Central Carpathian Paleogene Basin Assessment Unit 40480501



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Pannonian Basin Geologic Province 4048

USGS PROVINCE: Pannonian basin (4048) GEOLOGIST: G.L. Dolton

TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM: Central Carpathian Paleogene (404805)

ASSESSMENT UNIT: Central Carpathian Paleogene Basin (40480501)

DESCRIPTION: This assessment unit deals with traps occurring in Paleogene rocks of a marginal Carpathian flysch basin, including a suite of structural, stratigraphic and combination trap types in sequences, which were strongly influenced by syndepositional tectonic controls, and hypothesized to have been charged from Paleogene source rocks. The assessment unit encompasses an area north of the Neogene Pannonian basin system and Hungarian Paleogene basin. Source beds in the Paleogene have charged associated Paleogene reservoirs and underlying basement reservoirs. There has been no significant exploration success to date. Because of generally poor reservoir characteristics and a complexly folded and faulted structural setting, it appears not to be a favorable environment for substantial resources and the unit was not quantitatively assessed.

SOURCE ROCKS: Source rocks are in the Paleogene Podhale Flysch Formation and equivalents are of fair to excellent quality. They contain as much as 1.5 TOC, although now mostly depleted to due to a high thermal history.

MATURATION: Rocks have been buried and undergone sufficient thermal heating so that in the peri-Klippen area of Slovakia, the Paleogene maturity corresponds to the end of oil generation and wet gas stages, with vitrinite reflectance over 1.2 percent at the surface and reaching 1.8 at 1 km depth, while underlying Mesozoic rocks are in the wet and dry gas window.

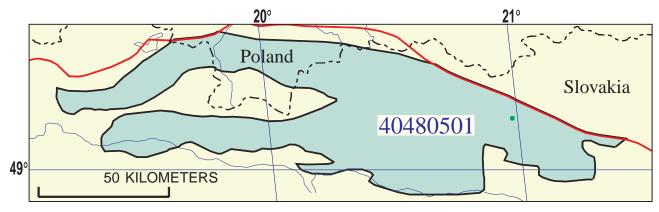
MIGRATION: Timing of migration appears favorable and a small amount of oil and gas has been discovered at a single field (Lipany Field). Maximum burial occurred during Oligocene–early Miocene, accompanied by thrusting, followed by uplift and erosion. Traps for hydrocarbons were formed before or contemporaneous with hydrocarbon maturation and expulsion.

RESERVOIR ROCKS: Eocene and Oligocene Podhale Flysch and its equivalents provide reservoirs of fair to poor quality. Fractured claystones and marlstones have produced a small amount of oil and gas at Lipany Field and potential reservoirs elsewhere also include fractured sandstones and siltstones, with generally low matrix porosity.

TRAPS AND SEALS: A suite of structural, stratigraphic and combination trap types are expected. The only discovery, Lipany, is located on a Mesozoic basement high. Intense compressive structural deformation, beginning in late Oligocene, may adversely affect integrity and size of traps. Seals within the sequence associated with the reservoirs are considered to be satisfactory, where not tectonically ruptured.

REFERENCES:

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- Royden, L.H., and Báldi, T., 1988, Early Cenozoic tectonics and paleogeography of the Pannonian and surrounding regions, *in* Royden, L.H., and Horváth, F. eds., The Pannonian Basin–a study in basin evolution: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 45, p. 1-16.



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EXPLANATION

- Hydrography
- Shoreline

4048 — Geologic province code and boundary

- --- Country boundary
- Gas field centerpoint
- Assessment unit 40480501 -Oil field centerpoint code and boundary

Projection: Robinson. Central meridian: 0

SEVENTH APPROXIMATION NEW MILLENNIUM WORLD PETROLEUM ASSESSMENT DATA FORM FOR CONVENTIONAL ASSESSMENT UNITS

Date:	6/1/99						
Assessment Geologist:							
Region:	Number: 4						
Province:		Number: 4048					
Priority or Boutique	Priority						
Total Petroleum System:		Number: 40480)5				
Assessment Unit:	Central Carpathian Paleogene	Number: 40480	0501				
 Notes from Assessor 							
	CHARACTERISTICS OF AS	SSESSMENT UNIT					
Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) o	<u>r</u> Gas (<u>></u> 20,000 cfg/bo overall):						
	e? mmboe ential to be added to reserves in						
Number of discovered fields e	Gas:						
Established (>13 fields)	etical (no fields)						
	Frontier (1-13 fields						
Median size (grown) of discov	ered oil fields (mmboe):						
	1st 3rd	2nd 3rd	3rd 3rd				
Median size (grown) of discov		0 - 1 0 - 1	0-10-1				
	1st 3rd	2nd 3rd	3ra 3ra				
Assessment-Unit Probabiliti	es .						
Attribute		Probab	oility of occurrence (0-	1.0)			
	eum charge for an undiscovere	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
2. ROCKS: Adequate reservo	oirs, traps, and seals for an undi	scovered field <u>></u> minimu	um size				
3. TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EV	ENTS: Favorable timing for an	undiscovered field \geq m	ninimum size				
4		1.0)					
Assessment-Unit GEOLOGIC	C Probability (Product of 1, 2, a	and 3):	•				
4 ACCESSIBILITY: Adequa	te location to allow exploration f	or an undiscovered fiel	d				
<u>_</u>							
	UNDISCOVERED	_					
Number of Undiscovered Fields: How many undiscovered fields exist that are ≥ minimum size?:							
	(uncertainty of fixed bu	ıt unknown values)					
Oil fields:	min no (>0)	median no.	may no				
Gas fields:		median no.	max no max no.				
		modian no.					
Size of Undiscovered Fields	: What are the anticipated size (variations in the sizes of		fields?:				
Oil in oil fields (mmbo)	min size	median size	max. size				
Gas in gas fields (bcfg):		median size	max. size				

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AVERAGE RATIOS FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS, TO ASSESS COPRODUCTS

(uncertainty of fixed but unknown values) Oil Fields: minimum median maximum Gas/oil ratio (cfg/bo)..... NGL/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)..... Gas fields: minimum median maximum Liquids/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)..... Oil/gas ratio (bo/mmcfg)..... SELECTED ANCILLARY DATA FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS (variations in the properties of undiscovered fields) Oil Fields: minimum median maximum API gravity (degrees)..... Sulfur content of oil (%)..... Drilling Depth (m) Depth (m) of water (if applicable)..... Gas Fields: minimum median maximum Inert gas content (%)..... CO₂ content (%)..... Hydrogen-sulfide content (%)..... Drilling Depth (m).....

Depth (m) of water (if applicable).....

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

1repres	sentsareal	areal % of the total assessment unit		
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier): Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor): Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%)		median	maximum	
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):	minimum 	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor): Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%)				