

# **Assessment of Undiscovered Oil and Gas Resources of the Williston Basin Province of North Dakota, Montana and South Dakota\***

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## **Abstract**

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) completed an assessment of the undiscovered oil and gas resources in conventional and continuous accumulations of the Williston Basin Province of North Dakota, eastern Montana, and northwestern South Dakota. The assessment is based on geologic elements and associated processes that define a total petroleum system (TPS), including (1) stratigraphic and structural geology framework; (2) source rock distribution, thickness, organic richness, maturation, petroleum generation, and migration; and (3) reservoir type (conventional or continuous), distribution, and quality. These elements combined with burial history modeling, and petroleum geochemistry and historical exploration and production analyses, were used in estimating the undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and gas resources within the Cambrian to Tertiary strata of the U.S. part of the basin.

The USGS estimated means of 3,844 million barrels of oil (MMBO), 3,705 billion cubic feet of gas (BCFG), and 202 million barrels of natural gas liquids (MMBNGL) for undiscovered continuous and conventional resources in the 10 TPSs and 19 assessment units that were defined in the Williston Basin Province. The assessment indicates that most of the undiscovered oil resource is within the Bakken Formation as a continuous reservoir with a mean of 3,645 MMBO, whereas undiscovered oil from conventional reservoirs has a much lesser mean of 197 MMBO. All of the undiscovered continuous gas resides in the Bakken as associated gas with a mean of 1,848 BCFG, and in Tertiary coalbeds with a mean of 882 BCFG. Most of the undiscovered conventional oil is in the Mississippian Madison Group with a mean of 45 MMBO, and the Ordovician Red River Formation with a mean of 30 MMBO. Oil from other Paleozoic reservoirs is estimated at a mean of 122 MMBO. Undiscovered conventional gas resources from Paleozoic and Tertiary reservoirs are estimated at a mean of 976 BCFG.

# USGS

## Assessment of Undiscovered Oil & Gas Resources of the Williston Basin

### DENVER TEAM

- Rich Pollastro – Bakken
- Stephanie Gaswirth – Madison Group
- Larry Anna – Lower Pz, Tyler, Cretaceous, CBM
- Troy Cook – Petroleum Engineering
- Paul Lillis, Mike Lewan – Geochemistry
- Laura Roberts – Burial History Modeling

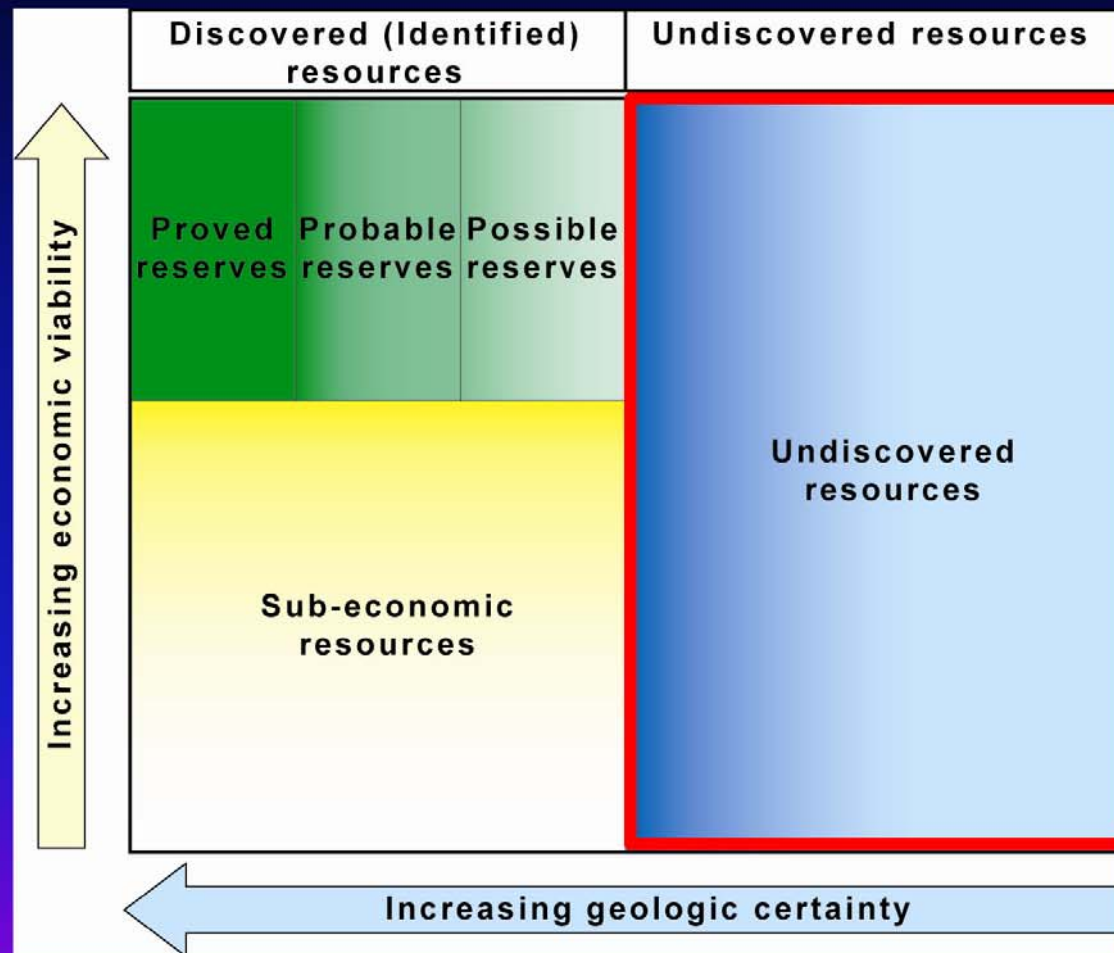
[://energy.cr.usgs.gov/oilgas/noga/](http://energy.cr.usgs.gov/oilgas/noga/)



AAPG Convention 2009, Denver Colo

Notes by Presenter: Today's talk is presented to show our assessment results of the Williston Basin. Listed here are the individuals who worked on the project. There are other publications on our web site listed here.

# Resources vs. Reserves



**USGS  
produces  
estimates of  
undiscovered,  
technically  
recoverable  
resources.**



Notes by Presenter: We make an important distinction between resources and reserves.

# Statistics

- **Cumulative Production (2008)**

- > 2.70 BBO, 2.80 TCFG

- > 3.20 BBOE



- **Undiscovered technically recoverable resource for U.S. (mean)**

- Include Bakken: 3,844 MMBO 3.70 TCFG

- Without Bakken: 199 MMBO 1.86 TCFG

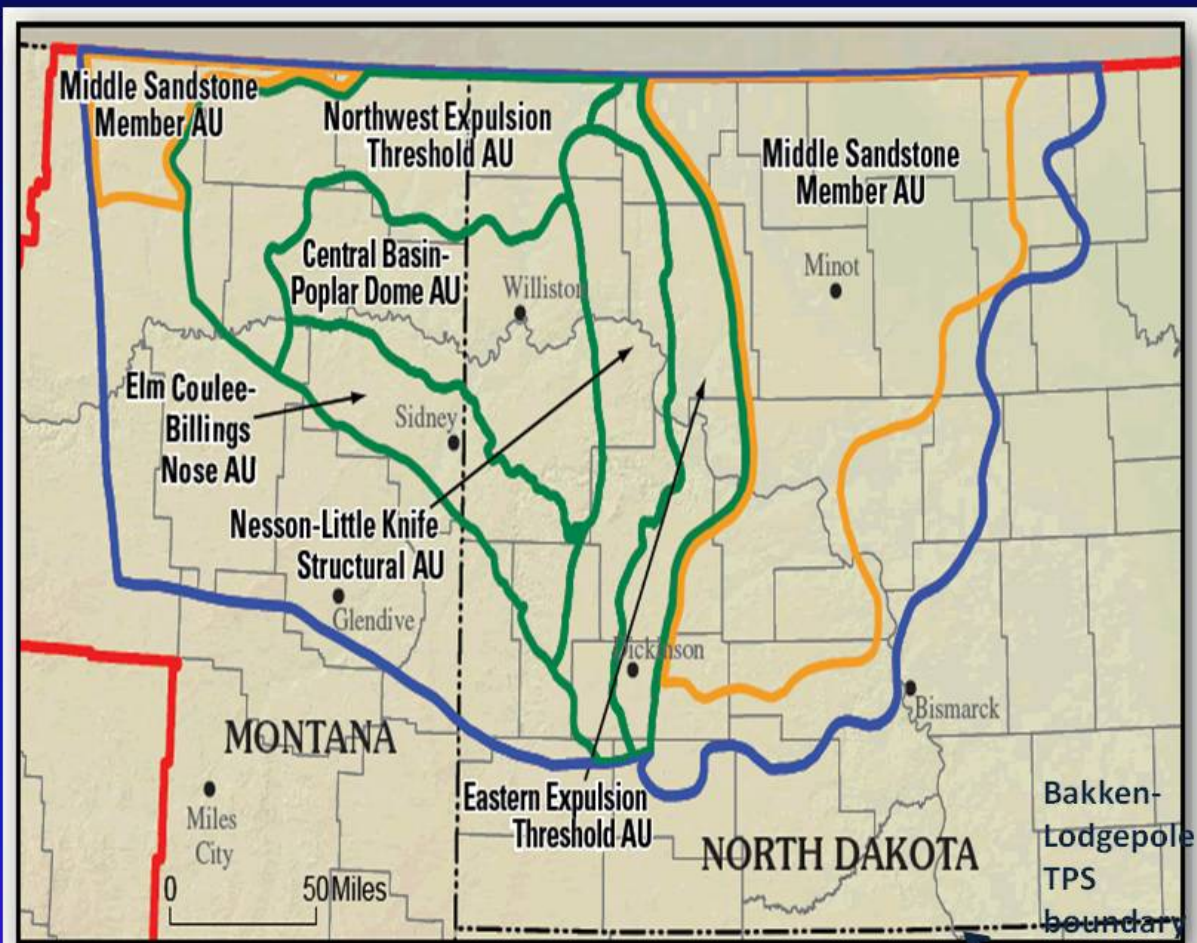
# Williston Basin Assessment

- **Approach is geology based**
  - **Develop tectonic and structural framework**
  - **Characterize reservoirs, seals, & strat traps based on sedimentation models**
  - **Characterize source rocks: geochem, burial history, and migration**
- **Analyze production history (Nehring data)**
  - **Numerous plots of production history**
  - **Calculate field growth from known production**



# Williston Basin Assessment

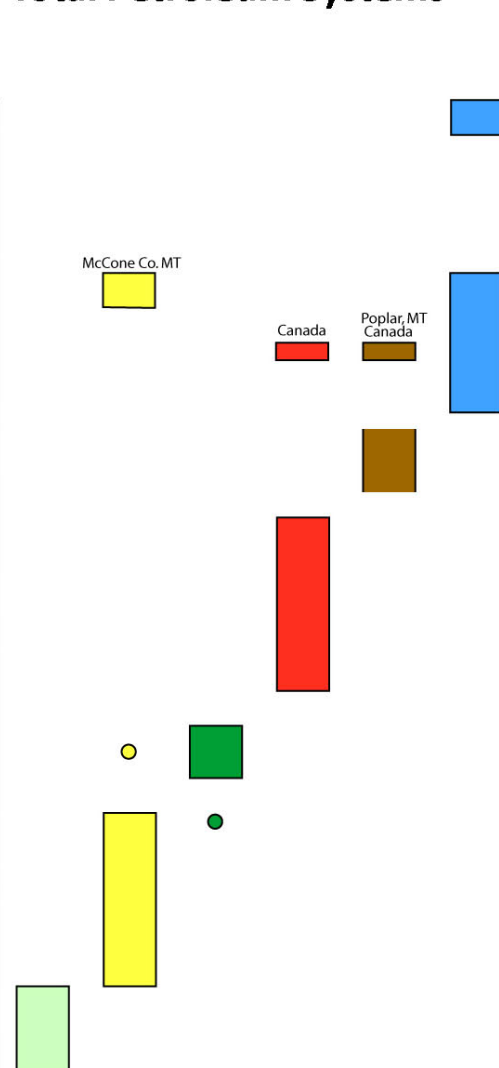
- Determine Total Petroleum Systems (TPS)
- Determine Assessment Units (plays)



**Figure 2.** Map showing boundary of Bakken-Lodgepole Total Petroleum System (TPS) (in blue), five continuous assessment units (AU) (in green), and one conventional AU (in orange) defined for the assessment of undiscovered oil resources in the Upper Devonian–Lower Mississippian Bakken Formation in the U.S. portion of the TPS. The outermost green line defines the area of oil generation for the upper shale member of the formation.

## Total Petroleum Systems

Tertiary Cretaceous	CBM Shallow Biogenic
Triassic	Spearfish
Permian	Minnikahta Opeche
Pennsylvanian	Minnelusa Amsden
	Tyler
	Otter
	Kibbey
Mississippian	Charles
	Mission Canyon
	Lodgepole
	Bakken
	Three Forks
	Birdbear
Devonian	Duperow
	Souris River
	Dawson Bay
	Prarie Evaporite
	Winneposis
	Ashern
Silurian	Interlake
	Stonewall
	Gunton Stony Mountain
Ordovician	Red River
	Winnipeg
Cambrian	Deadwood



## 8 Williston Basin Total Petroleum Systems

Distribution of producing oils

Timing of petroleum generation

Approx. pod of active source rock

Potential migration destinations

*Uncertainty — Sparse Data*

Some Vertical Migration  
Modest to Abundant Lateral Migration

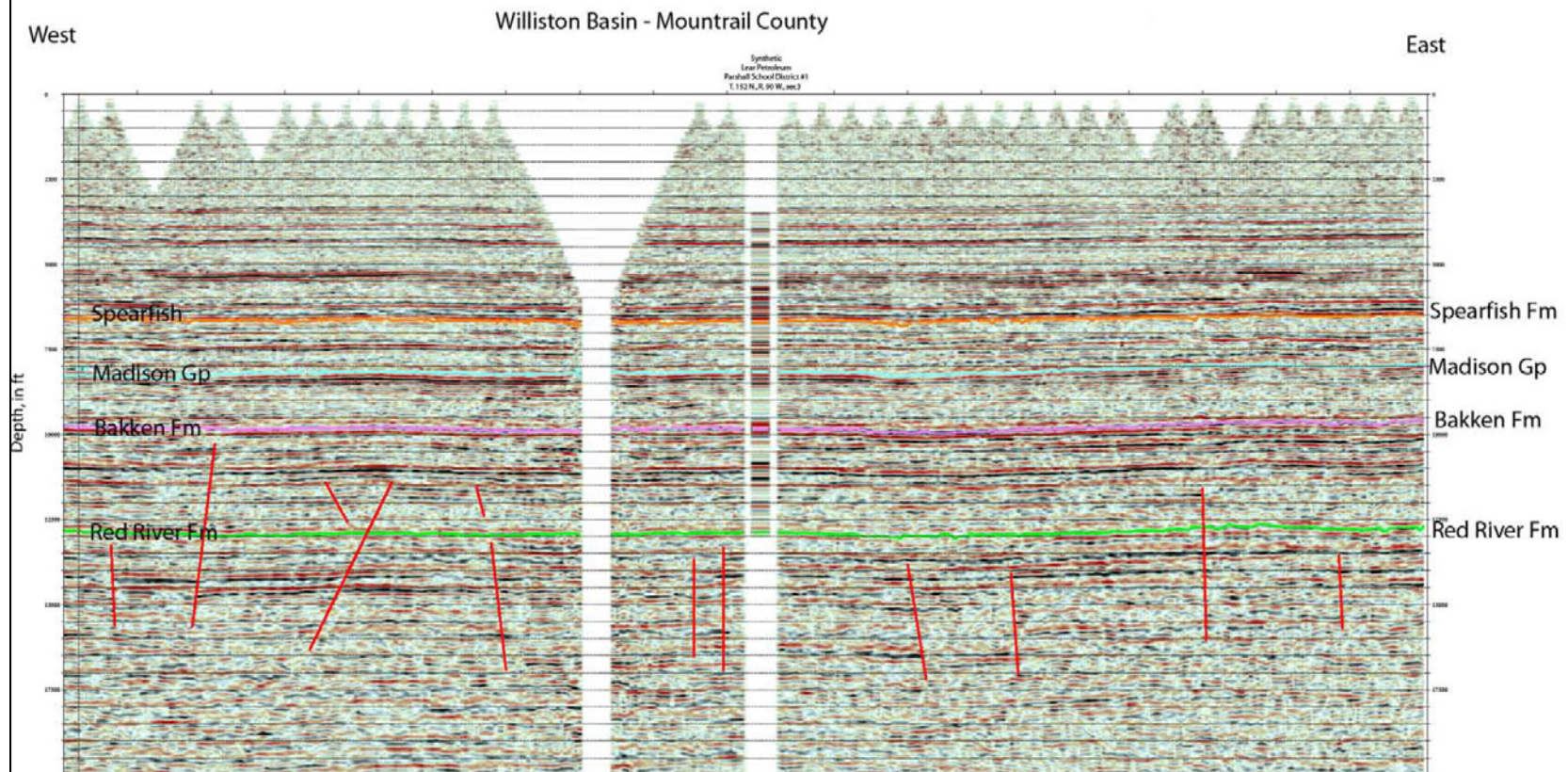
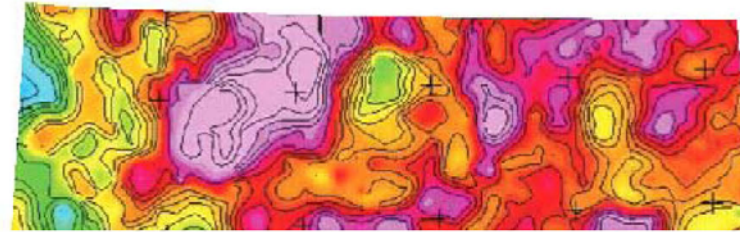
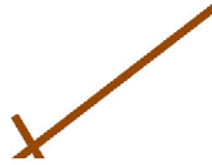
modified from P. Lillis

Notes by Presenter: We defined 8 TPS listed here in different colors matched to the Stratigraphic column which depicts the source rock interval. You can see that TPS some vertical migration, but the Winn, Bakken and Tyler have little vertical migration, where as the RR, Winnosis ... although there is uncertainty associated with the boundaries because of sparse data.



# Structural Framework

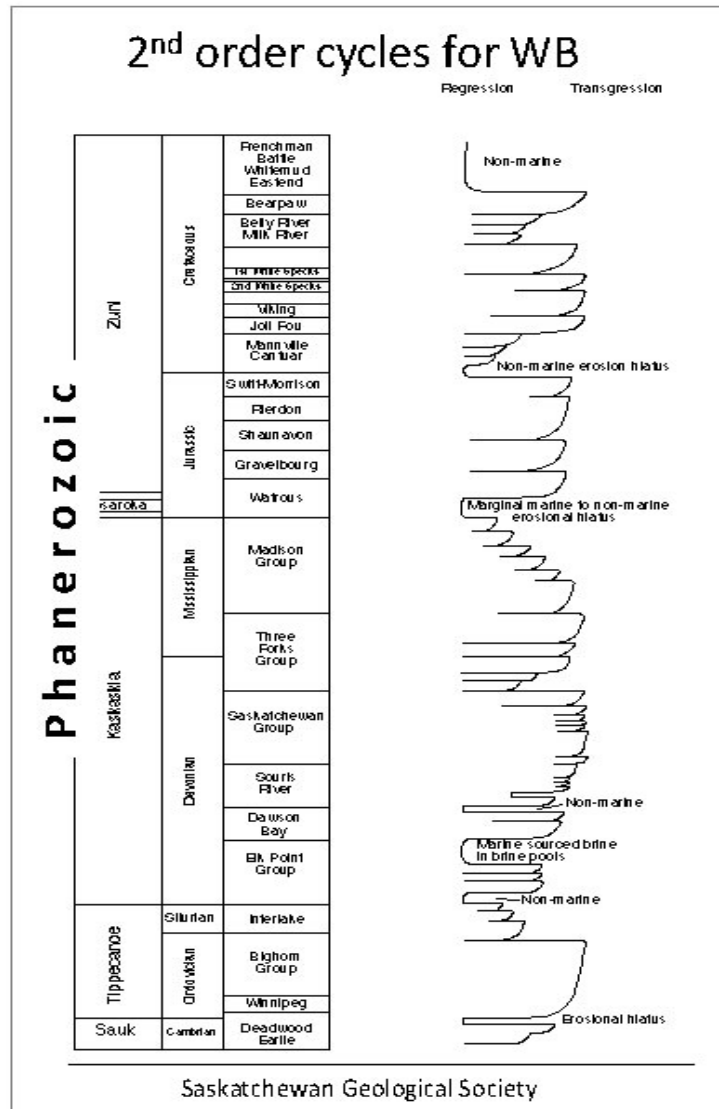
Canada



Notes by Presenter: We think that the ne, nw are Precambrian rooted as in Trans H. recurrent movement influence on sed patterns. Part of our approach was to determine probability of how many bumps are not drilled or under drilled.



## Develop Carbonate Stratigraphic Model — Reservoir Characteristics



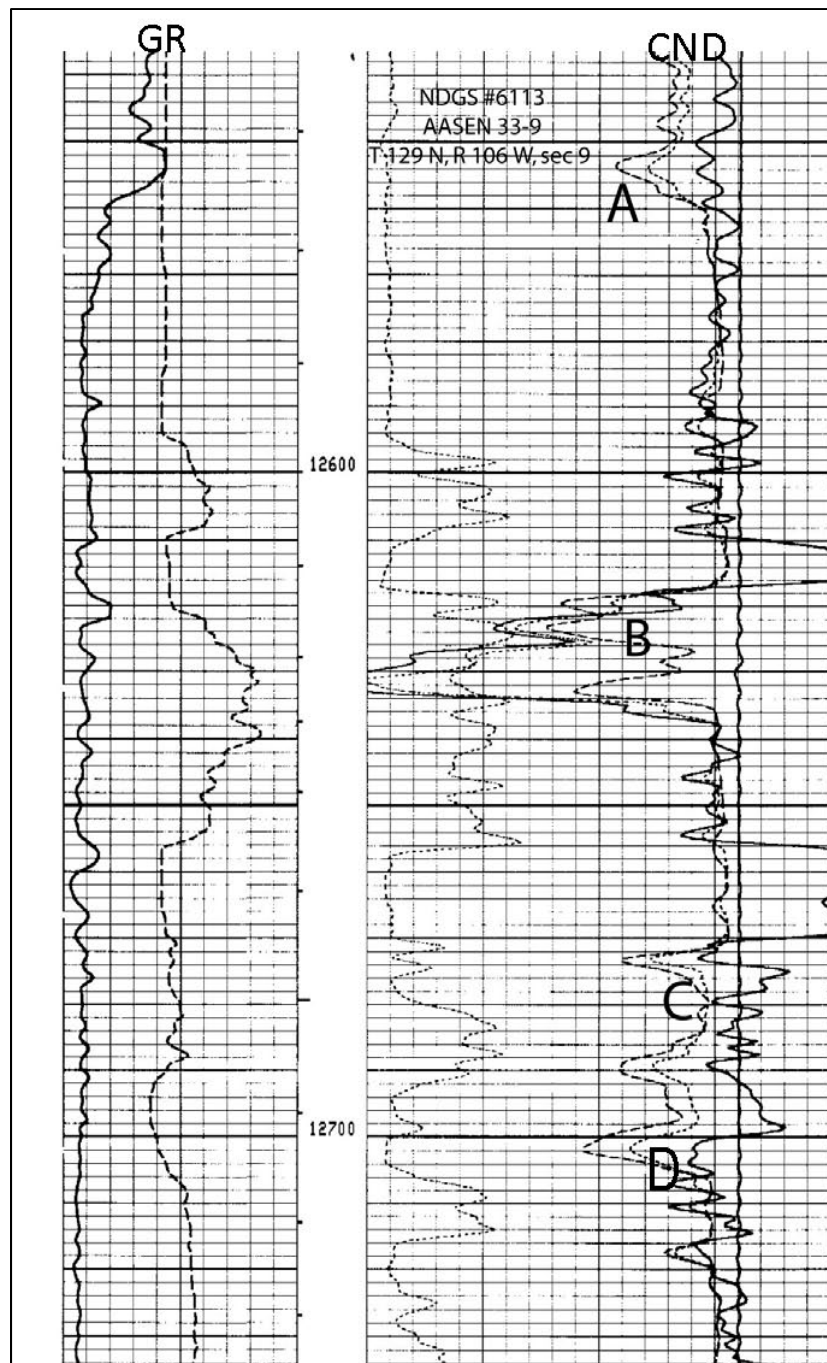
Carbonate cycles create  
successions that are  
self-sufficient

✓ Seal

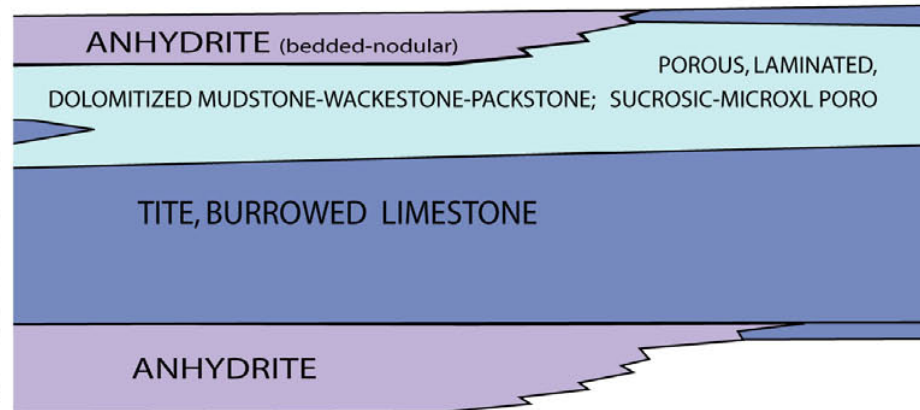
✓ Reservoir

✓ Source

Notes by Presenter: Our Stratigraphic MODEL is based on cyclic sedimentation.... cycles occur over and over. sub, inter, supra tidal enviorn; source: zones of high Organics.



## Generalized Red River Cyclic Stratigraphy



modified from Canter, 1998; Longman, 1983; Kohm & Loudon, 1978

Notes by Presenter: Title burrowed limestone may have organic rich algal layers.

# Williston Basin

TCF, BBO

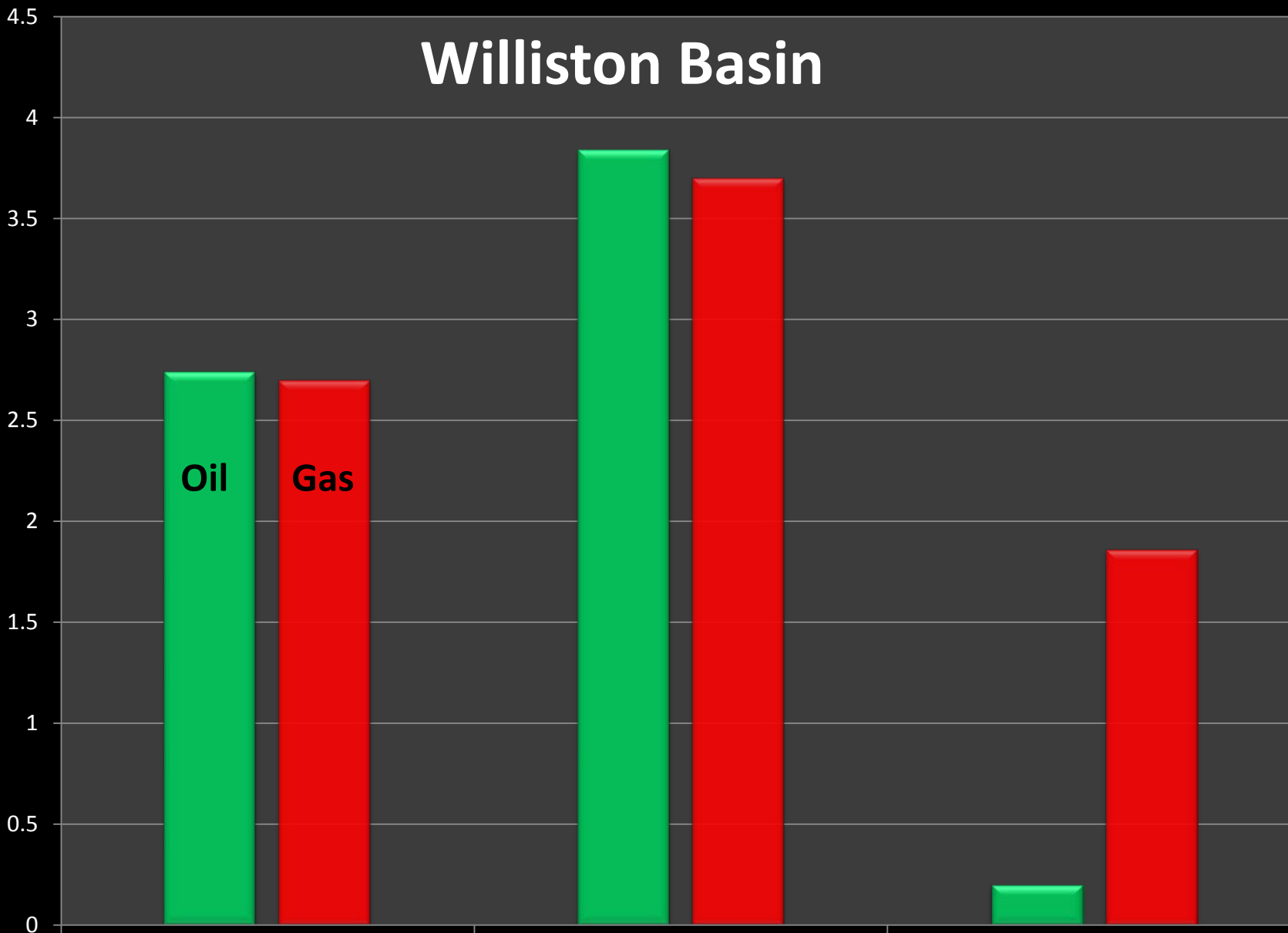
Oil

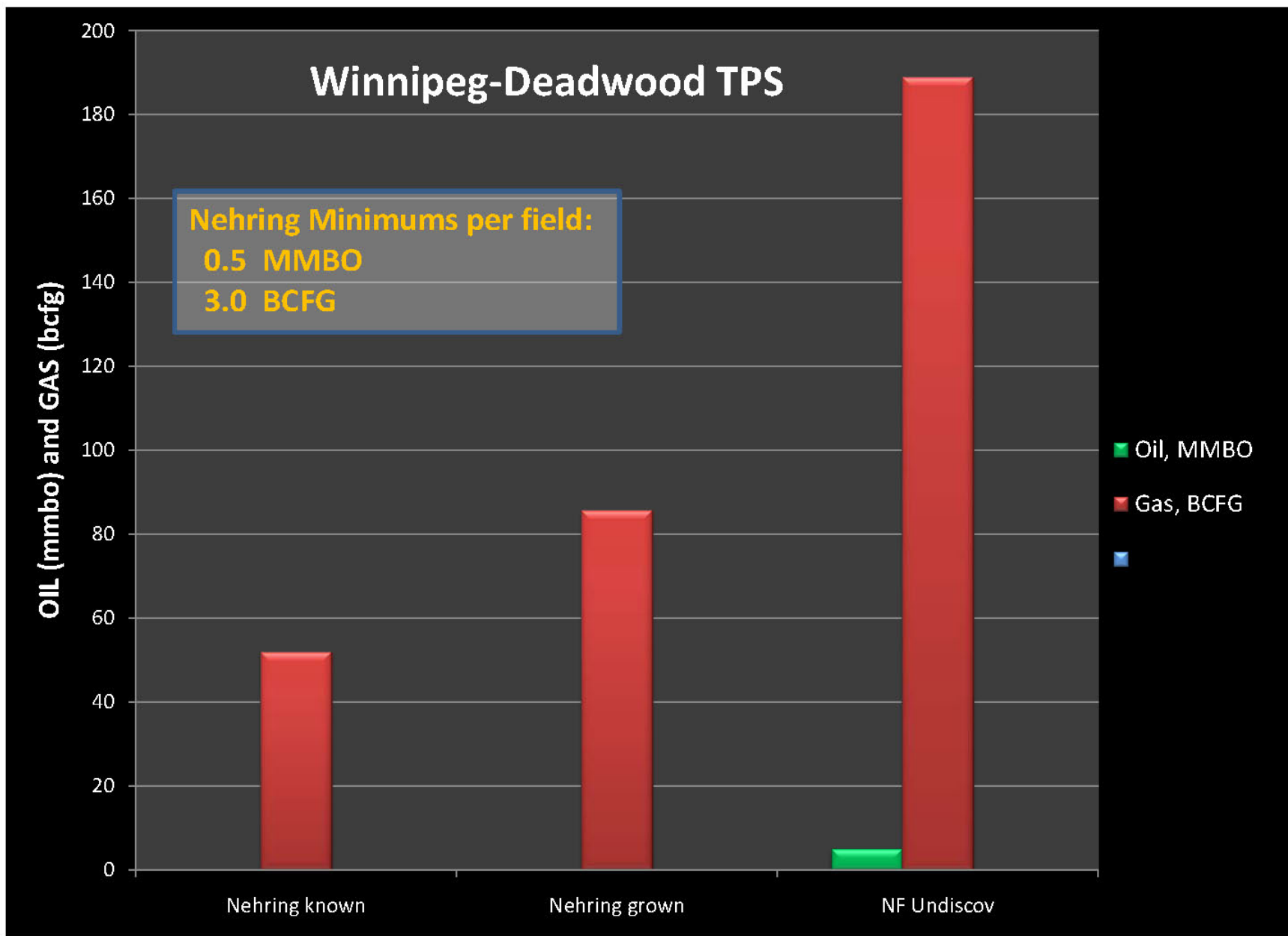
Gas

Cummulative

Undiscovered w Bakken

Undiscovered wo Bakken





Notes by Presenter: Winnipeg Shale Gas play.



# Red River TPS

OIL (mmbo) and GAS (bcfg)

- Oil, MMBO
- Gas, BCFG

Nehring known

Nehring grown

NF Undiscov

1200

1000

800

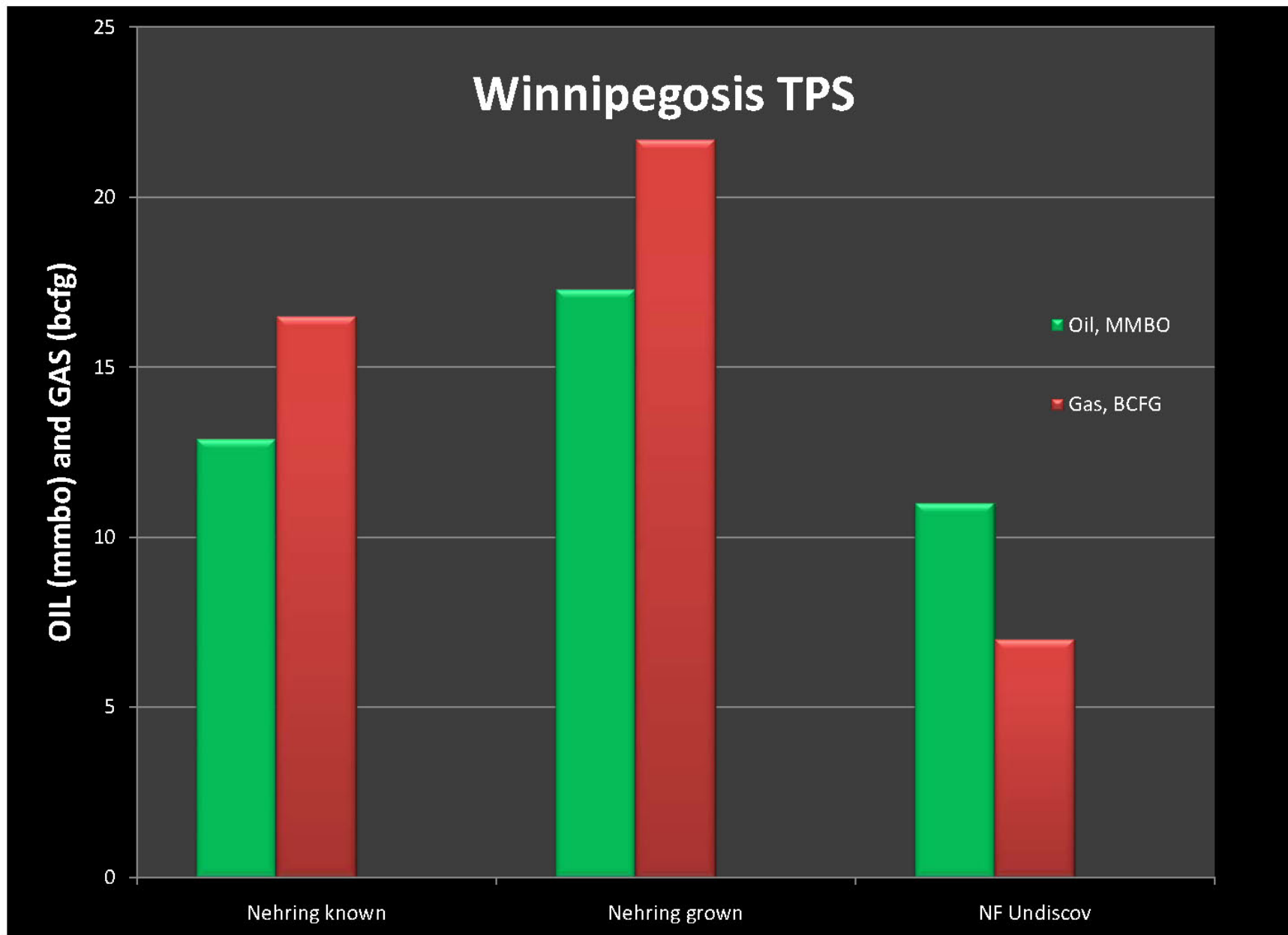
600

400

200

0





Notes by Presenter: Pinnical reefs.

# Duperow TPS

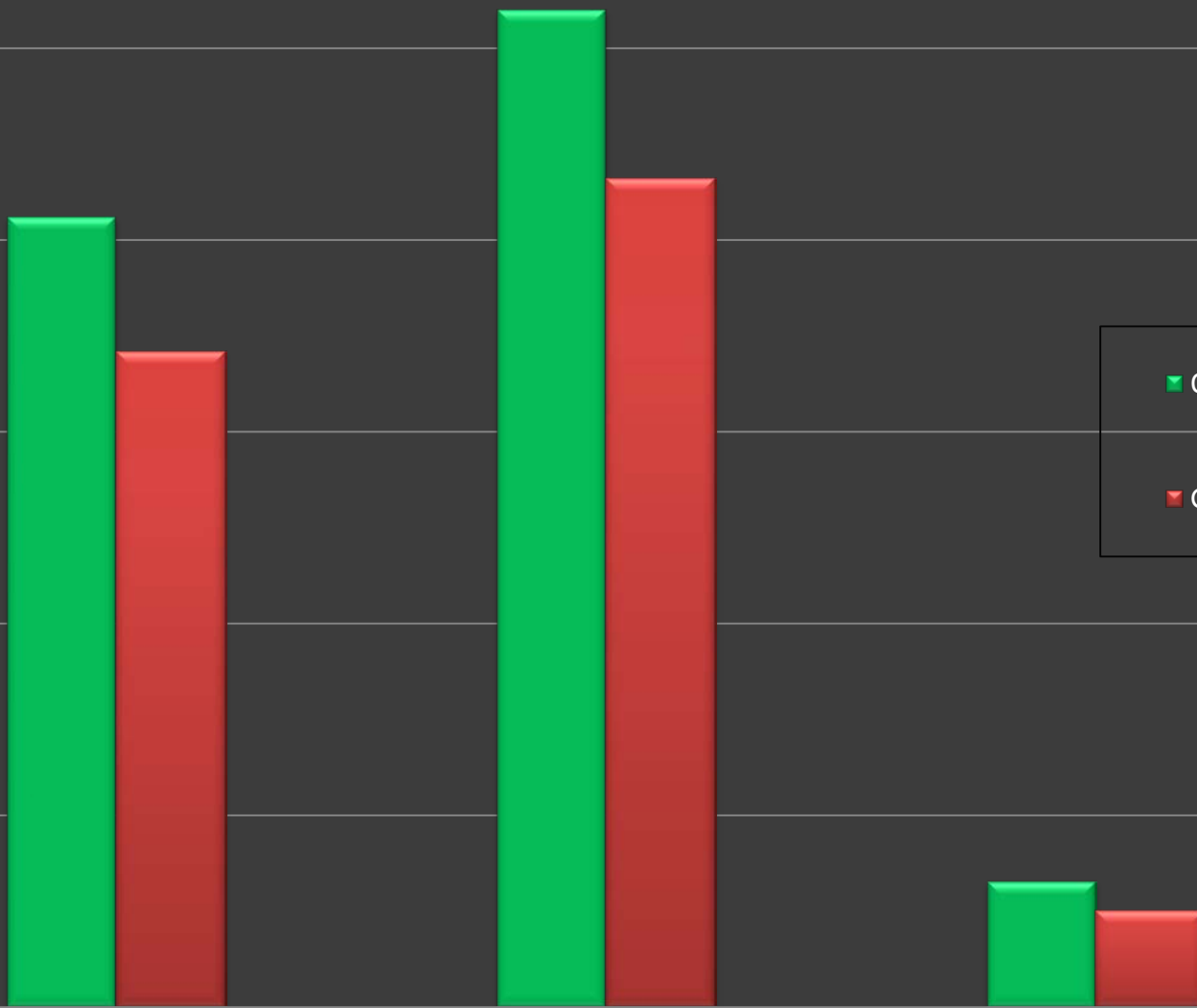
OIL (mmbo) and GAS (bcfg)

- Oil, MMBO
- Gas, BCFG

Nehring known

Nehring grown

NF Undiscov



# Madison TPS

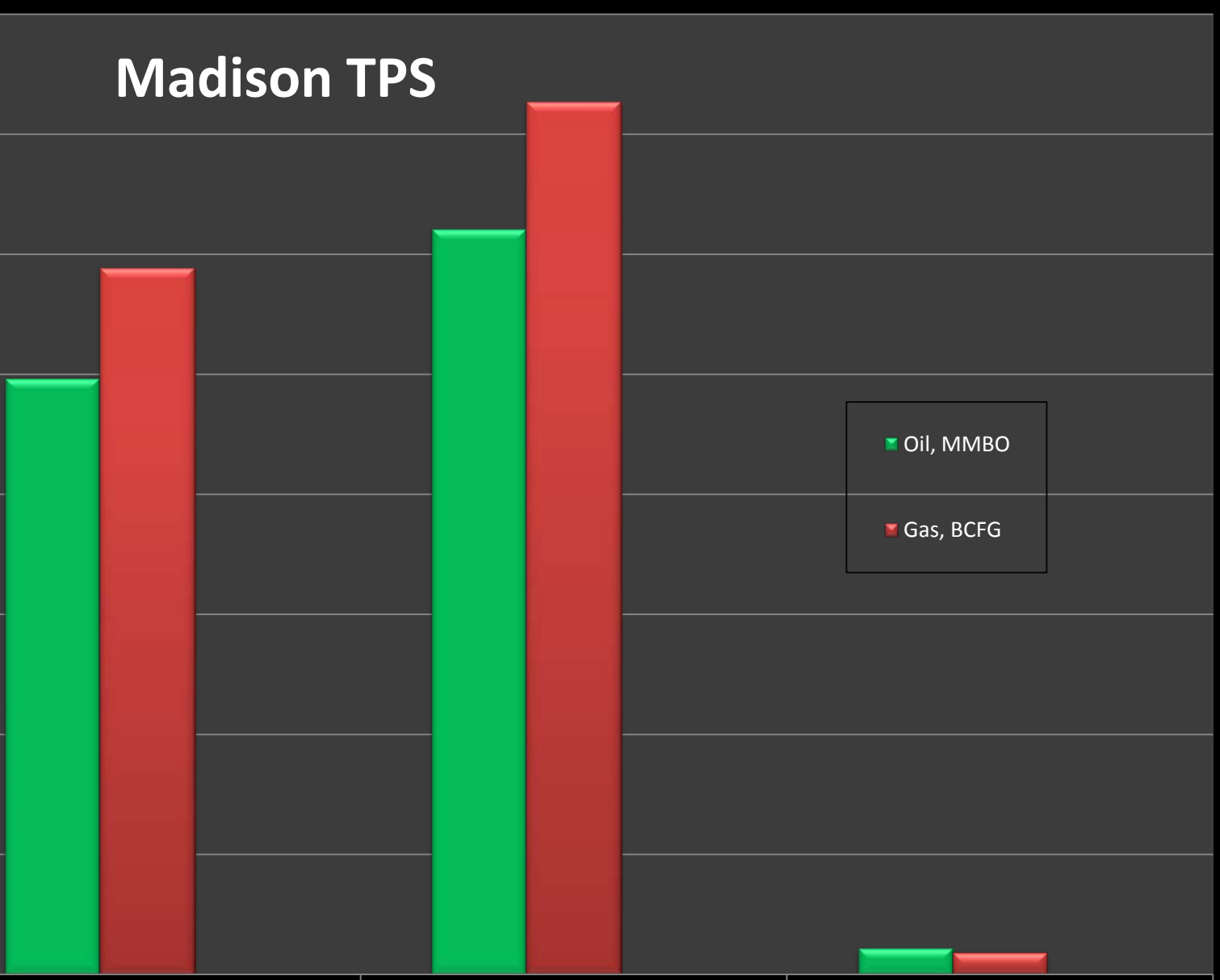
Oil (mmbo) & GAS (bcfg)

- Oil, MMBO
- Gas, BCFG

Nehring known

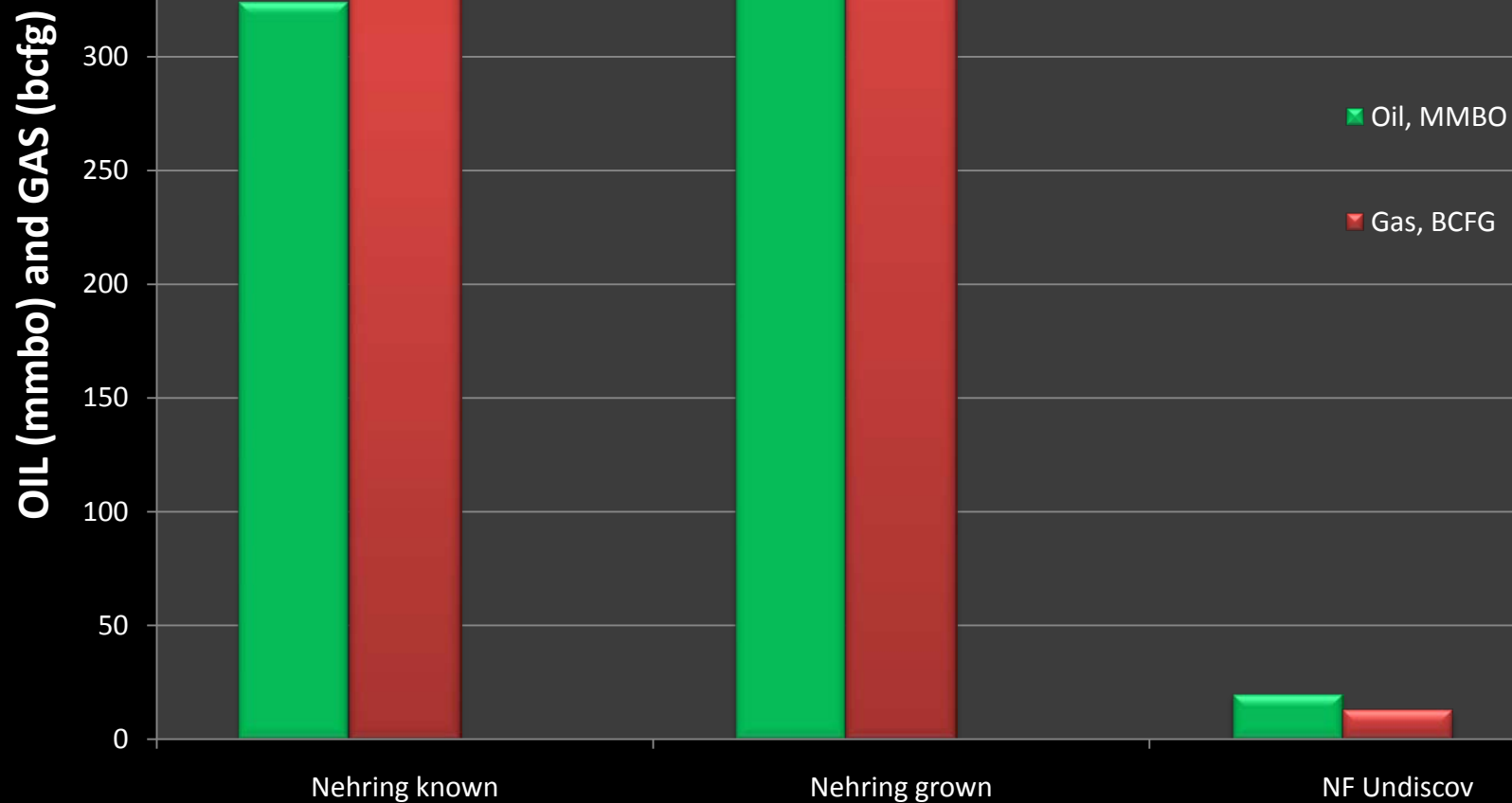
Nehring grown

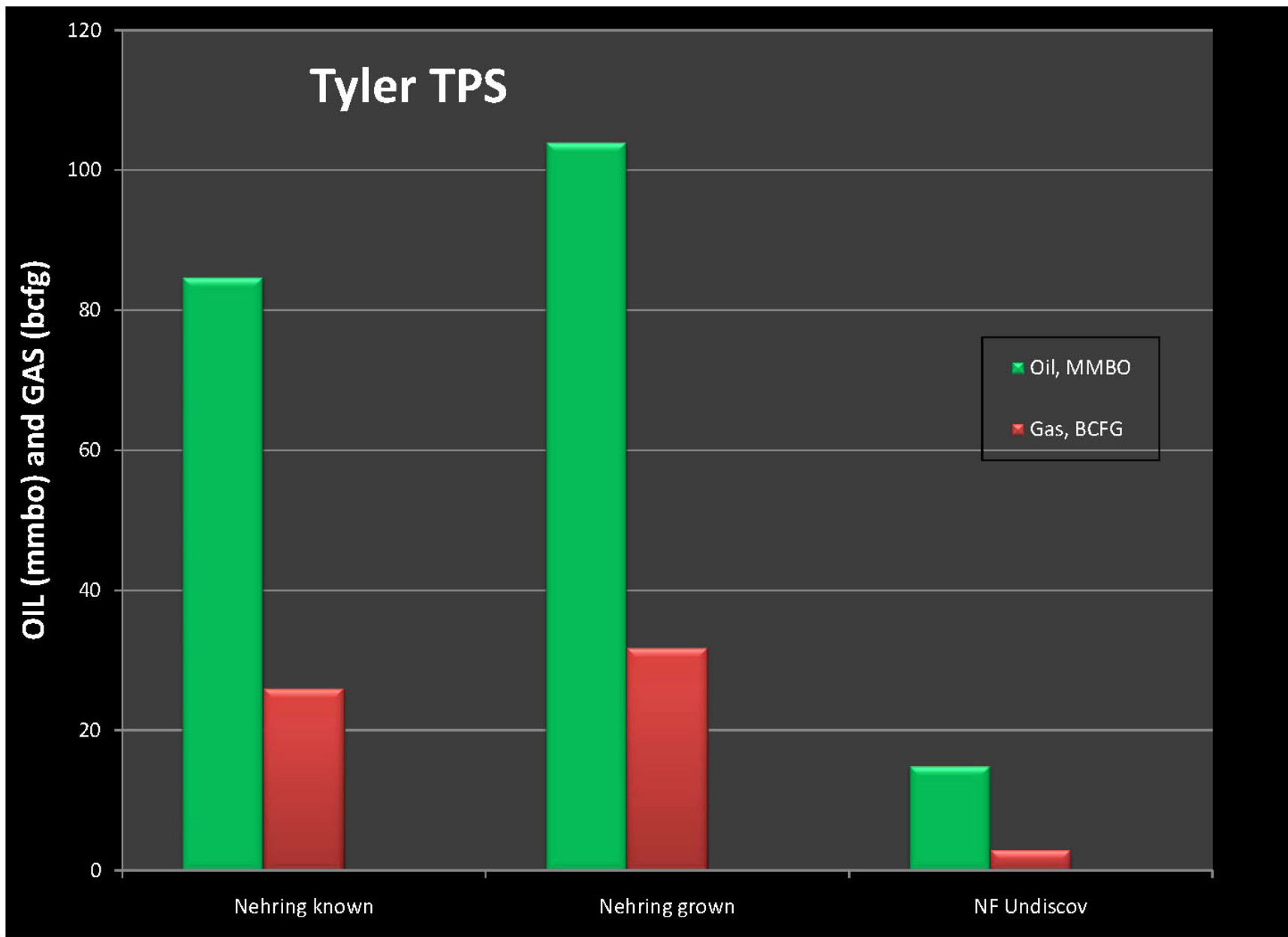
NF Undiscov





## Cedar Creek Pz Composite TPS





Notes by Presenter: Tyler Shale hypothetical. Channel sand that feed the delta system.

# Shallow Biogenic Gas & CBM

Hypothetical

GAS (bcfg)

1000  
900  
800  
700  
600  
500  
400  
300  
200  
100  
0

Nehring known

Nehring grown

NF Undiscov

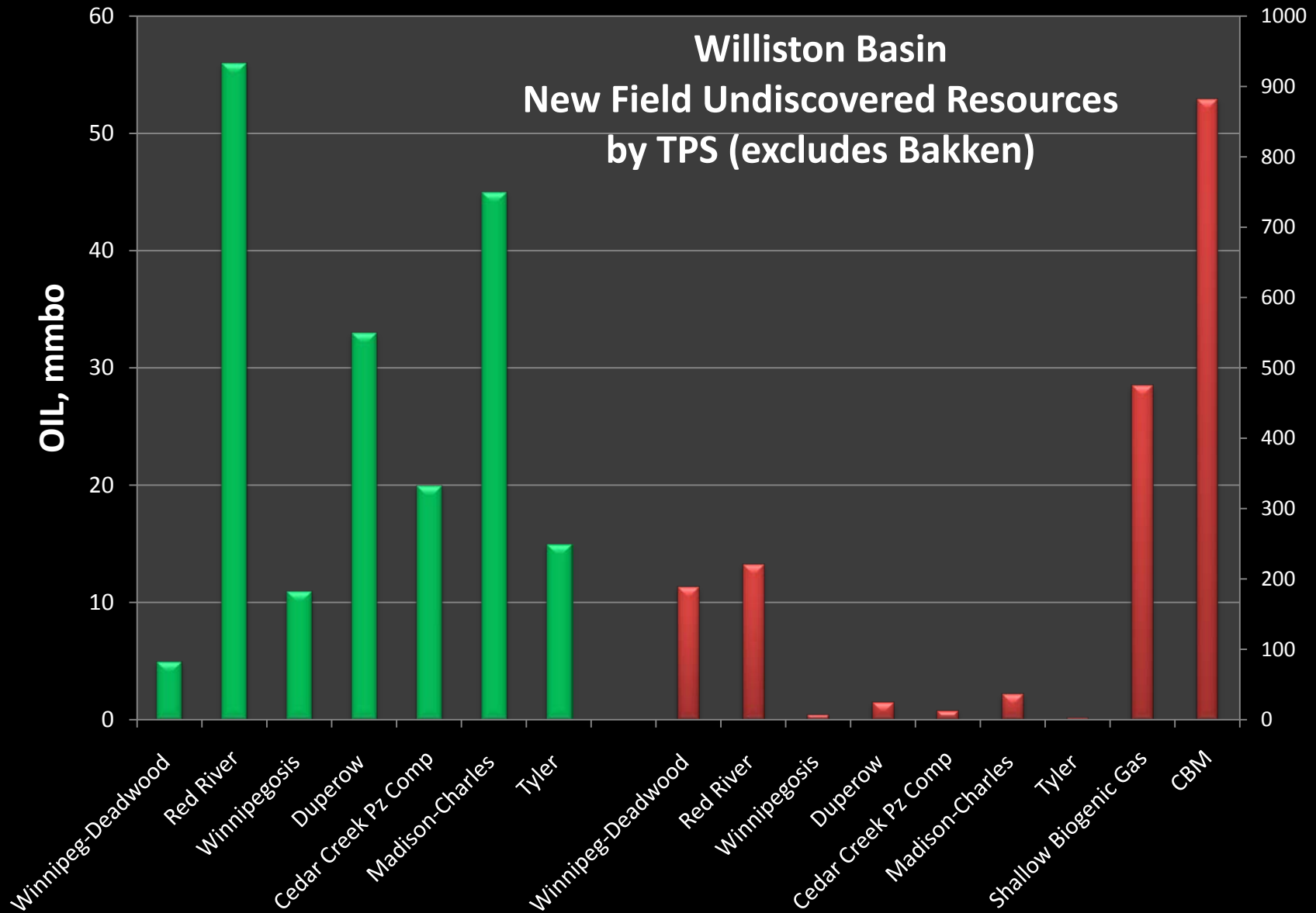
CBM Undiscov



# Williston Basin New Field Undiscovered Resources by TPS (excludes Bakken)

OIL, mmbo

GAS, bcfg



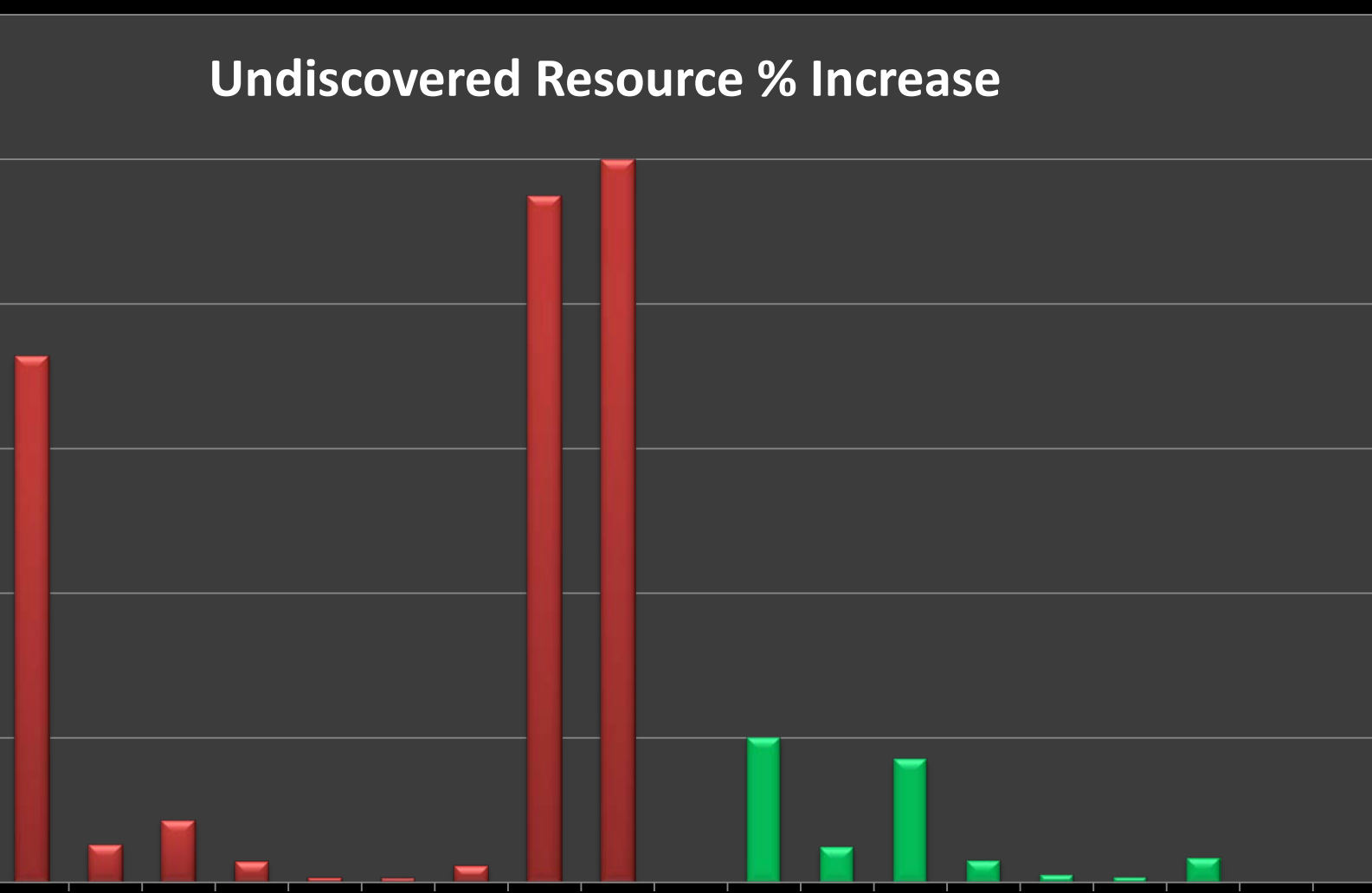


# Undiscovered Resource % Increase

Percent

600  
500  
400  
300  
200  
100  
0

Winnipeg-Deadwood  
Red River  
Winnipegosis  
Duperow  
Cedar Creek Pz Comp  
Madison-Charles  
Tyler  
Shallow Biogenic Gas  
CBM  
Winnipeg-Deadwood  
Red River  
Winnipegosis  
Duperow  
Cedar Creek Pz Comp  
Madison-Charles  
Tyler  
Shallow Biogenic Gas  
CBM



## Conclusions – Williston Basin Assessment

- **Geology based**
- **Calculate technically recoverable undiscovered resources (new field discovery)**
- **Define Total Petroleum Systems & associated Assessment Units (reservoirs)**
- **Undiscovered Technically Recoverable (mean)**
  - **Include Bakken: 3,844 MMBO; 3.70 TCF**
  - **Without Bakken: 199 MMBO; 1.86 TCF**
  - **Does not include reserve growth.**

**Fact Sheets, Posters, GIS data, Future Publications:**  
**[www.energy.cr.usgs.gov/oilgas/noga/](http://www.energy.cr.usgs.gov/oilgas/noga/)**

### **Selected References**

Kohm, J.A. and R.O. Loudon, 1978, Ordovician Red River of eastern Montana and western North Dakota; relationships between lithofacies and production, p. 99-117.