STANDARD LEGEND
1995

Date of issue : October 1995

SHELL INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION B.V., THE HAGUE

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INTRODUCTION

The Shell Exploration & Production Standard Legend 1995 is the Shell standard for symbols, abbreviations, display formats and terminology applied in hydrocarbon exploration and petroleum engineering. The beginnings of the document can be traced back for some 60 years and consequently its contents reflect both long established and recently introduced practices, as well as international conventions. Some contents of this document are also to be found in the "AAPG Sample Examination Manual" (Swanson, 1981).

The aim of this document is to promote a standard for communication within Shell's worldwide operating organisation, and within industry and academia. The document is also available on a CD-ROM (inserted in the back cover). However, for copyright reasons the CD-ROM does not include the fold-out figures. Appendix 7 contains a short guide on its use. Symbols which are individually numbered can be copied from the CD-ROM into other applications.

This Standard Legend 1995 is a revision of the 1976 edition. Definitions have been largely omitted; for these, the user is referred to the "Glossary of Geology" (Bates & Jackson, 1987) and the "Geological Nomenclature" (Visser, 1980).

The contents of the various chapters are:

- Chapter 1.0 General contains sections on Rules for Abbreviations, Report Presentation, and Standard Documents, such as Mud Log, Electrical Log Displays, Well Completion (Composite) Log, Well Proposal, Well Résumé, Play Maps and Cross-sections.
- Chapter 2.0 Wells and Hydrocarbons comprises sections such as Well Symbols on Maps and Sections, Well Bore Symbols, Hydrocarbon Shows, Hydrocarbon Fields and Surface Hydrocarbon Seeps.
- Chapter 3.0 Topography is based mainly on international conventions.
- Chapter 4.0 Geology contains the key sections Lithology, Rock Description, and Stratigraphy including Sequence Stratigraphy. Two stratigraphical charts, 'Geological Data Tables Cenozoic - Mesozoic and Palaeozoic', are enclosed.
  The section Depositional Environments includes abbreviations and colour codes for palaeobathymetry, and a terminology for detailed facies analysis.
  The section Palaeogeographical Maps proposes two standards, one for basin scale maps and one for continental/global scale maps.
  The section Structural Geology includes a subsection on Trap Description.
- Chapter 5.0 Geochemistry deals with source rocks, their evaluation, maturity and burial.
- Chapter 6.0 Geophysics is a major chapter including Gravity and Magnetics. The section Seismic also encompasses entries on Seismic Interpretation including Seismic Attribute Maps and Seismic Stratigraphy, and Well Shoot and Vertical Seismic Profile.
- The Alphabetical Index and the Alphabetical Listing of Abbreviations are to be found at the end of this document, together with a number of Appendices, including one on the RGB/CMYK values of the various colours to be used.

The 1995 edition is the result of a multidisciplinary effort by a group of geologists, stratigraphers, geophysicists, geochemists, petroleum engineers and operations engineers from SIEP, Research and Operating Companies striving for consensus without dogma.

The Project Steering Group, compiler and contributors hope that this new edition will be as widely used as its 1976 predecessor.

The Shell Standard Legend 1995 is classed as a non-confidential document.

The Hague, September 1995.

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CONTENTS LIST

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 Rules for Abbreviations

Abbreviations are used by the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies on (geological) maps and sections, on well logs, in fieldbooks, etc. In all these cases brevity is essential to record the information in a limited space.

When using abbreviations adherence to the following rules is essential:

1.	Initial letters of abbreviations	The same abbreviation is used for a noun and the corresponding adjective. However, nouns begin with a capital letter, adjectives and adverbs with a small letter.
2.	Singular and plural	No distinction is made between the abbreviation of the singular and plural of a noun.
3.	Full stop (.)	Full stops are not used after abbreviations.
4.	Comma (,)	Commas are used to separate groups of abbreviations. Example: sandstone, grey, hard, coarse grained, ferruginous —> Sst, gy, hd, crs, fe
5.	Semi-colon (;)	Semi-colons are used to separate various types of rocks which are intercalated. Example: shale, brown, soft with sand layers, fine grained, glauconitic —> Sh, brn, soft; S Lyr, f, glc
6.	Dash (-)	Dashes are used to indicate the range of a characteristic. Example: fine to medium, grey to dark grey —> f - m, gy - dk gy
7.	Plus (+)	Used as an abbreviation for “and”. Example: shale and sand —> Sh + S
8.	Plus - minus (±)	Used as the abbreviation for “more or less” or “approximate”. Example: shale with approximately 25 % sand —> Sh ± 25 % S
9.	Underlining	Used to add emphasis to an abbreviation. Examples: very sandy —> $\underline{\text{s}}$ well bedded —> $\underline{\text{bd}}$ very well sorted —> $\underline{\underline{\text{srt}}}$
10.	Brackets	Used to indicate diminutive adjectives or adverbs and indefinite colours. Examples: slightly sandy —> (s) bluish grey —> (bl) gy poorly sorted —> (srt)

1.2 Report Presentation

Preparation of Reports

General Remarks

A certain degree of uniformity in the presentation of reports is desirable. In order to facilitate filing, the recommended format should be A4 (210 x 297 mm = 8.25 x 11.75 inches; size used in USA and Canada 8 x 10.5 inches). For the cover (and the title page) of the report, adhere to the local company rules with respect to the use of colours, logo, copyright and confidentiality clauses, etc.

The following suggestions are offered regarding the layout:

Text

A report should have a title page and a contents page, following the general lines of specimens as shown on the Figures in this chapter.

A ‘summary’ or ‘abstract’ should be given at the beginning of the report. Along with this, also give the ‘keywords’ as a quick reference to the report and its various subjects.

The pages of the report should be numbered with arabic numerals, while the contents page(s) can be numbered with roman numerals. Pages with odd numbers should appear as right-hand side pages.

In the case of appendices, each appendix should be given its own separate page-numbering. In larger reports, each new chapter or appendix should preferably start on a right-hand page. Each page in the report should carry the report number and the classification ‘Confidential’. On the appendix pages, the appendix number should also be present.

The introduction should be the first chapter of the report, stating area, material, data and methods used.

A ‘key map’ showing the situation of the area covered by the report can be given, e.g. on the inside front cover opposite the title page.

Confidential
EP

Title

Subtitle

Originated by :

Reviewed by :

Approved by :

Custodian :
Date of issue :

Revision :

Date of issue of
revised edition :

Distribution :

SHELL INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION B.V., THE HAGUE

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Example contents page

Contents

Maps and Report Enclosures/Figures

Enclosures (drawings, plots) should carry a title block in the bottom right-hand corner. They should be marked with a drawing and/or serial number, and with the date and number of the report.

The enclosures should be numbered consecutively; numbers like ‘1a’, ‘1b’ should preferably be avoided.

The title block should be of a size commensurate with the size of the enclosure. For A4/A3 size enclosures, a 2.5 x 5 cm block is appropriate; for larger sizes, the standard is 5 x 10 cm. Subdivision and contents follow local usage, but it is strongly to be preferred that authors identify themselves by name (or initials), thus reversing the recent trend towards departmental anonymity.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">SHELL INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION B.V.</td></tr>
<tr><td>THE HAGUE</td><td colspan="2">NEW BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">ARGENTINA - NEUQUEN BASIN
THICKNESS OF
MARGINAL LOWER JURASSIC
Scale 1 : 2 000 000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Author: A. Miller</td><td rowspan="2">Encl.:
5</td><td>Date: November 1995</td></tr>
<tr><td>Report No.: EP 95-1620</td><td>Draw. No.: H76247/5</td></tr>
</table>

Example of title block

For figures, the standard frame for A4/A3 size figures is recommended.

<table>
<tr><td>S. I. E. P. - THE HAGUE
DEPT: EPX/13
DATE: December 1995
DRAW. No.: H76308/10</td><td>ECUADOR - ORIENTE BASIN
JURASSIC PLAY MAP</td><td>FIGURE No.
3
Report EP 96-0300</td></tr>
</table>

Example of the bottom of an A4 figure layout

On maps, geographical and grid co-ordinates should always be shown. In addition the projection system used, all defining parameters and datum should be indicated (see section 3.1). A reference length should also be drawn on the map to allow for shrinkage (e.g. a bar scale).

If true North is not shown on a map (by absence of co-ordinates, geographical grid, etc.), it is assumed that this direction is parallel to the vertical map frame; in all other cases, true North must be indicated by an arrow.

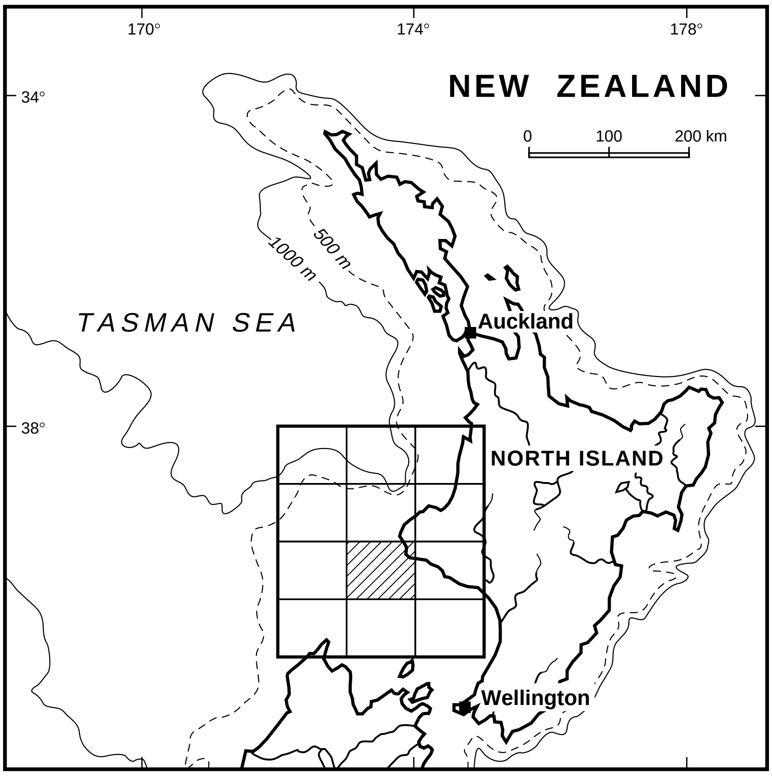
On compilation maps, reference should be given to the maps or databases (topographical, geophysical, etc.) used, e.g.:

Topography acc. to map ...., (author), rep. No.: ...., year ....

Photogeology acc. to map ...., (author), rep. No.: ...., year ....

Seismic locations ....(file No.), ...(date)

Where appropriate, the enclosure should also carry a key map showing the area covered by the report and the enclosure.



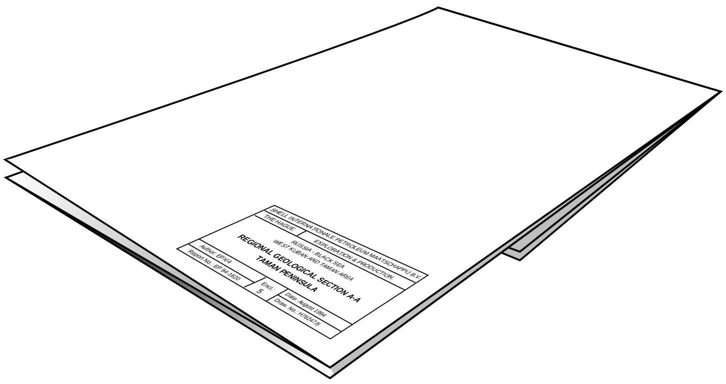
Example of key map

The following rules are recommended for the folding of maps and enclosures to reports:

All enclosures should be folded in the standard A4 size.

If enclosures are to be inserted in plastic sleeves, the folding should be slightly narrower, to allow for easy removal and re-insertion.

When folding, ensure that the title will appear unfolded on the outside.



The margin, i.e. the area between the border (frame) of the map and the trim-edge, should not be less than 10 mm (0.4”). Where a map or figure is to be bound with the report, a margin of at least 20 mm (0.8”) should be left along the binding edge.

1.3 Standard Documents

1.3.1 Mud Log

Recommended contents, plotted and annotated against a depth scale (generally 1:500), for this document are:

- Dates
- Rate of penetration (avoid back-up scale or frequent changes in scale)
- Lithology of cuttings % (percentage log)
- Lithological description (in abbreviations)
- Interpreted lithological column
- Visual porosity
- Calcimetry (optional)
- Total gas readings and gas chromatography
- Presence of oil shows and oil show description
- Mud data
- Bit data
- Casing shoes with leak-off test
- Drilling parameters
- Basic coring information
- Remarks on losses, gains, gas, oil in mud and H_2S indications

Additional contents, which are generally shown on other documents, are possibly:

- Deviation survey data
- Logging information

Header information should include:

- Well name
- Co-ordinates (indicate provisional or final)
- Spud date
- Completion/abandonment date
- Ground level elevation (GL)*
- Rotary table/kelly bushing elevation (ELEV)*
- Water depth
- Depth datum
- Total depth (driller) below datum
- Total depth (wireline) below datum
- True vertical depth below sea-level (TVDSS)**
- Operator
- License
- Country

* Definitions see Appendix 5
** Definitions see Appendices 5 and 6

The example given (Fig. 1, only available in the hardcopy version) is the top-hole part of a mud log, which therefore does not show all the above-mentioned items.

1.3.2 Electrical Log Displays

Electrical logs are acquired in separate runs over successive sections of the well-bore. The data are stored both on film and digitally.

The single-run data displays and header information should observe the standards as adhered to on a film layout (set by OPCOs in their procedures manuals), i.e.

1) scale orientation and scale type as used on log prints;
2) a three or more track display with the depth/lithology column between first and second track.

The display of multiple-run data should be based on the usage of electronically spliced logs which obey the following criteria:

1) they should have 'blank' values (nulls) between logged intervals;
2) the logs should be marked as 'joined' logs by four letter (LIS-compatible) names ending in 'J'.

The logs for single-run data displays (as used in reservoir evaluation displays) are fed to the plotter and then automatically resampled to fit the plotting steps of the plotter; more detail becomes visible with larger plot length.

Displays of multiple-run data (as used in geological displays) are usually made on 1:1000 or 1:2500 scale, which is about a tenfold reduction compared with the detailed reservoir evaluation scale of 1:200. The electronically accessed log data can thus be resampled from the usual ('standard') 2 samples per foot to 2 samples per 10 feet to obtain quality plots and at the same time reduce the joint log database by a factor ten. It is recommended that the names in this dataset be characterised by an 'R' instead of a 'J' at the end of the four letter name (e.g. GAMR, RESR, CALR, DENR, SONR, NPHR, etc.). The physical parameters logged are expressed in abbreviated form as:

GAM	Gamma Ray	DEN	Density
RES	Resistivity (deep)	SON	Sonic travel time
CAL	Caliper	NPH	Neutron porosity

Contractor's abbreviations/codes of commonly used logging services are:

BHC	Borehole Compensated Sonic Log	IL	Induction Logging
BHTV	Borehole Televiewer	LDL	Litho Density Log
CAL	Caliper	LL	Laterolog
CBL	Cement Bond Log	MLL	Micro Laterolog
CDL	Compensated Densilog	MSCT	Mechanical Sidewall Coring Tool
CNL	Compensated Neutron Log	MSFL	Microspherically Focused Resistivity Log
CST	Continuous Sample Taker	NGS	Natural Gamma Ray Spectrometry Log
DLL	Dual Laterolog	PL	Production Log/Flow Profiles
FDC	Formation Density Log	PTS	Pressure Temperature Sonde
FIT	Formation Interval Tester	RFS	Repeat Formation Sampler
FMI	Formation MicroImager	RFT	Repeat Formation Tester
FMS	Formation MicroScanner Log	SHDT	Stratigraphic High-Resolution Dipmeter Log
GHMT	Geological High-Resolution Magnetic Tool	SP	Spontaneous Potential
GR	Gamma Ray Log	TDT	Thermal (Neutron) Decay Time Log
GST	Gamma Ray Spectroscopy Log	TL	Temperature Log
HDT	High Resolution Dipmeter Log		

1.3.3 Well Completion (Composite) Log

Recommended contents for this document (scale 1:1000 or 1:500) are as follows:

- Heading: well name, operating company, country, co-ordinates, elevations (ground level (GL) and derrick floor (ELEV)), water depth, drilling dates, total depths (driller and wireline), true vertical depth below sea-level (TVDSS), well status, logging details (including mud data, bottom hole temperatures (BHT) and time since circulation stopped) for all runs and a location map are essential.

  Acreage name/number, Shell share, the legend for the symbols used, the key for oil shows, an interpreted seismic section through the well location and a narrative describing the objectives of the well are optional constituents of the heading.
- A suite of logs - e.g. Gamma ray, caliper, SP, resistivity, borehole compensated sonic - are essential. Where appropriate, formation density and neutron porosity logs displayed as an overlay plot can provide valuable additional data. The caliper and the Gamma ray, the latter optionally displayed as an overlay plot with the sonic log, are shown to the left of the lithological column, the remainder of the logs to the right. If an SP log is used, it is plotted to the left of the lithological column. Interpreted dipmeter data may also be shown.
- Lithological column
- Lithological description
- Lithostratigraphical subdivision. See remarks below.
- Biostratigraphical subdivision/zonation. See remarks below.
- Chronostratigraphical subdivision. See remarks below.
- Hydrocarbon indications: oil shows and total gas readings
- Casing data
- Position (number and recovery) of cores, side wall samples (CST) and mechanical side wall cores (MSCT)
- Deviation data
- AHD (along hole depth) and TVD (true vertical depth): essential in deviated holes
- Two-way travel time and stratigraphical position of key seismic reflections
- Lost circulation and influxes, kicks (interval and amounts)
- Formation pressure readings and drill stem/production tested intervals
  The results are summarized at the end of the document.
- Fluid level data
  (OWC, ODT, WUT etc.)
- Summary of the petrophysical evaluation

  At the end of the document.

Optional items are:

- Key (micro)fossil elements
- Depositional environment interpretation. See remarks below.
- Sequence stratigraphical interpretation. See remarks below.
- Plug-back data

Remarks:

- Lithostratigraphical subdivision

In areas where formal abbreviation codes for lithostratigraphical units have been established (and published), these can be used next to the full name of the unit.

In areas where no formal lithostratigraphical subdivision has been established, an informal lithostratigraphical subdivision should be developed and used.

- Biostratigraphical subdivision/zonation & Chronostratigraphical subdivision

Here a graphical solution is preferred, which differentiates between a chronostratigraphical subdivision based on biostratigraphical data derived from the well under consideration and a chronostratigraphical subdivision based on regional geological correlations and considerations. It is recommended to express the former by the lowest hierarchical unit possible (e.g. NN7 = Upper Serravalian) and the latter by higher ones (Middle Miocene).

- Depositional environment & Sequence stratigraphical interpretation

The depositional environment interpretation is best shown on a smaller-scale (e.g. 1:2500) stratigraphical summary sheet, which, since it displays the essential palaeoenvironmental parameters, is a better document for recording the sequence stratigraphical interpretation, rather than using the well completion log.

The example given (Fig. 2, only available in the hardcopy version) is only a part of a composite log, which therefore does not show all the above-mentioned items.

1.3.4 Well Proposal

Recommended contents for this document are:

- **Well Information Summary**
- Location data and planned TD
- Well objectives and prognosis
- Estimated probability of success (POS) and mean success volume (MSV)

1. **Introduction**

- Purpose/objective

2. **Geological Setting**

- Regional geology
- Reservoir and seal development
- Hydrocarbon habitat
  - Source rock development/distribution/nature (not for development well)
  - Timing of maturity/expulsion/trap formation (not for development well)

3. **Geophysical Interpretation**

- Database
- Seismic interpretation: identification of reflections; main interpretation uncertainties
- Depth conversion
- Uncertainties in depth prognosis
- Amplitude Evaluation, DHIs

4. **Prospect Appraisal**

- Structure
- Reservoir/seal
- Charge (not for development well)
- Risks
- Volumetrics (POS and MSV)
- Economics

5. **Prospect Drilling and Operations Information**

- Objectives
- Surface and target co-ordinates, target tolerance, TD
- Depth prognosis and uncertainties
- Evaluation requirements, incl. logging, testing, sampling, etc.
- Potential drilling hazards
  - shallow gas
  - hydrates
  - faults
  - hole problems/unstable formations
  - H_2S
  - over/underpressures

6. **Costs**

7. **References**

Recommended figures/enclosures for this document are:

- Prospect summary sheet
- Play map (not for development well)
- Regional cross-section(s) and related seismic section(s)
- Seismic stratigraphical interpretation
- Contour maps of key horizons (in time and depth)
- Methods of time-depth conversion
- Large, true-scale structural cross-section of the structure through the proposed well location showing all relevant data, e.g.
  - interpreted seismic reflections
  - interpreted faults (with cones of uncertainty)
  - predicted hydrocarbon occurrences
  - well track (with target tolerances, deviation data, etc.)
  - casing points
  - potential drilling hazards (shallow gas, predicted top overpressures, etc.).
- Volumetric calculations: input data and results

1.3.5 Well Résumé

Recommended contents for this document are:

- **Basic Well Data**
- **Summary**

1. **Introduction**
2. **Objectives, Drilling Plan and Results**
3. **Operations**

- Drilling
- Logging and coring
- Testing

4. **Markers/Stratigraphy**
5. **Well Evaluation**

- Chronostratigraphy
- Lithostratigraphy and depositional environment
- Petrophysical evaluation
- Test evaluation
- Reservoirs and seals
- Hydrocarbons/source rocks

6. **Seismic and Structural Evaluation**

- Well-seismic match
- Structural evaluation
- Dipmeter evaluation

7. **Reserves**
8. **Implications of Well Results**

- Prognosis and results
- Hydrocarbons
- Geology

9. **Costs**

- Proposed/actual

10. **References**

Recommended figures/enclosures for this document are:

- Reconciled seismic section
- Well summary sheet
- Well completion (composite) log
- Mud log
- Well progress chart
- Well status diagram

1.3.6 Play Maps and Cross-sections

A ‘play’ is understood to comprise a group of genetically related hydrocarbon prospects or accumulations that originate from a contiguous body of source rock, and occupy a specific rock volume.

Play maps seek to demonstrate the areal relationship between the source rock and target reservoir and seal pair(s) hosting the hydrocarbon accumulations, using a structural base map.

Play cross-sections seek to illustrate the structural and stratigraphical relationships between the source rock and target reservoir and seal pair(s). To this end it is essential that cross-sections be drawn to scale, with as small a vertical exaggeration as reasonably possible.

Critical elements in play maps and cross-sections are the documentation of hydrocarbon shows and fluid recoveries from wells, the discrimination of relevant wells and whether these wells represent valid structural/stratigraphical tests. These should be depicted as follows:

Well Symbols for Play Maps (or any horizon map)

Only those wells pertaining to the interval mapped should be depicted as indicated in 2.1.2.1 - 2.1.2.3.

For wells which failed to reach the mapped interval, or for wells in which the mapped interval was missing, refer to Section 2.1.2.6.

For those wells interpreted to be invalid structural tests of the interval mapped, the qualifier IV should be used (see Section 2.1.2.6).

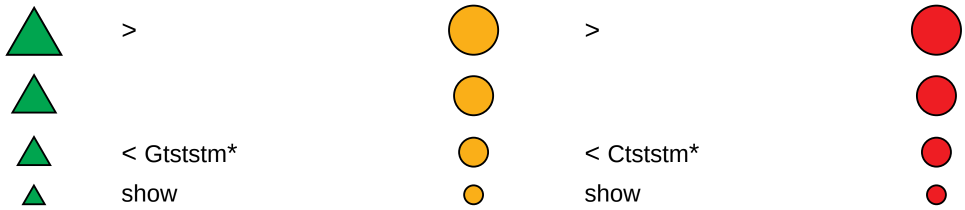
Hydrocarbon Fields and Prospects on Maps and Sections, Colour Coding - see 2.4

Closures on Play, Lead and Prospect Maps - see 4.7.7

Shows and Fluid Recoveries

Shows, interpreted hydrocarbons, and fluid recoveries on test can be indicated by use of the appropriate map or section symbol (ref. Sections 2.1.2.2, 2.2.6 & 2.2.8), but for a more visible representation on reservoir, show, or play maps, the following scheme may be used (adapted after Shell Canada):

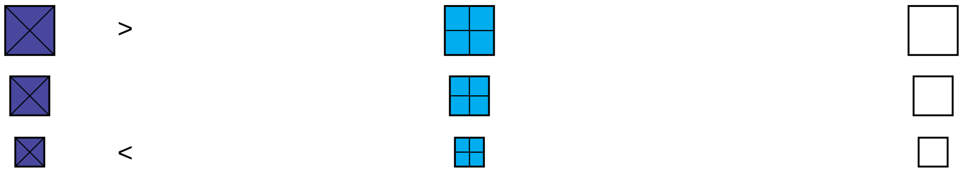
Hydrocarbons



Gas (green)		Condensate (orange)		Oil (red)	
	>		>		>
	< Gtststm*		< Ctststm*		< Otststm*
	show		show		show

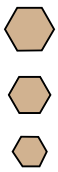
* Gas/Condensate/Oil to surface too small to measure

Water

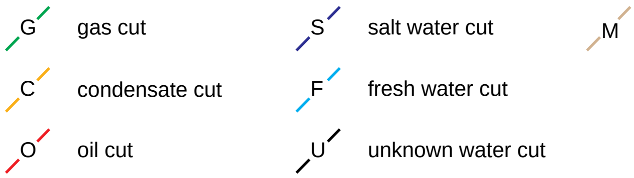


Salt Water (blue)		Fresh Water (cyan)	Water type unknown
	>		
	<		

Mud (tan)

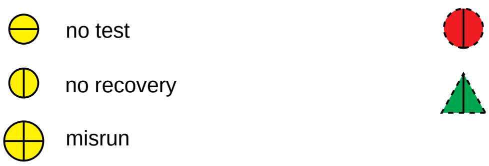


Cuts (with appropriate symbol above)



gas cut	salt water cut	mud cut
condensate cut	fresh water cut	
oil cut	unknown water cut	

Miscellaneous (yellow)



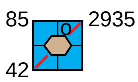
- no test
- no recovery
- misrun

Interpretations

- calc. oil bearing
- calc. gas bearing

Example

Symbols may be combined to give more detailed information, e.g.



Top reservoir at 2935 units; gross thickness 85 units; net reservoir 42 units.
Test flowed oil cut fresh water with lesser volume of mud.

2.0 WELLS AND HYDROCARBONS

2.1 Well Symbols on Maps and Sections

2.1.1 Surface Location Symbols

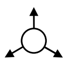
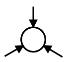
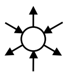
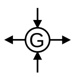
21101		Location proposed
21102		Surface location of isolated deviated well (for layer/horizon maps)
21103		Existing platform
21104		Proposed/planned platform
21105		Existing jacket
21106		Proposed/planned jacket
21107		Underwater completion template
21108	 40 16	Existing platform with 40 slots and 16 drilled wells

2.1.2 Subsurface Location Symbols

The well symbol is composed to give information about 7 main elements, namely:

- Technical status
- Hydrocarbon status
- Production status
- Injection status
- Completion status
- Geological/structural information
- Type of well

2.1.2.1 Technical Status

212101		Location proposed	212108		Interpreted productive, technical status unknown
212102		Location on programme or approved, not yet drilled	212109		Technical status unknown
212103		Well declared tight by operator	212110		Supply well
212104		Drilling well	212111		Injection well
212105		Suspended well	212112		Dump flood
212106		Plugged and abandoned	212113		Through storage well - injects and produces seasonally
212107		Well closed in		TD	Total depth

2.1.2.2 Hydrocarbon Status

Shows

212201		Oil shows
212202		Gas shows
212203		Condensate shows
212204	 T	Tar, bitumen shows

Interpreted productive

212205		Oil
212206		Gas
212207		Condensate

Proven productive

212208		Oil well
212209		Gas well
212210		Condensate well

The following letters may be used next to the well symbol to indicate the source of information used for the hydrocarbon status interpretation:

Ret	in returns
Ctg	in cuttings
C	in core
SWS / SWC	in sidewall samples / sidewall cores
L	by logs
TS	by temperature survey
WFT	by wireline formation tester
DST	by drillstem test
PT	by production test

2.1.2.3 Production Status

The following letters may be used next to a well symbol to indicate the conduit production method and status:

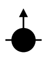
	Conduit		Method
GP	Gas producer	NF	Natural flow
GCP	Gas/condensate producer	BP	Beam pump
OP	Oil producer	ER	Electrical submersible pump
WP	Water producer	SP	Screw pump
GI	Gas injector	JP	Jet pump
OI	Oil (condensate) injector	HP	Hydraulic pump
PI	Polymer injection	GL	Gas lift
SI	Steam injection	PL	Plunger lift
WI	Water injection	IPL	Intermittent lift
		FL	Fluid lift
		PO	Power oil

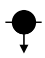
212301  Well open to production from higher level than zone of map

212302  Well open to production from lower level than zone of map

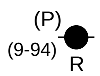
212303  Zone of map exhausted; plugged back and opened to higher zone

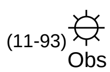
212304  Zone of map exhausted; deepened to a lower zone

212305  Zone of map temporarily abandoned before exhaustion; plugged back and opened to higher zone

212306  Zone of map temporarily abandoned before exhaustion: deepened to lower zone

Wells closed in, productive or formerly productive





(P)	Productive method when last produced
(9-94)	Date last produced
R	Closed in for repair
NC	Closed in, non-commercial
C	Closed in for conservation
GOR	Closed in for high gas oil ratio
W	Closed in for high water cut
AB	Closed in awaiting abandonment
Obs	Closed in for observation
Fac	Closed in awaiting facilities

Formerly productive wells

212307  Formerly productive well, production now exhausted

212308  Well formerly produced from deeper level; plugged back to zone of map

212309  Well formerly produced from higher level; deepened to zone of map

Twin or multiple wells (distance apart too small to be shown on map)

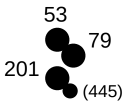
M-75+76
 Two or more wells drilled to different zones
Zones of both wells represented on map

M-75+(76)
 Only one zone represented on map

L-56+56A
 Replacement well (numbering with suffix optional)

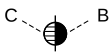
The top symbol corresponds with the first number and is placed on the actual location. The lower symbol is drawn immediately below and touching the top symbol. The method of numbering will allow differentiation from closely spaced wells (see following).

Closely spaced wells



Plotted on their actual locations with their numbers against each well

Dual completions

212310 

Both zones represented on map
Higher zone on the right of the symbol

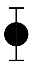
212311  Lower zone only represented on map

212312  Upper zone only represented on map

Simultaneous exploitation

212313  Well producing from zone of map together with higher levels

212314  Well producing from zone of map together with lower levels

212315  Well producing from zone of map together with higher and lower levels

Well sectors

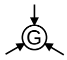
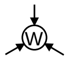
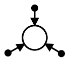
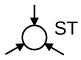
Sectors may be shown inside or outside of circle

212316  Well producing from top quarter of zone or highest of four zones represented

212317  Well producing from bottom third of zone, or lowest of three zones represented

Note: The zone is shown from top to bottom clockwise from the top of the circle.

2.1.2.4 Injection Status

212401		Gas injection well
212402		Water injection well
212403		Salt water disposal well
212404		Oil injection well
212405		Steam injection well

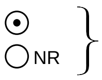
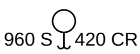
2.1.2.5 Completion Status

The following letters next to a well symbol indicate the completion status:

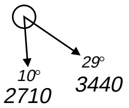
O	Open hole
GP	Gravel pack
Csg	Casing
L	Liner

2.1.2.6 Geological/Structural Information

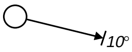
General

212601		Unit/zone of map not reached
		Unit/zone of map missing
	f	Unit faulted out
	sh	Unit shaled out
	U	Unit missing due to unconformity
	WO	Unit wedged out
	IV	Invalid test (i.e. off structure)
212602		Well reaching caprock of salt dome
212603		Well reaching caprock and salt, depths of caprock and salt may be added

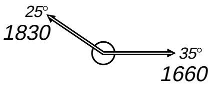
Formation dip



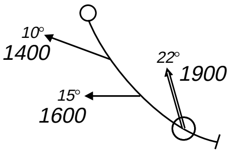
Oriented dipmeter readings; arrows point in the direction of dip: figures show angle of dip and depth of reading



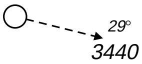
Length of arrow equal or proportional to contour spacing



Oriented core dips



Oriented dips in deviated hole



Dips unreliable

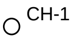
2.1.2.7 Type of Well

Conventional well

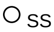
Slim hole

Well drilled with coiled tubing

Service well (e.g. for water disposal)



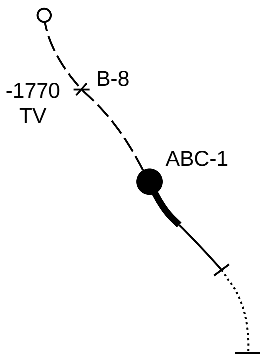
Core and structure holes (indicated by small circles), designed with either CH or SH



Site survey test hole

2.1.3 Deviated Holes

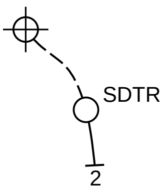
In case the well track is plotted without any geological information, a solid thin line indicates the surveyed well track and a dotted line the approximated one. The following conventions apply if additionally geological information is shown. These conventions have also been applied for horizontal wells; however, the conventions as set out in Section 2.1.4 (Horizontal Holes) are preferred.



Surface location
Well track outside mapped reservoir, dashed
Subsurface position of a marker
Well number
Subsurface position of top of producing zone or contour horizon
Producing interval indicated by thick line (optional)
Well track in non-producing reservoir, thin line
Dotted line if the course of the hole is approximate or estimated
Subsurface position of total depth

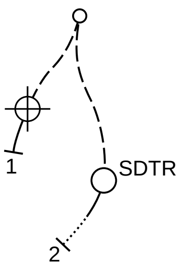
Note: To indicate whether true vertical or along hole depths are shown, the letters TV or AH, respectively, should be added. Alternatively, this may be shown in the legend.

Original hole vertical and sidetracked hole deviated



Sidetracked hole deviated
Subsurface position of mapped horizon
Hole number near TD optional

Original hole and sidetracked hole deviated

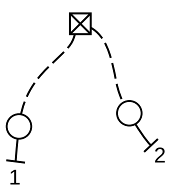


The abbreviation SDTR is added to avoid confusion with twin or replacement wells.

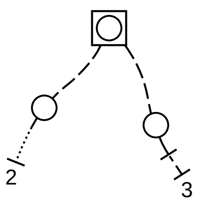
The holes may be given one well number or the second hole with a letter suffix according to circumstances.

Hole numbers near TD optional

Wells directionally drilled from one platform



No vertical hole

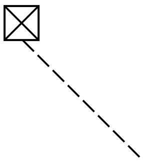


Vertical hole and one or more wells directionally drilled from one platform

Hole numbers near TD optional

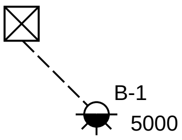
2.1.4 Horizontal Holes

When plotting horizontal holes on maps, it is essential to plot the entire well track.
Plotting only a well symbol where the well enters and exits the reservoir, with both bearing the same well name, produces confusion.
As for conventional wells the symbol should carry the well identifier and depth of penetration of the horizon.



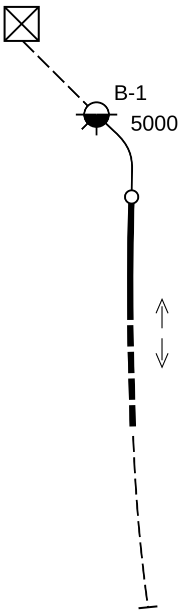
Surface location

Position of well track, dashed above/below the mapped reservoir



Standard well symbol indicates the intersection point of the well track with the mapped reservoir top whether it is penetrated from stratigraphically above or below.

The symbol should reflect hydrocarbons encountered by the entire well in the mapped horizon as per Section 2.1.2.



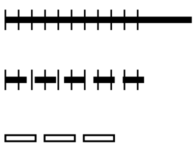
Solid thin line indicates the well is in the mapped reservoir.

A small circle may indicate the beginning of the horizontal hole section.

Solid thick line indicates the well is horizontal and in the mapped reservoir.

Dashed thick line indicates the well is horizontal and above/below the mapped top reservoir. Up/down arrows show whether the well has gone into the unit above or below the mapped one.

TD



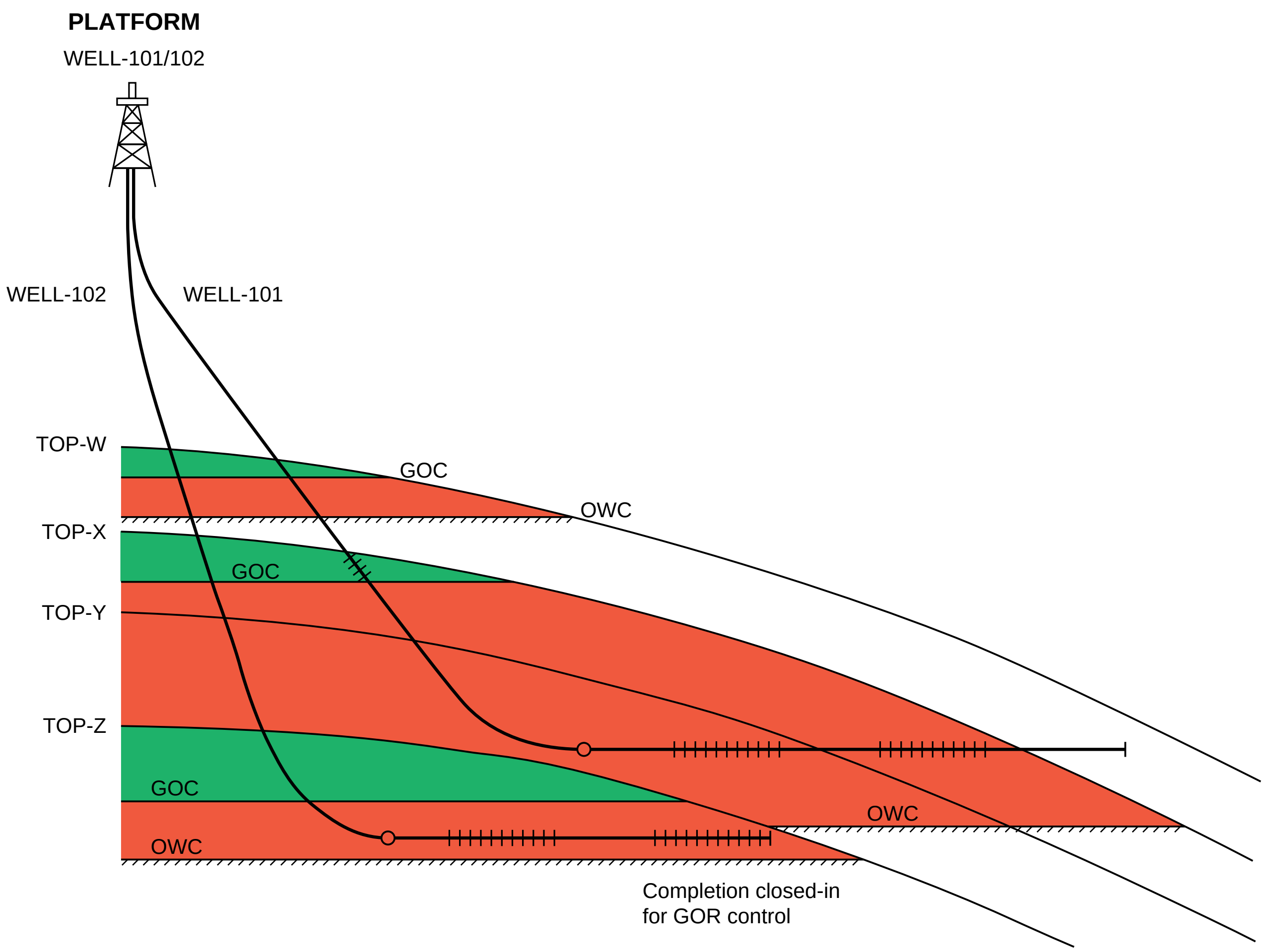
Completion zone (perforated) in the mapped reservoir

Completion zone (perforated) above/below the mapped reservoir

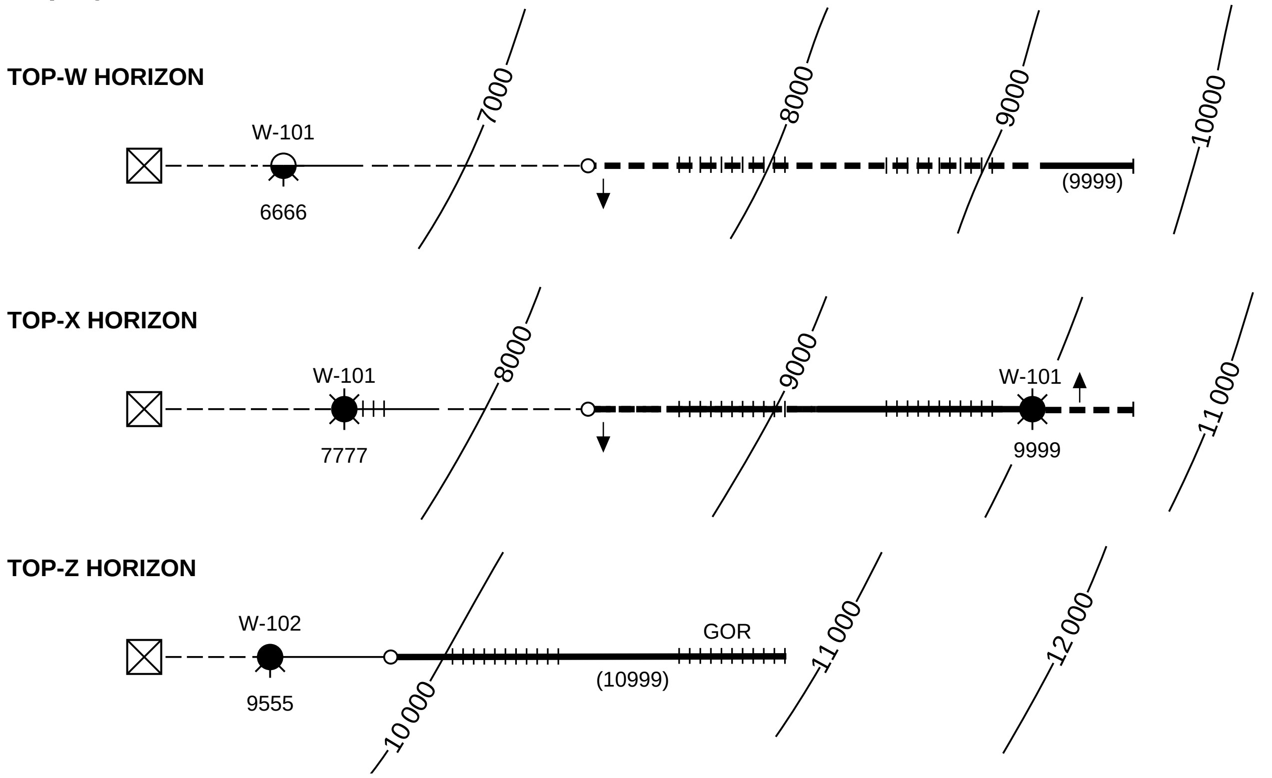
Pre-drilled liner

Example

Schematic Cross-section

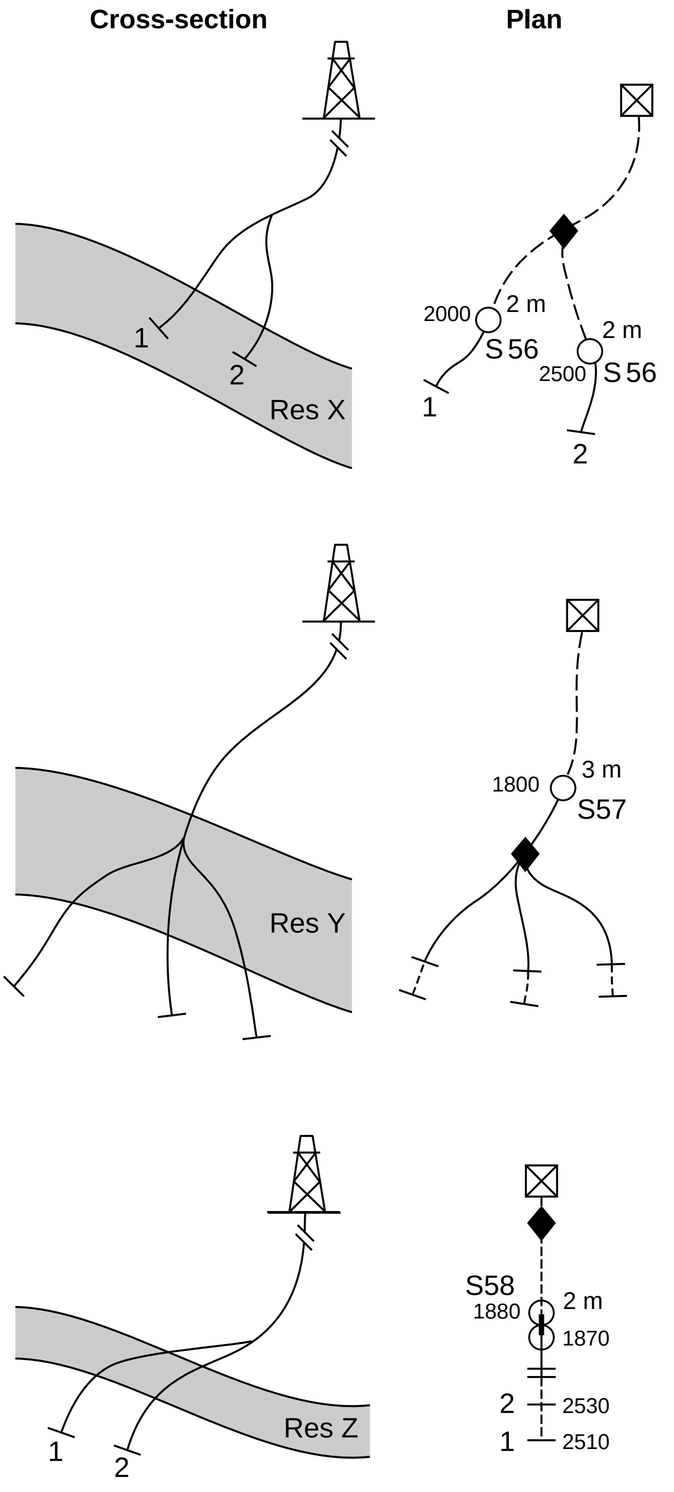


Map Symbols



2.1.5 Multilateral Holes

When plotting multilateral holes, plotting the entire well track is essential.
As for conventional wells, the symbol should carry the well identifier and depth of penetration (TVDSS) of the horizon. In addition it should indicate the number of multilateral penetrations through the reservoir suffixed by the letter M or m.



Surface location

Position of well track above mapped horizon

Diamond indicates junction point

Intersection point of multilaterals with mapped horizon. Well number, true vertical depth subsea (TVDSS) and number of multilateral holes penetrating mapped horizon (m) indicated.

Hole numbers at strategic location

Position of well track above mapped horizon

Intersection of single hole with mapped horizon showing 3 multilaterals within the horizon (m).

A diamond indicates the junction point

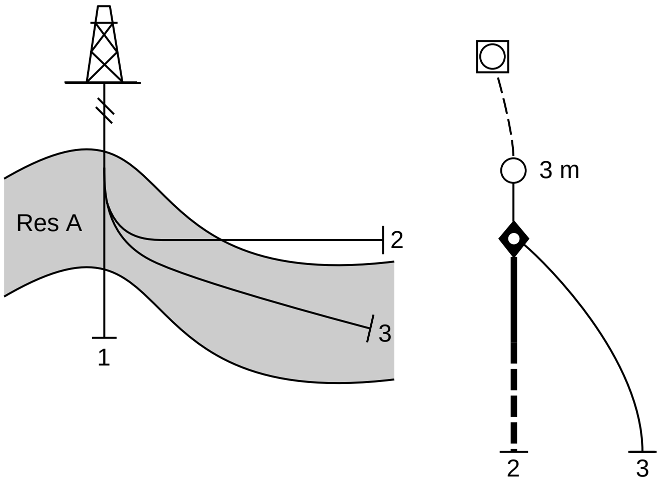
Position of well track below mapped unit
TD

Junction point

Intersection points with mapped horizon, both multilaterals on same azimuth, one below the other.

2.1.6 Multilateral Horizontal Holes

Cross-section **Plan**



First vertical pilot hole

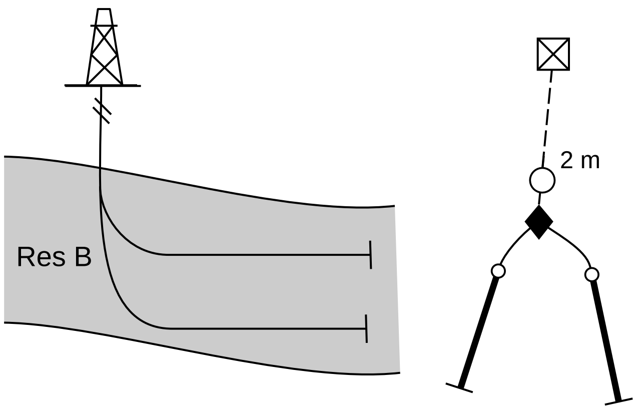
Well path above/below mapped horizon

Intersection of well with mapped reservoir

Start of horizontal section
Junction point of multilateral

Horizontal and non-horizontal multilateral well path

TD



Intersection of well with mapped horizon

Junction point

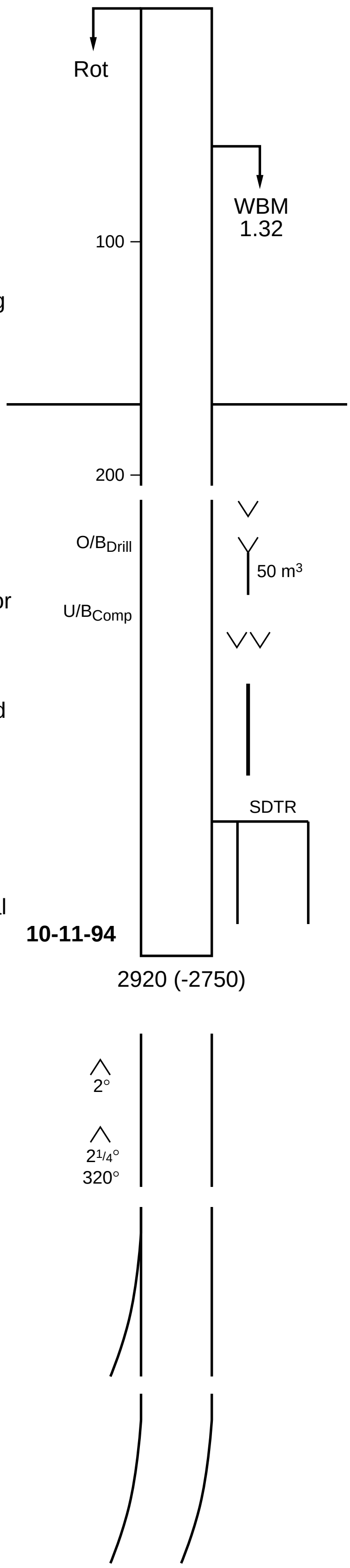
Beginning of horizontal section

Horizontal section in the reservoir

TD

2.2 Well Bore Symbols

2.2.1 General Drilling Data



Date spudded — Elevation above datum level

Drilling system

Rot = rotary
CTB = coiled tubing
S = slim hole

Drilling fluid type and gravity

WBM = water-based mud
OBM = oil-based mud
PSOBM = pseudo oil-based mud
IOEM = invert oil emulsion mud
TAME = thermally activated mud emulsion

Well depth
marked every 100 or 500 ft or m according to scale of log

1.32 = specific gravity (g/cm^3)
(or 11 = 11 lb/US gallon)
(Viscosity, water loss, etc. may also be given)

Datum level

Loss of drilling fluid
at depth indicated by point of ∨

Mud weight with respect to formation pressure for drilling or completing the hole

Lost 50 m^3 of mud over interval of vertical line

Lost circulation completely

O/B = overbalanced
U/B = underbalanced

Sidetracked fish

Hole sidetracked
Date should be added if a long time has elapsed since drilling original hole (e.g. recompletion).

Date of reaching final depth

Final depth

It is optional to add in brackets the true vertical depth sub-datum.

Well Deviation

Deviation 2°. Azimuth not measured

Deviation 2¼°. Azimuth 320° (N40°W)

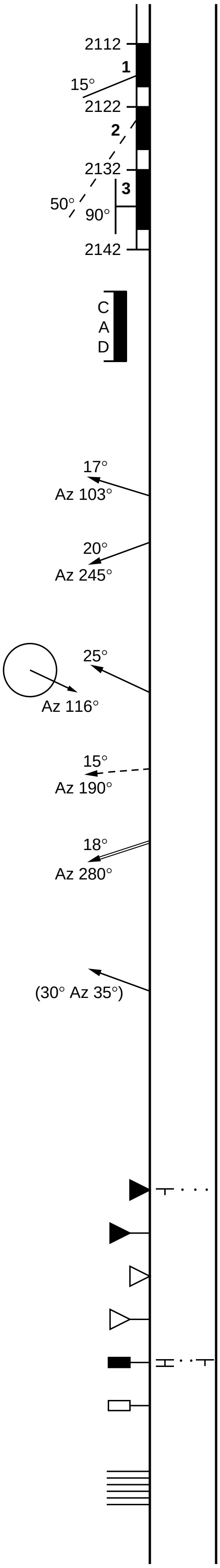
Point of ∧ indicates depth of measurement

Optional

Deviation may be plotted by single line starting from middle of the hole but not to be drawn through the formation column.

The log of the hole plotted according to the deviation survey.
This method is not recommended for strip logs, but may be used for field sections.

2.2.2 Formation Lithological Sampling and Dip Data



Cores
Recovered portion blacked in; short horizontal dashes indicate cored interval and are marked by the core depths and core number(s).

Core dip, drawn at corresponding angle

Core dip, doubtful

Core dip, vertical

Coring after drilling

Oriented Dips
Dipmeter measurements

The arrow is drawn at an angle to the horizontal corresponding to the measured dip, pointing upwards for azimuths 0°-179° and downwards for azimuths 180°-359°. The arrow is drawn from the depth of the mid-point of the interval surveyed.

Alternative method for showing azimuth of dip.
The arrow in the circle points in the direction of the dip.

Dipmeter dip, doubtful

Oriented core dip

Oriented dip reduced for plane of a section; measured dip and azimuth are shown in brackets.

(Note: Azimuth of dip may alternatively be shown by quadrant bearing.

Sidewall Sampling

By shooting, with recovery
By shooting, with recovery
} Alternatives

By shooting, without recovery
By shooting, without recovery
} Alternatives

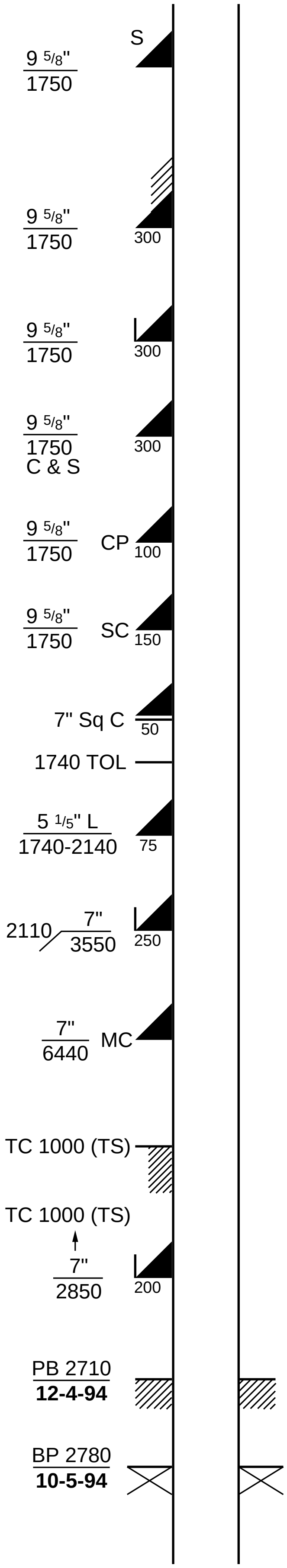
By mechanical methods, with recovery

By mechanical methods, without recovery

The lithology and HC indications of the sample may be indicated if desired.

Recovered
No recovery
} Where there are a number of closely spaced samples it may be preferable to omit the triangle

2.2.3 Casing and Cementations



9 5/8" casing at 1750
S = stuck
L = landed
Dr = driven

9 5/8" casing cemented at 1750 with 300 sacks cement.
If other units are used for volume of cement, the letters m^3, cu.ft etc. should be added under the number.
Hatching representing cement is optional.

The vertical tick indicates proven water shut off (by bailing, drillstem test, pressure test, etc.).
Details may be indicated if desired.

9 5/8" casing equipped with centralizers and scratchers cemented at 1750

9 5/8" casing cemented through perforations at 1750 with 100 sacks cement

9 5/8" casing cemented through stage collar at 1750 with 150 sacks cement

7" casing (or liner) squeeze cemented with 50 sacks at depth indicated by symbol

Top of liner at 1740

5 1/2" liner 1740-2140 cemented at 2140 with 75 sacks cement

7" casing cemented at 3550, recovered from 2110

When required the type of cement used can be indicated.
MC = modified cement
BC = bentonite cement

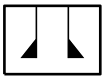
Top cement behind casing at 1000 according to temperature survey

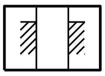
Alternative:
Top cement behind 7" casing at 1000 according to temperature survey

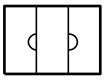
Plugged back to 2710
12 April 1994

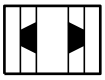
Hole bridged at 2780
BP = bridge plug
WLBP = wireline bridge plug
CR = cement retainer

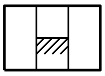
Engineering Symbols for Casing/Liner Accessories

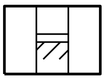
 Casing shoe/ Liner shoe

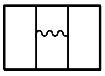
 Top of cement behind casing/liner

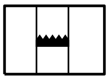
 Cement valve (DV FO or reverse plug cutter)

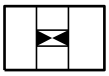
 Open hole packer set in casing/liner

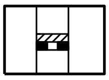
 Top of cement

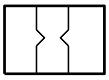
 Top of plug/float

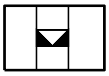
 Top of fill

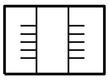
 Top of fish

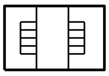
 Bridge plug

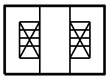
 Through Tubing Bridge Plug

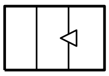
 Collapsed casing/ liner

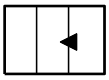
 Cement retainer

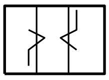
 Perforations open

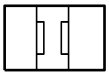
 Perforations plugged

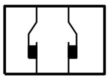
 Perforations squeezed

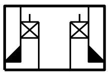
 Hole left after FIT-open

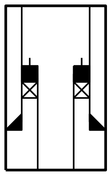
 Hole left after FIT-squeezed off

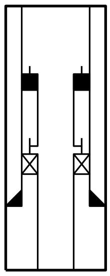
 Casing/liner leak below/above

 Internal casing patch

 External casing patch

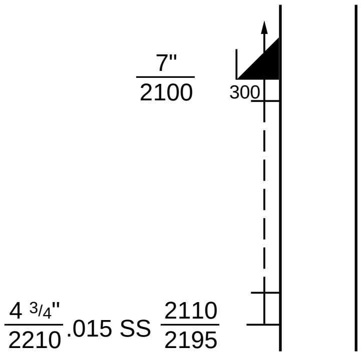
 Liner hanger (with tie back extension)

 Liner packer hanger (with tie back extension)

 Liner hanger with tie back packer (and tie back extension)

2.2.4 Completion Methods

Full Oilstring

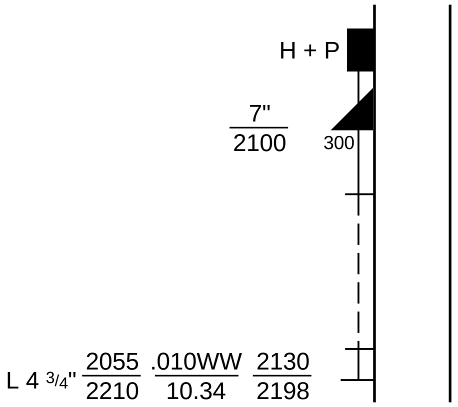


Blank pipe within the slotted section should be shown in a similar manner to the blank pipe above and below the slotted section.

4 3/4" full oilstring with .015" saw slots 2110-2195

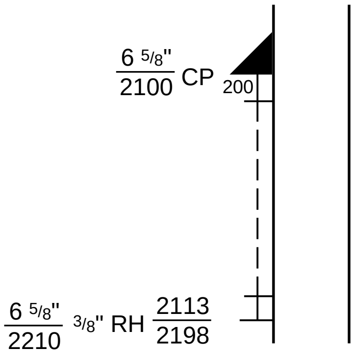
Liner

H = liner hanger
P = packer or seal



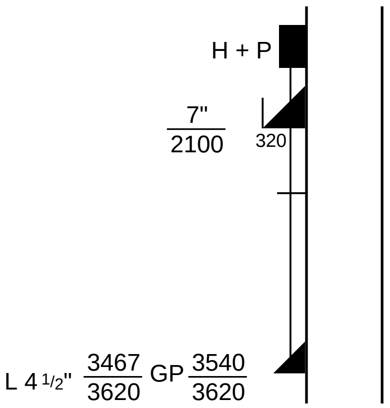
4 3/4" liner 2055-2210 with .010" wirewrapped screen 2130-2198; screening area (10.34 sq. in. per ft) may be indicated if desired.

Combination String



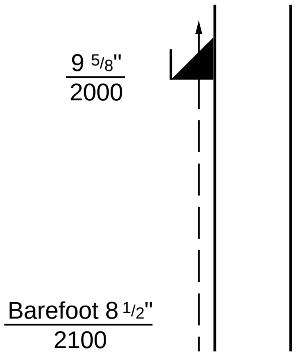
6 5/8" combination with 3/8" round holes 2113-2198

Gravel Packing



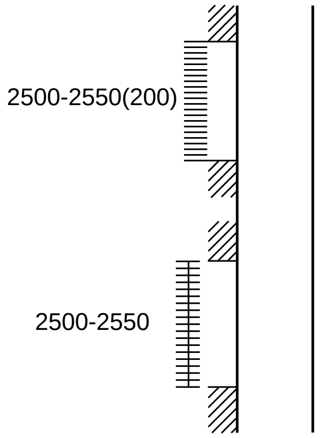
4 1/2" liner 3467-3620 gravel packed 3540-3620

Barefoot



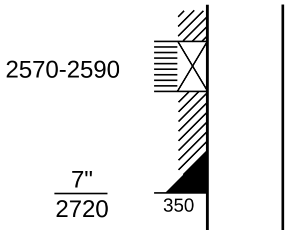
8 1/2" open hole from 9 5/8"casing at 2000 to TD at 2100

Perforation

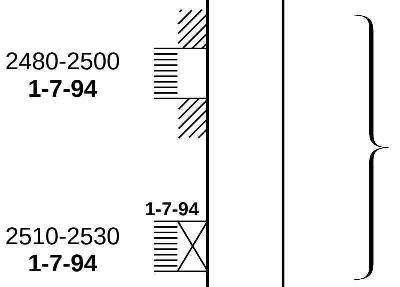


Casing perforated 2500-2550 with 200 shots.
The number of shots and the hatching representing cement are optional.

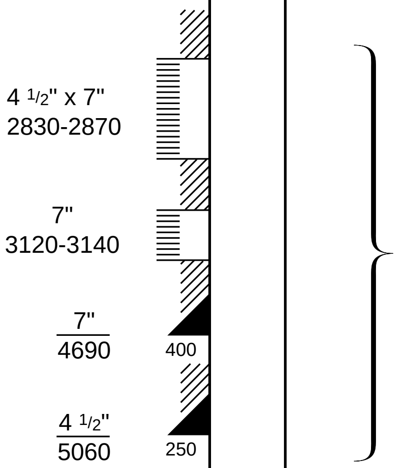
Casing perforated; alternative symbol



Perforated interval (2570-2590) cemented off

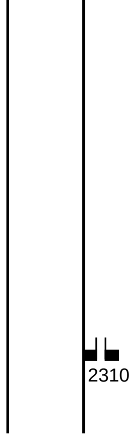


When an interval is perforated or cemented off an appreciable time after the original completion, the dates may be added as shown.



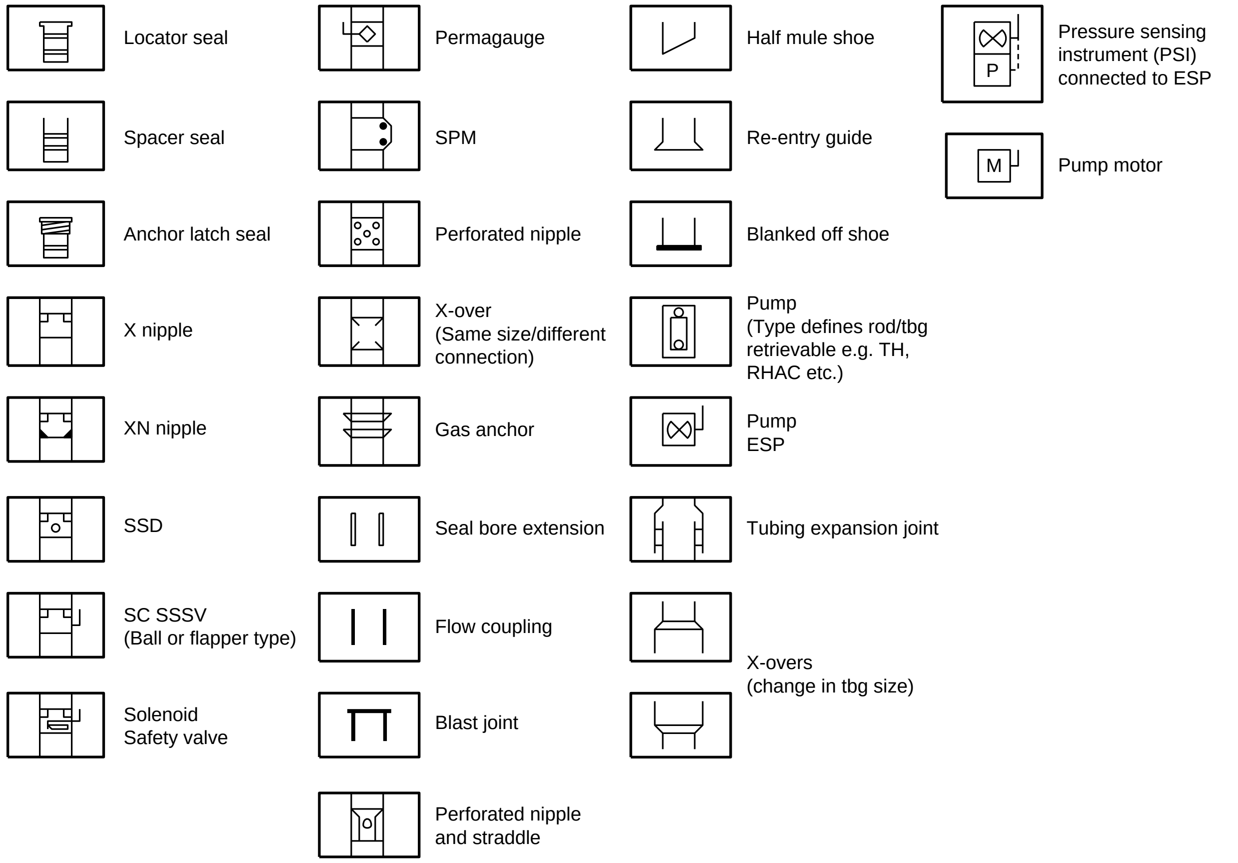
When more than one string of casing is cemented over the perforated interval, the casing sizes should be indicated.

Dual Completion

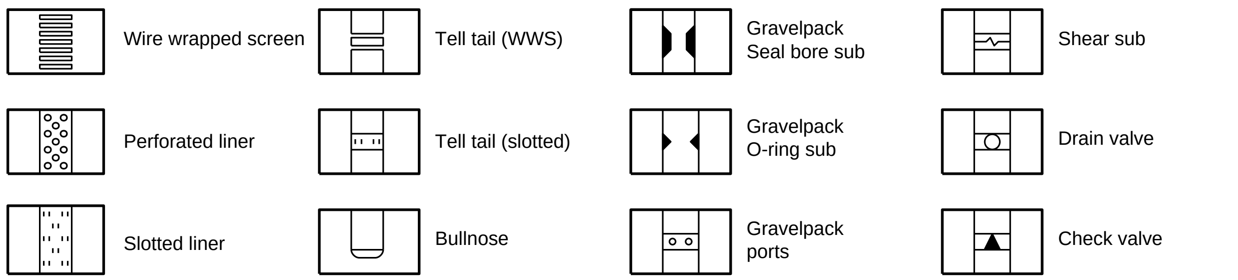


Isolating packer at 2310
Each productive interval should be indicated by a separate production symbol and fraction (see 2.2.6).

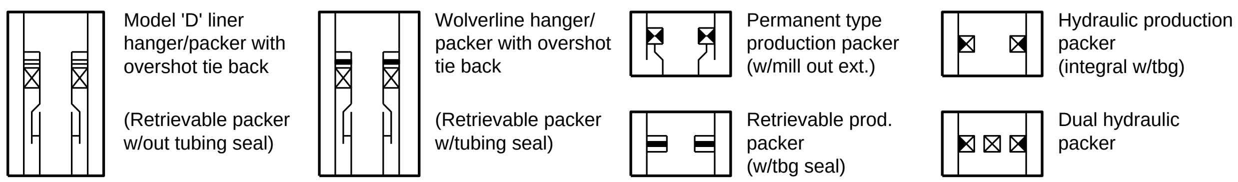
Engineering Symbols for Tubing Accessories



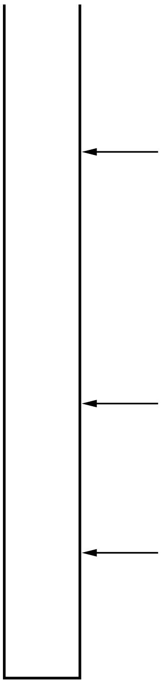
Completion Liner Symbols



Completion Packer Symbols



2.2.5 Formation Treatment



Acid Treatments

Arrow points to bottom of interval treated

Single Treatment

AT $\frac{1500}{1580}$ 5000 gal 10% HCl

(Standard fraction, see 2.2.6)

Interval 1500 to 1580 treated once
with 5000 gallons 10% hydrochloric acid

Multiple Treatments

AT x 3 $\frac{1740}{1800}$ 40 m^3 15% HCl + 3% $NH_4(HF_2)$

Interval 1740 to 1800 treated three times with a total of
40 m^3 15% hydrochloric acid with 3% ammonium bifluoride

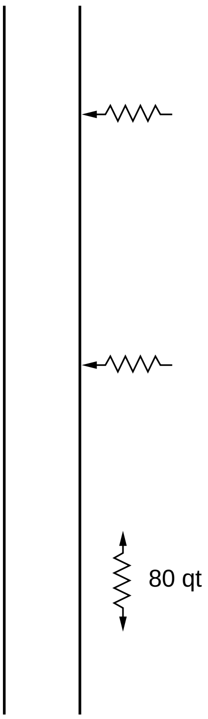
AT ①②③ $\frac{1600}{1950}$

Interval 1600 to 1950 treated three times.
Details and test results given at foot of column

AT ① $\frac{1600}{1950}$ 2500 gal 10% HCl

AT ② $\frac{1600}{1950}$ 3500 gal 12% HCl

AT ③ $\frac{1600}{1950}$ 5000 gal 15% HCl



Fracture Treatments

Arrow points to bottom of interval treated

FRAC $\frac{2980}{3070}$

Formation fractured

FRAC = unspecified fracturing
SF = sand-frac
AF = acid-frac

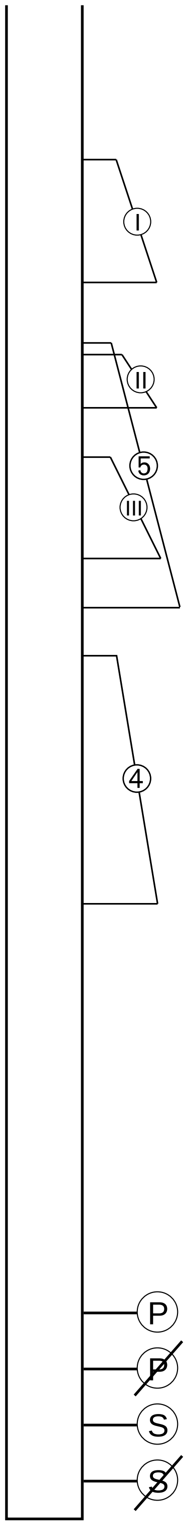
Further details of the treatment may be added as required, e.g.

SF $\frac{3000}{3040}$ 300 B + 10,000 lb Sand

Shooting

Interval indicated by symbol
shot with 80 quarts nitroglycerine

2.2.6 Production Test Results and Data



Production and Drillstem Tests

Tests should be numbered in chronological order.
Roman numerals Ⓘ, Ⓘⓘ, etc. may be used for drillstem tests in open hole and arabic numerals ⑤ for tests inside casing.
It is optional to place test results alongside the interval tested, where space permits, or to list all test data at the foot of the log.

$\frac{3140}{3240}$ DST 60 min 90' GCM (1-94)

A more complete fraction may be used to give fuller details as required.
Examples of very complete fractions are given on the next page.

Overlapping or closely spaced test results given at foot of log (see below)

When flowing production is obtained from production tests, the standard fraction may be used :

$\frac{3800}{4000}$ PT 90BO + 10BW (3/8) | 45BO / 12 hrs $\frac{.850}{1\text{-}94}$

Depth bdf top interval open to production / Depth bdf base interval open	PT	Initial production (choke) daily rate	Total oil production during test / Duration of test	Gravity of oil / Date of test

The final completion is indicated by the oil well symbol (or gas or condensate well symbol) at the bottom of the interval open to production.

● $\frac{3810}{4220}$ ——|—— ——

(Standard fraction)

Formation Pressure and Fluid Sampling

P 4 kpa Pressure reading, successful

~~P~~ Pressure reading, failed

S Sample, successful, chamber size and recovery at bottom of document

~~S~~ Fluid sampling failed

Note :

◯ open hole

☐ cased hole

(II) $\frac{3400}{3440}$ DST 40 min 750' oil .890 (1-94)

(III) $\frac{3480}{3560}$ DST 50 min 500'W 11,000 ppm Cl(1-94)

⑤ $\frac{3390}{3600}$ Sw 4d est 10 b/d oil .907; 5 b/d water 9,000 ppm CI (2-94)

Ⓢ Chambers : 1 gal/2 3/4 gal
recovery : 2l oil (40 API)
23 cu ft gas
1l water (sal. 34,000 ppm)

Examples of Very Complete Test Fractions

Tests that flow

I)	DST	6780	4 hrs	*135 BO + 15 BW (10%) + R-742		3/8"x1"
	2-94	6860 (7150)	3 hrs GTS-14 min OTS-45 min	** 2,000 ppm ** 40,000 ppm	IFBHP/FFBHP 200/900 SIBHP 3800/15 min HP 4000	38°

	DST	Top of interval tested	Duration of test	* Total production measured during flow period (water expressed as volume followed by percent total fluid in parenthesis)	+ Gas-oil ratio	B.H. Choke x Top choke size size
Number of test	Date of test	Bottom of interval tested (Bottom of hole at time of test optional)	Time during which flow was measured GTS, OTS	** Titration of drilling fluid-ppm ** Titration of produced water-ppm	Pertinent pressure data + units	Gravity of oil

Tests that do not flow

IV)	DST	6860	128 min	200' (2.6 B) 0 + 200' (2.6 B) HOCM + 600' (7.7 B)W		3/8"x1"
	2-94	6940	GTS-95 min	** 2,000 ppm (r) ** 40,000 ppm	IFBHP/FFBHP 0/700 SIBHP 1800/15 min HP 4000	38°

* It is optional to express flow as daily rate figure indicated by placing (DR) in front of oil production.

** Titrations should be given as ppm soluble chlorides. If salinity is given as NaCl, or if other units are used, it should be so stated.
If salinity is obtained by resistivity instrument, denote by (r) as shown in DST no. IV.

Abbreviations for use in test fractions

min	=	minutes	FL	=	fluid level
hrs	=	hours	F	=	flowed
d	=	days	Sw	=	swabbed
DR	=	daily rate	Bl	=	bailed
B	=	barrels	P	=	pumped
m^3	=	cubic metres	GL	=	gaslift
O	=	oil	AL	=	air lift
C	=	condensate	BHP	=	bottom hole pressure
G	=	gas	IFBHP	=	initial flowing BHP
W	=	water	FFBHP	=	final flowing BHP
WC	=	water cushion	ISIBHP	=	initial shut in BHP
M	=	mud	FSIBHP	=	final shut in BHP
GCM	=	gas cut mud	SIBHP/15 min	=	shut in BHP after 15 minutes
OCM	=	oil cut mud	HP	=	hydrostatic pressure
GOCM	=	gas and oil cut mud	IFSP	=	initial flowing surface pressure
WCM	=	water cut mud	FFSP	=	final flowing surface pressure
SWCM	=	salt water cut mud	GTS	=	gas to surface
SIOCM	=	slightly oil cut mud	MTS	=	mud to surface
HOCM	=	heavily oil cut mud	OTS	=	oil to surface
ppm	=	parts per million	WCTS	=	water cushion to surface
GCG	=	grain NaCl per gallon	GOR	=	gas/oil ratio
			GCR	=	gas/condensate ratio

A fraction similar to the standard production fraction may be used for longer tests.

An example would be

2)	9-2-94	7680	400 (16) BO + 10 BW + R-340		1640	40°
	F	7690 (8600)	200 (16) BO + 7 BW + R-420		6	

Number of test	Date test commenced	Top of interval tested	Production during first 24 hours	+ GOR	Total oil recovery during test	Gravity of oil
	Method of production	Bottom of interval tested (Total depth optional)	Production during last 24 hours	+ GOR	Length of test in days	

2.2.7 Lithology

The lithology of cored and side wall sampled intervals of production wells is plotted in the centre column of the log using the appropriate symbols shown in 4.2 and 4.3. The lithology of the remaining sections may be plotted from the drill cuttings, if desired.

The latter is standard in exploration wells and a short lithological description is added on the right side of the lithological column.

2.2.8 Hydrocarbons, Gases and Waters

Indications of gas, oil and water are plotted on the right side of the lithological column using the appropriate symbols as shown below.

2.2.8.1 Gas

The type of gas, if known, may be indicated:

B biogenic, bacterial
T thermal
T_H thermal: humic source
T_K thermal: kerogenous source

Subsurface
(Well logs)

Smell in general

Faint smell
Strong smell
See Section 1.1 "Rules for Abbreviations" points 9 and 10

H_2S Smell of hydrogen sulphide

Ret Weak gas seepage, gas show (inflammable gas)
Tail of arrow indicates position
Ret = in returns
Ctg = in cuttings
C = in core
SWS/SWC = in sidewall sample/sidewall core

Strong seepage, show (inflammable gas)

, Non-inflammable gas

Blow-out

CO_2 Gas, CO_2 (CH_4, H_2S, etc.) predominant

Interpreted as gas productive
Main source of evidence on which interpretation is based may be added, if desired.
TS = by temperature survey
PT = by production test
EL = by electrical logs
DST = by drillstem test
Ret, Ctg, C, SWS: see above

Proven gas productive
Proven condensate productive
Fraction for drillstem or production test should be shown (see 2.2.6)

Gas producing interval
Condensate producing interval
See 2.2.6

2.2.8.2 Oil

(Well logs)

	Smell in general
○	Weak show, stains
SWS	Strong show SWS, etc.: see 2.2.8.1
	Heavy, tarry and dead oil
EL	Interpreted as oil productive
	Interpreted as oil or gas productive
	Proven oil productive (fraction for drillstem or production test should be shown; see 2.2.6
●	Oil producing interval (see 2.2.6)

Main source of evidence on which interpretation is based may be added if desired ; see 2.2.8.1

2.2.8.3 Solid Hydrocarbons

Subsurface
(Well logs)

Bit	Bitumen, (bituminous formation = bit)
▲	Asphalt
⬢	Mineral wax (ozokerite, etc.)
⬡	Asphaltite (gilsonite, etc.)

2.2.8.4 Formation Waters

(Well logs)

×	Salt water	In case of thermal water add "T" or temperature
+	Fresh water	
+ H_2S	Fresh water with H_2S	
× SWS	Interpreted as salt water productive. See also 2.2.8.1 for evidence. This symbol should be used whenever it refers to observations made on cores, sidewall samples and cuttings. When based on electric log, drillstem or production tests its use is optional.	
× HFW	Hole full of salt water	
	Salt water flowing	
	Fresh water flowing	
× Cl 8540	Water with 8540 ppm chloride ion concentration	
⊗	Proven salt water productive; fraction for drillstem or production test should be shown (see 2.2.6).	It is optional to add this symbol.

Examples of combination of indications

	Gas and salt water
	Gas and oil seep or show
	Strong oil seep or show with gas
	Oil and gas blow-out

2.2.8.5 Vintage Hydrocarbon Show Symbols

The following symbols - now obsolete - are shown here, since they have been widely used in the past and are found on vintage completion logs.

		Ctg	Colour of solvent cut (ether, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride)
Flu SWS	Flu	Flu	Fluorescence of solvent cut under ultra-violet light
· Acet	·· Acet Ctg	··· Acet	Acetone/water cloud test

It is optional to indicate the type of material tested;
C = core
SWS/SWC = sidewall sample/sidewall core
Ctg = cuttings

2.3 Hydrocarbon Show Reporting

Hydrocarbon indications are **ditch gas** readings and **oil shows** in cuttings, sidewall samples and cores.

Oil shows are reported by the "Zulu-Zero (Z0Z000)" code. Each position in this code (from left to right) indicates one result from each of the following tests:

Natural Fluorescence - Distribution

A = even	C = spotted (patchy)
B = streaked	Z = none

Natural Fluorescence - Intensity

3 = bright (good)	1 = pale (weak)
2 = dull (fair)	0 = none

Natural Fluorescence - Colour

A = white	E = orange
B = blue	F = brown
C = yellow	G = coffee
D = gold	Z = none

Solvent (Chlorothene CH_3CCl_3) Cut - Colour

A six- and an eightfold subdivision of the colour gradation are used.

7 = black	3 = straw yellow
6 = coffee	2 = light yellow
5 = brown	1 = traces
4 = tea	0 = nil (pure solvent)

5 = dark coffee	2 = light tea
4 = dark tea	1 = very light
3 = normal tea	0 = nil (pure solvent)

Cut Fluorescence - Intensity

3 = bright (good)	1 = pale (weak)
2 = dull (fair)	0 = none

Acetone Reaction

4 = milky (good)	1 = traces (faint)
3 = opaque white (fair)	0 = nil (clear)
2 = translucent white (weak)	

Examples

Natural fluorescence - distribution	none = Z	Solvent cut - colour	nil = 0
Natural fluorescence - intensity	none = 0	Cut fluorescence - intensity	none = 0
Natural fluorescence - colour	none = Z	Acetone reaction	nil = 0

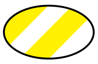
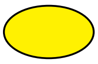
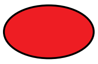
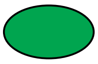
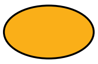
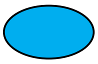
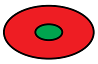
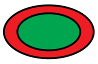
No oil shows: Z0Z000

Natural fluorescence - distribution	even = A	Solvent cut - colour	light yellow = 2
Natural fluorescence - intensity	bright = 3	Cut fluorescence - intensity	bright = 3
Natural fluorescence - colour	yellow = C	Acetone reaction	milky = 4

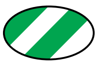
Good shows of a rather light oil: A3C234

2.4 Hydrocarbon Fields and Prospects on Maps and Sections, Colour Coding

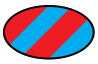
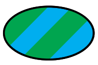
Exploration

	yellow & white	Lead
	yellow	Prospect
	red	Oil field
	green	Gas field
	orange	Wet gas, gas-condensate field
	cyan	Water filled structure
	red & green	Oil field with gas cap
	green & red	Gas field with oil rim

Pre-production

	red & white	Oil field, pre-production; in reservoirs where there is an ODT and WUT
	green & white	Gas field, pre-production; in reservoirs where there is an GDT and WUT

Post-production

	red & cyan	Oil field, post-production; in reservoirs where the original OWC has moved, indicating encroachment of oil by water from original to current OWC
	green & cyan	Gas field, post-production; in reservoirs where the original GWC has moved, indicating encroachment of gas by water from original to current GWC
	red & green	Oil field with gas cap, post-production; in reservoirs where the original GOC has moved, indicating encroachment of oil by gas

The name of an abandoned field is shown on maps in brackets.

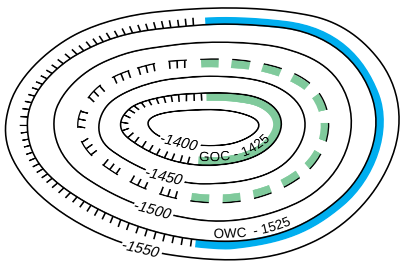
Notes: Colour coding of oil and gas fields in the US and in the North Sea (outside Shell) is the opposite - oil is green and gas is red, and consequently this colour coding is also widely used by petroleum geological publishing houses.
Adapting this colour coding would understandably cause misunderstandings, and additional costs in production departments for changing colours on maps and sections.
Whenever publications or lectures are directed at a not exclusively European Shell audience, it is recommended to indicate the colour code used in a legend. Water is always shown in blue.

For colours see Appendix 4

Oil, Gas and Water on Subsurface Maps and Sections

Maps

On subsurface contour maps of a producing layer the OWC and the GOC are normally shown. Where exploration has changed these levels, their level at the date of the map should also be shown.



Contours on top of producing layer

Intersection of original gas-oil contact at -1425 with top of producing layer

Intersection of original oil-water contact at -1525 with top of producing layer

Intersection of gas cap at date of map with top of producing layer

Note: Hachures or colour may be used optionally; it is not necessary to use both.

Section

Whenever possible the accumulation of oil and gas should be clearly indicated on sections through oil and gas fields.

Abbreviations

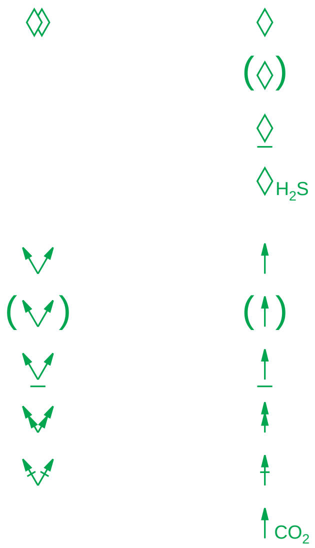
OWC	Oil/water contact	GUT	Gas up to
GWC	Gas/water contact	HDT	Hydrocarbons down to
GOC	Gas/oil contact	HUT	Hydrocarbons up to
GLC	Gas/liquid contact	WDT	Water down to
ODT	Oil down to	WUT	Water up to
OUT	Oil up to	FWL	Free water level
GDT	Gas down to	**O**OWC	**Original** oil/water contact etc.

2.5 Surface Hydrocarbon and Water Seeps (Shows) on Maps

Colours are recommended, but not obligatory.

2.5.1 Gas

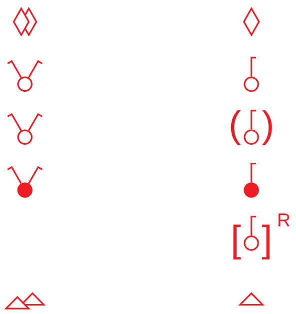
Group of Indications	Single Indication	



- Smell in general
- Faint smell
- Strong smell
- Smell of hydrogen sulphide
- Gas seepage, gas show
Tail of arrow indicates position
- Weak seepage
- Strong seepage, show
- Inflammable gas
- Non-inflammable gas
- Gas, CO_2 (CH_4, H_2S, etc.) predominant

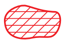
2.5.2 Oil

Group of Indications	Single Indication	

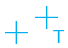


- Smell in general (see also above)
- Seepage in general
- Poor seepage
- Strong seepage
- Oil seepage reported by geologist "R", could not be relocated
- Heavy, tarry and dead oil.
In outcrops: impregnation without free oil

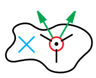
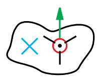
2.5.3 Solid Hydrocarbons

Group of Indications	Single Indication	
		Asphalt
		Large asphalt seepage, asphalt lake
		Mineral wax (ozokerite, etc.)
		Asphaltite (gilsonite, etc.)

2.5.4 Surface Water Springs, Seepages

Group of Indications	Single Indication		
		Salt water	In case of thermal water add "T" or temperature
		Fresh water	

2.5.5 Mud Volcanoes

Group of Indications	Single Indication	
		Mud volcano without indications of hydrocarbons
		Mud volcano with gas, oil, salt water and boundary of mud flow. The latter may be omitted.

Examples of combinations of indications

		Gas and salt water
		Gas and oil seep or show
		Strong oil seep or show with gas

3.0 TOPOGRAPHY

The purpose of this legend is to provide standard symbols for frequently occurring and important features.

Local (national) standards may make it desirable to deviate from this legend, but such deviations should be kept to a minimum.

Symbols are of standard size, and consequently never true to scale.

For larger-scale maps, where features can be shown at map scale, the use of symbols should be limited and mainly restricted to indicate characteristics of areas (marshes, etc.) or lines (fences, power lines, etc.). It may also be advantageous to give a description in words for these larger scales.

3.1 Survey Datum

The following information shall be displayed on all maps. The projection system information must contain all projection parameters (see Section 6.1.1, Example of Seismic Map).

Co-ordinate System Definition

Map Projection :
Spheroid :
Geodetic Datum :
Horizontal Units :

The following Datum information shall be displayed on all maps containing contour, height or bathymetry data.

Vertical Datum

Height :	Bathymetry :
Unit :	Unit :

3.2 Survey Reference Points

3.2.1 Horizontal Control Points

$\frac{\text{AS 25}}{140}$	**Astronomic station** $\frac{\text{number}}{\text{altitude}}$
$\frac{\text{T 12}}{65}$	**Triangulation or traverse pt.** $\frac{\text{number}}{\text{altitude}}$
$\frac{\text{T 15}}{122}$	id. (first-order accuracy)
$\frac{\text{T 18}}{42}$	id. (second-order accuracy)
$\frac{\text{T 22}}{11}$	id. (third- and lower- order accuracy)
$\frac{13}{12.4}$ $\frac{14}{15.0}$ $\frac{15}{13.6}$	**Polygon/traverse points** $\frac{\text{number}}{\text{altitude}}$
$\frac{10}{11.3}$	id. (first-order accuracy)
$\frac{16}{8.1}$	id. (second- and lower-order accuracy)
S1	**Satellite fix point**
S44	id. (first-order accuracy)
S12	id. (second-order accuracy)

3.2.2 Vertical Control Points

$\frac{\text{BM 12}}{15.4}$	**Levelling benchmark** $\frac{\text{number}}{\text{altitude}}$
425	Spot elevation

3.2.3 Other Position Markers

	Boundary marker
1834	**Control point of aerial photo, satellite imagery and number**
2	**Position from which photo or sketch was made**
	Topographical position uncertain

3.2.4 Survey Control Lines (for trig. diagrams)

A B	Direction AB measured
A B	Directions AB and BA measured
A B	Distance AB measured
13 14 15	**All angles and distances measured**

3.3 Boundaries

3.3.1 Political Boundaries

+ + + + + + +	**International**
+ − + − + − +	**Administrative** (provinces etc.)
+ − − + − − +	**Offshore boundaries** (mid-coastline etc.)

3.3.2 Concession Boundaries (also leases, permits, licenses etc.)

——— or ═══ or — — — —	**Shell concessions**	Percentage of participation may be indicated
	Competitor's licenses	May be further differentiated

3.3.3 Area Limits Offshore

——— or — — —	Baseline for seaward boundary definition
	3-mile limit
	12-mile limit
	200-mile limits (others may be defined)
— — — —	Shipping lanes, anchoring restrictions, dumping areas, prohibited or restricted areas

3.3.4 Area Limits on Land

— — — — or ———	**Property boundary**
— — — —	**Government reserves** (defence etc.)
— — — —	**National parks**

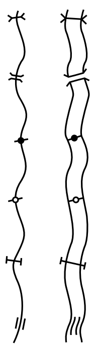
3.4 Artificial Features

3.4.1 Linear Features

	Roads, railroads etc.
	Primary road
	Secondary road
	Track
	Footpath, trail
or	Railroad
	Tunnel
	Overhead lines
Tel	Telephone line
11 kV	Power, indicate voltage, e.g. 11kV or HT
	Buried or non-exposed lines
Tel	Telephone
HT	Power
	Submarine cable
	Pipelines (exposed)
O 24"	Oil (crude) (indicate size) Red
P 24"	Products (indicate size) Orange
G 12"	Gas (indicate size) Green
W 4"	Water (indicate size) Blue
S 20"	Sewage (indicate size) Brown
	Buried pipelines (differentiate as for exposed lines)
	Area separations
	Fence
	Hedge
	Stone wall
	Outline of area
	Limit of built-up area

3.4.2 Point Features

	Towns
	Town
or	**Buildings**
or H	Hospital
	Church, temple
	Mosque
	Post, telephone, telegraph office
	Military (police) post
	Motor fuel station
	Towers etc.
	Monument
	Water tower
	Windmill
	Lighthouse
Ra Ro Ro Bn	Radar station Radio (television or telecommunication transmitter station) Radio beacon
	River features



Bridge for pedestrians

Bridge for general traffic

Ferry for pedestrians

Ferry for general traffic

Dam

Sluice

3.4.3 Area Features (Sites etc.)

	Industrial sites
R	Refinery
T	Tankfarm
P	Pumping station
Lst	Quarry (Lst = Limestone)
C	Mine (C = Coal)

Traffic sites

Airport, airstrip

Heliport

Jetty

Communal sites

Christian cemetery

Islamitic cemetery

Chinese cemetery

Park

Sportsground, playground

Miscellaneous sites

Artesian well

Historic site, ruins

3.4.4 Offshore Structures and Markers

Structures

Drilling platform

Production platform

Injection platform

Offshore loading terminal (SBM etc.)

Buoys etc.

Lightship

Navigation light

Navigation beacon (no light)

Buoy with light

Buoy without light

Metocean buoys

The symbols used below comply with IALA maritime buoyage system which has been adopted by IHD for their charting specifications.
The cross on top of buoy is to indicate that the buoy is not primarily used to assist navigation but to indicate special features.

Metocean buoy without light

Metocean buoy with light

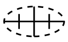
Metocean buoy with light and data transmission

Metocean buoy - others

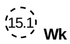
Metocean station (on fixed structure)

Obstacles

Wreck, visible

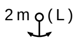


Wreck, submerged

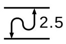


Wreck (minimum depth)

3.4.5 Informative Symbols



Navigable limit on a river for: (S) = seagoing vessel, (L) = launch, (C) = canoe: minimum depth of river in dry season two metres



Tidal range

3.5 Natural Features

3.5.1 Linear Features

Coastlines

 Coastline

 High-water line

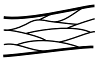
 Low-water line

 Shore line of lake

Rivers

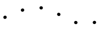
 River (single line), with direction of flow

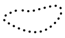
 River banks, with direction of flow

 Braided stream

 Drainage pattern, wadi

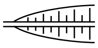
General feature boundaries

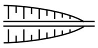
 Vegetation boundary

 Soil type/characteristic boundary (marsh, dunes)

 Limit of reefs

Miscellaneous

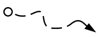
 Fill, dyke, embankment

 Cut

 Valley with steep walls, canyon

3.5.2 Point Features

Water

 Spring

Waterfall (with height)

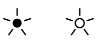
 Rapids

 River disappears

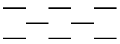
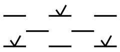
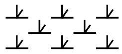
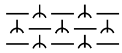
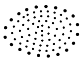
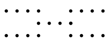
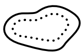
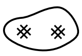
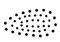
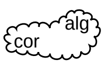
 River reappears

Terrestrial

 Rock

 Volcano, active, inactive

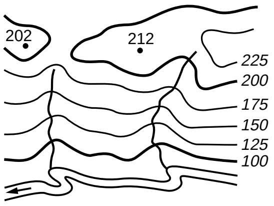
3.5.3 Area Features

	Swamps
	Swamps, marshy country
	Tidal swamp
	Swamp with palms
	Mangrove swamp
	Woodland
	Wood, forest, trees
	Wood with high trees
	Wood with low trees, shrub
	Palm trees (palm grove, oasis)
	Open country
	Natural grassland (savannah, pampas, llanos, alang-alang)
	Dunes
	Drift sand
	Miscellaneous lake and coastal features
	Lake with beach
	Salt-water lake
	Salt flat
	Sandbank or mud-flats
	Reef (cor = coral, alg = algae)

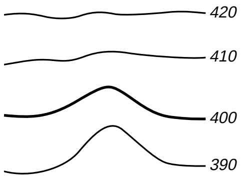
3.5.4 Environmental Maps

Symbols and colours for environmental maps are not proposed. These maps are generally produced by specialized contractors. The guiding principle for these maps is to represent the environmental features in such a way that the objective of the map is met.

3.6 Elevation Contours



3.7 Bathymetric Contours

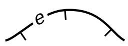


4.0 GEOLOGY

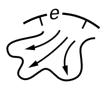
4.1 Photogeology

Morphological and geological features inferred from photogeological evidence may be coloured in brown and purple respectively if data of different origin occur on the same map. Alternatively, the Greek letter φ may be placed near a particular symbol, to indicate the photogeological nature of the data. Reliability of the observations may be indicated by drawing the symbols given below in an interrupted fashion in case of conjectural data. To further emphasize this conjectural character, query marks may be placed in the resulting interruptions.

4.1.1 Morphological Features

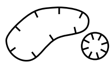


Outer edge of terrace or declivity (teeth away from edge)
The letters "a" or "e" may be used to distinguish accumulation or erosion terraces.

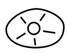


Landslide

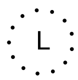
Scree slope



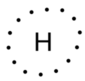
Karst solution hollows (sink-holes, uvalas, poljes, dolines)



Volcanic cone



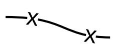
Generally depressed area, negative aspect relative to surroundings



Generally elevated area, positive aspect relative to surroundings

Abrupt change of relief, e.g. foot of hills

Major divide or crestline



Minor divide or crestline

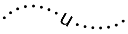
Linear feature of unknown origin

Wind direction

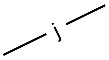
Direction of morphological dip (dip of surface, plain, terrace etc.)
Use symbols from 4.1.2, combined with letter "M", for added precision, if desired.

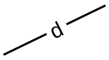
4.1.2 Geological Features (see also 4.7 Structural Geology)

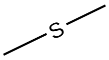
 Lithostratigraphical boundary

 Unconformity; the use of heavier dots for unconformities is optional

 Edge of stratum, whether expressed as scarp, scarplet or otherwise deduced

 Joint

 Dike

 Strike line (general symbol)

 Horizontal bedding

 Subhorizontal (< 2°) bedding (slight southerly dip)

 Outcropping layer with dip slope in general
The arrow should be extended over the full length of the visible dip slope.

 a)  b) Gentle dip slope (2°-5°)

 a)  b) Moderate dip slope (6°-20°) Symbols without arrows: b) may be used when space problems prohibit the arrow symbology of a)

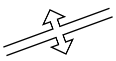
 a)  b) Steep dip slope (>20°)

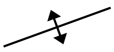
 Vertical bed

Regional or large-scale features may be distinguished from local or minor features by using open vs. closed symbology, e.g.:

 Direction of dip, regional

 Direction of dip, local

 Axis of major regional high, culmination, geanticline

 Axis of high, anticline

4.2 Lithology

4.2.1 Order of Description

1. Main lithotype
2. Secondary lithotype(s), important admixture or qualifier
3. Texture and composition
4. Porosity and permeability
5. Colour
6. Accessory minerals
7. Fossils
8. Stratification
9. Post-depositional features
10. Hydrocarbon shows (see 2.3)

Examples

Main lithotype	**Secondary lithotype**	**Texture and composition**	**Porosity and permeability**	**Colour**	**Accessory minerals**	**Fossils**	**Stratification**	**Post-depositional features**	**Hydrocarbon indications**
Limestone Lime wackestone	argillaceous	pelletoidal	Archie type I/II A+B	buff	pyritic	foraminiferal	well bedded	cemented, slightly fractured	some dead oil stain
Lst, Wkst*	arg*	peld*	I/II A+B*	buf*	pyr*	foram*	bd*	cmt (frac)*	(dead oil)
Sandstone	calcareous	fine-coarse grained, poorly sorted, angular	tight to slightly permeable	brown-green	glauconitic	pelecypods	cross-bedded	jointed	
Sst*	calc*	f-crs (srt) ang*	tight-(perm)*	brn-grn*	glc*	Pelcp*	xbd*	jt*	

*abbreviation

4.2.2 Siliciclastics

General

The siliciclastic rocks comprise those in which detrital silica compounds such as quartz, feldspar or clay minerals are dominant.

Ideally, the rock name consists of two parts:

1. compositional prefix, and
2. major size class.

Example : quartz-sandstone

4.2.2.1 Framework Composition (particles >20µ)

These symbols are optional, and are added to the main lithological symbol.

Symbol	Name of component	Abbreviation
Q	Quartz	Qz
F	Feldspar	Fld
L	Lithoclast, rock fragment	Lcl
L Lst Clst	The composition of the lithoclasts can be indicated by the abbreviations to the right of the column, e.g. limestone and claystone.	
(L)	Minor amounts can be indicated by putting the symbol between brackets.	

4.2.2.2 Siliciclastic Lithotypes

	Symbol	Name brackets = adjective	Abbreviation	Admixture adjective	Streaks, lenses
422201		Breccia	Brc		
422202		Gravel	Grv		
422203		Conglomerate	Cgl		
422204		Sand	S		
		(very sandy)	<u>s</u>		
		(slightly sandy)	(s)		
		Sandstone	Sst		
422205		Silt	Slt		
		Siltstone	Sltst		
422206		Clay	Cl		
		Claystone	Clst		
422207		Shale	Sh		
		(argillaceous)	arg		
422208		Diamictite, tillite	Tilt		
422209		Greywacke	Gwke		
422210		Arkose (see also 4.3.1.10)	Ark		

Examples : Combined siliciclastic symbols

	Silty clay with sand streaks	Cl, slt + S Strk
	Lithoclastic and slightly feldspathic sand with tuff streaks	S, lcl, (fld) + Tf Strk

4.2.3 Carbonates

4.2.3.1 Carbonate Classification

Carbonate Textural Classification (Dunham, 1962, slightly modified)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Depositional
(depositional texture recognizable)</td><td rowspan="3">Indeter-
minate</td><td colspan="2">Diagenetic
(depositional texture not recognizable)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Original components were bound together</td><td colspan="4">Original components not bound together during deposition</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Recrystallized texture
rex*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Lacks mud and is grain-supported</td><td colspan="3">Contains mud
(clay and fine silt-size carbonate)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Grain-supported</td><td colspan="3">Mud-supported
(particles >20 µm)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">> 10% grains</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">< 10% grains</td></tr>
<tr><td>fine <10 µm)</td><td>coarse >10 µm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bdst*
B**</td><td>Grst*
G**</td><td>Pkst*
P**</td><td>Wkst*
W**</td><td>Mdst*
M**</td><td>aph*
A**</td><td>xln*
X**</td><td>suc*
S**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lime Boundstone</td><td>Lime Grainstone</td><td>Lime Packstone</td><td>Lime Wackestone</td><td>Lime Mudstone</td><td>aphanitic Lime Mudstone</td><td>crystalline</td><td>sucrosic</td></tr>
</table>

* abbreviation   ** code for lithological columns

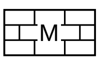
The mineralogy can be denoted by L for lime and Dol for dolomite (e.g. L Bdst or Dol Mdst). Dolomitized limestones still showing relict textures are better described as such. Therefore it is recommended to describe a dolomitized ooidal lime grainstone as a dolomite with ooidal relict texture rather than as an ooidal dolomite grainstone.

Classification of Reef Limestones (Embry and Klovan, 1971)

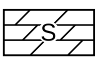
<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Biological</td><td colspan="2">Depositional</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Encrusting binding organisms</td><td rowspan="2">Organisms acted as baffle</td><td rowspan="2">Rigid organisms dominant</td><td colspan="2">10% grains > 2mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>grain-supported</td><td>mud-supported</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bindstone</td><td>Bafflestone</td><td>Framestone</td><td>Rudstone</td><td>Floatstone</td></tr>
</table>

Carbonate Classification in Lithological Columns

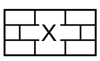
In lithological columns the code for texture-type is combined with the symbols for the main lithology:



Lime mudstone

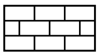
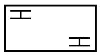
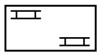
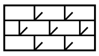
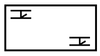
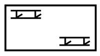
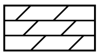
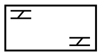
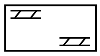
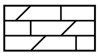
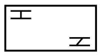
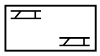
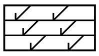
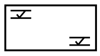
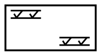
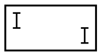
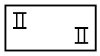
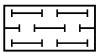
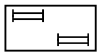


Sucrosic dolomite

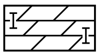
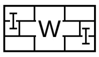


Recrystallized limestone

4.2.3.2 Carbonate Lithotypes

	Symbol	**Name** brackets = adjective	**Abbreviation**	**Admixture** adjective	**Streaks, lenses**
423201		Limestone (calcareous)	Lst calc		
423202		Limestone, dolomitic	Lst, dol		
423203		Dolomite (dolomitic)	Dol dol		
423204		Dolomite-Limestone (mixture approximately equal or not determined)	Dol-Lst		
423205		Dolomite, calcareous	Dol, calc		
423206		Chalk	Chk		
423207		Unconsolidated lime mud	L mud, uncons		

Examples : Mixtures of carbonate rock types are shown by combined symbols.

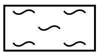
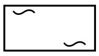
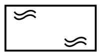
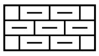
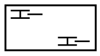
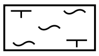
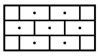
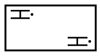
	Chalky dolomite	Dol, chk
	Chalky lime wackestone	Wkst, chk

4.2.4 Mixed Siliciclastics-Carbonates

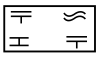
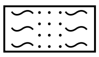
General

In general, mixed lithologies can be depicted by combination of the appropriate symbols for main lithology and admixture. However, for practical reasons, the most common mixtures between siliciclastics and carbonates are treated here as a separate class.
The siliciclastic-carbonate mixture of this class must be homogeneous and the two main components must be present in approximately equal amounts. If these requirements are not met, combinations of separate symbols are to be used.

Lithotypes

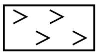
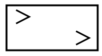
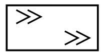
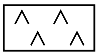
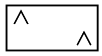
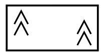
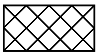
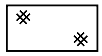
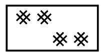
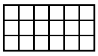
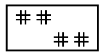
	Symbol	**Name** brackets = adjective	**Abbreviation**	**Admixture** adjective	**Streaks, lenses**
42401		Marl	Mrl		
42402		Argillaceous limestone	Lst, arg		
42403		(Marlstone)	Mrlst		
42404		Sandy limestone	Lst, s		

Examples : Combined symbols with other lithologies

	Calcareous shale with marl streaks	Sh, calc + Mrl Strk
	Very sandy marl	Mrl, $\underline{s}$

4.2.5 Evaporites

Lithotypes

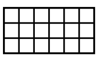
	Symbol	Name	Abbreviation	**Admixture** adjective	Streaks, lenses
42501		Gypsum	Gyp		
42502		Anhydrite	Anhd		
42503		Salt in general			
		Halite, rock salt s.s.			
42504		Potassium and magnesium salts in general			

Important potassium and magnesium salts

Name	Formula	Abbreviation
Sylvinite	$KCl.NaCl$	Sv
Kainite	$KCl.MgSO_4.3H_2O$	Ka
Polyhalite	$K_2Ca_2Mg(SO_4)_4.2H_2O$	Ph
Kieserite	$MgSO_4.H_2O$	Ki
Carnallite	$KCl.MgCl_2.6H_2O$	Cn
Bischofite	$MgCl_2.6H_2O$	Bi
Tachydrite	$CaCl_2.2MgCl_2.12H_2O$	Ty

Example :

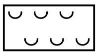
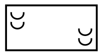
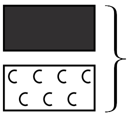
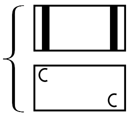
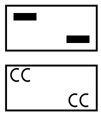
The mineralogical composition of the potassium-magnesium salts is indicated by adding the appropriate abbreviations to the right of the column.


Sv
Cn

KMg salts composed of sylvinite and carnallite

4.2.6 Organic-rich Rocks

Lithotypes

	Symbol	Name brackets = adjective	Abbreviation	Admixture adjective	Streaks, lenses
42601		Peat			
42602		Coal, general (carbonaceous)	C c		

Composition

Composition and gross rank of coals can be shown by adding an abbreviation/code to the right of the symbol:

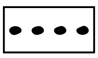
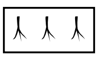
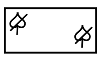
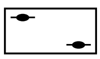
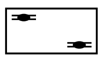
Lignite, brown coal	Lig
Hard coal	C, hd
Bituminous coal	C, bit
Anthracite	Anthr
Humic coal	C, humic
Sapropelic coal (cannel coal, boghead)	C, sapropel

If more precise coal rank data pertaining to some standard system are available, they can be shown by adding abbreviation plus value: I = International System; F = Fixed Carbon; B = BTU/lb; C = Kcal/kg.

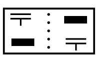
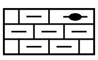
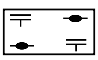
Example

 C, hd (I.7)	Hard coal, Class 7 of International System	C, hd, I.7

Miscellaneous

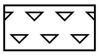
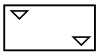
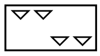
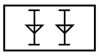
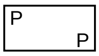
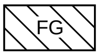
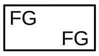
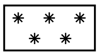
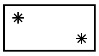
	Symbol	Name	Abbreviation	Admixture	Streaks, lenses
		Coal conglomerate	CCgl		
		Root bed			
		Plant remains (see also 4.3.5.2)	Plt Rem		
42603		(bituminous)	bit		

Examples : Combined symbols with other lithologies

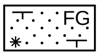
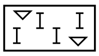
	Slightly sandy shale with coal streaks	Sh, (s) + C Strk
	Bituminous argillaceous limestone	Lst, arg, bit
	Bituminous shale, oil shale	Sh, bit

4.2.7 Miscellaneous Sediments

Lithotypes

	Symbol	**Name** brackets = adjective	**Abbreviation**	**Admixture** adjective	**Streaks, lenses**
42701		Chert	Cht		
42702		Silicilyte, silicilith	Sct		
		Phosphate	Phos		
		Ironstone (ferruginous)	Fest fe		
42703		Glauconite	Glc		

Examples : Combined symbols with other lithologies

	Glauconitic and ferruginous sandstone	Sst, glc, fe
	Cherty chalk	Chk, cht

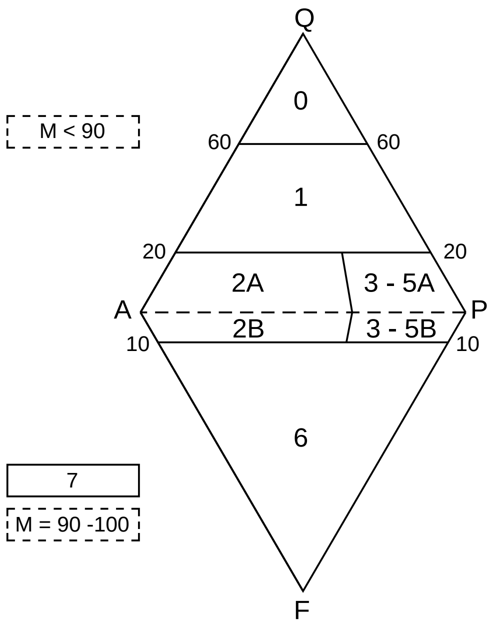
4.2.8 Igneous Rocks

4.2.8.1 Intrusive (Plutonic) Rocks

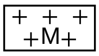
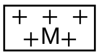
Classification and nomenclature according to modal mineral content (volume %), highly generalized after Streckeisen (1976).

For classification, the following minerals and mineral groups are used:

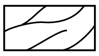
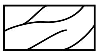
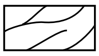
Q	Quartz
A	Alkali feldspars
P	Plagioclase
F	Feldspathoids or foids
M	Mafic and related minerals



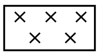
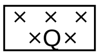
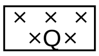
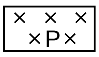
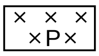
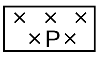
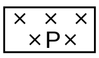
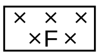
	Symbol		Abbreviation	Field in figure
428101	+ + +	Intrusive (plutonic) rocks, general	Plut, In	
	Q	Granitoids and related rocks		1
	Q Gr	Granite	Gr	1
	Q Grdr	Granodiorite	Grdr	1
	A	Syenitoids		2
	A Sy	Syenite	Sy	2
	P	Dioritoids, gabbroids, anorthosites		3-5
	P Dr	Diorite	Dr	3-5
	P Gb	Gabbro	Gb	3-5
	P Ao	Anorthosite	Ao	3-5
	F	Alkaline rocks		2-5B, 6

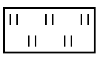
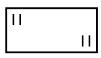
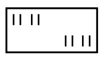
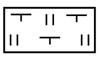
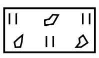
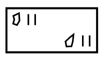
	Symbol		Abbreviation	Field in figure
		Ultramafic rocks	Umaf	7
	 Pdt	Peridotites	Pdt	7

4.2.8.2 Dykes, Sills

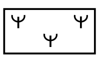
		Dyke, sill	Dy	
	 Do	Dolerite	Do	
	 Db	Diabase	Db	

4.2.8.3 Extrusive (Volcanic) Rocks

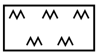
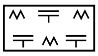
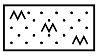
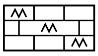
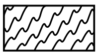
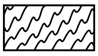
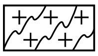
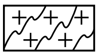
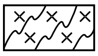
428301		Extrusive rocks, general	Vo, Ex	
		Extrusives without feldspathoids		
	 Rl	Rhyolite	Rl	
	 Po	Porphyry	Po	
	 An	Andesite	An	
	 Ba	Basalt	Ba	
	 Do	Dolerite	Do	
		Extrusives with feldspathoids		

				Admixture	Streaks, lenses
		Pyroclastic rocks	Pyrcl		
428302		Tuff	Tf		
		Welded tuff, ignimbrite	Tf, weld		
		Agglomerate, volcanic breccia	Ag, vo		

4.2.8.4 Ophiolites

428401		Ophiolites

4.2.9 Metamorphic Rocks

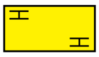
	Symbol		Abbreviation
42901		Metamorphic rocks, general	Metam
		Slate Phyllite	Sl Phy
		Quartzite	Qzt
		Marble	Marb
42902		Schist	Sch
	 Mic	Mica-schist	Sch, mic
		Gneiss	Gns
	 Migm	Migmatite	Migm
	 Am	Amphibolite	Am

4.2.10 Lithological Colour Symbols

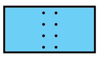
Lithological colour symbols are given for some important rock types as alternatives to black and white lithological symbols.

olive drab	Gravel, conglomerate, breccia
yellow	Sand, sandstone
pale green 1	Silt, siltstone
grey 50	Clay, claystone, shale
brown	Diamictite
lawn green	Marl(stone), calcareous clay (/shale)
middle cyan	Limestone, chalk
middle blue	Dolomite
light magenta	Gypsum, anhydrite
aquamarine 1	Rock salt
black	Coal
deep pink	Plutonic rocks
orange	Volcanic rocks
aquamarine 3	Ophiolites
salmon	Metamorphic rocks

Sub-types may be shown by combination of the respective black and white symbols with the colour of the dominant components, e.g.:



Calcareous sand



Sandy limestone

For colours see Appendix 4

4.3 Rock Description

4.3.1 Texture and Composition

4.3.1.1. Grain Size (Wentworth's (1922) scale, slightly modified)

mm	µ	φ [2]	visual	Nomenclature		Abbreviation
				Rudite	Boulder	Bld
256		-8				
				Rudite	Cobble	Cbl
64		-6				
				Rudite	Pebble	Pbl
4		-2				
				Rudite	Granule	Gran
2		-1				
				Arenite	very coarse	crs
1		0				
				Arenite	coarse	crs
1/2	500	1				
				Arenite	medium	m
1/4	250	2				
				Arenite	fine	f
1/8	125	3				
				Arenite	very fine	f
1/16	63	4				
				Lutite	Silt [1]	Slt
1/50	20	5.65				
				Lutite	Pelite [1]	Pel

Note : 1) For practical reasons Wentworth's (1922) division of the Lutites into Clay and Silt at the 4µ (1/256mm) boundary has been replaced by the above subdivision into Pelite and Silt at the 20µ boundary.

2) $\varphi = -\mathrm{Log}_2$ diameter in mm

4.3.1.2 Sorting

	Abbreviation
Very poorly sorted; unsorted	((srt))
Poorly sorted	(srt)
Poorly to moderately well sorted	(srt) - srt
Moderately well sorted	srt
Well sorted	srt
Very well sorted	srt
Unimodally sorted	unimod srt
Bimodally sorted	bimod srt

4.3.1.3 **Roundness** (roundness refers to modal size class)

		Abbreviation
Very angular	< 0.1	ang
Angular	0.2	ang
Subangular	0.3	(ang)
Subrounded	0.4	(rnd)
Rounded	0.6	rnd
Well rounded	> 0.85	rnd

4.3.1.4 **Sphericity** (sphericity refers to modal size class)

Very elongated	< 0.5	elong
Elongated	0.5 - 0.6	elong
Slightly elongated	0.6 - 0.7	(elong)
Slightly spherical	0.7 - 0.8	(sph)
Spherical	0.8 -0.9	sph
Very spherical	> 0.9	sph

4.3.1.5 **Compaction**

Not compacted	not cmp
Slightly compacted	(cmp)
Compacted	cmp
Strongly compacted	cmp
Friable	fri
Indurated	ind
Hard	hd

4.3.1.6 Non-skeletal Particles

Non-skeletal particles are primarily classified according to degree of rounding and aggregation:

	Symbol		Abbreviation
431601		Angular fragment, lithoclast	Lcl
		Lithoclasts, aggregated	Lcl, aggr
		Rounded particles (not determined further)	Psoo
		Rounded aggregated particles (grapestone)	Gpst

4.3.1.7 Non-skeletal Particle Texture and Size

Particle texture and size are indicated by symbols which are combined with the classification according to degree of rounding and aggregation (see above):

431701		1/16 - 4 mm	Muddy internal texture
431702		> 4 mm	Muddy internal texture
431703		1/16 - 4 mm	Muddy internal texture
431704		> 4 mm	Muddy internal texture
431705		1/16 - 4 mm	Composite internal texture
431706		> 4 mm	Composite internal texture
431707		1/16 - 4 mm	Composite internal texture
431708		> 4 mm	Composite internal texture

4.3.1.8 Pellets and Coated Grains

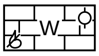
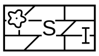
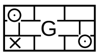
431801		Faecal pellet, coprolite	Pel, fae
431802		Micropelletoid (<1/16 mm)	Micrpeld
431803		Pelletoid (1/16 - 2mm)	Peld
431804		Superficial ooid (single layer)	Oo, spf
		Single-layer coating of particles is indicated by adding horizontal bars to the appropriate symbol.	
431805		Ooid (1/16 - 2 mm)	Oo
431806		Pisoid (> 2 mm)	Piso
431807		Onkoid (1/16 mm - 2 mm)	Onk
431808		Onkoid (> 2 mm)	Onkd

4.3.1.9 Skeletal Particles

Skeletal particles have the same basic symbol as used for fossil content (4.3.5), supplemented with signs indicating fragmentation, rounding and/or coating:

	Symbol		Abbreviation
431901		Whole fossils, unspecified	Foss
431902		Bioclasts (unspecified broken fossils), angular	Bcl, ang
431903		Bioclasts (unspecified broken fossils), rounded	Bcl, rnd
431904		Larger foraminifera, coated	
431905		Pelagic foraminifera, broken	

Examples : Combined carbonate symbols

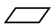
	Pelletoidal and bioclastic lime wackstone	Wkst, peld, bcl
	Chalky and onkoidal, dolomitic limestone	Lst, dol, chk, onk
	Oolitic partly recrystallized lime grainstone	Grst, oo, part rex

4.3.1.10 Compositional Siliciclastics Classification (modified after Pettijohn, Potter & Siever, 1987)

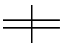
Arenite (< 15% matrix)	
Quartz arenite	
Sub-arkose	
Arkosic arenite	
Sub-litharenite	
Litharenite	
Arkose	Ark
Lithic arkose	
Wacke (15% < matrix < 75%)	
Feldspathic wacke	
Lithic wacke	
Claystone (matrix > 75 %)	Clst

4.3.2 Porosity and Permeability

4.3.2.1 Fabric Selective Porosity

	Symbol		Abbreviation
432101		Intergranular (particle size > 20µ)	intergran Por
432102		Fine interparticle (particle size < 20µ)	f interpart Por
432103		Intercrystalline	interxln Por
432104		Intragranular	Intragran Por
432105		Intraskeletal	intraskel Por
432106		Intracrystalline	intraxln Por
432107		Mouldic	mld Por
432108		Fenestral	fnstr Por
432109		Shelter	Shelt Por
432110		Framework	Frmwk Por

4.3.2.2 Non-fabric Selective Porosity

432201		Fracture	Frac Por
432202		Stylolitic	stltc Por
432203		Replacement	repl Por
432204		Solution	sol Por
432205		Vuggy, vugular	vug, vug Por
432206		Channel	chnl Por
432207		Cavernous (person-sized pore)	cav, cav Por

4.3.2.3 Relative Timing of Porosity Generation

P	added to the left of code and symbol	Primary porosity
S		Secondary porosity

Example

		Abbreviation
	Primary, intergranular porosity	P intergran Por

4.3.2.4 Porosity (qualitative by visual estimate)

Non-porous, dense, no visible porosity	nonpor
Slightly (poorly) porous	(por)
Fairly porous; porous	por
Highly porous	<u>por</u>

4.3.2.5 Permeability (qualitative)

Impermeable, tight	imperm, tight
Slightly (poorly) permeable	(perm)
Fairly permeable; permeable	perm
Highly permeable	<u>perm</u>

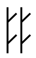
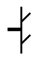
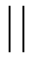
4.3.2.6 Archie Classification

Matrix texture plus size, frequency and degree of interconnection of vugs are used on a purely geometrical basis (Archie, 1952).

Matrix texture (at 10x magnification)

	Archie code
Compact, crystalline; often "feather-edge" appearance on breaking	I
Friable, dull, earthy or chalky appearance; particle size < 20μ; often exhibits capillary imbibition	II
Visibly particulate, granular or sucrosic appearance; often exhibits capillary imbibition	III
Gradational textures are quite common, e.g.: Compact interlocking to particulate	I/III
Composite textures also occur, e.g.: Chalky matrix with sucrosic patches	II+III

4.3.2.7 Archie Porosity Types

	Symbol			**Code**
		No visible vugs		A
		Vugs < 0.125 mm		B
		Vugs 0.125 - 2 mm		C
		Vugs > 2 mm		D
432701		Vugs, disconnected	< 10%	d
432702		Vugs, disconnected	> 10%	d
432703		Vugs, connected	< 10%	c
432704		Vugs, connected	> 10%	c
		Matrix porosity	< 10%	
		Matrix porosity	> 10%	

Examples : combined Archie symbols

Suppose 60% of the rock consists of type II in continuous phase:
Of this type 3% by volume consists of disconnected B-sized vugs.
40% of the rocks consists of type III very fine grained in patches:
Of this type 5% by volume consists of interconnected C-sized vugs.

Then the Archie formula reads: 60 II B_{3d} + 40 III f_C_{5c}

Suppose 70% of the rock consists of type I to II which forms the matrix with no visible porosity, and 30% of the rock consists of sucrosic streaks with 2% disconnected size A vugs and 1% interconnected size D vugs.

Then the Archie formula reads: 70 I/II + 30 III A $_{2d}D_{1c}$

4.3.3 Colour Description

General

Colours are described by means of the Rock Colour Chart based on the Munsell System (Goddard, Trask *et al.*, 1963).

If possible, colours should be denoted by code, e.g. 5G 5/2, with names optionally added, e.g. greyish green. When using informal abbreviations, weak and modifying colours (-ish) are placed between brackets. Vivid or strong colours are underlined.

4.3.3.1 Colours

	Abbreviation		Abbreviation
black	blk	orange	orng
blue	blu	pink	pk
brown	brn	purple	pu
buff	buf	red	red
green	gn	translucent	transl
grey	gy	white	wh
olive	olv	yellow	yel

4.3.3.2 Modifying Adjectives

	Abbreviation
dark	dk
light	lt
moderate, medium	mod
mottled, variegated	mtl, vgt
slight, weak	(colour)
strong, vivid (emphasis)	<u>colour</u>

Examples

greenish brown	(grn) brn
vividly red	<u>red</u>

4.3.4 Accessory Minerals

	Abbreviation		Abbreviation
Anhydrite	Anhd	Montmorillonite	Mtmo
Biotite	Biot	Muscovite	Musc
Calcite	Calc	Olivine	Olv
Dolomite	Dol	Orthoclase	Orth
Feldspar	Fld	Plagioclase	Plag
Glauconite	Glc	Pyrite	Pyr
Gypsum	Gyp	Pyroxene	Px
Hornblende	Hrnb	Quartz	Qz
Illite	Ill	Selenite	Sel
Kaolinite	Kao	Siderite	Sid
Limonite	Lmn	Sulphur	Su
Mica	Mic	Crystal	Xl

4.3.5 Fossils

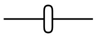
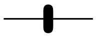
4.3.5.1 Fossils, General (see also 4.3.1.9)

	Symbol		Abbreviation
435101		Fossils in general	Foss
	 F	Fossils, fresh water	Foss, fresh
	 B	Fossils, brackish water	Foss, brack
	 M	Fossils, marine	Foss, mar
435102		Fossils, benthonic	Foss, bent
435103		Fossils, pelagic	Foss, pelg
	()	Brackets around fossil symbol and/or abbreviation signify few or rare occurrences	
		Underlining of symbol and/or abbreviation indicates rich occurrences	
435104		Crossing out of a fossil symbol indicates broken fragments of that fossil	

4.3.5.2 Fossils, Specific

	Symbol		Abbreviation
435201		Acritarchs	Acrt
435202		Algae	Alg
435203		Ammonites	Amm
435204		Belemnites	Blm
435205		Brachiopods	Brac
435206		Bryozoa	Bry
435207		Charophytes	Char
435208		Chitinozoa	Chtz
435209		Conodonts	Con
435210		Corals	Cor
435211		Crinoids	Crin
435212		Diatoms	Diat
435213		Dinoflagellates	Dinfl
435214		Echinoderms	Ech
435215		Fish remains Fish scales	Fish Rem Fish Sc
435216		Foraminifera general	Foram
435217		Foraminifera, larger	Foram, lg
435218		Foraminifera, smaller	Foram, sm
435219		Foraminifera, smaller, benthonic	Foram, sm, bnt
435220		Foraminifera, pelagic, planktonic	Foram, pelg/plk
435221		Gastropods	Gast
435222		Graptolites	Grap
435223		Lamellibranchs Pelecypods Bivalves	Lbr Pelcp Biv
435224		Lamellibranchs, pelagic	Lbr, pelg
435225		Microplankton	Mpl
435226		Molluscs	Mol
435227		Nannoplankton, calcareous	Nanplk
435228		Oligostegina (Calcispheres)	Oligst, Calsph
435229		Ostracods	Ost
435230		Plant remains	Plt Rem
435231		Radiolaria	Rad
435232		Rudists	Rud
435233		Spicules	Spic
435234		Sporomorphs	Spr
435235		Stromatoporoids	Strom
435236		Tintinnids	Tin
435237		Trilobites	Tril
435238		Vertebrates	Vrtb
435239		Wood, silicified	Wd, si

4.3.5.3 Ichnofossils

	Symbol		Abbreviation
435301		Trails, "wormtracks", trace fossils	
435302		Vertebrate tracks	
435303	 VH	Burrows, vertical or horizontal	Bur
435304		Churned, bioturbated	
435305		Borings and animal tubes	Bor
435306		Bored surface	Srf, bor

4.3.5.4 Organogenic Structures

435401		Algal mats, stromatolites	Alg Mat
	 D	Algal domes, domal stromatolites	Alg Dom
435402		Plant root tubes, rootlets	Plt Rt

4.3.6 Stratification and Sedimentary Structures

4.3.6.1 Bed Thickness

		Abbreviation		Abbreviation
Millimetre bedded	< 1 cm	mm - bd	Thin bedded	tn - bd
Centimetre bedded	1 - 10 cm	cm - bd	Thick bedded	tk - bd
Decimetre bedded	10 - 100 cm	dm - bd	Variable bedded	vr - bd
Metre bedded	> 100 cm	m - bd		

4.3.6.2 Bedding Appearance

Symbol		Abbreviation
	Massive, no apparent bedding	unbd, mass
( )	Slightly (poorly) bedded	(bd)
	Fairly well bedded; bedded in general	bd
	Well bedded	$\underline{\text{bd}}$
	Very well bedded	$\underline{\underline{\text{bd}}}$

Example

Massive to slightly bedded	mass - (bd)

4.3.6.3 Character of Base of Bed

Abrupt or sharp, planar

Abrupt or sharp, irregular

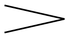
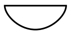
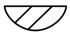
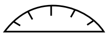
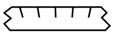
Gradational

436301 Erosional surface, erosional contact

4.3.6.4 Miscellaneous Terms

Amorphous	amor
Blocky	blky
Conchoidal	conch
Fissile	fis
Flaky	flk
Laminated (see also 4.3.6.8)	lam
Papery	pap

4.3.6.5 Large Sedimentary Features

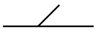
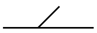
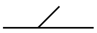
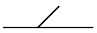
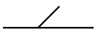
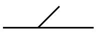
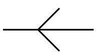
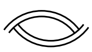
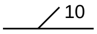
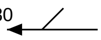
	Symbol		Abbreviation
436501		Wedge-shaped layer, tongue	Wdg
436502		Lenticular layer, lens	Len
436503		Unit with concave bottom and flat top (scour-and-fill, channel, wash-out)	
436504		As above, with horizontal fill	
436505		As above, but with foreset infill	
436506		Unit with convex top and flat bottom (add bedding attitude as above)	
436507		Olistolith, slide, rockfall	Olisth
436508		Olistostrome, mass flow	Olistr
436509		Bioherm	
436510		Biostrome	
436511		Reef	

Note : The lithological composition of the sedimentary unit can be shown by the appropriate symbol :

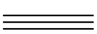
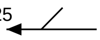
Example

		Limestone olistolith	Lst Olisth

4.3.6.6 Cross-bedding

436601		Cross-bedding (non-directional)	xbd
	 Tr	Trough cross-bedding	xbd-tr
	 F	Festoon cross-bedding	xbd-f
	 Tb	Tabular cross-bedding	xbd-tb
	 P	Planar cross-bedding	xbd-p
	 R	Ripple-drift, climbing ripples	xbd-r
436602		Cross-bedding, chevron or herringbone type	xbd-c
436603		Hummocky cross-stratification	xbd-hm
436604		Swaley cross-stratification	xbd-s
	 10	Cross-bedding, with angle indicated	xbd-A10
436605	80 	Cross-bedding, directional (azimuth N80°E)	xbd-N80E

Examples : Bedding type and thickness can be combined as follows

 cm	Well bedded, centimetre thickness	cm - bd
25  Pdm	Planar cross-bedding, 1-10 cm thick beds, directed N25°E	cm - xbd - P - N25E

4.3.6.7 Ripplemarks on Bedding Planes

	Symbol		Abbreviation
436701		Adhesion ripples	adh-Rpl
436702		Asymmetrical ripples in general	asym-Rpl
	P	Planar, parallel ripples	plan-Rpl
436703		Symmetrical ripples	sym-Rpl
		Interference ripples, "tadpole nests"	intf-Rpl
	C	Lunate, barchanoid, crescentic ripples (steep sides concave)	conc-Rpl
	X	Linguoid, lobate ripples (steep sides convex)	conx-Rpl

4.3.6.8 Horizontal Lamination

	L	Parallel	
	L	Non-parallel	
	V	Varves	Varv

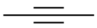
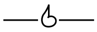
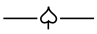
4.3.6.9 Wavy/Irregular/Lenticular Stratification

436901		Parallel wavy	
436902		Flaser	
436903		Irregular, wavy bedding	irg-bd
436904		Lenticular, linsen bedding	
436905		Streaky	
436906		Crinkled	crink-bd

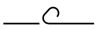
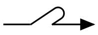
4.3.6.10 Graded Beds

4361001		Graded bedding	grd-bd
4361002		Normal grading/fining upward	
4361003		Inverse grading/coarsening upward	
		Lag	

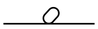
4.3.6.11 Lineations on Bedding Planes

	Symbol			Abbreviation
4361101		Parting lineation	primary current lineation	part-Lin
4361102		Streaming lineation		strm-Lin
4361103		Shell, fossil lineation		foss-Lin
4361104		Plant fragment lineation		plt-Lin
4361105		Sand grain lineation		grain-Lin
4361106		Pebble lineation		pbl-Lin

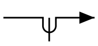
4.3.6.12 Soft Sediment Deformation

4361201		Flame structure	
4361202		Dish (and pillar) structure	
4361203		Load casts	load-Cs
4361204		Oversteepening, overturning	
4361205		Ptygmatic fold/entherolithic bedding	
4361206		Convolute bedding	conv-bd
4361207		Slumped, contorted bedding	slump, cont-bd
4361208		Drag folds (sedimentary)	Drgfld, sed
4361209		Vein, sedimentary dyke	Vn, Dyke

4.3.6.13 Syndepositional Marks and Miscellaneous Structures

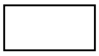
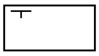
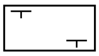
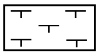
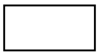
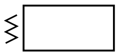
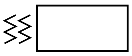
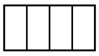
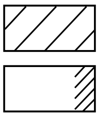
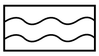
	Symbol			Abbreviation
4361301			Clay drape	
4361302			Carbonaceous drape	
4361303			Flute casts	flut-Cs
4361304		S	Striation casts (< 2 mm wide)	stri-Cs
		G	Groove casts (> 2 mm wide)	grov-Cs
4361305			Prod casts; bounce casts	prod-Cs
4361306			Raindrop imprints; gas, air or spring pits	rain-Imp
4361307			Mudcracks	Mdcrk
4361308			Syneresis cracks	
4361309			Salt moulds or hoppers	salt-Mld
4361310			Pseudo-nodules; phacoids	Psnod
4361311			Tepee structure	
4361312			Pebble imbrication	pbl-Imb
4361313			Geopetal fabric; floored cavities	

Directional features can be indicated by adding an arrow-head to the symbol and a numerical value corresponding to the direction(s):

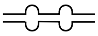
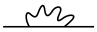
4361314		180 (120)	Flute casts, directed N180°E, secondary direction N120°E	flut-Cs, N180E + (N120E)
4361315		S25	Striation casts and prod casts,	stri-Cs, N25E
4361316		40	directed N25°E and N40°E resp.	+ prod-Cs N40E

4.3.7 Post-depositional Features

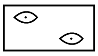
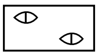
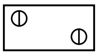
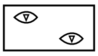
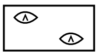
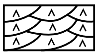
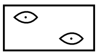
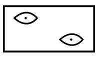
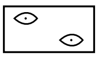
4.3.7.1 Miscellaneous Post-depositional Features

Symbol		Abbreviation
	Unconsolidated, loose (e.g. sand, gravel)	uncons, lse
	Slightly consolidated, friable	(cons), fri
	Consolidated, cemented, hard (e.g. sandstone, conglomerate)	cons, cmt, hd
	Strongly cemented, highly consolidated (e.g. quartzitic sandstone)	cons, cmt
J 	Jointed (V = Vertical; H = Horizontal)	jt
	Disturbed; faulted, fractured, slickensided	flt, frac, sks
	Highly disturbed; faulted, fractured, slickensided	flt, frac, sks
	Weathered, leached; soil bed (drawn across lithological symbols)	weath, leach
	Red beds (can be drawn across other lithological symbols or down right-hand margin of lithological column)	Redbd
	Caliche (can be drawn across other lithological symbols)	

4.3.7.2 Diagenetic Structures

	Symbol			Abbreviation
437201		Boudinage; ball-and-flow structure		
437202		Pull-apart structure		
437203		Collapse, solution breccia		Bc, sol
437204		Boxwork structure, rauhwacke		Rauhw
437205		Cone-in-cone		
437206		Stromatactis		
437207		Stylolites		
437208		Horse-tailing		
437209		Birdseye structure, keystone vugs		
437210		Fenestral structure		
437211		Crystal ghosts		
437212		Fossil ghosts	dashed outline of skeletal (4.3.5) or non-skeletal particle (4.3.1.6-8) denotes ghost structure	
437213		Ooid ghosts		

4.3.7.3 Nodules/Concretions

	Symbol		Abbreviation
437301		Concretions, nodules, geodes in general	Conc, Nod
437302		Calcareous concretions	calc-Conc
437303		Soil pisoids	
437304		Siliceous concretions	si-Conc
437305		Anhydrite concretions	anhd-Conc
437306		Anhydrite concretions compressed ("chicken-wire" type)	
	 phos	Phosphatic concretions or nodules	phos-Conc
	 sid	Siderite concretions or nodules	sid-Conc
	 fe	Ferruginous concretions or nodules	fe-Conc

4.4 Stratigraphy

4.4.1 Lithostratigraphy

4.4.1.1 Lithostratigraphical Terminology

(For further details see Salvador, 1994)

	Abbreviation		Abbreviation
Supergroup	Supgp	Lentil, lens	Len
Group	Gp	Complex	Cx
Formation	Fm	Upper, upper	U, u
Member	Mbr	Middle, middle	M, m
Bed, layer	Bd, Lyr	Lower, lower	L,l
Tongue	Tng		

4.4.1.2 Lithostratigraphical Gaps

Unconformity	U
Disconformity	D
Hiatus	Hi

4.4.2 Biostratigraphy

4.4.2.1 Zonal Terminology

The name of a (bio)zone (subzone or zonule) consists of the name(s) of the characteristic fossil(s), often in abbreviated form, combined with the appropriate term. The category of the zone (range zone or taxon-range zone, concurrent-range zone, interval zone, assemblage zone, abundance zone, lineage zone) is normally only given in the definition. A zonation comprises a number of consecutive zones.
(Further details in Salvador, 1994)

Examples :

Gonyaulacysta jurassica Assemblage Zone or *Gonyaulacysta jurassica* Zone

Chiasmolithus danicus Interval Zone or *Chiasmolithus danicus* Zone

Globigerina sellii-Pseudohastigerina barbadoensis Concurrent-range Zone

Globotruncanita calcarata Taxon-range Zone or *G. calcarata* Zone

Bolivinoides draco Taxon-range Zone or *Bolivinoides draco* Zone

4.4.2.2 Zones/Zonation

	Abbreviation
Micropalaeontological zone/zonation	PA-zone/zonation
Palynological zone/zonation	PY-zone/zonation
Foraminiferal zone/zonation	F-zone/zonation
Planktonic foraminifera zone/zonation	PF-zone/zonation
Benthonic foraminifera zone/zonation	BF-zone/zonation
Calcareous nannoplankton zone/zonation	N-zone/zonation
Microplankton zone/zonation	M-zone/zonation
Sporomorph zone/zonation	S-zone/zonation
Chitinozoa zone/zonation	C-zone/zonation

4.4.2.3 Quantity Symbols for Distribution Charts

NF	No fauna / flora	●	21 - 100 specimens
▪	1 specimen	■	> 100 specimens
/	2 - 5 specimens	×	Qualitative determination only
○	6 - 20 specimens		

4.4.3 Chronostratigraphy and Geochronology

The chronostratigraphical and geochronological units are homonymous.
The following Geological Data Tables (only available in the hardcopy version) show the generally accepted subdivision for the Cenozoic, Mesozoic, Palaeozoic and upper Proterozoic (ages after Harland *et al.*, 1990). The chronostratigraphical units, including regional stages not appearing on these tables, their abbreviations, ages, duration and hierarchical position are listed, differently sorted, in Appendices 1 to 3.

Abbreviations for further subdivisions are:

Chronostratigraphical units (Salvador, 1994)	**Abbreviation**
Upper, upper	U, u
Middle, middle	M,m
Lower, lower	L, l

Geochronological units (Salvador, 1994)

Late, late	Lt, lt
Middle/Mid, middle/mid	M, m
Early, early	Ey, ey
Million years	Ma

4.4.4 Sequence Stratigraphy

Systems Tracts

		Abbreviation
orange	Highstand systems tract	HST
light green	Transgressive systems tract	TST
yellow	Lowstand systems tract	LST

Deep Water Fan System

middle yellow	Deep water fan system (undifferentiated)	DWF
sienna	Leveed channel complex	LCC
dark orange	Debris flows/slumps	DF
burlywood	Basin floor fan complex	BFF

Miscellaneous Depositional Elements

green	Condensed systems tract (condensation horizons)	CST
grey	Incised valley fill	IVF
deep sky-blue 2	Forced regressive shoreface wedge	FRW
hot pink	Lowstand wedge	LW

Surfaces

red	Sequence boundary	SB
green	Maximum flooding surface	MFS
cyan	Transgressive/flooding surfaces	TS/FS
blue	Transgressive surface of erosion (ravinement surface)	TSE
dark violet	Regressive surface of erosion (sharp-based shoreface erosion surface)	RSE

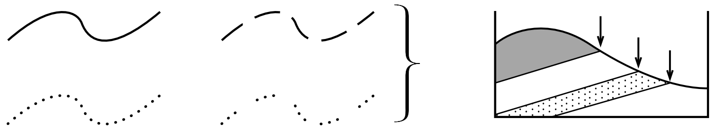
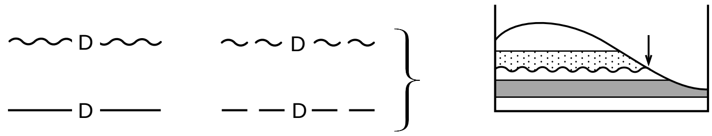
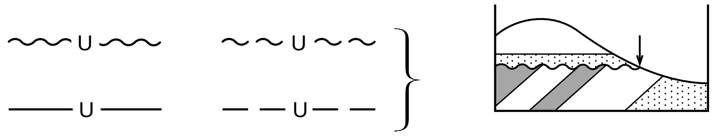
For colours see Appendix 4

Accessory Elements

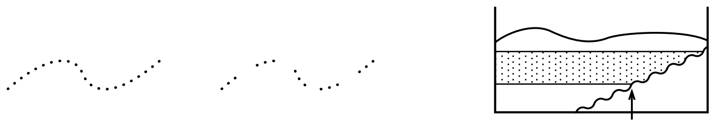
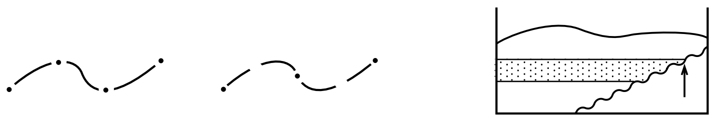
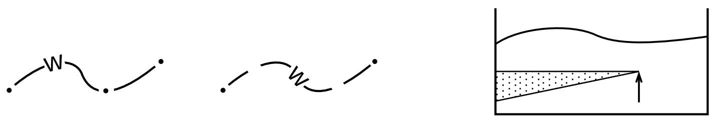
	Abbreviation
Parasequence/parasequence set	P/PS
Prograding (forestepping) parasequence set	PPS
Aggrading parasequence set	APS
Retrograding (backstepping) parasequence set	RPS

4.4.5 Stratigraphical Boundaries on Maps

4.4.5.1 General

	Certain / Uncertain / Section
Stratigraphical boundary alternative	
Disconformity, hiatus alternative	
Angular unconformity (truncation) alternative	

4.4.5.2 Layer Maps

	Certain / Uncertain / Section
Erosional lower edge (outcrop; subcrop see above)	
Erosional upper edge (outcrop and subcrop)	
Depositional lower edge (onlap)	
Depositional upper edge (onlap)	
Wedge-out edge	

4.4.6 Gaps and Unknown Formations

4.4.6.1 Gaps on Columnar Sections and Stratigraphical Tables

Columnar sections incl. well sections | **Stratigraphical tables**

Gap in general;
origin and cut-out unknown

Stratigraphical gap in general:
cut-out 600 m

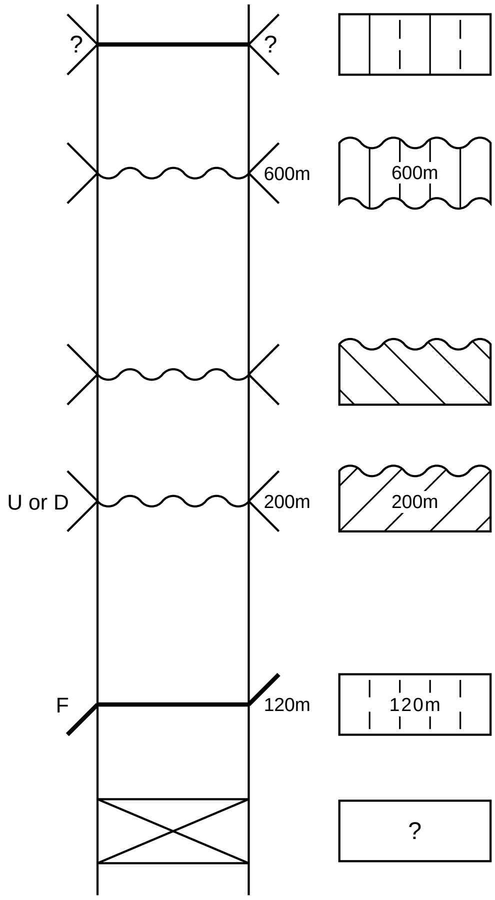
Non-deposition, hiatus

Erosional gap, angular (U) or non-angular (D);
cut-out 200 m

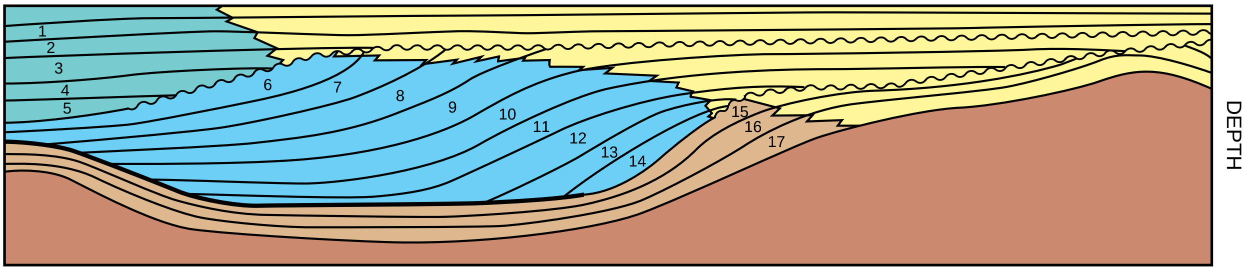
Gap due to faulting; cut-out 120 m

F = fault
FN = normal fault
FR = reverse fault
FT = thrust fault

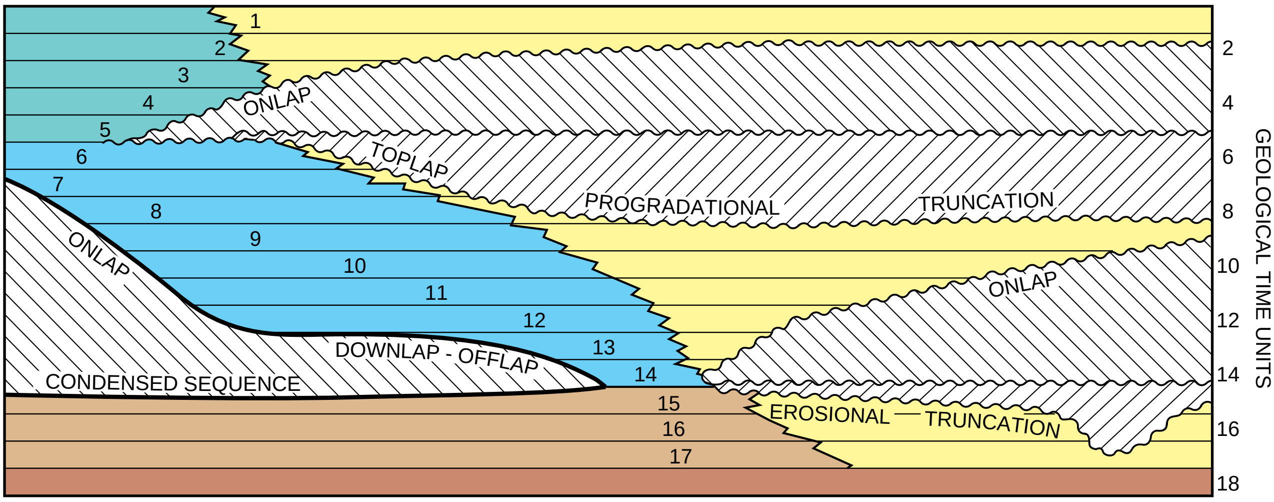
Unknown formation, no outcrop,
no samples



Example

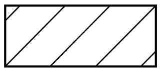
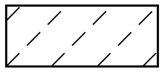
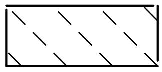
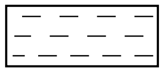


Well and outcrop calibration of the seismic depositional unit establishes lithofacies distribution.
Biostratigraphy calibrates time lines and environments of deposition.



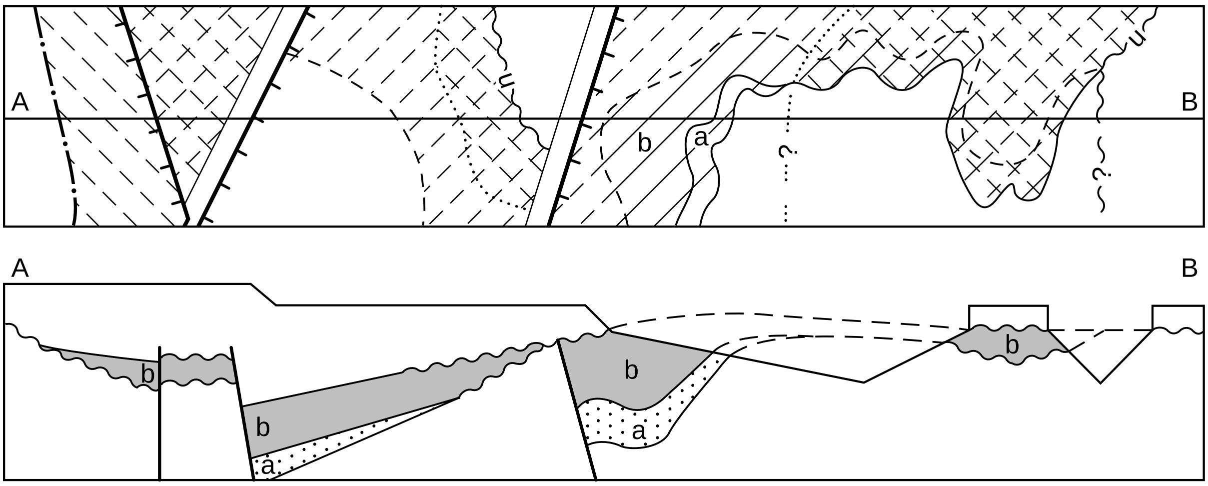
Time/rock synopsis provides the summary.

4.4.6.2 Gaps on Layer Maps

	Outcrop	Subcrop
Unit incomplete at top due to erosion		
Unit incomplete at base due to non-deposition		
Unit incomplete due to intra-formational erosion and/or non-deposition		

Examples

a) **Layer map and explanatory section** of formation F (with members a + b) showing how the application of Sections 4.4.5 and 4.4.6 enables a maximum of detail to be plotted and interpreted.



b) An alternative scheme, which minimizes areas of shading and hence permits additional information (e.g. shows) to be plotted, is the **annotated isopach map.**

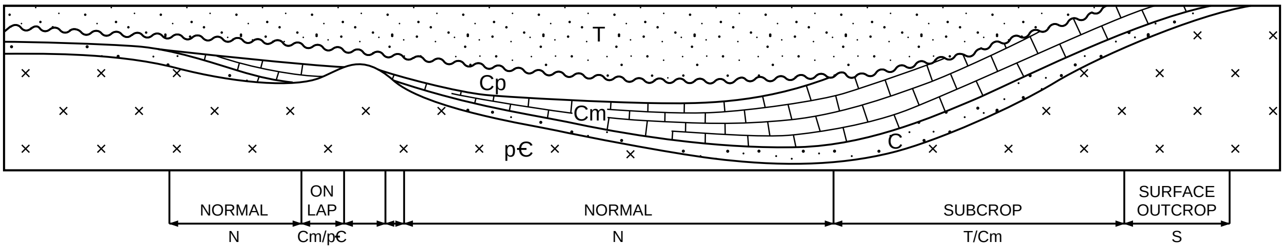
Annotated isopach maps supplement the information about thickness with information on the vertical relations of the mapped stratigraphical unit.

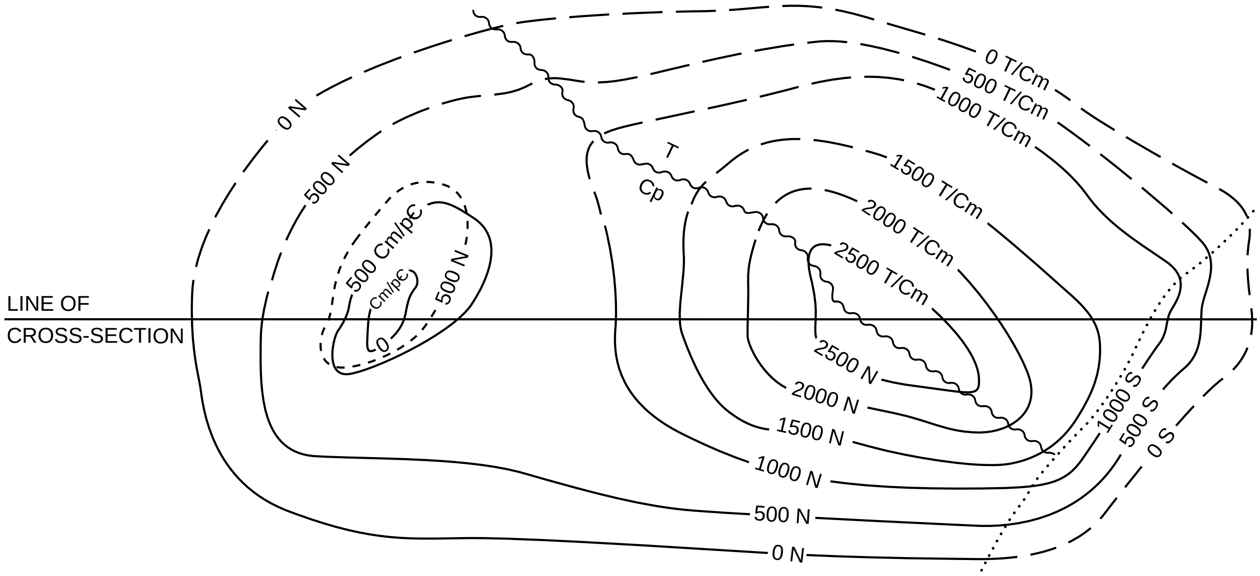
The following symbols are added to the contour value:

1) N for contours where the boundaries of the mapped unit are conformable at top and bottom.
2) S for contours of the un-reconstructed thickness of the unit at outcrop.
3) Abbreviated name of overlying unit/abbreviated name of mapped unit for contours where it is truncated by the overlying unit.
4) Abbreviated name of mapped unit/abbreviated name of underlying unit indicating onlap.

The following lines are distinguished:

1) Dotted line shows where surface outcrop of the mapped unit dips beneath cover.
2) Dashed line shows where mapped unit onlaps/overlaps an underlying unit.
3) Crinkled line shows the line of truncation of the top of the mapped unit.





Isopach map of Cm formation

Legend

N	Normal formation boundaries, layer in normal stratigraphical succession
T/Cm	Abnormal formation contact at top of layer indicating truncated subcrop
Cm/p€	Abnormal formation contact at bottom of layer indicating onlap
S	Surface outcrop, layer truncated by erosion

4.5 Depositional Environments

4.5.1 Biostratigraphical Charts

4.5.1.1 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations have proven useful for palaeoenvironment interpretations based on microfaunal and microfloral analysis.

Continental	CONT	Holomarine, inner neritic	HIN
Coastal plain	CP	Holomarine, middle neritic	HMN
Upper coastal plain	UCP	Holomarine, outer neritic	HON
Lower coastal plain	LCP	Bathyal	BAT
Coastal, holomarine	COL	Upper bathyal	UBAT
Coastal, fluviomarine	COF	Middle bathyal	MBAT
Fluviomarine, inner neritic	FIN	Lower bathyal	LBAT
Fluviomarine, middle neritic	FMN	Abyssal	ABL
Fluviomarine, outer neritic	FON		

4.5.1.2 Colour Coding

The following colours can be used to illustrate depositional environments distinguished in (well) sections based on microfaunal (and microfloral) analysis. Since the former permits best to distinguish environments ranging from inner neritic to lower bathyal, the colour scheme concentrates on these.

tan	Terrestrial (continental)
green	Coastal ("transitional marine")
sky-blue	Neritic (shelf) - undifferentiated
middle cyan	Inner neritic
cyan	Middle neritic
deep sky-blue 1	Outer neritic
magenta	Bathyal - undifferentiated
middle blue	Upper bathyal
royal blue	Middle bathyal
blue	Lower bathyal

For colours see Appendix 4

4.5.2 Maps and Sections, Colour Coding

These colour codes, primarily developed for basin modelling programs, are also suggested for maps and sections showing depositional environments. This scheme can be adapted to serve local requirements.

tan	Terrestrial (continental)
orange red 1	Alluvial
orange	Coastal plain
yellow	Upper shoreface
aquamarine 1	Lower shoreface
aquamarine 3	Shallow marine
burlywood	Slope
aquamarine 4	Deep marine
light pink	Lagoon
hot pink	Backreef
royal blue	Reef
deep sky-blue 2	Fore-reef
turquoise	Carbonate slope

For colours see Appendix 4

4.5.3 Facies Terminology

Use of the following terminology and the hierarchy as outlined below are recommended for detailed facies analysis of cored or outcropping intervals.

4.5.3.1 Clastic Facies

Alluvial	Fan	Humid	
		Arid	
	Channel	Braided	
		Meandering	Single/multi-storey
		Anastomosed	
	Fan delta		
	Braidplain		
	Floodplain	Crevasse	
		Coal	
		Paleosol	
		Fines	
Lacustrine	Fluvio-lacustrine	Sheet	
		Mouth-bar	
		Distributary	
		Turbidite	
	Ephemeral-lacustrine	Fines	
		Sheet	
		Carbonate	
		Gypsum	
		Halite	
		Potash	
Aeolian	Dunes	Barchan	
		Ridge	
		Toe/slipface	
	Interdune		
	Flat		
	Dune field margins		
	Fans		
	Sheet sands		

- **Fluvial-Aeolian**
  - Sheet
  - Mouth-bar
  - Distributary
  - Fines
    - Carbonate
    - Gypsum
    - Halite
    - Potash
  - Interdune
  - Flat
  - Dune field margins
  - Fans
  - Sheet sands
- **Fluvio-Glacial**
- **Deltaic**
  - Wave-dominated
    - Offshore
    - Lower shoreface
    - Middle shoreface
    - Upper shoreface
    - Beach/foreshore
    - Backshore/dunes
    - Barrier
    - Lagoon
      - Fines
      - Washover
    - Coastal plain
  - River-dominated
    - Offshore
    - Prodelta
      - Proximal
      - Distal
    - Delta front
    - Mouth-bar
      - Upper
      - Lower
    - Distributary channel
      - Active
      - Abandoned
    - Interdistributary bay
      - Fines
      - Crevasse splay
    - Delta plain

	Tide-dominated			
		Offshore		
		Prodelta		
		Delta front		
		Tidal ridge		
		Tidal flat	Sand	
			Mixed	
			Mud	
		Tidal channel		
		Supratidal flats		
		Salt marsh		
	Mixed			
	Shelf edge			
Marginal Marine		Lagoon		
		Estuary	Fluvial	
			Bay-head delta	
			Central basin	
			Marine sand plug	
			Tidal	
		Incised valley fill		
Shallow Marine		Offshore	Outer shelf	
			Inner shelf	
			Tidal shelf ridge	
		Shoreface	Lower	Sharp-based
				Gradationally based
			Middle	
			Upper	
		Foreshore/beach		
		Barrier		
		Tidal inlet		
		Flood/ebb tidal delta		
		Tidal channel		
		Lag deposit	Transgressive	
			Regressive	

Deep Marine	Turbidite	Thick-bedded	
		Thin-bedded	
	Channel/levee complex		
	Submarine canyon		
	Fan	Basin floor	Upper
		Toe of slope	Middle
		Slope	Lower
	Debris flow/slump		

4.5.3.2 Carbonate Facies

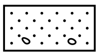
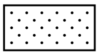
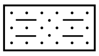
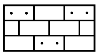
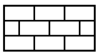
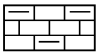
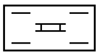
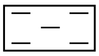
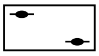
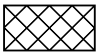
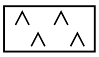
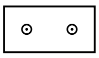
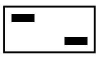
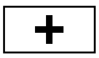
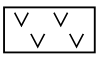
Terrestrial	Lacustrine	
	Karst	
Marginal Marine	Sabhka	
	Lagoon	
Marine	Platform	Rimmed/unrimmed
		Ramp
		Shelf
		Bank
		Basin
	Peritidal	
	Reefs/mounds	Back reef
		Reef flat
		Reef crest
		Reef front
		Fore reef
	Slopes	Upper
		Lower
Deep Marine	Turbidite	
	Slump	
	Autochthonous	

4.6 Palaeogeographical Maps

4.6.1 Basin Scale Maps (after Ziegler, 1982, 1990)

The principle here is that lithology is shown by the appropriate black and white symbol, whilst the depositional environment is indicated by colour.

Lithological Symbols

	Sand/sandstone and conglomorate
	Sand/sandstone
	Sand/sandstone and clay/claystone/shale
	Carbonate and sand/sandstone
	Carbonate
	Carbonate and clay/claystone/shale
	Clay/claystone/shale, some carbonate
	Clay/claystone/shale
	Organic shale
	Halite
	Anhydrite, gypsum
	Oolites, shoals
	Coal
	Batholiths
	Volcanics, local
	Major extrusives, plateau basalts

Depositional Environments (and cross lithology)

orange	Continental, lacustrine
yellow	Deltaic, coastal and shallow marine clastics
green-yellow	Shallow marine, mainly shales
aquamarine 4	Deeper marine, mainly shales
burlywood	Deeper marine clastics
middle cyan	Carbonates, mainly shallow marine
light magenta	Evaporites
white	Uninterpreted areas
red	Major extrusives, plateau basalts

Areas of Non-deposition

grey 90	Cratonic hinterlands (mainly low relief)
grey	Inactive fold belts (moderate to high relief)
grey 50	Active fold belts (high relief)

For colours see Appendix 4

For **Tectonic Symbols** see 4.7.2

Miscellaneous Symbols

Direction of clastic influx

Direction of marine incursion

Direction of intra-basinal transport

Erosional edge of map interval

4.6.2 Continental/Global Scale Maps (after Ziegler, 1989)

The principle here is that, for reasons of scale, colour alone is used to depict both lithology and depositional environment.

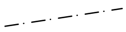
Depositional Environment and Principal Lithology

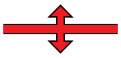
orange	Mainly continental clastics
yellow	Deltaic to shallow marine, mainly sands
green-yellow	Shallow marine, mainly shales
yellow-green	Shallow marine, clastics and carbonates
middle cyan	Shallow marine, mainly carbonates
tan	Evaporites and clastics
light magenta	Mainly evaporites
violet	Evaporites, clastics and carbonates
dark violet	Evaporites and carbonates
lawn green	Deeper marine clastics and/or carbonates
burlywood	Deeper marine, mainly sands
forest green	Basin floored by oceanic crust
white	Uninterpreted areas
red	Plateau basalts

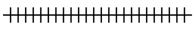
For colours see Appendix 4

For **Areas of Non-deposition** see 4.6.1

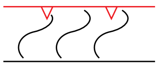
(Plate-)tectonic Symbols

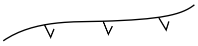
 Oceanic - continental crust boundary

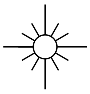
 Active sea floor spreading axis

 Transform zone

 Subduction zone

 Accretionary wedge

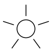
 Oceanic trench

 Sea mount

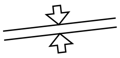
 Continental shelf - slope break

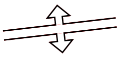
 Orogenic front

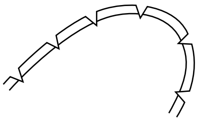
 Centres of seismic activity, earthquake epicentres

 Active
 Inactive

volcanoes, volcanic centres

 Linear high, 'anticlinorium', major regional high or axis of uplift

 Linear low, 'synclinorium', major regional low or basin axis

 Outline of basin subsidence

For other **Tectonic Symbols** see 4.7.2

4.7 Structural Geology

4.7.1 Faults, General Aspects

Elements of Fault Terminology

Normal and reverse faults on maps

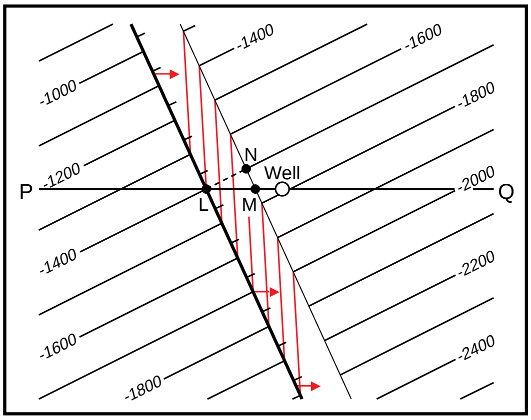


Fig.a

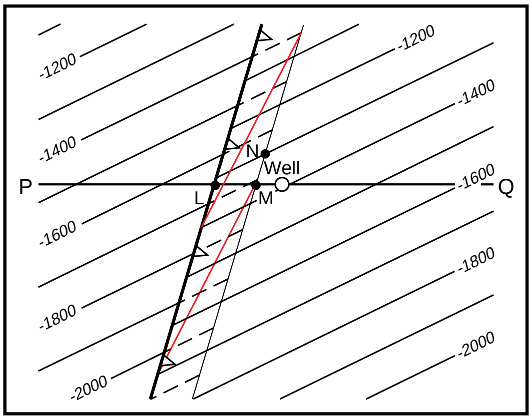


Fig.b

black - contours on marker x (e.g. seismic reflection), red - contours on fault plane

Normal and reverse faults on sections

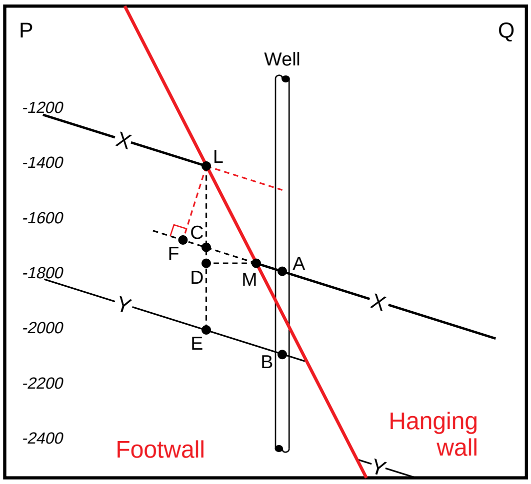


Fig.c

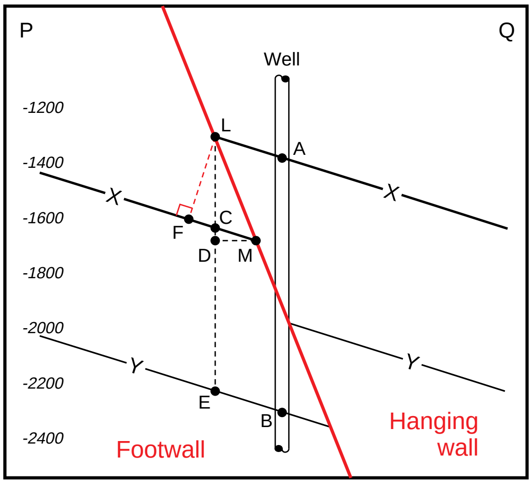


Fig.d

Terminology

Footwall and hanging wall refer to the geometrical position of the blocks, below and above the fault plane. Upthrown and downthrown describe the relative movement of the blocks.

Measures of Separation

Separations describe the geometry of the fault and have to be referred to a measurement direction (e.g. the cross-section plane or a fault-dip section). This example refers to the cross-section plane PQ (through LM).

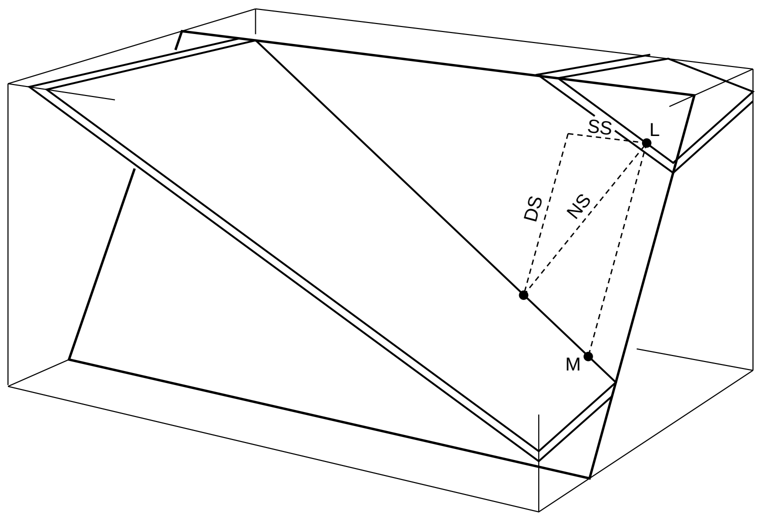
Vertical separation in plane of section	Difference in level between L and M: -360 in Fig. a
	Difference in level between L and M: +400 in Fig. b
Stratigraphical separation	Vertical separation multiplied by cosine of true dip = LF in Figs. c and d
Borehole cut-out	AB - LE = -LC = vertical separation (-300) in Fig. c and LN in Fig. a
Borehole repetition	AB - CE = LC = vertical separation (+350) in Fig. d and LN in Fig. b
Measured in a fault-dip section	
Dip separation	LM in Fig. c

Note: Section PQ in Fig. c is a fault-dip section; in Fig. d, the section is not a fault-dip section.

Throw	Vertical component of dip separation = LD
Heave	Horizontal component of dip separation = DM (Fig. c), and LM (Fig. a)

Measures of Slip

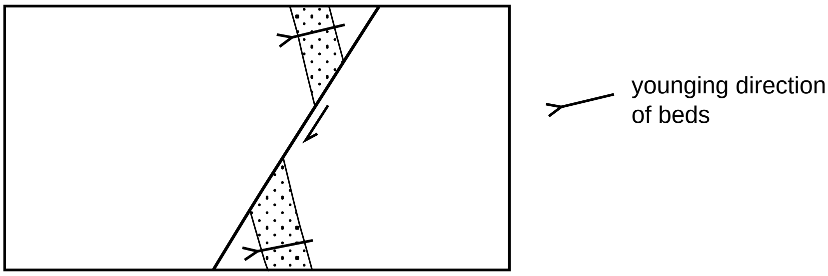
The measures below require knowledge of the fault slip direction, as evidenced directly (e.g. by slickensides at outcrop or by offset linear features such as fluvial channels) or indirectly (by stress field analysis or by seismically mappable corrugations on the fault plane).



NS Net slip	The true displacement of the fault
DS Dip slip	The component of NS parallel to the dip of the fault plane
SS Strike slip	The component of NS parallel to the strike of the fault plane
LM	Dip separation

Note: DS ≠ dip separation!

In beds which have been rotated after faulting, the angular relations between bedding and fault plane, combined with sense of offset, define the fault type. The example below is thus a normal fault.



Rotated Normal Fault

4.7.2 Faults on Surface Geological and Horizon Maps

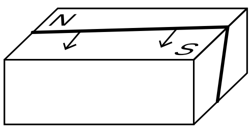
4.7.2.1 Symbols for Fault Types

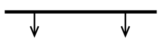
1) Arrows indicating the dip direction of the fault plane are only required (a) if the fault type (normal, reverse) is unknown, or (b) some useful purpose is served by depicting the fault dip.

2) Barbs for fault type show the relative structural position of blocks and are always directed towards the hanging wall, i.e. point down the dip of the fault.

3) If colour is used, faults are depicted in red.

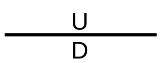
4) The fault symbol used must also be qualified according to reliability (see Section 4.7.2.3).



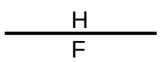


Fault, dipping south, relative structural position of blocks unknown

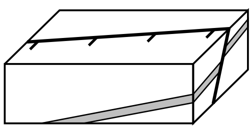
Fault, vertical, relative position of blocks unknown



Dip of fault plane unknown, but sense of displacement known (D = downthrown, U = upthrown block)

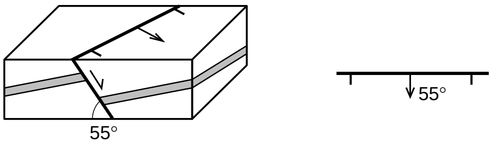


Direction of fault dip known, but sense of displacement unknown (H = hanging wall, F = footwall)

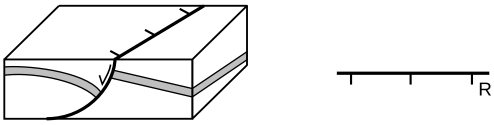


Fault, dip of fault plane unknown, barbs on downthrown side

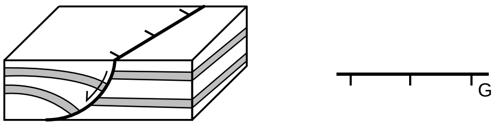
Alternative fault symbol



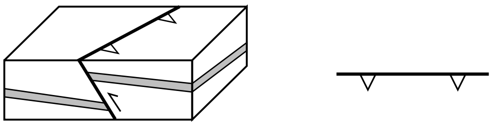
Normal fault, dipping 55° in direction of arrow, barbs on downthrown side



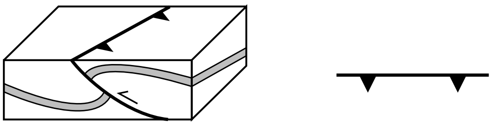
Rotational normal fault (optional)



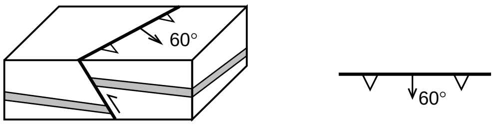
Rotational growth fault (optional)



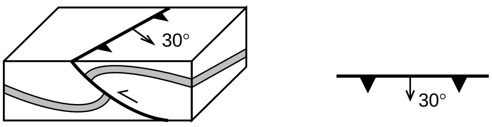
Reverse fault, unspecified high dip angle (<30°)
(barbs on the upthrown block)



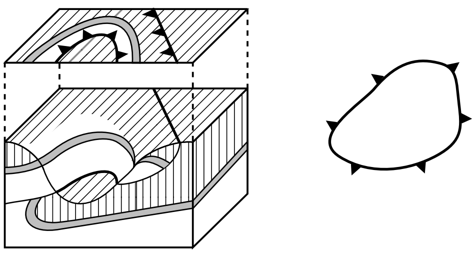
Overthrust, unspecified low dip angle (<30°)
(barbs on the upthrown block)



Reverse fault, dipping 60° in direction of arrow
(barbs on the upthrown block)

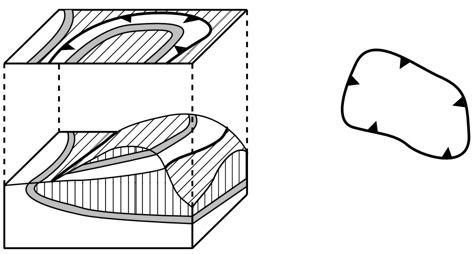


Overthrust, low angle reverse fault, dipping 30° in direction of arrow (barbs on the upthrown block)



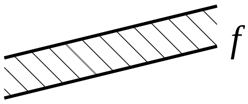
Fault inlier, fenster, window

(Saw teeth point to the higher, overthrust mass.)

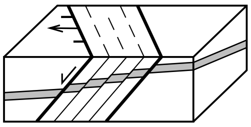
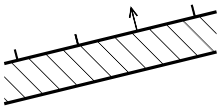


Fault outlier, klippe

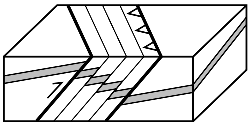
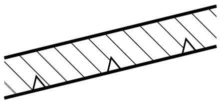
(Saw teeth point to the higher, overthrust mass.)



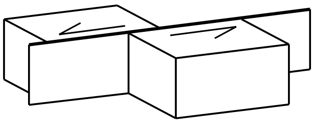
Fault zone in general ('f' is optional)

Zone of normal faults

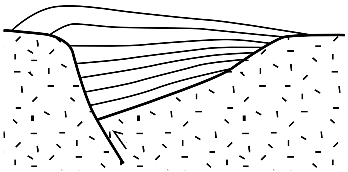
Zone of reverse faults

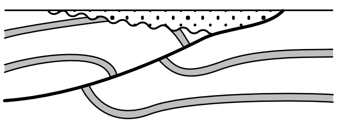
Transcurrent fault - wrench fault

4.7.2.2 Re-activated Faults

i.e. where a fault has been re-activated with a sense of movement opposite to the original sense of movement.

Extensional normal fault, re-activated as high angle reverse fault during subsequent phase of compression, i.e. inverted half graben

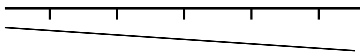
 

Low angle overthrust, re-activated as normal fault or detachment during subsequent phase of extension or relaxation

4.7.2.3 Fault Reliability and Heave

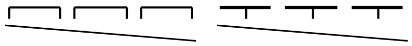
On maps

All faults should be indicated by thicker lines than contours.



Fault position reliable, heave known

Fault position reliable, heave known but not depicted

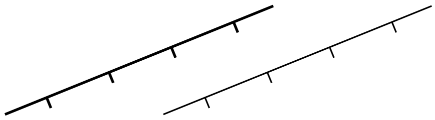


Fault position approximate, heave known
Alternative symbol

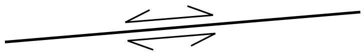
Fault position approximate, heave unknown
Alternative symbol

On maps in which the heave is not depicted, the legend must indicate whether the trace mapped is the intersection of the fault plane with footwall, hanging wall, or whether it is the fault mid-line.

All prospect and field maps used for volumetric estimates must depict the fault heave.

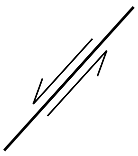


Line weight should be used to classify faults into 'large' and 'small', where these sizes are defined in the map legend.

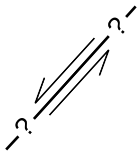


Transcurrent fault, lateral movement sense unknown

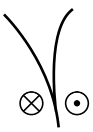
On sections



Fault, showing relative movement

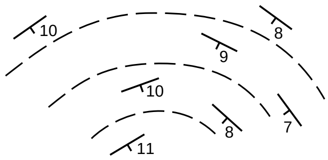


Fault, showing relative movement, presence and/or position uncertain, question marks optional

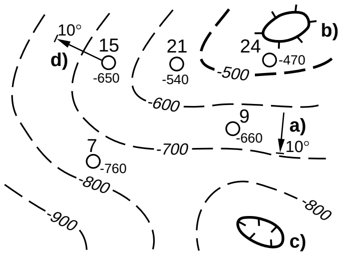


Wrench fault, showing sense of movement
⊗ away from observer
⊙ towards observer

4.7.2.4 Horizon Contours



Strike lines or form lines: lines of general strike, roughly deduced from surface dips, seismic dips on uncorrelated local markers



Contours obtained from subsurface data: wells No. 7, 9 etc., showing depth of contoured horizon

a) angle of dip of the contoured horizon
b) structural high
c) structural depression

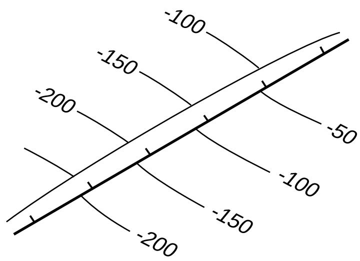
optional

d) dipmeter measurements near contoured horizon: length of arrow equal or proportional to contour spacing

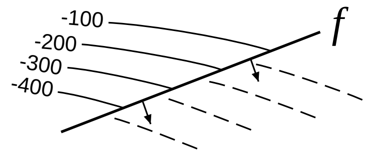
Contour values, spacing and orientation should be consistent with well depth and with dipmeter data which should always be plotted and converted to seismic TWT where necessary.
Contours should be plotted with a line weight less than that used for faults. Every 5th contour should be marked with a heavier line weight. All contour values should be readable without turning the map around.

4.7.2.5 Fault-Contour Relationships

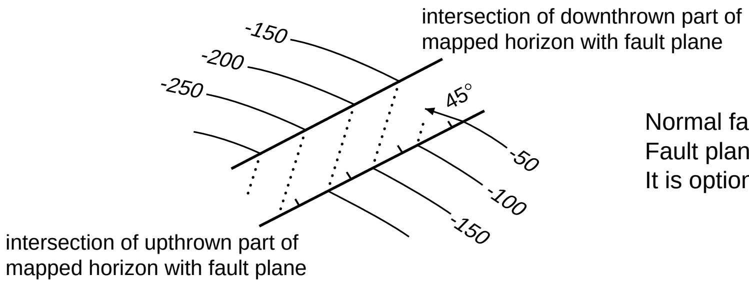
Horizon contours should be consistent with the observed fault displacements.



Fault with structural contours in adjacent block, relative structural position of blocks known.



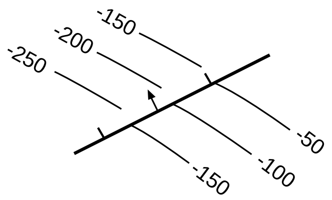
Fault dipping in direction of arrow, relative structural position of blocks unknown.



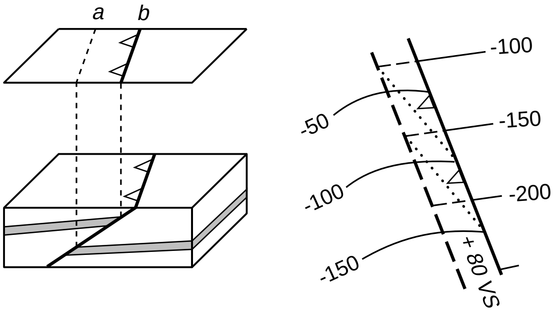
Normal fault with 125 units dip separation and dip of 45°.
Fault plane contours: dotted or different colour.
It is optional to indicate angle of dip of the fault plane.

Fault dip is perpendicular to fault plane contours, not perpendicular to fault trace on the horizon.

The intersection of horizon contours with the fault must be consistent with the dip and shape of the fault plane. This essential quality check should be made even if fault plane contours are not presented on the final map. Dip separation across the fault should be measured perpendicular to fault plane contours (not perpendicular to fault trace) and this separation should vary smoothly along the fault.



Normal fault, intersection with downthrown part of mapped horizon unknown

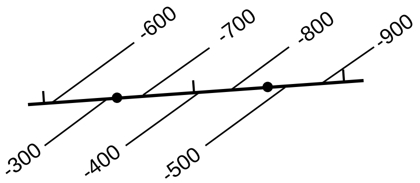


Reverse fault with dip separation of 80 units

a) intersection of downthrown part of mapped horizon with fault plane

b) intersection of upthrown part of mapped horizon with fault plane

For thrust faults, it is preferable to make separate maps for the footwall and hanging wall for clarity.

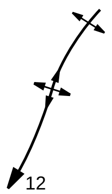


Vertical fault, structural position known

4.7.3 Folds and Flexures

These symbols should only be used where the scale of the map precludes depiction of folds using contours.

Symbols for folds are plotted in green if colours are used.

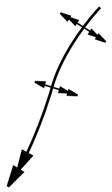


Anticlines

Axis of symmetrical anticline

Axis culmination

Axial plunge or pitch of 12°

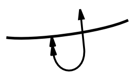


Axis of relatively steeply folded symmetrical anticline

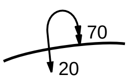
Axis of asymmetrical anticline, one flank steeper than the other

Axial plunge relatively steep

(The dips or dip ranges should be indicated in the map legend.)

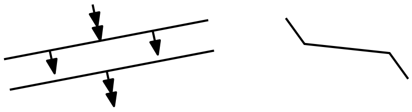
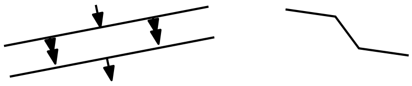


Overturned anticline

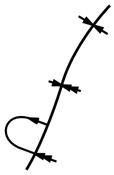


Overturned anticline - dip of normal flank 20°, of overturned flank 70°

Flexures

	Flexure in general, points indicate downdip
	Structural terrace
	Zone of steep dip, on detail map

Synclines



Axis of syncline in general

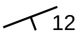
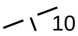
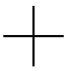
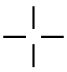
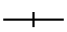
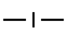
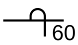
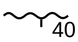
Axis of asymmetrical syncline

Axis of overturned syncline

4.7.4 Dip and Strike Symbols on Surface Geological Maps

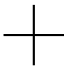
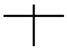
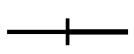
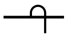
4.7.4.1 Bedding

If colour is used, dip symbols are plotted in green.

	Strike and dip certain: amount of dip 12°
	Strike and dip doubtful or estimated
	Strike only known
	Horizontal bed certain
	Horizontal bed, doubtful or estimated
	Vertical bed certain
	Vertical bed, doubtful or estimated
	Overturned bed, dip 60°
	Crumpled, undulating beds with amount of average dip

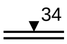
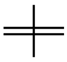
Where dips are not derived from original mapping, the source of data should be indicated in the map legend (e.g. 'dips from previous maps', or 'from 3-point construction using borehole depths').

On regional maps (only), it is permitted to use the following qualitative dip symbols.

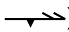
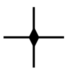
	1°
	1 - 4°
	5 - 9°
	10 - 29°
	30 - 69°
	70 - 89°
	90°
	overturned

4.7.4.2 Miscellaneous Structural Features

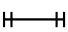
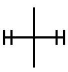
Cleavage

	Strike and dip: amount of dip 34°
	Strike of vertical cleavage
	Horizontal cleavage

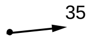
Schistosity, Foliation

	Strike and dip (add barbs if several phases are recognized, e.g. )
	Strike of vertical schistosity (foliation)
	Horizontal schistosity (foliation)

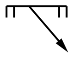
Jointing

	Strike and dip
	Vertical joint
	Horizontal joint

Lineation



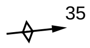
Direction of linear element (striation, groove, slickensided on joints) shown in horizontal projection (with plunge in degrees)



Joint with direction of groove

(Point of observation is at centre of symbol at base of arrow.)

Minor Folds

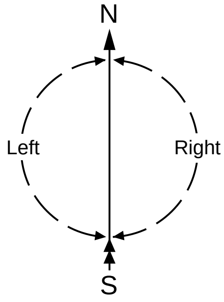


Plunge and bearing of minor fold axis

ditto - with sense of fold asymmetry viewed down-plunge

4.7.5 Structural Cross-sections

Orientation

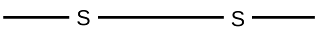


Eastern ends, including due north, of sections to be drawn on the right.

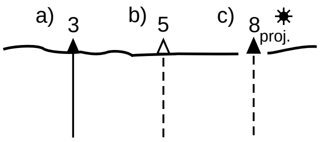
Exceptions may be made to this rule

1. in the case of a series of sections not quite parallel, some drawn slightly east and some slightly west of north
2. in the case of change of direction of a section
3. to maintain uniformity with an established practice in a particular oil or gas field

Changes of the azimuth of the section line should be marked on the section.



Seismic marker (for use on geological sections in connection with symbols)



Well with number on small scale sections

a) well on or near section line

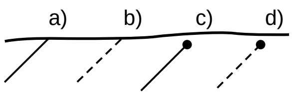
b) well location on or near section line

c) well projected onto section plane, HC status symbol optional

Features projected onto the section plane should be indicated by the abbreviation "proj." unless there is a special symbol for projected. In addition, where possible the line representing the topographical surface should be interrupted.

Dip Symbols on Sections

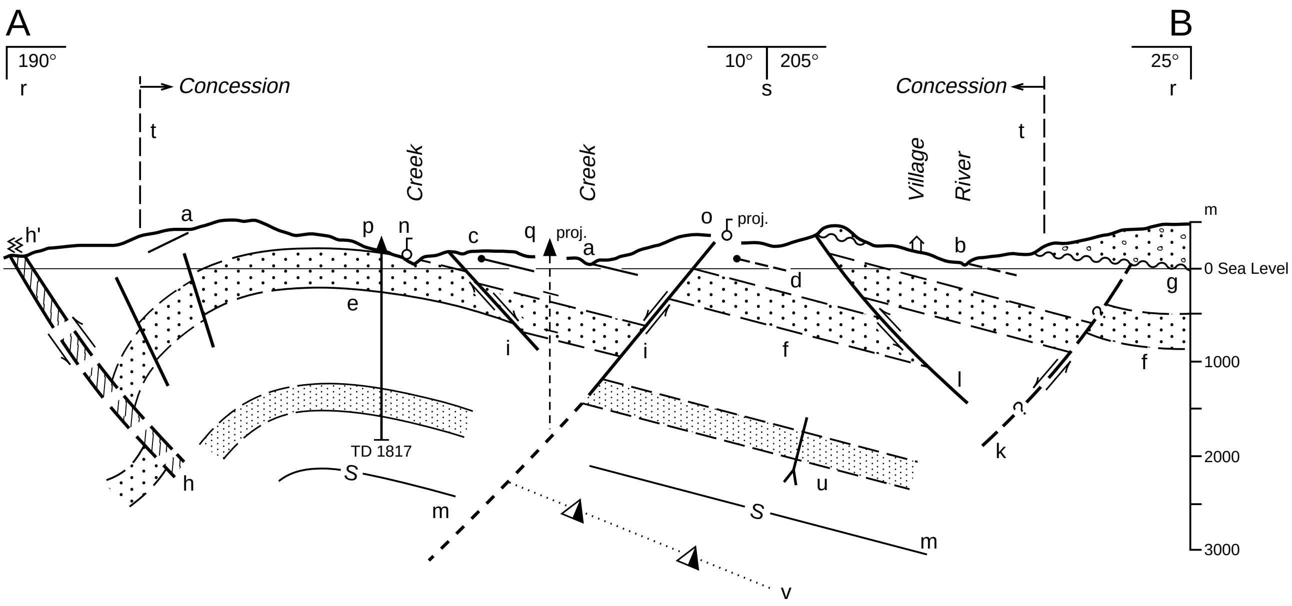
If the section cuts the strike obliquely, reduced dips should be shown on section.



Dip measured at outcrop

a) certain
b) uncertain
c) certain, projected onto section
d) uncertain, projected onto section

Example



Legend

Dip	a	certain, measured in outcrop on or near section	see previous page
	b	uncertain, measured in outcrop on or near section	
	c	certain, projected onto section plane	
	d	uncertain, projected onto section plane	
Formation	e	boundary, certain	4.4.5.1
	f	boundary, uncertain	
Unconformity	g	unconformity	4.4.5.1
Fault	h	fault zone	4.7.2.1
	h'	strongly disturbed formation observed at surface	4.3.7.1
	i	normal, position/existence certain	4.7.2.3
	k	normal, position/existence uncertain	
	l	reverse, position/existence certain	
Seismic	m	marker	see previous page
Oil seepage	n	on or near section	2.5.2
	o	projected onto section plane	
Well	p	well on or near section	see previous page
	q	location projected onto section plane	
Direction of section	r	azimuth of section line	see previous page
	s	change of direction of section	
Concession	t	boundary	3.3.2
Way up	u	indicates younging direction based on way-up criteria	4.7.1
Overpressures	v	estimated top of overpressures	

4.7.6 Trap Descriptions

4.7.6.1 Basic Trap Elements

Traps are based primarily upon geometric elements, expressed either in map or cross-sectional view. They can be divided into structural and stratigraphical traps in 4 basic categories (Fig. A):

- Dip closures } Structural traps;
- Fault closures and structural truncation traps
- Stratigraphical/structural traps;
- Pure stratigraphical traps.

In **dip closures**, trap integrity is determined primarily by the top seal and any uncertainty in the mapped structural spillpoint. In weakly faulted dip closures, a small additional risk arises from top-seal breaching by small faults.

In **fault closures and structural truncation traps**, a lateral seal (fault seal, salt flank) is also required. In fault-enhanced dip closures, a significant upside exists if the fault seals, but, if not, a large part of the trap may be unfilled due to along-fault leakage of hydrocarbons.

In **stratigraphical/structural** traps, sedimentary geometries (pinch-outs, truncational unconformities) combine with structural dips to create the trap. In addition to the top seal, fault seals or depositional lateral seals and a seat-seal may be required.

Pure stratigraphical traps can be subdivided into two types: **morphological** and **diagenetic**. In morphologic stratigraphical traps, the shape of the sedimentary body alone is sufficient to create a trap geometry, though an encasing seal lithology is still required. Diagenetic traps arise from variation of porosity and permeability consequent upon diagenetic alteration of a particular lithology, e.g. primary tight limestone and secondary porous dolomite, or the opal-CT/chert transition.

Other important aspects of traps and their description include:

- structural setting;
- timing of trap formation in relation to charge history;
- timing of trap formation in relation to one or more structural episodes;
- vertical relationships, e.g. the stacking of multiple reservoir/seal pairs or of hydrocarbon accumulations;
- lateral relationships, e.g. adjacent traps sharing common hydrocarbon-water contacts; adjacent traps exhibiting a cascading relationship such that structurally higher traps are not filled until preceding, deeper structures have been filled and spilled.

4.7.6.2 Trap Styles in Different Tectonic Settings

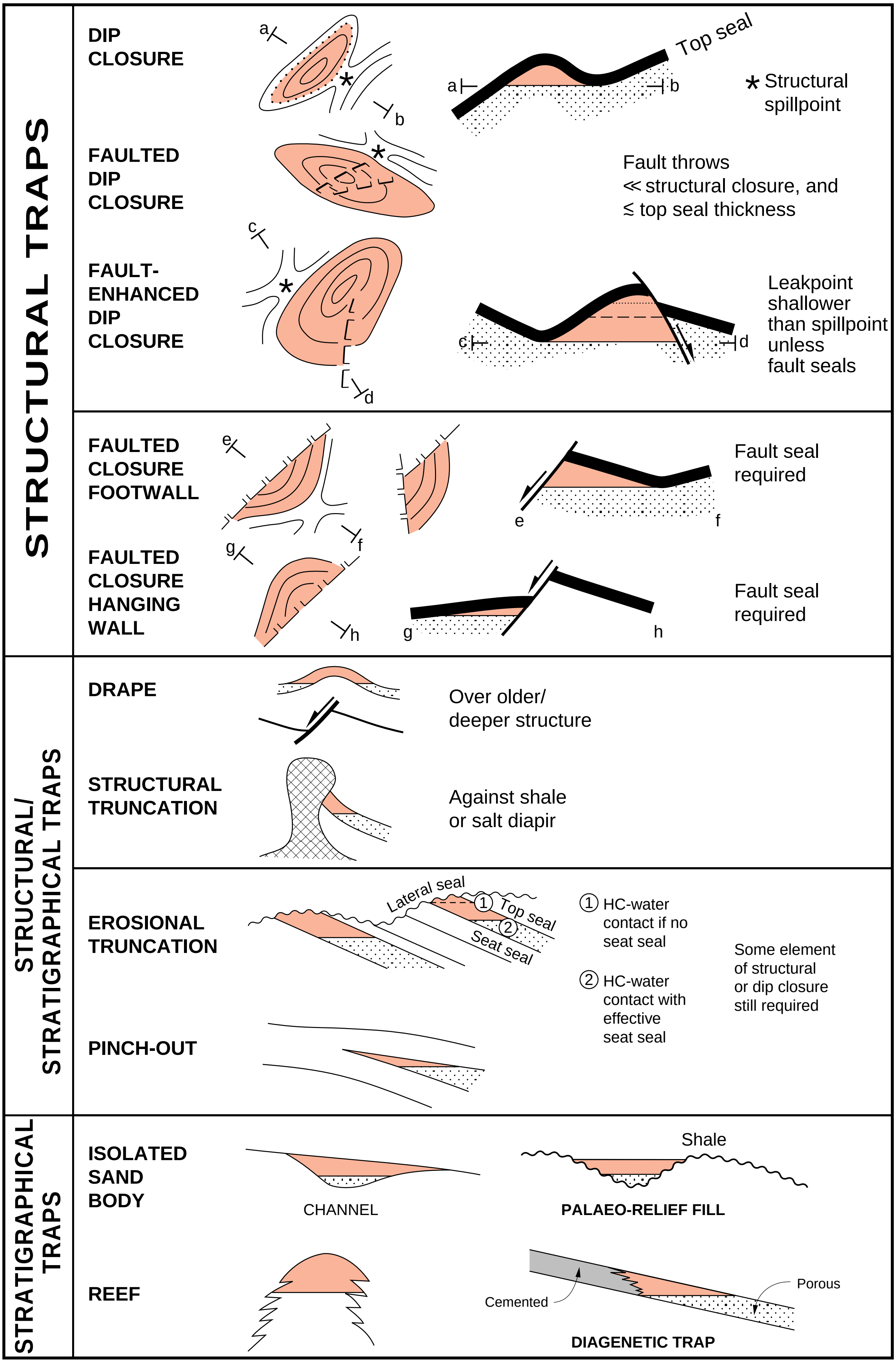
Rift Tectonics (Fig. B)

In continental rifts, the basic architectural unit is the half-graben, bounded by an essentially planar master fault typically 25-100 km long. This enables the definition of 3 scales of traps in rifts:

- traps at the junction between half-graben rift segments (10 - 50 km);
- traps in the dominant tilted block associated with one half-graben (5 - 15 km);
- traps on the scale of subsidiary faults breaking up the major tilted blocks (< 5 km).

In terms of trap dynamics, the timing of footwall uplift is of paramount importance. This can be assessed from sediment thickness, facies geometries, etc. Propagation of a new master fault into a quiescent area may lead to rejuvenation of uplift, with destruction of old traps by fault-breaching or by tilting, and the creation of new traps.

Figure A


STRUCTURAL TRAPS
DIP CLOSURE
a
b
Top seal
* Structural spillpoint
FAULTED DIP CLOSURE
Fault throws
≪ structural closure, and
≤ top seal thickness
FAULT-ENHANCED DIP CLOSURE
c
d
Leakpoint shallower than spillpoint unless fault seals
FAULTED CLOSURE FOOTWALL
e
f
Fault seal required
FAULTED CLOSURE HANGING WALL
g
h
Fault seal required
STRUCTURAL/ STRATIGRAPHICAL TRAPS
DRAPE
Over older/ deeper structure
STRUCTURAL TRUNCATION
Against shale or salt diapir
EROSIONAL TRUNCATION
Lateral seal
Top seal
Seat seal
1 HC-water contact if no seat seal
2 HC-water contact with effective seat seal
Some element of structural or dip closure still required
PINCH-OUT
STRATIGRAPHICAL TRAPS
ISOLATED SAND BODY
CHANNEL
Shale
PALAEO-RELIEF FILL
REEF
Cemented
Porous
DIAGENETIC TRAP

Relay zones commonly control input of clastic sediments into rifts and may give rise to local stratigraphical trapping elements, in addition to those associated with syntectonic fill on the back of tilted fault blocks. Significant folding in rift systems is unusual, although drape structures may develop in the post-rift fill above the crests of deeper fault blocks.

Salt Tectonics (Fig. C)

Salt movements may be initiated by regional extension, by local 'basement' fault movements, or by loading from superimposed sediments. Flowage of salt typically causes long-lived structuration with strong interplay between deformation and sedimentation. As a result, closures at different levels are rarely aligned vertically and there is considerable potential for stratigraphical trapping.

Typical developmental stages include low-relief salt pillows, high-relief salt diapirs, and salt withdrawal and dissolution synclines. Structural traps range from weakly faulted dip-closures above salt highs and in rim synclines, to truncation traps against the flank or underside of salt bodies. Fault geometries and patterns are highly variable, ranging from single salt-flank faults to complex networks of crestal faults arranged in parallel, 'fish-net' or radial-and-concentric patterns.

Delta Tectonics (Fig. D)

As in salt tectonics, the interplay between sedimentation and tectonics in deltas strongly influences trap types. A lateral progression from extensional growth fault systems through a domain of counter-regional faults and shale diapirs to compressional toe-thrusts is seen on well developed deltas. Delta progradation leads to overall propagation of structuration basinwards (oceanwards). Early compressional structures, which formed in deep water, may therefore be re-activated as extensional structures.

The synsedimentary nature of the faults and development of fluid overpressures results in listric fault shapes, which in turn determine the geometry of roll-over anticlines and crestal collapse fault systems. Stacked accumulations behind major faults are common. The majority of traps are fault-bounded, necessitating accurate fault-seal assessment.

Wrench Tectonics (Fig. E)

The dominant characteristic of strike-slip faulting is the *en echelon* arrangement of traps. Buckle folding and differential vertical movements between *en echelon* faults create anticlinal closures of different orientations. Dramatic vertical closures are not seen in pure strike-slip systems. Larger reverse or normal displacements are the results of transpression and transtension, or may be the expression of restraining or releasing bends in the fault system. At offsets between major wrench faults, such bends develop into significant pull-apart grabens or compressional pop-ups, in which the full range of basement-rooted extensional and compressional trap geometries are respectively found.

Thrust Tectonics and Reverse Faulting (Fig. F)

Folds of large amplitude and with steep limb dips are commonly associated with thrust tectonics. They may originate from buckle folding which precedes faulting, or may form as hanging wall folds above curved or stepped thrust planes; such thrust plane geometries are controlled by the mechanical layering of the deformed sequence. Both laterally adjacent and vertically stacked traps can be expected.

Traps develop sequentially, typically propagating towards the foreland. Out-of-sequence thrusts may result from the interplay of sedimentation and tectonics and due to variations in the quality of the detachment on which the thrust sheets move.

Inversion Tectonics (Fig. G)

Inversion tectonics produces complex fault shapes and trap geometries. Traps and reservoir bodies may be laterally offset from one another at different structural levels. Early traps may have been breached by later fault movements, although not all faults are necessarily reactivated during inversion. Compressional structures often exhibit high relief and steep dips, and may propagate along detachment horizons into regions which were unaffected by the initial extensional phase. Because the stress fields causing extension and compression are rarely coaxial, many inversion structures exhibit a component of strike-slip movement, with associated *en echelon* characteristics. As a result, strike-slip and inversion tectonics are easily confused.

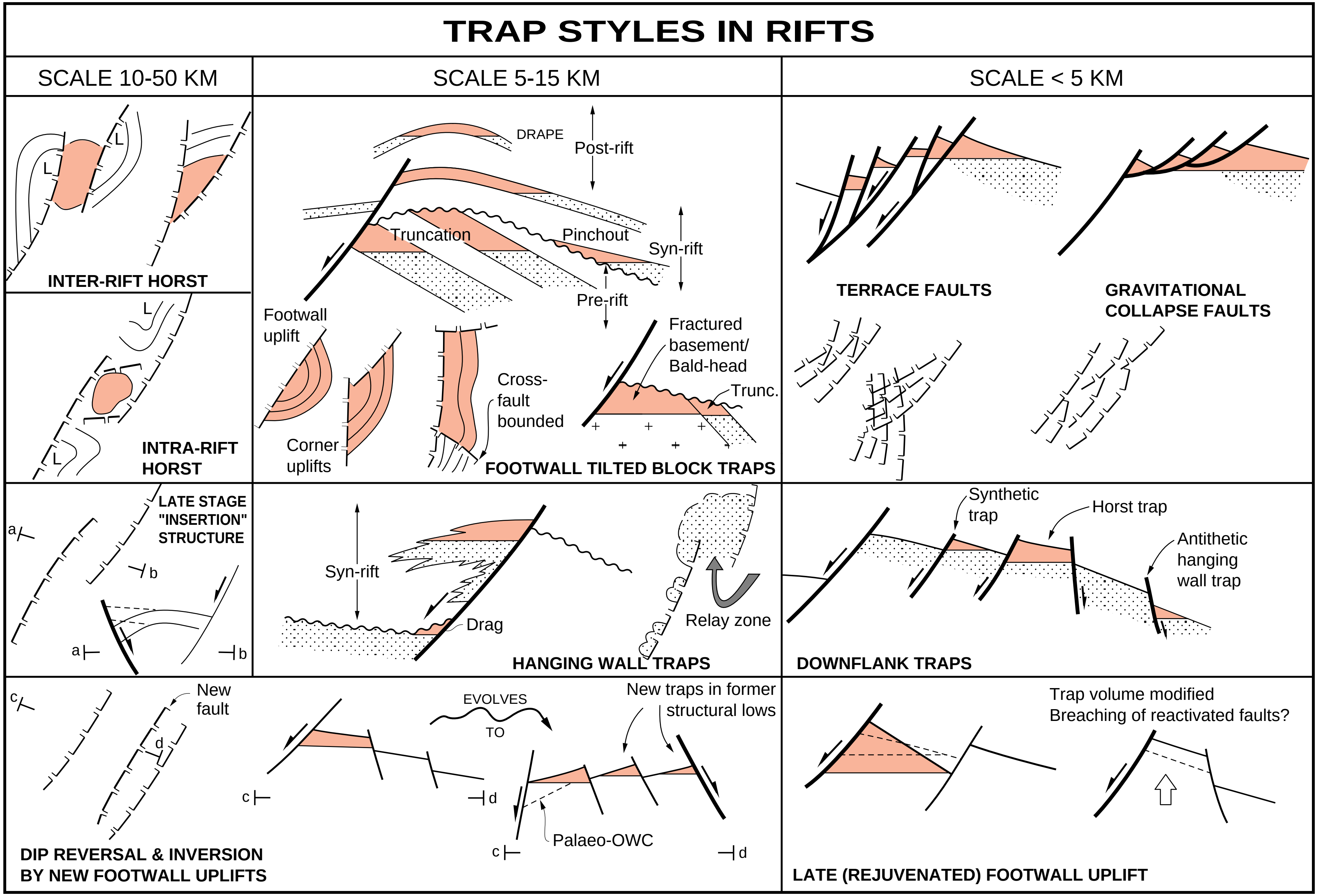
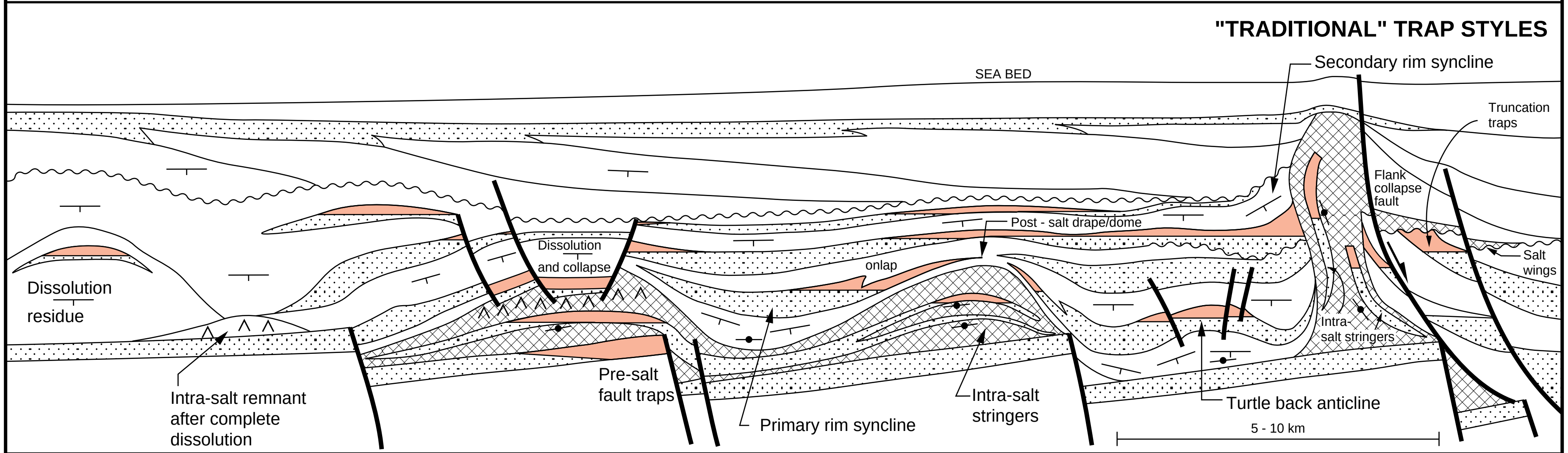
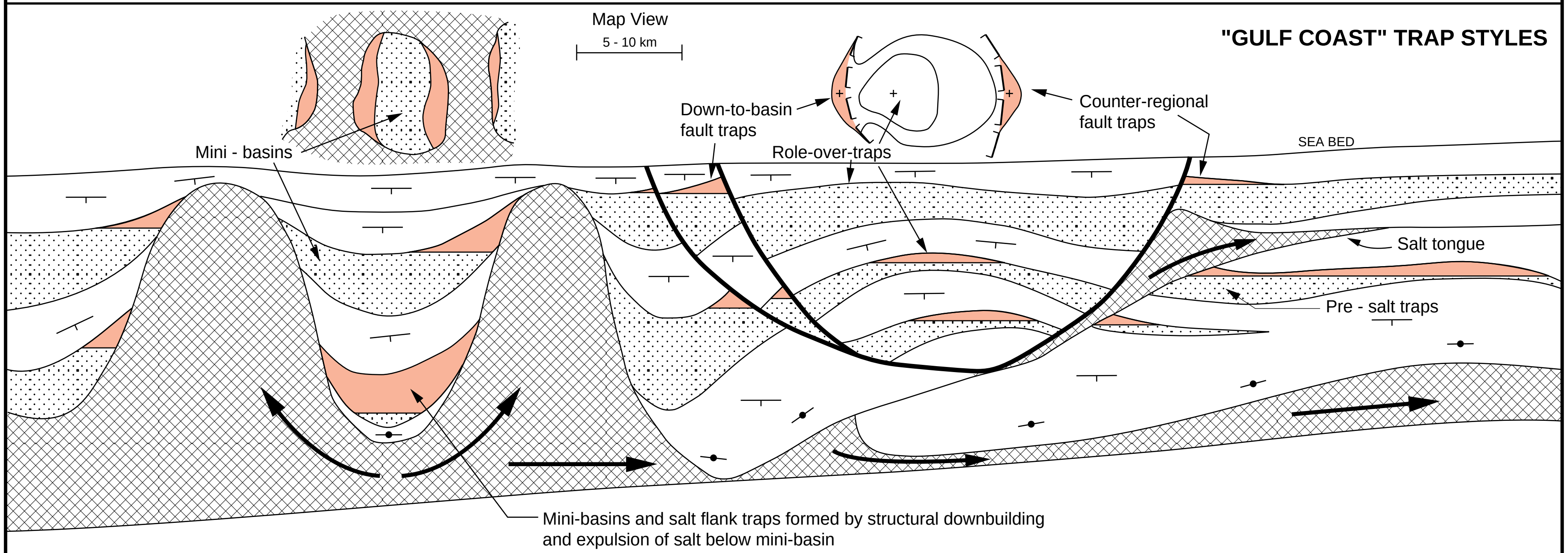

TRAP STYLES IN RIFTS
SCALE 10-50 KM
SCALE 5-15 KM
SCALE < 5 KM
L
L
INTER-RIFT HORST
L
L
INTRA-RIFT HORST
DRAPE
Post-rift
Truncation
Pinchout
Syn-rift
Pre-rift
Footwall uplift
Corner uplifts
Cross-fault bounded
Fractured basement/ Bald-head
Trunc.
FOOTWALL TILTED BLOCK TRAPS
TERRACE FAULTS
GRAVITATIONAL COLLAPSE FAULTS
LATE STAGE "INSERTION" STRUCTURE
a
b
a
b
Syn-rift
Drag
Relay zone
HANGING WALL TRAPS
Synthetic trap
Horst trap
Antithetic hanging wall trap
DOWNFLANK TRAPS
c
New fault
d
DIP REVERSAL & INVERSION BY NEW FOOTWALL UPLIFTS
EVOLVES TO
New traps in former structural lows
c
d
Palaeo-OWC
c
d
Trap volume modified
Breaching of reactivated faults?
LATE (REJUVENATED) FOOTWALL UPLIFT

Figure B

Figure C

TRAP STYLES IN SALT TECTONICS





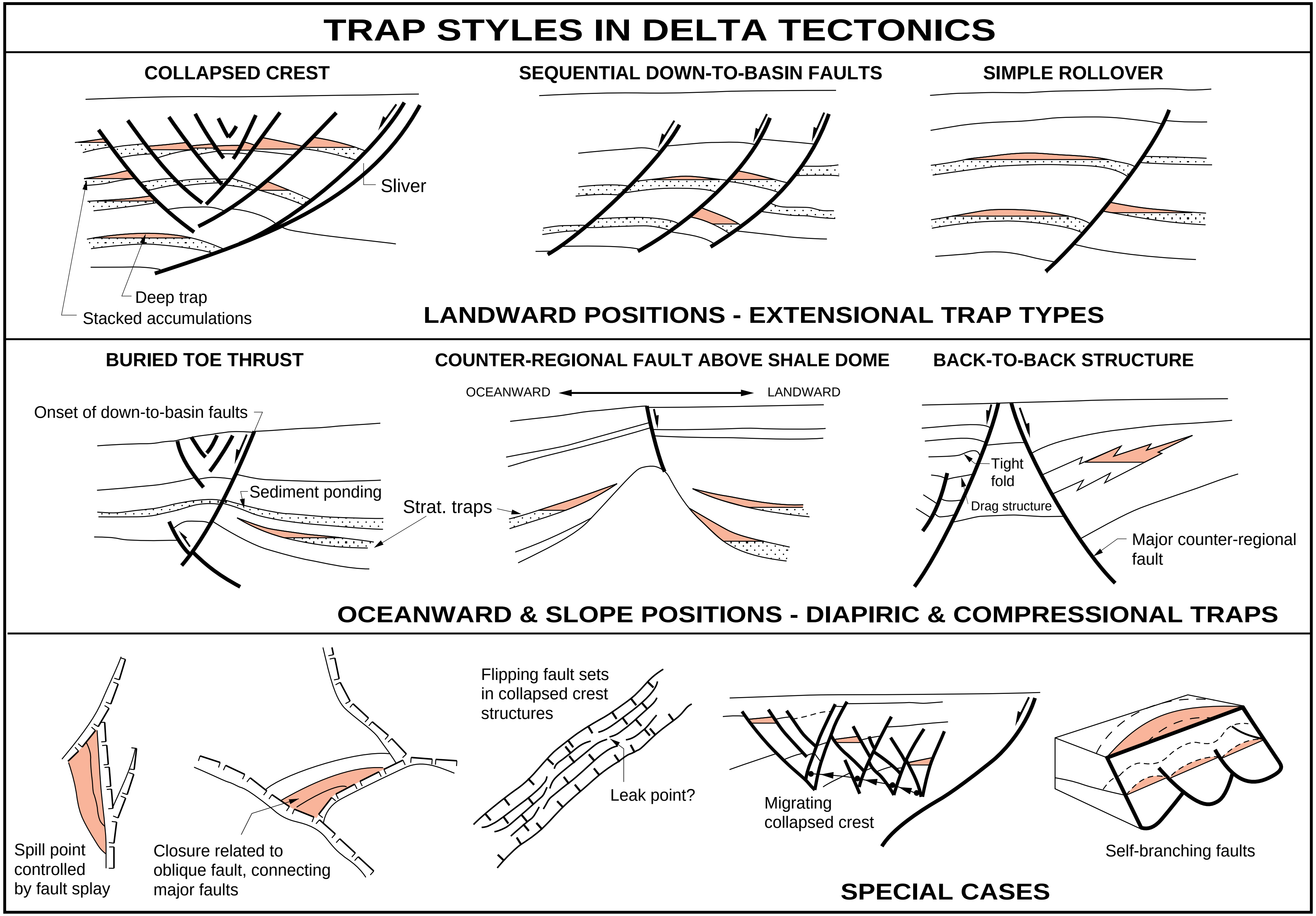

TRAP STYLES IN DELTA TECTONICS
COLLAPSED CREST
SEQUENTIAL DOWN-TO-BASIN FAULTS
SIMPLE ROLLOVER
Sliver
Deep trap
Stacked accumulations
LANDWARD POSITIONS - EXTENSIONAL TRAP TYPES
BURIED TOE THRUST
COUNTER-REGIONAL FAULT ABOVE SHALE DOME
BACK-TO-BACK STRUCTURE
OCEANWARD
LANDWARD
Onset of down-to-basin faults
Sediment ponding
Strat. traps
Tight fold
Drag structure
Major counter-regional fault
OCEANWARD & SLOPE POSITIONS - DIAPIRIC & COMPRESSIONAL TRAPS
Spill point controlled by fault splay
Closure related to oblique fault, connecting major faults
Flipping fault sets in collapsed crest structures
Leak point?
Migrating collapsed crest
Self-branching faults
SPECIAL CASES

Figure D

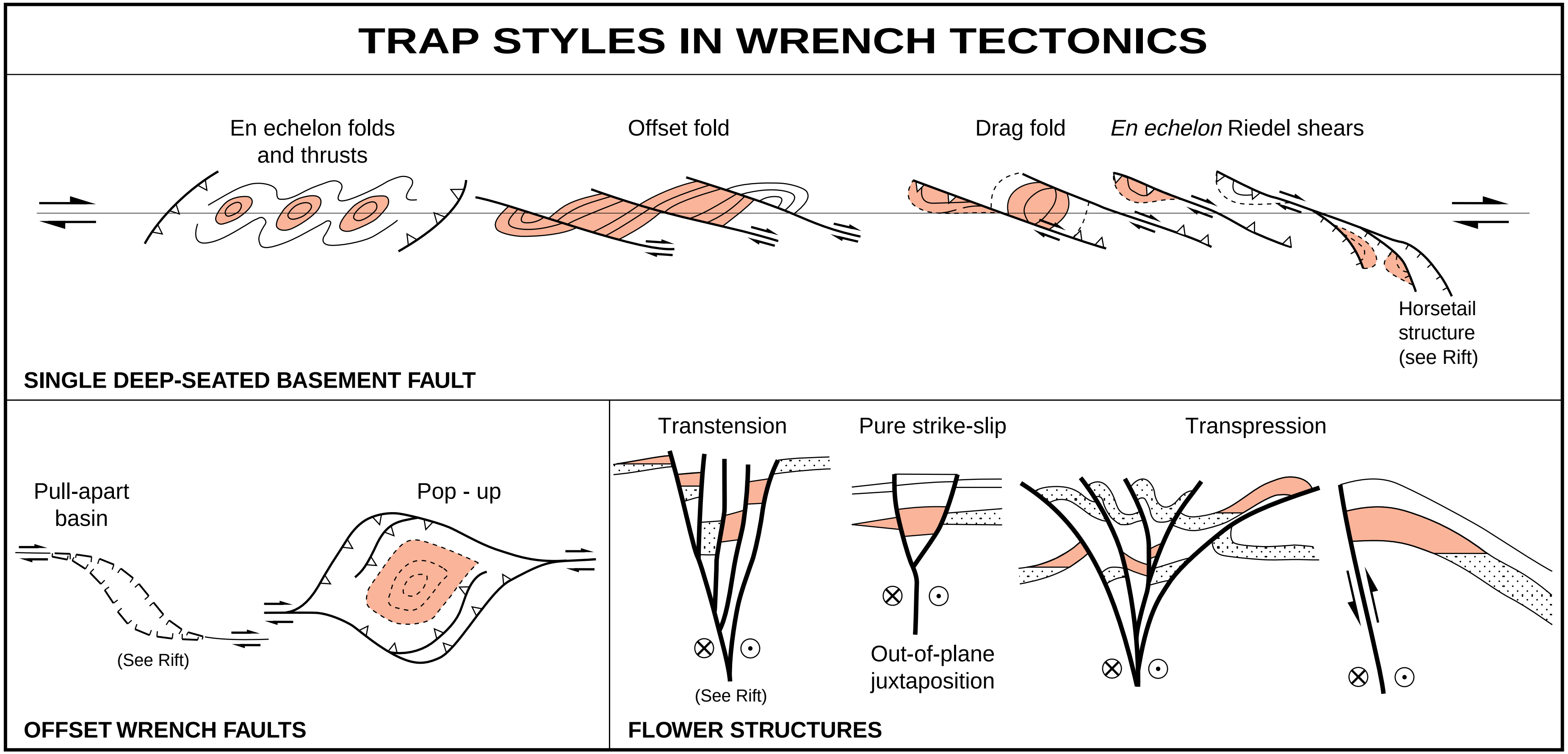
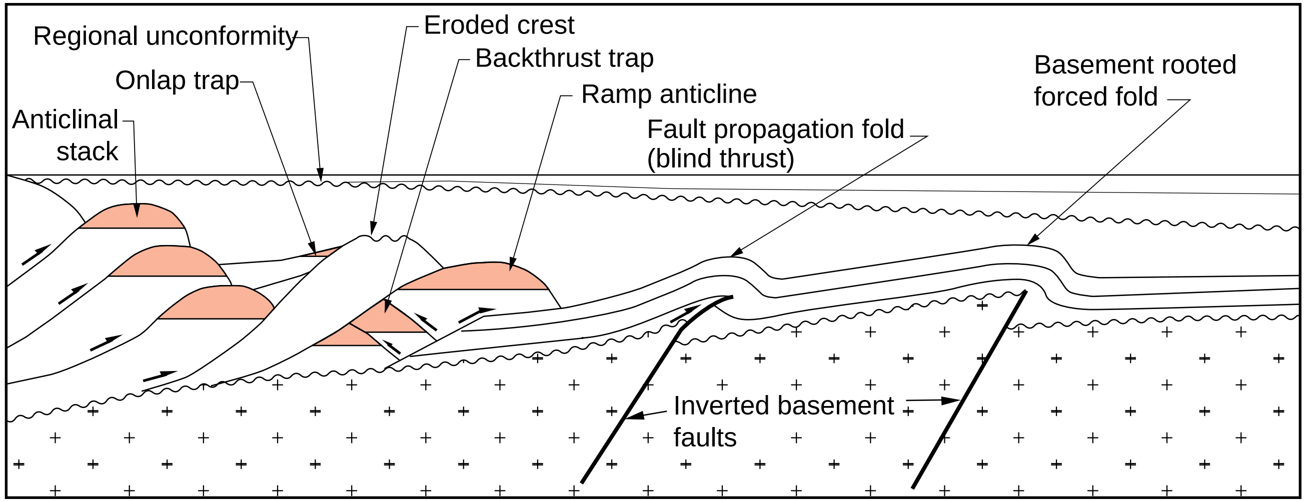

TRAP STYLES IN WRENCH TECTONICS
En echelon folds and thrusts
Offset fold
Drag fold
En echelon Riedel shears
Horsetail structure (see Rift)
SINGLE DEEP-SEATED BASEMENT FAULT
Pull-apart basin
(See Rift)
Pop - up
OFFSET WRENCH FAULTS
Transtension
(See Rift)
Pure strike-slip
Out-of-plane juxtaposition
Transpression
FLOWER STRUCTURES

Figure E

Figure F

TRAP STYLES IN THRUST TECTONICS



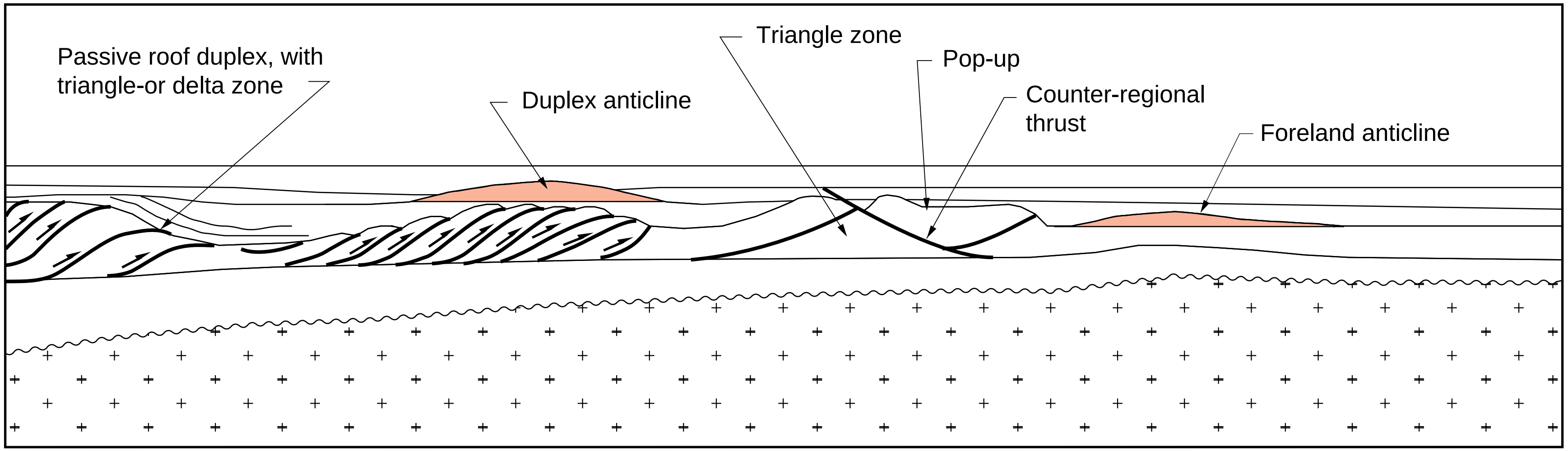
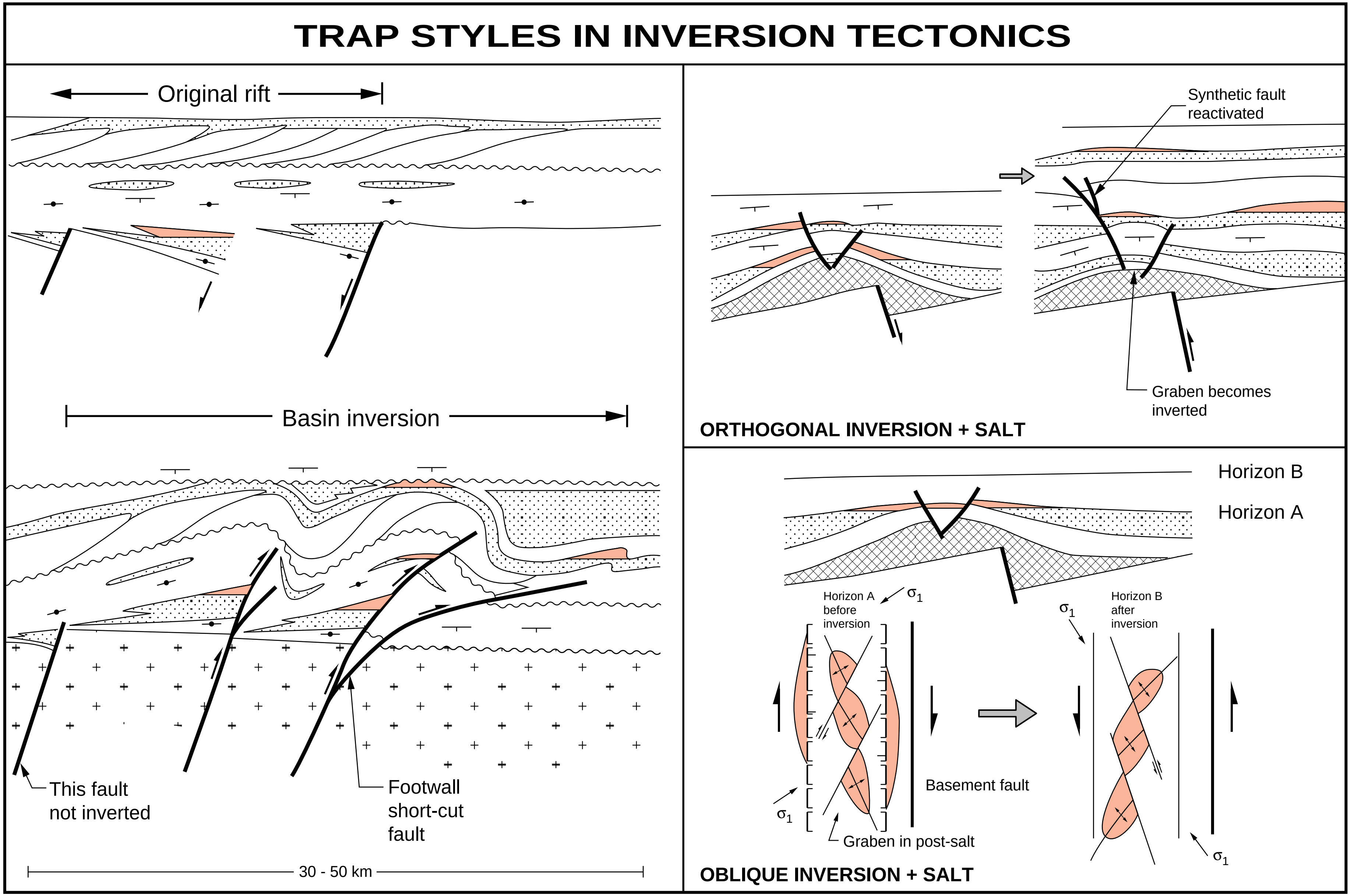


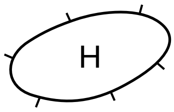
Figure G



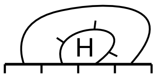
TRAP STYLES IN INVERSION TECTONICS
Original rift
Basin inversion
This fault not inverted
Footwall short-cut fault
30 - 50 km
Synthetic fault reactivated
Graben becomes inverted
ORTHOGONAL INVERSION + SALT
Horizon B
Horizon A
Horizon A before inversion
σ_1
Horizon B after inversion
Basement fault
Graben in post-salt
OBLIQUE INVERSION + SALT

4.7.7 Closures on Play, Lead and Prospect Maps

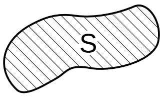
4.7.7.1 Structural Closure



Structural closure in general, dip closure



Fault closure, type of fault may be specified by using appropriate symbol



Intrusion induced closure. Nature of intrusion to be indicated by one of the following abbreviations:

E = evaporite

S = salt

Cl = clay

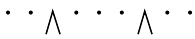
Vo= volcanic

Ig = igneous

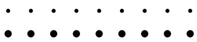
4.7.7.2 Non-structural Closure

Non-structural closure in general

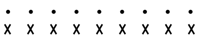
Non-structural closure, unconformity related



Non-structural closure by facies variation (wedge-out)



Non-structural closure by facies variation (depositional permeability barrier)



Non-structural closure by diagenetic variation (permeability barrier due to cementation)

Non-structural closure by hydrodynamic trapping

5.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

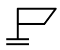
5.1 Source Rocks

5.1.1 Source Rock Type

Source rock (SR), type not known

51101	 Source rock	 Marginal source rock	 Good source rock	 Very good source rock

Source rock (SR), type known

51102	 Oil source rock	 Marginal oil source rock	 Good oil source rock	 Very good oil source rock
	 Gas source rock	 Marginal gas source rock	 Good gas source rock	 Very good gas source rock

The above symbols can be combined with an index to indicate maturity if known.

 IM Immature source rock	 M Mature source rock	 PM Postmature source rock

5.1.2 Source Rock Evaluation

5.1.2.1 Interpretation of Rock Eval Data

Guidelines for the interpretation of Rock Eval data can be summarized as follows:

S_2	2 kg/ton of rock; no source rock for oil, some potential for gas
	2-5 kg/ton of rock; moderate source rock
	5-20 kg/ton of rock; good source rock
	>20 kg/ton of rock; excellent source rock
$HI = \frac{S_2}{TOC} \times 100$	<150; source rock for gas only
	150-300; source rock for gas and some oil
	> 300; source rock for oil and gas

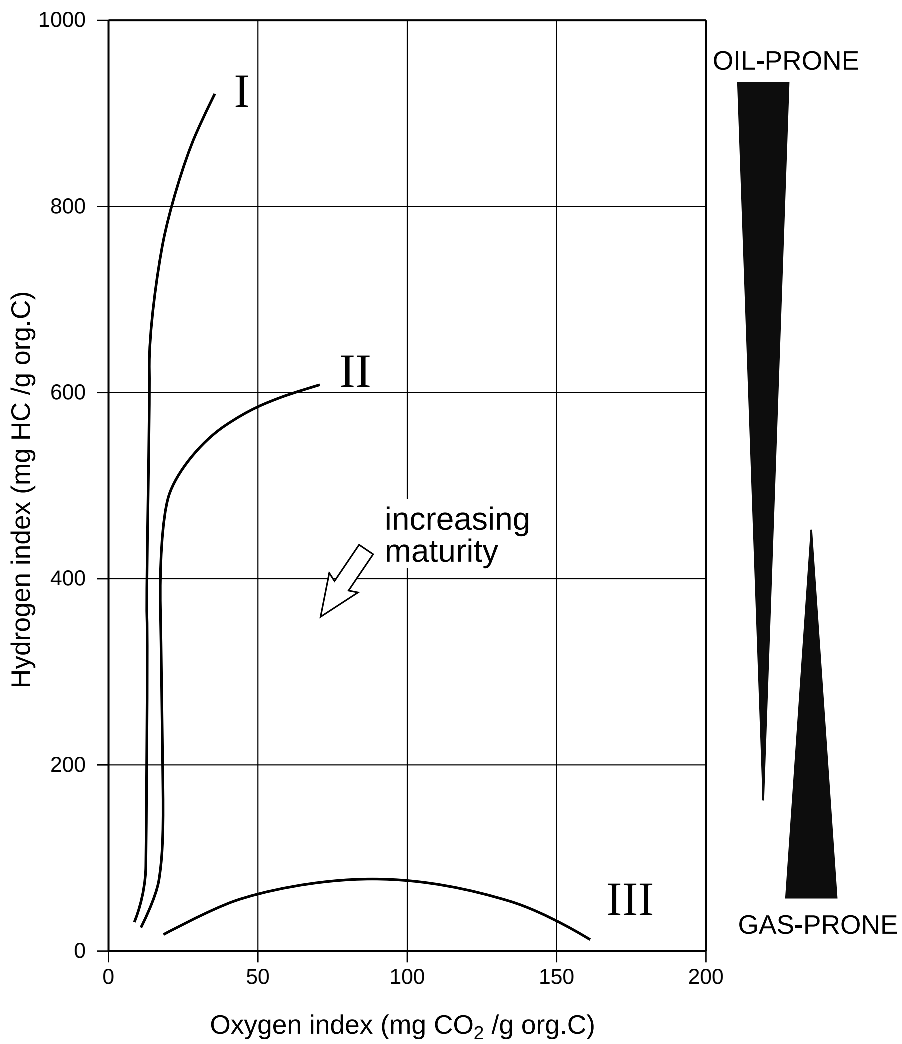
S_2 Hydrocarbons released during pyrolysis of the samples (up to 550°C)

HI Hydrogen Index

TOC Total Organic Carbon

5.1.2.2 Van Krevelen Classification of Kerogen Types

Rock Eval data are plotted on a Van Krevelen diagram. Depending on their position, samples can be typed as Type I, II or III source rock.



Identification of source rock type from this diagram can not be made without consideration of the maturity of the source rock.

5.2 Source Rock Maturity and Hydrocarbon Generation

5.2.1 Maturity Zones

	Colour	VR	Maturity Zones	T_{max} (Rock Eval)
	yellow	< 0.62	Immature	< 435°C
	orange	0.62 - 1.2	Mature for oil generation	ca. 435 - 450°C
	green-yellow	1.2 - 2.4	Mature for gas generation Postmature for oil generation	> 470°C
	violet	> 2.4	Postmature for both oil and gas	

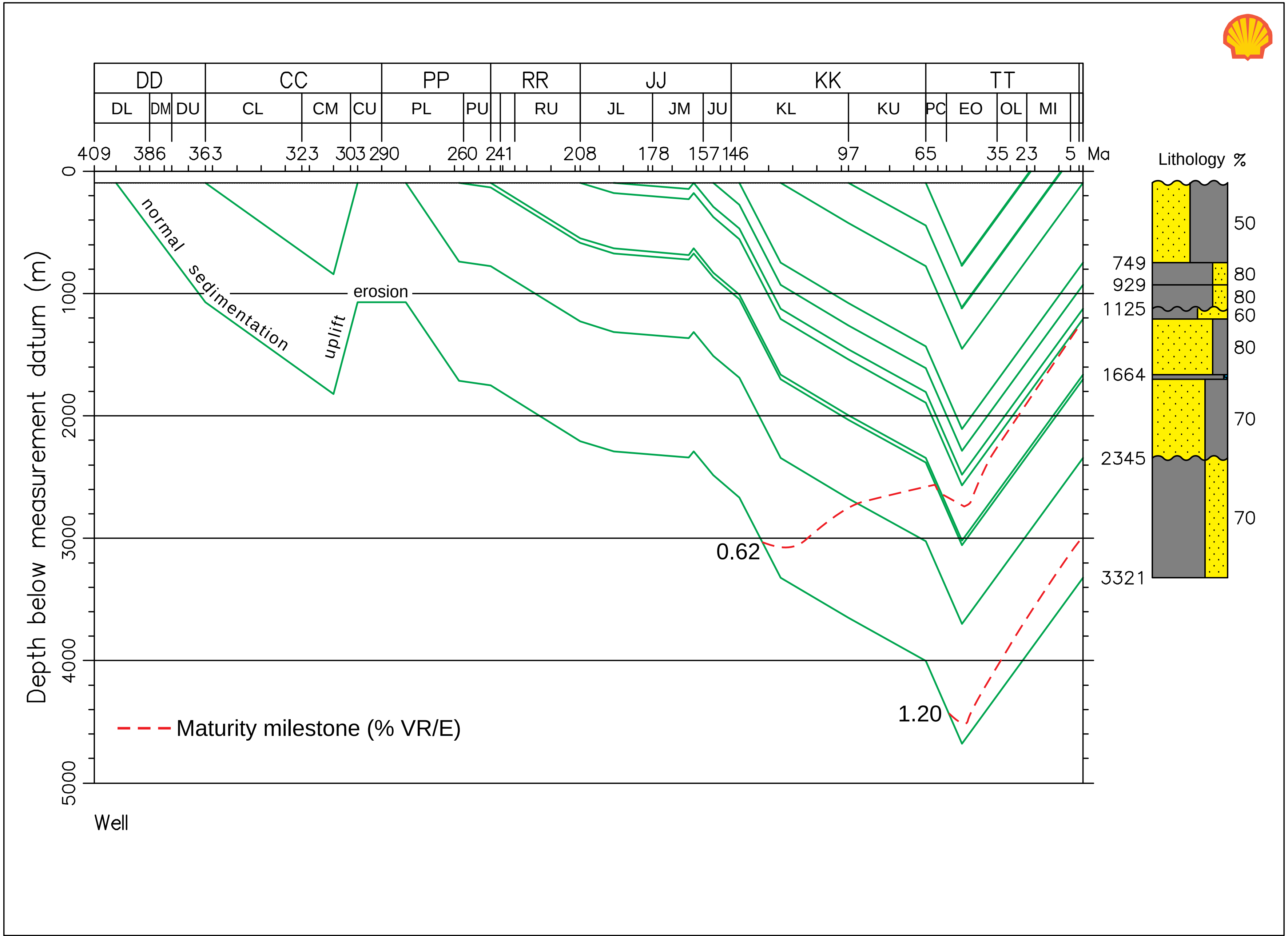
For colours see Appendix 4

VR = Vitrinite reflectance
VR/M = Vitrinite reflectance/measured
VR/E = Vitrinite reflectance/estimated

5.2.2 Burial Graph

Essential items to be shown on a burial graph and its legend are:

- Time scale horizontal
- Depth scale vertical
- Datum
- Surface temperature
- Lithological column giving depth and gross lithology and major component percentages averaged over major stratigraphical/vertical intervals (~ 300 m /1000' or more)

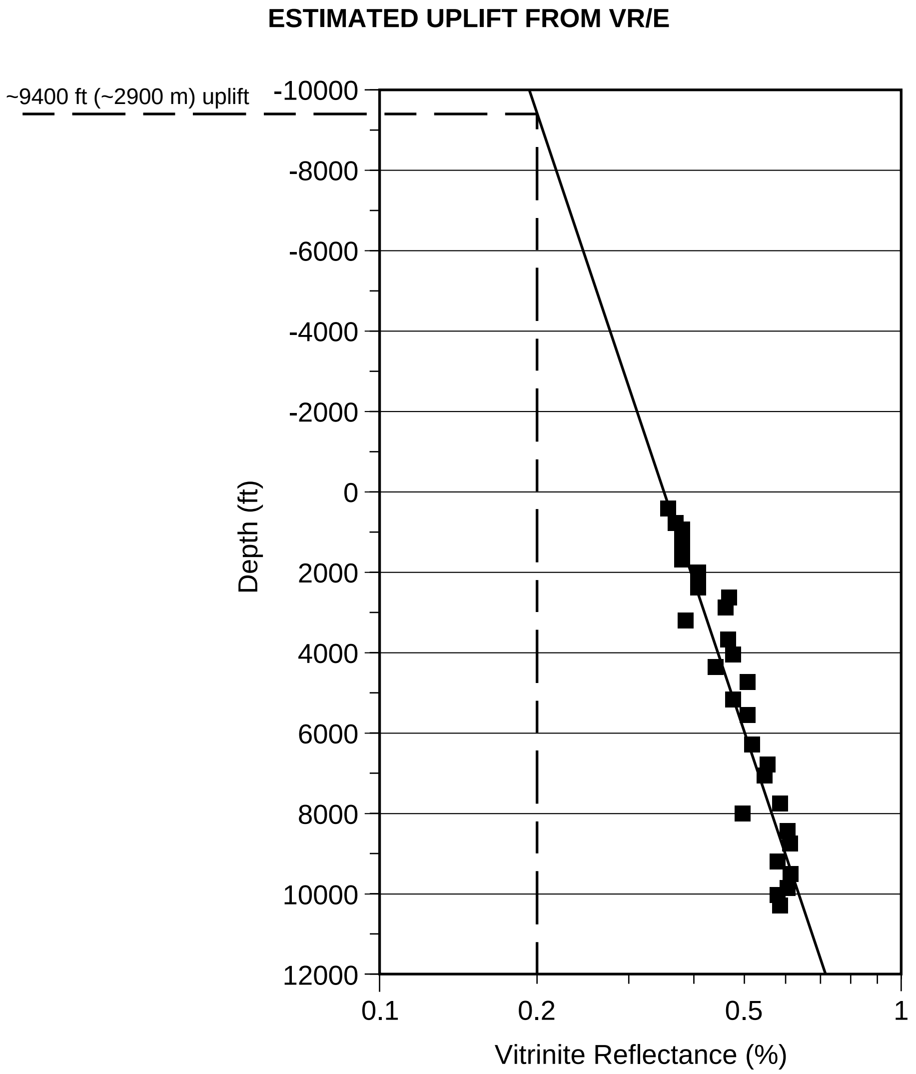

DD
CC
PP
RR
JJ
KK
TT
DL
DM
DU
CL
CM
CU
PL
PU
RU
JL
JM
JU
KL
KU
PC
EO
OL
MI
409
386
363
323
303
290
260
241
208
178
157
146
97
65
35
23
5
Ma
Lithology %
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
Depth below measurement datum (m)
normal sedimentation
uplift
erosion
0.62
1.20
Maturity milestone (% VR/E)
Well
749
929
1125
1664
2345
3321
50
80
80
60
80
70
70

Example

5.2.3 Maturity vs. Depth Graph

The vertical (depth) axis of this graph is in arithmetic scale, and the horizontal (maturity) axis in logarithmic scale. The maturity/depth trend so plotted should be linear.
Reconstruction of removed overburden is estimated by upward extrapolation to the VR 0.2 surface intercept.

Example



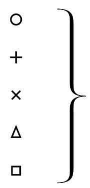
6.0 GEOPHYSICS

6.1 Seismic

6.1.1 Seismic Acquisition and Location Maps

The nature of the seismic stations must be specified in the legend of the map: e.g. position of ship's antennae, centre of shot array, centre of first receiver array, common mid-point, centre of bin position, etc.
Stations and seismic lines are numbered in alphanumeric characters. Line names should be given in bolder font than station numbers.
Line names should, as far as possible, be unique, with a maximum of 10 characters. This is frequently facilitated by inclusion of the year of the survey as 2 digits within the line name. If feasible, the line name should appear at both ends of the line.
Station numbers should appear at the start and end of lines and at regular distances along the line. Stations should be annotated with round whole numbers where possible; a maximum of five digits should be used for the station number.
3D surveys are rarely presented in detail on seismic location maps, but rather a polygon outlining the survey area is used together with the survey name. The nature of the coverage represented by this box should be specified in the legend: e.g. shotpoint (SP) coverage, common mid-point coverage, full-fold common mid-point coverage, fully migrated data coverage, etc.

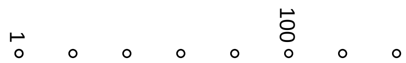
Seismic Station Representation



Seismic station (alternative symbols, in descending order of preference)

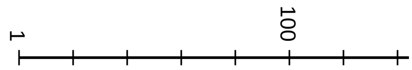
Seismic Line Representation

SN-93-116

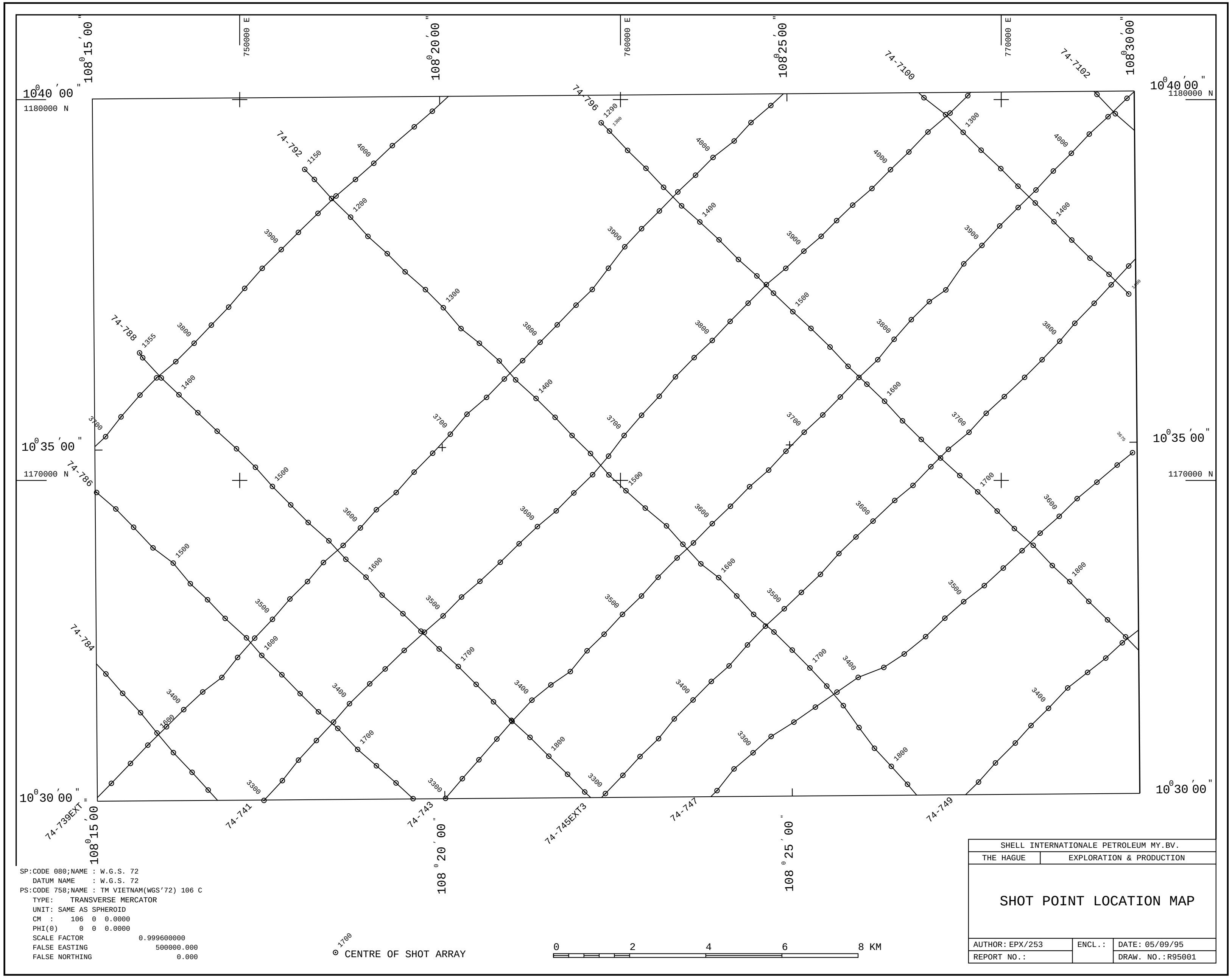


Seismic Line (interconnections omitted)

SN-91-114



Seismic Line with interconnections shown



Example of Seismic Map

6.1.2 Seismic Processing and Display

6.1.2.1 Side Label

The following data should be recorded on the side label of a processed seismic section.

General
Company name
Survey name and date of survey
Line number.
Title - e.g. zero-phase stack or migration
Shooting direction
Shotpoint range

Recording Parameters
Acquisition contractor
Vessel name
Acquisition date
Nominal fold
Energy source type
Source interval
Source depth
Source array specification
Gun delay/Instrument delay
Receiver type
Number of receivers per group
Group interval/station interval
Receiver array specification
Cable depth
Near offset
Far offset
Recording instrument
Recording filters
  High-cut Hz dB/Oct
  Low-cut Hz dB/Oct
Recording polarity
Acquisition record length
Acquisition sample rate
Field tape format
Sketch of acquisition layout

Processing Details and Parameters
Processing contractor
Processing date/location
Processing record length
Processing sample rate, anti-alias filter, parameters (zero/min phase)
Spherical divergence correction
Statics correction, method, parameters/ refraction statics
Trace editing, method, parameters
Velocity filtering
  Cut-off velocities used, dB attenuation at these velocities
  Other parameters (taper)
Adjacent trace summation
Deconvolution
  Type, trace by trace, or panel size
  Operator length
  Gap length
  Auto-correlation design window(s)
  Application window(s)
  White noise added
CMP-gathering
- /Initial velocity analysis
- /Residual statics, type, pilot trace parameters, gates
DMO correction
  Velocities used
  Other parameters, dip limits, anti-alias protection, No. of offset planes
Velocity analysis
  Type, interval
Mute
Scaling
DMO stack (specify weight function or substack ranges used - inner trace, high angle etc.)
DAS, FX decon, zero-phasing filter, as applicable
Migration
  Algorithm (specify parameters)
  Dip limitations, step size/bandwidth if applicable
  Type of velocity input
Conversion to acoustic impedance
Time variant filtering
  – 6 dB points
  Slopes
Scaling
  Gates
  Overlap

Display Parameters
Scales
Horizontal
Vertical
Polarity
Plotting parameters (bias, gain)
Datum level
Convention used for SP annotation
Map of line locations
Co-ordinate system

Display Scales
Section scales:
horizontal scale:1:50,000 vertical scale: 2.5 or 5 cm/s
horizontal scale:1:25,000 vertical scale: 10 or 20 cm/s
horizontal scale:1:12,500 vertical scale: 10 or 20 cm/s
Time/horizon slices: scale: 1:25,000 or 1:50,000

Notes:

1) In addition to the relevant acquisition and processing items of a 2D seismic label, the label of a 3D survey should contain: in-line number (and cross-line numbers) or cross-line number (and in-line numbers); a drawing of the configuration of the sources and streamers/swath configuration; and a map of the survey.

2) SI units are to be used.

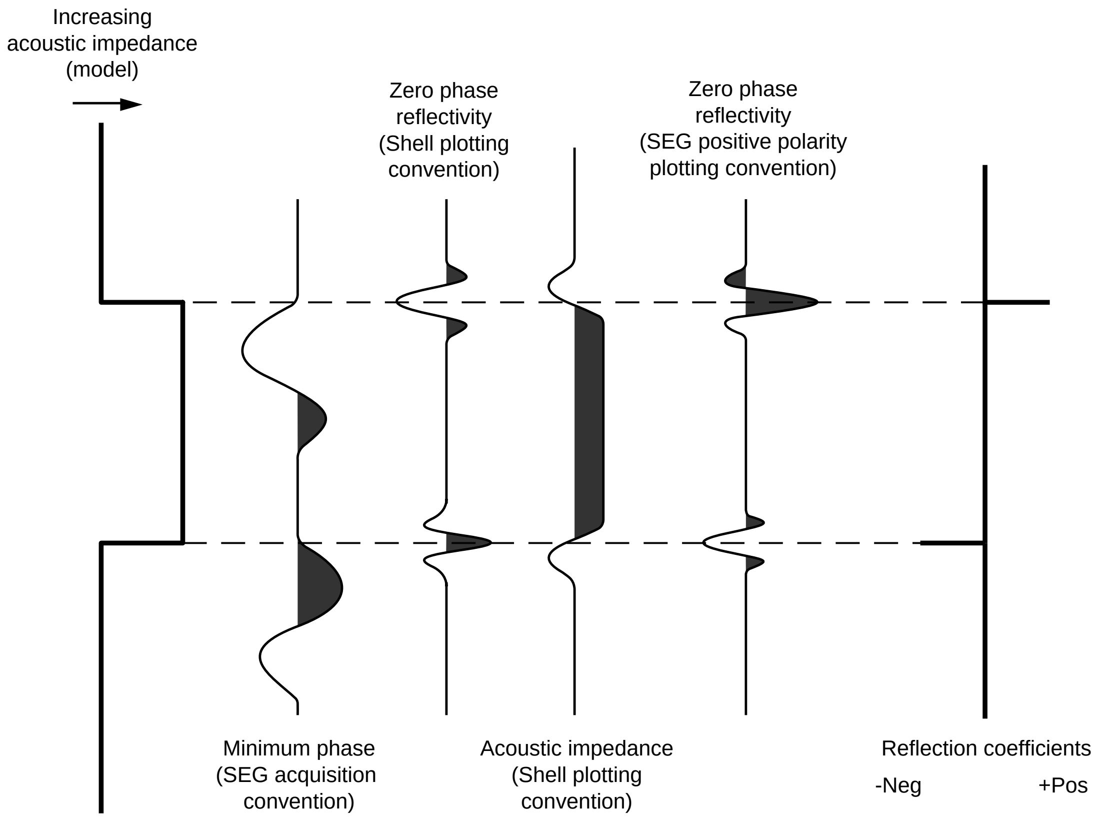
6.1.2.2 Data along Section

The following data should be recorded along the top of the processed seismic section.

Velocities (Stacking or Migration)
Intersecting lines and shotpoints of intersections
Processing datum, where varying
Ground level elevation
Wells

In areas of geological complexity, where outcrop information would be of use in constraining the seismic interpretation (e.g. in rift basins, or fold and thrust belts), it is strongly recommended that surface geological data is recorded along the elevation profile on top of the seismic section.

6.1.2.3 Polarity Conventions



6.1.3 Seismic Interpretation

Seismic interpretation is now commonly performed on interpretation workstations. These are designed to enable data to be visualized on a workstation screen and as such these images are fit for purpose. However, if these screen displays are to be reproduced in formal documents they should follow the same standards as other figures, have a drawing number and be properly archived. The "screen-dump" rarely contains sufficient information to be used unaltered in a report, and it should only be regarded as a means of capturing information for later inclusion in a more complete figure.

The scale of the final figure should be considered when making such a screen capture. Usually the workstation screen resolution is the limiting factor in the resolution of the final figure, so the proposed figure should be displayed using the full area of the workstation screen and then reduced during plotting and reproduction.

Data sets used should clearly be stipulated on sections, structural maps and attribute maps.

Examples:

- Minimum phase migrated stack
- Zero phase high angle migrated stack
- Acoustic impedance transform etc.

6.1.3.1 Interpreted Seismic Sections

Horizons should be drawn as full coloured lines. In case of uncertain interpretation (doubtful correlation/poor reflection), the line should be dashed (see Section 6.1.3.4). All displayed interpreted horizons should be identified either on the section or in a colour-coded legend.

Faults should be drawn as full lines, or dashed in case of uncertainty (see Section 6.1.3.4). In the case of assigned faults, fault names and colours should be listed; colours should correspond to those on associated maps.

Wells should be indicated with a symbol at the top of the section; the well name and status should be added (Sections 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.2.2). The well track should be indicated with a solid line when in the section, and with a dashed line when projected onto the section. Distance and direction of projection should be mentioned.

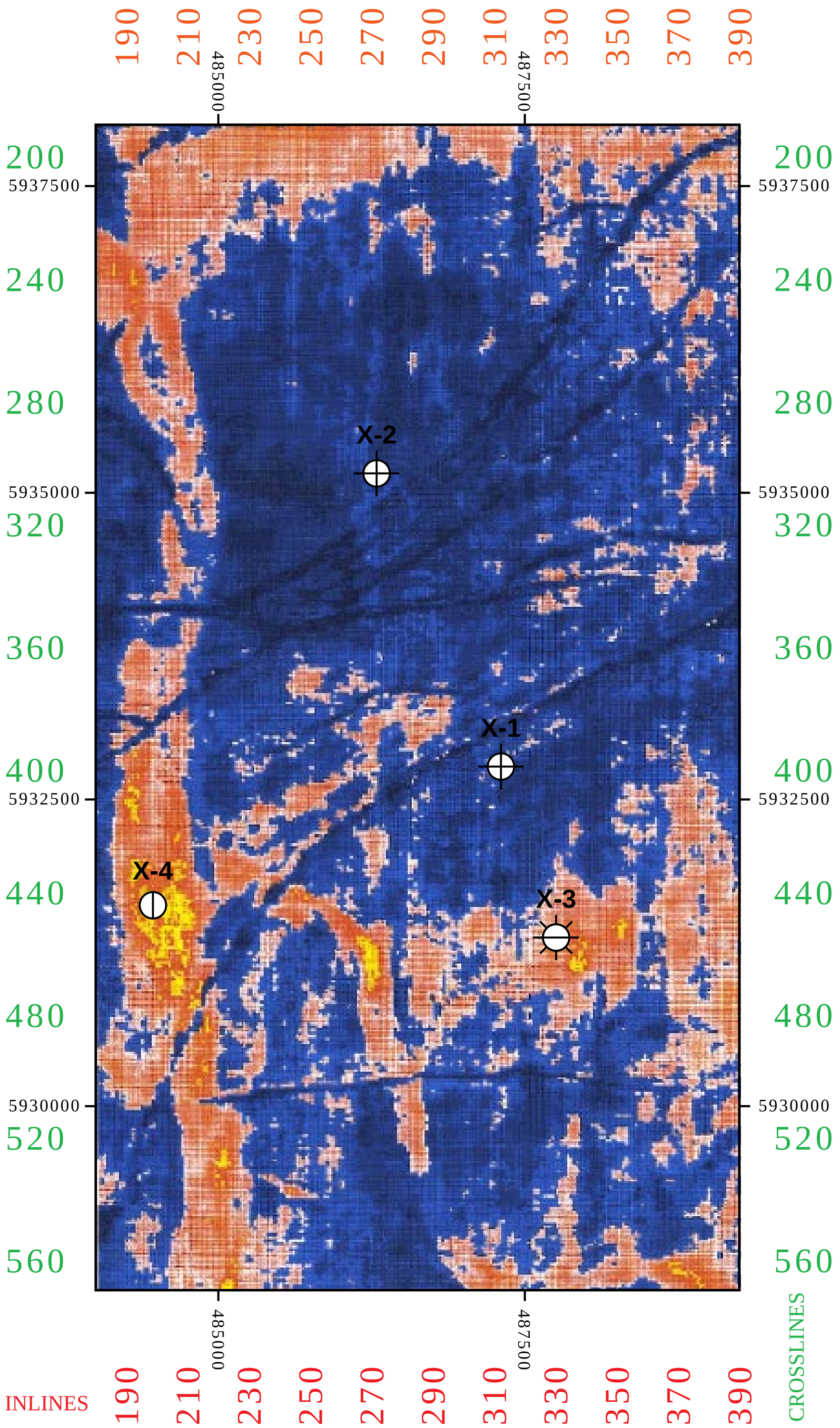
When portions of seimic sections are used as figures or enclosures in reports, the following information should always be indicated: general information, line name, shotpoints, intersections, line orientation and vertical and horizontal scales (conventions in Section 6.1.2). The scale of the section (and the scale units) should be shown on both axes, and the orientation of the section annotated. In addition, for 3D arbitrary lines, the inline/crossline number of all segment nodes and orientation of each segment should be indicated. In the case of time slices, TWT (two-way time) should be indicated. For colour displays, a scaled colour bar should be added.

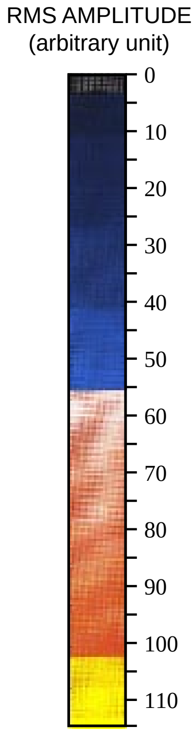
6.1.3.2 Seismic Attribute Maps

These maps display horizon attributes extracted from seismic data, e.g. two-way time isochore, amplitude, dip, and azimuth. As any map, they require co-ordinates, a projection system and a scale bar.

The attribute displayed should be clearly indicated, as should its horizon and how it was extracted. A colour scale with attribute units should be added. Well symbols as in Chapter 2.1 should be displayed. They should be positioned at the location where the displayed horizon is penetrated. See Section 6.1.3.4 for treatment of seismic uncertainty.

This map was obtained by measuring the RMS amplitude in a 24 ms window around the top yyyyyyy reflection





Spheroid	Clarke 1866
Datum	European
Projection System	Transverse Mercator
Unit	metres
CM	3°
Phi	0°
Scale factor	0.9995
False Easting	500000
False Northing	0

SHELL INTERNATIONALE PETROLEUM MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V.		
THE HAGUE	EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION	
RMS AMPLITUDE MAP **TOP YYYYYYY** **BLOCK X** Scale 1 : 50 000		
Author: EPX/242	Encl.: 8	Date: August 1993
Report No.: EP 9300000		Draw. No.: H76405P

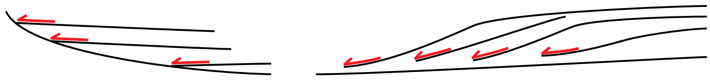
6.1.3.3 Seismic Stratigraphy

Reflection Terminations

Erosional Truncation and Toplap

Reflection terminations associated with erosional truncation or toplap should be highlighted with a short, carefully placed red line below the termination. Use a continuous red line to mark the termination surface if associated with a sequence boundary.

Onlap and Downlap



Downlap and onlap should be marked with short, red arrows along the reflections that terminate.

Key Surfaces

Use the colour scheme presented in the Sequence Stratigraphy section (4.4.4) for highlighting sequence boundaries, maximum flooding surfaces, and ravinement/transgressive/flooding surfaces. However, when correlating multiple sequences, it is suggested that different colours be assigned to the maximum flooding surfaces and the sequence boundaries remain highlighted in red or the maximum flooding surfaces are shown in green and different colours are assigned to the sequence boundaries.

red	Sequence boundary
green	Maximum flooding surface
cyan	Ravinement/transgressive/flooding surfaces

System Tracts

Use the colour scheme presented in the Sequence Stratigraphy section (4.4.4) for highlighting systems tracts.

orange	Highstand systems tract
light green	Transgressive systems tract
yellow	Lowstand systems tract

For colours see Appendix 4

Seismic Facies Colour Scheme

There are too many variables and combinations for standardizing seismic facies. However, a colour code is given below for a few general facies that are typically highlighted on seismic sections.

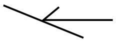
General Reflection Configuration Colour Code

	yellow	Topsets, siliclastics
	cyan	Foresets, siliciclastics
		Foresets, siliciclastics (optional)
	lawngreen	Bottomsets, siliciclastics (pelagics, hemipelagics)
	dark orange	Debris flows/slumps
	sienna	Levees (submarine channels)
	grey	Incised valley and submarine canyon fill (undifferentiated)
	burlywood	Basin floor fan (e.g. amalgamated channel complex, sheet sands and lobes)
	hotpink	Topsets, carbonates (including lagoonal facies)
	royal blue	Carbonate platform edge (buildups/shoals)
	turquoise	Carbonate slope deposits

For colours see Appendix 4

Seismic Facies Symbols on Maps

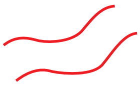
The following map symbols are suggested:

 Onlap

 Downlap/clinoforms (undifferentiated)

 Toplapping clinoforms

 Final offlap break (shelf margin)

 Channel/canyon morphology

 Mounded geometries (undifferentiated)

 sienna Levee channel

 royal blue Carbonate reef

 red Volcanic cone

 dark orange Retrogressive/rotational slump

 Chaotic facies

For colours see Appendix 4

Seismic Facies Notation Scheme

As an alternative to the seismic facies colour scheme, Figure a shows examples of a suggested seismic facies notation scheme and Figure b llustrates the application of the scheme and transferring these observations to a map. The suggested notation scheme can be applied at any scale (individual seismic facies, parasequences, systems tracts, sequences, etc.).

The seismic facies is expressed in the formula below:

$$\boxed{\dfrac{\text{Above - Below}}{\text{Internal Configuration}}}$$

The notations are as follows:

Above (Top bounding surface)	**Notation**	**Below** (Bottom bounding surface)	**Notation**
Erosional truncation	Te	Downlap	Dn
Toplap	Tp	Onlap	On
Concordance	C	Concordance	C

Internal Configuration

Parallel	P	Sigmoid	S
Subparallel	Sp	Oblique	Ob
Divergent	D	Complex sigmoid-oblique	SO
Chaotic	Ch	Shingled	Sh
Reflection-free	RF	Hummocky clinoforms	HC
Mounded	M	Wavy	W
Prograding clinoforms	PC		

A similar notation scheme can be developed describing amplitude, continuity, and frequency attributes.

Seismic Facies Notation Examples

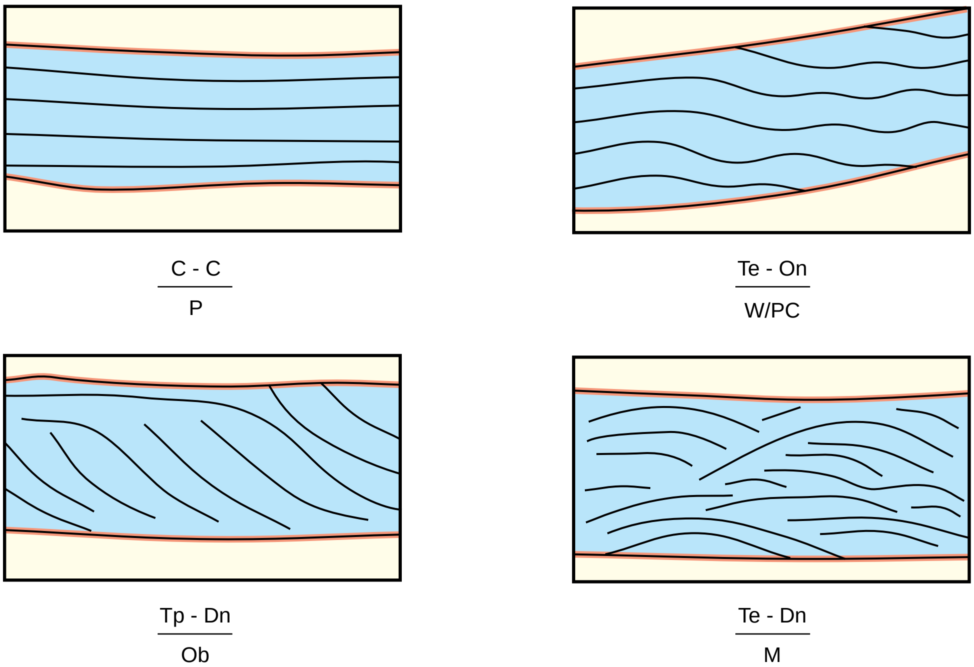
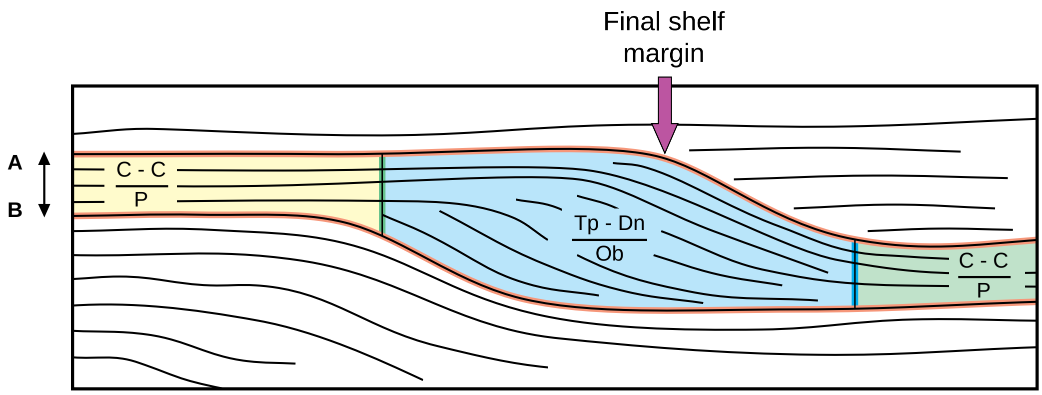


Fig.a

Seismic Facies Mapping



Seismic line 1

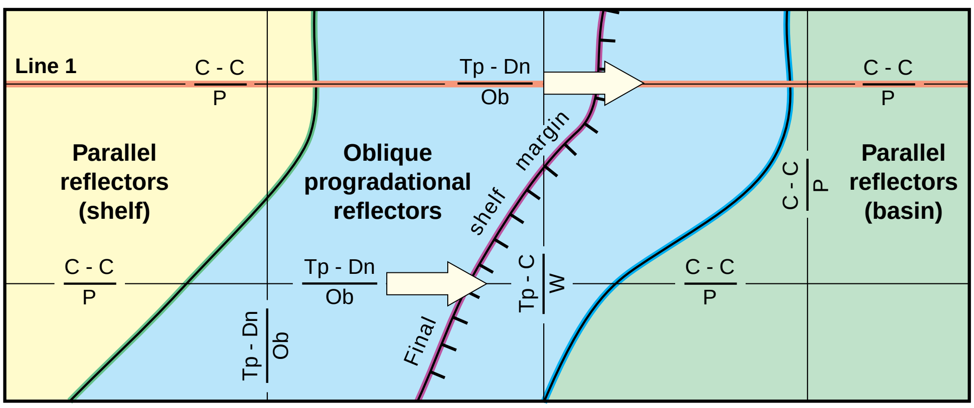


Fig.b

Sequence A - B map

6.1.3.4 Seismic Contour Maps

General labelling

- The hydrocarbon, stratigraphical and structural symbol conventions described in Sections 2.1, 4.4 and 4.7 should be followed.
- The nature of the contour map (time, depth, isochrone, etc.) together with units of contours displayed (ms, m, etc.) and scale must be specified in the map title.
- The time-to-depth conversion methodology should be indicated in a side label if appropriate.
- The following items should be indicated on seismic contour maps:
  - the position of the 2D seismic grid (see Section 6.1.1) or the outline of the 3D survey used (subsurface coverage), depending upon the nature of the data set used for correlation purposes.
  - wells and time/depth values of contoured horizons in wells which have penetrated such horizons. The well symbol should be placed at the position where the horizon is penetrated, not the surface location (see Section 2.1.3).

Seismic Uncertainty

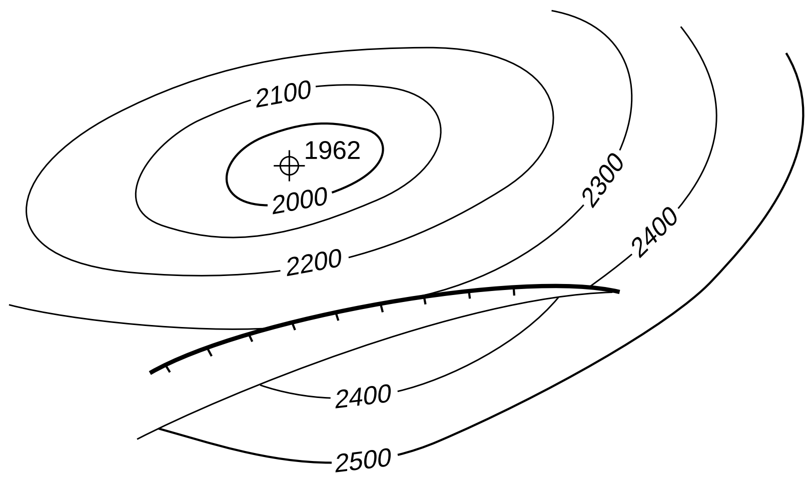
The degree of robustness/reliability of the seismic correlation process (horizons and faults) is area dependent and must be shown on time-contoured maps. Depth contour maps should also show the degree of precision achieved with the time-to-depth conversion process, taking into account time correlation uncertainties and the accuracy of the applied velocity field, which is also area dependent. Data fall into three categories of seismic uncertainty:

Category A - Robust Correlation

Faults: Correlated on migrated 3D/2D data sets. Position and lateral displacement known.

Time contour maps: Robust/reliable seismic horizons; two different interpreters would arrive at the same correlation.

Depth contour maps: Within 2% precision.

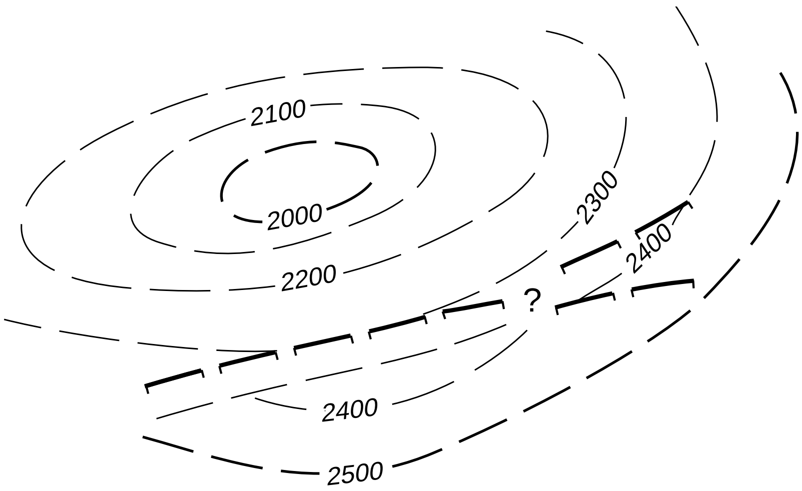


Category B - Weak Correlation

Faults: Correlated on unmigrated seismic data; approximate position and lateral displacement. Question marks to indicate alternative correlations.

Time contour maps: Inferred seismic correlation but error not larger than one seismic loop, i.e. tracking of unconformities/reflection merges/jump correlations across faults.

Depth contour maps: Between 2 and 5 % precision.



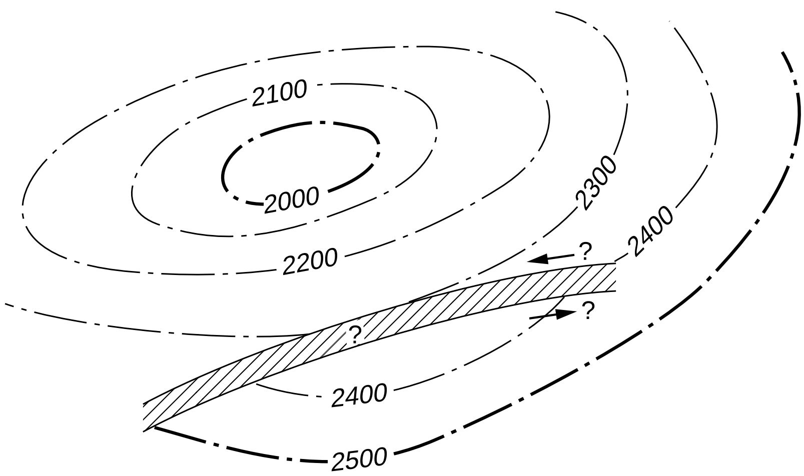
Category C - Inferred Correlation

Faults: Inferred through poor seismic data and/or transcurrent fault zones - thrust zones poorly imaged on seismic; interpretation is questionable; fault intercepts remain largely unknown.

Time contour maps: Likely to be more than one seismic loop in error; correlation is either:

- pushed through seismic noise (based on plausible extrapolation or required for depth conversion purposes, etc.)
- not trusted, correlated events could be seismic artefacts and/or be severely distorted by migration effects.

Depth contour maps: poorer than 5 % precision achieved.



Use of automatic contouring packages and/or Trace Interpretation displays (contoured intervals in colour, etc.) does not remove the need for interpreters to show seismic uncertainty on maps to be used for formal documents (further to the points already stressed under Section 6.1.3). Pending availability of software which allows the display of areal uncertainty, it is suggested to show uncertainty with rasters and/or masks which allow the dimming of colours according to the following scheme:

Category B areas: Light rasters and/or half-dimmed colours

Category C areas: heavy rasters and/or 3/4 dimmed colours

Reflection Termination on Seismic Maps

For showing outcrop and subcrop of a mapped succession of rocks (i.e. on a time or depth isochore/isopach map), reference should be made to the standards of Section 4.4.5.

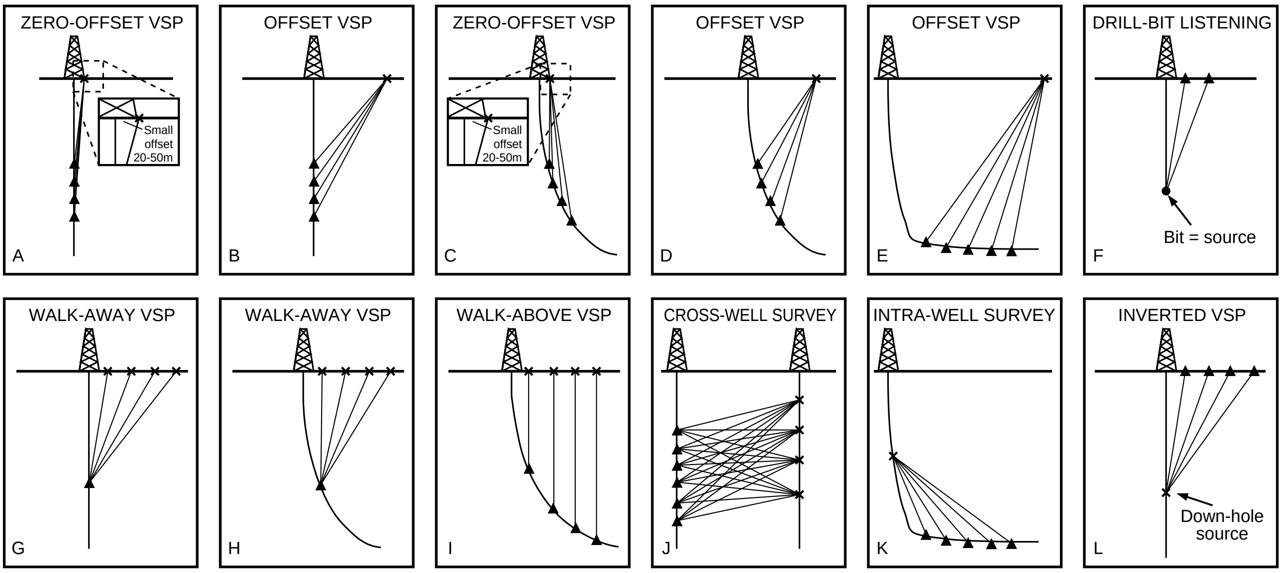
For seismic horizon maps the following may be used.

	Outcrop of contoured horizons
	Subcrop of contoured horizons

6.1.4 Well Shoot and Vertical Seismic Profile

On seismic velocity maps, wells in which well shoots have been recorded should be labelled with the appropriate well symbols and the letters WS.

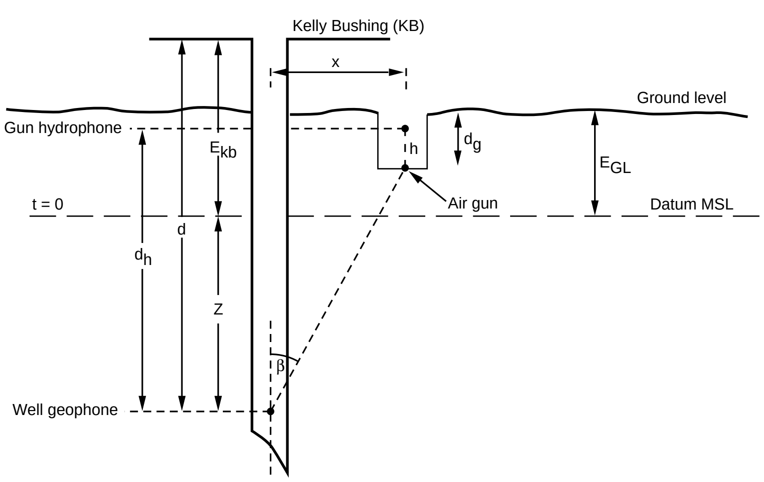
All other borehole seismic surveys should be flagged with the letters VSP (vertical seismic profile). The nomenclature for the differing types of vertical seismic profiles should be as follows:



Vertical Seismic Profiling Nomenclature

The well shoot times and vertical seismic profiles should be corrected to the same datum as used for the seismic in the area. The datums should be recorded on the TZ graph/vertical seismic profile. The terminology and abbreviations to be used are as follows:

Schematic Cross-section of Zero-offset VSP Survey



KB = Kelly Bushing
d = Depth of well geophone below KB
E_{kb} = Elevation of KB above datum
Z = Depth of geophone below datum
d_g = Depth of gun below Ground Level
h = Distance between gun and gun hydrophone
d_h = Depth of well geophone below hydrophone
t_e = Is that correction which gives zero time at datum

x = Horizontal distance from well to gun = offset
β = Incident angle at well geophone levels
T = Observed travel-time from hydrophone to well geophone
t = Time corrected to vertical
t_c = Corrected travel-time to datum (= t + t_e)
Δ_z = Interval distance
Δ_{tc} = Interval travel-time
E_{GL} = Elevation GL above datum
v = Replacement velocity from hydrophone to datum
SRD = Seismic reference datum

6.2 Gravity

Gravity Maps

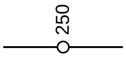
The station control should always be shown.

Gravity Stations on Maps

Land Gravity

⊙	Gravity base station
X	Gravity station location

Marine Gravity



Line of gravity observations (usually in conjunction with seismic survey with shotpoint number annotated)

Airborne and Satellite Gravity

Line of observations

Gravity Contour Data

Free Air Gravity (in mgal) normally used offshore.

Bouguer Gravity (in mgal) normally used onshore (always state correction density).

Regional/residual gravity (in mgal), always give filter applied.

Derivative and upward/downward continued maps, give details.

Contours should be marked with appropriate values, every fifth contour is commonly made bold.

Colour shading of contour maps is common. Two schemes are in common usage:

Positive values	dark red	dark red
	orange	
	yellow	light red
— — — — 0 — — — —		
	light green	light blue
	blue-green	
Negative values	dark blue	dark blue

6.3 Magnetics

Magnetic Maps

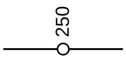
The magnetic control should always be shown.

Magnetic Control on Maps

Land Magnetics

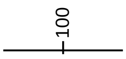
⊙	Magnetic base station (if used for diurnal monitoring)
X	Magnetic station location

Marine Magnetics



Line of magnetic observations (usually in conjunction with seismic survey with shotpoint number annotated)

Airborne Magnetics



Line of observations fiducial points annotated (always give flight height)

Magnetic Contour Data

Total Magnetic Intensity in nT.

Residual Magnetic Intensity (Magnetic anomaly) in nT, state year of IGRF removed.

Derivative and upward/downward continued maps, give details.

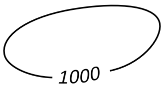
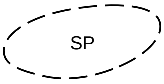
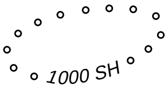
Reduced to the pole magnetics, give inclination and declination of RTP operator.

Contours should be marked with appropriate values, every fifth contour is commonly made bold.

Colour shading of contour maps is common. Two schemes are in common usage:

Positive values	dark red	dark red
	orange	
	yellow	light red
– – – – 0 – – – –		
	light green	light blue
	blue-green	
Negative values	dark blue	dark blue

Magnetic Interpretation Data

X 2.6	Depth estimate to magnetic basement in kilometres
X 2.6s	Depth estimate based on thin plate assumption attributed to magnetic basement
X 2.6sh	Depth estimate to interpreted inter-sedimentary anomaly
	Magnetic lineament
	Depth contour to magnetic basement
	Outline of supra-basement anomaly (thin body at basement level)
	Depth contour to inter-sedimentary magnetic disturbance

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bituminous	bit	4.2.6
Bituminous coal	C, bit	4.2.6
Bivalves	Biv	4.3.5.2
black	blk	4.3.3.1
blocky	blky	4.3.6.4
blue	blu	4.3.3.1
Boghead	C, sapropel	4.2.6
Bored surface	Srf, bor	4.3.5.3
Borehole Compensated Sonic Log	BHC	1.3.2
Borehole Televiewer	BHTV	1.3.2
Borings	Bor	4.3.5.3
Bottom hole pressure	BHP	2.2.6
Bottom hole temperature	BHT	1.3.3
Boudinage		4.3.7.2
Boulder	Bld	4.3.1.1
Bounce casts		4.3.6.13
Boundaries, topography		3.3
Boundaries, stratigraphical		4.4.5
Boxwork structure		4.3.7.2
Brachiopods	Brac	4.3.5.2

G

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations of chronostratigraphical units see Appendix 3

Abbreviation	Subject	Section
A		
A	Alkali feldspars	4.2.8.1
A	Aphanitic lime mudstone	4.2.3.1
AB	Abandonment	2.1.2.3
ABL	abyssal	4.5.1.1
Acet	Acetone	2.2.8.5
Acrt	Acritarchs	4.3.5.2
adh-Rpl	Adhesion ripples	4.3.6.7
AF	Acid-frac	2.2.5
Ag, vo	Agglomerate, volcanic breccia	4.2.8.3
AH	along hole	2.1.3
AHD	Along hole depth	App. 5
AL	Air lift	2.2.6
Alg	Algae	4.3.5.2
Alg Dom	Algal domes, domal stromatolites	4.3.5.4
Alg Mat	Algal mats, stromatolites	4.3.5.4
Am	Amphibolite	4.2.9
Amm	Ammonites	4.3.5.2
amor	amorphous	4.3.6.4
An	Andesite	4.2.8.3
(ang)	subangular	4.3.1.3
ang	angular	4.3.1.3
ang	very angular	4.3.1.3
Anhd	Anhydrite	4.2.5; 4.3.4
anhd-Conc	Anhydrite concretions	4.3.7.3
Anthr	Anthracite	4.2.6
Ao	Anorthosite	4.2.8.1
aph	aphanitic	4.2.3.1
APS	Aggrading parasequence set	4.4.4
arg	argillaceous	4.2.2.2
Ark	Arkose	4.2.2.2; 4.3.1.10
asym-Rpl	Asymmetrical ripples	4.3.6.7
AT	Acid treatment	2.2.5
B		
B, b	Barrel(s)	2.2.6
B	biogenic, bacterial (gas)	2.2.8.1
B	Lime boundstone	4.2.3.1
Ba	Basalt	4.2.8.3
BAT	bathyal	4.5.1.1
BC	Bentonite cement	2.2.3
Bc, sol	Solution breccia	4.3.7.2
Bcl, ang	Angular bioclasts; broken, angular unspecified fossils	4.3.1.9
Bcl, rnd	Rounded bioclasts; broken, rounded, unspecified fossils	4.3.1.9
Bd	Bed	4.4.1.1
(bd)	slightly (poorly) bedded	4.3.6.2
bd	bedded	4.3.6.2
bd	well bedded	4.3.6.2
bd	very well bedded	4.3.6.2
bdf	below drilling floor	App. 5
Bdst	Lime boundstone	4.2.3.1
BFF	Basin floor fan complex	4.4.4
BF-zone/zonation	Benthonic foraminifera zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
BHC	Borehole Compensated Sonic Log	1.3.2
BHP	Bottom hole pressure	2.2.6
BHT	Bottom hole temperature	1.3.3
BHTV	Borehole Televiewer	1.3.2
Bi	Bischofite	4.2.5

bimod srt	bimodally sorted	4.3.1.2
Biot	Biotite	4.3.4
bit	bituminous	4.2.6
Biv	Bivalves	4.3.5.2
Bl	bailed	2.2.6
Bld	Boulder	4.3.1.1
blk	black	4.3.3.1
blky	blocky	4.3.6.4
Blm	Belemnites	4.3.5.2
blu	blue	4.3.3.1
BO	Barrel(s) of oil	2.2.6
Bor	Borings, animal tubes	4.3.5.3
BP	Beam pump	2.1.2.3
BP	Bridge plug	2.2.3
Brac	Brachiopods	4.3.5.2
Brc	Breccia	4.2.2.2
brn	brown	4.3.3.1
Bry	Bryozoa	4.3.5.2
buf	buff	4.3.3.1
Bur	Burrows, vertical or horizontal	4.3.5.3
BW	Barrel(s) of water	2.2.6

C

C	Casing	2.2.3
c	carbonaceous	4.2.6
C	Centralizer(s)	2.2.3
C	Coal	4.2.6
C	Condensate	2.2.6
C	Conservation (of productive well)	2.1.2.3
C	Core	2.1.2.2; 2.2.8.1; 2.2.8.5
C, bit	Bituminous coal	4.2.6
C, hd	Hard coal	4.2.6
C, humic	Humic coal	4.2.6
C, sapropel	Sapropelic coal, cannel coal, boghead	4.2.6
C-zone/zonation	Chitinozoa zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
CAD	Coring after drilling	2.2.2
CAL	Caliper	1.3.2
Calc	Calcite	4.3.4
calc	calcareous	4.2.3.2
calc-Conc	Calcareous concretions	4.3.7.3
Calsph	Calcispheres	4.3.5.2
cav	cavernous	4.3.2.2
cav Por	Cavernous porosity	4.3.2.2
CBL	Cement Bond Log	1.3.2
Cbl	Cobble	4.3.1.1
CCgl	Coal conglomerate	4.2.6
CDL	Compensated Densilog	1.3.2
Cgl	Conglomerate	4.2.2.2
CH	Core hole	2.1.2.7
Char	Charophytes	4.3.5.2
Chk	Chalk	4.2.3.2
chnl Por	Channel porosity	4.3.2.2
Cht	Chert	4.2.7
Chtz	Chitinozoa	4.3.5.2
Cl	Clay	4.2.2.2; 4.7.7.1
Clst	Claystone	4.2.2.2; 4.3.1.10
cm-bd	centimetre bedded	4.3.6.1
(cmp)	slightly compacted	4.3.1.5
cmp	compacted	4.3.1.5
cmp	strongly compacted	4.3.1.5
cmt	cemented	4.3.7.1
cmt	strongly (highly) cemented	4.3.7.1
Cn	Carnallite	4.2.5

CNL	Compensated Neutron Log	1.3.2
COF	coastal, fluviomarine	4.5.1.1
COL	coastal, holomarine	4.5.1.1
Comp	Completion	2.2.1
Con	Conodonts	4.3.5.2
Conc	Concretions	4.3.7.3
conch	conchoidal	4.3.6.4
conc-Rpl	Lunate, barchanoid, crescentic ripples	4.3.6.7
(cons)	slightly consolidated	4.3.7.1
cons	consolidated	4.3.7.1
<u>cons</u>	strongly (highly) consolidated	4.3.7.1
CONT	continental	4.5.1.1
cont-bd	Contorted bedding	4.3.6.12
conv-bd	Convolute bedding	4.3.6.12
conx-Rpl	Linguoid, lobate ripples	4.3.6.7
Cor	Corals	4.3.5.2
CP	Coastal plain	4.5.1.1
CP	Cemented through perforations	2.2.3
CR	Caprock	2.1.2.6
CR	Cement retainer	2.2.3
Crin	Crinoids	4.3.5.2
crink-bd	Crinkled stratification	4.3.6.9
crs	coarse	4.3.1.1
Csg	Casing	2.1.2.5
CST	Condensed systems tract (condensation horizons)	4.4.4
CST	Continuous Sample Taker	1.3.2
CTB	Coiled tubing	2.1.2.7; 2.2.1
Ctg	Cuttings	2.1.2.2; 2.2.8.1; 2.2.8.5
Cx	Complex	4.4.1.1

D

D	Disconformity	4.4.1.2; 4.4.5.1
Db	Diabase	4.2.8.2
DEN	Density	1.3.2
DF	Debris flows/slumps	4.4.4
DHI	Direct hydrocarbon indication	1.3.4
Diat	Diatoms	4.3.5.2
Dinfl	Dinoflagellates	4.3.5.2
dk	dark	4.3.3.2
DLL	Dual Laterolog	1.3.2
dm-bd	decimetre bedded	4.3.6.1
Do	Dolerite	4.2.8.2; 4.2.8.3
Dol	Dolomite	4.2.3.2; 4.3.4
dol	dolomitic	4.2.3.2
Dol-Lst	Dolomite-limestone, equal mixture	4.2.3.2
DR	Daily rate	2.2.6
Dr	Diorite	4.2.8.1
Dr	driven (casing)	2.2.3
Drgfld, sed	Drag folds (sedimentary)	4.3.6.12
Drill	Drilling	2.2.1
DST	Drillstem test	2.1.2.2; 2.2.6; 2.2.8.1
DV FO	Displacement valve full opening	2.2.3
DWF	Deep water fan system (undiff.)	4.4.4
Dy	Dyke	4.2.8.2
Dyke	Sedimentary dyke	4.3.6.12

E

E	Evaporite	4.7.7.1
Ech	Echinoderms	4.3.5.2
EL	Electric logs	2.2.8.1
ELEV	Elevation reference level	1.3.1; 1.3.3; App. 5
(elong)	slightly elongated	4.3.1.4

elong	elongated	4.3.1.4
<u>elong</u>	very elongated	4.3.1.4
ER	Electrical submersible pump	2.1.2.3
ESP	Electrical submersible pump	2.2.4
Ex	Extrusive rocks	4.2.8.3
Ey; ey	Early; early	4.4.3

F

F	Fault, columnar sections	4.4.6.1
F	Feldspathoids, foids	4.2.8.1
F	flowed	2.2.6
f	faulted out	2.1.2.6
f	fine	4.3.1.1
f interpart Por	Fine interparticle porosity	4.3.2.1
F-zone/zonation	Foraminiferal zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
Fac	Facilities	2.1.2.3
FDC	Formation Density Log	1.3.2
fe	ferruginous	4.2.7
fe-Conc	Ferruginous concretions or nodules	4.3.7.3
Fest	Ironstone	4.2.7
FFBHP	Final flowing bottom hole pressure	2.2.6
FFSP	Final flowing surface pressure	2.2.6
FIN	fluviomarine, inner neritic	4.5.1.1
fis	fissile	4.3.6.4
Fish Rem	Fish remains	4.3.5.2
Fish Sc	Fish scales	4.3.5.2
FIT	Formation Interval Tester	1.3.2
FL	Fluid level	2.2.6
FL	Fluid lift	2.1.2.3
Fld	Feldspar	4.2.2.1; 4.3.4
flk	flaky	4.3.6.4
flt	faulted	4.3.7.1
Flu	Fluorescence	2.2.8.5
flut-Cs	Flute casts	4.3.6.13
Fm	Formation	4.4.1.1
FMI	Formation MicroImager	1.3.2
FMN	fluviomarine, middle neritic	4.5.1.1
FMS	Formation MicroScanner Log	1.3.2
FN	Normal fault, columnar sections	4.4.6.1
fnstr Por	Fenestral porosity	4.3.2.1
FON	fluviomarine, outer neritic	4.5.1.1
Foram	Foraminifera	4.3.5.2
Foram, lg	Larger foraminifera	4.3.5.2
Foram, pelg	Pelagic foraminifera	4.3.5.2
Foram, plk	Planktonic foraminifera	4.3.5.2
Foram, sm	Smaller foraminifera	4.3.5.2
Foram, sm, bnt	Smaller, benthonic foraminifera	4.3.5.2
Foss	Unspecified fossils	4.3.1.9; 4.3.5.1
Foss, bent	Benthonic fossils	4.3.5.1
Foss, brack	Brackish water fossils	4.3.5.1
Foss, fresh	Fresh water fossils	4.3.5.1
Foss, mar	Marine fossils	4.3.5.1
Foss, pelg	Pelagic fossils	4.3.5.1
foss-Lin	Fossil (shell) lineation	4.3.6.11
FR	Reverse fault, columnar sections	4.4.6.1
FRAC	Unspecified fracturing (of reservoir)	2.2.5
frac	fractured	4.3.7.1
Frac Por	Fracture porosity	4.3.2.2
fri	friable	4.3.1.5; 4.3.7.1
Frmwk Por	Framework porosity	4.3.2.1
FRW	Forced regressive shoreface wedge	4.4.4
FS	Flooding surface	4.4.4
FSIBHP	Final shut in bottom hole pressure	2.2.6
FT	Thrust fault, columnar sections	4.4.6.1

FWL	Free water level	2.4

G

G	Gas	2.2.6
G	Lime grainstone	4.2.3.1
GAM	Gamma Ray	1.3.2
Gast	Gastropods	4.3.5.2
Gb	Gabbro	4.2.8.1
GCG	Grains NaCl per gallon	2.2.6
GCM	Gas cut mud	2.2.6
GCP	Gas/condensate producer	2.1.2.3
GCR	Gas/condensate ratio	2.2.6
GDT	Gas down to	2.4
GHMT	Geological High Resolution Magnetic Tool	1.3.2
GI	Gas injector	2.1.2.3
GL	Gas lift	2.1.2.3; 2.2.6
GL	Ground level	1.3.1; 1.3.3; App. 5
GLC	Gas/liquid contact	2.4
Glc	Glauconite	4.2.7; 4.3.4
gn	green	4.3.3.1
Gns	Gneiss	4.2.9
GOC	Gas/oil contact	2.4
GOCM	Gas and oil cut mud	2.2.6
GOR	Gas/oil ratio	2.1.2.3; 2.2.6
GP	Gas producer	2.1.2.3
GP	Gravel pack(ed)	2.1.2.5; 2.2.4
Gp	Group	4.4.1.1
Gpst	Grapestone; rounded, aggregated particle	4.3.1.6
GR	Gamma Ray Log	1.3.2
Gr	Granite	4.2.8.1
grain-Lin	Sand grain lineation	4.3.6.11
Gran	Granule	4.3.1.1
Grap	Graptolites	4.3.5.2
grd-bd	Graded beds, graded bedding	4.3.6.10
Grdr	Granodiorite	4.2.8.1
grov-Cs	Groove casts	4.3.6.13
Grst	Lime grainstone	4.2.3.1
Grv	Gravel	4.2.2.2
GST	Gamma Ray Spectroscopy Log	1.3.2
GTS	Gas to surface	2.2.6
GUT	Gas up to	2.4
GWC	Gas/water contact	2.4
Gwke	Greywacke	4.2.2.2
gy	grey	4.3.3.1
Gyp	Gypsum	4.2.5; 4.3.4

H

H	Liner hanger	2.2.4
HC	Hydrocarbon(s)	2.2.2
hd	hard	4.3.1.5; 4.3.7.1
HDT	High Resolution Dipmeter Log	1.3.2
HDT	Hydrocarbons down to	2.4
HFW	Hole full of salt water	2.2.8.4
Hi	Hiatus	4.4.1.2
HIN	holomarine, inner neritic	4.5.1.1
HMN	holomarine, middle neritic	4.5.1.1
HOCM	Heavily oil cut mud	2.2.6
HON	holomarine, outer neritic	4.5.1.1
HP	Hydraulic pump	2.1.2.3
HP	Hydrostatic pressure	2.2.6
Hrnb	Hornblende	4.3.4
HST	Highstand systems tract	4.4.4
HUT	Hydrocarbons up to	2.4

I

IFBHP	Intitial flowing bottom hole pressure	2.2.6
IFSP	Initial flowing surface pressure	2.2.6
Ig	igneous	4.7.7.1
IL	Induction Logging	1.3.2
Ill	Illite	4.3.4
imperm	impermeable	4.3.2.5
In	Intrusive rocks	4.2.8.1
ind	indurated	4.3.1.5
intergran Por	Intergranular porosity	4.3.2.1
interxln Por	Intercrystalline porosity	4.3.2.1
intf-Rpl	Interference ripples, “tadpole nests”	4.3.6.7
intragran Por	Intragranular porosity	4.3.2.1
intraskel Por	Intraskeletal porosity	4.3.2.1
intraxln Por	Intracrystalline porosity	4.3.2.1
IOEM	Invert oil emulsion mud	2.2.1
IPL	Intermittent lift	2.1.2.3
irg-bd	Irregular wavy bedding	4.3.6.9
ISIBHP	Initial shut in bottom hole pressure	2.2.6
IV	Invalid test	2.1.2.6
IVF	Incised valley fill	4.4.4

J

JP	Jet pump	2.1.2.3
jt	jointed	4.3.7.1
jt h	horizontally jointed	4.3.7.1
jt v	vertically jointed	4.3.7.1

K

Ka	Kainite	4.2.5
Kao	Kaolinite	4.3.4
Ki	Kieserite	4.2.5

L

L	landed (casing)	2.2.3
L	Liner	2.1.2.5; 2.2.3
L	Log	2.1.2.2
L; l	Lower; lower	4.4.1.1; 4.4.3
L mud, uncons	Unconsolidated lime mud	4.2.3.2
lam	laminated	4.3.6.4
LBAT	lower bathyal	4.5.1.1
Lbr	Lamellibranchs	4.3.5.2
Lbr, pelg	Pelagic lamellibranchs	4.3.5.2
LCC	Leveed channel complex	4.4.4
Lcl	Lithoclast, rock fragment	4.2.2.1; 4.3.1.6
Lcl, aggr	Aggregated lithoclast	4.3.1.6
LCP	Lower coastal plain	4.5.1.1
LDL	Litho Density Log	1.3.2
leach	leached	4.3.7.1
Len	Lens, lentil, lenticular layer	4.3.6.5; 4.4.1.1
Lig	Lignite, brown coal	4.2.6
LL	Laterolog	1.3.2
Lmn	Limonite	4.3.4
load-Cs	Load cast	4.3.6.12
lse	loose	4.3.7.1
LST	Lowstand systems tract	4.4.4
Lst	Limestone	4.2.3.2
Lst, arg	Argillaceous limestone	4.2.4
Lst, dol	Dolomitic limestone	4.2.3.2
Lst, s	Sandy limestone	4.2.4
Lt; lt	Late; late	4.4.3
lt	light	4.3.3.2
LW	Lowstand wedge	4.4.4
Lyr	Layer	4.4.1.1

M

M	Mafic minerals	4.2.8.1
M	Lime mudstone	4.2.3.1
M; m	Middle/Mid; middle/mid	4.4.1.1; 4.4.3
m	mapped horizon	2.1.5; 2.1.6
m	medium	4.3.1.1
M	Mud	2.2.6
Ma	Million years	4.4.3
m-bd	metre bedded	4.3.6.1
M-zone/zonation	Microplankton zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
Marb	Marble	4.2.9
mass	Massive bedding	4.3.6.2
MBAT	middle bathyal	4.5.1.1
Mbr	Member	4.4.1.1
MC	Modified cement	2.2.3
Mdcrk	Mudcracks	4.3.6.13
Mdst	Lime mudstone	4.2.3.1
Metam	Metamorphic rocks	4.2.9
MFS	Maximum flooding surface	4.4.4
Mic	Mica	4.3.4
Micrpeld	Micropelletoid	4.3.1.8
Migm	Migmatite	4.2.9
mld Por	Mouldic porosity	4.3.2.1
MLL	Micro Laterolog	1.3.2
mm-bd	millimetre bedded	4.3.6.1
mod	medium (colour)	4.3.3.2
mod	moderate	4.3.3.2
Mol	Molluscs	4.3.5.2
Mpl	Microplankton	4.3.5.2
Mrl	Marl	4.2.4
Mrlst	Marlstone	4.2.4
MSCT	Mechanical Sidewall Coring Tool	1.3.2
MSFL	Microspherically Focused Resistivity Log	1.3.2
MSL	Mean sea level	App. 5
MSV	Mean success volume	1.3.4
mtl	mottled	4.3.3.2
Mtmo	Montmorillonite	4.3.4
MTS	Mud to surface	2.2.6
Musc	Muscovite	4.3.4

N

N-zone/zonation	Calcareous nannoplankton zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
Nanplk	Calcareous nannoplankton	4.3.5.2
NC	non-commercial	2.1.2.3
NF	Natural flow	2.1.2.3
NGS	Natural Gamma Ray Spectrometry Log	1.3.2
Nod	Nodules	4.3.7.3
nonpor	non-porous, dense	4.3.2.4
not comp	not compacted	4.3.1.5
NPH	Neutron porosity	1.3.2
NR	not reached	2.1.2.6

O

O	Oil	2.2.6
O	Open hole	2.1.2.5
O/B	overbalanced	2.2.1
OBM	Oil base mud	2.2.1
Obs	Observation (of productive well)	2.1.2.3
OCM	Oil cut mud	2.2.6
ODT	Oil down to	2.4
OI	Oil (condensate) injector	2.1.2.3
Oligst	Oligostegina	4.3.5.2
Olisth	Olistolith, rockfall, slide	4.3.6.5
Olistr	Olistostrome, mass flow	4.3.6.5

Olv	Olivine	4.3.4
olv	olive	4.3.3.1
Onk	Onkoid (1/16 - 2mm)	4.3.1.8
Onkd	Onkoid (>2mm)	4.3.1.8
Oo	Ooid	4.3.1.8
Oo, spf	Superficial ooid	4.3.1.8
OOWC	Original oil/water contact	2.4
OP	Oil producer	2.1.2.3
orng	orange	4.3.3.1
Orth	Orthoclase	4.3.4
Ost	Ostracods	4.3.5.2
OTS	Oil to surface	2.2.6
OUT	Oil up to	2.4
OWC	Oil/water contact	2.4

P

P	Lime packstone	4.2.3.1
P	Packer or seal	2.2.4
P	Parasequence	4.4.4
P	Plagioclase	4.2.8.1
P	Pressure reading	2.2.6
P	pumped	2.2.6
PA-zone/zonation	Micropalaeontological zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
pap	papery	4.3.6.4
part-Lin	Parting lineation	4.3.6.11
PB	plugged back	2.2.3
Pbl	Pebble	4.3.1.1
pbl-Imb	Pebble imbrication	4.3.6.13
pbl-Lin	Pebble lineation	4.3.6.11
Pdt	Peridotites	4.2.8.1
Pel	Pelite	4.3.1.1
Pel, fae	Faecal pellet	4.3.1.8
Pelcp	Pelecypods	4.3.5.2
Peld	Pelletoid	4.3.1.8
(perm)	slightly (poorly) permeable	4.3.2.5
perm	fairly permeable, permeable	4.3.2.5
<u>perm</u>	highly permeable	4.3.2.5
PF-zone/zonation	Planktonic foraminifera zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
Ph	Polyhalite	4.2.5
Phos	Phosphate	4.2.7
phos-Conc	Phosphatic concretions or nodules	4.3.7.3
Phy	Phyllite	4.2.9
PI	Polymer injection	2.1.2.3
Piso	Pisoid	4.3.1.8
pk	pink	4.3.3.1
Pkst	Lime packstone	4.2.3.1
PL	Plunger lift	2.1.2.3
PL	Production Log/Flow Profiles	1.3.2
Plag	Plagioclase	4.3.4
plan-Rpl	Planar, parallel ripples	4.3.6.7
Plt Rem	Plant remains	4.2.6; 4.3.5.2
Plt Rt	Plant root tubes, rootlets	4.3.5.4
plt-Lin	Plant fragment lineation	4.3.6.11
Plut	Plutonic rocks	4.2.8.1
PO	Power oil	2.1.2.3
Po	Porphyry	4.2.8.3
(por)	slightly (poorly) porous	4.3.2.4
por	porous, fairly porous	4.3.2.4
<u>por</u>	highly porous	4.3.2.4
POS	Probability of success	1.3.4
PPS	Prograding (forestepping) parasequence set	4.4.4
prod-Cs	Prod casts	4.3.6.13
PS	Parasequence set	4.4.4
PSI	Pressure sensing instrument	2.2.4

Psnod	Pseudo-nodules	4.3.6.13
PSOBM	Pseudo oil-based mud	2.2.1
Psoo	Rounded particles, pseudooids	4.3.1.6
PT	Production test	2.1.2.2; 2.2.6; 2.2.8.1
PTS	Pressure Temperature Sonde	1.3.2
pu	purple	4.3.3.1
Px	Pyroxene	4.3.4
PY-zone/zonation	Palynological zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
Pyr	Pyrite	4.3.4
Pyrcl	Pyroclastic rocks	4.2.8.3
Q		
Qz	Quartz	4.2.2.1; 4.3.4
Qzt	Quartzite	4.2.9
R		
R	Repair	2.1.2.3
r	Resistivity	2.2.6
Rad	Radiolaria	4.3.5.2
rain-Imp	Raindrop imprints	4.3.6.13
Rauhw	Rauhwacke	4.3.7.2
Redbd	Red beds	4.3.7.1
repl Por	Replacement porosity	4.3.2.2
RES	Resistivity	1.3.2
Ret	Returns	2.1.2.2; 2.2.8.1
rex	recrystallized	4.2.3.1
RFS	Repeat Formation Sampler	1.3.2
RFT	Repeat Formation Tester	1.3.2
RH	Round holes (completion)	2.2.4
RHAC	Rod pump, heavy walled barrel, top anchor, cup type	2.2.4
Rl	Rhyolite	4.2.8.3
(rnd)	subrounded	4.3.1.3
rnd	rounded	4.3.1.3
<u>rnd</u>	well rounded	4.3.1.3
RPS	Retrograding (backstepping) parasequence set	4.4.4
RSE	Regressive surface of erosion	4.4.4
Rud	Rudists	4.3.5.2
S		
S	Salt	4.7.7.1
S	Sample	2.2.6
S	Sand	4.2.2.2
s	sandy	4.2.2.2
S	Scratcher(s)	2.2.3
S	Slim hole	2.1.2.7; 2.2.1
S	stuck (casing)	2.2.3
S	sucrosic	4.2.3.1
S-zone/zonation	Sporomorph zone/zonation	4.4.2.2
salt-Mld	Salt moulds or hoppers	4.3.6.13
SB	Sequence boundary	4.4.4
SBM	Single buoy mooring	3.4.4
SC	Stage collar	2.2.3
SC SSSV	Surface controlled subsurface safety valve	2.2.4
Sch	Schist	4.2.9
Sch, mic	Mica-schist	4.2.9
Sct	Silicilyte, silicilith	4.2.7
SDTR	Sidetrack	2.1.3; 2.2.1
Sel	Selenite	4.3.4
SF	Sand-frac	2.2.5
SH	Structure hole	2.1.2.7
Sh	Shale	4.2.2.2
sh	shaled out	2.1.2.6
SHDT	Stratigraphic High-Resolution Dipmeter	1.3.2

Shelt Por	Shelter porosity	4.3.2.1
SI	Steam injection	2.1.2.3
SIBHP/x min	Shut in bottom hole pressure after x minutes	2.2.6
si-Conc	Siliceous concretions	4.3.7.3
Sid	Siderite	4.3.4
sid-Conc	Siderite concretions or nodules	4.3.7.3
SIOCM	Slightly oil cut mud	2.2.6
sks	slickenside, slickensided	4.3.7.1
Sl	Slate	4.2.9
Slt	Silt	4.2.2.2; 4.3.1.1
Sltst	Siltstone	4.2.2.2
slump	slumped	4.3.6.12
sol Por	Solution porosity	4.3.2.2
SON	Sonic travel time	1.3.2
SP	Screw pump	2.1.2.3
SP	Shot point	6.1.1
SP	Spontaneous Potential	1.3.2
(sph)	slightly spherical	4.3.1.4
sph	spherical	4.3.1.4
sph	very spherical	4.3.1.4
Spic	Spicules	4.3.5.2
SPM	Side pocket mandrel	2.2.4
Spr	Sporomorphs	4.3.5.2
Sq C	squeeze cemented	2.2.3
SR	Source rocks	5.1.1
Srf, bor	Bored surface	4.3.5.3
((srt))	very poorly sorted	4.3.1.2
(srt)	poorly sorted	4.3.1.2
srt	moderately well sorted	4.3.1.2
srt	well sorted	4.3.1.2
srt	very well sorted	4.3.1.2
SS	Saw slots	2.2.4
SS	Site survey	2.1.2.7
SSD	Sliding side door	2.2.4
Sst	Sandstone	4.2.2.2
stltc Por	Stylolitic porosity	4.3.2.2
stri-Cs	Striation casts	4.3.6.13
strm-Lin	Streaming lineation	4.3.6.11
Strom	Stromatoporoids	4.3.5.2
Su	Sulphur	4.3.4
suc	sucrosic	4.2.3.1
Supgp	Supergroup	4.4.1.1
SV	Service well	2.1.2.7
Sv	Sylvinite	4.2.5
Sw	swabbed	2.2.6
SWC	Sidewall core	2.1.2.2; 2.2.8.1; 2.2.8.5
SWCM	Salt water cut mud	2.2.6
SWS	Sidewall sample	2.1.2.2; 2.2.8.1; 2.2.8.5
Sy	Syenite	4.2.8.1
sym-Rpl	Symmetrical ripples	4.3.6.7

T

T	Tar, bitumen shows	2.1.2.2
T	thermal (gas)	2.2.8.1
TAME	Thermally activated mud emulsion	2.2.1
TC	Top cement	2.2.3
TD	Total depth	2.1.2.1
TDT	Thermal (Neutron) Decay Time Log	1.3.2
Tf	Tuff	4.2.8.3
Tf, weld	Welded tuff, ignimbrite	4.2.8.3
TH	thermal (gas): humic source	2.2.8.1
TH	Tubing pump, heavy walled	2.2.4

Tilt	Tillite, diamictite	4.2.2.2
Tin	Tintinnids	4.3.5.2
TK	thermal (gas): kerogenous source	2.2.8.1
tk-bd	thick bedded	4.3.6.1
TL	Temperature Log	1.3.2
tn-bd	thin bedded	4.3.6.1
Tng	Tongue	4.4.1.1
TOL	Top of liner	2.2.3
transl	translucent	4.3.3.1
Tril	Trilobites	4.3.5.2
TS	Temperature survey	2.1.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.2.8.1
TS	Transgressive surface	4.4.4
TSE	Transgressive surface of erosion, ravinement surface	4.4.4
TST	Transgressive systems tract	4.4.4
TV	true vertical	2.1.3
TVD	True vertical depth	App. 6
TVDSS	True vertical depth subsea	1.3.1; 1.3.3; 2.1.5; App. 5
TWT	Two-way time	6.1.3.1
Ty	Tachydrite	4.2.5
U		
U	Unconformity	2.1.2.6; 4.4.1.2; 4.4.5.1
U; u	Upper; upper	4.4.1.1; 4.4.3
U/B	underbalanced	2.2.1
UBAT	upper bathyal	4.5.1.1
UCP	Upper coastal plain	4.5.1.1
unbd	Massive bedding	4.3.6.2
uncons	unconsolidated	4.3.7.1
unimod srt	unimodally sorted	4.3.1.2
V		
Varv	Varves	4.3.6.8
vgt	variegated	4.3.3.2
Vn	Sedimentary vein	4.3.6.12
Vo	Volcanic rocks, volcanic	4.2.8.3; 4.7.7.1
VR	Vitrinite reflectance	5.2.1
vr-bd	variable bedded	4.3.6.1
VR/E	Vitrinite reflectance/estimated	5.2.1
VR/M	Vitrinite reflectance/measured	5.2.1
Vrtb	Vertebrates	4.3.5.2
VSP	Vertical seismic profile	6.1.4
vug	vuggy, vugular	4.3.2.2
vug Por	Vuggy, vugular porosity	4.3.2.2
W		
W	Lime wackestone	4.2.3.1
W	Water	2.1.2.3; 2.2.6
WBM	Water-based mud	2.2.1
WC	Water cushion	2.2.6
WCM	Water cut mud	2.2.6
WCTS	Water cushion to surface	2.2.6
Wd, si	Silicified wood	4.3.5.2
Wdg	Wedge-shaped layer, tongue	4.3.6.5
WDT	Water down to	2.4
weath	weathered	4.3.7.1
WFT	Wireline formation tester	2.1.2.2
wh	white	4.3.3.1
WI	Water injection	2.1.2.3
Wkst	Lime wackestone	4.2.3.1
WLBP	Wireline bridge plug	2.2.3
WO	wedged out	2.1.2.6

WP	Water producer	2.1.2.3
WS	Well shoot	6.1.4
WUT	Water up to	2.4
WW	Wire wrapped screen	2.2.4
WWS	Wire wrapped screen	2.2.4

X

X	crystalline	4.2.3.1
xbd	Cross-bedding (non-directional)	4.3.6.6
xbd-c	Chevron/herringbone type cross-bedding	4.3.6.6
xbd-f	Festoon cross-bedding	4.3.6.6
xbd-hm	Hummocky cross-stratification	4.3.6.6
xbd-p	Planar cross-bedding	4.3.6.6
xbd-r	Ripple-drift, climbing ripples	4.3.6.6
xbd-s	Swaley cross-stratification	4.3.6.6
xbd-tb	Tabular cross-bedding	4.3.6.6
xbd-tr	Trough cross-bedding	4.3.6.6
Xl	Crystal	4.3.4
xln	crystalline	4.2.3.1

Y

yel	yellow	4.3.3.1

Appendix 1: Chronostratigraphical Units, Ordered by Age

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Age (Ma) Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Phanerozoic	PHAN	0	570.0	570.0	Eonothem
Cenozoic	CZ	0	65.0	65.0	Erathem
Quaternary	QQ	0	1.64	1.64	System
Holocene	HO	0	0.01	0.01	Series
Pleistocene	PS	0.01	1.64	1.63	Series
Milazzian	MLZ	0.01	0.5	0.49	Stage
Sicilian	SI	0.5	0.81	0.31	Stage
Emilian	EN	0.81	1.1	0.29	Stage
Calabrian	CB	1.1	1.64	0.54	Stage
Tertiary	TT	1.64	65.0	63.4	System
Neogene	TU	1.64	23.3	21.7	Subsystem
Pliocene	PI	1.64	5.2	3.6	Series
Pliocene Upper	PIU	1.64	3.4	1.8	Subseries
Piacenzian	PA	1.64	3.4	1.8	Stage
Pliocene Lower	PIL	3.4	5.2	1.8	Subseries
Zanclian	ZC	3.4	5.2	1.8	Stage
Miocene	MI	5.2	23.3	18.1	Series
Miocene Upper	MIU	5.2	10.4	5.2	Subseries
Messinian	ME	5.2	6.7	1.5	Stage
Tortonian	TN	6.7	10.4	3.7	Stage
Miocene Middle	MIM	10.4	16.3	5.9	Subseries
Serravallian	SV	10.4	14.2	3.8	Stage
Langhian	LH	14.2	16.3	2.1	Stage
Miocene Lower	MIL	16.3	23.3	7.0	Subseries
Burdigalian	BU	16.3	21.5	5.2	Stage
Aquitanian	AQ	21.5	23.3	1.8	Stage
Palaeogene	TL	23.3	65.0	41.7	Subsystem
Oligocene	OL	23.3	35.4	12.1	Series
Oligocene Upper	OLU	23.3	29.3	6.0	Subseries
Chattian	CH	23.3	29.3	6.0	Stage
Oligocene Lower	OLL	29.3	35.4	6.1	Subseries
Rupelian	RP	29.3	35.4	6.1	Stage
Eocene	EO	35.4	56.5	21.1	Series
Eocene Upper	EOU	35.4	38.6	3.2	Subseries
Priabonian	PR	35.4	38.6	3.2	Stage
Eocene Middle	EOM	38.6	50.0	11.4	Subseries
Bartonian	BART	38.6	42.1	3.5	Stage
Lutetian	LT	42.1	50.0	7.9	Stage
Eocene Lower	EOL	50.0	56.5	6.5	Subseries
Ypresian	YP	50.0	56.5	6.5	Stage
Paleocene	PC	56.5	65.0	8.5	Series
Paleocene Upper	PCU	56.5	60.5	4.0	Subseries
Selandian	SELA	56.5	60.5	4.0	Stage
Landenian	LN	56.5	58.5	2.0	Regional Stage
Montian	MT	58.5	60.5	2.0	Regional Stage
Paleocene Lower	PCL	60.5	65.0	4.5	Subseries
Danian	DA	60.5	65.0	4.5	Stage

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Mesozoic	MZ	65.0	245.0	180.0	Erathem
Cretaceous	KK	65.0	145.0	80.0	System
Cretaceous Upper	KU	65.0	97.0	32.0	Series
Senonian	SE	65.0	88.5	23.5	Subseries
Maastrichtian	MA	65.0	74.0	9.0	Stage
Campanian	CA	74.0	83.0	9.0	Stage
Santonian	SA	83.0	86.5	3.5	Stage
Coniacian	CO	86.5	88.5	2.0	Stage
Turonian	TR	88.5	90.5	2.0	Stage
Cenomanian	CE	90.5	97.0	6.5	Stage
Cretaceous Lower	KL	97.0	145.0	48.0	Series
Albian	AB	97.0	112.0	15.0	Stage
Aptian	AP	112.0	124.5	12.5	Stage
Barremian	BR	124.5	132.0	7.5	Stage
Neocomian	NC	132.0	145.5	13.5	Subseries
Hauterivian	HT	132.0	135.0	3.0	Stage
Valanginian	VA	135.0	140.5	5.5	Stage
Berriasian	BE	140.5	145.5	5.0	Stage
Ryazanian	RYAZ	140.5	142.8	2.3	Regional Stage
Volgian	VOLG	142.8	152.1	9.3	Regional Stage
Jurassic	JJ	145.5	208.0	62.5	System
Jurassic Upper	JU	145.5	157.1	11.6	Series
Tithonian	TI	145.5	152.1	6.6	Stage
Portlandian	PT	145.5	147.5	2.0	Regional Stage
Kimmeridgian	KI	152.1	154.7	2.6	Stage
Oxfordian	OX	154.7	157.1	2.4	Stage
Jurassic Middle	JM	157.1	178.0	20.9	Series
Callovian	CN	157.1	161.3	4.2	Stage
Bathonian	BT	161.3	166.1	4.8	Stage
Bajocian	BJ	166.1	173.5	7.4	Stage
Aalenian	AA	173.5	178.0	4.5	Stage
Jurassic Lower	JL	178.0	208.0	30.0	Series
Toarcian	TC	178.0	187.0	9.0	Stage
Pliensbachian	PB	187.0	194.5	7.5	Stage
Sinemurian	SM	194.5	203.5	9.0	Stage
Hettangian	HE	203.5	208.0	4.5	Stage
Triassic	RR	208.0	245.0	37.0	System
Triassic Upper	RU	208.0	235.0	27.0	Series
Rhaetian	RH	208.0	210.0	2.0	Stage
Norian	NO	210.0	223.0	13.0	Stage
Sevatian	SEVA	210.0	212.0	2.0	Substage
Alaunian	ALAU	212.0	217.5	5.5	Substage
Lacian	LACI	217.5	223.0	5.5	Substage
Carnian	CR	223.0	235.0	12.0	Stage
Tuvalian	TUVA	223.0	229.0	6.0	Substage
Julian	JULI	229.0	233.0	4.0	Substage
Cordevolian	CORD	233.0	235.0	2.0	Substage
Triassic Middle	RM	235.0	241.0	6.0	Series
Ladinian	LA	235.0	239.5	4.5	Stage
Langobardian	LANG	235.0	237.5	2.5	Substage
Fassanian	FASS	237.5	239.5	2.0	Substage
Anisian	AN	239.5	241.0	1.5	Stage
Illyrian	ILLY	239.5	240.0	0.5	Substage
Pelsonian	PELS	240.0	240.3	0.3	Substage
Bithynian	BITH	240.3	240.7	0.4	Substage
Aegean	AEGE	240.7	241.0	0.3	Substage
Triassic Lower	RL	241.0	245.0	4.0	Series
Scythian	SK	241.0	245.0	4.0	Stage

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Spathian	SPAT	241.0	242.0	1.0	Substage
Nammalian	NAMM	242.0	243.5	1.5	Substage
Smithian	SMIT	242.0	243.0	1.0	Substage
Dienerian	DIEN	243.0	243.5	0.5	Substage
Griesbachian	GRIE	243.5	245.0	1.5	Substage
Palaeozoic	PZ	245.0	570.0	325.0	Erathem
Permian	PP	245.0	290.0	45.0	System
Permian Upper	PU	245.0	256.0	11.0	Series
Changxingian	CHAN	245.0	247.5	2.5	Stage
Dorashamian	DORA	245.0	247.5	2.5	Regional Stage
Tatarian	TA	245.0	251.0	6.0	Regional Stage
Thuringian	THUR	245.0	255.0	10.0	Regional Stage
Longtanian	LONG	247.5	250.0	2.5	Stage
Dzhulfian	DZHV	247.5	249.5	2.0	Regional Stage
Abadehian	ABAD	249.5	252.5	3.0	Regional Stage
Capitanian	CAPI	250.0	252.5	2.5	Stage
Kazanian	KA	251.0	255.0	4.0	Regional Stage
Wordian	WORD	252.5	255.0	2.5	Stage
Murghabian	MURG	252.5	255.0	2.5	Regional Stage
Ufimian	UFIM	255.0	256.0	1.0	Stage
Kubergandian	KUBE	255.0	260.0	5.0	Regional Stage
Permian Lower	PL	256.0	290.0	34.0	Series
Kungurian	KG	256.0	260.0	4.0	Stage
Artinskian	AT	260.0	269.0	9.0	Stage
Sakmarian	SR	269.0	282.0	13.0	Stage
Asselian	AE	282.0	290.0	8.0	Stage
Carboniferous	CC	290.0	363.0	73.0	System
Pennsylvanian	PENN	290.0	323.0	33.0	Subsystem
Carboniferous Upper	CU	290.0	303.0	13.0	Series
Gzhelian	GZ	290.0	295.0	5.0	Stage
Stephanian	ST	290.0	304.0	14.0	Regional Stage
Stephanian C	STC	290.0	294.0	4.0	Regional Substage
Noginskian	NOGI	290.0	293.5	3.5	Substage
Klazminskian	KLAZ	293.5	295.0	1.5	Substage
Stephanian B	STB	294.0	298.0	4.0	Regional Substage
Kasimovian	KASI	295.0	303.0	8.0	Stage
Dorogomilovskian	DORO	295.0	298.5	3.5	Substage
Stephanian A	STA	298.0	304.0	6.0	Regional Substage
Chamovnicheskian	CHAM	298.5	300.0	1.5	Substage
Krevyakinskian	KREV	300.0	303.0	3.0	Substage
Cantabrian	CTB	300.0	304.0	4.0	Regional Stage
Carboniferous Middle	CM	303.0	323.0	20.0	Series
Moscovian	MO	303.0	311.0	8.0	Stage
Myachkovskian	MYAC	303.0	305.0	2.0	Substage
Westphalian	WP	304.0	317.0	13.0	Regional Stage
Westphalian D	WPD	304.0	306.0	2.0	Regional Substage
Podolskian	PODO	305.0	307.0	2.0	Substage
Westphalian C	WPC	306.0	309.0	3.0	Regional Substage
Kashirskian	KASH	307.0	309.0	2.0	Substage
Vereiskian	VERE	309.0	311.0	2.0	Substage
Westphalian B	WPB	309.0	312.0	3.0	Regional Substage
Bashkirian	BA	311.0	323.0	12.0	Stage
Melekesskian	MELE	311.0	313.5	2.5	Substage
Westphalian A	WPA	312.0	317.0	5.0	Regional Substage
Cheremshanskian	CHER	313.5	318.5	5.0	Substage
Namurian	NM	317.0	333.0	16.0	Regional Stage
Namurian C	NMC	317.0	320.0	3.0	Regional Substage
Yeadonian	YEAD	318.5	320.5	2.0	Substage

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Namurian B	NMB	320.0	323.0	3.0	Regional Substage
Marsdenian	MRSD	320.5	321.5	1.0	Substage
Kinderscoutian	KIND	321.5	323.0	1.5	Substage
Mississippian	MISS	323.0	363.0	40.0	Subsystem
Carboniferous Lower	CL	323.0	363.0	40.0	Series
Serpukhovian	SERP	323.0	333.0	10.0	Stage
Namurian A	NMA	323.0	333.0	10.0	Regional Substage
Alportian	ALPO	323.0	325.5	2.5	Substage
Chokierian	CHOK	325.5	328.5	3.0	Substage
Arnsbergian	ARNS	328.5	331.0	2.5	Substage
Pendleian	PEND	331.0	333.0	2.0	Substage
Visean	VI	333.0	350.0	17.0	Stage
Brigantian	BRIG	333.0	336.0	3.0	Substage
Asbian	ASHI	336.0	339.5	3.5	Substage
Holkerian	HOLK	339.5	343.0	3.5	Substage
Arundian	ARUN	343.0	345.0	2.0	Substage
Chadian	CHAD	345.0	350.0	5.0	Substage
Tournaisian	TO	350.0	363.0	13.0	Stage
Ivorian	IVOR	350.0	354.0	4.0	Substage
Hastarian	HAST	354.0	363.0	9.0	Substage
Devonian	DD	363.0	409.0	46.0	System
Devonian Upper	DU	363.0	377.0	14.0	Series
Famennian	FA	363.0	367.0	4.0	Stage
Frasnian	FS	367.0	377.0	10.0	Stage
Devonian Middle	DM	377.0	386.0	9.0	Series
Givetian	GI	377.0	381.0	4.0	Stage
Eifelian	EIF	381.0	386.0	5.0	Stage
Devonian Lower	DL	386.0	409.0	23.0	Series
Emsian	ES	386.0	390.0	4.0	Stage
Pragian	PRAG	390.0	396.0	6.0	Stage
Siegenian	SG	390.0	396.0	6.0	Regional Stage
Lochkovian	LOCH	396.0	409.0	13.0	Stage
Gedinnian	GD	396.0	409.0	13.0	Regional Stage
Silurian	SS	409.0	439.0	30.0	System
Silurian Upper	SU	409.0	424.0	15.0	Subsystem
Pridoli	PD	409.0	411.0	2.0	Series
Ludlow	LD	411.0	424.0	13.0	Series
Ludfordian	LUDF	411.0	415.0	4.0	Stage
Gorstian	GORS	415.0	424.0	9.0	Stage
Silurian Lower	SL	424.0	439.0	15.0	Subsystem
Wenlock	WN	424.0	430.0	6.0	Series
Homerian	HOME	424.0	426.0	2.0	Stage
Sheinwoodian	SHEI	426.0	430.0	4.0	Stage
Llandovery	LO	430.0	439.0	9.0	Series
Telychian	TELY	430.0	433.0	3.0	Stage
Aeronian	AERO	433.0	437.0	4.0	Stage
Rhuddanian	RHUD	437.0	439.0	2.0	Stage
Ordovician	OO	439.0	510.0	71.0	System
Ordovician Upper	OOU	439.0	464.0	25.0	Subsystem
Ashgill	AS	439.0	443.0	4.0	Series
Hirnantian	HIRN	439.0	439.5	0.5	Stage
Rawtheyan	RAWT	439.5	440.0	0.5	Stage
Cautleyan	CAUT	440.0	441.0	1.0	Stage
Pusgillian	PUSG	441.0	443.0	2.0	Stage
Caradoc	CD	443.0	464.0	21.0	Series
Onnian	ONNI	443.0	444.0	1.0	Stage
Actonian	ACTO	444.0	445.0	1.0	Stage
Marshbrookian	MARS	445.0	447.0	2.0	Stage

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Longvillian	LNGV	447.0	450.0	3.0	Stage
Soudleyan	SOUD	450.0	458.0	8.0	Stage
Harnagian	HARN	458.0	462.0	4.0	Stage
Costonian	COST	462.0	464.0	2.0	Stage
Ordovician Middle	OOM	464.0	476.0	12.0	Subsystem
Llandeilo	LE	464.0	469.0	5.0	Series
Llandeilo Upper	LEU	464.0	466.0	2.0	Subseries
Llandeilo Middle	LEM	466.0	467.0	1.0	Subseries
Llandeilo Lower	LEL	467.0	469.0	2.0	Subseries
Llanvirn	LI	469.0	476.0	7.0	Series
Llanvirn Upper	LIU	469.0	473.0	4.0	Subseries
Llanvirn Lower	LIL	473.0	476.0	3.0	Subseries
Ordovician Lower	OOL	476.0	510.0	34.0	Subsystem
Arenig	AR	476.0	493.0	17.0	Series
Tremadoc	TM	493.0	510.0	17.0	Series
Cambrian	EE	510.0	570.0	60.0	System
Cambrian Upper	EEU	510.0	517.0	7.0	Series
Dolgellian	DOLG	510.0	514.0	4.0	Stage
Maentwrogian	MAEN	514.0	517.0	3.0	Stage
Cambrian Middle	EEM	517.0	536.0	19.0	Series
Menevian	MENE	517.0	530.0	13.0	Stage
Solvanian	SOLV	530.0	536.0	6.0	Stage
Cambrian Lower	EEL	536.0	570.0	34.0	Series
Lenian	LENI	536.0	554.0	18.0	Stage
Atdabanian	ATDA	554.0	560.0	6.0	Stage
Tommotian	TOMM	560.0	570.0	10.0	Stage
Proterozoic	ZO	570.0	2500.0	1930.0	Eonothem
Proterozoic Upper	ZOU	570.0	900.0	330.0	Subeonothem
Sinian	SINI	570.0	800.0	230.0	Erathem
Vendian	VEND	570.0	610.0	40.0	System
Ediacara	EDIA	570.0	590.0	20.0	Series
Poundian	POUN	570.0	580.0	10.0	Stage
Wonokanian	WONO	580.0	590.0	10.0	Stage
Varanger	VARA	590.0	610.0	20.0	Series
Mortensnes	MORT	590.0	600.0	10.0	Stage
Smalfjord	SMAL	600.0	610.0	10.0	Stage
Sturtian	STUR	610.0	800.0	190.0	System
Riphaean	RIPH	800.0	1650.0	850.0	Erathem
Proterozoic Middle	ZOM	900.0	1650.0	750.0	Subeonothem
Proterozoic Lower	ZOL	1650.0	2500.0	850.0	Subeonothem
Archaean	ZA	2500.0	4000.0	1500.0	Eonothem
Hadean	HADE	4000.0	4550.0	550.0	Eonothem

Appendix 2: Chronostratigraphical Units, Alphabetical

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Age (Ma) Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Aalenian	AA	173.5	178.0	4.5	Stage
Abadehian	ABAD	249.5	252.5	3.0	Regional Stage
Actonian	ACTO	444.0	445.0	1.0	Stage
Aegean	AEGE	240.7	241.0	0.3	Substage
Aeronian	AERO	433.0	437.0	4.0	Stage
Alaunian	ALAU	212.0	217.5	5.5	Substage
Albian	AB	97.0	112.0	15.0	Stage
Alportian	ALPO	323.0	325.5	2.5	Substage
Anisian	AN	239.5	241.0	1.5	Stage
Aptian	AP	112.0	124.5	12.5	Stage
Aquitanian	AQ	21.5	23.3	1.8	Stage
Archaean	ZA	2500.0	4000.0	1500.0	Eonothem
Arenig	AR	476.0	493.0	17.0	Series
Arnsbergian	ARNS	328.5	331.0	2.5	Substage
Artinskian	AT	260.0	269.0	9.0	Stage
Arundian	ARUN	343.0	345.0	2.0	Substage
Ashgill	AS	439.0	443.0	4.0	Series
Asbian	ASHI	336.0	339.5	3.5	Substage
Asselian	AE	282.0	290.0	8.0	Stage
Atdabanian	ATDA	554.0	560.0	6.0	Stage
Bajocian	BJ	166.1	173.5	7.4	Stage
Barremian	BR	124.5	132.0	7.5	Stage
Bartonian	BART	38.6	42.1	3.5	Stage
Bashkirian	BA	311.0	323.0	12.0	Stage
Bathonian	BT	161.3	166.1	4.8	Stage
Berriasian	BE	140.5	145.5	5.0	Stage
Bithynian	BITH	240.3	240.7	0.4	Substage
Brigantian	BRIG	333.0	336.0	3.0	Substage
Burdigalian	BU	16.3	21.5	5.2	Stage
Calabrian	CB	1.1	1.64	0.54	Stage
Callovian	CN	157.1	161.3	4.2	Stage
Cambrian	EE	510.0	570.0	60.0	System
Cambrian Lower	EEL	536.0	570.0	34.0	Series
Cambrian Middle	EEM	517.0	536.0	19.0	Series
Cambrian Upper	EEU	510.0	517.0	7.0	Series
Campanian	CA	74.0	83.0	9.0	Stage
Cantabrian	CTB	300.0	304.0	4.0	Regional Stage
Capitanian	CAPI	250.0	252.5	2.5	Stage
Caradoc	CD	443.0	464.0	21.0	Series
Carboniferous	CC	290.0	363.0	73.0	System
Carboniferous Lower	CL	323.0	363.0	40.0	Series
Carboniferous Middle	CM	303.0	323.0	20.0	Series
Carboniferous Upper	CU	290.0	303.0	13.0	Series
Carnian	CR	223.0	235.0	12.0	Stage
Cautleyan	CAUT	440.0	441.0	1.0	Stage
Cenomanian	CE	90.5	97.0	6.5	Stage
Cenozoic	CZ	0.0	65.0	65.0	Erathem
Chadian	CHAD	345.0	350.0	5.0	Substage
Chamovnicheskian	CHAM	298.5	300.0	1.5	Substage
Changxingian	CHAN	245.0	247.5	2.5	Stage
Chattian	CH	23.3	29.3	6.0	Stage
Cheremshanskian	CHER	313.5	318.5	5.0	Substage
Chokierian	CHOK	325.5	328.5	3.0	Substage
Coniacian	CO	86.5	88.5	2.0	Stage
Cordevolian	CORD	233.0	235.0	2.0	Substage
Costonian	COST	462.0	464.0	2.0	Stage
Cretaceous	KK	65.0	145.0	80.0	System

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Cretaceous Lower	KL	97.0	145.5	48.5	Series
Cretaceous Upper	KU	65.0	97.0	32.0	Series
Danian	DA	60.5	65.0	4.5	Stage
Devonian	DD	363.0	409.0	46.0	System
Devonian Lower	DL	386.0	409.0	23.0	Series
Devonian Middle	DM	377.0	386.0	9.0	Series
Devonian Upper	DU	363.0	377.0	14.0	Series
Dienerian	DIEN	243.0	243.5	0.5	Substage
Dolgellian	DOLG	510.0	514.0	4.0	Stage
Dorashamian	DORA	245.0	247.5	2.5	Regional Stage
Dorogomilovskian	DORO	295.0	298.5	3.5	Substage
Dzhulfian	DZHV	247.5	249.5	2.0	Regional Stage
Ediacara	EDIA	570.0	590.0	20.0	Series
Eifelian	EIF	381.0	386.0	5.0	Stage
Emilian	EN	0.81	1.1	0.29	Stage
Emsian	ES	386.0	390.0	4.0	Stage
Eocene	EO	35.4	56.5	21.1	Series
Eocene Lower	EOL	50.0	56.5	6.5	Subseries
Eocene Middle	EOM	38.6	50.0	11.4	Subseries
Eocene Upper	EOU	35.4	38.6	3.2	Subseries
Famennian	FA	363.0	367.0	4.0	Stage
Fassanian	FASS	237.5	239.5	2.0	Substage
Frasnian	FS	367.0	377.0	10.0	Stage
Gedinnian	GD	396.0	409.0	13.0	Regional Stage
Givetian	GI	377.0	381.0	4.0	Stage
Gorstian	GORS	415.0	424.0	9.0	Stage
Griesbachian	GRIE	243.5	245.0	1.5	Substage
Gzhelian	GZ	290.0	295.0	5.0	Stage
Hadean	HADE	4000.0	4550.0	550.0	Eonothem
Harnagian	HARN	458.0	462.0	4.0	Stage
Hastarian	HAST	354.0	363.0	9.0	Substage
Hauterivian	HT	132.0	135.0	3.0	Stage
Hettangian	HE	203.5	208.0	4.5	Stage
Hirnantian	HIRN	439.0	439.5	0.5	Stage
Holkerian	HOLK	339.5	343.0	3.5	Substage
Holocene	HO	0.0	0.01	0.01	Series
Homerian	HOME	424.0	426.0	2.0	Stage
Illyrian	ILLY	239.5	240.0	0.5	Substage
Ivorian	IVOR	350.0	354.0	4.0	Substage
Julian	JULI	229.0	233.0	4.0	Substage
Jurassic	JJ	145.5	208.0	62.5	System
Jurassic Lower	JL	178.0	208.0	30.0	Series
Jurassic Middle	JM	157.1	178.0	20.9	Series
Jurassic Upper	JU	145.5	157.1	11.6	Series
Kashirskian	KASH	307.0	309.0	2.0	Substage
Kazanian	KA	251.0	255.0	4.0	Regional Stage
Kasimovian	KASI	295.0	303.0	8.0	Stage
Kimmeridgian	KI	152.1	154.7	2.6	Stage
Kinderscoutian	KIND	321.5	323.0	1.5	Substage
Klazminskian	KLAZ	293.5	295.0	1.5	Substage
Krevyakinskian	KREV	300.0	303.0	3.0	Substage
Kubergandian	KUBE	255.0	260.0	5.0	Regional Stage
Kungurian	KG	256.0	260.0	4.0	Stage

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Lacian	LACI	217.5	223.0	5.5	Substage
Ladinian	LA	235.0	239.5	4.5	Stage
Landenian	LN	56.5	58.5	2.0	Regional Stage
Langhian	LH	14.2	16.3	2.1	Stage
Langobardian	LANG	235.0	237.5	2.5	Substage
Lenian	LENI	536.0	554.0	18.0	Stage
Llandeilo	LE	464.0	469.0	5.0	Series
Llandeilo Lower	LEL	467.0	469.0	2.0	Subseries
Llandeilo Middle	LEM	466.0	467.0	1.0	Subseries
Llandeilo Upper	LEU	464.0	466.0	2.0	Subseries
Llandovery	LO	430.0	439.0	9.0	Series
Llanvirn	LI	469.0	476.0	7.0	Series
Llanvirn Lower	LIL	473.0	476.0	3.0	Subseries
Llanvirn Upper	LIU	469.0	473.0	4.0	Subseries
Lochkovian	LOCH	396.0	409.0	13.0	Stage
Longtanian	LONG	247.5	250.0	2.5	Stage
Longvillian	LNGV	447.0	450.0	3.0	Stage
Ludfordian	LUDF	411.0	415.0	4.0	Stage
Ludlow	LD	411.0	424.0	13.0	Series
Lutetian	LT	42.1	50.0	7.9	Stage
Maastrichtian	MA	65.0	74.0	9.0	Stage
Maentwrogian	MAEN	514.0	517.0	3.0	Stage
Marsdenian	MRSD	320.5	321.5	1.0	Substage
Marshbrookian	MARS	445.0	447.0	2.0	Stage
Melekesskian	MELE	311.0	313.5	2.5	Substage
Menevian	MENE	517.0	530.0	13.0	Stage
Mesozoic	MZ	65.0	245.0	180.0	Erathem
Messinian	ME	5.2	6.7	1.5	Stage
Milazzian	MLZ	0.01	0.5	0.49	Stage
Miocene	MI	5.2	23.3	18.1	Series
Miocene Lower	MIL	16.3	23.3	7.0	Subseries
Miocene Middle	MIM	10.4	16.3	5.9	Subseries
Miocene Upper	MIU	5.2	10.4	5.2	Subseries
Mississippian	MISS	323.0	363.0	40.0	Subsystem
Montian	MT	58.5	60.5	2.0	Regional Stage
Mortensnes	MORT	590.0	600.0	10.0	Stage
Moscovian	MO	303.0	311.0	8.0	Stage
Murghabian	MURG	252.5	255.0	2.5	Regional Stage
Myachkovskian	MYAC	303.0	305.0	2.0	Substage
Nammalian	NAMM	242.0	243.5	1.5	Substage
Namurian	NM	317.0	333.0	16.0	Regional Stage
Namurian A	NMA	323.0	333.0	10.0	Regional Substage
Namurian B	NMB	320.0	323.0	3.0	Regional Substage
Namurian C	NMC	317.0	320.0	3.0	Regional Substage
Neocomian	NC	132.0	145.5	13.5	Subseries
Neogene	TU	1.64	23.3	21.7	Subsystem
Noginskian	NOGI	290.0	293.5	3.5	Substage
Norian	NO	210.0	223.0	13.0	Stage
Oligocene	OL	23.3	35.4	12.1	Series
Oligocene Lower	OLL	29.3	35.4	6.1	Subseries
Oligocene Upper	OLU	23.3	29.3	6.0	Subseries
Onnian	ONNI	443.0	444.0	1.0	Stage
Ordovician	OO	439.0	510.0	71.0	System
Ordovician Lower	OOL	476.0	510.0	34.0	Subsystem
Ordovician Middle	OOM	464.0	476.0	12.0	Subsystem
Ordovician Upper	OOU	439.0	464.0	25.0	Subsystem
Oxfordian	OX	154.7	157.1	2.4	Stage

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy
Palaeogene	TL	23.3	65.0	41.7	Subsystem
Paleocene	PC	56.5	65.0	8.5	Series
Paleocene Lower	PCL	60.5	65.0	4.5	Subseries
Paleocene Upper	PCU	56.5	60.5	4.0	Subseries
Paleozoic	PZ	245.0	570.0	325.0	Erathem
Pelsonian	PELS	240.0	240.3	0.3	Substage
Pendleian	PEND	331.0	333.0	2.0	Substage
Pennsylvanian	PENN	290.0	323.0	33.0	Subsystem
Permian	PP	245.0	290.0	45.0	System
Permian Lower	PL	256.0	290.0	34.0	Series
Permian Upper	PU	245.0	256.0	11.0	Series
Phanerozoic	PHAN	0.0	570.0	570.0	Eonothem
Piacenzian	PA	1.64	3.4	1.8	Stage
Pleistocene	PS	0.01	1.64	1.63	Series
Pliensbachian	PB	187.0	194.5	7.5	Stage
Pliocene	PI	1.64	5.2	3.6	Series
Pliocene Lower	PIL	3.4	5.2	1.8	Subseries
Pliocene Upper	PIU	1.64	3.4	1.8	Subseries
Podolskian	PODO	305.0	307.0	2.0	Substage
Portlandian	PT	145.5	147.5	2.0	Regional Stage
Poundian	POUN	570.0	580.0	10.0	Stage
Pragian	PRAG	390.0	396.0	6.0	Stage
Priabonian	PR	35.4	38.6	3.2	Stage
Pridoli	PD	409.0	411.0	2.0	Series
Proterozoic	ZO	570.0	2500.0	1930.0	Eonothem
Proterozoic Lower	ZOL	1650.0	2500.0	850.0	Subeonothem
Proterozoic Middle	ZOM	900.0	1650.0	750.0	Subeonothem
Proterozoic Upper	ZOU	570.0	900.0	330.0	Subeonothem
Pusgillian	PUSG	441.0	443.0	2.0	Stage
Quaternary	QQ	0.0	1.64	1.64	System
Rawtheyan	RAWT	439.5	440.0	0.5	Stage
Rhaetian	RH	208.0	210.0	2.0	Stage
Rhuddanian	RHUD	437.0	439.0	2.0	Stage
Riphaean	RIPH	800.0	1650.0	850.0	Erathem
Rupelian	RP	29.3	35.4	6.1	Stage
Ryazanian	RYAZ	140.5	142.8	2.3	Regional Stage
Sakmarian	SR	269.0	282.0	13.0	Stage
Santonian	SA	83.0	86.5	3.5	Stage
Scythian	SK	241.0	245.0	4.0	Series
Selandian	SELA	56.5	60.5	4.0	Stage
Senonian	SE	65.0	88.5	23.5	Subseries
Serpukhovian	SERP	323.0	333.0	10.0	Stage
Sevatian	SEVA	210.0	212.0	2.0	Substage
Sheinwoodian	SHEI	426.0	430.0	4.0	Stage
Sicilian	SI	0.5	0.81	0.31	Stage
Siegenian	SG	390.0	396.0	6.0	Regional Stage
Silurian	SS	409.0	439.0	30.0	System
Silurian Lower	SL	424.0	439.0	15.0	Subsystem
Silurian Upper	SU	409.0	424.0	15.0	Subsystem
Sinemurian	SM	194.5	203.5	9.0	Stage
Sinian	SINI	570.0	800.0	230.0	Erathem
Smalfjord	SMAL	600.0	610.0	10.0	Stage
Smithian	SMIT	242.0	243.0	1.0	Substage
Solvanian	SOLV	530.0	536.0	6.0	Stage
Soudleyan	SOUD	450.0	458.0	8.0	Stage
Spathian	SPAT	241.0	242.0	1.0	Substage
Stephanian	ST	290.0	304.0	14.0	Regional Stage
Stephanian A	STA	298.0	304.0	6.0	Regional Substage

Chronostratigraphical Units	Abbreviation	Age (Ma) Top	Base	Duration (Ma)	Hierarchy	
Stephanian B	STB	294.0	298.0	4.0	Regional Substage	
Stephanian C	STC	290.0	294.0	4.0	Regional Substage	
Sturtian	STUR	610.0	800.0	190.0	System	
Tatarian	TA	245.0	251.0	6.0	Regional Stage	
Telychian	TELY	430.0	433.0	3.0	Stage	
Tertiary	TT	1.64	65.0	63.4	System	
Thuringian	THUR	245.0	255.0	10.0	Regional Stage	
Tithonian	TI	145.5	152.1	6.6	Stage	
Toarcian	TC	178.0	187.0	9.0	Stage	
Tommotian	TOMM	560.0	570.0	10.0	Stage	
Tortonian	TN	6.7	10.4	3.7	Stage	
Tournaisian	TO	350.0	363.0	13.0	Stage	
Tremadoc	TM	493.0	510.0	17.0	Series	
Triassic	RR	208.0	245.0	37.0	System	
Triassic Lower	RL	241.0	245.0	4.0	Series	
Triassic Middle	RM	235.0	241.0	6.0	Series	
Triassic Upper	RU	208.0	235.0	27.0	Series	
Turonian	TR	88.5	90.5	2.0	Stage	
Tuvalian	TUVA	223.0	229.0	6.0	Substage	
Ufimian	UFIM	255.0	256.0	1.0	Stage	
Valanginian	VA	135.0	140.5	5.5	Stage	
Varanger	VARA	590.0	610.0	20.0	Series	
Vendian	VEND	570.0	610.0	40.0	System	32
Vereiskian	VERE	309.0	311.0	2.0	Substage	
Visean	VI	333.0	350.0	17.0	Stage	
Volgian	VOLG	142.8	152.1	9.3	Regional Stage	
Wenlock	WN	424.0	430.0	6.0	Series	
Westphalian	WP	304.0	317.0	13.0	Regional Stage	
Westphalian A	WPA	312.0	317.0	5.0	Regional Substage	
Westphalian B	WPB	309.0	312.0	3.0	Regional Substage	
Westphalian C	WPC	306.0	309.0	3.0	Regional Substage	
Westphalian D	WPD	304.0	306.0	2.0	Regional Substage	
Wonokanian	WONO	580.0	590.0	10.0	Stage	
Wordian	WORD	252.5	255.0	2.5	Stage	
Yeadonian	YEAD	318.5	320.5	2.0	Substage	
Ypresian	YP	50.0	56.5	6.5	Stage	
Zanclian	ZC	3.4	5.2	1.8	Stage	

Appendix 3: Chronostratigraphical Units, Abbreviations, Alphabetical

Abbreviation	Unit
AA	Aalenian
AB	Albian
ABAD	Abadehian
ACTO	Actonian
AE	Asselian
AEGE	Aegean
AERO	Aeronian
ALAU	Alaunian
ALPO	Alportian
AN	Anisian
AP	Aptian
AQ	Aquitanian
AR	Arenig
ARNS	Arnsbergian
ARUN	Arundian
AS	Ashgill
ASHI	Asbian
AT	Artinskian
ATDA	Atdabanian
BA	Bashkirian
BART	Bartonian
BE	Berriasian
BITH	Bithynian
BJ	Bajocian
BR	Barremian
BRIG	Brigantian
BT	Bathonian
BU	Burdigalian
CA	Campanian
CAPI	Capitanian
CAUT	Cautleya
CB	Calabrian
CC	Carboniferous
CD	Caradoc
CE	Cenomanian
CH	Chattian
CHAD	Chadian
CHAM	Chamovnicheskian
CHAN	Changxingian
CHER	Cheremshanskian
CHOK	Chokierian
CL	Carboniferous Lower
CM	Carboniferous Middle
CN	Callovian
CO	Coniacian
CORD	Cordevolian
COST	Costonian
CR	Carnian
CTB	Cantabrian
CU	Carboniferous Upper
CZ	Cenozoic

Abbreviation	Unit
DA	Danian
DD	Devonian
DIEN	Dienerian
DL	Devonian Lower
DM	Devonian Middle
DOLG	Dolgellian
DORA	Dorashamian
DORO	Dorogomilovskian
DU	Devonian Upper
DZHV	Dzhulfian
EDIA	Ediacara
EE	Cambrian
EEL	Cambrian Lower
EEM	Cambrian Middle
EEU	Cambrian Upper
EIF	Eifelian
EN	Emilian
EO	Eocene
EOL	Eocene Lower
EOM	Eocene Middle
EOU	Eocene Upper
ES	Emsian
FA	Famennian
FASS	Fassanian
FS	Frasnian
GD	Gedinnian
GI	Givetian
GORS	Gorstian
GRIE	Griesbachian
GZ	Gzelian
HADE	Hadean
HARN	Harnagian
HAST	Hastarian
HE	Hettangian
HIRN	Hirnantian
HO	Holocene
HOLK	Holkerian
HOME	Homerian
HT	Hauterivian
ILLY	Illyrian
IVOR	Ivorian
JJ	Jurassic
JL	Jurassic Lower
JM	Jurassic Middle
JU	Jurassic Upper
JULI	Julian

Abbreviation	Unit
KA	Kazanian
KASH	Kashirskian
KASI	Kasimovian
KG	Kungurian
KI	Kimmeridgian
KIND	Kinderscoutian
KK	Cretaceous
KL	Cretaceous Lower
KLAZ	Klazminskian
KREV	Krevyakinskian
KU	Cretaceous Upper
KUBE	Kubergandian
LA	Ladinian
LACI	Lacian
LANG	Langobardian
LD	Ludlow
LE	Llandeilo
LEL	Llandeilo Lower
LEM	Llandeilo Middle
LENI	Lenian
LEU	Llandeilo Upper
LH	Langhian
LI	Llanvirn
LIL	Llanvirn Lower
LIU	Llanvirn Upper
LN	Landenian
LNGV	Longvillian
LO	Llandovery
LOCH	Lochkovian
LONG	Longtanian
LT	Lutetian
LUDF	Ludfordian
MA	Maastrichtian
MAEN	Maentwrogian
MARS	Marshbrookian
ME	Messinian
MELE	Melekesskian
MENE	Menevian
MI	Miocene
MIL	Miocene Lower
MIM	Miocene Middle
MISS	Mississippian
MIU	Miocene Upper
MLZ	Milazzian
MO	Moscovian
MORT	Mortensnes
MRSD	Marsdenian
MT	Montian
MURG	Murghabian
MYAC	Myachkovskian
MZ	Mesozoic
NAMM	Nammalian
NC	Neocomian
NM	Namurian

Abbreviation	Unit
NMA	Namurian A
NMB	Namurian B
NMC	Namurian C
NO	Norian
NOGI	Noginskian
OL	Oligocene
OLL	Oligocene Lower
OLU	Oligocene Upper
ONNI	Onnian
OO	Ordovician
OOL	Ordovician Lower
OOM	Ordovician Middle
OOU	Ordovician Upper
OX	Oxfordian
PA	Piacenzian
PB	Pliensbachian
PC	Paleocene
PCL	Paleocene Lower
PCU	Paleocene Upper
PD	Pridoli
PELS	Pelsonian
PEND	Pendleian
PENN	Pennsylvanian
PHAN	Phanerozoic
PI	Pliocene
PIL	Pliocene Lower
PIU	Pliocene Upper
PL	Permian Lower
PODO	Podolskian
POUN	Poundian
PP	Permian
PR	Priabonian
PRAG	Pragian
PS	Pleistocene
PT	Portlandian
PU	Permian Upper
PUSG	Pusgillian
PZ	Paleozoic
QQ	Quaternary
RAWT	Rawtheyan
RH	Rhaetian
RHUD	Rhuddanian
RIPH	Riphaean
RL	Triassic Lower
RM	Triassic Middle
RP	Rupelian
RR	Triassic
RU	Triassic Upper
RYAZ	Ryazanian
SA	Santonian
SE	Senonian
SELA	Selandian

Abbreviation	**Unit**
SERP	Serpukhovian
SEVA	Sevatian
SG	Siegenian
SHEI	Sheinwoodian
SI	Sicilian
SINI	Sinian
SK	Scythian
SL	Silurian Lower
SM	Sinemurian
SMAL	Smalfjord
SMIT	Smithian
SOLV	Solvanian
SOUD	Soudleyan
SPAT	Spathian
SR	Sakmarian
SS	Silurian
ST	Stephanian
STA	Stephanian A
STB	Stephanian B
STC	Stephanian C
STUR	Sturtian
SU	Silurian Upper
SV	Serravallian
TA	Tatarian
TC	Toarcian
TELY	Telychian
THUR	Thuringian
TI	Tithonian
TL	Palaeogene
TM	Tremadoc
TN	Tortonian
TO	Tournaisian

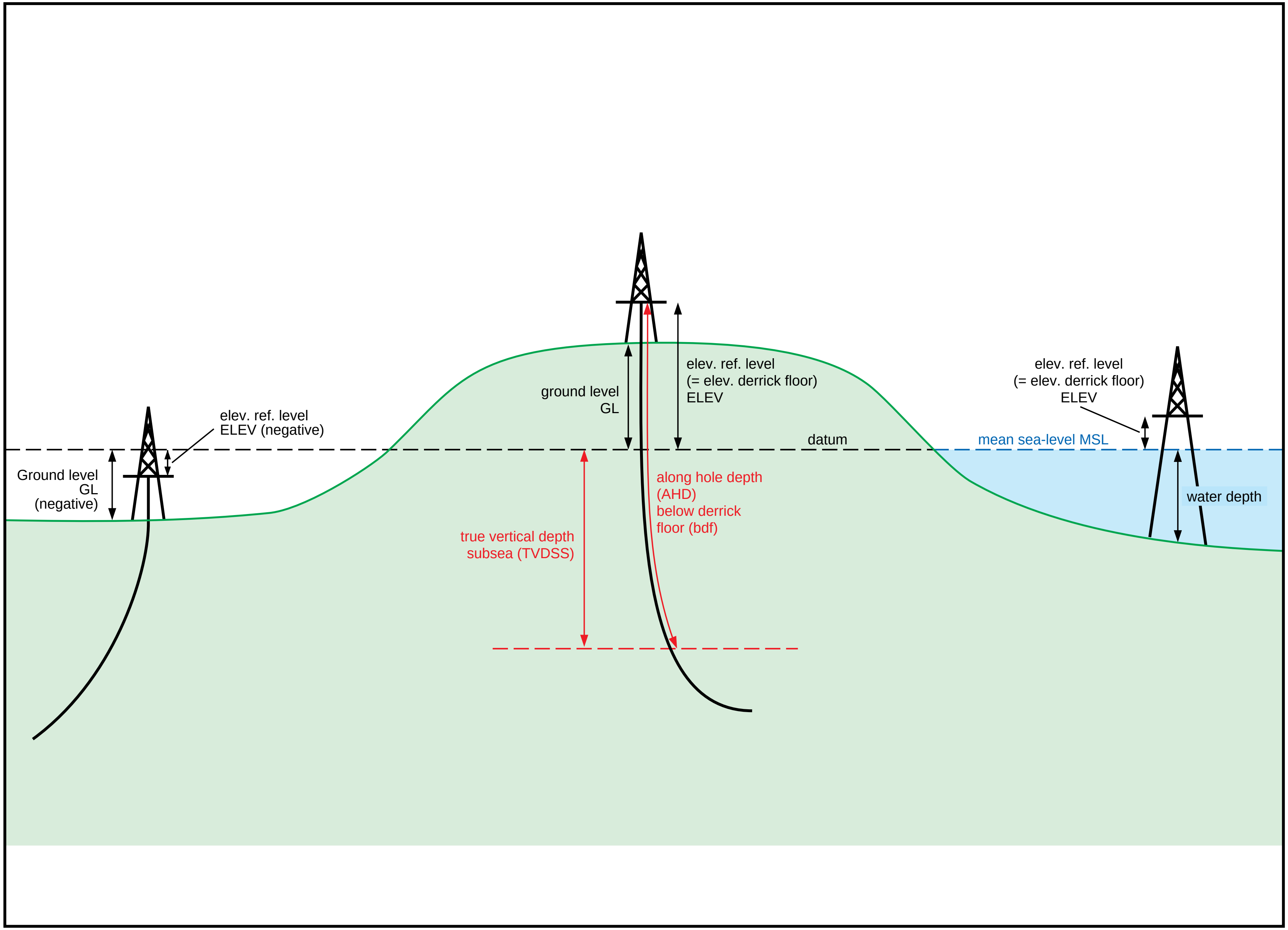
Abbreviation	**Unit**
TOMM	Tommotian
TR	Turonian
TT	Tertiary
TU	Neogene
TUVA	Tuvalian
UFIM	Ufimian
VA	Valanginian
VARA	Varanger
VEND	Vendian
VERE	Vereiskian
VI	Visean
VOLG	Volgian
WN	Wenlock
WONO	Wonokanian
WORD	Wordian
WP	Westphalian
WPA	Westphalian A
WPB	Westphalian B
WPC	Westphalian C
WPD	Westphalian D
YEAD	Yeadonian
YP	Ypresian
ZA	Archaean
ZC	Zanclian
ZO	Proterozoic
ZOL	Proterozoic Lower
ZOM	Proterozoic Middle
ZOU	Proterozoic Upper

Appendix 4: Colours, Names and RGB/CMYK Values

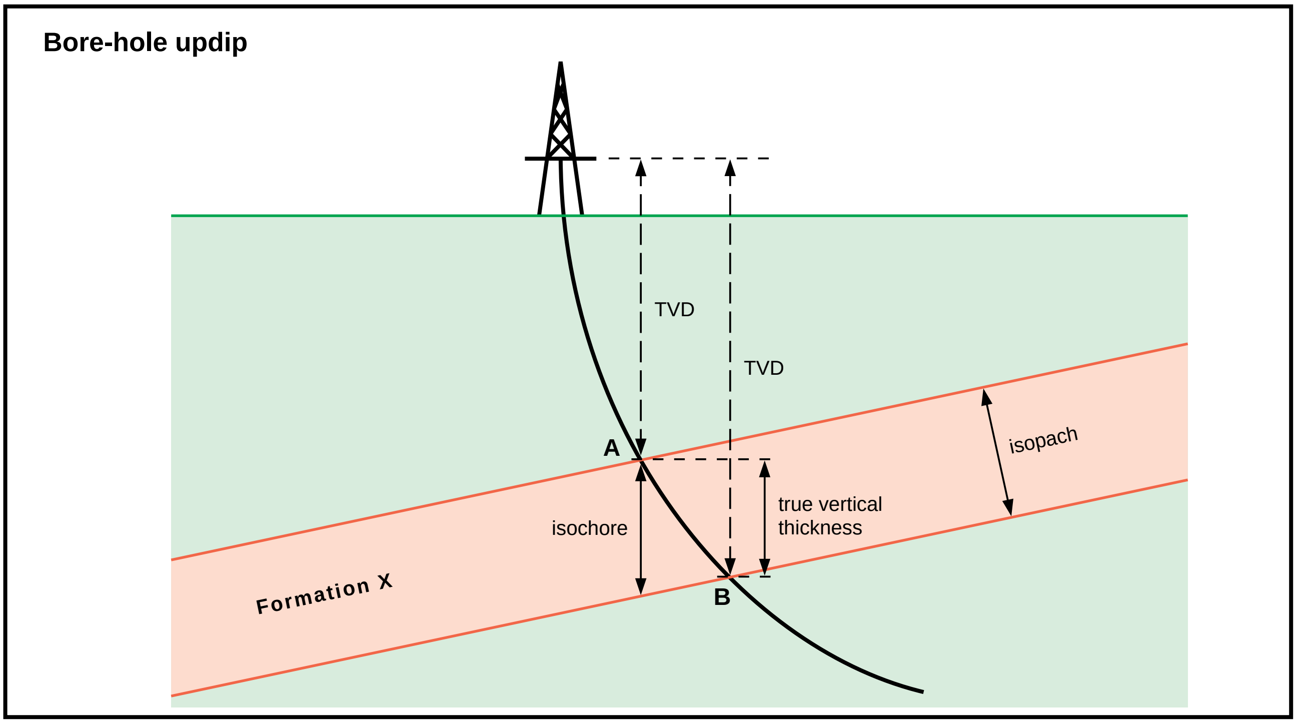
	RGB						CMYK			
	red	green	blue	red	green	blue	cyan	magenta	yellow	black
white	255	255	255	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
grey 50	127	127	127	50	50	50	0	0	0	50
grey	190	190	190	75	75	75	0	0	0	25
grey 90	229	229	229	90	90	90	0	0	0	10
red	255	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	100	0
brown	165	42	42	65	16	16	35	84	84	0
sienna	160	82	45	63	32	18	37	68	82	0
burlywood	222	184	135	87	72	53	13	28	47	0
tan	210	180	140	82	71	55	18	29	45	0
salmon	250	128	114	98	50	46	2	50	54	0
orange red 1	255	69	0	100	27	0	0	73	100	0
dark orange	255	140	0	100	55	0	0	45	100	0
orange	255	165	0	100	65	0	0	35	100	0
middle yellow	255	255	128	100	100	50	0	0	50	0
yellow	255	255	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	0
green-yellow	173	255	47	67	100	19	33	0	81	0
yellow-green	154	205	50	60	80	20	40	20	80	0
pale green 1	154	255	154	60	100	60	40	0	40	0
light green	128	255	128	50	100	50	50	0	50	0
green	0	255	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
lawn green	124	252	0	49	99	0	51	1	100	0

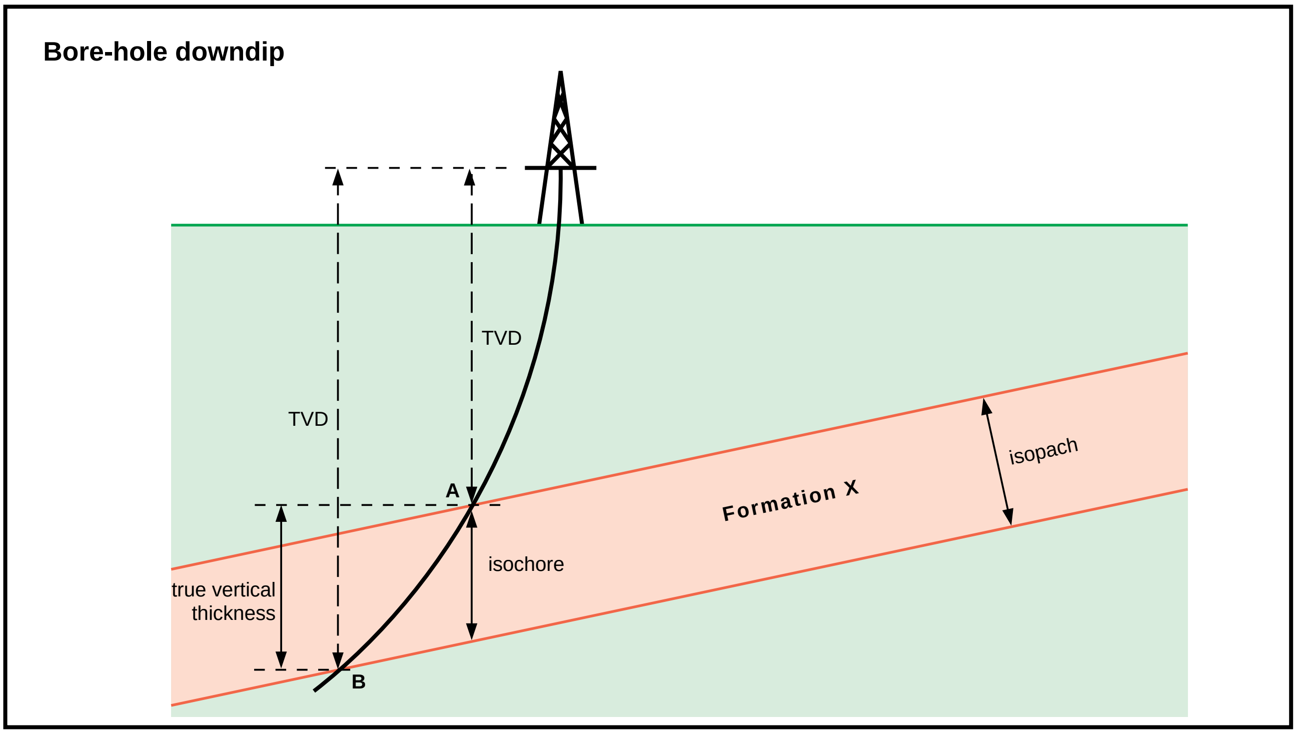
	RGB						CMYK			
	red	green	blue	red	green	blue	cyan	magenta	yellow	black
forest green	34	139	34	13	55	13	87	45	87	0
olive drab	107	142	35	42	56	13	58	44	87	0
turquoise	64	224	208	25	88	82	75	12	18	0
aquamarine 1	127	255	212	50	100	83	50	0	17	0
aquamarine 3	102	205	170	40	80	66	60	20	34	0
aquamarine 4	69	139	116	27	55	45	73	45	55	0
middle cyan	128	255	255	50	100	100	50	0	0	0
cyan	0	255	255	0	100	100	100	0	0	0
sky-blue	135	206	235	53	80	92	47	20	8	0
deep sky-blue 1	0	191	255	0	75	100	100	25	0	0
deep sky-blue 2	0	178	238	0	70	93	100	30	7	0
middle blue	128	128	255	50	50	100	50	50	0	0
royal blue	65	105	225	25	41	88	75	59	12	0
blue	0	0	255	0	0	100	100	100	0	0
light pink	255	182	193	100	71	76	0	29	24	0
hot pink	255	105	180	100	41	71	0	59	29	0
deep pink	255	20	147	100	8	58	0	92	42	0
light magenta	255	128	255	100	50	100	0	50	0	0
magenta	255	0	255	100	0	100	0	100	0	0
violet	238	130	238	93	51	93	7	49	7	0
dark violet	148	0	211	58	0	83	42	100	17	0

Appendix 5: Definition of Depth Measurements



Appendix 6: Thickness Definitions





Appendix 7: The CD-ROM Version

The new Standard Legend is also available on CD-ROM in the back cover of the document. The CD-ROM offers the user extra functionality such as searching for particular words or subjects and quick navigation through the document by means of "hyperlinks" - electronic links that can be activated by simply clicking on a word or number. Note that for copyright reasons the CD-ROM does not include the fold-out figures that are available in the hard-copy.

Furthermore the CD-ROM contains graphic files of a large number of symbols from the Standard Legend.

Although use of the CD-ROM is in principle self-explanatory, this Appendix gives a brief user guide.

Installation

Before using the CD-ROM, the Adobe Acrobat Reader must be installed from the CD-ROM on your computer (DOS, Windows, Mac or UNIX machine).

DURING INSTALLATION YOU WILL BE ASKED TO ACCEPT A LICENCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOU AND ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED. WE ADVISE YOU TO READ THIS AGREEMENT CAREFULLY BEFORE CONTINUING INSTALLATION.

Installation instructions can be found in the README.TXT file on the CD-ROM. The Reader may be distributed licence-free and therefore can be installed on an unlimited number of computers. After installation start the Reader and click on File - Open to access the STANDLEG.PDF document.

Use of the Reader

Use of the Acrobat Reader is designed to be self-explanatory. If necessary, select Help. Note some special features of the Reader:

- Text can be copied from the Standard Legend by using Tools - Select Text and then Edit - Copy. Graphics can also be copied as a screen-dump by using Tools - Select Graphic and Edit - Copy. For applying graphics in editable format see below.
- The entire document including the Index and the Abbreviations Index can be searched for a specific word by using Tools - Find.
- Clicking on the section numbers in the indexes takes the user to the top of the particular section. In a similar way all internal document references are "hyperlinked", and by clicking on a word or number the user moves to the relevant section or appendix.

Graphics in AI and CGM

On the CD-ROM, all numbered graphics in the Standard Legend are available in two formats: AI (generic Adobe Illustrator Postscript) and CGM (Computer Graphics Metafile). Each reference number alongside a graphic refers to an .AI and a .CGM file on the CD-ROM. These files can be found in the directories \GRAPHICS\AI and \GRAPHICS\CGM. An easy way to find a graphic is to copy the reference number from the document (Tools - Select Text) and to paste this in e.g. the File - Search option in the File Manager (Windows only).

All graphics may be copied to a local system and reused in any application that handles these formats.

For draughting applications it is preferable to import the AI format. The editable Postscript format AI is much more 'intelligent' than the editable but rudimentary CGM format. Applications capable of importing the AI format include CorelDraw, Freelance, Designer, Canvas, Freehand. Some of the numbered graphics are designed as 'tiles' which can be used as building blocks to fill defined areas with lithological symbols (patterns).

Note that the CGM files can only be scaled up to 1000 % without noticeable loss of quality.