



Geological Cross-Section Standards for Class VI Applications

Geological cross-sections are important to give a two dimensional view of three-dimensional geological features below ground. Geological cross-sections should be constructed from data that is collected from all available sources including boreholes, wells, seismic data, etc., and must be prepared to professional geological standards. In order to ensure consistency, please use the following list of items as a reference when reviewing and/or creating local geological cross-sections:

1. At a minimum, two cross-sections oriented as close to north-south and west-east as practicable and centered on the facility must be submitted; however, additional cross-sections may be required in order to fully illustrate subsurface structural features below ground.
2. Cross-sections shall be structural, referenced to mean sea level (MSL), and include vertical *and* horizontal scales. All cross-sections submitted within the application package must be consistent, using equivalent scales in order to facilitate the review and comparison.
3. A title block which includes: the map preparer's full name and the date of preparation, map title, operator's name, and general location (i.e. Facility Name).
4. A map legend that shall include and define all symbols, lines, dashes, and colors used on the cross-sections.
5. An index base map (if not included elsewhere) should be included on the cross-section so that the orientation of the cross-sections can be identified as well as the wells used to construct the cross-sections.
6. Cross-sections shall be oriented to indicate the closest approach to any surrounding boreholes, wells, caverns, periphery of the salt stock, etc., and shall extend at least two miles beyond the boundary of the Area of Review (AOR).
7. Wells and boreholes within the AOR are considered to have the best log control of the area to draw representative cross-sections.
8. Each well used to construct the cross-sections must be identified with operator's name, well name and number, well serial number, well status (i.e. active, inactive, plugged and abandoned, etc.), true vertical depth/ measured depth (TVD/MD), perforated interval, and if available a reference elevation (i.e. RKB, GL, or SS) of the wells.
 - a. A separate page may be included if needed to detail this information.
9. The distance between the wellheads of any wells used to construct the cross-sections should be indicated on each cross-section; structural cross sections must preserve the true distance between the wells.
10. Scaled copies of the electrical logs of all wells shall be included on the cross-sections in order to illustrate the stratigraphic correlations between wells. Please be sure that all electrical log headers shown on the cross-sections are legible.
11. Solid vertical lines can be used to represent proposed well locations.
12. The Area of Review (AOR) and CO₂ plume extent from the proposed well location must be marked on the cross-sections;
13. Faults, shear zones, unconformities, or any other geological features, if present or inferred, must be illustrated on the cross-sections.
 - a. Known faulting in the area shall be illustrated on the cross-sections such that the displacement of the subsurface formations is accurately depicted.
14. The occurrence of the base of the Underground Source of Drinking Water (USDW), as well as any other aquifer systems that may be present (top and bottom of the units) shall be properly correlated and marked across the length of the cross-sections.
15. All rock units from the top of the primary upper confining unit to the primary lower confining unit shall be properly correlated and marked across the length of the cross-sections.
16. The age of major geological units (i.e. Pleistocene, Pliocene, Miocene, etc.) should be indicated on all cross-sections. Usually this information is indicated next to the depth scale along one side of the cross-sections.
17. Stratigraphic correlations based on particular stratigraphic units (groups, formations or members) should be marked clearly throughout the cross-sections.
 - a. When correlating formations, inferred correlations should be depicted with dashed lines.
18. All geological interpretations, including cross-sections, must include a licensed Louisiana Professional Geoscientist (PG) stamp/seal with the name and date of the geoscientist who either prepared or approved the map.