

**STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATION AND PROSPECT
EVALUATION OF CONVENTIONAL RESERVOIRS
AND IDENTIFICATION OF SHALE PLAYS IN
SINJHORO AREA, LOWER INDUS BASIN, PAKISTAN**



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ABSTRACT

The research work was carried out in Sinjhor block of Sanghar district which is situated at Thar platform of Southern Indus Basin, Pakistan. The data used in the project comprises of nine 2-D seismic lines and borehole data of three wells in SEGY and LAS format respectively. The study focuses on various technical aspects of hydrocarbon exploration in the area through integration of different geophysical and geological techniques. These techniques include subsurface structural modeling at different levels via interpretation of 2-D seismic data, defining net pay zones of Lower Goru sands via petrophysical analysis of borehole logs and calculation of probable (P10), possible (P50) and proven (P90) volumes of identified reservoir in the area. Additionally, a technique named ΔLogR was also applied to qualitatively evaluate the possibility of Talhar Shale to be a Shale Play in the area. The technique directly uses well logs (mostly sonic and resistivity) to evaluate the source potential of the rock by integrating different characteristics of the rock. Along with this all, the depositional trend of lithological facies at Cretaceous level was also anticipated through well logs correlation. The results of the study support the already established geological framework of the area which includes its extensional tectonic regime and identification of local leads that provide basis for which already present wells were drilled. It also confirms the existence of petroleum system in the area i.e. the Basal sand as proven reservoir rock along with the idea of truncation of sand facies while moving from East to West. Results also indicate a few more leads which could be considered while planning any further development of the field. The results of ΔLogR technique show a bright possibility of Talhar Shale to be a Shale Play and could be considered for exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbon resources (Shale Gas) in the area.

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CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1	Introduction to study area	1
1.2	Objectives of research	3
1.3	Previous studies and exploration status	3
1.4	Data set used	4
1.4.1	2-D Seismic lines	4
1.4.2	Well data	5
1.5	Data quality	6

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL GEOLOGY

2.1	Regional tectonic setting	8
2.2	General geology of Southern Indus Basin	10
2.2.1	Structural setting	10
2.2.2	General stratigraphy	11
2.2.2.1	Jurassic stratigraphy	11
2.2.2.2	Cretaceous stratigraphy	12
2.2.2.3	Cretaceous - Triassic unconfirmity	12
2.2.2.4	Paleocene stratigraphy	12
2.3	Geology and tectonics of Sanghar area	13

CONTENTS

	Page
2.3.1 Stratigraphy of Sanghar area	14
2.3.2 Petroleum significance	15

CHAPTER 3

SEISMIC DATA INTERPRETATION

3.1 Interpretation workflow	16
3.2 Base map	17
3.3 Preparation of synthetic seismogram	18
3.4 Picking of horizons	18
3.5 Fault identification	19
3.6 Construction of fault polygons	20
3.7 Generating two way time (TWT) contour maps	22
3.8 Generation of depth contour maps	23
3.9 Generation of seismic models	25
3.10 Leads and well proposals	26

CHAPTER 4

PETROPHYSICAL ANALYSIS AND PROSPECT EVALUATION

4.1 Petrophysical Analysis	27
4.2 Detailed methodology	27
4.2.1 Defining zone of interest	28
4.2.2 Defining gross interval	28
4.2.3 Defining net reservoir interval	28
4.2.3.1 Density derived porosity	28
4.2.3.2 Sonic derived porosity	29
4.2.3.3 Average porosity	29
4.2.3.4 Effective porosity	30

CONTENTS

	Page
4.2.3.5 Flag for net reservoir	30
4.2.4 Defining pay zone	30
4.2.4.1 Archie's equation	30
4.2.4.2 Indonesian equation	31
4.2.4.3 Flag for net pay zone	31
4.3 Petrophysical summary	34
4.3.1 Summary of well Chak 63-01	34
4.3.2 Summary of well Chak 66-01	34
4.4 Prospect evaluation	35
4.4.1 Volumetric reserves estimation of Sinjhorro field	35
CHAPTER 5	
IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE SHALE PLAYS	
5.1 Introduction	37
5.2 Principle	37
5.3 Results and discussions	38
CHAPTER 6	
FACIES CORRELATION	
6.1 Introduction	43
6.2 Interpretation	44
6.2.1 Basal sand	46
6.2.2 Talhar shale	47
6.2.3 Massive sand	47
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48
REFERENCES	49

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page	
Figure 1.1.	Location map of study area.	1
Figure 1.2.	Map showing location of Sinjhor block and its contained wells.	2
Figure 1.3.	Seismic lines overlaid on Geoogle Earth imagery.	6
Figure 1.4.	Uninterpreted seismic section along the dip line 896-SGR-389.	7
Figure 2.1.	Tectonic map of Pakistan, highlighting the study area.	9
Figure 2.2.	Structural settings of Southern Indus Basin.	11
Figure 3.1.	Base map showing seismic lines and location of wells.	17
Figure 3.2.	Synthetic seismogram of well Chak 66-01.	18
Figure 3.3.	Interpreted seismic section along the dip line 2001-SNJ-03.	20
Figure 3.4.	Interpreted seismic section along the strike line 896-SGR-391.	20
Figure 3.5.	Fault polygons at the level of Basal Sand.	21
Figure 3.6.	TWT surface contour map for Basal Sand.	22
Figure 3.7.	TWT surface contour map for TLG.	23
Figure 3.8.	Depth surface contour map for Basal Sand.	24
Figure 3.9.	Depth surface contour maps for TLG.	25
Figure 3.10.	3D model for time surfaces of Basal Sand and TLG.	26
Figure 4.1.	Petrophysical analysis results for well CHAK63-01.	32
Figure 4.2.	Petrophysical analysis results for well CHAK66-01.	33
Figure 5.1.	Results of ΔLogR technique for Talhar Shale in well Chak 63-01.	39
Figure 5.2.	Cross-plot of Resistivity and Sonic log in well Chak 63-01.	40
Figure 5.3.	Results of ΔLogR technique for Talhar Shale in well Chak 66-01.	41
Figure 5.4.	Cross-plot of Resistivity and Sonic log in well Chak 66-01.	42
Figure 6.1.	Map showing location of wells and their mutual offset.	43
Figure 6.2.	Well log correlation of Chak63-01, Chak66-01 and Chak7A-01.	45

Figure 6.3.	Gross depositional environment map for Basal Sand.	46
Figure 6.4.	Gross depositional environment map for Massive Sand.	47

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1.1.	Orientation and length of seismic lines used in the study.	4
Table 1.2.	General acquisition and processing parameters of seismic lines.	5
Table 2.1.	General stratigraphy of the Southern Indus Basin.	13
Table 2.2.	Borehole stratigraphy obtained from well Chak 66-01.	14
Table 4.1.	Summary of petrophysical parameters, cut-off values and results for well Chak 63-01.	34
Table 4.2.	Summary of petrophysical parameters, cut-off values and results for well Chak 66-01.	34
Table 4.3.	Summary of reservoir volumetric calculations for Chak 63-01.	36
Table 4.3.	Summary of reservoir volumetric calculations for Chak 66-01.	36