

The Habban Field and the Fractured Basement Play in Yemen*

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General Comments

Yemen in 2014

Fractured basement is one of the most important targets in the recent exploration strategy. A large proportion of Yemen's proven oil reserves are in fractured basement reservoirs in many fields in two major sedimentary basins (Masilah and Sab'atayn).

Key Features and Findings

- The majority of basement rocks are metamorphic; they can acquire porosity through fracturing and alteration (cataclasites, breccias).
- Basement - fault/fracture system is more complex than two major fracture sets (NW-SE, NNE-SSW).
- 3D seismic is mandatory in developing a reasonable understanding of the fractured basement.
- For structural interpretation and fault characterization, CBM (all-azimuths) volume is used, as this gives the best seismic image.
- Predicted orientation of failure planes is strongly dependent on the interpreted fault pattern and not sensitive to the material properties.

- Faults and fractures in the in situ strike-slip faulting regime give a good explanation for the distinction between “open” and “closed” fractures.

Conclusions

- Basement plays have often been overlooked or considered to be marginally economic.
- Basement reservoirs are challenging
 - Drilling challenges
 - Development challenges
 - Production challenges
- Keys to understanding the dynamic mechanisms
 - 3D seismic
 - Fault and fracture network characterization

Selected References

Angerer, E, and I. Abbasi, 2011, Seismic attributes for fractured reservoir development: 73rd EAGE Conference & Exhibition, Vienna, Austria, 23-26 May 2011.

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(http://www.searchanddiscovery.com/pdfz/documents/2010/40524steckhan/ndx_steckhan.pdf.html).

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Website

PEPA Yemen: <http://www.pepayemen.com/exploration%20facts.aspx>, website accessed November 26, 2014.

The Habban Field and the fractured basement play in Yemen

AAPG-ICE, Istanbul, September 2014



OMV Exploration & Production

Outline

- ▶ Basement play around the world
- ▶ Some facts about the Basement play in Yemen
- ▶ Block S2 – Habban field

Outline

- ▶ Basement play around the world

Some facts about the Basement play in Yemen

Block S2 – Habban field

Basement Reservoirs around the World

- ▶ Basement rocks – definition

“Any metamorphic or igneous rock (regardless of age) which is overlain by a sedimentary sequence”

*After J. Gutmanis, T. Batchelor, L. Cotton, J. Baker and colleagues at GeoScience Limited
Hydrocarbon Production from Fractured Basement Formations v10 -2012*

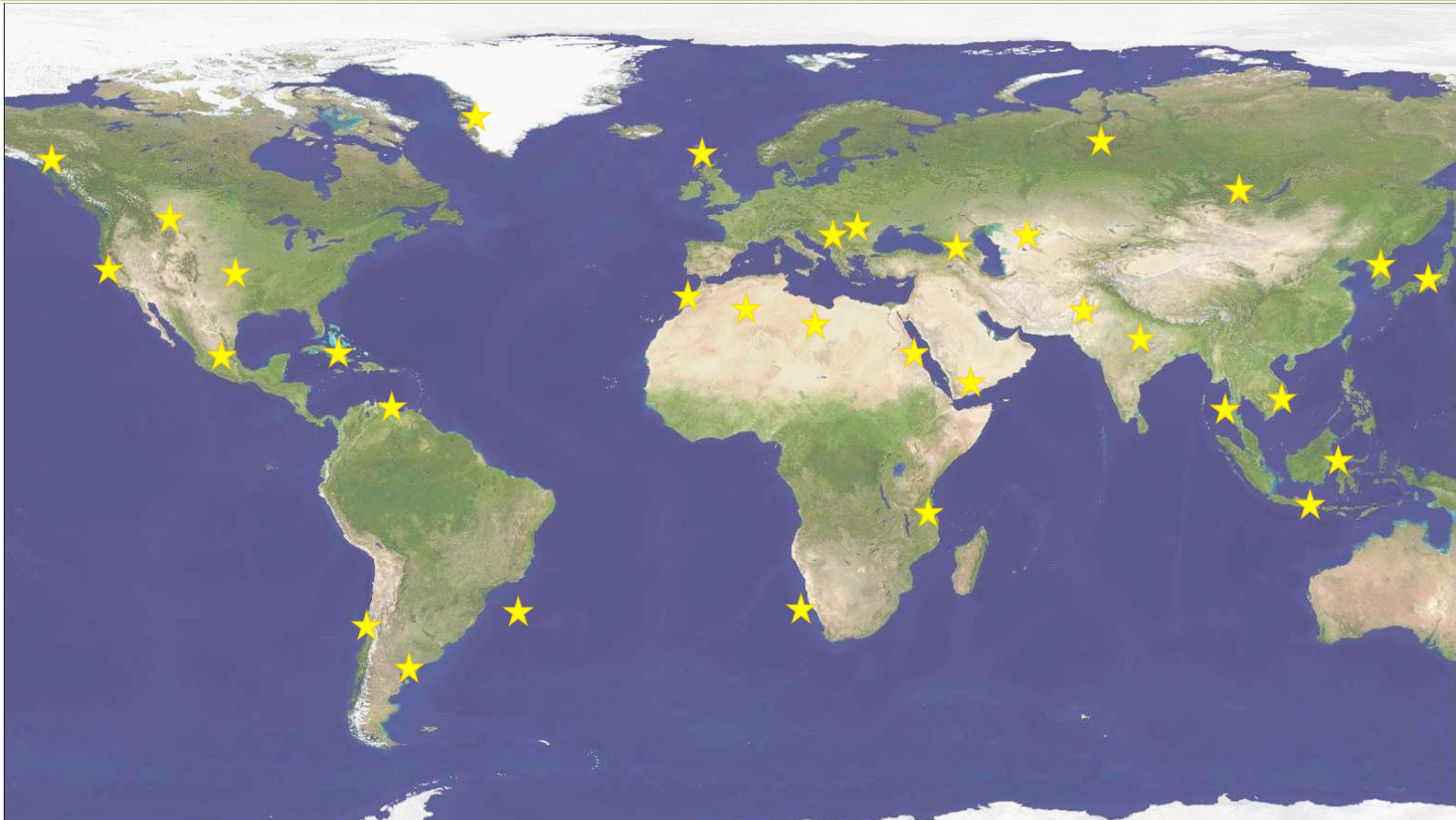
Basement Reservoirs around the World

Fractured Basement Characteristics - Key points

- ▶ **Naturally fractured reservoirs**
- ▶ Little to no matrix porosity and permeability
- ▶ Lithology often plays a major role in controlling reservoir quality
- ▶ **Basement charging** – different possibilities
 - ▶ Updip/lateral migration from an adjacent kitchen area into structural highs, or
 - ▶ Downward migration due to differential stresses, or
 - ▶ Long-distance lateral migration

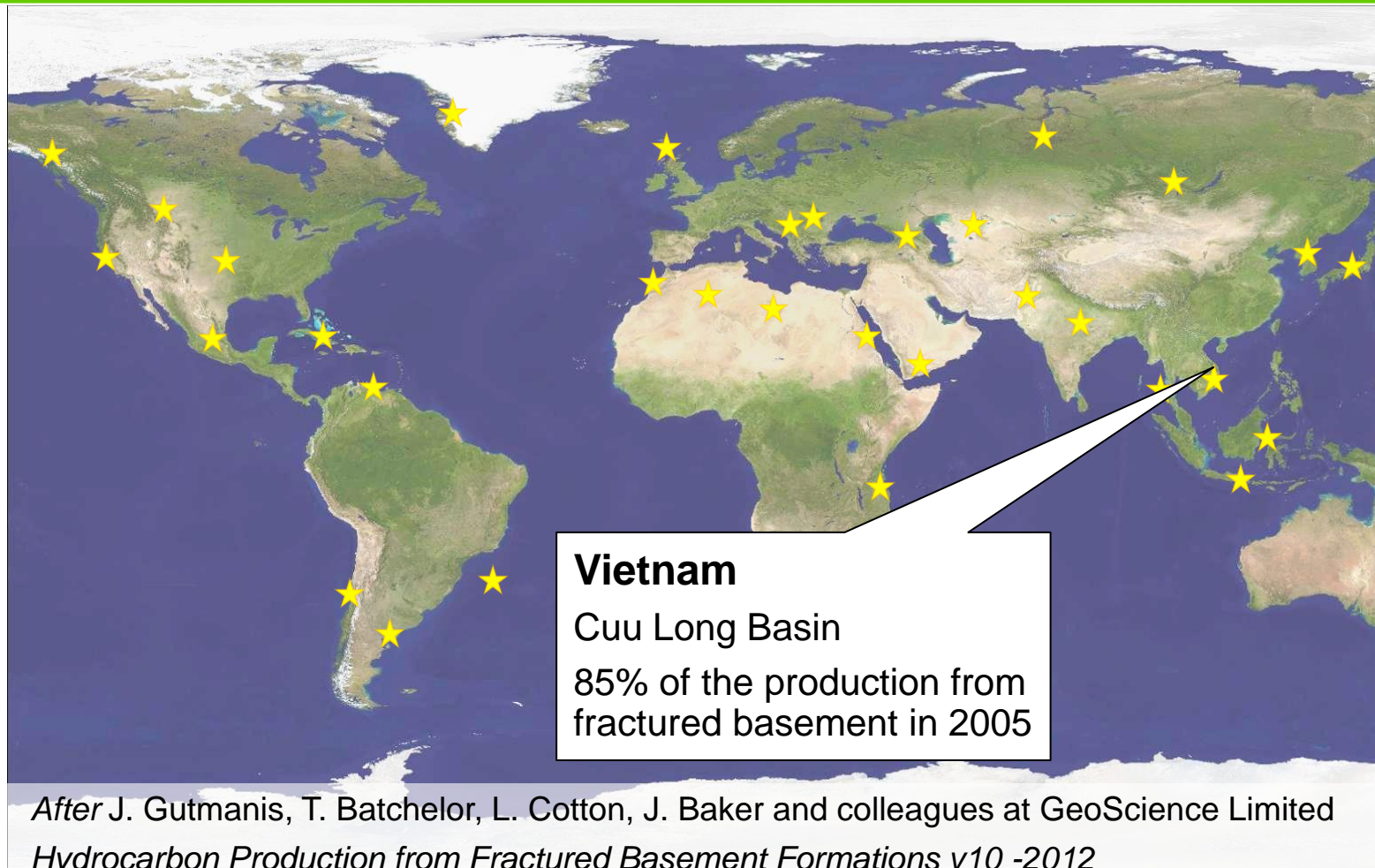
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Basement Reservoirs around the World

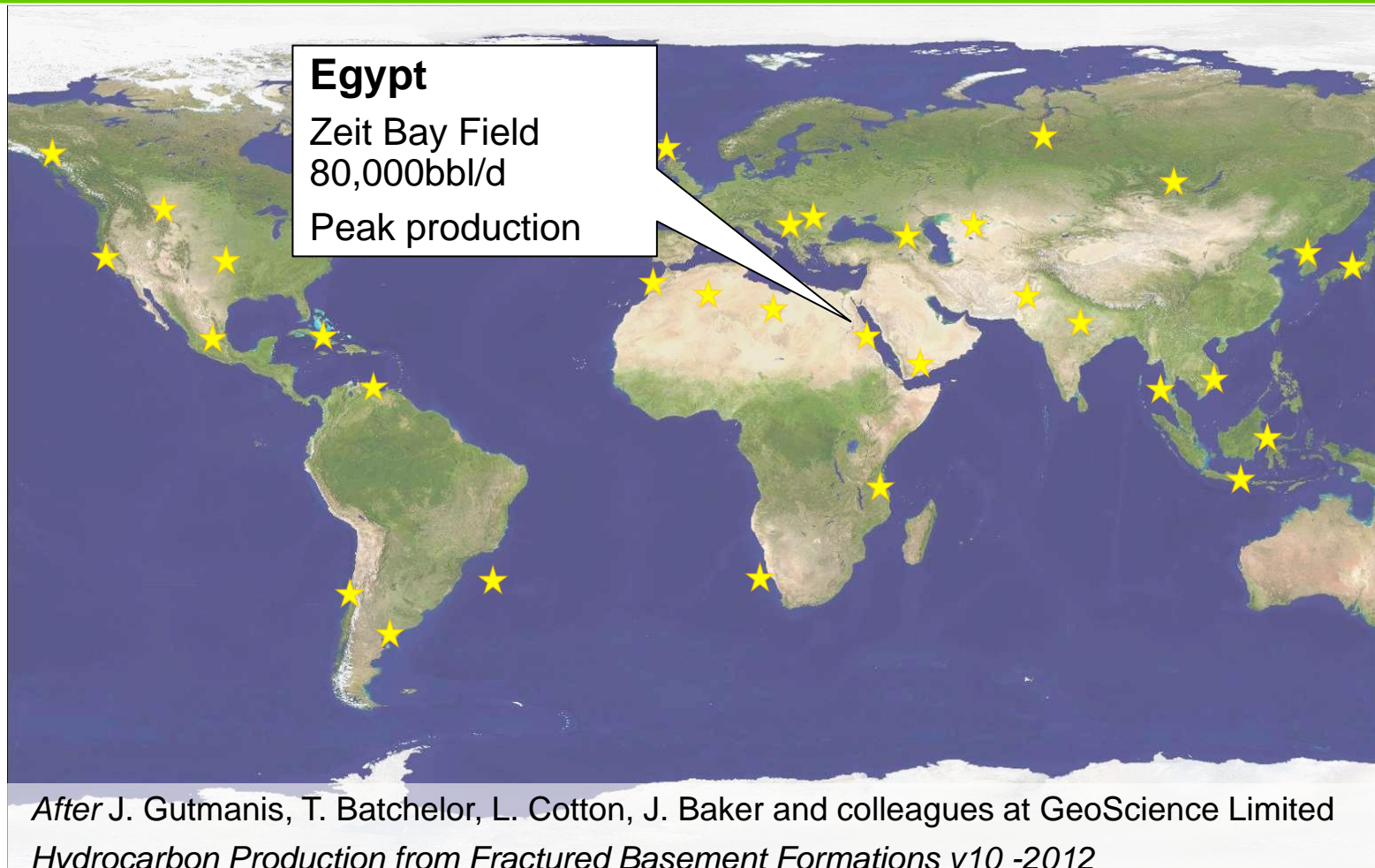


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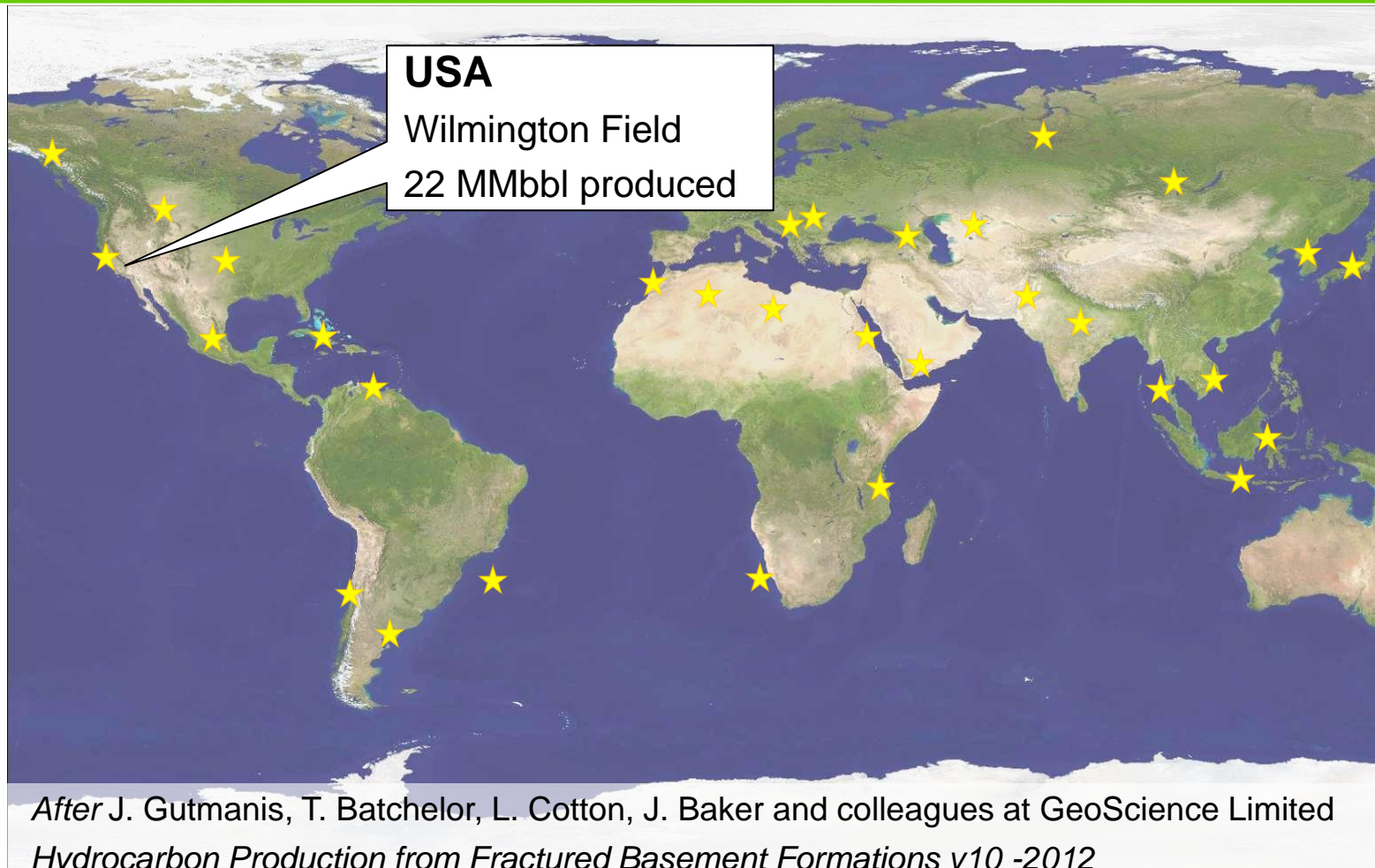
Basement Reservoirs around the World



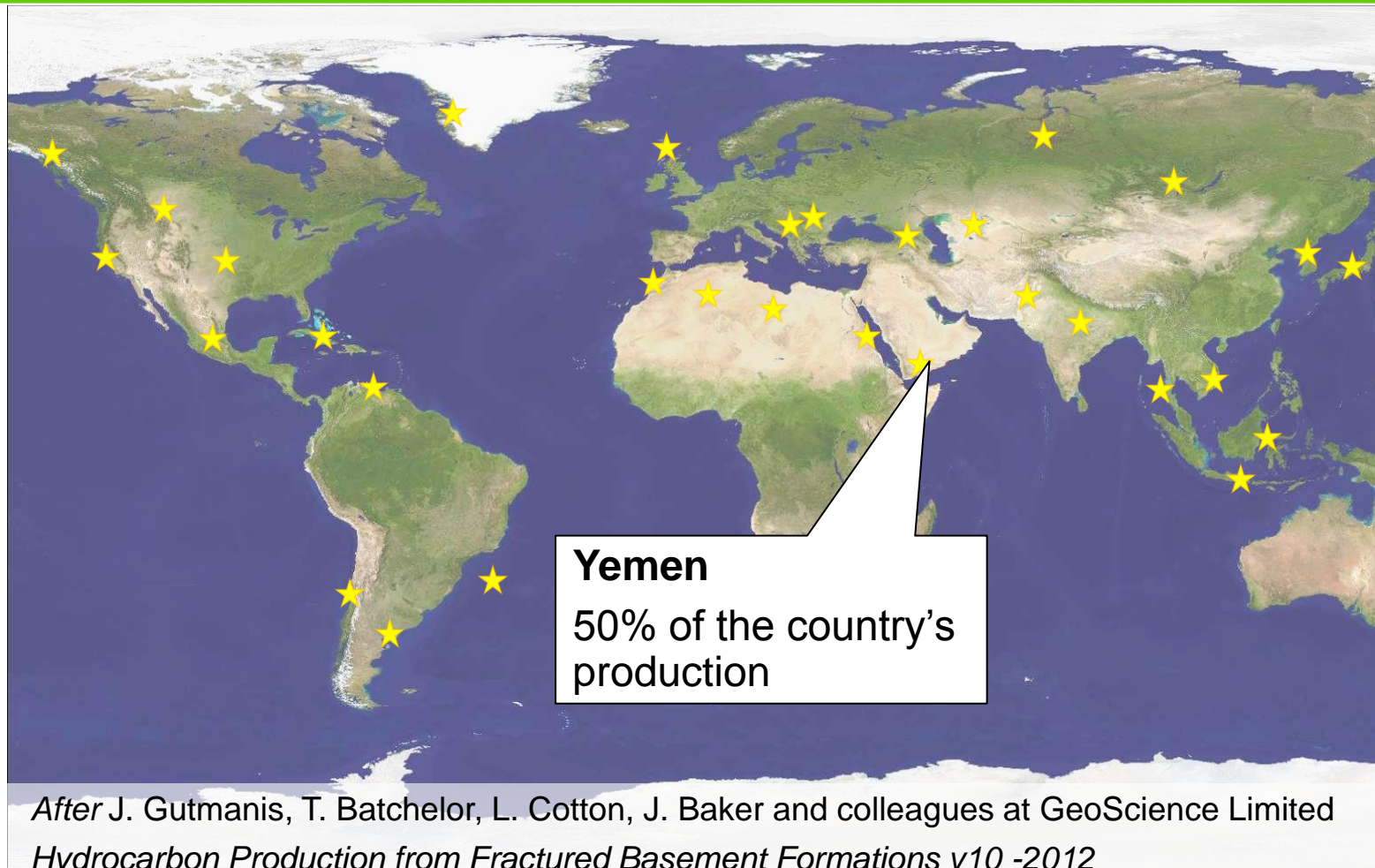
Basement Reservoirs around the World



Basement Reservoirs around the World



Basement Reservoirs around the World



Outline

Basement play around the world

- ▶ Some facts about the Basement play in Yemen

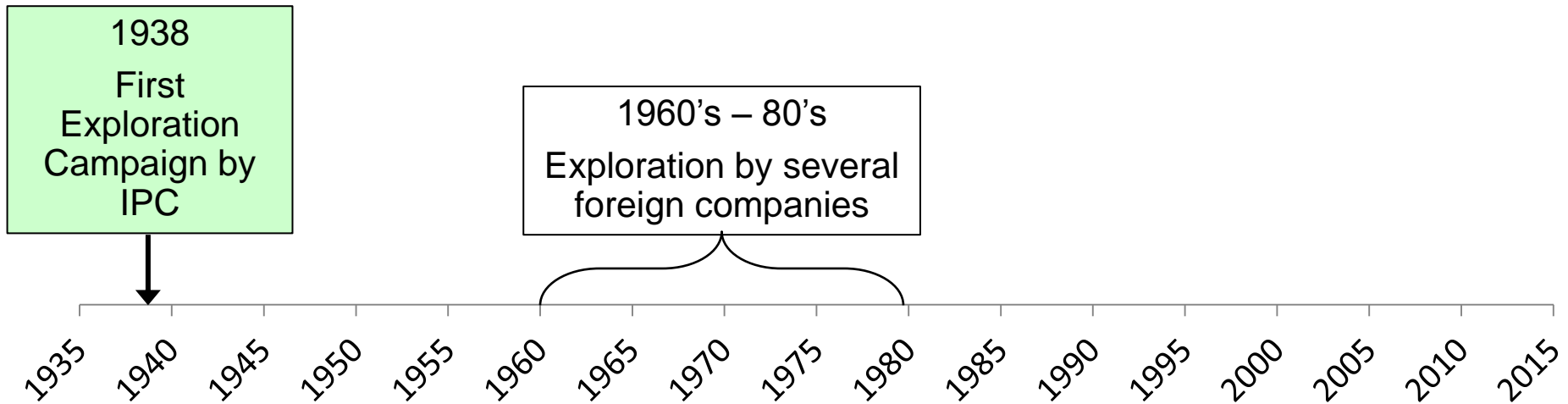
Block S2 – Habban field

Yemen – Oil Discovery History

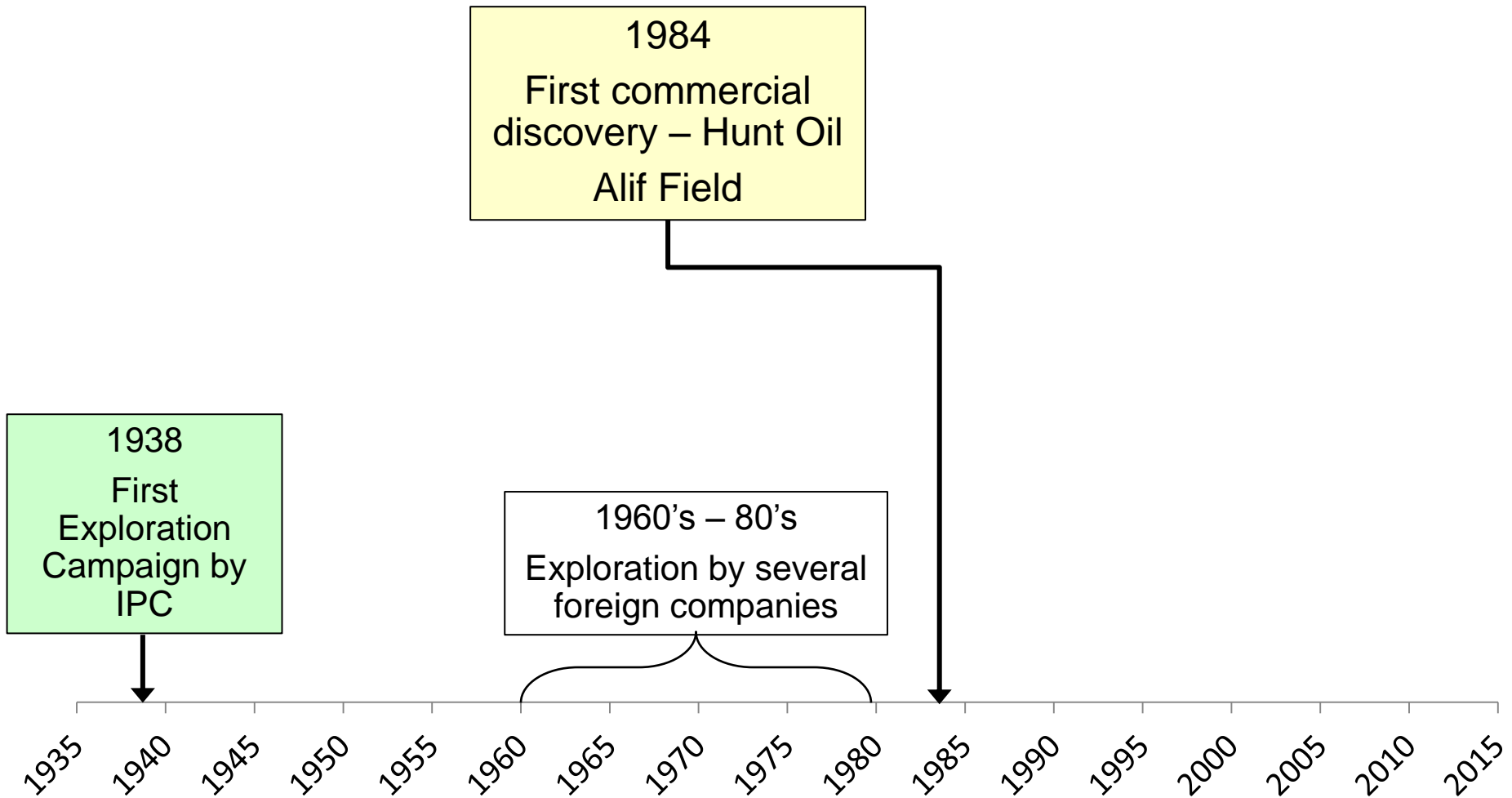
1938
First
Exploration
Campaign by
IPC



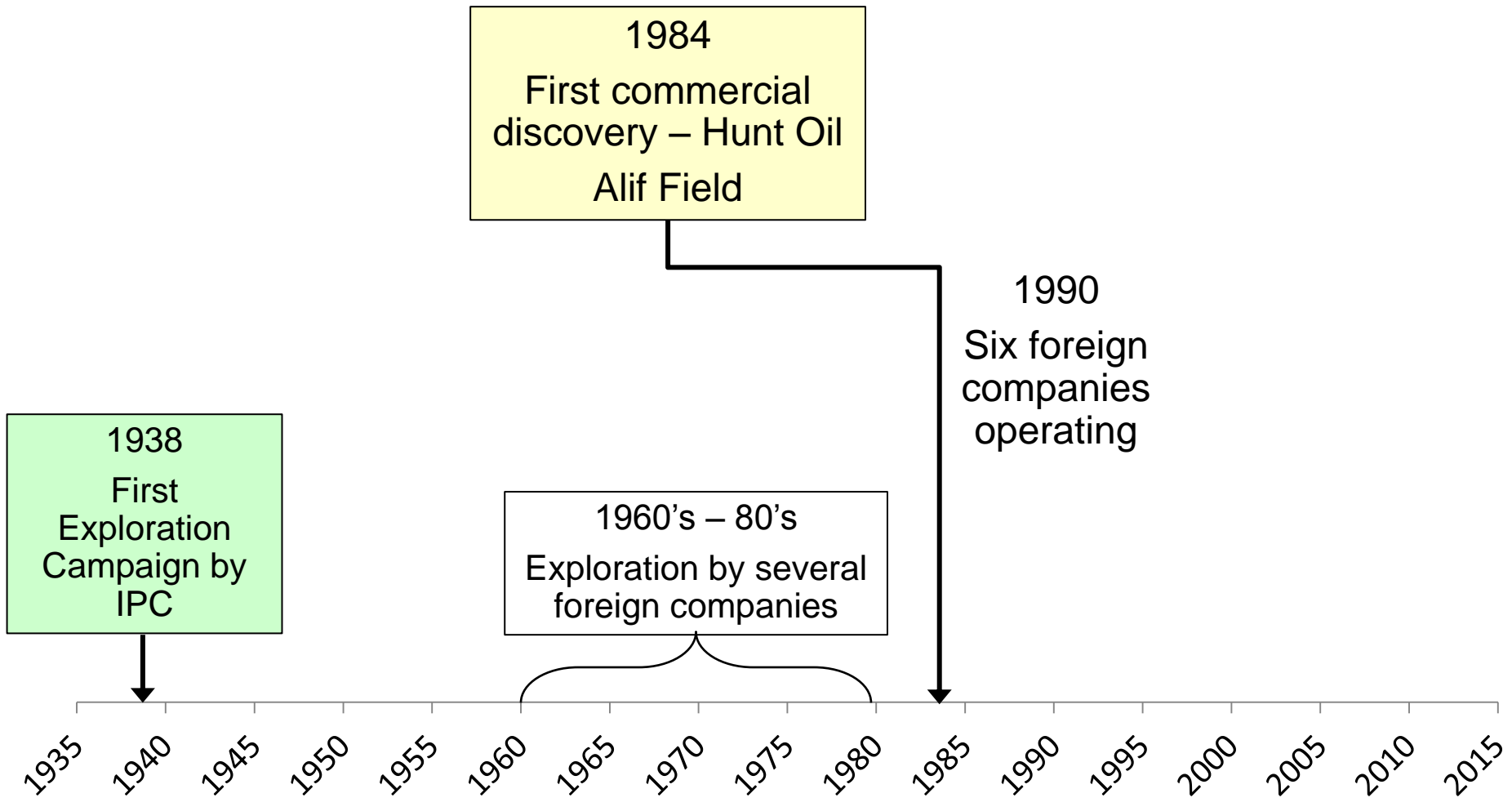
Yemen – Oil Discovery History



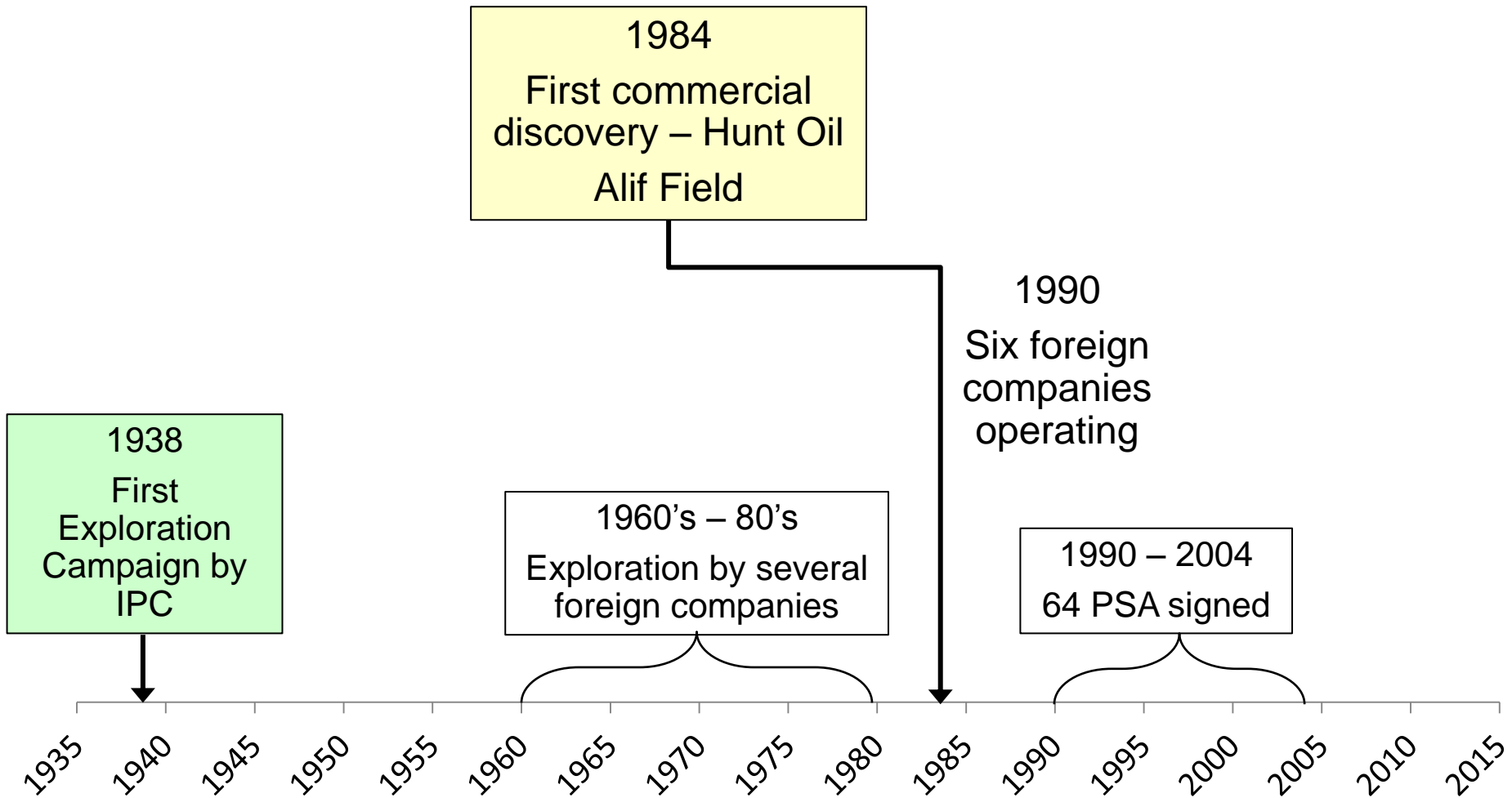
Yemen – Oil Discovery History



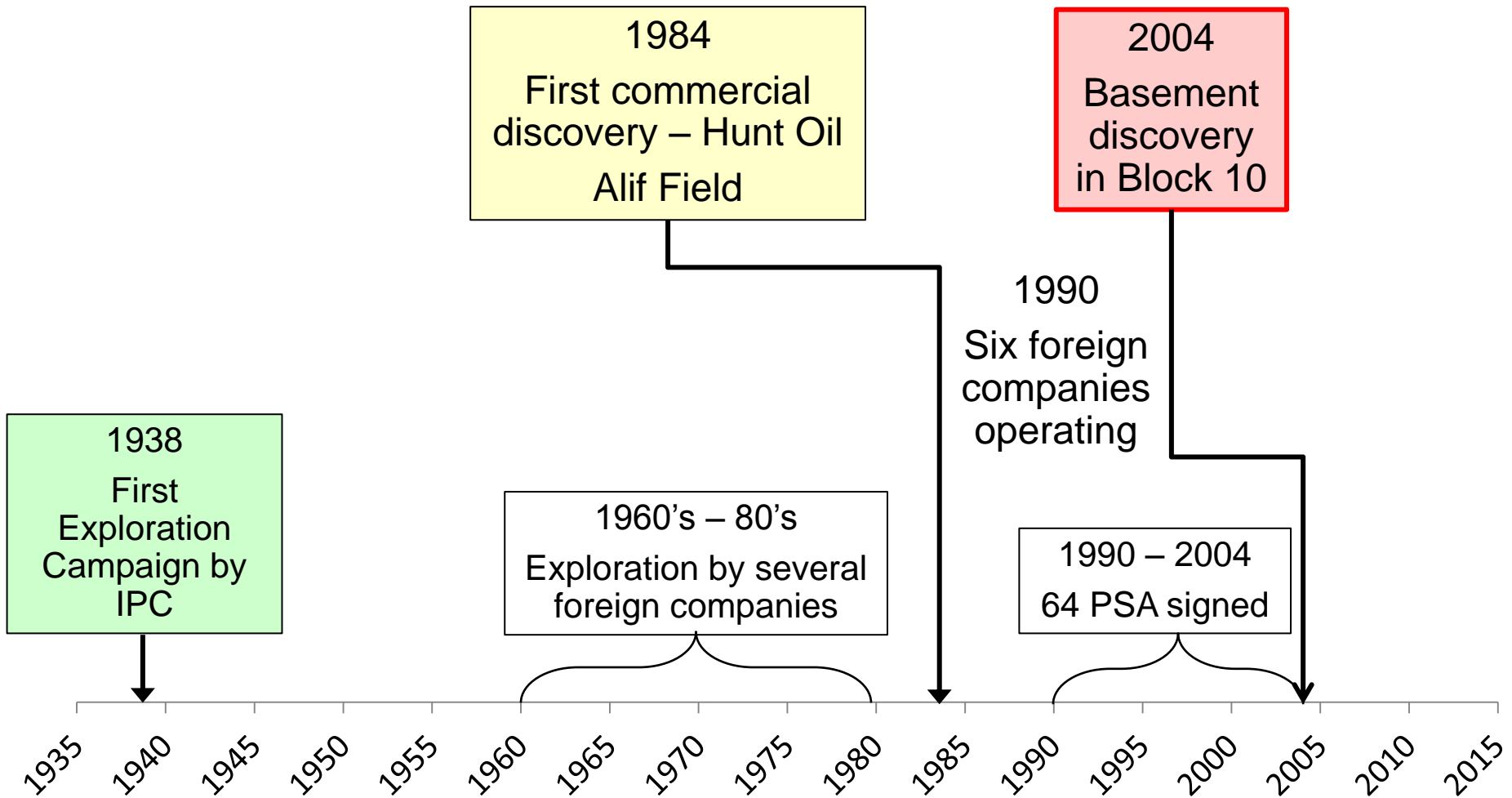
Yemen – Oil Discovery History



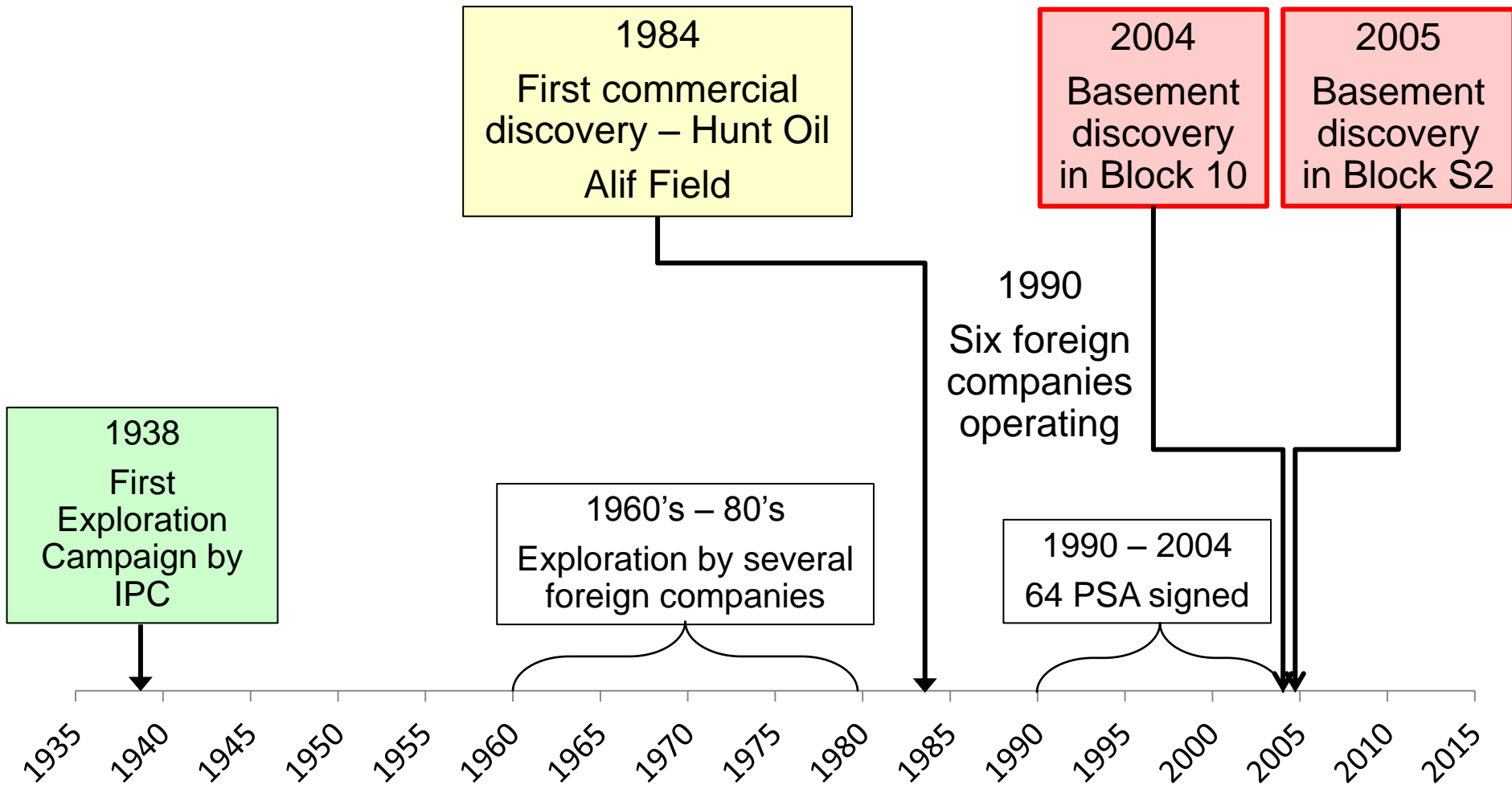
Yemen – Oil Discovery History



Yemen – Oil Discovery History



Yemen – Oil Discovery History



In 2009 – PEPA chairman Nasr Al-Humaidi

In Investment Magazine – June 09 2009 – Issue No. (27) Page 46

A Successful Project Heralds New Oil and Gas Discoveries and Huge Reserves...

Secret of The Oil Resources in Yemen Undiscovered Yet

Q: *What are the plans and programs for the exploration and production blocks?*

(...) Follow up and evaluate the performance of reservoirs, particularly basement rocks in Hadhramawt and Shabwah. (...)

In 2014 – “Yemen Today”

“The FRACTURED BASEMENT is one of the most important targets in the recent exploration strategy.” [...]

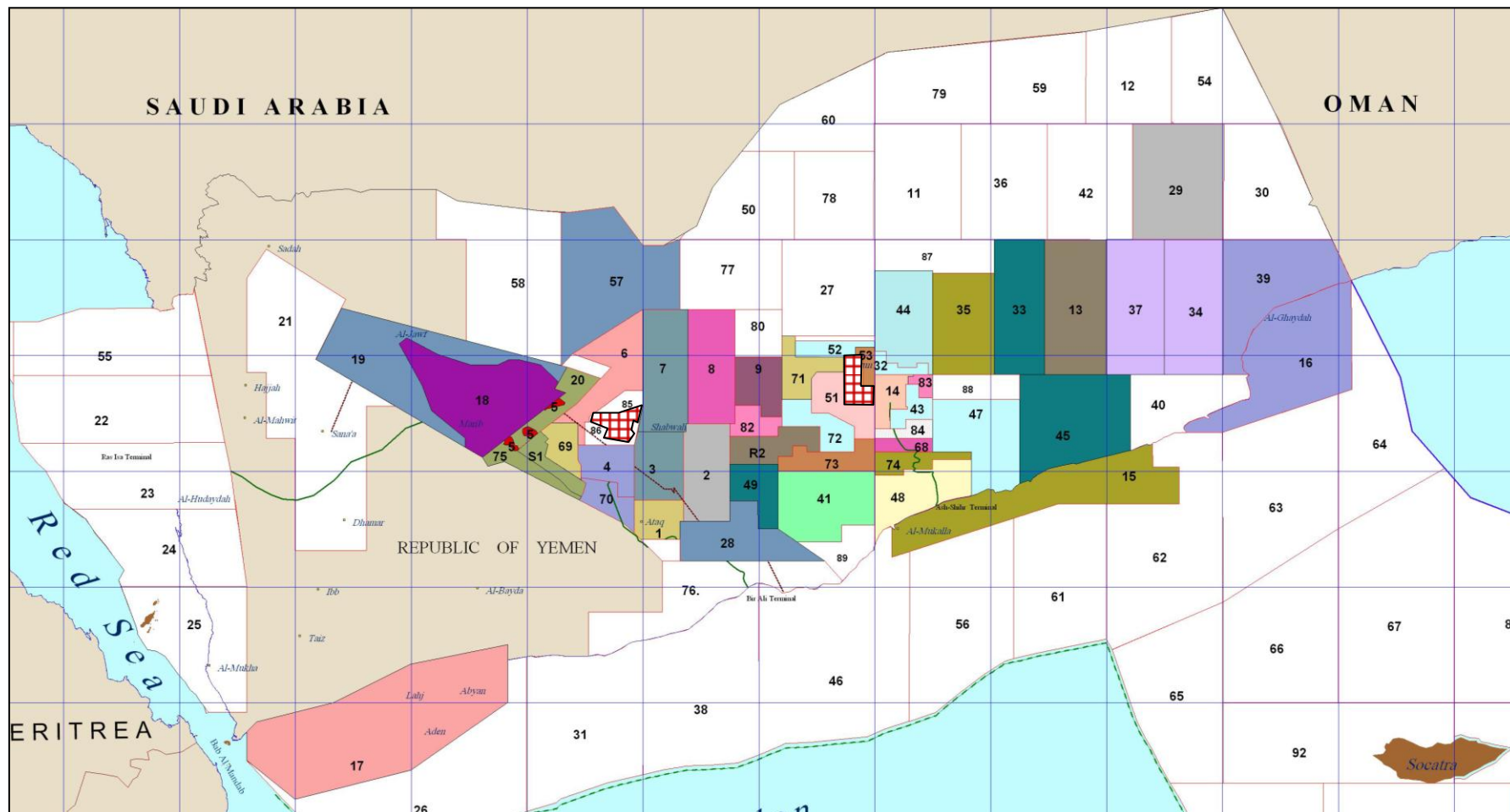
“A large proportion of YEMEN proven oil reserves are in the FRACTURED BASEMENT reservoirs “[...]” in many fields in two major sedimentary basins (Masilah and Sabatayn)”.

<http://www.pepayemen.com/exploration%20facts.aspx>

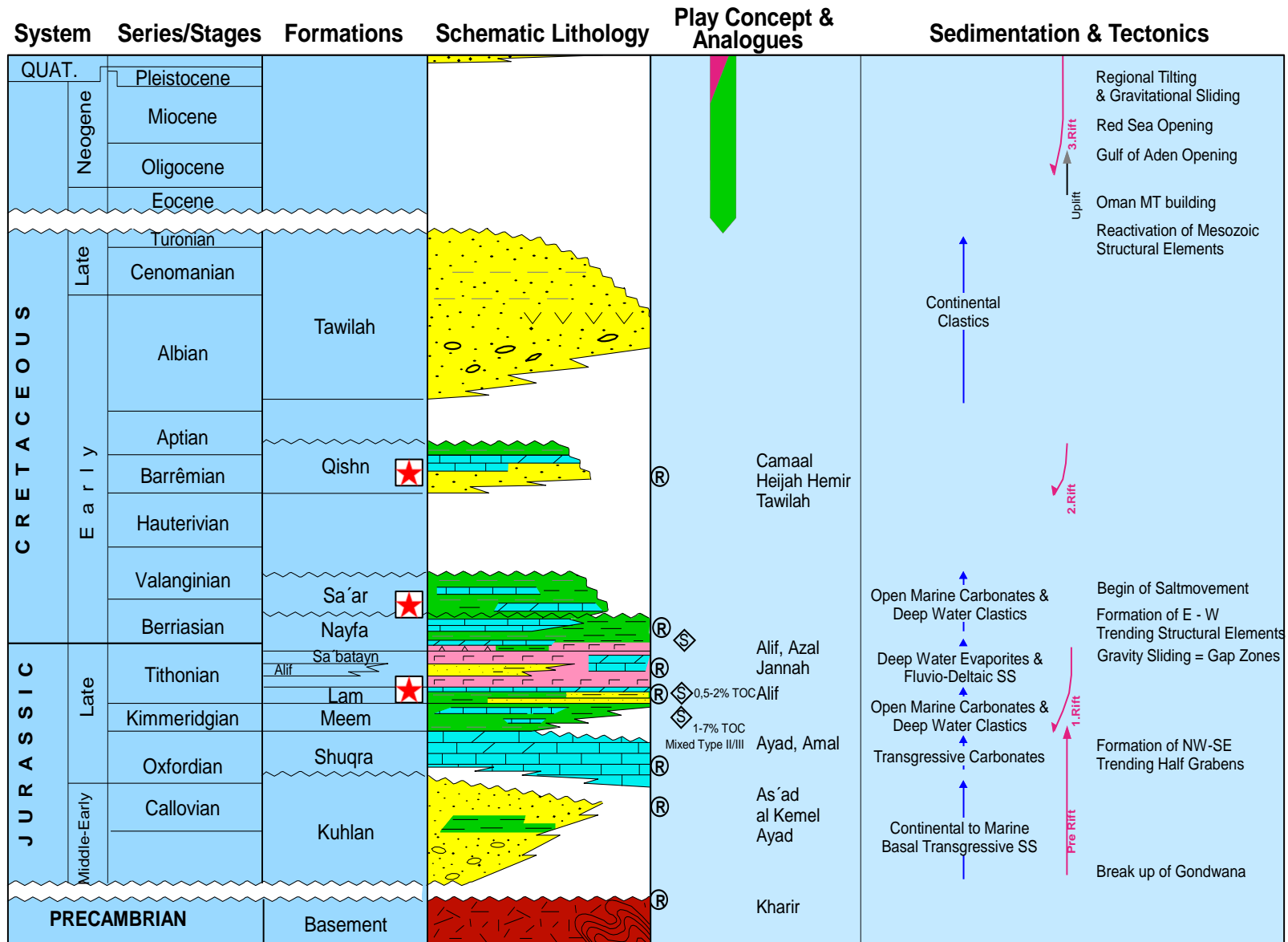




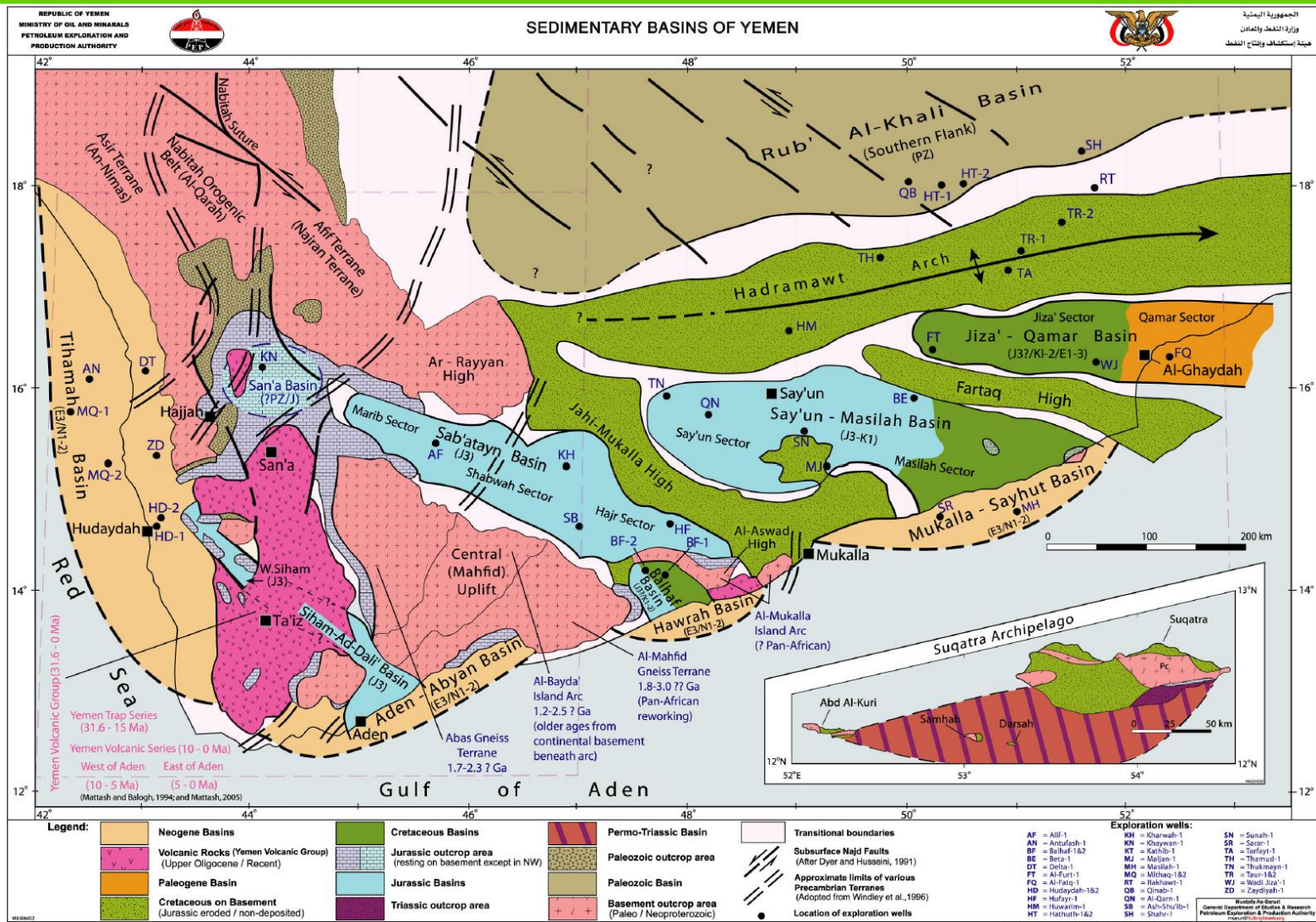
Yemen – Known Basement Blocks



Yemen – Traditional Plays

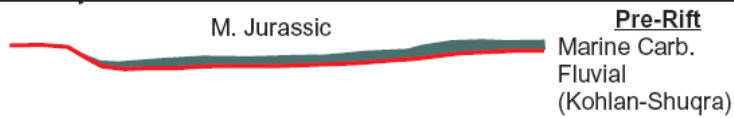


Yemen – Productive Basins



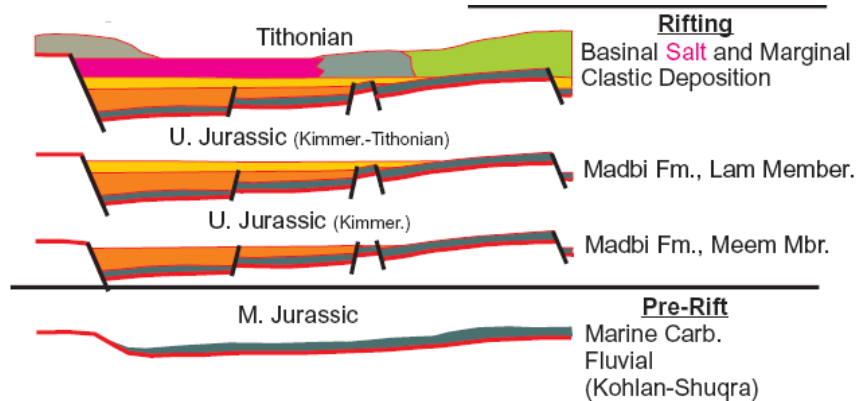
OMV Yemen ⚡ Block S2, ⚡The Habban Field and the fractured basement play in Yemen ⚡

Sab'atayn Basin Evolution



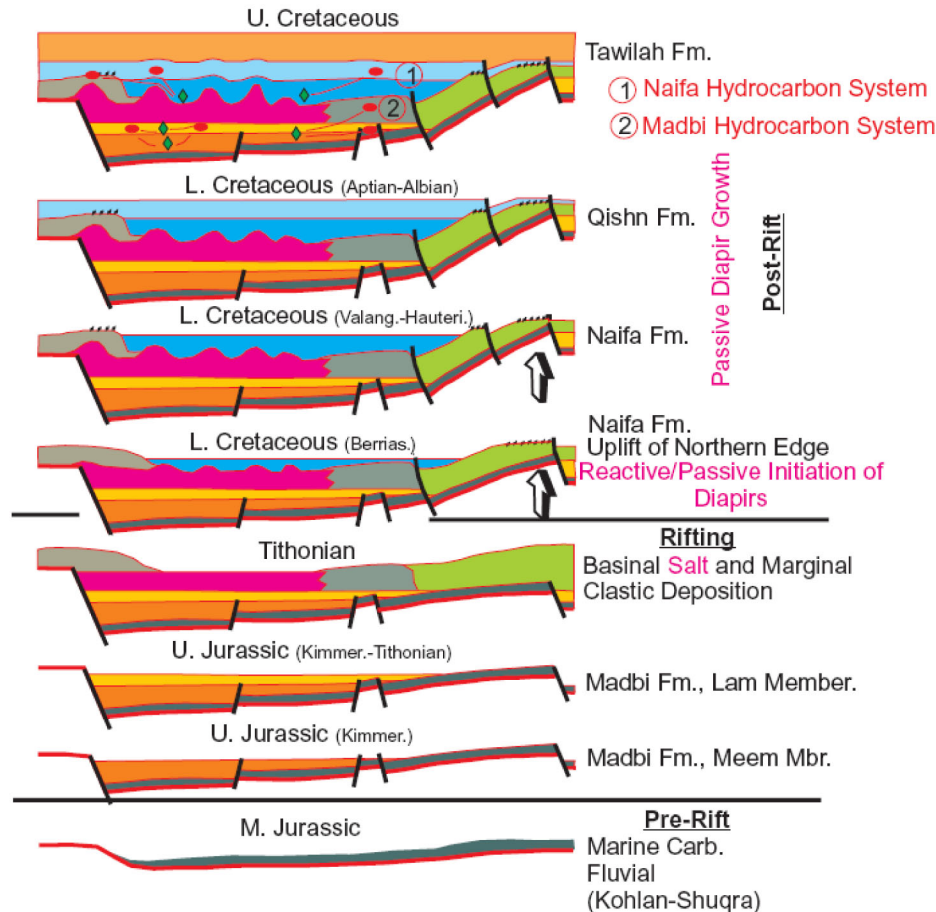
- ▶ Pre-Rift Phase (Paleozoic to Late Jurassic)
 - ▶ Paleozoic to Triassic
 - Area was uplifted and eroded
 - ▶ Early to Late Jurassic
 - General uplift with intermittent phases of subsidence (Kuhlan & Shuqra formations were deposited)

Sab'atayn Basin Evolution



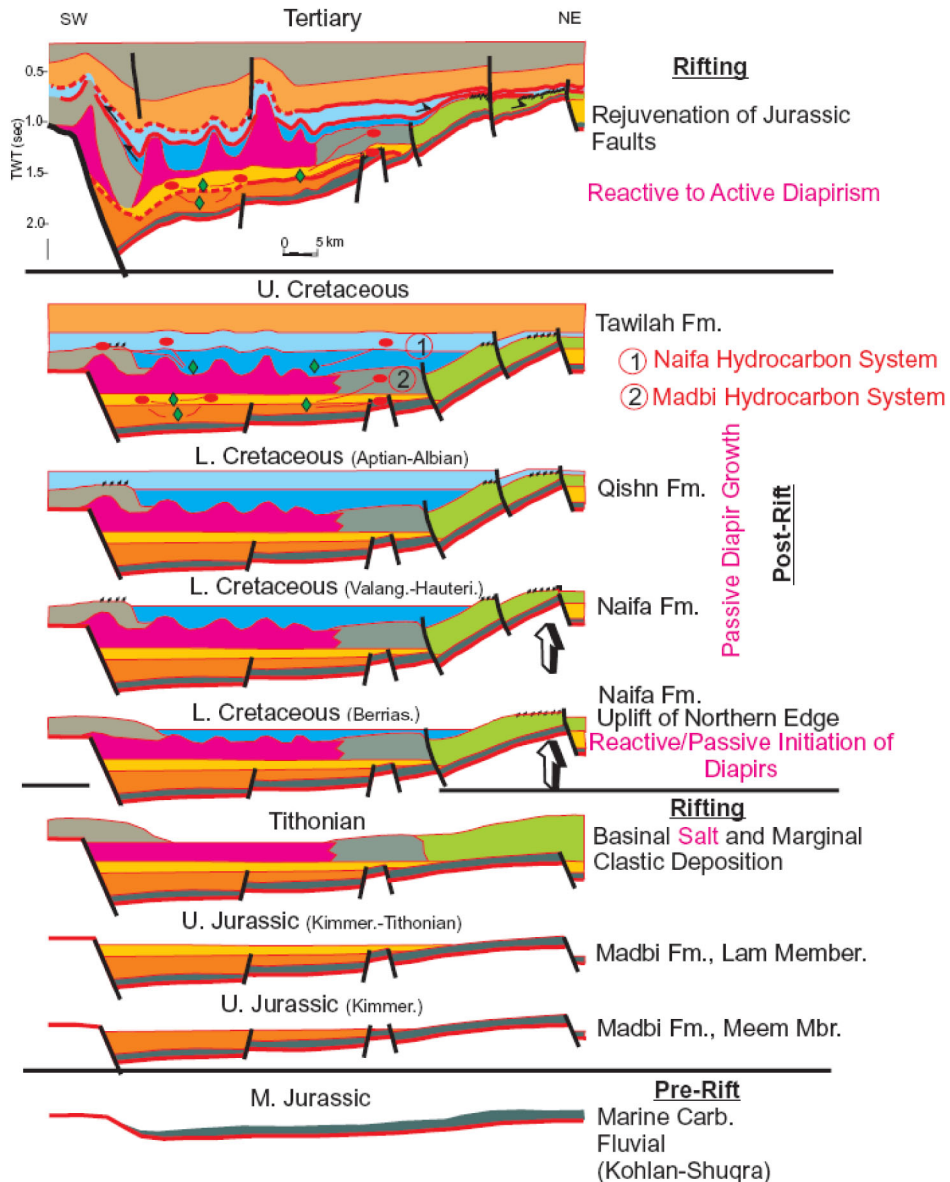
- ▶ Pre-Rift Phase (Paleozoic to Late Jurassic)
- ▶ Syn-Rift Phase: (Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous)
 - ▶ Marked by extension, rifting and graben formation in Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous
 - ▶ Kimmeridgian marked the peak of subsidence.
 - ▶ Central parts of the basin were filled with deep marine sediments of Lam and Meem members (Source rock)

Sab'atayn Basin Evolution



- ▶ Pre-Rift Phase (Paleozoic to Late Jurassic)
- ▶ Syn-Rift Phase: (Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous)
- ▶ Late Syn-Rift to Post-Rift: (Mid- to Late Cretaceous)
 - ▶ Massive salt deposits (Sab'atayn formation) were formed in the restricted parts of the basin
 - ▶ Post-Rift - Moderate subsidence from Early to Late Cretaceous (Nayfa and Sa'ar formations were deposited in a shallow to deeper shelf in a normal marine environment)
 - ▶ Sa'ar Formation is unconformably overlain by Mid- to Upper Cretaceous predominantly clastic Tawilah Group
 - ▶ Sediment loading mobilized the salt of the Sab'atayn Fm. resulted in formation of salt diapirs/walls

Sab'atayn Basin Evolution

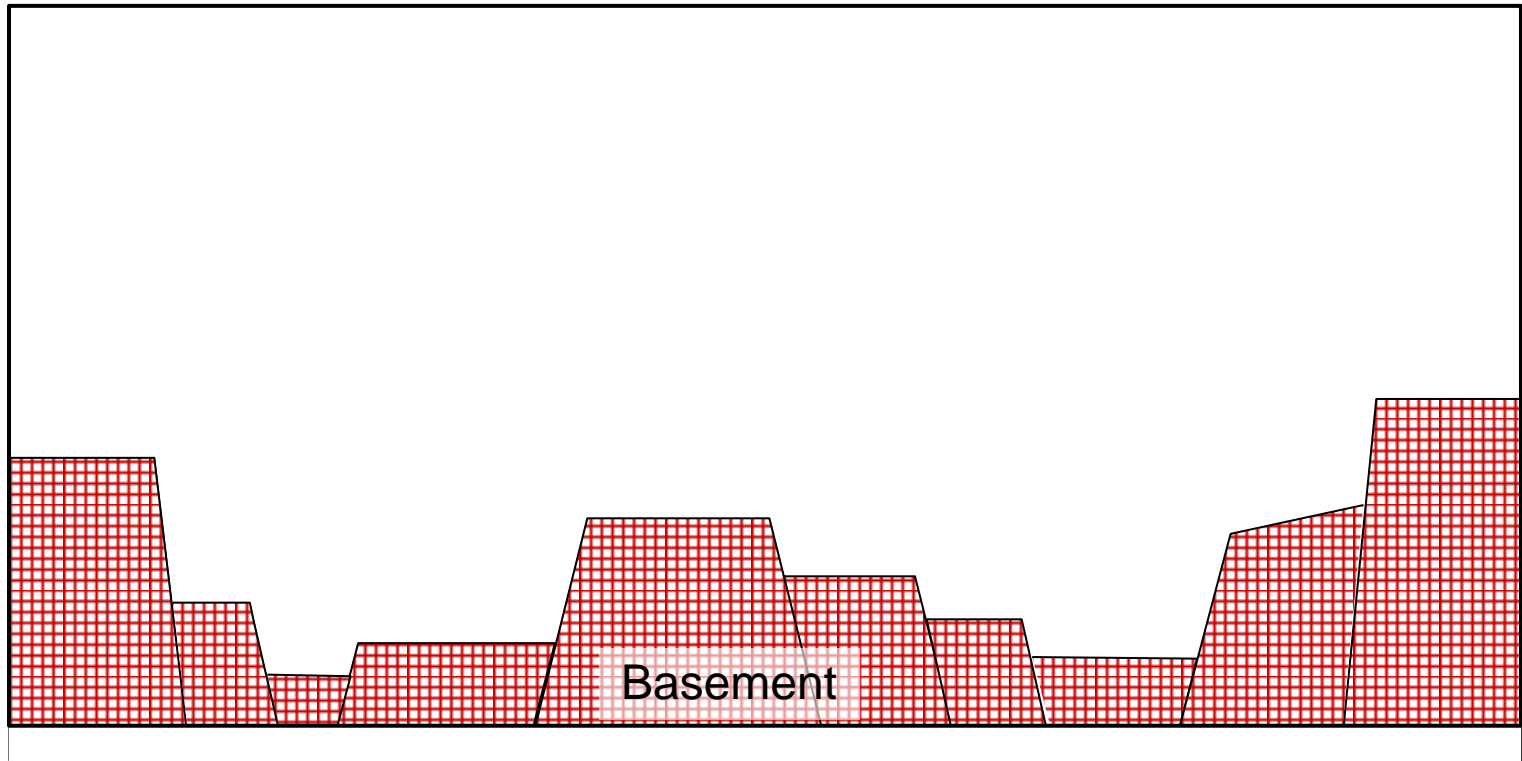


- ▶ Pre-Rift Phase (Paleozoic to Late Jurassic)
- ▶ Syn-Rift Phase: (Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous)
- ▶ Late Syn-Rift to Post-Rift: (Mid- to Late Cretaceous)
- ▶ 2nd Rifting : (Oligocene to Miocene)
 - ▶ Extension and rifting in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden occurred during the Oligocene and Miocene

Yemen – Sab'atayn Basin

The Basement Play Elements

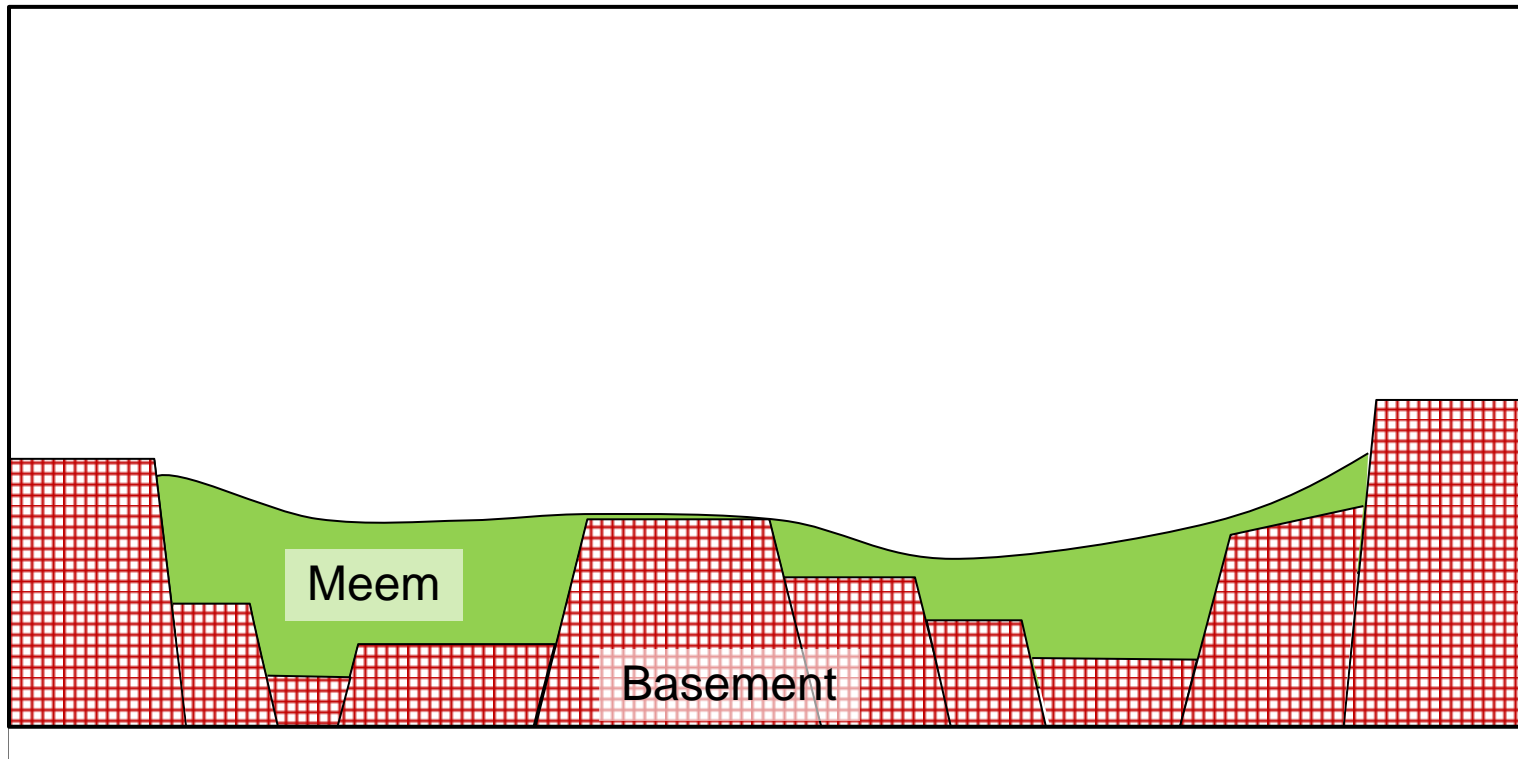
► Basement structure



Yemen – Sab'atayn Basin

The Basement Play Elements

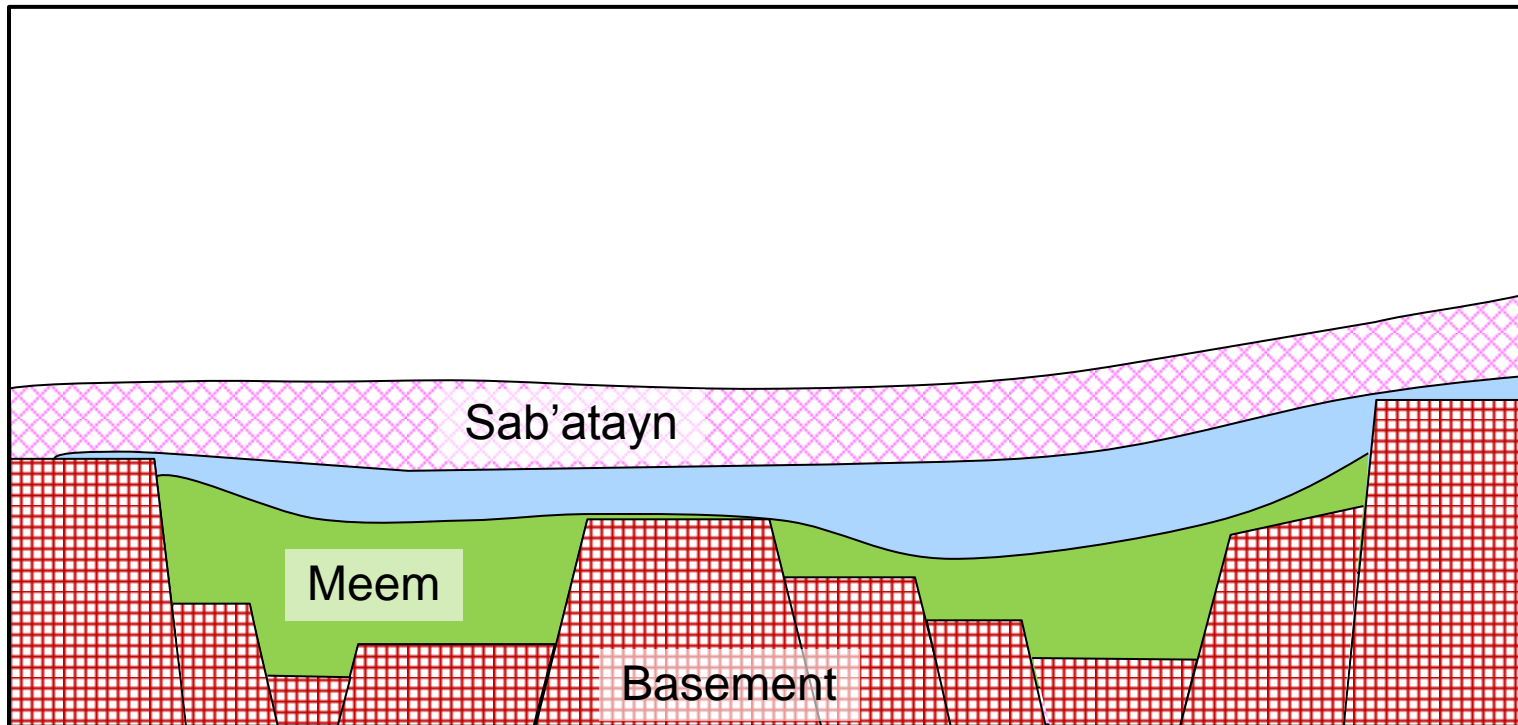
- ▶ Basement structure
- ▶ The source rock



Yemen – Sab'atayn Basin

The Basement Play Elements

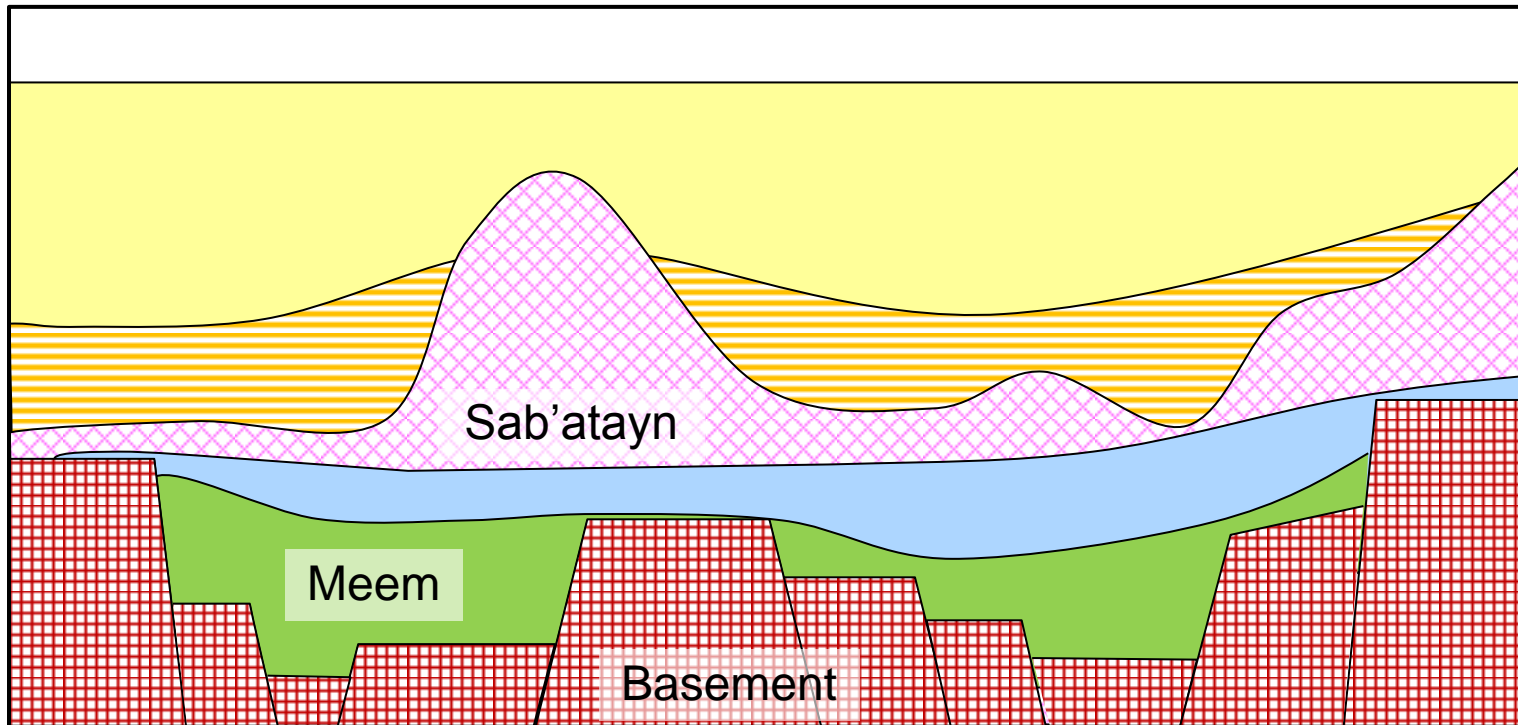
- ▶ Basement structure
- ▶ The source rock
- ▶ The cap rock



Yemen – Sab'atayn Basin

The Basement Play Elements

- ▶ Basement structure
- ▶ The source rock
- ▶ The cap rock



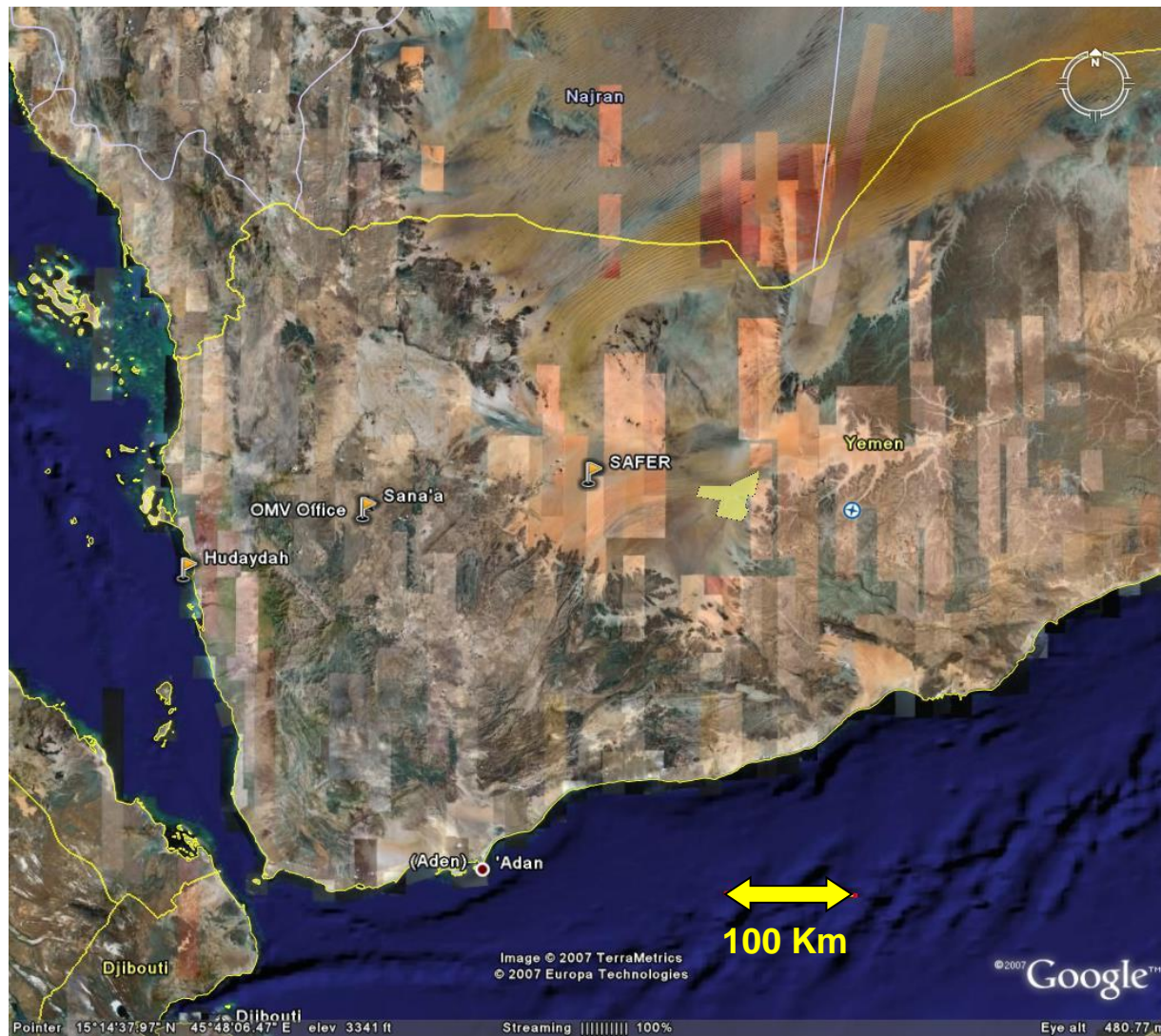
Outline

Basement play around the world

Some facts about the Basement play in Yemen

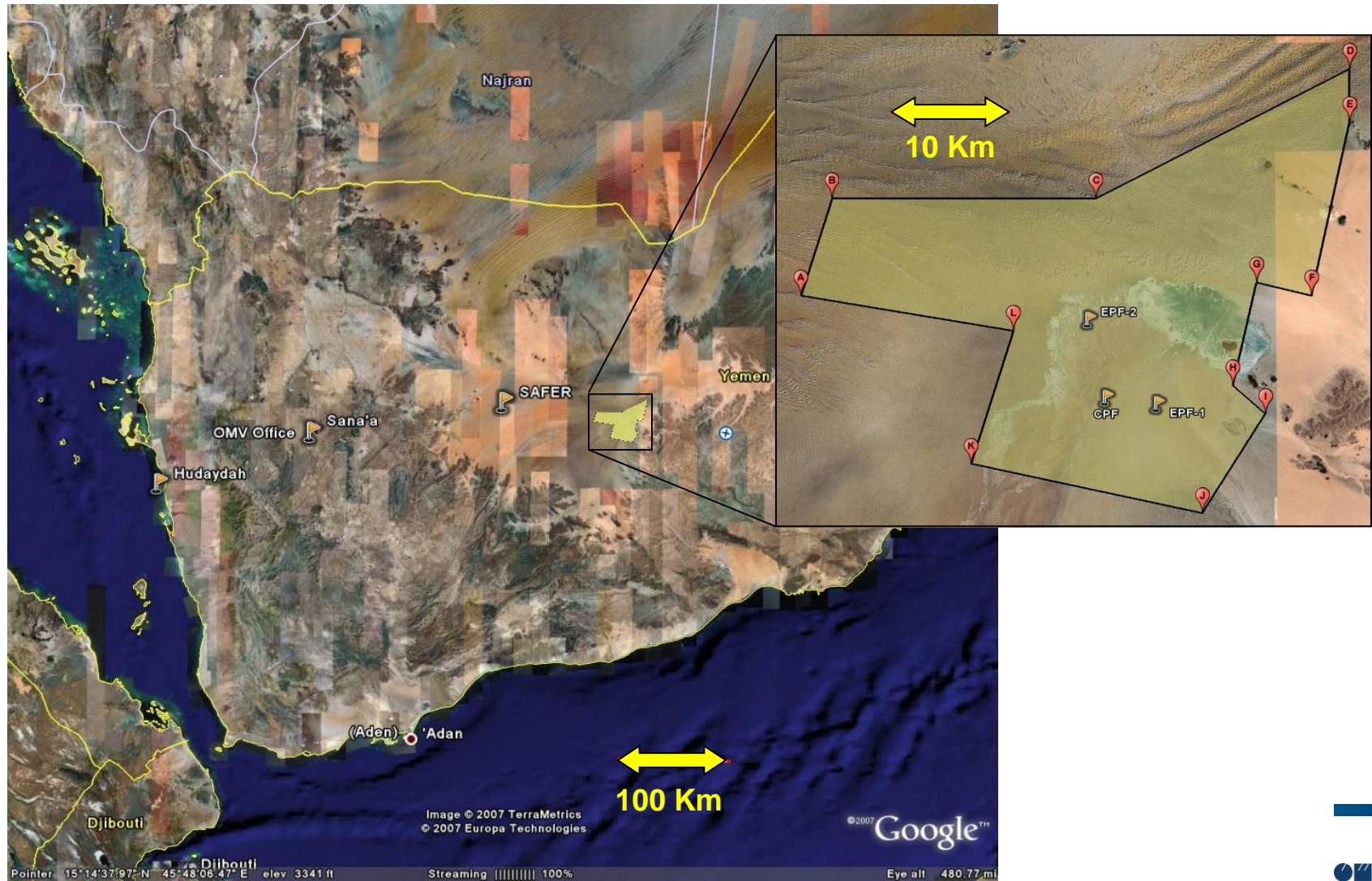
► BlockS2 – Habban field

Overview – Block S2 in Yemen



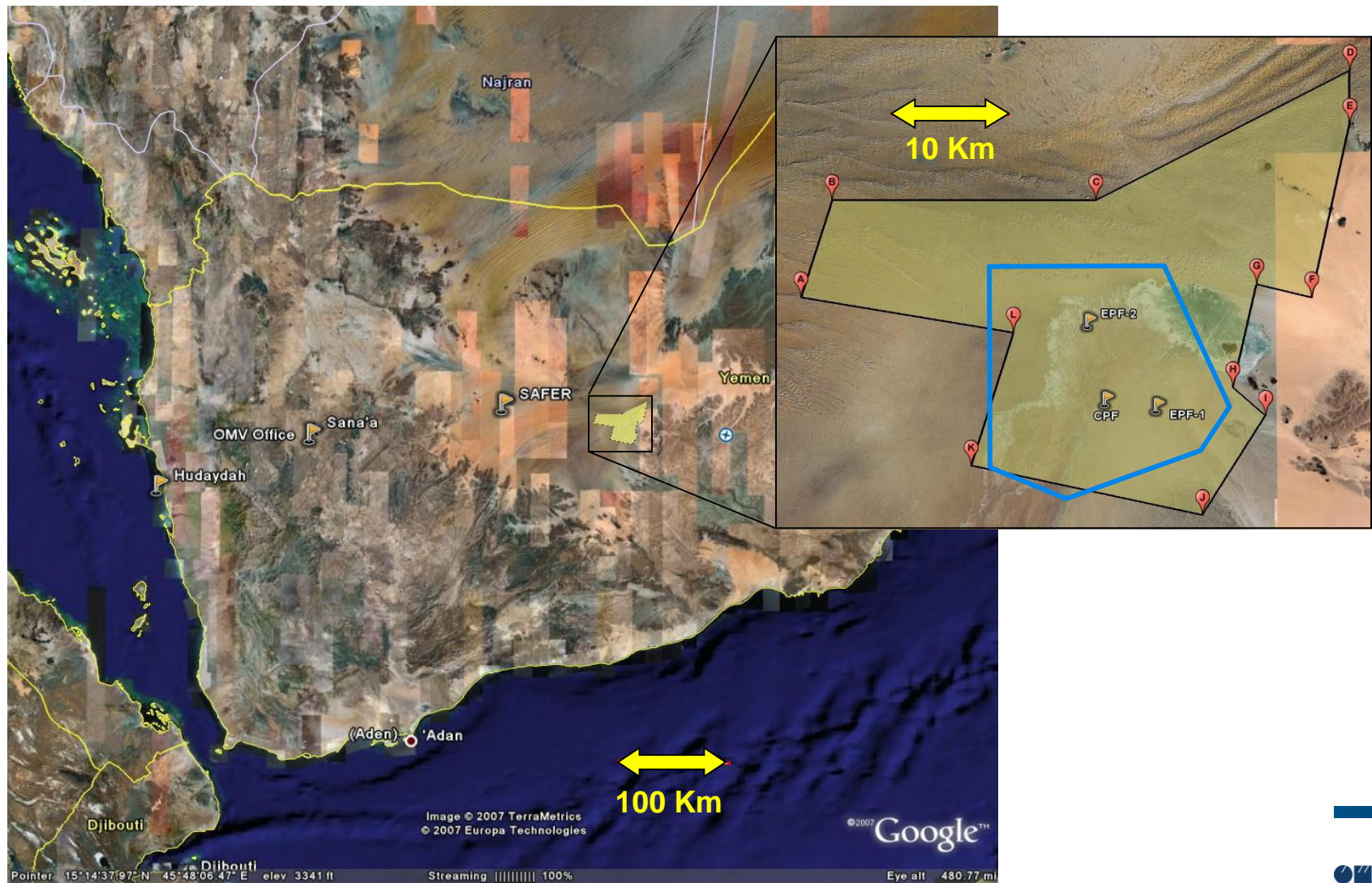
OMV Yemen ⚡ Block S2, ⚡ The Habban Field and the fractured basement play in Yemen ⚡

Overview – Production Facilities Block S2



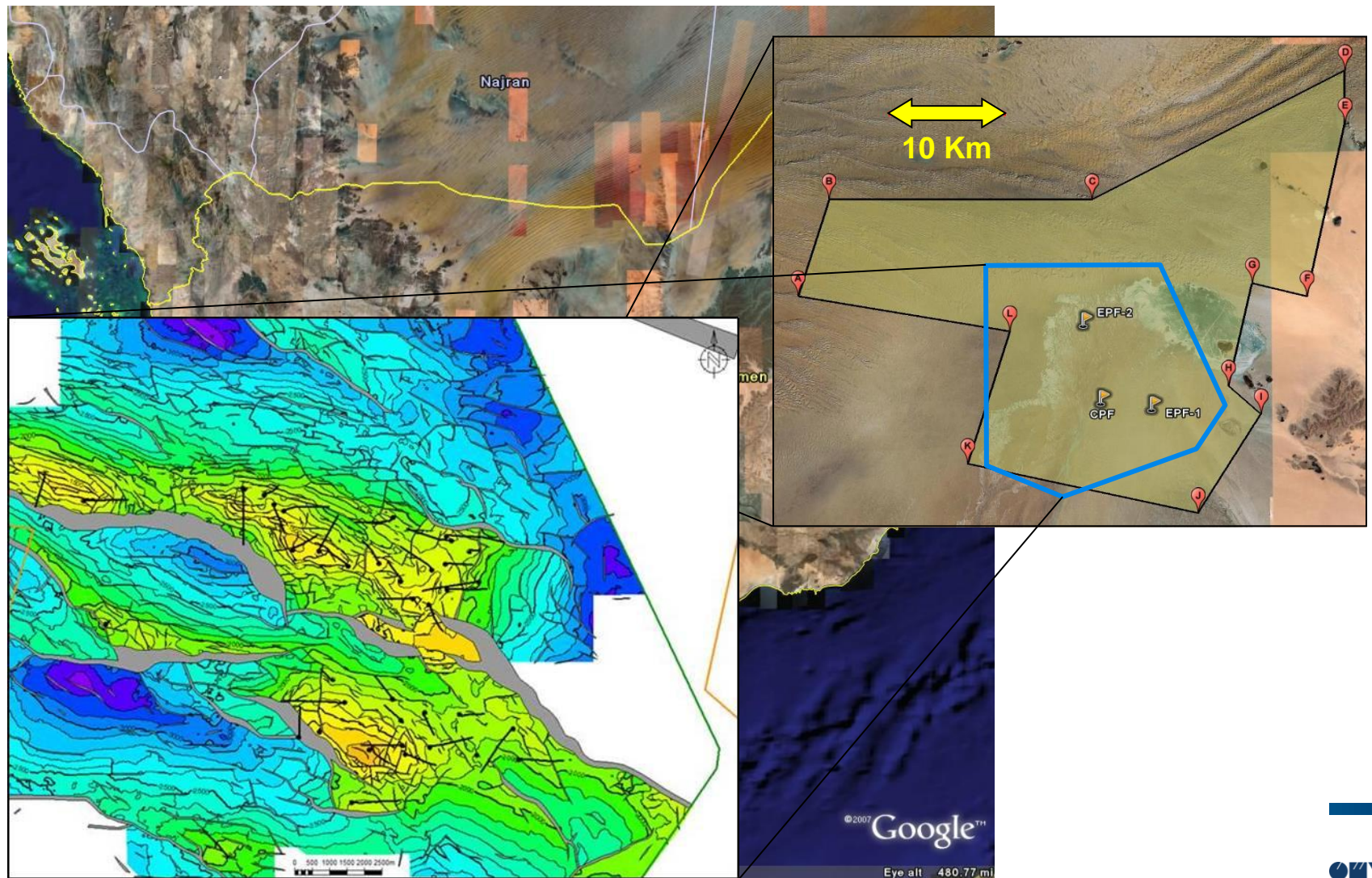
OMV Yemen ⚡ Block S2, ∠The Habban Field and the fractured basement play in Yemen □

Overview – 3D seismic within Block S2



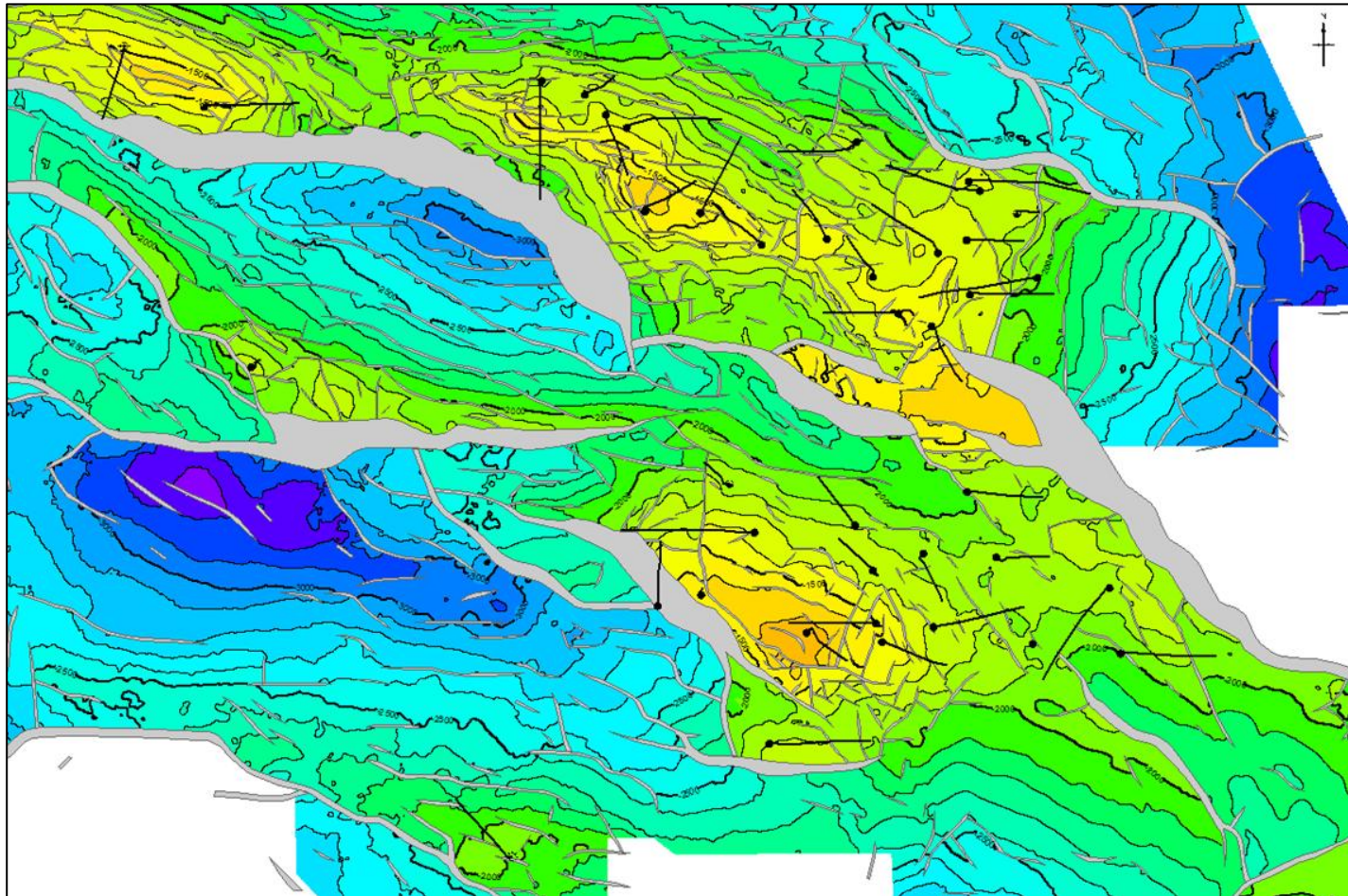
OMV Yemen ⚡ Block S2, ∠The Habban Field and the fractured basement play in Yemen □

Overview

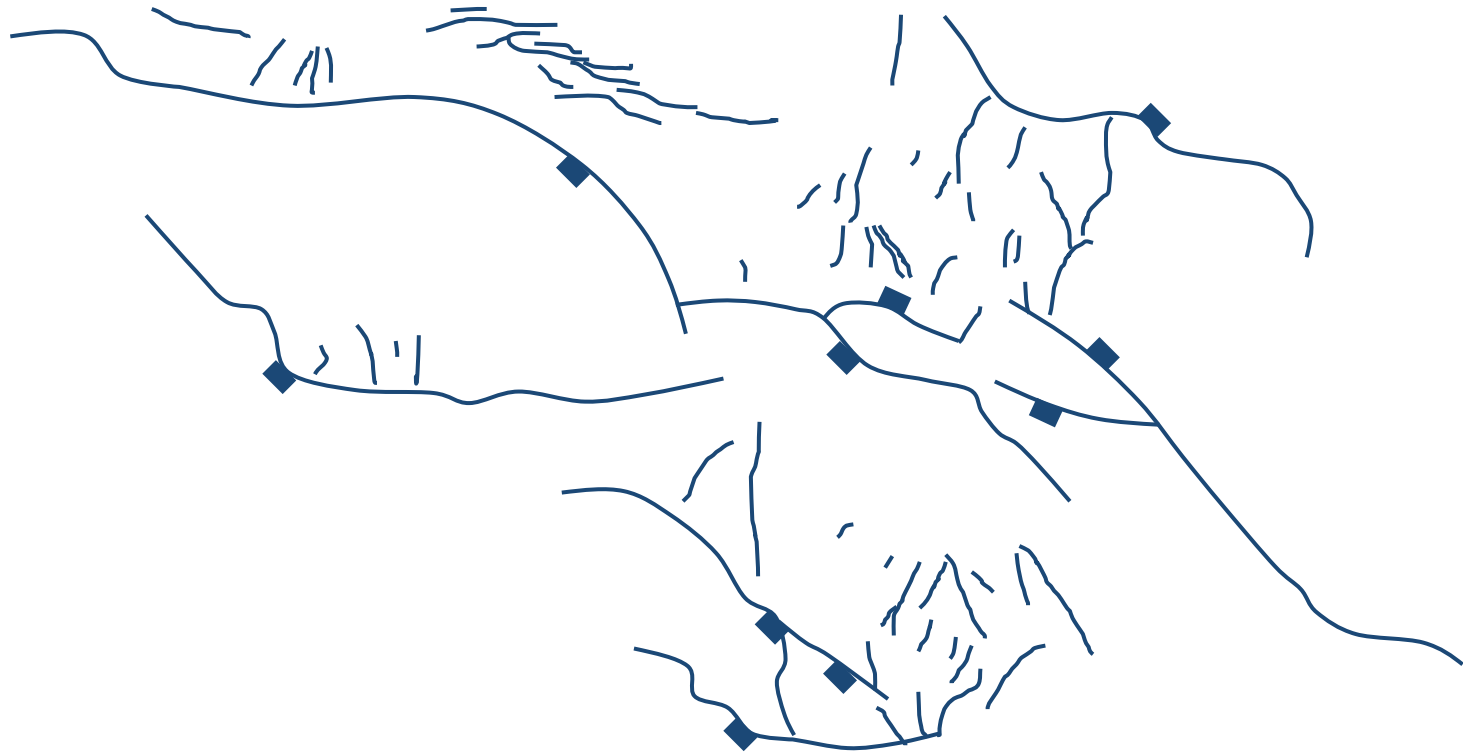


OMV Yemen ⚡ Block S2, ⚡ The Habban Field and the fractured basement play in Yemen ⚡

Habban – Top Basement Depth Map

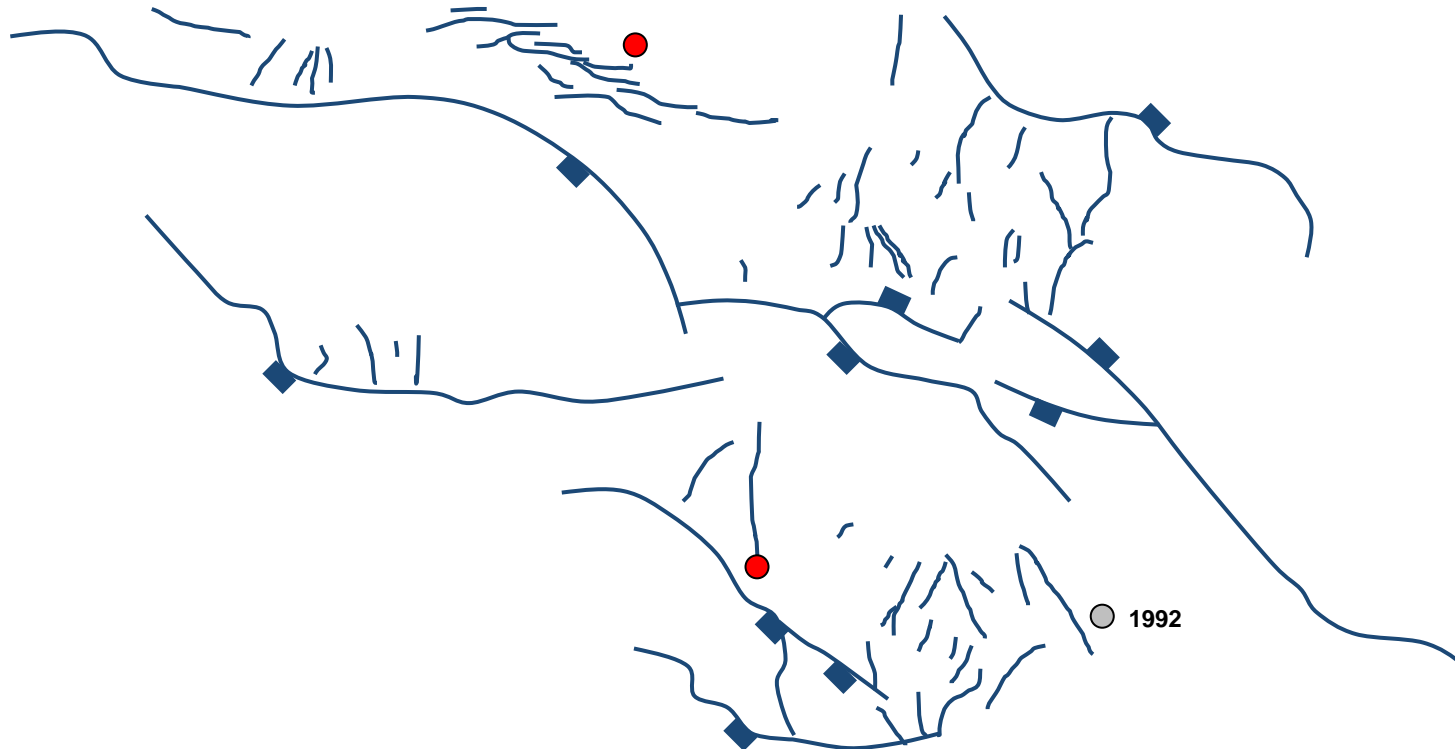


Main Structural Elements



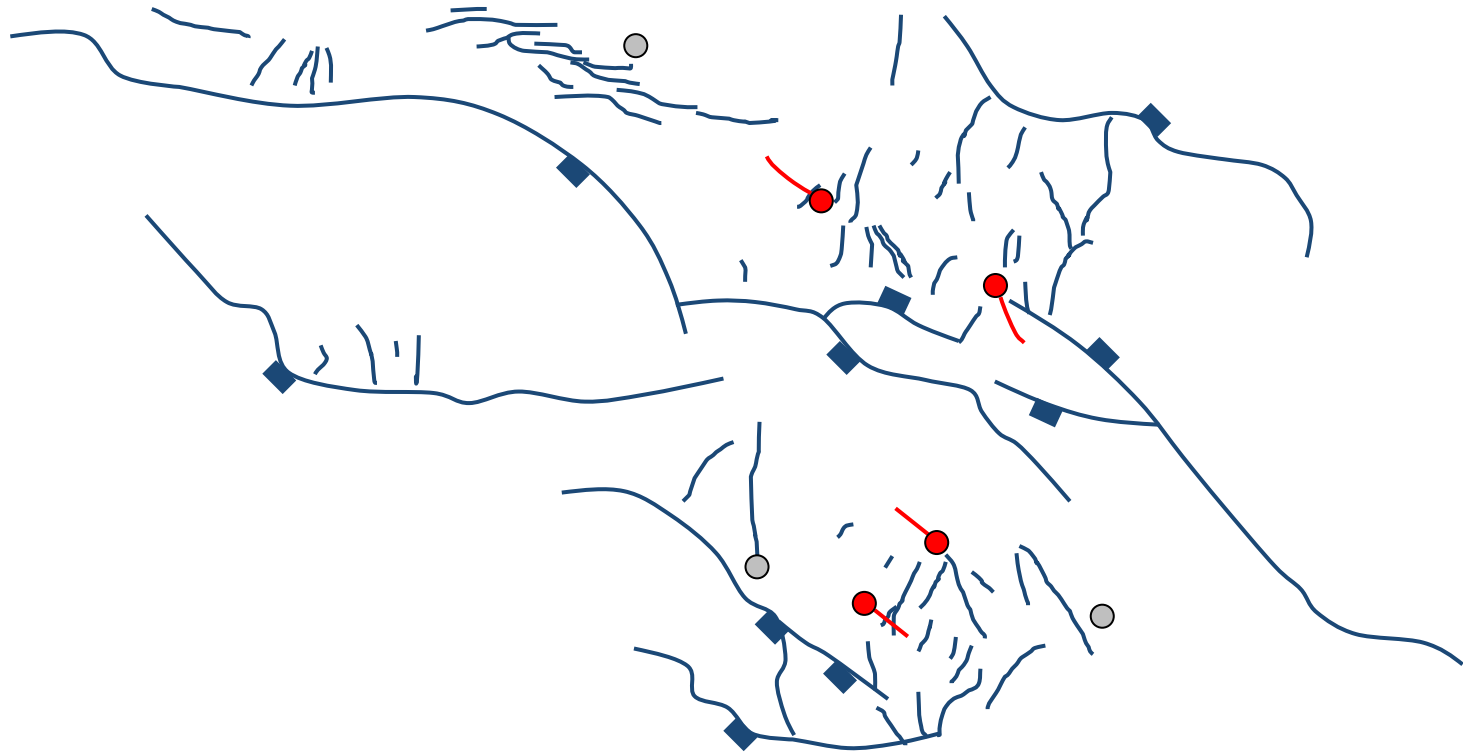
Wells Drilled Summary - 2005

Strategy: Before 2005 exploration wells targeted the sedimentary Fm. Overlying the Basement. In 2005, 2 crestal wells targeting fractured Basement, **planned on 2D seismic**



Wells Drilled Summary - 2007

Strategy: Crestal development of the fractured Basement, **planned on 2D seismic**



Initial Observations- Basement Lithology



Initial Observations

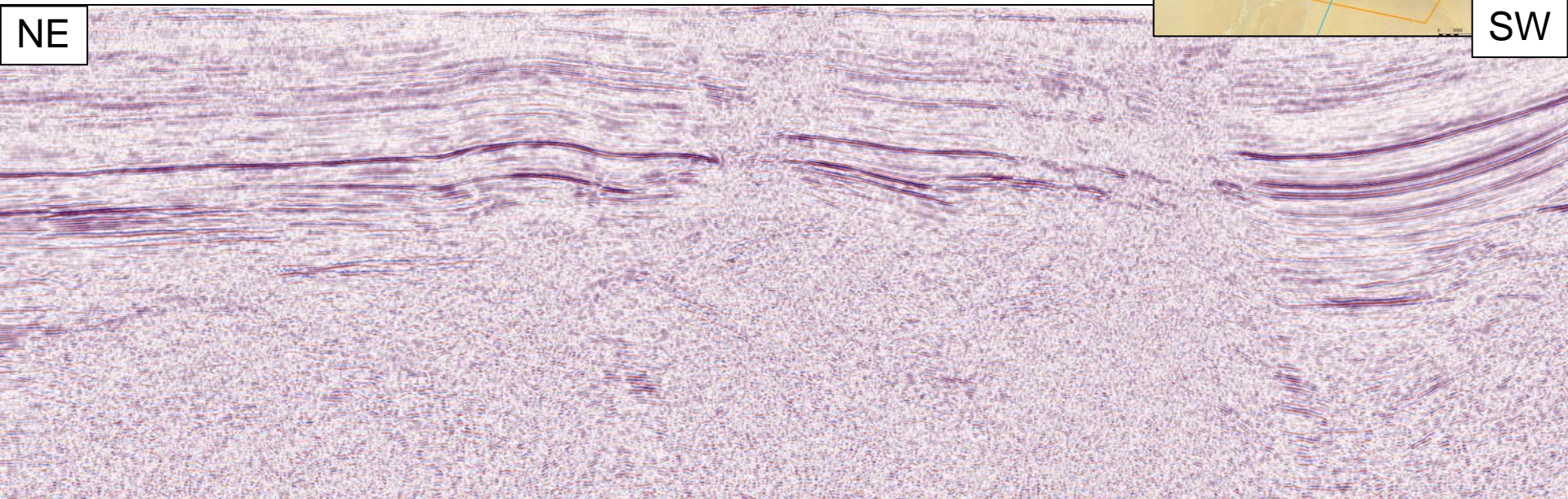
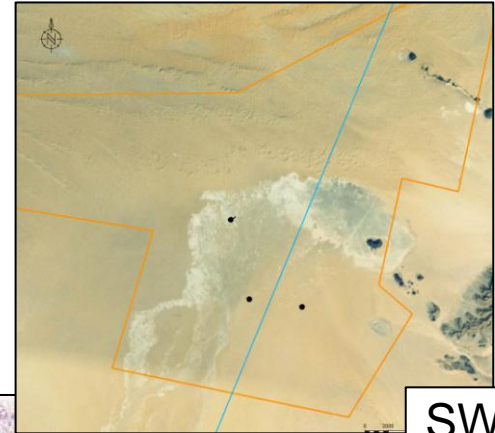
- ▶ No “stratigraphic” correlation observed between wells in Basement, except that granite might be found deeper in some areas. Majority of basement rocks are metamorphic.
- ▶ Metamorphic rocks can acquire porosity through fracturing and alteration (cataclasites, breccias).
- ▶ 2 major fault trends, the Najd fault trend (generally NW-SE) and the Hadhramawt fault trend (generally NNE-SSW) indicate 2 major distinct tectonic phases.



Fractured Basement Characterization

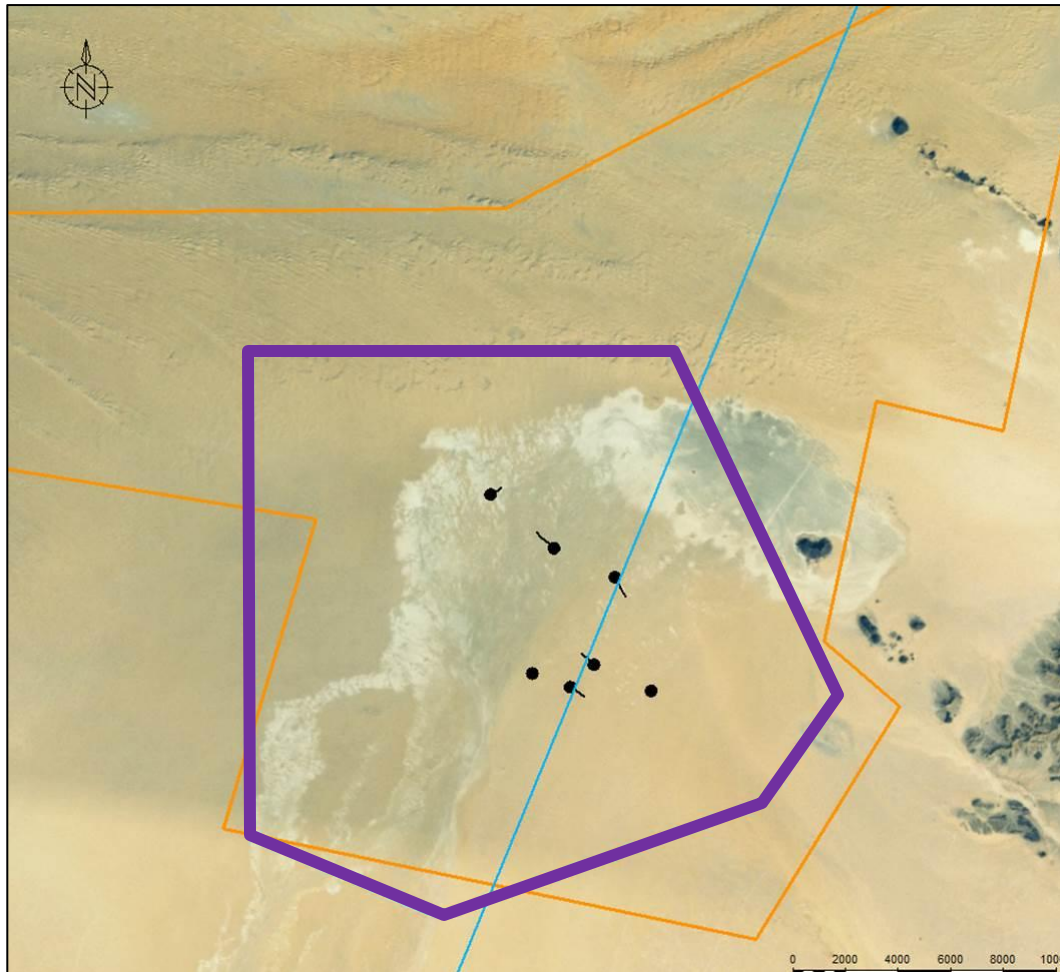
Geophysics – 2D Seismic

- ▶ Reprocessing of the 2D seismic lines
 - ▶ Top Basement, barely interpretable
- ▶ 3D seismic mandatory to develop a Fractured Basement



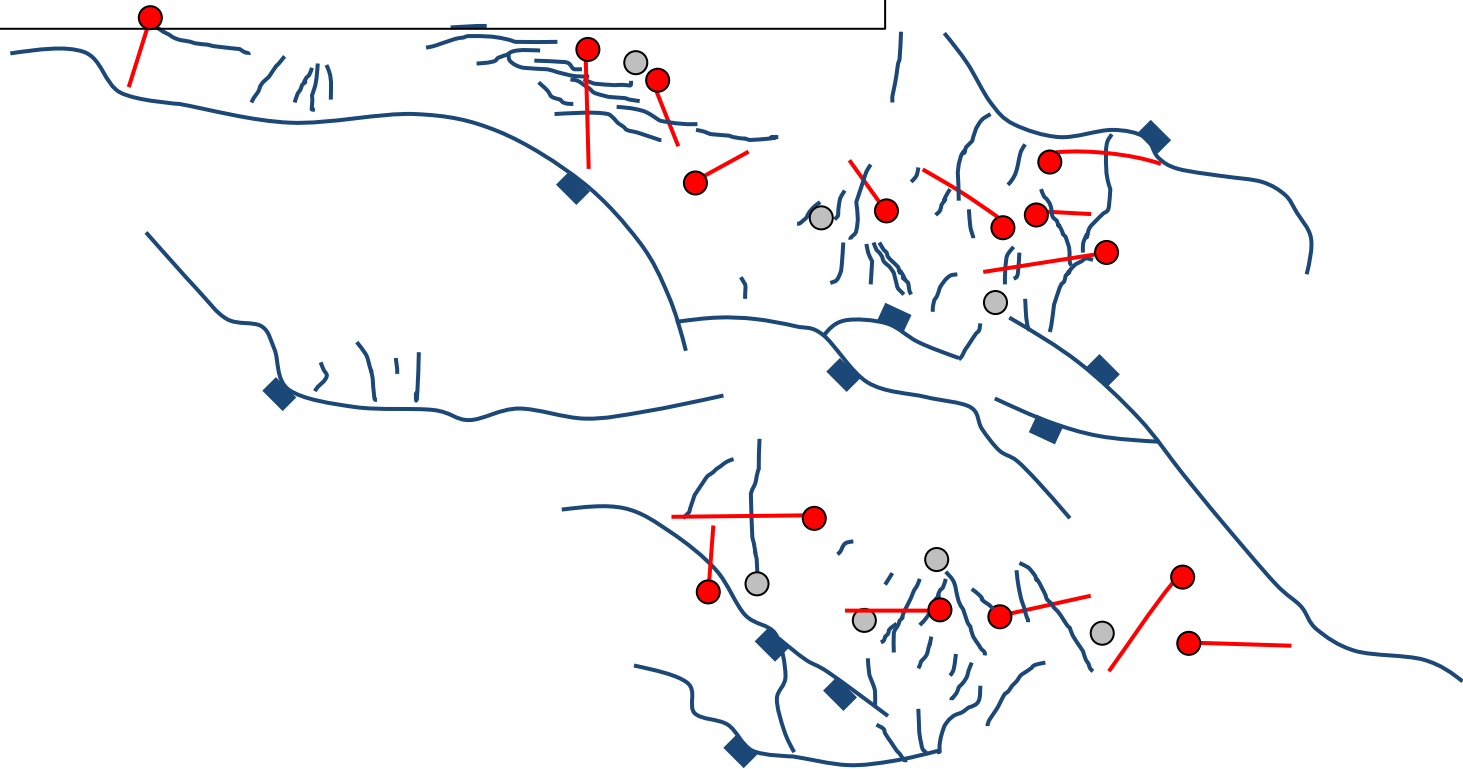
Fractured Basement Characterization Geophysics – 3D Seismic

- ▶ 3D seismic acquisition - **Wide azimuth seismic**

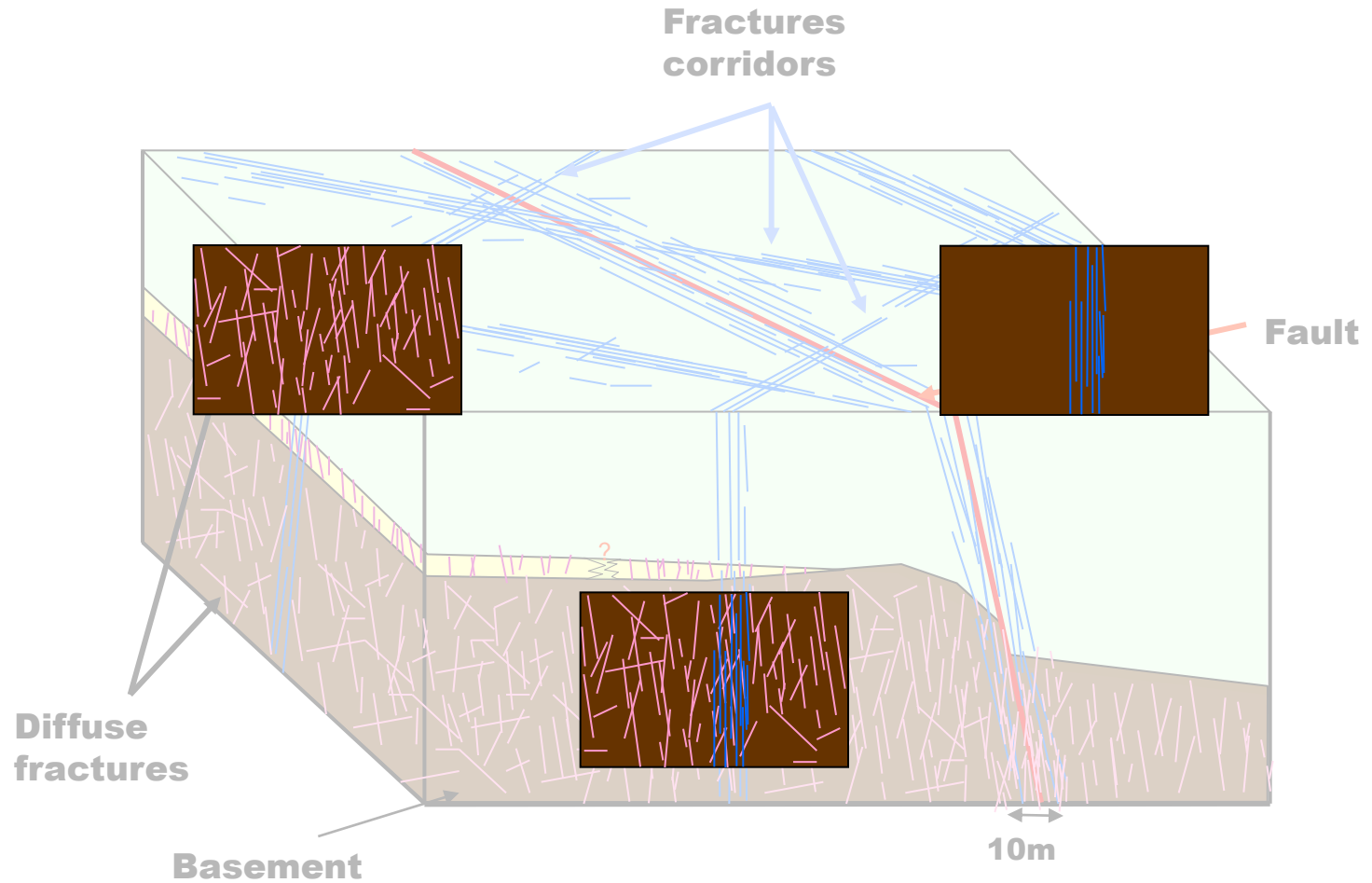


Wells Drilled Summary – 2008-2009

Strategy: Further crestal development of the fractured Basement. Then drilling moved to the periphery of the crestal fracture corridor, targeting large single faults. Optimum well orientation also tested. **Planned on 3D PSTM**



Basement Conceptual Model

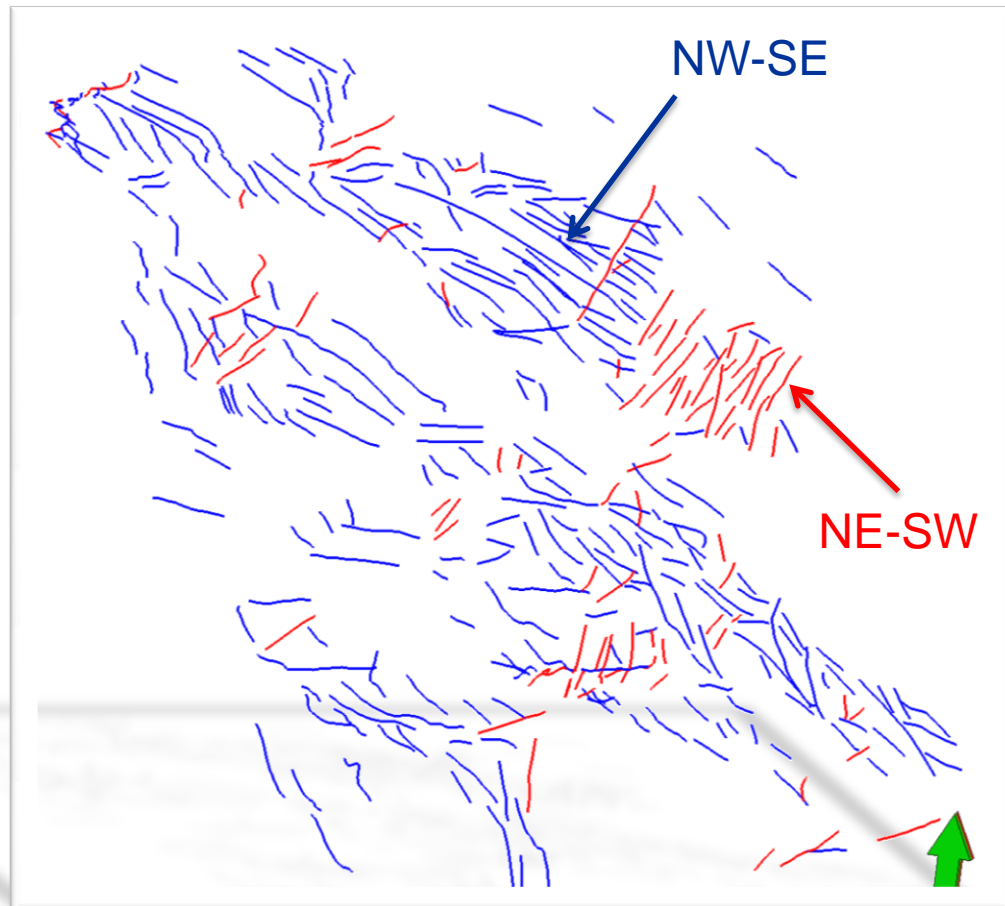


Fractured Basement Characterization

► Basement Fault/fracture system

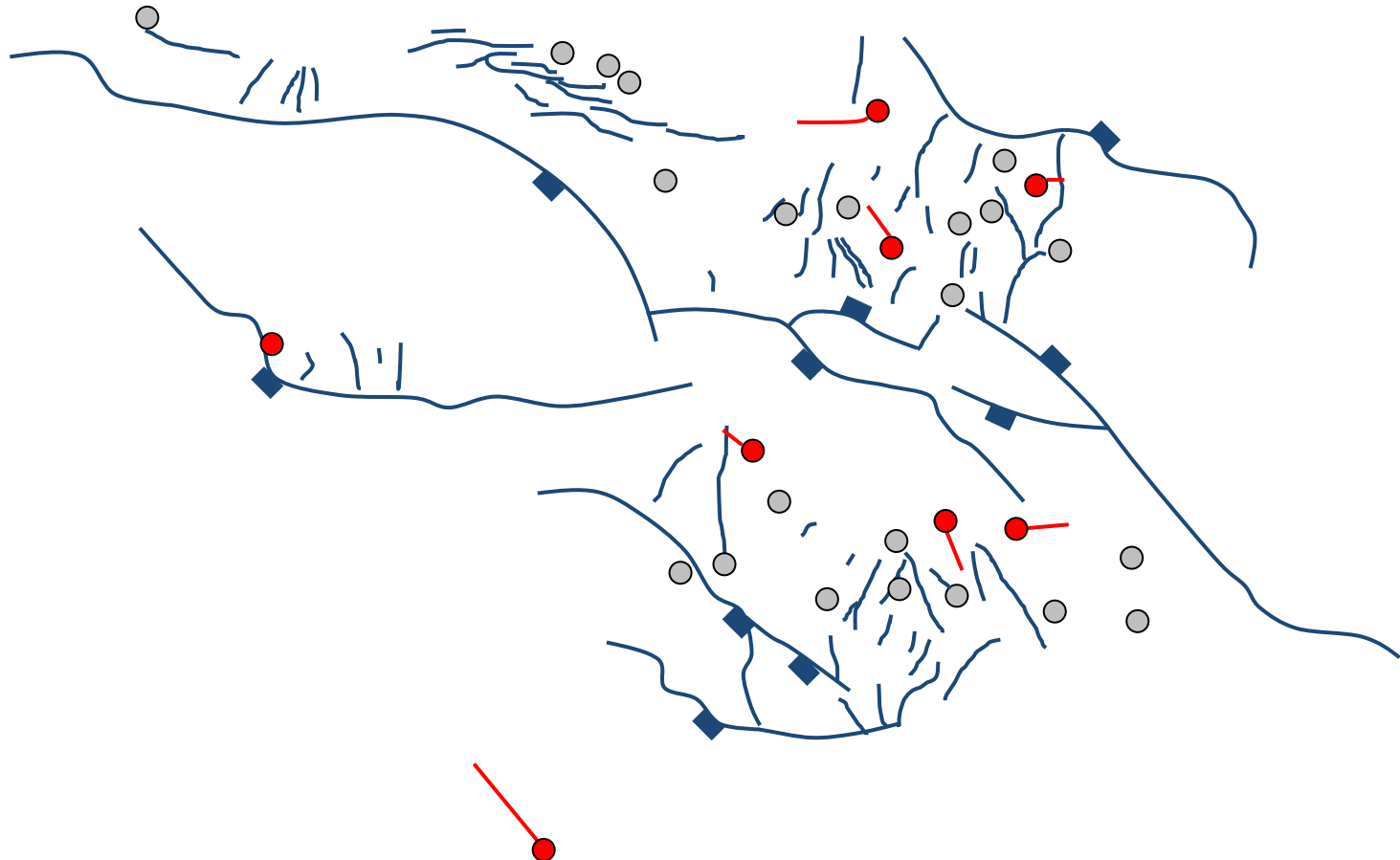
Classification into two different fracture sets:

- NW-SE
- NNE-SSW



Wells Drilled Summary – 2010-2012

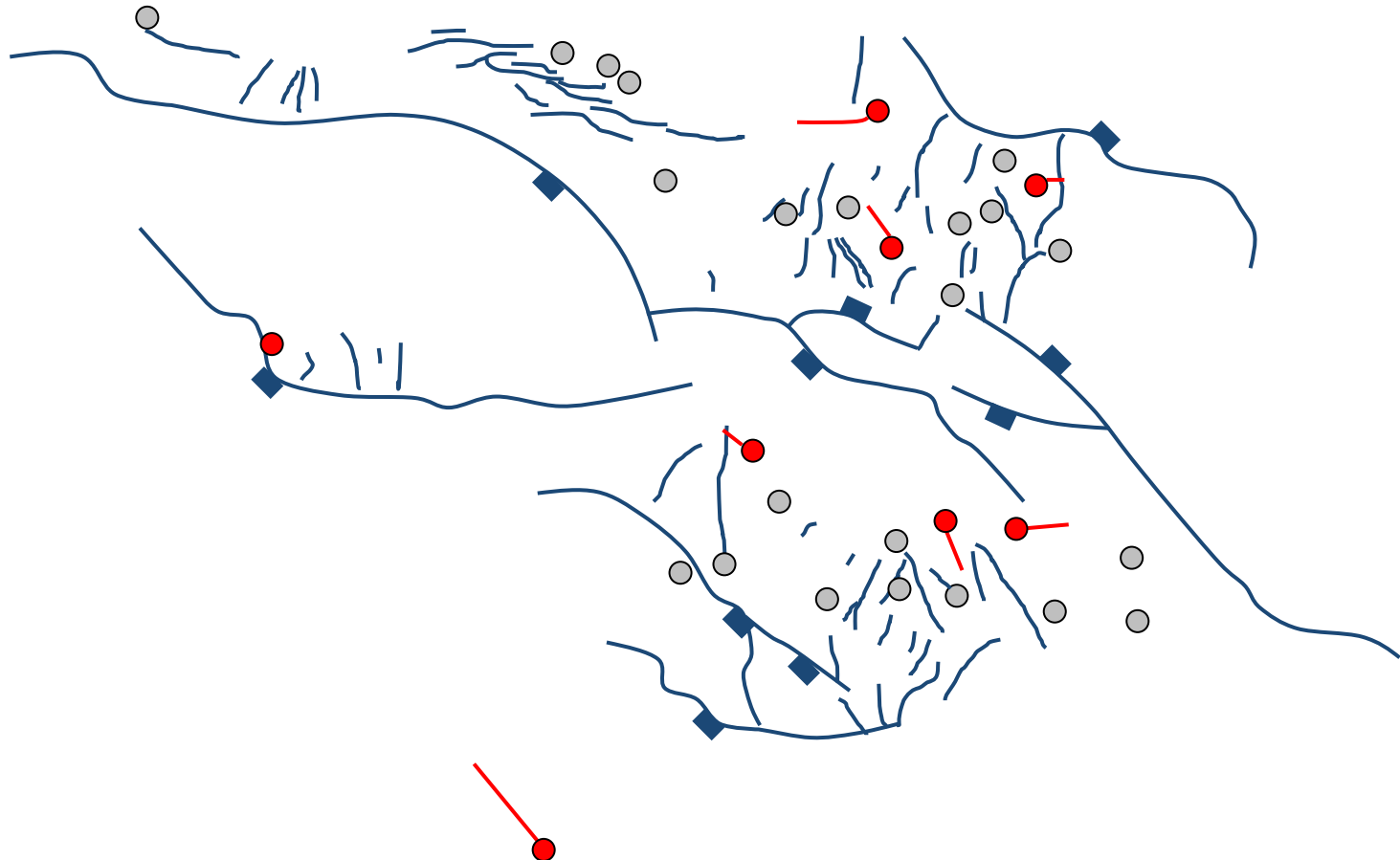
Strategy: Decrease in risk – development of Habban Central.
And 2 step-out appraisal wells “Higher risk”
Planned on 3D PSDM



Wells Drilled Summary – 2010-2012

Strategy: Decrease in risk – development of Habban Central.
And 2 step-out appraisal wells “Higher risk”
Planned on 3D PSDM

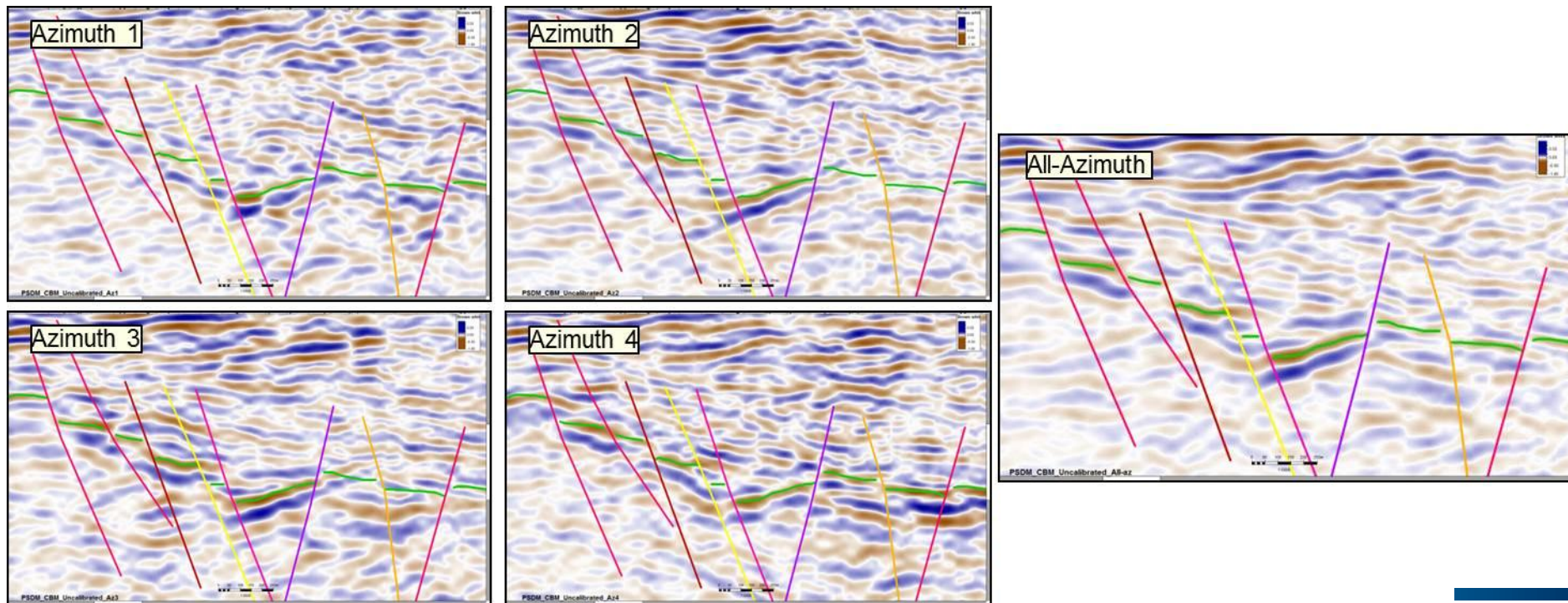
Mid 2011 Production and drilling
suspended due to security concerns



Fractured Basement Characterization Geophysics

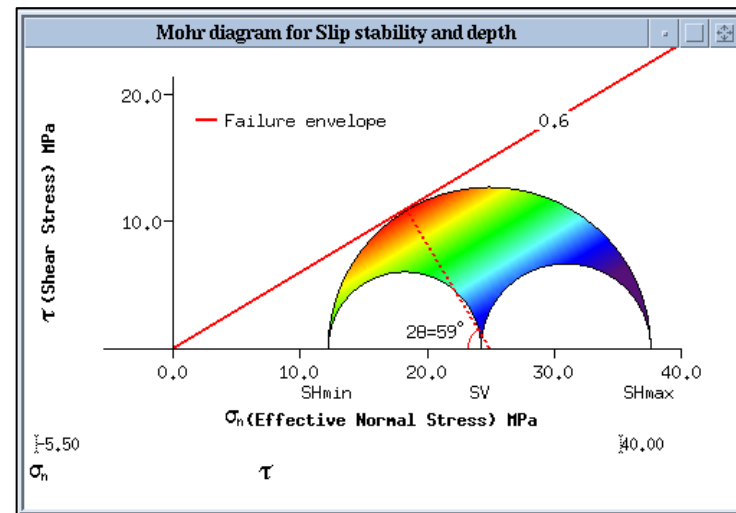
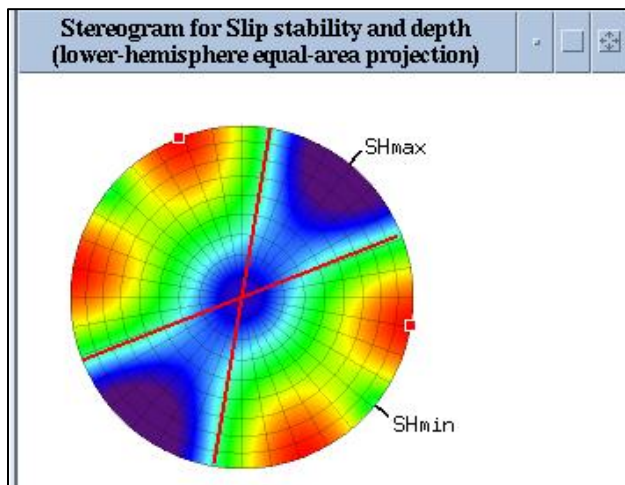
► Post-stack Seismic Attributes generation for Fault/Fracture Characterization:

- Multi-azimuth 3D Seismic data was acquired over the Habban Field. This data has been used mainly for Seismic Anisotropy Analysis
- For structural interpretation and fault characterization, CBM (all-azimuths) volume is used as this gives the best seismic image.



Fractured Basement Characterization Geomechanics

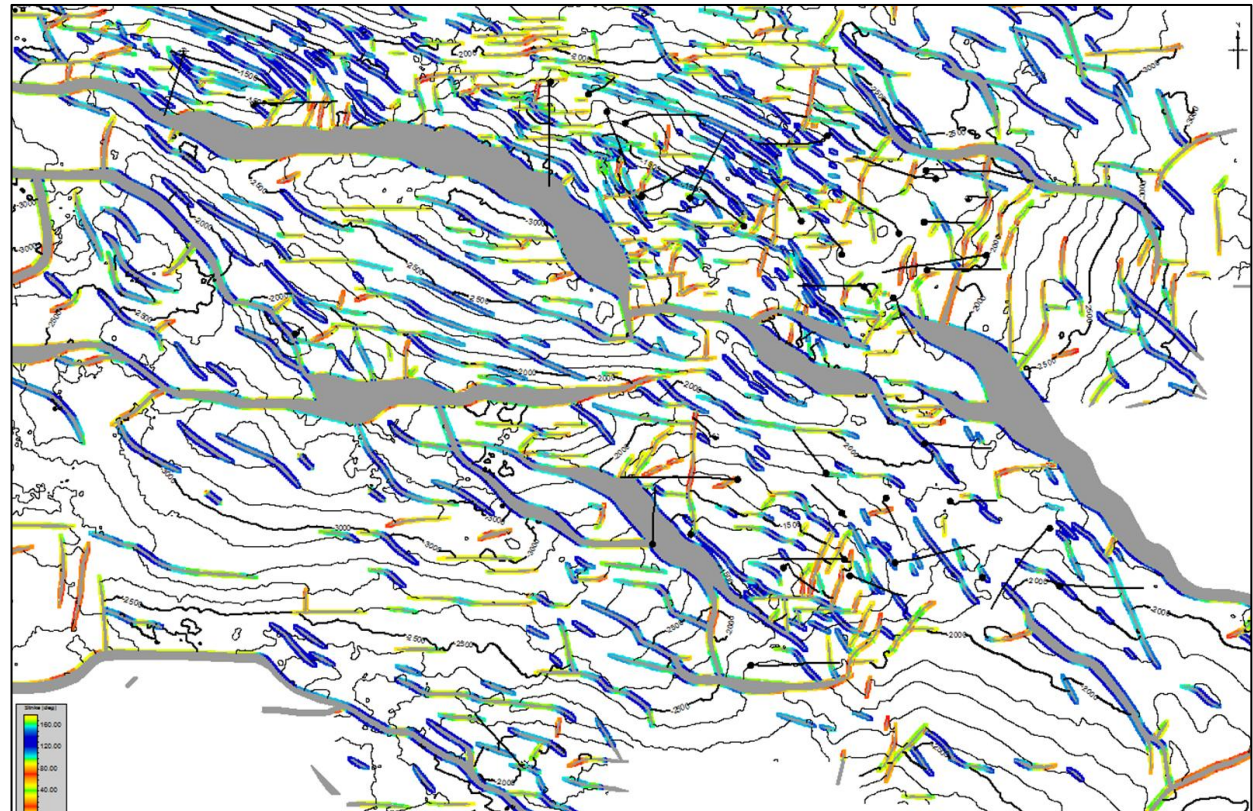
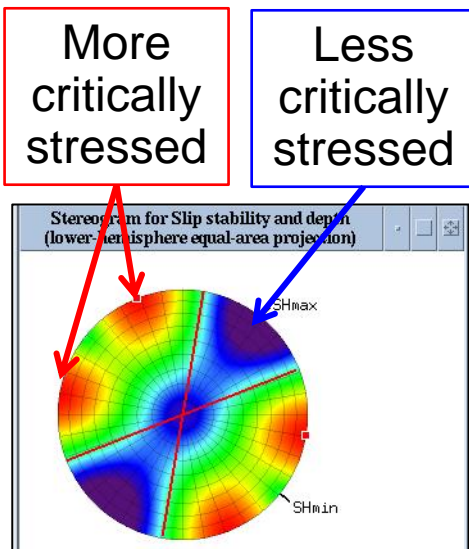
- **Objectives:** Predict subseismic fractures pattern and assess the flow response to the in-situ stresses
- **Key findings:**
 - Predicted orientation of failure planes (strongly dependent on the fault interpreted pattern and not sensitive to the material properties)
 - Faults and fractures in the in situ strike-slip faulting regime give a good explanation for the distinction between “open” and “closed” fractures



Fractured Basement Characterization

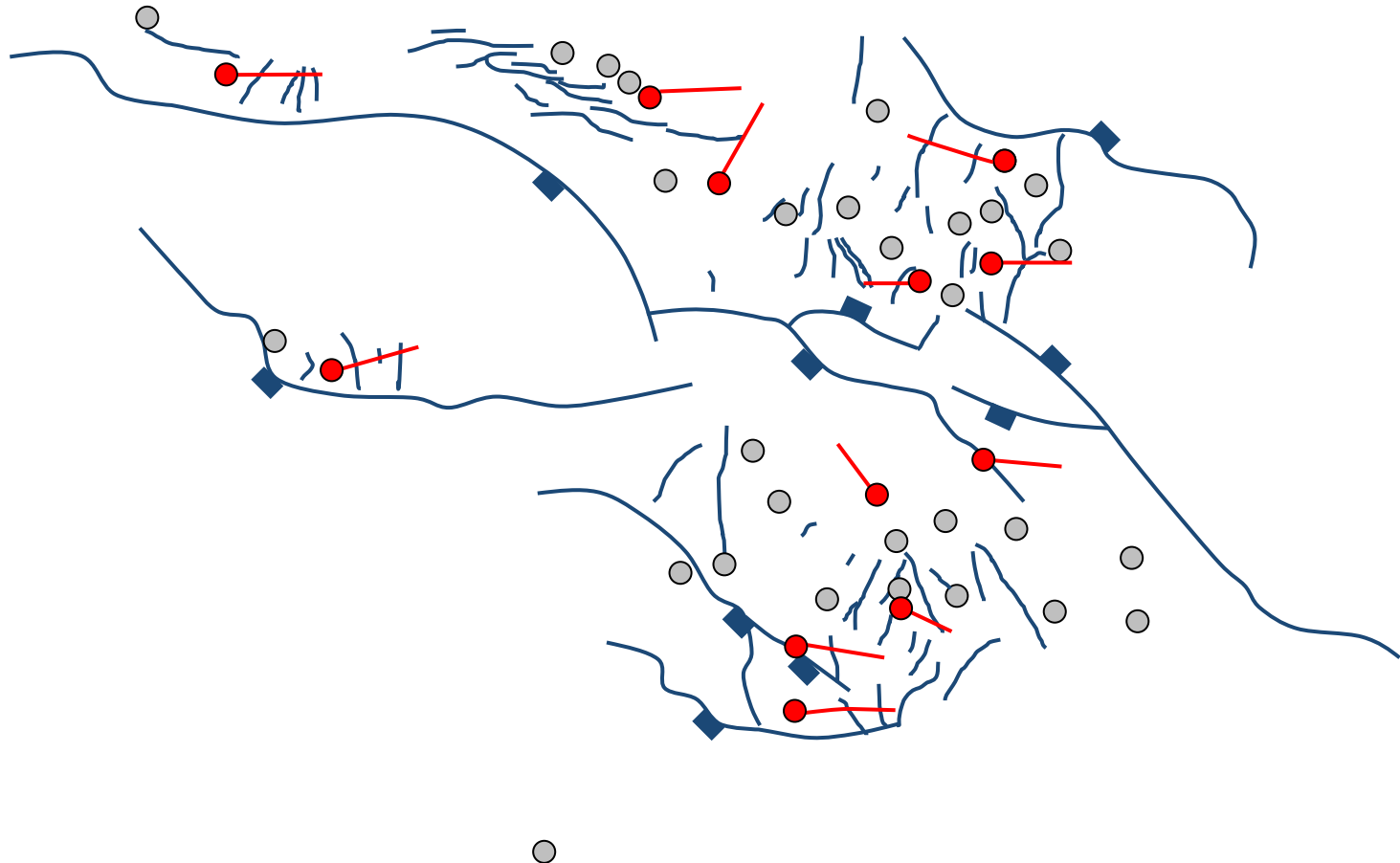
Geomechanics

- ▶ Applying the strike-slip faulting regime deduced from the study to the orientation of the 2014 fault interpretation
 - ▶ More complex than the two set classification



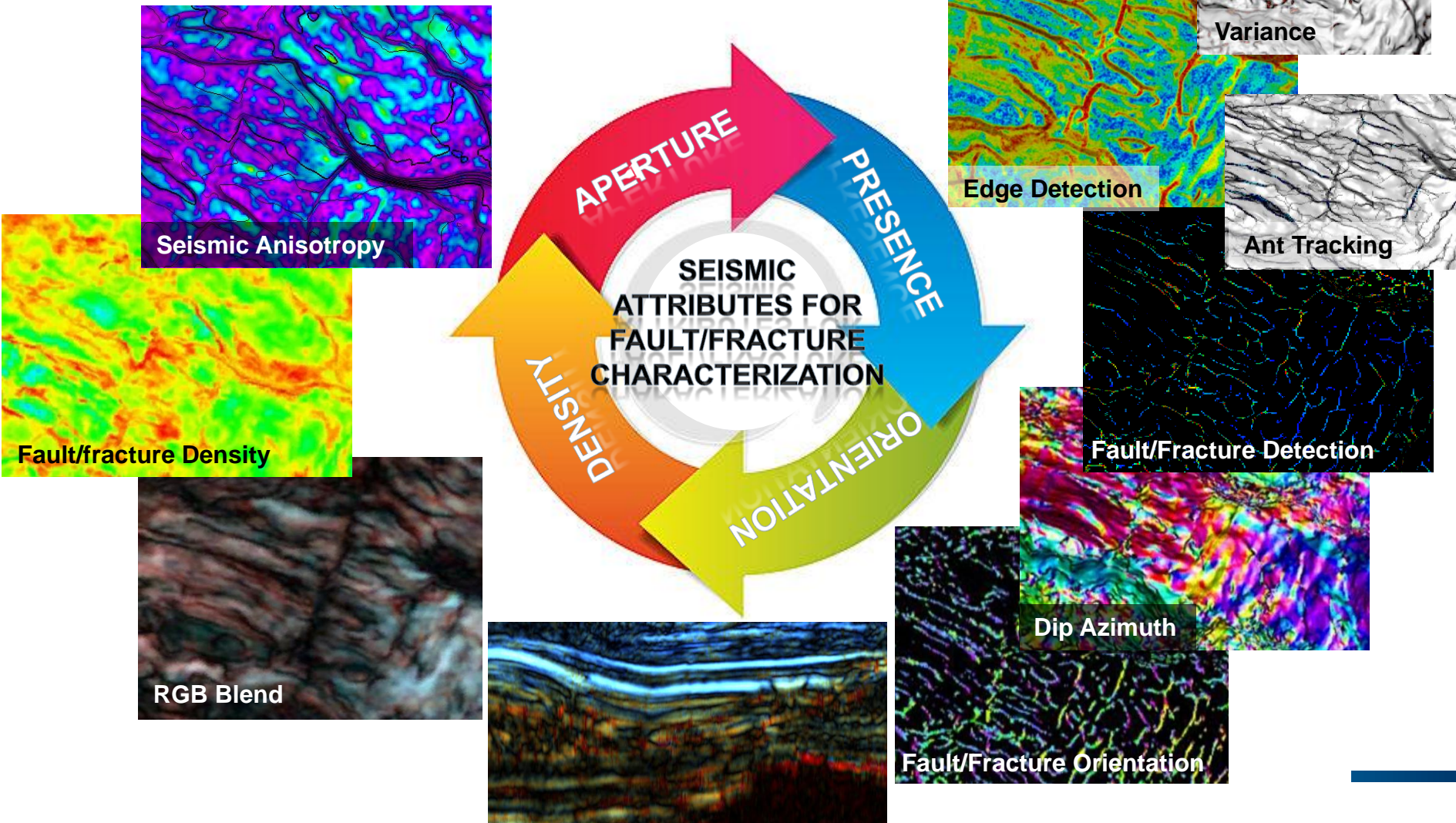
Wells Drilled Summary – 2013-2014

Strategy: Basement development wells target multiple “critically stressed” faults in search of well connected fractures. Re-appraisal of step-out structures. **New PSDM interpretation.**



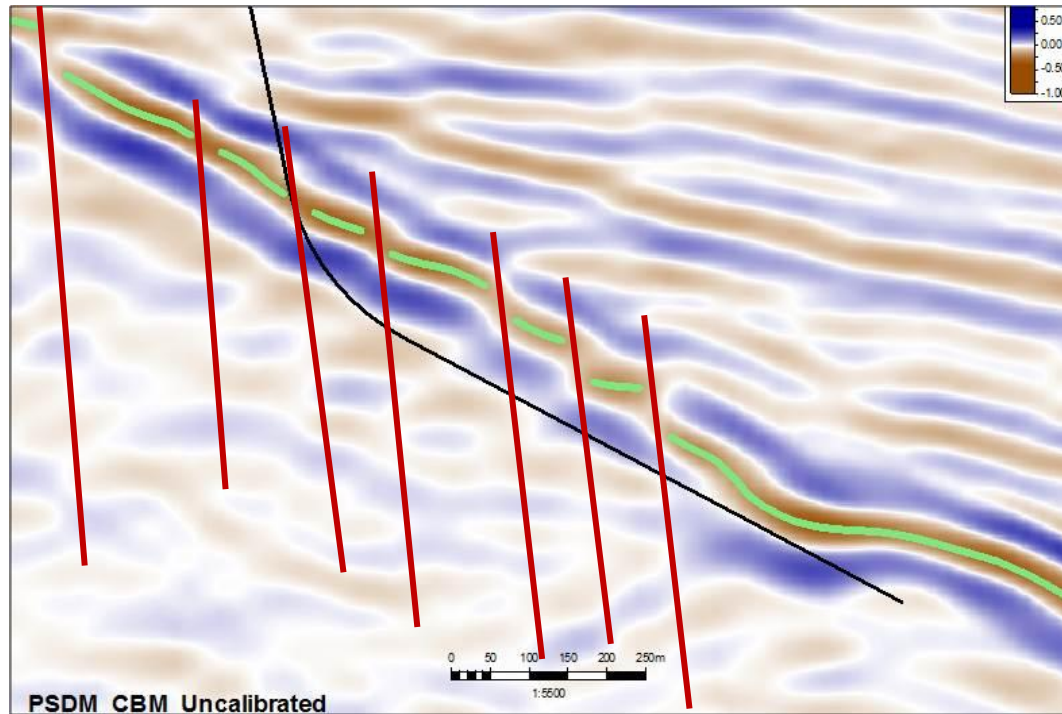
Fractured Basement Characterization

Geophysics – Seismic Attributes



Fractured Basement Development Continues

- ▶ Typical well plan
 - ▶ Maximize reservoir contact – maximize number of faults/corridors
 - ▶ Stay close to the top Basement



Conclusions

- ▶ Basement plays have often been overlooked or considered to be marginally economic.
- ▶ Basement reservoirs are challenging
 - ▶ Drilling challenges
 - ▶ Development challenges
 - ▶ Production challenges
- ▶ Keys to understanding the dynamic mechanisms
 - ▶ 3D seismic
 - ▶ Fault and fracture network characterization

References

- Steckhan J., Sauer R.: Introduction of a rock typing methodology in crystalline basement reservoirs (Yemen) – Search and Discovery Article #40524, 2010.
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- Zabalza I., Legrand N., Neff P.: An Integrated History Matching Approach of a Fractured Basement Reservoir - Block S2, Yemen - SPE 162398, SPE ADIPEC, Abu Dhabi UAE, 11-14 November 2012

Acknowledgments

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