### Table of Well Locations and Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Well Name</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Depth Range</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A'B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B'C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C'D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes
- Depths are in feet.
- Production data includes gas (MCFG), oil (BO), and water (BW).
- Remarks may include additional details such as drilling method or project name.

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**Figure 1B.** This figure shows the location of section A'B, with cross sections A'–A’, B–B’, and C–C’ indicated.

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**Geological Units:**
- **Paleozoic System:** Homerian and Fordian subsequences.
- **Reynales Limestone:** Formed during the deposition of the lower Paleozoic.
- **Cabot Head Shale (lower):** Deposition of marine shales.
- **Lockport Shale:** Marine sediments.
- **Dolomite:** Formed during a highstand sequence.
- **Kodak Sandstone:** Deposition of fluvial sands.

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**Interpretation:**
- The European and North American chronostratigraphic units are shown, providing a framework for understanding the depositional history of the region.
- The map and table together help in the analysis of the stratigraphic sequences and their implications for hydrocarbon accumulation.