Balingian Assessment Unit 37020102



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Greater Sarawak Basin Geologic Province 3702

USGS PROVINCE: Greater Sarawak Basin (3702)

TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM: Sarawak Basin (370201)

ASSESSMENT UNIT: Balingian Province (37020102)

DESCRIPTION: The reservoirs are present in Late Oligocene to Middle Miocene deltaic complexes. These deltas were built by clastic sediment derived from the present day south and west. Overall the succession is transgressive in nature with expansion of the sea from the northeast.

SOURCE ROCKS: Geochemical analysis indicates that the hydrocarbons are derived from terrestrially derived organic matter. The oils have a high pristane/phytane ratio. Coals and marine condensed intervals within the deltaic succession are probable source rocks.

MATURATION: The offshore area is still undergoing subsidence but most of the overburden was deposited by the mid-Pliocene. Differential subsidence across the area during the Miocene was related to strikeslip faulting and created a series of sub-basins in which the hydrocarbon kitchens developed. The area has a high geothermal gradient averaging 42° C/km.

MIGRATION: It is probable that upward migration of hydrocarbons was along faults associated with Miocene strike slip movement. Migration through facies in an updip direction from condensed intervals is also likely.

RESERVOIR ROCKS: All discovered fields are in sandstones. These probably represent a mixture of facies: upper shoreface sandstones, fluvial and distributary sandstones of regressive parasequences, and fluvial and tidal sandstones that infill incised lowstand valleys.

TRAPS AND SEALS: Anticlines form the major traps but there are presumably many stratigraphic traps also. Marine condensed intervals probably form most of the seals.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY ACTIVITY: Interest in the area commenced in the 1950s and accelerated during the late 1960s.

REFERENCES:

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- Du Bois, E.P., 1985, Review of principal hydrocarbon-bearing basins around the South China Sea: Bulletin of the Geological Society of Malaysia, v. 18, p. 167-209.
- Mat-Zin, I.C., and Swarbrick, R.E., 1997, The tectonic evolution and associated sedimentation history of Sarawak Basin, eastern Malaysia–a guide for future hydrocarbon exploration, *in* Fraser, A.J., Matthews, S.J., and Murphy, R.W., eds., Petroleum geology of Southeast Asia: Geological Society Special Publication 126, p. 237-245.

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Projection: Robinson. Central meridian: 0

SEVENTH APPROXIMATION NEW MILLENNIUM WORLD PETROLEUM ASSESSMENT DATA FORM FOR CONVENTIONAL ASSESSMENT UNITS

Date:	8/17/99					
Assessment Geologist: P.J. McCabe						
Region:	Asia Pacific				Number:	3
Province:	Greater Sarawak Basin			Number:	3702	
Priority or Boutique	Priority					
Total Petroleum System:	Sarawak Basin				Number:	370201
Assessment Unit:	Balingian				Number:	37020102
 Notes from Assessor 	MMS growth function.					
CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSESSMENT UNIT Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) or Gas (≥20,000 cfg/bo overall): Oil What is the minimum field size?						
Number of discovered fields e Established (>13 fields)	xceeding minimum size: X Frontier (1	-13 fields)	Oil: Hy	19 ypothetical (Gas: no fields)	9
Median size (grown) of discov Median size (grown) of discov	ered oil fields (mmboe): 1st 3rd ered gas fields (bcfg):	17	2nd 3rd	29	3rd 3rd	13
	1st 3rd	58	2nd 3rd	113	3rd 3rd	
Assessment-Unit Probabilities: Probability of occurrence (0-1.0) 1. CHARGE: Adequate petroleum charge for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size 1.0 2. ROCKS: Adequate reservoirs, traps, and seals for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size 1.0 3. TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EVENTS: Favorable timing for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size 1.0					<u>ce (0-1.0)</u> <u>1.0</u> <u>1.0</u> 1.0	
Assessment-Unit GEOLOGI	C Probability (Product c	of 1, 2, and 3	3):	····· -	1.0	
 ACCESSIBILITY: Adequative size 	e location to allow explo	pration for a	n undiscovere	d field		1.0
UNDISCOVERED FIELDS Number of Undiscovered Fields: How many undiscovered fields exist that are > minimum size?: (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)						
Oil fields: Gas fields:	min. no. (>0) min. no. (>0)	10 5	median no median no	50 30	max no. max no.	140 75
Size of Undiscovered Fields: What are the anticipated sizes (grown) of the above fields?: (variations in the sizes of undiscovered fields)						
Oil in oil fiolds (mmho)	min cizo	1	modion oizo	5	mov ditte	200
Cas in das fields (hofa):	min size	6	median size	20	max. size	500
Gas in gas neids (bcig):		Ø	median size	20	max. size	500

Assessment Unit (name, no.) Balingian, 37020102

AVERAGE RATIOS FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS, TO ASSESS COPRODUCTS

(uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

<u>Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Gas/oil fallo (clg/bo)	1100	2200	3300
NGL/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)	30	60	90
<u>Gas fields:</u> Liquids/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg) Oil/gas ratio (bo/mmcfg)	minimum 22	median 44	maximum 66

SELECTED ANCILLARY DATA FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS

(variations in the properties of undiscovered fields)

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Oil Fields:	minimum	median	maximum
API gravity (degrees)	25	36	48
Sulfur content of oil (%)	0	0	0.1
Drilling Depth (m)	1000	1700	2500
Depth (m) of water (if applicable)	0	100	200

Gas Fields:	minimum	median	maximum
Inert gas content (%)	2	4	8
CO ₂ content (%)	0.1	0.2	0.5
Hydrogen-sulfide content (%)	0	0	0
Drilling Depth (m)	1000	1700	2500
Depth (m) of water (if applicable)	0	100	200

ALLOCATION OF UNDISCOVERED RESOURCES IN THE ASSESSMENT UNIT

TO COUNTRIES OR OTHER LAND PARCELS (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

1. <u>Malaysia</u> represents	s <u> </u>	areal % of the total assessment unit		
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):	minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor): Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%)		100 95		
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):	minimum	median	maximum	
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor): Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%)		100 98		



OIL-FIELD SIZE (MMBO)

Balingian, AU 37020102 Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution



GAS-FIELD SIZE (BCFG)