EXPLANATION

75-50 Basal McLish net sand thickness (left side) and porosity

Selective production cum:

- Basal McLish oil and gas (50–100 MBO; 0.25–1 BCF)
- Basal McLish oil and gas (100–500 MBO; 1–5 BCF)
- Basal McLish and gas (>500 MBO; >5 BCF)

Producing well:

- McLish
- Tyner / Wilcox / McLish in part
- Arbuckle (Major County)
- Roadcut
- Type section
- Truncation limit
- Lineament
- Hinge fault
- Late fault zone
- Simpson / Viola outcrop
- Land

Basal McLish net sand porosity (ft):

- 25–75
- >75

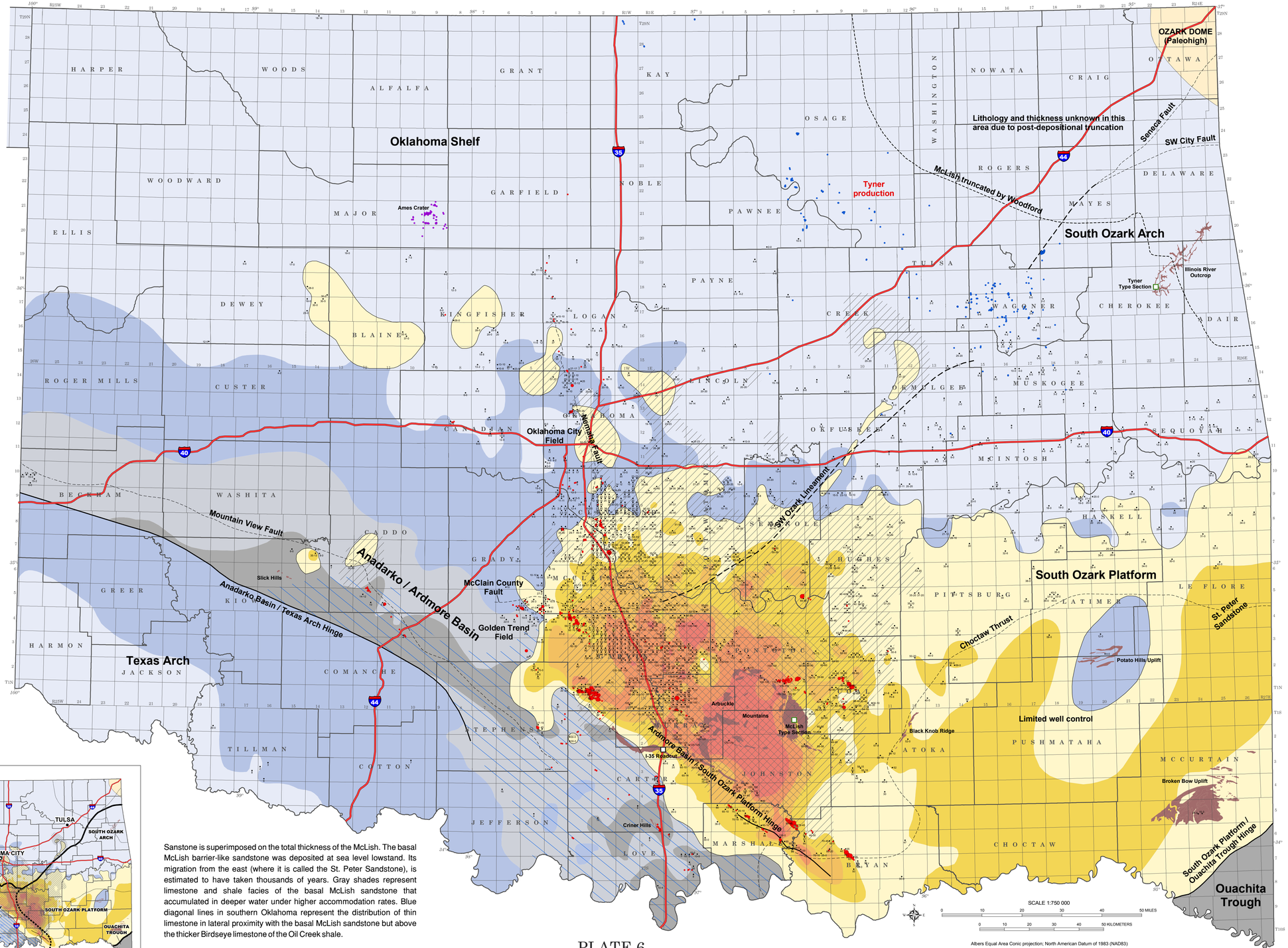
Basal McLish net sand (ft):

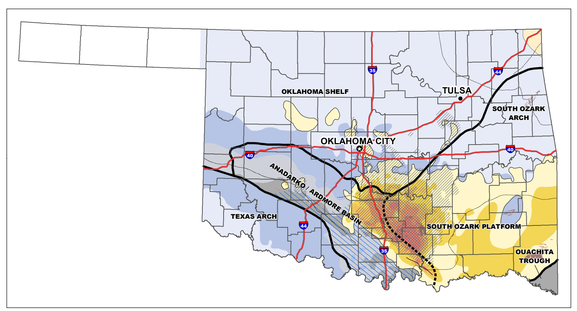
- 25–50
- 50–75
- 75–100
- 100–125
- >125
- Birdseye Limestone extent

Basal McLish interval thickness (ft):

- 0–100
- 100–200
- 200–300
- >300

*The thickness is reconstructed in absence of well control and intruncated sections. If a single value is shown, it is net sand.





Sanstone is superimposed on the total thickness of the McLish. The basal McLish barrier-like sandstone was deposited at sea level lowstand. Its migration from the east (where it is called the St. Peter Sandstone), is estimated to have taken thousands of years. Gray shades represent limestone and shale facies of the basal McLish sandstone that accumulated in deeper water under higher accommodation rates. Blue diagonal lines in southern Oklahoma represent the distribution of thin limestone in lateral proximity with the basal McLish sandstone but above the thicker Birdseye limestone of the Oil Creek shale.

PLATE 6
ISOPACH MAP OF THE BASAL MCLISH SANDSTONE WITH POROSITY SUPERIMPOSED ON MCLISH INTERVAL ISOPACH

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2016