

BARAM DELTA GEOLOGY AND HYDROCARBON OCCURRENCE

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The Baram Delta Province constitutes only a relatively small part of Sarawak Shell's total contract area in Sarawak, but contains the bulk of the oil reserves discovered to date.

These reserves are distributed over 10 fields of which only one, the Miri field, discovered in 1910, is situated on land.

The Baram Delta depocentre developed during the Late Eocene and as from early Middle Miocene onwards is characterised by the deposition of various regressive phases of clastic sedimentation.

The tectonic style of the Baram Delta shows the interaction of two types of deformation:-

- a) gravity induced growth faults, generally hading to the north and arcuate in shape, and
- b) compressional folds with NE-SW trending axes, which originated during Late Upper Miocene.

All fields and most of the remaining prospects are located at the intersection of the growth faults and the anticlinal trends.
