

Drilling Granite Wash wells has dramatically increased since 2009. Approximately 2,200 horizontal wells have been drilled targeting the Missourian, Desmoinesian and Atokan Granite Wash Zones in Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. Problems of nomenclature make it necessary to communicate the reservoir or zone that one is referencing when talking to other operators. This is best accomplished by referencing a type well. As of now, operators are targeting the more liquids-rich sections of the Granite Wash. Numerous deeper targets that are composed of lean gas in the lower Desmoinesian and Atokan sections await more development. As gas prices increase, these additional zones will become drilling targets. Each of the zones are correlatable and mappable units. However, this macro-mapping belies the fact that these units are complex. The different Granite Wash units vary rapidly along and across depositional strike. We need to continue to study and develop processes to identify these complexities and how to deal with them to produce the economic results that we strive to achieve.

The industry continually learns and improves on the hydraulic fracturing techniques that work for this formation. Seismic and microseismic applications are invaluable due to the presence of faulting and frac barriers between zones which affect completions and production results. What are the petrophysical complexities of this formation and how do we approach the analysis to predict drilling locations and improve completion methods? This workshop will aid in shedding light on petrophysical analysis. What is the source of oil and condensate that occurs in the Granite Wash? This workshop will attempt to answer that question. Presentations will emphasize the geologic, petrographic, geochemical and engineering factors that benefit the production of hydrocarbons from tight Granite Wash reservoirs.



Contact: Michelle Summers

(405)325-7313 or (800)330-3996

mjsummers@ou.edu

For registration information