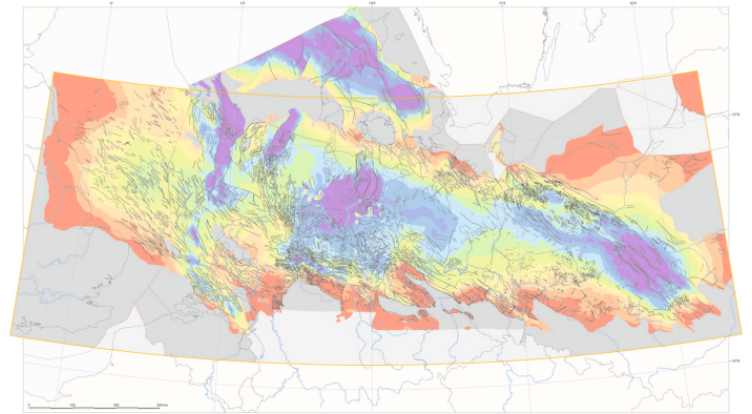
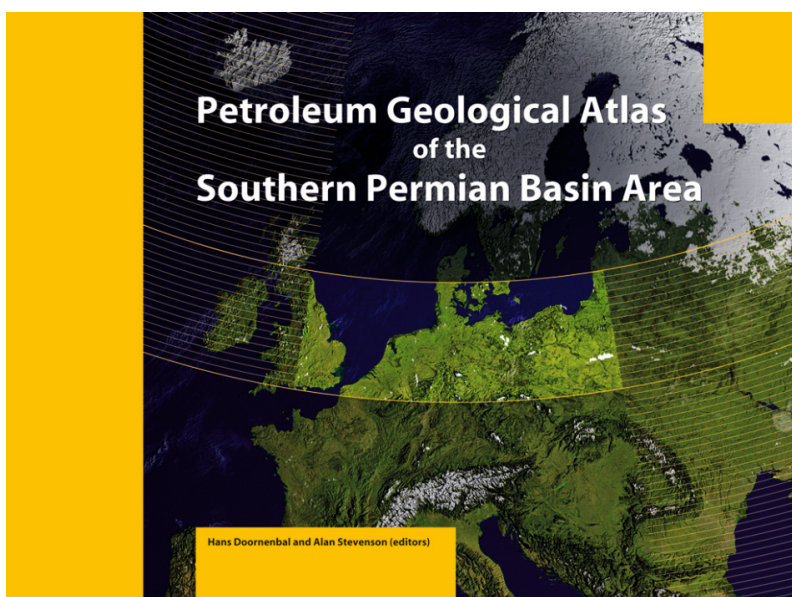


SPBA GIS MAPS AND DATABASE

The Southern Permian Basin Atlas (SPBA) presents a comprehensive and systematic overview of the results of over 150 years of petroleum exploration and research in the Southern Permian Basin area. The Atlas aims to stimulate the petroleum E&P industry to continue their activities in this mature basin. The subsurface characterisation provided in the Atlas will also be of great value to governments, researchers and other individuals interested in the deep subsurface. The printed Atlas (A2 format) is per chapter available on www.nlog.nl. The enclosed GIS Maps and the SPBA Project Database are also available now as a separate digital product and could be downloaded from www.nlog.nl.



Depth to the base of the Zechstein.



Contents 'SPBA GIS Maps and Database'

1. SPBA Project Database containing various types of spatial data: well and seismic data, oil and gasfield attributes, geochemical and gas composition data.
2. GIS Maps presented in the Atlas, ready for import in Petrel and ArcGIS.
3. References (>2100) in EndNote, subdivided into reference lists per chapter.

SPBA Project Database

The SPBA Project Database contains various types of spatial data: well and seismic data, oil and gasfield attributes, geochemical and gas composition data. Each type is described in the following section and their attributes are presented in Tables 1 to 6.

Well and seismic data

Databases of exploration wells, 2D-seismic lines and 3D-seismic surveys were compiled from input provided by the participating countries. They are provided as standard ESRI GIS format. Tables 1, 2 and 3 list the attributes of these data.

Table 1. Attributes for exploration wells.

Name	Description
ID	Unique number for each entry
Country	Name of the country where the well is situated
Well/location name	Name of the well or well location (geographic)
Well short name	Short name, number or code of the well
Co-ordinates (x, y)	Co-ordinates of the well surface location
Spud date	Start date (drilling of the well)
Completion date	End date (drilling of the well)
Owner/operator	Name or ID of the owner or operator of the well
End depth (MD, TVD)	End depth of the well (measured depth, total vertical depth)
Stratigraphy at TD (general, details)	Stratigraphic level at the end depth of the well (general period, formation or group)
Target stratigraphy (general, details)	Target stratigraphic level (general period, formation or group)
Result	Result with respect to hydrocarbon exploration (e.g. gas, oil, dry hole)

Table 2. Attributes for 2D-seismic lines.

Name	Description
ID	Unique number for each entry
Country	Name of the country supplying the data / where the 2D seismic line was recorded
Survey	Name of the 2D-seismic survey
Line	Name of the 2D-seismic line
Additional information	Optional additional information on the survey or survey operator
Completion date	Year (or a more specific date) when the seismic line was recorded

Table 3. Attributes for 3D-seismic surveys.

Name	Description
ID	Unique number for each entry
Country	Name of the country supplying the data / where the 3D-seismic survey was recorded
Survey	Name of the 3D-seismic survey
Additional information	Optional information about the survey or survey operator
Completion date	Year (or a more specific date) when the seismic survey was recorded

Oil and gasfield attributes

A dataset of oil and gasfields in the SPBA area has been compiled with input mainly from the participating organisations (Table 4). In some cases, regulatory or commercial confidentiality, or lack of data, did not allow the datasets to be completed. Where possible, the data gaps were filled by data provided by IHS Energy.

Source-rock geochemistry

The geochemical properties of the source rocks in the SPBA area are described in Chapter 13. The diagrams and graphs in the chapter are based on the data held in the SPBA Project Database (Table 5). This database was compiled from contributions by the participating countries with additional information from published sources. The geochemical data show the source-rock organic-matter quality and quantity, as well as its maturity. Rock-Eval pyrolysis and vitrinite reflectance (VR) data make up most of the geochemical data in the SPBA Project Database, although it also holds molecular and isotope data. All data are categorised by area (basin) and unit (stratigraphy).

Table 4. Oil and gasfield attribute data in the SPBA Project Database.

Name	Description
ID	Unique number for each entry
Country	Name of the country where the field is located
Field name	Name of the field
Discovery year	Year in which the discovery well was drilled
Discovery well	Well that discovered the field
Reservoir age	Age of the reservoir rock
Reservoir lithology	Lithology of the reservoir
Fluid type	Gas, oil or oil and gas
Source rock	Name of the rock that sourced the reservoir
Depth	Approximate depth of the top of the structure
Initial pressure	Initial pressure of the reservoir
Temperature	Temperature of the reservoir
Field size	Gas or stock tank oil initially in place (HCIIP)
Recoverable volume	The quantity of oil or gas to be recovered
Cumulative production	Amount of gas/oil produced until present
Development status	Status of the development
Year start of production	Year of production start
Year end of production	Year of production end
Petroleum province number	Number of petroleum province used in Appendix 3 and Chapter 15

Table 5. Approximate numbers of datasets in the SPBA Project Database – source-rock geochemistry.

Country	OM quantity (TOC)	OM quality (S ₂ , HI)	Maturity	Other (%Ro, T _{max})	Main data suppliers
Entire database	9750	9950	13 450	720	All participating countries
United Kingdom	900	850	900	180	TNO, CCGS, IGI Ltd.
Belgium	200	200	250	0	GSB, TNO
The Netherlands	4500	4500	8650	200	TNO
Denmark	1200	1200	1350	40	GEUS
Germany	1100	1100	750	250	BGR
Poland	1600	1550	1250	30	POGC, PGI
Lithuania/Russia	250	550	300	20	IGI Ltd.

Gas composition

In addition to source-rock data, the SPBA Project Database includes a gas database and selected molecular data on oils. The gas database consists of gas composition and isotope data from more than a thousand locations (Table 6). The database contains contributions from the participating countries combined with data from the Northwest European Gas Atlas Project (Lokhorst et al., 1998).

Table 6. Number of datasets in the SPBA Project Database – gas composition.

Country	Gas composition	Gas isotopes	Main data suppliers
Entire database	2309	130	All participating countries
United Kingdom	26	0	NW European Gas Atlas Project
The Netherlands	1416	130	TNO
Denmark	14	0	NW European Gas Atlas Project
Germany	258	0	NW European Gas Atlas Project
Poland	595	0	POGC, PGI

GIS Maps presented in the Atlas

The following GIS maps are available as ESRI Arcmap document (MPK) and ESRI Arcgis Pro Geopackage (gpkg) and ADOBE Portable Document Format (PDF).

Figure number	Map title	Scale		
		3M	6M	other
1.2	Topography and bathymetry	■		
1.3	Pre-Quaternary subcrop	■		
1.4	The distribution of about 1240 oil and gasfields in the Southern Permian Basin Atlas area including the 35 hydrocarbon field examples	■		
1.6	Locations of well and seismic data used to produce the 1 : 3 million scale lithostratigraphic depth maps	■		
2.1	Crustal structure of the Southern Permian Basin area and its surroundings		■	
2.2	Depth to the Moho Discontinuity		■	
2.19	Gravity. Bouguer (onshore) and free-air (offshore) anomaly		■	
2.20	Gravity. Free-air anomal		■	
2.21	Gravity. Residual 1 (upward 2 km – upward 10 km)		■	
2.22	Gravity. Residual 2 (upward 5 km – upward 40 km)		■	
2.23	Magnetics. Total field		■	
2.24	Magnetics. Total field reduced to the North Pole		■	
2.25	Magnetics. Total field – pseudogravity		■	
2.26	Geothermal. Heat-flow density (uncorrected)		■	
2.27	Geothermal. Temperature level - 1000 m		■	
2.28	Geothermal. Temperature level - 2000 m		■	
2.29	Geothermal. Temperature level - 3000 m		■	
3.3	Terranes amalgamated to form Laurussia			■
3.5	Terranes amalgamated to form Pangea			■
3.9	Early Permian (lower Rotliegend) tectonic evolution: Artinskian (280 Ma)		■	
3.11	Late Permian (Zechstein Z2) tectonic evolution: Wuchiapingian (255 Ma)		■	
3.13a	Early Triassic tectonic evolution: Olenekian (248 Ma)		■	
3.13b	Mid-Triassic tectonic evolution: Ladinian (237 Ma)		■	
3.15	Late Triassic tectonic evolution: Norian (216 Ma)		■	
3.17	Early Jurassic tectonic evolution: Sinemurian (195 Ma)		■	
3.19a	Late Jurassic tectonic evolution: Kimmeridgian (152 Ma)		■	
3.19b	Early Cretaceous tectonic evolution: Hauterivian (132 Ma)		■	
3.21	Late Cretaceous tectonic evolution: Santonian (85 Ma)		■	
3.25	Late Paleocene tectonic evolution: Selandian (59 Ma)		■	
3.26	Early Miocene tectonic evolution: Aquitanian (23 Ma)		■	
3.30	Salt tectonics		■	
3.31	Locations of regional seismic lines shown in Figures 3.32 to 3.43		■	
4.2	Locations of boreholes and pre-Devonian outcrops (with geology and chronostratigraphy)	■		
4.3	Depth to the top of the pre-Devonian basement	■		
4.18	Possible maximum extent of the Upper Cambrian 'Upper Alum Shale'. Fields with pre-Devonian reservoir		■	
5.2	Devonian rocks in deep boreholes		■	
6.2	Carboniferous structural elements		■	
6.4	Permian subcrop in the SPBA area	■		
6.18	Namurian and partly Dinantian black shales in the Northwest European Carboniferous Basin		■	
6.19	Maturity at the top of the Carboniferous		■	
6.20	Carboniferous reservoirs in the SPBA. Fields with Carboniferous reservoir		■	■
7.2	Depth to the base of the upper Rotliegend clastics	■		
7.3	Thickness of the upper Rotliegend clastics	■		
7.20	Reservoir facies distribution of the lower part of the Slochteren Formation and its equivalents. Fields with Rotliegend reservoir	■		

Figure number	Map title	Scale		
		3M	6M	other
7.21	Reservoir facies distribution of the upper part of the Slochteren Formation and its equivalents. Fields with Rotliegend reservoir	■		
8.2	Depth to the base of the Zechstein	■		
8.3	Thickness of the Zechstein	■		
8.6	Thickness of Zechstein 1 deposits		■	
8.7	Thickness and palaeogeography of the Zechstein Limestone		■	
8.18a	Facies distribution of the Stassfurt Carbonates and equivalents. Fields with Zechstein reservoir		■	
8.18b	Thickness of the Stassfurt Carbonates and equivalents		■	
8.19	Thickness and palaeogeography of the Platy Dolomite Limestone deposits		■	
8.22	Distribution of the youngest Zechstein salts		■	
9.2	Depth to near base of the Lower Triassic (base of the Buntsandstein)	■		
9.3	Thickness of the Lower Triassic	■		
9.4	Depth to near base of the Middle Triassic (base of the Röt evaporites)	■		
9.5	Thickness of the Middle Triassic	■		
9.6	Depth to near base of the Upper Triassic	■		
9.7	Thickness of the Upper Triassic	■		
9.11	Present-day distribution and facies of the Middle Buntsandstein Subgroup and equivalents. Fields with Triassic reservoir		■	
10.2	Depth to near base of the Lower Jurassic (base of the Lias Group)	■		
10.3	Thickness of the Lower Jurassic	■		
10.4	Depth to near base of the Middle Jurassic (top of the Lias Group)	■		
10.5	Thickness of the Middle Jurassic	■		
10.6	Depth to near base of the Upper Jurassic	■		
10.7	Thickness of the Upper Jurassic	■		
10.8	Paleogeographical evolution in the Southern Permian Basin area during the Jurassic			■
10.11	Distribution of Jurassic hydrocarbon reservoirs. Fields with Jurassic reservoir		■	
10.12	Lower Jurassic source rocks		■	
10.13	Upper Jurassic/Lower Cretaceous source rocks		■	
11.2	Depth to near base of the Lower Cretaceous (approximately near base Ryazanian)	■		
11.3	Depth to the base of the Upper Cretaceous (base of the Chalk Group, base Cenomanian)	■		
11.4	Thickness of the Lower Cretaceous	■		
11.5	Subcrop at the base of the Lower Cretaceous		■	
11.6	Thickness of the Upper Cretaceous	■		
11.7	Subcrop at the base of the post-Chalk Group (near the base of the Tertiary)		■	
11.22	Fluid overpressure at top Chalk level in the central North Sea			■
11.24	Distribution of Cretaceous hydrocarbon reservoirs. Fields with Cretaceous reservoir		■	
12.1	Depth to near base of the Tertiary (top of the Chalk Group, top Danian)	■		
12.14	Depth to the base of the Quaternary	■		
13.1a	The petroleum provinces and districts in the Southern Permian Basin area. Fields related to Paleozoic source rocks		■	
13.1b	The petroleum provinces and districts in the Southern Permian Basin area. Fields related to Mesozoic source rocks	■		
13.4	The Baltic Basin petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by pre-Devonian source rocks			■
13.7	The western area of the Northwest European Carboniferous Basin with fields and accumulations charged by Namurian source rocks			■
13.10	The East Midlands petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Namurian source rocks			■
13.14	The Cleveland Basin petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Namurian source rocks			■
13.18	The Pomeranian petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Early Carboniferous and/or Namurian black shales			■
13.22	The Fore-Sudetic Monocline petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Early Carboniferous and/or Namurian black shales			■
13.26	The Lublin Basin petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Early Carboniferous and/or Namurian black shales			■

Figure number	Map title	Scale		
		3M	6M	other
13.30	The Anglo-Dutch and North German basins petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Westphalian Coal Measures			■
13.33	The Pomeranian petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Zechstein source rocks			■
13.36	The Fore-Sudetic Monocline and Brandenburg petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Zechstein source rocks			■
13.40	The Weald Basin petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Lower Jurassic source rocks			■
13.44	The Dutch Central Graben petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by the Posidonia Shale Formation			■
13.50	The West Netherlands and Broad Fourteens basins petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by the Posidonia Shale Formation			■
13.54	The Lower Saxony Basin and Dogger Troughs petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by the Posidonia Shale Formation			■
13.58	The Tail End Graben petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Jurassic source rocks			■
13.63	The Lower Saxony Basin petroleum province with fields and accumulations charged by Wealden source rocks			■
13.67	Distribution of bright spots and amplitude anomalies in the southern North Sea			■
14.2a-h	Licensed acreage awarded over time by decade		■	
14.3	Licensed acreage at 1 January 2006		■	
14.6a-e	2D seismic-data coverage by decade		■	
14.7a-c	3D-seismic data coverage by decade		■	
14.9	Exploration wells drilled showing results		■	
14.10	Exploration well bottom-hole stratigraphy		■	
14.11	Exploration well targets		■	
14.12a-e	Exploration wells drilled by decade		■	
14.13a-e	Exploration wells drilled by decade showing results		■	
15.1	Overview of petroleum provinces related to Paleozoic source rocks		■	
15.2	Overview of petroleum provinces related to Mesozoic and Cenozoic source rocks		■	
15.3	The Baltic Basin petroleum province. Fields charged by pre-Devonian source rocks. Main reservoir: Cambrian			■
15.5	The Anglo-Dutch and North German basins petroleum province. Fields charged by Westphalian Coal Measures. Main reservoirs: Rotliegend, Zechstein, Triassic, Cretaceous			■
15.7	The East Midlands and Cleveland Basin petroleum province. Fields charged by Namurian source rocks. Main reservoirs: Carboniferous, Zechstein			■
15.9	The Thüringian and Sub-Hercynian basins petroleum province. Fields charged by Zechstein source rocks. Main reservoir: Zechstein			■
15.11a	The Pomeranian petroleum province. Fields charged by Early Carboniferous source rocks / Namurian black shales. Main reservoir: Rotliegend			■
15.11b	The Pomeranian petroleum province. Fields charged by Zechstein source rocks. Main reservoirs: Carboniferous, Zechstein			■
15.13a	The Fore-Sudetic Monocline and Brandenburg petroleum province. Fields charged by Early Carboniferous source rocks / Namurian black shales. Main reservoir: Rotliegend			■
15.13b	The Fore-Sudetic Monocline and Brandenburg petroleum province. Fields charged by Zechstein source rocks. Main reservoir: Zechstein			■
15.15	The Lublin Basin petroleum province. Fields charged by Early Carboniferous source rocks / Namurian black shales. Main reservoir: Carboniferous			■
15.17	The Weald Basin petroleum province. Fields charged by Lower Jurassic source rocks. Main reservoir: Jurassic			■
15.19	The Tail End Graben petroleum province. Fields charged by Jurassic source rocks. Main reservoir: Cretaceous			■
15.21	The Dutch Central Graben petroleum province. Fields charged by the Posidonia Shale Formation. Main reservoir: Jurassic			■
15.23	The West Netherlands and Broad Fourteens basins petroleum province. Fields charged by the Posidonia Shale Formation. Main reservoirs: Jurassic, Cretaceous			■
15.25	The Lower Saxony Basin and Dogger Troughs petroleum province. Fields charged by the Posidonia Shale Formation and the Wealden. Main reservoirs: Jurassic, Cretaceous			■
15.27	The shallow gas petroleum province (Netherlands offshore). Main reservoir: Cenozoic. Fields with Cenozoic reservoir			■