

SUBSURFACE STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE  
PRUE SANDSTONE INTERVAL  
IN SOUTH-CENTRAL  
OKLAHOMA

By

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This research involves a subsurface analysis of the Pennsylvanian age Prue Sandstone. The Prue is the youngest siliciclastic interval of the "Cherokee Group" of the Desmoinesian Stage. The Prue Sandstone was first described in 1921 by White and Green who worked in the Prue Field, Osage County, Oklahoma (Jordon, 1957). The Prue's productive capabilities have made it a target for oil and gas exploration for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Prue Sandstone is still being targeted today. In fact, within this study area, wells drilled to the Prue "channel sands" are being successfully completed. The aim of this thesis is to integrate subsurface mapping with core analysis in order to better understand depositional environments, aerial extent, and paleotopography of these Prue "channels" for exploration purposes. While doing this, sequence stratigraphic principles were applied to the data in order to test whether this methodology could help better define facies and stratigraphic relationships of the Prue Interval. It should be noted that no high-resolution sequence stratigraphic interpretation was done in this study due to lack of complete core data through the entire section.

### Location

The study area for this project is in the southeastern portion of the Anadarko Basin. It encompasses 10 townships and more than 1000 wells. The townships straddle



# O K L A H O M A

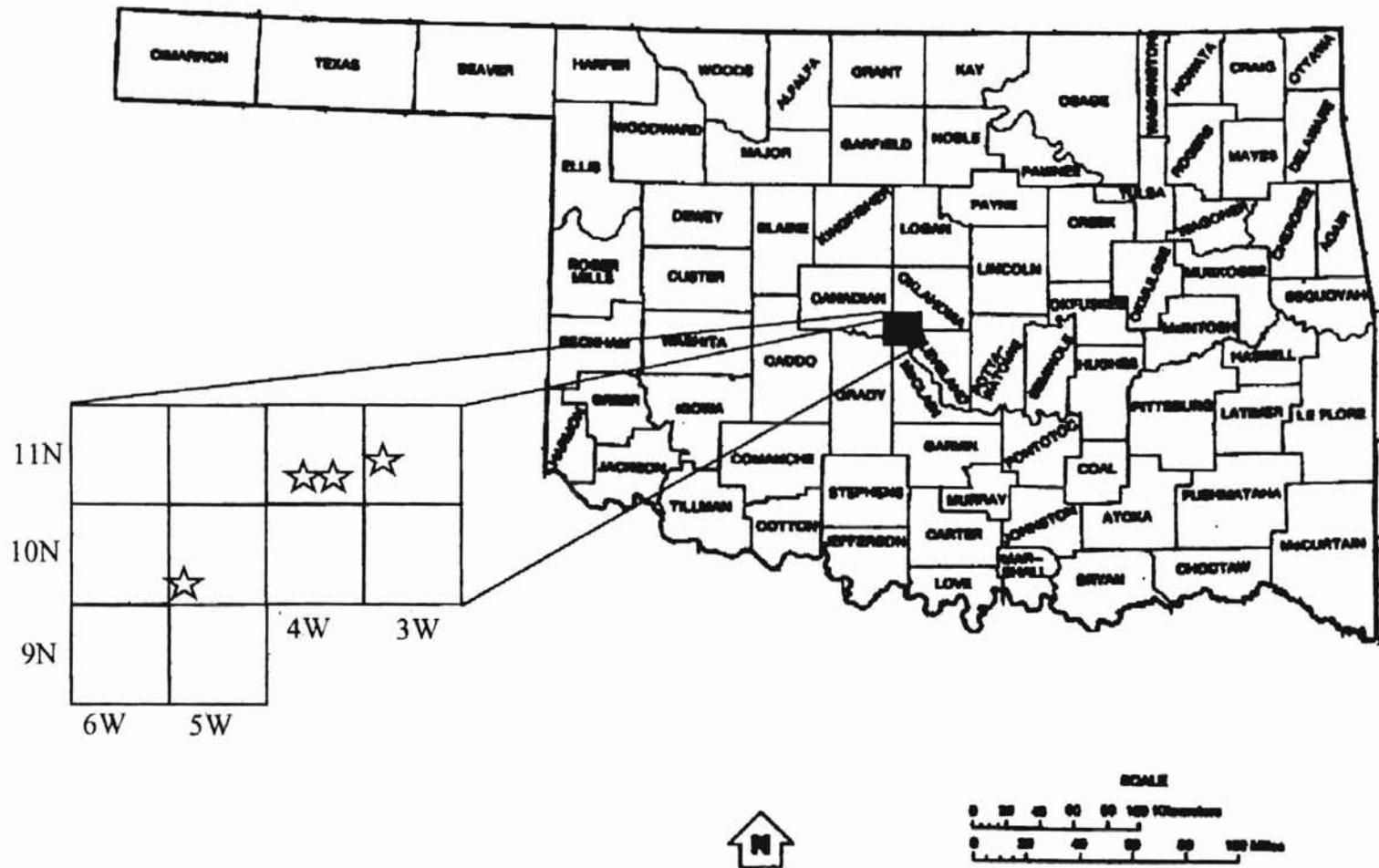


Figure 1: Map showing location of study area and core locations.

portions of Oklahoma, Canadian, and Cleveland Counties. The ten townships included are: Township 9 North, Ranges 5 and 6 West, Township 10 North, Ranges 3,4,5, and 6 West, Township 11 North, Ranges 3,4,5, and 6 West (Figure 1). The study area was chosen due to the abundance of data and because of continued exploration in this region. In addition the "Cherokee Units", and in particular the Prue Sand, have not been extensively studied in the study area with the addition of core descriptions.

### Purpose and Scope of Study

The purpose of this study was to substantiate prior investigations of the Prue Sandstone's depositional environments and to extend previous mapping of this interval.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To map Prue Sandstone distribution within the Prue Genetic Interval.
2. Determine the lithofacies, and depositional environments associated with the Prue interval.
3. To document channel incisions of the Prue Sandstone into the underlying genetic unit.
3. To show sequence stratigraphic concepts can provide a useful interpretation for Prue deposition.
5. Determine the geometry and distribution of the Prue reservoirs.
6. To investigate various Prue wire line log responses and compare them with core data.
7. To indicate how sedimentary facies traps hydrocarbons within the Prue Channel System, and show associated production

## Methods of Investigation

The following methodology was used in this study to commingle, and interpret the data. An extensive literature search was conducted not only for this area, but also on associated topics such as Incised Valley Fill (IVF) models. Numerous companies have explored in the study area; thus contacts were made in order to locate core analysis, waterflood data, and unitization reports.

Next, subsurface well data was compiled from scout tickets, wire-line logs, and production reports. Data were obtained from over 975 logs and compiled into a spreadsheet. The spreadsheet consisted of header information including name, location, and field. Also included were total depth, datum elevation, formation top picks, isolith data, and sandstone thickness values. Subsea depths were automatically calculated by the spreadsheet, as were the isolith thickness values. Finally, a rough depositional environments pick and a comment column were entered into the spreadsheet.

While obtaining data from the logs, a series of preliminary east/west and north/south stratigraphic cross-sections were made to ensure internally consistent correlation. The formation top data was taken from the gamma ray curve, but other logs such as combination neutron-density were used to cross check the picks. The spreadsheet then calculated an interval isopach value from the base of the Oswego Limestone to the top of the Verdigris Limestone (Figure 2). This value was then subdivided into a sandstone and shale zone isolith value. The classification for sandstone was based on a 50% "clean" line that was placed between the shale base line and a "clean" limestone

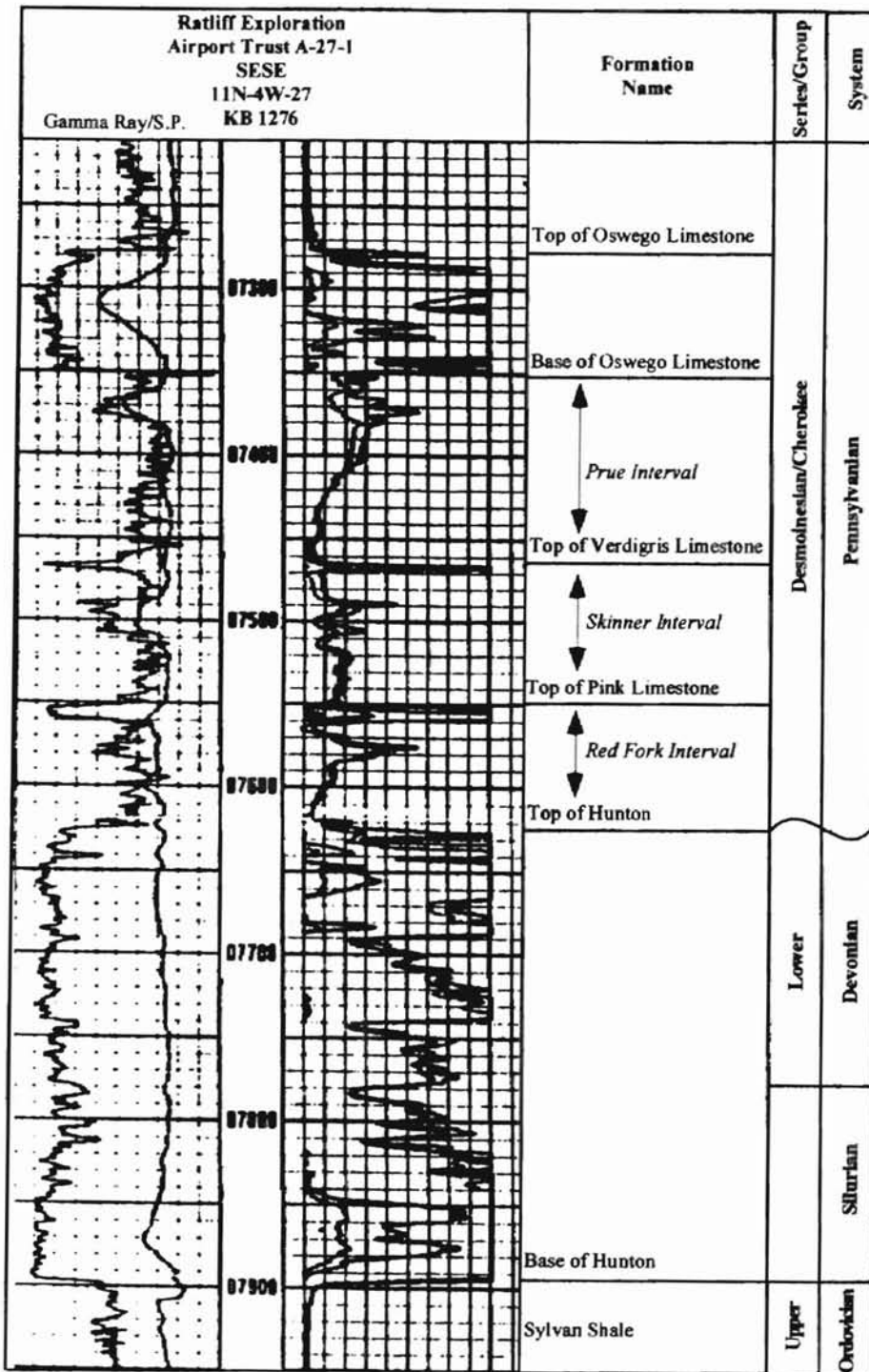


Figure 2: Type electric log of study area.

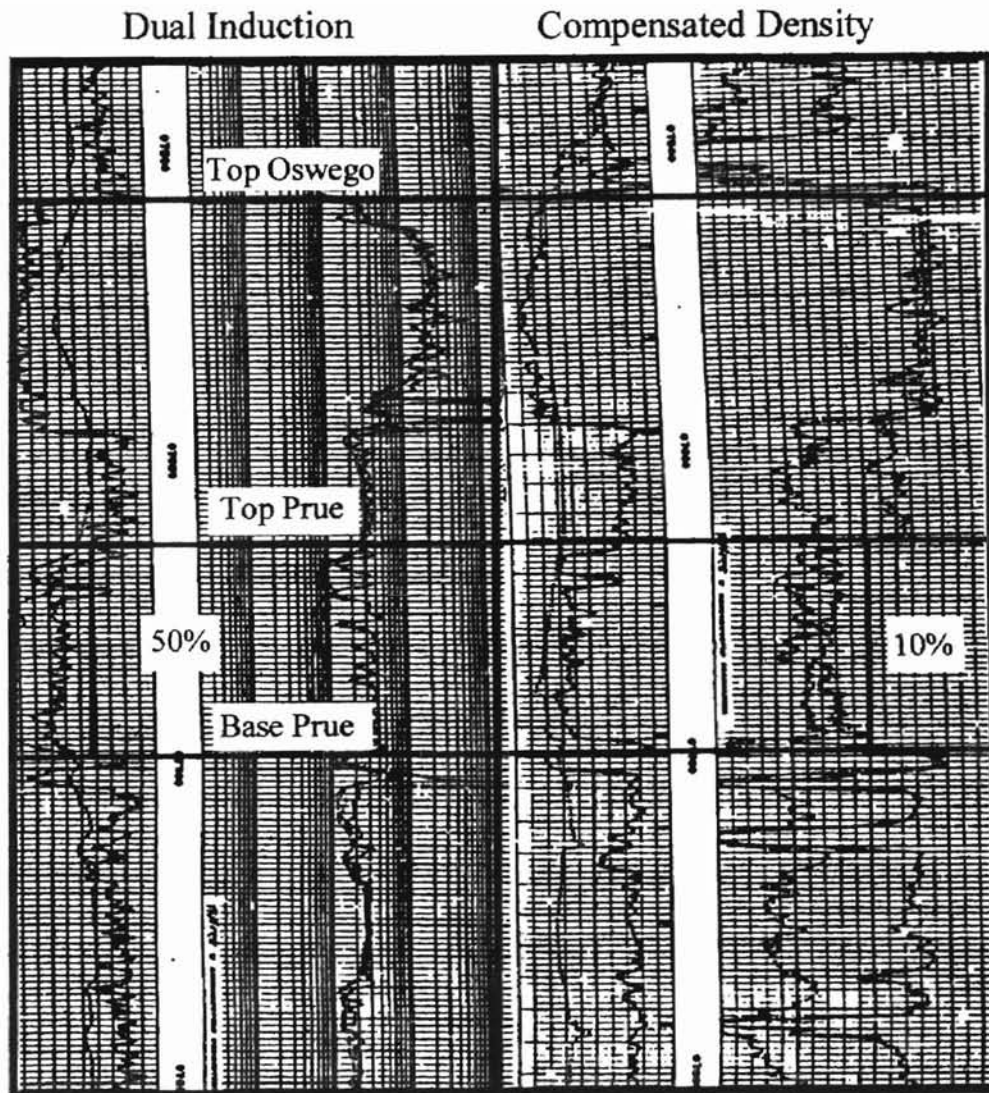


Figure 3: Thomason 1 (11N-4W-32), Log shows 40 feet of clean (50%+ gamma -10%+ porosity) sand.

value on the gamma ray log. In the comment column a net/gross sandstone value was added. The net sandstone was classified as sand having porosity values over 8%. Sample logs showing methodology can be seen in Figures 2 and 3.

Once the well log analysis phase was complete eight stratigraphic cross sections were constructed. Seven of the cross section show portions of the Prue Channel, displaying both its thickness and degree of incision. The other cross section is a regional stratigraphic cross section indicating thickening of the Prue Interval and deepening into the Anadarko Basin.

Structural contour maps were constructed on the Oswego Limestone and the Verdigris Limestone units. Net and gross Prue isolith maps and an interval isopach map were made in order to show reservoir thickness, aerial extent of the sandstone, and structural features affecting geometry.

Four cores were analyzed within the area of investigation. The cores were logged for sedimentary structures, textures, and mineralogic constituents. Particular attention was paid to core analysis in order to substantiate theories about depositional environments. Core information details will be discussed in later chapters.

Finally, the data was analyzed to see if it met the criteria for an incised-valley fill. Van Wagonsers list of fundamental characteristics include: (1) the valley is a negative or erosional paleographic feature, (2) the base of the valley truncates underlying strata, (3) the base and the walls of the incised-valley fill system represent a sequence boundary that may correlate to a hiatal surface in interfluvial areas, (4) the base of the valley fill exhibits a basinward shift in facies, and (5) depositional markers within the fill will onlap onto the valley walls.

## Previous Investigations

Numerous investigations of the Pennsylvanian Desmoinesian rocks have been conducted throughout Oklahoma. Only the studies that investigated the upper Cherokee Sandstones, or that involved the study area are cited. Oakes (1953) divided the informal "Cherokee Group" into the Krebs and Cabaniss Groups. The uppermost sandstone of the Cabaniss Group is informally known as the Prue Sandstone. Previous to Oakes the Prue sandstone was first referenced in 1921 by White and Green from its occurrence in the Prue field, in Osage County (Jordan 1957).

McGee and Clawson (1932) were the first to report on the subsurface geology of the Oklahoma City Field. They investigated numerous formations and reported on the regional structural features of the area. Jacobsen (1949) described the structural features on the east flank of the Anadarko Basin in Cleveland and McClain Counties. His work discussed the general stratigraphy and structural features of the area but focused on the McClain county fault zone. Burkett (1957) reported on the subsurface geology of western McClain County. Ahmeduddin (1968) carried out a study on the geology of the Wheatland area, of McClain, Canadian, Grady, Cleveland, and Oklahoma Counties. He carried out detailed stratigraphic correlation of the Desmoinesian rocks, researched geologic history, and determined the influence of the Pre-Desmoinesian erosional surface on "Cherokee" deposition. Contained within Ahmeduddin's research are structural maps that show probable locations for Pennsylvanian paleostream channels. Berg (1969) conducted a large regional study of the "Cherokee Group" on the west flank of the Nemaha Ridge, whereas Cole (1969) did a report on the eastern flank. Dahlgren (1968)

and Gatewood (1970) furnished studies on the history and development of the Oklahoma City Field. Albano (1973) did a subsurface stratigraphic analysis of the “Cherokee Group” in northeastern Cleveland County, which is just to the east of this investigation. His objectives were to determine the degree at which the pre-Pennsylvanian unconformity influenced “Cherokee” deposition, interpret siliciclastic depositional environments, and to investigate the significance of both structural, and stratigraphic trapping. Albano mapped the Prue Sandstone in Townships 8 through 10 North and Ranges 1 East through 2 West.

In 1996 Richard Andrews and the Oklahoma Geological Survey prepared a special publication on the Prue entitled “Fluvial-Dominated Delataic Oil Reservoirs in Oklahoma: The Skinner and Prue Plays. This special publication contains an overview of the Prue’s distribution, stratigraphy, and depositional models appropriate to the unit. It also contains maps and case studies relating to producing Prue fields. This paper is an excellent starting point for statewide information relating to the Prue Sandstone.

Ropp (1991) conducted research on the Prue in northeastern Lincoln County. Her objectives included establishing depositional framework of the Prue, delineating stratigraphy and core lithology, and determining petrographic and diagenetic characteristics of the Prue reservoirs. Andrews (1998) researched the Prue in portions of Payne and Lincoln Counties. He focused on depositional environments, paleotopography, and mapping areal distributions of the Prue and Verdigris.

Other studies of the “Cherokee Group” in different regions include Shipley (1977) in Payne County, Candler (1977) in Noble County, Verish (1979), Puckette (1990) in



western Oklahoma and Akmal (1953). The majority of these studies focus on the interpretation of depositional environments using subsurface mapping.

## CHAPTER 2

### STRATIGRAPHY

#### Introduction

The three rock units that were studied in this thesis are the Oswego Limestone, Prue Sandstone, and the Verdigris Limestone. These three informal parastratigraphic units are part of the Pennsylvanian System, Desmoinesian Stage. The Pennsylvanian is a period of the Paleozoic era spanning the time between 325 and 286 million years ago.

The Oswego Limestone is part of the Marmaton Group, whereas the older Prue and Verdigris are included in the Cabaniss Group. The Cabaniss and underlying Krebs are informally known as the “Cherokee Group”. The two carbonate units, Oswego and Verdigris, were used to define boundaries of the Prue Genetic Interval. Using the carbonates as interval-bounding markers is a common practice within the cyclic deposits of the “Cherokee Group” in the Anadarko Basin. Other examples of this include the Skinner Sandstone Intervals which are bound by the Verdigris and the underlying Pink Limestone, and the Red Fork Sandstone Interval which is bound by the Pink and Inola Lime. Figure 4 illustrates the stratigraphic nomenclature of the “Cherokee Group”.

#### Cabaniss Group

##### Verdigris Limestone

The lowermost extensive carbonate rock marker in the Cabaniss Group is the Verdigris Limestone. Smith named the Formation in 1914 from an outcrop along the Verdigris River, near Claremore, Oklahoma (Jordan, 1957). The Verdigris is cored by

<b>SYSTEM</b>	<b>STAGE</b>	<b>GROUP</b>	<b>FORMATION</b>	<b>SURFACE NAMES</b>	<b>SUBSURFACE NAMES</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIAN</b>	<b>DESMOINESIAN</b>	<b>MARMATON</b>	<b>FT. SCOTT</b>	FT. SCOTT LIMESTONE	OSWEGO LIME
		<b>"CHEROKEE" CABANISS</b>	<b>SENORA</b>	LAGONDA SANDSTONE	PRUE SAND
				VERDIGRIS LIMESTONE	VERDIGRIS LIMESTONE
				OOWALA SAND	SKINNER SAND -Upper, Middle, Lower
				PINK LIMESTONE	PINK LIMESTONE

Figure 4: Stratigraphic nomenclature of the "Cherokee" Group, Anadarko basin, Oklahoma.

the Booth 9D-2 well, which was described in this study. The Verdigris is a mottled gray, microcrystalline limestone with dispersed crinoids and fossil debris. The log characteristic for the Verdigris is a “clean” gamma response with high resistivity (Figure 2). This made the identification of the formation relatively easy. The Verdigris however can be difficult to identify when directly underlain by Skinner sandstone bodies.

### Prue Sandstone

The Prue Sandstone Interval involves the stratigraphic interval between the Oswego and the Verdigris Limestones. It was first referenced in 1921 by White and Green from its occurrence in the Prue field, in Osage County (Jordan, 1957). Sandstones within the Prue are primarily fluvial, though they become more marine southward (Andrews, 1996). The sandstone is present on the Cherokee platform and in the eastern part Anadarko Basin. The amount of sand within the Prue Interval varies from 0-100%. Isopach thickness of the Prue Interval can exceed over 100 feet. The sand itself has a fine to very fine grain size with abundant interbedded muscovite mica and clay. The micas are easily seen with a hand lens and appear mostly on shale bedding planes. Numerous types of sedimentary structures are also present but these will be discussed in detail in Chapter IV.

## Marmaton Group

### Oswego Limestone

The Oswego Limestone, as seen in the core of the Booth 9D-2 well, is a mottled

gray microcrystalline limestone that varies in thickness substantially throughout the study area. The formation was first named in 1894 by Hayworth and Kirk from an outcrop near Oswego, Kansas (Jordan, 1957). These strata were later renamed "Fort Scott Limestone" (Hanke, 1967). The Oswego Limestone is the informal subsurface equivalent of the Fort Scott Limestone. The Oswego Limestone changes facies from backreef, to reef, to foreereef from north to south across the study area. The main reef is approximately one to two miles wide and is part of a much larger feature that continues northeast towards Tulsa. Thickness of the reef within the study area can be as much as 80 feet, with 15-20 feet of this interval containing porosity. However, only minor scattered production can be found on the Oklahoma City high. Behind the reef to the north the limestone thins into a backreef facies, and seaward becomes mainly shale with a thin limestone marker bed. The Oswego's gamma ray log characteristics make it identifiable throughout the study area. Problems in the southern portions of the region occur in picking the top of the Oswego due to a breakup of the lime into an upper and lower unit, and subsequent southward loss of the entire upper unit.

## CHAPTER 3

### DEPOSTIONAL FRAMEWORK

#### Tectonic Setting

The area of investigation lies in central Oklahoma and includes parts of Canadian, Oklahoma, and Cleveland Counties. It is on the eastern edge of the Anadarko Basin at the southern tip of the Nemaha Ridge (Figure 5). This area has been called a zone of transition involving four major tectonic elements. These elements comprise the (1) Central Oklahoma Platform (2) The McClain County Fault Zone (3) the Oklahoma City Uplift (Nemaha Ridge) and the (4) the Anadarko basin. Gatewood (1970) describes the Oklahoma City structure as a faulted anticlinal fold. The Oklahoma City Field is located at the southern end of the Nemaha Ridge. The history of the structure includes at least five stages of structural adjustments, with intervening periods of complete or partial submergence and fairly continuous deposition (Gatewood 1970). This structure is illustrated in Figures 6 and 7.

The Anadarko Basin itself is a deep basin containing up to 40,000 feet of sediment at its axis. The basin is bounded on the south by the Wichita and Amarillo uplifts, on the east by the Nemaha Uplift, and on the west by the Cimmaron Arch. The northern shelf of the Basin extends across parts of western Kansas.

The Pennsylvanian Period was an active time in basin history. It was during the early Pennsylvanian that the Wichita-Amarillo block was uplifted along a series of WNW- trending reverse faults. The Anadarko Basin began active subsidence during the late Morrowan. The subsidence continued until the end of the Virgilian Age. The basin

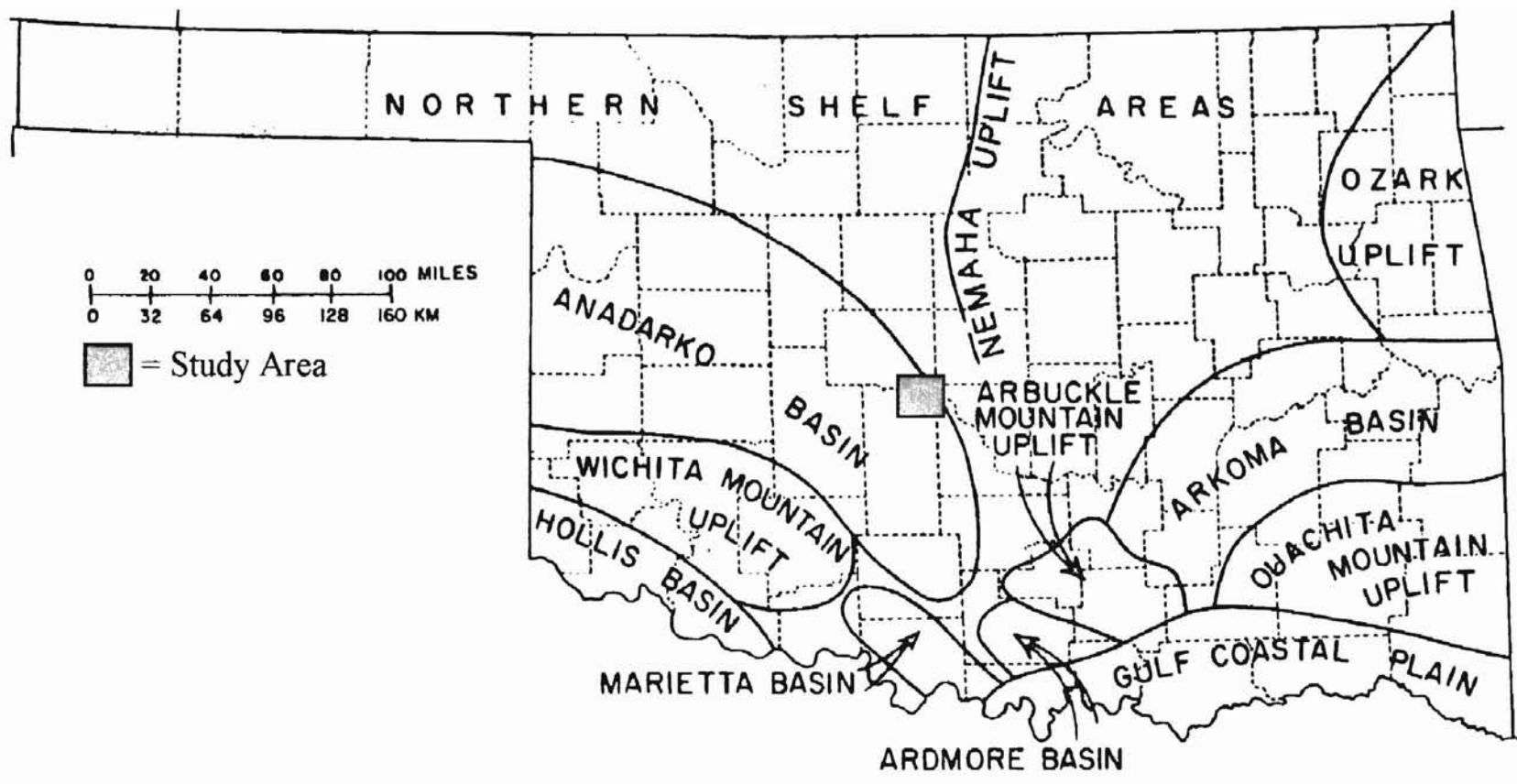


Figure 5: Major geologic provinces of Oklahoma (from Johnson, 1971).

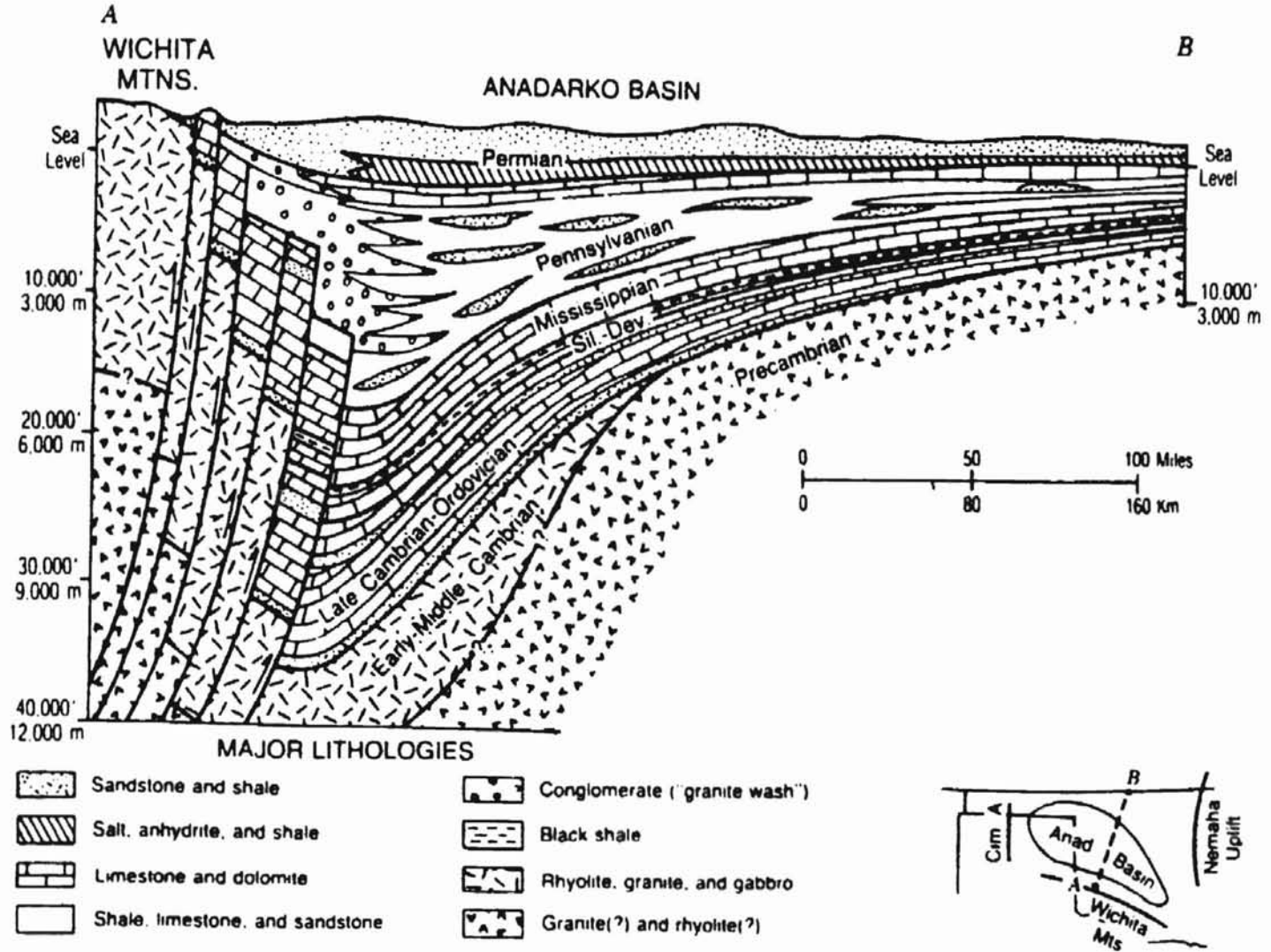


Figure 6: Generalized north-south structural cross section through the Anadarko basin of western Oklahoma (modified from W. J. Coffman. Reprinted in Petroleum Geology of the Mid-Continent, Tulsa Geological Society, Special Publication 3, p. 143).



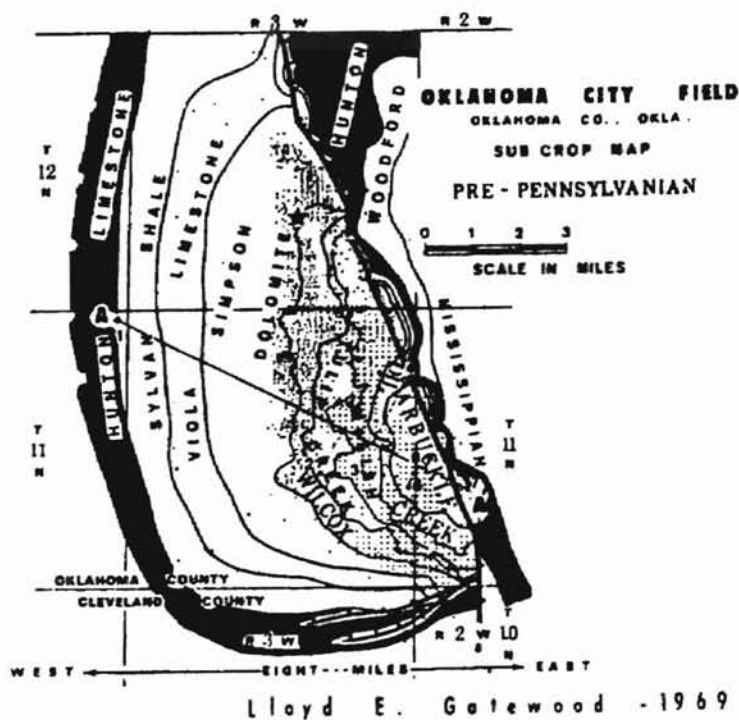
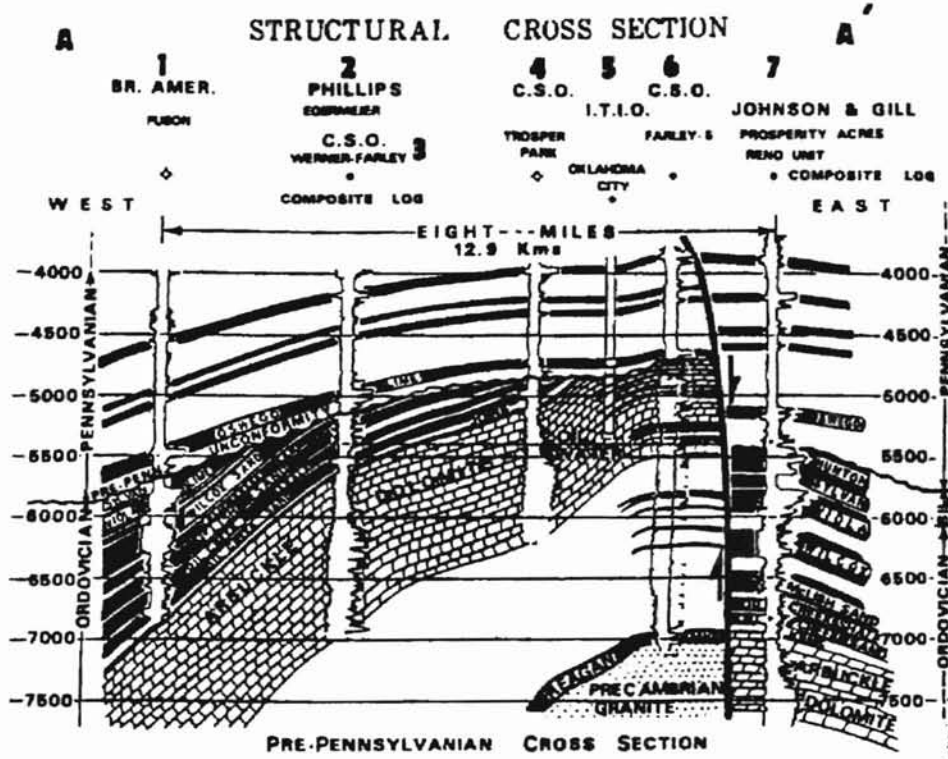


Figure 7: Top: Structural cross section showing Oklahoma City Field structure. Bottom: Pre-Pennsylvanian subcrop map illustrating erosion and truncation onto the Nemaha Ridge (Gatewood 1969).

was estimated to receive as much as 18,000 feet of sediment during the Pennsylvanian (Johnson, 1989). The strata deposited were a mixture of marine and non-marine sediment, composed of conglomerates, limestones, shales, and sandstones. The total interval of sediment thickens progressing southward into the deepest part of the basin. The thickening is illustrated in cross section A-A' (Plate VII). The Desmoinesian rocks of the Pennsylvanian consist of cyclic marine limestones and shales with some interbedded sands. The "Cherokee Group" however, has sands that have been interpreted as channel fill, distributary sands, and bar sands. These units were deposited during transgressive/regressive sea level change cycles, which occurred throughout the Desmoinesian.

#### Source Area

The Prue sandstones of the eastern Anadarko Basin, as seen in core, are fine to very fine grained, subrounded quartz arenites with abundant muscovite as an accessory mineral. They originated from fluvial advances coming across the Cherokee Platform, southwest over the Nemaha Ridge and into the Anadarko Basin (Figure 8). The fine-grained, subrounded nature of the sediment is indicative of long transport or recycled sedimentary rock. The provenance is most likely the Canadian Shield or Wisconsin Arch. Weathering has removed most of the original constituents, and now only quartz sand, muscovite, and clays remain.

Andrews (1996) constructed a regional isopach map of the interval from the top of the Verdigris to the top of the Pink Limestone across most of Oklahoma. He

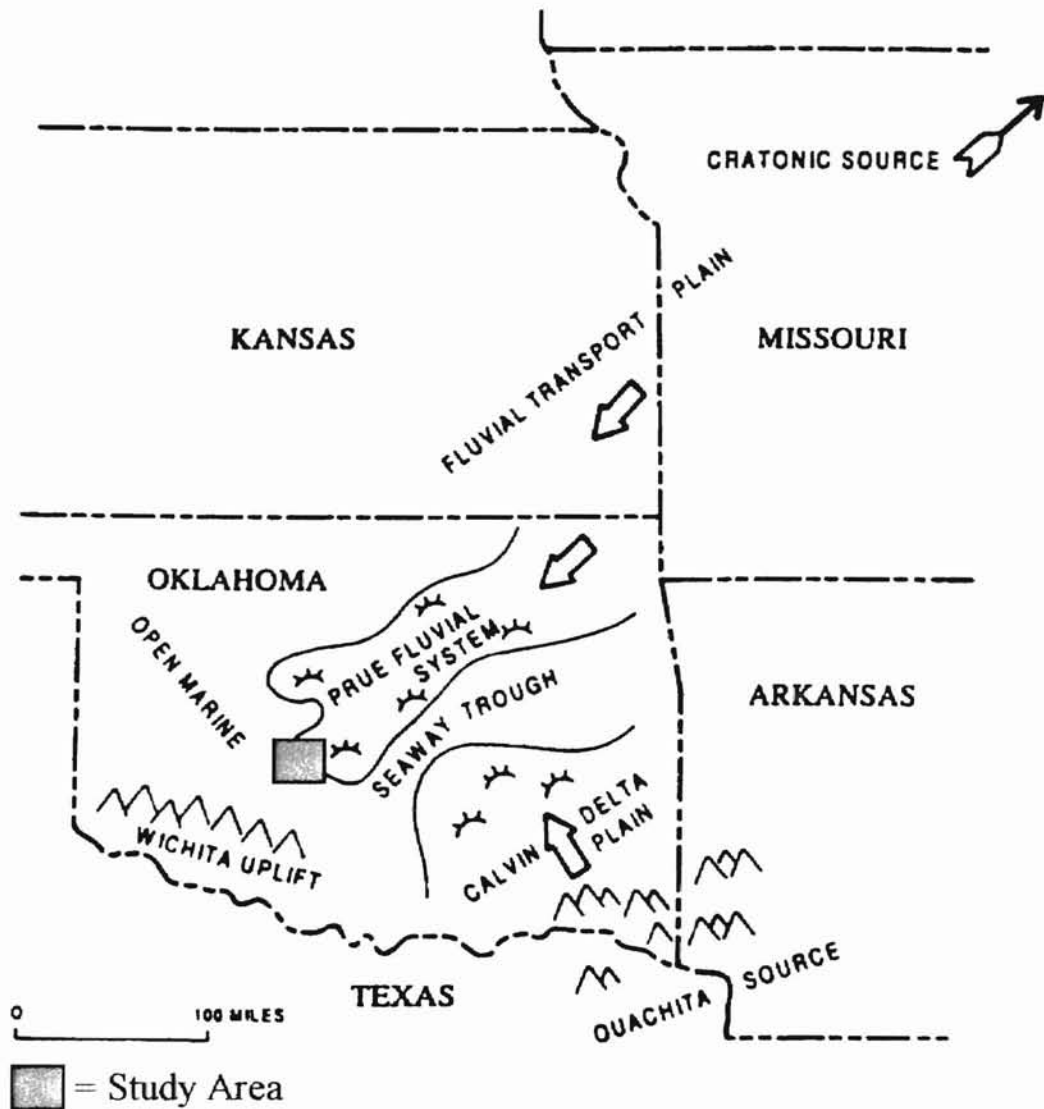


Figure 8: Paleogeography of the central Midcontinent region during deposition of the Prue sandstone (Modified from Krumme, 1981).

concluded that the Prue's areal distribution was a result of the attitude of the Cherokee Platform and the Nemaha fault zone. Since the Nemaha was a more substantial positive feature to the north at this time, the Prue sediment was likely redirected toward the south, around the east side of the Nemaha Ridge. This theory is used to explain the west trending channel complexes that are found in the study area.

**CHAPTER 4**  
**SUBSURFACE ANALYSIS**

Subsurface Mapping

Fourteen plates were constructed in order to accurately show the subsurface geology of the study area. These include 6 maps and 8 cross sections. The maps contain information obtained from 975 electric logs and scout tickets. In areas where Prue channels, or Prue production, were found, each available well log was analyzed for both sand content and log character. In areas that did not meet these criteria, an effort was made to include a well log from each quarter section for proper well control and, mapping coverage. Each one of the maps is described in greater detail in the next section.

Geologic Map Interpretation

Structural Contour Map Top of Oswego Limestone

Structural contour maps were prepared in order to interpret the structural attitudes of the Prue Sandstone. The first structural contour map was constructed on the top of the Oswego Limestone. The map (Plate I) indicates that the strike of the Oswego is northwest-southeast. The dip of the Oswego is to the southwest at an average gradient of 145 feet per mile (2.5 degrees), as measured across the study area. The gradient does vary in spots from 100 feet per mile to 250 feet per mile in the study area. On the Oklahoma City High steeper dips are recognized. As discussed previously, difficulties occur in picking the proper top of the Oswego Limestone due to the presence of a major

reef front trending east west through the northern part of the study area. This problem does not influence regional structural mapping. No specific structural anomalies are apparent on the Top Oswego structure map other than on the Oklahoma City High.

#### Structural Contour Map Top of Verdigris Limestone

The top of the Verdigris Limestone was the datum for a second structural contour map. The map (Plate II) shows the strike of the Verdigris as also being northwest-southeast. Dip is to the southwest at an average of 190 feet per mile (3.2 degrees), as measured over the study area. Both the structural contour plates (I and II) indicate an area of reduction in dip rate trending northwest-southeast from T11NR6W into T10NR5W and the southern edge of T10NR4W. Immediately southwest of this dip resumes to average. This feature, showing dip increase, probably reflects a minor hinge-line of the Anadarko Basin during Prue deposition. In several areas the Verdigris Limestone has been eroded by Prue incision. In these areas an estimate of the original top Verdigris Limestone was used. No specific structural anomalies are apparent on the Top of Verdigris Structure Map except the Oklahoma City High.

#### Isopach Map Base Oswego/Top Verdigris

Plate III comprises an isopach map of the total Prue Interval. This is the interval from the base of the Oswego Limestone to the top of the Verdigris Limestone. The interval shows dramatic change from the north of the study area going to the south. Isopach values were contoured on 25-foot intervals. Interval thickness values vary from less than 50 feet in the northeast to more than 200 feet in the southwest. This pattern is

what one would expect, since the study area is positioned along the hingeline of the Anadarko Basin. The rate of thickening of the isopached interval increases in the far southwest corner of the study area. This is a further indication of the hingeline effect discussed above. If the upper surface of an isopach-mapped interval is flattened and set horizontal, the lower surface represents a “cast” of the surface upon which the rocks of the mapped interval were deposited (Stirling, 1998). In this way, the interval isopach approximates the paleotopography of the top Prue surface. In T11NR3W surrounding the Oklahoma City high a markedly thin area exists. This possibly indicates a paleo-high with non-deposition of sand and shale. It appears that the Prue channel went around this area to the south. The sharp westward turn of the channel in the northwest corner on T11NR3W can be attributed to a paleo-high north of the channel.

Another trend shown on this map is that of the Prue channel. The interval isopach values seem to increase with an increase in sand thickness, and decrease where no sand is present in the interval. This effect could be attributed to compaction of shales within the isopach interval outside of the channel boundaries. The most dramatic reflection of this is seen directly over the channel as it trends from T11NR3W southwest into T10NR5W. The secondary channel in T10NR6W trending northwest can also be seen. Since the Prue channel incised into previously deposited sands and shales, it is difficult to discern whether a paleovalley existed into which the Prue channel fed.

#### Isolith Map of Gross Prue Sandstone

Plate VI is a gross isolith map of the Prue Sandstone. The sand value for the gross isolith map was calculated by placing a 50% line between the shale baseline and the

clean limestone/sandstone value on the gamma ray log. This was effective for the majority of the study area. On the other hand, many wells within the immediate Oklahoma City Field were drilled beginning in the 1930's. Most of the values used in the east half of T11NR3W were supplied by Mr. Logsdon from his many years of research into the Prue Sandstone in this area.

The gross isolith map indicates several different types of sandstone bodies differentiated by well log character. The map is dominated by the lenticular southwest trending Prue Sandstone channel fill. The smaller pods of thin sand development in T11NR5W and T11N6W possibly represent minor delta-front sands deposited prior to the incised-valley fill during a probable highstand delta event, which has been mapped in T10NR3W, T10NR4W. This highstand delta was sourced from the east and appears to have prograded from the southeast corner of T11NR3W, where it has been eroded by the subsequent incised valley. The maximum thickness of these delta sands is thirty feet, and they seldom appear very clean. Attempted completions of these sands indicate a poor permeability, water bearing sand.

The incised-valley sandstone mapped in the study area has originated from the east, as previously discussed. In the southwest corner of T11NR3W the incised valley contains up to 88 feet of clean sandstone, and is nearly two miles wide. The sandstone trends northwest, making a sharp southwest turn in the northwest corner of T11NR3W. The Prue interval isopach shows a thin in the same area, which may be responsible for channel direction. The channel takes on a remarkably linear trend in a due southwest direction for 25 miles; it exits the study area in the southwest corner of T9NR6W. Sandstone thickness varies from 0-88 feet within the incised-valley complex. A



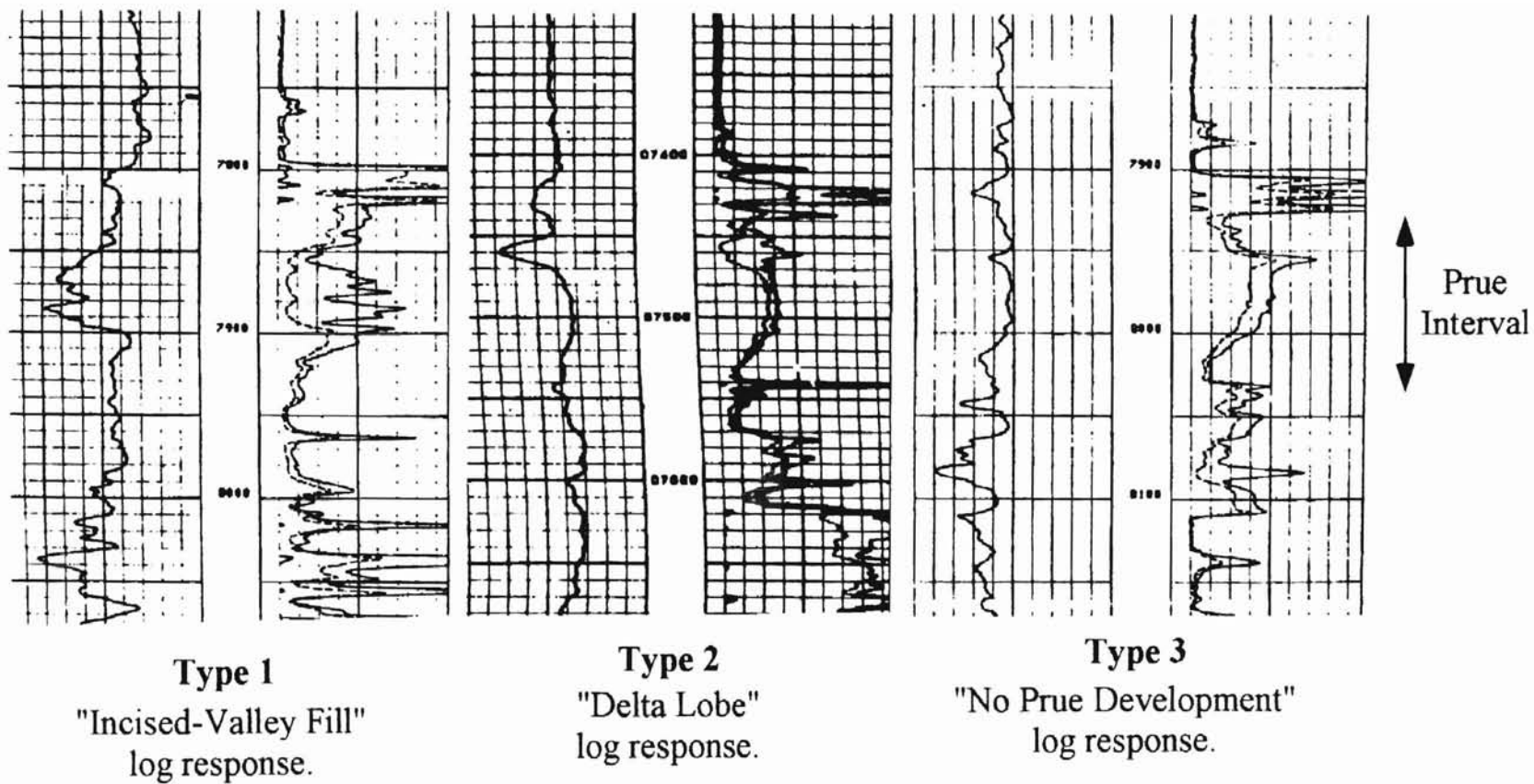


Figure 9: Log signatures of the Prue Interval.

that the incised-valley cuts through the Verdigris as far south as Section 29 T10NR5W, but westward of this point does not incise to closer than 10 feet from the top of the Verdigris. The map indicates channel boundaries with both solid and wavy lines. The solid lines indicate the gross clean sand channel boundaries while the wavy lines show the extent of channel incision. Where the two overlay, only the gross sand outline is shown.

### Prue Production Map

The production from the Prue Interval is almost entirely from the sandstones developed within the incised-valley fill. Only minor amounts of production were found in the delta facies sandstones. Plate XV shows the boundaries of the incised-valley as mapped on plate IV. This plate was constructed to outline the regional extent of Prue Sandstone production. The map shows circles around well spots that indicate production within the Prue interval. This information was obtained from Dwight's production data, scout tickets, and various operators of waterflood units.

This map also shows the unitized field boundaries of waterfloods within the Prue Sandstone in the Wheatland Field, T11NR4W. Two of the units operated by Marathon Petroleum are called the Wheatland Unit and the Will Rogers Unit. In T11NR3W, the Southwest Oklahoma City Field Unit is also a currently active waterflood. In the southeast corner of T11NR3W a Cities Service waterflood was initiated in the 1970's under the original Oklahoma City Field. Due to the unavailability of scout tickets and production data it is difficult to determine which wells produced from the Prue Sandstone within the OKC Field boundaries. Production probably originated from the Prue as early

as the 1930's in this area. Further information regarding specific production for the waterfloods can be found in the petroleum geology section.

In the southwest corner of the map only scattered production was found from the Prue as it was mainly commingled with other zones.

### Description of Cores

Four cores of the Prue Sandstone within the study area were described and sampled (Figure 10). Petrologic log data for each of the cores is located in Appendix B. The cores were examined for lithology, grain size, sedimentary structures, and detrital constituents. Electric logs were used in conjunction with the cores in order to link specific log signatures to depositional facies and environments. Photographs of each core were taken and can be found in the appendix. It should be noted that several other cores for this area are available for examination. The cores that were selected however, were chosen on the basis of location, interval cut, and gamma ray log signatures. A comprehensive listing for all of Oklahoma cores is available from the Oklahoma Geological Survey in their "Petroleum Core Catalog". Below is a brief summary of the petrographic log data. More detailed data can be obtained in the Appendix.

#### Petrocorp Inc. Booth 9D-2, Section 9, T.11N R.3E

The cored interval is from 6644-6750 feet (Figure 11). The Booth core cuts from the base of the Oswego through the Prue and Verdigris, into the top of the Skinner shale. The Oswego is a mottled gray microcrystalline limestone, with small amounts of fossil debris. At the top of the Prue Sandstone is 2 feet of calcareous mudstone. Below this is the top of the Prue Sandstone. The Prue Sandstone is light gray, fine-very fine micaceous

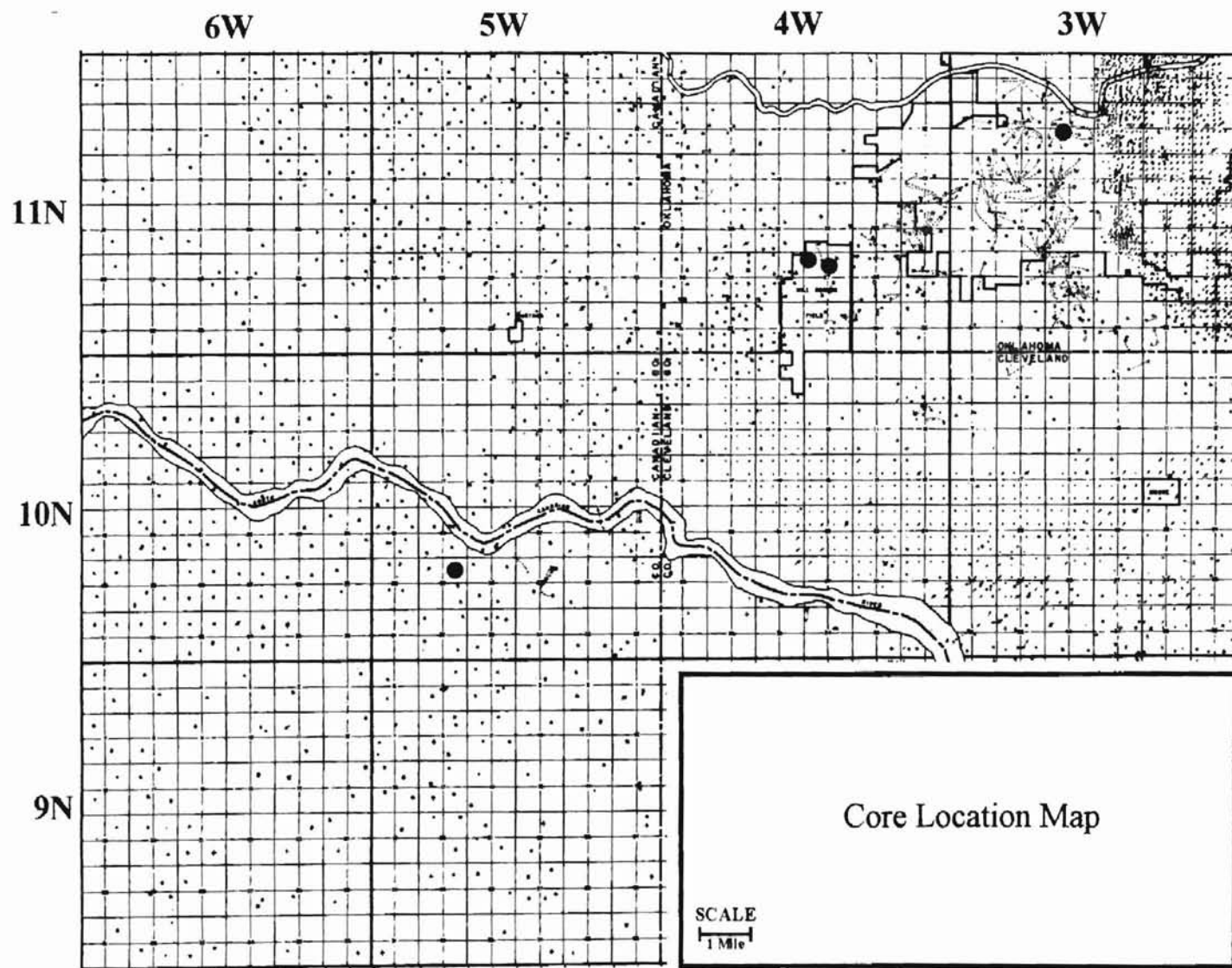


Figure 10

sand, with varying degrees of sorting. The sandstone itself is well sorted, but throughout the core the abundance of shale partings and clays give the overall sorting a moderate to poor rating. *Keep in mind the overall sorting, including the shale beds make up the sorting curve shown on the petrologic log for this study.* Throughout the Prue section sedimentary structures are minimal. Varying amounts of thin discontinuous shale partings dominate the section. The core analysis shows porosity values for the Prue between 6 and 17 %. The base of the Prue Interval shows an erosional contact with the Verdigris Limestone. Immediately above the erosional contact at 6738 feet a large amount of mud rip ups, channel base, or incised-valley wall material, is contained within the core. This shale content reduces the gamma ray curve even though the Prue Sand is actually quite clean. The Verdigris is a mottled gray limestone with dispersed crinoid fragments. At the base of the Verdigris is a small bed of terrestrial coal, underneath which is the Skinner shale. The shale is probably marginal marine shale. It is indistinctly laminated and contains some fossil hash.

Ratliff Exploration Co. Airport Trust D-27-1, Section 27, T.11N R.4W

The Airport Trust D-27-1 was cored from 7416-7469 feet, in the Prue Sandstone (Figure 17). The sandstone is a light gray to brown, moderately-sorted to well-sorted, tightly silica cemented sandstone. Grain size ranges between fine to very fine for the sand grains. The bottom half of the core seems to be slightly finer grained than the top. Muscovite mica is found throughout the core and is very noticeable on parting surfaces. Shale partings are also found throughout the core in varying abundance ranging from less than 20% to more than 50%. Between 7421-7422 and 7429-7431 shale beds completely

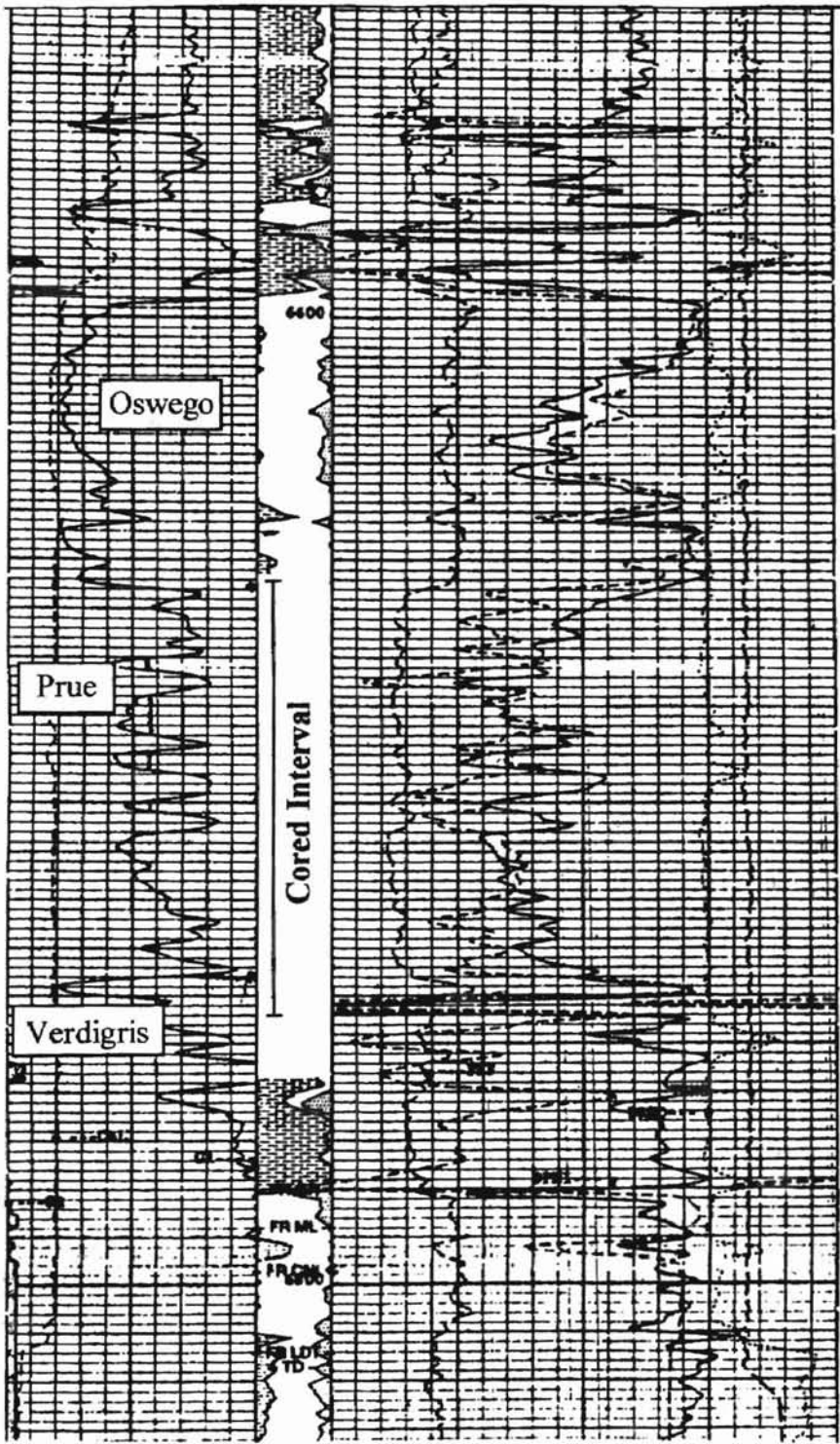


Figure 11: Neutron-Density log of the Petrocorp Booth 9D-2, Section 9, T11N R3W.

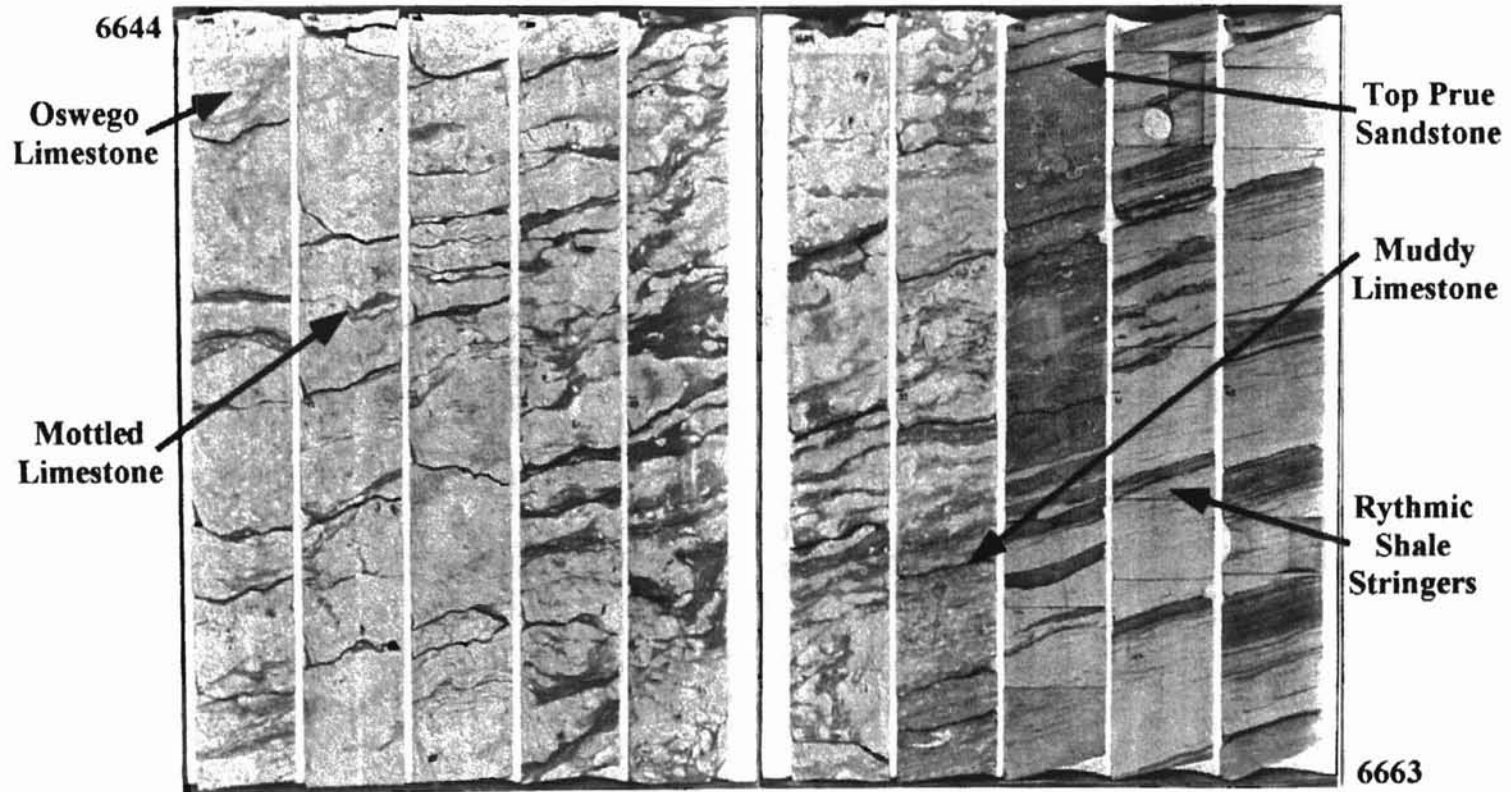


Figure 12: Photograph of Core, Petrocorp Booth 9D-2, Section 9, T11N, R3W, Interval from 6644-6663.

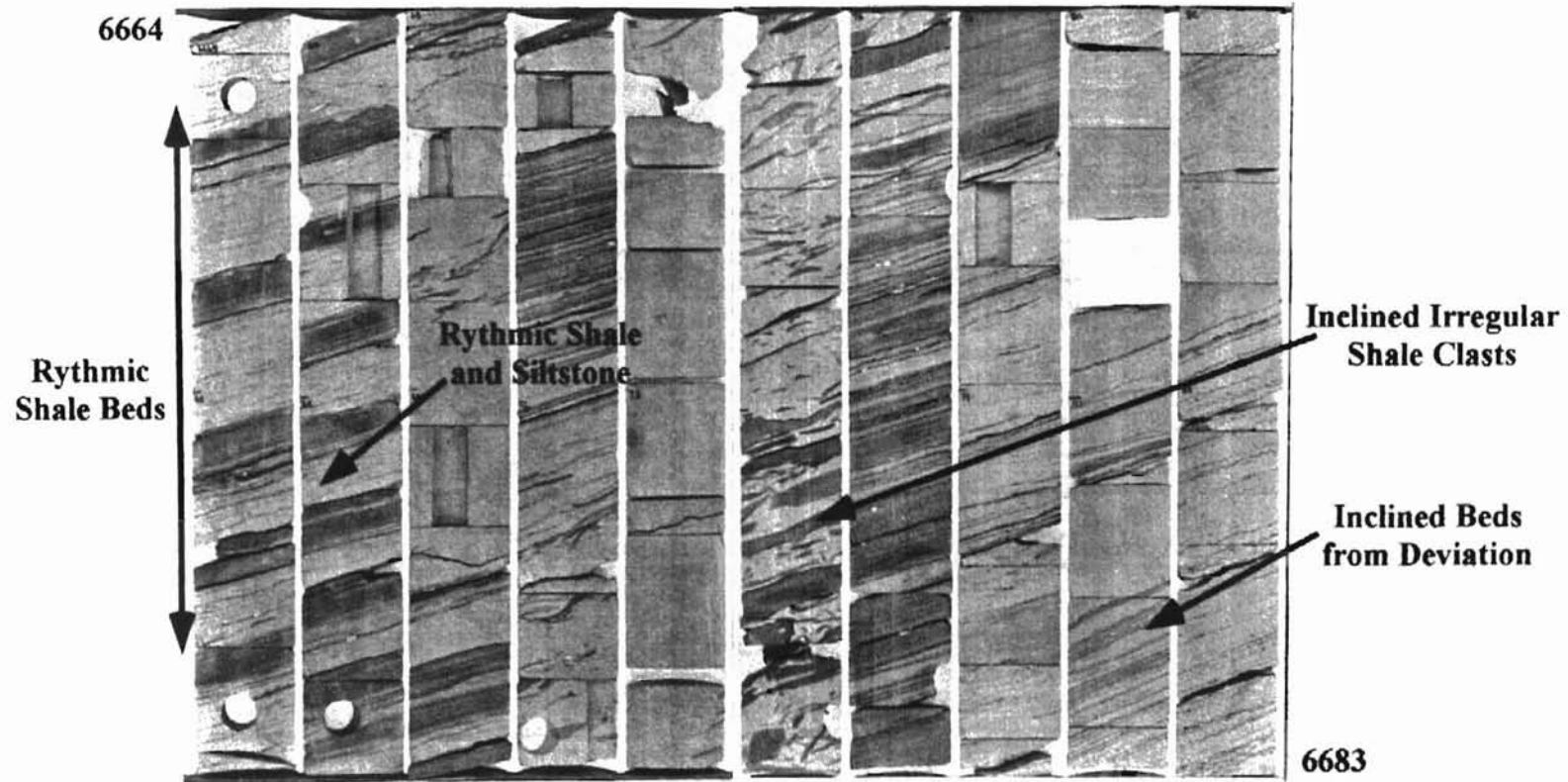


Figure 13: Photograph of Core, Petrocorp Booth 9D-2, Section 9, T11N, R3W, Interval from 6664-6683.



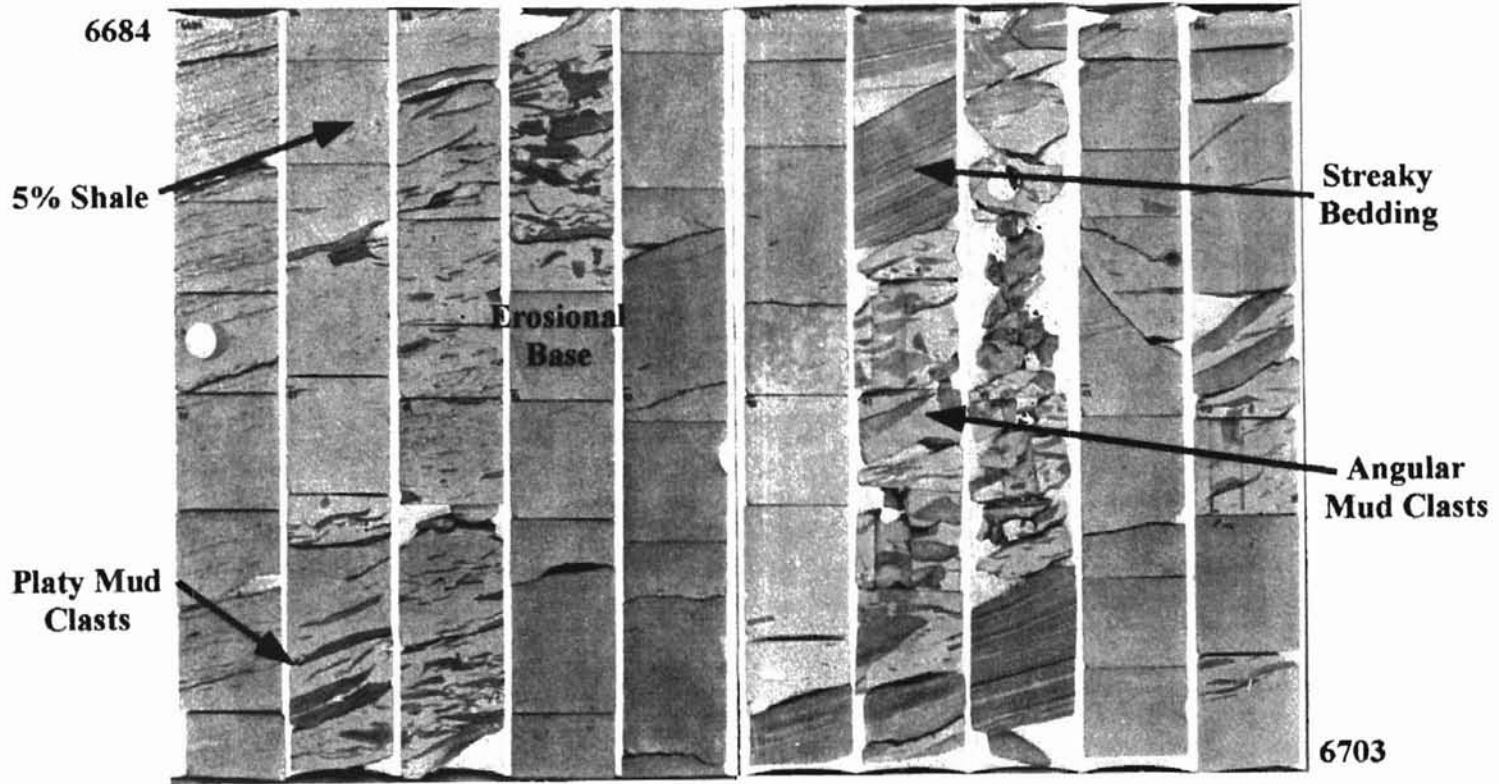


Figure 14: Photograph of Core, Petrocorp Booth 9D-2, Section 9, T11N, R3W, Interval from 6684-6703.

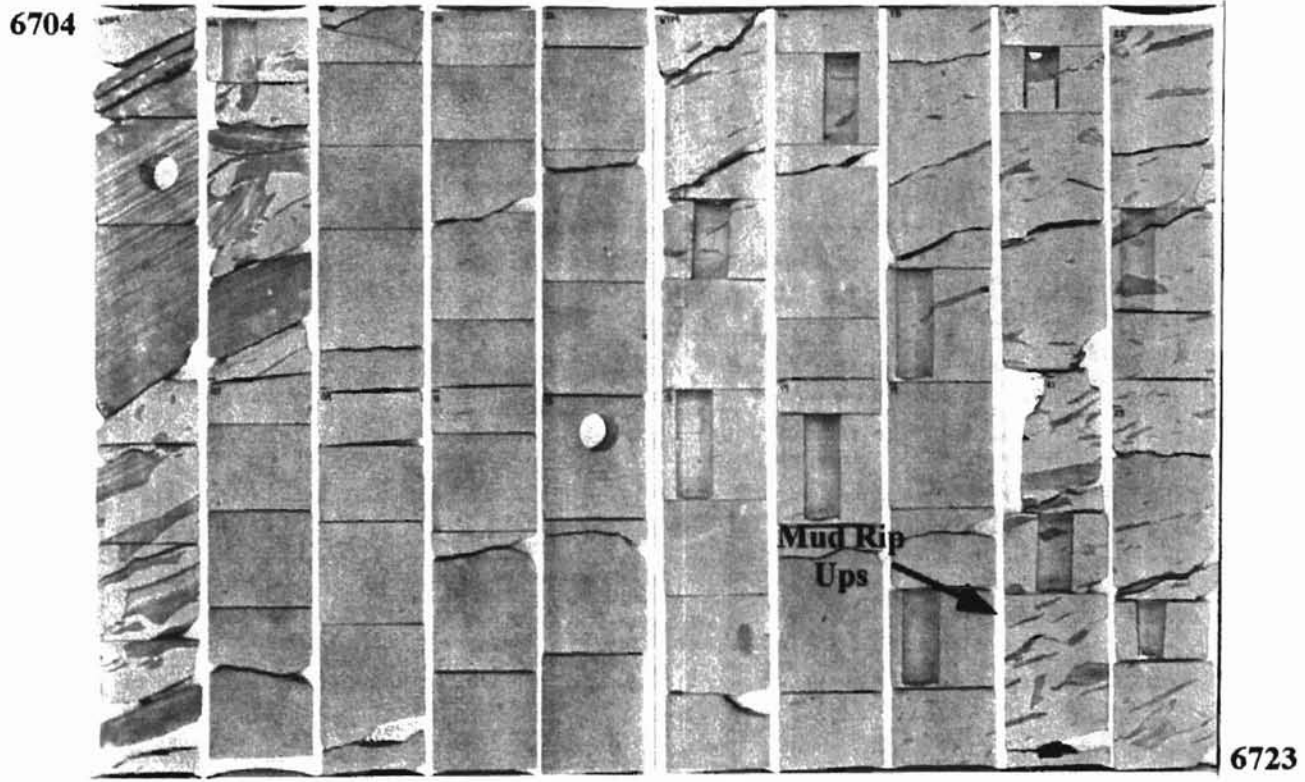


Figure 15: Photograph of Core, Petrocorp Booth 9D-2, Section 9, T11N, R3W, Interval from 6704-6723.

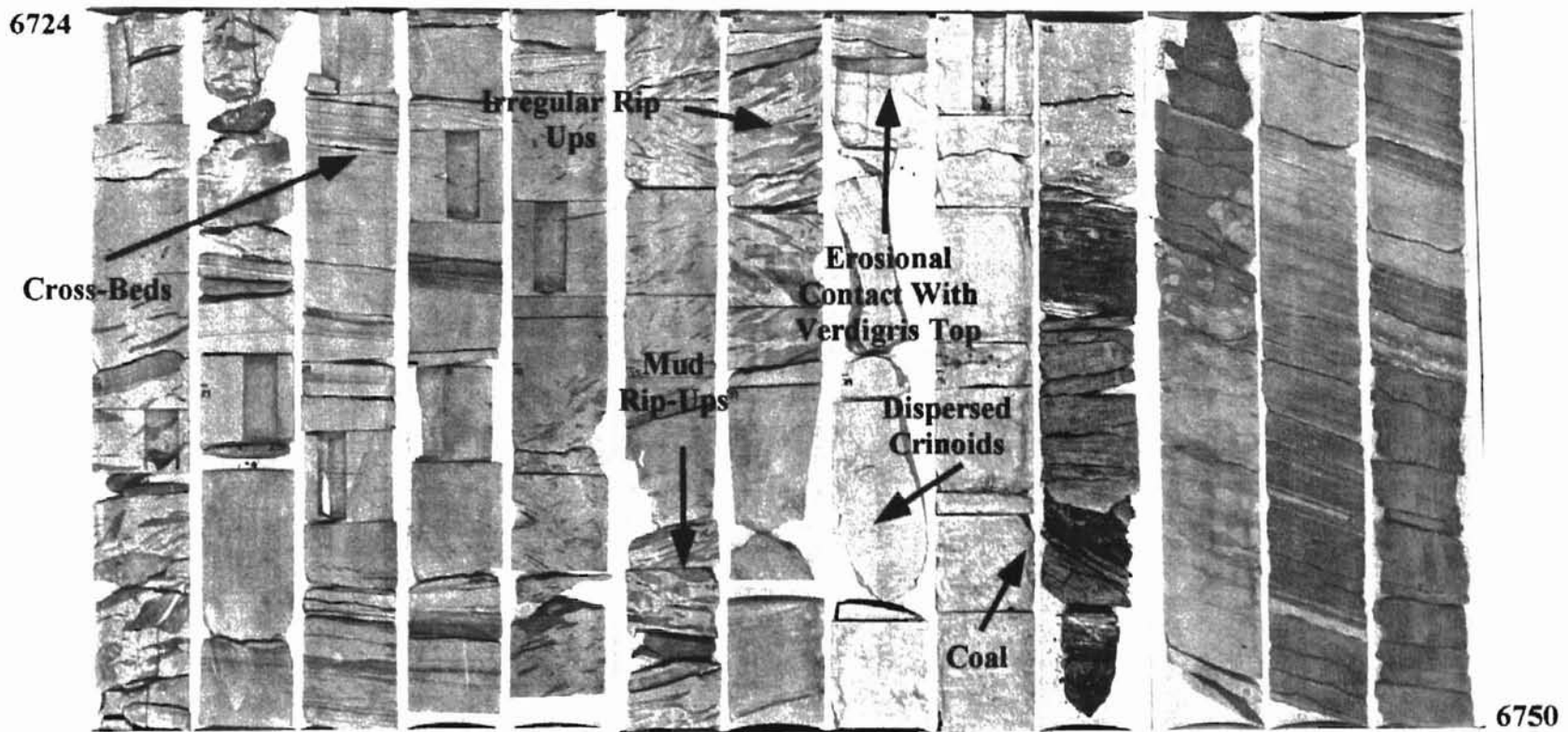


Figure 16: Photograph of Core, Petrocorp Booth 9D-2, Section 9, T11N, R3W, Interval from 6724-6750.

break up the sand. The sedimentary structures of the sandstone unit include low angle cross-bedding and thin shale laminations. Porosity measurements are 5-10%, partially resulting from the high pore-filling cement content.

Ratliff Exploration Co. Airport Trust B-33-1, Section 27, T.11N R.4W

The B-33-1 core is the smallest of the cored intervals. The cored interval in the Prue Sandstone is 22 feet in thickness from 7464-7486 feet, in the Prue Sandstone. The gamma ray logs (Figure 20) shows a gamma ray increase intermixed with shale breaks. Porosity data for this core show porosities in the 8-12% range. The Prue itself is gray, fine-grained, moderately sorted, micaceous sand. At the top of the cored interval there are some siderite clasts which are common within the Prue. The rest of the interval contains some degree of wavy-horizontal shale drapes. These drapes are obvious barriers to permeability, which degrade the sand from being good reservoir rock. Some of the shale banding is so finely and rhythmically laminated it could be interpreted as tidal. Some small-scale trough cross bedding is evident in some of the sands. In addition, near the base of the core from 7482-7482.5 is a bed of black shale.

Czar Resources Co. Osborne 1-29, Section 29, T.10N R. 5W

The final core to be examined was the Osborne well. This well is located further south and west into the basin. It contains the "cleanest" of the sands for the four cores. The cored interval is from 8615-8667 feet (Figure 22). The interval cuts the Prue, but does not penetrate the Verdigris Limestone. It had been thought that perhaps this core, being further into the basin would show a slightly marginal marine influence. This unfortunately was not clear even after study. The top of the core begins with an

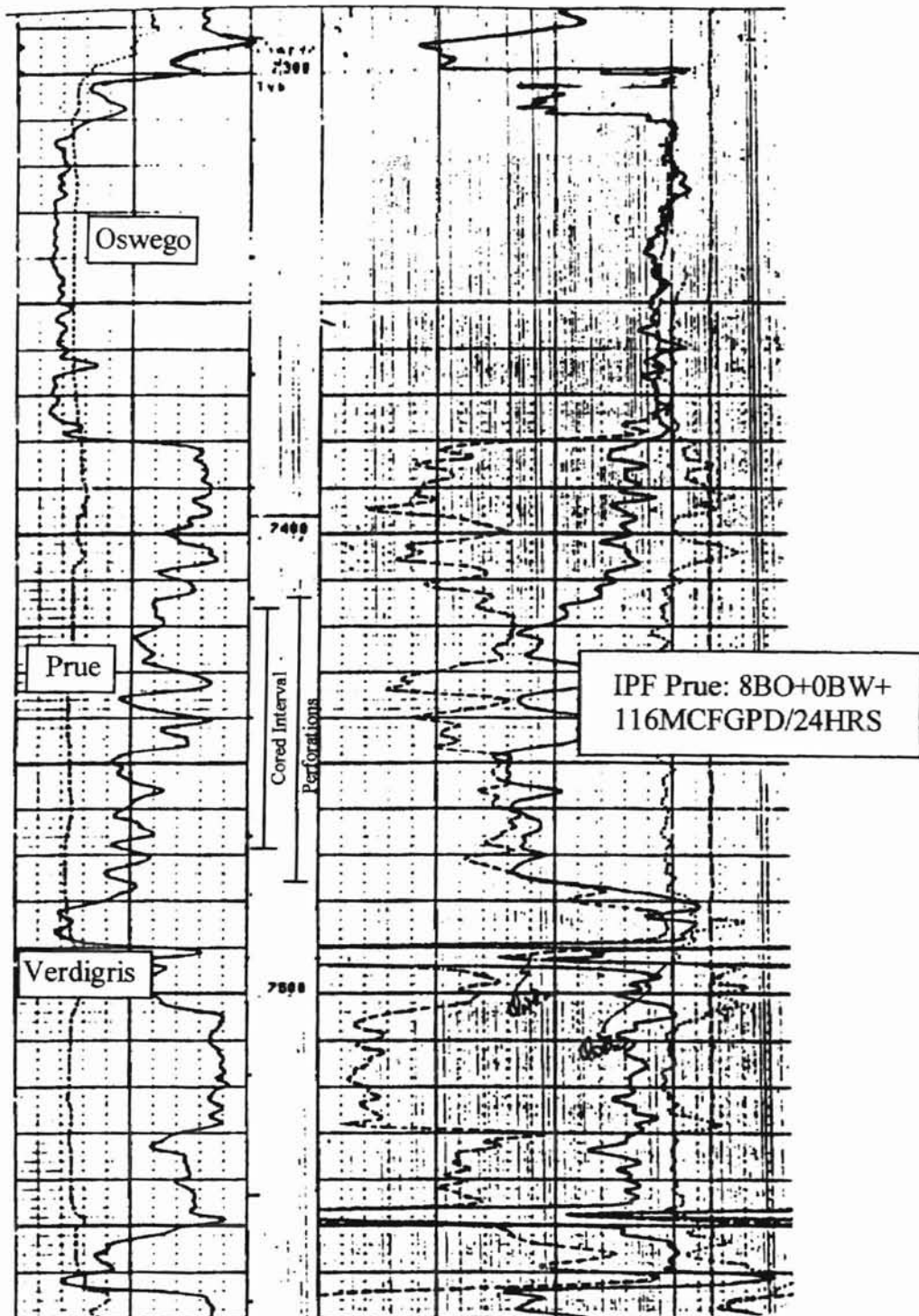


Figure 17: Neutron-Density log of the Ratliff Airport Trust D-27-1, Section 27, T11N, R4W.

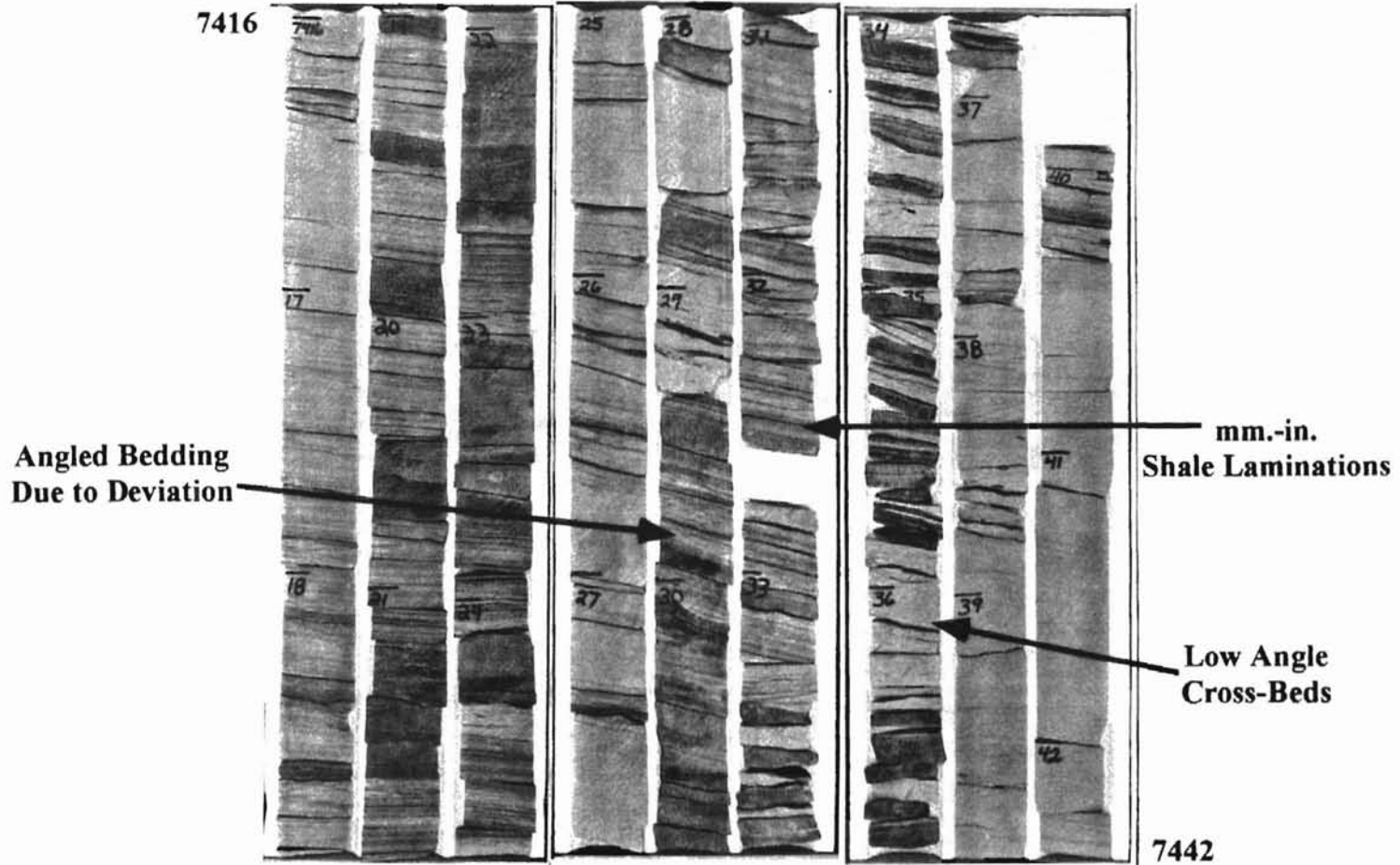
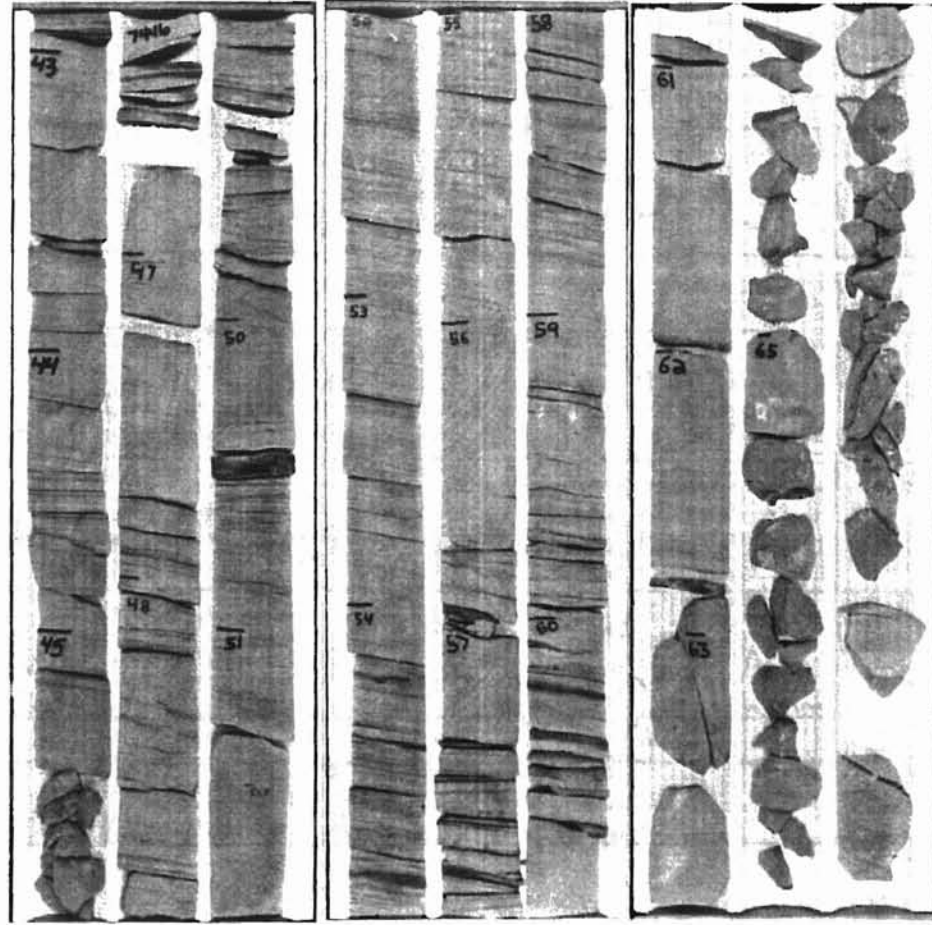


Figure 18: Photograph of Core, Ratliff Airport Trust D-27-1, Section 27, T11N, R4W, Interval from 7416-7442.

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Figure 19: Photograph of Core, Ratliff Airport Trust D-27-1, Section 27, T11N, R4W, Interval from 7443-7469.

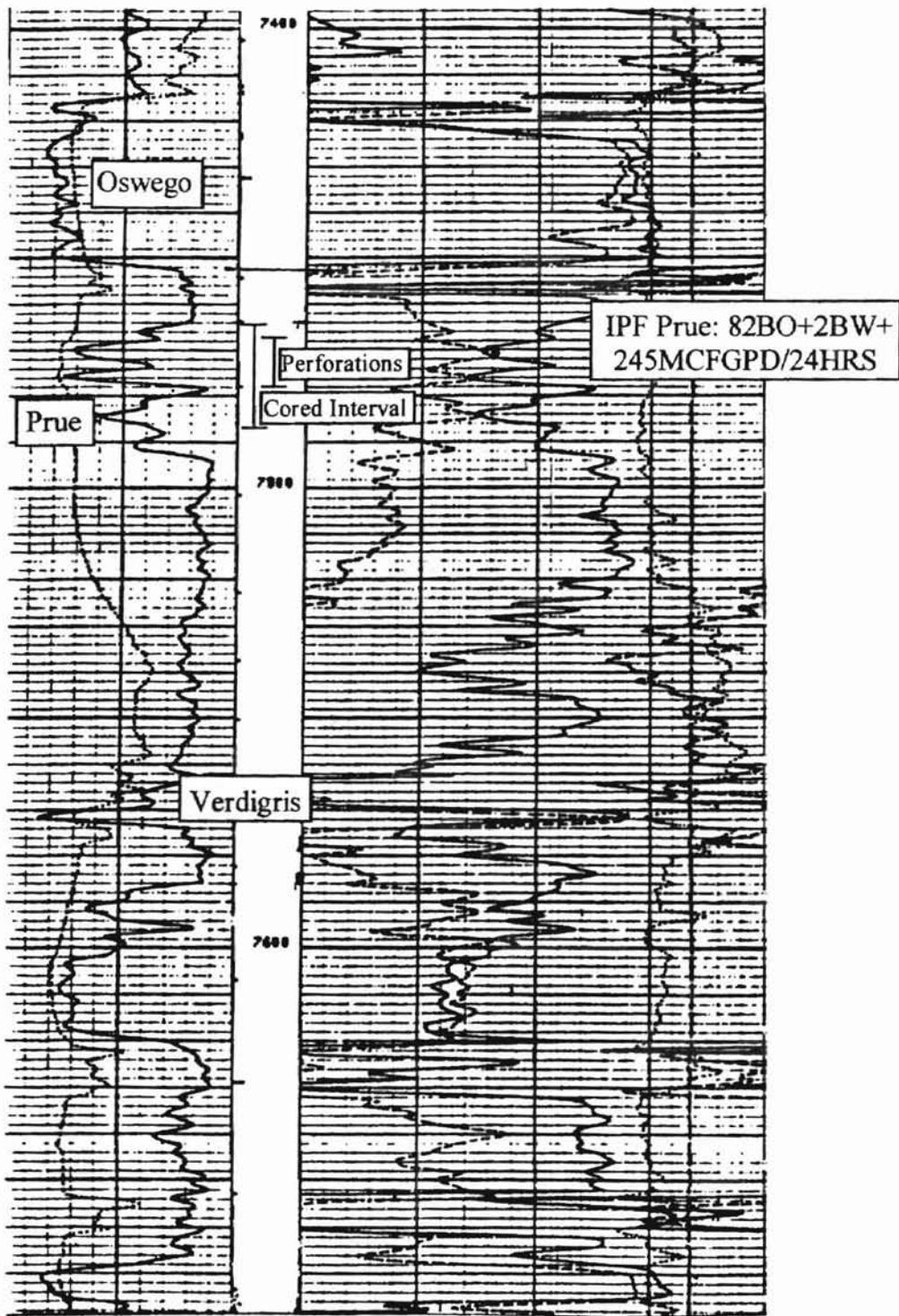


Figure 20: Neutron-Density log of the Ratliff Airport Trust B-33-1, Section 27, T11N, R4W.



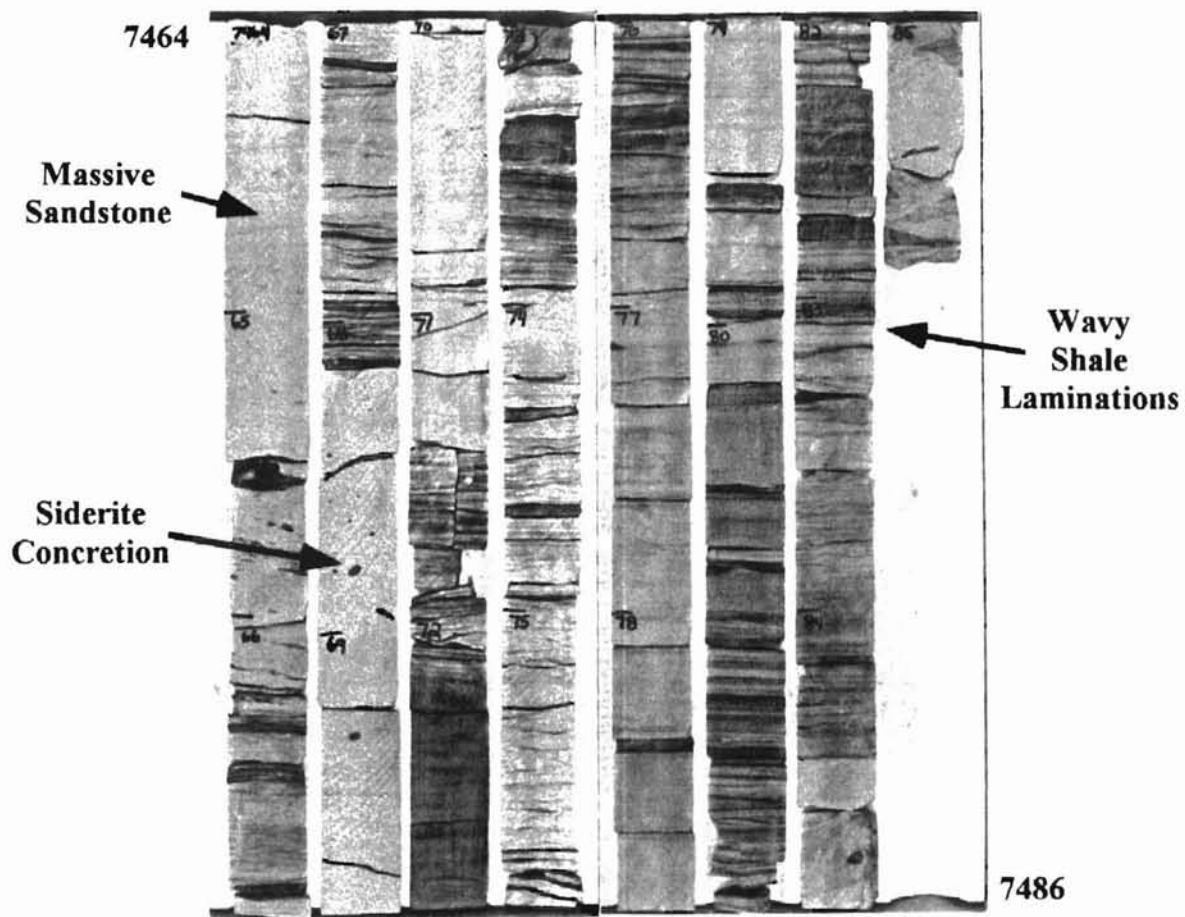


Figure 21: Photograph of Core, Ratliff Airport Trust B-33-1, Section 27, T11N, R4W, Interval from 7464-7486.

interlaminated siltstone and shale layer with siderite concretions at the base. Below this the sandstone begins with much the same character as the other cores. Some of the sands again show small-scale cross beds, and some tabular-planar bedding. The sands are interbedded by varying amounts of shale beds and stringers that lessen overall sand quality. Porosity for the Czar Osborne range from 7-10%, however the logs show higher porosities up to 18% below the core.

### Cross Section Interpretations

For the purpose of this study eight Cross Sections were constructed. The locations of each of these are shown in Figure 25. The first (cross section A-A') is a regional section extending from the northeast edge of the study area to the southwest corner. The other seven cross sections are perpendicular to portions of the Prue Sandstone channels. The datum for all of the sections is the top of the Oswego Limestone. Solid lines indicate conformable contacts, whereas dashed lines indicate unconformable contacts.

The Prue Sandstone varies significantly in log character and in thickness between many of these sections. This is because the cross sections (2-8) extend from one side of the Prue channel, where sand is minimal or absent, through the channels center, and on to the other side. This was done in order to show channel geometry and the depth of incision. All cross section have a vertical scale of 2.5 inches equals 100 feet, and a horizontal scale of 1 inch equals 300 feet. The exception is cross section A-A' which has no horizontal scale.

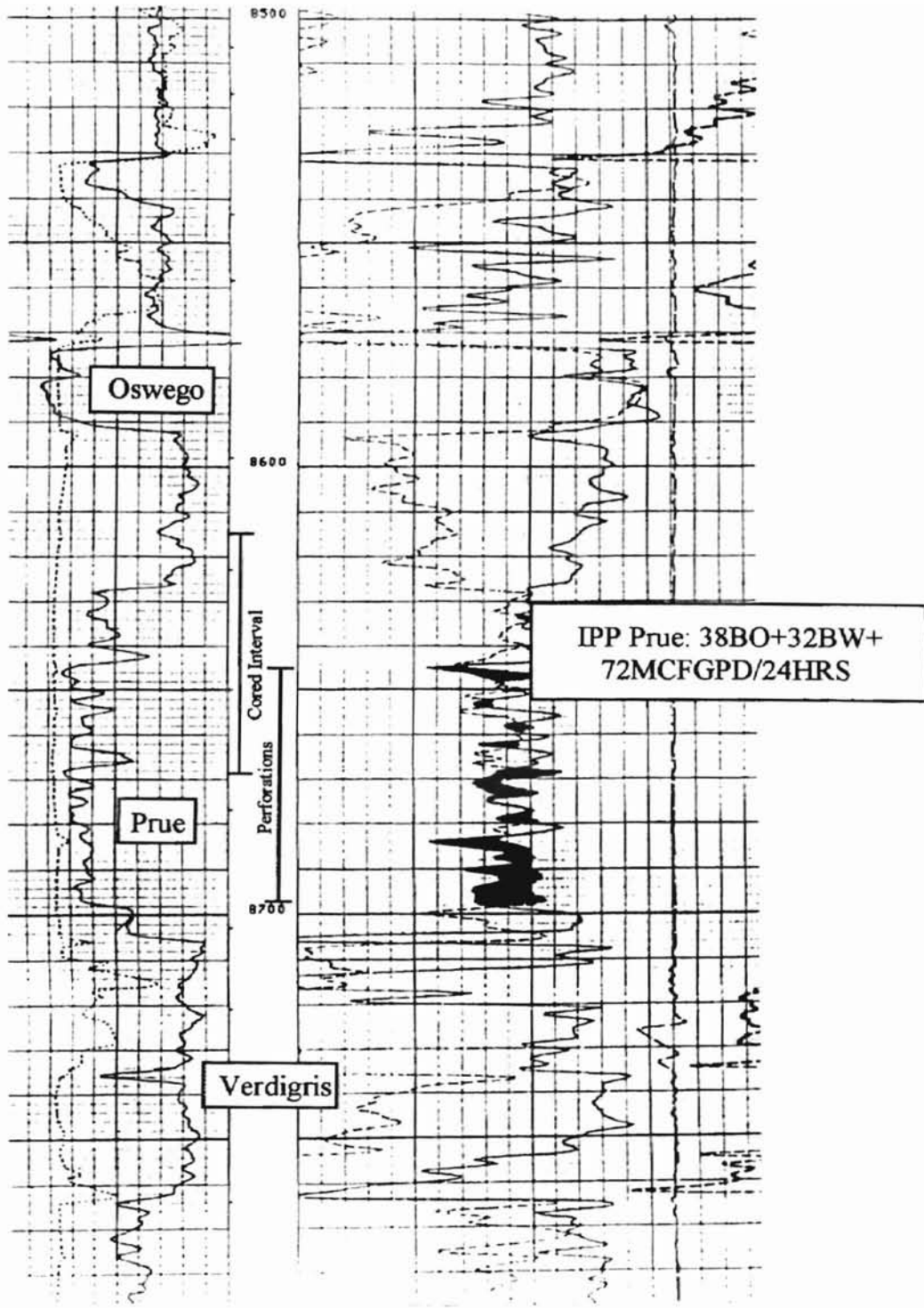


Figure 22: Neutron-Density log of the Czar Osborne 1-29, Section 9, T10N, R5W.

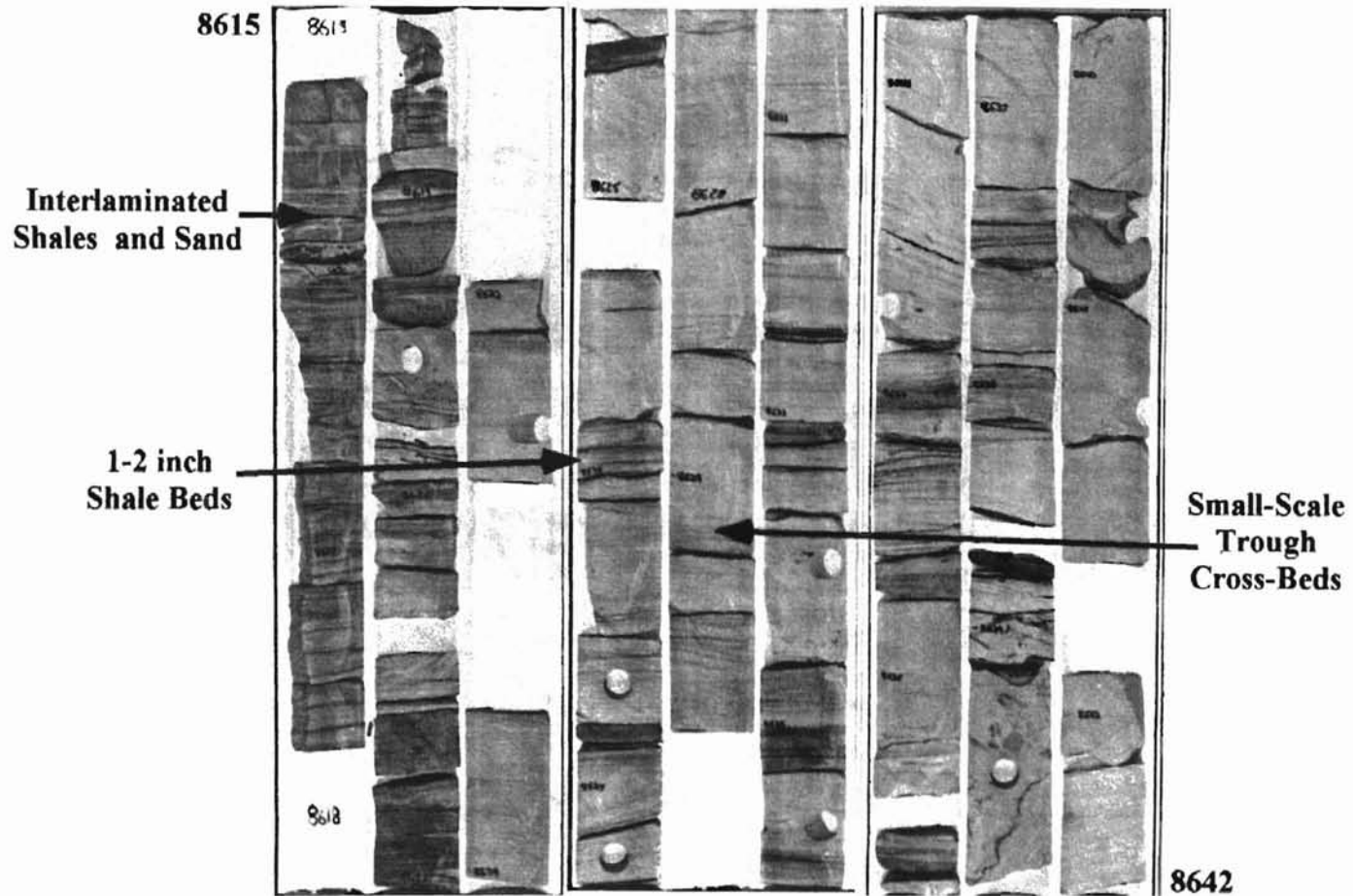


Figure 23: Photograph of Core, Czar Osborne 1-29, Section 29, T10N, R5W, Interval from 8615 to 8642 feet.

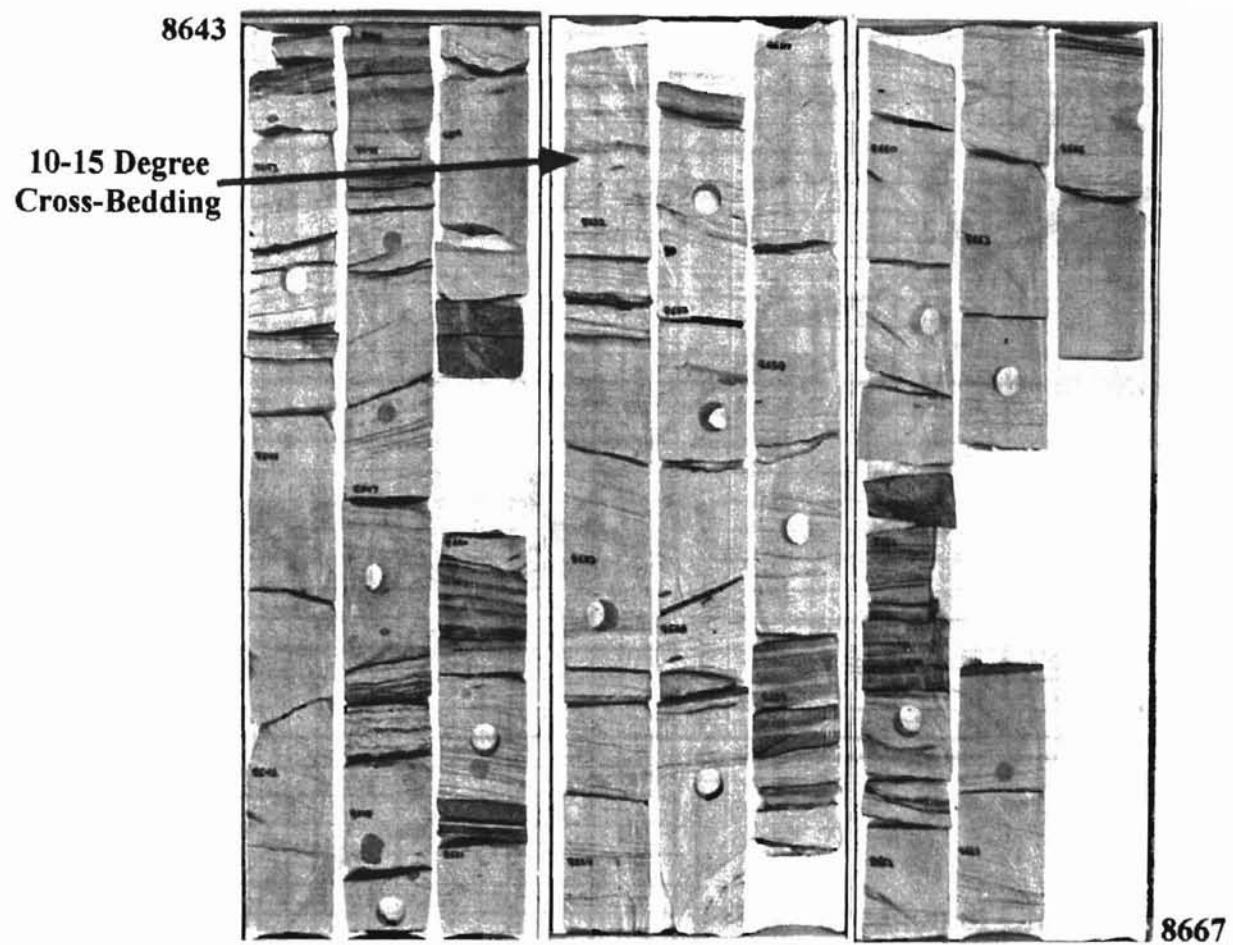


Figure 24: Photograph of Core, Czar Osborne 1-29, Section 29, T10N, R5W, Interval from 8643 to 8667 feet.

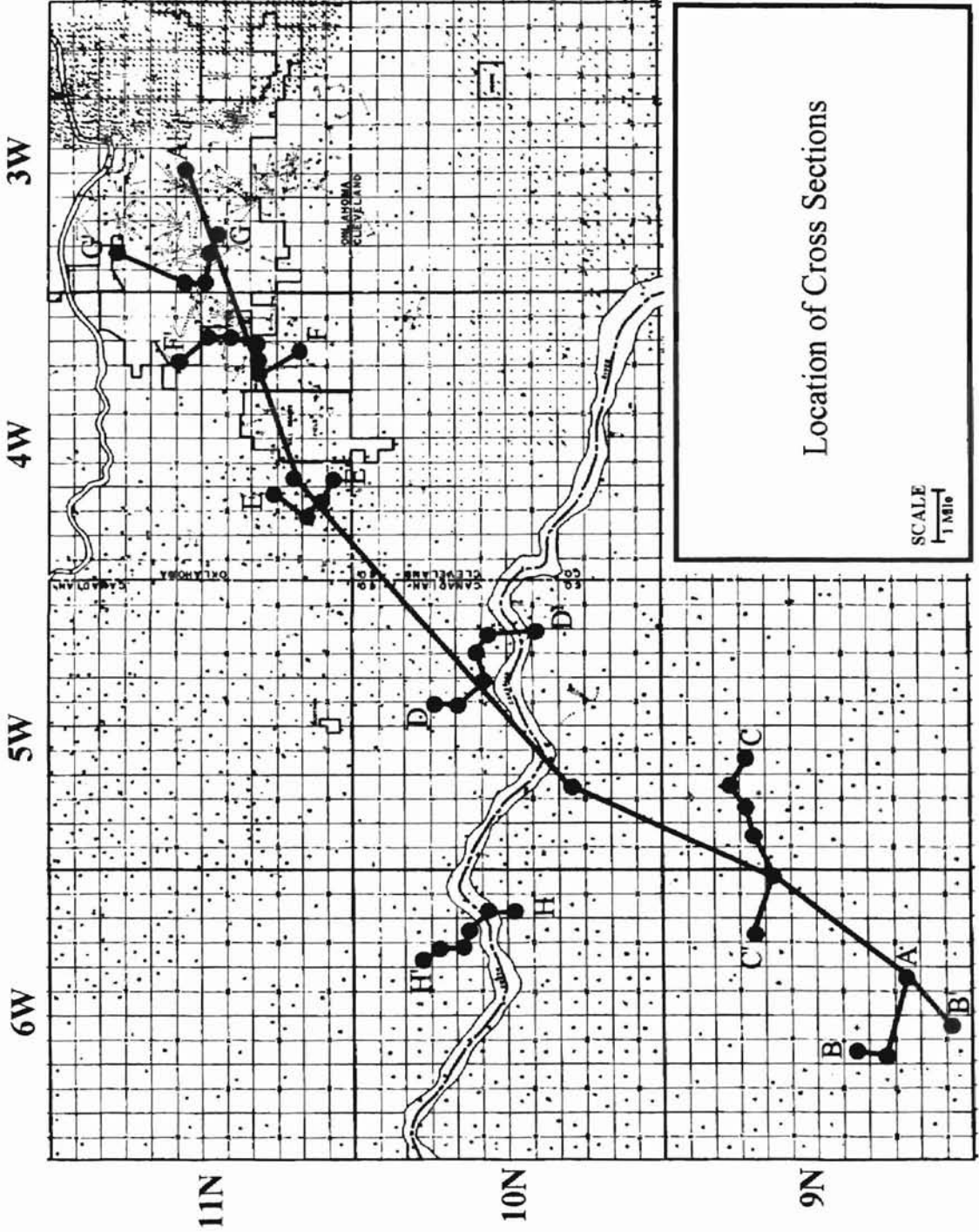


Figure 25

### Cross Section A-A':

Cross section A-A' (Plate VII) is a regional cross section extending from the western edge of the Oklahoma City high to the far southwest corner of the study area. This stratigraphic cross section is hung on the Oswego Limestone as the datum, and shows expansion of the stratigraphic section above and below the Oswego southwestward into the Anadarko Basin. The base of the Pennsylvanian unconformity has been shown. The onlap of the lowest Pennsylvanian strata onto the Oklahoma City high can be readily seen on the section. In addition, the erosion of the underlying pre-Pennsylvanian strata onto the Oklahoma City high is also illustrated. This is well shown in Gatewood's Pre-Pennsylvanian subcrop map and pre-Pennsylvanian cross section seen in figure XX and XX. Wells were selected that show Prue channel deposition while assisting in tying the other cross section.

### Cross Section B-B':

Cross section B-B' (Plate VIII) indicates variance in the Prue Sandstone's channel incision between four wells at southwest end of the major channel. It should be noted that the deepest channel incision of the Prue Sandstone is seen in the Red Rock Exploration, Orr 1-27 well. The Prue Sandstone channel characteristics include a sharp basal erosional contact into the Prue Shale. The sand has a sharp clean base with a fining (shaling) upward character as seen on the gamma ray log. This is indicative of channel deposition. The porosity within the Prue Sand on this cross section ranges from 8-12%

### Cross Section C-C':

Cross section C-C' (Plate IX) is perpendicular to the channel slightly north of cross section B-B'. The Skaggs Ranch 1, Skaggs Ranch 2, and Leon 2 wells show the characteristic e-log response for the Prue interval, which has not been deeply incised. Good channel development can be seen in the other three wells in the section. Maximum Prue Sand development is seen within the Langston 1-13, which has 50 feet of gross sand, 38 feet of net, with an average of 10% porosity. The McCarthy 2-8 and Skaggs 1-7 were both completed as gas wells in the Prue Sandstone.

### Cross Section D-D':

Cross section D-D' (Plate X) is also perpendicular to the Prue channel in the central portion of T10NR5W. This cross section is through the Mustang Oil field and all wells are productive in the underlying Hunton Formation. Erosion of the Verdigris Limestone is seen in the Robberson 15-2 and 14-6 wells. This is important because the Verdigris Limestone is a regional cycle-bounding marker present throughout the study area. The non-channel wells on this cross section indicate poorly developed Prue sands occurring near the top of the Prue interval. These were most likely deposited as part a delta system, which is shown on the gross Prue Sand maps. It is believed that this delta was deposited prior to the valley incision. Maximum sand is in the Robberson 15-2, where 60 feet of net and gross sand was deposited. Porosities in this well are between 12 and 14%. This log shows stacked channel sands separated by 15 feet of shale.



only two minor sands. Maximum sand thickness of 27 feet net and gross with 10-12% porosity is seen in the Garr 2-14.

## CHAPTER 5

### DEPOSITIONAL MODELS

#### Incised-Valley Fill Background

The recognition and study of incised-valley's has a history dating more than 50 years, although no clear explanation has been presented for the formation of the valley and its subsequent filling. In 1990 Van Wagoner et al, defined incised-valley fills as entrenched fluvial system that have extended their valleys landward by headwater migration of erosion into previously unchannelized terrain and basinward by downcutting into recently deposited marine sediments below, in response to a relative fall in sea level. In 1994, Zaitlin et al, defined the term "incised valley" as a "fluvially-eroded, elongate topographic low that is typically larger than a single channel form, and is characterized by an abrupt seaward shift of depositional facies across a regionally mappable sequence boundary at its base. According to Zaitlin et al, the fill typically begins to accumulate in the eroded valley during the next base level rise and may contain deposits of the following highstand and subsequent sea level cycles. The next logical question becomes, what requirements must be present in order to be classified an "incised-valley"?

In addition to the many definitions, rough lists of requirements for incised-valley fill designations have also been published. Dalrymple (1997) constructed a list of requirements including (1) truncation of regional markers. (2) disconformity surface at base of a valley associated with a surface of regional extent. (3) landward shift of facies across the base of a valley. (4) onlap of walls of incision by valley filling rocks, and finally, (5) the overall valley is larger than a single channel. (Tillman, and Archer, 1999). Van Wagoner also constructed a similar list of fundamental characteristics. These

characteristics for incised-valley fill complexes include: (1) the valley is a negative or erosional paleogeographic feature, (2) the base of the valley truncates underlying strata, (3) The base and the walls of the incised-valley fill system represent a sequence boundary that may correlate to a hiatal surface in interfluvial areas, and (4) the base of the valley fill exhibits a basinward shift in facies, (5) depositional markers within the fill will onlap onto the valley walls.

There are two major physiographic types of incised-valley fill systems that are recognized as being caused due to a lowering of sea level. They are the piedmont incised-valley system, and the coastal plain incised-valley system (Zaitlin et al. 1994) (Figure 26). Piedmont incised-valley systems are elongated fluvial systems that have their headwaters in a mountain hinterland (Zaitlin et al, 1994). At some point these systems cross a “fall line”, which is a point in the valley where a significant gradient change occurs. They are commonly longer lived and contain coarser-grained, immature fluvial sediments than do coastal plain systems (Zaitlin et al, 1994). The coastal plain systems are confined to the low-gradient coastal plains and do not cross a fall line. These systems contain finer-grained, more mature sediments eroded and recycled from coastal plain sediments (Zaitlin et al, 1994). The fill of both types of incised valleys can further be described as being either compound or simple (Zaitlin et al, 1994)(Figure 27). A compound fill results from multiple cycles of incision and deposition resulting from many changes in sea level and multiple reoccupations of the same channel system. The other, a simple fill, involves only one episode of incision and deposition (Zaitlin et al, 1994).

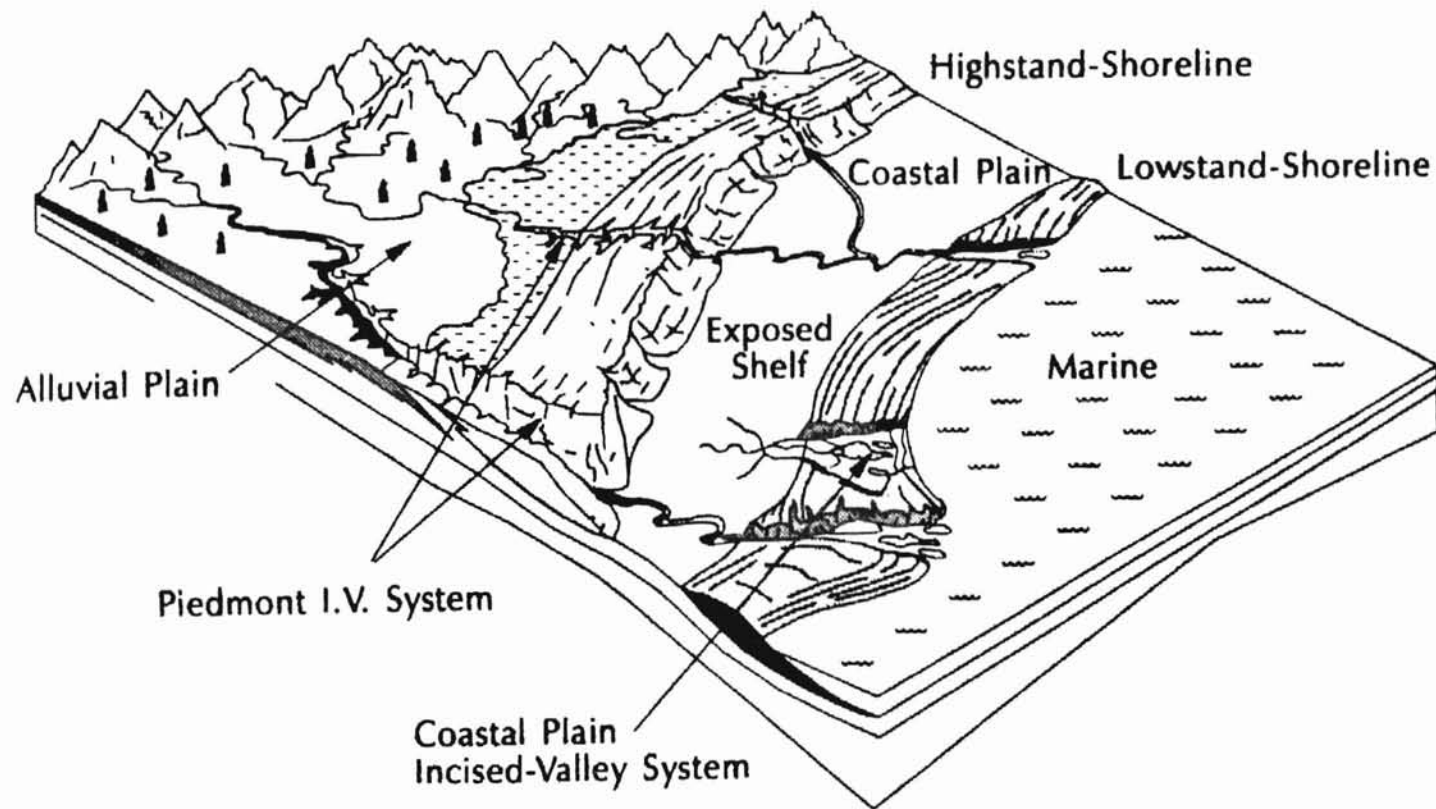


Figure 26: Schematic view of a coastal zone showing the distinction between piedmont and coastal plain incised-valley systems (Zaitlin, and others, 1994, p. 51).

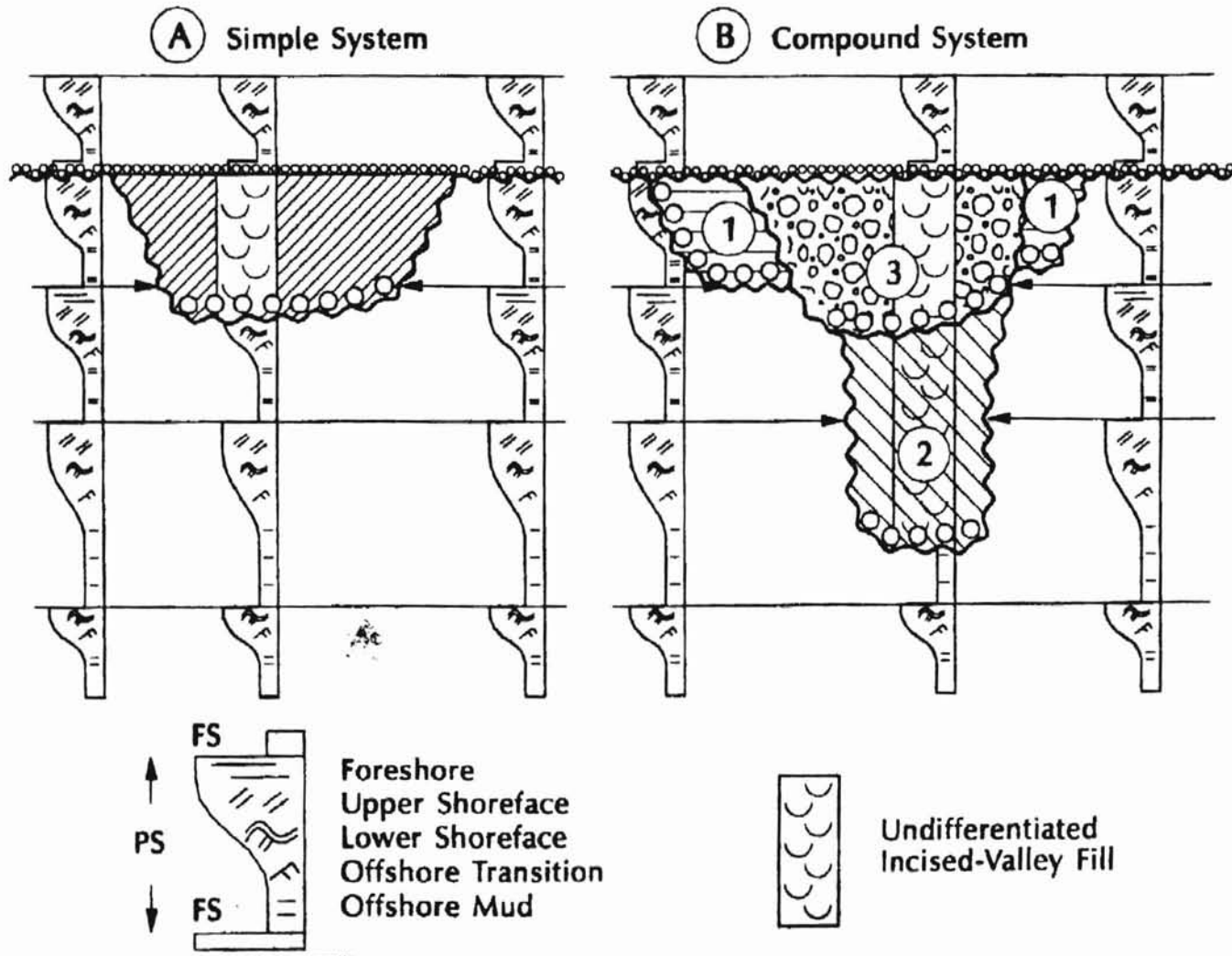


Figure 27: A) Simple incised-valley fill B) Compound incised-valley fill (1, 2, and 3 represent different incised-valley fills) (Zaitlin, and others, 1994, p. 52).

When the sea reaches its lowest level and begins rising, deposition begins in the flooded estuary. The fact that this may occur gradually causes different processes to predominate different parts of the fluvial system. For this reason Zaitlin et al, divided the incised valley system was divided further into three longitudinal segments.

Segment 1 is known as the outer incised-valley. This is the seaward component of the system and is characterized by backstepping of fluvial and estuarine deposits overlain by transgressive marine sands and shelf muds (Zaitlin et al, 1994). During the lowstand phase, sediment from the valley is by-passed to the mouth of the valley where it is deposited as either a lowstand delta or as prograding shoreline (Zaitlin et al, 1994). This segment is the first covered by the sea and therefore contains a transgressive succession of facies overlain by marine sands and shales (Zaitlin et al, 1994)

Segment 2 is known as the middle incised-valley. This is located in the middle reach of the transgressive incised-valley complex and is characterized by a drowned valley estuarine fill that develops during maximum transgression (Zaitlin et al, 1994). It overlies a lowstand to transgressive succession of fluvial to estuarine deposits like those in segment 1 (Zaitlin, and others, 1994).

Segment 3 is the innermost incised-valley. It lies between the transgressive marine/estuarine limit and the landward end of incision (Zaitlin et al, 1994). This segment has a wide variation in length ranging from 10-100's of Kilometers long (Zaitlin et al, 1994). The fill of this segment is fluvial and may exhibit a variety of channel morphologies, some of which are braided, anastomosing, straight and, meandering (Zaitlin et al, 1994).

Zaitlin summarizes this well by saying, "the fill of an incised valley may be extremely complex, no single facies succession (upward-coarsening, blocky, etc.) occurs along the entire length of the system.

### Channel Sandstones

As stated earlier the depositional environment of the Prue Sandstone has commonly been called a "Channel Sandstone". In this section, the term channel sandstone will be defined, and we will look at characteristics and tools that make channel sands more identifiable in the subsurface. This effort will be made in an order to better understand and reinforce the facies interpretation of the Prue Sandstone.

A channel sandstone is defined as a "a sandstone deposited in a stream bed or other channel eroded into the underlying beds" (Bates and Jackson, 1984). When dealing with a channel sand in the subsurface a geologist must use many methods to check his interpretation. Electric logs are an essential tool for determining geometry, aerial extent and, obviously wireline well log curve shapes (Figure 28). Such logs are also used to construct maps and make cross sections.

The construction of a structural map made on a marker bed above or below the sandstone is a useful tool for recognizing paleodrainage patterns within the unit. This does require a disconformity surface at the base, which has enough topography to show difference in total isopach thickness. In addition, the construction of an isopach map of the strata between a marker bed above the channel fill and the base of the channel provides an approximation of paleotopography (Busch and Link, 1985). In order to

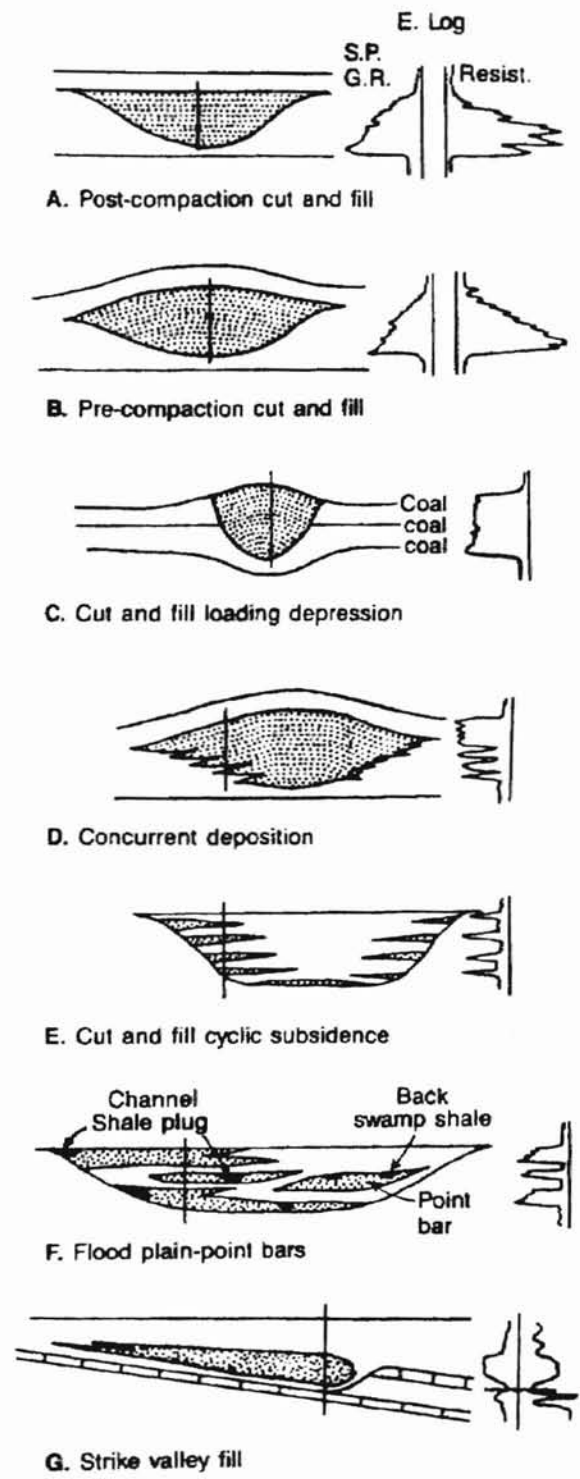


Figure 28: Schematic cross sections of seven types of channel fill (Modified after Busch, 1985).



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recognize channel sands in the subsurface, we must understand their geometry. Channel sands possess a significant feature which is important when trying to recognize them. This is their downward thickening relative to one or more time marker beds (Busch and Link, 1985). Stratigraphic cross sections should be made perpendicular to the lenticular sand body to show geometry. Hanging these cross sections on the same time marker will show relative changes in sediment thicknesses.

### Prue Sandstone

Zaitlin, Dalrymple, and Boyd (1994) define an incised valley system as a “fluvially-eroded topographic low that is typically larger than a single channel form, and is characterized by an abrupt shift of depositional facies across a regionally mappable sequence boundary at its base. The fill typically begins to accumulate during the next base-level rise, and may contain deposits of the following highstand and subsequent sea-level cycles.” Portions of the Prue Sandstone within the study area meet the classification requirements for an incised-valley fill system. As stated earlier within the study area the Prue truncates a regional marker, this being the Verdigris Limestone. The valley is also a negative, erosional paleogeographic feature. This can be clearly seen from the numerous cross sections that were constructed across the channel. The Booth 9D-2 core also shows the erosional characteristics within the Prue Interval, because it contains numerous rip-up mud clasts, which represent older rock. The Prue complex within the study area is also larger than a single channel, which is seen on both the net and gross Prue Sandstone plates. Finally the base of the valley is a surface of regional extent and does not just occur as a local phenomenon.

The Prue system in the study area shows the characteristics of a coastal plain simple fill system. The sediment present is fine grained and mature, and was deposited on a low-moderate gradient with the absence of a definitive "fall line". The presence of stacked sand bodies indicates multiple incisions, but no evidence of sea level changes can be seen so it must be assumed that this is a simple fill system.

## CHAPTER 6

### PETROLEUM GEOLOGY

Oil production was first found in the Prue Sandstone within the study area during the early development of the Oklahoma City Field. This occurred within the incised-valley complex in the portions of T11NR3W, principally in sections 25,26,35,36. McGee and Clawson (1932) discussed the Prue Sand in this area in their paper *Geology and Development of the Oklahoma City Field*. This productive area was subsequently unitized and waterflooded by Cities Service in the early 1970's. Although several Prue Sands were tested regionally, no further significant production was found until 1982 with the discovery of the Wheatland Field under the Will Roger Airport in T11NR4W.

After the Wheatland discovery, development attempted to tie the Prue incised-valley fill back to the Oklahoma City Field and production was eventually put on line along a 9-mile northeast trend within the complex. Three waterfloods are currently operating within this area. Sections 28,29,31,32, and 33 of T11NR4W have been unitized by Marathon Petroleum as the Wheatland Unit (Plate XV). Prior to unitization in 1989 the unit had cumulative production of 2,274,000 barrels of oil and 11 BCF of gas. Post-unitization, the field has produced another 953,000 barrels of oil and 1.1 BCF of additional gas.

In 1993 Marathon unitized parts of section 13,14,22,23,24,25,26, and 27 T11NR4W as the Will Rogers Unit. Prior to unitization in 1993 this unit had cumulative production of 2,896,000 barrels of oil and 18.7 BCF of gas. Post-unitization the field has produced an additional 1,432,000 barrels and 1.3 BCF of gas. The Southwest Oklahoma

City Field was discovered in 1988 and later unitized in 1997. The unit covers portions of sections 8,9,16,17,18 of 11NR3W and has produced 2,776,000 barrels of oil, and 17.4 BCF of gas out of the Prue Sandstone.

Between Wheatland and the southwest portion of T10NR5W minor oil production from the Prue has been found. During the late 1980's and early 1990's development of a Mississippian gas field in T10NR6W, T10NR5W, and T9NR5W encountered Prue Sandstones. Occasionally these were completed and commingled with the Mississippian production. Southwest of Section 29, T10NR5W all production from the Prue is gas, with a small amount of oil. Northeast of this area the Prue production is primarily oil with associated gas. Prue production in the gas producing areas cannot be accurately determined due to its commingling with multiple zones.

The Prue Sandstones trapping mechanism is a combination of both regional structure and stratigraphy. Southwest of the Oklahoma City Field the Prue incised-valley sands are not water bearing. However, on the east downthrown side of the Oklahoma City fault the Prue incised-valley sand is found wet and non-productive. There are many stratigraphic traps within the incised-valley due to the lenticular nature of individual sand members, but each trap is hydrocarbon bearing. Sand/shale ratios vary drastically within the incised complex. The study found that the porosity increased within the Prue incised-valley fills from a low of 8% in the southwest corner of the study area to a high of 16% near the Oklahoma City Field. Several minor traps with poor production are found within the delta associated sands outside of the incised-valley.

## CHAPTER 7

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Prue Sandstone shows two distinctly different lithofacies within the study area. The combined use of well logs, and more importantly the use of cores greatly assisted in this determination. The study indicates that the basal part of the Prue Interval was deposited around the Oklahoma City area in a highstand delta front sequence (Figure 29). Subsequent sea level drop allowed for development of a major incised-valley channel to form from the northeast corner of the study area extending to the southwest. The subsequent valley formation eroded the underlying highstand delta sequence from the interval along the channel trend. Erosion was deep enough in places to truncate the Verdigris Limestone, which acts as a marine transgressive cycle-bounding marker in the area. A later rise in sea level backfilled the incised-valley with sands and shales. The sands accumulated up to 80 feet thick, and have porosities as high as 18%. The porosities of the Prue increase in an updip direction possibly indicating a higher energy environment, with less shaley sand. The isopach map from the Base Oswego-Top Verdigris gives insight into the paleotopography that was present when the Prue channel was backfilled. In addition this map shows a "drape effect" over the sandstone. This was interpreted as being caused by differential compaction between the sandstone and shales within the interval. Another map that was useful in defining the incised channel's areal extent was the Base Incision-Top Verdigris map. This map was used to show channel cut, even when the channel was filled with mud.

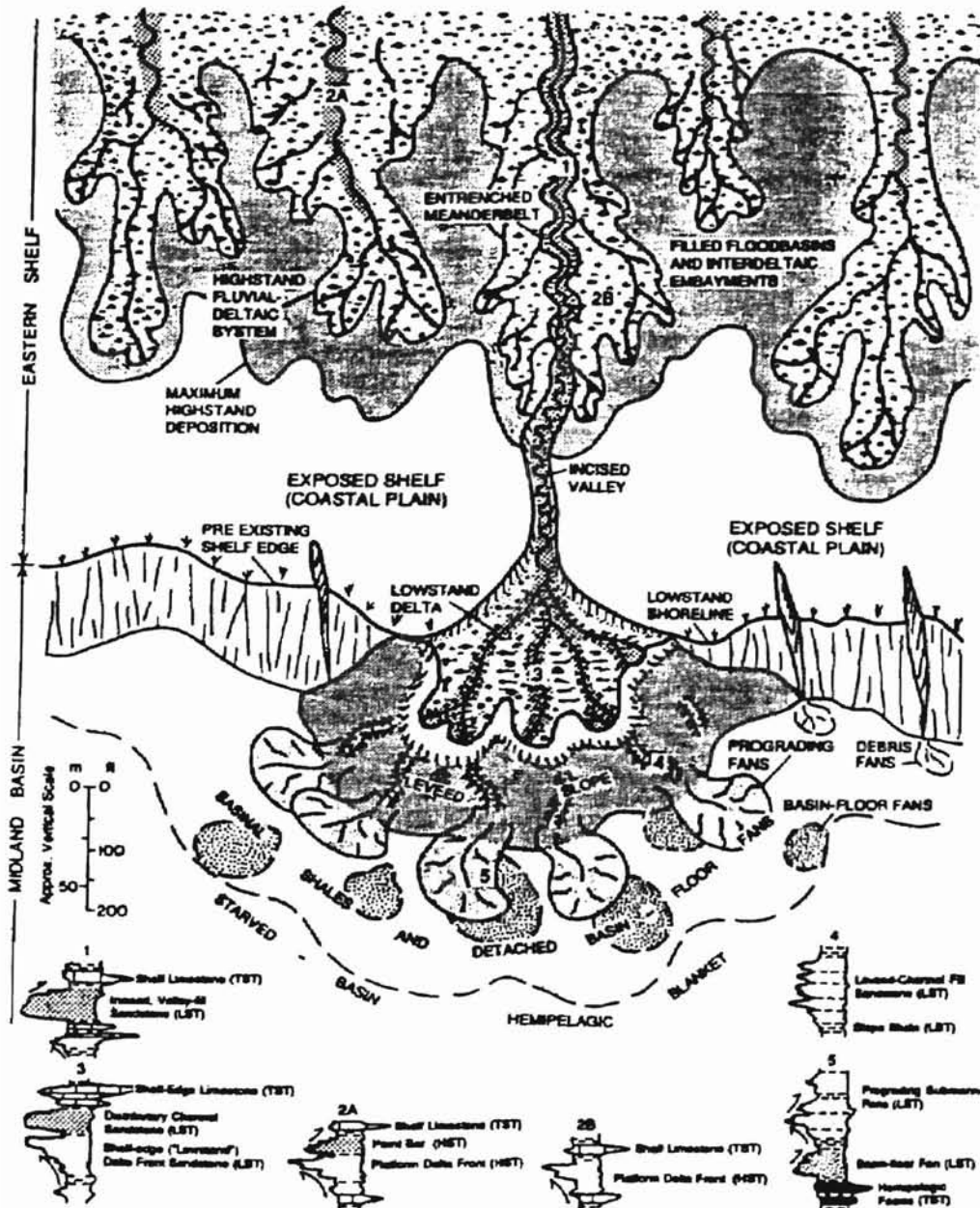


Figure 29: Depositional systems tracts-highstand system tract (HST), lowstand system tract (LST), transgressive system tract (TST), at maximum progradation of terrigenous clastic systems. Representative logs illustrate facies within tracts (Brown, and others, 1990, p. 47).

The Prue's incised valley-fill complex is productive of oil and gas in many fields within the study area, thus making it a target for continued exploration. The incised valley fill model documented here could be successfully applied to many of the sandstone intervals within the Pennsylvanian System (Figure 30).

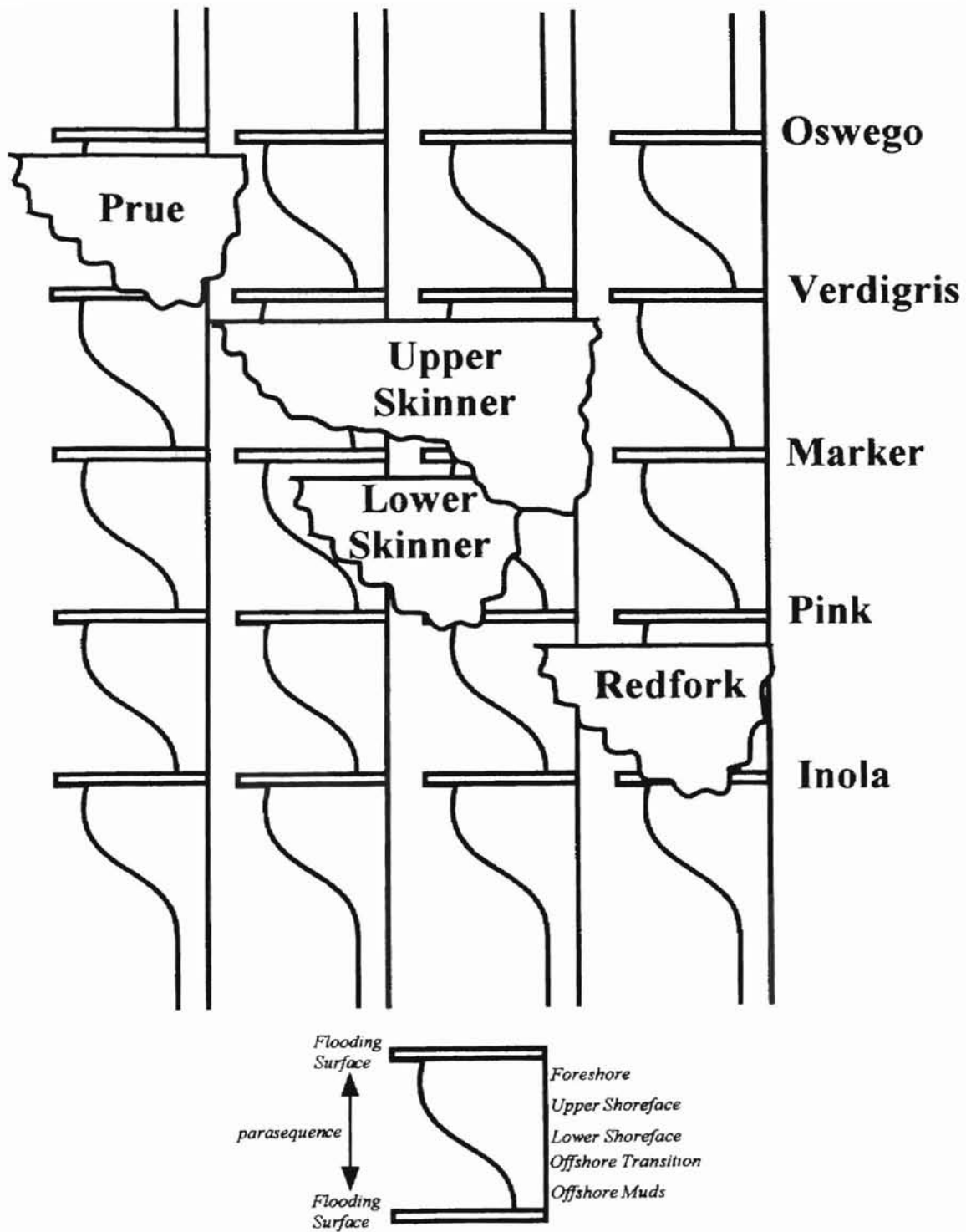


Figure 30: Schematic diagram illustrating incised valley systems using Oklahoma stratigraphic nomenclature (modified after Zaitlin, and others, 1994, p.50).



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## APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A  
WELL LOG DATA

## **ACRONYMS**

- API:** American Petroleum Institute Number
- TD:** Total Depth
- KB:** Kelly Bushing (Datum')
- TO:** Top Oswego
- TOS:** Top Oswego (subsea)
- BO:** Base Oswego
- BOS:** Base Oswego (subsea)
- TV:** Top Verdigris
- TVS:** Top Verdigris (subsea)
- ISO:** Interval Isopach (Base Oswego-Top Verdigris)
- TP:** Top Prue
- TPS:** Top Prue (subsea)
- BP:** Base of Prue (only applicable where channel is shown)
- CHI:** Channel Isopach (Base Channel-Top Verdigris)
- SSI:** Sandstone Isolith Value
- SHI:** Shale Isolith Value
- GS:** Gross Prue Sandstone Value
- NT:** Net Prue Sandstone Value
- DPEN:** Depositional Environment Interpretations from Well Log Character
- COM:** Comments (net/gross sand values-production)
- ER:** Eroded Unit





9N5W

API	Header Information	Legal Description	TD	KB	TO	TOS	BO	BOS	TV	TVS	ISO	TP	TPS	BP	CHI	SSI	SHI	GB	NT	DPEN	COM
3505122622	Mason 1	Sec. 28 SENWNW	10300	1377	9130	-7753	9130	-7753	9308	-7931	178	9200	-7823			0	178				
3505122568	Trader 1-28	Sec. 28 NWNENE	10130	1324	9035	-7711	9035	-7711	9228	-7904	193	9120	-7796			0	193	0	0		
3505120937	Rachel 1	Sec. 29 CNW	11123	1380	9280	-7900	9286	-7906	9480	-8080	174	9360	-7980			0	174	0	0		
3505122464	Coets/Beil	Sec. 29 E/ZW/ZNE	10401	1365	9188	-7823	9200	-7835	9368	-8003	168	9270	-7905			0	168	0	0		
3505120353	Latham 1-31	Sec. 31 CSW	11350	1339	9432	-8093	9432	-8093	9635	-8296	203	9522	-8183			0	203	0	0		
3505121312	Troop (Hill) 1	Sec. 34 CSE	12200	1274	8960	-7686	8960	-7686	9162	-7888	202	9055	-7781			0	202	0	0		
	Cobra 35-1	Sec. 35 ?	9500	1275	8880	-7805	8880	-7805	9066	-7791	186	8965	-7690			0	186	0	0		
3505121478	McConnell 1	Sec. 35 NENEWSW	9550	1264	8895	-7831	8895	-7831	9098	-7824	193	8995	-7731			0	193	0	0		
3505122785	Bashara 1-36	Sec. 36 NWSENV	9500	1275	8880	-7805	8880	-7805	9066	-7791	186	8965	-7690			0	186	0	0		









10N4W

API	Header Information	Legal Description	TD	KB	TO	TOS	BO	BOS	TV	TVS	ISO	TP	BP	CHI	SSI	SHI	GS	NT	DPEN	COM
	Antone Maruska 1	Sec. 16 CSWSW	8358	1252	7756	-8504	7780	-6528	7888	-6636	108	7792	7820	68	20	88	20	10	Channel?	
	Reed 1	Sec. 17 CNENW	8361	1289	7841	-8552	7870	-6581	7979	-6690	109	7890			18	91	18	8	Bar	
	Rempe Estate 1	Sec. 17 NENE	8280	1250	7756	-8506	7783	-6533	7891	-6641	108	7800			8	100	8	2	Bar	
3502720875	Gavin 18-1	Sec. 18 E/ZNENE	8800	1295	7892	-8592	7920	-6626	8029	-6734	109	7945			12	97	12	10	Bar	
3508721170	Greer Allen 1-19	Sec. 19 SWSWSW	9528	1199	8069	-8870	8088	-8887	8200	-7001	114	8100			0	114	0	0		
3508720303	Urschel 1	Sec. 19 NWSSENW	8750	1190	7982	-8792	8008	-6818	8119	-6929	111	8020			0	111	0	0		
	Sprague Heirs 1	Sec. 21 CNWNW	8335	1223	7762	-8539	7780	-8557	7893	-6670	113	7800			10	103	10	0	Bar	
	Rowland 1	Sec. 21 CNWNE	8300	1213	7703	-8490	7726	-8513	7831	-6618	105	7741			10	95	10	6	Bar	
	Rowland 2-A	Sec. 21 CSESE	8340	1175	7708	-8533	7730	-8555	7830	-6655	100	7740			15	85	15	0	Bar	
	Nelly A Frye 1	Sec. 22 CSWNE	8475	1195	7597	-8402	7615	-8420	7725	-6530	110	7632			18	92	18	14	Bar	KB?
	Castlebury 3	Sec. 22 CNWSW	8280	1181	7662	-8481	7682	-8501	7788	-6607	106	7700			16	90	16	14	Bar	
	Nora Castlebury 1	Sec. 22 CSENE	8250	1202	7638	-8436	7655	-8453	7766	-6564	111	7665	7705	61	30	81	30	25	Channel?	
	Pearl Bowman A-1	Sec. 22 CSESE	8225	1172	7612	-8440	7630	-8458	7731	-8559	101	7640			6	95	6	4	Bar	
	Russel Butler 4	Sec. 23 CSENE	8150	1217	7555	-8338	7578	-8361	7680	-6463	102	7600			0	102	0	0		
	Mildred Dietrich 3	Sec. 23 CNWNE	8140	1208	7512	-8303	7530	-8321	7635	-6426	105	7545			5	100	5	0	Bar	
	Arnold Unit 1	Sec. 23 CNWSW	8200	1181	7575	-8394	7595	-8414	7700	-8519	105	7618			4	101	4	0	Bar	
	R. Traub 2	Sec. 23 CSESE	8150	1170	7535	-8365	7550	-8380	7655	-8465	105	7565			5	100	5	0	Bar	
	E. Smith 2	Sec. 24 CNENE	8014	1227	7428	-8201	7448	-8221	7550	-8323	102	7460			10	92	10	0	Bar	
	Frank J Kysela 2	Sec. 24 CNESE	8110	1216	7485	-8269	7501	-8285	7610	-8394	109	7515			15	96	15	5	Bar	
	L. E. Liston 2	Sec. 24 NWSW	8130	1199	7510	-8311	7528	-8329	7630	-8431	102	7538			10	92	10	0	Bar	
	Cecil Strake 4	Sec. 24 CSENE	8090	1218	7480	-8262	7497	-8279	7601	-8383	104	7505			10	94	10	5	Bar	
	Pearl Shroyer 2	Sec. 25 CSWNW	8300	1183	7560	-8397	7578	-8413	7680	-8517	104	7585			13	91	13	10	Bar	
	Harmon 1	Sec. 25 NESWSE	8425	1158	7503	-8345	7516	-8358	7618	-8460	102	7521			15	87	15	8	Bar	
	Norris 1	Sec. 27 CNENE	8272	1169	7636	-8467	7655	-8486	7757	-8588	102	7665			14	88	14	8	Bar	
	Franklin 1	Sec. 28 NENE	8320	1172	7716	-8544	7730	-8558	7835	-6663	105	7745			10	95	10	8	Bar	
3508720834	Griffith 1	Sec. 28 CSWSW	8910	1182	7914	-8732	7930	-8748	8040	-6856	110	7940			5	104	5	0	Bar	
3508720277	Sadie Watts 1	Sec. 30 W/ZNESWNW	8630	1198	8110	-8912	8130	-8932	8242	-7044	112	8146			0	112	0	0		
3508720279	Jessie 1	Sec. 30 SWNWSW	8980	1209	8171	-8962	8188	-8979	8295	-7086	107	8205			0	107	0	0		
3508720270	Malone Estate 1	Sec. 31 CNWNE	8975	1294	8220	-8926	8230	-8936	8346	-7052	116	8249	8260	56	20	96	20	?	Channel?	
3508720931	Sleeper 1	Sec. 32 CW/ZNENE	9070	1266	8060	-8794	8074	-8808	8180	-6914	108	8066			8	98	8	8	Bar	
	J. D. Keltner 1	Sec. 35 NWSESE	8336	1202	7718	-8516	7728	-8526	7836	-6634	108	7739			8	100	8	0	Bar	
3508720400	Griffith 36-A	Sec. 36 SENWSESW	8330	1160	7675	-8515	7687	-8527	7785	-6625	98	7694			4	94	4	2	Bar	
3508721582	B&W State 1-36	Sec. 36 SENESE	9000	1157	7550	-8393	7562	-8405	7660	-8503	98	7570			6	92	6	4	Bar	Modem Log







10N5W

API	Header Information	Legal Description	TD	KB	TO	TO8	BO	BO8	TV	TV8	ISO	TP	BP	CHI	SSI	SHI	GB	NT	DPEN	COM
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3505122088	Warriner 1-33	Sec. 33 S/2NWNE	9550	1289	8610	-7341	8830	-7361	8749	-7480	119	8640			6	113	6	0	Bar	
3505120323	L.R. Hutchinson 1	Sec. 33 SWSWNESE	9100	1305	8570	-7285	8820	-7315	8745	-7440	125	8650			6	119	6	6	Bar	
3505120874	Shaw 1	Sec. 33 N/2NWSESE	9150	1329	8640	-7311	8705	-7378	8810	-7481	105	8710			0	105	0	0		
3505122122	Leonne 1-33	Sec. 33 S/2NENW	9550	1328	8665	-7337	8723	-7395	8842	-7514	119	8738	8770	72	4	115	4	4	Channel	
3505122689	Giblet 1-34	Sec. 34 W/2E/2SW	8410	1269	8553	-7284	8570	-7301	8675	-7408	105	8576			0	105	0	0		
3505120291	Huffine 1	Sec. 34 CNWSE	9000	1267	8450	-7183	8520	-7253	8640	-7373	120	8540			0	120	0	0		
3505120322	Carr 1	Sec. 35 SWSWNESE	8916	1283	8410	-7147	8480	-7217	8590	-7327	110	8495			5	105	5	5	Bar	
3505122317	McFarland 1-36	Sec. 36 SWNESW	9185	1311	8400	-7089	8412	-7101	8521	-7210	109	8420			4	105	4	0	Bar	
3505120779	Winters Estate 1	Sec. 38 NESWSW	8900	1297	8355	-7068	8420	-7123	8555	-7258	135	8430			0	135	0	0		
3505122279	Wright 1-36	Sec. 38 SWSWSW	9250	1305	8445	-7140	8455	-7150	8588	-7263	113	8465			6	107	6	1	Bar	









11N3W

API	Header Information	Legal Description	TD	KB	TO	TOS	BO	BOS	TV	TVS	ISO	TP	BP	CHI	SSI	SHI	GS	NT	DPEN	COM
3510921548	Brumfield 29-1	Sec. 28 SWSENE(Sec29BHL)	7534	1243							90					0	0			No TVD Log
	Brumfield 28-B-2	Sec. 28 NWNW(BHL)	7200	1243	6585	-5342	8860	-5417	6772	-5529	112	6605			0	112	0	0		
3510921652	Southern Oaks 28-1	Sec. 28 NENWNE	6864	1244	6490	-5246	6545	-5301	6630	-5388	85	6550			0	85	0	0		
3510921456	Griffin 28-2	Sec. 28 SESESW(BHL)	7888	1253							60					0	0			No TVD Log
3510921664	S.W. Bank 21C-2	Sec. 29 NWSW(Sec29BHL)	7940	1251							70					0	0			No TVD Log
3510921641	Howry 32-1	Sec. 32 NWNESE	8199	1264	8765	-5501	8840	-5576	8920	-5656	80	6855	6875	45	18	62	18	18	Dist. Channel	
3510921414	Advantage 33-1	Sec. 33 SWNENW(BHL)	7398	1260							60					8	8		Dist. Channel	No TVD Log
3510921045	Maxey 34-1	Sec. 34 SESWNE	7788	1290	8592	-5302	8650	-5360	6745	-5455	95	6670	6685	80	2	93	2	0	Dist. Channel	
	Steinmeyer 34-1	Sec. 34 NESWSE(BHL)	7391	1328	6705	-5379	6750	-5424	8840	-5514	90	6760	6785	55	4	88	4	4	Dist. Channel	
3510921441	Springfield 2-34	Sec. 34 CNWSW(BHL)	7520	1310	6665	-5355	6710	-5400	6795	-5485	85	6715	6740	55	4	81	4	0	Dist. Channel	
3510920195	LPSU Tract 404	Sec. 35 NESWSENE	6609	1301	6395	-5094	6432	-5131	6543	-5242	111	6436	6535	8	55	58	55	55	Channel	
3510921326	Star 35-1	Sec. 35 NESWSW(BHL)	7357	1328							70					0	0			No TVD Log
	R. Lord 1	Sec. 35 NWSENE	6830	1287	6475	-5188	6520	-5233	6570	-5283	50	6525			0	50	0	0		
	Miller 2	Sec. 35 CNW	6720	1275	6520	-5245	6590	-5315	6665	-5390	75	6595			0	75	0	0		KB est.
	Goldia Lord 2	Sec. 35 SWNESE	6542	1271	6335	-5064	6395	-5124	6485	-5214	90	6405	6485	0	70	20	70	?	Channel	No Por. Log
3510920179	Oklahoma State C-12	Sec. 36 CNESW	6575	1328	6420	-5092	6445	-5117	6520	-5192	75	6452	6505	15	48	27	48	48	Channel	
3510920174	Oklahoma State A-15	Sec. 36 CSENE	6526	1345	6365	-5020	6405	-5060	6490	-5145	85	6420			44	41	44	44	Channel	
	Tract 15 1-W	Sec. 36 NWSWSW	7200	1305	6532	-5227	6550	-5245	6630	-5325	80	6565	6575	55	10	70	10		Channel	No Por. Log
3510920203	Oklahoma State C-14	Sec. 36 CNWSE	6569	1347	6415	-5068	6440	-5093	6530	-5183	90	6450	6520	10	60	30	60	60	Channel	







11N4W

API	Header Information	Legal Description	TD	KB	TO	TOS	BO	BOS	TV	TVS	ISO	TP	BP	CHI	SSI	SHI	GS	NT	DPEN	COM
	Osborne 1	Sec. 32 SENW	8342	1308	7545	-6239	7805	-8299	7717	-6411	112	7614	7701	16	66	46	66	66	Channel	
3510920666	Orr 32-3	Sec. 32 CNWNE	8025	1302	7446	-6144	7516	-6214			-7516	7526	7808		75		75	75	Channel	Eroded Verd.
3510920678	Orr 32-5	Sec. 32 CNWSENE	8000	1290	7469	-6179	7538	-6248	7650	-6360	112	7550	7602	48	40	72	40	40	Channel	
3510920464	Orr 32-1	Sec. 32 CNE	9650	1275	7475	-6200	7545	-6270	7658	-6363	113	7555	7645	13	70	43	70	70	Channel	
3510920614	Rogers 1	Sec. 32 E/2SWSWNW	8445	1339	7595	-6256	7670	-8331	7778	-6439	108	7700	7758	20	55	53	55	55	Channel	
	Frantz 1	Sec. 32 CNW	8388	1334	7580	-6246	7656	-6322	7755	-6421	99	7708	7745	10	12	87	12	12	Channel	
	King 1	Sec. 32 SESW	8325	1297	7620	-6323	7644	-6347	7772	-6475	128	7654	7690	82	8	120	8	0	Channel	
	Maruska 1	Sec. 32 SESW	8380	1307	7655	-6348	7690	-6383	7825	-6518	135	7698	7750	75	40	95	40	40	Channel	
3510921245	Airport Trust D-23-1	Sec. 33 NESE	8082	1259	7394	-6135	7454	-6195	7558	-6299	104	7485			2	102	2	2	Bar	
3510920950	Palmblade 3	Sec. 33 SWSW	8246	1274	7475	-6201	7526	-6252	7640	-6366	114	7548			6	108	6	6	Bar	
3510920500	Palmblade 33-1	Sec. 33 CNWSW	8360	1285	7510	-6225	7544	-6259	7660	-6375	116	7550			0	118	0	0		
3510920499	Patay Ann 33-1	Sec. 33 CNWNW	8760	1305	7440	-6135	7512	-6207	7610	-6305	98	7532	7575	35	25	73	25	20	Channel	
3510920793	Airport Trust B-33-1	Sec. 33 NWSENE	8100	1275	7385	-6110	7452	-6177	7570	-6295	118	7464	7494	76	8	110	8	8	Channel Edge	
3510921091	Airport Trust C-33-1	Sec. 33 SWSE	8130	1266	7437	-6171	7498	-6232	7596	-6330	98	7511			4	94	4	0	Bar	
3510920816	Airport Trust 34-1	Sec. 34 CNWSW	8140	1262	7365	-6103	7428	-6166	7528	-6268	100	7438			3	97	3	0	Bar	
3510920834	Airport Trust 34-2	Sec. 34 E/2W/2SWNW	8110	1265	7355	-6090	7424	-6159	7532	-6267	108	7435			10	98	10	10	Channel Edge	
3510920875	Airport Trust A-34-1	Sec. 34 E/2SENW	8560	1285	7299	-6014	7363	-6078	7460	-6175	97	7376			0	97	0	0		
	Airport Trust B-34-1	Sec. 34 NWSE	8657	1278	7331	-6053	7401	-6123	7491	-6213	90	7416			0	90	0	0		
3510921278	Airport Trust E-34-1	Sec. 34 SENENW	7740	1279	7312	-6033	7380	-6101	7490	-6211	110	7390			0	110	0	0		
3510920977	Will Rogers 35-1	Sec. 35 1080FSL300FEL	8350	1297	7232	-5935	7287	-5990	7358	-6061	71	7295			0	71	0	0		
3510921283	Airport Trust C-34-1	Sec. 35 NWSWSW	8055	1289	7828	-6339	7700	-6411	7809	-6520	109	7710			4	105	4	0	Bar	
3510921064	Airport Trust A-35-1	Sec. 35 SWNWNE	7880	1302	7290	-5988	7365	-6063	7450	-6148	85	7475			0	85	0	0		
	Airport Trust 35-1	Sec. 35 NWSWNW	8428	1297	7231	-5934	7304	-6007	7391	-6094	87	7314			0	87	0	0		
3510921143	State 1-36	Sec. 36 NWNW	8300	1322	7154	-5832	7218	-5896	7310	-5988	92	7224			0	92	0	0		
	State Tr. 51-1	Sec. 36 NESW	7668	1300	7175	-5875	7242	-5942	7315	-6015	73	7255			0	73	0	0		





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API	Header Information	Legal Description	TD	KB	TO	TOS	BO	BOS	TV	TVS	ISO	TP	BP	CHI	CHI	SSI	GS	WT	DPEN	COM
3501721737	Swart 1-29	Sec. 29 N/2N/2SENE	1339	9075	8030	1045	8120	865	8204	871	84	8136			0	84	0	0		
3501722518	Brindley 29-1	Sec. 29 SENWNNW	8711	1348	8100	-8754	8191	-8845	8282	-8938	91	8205			8	83	8	4	Bar	
3501722390	McDowell/Manley-Hudson	Sec. 30 CNWNE	9510	1355	8208	-8853	8304	-8949	8390	-7035	86	8318			0	86	0	0		
3501722353	Little 1-30	Sec. 30 CNENE	8810	1358	8130	-8772	8220	-8862	8310	-8952	90	8239			8	82	8	4	Bar	
3501722369	Berkley 30-1	Sec. 30 CNWNE	8820	1363	8158	-8795	8248	-8885	8331	-8968	83	8269			0	83	0	0		
3501722276	Misopust 1-30	Sec. 30 CS/2NENW	8602	1384	8193	-8809	8282	-8898	8369	-8985	87	8308			8	81	6	0	Bar	
3501722600	Devis-Mc Whirter 1	Sec. 30 CS/2NWSW	8980	1348	8220	-8874	8315	-8989	8399	-7053	84	8330			0	84	0	0		
	Hoss 1	Sec. 31 SE/4	8995	1347	8230	-8883	8312	-8985	8416	-7069	104	8324			0	104	0	0		
3501720243	Robberson 33-1	Sec. 33 N/2NESESE	8830	1365	8115	-8750	8188	-8823	8279	-8914	91	8205			0	91	0	0		
3501722486	Merrill 1-33	Sec. 33 E/2SESW	8110	1354	8208	-8854	8288	-8934	8388	-7034	100	8305			0	100	0	0		
3501720213	Robberson 34-1	Sec. 34 SESWSW		1370	8120	-8750	8192	-8822	8288	-8918	86	8208			8	88	8	0		
3501720158	Morgenson 1	Sec. 34 CNESE	8669	1374	8070	-8696	8140	-8768	8226	-8852	88	8151			0	86	0	0		
3501720290	Directional 1	Sec. 34 S/2SVNWNW	8835	1371	8138	-8767	8220	-8849	8311	-8940	91	8230			0	91	0	0		
3501720155	Trimble 1	Sec. 34 CNWNE	9005	1349	7950	-8901	8030	-8981	8120	-8771	90	8043			0	90	0	0		
3501720198	Fudge and Walker 1	Sec. 34 NESESW	8800	1363	8098	-8735	8170	-8807	8260	-8897	90	8188			2	88	2	0	Bar	
3501720180	Mustang 1	Sec. 34 N/2SEENW	8637	1335	7980	-8845	8058	-8723	8145	-8810	87	8074			10	77	10	8	Bar	
3501720206	Smith 1	Sec. 35 CW/2SWSW	8717	1389	8078	-8689	8155	-8768	8241	-8852	86	8170			0	88	0	0		
3501720181	Robberson 1	Sec. 35 SWSWNW	8838	1395	8020	-8625	8100	-8705	8186	-8791	88	8110			0	86	0	0		
3501720218	La Mons 1	Sec. 35 SWSWNE	8585	1421	7982	-8581	8045	-8624	8133	-8712	88	8055			0	88	0	0		
3501720193	Holiday 1	Sec. 35 NESWSWSE	8632	1370	8002	-8632	8075	-8705	8160	-8790	85	8085			0	85	0	0		
3501722658	Vasicek 2	Sec. 36 SESESE	8965	1415	7893	-8478	7956	-8543	8052	-8637	84	7972			0	94	0	0		
3501722779	Vasicek 3	Sec. 36 SWSWSE	8730	1400	7897	-8497	7968	-8568	8055	-8655	87	7978			0	87	0	0		
3501722333	Vasicek 1	Sec. 36 CNENESE	8623	1416	7875	-8459	7947	-8531	8042	-8626	95	7959			0	95	0	0		
3501722876	Vaughn 1-G-E-38	Sec. 38 NWSW	8715	1416	7880	-8444	7936	-8520	8031	-8615	86	7950			2	93	2	0	Bar	
3501722929	Vasicek 4-36	Sec. 36 WSE	8690	1399	7890	-8461	7935	-8536	8018	-8619	83	7947			0	83	0	0		





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API	Header Information	Legal Description	TD	KB	TO	TOS	BO	BO8	TV	TV8	ISO	TP	BP	CHI	SSI	SHI	GS	NT	DPEN	COM
3501722965	Perkins 1	Sec. 22 N/2S/2SE	9630	1386	8411	-7025	8509	-7123	8599	-7213	90	8525			0	90	0	0		
3501720934	W Bejcek 1	Sec. 23 S/2N/2NESE	9487	1411	8302	-6891	8396	-6985	8485	-7074	89	8414			0	88	0	0		
3501722689	Fanning 24-1	Sec. 24 CNENW	8810	1369	8205	-6806	8305	-6906	8387	-6988	82	8320			0	82	0	0		
3501722697	Fanning 24-2	Sec. 24 CNESW	8880	1401	8230	-6829	8326	-6925	8410	-7009	84	8344			0	84	0	0		
3501722442	Frailey-Taylor 24-6	Sec. 24 CNESE	8727	1398	8190	-6792	8280	-6882	8371	-6973	91	8300			2	89	2	0	Bar	
3501722582	Merril 2-24	Sec. 24 CSWNE	8750	1411	8205	-6794	8298	-6887	8388	-6977	90	8319			2	88	2	0	Bar	
3501722400	Merril 24-1	Sec. 24 CNENE	9230	1390	8148	-6758	8249	-6959	8330	-6940	81	8285			0	81	0	0		
3501720908	E. Bejcek 1	Sec. 25 CNENW	9403	1341	8250	-6908	8338	-6997	8430	-7089	92	8355			0	92	0	0		
3501722759	Kastner 1	Sec. 25 NWSE	9050	1350	8249	-6899	8339	-6989	8432	-7082	93	8355			0	93	0	0		
3501722762	Smith 1-25	Sec. 25 NENESE	9080	1355	8350	-6966	8430	-7075	8513	-7158	83	8449			0	83	0	0		
3501720647	Paris 1-26	Sec. 26 CNENE	9490	1369	8325	-6958	8400	-7031	8490	-7121	90	8415			0	90	0	0		
3501720423	Bales 25-1	Sec. 26 CNWSE	9508	1357	8384	-7027	8460	-7103	8550	-7183	90	8475			0	90	0	0		
3501722846	Benda 1-27	Sec. 27 S/2NW	9385	1349	8500	-7151	8605	-7258	8697	-7348	92	8611			0	92	0	0		
3501722738	Mosler 1	Sec. 27 NESWSW	9500	1330	8515	-7185	8620	-7290	8708	-7378	88	8638			0	88	0	0		
3501722832	Brown 1-27	Sec. 27 SWSE	9375	1324	8487	-7163	8587	-7283	8673	-7349	86	8603			0	86	0	0		
3501722894	Gutierrez 1-27	Sec. 27 SWNE	9380	1354	8455	-7101	8556	-7202	8645	-7291	88	8578			0	89	0	0		
	Nettie Patzack 1	Sec. 28 CSENE	10016	1338	8525	-7187	8625	-7287	8720	-7382	95	8640			0	95	0	0		
3501722821	Clark 1-28	Sec. 28 N/2SE	9520	1327	8550	-7223	8649	-7322	8738	-7411	89	8669			0	89	0	0		
3501722769	Wesbrod 1-29	Sec. 29 N/2SE	9770	1314	8667	-7353	8775	-7461	8862	-7548	87	8792			0	77	0	0		
3501722937	Moss 1-30	Sec. 30 CNE	8940	1345	8786	-7441	8908	-7563	8982	-7637	74	8920			0	74	0	0		
3501723059	Jonas 1-31	Sec. 31 SWNESW	10453	1293	8899	-7806	9009	-7718	9103	-7810	84	9030			2	92	2	0	Bar	
3501722521	Klepper 1-33	Sec. 33 CE/2W/2SE	9705	1290	8620	-7330	8725	-7435	8836	-7546	111	8740			0	111	0	0		
3501722497	Hargis 1-34	Sec. 34 N/2N/2S/2SE	9515	1309	8518	-7209	8618	-7309	8720	-7411	102	8640			0	102	0	0		
3501723456	Carpenter 34-1	Sec. 34 CSENW	9450	1305	8540	-7235	8638	-7331	8736	-7431	100	8651			0	100	0	0		
3501722475	Bessie 1	Sec. 35 E/2W/2SESW	9458	1305	8500	-7195	8598	-7283	8708	-7401	108	8610			5	105	5	0	Bar	
3501722476	Ivan 7	Sec. 36 CNW	9127	1306	8310	-7004	8410	-7104	8490	-7184	80	8420			20	60	20	7	?	Single Spike

APPENDIX B  
CORE DESCRIPTIONS

## Petrolog Symbol Key

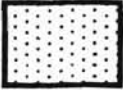

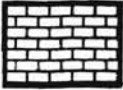
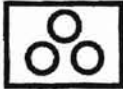


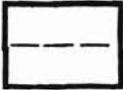

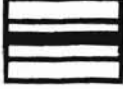




	Sandstone		Horizontal Laminations
	Limestone		Siderite Clasts
	Shale		Mottled
	Thin Shale Bed		Calcareous
	Coal		Cross-Bedding
	Crinoids		Whispy Bedding
	Unconformity		



PLATE: Booth 9D-2  
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Company Petrocorp Inc.

Well Location T11N-R3W-9

# Petrologic Log

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%)				CONSTITUENTS				REMARKS											
									5	10	20	30	PERM. (md)	Quartz	Feldspar	Rock Frag		Micas	Carbonate	Clay/Clark Quartz	Other Minerals	FOSSILS						
<b>OSWEGO LIMESTONE</b>	<b>SHALLOW MARINE</b>		6644																									
			6646																									
			6648																									
			6650																									
			6652																								Mottled Limestone	
			6654																									
			6656																									
			6658																								Muddy Limestone	
			6660																									Calcareous Mudstone
			6662																									Interbedded 1-2in. Mudstone Beds Spaced 3 In. Apart (Rhythmic Shale Stringers)
			6664																									

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PLATE: Booth 9D-2  
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Company Petrocorp Inc.

Well Location T11N-R3W-9

# Petrologic Log

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%)				CONSTITUENTS					REMARKS				
									5	10	20	30	PERM. (md)	Quartz	Feldspar	Rock Frag	Mica		Carbonate	Clay/Clayst. Clast	Ironst. Fossils	Fossils
<b>PRUE SANDSTONE</b>	<b>FLUVIAL</b>		6664			Black																
			6666			Black														Continuing Shale Stringers		
			6668			Black																
			6670			Black															70% Shale Clasts Discontinuous Shale	
			6672			Black															Clean Sand	
			6674			Black															50% Shale Clasts	
			6676			Black															80% Shale Clasts	
			6678			Black																
			6680			Black																Inclined Irregular Shale Clasts
			6682			Black																
			6684			Black																



PLATE: Booth 9D-2  
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Company Petrocorp Inc.

Well Location T11N-R3W-9

# Petrologic Log

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%)				CONSTITUENTS					REMARKS							
									5	10	20	30	PERM. (md)	1	10	100	1000		Quartz	Pebble Frag	Rock Frag	Mica	Carbonate	Clay/Calc. Clast	Iron-Oxide
<b>PRUE SANDSTONE</b>	<b>FLUVIAL</b>		6684			Black	Med														Shale Stringer				
			6686			Black	Med																Less Than 5% Shale		
			6688			Black	Med																15-30% Shale Clasts		
			6690			Black	Med																		
			6692			Black	Med																	5% Mud Pebble Clasts	
			6694			Black	Med																		
			6696			Black	Med																	Inclined Streaky Bedding	
			6698			Black	Med																		50% Angled Clasts
			6700			Black	Med																		Inclined Streaky Bedding 5% Clasts
			6702			Black	Med																		Channel Margin Slump?
6704			Black	Med																					

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PLATE: Booth 9D-2  
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Company Petrocorp Inc.

Well Location T11N-R3W-9

# Petrologic Log

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%) PERM. (md)	CONSTITUENTS		REMARKS
										Quartz	Fossils	
PRUE SANDSTONE	FLUVIAL		6704									Channel Margin Slump?
			6706									50% Inclusions of Laminated Mudstone
			6708									No Mud Clasts
			6710									
			6712									Tilted Thin Discontinuous Stringers
			6714									
			6716									
			6718									
			6720									15-20% Mud Inclusions
			6722									
			6724									

PLATE: Booth 9D-2 Page 5		Company Petrocorp Inc.		Well Location T11N-R3W-9		Petrologic Log						
AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%) PERM. (md)	CONSTITUENTS		REMARKS
										Quartz	Feldspar	
PRUE SANDSTONE	FLUVIAL	[Gamma Ray Curve]	6724	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		50% Mud Clasts
			6726	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		
			6728	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		
			6730	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		Interlaminated Fine Sandstone and Limestone
			6732	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		10-20% Mud Clasts
			6734	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		40-50% Mud Clasts
			6736	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		
			6738	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		Erosional Contact
			6740	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		Dispersed Crinoids
			6742	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]		Terrestrial Coal
6744	[Lithology]		[Color]	[Sorting]	[Grain Size]	[Porosity/Perm]	[Constituents]					

AGE/STRAT. UNIT		ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%)	CONSTITUENTS	REMARKS
SKINNER SHALE		MARGINAL MARINE					Black Grey Green Blue Yellow	Clay/Shell C. Shell V.F. Shell F. Shell M. Shell C. Shell V.C. Shell Orin-Peb Oolite	PERM. (md)	1 10 100 1000	Quant. Feldspar Rock Fragm Mica Carbonate Clay/Clay Coat SILICATE FOSSILS	
				6744								Indistinctly Laminated
				6746								Fossil Hash
				6748								
				6750								

PLATE: Booth 9D-2  
Page 6

Company Petrocorp Inc.

Well Location T11N-R3W-9

**Petrologic Log**

PLATE: Airport Trust D-27-1  
Page 1

Company Ratliff Exploration

# Petrologic Log

★ +10 ft. on core to match log.

Well Location T11N-R4W-27

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%)				CONSTITUENTS	REMARKS
									1	5	10	20		
<b>PRUE SANDSTONE</b>	<b>FLUVIAL</b>		7416											
			7418											Massive Sandstone 20% Shale Whisps
			7420											
			7422											VF Sandstone 50% Shale 2-6 in. Shale Bedding
			7424											
			7426											5% Shale Thin Whispy Bedding
			7428											80% Shale
			7430											
			7432											50% SS - 50% Shale mm-1in. shale laminations
			7434											Low Angle X-Beds
			7436											

<b>PLATE:</b> Airport Trust D-27-1 Page 2		<b>Company</b> Ratliff Exploration		<b>Well Location</b> T11N-R4W-27		<h1>Petrologic Log</h1>						
AGE/STRAAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%) PERM. (md)	CONSTITUENTS		REMARKS
										Quartz	Fossils	
PRUE SANDSTONE	FLUVIAL	[SP/Gamma Ray Curve]	7436	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			Thin Shale Bed
			7438	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			Low Angle Bedding Highly Cemented
			7440	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			Near Horizontal, Thin Whispy Bedding
			7442	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			
			7444	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			
			7446	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			
			7448	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			
			7450	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			
			7452	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			
			7454	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10			
7456	[Dotted Lithology]	[Wavy Structures]	[Black]	[None]	[V.F. Sand]	10				↓		



<b>PLATE:</b> Airport Trust D-27-1 Page 3		<b>Company</b> Ratliff Exploration		<b>Well Location</b> T11N-R4W-27		<h1>Petrologic Log</h1>															
AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%)				CONSTITUENTS						REMARKS		
									5	10	20	30	PERM. (md)								
									1	10	100	1000	Quartz	Feldspar	Rock Frag	Mica	Carbonate	Clay/Clay's Clay	Evap. Fossils	Plants	
<b>PRUE SANDSTONE</b>	<b>FLUVIAL</b>		7456																		
			7458																		
			7460																		
			7462																		
			7464																		
			7466																		
			7468																		
			7470																		

<b>PLATE:</b> Airport Trust B-33-1 Page 1		<b>Company</b> Ratliff Exploration		<b>Well Location</b> T11N-R4W-27		<h1>Petrologic Log</h1>							
AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%)	CONSTITUENTS	REMARKS		
												PERM. (md)	Quartz Feldspar Rock Fragm Mica Carbonate Clay/Clayst IRREG. FOSSILS Plant
<b>PRUE SANDSTONE</b>	<b>FLUVIAL</b>		7464		○○							Massive Sandstone >5% Shale Siderite Clay Concretions	
			7466										mm. Shale Drapes Wavy-Hor. Bedding 30% Shale
			7468										>5% Shale Drapes Massive Sandstone Minor Cross-Bedding
			7470										Massive Sandstone (71.5-72) 50% Sh-50% SS.
			7472										(72-73) Shale (73-74) mm-cm bedding
			7474										Whispy-Hor. Laminations 10% Shale Drapes
			7476										(76-77) Shale Drapes (77-79) Massive SS.
			7478										mm-cm. Shale Beds Horizontal Laminations
			7480										Possible Tidal Banding Siderite Clay Concretions
			7482										(82-82.5) Black Shale
			7484										

PLATE: Airport Trust B-33-1  
Page 2

Company Ratliff Exploration

Well Location T11N-R4W-27

# Petrologic Log

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%) PERM. (md)	CONSTITUENTS		REMARKS	
										Quartz	Other		
PRUE SANDSTONE	FLUVIAL		7484									Finely Lamintaed Tightly Cemented	
			7486										

111

PLATE: Osborne 1-29  
Page 1

Company Czar Resources

Well Location T10N-R5W-29

# Petrologic Log

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%)				CONSTITUENTS				REMARKS				
									1	5	10	20	30	PERM. (md)	Quartz	Feldspar		Rock Frag	Mica	Carbonate	Clay/Dark Clay
<b>PRUE SANDSTONE</b>	<b>FLUVIAL</b>		8614																		
			8616																Interlamintated Siltstone/ Shale		
			8618																Siderite Concretions		
			8620				○○○												Tidal Clasts?		
			8622																		
			8624																	Plane Bedded	
			8626																	1-2 inch Shale Stringers	
			8628																		
			8630																		
			8632																		1-2 inch Shale Stringers
			8634																		



PLATE: Osborne 1-29  
Page 2

Company Czar Resources

Well Location T10N-R5W-29

# Petrologic Log

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%) PERM. (md)	CONSTITUENTS		REMARKS
										Quartz	Rock Fragm	
<b>PRUE SANDSTONE</b>	<b>FLUVIAL</b>		8634									15 Degree Cross-Bedding
			8636									10% Shale
			8638									(39-40) Possible Burrows
			8640									
			8642									Med. Tabular Planar Bedding
			8644									(46) Possible Tidal Clay Drapes
			8646									Siderite Clasts
			8648									2in. Shale Bed
			8650									15 Degree Cross-Bedding
			8652									2in. Shale Bed
			8654									

PLATE: Osborne 1-29  
Page 3

Company Czar Resources

Well Location T10N-R5W-29

# Petrologic Log

AGE/STRAT. UNIT	ENVIRONMENT	SP/GAMMA RAY	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	LITHOLOGY	SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES	COLOR	SORTING	GRAIN SIZE	POROSITY (%) PERM. (md)	CONSTITUENTS				REMARKS			
										Quartz	Feldspar	Rock Fragm	Mica				
PRUE SANDSTONE	FLUVIAL		8654			Black	Well	V.F. Sand F. Sand M. Sand C. Sand VC. Sand Shale-Peb Cobb-Sand	1						10-15 Degree Cross Bedding		
			8656			Black	Well		1								
			8658			Black	Well		1								
			8660			Black	Well		1								Shale With Laminated Siltstone
			8662			Black	Well		1								Cross Bedding Tidal Bed Sets?
			8664			Black	Well		1								
			8666			Black	Well		1								
			8668			Black	Well		1								

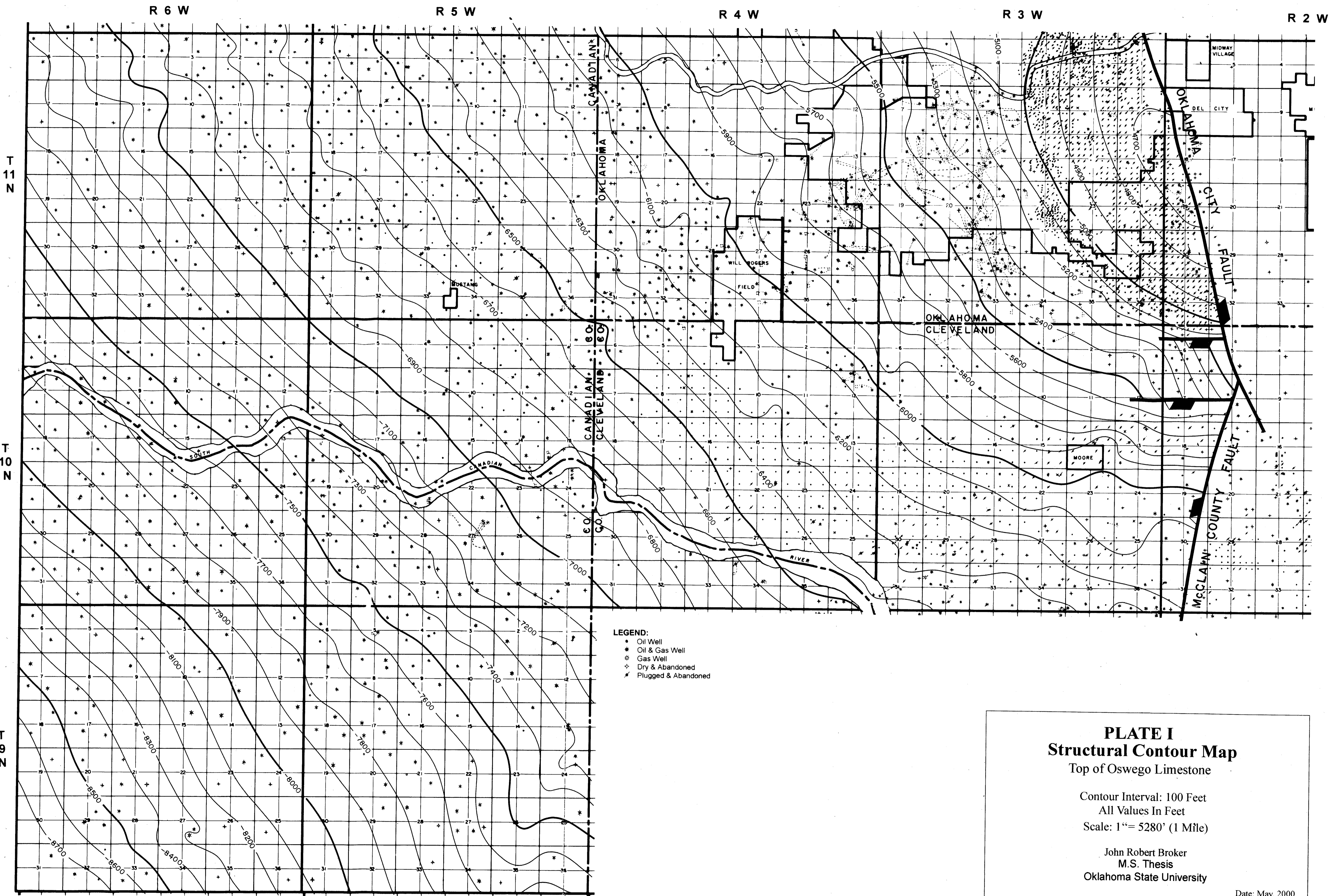


# PLATES

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

7, 8, 9, 10, 11,

12, 13, 14, 15.



**LEGEND:**  
 • Oil Well  
 \* Oil & Gas Well  
 ○ Gas Well  
 ◇ Dry & Abandoned  
 ✕ Plugged & Abandoned

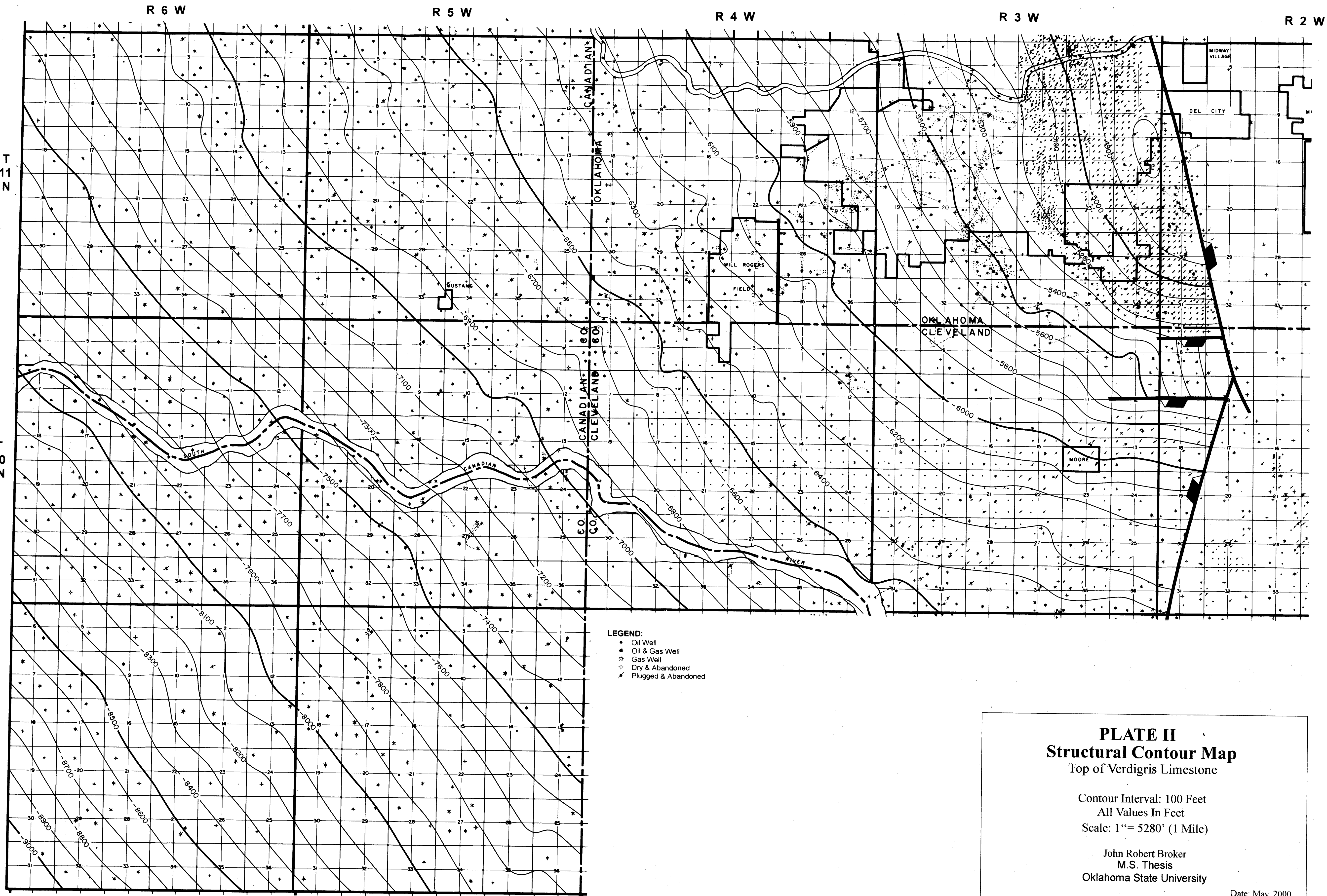
**PLATE I**  
**Structural Contour Map**  
 Top of Oswego Limestone

Contour Interval: 100 Feet  
 All Values In Feet  
 Scale: 1" = 5280' (1 Mile)

John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University

Date: May, 2000





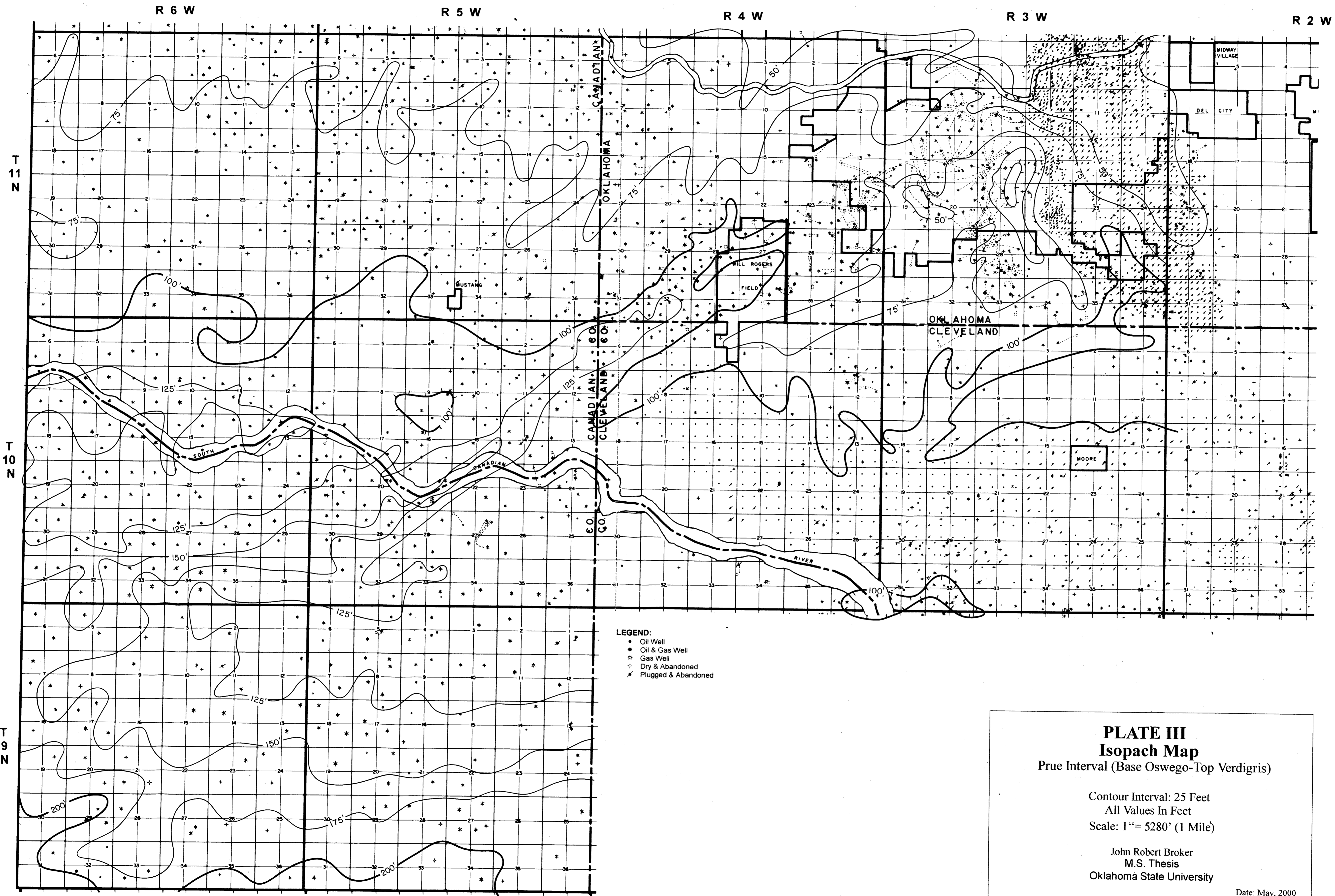
- LEGEND:**
- Oil Well
  - \* Oil & Gas Well
  - ✱ Gas Well
  - ◇ Dry & Abandoned
  - ✱ Plugged & Abandoned

**PLATE II**  
**Structural Contour Map**  
 Top of Verdigris Limestone

Contour Interval: 100 Feet  
 All Values In Feet  
 Scale: 1" = 5280' (1 Mile)

John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University

Date: May, 2000

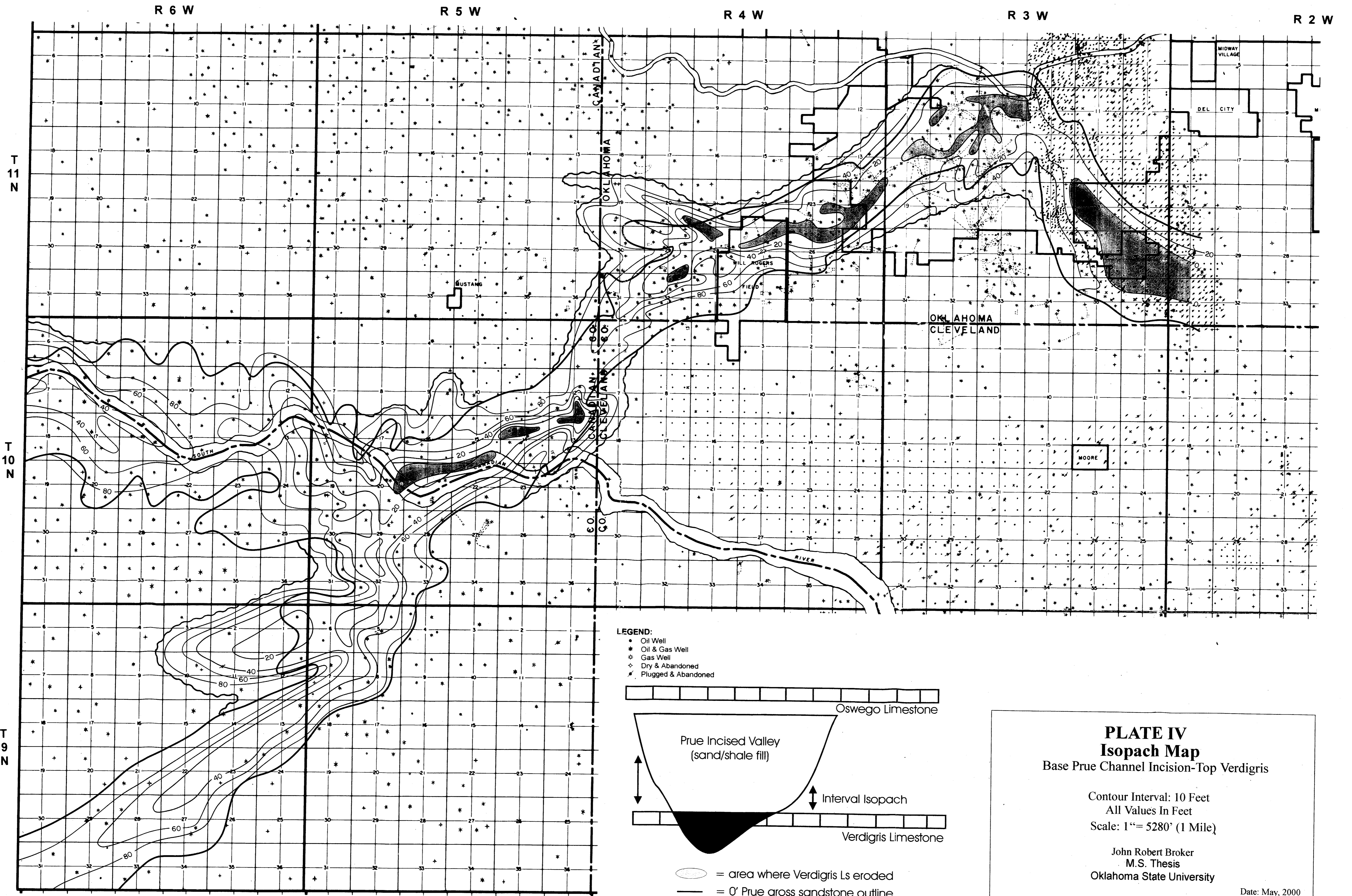


**PLATE III**  
**Isopach Map**  
 Prue Interval (Base Oswego-Top Verdigris)

Contour Interval: 25 Feet  
 All Values In Feet  
 Scale: 1" = 5280' (1 Mile)

John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University

Date: May, 2000



**PLATE IV**  
**Isopach Map**  
 Base Prue Channel Incision-Top Verdigris

Contour Interval: 10 Feet  
 All Values In Feet  
 Scale: 1" = 5280' (1 Mile)

John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University

Date: May, 2000

R 6 W

R 5 W

R 4 W

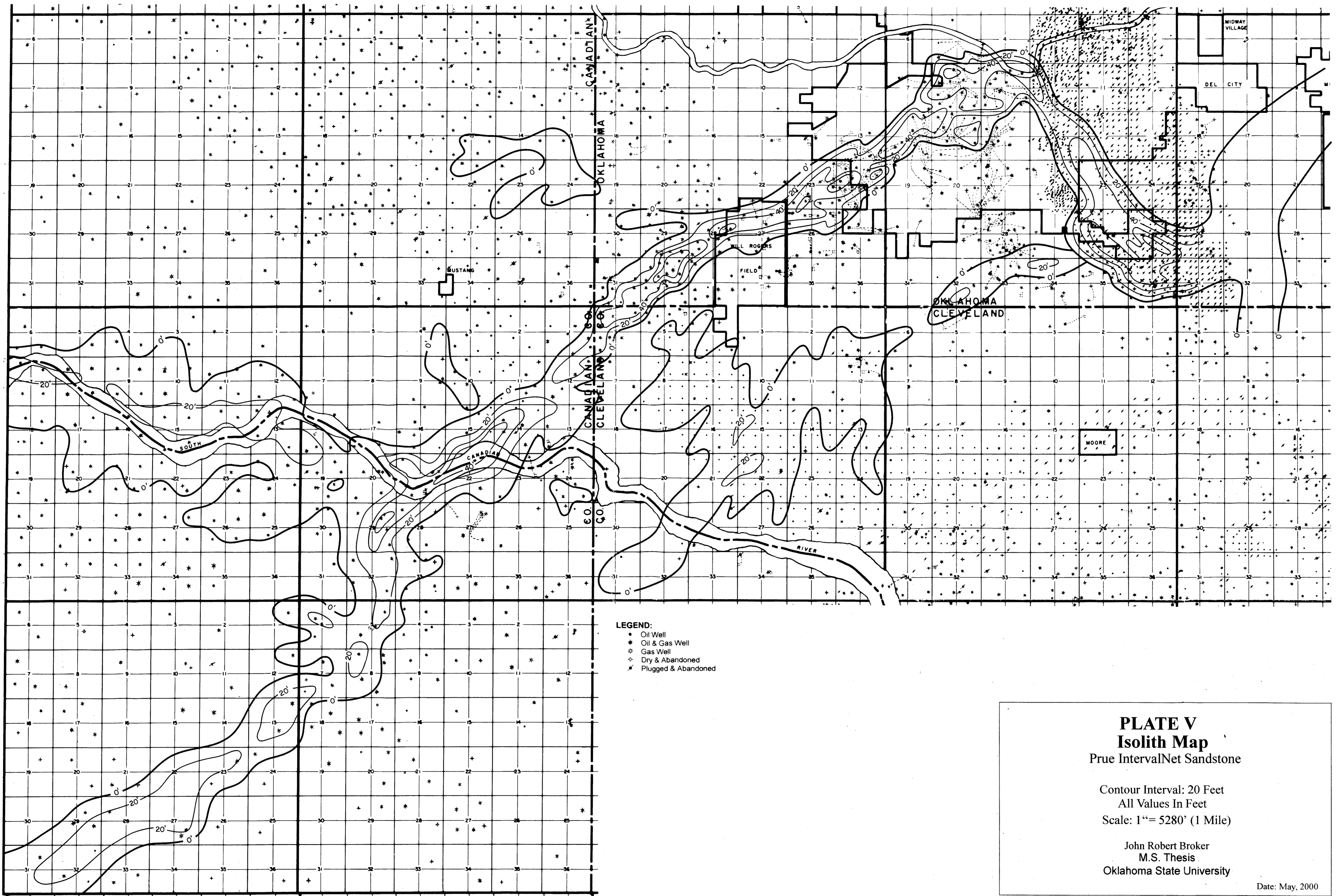
R 3 W

R 2 W

T 11 N

T 10 N

T 9 N



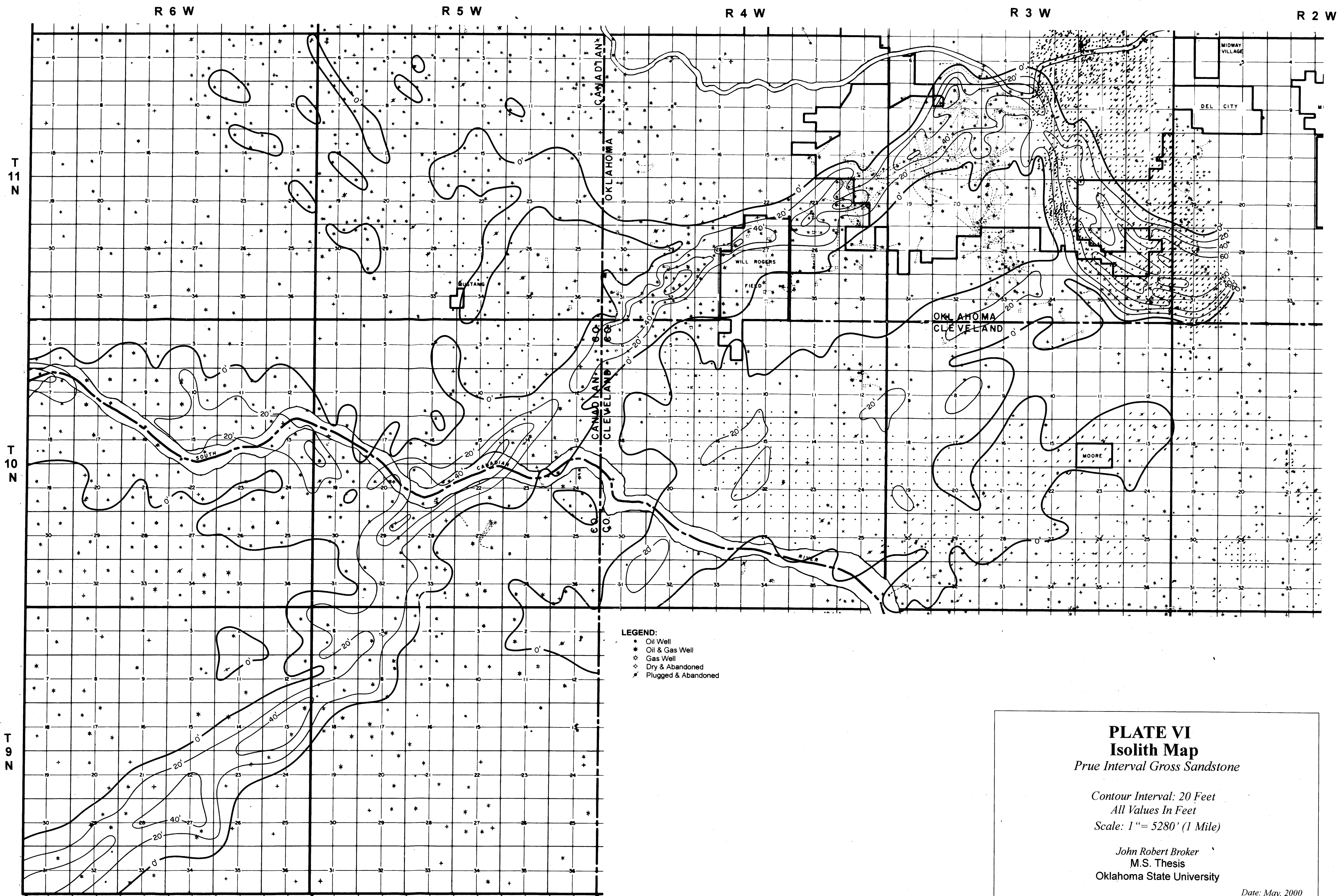
- LEGEND:**
- Oil Well
  - \* Oil & Gas Well
  - ☆ Gas Well
  - ◇ Dry & Abandoned
  - ✕ Plugged & Abandoned

**PLATE V**  
**Isolith Map**  
 Prue IntervalNet Sandstone

Contour Interval: 20 Feet  
 All Values In Feet  
 Scale: 1" = 5280' (1 Mile)

John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University

Date: May, 2000



**LEGEND:**  
 • Oil Well  
 \* Oil & Gas Well  
 \* Gas Well  
 ◆ Dry & Abandoned  
 ✕ Plugged & Abandoned

**PLATE VI**  
**Isolith Map**  
*Prue Interval Gross Sandstone*

*Contour Interval: 20 Feet*  
*All Values In Feet*  
*Scale: 1" = 5280' (1 Mile)*

*John Robert Broker*  
*M.S. Thesis*  
*Oklahoma State University*

*Date: May, 2000*

A

A'

**Orr 1**

S2 N2 SE Sec.27 - T9N - R6W  
TD 11,610

**Langston 1**

NE NE Sec.13 - T9N - R6W  
TD 10,606

**Osborne 1**

NE NE Sec.29 - T10N - R5W  
TD 9600

**Robberson 1**

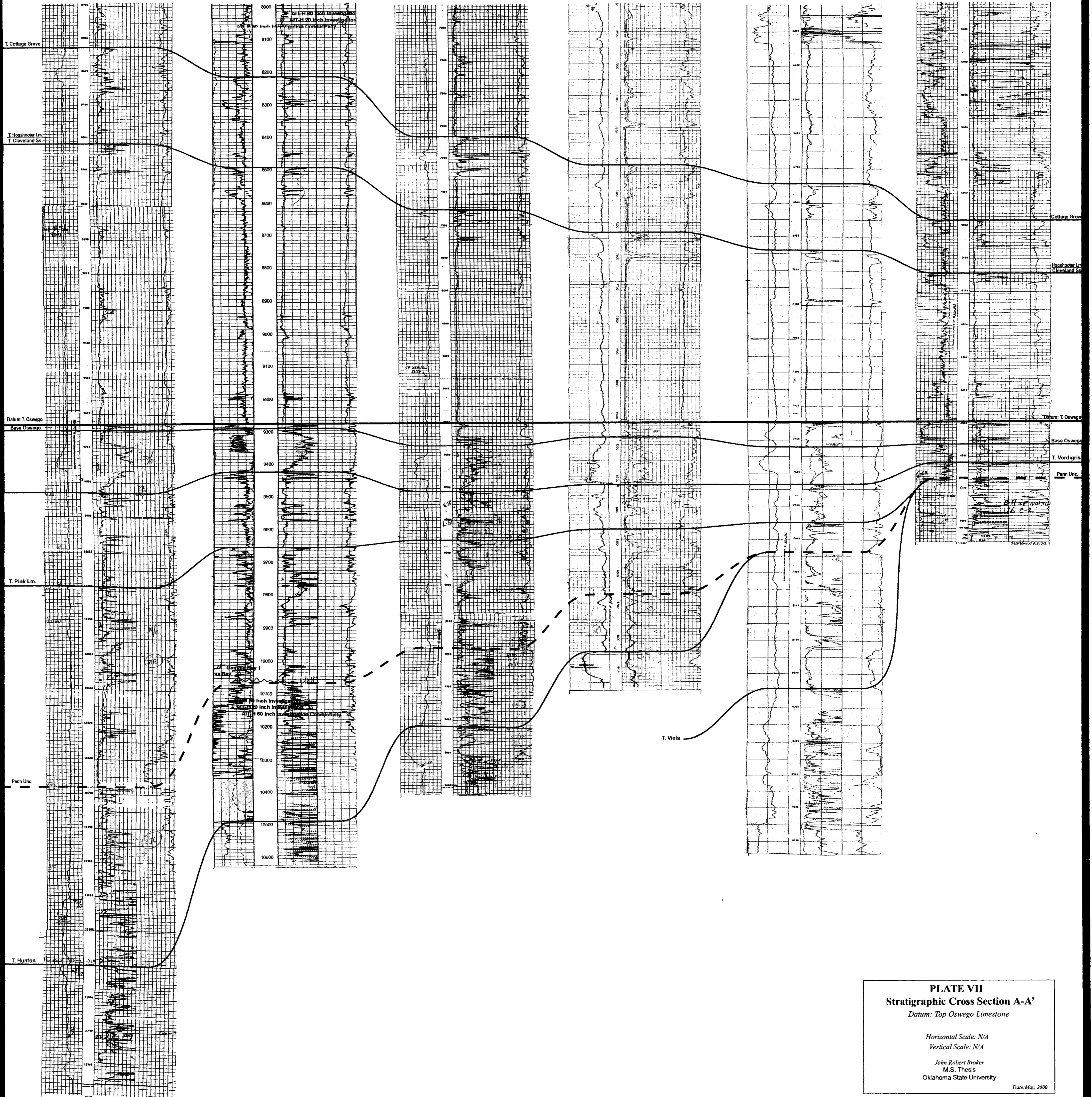
NE NE SE Sec.15 - T10N - R5W  
TD 8954

**Clarkland 1**

SW SW Sec.28 - T11N - R4W  
TD 9455

**USF & G C2**

SW NW SE Sec.16 - T11N - R3W  
TD 6852



**PLATE VII**  
**Stratigraphic Cross Section A-A'**  
*Datum: Top Oswego Limestone*

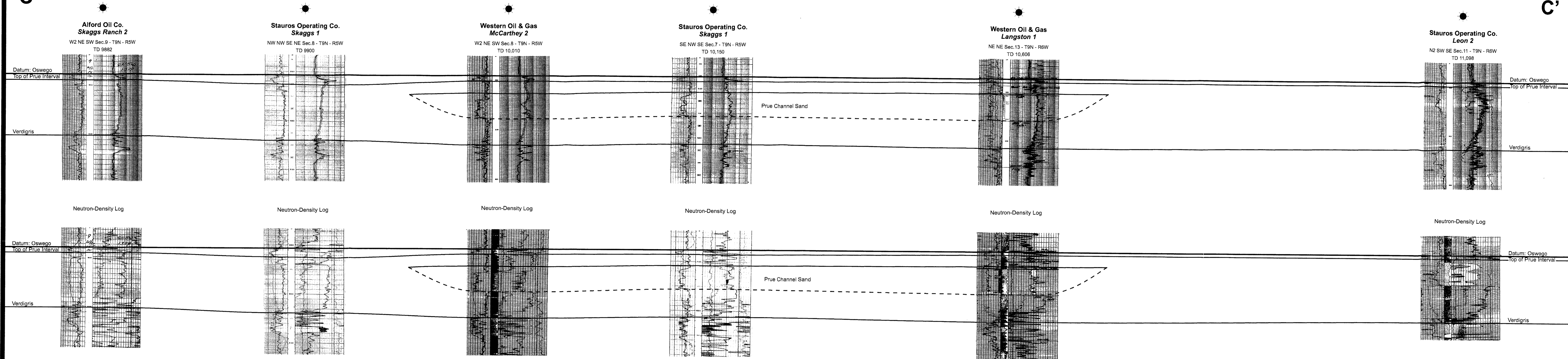
*Horizontal Scale: N/A*  
*Vertical Scale: N/A*

*John Robert Brooker*  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University  
 Date: May, 2000



C

C'



**PLATE IX**  
**Stratigraphic Cross Section C-C'**  
 Datum: Top Oswego Limestone  
 Horizontal Scale: 1" = 600'  
 Vertical Scale: 2.5" = 200'  
 John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University  
 Date: May, 2000





E

E'

**Ratliff Exploration Co.  
Morava Czar 2**

SE NE Sec.29 - T11N - R4W  
TD 9491

**Blue Quail Energy Inc.  
Thomason 1**

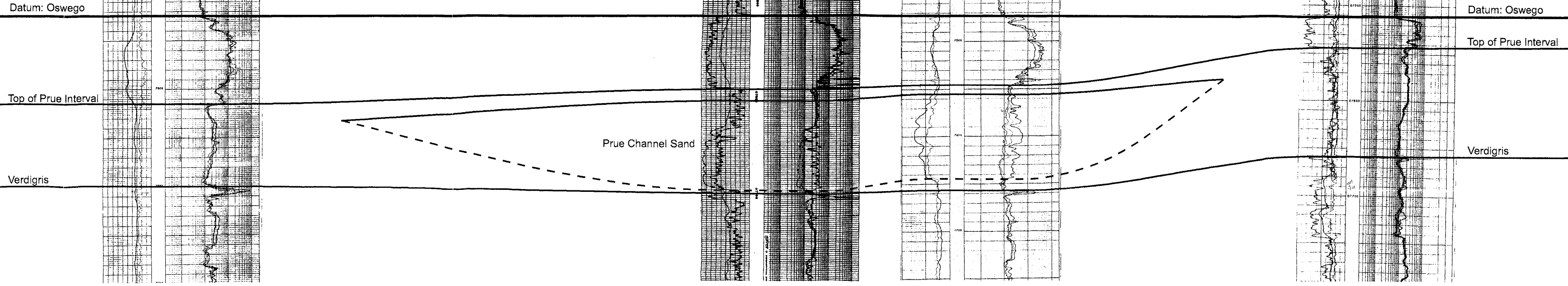
NE NE NW Sec.32 - T11N - R4W  
TD 8248

**Robinson Brothers Inc.  
Orr 1**

E2 W2 NE Sec.32 - T11N - R4W  
TD 9594

**Robinson Brothers Dring.  
Palmlade 1**

NW SW Sec.33 - T11N - R4W  
TD 8369

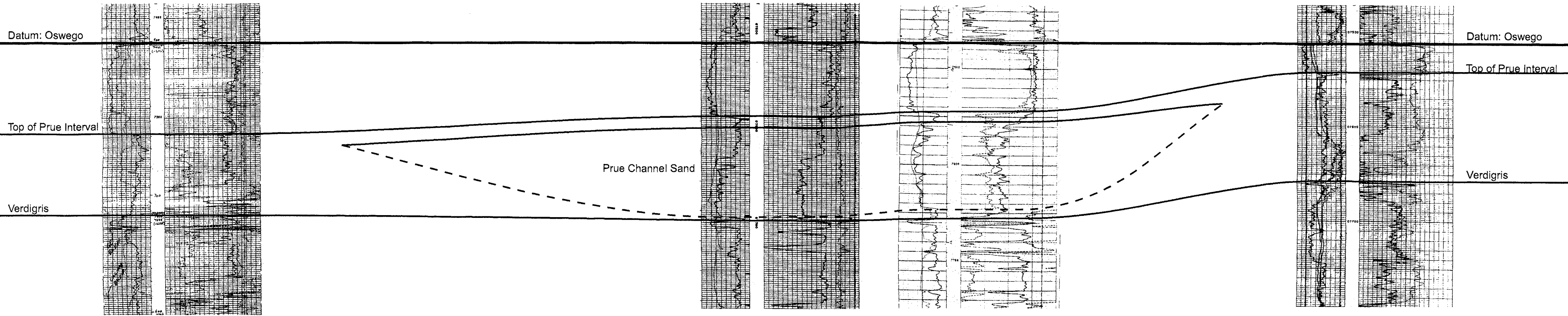


Neutron-Density Log

Neutron-Density Log

Neutron-Density Log

Neutron-Density Log



**PLATE XI**  
**Stratigraphic Cross Section E-E'**  
 Datum: Top Oswego Limestone

Horizontal Scale: 1" = 600'  
 Vertical Scale: 2.5" = 200'

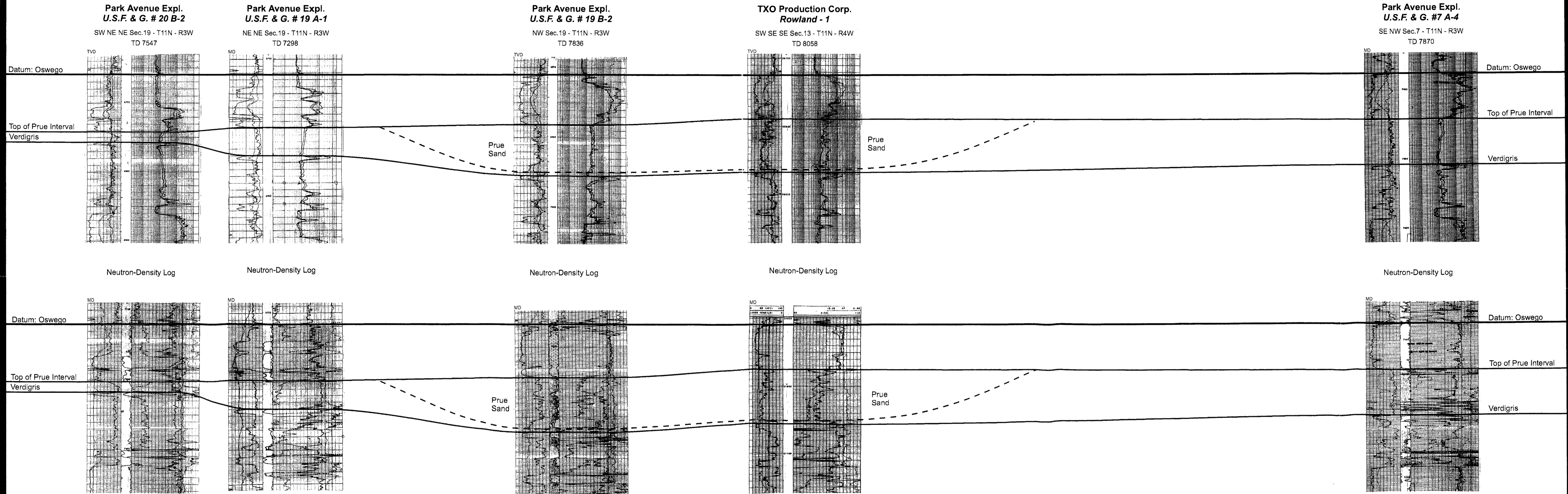
John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University

Date: May, 2000



G

G'



**PLATE XIII**  
**Stratigraphic Cross Section G-G'**  
 Datum: Top Oswego Limestone  
 Horizontal Scale: 1" = 600'  
 Vertical Scale: 2.5" = 200'  
 John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University  
 Date: May, 2000

H

H'

**Blue Quail Energy, Inc.  
Hardesty 1**

SE NW NW Sec.24 - T10N - R6W  
TD 9790

**Blue Quail Energy, Inc.  
Hardesty 2**

NW SW Sec.13 - T10N - R6W  
TD 9706

**Trineha  
Garr 1**

C NE Sec.14 - T10N - R6W  
TD 9647

**Trineha  
Garr 2**

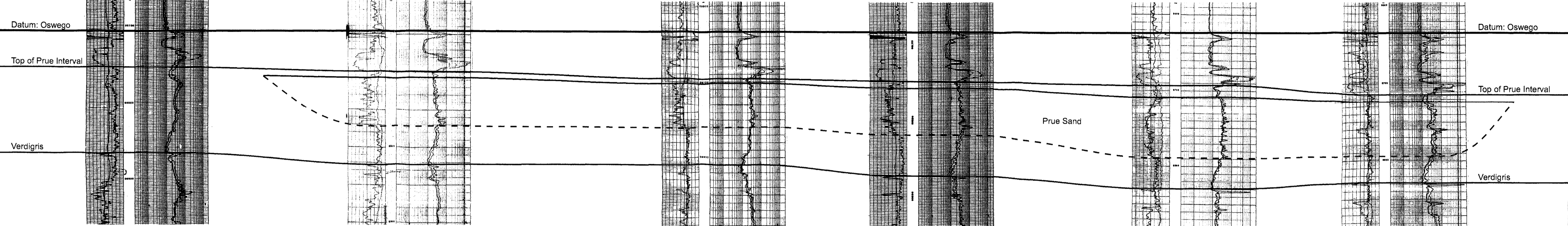
NE NW Sec.14 - T10N - R6W  
TD 9807

**Lincoln Petroleum Res.  
Garr 1**

NE SW Sec.11 - T10N - R6W  
TD 9580

**Lincoln Petroleum Res.  
Wiedemann 1**

SW NW Sec.11 - T10N - R6W  
TD 9608



Neutron-Density Log

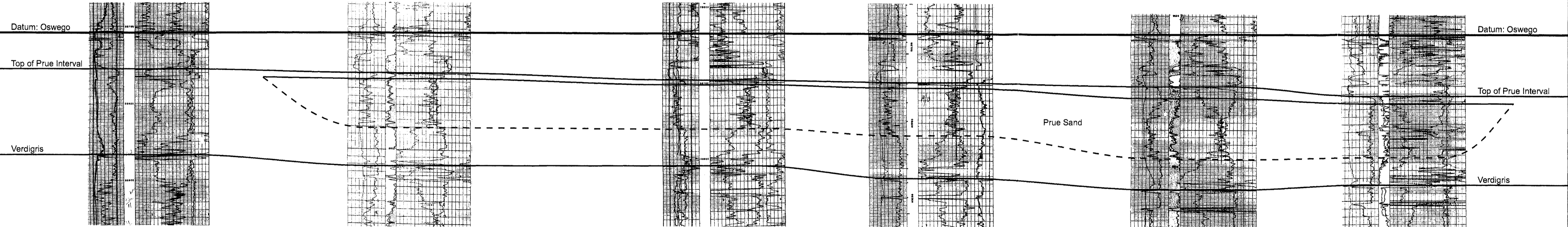
Neutron-Density Log

Neutron-Density Log

Neutron-Density Log

Neutron-Density Log

Neutron-Density Log

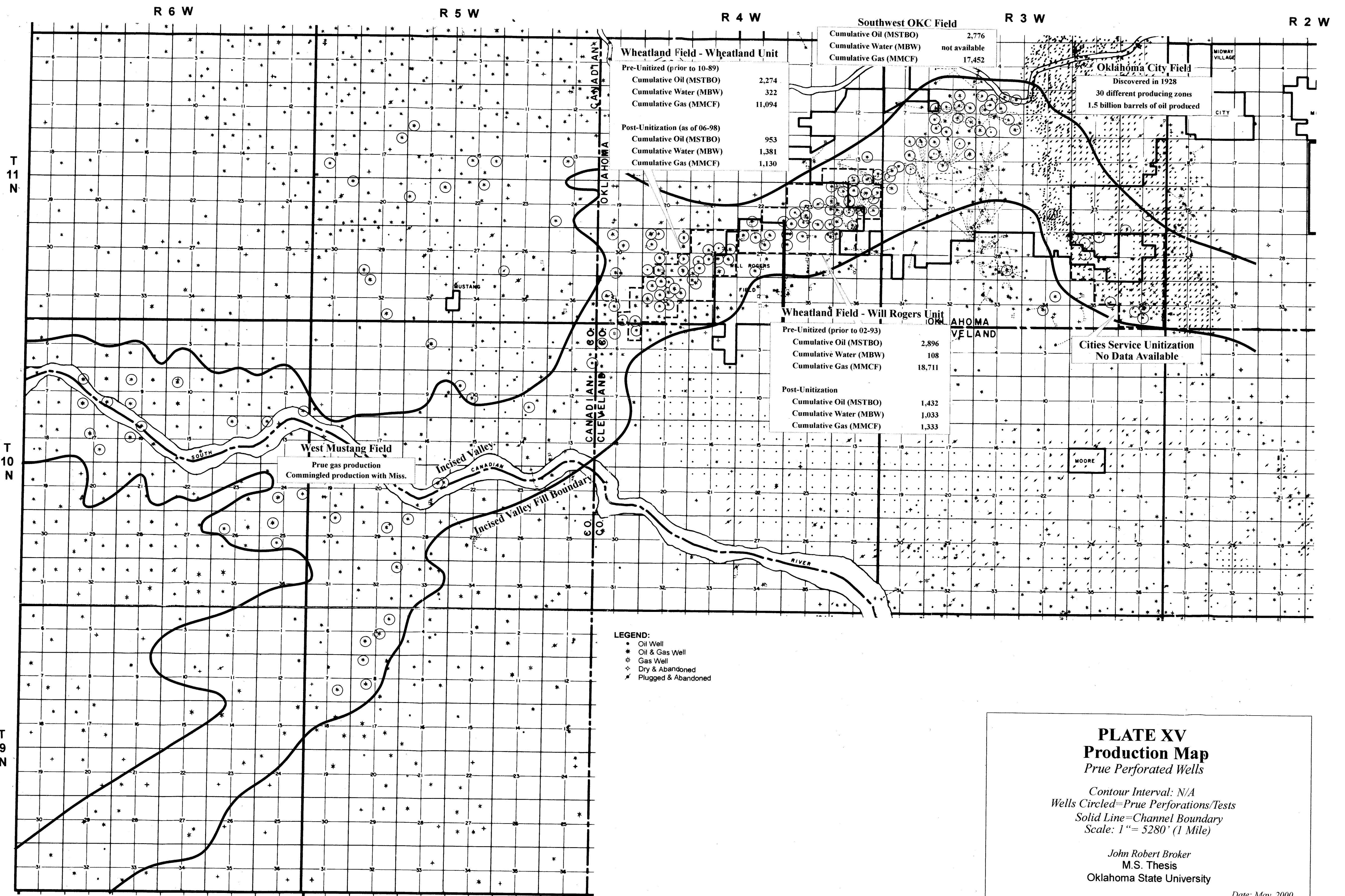


**PLATE XIV**  
**Stratigraphic Cross Section H-H'**  
*Datum: Top Oswego Limestone*

*Horizontal Scale: 1" = 600'*  
*Vertical Scale: 2.5" = 200'*

*John Robert Broker*  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University

*Date: May, 2000*



**PLATE XV**  
**Production Map**  
*Prue Perforated Wells*

Contour Interval: N/A  
 Wells Circled=Prue Perforations/Tests  
 Solid Line=Channel Boundary  
 Scale: 1"= 5280' (1 Mile)

John Robert Broker  
 M.S. Thesis  
 Oklahoma State University

Date: May, 2000

VITA

John Robert Broker

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: SUBSURFACE STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE PRUE  
SANDSTONE INTERVAL IN SOUTH-CENTRAL, OKLAHOMA

Major Field: Geology

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Houston, Texas on June 23, 1976, the son of Lena Uta and Leslie John Broker.

Education: Graduated from Edmond Memorial High School, Edmond, Oklahoma in May 1994; received Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma in July 1998. Completed the requirements for the Master of Science degree with a major in Geology at Oklahoma State University in May 2000.

Experience: Employed by Oklahoma State University School of Geology as a Teaching Assistant in Physical Geology, and Stratigraphy. Worked as Geological Intern for Louis Dreyfus Natural Gas, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, during the summer of 1998. Employed by Stauros Operating Company, Edmond, Oklahoma, during the summers of 1996 and 1997 as a Geological Assistant. Worked as an Oilfield Pumper for Stauros Operating Company, Edmond, Oklahoma, from 1992-1995.

Professional Memberships: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Oklahoma State University Geological Society.