Sequence and Seismic Stratigraphy of the Bossier Play (Tithonian), western East Texas Basin.

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OBJECTIVES:

1). Establish Sequence Stratigraphic Framework.

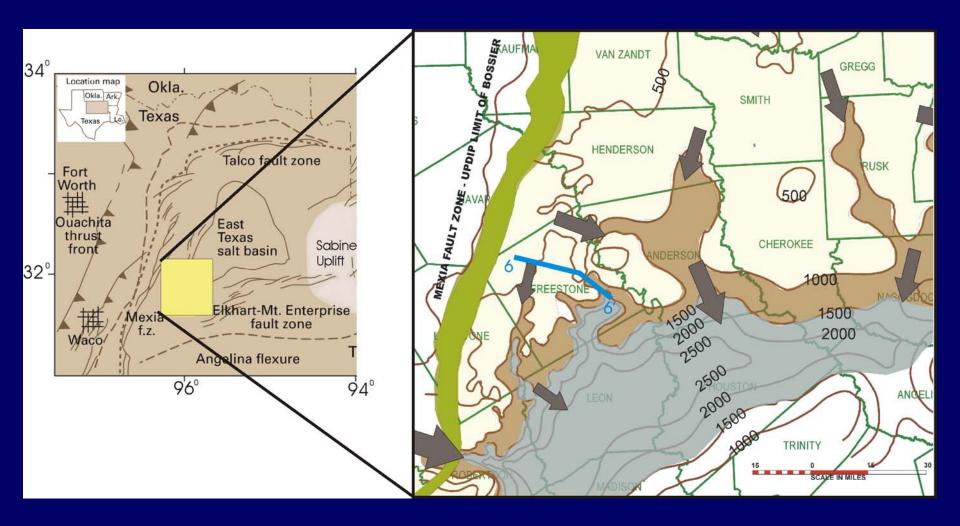
- 2). Identify Major Sand Facies
- 3). Map Sand Facies and Identify Potential Exploration Fairways

4). Tie Stratigraphy & Facies to Basin History

METHODS AND TASKS:

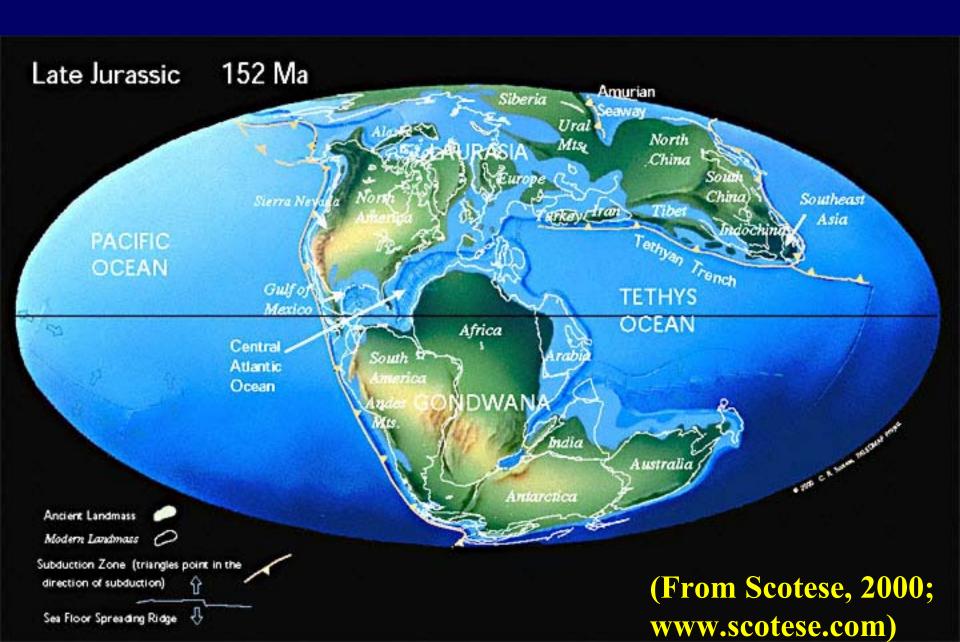
- Detailed interpretation of well-log cross-sections (13 lines, 151 wells)
- Detailed Analysis of 13 Seismic lines (~840 Mi.)
- Identify All Major Sequence Boundaries and Systems Tracts (Methods of Mitchum et al, 1995; Van Wagoner et al,1990)
- Map Log Facies AND Seismic Facies
- Identify best prospective fairways.

BOSSIER ISOPACH & INDEX MAP



(Left map redrawn from Montgomery & Karlewicz, 2001)

GLOBAL CONTEXT OF BOSSIER FM



BOSSIER TIME: Characteristics

- Global High Stand of Sea Level (Kimmeridgian)
- Time of Generation of Major Source Beds
- Tropical/Humid Paleoclimate
- Deep Weathering Shale Dominated System;
 Bossier Low net/gross sand

BOSSIER FACIES

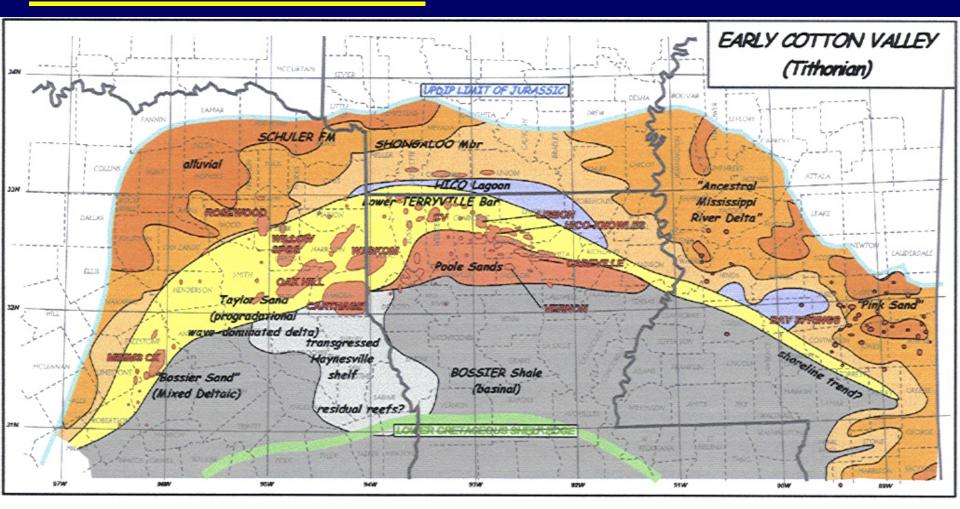
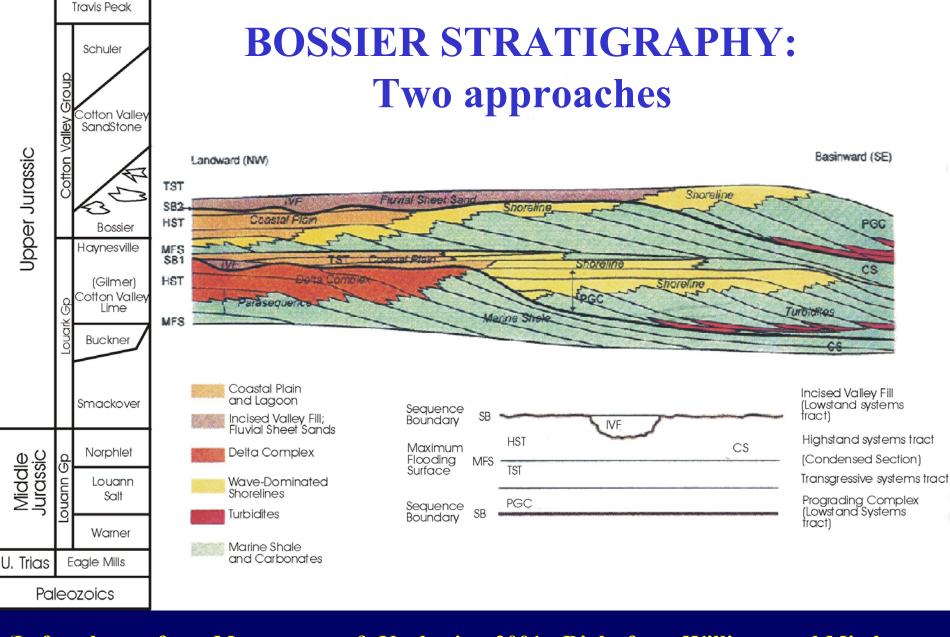


Figure 5. Map of depositional systems, early Cotton Valley (Tithonian). Data sources include: in north Louisiana, Forgotson (1954), Anderson (1979), and Coleman and Coleman (1981); in Mississippi, Moore (1983); in east Texas, Coleman (1985), Wescott (1985), McGowen and Harris (1984), and unpublished data. (See Fig. 3 caption for color-coding.)

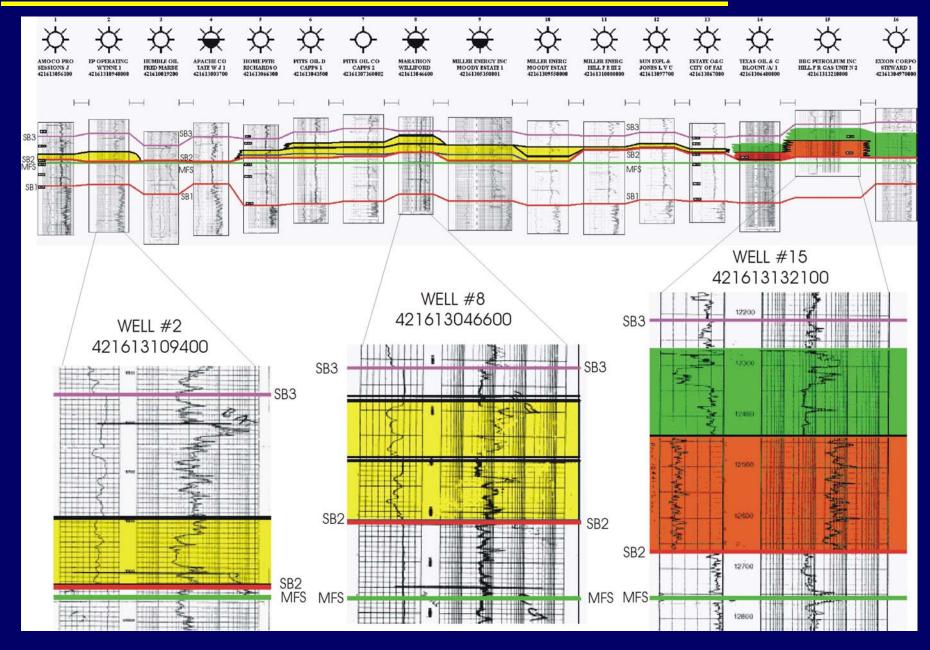
(from Ewing, 2001; his fig.6)



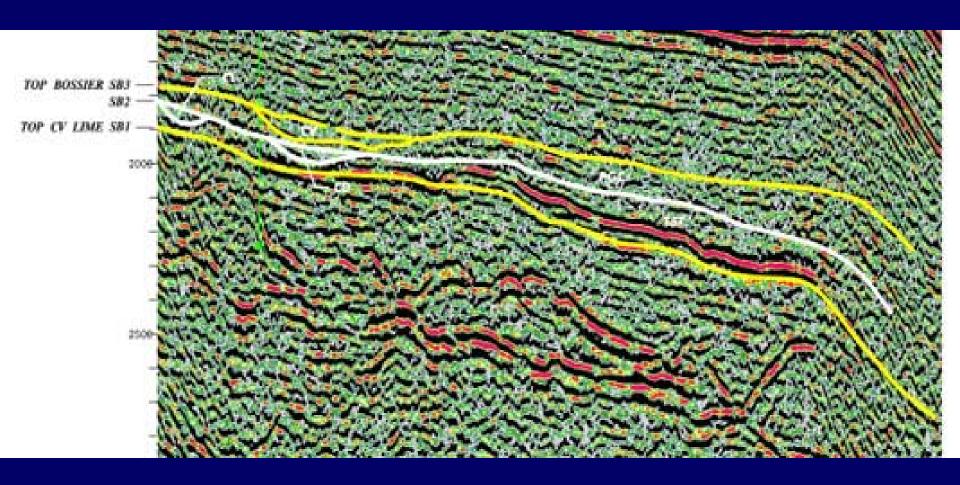
Basinward -

(Left redrawn from Montgomery & Karlewicz, 2001; Right from Williams and Mitchum, 1997; their fig. 7)

WELL LOG CROSS-SECTION #6

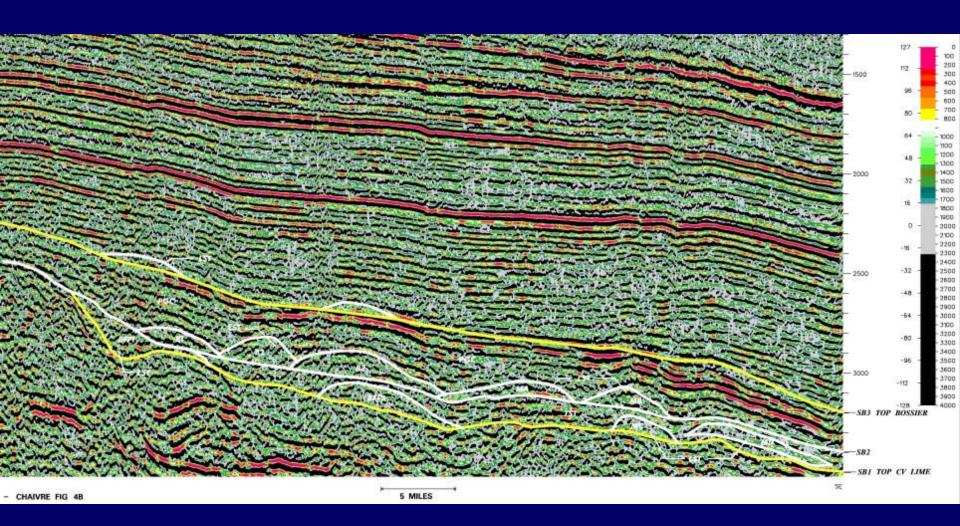


Seismic Dip Line (up-dip end)



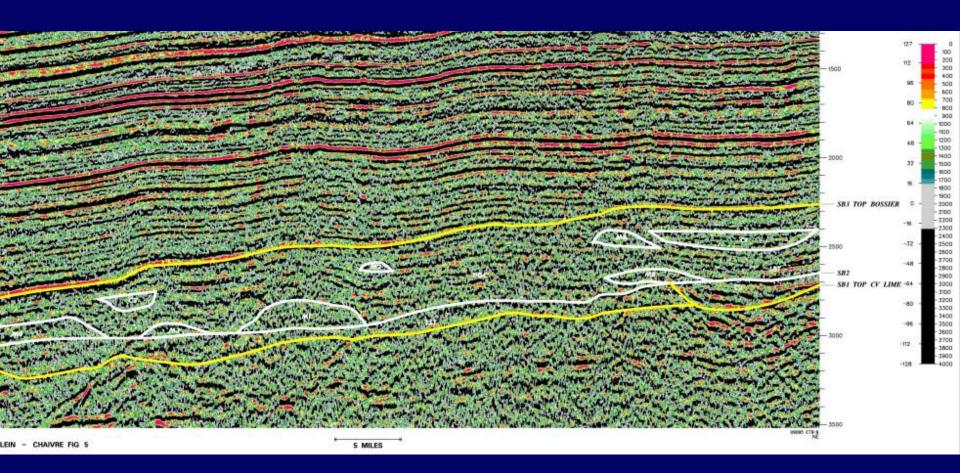
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Seismic Dip Line (down-dip end)



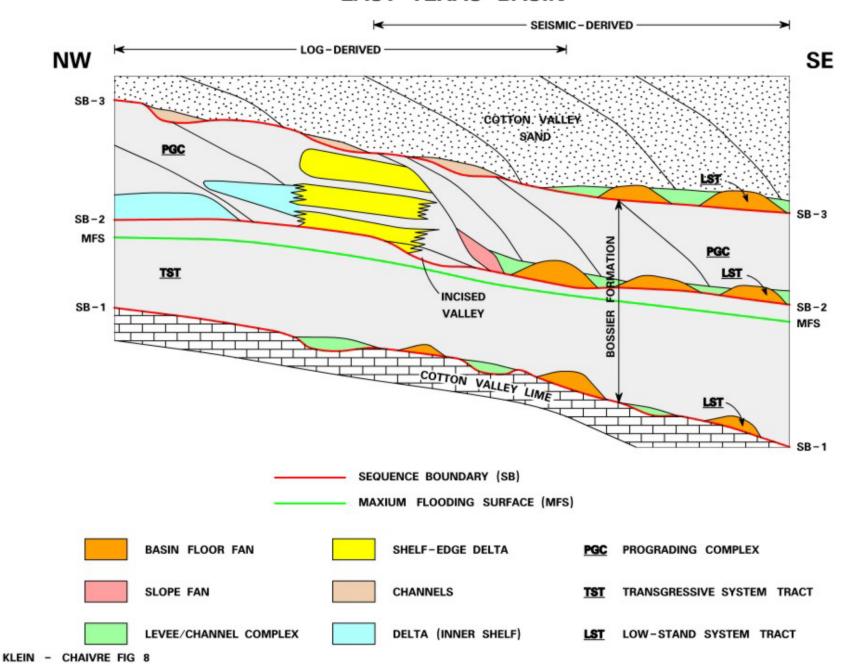
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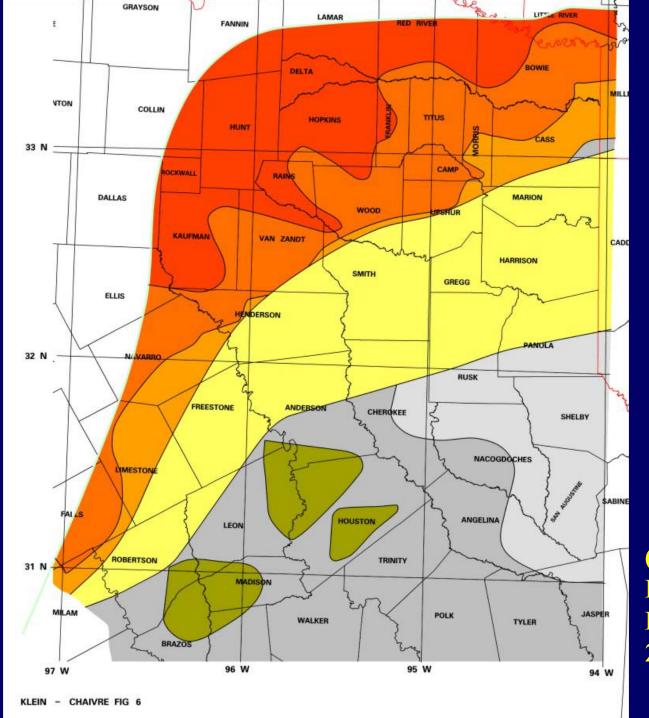
Seismic Strike Line



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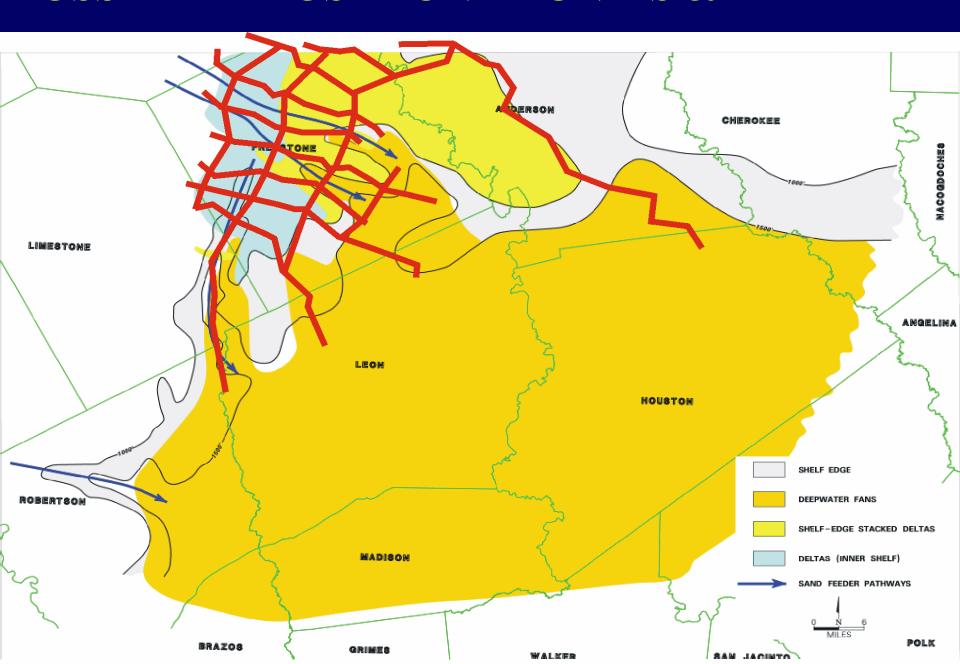
BOSSIER FORMATION SEQUENCE STRATIGRAPHIC MODEL EAST TEXAS BASIN

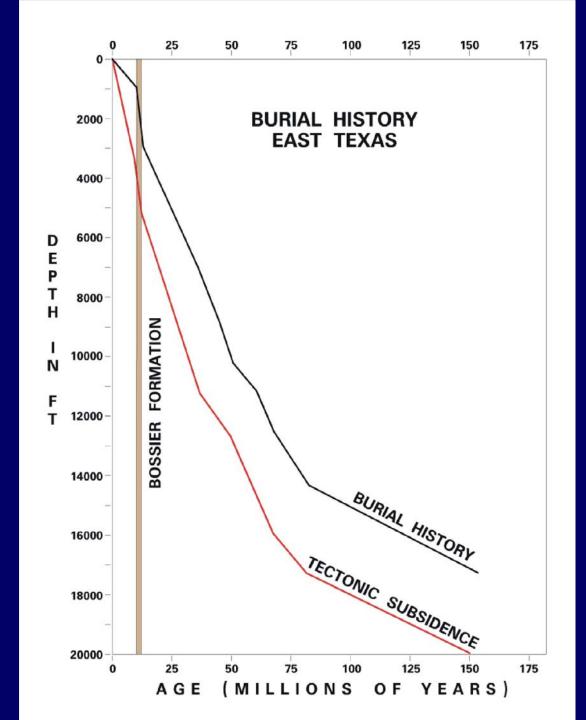




(Modified From Ewing, 2001)

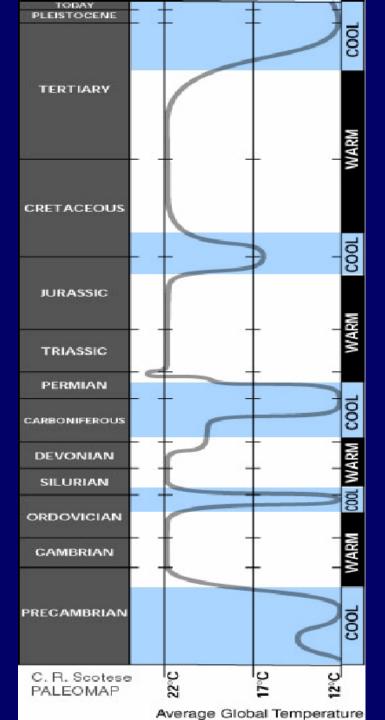
BOSSIER DEPOSITIONAL UNITS & PLAY MAP





BASIN INFLUENCE: Burial History Data

- Bossier deposited during time of rapid mechanical subsidence.
- Deposition could not keep up with subsidence until sea level dropped (SB-2).
- PGC during time when deposition kept up with or exceeded subsidence rate.
- SB-2 may signify possible climate change favoring influx of sand.



Paleoclimate Curve

Major cooling eposide occurred during latest Jurassic (late Tithonian).

(From Scotese, 2000, www. Scotese.com)

GENERAL CONCLUSION

In Mud-dominated systems, a drop in sea level will extend fluvial systems basinward. An associated change in climate is the Driver that disperses sand into such settings.

The exploration potential of this finding opens up many new <u>sandy reservoir</u> possibilities in mud-dominated systems.

FUTURE OF BOSSIER PLAY?????

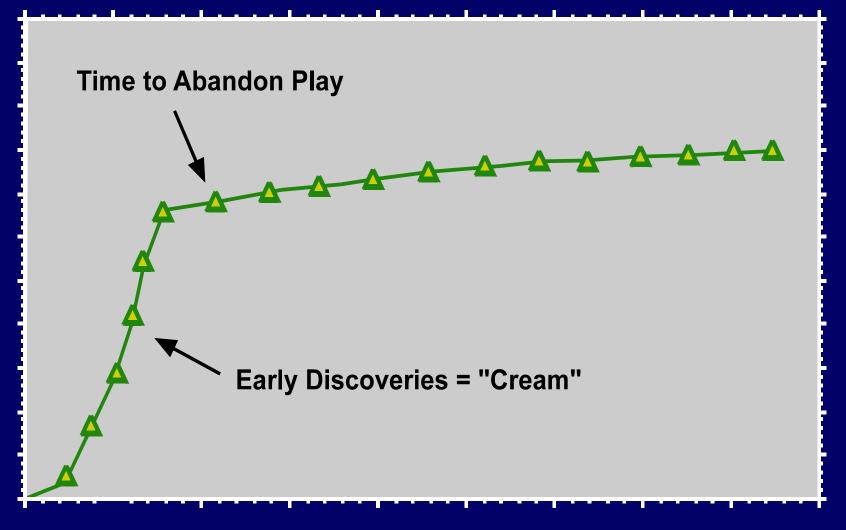
• Price: > \$4.00 to \$4.50

Acreage Costs

• Engineering at depths > 19,000'

• Creaming Curves.

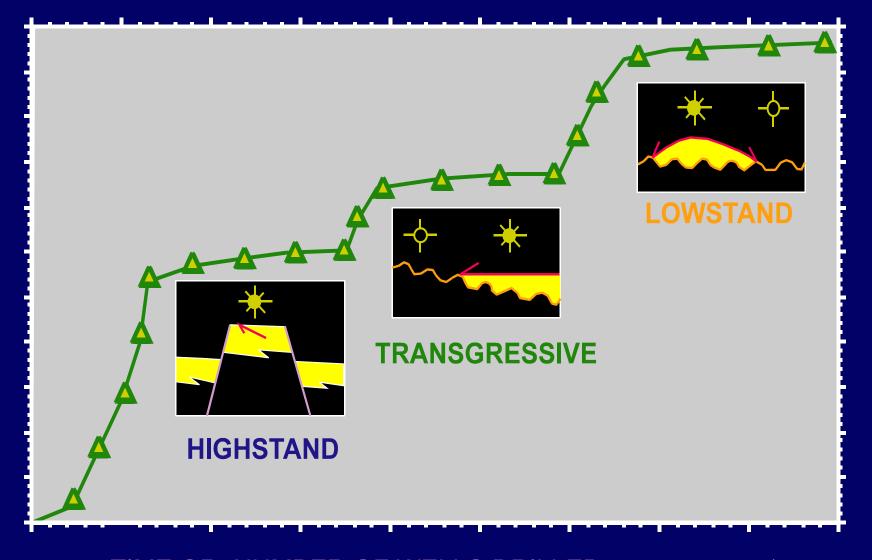
Conventional Discovery Curve



TIME OR NUMBER OF WELLS DRILLED ----

(From Snedden et al, 2003)

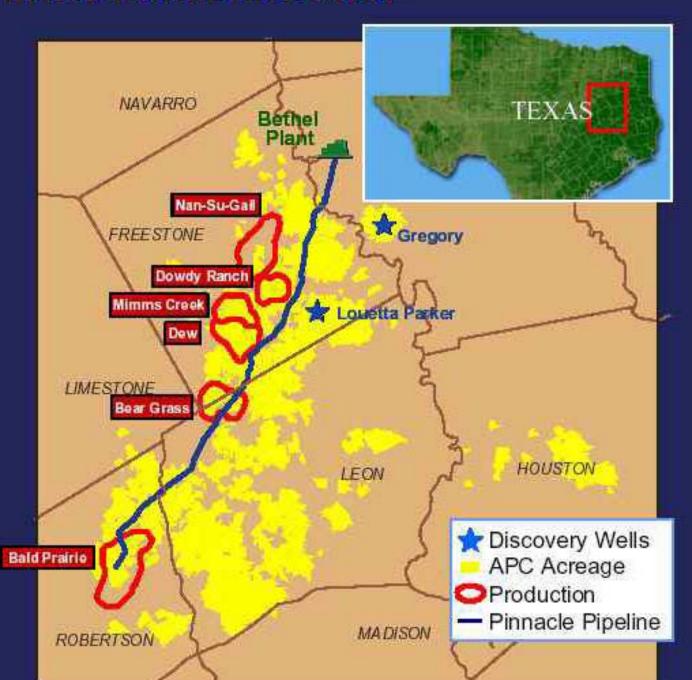
Creaming Curve and Sequence Stratigraphy



TIME OR NUMBER OF WELLS DRILLED

(From Snedden et al, 2003)

East Texas Bossier



(From Seitz, J.N., 2002, Banc of America, Security Energy and Power Conference)