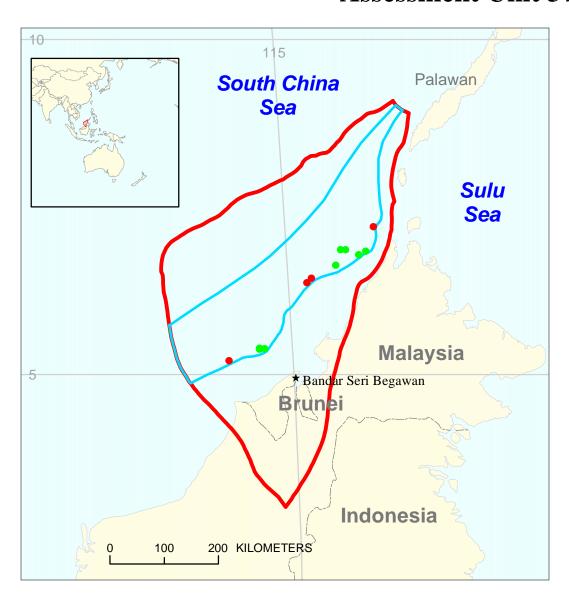
## Brunei-Sabah Turbidites Assessment Unit 37010102



Brunei-Sabah Turbidites Assessment Unit 37010102

Baram Delta/Brunei-Sabah Geologic Province 3701

**USGS PROVINCE:** Baram Delta/Brunei-Sabah Basin (3701) **GEOLOGIST:** P.J. McCabe

**TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM:** Brunei-Sabah (370101)

**ASSESSMENT UNIT:** Brunei-Sabah Turbidites (37010102)

**DESCRIPTION:** Miocene-Pliocene turbidites accumulated at a convergent margin.

**SOURCE ROCKS:** Geochemistry indicates that the hydrocarbon is sourced from terrigenous organic matter. No discrete, rich source rock layers are known but the terrestrially derived organics are probably concentrated in marine condensed intervals that accumulated during highstands in sea level.

**MATURATION:** The timing of maturation may be from Middle Miocene to the present. The area is still undergoing subsidence.

**MIGRATION:** Some migration through facies, presumably in an updip direction from condensed intervals. Migration along faults is probably a major method of migration though many faults act as seals.

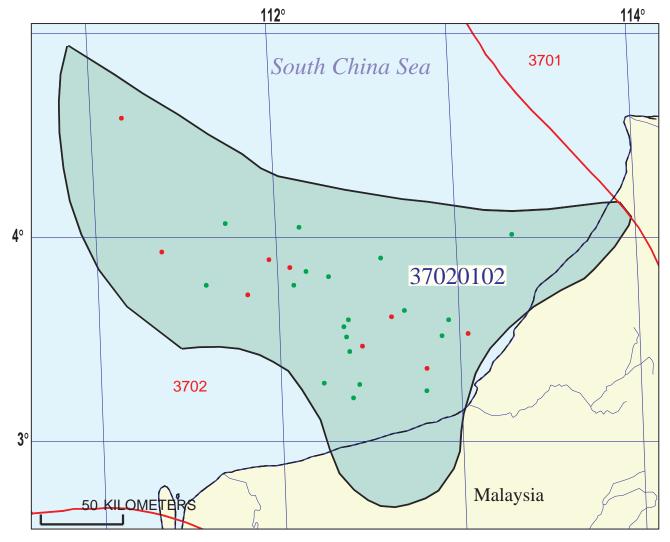
**RESERVOIR ROCKS:** Sandstones that were deposited by turbidity currents. Sedimentation was ponded between thrust sheets associated with subduction.

**TRAPS AND SEALS:** Producing reservoirs are turbidites in synclinal features, but fields discovered so far appear to be related to sealing against faults. Within reservoirs, the seals are marine flooding surfaces and faults. Presumably there are also stratigraphic traps unrelated to faulting.

**PETROLEUM INDUSTRY ACTIVITY:** Exploration in this assessment unit was an outgrowth of earlier exploration in the Brunei-Sabah Deltaics (37010101) assessment unit as drilling progressed into deeper water over time. The initial discoveries in turbidite facies were made in the early 1970s. New drilling techniques may allow exploration in deeper subbasins further offshore

#### REFERENCES

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- Johnson, H.D., Chapman, J.W., and Ranggon, J., 1989, Structural and stratigraphic configuration of the later Miocene Stage IVC reservoirs in the St. Joseph field, offshore Sabah, NW Borneo: Bulletin of the Geological Society of Malaysia, v. 25, p. 79-118.
- Levell, B., and Kasumajaya, A., 1985, Slumping at the late Miocene shelf-edge offshore West Sabah–a view of a turbidite basin margin: Bulletin of the Geological Society of Malaysia, v. 18, p. 1-29.
- Sandal, S.T., ed., The geology and hydrocarbon resources of Negara Brunei Darussalam (2d ed.), 1996, Syabas–Brunei Shell Petroleum Company: Brunei Darussalam, 243 p.



## Balingian Assessment Unit - 37020102

#### **EXPLANATION**

- Hydrography
- Shoreline

 Geologic province code and boundary 3702

- Country boundary
- Gas field centerpoint

Assessment unit 37020102 **—** Oil field centerpoint code and boundary

Projection: Robinson. Central meridian: 0

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

Date:	7/2/99										
Assessment Geologist:	_										
Region:	_ Number:										
Province:	_ Number:	3701									
Priority or Boutique	_										
Total Petroleum System:	_ Number:										
Assessment Unit:	_ Number:	37010102									
* Notes from Assessor MMS growth function.											
CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSESSMENT UNIT  Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) or Gas (≥20,000 cfg/bo overall): Oil											
<u> </u>	<u>·</u> Cao ( <u>&gt;</u> 20,000 oig/50 o	701anj									
What is the minimum field size (the smallest field that has pot			rown ( <u>&gt;</u> 1mmb ne next 30 yea								
Number of discovered fields e	xceeding minimum size:.		Oil:	8	Gas:	3					
Established (>13 fields)	Frontier (1-			Hypothetical							
Median size (grown) of discov	ered oil fields (mmboe):										
	1st 3rd _	43	2nd 3rd	18	_ 3rd 3rd						
Median size (grown) of discov	` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `										
	1st 3rd _	320	2nd 3rd	4665	_ 3rd 3rd						
Assessment-Unit Probabiliti Attribute		ooyorod fi			of occurren						
1. CHARGE: Adequate petrol						1.0					
<ol> <li>ROCKS: Adequate reserve</li> <li>TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EV</li> </ol>						1.0 1.0					
3. HIVING OF GEOLOGIC EV	LINIO. I avoiable tilling	ioi aii ui	idiscovered ii	eiu <u>&gt;</u> IIIIIIII	iuiii size	1.0					
Assessment-Unit GEOLOGIC	C <b>Probability</b> (Product of	f 1, 2, and	l 3):		1.0	-					
4. ACCESSIBILITY: Adequa	te location to allow exploi	ration for	an undiscove	red field							
<u>&gt;</u> minimum size	·					1.0					
	UNDISCO	/FRFD F	IFI DS								
Number of Undiscovered Fig				are > minim	um size?:						
	(uncertainty of f			_							
	(3)			,							
Oil fields:	min. no. (>0)	3	median no.	30	max no.	60					
Gas fields:	min. no. (>0)	1	median no.	15	max no.	30					
	· -		•								
Size of Undiscovered Fields	: What are the anticipate (variations in the s				ds?:						
Oil in oil fiolds (mmhs)	min oito	E	modice siz-	20	me:/ e!	1000					
Oil in oil fields (mmbo)		5 30	median size median size	20 120	_ max. size max. size						
Jas in gas noids (borg)		30	THECHAIT SIZE	120	IIIAA. SIZE						

#### Assessment Unit (name, no.) Brunei-Sabah Turbidites, 37010102

#### AVERAGE RATIOS FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS, TO ASSESS COPRODUCTS

(uncertainty of fixed	but unknown values)
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(dilocitality of its	ACG DUL GIIRIOWII	values	
Oil Fields:	minimum	median	maximum
Gas/oil ratio (cfg/bo)	1400	2800	4200
NGL/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)	30	60	90
	·		
Gas fields:	minimum	median	maximum
Liquids/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)	22	44	66
Oil/gas ratio (bo/mmcfg)	· <u> </u>		
SELECTED ANCILLARY DA	ATA FOR UNDISC	COVERED FIELDS	
(variations in the prop	perties of undiscov	vered fields)	
Oil Fields:	minimum	median	maximum
API gravity (degrees)	20	30	40
Sulfur content of oil (%)	0.05	0.08	0.14
Drilling Depth (m)	500	1500	5000
Depth (m) of water (if applicable)	75	750	2900
Gas Fields:	minimum	median	maximum
Inert gas content (%)			
CO <sub>2</sub> content (%)	·		
Hydrogen-sulfide content (%)	0	0	0

500

75

Drilling Depth (m).....

Depth (m) of water (if applicable).....

1500

750

5000

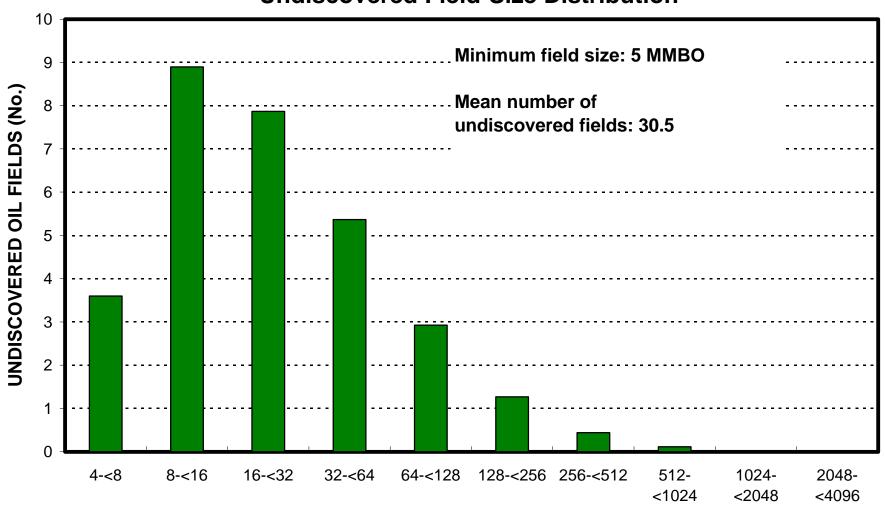
2900

#### Assessment Unit (name, no.) Brunei-Sabah Turbidites, 37010102

# ALLOCATION OF UNDISCOVERED RESOURCES IN THE ASSESSMENT UNIT TO COUNTRIES OR OTHER LAND PARCELS (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

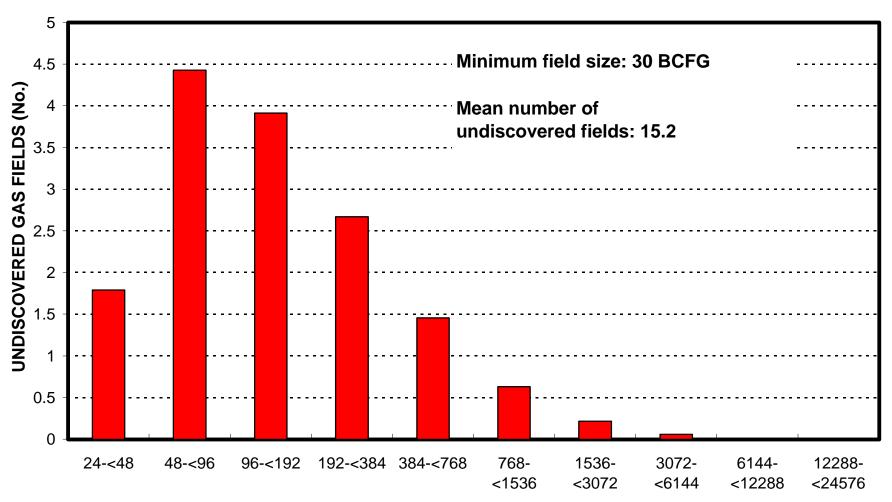
1. Brunei	represents	30	areal % of the total assessment unit	
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum	median n	naximum
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richnes	s factor):		50	
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0	-100%)		100	
Gas in Gas Fields:		minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier): Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness				
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0	,		100	
2. <u>Malaysia</u>	represents	70	_areal % of the total assessment unit	
Oil in Oil Fields:		minimum	median n	naximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier): Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness				
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0			100	
Gas in Gas Fields:		minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier): Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness				
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0			100	_

### Brunei-Sabah Turbidites, AU 37010102 Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution



**OIL-FIELD SIZE (MMBO)** 

## Brunei-Sabah Turbidites, AU 37010102 Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution



**GAS-FIELD SIZE (BCFG)**