

PRUDHOE BAY, PM STUMP ISL OIL

Reference List

Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, 1993, Conservation Order No. 317, Pt. McIntyre Oil Field, Pt. McIntyre Oil Pool, Stump Island Oil Pool; available on line at http://www.aogcc.alaska.gov/orders/co/co300_399/co317.htm

Prudhoe Bay, Pt. McIntyre Stump Island Oil Pool

Summary

Discovered in 1993, the Stump Island Oil Pool lies within the Cretaceous-aged Seabee Formation in the northernmost portion of the Prudhoe Bay Unit. This pool is defined as the accumulation of hydrocarbons common to and which correlates with the interval from 8,759' to 8,930' measured depth in the Pt. McIntyre No. 3 well. It overlies the gas cap and oil column in the Kuparuk and Kalubik Formations that comprise the Pt. McIntyre Oil Pool. The Stump Island Oil Pool is separated from the Pt. McIntyre Oil Pool by a series of Cretaceous marine shales that range from approximately fifty to more than two hundred feet thick.

Oil within the Stump Island reservoir is stratigraphically trapped in discontinuous sandstones of limited areal extent within the Seabee Formation. Only the Pt. McIntyre No. 3 well proved capable of hydrocarbon production from the Stump Island reservoir, and it is thought to be an isolated occurrence. Insufficient subsurface data currently exists to accurately characterize the Stump Island reservoir or estimate the total volume of hydrocarbons in place, but the reserves are believed to be minor in relation to those of the Pt. McIntyre Oil Pool.¹

SFD
Revised May 31, 2005

¹ Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, 1993, Conservation Order No. 317, Pt. McIntyre Oil Field, Pt. McIntyre Oil Pool, Stump Island Oil Pool