

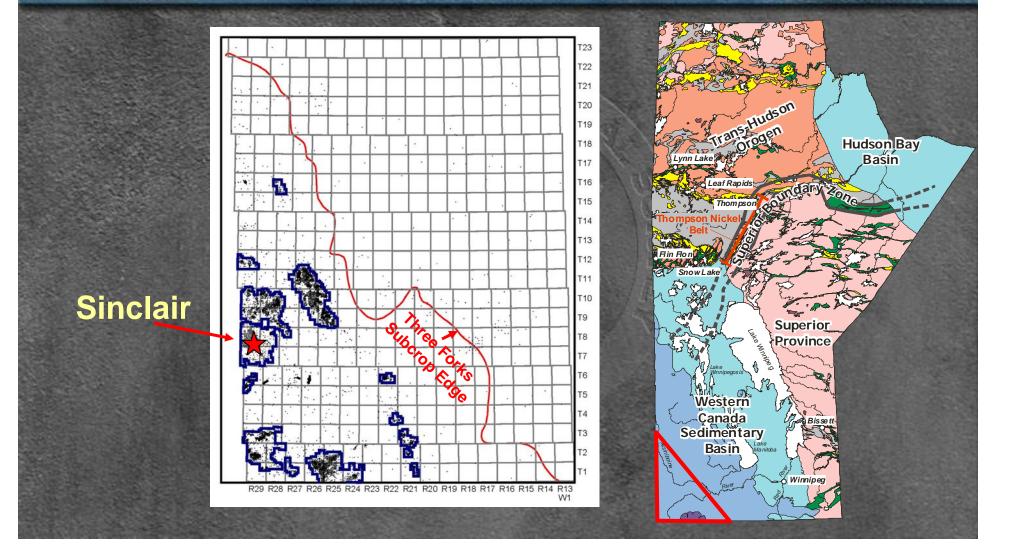
The Devonian Three Forks Formation:

Manitoba's Newest Oil Play

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Mcs Three Forks Study Area







• Early exploration efforts \rightarrow Dry wells Renewed exploration in 2003 Field status by 2005 Over 32 000 hectares in area Sinclair Unit No. 1 running by 2006 608 wells drilled at Sinclair to date 530 currently producing Estimated reserves: 6.8 million m³





Three Forks Formation

- Cyclical transgressive-regressive sequence of argillaceous dolomites, brecciated, interbedded and interlaminated with silty dolomitic shales and claystones.
- Complex diagenetic and oxidation-reduction history.
- Primary producing unit at Sinclair Field.
- Secondary producing unit at Daly and Kirkella Fields.
- Commingled with Middle Bakken.
- Subdivided into four units
 - Units subdivision equivalent to units in Christopher (1961)

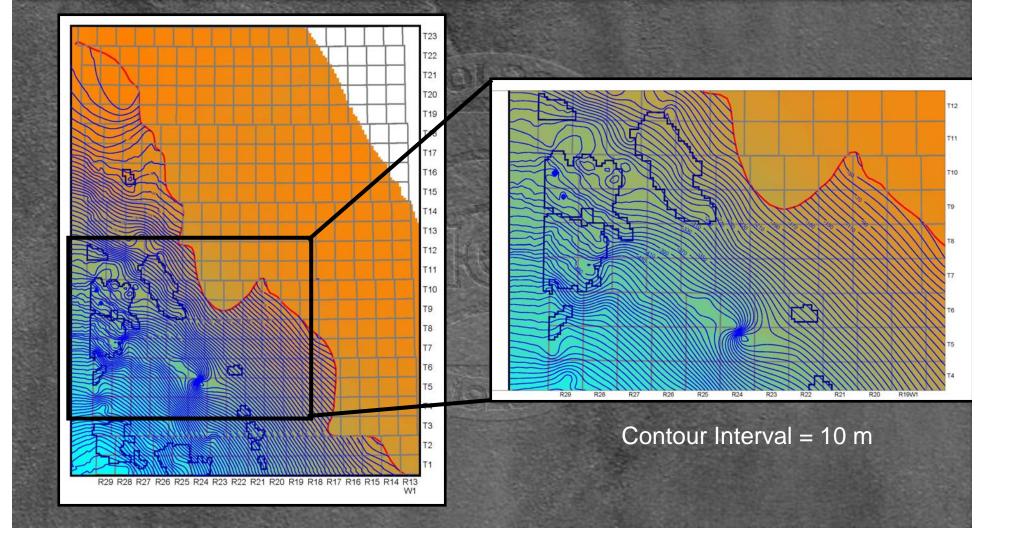


Mes Three Forks Stratigraphy

Era	Southeastern Saskatchewan			Manitoba				North Dakota		
Mississippian		Bakken Formation	Upper Bakken Member		tion	Upper Bakken Member		tion	Upper Member	
			Middle Bakken Member		Forma	Middle Bakken Member Lower Bakken Member		Bakken Formation	Middle Member	
			Lower Bakken Member		Bakken Formation				Lower Member	
?										
Devonian	Three Forks Group	Big Valley Formation Unit 6 Unit 5								
		Torquay Formation		Qu'Appelle Group	Three Forks Formation	TT		Three Forks Formation		
			Unit 4			Unit 4	_			
			Unit 3			Unit 3	_			
			Unit 2			Unit 2				
			Unit 1			Unit 1				
	Saskatchewan Group	Birdbear Formation	Upper Birdbear	Saskatchewan Group	Birdbear Formation	Upper (biohermal facies)	Jefferson Group	Birdbear Formation	
			Lower Birdbear			Lower (platform facies)				



Three Forks Structure

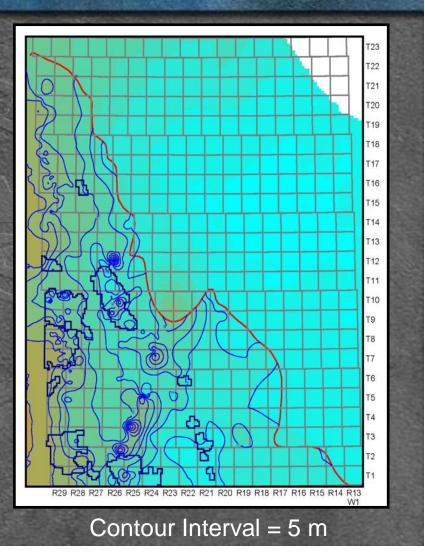






Three Forks Isopach

- Thickest in the west along the MB-SK border
- Localized thickening in the east





- Lowermost unit
- Highly oxidized with reduction halos
- Original fabric: Brecciated argillaceous dolomite with grey-green silty shale matrix
- Limited core availability

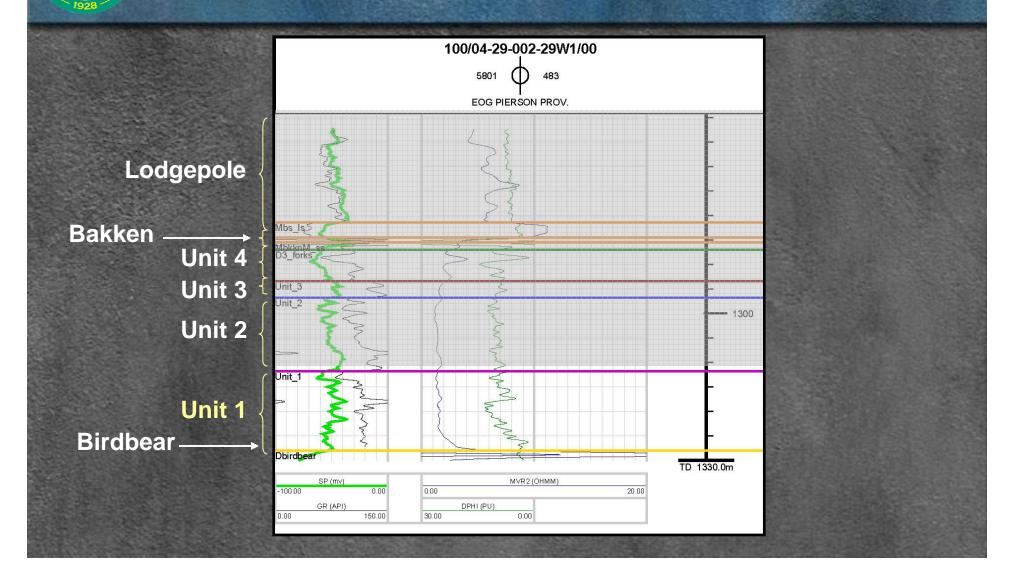


14-32-10-24W1



Reference Log – Unit 1

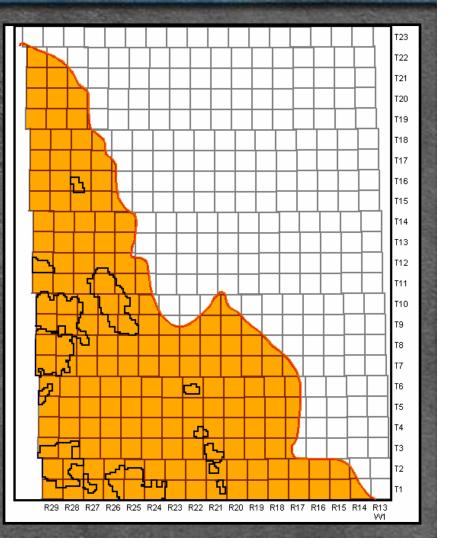
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Widespread distribution

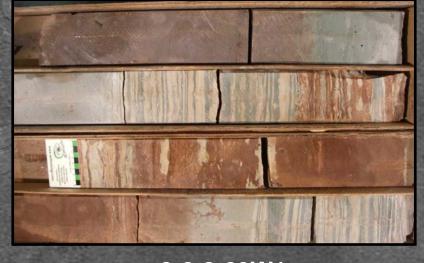
- Fairly constant isopach
 - average = 16 m
- Productive in small isolated pools at Sinclair
- Future reservoir potential is unknown





- Interbedded siltstone, shales and claystones
- Massive and brecciated in places
- Partially oxidized
- Porosity decreases with depth



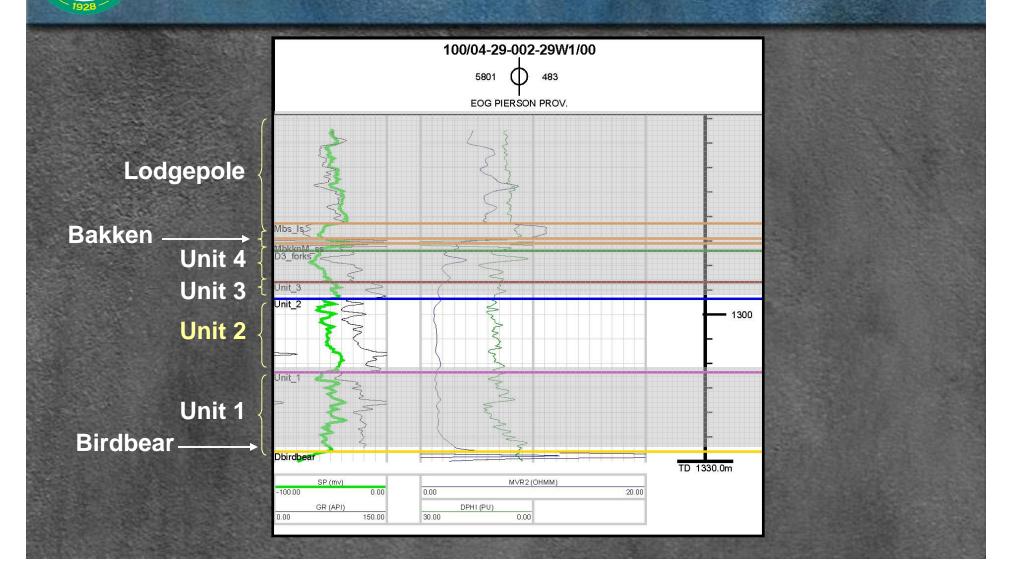


2-2-8-29W1



Reference Log – Unit 2

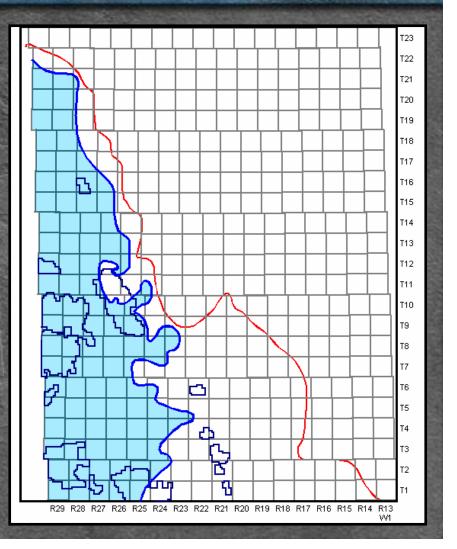
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MGS Three Forks – Unit 2

- Isopach: 1-19m
 - Uneroded: ~15 m
- Edge roughly follows the eastern boundary of the BWA & SBZ
- Primary reservoir in Daly
- Secondary reservoir unit in Sinclair





- Red-brown highly oxidized silty dolomitic shale
- Rare reduced halos
- Thinnest unit
 - 3.5 m isopach
- Not a good reservoir, but productive when at unconformity in Sinclair

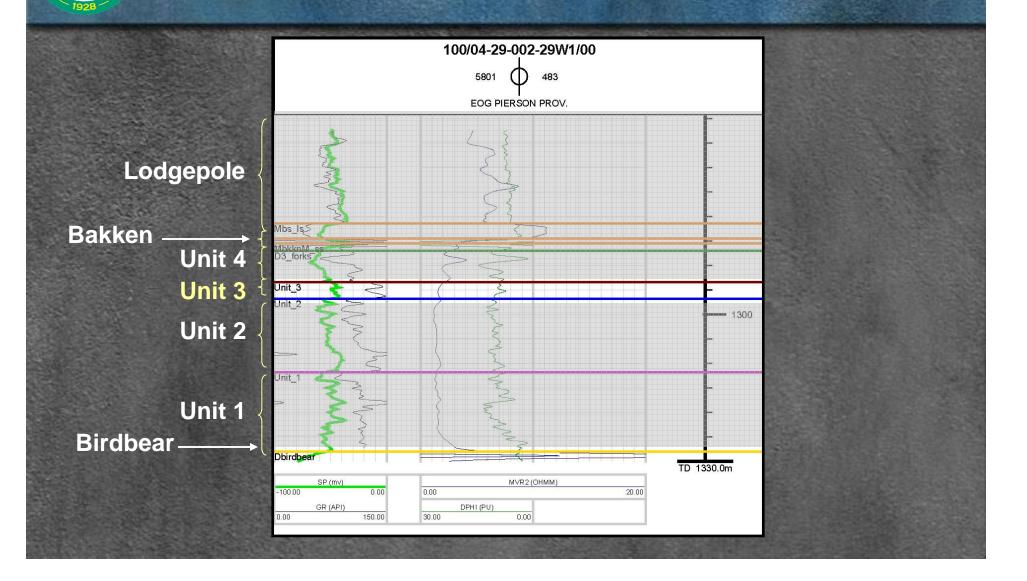


2-2-8-29W1



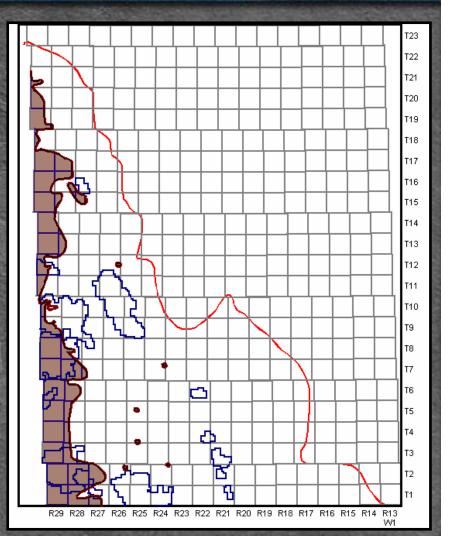
Reference Log – Unit 3

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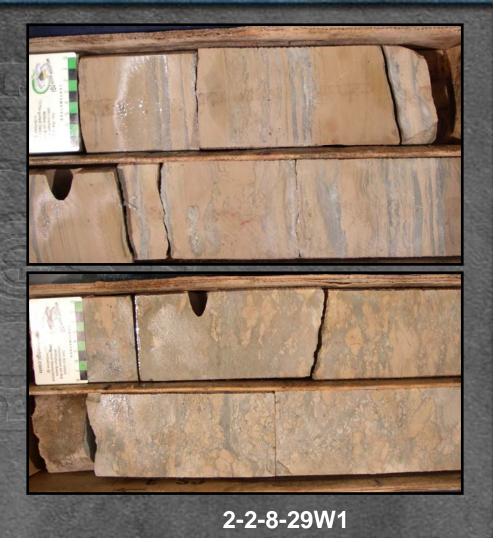
- Distribution follows Unit 4 closely
- More section preserved in isolated wells in the east





 Interbedded siltstone, argillaceous dolomites and silty dolomitic shale with thick subunits of distorted bedding and brecciated dolomitic siltstone

 Primary, most productive reservoir unit

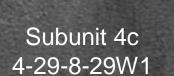






MGS Three Forks – Unit 4

Subunit 4b 4-29-8-29W1 Plain and UV light



4-29-8-29W1 Plain and UV light

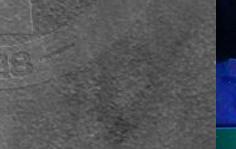
0 1

3 4

CENTIMETRES

5 6

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 CENTIMETRES

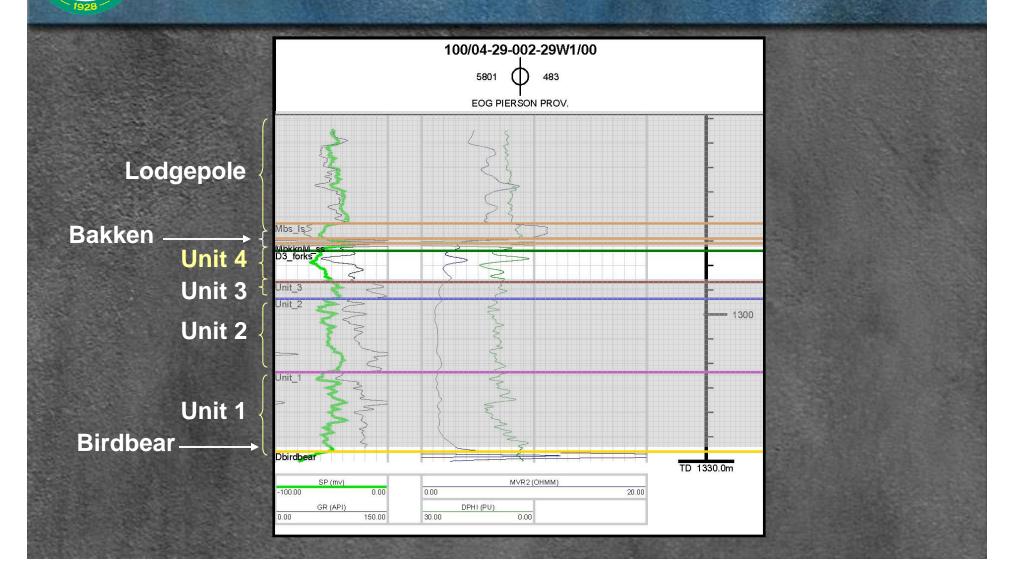






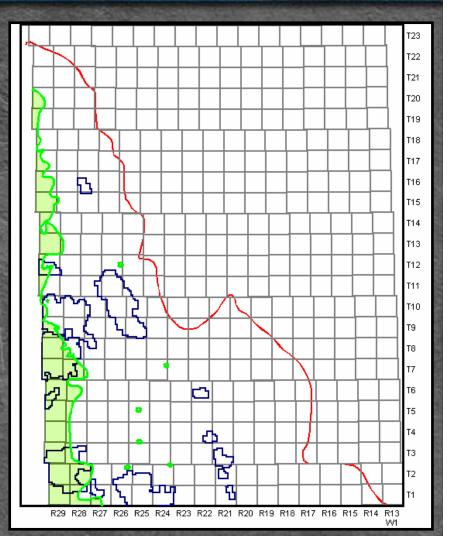
Reference Log – Unit 4

MGS





- Isopach: 1-14 m
 - average = 6 m
- Limited distribution
 - Restricted to the Ranges 29 & 28
 W1
 - More section preserved in isolated wells in the east
- Primary reservoir at Sinclair
 - Also SW Daly and Kirkella
- Average core K = 4.3 mD
- Average core $\emptyset = 16.5\%$
- Oil Saturation = 7.0-34.0 % (Karasinski, 2006)







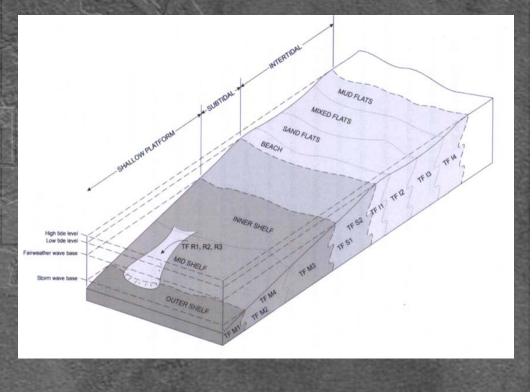
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Depositional Environment

 "Deposited along a temperate, carbonate tidal flat that grades basinward towards an unrimmed carbonate platform." (Karasinski, 2006)

Karasinski (2006)

- Unrimmed platform facies
- High-energy peritidal facies
- Subaqueous debris flow facies







Diagenesis

• Karasinski (2006)

- Complete dolomitization
 - Early stage: Upper Devonian & Mississippian seawater
 - Late stage: post-Middle Bakken shallow burial and diluted meteoric waters

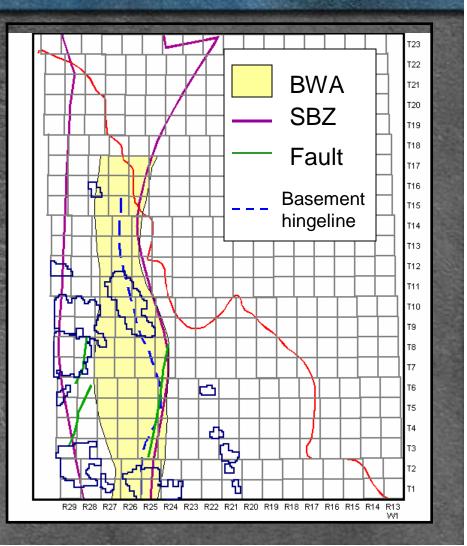
• Porosity

- Fracture porosity
- Vuggy porosity
- Moldic porosity
- Mineralization/cementation
 - Phosphates (early stage)
 - Pyrite (early and late stage)
 - » Reducing environment
 - Ferric minerals (hematite and Fe-sulphates; late stage)
 - » Oxidizing environment
 - Halite (late stage)
 - Authigenic silicates (quartz, K-feldpar, illite; late stage)
 - Anhydrite (latest stage)





- Birdtail-Waskada Axis (BWA)
- Superior Boundary Zone (SBZ)
- Basement hingeline
- Faulting
 - Basement
 - Salt dissolution





Tectonic Controls - Evidence

Isopach variations and Unit 4 edge parallel to areas of proposed fautling.

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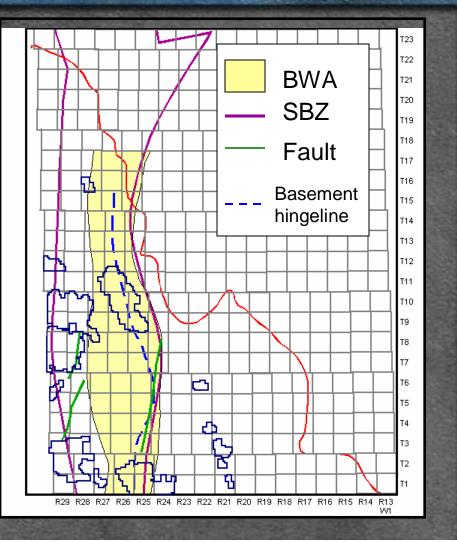
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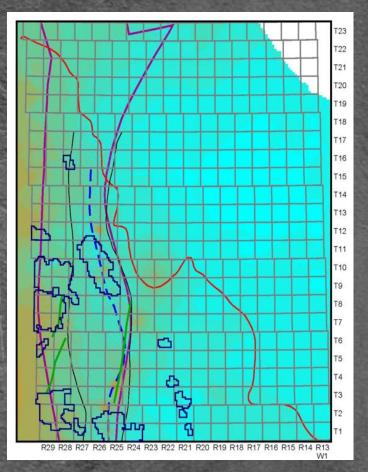
- Rapid truncation of Unit 4 (up to 20 m offset)
- Unit 2 edge coincident with BWA-SBZ eastern edge.
- Unit 2 isopach "plateau" over BWA.
- Documented faults in seismic:
 - shallow Devonian faulting in west
 - deep basement-derived faulting in east





Tectonic Controls - Evidence

- Thickening coincident with tectonic elements
- Eastern anomalies likely basement driven



Isopach Contour Interval = 5 m





Conclusions

- Sinclair is the newest oil field in Manitoba with excellent reserves
- Sinclair Field still growing
- Stratigraphic and structural/tectonic controls on reservoir and oil accumulations
- Largely unexplored and has excellent exploration potential
- Preliminary mapping shows areas of potential targets





Conclusions - Future Work

- Core and sample logging throughout Three Forks depositional area
- Three Forks reservoir overview
 - Sinclair
 - Daly
 - Kirlella
 - Other Areas
- Exploration model





Conclusions - Targets

Three Forks Exploration Targets



