

avGranite Wash Play Overview, Anadarko Basin: Stratigraphic Framework and Controls on Pennsylvanian Granite Wash Production, Anadarko Basin, Texas and Oklahoma*

Ed LoCricchio¹

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Introduction and Play Highlights

- Granite Wash play extends over 130 miles across 7 counties in the Anadarko Basin covering 2.5 million acres.
- Multi-stacked resource play concentrates value with potential of 40 Hz wells/section in Granite Wash.
- There are almost no federal leases.
- Established infrastructure is present.
- Landowners and state governments are industry-friendly.
- Range of cost of completed wells is \$6-9MM..
- IP Range 50-3,500 BO and 3,000-30,000 MCFGPD.
- EUR Range 3-17 BCFE.
- Total Recoverable resources potential of 500 TCFE, (114 BBOE including NGL's).

Conclusion

- Desmoinesian Granite Wash Play in the Anadarko Basin is one of the most active plays in the Continental United States.
- Clastics shed from the Wichita Mountain-Amarillo Uplift were deposited in the Anadarko Basin by sediment gravity flows, creating a massive submarine sand complex.
- Anomalously pressured hydrocarbon system, both under- and overpressured.
- Produces both oil and gas, ratios vary laterally and vertically.
- Minimum of fifteen separate reservoirs.
- Advent of horizontal drilling technology and isolated multi-stage fracture stimulation has revolutionized play.

- New technology has enabled development of a giant field within a mature basin.
- As mapped today this field will take decades to develop, with new isolated reservoirs still being discovered.

References

Lyday, J.R., 1985, Atokan (Pennsylvanian) Berlin Field: Genesis of Recycled Detrital Dolomite Reservoir, Deep Anadarko Basin, Oklahoma: AAPG Bulletin, v. 69/11, p. 1931-1949.

Reading, H.G., 1986, Sedimentary environments and facies, 2nd Edition: Oxford: Blackwell Scientific, 615 p.

Granite Wash Play Overview, Anadarko Basin

***Stratigraphic Framework and Controls on Pennsylvanian Granite Wash Production,
Anadarko Basin, Texas and Oklahoma***

Ed LoCricchio

Cordillera Energy Partners, LLC

AAPG 2012 Annual Convention

Long Beach, California

April 23, 2012 Discovery Thinking Forum

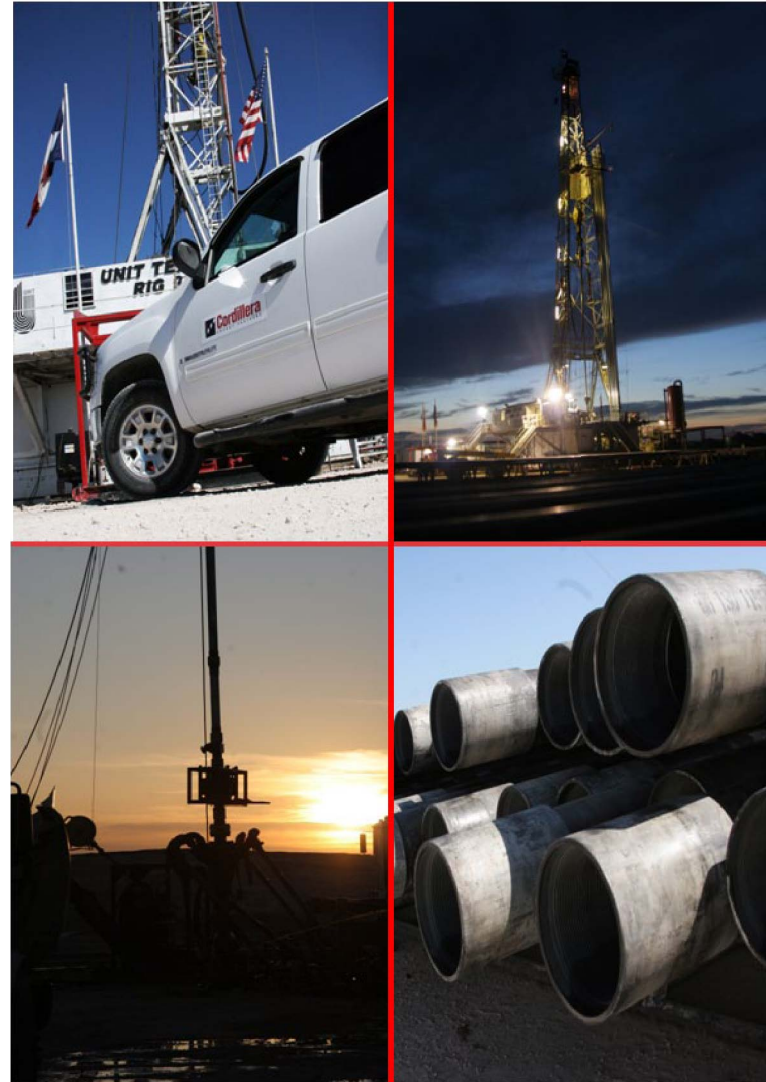


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School of Mines**



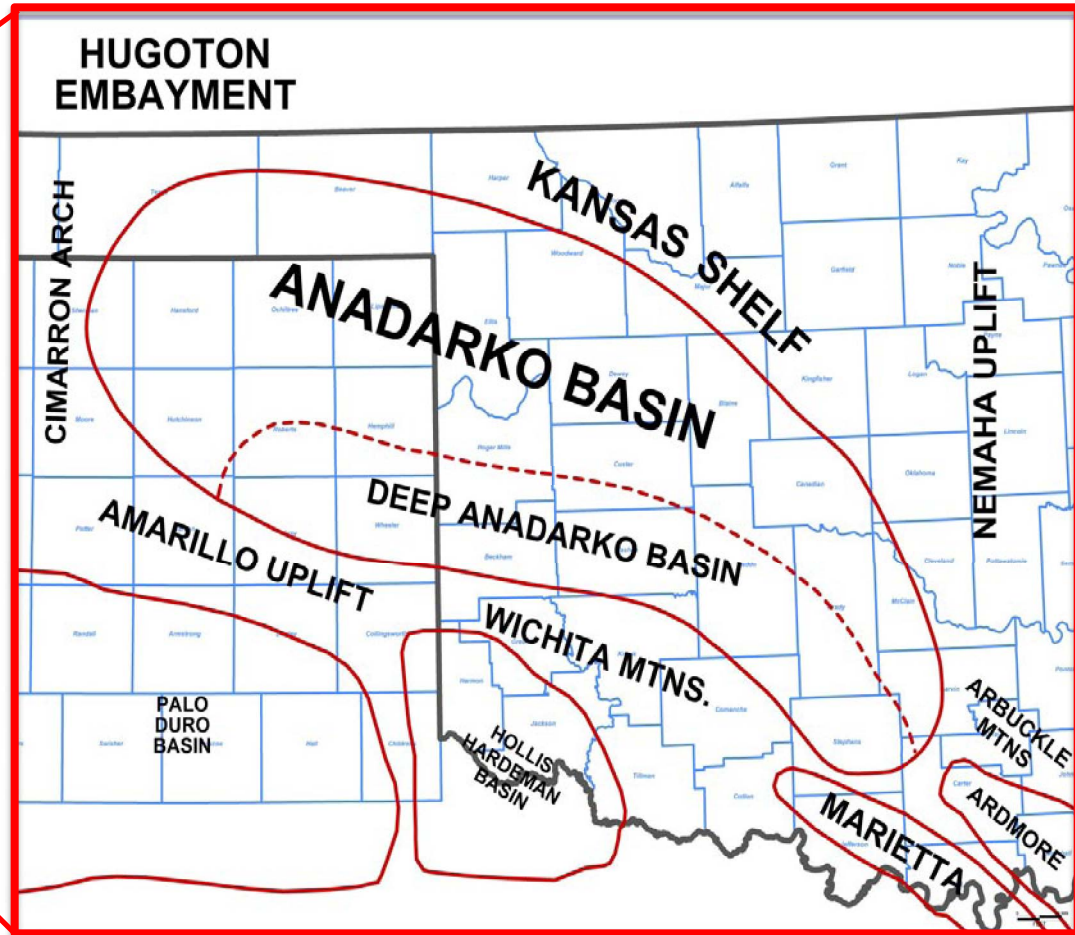
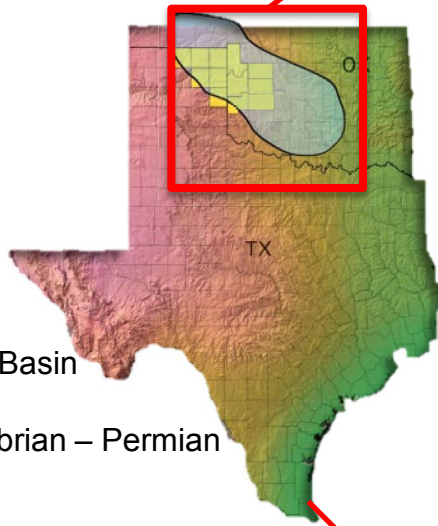
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Discussion Outline

- **Location Map and Stratigraphic Column**
- **Play extents and expansion through time**
- **Depositional model and hydrocarbon system**
- **Challenges and hurdles to Granite Wash study**
- **Nomenclature issues and type log**
- **Regional cross-sections**
- **Net sand isopachs**
- **Conclusion**

Anadarko Basin



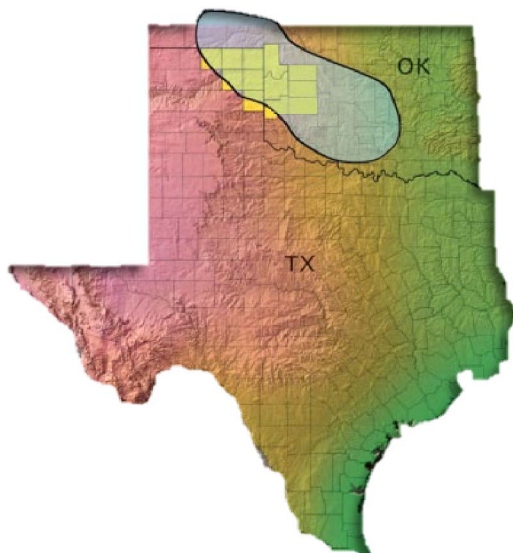
- Asymmetrical Basin
- >35,000' Cambrian – Permian Sediments
- Burial history suggests greatest subsidence in Early Pennsylvanian
- Thermal history indicates pre-GRWS source rocks entered oil generation window in Early Pennsylvanian, dry gas phase by Early Permian

Stratigraphic Column

Key Points

- The Granite Wash and associated plays are among the most attractive domestic opportunities due to liquids-rich production, stacked pay zones and high rates of return
- Horizontal drilling technology, combined with advancements in multi-stage fracture stimulation, has caused a massive expansion of the resource potential with numerous attractive stacked development opportunities

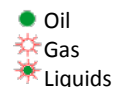
Map of Western Anadarko Basin



Stacked Pay Zones

Anadarko Basin		
System	Series / Epoch	Generalized Stratigraphic Column
Lower Permian	Wolfcampian	Hugoton / Pontotoc (Brown Dolomite)
		Chase / Council Grove
		Admire
Pennsylvanian	Virgilian	Wabaunsee
		Shawnee
		Douglas
		Tonkawa
	Missourian	Cottage Grove
		Hoxbar / Hogshooter
		Checkerboard
		Cleveland
	Desmoinesian	Marmaton Group (Glover / Big Lime / Oswego)
		Cherokee (Skinner / Pink Lime / Red Fork)
	Atokan	Atoka Lime
	Morrowan	13 Finger Lime
		Morrow Shale / Dornick Hills Shale
Mississippian	Chesterian - Meramecian - Osagean - Kinderhookian	Springer
		Meramec Lime / St. Louis
		Osage Lime / Osage Chert
		Kinderhook / Sycamore Lime
Devonian	Upper Devonian	Woodford
		Hunton

Note: Granite Wash spans from the Early Permian to the Pennsylvanian in age. Areas marked with an oil, gas or liquids symbol represent zones present in the Western Anadarko Basin.

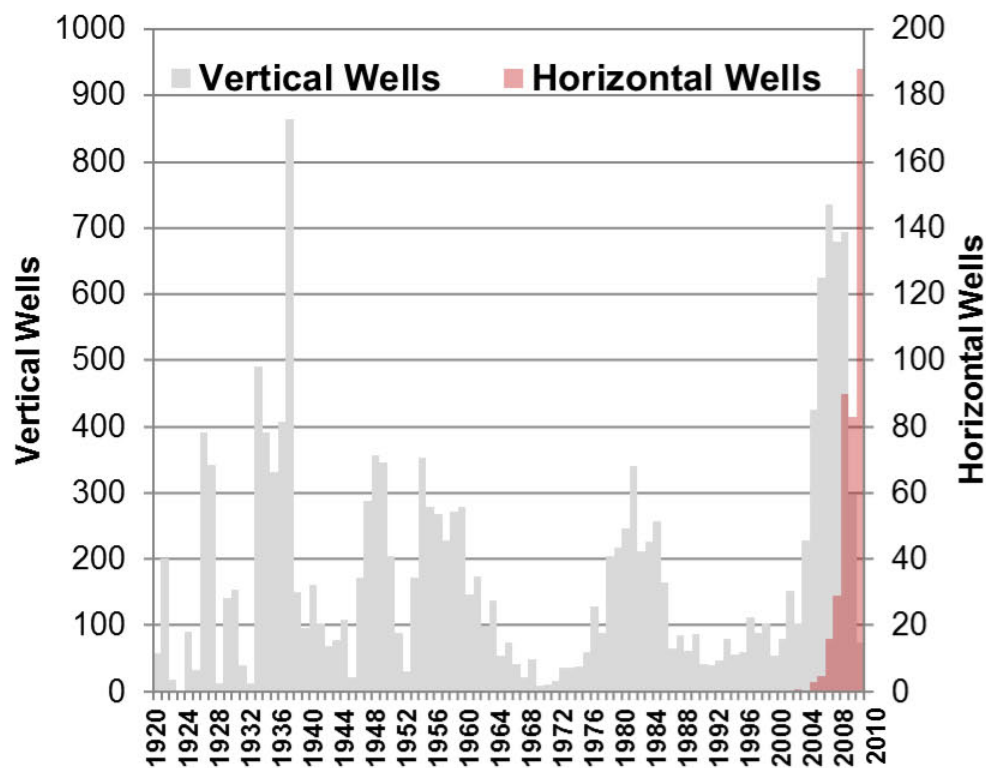


Anadarko Basin Goes Horizontal

	Cleveland	Granite Wash
First Well	1951	1920
# Verticals	2,660	16,307
First Horizontal	2002	2002
# of Horiz Completions	880	415
# of Horiz Rias	22	60
# of Horiz Permits	153	165

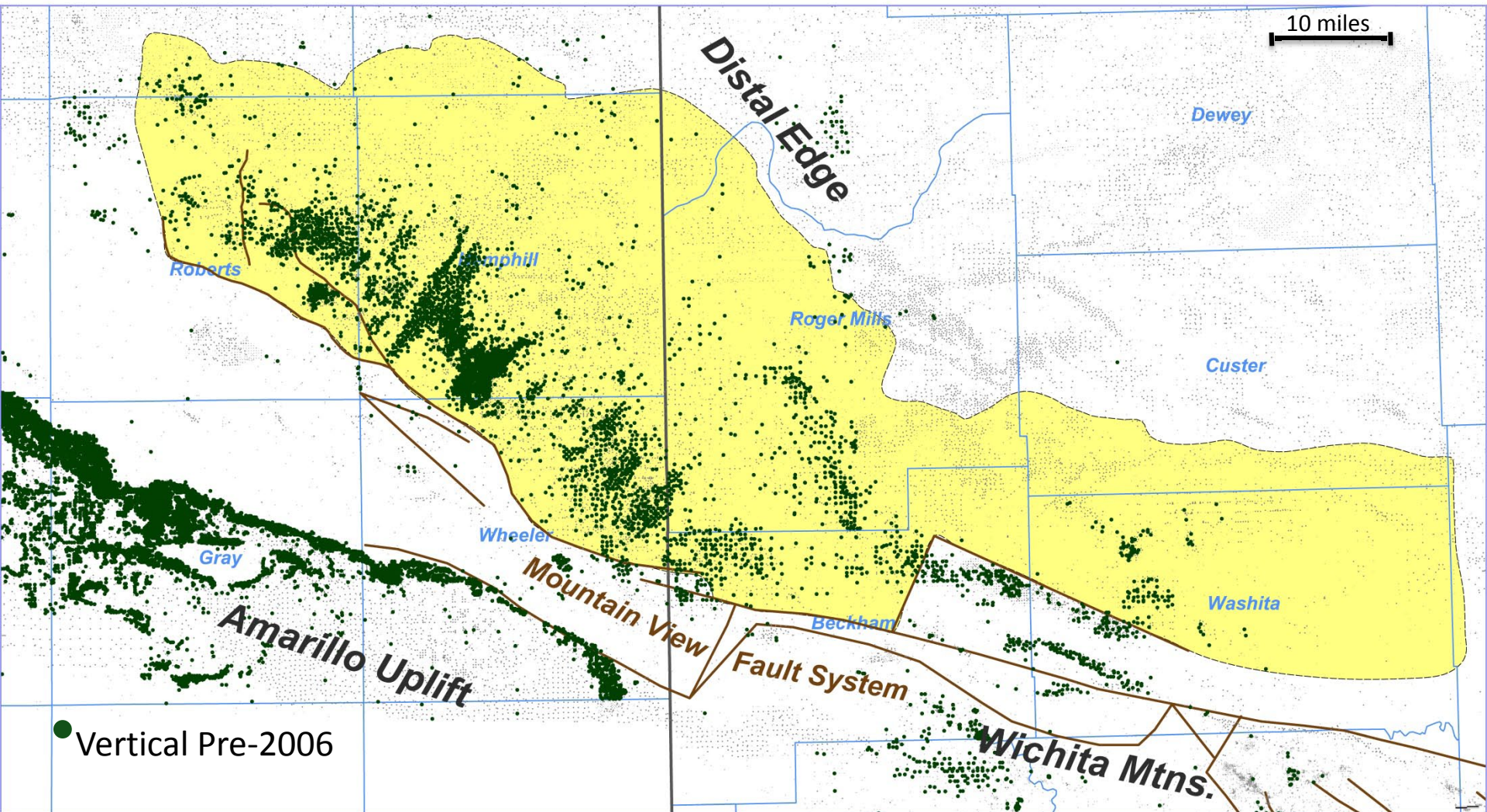
HZ Development Explodes in 2008

Granite Wash Wells Completed

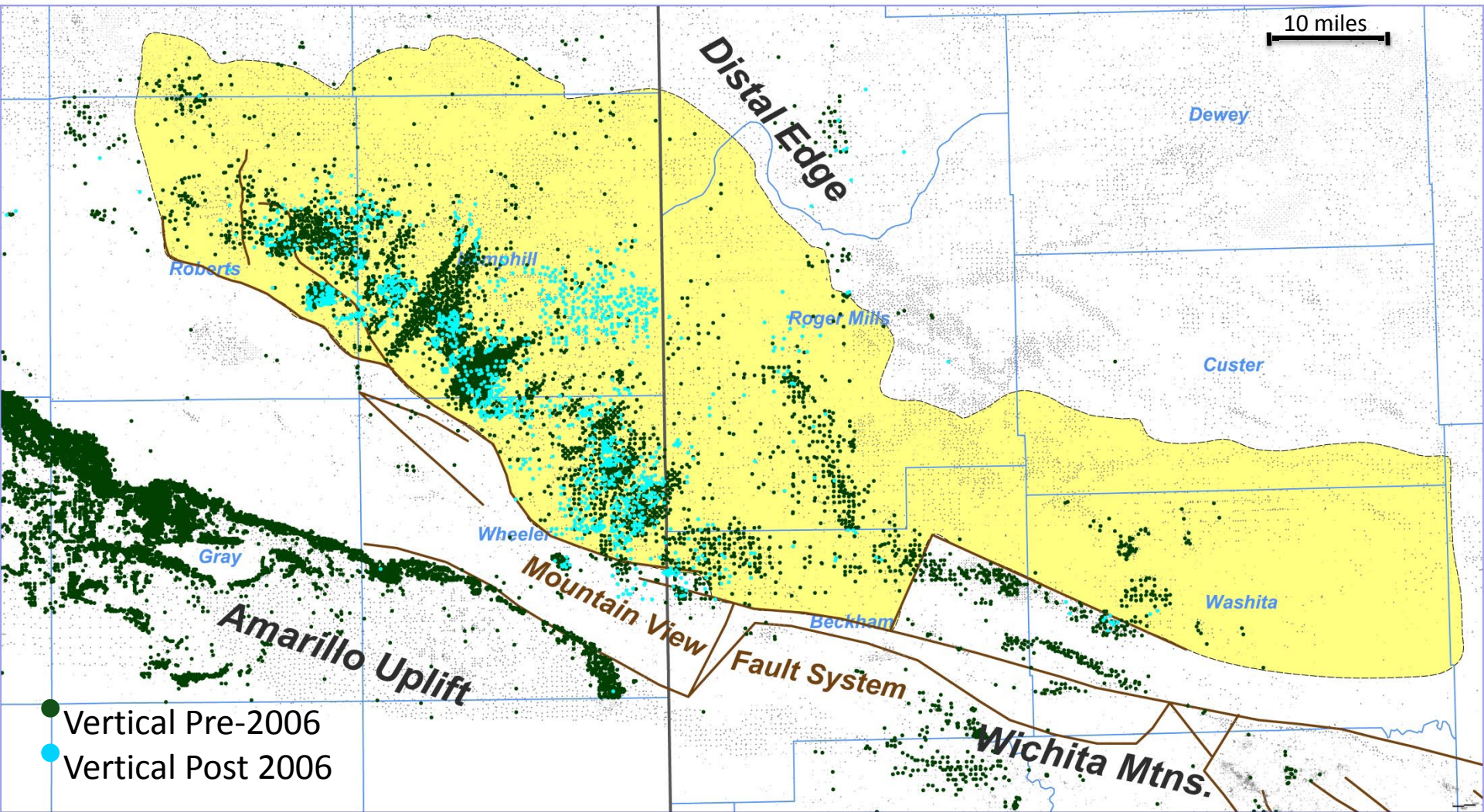


Source: IHS, Inc. – reflects YE 2010 data

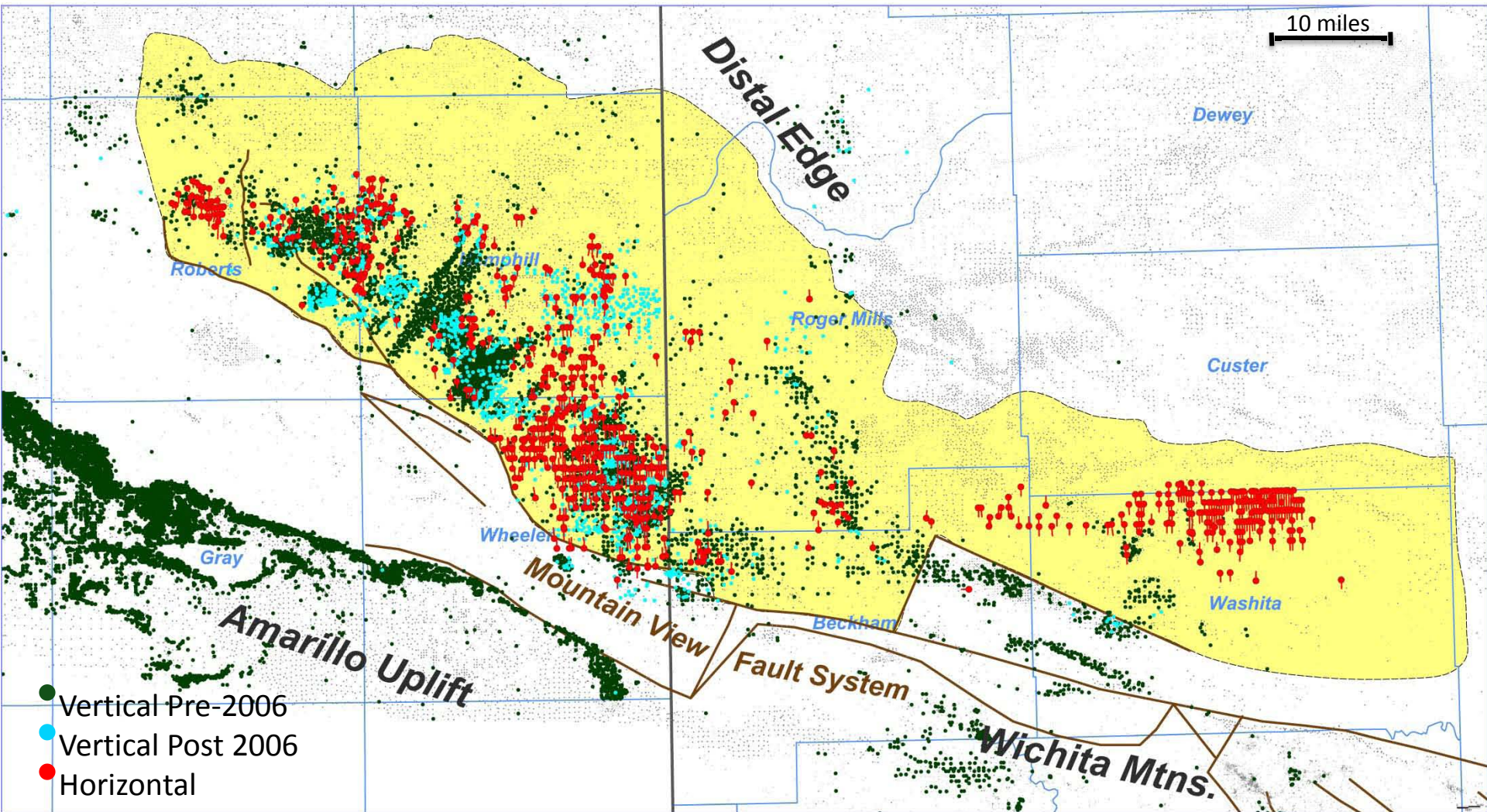
Granite Wash Vertical Completions – Pre 1/1/2006



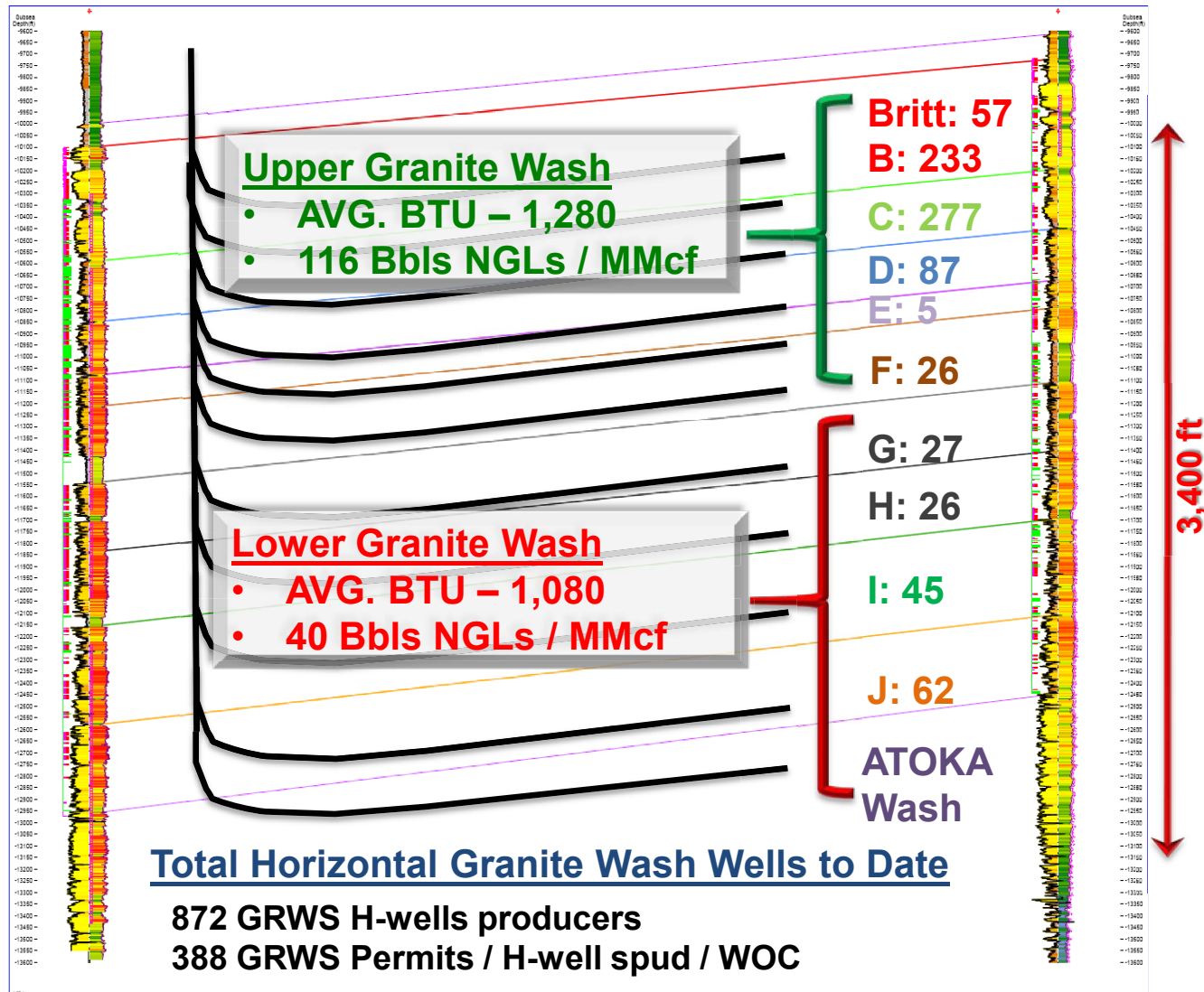
Granite Wash Vertical Completions – Post 1/1/2006



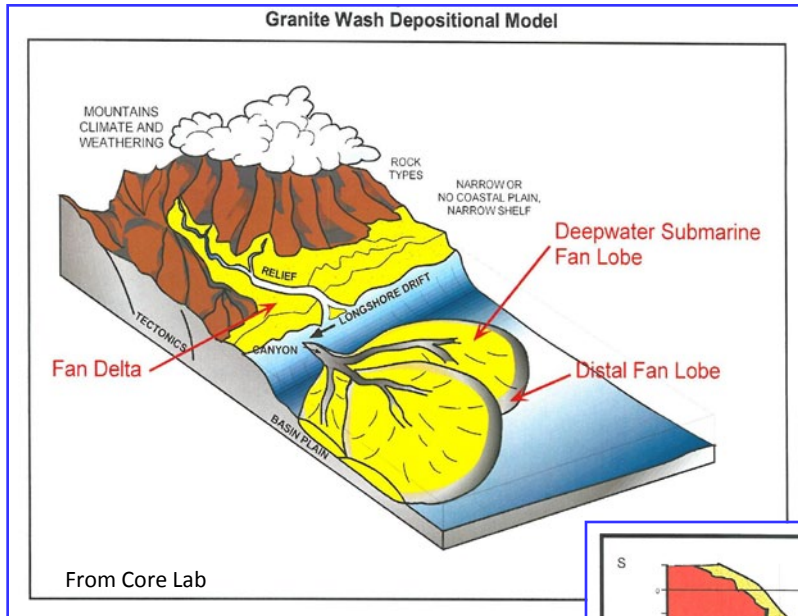
Granite Wash Vertical & Horizontal Completions



Eleven Stacked Horizons

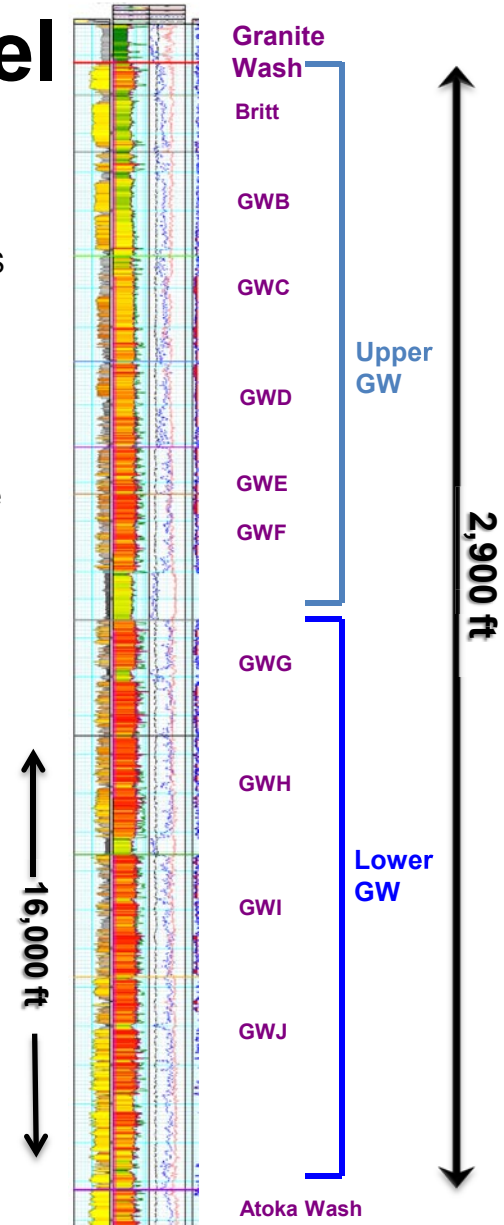
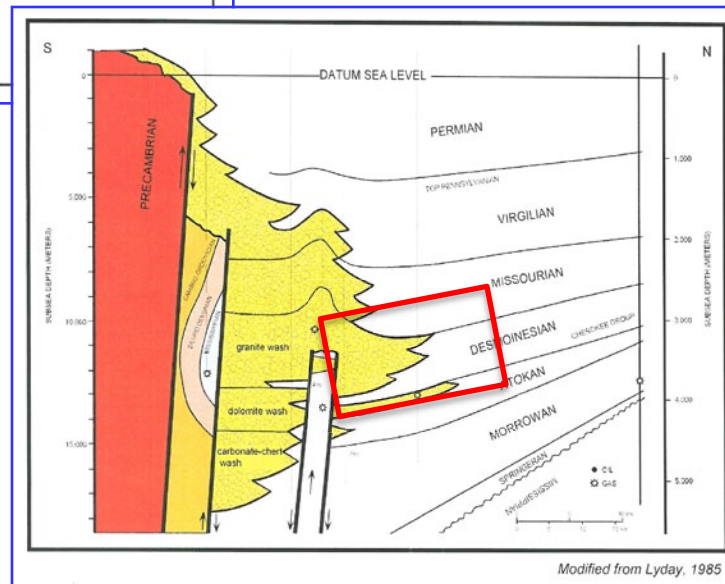


Granite Wash Depositional Model



- Massive sand deposits shed off the Amarillo uplift and Wichita Mtn. to SW, >15,000 ft of GRWS deposits preserved in the rock record
- Sediments spread laterally and stacked vertically to create a submarine sand complex
- GRWS records cyclic sandstone and siltstone deposition that corresponds to submarine fan growth and abandonment
- Focus on DSMS GRWS

- Active petroleum systems charged by multiple source rocks
- Basin-centered gas system combined with regional stratigraphic pinch-out
- Gross DSMS thickness as much as 3,400 ft
- Subdivided DSMS GRWS into 11 productive benches separated by regionally correlative shales



Two Plays: Conventional and Unconventional

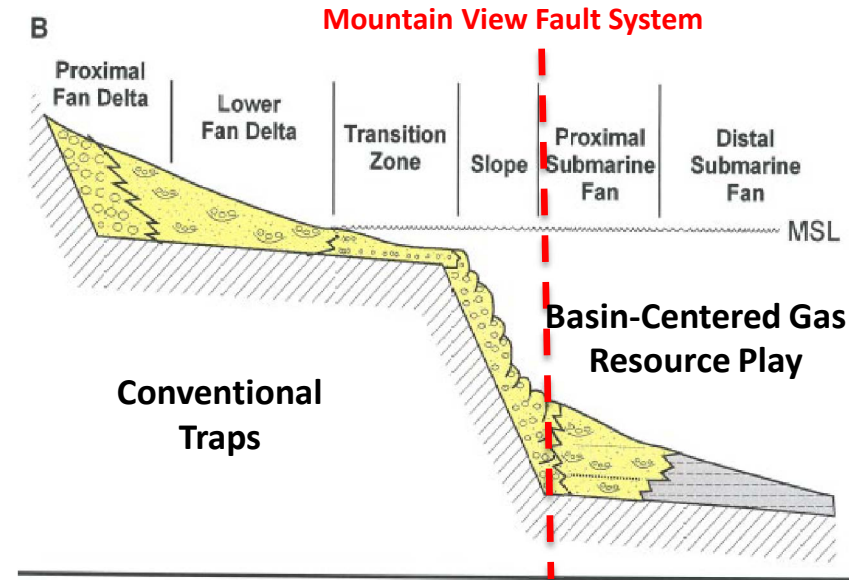
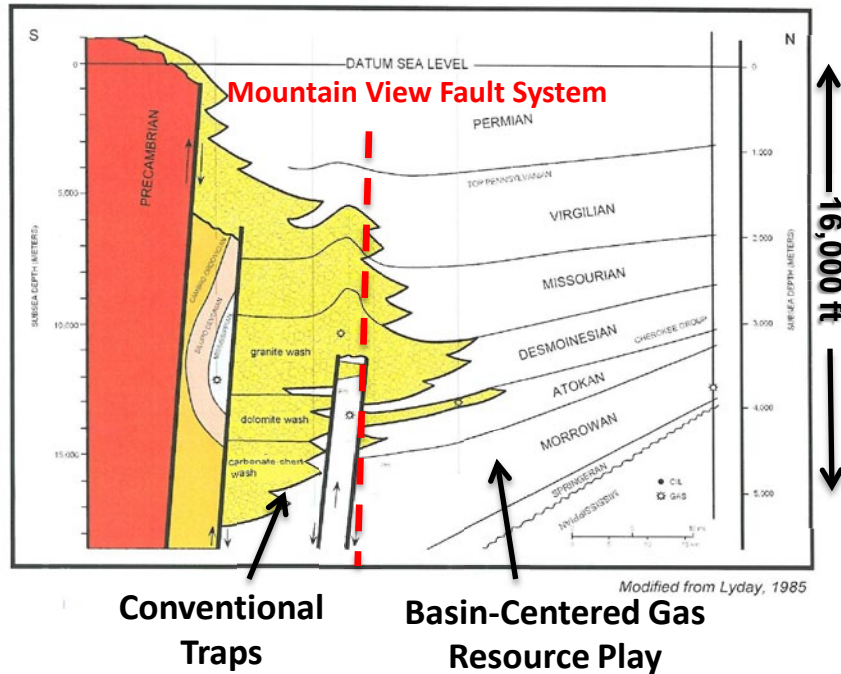


Diagram (Reading, 1986) features a depositional facies models for a fan delta with a narrow shelf.

■ South of Mountain View Fault System: Conventional Traps

■ North of Mountain View Fault System: Basin-Centered Gas Resource Play

Challenges

- **Perception that the Granite Wash is only one or two reservoirs**
 - When it is at least fifteen reservoirs
 - At least eleven Desmoinesian-age reservoirs
- **Limited published studies**
- **Subsurface study only, no outcrops**
 - Over 30,000 wells to correlate; blessing and a curse.
 - Five years ago when we started this work there were few digital logs available
- **Petrophysical challenges**
 - Radioactive minerals
 - Variable clay content
 - Low porosity and permeability
 - Overbalanced drilling masked Granite Wash pay
- **No established stratigraphic framework**
- **Nomenclature issues are a major hurdle to overcome**

What's in a name?

Numerous different styles for naming individual Granite Wash zones

Lithology

Granite Wash

Conglomerate
Carbonate Wash
Dolomite Wash

Age Connotation

Permian Wash
Pennsylvanian Wash
Missourian Wash
Desmoinesian Wash
Atokan Wash
Morrowan Wash

Kansas Shelf Nomenclature

Cottage Grove Wash
Hogshooter Wash
Cleveland Wash
Marmaton Wash
Cherokee Wash
Skinner Wash
Red Fork Wash
Atoka Wash
Morrow Wash

Other

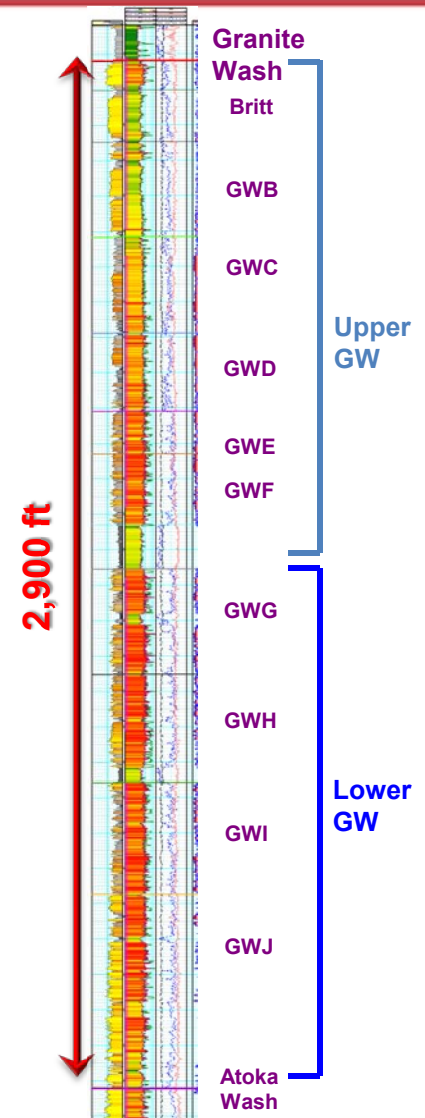
Colors
Alpha-Numeric
Inverse Alphabetic

Our Nomenclature

■ Divided the Desmoinesian age Granite Wash into eleven zones

- Separated by regionally correlative flooding surfaces
- Frac barriers
- At least eleven Desmoinesian-age reservoirs

■ System is a hybrid of Core Lab study members



Mapping Strategy

Granite Wash divided into 11 zones (does not include Atoka Wash)

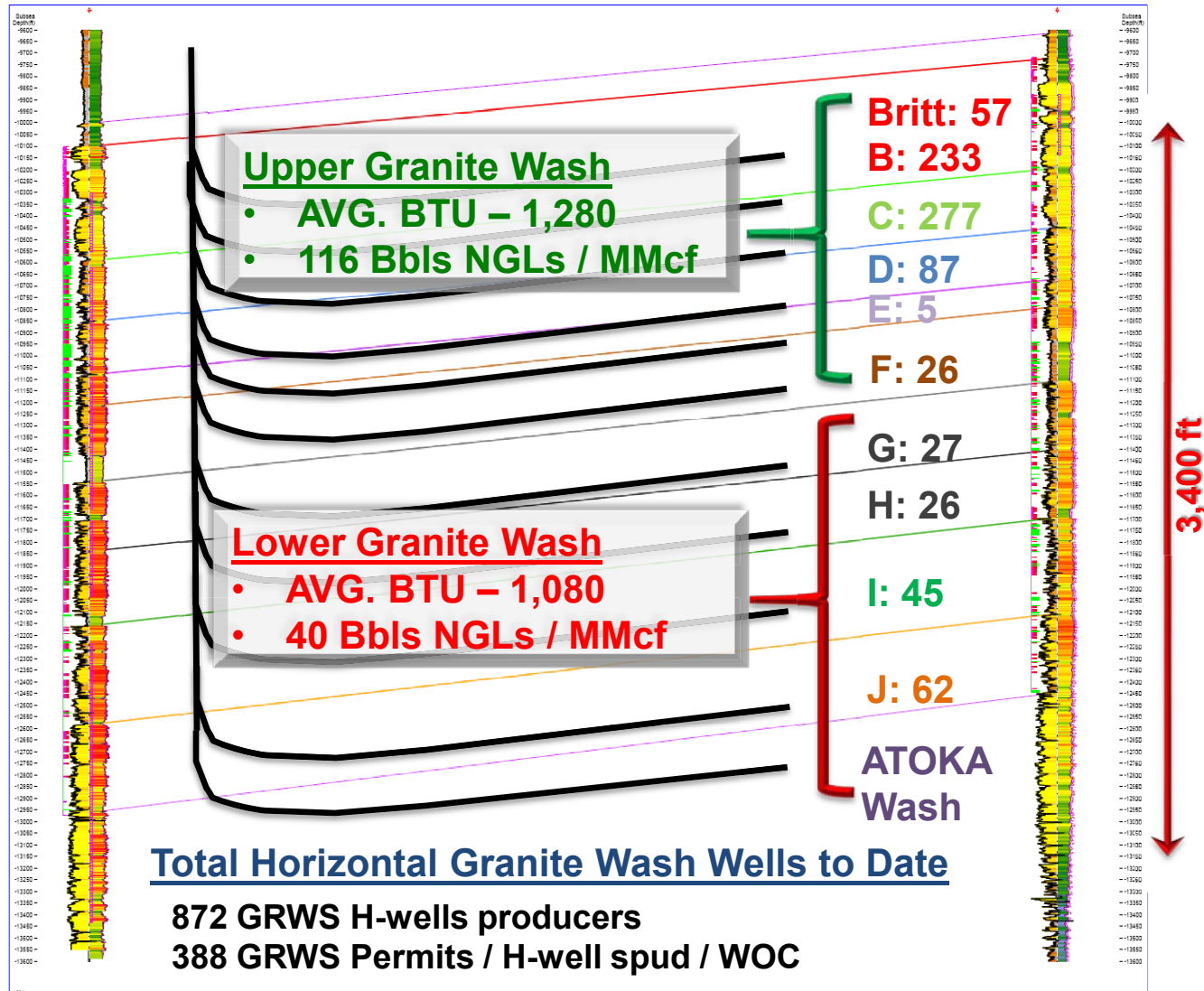
- Strategy was to correlate significant flooding surfaces across area of interest
- Create structure maps for each surface and project those surfaces into all wells
- Define zones based on projected surfaces to eliminate nomenclature issues and to be able to extract meaningful test, perf, and production data

Net sand maps for each individual zone

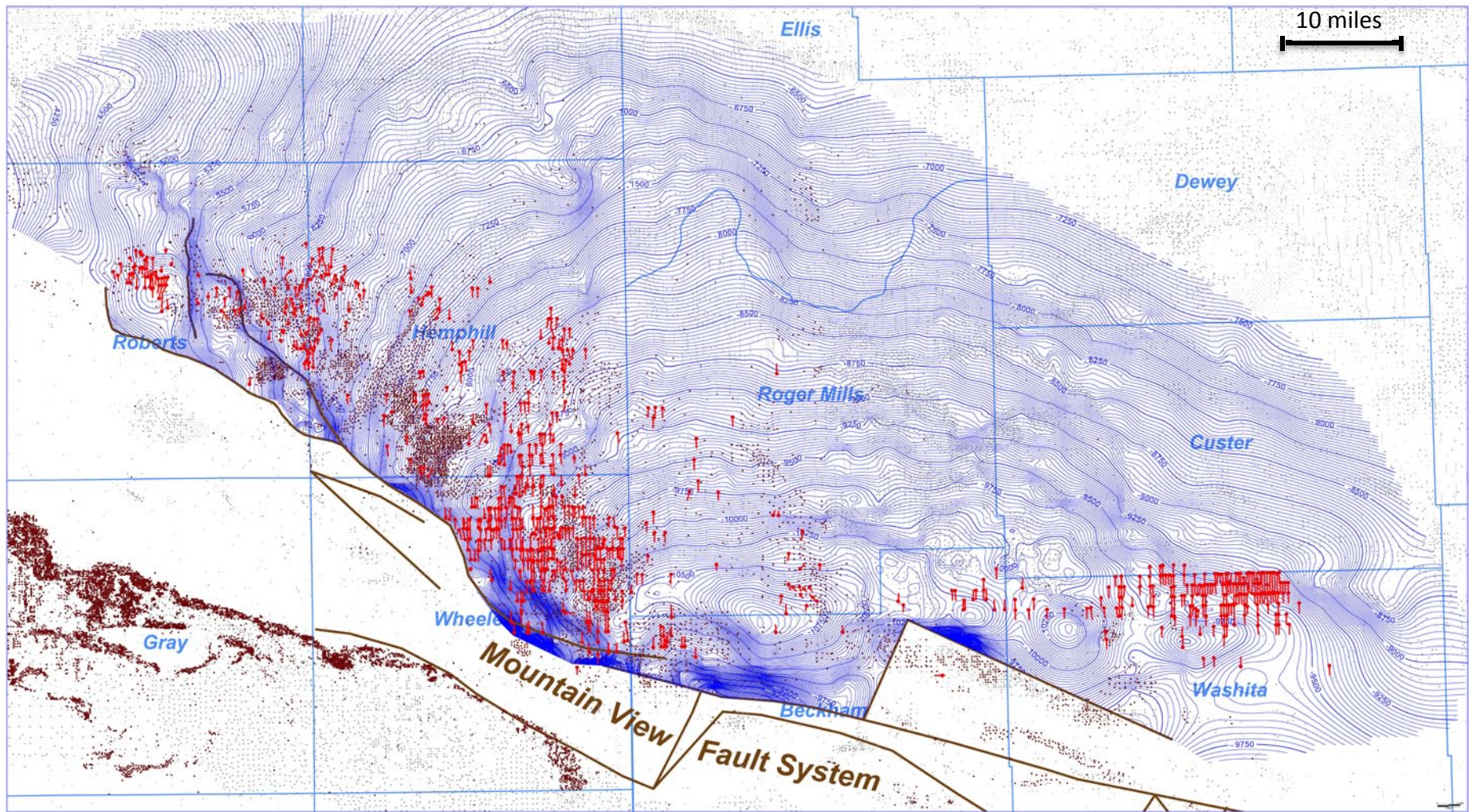
- Only wells penetrating that zone
- Highlight wells with perms in that zone
- Highlight HZ wells in zone

Eleven Stacked Horizons

- All GRWS zones proven productive by 100's to 1000's of vertical wells, and over 800 Hz wells
- Most Hz wells target the upper zones
 - Shallower drilling
 - More liquid-rich in central portion of the play

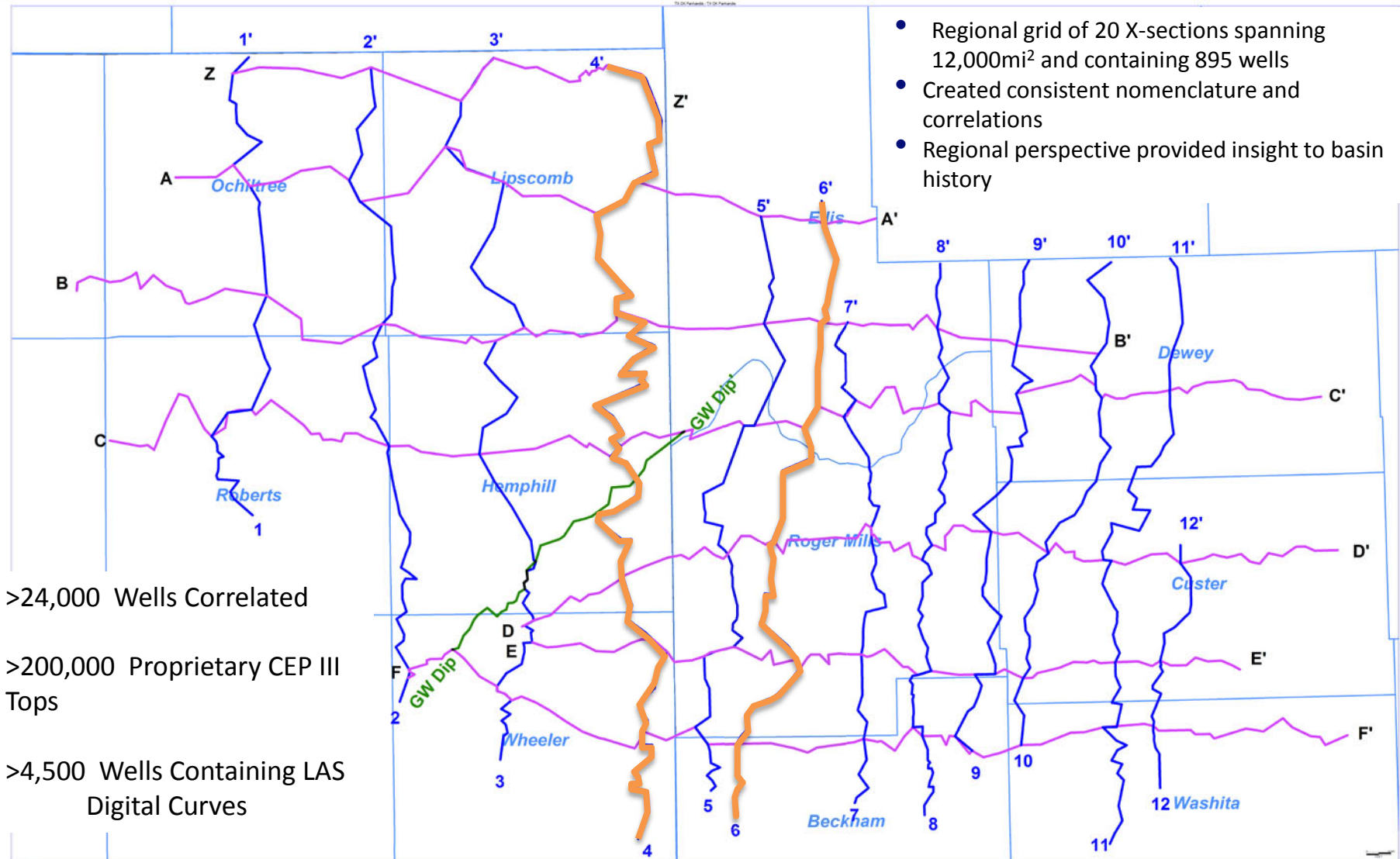


Granite Wash Structure



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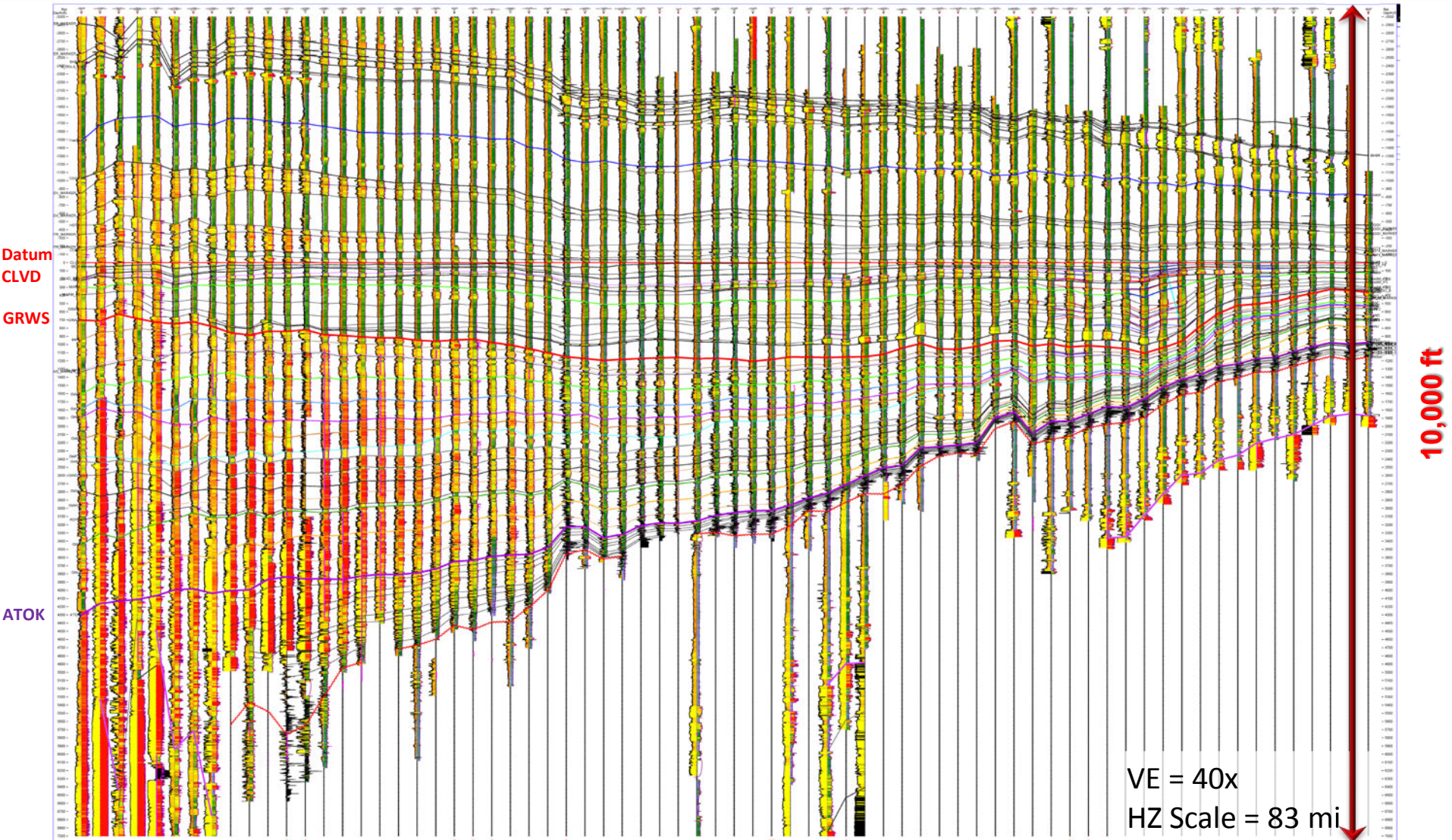
Regional Cross-Section Index Map



South

Section 4

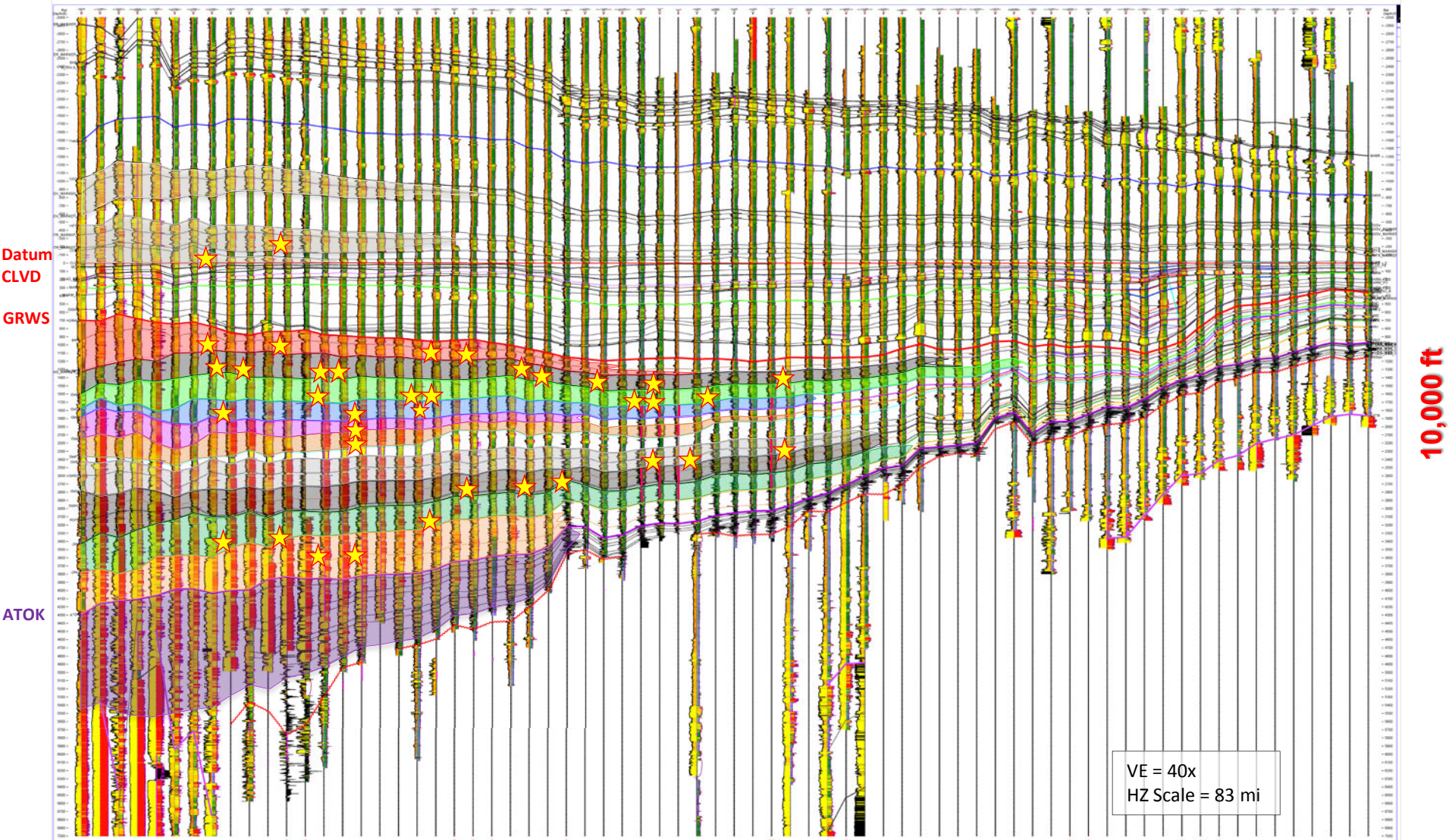
North



South

Section 4

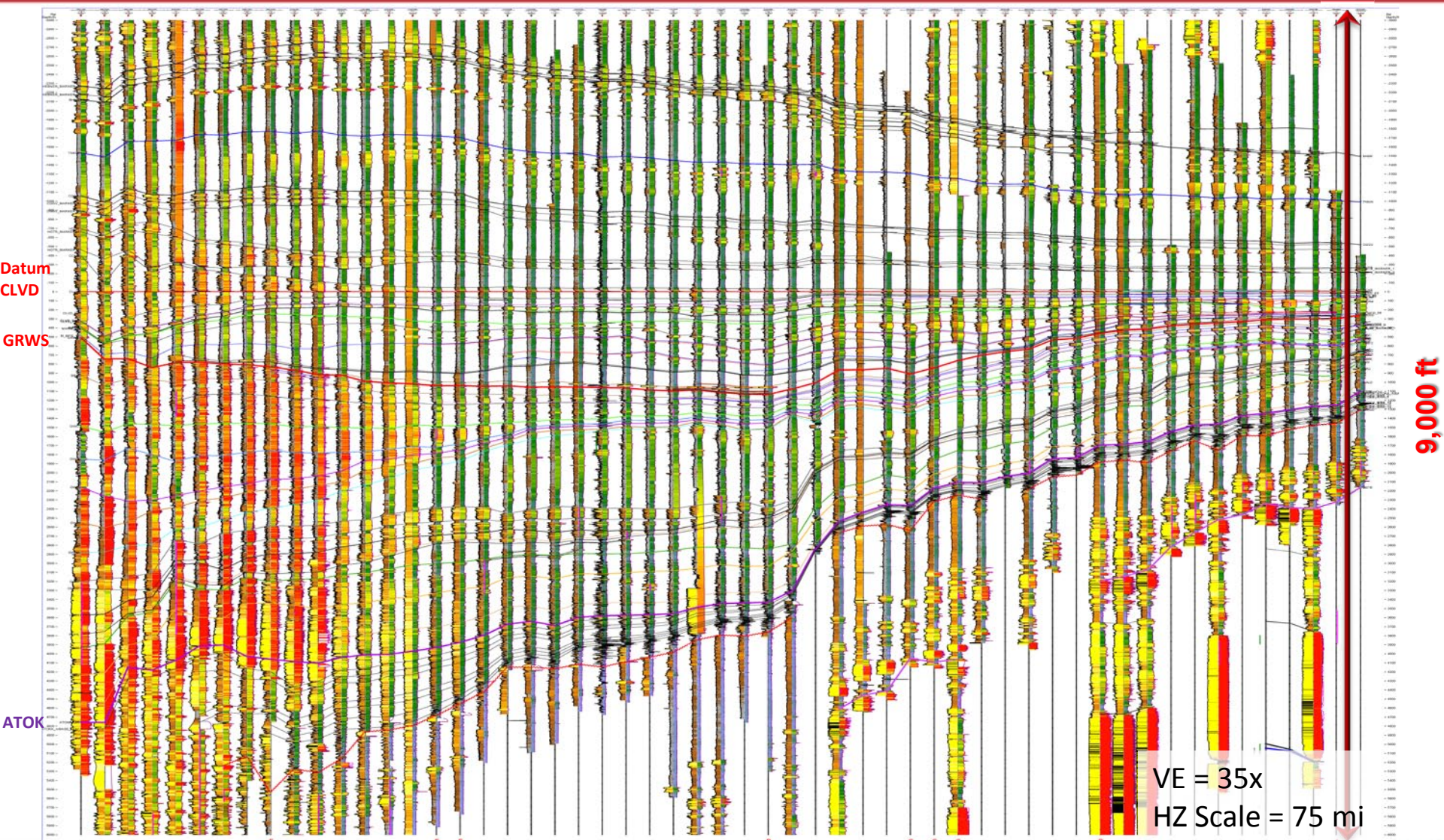
North



South

Section 6

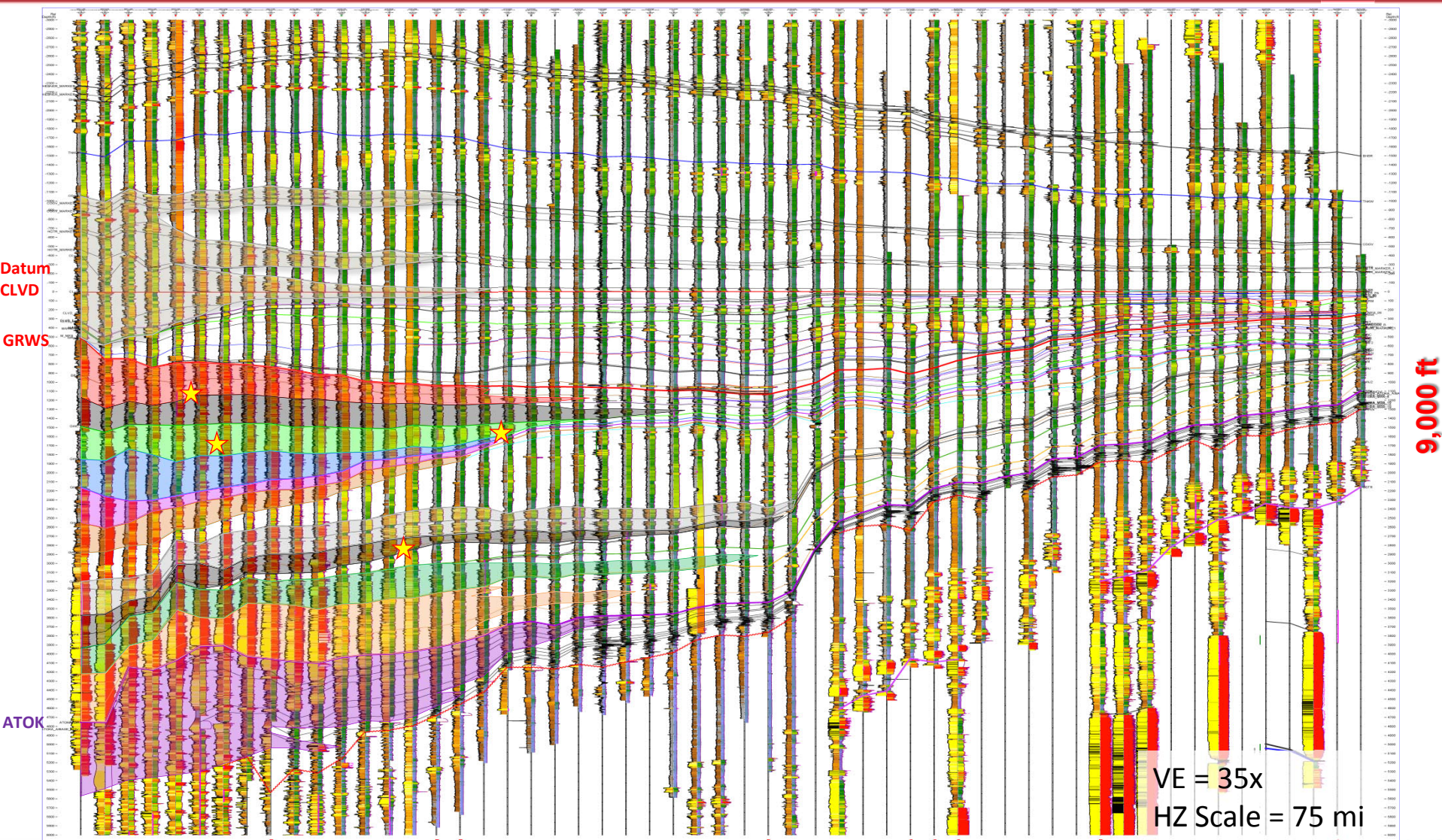
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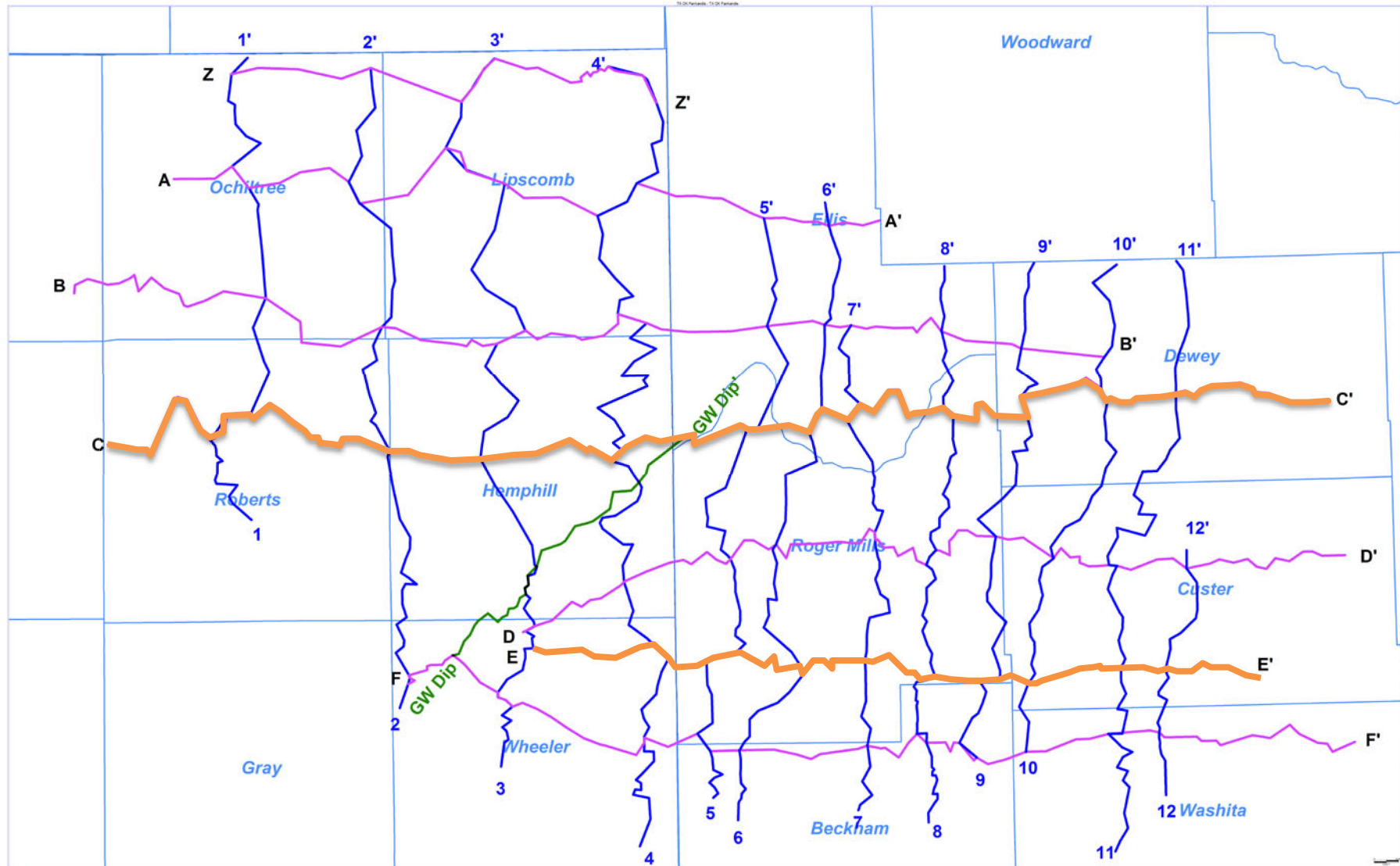
South

Section 6

North



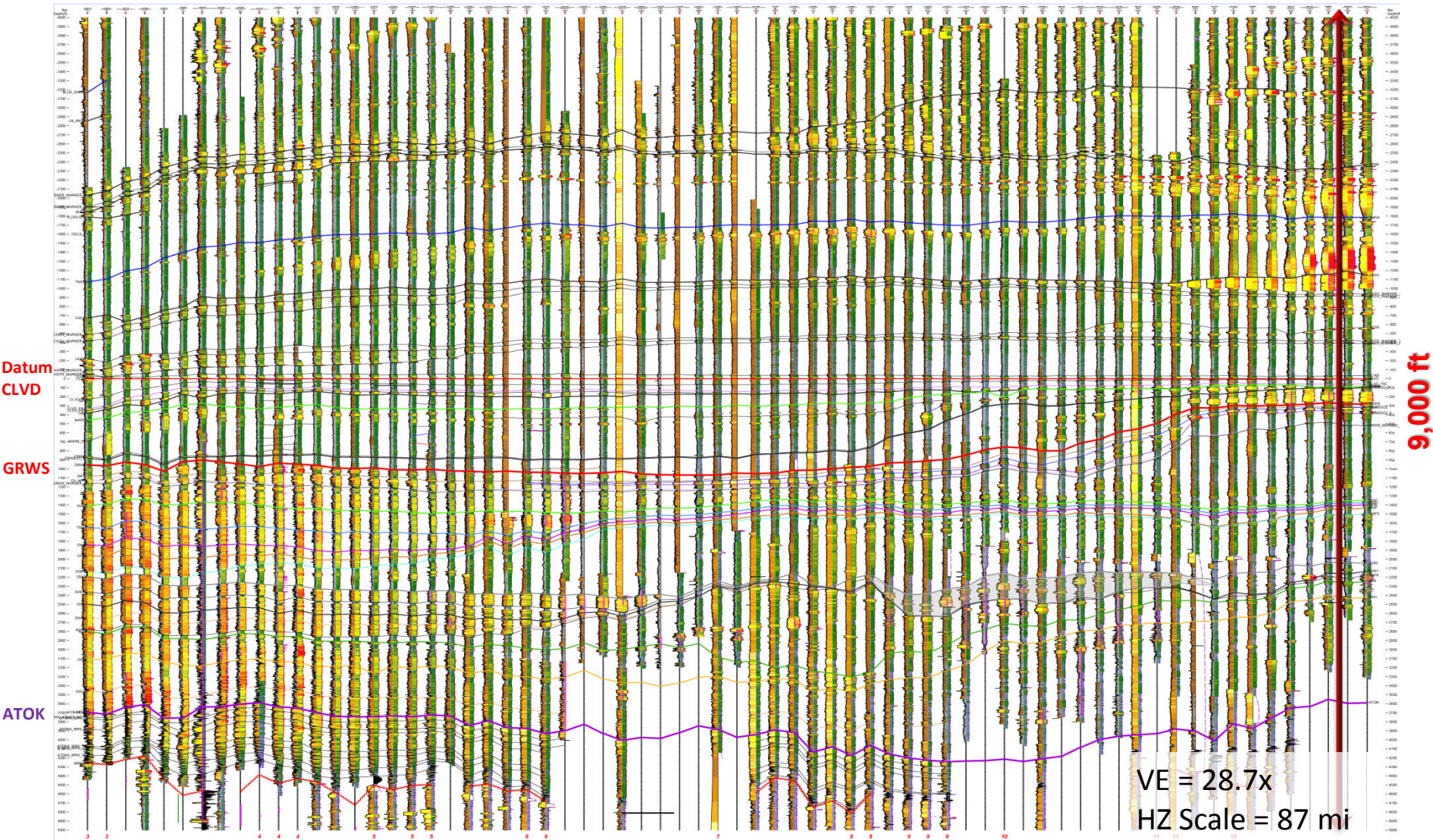
Regional Cross-Section Index Map



West

Section E

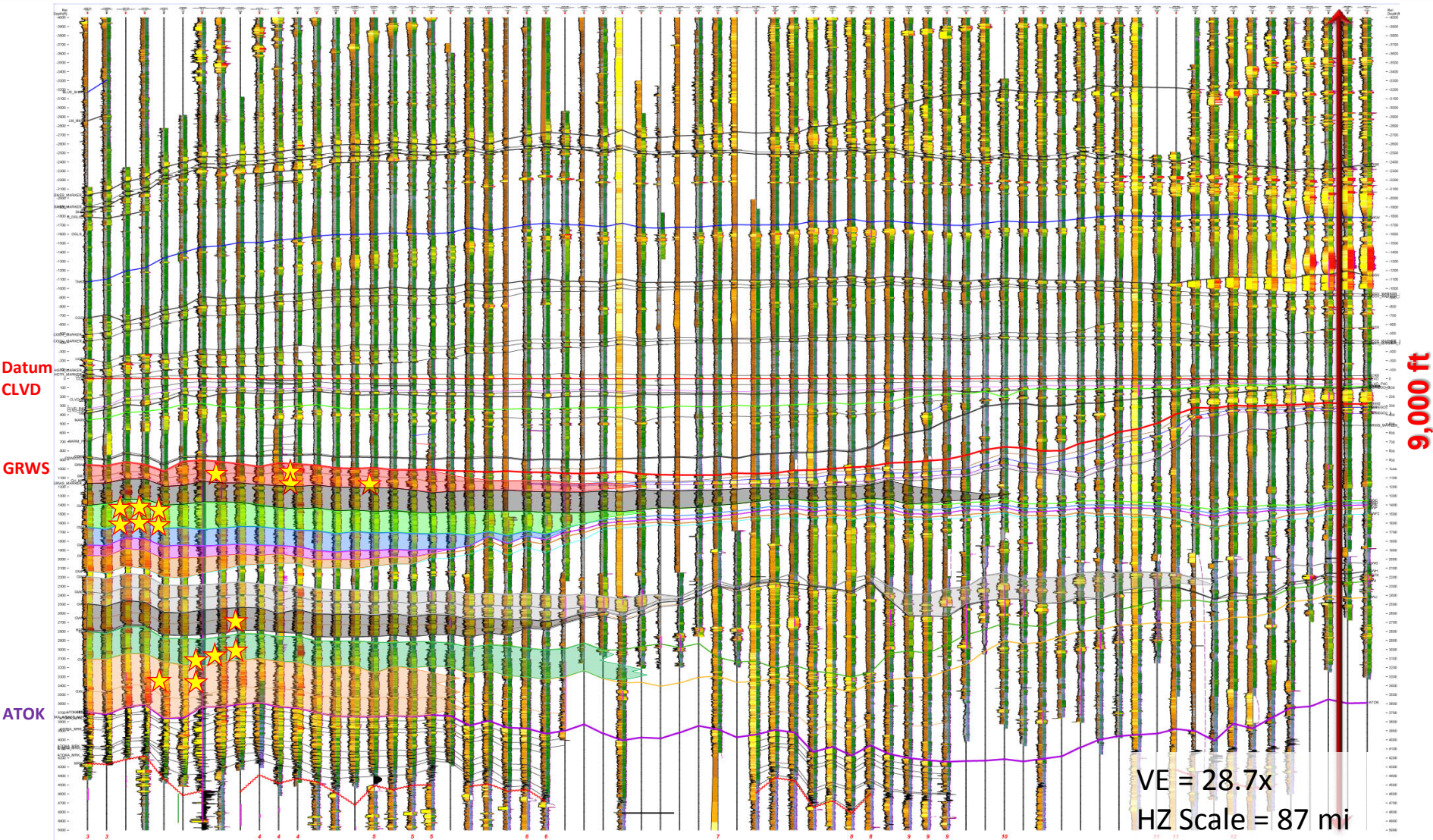
East



West

Section E

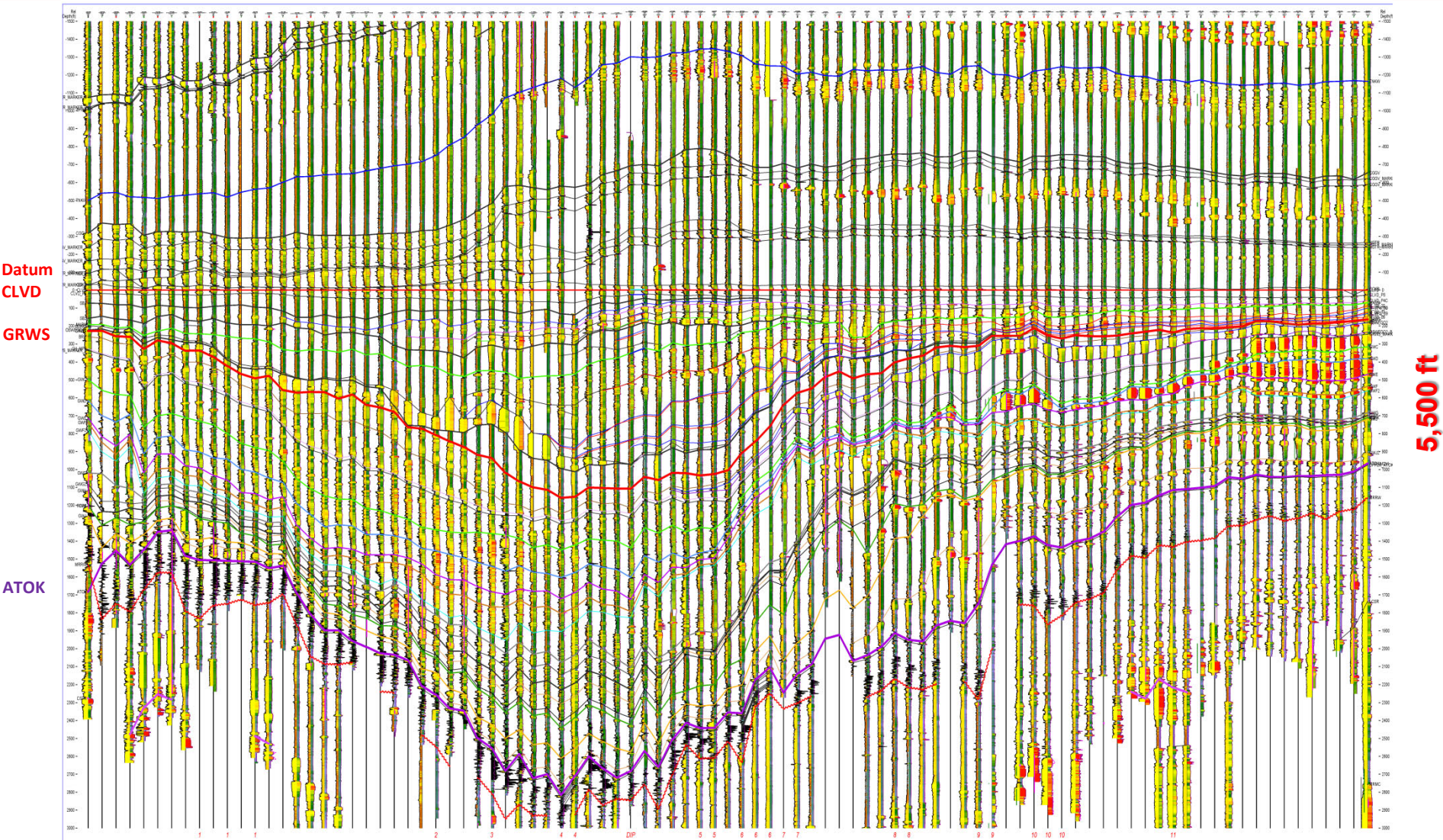
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West

Section C

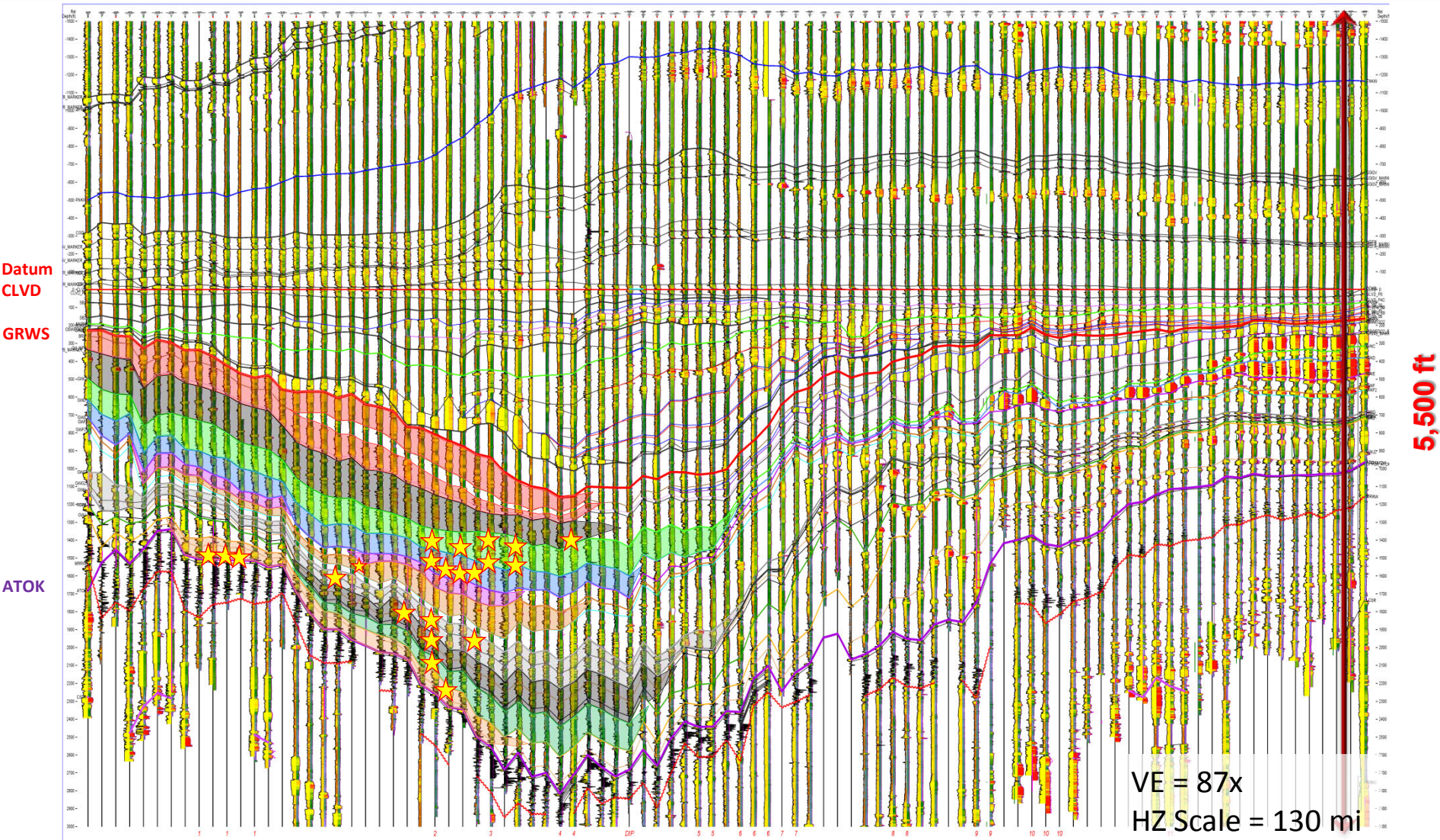
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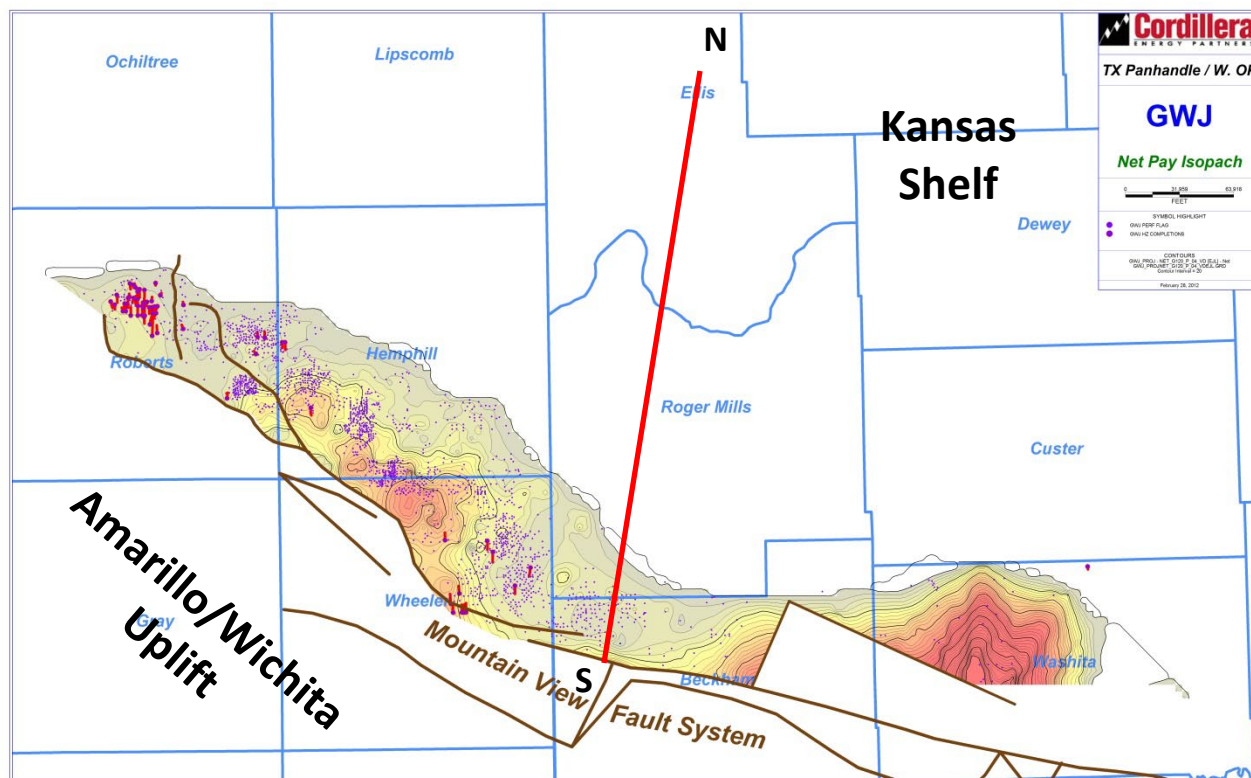


West

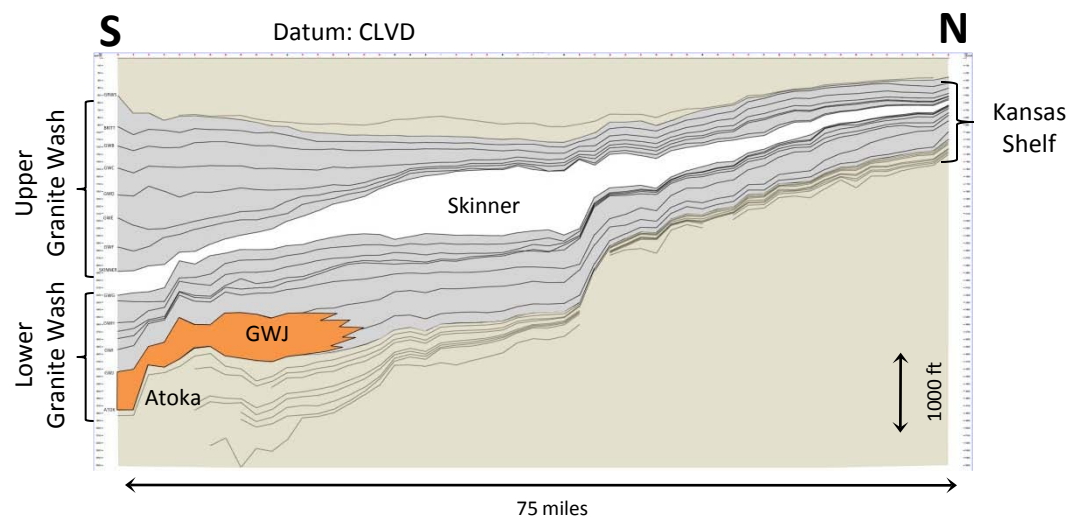
Section C

East



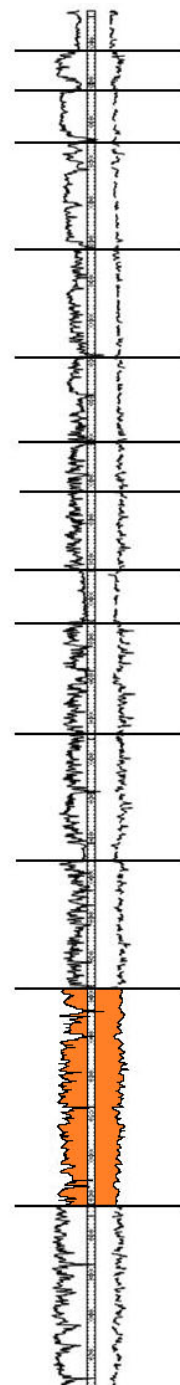


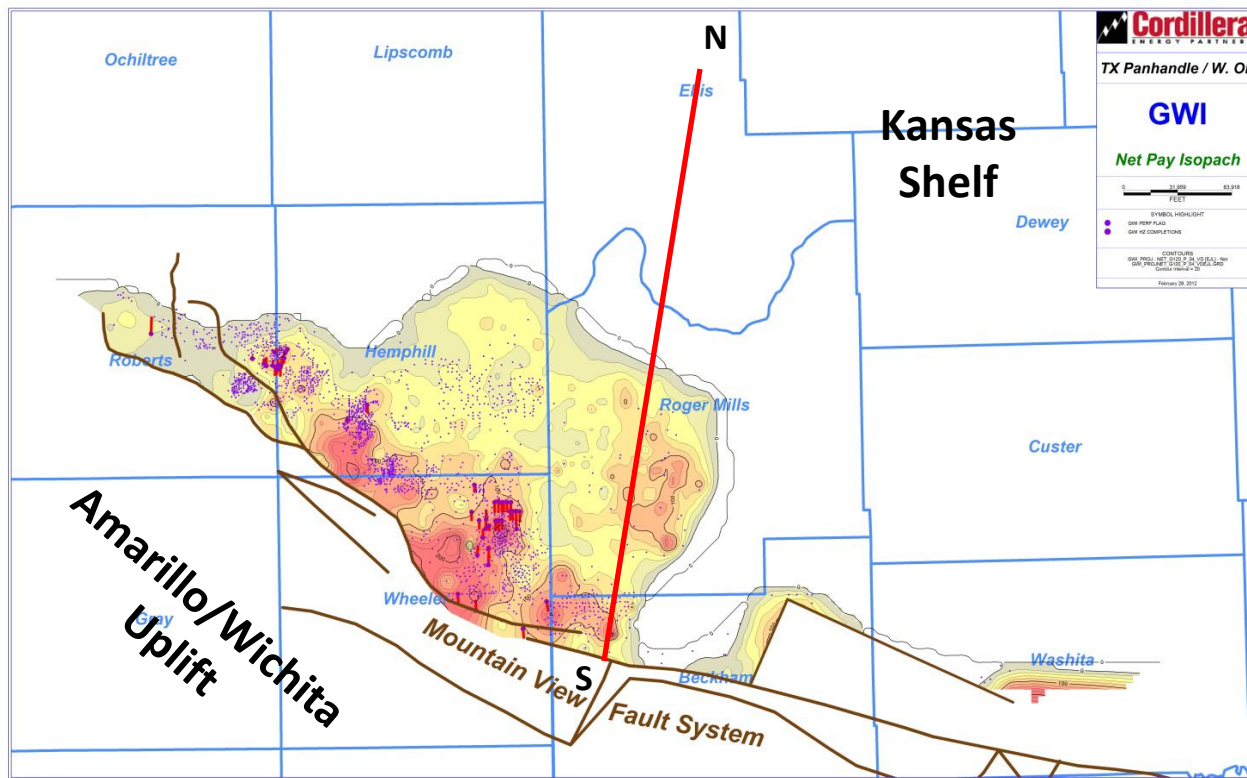
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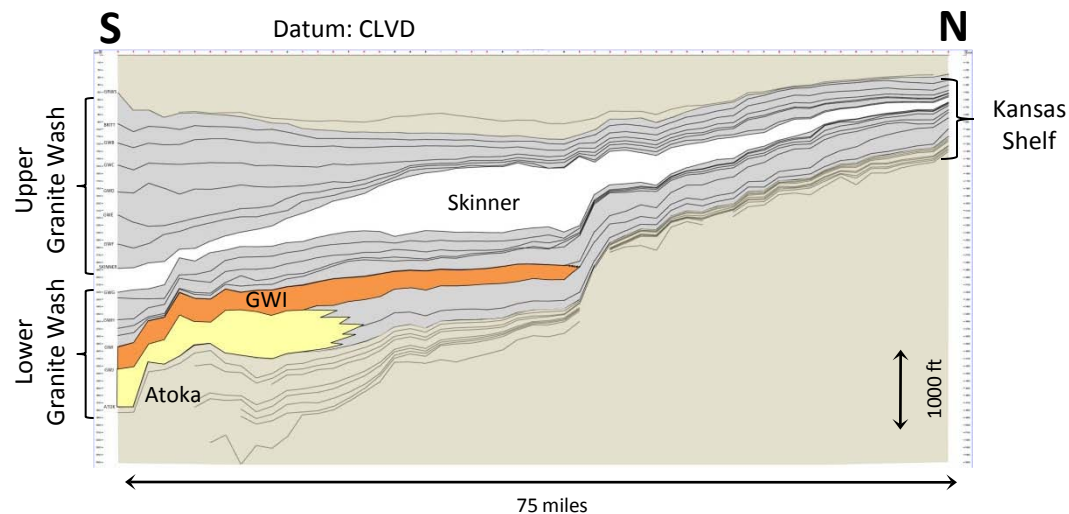
Granite Wash

GRWS
BRITT
GWB
GWC
GWD
GWE
GWF
SKINNER
GWG
GWH
GWI
GWJ
ATOK

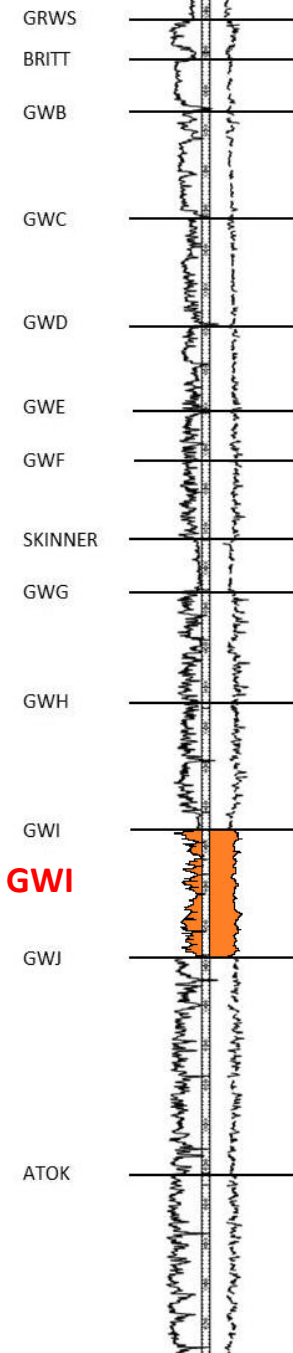


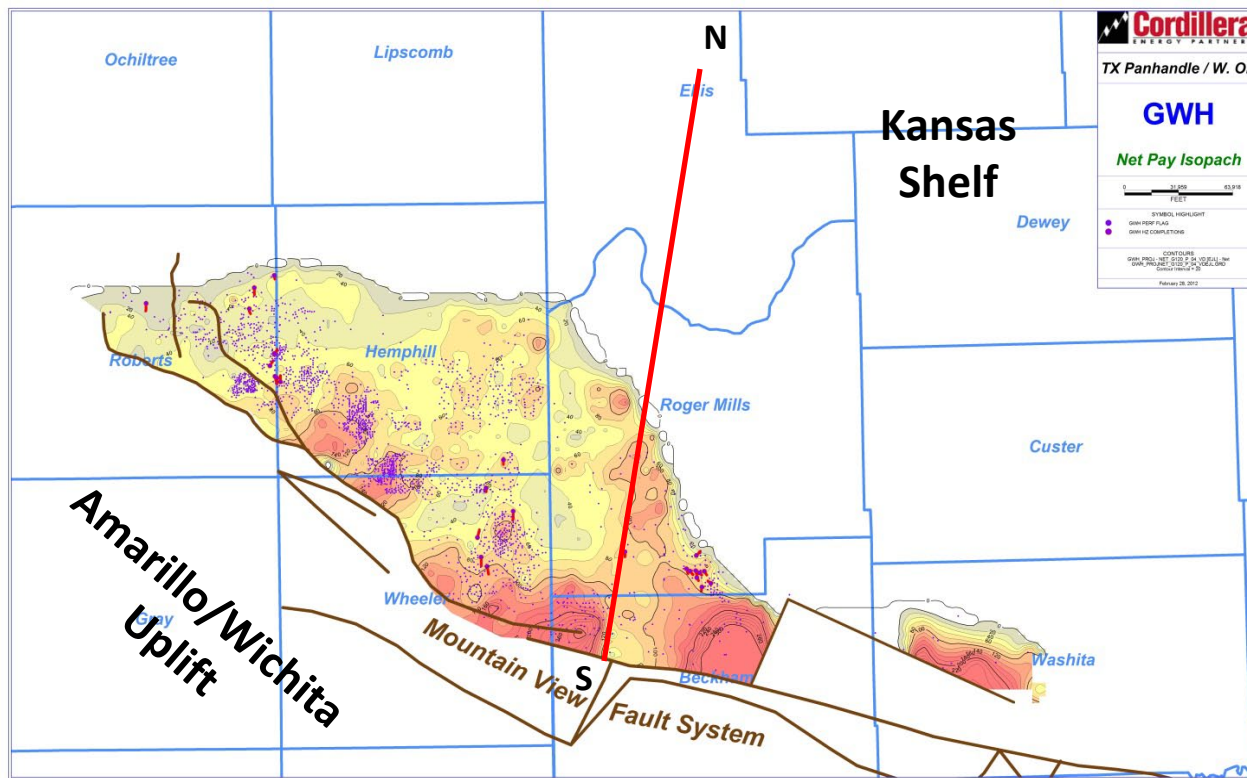


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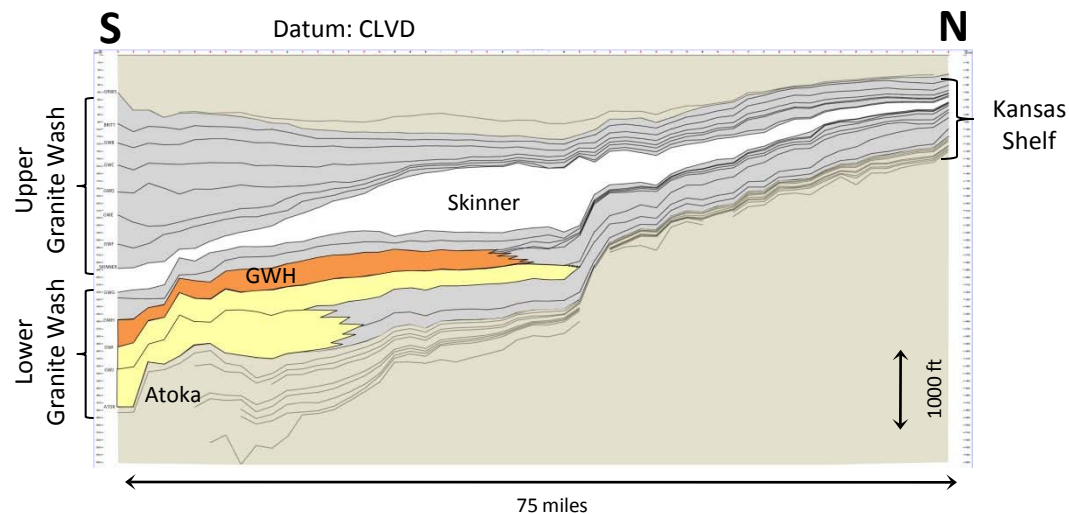


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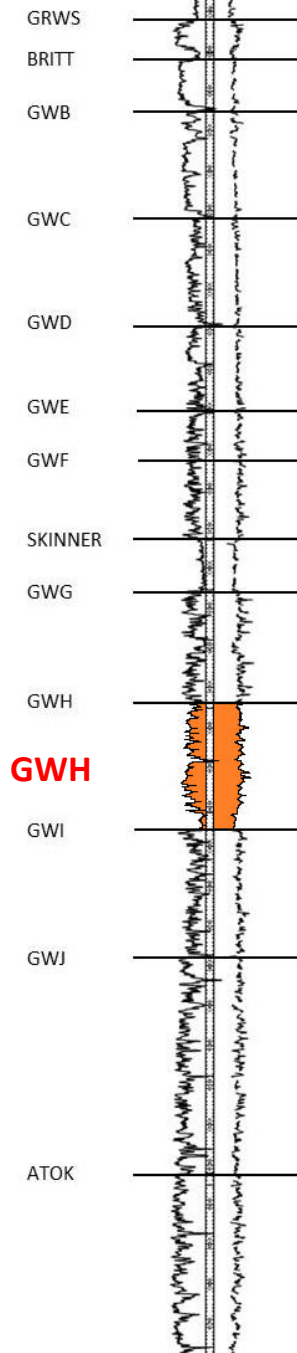


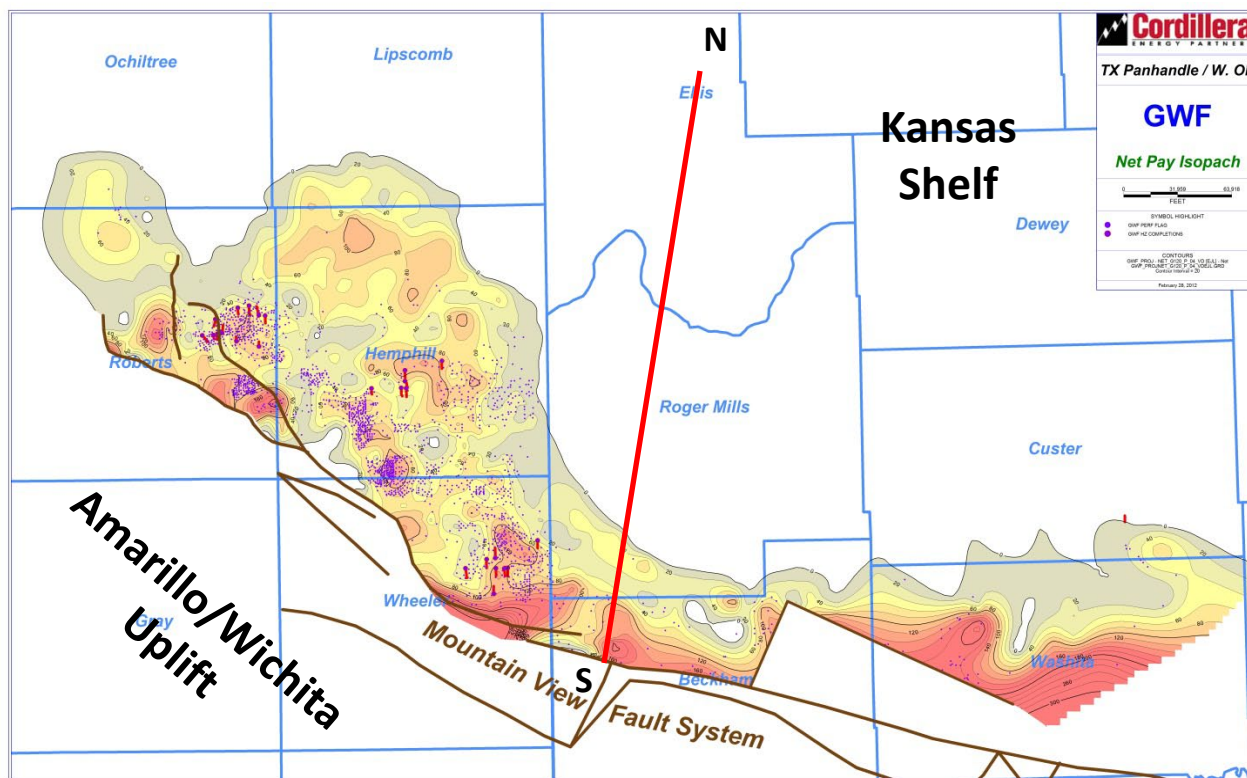


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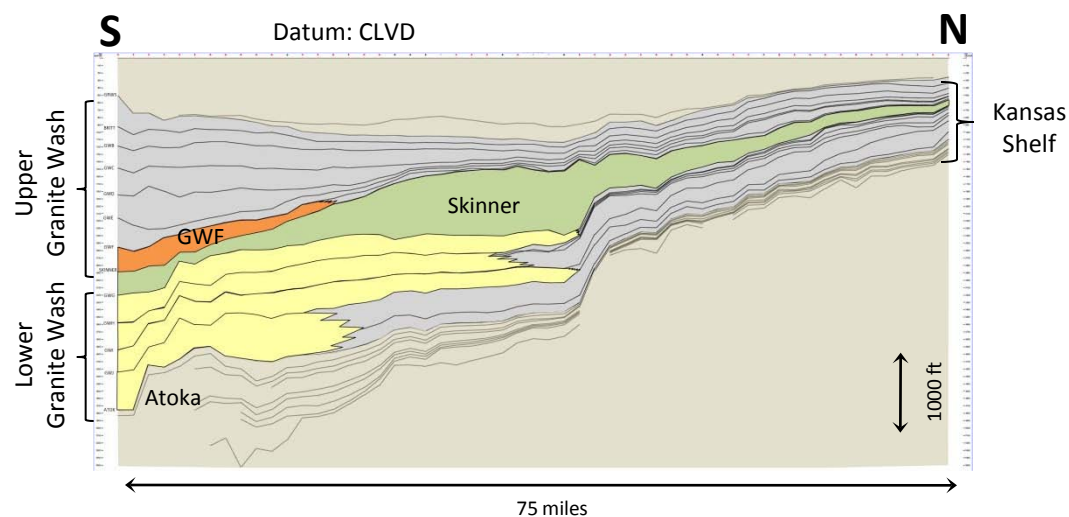


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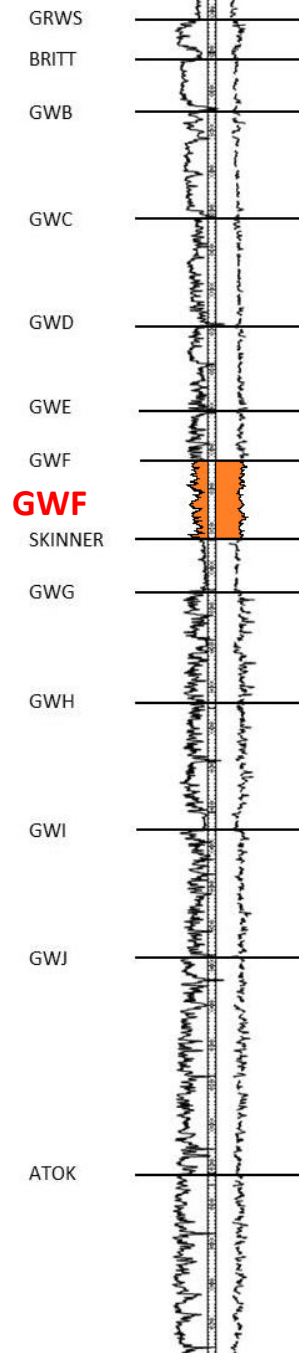


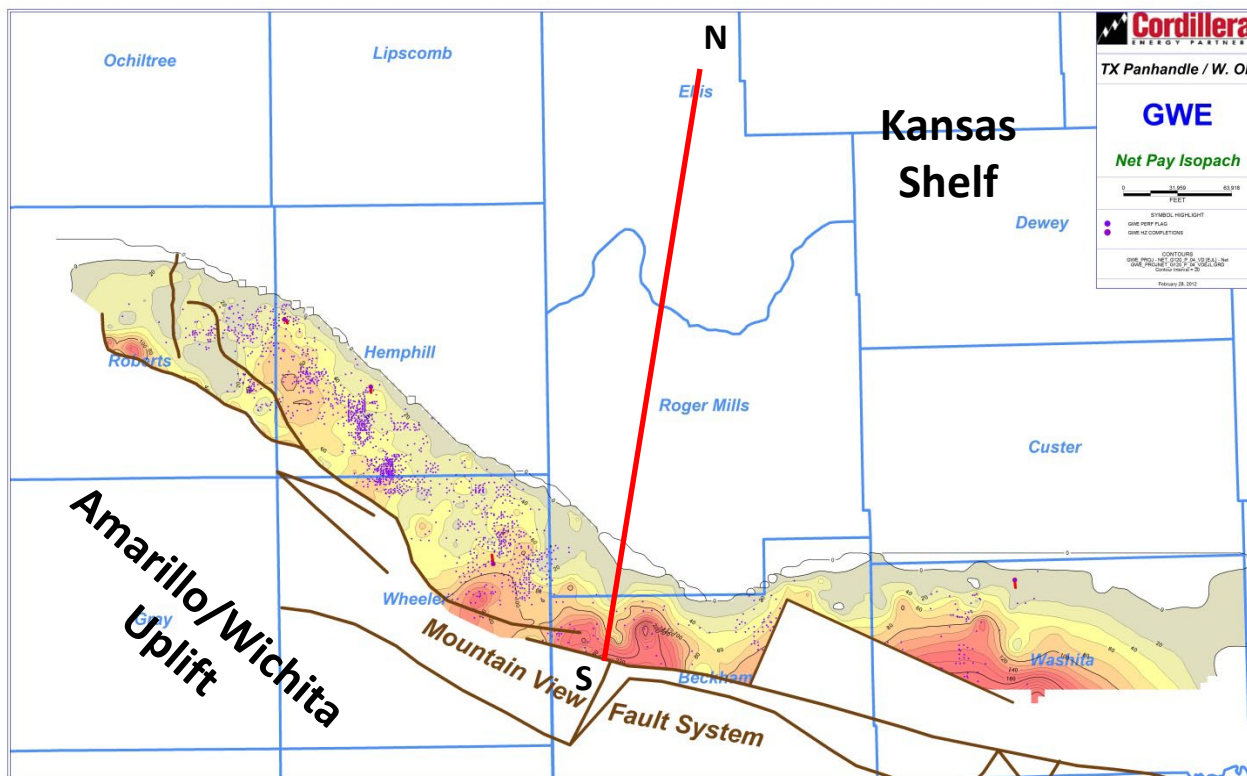


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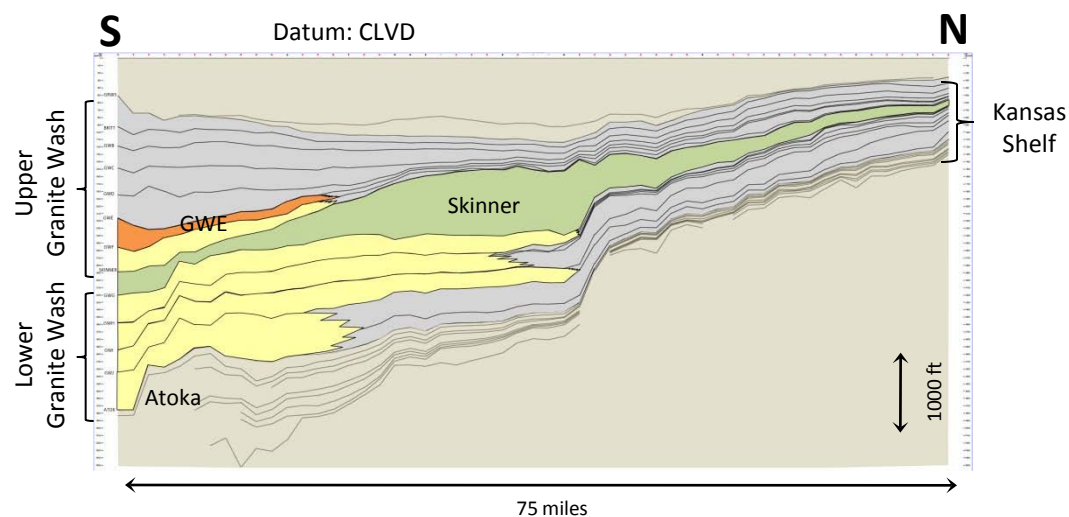


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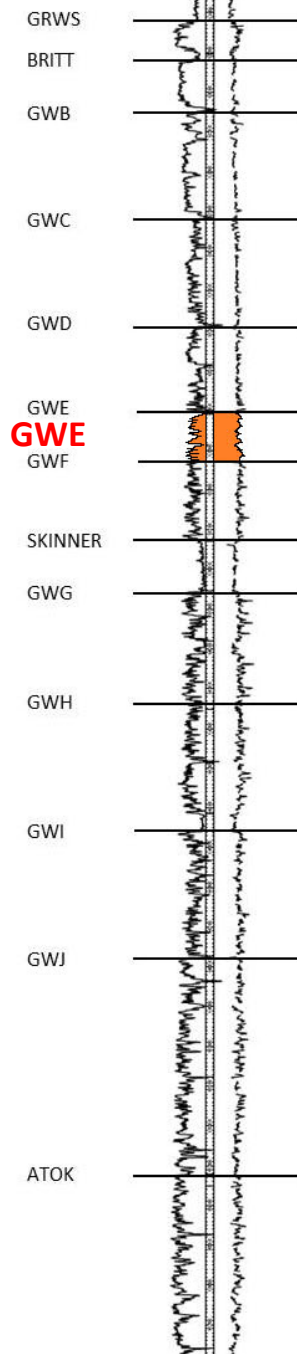


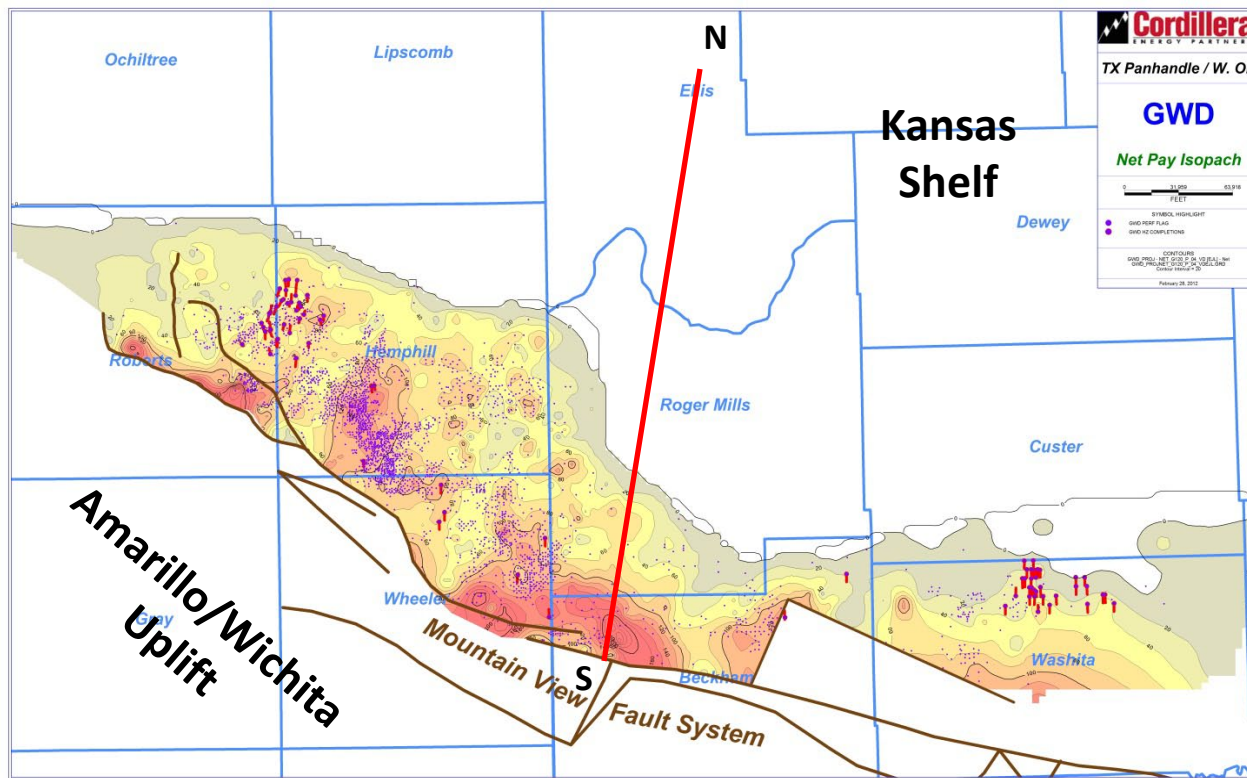


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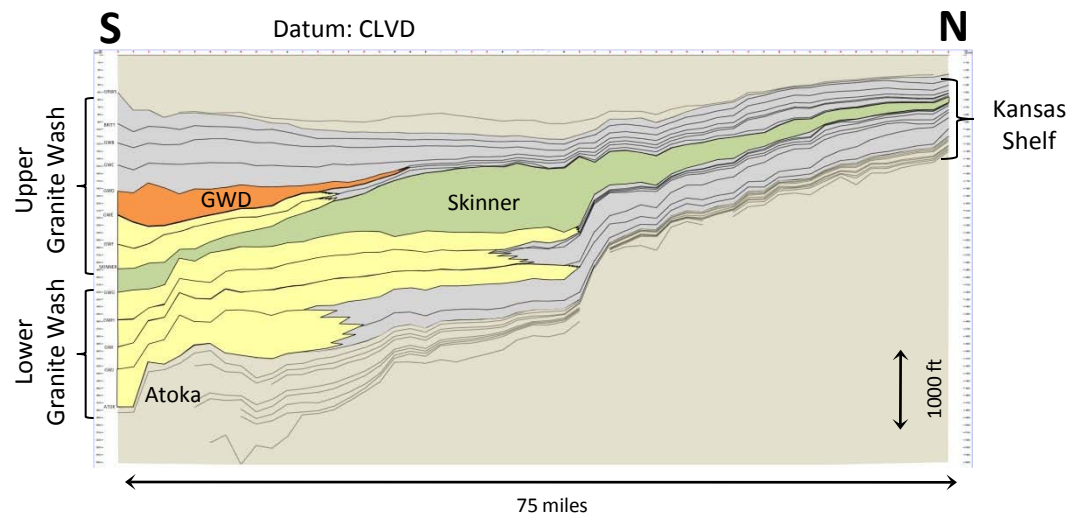


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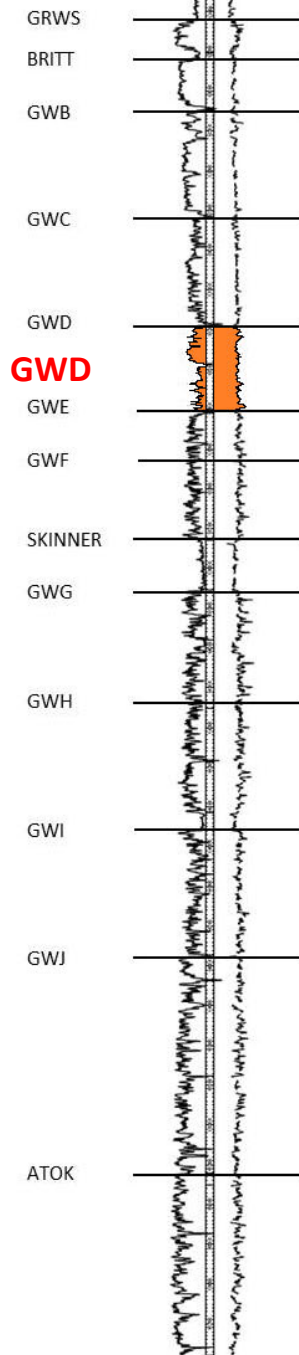


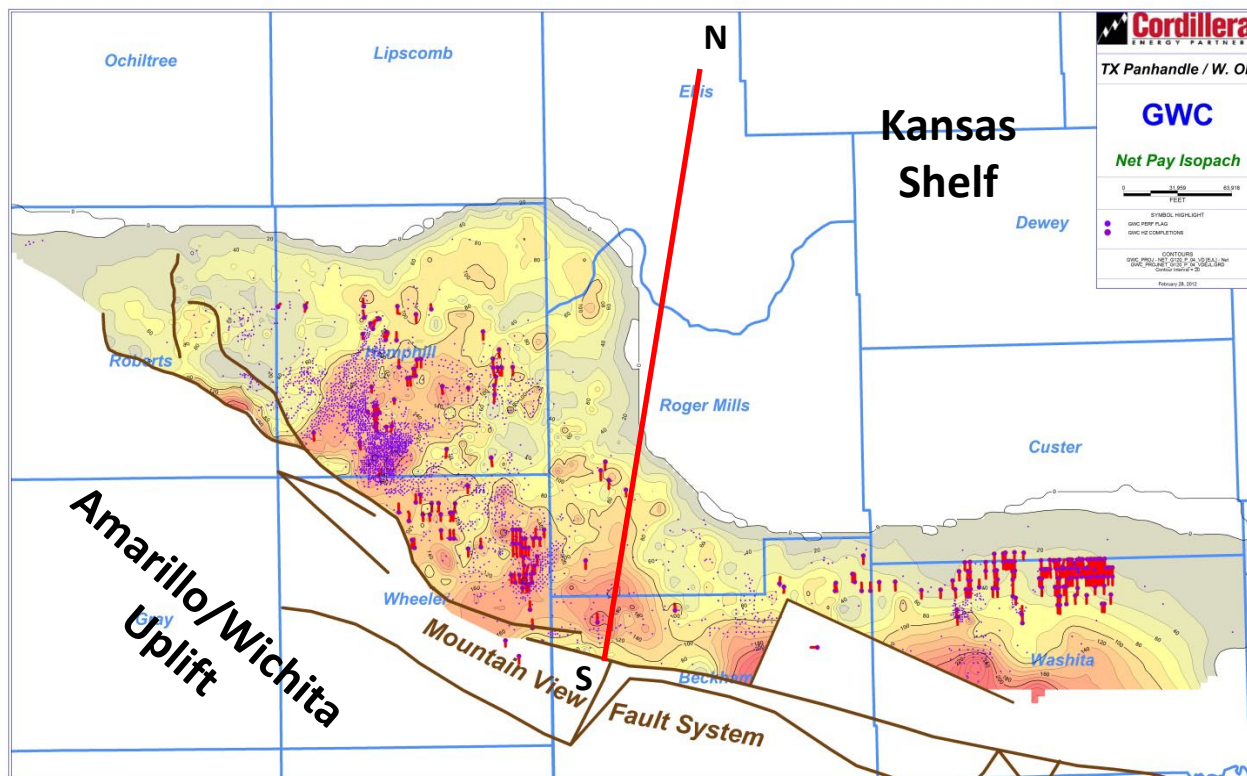


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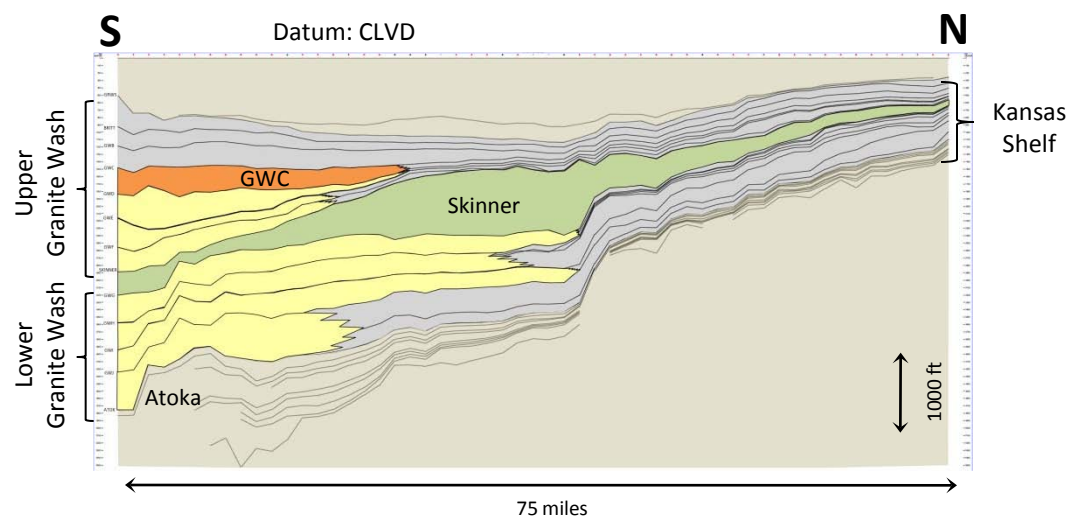


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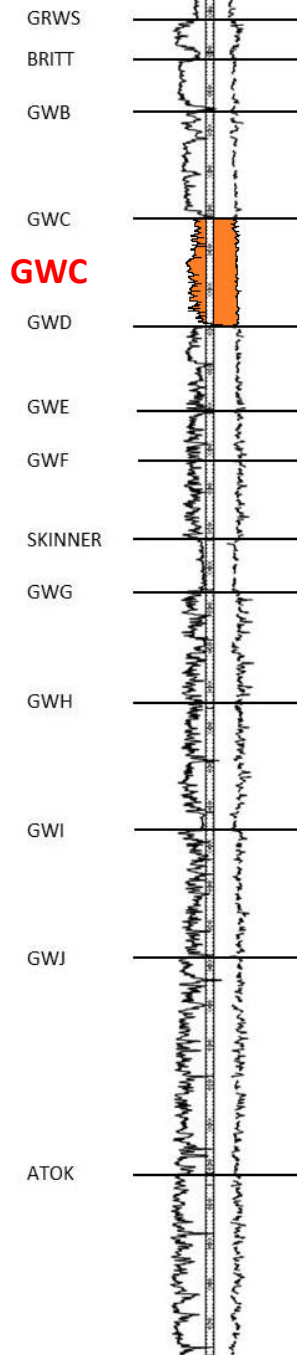


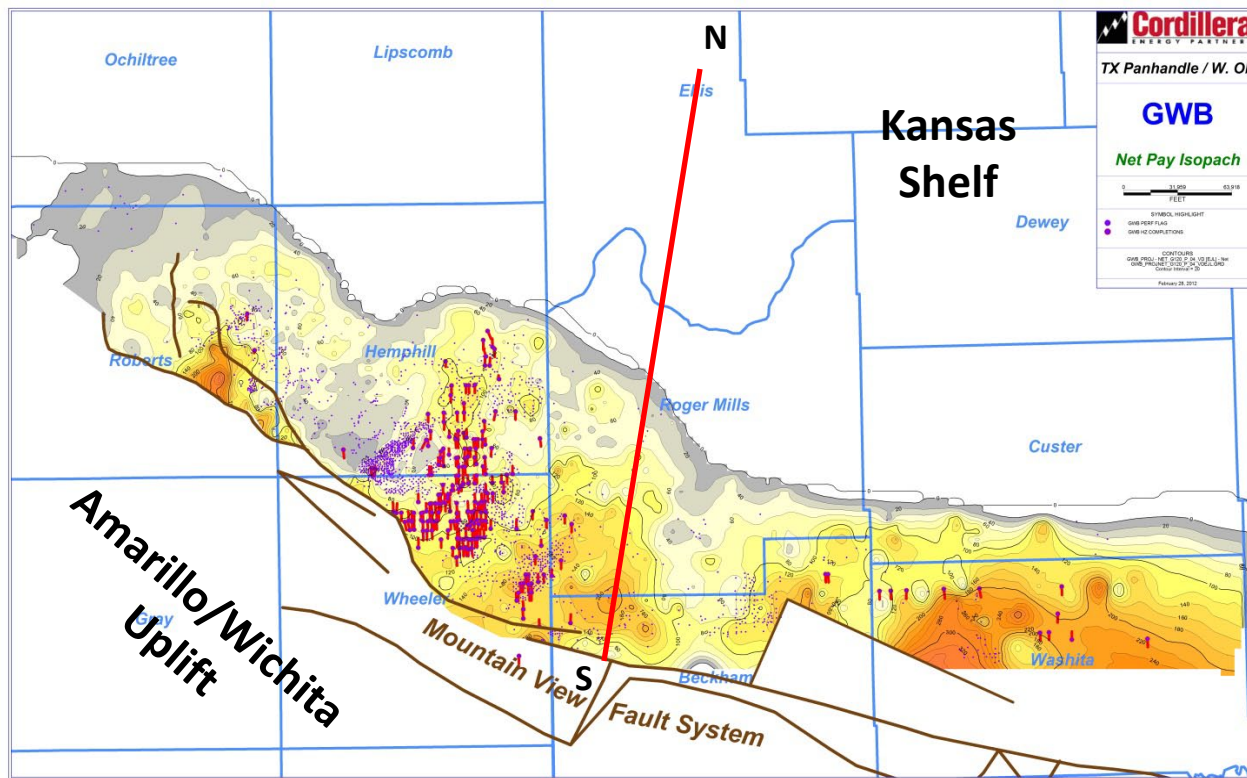


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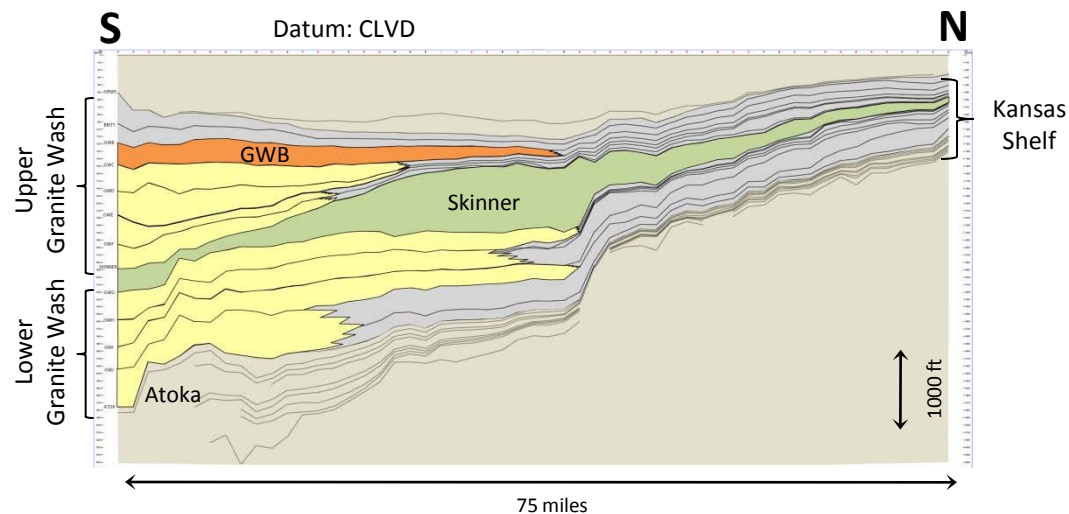


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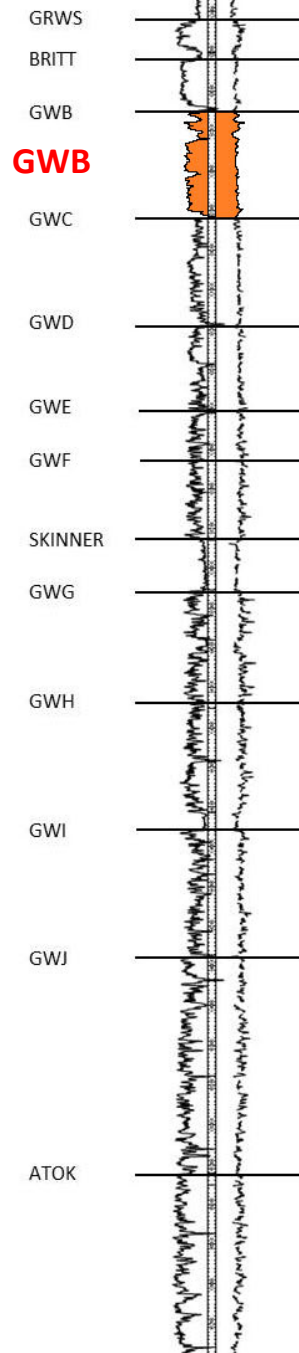


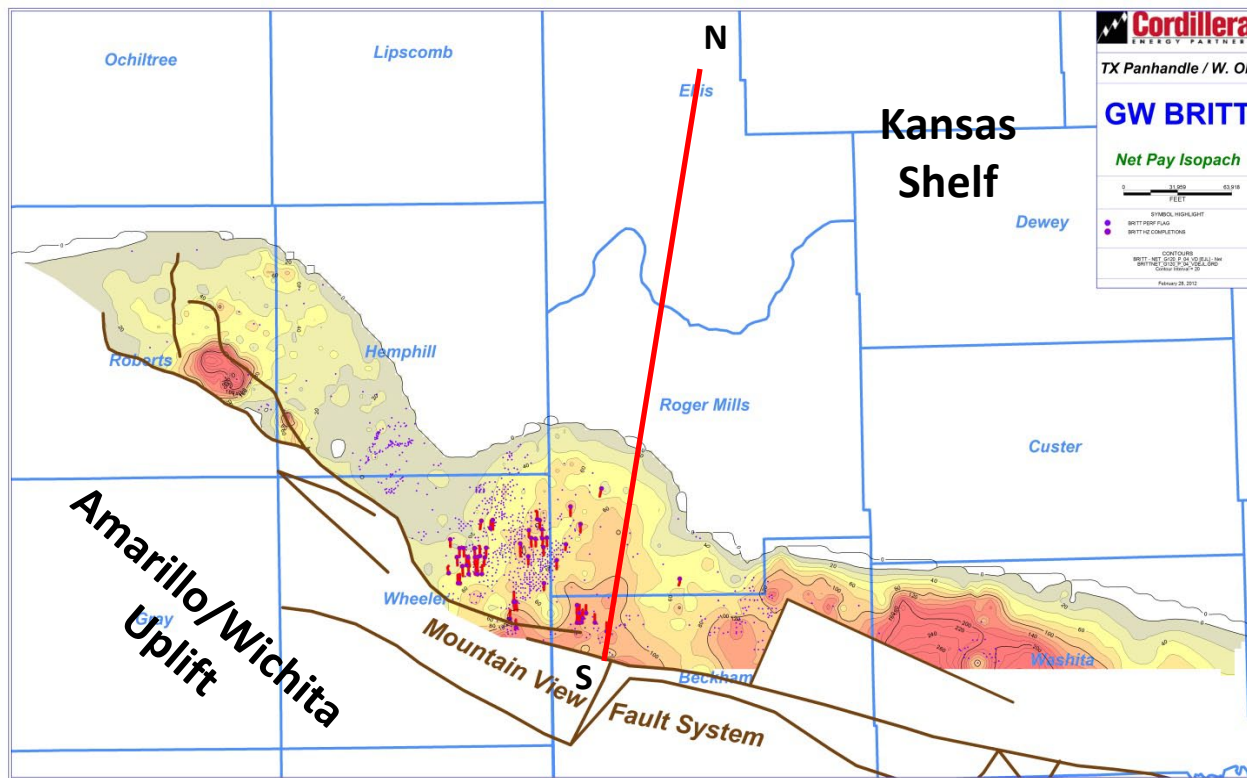


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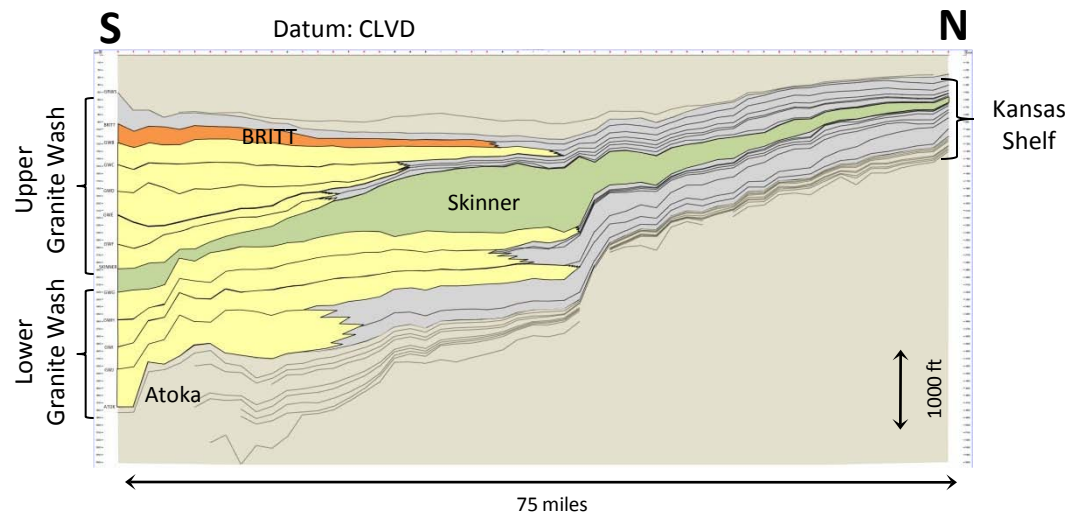


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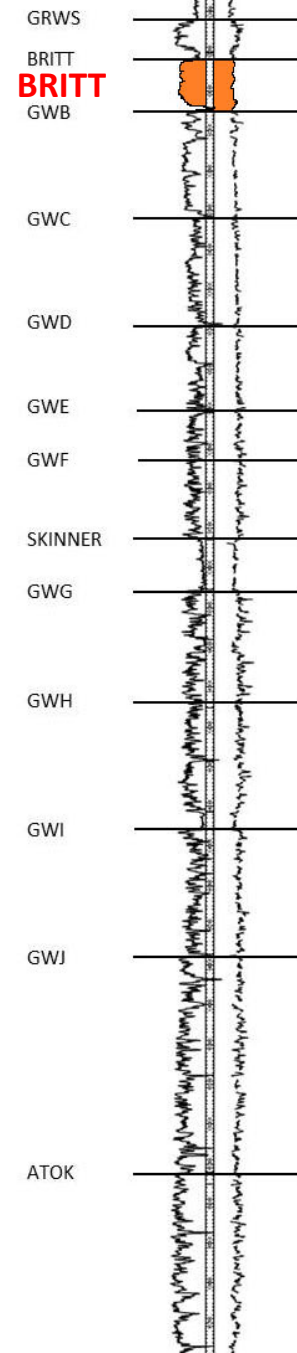




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Granite Wash



Conclusion

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