Amoco Production Company

Surface Log

Name SALMONTROUT RIVER SECTION

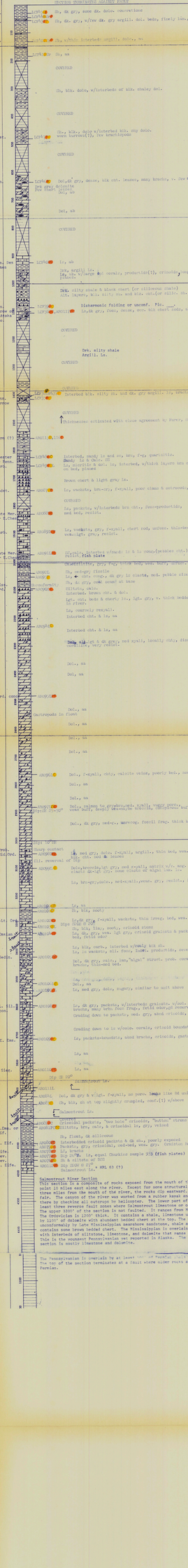
COUNTY _____ **STATE** Alaska

LOCATION ___"N ___"W Sec. ___ **TWN** ___ **RGE** ___

MEASURED BY Smith, Parker, Gnaiskinen & Cormier **DATE** 7/19 & 20/71

INTERVAL Permian to Ordovician

REMARKS Section published by Lesnykh et al. (1966, fig. 9) appears to correlate with actual section. In first high hill, Kol. Sy. Shale, probably, the section was measured from the mouth of the Salmontrout River to the, sec. thereafter along the river.



Salmontrout River Section

This section is a composite of rocks exposed from the mouth of the Salmontrout River to a point 10 miles east along the river. Except for some structural complications in the first three miles from the mouth of the river, the rocks dip consistently to the north. The exposures are only fair. The canyon of the river was worked from the rubber kayak and the river valley east of there by checking all outcrops by walking the river. The lower part of the section contains at least three reverse faults repeating the same Salmontrout limestone or older rocks are repeated. The upper part of the section is not faulted. It ranges from Middle Ordovician to Permian. The Ordovician is 1200' thick. It contains a shale, limestone unit at the base, overlain by 1100' of dolomite with abundant bedded chert at the top. The Ordovician is overlain unconformably by late Mississippian sandstone, shale and limestone. The limestone contains some brown bedded chert. The Mississippian is overlain by Pennsylvanian shale with interbeds of siltstone, limestone, and dolomite that range from Morrow to Des Moines. This is the youngest Pennsylvanian yet reported in Alaska. The Des Moinesian part of this section is mostly limestone and dolomite.

The Pennsylvanian is overlain by at least [illegible] of Permian shale with thin dolomite layers. The top of the section terminated at a fault where older rocks are in contact with the Permian.