



General information

Lithostrat. unit	FORTIES FM
NPIDID lithostrat. unit	44
Level	FORMATION
Lithostrat. unit, parent	ROGALAND GP

Level below

Lithostrat. unit

Description

Forties Formation

Name

Named by Deegan & Scull (1977) from the Forties Field in UK block 21/10.

Well type section

UK well 21/10-1 from 2370 m to 2131 m, coordinates N 57°43'50.37", E 00°58'29.19" ([Fig 5.44](#)). Cores.

Well reference section

Norwegian well [7/11-1](#) from 3069 m to 2904 m, coordinates N 57°04'15.60", E 02°26'24.40" ([Fig 5.46](#)). No cores.

Thickness

The Forties Formation is 239 m thick in the type well and 165 m thick in the reference well. The thickness decreases eastwards and southwards into the Norwegian sector.

Lithology

The formation typically consists of interbedded sandstones, siltstones and claystones, becoming predominantly sandy higher in the section. The sand is fine to coarse grained, poorly to moderately sorted and contains minor amounts of lignite, pyrite, glauconite and mica. The sands encountered in the Norwegian sector were deposited distally in a lobe, and consist of very fine to fine, angular to subangular grains often with mica and a calcareous cement.

Basal stratotype

Where the Forties Formation rests on the [Andrew Formation](#) (Deegan & Scull 1977) its lower boundary is defined by a decrease in velocity into the sandstones of the Forties Formation ([Fig 5.44](#)). This boundary may be difficult to define on logs. Eastwards the Forties Formation overlies the argillaceous [Lista Formation](#), and the boundary is characterised by decreasing gamma-ray and increasing velocity readings into the Forties Formation.

Characteristics of the upper boundary

The upper boundary is defined as the break between the Forties sandstones and the shales of the more or less time-equivalent [Sele Formation](#). The log response changes from low gamma-ray readings and high velocity to higher gamma-ray readings and lower velocity in the [Sele Formation](#) ([Fig 5.44](#)). As the Forties Formation passes into shales eastwards it may be enveloped by the [Sele Formation](#).



Distribution

The Forties Formation extends as a large lobe from the area south of the Halibut Horst to the northwestern part of the Central Trough. Its approximate distribution on the Norwegian continental shelf is shown in ([Fig 5.47](#)).

Age

Late Paleocene.

Depositional environment

The Forties Formation was deposited as submarine fans.

Source

- Isaksen, D. and Tonstad, K. (eds.) 1989: A revised Cretaceous and Tertiary lithostratigraphic nomenclature for the Norwegian North Sea. NPD-Bulletin No. 5, 59 pp.

Wellbores penetrating

Wellbore name	Wellbore completion date	Top depth [m]	Bottom depth [m]
1/2-1	04.06.1989	3121	3275
1/2-2	02.02.2006	3135	3296
1/3-6	22.06.1991	2914	2999
1/3-7	25.05.1995	3175	3260
1/3-10	07.01.2008	3153	3205
1/3-10 A	13.02.2008	3516	3580
1/3-11	30.08.2008	3282	3319
1/3-12 S	22.07.2010	3267	3272
1/3-13	07.07.2021	3024	3050
1/5-2	15.04.1974	2832	2840
2/1-1	14.11.1972	2981	3013
2/1-3	29.03.1980	2845	2910
2/1-5	05.04.1983	2929	2961
2/1-6	12.08.1984	2987	3033
2/1-7	06.03.1985	2948	3018
2/1-8	23.11.1985	2909	3022
2/1-9	06.07.1991	2923	2982
2/1-9 A	08.03.1992	2923	2982
2/1-11	07.05.1997	3140	3142
2/1-12	10.02.1999	2672	2750
2/1-16 S	13.07.2013	2798	2852
2/1-17 S	08.11.2019	2982	3023
2/4-12	08.09.1975	3060	3091
2/7-13	21.04.1979	2536	2584



7/7-4	20.10.2007	2820	2949
7/11-1	15.06.1968	2904	3069
7/11-2	14.10.1968	3025	3175
7/11-3	07.02.1969	3084	3286
7/11-4	31.07.1969	3042	3107
7/11-7	25.12.1983	3185	3377
7/11-7 R	08.10.1984	3185	3377
7/11-9	09.03.1986	3034	3094
7/11-12 A	31.12.2011	3233	3332
7/11-12 S	16.07.2011	3233	3332

Wellbores with cores

Wellbore name	Wellbore completion date	Core length [m]
1/2-1	04.06.1989	44
1/2-2	02.02.2006	45
1/3-6	22.06.1991	8
1/3-7	25.05.1995	64
1/3-10	07.01.2008	46
1/3-11	30.08.2008	29
7/11-1	15.06.1968	20
7/11-2	14.10.1968	16
7/11-3	07.02.1969	29