

Assessment of Undiscovered Conventional Oil and Gas Resources of Six Geologic Provinces of China, 2011

Using a geology-based assessment methodology, the U.S. Geological Survey estimated mean volumes of undiscovered conventional petroleum resources in six geologic provinces of China at 14.9 billion barrels of oil, 87.6 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and 1.4 billion barrels of natural-gas liquids.

Introduction

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) assessed the potential for undiscovered conventional oil and gas resources in six geologic provinces of China:

Junggar Basin, Bohaiwan Basin, Ordos Basin, Sichuan Basin, Songliao Basin, and Tarim Basin (fig. 1). Each province was divided into 1–4 assessment units (AU), for a total of 13 AUs (table 1).



Figure 1. Locations of six geologic provinces assessed in this study.

Only conventional oil and gas potential was assessed. Continuous (unconventional) resources such as shale gas, coalbed gas, and tight gas sands may exist in some of these basins but were not assessed at this time.

The assessment methodology included a study of the petroleum systems in each province, including tectonics, source rocks, reservoirs, and other geologic characteristics relevant to petroleum generation,

migration, and trapping. The characteristics of discovered fields and their exploration histories were also studied. Estimates of the numbers and sizes of undiscovered oil fields were made separately from the estimates for gas fields. Coproduct ratios were applied to make additional estimates of gas and natural gas liquids (NGL) in oil fields and liquids in gas fields.

Table 1. Assessment of undiscovered conventional oil and gas results for six geologic provinces in China.

[AU, assessment unit; BCFG, billion cubic feet of gas; MMBNGL, million barrels of natural gas liquids; MMBO, millions barrels of oil; NGL natural gas liquids. Results shown are fully risked estimates. For gas fields, all liquids are included as NGL. Expected largest oil field size in MMBO; expected largest gas field size in BCFG. F95 represents a 95-percent chance of at least the amount tabulated; other fractiles are defined similarly. Fractiles are additive under the assumption of perfect positive correlation]

Total petroleum systems (TPS) and assessment units (AU)	AU probability	Field type	Largest expected mean field size	Total undiscovered resources											
				Oil (MMBO)				Gas (BCFG)				NGL (MMBNGL)			
				F95	F50	F5	Mean	F95	F50	F5	Mean	F95	F50	F5	Mean
Junggar Basin															
Pre-Jurassic Reservoirs AU	1.0	Oil	149	364	772	1,516	833	109	255	563	285	4	10	25	12
		Gas	350					209	569	1,734	716	5	15	47	19
Jurassic-Tertiary Reservoirs AU	1.0	Oil	192	748	1,488	2,786	1,590	585	1,328	2,871	1,476	15	36	78	40
		Gas	664					1,037	2,309	4,851	2,544	30	75	181	86
Bohaiwan Basin															
Tertiary Lacustrine and Buried Hills AU	1.0	Oil	248	1,493	2,577	4,341	2,699	503	888	1,522	933	8	15	28	16
		Gas	1,478					1,680	4,168	9,838	4,748	24	67	205	86
Ordos Basin															
Ordovician Gas AU	1.0	Oil		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gas	290					3,048	5,612	10,254	5,993	81	150	274	160
Triassic-Jurassic Fluvial and Lacustrine Sandstones AU	1.0	Oil	582	1,839	3,856	7,413	4,137	224	496	1,012	541	6	13	28	15
		Gas						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sichuan Basin															
Southeastern Fold Belt AU	1.0	Oil		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gas	2,040					9,919	18,125	31,274	19,040	12	23	42	25
Northwestern Depression and Foldbelt AU	1.0	Oil		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Gas	728					2,188	4,310	7,791	4,559	3	5	11	6
Central Uplift AU	1.0	Oil	26	55	111	210	119	52	117	254	130	1	3	8	4
		Gas	1,711					1,092	3,334	10,231	4,176	28	87	276	111
Songliao Basin															
Stratigraphic Traps AU	1.0	Oil	68	108	222	456	244	32	81	243	103	1	2	7	3
		Gas	284					262	624	1,607	735	7	16	44	20
Anticlinal AU	1.0	Oil	51	33	89	268	111	8	29	136	46	0	1	4	1
		Gas	203					71	233	963	335	2	2	26	9
Kailu Depression AU	1.0	Oil	29	10	38	150	53	2	12	73	22	0	0	2	1
		Gas	99					19	71	410	125	0	2	11	3
Structural Traps AU	1.0	Oil	13	3	11	54	18	0	3	27	8	0	0	1	0
		Gas	1,262					723	2,465	7,764	3,097	4	14	45	18
Tarim Basin															
Conventional Reservoirs AU	1.0	Oil	324	2,327	4,737	9,332	5,141	2,507	5,450	11,097	5,954	109	260	596	295
		Gas	6,525					11,283	28,973	63,040	32,036	150	420	1,058	489
Total conventional resources				6,980	13,901	26,526	14,945	35,553	79,452	167,555	87,602	490	1,216	2,997	1,419

Resource Summary

The Junggar Basin, in northwestern China, was divided into two AUs: one for the pre-Jurassic reservoirs and one for the Jurassic through Tertiary reservoirs. The Pre-Jurassic Reservoirs AU has oil and gas fields that are primarily in Permian and Triassic fluvial sandstones and fluvial and alluvial fan conglomerates. The main source rocks are Permian lacustrine rocks and Jurassic coals. The Jurassic-Tertiary Reservoirs AU has Jurassic and Tertiary fluvial and nearshore lacustrine sandstone reservoirs. The main source rocks are also Jurassic coals and Permian lacustrine rocks. Traps for both AUs are mostly anticlines and fault blocks.

The Bohaiwan Basin was assessed as a single AU: the Tertiary Lacustrine and Buried Hills AU. Tertiary reservoir rocks are mostly fluvial, lacustrine deltaic, and lacustrine turbiditic sandstones. The reservoirs in the buried hills include fractured Archean crystalline basement rocks, karsted Proterozoic limestones and dolomites, Cambrian and Ordovician limestones, and Mesozoic volcanics. Source rocks are deep-water lacustrine shales and mudstones, most importantly those in the Eocene Shahejie Formation. The traps include structural and stratigraphic traps for the Tertiary reservoirs, as well as classic examples of buried hills.

The Ordos Basin was divided into two conventional AUs. The Ordovician Gas AU has gas fields producing from carbonates of the Ordovician Majiagou Formation that have significant karst development beneath a regional unconformity. Source rocks are primarily Upper Carboniferous and Permian coals and shales, but there may be some contribution from Ordovician carbonate sources. The Triassic-Jurassic Fluvial and Lacustrine Sandstones AU has reservoirs in Triassic and Jurassic fluvial and deltaic sandstones. The main source rock is lacustrine mudstones of the Triassic Yanchang Formation. Traps are mostly stratigraphic.

The Sichuan Basin was divided geographically into three AUs: one for gas fields in the heavily folded southeastern part of the basin (Southeastern Fold Belt AU), one for gas fields in the northwestern depression and foldbelt (Northwestern Depression and Foldbelt AU), and one for oil and gas fields in

the central uplift (Central Uplift AU). Most of the fields are gas fields, with reservoirs ranging in age from Proterozoic to Jurassic. Most of the oil fields have Jurassic reservoirs. Reservoir rocks include Proterozoic and Carboniferous through Triassic carbonates, as well as Triassic and Jurassic sandstones. Source rocks are shales ranging from Cambrian to Jurassic in age. Traps include anticlines and buried hills.

The Songliao Basin was divided into four AUs. Oil and gas fields of the Stratigraphic Traps AU have Upper Cretaceous fluvial and deltaic sandstone reservoirs in stratigraphic traps, primarily sourced from Lower Cretaceous lacustrine rocks. The Anticlinal AU has similar reservoir and source rocks, but the traps are primarily structural and are located on the major anticlines in the center of the basin. The Kailu Depression AU, in the southwestern part of the basin, also has similar reservoir and source rocks; it contains both structural and stratigraphic traps. The Structural Traps AU has older sandstone reservoirs that are below the Cretaceous Qingshankou Formation and are sourced by the Jurassic coal beds. The Structural Traps AU has both structural and stratigraphic traps.

The Tarim Basin was assessed as a single AU: the Conventional Reservoirs AU. Reservoirs are mainly Jurassic and Miocene fluvial and lacustrine sandstones, along with some clastic and carbonate reservoirs of Ordovician and Carboniferous ages. Source rocks are primarily the Jurassic lacustrine shales and coals, but there may be some contribution from Ordovician marine rocks and Carboniferous coals. Traps are mostly anticlines and fault blocks.

For Further Information

Supporting studies, including documentation of the methodology used in the assessments, are available on the USGS Energy Program website, <http://energy.usgs.gov/>.

China Assessment Team

Ronald R. Charpentier (charpentier@usgs.gov), Christopher J. Schenk, Michael E. Brownfield, Troy A. Cook, Timothy R. Klett, Janet K. Pitman, and Richard M. Pollastro.



Great Wall of China at Badaling taken October 18, 2009 by Ronald R. Charpentier, U.S. Geological Survey.