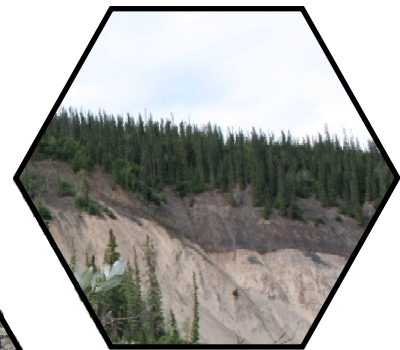
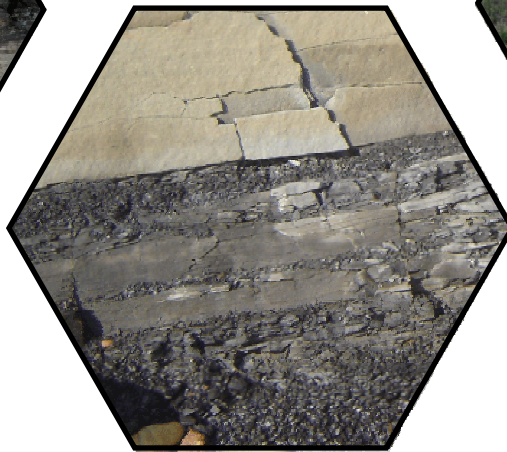
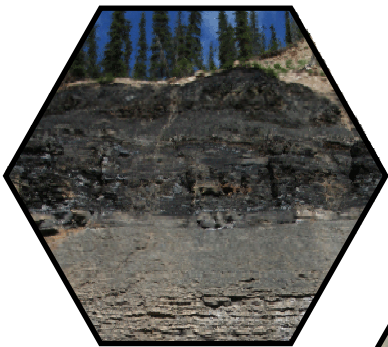


## NWT Open Report 2007-002 / YGS Open File 2007-1

# Rock-Eval 6 / TOC analyses from outcrop samples in northern Mackenzie Mountains, eastern Richardson Mountains, and southern Peel Plateau and Plain, Northwest Territories and Yukon, Canada NTS 106E, F, G, H, L

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## INTRODUCTION

Rock-Eval 6 pyrolysis and total organic carbon (TOC) analyses were performed on 144 samples collected from outcrop in the northern Mackenzie and eastern Richardson mountains, at the margin of Peel Plateau, as well as from Peel Plain (Figure 1).

These samples were collected to evaluate the source rock potential and thermal maturation of specific formations ranging from Proterozoic to Cretaceous. The new data will augment previously reported data from well cuttings and outcrops (reported in Pyle et al., 2006a; 2006b). The data are reported in a Microsoft<sup>®</sup> Excel spreadsheet, as well as a shapefile (in ESRI's ArcView<sup>®</sup> .shp format) to enable their integration into existing data sets or mapping programs.

The analytical results will be further studied and incorporated into petroleum system work as part of a project entitled "*Regional Geosciences Studies and Petroleum Potential, Peel Plateau and Plain*"; a joint research effort of the Northwest Territories Geoscience Office, Yukon Geological Survey, and Geological Survey of Canada (Pyle et al., 2006a). Project information, scope, and related research documents are available at <http://www.nwtgeoscience.ca/petroleum/PeelPlateau.html>.

## FIELD METHODS

Rock hammers were used to collect samples from outcrop. Attempts were made to sample fresh, unweathered material where possible, by digging into the outcrop face. In many cases, particularly for friable shale, surface weathering and oxidation extended for some distance from the surface. Samples were placed in labeled polyethylene bags and sealed. Table 1 indicates the number of samples from each unit.

## LABORATORY METHODS

Rock-Eval 6 instrumentation and applications have been reviewed in Lafargue et al. (1998). Analyses were conducted at the Organic Geochemistry Labs of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in Calgary, on a Delsi Rock-Eval 6<sup>®</sup> unit equipped with a Total Organic Carbon analysis module. Prior to analysis, samples were pulverized with an agate mortar and pestle, and weighed. Sample size ranged from 20 to 70 mg. The analysis methods employed at the GSC – Calgary lab are further outlined in Stasiuk and Fowler (2004).

## ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Table 2 lists the Rock-Eval 6 analytical results. Unprojected shapefiles (in ESRI's ArcView<sup>®</sup> format) are appended in the digital version of this report, with sample locations and Rock-Eval 6 analyses. Figures 2 to 5 are modified van Krevelen diagrams of hydrogen index versus oxygen index crossplots.

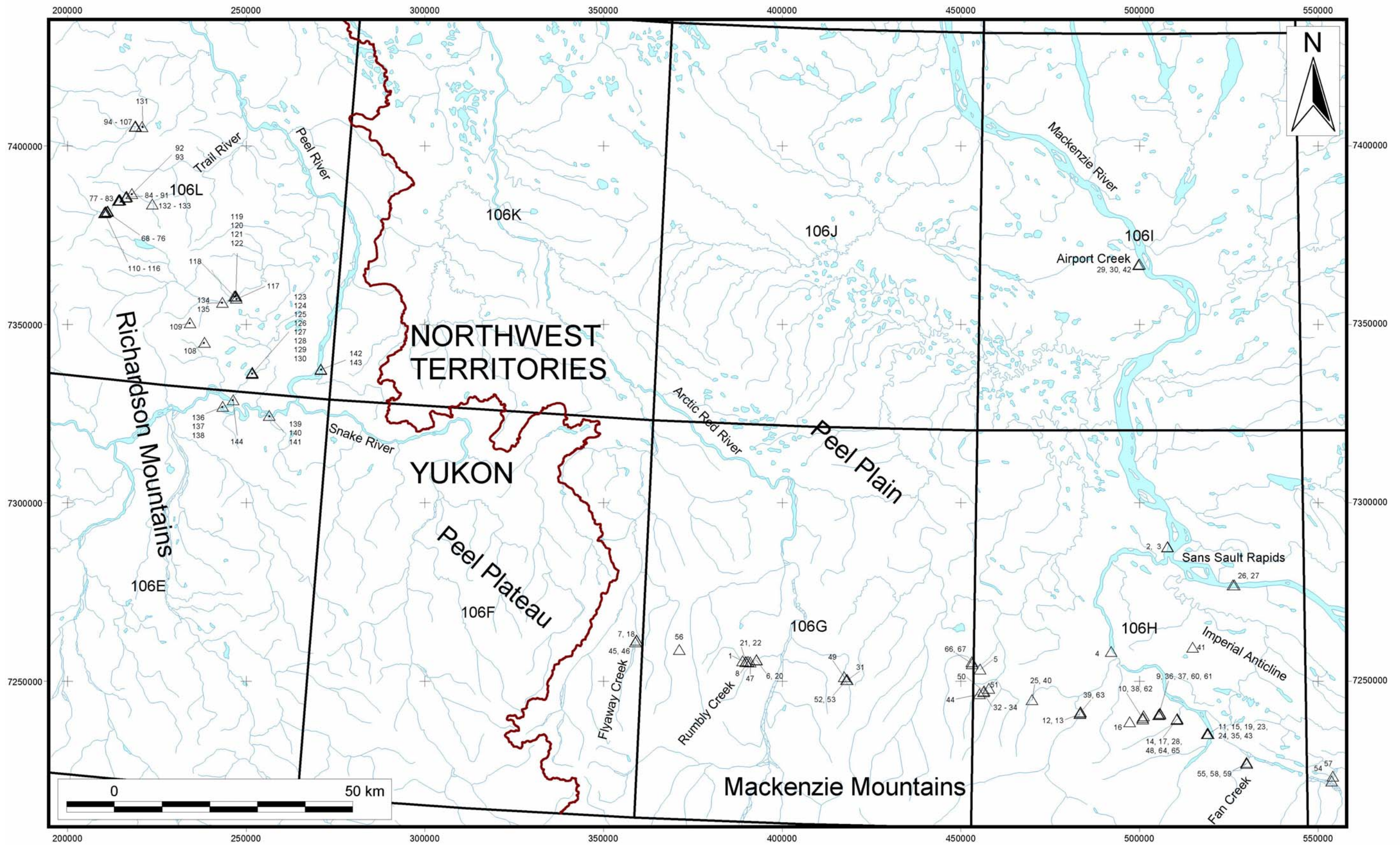


Figure 1. Sample locations (keyed to Table 2). Grid coordinates are UTM, NAD 83. Geographic locations mentioned in text are labeled, as are the 1:250 000 scale NTS map sheets

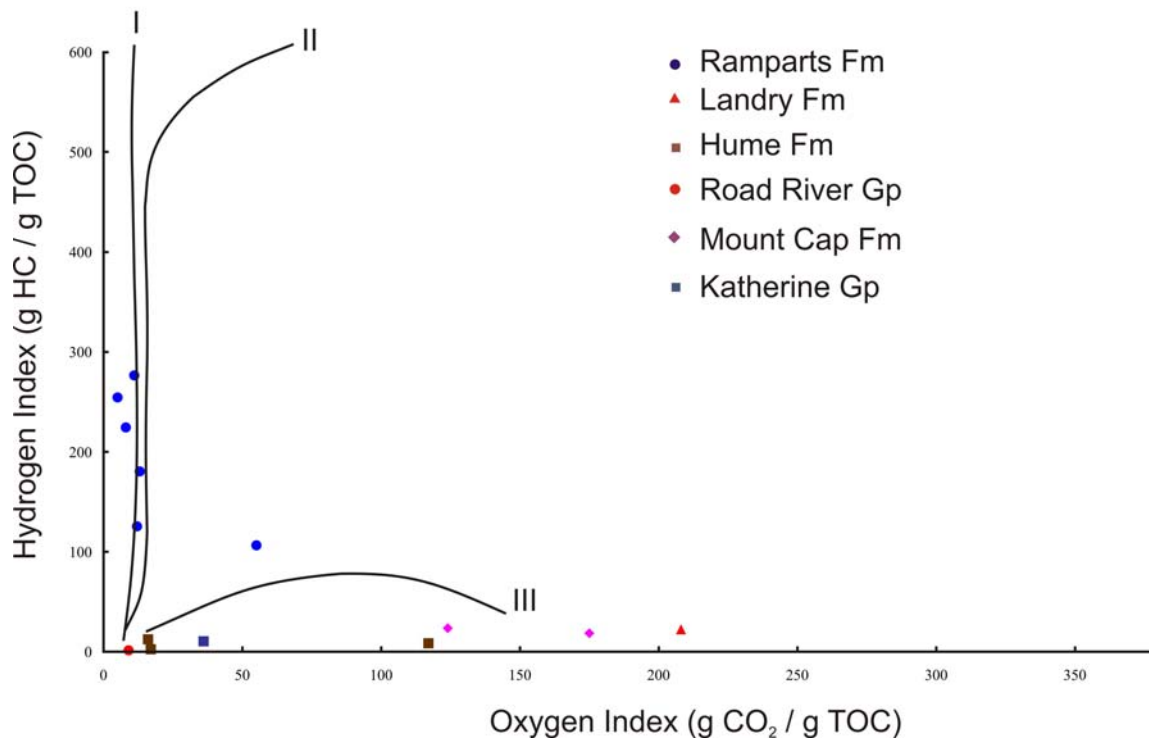
<i>Unit</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of samples</i>
Trevor Formation	Cretaceous	2
Arctic Red Formation	Cretaceous	11
Martin House Formation	Cretaceous	3
Triassic undivided	Triassic	2
Tuttle Formation	Mississippian	25
Tuttle and/or Imperial formations	Mississippian to Upper Devonian	4
Imperial Formation (including questionable Imperial Formation)	Upper Devonian	23
Undefined shale (Tuttle or Canol formations or equivalent)	Mississippian or older	11
Canol Formation	Upper Devonian	25
Ramparts Formation (including Kee Scarp Member)	Middle Devonian	6
Upper Member, Hare Indian Formation	Middle Devonian	10
Bluefish Member, Hare Indian Formation	Middle Devonian	13
Hume Formation	Middle Devonian	4
Landry Formation	Lower Devonian	1
Road River Group	Cambrian to Devonian	1
Mount Cap Formation	Cambrian	2
Katherine Group	Proterozoic	1

*Table 1. Summary listing of number of samples collected from various units*

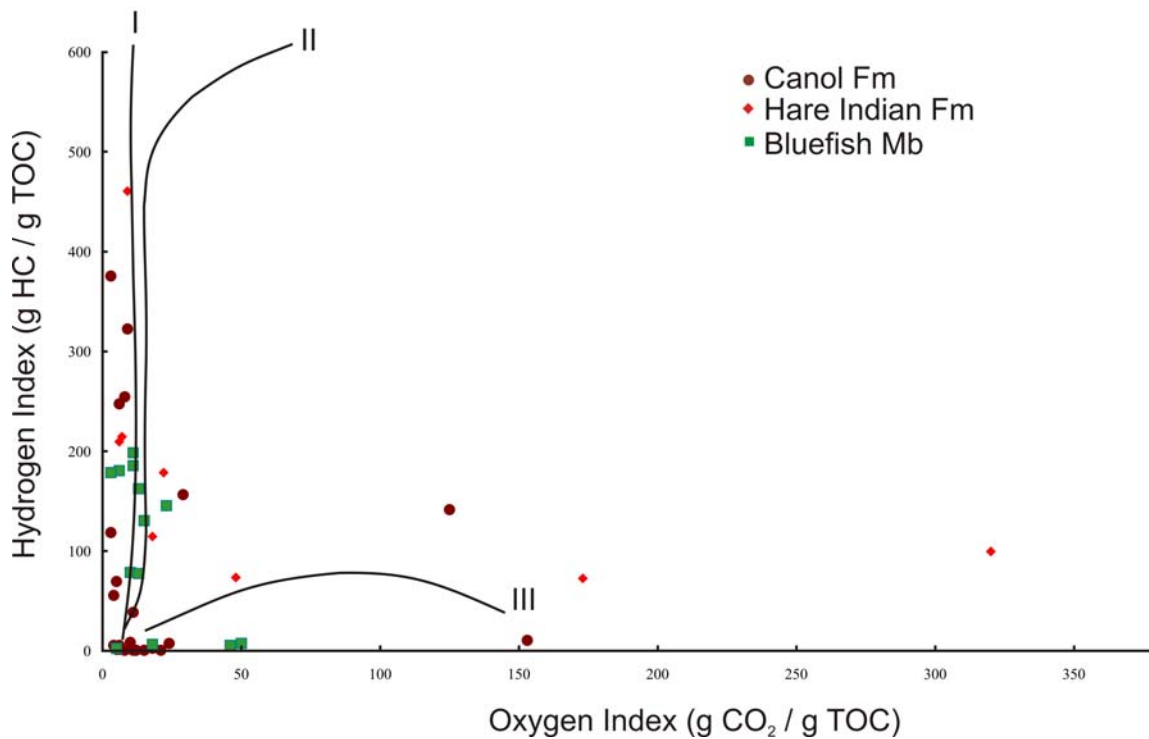


Sample Location on Figure 1	Sample Number	Unit	UTM		UTM zone	S1	S2	PI	S3	Tmax	TOC	OI	HI
			E	UTM N									
79	TNT-TR-012F	Imperial	481439	7370117	8	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.78	555	0.77	101	16
80	TNT-TR-013A	Imperial	481618	7370239	8	0.01	0.16	0.07	0.35	540	0.80	44	20
81	TNT-TR-013B	Imperial	481469	7370231	8	0.01	0.14	0.04	0.49	554	0.73	67	19
82	TNT-TR-013E	Imperial	481778	7370230	8	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.17	540	0.64	27	20
83	TNT-TR-013F	Imperial	481790	7370212	8	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.08	539	0.33	24	18
136	TNT-PR-032A	Imperial?	515914	7315451	8	0.05	0.31	0.15	1.44	480	0.99	145	31
137	TNT-PR-032B	Imperial?	515914	7315451	8	2.48	2.93	0.46	0.23	431	3.94	6	74
138	TNT-PR-032C	Imperial?	515914	7315451	8	1.06	2.82	0.27	0.30	438	5.07	6	56
144	TNT-PR-035A	Imperial?	518634	7317560	8	1.78	6.20	0.22	0.14	443	4.22	3	147
55	06LP-24-01	Katherine	529996	7227242	9	0.01	0.05	0.15	0.16	561	0.45	36	11
56	06LP-13-14	Landry	371207	7258850	9	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.27	449	0.13	208	23
57	06-TH-20-E	Martin House	554108	7223314	9	0.08	1.54	0.05	0.30	434	1.49	20	103
142	TNT-PR-034A	Martin House	542248	7328354	8	0.12	3.56	0.03	0.30	432	1.73	17	206
143	TNT-PR-034B	Martin House	542240	7328515	8	0.02	0.92	0.02	0.22	435	0.71	31	130
58	06LP-24-02	Mount Cap	529949	7226910	9	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.26	505	0.21	124	24
59	06LP-24-05	Mount Cap	530065	7226918	9	0.01	0.03	0.22	0.28	563	0.16	175	19
60	06LP-17-04	Ramparts	505781	7240738	9	0.22	14.53	0.02	0.54	451	6.45	8	225
61	06LP-17-05	Ramparts	505734	7240911	9	0.06	2.05	0.03	1.06	455	1.92	55	107
62	06LP-17-08	Ramparts	501118	7240210	9	0.85	4.39	0.16	0.31	459	2.43	13	181
63	06LP-18-05	Ramparts	483471	7241317	9	0.88	6.07	0.13	0.58	456	4.81	12	126
64	06LP-19-14	Ramparts	510480	7239341	9	0.80	24.06	0.03	0.47	453	9.43	5	255
65	06LP-19-15	Ramparts	510512	7239373	9	0.14	34.48	0.00	1.33	449	12.43	11	277
110	TNT-TR-024A	Road River	477802	7366192	8	0.02	0.04	0.34	0.21	609	2.28	9	2
66	06-TH-12-B	Trevor	453161	7254872	9	0.04	1.20	0.03	0.24	441	1.71	14	70
67	06-TH-12-C	Trevor	453061	7255421	9	0.01	0.32	0.03	0.47	451	1.48	32	22
108	TNT-SH-022	Triassic	509132	7332767	8	0.01	0.33	0.03	0.69	421	0.19	363	174
109	TNT-SH-023	Triassic	504581	7337836	8	0.02	0.41	0.06	0.76	421	0.20	380	205
84	TNT-TR-014A	Tuttle	483250	7371104	8	0.05	0.36	0.13	0.43	451	0.62	69	58
85	TNT-TR-014C	Tuttle	483250	7371104	8	0.02	0.30	0.06	0.13	447	0.67	19	45
86	TNT-TR-014G	Tuttle	483250	7371104	8	0.19	4.84	0.04	0.36	451	4.22	9	115
87	TNT-TR-015J	Tuttle	483445	7371302	8	0.02	0.56	0.03	0.31	457	1.00	31	56
88	TNT-TR-015K	Tuttle	483479	7371292	8	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.30	451	0.28	107	75
89	TNT-TR-016A	Tuttle	483552	7371310	8	0.45	20.57	0.02	0.26	435	6.42	4	320
90	TNT-TR-016C	Tuttle	483552	7371310	8	0.07	3.51	0.02	0.21	437	2.59	8	136
91	TNT-TR-016-2	Tuttle	483570	7371318	8	0.05	2.05	0.02	0.55	434	2.29	24	90
92	TNT-TR-017A	Tuttle	484937	7372301	8	0.10	1.93	0.05	0.45	437	1.98	23	97
93	TNT-TR-017C	Tuttle	484937	7372301	8	0.07	2.52	0.03	0.26	432	1.80	14	140
94	TNT-RR-019E	Tuttle	483970	7391103	8	0.10	10.71	0.01	3.62	430	10.37	35	103
95	TNT-RR-191	Tuttle	483970	7391103	8	0.04	0.89	0.05	0.53	451	2.86	19	31
96	TNT-RR-019K	Tuttle	483995	7391125	8	0.01	1.57	0.01	0.50	434	2.03	25	77
101	TNT-RR-020H	Tuttle	484059	7391144	8	0.91	64.15	0.01	7.92	425	29.30	27	219
102	TNT-RR-020H	Tuttle	484059	7391144	8	0.73	66.60	0.01	7.85	424	40.25	20	165
103	TNT-RR-020M	Tuttle	484061	7391137	8	0.11	1.21	0.09	1.86	427	3.35	56	36
104	TNT-RR-020O	Tuttle	484061	7391137	8	0.28	24.07	0.01	16.90	426	26.18	65	92
105	TNT-RR-020O	Tuttle	484061	7391137	8	0.27	26.49	0.01	14.05	429	37.40	38	71
106	TNT-RR-020S	Tuttle	484055	7391159	8	0.08	0.73	0.10	0.28	437	1.46	19	50
107	TNT-RR-020V	Tuttle	484041	7391149	8	0.02	1.45	0.02	0.49	428	1.92	26	76
131	TNT-RR-028A	Tuttle	485951	7391245	8	0.02	0.49	0.03	0.25	440	0.77	32	64
132	TNT-TR-029A	Tuttle	490861	7369955	8	0.05	0.81	0.06	0.16	425	1.37	12	59
133	TNT-TR-029C	Tuttle	490861	7369955	8	0.17	8.55	0.02	0.24	425	3.60	7	238
134	TNT-CR-031A	Tuttle	512994	7344407	8	0.10	4.52	0.02	0.37	431	3.07	12	147
135	TNT-CR-031C	Tuttle	512994	7344407	8	0.65	16.21	0.04	0.29	433	8.69	3	187
97	TNT-RR-020A	Tuttle/Imperial?	484113	7391184	8	0.04	2.22	0.02	0.15	430	2.33	6	95
98	TNT-RR-020B	Tuttle/Imperial?	484090	7391172	8	0.09	1.45	0.06	0.49	424	2.92	17	50
99	TNT-RR-020C	Tuttle/Imperial?	484090	7391172	8	0.06	1.00	0.06	0.19	423	1.94	10	52
100	TNT-RR-020F	Tuttle/Imperial?	484066	7391159	8	0.04	2.14	0.02	0.10	430	1.54	6	139
123	TNT-CC-026B	undefined shale	523198	7325395	8	0.48	5.30	0.08	0.08	443	2.54	3	209
124	TNT-CC-026C	undefined shale	523163	7325413	8	2.37	11.37	0.17	0.19	444	4.04	5	281
125	TNT-CC-026D	undefined shale	523163	7325413	8	2.18	9.87	0.18	0.12	441	3.47	3	284
126	TNT-CC-026E	undefined shale	523225	7325515	8	2.27	8.08	0.22	0.13	441	3.10	4	261
127	TNT-CC-026G	undefined shale	523295	7325620	8	1.42	31.45	0.04	0.64	436	12.17	5	258
128	TNT-CC-026I	undefined shale	523167	7325671	8	0.01	0.05	0.17	0.24	437	0.07	343	71
129	TNT-CC-026J	undefined shale	523167	7325671	8	1.47	21.18	0.06	0.64	440	9.24	7	229
130	TNT-CC-026K	undefined shale	523167	7325671	8	1.59	21.03	0.07	0.36	443	8.64	4	243
139	TNT-PR-033A	undefined shale	529110	7314150	8	0.27	1.56	0.15	0.28	497	4.54	6	34
140	TNT-PR-033B	undefined shale	529110	7314150	8	0.10	1.03	0.09	0.50	574	3.89	13	26
141	TNT-PR-033C	undefined shale	529110	7314150	8	0.01	0.05	0.18	0.15	354	0.03	500	167

**Table 2.** Rock-Eval 6 and TOC results from collected samples. Sample location column corresponds to Figure 1, UTM E = Universal Transverse Mercator east coordinate, UTM N= Universal Transverse Mercator north coordinate (both are NAD 83), S1, and S2 units are mg hydrocarbon per g rock, S3 units are mg CO<sub>2</sub> per g rock, PI = production index = S1/(S1+S2), Tmax units are °C, TOC = total organic carbon in weight percent, OI = oxygen index = mg CO<sub>2</sub> per g TOC, HI= hydrogen index = mg hydrocarbons per g TOC

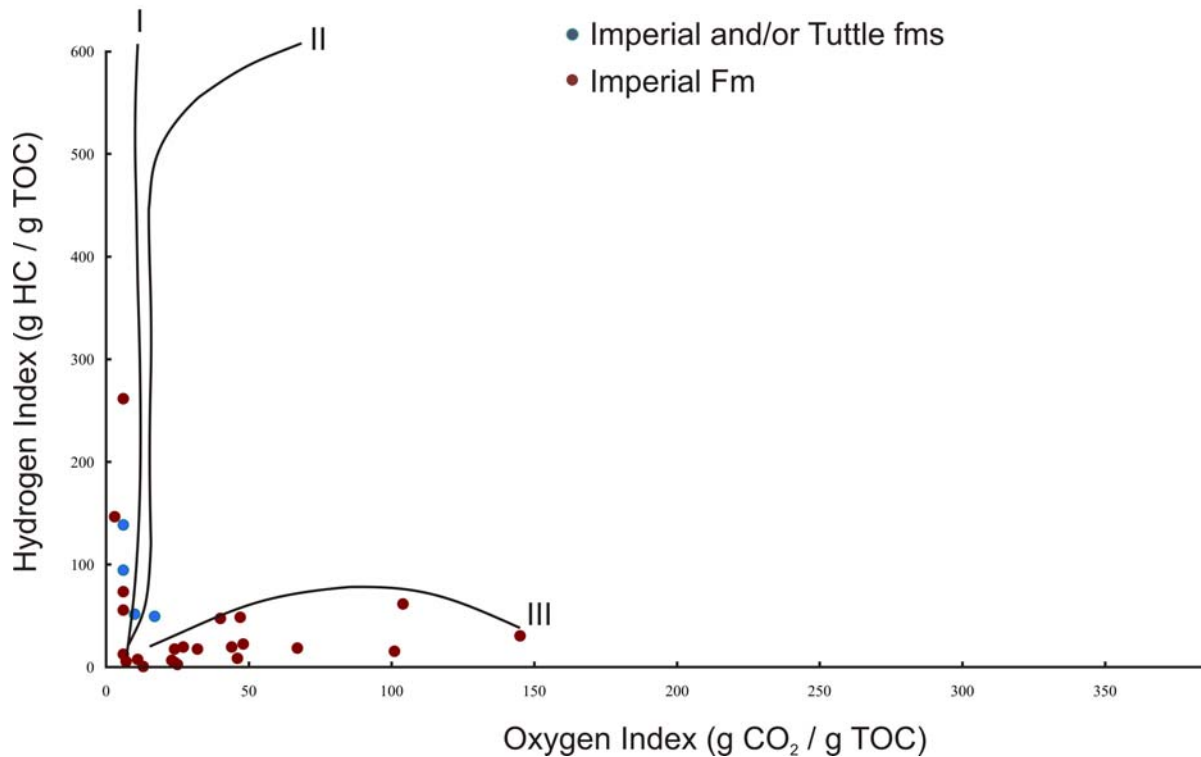


**Figure 2.** Hydrogen index versus oxygen index crossplot for discriminating kerogen type (labeled I, II, and III). Middle Devonian Ramparts Formation and older samples are plotted (one Hume Formation outlier with oxygen index of 386 is not plotted)

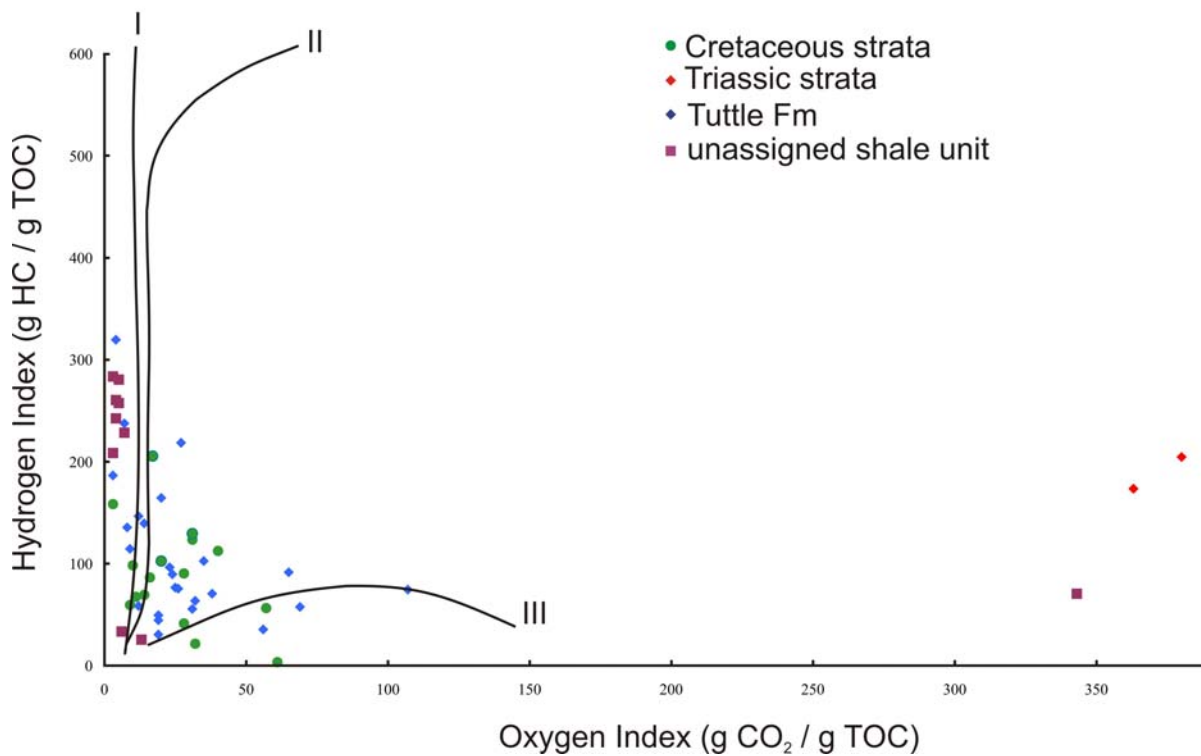


**Figure 3.** Hydrogen index versus oxygen index crossplot for discriminating kerogen type (labeled I, II, and III). Middle and Upper Devonian Canol and Hare Indian formations samples are plotted (two Hare Indian outliers with oxygen indices of 480 and 650 are not plotted)





**Figure 4.** Hydrogen index versus oxygen index crossplot for discriminating kerogen type (labeled I, II, and III). Upper Devonian Imperial and unresolved Imperial and/or Tuttle formation samples are plotted



**Figure 5.** Hydrogen index versus oxygen index crossplot for discriminating kerogen type (labeled I, II, and III). Tuttle Formation, Mesozoic strata, and “unassigned shale” samples are plotted. The unassigned shale unit (previously mapped as Carboniferous) may be either Tuttle Formation or Canol Formation. See discussion below

## **DISCUSSION**

### ***Katherine Group***

A single sample from Proterozoic Katherine Group shale at Fan Creek had a low TOC value of 0.45%, although this was probably higher originally as the sample was overmature based on a  $T_{\max}$  value of 561 °C. Type III kerogen is indicated (Figure 2).

### ***Mount Cap Formation***

Two samples collected from Mount Cap Formation at Fan Creek showed virtually no source rock potential (0.16 to 0.21% TOC), and were overmature based on  $T_{\max}$  values (505 and 563 °C). Type III kerogen is indicated (Figure 2). However, better source rock samples (4% TOC) were collected from the region in reconnaissance studies in 2005 (Pyle et al., 2006b).

### ***Landry Formation***

A single sample from Landry Formation argillaceous limestone had no source rock potential (0.13% TOC).

### ***Hume Formation***

Four samples from Hume Formation yielded TOC values from less than 0.1 to 5.7%. Type III kerogen is indicated (Figure 2). Samples collected were judged to be overmature, based on  $T_{\max}$  values. Those samples collected at Flyaway Creek (Figure 1), where maturity indicators were unreliable, were deemed overmature based on comparison with Hare Indian Formation Bluefish Member sample data.

### ***Hare Indian Formation – Bluefish Member***

Bluefish Member is the basal member of Hare Indian Formation; and is known to have very good source rock potential. Samples collected in this study had TOC values of 5 to 10%, with two outliers with less than 1% TOC. Kerogen type seems to be mainly Type I, with some samples indicating Type III (Figure 3). Sample maturity from  $T_{\max}$  is within the oil window, increasing to overmature in the Arctic Red River area and westward (Figure 2).

### ***Hare Indian Formation – Upper Member***

The Upper Member of Hare Indian Formation is mainly greenish grey shale and limestone. The Upper Member has generally poor source rock potential (1.5% and less TOC) except where the beds are gradational with black shales of overlying Ramparts Formation (3% and more TOC). Kerogen types I (in black shale) to III (in greenish grey shale) are indicated (Figure 3). The source rock is mature in the area of Imperial Anticline, and at high maturity (within oil window) to the south and west along the Mackenzie Mountains front (Figure 2).

### ***Ramparts Formation***

The lower part of the Kee Scarp member (Carcajou marker of Tassonyi, 1969; Muir and Dixon, 1984) includes dark shales interbedded with limestone. Samples collected from this member indicate very good source rock potential (TOC values range from 2% to more than 12%). Dominantly Type I kerogen is indicated (Figure 2). Maturity levels (from  $T_{max}$ ) are in the upper part of the oil window.

### ***Canol Formation***

Canol Formation is known to have very good source rock potential; samples collected in this study had TOC values of 2.9 to 8.3%. Canol samples range from immature in northeast Peel Plain at Airport Creek, to overmature from the Arctic Red River and west (Figure 1). Both types I and III (but dominantly Type I) kerogen are indicated (Figure 3).

### ***Imperial Formation***

Samples from Imperial Formation ranged from less than 0.5% to greater than 7% TOC, indicating poor to very good source rock potential. Maturity of outcrop samples from  $T_{max}$  values is late to post-mature, but some immature to early maturity samples were collected in the Richardson Mountains. Types I and III (but dominantly Type III) kerogen are indicated (Figure 4). The questionable Imperial and/or Tuttle samples have types I and/or II kerogen.

### ***Tuttle Formation***

Samples from Tuttle Formation and shales assigned to unit Cf by Norris (1981) have generally good to very good source rock potential, with TOC values in the 1 to 10% range (excluding four low outliers and four coaly (?) samples with greater than 26% TOC). Samples are immature to within the oil window. A range of kerogen types from I to III is indicated (Figure 5). To the north, along Trail River (Figure 1), Braman and Hills (1992) dated strata assigned to unit Cf as equivalent in age to Tuttle Formation, so we have included it here with Tuttle Formation.

### ***Unassigned shale beds***

Samples from an undefined shale, assigned to map unit Cf by Norris (1981), generally have excellent source rock potential with TOC values of 2.5% to more than 12% (excluding two low outliers). Maturity is just within the oil window. Type I kerogen is indicated (Figure 5).

Although assigned to map unit Cf (Norris, 1981; 1982), the outcrop lithologies and weathering characteristics are similar to Canol Formation. Canol Formation equivalence is also supported by Rock-Eval parameter characteristics. Ongoing palynological work should resolve the issue.

### ***Triassic Rocks***

Two Triassic limestone samples were collected, however these had poor source rock potential (0.19 and 0.20% TOC).

## ***Cretaceous Rocks***

Cretaceous samples from Martin House, Arctic Red, and Trevor formations are predominantly good source rocks (range 0.44 to 5.10% TOC, with 75% of samples between 1 and 2%), and at early maturity (top of oil window) in Peel Plateau. Types I, II, and III kerogens are indicated (Figure 5). The lowest TOC samples are siltstones of Arctic Red Formation from Peel Plain at Sans Sault Rapids (06LP-19-08, 10). These are poor source rocks, at early maturity. Sample 06LP-14-05 had the highest TOC at 5.1%, and unreliable maturity indicators, but it is questionable whether this was Cretaceous shale, or possibly Canol or Imperial formations.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Initial analyses of samples collected confirm the excellent source rock potential of Canol Formation and Bluefish Member of Hare Indian Formation in Peel Plateau and Plain. The black “Carcajou” shale of Ramparts Formation is also an excellent potential source rock. Maturity in the Middle Devonian to Lower Carboniferous shales varies across the study area, but samples are mainly from the upper part of the oil window. Cretaceous source rocks are good but at early maturity. Imperial Formation and Hume Formation samples vary in quality but locally are good source rocks. Very few Lower Paleozoic and Proterozoic samples were collected, although there may have been some gas-generating potential in Cambrian and Proterozoic shale.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We thank Martin Fowler of the GSC - Calgary for directing the Rock-Eval 6 analyses. Adrienne Jones of the Northwest Territories Geoscience Office (NTGO) is thanked for critically reviewing this document.

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