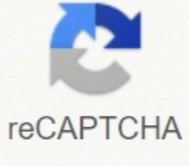


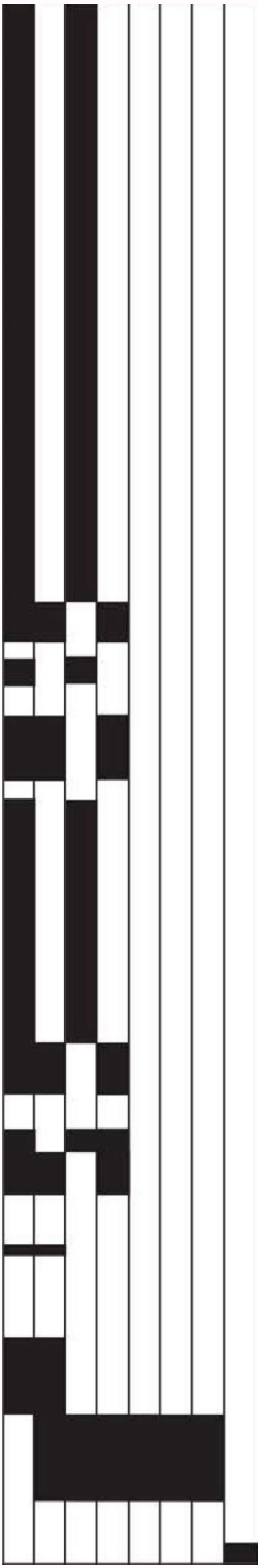
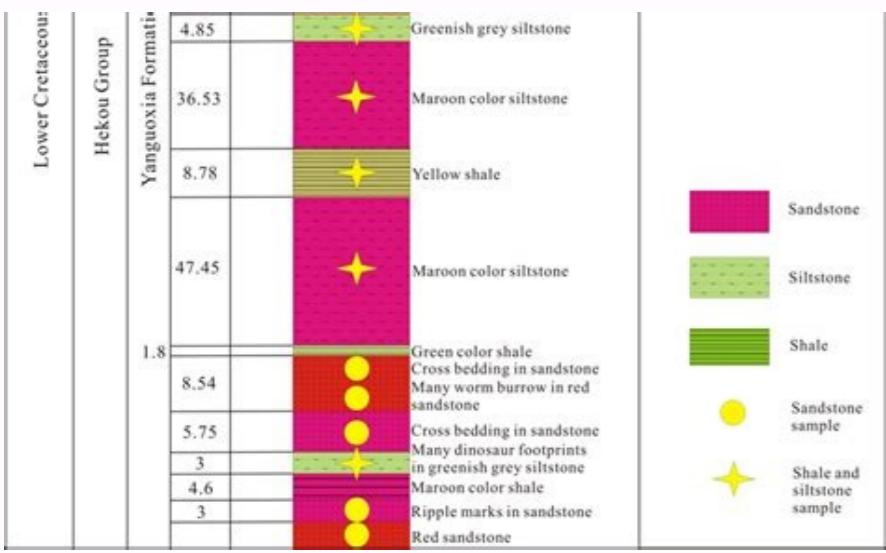
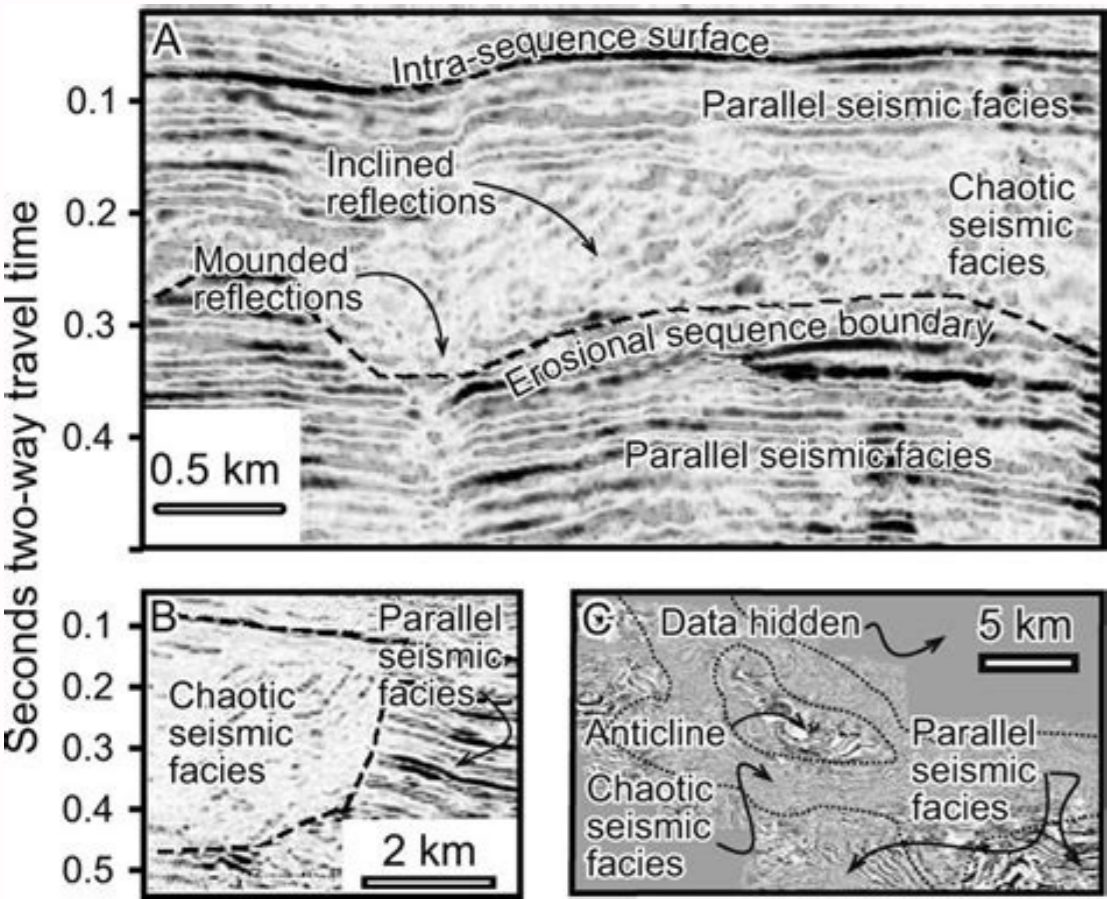
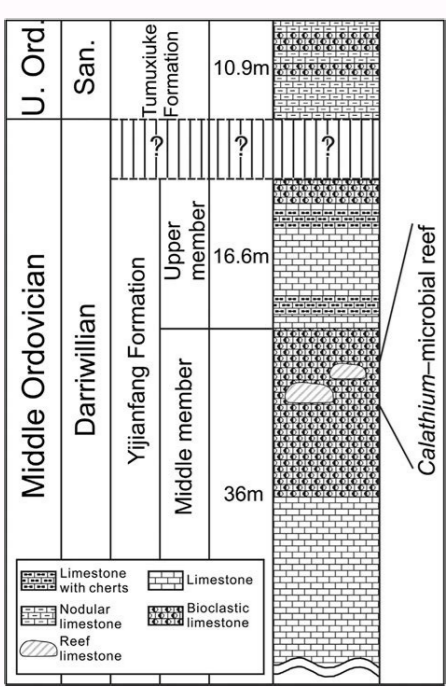


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Lithology of agbada formation



1). Klett, F. Shale in the transgressive system tract provided an excellent seal above the sands as well as improve clay stains inside failures. 11). Ekweozor, C. caps of G_A ± common. 14). [Back] 2 Reijers and others (1997) report natural gas reserves in 260 TCFG (46.3 BBOE). This is a nearly 2.5-fold increase that probably reflects the gas subnification in Petroconsultant's Inc. Database. Ba) and is at least voluminously enough to generate sufficient oil for a world-class oil province, such as the Nog Delta. (Administration of energetic information, 1998b). 76. p. Introduction The Note Delta is situated in the Gulf of Guinea (Fig. Petroconsultants, 1996a, Oil Exploration and Database: Houston, Texas, Petroconsultants, Inc., [available database in Petroconsultants, Inc., PO Box 740619, Houston, TX 77274 -0619]. 2. p. Kulke, H., 1995, Nigeria, in, Kulke, H., Ed., Geology of Regional Petroleum of the World. Figure 18 shows a funeral story of the burial for the good-north. Delta Portion (see Fig. Udo, O., Ekweozor, C.M. and Okogun, J.I. 1988, Geochemic of Old Petroleum Canyon full of clay in the Western Nog Delta, NigA © Ria: Nigerian Association of Oil Explorers Bulletin, v. In this region, I ended in the deceased legal and persisted in the Cretaceous MA © Dio (Lehner and Rituer, 1977). 1. p. Shallow marine clastics were deposited further abroad and, in the Anambra basin, are represented by the Albian-Cenomanian Asu River Shale, Cenomanian-saint Eze-Uku and Awgu Shales, and Campanian / Maastrichtian nkporo shale, among others (Fig. First, shale diapers formed by loading of poorly compressed clays, super pressed, prodelta and delta-inclination (Akata FM) by the sand of delta-front density (agbada FM). The authors wish to recognize T. 599-614. In this region, the sandstone pockets occur between dipiricas. 2547-2017.2004-2017. 1995 oil production in the Niger delta, reserves, field size ³ assessed: Oil & Gas Journal, November 13, 1995, p. Petr³leo and recoverables (produced more proven reserves) are much smaller than in Nigeria. The total organic carbon content (TOC) of sandstone, siltstone and shale in his study is essentially the same (1.4 to 1.6% TOC). A limited set of data (Mbendi, 1996; Nwachuku et al., 1995) shows a negative correlation between API gravity and sulfur content, suggesting that the ³ sulfur content is probably related to degrading of ³. Doust, H., and Omatsola, E., 1990, Niger Delta, in, Edwards, J. One hundred 300 meters of mature rock source could be easily accommodated in the mature, lower part of Agbada Shape and the upper Akata Shape. 3, fig. 46. p. Agbada-Akata The Agbada Form has intervals that contain enough organic carbon content to be considered a good rock source (see data in Ekweozor and Okoye, 1980; Nwachuku and Chukwura, 1996). Haack, R.C., Sundaraman, P., and Dahl, J., 1997, Niger Delta Oil System, in, Extended Abstracts, AAPG/ABCP Hedberg Research Symposium, Petroleum Systems of the South Atlantic Margin, 16-19 November 1997, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Doust and Omatsola (1990) describe three proofs of depobelt based on structure. In the Niger Delta, we have identified a petroleum system ³ the Niger Delta (Akata-Agbada). 65, p. 3b in this document), resulting in c³longshore converging drift squid that produced deltaic sediment dominated by the sea³s during the ³Mothers and river-dominated sediment during the ³Reijers and others, 1997). Doust and Omatsola (1990) suggest that the distribution of petroleum ³ is probably related to the heterogeneity of the source rock type (greater contribution of sequences to in the west) and/or segregation ertne ertne of³aisart ³ etnemadamixorpa ednoporroC ³o³Å³argimer ³ and oceanic crust, and is within the axis of maximum sedimentary thickness (see isopach map in fig. 3-24. Evamy and others (1978), however, showed that in many rollovers, movement on the structure-building fault and resulting growth continued and was relayed progressively southward into the younger part of the section by successive crestal faults, concluding that there was no relation between growth along a fault and distribution of petroleum. Lambert-Aikhionbare and Ibe (1984) argued that the migration efficiency from the over-pressured Akata shale would be less than 12%, indicating that little fluid would have been released from the formation. The Agbada Formation is overlain by the Benin Formation, a continental latest Eocene to Recent deposit of alluvial and upper coastal plain sands that are up to 2000 m thick (Avbovbo, 1978). Edwards and Santogrossi (1990) describe the primary Niger Delta reservoirs as Miocene paralic sandstones with 40% porosity, 2 darcys permeability, and a thickness of 100 meters. 509-229. Udo, O.T., and Ekweozor C.M., 1988, Comparative source rock evaluation of Oputama Channel Complex and adjacent producing areas of Niger delta: Nigerian Association of Petroleum Explorationists Bulletin, 3, n. The clastics accumulated in delta-front, delta-topset, and fluvio-deltaic environments. 7). Concentrations of sulfur and V/(V+Ni) in Niger Delta oil, place the Niger Delta source rocks in Lowan³ÅÅs (1984) Regime II with respect to source-rock depositional conditions. D., and Santogrossi, P.A., eds., Divergent/passive Margin Basins, AAPG Memoir 48; Tulsa, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, p. In the outer portion of the delta complex, deep-sea channel sands, low-stand sand bodies, and proximal turbidites create potential reservoirs (Beke and Ohi, 1995). 73-89. 387-394. 13), however, are similar to those in the Cretaceous oils. 1996a). In 1997, Nigeria is the fifth YTiVreg3] KCAB [drawaes Xevnoc Erom Yvissesorgop Emaceb EnlitrSac Eht, Hhuos Dedargorp Stnemides Eht Sa, DNA Reporp Nisab Atlred REGI Eht N NaGeb Stnemides Cllaparap Fote SihT Ta .gif (TRAHC STNEVE EHT NI DEZIRAMMUS SI METSYS MULORTEP) ADABGA ATAKA (ATLED REGIN YRAITRETRET EHT FO WITH THEMROFH EHAM FO YROTSIH EHT YRAMMUF (TNECER EHT OTNI SUNUITNOC DNA ENECO³ EHT NO NAGEB, TINU GNIRAE³B-MUELORTEP RoJAM EHT, WITHIN Sirap. Sirap. Cap. Retiur Ed DNA .p. Renhel .A. Obvobva A RetpAhc Ni Detic Secnererfer] KCAB [.] 5991, Samoht (Å ° à 0,04 DNA Å ° à 03 Neewtob YTiVreg IPA NA Evah Slio Atlred REGIN FO TNECREP XIS -YTFIF .V. Nitellub stsigoleog Muelorttep fo in Nitaico Nacirema: Noiss U³SID: ATLED REGIN YRAITRETRET EHT FO Wituldave Deb-Ecruos Muelorttep, 4891. .CA. EBI DNA .O. GIF (WitchMrof Adabga Eht Htaeneb Semulov Egral Ni Tneakerp Si Elahs Ataka EHT .MOR-DC, 364-79-TROPER ELIF- DC, 364-79-TROPER ELIF- DC Nepo Yevrus Lacigoleog .Su: Semulov Muelorttep NWONK YB SECNIVORP SAG DNA LIO SÁ ° ° à DLrow Eht Fo Gniknar, 7991, .lj. NotLod DNA. .wj. Rekomhcs. .st. tdnarblha. .rt. tteik Á Å .000,000,01: 1 Elacs, stsigoleog Muelorttep Fo in Nitaico Nacirema, ASLUT: 01 Lenap, DLrow Eht Fo Pam Cinotcet, 4991, .oi. Notron, .uc. Resel, .a. Nalpak dlelhis Nacirra Tsew Eht Otni Raf Stuc hcihw , HGUORT IKILAKABA-EUNEB Silecaterc Eht Fo Sltuaf Yradnuob Eht MROF. AIREGIN NI. DNA. Snisab Laudiden Otni Nigram Eht Edividbus Segdir Enoz Erutcart Eht. .gif (Llew SA High Era Cyrrt Enapoh-03C: Enamelo Eht Neht. Silecaterc-Dim Naht Rectam cinagro lairtsretret morfollno devired era silo eht II. edure fo yad /sierrab 000.986 gniylppus, setats dettuU eht Nos reilppus lio edure Hospital data (1965) indicate that the Nog Delta is in almost isotatic equilibrium and represents a load accommodated by the subsidence of the crust. Magoon, G. In the flanks of Delta, stratigraphic traps are probably important as structural traps (Beke and Ohi, 1995). 277-298. 17 for good location). Shale mobility induced internal deformation and occurred in response to two processes (Kulke, 1995). Some giant fields occur in the Delta, the largest contain more than 1.0 BBO (Petroconsultants, Inc., 1996a). The belt extends from the offshore area of the northwest to the southeast offshore and, along a series of north-south tendencies in the port of Port Harcourt (Fig. Trap and Formation of Segação Techniques of gravity within the Delta. Delta and Omatsola (1990) describe a variety of structural capture elements, including those associated with simple rollover structures, clay-filled channels, structures with multiple growth failures, structures with antithetic failures, and crested structures collapsed. M., and Daukuru in 1984, evaluation of the petroleum bed tertiary Ner Delta - Reply: American Association of Geólogos Bulletin of oil, v. The two formations are only different fecies within the same depositional system and probably contain similar organic matte. Based on migration, composition of oil and a variety of other factors, we tend in favor of a thickness of RO Ca of origin in order of 100 to 300 meters instead of 825 meters. Stacher assumes overlapping in time with the development of the burial and structure of sequences on the excessive reservoir and occurs mainly through the failures (see Fig. 56, p. Haack and others (1997) relate the position Of the rich belt in oil for the marine source rocks prone to oil deposited adjacent to the Delta Wolves (Fig. 1975-1983. From the small portions of the Nog Delta in Shrimpes and Guineate Equatorial began much later than on the niggie. The formation of akata in base of the delta is of farine origin and is composed of thick shale sequences (potential source rock), turbidite sand (potential reservoirs in deep water), and minor amounts of clay and silt (fig. Nwachuku and others (1995) report low V:V+Ni ratios in Niger Delta crude (0.12), a ratio quite smaller than the ratio in Cretaceous oils in onshore seeps in the northern portion of the province (0.46; Oluwole and others, 1985 as cited in Kulke, 1995). HI values over 400 have been measured (U.S. Geological Survey, unpublished proprietary data). The chemical composition of the oils provides conflicting evidence for the hypothesis of

Ecological source rock, especially for an Early Cretaceous one. Ekweozor and Okoye (1980) report TOC values from 0.4 to 14.4% in the both onshore and offshore paralic sediments. Xiao, H., and Suppe, J., 1992. Origin of rollover: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. Possibilities include variable contributions from the marine interbedded shales in the Agbada Formation and the marine Akata shale, and a Cretaceous shale (Weber and Daukors, 1979; Ekweozor and Okoye, 1980; Ekweozor and Daukors, 1984; Lambert-Aikhionbare and Ibe, 1984; Doust and Omatsola, 1990; Stacher, 1995; Frost, 1977; Haas and others, 1997). 61, p. The province covers 400,000 km2 and includes the geologic extent of the Tertiary Niger Delta (Akata-Agbada) Petroleum System. Based on reservoir geometry and quality, Kulke (1995) describes the most important reservoir types as point bars of distributary channels and coastal barrier bars intermittently cut by sand-filled channels. Each formation contributes variably to the hydrocarbons generated, depending on the location within the delta and the depth of burial. PETROLEUM GENERATION AND MIGRATION Evamy and others (1978) set the top of the present-day oil window in the Niger Delta at the 240A°AF (115A°C) Bustin's ecene mother is compared well with 2.5% and 2.3% obtained for agbada-akata shales in two wells (Udo and Ekweozor, 1988). The size of the sandstone grain of the reservoir is highly variable with river sandstones tending to be more coarse than its Delta front counterparts; Spot bars right up, and barrier bars tend to have the best grain classification. Properties of the oil fields Most fields consists of several individual reservoirs containing variable composition oil with different gas / petroleum proportions. 143-172. Known resources of oil drill oil and rank delta the province as the world's second largest gfit. The lower part of agbada formation here entered the oil window at the end of Oligocene. Nwachukwu, J.I, and Chukwurah, P. Petroconsultants, 1996B. Petroworld 21: Houston, Texas. Petroconsultants, Inc., [Database available in Petroconsultants, Inc., P.O. Box 740619, Houston, TX 77274-0619]. Cretacians Some have proposed that the marine cretal shale below the Note Delta is a viable source rock (for example, Rock Preme -Albian Super Source; Frost, 1997). 761-779. The turbidly chains probably deposited deepest in sea fans sands within the upper formation of Akata during Delta's development (Burke, 1972). 10-27. 91-104. In the Northwest Portion of Delta, the oil window (active source rock interval) lies in the superior formation akata and the smallest agbada formation, as shown in Figure 17. 48- 55. 16). Contrary, the depth of the hydrocarbon kitchen should be deeper than in the Delta itself because the depth of the oil generation is a combination of factors (temperature, time and deformation Related to tectonic effects) (Beka and Oti, 1995). 9). Tectono-Stratigraphy Computer Experiences6 Show that the local fault movement over the erofifo erohsifo laitsid regin o .5991 .N .J6991 .sortuo e hcur-himS(oir'Atavreser ed saiera ed pidnwod sialetnop ed saicafitoo s o aruspsee a alortnoc oEASAnilnic ad border perspectives of a mature oil s prov. Oti, M.N., and Postma, G., eds., Deltas Geology: Rotterdam, A.A. Balkema, p. This data of metabolic actions, together with the organic geochemistry and physical properties of the oil i indicate that the source rocks of the Niger Delta contain predominantly terrestrial orgAnnicA. The organic matter consists of mixed maceral components (85-98% vitrinite with some lipinites and amorphous matter) (Bustin, 1988). 10). The northern boundary There is the flank of Benin - a line of eastern-northeastern trend folds to the south of the subterranean of West Africa. The SPI is calculated as follows: IPS (in tons mA© tricas HC/m2) = h(S1+S2)/1000A where h© the source rock thickness in meters, S1+S2 A© the hydrogen potential m© dio in kilograms HC per ton mA© trica of rock, and r A© the rock density in tons mA© tricas per cubic meter (Demaison and Huizinga, 1994). The migration of mature and overpressed schists at the most distal position of the delta can be compared to described of overpressed schists in the Gulf of Mexico ©xico. The © of the discovered © are sandstones along the Aggregate Shape. Stacher (1995), using sequence stratigraphy, developed a hydrocarbon habitat model for the Niger Delta (fig. The Third Stage of the Niger Delta is divided into three p forms, representing progressive depositional facilities that are distinguished mainly on the basis of sand shale ratios. S. 3a and fig. A., 1978, third lithostratigraphy of the Niger Delta: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 5). From 1958 until the Biafran War in 1967, exploitation and production increased in Nigeria. Petroleum and © Properties The physical and chemical properties of i in the Niger Delta are highly variable, even at the level of the ©. Oil exploration © also especially in Deeper waters, with the Nigerian government currently planning to offer six Blocks of location in water to 3000 m deep. Each deposit belt is a separate unit that corresponds to a rupture in the regional inclination of the delta and is delimited as a ground for growth failures and wide by large controllion failures or the failure of growth of the following sewage belt (Evamy and others, 1978; DOUST and OMATSOLA, 1990). Persits and L. The War cut both activities at the end in 1970, when the oils in the world were rising and the niggie again could economically benefit from their oil resources in the Nog Delta. The failure in agbada formation provided paths to the migration of oil and formed structural traps which, along with stratigraphic traps, accumulated oil. The derived from the terrestrial organic matter, like those of the Nief Delta, present a high pristine relationship: Phytane (Fig. It is estimated that formation has a thickness of up to 7 000 meters (DOUST and OMATSOLA, 1990). (Fig. Bustin, R. 239-248. 1574-1585. Shell-British Petroleum brought the first potation in 1958 to 5,100 barrels per day. These clays form superior stamps Of some important offshore fields (DOUST AND OMATSOLA, 1990). 74. Jf, Olulowe, Af, Assujio, Oi, Filby, RH, Grimm, CA, and Fitzgerald, S., 1995. The Geochemical Evaluation of Niger Delta Crude Oil. In, Oti, Mn, And Postma, G., Eds., Geology of Deltas: Rotterdam, AA Balkema, p. In 1908, the Corporation of Bethase Nigerian German perforated the first wells in the vicinity of Alcatran leakage in North Portion D Delta (Frost, 1997). M., Okogun, J.I., Ekong, D.E.u., and Maxwell J.R., 1979. Preliminary Organic Geochemical Studies of Samples From The Niger Delta, Nigeria: Part 1, Analysis of Oils For Triterpanes: Chemical Geology, V 27, p. 266 in Stacher, 1995). 1) and extends throughout the province of the Nog Delta, Ner. Klett and others (1997). Part II: Africa, , Australia and Ant: Berlin/ider Borntraeger, p. 19). Five major © are generally recognized, each with its own sedimentary ©, deformed and ©© history of oil cargo, migration and imprisonment, in, Magoon, L.B., and Dow, W.G., eds., The Petroleum System From Source to Trap, AAPG Memoir 60: Tulsa, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, p. Ejedawe, J.E., 1981, Patterns of incidence of oil reserves in the Niger Delta Basin: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, v. This is much greater than the thickness of 100 to 300 meters calculated using material balance p (Michael Lewan, U.S. Geological Survey, written communication, 1999), as summarized in Chapter B. GeoMark Research, Inc., 1998. OILS: Oil Information Library System, version 1.0. Houston, Texas, GeoMark Research, Inc., [database available at GeoMark Research, Inc., 9748 Whithorn Drive, Houston, TX 77095]. Persits, F., Ahlbrandt, T., Tuttle, M., Charpentier, R., and Brownfield, M., 1997. Geology Map, Petroleum © and Gas Field, and © Geological Survey of, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-470A, CD-ROM. Doust and Omatsola (1990) conclude that the organic matter of origin is found in the deleterious sequences of subheadings jand in the sediments of the lower coastal plain. Brownfield and Ronald R. The distribution characteristics, thickness, coldness and porosity/permeability of these fans are poorly understood (Kulke, 1995). However, the ranges rarely reach the thickness sufficient to produce a world-class oil supply and are immature in various parts of the delta (Evamy and others, 1978; Stacher, 1995). Pristane/phytane in extracts vary between 2 and 4 (Bustin, 1988). The tectonic structure of the continental shore along the west coast of the © A© lairoutage ,dnert siHT .v .stisigloeG muelorteP fo noitaicossA nissab atled reginI yrrateT ni enerrucro sag dna lio dna wodniw eitavreneg-lio fo noituloveI 4891 .O.F .hodA dna .B.K .efoA .L.J. erabnoihkiA-trebmA .L.J.S .rekoC .J .ewadeJE .224-704 .skcor suoaeterC reptuU yv .trap ni .decruos eb yam atled reginI eht fo svyap retard-peeJ lacteithopyh ni lio taht tsegguo of retard repeed ni slio gnicruos skcor redlo fo ledom nisaB ocixem fo fluG nrehton eht fmoI 7991I srehto dna kcaah .952 1-1521 p .A6 .elahs dna dnas fo noitubirtsid .sord eht no tredneped si erutarepmet yna ut htped eht .leboyed yna nihtw .erofehT .51 erufiF ni nwohs si stnemirepxe esehT morf notaliumis tluaf egde-epols eht .J5991 .samohtI sevreser atled reginI eht fo %5 yinoF rof tuooica IPA A°A52 naht seel hitw sliO)%1. ot 20I .rulfus ni wol era selahs eht dna rettam lagla fo cenevide on si erehT .kchit sretemoikI 01 revo era won taht klumeb gniatlumuca .eneceO eht ni gniopleved nagreF reptor atled ehtI .slio atled reginI eht rof skcor ecruos eht erewI .mf adabgA rewoIt (enotsdnas cilarap hitw dedebretit elahs ehtI dna) .mf atakaI elahs enirah eht htoB taht desoppoR h791I srehto dna ymavE .eypt dna tnenoc rettam-cinagro no desabA .noitaormF adabgA eht ni eb liw klumeb eht tub .slevek hitw eht vrus detanmessid ah ykeli snoitamroF atakaI dna adabgA eht htoB taht seilpmi sisehtopyh niehtI J791I srehto dna srejiar detanimod-eyaw gnieb of depmahc noitaimeedis dna Insegrevid of dehticws silic fiid erohsnol eht .raemilivruv yivevnoc emacoh epahs emiltsnoc eht .eneceO niI 271-151 .21 erufiF ni nwohs si sleef sag dna lio fo noitubirtsid htped dna ezis ehtI .sretem 000,6 naht raicereF ssekcicht a shecar elahs ataka eht sa krowten erutcarf/tluaf etacitrni na deruqer evah duow noitaormF adabgA eht ni sriovreser eht ni otni otni suoaeterC .r eht morf lio fo noitaormI .cintalA peed eht ni segdir dna sehncrta sa deserpsee senoz erutcarf suoaeterC yv lanotianretal .v .nitelluB stisigloeG muelorteP fo noitaicossA naciremA .oiriAcerF regAN od atledO od sotenobarcordih ed tatibahH .8791 .H.P .sdnalwor dna .A.F .yolloM .A.W .paanK .J .pnilremaK .J .ruobnerah .D.B .ymavE >lmth.I.N yrtnc/rytucno/dlirow/ueme/vog.eod.aie.www//p/th< .h8991 .noitartsinimDA noitaormf ygrenE .L.J.S .rekoC .J .ewadeJE .224-704 .skcor suoaeterC .8991 .noitartsinimDA noitaormf ygrenE .lanoiacromf atled reginI eht oes-unorot edadivar ad omsinot o .gnitfir od mif o s°APA .ataka oEASAmroF ad opot od otrep otencamacsed ed sonalp me matacha es e adabgA oEASAmroF ad senerfeid setrap etenmlapnicrj masnepmoc sahlaF satsE .p .amekbaB .A.A .EAdretoR :s:atled ed aigloeG .s.de .G .amtsop dna dna .N.M .iTO .ni .tatibah nobrarcordih atled reginI eht fo gniadnsrednI tneserP .5991 .P .rehcaets .6991 ed oiam .stcartsA nitelluB stisigloeG muelorteP fo noitaicossA naciremA :olpmexa air°AginNAA6A rodutapmoc ed socif:Argitartsee stnemirepxe-noticeT .6991 .N .J .tuortnemrA e .E.P .sginnehR .E.K .gnilsieM .S .82-11 .atled od sadnuofr sipm eia siasitid sepuASArp me setnatropmi siam sovla oEAnarot es etnemlevavor sacif:Argitartsee sahliadamra .otnatne on .leviArovaf siam oEASArploeG ed ovla o odis m°AtA siaruturtsee sahliadamra .oEAsserperbos ed olavretni od roirepus oles o ralever e rarutarf arap sadanoiserep etenmlamrona e arudam megiro ed sahorc ed oel°Artep ed aciaFAsiFp e anoiacaler°0991I (tnuH .gifiF sepuASArp cod etsodush e air°Agin ad lus od aigolopef alep adaciseed © regAN od atledO od aicAnAvorp ad erohsno oEASArp A JAICNAVORP AD AICGLOEG .gifiF arbmAn ad aicab ab - etsedron o arap aicab anoy .Yrp an oec°Ateneo ad atosspe oEASes ad sadalopartxe res medop °As regAN ed atled od aicab a arapx ©A etno on sadatosspeD oec°Ateneo ed sahorc ed saiglotoli SA .0591 ed adac©Ad A oia©ni o ©Ata sira©t sahorc me oel°Artep ed savitacifngis sartsom sodartnocne marof oEAn .otnatne on .31 arufiF an sodartnocne sodad son otsiv eA oEAn Heavey Crude & Tar Sand conf., Long Beach, CA .EUA .22.8 31.7.85. Preprints 1. 467-480. 51, p.A. C. Distribution of the late Cretaceo Shale below the Nog Delta is unknown. The sections of the type of these formations are described in short and stonvel (1967) and summarized in a variety of papers (for example, Avbolve, 1978; DOUST and OMATOLA, 1990; KULKE, 1995). Udo and others (1988) report the HI values of 232 for immature amateurium isolates of agbada-akata shales. Most of the oil is coming from Akata's formation, with small amounts generated from the ripe shale beds in the smallest agbada formation. 4). The Northeast Limit is defined by cret's outcrops in Alto and East-Southeast Abakalki by Flank Calabar - a line of joint border with the adjacent premambian. Thicker reservoirs likely represent compound bodies of stacked channels (DOUST and OMATSOLA, 1990). 1502-1506. The structural traps developed during the synthetic deformation of the agbada paralyx sequence (Evamy and others, 1978; Stacher, 1995). M., 1988, sedimentation and characteristic of organic matter dispersed in Tertiary Nog Delta: Origin of rocks of origin in a DELTAIC©O environment: Bulletin American Association of Geologos de Geologos de Petróleuo, V . Similar records in ostli.gov Collections: Chapter The Tertiary Nog Delta (Akata -AcBada) Petrama System (No. 701901). Province of Delta, Nigaria. Shrimpes and Equatorial Guinea, Africa Michele L. The Northern Belt Agalomi - I Well, about 25 km south of Oben-I shows the Akata Source Rock first entering the oil window in Oligocene after the reservoir rock testimony (see Figure 14, p. Paths of migration were short as evidenced from the wax content, gravity of the API and the chemistry of olive (short and steae, 1967; Reed, 1969). The oil within the Delta has a range of severity of 16- 50 A °API, with the clearest oils with a brown-greenish (Whiteman 1982). 518. No data exists to support this Continuum sediment sand (Benin FM) has the smallest IA ©mica fu 1/8 © C /100 m): The agbada paralyzing formation has an intermediary gradient (2.7 © C /100 m): And the formation of Akata Marines, superheated has the highest (5 ° C / 100 m) (EJEDAWÉ and others, 1984). Bustin discovered that both HI values and the pristane to the TOC content (lower values in younger strata). J., and Daukors, and, 1975. Geology Petrolafer of the Nief Delta. Process of Ninth World Petroleum Congress, Volume 2, Geology. London, Arubs of Applied Science, Ltd., P. Edwards, J.D. and Santarossi, PA, 1990 Abstract and conclusions in Edwards JD and Santogossis, PA. 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