

Perspectives from Offshore Argentina & Uruguay

A Prospectivity Overview



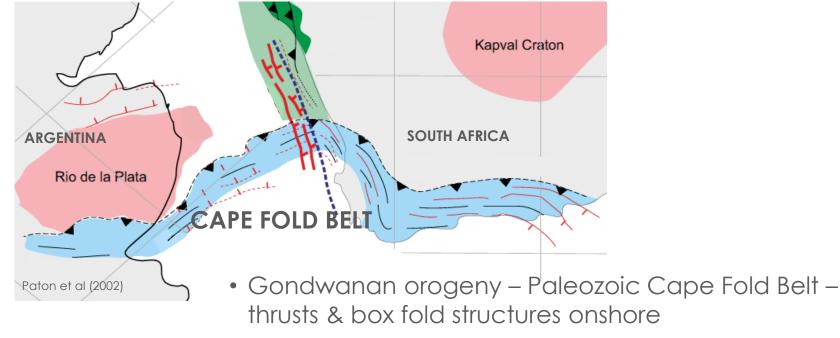
Introduction

- Argentina Offshore License Round
 1 14 blocks Argentina North, 24
 Austral-Malvinas
- Offshore Round 2 Argentina South
- Proven petroleum system in pre-rift and syn-rift along Atlantic margin
- 52,000 km of long offset 2D data acquired 2017-18, PSTM & PSDM





Tectonic Evolution – Pre-Rift (Permo-Triassic)

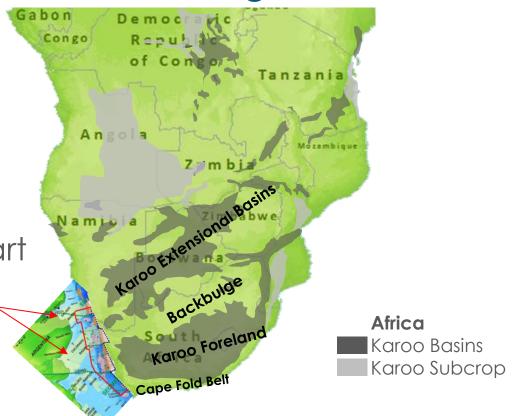


 Folded 'Table Mountain Group' – indurated quartzite with secondary porosity



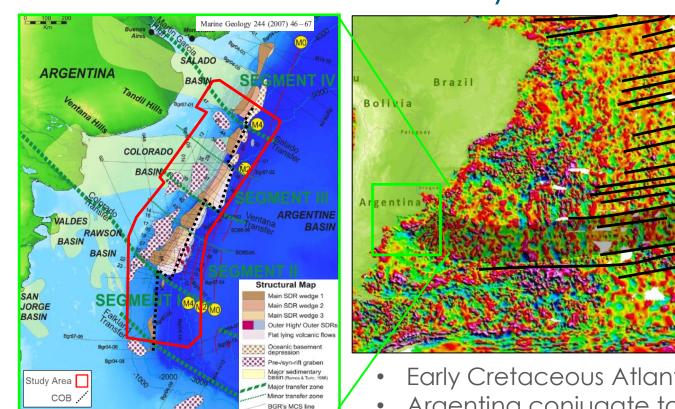
Tectonic Evolution – Jurassic Rifting

Rio Salado &
Colorado Basins part
of Jurassic Karoo
extensional basins
trend





Tectonic Evolution – Early Cretaceous Rifting

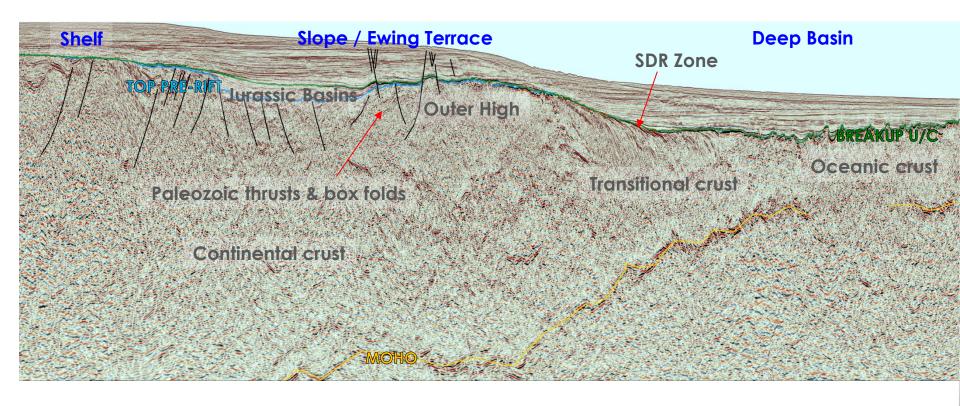


- Early Cretaceous Atlantic rifting
- Argentina conjugate to Orange Basin

From Franke et al (2007)



Atlantic Margin Structure





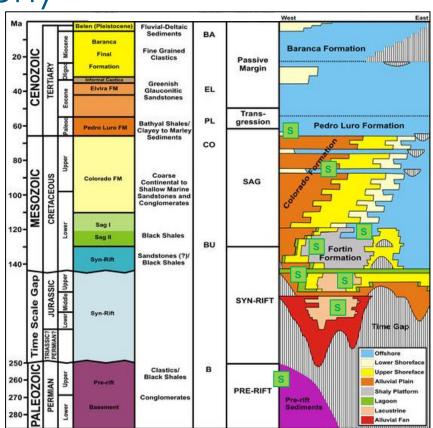
Atlantic Margin Stratigraphy

Proven Sources: s

- Permian
- Lower & Upper Syn-Rift (Early J to K; Early K) – marine

Probable Sources:

- Pedro Luro Fm (Paleocene) –
 Type II, high TOC
- Cenomanian-Turonian (OAE 2)
- Early Post-Rift (Aptian-Albian) (OAE 1a)



Loegering et al (2013)

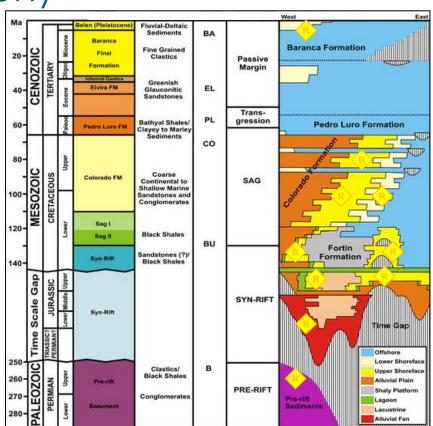


Atlantic Margin Stratigraphy

Potential Reservoirs:



- Oligo-Miocene Barranca Final marine sandstones
- Paleocene Elvira Fm sandstones
- Upper K (Colorado Fm) sandstones
- Lower K (Fortin Fm)
- Lower K carbonate build-ups
- Upper & Lower Syn-Rift sandstones
- Permian sandstones

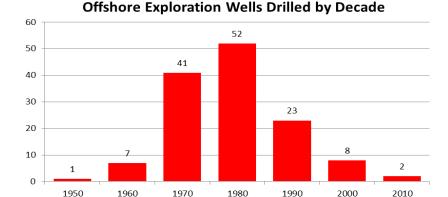


Loegering et al (2013)



Offshore Exploration

- First well 1956, first discovery 1970 –
 San Jorge Basin
- Deep water exploration Raya-1 (2016) Uruguay



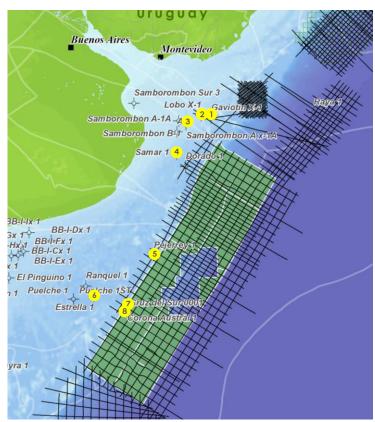


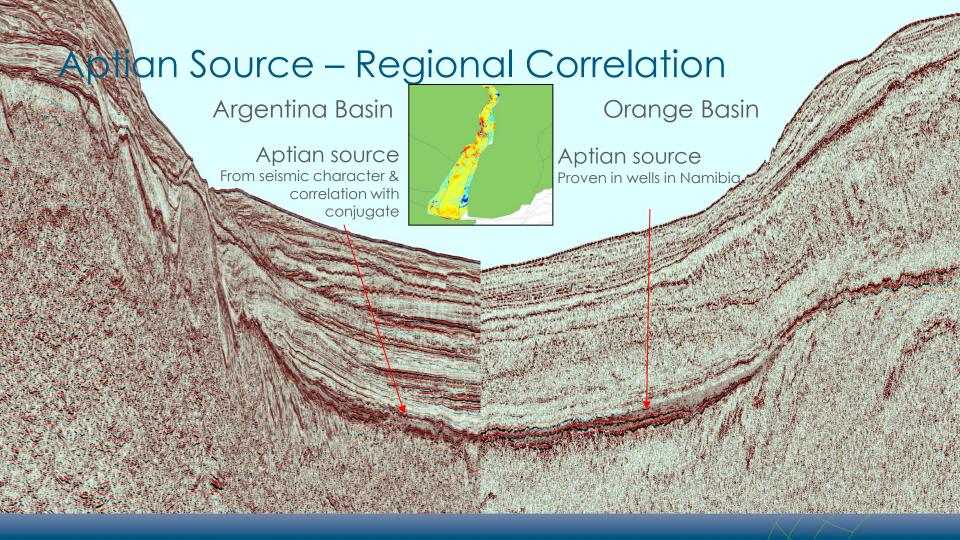


Atlantic Margin Offshore Exploration

- Proven sources on shelf 8 wells with HC
- 1 deep water well (Raya-1) TD: 6000m (3400m water)
- No wells in Argentina deep water, Aptian source proven in conjugate (HRT wells, Namibia)

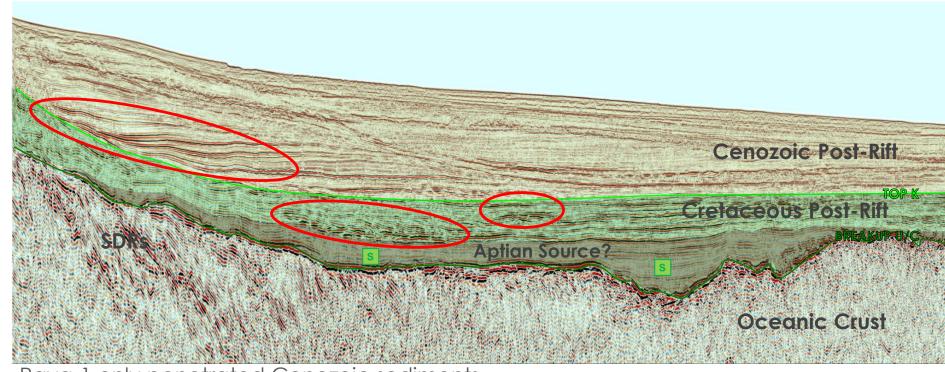
	Well	Observations
1	Gaviotin 1	Shows in Lower Cretaceous
2	Lobo 1	Shows in Lower Cretaceous
3	Samborombon B	Residual hydrocarbons in Paleocene
4	Samar 1	Residual oil in Cenozoic & Cretaceous
5	Pejerrey 1	Gas shows
6	Estrella 1	Gas shows
7	Corona Austral 1	Gas shows
8	Cruz del Sur 1	Oil in Jurassic & Cretaceous syn-rift Mature sources in syn-rift and Permian







Southern Pelotas Basin, Uruguay



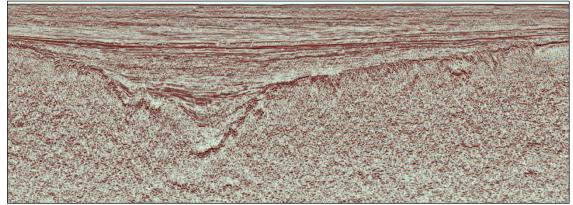
Raya-1 only penetrated Cenozoic sediments Excellent reservoir quality in Cenozoic sandstones, but no charge

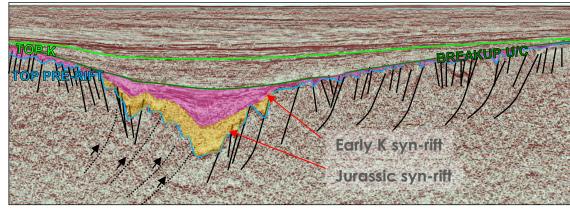


Argentina Shelf – Structure

2 rift phases superimposed on compressional pre-rift:

- Jurassic Rifting Rio Salado & Colorado Basins
- Early Cretaceous W/E volcanic rifting, South Atlantic opening
- Both syn-rift intervals have proven source potential







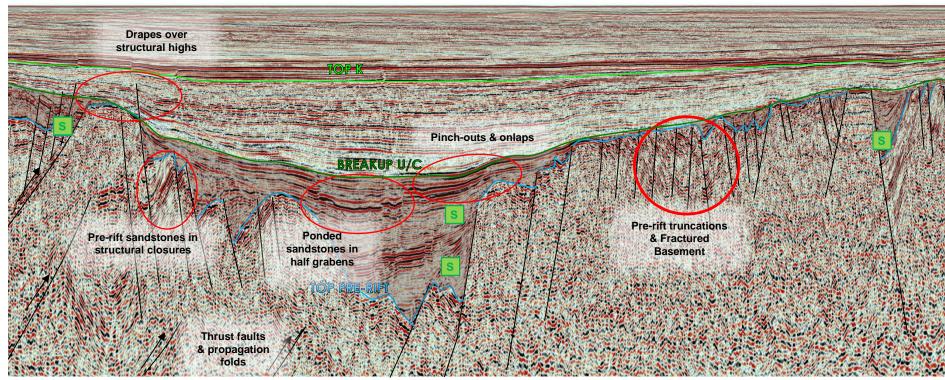
Shelf – Rio Salado / Punta del Este Basin

Collapse structure/ Gas/fluid escape? channel? Syn-rift channels & ponded sands in half grabens **Drapes & onlaps** Pre-rift on basement truncations highs Pre-rift sandstones in structural closures & Fractured Basement Fluid escape linked to syn-rift faults

Thick syn-rift wedge



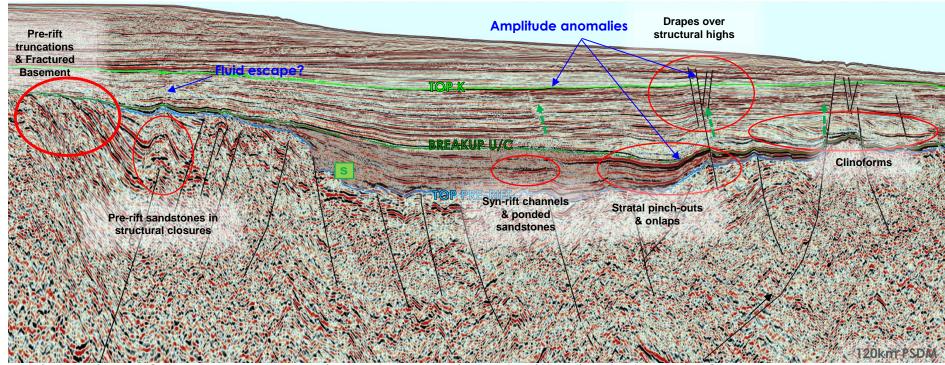
Shelf - Colorado Basin



Proven syn-rift and pre-rift source potential in wells



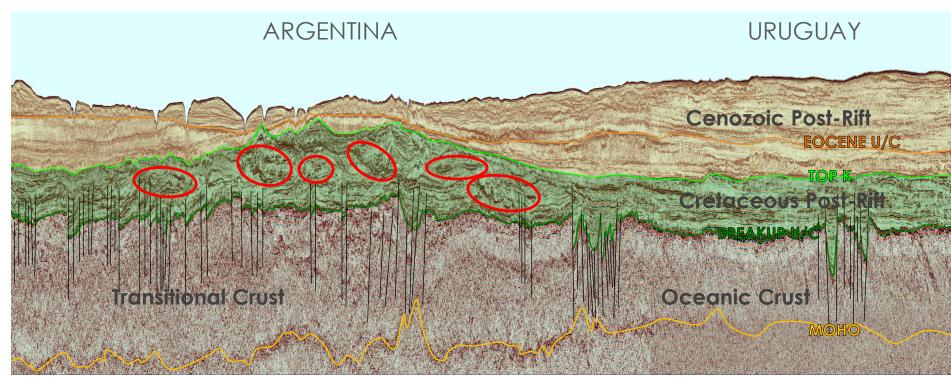
Slope – Ewing Terrace & Outer High



Thickening of Cretaceous sediments associated with Rio Colorado fan Post-rift faults may act as migration pathways charging shallow reservoirs

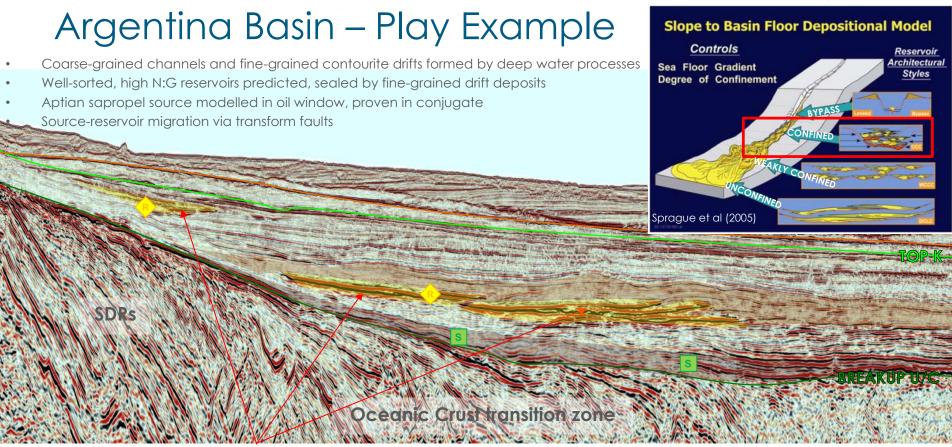


Argentina Basin



Rio Colorado Fan was a key sediment source in Cretaceous in Argentina Numerous confined channel complexes in Rio Colorado Fan sediment wedge





Confined channel complexes – High amplitude anomalies, AVA supported



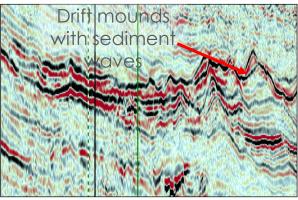
Argentina Basin – Play Example

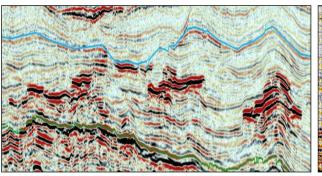
- Sergipe 1900km²
 (3BBO)
 Argentina
 5700km²
- AVA anomalies
- Overlie oilmature Aptian source
- Sealed by finegrained drift mounds

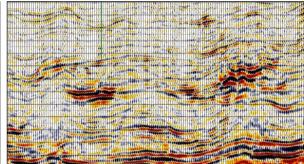
Argentina













Summary Atlantic Margin

- Shelf and Ewing Terrace extend shallow water region
- Pre- and syn-rift sources proven oil-mature
- In deep water, early post-rift sources oil-mature, Aptian source identified from conjugate margin reconstruction
- Numerous play types with significant potential identified



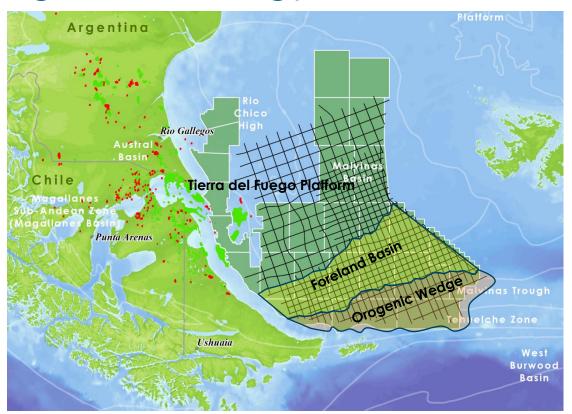
Austral-Malvinas Basin

- Previous exploration success 7 bboe recoverable discovered in Austral basin
- Relatively shallow water up to 500m
- Proven petroleum system
- PSTM & PSDM 2D data available



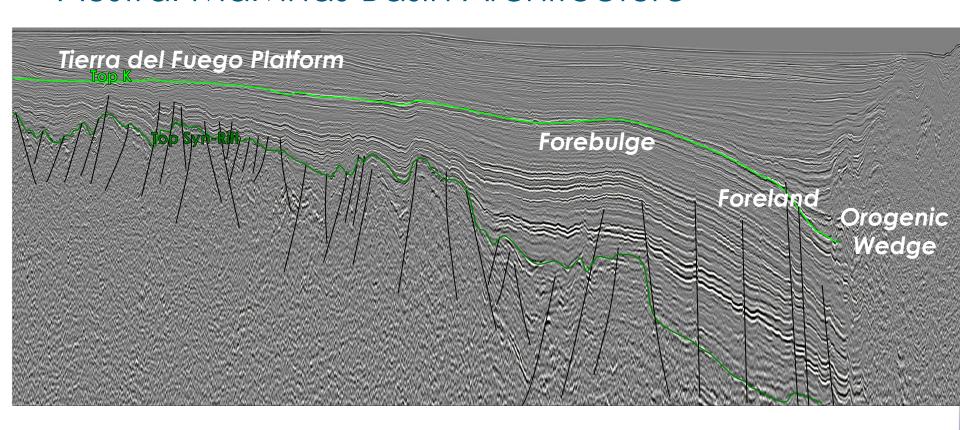
Austral-Malvinas Regional Geology

- Late Jurassic/ Early K separation from Antarctica
- Thrust belt & foreland basin development in Cenozoic





Austral-Malvinas Basin Architecture





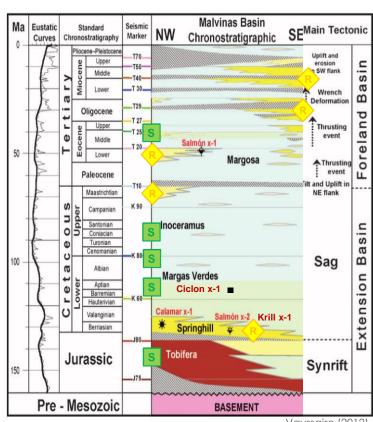
Austral-Malvinas Stratigraphy

Sources

- Late Jurassic Tobifera Fm (syn-rift)
- Early K Margas Verdes and Lower Inoceramus Fm shales
- Potential in Albian, Coniacian & Eocene marine shales

Reservoirs 🔸

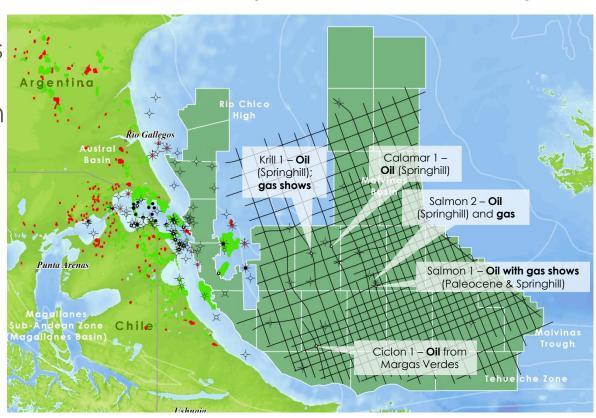
- Lower K / Upper J Springhill Fm fluvial channels, estuarine bars, marine sandstones
- Upper K turbidites & shelf carbonates
- Cenozoic turbidites & foreland deposits





Austral Malvinas – Offshore Exploration History

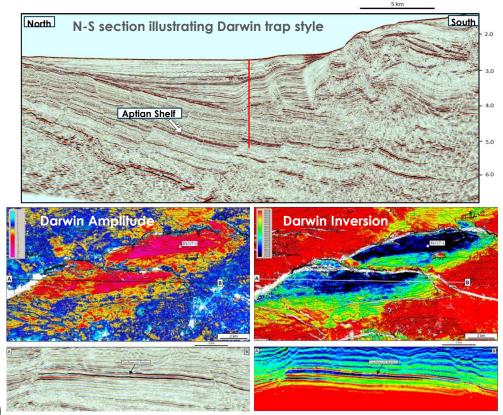
- 51 exploration wells in Austral Basin,
 20 in Malvinas Basin
- Most success from Lower K/ Upper J Springhill Fm sandstones
- Fold and thrust belt unexplored





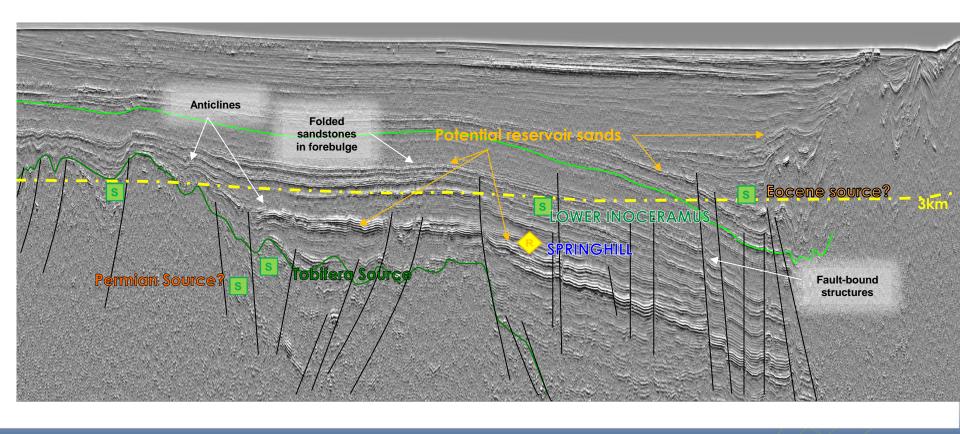
Austral Malvinas – Offshore Exploration History

- Darwin East condensate discovery (2012)
- 85m thick Aptian shallow marine sandstones in tilted fault block (Springhill equiv)
- Av φ 22%, av K 337mD
- Oil predicted updip of where source interval shallows





Forebulge & Foreland Basin – Pseudo Relief





Summary

- Offshore Licensing Round announced
- Underexplored basins with proven petroleum systems, shallow to moderate water depths
- 52,000 km of long offset 2D data acquired 2017-18,
 PSTM & PSDM processing
- First regional seismic grid using modern long streamer data