

Reservoir Quality and Characterization of the Codell Sandstone, NE Silo Field Area

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MS 2023



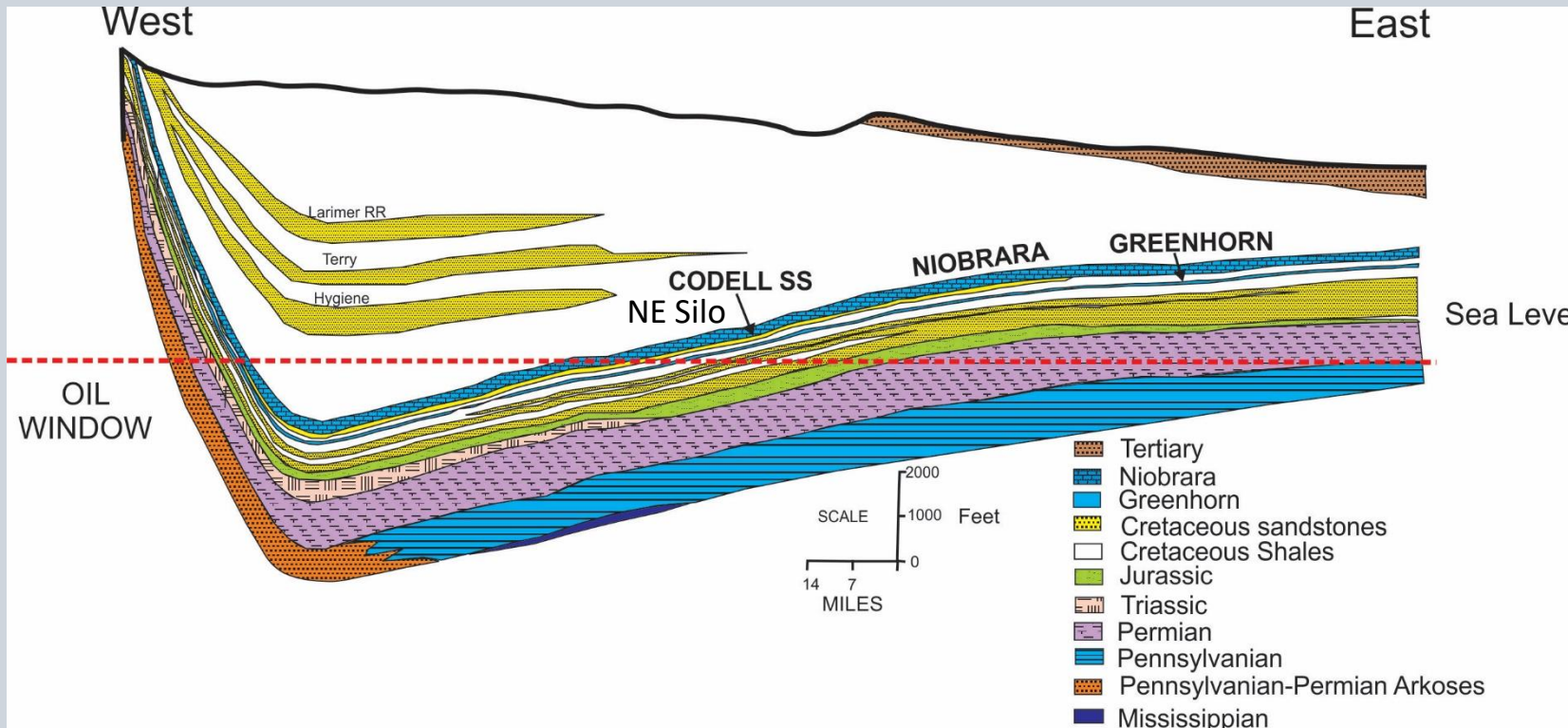
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Outline

- Denver Basin cross section and geologic background
- Production update Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH
- Subsurface maps
- Facies distribution and description
- Core analysis and XRD
- Future work

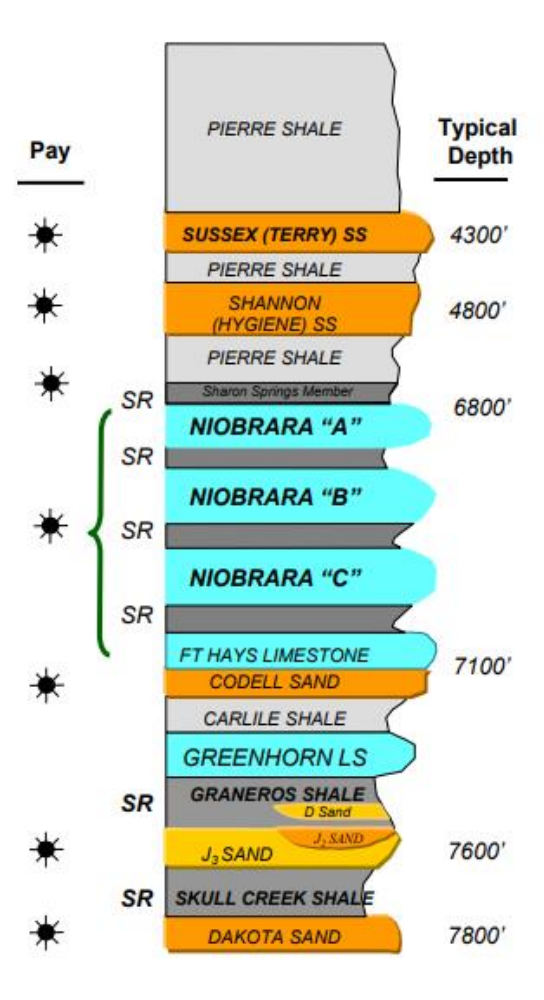
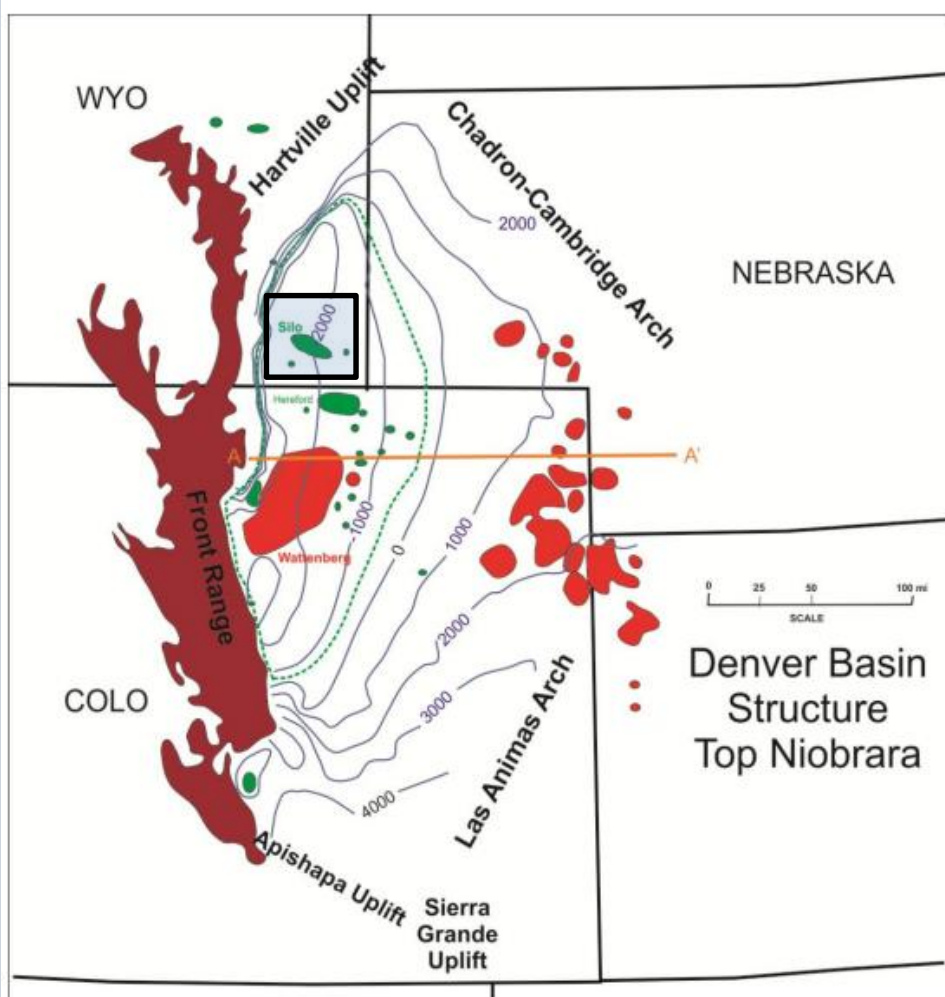
Typical Cross Section - Denver Basin



- Codell lies unconformably below the Niobrara and above the Carlile Shale and Greenhorn Limestone
- Denver Basin is deepest in the western portion and shallows to the east
- Formations shallowly dip to the west in the eastern portion of the basin

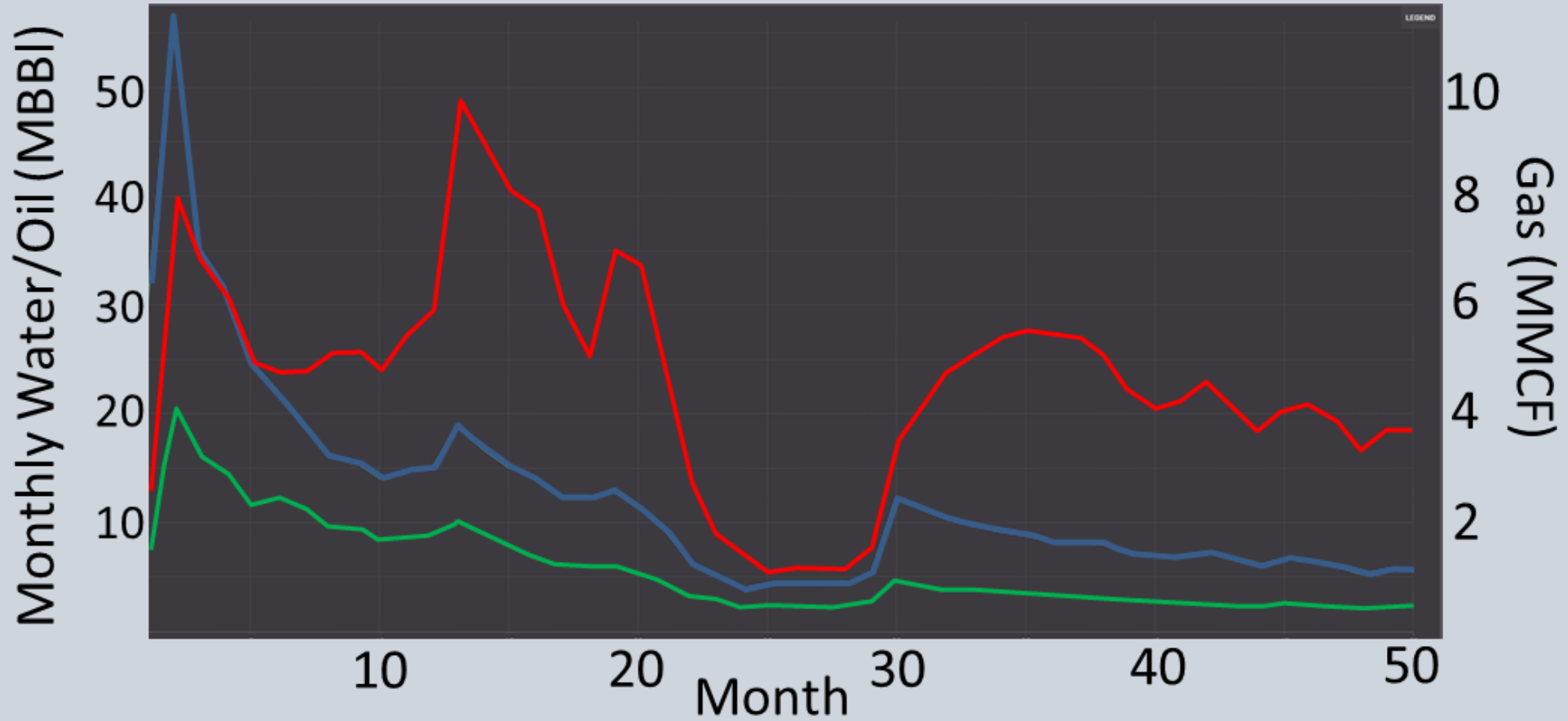
(Sonnenberg 2015)

Location and Stratigraphy - Denver Basin

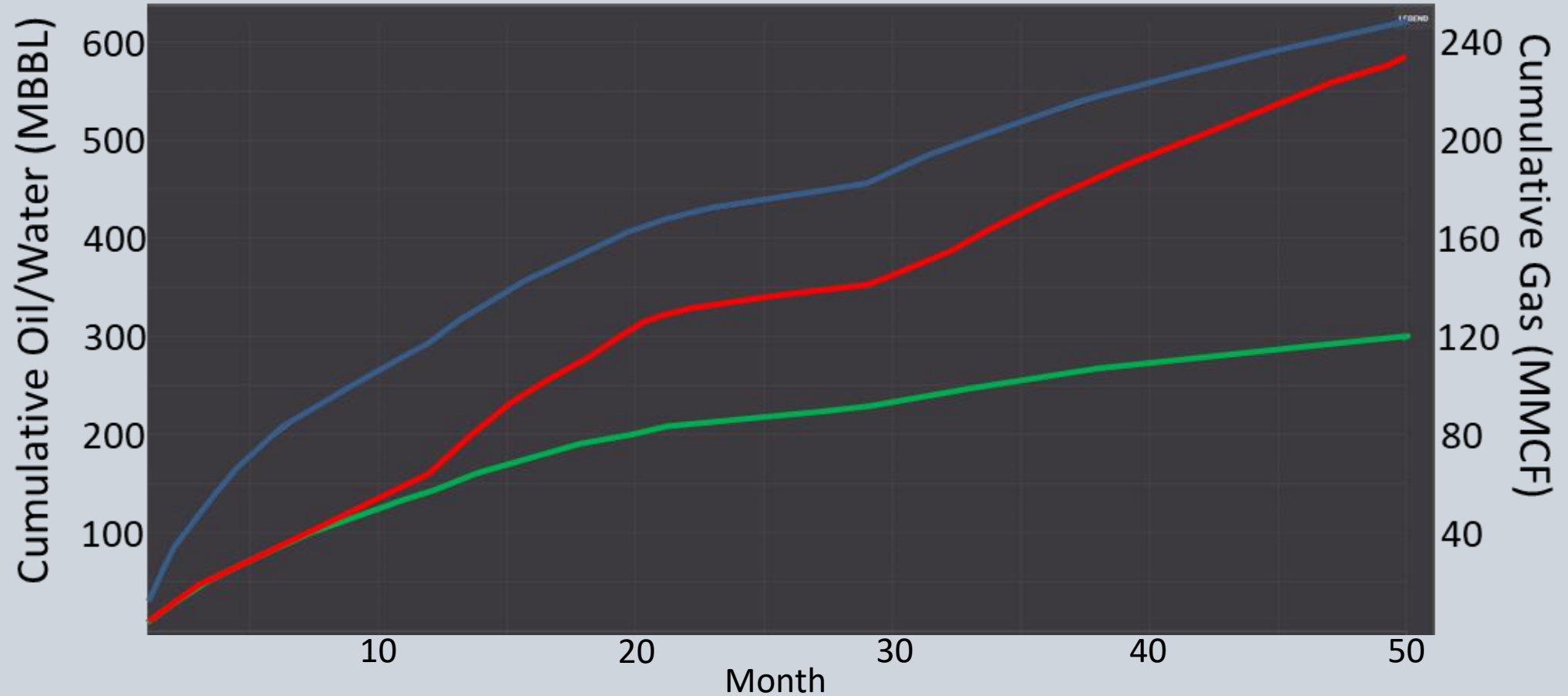


- Silo Field is located in Laramie County, Wyoming
- Encompasses townships 15 and 16N and sections 63, 64, 65W
- Produces out of the Niobrara and Codell, which is a tight sand reservoir
- Source rock intervals include the Sharon Springs Member, multiple benches of the Niobrara, Carlile, and Graneros
- Oil migrates into the Codell from one of the mentioned source rock intervals

Monthly Production - Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH

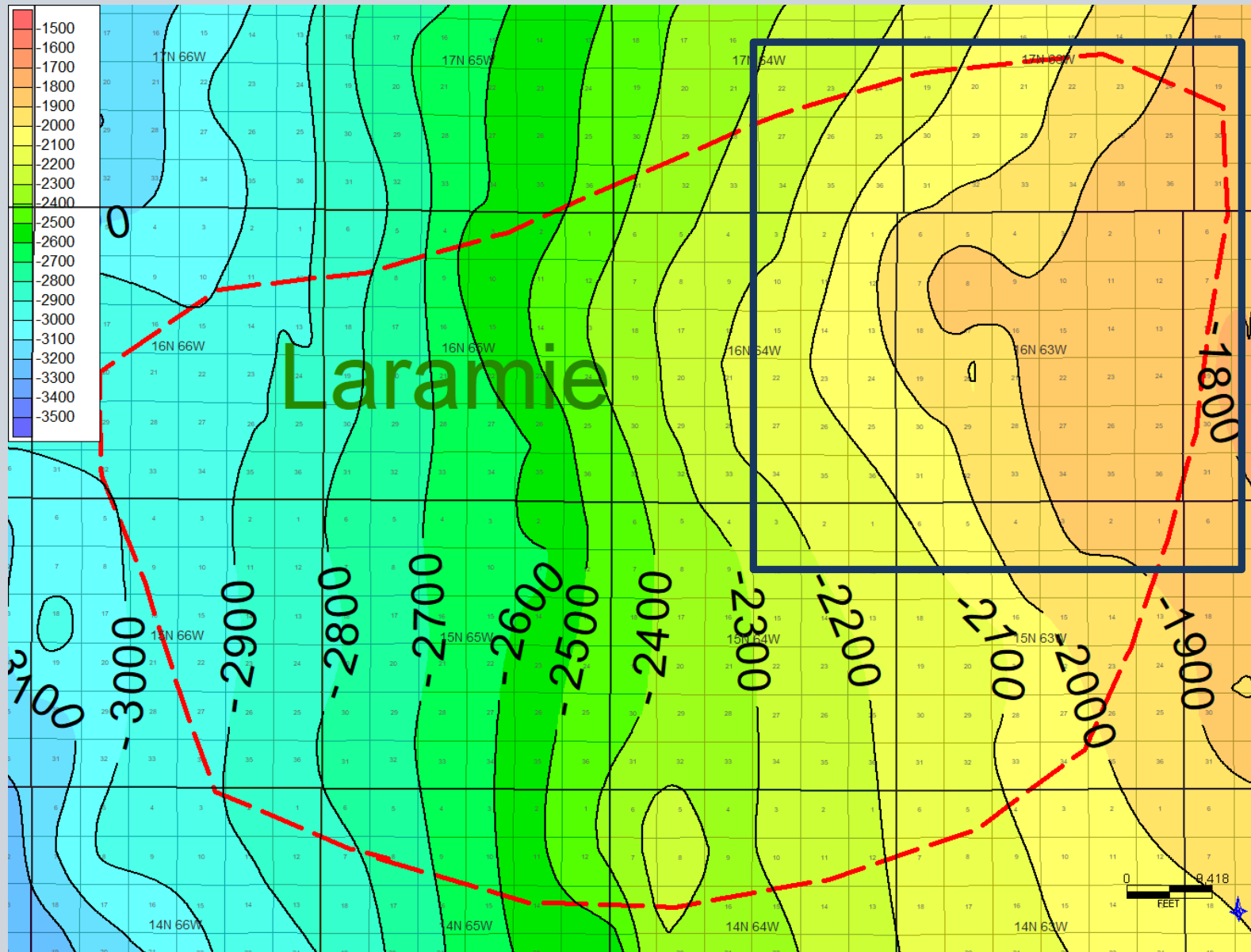


Cumulative Production - Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH



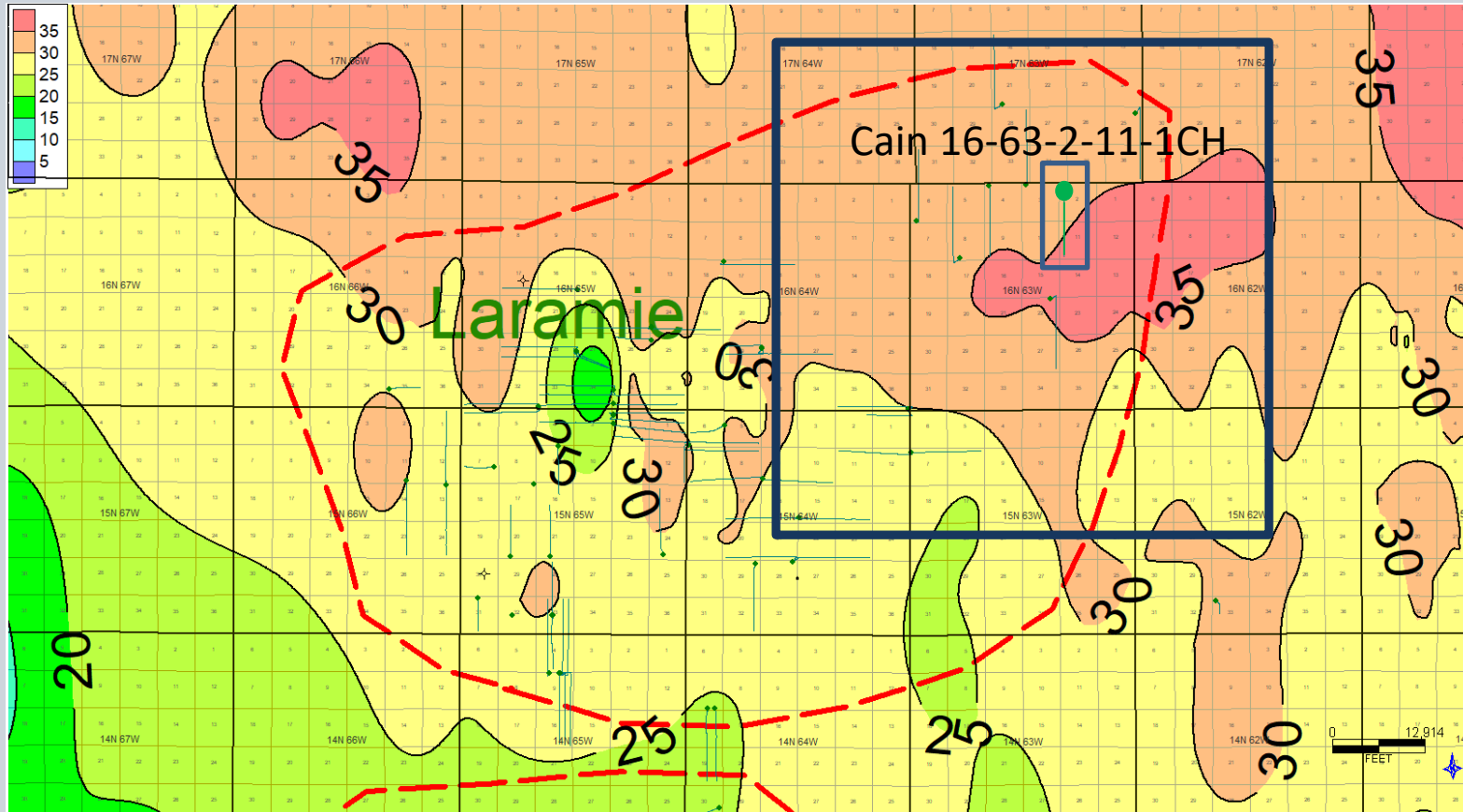
Oil: 300,000 BBI
Gas: 240 MMCF
Water: 600,000 BBI

Codell Structure Map (SS) – Silo Field



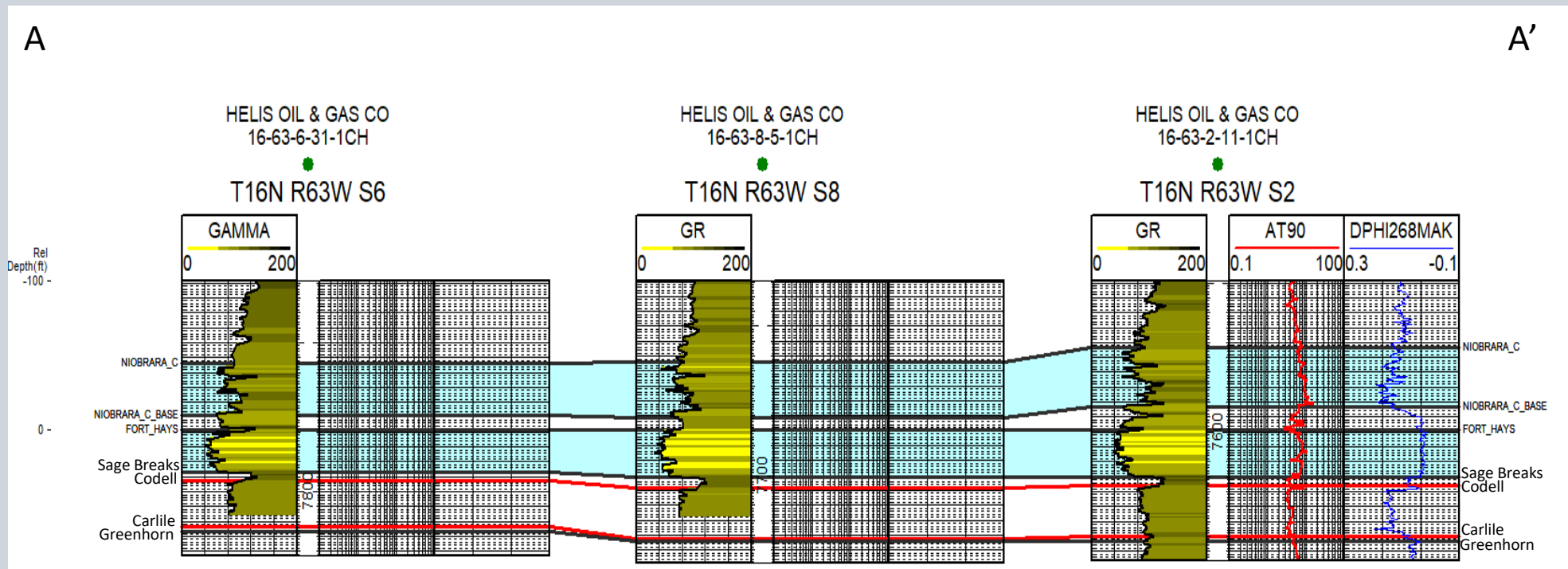
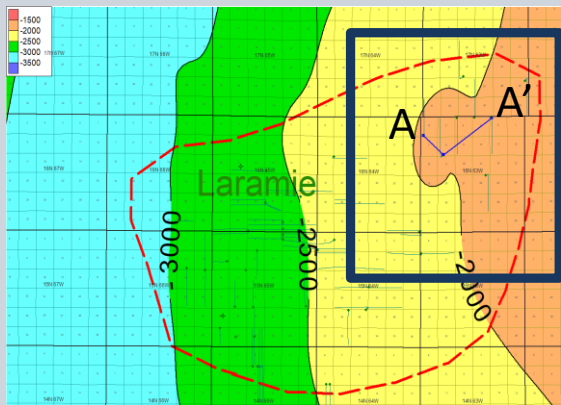
- Codell subsea depth in Silo Field ranges from approximately -2000 to -3000 feet , with subsea depth in NE Silo Field near -2000 feet
- Follows general structure of Denver Basin
- Silo Field sits on the eastern part of the basin, so the Codell dips gently to the west

Codell Isopach Map - Silo Field



- Codell approximately 25-30 feet thick in Silo Field
- 30 feet thick in NE Silo Field
- Thickens to the north

Cross Section - NE Silo Field

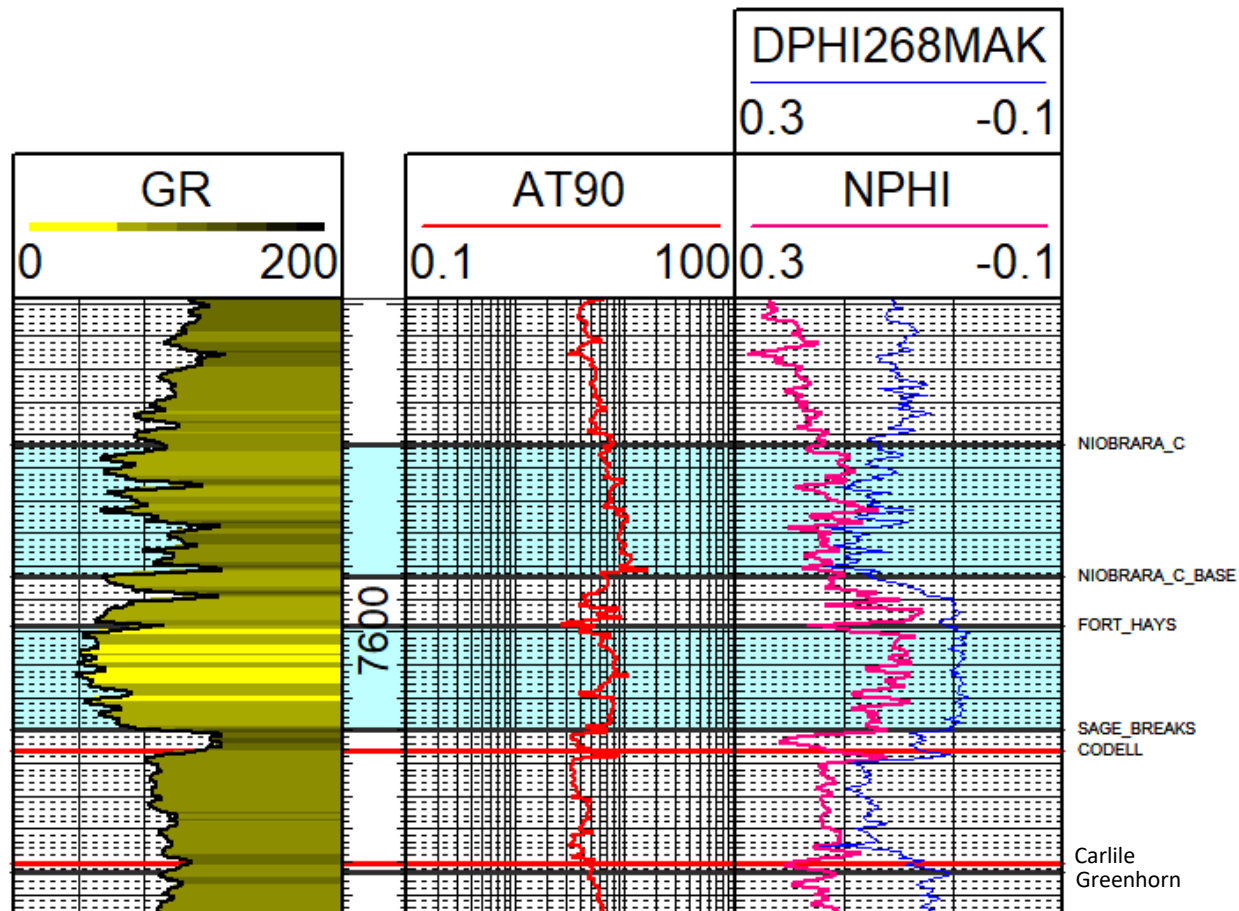


Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH

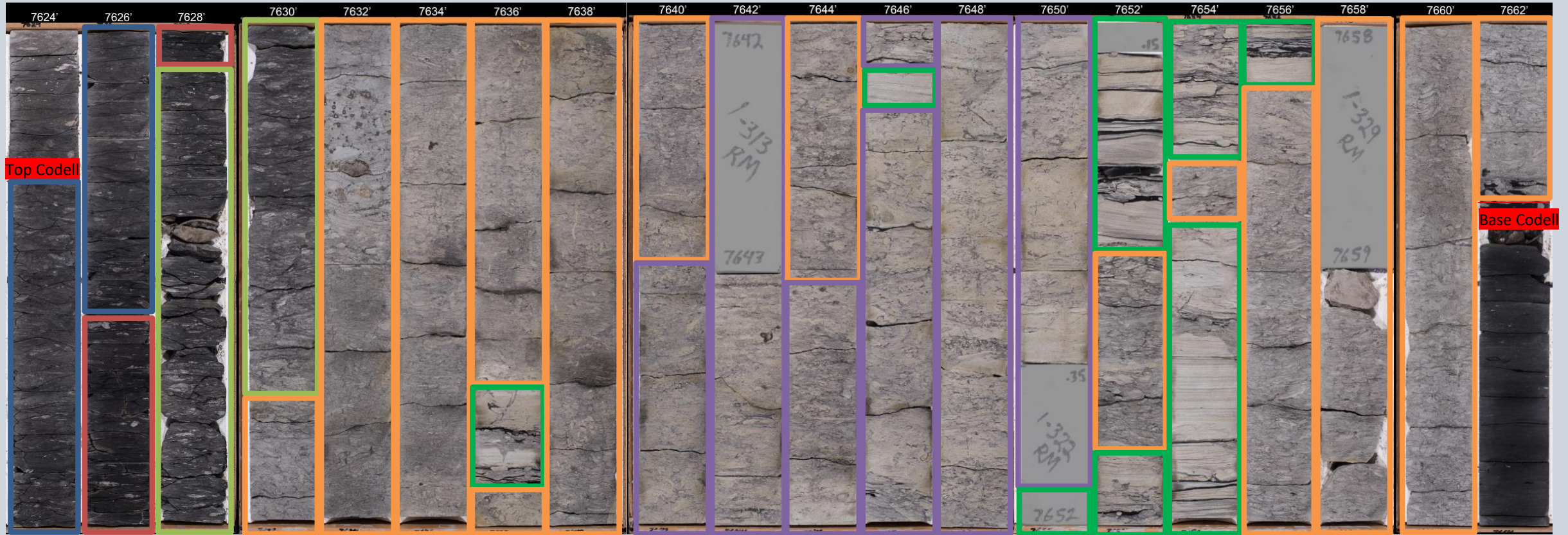
HELIS OIL & GAS CO
16-63-2-11-1CH



T16N R63W S2



Facies Distribution



- Facies 1 - Sandy Siltstone
- Facies 2 - Shale
- Facies 3 - Sandy Siltstone
- Facies 4 - Silty Sandstone
- Facies 5 - Low Angle Cross Strat.
- Facies 6 – Silty Sandstone

Core Facies Description

Facies 1

- Very fine-grained Sandy siltstone, poorly sorted, heavily bioturbated, with inoceramid fragments, with pyrite nodules, not oil stained under UV light



Core Facies Description

Facies 2

- Mudrock with mostly clay sized particles, some burrows are filled with very fine sand, with vertical fractures



Core Facies Description

Facies 3

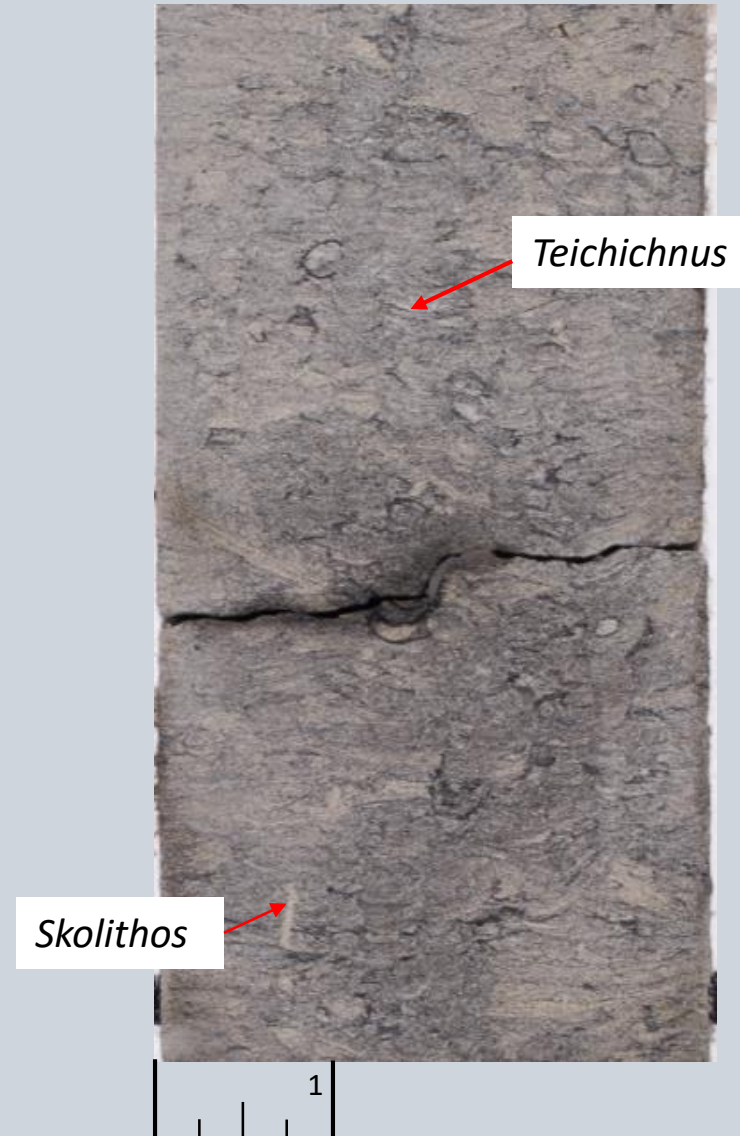
- Very fine-grained
Sandy siltstone,
poorly sorted, heavily
bioturbated, with
inoceramid
fragments, with pyrite
nodules, not oil
stained under UV
light, higher sand
content than Facies 1



Core Facies Description

Facies 4

- Heavily bioturbated, very fine-grained silty sandstone, poorly sorted, with *Teichichnus* and *Skolithos* burrows, shows oil staining in core



Core Facies Description

Facies 5

- Low angle cross stratified to ripple stratified very fine-grained sandstone, moderate to well-sorted, with organic rich shale beds and clay drapes, with Planolites and Skolithos burrows, shows avid oil staining



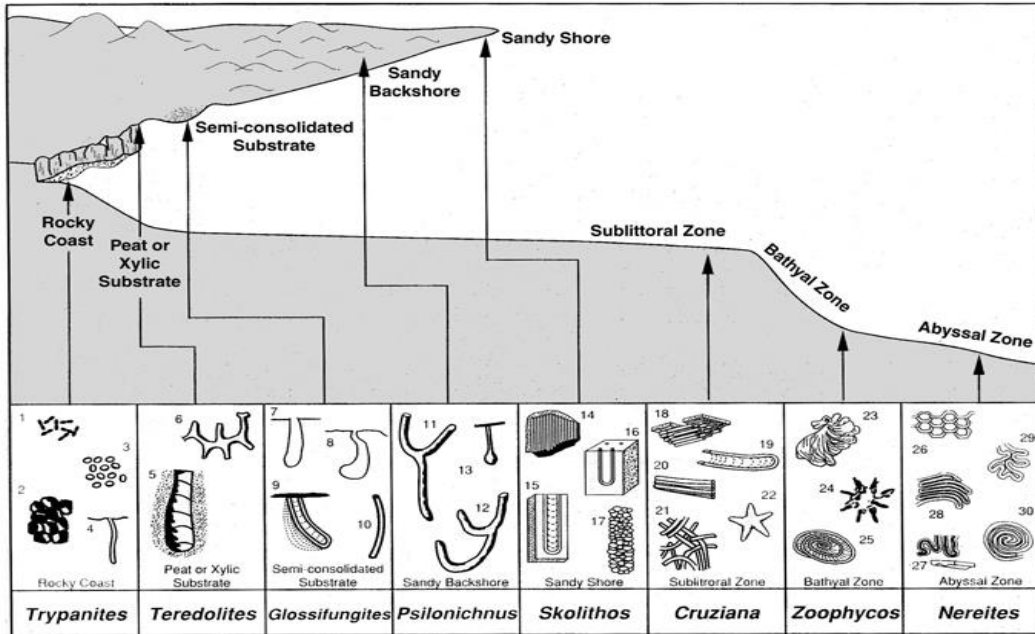
Core Facies Description

Facies 6

- Very fine-grained silty sandstone, moderately poorly sorted, heavily bioturbated, with a higher sand content than Facies 4, shows heavier oil staining than Facies 4 under UV light



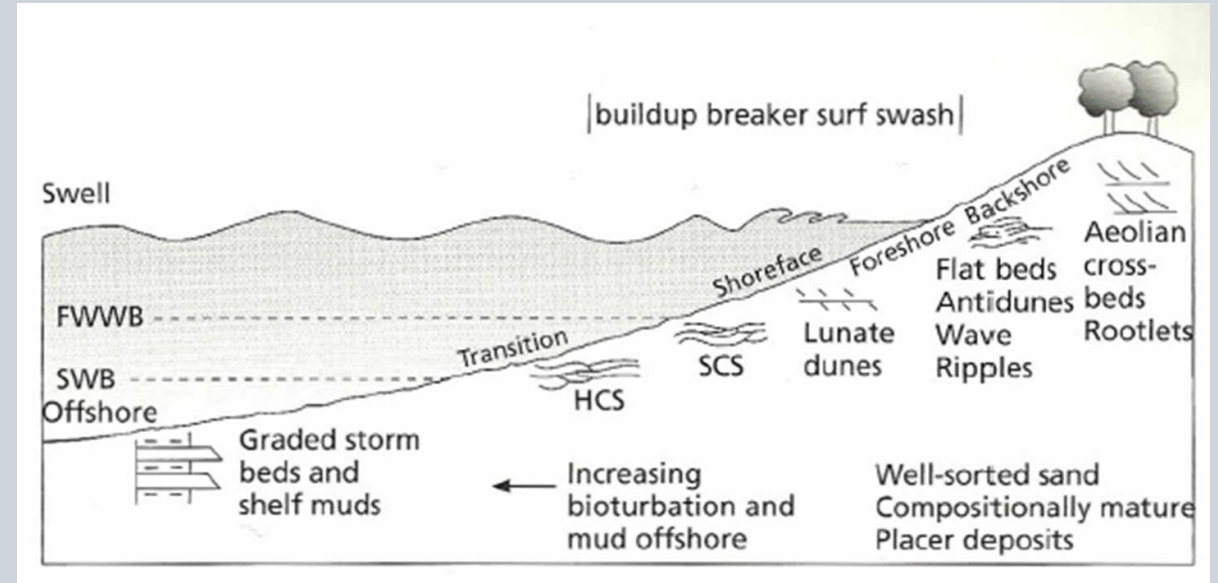
Depositional Environment



Distribution of Common Marine Ichnofacies

Typical trace fossils include: 1) *Caulostrepsis*; 2) *Entobia*; 3) echinoid borings; 4) *Trypanites*; 5) *Teredolites*; 6) *Thalassinoides*; 7, 8) *Gastrochaenolites* or related genera; 9) *Diplocraterion* (*Glossifungites*); 10) *Skolithos*; 11, 12) *Psilonichnus*; 13) *Macanopsis*; 14) *Skolithos*; 15) *Diplocraterion*; 16) *Arenicolites*; 17) *Ophiomorpha*; 18) *Phycodes*; 19) *Rhizocorallium*; 20) *Teichichnus*; 21) *Planolites*; 22) *Asteriacites*; 23) *Zoophycos*; 24) *Lorenzina*; 25) *Zoophycos*; 26) *Paleodictyon*; 27) *Taphrhelminthopsis*; 28) *Helminthoida*; 29) *Cosmorhaphis*; 30) *Spirorhaphis*.

Seilacher, 2007

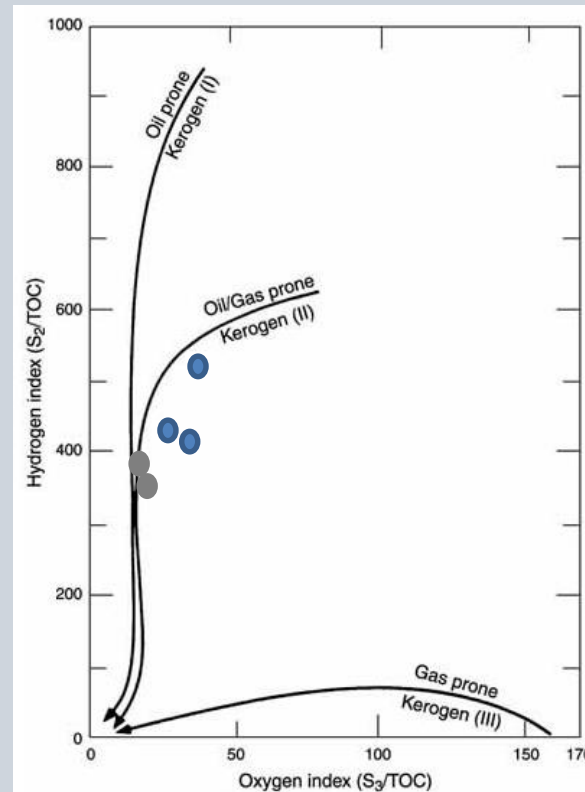


Tucker, 2007

SRA Niobrara C Marl & Greenhorn Limestone

Sample ID						Source Rock Analyses											
Project / Sample ID	Rock ID	Well Name	Formation Name	Upper Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Percent Carbonate (wt%)	Leco TOC (wt%)	HAWK S1 (mg HC/g)	HAWK S2 (mg HC/g)	HAWK S3 (mg CO2/g)	HAWK Tmax (°C)	Calculated %Ro (RE TMAX)	Hydrogen Index (S2x100/TOC)	Oxygen Index (S3x100/TOC)	S2/S3 Conc. (mg HC/mg CO2)	S1/TOC Norm. Oil Content	Production Index (S1/(S1+S2))
RHOG-191001-001	1-1 GM	Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH	Niobrara C Marl	7,475.00	Core Chunk	33.59	1.79	0.48	7.77	0.35	425	0.49	434	20	22	27	0.06
RHOG-191001-002	1-2 GM	Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH	Niobrara C Marl	7,508.30	Core Chunk	31.56	1.43	0.43	5.73	0.39	427	0.53	401	27	15	30	0.07
RHOG-191001-003	1-3 GM	Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH	Niobrara C Marl	7,530.10	Core Chunk	54.68	1.72	0.49	8.90	0.60	425	0.49	517	35	15	28	0.05
RHOG-191001-004	1-4 GM	Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH	Codell Sandstone	7,648.80	Core Chunk												
RHOG-191001-005	1-5 GM	Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH	Codell Sandstone	7,654.50	Core Chunk												
RHOG-191001-006	1-6 GM	Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH	Greenhorn Limestone	7,677.00	Core Chunk	43.92	1.80	0.75	7.06	0.26	429	0.56	392	14	27	42	0.10
RHOG-191001-007	1-7 GM	Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH	Greenhorn Limestone	7,679.00	Core Chunk	50.49	1.51	0.44	5.64	0.28	428	0.54	374	19	20	29	0.07

- Ro values from Niobrara sidewall cores average values near 0.5 - thermally immature
- Ro values from Greenhorn average near 0.55 – thermally immature
- S1 and S2 peaks indicate low levels of free hydrocarbons and high levels of hydrocarbons that formed during pyrolysis indicating high generating potential
- High HI and low OI indicate marine source
- Tmax below 430 (°C) represents immature organic matter



- HI and OI values indicate an oil/gas prone Type II kerogen source
- PI < 0.1 indicates thermally immature

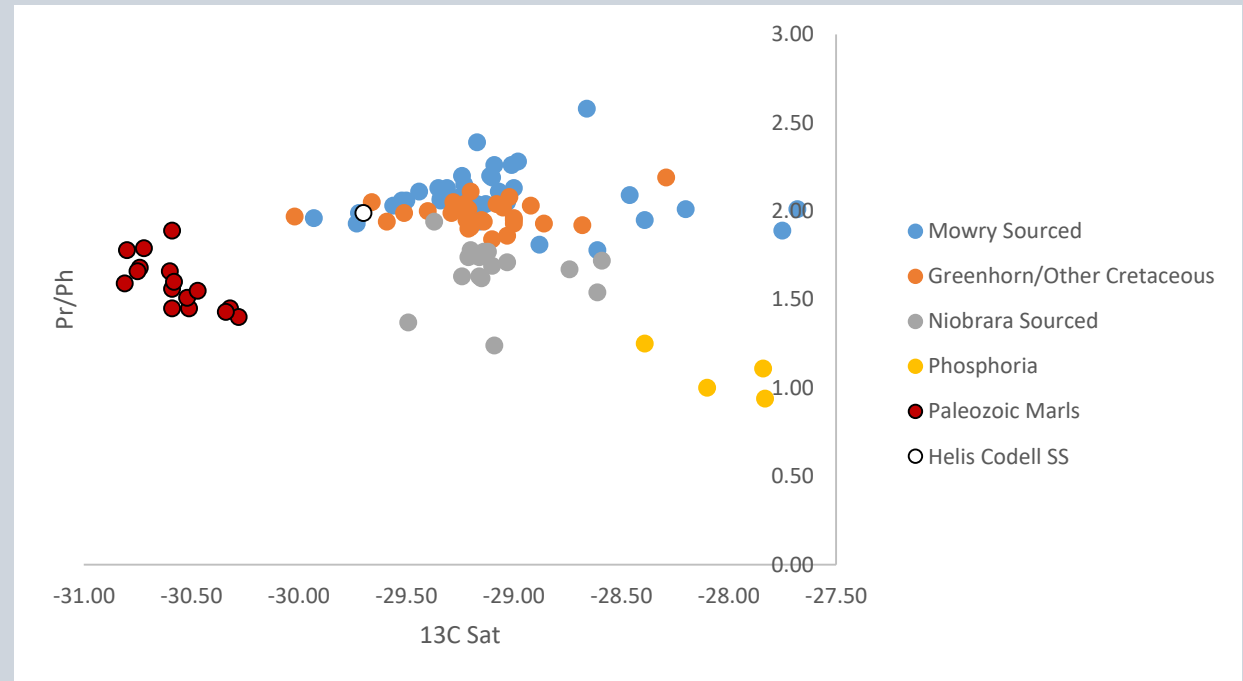
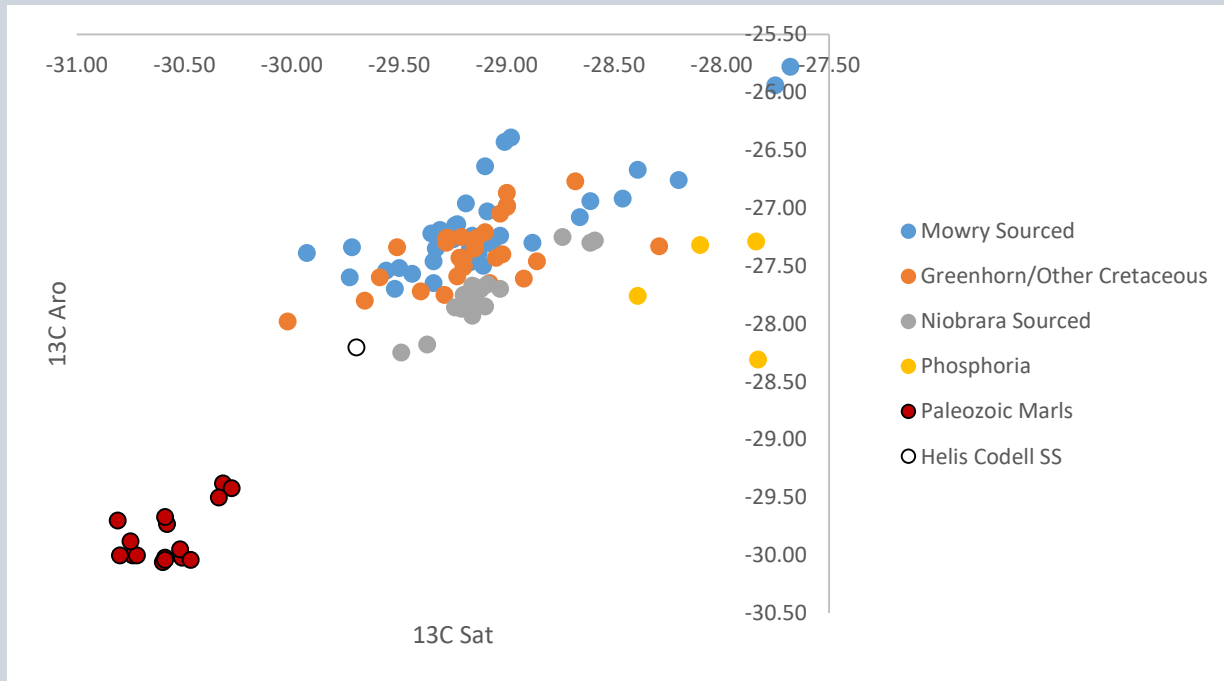
- Niobrara
- Greenhorn

GeoMark Geochem Analysis

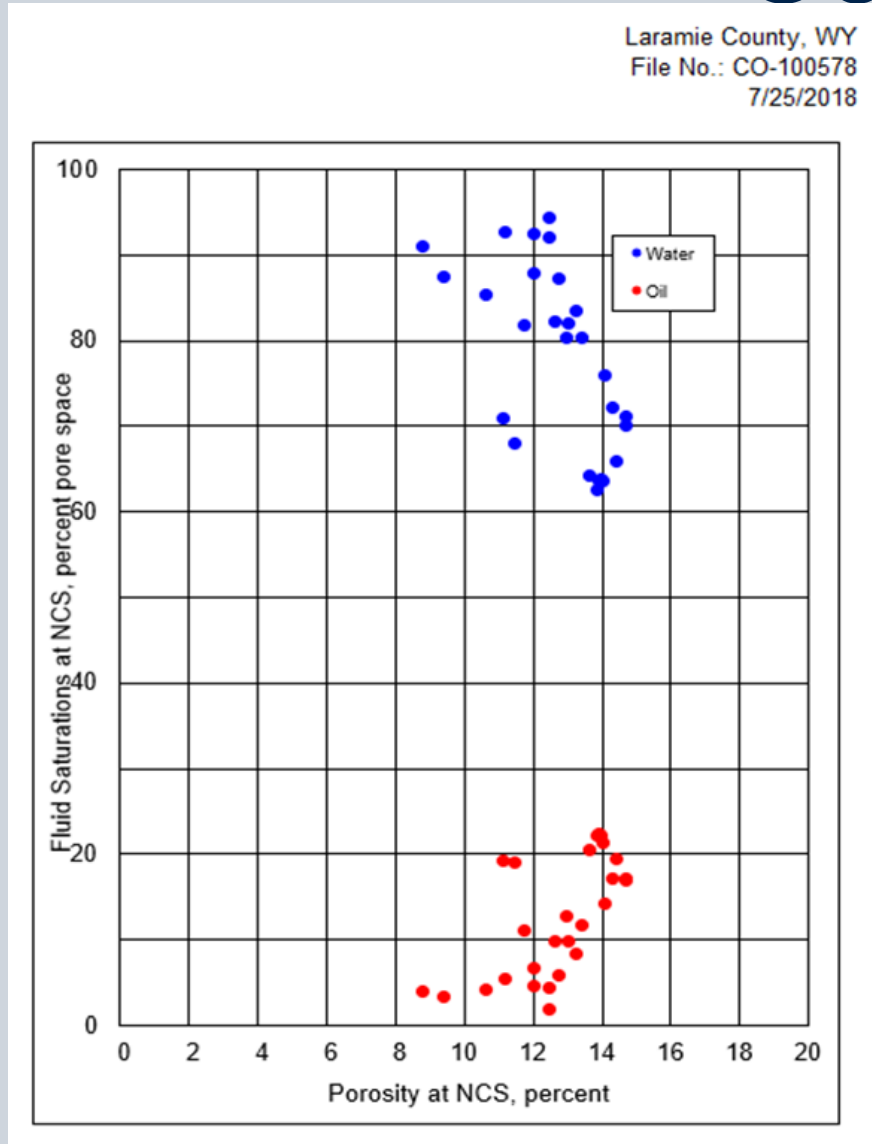
GeoMark ID	Well Name	Helis Sample ID	Sample Type	Formation	Depth 1 (ft)	Depth 2 (ft)
RHOG-191002-001	Sandberg 16-63-6-31-1CH	49-021-23965	Oil	Codell Sandstone		
RHOG-191002-002	Cain 16-32-2-11-1CH	49-021-23371	Oil	Codell Sandstone		
RHOG-191002-003	Lerwick 17-63-21-16-1CH	49-021-24013	Oil	Codell Sandstone		
		Oil GC Ratios				
			Sandberg 16-63-6-31-1CH	Cain 16-32-2-11-1CH	Lerwick 17-63-21-16-1CH	
		Pristane / Phytane	1.99	2.01	1.91	
		Pristane / n C17	0.68	0.67	0.67	
		Phytane / n C18	0.39	0.39	0.41	
		n C18 / (n C18 + n C19)	0.52	0.52	0.53	
		n C17 / (n C17 + n C27)	0.74	0.75	0.75	
		Carbon Preference Index	1.02	1.02	1.00	

- In total, three produced oils were analyzed using high resolution gas chromatography (HRGC)
- The three produced oils were from the Codell Sandstone

GeoMark Denver Basin Database

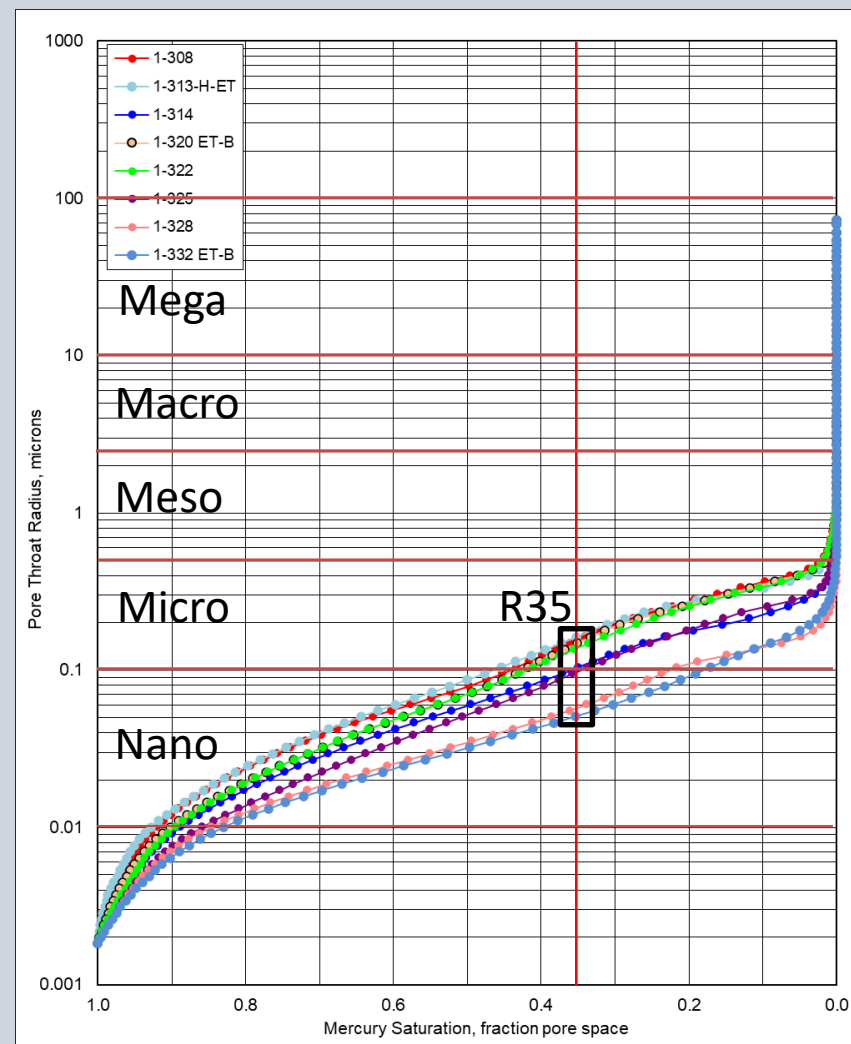
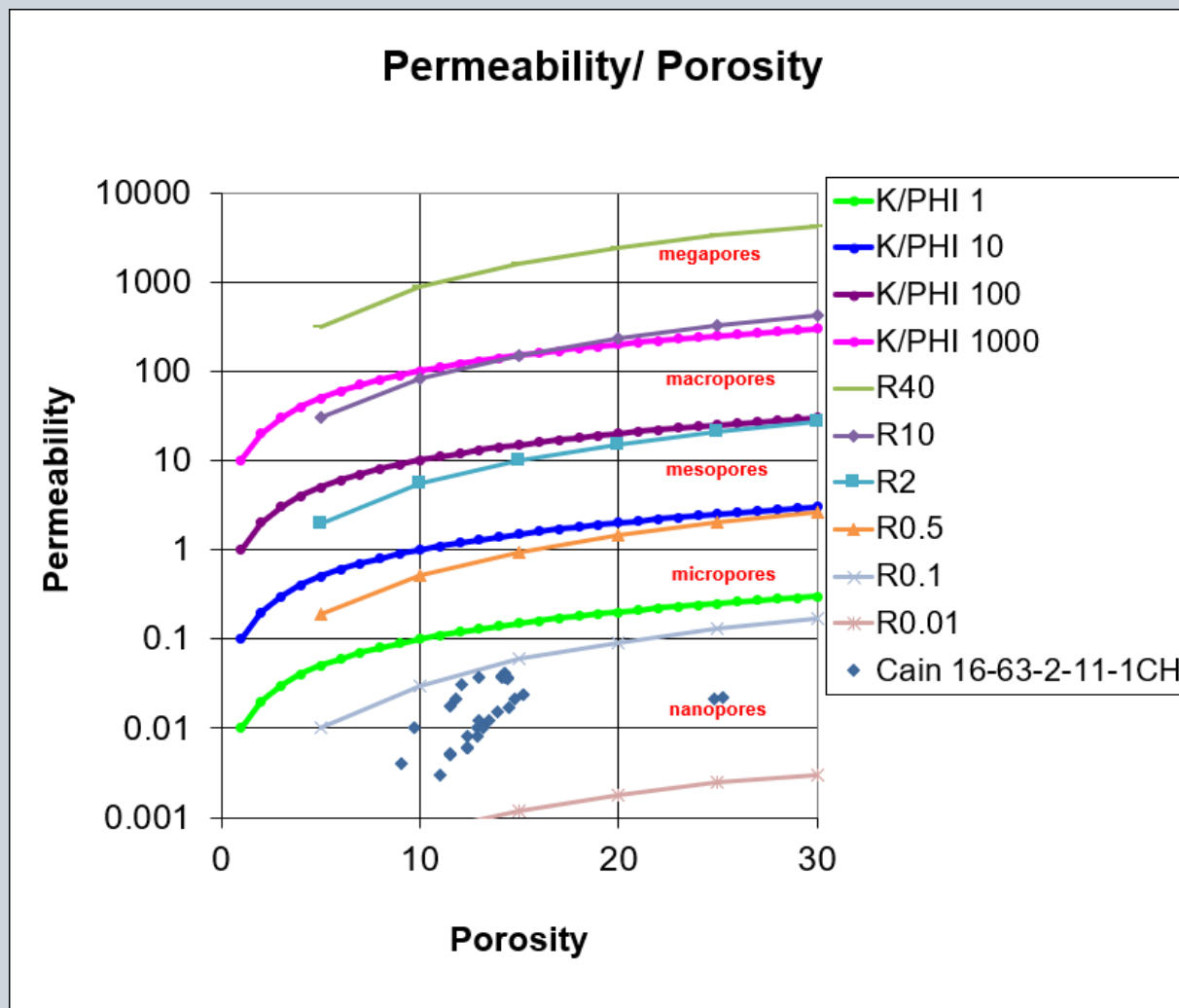


Porosity Versus Fluid Saturations - Core

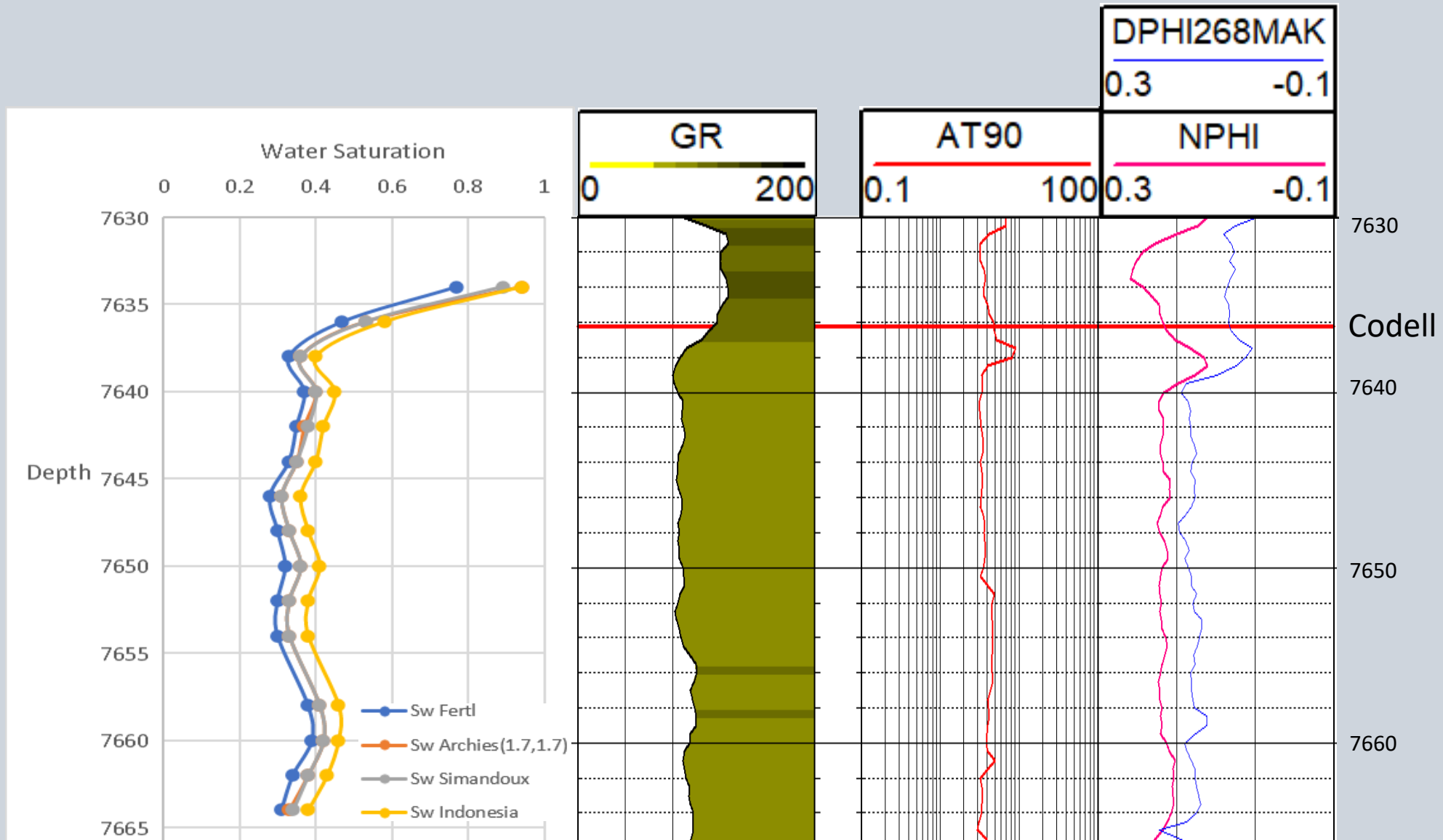


- Fluid Saturation vs. Porosity indicates a porosity range of approximately 12 - 15% for oil and water saturated pore spaces

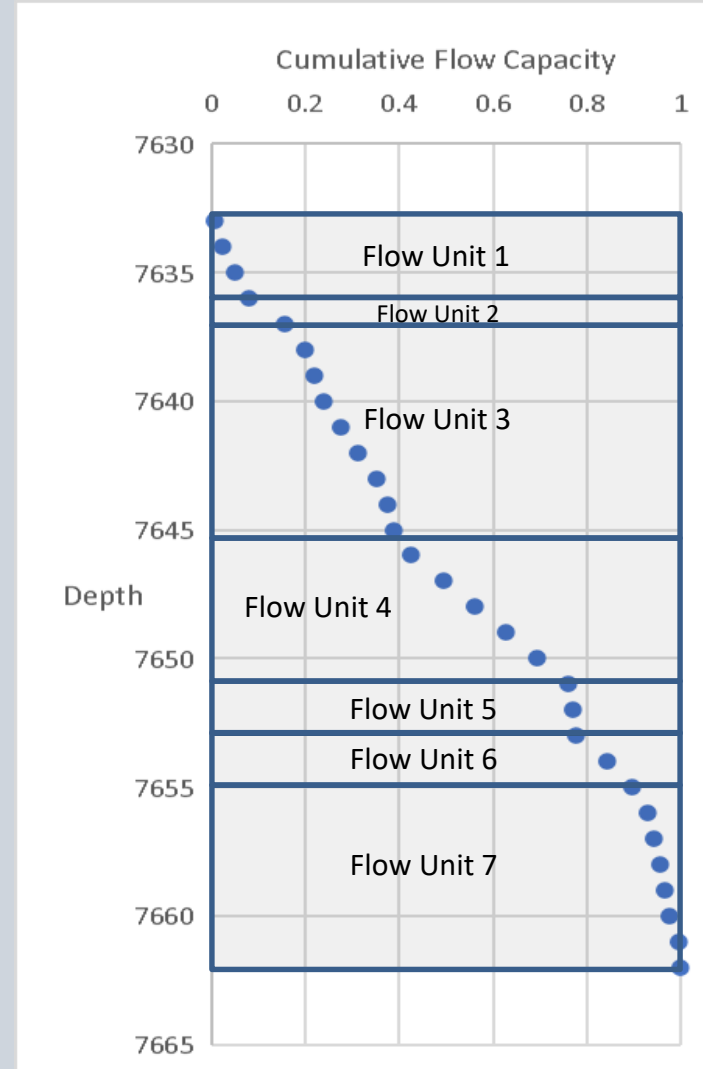
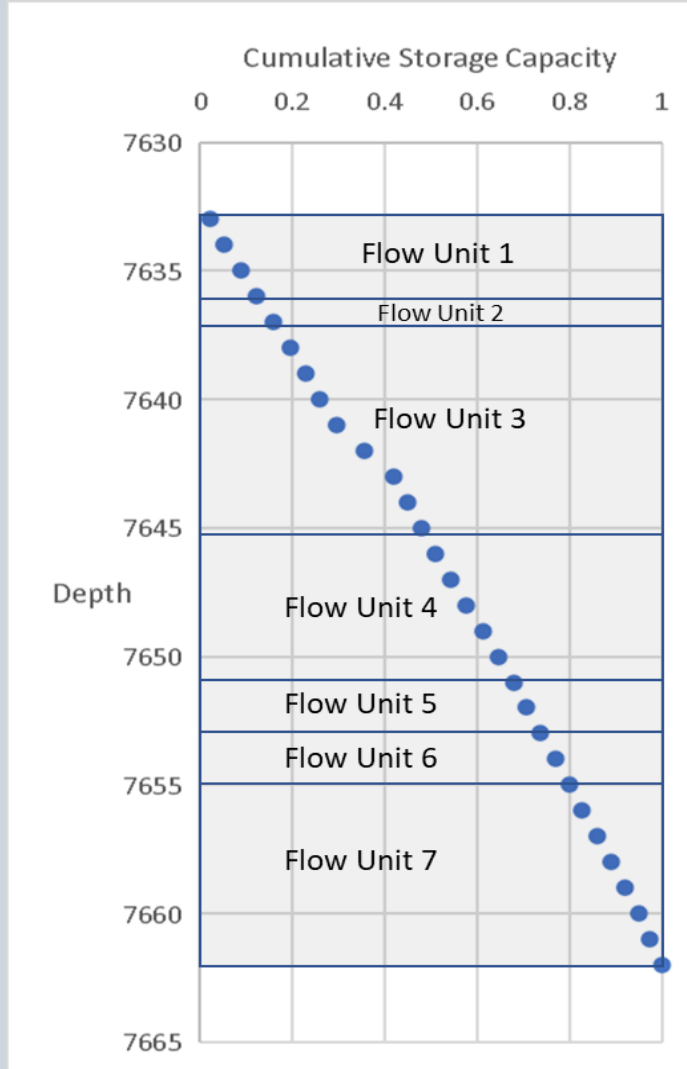
MICP



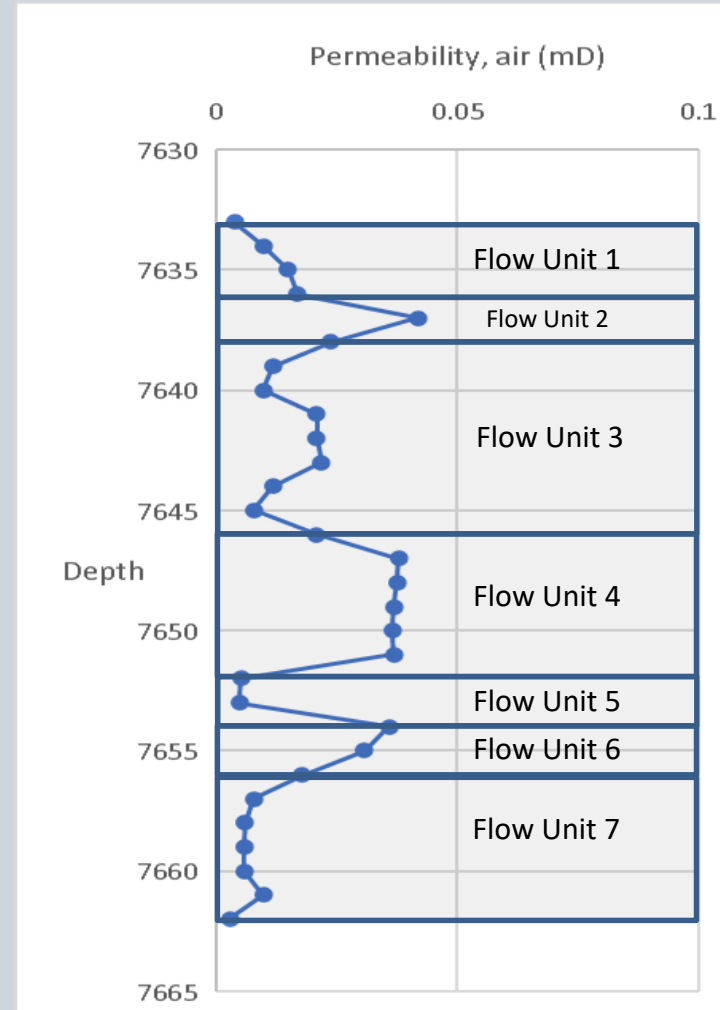
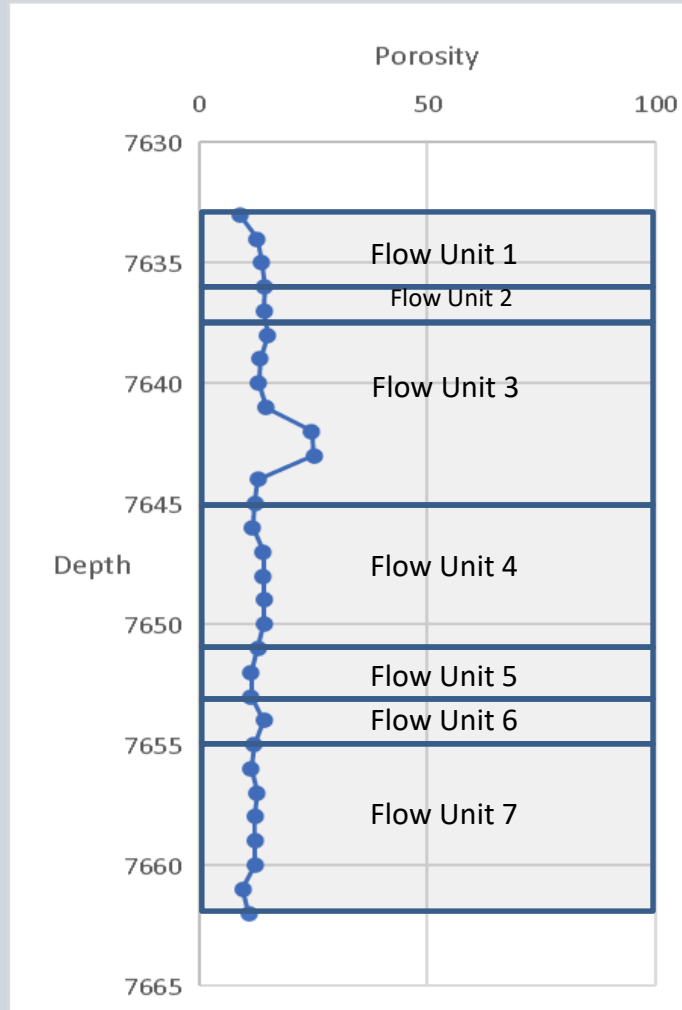
Water Saturation



Flow Capacity and Storage Capacity Vs. Depth

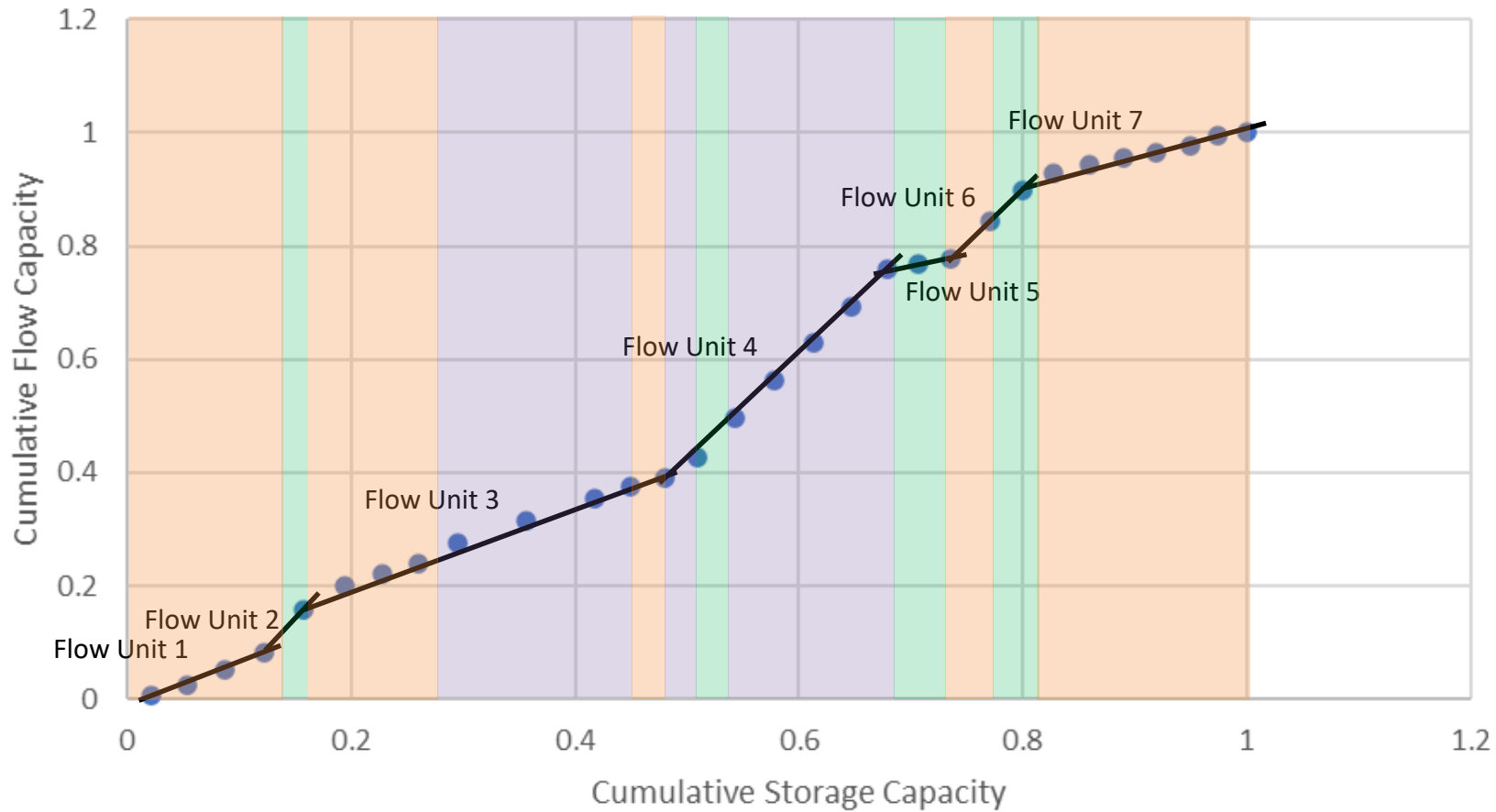


Porosity and Permeability Vs. Depth



Flow Units

Modified Lorenz Plot



- F4, Sandy Siltstone
- F5, Low Angle Cross Strat.
- F6, Sandy Siltstone, Higher Sand Content

XRD (Weight%) – Codell

Sample Number	Sample Top Depth (ft)	Sample Bottom Depth (ft)	TECTOSILICATES			CARBONATES			PHYLLOSILICATES (CLAY GROUP MINERALS)				ADDITIONAL MINERALS			TOTAL				CALCULATED GRAIN DENSITY g/cc ^A
			Quartz	K-spar	Plag.	Calcite ¹	Dolomite (Fe/Ca+)- ¹⁻²	Dolomite (Fe/Ca+)- ²⁻²	Chlorite	Kaolinite	Illite/Mica	Mx I/S*	Pyrite	Marcasite	Apatite	TECTOSILICATES	CARBONATES	PHYLLOSILICATES	ADDITIONAL	
1-248P	7577.05	7577.30	4.0	Tr	1.3	85.2	0.0	Tr	Tr	Tr	1.2	6.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	85.2	8.0	1.5	2.71
1-278P	7607.40	7607.60	7.9	Tr	0.8	75.8	0.0	2.2	Tr	Tr	4.2	9.1	Tr	0.0	0.0	8.7	78.0	13.3	Tr	2.69
1-297P	7626.40	7626.60	39.7	4.8	7.4	5.8	0.0	4.5	1.9	6.3	8.2	20.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	51.9	10.3	36.5	1.3	2.64
1-302P	7631.30	7631.55	57.7	4.5	6.0	11.5	0.0	3.4	1.2	6.1	0.9	7.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	68.2	14.9	16.0	0.9	2.65
1-305P	7634.00	7634.20	67.4	4.1	6.4	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.1	7.3	1.3	8.3	1.2	Tr	0.0	77.9	2.9	18.0	1.2	2.65
1-308P	7637.05	7637.25	66.8	5.1	8.6	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	6.8	1.0	7.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	80.5	2.6	16.0	0.9	2.64
1-311P	7640.00	7640.20	67.5	5.3	7.8	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	5.0	1.6	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	80.6	2.1	16.3	1.0	2.64
1-314P	7643.00	7643.20	66.3	5.6	8.1	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	9.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	80.0	2.9	16.0	1.1	2.64
1-317P	7646.00	7646.15	63.6	5.3	8.3	5.8	0.0	1.4	0.8	6.8	0.6	6.8	0.6	Tr	0.0	77.2	7.2	15.0	0.6	2.65
1-320P	7649.10	7649.35	65.4	5.4	7.8	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	5.7	1.0	9.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	78.6	3.3	17.1	1.0	2.64
1-323P	7652.40	7652.60	59.6	5.7	8.9	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.7	4.8	2.1	13.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	74.2	3.1	20.7	2.0	2.65
1-326P	7655.00	7655.25	65.1	5.0	6.3	5.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	5.9	1.4	7.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	76.4	6.1	16.3	1.2	2.65
1-328P	7657.00	7657.25	68.2	5.0	7.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	5.2	1.6	10.2	0.7	Tr	0.0	80.3	1.2	17.8	0.7	2.64
1-330P	7659.00	7659.20	67.7	5.4	7.2	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.7	5.9	1.3	8.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	80.3	2.0	16.6	1.1	2.64
1-335P	7664.00	7664.20	24.4	2.7	4.7	20.4	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.8	12.1	22.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	31.8	26.0	39.7	2.5	2.67
1-347P	7676.05	7676.25	19.4	1.5	2.4	35.5	2.7	2.6	1.7	3.8	10.3	19.1	1.0	Tr	Tr	23.3	40.8	34.9	1.0	2.67

Future Work

- XRF analysis (core scanned with 6-inch resolution)
- Thin Section and FESEM analysis based on interpreted facies in the Cain 16-63-2-11-1CH core
- Detailed core descriptions from the Cirque V.O. Child #30-9 and Cirque Berry Unit 13-9 wells stored at the USGS CRC
- SRA work on shale-rich intervals within the cored Codell interval
- Detailed resistivity mapping to help delineate the edge of production in NE Silo Field

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