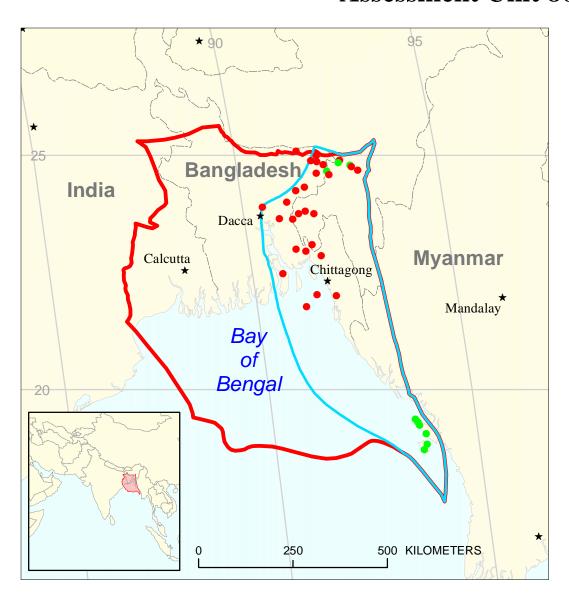
Eastern Fold Belt Assessment Unit 80470302



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Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta Geologic Province 8047

USGS PROVINCE: Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta (8047) Bangladesh, India, Myanmar

GEOLOGIST: R.C. Milici

TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM: Jenam/Bhuban-Bokabil (80473)

ASSESSMENT UNIT: Eastern Fold Belt (80470302)

DESCRIPTION: Assessment unit is in the thick Tertiary deltaic deposits of the Bengal basin. The delta is located east of the Indian craton of Precambrian crystalline rocks, south of the Himalaya Mountains, and west of the Arakan Yoma. The eastern part of the delta is thrown into a series of plunging folds where it is being subducted obliquely beneath the Arakan Yoma. Overall, the delta is as thick as 20,000 m in the Patuakhall depression, a depocenter located on the southeastern side of the delta. The strata that comprise the assessment unit are in the Oligocene Barail Group and the Miocene Surma Group and range from about 3000 to 5000 m thick. In general, the lithologies are sandstones, siltstones, and shales that contain plant-derived organic matter.

SOURCE ROCKS: Source rocks include the shales of the Oligocene Jenam Formation and silty shales in the lower part of the Bhuban Formation. The Bhuban Formation contains about 0.2 to 0.7 percent TOC and the Jenam Formation contains 0.6 to 2.4 percent TOC. Coal beds may occur in these formations and serve as a source for gas.

MATURATION: Thermal maturation is sufficient to generate natural gas and natural gas liquids throughout much of the area. A little oil has been discovered in small fields along the coast of Myanmar.

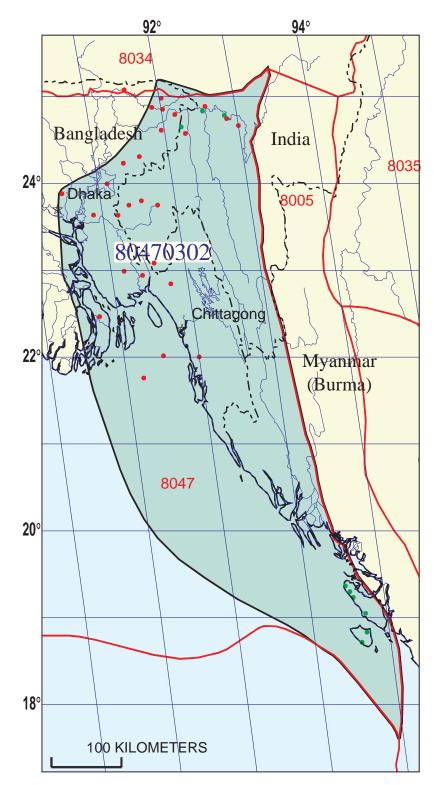
MIGRATION: Migration is generally vertical along fractures and through porous media.

RESERVOIR ROCKS: Reservoir rocks are chiefly the sandstones of the Bokabil Formation and turbidite sandstones in the thick deposits of megasequence 1 and in the channel-fill deposits of megasequence 2. Porosity ranges generally from 10 to 20 percent.

TRAPS AND SEALS: Anticlines, faulted anticlines, and stratigraphic traps along sequence boundaries and in channel-fill deposits comprise the major traps. Seals consist of the upper shale beds of the Bokabil Formation and finer-grained units associated with turbidite deposits. Anticlines and faulted anticlines comprise the major traps of the Eastern Fold Belt Assessment unit. Stratigraphic traps associated with broad low-amplitude folds occur in the offshore region in the southeastern pert of the delta.

REFERENCES:

Indian Journal of Geology, 1997, v. 69, no. 1 and 2.



Eastern Fold Belt Assessment Unit - 80470302

EXPLANATION

- Hydrography
- Shoreline

8047 — Geologic province code and boundary

- --- Country boundary
- Gas field centerpoint

Oil field centerpoint

Assessment unit code and boundary

Projection: Robinson. Central meridian: 0

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

Date:	8/23/99									
Assessment Geologist:										
Region:	South Asia				Number:					
	Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta				Number:	8047				
Priority or Boutique										
Total Petroleum System:		l			Number:					
Assessment Unit:	Eastern Fold Belt				Number:	80470302				
* Notes from Assessor	Lower 48 growth factor									
CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSESSMENT UNIT										
Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) o	<u>r</u> Gas (<u>></u> 20,000 cfg/bo c	verall):	Gas							
What is the minimum field size? 2 mmboe grown (≥1mmboe) (the smallest field that has potential to be added to reserves in the next 30 years)										
Number of discovered fields e	xceeding minimum size:		Oil:	1	Gas:	24				
Established (>13 fields)	X Frontier (1	-13 fields)	F	lypothetical (no fields)					
Median size (grown) of discov	1st 3rd	3.1	_ 2nd 3rd _		3rd 3rd					
Median size (grown) of discov	` `,	1194	2nd 3rd	17	3rd 3rd	166				
Assessment-Unit Probabiliti Attribute	es:			Probability of	of occurren	ce (0-1 0)				
	eum charge for an undis	scovered fie				1.0				
 CHARGE: Adequate petroleum charge for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size ROCKS: Adequate reservoirs, traps, and seals for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size 						1.0				
 Adequate reservoirs, traps, and sears for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EVENTS: Favorable timing for an undiscovered field ≥ minimum size 						1.0				
		y								
Assessment-Unit GEOLOGIC Probability (Product of 1, 2, and 3):										
4. ACCESSIBILITY: Adequa	te location to allow explo	oration for a	n undiscovere	ed 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:	, ,	1	median no.	5	max no.	10				
Gas fields:	min. no. (>0)	10	_median no	120	max no.	300				
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 (mmho)	min size	2	median size	3.5	max. size	45				
Oil in oil fields (mmbo)min. size 2 median size 3.5 Gas in gas fields (bcfg):min. size 12 median size 70					max. size					
out in gus noids (borg)		14		7.0	max. size					

Assessment Unit (name, no.) Eastern Fold Belt, 80470302

AVERAGE RATIOS FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS, TO ASSESS COPRODUCTS

(Noa bat anninown v	u.u.u.u	
Oil Fields:	minimum	median	maximum
Gas/oil ratio (cfg/bo)	1100	2200	3300
NGL/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)	30	60	90
Gas fields:	minimum	median	maximum
Liquids/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)	2	4	8
Oil/gas ratio (bo/mmcfg)			
SELECTED ANCILLARY DA (variations in the proposition of the propositi			maximum
Drilling Depth (m)	500	1500	6000
Drilling Depth (m) Depth (m) of water (if applicable)	500 0	1500 400	6000 2000

500

0

1500

400

6000

2000

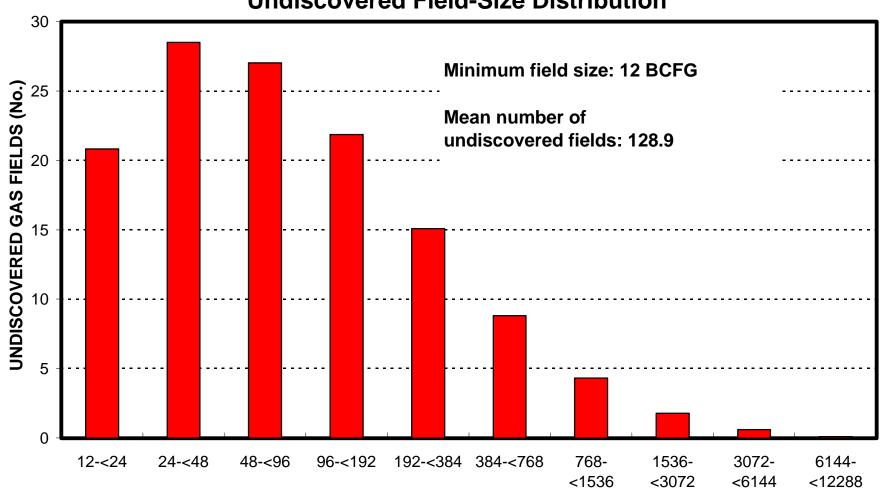
Drilling Depth (m).....

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. Bangladesh re	oresents _	45	areal % of	the total ass	essment ur	nit
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum		median		maximum
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness fact			=	50		
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100			=	50		
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum		median		maximum
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor)			=	50		
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100)			=	50		
·	oresents	20	areal % of	the total ass	essment ur	nit
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum		median		maximum
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor			-	25		
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100)			-	0		
Tortion of volume 70 that is offshore (0-100			=			
Gas in Gas Fields:		minimum		median		maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier): Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness fact			=	25		
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100)			_	0		
1 official of volume 70 that is offshore (0-100			_			
3. Myanmar rep	oresents_	35	areal % of	the total ass	essment ur	nit
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum		median		maximum
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness fact	or):		_	25		
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100)	%)		_	50		
Gas in Gas Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):		minimum		median		maximum
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness fact			=	25		
Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100	· -		- -	50		

Eastern Fold Belt, AU 80470302 Undiscovered Field-Size Distribution



GAS-FIELD SIZE (BCFG)