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Seismic Sequence Stratigraphic Correlation of the Placid #1 OCS-G-6932, Ewing Bank 1001 and the Shell #1 OCS-G-4888, South Timbalier, Block 292 Offshore Louisiana, Gulf of Mexico

The interval from 5,270 to 13,130 feet was analyzed for Biostratigraphy and Seismic Sequence Stratigraphic Analysis, from the Placid #1 OCS-G-6932 Ewing Bank, Block 1001 well and from 4,490 to 10,960 feet in the Shell #1 OCS-G-4888, South Timbalier, South Addition, Block 292, offshore Louisiana. The stratigraphic interval covered by these samples extends from the Pleistocene to the Pliocene. Paleobathymetry gradually deepens from upper bathyal to lower bathyal. Twelve (12) third order depositional sequences were recognized in Ewing Bank 1001 well including the 4.37 (in part), 3.95, 3.21, 2.76, 2.55, 2.09, 1.56, 1.40, 0.80, 0.70, 0.60, 0.50, 0.40 Ma. These sequences are correlated to the Shell #1 OCS-G-4888, South Timbalier, South Addition, Block 292 well 14 miles north and up dip from the Ewing Bank 1001 well. The lowstand basin floor fans in the 3.95 and 3.21 Ma Sequences in the Ewing Bank 1001 well are not recognized in the South Timbalier 292 well. The 3.21, 2.76 and 2.55 Ma Lowstand slope fan complex in the Ewing Bank 1001 well are recognized in the South Timbalier 292 well. The slope fan complex in the 2.09, 1.56, 1.40, 0.80 lap out up dip and are not recognized in the South Timbalier 292 well. Instead, a series of lowstand prograding complex shingled turbidites rest on the 2.09, 1.56, 1.40 and 0.80 Ma Sequence Boundaries. Stratigraphic traps may be associated with the area were these lowstand systems tracts lap out up dip.