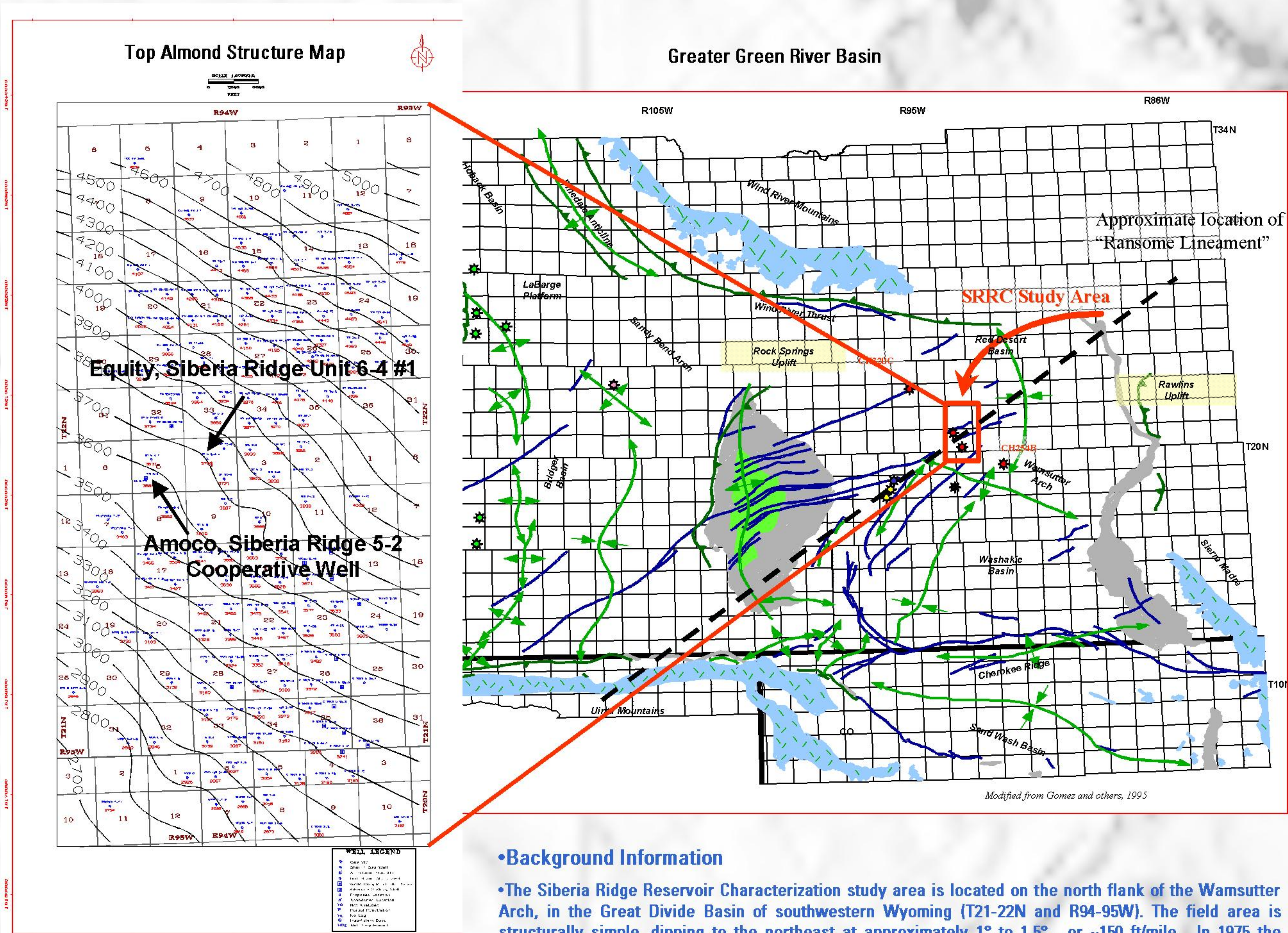


Study Area



•Background Information

•The Siberia Ridge Reservoir Characterization study area is located on the north flank of the Wamsutter Arch, in the Great Divide Basin of southwestern Wyoming (T21-22N and R94-95W). The field area is structurally simple, dipping to the northeast at approximately 1° to 1.5° , or ~150 ft/mile. In 1975 the discovery well was completed in the Upper Cretaceous (Campanian) Almond Formation of the Mesaverde Group with an initial potential of 4,204 MCF/GPD. Gas and gas condensate (API 50°) are primarily produced from the laterally continuous Upper Almond "bar" sandstone at the top of the formation with supplemental production from the underlying "Main Almond" sandstones.

•Productivity varies significantly throughout the field. Detailed reservoir analysis indicated that a complex combination of depositional matrix characteristics, sandbody dimension and connectivity, mechanical attributes (fracturing), and coal (source) are highly variable within a restricted geographic domain, but all affect production.

•Regional Stratigraphy

•In the Washakie Basin, Almond Formation thickness varies from 250 to greater than 500 feet. These variations in lithofacies are thought to be due to syndepositional movement along basement block faults (Martinsen et al, 1995).

•The Almond is a major transgressive sequence, composed of smaller transgressive-regressive cycles that have been divided into the Upper and Main Almond zones. The Upper Almond is composed of marine sandstones, whereas the Main Almond consists of brackish to nonmarine interbedded sandstones, siltstones, shales and coals.

•The underlying Ericson Sandstone is predominantly nonmarine, composed of amalgamated fluvial sandstones interbedded with floodplain deposits. Within the area of the Siberia Ridge Field, the Ericson - Almond contact is vaguely defined.

