

令和3年度第1回砂岩分科会講演会のご案内

令和3年度第1回砂岩分科会を下記の要領で開催いたします。多数のご参加をお待ちしております。

記

砂岩分科会(石油技術協会探鉱技術委員会)

日時：令和3年5月14日（金）11:00～12:00

形式：オンライン（Microsoft Teams）

講演者：Dr. Leslie J. Wood (Colorado School of Mines)

演題：Elephants in northeastern South America: The origin and evolution of cross-shelf valleys feeding the huge discoveries in offshore Guyana and Suriname.

講演要旨：3ページをご参照

*講演会参加には、事前登録が必要です。参加ご希望は事前に以下の参加登録サイトより参加登録をお願いいたします。

*前回ご登録済みの方（スケジューラーを受け取り済みの方）は再度のご登録は不要です。

*新規参加登録〆切：5/12(水)

参加登録サイト（Registration site）

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=3kJqcpEQyUSEmlyCObH6GgjcJc7vM05LnWGO3EvCb1IUQVICTIIwSDQzVzRMUEsxVzQ4VEg4WVY5RSQIQCN0PWcu>

砂岩分科会座長

小林博文（国際石油開発帝石株／hirofumi.kobayashi@inpex.co.jp）

戸田数馬（石油資源開発株／kazuma.toda@japex.co.jp）

以上

The JAPT Exploration Technology committee (Sandstone sub-group) hosted presentation

We are pleased to announce that the JAPT Exploration Technology committee (Sandstone sub-group) hosted online presentation will be held as follows.

* If you are interested in the talk, please register from the registration site below.
(Non-member of JAPT can join the meeting.)

Time and Date: 11:00-12:00 on 14th May, 2021

Style: Online presentation talk (Microsoft Teams)

Speaker: Dr. Leslie J. Wood (Colorado School of Mines)

Title: Elephants in northeastern South America: The origin and evolution of cross-shelf valleys feeding the huge discoveries in offshore Guyana and Suriname.

Abstract: Refer to the following page.

** If you had already registered, you don't need sign-up again.

*** Registration due date: 12th May

Registration site:

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=3kJqcpEQyUSEmlyCObH6GgjcJc7vM05LnWGO3EvCb1IUQVICTIIwSDQzVzRMUEsxVzQ4VEg4WVY5RSQIQCN0PWcu>

JAPT Exploration Technology Committee Office

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Elephants in Northeastern South America: The Origin and Evolution of Cross-shelf Valleys Feeding the Huge Discoveries in Offshore Guyana and Suriname

Dr. Lesli J. Wood, Robert J. Weimer Chair in Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado

The northeastern South American margin has been the playground for many a company for decades. With a hundred years of successful exploration and development in eastern Venezuela and Trinidad, French Guyana, Guyana, Suriname and the Amazon region remained golden apples. Many of the initial wells drilled in the Guyana-Suriname (GS) region by majors such as Shell and Deminex were dry holes drilled into shelf edge rotated blocks, reefs or subtle structural closures. First oil to surface did not occur until 1975 when Shell drilled the Abary 1 in to shelf edge Maastrichtian sands and carbonates. The massive success of Exxon's Starbroek Block in Guyana and in the even more recent success by Apache in their Block 58 in Suriname have made the Campanian-Cenomanian slope and basin floor fans the primary targets being chased for what has become a nearly 10 billion barrel prize. The icing on the cake is Ranger, a carbonate mound drilled by the ExxonMobil/Hess partnership that has immense resources and has opened up new carbonate plays to add to the basin's resources. However, even with these successes, all is not perfect, as some recent dry holes have shown. New data suggest that there are two primary source rocks that have been driven through the oil window at two very different time by three very different rivers (Nibblelink et al., 2020). Rivers draining the paleo-African-South American Rift and the paleo-Amazonian drainage disgorged through rift-bounded valleys to feed massive (25 km wide, 1700 m deep) cross-shelf incised valleys (the Berbice and the Demerara) along the northeastern margin of South America. Although exploration attention has been on deepwater fan reservoirs, an abundance of opportunity exists in these valley/canyon confined, massive deltaic systems (370 m high clinoforms) feeding the continental slope ramp and deeper basin. This talk will discuss the history and future of what has become the biggest stack of elephants to be found in a very long time, and touch upon how the discoveries are driving new ideas in South American drainage evolution and source-to-sink processes, as well as changing the social and economic future of the region.