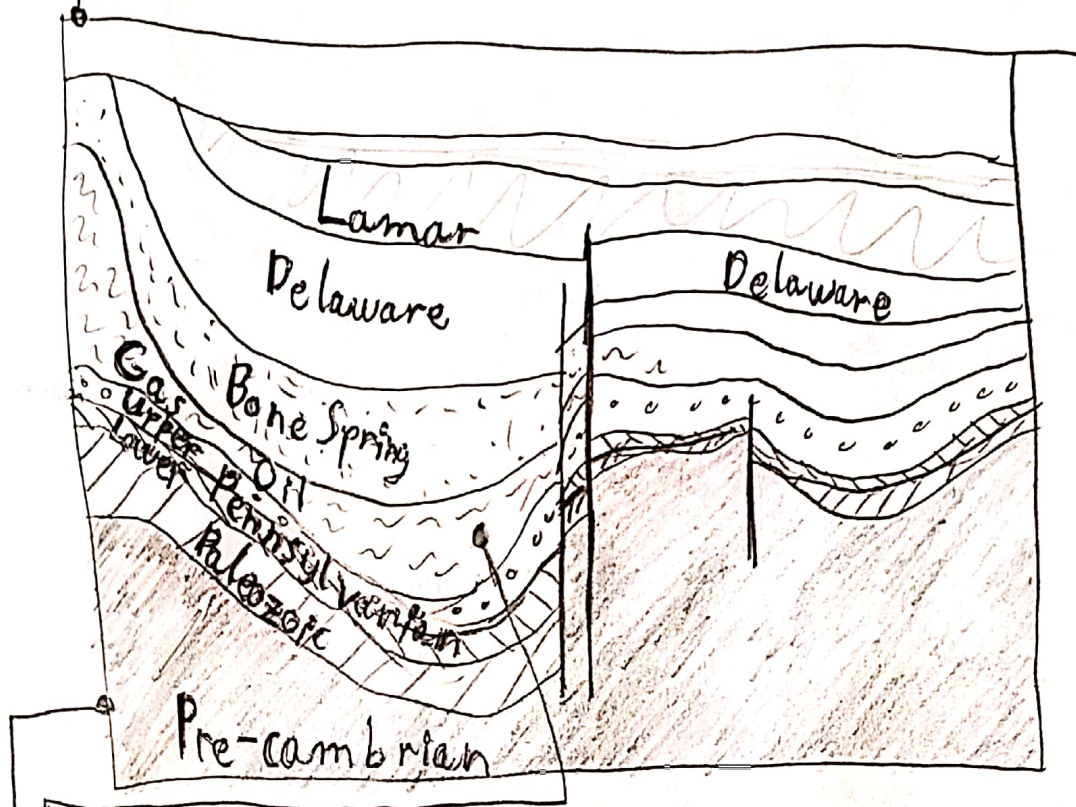


Topic: Oil and gas of the Permian Basin: the location and age of the basin, its interpreted tectonic setting, the sequence of rocks, and the origin and geologic trapping of petroleum.

The Permian Basin is a source for hydrocarbons spread out across West Texas and Southeast New Mexico. It began forming around 320 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.



The basin began development with the Tobosa Basin as the Pre-cambrian basin warped at the southern border of the North American plate in the late Proterozoic. Gas and oil deposits were formed after the deposition of shale and limestone source rocks in the late Permian. The resulting gas and oil were trapped by upper seals of dolomite, shaly carbonate, anhydrite, and other evaporite rock bodies.