

Rejuvenating Play Based Exploration in Offshore Myanmar: An Effort to Unlock Remaining Potential of Lower Miocene Play

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Abstract

Lower Miocene play has been the primary exploration target in Blocks M-12, M-13 and M-14, Offshore Myanmar. It is a proven play with the discovery of Yetagun Field in 1992. Since then, many efforts have been done to explore Lower Miocene play and replicate Yetagun success in Blocks M-12, M-13 and M-14. However, the past exploration results in exploring Lower Miocene play has not shown any encouraging result. The understanding of Lower Miocene sandstones distribution and its correlation with other elements of the petroleum system plays an important role in determining the exploration success of Lower Miocene play. The objective of this presentation is to share the workflow that has been adopted in our effort to rejuvenate the remaining exploration potential of the Lower Miocene Play in offshore Myanmar, in particular over the PCML's operated blocks of M-12, M-13 and M-14.

A play is defined as a family of un-drilled prospects and discovered pools of petroleum that share a common gross reservoir, regional top seal and petroleum charged system. The three elements of the petroleum system will be assessed in the Play Based approach. Within the Lower Miocene Play, the three petroleum system elements are as follows, the Source Rock consists of Lower Miocene or older marine shales, the reservoir rocks are of intertidal and shallow marine and the top seal is the thick marine shales of Middle Miocene.