

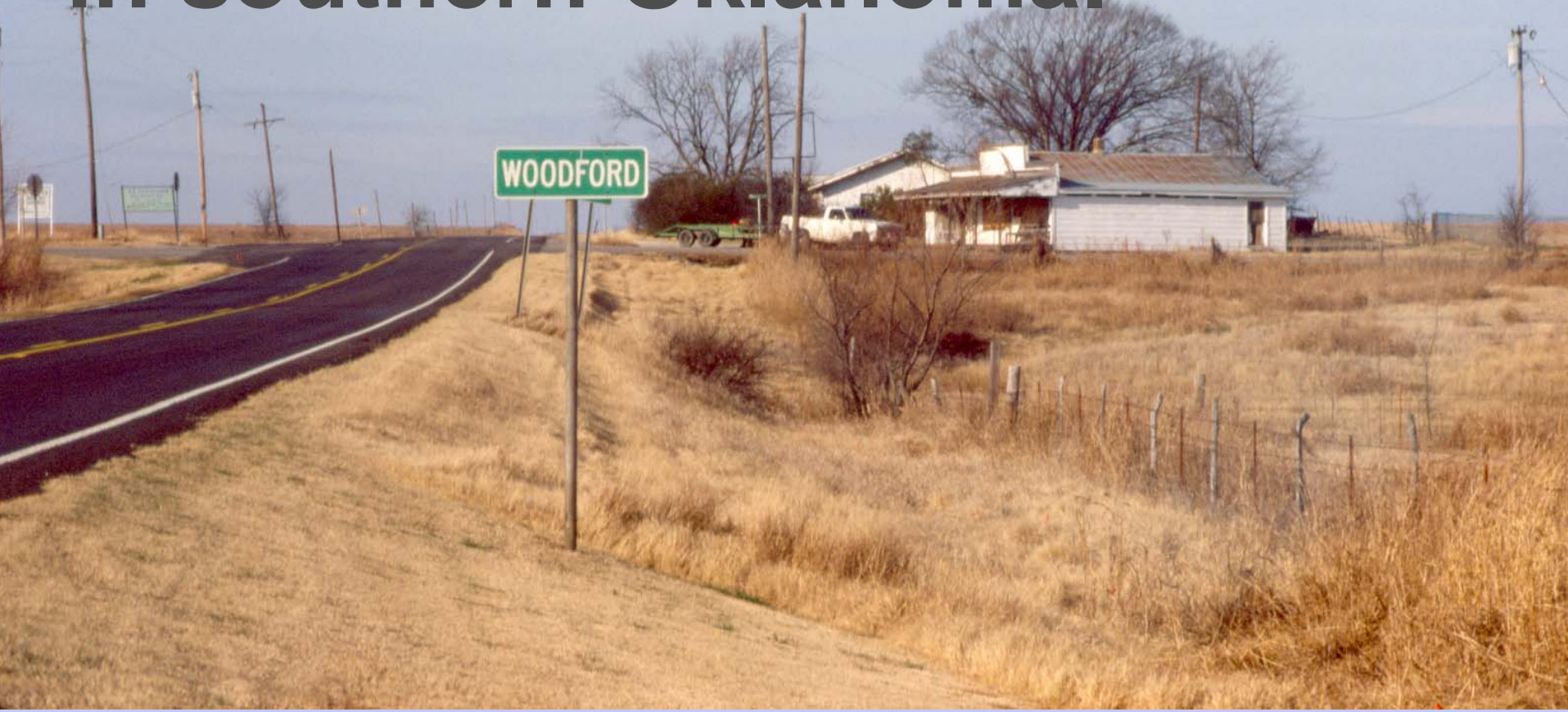
Overview of Woodford Gas-Shale Play in Oklahoma

Brian J. Cardott

Oklahoma Geological
Survey



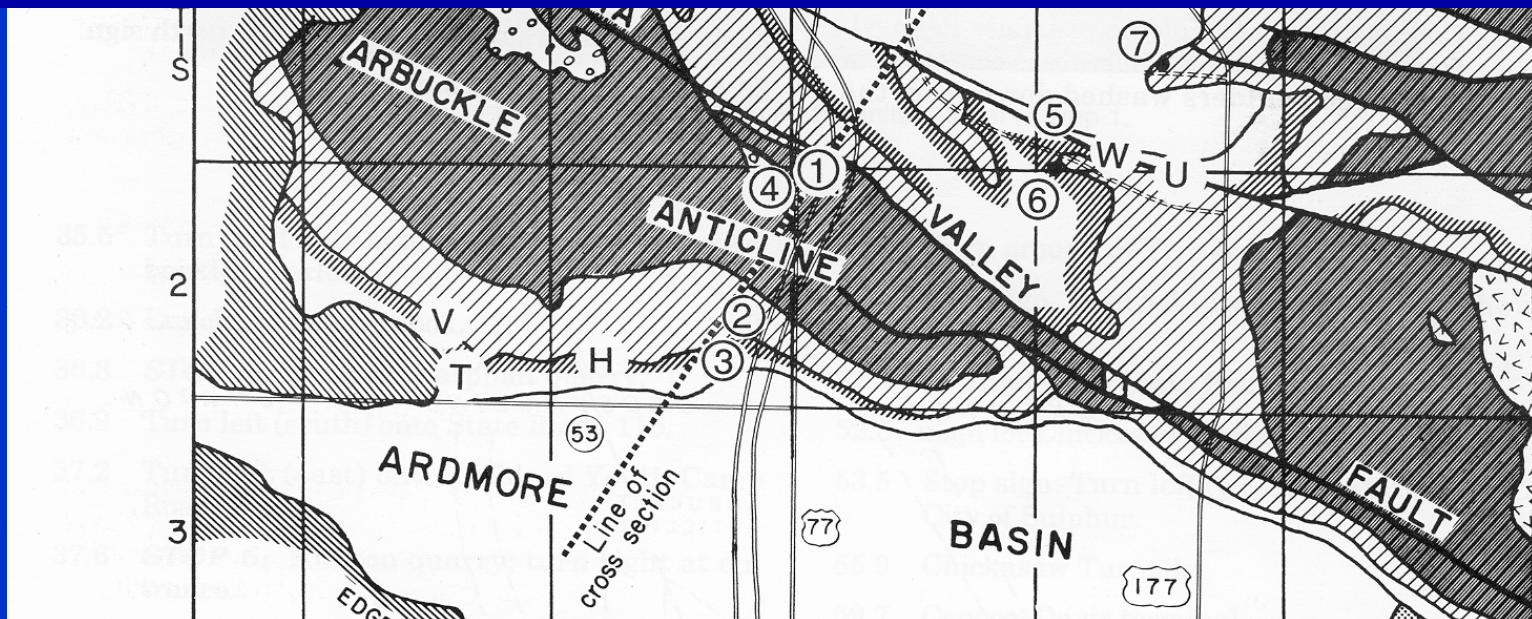
**Taff (1902) introduced the name
Woodford Chert for outcrops
north of the town of Woodford
in southern Oklahoma.**



WOODFORD CHERT: Taff (1902), Gould (1925), Wilmarth (1938), Dott (1952)

WOODFORD FORMATION: Morgan (1924), Amsden (1957-1963), Wilson (1958), O'Brien and Slatt (1990)

WOODFORD SHALE: Tarr (1955), Jordan (1957, 1959, 1962), Urban (1960), Hass & Huddle (1965), Amsden (1975, 1980)



SYSTEM	MISSISSIPPIAN	DEVONIAN	ORDOVICIAN { SILURIAN }
--------	---------------	----------	-------------------------

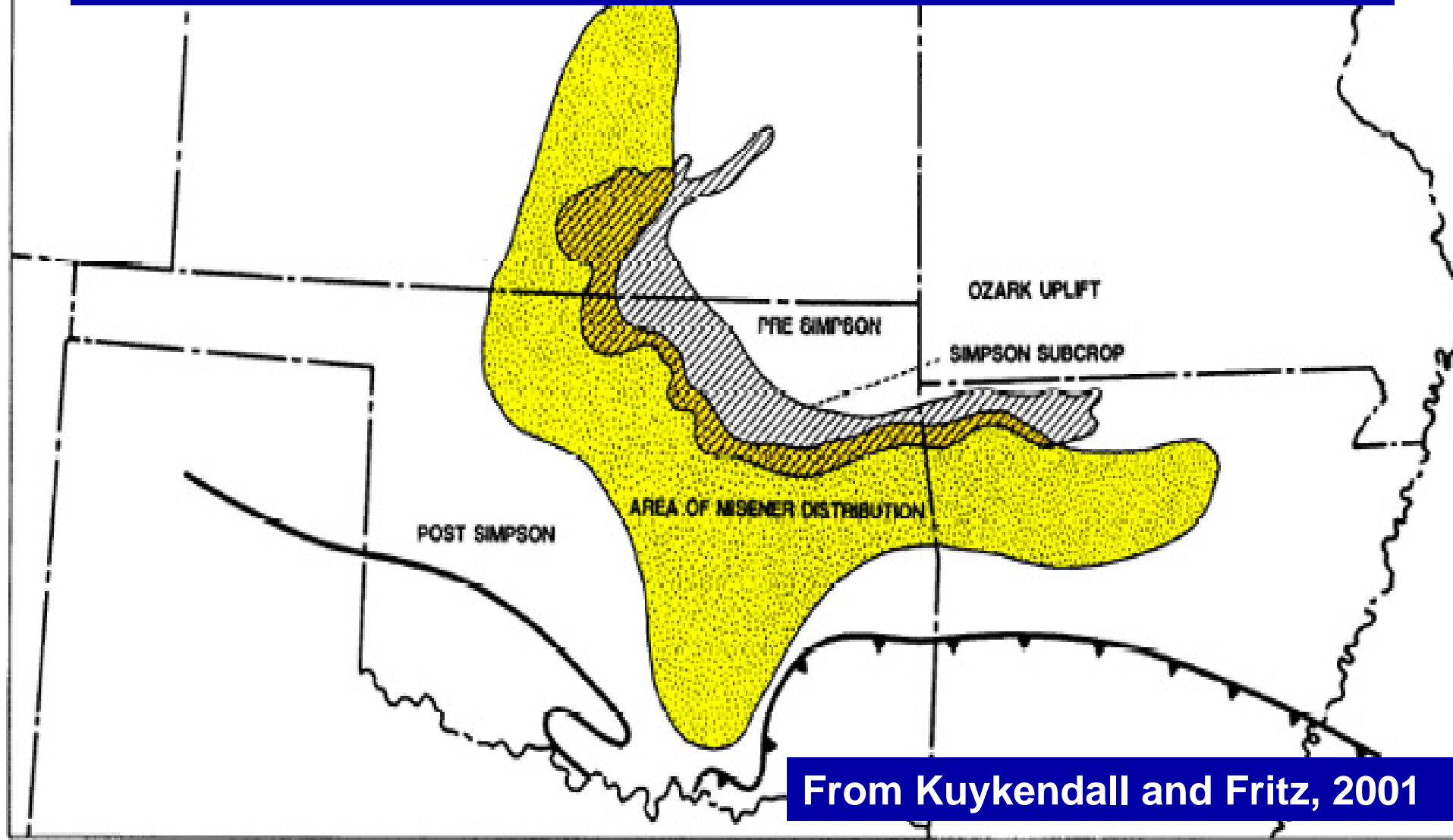
MERAMEC/A	CANEY	<p>Based on conodont</p> <p>Huddle (1965) deter</p> <p>Devonian (Frasnian)</p> <p>most of the formatio</p> <p>uppermost part is E</p> <p>Mississippian (Kind</p>
OSAGEAN	SYCAMORE	
	WOODFORD	
	WOODFORD	
	<p>HUNTON</p> <p>BOIS D' ARC</p> <p>HARAGAN</p> <p>HENRYHOUSE</p> <p>CHIMNEYHILL</p>	
CAYUG.		un
NIAGAR.		<p>HUNTON</p> <p>FRISCO</p> <p>BOIS D' ARC</p> <p>HARAGAN</p> <p>HENRYHOUSE</p> <p>CHIMNEYHILL</p>
ALBION		
CINCINNATI	SYLVAN	
CHAMPLAIN	VIOLA	

unconformity

SYSTEM/SERIES		ANADARKO BASIN, SW OKLAHOMA		ARBUCKLE MOUNTAINS, ARDMORE BASIN		ARKOMA BASIN, NE OKLAHOMA		OUACHITA MOUNTAINS		
MISSISSIPPIAN	Chesterian	? Chester Group		? Goddard Formation ? Delaware Creek Shale		"Caney" Shale	Pitkin Limestone Fayetteville Shale Hindsville Formation		Stanley Group	
	Meramecian	Miss. Lime	"Meramec Lime"	Sycamore Limestone			Moorefield Formation			
	Osagean		"Osage Lime"				Boone Group St. Joe Group			
	Kinderhookian									
DEVONIAN	Upper	Woodford Shale Misener Sandstone		Woodford Shale		Chattanooga Shale Sylamore Sandstone		Arkansas Novaculite		
	Middle	Haragan Fm. Henryhouse Fm.		Frisco Formation Haragan-Bois d'Arc Formation Henryhouse Formation		Sallisaw Fm. Frisco Fm.				
	Lower									
SILURIAN	Upper	Hurton Group	Chimney Hill Subgroup	Hurton Group	Quarry Mtn. Fm.		Pinetop Chert			
	Lower				Tenkiller Fm. Blackgum Fm.					
ORDOVICIAN	Upper	Sylvan Shale		Sylvan Shale		Pettit Oolite		Missouri Mountain Shale		
		Viola Group		Viola Group		Sylvan Shale Viola Group		Blaylock Sandstone		
	Middle	Simpson Group		Simpson Group	Bromide Formation Tulip Creek Formation McLish Formation Oil Creek Formation Joins Formation		Fite Formation Tyner Formation		Polk Creek Shale	
					Burgin Sandstone		Womble Shale			
	Lower	Arbuckle Group		West Spring Creek Formation Kindblade Formation Cool Creek Formation McKenzie Hill Formation Butterfly Dolomite		Arbuckle Group		Blakely Sandstone		
								Mazarn Shale		
									Crystal Mountain Sandstone	

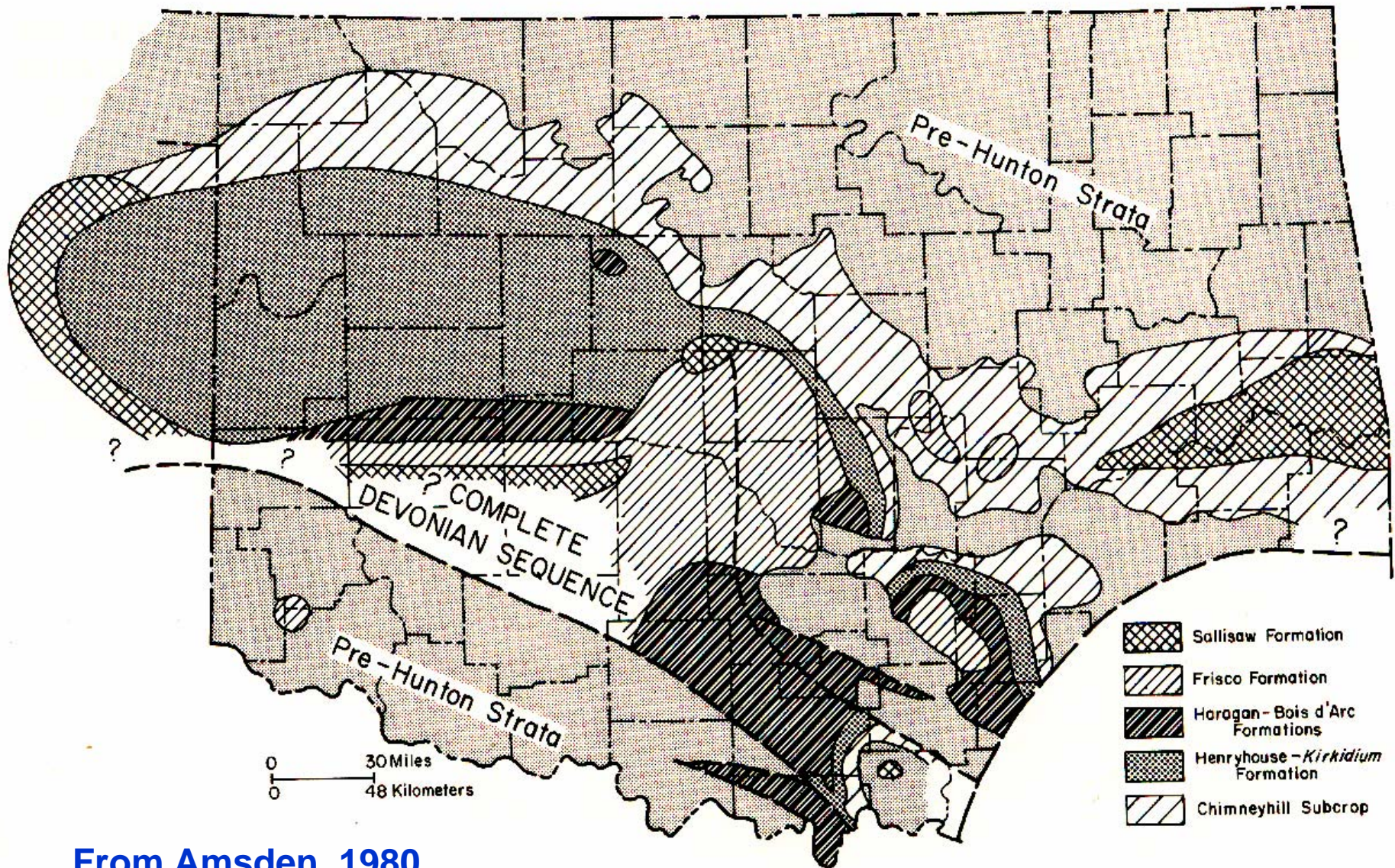
Modified from Johnson and Cardott, 1992

Approximate distribution of Misener Sandstone

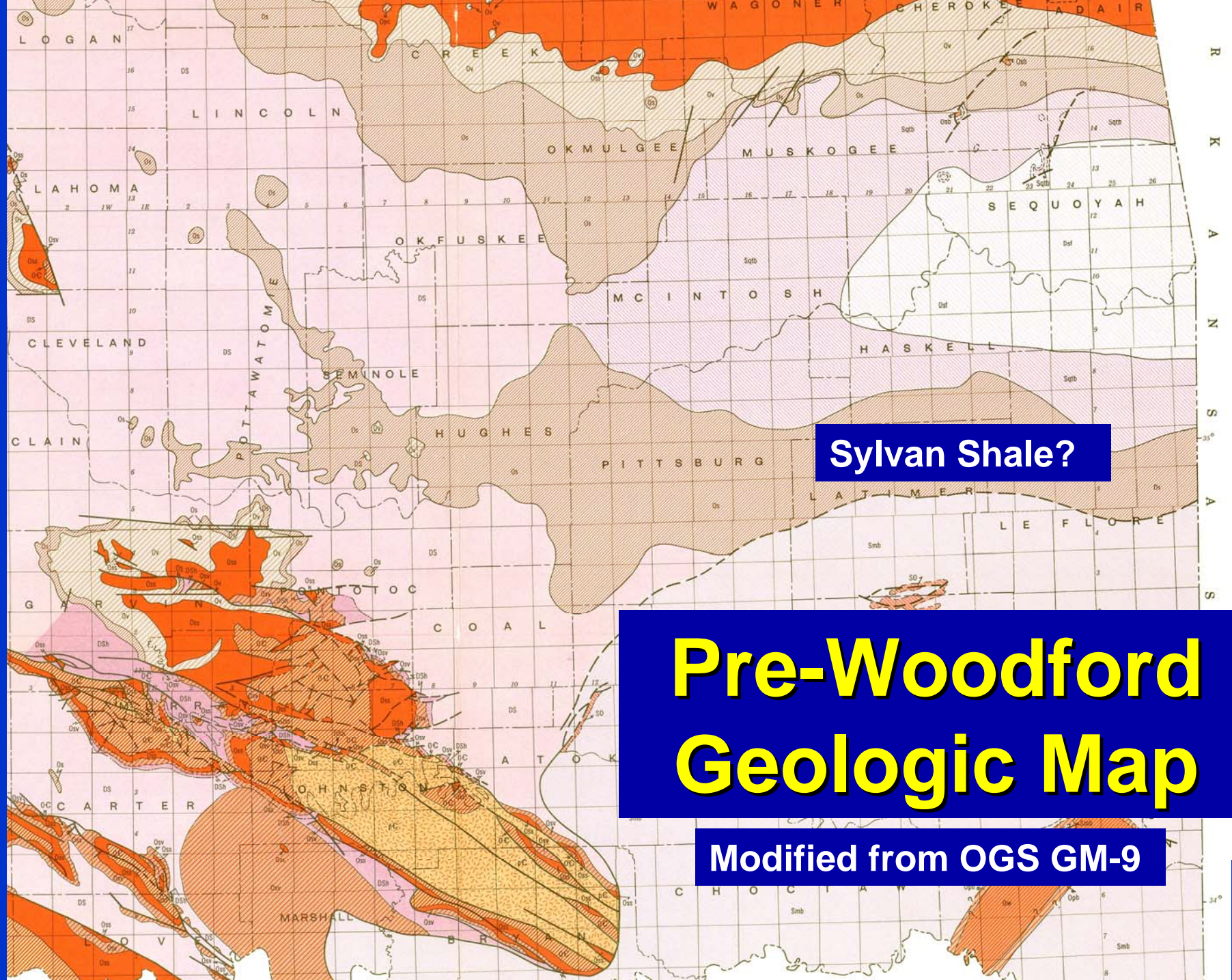


From Kuykendall and Fritz, 2001

Pre-Woodford Geologic Map

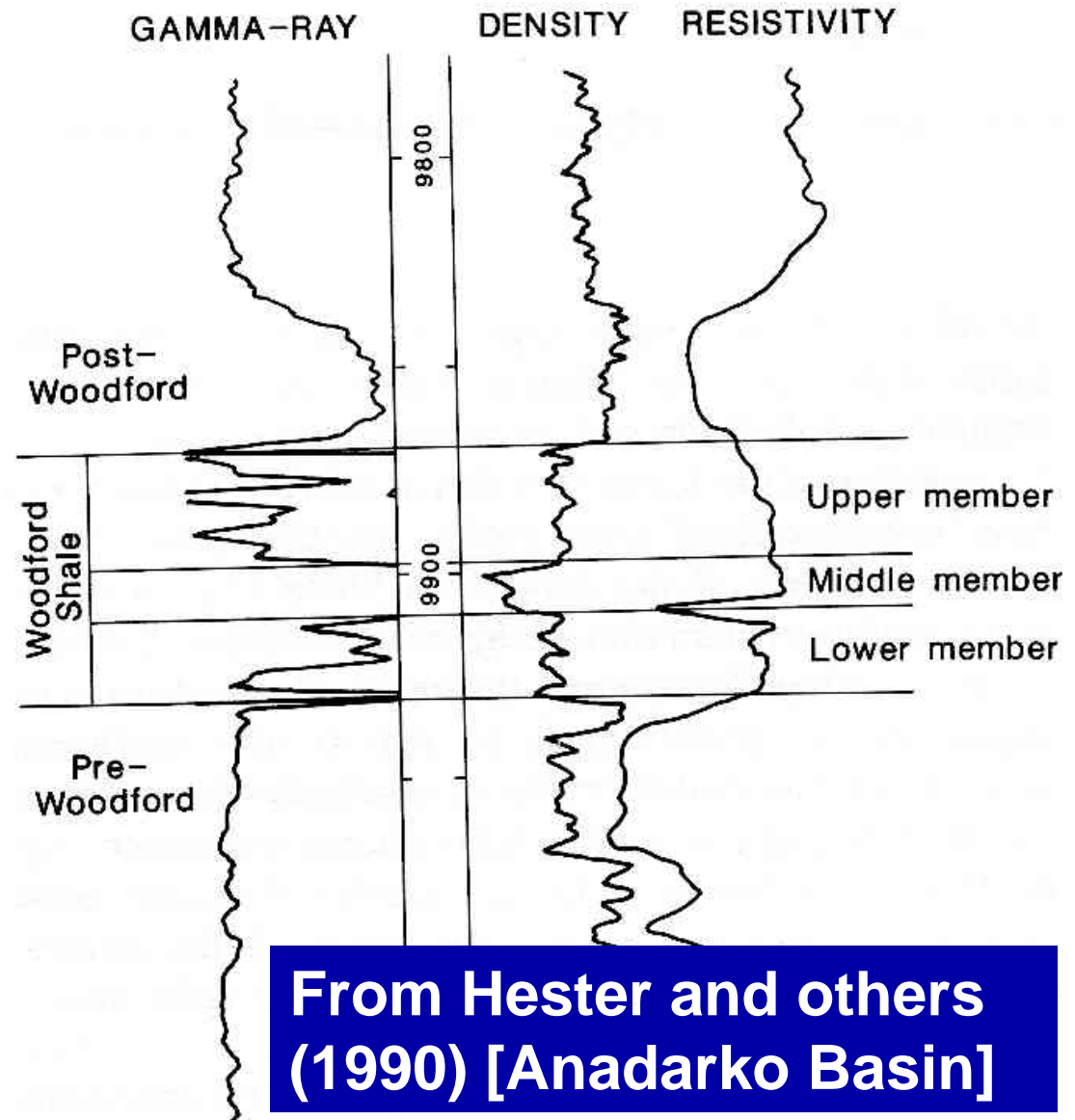


From Amsden, 1980

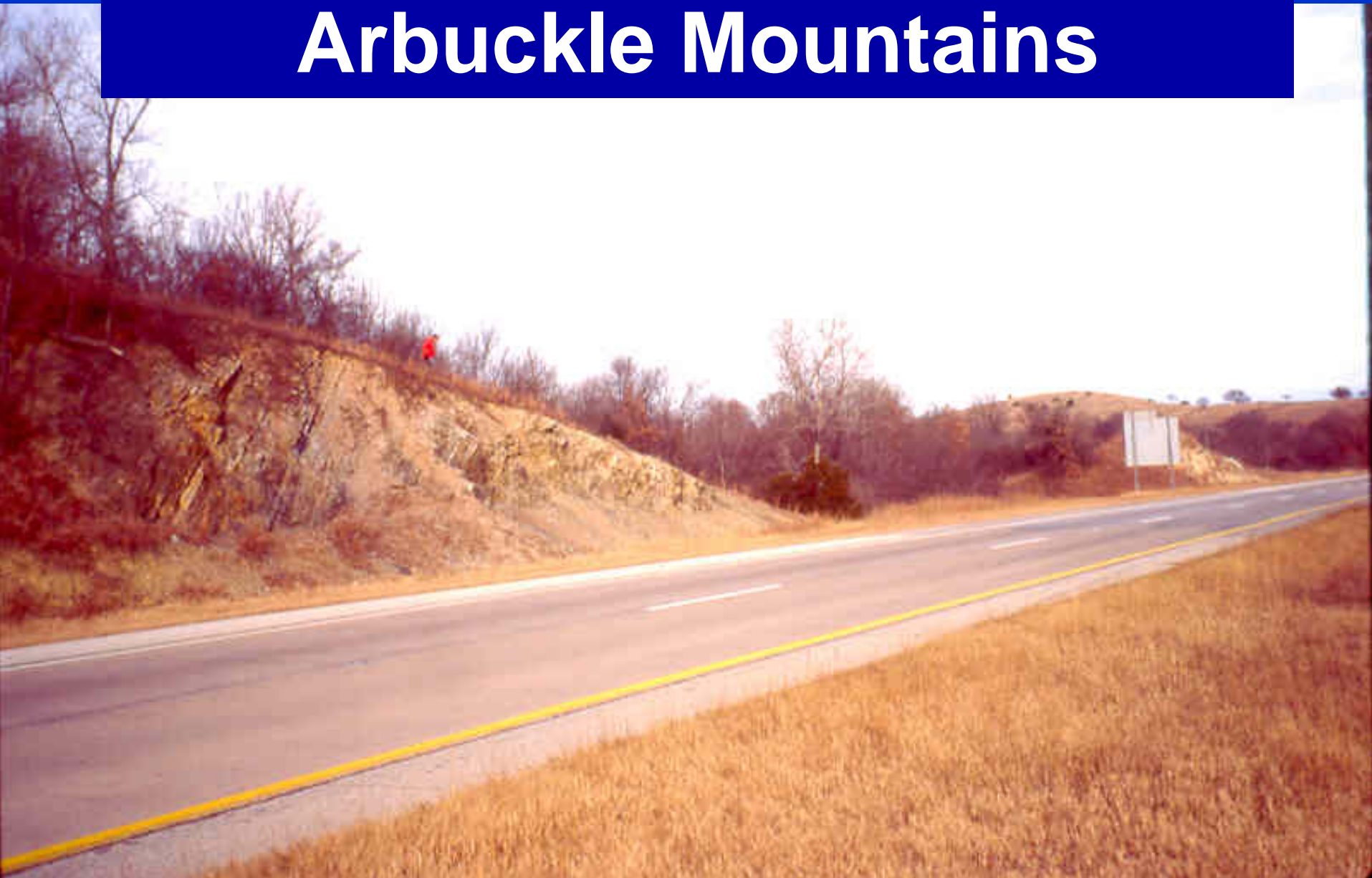


Woodford Shale Members

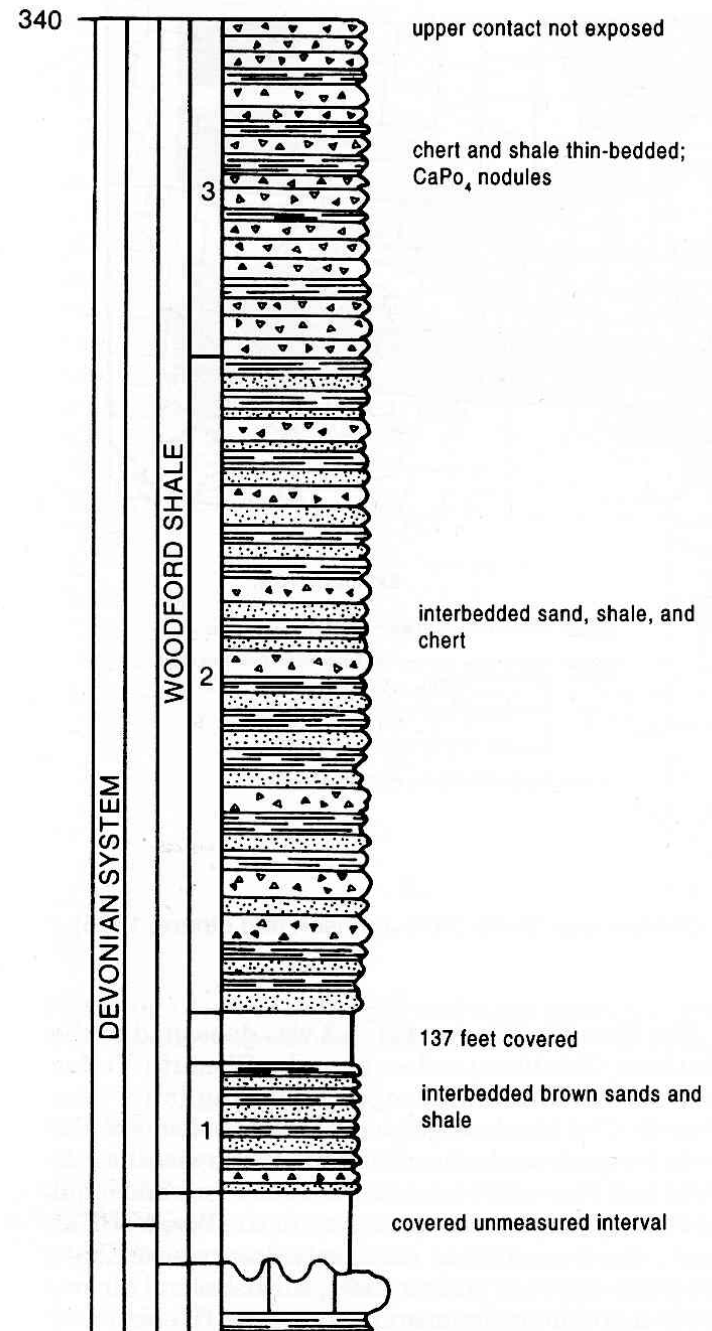
Three informal members based on **palynomorphs** (Urban, 1960; Von Almen, 1970), **geochemistry** (Sullivan, 1985), **log signatures** (Hester and others, 1990; Lambert, 1993)



Woodford Shale in southern Arbuckle Mountains

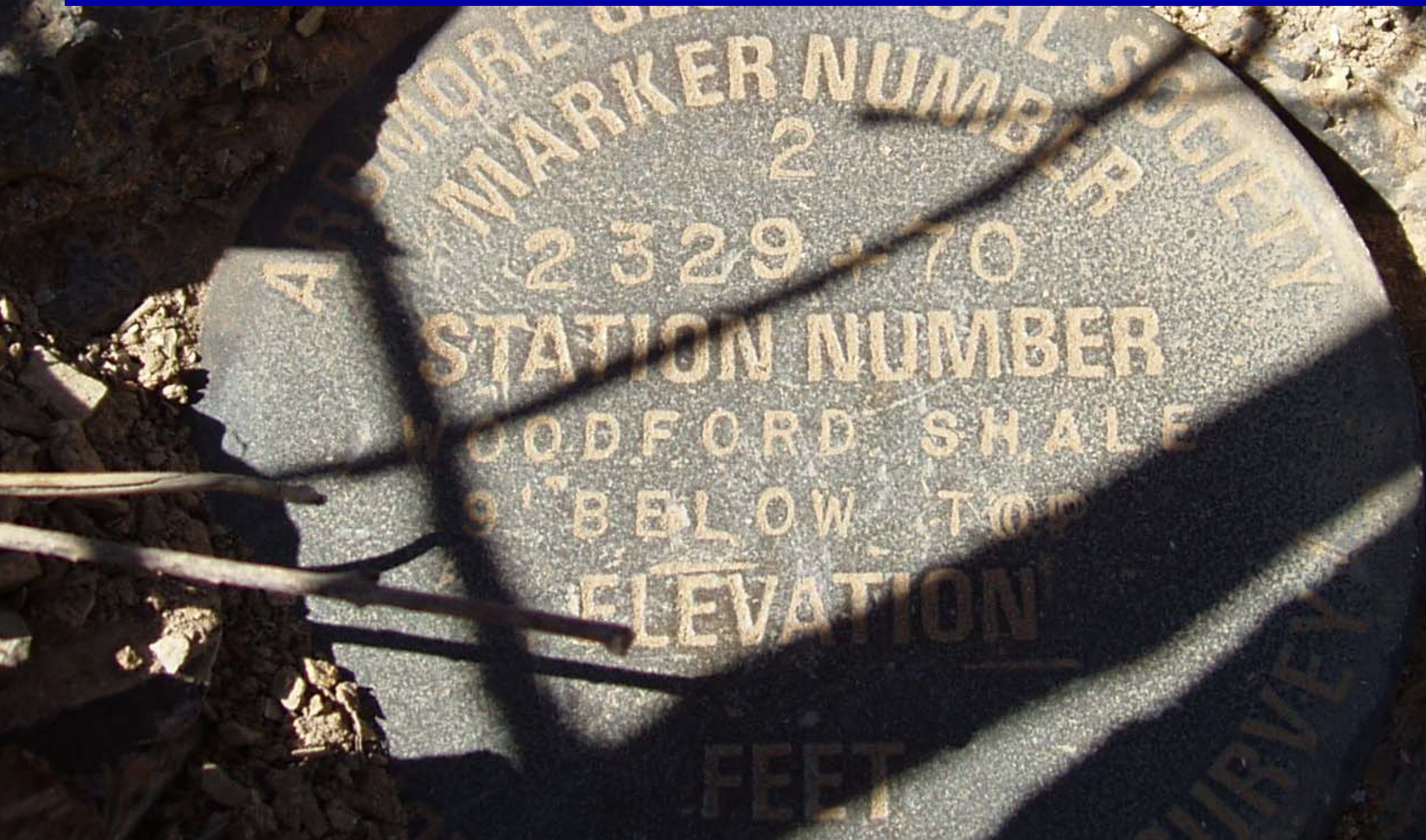


Woodford Shale in southern Arbuckle Mountains

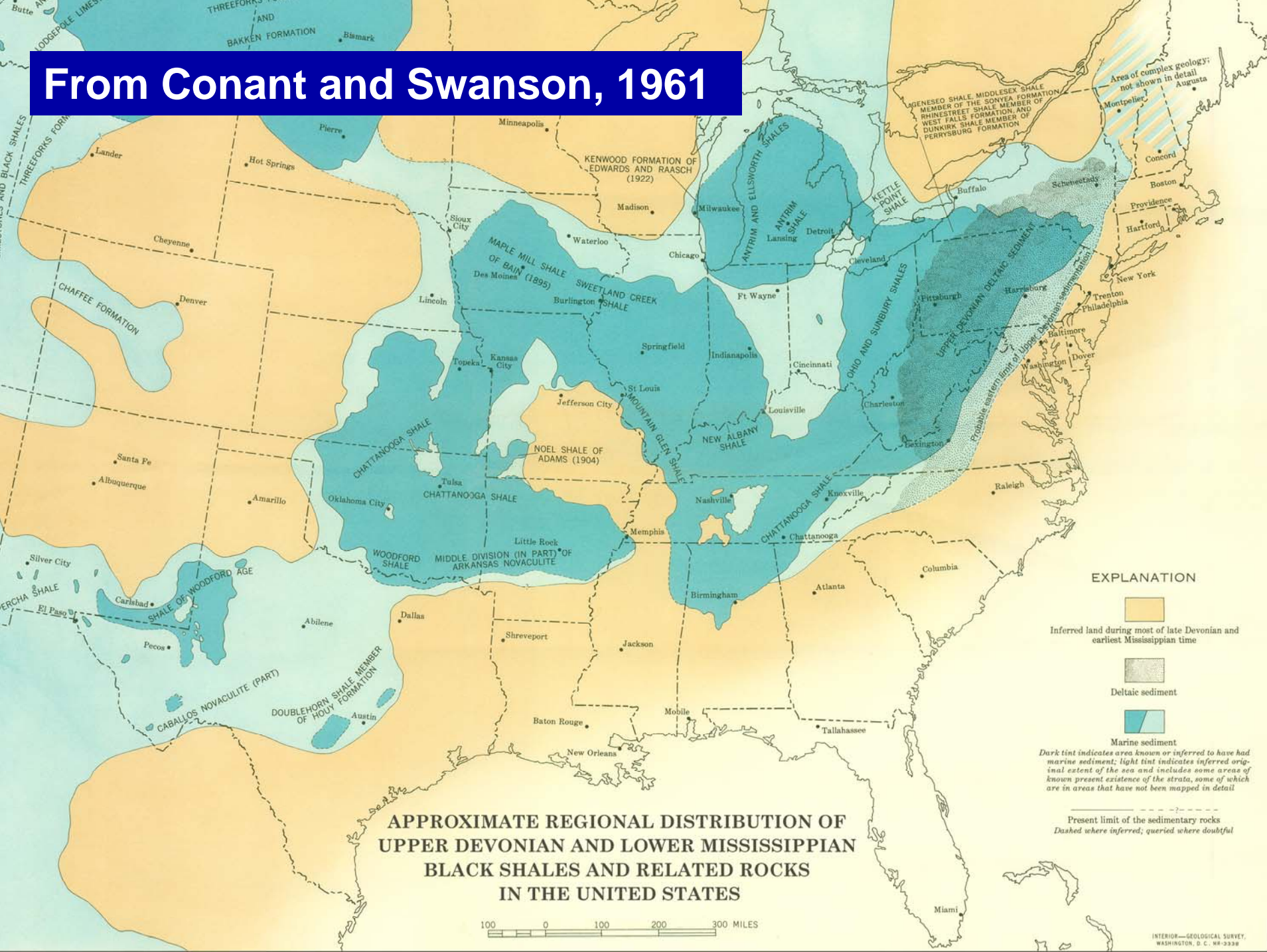


Modified from Ellis and Westergaard, 1985

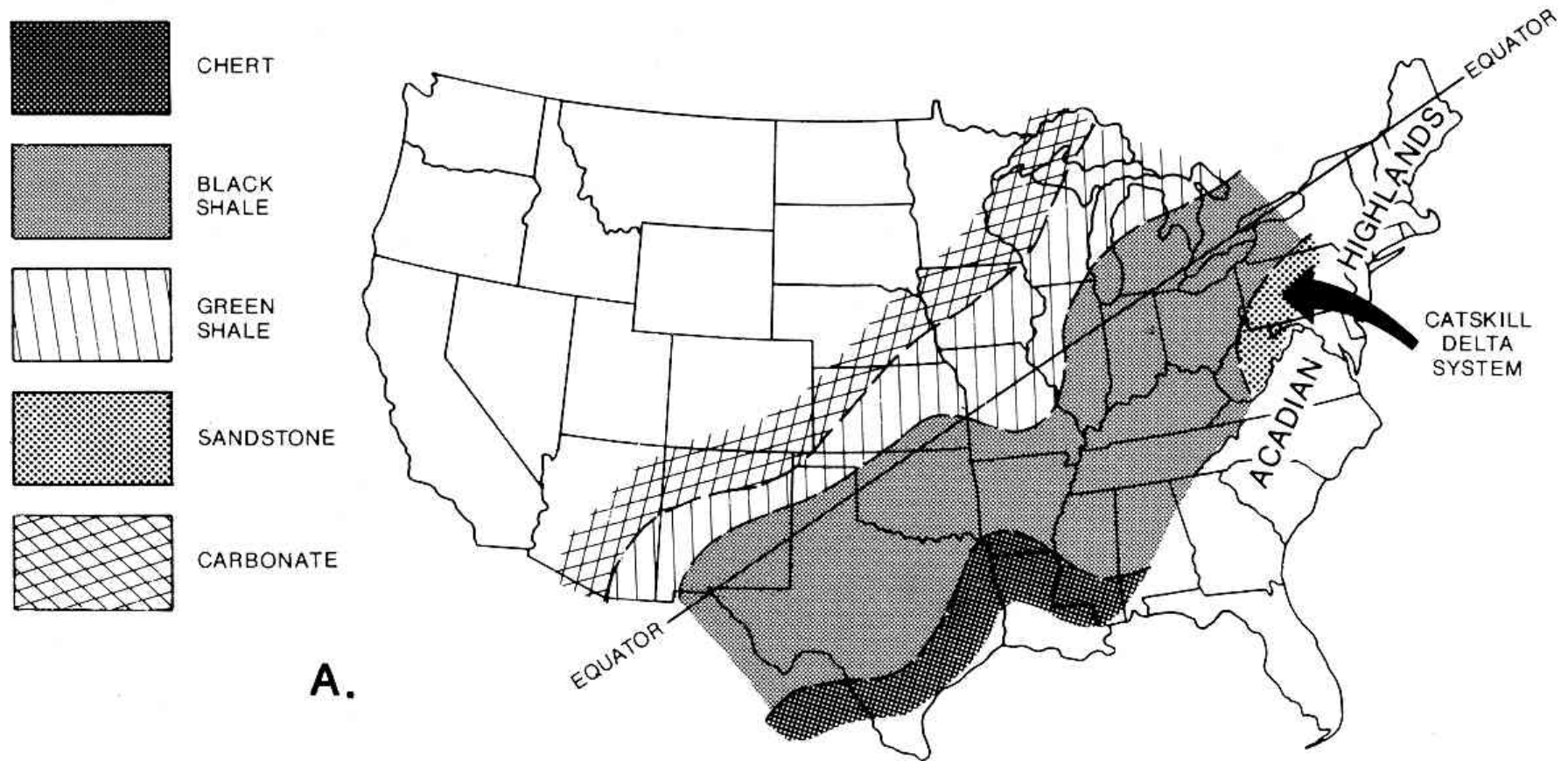
Woodford Shale Marker 9 ft below gradational contact with Sycamore Formation



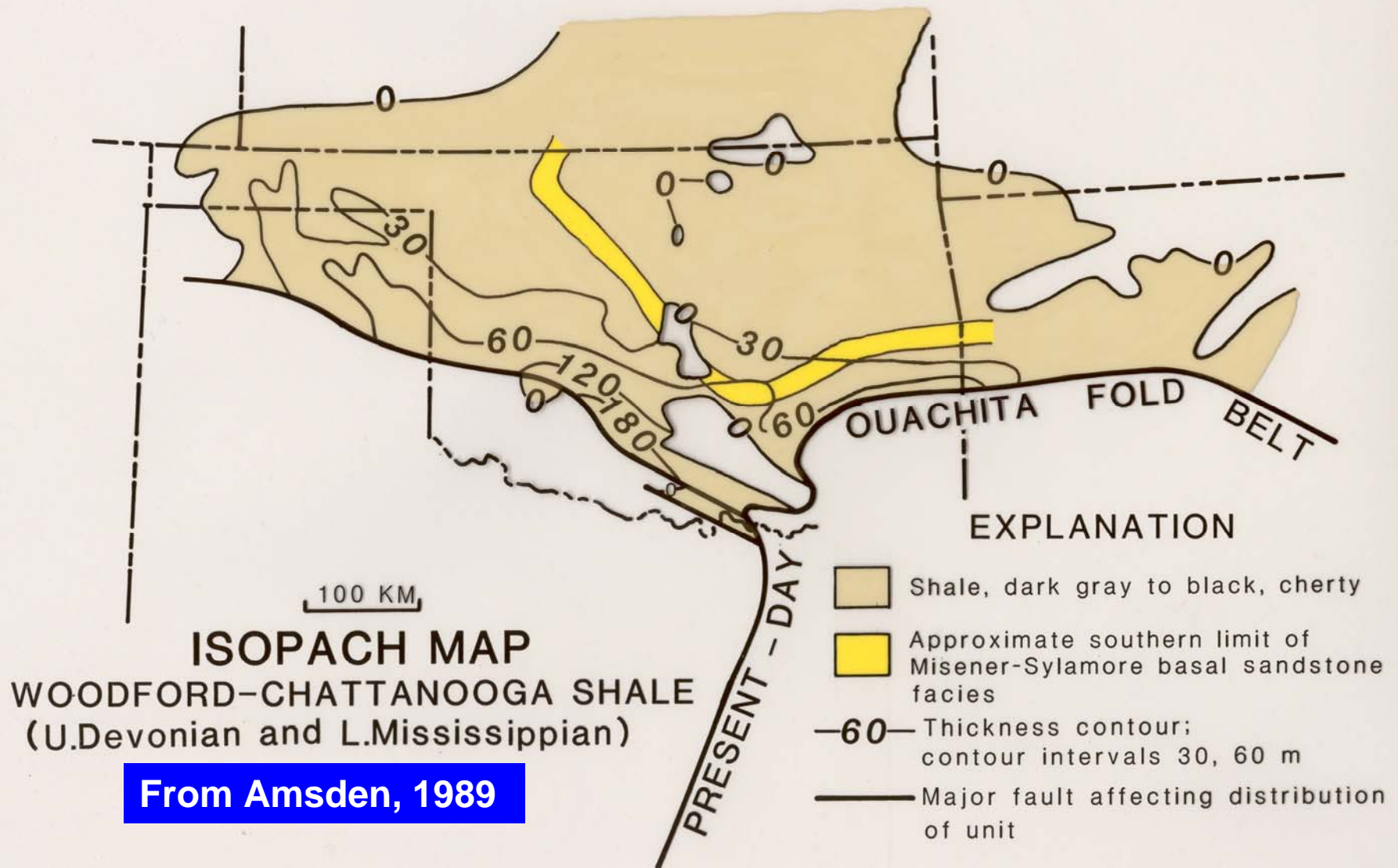
From Conant and Swanson, 1961



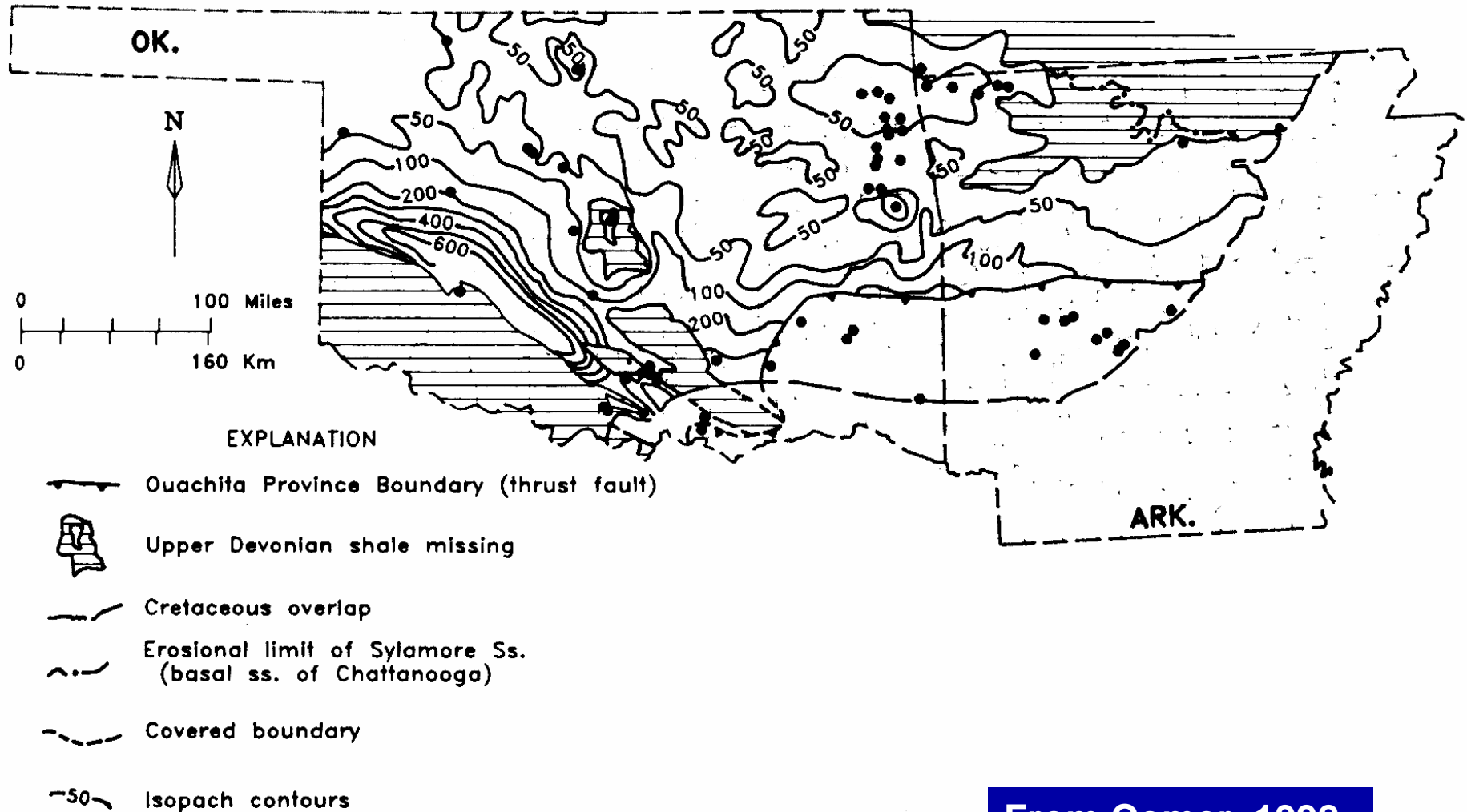
Paleogeography and Facies Distribution in the Late Devonian



From Kirkland and others, 1992



Isopach Map of Woodford Shale



From Comer, 1992

Woodford Shale Mineralogy

O'Brien and Slatt (1990; Carter County):
63% quartz, 3% plagioclase feldspar, 10% calcite, 6% dolomite, 5% pyrite, 14% total layer silicates.

Kirkland and others (1992; Arbuckle Mountains): **55-87% quartz**, 0-7% K-feldspar, 0-3% dolomite, 0-1% apatite, 0-1% pyrite, 8-34% illite, 3-7% kaolin





**Woodford Shale
is the oldest
rock in
Oklahoma that
contains wood
(vitrinite)
from the
progymnosperm
Archaeopteris
(organ genus
Callixylon)**

Gas Shales

Gas shales are varieties of hydrocarbon source rocks (an important part of a petroleum system).

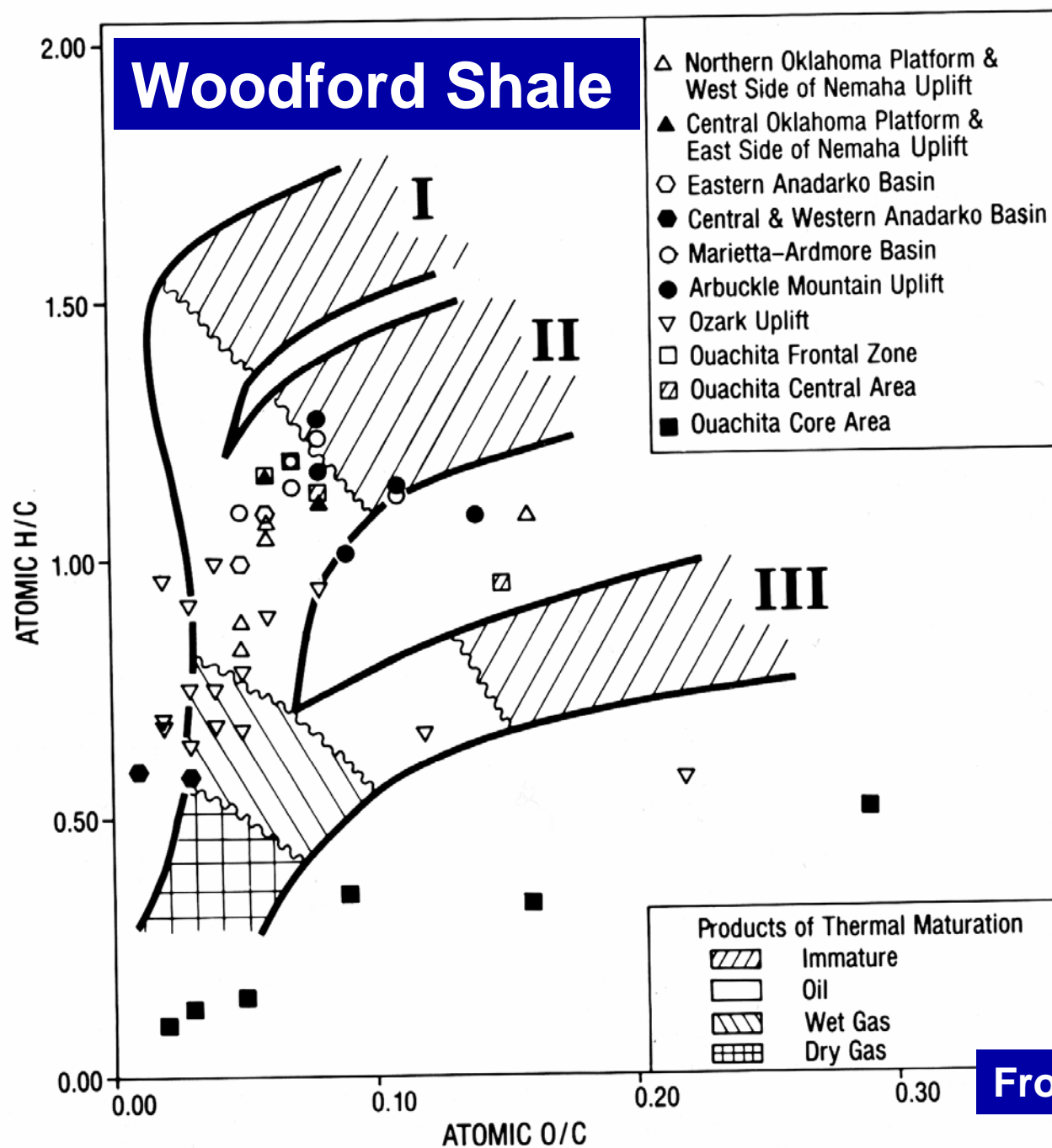
HYDROCARBON SOURCE ROCK CLASSIFICATION

Organic matter type refers to the kerogen or maceral type and can be lumped into gas generative (Type III), oil generative (**Types I and II**), or inert (Type IV).

Organic matter quantity is determined by the total organic carbon (TOC) content (weight percent, whole-rock basis).

Vitrinite reflectance (%Ro, oil immersion) is the most common **thermal maturity** indicator. Vitrinite is a maceral derived from the woody tissues of vascular plants. The oil window is considered to be from 0.5–1.35% Ro.

Woodford Shale



From Comer, 1992

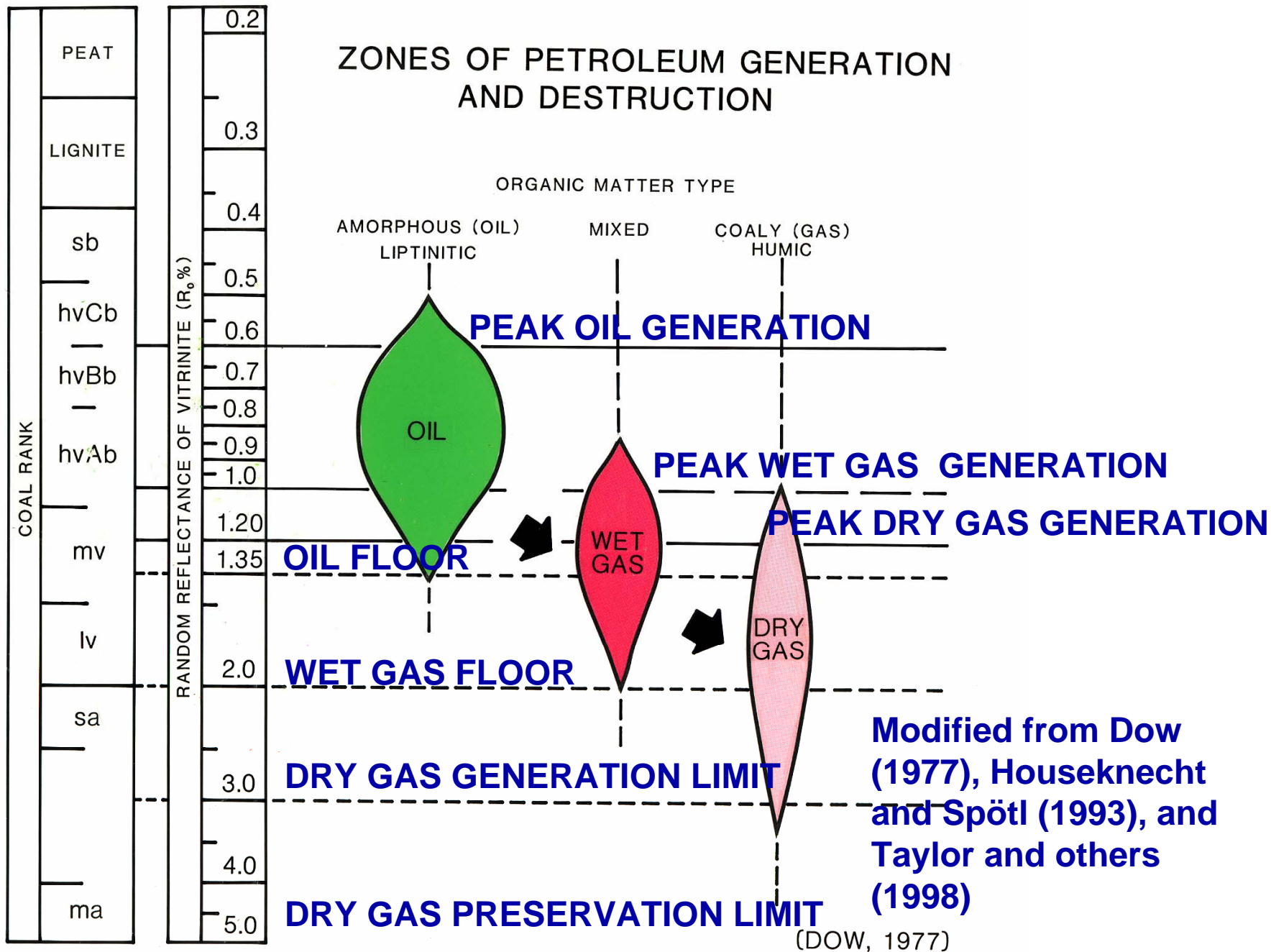
Gas Shales

Definition: Gas shales are organic-rich, fine-grained sedimentary rocks (shale to siltstone) containing a minimum of 0.5 wt % TOC.

Gas shales may be thermally marginally-mature (0.4–0.6% R_o) to **mature/post-mature** (0.6–>2.0% R_o) and contain biogenic to **thermogenic** methane. Gas is generated and stored in situ in gas shales as both adsorbed (on organic matter) and free gas (in fractures and pores). As such, gas shales are self-sourced reservoirs. Low-permeable shales require extensive fractures (natural or induced) to produce commercial quantities of gas.

Questions to Resolve

- What is the minimum thermal maturity needed for shales containing oil-generative organic matter (Types I and II Kerogen) to be economic gas shales? [**>1.10-1.3%VRo**]
- What is the importance of:
 - natural vs. induced fractures?
 - free gas vs. sorbed gas?
 - mineralogy?



Guidelines for the Barnett Shale

VRo Values

Maturity

<0.55%

Immature

0.55-1.15%

Oil Window (peak
oil at 0.90%VRo)

1.15-1.40%

Condensate–Wet-
Gas Window

>1.40%

Dry-Gas Window

From Jarvie and others, 2005

Type II Kerogen Gas Generation (Hydrous Pyrolysis)

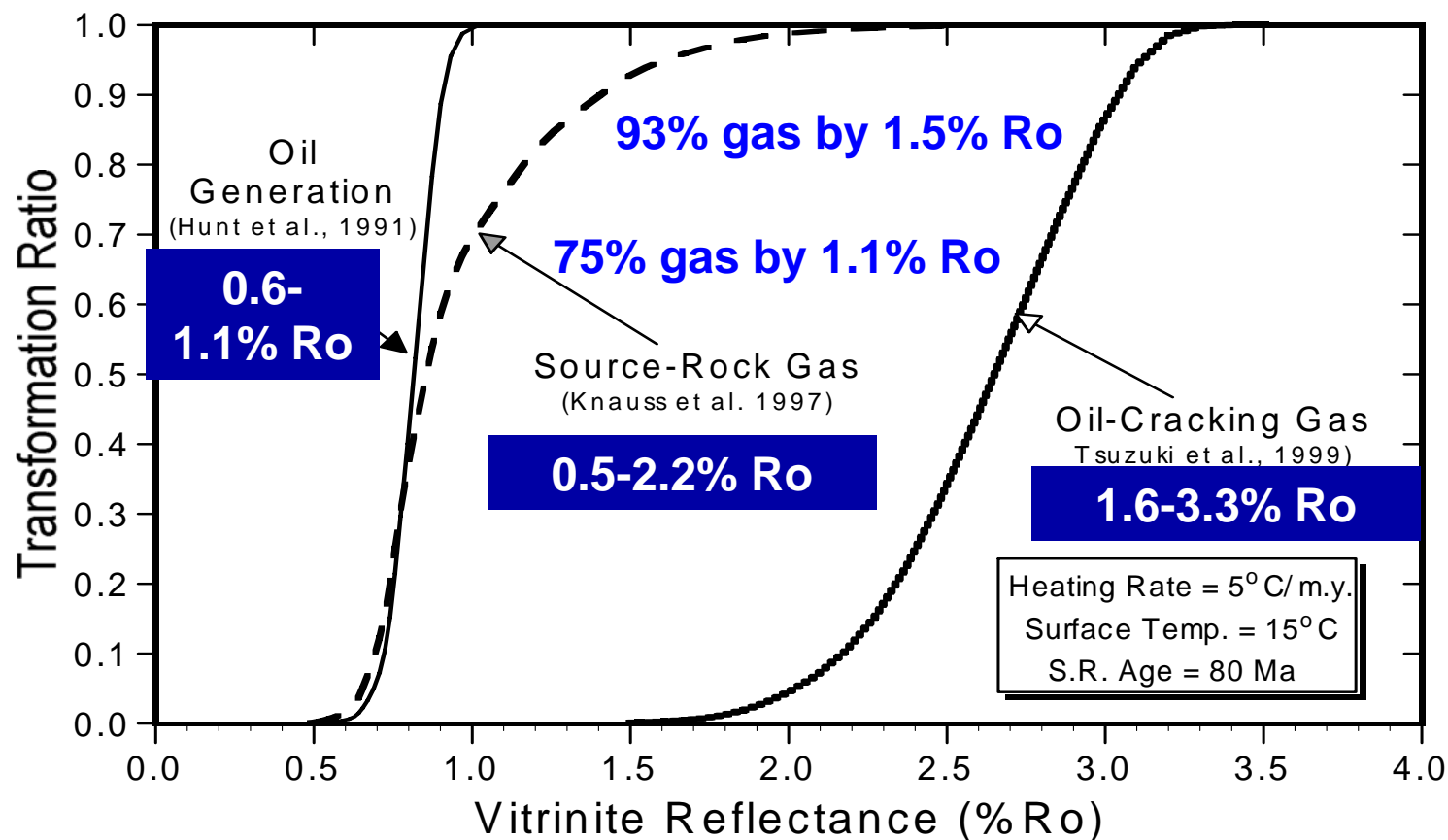


Figure 1: Generation of oil and gas from an 80-Ma source rock with Type-II kerogen and associated crude oil. Curves are based on kinetic parameters determined by hydrous and hydrothermal pyrolysis and EASY%Ro (Swweeney and Burnham, 1990).

From Lewan, 2002

Gas Generation by Kerogen Type

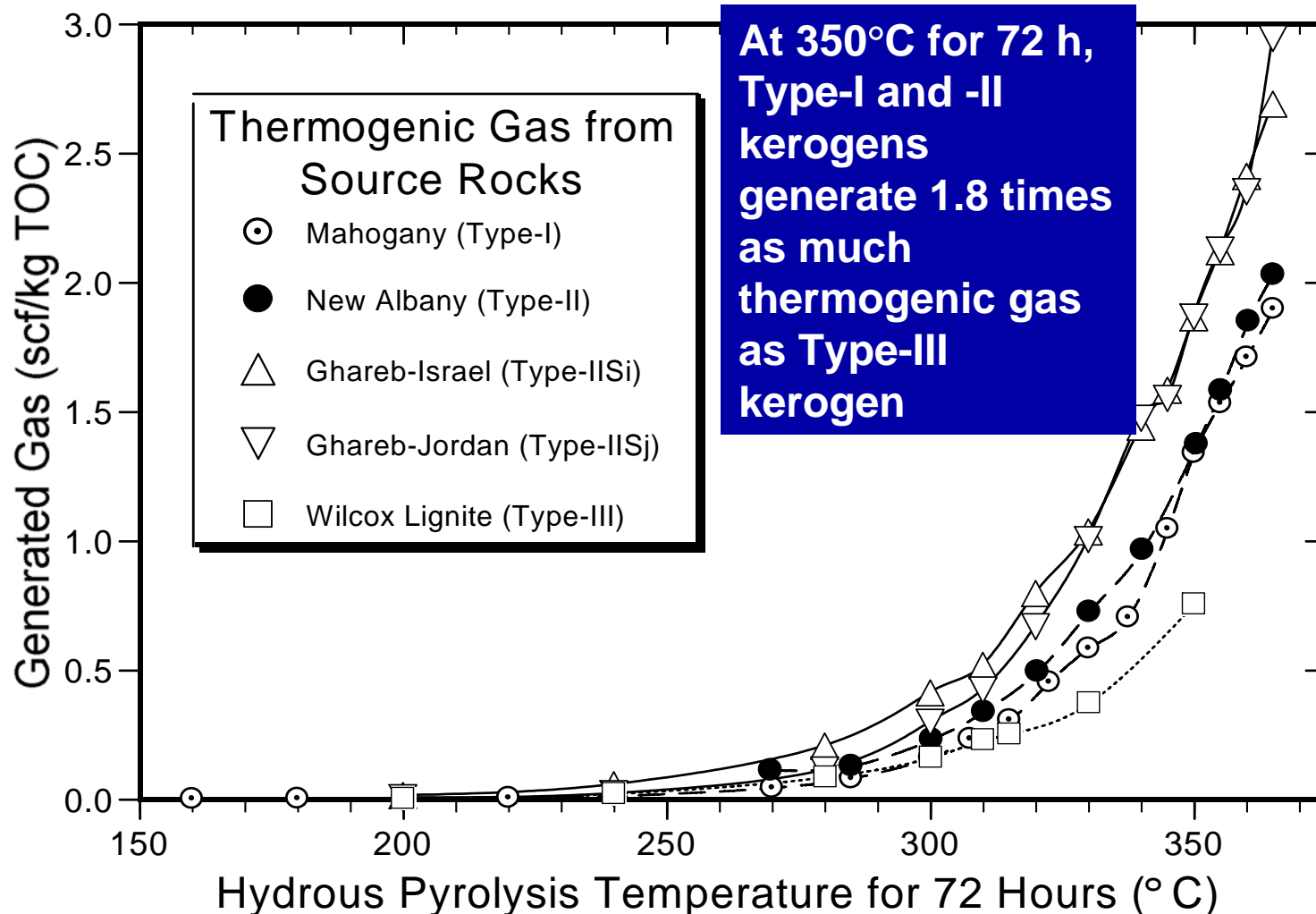
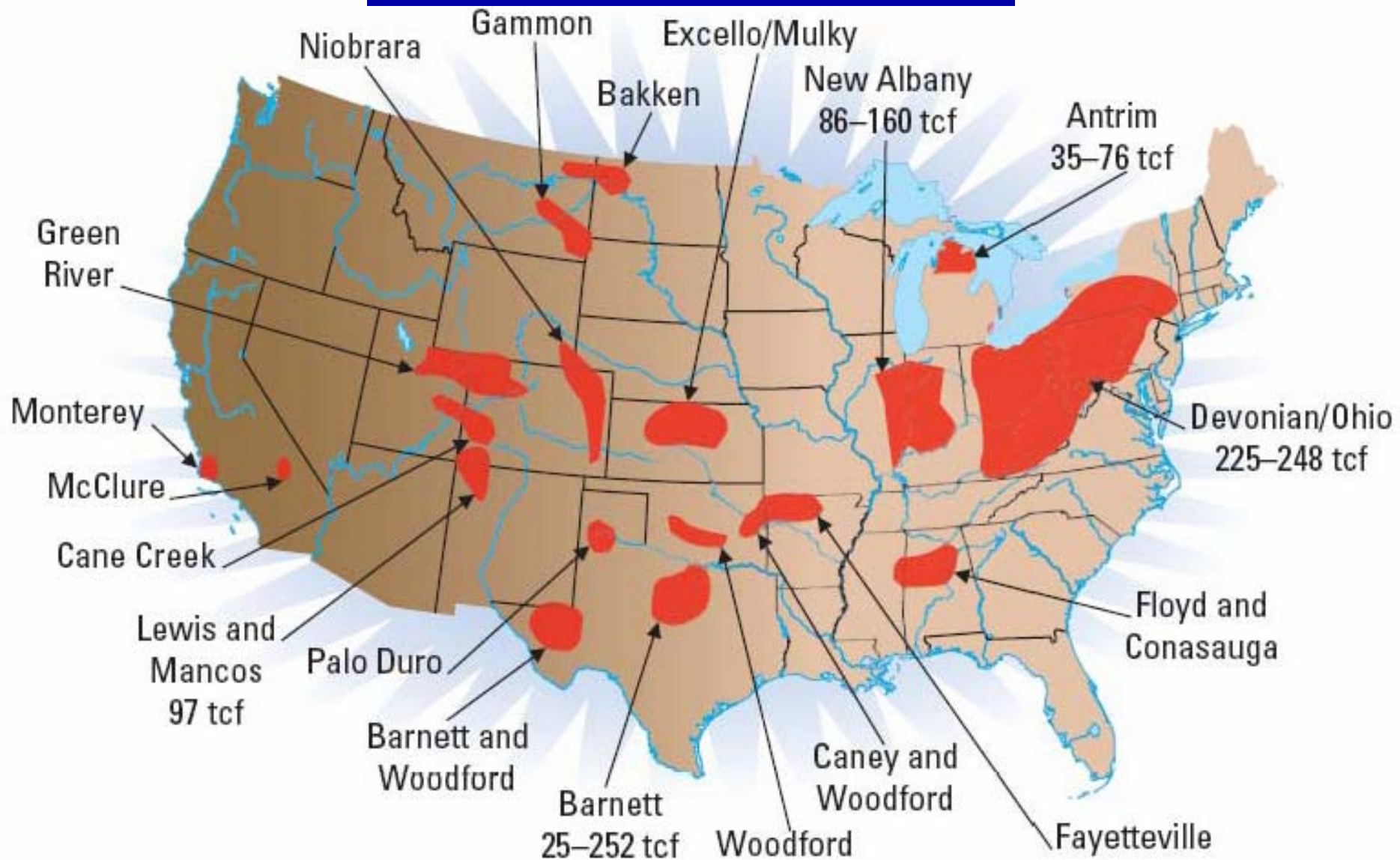


Figure 2: Volume of hydrocarbon gas (C₁-C₅) generated by hydrous pyrolysis from thermally immature source rocks bearing different kerogen types (Lewan and Henry, 2001).

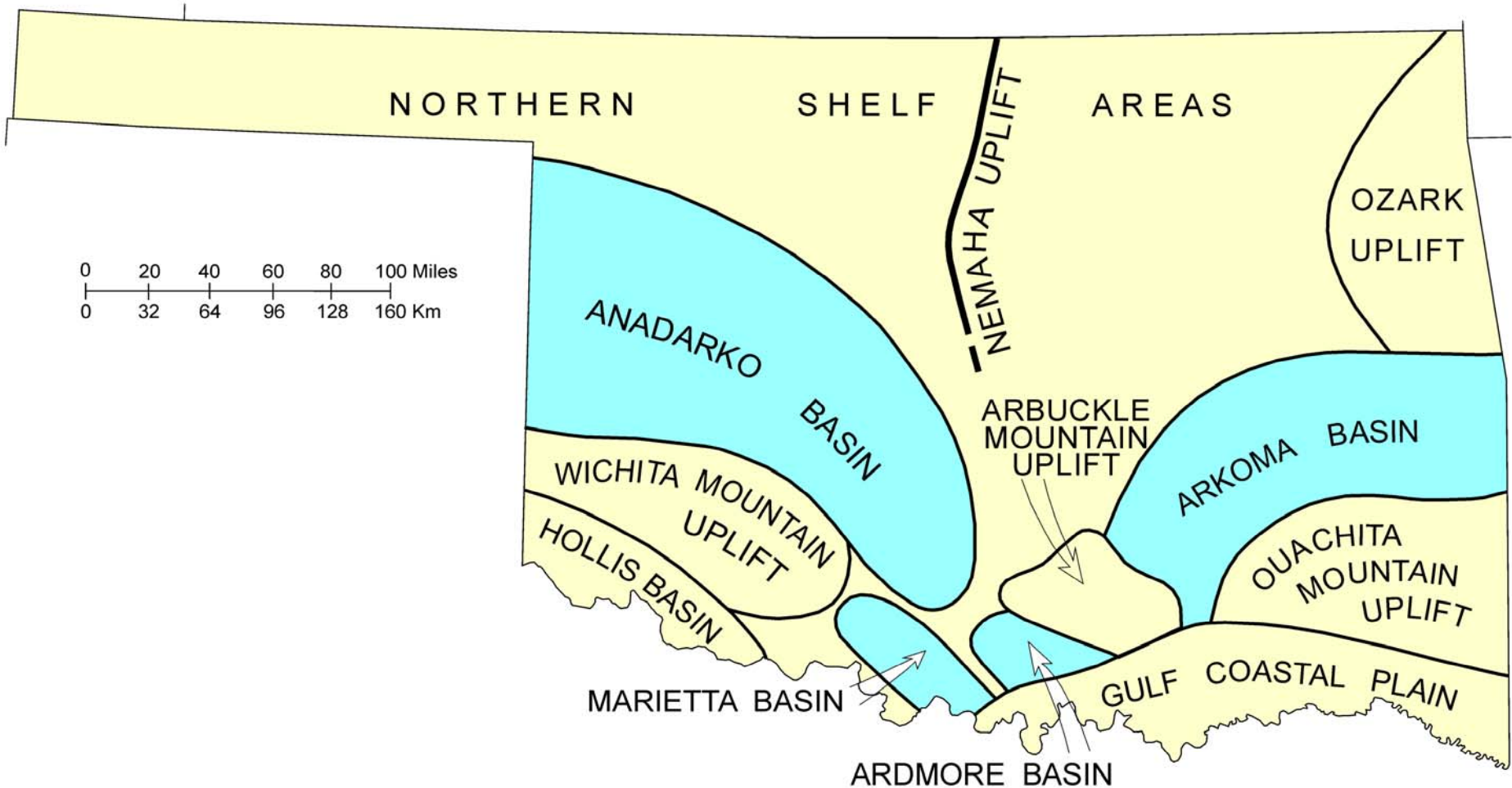
From Lewan, 2002

U.S. Shale Gas Basins

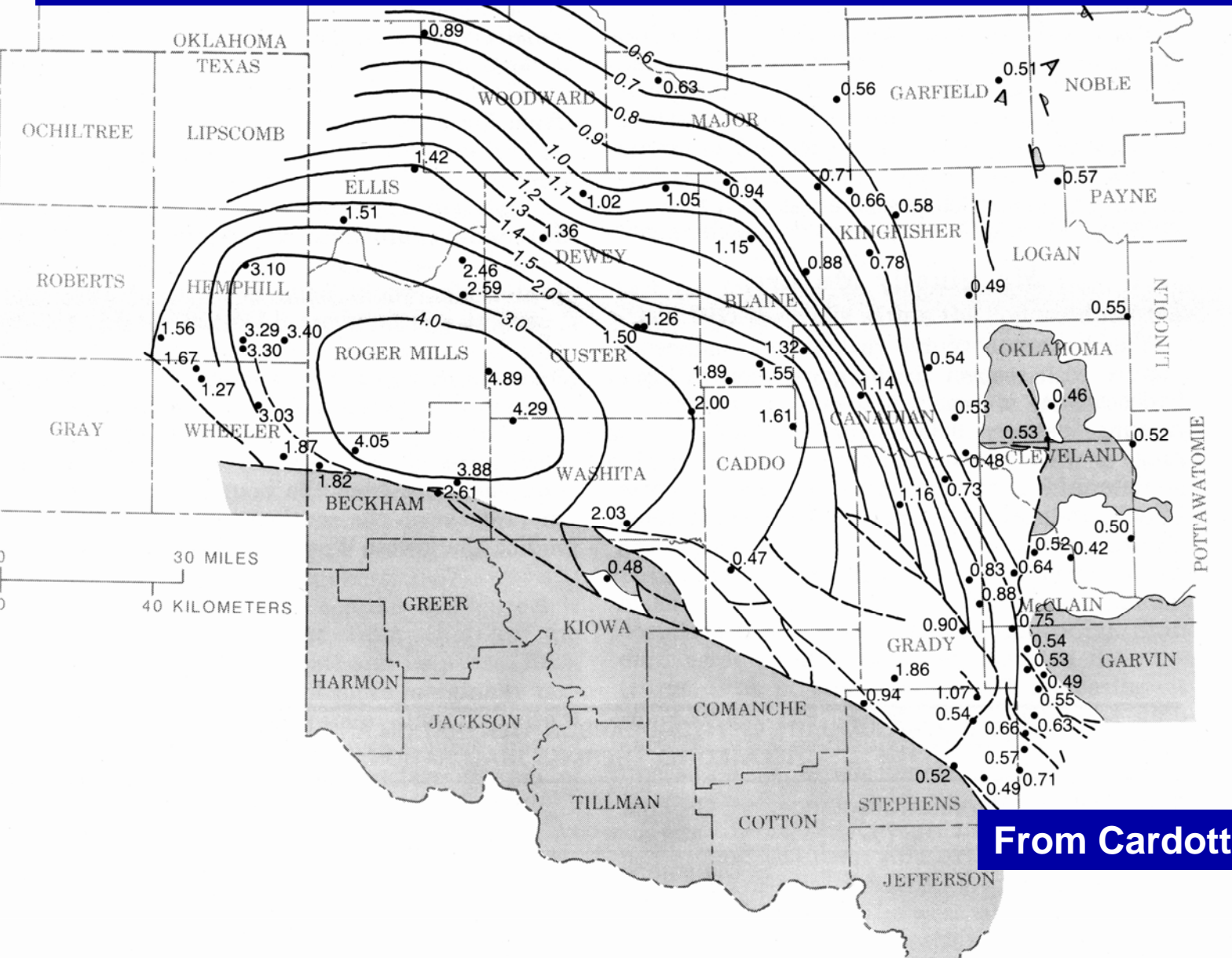


Source: Schlumberger shale gas white paper, 2005

Geologic Provinces of Oklahoma

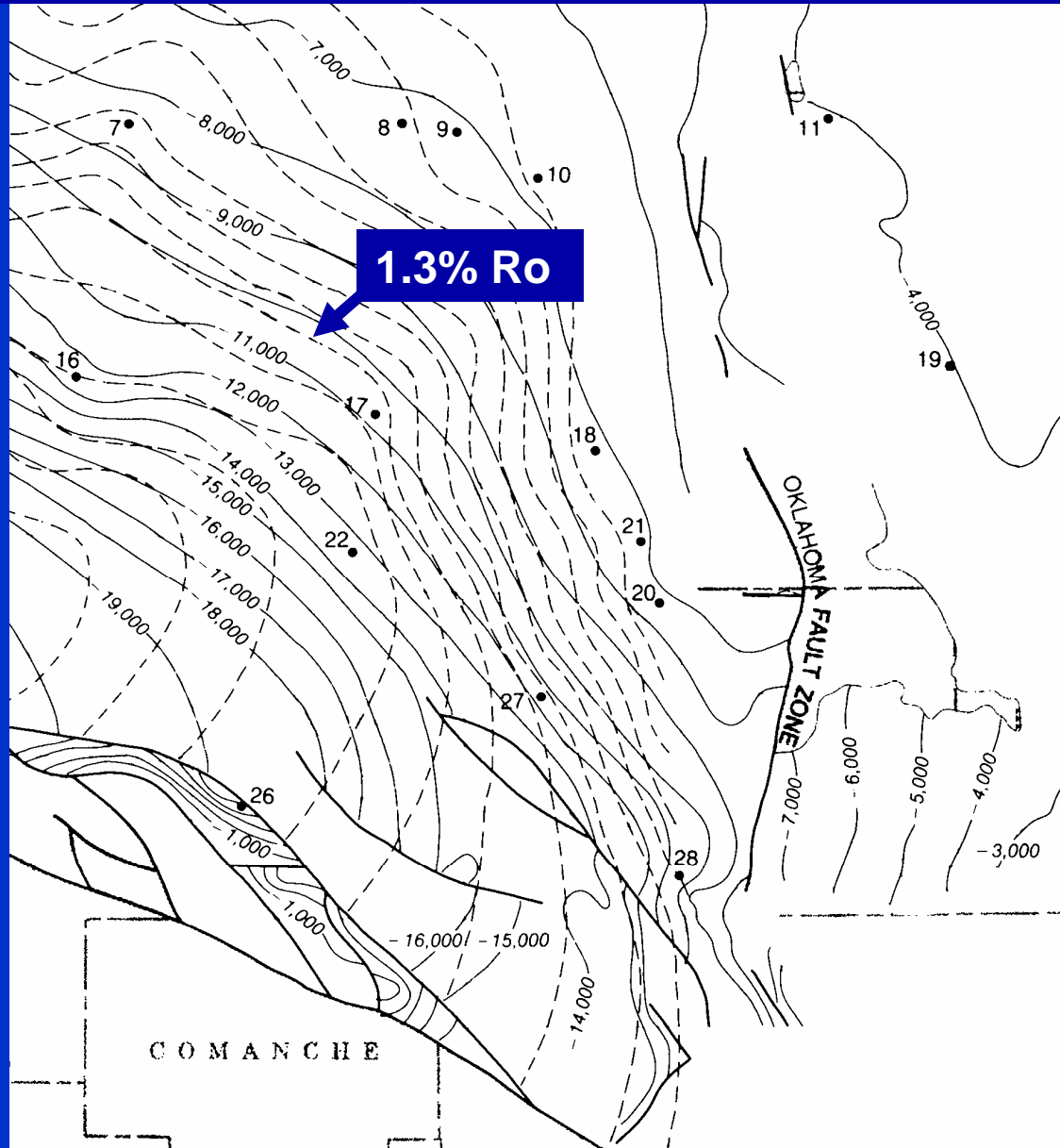


Vitrinite Reflectance of Woodford Shale, Anadarko Basin



From Cardott, 1989

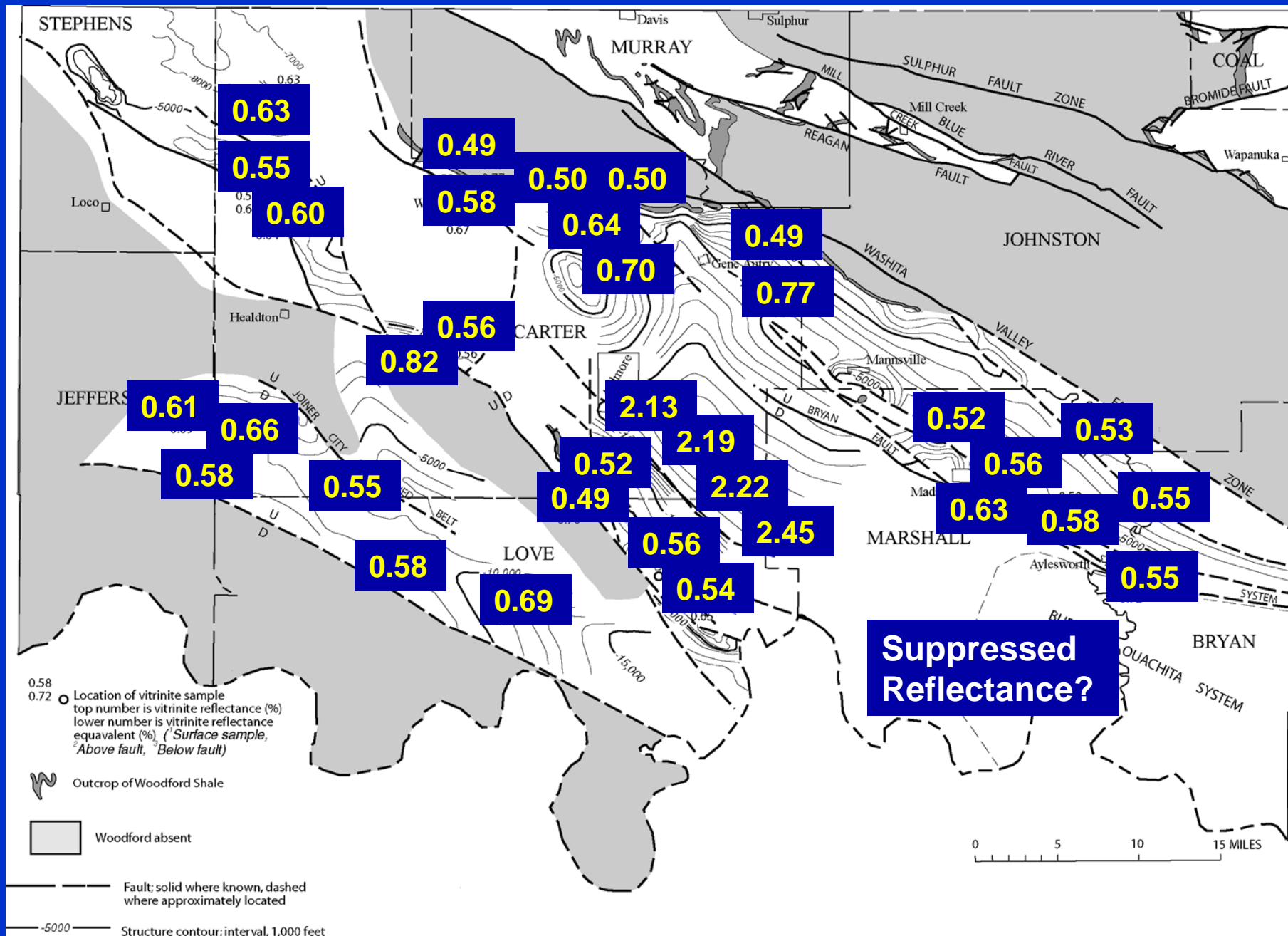
Structure and Vitrinite Reflectance of Woodford Shale, Anadarko Basin



From Cardott and
Lambert, 1985

LT





from:

Quick, J. C., Wavrek D. A., 1994, Suppressed reflectance vitrinite: Recognition and correction, , Poster Session on: Thermal Maturity in Sedimentary Basins: Uses and Abuses of Vitrinite Reflectance. SEPM/AAPG Annual mtg. Denver Colorado.

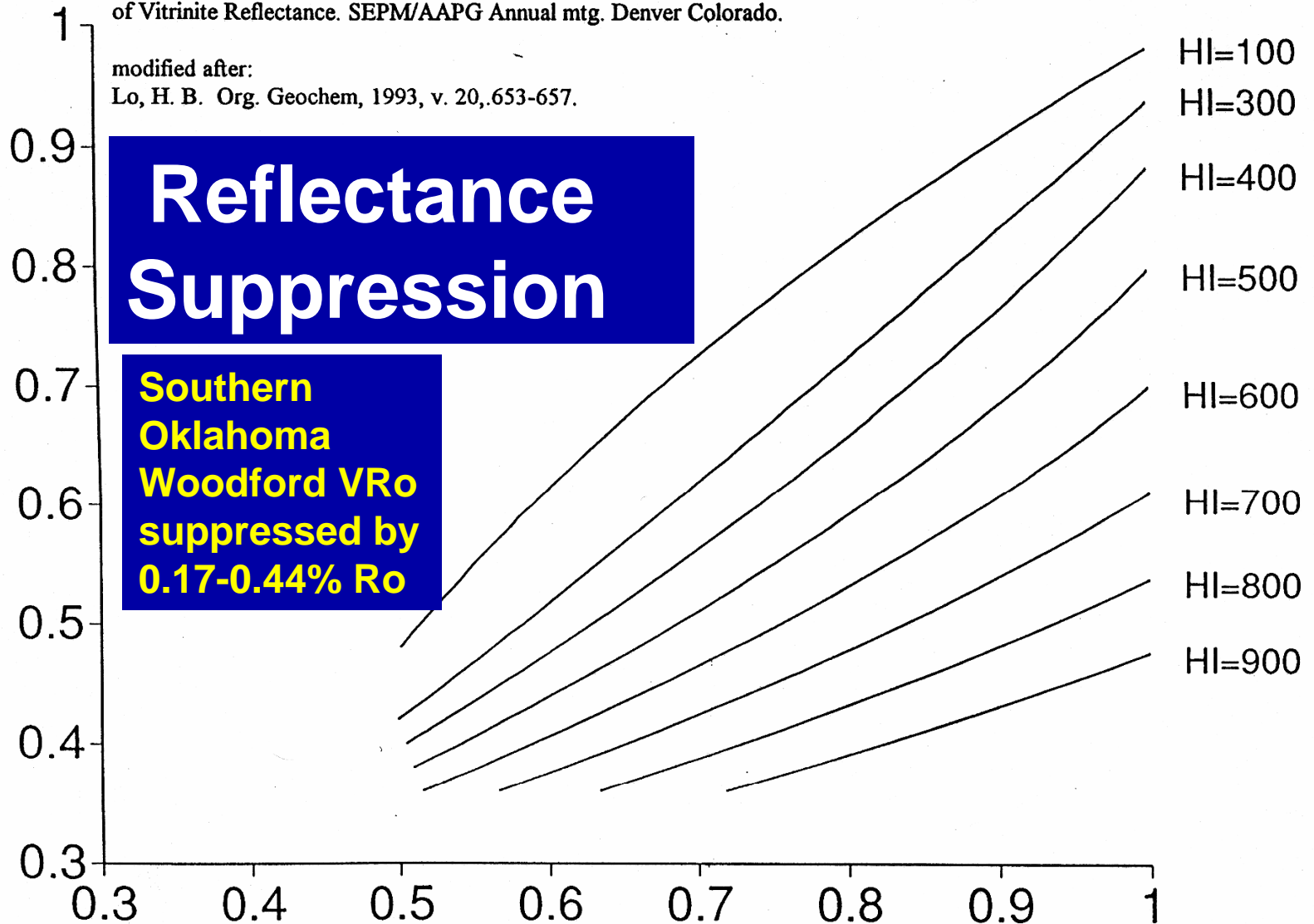
modified after:

Lo, H. B. Org. Geochem, 1993, v. 20, 653-657.

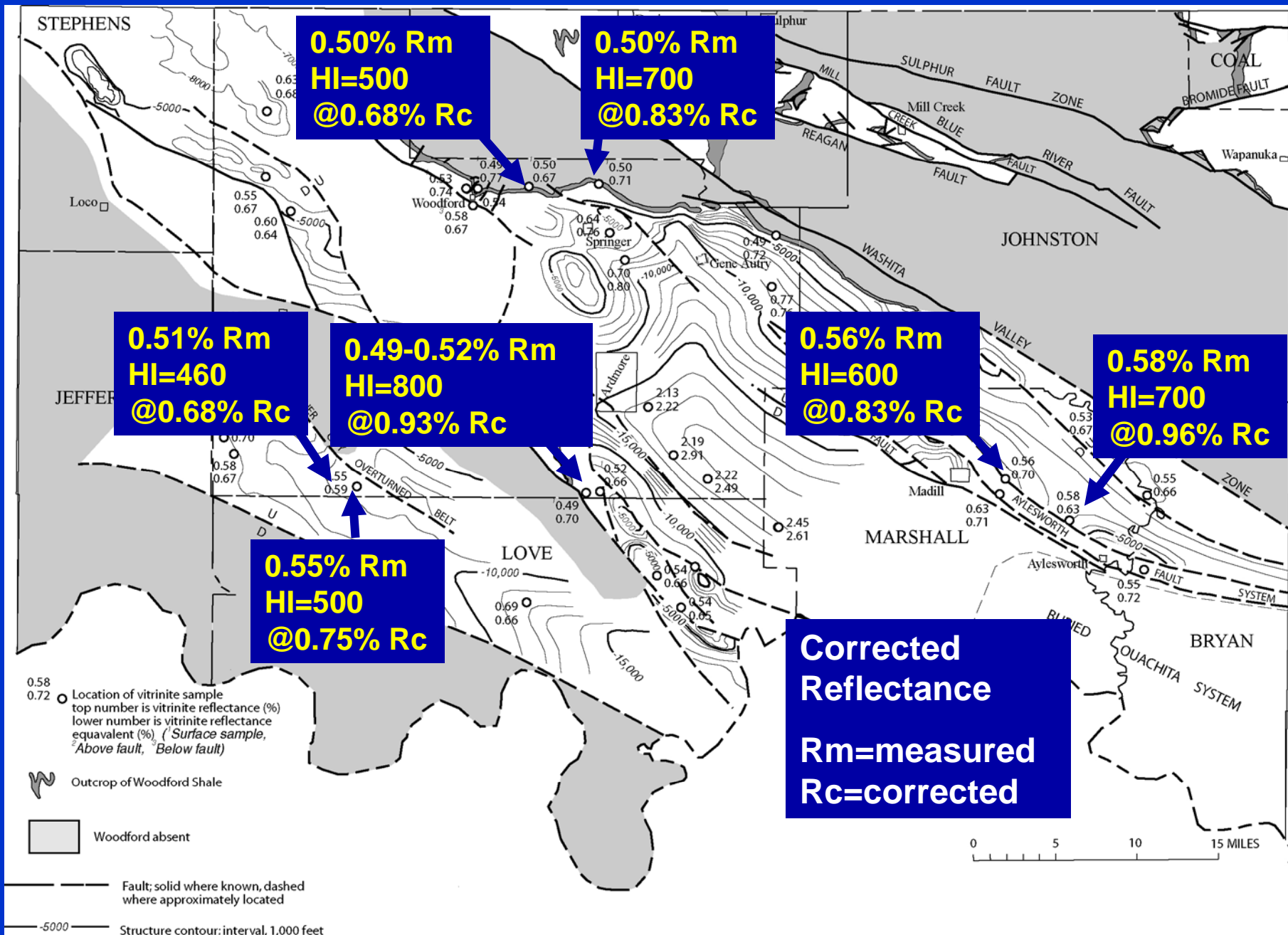
Measured vitrinite reflectance

Reflectance Suppression

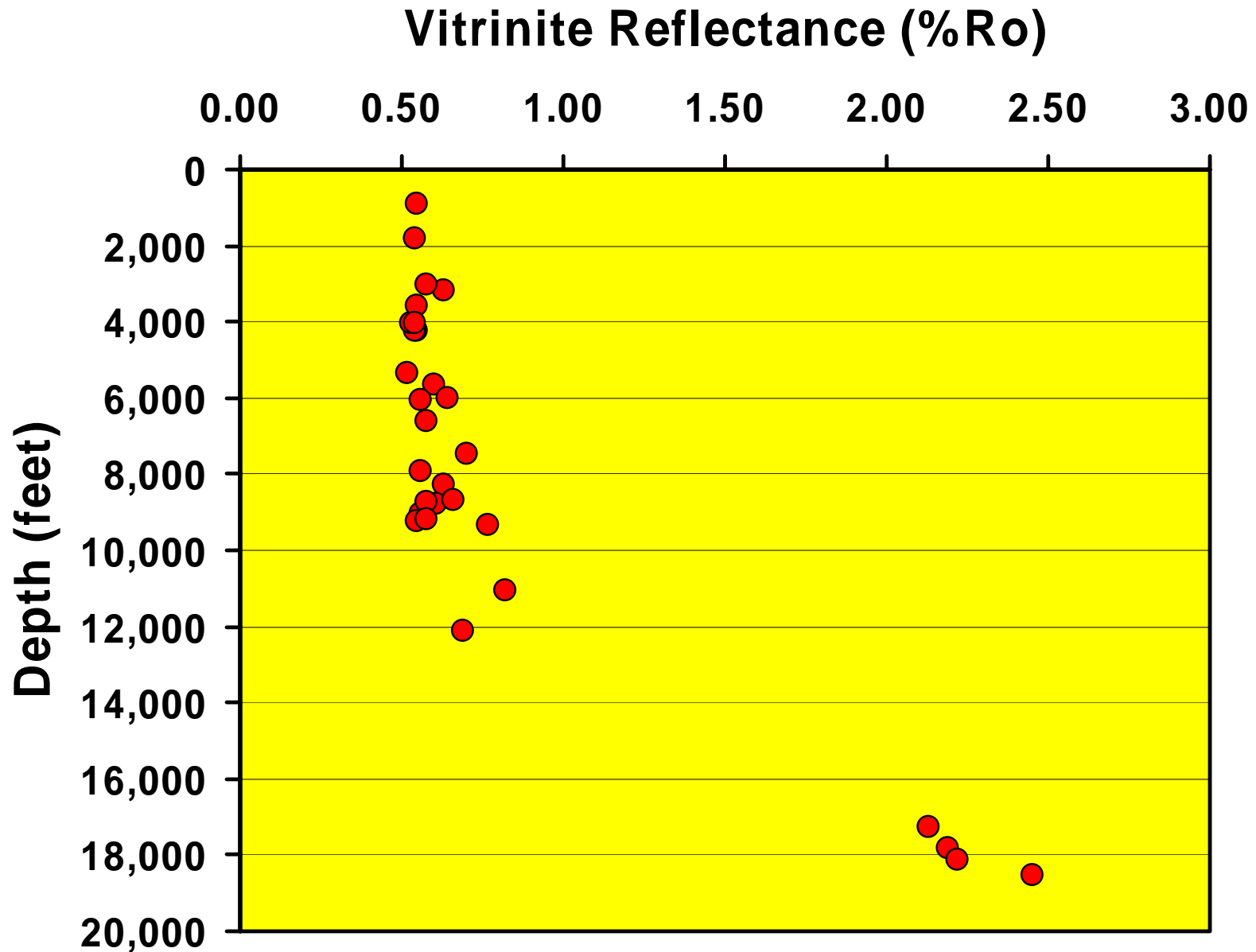
Southern
Oklahoma
Woodford VRo
suppressed by
0.17-0.44% Ro

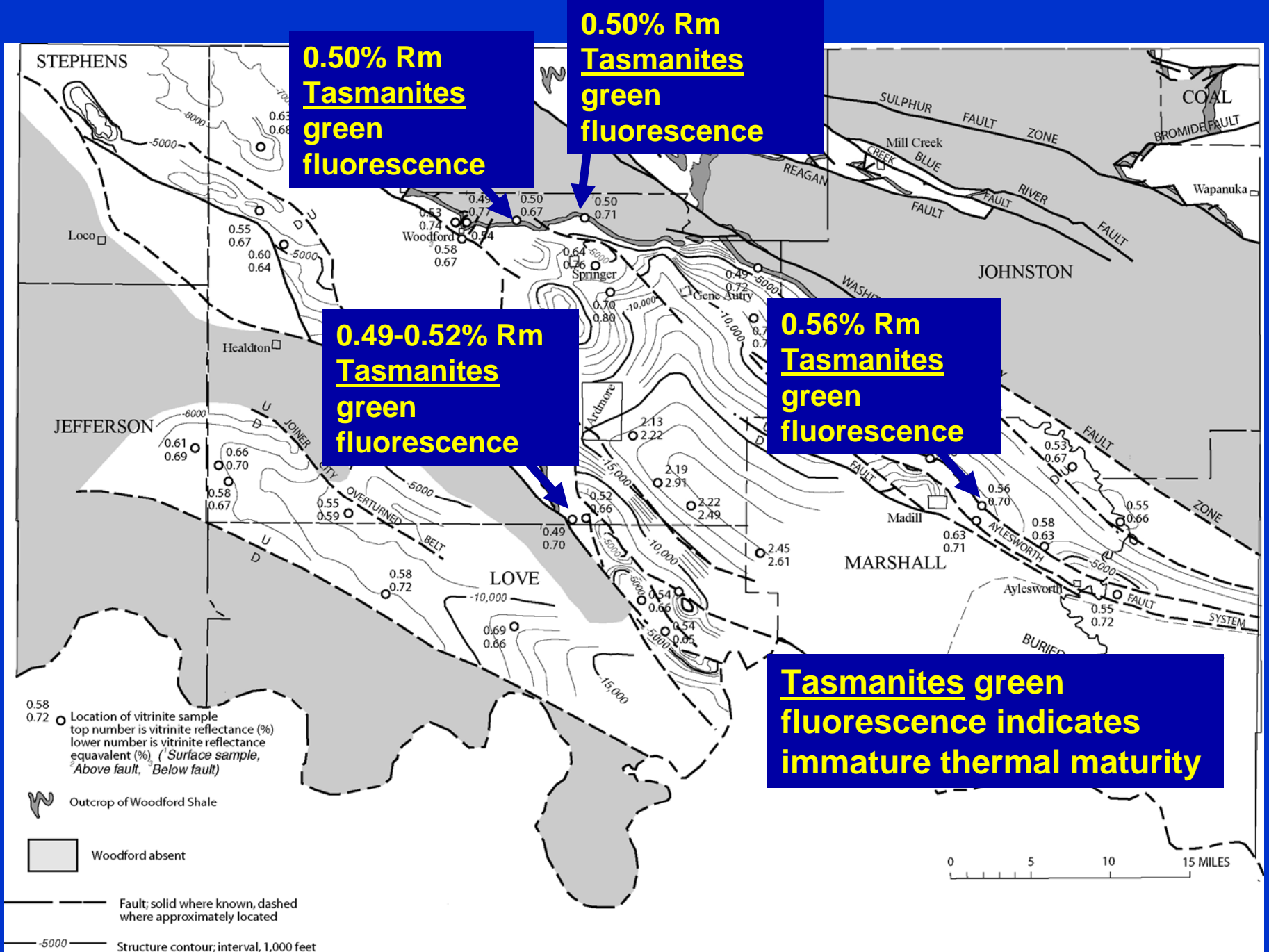


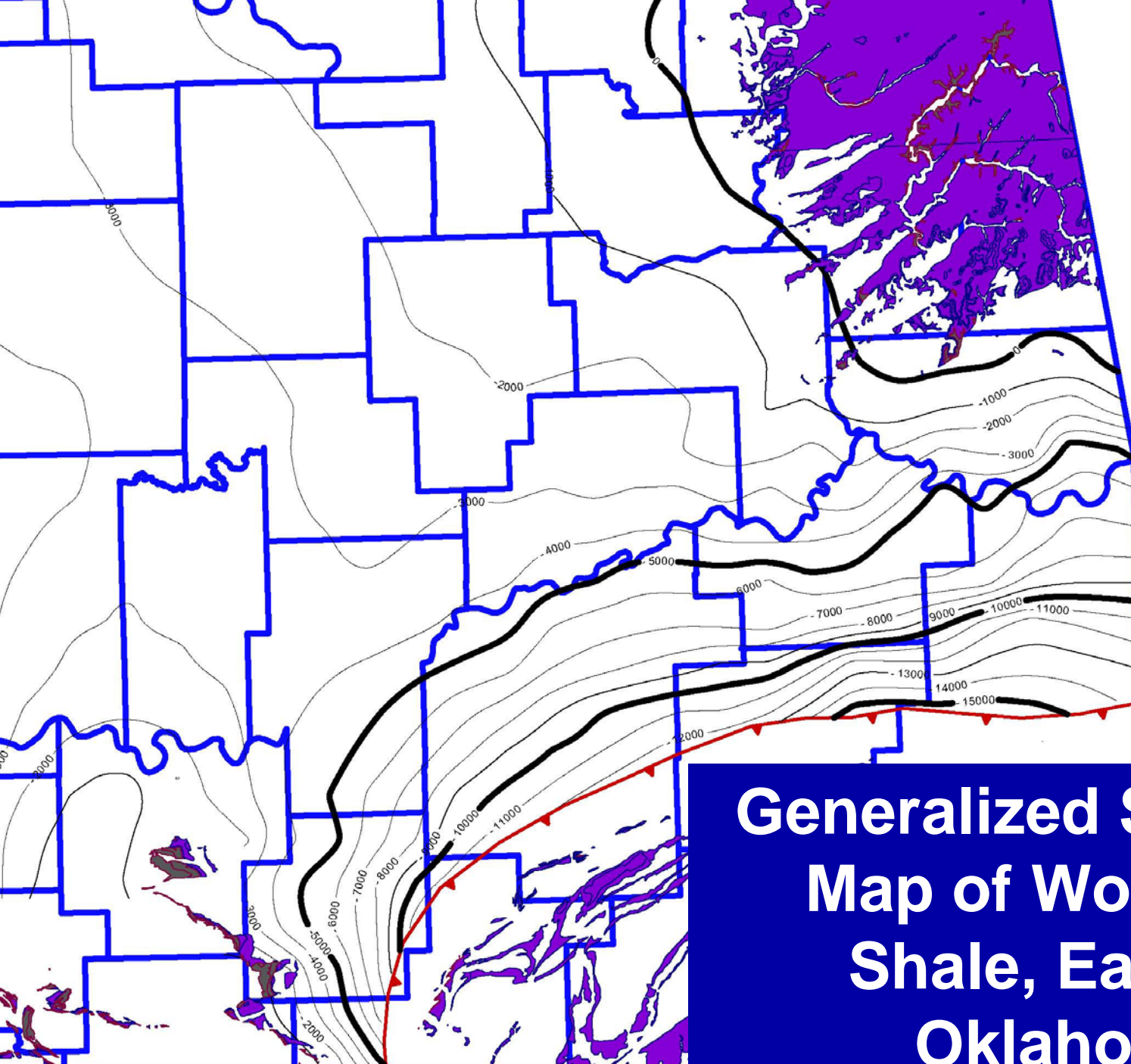
Corrected reflectance for maturity determination



Southern Oklahoma VRo vs Depth



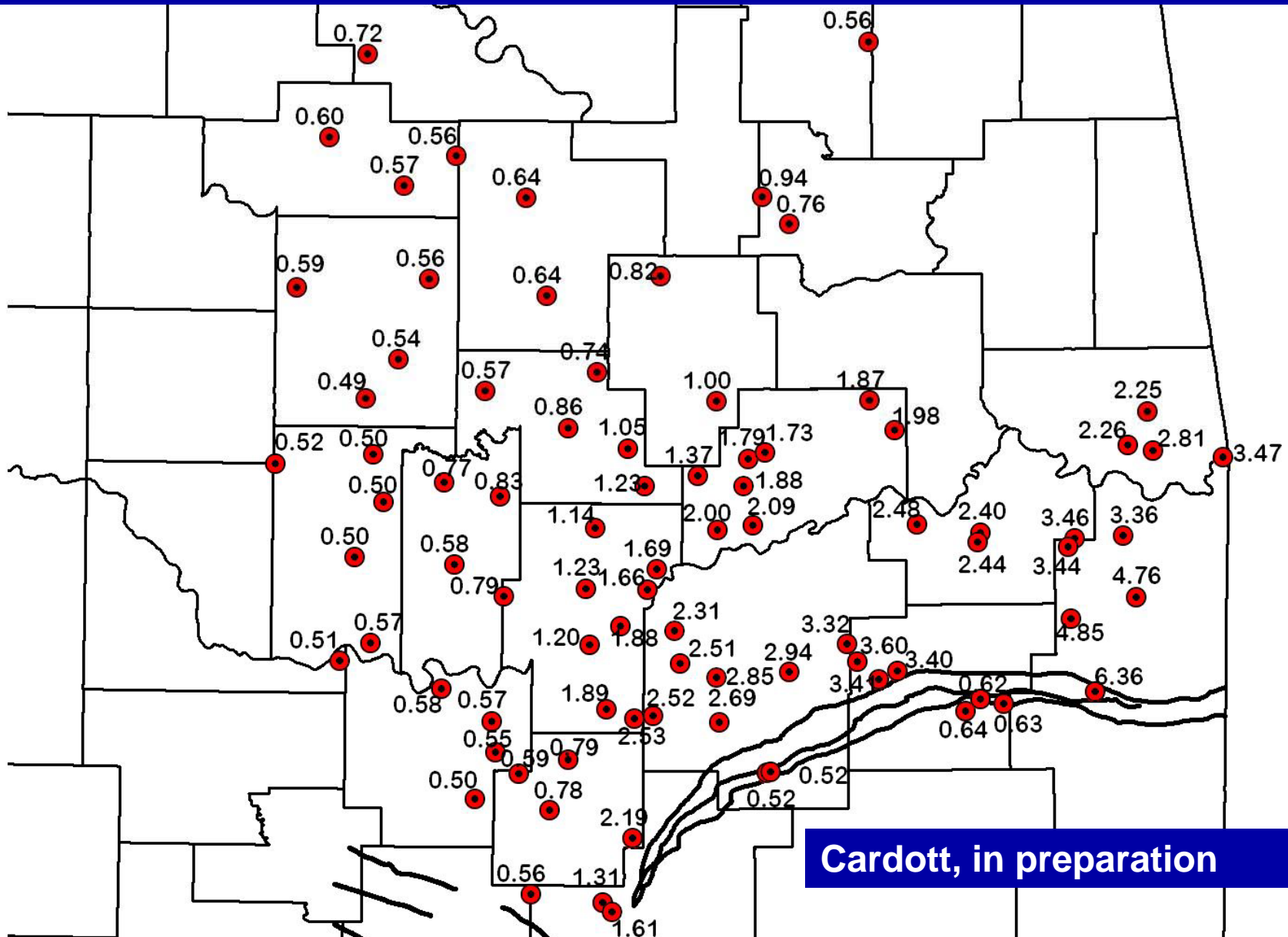




Map prepared
by R. Vance
Hall using
Petra

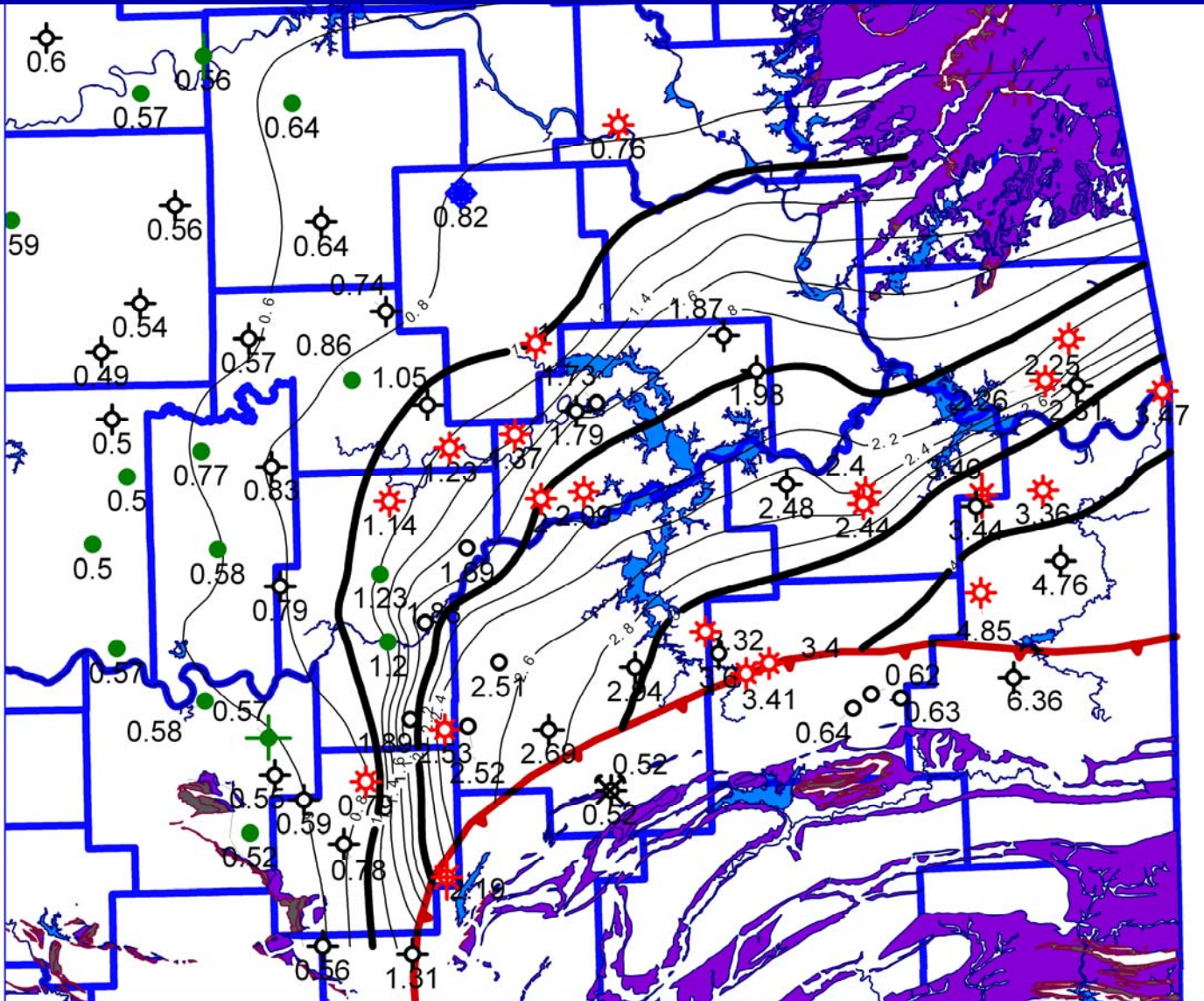
Generalized Structure Map of Woodford Shale, Eastern Oklahoma

Vitrinite Reflectance of Woodford Shale, Eastern Oklahoma



Cardott, in preparation

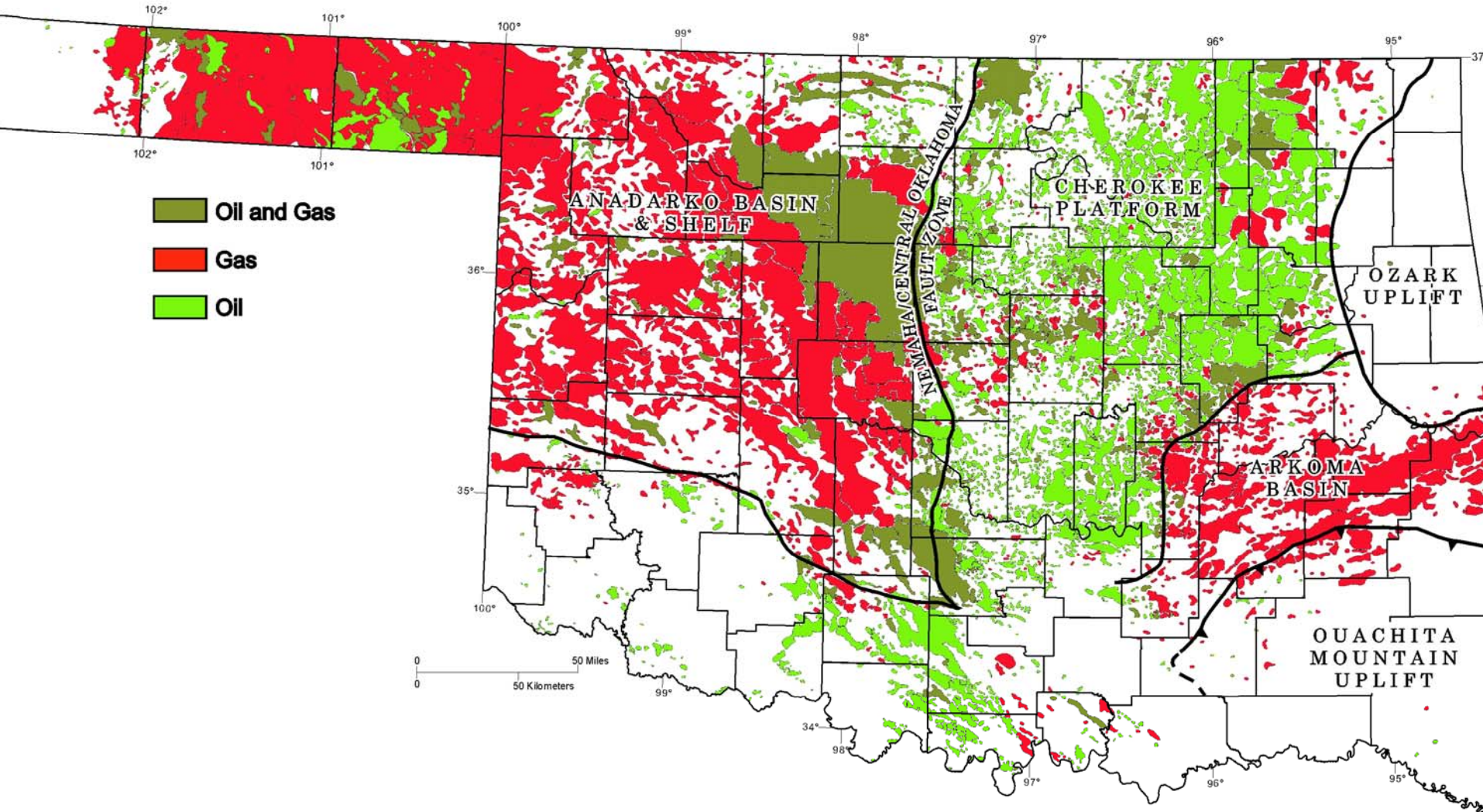
Isoreflectance Map of the Woodford Shale in Eastern Oklahoma



Map prepared
by R. Vance
Hall using
Petra

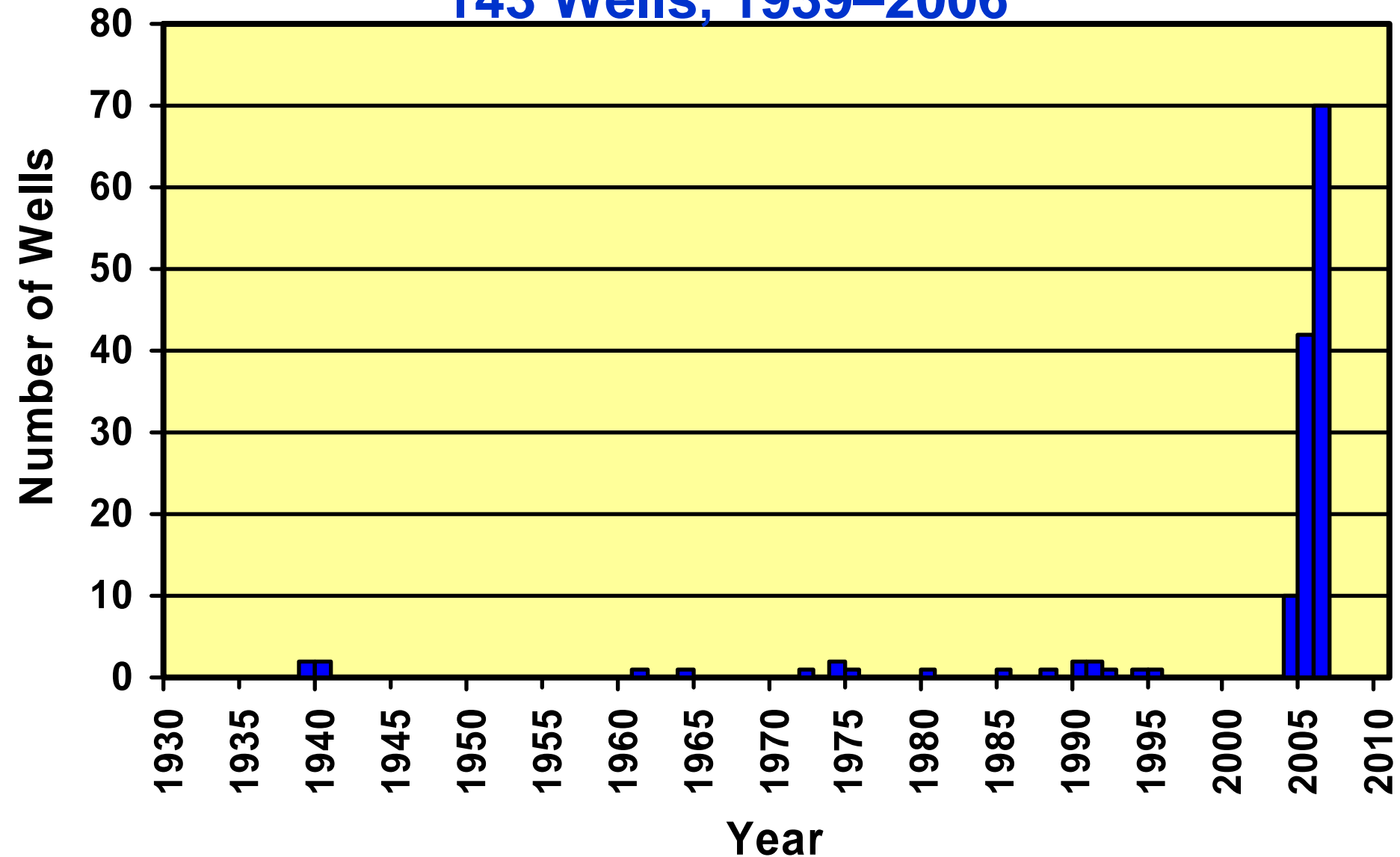
**Cardott, in
preparation**

Oil and Gas Fields Map of Oklahoma



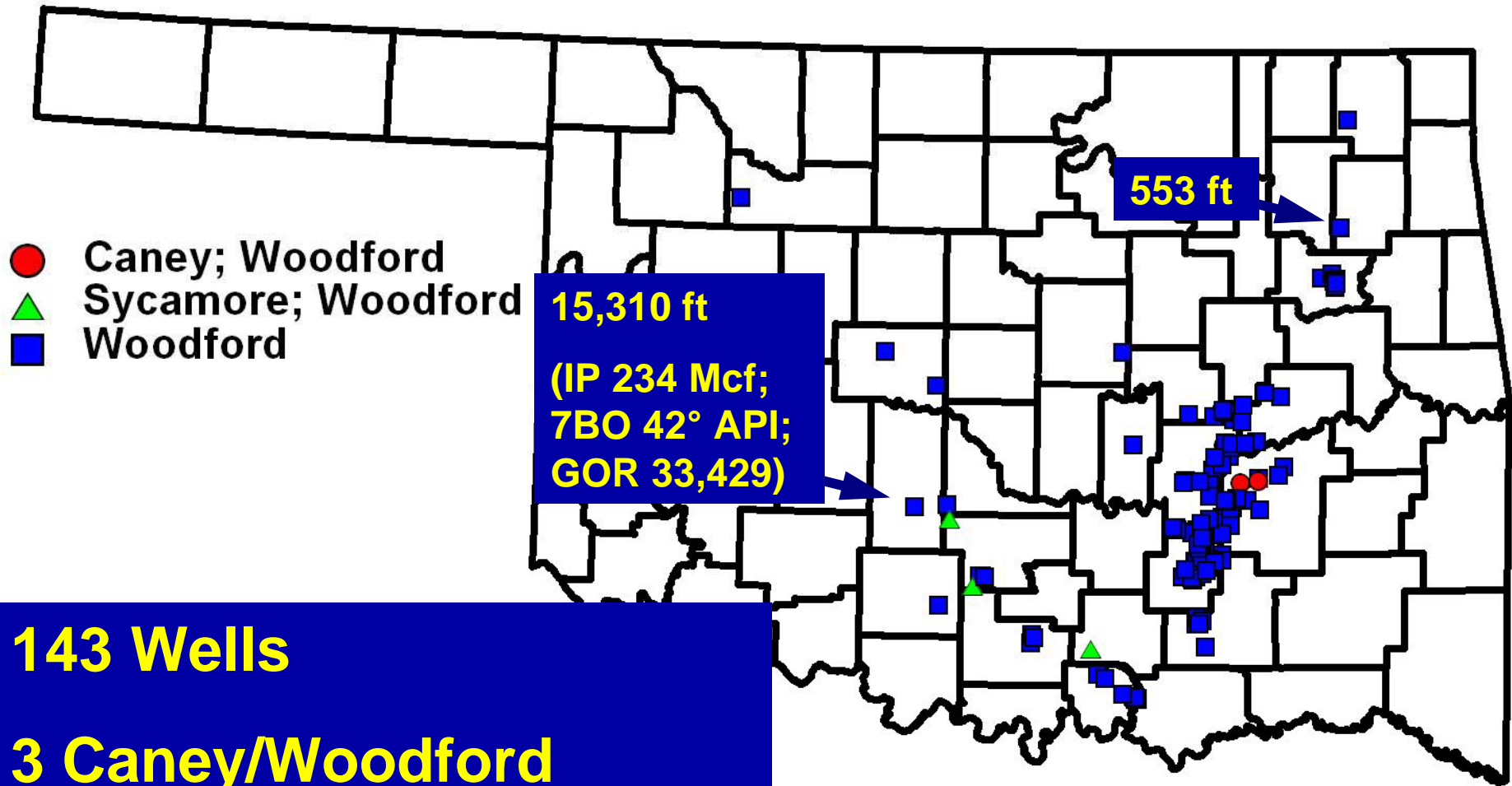
Woodford Shale **GAS** Wells

143 Wells, 1939–2006



Woodford Gas Shales

1939–2006



143 Wells

3 Caney/Woodford

3 Sycamore/Woodford

Woodford Gas Shales

1939-1996



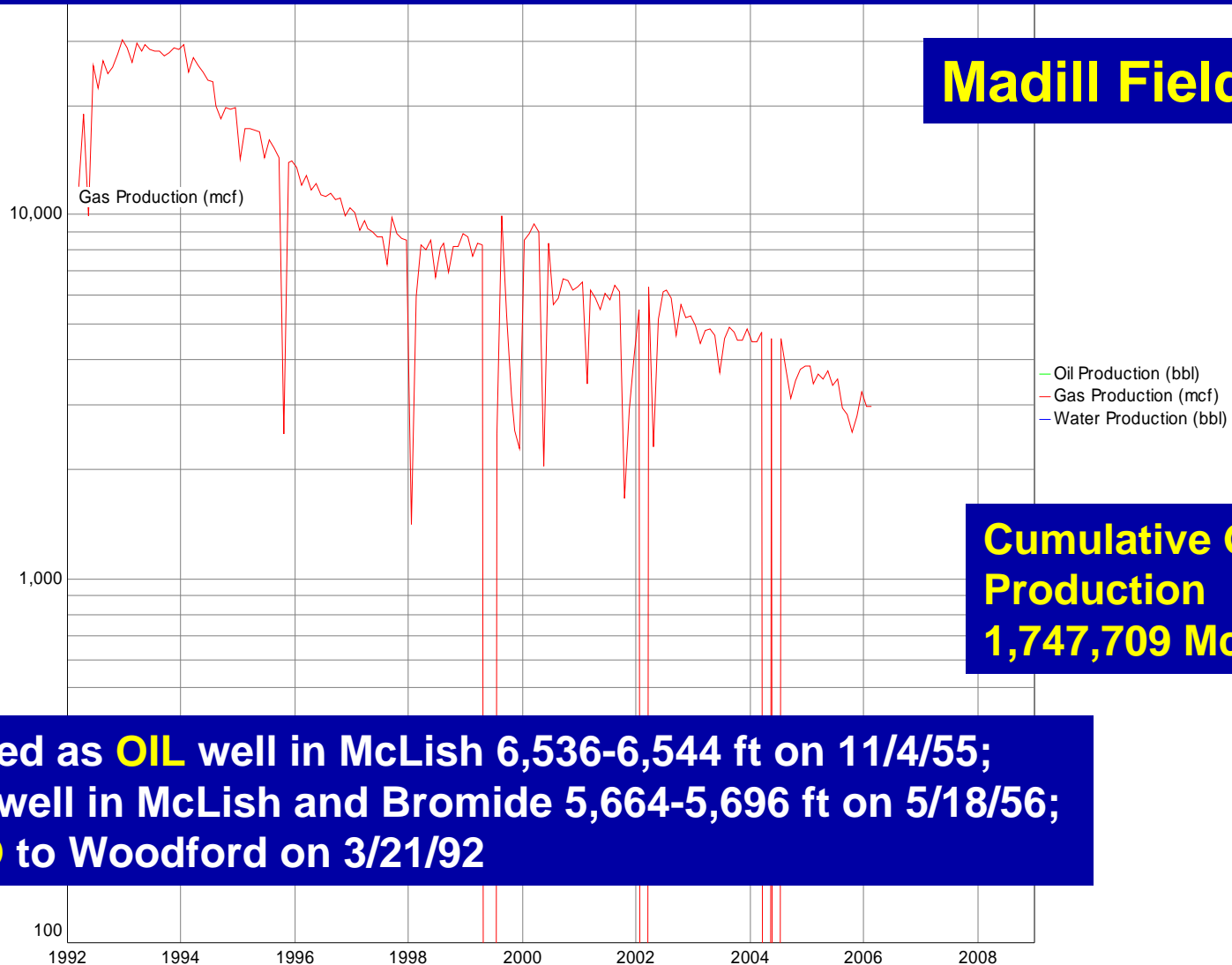
21 Wells

1 Sycamore/Woodford

Gruy Petroleum 3 Griffin-Olmstead (Marshall CO, 16-5S-5E; IP 747 Mcfd; 4,052-4,135 ft)

Madill Field

**Average Monthly
Production (Mcf)**

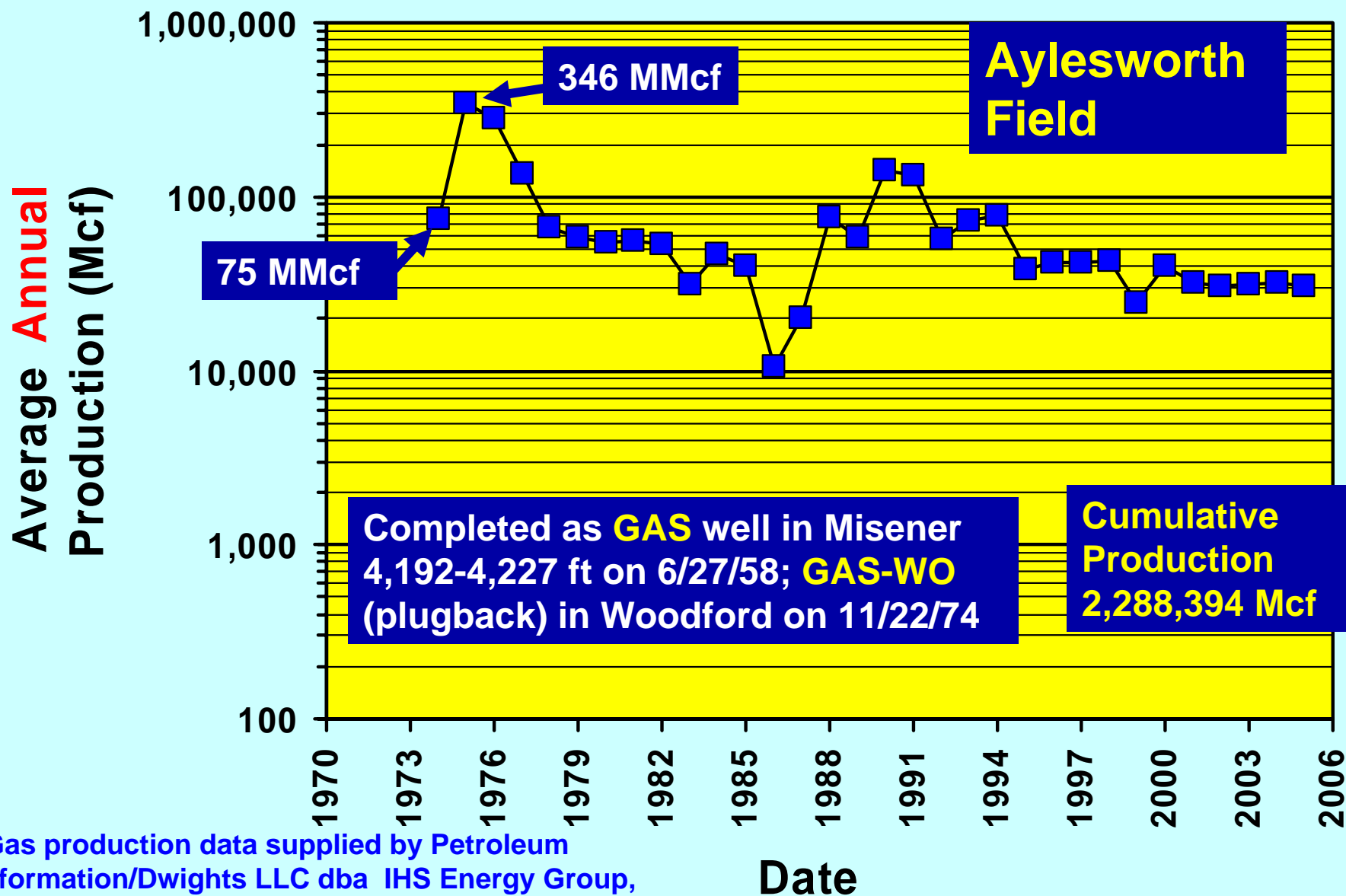


Completed as **OIL** well in McLish 6,536-6,544 ft on 11/4/55;
OIL-WO well in McLish and Bromide 5,664-5,696 ft on 5/18/56;
GAS-WO to Woodford on 3/21/92

(Gas production data supplied by Petroleum
Information/Dwights LLC dba IHS Energy Group,
© 2006, IHS Energy Group)

Verdad Oil & Gas 1 Mary Haynie

(Bryan CO, 22-6S-7E; IP 962 Mcfd; 3,710-4,054 ft)



(Gas production data supplied by Petroleum Information/Dwights LLC dba IHS Energy Group, © 2006, IHS Energy Group)

Woodford Gas Shales

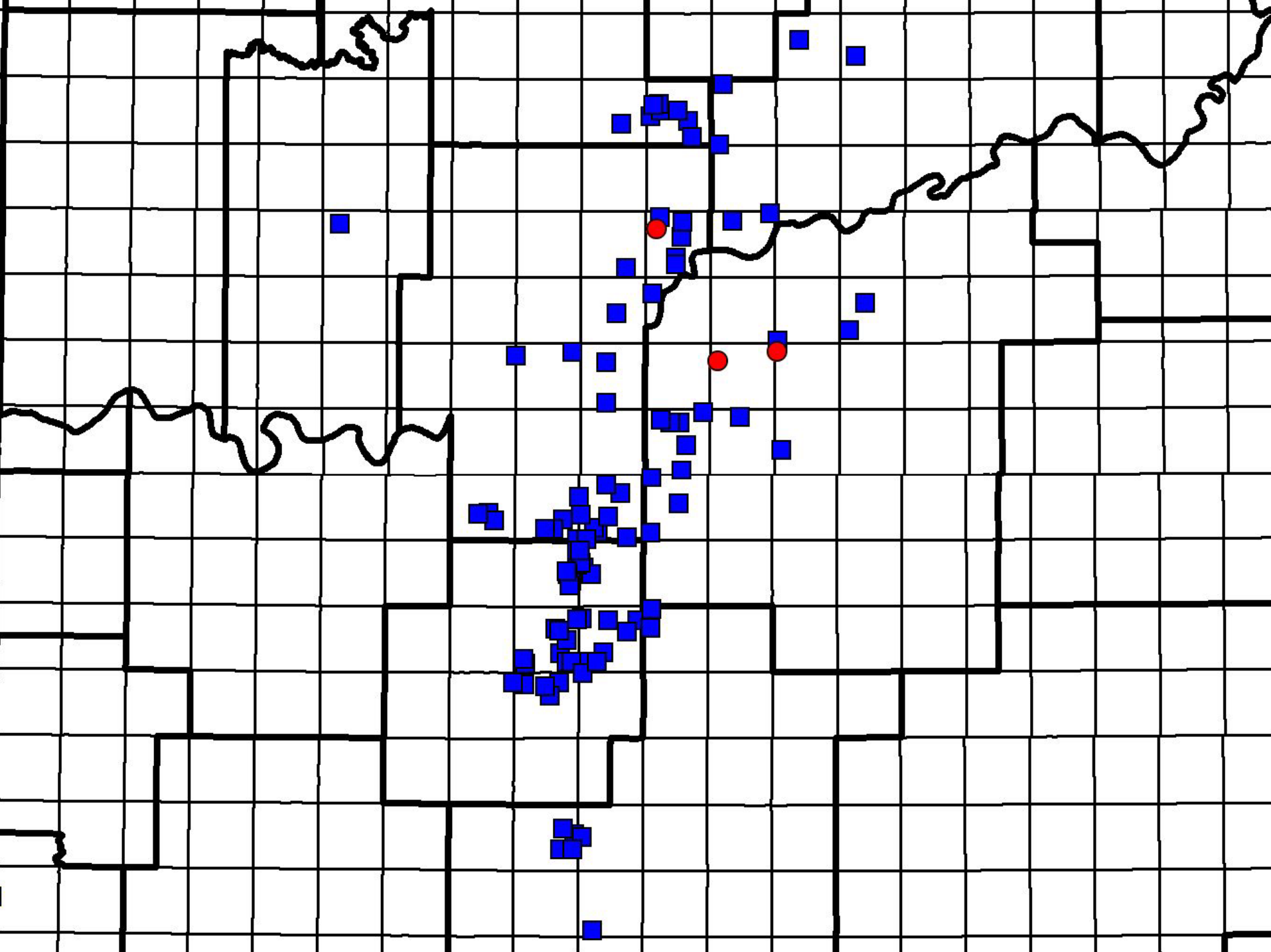
2004–2006

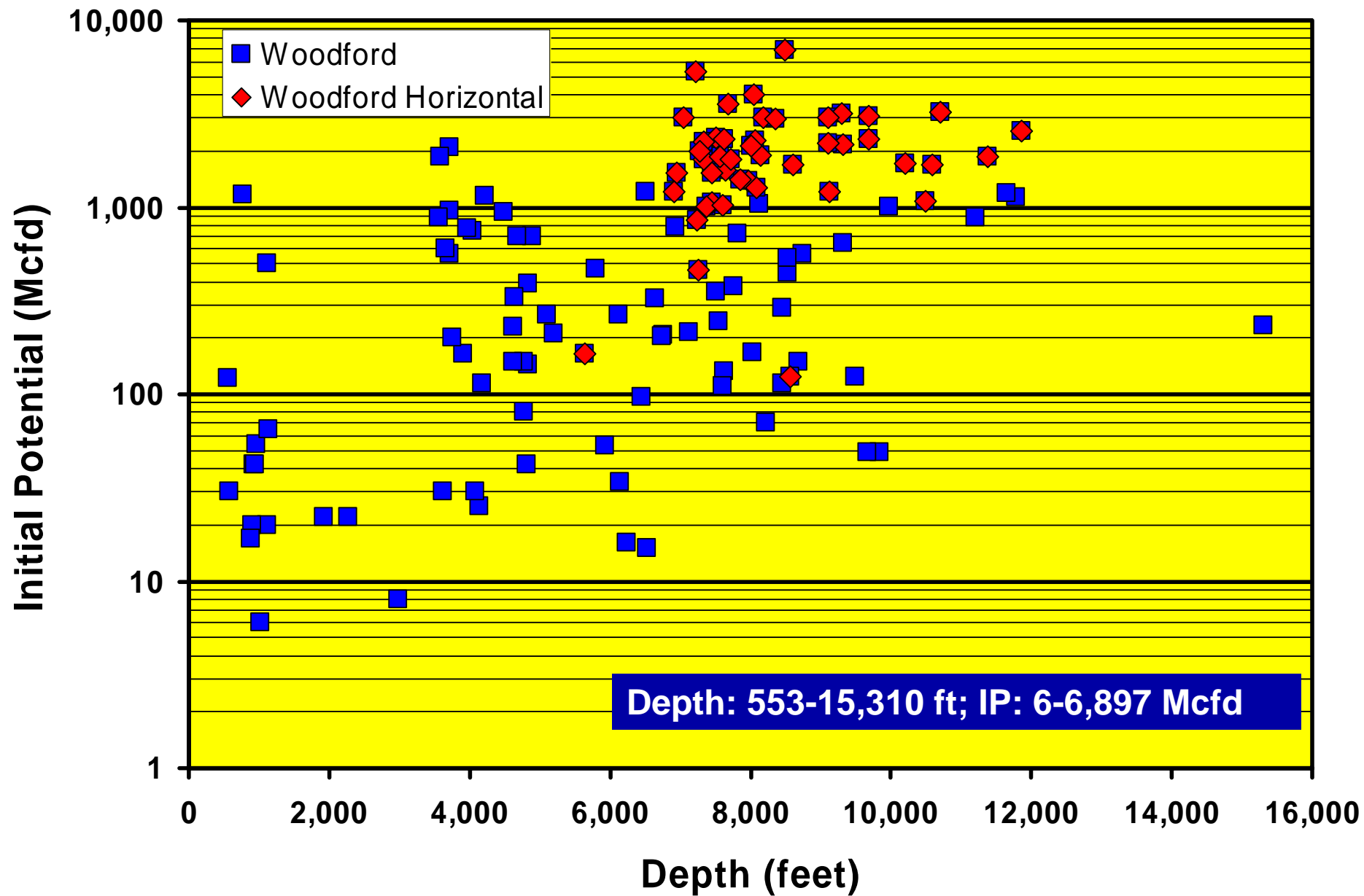
- 
- Caney; Woodford
 - ▲ Sycamore; Woodford
 - Woodford

122 Wells

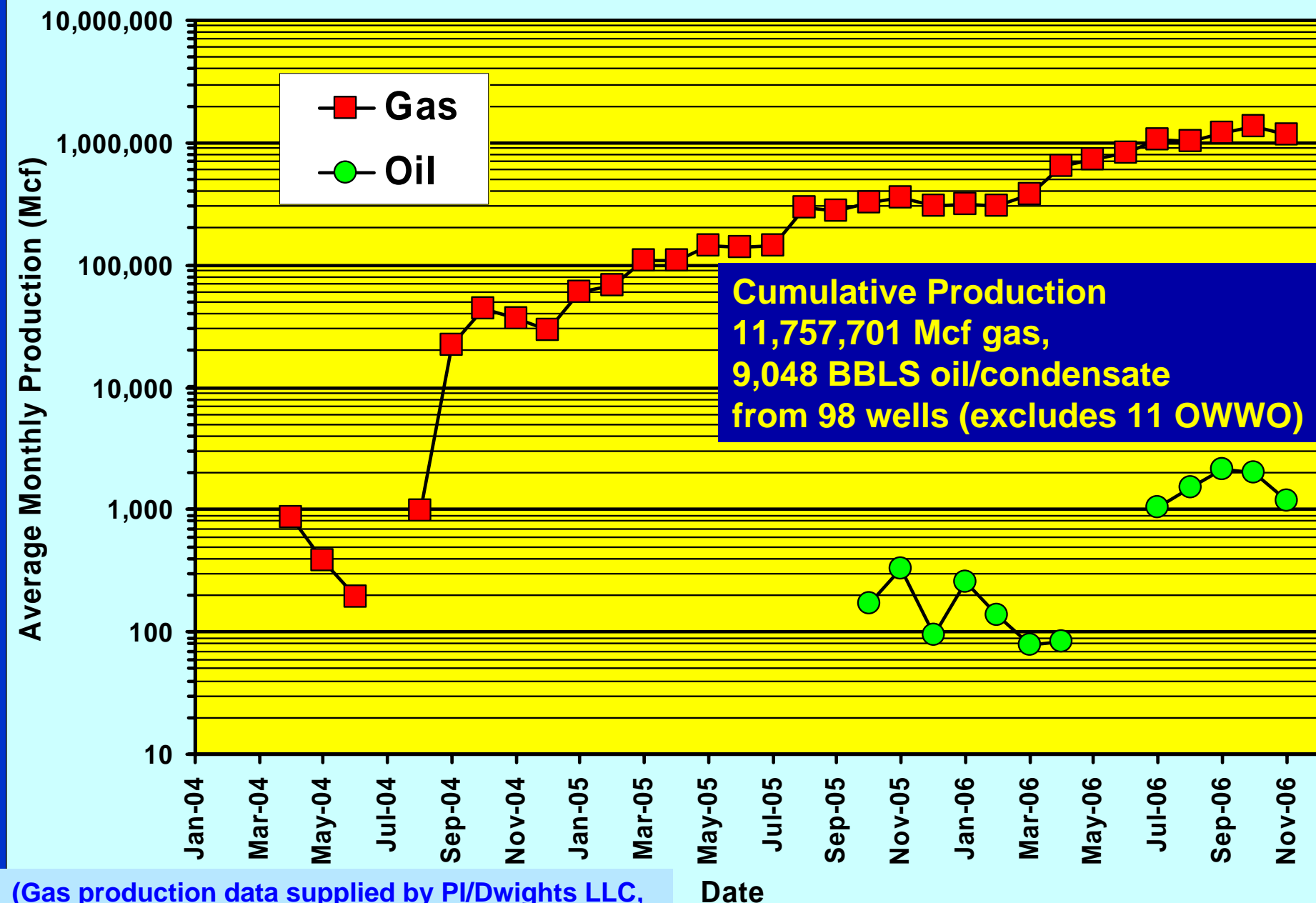
3 Caney/Woodford

2 Sycamore/Woodford



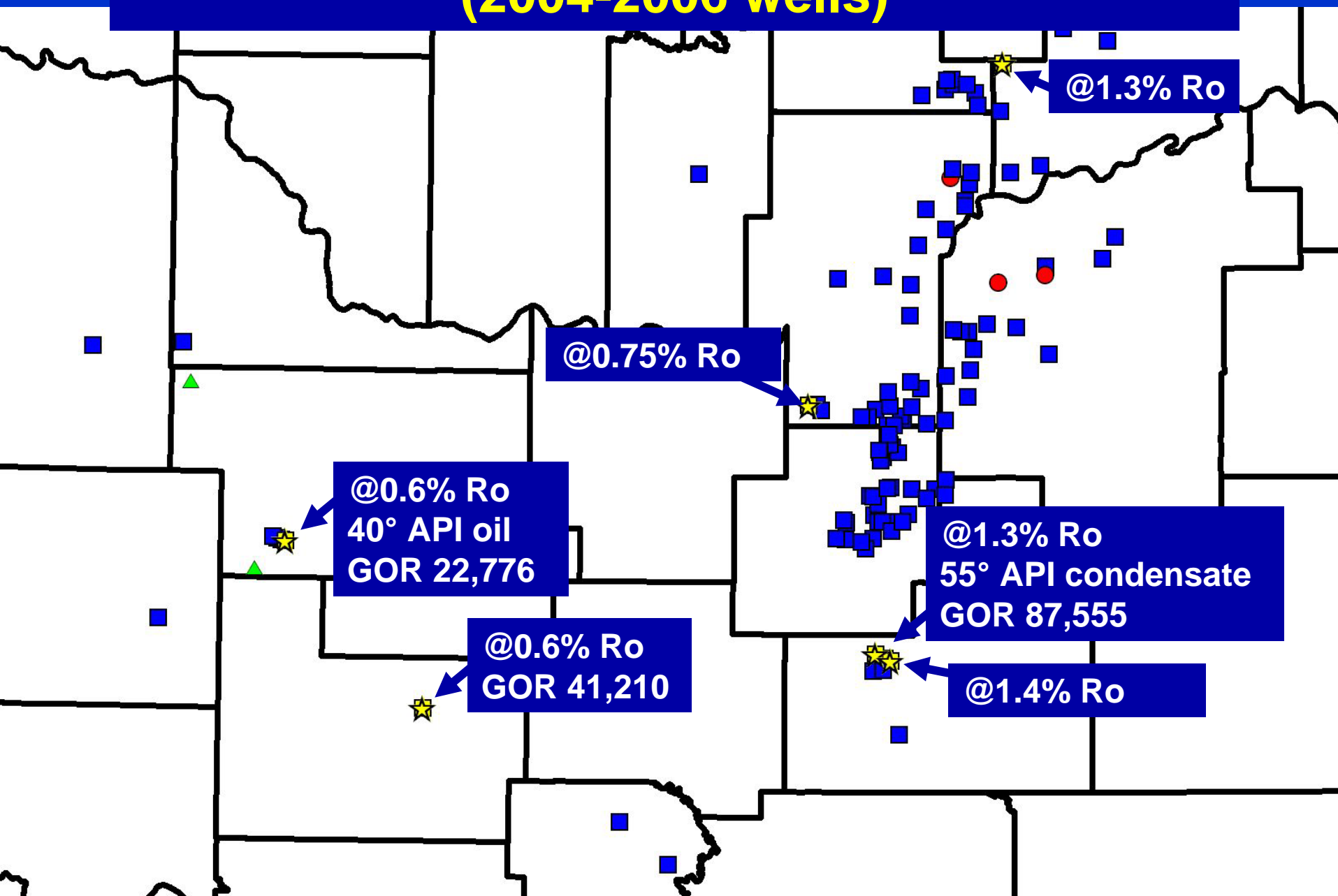


Woodford Shale Production (2004-2006 wells)



(Gas production data supplied by PI/Dwights LLC,
© 2007, IHS Energy Group)

Woodford Shale Oil/Condensate Production (2004-2006 wells)



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Oklahoma Hydrocarbon Source Rocks and Gas Shales

[References](#)

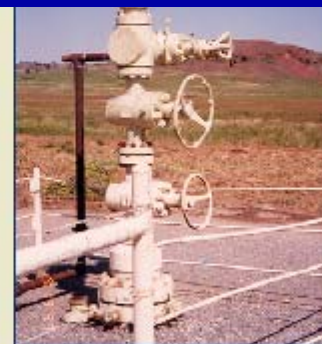
[Presentations & Reports](#)

[Oklahoma Gas-Shale Completions Map, 1939-2006](#)

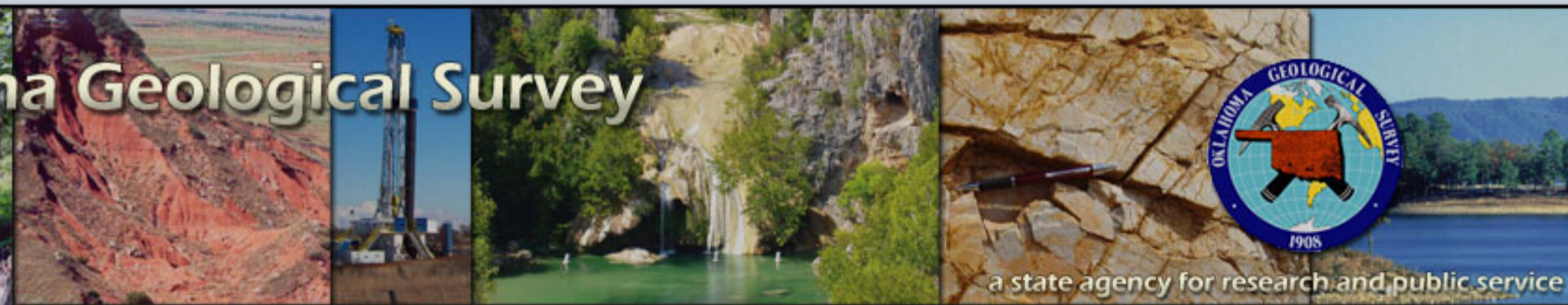
[Oklahoma Gas-Shale Completions Map, 2002-2006](#)

[Gas Shales Database](#)

For more information,
please visit the
**Oklahoma Geological
Survey Web Site**



Gas Well: Mustang Production Co. #1-29 Dobbins,
located in Sec. 29-T.15N., R.11W., Blaine County,
OK. Photo by Rick Andrews.

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References

Brian J. Cardott
Oklahoma Geological Survey

[Bibliography of Caney Shale](#)

[Bibliography of Excello Shale](#)

[Bibliography of Woodford Shale](#)

[Bibliography of Oklahoma Asphalt](#)

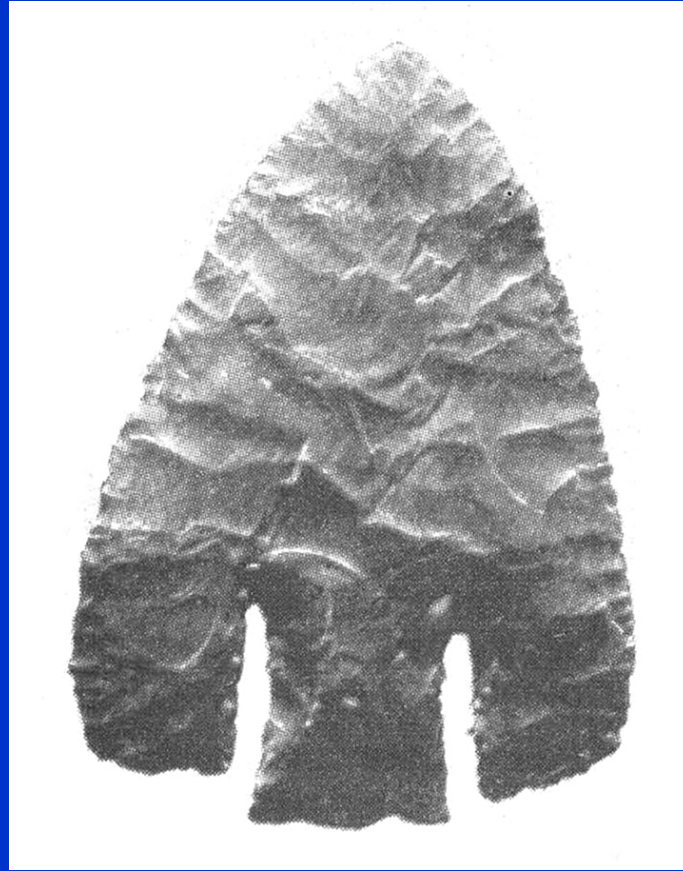
[Bibliography of Oklahoma Rock-Eval](#)

[Bibliography of Oklahoma Solid Hydrocarbons](#)

[Bibliography of Oklahoma Gas Shales](#)

[Bibliography of Oklahoma Hydrocarbon Source Rocks](#)

THANK YOU



**Typical Calf Creek point of Woodford chert found
in Haskell County, Oklahoma
(Norman Transcript, March 11, 2007, p. E1)**