



EVALUACIÓN DE LA CUENCA PALEOZOICA DE COLOMBIA,

Servicio Geológico Colombiano – Dirección de Hidrocarburos
Director: Humberto Andres Fuenzalida E.

Carlos A. Guerrero M. PhD



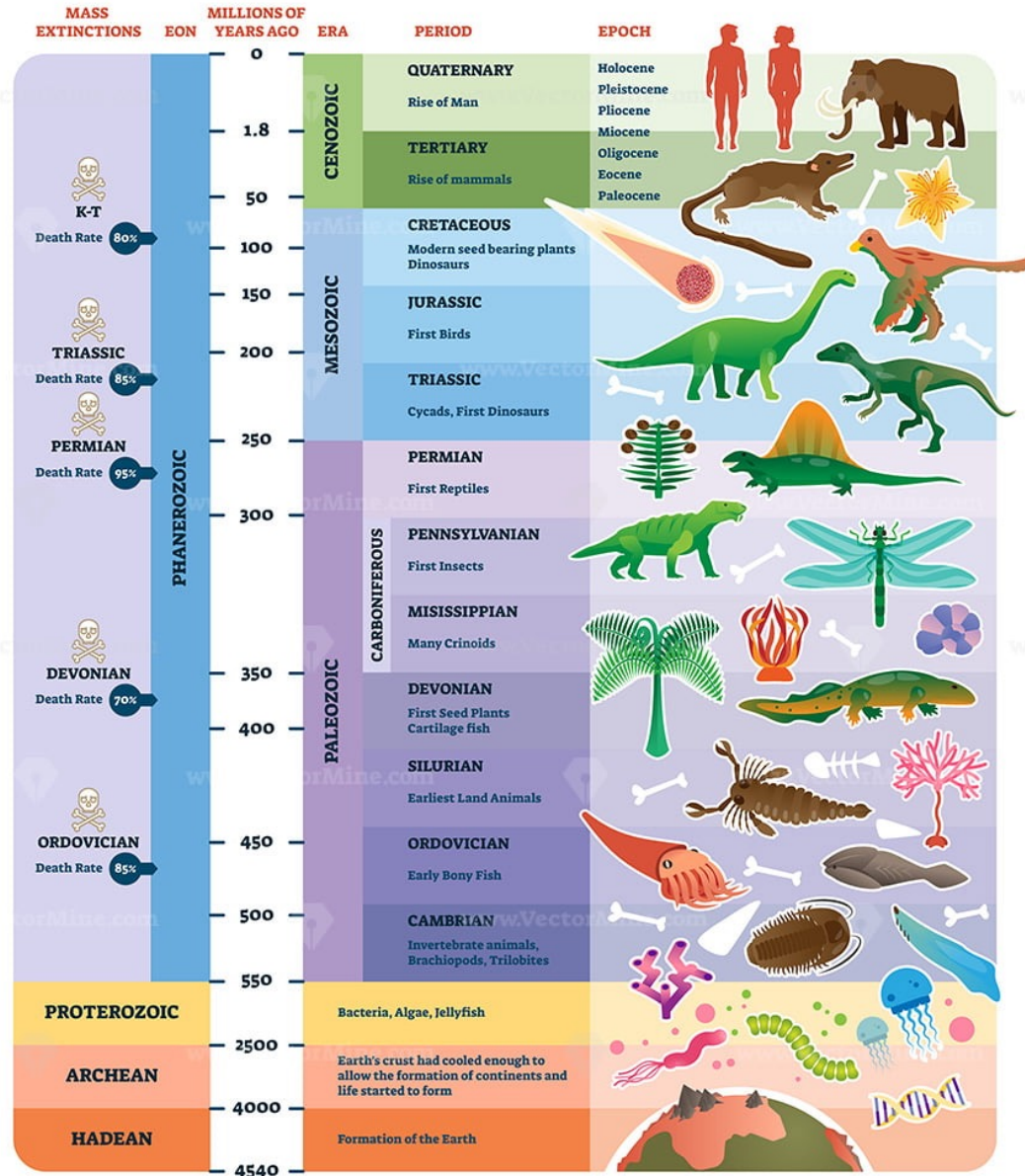
El futuro
es de todos

Minenergía



Is there a Petroleum system
in Pz-Pz or Pz-K/T?

GEOLOGIC TIMELINE



Oil and Gas industry started in 1918 in Colombia, since then the interest has been mainly in the last 145 million years

Palaeozoic is about 290 million years, twice the time from Cretaceous to today.

However the Palaeozoic is still unknown

In the north of South America the Oil and Gas production comes from petroleum systems Cretaceous-Tertiary

The history of exploration and generation of knowledge in Colombia has been focused in these periods of the geologic time

The Palaeozoic has kept as a frontier exploration. The biggest amount of wells are stopped and the top of Palaeozoic

A big mistake of the industry has been declared Palaeozoic as “Economic Basement”

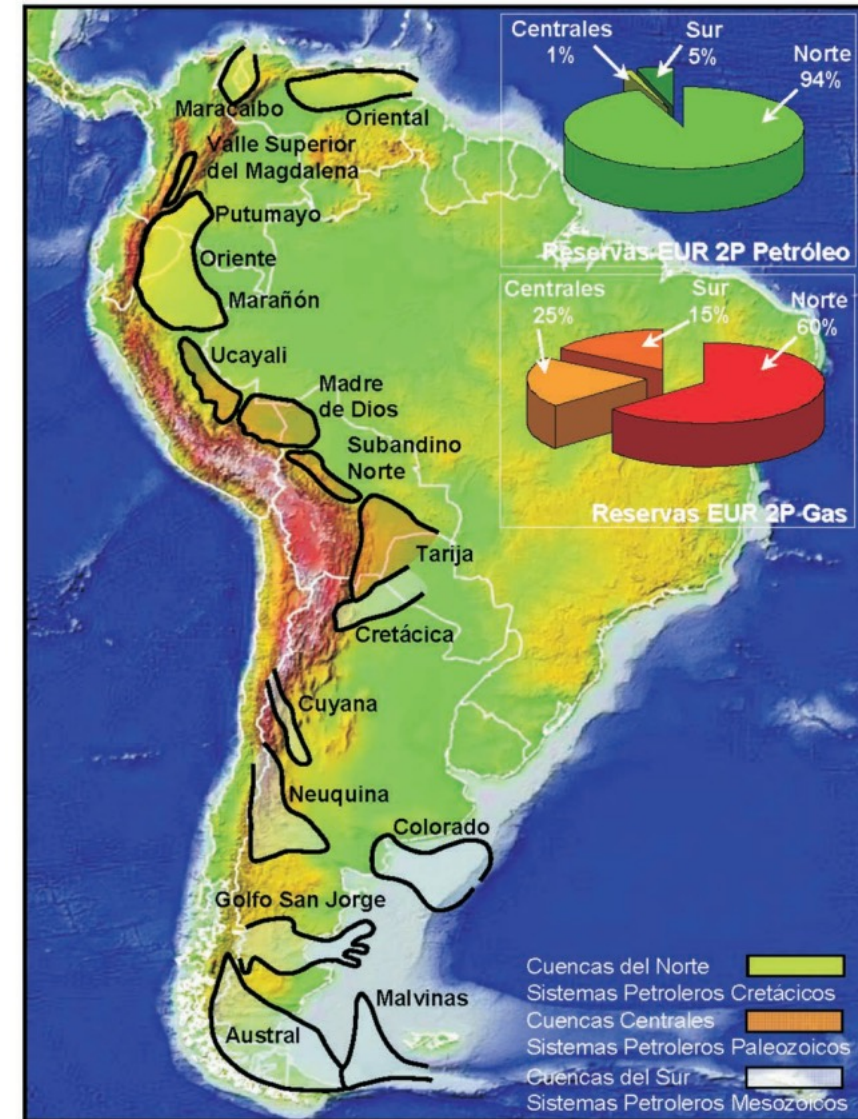


Figura 1. Mapa de ubicación de las Cuencas Andinas tratadas en este volumen. Gráficos estadísticos modificados de Rosso

Is There a Petroleum System Pz-Pz or Pz-K/T ?

Elements of a Conventional Petroleum System

- Source Rock *
- Seal Rock
- Reservoir rock
- Overburden rock

Processes

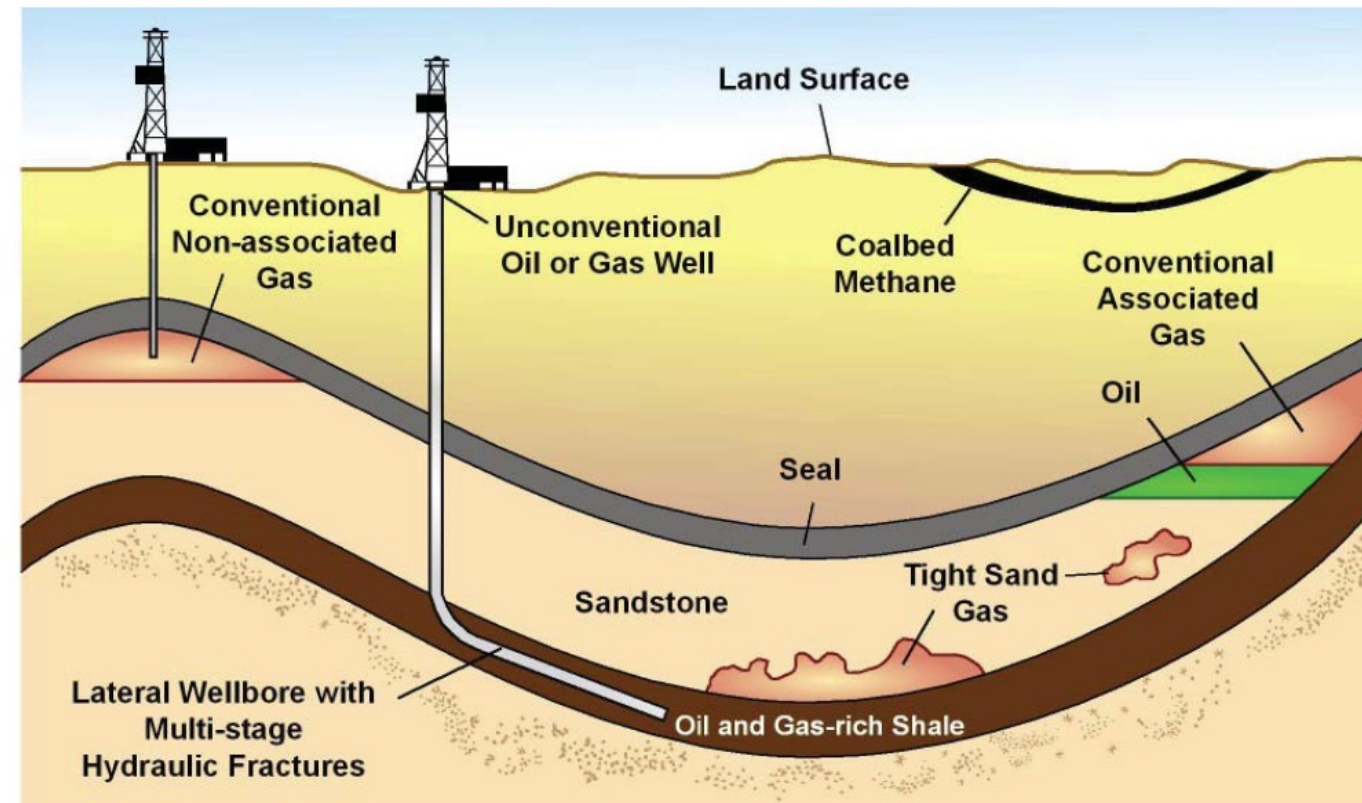
- Trap Formation
- Generation*- Migration - Accumulation

“The elements and processes must be correctly placed in time and space...”

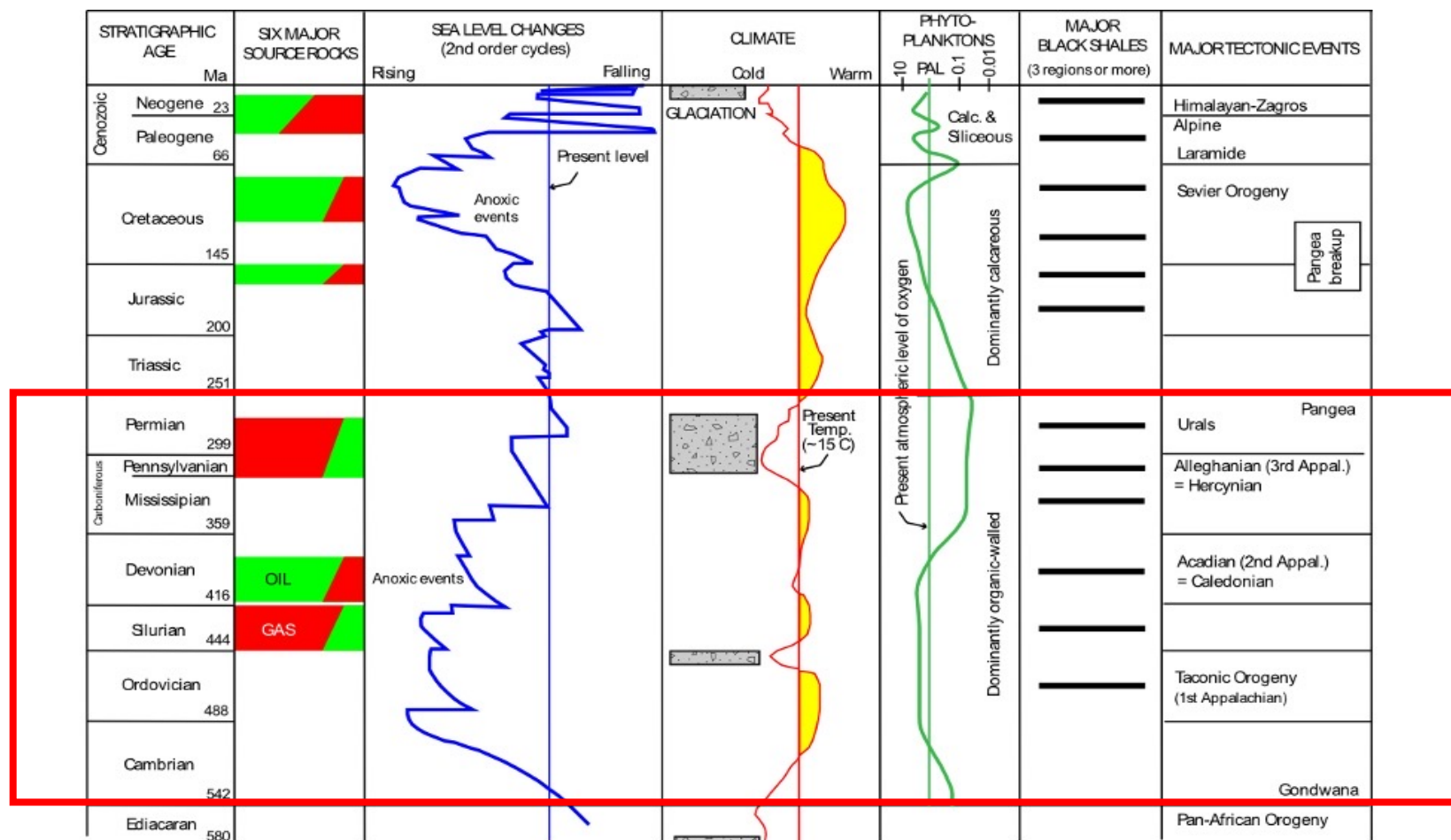
* Unconventional

Petroleum Systems. Magoon and Beaumont, 2003

The Geology of Conventional and Unconventional Oil and Gas



Source: EIA



Silurian (444-416 Ma)

Late Devonian (385-360 Ma)

Pennsylvanian – Late Permian (318-270 Ma)

Late Jurassic (165-145 Ma)

Mid Cretaceous (125-89 Ma)

Oligocene - Miocene (34-5 Ma)

34% Phanerozoic time

> 90% world oil and gas

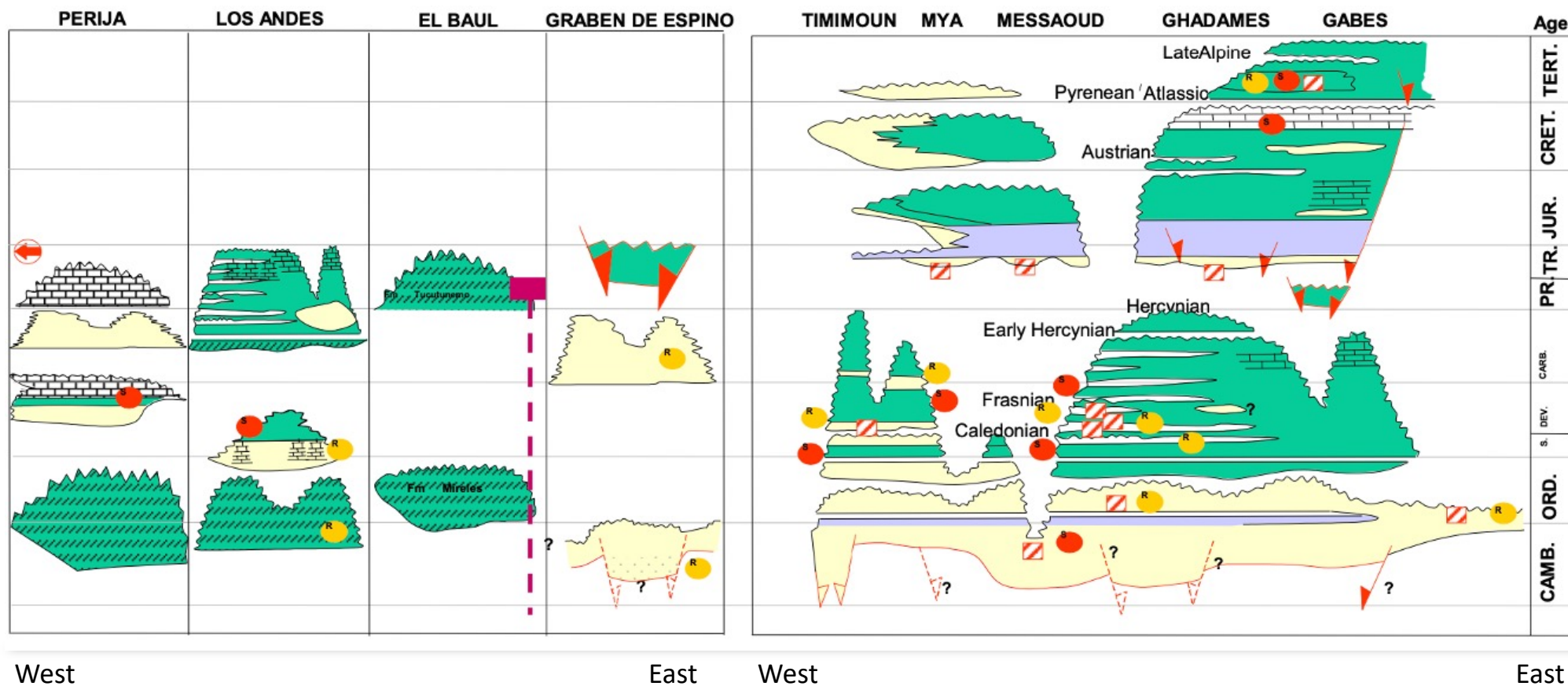
Pz Analogous

- **Reservoirs:** They produce oil but mainly gas and related with matrix dissolution and dolomitization more than primary porosity
- **Source and Charge :** Mainly shales with kerogen type I and II:
 - Anadarko, Permian, Michigan (Silurian)
 - Arkoma Indiana-Ohio Basins (PLP)
 - McArthur Basin (Australia, 1400-1600 Ma).
 - Lena-Tunguska (Siberia, Upper Proterozoic - Pz)
 - Oman (Ediacaran - Cambrian).
 - Ordos, Tarim, Sichuan and Dohai Bay Basin (China, Cryogenian limestones).
 - South Africa (Archaic).
 - Toudeni Basin (Gas, Northern Mali, Precambrian)
- **Seals** mainly evaporites and shales
- **Traps** related with paleo-highs, slope areas and platform margins

Pz Analogous

Venezuela

North Africa



Project contribution

Myths about the Colombian Palaeozoic

- Metamorphism (Regional, Contact and Dynamic)
- TOC (Absent or very low)
- Organic matter post-mature
- Very tight rocks
- High Tectonic deformation and fracturing

The Palaeozoic in Colombia is a frontier - The aim of this Project is to find out whether or not there is some potential in these sequences.

In the case of finding a good source rocks, Pz can have interest for Conventionals and Unconventionals.

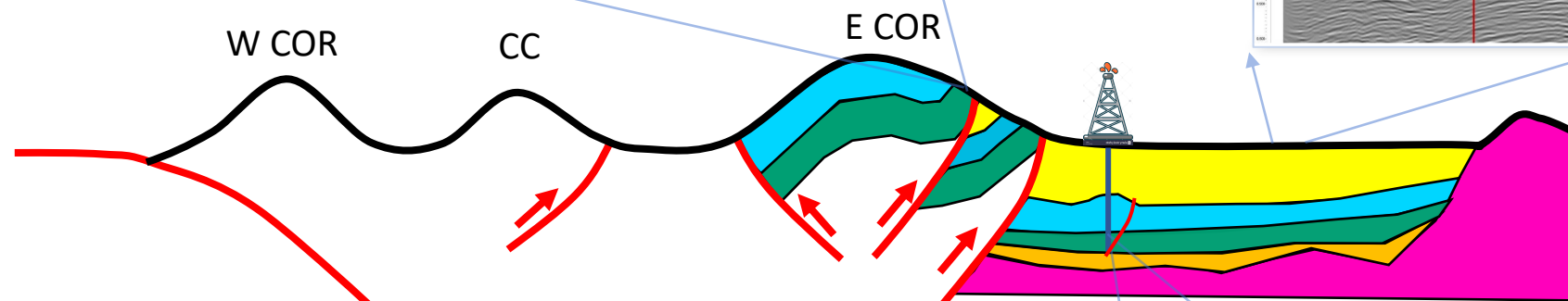
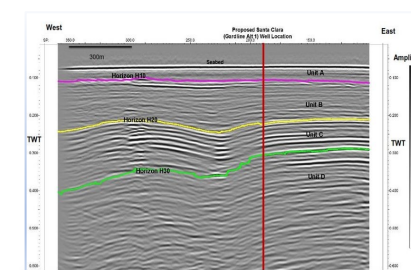
To propose areas that can have good conditions for continuing acquiring more Information to prove the potential in the Palaeozoic

PROJECT SCOPE?

SURFACE GEOLOGY



SEISMIC INTERPRETATION



LAB ANALYSIS:
Petrography
Petrophysics
Geochem
Palaeontology
DRX



CORES AND CUTTINGS

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE? SURFACE GEOLOGY

Rio Bata: 3515 meters, included intervals covered

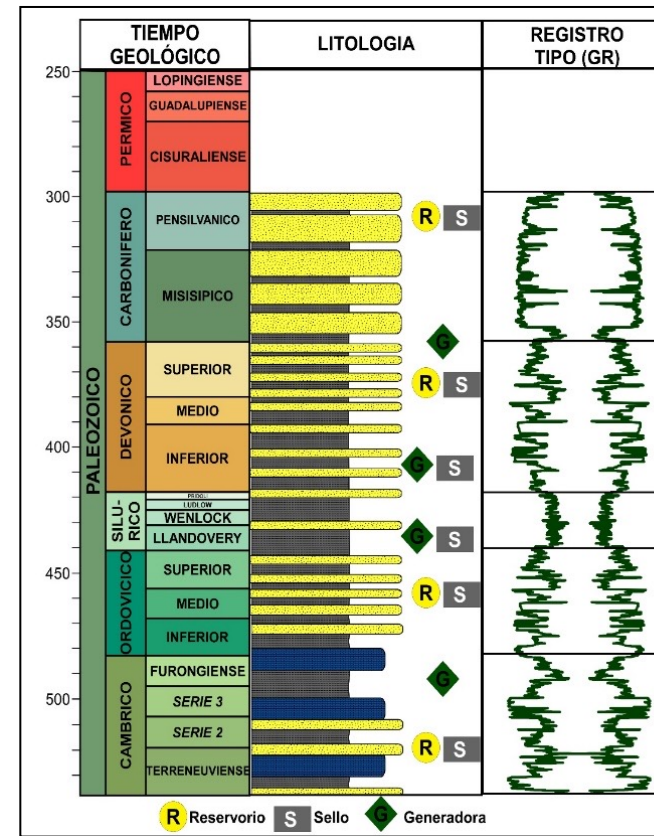
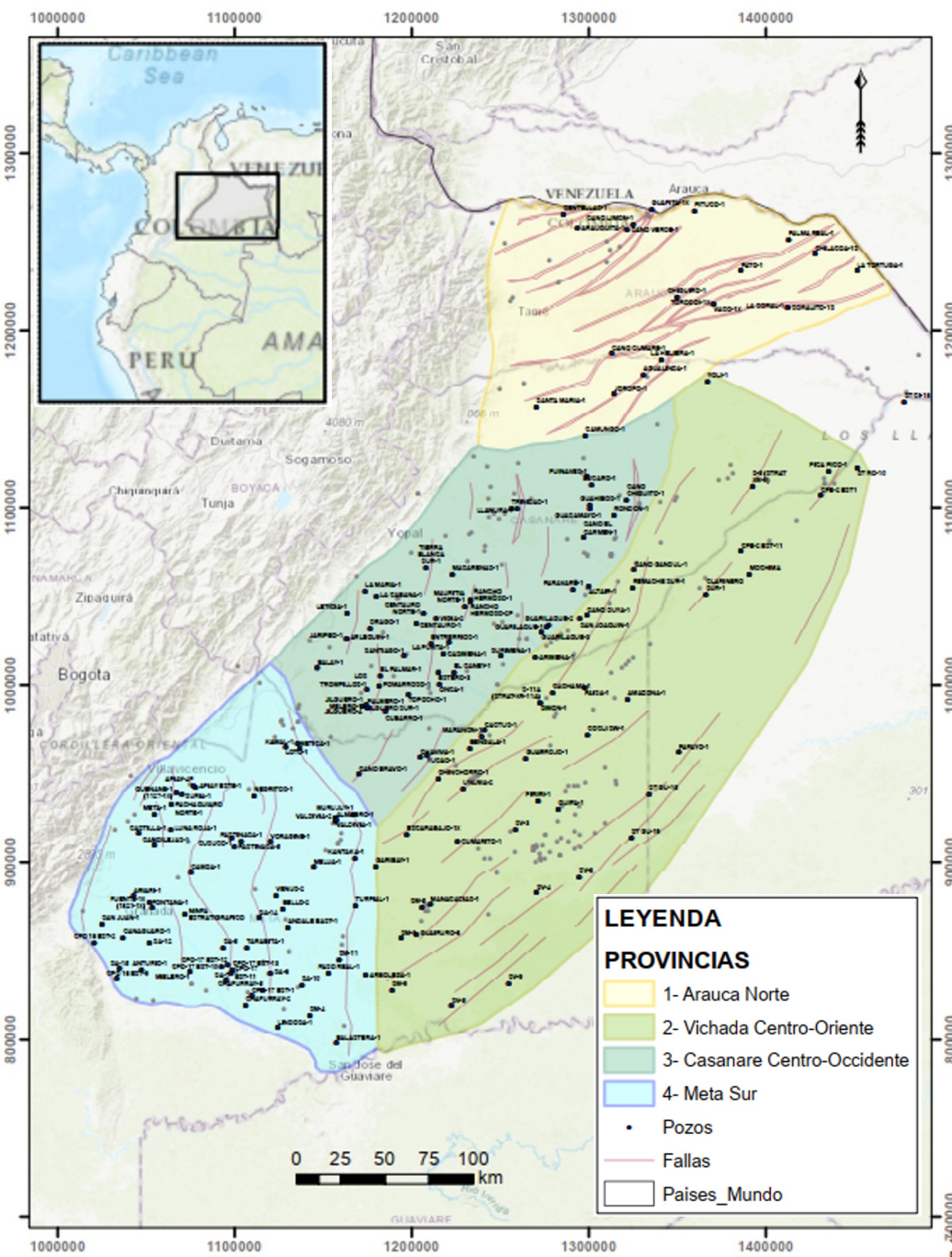
Ariari: 890 meters

Guacavia: 832 meters, so far ...



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE? SEISMIC INTERPRETATION

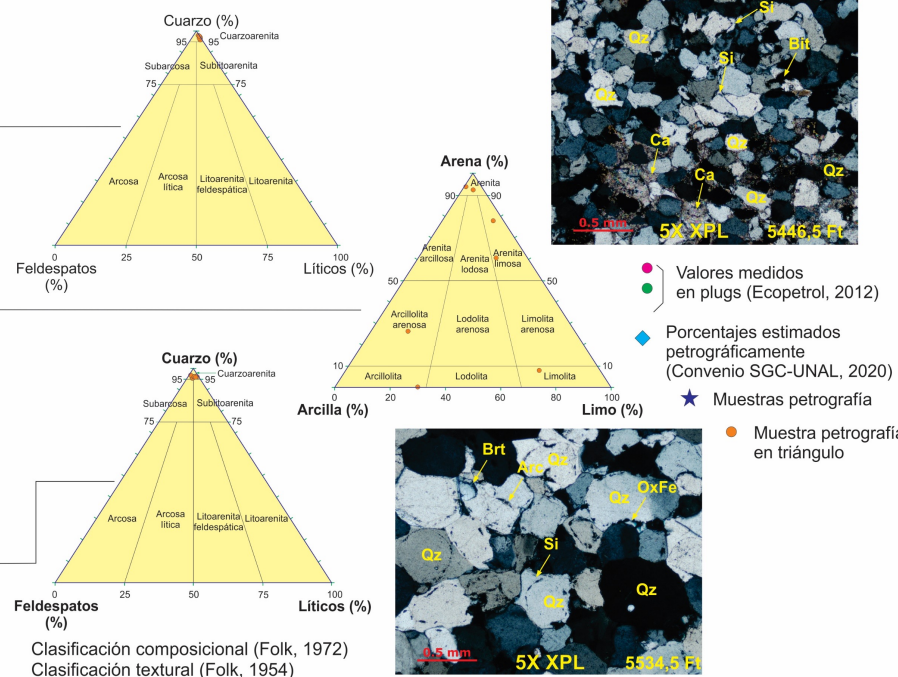
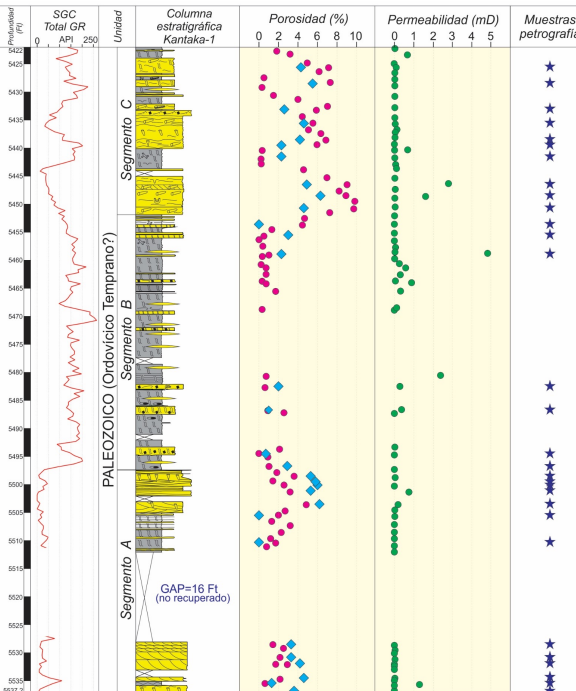
Petrel Seismic Project
406 Wells included
15000 km of seismic information
6 Regional seismic sections
50 wells studied and analysed (Report)
Identification of Structural Provinces



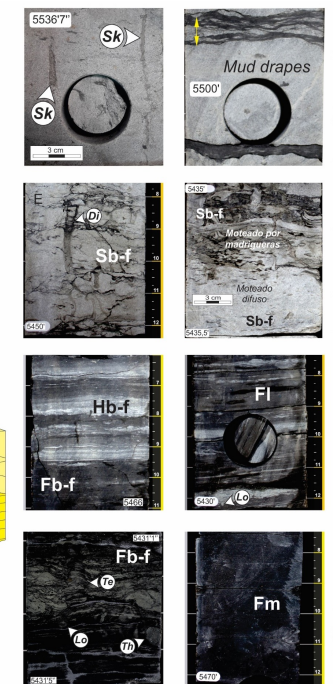
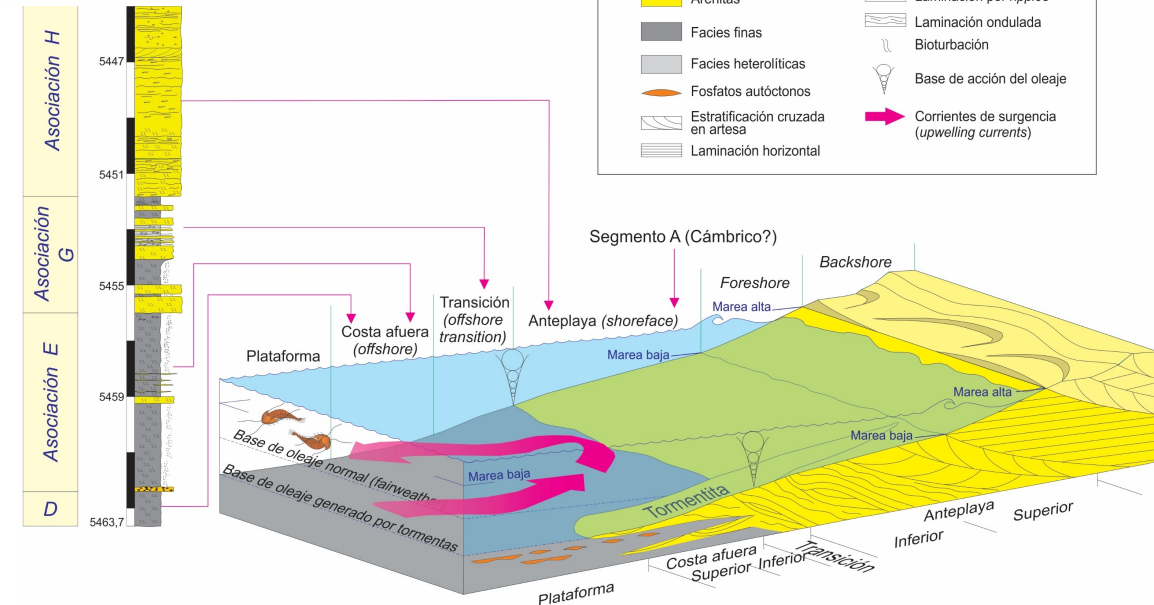
Carbonifero	Superior	Gohelense	298.9 ±0.15			
	Medio	Kasimovense	303.7 ±0.1			
	Inferior	Bashkirtense	307.9 ±0.2			
	Superior	Serpukhovense	323.2 ±0.4			
	Medio	Visense	330.9 ±0.2			
	Inferior	Tournaisiense	346.7 ±0.4			
			356.9 ±0.4			
Devonico	Superior	Famennense	372.2 ±1.6			
	Medio	Frasnense	382.7 ±1.6			
		Givetense	387.7 ±0.8			
		Effelsense	393.3 ±1.2			
	Inferior	Embsense	407.6 ±2.6			
		Pragense	410.8 ±2.8			
		Lochkovense	419.2 ±3.2			
	Prídolí		425.0 ±3.3			
Silurico	Ludlow	Ludfordiense	425.0 ±3.3			
	Wenlock	Goretiense	427.4 ±0.9			
		Homeriense	427.4 ±0.9			
		Shelwoodiense	435.6 ±0.8			
	Llandovery	Reycheniense	438.5 ±1.1			
		Aeronense	440.9 ±1.2			
		Rhuddaniense	442.3 ±1.5			
		Hirmeriense	446.2 ±1.4			
		Kellense	453.0 ±0.7			
Ordovico	Superior	Sandbiense	458.4 ±0.9			
	Medio	Dartmouthense	467.3 ±1.1			
		Dapingiense	470.0 ±1.4			
	Inferior	Holense	477.7 ±1.4			
		Tremadocense	485.4 ±1.9			
		Piso 10	~ 489.5			
		Jiangshaniense	~ 494			
		Pabienense	~ 497			
		Qushangense	~ 500.6			
		Drummiense	~ 504.5			
		Wuliense	~ 509			
		Piso 4	~ 514			
		Piso 3	~ 521			
		Piso 2	~ 529			
		Fortuniense	541.0 ±1.0			
			~ 539			
Ediacrico						

CO-1	SM-4	Indotirradites morphon, Anapiculatisporites concinnus, Porycospora rugulosa
DO-3	SM-4	Grandispora group, Ancyrospora langii, Verghachium trispinosum Angochitina comosa
SI-3	San Juan-1	Presencia de Domasia bispinosa y Evittia sp.
SI-1	Pazo Real-1	Presencia de Dactylofusa spp., Neoverghachium carmineae
OR-5	Loto-1	Dominante presencia de Verghachium Group, Verghachium trianguliformis
OR-4	Rancho Hermoso 2P	Asociación de Striatotheca Group, Adonia tenax
OR-3	Rancho Hermoso 2P	Asociación de Arbusculidinium filamentosum, Vogliensis reniformis
OR-2	Rancho Hermoso 2P	Acanthodiscrodium costatum, Cornasphaeridium Group, Striatotheca transformata
OR-1	Rancho Hermoso 2P	Frankia sarabazeniensis, Elanarkidulum orientalis, Velachitina vulgares
CB-3	Chiguiro-1	Asociación de Crystallinum oviforme, Ratisphaeridium diachamerum, Cymbatospheera postii
CB-2	Chiguiro-1	Asociación de Crystallinum cambriense, Adara alca, Vulcanisphaeridium lanugo
E-3	Chiguiro-1	Asociación de Kildinella spp y Chueria circularis

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE? CORE AND CUTTINGS

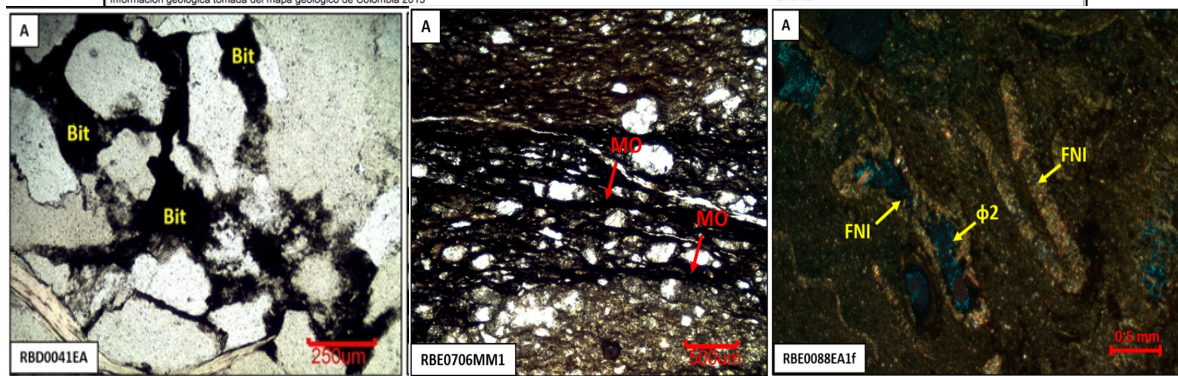
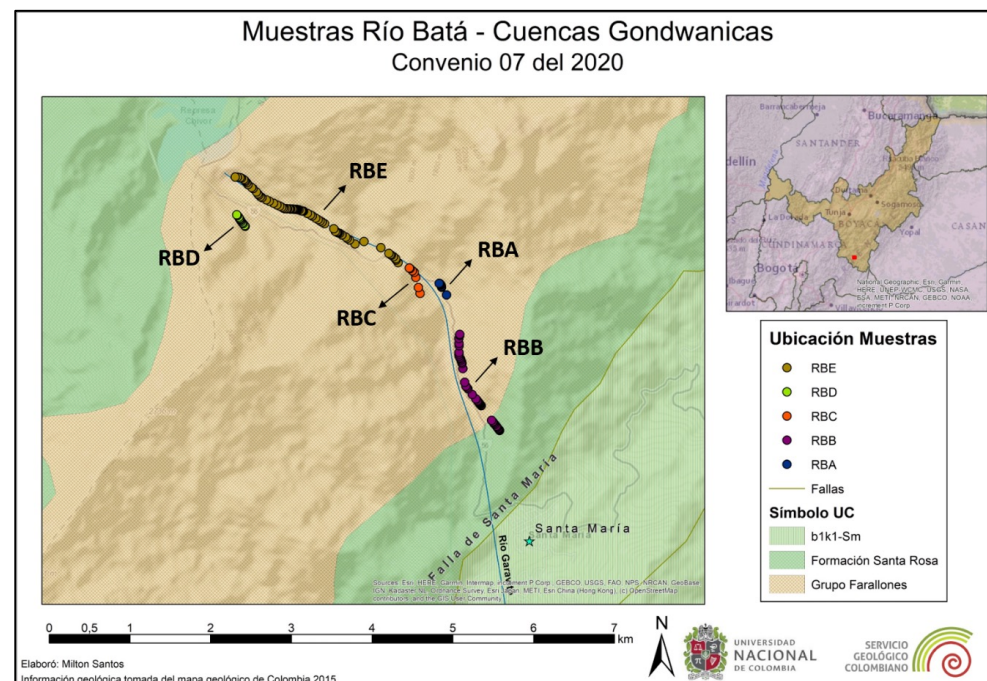


- 27 wells selected for making stratigraphic sections
- 6 wells with cuttings were analysed
- More than 600 sample picking for lab analysis

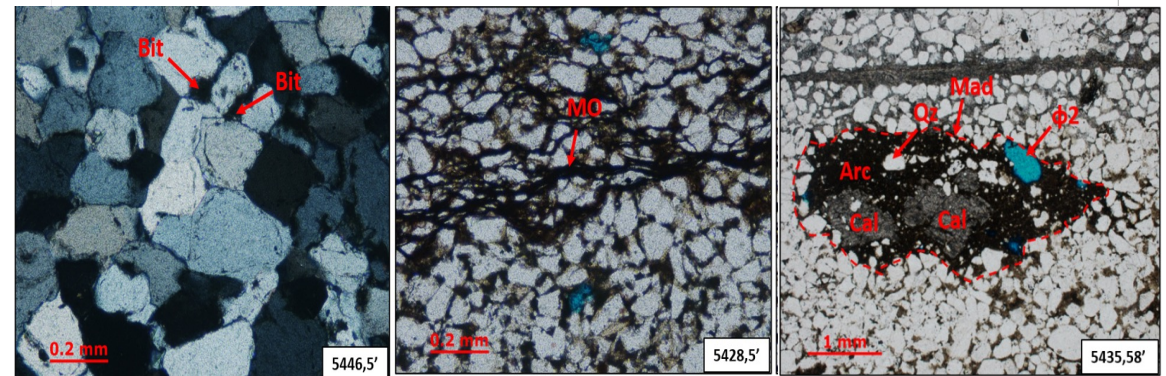
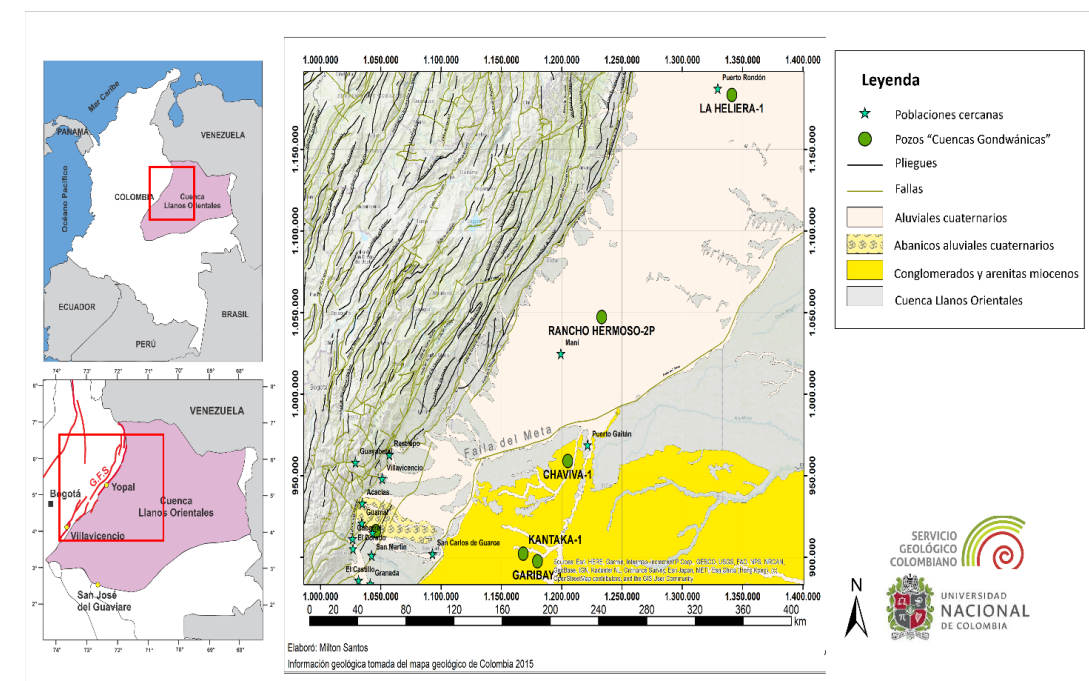


WHAT HAS BEEN DONE? LAB ANALYSIS

Lab Analysis of Rio Bata (Santa Maria – Boyaca) 157 samples were studied (U. Nal)



Lab Analysis of Cores and Cuttings 46 samples sent to lab for petrographic analysis



SOME FINDINGS (Source Rock)

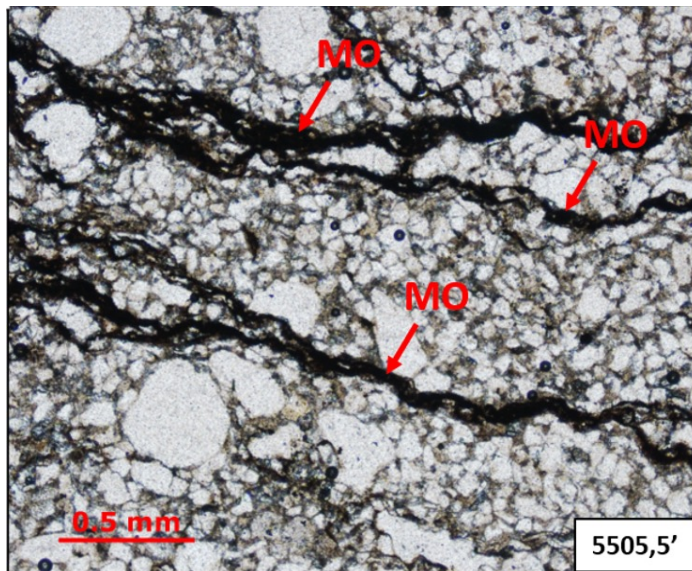
Fossiliferous levels have been seen in cores, surface and thin sections (Lower Ordovician?, Carboniferous? Silurian ? and Devonian?).

There are black shales in Palaeozoic outcrops and cores

There is Organic Matter Layers in the Rio Bata section and in the cores studied

Some cores display oil impregnations in palaeozoic sandstones (Venus-2, Venus-3 and Valdivia-2).

From available information (e.g. Almagro-1), some wells at the south of the basin shows low TOC values and high thermal maturity. At the north of the basin the thermal maturity is low



Layers of Organic Matter in Kantaka-1 well



Fossiliferous level in CPO17 EST 12. Trilobites (Lower Ordovician ?)



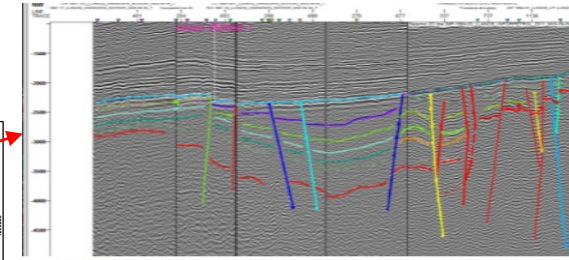
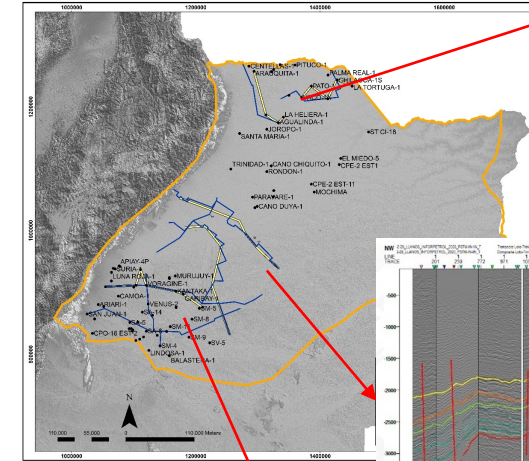
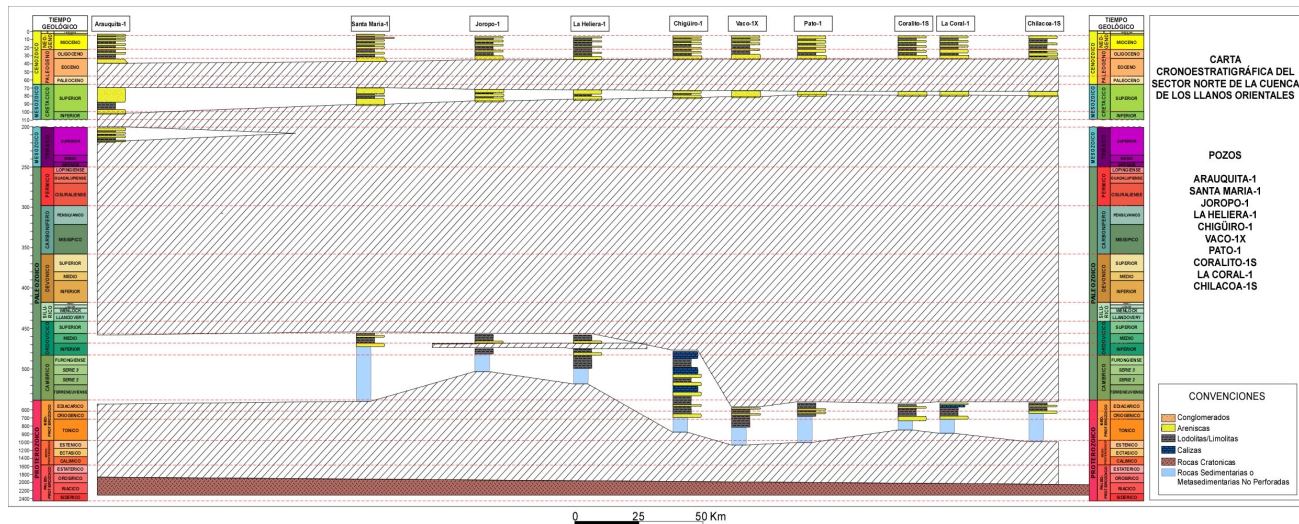
Fossiliferous level in Quebrada San Isidro (San Juanito-Meta). Crinoids ?.

SOME FINDINGS (Geometries - Traps)

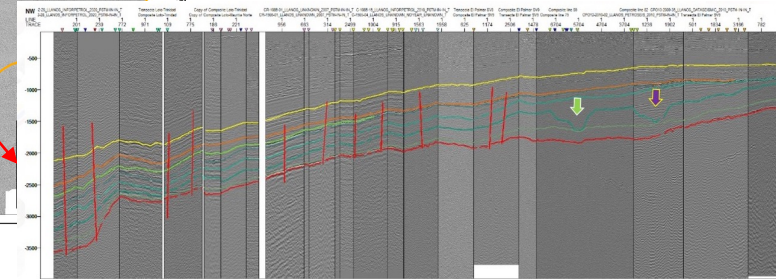
In the seismic interpretation different horizons have been identified and picked for the Cambrian, Ordovician, Devonian, Silurian and Carboniferous. Permian ?

4 structural provinces have been identified in the basin

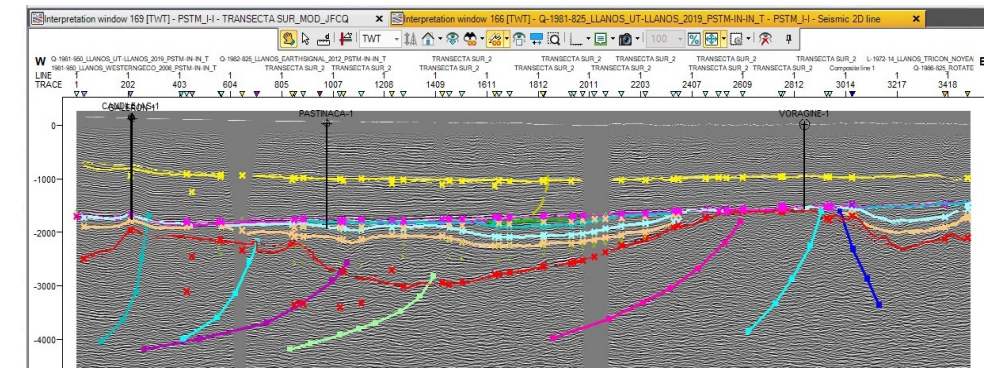
Palaeozoic has interesting geometries.



Arauca graben, filled with palaeozoic sediments



Some valleys and canyons at early Ordovician filled for mid Ordovician sediments.

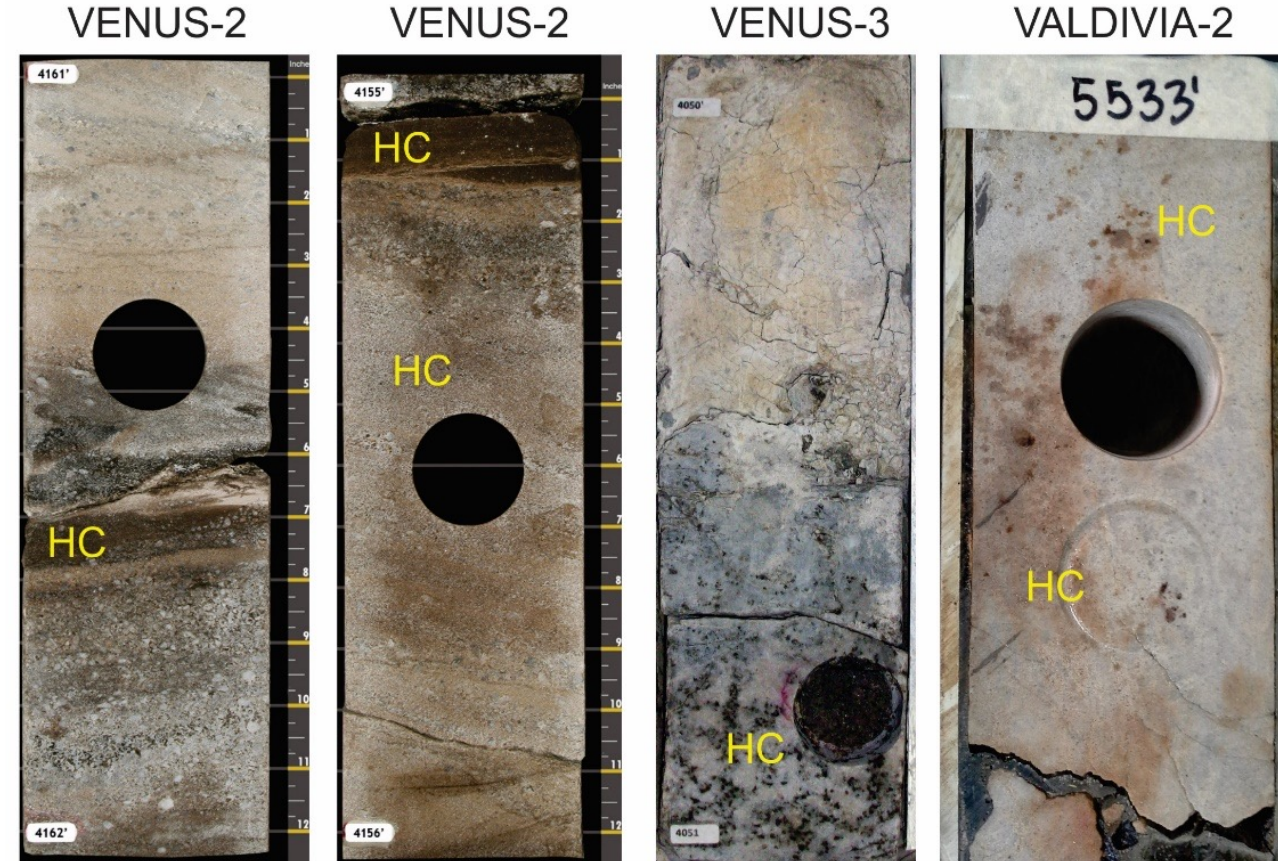
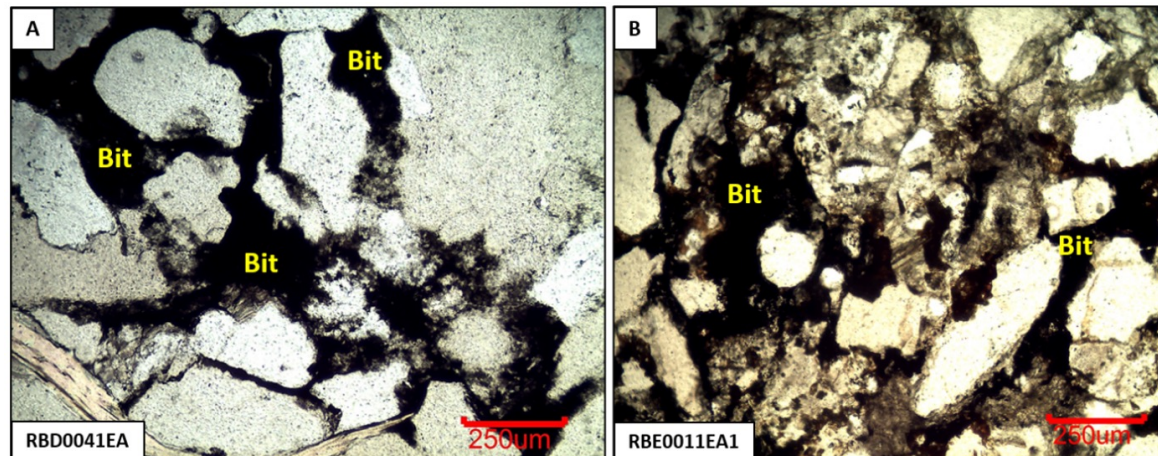


Greater distribution of the Ordovician and Silurian sequences

SOME FINDINGS (Migration)

Thin sections have shown Bitumen

HC stains in cores



SOME FINDINGS (Reservoirs and seals)

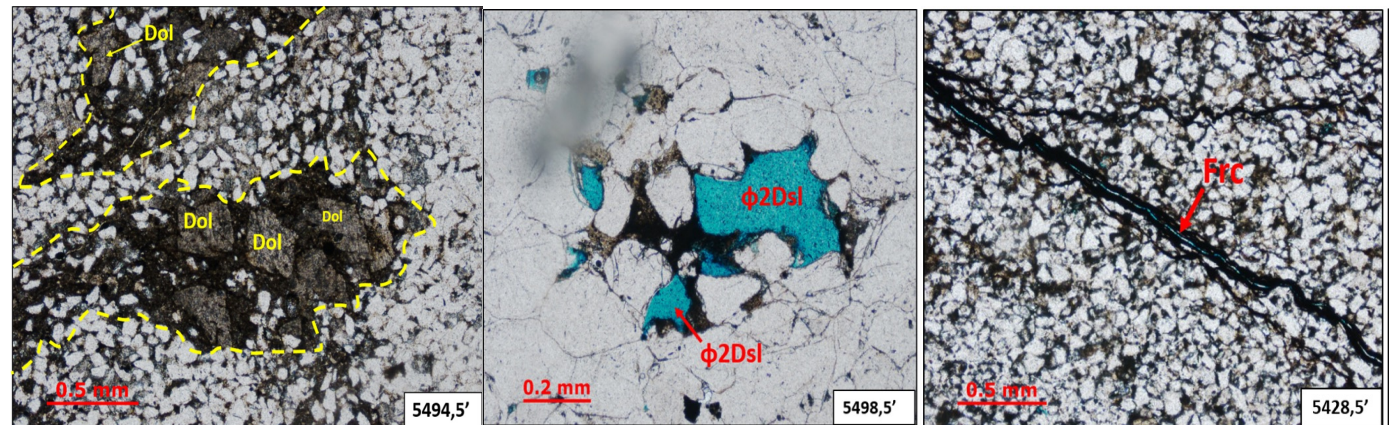
Petrography have shown secondary porosity for different horizons in the Palaeozoic (Rio Bata and Cores)

In Surface the outcrops show intense deformation and fracturing (i.e. Quebrada la Cristalina)

In Quebrada La Cristalina, dolomitization processes were recognized, pending on petrography confirmation



Foto Calizas en la Qbda La Cristalina



Secondary porosity due to Dolomitization, Dissolution and Microfracturing

OTHER INTERESTING FINDINGS

In Ariari area has been proposed a faulted contact between the gabbros and the palaeozoic limestones . The Surface team found evidence of the intrusive contact.

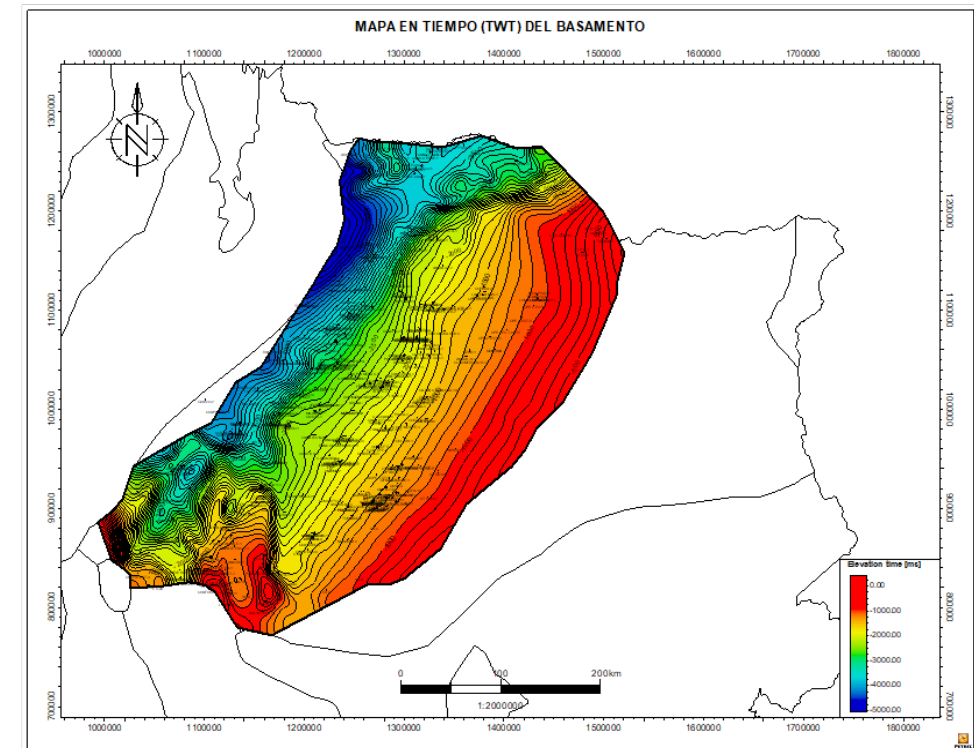
There are different types of gabbros emplaced (implications on maturation --- Barton M.)

In analysis of cores red sandstones and paleo soils have been found, similar facies to the ones found in Surface in Quebrada Pipiral, Quebrada El Diamante and Quebrada La Sapa

There is and important unconformity between Low Ordovician and Mid Ordovician. That event show how an important depocenter changed the location in the basin



Relation between the gabbros and the palaeozoic limestones. Some xenoliths are visible within the gabbro



To be completed

- Lab analysis for Surface and well samples:
 - Geochem: (Rock Eval, TOC, Vitrinite)
 - Petrophysics
 - Petrography
 - Palaeontology (micro and macro)
 - DRX
- To finish stratigraphic model
- *Fission Tracks (Geochronology)*
- *Chemistry of gabbros (3 different samples)*
- *Crude-Rock relation**
- *Paleo magnetometry*
- *To include Venezuela and Putumayo in the same model*
- *Understand Source, Reservoir and Seal rocks*
- *Define future action to reduce Uncertainty*

GRACIAS...!

caguerrero@yaho.com

caguerrero@sgc.gov.co

Quebrada San Isidro (San Juanito – Meta)

