Big Oil from "Gas-Prone" Source Rocks and Leaking Traps: Northwest Borneo*

Sam Algar¹

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Key Comments

Murphy's Record

Malaysia from 1999 – Deep and shallow water

- 31 discoveries in 8 years
- ♦ 57% exploration success rate
- ♦ 1st deepwater oil discovery in NW Borneo
- World's fastest first oil for deepwater field
- Shelf oil and gas production
 - **♦** Low cost
 - **♦** Complementing existing facilities
- ♦ High local content
- Top quartile safety performance
- ♦ Current gross production ~125,000 boepd
- ♦ >50% Murphy global net production

2003 - Brunei - Extending Deepwater Malaysia

Current Model

- Fluid type/proportion controlled by:
 - ♦ Burial depth
 - ◆ Column height
 - ◆ Overpressure
- ♦ Leaky trap required for significant oil accumulation!

Conclusions

♦ NW Borneo deepwater oil play opened up by contrarian thinking

^{*}Adapted from oral presentation at Forum: Discovery Thinking, at AAPG International Conference and Exhibition, Singapore, September 16-19, 2012

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- "New" source rock for deepwater
- "Leaky" traps required for significant oil fields

Learnings

- ♦ Look for alternative ideas challenge dogma.
- ♦ Talk to others learn from one another.
- Apply learning from one area to another.
- Be prepared to champion your controversial new idea.
- Secure running room in a new play.
- Be prepared to fail.
- Persevere.

Reference

Sales, J.K., 1997, Seal strength vs. trap closure-a fundamental control on the distribution of oil and gas, *in* R.C. Surdam, (ed.), Seals Traps, and the Petroleum System: AAPG Memoir 67, p. 57-83.



Big Oil from "Gas-Prone" Source Rocks and Leaking Traps: NW Borneo

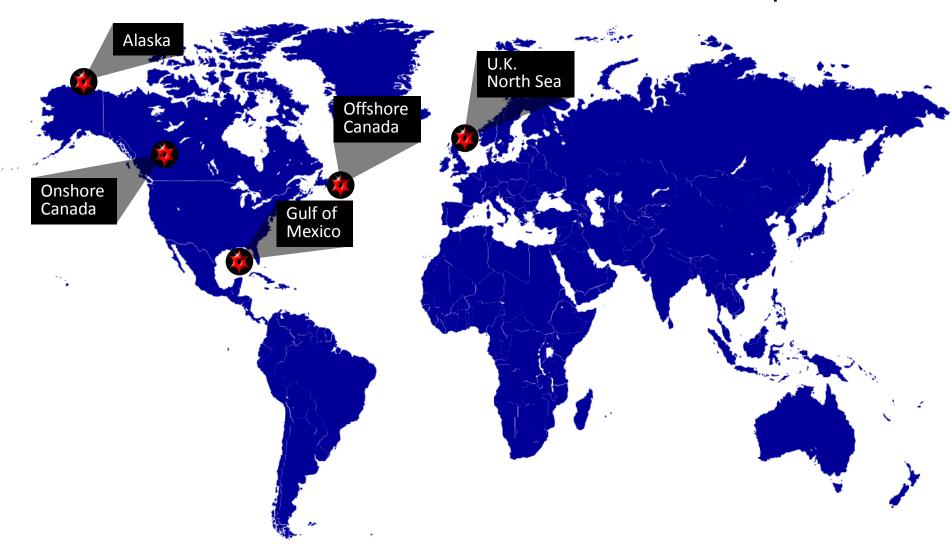
Sam Algar Murphy Oil

September, 2012



Murphy Oil 1998

Market Cap ~\$2Billion

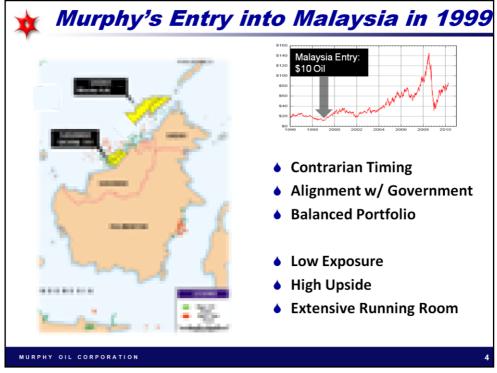




Murphy Oil 2012

Market Cap ~\$10Billion





Presenter's notes: Timing and relationships: Malaysia realised it needed to incentivise exploration; Improved fiscal terms; Looking to Independents to revitalise exploration; Limited competition at a time of low oil prices; Balanced risk profile—low-risk shelf exploration/development, high-risk deepwater – unproven.

Shallow Water - Early Success

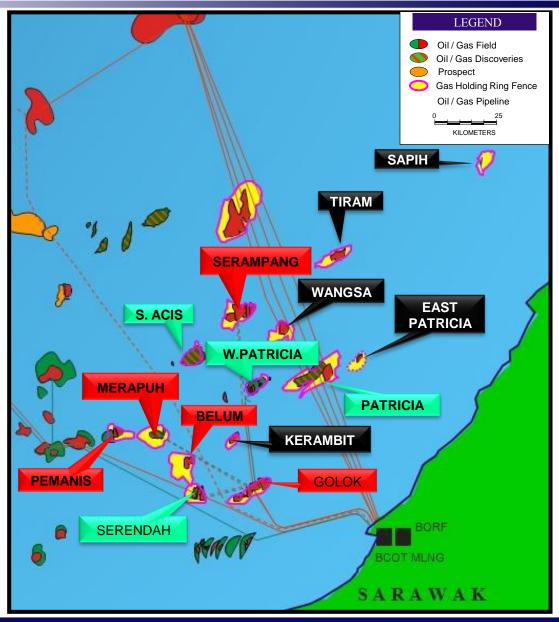


West Patricia Oil Field

- Discovered 2001
- On Production 2003

2011 Production

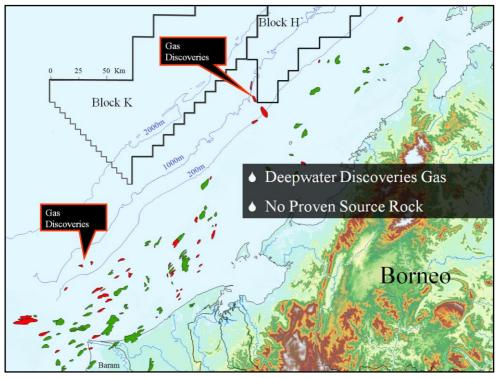
- ◆ Gas = 260 MMCFPD
- Condensate = 3,700 BOPD
- ♦ W. Patricia = ~5,000 BOPD





Deepwater Exploration "Must-Haves"

	HIGH PERM RESERVOIR	LARGE PROSPECTS	OIL-PRONE SOURCE ROCK
Angola		√	✓
Brazil		√	✓
Gulf of Mexico	√	√	✓
Borneo	√	√	×



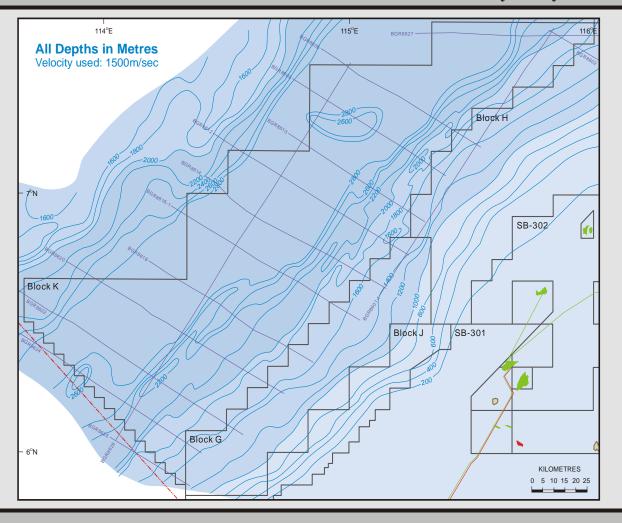
Presenter's notes: Exploration on East Borneo had also found predominantly gas in deepwater; this at least helped the theory that there was a reservoir, but not an oily one.

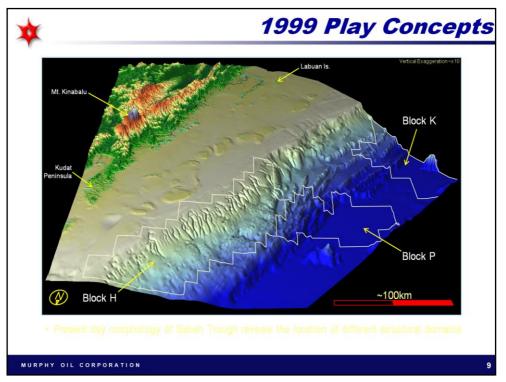


1999 2D Seismic Grid

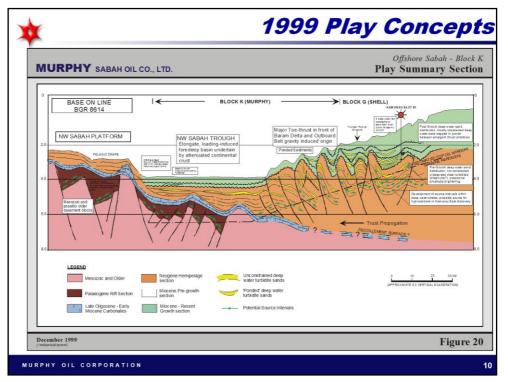
MURPHY SABAH OIL CO., LTD.

Offshore Sabah - Block K **Bathymetry Based on Seismic**

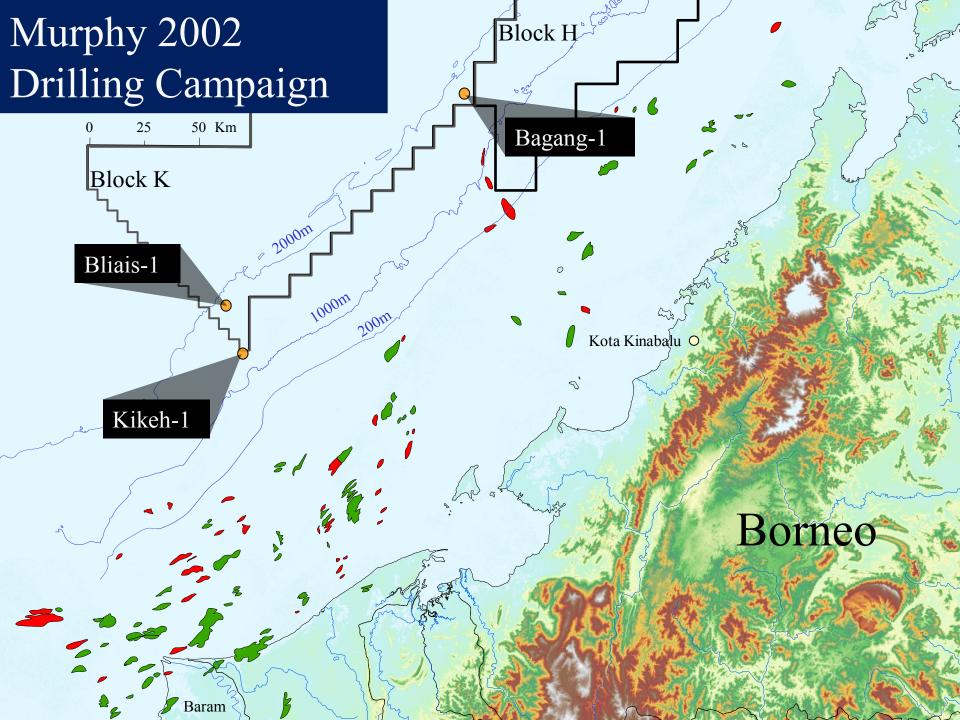


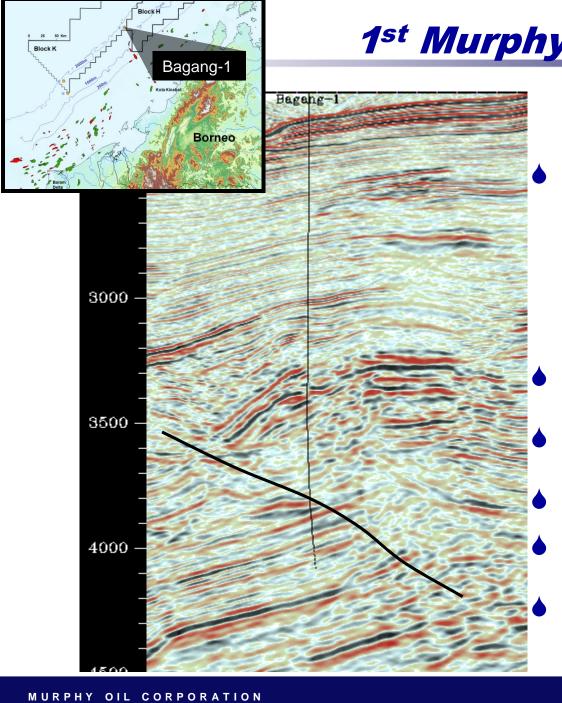


Presenter's notes. Toe thrusts in blocks K and P.



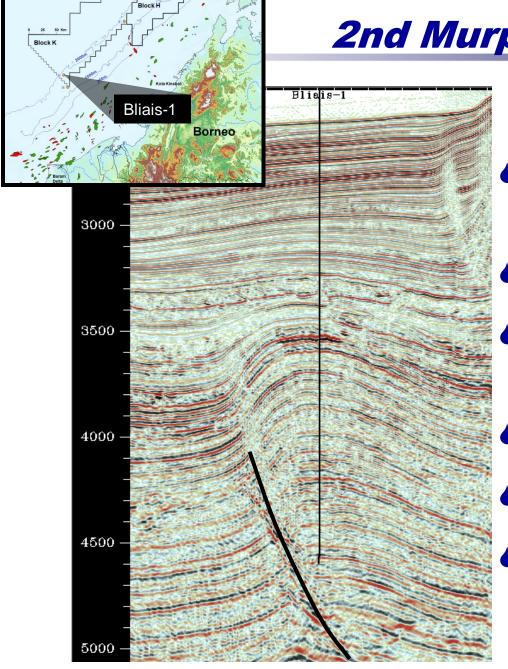
Presenter's notes: Toe-thrusts in blocks K and P.





1st Murphy Malaysia DW Well: Bagang-1

- Supra- & Sub-thrust traps
 - Recent Failure of Supra-thrust trap (Ubah-1)
 - 3D seismic not processed in South
- Spud Mar 2002
- ♦ WD 1705m
- Minor ?Gas Discovery
- Oil Shows....
- Proved Significant Reservoir



2nd Murphy Malaysia DW Well:
Bliais-1

Outboard – allaying top seal concerns

Spud May 2002

- WD 1875m deepest water depth drilled in Malaysia
- ◆ TD 4211m
- Gas shows
- Failure due to lack of reservoir and possibly lack of charge



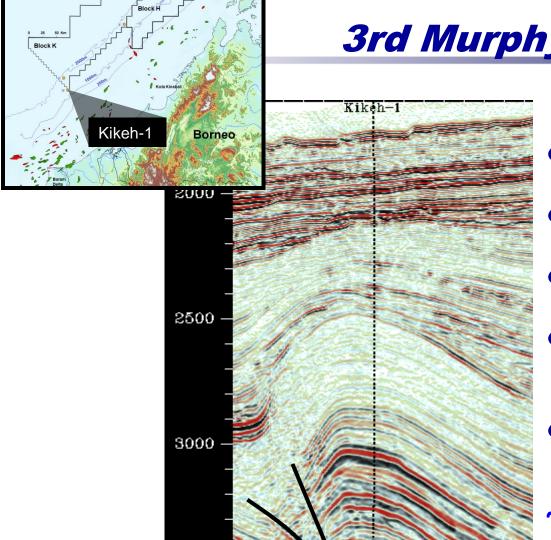
STOP

"2 Dry Holes Lets Get Out"



But our chances of Success were 1 in 3.....

MURPHY OIL CORPORATION



3rd Murphy Malaysia DW Well:

Kikeh-1

♦ 3D Seismic ready in South

More proximal than Bliais

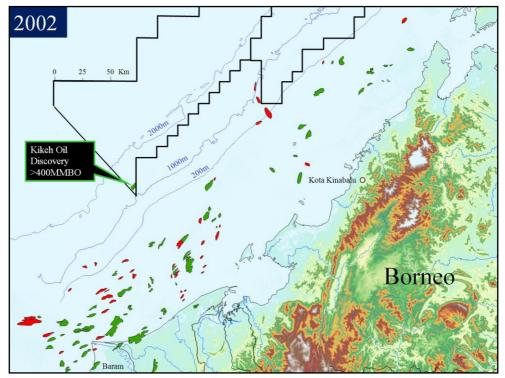
Spud July 2002

♦ WD 1313m

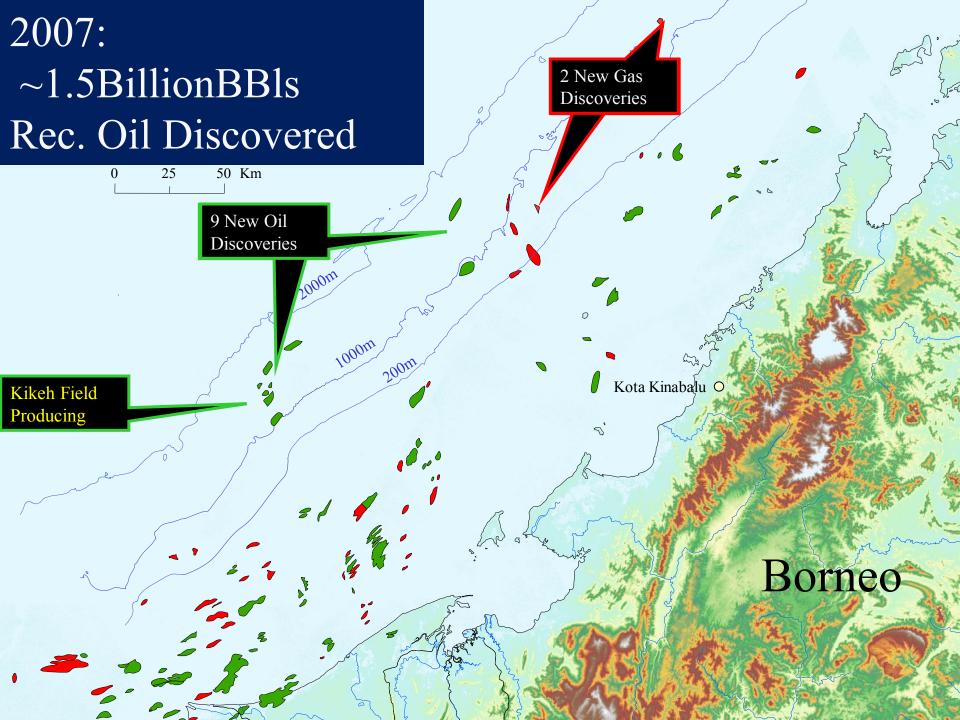
93.3m Net Oil Pay

~400mmbbl Oil Discovery

3500

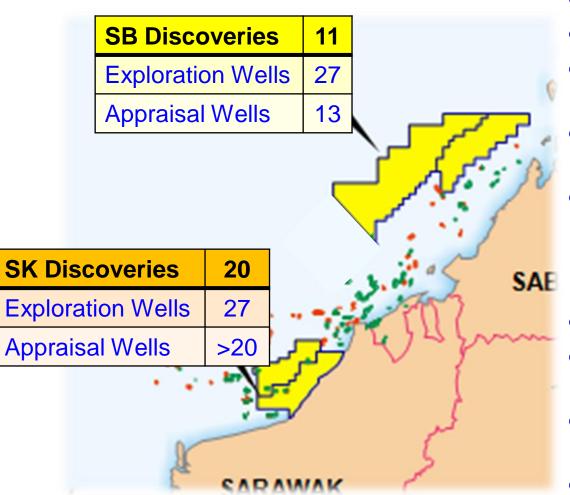


Presenter's notes: In 2002 Murphy discovers Kikeh Field—f<u>irst</u> commercial deepwater oil field in Sabah. This <u>proved</u> oil potential of deepwater and initiated a period of active exploration. Since that time, a number of potentially commercial oil discoveries have been made in the deepwater. Total potentially recoverable reserves will be in the billions of barrels – not bad for a petroleum system unproven until 4 years ago!! So what is the source rock for all of this oil?





Murphy Malaysia Exploration



- 31 Discoveries in 8 years
- **▶** 57% Exploration Success Rate
- 1st Deepwater Oil Discovery in NW Borneo
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 - Low Cost
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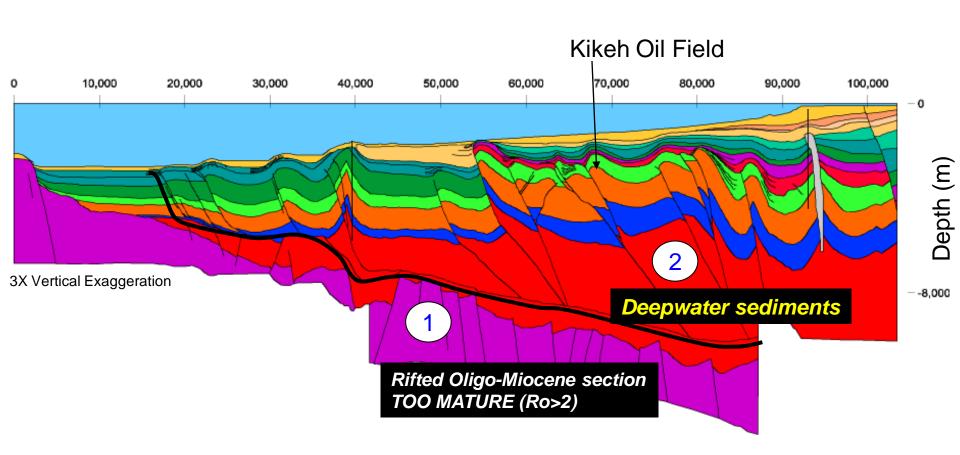


BUT WHERE DOES THE OIL COME FROM?





Potential Source Rocks

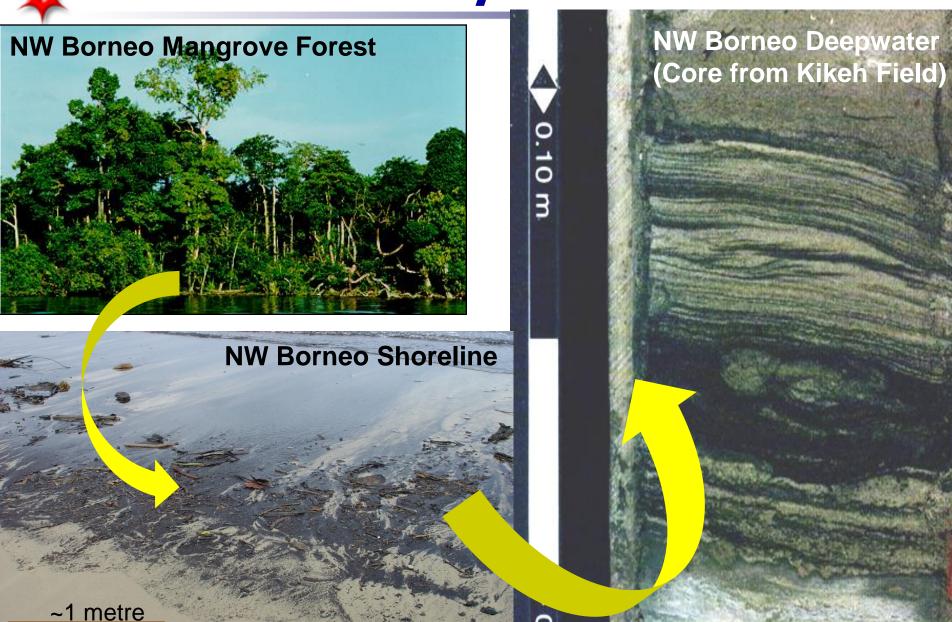








NW Borneo Deepwater Source Rock

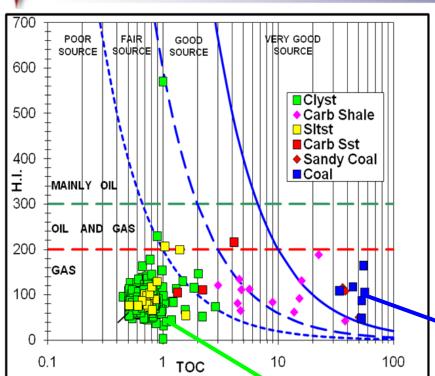


MURPHY OIL CORPORATION

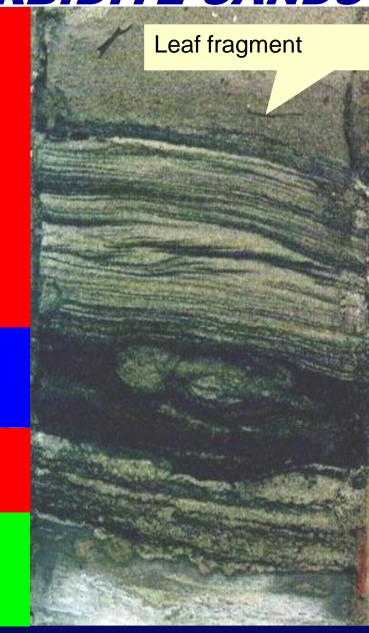


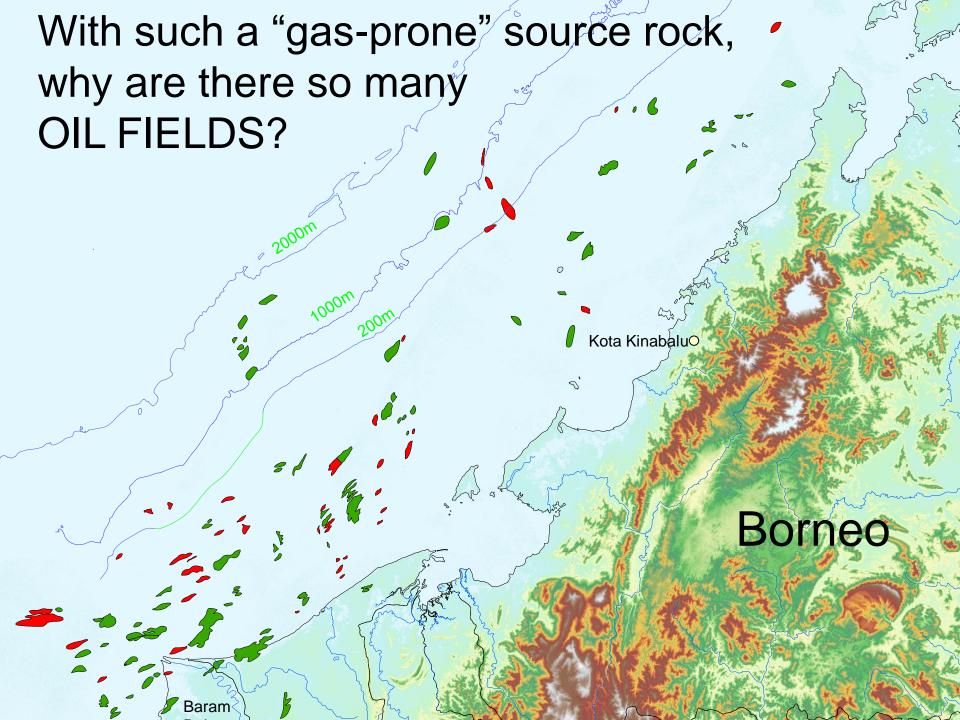
Source - IN TURBIDITE SANDS

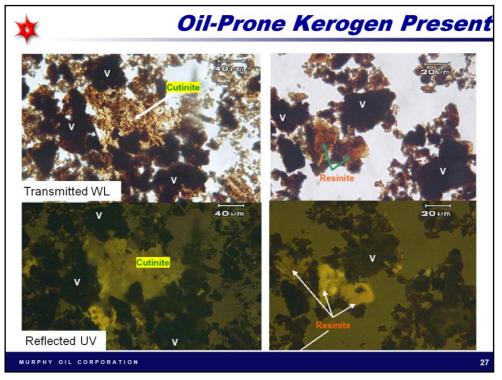
0.10 m



- Organics predominantly in sandstones
- Pyrolysis indicates limited oil potential





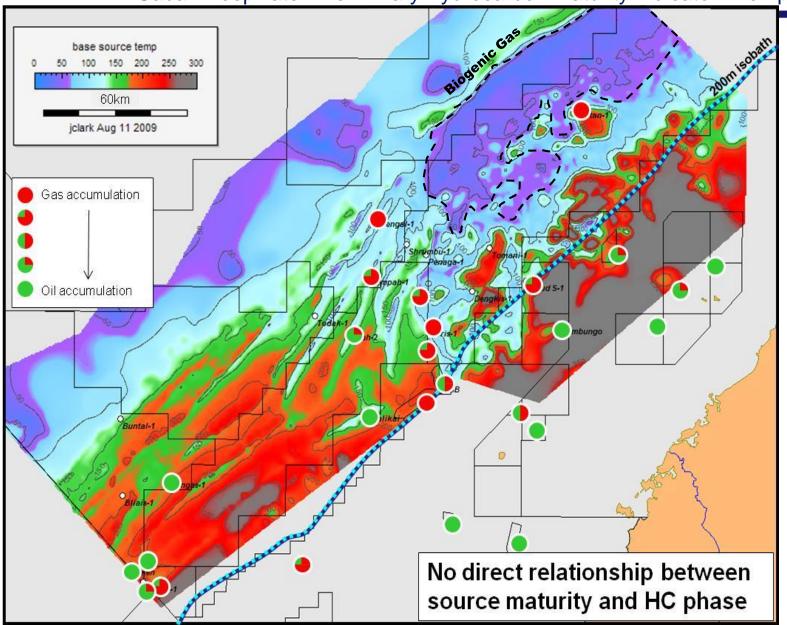


Presenter's notes: The oil-prone kerogen appears to have been washed away during the process of cleaning the oil-based mud.





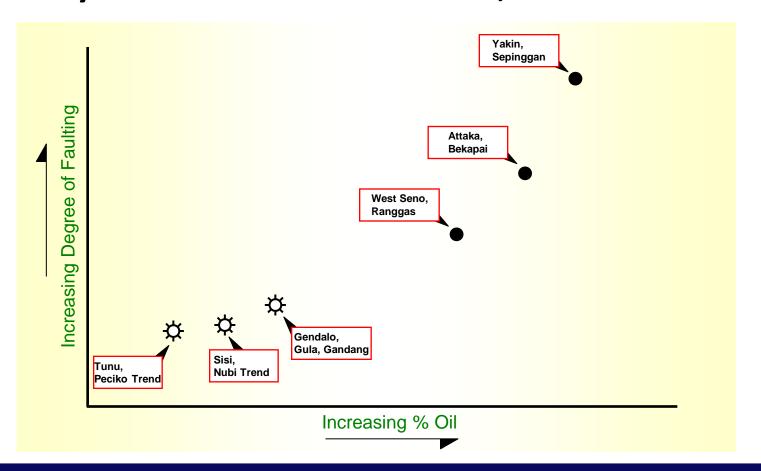
Sabah Deepwater Preliminary Hydrocarbon Maturity Indicator - Temperature





Gas Leakage via faults

- Proven mechanism worldwide (Sales 1997)
- Primary mechanism in Kutei Basin, E. Borneo:

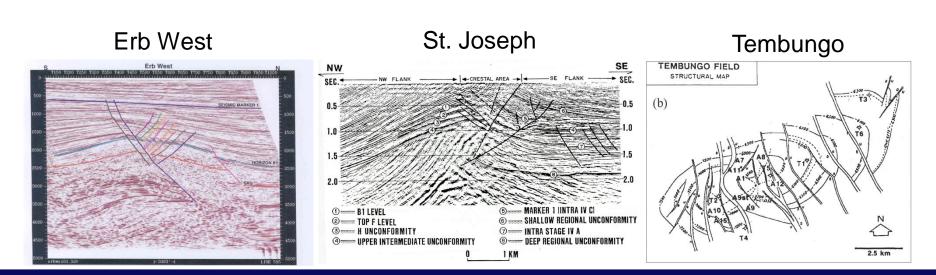


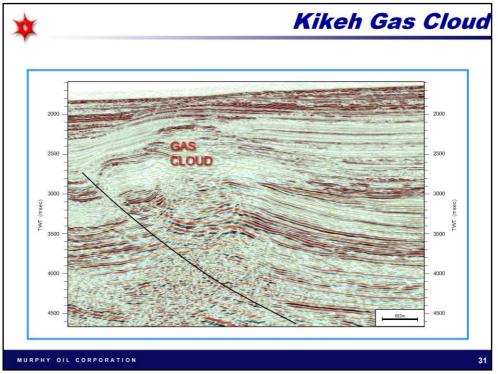
MURPHY OIL CORPORATION



Gas Leakage via faults

- Could this be the explanation for the abundance of oil relative to gas in Sabah shelf fields?
 - Most oil fields on Sabah shelf have abundant crestal faulting; e.g., South Furious, Barton, Semarang, Erb West, St. Joseph, Tembungo



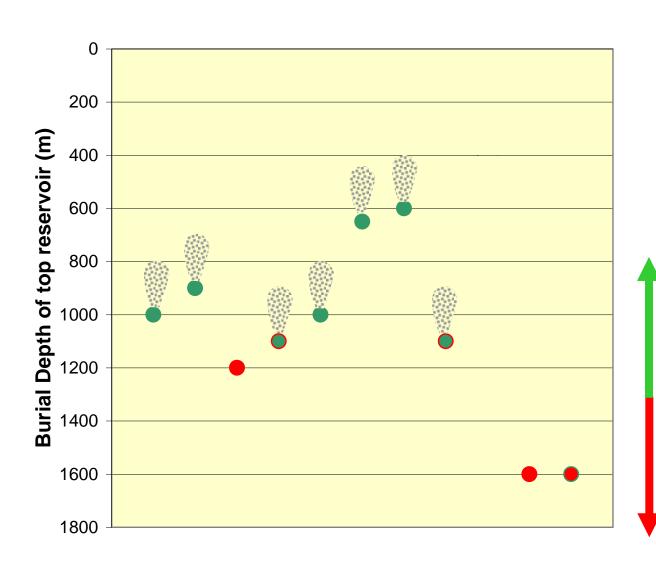


Presenter's notes: This is a representative seismic line through a deepwater oil field. As can be seen, it is obscured by a poor data zone. We have drilled through this poor data zone and measured sonic velocities in it – which are significantly reduced. We interpret this zone to be a GAS CLOUD. Gas cloud is product of seals leaking by capillary seal failure. Gas is lost preferentially over oil because the molecules are smaller, and there is less surface tension to overcome to move the molecule through the narrow and tortuous pores. End result is that reservoir is enriched in OIL.



Walse of within Accumulations

Kebabangan Gas Fields Oil Fields Ubah Blue Ubah Orange Kakap

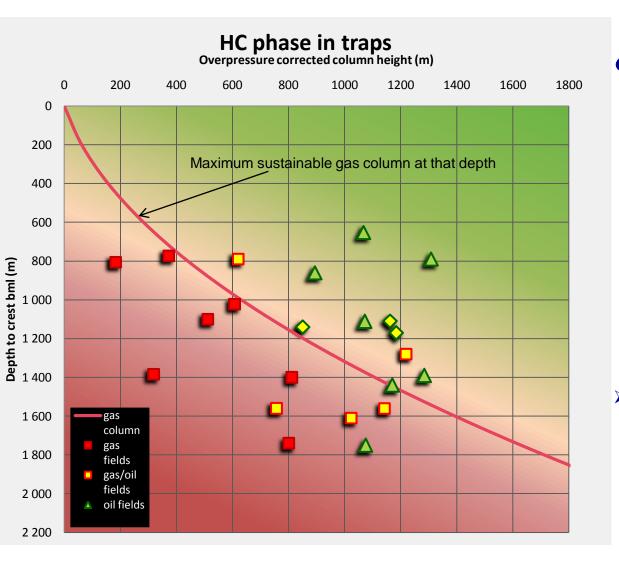


Oil fields: Shallow burial with gas cloud

Gas fields: Deep burial with no or small gas cloud



Current Model

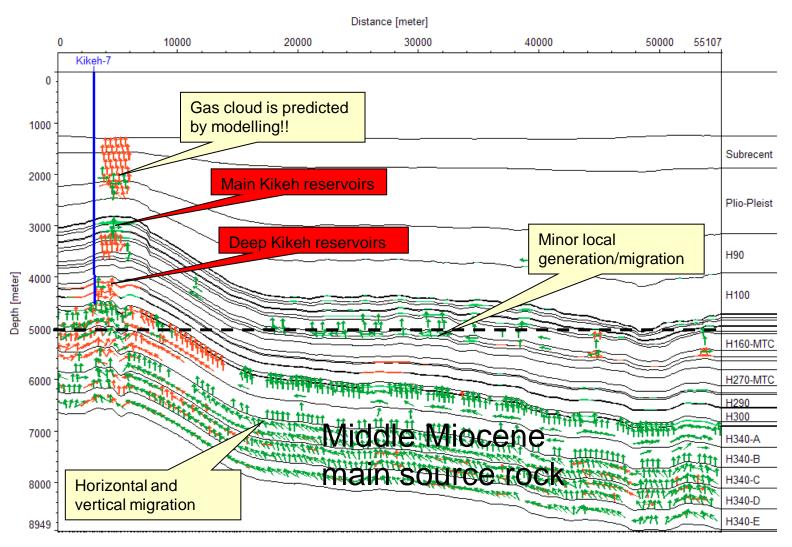


- Fluid type/proportion controlled by:
 - Burial Depth
 - Column Height
 - Overpressure

A Leaky Trap required for significant oil accumulation!



Migration Modelling for NW Sabah



Green:

HCs in liquid phase, liquid migration

Red:

HCs in vapor phase, vapor migration



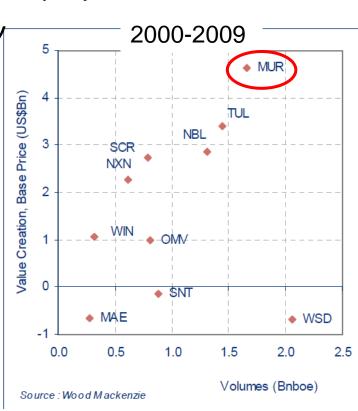
Conclusions

- NW Borneo Deepwater Oil Play opened up by contrarian thinking
- "New" Source Rock for Deepwater
- "Leaky" Traps required for significant oil fields



Discovery Thinking - Track Record

- ◆ 1999 Malaysia Deep and Shallow water
- ◆ 2003 Brunei Extending Deepwater Malaysia
- **♦ 2005 Congo –** Tertiary Oil, Cretaceous Rafts & Pre-Salt
- **♦ 2007 Suriname –** Atlantic margin strat play
- 2007 Canadian Tight Gas Montney
- 2008 E. Indonesia Jurassic Strucs.
- **♦ 2009 Eagle Ford Shale**
- 2010 Iraq Kurdistan
- **▶ 2011 Cameroon** *Atl. Marg. Strat.*
- 2012 TBA!







- Look for Alternative Ideas Challenge Dogma
- Talk to Others Learn from One Another
- Apply Learning from One area to Another
- Be prepared to Champion your Controversial New Idea
- Secure Running Room in a New Play
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