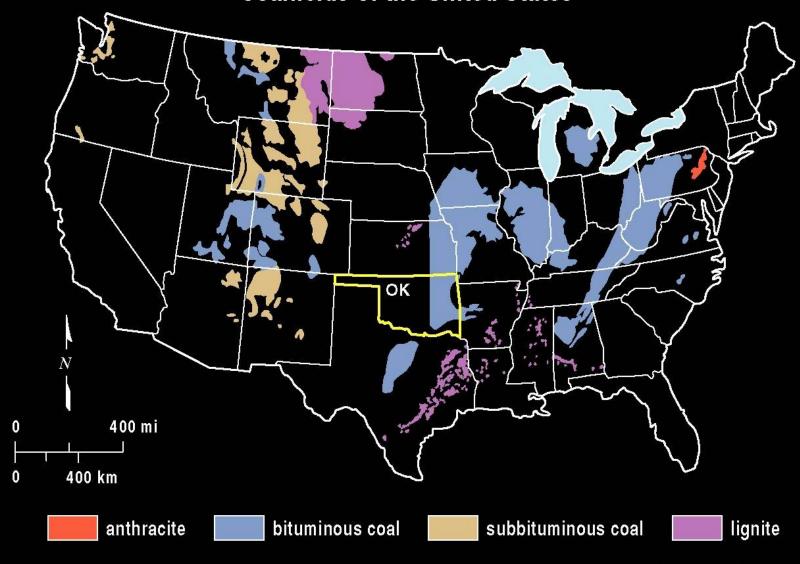
Hartshorne Coal Rank Applied to Oklahoma Arkoma Basin CoalbedMethane Activity

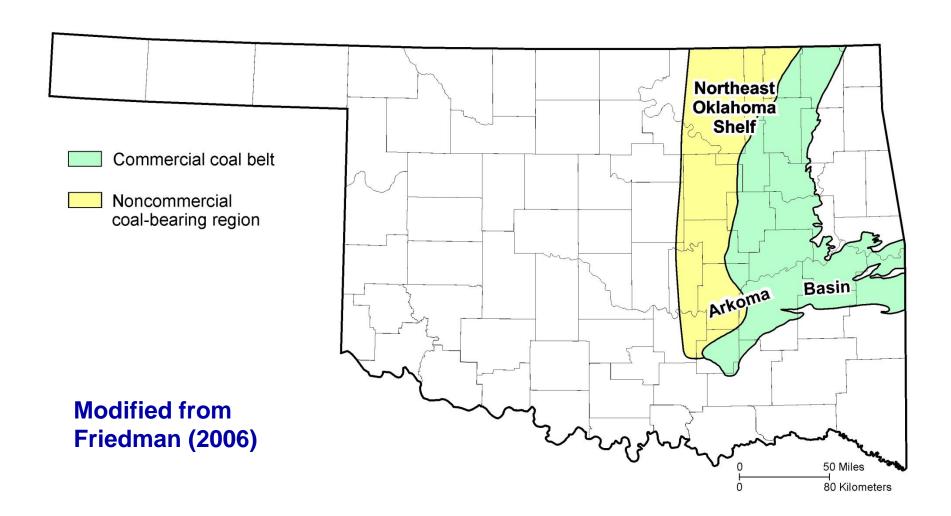
Brian J. Cardott

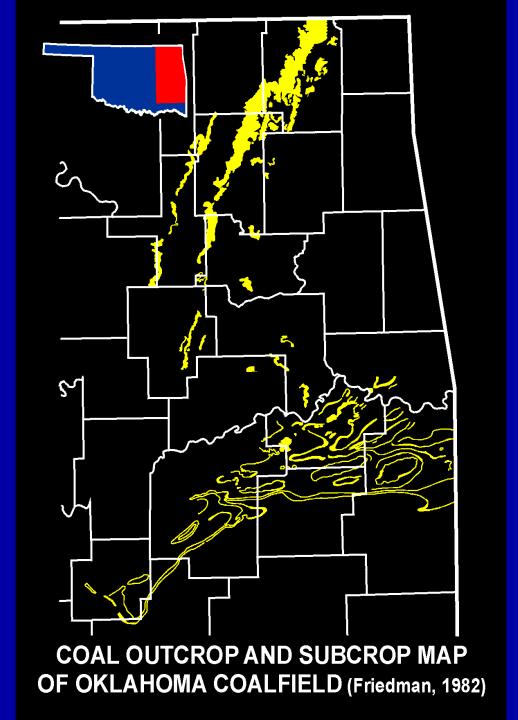
Oklahoma Geological Survey

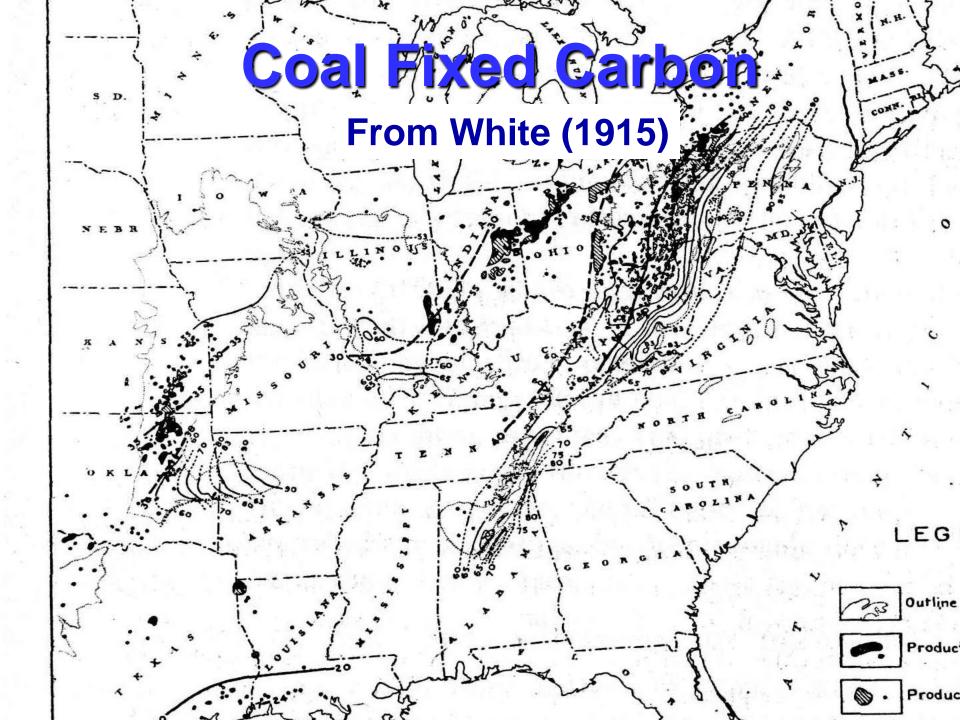
Coalfields of the United States

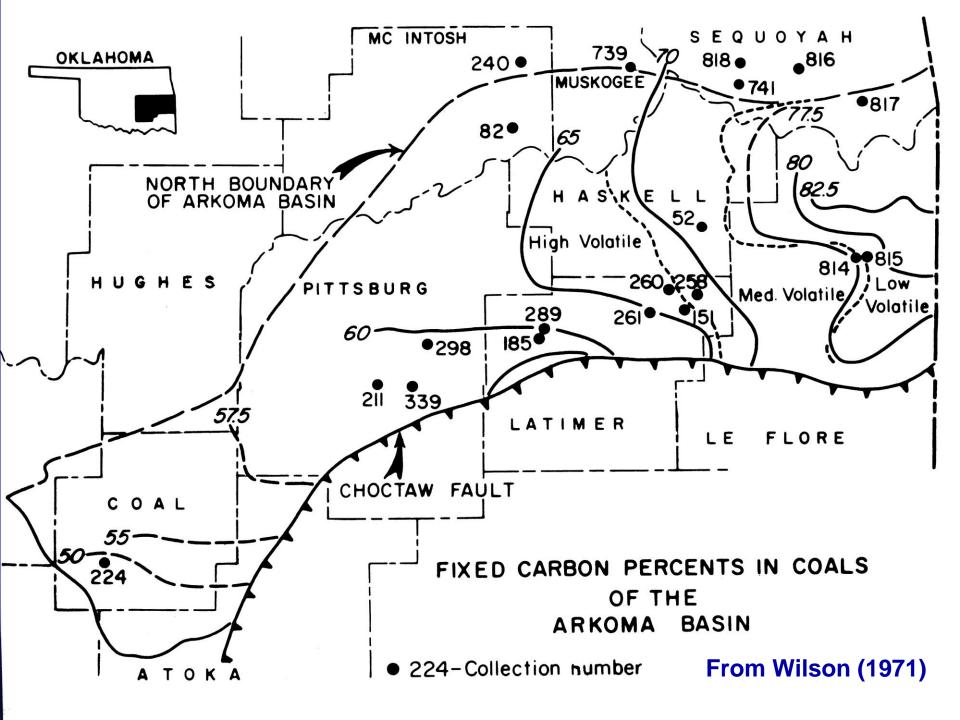


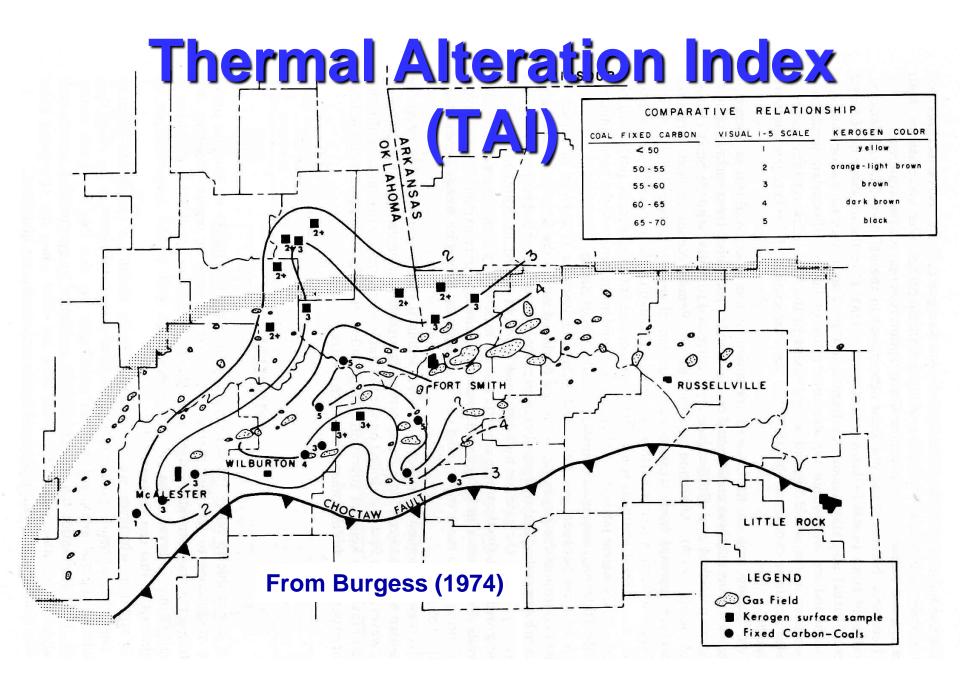
Oklahoma Coalfield



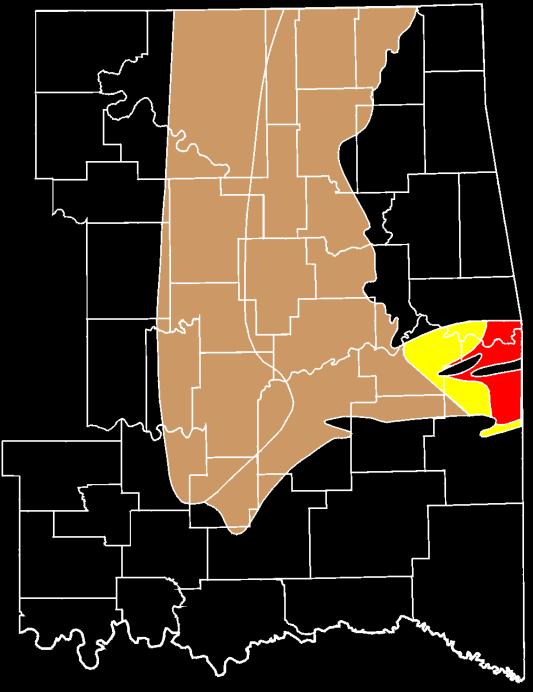






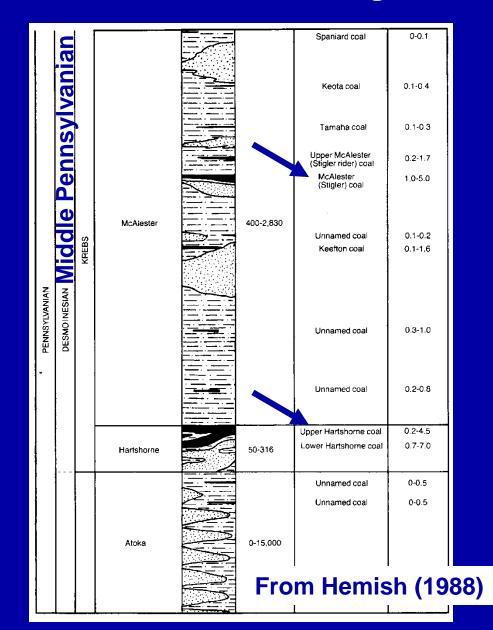


OKLAHOMA COAL RANK generalized for all coals, at or near the surface

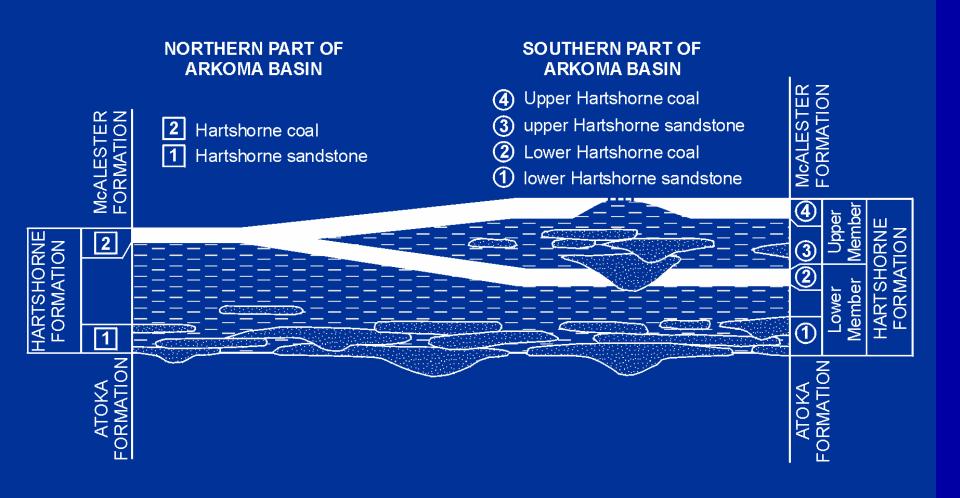


SYSTEM	SERIES	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS (ft.)	UNIT	THICKNESS OF COAL (ft.)
PENNSYLVANIAN	nnsylvanian	CABANISS	Senora		500-900	Croweburg coal Tebo (?) coal	0.6-2.8
			Stuart		0-380	Unnamed coal	unknown — unconfirmed reports from four localities
			Thurman		0-350		
	DESMOINESIAN MIDDLE PEN		Водду		700-21-50	Unnamed coal Bluejacket coal Peters Chapel coal Secor rider coal Secor coal Lower Witteville coal	0.8-1.8 0.1-0.2 0.1-2.2 0.1-1.5 0.1-4.3
		KREBS	Savanna		200-2,500	Prywood coal Rowe coal Unnamed coal Unnamed coal Upper Cavanal coal Sam Creek coal Lower Cavanal coal	0-0.1 - 0.3-1.4 0-0.2 0-0.2 1.2-3.2 0.1-0.2 0-2.2

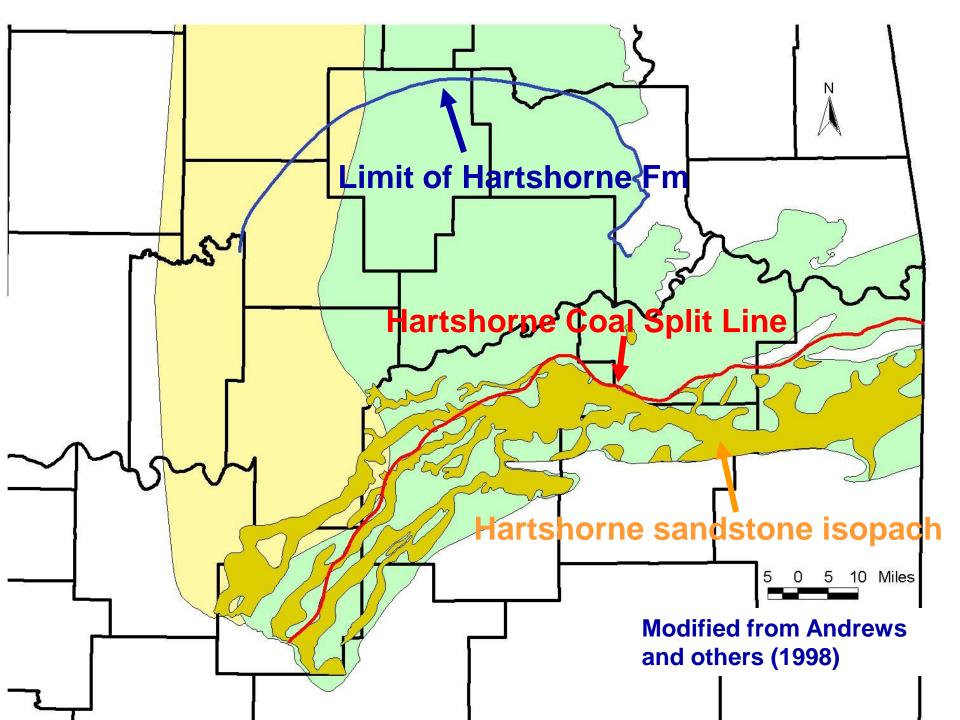
Generalized Stratigraphy of Arkoma Basin Coal-Bearing Strata



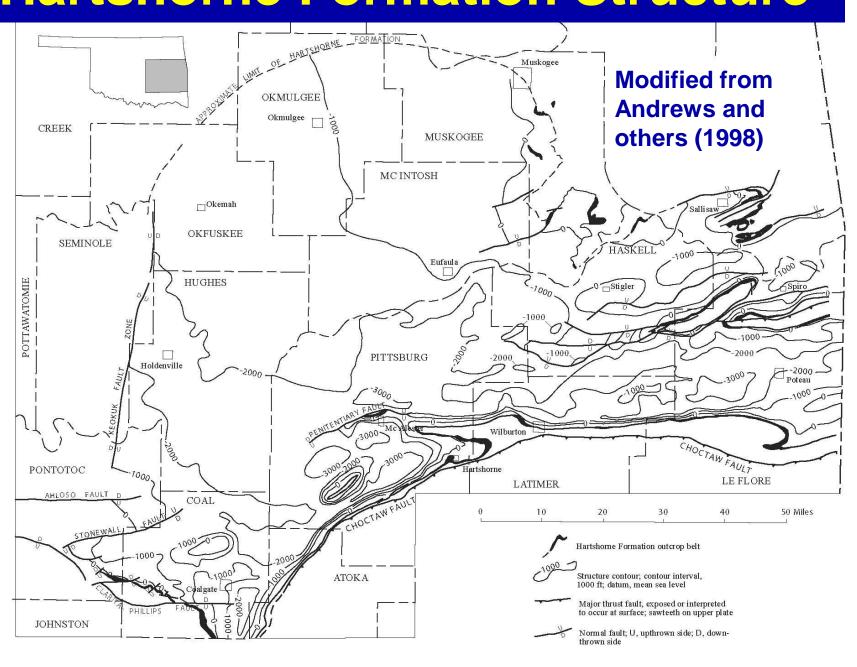
Hartshorne Nomenclature

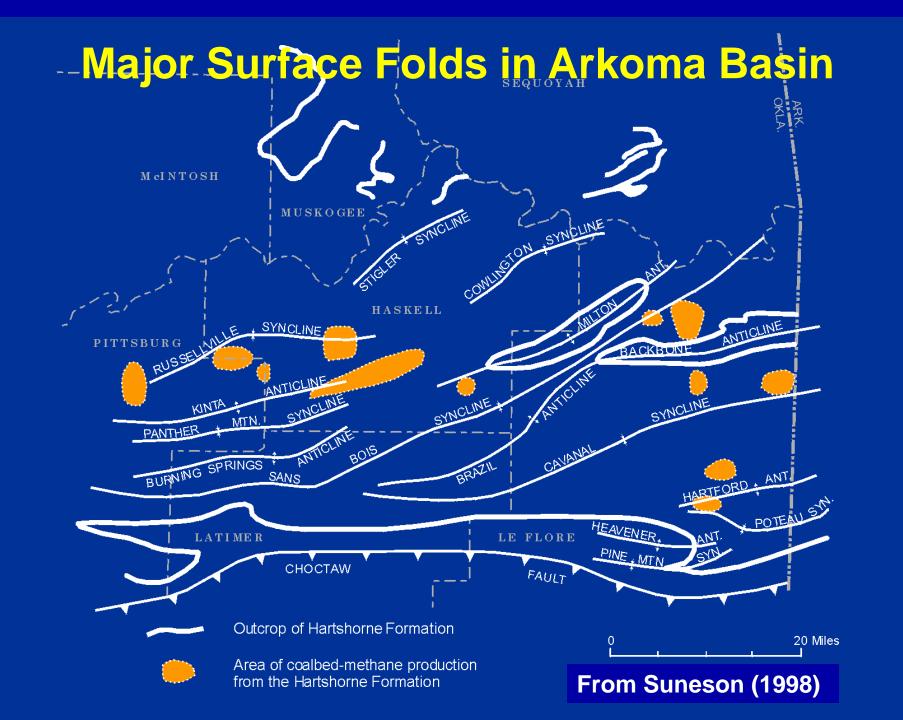




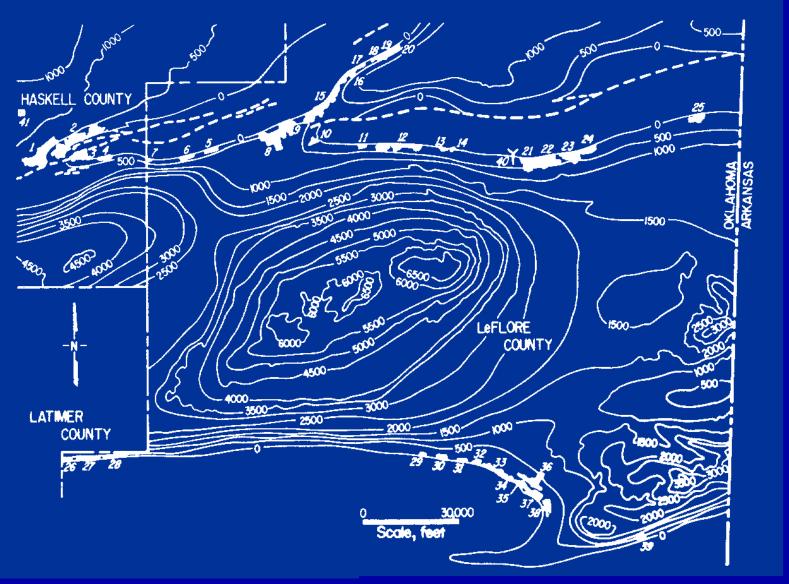


Hartshorne Formation Structure



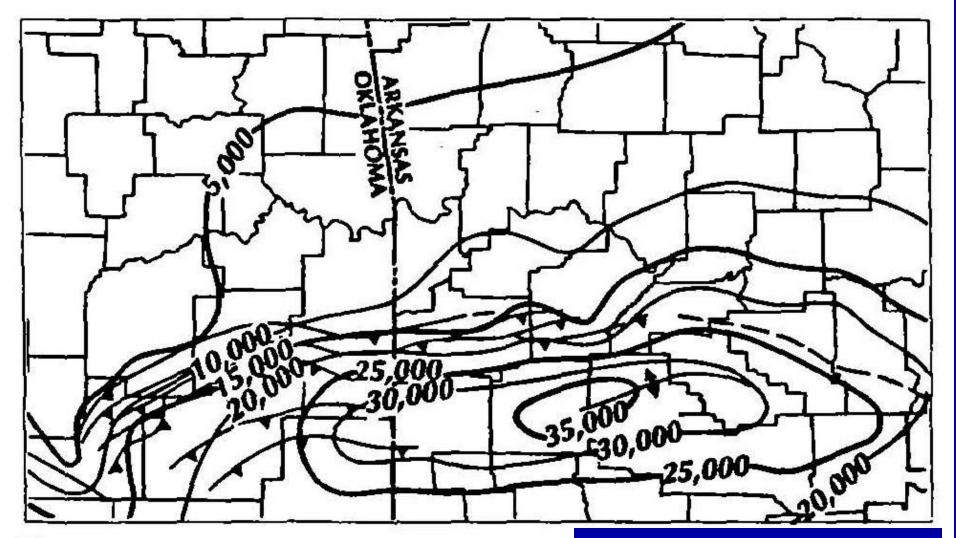


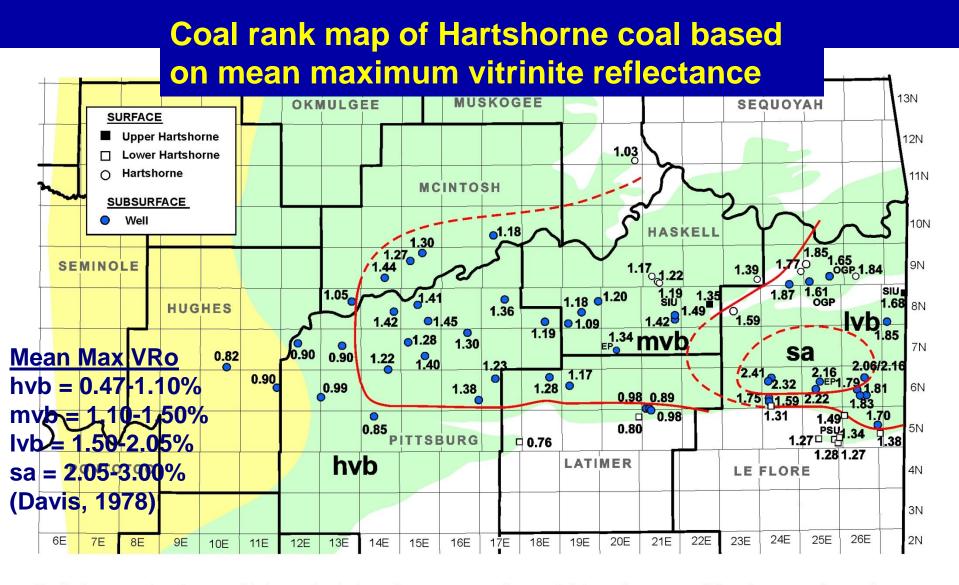
Hartshorne Overburden Map



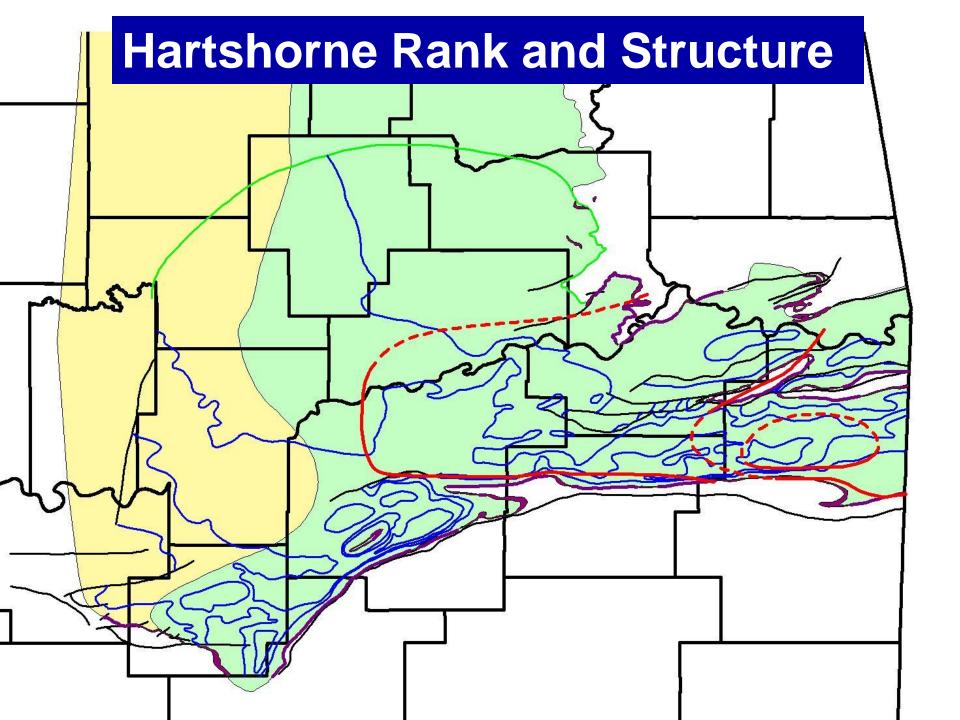
From lannacchione and Puglio (1979)

Map of estimated total removed overburden (ft) for intermediate burial model

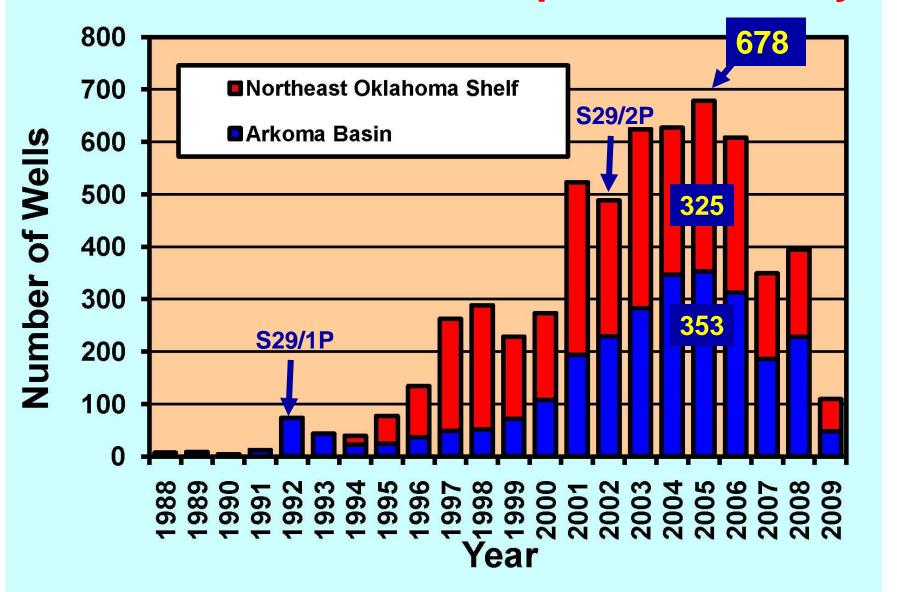


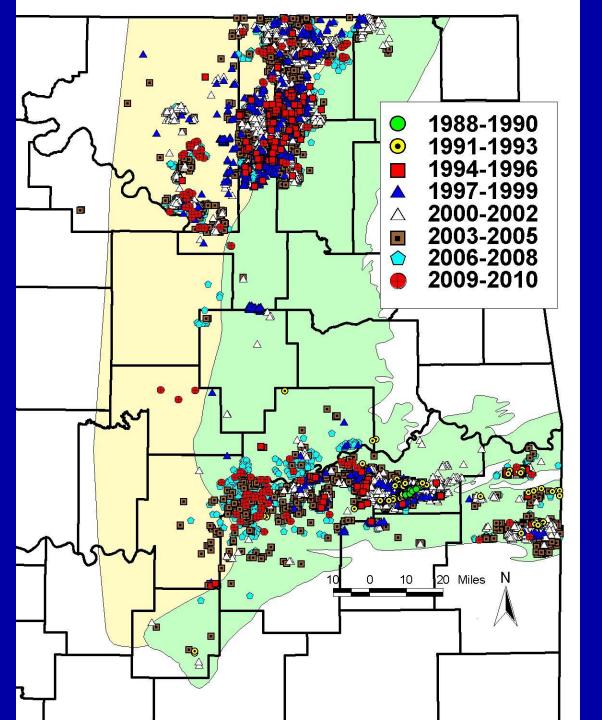


Preliminary coal rank map of Arkoma Basin based on mean maximum vitrinite reflectance of Hartshorne coal samples (hvb = high volatile bituminous; mvb = medium volatile bituminous; lvb = low volatile bituminous; sa = semianthracite). Data by Brian Cardott, Oklahoma Geological Survey, unless specified otherwise. Additional data from OGP Operating (OGP), The Pennsylvania State University (PSU), Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (SIU), and Pratt and others (2004; El Paso cores, EP). Revised 5/2009.



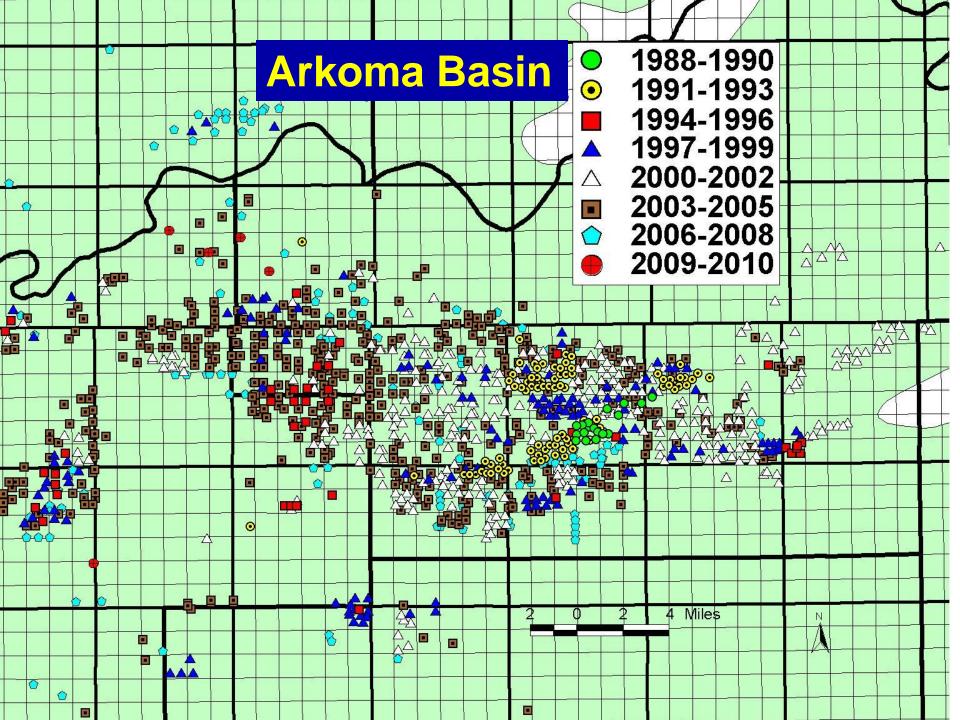
Oklahoma CBM Well Completions History

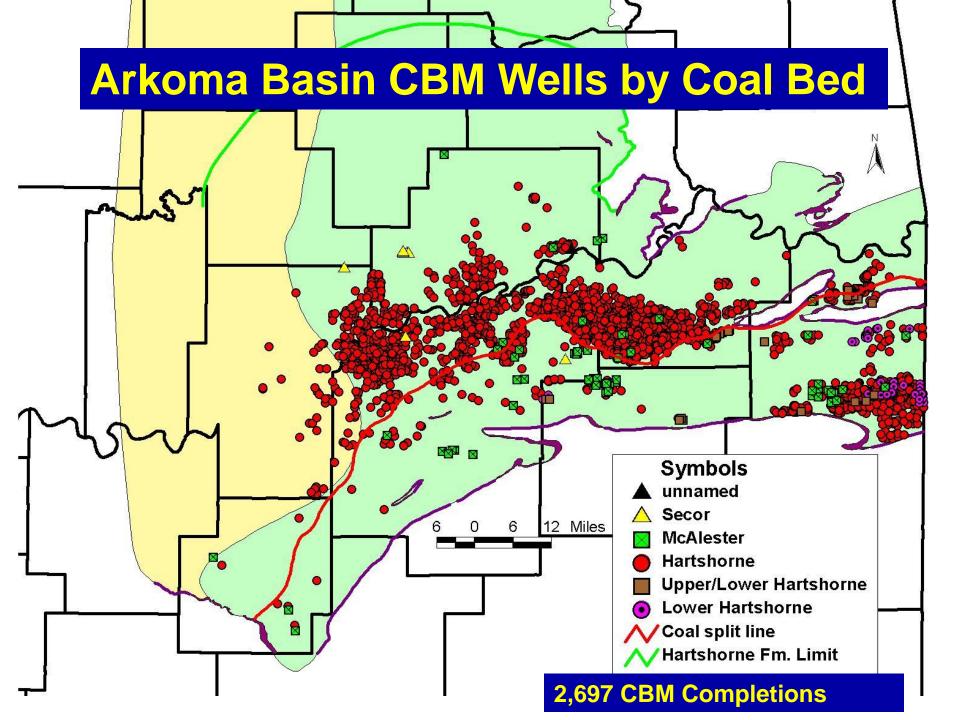


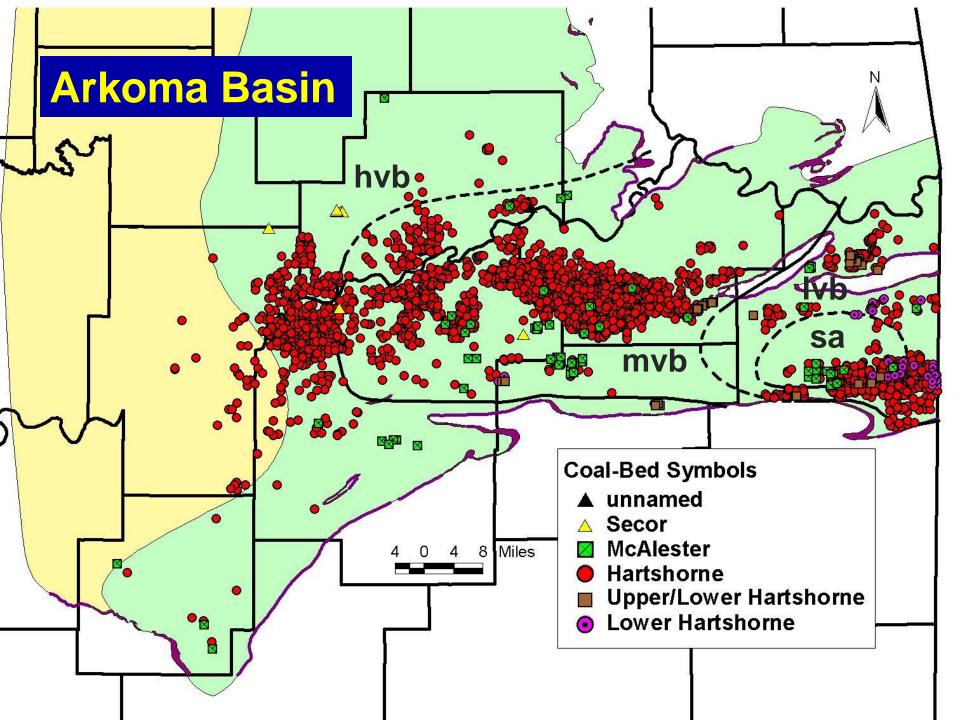


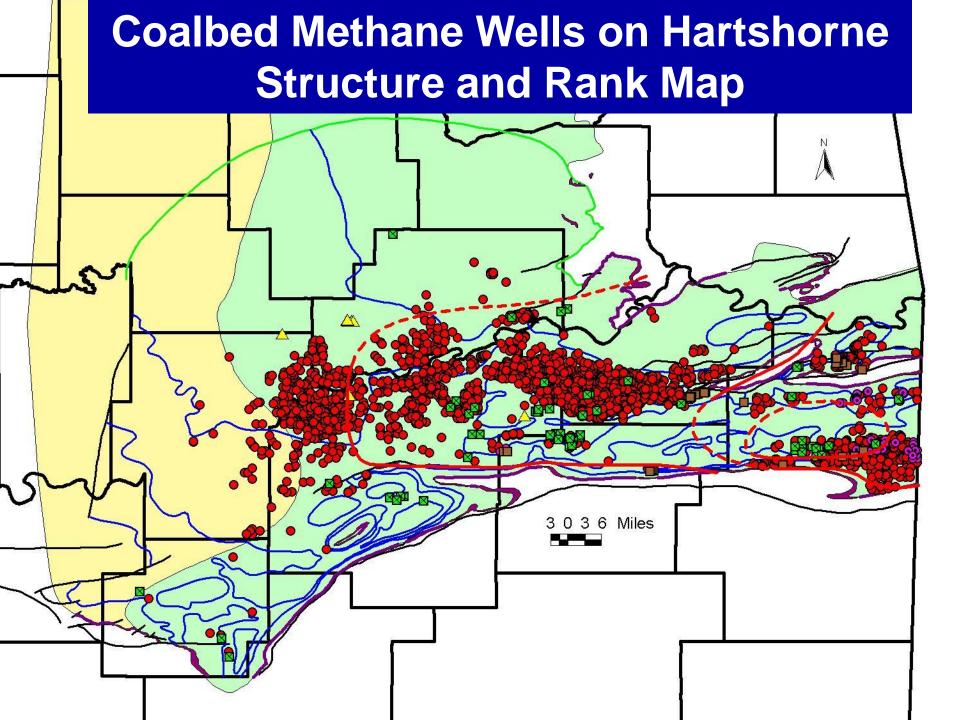
Oklahoma
Coalbed
Methane
Completions
by Year

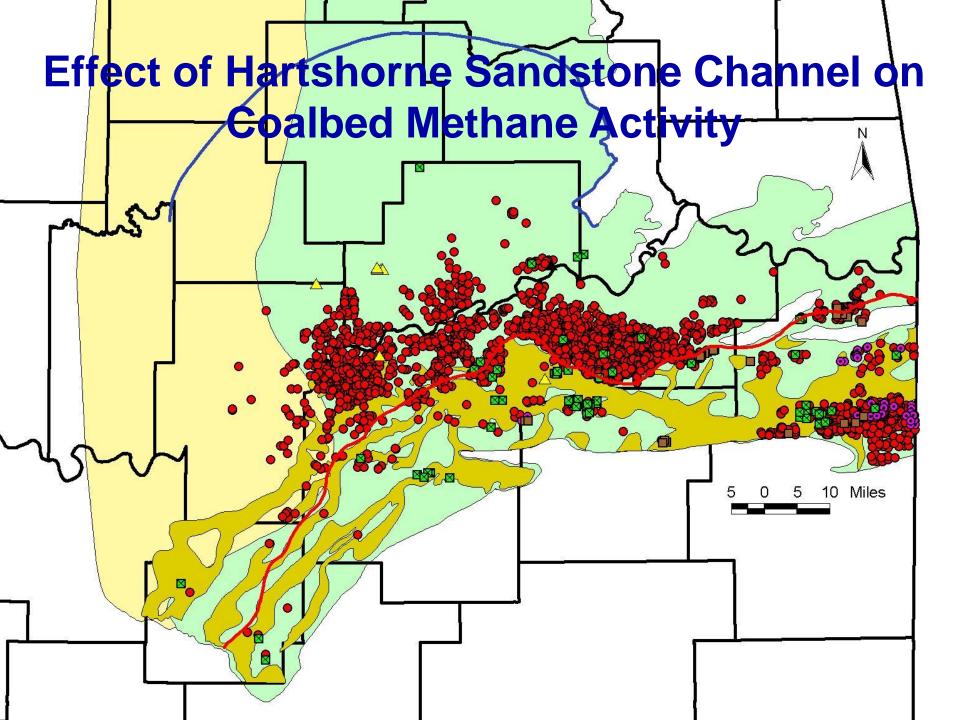
(5,869 wells)

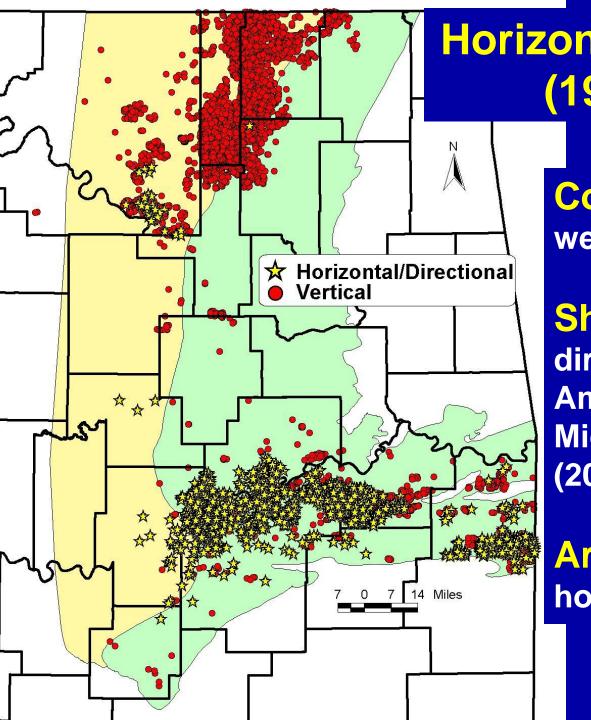












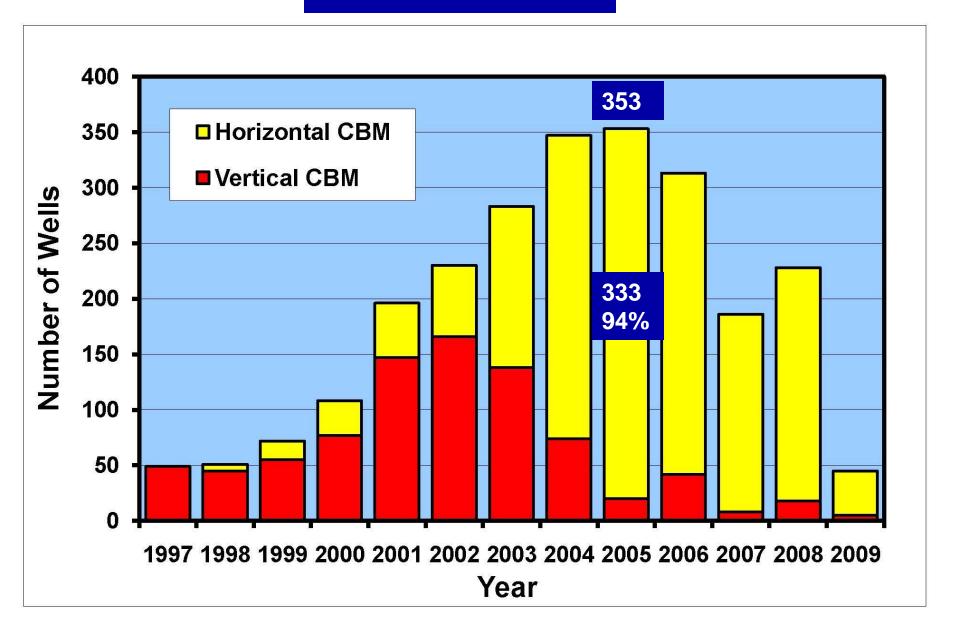
Horizontal CBM Wells (1998-2010)

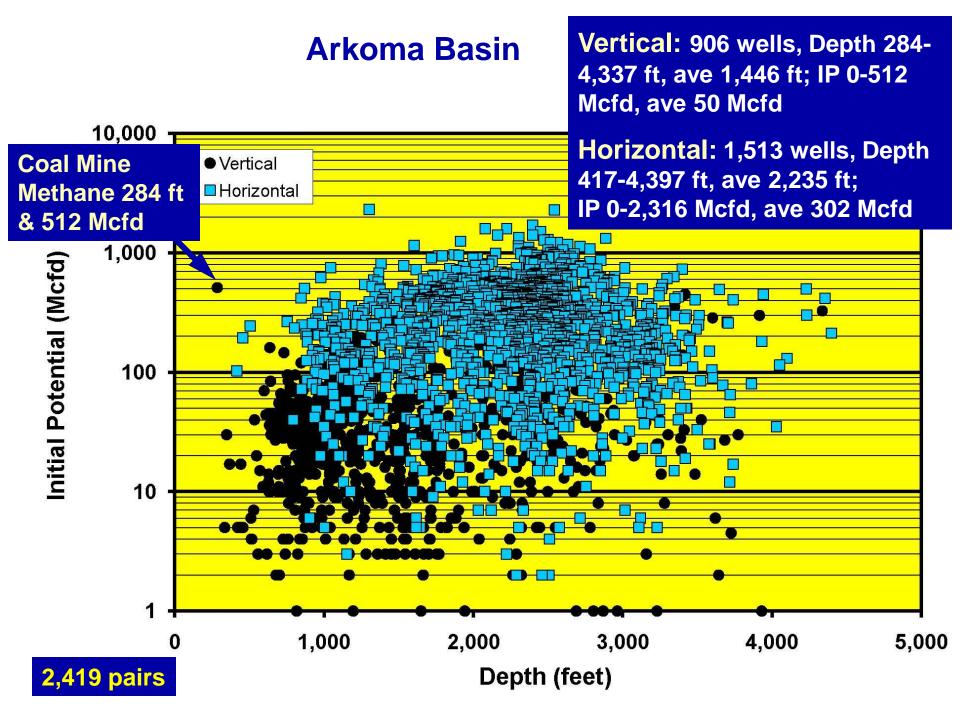
Coalfield: 4,203 vertical wells

Shelf: 33 horizontal/9 directional wells by Amvest Osage & CEP Mid-Continent (2004-2009)

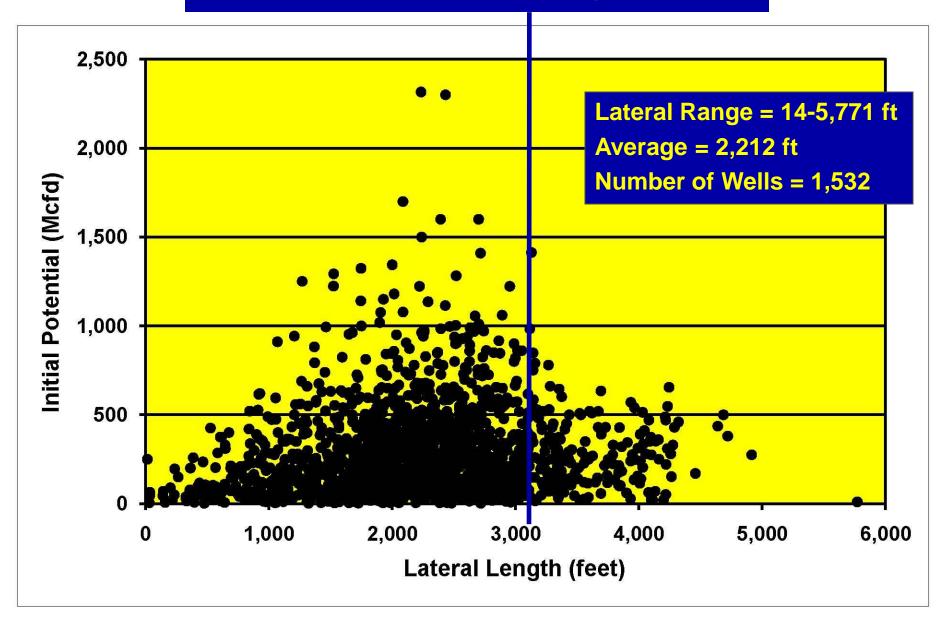
Arkoma: 1,624 horizontal wells

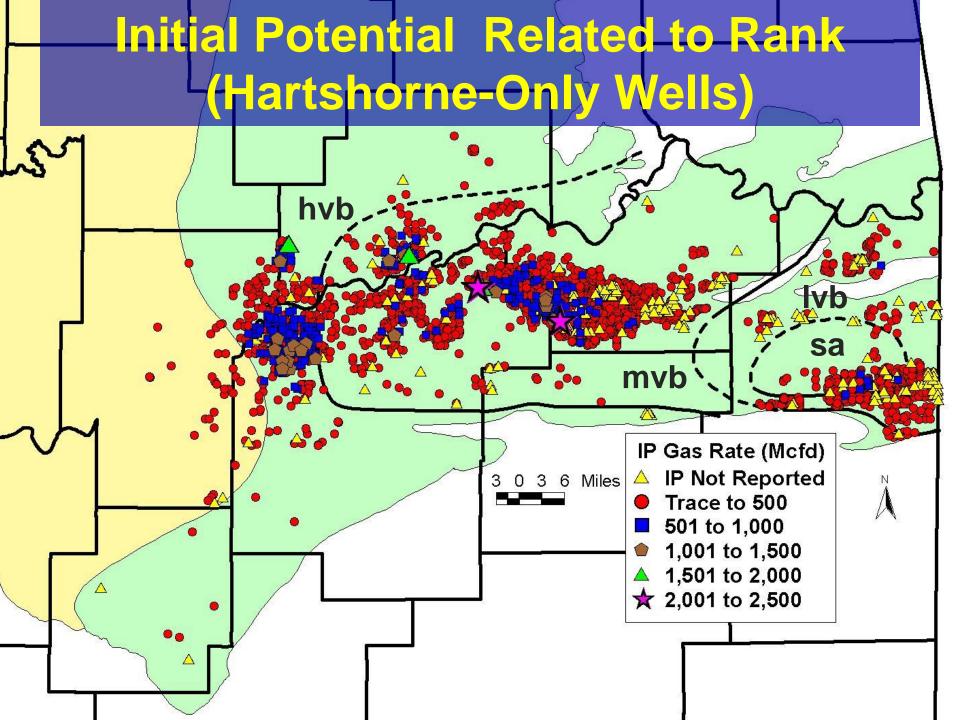
Arkoma Basin





Arkoma Basin Horizontal CBM Wells









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COAL AND COALBED METHANE

OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Coal is an organic-rich rock derived from plant material deposited in a swamp, marsh, or bog. Coal varies by grade (percentage of mineral impurities), type (organic composition), and rank (level of coalification). Rank describes the transformation from peat (unconsolidated plant remains) through lignite, subbituminous, bituminous, semianthracite, and anthracite coal (rock) from increasing burial pressure, temperature, and time.

The <u>coalfield</u> in eastern Oklahoma is divided into the northeast Oklahoma shelf and the Arkoma Basin based on physiographic and structural differences. The commercial coal belt contains coal beds >= 10 in. thick that are mineable by surface methods at depths < 100 ft and coal beds >= 14 in. thick that are mineable by underground methods. The noncommercial coal-bearing region has limited information on coal thickness and quality or contains coals that are too thin, of low quality, or too deep for surface mining.

The age of commercial coal-bearing strata in the Oklahoma coalfield is Desmoinesian (Middle Pennsylvanian). Generalized stratigraphic columns of the northeast Oklahoma shelf and Arkoma Basin show about 40 named and several unnamed coal beds and their range in thickness measured from outcrops, mines, and shallow core samples.

<u>Coal rank</u>, generalized for all coals at or near the surface, ranges from high-volatile bituminous in the northeast Oklahoma shelf and western Arkoma Basin to medium-volatile bituminous and low-volatile bituminous in the eastern Arkoma Basin in Oklahoma. Rank increases from west to east and with depth in the Arkoma Basin, attaining semianthracite in Arkansas.

Remaining identified bituminous coal resources in beds ≥ 10 in. thick total 8.09 billion short tons (1 short ton equals 2,000 pounds) in 19 counties in eastern Oklahoma, an area of approximately 8,000 square miles. About 1.5 billion short tons of bituminous coal reserves (the economically recoverable part of coal resources) remain in Oklahoma. Oklahoma ranks 19th of 32 coal-bearing states in the U.S. based on coal reserves. From 1873-2008, 292 million short tons of bituminous coal were produced from underground and surface mines in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Peak annual <u>coal production</u> was 5.73 million short tons in 1981, with smaller production peaks during and immediately following World War II.

There are many uses for coal, primarily in combustion (generation of used to make steel), conversion (gasification and liquefaction), and it used in Oklahoma in electric power plants and lime and cement kilns

Coal generates and stores large quantities of natural gas (methane) Oklahoma is in the <u>northeast Oklahoma shelf</u> and <u>Arkoma Basin</u>.

Presentations, Reports and Maps

Coal Bibliographies

Links

Coal Database

Coal Maps and Illustrations

Related interest: Oil and Gas in Oklahoma

LINKS

Example of coal and coalbedmethane information available on the OGS Web site (http://www.ogs.ou.edu/coaldb.php)

🎒 start

Navigation Pane





