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A Depositional Model for Carbonate-evaporite Sequences in the Mississippian Midale Bed, Steelman Field, Southeastern Saskatchewan

The Steelman Field is located on the northeastern flank of the Williston Basin, where hydrocarbons are produced from the Midale and Frobisher strata. Midale sediments were deposited over a gently dipping epeiric ramp, where minor fluctuations of relative sea level caused significant lateral migration of the coastline. Four transgressive-regressive sequences (S1, S2, S3 and S4, in ascending order) were identified based on core examination and facies analysis.

In this study, the Frobisher Evaporite is subdivided into a basal sabkha facies and an upper salina-lake facies. The sabkha facies forms the regional caprock for a carbonate-evaporite sequence (S1) initiated during deposition of the underlying Frobisher Bed. Units S2 and S3 onlap a more steeply dipping unconformity surface marking the upper contact of S1. These units are characterized by beach barrier and back-barrier washover facies that grade abruptly (e.g. < 1 km) into algal marsh, restricted lagoon, and salina-lake facies in a landward direction. Both units are overlain by regional unconformity surfaces that are marked by caliche deposits and/or paleokarst features.

Transgressive deposits of S4 overstep S2 and S3 and onlap the S1 unconformity surface. During transgression, paleotopographic lows were filled by open-marine, skeletal wackestone and packstone. This bioturbated facies contains biota, which indicate normal marine conditions. Sea-level stillstand created persistent shallow-water conditions over much of the ramp. Lack of circulation resulted in widespread deposition of a restricted subtidal facies that consists of bioturbated dolomudstones. S4 is capped by evaporitic mud-flat and sabkha facies that gradually prograded over restricted subtidal deposits.