Characterization of Complex Facies and Stratal Architecture of Organic Rich Mudstones of the Upper Cretaceous Second White Specks Petroleum System, West-Central Alberta, Canada

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Abstract

The Upper Cretaceous Second White Specks petroleum system is actively being explored as an emerging shale oil resource play across western Alberta. Historically, several highly productive vertical oil wells (+1 million barrels) testify the prolific character of the Second White Specks petroleum system, although often dismissed as an unpredictable fracture controlled play based on poor production in offsetting wells. The petroleum system is comprised of a 500-1200m thick succession with several organic rich mudstones, separated by siliciclastic and calcareous mudstones. These units are separated into the siliceous, organic rich mudstones of the Fish Scales Formation, the non-calcareous, siliciclastic rich mudstones of the Belle Fourche Formation and the calcareous, organic rich mudstones of the Second White Specks Formation. Characterizing and mapping the reservoir properties of the various facies aid in identifying the various light oil fairways to be exploited by multistage hydraulically fractured horizontal wells.

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