INTRODUCTION

The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation covers approximately one million acres in north-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of the San Juan Basin, comprising parts of townships 22 to 32 north and ranges 1 east to 5 west (Figures J-1 and J-2). The San Juan Basin contains the second largest natural gas field in the coterminous United States and has produced more oil from fractured Mancos shale than any other basin in the Rocky Mountain province. The Jicarilla Apache Tribe is the single largest mineral owner in the basin, excluding the United States government. During more than 35 years of gas and oil activity within the Reservation, over 2,700 wells were drilled, predominantly on the southern half. The 1993 production from 2,200 active wells was nearly 900,000 barrels of oil (BO) and 30 billion cubic feet of gas (BCF).

Two recent discoveries highlight the new potential in this mature basin. Fruitland coal seam gas has more than doubled the basin's gas production. Additionally, a 1992 horizontal Mancos oil well has tapped an estimated 5-10 million barrel oil (MMBO) reservoir on the relatively unexplored northern half of the Reservation.

The Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe has successfully financed, drilled, produced and marketed oil and gas reserves from Tribal properties for more than 15 years. The Tribe plans to continue to expand its own operations and participation as a working interest owner. For entities interested in working with the Tribe, Tribal oil and gas exploration and development agreements are negotiated and structured individually to address the needs of the outside parties and the Tribe and the specific concerns relative to the reservoir. Agreements will follow basic industry standards as applicable and are governed by federal laws protecting all parties.

The basin contains a complete infrastructure of gas gathering and delivery systems, oil pipelines, and refineries to process, market and deliver oil and gas. Gas transportation systems such as the Williams Company, El Paso Natural Gas, West Gas and The Gas Company of New Mexico provide competitive markets in almost all directions.

RESERVATION PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

Figures J-2 and J-3 shows the outline of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, on the eastern side of the San Juan Basin, and the general distribution of the primary producing fields. A stratigraphic chart of the eastern part of the San Juan Basin is shown in Figure J-4. In general, the producing formations are Cretaceous-age fluvial, deltaic, and nearshore sandstones, offshore siltstones and shales and coal deposited during numerous transgressive and regressive cycles. Typically, land was to the west and southwest shedding sediment toward the sea, and open to the east and northeast.

Most of the gas in the sandstones are stratigraphically trapped against shales in a structural setting of regional west dip. However, localized structures may enhance trapping and productivity. Oil producing sandstones such as the Dakota may require more structural closure. The Mancos Shale occurs in fractures along the steeply dipping monocline on the east edge of the Reservation. Despite prolific production over the decades, more hydrocarbons are yet to be found as additional sequence stratigraphy, seismic interpretation, completion analysis, stimulation technology and creative geologic thinking are applied to the natural gas and oil resources of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation.

At the present time, oil and gas production on the Reservation is from Cretaceous rocks including the Dakota, Mancos, Mesaverde (both Cliffhouse and Point Lookout) and Pictured Cliffs Formations. In addition, there is coal seam gas production in the Cretaceous Kirtland-Fruitland interval. There is no production from the underlying Jurassic Entrada formation, but because it is possible the Entrada may yield oil or gas in the future, a discussion of the interval is included in the play information in a later section of this atlas.

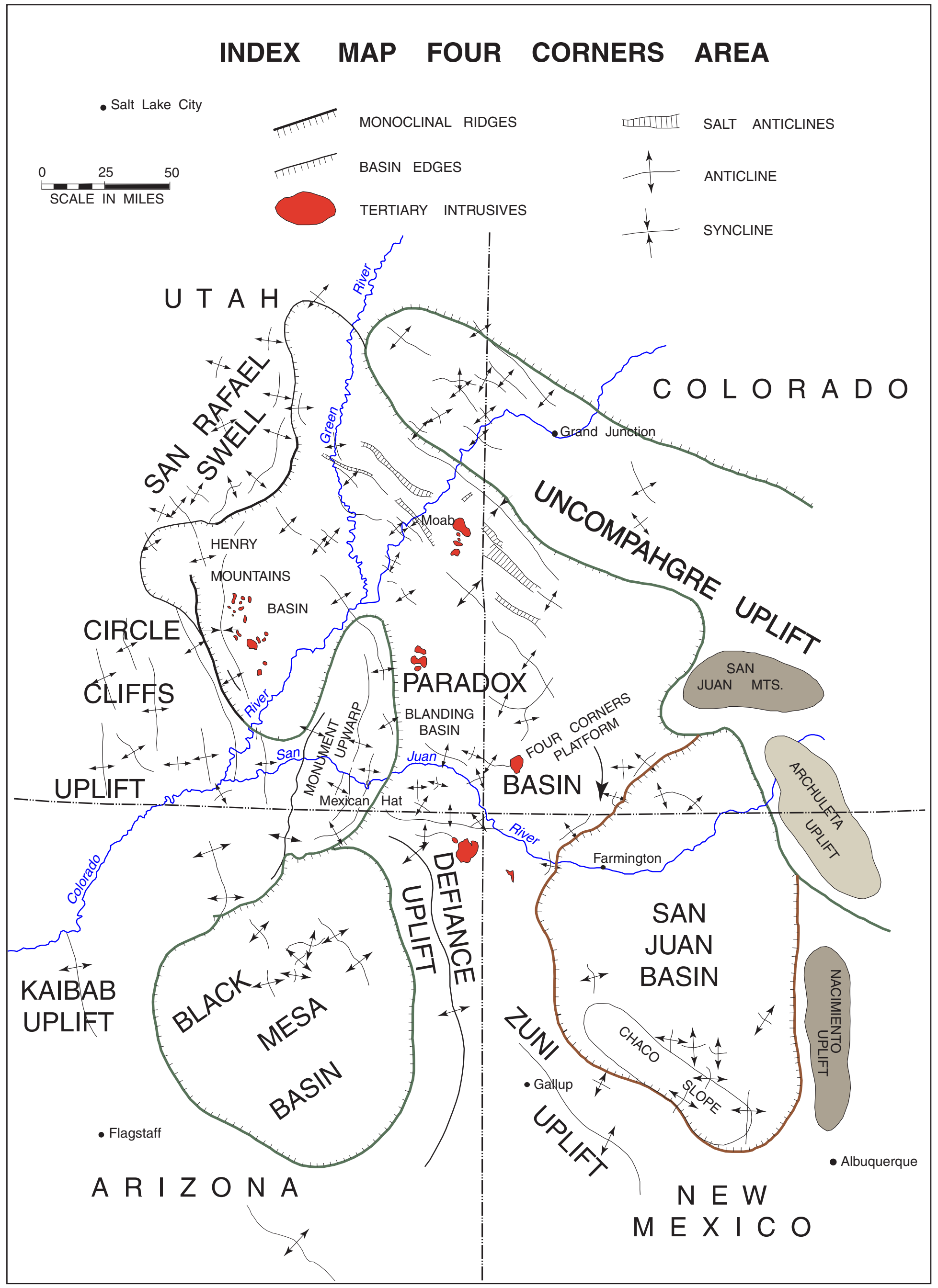


Figure J-1. Regional index map of the the Four Corners area showing major uplifts and basins with superimposed minor features (after Peterson, 1965, p. 2078).

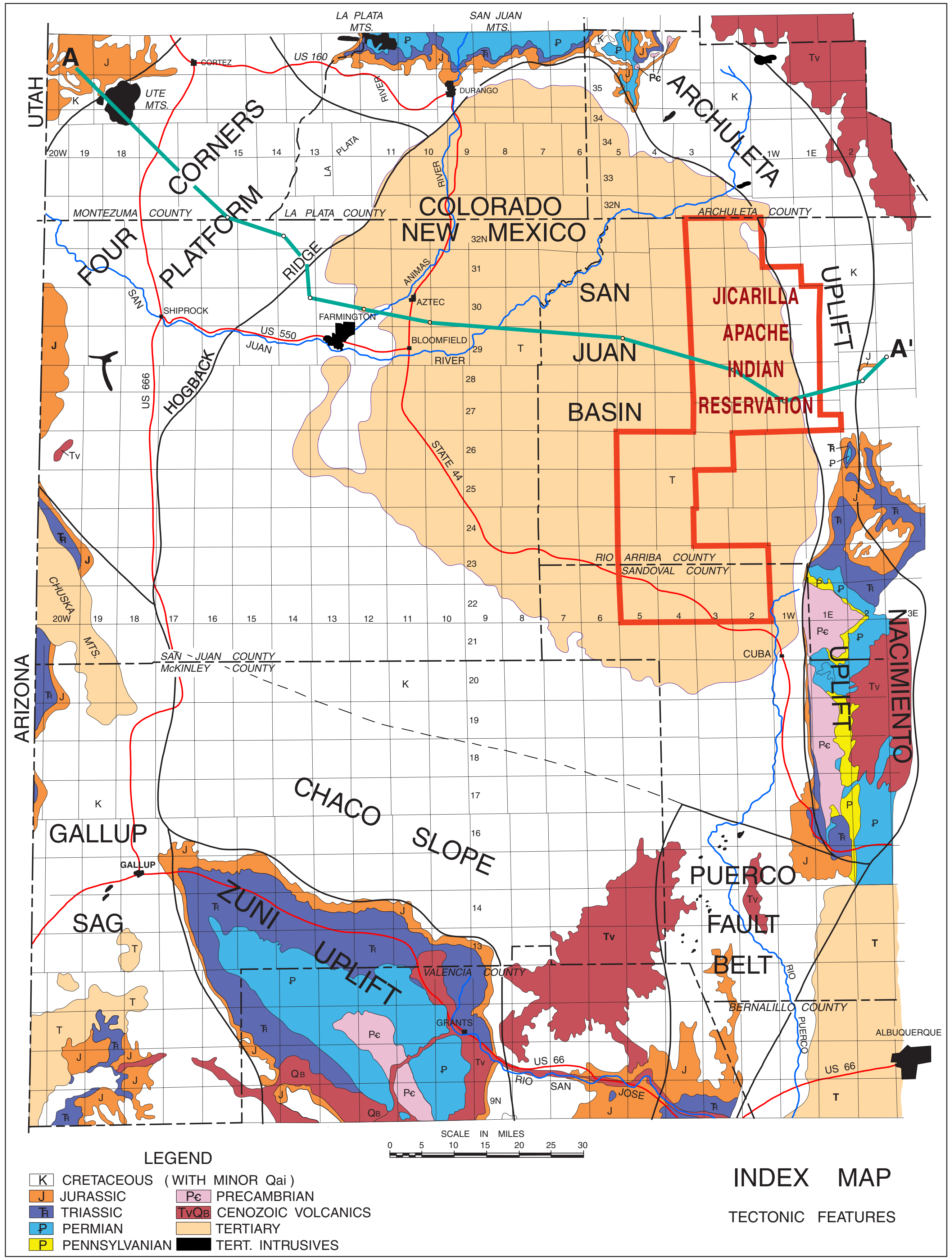


Figure J-2. Index map of the San Juan Basin with major tectonic features. Position of cross section A-A' (see Figure 5) is shown (after Peterson, 1965, p. 2079).

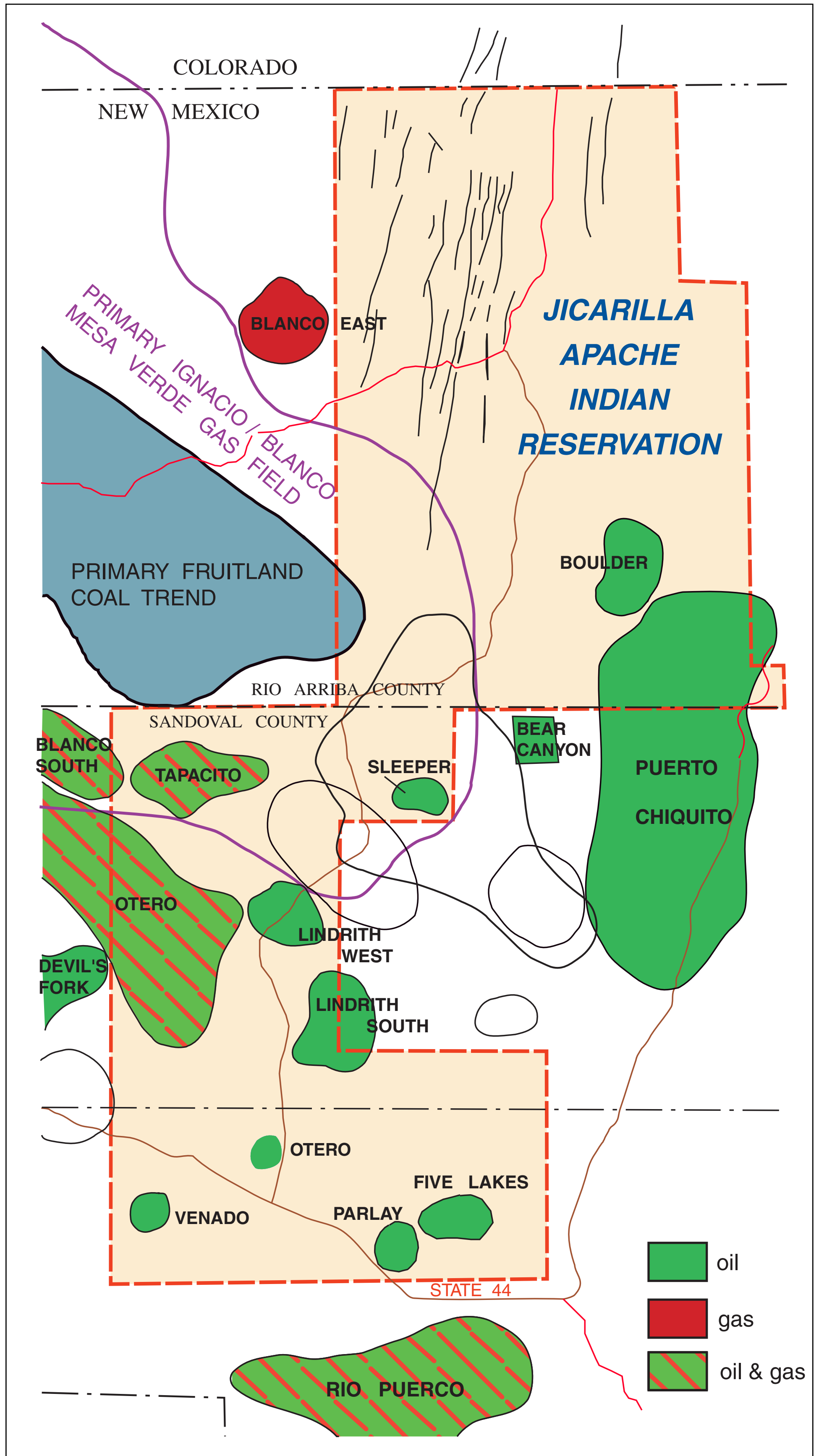


Figure J-3. Outline of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation on the east side of the San Juan Basin showing the outline of major producing oil and gas fields.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Dakota Formation

The Dakota Sandstone is a transgressive marine unit formed as the Late Creta ceous sea moved from east to west across the land. It contains coastal barrier ma rine sandstones and continental fluvial sandstone units. It is a dominantly strati graphic gas play in the basin and a structural and stratigraphic oil and gas play along the basin's flanks. The rocks represent a wide variety of depositional envi ronments, ranging from braided and meandering stream complexes to nearshore deposits. Lithologies vary considerably, as do reservoir quality and trapping mech anisms.

The first Dakota discoveries were made in the early 1920's on the northwestern flank of the basin and a central basin discovery well was drilled in 1947 south of Bloomfield, New Mexico in the Angel Peak area. A few additional discoveries were made in the 1950's. In 1961 several fields were combined to form the Basin Dakota field, which by the end of 1976 contained 2,400 producing wells that had produced over 2.7 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of gas with an estimated total produc tion of over 5 TCF. The field produces from a combination of hydrodynamic and stratigraphic traps. Dakota fields range in size from 40 to 10,000 acres with most production from fields of 100 to 2,000 acres (Huffman, 1987). Production of oil ranges from field totals of 1-7 MMBO. Over 14 BCF of associated gas has been produced.

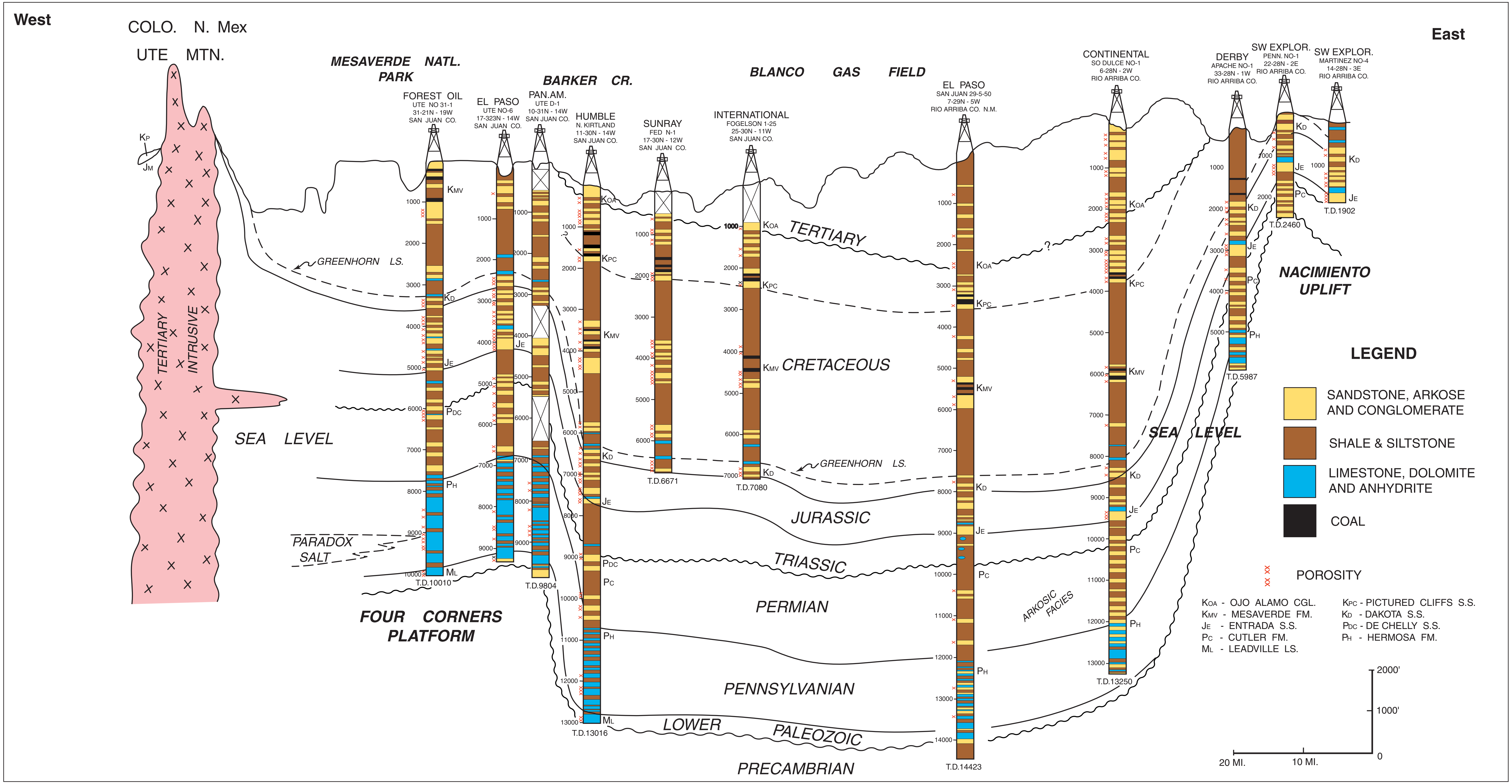
Potential still exists for future discoveries in the Dakota interval and the limits of the Basin Dakota field have not yet been defined. Exploration in the Dakota is challenging and demands an understanding of basin structure and complex Dakota depositional patterns. New production techniques for tight gas sandstones and new interpretive tools such as 3-D seismic and the application of sequence stratigraphy will be critical in the development of future Dakota reserves.

Mancos Formation

The monoclinal flexure surrounding the east, north and west flank of the San Juan Basin concentrates most of the Mancos oil production in fractured dolomitic siltstones sandwiched by marine shale. The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation lies along the east rim of the basin and the southeastern part of the central basin.

ERA	SYSTEM	SERIES	LITHOLOGIC UNIT	THICKNESS (ft)	
CENOZOIC	Quaternary	Recent & Pleistocene	Alluvium in valleys	0 -100' +	
		Pleistocene	Terrace gravel & gravelly stream channel alluvium in the upper parts of some valleys	0- 100' +/-	
	Quaternary or Tertiary	Pleistocene or Plicoene	Gravel capping high terraces	0- 100' +/-	
	Tertiary	Miocene (?)	Lamprophyre dikes		
		Eocene	San Jose Formation	200' +/- 1800'	
		Paleocene	Nacimiento Formation	< 537' - 1,750'	
			Ojo Alamo Sandstone	70' - 200'	
MESOZOIC	Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	Kirtland Shale and Kirtland Form. Undivided	100' +/- 450'	*
			Pictured Cliffs Sandstone	0 - 235'	*
			Lewis Shale	500' - 1,900'	
			Mesaverde Group: La Ventana Tongue of Cliff House Sandstone	37' - 1,250' (Total 560' - 1,825' +/-)	*
			Mesaverde Group: Menefee Formation	345' - 375'	*
			Mesaverde Group: Point Lookout Sandstone	110' - 200' +/-	*
			Mancos Shale	2,300' - 2,500'	*
		Upper & Lower Cretaceous	Dakota Sandstone	150' - 200'	*
	Jurassic	Upper Jurassic	Morrison Formation	350' - 600'	
			Tocito Formation	60' -125'	
			Entrada Sandstone	< 227'	*
	Triassic	Upper Triassic	Chinle Formation	1,050' +/-	
PALEOZOIC	Permian		Cutler Formation	500' - 950'	
	Carboniferous: Pennsylvanian	Upper & Middle Pennsylvanian	Magdalena Group: Madera Limestone	0 - 800' +/-	
		Lower Pennsylvanian	Magdalena Group: Sandia Formation (upper clastic member of Sandia Formation of Wood & Northrop, 1946)	0 - 200'	
	Carboniferous: Mississippian	Upper Mississippian	Arroyo Penasco Formation (lower limestone member of Sandia Formation of Wood & Northrop, 1946)	0 -158'	
PRECAMBRIAN			Granitic and Metamorphic Rocks		

Figure J-4. Stratigraphic chart of the eastern part of the San Juan Basin. Symbols indicate formations that produce oil or gas in the region (after Baltz, 1967).



Tectonic activity associated with the Laramide Orogeny in late Cretaceous to early Tertiary time resulted in the subsidence of the central basin, uplifts of the surrounding rim and associated fracturing of brittle beds (Fassett, 1985 and 1991; Baltz, 1967). Figure J-5 is an east-west section through the San Juan Basin showing the central basin and marginal steeply dipping strata.

Mancos oil production in the San Juan Basin is nearly 30 MMBO. Seventy five per cent of the total or 23.3 MMBO comes from the four Mancos fields that lie within and just outside the Reservation boundary. Mancos oil production on the Reservation has been 5.1 MMBO. The unexplored northern part of the Reservation lies on the same geologic and structural trend of this prolific Mancos production. Hence the potential is quite high for additional Mancos discoveries in the area.

Figure J-5. East-west cross section through the San Juan Basin (see Figure J-2 for line of section) showing lithologies and structure. The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation is located on the steeply dipping eastern flank, west of the Nacimiento uplift (after Peterson, 1965, p. 2088).

The three primary oil bearing reservoirs of the Mancos occur in fractured dolomitic siltstone beds (London, 1972) within a 300 foot interval of the Niobrara called the "A", "B" and "C" zones. The more brittle rocks, such as the calcareous siltstones of the Niobrara A, B and C zones, fractured more easily when bent or folded than the more plastic encasing shales. The zones are 20-60 feet thick with individual siltstone beds within the zones 5-20 feet thick. The A and B zones are the main productive intervals near the study area, as found in East Puerto Chiquito field and the northern part of West Puerto Chiquito field. The C zone produces the most oil in the southern part of West Puerto Chiquito field. Increased resistivity in the Niobrara zones may be due to the tightly cemented dolomitic siltstone and/or oil in the fractures.

The abrupt bending of the rocks along the monoclinal rim resulted in many north-south trending faults and fractures. Emmendorfer (1989) showed a prevailing north to south fracture orientation in the greater Puerto Chiquito/Gavilan area based on wireline dip meter fracture logs (Figure J-6). This trend extends into the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. Remote sensing data such as satellite, radar and photo images and surface mapping also show similar lineament and fracture orientations in the eastern San Juan Basin. The larger features appear to be reactivated basement fault zones that control subsidence, uplift, fracturing and folding throughout geologic time (Dart, 1992).

Five structural settings of fracture intensity and associated oil production have been recognized in the central Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation area. These include: monoclinal flexure, basal monoclinal flexure, anticlinal nose, synclinal trough and central basin structures. The central basin structures contain low relief anticlines and synclines but are west of the monocline. The common structural traits of these five settings are maximum curvature of the brittle beds and a sudden change in the rate of dip.

The four Mancos fields in the area (23.3 MMBO) are Boulder, East Puerto Chiquito, West Puerto Chiquito and Gavilan (see Figure 3). The structural settings of these fields have been classified in the following manner: Boulder Field, monoclinal flexure; East Puerto Chiquito Field, anticlinal nose and synclinal trough; West Puerto Chiquito Field, basal monoclinal flexure; Gavilan Field, central basin structures of low relief anticlines and synclines.

The American Hunter Exploration, Jicarilla 3-F well discovered a new Mancos field in 1992. This horizontal well flowed at rates up to 600 BOPD and has produced over 150 MBO. The Jicarilla 3-F well lies in the basal monoclinal flexure along structural strike with West Puerto Chiquito field, hence this new field discovery has the potential to produce over 5 MMBO. The 3- F well also sets up further exploration to the north along undrilled segments of the monoclinal flexure.

Five key factors control the occurrence and quality of Mancos oil production in these fields and provide the framework for successful exploration and development:.

1. Reservoir rock consisting of a primary open fracture set and secondary conjugate fracture set in brittle dolomitic siltstones of the Niobrara Member of the Mancos Formation.
2. Topseal of impermeable shale which traps the oil in the fractured reservoir beds.
3. Black organic rich shales within the lower Mancos which provided a local source of hydrocarbons (see Gries, et. al., 1997, p. 1133, for an excellent discussion of the source rock characteristics of the Mancos in the adjacent San Juan Sag).
4. Structural features such as anticlines, synclines, monoclines and faults which have enhanced both the fracturing of the rock and the migration and trapping of oil.
5. Gravity drainage drive mechanism which maximizes oil recovery compared to solution gas drive.

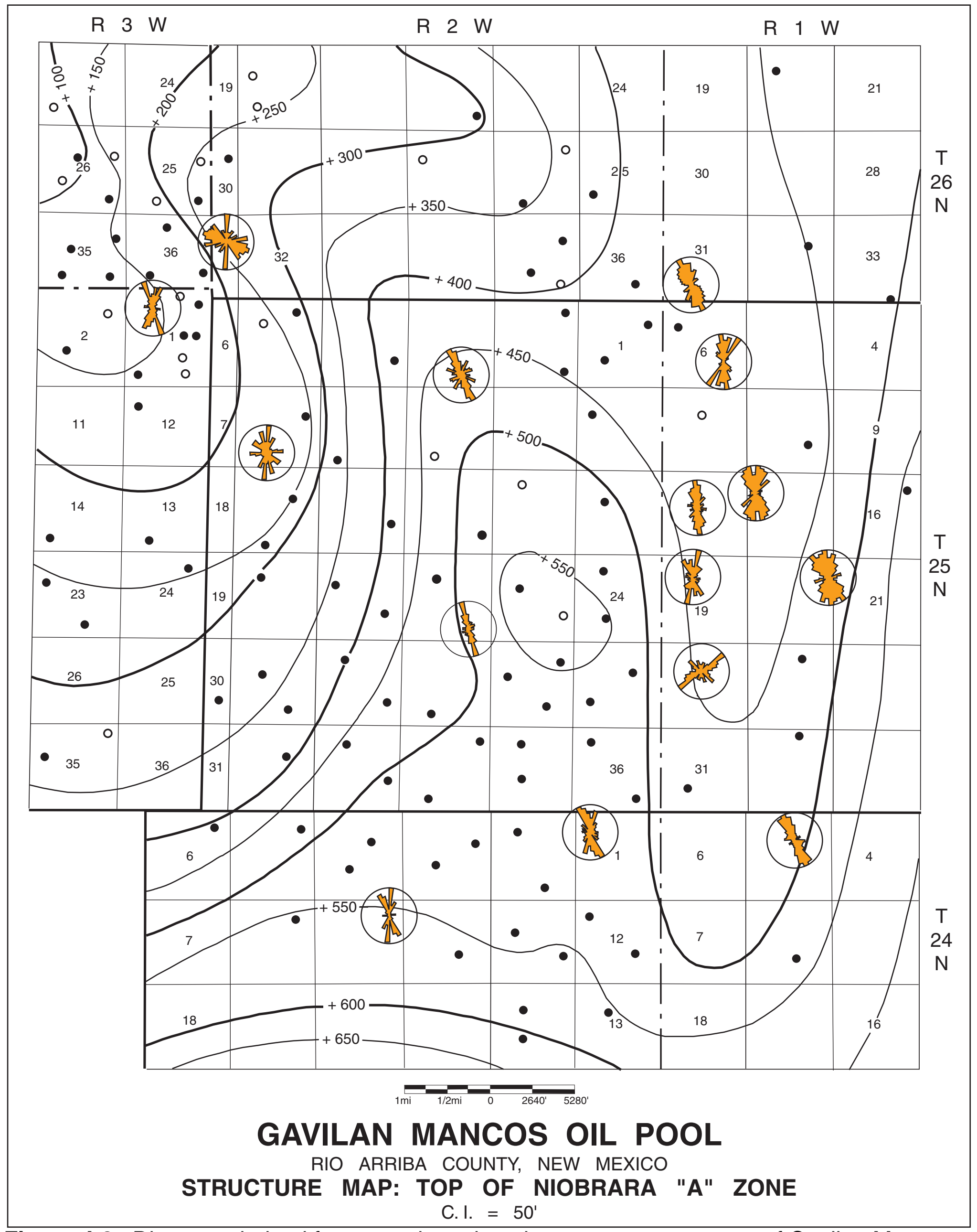


Figure J-6. Dipmeter derived fracture orientation plots on a structure map of Gavilan Mancos Oil Pool. The field is located in and around T25N, R2W in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico (after Emmendorfer, 1989, p. 66).

Mesaverde Group

The Late Cretaceous Mesaverde Group lies stratigraphically above the Mancos Formation. It consists of three basic units -- The Upper Cliff House Sandstone, the middle shales, coals, sandstones and siltstones of the Menefee Formation and the lower Point Lookout Sandstone. The Group produces predominantly gas with some related oil. Gas bearing sandstones in all three members of the Mesaverde Group have been selectively perforated and produced. Volumetrically most gas comes from the Point Lookout. Geologically it is a regressive coastal-barrier beach deposit, developed as the Cretaceous sea moved eastward away from the land. The Menefee consists of rocks laid down on the continent under swampy, nearshore conditions. The uppermost unit, the Cliff House Sandstone, records a time when once more the sea inundated the land and sandstones formed in primarily barrier island beach front environments.

The Mesaverde Group is the largest producer of natural gas (excluding coalbed gas) of all geologic units in the San Juan Basin, followed by the Dakota Sandstone and the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone. The Mesaverde has furnished energy to Native Americans in the region for several hundred years, beginning with oil and gas seeps. Oil production was established from these rocks in 1911 on the Chaco Slope, on the southwestern side of the San Juan Basin, in a well drilled for water. This well stimulated interest in the possible existence of oil and gas reservoirs deeper in the basin. Success was finally achieved in 1927 with the completion of the Huntington Park Oil Company No. 1 Goede in Section 29, T30N-R9W near Blanco, New Mexico. The well was a dual Pictured Cliffs-Cliff House completion. The Point Lookout was never reached because of lost tools in the hole. For many years the well furnished gas to the town of Aztec, New Mexico, producing from the Pictured Cliffs in the summer and from the more prolific Cliff House during the winter. No additional Mesaverde wells were drilled until the 1950's when the great population growth in California created demand and a pipeline was built. This caused extensive activity and almost all of the commercial locations on the original 320 acre drilling blocks were drilled within the next decade (Pritchard, 1973). In 1975 new rules were approved to allow two wells per 320 acres and a wave of infill drilling followed.

The Mesaverde has produced close to 7.5 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of gas from 13 fields, the largest of which is the Blanco Mesaverde Field. The Blanco Mesaverde trends northwest-southeast across the basin (Figure J-3). The southeastern part of the field lies within the central part of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. As of December 1992, approximately 300 Mesaverde wells were producing on the Reservation. These wells have produced over 216 BCF of gas cumulative and over 1.1 million barrels of associated oil. Oil is also produced from scattered small fields in the basin. Three of these, Parlay, Venado and Otero, lie within Reservation boundaries to the south of the main gas producing fairway of the Blanco Mesaverde trend.

Several key factors control the occurrence and quality of gas production and provide the framework for successful completions in this reservoir:

1. Developme nt of cleaner, relatively well sorted, thicker sandstones that were deposited in elongate benches or lenses.
2. Structural elements which have created fracturing in these sandstones and which greatly enhance reservoir quality. Average porosities are approximately nine percent and permeabilities average from five tenths to two millidarcies. With these low permeabilities and porosities, fracturing is thought to be a critical factor in productivity.
3. Stratigraphic and possible hydrodynamic elements which have created permeability barriers and serve as trapping mechanisms.
4. Black organic-rich shales which lie below and intertongue laterally with the Mesaverde sandstones, providing the source of hydrocarbons.

Research supports a model in which gas is trapped in stratigraphic traps developed by localized changes in the sandstone reservoir rocks and by the existence of permeability barriers. One can correlate the Point Lookout and the Cliff House over long distances, but on a local scale the sandstones are quite variable. The coarser, cleaner sandstones readily thin laterally or pinchout into siltstones and shales. Although in the past these gas producing sandstone bodies were considered to be sheet-like layers with interconnected permeability basinwide, subsequent studies have shown that each of them consists of a complex of individual sandstone beds separated by impervious mudstone layers (Fassett, 1991).

In general the cleaner, coarser sandstone bodies trend northwest-southeast, thinning to the northeast. The thicker sandstones correspond to the areas of best production. In detail, however, the productive sand bodies consist of several different sandstone lenses, each with a unique geometry. Individual sandstones are developed within genetic shoreline facies and pinch out or grade into less permeable siltstones or shales (Wright, 1986). The character of the sandstones appears to be the primary control on productivity of a particular area. Differences in productivity may also be related to fracturing of the sandstones (Pritchard, 1973 and Fassett, 1991).

Large relatively unexplored areas exist on the Reservation which are underlain by rocks of the Mesaverde Formation. Stratigraphic changes can occur over very short distances and remarkably good wells can lie close to marginal producers or dry holes. Most of the exploration in the Mesaverde reservoirs occurred in the 1950's and again in the 1970's. Several detailed studies by recent workers illustrate the stratigraphic complexity of the Mesaverde rocks when interpreted in light of sequence stratigraphy. The potential for additional Mesaverde production on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation needs to be thoughtfully analyzed in light of new ideas and application of seismic data and interpretation.

Pictured Cliffs

Hydrocarbon production in the Pictured Cliffs has been primarily gas trapped in sandstone beds which are enclosed in shales or coals at the top of the unit. The Pictured Cliffs Sandstone is similar to the Cliff House Sandstone in that it is a regressive marine sandstone and contains steps or benches which record stillstands or buildups of the sandstone bodies. Stillstands in the regression of the sea produced thicker shoreline sandstones and the best reservoirs. Thickness of the formation ranges from 0 to 400 feet and it is conformable with both the underlying marine Lewis Shale and the overlying non-marine Fruitland Formation.

Gas was first discovered in the Pictured Cliffs in 1927 at the Blanco and Fulcher Kutz fields of northwest New Mexico. Most of the Pictured Cliffs fields were discovered early, with only a few having been discovered in recent years. Discoveries since the mid-1950's have averaged 3,000 acres in size and 11 BCF estimated ultimate recovery. In the central basin and on the Jicarilla Reservation Pictured Cliffs production, while perhaps not outstanding on its own, is commingled with the Mesaverde (or other horizons) and can be a critical factor in the economics of the well. Much of the resource potential of the Pictured Cliffs depends on new technology in recovering gas from tight sandstones.

Stratigraphic traps which result from the landward pinchout of nearshore and foreshore sandstones into siltstones, shales or coals of the Fruitland produce most of the hydrocarbons, especially in areas of stratigraphic rises. These rises are concentrated along a northwest- southeast trending fairway in the central part of the basin, generally coinciding with similar trends in the Gallup and Mesaverde sections (Huffman, 1987.) The most important factor in reservoir quality is the abundance of authigenic clay in the sandstones, limiting the porosity and permeability. Average porosity is about 15 percent and permeability averages 5.5 millidarcies, although many fields are less than 1 millidarcy. Thickness of pay ranges from 5 to 150 feet and is often less than 40 feet.

Fruitland Formation Coal Seam Gas

Currently the Fruitland Formation coals produce more than half of the daily gas volume from the San Juan Basin and are currently the best gas resource in the San Juan Basin. The most prolific gas wells in both Colorado and New Mexico are Fruitland coal gas wells. At depths of less than 4,000 feet, this unconventional gas resource has been the primary objective of the San Juan Basin in the last five years. The expired "Section 29" tax credit provided an economic incentive to develop this giant resource. However with improved technology and good geology, commercial wells will continue to be discovered.

The coals of the Fruitland Formation were deposited landward and stratigraphically above the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone. Regionally, Fruitland coals thin to the east and southeast in the basin, providing limited gas potential on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation However, conventional traps and localized thickening are likely to occur behind the regressing Pictured Cliffs marine sands, creating potential drilling targets. The Fruitland is the shallowest of the San Juan Basin reservoirs. Therefore, recompleting wells in the coals can add reserves at minimal cost.

GEOLOGIC HISTORY

The Jicarilla Apache Reservation is located on the east side of the San Juan Basin in northwest New Mexico (Figure J-1), comprising parts of Townships 22 to 32 N and Ranges 1 E to 5 W (Fig. J-2). The outcrop of the Cretaceous Fruitland formation is generally accepted as the outer limit of the geologic San Juan Basin and the outcrop trends generally north to south along the east side of the Reservation (Figure J-7). The east edge of the basin marks the approximate eastern edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province.

Formations present in the eastern part of the San Juan Basin and under the Reservation range in age from Mississippian to recent as shown in Figure J-4.

Sedimentary History

The eastern part of the San Juan Basin was an area of erosion or non-deposition until Mississippian time. Even then, sediments deposited during the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian range from 0 to a few hundred feet thick under the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation. The first formation that appears to be present under all parts of the Reservation is the Permian Cutler. From Cutler level upward there can be units that reach zero thickness, such as the Cretaceous Pictured Cliffs sandstone, but it is more likely that the pinchouts represent true depositional edges rather than erosional truncation.

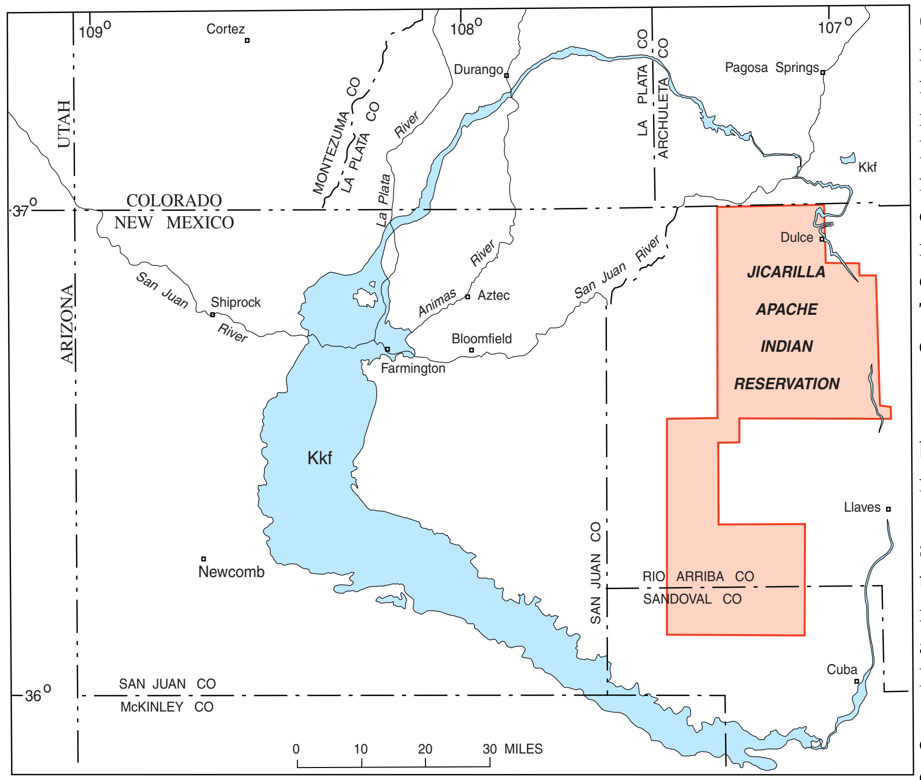


Figure J-7. Outline of the San Juan Basin as defined by the outcrop of the Cretaceous Fruitland formation. Position of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation is shown (after Fassett, 1988, p. 24).

Thickness variations and pinch-outs in the pre-Pennsylvanian section seem to be a result of the San Juan Basin depositional area being on the northwest flank of the early Paleozoic Transcontinental Arch (Peterson, 1965, p. 2087).

Cambrian and older

A very thin section of Ignacio Quartzite is present in the northwest part of the San Juan Basin. It rests nonconformably on Precambrian rocks equivalent in age to the Belt Supergroup and is overlain disconformably by Devonian rocks (Lochman-Balk, 1972, p. 64).

Devonian

Up to 300 feet of lower Devonian Elbert Formation carbonates are present in the Four Corners area and these thin eastward into the San Juan Basin where they disconformably overlie both the Cambrian Ignacio Quartzite and Precambrian rocks. According to Baars (1972, p. 96) the overlying McCracken sandstone is areally restricted to the Four Corners Platform although one field in the San Juan Basin produced oil from possible McCracken sandstone for a short time (Dawson, 1983, p. 918). The upper Devonian Ouray limestone conformably overlies both the Elbert and McCracken Formations and is restricted to approximately the same area within the northwest San Juan Basin. The Devonian section thins southward, reaching zero feet across the north-central part of the basin (Peterson, 1965, p. 2081).

Mississippian

Mississippian carbonates equivalent to the Redwall (Madison, Leadville) limestone are present in the northwest part of the San Juan Basin and in the far southeast part where they are known as the Arroyo Penasco Formation. Thickness of the section is less than 200 feet (Craig, 1972, p. 103). Mississippian rocks overlie an erosional surface developed on Devonian, Cambrian and Precambrian rocks. All of the present day San Juan Basin was emergent at the end of Mississippian time (Peterson, 1965, p. 2097).

Pennsylvanian

Uplift of the Ancestral Rockies led to deposition of thick arkose and sandstone sequences adjacent to local structures. During this time, the incipient San Juan Basin was bounded on the northeast by the Uncompahgre Uplift and on the southwest by the Zuni-Defiance Uplift and formed a shallow seaway that accumulated mostly limey shale and shaley carbonates. From the base of the section upward, the three main Pennsylvanian units in the Basin are the Molas Shale, Hermosa Formation and Rico Formation. Pennsylvanian rocks lie disconformably on the Mississippian section (Childs, et. al., 1988). The section in the San Juan Basin reaches about 2,500 feet in thickness in the far northwest (Mallory, 1972, p. 115).

Permian

There are over 2,000 feet of Permian-age rocks in the deepest part of the San Juan Basin (Rascoe and Baars, 1972, p. 146) that lie conformably on Pennsylvanian sediments (Peterson, 1965, p. 2094). By this time, the Zuni-Defiance Uplift was of minor importance and a majority of the sediments came from the north and northeast off the Uncompahgre Uplift, Archuleta Uplift and Nacimiento Uplift. The influx of clastics from the Nacimiento Uplift to the east caused almost total regression of marine depositional systems (Peterson, 1965, p. 2092). On the northeast, Cutler arkoses are the predominant lithology and these are overlain southwestward by the Coconino and De Chelly Sandstones. There is an erosional hiatus at the top of the Permian section (Childs, et. al., 1988).

Triassic

During the Lower Triassic, parts of the future San Juan Basin became elevated as seen in thinning of the section from about 1,500 feet on the southwest to less than 750 feet on the northeast (Peterson, 1965, p. 2099). In Middle Triassic the Basin was high and became a source area, experiencing active erosion. By the Late Triassic time, the area was low and was accumulating shales and sandy shales we now call the Chinle and Dolores Formations. There appear to be about 1,500 to 2,000 feet of Triassic rocks in the present San Juan Basin (MacLachlan, 1972, p. 169), thickening to the southwest.

A proto San Juan Basin south of the Central Colorado Uplift was open to the northwest into the Utah-Idaho trough and was the site of deposition of about 1,250 feet of Jurassic sediments (Peterson, 1972, p. 180) thinning to about 1,000 to the north and south (Peterson, 1965, p. 2108). From the base of the Jurassic section upward, these are the Entrada Sandstone, Todilto Formation and Morrison Formation. The Entrada is a petroleum reservoir in parts of the Basin where it is overlain by the evaporites of the Todilto.

Cretaceous

The present San Juan Basin was on the west edge of the Western Interior Cretaceous Seaway (Figure J-8) and received a thick section of sedimentary rocks related to transgression and final regression of the western shoreline. Most of the section is Upper Cretaceous in age, but up to 200 feet of Lower Cretaceous Burro Canyon Formation were deposited within and aligned approximately with the older Jurassic depositional trend (McGookey, 1972, p. 197). These were separated from the Jurassic section by an erosional hiatus (Childs, et. al., 1988).

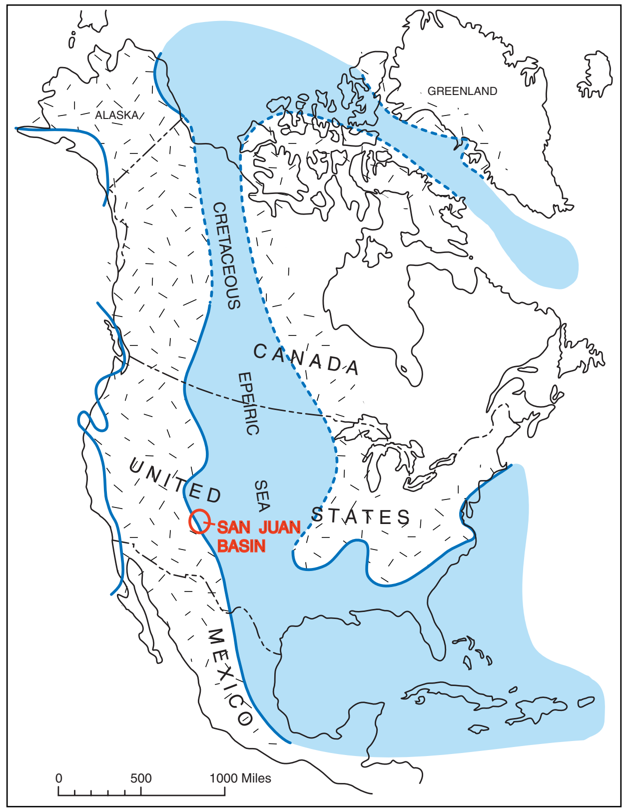


Figure J-8. Probable configuration of the North American Epeiric Seaway at the time the Upper Cretaceous rocks of the San Juan Basin accumulated (after Fassett, 1988, p. 26).

Upper Cretaceous rocks are more than 6,000 feet thick and comprise all the rocks shown in Figure J-9. The vast majority of petroleum in the San Juan Basin is from rocks of upper Cretaceous age. The present San Juan Basin did not form until the Laramide orogency. However, a pre-Laramide low aligned approximately north-south allowed accumulation and preservation of the Creta ceous sediments (McGookey, 1972, p. 207).

Tertiary and Younger

The Paleocene saw deposition of the continental San Jose and Nacimiento formations and these are the surface formations throughout most of the San Juan Basin today. There is as much as 2,300 feet of San Jose Formation present in the northern parts of the basin (Peterson, 1972, p. 249). There was much volcanic activ ity north and northwest of the San Juan Basin starting in late Eo cene time, peaking during the Oligocene and tapering off in the Miocene. Surficial deposits derived from this activity are present in much of the basin.

Structural Geology

Structurally, the Jicarilla Apache Reservation extends over and east of the deepest part of the asymmetric San Juan basin and up onto the westward dipping eastern flank as defined by structure contours on the Huerfanito Bentonite of the Lewis Shale (Figure J-10). Figure J-11 is an east-west cross section through the Basin show ing the shape of units above the Huerfanito Bentonite. Major structural features of the basin are shown in Figures J-1, J-2 and J-12.

Until Pennsylvanian time, the San Juan Basin depositional area was located on the northwest flank of the soutwestward trending Trans continental Arch. The entire area was emergent in late Mississippian time (Peterson, 1965, p. 2087). For most of the period between the end of the Mississippian and beginning of the Tertiary, the area was a low adjacent to a series of uplifts to the north, northwest, southwest and east and received most of its fill during this time.

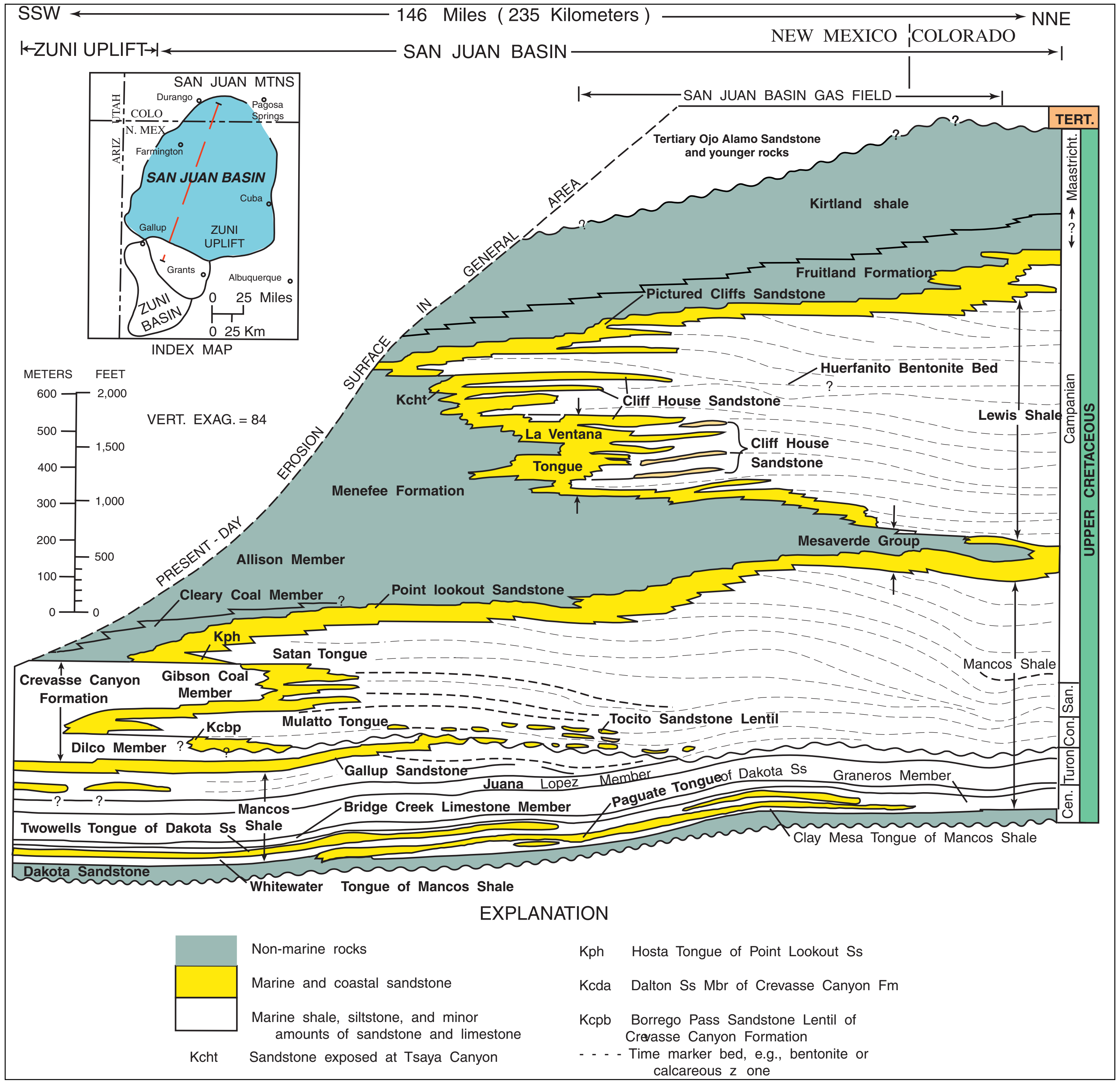


Figure J-9. Stratigraphic cross section showing upper Cretaceous rocks across the San Juan Basin, New Mexico and Colorado (after Nummedal and Molenaar, 1995, p. 279).

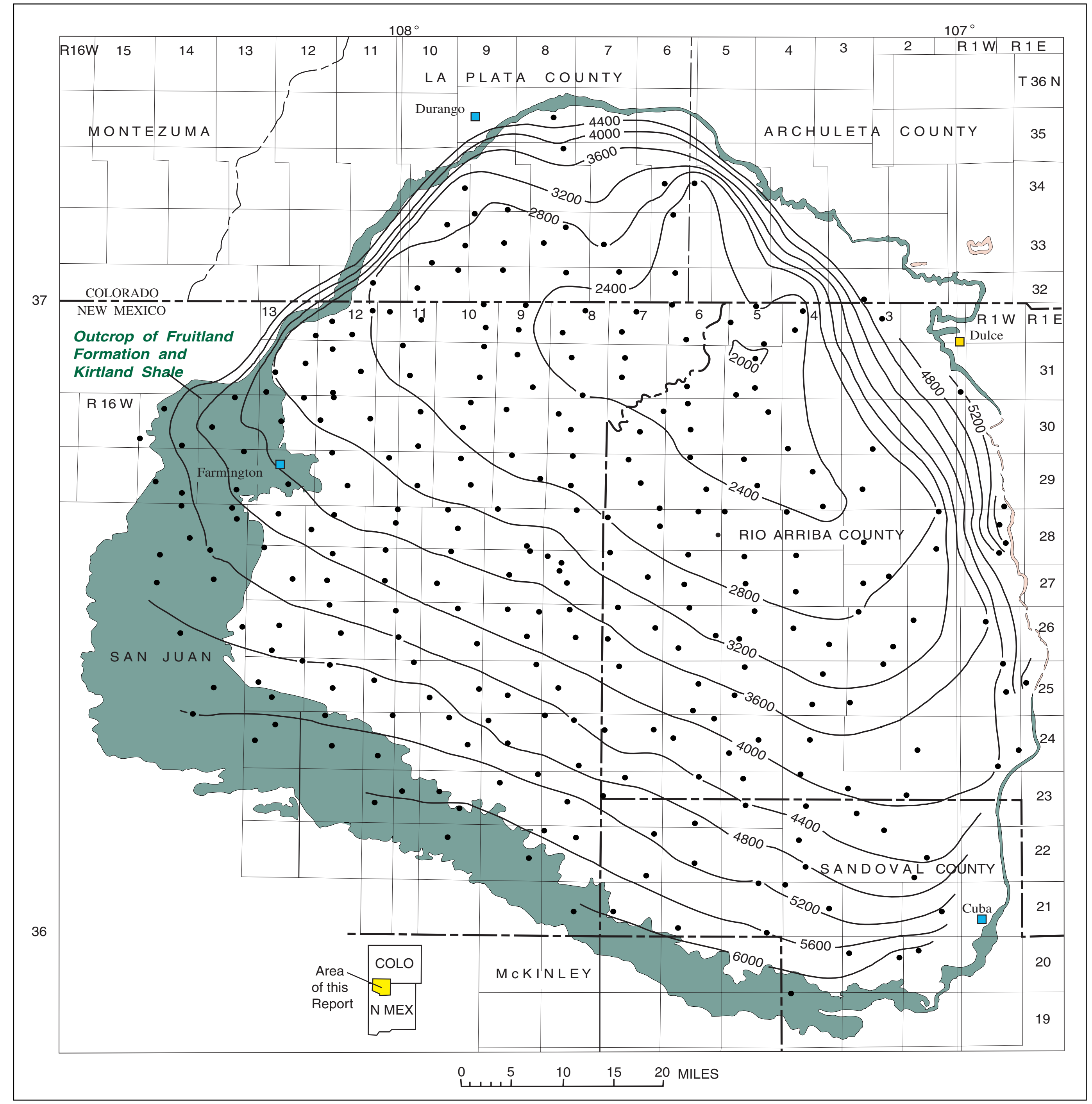


Figure J-10. Structure contour map on the Huerfanito Bentonite in the San Juan Basin. Contour intervals are in feet (after

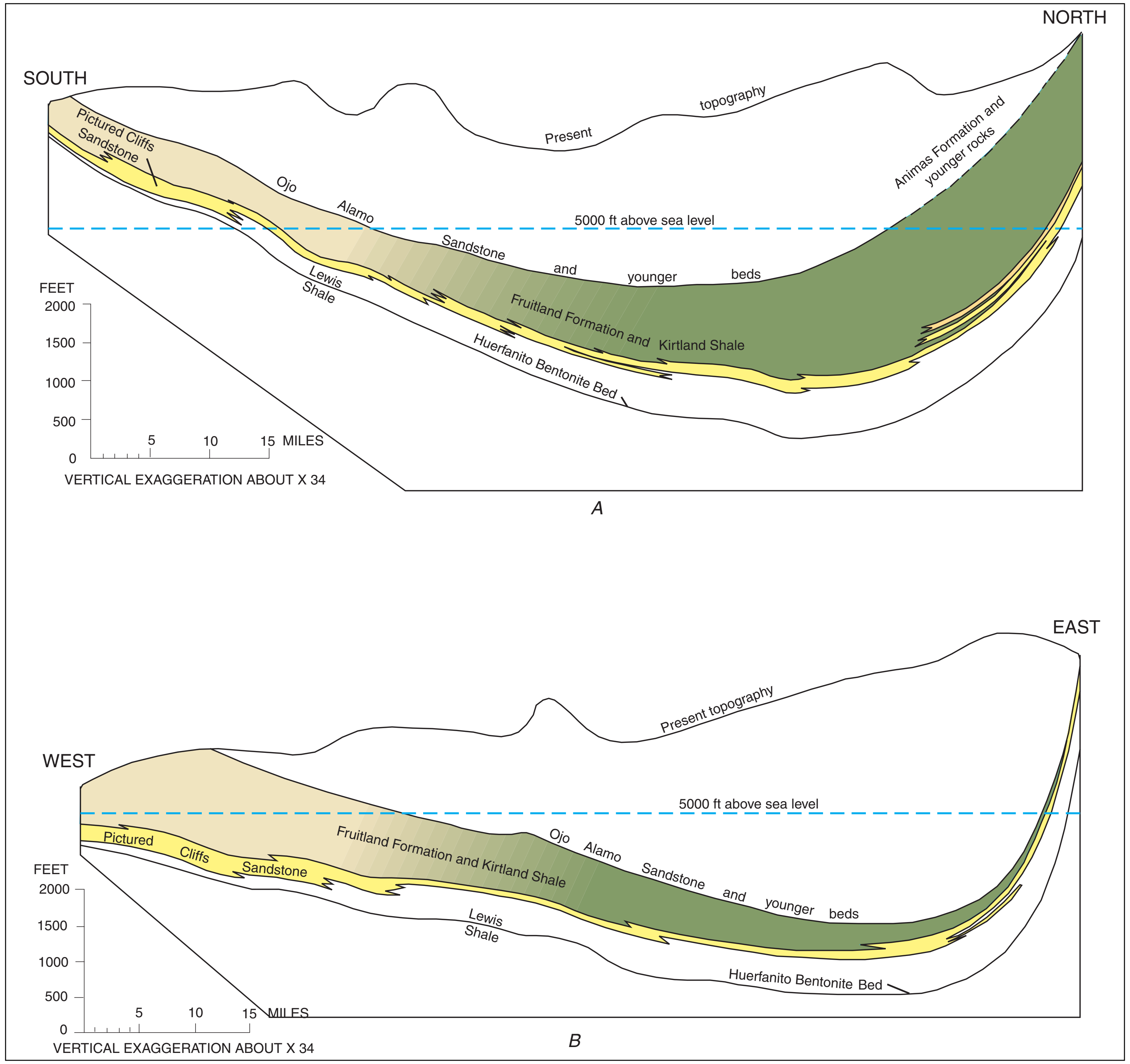


Figure J-11. North (A) and east (B) trending structural cross sections across the San Juan Basin showing the present structure (after Fassett, 1988, p. 37).

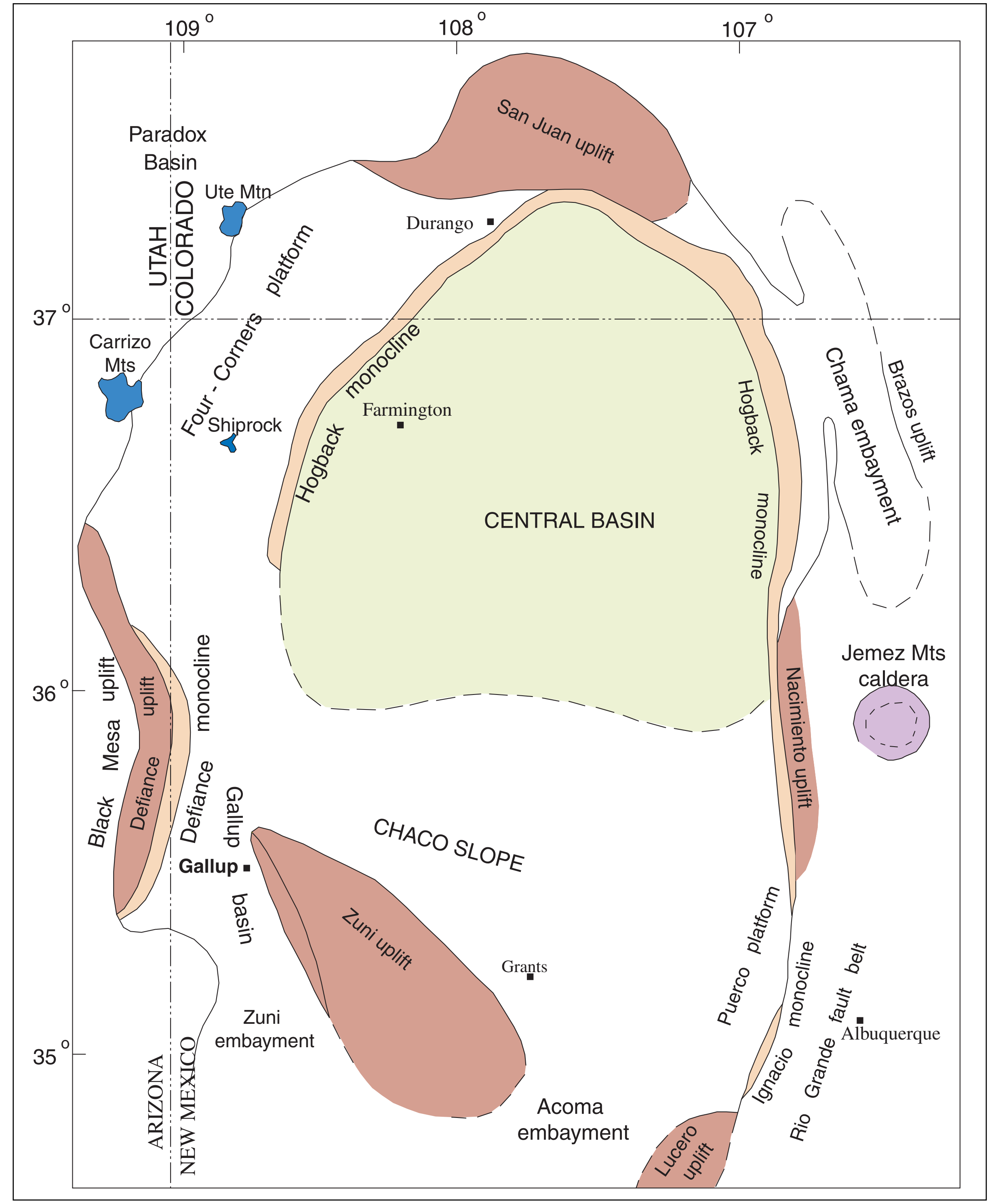


Figure J-12. Major structural elements in the San Juan Basin (after Rice, et. al., 1988, p. 52).

The San Juan Basin as we know it today is a Laramide age feature that resulted as the North American plate drifted westward and impinged on an eastward dipping subduction zone (Woodward and Callender, 1977, p. 209). Because of the bend in the Cordilleran fold belt in southern California, the predominant stress direction was to the northeast, creating the dominant northwest trending folds and northeast trending normal faults we see today. Several northwest-plunging, en echelon, open folds and northeast-trending, high-angle faults of small displacement occur along the eastern margin of the San Juan Basin. Erslev (1997, p. 2) suggests that later activity along the Sevier thrust belt imposed a northwest-southeast compression on the basin. Evidence for this is found on the north side of the basin near Durango where northwest-southeast dike swarms show extension, not compression. Condon (1997, p.85) thinks that clockwise rotation during the main Laramide event may have been responsible for the observed extension.

The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation is on the east side of the San Juan Basin and according to Woodward and Callender (1977, p. 210):

> The eastern boundary of the San Juan Basin is marked by a monocline along the west side of the Gallina-Archuleta Arch and by range-marginal upthrust and reverse faults on the west side of the Nacimiento Uplift. A sharp synclinal bend that is locally overturned occurs west of the upthrust and reverse faults. There is at least 10,000 feet of structural relief between the highest part of the Nacimiento Uplift and the adjacent part of the San Juan Basin. Structural relief between the Basin and the Gallina-Archuleta Arch is at least 13,000 feet.

Verbeek and Grout (1997, p. 7) indicate that post-Laramide uplift and regional extension associated with basin and range faulting have created a significant joint network that is locally more important than those resulting from Laramide movements. Significance of these mostly northwest-southeast trending extensional fractures to subsurface fluid migration is not known, although they may have an influence on coal cleat orientation and subsequent effect on coal bed methane recovery.

Summary of Play Types

JICARILLA APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION, NEW MEXICO

Reservation: Jicarilla Apache
Geologic Province: San Juan Basin (022)
Province Area: Approximately 8,000 sq miles (basin only)
Reservation Area: Approximately 1,000,000 acres

Total Production

San Juan Basin Cumulative Totals
Oil: >240,000,000 BO
Gas: >18,000,000,000 CFG
NGL: Included
(figures from NMOGA, 1997 & FCGS, 1983)

Undiscovered resources and numbers of fields are for Province-wide plays. No attempt has been made to estimate number of undiscovered fields within the Jicarilla Apache Indian Basin

Play Type	USGS Designation	Description of Play	Oil or Gas	Known Accumulations	Undiscovered Resource (MMBOE) Field Size (> 1 MMBOE) min, median, mean	Play Probability (chance of success)	Drilling depths	Favorable factors	Unfavorable factors
1 Entrada Sandstone	2204	Associated with relict dune topography, sealed by anhydrite in overlying Todilto limestone	Oil	4,360 MBO (1995)	21.3 MMBO (mean)	1.0	5,000-6,000 ft.	1) produces south of reservation 2) excellent porosity and permeablility 3) trend in southeast part of the basin untreated 4) reservation location favorable structurally	1) no Entrada production on reservation at present 2) sand rapidly looses perm-eablity below 9,000 feet 3) requires favorable paleo-topographic relief 4) must lie within depositional area of overlying Todilto
2 Basin Margin Dakota Oil	2206	Marine transgressive sand and non-marine channel sand structural and stratigraphic play, becoming more marine to the southeast.	Both	22.9 MMBO 62.1 BCFG	30.5 MMBO 91.6 BCFG associated 29.6 BCFG non-associated (mean)	1.0	1,000-3,000 ft.	1) multiple plays 2) natural fractures enhance low permeability 3) relatively shallow drilling to basin margin oil play 4) close market	1) stratigraphic traps 2) low matrix permeability 3) need fracture enhancement 4) comingled production
3 Tocito Gallup Sandstone Oil	2207	Oil and associated gas play in lenticular sandstone bodies of the Upper Cretaceous Gallup sandstone and Tocito sandstone lentil associated with Mancos Shale source rocks lying immediately above an unconformity.	Both	170 MMBO 200 BCFG	31.4 MMBO 62.9 BCFG associated 93.1 BCFG non-associated (mean)	1.0	1,100-6,800 ft.	1) possible multiple plays 2) high gas BTUs (1275) 3) relativly shallow on east 4) broad sand/reservoir distribution	1) stratigraphic traps 2) low volume recoveries 3) confusion in use of "Gallop" 4) little to no secondary recovery
4 Basin Margin Mesaverde Oil	2210	Confirmed stratigraphic oil play around margins of San Juan Basin. Can be structurally enhanced. Point Lookout sand intertounges with and sources from Mancos shale.	Oil	Unknown	7.8 MMBO 7.8 BCFG associated (mean)	0.80	1,000-3,000 ft.	1) possible multiple plays 2) high oil gravities 3) thick pay sections 4) ready market	1) future discoveries likely to be small 2) stratigraphic/hydrodynamic traps 3) low oil recoveries 4) drilled with natural gas
5 Fruitland-Kirkland Fluvial Sandstone Gas	2212	The play covers the central part of the basin and is characterized by gas prod-duction from stratigraphic traps in lenti-cular fluvial sandstone bodies enclosed in shale source rocks and (or) coal. The upper Cretaceous Fruitland formation and Kirkland shale are continental deposits and have a maximum combined thickness of more than 2,000 feet.	Gas	1.5 TCFG	261.1 TCFG	1.0	1,500-2,700 ft.	1) wide sand distribution in San Juan Basin 2) considered tight gas sands 3) high porosity 4) produces coal-bed methane from lower Fruitland	1) largest fields are already found 2) produces very little condensate 3) low permeability 4) produces from discontinous, lenticular channel sands

Conventional play type

Unconventional/Hypothetical play type

Table 1. Play summary chart.

Summary of Play Types

JICARILLA APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION, NEW MEXICO

Reservation: Jicarilla Apache
Geologic Province: San Juan Basin (022)
Province Area: Approximately 8,000 sq miles (basin only)
Reservation Area: Approximately 1,000,000 acres

Total Production

San Juan Basin Cumulative Totals

Oil: >240,000,000 BO
Gas: >18,000,000,000 CFG
NGL: Included

(figures from NMOGA, 1997 & FCGS, 1983)

Undiscovered resources and numbers of fields are for Province-wide plays. No attempt has been made to estimate number of undiscovered fields within the Jicarilla Apache Indian Basin

Play Type	USGS Designation	Description of Play	Oil or Gas	Known Accumulations	Undiscovered Resource (MMBOE) Field Size (> 1 MMBOE) min, median, mean	Play Probability (chance of success)	Drilling depths	Favorable factors	Unfavorable factors
6 Dakota Central Basin Gas	2205	Stratigraphic traps with coastal marine barrier bars and non-marine fluvial sands.	Gas	Unknown	8.2 TCFG (mean)	1.0	6,500-7,500 ft.	1) multiple plays 2) natural fractures enhance low permeability	1) strati graphic traps 2) low matrix permeability 3) need fracture enhancement 4) source rock quality variable
7 Mancos Fractured Shale	2208	Structural, monoclinical flexure, anticlinal nose, fractured shale play on San Juan margin.	Oil	30 MMBO total for basin 23.3 MMBO on reservation	188.9 MMBO 94.4 BCFG (mean)	1.0	1,400-7,500 ft.	1) shallow drilling depths 2) fracture enhanced permeability 3) nearby market 4) gravity drainage	1) new reserves will require directional drilling 2) requires pressure main-tenance 3) small volume of gas produced is reinjected 4) must locate suitable fracture system
8 Central Basin Mesaverde Gas	2209	Comprises the Point Lookout and Cliffhouse members of the Mesaverde formation in sandstone buildups associated with strati graphic "benches." The thickness of this interval may be controlled to some extent by underlying structures oriented in a northwest direction. The Upper Mancos Shale intertongues with the basal Point Lookout Sandstone and has been positively correlated with oil produced from this interval (Ross 1980).	Gas		9.6 TCFG (mean)	1.0	4,000-5,300 ft.	1) possible multiple plays 2) high oil gravities 3) ready market 4) thick pay sections	1) future discoveries likely to be small 2) commonly drilled with natural gas 3) strati graphic/hydrodynamic traps 4) low oil recoveries
9 Pictured Cliffs Gas	2211	Gas production is from strati graphic traps in sandstone reservoirs enclosed in shale or coal at the top of the Upper Cretaceous Pictured Cliffs sandstone and is confirmed to the central part of the basin. Thicker shoreline sandstones produced by still sands, or brief reversals in the regression of the Cretaceous sea to the northeast have been most productive.	Gas	9 fields average 11 BCFG	3.3 TCFG (mean)	1.0	1,000-3,000 ft.	1) good porosities and permeabilities 2) ready market 3) high flow rates 4) higher than average BTU content (1175)	1) smectite/illite pore fill in deeper areas 2) strati graphic traps 3) non associated gas contains little condensate 4) highly variable thickness up to 400 feet

Table 2. Play summary chart (continued).

Conventional play type

Unconventional/Hypothetical play type

SUMMARY OF PLAY TYPES

The United States Geological Survey identifies several petroleum plays in the San Juan Basin Province and classifies them as Conventional and Unconventional. The discussions that follow are limited to those with direct significance for future petroleum development in the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation. Much of the following is extracted from USGS CD-ROM DDS-30, Release 2 (Gautier, et. al.,1995). Table 1 is a summary of USGS plays in the San Juan Basin.

DEFINITION OF A CONVENTIONAL PLAY

Discrete deposits, usually bounded by a downdip water contact, from which oil, gas, or NGL can be extracted using traditional development practices, including production at the surface from a well as a consequence of natural pressure within the subsurface reservoir, artificial lifting of oil from the reservoir to the surface where applicable, and the maintenance of reservoir pressure by means of water or gas injection.

ENTRADA PLAY

USGS 2204

The Entrada sandstone produces south and west of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation. This discussion is included here because of the possibility that Entrada production may develop on the Reservation in the future.

The Entrada play is associated with relict dune topography on top of the eolian Middle Jurassic Entrada Sandstone in the southeastern part of the San Juan Basin and is based on the presence of organic-rich limestone source rocks and anhydrite in the overlying Todilto Limestone Member of the Wanakah Formation. North of the present producing area, in the deeper, northeastern part of the San Juan Basin, porosity in the Entrada decreases rapidly (Vincelette and Chittum. 1981). Compaction and silica cement make the Entrada very tight below a depth of 9,000 ft. No eolian sandstone buildups have been found south and west of the producing area.

Reservoirs: Some of the relict dunes are as thick as 100 ft but have flanks that dip only 2 degrees. Dune reservoirs are composed of fine-grained, well-sorted sandstone, massive or horizontally bedded in the upper part and thinly laminated, with steeply dipping crossbedding in the lower part. Porosity (23 percent average) and permeability (370 millidarcies average) are very good throughout. Average net pay in developed fields is 23 ft.

Source rocks: Limestone in the Todilto Limestone Member has been identified as the source of Entrada oil (Ross, 1980). There is a reported correlation between the presence of organic material in the Todilto Limestone and the presence of the overlying Todilto anhydrite (Vincelette and Chittum, 1981). This association limits the source rock potential of the Todilto to the deeper parts of the depositional basin in the eastern San Juan Basin. Elsewhere in the basin, the limestone was oxygenated during deposition and much of the organic material destroyed.

Timing and migration: Maximum depth of burial throughout most of the San Juan Basin occurred at this time. In the eastern part of the basin the Todilto entered the oil generation window during the Oligocene. Migration into Entrada reservoirs either locally or updip to the south probably occurred almost immediately; however, in some fields, remigration of the original accumulations has occurred subsequent to original emplacement.

Traps: All traps so far discovered in the Entrada Sandstone are stratigraphic and are sealed by the Todilto limestone and anhydrite. Local faulting and drape over deep-seated faults has enhanced, modified, or destroyed the potential closures of the Entrada sandstone ridges. Hydrodynamic tilting of oil-water contacts and for "base of movable oil" interfaces has had a destructive influence on the oil accumulations because the direction of tilt typically has an updip component. All fields developed to date have been at depths of 5,000 - 6,000 ft. Because of increase in cementation with depth, the maximum depth at which suitable reservoir quality can be found is approximately 9,000 ft.

Exploration status and resource potential: The initial Entrada discovery, the Media field (Figs. J-13, -14, -15), was made in 1953. Development was inhibited by problems of high water cut and high pour point of the oil, problems common to all subsequent Entrada field development. Between 1972 and 1977, seven fields similar to Media were discovered, primarily using seismic techniques. Areal sizes of fields range from 100 to 400 acres, and total estimated production of each varies from 150,000 BO to 2 MMBO. A number of areas of anomalously thick Entrada in the southeastern part of the San Juan Basin have yet to be tested, and there is a good probability that at least a few of these areas have adequate trapping conditions for undiscovered oil accumulations, but with similar development problems as the present fields. Limiting factors to the moderate future oil potential of the play include the presence of sufficient paleo topographic relief on top of the Entrada, local structural conditions, hydrodynamics, source-rock and oil migration history, and local porosity and permeability variations.

Analog Field
SOUTHWEST MEDIA ENTRADA

Figures J-13, J-14 and J-15

Location:	T19N, R3W, south of Reservation
Formation:	Entrada
Lithology:	Sandstone
Average Depth:	5,360 ft
Porosity:	23.8%
Permeability:	361 md
Oil/Gas Column:	30 feet
Average Net Pay Thickness:	30 feet
Estimated Ultimate Recovery:	1,800,000 BO
Other Information:	Oil gravity 33.5 degrees API, asphaltic base with high pour poi nt. Reservoir is in structurally enhanced stratigraphic trap.

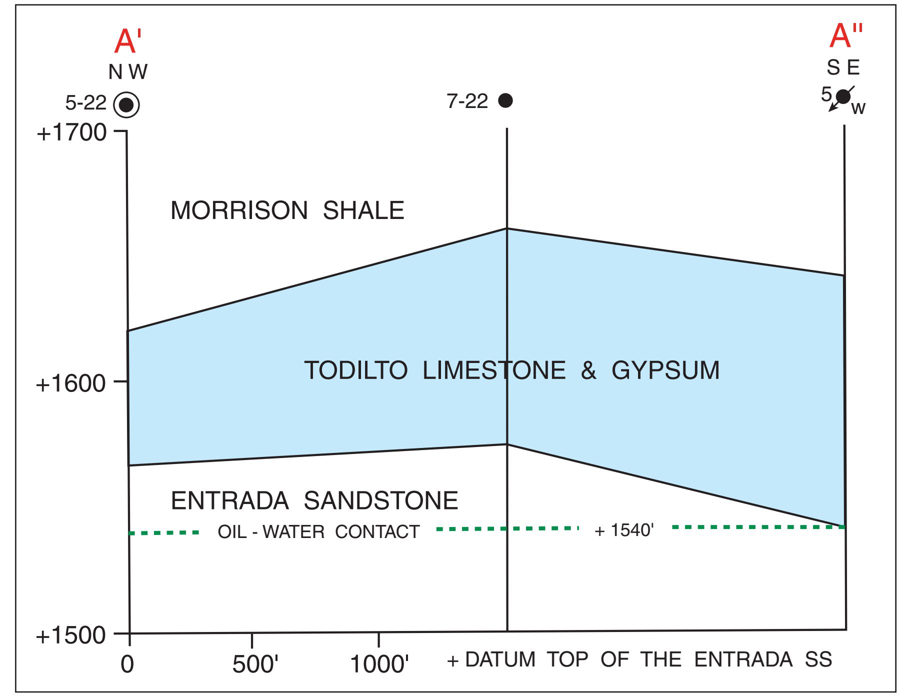


Figure J-13. Southwest Media Entrada Field section along A-A' - see Figure J-14 (after Reese, 1978).

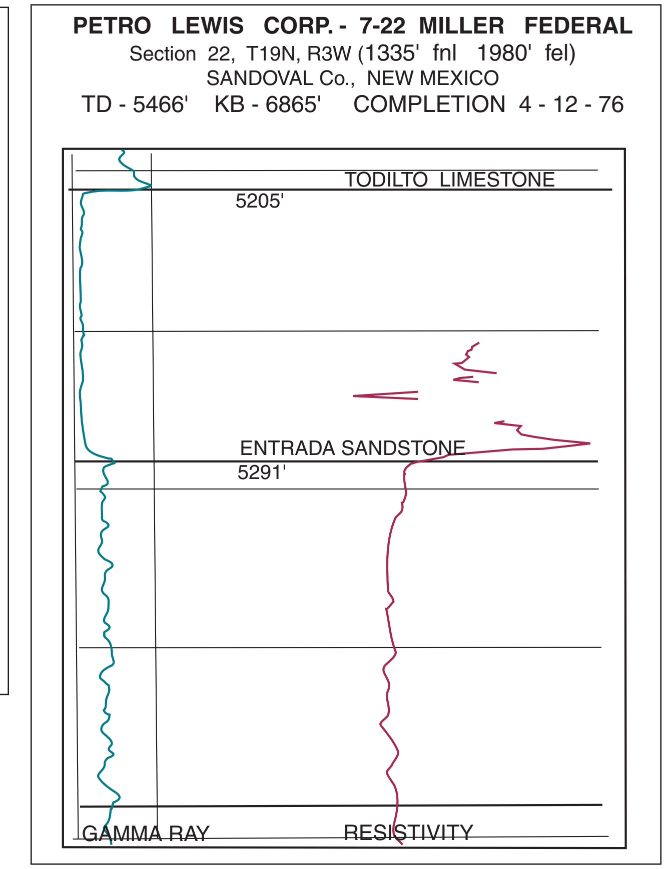


Figure J-15. Southwest Media Entrada Field example electric log (from Reese, 1978).

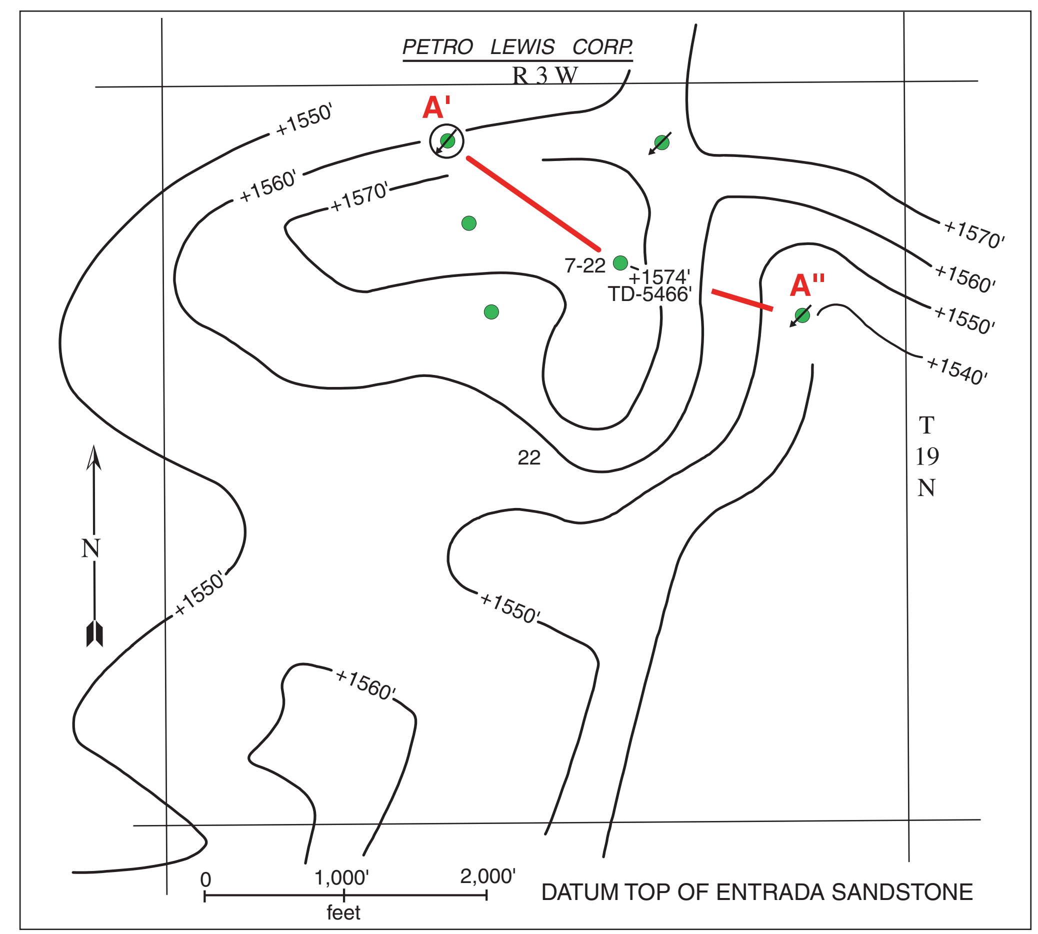


Figure J-14. Southwest Media Entrada Field. Structure contours on top of Entrada Sandstone. Figure J-13 is section along A-A' (from Reese, 1978).

Basin Margin Dakota Oil Play

USGS 2206

The Basin Margin Dakota Oil Play is both a structural and strati graphic play on the northern, southern, and western sides of the cen tral San Juan Basin. Because of the variability of depositional envi ronments in the transgressive Dakota Sandstone, it is difficult to characterize a typical reservoir geology. Most production has been from the upper marine part of the interval. but significant amounts of both oil and gas have also been produced from the nonmarine sec tion.

Reservoirs: The Late Cretaceous Dakota Sandstone varies from pre dominantly nonmarine channel deposits and interbedded coal and conglomerate in the northwest to predominantly shallow marine, commonly burrowed deposits in the southeast. Net pay thicknesses range from 10 to 100 ft; porosities are as high as 20 percent and per meabilities as high as 400 millidarcies.

Source rocks: Along the southern margin of the play, the Creta ceous marine Mancos Shale was the source of the Dakota oil. API gravities range from 44 degrees to 59 degrees. On the Four Corners platform to the west, nonmarine source rocks of the Menefee Forma tion were identified as the source (Ross, 1980). The stratigraphically higher Menefee is brought into close proximity with the Dakota across the Hogback Monocline.

Timing and oil migration: Depending on location, the Dakota Sand stone and lower Mancos Shale entered the oil window during the Oli gocene to Miocene. In the southern part of the area, migration was still taking place in the late Miocene or even more recently.

Traps: Fields range in size from 40 to 10,000 acres and most produc tion is from fields of 100 - 2,000 acres. Stratigraphic traps are typical ly formed by updip pinchouts of porous sandstone into shale or coal. Structural traps on faulted anticlines sealed by shale form some of the larger fields in the play. Oil production ranges in depth from 1,000 to 3,000 ft.

Exploration status and resource potential: The first discoveries in the Dakota play were made in the early 1920's on small anticlinal structures on the Four Corners platform. Approximately 30 percent of the oil fields have an estimated total production exceeding 1 MMBO, and the largest field (Price Gramps) has production of 7 MMBO. Future Dakota oil discoveries are likely as basin structure and Dakota depositional patterns are more fully understood.

Analog Field
LINDRITH GALLUP-DAKOTA SOUTH
Figures J-16 and J-17

Location:	T23-24N, R4W, on Reservation
Formation:	Dakota
Lithology:	Sandstone
Average	Depth: 7200 feet
Porosity:	12%
Permeability:	0.1 to 0.5 md, fracture enhanced
Oil/Gas Column:	200 feet
Average Net Pay Thickness:	40 feet
Other Information:	Estimated ultimate recovery 80,000 BO per well, comingled. Oil averages 43 degrees API and is a sweet crude.

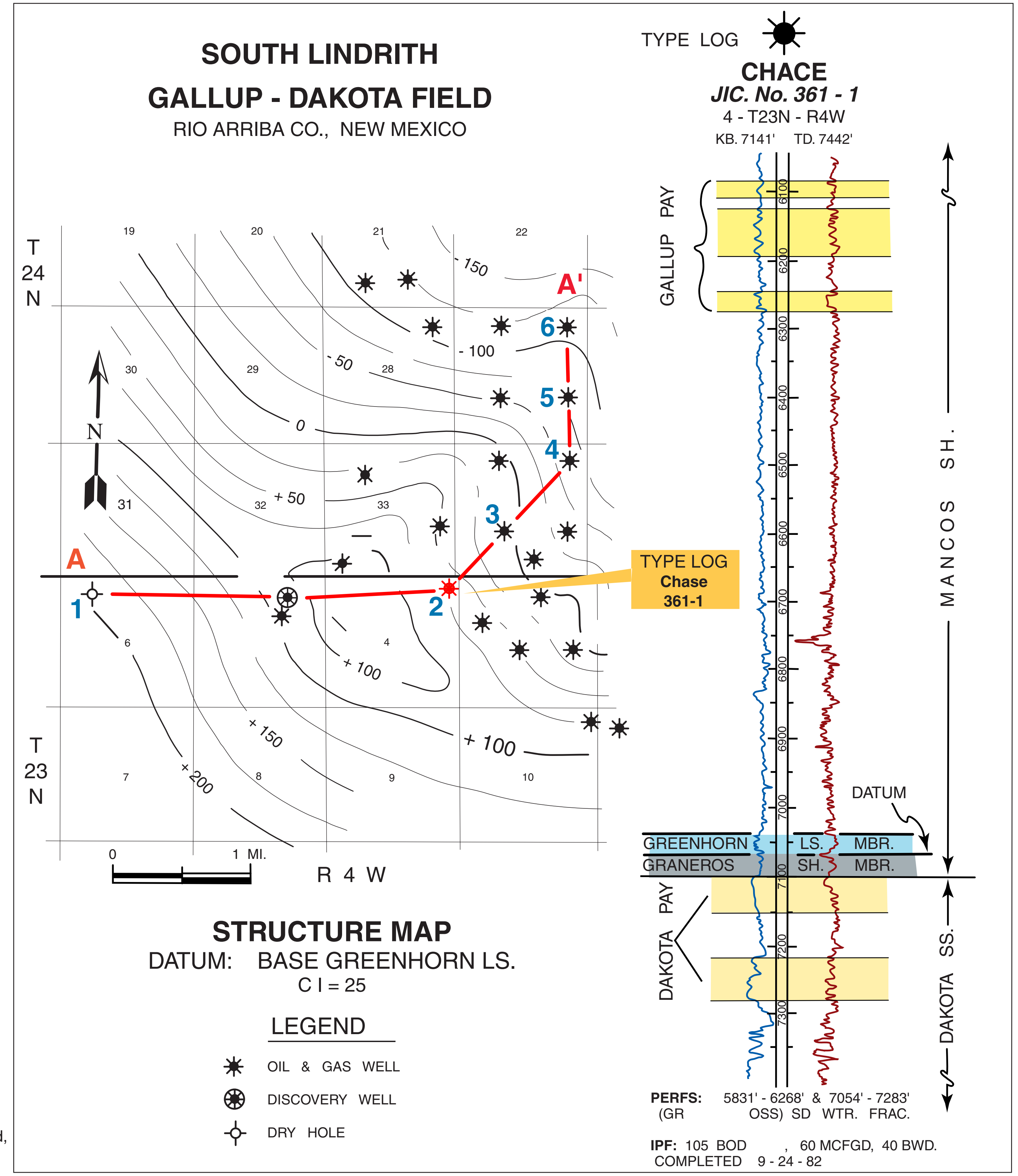


Figure J-16. South Lindrith Gallup-Dakota Field, structure map and example log (from Matheny, 1978, p. 982).

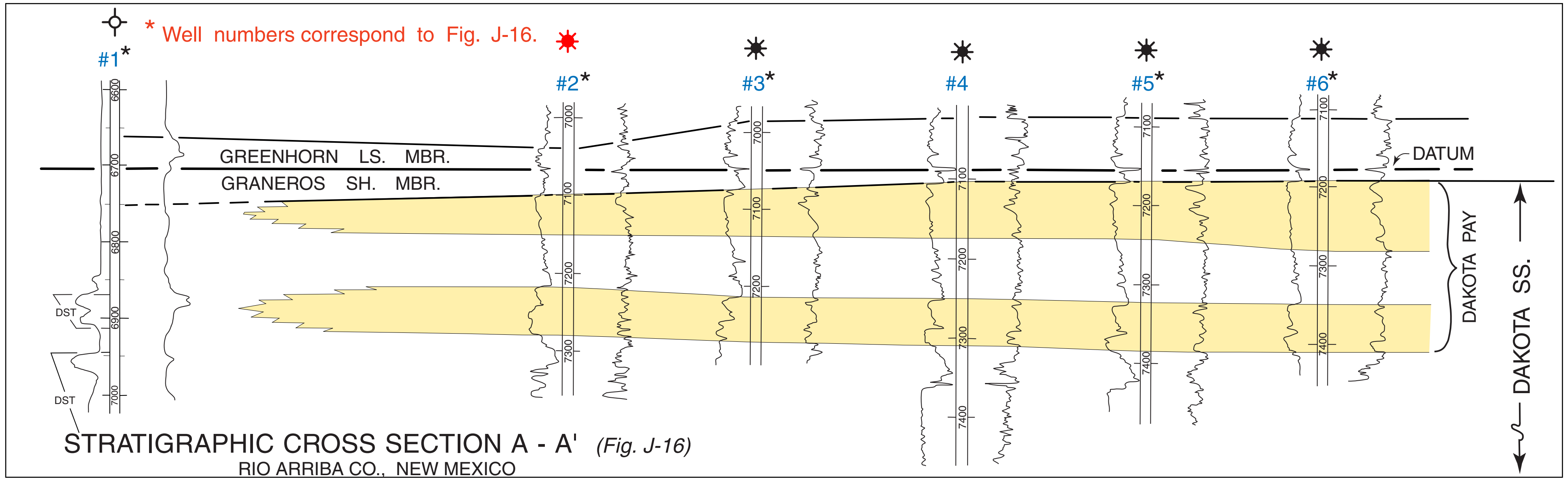


Figure J-17. South Lindrith Gallup-Dakota Field, cross section along A-A' (figure J-16) (from Matheny, 1978, p. 983).

Analog Field
BLANCO TOCITO SOUTH
Figures J-18 and J-19

Location:	T26N, R5-6W, on Reservation
Formation:	Tocito Sandstone Lentil of Mancos Shale
Lithology:	Sandstone
Average Depth:	6,625 feet
Porosity:	15.1%
Permeability:	138 mD
Oil/Gas Column:	30 feet oil, 50 feet gas
Average Net Pay Thickness:	16 feet
Other Information:	Oil is 43 degree API, paraffin based. Gas contains 1,233 Btu/CF with 0.0002% H_2S. Field primary recovery is 12% OIP or 1,680,000 BPO increased by secondary recovery to 40% OIP or 5,600,000 BO.

TOCITO-GALLUP SANDSTONE OIL PLAY

USGS 2207

The Tocito-Gallup Sandstone Oil Play is an oil and associated gas play in lenticular sandstone bodies of the Upper Cretaceous Gallup Sandstone and Tocito Sandstone Lentil associated with Mancos Shale source rocks lying immediately above an unconformity. The play covers almost the entire area of the province. Most of the producing fields involve stratigraphic traps along a northwest-trending belt near the southern margin of the central part of the San Juan Basin. Almost all production has been from the Tocito Sandstone Lentil of the Mancos Shale and the Torrivio Member of the Gallup Sandstone.

Reservoirs: The Tocito Sandstone Lentil of the Mancos Shale is the major oil producing reservoir in the San Juan Basin. The name is applied to a number of lenticular sandstone bodies, commonly less than 50 ft thick, that lie on or just above an unconformity and are of undetermined origin. Reservoir porosities in producing fields range from 4 to 20 percent and average about 15 percent. Permeabilities range from 0.5 to 150 mD and are typically 5 - 100 mD. The only significant production from the regressive Gallup Sandstone is from the Torrivio Member, a lenticular fluvial channel sandstone lying above and in some places scouring into the top of the main marine Gallup Sandstone.

Source rocks: Source beds for Gallup oil are the marine Upper Cretaceous Mancos Shale. The Mancos contains 1-3 weight percent organic carbon and produces a sweet, low-sulfur, paraffin-base oil that ranges from 38 degrees to 43 degrees API gravity in the Tocito fields and from 24 degrees to 32 degrees API gravity farther to the south in the Hospah and Hospah South fields.

Timing and migration: The upper Mancos Shale of the central part of the San Juan Basin entered the thermal zone of oil generation in the late Eocene and gas generation in the Oligocene. Migration updip to reservoirs in the Tocito Sandstone Lentil and regressive Gallup followed pathways similar to those determined by present structure because basin configuration has changed little since that time.

Traps: Almost all Gallup production is from stratigraphic traps at depths between 1,500 and 5,500 ft. Hospah and Hospah South, the largest fields in the regressive Gallup Sandstone, are combination stratigraphic and structural traps. The Tocito sandstone stratigraphic traps are sealed by, encased in, and intertongue with the marine Mancos Shale. Similarly, the fluvial channel Torrivio Member of the Gallup is encased in and intertongues with finer grained, organic-rich coastal-plain shales.

Exploration status and resource potential: Initial Gallup field discoveries were made in the mid 1920's; however, the major discoveries were not made until the late 1950's and early 1960's. These were in the deeper Tocito fields, the largest of which, Bisti, covers 37,500 acres and has estimated total ultimate recovery of 51 MMBO. Gallup producing fields are typically 1,000 to 10,000 acres in area and have 15 to 30 ft of pay. About one-third of these fields have an estimated cumulative production exceeding 1 MMBO and 1 BCF of associated gas. All of the larger fields produce from the Tocito Sandstone Lentil of the Mancos Shale and are stratigraphically controlled. South of the zone of sandstone buildups of the Tocito, the regressive Gallup Sandstone produces primarily from the fluvial channel sandstone of the Torrivio Member. The only large fields producing from the Torrivio are the Hospah and Hospah South fields, which have combination traps. Similar, undiscovered traps of small size may be present in the southern half of the basin. The future potential for oil and gas is low to moderate.

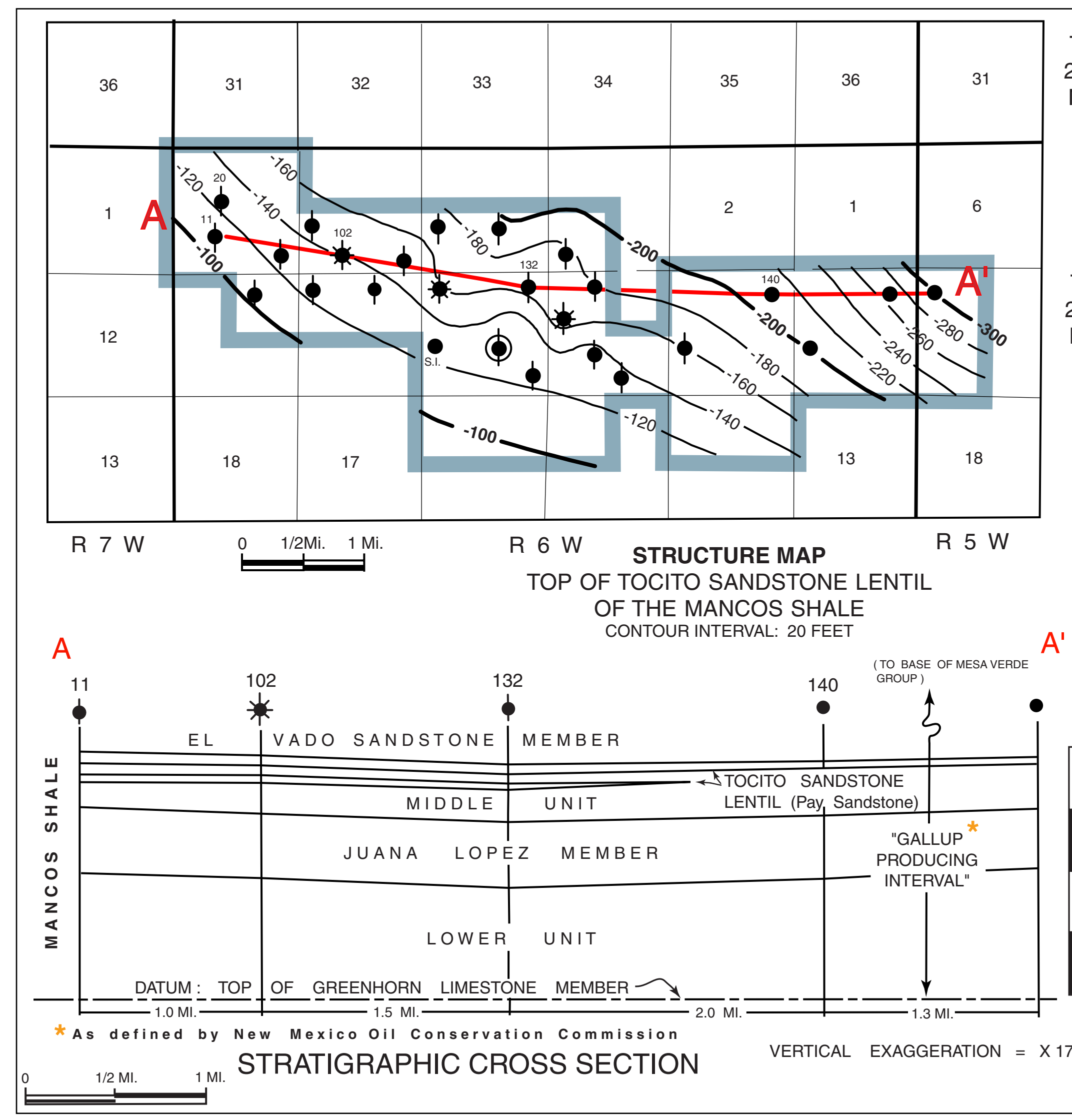


Figure J-18. Blanco Tocito South Field structure map and cross section (from Fassett and Jentgen, 1978, p. 233).

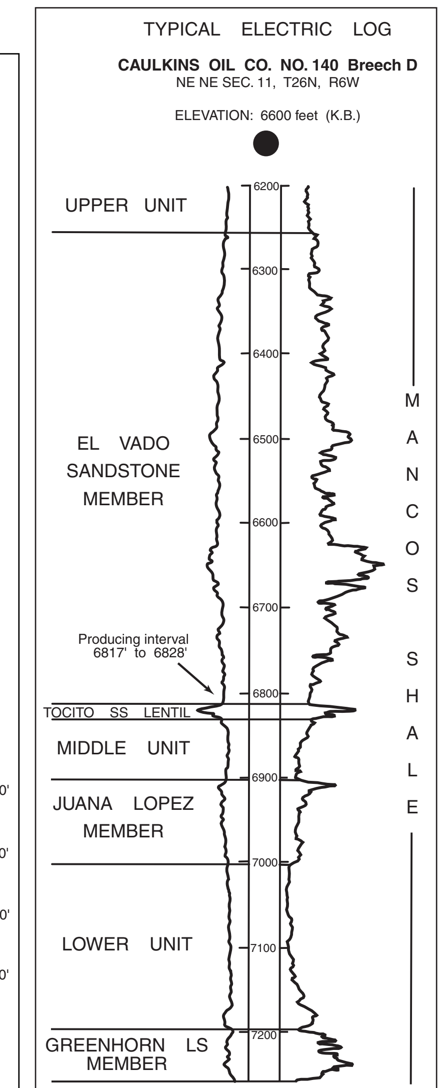


Figure J-19. Bianco Tocito South Field example electric log (from Fassett and Jentgen, 1978, p. 234).

BASIN MARGIN MESAVERDE OIL

USGS 2210

The Basin Margin Mesaverde Oil Play is a confirmed oil play around the margins of the central San Juan Basin. Except for the Red Mesa field on the Four Corners platform, field sizes are very small. The play depends on intertonguing of porous marine sandstone at the base of the Upper Cretaceous Point Lookout Sandstone with the organic-rich Upper Mancos Shale.

Reservoirs: Porous and permeable marine sandstone beds of the basal Point Lookout Sandstone provide the principal reservoirs. The thickness of this interval and of the beds themselves may be controlled to some extent by underlying structures oriented in a northwesterly direction.

Source rocks: The upper Mancos Shale intertongues with the basal Point Lookout Sandstone and has been positively correlated with oil produced from this interval (Ross, 1980). API gravity of Mesaverde oil ranges from 37 degrees to 50 degrees.

Timing: Around the margin of the San Juan Basin the upper Mancos Shale entered the thermal zone of oil generation during the Oligocene.

Traps: Structural or combination traps account for most of the oil production from the Mesaverde. Seals are typically provided by marine shale, but paludal sediments or even coal of the Menefee Formation may also act as the seal.

Exploration status and resource potential: The first oil-producing area in the State of New Mexico, the Seven Lakes Field was discovered by accident in 1911 when a well being drilled for water. It produced oil from the Menefee Formation at a depth of approximately 350 ft. The only significant Mesaverde oil field, Red Mesa, was discovered in 1924. Future discoveries are likely to be small.

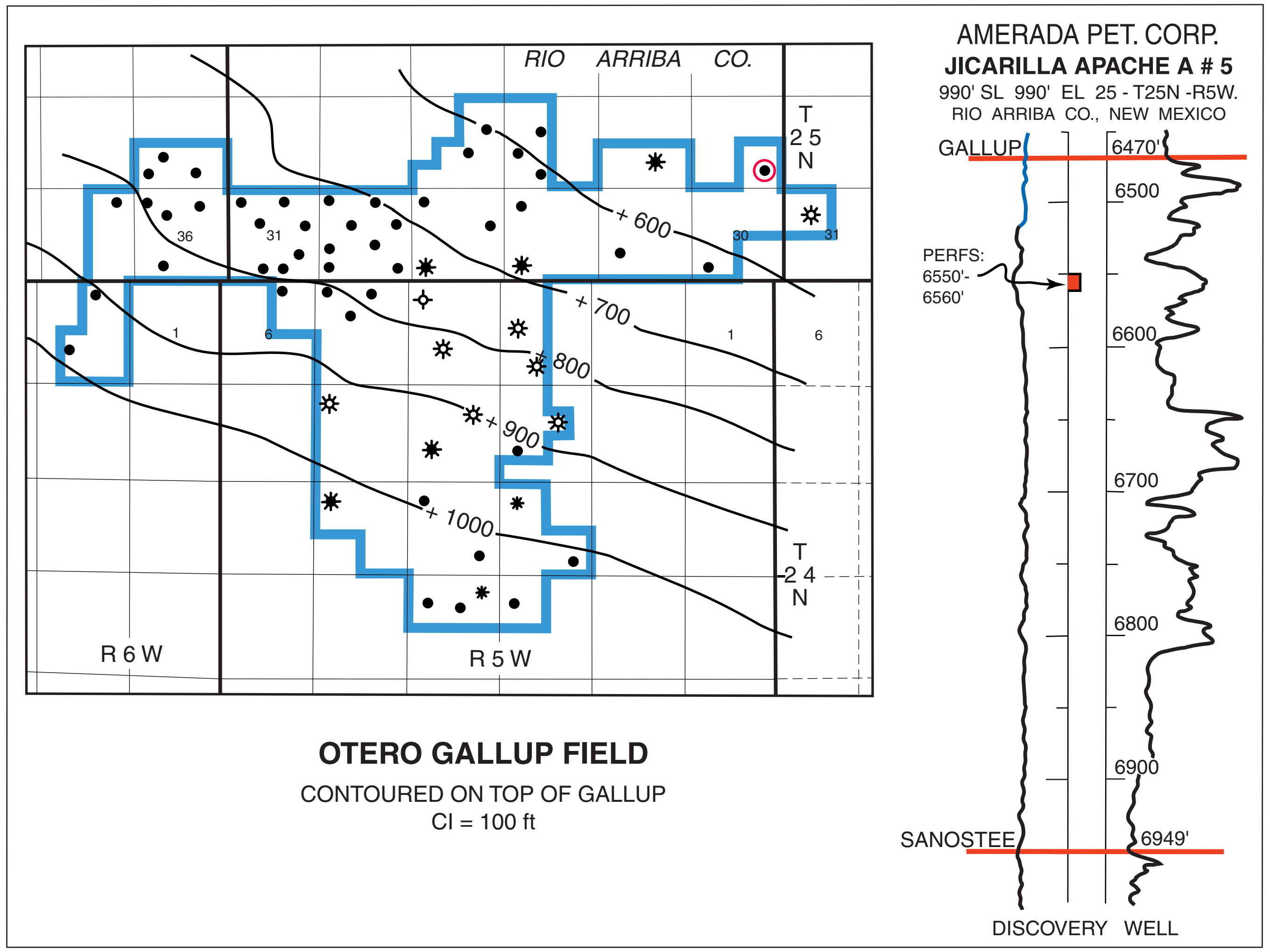


Figure J-20. Otero Gallup Field structure map and example electric log (from Brown, 1978, p. 444).

Analog Field: OTERO GALLUP

Figure J-20

Location:	T24-25N, R4-6W, on Reservation
Formation:	Gallup
Lithology:	Sandstone
Average Depth:	6500 feet
Porosity:	6%, fracture enhanced
Permeability:	Unknown
Oil/Gas Column:	10 feet per bench
Average Net Pay Thickness:	8 feet one bench, 14 feet two benches
Other Information:	Oil is 40.7 degrees API. Reservoir has gas drive.

Analog Field: PARLAY MESAVERDE

Figure J-21

Location:	T22N, R3W, on Reservation
Formation:	Mesaverde, Point Lookout member
Lithology:	Sandstone
Average Depth:	4,250 feet
Porosity:	19%
Permeability:	6.45 mD
Oil/Gas Column:	30 feet
Average Net Pay Thickness:	15 feet
Other Information:	Oil gravity is 44.2 degrees API, high paraffin. Estimated ultimate recovery is 18% of OOIP or 121,200 BO for the field. Associated gas yields 1,279 Btu with no sulfur.

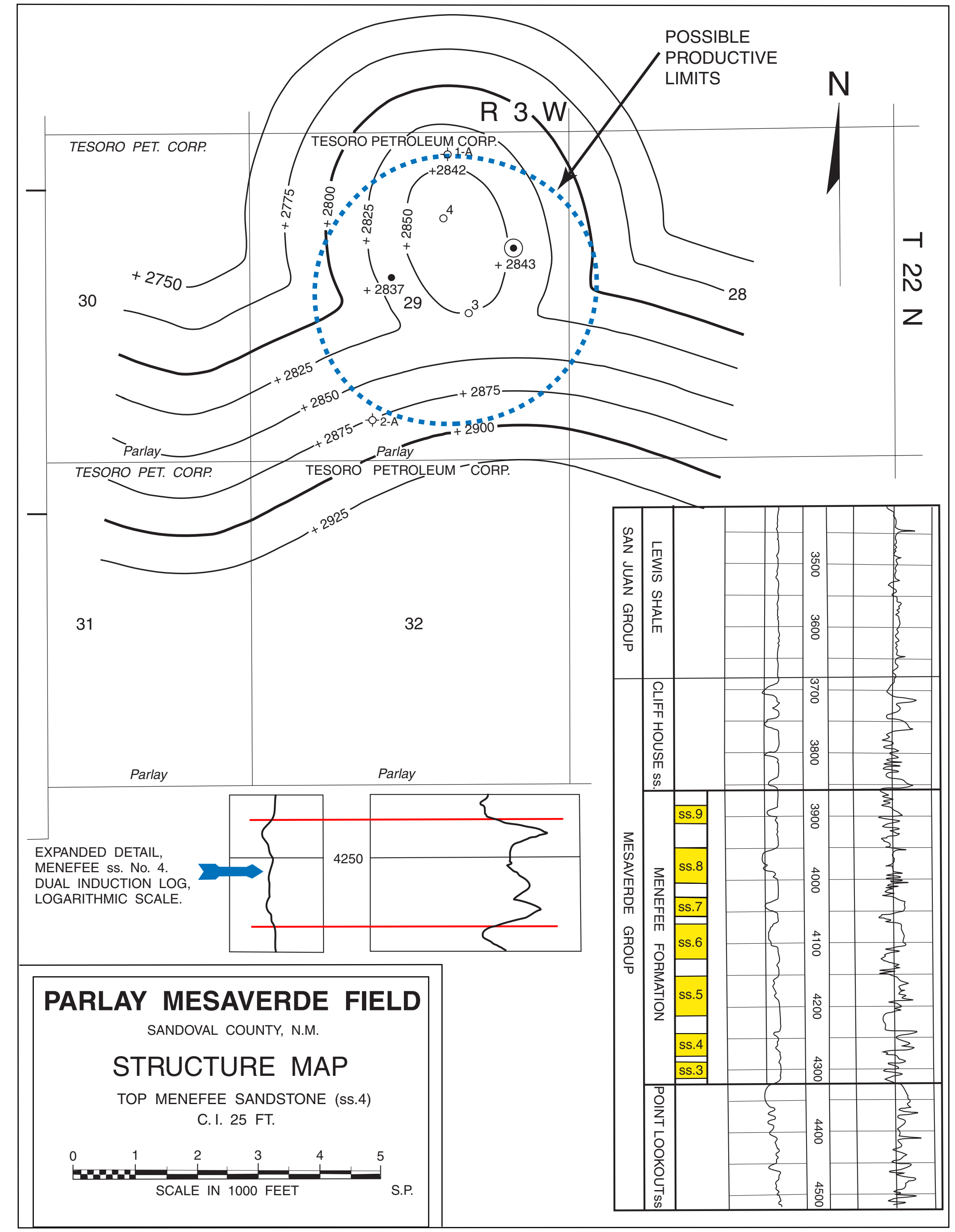


Figure J-21. Parlay Mesaverde Field, structure map and example electric log (after Gray, 1978, p. 453).

FRUITLAND-KIRTLAND FLUVIAL SANDSTONE GAS PLAY

USGS 2212

On the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, the uppermost Cretaceous Fruitland Formation produces coal gas methane. West of the Reservation, the gas source is the associated Kirtland shale. This discussion is included here because of the possibility of finding conventional Fruitland gas accumulations on the far west side of the Reservation. Please see the discussion on Pictured Cliffs coal gas, USGS Play 2211, in the Unconventional Play section that follows.

The Fruitland-Kirtland Fluvial Sandstone Gas Play covers the central part of the basin and is characterized by gas production from stratigraphic traps in lenticular fluvial sandstone bodies enclosed in shale source rocks and (or) coal. Production of coalbed methane from the lower part of the Fruitland has been known since the 1950's. The Upper Cretaceous Fruitland Formation and Kirtland Shale are continental deposits and have a maximum combined thickness of more than 2,000 ft. The Fruitland is composed of interbedded sandstone, siltstone, shale, carbonaceous shale, and coal. Sandstone is primarily in northerly trending channel deposits in the lower part of the unit. The lower part of the overlying Kirtland Shale is dominantly siltstone and shale, and differs from the upper Fruitland mainly in its lack of carbonaceous shale and coal. The upper two-thirds or more of the Farmington Sandstone Member of the Kirtland Shale is composed of interbedded sandstone lenses and shale.

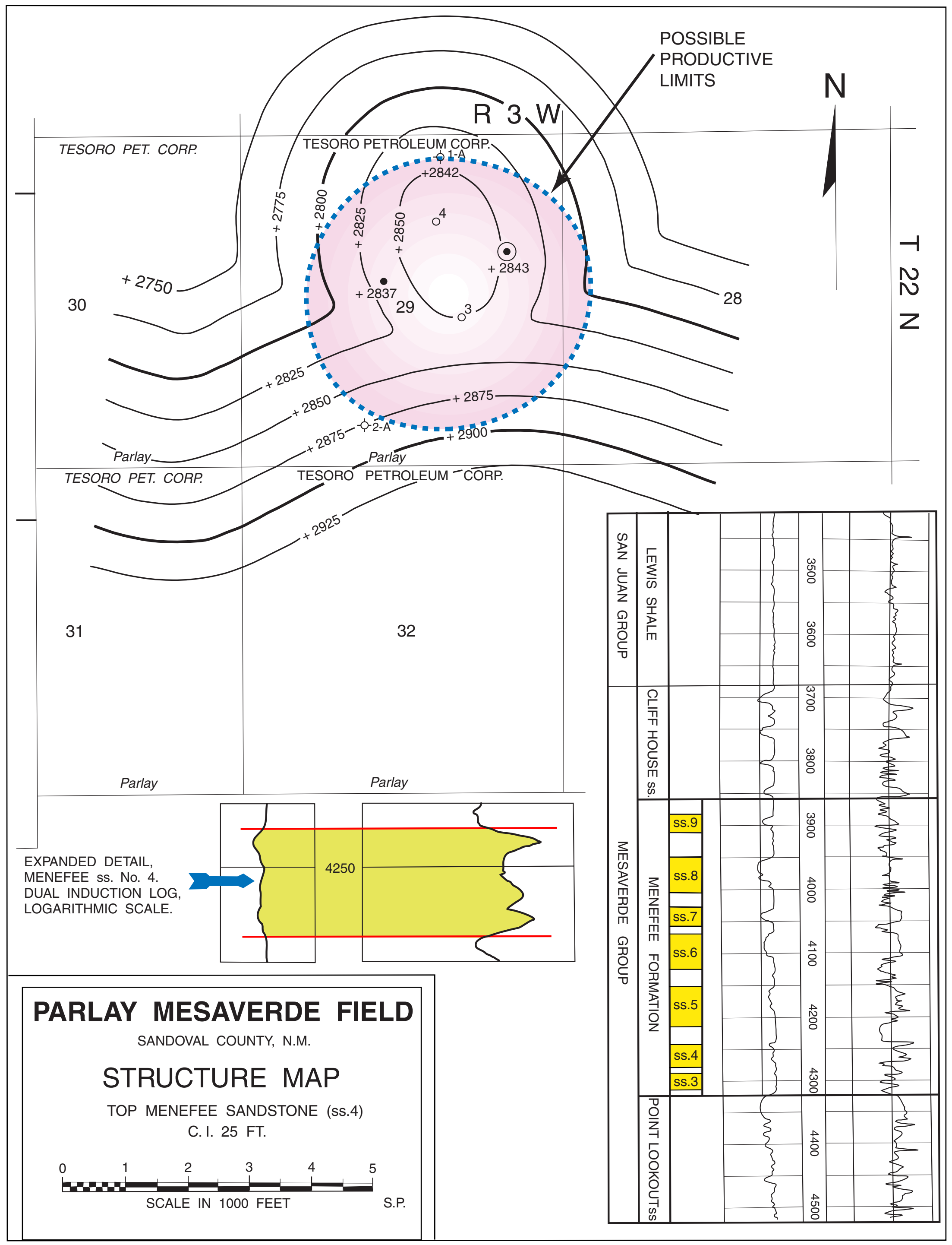


Figure J-21. Parlay Mesaverde Field, structure map and example electric log (after Gray, 1978, p. 453).

Reservoirs: Reservoirs are predominantly lenticular fluvial channel sandstone bodies, most of which are considered tight gas sandstones. They are commonly cemented with calcite and have an average porosity of 10 -18 percent and low permeability (0.1 - 1.0 millidarcy). Pay thickness ranges from 15 to 50 ft. The Farmington Sandstone Member is typically fine grained and has porosity of from 3 to 20 percent and permeability of from 0.6 to 9 millidarcies. Pay thicknesses are generally 10 to 20 ft.

Source rocks: The Fruitland-Kirtland interval produces non-associated gas and very little condensate. Its chemical composition (C1/C1-5) ranges from 0.99 to 0.87 and its isotopic (d13C1) compositions range from -43.5 to -38.5 per mil (Rice. 1983). Source rocks are thought to be primarily organic-rich non-marine shales encasing sandstone bodies.

Timing and migration: In the northern part of the basin, the Fruitland Formation and Kirtland Shale entered the thermal zone of oil generation during the latest Eocene and the zone of wet gas generation probably during the Oligocene. Migration of hydrocarbons updip through fluvial channel sandstone is suggested by gas production from immature reservoirs and by the areal distribution of production from the Fruitland.

Traps: The discontinuous lenticular channel sandstone bodies that form the reservoirs in both the Fruitland Formation and Kirtland Shale intertongue with overbank mudstone and shale and paludal coals and carbonaceous shale in the lower part of the Fruitland. Although some producing fields are on structures, the actual traps are predominantly stratigraphic and are at updip pinchouts of sandstone into the fine-grained sediments that form the seals. Most production is from depths of 1,500-2,700 ft. Production from the Farmington Sandstone Member is from depths of 1,100-2,300 ft.

Exploration status and resource potential: The first commercially produced gas in New Mexico was discovered in 1921 in the Farmington Sandstone Member at a depth of 900 ft in what later became part of the Aztec field. Areal field sizes range from 160 to 32,000 acres, and almost 50 percent of the fields are 1,000-3,000 acres in size. The almost linear northeasterly alignment of fields along the western side of the basin suggests a paleofluvial channel system of northeasterly flowing streams. Similar channel systems may be present in other parts of the basin and are likely to contain similar amounts of hydrocarbons. Future potential for gas is good, and undiscovered fields will probably be in the 25 sq mi size range at depths between 1,000 and 3,000 ft. Because most of the large structures have probably been tested, future gas resources probably will be found in updip stratigraphic pinchout traps of channel sandstone into coal or shale in traps of moderate size.

ANALOG FIELD: **Los Pinos Fruitland, South**

Figure J-22

Location: T31N, R7W, west of Reservation
Formation: Fruitland
Lithology: Sandstone
Average Depth: 3,000 feet
Porosity: 11.9%
Permeability: 0.96 md
Oil/Gas Column: 200 feet
Average Net Pay Thickness: 41 feet
Other Information: Gas yields 980 Btu per CF and contains about 4% carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Estimated ultimate recovery is 2.5 BCFG per well.

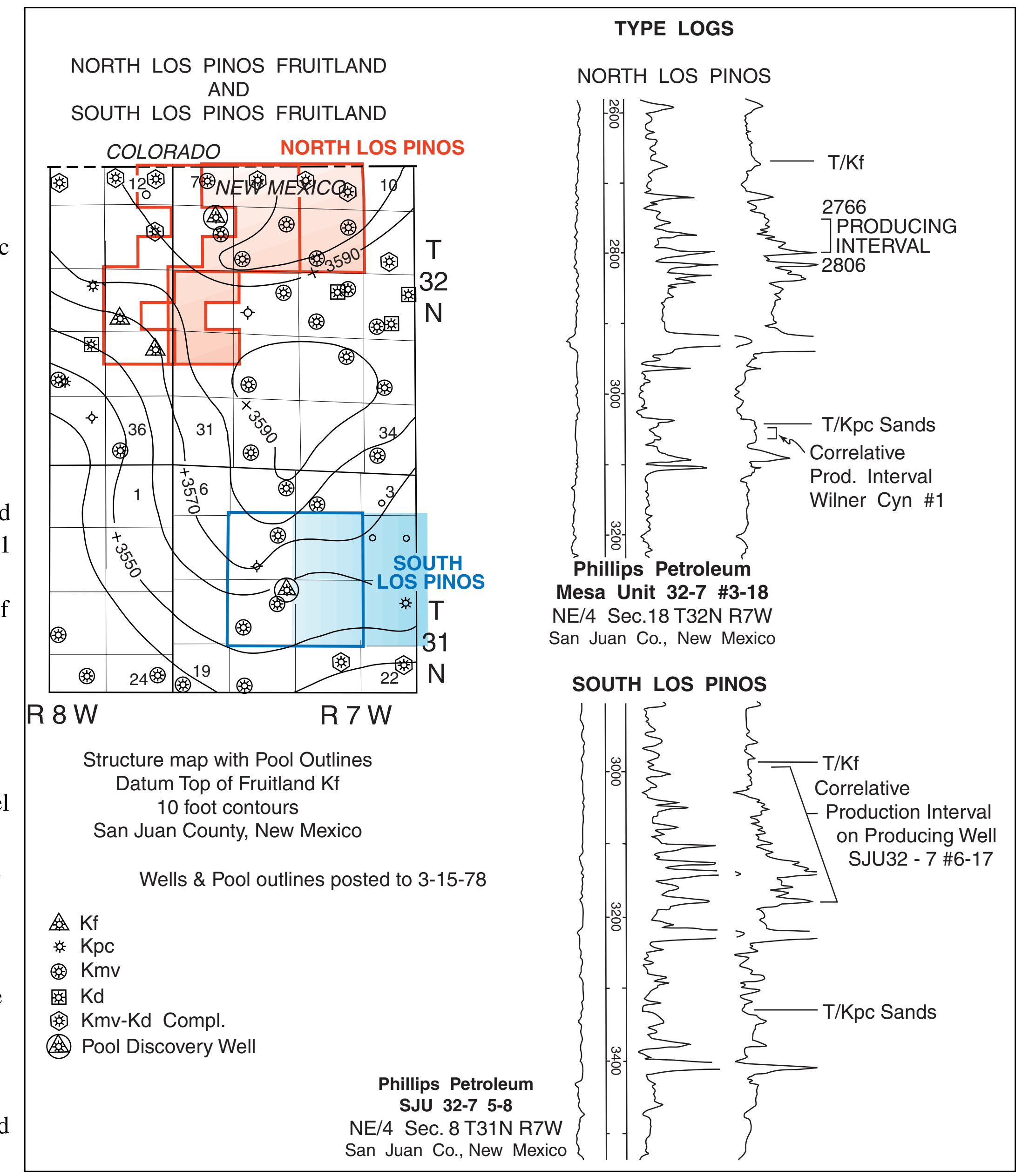


Figure J-22. Los Pinos Fruitland South Field, structure map and example electric logs (from Bowman, 1978, p. 393).

Unconventional Plays -- Definition

A broad class of hydrocarbon deposits of a type (such as gas in "tight" sandstones, gas shales, and coal-bed gas) that historically has not been produced using traditional development practices. Such accumulations include most continuous-type deposits.

DAKOTA CENTRAL BASIN GAS PLAY

USGS 2205

The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation is on the east flank of the San Juan Basin but extends sufficiently westward that there is a possibility of finding unconventional Dakota formation gas reservoirs. The preceding discussion on the conventional Basin Margin Dakota Play, USGS Play 2206, characterizes existing Reservation Dakota production on the Reservation.

The Dakota Central Basin unconventional continuous-type play is contained in coastal marine barrier-bar sandstone and continental fluvial sandstone units, primarily within the transgressive Dakota Sandstone.

Reservoirs: Reservoir quality is highly variable. Most of the marine sandstone reservoirs within the Basin field are considered tight, in that porosities range from 5 to 15 percent and permeabilities from 0.1 to 0.25 millidarcies. Fracturing, both natural and induced, is essential for effective field development.

Source rocks: Quality of source beds for oil and gas is also variable. Non-associated gas in the Dakota pool of the Basin field was generated during late mature and postmature stages and probably had a marine Mancos Shale source (Rice, 1983).

Timing and migration: In the northern part of the central San Juan Basin, the Dakota Sandstone and Mancos Shale entered the oil generation window in the Eocene and were elevated to temperatures appropriate for the generation of dry gas by the late Oligocene. Along the southern margin of the central basin, the Dakota and lower Mancos entered the thermal zone of oil generation during the late Miocene (Huffman, 1987). It is not known at what point hydrodynamic forces reached sufficient strength to act as a trapping mechanism, but early Miocene time is likely for the establishment of the present-day uplift and erosion pattern throughout most of the basin. Migration of oil in the Dakota was still taking place in the late Miocene, or even more recently, in the southern part of the San Juan Basin.

Traps: The Dakota gas accumulation in the Basin field is on the flanks and bottom of a large depression and is not localized by structural trapping. The fluid transmissibility characteristics of Dakota sandstones are generally consistent from the central basin to the outcrop. Hydrodynamic forces, acting in a basinward direction, have been suggested as the trapping mechanism, but these forces are still poorly understood. The seal is commonly provided by either marine shale or paludal carbonaceous shale and coal. Production is primarily at depths ranging from 6,500 to 7,500 ft.

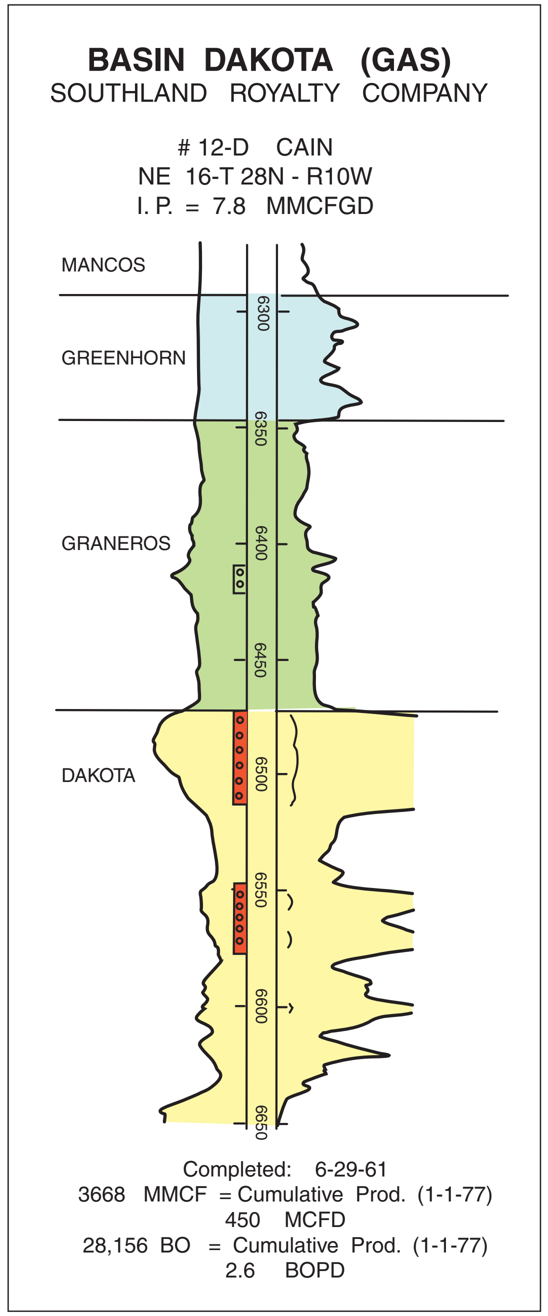


Figure J-23. Basin Dakota Field, example electric log (after Hoppe, 1978, p. 205).

Exploration status and resource potential: The Dakota discovery well in the central basin was drilled in 1947 southeast of Farmington, New Mexico, and the Basin field, containing the Dakota gas pool, was formed February 1, 1961 by combining several existing fields. By the end of 1993 it had produced over 4.0 TCFG and 38 MMB condensate. Almost all of the Dakota interval in the central part of the basin is saturated with gas, and additional future gas discoveries within the Basin field and around its margins are probable.

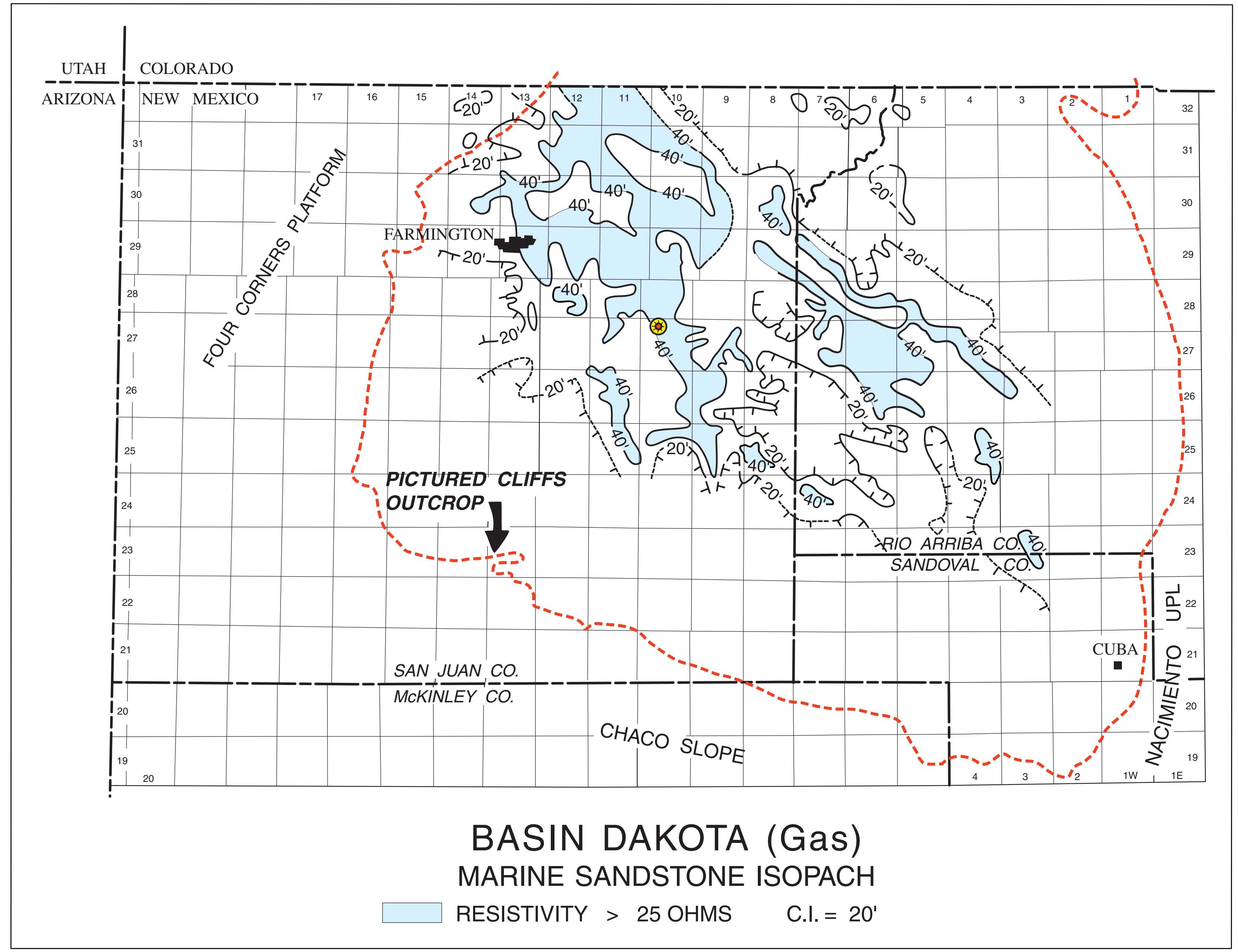


Figure J-24. Basin Dakota Field, area and marine sandstone isopach map (from Hoppe, 1978, p. 204).

ANALOG FIELD: **BASIN DAKOTA**

Figures J-23 and J-24

Location:	T23-32N, R3-14W, partly on Reservation
Formation:	Dakota
Lithology:	Sandstone
Average Depth:	6,500 feet
Porosity:	5 to 15%
Permeability:	0.1 to 0.25 md, fracture enhanced
Oil/Gas Column:	250 feet
Average Net Pay Thickness:	50 to 70 feet
Other Information:	Gas yields 1,100 Btu per CF and contains 3 to 5% carbon dioxide. Estimated ultimate recovery for the Basin Dakota Gas Field is 5 TCFG.

MANCOS FRACTURED SHALE PLAY

USGS 2208

The Mancos Fractured Shale Play Play is a confirmed, unconven tional, continuous-type play. It is dependent on extensive fracturing in the organic-rich marine Mancos Shale. Most developed fields in the play are associated with anticlinal and monoclinal structures around the eastern, northern, and western margins of the San Juan Basin.

Reservoirs: Reservoirs are comprised of fractured shale and interbed ded coarser clastic intervals at approximately the Tocito Lentil level.

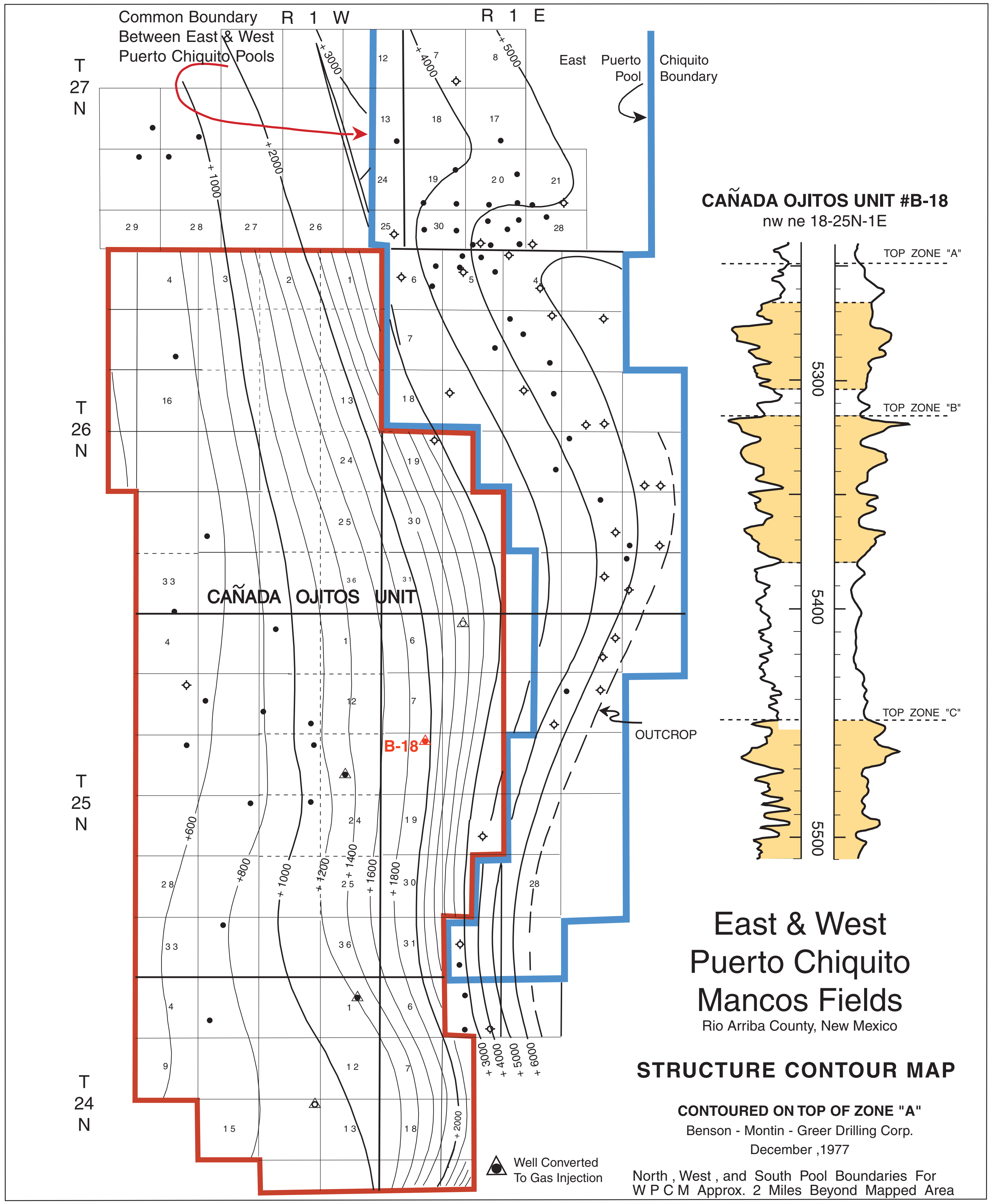
Source rocks: The Mancos Shale contains 1-3 weight percent organic carbon and produces a sweet, low-sulfur, paraffin-base oil that ranges from 33 degrees to 43 degrees API gravity.

Timing: The upper Mancos Shale of the central part of the San Juan Basin entered the thermal zone of oil generation in the late Eocene, and of gas generation in the Oligocene.

Traps: Combination traps predominate; Traps formed by fracturing of shale and by interbedded coarser clastics on structures are common.

Exploration status and resource potential: Most of the larger discov eries such as Verde and Puerto Chiquito were made prior to 1970, but directional drilling along the flanks of some of the poorly explored structures could result in renewed interest in this play.

Figure J-25. Puerto Chiquito Mancos East and West Fields with structure map and example electric log. Contoured on top of "A" zone (from Greer, 1978, p. 468).



Analog Field
PUERTO CHIQUITO MANCOS, WEST
(Figure J-25)

Location:	T25-27N, R1E and R1W, partly on Reservation
Formation:	Mancos, Niobrara equivalent section
Lithology:	Shale
Average Depth:	5,400 feet
Porosity:	Indefinite, fracture porosity
Permeability:	Unknown, transmissibility up to 6 darcy-feet
Oil/Gas Column:	250 feet
Average Net Pay Thickness:	Unknown, less than 50 feet
Other Information:	The Canada Ojitos Units lies totally within the Puerto Chiquito West Field. Originally a gravity drainage field, final stages of development will include expansion gas drive and reinjection of produced gas. Oil gravity is 39 to 40 degrees API.

CENTRAL BASIN MESAVERDE GAS PLAY

USGS 2209

The unconventional continuous-type Central Basin Mesa verde Gas Play is in sandstone buildups associated with stratigraphic rises in the Upper Cretaceous Point Lookout and Cliff House Sand stones. The major gas-producing interval in the San Juan Basin, the Upper Cretaceous Mesaverde Group, is comprised of the regressive marine Point Lookout Sandstone, the nonmarine Menefee Forma tion, and the transgressive marine Cliff House Sandstone. Total thickness of the interval ranges from about 500 to 2,500 ft, of which 20 - 50 percent is sandstone. The Mesaverde interval is enclosed by marine shale: the Mancos Shale is beneath the interval and the Lewis Shale above.

Reservoirs: Principal gas reservoirs productive in the Mesaverde interval are the Point Lookout and Cliff House marine sandstones. Smaller amounts of dry, nonassociated gas are produced from thin, lenticular channel sandstone reservoirs and thin coal beds of the Menefee. Much of this play is designated as tight, and reservoir quality depends mostly on the degree of fracturing. Together, the Blanco Mesaverde and Ignacio Blanco fields account for almost half of the total nonassociated gas and condensate production from the San Juan Basin. Within these two fields porosity averages about 10 percent and permeability less than 2 mD; total pay thickness is 20-200 ft. Smaller Mesaverde fields have porosities ranging from 14 to 28 percent and permeabilities from 2 to 400 Md, with 6 - 25 ft of pay thickness.

Source rocks: The carbon composition (Cl/Cl-5) of 0.99-0.79 and isotopic carbon (dl3Cl) range of -33.4 to -46.7 per mil of the nonas sociated gas suggest a mixture of source rocks including coal and carbonaceous shale in the Menefee Formation (Rice, 1983).

Timing and migration: In the central part of the basin, the Mancos Shale entered the thermal zone of oil generation in the Eocene and of gas generation in the Oligocene. The Menefee Formation also en tered the gas generation zone in the Oligocene. Because basin con figuration was similar to that of today, updip migration would have been toward the south. Migration was impeded by hydrodynamic pressures directed toward the central basin, as well as by the deposi tion of authigenic swelling clays due to dewatering of Menefee coals.

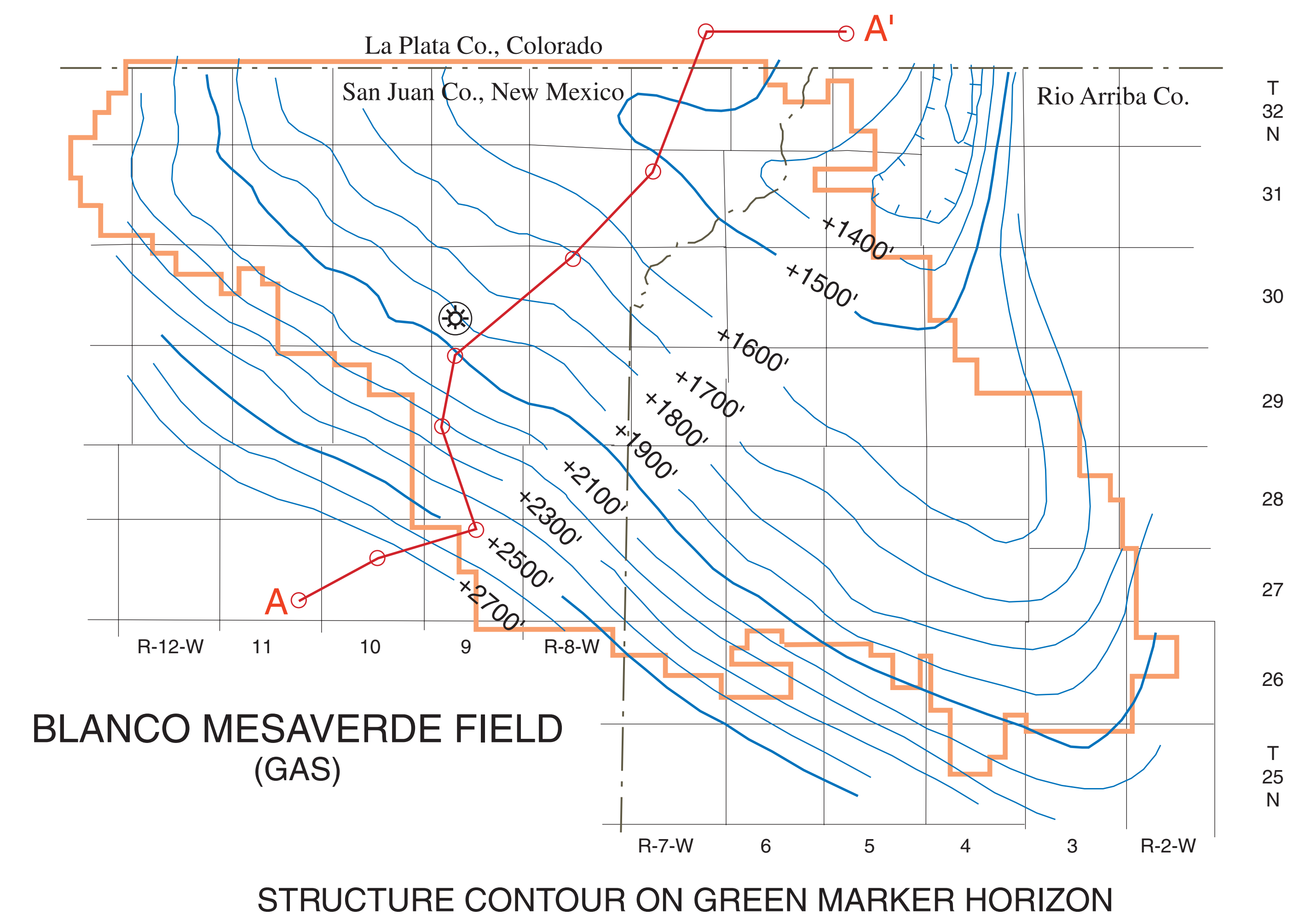
Traps: Trapping mechanisms for the largest fields in the central part of the San Juan Basin are not well understood. In both the Blanco Mesaverde and Ignacio Blanco fields, hydrodynamic forces are be lieved to contain gas in structurally lower parts of the basin, but oth er factors such as cementation and swelling clays may also play a role. Production depths are most commonly from 4,000 to 5,300 ft. Updip pinchouts of marine sandstone into finer grained paludal or marine sediments account for almost all of the stratigraphic traps with a shale or coal seal.

Exploration status and resource potential: The Blanco Mesaverde field discovery well was completed in 1927, and the Ignacio Blanco Mesaverde field discovery well was completed in 1952. Areally, these two closely adjacent fields cover more than 1,000,000 acres, encompass much of the central part of the San Juan Basin, and have produced almost 7,000 BCFG and more than 30 MMB of condensate, approximately half of their estimated total recovery. Most of the re cent gas discoveries range in areal size from 2,000 to 10,000 acres and have estimated total recoveries of 10 to 35 BCFG.

ANALOG FIELD
Blanco Mesaverde

Figure J-26

Location:	T25-32N, R2-13W, on Reservation
Formation:	Mesaverde, Cliff House and Point Lookout members
Lithology:	Sandstone
Average Depth:	4,500 feet
Porosity:	10 to 16%
Permeability:	Cliff House 0.5 md, Point Lookout 2.0 md
Oil/Gas Column:	400 feet
Average Net Pay Thickness:	80 to 200 feet
Other Information:	Gas carries 1,194 Btu per CF, about 1% inert (carbon dioxide and nitrogen). Associated oil ranges between 33 and 60 degrees API. Estimated field ultimate recovery 12 TCFG. In 1975 field spacing was changed to 1 well per 320 acre spacing unit.



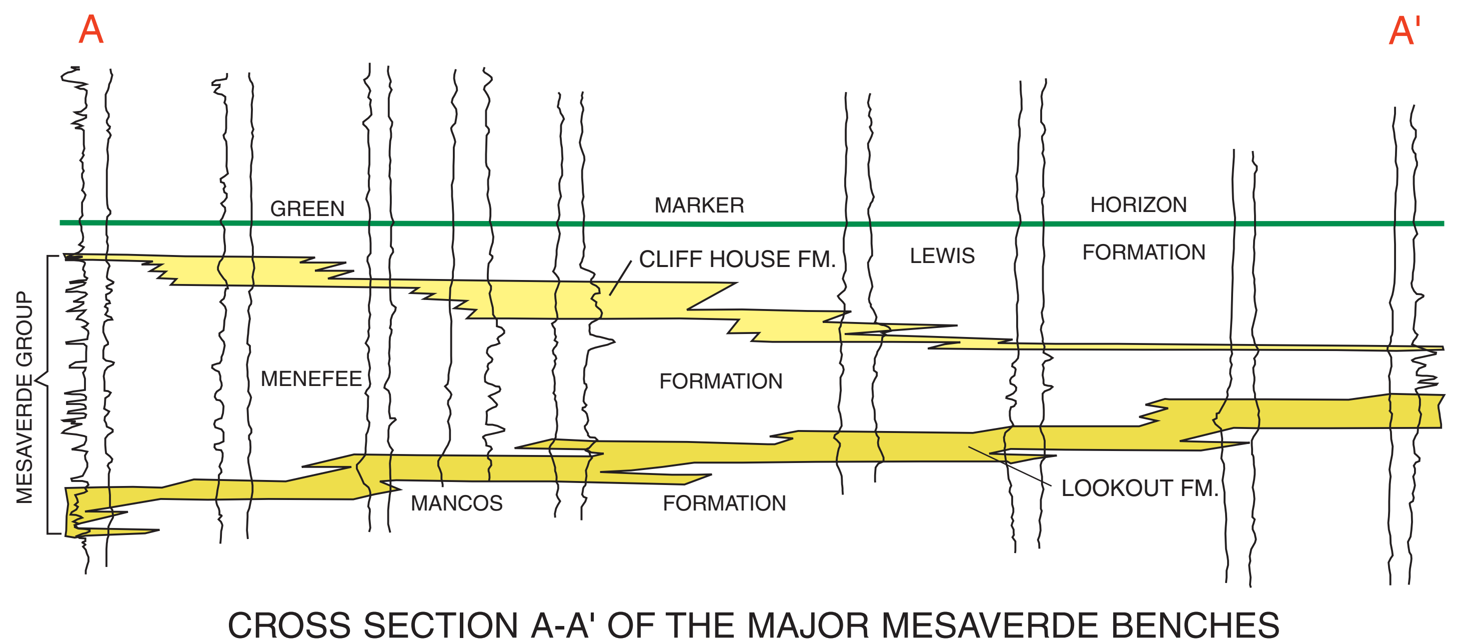


Figure J-26. Blanco Mesaverde Field structure map and cross section showing Point Lookout and Cliff House sandstones (from Pritchard, 1978, p. 222).

PICTURED CLIFFS GAS PLAY - USGS 2211

The Pictured Cliffs unconventional continuous-type play is defined primarily by gas production from stratigraphic traps in sandstone reservoirs enclosed in shale or coal at the top of the Upper Cretaceous Pictured Cliffs Sandstone and is confined to the central part of the basin. Thicker shoreline sandstones produced by stillstands, or brief reversals in the regression of the Cretaceous sea to the northeast have been the most productive. The Pictured Cliffs is the uppermost regressive marine sandstone in the San Juan Basin. It ranges in thickness from 0 to 400 ft and is conformable with both the underlying marine Lewis Shale and the overlying nonmarine Fruitland Formation.

Reservoirs: Reservoir quality is determined to a large extent by the abundance of authigenic clay. Cementing material averages 60 percent calcite, 30 percent clay, and 10 percent silica. Average porosity is about 15 percent and permeability averages 5.5 millidarcies, although many field reservoirs have permeabilities of less than 1 mD. Pay thicknesses range from 5 to 150 ft but typically are less than 40 ft. Reservoir quality improves south of the deepest parts of the basin due to secondary diagenetic effects.

Source rocks: The source of gas was probably marine shale of the underlying Lewis Shale and nonmarine shale of the Fruitland Formation. The gas is non-associated and contains very little condensate (0.006 gal/MCFG). It has a carbon composition (C1/C1-5) of 0.85-0.95 and an isotopic carbon (dl3C1) range of -43.5 to -38.5 per mil (Rice, 1983).

Timing and migration: Gas generation was probably at a maximum during the late Oligocene and the Miocene. Updip gas migration was predominantly toward the southwest because the basin configuration was similar to that of today.

Traps: Stratigraphic traps resulting from landward pinchout of near shore and foreshore marine sandstone bodies into finer grained silty, shaly, and coaly facies of the Fruitland Formation (especially in the areas of stratigraphic rises) contain most of the hydrocarbons. Seals are formed by finer grained back-beach and paludal sediments into which marine sandstone intertongues throughout most of the central part of the basin. The Pictured Cliffs Sandstone is sealed off from any connection with other underlying Upper Cretaceous reservoirs by the Lewis Shale. The Pictured Cliffs crops out around the perimeter of the central part of the San Juan Basin and is present at depths of as much as 4,300 ft. Most production has been from depths of 1,000-3,000 ft.

Exploration status and resource potential: Gas was discovered in the play in 1927 at the Blanco and Fulcher fields of northwest New Mexico. Most Pictured Cliffs fields were discovered before 1954, and only nine relatively small fields have come into production since then. Discoveries since 1954 average about 11 BCFG estimated ultimate recovery. A large quantity of gas is held in tight sandstone reservoirs north of the currently producing areas. Stratigraphic traps and excellent source rocks are present in the deeper parts of the basin, but low permeabilities due to authigenic illite-smectite clay have thus far limited production.

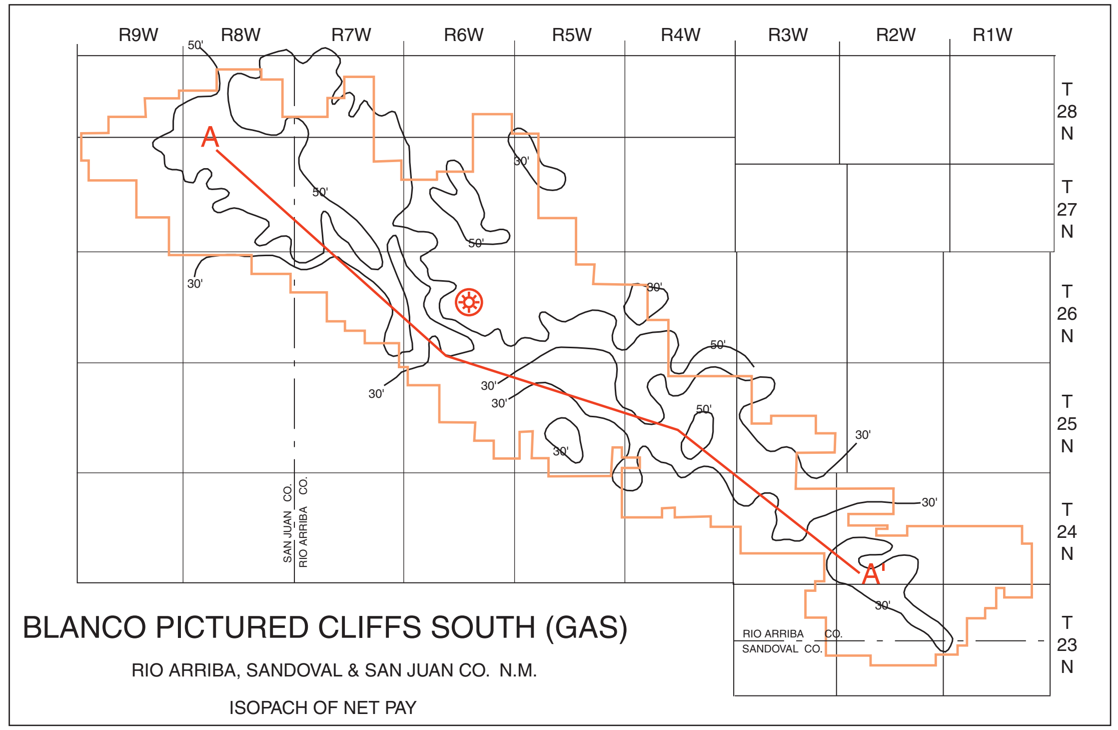


Figure J-27. Blanco Pictured Cliffs Field map with isopach of net pay (from Brown, 1978, p. 230).

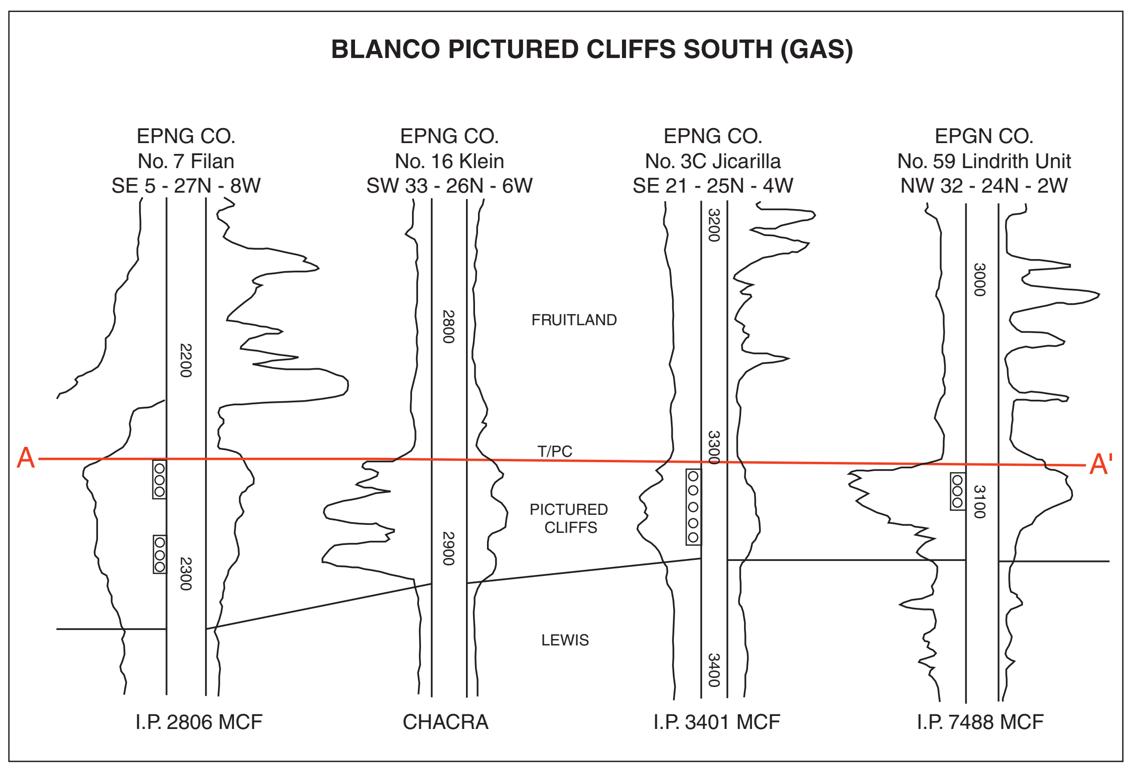


Figure J-28. Blanco pictured Cliffs Field cross section (from Brown, 1978, p. 230).

Analog Field: Blanco Pictured Cliffs, South

Figures 27, 28 and 29

Location:	T23-28N, R1-9W, partly on Reservation
Formation:	Pictured Cliffs
Lithology:	Sandstone
Average Depth:	3,000 feet
Porosity:	15%
Permeability:	0 to 5.5 mD
Oil/Gas Column:	less than 100 feet
Average Net Pay Thickness:	30 feet
Other Information:	Gas yields 1,177 BTU per CF. Estimated ultimate recovery for the field is 1.4 TCFG. Wells are on 160 acre spacing.

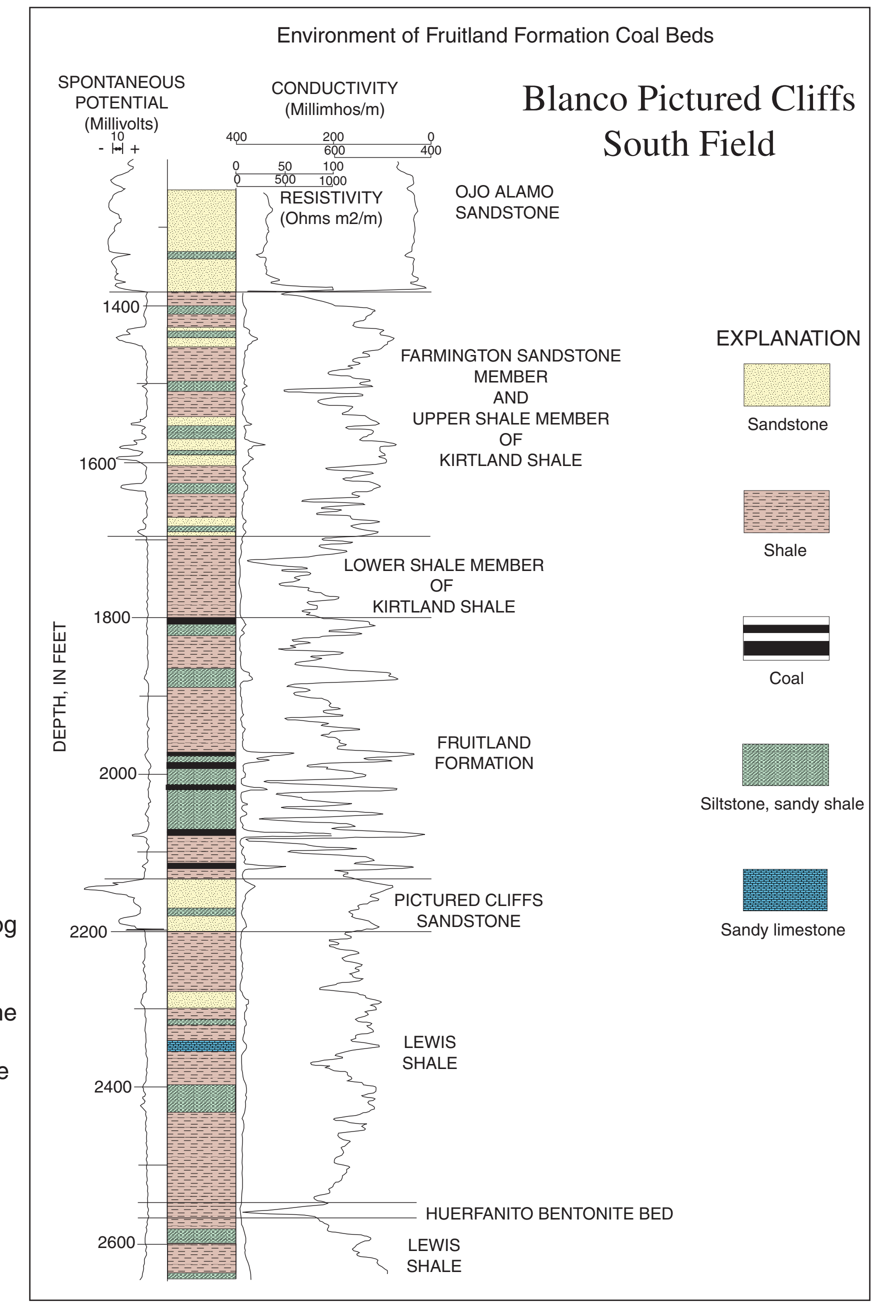


Figure J-29. Electric log and lithologic section showing relationship of Pictured Cliffs sandstone to other upper Cretaceous sandstones. Note the Huerfano Bentonite bed - see Figures J-10 and J-11 (from Fassett, 1988, p.27).