

Southeastern Fold Belt Assessment Unit 31420101



- Southeastern Fold Belt Assessment Unit 31420101
- Sichuan Basin Geologic Province 3142

USGS PROVINCE: Sichuan Basin (3142)

GEOLOGIST: R.T. Ryder

TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM: Maokou/Longtang-Jialingjiang/Maokou/Huanglong (314201)

ASSESSMENT UNIT: Southeastern Fold Belt (31420101)

DESCRIPTION: The assessment unit is characterized by structurally controlled gas fields in Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic marine shelf carbonate reservoirs in the southeastern fold belt of the basin. The gas was derived from a deeply buried pod of mature Permian source rocks that extends across the entire basin. Most gas accumulations are overpressured.

SOURCE ROCKS: The dominant source rocks are oil-prone marine argillaceous limestone with black shale of the Lower Permian Maokou Formation and gas-prone coal beds of the Upper Permian Longtang Formation. The source rock sequence of the Maokou Formation is located in the lower one-third of the formation and is about 50 to 75 m thick. Total organic carbon (TOC) values for the Maokou Formation source rocks range from 0.3 to 1.8 percent and average about 1 percent. The net thickness of coal beds in the Longtang Formation ranges from about 2 to 5 m.

MATURATION: The source rocks have been mature with respect to oil generation since about Middle Jurassic time and mature with respect to gas generation since about Early Cretaceous time. The absence of oil in the assessment unit suggests that it has been thermally converted to gas. An absence of oil is consistent with the 1.5 to 2 vitrinite reflectance values for Permian coal beds in the southeastern fold belt. Approximately 1 to 3 km of uplift and erosion has occurred in the Sichuan basin since the early Paleogene. A geothermal gradient of about 20 to 25°C/km probably accompanied oil and gas generation.

MIGRATION: Because of an absence of carrier beds, most oil and gas that was generated in the Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous remained in the source rock until widespread folding and tectonic fracturing occurred during Late Cretaceous (Yenshanian) to early Cenozoic (Himalayan) compression. After this fracturing event, gas either remained in place or migrated vertically as much as 1,500 m from the mature Permian source rocks into core and crestal regions of faulted detachment anticlines. Oil had converted to gas before significant migration occurred.

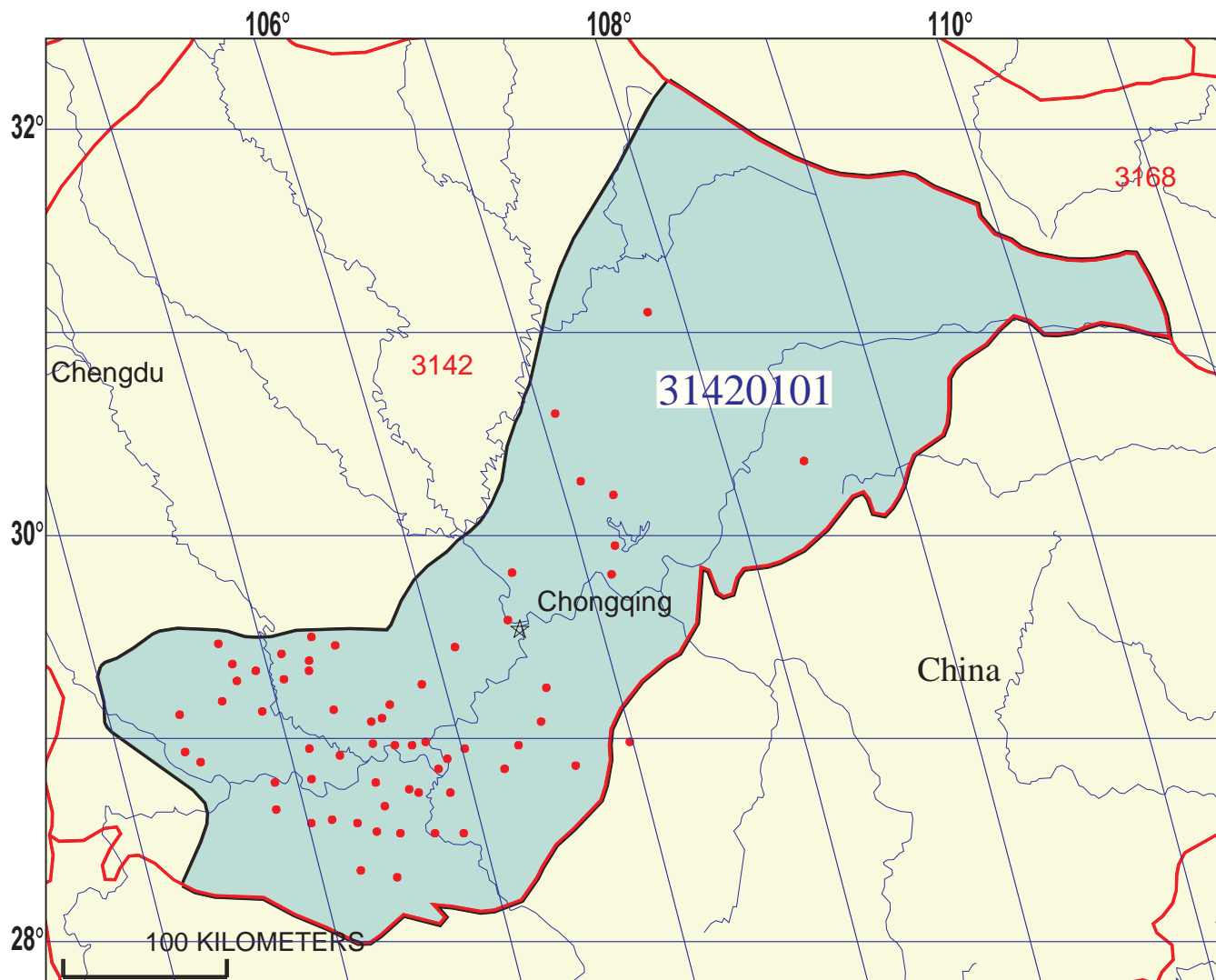
RESERVOIR ROCK: Primary reservoir rocks consist of limestone and dolomite of Carboniferous (Huanglong Formation), Early Permian (Maokou and Qixia Formations), Late Permian (Changxing Formation), Early Triassic (Jialingjiang Formation), and Middle Triassic (Leikoupo Formation) age. Reservoir quality is generally poor (porosity of 4 to 8 percent and permeability of ~0.1 mD) and, thus, usually tectonic fractures are required to improve gas deliverability. Also, reservoir quality is improved by caverns and solution-enhanced fractures formed by circulating groundwater during periods of subaerial exposure of the shelf and (or) post-orogenic uplift. The best reservoirs (porosity of 10 to 15 percent and permeability of several tens of millidarcies) consist of grainstone, patch reefs (bioherms), and vuggy dolomite.

TRAPS AND SEALS: The major traps are large faulted anticlines of thin-skin decollement origin. Combination anticlinal-stratigraphic traps (unconformity and facies-change varieties)

may provide additional entrapment. Lower and Middle Triassic evaporite, Lower Triassic marine red mudstone, and Middle and Upper Jurassic nonmarine red mudstone provide the best regional seals.

REFERENCES:

- Liu X.Z., Schneider, W., and Tan W.B., 1988, Lower Permian limestones as source rocks for thermal gas in south Sichuan, China: *Erdöl Erdgas Kohle*, v. 104, no. 2, p. 60-65.
- Hsu, K.J., Sun S., and Li J.L., 1988, Huanan Alps, not South China platform: *Scientia Sinica (Series B)*, v. 31, no. 1, p. 109-119.
- Hu C.Y. and Liao X., 1998, Petroleum system in China: *China Oil and Gas*, v. 5, no. 4, p. 229-231.
- Ryder, R.T., Rice, D.D., Sun Z.C., Zhang Y.G., Qiu Y.Y., and Guo Z.W., 1994, Petroleum geology of the Sichuan basin, China—Report on U.S. Geological Survey and Chinese Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources field investigations and meetings, October 1991: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-426, 67 p.
- Tang Z., 1989, Chapter 6—Carbonate reservoirs, *in* Zhang J.M., ed., *Sichuan oil and gas field*: Beijing, Petroleum Industry Press, p. 151-205.
- Ulmishek, G., 1993, Geology and hydrocarbon resources of onshore basins in eastern China: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-4, 150 p.
- Wang J.Q., Bao C., Lou Z.L. and Guo Z.W., 1989, Formation and development of the Sichuan basin, *in* Zhu X., ed., *Chinese sedimentary basins*: Amsterdam, Elsevier, p. 147-163.
- Zhang J.M., 1989, Chapter 5—Generation and evolution of oil and gas, *in* Zhang J.M., ed., *Sichuan oil and gas field*: Beijing, Petroleum Industry Press, p. 111-150.



Southeastern Fold Belt Assessment Unit - 31420101

EXPLANATION

- Hydrography
- Shoreline
- 3142 — Geologic province code and boundary
- Country boundary
- Gas field centerpoint
- Oil field centerpoint
- 31420101 — Assessment unit code and boundary

Projection: Robinson. Central meridian: 0

AVERAGE RATIOS FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS, TO ASSESS COPRODUCTS

(uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

<u>Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Gas/oil ratio (cfg/bo).....	_____	_____	_____
NGL/gas ratio (bnl/mmcf).....	_____	_____	_____
<u>Gas fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Liquids/gas ratio (bnl/mmcf).....	22	44	66
Oil/gas ratio (bo/mmcf).....	_____	_____	_____

SELECTED ANCILLARY DATA FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS

(variations in the properties of undiscovered fields)

<u>Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
API gravity (degrees).....	_____	_____	_____
Sulfur content of oil (%).....	_____	_____	_____
Drilling Depth (m)	_____	_____	_____
Depth (m) of water (if applicable).....	_____	_____	_____
<u>Gas Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Inert gas content (%).....	0.01	1	4.5
CO ₂ content (%).....	0.01	0.6	10
Hydrogen-sulfide content (%).....	0.01	0.5	5
Drilling Depth (m).....	1500	3000	5300
Depth (m) of water (if applicable).....	_____	_____	_____

**ALLOCATION OF UNDISCOVERED RESOURCES IN THE ASSESSMENT UNIT
 TO COUNTRIES OR OTHER LAND PARCELS** (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

1. China represents 100 areal % of the total assessment unit

<u>Oil in Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	_____	_____
 <u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	 minimum	 median	 maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	100	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	0	_____

Southeastern Fold Belt, AU 31420101

Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution

