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Tectonic-Sedimental Domes of the Western Siberia Neocom Clinoform Deposition is Important Source of New Oil Reserves

At present time the perspective and insufficiently-studied objects, which are connected with the so-called "unrooted" tectonic-sedimental domes in neocom clinoform complex of the Western Siberia, are of a considerable interest for oil exploration.

Such structures are formed with the help of complex combination of tectonic and sedimental agents. On the one hand, sedimental layers dip to the west is typical of clinoform complex. On the other hand, one can note a regional monoclinial dip of precretaceous and shelf cretaceous layers to the east. Perspectives of tectonic-sedimental domes are connected with the availability of shelf-margin sand bodies.

Sandiba field is a fine example of the oil pool in the shelf-margin sand bodies within such dome. It is characterized by great yields.

The main purpose is to predict oil pools in tectono-sedimental structures. Such a prediction was made for Hulim field on the basis of modern seismic technologies. "Unrooted" domes was defined in AS12 layer. Well52, revealing AS12 sand bodies, was used as a standard. There are no AS12 sand bodies in other wells. Via the system of seismic profiles availability of sand bodies was proved within the domes of interest. Trustworthiness of prediction enhanced by the fact that seismic data showed the absence of sand in control well57, which corresponds to reality.

Thus mapping of the "unrooted" domes and prediction sand bodies within there limits, allows to discover new source of oil reserves.