EXPLANATION

100-50 Bromide net sand (left side) and porosity

Cumulative production:

- Bromide oil (50–100 MBO)
- Bromide oil and gas (100–500 MBO; 1–5 BCF)
- Bromide oil and gas (>500 MBO; >5 BCF)
- Bromide (2nd Wilcox) oil (70–250 MBO)
- Bromide (2nd Wilcox) oil and gas (250–1,000 MBO; 2–8 BCF)
- Bromide (2nd Wilcox) producing well
- Type section
- Roadcut
- Hinge Fault
- Late Fault Zone
- Lineament
- Truncation limit
- Simpson / Viola outcrop
- Land

Bromide net sand porosity (ft):

- 30–125
- >125

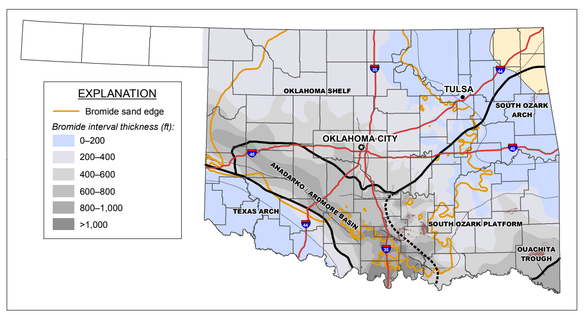
Bromide net sand (ft):

- 25–50
- 50–100
- 100–150
- 150–200
- 200–250
- >250

Bromide interval thickness (ft):

- 0–200
- 200–400
- 400–600
- 600–800
- 800–1,000
- >1,000

*The thickness is reconstructed in absence of well control and in truncated sections. If only one value, it is net sand.



Inset map more clearly shows the thickness of entire Bromide interval (including, but not showing Bromide sandstone). Darker gray represent areas of accentuated accommodation rates. Bromide sandstone is thickest west of the Nemaha Fault in what is termed "Canadian County Sub-basin." In northeastern Oklahoma the Bromide Formation is unconformably overstepped by the Viola or Woodford.

PLATE 9
ISOPACH MAP OF BROMIDE SANDSTONE WITH POROSITY SUPERIMPOSED ON BROMIDE INTERVAL THICKNESS

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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)