THE CENOMANIAN - TURONIAN SUCCESSIONS IN THE BENUE TROUGH AND DAHOMEY BASIN, NIGERIA: PETROLEUM POTENTIAL EVALUATION FROM NEW SOURCE ROCK DATA.

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- INTRODUCTION
 - **✓** Location and Geologic Overview
 - **✓** Objectives/Benefits
- PREVIOUS WORK
- DATABASE AND DATA ANALYSIS
- RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
- CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION- LOCATION AND GEOLOGIC OVERVIEW

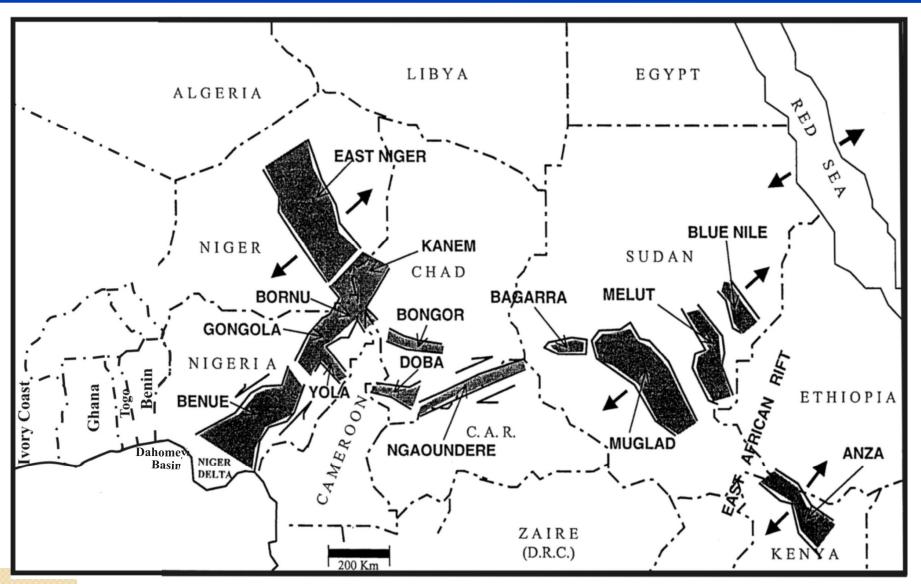


Fig. 1: Map of the rift related basins in West, Central and East Africa. (Adapted from Schull, 1988)

3

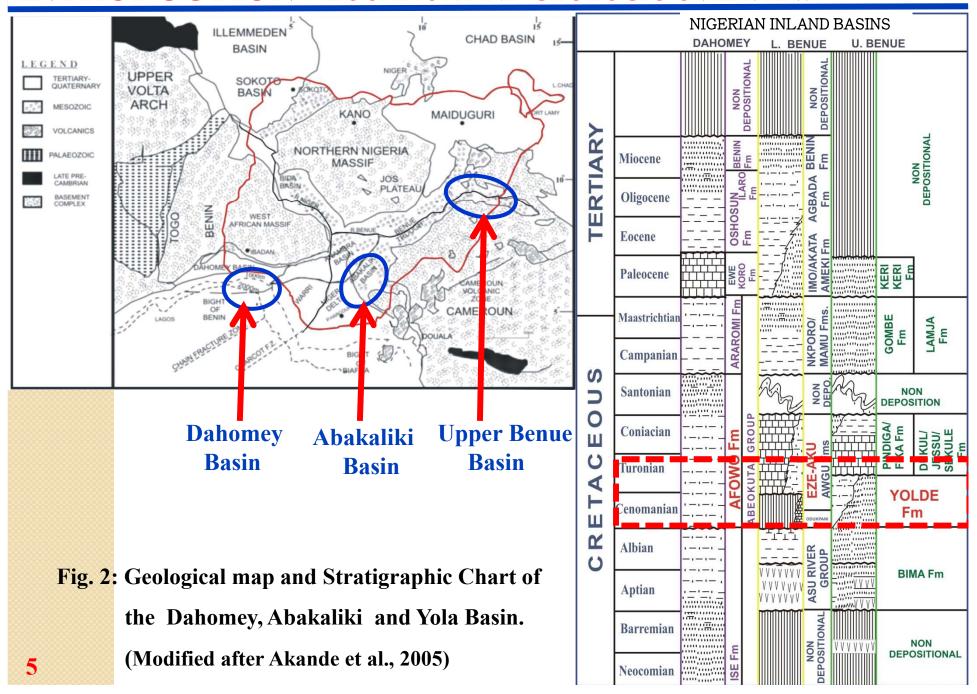
INTRODUCTION- OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To investigate the depositional environments of the Cenomanian –
 Turonian successions across the selected Nigeria inland basins.

To evaluate the plaeogeographical correlation of the source rock

 To evaluate their petroleum potential for exploration and exploitation.

INTRODUCTION- LOCATION AND GEOLOGIC OVERVIEW



PREVIOUS WORKS

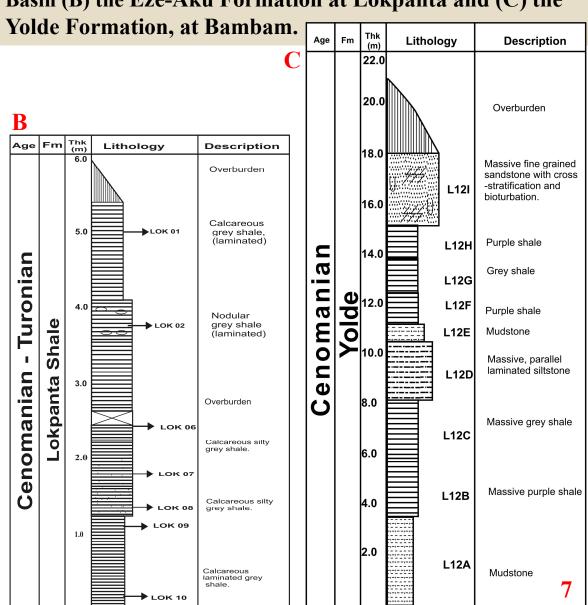
- ➤ The tectonic evolution studies of the Benue Trough had been carried out by several authors among whom are Burke et al., (1970), Olade (1975), Benkehlil, (1989).
- ➤ The paleothermometric, paleontology, palynology and geochemical investigations of aspect of this basin have been reported in Ekweozor and Unomah, (1990), Unomah and Ekweozor, (1993), Ehinola et al., (2003, 2004) Akande et al., (1998, 2005, 2008, 2012), Obaje et al., (2005). Abubakar et al 2008, and Ojo et al., (2010)

- Aspects of the tectonic evolution of the Dahomey Basin have been reported by Adegoke, (1969), Omatsola and Adegoke, (1981) and Adediran and Adegoke, (1987) among others.
- The aspects of paleontology, sedimentology and geochemistry of sediments in the Dahomey Basin have been reported by authors such as Okosun (2000), Adekeye et al., (2006) and Gebhardt (1997, 2004, 2010)

| Age | F | m | Thk (m) | Lithology | Description |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------|
| A | | | 4650 | | Black shale |
| Tertiary | | shale ? | 4900 5100 | | Black shale |
| Ter | | Oshosun Shale ? | 5500 5600 | | Black shale |
| | | | 5930 | | Black shale |
| | | | 6090 6120 6210 6280 | | Carbonaceous grey shale |
| htian | | Araromi Shale | 6360 6480 | | Calcareous sandy grey shale |
| Maastrichtian | | vrarom | 6580 | | Carbonaceous grey shale |
| _ | a D | ٩ | 6640 6720 | | Calcareous sandy grey shale |
| Santonian Santonian | IPPER ABEOKUTA GROUP | 777 | 6990 7070 7110 7160 7230 | <u> </u> | Calcareous grey shale |
| ian | BEOKL | | 7350 7400 | | Missing interval |
| Coniacian | UPPER A | | 7500 7560 7730 | | Calcareous sandy grey shale |
| _ | MIDDLE. | | 77 7820 7840 7870 | | Calcareous grey shale |
| Turonian | ¥ | Afowo | 7990 8030 8050 8100 8140 8190 | | Calcareous sandy grey shale |
| L. Cenomanian | | | 8260 8320 8380 8420 | | Calcareous grey shale |

DATABASE AND DATA ANALYSIS

Fig. 3: The lithologic section of (A) the X-well Dahomey Basin (B) the Eze-Aku Formation at Lokpanta and (C) the



RESULT - Rock-Eval

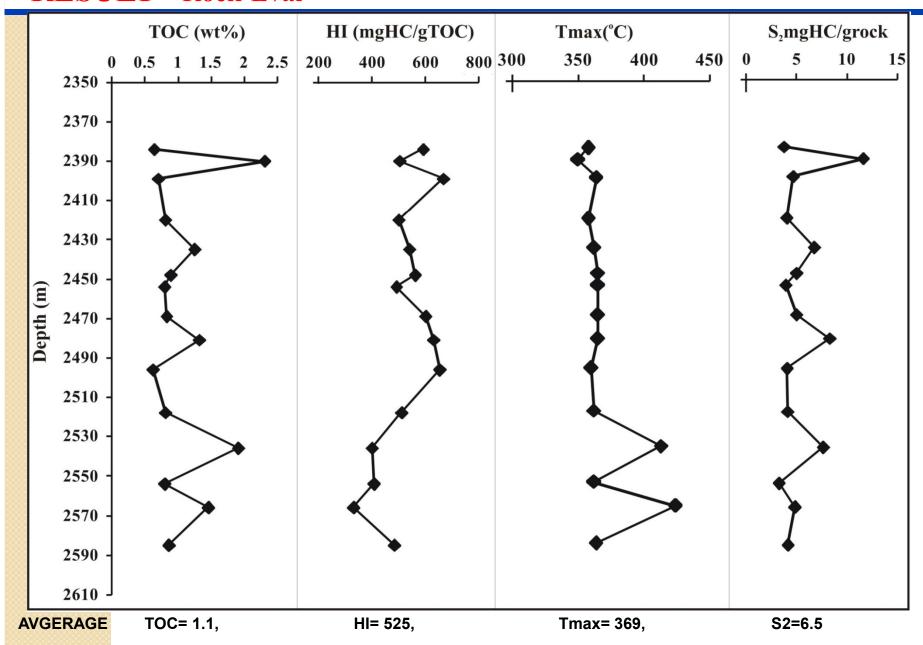


Fig. 4: The geochemical log of the Afowo Formation

RESULT - Rock-Eval

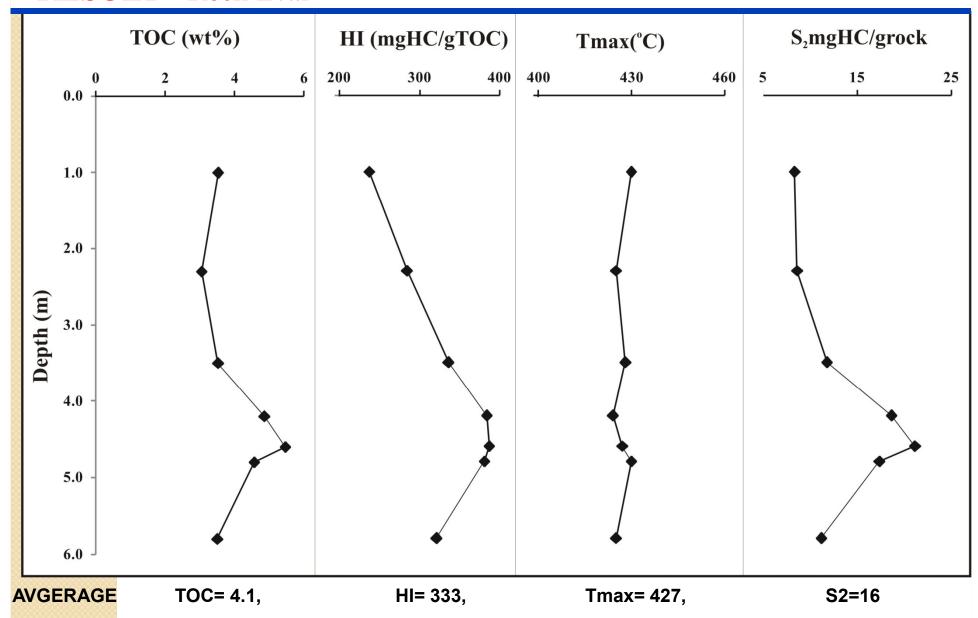


Fig.5: The geochemical log of the Eze-Aku Formation

RESULT - Rock-Eval

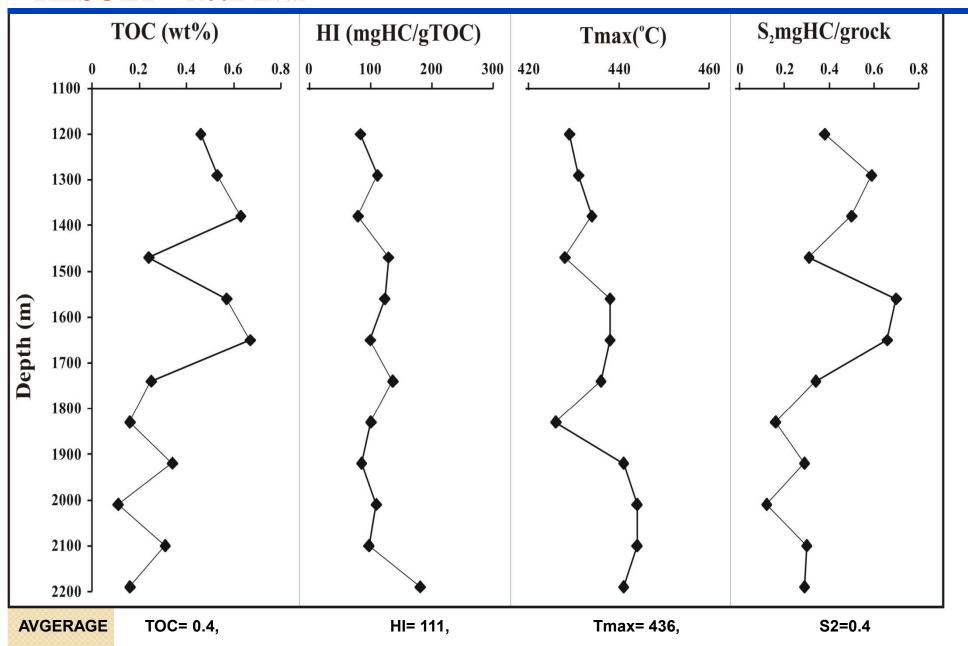
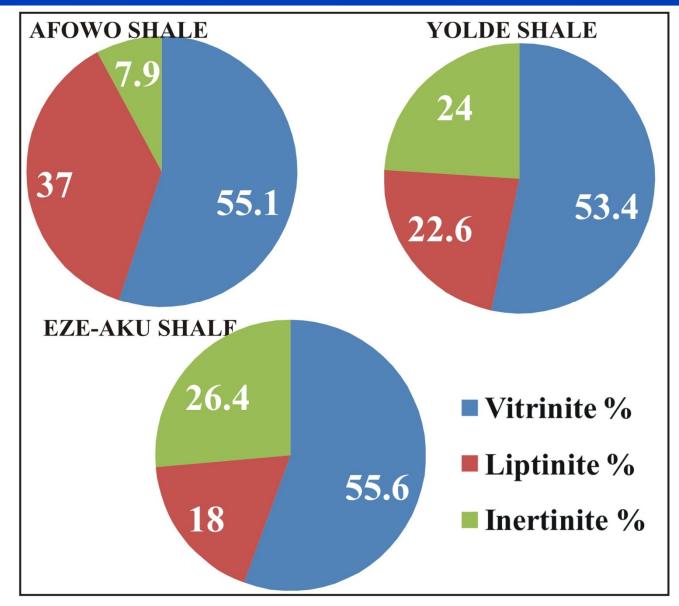


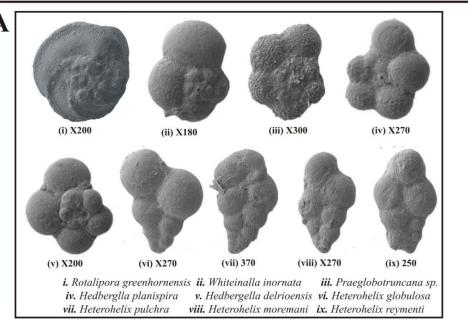
Fig.6: The geochemical log of the Yolde Formation

12



7: Pie Chart representing the average maceral percentages present in the Afowo,
Lokpanta and Yolde shales

PALEONTOLOGY



Bandy, 1967 Eicher and Worstell,1970 Caron, 1985 Gebhardt, 1996 Fayose, 2002

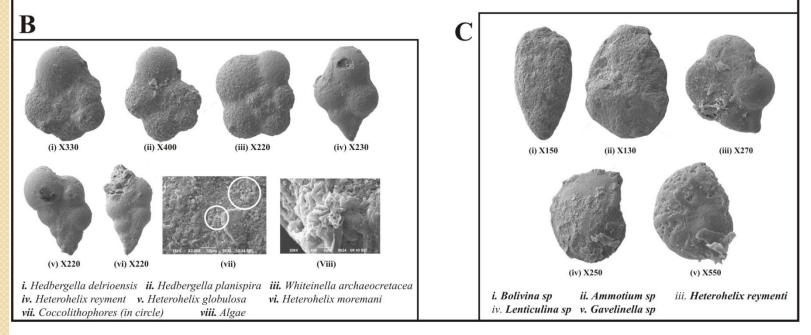


Fig.8: Photographs of Planktonic and Benthic foraminifera identified in (A) the Afowo Formation, Dahomey Basin (B) the Eze-Aku Formation, Abakaliki Basin and (C) the Yolde Formation, Upper Benue Basin.

DISCUSSIONS - DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENTS MODEL

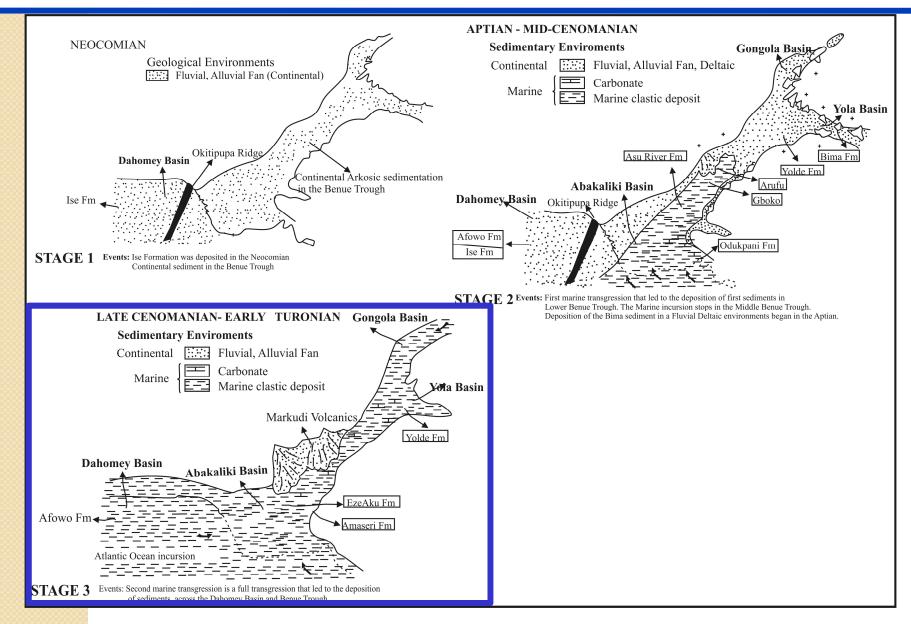


Fig. 9: Palaeogeographic reconstitutions and facies distribution during the Neocomian to Turonian in Dahomey, Basin and Benue Trough. (Modified after Benkhelil, 1986)

DISCUSSIONS – ORGANIC MATTER TYPE

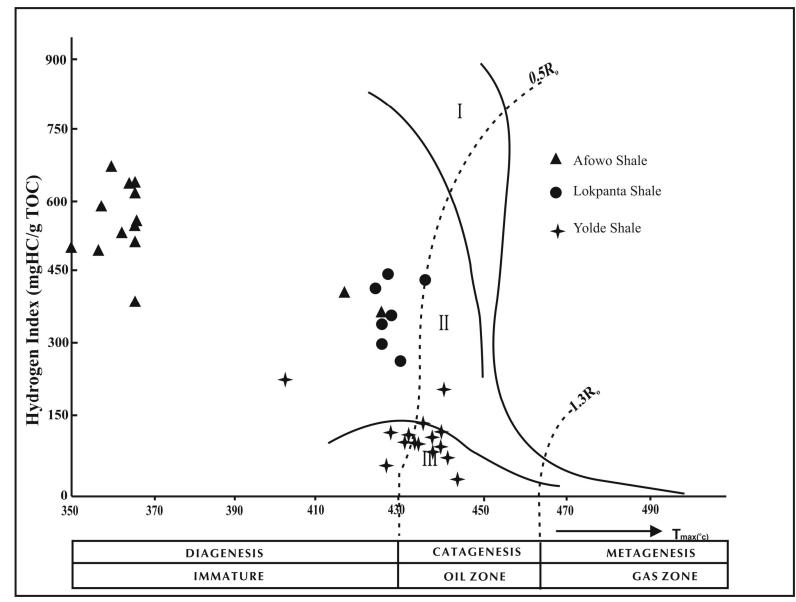


Fig. 10: HI against Tmax (°C) diagram for the interpretation of kerogen types and maturity of the Afowo and Lokpanta Shales.

DISCUSSIONS – PETROLEUM POTENTIAL

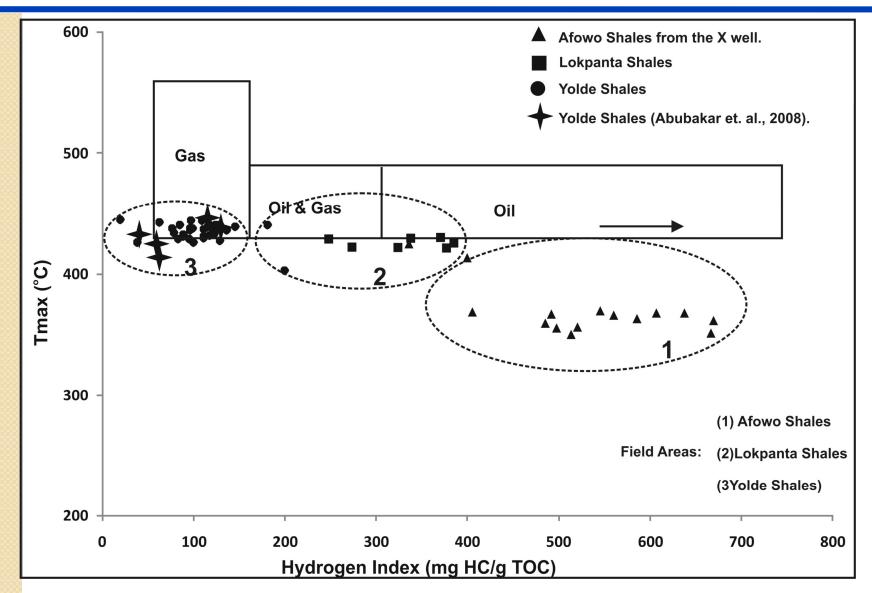


Fig. 11: Tmax versus HI plots of Afowo, Lokpanta and Yolde Shales showing their relative hydrocarbon potentials level.

CONCLUSIONS

- In this study, the worldwide Cenomanian Turonian Oceanic Anoxic Event-2 that led to high productivity and deposition of organic matter in deep marine environment of worldwide basins is traceable in the Eastern Dahomey and Abakaliki basins but not sustained in the Upper Benue Trough.
- There is a Cretaceous Petroleum System in Nigerian Dahomey Basin and Benue Trough with potential for oil and gas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that the oil company operating in the Dahomey basin should made relevant seismic data available for further detail study in the future.

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Thanks for Listening