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## **Approval Sheet**

### **“INTEGRATED SEISMIC REFLECTION AND WELL LOGGING INTERPRETATION FOR SOLVING THE STRATIGRAPHIC AND STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS OF EL-OBAIYED AREA, NORTH WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT”**

**AHMED HAMDY HAFEEZ NAGATY**

**A Thesis Submitted to for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
Master of Science in Geophysics**

**Geophysics Department, Faculty of Science**

**Ain Shams University**

**2014**

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**GEOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
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## **NOTE**

**The present thesis is submitted to the Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University in the partial fulfillment for the requirements of Master of Science in Geophysics.**

**Beside the research work materialized in this thesis, the Author attend 9 post-graduate courses for one academic year in the following Topics:**

- 1. Field Geophysics.**
- 2. Numerical analysis and Computer Programming.**
- 3. Elastic Wave Theory.**
- 4. Seismic Data Acquisitions.**
- 5. Seismic Data Processing.**
- 6. Seismic Data Interpretation.**
- 7. Earthquake and Engineering Seismology.**
- 8. Deep Seismic Sounding and Earth's Structure.**
- 9. English Language.**

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*Ahmed Hamdy Hafeez*

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## **A proposal of M.SC. Thesis Entitled**

### **“Integrated Seismic Reflection and well logging Interpretation for solving the stratigraphic and Structural problems of El-Obaiyed area, North Western Desert, Egypt”**

**By: Ahmed HamdyHafeezNagaty.**

#### **Plan of Work:**

- 1- Interpreting the available 3D seismic reflection data in terms of structural elements of varying types and defining the reasons for low seismic resolution through the reservoir section.
- 2- Explaining the causes of fault orientation changes above and below Alam EL-BuiebFormation and the steep dip angle of the lower section faults of the reservoir section.
- 3- Analyzing the given well log data in terms of rock components and fluid fractions, and criticizing their facies changes and rock diagenesis.
- 4- Studying the reasons of change of the reservoir thickness of the Lower Safa and the comparable changes of reservoir quality (developed and undeveloped sands).
- 5- Delineating the causes of highly fractured carbonate rocks of Mediower member, as well as the complete loss of fluids during drilling at these rock units.
- 6- Modeling the relationship among the tectonics standing behind the fore-mentioned stratigraphic and structural causatives, and the proved occurrences of oil and gas.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Content</b>	<b>Page</b>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.	v
LIST OF CONTENTS.	v
LIST OF FIGURES.	v
LIST OF TABLES.	v
ABSTRACT.	xi
 <b><u>CHAPTER I: GEOLOGIC SETTING</u></b>	 1
I.1. INTRODUCTION.	2
I.2. GEOMORPHOLOGY.	2
I.3.SURFACEGEOLOGY.	
I.4.SUBSURFACE STRATIGRAPHY.	3
I.5. STRUCTURES.	11
I.7. TECTONICS.	12
I.8. GEOLOGIC HISTORY.	13
I.9.PERVIOUS GEOLOGICAL STUDIES.	15
I.10.EXPLORATION HISTORYOF THE WESTERN DESERT.	18
I.11. SCOPE OF THE PRESENT WORK.	19
 <b><u>CHAPTER II: SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING</u></b>	 21
II.1. INTRODUCTION.	21
II.2. SEDIMENTARY CHARACTERISTICS.	21
II.3. GEOSEISMIC CONDITIONS.	22
II.4. SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION.	23
II.5. SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING.	32
 <b><u>CHAPTER III SEISMIC DATA INTERPRETATION</u></b>	 43
III.1. INTRODUCTION.	43
III.2. SEISMIC DATA.	43
III.3. GOLDEN RULES IN SEISMIC INTERPRETATION.	43

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III.4. BASIC PREPARATORY STEPS.	44
III.5. THINGS TO CONSIDER.	44
III.6. PRODUCTS AND PROJECT DELIVERABLES.	44
III.7. SEISMIC INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES.	45
III.8. STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATION.	67
III.9. STRATIGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION.	67
 <b><u>CHAPTER IV: PETROPHYSICAL ANALYSIS</u></b>	 72
IV.1. INTRODUCTION.	72
IV.2. AVAILABLE WELL LOG DATA.	72
IV.3. DRILLING MUD LOSSES.	73
IV.4. DETERMINATION OF PETROPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	75
IV.5. RESULTS OF PETROPHYSICAL EVALUATION.	75
IV.6. RESERVOIR PROPERTY MAPS.	102
IV.7. PRESSURE AND CONTACTS.	109
IV.8. SEALING.	110
 <b><u>CHAPTER V: EL-OBAIYED PETROLEUM SYSTEM AND HYDROCARBON PROSPECTIVITY</u></b>	 111
V.1. EL-OBAIYED PETROLEUM SYSTEM.	111
V.2. EL-OBAIYED HYDROCARBON PROSPECTIVITY.	118
 <b><u>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.</u></b>	 139
 <b><u>REFERENCES.</u></b>	 144
 <b><u>ARABIC SUMMARY.</u></b>	 147

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NUMBER	FIGURE NAME	PAGE
Figure 1.1	The location of the study area.	1
Figure 1.2	Surface Topography Map of Egypt and a photograph of the Surface of El-Obaiyed area, north Western desert, Egypt.	2
Figure 1.3	Surface geological map of El- Obaiyed area.	3
Figure 1.4	Subsurface Stratigraphy of the north Western Desert.	4
Figure 1.5	Paleo- structure elements affecting the northern Part of Egypt	12
Figure 1.6	Systems of regional structural deformations in Egypt	13
Figure 1.7 A	Schematic structural framework,	14
Figure 1.7B	Western Desert stratigraphy and tectonic episodes	15
Figure 1.8A	Basement Map	16
Figure 1.8B	The locations of the major basins and uplifts in the northern Western Desert	16
Figure 1.8C	General basin outlines	17
Figure 1.8D	Better define the structure of the basement and Jurassic (After El-Paso, 2011).	18
Figure 1.9	Location map of the discovered hydrocarbon fields.	18
Figure 2.1	Vibrators in rocky terrain, 3D land seismic survey El-Obaiyed area, Western Desert, Egypt.	25
Figure 2.2	Geometry design of 3D land seismic survey in El-Obaiyed, Western Desert, Egypt.	26
Figure 2.3	Vibrators truck (3D land seismic survey in El-Obaiyed area, Western Desert, Egypt).	27
Figure 2.4	Source array (3D land seismic survey in El- Obaiyed area, Western Desert, Egypt).	28
Figure 2.5	Geophone array (3D land seismic survey in El-Obaiyed area, Western Desert, Egypt).	29
Figure 2.6	Acquisition Equipment.	30
Figure 2.7	Equipment checks (3D land seismic survey in El-Obaiyed area, Western Desert, Egypt)	31
Figure 2.8	Iveco recording vehicle (3D land seismic survey in El-Obaiyed area, Western Desert, Egypt).	32
Figure 2.9	Processing flow chart (El-Obaiyed 3D land / vibroseis / HPVA processing, Western Desert, Egypt, CGGVeritas).	33
Figure 2.10	Astatic map of the area (El-Obaiyed 3D land / vibroseis / HPVA processing, Egypt - CGGVeritas).	34
Figure 2.11	Trace noise editing (El-Obaiyed 3D land / vibroseis / HPVA processing, Egypt - CGGVeritas).	36
Figure 2.12	Linear noise attenuation (El-Obaiyed 3D land / vibroseis / HPVA processing, Egypt - CGGVeritas).	36
Figure 2.13	Surface consistent amplitude correction (El-Obaiyed 3D land / vibroseis / HPVA processing, Egypt – CGG Veritas).	37
Figure 2.14	Residual static correction (El-Obaiyed 3D land / vibroseis / HPVA processing, Egypt – CGG Veritas).	39
Figure 2.15	Migration principals (adapted from Chun and Jacewitz, 1981).	39



Figure 2.16	<b>Main types of migrations.</b>	40
Figure 2.17	<b>NW- SE processed seismic cross section (dip direction).</b>	42
Figure 2.18	<b>NE- SW processed seismic cross section (strick direction)</b>	42
Figure 3.1	<b>Well ties and Reflector identification.</b>	45
Figure 3.2	<b>Well location map of the study area.</b>	46
Figure 3.3	<b>Time and velocity versus depth of OBA S-1 well, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	47
Figure 3.4	<b>Time and velocity versus depth of JB 18-1 st well, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	48
Figure 3.5	<b>Time and velocity versus depth of OBA D13 well, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	49
Figure 3.6	<b>Time and velocity versus depth of OBA 3-1st well, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	50
Figure 3.7	<b>Interpreted seismic cross section through JB 16-3, OBA D1 and OBA D3 wells</b>	53
Figure 3.8	<b>Interpreted seismic cross section through OBA S-1, OBA D3 and OBA D13 wells showing the top Lower Safa and the Paleozoic unconformity picking.</b>	54
Figure 3.9	<b>Interpreted Seismic cross section through OBA D 13 well.</b>	55
Figure 3.10	<b>Top Abu Roash TWT map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	58
Figure 3.11	<b>Top Alamein Dolomite TWT map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	59
Figure 3.12	<b>Top Khatatba TWT map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt</b>	60
Figure 3.13	<b>Top Abu Roash average velocity map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	61
Figure 3.14	<b>Top Alamein Dolomite average velocity map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	62
Figure 3.15	<b>Top Khatatbaaverage velocity map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	63
Figure 3.16	<b>Top Abu Roash depth map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	64
Figure 3.17	<b>Top Alamein Dolomite depth map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt.</b>	65
Figure 3.18	<b>Top Khatatba depth map, El-Obaiyed field, north Western Desert, Egypt</b>	66
Figure 3.19	<b>SSW-NNE Seismic cross section through OBA D 1 well shows the six stratigraphic parts based on the reflectivity pattern..</b>	70
Figure 3.20	<b>Lower Safa Thickness and Facies Variations across El- Obaiyed field.</b>	71
Figure 4.1	<b>Top Mediwar structure depth map and the drilling mud losses areas.</b>	74
Figure 4.2	<b>The well logs for OBA D1well.</b>	79
Figure 4.3	<b>Petrophysical analysis of OBA D1 well.</b>	80
Figure 4.4	<b>The well logs for OBA D3 well.</b>	82
Figure 4.5	<b>Petrophysical analysis of OBA D3 well.</b>	83
Figure 4.6	<b>The well logs for OBA D13 well.</b>	85
Figure 4.7	<b>Petrophysical analysis of OBA D13 well.</b>	86
Figure 4.8	<b>The well logs for OBA 3-1 st well.</b>	88
Figure 4.9	<b>Petrophysical analysis of OBA 3-1st well</b>	89
Figure 4.10	<b>The well logs for OBA NW-2 well.</b>	91

Figure 4.11	<b>Petrophysical analysis of OBA NW-2 well.</b>	92
Figure 4.12	<b>The well logs for OBA S-1 well.</b>	94
Figure 4.13	<b>Petrophysical analysis of OBA S-1 well.</b>	95
Figure 4.14	<b>The well logs for JB 16-3 st well.</b>	97
Figure 4.15	<b>Petrophysical analysis of JB 16-3 st well.</b>	98
Figure 4.16	<b>The well logs for JB 18-1 st well</b>	100
Figure 4.17	<b>Petrophysical analysis of JB 18-1 st well.</b>	101
Figure 4.18	<b>Lower Safa reservoir unit in OBA D3 well</b>	103
Figure 4.19	<b>Gross thickness map of lower Safa Member</b>	104
Figure 4.20	<b>Gross thickness map of the upper-pay (units 1, 2, and 3) and the lower-pay (unit 5).</b>	105
Figure 4.21	<b>Net-sand maps of the upper-pay (units 1, 2 and 3) and the lower-pay (unit 5).</b>	106
Figure 4.22	<b>Porosity maps of the upper and the lower-pays.</b>	107
Figure 4.23	<b>Hydrocarbon saturation (SH %) maps of the upper and the lower-pays.</b>	108
Figure 4.24	<b>Pressure data for OBA D13 well, El-Obaiyed Field.</b>	109
Figure 5.1	<b>Gas wetness map of Khatatba source rock in El-Obaiyed and Matruh basins.</b>	112
Figure 5.2	<b>Khatatba Formation as source, reservoir and cap rocks in El-Obaiyed and Matruh basins.</b>	114
Figure 5.3	<b>Petroleum processes Diagram.</b>	115
Figure 5.4	<b>Regional Upper SafaFacies Map.</b>	115
Figure 5.5	<b>Matured Khatatba shale in El-Obaiyed and Matruh basin</b>	116
Figure 5.6	<b>Main migration paths and entry points into El-Obaiyed area.</b>	116
Figure 5.7	<b>Fault polygons at Khatatba level.</b>	119
Figure 5.8	<b>Fault polygons at Alamein level.</b>	120
Figure 5.9	<b>Fault polygons at Abu Roash level.</b>	121
Figure 5.10	<b>3D Schematic Model of El-Obaiyed blocks.</b>	122
Figure 5.11	<b>NW – SE seismic cross section.</b>	123
Figure 5.12	<b>3D window, showing NNE-SSW anticlines lay exactly the through NNE-SSW oriented faults.</b>	124
Figure 5.13	<b>NW-SE seismic cross section showing the NNE-SSW oriented faults, that lie exactly below the steeper flank of the NNE-SSW a symmetrical anticlines</b>	125
Figure 5.14	<b>NNE-SSW seismic cross section, showing the NW-SE oriented faults.</b>	127
Figure 5.15	<b>Lower Safafacies change map, El-Obaiyed area.</b>	129
Figure 5.16	<b>Schematic diagram for the Lower Safafacies change, El-Obaiyed area</b>	130
Figure 5.17	<b>Lower Safa units in OBA D-3 well.</b>	130
Figure 5.18	<b>OBA S-1, OBA D3, and OBA D13 well correlation showing, the thickening toward the NNE direction.</b>	134
Figure 5.19	<b>SSW –NNE seismic cross section through OBA S-1, OBA D3 and OBA D13 wells, showing thickening toward the NNE direction.</b>	135
Figure 5.20	<b>The Promotional Relationship between Isochrones between top Khatatba and the intra-Paleozoic (Seismic data) with the Lower Safa reservoir growth thickness.</b>	136
Figure 5.21	<b>Jb 16-3 St, OBA D-1, OBA D3 and Jb 18-1 St wells correlation showing, the homogeneous thickness of the lower Safa Reservoir.</b>	137

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Figure 5.22	W-E seismic cross section through Jb 16-3 St, OBA D-1, OBA D3, and Jb 18-1 St wells as a depositional strike direction.	138
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### **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table Number</b>	<b>Table Name</b>	<b>Page</b>
Table 2-1	Acquisition Parameters	25

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Table 2-2	Source Parameters	27
Table 2-3	Receiver Parameters	29
Table 2-4	Recording Parameters	30
Table 2-5	1D Velocity versus Time	35
Table 4-1	Available well logs	73
Table 4-2	Reservoir Parameters of OBA D1 well.	78
Table 4-3	Reservoir Parameters of OBA D3 well.	81
Table 4-4	OBA D13 Reservoir Parameters.	84
Table 4-5	Reservoir Parameters of OBA S-1 well.	93
Table 4-6	Reservoir Parameters of JB 16-3St well.	96
Table 4-7	Reservoir Parameters of JB 16-3 st well.	99
Table 5-1	Isochrones between top khatatba to intra Paleozoic (Seismic data) and the lower Safa reservoir growth thickness.	136

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## **ABSTRACT**

El-Obaiyed gas and condensate field was discovered in 1992 and located in the northwestern part of the Western Desert in Egypt, some 65 km southwest of Matruh city. It produces from the Lower Safa Member of the Khatatba Formation (Middle Jurassic), which is the main reservoir in El-Obaiyed field and has helped to revitalize exploration in the northwestern part of the Western Desert of Egypt. The field is located on the western platform of the Matruh basin and has a complex stratigraphic and structural geology. Therefore, the main purpose of this thesis is to understand more the structures and stratigraphy of this field by using seismic reflection data, well logging data and the available subsurface geological data.

The interpretation of the available seismic data and the mapping of the different levels: Top Khatatba Formation for the Middle Jurassic, top Alamein Formation for the Early Cretaceous and top Abu Roash Formation for the Late Cretaceous, reflects that EL-Obaiyed field is characterized by gentle NE dip, small thickness of syn-rift sediments, small rate of tectonic subsidence and affected by three main structural trends: The first structural trend is the NNE-SSW oriented faults, that dissected the deeper stratigraphic Jurassic and Paleozoic units. They divide EL-Obaiyed field into three NNE-SSW oriented rectangular blocks at the top of Khatatba level. These fault blocks are named: OBA NW block, Obaiyed block and Sharaif block. The second structural trend is the NW-SE oriented faults, that deformed the Upper Cretaceous rocks don't cut through the deeper section and died out at Alam El-Buieb Formation. This rock unit acts as a ductile rock, can absorb the fault energy and doesn't allow the linear structures to propagate downwards. The third structural trend is the NNE-SSW oriented anticlines, which affect the Upper Cretaceous section and lie exactly above the NNE-SSW oriented faults, that complicate the deeper stratigraphic units. These folds express their largest vertical closure in the Abu Roash Formation. They are asymmetrical anticlines representing the fault propagation folds, that formed during the phase of positive structural inversion.

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Well log analysis of the Lower Safa reservoir was performed to identify the hydrocarbon bearing zones and to study the reservoir properties, based on the data derived from 8 wells within EL- Obaiyed field, these are: OBA 3-1 st, OBA NW-2, OBA D1, OBA D3, OBAD13, OBA S-1, JB 16-3 st and JB 18-1 st. However, the main petrophysical parameters needed to evaluate the reservoir are its growth thickness, net sand thickness, porosity and hydrocarbon saturation.

Mapping of these parameters shows the thickness and quality variation of the reservoir: the NW and SW parts of the field were acted as paleo highs during the deposition times of the Lower Safa. So, the wells which drilled in this area didn't encounter the reservoir and drilled the Paleozoic section below Kabrit directly.

The thickness of the Lower Safa varies from 200m along the Eastern boundary faults, thinning to 0 in the south. Sandstone porosities of this very competent rock vary between 5 and 13%, with the bulk in the 9-11% range. Permeabilities range between 0.1 and 600 mD. The hydrocarbons are a condensate rich gas, with varying fluid properties (PVT, CGR, geochem) over the field due to a complex charge history. Hydrocarbon contacts also vary across the field. Initially the field was at dew point, but due to the recovery mechanism by depletion, pressures are well below this over a large part of the field.

The good matching between these Seismic data and the well log data, reveals a good story about the petroleum system of EL- Obaiyed field.

## CHAPTER I

### GEOLOGIC SETTING

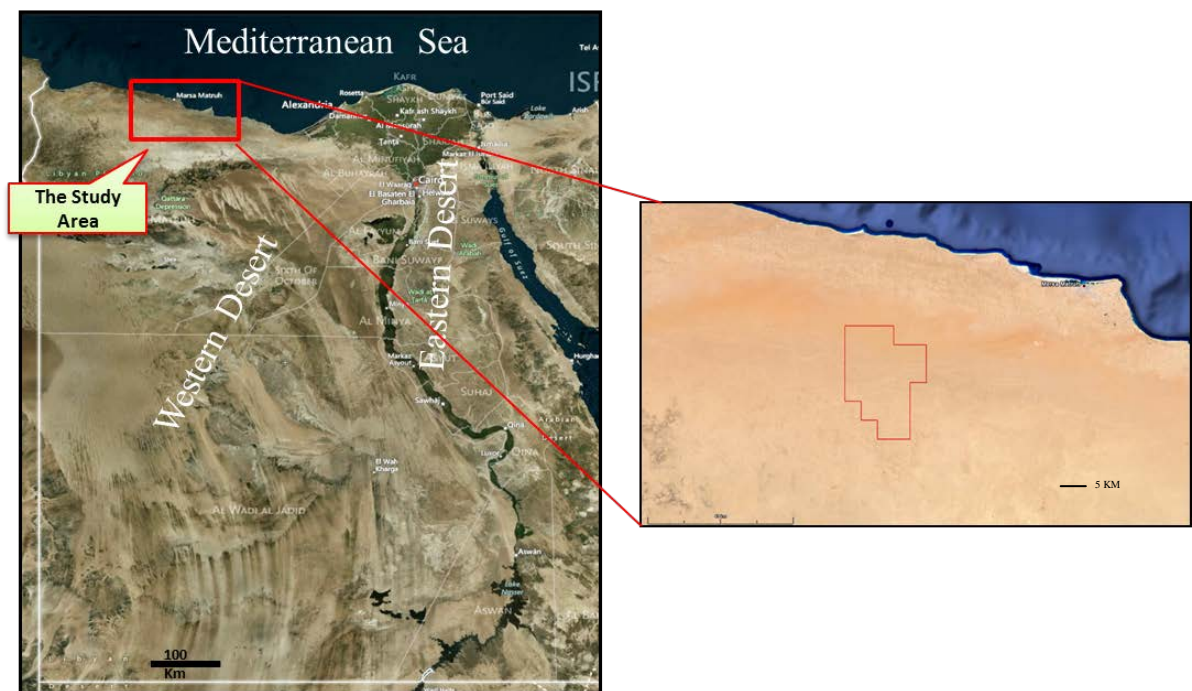
#### I-1: INTRODUCTION

During the last decade, the Egyptian Western Desert has emerged as a major hydrocarbon province in North Africa. Much of the exploration success has resulted from the prospecting and exploration of the Jurassic hydrocarbon system and the associated reservoirs.

The Matruhbasin is one of the most important hydrocarbonproducing basins in the north Western Desert, because of its complex structures and stratigraphic setting, so it is very useful to understand the detailed relationships between fault networks and stratigraphy of the area for future development.

EL- Obaiyed field is one of the good gas and condensate producing fields in the Matruhbasin, which is discovered in 1992 by the well Obaiyed 2-2 well. The 3D seismic data played a very important role to explore and develop the field, especially when integrated with the well log data.

The Field is owned and operated by Bapetco, which is a joint venture between Shell and the EGPC. The field is located 65km southwest of Matruh City (Fig. 1.1).



**Fig. (1-1):The location of the study area.**