

# Using an Uncertainty Assessment Approach for Estimating Recoverable Reserves from the Bakken Petroleum System in North Dakota\*

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Search and Discovery Article #10918 (2017)\*\*

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## Abstract

In the mid 1990's Platte River Associates pioneered a technique of applying uncertainty to the inputs of a basin simulator, hence providing distributions of results rather than discrete output values. This study presents an approach for using an uncertainty-based assessment method for estimating the recoverable reserves and Yet-To-Find reserves from the Bakken and Three Forks reservoirs in North Dakota.

The Bakken is regarded as an unconventional tight oil play with the characteristic of a continuous type basin-centered accumulation. Production data reveals, however, that not all areas are equal and that certain regions stand out as sweet spots while others exhibit fairly high water cuts. The project is based on 28 well models, which have been porosity-calibrated and adjusted for the prevalent thermal regime. A geothermal anomaly in the deep part of the basin has been described by Price et al. (1984). Regional grids were used to capture as much geological detail as possible and served as input for a 3D surface model and play fairway analysis.

An uncertainty assessment approach was utilized for calculating the recoverable reserves and Yet-To-Find reserves from the Bakken and Three Forks reservoirs. The method used in this case study is built on placing uncertainty on various input parameters influencing the volumetric calculation. Often, critical values such as initial hydrogen index and thus initial TOC are based on educated guessing. In fact, there many values which are not absolutely known. By placing a range of uncertainty on each of the variables, hundreds to thousands of simulations can be run, using either the Monte Carlo or Latin Hypercube sampling methods. The results are displayed in reverse cumulative probability plots and tornado charts, as well as maps of the P10, P50, and P90 values. This study is an extension to the work presented by Theloy et al. (2015).

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Authors:

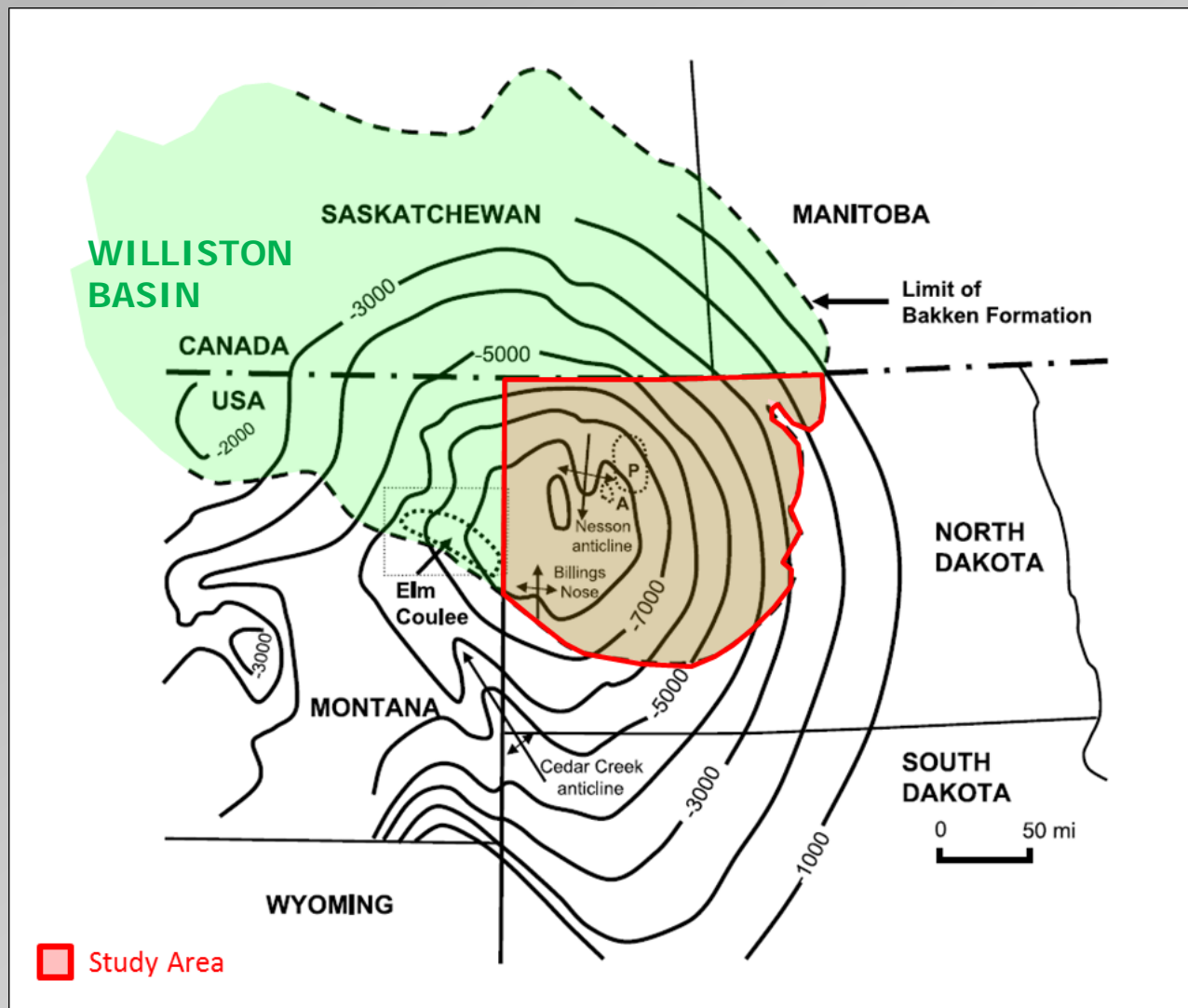
Cosima Theloy, Jay E. Leonard, China O. Leonard, Paul W. Ganster  
Platte River Associates, Inc., Boulder, CO

AAPG Hedberg Conference  
The Future of Basin and Petroleum System Modeling  
Santa Barbara, April 6, 2016

# Outline

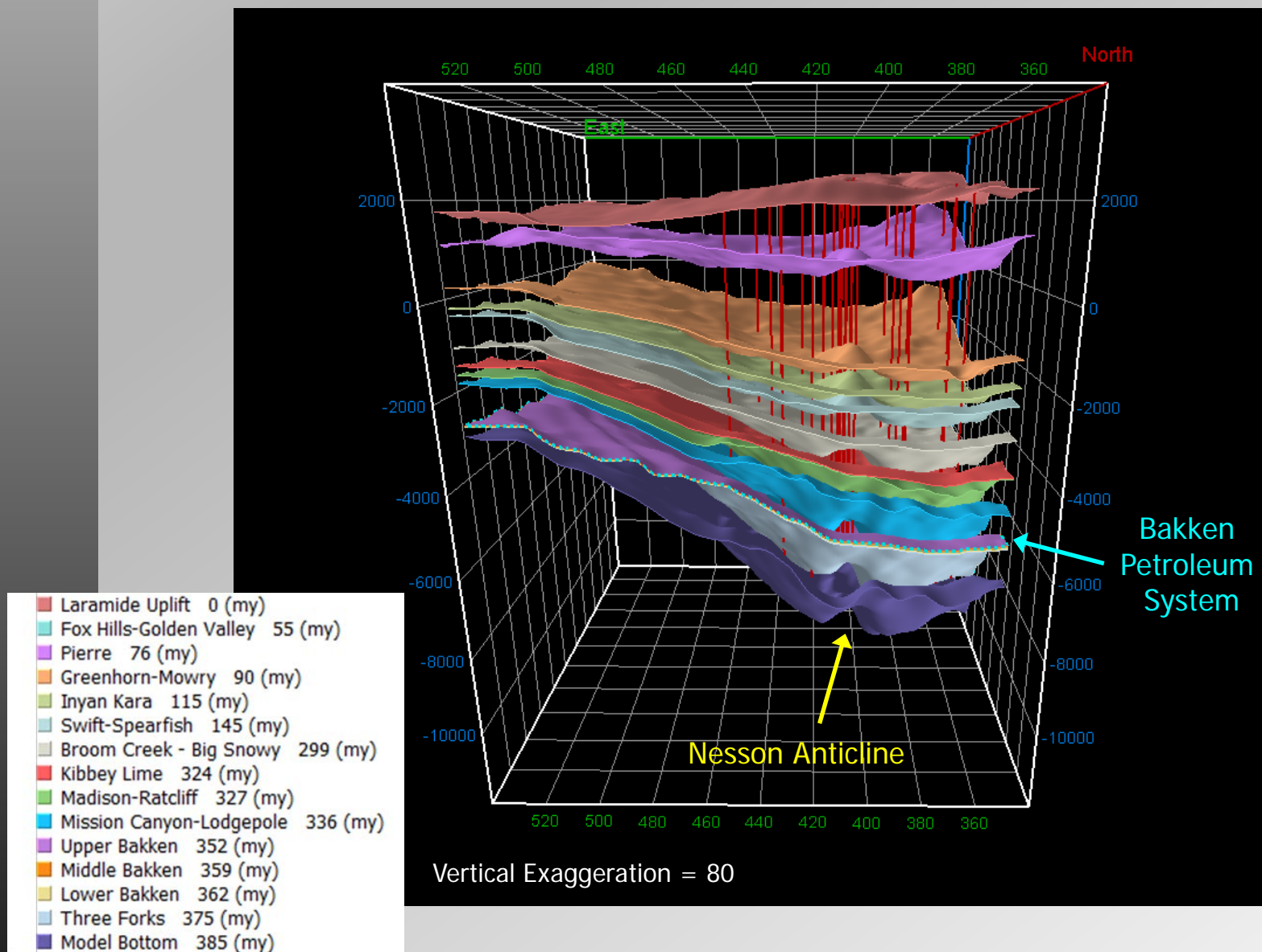
- ☐ Bakken Overview
- ☐ Bakken Production and Resource Estimates
- ☐ Workflow and Data Input
- ☐ Construction of 28 well models
- ☐ Defining Play Extents
- ☐ Uncertainty Assessment
- ☐ Summary

# Location Map



modified from Sonnenberg and Pramudito (2009)

# Williston Basin (ND)





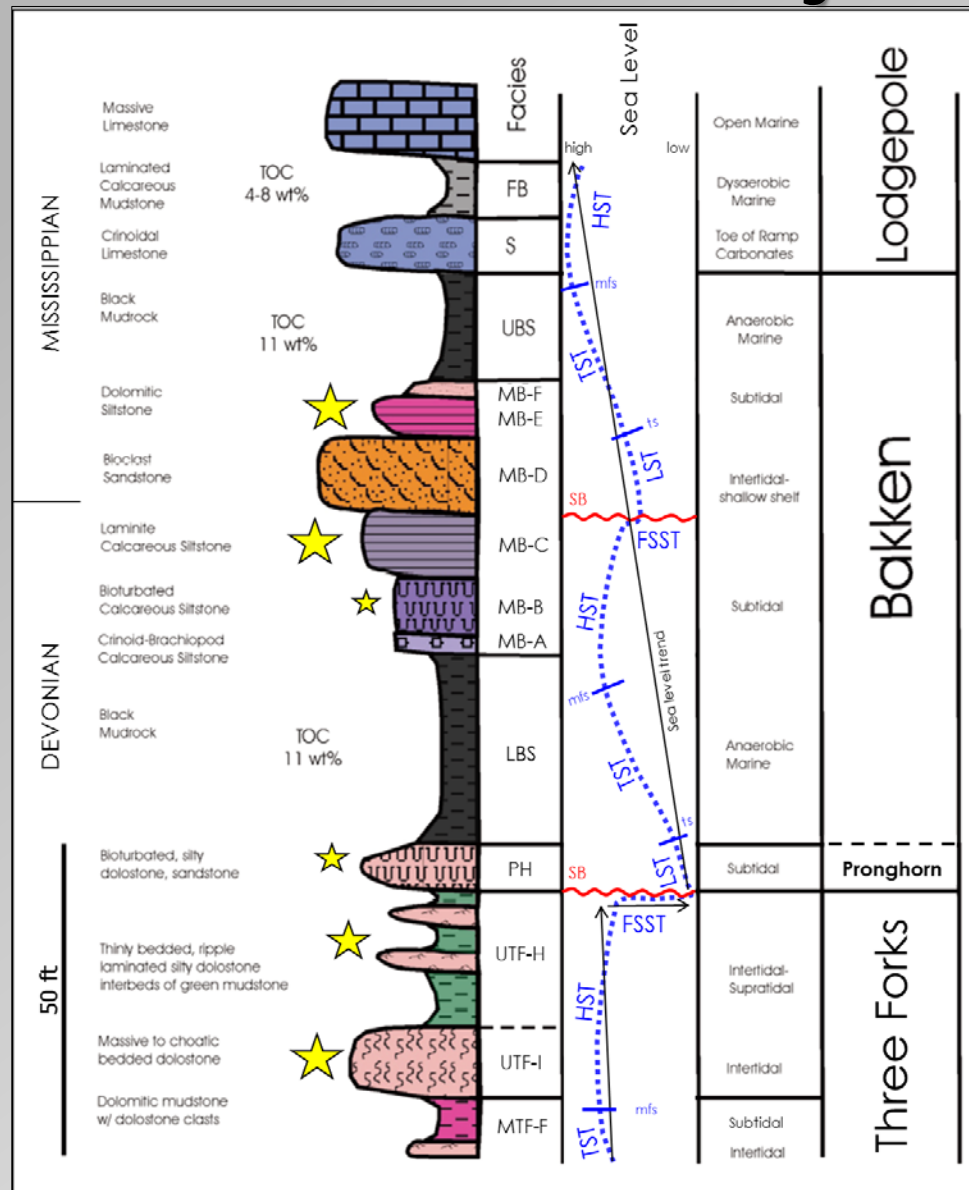
# Bakken Petroleum System

## Stratigraphy



Stars indicate main reservoir units

Theloy (2014),  
modified from  
Sonnenberg et  
al. (2011)



*Lodgepole*

*Upper Bakken*

*Middle Bakken*

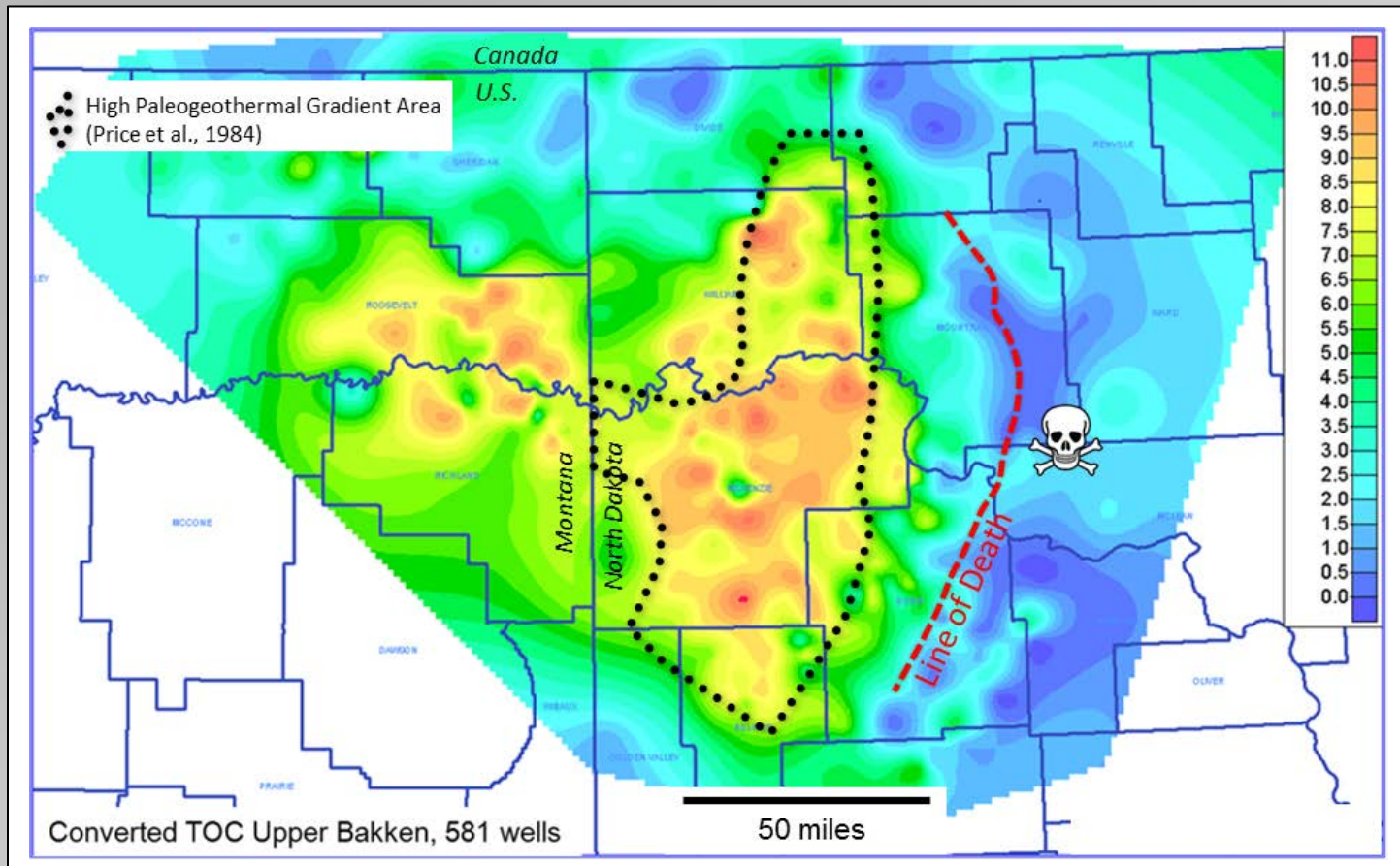
*Lower Bakken*

*Pronghorn*

*Three Forks*



# The Source Kitchen

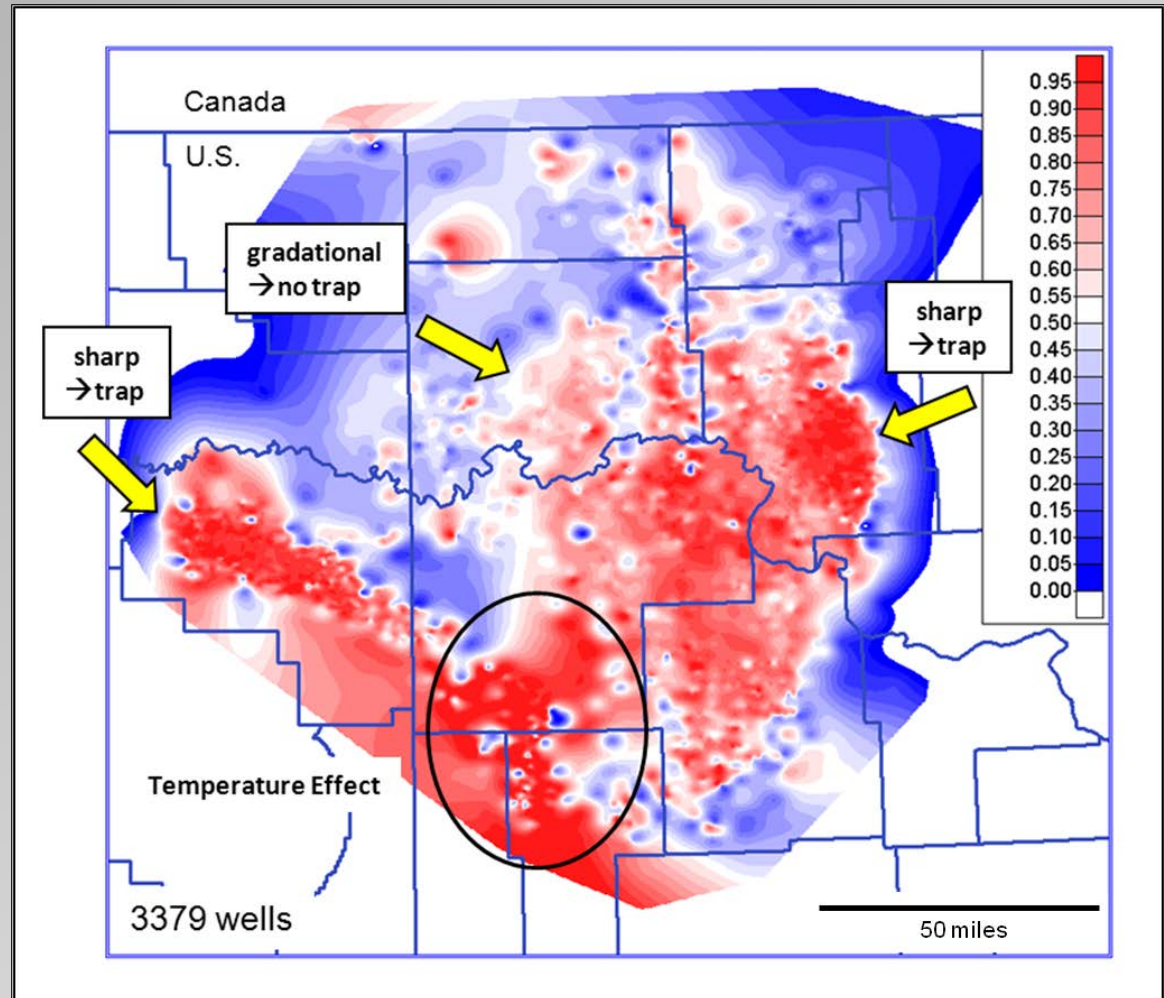


Map of converted or 'consumed' TOC during hydrocarbon generation shows the mature source pod. Geothermal gradients are higher in the center of the basin. "Line of Death" stems from oil and water production data (on next slide).

modified from Theloy (2014)

# Bakken production – sweet spots

Illustration  
of oil-rich  
sweet spots  
in the basin



Theloy (2014)

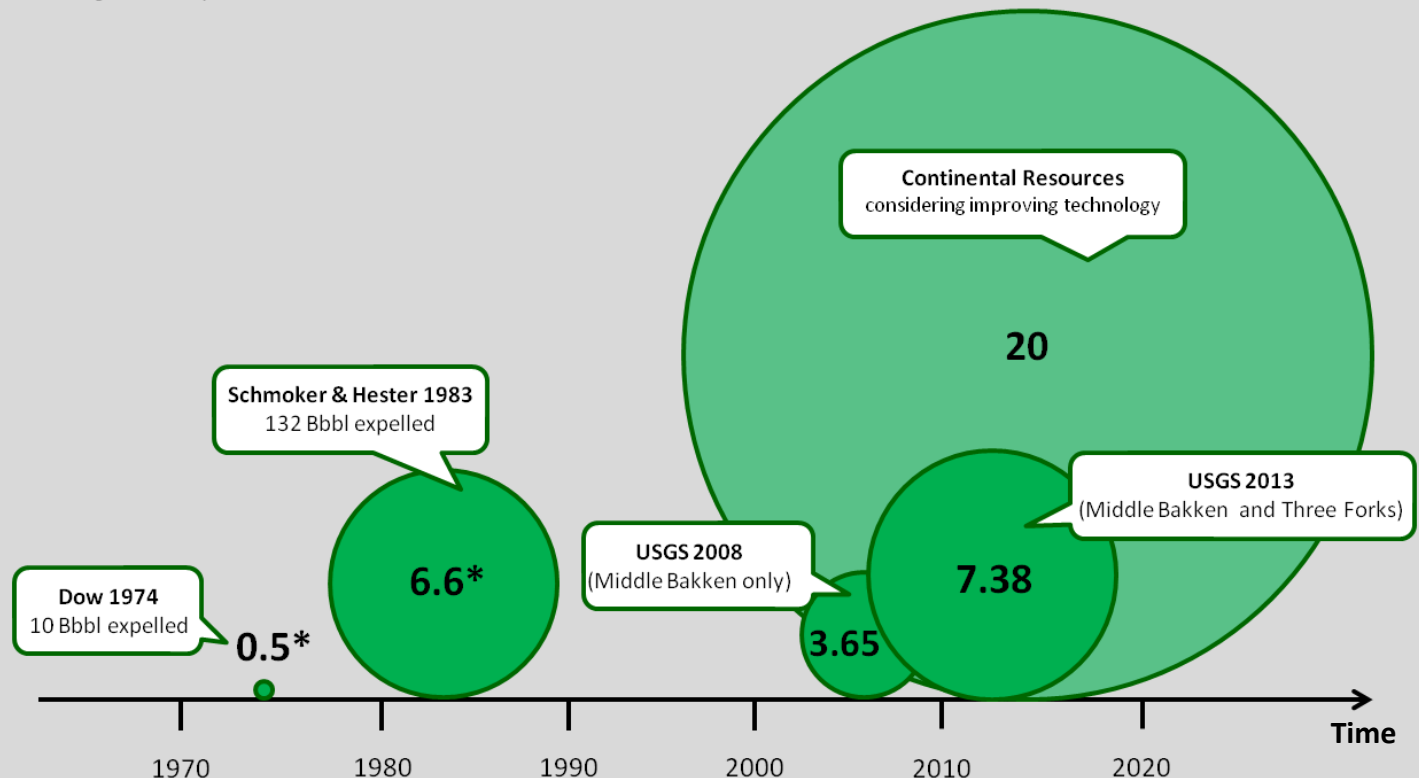
Oil/ (Oil + Water) Ratio from Cumulative Production Data

# Estimates for recoverable resources

## Estimates for Recoverable Resources

*in billion bbl*

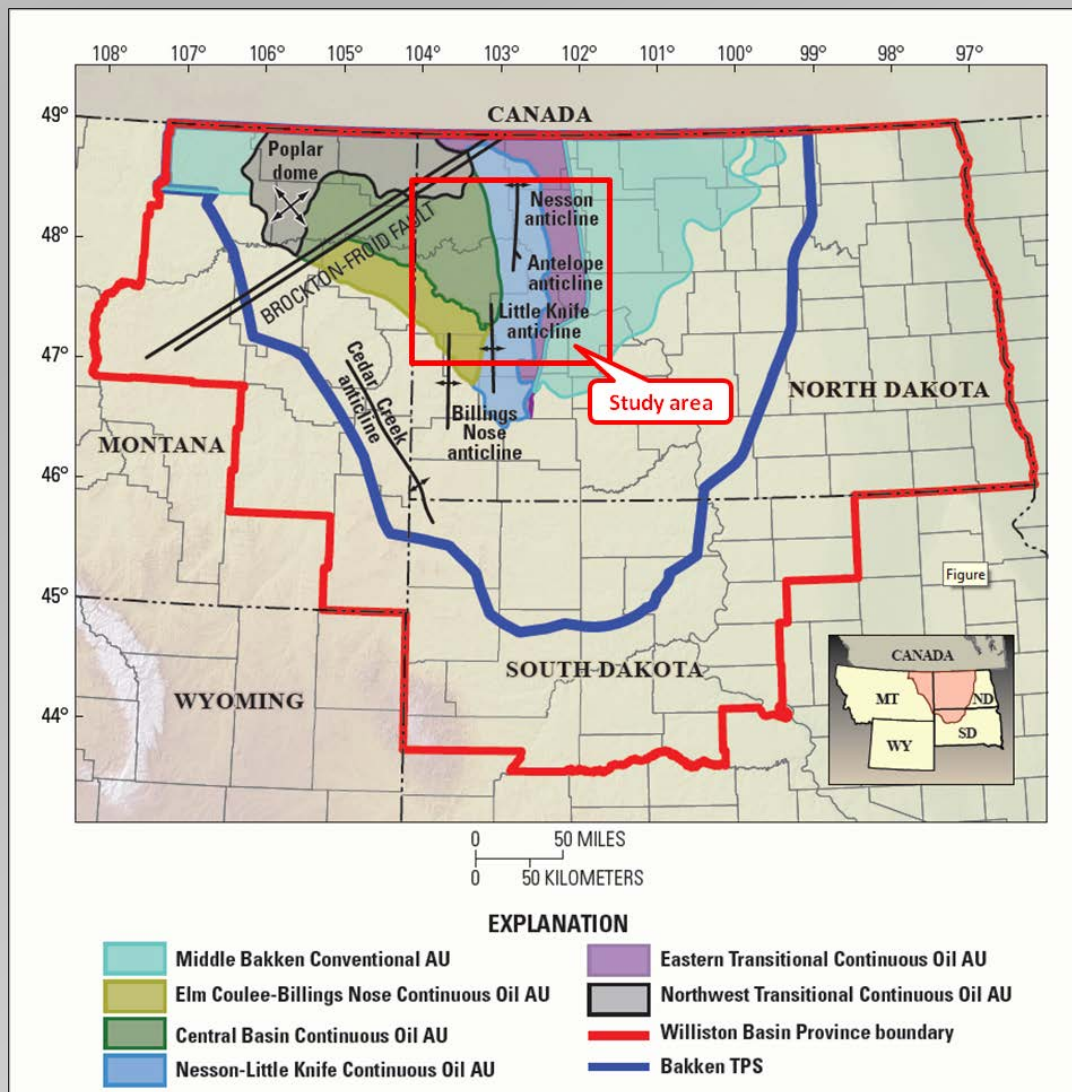
\* assuming a recovery factor of 7 % and Bo of 1.4



Theloy et al., 2015



# USGS Bakken-Three Forks Assessment



In 2013, the USGS estimated that about 7.4 billion barrels could be recovered from the Bakken-Three Forks system with existing technology.

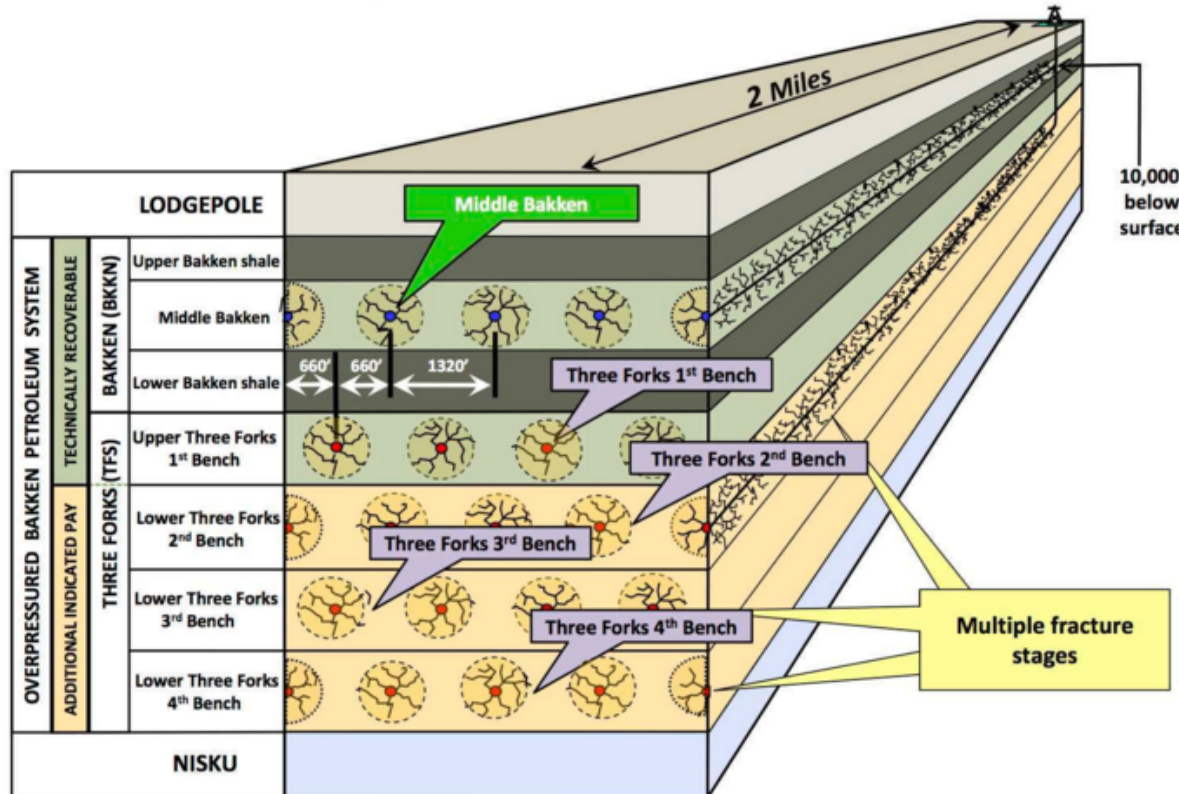
Gaswirth et al. (2013)

# Continental's completion strategy

## Spacing Optimization

Continental claimed that with improving drilling and completion technology as much as 20 billion barrels could be recovered.

Wilmoth, 2014



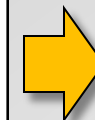
EERC, 2013

Multi-well spacing design by Continental Resources for Middle Bakken and Three Forks benches in a 1280 acre unit.

# Outline

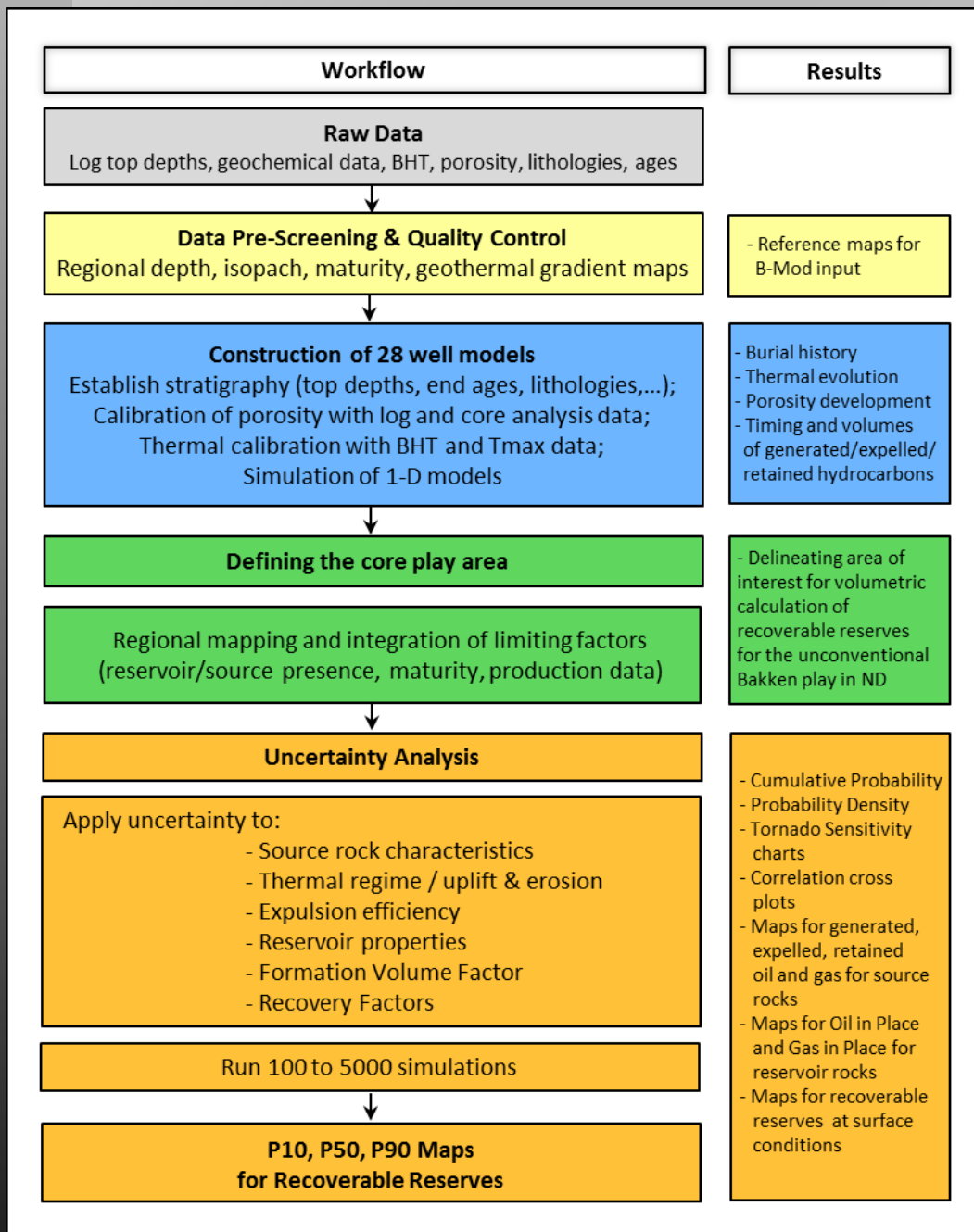
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# Workflow for determining recoverable reserves



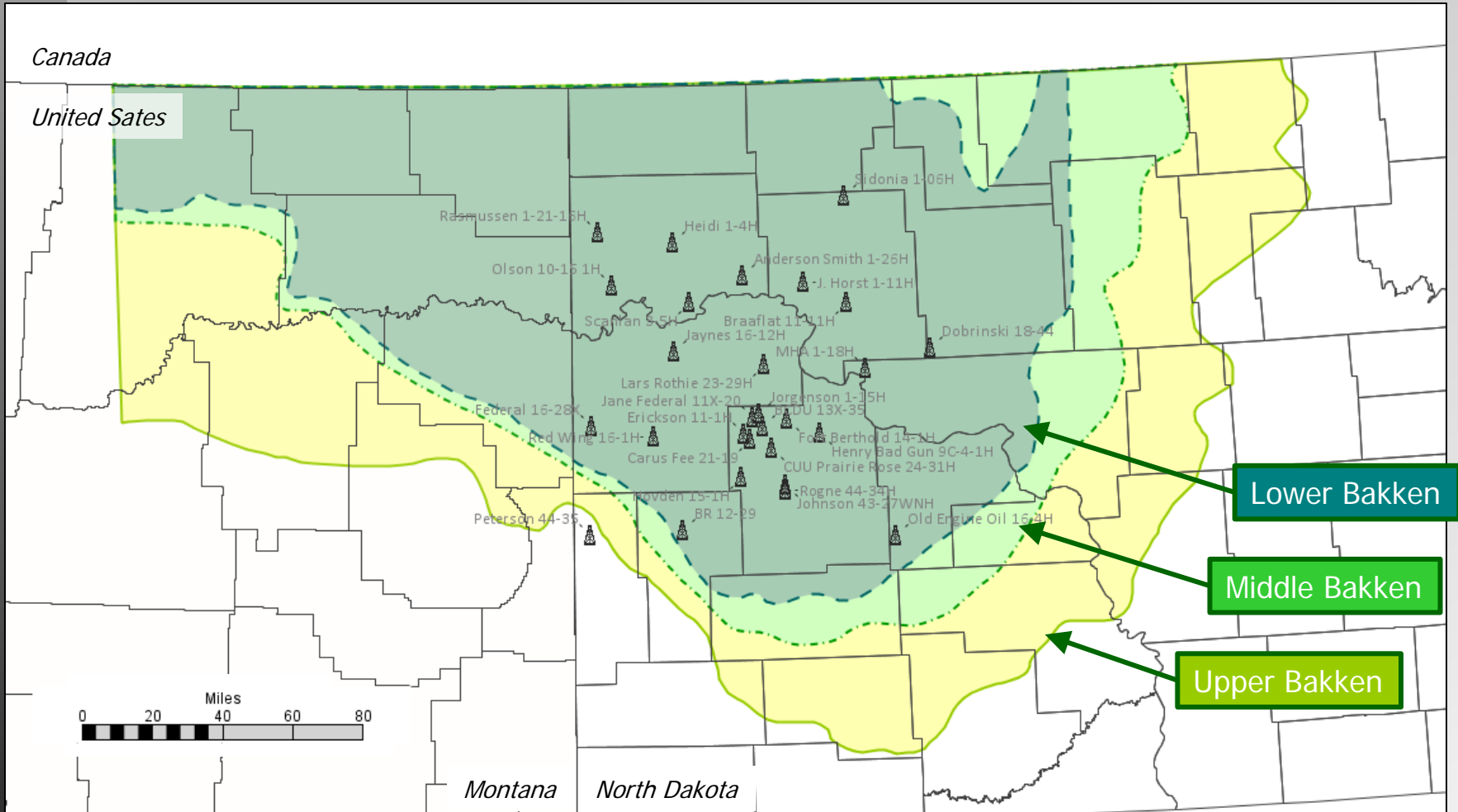
Uncertainty Assessment

modified from Theloy et al., 2015





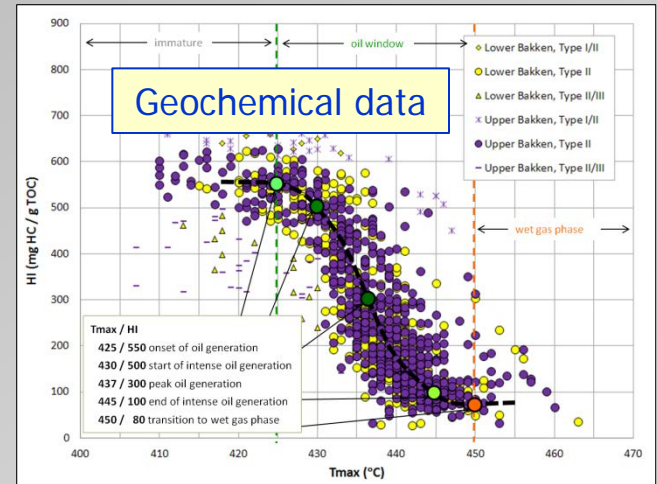
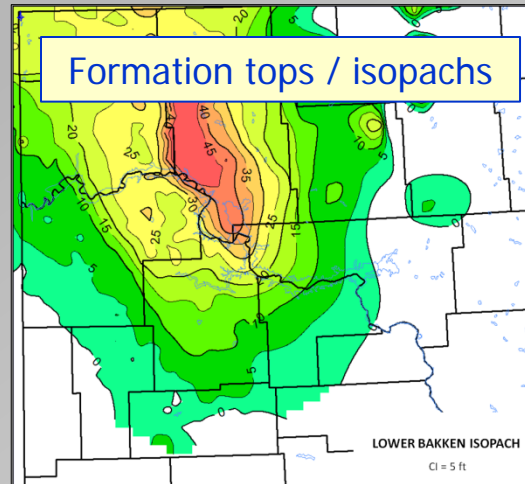
# Well model locations



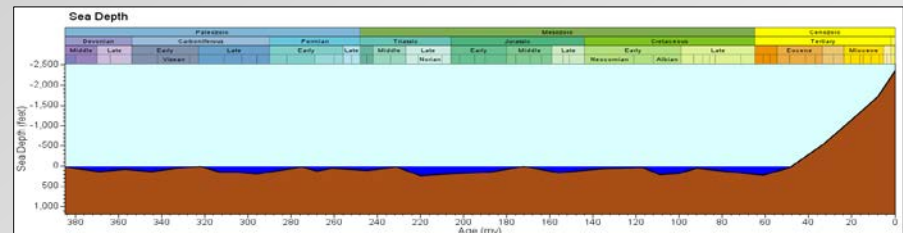
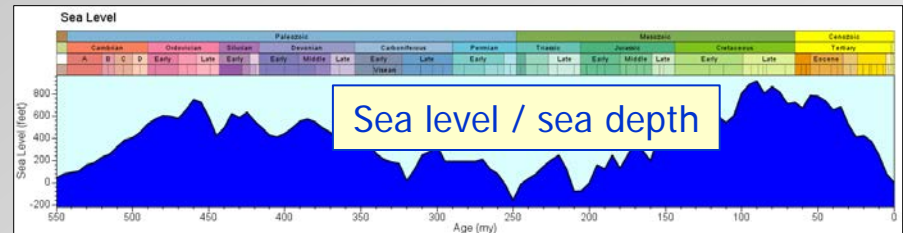
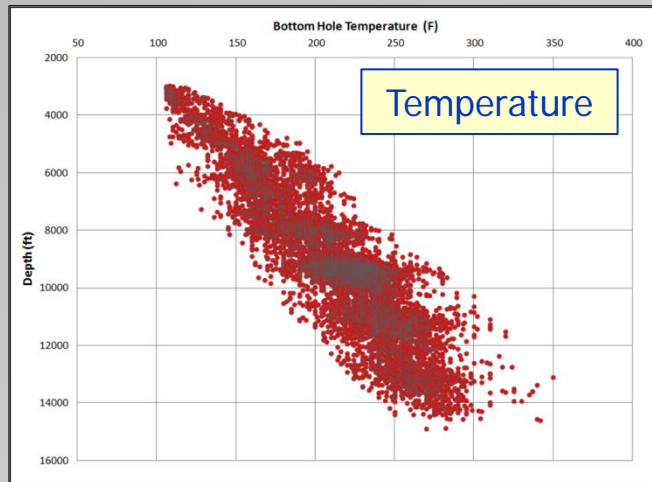
Well locations shown with depositional extents of the Bakken members

# Construction of 28 well models

Data  
Input

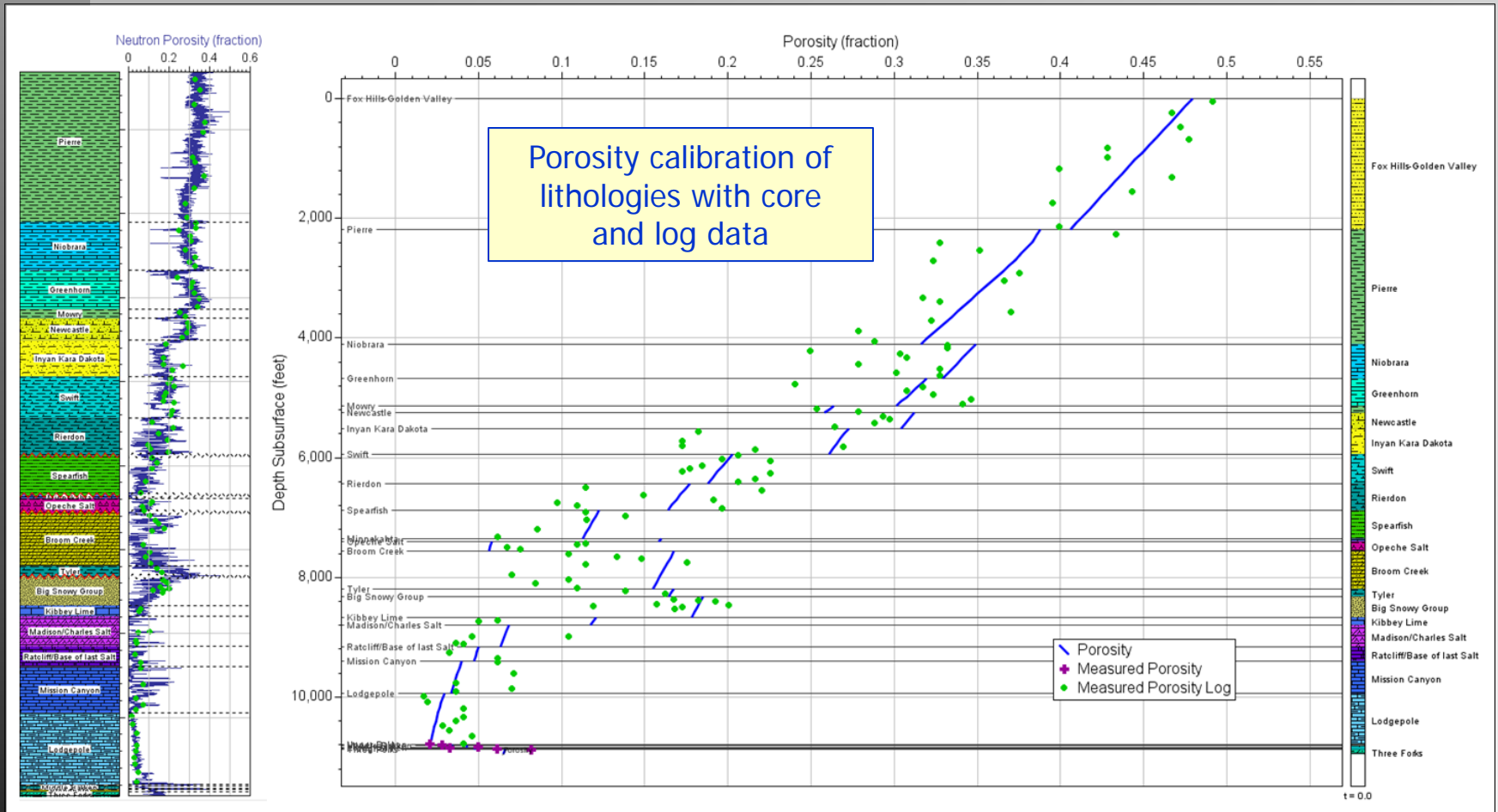


Theloy (2014)



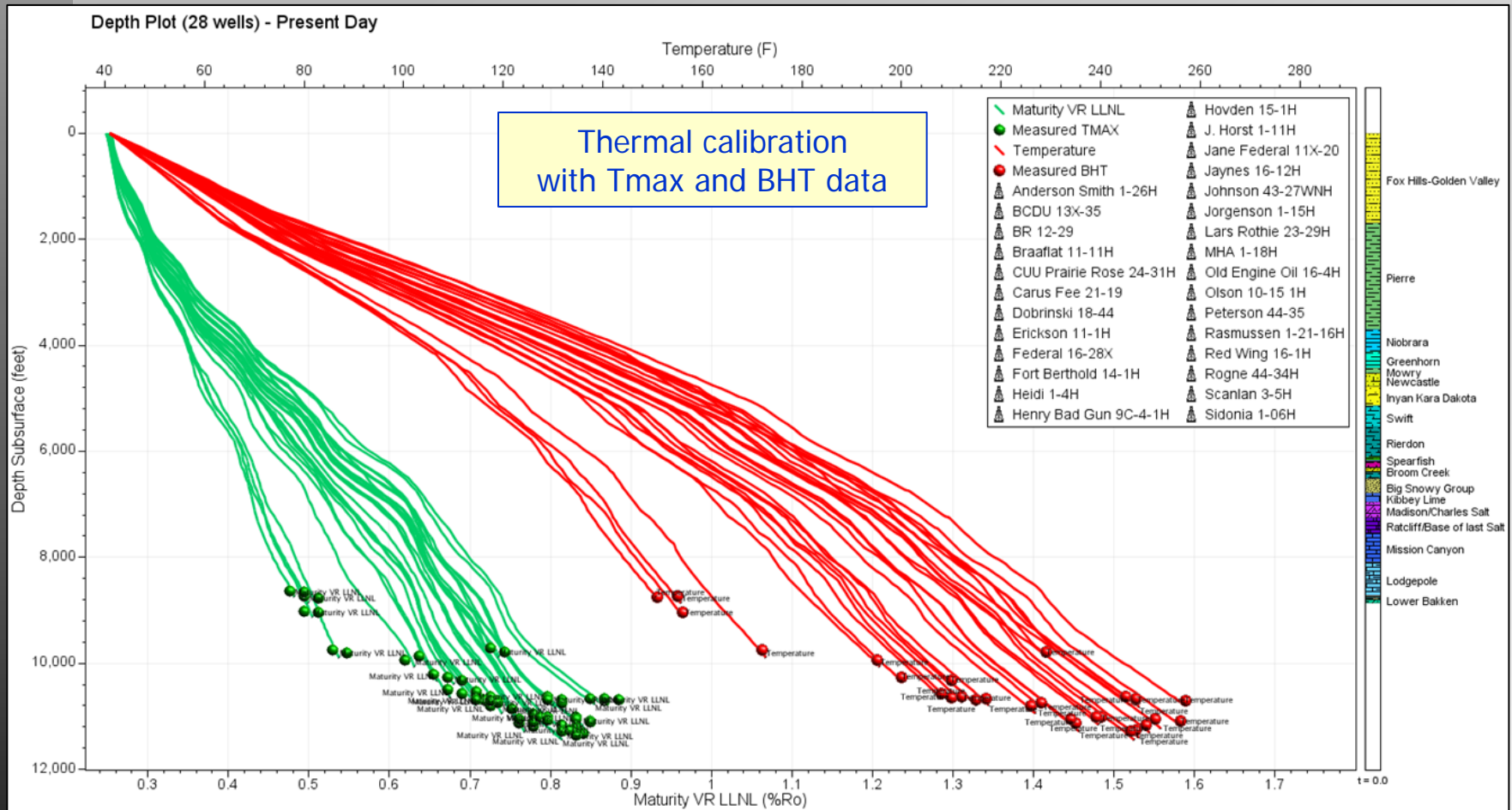
# Calibration of well models

## Porosity Calibration



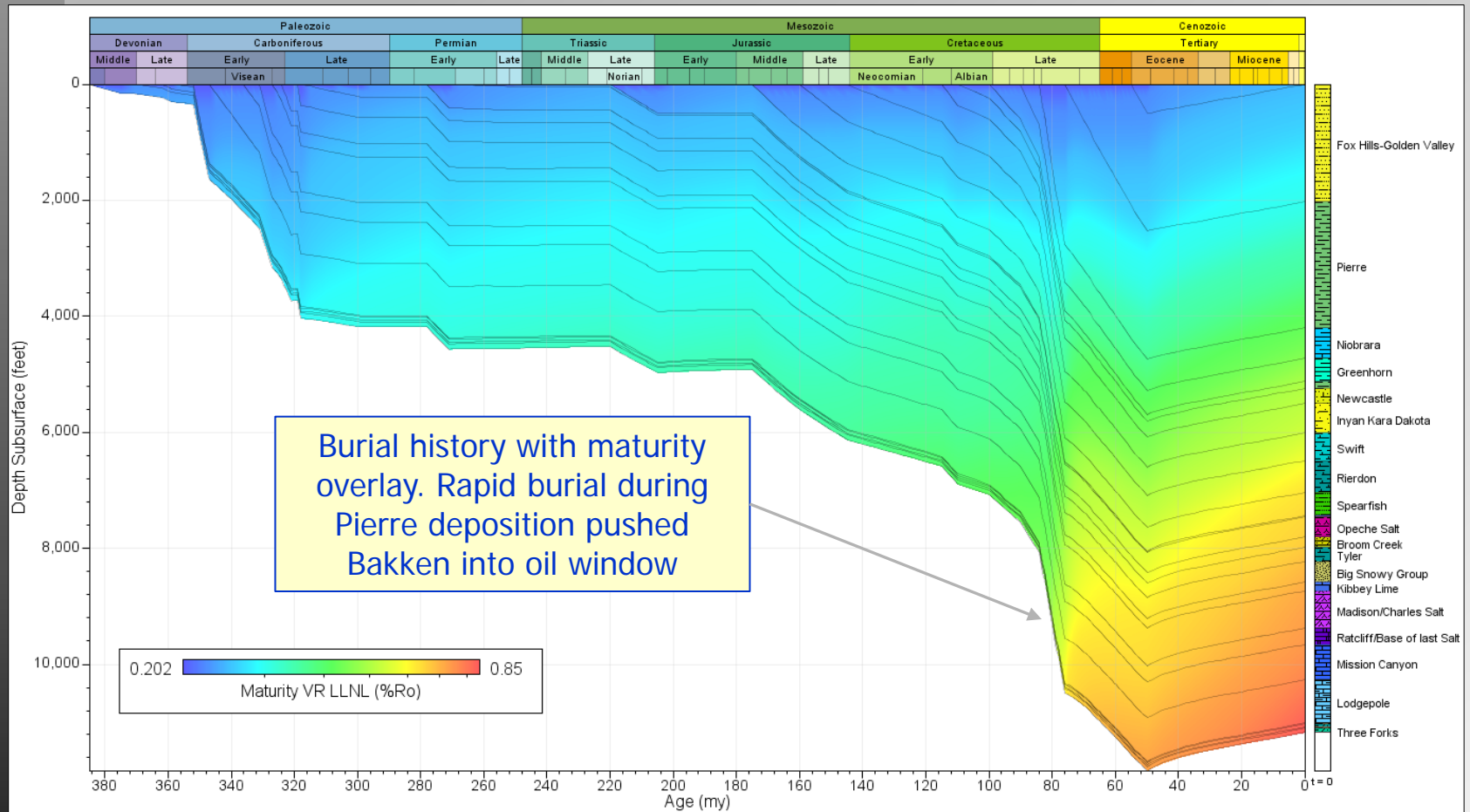
# Calibration of well models

## Thermal Calibration



# Modeling Results

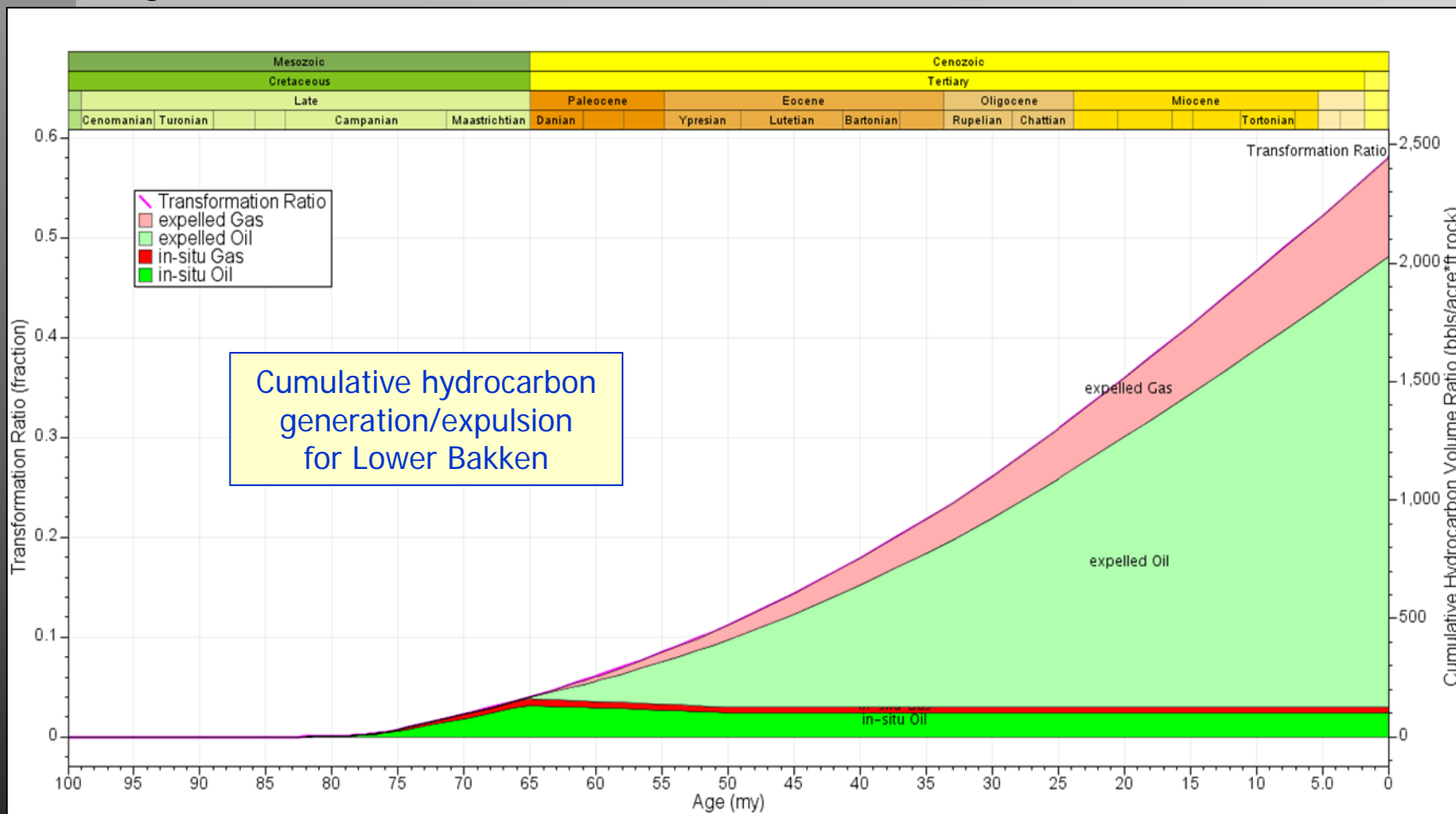
## Burial History





# Modeling Results

## Hydrocarbon Generation

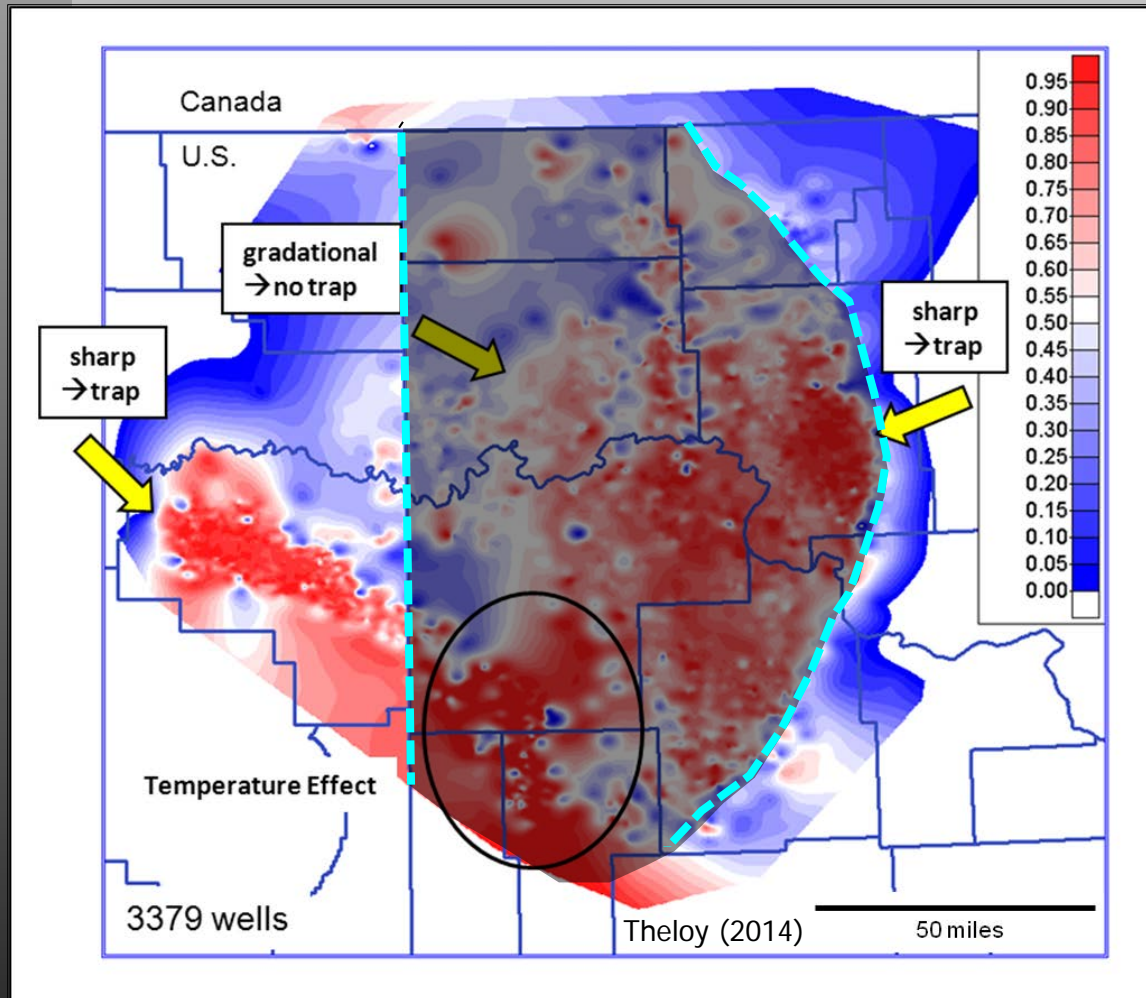


# Outline

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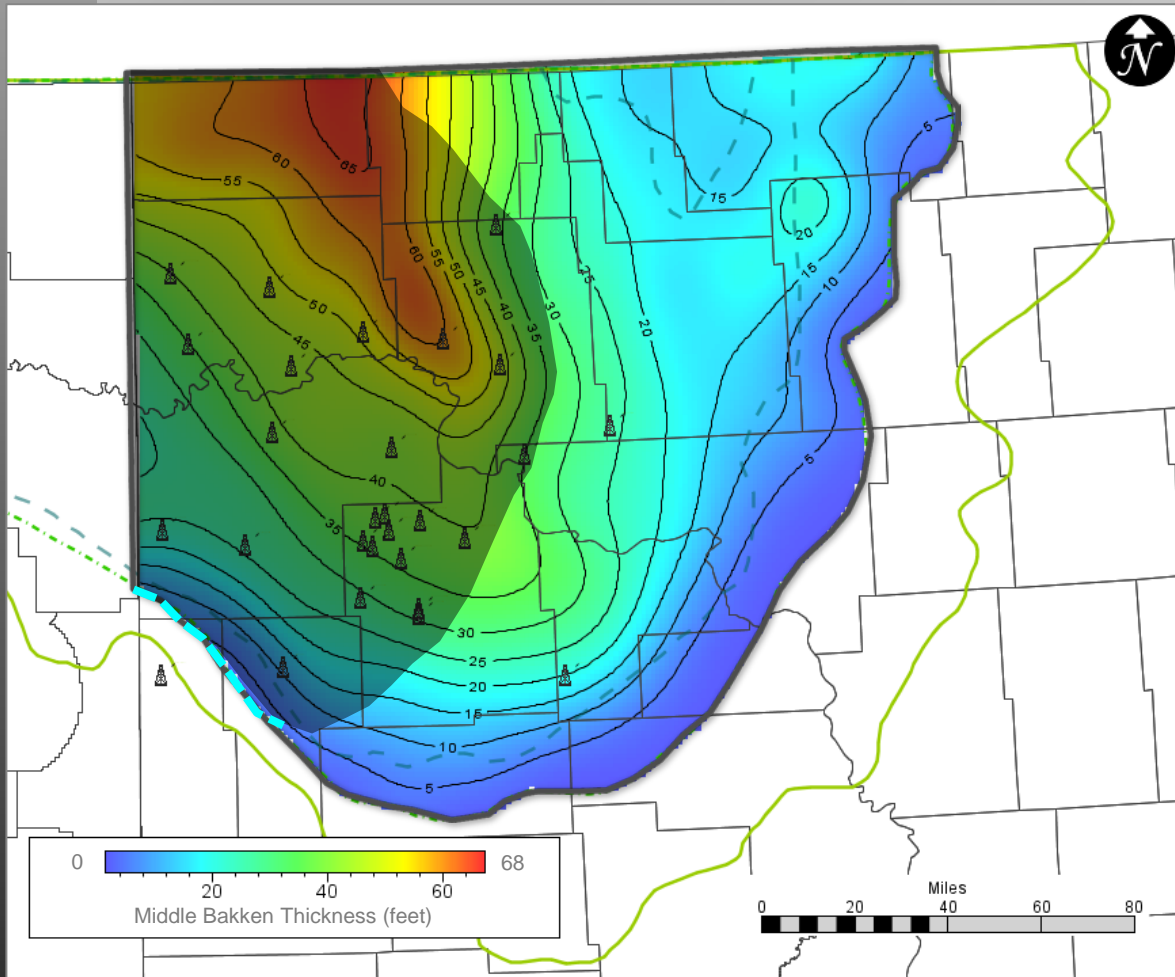
# Defining the core play extents (ND)



- State Line
- Production data

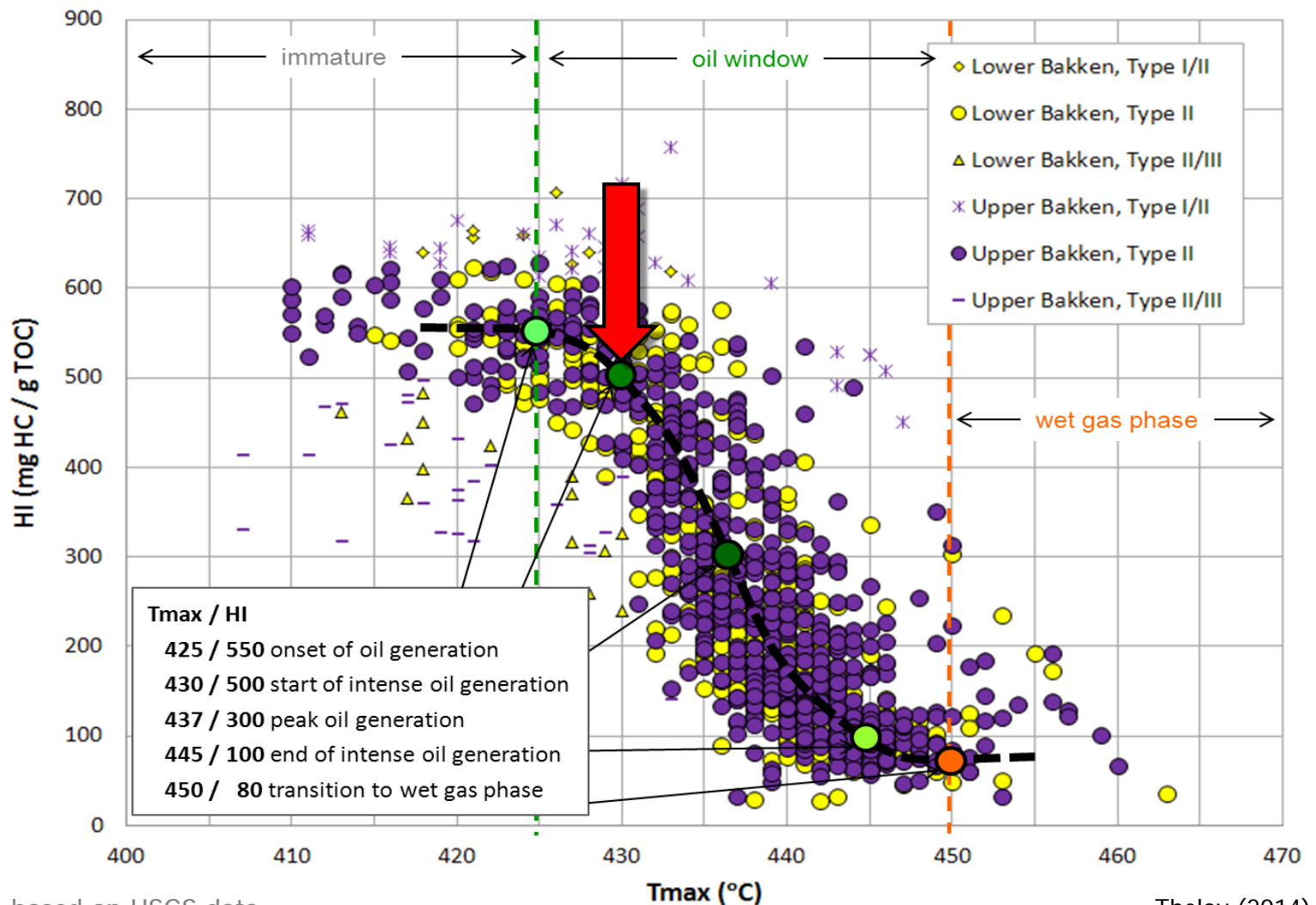
Oil/ (Oil + Water) Ratio from Cumulative Production Data

# Defining the core play extents (ND)



- State Line
- Production data
- Reservoir limits

# Bakken maturity

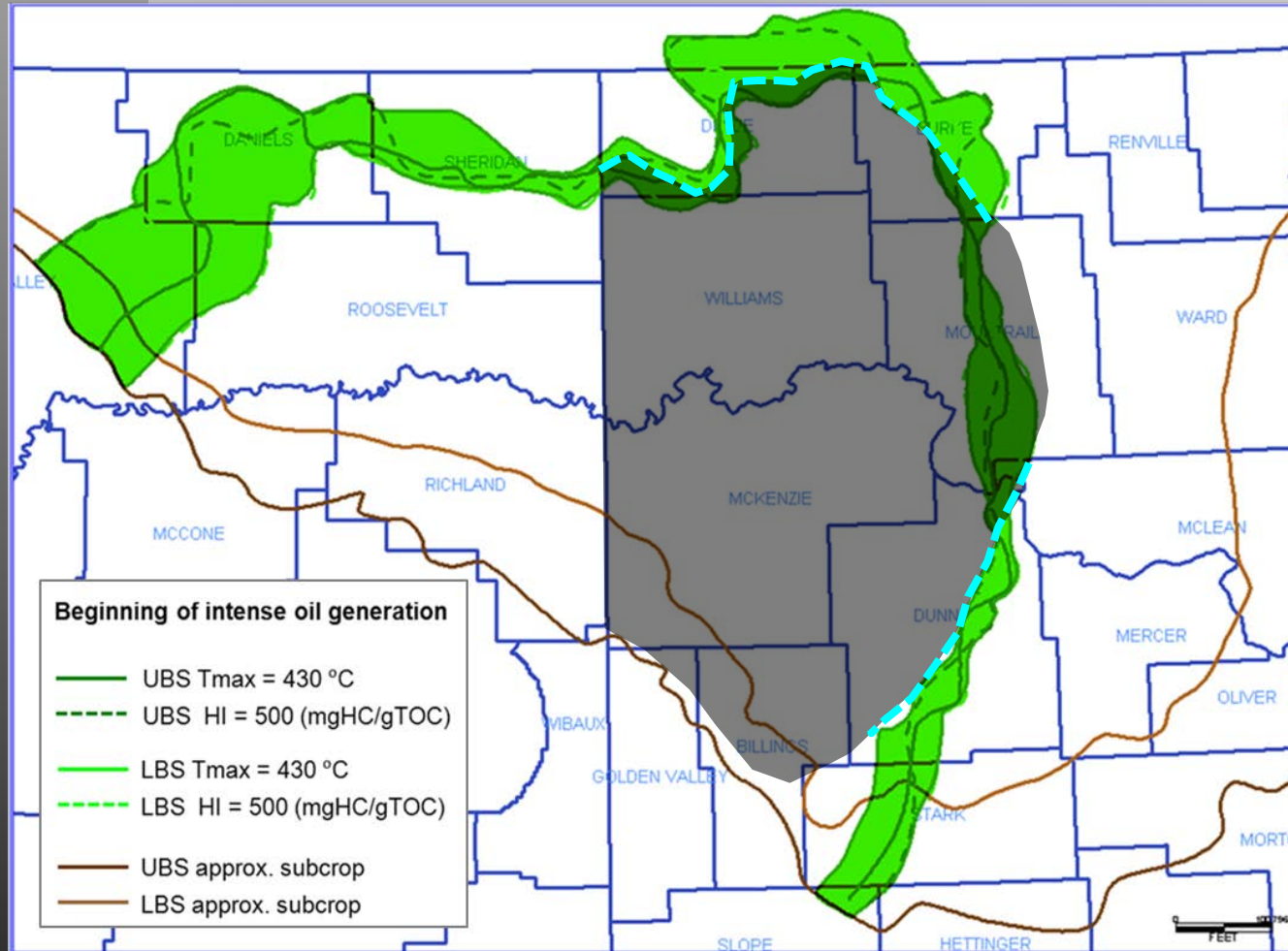


based on USGS data

Theloy (2014)

Average maturation path for kerogen type II Bakken source rocks.

# Defining the core play extents (ND)



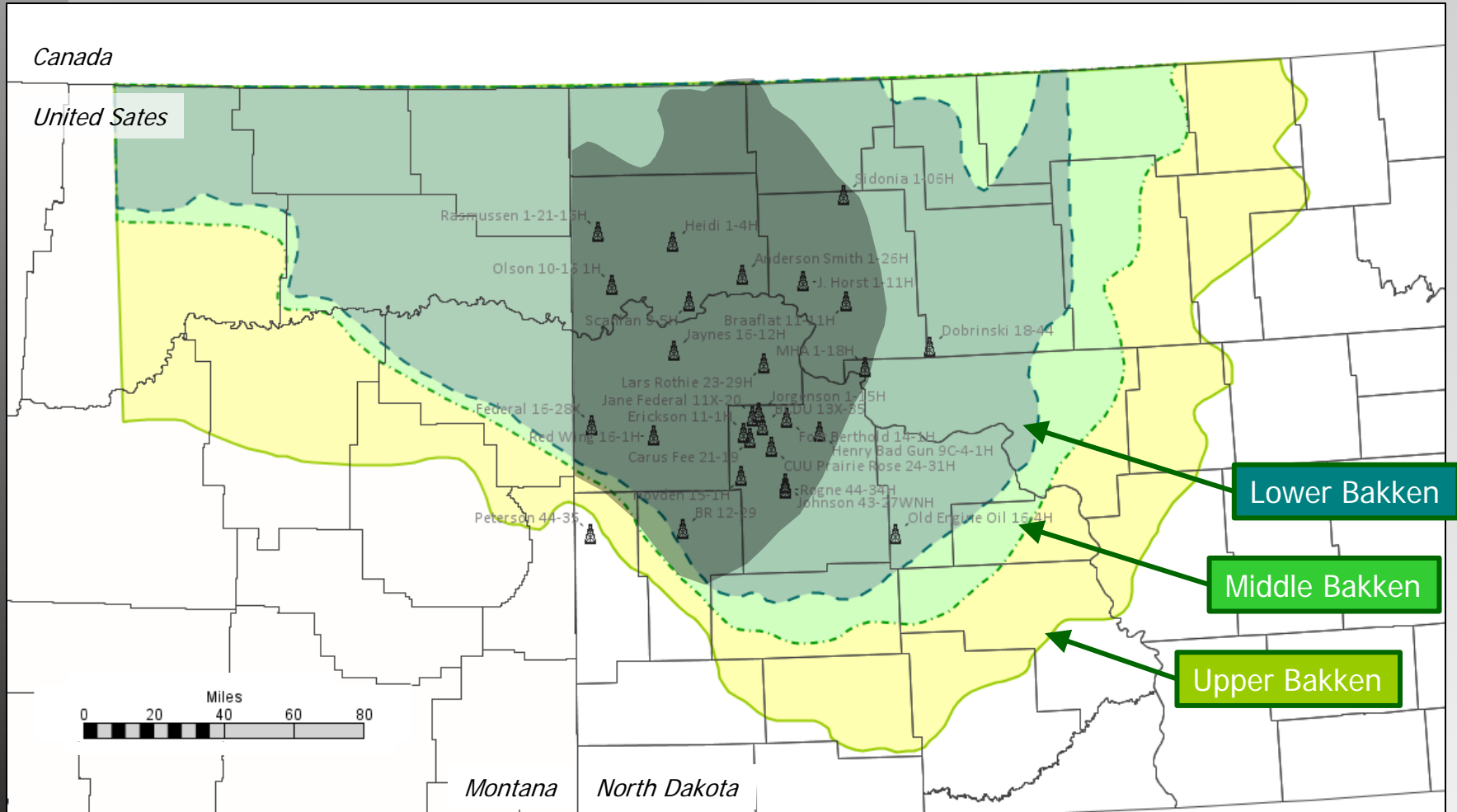
- State Line
- Production data
- Reservoir limits
- Maturity limits

**Area for  
Resource  
Estimates**

Beginning of intense oil generation based on Tmax and HI constraints of both Upper and Lower Bakken shales



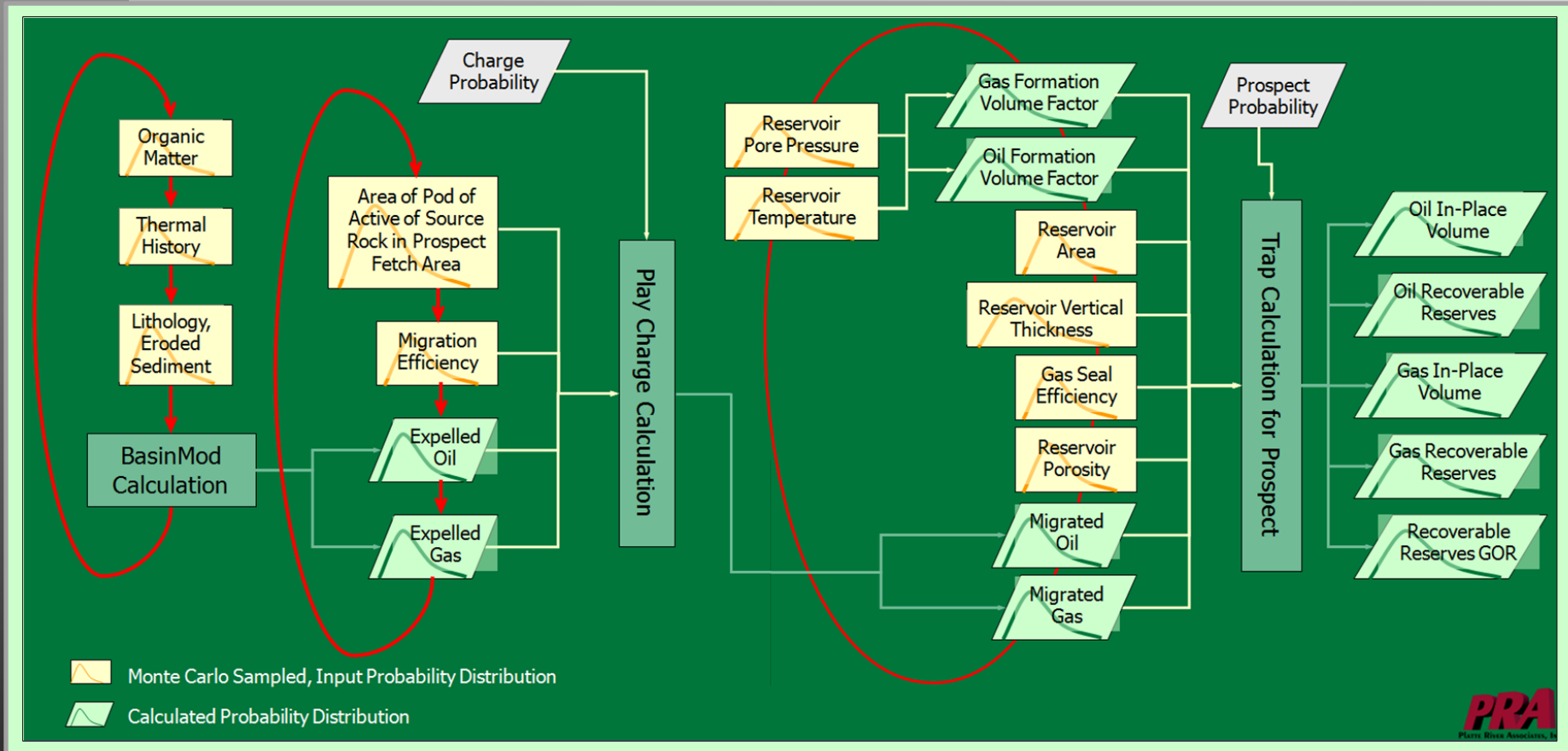
# Uncertainty Assessment Area



Core area shown with respect to well locations and depositional extents of the Bakken members.

# Uncertainty Assessment

Instead of using a single value enter a range of values → Latin Hypercube



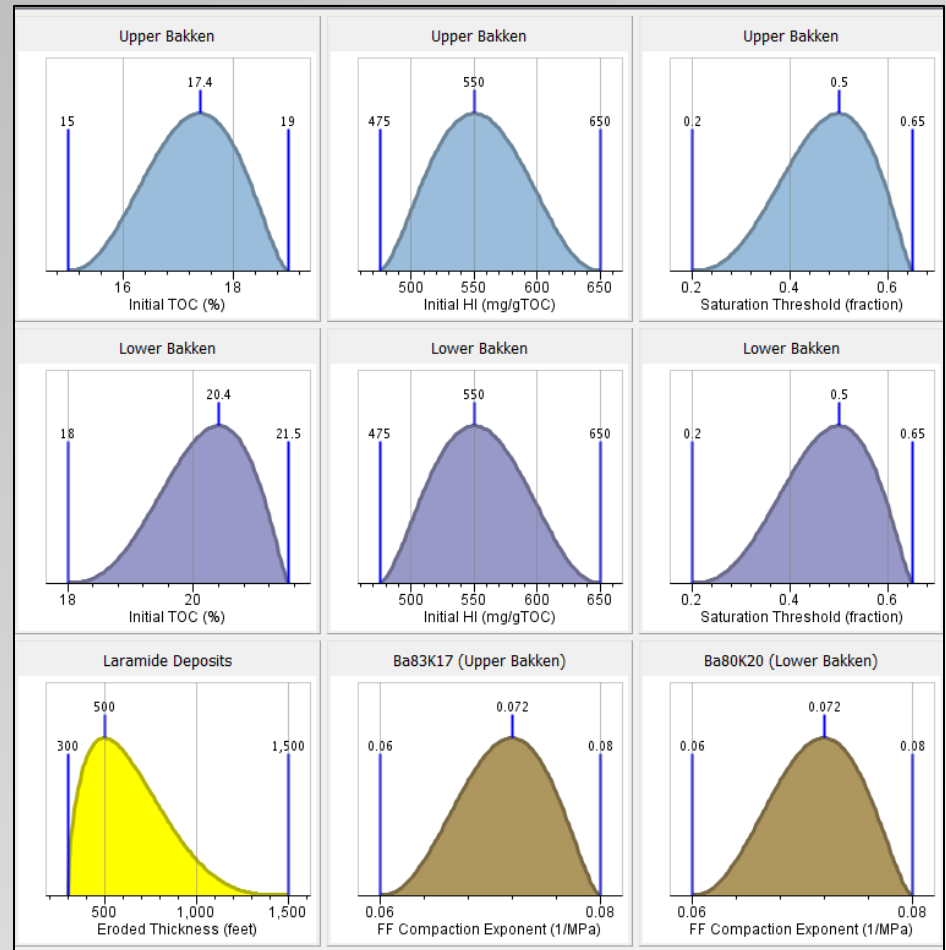
Leonard et al. (2007)

# Uncertainty Assessment Input

## Apply Uncertainty to Charge Parameters

- ❑ Initial TOC
- ❑ Initial Hydrogen Index
- ❑ Expulsion Efficiency
- ❑ Uplift & Erosion

for Upper Bakken and Lower Bakken shales



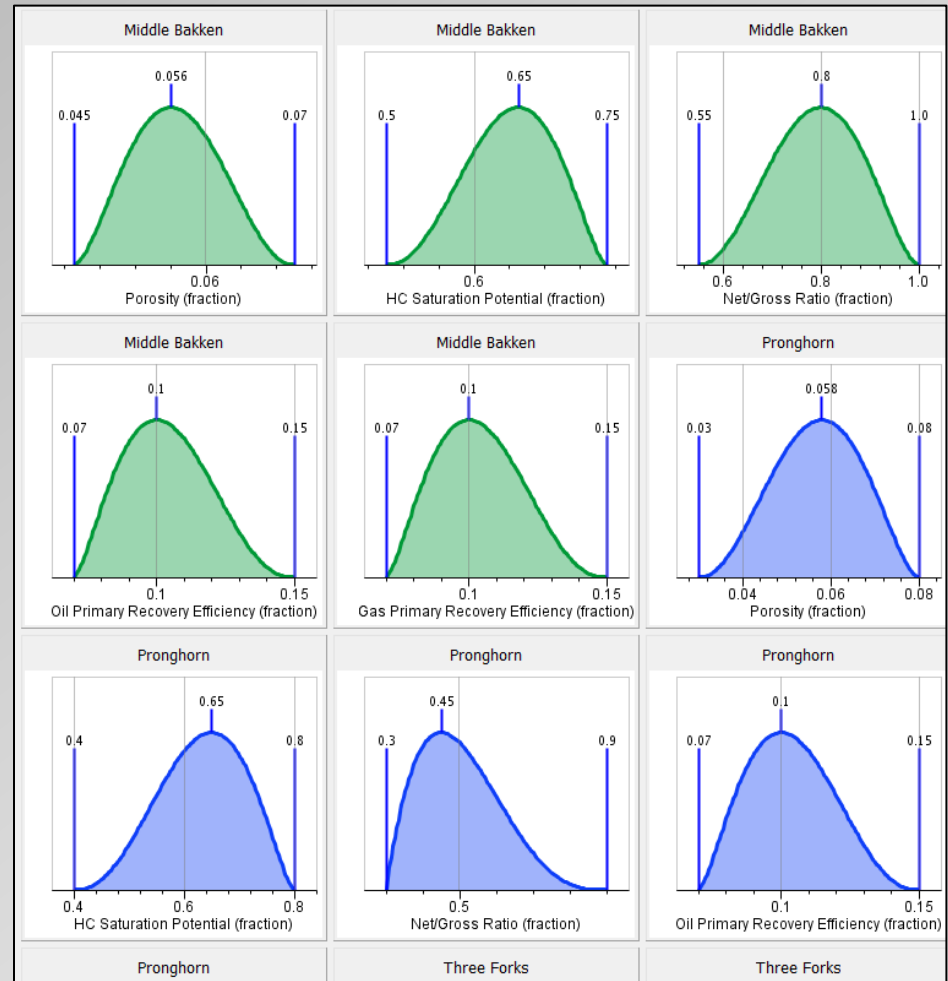


# Uncertainty Assessment Input

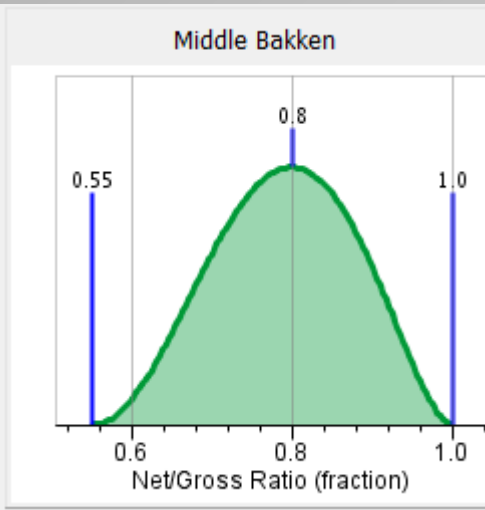
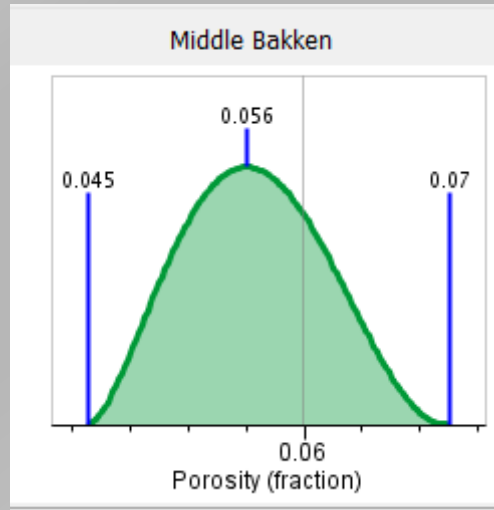
## Apply Uncertainty to Trap Parameters

- ☐ Porosity
- ☐ HC Saturation
- ☐ Net/Gross Ratio
- ☐ Oil Recovery Factor
- ☐ Gas Recovery Factor

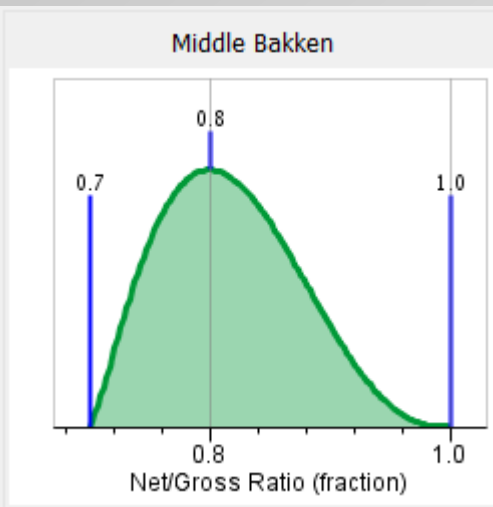
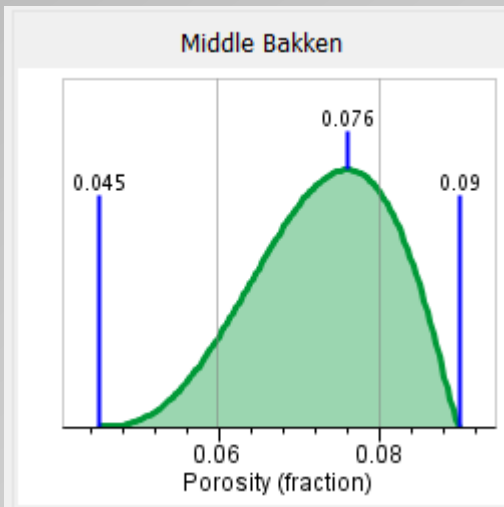
for Middle Bakken,  
Pronghorn and Three  
Forks reservoirs



# Uncertainty Assessment Scenarios



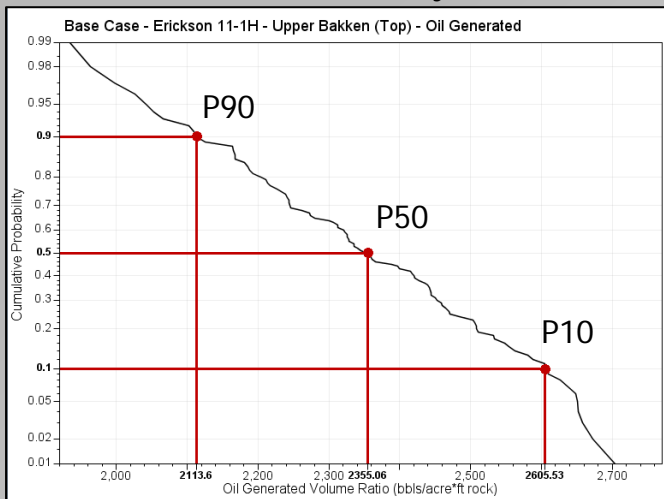
**Base Case Scenario**  
(using core porosity)



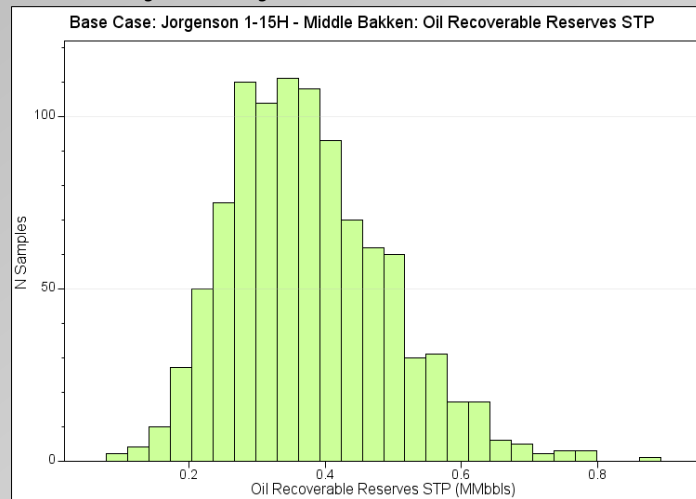
**Higher  $\Phi$  Scenario**  
plus ~2%  
accounting for pressure  
induced fractures

# Uncertainty Assessment Results

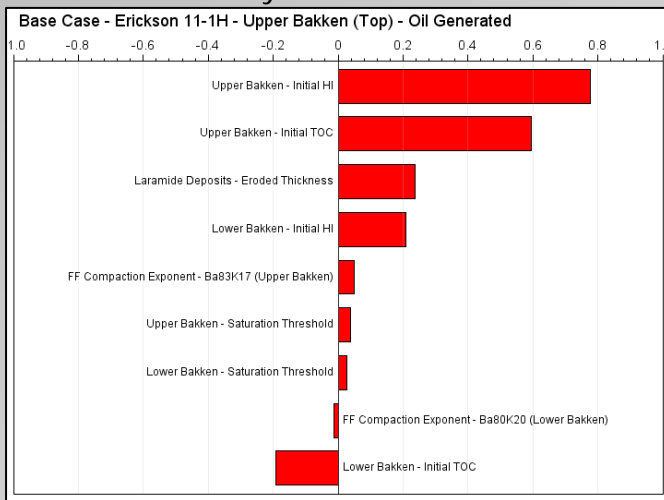
Reverse Cumulative Probability



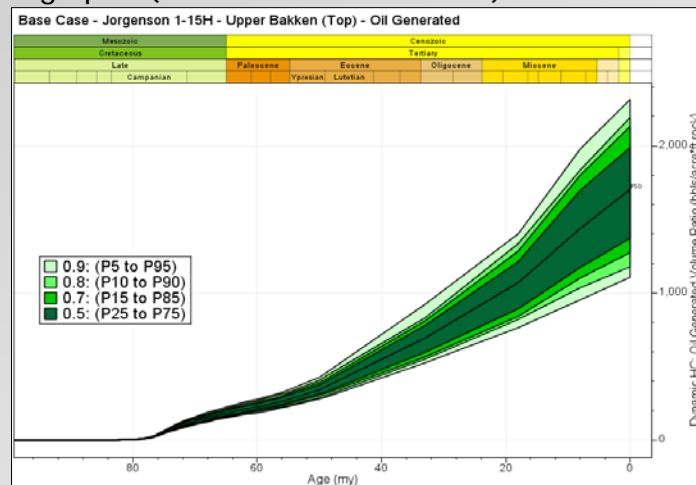
Probability Density



Tornado Sensitivity Chart

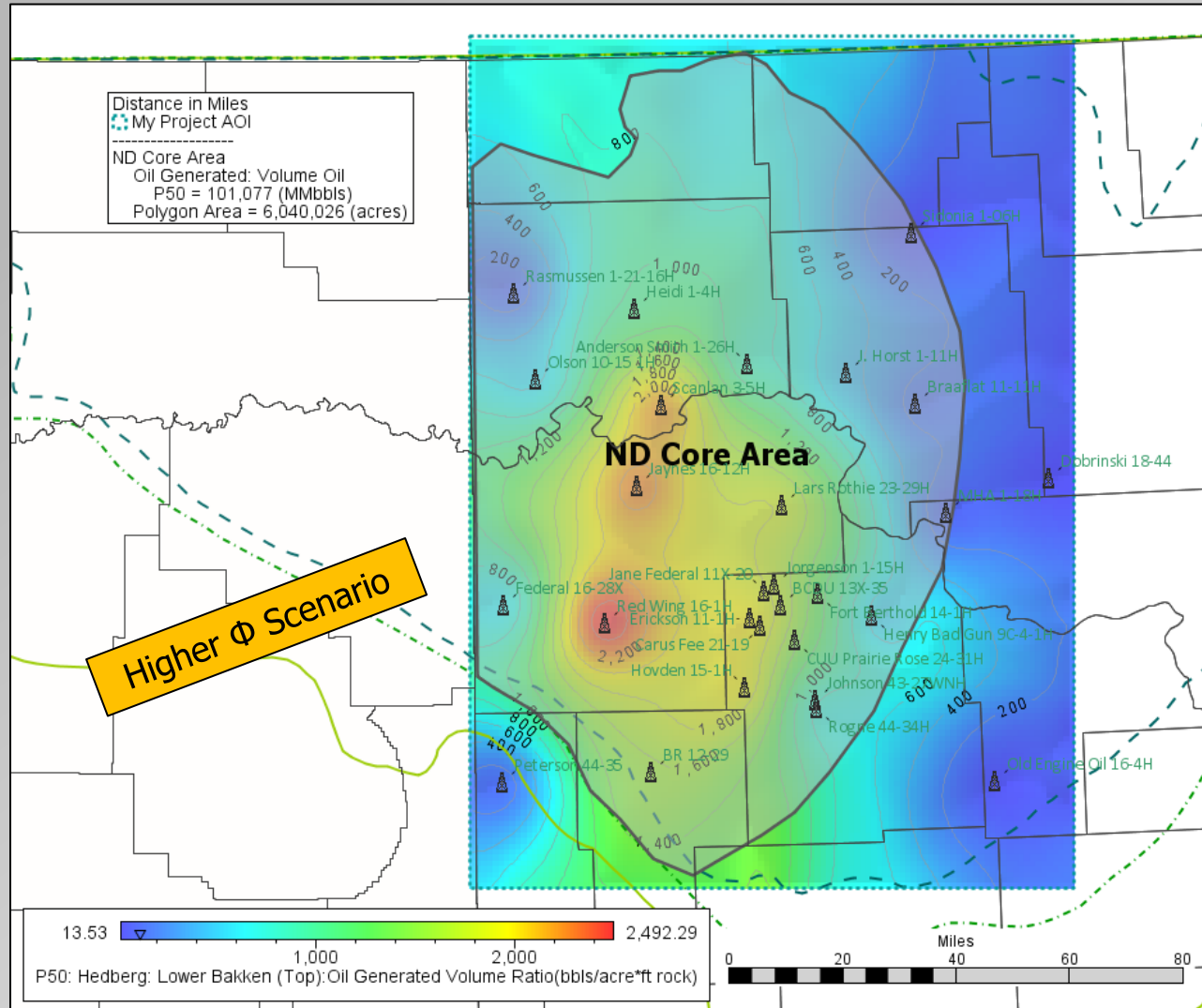


Age plot (with heat flow variation)



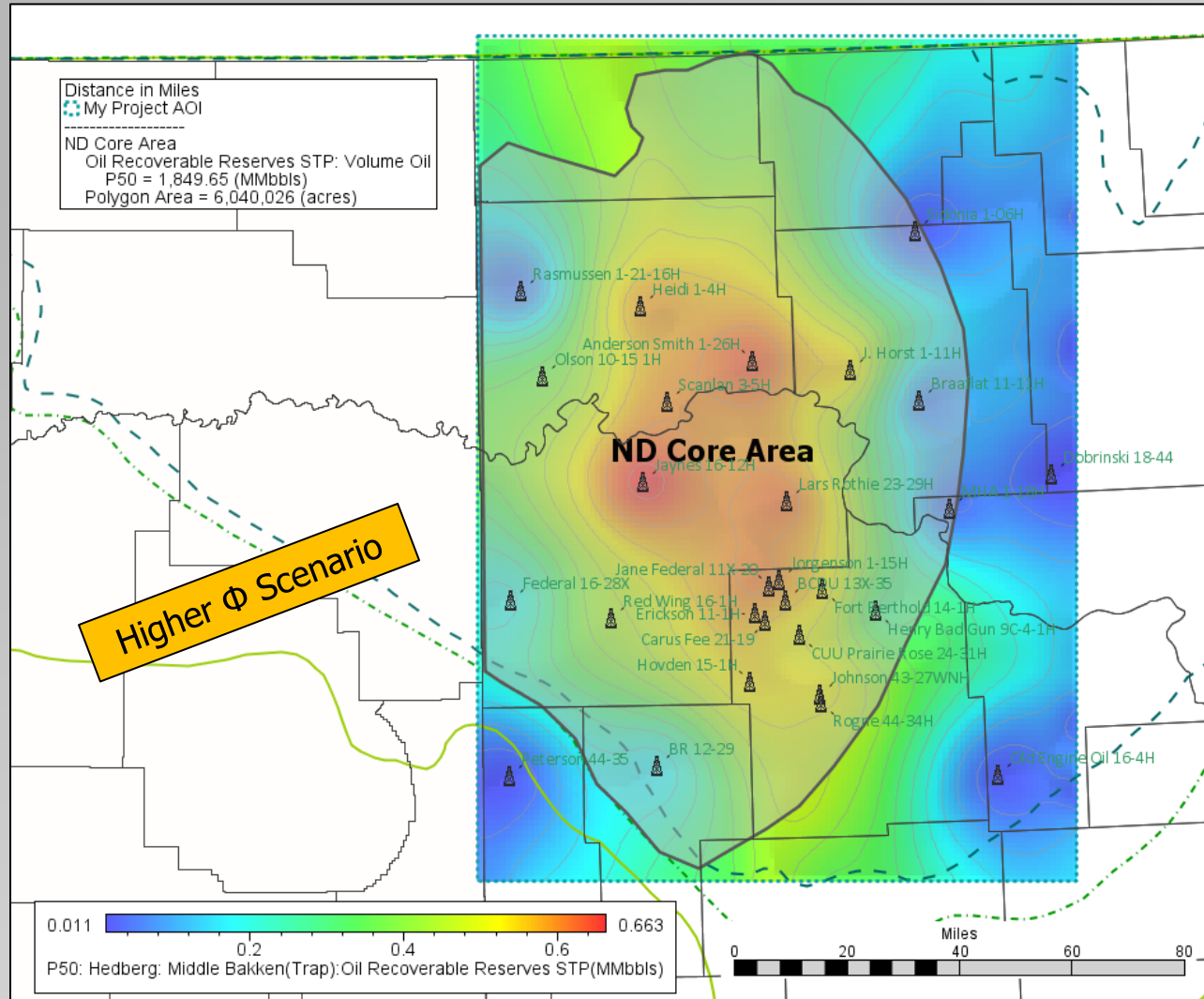
# Uncertainty Assessment Maps

P50 Lower Bakken Oil Generated = 101 billion bbls



# Uncertainty Assessment Maps

P50 Middle Bakken Oil Recoverable @ STP = 1.85 billion bbls



# How do scenarios compare?

P50 Oil Recoverable @ STP for 1280 acres and ND core area

**Area = 1280 acres**

## Base Case Scenario

MB = 441,300 bbls

PH = 160,900 bbls

TF = 587,700 bbls

Total = 1.20 MMbbls

## Higher $\Phi$ Scenario

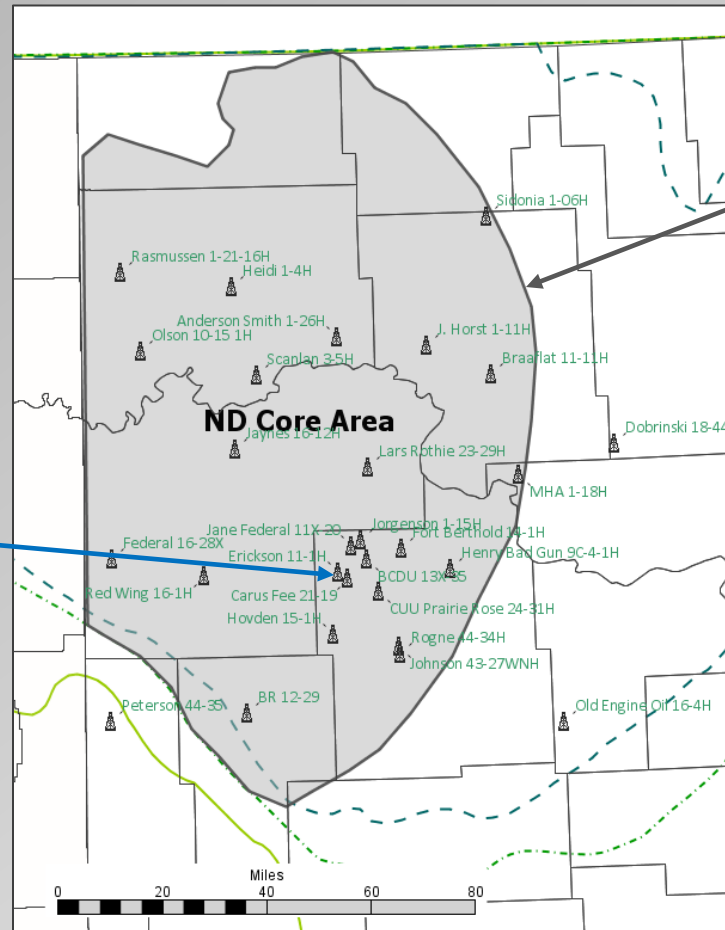
MB = 634,400 bbls

PH = 208,600 bbls

TF = 856,700 bbls

Total = 1.70 MMbbls

(Erickson 11-1H)



**Area = 6,040,026 acres**

## Base Case Scenario

MB = 1,566 MMbbls

PH = 114 MMbbls

TF = 1,747 MMbbls

Total = 3,427 MMbbls

## Higher $\Phi$ Scenario

MB = 1,850 MMbbls

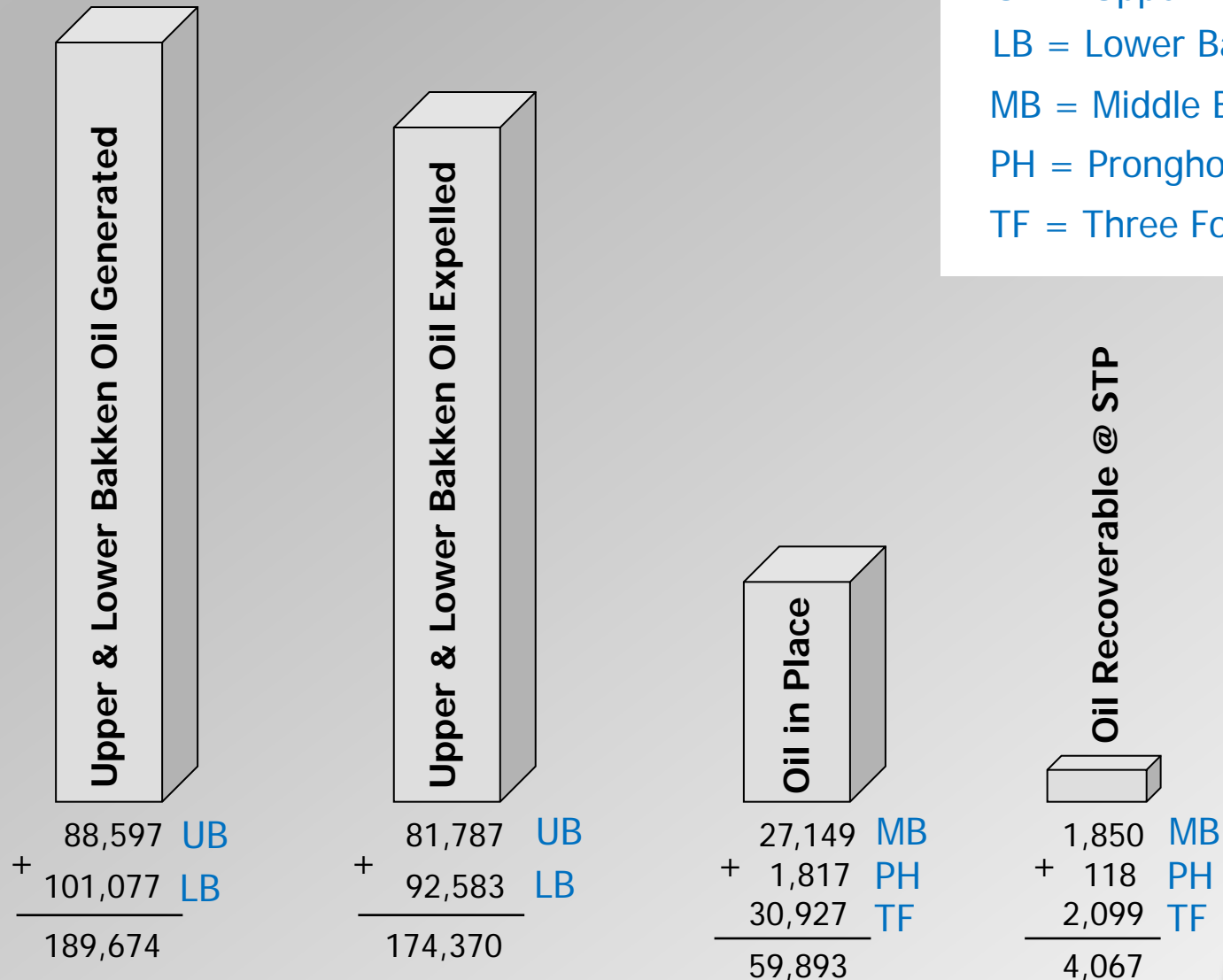
PH = 118 MMbbls

TF = 2,099 MMbbls

Total = 4,067 MMbbls




# Charge to Trap Volumes

Higher  $\Phi$  Scenario in Million bbls:





# Summary and Conclusions

	Area of Interest	Oil Recoverable @STP (MMbbls)			Gas Recoverable @STP (Bcf)			
		P95	P50	P5	P95	P50	P5	
Base Case Scenario	ND Core Area	1,745	3,427	5,585	1,994	2,620	3,433	
Higher $\Phi$ Scenario	ND Core Area	2,071	4,067	6,336	2,528	3,614	4,698	
USGS Assessment 2013	Continuous Bakken Petroleum System	4,417	7,046	11,430	3,427	6,366	11,244	

- ❑ In North Dakota about 3.4 to 4 billion bbls of oil and 2.6 to 3.6 Tcf of gas seem to be reasonable estimates for technically recoverable reserves.
- ❑ It is difficult to compare the USGS assessment results directly with the Uncertainty Assessment estimates due to different area sizes. Overall, they appear to be within the same ballpark range, with the Uncertainty Assessment results potentially being slightly lower.
- ❑ Continental's estimate would require extremely high recovery rates per area unit.

# Acknowledgements and References

Acknowledgements: I would like to thank the entire Platte River Team for their support, in particular Paul Ganster, Jim Newpower, Nancy Hunter, and of course, special thanks to Jay and China Leonard.

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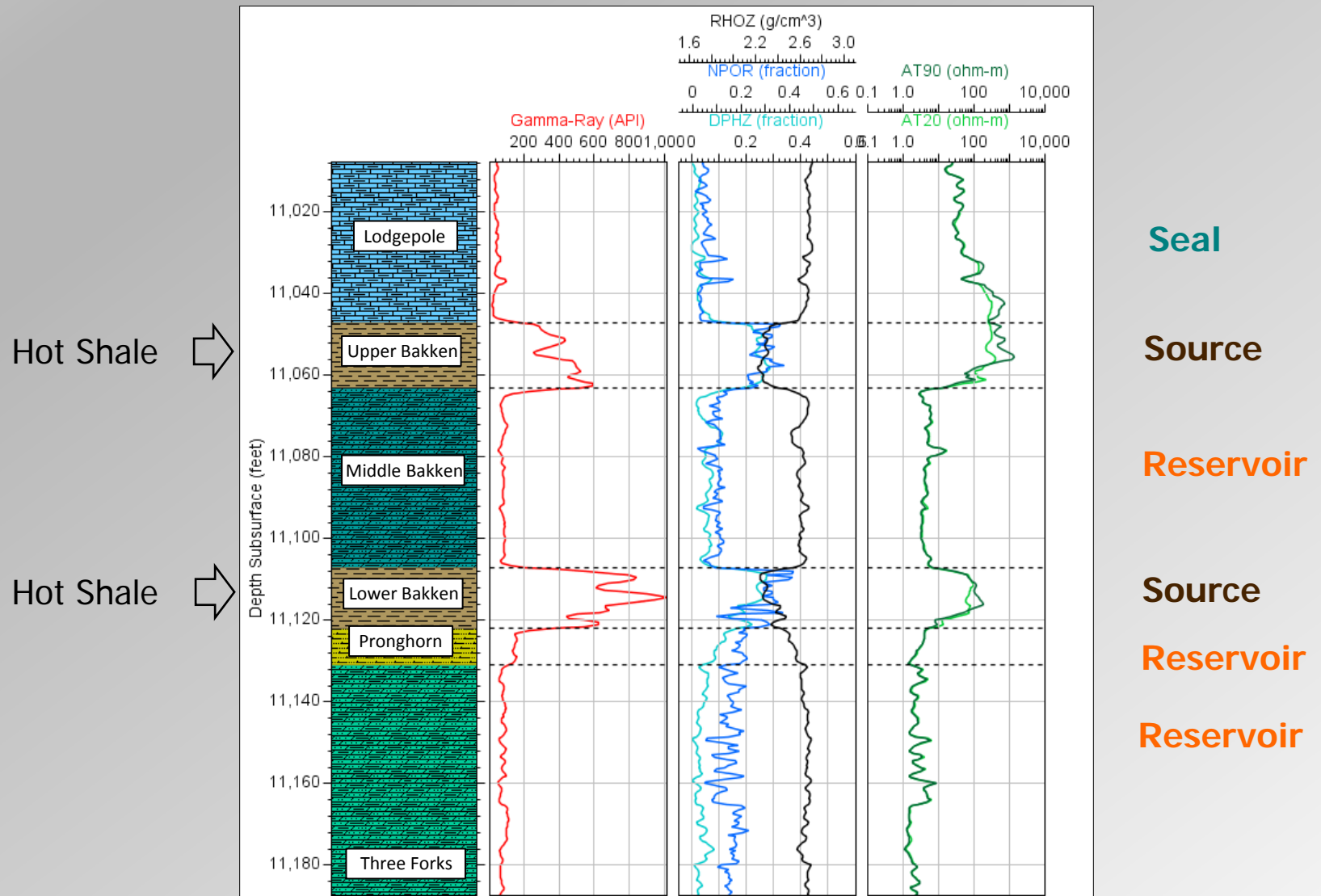
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# Bakken Petroleum System



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