

# Undiscovered Oil and Gas Resources of Lower Silurian Qusaiba-Paleozoic Total Petroleum Systems, Arabian Peninsula

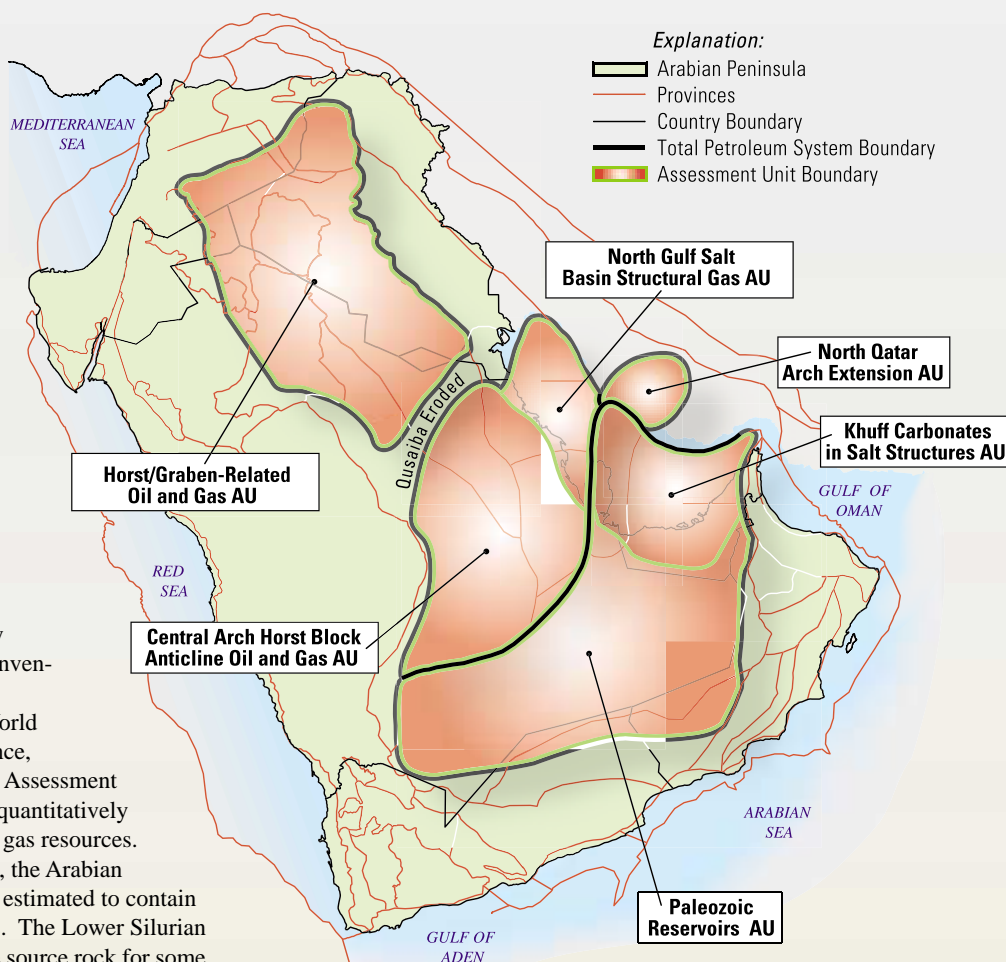
*Organic-rich shale of the Lower Silurian Qusaiba Member of the Qalibah Formation is a prolific source rock for hydrocarbons in four Paleozoic Total Petroleum Systems of the Arabian Peninsula. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates a mean of 37 billion barrels of oil and 808 trillion cubic feet of gas as undiscovered conventional resources in these Qusaiba-sourced Paleozoic Total Petroleum Systems.*

## Introduction

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) recently completed an assessment of the undiscovered conventional oil and gas potential of 128 of the world's petroleum provinces (U.S. Geological Survey World Energy Assessment Team, 2000). In each province, the USGS defined Total Petroleum Systems, and Assessment Units in each Total Petroleum System, and then quantitatively estimated the undiscovered conventional oil and gas resources. Of the eight global regions studied by the USGS, the Arabian Peninsula portion of the Middle East region was estimated to contain the greatest volumes of undiscovered oil and gas. The Lower Silurian Qusaiba Member of the Qalibah Formation is the source rock for some of the most important Total Petroleum Systems of the Middle East region. For example, the sources of the gas in the supergiant North field of Qatar and Iran and recent giant light oil discoveries in central Saudi Arabia were largely organic-rich, Qusaiba marine mudstones.

## Lower Silurian Qusaiba-Paleozoic Total Petroleum Systems

Mudstones of the Qusaiba Member were deposited during Early Silurian time along the entire northern part of the passive margin of what is now part of the Arabian Plate and following melting of a Late Ordovician ice cap. Today, Qusaiba mudstones are found from the edge of the Arabian Shield eastward to the Zagros, from the Rub' al Khali basin in the south to basins of the Levant in the north. The basal part of the Qusaiba is the most effective hydrocarbon source-rock facies in the Paleozoic, with as much as 75 m of hot shale having total organic carbon as high as 14 percent (Mahmoud and others, 1992; Cole and others, 1994; Bishop, 1995; Milner, 1998; Abu-Ali and others, 1999; Jones and Stump, 1999; Konert and others, 2001). Across the eastern Arabian subcontinent, the Qusaiba hot shale is



**Figure 1.** Lower Silurian Qusaiba-Paleozoic Total Petroleum Systems and Assessment Units (AU) of the Arabian Peninsula.

mostly thermally mature for gas generation; however, the Qusaiba is overmature for gas generation in the deeper parts of some basins, and mature for oil generation along some basin margins. The USGS defined six Assessment Units in four regional Lower Silurian Qusaiba-Paleozoic Total Petroleum Systems along the eastern Arabian subcontinent (fig. 1; table 1). Reservoirs in the six Assessment Units are mainly Permian Khuff shelf carbonates along the Arabian-Persian Gulf, and Lower Paleozoic marine and Permian alluvial and eolian sandstones within the interior platform and homocline adjacent to the Arabian Shield (Evans and others, 1997; Aqrabi, 1998; Wender and others, 1998; Sharland and others, 2001). Oil and gas traps are mainly (1) salt-related structural traps, (2) structures related to wrench-fault systems, (3) fault-block anticlinal traps, and (4) sediment drape over pre-existing topography. Stratigraphic traps are common in the Permian clastics in the Central Arabian and Rub' al Khali basins. Exploration for Qusaiba-sourced hydrocarbons of the Arabian Peninsula is generally at an early stage.

**Table 1.** Assessment results for Lower Silurian Qusaiba-Paleozoic Total Petroleum Systems.

[MMBO, million barrels of oil. BCFG, billion cubic feet of gas. MMBNGL, million barrels of natural gas liquids. Results shown are fully risked estimates. For gas fields, all liquids are included under the NGL (natural gas liquids) category. F95 represents a 95 percent chance of at least the amount tabulated. Other fractiles are defined similarly. Fractiles are additive only under the assumption of perfect positive correlation. Shading indicates not applicable.]

Total Petroleum Systems (TPS) and Assessment Units (AU)	Field type												
		Oil (MMBO)				Gas (BCFG)							
		F95	F50	F5	Mean	95	50	5		95	50	5	Mean
Silurian Qusaiba TPS													
Khuff Carbonates in Salt Structures AU	Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gas					6,756	21,508	44,074	22,999	275	320	2,062	1,012
Paleozoic Reservoirs AU	Oil	2,017	11,112	31,523	13,235	5,966	32,241	98,255	39,739	338	1,887	6,117	2,384
	Gas					72,455	262,035	564,141	284,154	5,423	20,364	48,272	
Central Arabia Qusaiba-Paleozoic TPS													
Central Arch Horst-Block Anticlinal Oil and Gas AU	Oil	7,301	18,596	32,829	19,190	10,587	27,514	51,123	28,756	586	1,599	3,281	1,723
	Gas					79,478	199,003	333,005	201,631	6,238	15,742	27,327	16,138
North Gulf Salt Basin Structural Gas AU	Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gas					62,441	146,137	266,549	152,952	2,491	6,251	12,578	6,727
Abba/Mudawwara TPS													
Horst/Graben-Related Oil and Gas AU	Oil	1,530	4,605	8,038	4,682	1,128	3,570	6,952	3,748	63	207	446	225
	Gas					1,192	4,584	10,052	4,993	49	195	471	
Paleozoic Permian-Triassic TPS													
North Qatar Arch Extension AU	Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gas					20,678	64,824	131,518	69,031	839	2,763	6,138	3,039
Total Conventional Oil and Gas Resources		10,848	34,313	72,390	37,107	260,681	761,416	1,505,669	808,003	16,302	49,328	106,692	54,218

## Summary

Organic-rich mudstones of the Lower Silurian Qusaiba Member of the Qalibah Formation and equivalent rocks in the Arabian Peninsula are the source of oil and gas for one of the most prolific petroleum-generating systems in the Middle East region. The USGS estimates a mean of 37 billion barrels of oil and 808 trillion cubic feet of gas of undiscovered conventional resource in six Assessment Units of four Lower Silurian Qusaiba-Paleozoic Total Petroleum Systems across the Arabian Peninsula.

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