

A Source to Sink Study in Myanmar: Implications for Exploration

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Abstract

Myanmar is an emerging hydrocarbon province with underexplored potential in its Cenozoic onshore and offshore basins. These basins are filled with thick successions (up to 15 km) of predominantly clastic rocks derived from the hinterland areas that are the focus of this study. The nature of these sediments varies depending on the bedrock, vegetation and climate of the hinterland source areas and the evolution of the transport pathways (rivers) that move sediments to the depocentres. Analysis of these processes forms the basis for the source to sink studies, which relate variations in sediment flux to the morphological and sedimentological evolution of an erosional-depositional system. This can influence reservoir character, quality and distribution, along with burial history, maturity and connectivity. We will look at two components of source to sink analysis: drainage reconstruction and provenance assessment.