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Reservoir Geological Aspects of the Bokor Field, Baram Delta Province, Offshore Sarawak

M.C. BUDDING and W.Z. VAN Driel, Sarawak Shell Berhad

The Bokor Field came on stream in late 1982. Eleven wells were drilled from the Bokor-A drilling platform and a second 15 slot platform is planned for the development of the western part of the field.

The Bokor structure is a domal uplift, dissected by a system of east-west trending growth and antithetic faults. The uplift was the result of a NE-SW anticlinal trend superimposed on a local rollover structure. The hydrocarbons are trapped in the northern part of the field against the main antithetic fault, which formed due to crestal collapse.

The prospective sequence comprises a 4000 ft thick sequence of siliciclastic coastal and shallow marine sediments of Late Miocene to Early Pliocene age. Some 50 reservoir sands are present, ranging in thickness from 5 to 50 ft. At least 30 of these were effectively separated by sealing shales during migration of the oil.

An extensive coring program was carried out during development drilling. The soft, unconsolidated stage of most of the reservoir interval called for unusual coring techniques: a special wide core barrel with an eight inch diameter fibreglass inner sleeve proved to give exceptionally good results. A comprehensive core analysis programme is presently in progress. The results will be integrated with the outcome of a production geological study of the drilling results in order to link reservoir geometries and permeability distribution to a genetic reservoir model.

Preliminary results and depositional model for part of the reservoir sequence will be presented.

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