

Fractured Reservoirs of the Shaikan Anticline, Northern Iraq



John C. Lorenz¹

Scott P. Cooper¹

John Stafford²

¹FractureStudies LLC

²Gulf Keystone Petroleum
International





Taurus

Zagros



29 km x 10 km fold trap

Stacked Mesozoic carbonate reservoirs

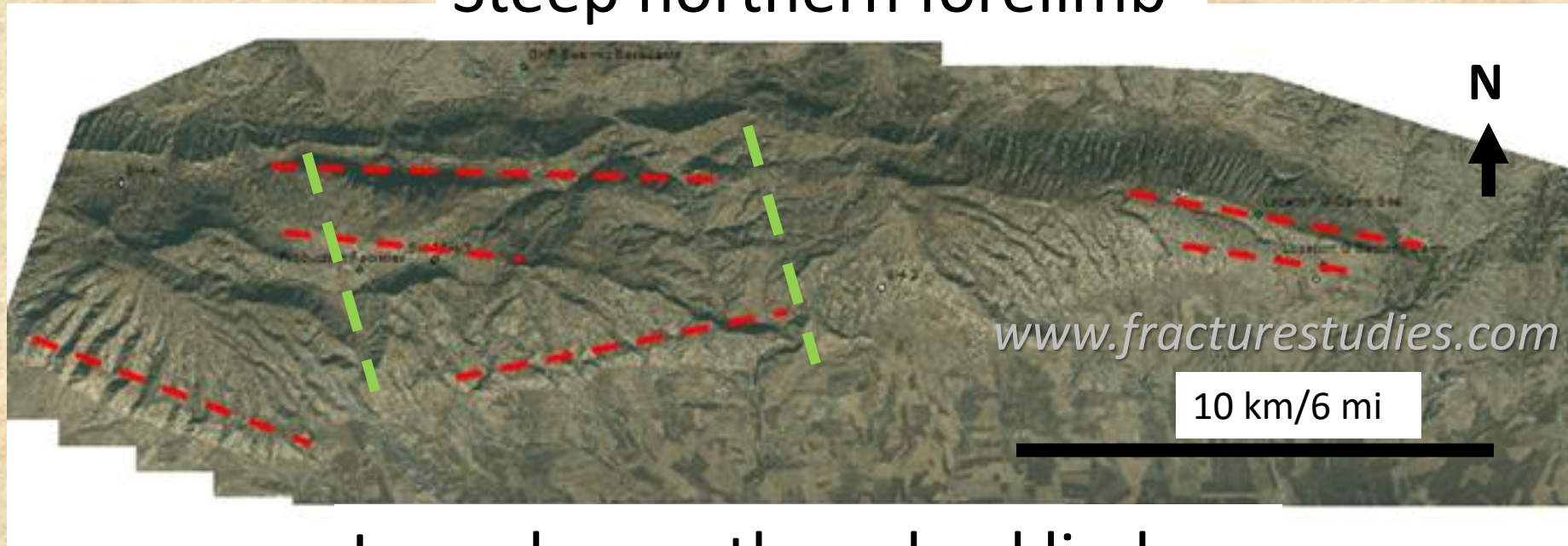
-800 m to 3200 m depths

9 billion barrels of oil in place



Internal folds and hinges, transverse faults

Steep northern forelimb



Irregular southern backlimb

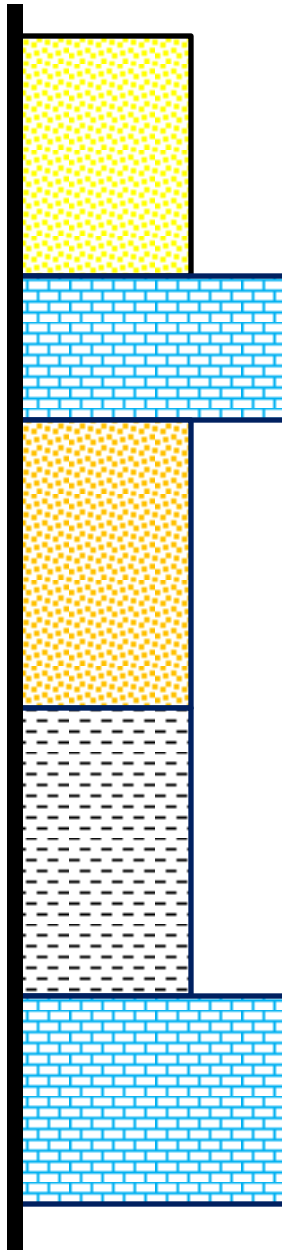
Surface Data Set

- 53 outcrop stations, 1500 measured fractures
- 3 basic structural positions
- 5 formations



Simplified mechanical stratigraphy

500 m



FARS: Evaporitic clastics

PILA SPI: Limestone

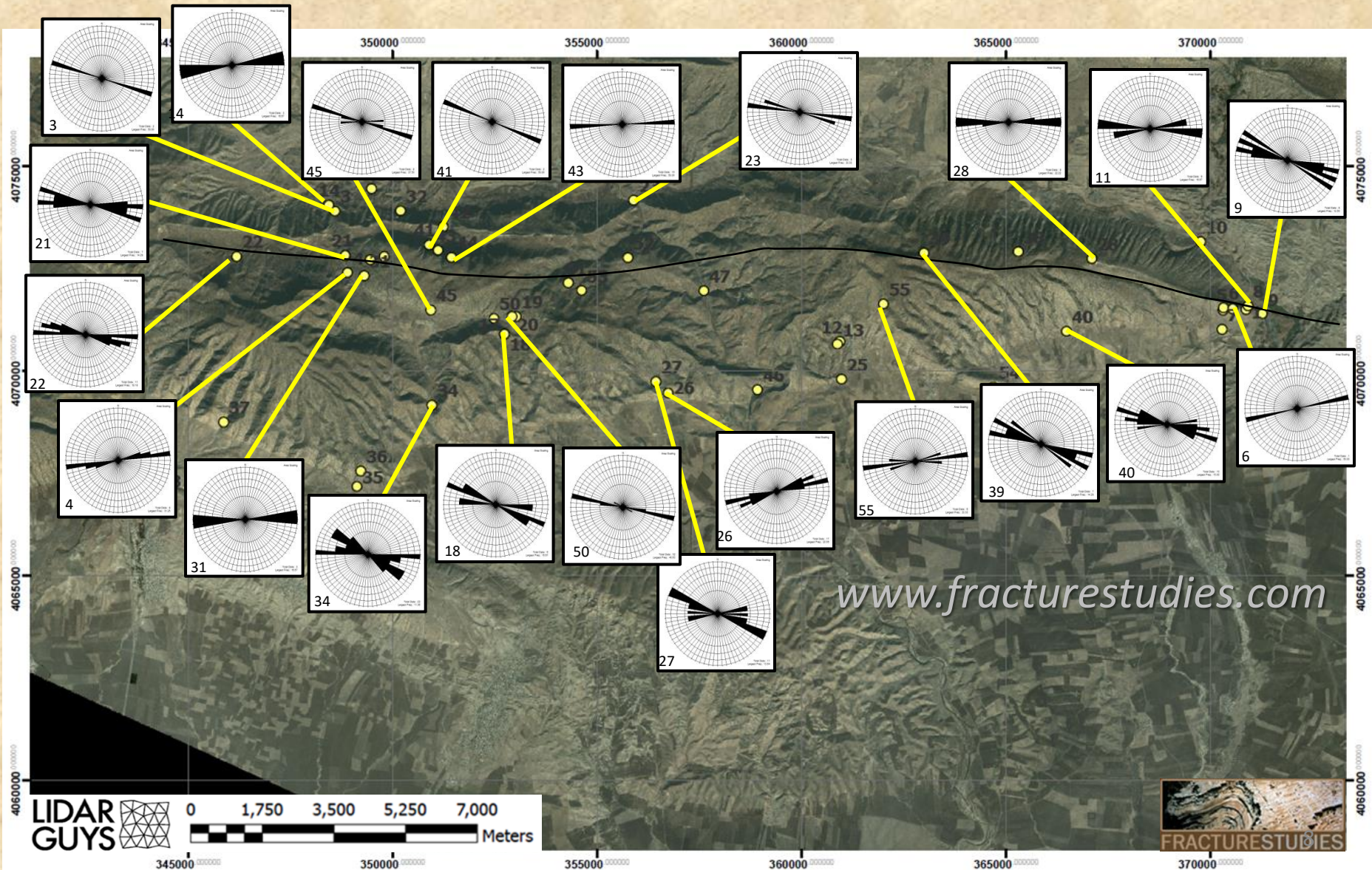
GERCUS: Muddy Clastics

KOLOSH: Shale

AQRA: Limestone

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Extension fractures: E-W, hinge-parallel

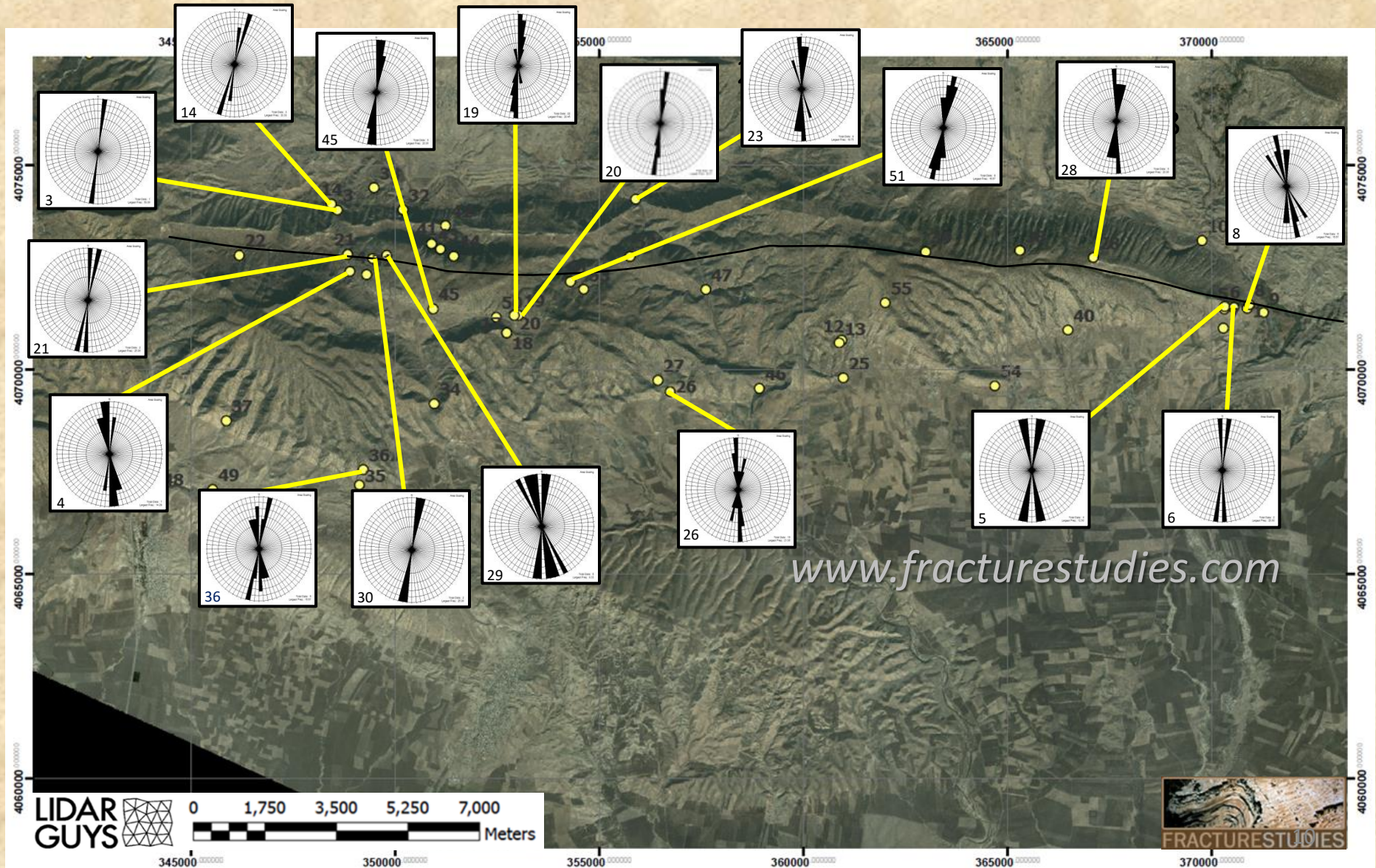


Box-Fold Hinge, South Limb

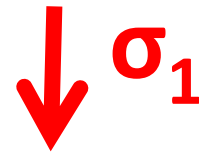


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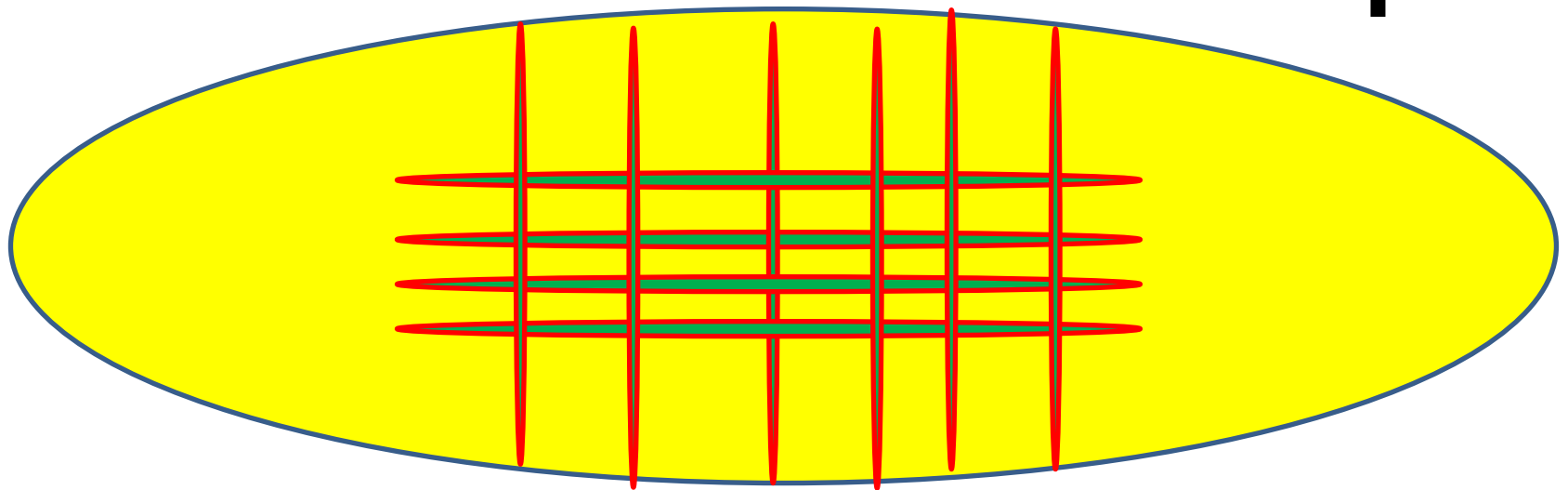
Extension Fractures: N-S, hinge-normal



Hinge-parallel and hinge-normal extension



North

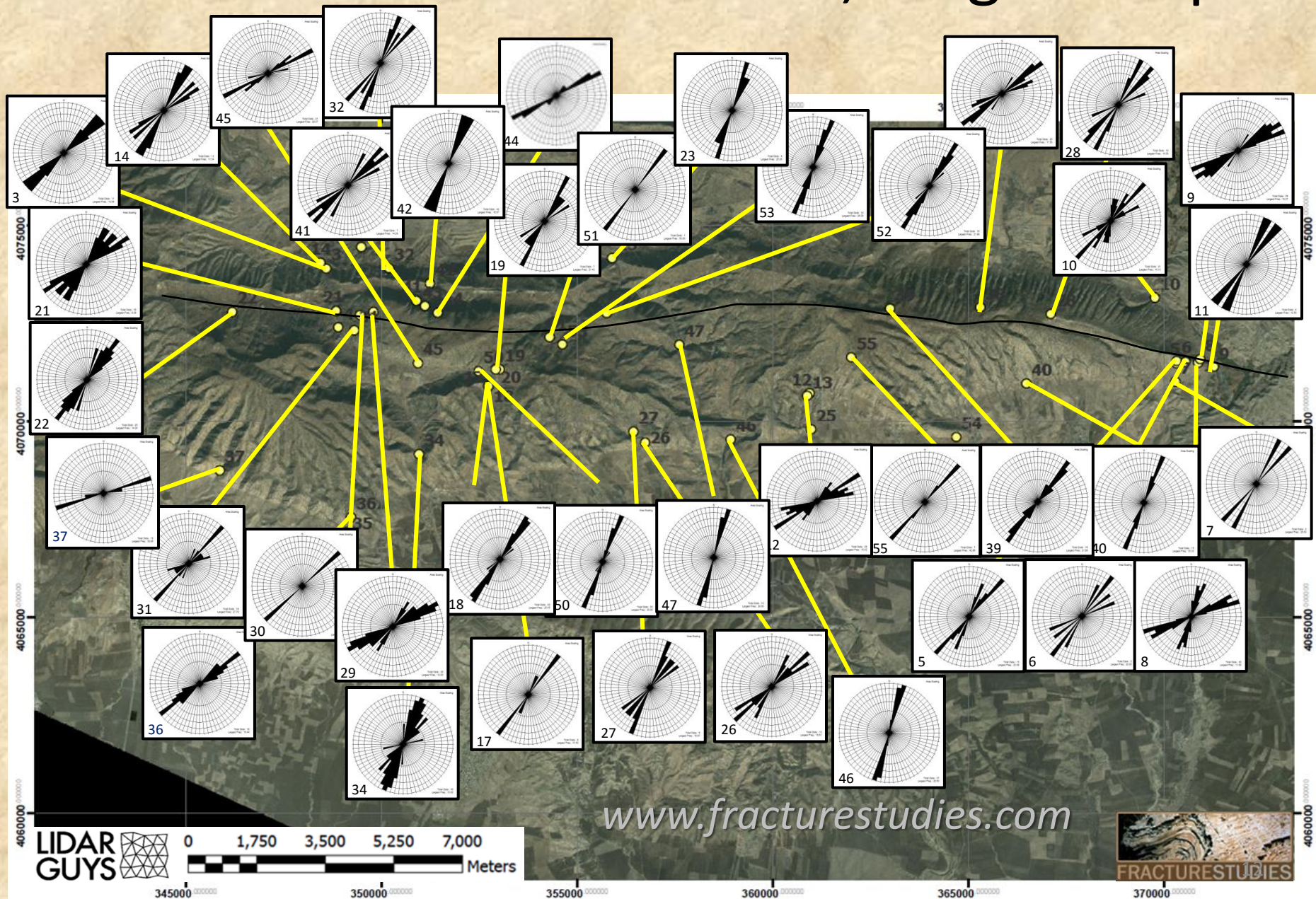


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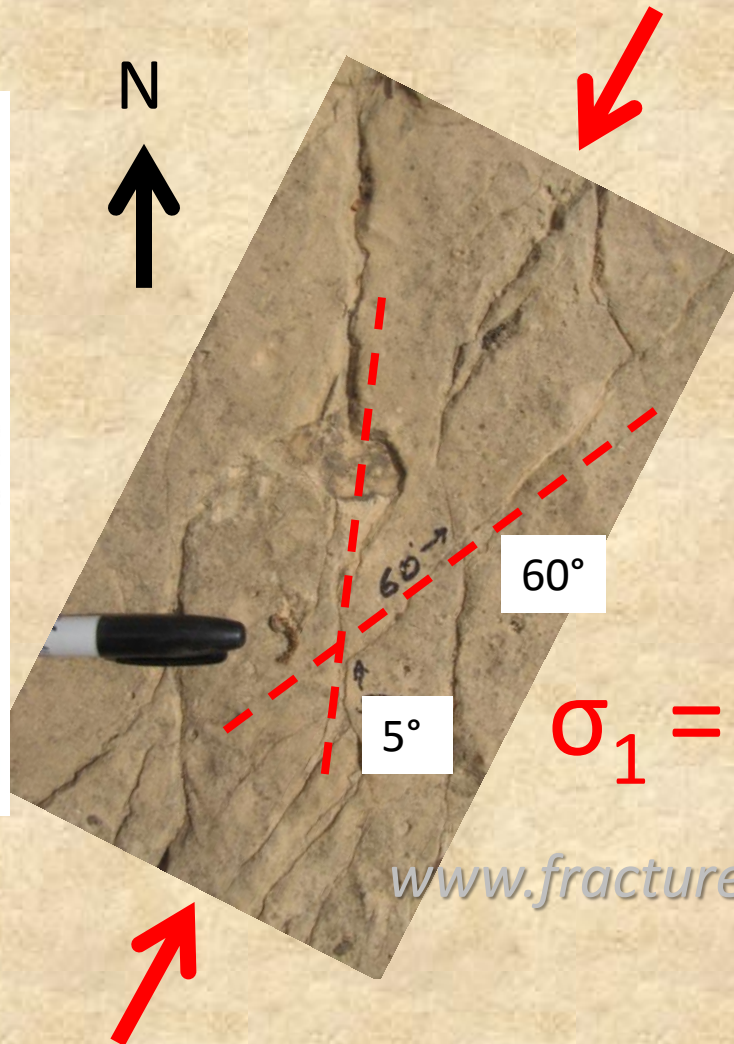
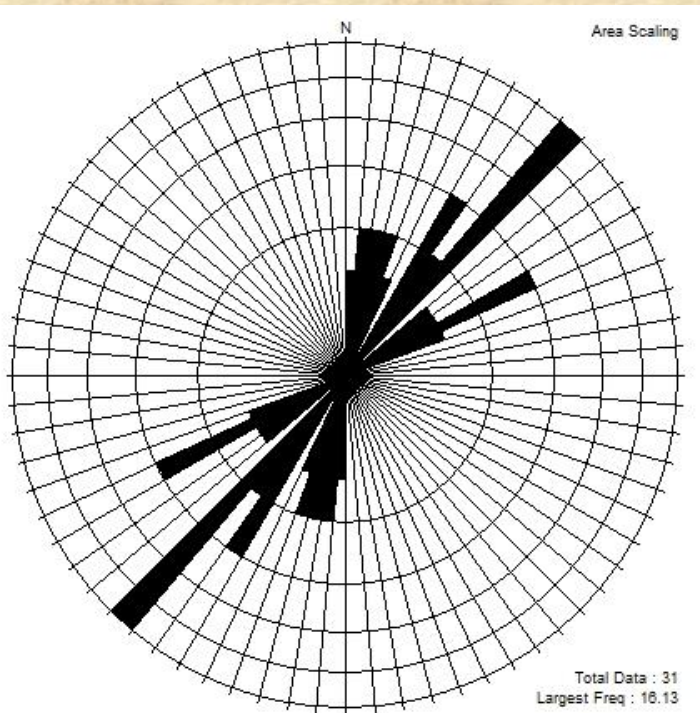
Plan-view



Extension fractures: NE-SW, hinge-oblique



Strike-slip conjugate shears define S_1



Bed-normal stylolites

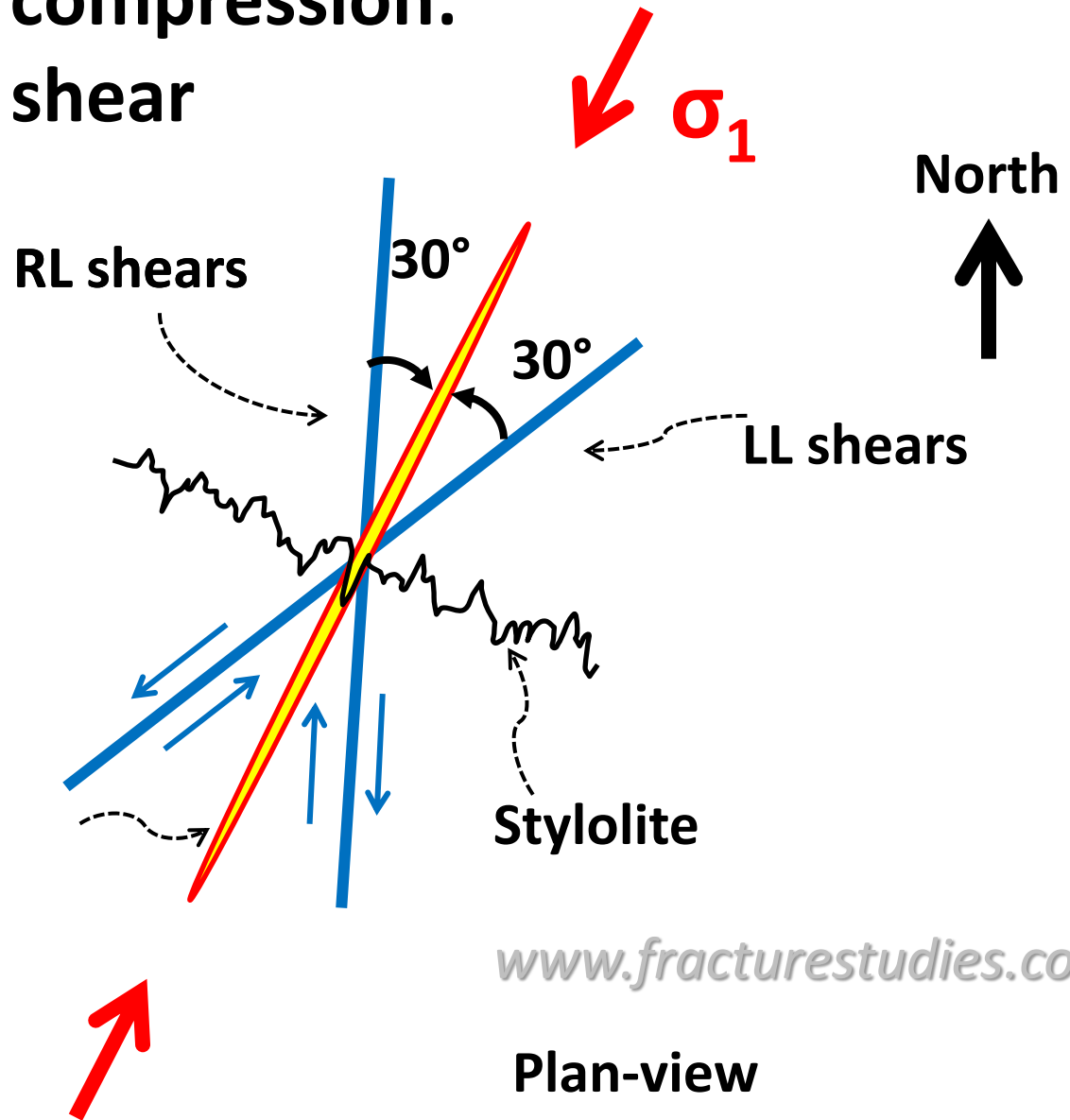
$$\sigma_1 = 20-200^\circ$$

Strike
110-290°

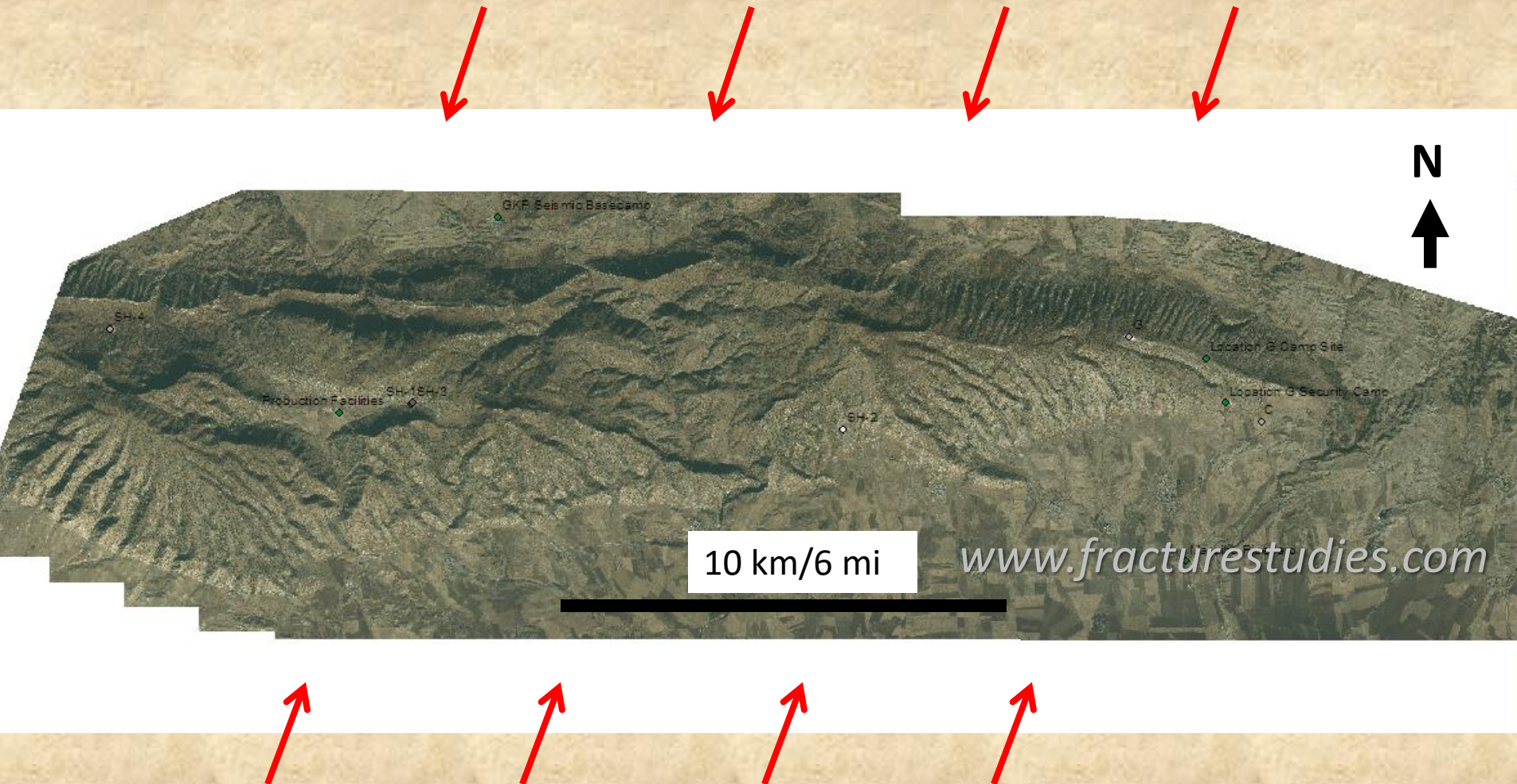
Plan view

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Hinge-oblique compression: extension and shear

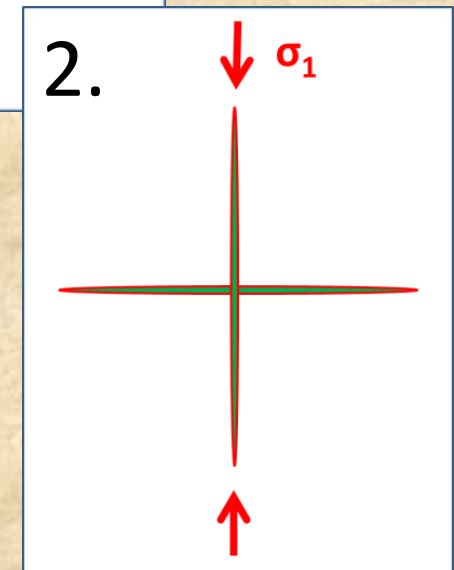
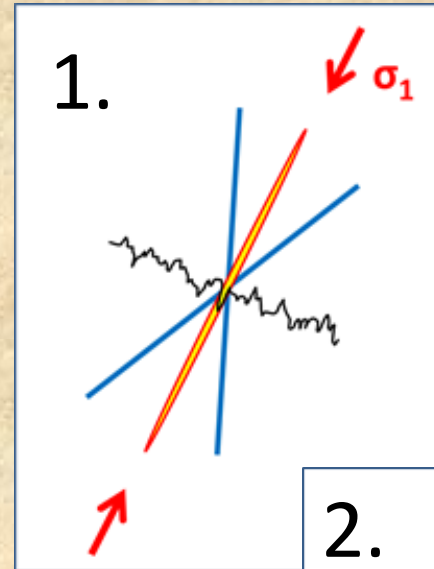


Fractures Record a Pre-Fold NE-SW to NNE-SSW Compression



Tectonic model

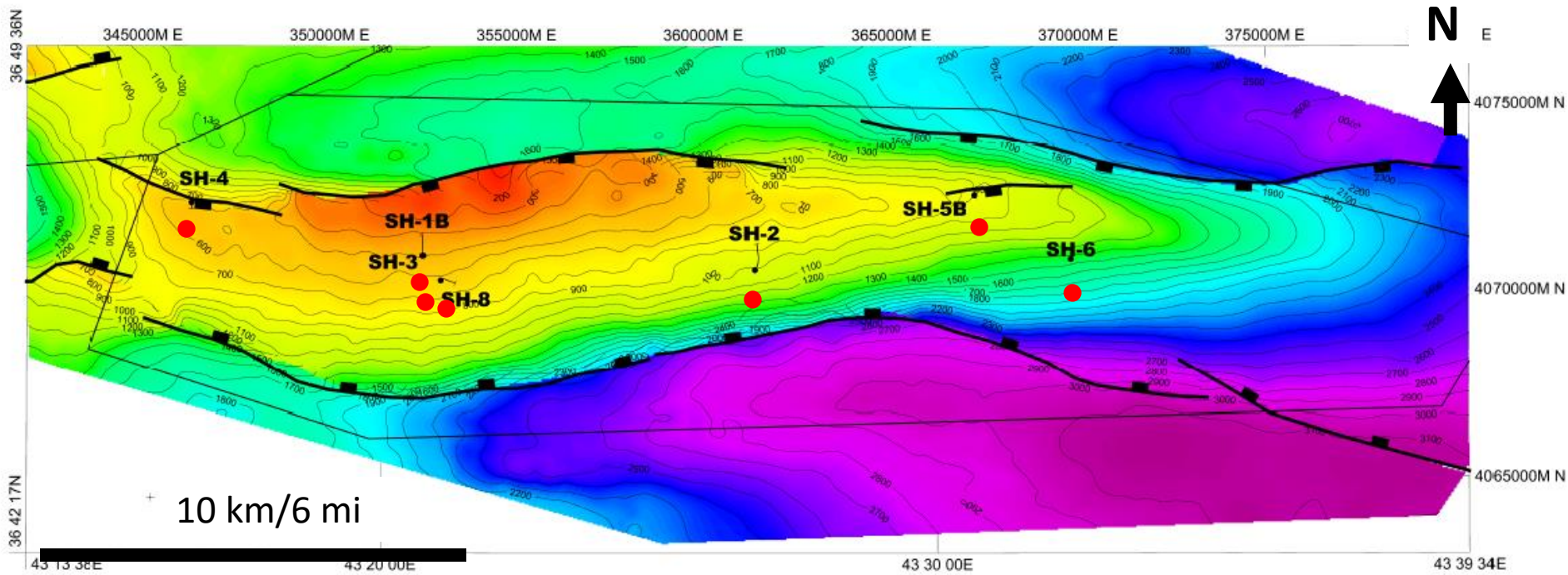
- 1. Pre-fold
 - NE-SW bed-parallel σ_1
 - Extension and shear fractures
- 2. Folding
 - N-S bed-parallel σ_1
 - Two sets of extension fractures



SUBSURFACE DATA SET

- 7 wells
- 11 formations
- 314 meters of core
- 1995 measured fractures



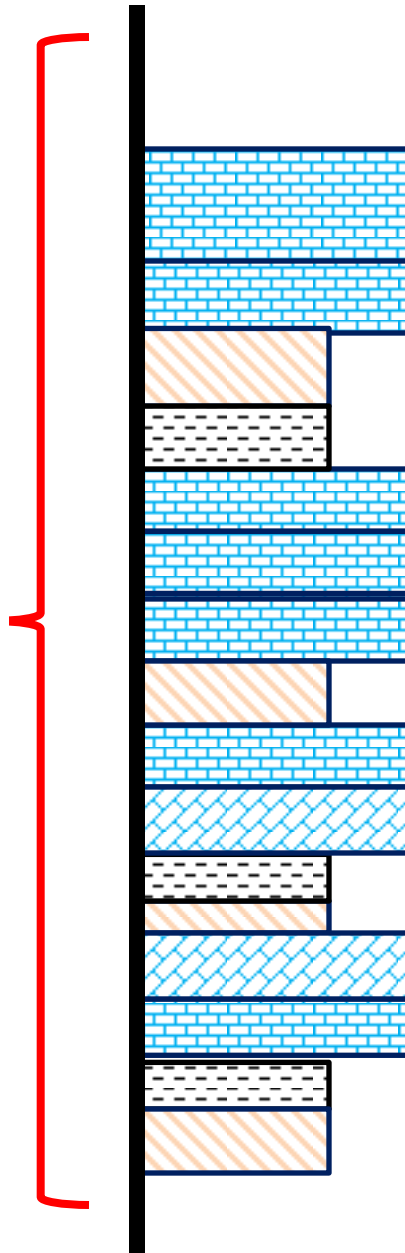


Structural position

Well#	Forelimb	Crest	Backlimb
SH-1A/1B			X
SH-2			X
SH-3			X
SH-4	X		
SH-5B		X	
SH-6			X
SH-8			X

Simplified subsurface mechanical stratigraphy

2500 m



$$\frac{K}{J}$$

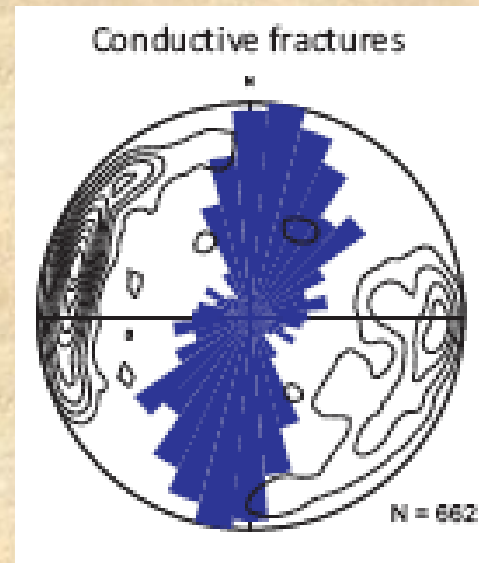
$$\frac{J}{TR}$$

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81% are extension fractures,
Butmah Fm, SH-3



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Intersecting extension fractures



Mus Formation



Alan Formation



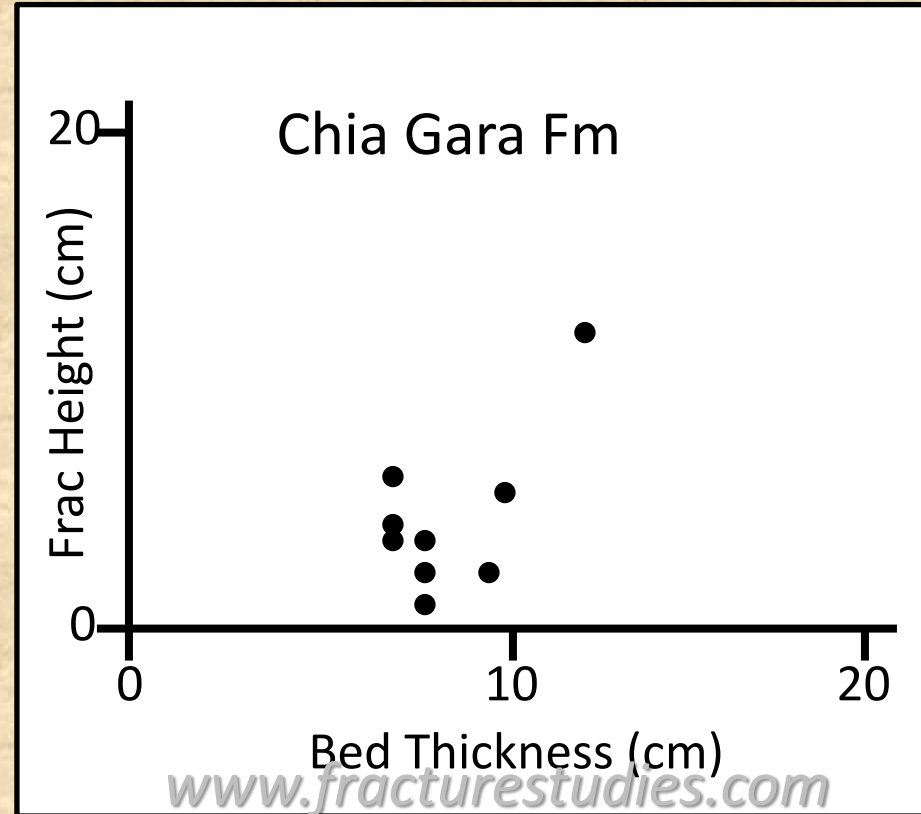
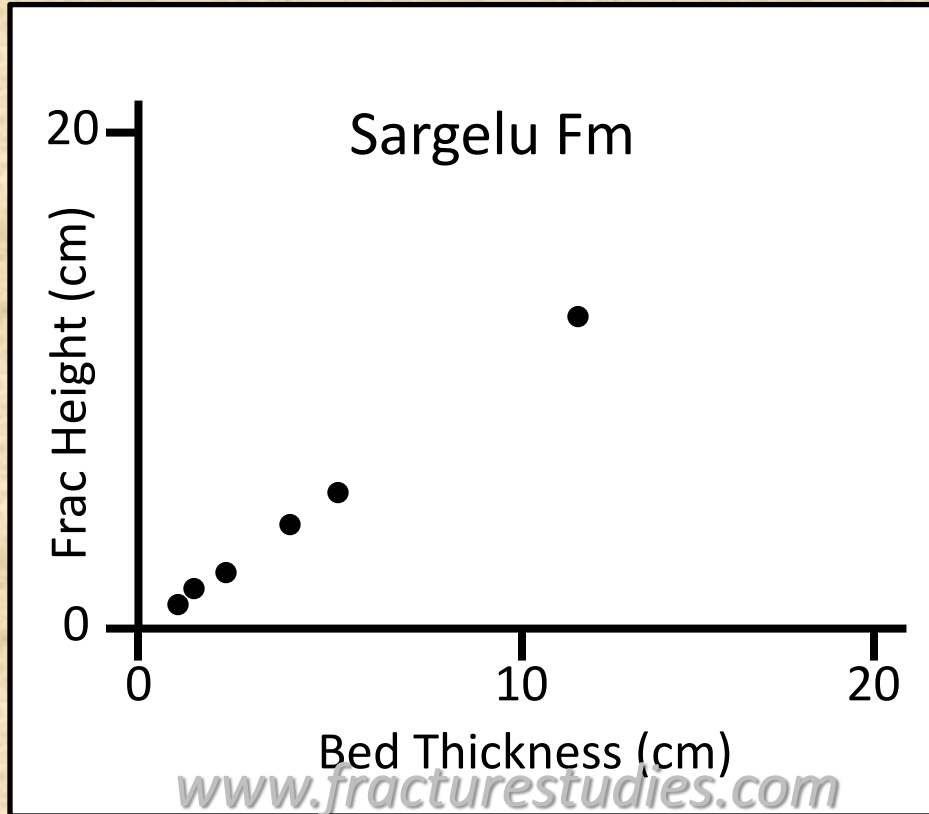
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Dissolution slots
follow fractures;
Sargelu Fm

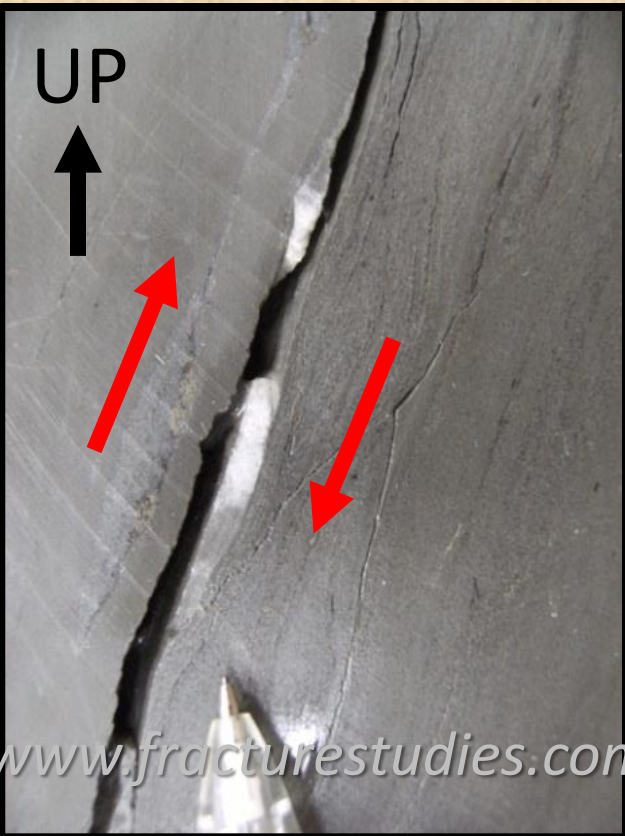


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Strata-bound vs. short fractures in different formations, SH-1B core



Bed-parallel shear, Alan Fm



Forelimb

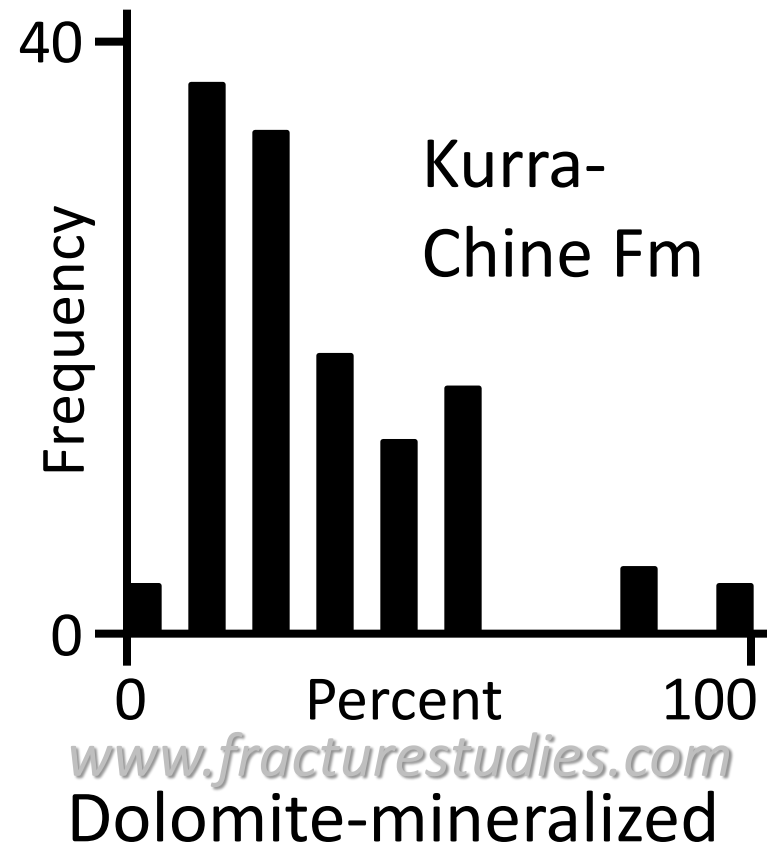
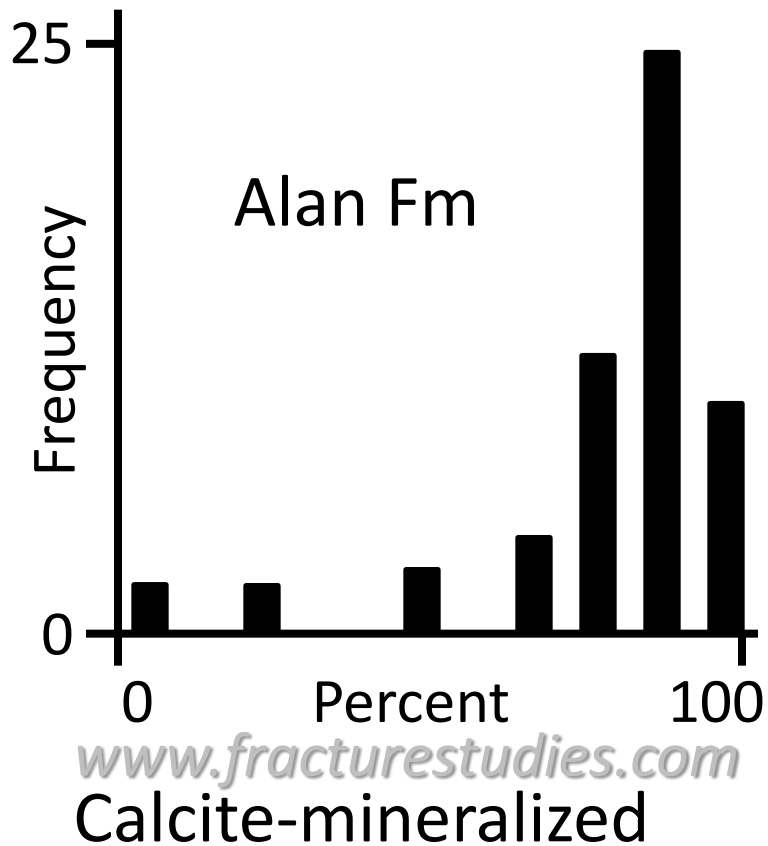


Backlimb



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Percent remnant aperture, SH-1B



Fracture intensity varies by structural position *and* by formation

WELL	Ratio fracture height/core height								
	Samord	Garagu	Chia Gara	Sargelu	Alan	Mus	Adaiyah	Butmah	Kurra Chine
SH-1A/1B					0.58				0.36
SH-2					1.44	1.24		0.28	0.43
SH-3	0.29	1.14			www.fracturestudies.com				
SH-4			0.16	0.46	0.29	0.17		0.45	1.42
SH-5B					2.10				
SH-6			0.02	1.69	0.89	2.74	0.16	0.61	
SH-8							1.58		
Average	0.29	1.14	0.09	1.08	1.06	1.38	0.87	0.45	0.74

Crest

15x

Forelimb

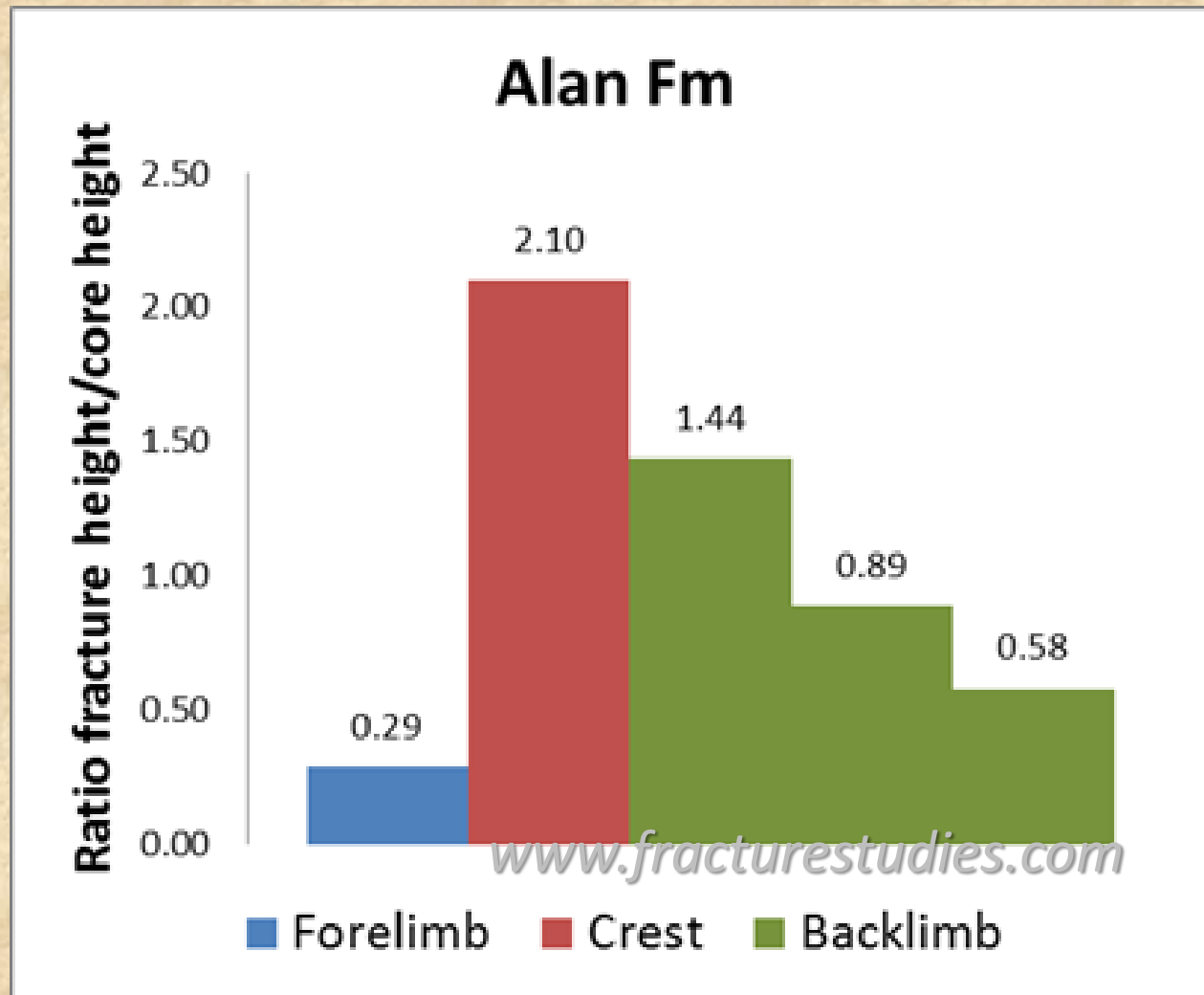
Eliminate one variable: comparisons by structure within one formation

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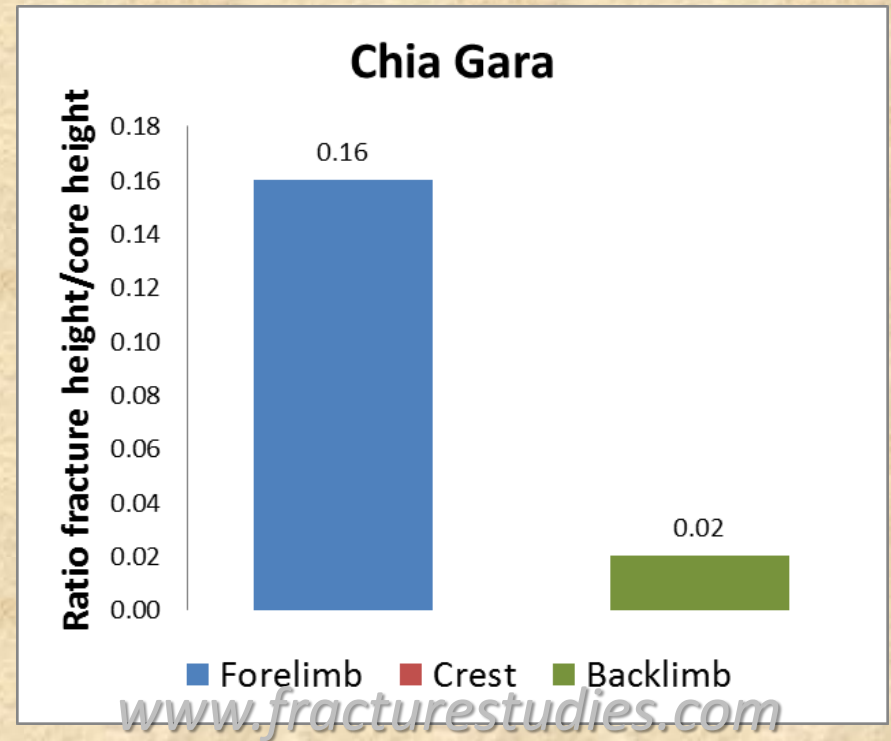
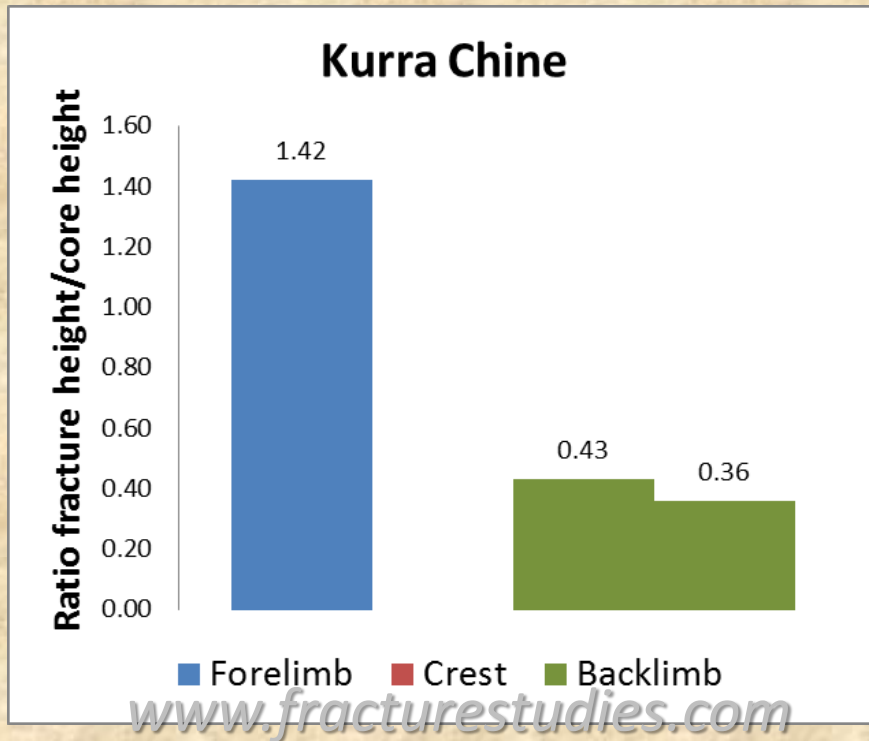
Crest

Forelimb

Fracture intensity variation in the Alan Fm by structural position



Fracture intensity increases with degree of folding



Conceptual Model: Fracture-Controlled Permeability at Shaikan

- Fractures are:
 - Abundant, open, and effective
 - Interconnected horizontally
 - Tall where bedding is thick
- Fractures vary with lithology:
 - Dissolution apertures in the Sargelu
 - Intense fracturing in the Alan and Mus
- Fractures vary with structure:
 - Backlimb: low intensity
 - Forelimb: high intensity and shear





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