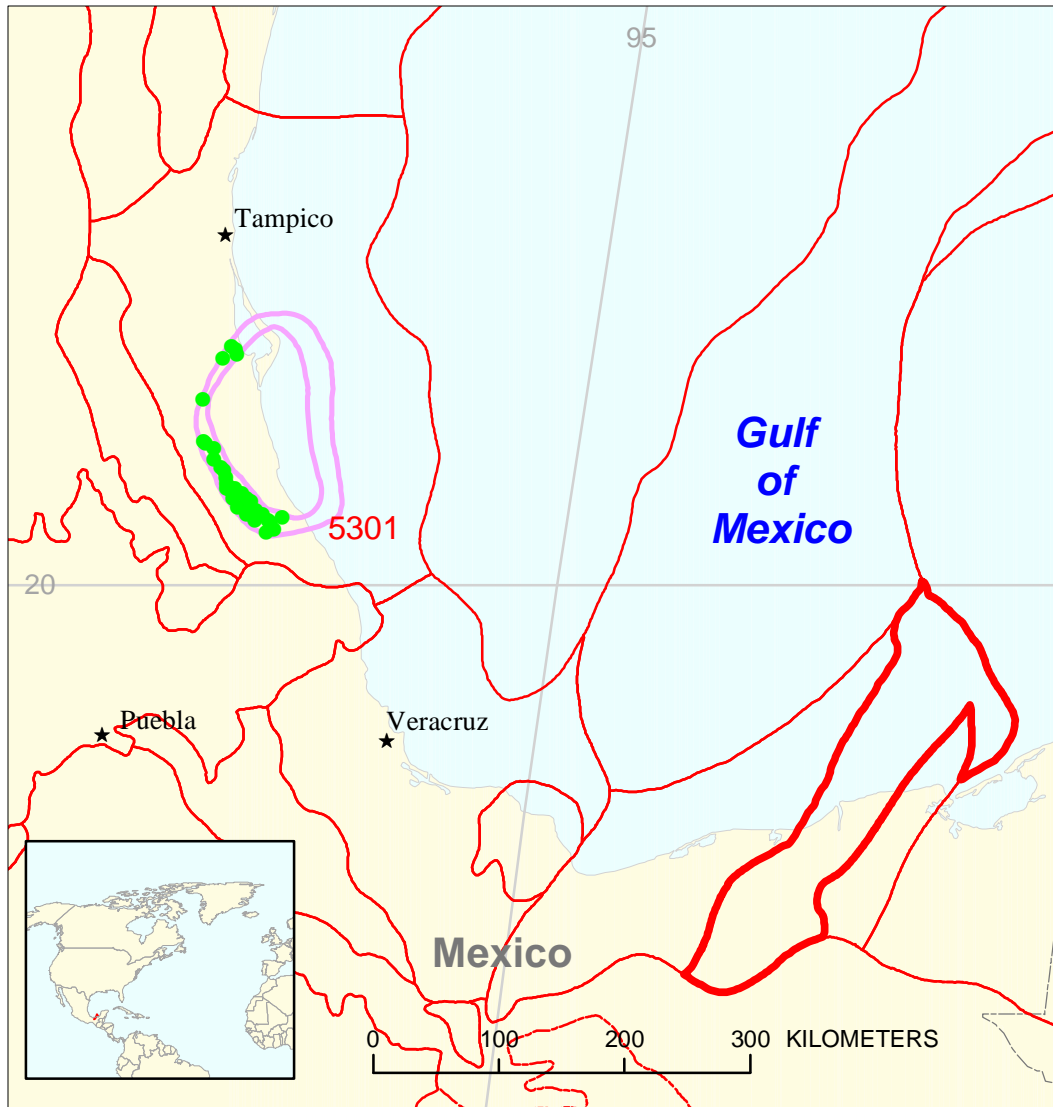





Tamabra-Like Debris-Flow-Breccia Limestone of the Golden Lane Assessment Unit 53050104



-  Tamabra-Like Debris-Flow-Breccia Limestone of the Golden Lane Assessment Unit 53050104
-  Villahermosa Uplift Geologic Province 5305
-  Other geologic province boundary

USGS PROVINCES: Tampico-Misantla Basin (5301)

GEOLOGIST: L.B. Magoon III

TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM: Pimienta-Tamabra (530501)

ASSESSMENT UNIT: Tamabra-Like Debris-Flow-Breccia Limestone of the Golden Lane (53050104)

DESCRIPTION: This assessment unit includes the traps in the Tamabralike limestone reservoir facies in the Golden Lane 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): Tamabralike limestone (Slope, Base-of-Slope and Basin Environment): Tamabralike limestone reservoirs are comprised of allochthonous carbonate sediments (debris flow breccia and turbidity current facies) that were derived from platform margins and deposited on slope, base-of-slope and basinal settings. Reservoir porosity in this facies consists of skeletal moldic, vuggy, interparticle, intercrystal, and some fracture porosity. In producing fields, porosity ranges from 8.0 percent to 25.0 percent, and permeability ranges from 0.01 millidarcys to 5.0 darcys. Most reservoir rocks are mid-Cretaceous (54 percent) in age, followed by Eocene (21 percent) age and Late Jurassic (23 percent) age.

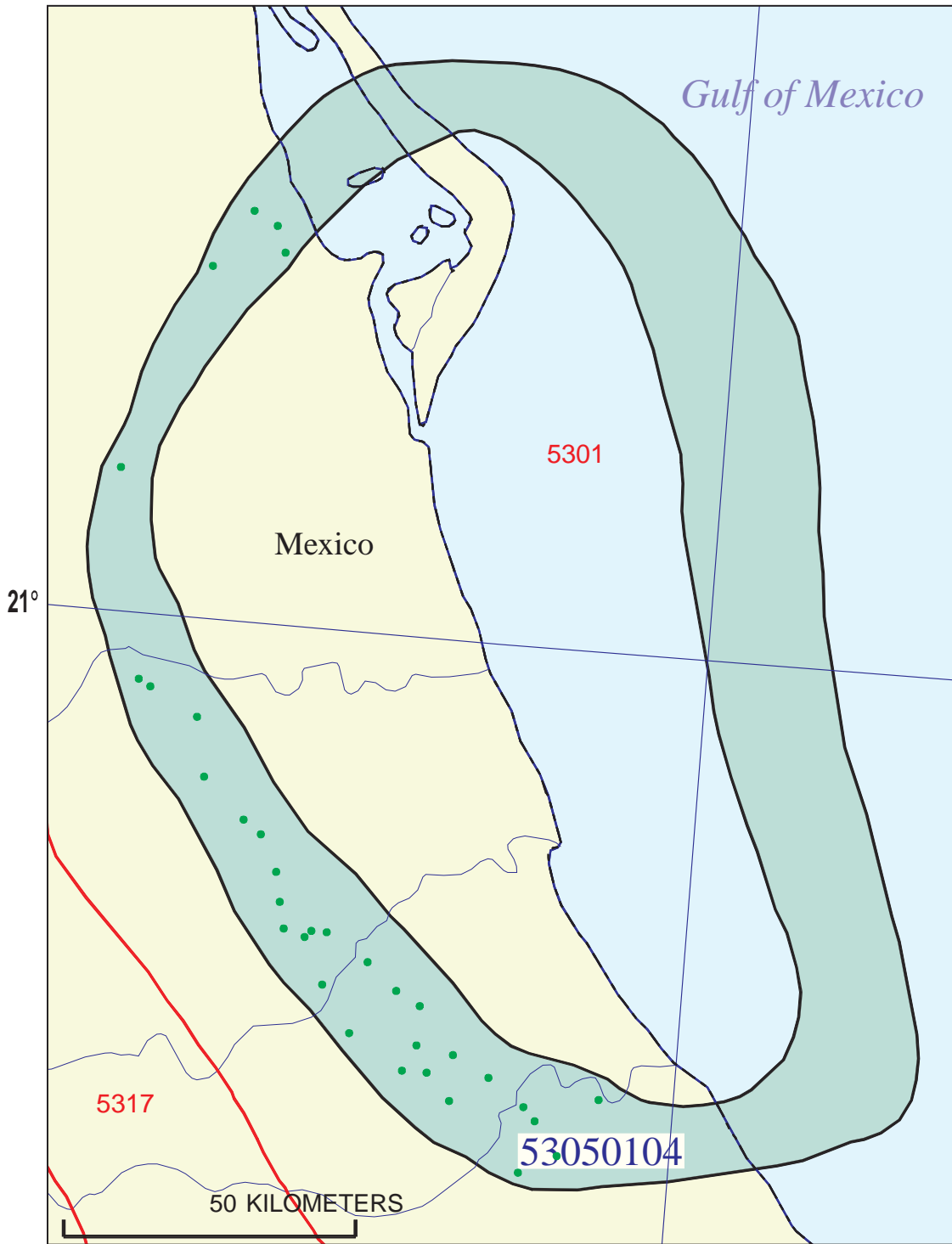
TRAPS AND SEALS: Stratigraphic and structural; basinward and lateral pinchout of debris flow breccias and turbidites into basinal pelagic lime mudstones.

REFERENCES:

Enos, P., 1977, Tamabra Limestone of the Poza Rica trend, Cretaceous, Mexico, *in* Cook, H.E., and Enos, P., eds., Deep-water carbonate environments: SEPM Special Publication 25, p. 273-314.

- Enos, P., 1985, Cretaceous debris reservoirs, Poza Rica field, Veracruz, Mexico, *in* Roehl, P.O., and Choquette, P.W., eds., Carbonate petroleum reservoirs: Berlin, Springer-Verlag, p. 455-469.
- Guzman-Vega, M.A., and Mello, M.R., 1999, Origin of oil in the Sureste basin, Mexico: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 83, p. 1068-1095.
- Peterson, J.A., 1983, Petroleum geology and resources of southeastern Mexico, northern Guatemala, and Belize: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 760, 44 p.
- Salvador, Amos, 1991, Triassic-Jurassic, *in* Salvador, Amos, ed., The geology of North America, Volume J, The Gulf of Mexico Basin: Geological Society of America, p. 131-180.
- McFarlan, Edward, Jr. and Menes, L.Silvio, 1991, Lower Cretaceous, *in* Salvador, Amos, ed., The geology of North America, Volume J, The Gulf of Mexico Basin: Geological Society of America, p. 181-204.

97°



Tamabra-Like Debris-Flow-Breccia Limestone of the Golden Lane Assessment Unit - 53050104

EXPLANATION

- Hydrography
- Shoreline
- 5305 Geologic province code and boundary
- - - Country boundary
- Gas field centerpoint
- Oil field centerpoint
- 53050104 — Assessment unit 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:..... 12/1/99
 Assessment Geologist:..... L.B. Magoon
 Region:..... North America Number: 5
 Province:..... Villahermosa Uplift Number: 5305
 Priority or Boutique..... Priority
 Total Petroleum System:..... Pimienta-Tamabra Number: 530501
 Assessment Unit:..... Tamabra-Like Debris-Flow-Breccia Limestone of the Goldé Number: 53050104
 * Notes from Assessor MMS growth function.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSESSMENT UNIT

Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) or Gas (≥20,000 cfg/bo overall):... Oil

What is the minimum field size?..... 1 mmboe grown (≥1mmboe)
 (the smallest field that has potential to be added to reserves in the next 30 years)

Number of discovered fields exceeding minimum size:..... Oil: 20 Gas: 0
 Established (>13 fields) X Frontier (1-13 fields) _____ Hypothetical (no fields) _____

Median size (grown) of discovered oil fields (mmboe):
 1st 3rd 40 2nd 3rd 30 3rd 3rd 11
 Median size (grown) of discovered gas fields (bcfg):
 1st 3rd _____ 2nd 3rd _____ 3rd 3rd _____

Assessment-Unit Probabilities:

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Probability of occurrence (0-1.0)</u>
1. CHARGE: Adequate petroleum charge for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size.....	<u>1.0</u>
2. ROCKS: Adequate reservoirs, traps, and seals for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size.....	<u>1.0</u>
3. TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EVENTS: Favorable timing for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size	<u>1.0</u>

Assessment-Unit GEOLOGIC Probability (Product of 1, 2, and 3):..... 1.0

4. **ACCESSIBILITY:** Adequate location to allow exploration for an undiscovered field
 ≥ minimum size..... 1.0

UNDISCOVERED FIELDS

Number of Undiscovered Fields: How many undiscovered fields exist that are ≥ minimum size?:
 (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

Oil fields:.....min. no. (>0) 2 median no. 25 max no. 60
 Gas fields:.....min. no. (>0) _____ median no. _____ max no. _____

Size of Undiscovered Fields: What are the anticipated sizes (**grown**) of the above fields?:
 (variations in the sizes of undiscovered fields)

Oil in oil fields (mmbo).....min. size 1 median size 6 max. size 1000
 Gas in gas fields (bcfg):.....min. size _____ median size _____ max. size _____

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).....	<u>1000</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>3000</u>
NGL/gas ratio (bngl/mmcf).....	<u>30</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>Gas fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Liquids/gas ratio (bngl/mmcf).....	_____	_____	_____
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).....	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>50</u>
Sulfur content of oil (%).....	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Drilling Depth (m)	<u>100</u>	<u>2500</u>	<u>5000</u>
Depth (m) of water (if applicable).....	<u>0</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Gas Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Inert gas content (%).....	_____	_____	_____
CO ₂ content (%).....	_____	_____	_____
Hydrogen-sulfide content (%).....	_____	_____	_____
Drilling Depth (m).....	_____	_____	_____
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. Mexico 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):...	_____	<u>100</u>	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	<u>75</u>	_____
 <u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	 minimum	 median	 maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	_____	_____

2. Province 5301 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):...	_____	<u>100</u>	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	<u>75</u>	_____
 <u>Gas in Gas 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>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):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	_____	_____

8. _____ represents _____ 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):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	_____	_____

9. _____ represents _____ 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):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	_____	_____

Tambra-Like Debris-Flow-Breccia Limestone of the Golden Lane, AU 53050104, Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution

