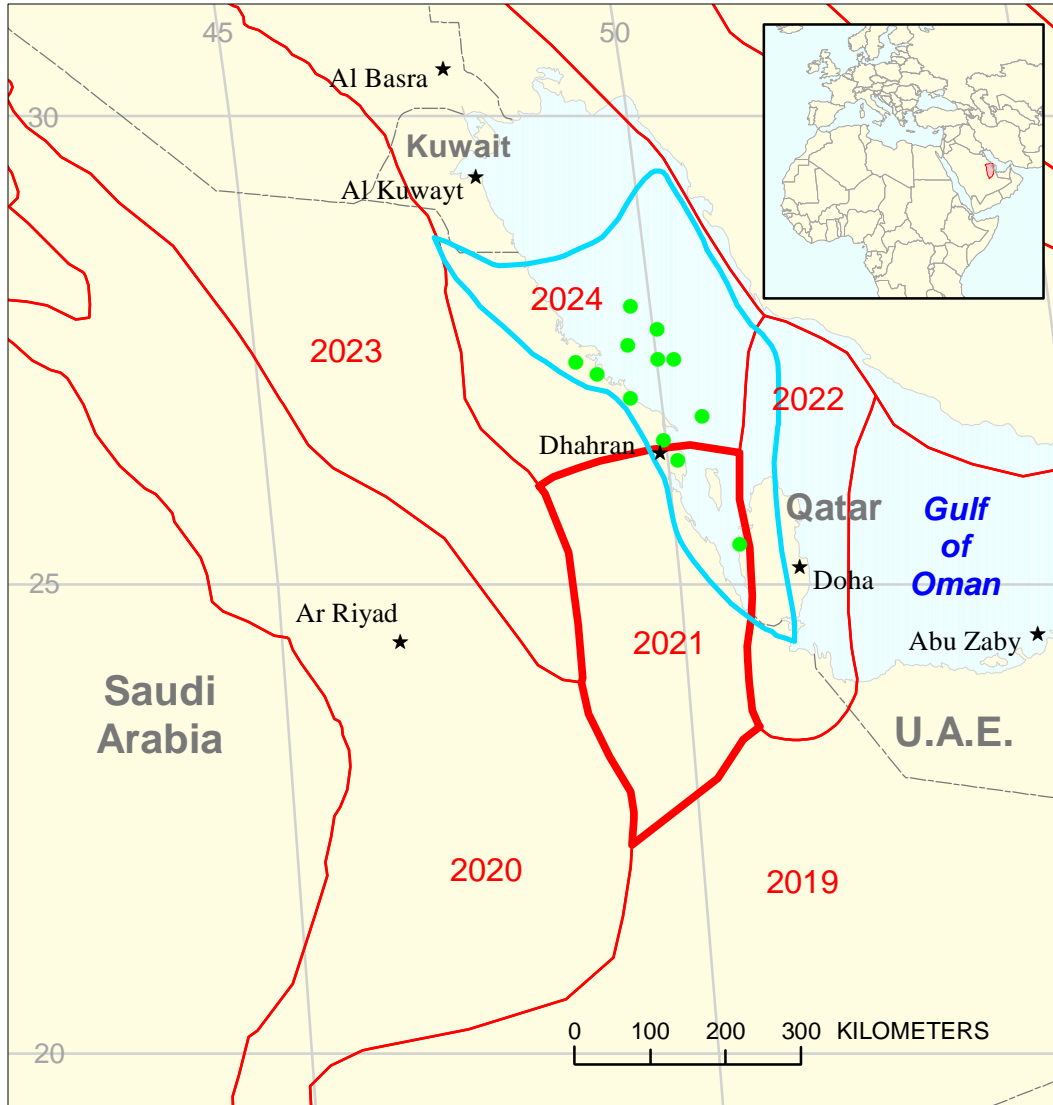





# Salt-Involved Structural Oil Assessment Unit 20210202



-  Salt-Involved Structural Oil Assessment Unit 20210202
-  Greater Ghawar Uplift Geologic Province 2021
-  Other geologic province boundary

**USGS PROVINCE:** Greater Ghawar Uplift (2021)–Petroleum system is centered at Greater Ghawar province but extends over parts of provinces 2019-Rub 'al Khali Basin; 2020-Interior Homocline-Central Arch; 2022-Qatar Arch; 2023-Widyan Basin-Interior Platform; 2024-Mesopotamian Foredeep.

**GEOLOGIST:** R.M. Pollastro

**TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM:** Arabian Sub-Basin Tuwaiq/Hanifa-Arab (202102)

**ASSESSMENT UNIT:** Salt-Involved Structural Oil (20210202)

**DESCRIPTION:** Assessment unit is defined by mostly offshore and some onshore portions as defined by the underlying salt of the Western Arabian-Persian Gulf Salt Basin, most of which is in province 2024 (Mesopotamian Foredeep) and some extending into the northeast corner of province 2021 and western half of 2022. Geographically defined mainly by the extent of the underlying Hormuz Salt and Tuwaiq/Hanifa source, the assessment unit is bounded to the east by the Qatar Arch, northeast by the Zagros Fold Belt, and to the north-northwest by the depositional extent of the source and reservoir facies, and the Jurassic Gotnia sub-basin. Two structural grains produce trending structures: (1) a north-south grain formed by basement fault blocks, and (2) northwest-southeast Najd rift trend. Halokinesis assisted the structural evolution of fields in this assessment unit and includes domes over salt diapirs and salt-assisted horst-block anticlines.

**SOURCE ROCKS:** The organic-rich, argillaceous limestone facies (as thick as 150 m) of the Middle Cretaceous Tuwaiq Mountain Formation is the primary source rock; however, the overlying Hanifa Formation is also a significant source. Oil-source correlations classify these oils into one Tuwaiq Mountain/Hanifa family. The Tuwaiq and Hanifa contain Type II organic matter; average TOC is about 3.5 and 2.5 weight percent, respectively. The evaporitic Gotnia Sub-basin to the north is a separate Jurassic system of different source-rock facies.

**MATURATION:** The Tuwaiq/Hanifa source in the assessment unit is mostly at mid-maturity and within main phase oil expulsion stage ( $R_o = 0.7$  to 1.0 percent). A small northeast portion of the assessment unit (at Iran's G-Structure 1 gas field) along the Zagros is marginally mature in respect to oil generation.

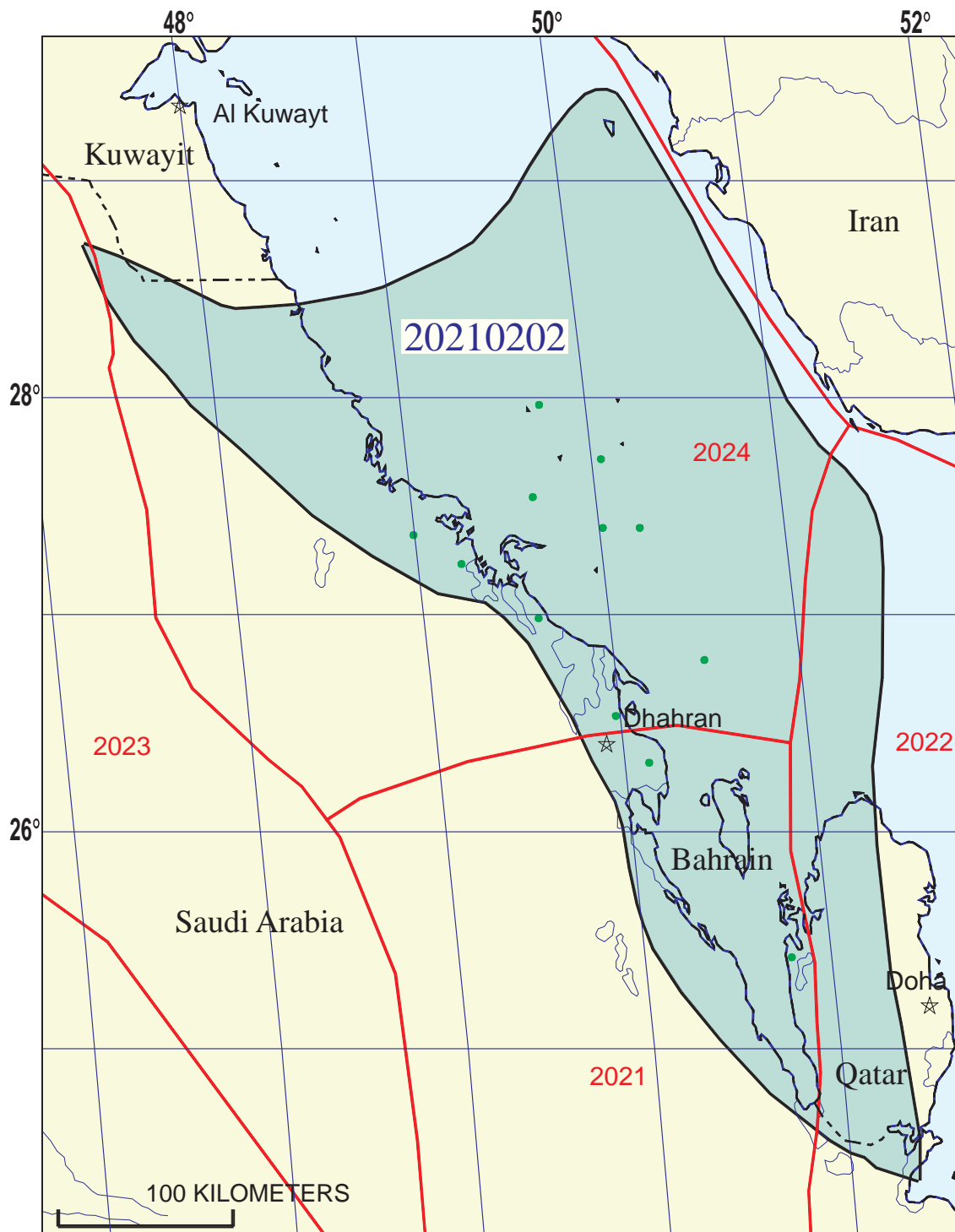
**MIGRATION:** Migration is vertical from the Tuwaiq/Hanifa source into mainly Arab reservoirs. Source of gas found in Jurassic reservoirs in the assessment unit (G-Structure 1 field) is likely older Paleozoic (Silurian) sources where Paleozoic (mainly Khuff) seals have been breached.

**RESERVOIR ROCKS:** Primary reservoirs are the cyclic, shallow-water, carbonate grainstones and packstones of the Upper Jurassic Arab Formation (Arab A, B, C, D). Secondary reservoirs include the high microporous, fine-grained, fractured limestones of the Hanifa Formation, and Middle (Dhurma/Tuwaiq Formations) and Lower Jurassic (Marrat Formation) shelf carbonates.

**TRAPS AND SEALS:** Traps are structural and include domes over salt diapirs, and salt-assisted or enhanced horst-block anticlines (crest and flank) formed from draping of sediments over basement horst blocks having subsequent basement or halokinetic movement. The primary regional seal is the massive (150 m-thick) evaporites of the Upper Jurassic Hith Formation overlying the Arab Formation. Intraformational seals of the carbonate/anhydrite cycles of the Arab Formation (A, B, C, D) and shales and tight carbonates of the Hanifa, Dhurma, and Marrat Formations are important locally.








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- Cole, G.A., Carrigan, H.H., Colling, Halpern, H.I., Al-Khadhravi, M.R., and Jones, P.J., 1994, Organic geochemistry of the Jurassic petroleum system in Eastern Saudi Arabia, *in* Embry, A.F., Beauchamp, B., and Closs, D.J., eds., Pangea, global environments and resources: Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 17, p. 413-438.
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## Salt-Involved Structural Oil Assessment Unit - 20210202

### EXPLANATION

-  Hydrography
-  Shoreline
-  2021 Geologic province code and boundary
-  Country boundary
-  Gas field centerpoint
-  Oil field centerpoint
-  20210202 Assessment unit code and boundary

Projection: Robinson. Central meridian: 0

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

Date:..... 5/14/99  
 Assessment Geologist:..... R.M. Pollastro  
 Region:..... Middle East and North Africa Number: 2  
 Province:..... Greater Ghawar Uplift Number: 2021  
 Priority or Boutique:..... Priority  
 Total Petroleum System:..... Arabian Sub-Basin Tuwaiq/Hanifa-Arab Number: 202102  
 Assessment Unit:..... Salt-Involved Structural Oil Number: 20210202  
 \* Notes from Assessor Lower 48 growth factor. Assessment unit involves 3 priority provinces.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSESSMENT UNIT**

Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) **or** Gas (≥20,000 cfg/bo overall):... Oil

What is the minimum field size?..... 20 mmboe grown (≥1mmboe)  
 (the smallest field that has potential to be added to reserves in the next 30 years)

Number of discovered fields exceeding minimum size:..... Oil: 12 Gas: 0  
 Established (>13 fields) Frontier (1-13 fields) X Hypothetical (no fields)

Median size (grown) of discovered oil fields (mmboe):  
 1st 3rd 5471 2nd 3rd 1008 3rd 3rd  
 Median size (grown) of discovered gas fields (bcfg):  
 1st 3rd 2nd 3rd 3rd 3rd

**Assessment-Unit Probabilities:**

Attribute	Probability of occurrence (0-1.0)
1. <b>CHARGE:</b> Adequate petroleum charge for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size.....	1.0
2. <b>ROCKS:</b> Adequate reservoirs, traps, and seals for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size.....	1.0
3. <b>TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EVENTS:</b> Favorable timing for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size	1.0

**Assessment-Unit GEOLOGIC Probability** (Product of 1, 2, and 3):..... 1.0

4. **ACCESSIBILITY:** Adequate location to allow exploration for an undiscovered field  
 ≥ minimum size..... 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:.....min. no. (>0) 10 median no. 50 max no. 100  
 Gas fields:.....min. no. (>0) median no. max no.

**Size of Undiscovered Fields:** What are the anticipated sizes (**grown**) of the above fields?:  
 (variations in the sizes of undiscovered fields)

Oil in oil fields (mmbo)..... min. size 20 median size 150 max. size 6000  
 Gas in gas fields (bcfg):..... min. size median size max. size

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

(uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

<u>Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Gas/oil ratio (cfg/bo).....	<u>900</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1500</u>
NGL/gas ratio (bnl/mmcf).....	<u>20</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Gas fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Liquids/gas ratio (bnl/mmcf).....	_____	_____	_____
Oil/gas ratio (bo/mmcf).....	_____	_____	_____

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**SELECTED ANCILLARY DATA FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS**

(variations in the properties of undiscovered fields)

<u>Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
API gravity (degrees).....	<u>14</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>42</u>
Sulfur content of oil (%).....	<u>1.2</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>6</u>
Drilling Depth (m) .....	<u>1000</u>	<u>2200</u>	<u>4000</u>
Depth (m) of water (if applicable).....	<u>0</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Gas Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Inert gas content (%).....	_____	_____	_____
CO <sub>2</sub> content (%).....	_____	_____	_____
Hydrogen-sulfide content (%).....	_____	_____	_____
Drilling Depth (m).....	_____	_____	_____
Depth (m) of water (if applicable).....	_____	_____	_____

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

1. Iran represents 20 areal % of the total assessment unit

<u>Oil in Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	12	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	100	_____
 <u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	 minimum	 median	 maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	_____	_____

2. Saudi Arabia represents 50 areal % of the total assessment unit

<u>Oil in Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	68	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	80	_____
 <u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	 minimum	 median	 maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	_____	_____

3. Bahrain represents 15 areal % of the total assessment unit

<u>Oil in Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	1	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	80	_____
 <u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	 minimum	 median	 maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	_____	_____

4. Qatar represents 15 areal % of the total assessment unit

<u>Oil in Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	19	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	50	_____
 <u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	 minimum	 median	 maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%):.....	_____	_____	_____

5. Province 2021 represents 16 areal % of the total assessment unit

<u>Oil in Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	<u>16</u>	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	<u>60</u>	_____

<u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	_____	_____

6. Province 2022 represents 16 areal % of the total assessment unit

<u>Oil in Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	<u>16</u>	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	<u>60</u>	_____

<u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	_____	_____

7. Province 2024 represents 68 areal % of the total assessment unit

<u>Oil in Oil Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	<u>68</u>	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	<u>85</u>	_____

<u>Gas in Gas Fields:</u>	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):.....	_____	_____	_____
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor):...	_____	_____	_____
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%).....	_____	_____	_____



# Salt Involved Structural Oil, AU 20210202

## Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution

