

AV Key Attributes of Canadian and U.S. Productive Shales: Scale and Variability

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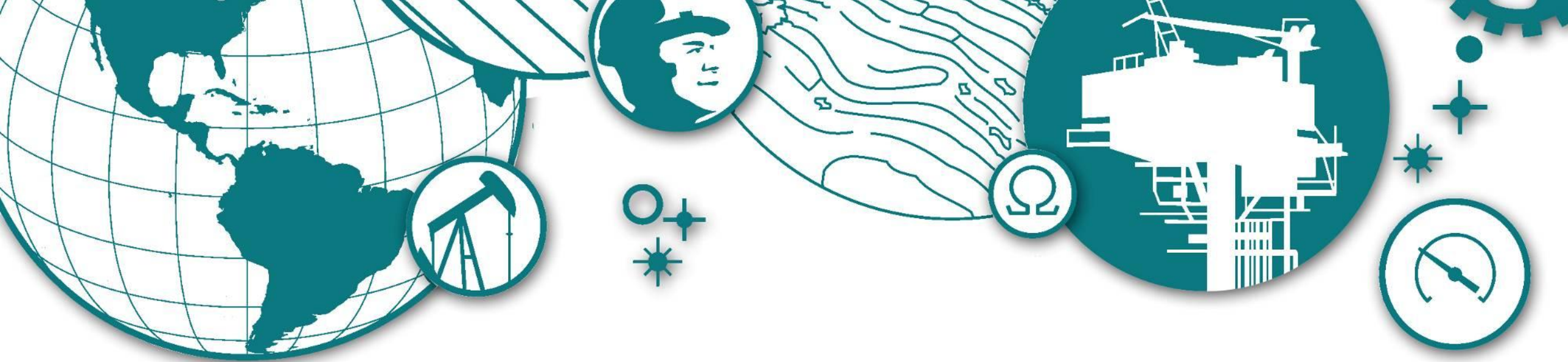
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*Adapted from oral presentation at session, Genesis of Shale Gas--Physicochemical and Geochemical Constraints Affecting Methane Adsorption and Desorption, at AAPG Annual Convention, New Orleans, LA, April 11-14, 2010

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Abstract

Shale gas reservoirs have come of age. This class of reservoirs has changed the landscape of gas resources in North America. Gas shale geochemical, mineralogical and textural attributes within a shale-gas system approach is needed. These reservoirs are heavily engineered, and understanding scale and variability is needed for continuous production improvement.



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Basim Faraj and Meghan Brown
Talisman Energy Inc.

AAPG 2010 Annual Convention & Exhibition
New Orleans, April 11-14

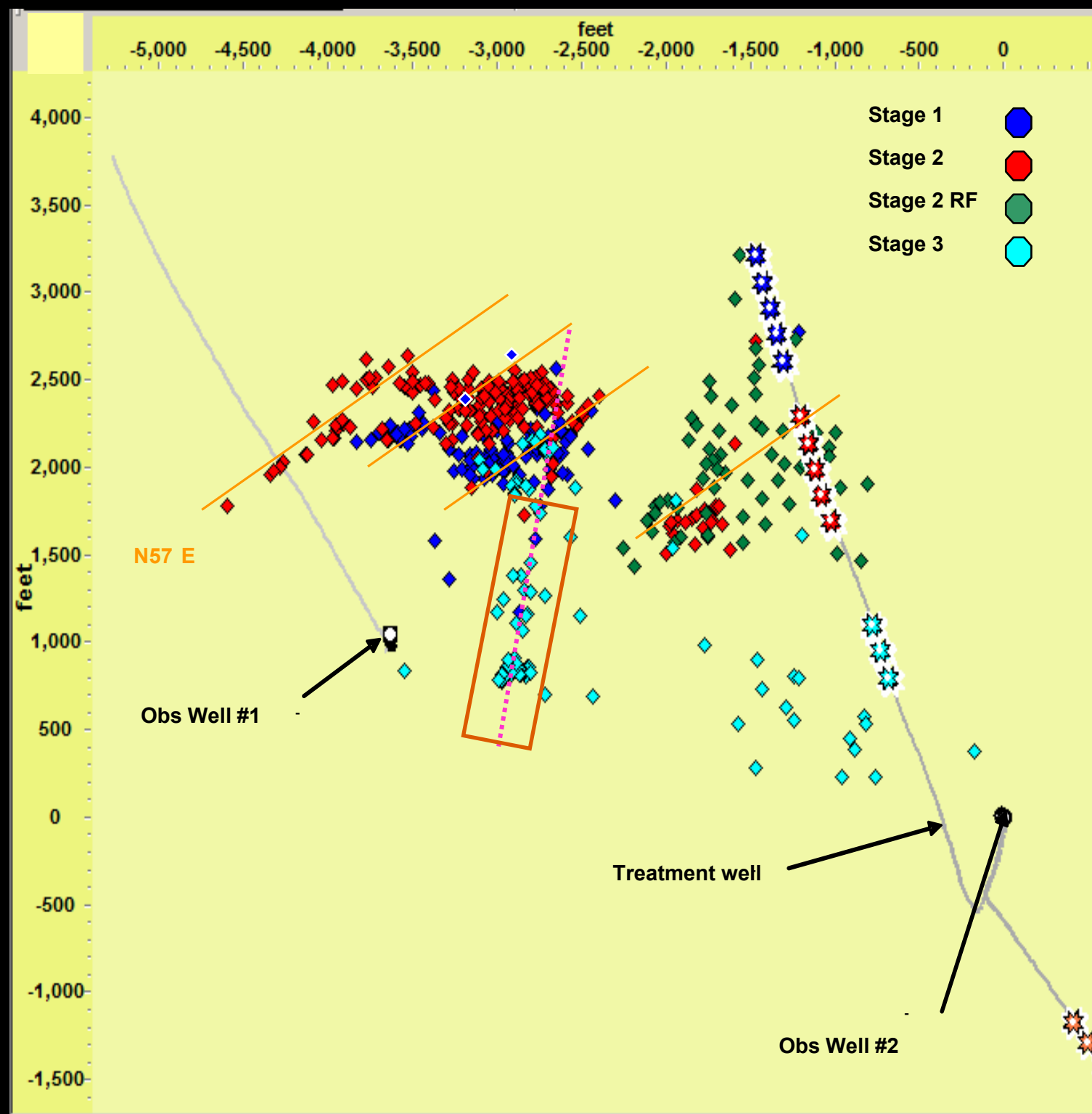
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Preamble

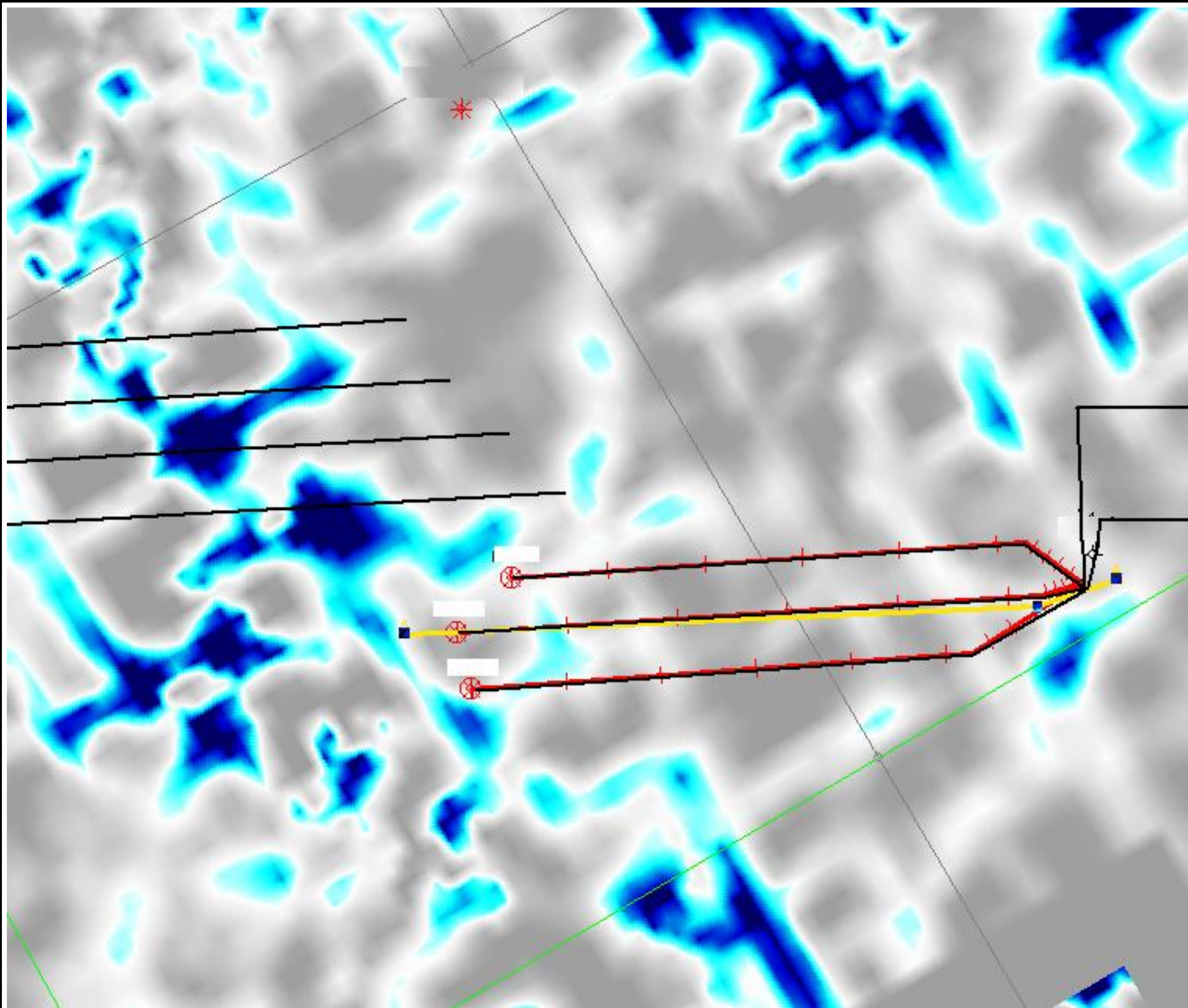
- **Shales are not homogeneous and should not be treated as such**
- **There is no such thing as “cookie cutter” drilling and completion**
- **We always need to learn from well to well and area to area, changing our methods according to what the rocks are telling us**

Woodford Shale-Interaction with Geology



SPE 110029

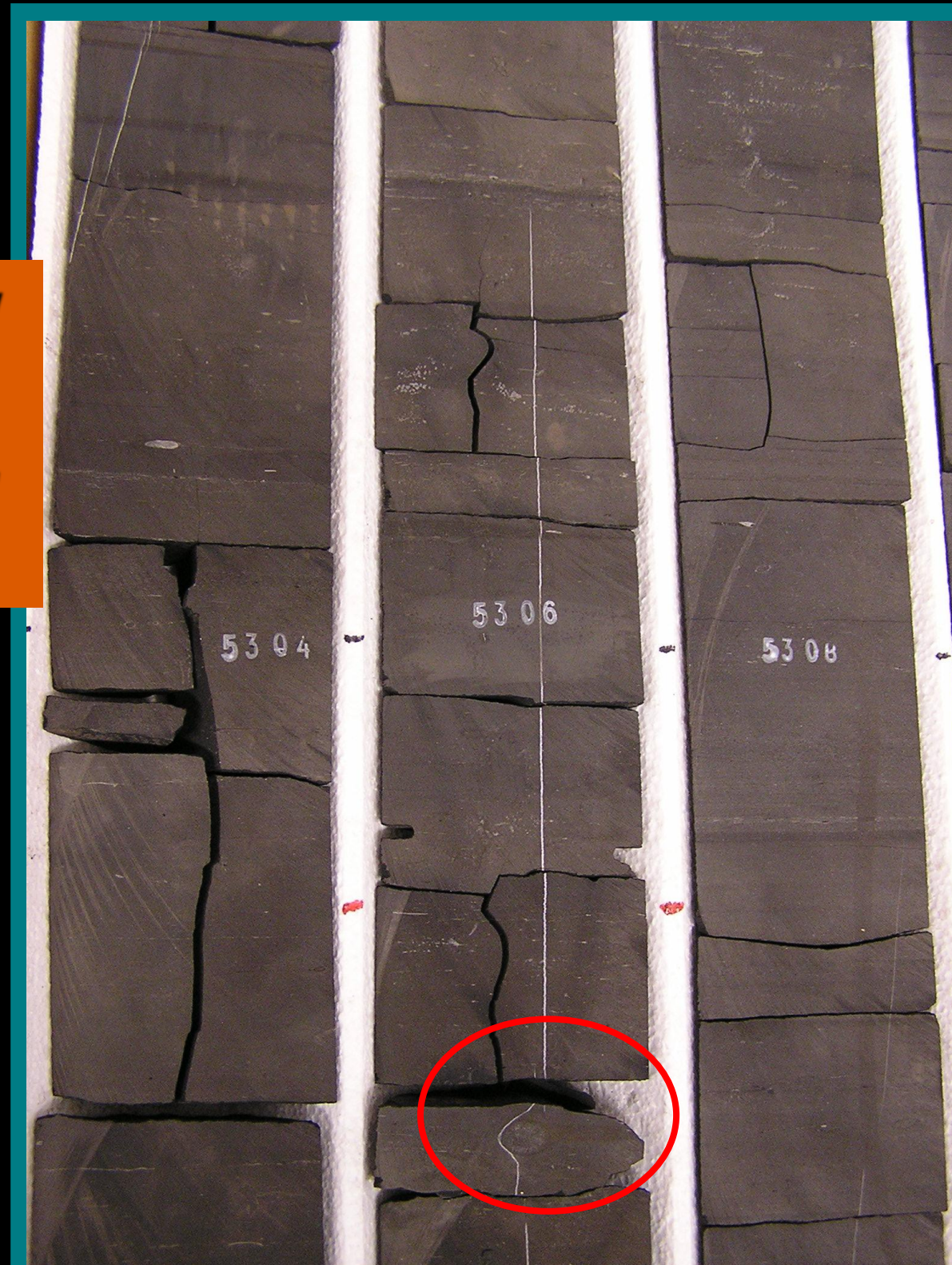
Taking 3-D Seismic to a New Level: Maximum Curvature Analysis

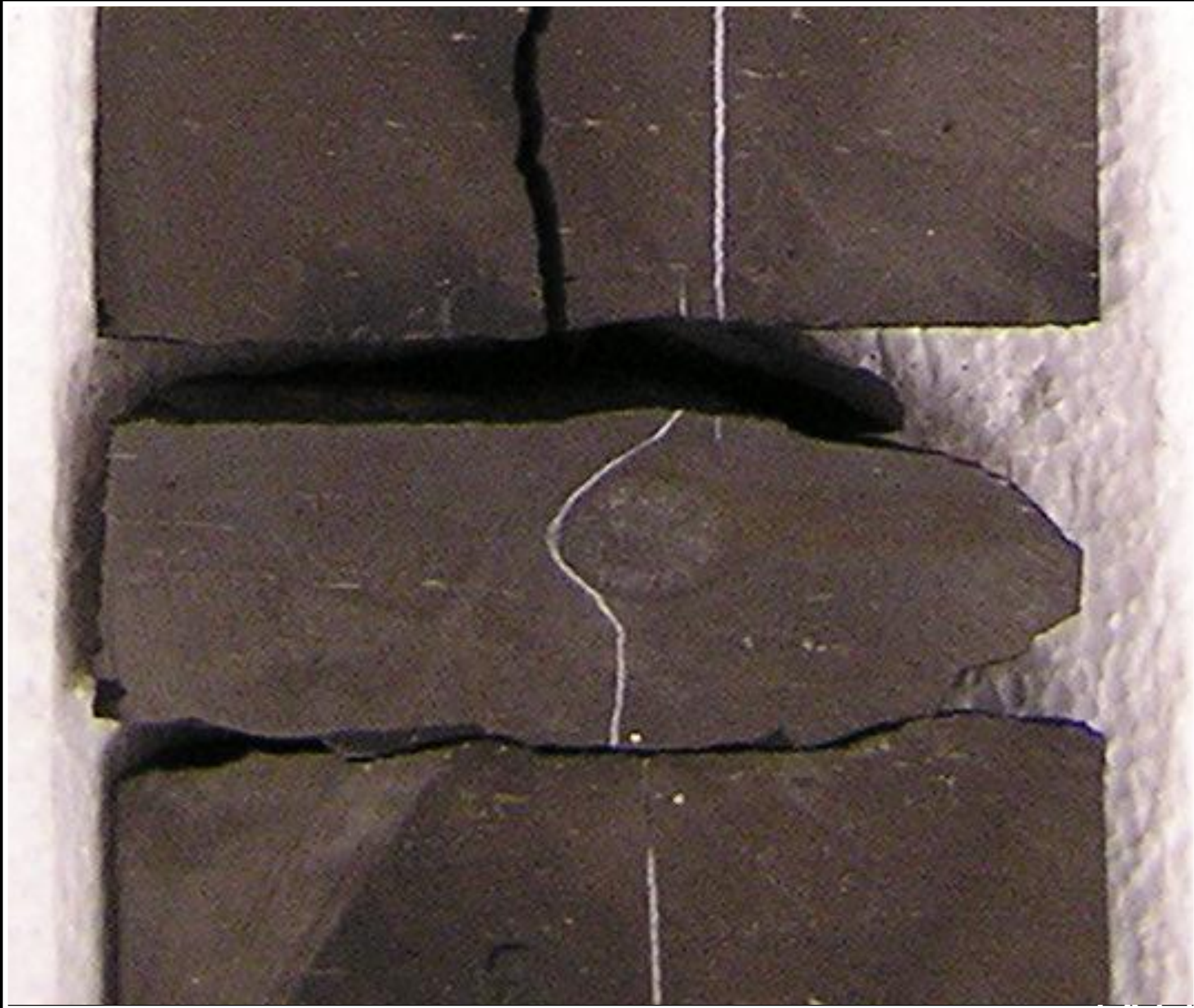


Barnett Shale Core

*Fractured
(Brittle)
Shale Gas
Play*

*TOC ~4%
%Ro ~1.3*







1 cm

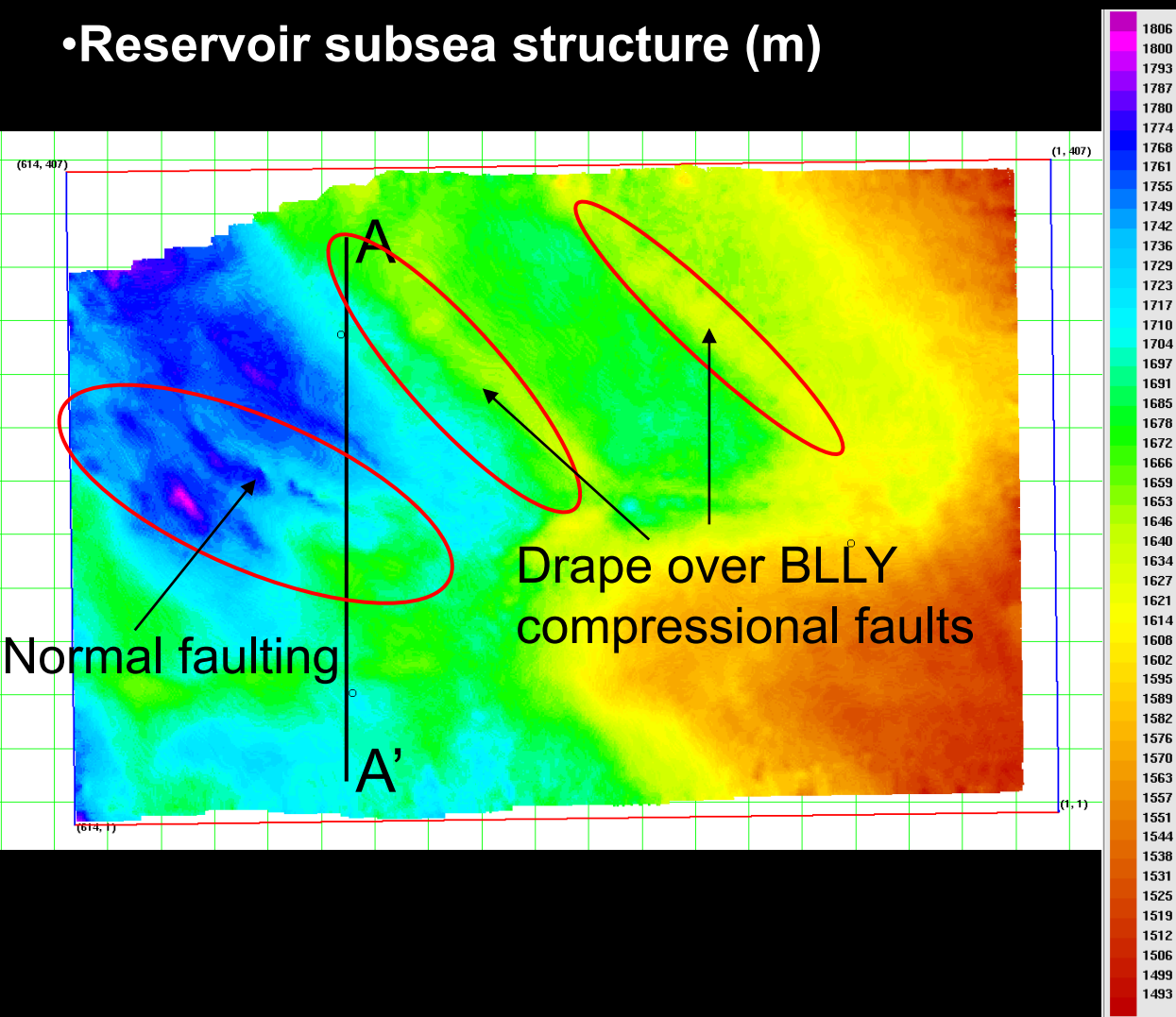
Fracture splitting at discontinuity



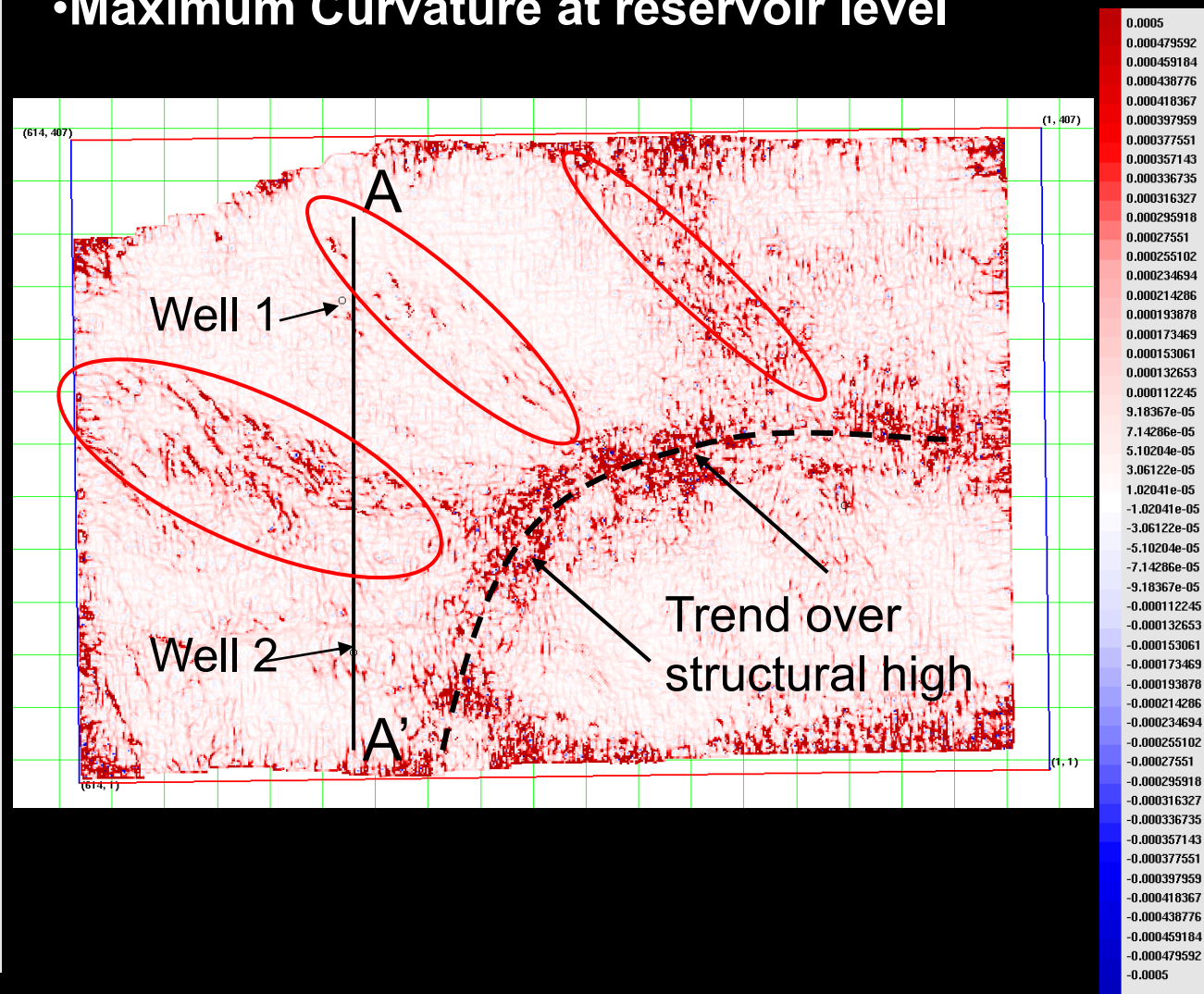
Seismic Area A

Curvature analysis at Reservoir Level

•Reservoir subsea structure (m)



•Maximum Curvature at reservoir level

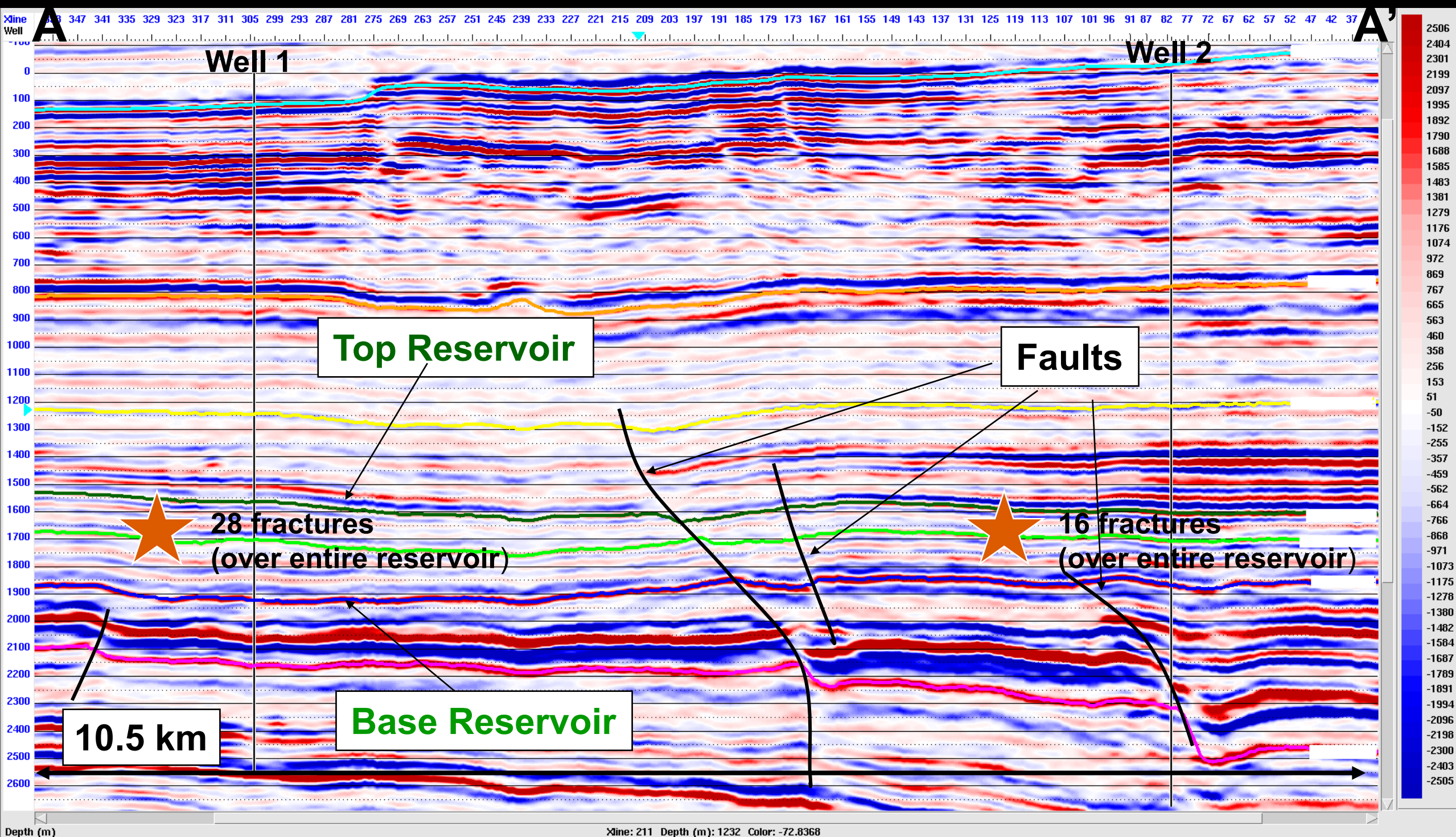


- Curvature analysis (a fracture detection method) highlighting known faults and structural features
- May indicate high level of natural fracturing in these areas

(Seismic courtesy of CGGVeritas)

Seismic Area A

Depth converted section (2x vertical exaggeration)

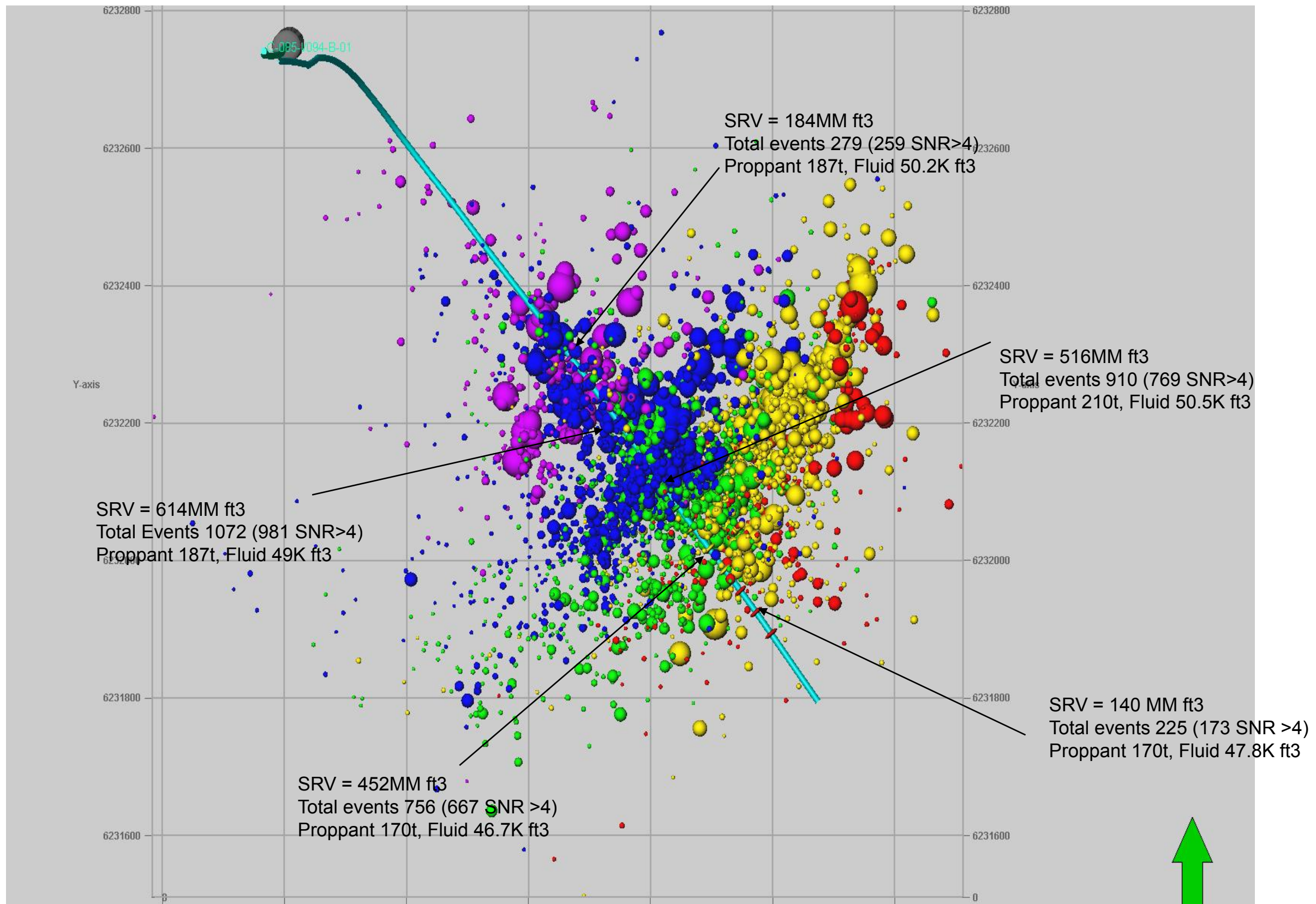


Presence of fault systems in area A is likely to provide increased levels of
10 natural fractures

(Seismic courtesy of CGGVeritas)

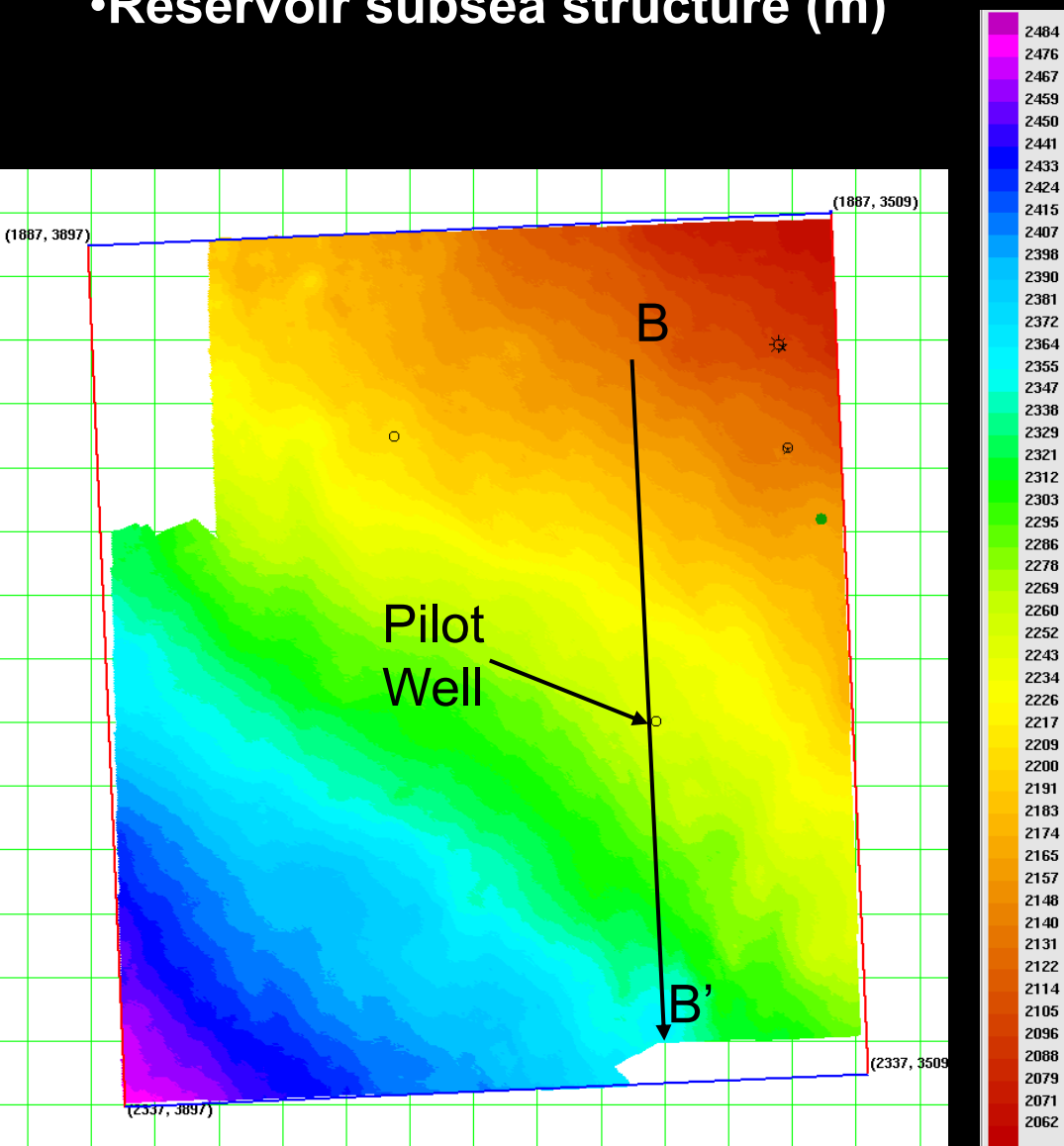
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Microseismic of well in Area A (SRVs calculated with SNR>4)

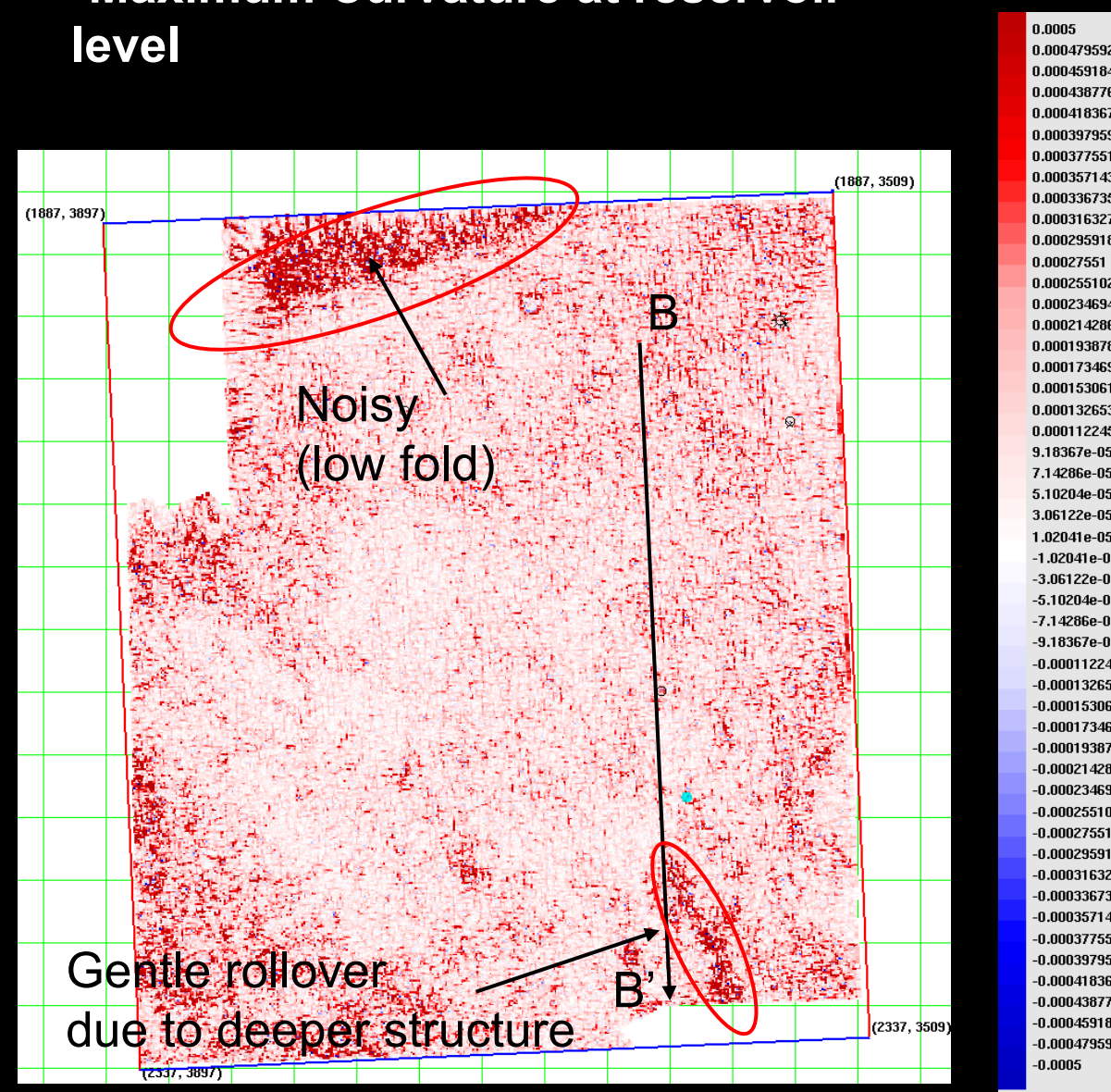


Seismic Area B

•Reservoir subsea structure (m)



•Maximum Curvature at reservoir level



Curvature analysis shows little distinguishing features in this structurally quiet area

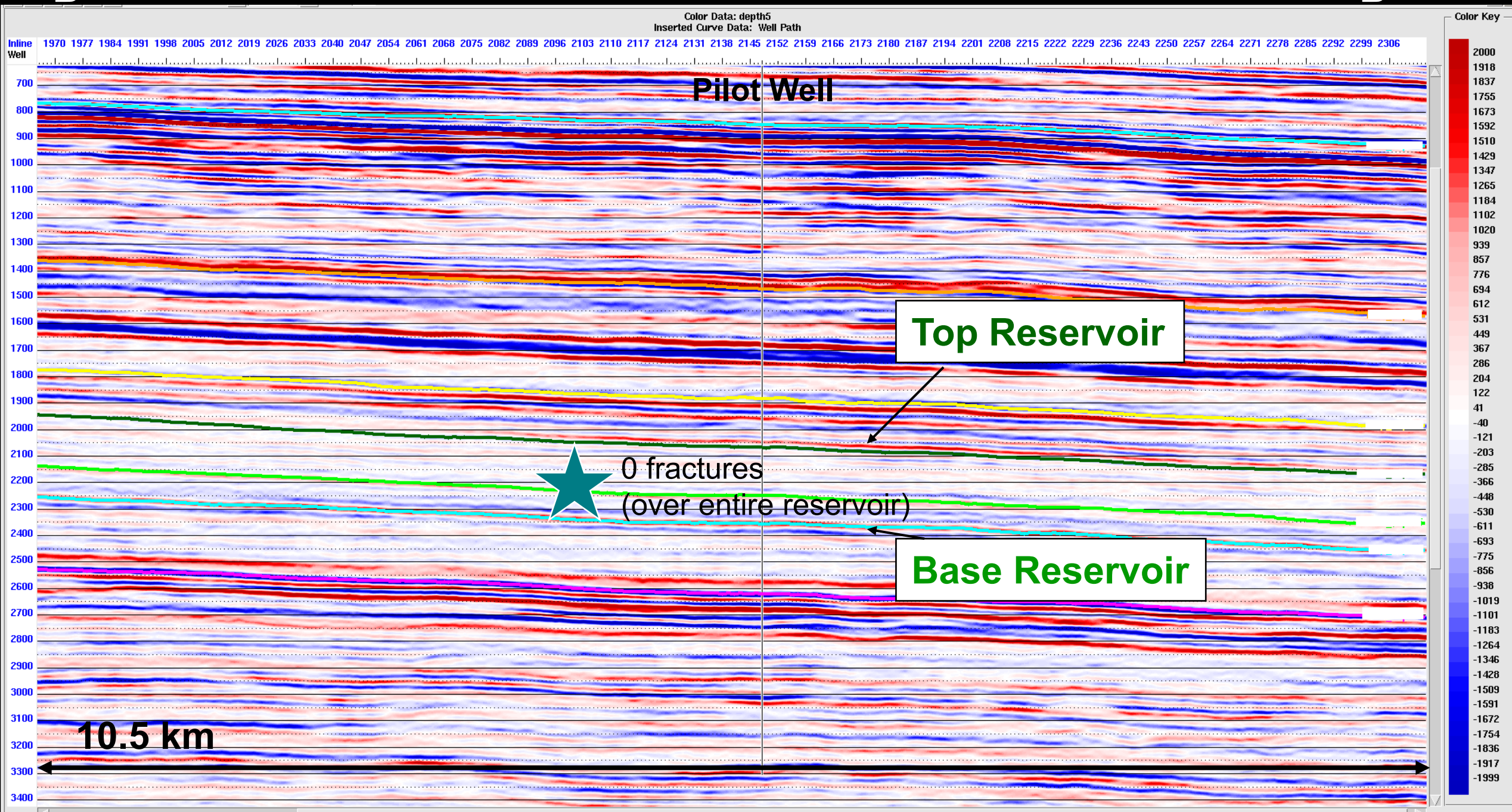
(Seismic courtesy of Divestco)

Seismic Area B

Depth converted section (2x vertical exaggeration)

B

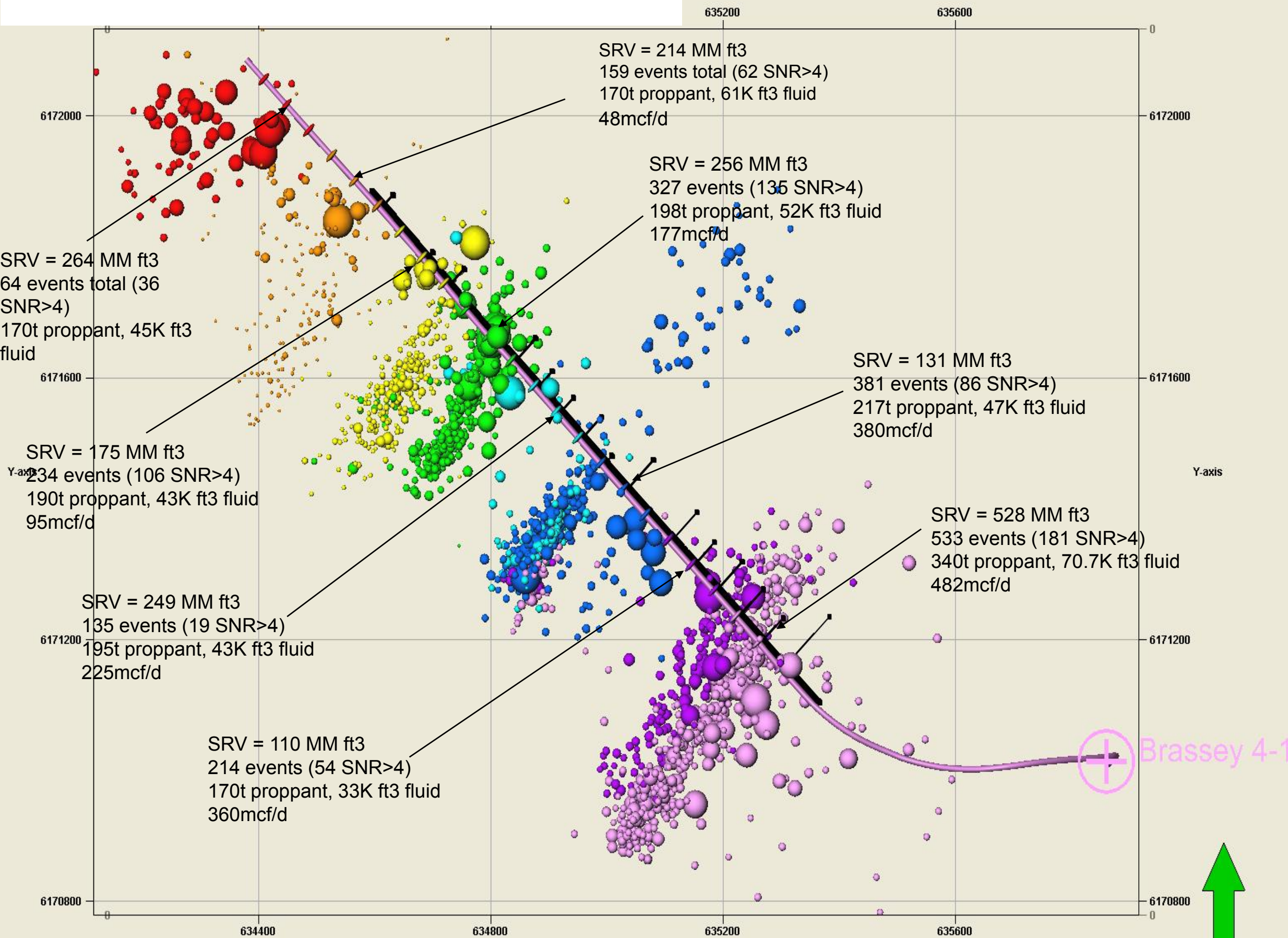
B'



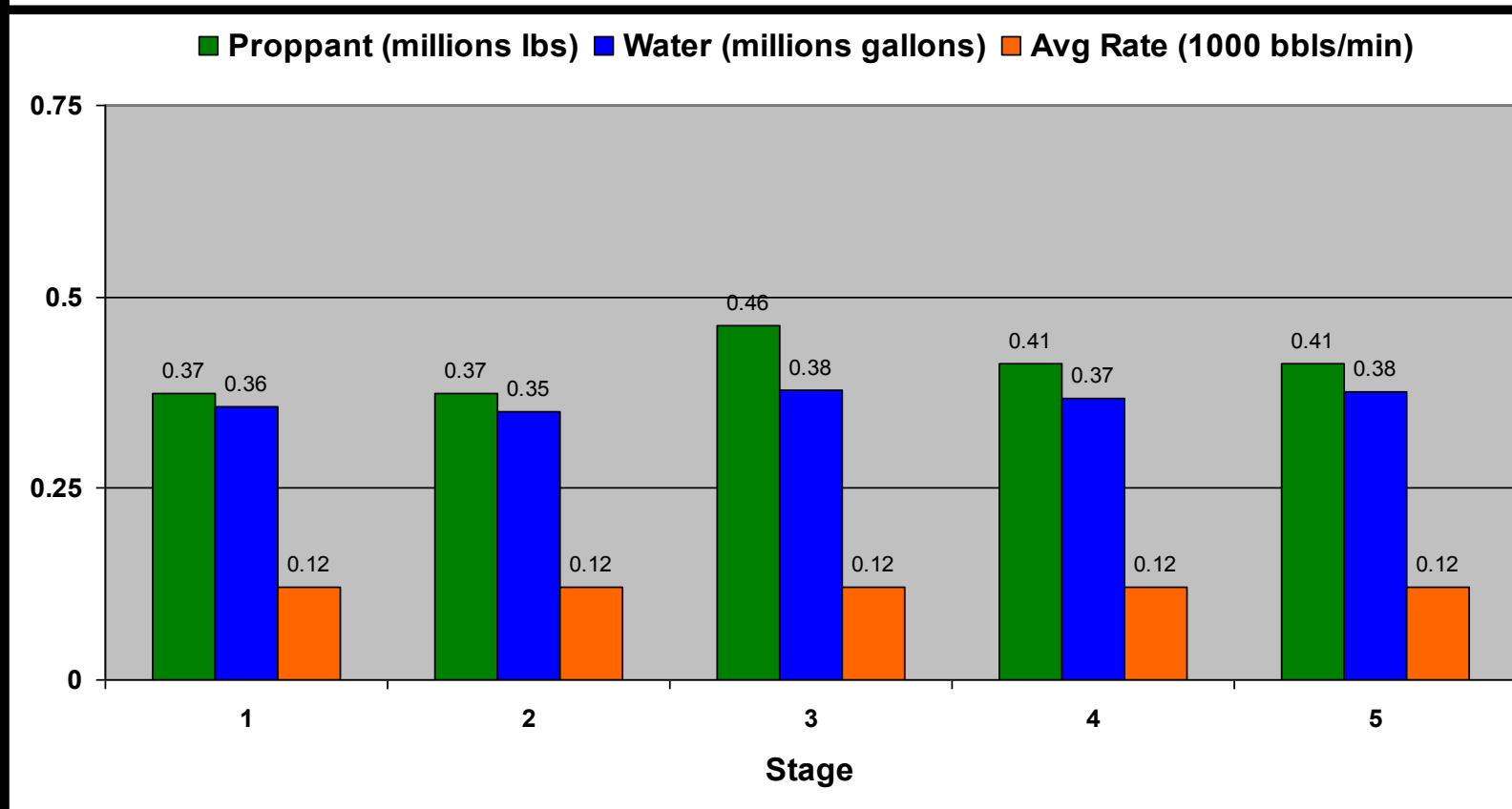
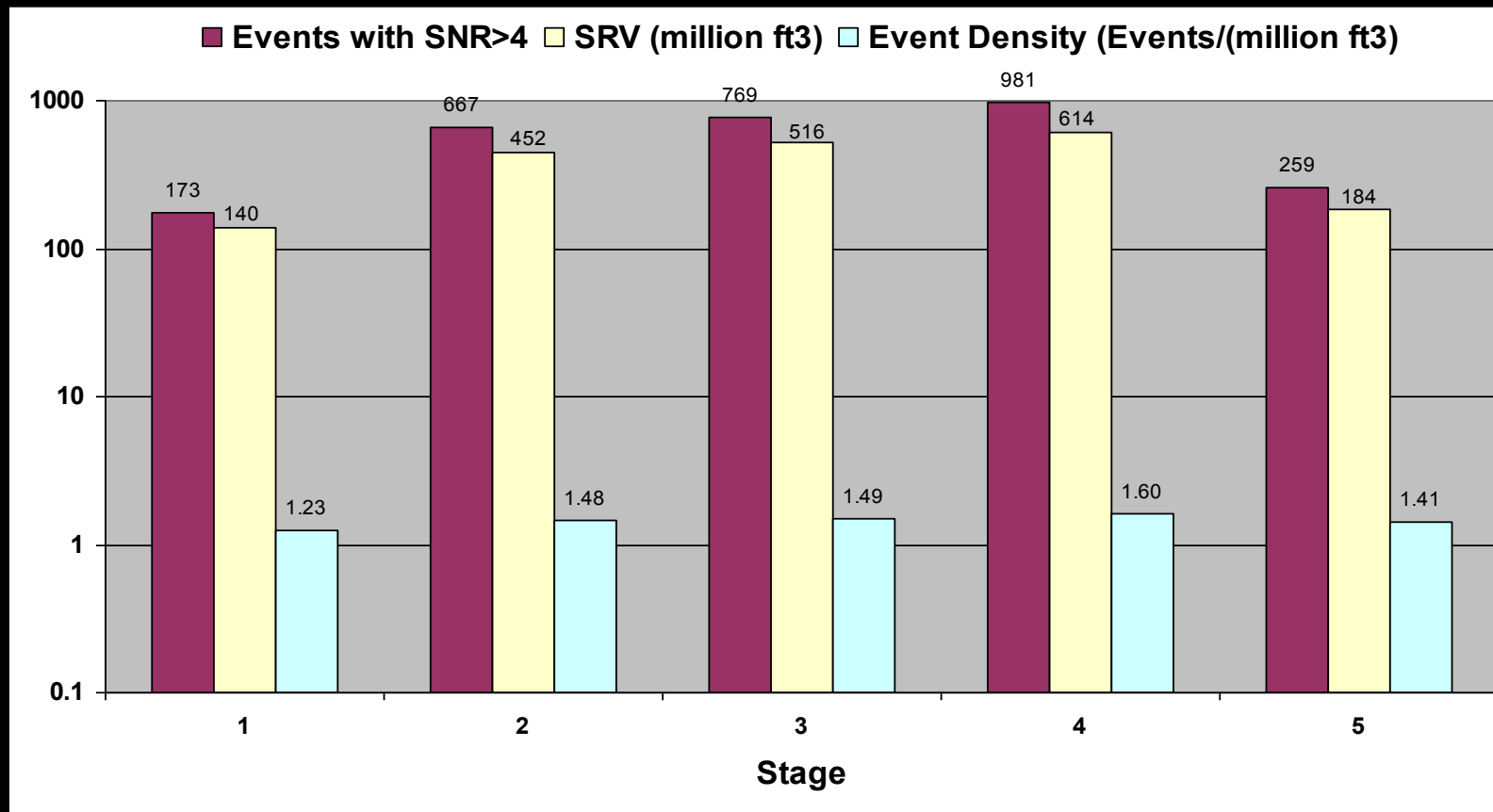
Seismic over area B shows relatively little structural features or faults at the reservoir

(Seismic courtesy of Divestco)

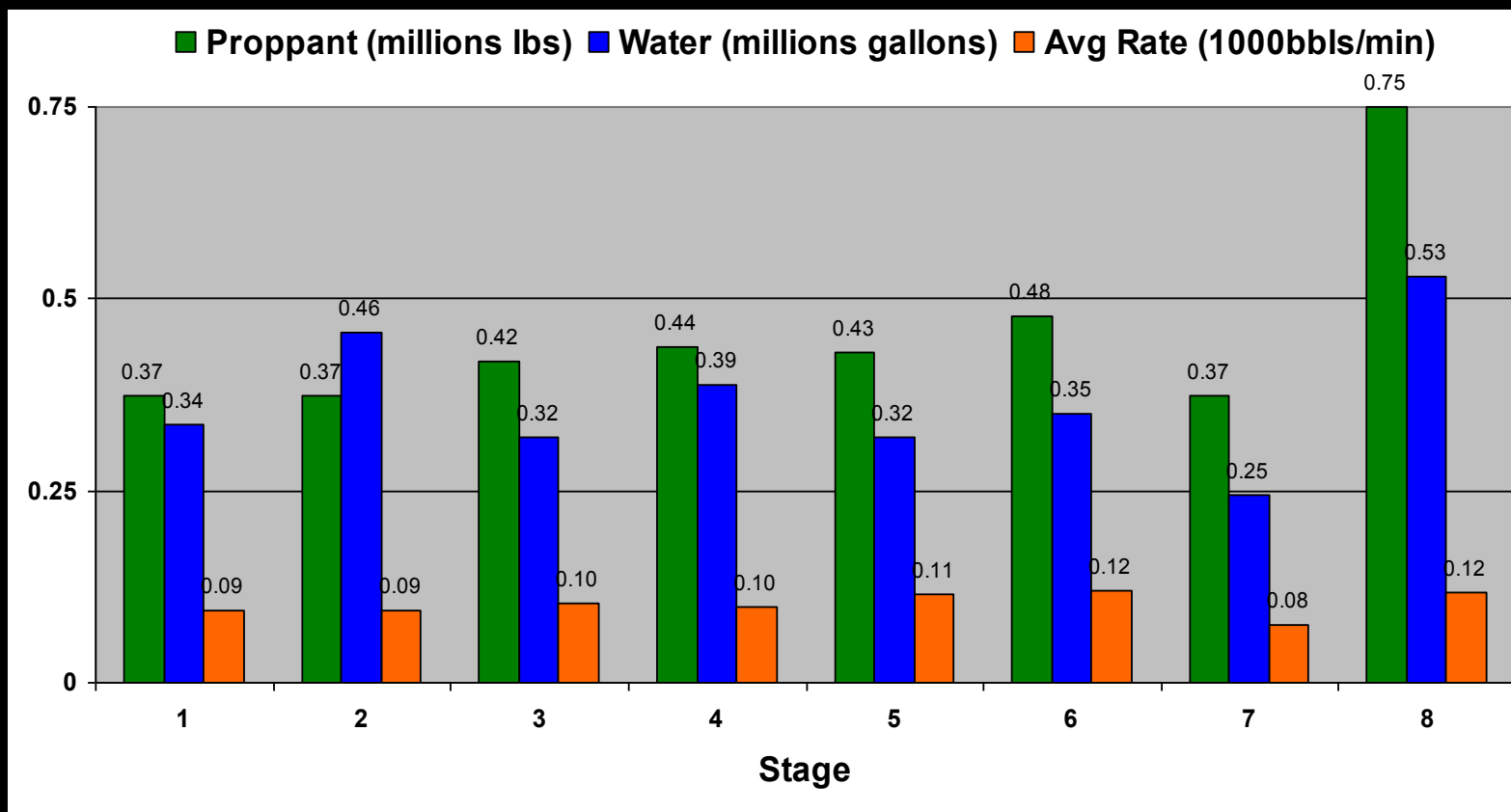
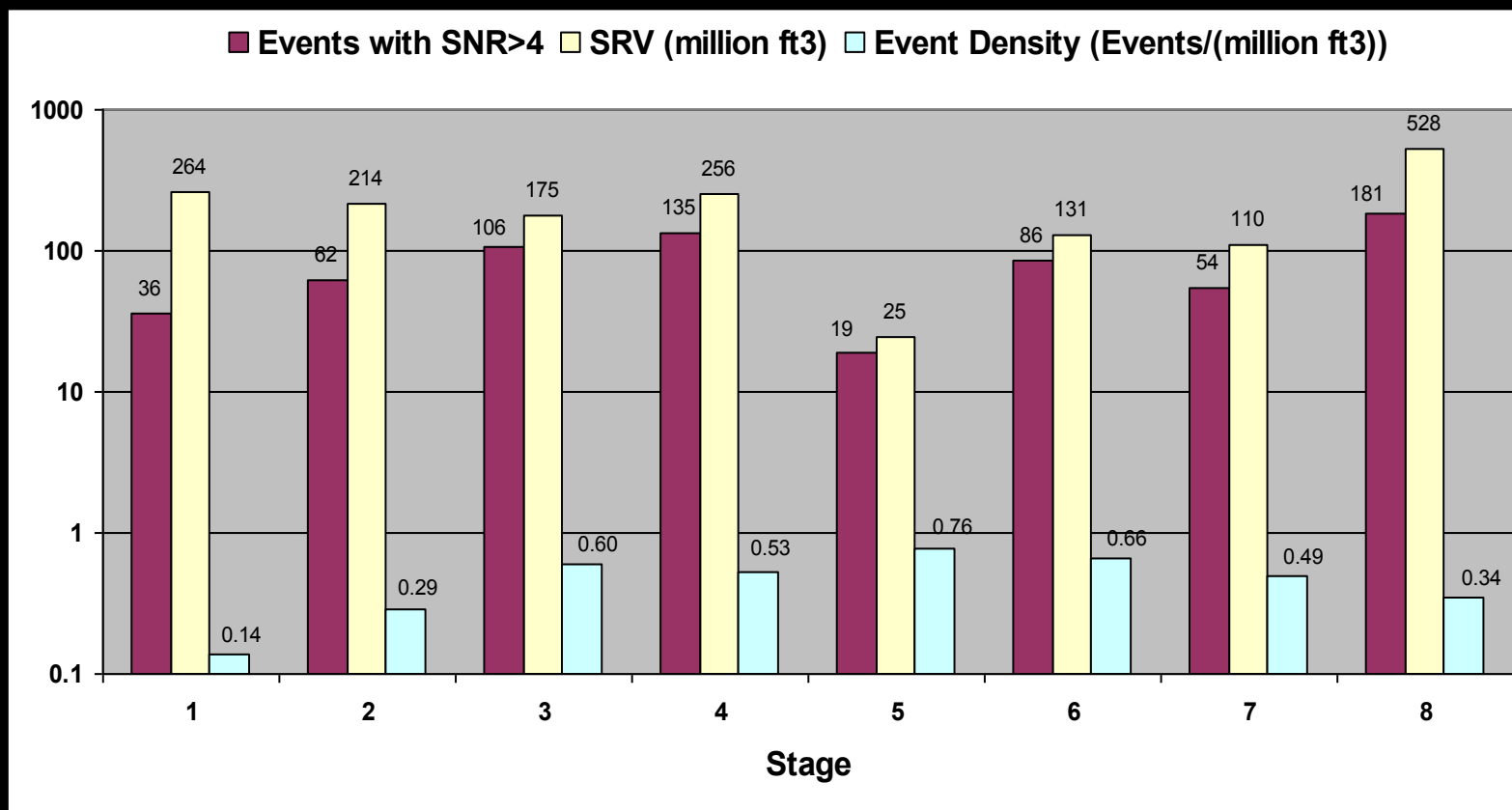
Microseismic of well in Area B (SRVs calculated with SNR>4)



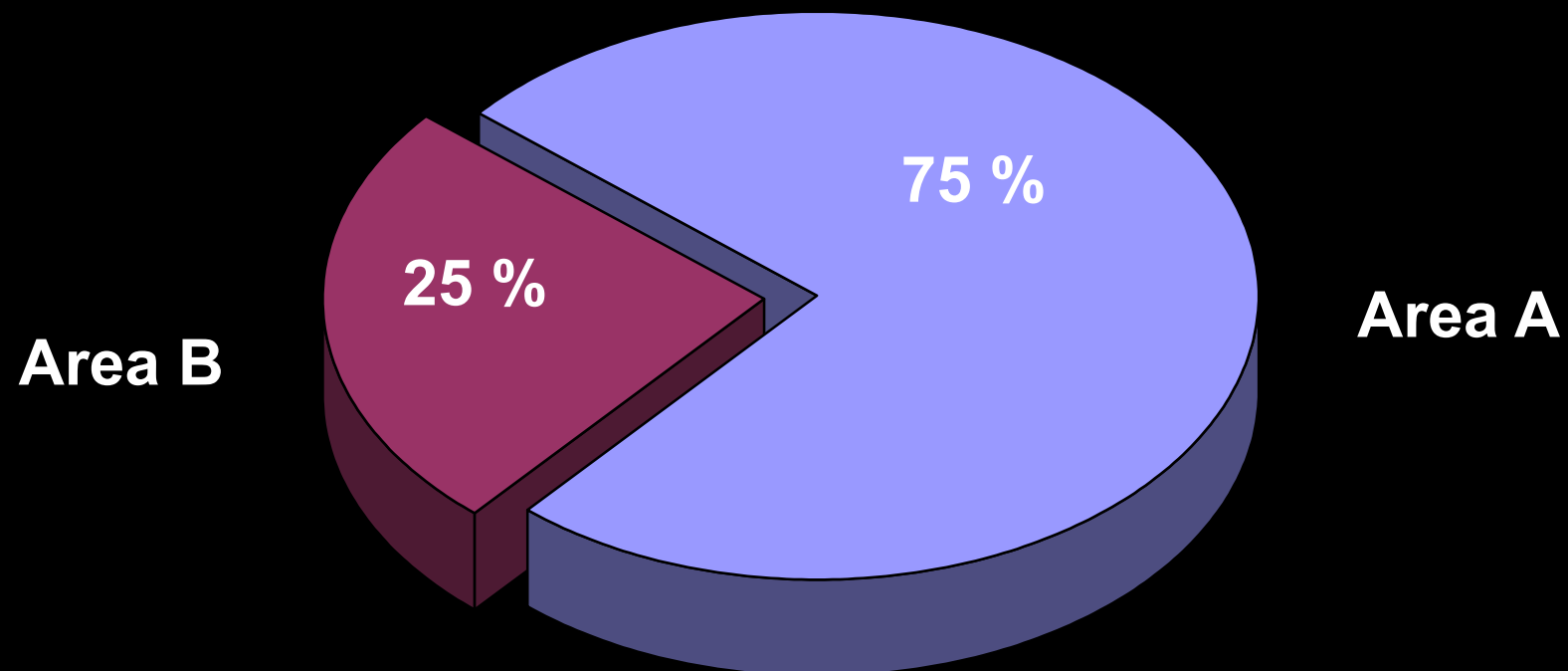
Microseismic Area A



Microseismic Area B

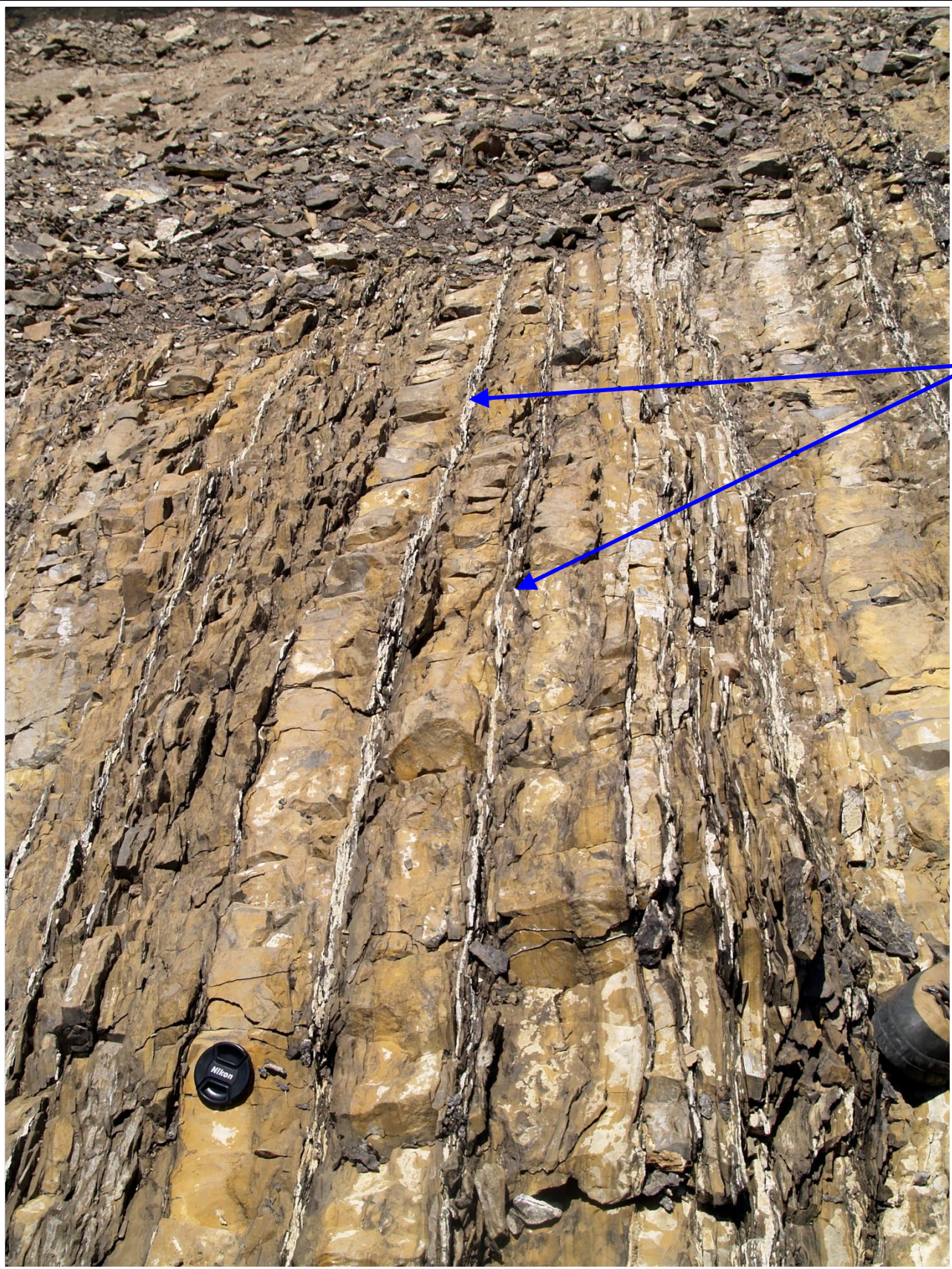


Microseismic Events Density (SNR>4)



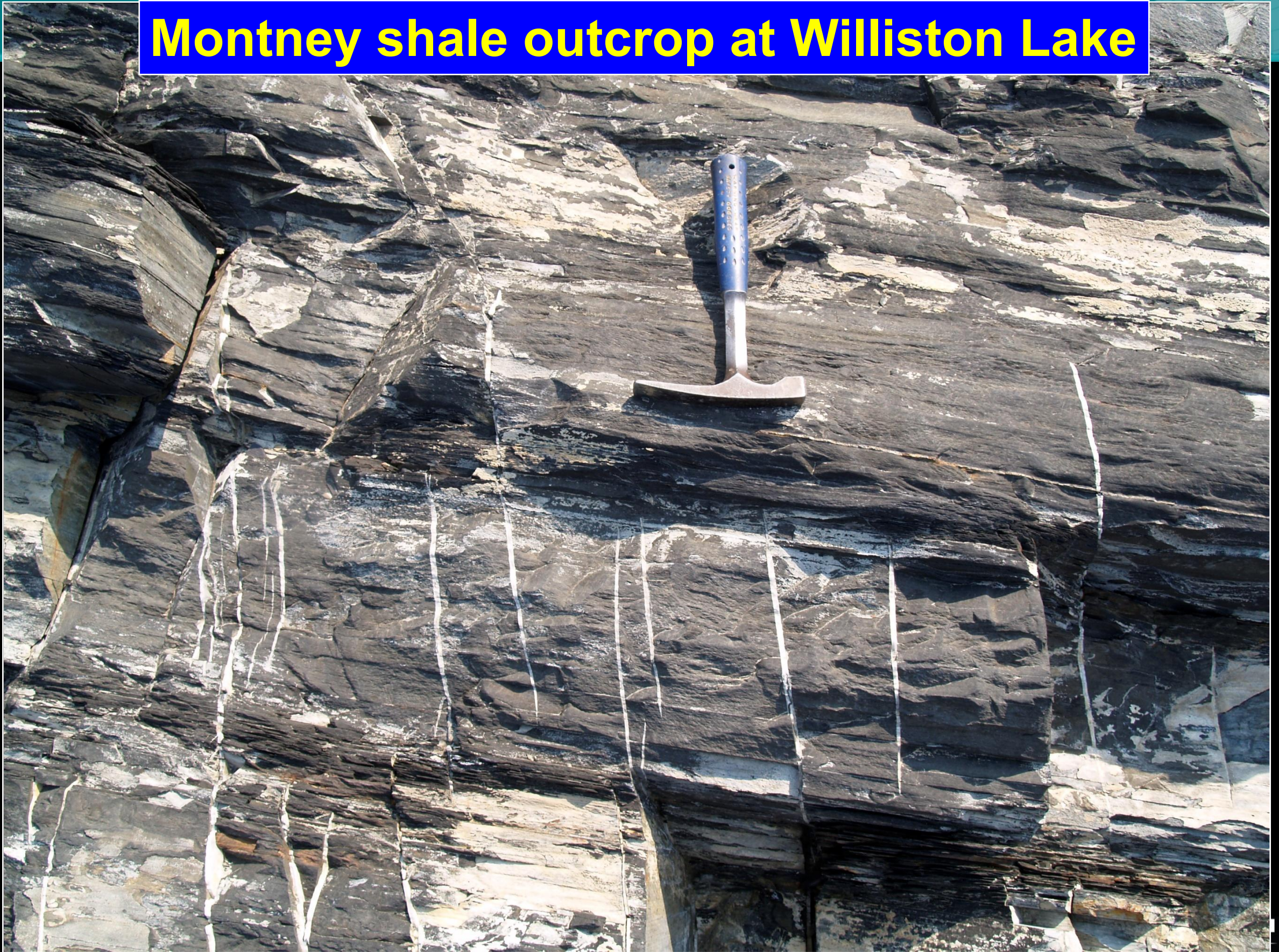
Two Orthogonal Fracture sets in Upper Devonian Genesee Shale, , Taughannock Falls, July, 07



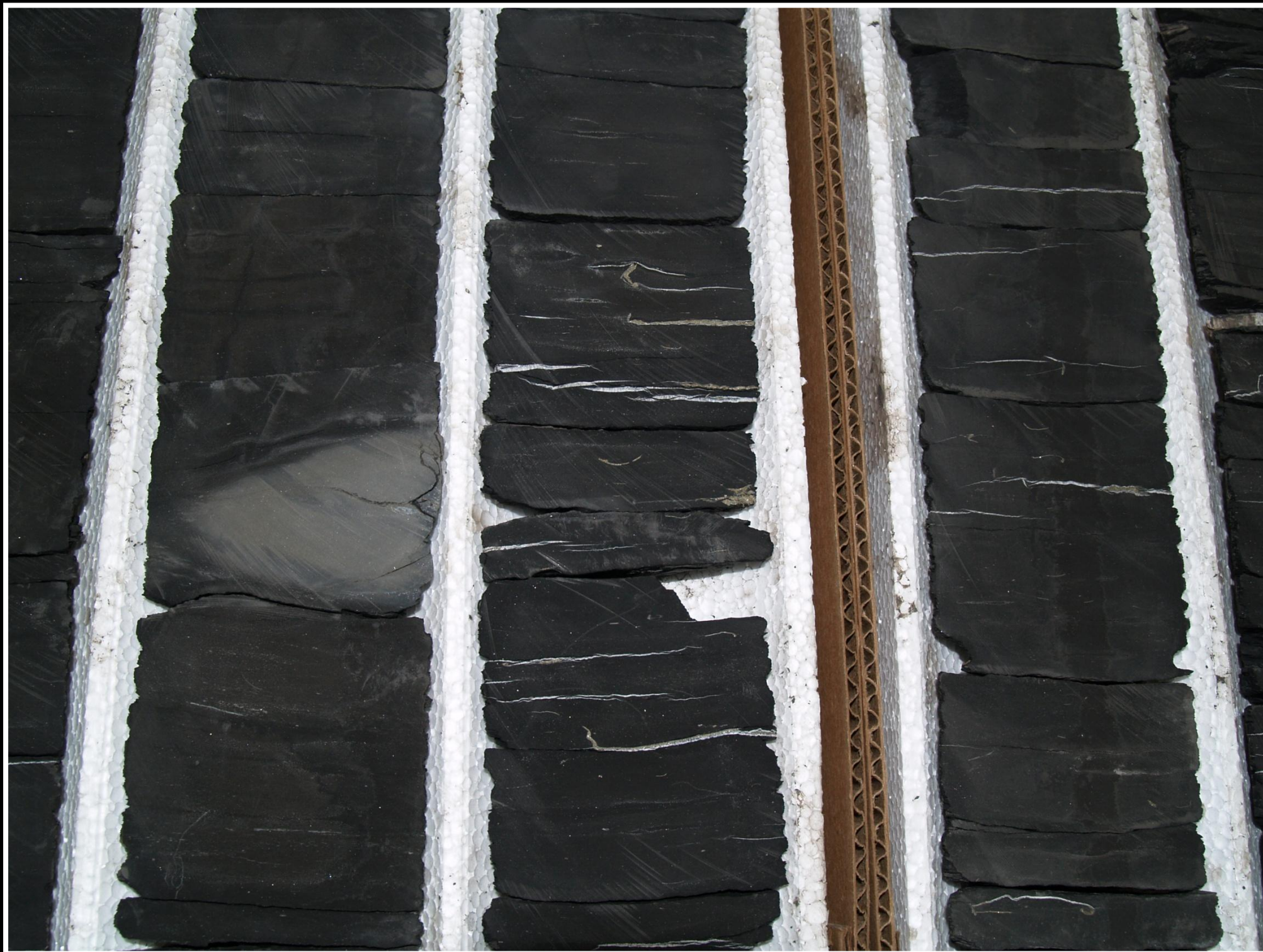


**Horizontal
Fractures fill:
Triassic Outcrop,
Williston Lake, BC**

Montney shale outcrop at Williston Lake



Haynesville Shale Horizontal Fractures



Average Horizontal Fracture Intensity Map (Haynesville Shale)



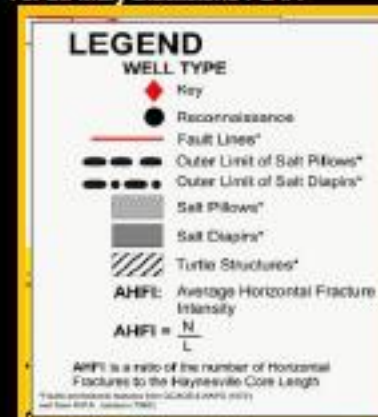
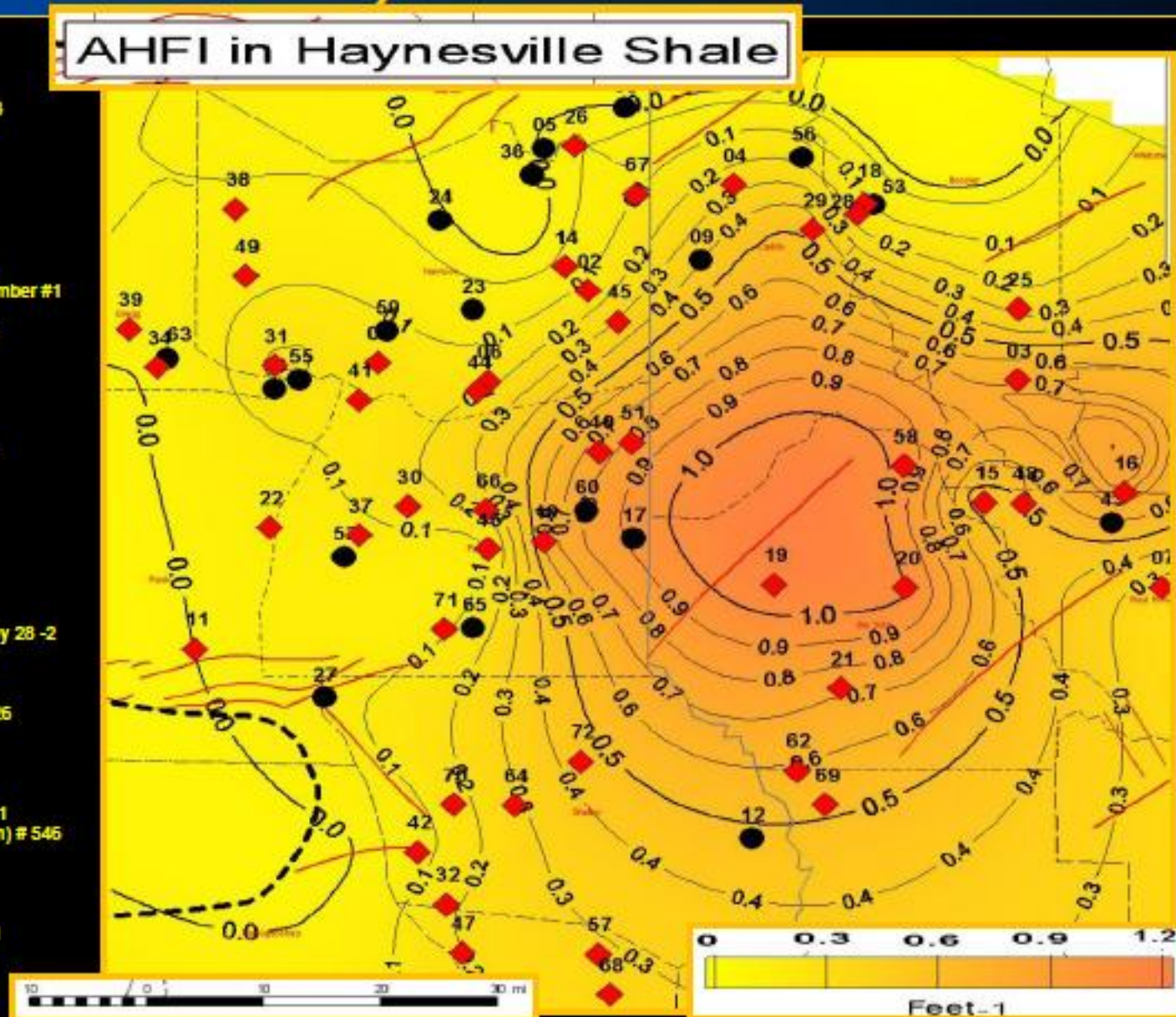
AHFI in Haynesville Shale

WELL LIST

1. T.W. George "A" 8H
2. North Jonesville 17 A
3. Elm Grove Plantation # 63
4. Hall 5 # 1
5. Bealrd # 3
6. Huffman # 1
7. J. W. Adcock
8. Stiles Trust
9. Wages # 12-1
10. Frost Unit 5 # 11
11. James G. Anderson # 2
12. Humble Oil Pickering Lumber #1
13. George Henderson # 1
14. Coleman Gas Unit 1 # 6
15. Waerstad # 3ALT
16. Wiggins 36H # 1
17. Travis Lynch 4H
18. Atkins Lincoln 17-2
19. Gamble H-24 # 1
20. Sustainable Forest 24-1
21. Johnson Trust 1-2H
22. McRae #4
23. Brown # 1
24. F C Green 13H
25. Cyrus 4-1
26. Jerry Jones #1
27. Mitchell Trust 1A
28. A. S. Burt 20 #1
29. Tri-State Realty Company 28 -2
30. CGU 16-19
31. Letourneau GU 2-17
32. Red River 877
33. Major Kennedy Est GU 26
34. Patsy Johnson
35. Shell W. C. Jones #1
36. T J Taylor #15
37. T. J. Ross Unit 1H
38. United Resources GU # 1
39. WSCGU (Horton Dickson) # 546
40. Floyd Gas Unit No. 22
41. New Horizons No. 1H
42. Hughes GU # 4
43. J. Carlisle et al 14 - 1A
44. George Foreman GU 2H
45. Fields-Isaacs 15
46. Hull A 102
47. Red River 164 # 1

WELL LIST (cont...)

48. Sample 10 H # 1
49. Unit Lawrence # 1H
50. Southwestern Morby & Walsh #1
51. Chevron T. C. Adams NCT 1-64
52. Anadarko CGU 30 - 12
53. Southern Star Boyce Pate 16-1
54. Petroquest Travis GU #4
55. Anadarko Bailey Sheppard #30
56. J. W. Resources Rumbaugh III 21-1
57. St Mary Blandlake #1H
58. J. W. Operating Whitaker 23 #1
59. Comstock H. Woods #1H
60. El Paso Hunt Oil #1
61. Berry Alton Sims #28
62. Comstock BSMC LA 17 #1HZ
63. Unit Falvey GU #1
64. Petrohawk Mary Harris #1H
65. Anadarko William-Wall #11
66. BP Carthage GU #13-17H
67. GMX Snider 'A' #1H
68. Devon S Kardell GU #1H
70. Unit Sickie #1
71. Conoco Phillips Naomi 3 Unit #16
72. EOG Watkins # 1
73. St. Mary Blackstone PB #1



Summary

- Shale heterogeneity is variable (in magnitude and scale)
- Natural fractures (cemented or open) impact heterogeneity to shale
- These sites most likely act as loci for creating a more dense fracture network during shale stimulation
- The increase in network surface area results in better production
- Shale exploitation strategies (drilling, completion, well spacing, perforation etc.) should take into account the heterogeneous nature of shale reservoirs
- Work in progress to quantify various aspects of heterogeneity

Acknowledgments

- We would like to thank Talisman Energy for permission to present
- Thanks also to our colleagues John Logel and Heath Pelletier for their help with the seismic interpretation
- We also thank Divestco, CGGVeritas and Core Lab
- We also would like to thank Muki and Dan Jarvie for the invitation to present this work

***May The Shale
be with you!***

