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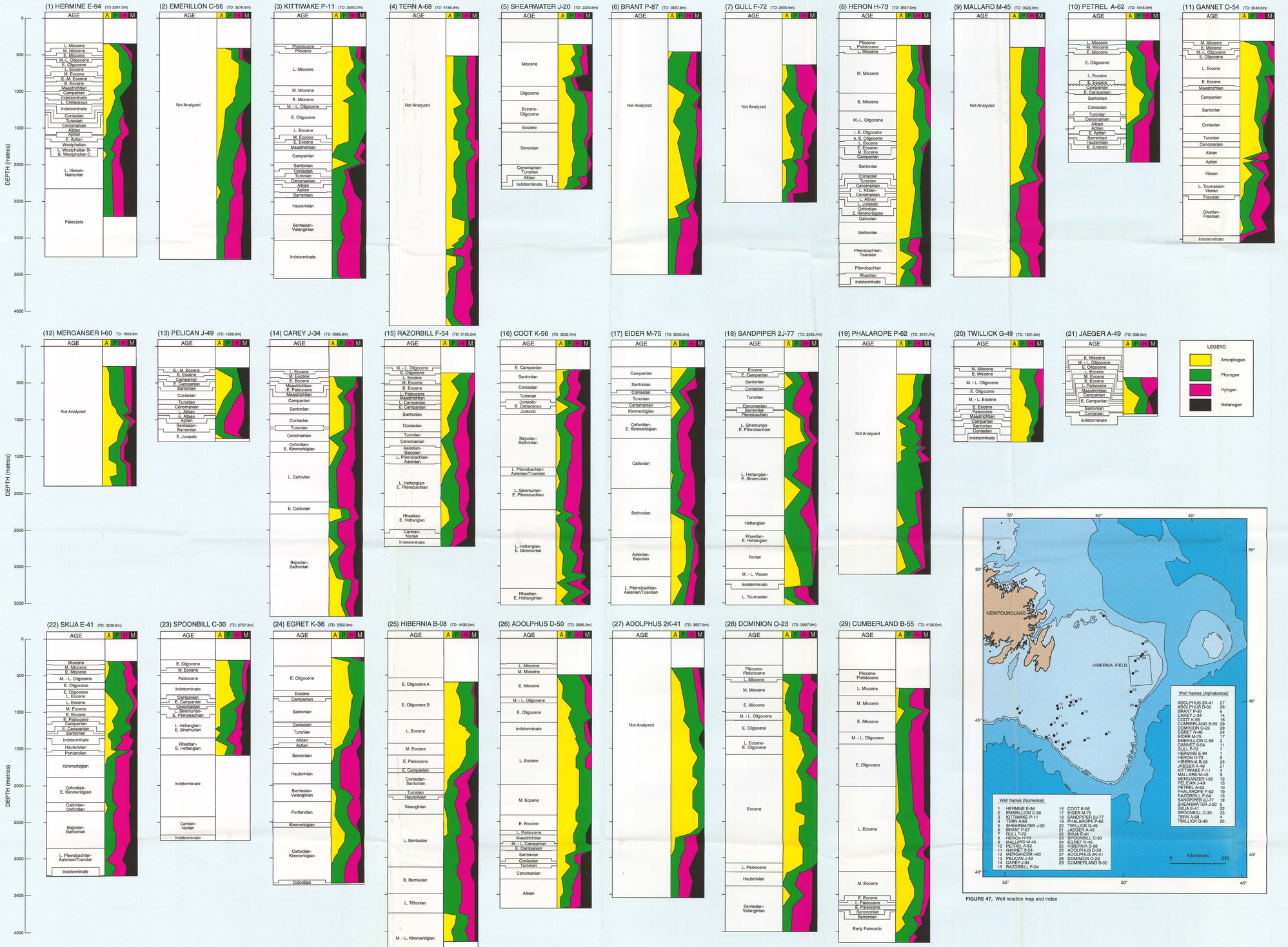

FIGURE 47. Well location map and index

Canada

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GSC Open File 3458 (sheet 9 of 9)

EAST COAST BASIN ATLAS SERIES
GRAND BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND
BIOSTRATIGRAPHY AND MATURATION DATA 9

KEROGEN-TYPE PLOTS

CONTRIBUTORS

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Additional copies of this map sheet may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada (Atlantic), P.O. Box 1006, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 4A2, Canada. Phone: 902-426-6386; FAX: 902-426-4648; e-mail: agc@agc.bio.ns.ca; website: http://agcwww.bio.ns.ca

KEROGEN-TYPE PLOTS FOR WELLS ON THE GRAND BANKS AND ADJACENT AREAS

(Figure 46)

The relative percentages of the four kerogen types - amorphogen, phyrogen, hylogen and melanogen - are depicted graphically for 29 Grand Banks wells [see Figures 25-30 (sheet 7) and Figures 36, 38, and 43 (sheet 8) for this information in 9 other wells].

Amorphogen is unorganized, structureless organic material, which may be finely disseminated or coagulated in fluffy masses; it is equivalent to the amorphous kerogen of Bayliss (1975). Phyrogen is nonopaque recognizable plant matter that is not of a woody origin, such as plant cuticle, spores and dinoflagellate cysts; it is equivalent to the herbaceous kerogen of other authors. Hylogen includes nonopaque fibrous plant material of woody origin and is more commonly referred to as woody kerogen. Melanogen comprises all opaque organic material and equates with the coaly kerogen of other authors (Bayliss, 1975).

In the deeper and older sediments, especially in the Jeanne d'Arc Basin, marine sourced kerogen (amorphogen) may predominate over the terrestrially sourced kerogen (phyrogen, hylogen and melanogen). This is consistent with the presence of major oil reserves in the Jeanne d'Arc Basin.

The kerogen analyses were first presented in Bujak et al. (1977a, 1977b) and Barss et al. (1980). For further information, see sheet 1.

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