

# **Relationships between Geologic Zones, Produced Water, Saltwater Management, and Seismicity in Oklahoma\***

**Kyle E. Murray<sup>1</sup>**

Search and Discovery Article #80519 (2016)\*\*

Posted March 14, 2016

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## **Abstract**

Management of produced fluids has become an important issue in Oklahoma because large volumes of saltwater are co-produced with oil and gas, and subsequently disposed into saltwater disposal (SWD) wells. Statewide (excluding Osage County) SWD volumes ranged from 800 to more than 1266 MMbbl from 2009–2014, and steadily increased at rates that mimic petroleum production from the Mississippian and Woodford zones. Much of the increase in production has occurred in central and north-central Oklahoma because of development in the Cherokee Platform and Anadarko Shelf geologic provinces. The Arbuckle Group is the main disposal zone in these geologic provinces for a number of reasons including that it is highly permeable, has a capacity to accept waste fluids, underlies the producing zones, but yet is sufficiently shallow to make completion of a SWD wells relatively inexpensive. Research indicates that earthquakes can be triggered by fluid injection near strike-slip faults that are oriented in the same manner as regional stresses, especially when high-volume SWDs are completed in basal sedimentary strata (such as the Arbuckle). Because of the confluence of these desirable conditions and confounding challenges, it is critical to investigate the physical and chemical properties of geologic materials that store and produce fluids, and to understand how regional geologic conditions affect fluid production and injection. Water and energy resources are important to the state and the nation, so best management practices must be developed to minimize co-produced water volumes and to handle the co-produced saltwater while minimizing deleterious effects

## **References Cited**

Boyd, D.T., 2008, Stratigraphic Guide to Oklahoma Oil and Gas Reservoirs: Oklahoma Geological Survey Stratigraphic Guide, SP 2008-1.

Murray, K.E., 2015, Class II Saltwater Disposal for 2009-2014 at the Annual-, State-, and County- Scales by Geologic Zones of Completion, Oklahoma: Oklahoma Geological Survey Open File Report (OF5-2015), Norman, OK, 18 p.

Murray, K.E., 2014, Class II Underground Injection Control Well Data for 2010-2013 by Geologic Zones of Completion, Oklahoma: Oklahoma Geological Survey Open File Report (OF1-2014), Norman, OK, 32 p.

Murray, K.E., 2013, State-Scale Perspective on Water Use and Production Associated with Oil and Gas Operations, Oklahoma, U.S.: Environmental Science & Technology, v. 47, p. 4918-4925.

Murray, K.E., and A.A. Holland, 2014, Inventory of Class II Underground Injection Control Volumes in the Midcontinent: Shale Shaker, v. 65/2, p. 98-106.

Northcutt, R.A., and J.A. Campbell, 1995, Geologic Provinces of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Geological Survey Open file Report OF 5-95, Map Scale: 1:750,000.



**Kyle E. Murray, PhD, Hydrogeologist**

**Presents:**

# **Relationships between Geologic Zones, Produced Water, Saltwater Management, and Seismicity in Oklahoma**

# Water and Energy Related Publications

## Environmental Science & Technology

Article  
pubs.acs.org/est

### State-Scale Perspective on Water Use and Production Associated with Oil and Gas Operations, Oklahoma, U.S.

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#### Resource Management

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*Shale Shaker*

### Inventory of Class II Underground Injection Control Volumes in the Midcontinent



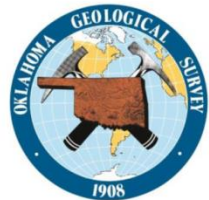
### Class II Underground Injection Control Well Data for 2010–2013 by Geologic Zones of Completion, Oklahoma

Open-File Report (OF1-2014)

Kyle E. Murray

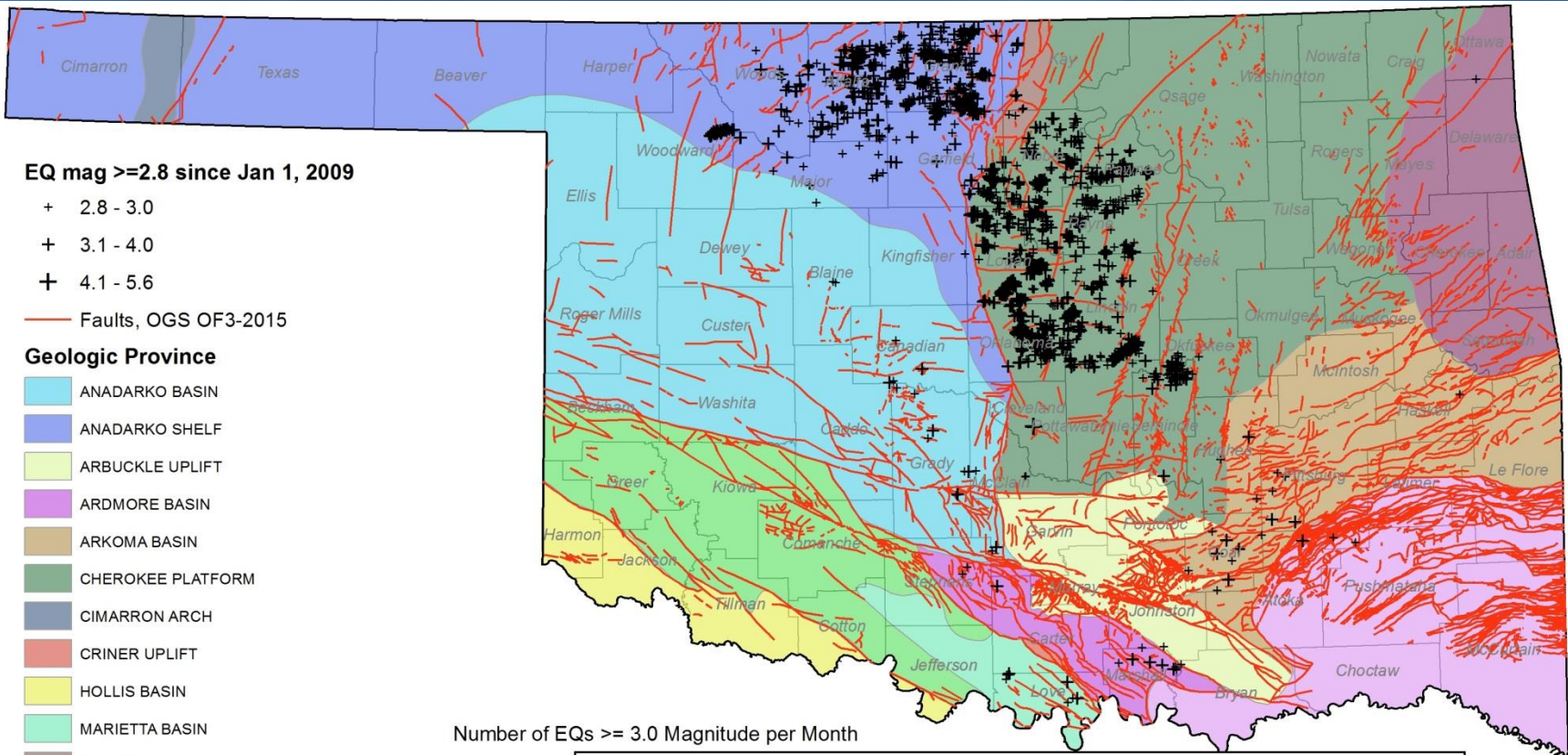


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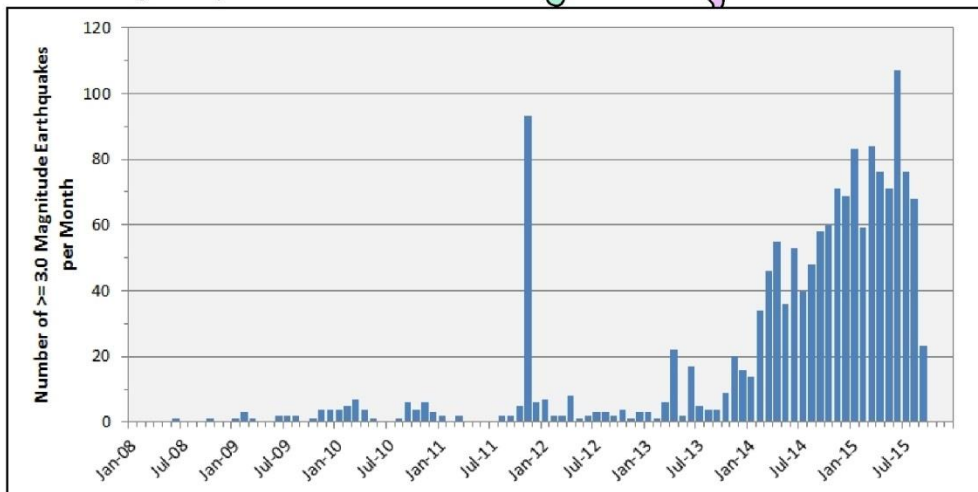




# Map of Earthquakes Mag $\geq 2.8$ since Jan 1, 2009



Number of EQs  $\geq 3.0$  Magnitude per Month



(Murray, 2015 – in preparation)



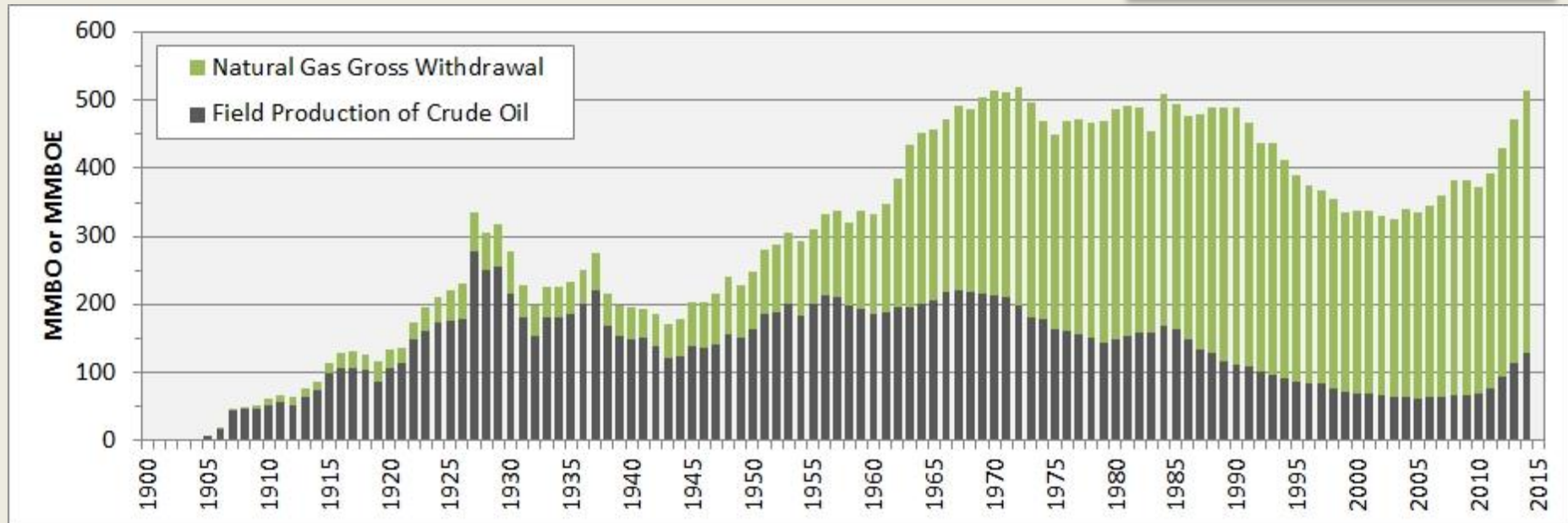
Prepared by:  
Kyle E. Murray  
OGS Hydrogeologist



30 15 0 30 Miles

# History of Oil and Gas Production for Oklahoma

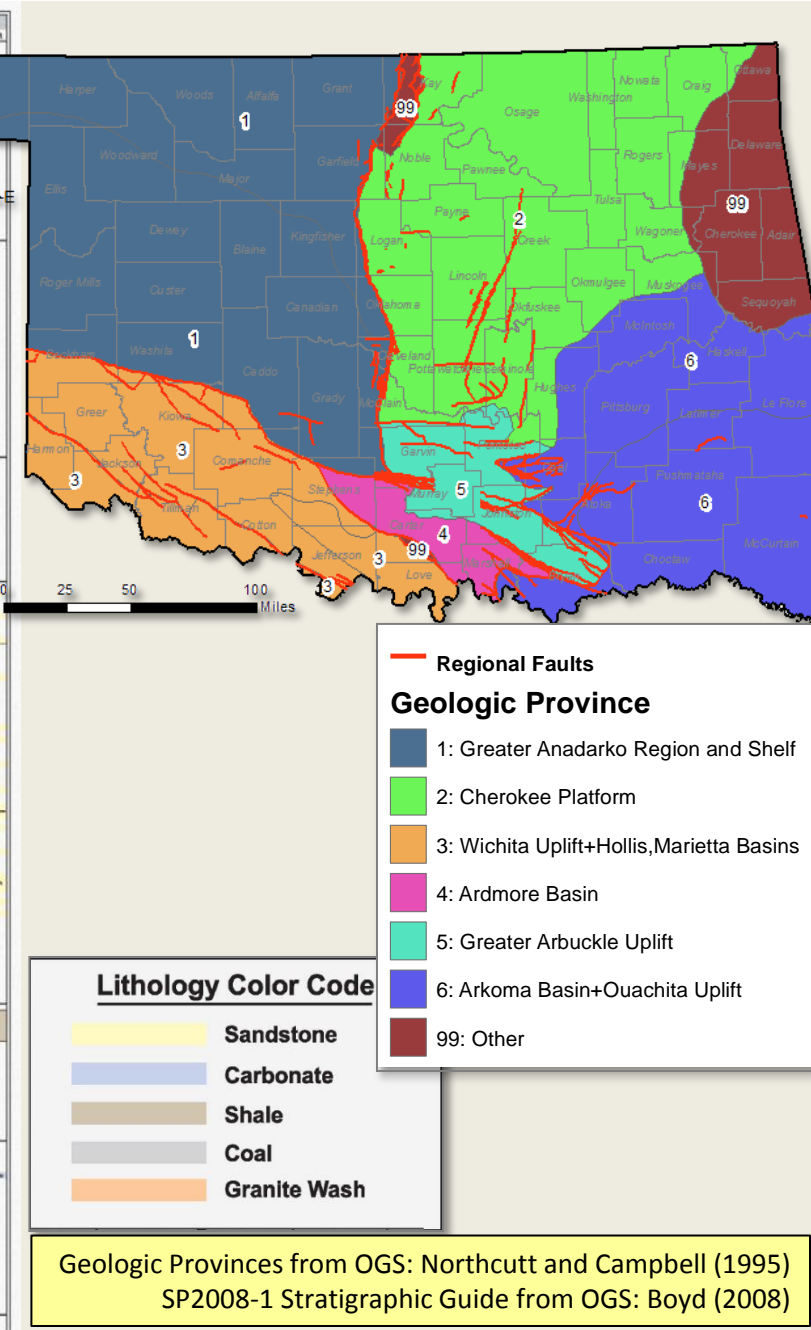
- More than 100 years of oil and gas production
- Peak oil prod. of ~270 MMBO in 1927
- Peak gas prod. of ~376–399 MMBOE in 1990
- Oil production of ~128 MMBO in 2014
- Gas production of ~385 MMBOE in 2014





# Geologic Provinces, Formations and Production Zones in Oklahoma

Time Scale			Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
System	Series	Group	Greater Anadarko Basin and Shelf	Cherokee Platform	Wichita Uplift + Hollis/Marietta Basins	Ardmore Basin	Greater Arbuckle Uplift	Arkoma Basin + Ouachita Uplift
Permian	Levettian	El Reno						
	Wolfcampian	Chase	Barber	Barber	Barber	Barber	Barber	Barber
	Cherokee	Council Grove	Cherokee	Cherokee	Cherokee	Cherokee	Cherokee	Cherokee
	Adair	Adair	Adair	Adair	Adair	Adair	Adair	Adair
Carboniferous	Virgilian	Virgil						
	Shinarump	Shinarump						
	Douglas	Douglas						
	Cherokee	Cherokee						
Mississippian	Mississippian	Mississippian						
	Stalwart	Stalwart						
	Marion	Marion						
	Cherokee	Cherokee						
Devonian	Devonian	Devonian						
	Cherokee	Cherokee						
	Cherokee	Cherokee						
	Cherokee	Cherokee						
Ordovician	Ordovician	Ordovician						
	Cherokee	Cherokee						
	Cherokee	Cherokee						
	Cherokee	Cherokee						



# Zones of Exploration & Production (E&P)

Zone	Group	Formation
Permian		Garber
	Chase	Brown Dolomite
	Council Grove	Pontotoc
	Admire	Belveal
Virgilian	Wabaunsee	Cisco Lime
	Shawnee	Pawhuska
		Endicott
	Douglas	Tonkawa
Missourian	Hoxbar	Lansing
		Cottage Grove
		Kansas City
		Hogshooter
		Layton
		Cleveland
Desmoinesian	Marmaton	Oswego
	Cabaniss	Skinner
	Krebs	Red Fork
		Burbank
		Bartlesville
		Hartshorne
Atokan-Morrowan	Atoka	Gilcrease
		Dutcher
	Morrow	Cromwell
	Springer	Wamsley
Mississippian	Chester	Manning
		Caney
	Meramec	Miss Lime
		Miss Chat
		St. Louis
		Mayes
	Osage	Sycamore
	Kinderhook	Kinderhook
Woodford	Upper Devonian	Woodford
Dev to Mid Ord	Middle Devonian	Misener
	Lower Dev - Silurian	Hunton
	Cincinnatian	Sylvan
		Viola
	Simpson	Bromide
		Wilcox
		McLish
		Oil Creek
Arbuckle	Arbuckle Group	West Spring Creek
		Kindblade
		Butterly Dolomite
Basement & Crystalline Rock	Cambrian	Reagan
	Pre-Cambrian	Granite

Granite Wash

Key to Symbols

Sandstone

Carbonate

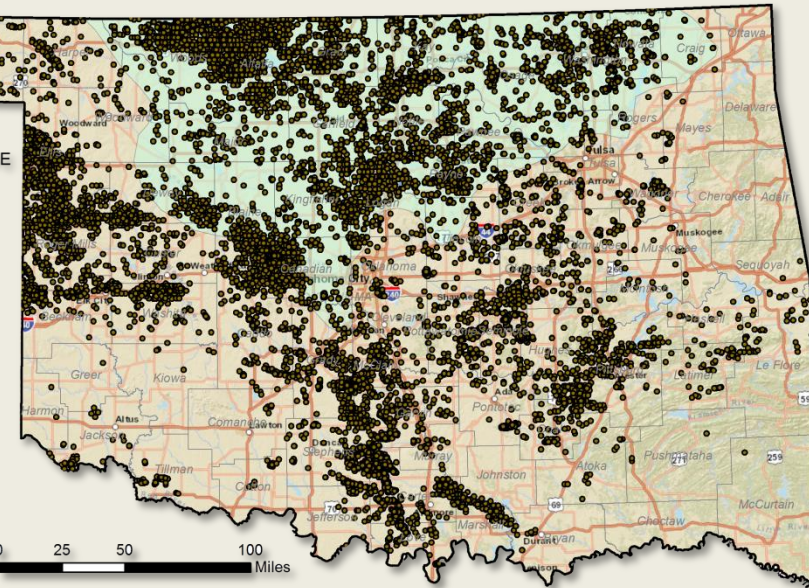
Shale

Coal

Granite



0 25 50 100 Miles

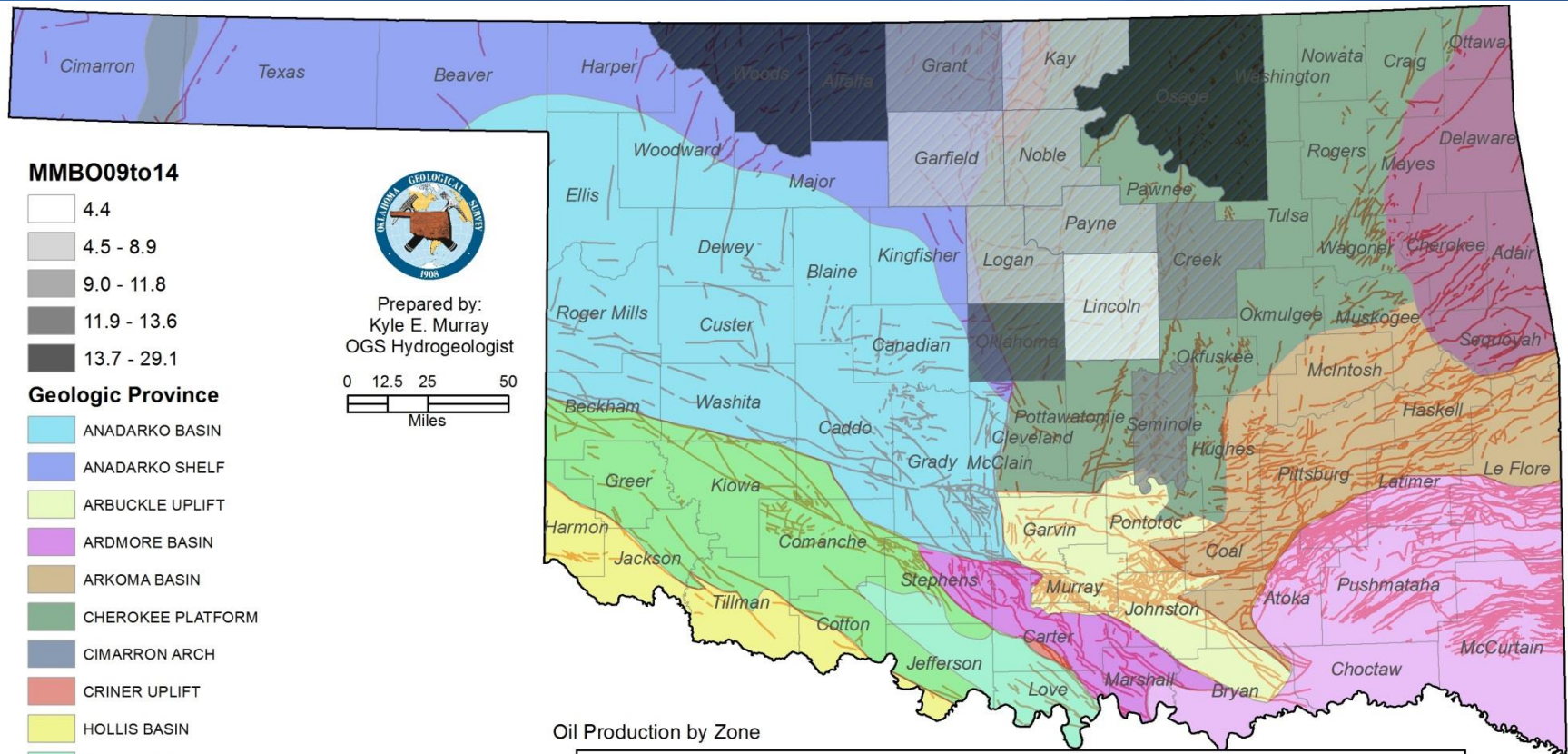


O&G Wells Completed (2010 – May 2014)

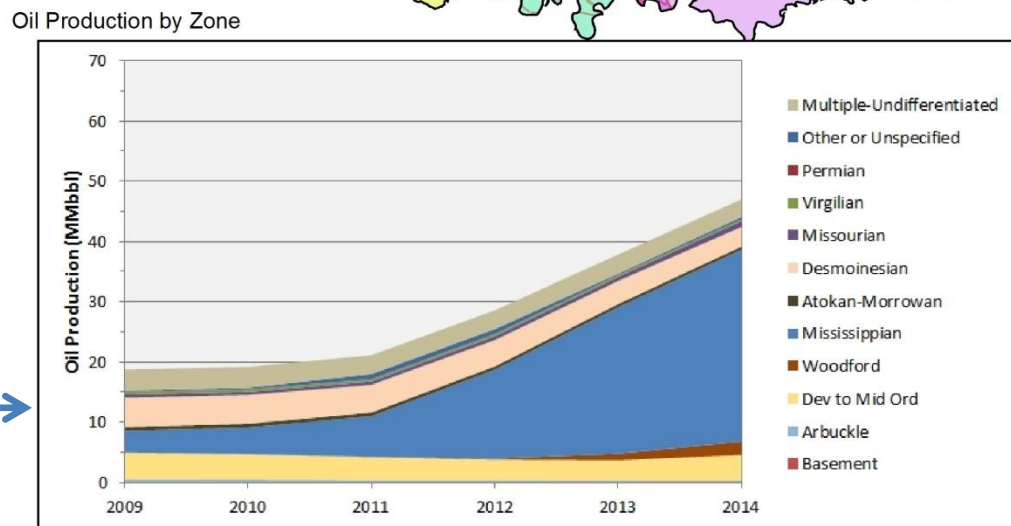
OKCGS Shale Shaker  
(Murray and Holland, 2014)



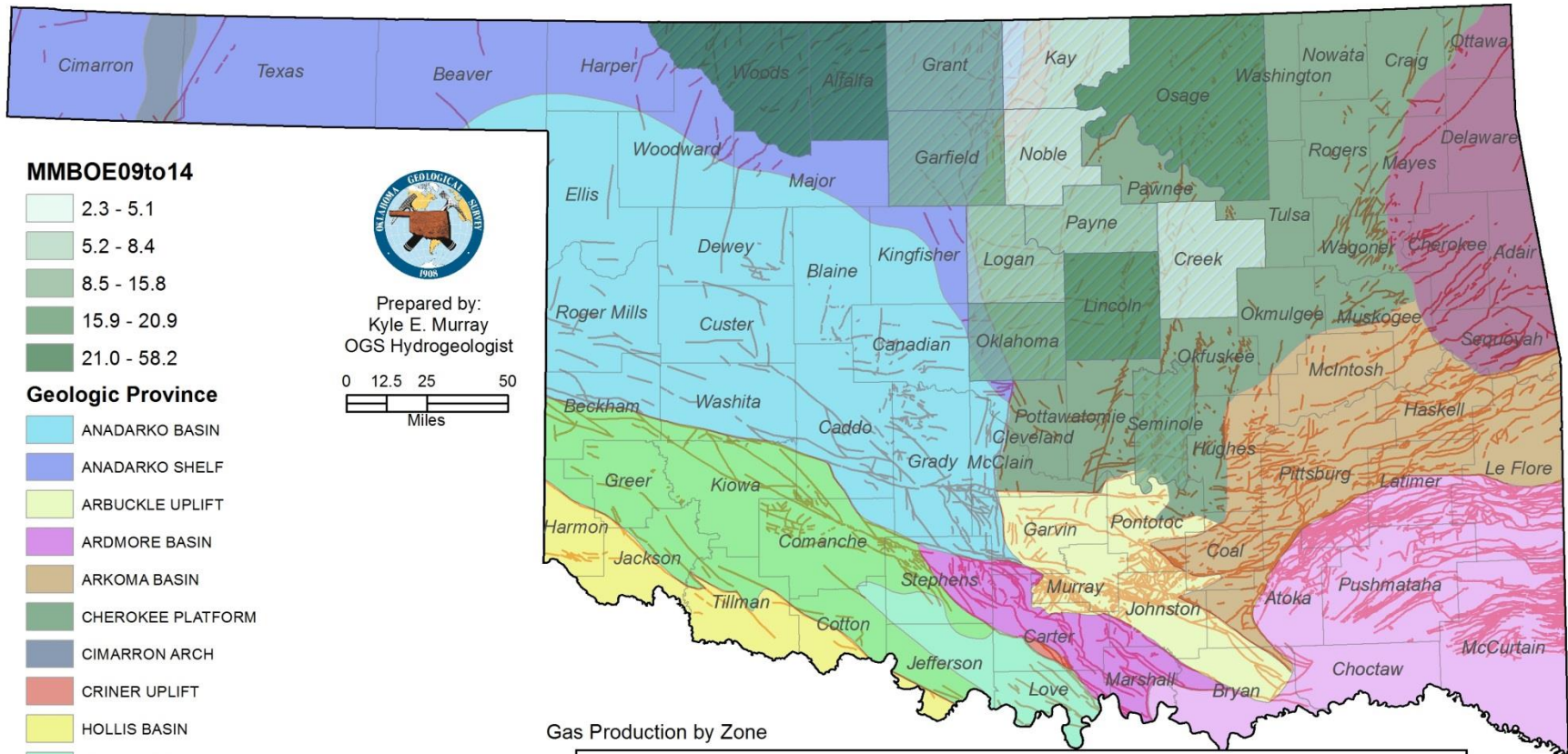
## Oil Production by Zone for 13 Study Area Counties, 2009–2014



Compiled from:  
Lasser Production Database

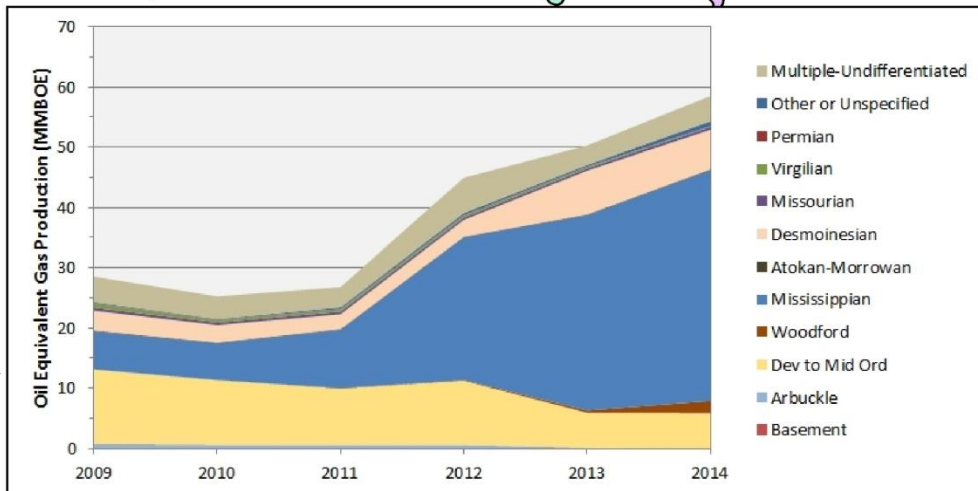


# Gas Production by Zone for 13 Study Area Counties, 2009–2014



Compiled from:  
Lasser Production Database

Gas Production by Zone





# Reporting Volume of Produced Water in the Mid-continent?

Kansas: not required to report produced water volumes

Oklahoma: not required to report produced water volumes

Texas: required to report produced water volumes annually to TX Railroad Commission

[<<Prev Rule](#)[Next Rule>>](#)

**TITLE 16**

**PART 1**

**CHAPTER 3**

**RULE §3.53**

**Texas Administrative Code**

**ECONOMIC REGULATION**

**RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS**

**OIL AND GAS DIVISION**

**Annual Well Tests and Well Status Reports Required**

(a) Oil wells.

(1) Unless otherwise provided in this section, each operator of producing oil wells shall annually test each producing oil well for a 24-hour period during the test period specified on the well status report form and shall record all oil, gas and water volumes resulting from the test on the form.

(2) For any oil well capable of producing no more than five barrels of oil per 24-hour period, the operator of such well may report the required oil, gas and water volumes based on an allocation of that well's production on a prorated daily basis, rather than an actual well test. This option of using production allocation instead of actual well tests does not apply to surface-commingled wells, swabbed wells, the East Texas Field or the following Panhandle fields: Panhandle Carson County Field (Field Number 68845-001); Panhandle Collingsworth County Field (Field Number 68859-001); Panhandle Gray County Field (Field Number 68873-001); Panhandle Hutchinson County Field (Field Number 68887-001); Panhandle Moore County field (Field Number 68901-001); Panhandle Potter County Field (Field Number 68915-001); and Panhandle Wheeler County Field (Field Number 68929-001).

(3) Each operator of a well or wells listed in the oil proration schedule shall file with the commission an oil well status report form in accordance with instructions on the form. All wells on a lease, and injection and disposal wells, must be reported.

(4) Changes in oil well status filed between regularly scheduled oil well status surveys shall be submitted on oil well status report forms in accordance with instructions thereon.

(b) Gas wells. Each operator of a gas well producing liquid hydrocarbons shall file with the commission gas well status reports in accordance with instructions thereon.

**Source Note:** The provisions of this §3.53 adopted to be effective January 1, 1976; amended to be effective November 21, 1980, 5 TexReg 4419; amended to be effective February 13, 1997, 22 TexReg 1313; amended to be effective January 10, 2000, 25 TexReg 79

Next PagePrevious Page

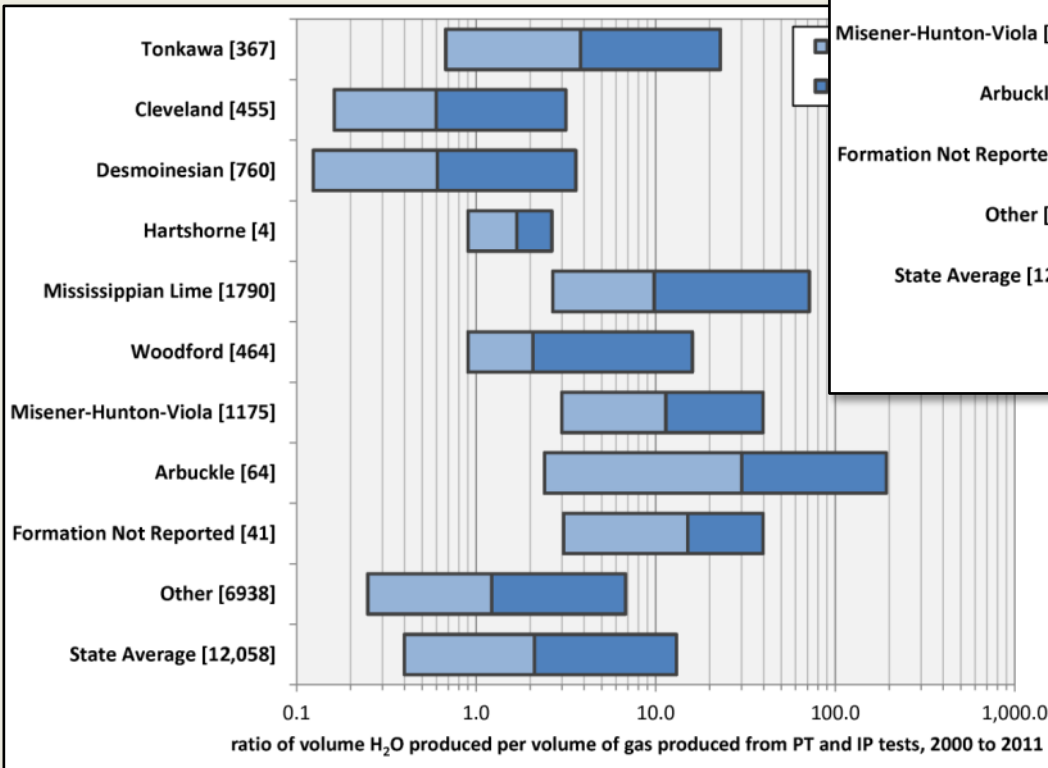
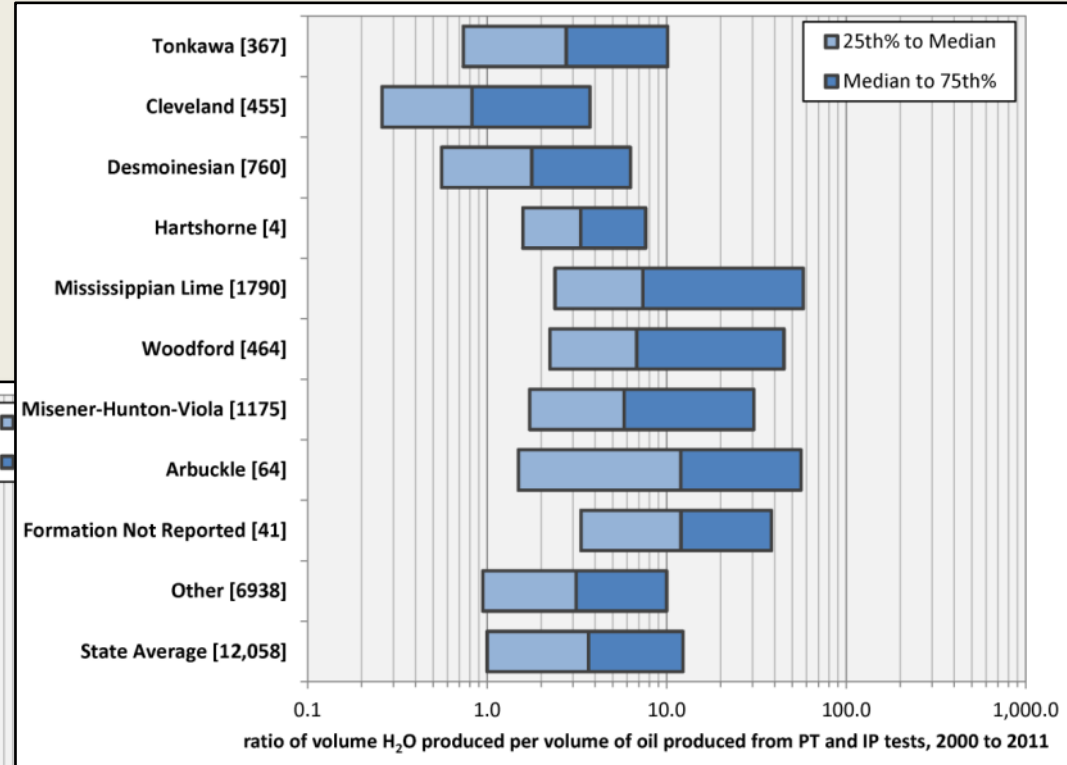
List of TitlesBack to List

HOME | TEXAS REGISTER | TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE | OPEN MEETINGS | HELP |

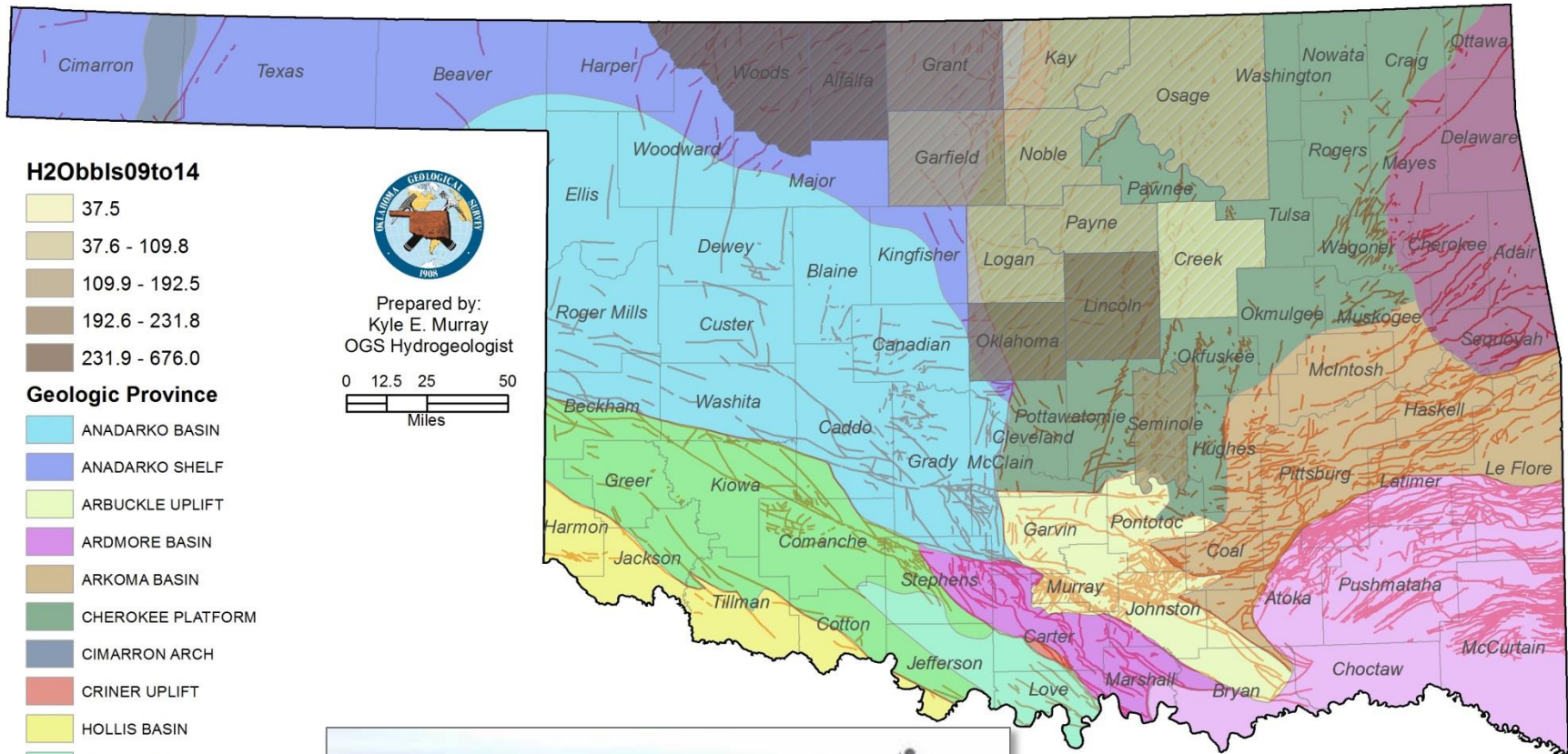


From 2000-2011, newly completed wells in OK's Mississippian averaged:

- 7.4 bbl of H<sub>2</sub>O produced for 1 bbl of oil
- 9.8 bbl of H<sub>2</sub>O produced for 1 bbl oil equivalent gas



# Est. H2O Production for 13 Study Area Counties, 2009–2014

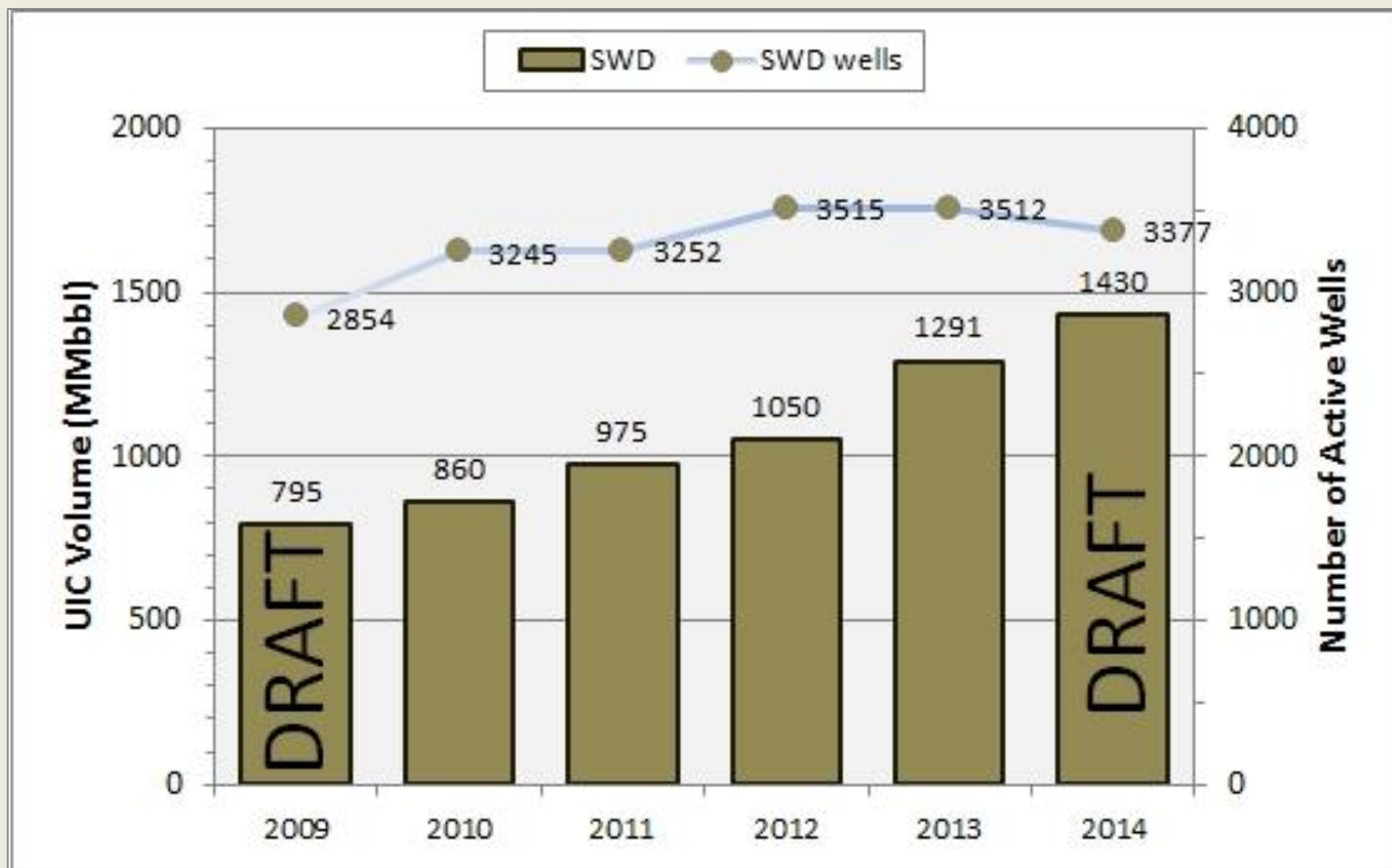


What do we do with the co-produced saltwater?

Salt Water Disposal (SWD) Wells

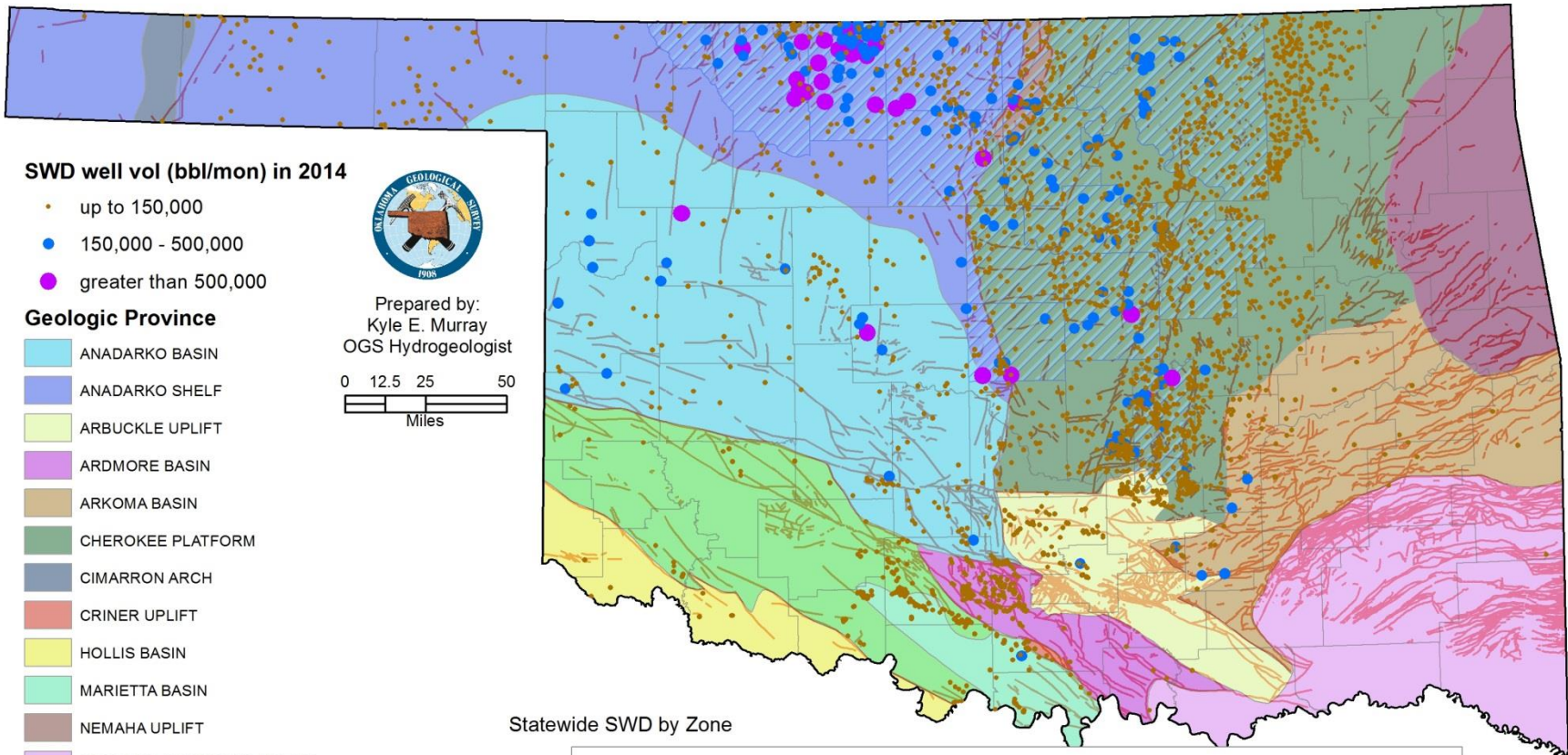


# Statewide annual SWD volumes versus time

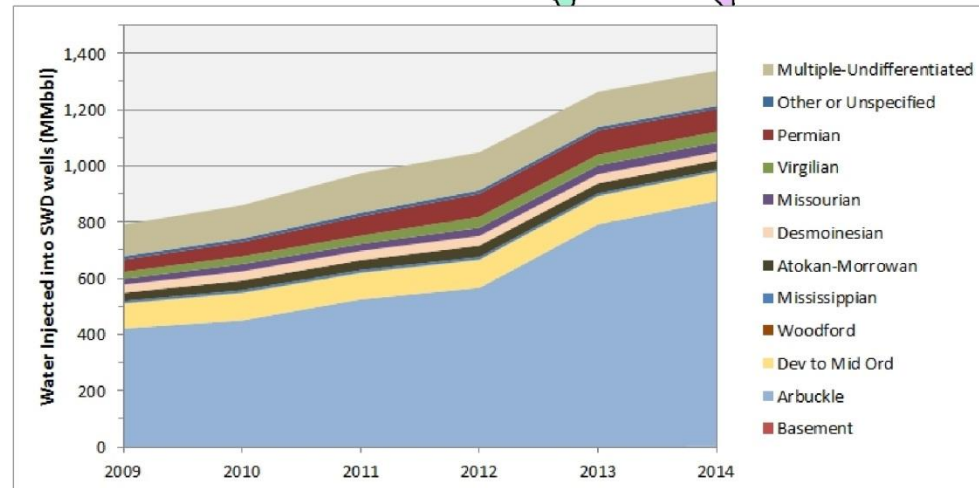




# Map of SWD Class II UIC wells, chart of SWD vols by county

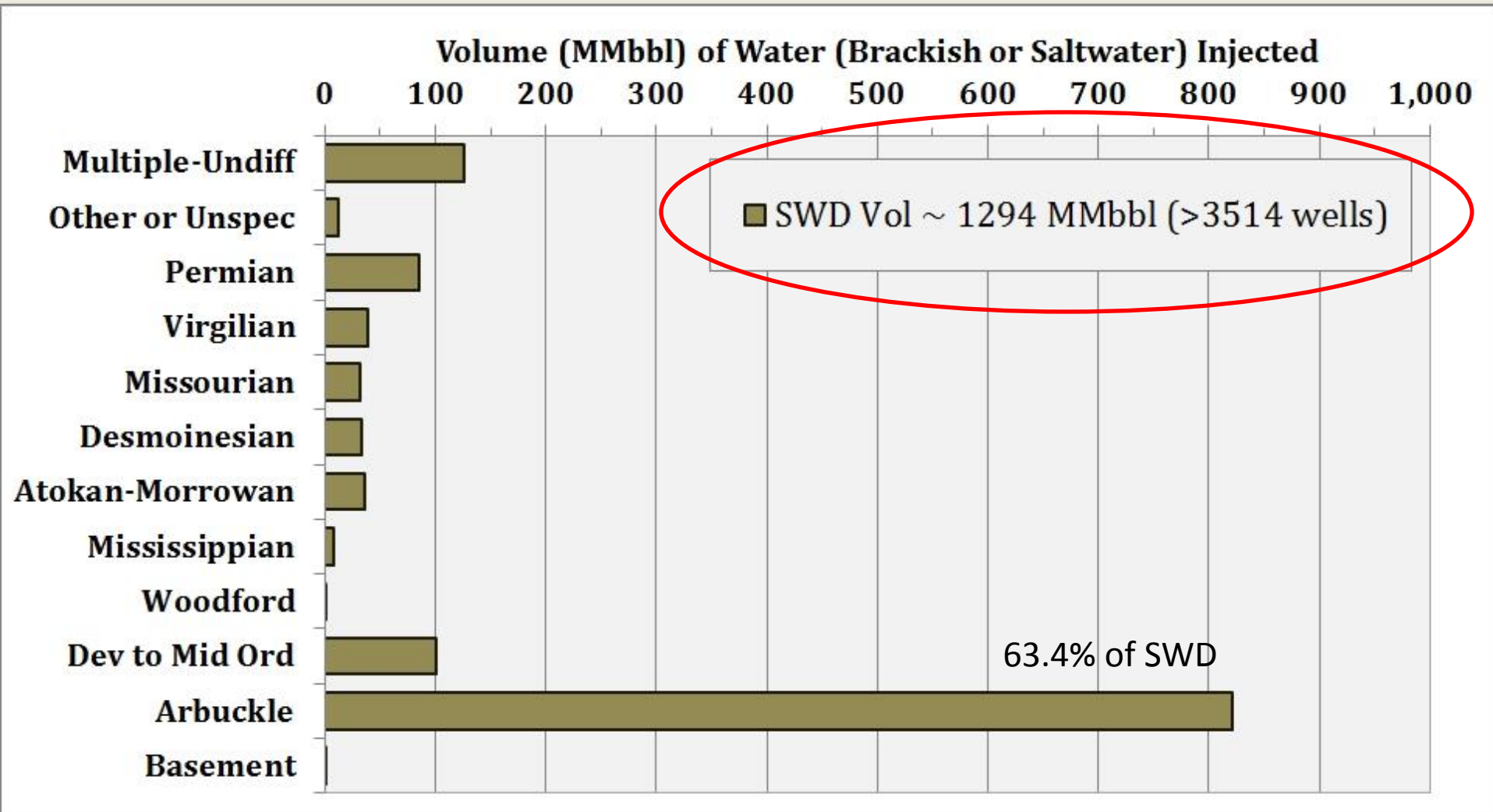


Statewide SWD by Zone

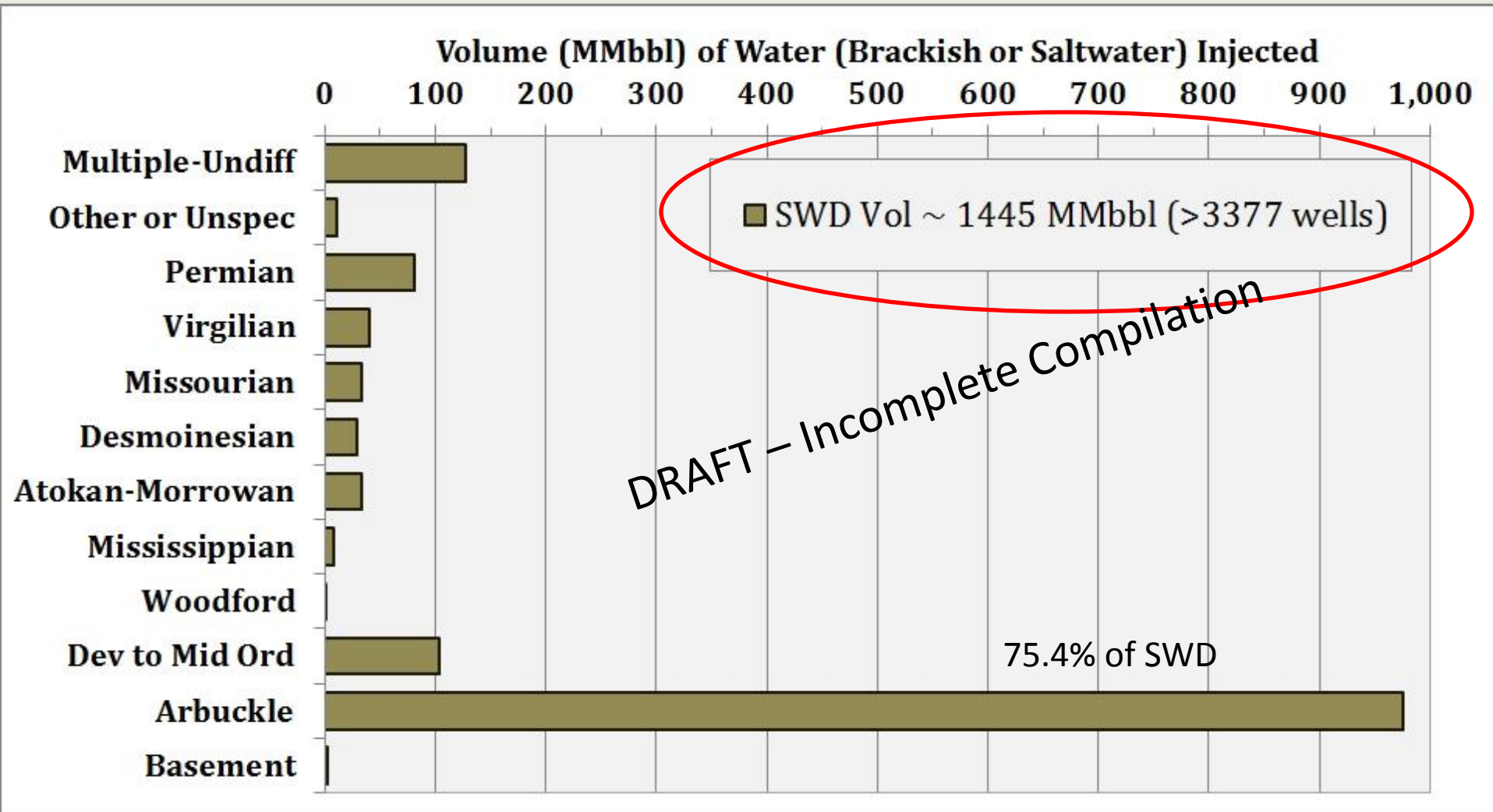


(Murray, 2015 – in preparation)

# SWD Volumes during 2013 by Geologic Zone of Completion

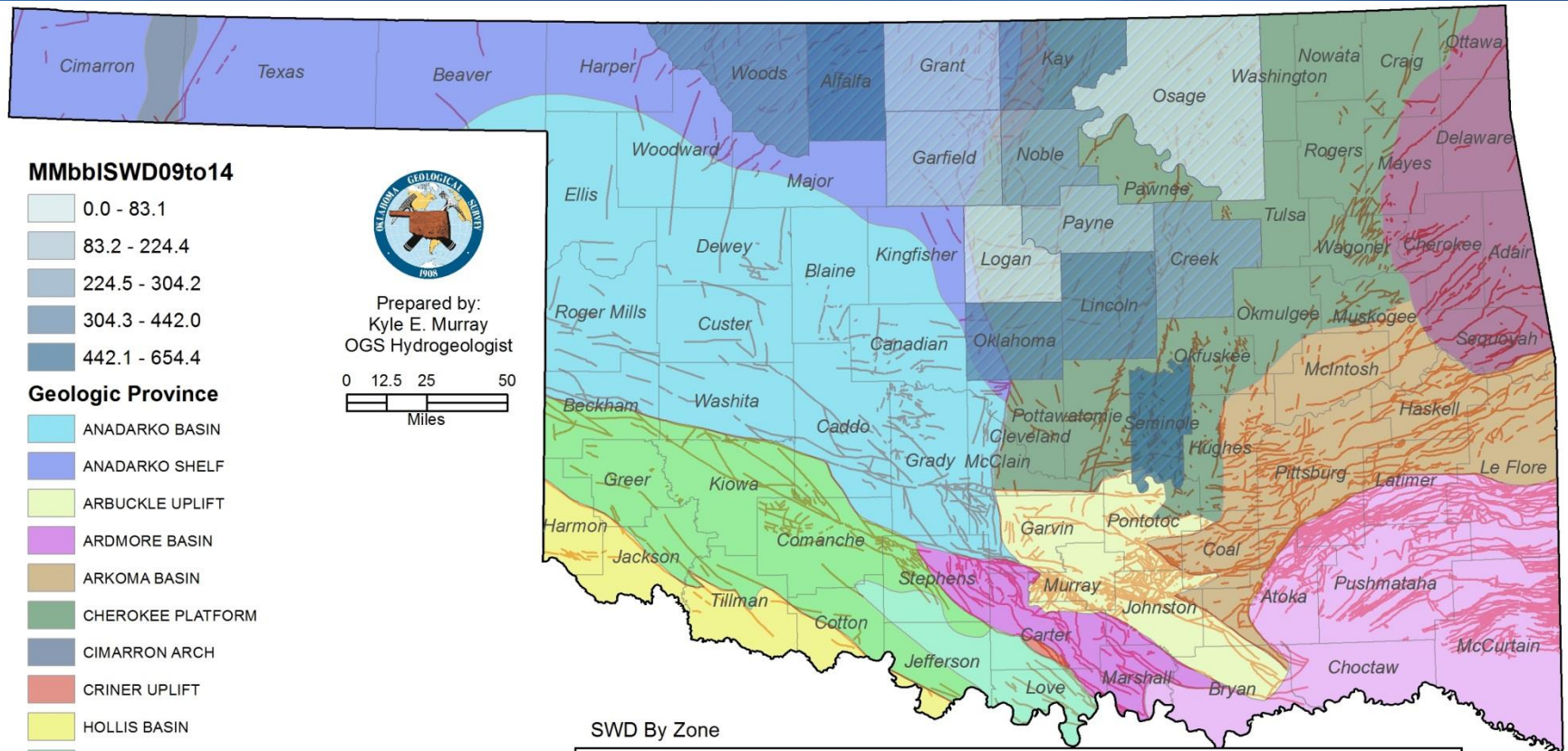


# SWD Volumes during 2014 by Geologic Zone of Completion

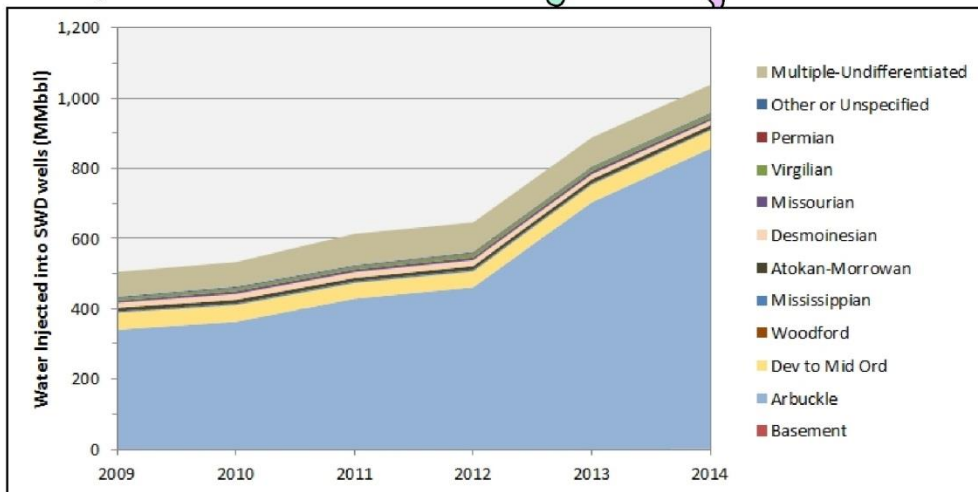




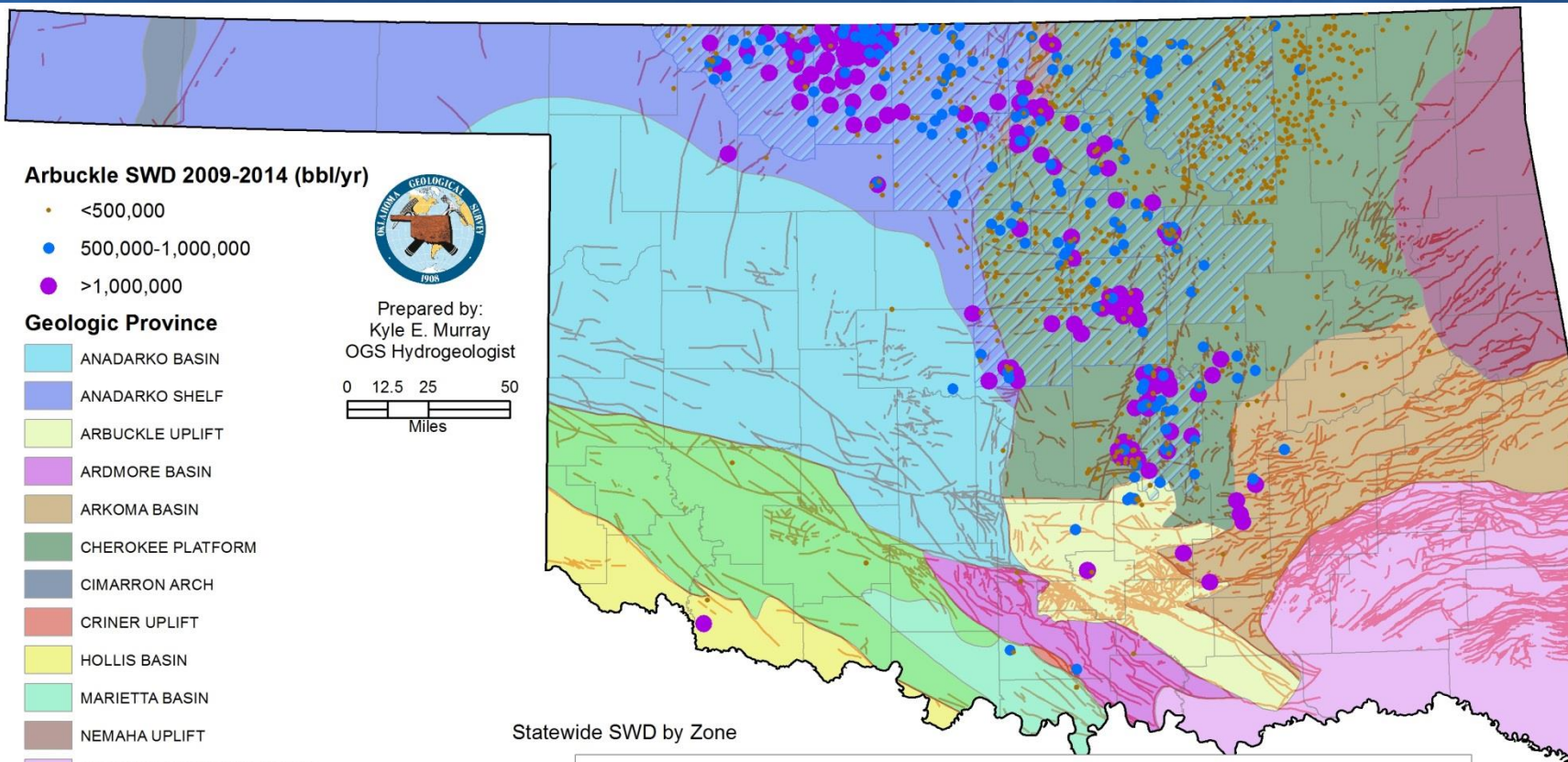
# SWD by Zone for 13 Study Area Counties, 2009–2014



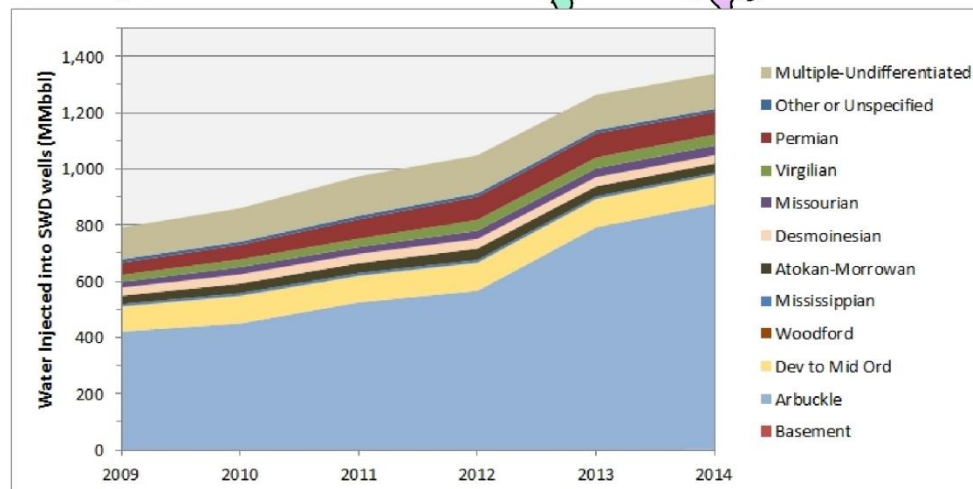
SWD By Zone



# Active Arbuckle SWD wells in Oklahoma, 2009–2014

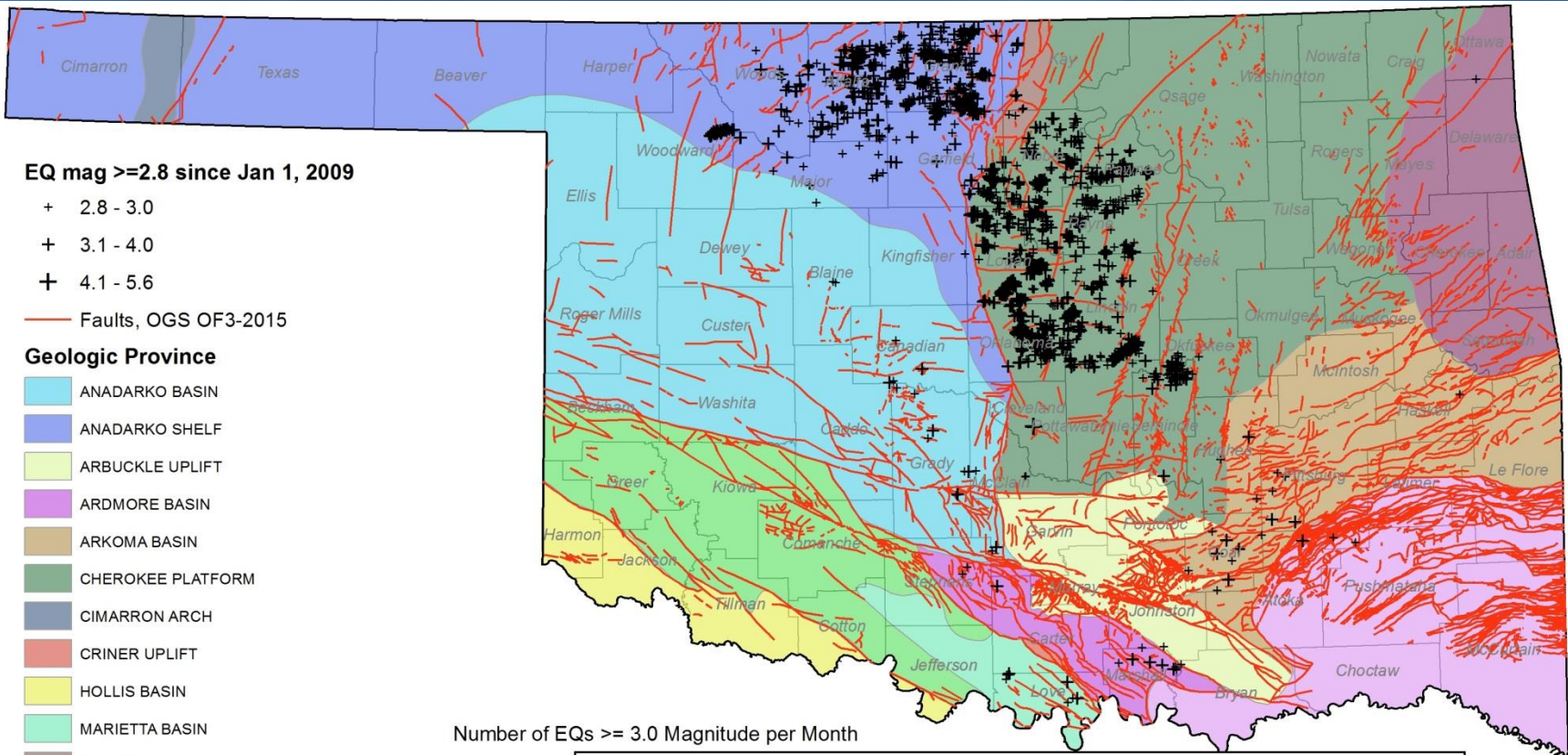


Statewide SWD by Zone

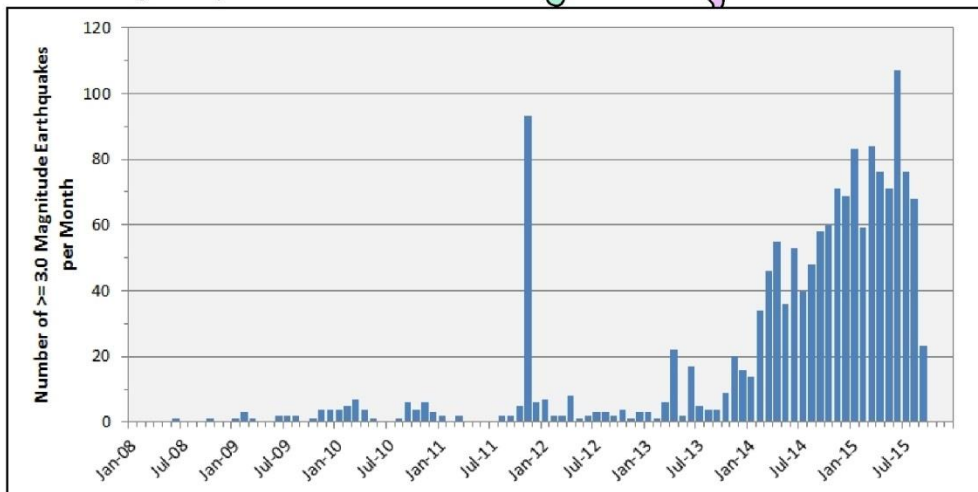




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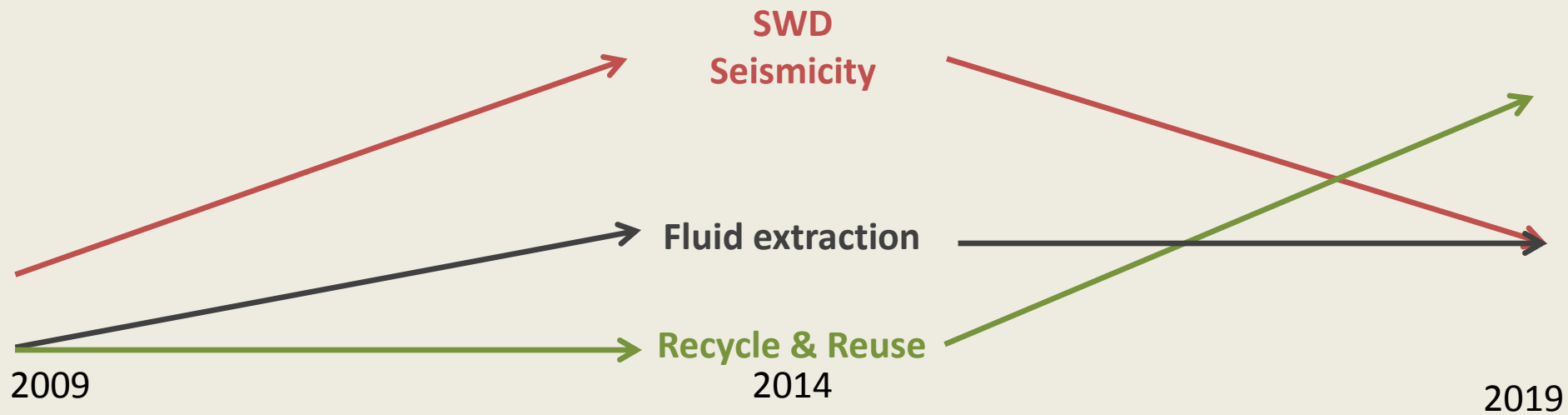
Prepared by:  
Kyle E. Murray  
OGS Hydrogeologist



30 15 0 30 Miles



# Summary and Forecast



# Research Centers Related to Seismicity

Kyle Murray's



MEWBOURNE COLLEGE OF EARTH AND ENERGY

**WATER AND ENERGY RESOURCES CONSORTIUM**

*The UNIVERSITY of OKLAHOMA*

**Collaborative Agreement between** Kyle Murray and OU  
and Mark Zoback, Jack Baker, Greg Beroza and others at Stanford

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

**Stanford Center for Induced and Triggered  
Seismicity**

SCHOOL OF EARTH SCIENCES

Ze'ev Reches, Xiaowei Chen, Kyle Murray, and others



SCHOOL OF GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

**INTRAPLATE SEISMICITY IN THE CENTRAL U.S.**

*The UNIVERSITY of OKLAHOMA*

# PETROLEUM AND FLUID EXTRACTION & INJECTION WORKSHOP & FIELD TRIP

NOVEMBER 10 –12, 2015

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Website: <http://faculty-staff.ou.edu/M/Kyle.E.Murray-1/>  
Phone: (405) 325-7502



The Oklahoma Geological Survey will present a one-day workshop on **Petroleum and Co-Produced Fluid Extraction & Injection**. The workshop will be held on November 11th at the Reed Conference Center, 5750 Will Rogers Road, in Midwest City, Oklahoma. The workshop is designed to cover recent developments of petroleum-rich carbonate reservoirs in the Mid-Continent which have led to large-scale water-disposal practices. Understanding local and regional characteristics of reservoirs that produce hydrocarbons and the formations that are used for saltwater disposal is critical for continued development of oil and gas resources.

This workshop will examine development trends of the Hutton and Mississippian plays that have significant oil and water extraction histories. Another emphasis will be on the formations comprising the Arbuckle Group that are the primary saltwater disposal zones in Oklahoma. Scientific findings and operator case studies will supplement the workshop.

The field trip on November 10th or 12th will examine outcrop and/or quarry exposures of geologic and structural features that may be extrapolated to subsurface producing and disposal zones. These rock exposures exhibit porosity types, and fracture patterns that not only store hydrocarbons but also enable widespread and large-scale water disposal/migration into the Arbuckle Group.

Technical Questions: Kyle Murray at 405/325-7502 or 800/330-3996  
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