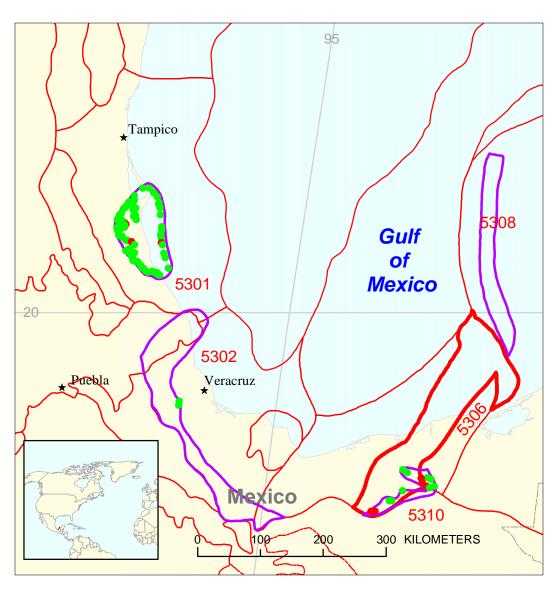
El Abra-Like Reef and Backreef Limestone Assessment Unit 53050101



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Villahermosa Uplift Geologic Province 5305

Other geologic province boundary

USGS PROVINCES: Veracruz Basin (5302), Tampico-Misantla Basin (5301), Yucatan Platform (5308), Trans-Mexican Neovolcanic Axis (5316), Villahermosa Uplift (5305), Saline-Comalcalco Basin (5304), Sierra Madre de Chiapas-Petan Foldbelt (5310), and Macuspana Basin (5306)

GEOLOGIST: L.B. Magoon III

TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM: Pimienta-Tamabra (530501)

ASSESSMENT UNIT: El Abra-Like Reef and Backreef Limestone (53050101)

DESCRIPTION: This assessment unit includes traps in the El Abralike limestone reservoir facies in the Pimienta-Tamabra total petroleum system.

SOURCE ROCK: Pimientalike shale is an organic-rich source rock that includes all the Upper Jurassic (Oxfordian, Kimmeridgian, and Tithonian) sedimentary rocks and covers the entire southern Gulf of Mexico. It is as thick as 1.5 km, has a richness of as much as 5 wt. % TOC, and whose source rock quality is as much as HI of 750 g HC/gm TOC. All oil samples from several provinces (5301, 5304, and 5305) are similar to each other and compare favorably with extracts from the Pimientalike shale.

MATURATION: The Gulf of Mexico basin whose geometry was established in Oxfordian time is still filling with sediment. This simple burial history allows that the burial depth below the sediment-water interface to the oil window be 5 km. Depending upon where the burial history chart in the southern Gulf of Mexico is located, the onset of oil generation ranges from Eocene to Miocene time.

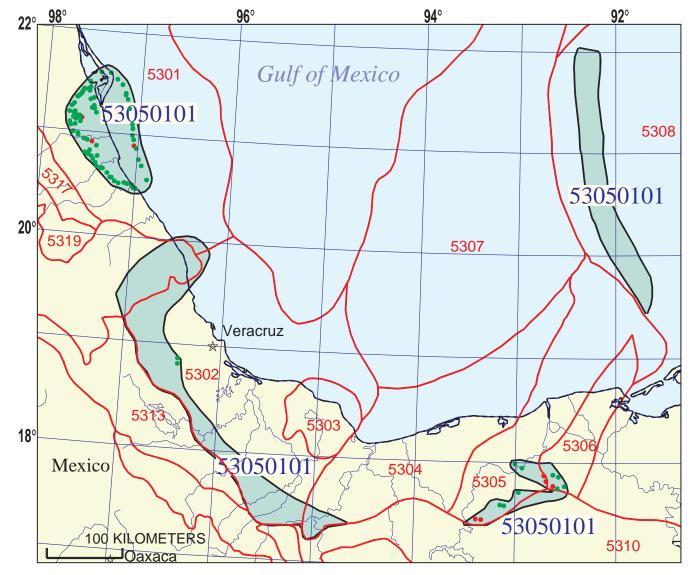
MIGRATION: Migration of oil and dissolved gas from the Upper Jurassic source rock begins in Eocene to Miocene time after most of the reservoir and seal rocks are deposited and the structural geometry of the traps established. Although the source rock in the center of the southern Gulf of Mexico is in the gas window, there is a lack of large natural gas fields indicating that the source rock is depleted within the oil window.

RESERVOIR ROCKS (CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY): El Abralike limestone (Platform Margin and Platform Interior Environment): Reservoirs developed in El Abralike limestone are comprised of rudistid, bioclastic, and oolitic limestone facies that formed in platform margin settings and pelloidal bioclastic facies and stromatolitic-birds-eye facies that were deposited in platform interior settings. The platform margin contains the best reservoirs where porosity is mainly interparticle, skeletal moldic, intercrystal, vuggy, and cavernous karst porosity. In producing fields, porosity ranges from 14 percent to 18percent, and permeability is as much as 2000 millidarcies. Reservoir porosity in the platform interior facies may be primarily moldic, and intercrystal. In producing fields, porosity is as much as 14 percent, and permeability ranges from 8 millidarcies to 50 millidarcies. Most reservoir rocks are mid-Cretaceous (71 percent) in age, followed by Miocene (16 percent) age.

TRAPS AND SEALS: Stratigraphic and structural; seals of carbonate mudstone.

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El Abra-Like Reef and Backreef Limestone Assessment Unit - 53050101

EXPLANATION

- Hydrography
- Shoreline

5305 · Geologic province code and boundary

- Country boundary
- Gas field centerpoint

Assessment unit 53050101 — Oil field centerpoint code and boundary

Projection: Lambert. Standard parallels: 49 and 77. Central meridian: -92

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

Date:	11/30/99					
Assessment Geologist:	L.B. Magoon				_	
Region:					Number:	5
Province:					Number:	5305
Priority or Boutique						
Total Petroleum System:				Number:	530501	
Assessment Unit:	El Abra-Like Reef and Ba	ackreef Lii	mestone		_ Number:	53050101
 Notes from Assessor 	MMS growth function.					
_	CHARACTERISTICS (
Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) o	<u>r</u> Gas (<u>></u> 20,000 cfg/bo ove	erall):	Oil			
What is the minimum field size (the smallest field that has pot						
Number of discovered fields e	xceeding minimum size:		Oil:	52	Gas:	4
Established (>13 fields)	X Frontier (1-	13 fields)	H	ypothetica	l (no fields)	
Median size (grown) of discov	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15	and and	10	Ord Ord	16
Median size (grown) of discov	1st 3rd_ ered gas fields (bcfg):	15	2nd 3rd	12	_ 3rd 3rd	10
Wicdian Size (grown) or discov	1st 3rd	36	2nd 3rd	248	3rd 3rd	
Assessment-Unit Probabiliti Attribute 1. CHARGE: Adequate petrol	eum charge for an undisc		ld <u>></u> minimum s	size		<u>ce (0-1.0)</u> 1.0
2. ROCKS: Adequate reservo						1.0
3. TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EV	ENTS: Favorable timing t	for an und	iscovered field	l <u>></u> minim	ium size	1.0
Assessment-Unit GEOLOGIC	Probability (Product of	1, 2, and 3	3):		1.0	
4. ACCESSIBILITY: Adequate ≥ minimum size	-					1.0
Number of Undiscovered Fig	UNDISCOVE elds: How many undiscov (uncertainty of fix	ered field	s exist that are		um size?:	
Oil fields:	min. no. (>0)	5	median no.	20	max no.	50
Gas fields:	` ′ =	1	median no.	2	max no.	4
Size of Undiscovered Fields	: What are the anticipated (variations in the size		own) of the ab		ds?:	
Oil in oil fields (mmbo)	min. size	1	median size	8	max. size	200
Gas in gas fields (bcfg):	min size	6	median size	48	max size	500

Assessment Unit (name, no.) El Abra-Like Reef and Backreef Limestone, 53050101

AVERAGE RATIOS FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS, TO ASSESS COPRODUCTS

Oil Fields: Gas/oil ratio (cfg/bo) NGL/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)	minimum 650 30	median 1300 60	maximum 1950 90			
Gas fields: Liquids/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg) Oil/gas ratio (bo/mmcfg)	minimum 22	median 44	maximum 66			
SELECTED ANCILLARY DATA FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS (variations in the properties of undiscovered fields)						
Oil Fields:	minimum	, median	maximum			
API gravity (degrees)	15	25	55			
Sulfur content of oil (%)	0.5	2	8			
Drilling Depth (m)	500	2500	5000			
Depth (m) of water (if applicable)	0	200	2000			
Gas Fields: Inert gas content (%) CO ₂ content (%)	minimum	median	maximum			

500

0

2500

200

5000

2000

Hydrogen-sulfide content (%).....

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

1. Mexico	represents	100	_areal % of the total assessment unit		
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richne			100		
Portion of volume % that is offshore (44		
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richne			100		
Portion of volume % that is offshore ((0-100%)		44		
2. Province 5302	represents	28	_areal % of the total assessment u	unit	
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richne			33		
Portion of volume % that is offshore ((0-100%)		0	-	
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richne	ss factor):		33		
Portion of volume % that is offshore ((0-100%)		0		
3. Province 5301	represents	26	areal % of the total assessment u	unit	
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richne			15		
Portion of volume % that is offshore ((0-100%)		75		
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richne			15		
Portion of volume % that is offshore ((0-100%)		75		
4. Province 5308	represents	22	_areal % of the total assessment (unit	
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richne			33		
Portion of volume % that is offshore ((0-100%)		100		
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richne	ss factor):		33		
Portion of volume % that is offshore ((0-100%)		100		

5.	Province 5316	represents	12	$_$ areal $\%$ of the total assessment ur	nit
F	in Oil Fields: Lichness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	<u></u>	maximum
	olume % in parcel (areal % x richness ortion of volume % that is offshore (0-				
F	s in Gas Fields: tichness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum
	olume % in parcel (areal % x richness) Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-				
6.	Province 5305	represents	5	_areal % of the total assessment ur	nit
	in Oil Fields: Lichness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum
	olume % in parcel (areal % x richness ortion of volume % that is offshore (0-				
	s in Gas Fields: tichness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum
	olume % in parcel (areal % x richness ortion of volume % that is offshore (0-			<u>10</u> 0	
7.	Province 5304	represents	3	areal % of the total assessment ur	nit
	in Oil Fields: Sichness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum
٧	olume % in parcel (areal % x richness ortion of volume % that is offshore (0-	factor):		5	
	s in Gas Fields: tichness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum
٧	olume % in parcel (areal % x richness) ortion of volume % that is offshore (0-	factor):		5	
8.	Province 5310	represents	2	_areal % of the total assessment ur	nit
	in Oil Fields: Lichness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum
	olume % in parcel (areal % x richness) Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-			1 0	
	s in Gas Fields: tichness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median	maximum
	Olume % in parcel (areal % x richness ortion of volume % that is offshore (0-			1 0	
9.	Province 5306	represents	2	areal % of the total assessment ur	nit
	in Oil Fields:		minimum	median	maximum
٧	tichness factor (unitless multiplier): folume % in parcel (areal % x richness	factor):		1	
	ortion of volume % that is offshore (0-7) or in Gas Fields:	100%)	minimum	0 median	maximum
F	clichness factor (unitless multiplier):				

Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%)		0	
	·		-