Tab. 18.2. Reference oil and gas window thresholds and deadlines for representative organofacies (modified after Pepper and Corvi, 1995). The calculated window boundaries are for a reference heating rate of 2.0°C/Ma. A doubling of the heating rate elevates each of the boundaries by about 5°C.

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| **Organofacies** | **Precursor****biomass** | **Environment/age****association** | **Sulphur****incorporation** | **Kerogen****type** | **Oil****window** | **Gas****window** |
| **A** – Aquatic, marine, siliceous or carbonate/evaporite | Marine algae and bacteria | Marine, upwelling zones, clastic-starved basins of any age | High | Type II-S | 95-135o C | 105-165o C |
| **B** – Aquatic, marine, siliciclastic | Marine algae and bacteria | Marine, clastic basins of nay age | Moderate | Type II | 105-145o C | 140-210o C |
| **C** – Aquatic, non-marine, lacustrine | Freshwater algae and bacteria | Tectonic non-marine basins and coastal plains (Phanerozoic) | Low | Type I | 120-140o C | 135-170o C |
| **D**+**E** – Terrigeneous, non-marine, waxy | Higher plant cuticule, lignin, bacteria and resin (facies D) | Mesozoic and younger “ever-wet” coastal plains | Low | Type III | 120-160o C | 175-220o C |
| **F** – Terrigeneous, non-marine, wax-poor | Lignin | Late Paleozoic and younger coastal plains | Low | Type III/IV | 145-175o C | 175-220o C |