



Independent Statistics & Analysis

U.S. Energy Information
Administration

Permian Basin

Part 2

Wolfcamp Shale Play of the Midland Basin

Geology review

August 2020



This report was prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. The views in this report therefore should not be construed as representing those of the U.S. Department of Energy or other federal agencies.

EIA author contact: Dr. Olga Popova

Email: olga.popova@eia.gov

Contents

Introduction	7
Permian Basin	7
Regional tectonic setting and geologic framework	7
Midland Basin	8
Wolfcamp Formation	8
Regional stratigraphy and lithology of the Wolfcamp formation.....	10
Total organic carbon content of the Wolfcamp formation	11
Wolfcamp play boundaries and production	11
Wolfcamp formation benches	13
Structure and thickness maps of Wolfcamp A in the Midland Basin	13
Structure and thickness maps of Wolfcamp B in the Midland Basin	15
Structure and thickness maps of Wolfcamp C in the Midland Basin.....	17
Structure and thickness maps of Wolfcamp D in the Midland Basin	19
References	22

Introduction

This document contains updated information and maps for the Wolfcamp play of the Midland Basin, which is a part of the larger Permian Basin. The geologic features characterized include contoured elevation of the top of the formations (structure), contoured thickness (isopach), paleogeographic elements, and tectonic features as well as geological cross sections and play boundaries.

These geologic elements are documented and integrated into a series of maps. The Midland Basin maps consist of layers of geologic and production information that users can view either as separate thematic maps or as interactive layers of the [U.S. Energy Mapping System](#). Data sources include Enverus DrillingInfo Inc. (DI), a commercial oil and natural gas well database; the United States Geological Survey (USGS); Texas Bureau of Economic Geology; U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) reports; peer-reviewed research papers; and academic theses.

Currently, EIA has access to well-level data, including more than 24,000 well logs from the Midland Basin, which we use for map construction. This report contains the Wolfcamp play section, including subsections on the Wolfcamp A, B, C, and D benches in the Midland Basin. EIA will add spatial layers on structure, thickness, and production maps as well as corresponding report sections describing major plays of the Midland Basin in the future as we create additional maps.

Permian Basin

The Permian Basin of West Texas and Southeast New Mexico has produced hydrocarbons for about 100 years and has supplied more than 35.6 billion barrels of oil and about 125 trillion cubic feet of natural gas as of January 2020. Implementing hydraulic fracturing, horizontal drilling, and completion technology advancements during the past decade has reversed the production decline in the Permian Basin, and the basin has exceeded its previous production peak, set in the early 1970s. In 2019, Permian Basin production accounted for more than 35% of total U.S. crude oil production and more than 13% of total U.S. natural gas production. As of 2018, EIA estimates remaining proven reserves in the Permian Basin exceed 11 billion barrels of oil and 46 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, making it one of the largest hydrocarbon-producing basins in the United States and the world ([EIA, 2019](#)).

Regional tectonic setting and geologic framework

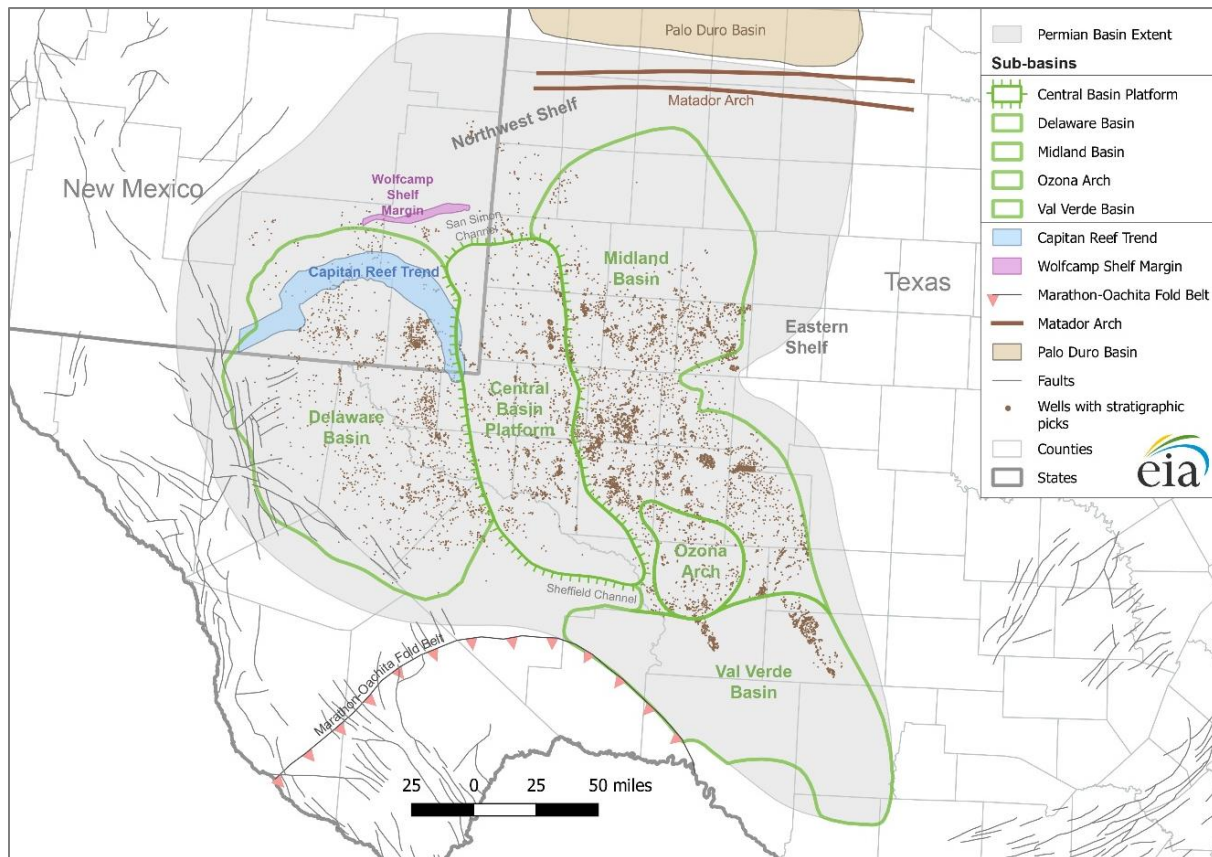
The Permian Basin is a complex sedimentary system located in the foreland of the Marathon-Ouachita orogenic belt. It covers more than 75,000 square miles and extends across 52 counties in West Texas and Southeast New Mexico.

The Permian Basin is now an asymmetrical, northwest-to-southeast-trending sedimentary system bounded by the Marathon-Ouachita orogenic belt to the south, the Northwest shelf and Matador Arch to the north, the Diablo platform to the west, and the Eastern shelf to the east (Beaumont, 1981; Gardiner, 1990, 1992; Ewing, 1991; Frenzel, et al., 1988; Hills, 1985). The basin is comprised of several sub-basins and platforms: the three main subdivisions include the Delaware Basin, Central Basin Platform, and the Midland Basin (Figure 1). Detailed Permian Basin stratigraphy, geologic framework and tectonic settings are presented in the [Permian Basin Report, Part 1](#).

Midland Basin

The Midland Basin is bounded to the east by the Eastern shelf through a series of north-south trending fault segments, to the north by the Northwest shelf, and to the west by uplifted areas of the Central Basin Platform. Southward, Midland Basin formations thin out into the Ozona Arch, an extension of the Central Basin Platform, which separates the Delaware and Midland Basins (Galley, 1958; Hoak et al., 1998; Mazzullo et al., 1989; Yang et al., 1995)

Figure 1. Major structural and tectonic features in the region of the Permian Basin

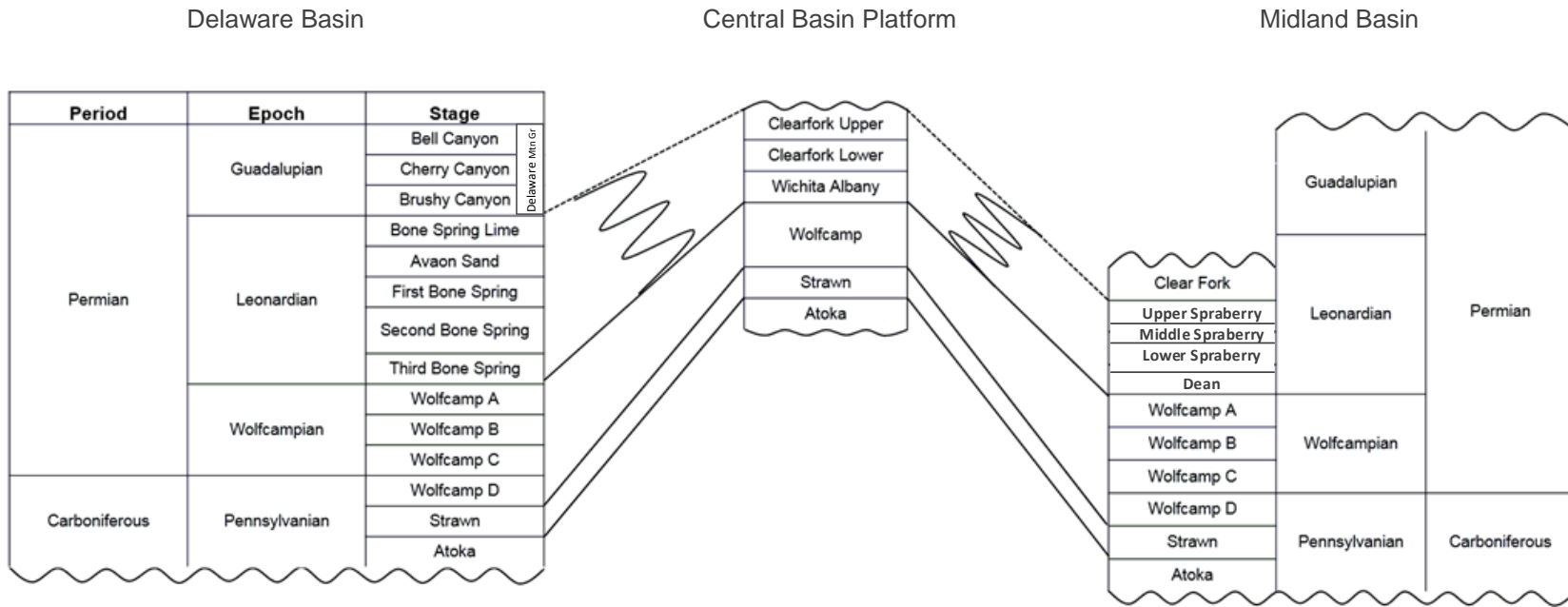


Wolfcamp Formation

The Wolfcamp Shale, a Wolfcampian-age organic-rich formation, extends in the subsurface in all three sub-basins of the Permian Basin (Delaware Basin, Midland Basin, and Central Basin Platform) and is the most prolific oil and natural gas-bearing tight formation contained within (Dolton et al., 1979; Dutton et al., 2005; Jacobs, 2013; Robinson, K., 1988). The Wolfcamp Shale is divided into four sections, or benches, known as the Wolfcamp A, B, C, and D (Gaswirth et al., 2017; Gupta et al., 2018).

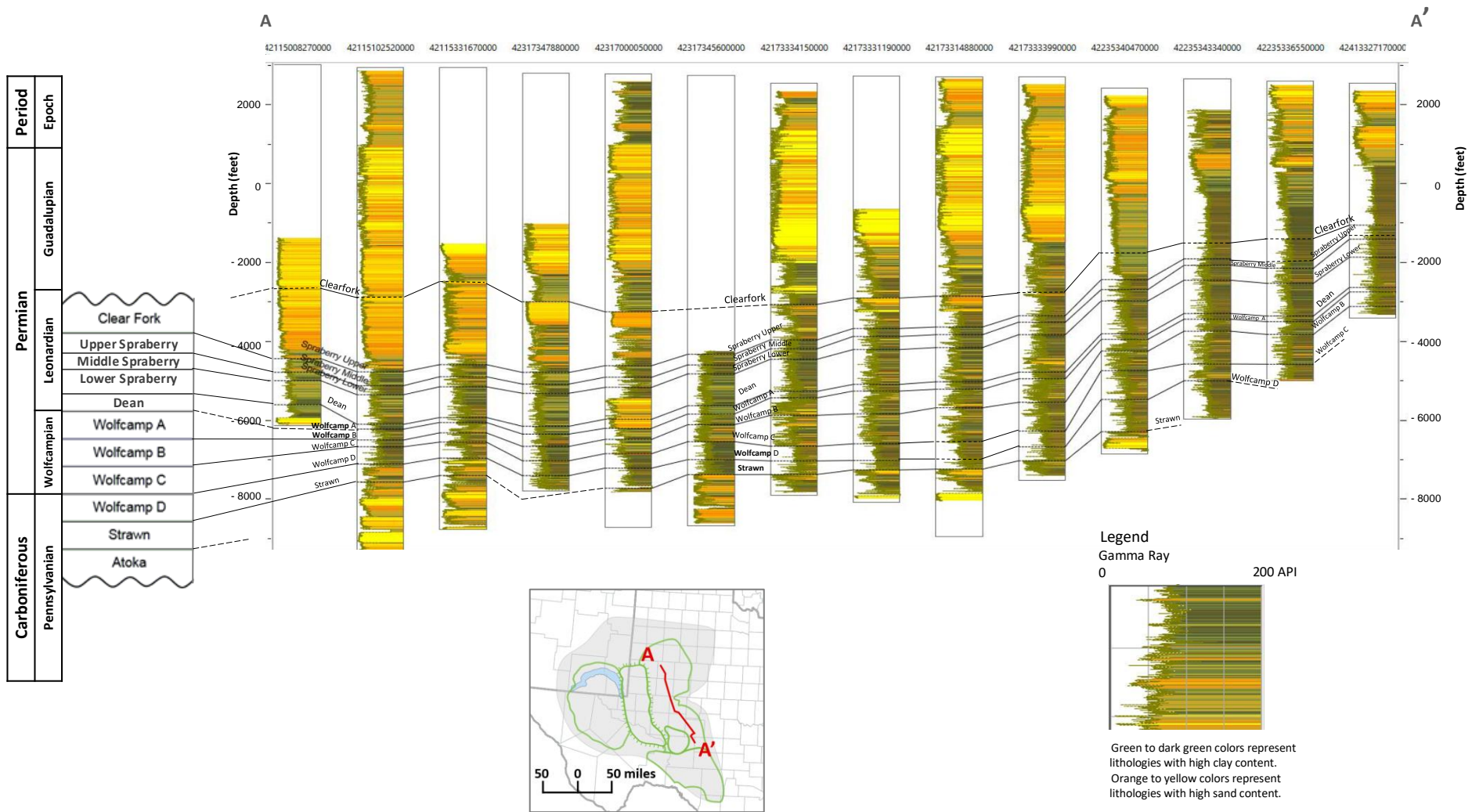
In the Midland Basin, the four benches of the Wolfcamp formation each display different characteristics in terms of lithology, fossil content, porosity, total organic content, and thermal maturity. Overall, basement tectonics patterns influence Wolfcamp structure and thickness (Figures 2-5).

Figure 2. Generalized stratigraphic schema of Upper Carboniferous through Upper Permian intervals for the Permian Basin



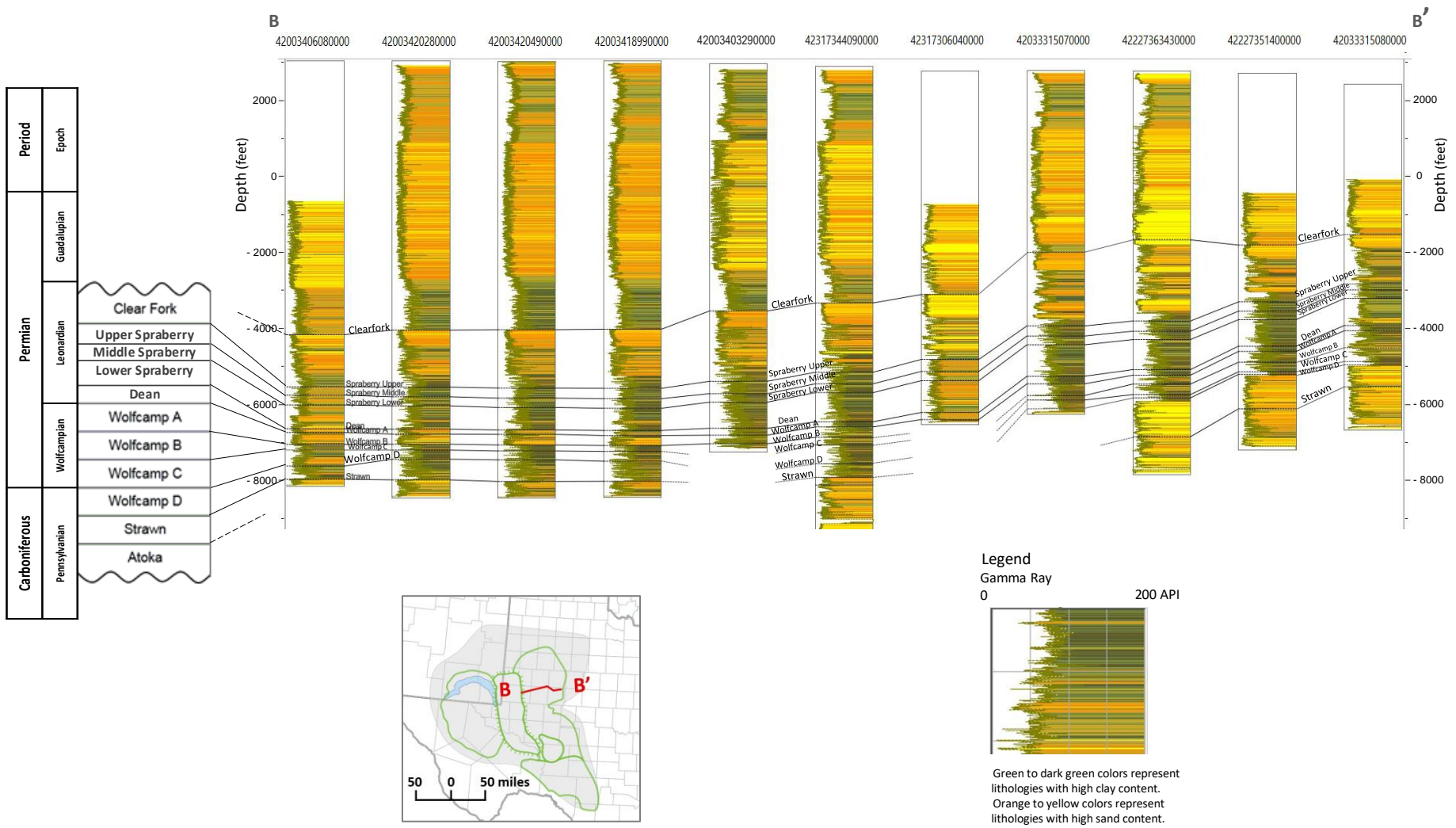
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on Enverus DrillingInfo Inc., U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 3. North to south geologic cross sections through the Midland Basin



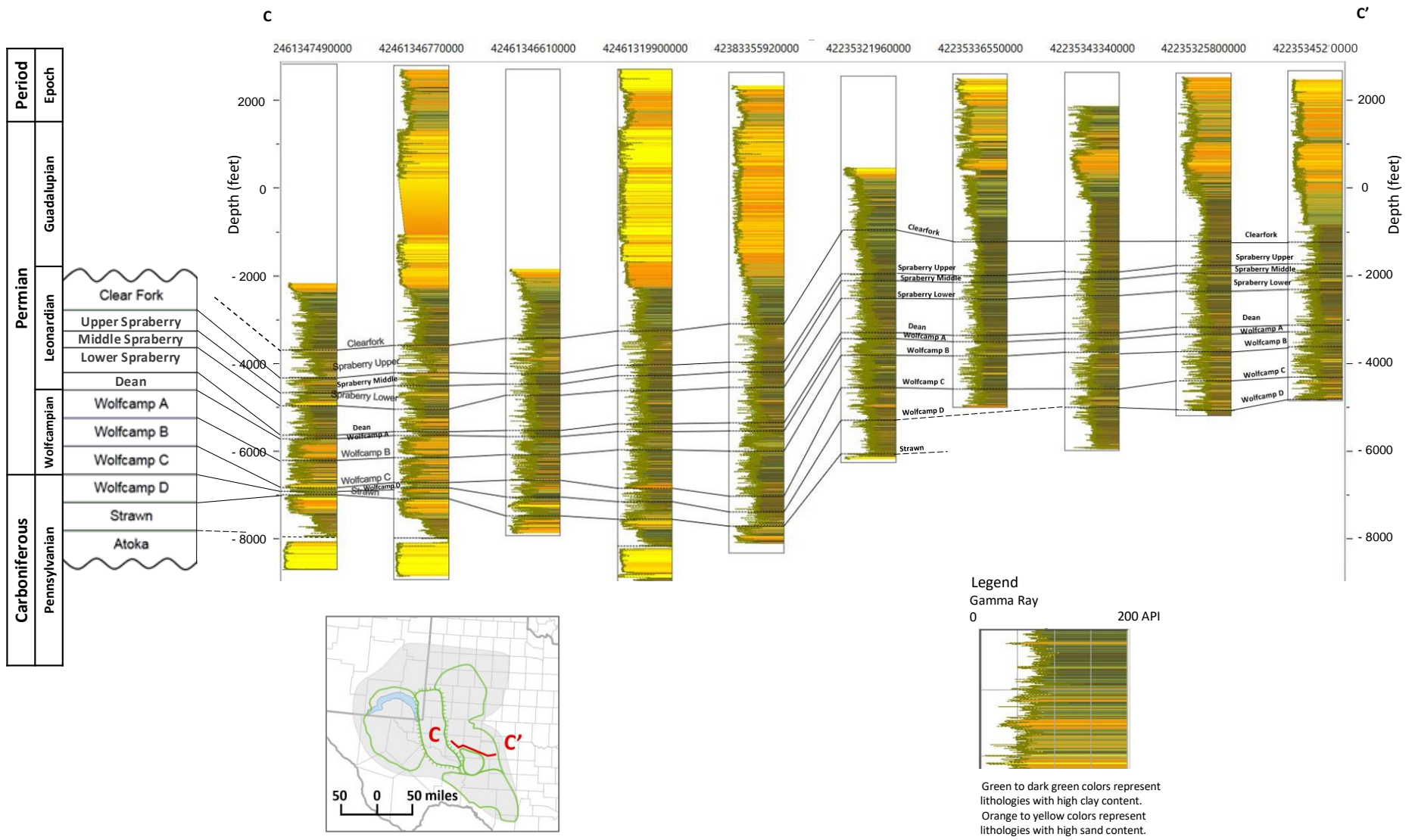
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on Enverus DrillingInfo Inc., U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 4. East to west geologic cross sections through the northern part of the Midland Basin



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on Enverus DrillingInfo Inc., U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 5. East to west geologic cross sections through the southern part of the Midland Basin



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on Enverus DrillingInfo Inc., U.S. Geological Survey.

USGS estimates undiscovered, continuous, hydrocarbon resources of the Wolfcamp formation in the Midland Basin to be in excess of 19 billion barrels of oil, 15 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and 1.5 billion barrels of natural gas liquids (NGL), making it one of the largest hydrocarbon plays in the United States (Gaswirth, et al., 2016). Like other continuous plays, key geologic and technical criteria that control play boundaries and productivity include thermal maturity, total organic carbon (TOC), formation thickness, porosity, depth, pressure, and brittleness.

EIA constructs contoured elevation maps of subsea depth to the top of a geologic formation (also called structure maps) from point-measurement depths referenced to sea level (well observations) for the formation in the subsurface. These elevation measurements provide the third dimension for characterizing the depth or elevation of a reservoir on an otherwise two-dimensional map. Enverus DrillingInfo Inc. provides these stratigraphic picks, or formation depths, based on well log interpretation (well observations).

Regional stratigraphy and lithology of the Wolfcamp formation

The Early Permian (Wolfcampian-Leonardian) Wolfcamp interval of the Permian Basin in West Texas is a mixed siliciclastic-carbonate succession that holds one of the most prolific unconventional oil and natural gas plays in the world. Wolfcamp strata comprise stacked, cyclic gravity flow deposits separated by hemipelagic mudstone and siltstone. Lower Permian (Wolfcampian and Leonardian Series) stratigraphy indicates accumulation in a deepwater basin surrounded by shallow-water carbonate platforms. On the basin floor, siliciclastic, turbidite depositional systems alternate with calcareous shale enriched with biogenic material (Baumgardner et al., 2016; Brown, 1969; Meissner, 1972; Hamlin et al., 2012).

The Wolfcamp formation, deposited during late Pennsylvanian through late Wolfcampian time, is distributed across the entire Permian Basin. The paleogeographic setting was a deepwater ocean basin surrounded by shallow carbonate platforms. The Wolfcamp formation is a complex unit consisting mostly of organic-rich shale and argillaceous carbonates intervals near the basin edges. Depth, thickness, and lithology vary significantly across the basin. Depositional and diagenetic processes control this formation's heterogeneity (Hamlin et al., 2012; Mazzullo et al., 1989; Meissner, 1972; Murphy, 2015). Stratigraphically, the Wolfcamp is a stacked play with four intervals, designated top-down as the A, B, C, and D benches (Gaswirth, 2017). Porosity of the Wolfcamp formation varies between 2.0% and 12.0% and averages 6.0%; however, average permeability is as low as 10 millidarcies, which requires multistage hydraulic fracturing (Baldwin, 2016; Murphy, 2015). Figures 2–5 show the regional stratigraphy of the Permian interval, including representation of Wolfcamp benches.

Wolfcamp formation in the Midland Basin

In the Midland Basin, shallow-water shelf facies of the Wolfcamp formation consist of carbonate, evaporite, and siliciclastic material. Seaward these depositional facies grade into mixed shale, carbonate, and lime mudstone. Basinal sediments include dark shale, lime mudstone, and carbonate debris. Carbonate detritus from the shallow shelf was delivered to submarine valleys and formed a succession of fan systems. Fan deposits are cut by a series of narrow channels consisting of clastic flow material also

derived from the shelf. The presence of deepwater dark, organic rich shales interbedded with siliciclastic sediments indicates that debris and channel deposition advanced into the area during times of sea level lowstand (Handford and Loucks, 1993; Meissner, 1972).

In a hemipelagic paleoenvironment, siliciclastic material and organic matter accumulated as background sedimentation interrupted by episodic deposition of gravity flows derived from the surrounding highlands. Cyclicity is observed in individual, upward-fining trends of relatively coarse-grained material overlain by calcareous or siliceous mudstone, or both (Meissner, 1972). It is interpreted that the majority of gravity flows occurred during lowstands of relative sea level. Widespread pyrite and phosphatic nodules and total organic carbon (TOC) content as high as 8% indicate that low oxygen levels prevailed during the accumulation of these sediments (Jarvie et al., 2001; Jarvie, 2017)

Sea-level fluctuation predominantly controlled sediment influx into the basin. During sea-level lowstands, platforms were exposed, and siliciclastic material was conveyed directly into the basin. During sea-level highstands, sediment input to the basin comprised platform-derived carbonate and aeolian silt and clay. A siliciclastic series includes the lower Wolfcamp interval. This lowstand interval contains submarine fan deposits that extend across the basin floor. The lower Wolfcamp interval forms a west- and north-thinning wedge of siliciclastic sediments transported from highland source areas to the east and south. A calcareous series includes the upper Wolfcamp interval. This highstand interval contains widespread alternating layers composed of calcareous mudrocks and detrital carbonate deposits. Calcareous layers are predictably thicker near the platforms that provided the carbonate detritus. In the central parts of the basin, calcareous intervals are mudrock dominated and include thin, permeable strata of coarse-grained siliciclastic material (Brown, 1969; Helm, 2015; Mazzullo et al., 1989).

Total organic carbon content of the Wolfcamp formation

Large amounts of organic material that accumulated in the deep, poorly oxygenated areas of the Midland Basin later converted to hydrocarbons. Analytical results from well core samples indicate that TOC content in the Wolfcamp formation ranges from less than 1.0% to 8.7% (Murphy, 2015; Baumgardner et al., 2016). TOC is facies-dependent (highest in siliceous mudrock) and varies widely across the basin. Most organic matter in the Wolfcamp interval is in the oil-production window and has matured to Type II-III kerogen. Known good source rocks typically contain mostly 2.0% TOC or higher. As such, the Wolfcamp formation has sufficient TOC content compared with other low permeability plays. Based on their TOC content, the basinal siliceous mudrocks have the highest potential for hydrocarbon generation (Baldwin, 2016; Hackley et al., 2020).

Wolfcamp play boundaries and production

In the Midland Basin Wolfcamp play, boundaries are controlled by the main tectonic features of the Permian region. The play boundaries are outlined to the south by the Marathon-Ouachita fold and thrust belt, to the north by the Northwest shelf, and to the east by the Eastern shelf, and the western play boundary traces the eastern margin of the Central Basin Platform. The changes in depth and

thickness along the play boundaries reflect the amount of differential movements that set off subsidence within the basin and the uplift of the surrounding highlands.

By the 1960s, the Wolfcamp formation had become a major conventional target with wells targeting mostly calcareous sandstone members. By 2010, more than 246 million barrels of oil and 568 billion cubic feet of natural gas were produced from the Wolfcamp play in the Midland Basin. Because of the introduction of hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling, production has increased significantly, and it is now one of the fastest-developing unconventional plays in the United States. Between 2010 and 2020 875 vertical, 12 directional, and 2,190 horizontal wells had been drilled in the reservoir. The Wolfcamp formation generated more than 202 million barrels of oil and 125 billion cubic feet of natural gas during the past decade.

The Wolfcamp formation is a very attractive unconventional target because it has many pay zones, high TOC, and large formation thickness (average of 1,800 feet). A combination of abundant organic carbon, favorable rock mechanical properties, permeable thin beds, and modern well stimulation and completion technology has unlocked the entire Lower Permian interval to production. Wolfcamp basin-floor stratigraphy contains alternating layers of siliciclastic and calcareous facies spread out across the basin. In comparison with overlying Dean and Spraberry formations, the Wolfcamp interval is more calcareous where carbonate debris flows are interbedded with carbonate turbidites and organic-rich calcareous mudrocks (Dutton et al., 2005; Meissner, 1972).

The Wolfcamp formation has been described as a hybrid shale oil system with organic-rich source rocks alternated with organic-lean coarse-grained reservoir intervals. The Wolfcamp play produces oil and associated gas from organic-rich siliciclastic mudstones interbedded with carbonate-rich turbidite deposits. The lowest reservoir quality is associated with mainly grainy carbonate facies, and the highest reservoir quality is associated with siliceous mudstones. As a result, the better reservoirs are discovered where muddy deposits are thickest and dominate carbonate debris flows (Meissner, 1972; Murphy, 2015).

The Wolfcamp Shale is divided into four sections, or benches, known as the Wolfcamp A, B, C, and D (Gaswirth, 2017). In the Midland Basin, the four benches of the Wolfcamp formation each display different characteristics in terms of lithology, fossil content, porosity, total organic content, and thermal maturity. Overall, basement tectonics patterns influence Wolfcamp structure and thickness (Figures 2–13). EIA’s analysis of well logs and productivity suggests the best reservoir quality corresponds with the following characteristics:

(1) The Wolfcamp A areas

- Thickness is more than 300 feet
- Subsea depth to the formation top is more than 2,500 feet
- Neutron porosity ranges from 7% to 22%
- Density ranges from 2.45 grams per cubic centimeter (g/cm³) to 2.60 g/cm³
- Estimated total organic carbon ranges from 2.0% to 8.0%
- Deep resistivity ranges from 20 ohmmeter to 290 ohmmeter

(2) The Wolfcamp B areas

- Thickness is more than 150 feet
- Subsea depth to the formation top is more than 3200 feet
- Neutron porosity ranges from 6.0% to 20.0%

- Density ranges from 2.45 g/cm³ to 2.61g/cm³
- Estimated total organic carbon ranges from 1.2% to 7.0%
- Deep resistivity ranges from 12 ohmmeter to 275 ohmmeter

(3) The Wolfcamp C areas

- Thickness is more than 300 feet
- Subsea depth to the formation top is more than 3,750 feet
- Neutron porosity ranges from 2.5% to 16.5%
- Density ranges from 2.48 grams per cubic centimeter (g/cm³) to 2.62g/cm³
- Estimated total organic carbon ranges from 1.0% to 7.0%
- Deep resistivity ranges from 14 ohmmeter to 260 ohmmeter

(4) The Wolfcamp D areas

- Thickness is more than 150 feet
- Subsea depth to the formation top is more than 4,000 feet
- Neutron porosity ranges from 4.0% to 17%
- Density ranges from 2.48 g/cm³ to 2.55 g/cm³
- Estimated total organic carbon ranges from 2.0% to 7.0%
- Deep resistivity ranges from 13 ohmmeter to 275 ohmmeter.

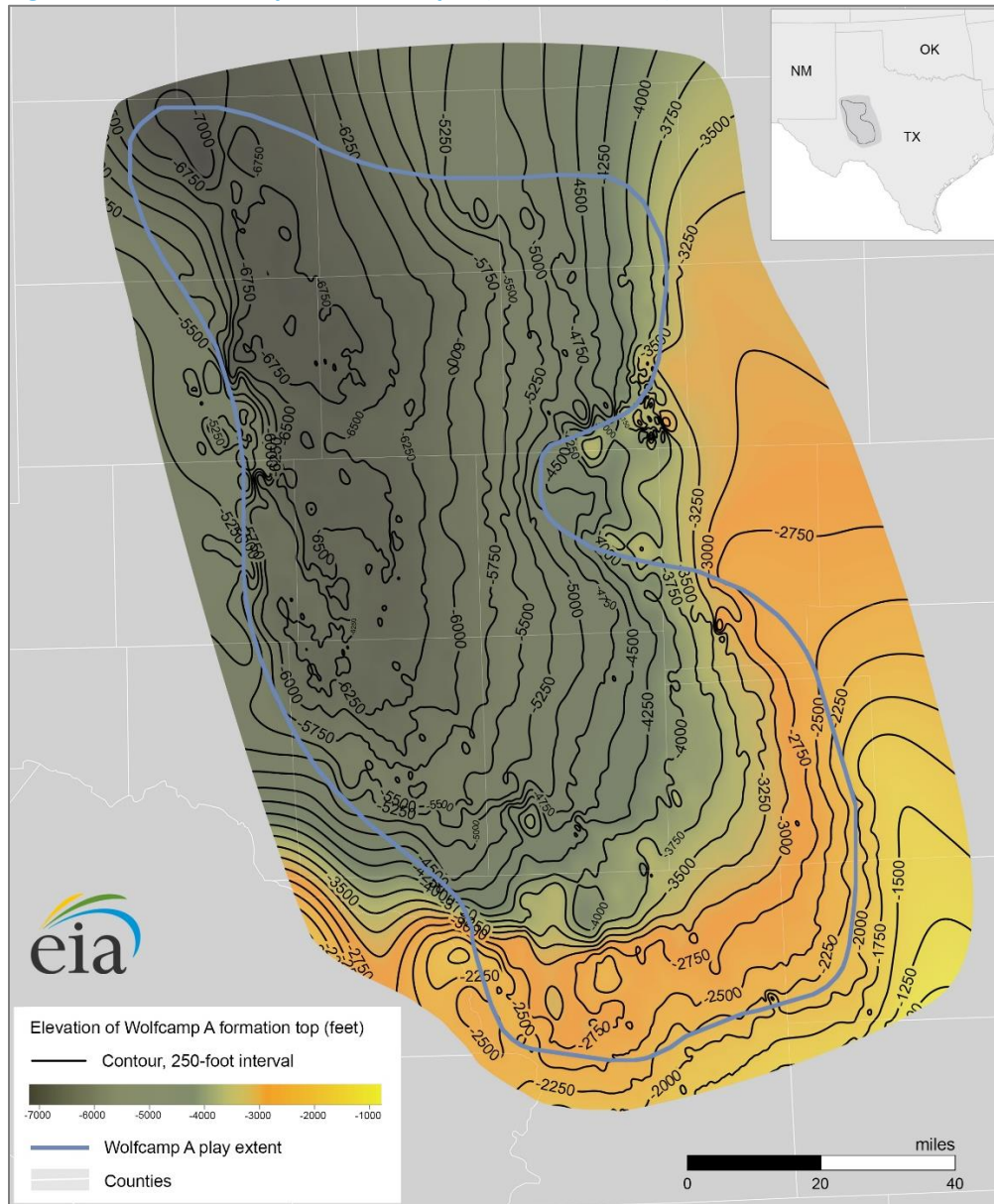
Wolfcamp formation benches

The Wolfcamp A, B, C, and D benches are widespread throughout the entire Midland Basin, but they exhibit maximum development along the basin's southern slope. Along the margin of the Central Basin Platform, they are silty and carbonate rich. Admittedly, during deposition of the Wolfcamp succession, a depocenter was located in the northwestern and central parts of the Midland Basin next to the Central Basin Platform. Most of the current drilling activities in the Midland Basin target low permeable organic rich reservoirs of the entire Wolfcamp interval.

Structure and thickness maps of Wolfcamp A in the Midland Basin

EIA constructed the Wolfcamp A structure map in the Midland Basin from subsurface point measurements (well observations) of the depth to the formation top. These stratigraphic picks include well log interpretations from 5,060 wells drilled in the Midland Basin. Subsea depth of Wolfcamp A in the Midland Basin varies from -1,000 feet in the southeast to -6,750 feet in western areas (Figure 6).

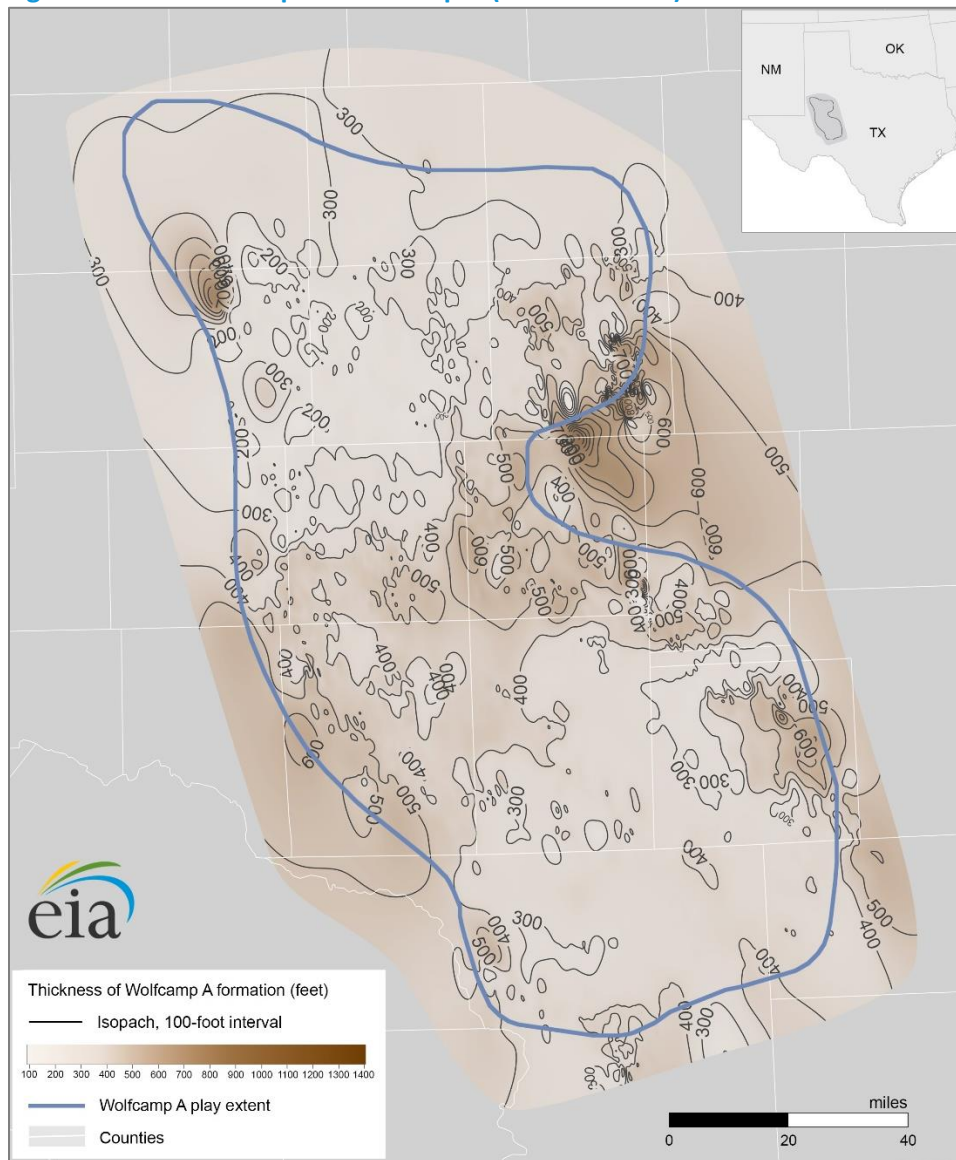
Figure 6. Structure map of Wolfcamp A (Midland Basin)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on Enverus DrillingInfo Inc.

EIA constructed the Wolfcamp A thickness map in the Midland Basin from subsurface point measurements from 4,220 wells that include both depth to the top and to the base of the Wolfcamp A bench. Thickness ranges from about 200 feet to more than 500 feet thick, except in the isolated areas in northwest and eastern central part of the basin, where the Wolfcamp A is more than 1,000 feet thick (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Thickness map of Wolfcamp A (Midland Basin)



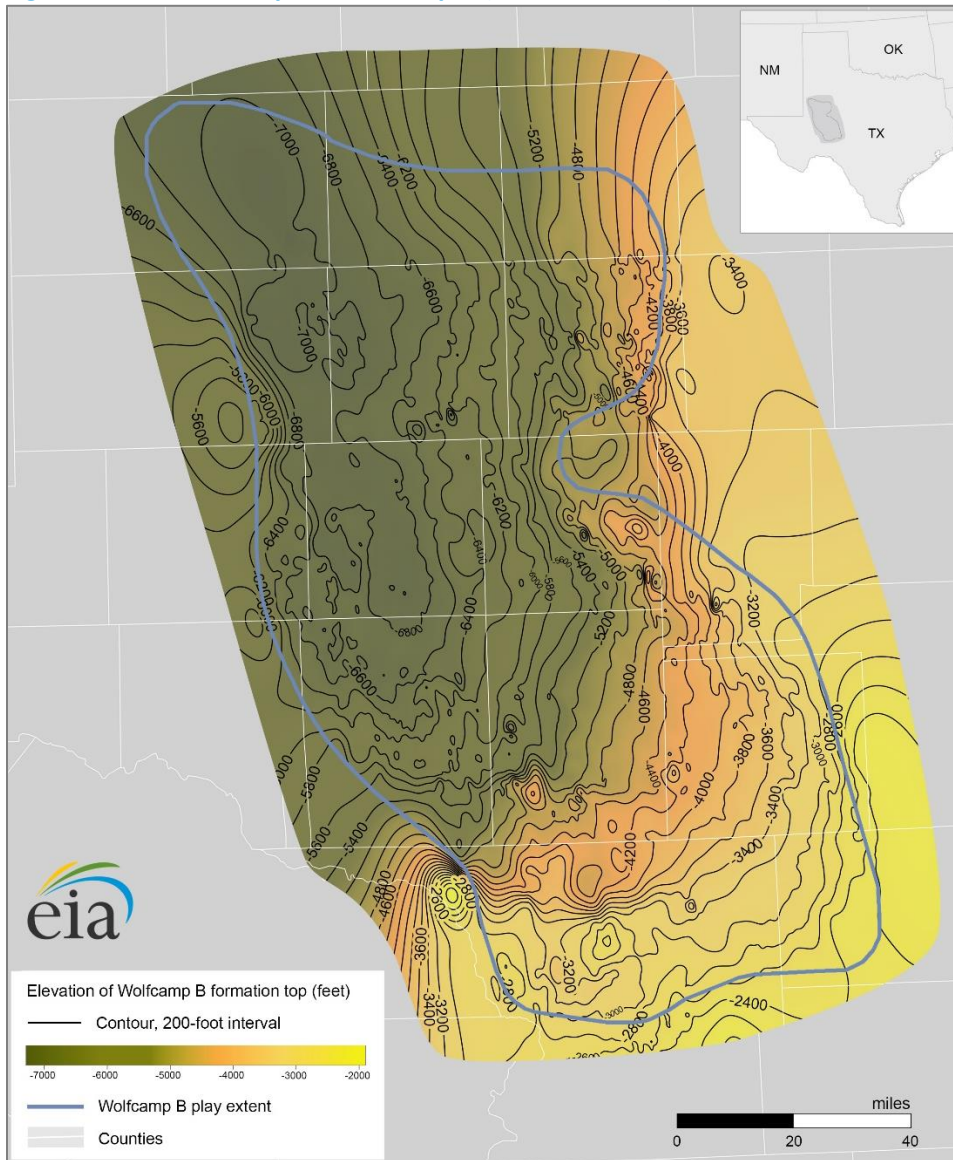
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on Enverus DrillingInfo Inc.

Structure and thickness maps of Wolfcamp B in the Midland Basin

EIA constructed the Wolfcamp B structure map in the Midland Basin from subsurface point measurements of the depth to the formation top. These stratigraphic picks include well log interpretations from 4,220 wells. Subsea depth of Wolfcamp B in the Midland Basin varies from -2,400 feet in the west to more than -7,000 feet in the northeastern areas (Figure 8).

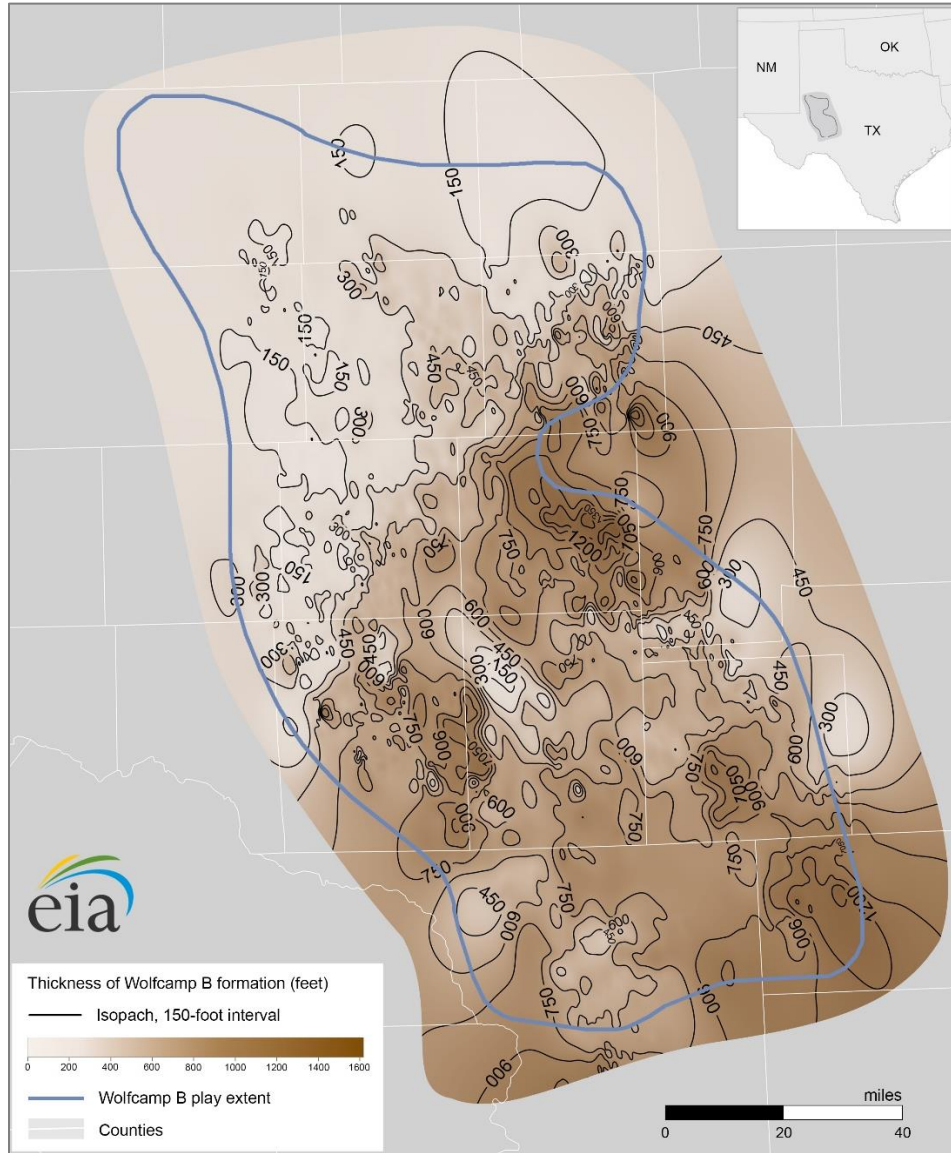
EIA constructed the Wolfcamp B thickness map based on stratigraphic picks from 3,940 wells that include both depth to the top and to the base of the Wolfcamp B bench. Thickness ranges from about 150 feet to more than 1,200 feet thick across the Midland Basin (Figure 9).

Figure 8. Structure map of Wolfcamp B (Midland Basin)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on Enverus DrillingInfo Inc.

Figure 9. Thickness map of Wolfcamp B (Midland Basin)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on Enverus DrillingInfo Inc.

Structure and thickness maps of Wolfcamp C in the Midland Basin

EIA constructed Wolfcamp C structure and thickness maps in the Midland Basin based on stratigraphic picks from 2,990 wells. Subsea depth of Wolfcamp C in the Midland Basin varies from -3,200 feet in the south to -7,300 feet in the eastern part of the basin in areas next to the Central Basin Platform (Figure 10). Thickness ranges from about 150 feet to more than 1,000 feet thick in the central and southern areas of the Midland Basin (Figure 11).

Figure 10. Structure map of Wolfcamp C (Midland Basin)

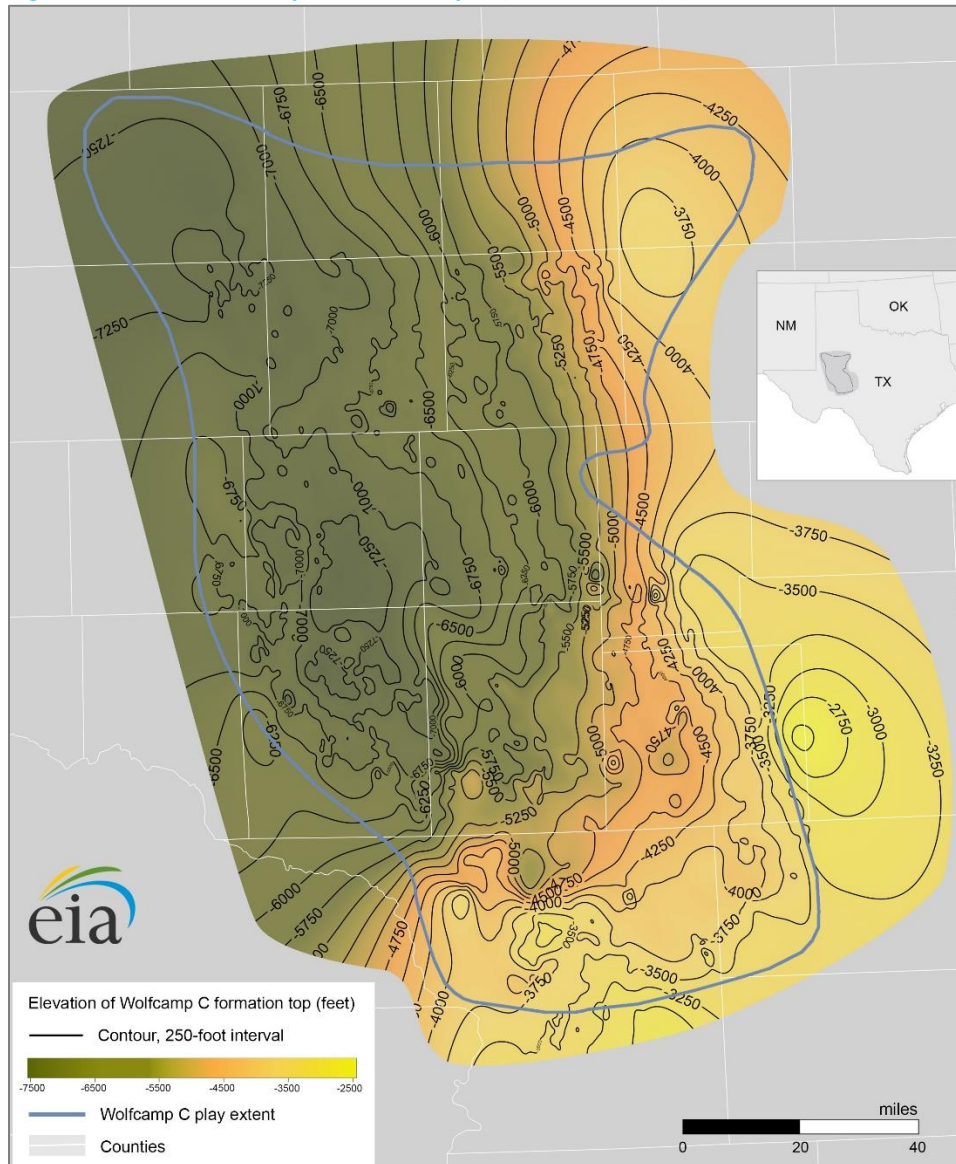
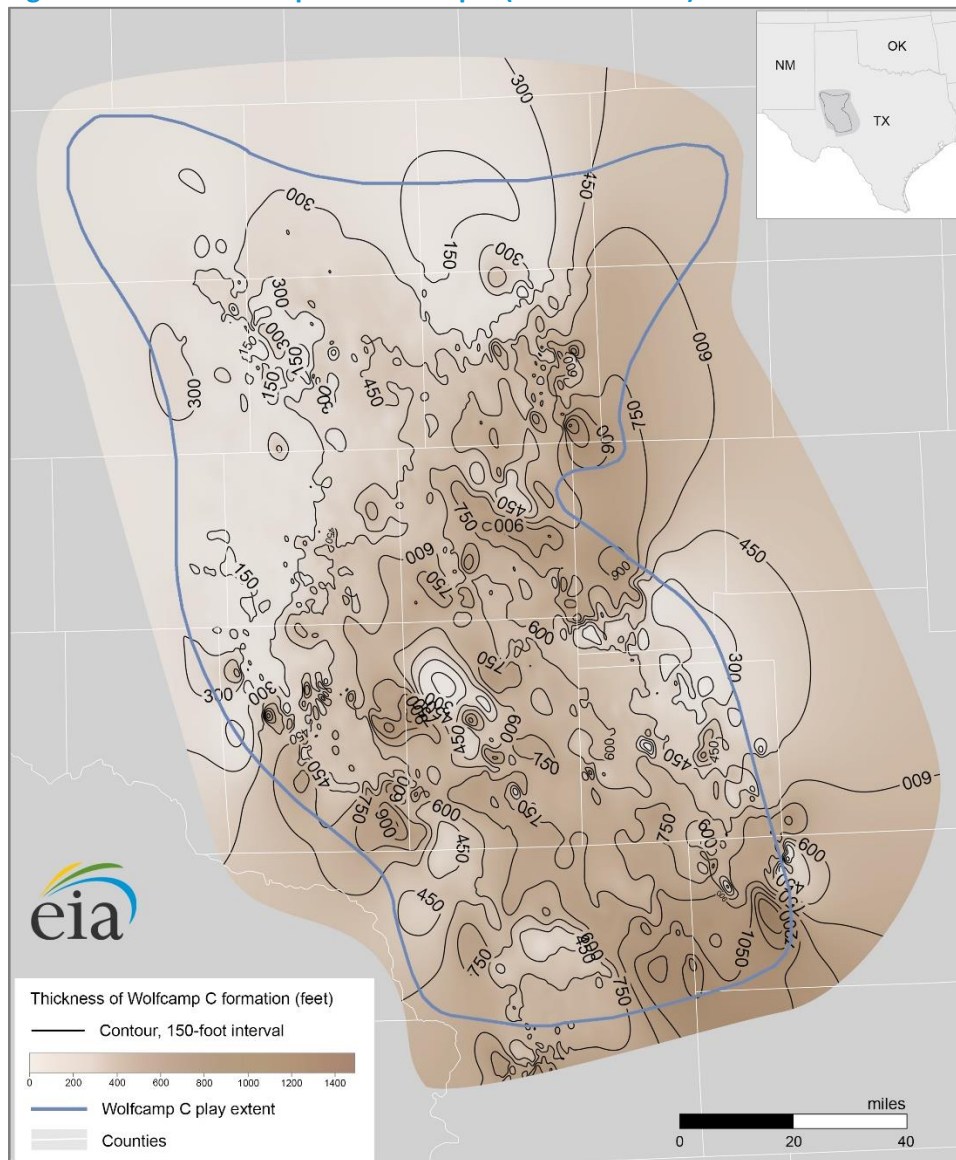


Figure 11. Thickness map of Wolfcamp C (Midland Basin)



Structure and thickness maps of Wolfcamp D in the Midland Basin

EIA constructed Wolfcamp D structure and thickness maps in the Midland Basin based on stratigraphic picks from 2,700 wells. Subsea depth of Wolfcamp D in the Midland Basin ranges from -3,500 feet in the west to more than -7,500 feet in the eastern part of the basin (Figure 12). Thickness ranges from about 300 feet to more than 1,500 feet thick across the Midland Basin. (Figure 13).

Figure 12. Structure map of Wolfcamp D (Midland Basin)

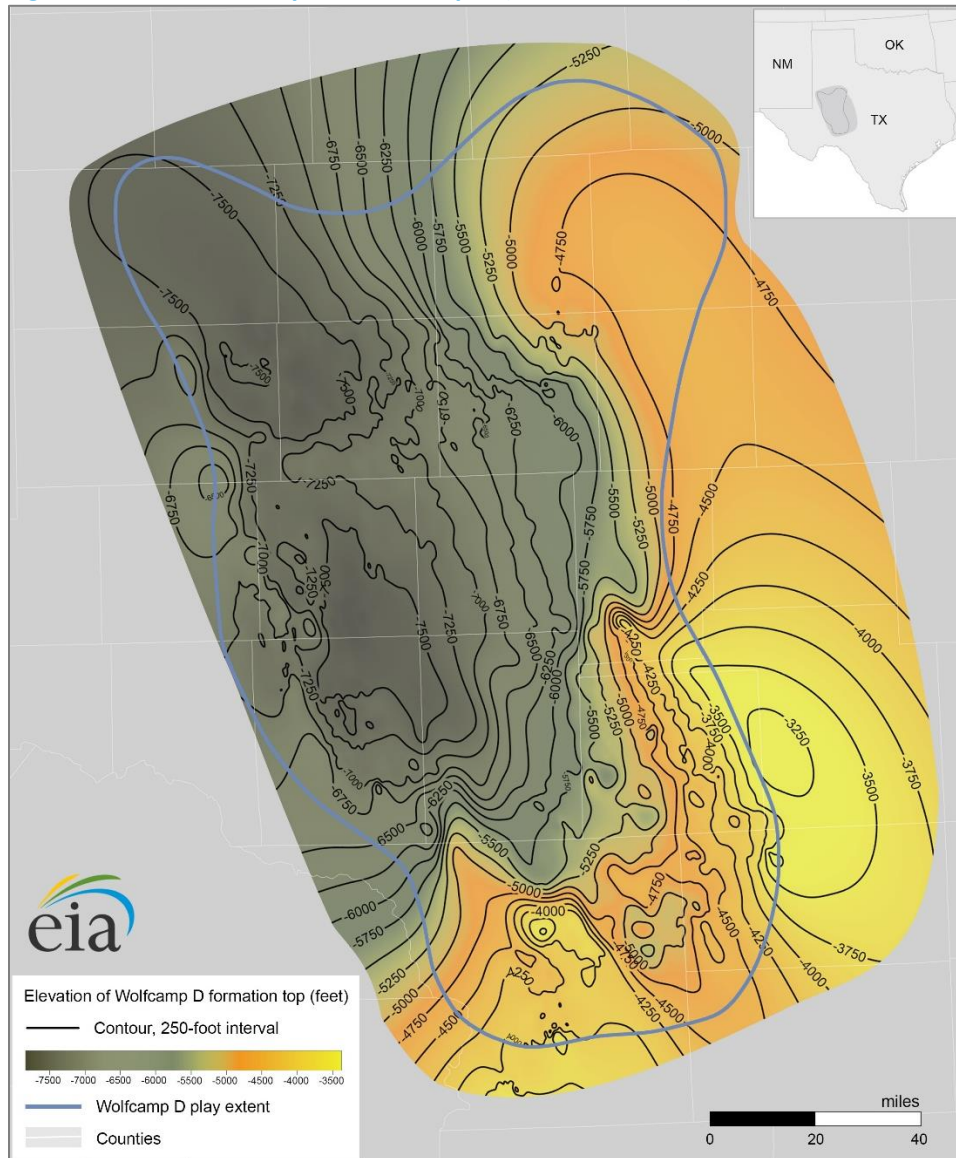
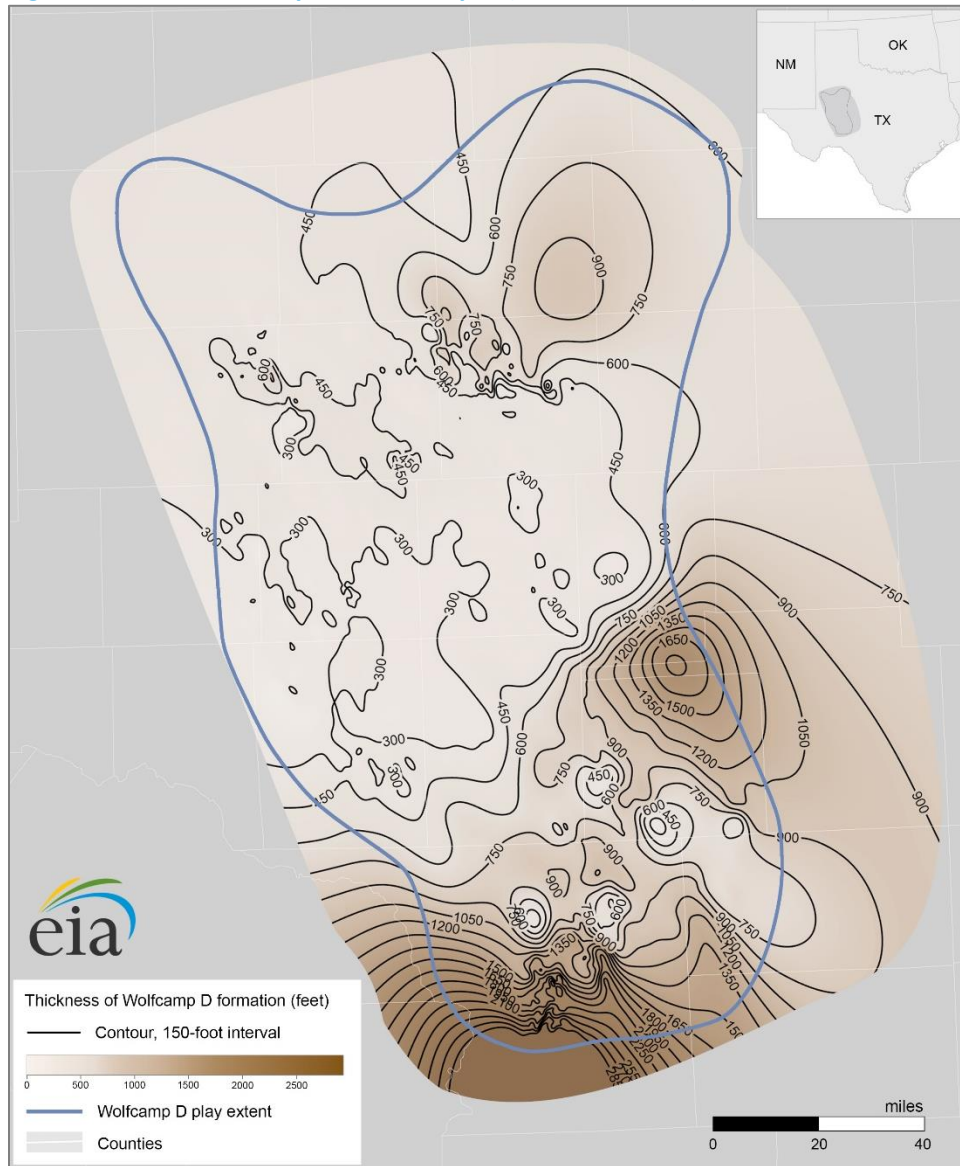


Figure 13. Thickness map of Wolfcamp D (Midland Basin)



References

- Baldwin, P. W., 2016, Lithostratigraphic characterization of the Upper Pennsylvanian Wolfcamp D shale, Midland Basin (USA): Implications for the paleoenvironments and unconventional petroleum reservoirs, Theses and Dissertations--Earth and Environmental Sciences, 96 p, https://uknowledge.uky.edu/ees_etds/35
- Baumgardner, R. W., Hamlin, H. S., Rowe, H. D., 2016, Lithofacies of the Wolfcamp and Lower Leonard intervals, southern Midland Basin, Report of investigations, University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology.
- Beaumont, C., 1981, Foreland basins, *Geophysical Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society*, v. 65, p. 291–329.
- Brown, L. F., 1969. Virgil and Lower Wolfcamp Repetitive Environments and the Depositional Model, North-central Texas. Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas at Austin.
- Dolton, G.L., Coury, A.B., Frezon, S.E., Robinson, K., Varnes, K.L., Vunder, J.M., Allen, R.V., 1979, Estimates of undiscovered oil and gas, Permian Basin, West Texas and Southeast New Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79–838, 72 p.
- Dutton, S.P., Kim, E. M., Broadhead R.F., Breton, C.L., Raatz, W.D., 2005, Play analysis and digital portfolio of major oil reservoirs in the Permian Basin, Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin, 287 p.
- EIA, 2019, [U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Proved Reserves, Year-end 2018](#), U.S. Energy Information Administration report, accessed on May 13, 2020.
- Ewing, T. E., 1991, The tectonic framework of Texas: Text to accompany "The Tectonic Map of Texas," Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin, 36 p.
- Frenzel, H. N., Bloomer, R. R., Cline, R. B., Cys, J. M., Galley, J. E., Gibson, W. R., Thompson III, S., 1988, The Permian basin region. Sedimentary cover—North American craton: US: Boulder, Colorado, Geological Society of America, *The Geology of North America*, 2, p. 261-306.
- Galley, John E., 1958, Oil and Geology in the Permian Basin of Texas and New Mexico: North America: Habitat of Oil, AAPG special volume, p. 395–446.
- Gardner, M.H., 1992, Sequence stratigraphy and eolian derived turbidites: Patterns of deep-water sedimentation along an arid carbonate platform, Permian (Guadalupian) Delaware Mountain Group, West Texas, in Murk, D.H., and Curran, B.C., eds, Permian Basin Exploration and Production Strategies: Applications of Sequence Stratigraphic and Reservoir Characterization Concepts: West Texas Geological Society Publication 92-91, p. 7-12.
- Gardiner, W. B., 1990, Fault fabric and structural subprovinces of the Central Basin Platform: A model for strike-slip movement, in Flis, J. E., and Price, R. C., eds., Permian Basin Oil and Gas Fields: Innovative Ideas in Exploration and Development: Midland. West Texas Geological Society, 90–87, p. 15–27.
- Gaswirth, S.B., Marra, K.R., Lillis, P.G., Mercier, T.J., Leathers-Miller, H.M., Schenk, C.J., Klett, T.R., Le, P.A., Tennyson, M.E., Hawkins, S.J., Brownfield, M.E., Pitman, J.K., and Finn, T.M., 2016, [Assessment of undiscovered continuous oil resources in the Wolfcamp shale of the Midland Basin, Permian Basin Province, Texas, 2016](#): U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2016–3092, 4 p., accessed on September 13, 2018.

- Gaswirth, S.B., 2017, Assessment of Undiscovered Continuous Oil Resources in the Wolfcamp Shale of the Midland Basin, West Texas, American Association of Petroleum Geologists ACE proceeding, April 2017.
- Gupta, I., Rai, C., Sondergeld, C., and Devegowda, D., 2017, [Rock typing in Wolfcamp formation](#), *Society of Petrophysicists and Well-Log Analysts*, accessed on September 13, 2018.
- Hamlin, H.S., Baumgardner, R.W., 2012, Wolfberry (Wolfcampian-Leonardian) Deep-Water Depositional Systems in the Midland Basin: Stratigraphy, Lithofacies, Reservoirs, and Source Rocks. Bureau of Economic Geology, Jackson School of Geosciences, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas.
- Hackley, P.C., Zhang, T., Jubb, A.M., Valentine, B.J., Dulong, F.T., Hatcherian, J.J., 2020, Organic petrography of Leonardian (Wolfcamp A) mudrocks and carbonates, Midland Basin, Texas: the fate of oil-prone sedimentary organic matter in the oil window, *Mar. Petrol. Geol.* 112, 104086, 15 p.
- Handford, C. R., Loucks R. G., 1993, Responses of Carbonate Platforms to Relative Sea-Level Changes: Chapter 1, in *Carbonate Sequence Stratigraphy: Recent Developments and Applications*, AAPG Spec. Pub., p. 3-41.
- Helm, J. M., 2015, The depositional environment and thermal maturity of the Upper Wolfcamp Formation in Crockett County, TX , *Theses and Dissertations--Geology*, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, 80 p.
- Hills, J. M., 1985, Structural evolution of the Permian Basin of west Texas and New Mexico, in Dickerson, P. W., and Muehlberger, W. R., eds., *Structure and Tectonics of Trans-Pecos Texas: Mid land, West Texas Geological Society*, 85–81 , p. 89–99.
- Hoak, T., Sundberg, K., Ortoleva, P. , 1998, Overview of the structural geology and tectonics of the Central Basin Platform, Delaware Basin, and Midland Basin, West Texas and New Mexico (No. DOE-PC-91008--23-Pt. 8). Science Applications International Corp., Germantown, MD (United States).
- Jacobs, T., 2013, Cracking the Cline: A New Shale Play Develops in the Permian Basin. *Journal of Petroleum Technology*, 65 (11), p. 70-77.
- Jarvie, D.M., 2017, Geochemical Assessment and Characterization of Petroleum Source Rocks and Oils, and Petroleum Systems, Permian Basin, U.S., *The Houston Geological Society Bulletin*, v. 60 (4), p. 14.
- Jarvie, D.M., Burgess, J.D., Morelos, A., Olson, R.K., Mariotti, P.A., Lindsey, R., 2001, Permian Basin Petroleum Systems Investigations: Inferences from Oil Geochemistry and Source Rocks: *American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin*, v. 85 (9), p. 1693–1694.
- Mazzullo, S.J., Reid A.M., 1989, Lower Permian Platform and Basin Depositional Systems, Northern Midland Basin, Texas. *SEPM Special Publication*, 44, p. 305- 320.
- Meissner, F. G., 1972, Cyclic sedimentation in middle Permian strata of the Permian Basin, in Elam, J. G., and Chuber, S., eds., *Cyclic sedimentation in the Permian Basin: West Texas Geological Society*, p. 203–232.
- Murphy, R.J., 2015, Depositional systems interpretation of early Permian mixed siliciclastics and carbonates, Midland Basin, Texas, *Theses and Dissertations -- Geological Sciences*, 99 p, <https://scholarworks.iu.edu/dspace/handle/2022/19695>
- Robinson, K., 1988, [Petroleum geology and hydrocarbon plays of the Permian Basin Petroleum province West Texas and southeast New Mexico](#), U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 88-450-Z, 53 p.

Yang, Kenn-Ming, Dorobek, Steven, 1995, [The Permian Basin of West Texas and New Mexico: Tectonic history of a "composite" foreland basin and its effects of stratigraphic development](#), p. 149-174.