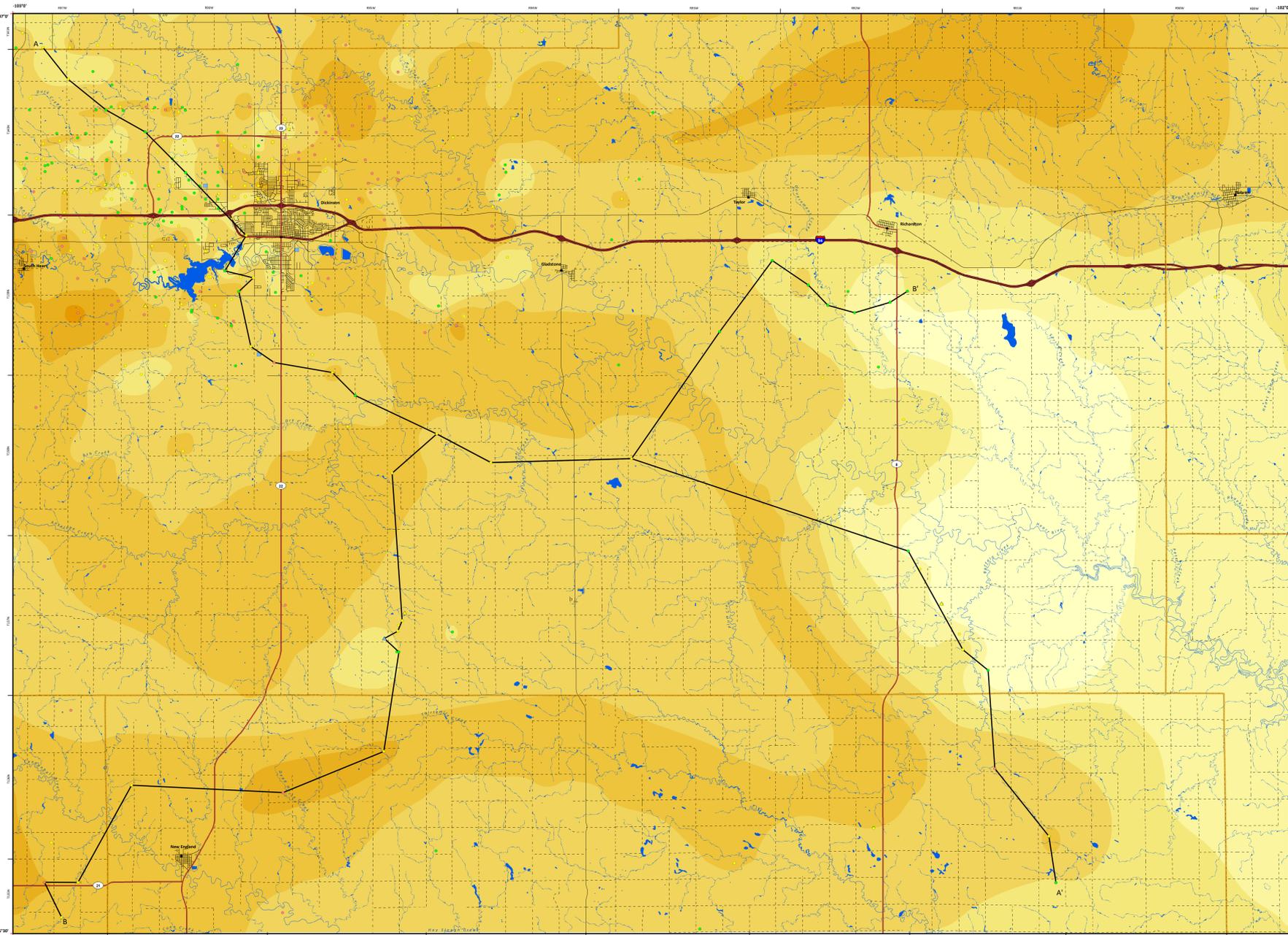




# Inyan Kara Sandstone Isopach Map

## Dickinson 100K Sheet, North Dakota

Gravelly Sand	Shale	Hard
Bedrock	Clay Lites	
Coarse Sand	Med. Sand	Fine Sand



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### INTRODUCTION

Significant volumes (> 1-million barrels/day) of co-produced water are generated daily during production operations for oil and gas in North Dakota. Most produced water is brine (saltwater), with very high concentrations of total dissolved solids. Produced water has historically been considered a waste in the oil and gas industry. Subsurface injection is the industry-preferred alternative for produced water disposal. Because produced water is brine, produced water disposal wells are referred to as saltwater disposal wells (SWD wells).

### THE DAKOTA GROUP

Geology of the area is the major factor in determining if injection is a viable option for produced water disposal. North Dakota's Williston Basin has an ideal sequence of geologic units (Dakota Group) present at an optimal depth for produced water disposal. The lower Cretaceous Dakota Group consists of four formations in descending order (see Cross-Sections A-A' and B-B'):

- Mowry Formation - marine shale
- Newcastle Formation - marginal marine sandstone
- Skull Creek Formation - marine shale
- Inyan Kara Formation - marginal marine and non-marine sandstone and shale

Overlying the Dakota Group are several thousand feet of Cretaceous marine deposits including the Pierre Formation, a very thick, impermeable shale. The Jurassic Swift Formation unconformably underlies the Dakota Group and consists of marginal marine shale with interbedded limestone. The Dakota Group is approximately 500 ft thick at depths of approximately 4,500-5,200 ft in the southeast of the Dickinson 100K Sheet.

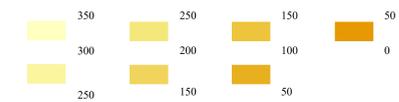
These Cretaceous and Jurassic units provide a complete succession of rocks for produced water injection. Of specific importance is the Inyan Kara Formation, which consists of sandstones and shales deposited in incised valleys along the coastline of the Cretaceous Western Interior Seaway. These valleys were cut by north-northwesterly flowing rivers that drained into the seaway from highlands in southern North Dakota, Minnesota, and Canada. The valleys formed as the Cretaceous seaway regressed from North Dakota twice over a period of approximately 10 million years. The seaway transgressed back into the area forming estuaries, and sands were deposited in the valleys as sea-level rose, again in two transgressive events. Eventually the sea completely flooded all of North Dakota and the overlying marine units were deposited.

Inyan Kara sandstones deposited in these valleys are thick, porous (20-30% porosity), and permeable (Darcy level) enough to accept the injected water and the lateral continuity of the units allows for injected water to move into the formation (see Cross-Sections A-A' and B-B'), especially along valley trends. Although some lateral continuity is important, these units must have good seals above to contain the injected fluid. The overlying Cretaceous shales provide such a seal and, along with the underlying Swift Formation, allow for excellent confining layers that will vertically contain injected brines within the Inyan Kara. The Inyan Kara is present only in the subsurface of the Williston Basin in North Dakota extending across most of the state. The formation ranges in thickness from approximately 200-500 ft. in the Dickinson 100K.

### ISOPACH OF INYAN KARA FORMATION SANDSTONES

This map presents thickness contours (isopachs) of interpreted injectable sandstone bodies present within the Inyan Kara Formation in the Dickinson 100K. The map and associated cross-sections were prepared in order to identify favorable areas where the potential for encountering sandstone bodies for injection of produced water is greater. Geographical features such as roads and cities are also presented to better aid in well placement. The map and cross-sections were prepared using wireline logs (gamma ray and resistivity) from 334 wells across the Dickinson 100K that were available for interpretation and assessment of sandstone thicknesses and vertical continuity. Historic SWD well data are also included.

### INYAN KARA SANDSTONE - ISOPACH INTERVALS (feet)



### CONTROL WELL TYPES/RESERVOIR QUALITY

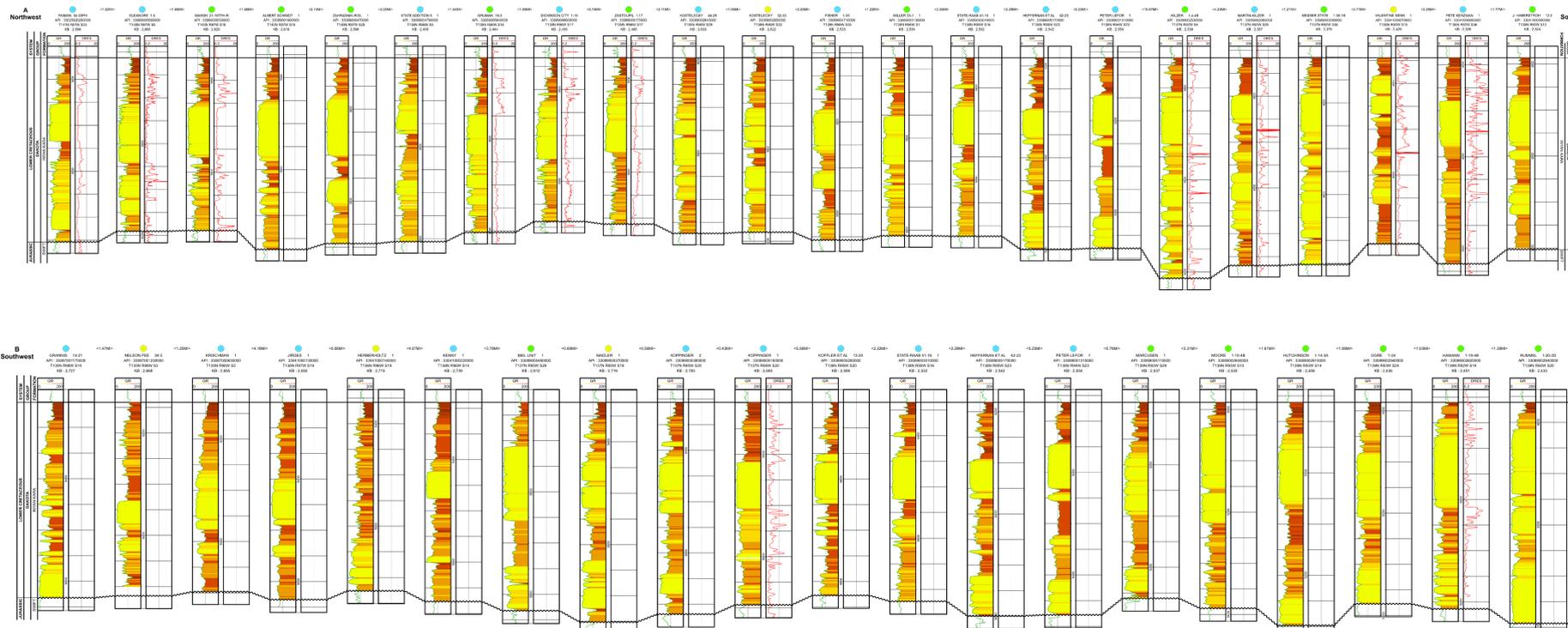
- 100 ft vertically contiguous sands
- 50-100 ft vertically contiguous sands
- < 50 ft vertically contiguous sands

### AVERAGE MONTHLY INJECTION (barrels/one pound per square inch)

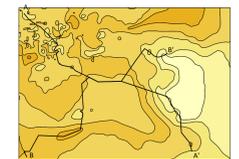
- Active SWD Well: 50-150 bbls/psi
- Inactive SWD Well: 50-150 bbls/psi
- Inactive SWD Well: < 50 bbls/psi

Control points are included with contour lines and cross-sections to assist the user in evaluating general trends of potentially injectable sandstone bodies. Please note, lateral variability of sandstones can be very great with thickness changes of hundreds of feet in less than 1/2 mile. Therefore, this map should be used only to verify areas of greater sandstone thickness/trends rather than absolute values, especially away from control points. Wireline logs in the area should be accessed and evaluated prior to making final decisions.

Note: Text modified from Bader, J.W. and Nesheim T.O., 2016, Inyan Kara Sandstone Isopach Map, Parshall 100K Sheet, North Dakota: North Dakota Geological Survey, Geologic Investigation No. 194.



### CROSS-SECTIONS



Cross-Section Vertical Scale: .75 inches = 200 feet

### EXPLANATION

- Correlation Line
- - - Correlation Line - Uncertain
- - - Correlation Line - Inferred
- Correlation Marker Horizon
- ~ Unconformity
- Sandstone Body
- Active Salt Water Disposal Well Perforated Interval
- ⊗ Inactive Salt Water Disposal Well Perforated Interval

### Other Features

- City
- Water
- River/Stream
- Stream - Intermittent
- Federal Highway
- State Highway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road

Map Scale 1:100,000



Mercator Projection  
Standard Parallel 46°30'0"N  
North American 1983 Datum  
Central Meridian 102°45'0"E