Isopach map of the Oil Creek shale between the top of the basal Oil Creek sandstone (or basal Oil Creek / Joins Interval) and base of the McLish

EXPLANATION

- Oil Creek net sand (Jasper) thickness (50)
- Oil Creek shale interval thickness (300)

Production:

- Tyner (Northeastern Oklahoma)
- Birdseye (Southern Oklahoma)
- Burgen (Northeastern Oklahoma)
- Arbuckle (Major County)
- Type section
- Roadcut
- Truncation limit
- Lineament
- Hinge fault
- Late fault zone
- Simpson / Viola outcrop

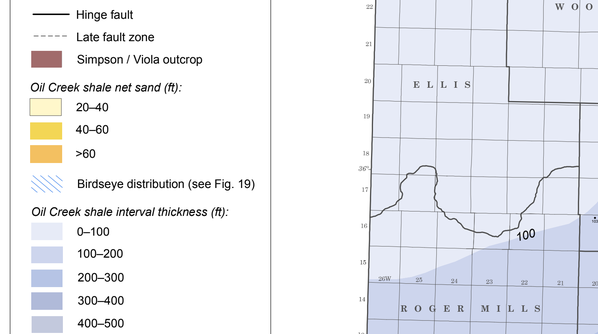
Oil Creek shale net sand (ft):

- 20–40
- 40–60
- >60
- Birdseye distribution (see Fig. 19)

Oil Creek shale interval thickness (ft):

- 0–100
- 100–200
- 200–300
- 300–400
- 400–500
- 500–600
- 600–700
- 700–800
- >800

*The thickness is reconstructed in absence of well control and in truncated sections.



In eastern Oklahoma the barrier sandstone of the upper Oil Creek is correlated with the basal sandstone of the Jasper Member of the Everton Formation. It was referred to as "Member C Sandstone" in Suhm (1997). Shale in this part of the Oil Creek Formation has the highest organic content of all the Simpson formations. Background colors attempt to show relative water depths and facies. The Birdseye limestone (blue diagonal lines) is mapped separately in Figure 19. In northeastern Oklahoma productive equivalents of the Oil Creek shale are classified as Burgen Sandstone or Tyner Formation.

PLATE 5
ISOPACH MAP OF THE OIL CREEK SHALE BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE BASAL OIL CREEK SANDSTONE (OR BASAL OIL CREEK / JOINS INTERVAL) AND BASE OF THE MCLISH

By
Raymond Suhm
2016

SCALE 1:750 000
0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Albers Equal Area Conic projection; North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)