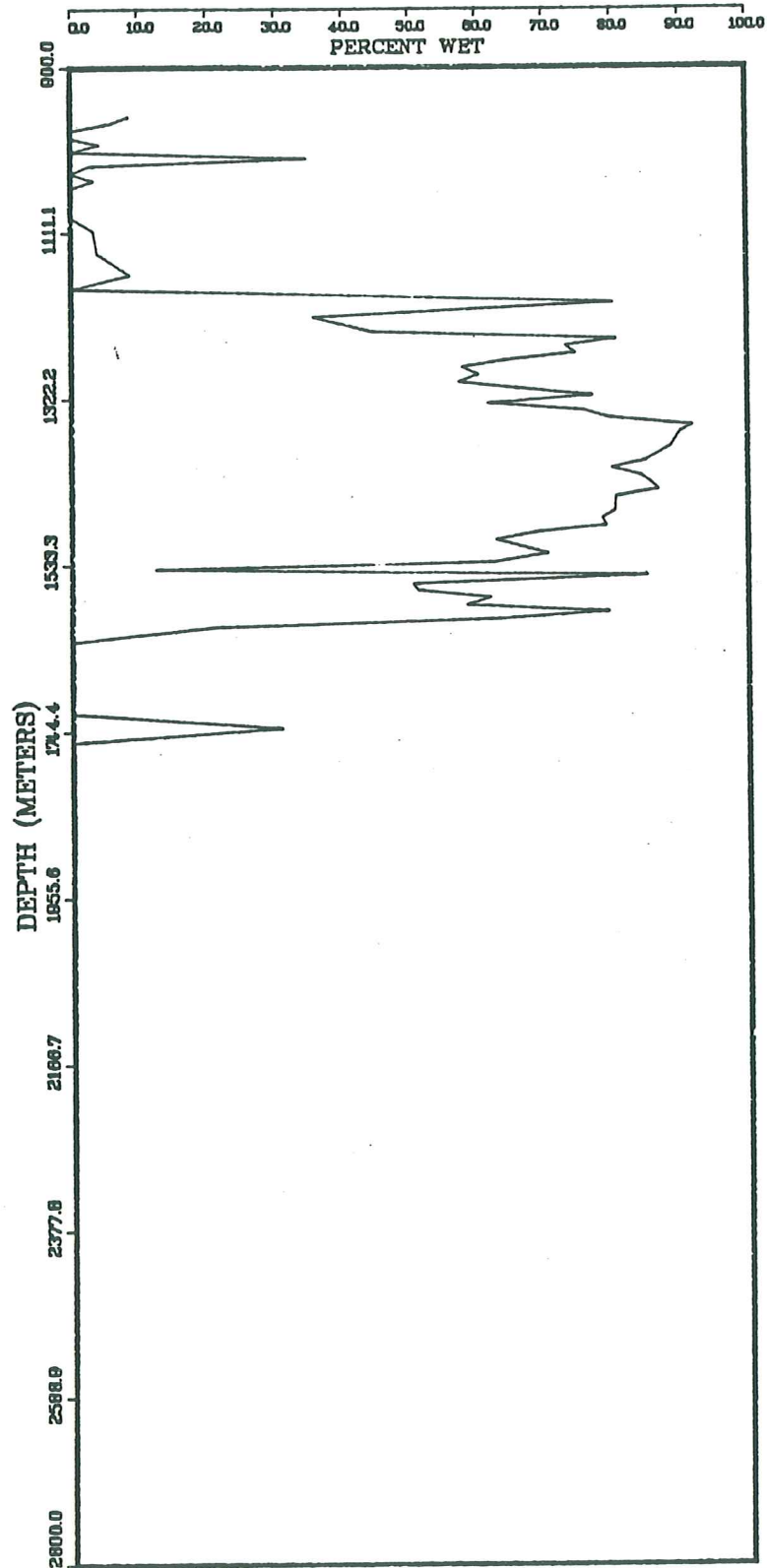
# PHALAROPE P-62



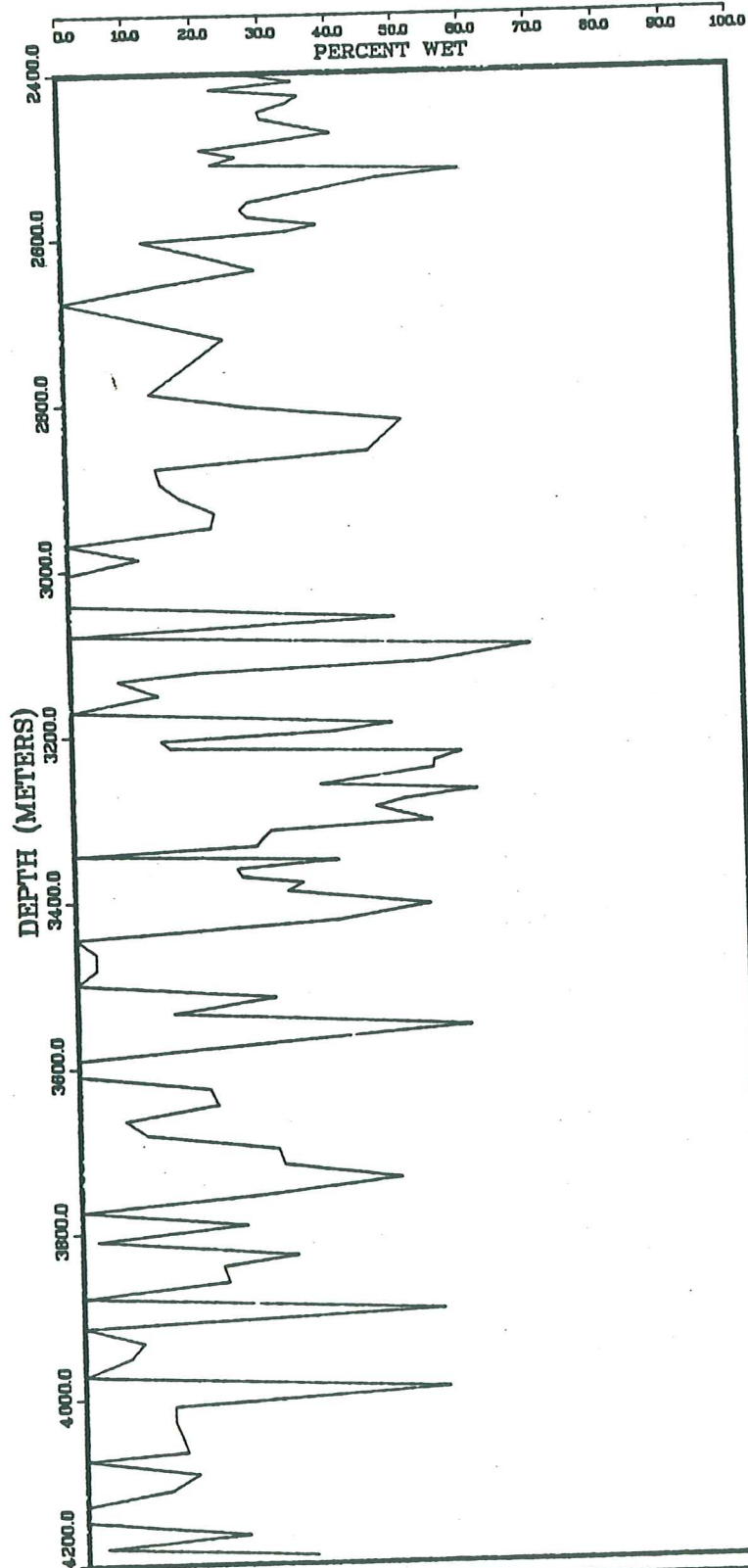
# SKUA E-41



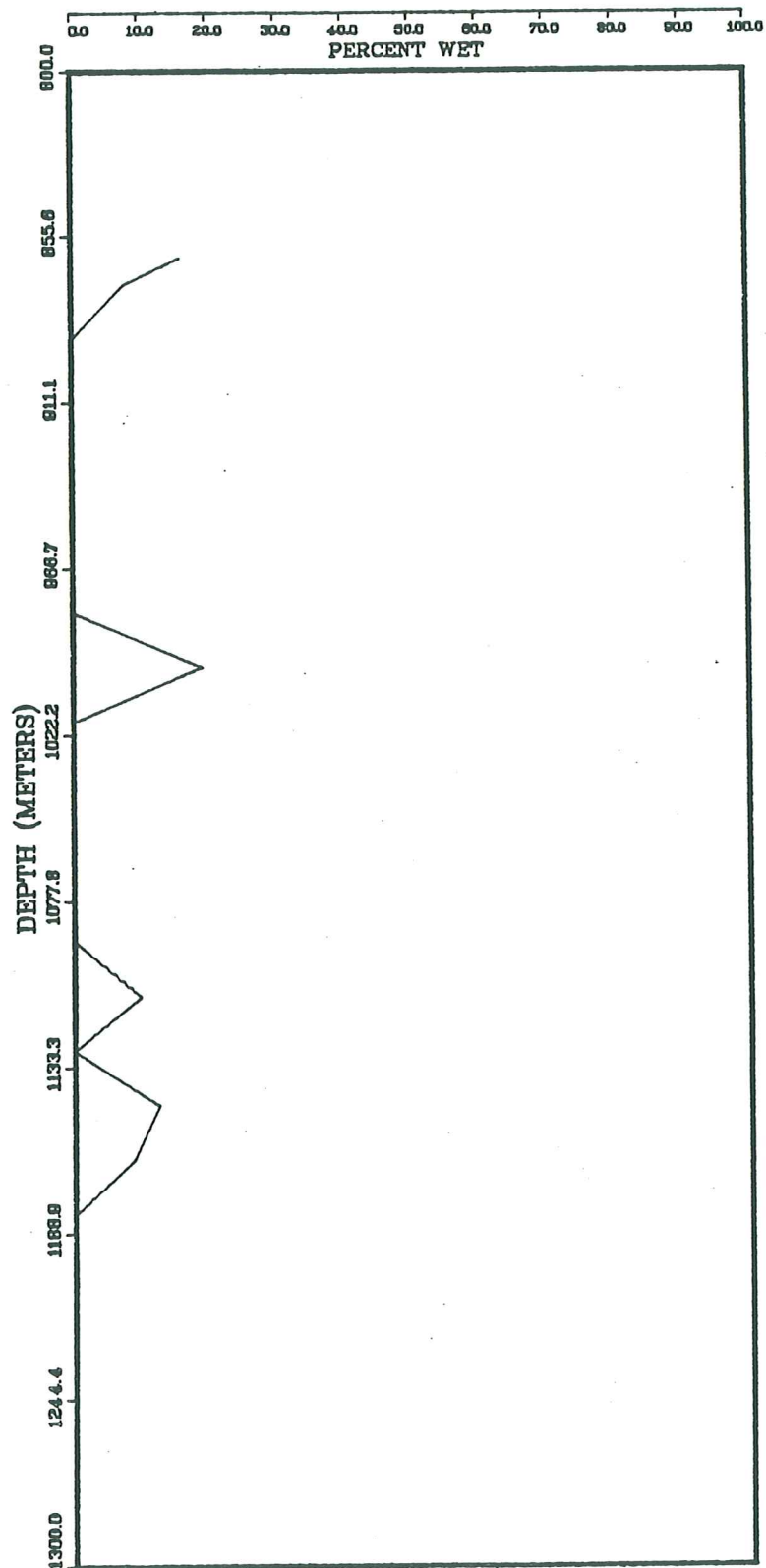
# SPOONBILL C-30



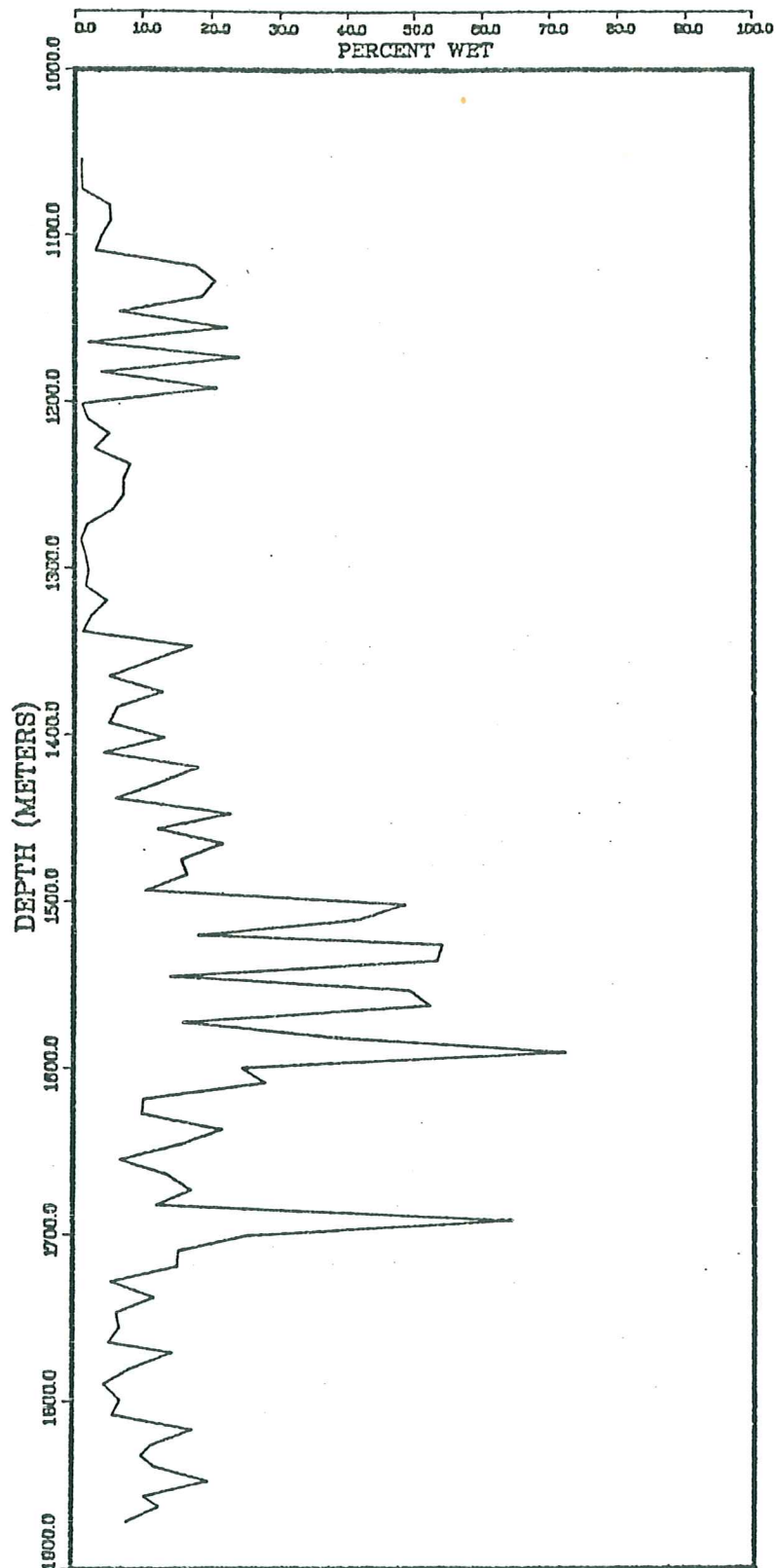
# TERN A-68



# TWILLICK G-49

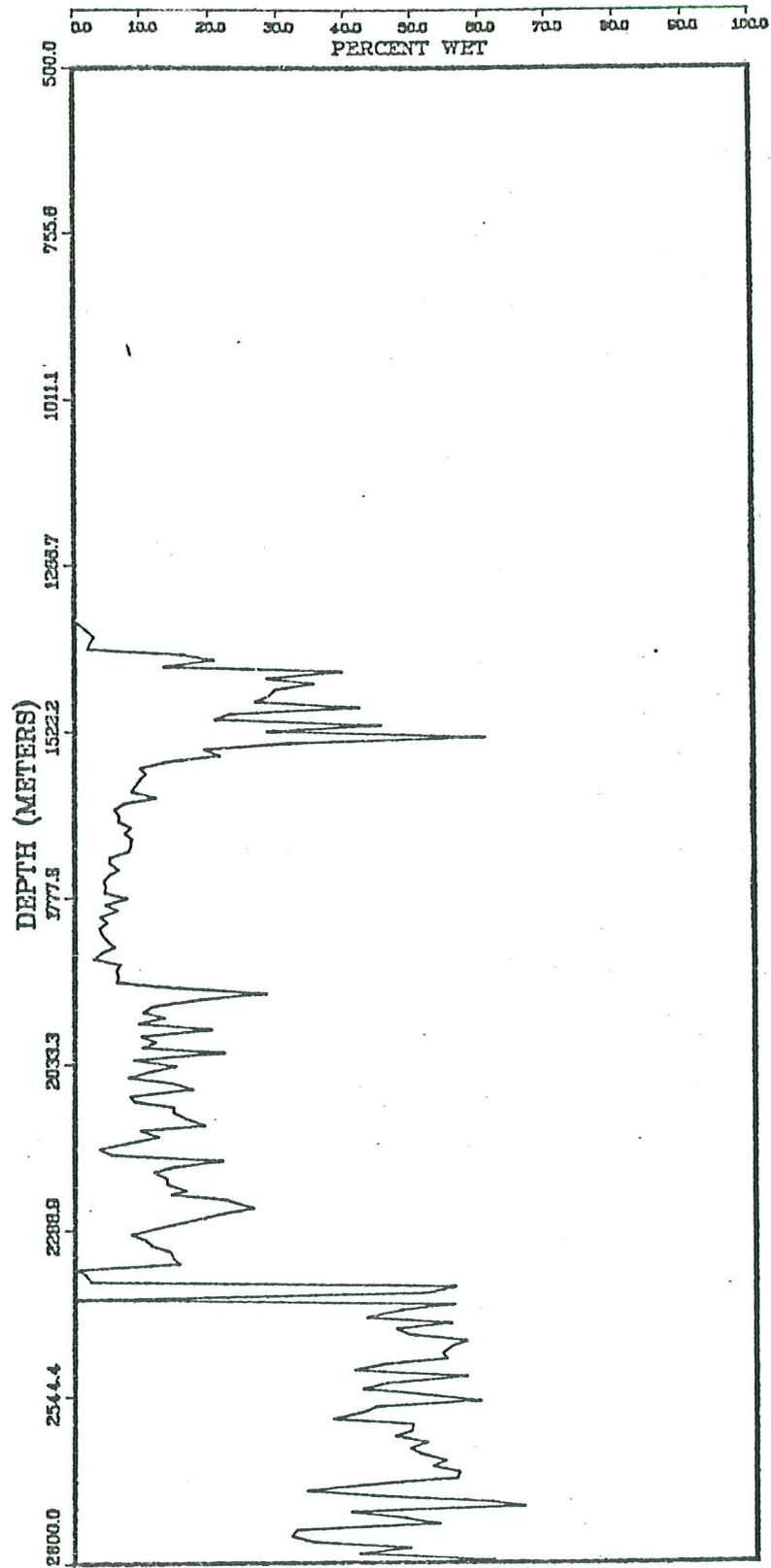


LEIF E-38

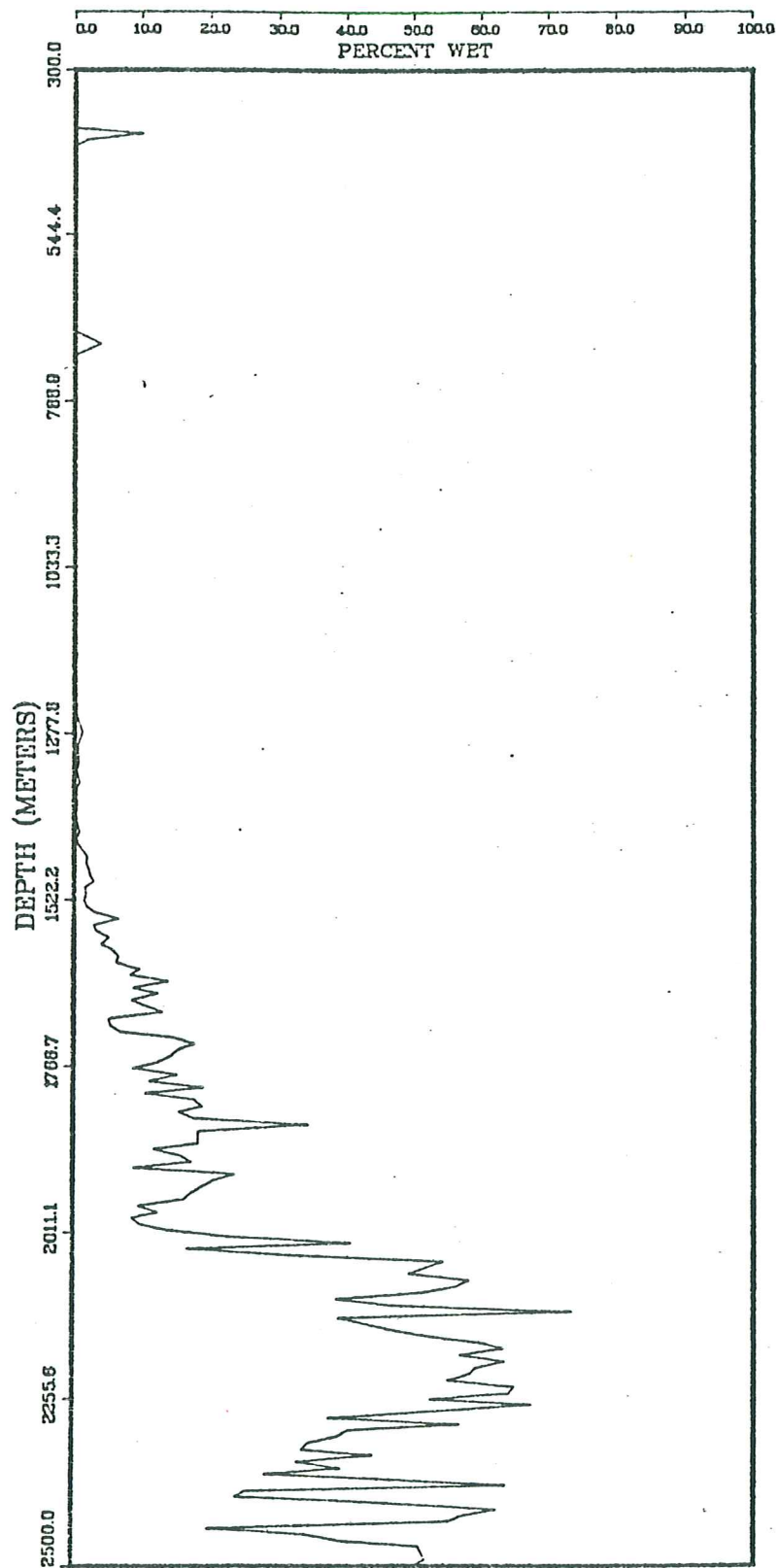




# GUDRID H-55

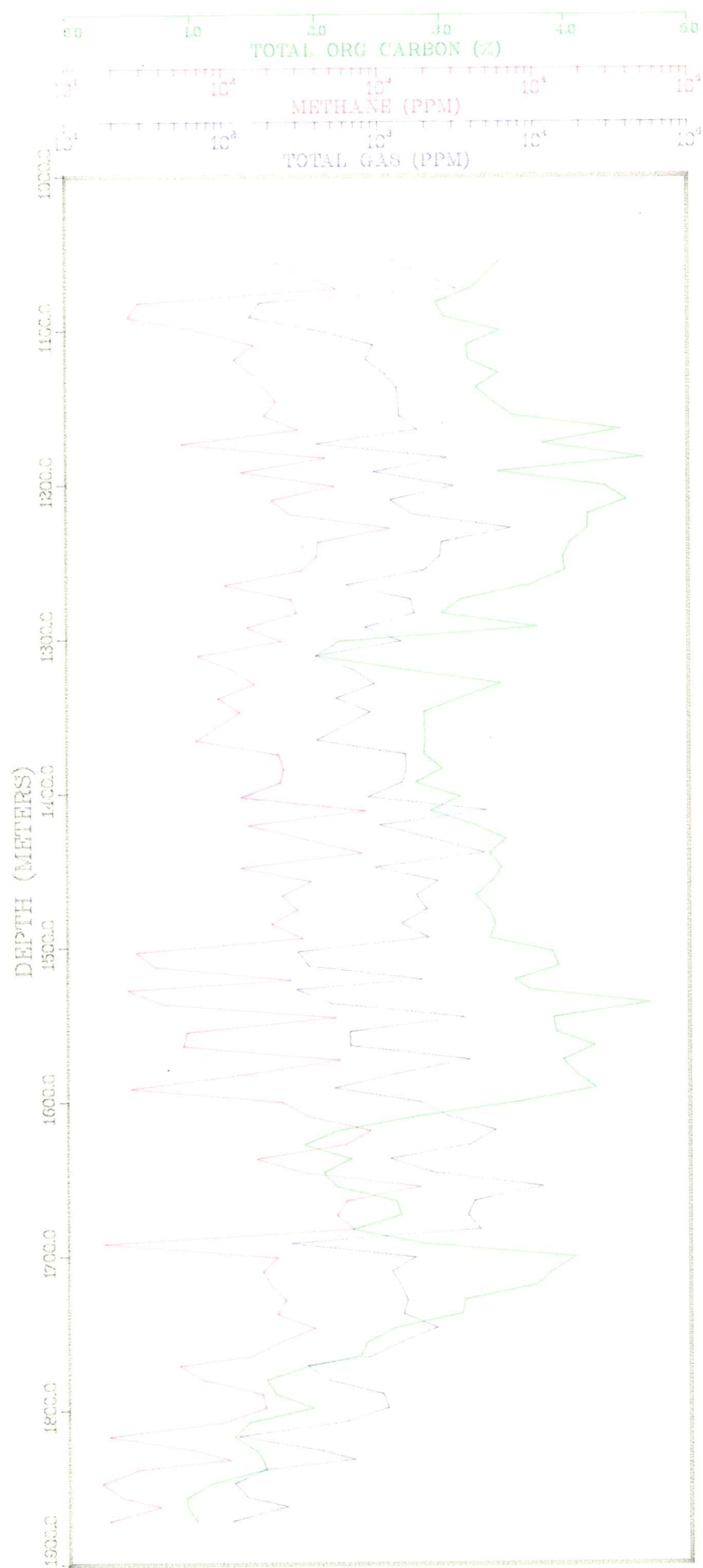


# BJARNI H-81

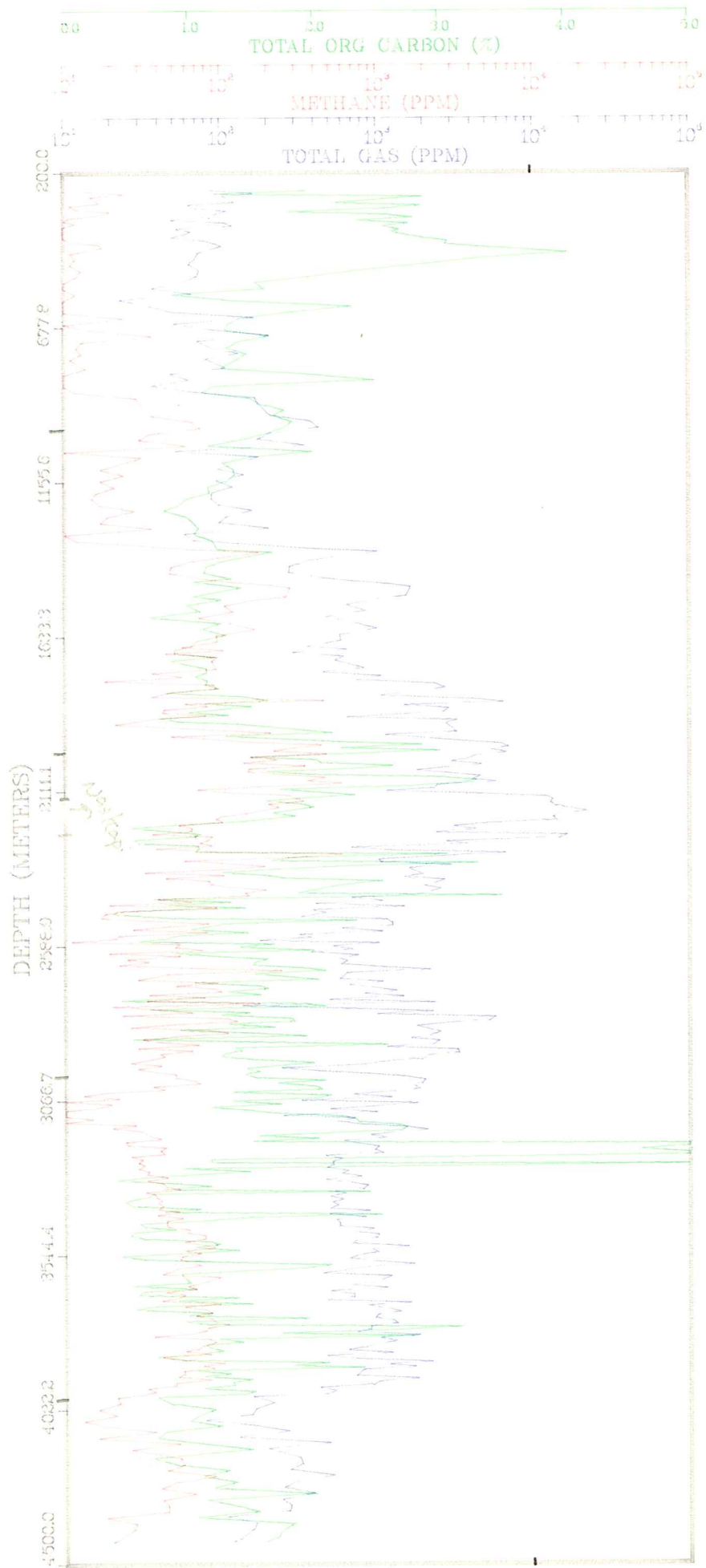




LEIF E-38



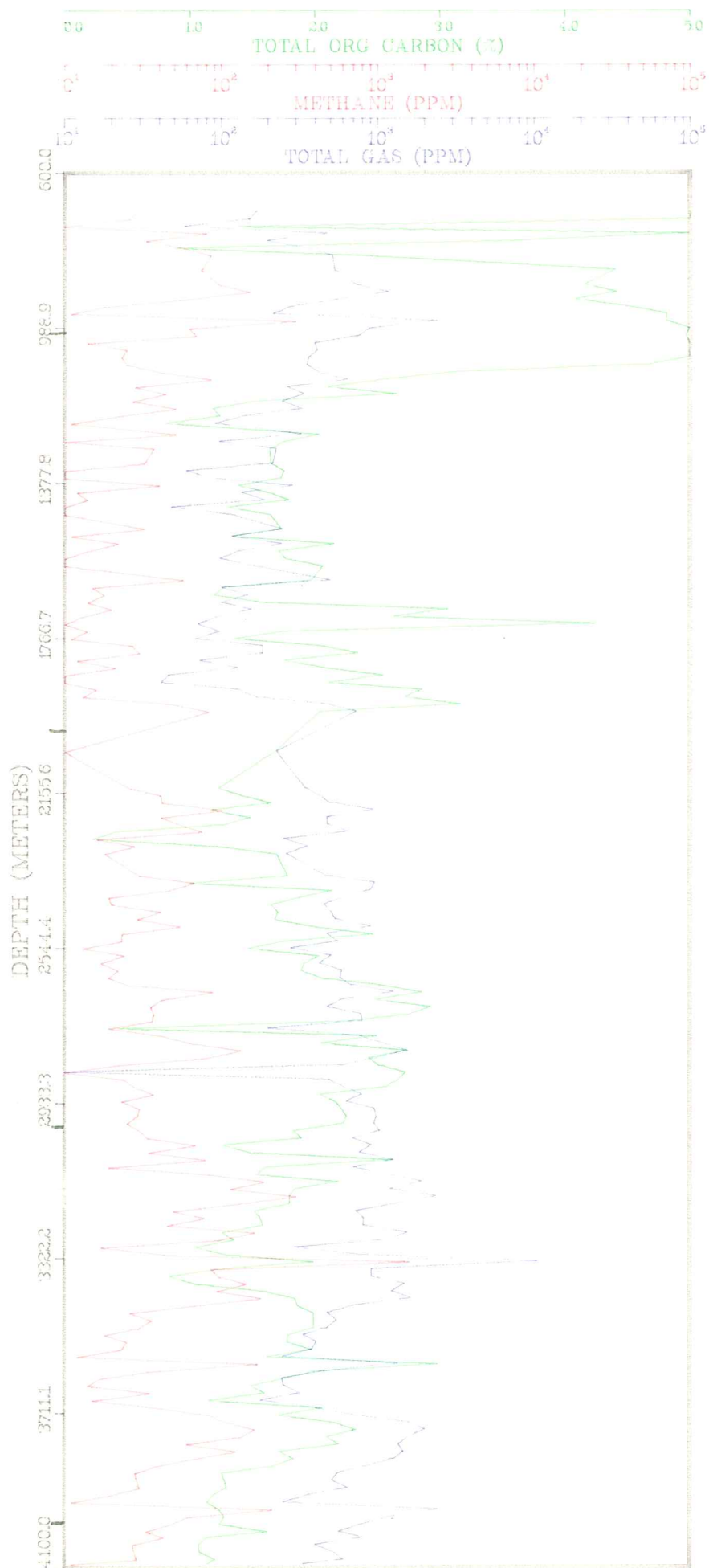
# COHASSET D-42



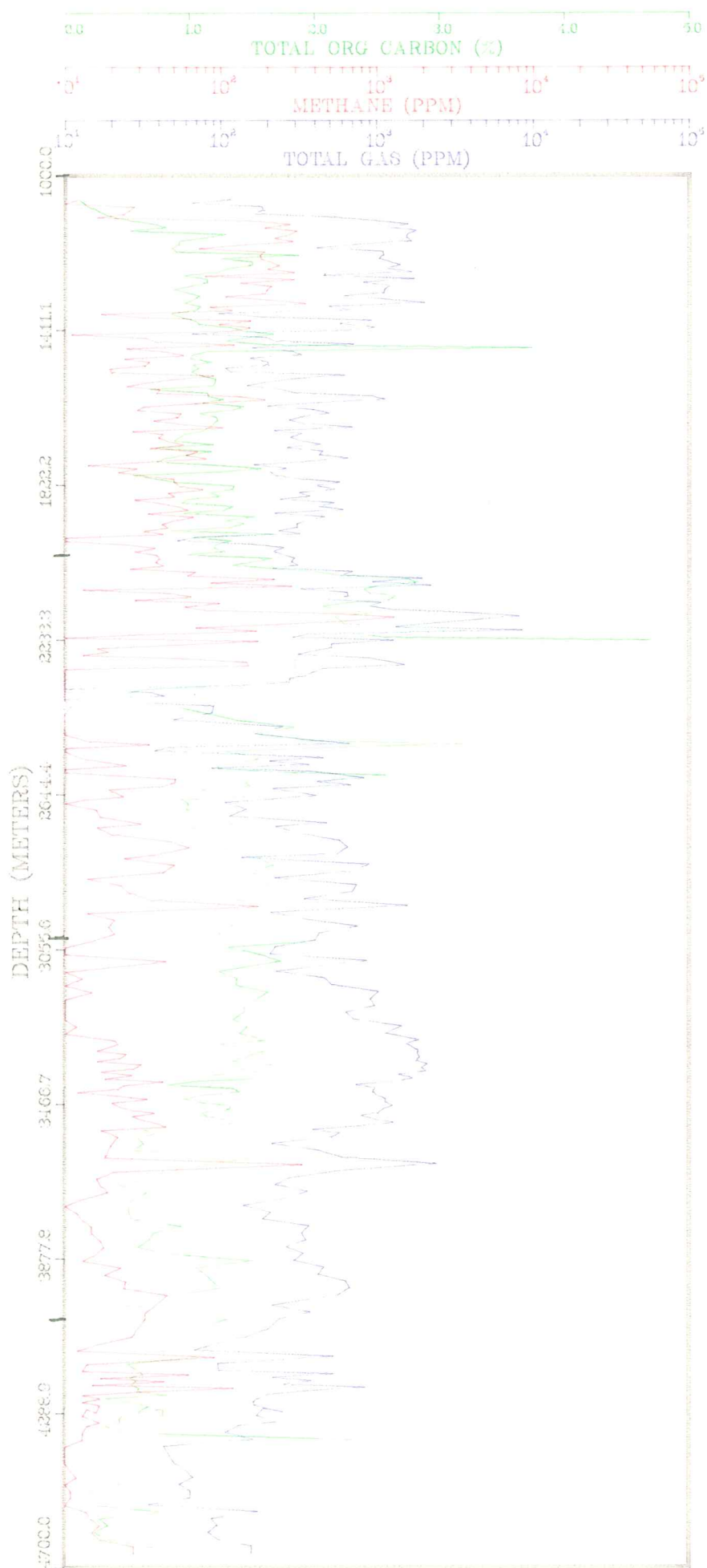




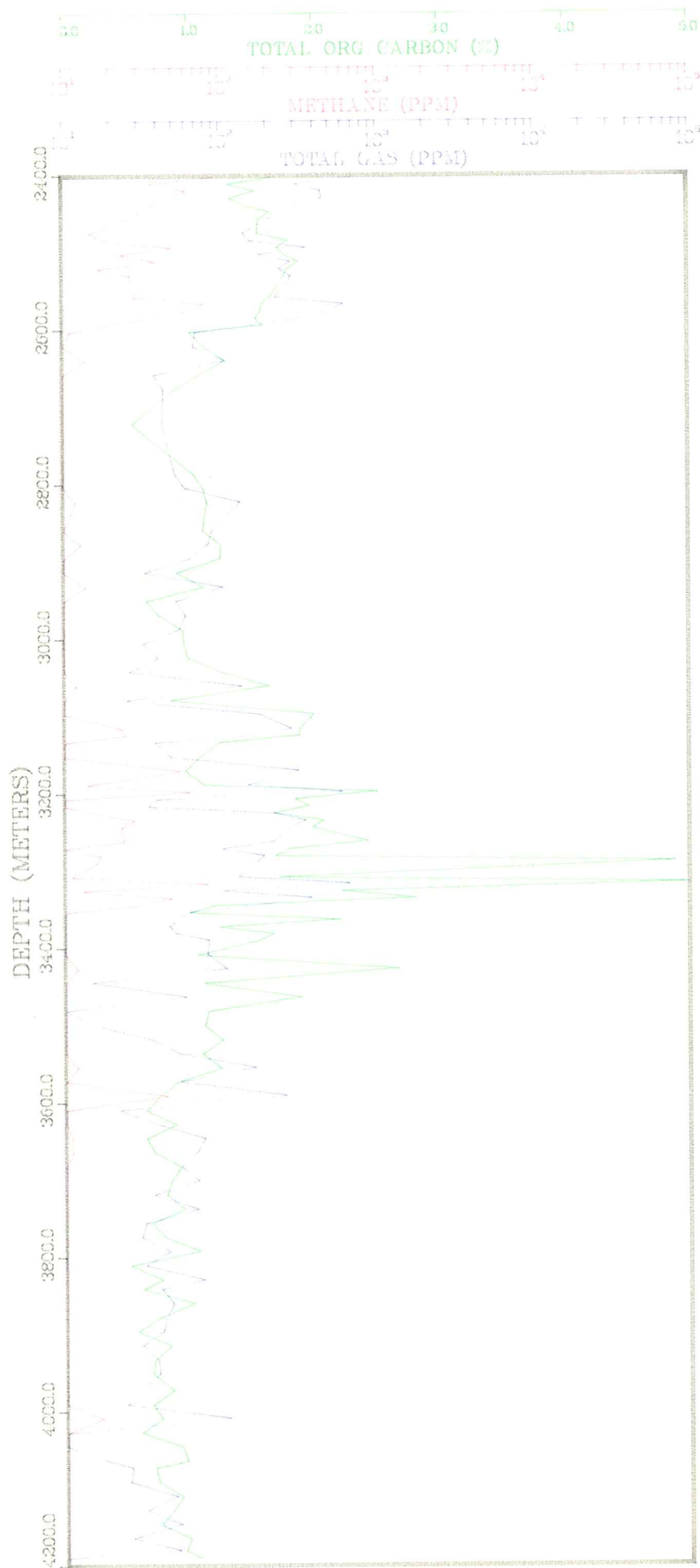
# MARMORA P-35



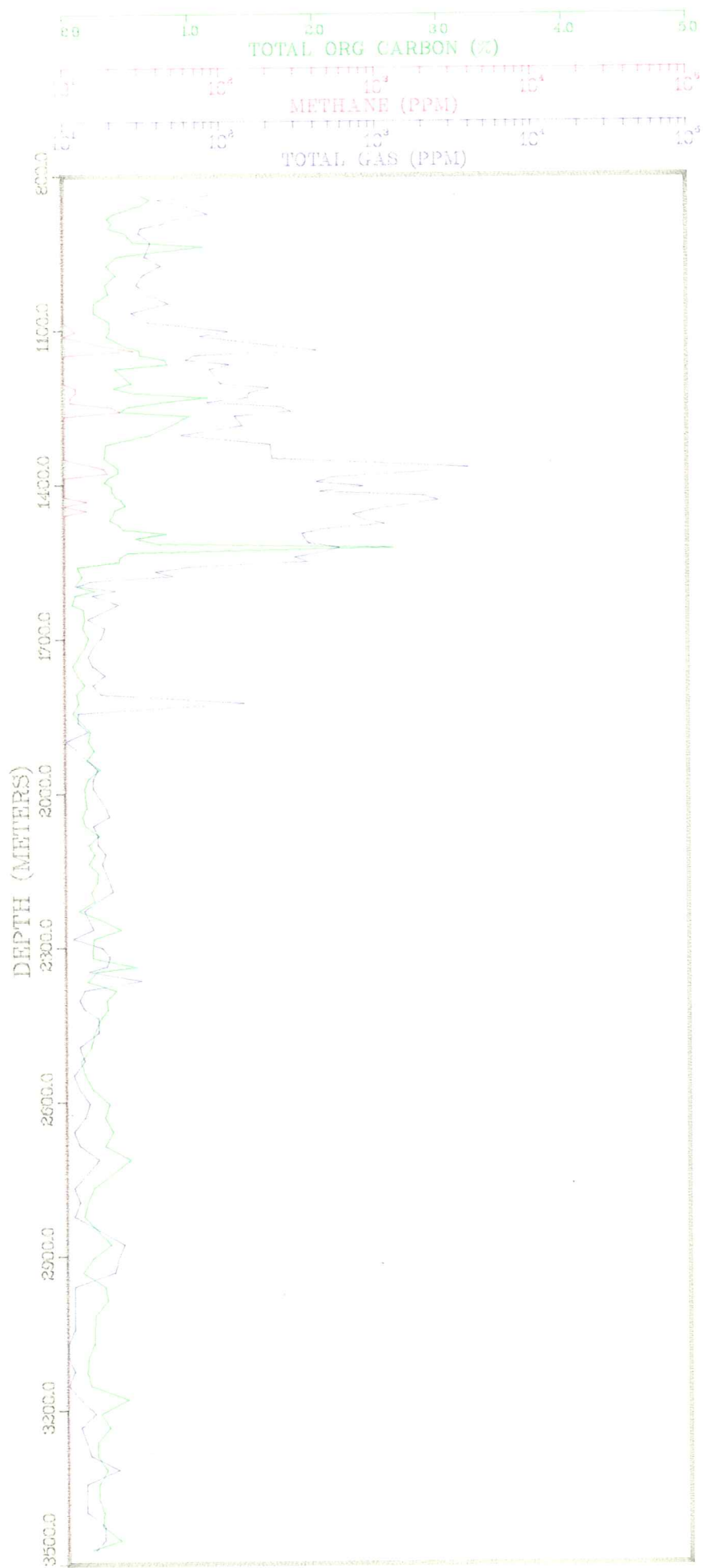
# DEMASCOTA G-32



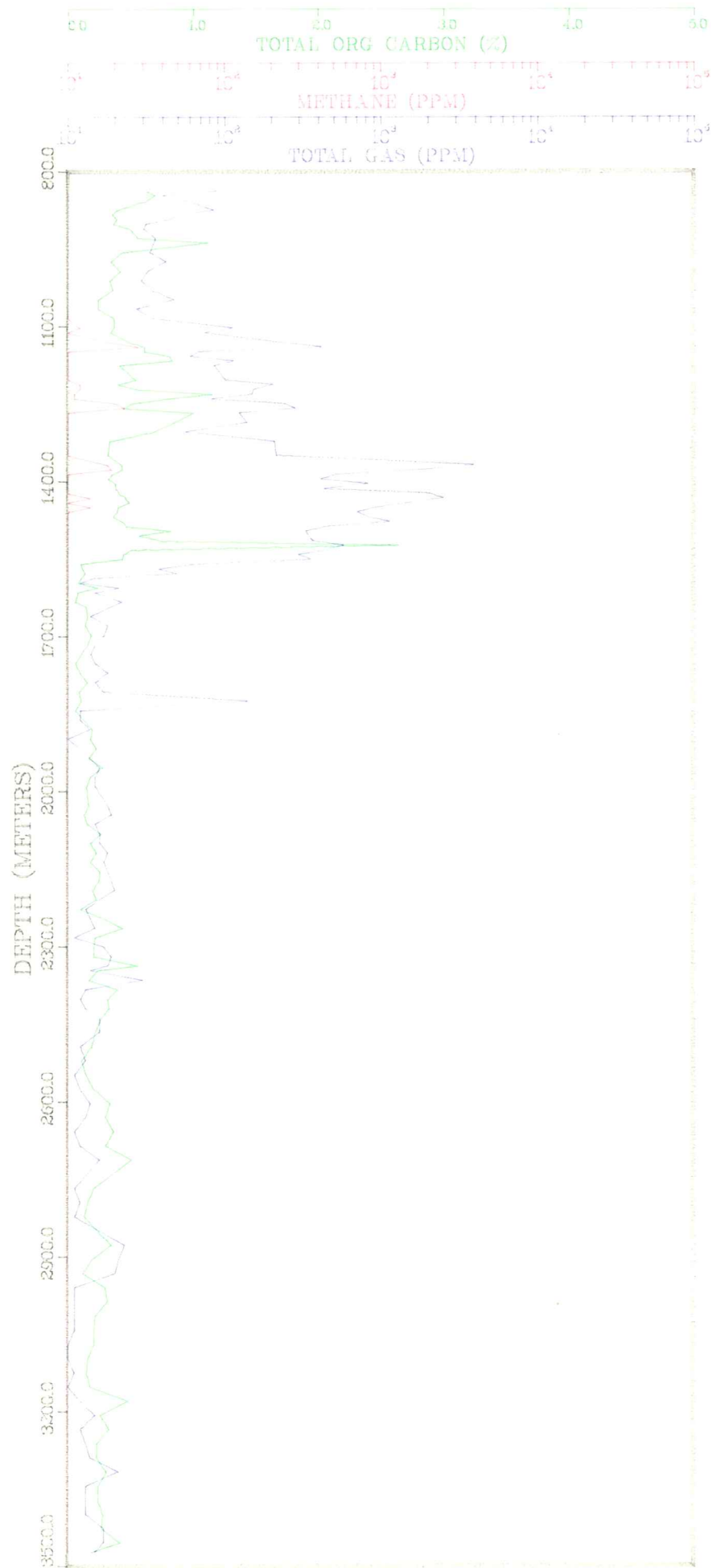
# TERN A-68



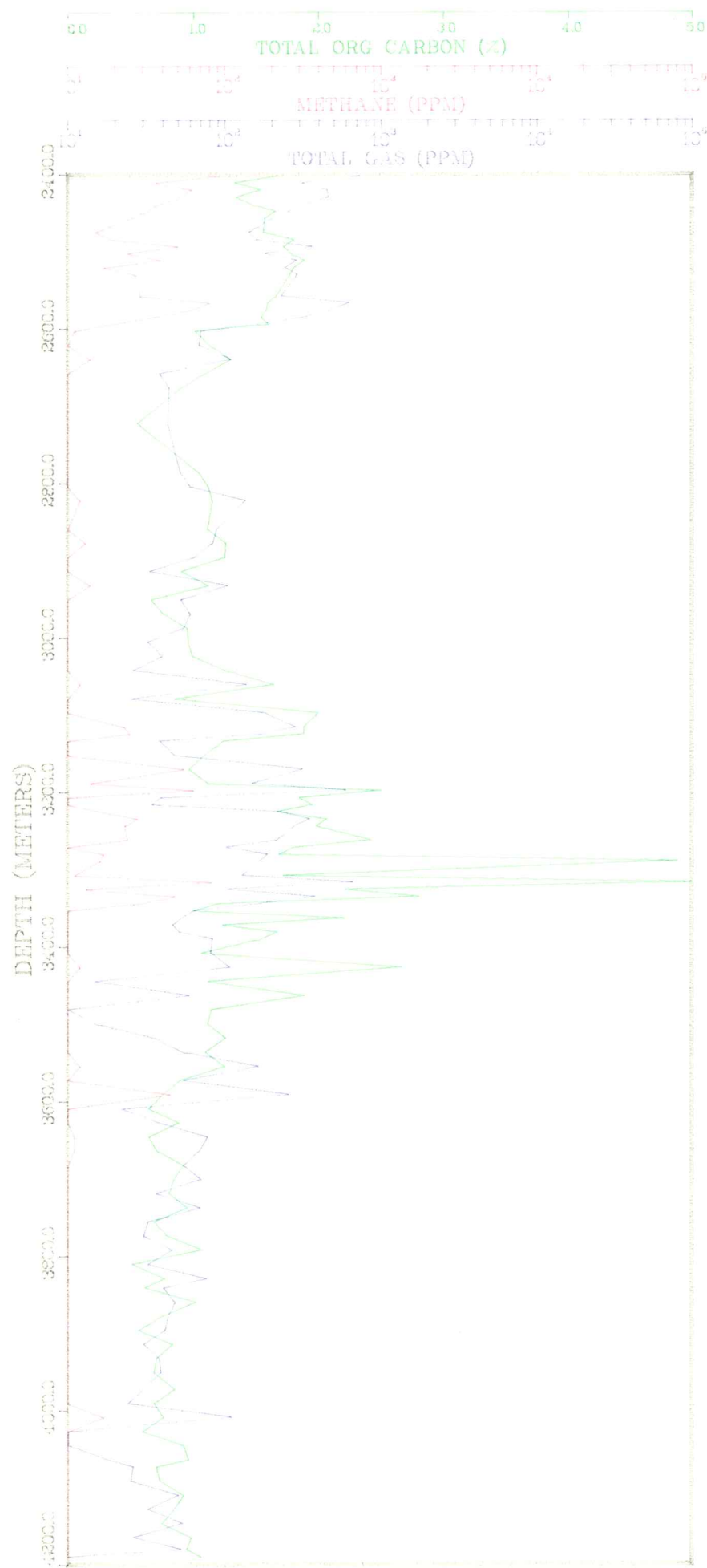
# OSPREY H-84



# OSPREY H-84

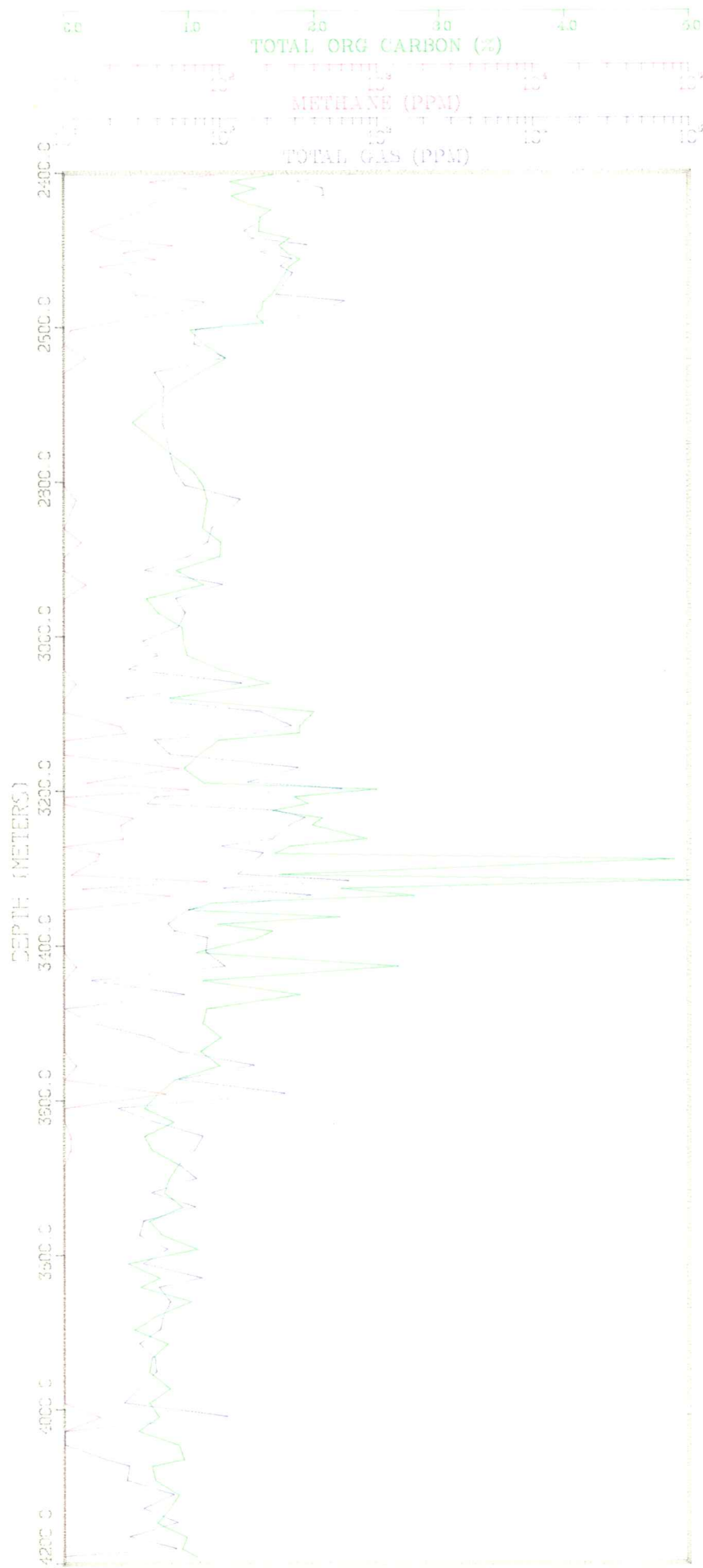


# TERN A-68





# TERN A-68





# TERN A-68

