



Call today at 724-359-5035 and one of our representatives will guide you through taking the first steps towards obtaining a new lease.



Founded for the sole purpose of heightening Oil & Gas Lease Values through Landgroup start-ups. Only one item will give landowners power in the Oil & Gas Leasing process and that is acreage position. Building large contiguous acres has proven to increase values significantly.

Many mistakes can be made when signing an Oil & Gas Lease and many individuals and families have already made them. Not only may you be leaving huge amounts of money on the table, there are many other areas that may need to be covered in protecting your families health and well being.

Northeast can and will be very helpful for you and your family even if there is no activity in your region. Our ability to attract offers and drive up prices through the landgroup building process are only certain aspects of our knowledge. This process has also proven to increase landowner friendly lease terms. Please understand that we are only one facet of the leasing process and advise all of our clientele to seek legal counsel before completing the Oil & Gas leasing process.



1307 Old Route 18
Wampum, PA 16157

📞 724-359-5035

📠 724-891-6523

✉ info@nenaturalresources.com

www.nenaturalresources.com



***At Northeast, We Help
Educate Landowners...***

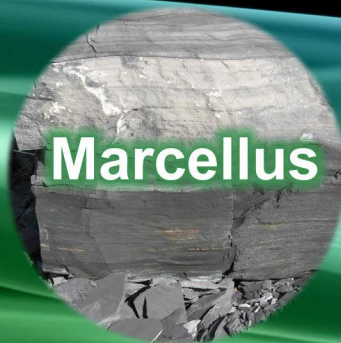
***What is
Marcellus & Utica Shale***

What is Marcellus Shale

Shale is rock formed from very fine grained to clay-like sediments that have been compressed over time. The reason that the Marcellus Shale is rich in natural gas is that when the shale was deposited as a mud, it was full of tiny pieces of organic material. The same heat and pressure that turned the mud into shale also 'cooked' the organic material, creating natural gas, a trapped reserve until recent changes in drilling technology.

The Marcellus Formation, also classified as the Marcellus Subgroup of the Hamilton Group, Marcellus Member of the Romney Formation, or simply the Marcellus Shale, is a mapped bedrock unit in eastern North America. It is a sedimentary rock formed from marine deposits. Named for a distinctive outcrop near the village of Marcellus, New York in an 1839 geological survey, it extends throughout much of the Appalachian Basin. Throughout most of its extent, the Marcellus is nearly a mile or more below the surface. The energy development community is drilling deep beneath the Allegheny Plateau to reach its largely untapped natural gas reserves located near the high-demand markets along the East Coast of the United States.

Stratigraphically, the Marcellus is the lowest unit of the Devonian age Hamilton Group, and is divided into several named sub-units. Although black shale is the dominant lithology, it also contains lighter shales and interbedded limestone layers due to sea level variation during almost 400 million years ago. Below is a section of the Marcellus Shale formation.



Marcellus

What is Utica Shale

The Utica Shale is a rock unit located a few thousand feet below the Marcellus Shale. It also has the potential to become an enormous natural gas resource. The Utica Shale is thicker than the Marcellus, it is more geographically extensive and has already proven its ability to support commercial production.

The potential source rock portion of the Utica Shale is extensive. In the United States it underlies portions of Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia. It is also present beneath parts of Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and part of Ontario, Canada. If the Utica is commercial throughout this extent it will be geographically larger than any natural gas field known today.

The Utica Shale is much deeper than the Marcellus. In some parts of Pennsylvania the Utica Shale can be over two miles below sea level. However, the depth of the Utica Shale decreases to the west into Ohio and to the northwest under the Great Lakes and into Canada. In these areas the Utica Shale rises to less than 2000 feet below sea level. Most of the major rock units in the Appalachian Basin are thickest in the east and thin towards the west. The rock units that occur between the Marcellus Shale and the Utica Shale follow this trend. In central Pennsylvania, the Utica can be up to 7000 feet below the Marcellus Shale but that depth difference decreases to the west. In Eastern Ohio the Utica can be less than 3000 feet below the Marcellus. Below is a section of the Utica Formation.



Utica

Marcellus & Utica Shale Map



Generalized Cross Section Utica and Marcellus Shale Ohio to Pennsylvania

