OIL SHALE OCCURRENCES IN UPPER ASSAM BASIN, INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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2000 m BANGLADESH 400 m DECCAN SYNECLISE 2000 m Indus Fan NARCODAM DEER OFFSHORE ARABIAN SEA Bengal Fan

SEDIMENTARY BASIN MAP OF INDIA

LEGEND



CATEGORY-II BASIN (Identified prospectivity)

CATEGORY-III BASIN (Prospective Basins)



CATEGORY-IV BASIN (Potentially Prospective)



PRE-CAMBRIAN BASEMENT/ TECTONISED SEDIMENTS



DEEP WATER AREAS WITHIN EEZ

HYDROCARBON RESOURCE BASE

- Sedimentary Area : 3.14 Million Sq. Km.
 (>4% of the world's sedimentary area)
- Sedimentary Basins : 26 (Exploration initiated in 15)
- Prognosticated Resources: 205 Billion Barrels
 (For 15 Sedimentary Basins only; needs up-gradation)
- Established reserves: 60 Billion Barrels(As on 01.04.2005)

EXPLORATION STATUS



Only 19% of the total 3.14 million sq. km. has been extensively explored



< 30% of total prognosticated resources established

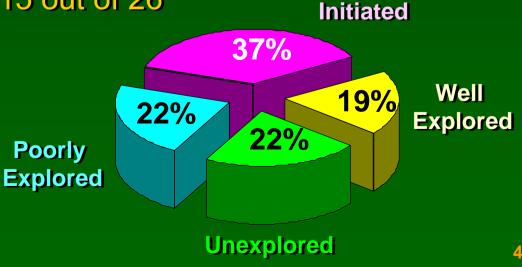


Reserves estimated in only 15 out of 26

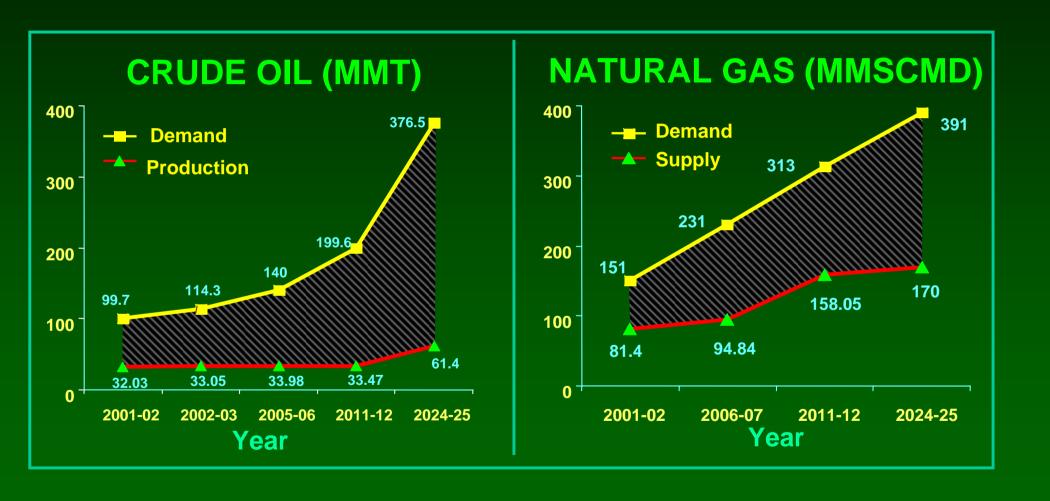
basins



Very low drilling density



CONTINUOUS EXPANDING ENERGY MARKET



EXPLORATION FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL FOSSIL FUEL RESOURCES IN INDIA

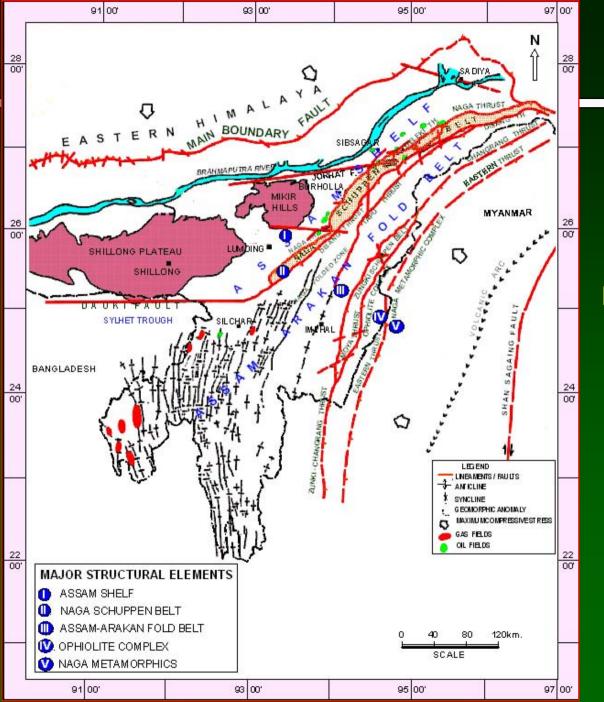
GAS HYDRATES

- The Gas Hydrate exploration and development in India is governed by the National Gas Hydrate Program (NGHP)
- DGH is the technical coordinator for the program
- Investigations for gas hydrates commenced in 1985
- BSR and other indicators found in four offshore basins
- Drilling and coring of sea-bed sediments carried out by R&D vessel JOIDES Resolution at 10 sites in April / May 2006
- High quality gas hydrate samples were recovered at several sites
- Further studies are in progress

COAL BED METHANE

- India has the 4th largest proven coal resources in the world
- India is the 3rd largest producer of coal in the world
- A policy on the development of CBM resources was formulated in 1997 by the Government of India
- Area opened up for CBM exploration : 13600 sq.km
- Number of CBM blocks awarded: 26
- CBM resources in awarded blocks: 48 TCF
- Production potential in awarded blocks: 1.34 BCFD
- In CBM-III round, there were 54 bids for 10 blocks
- Commercial CBM production expected from 2007

OIL SHALE: THE INDIAN SCENARIO



MAJOR STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS, ASSAM-ARAKAN BASIN

OIL SHALE OCCURENCE

- Carbonaceous shale of Oligocene age occurs in association with Tertiary Coal in Assam and neighboring areas of Arunachal Pradesh
- The coal-shale unit occurs as outcrops towards south of the oilfields in a region called the Belt of Schuppen
- The presence of coal and organic rich shale has been recorded in the subsurface from wells drilled for oil
- The coal-shale unit was probably deposited in a regressive phase in backwater lagoons or brackish water swamps on a prograding delta complex

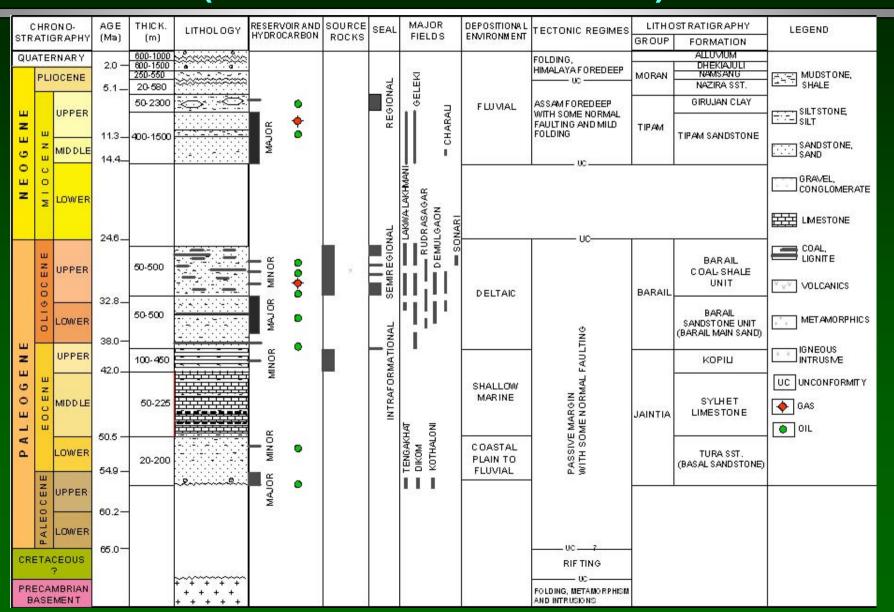
ABOUT THE AREA

 THE AREA IS THICKLY FORESTED AND LOGISTICALLY DIFFICULT

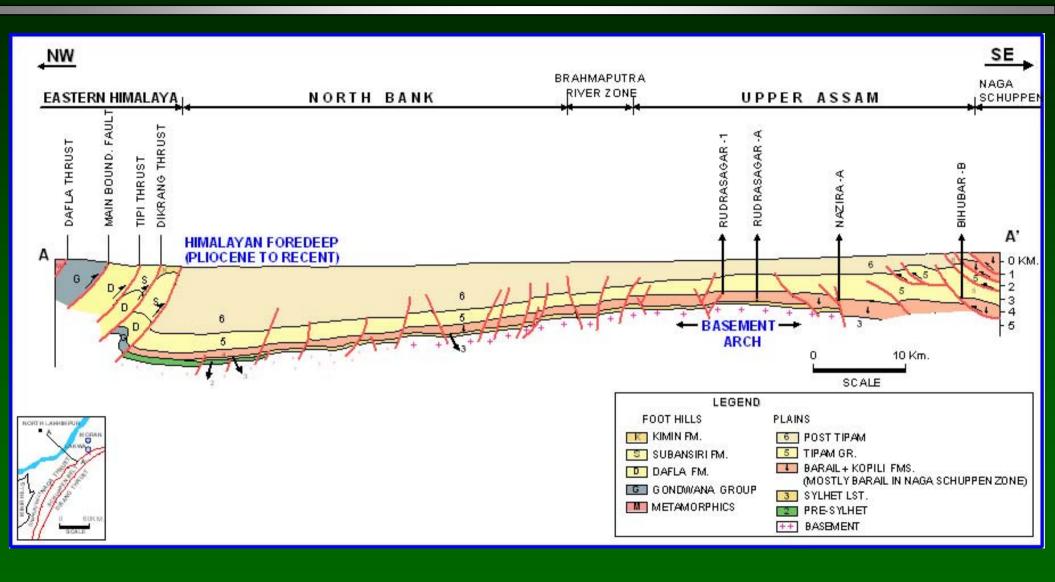
• THE WELL KNOWN DIGBOI OIL FIELD IS LOCATED IN THE VICINITY

 MORE THAN A CENTURY OF OIL PRODUCTION FROM THE DIGBOI FIELD (SINCE 1889)

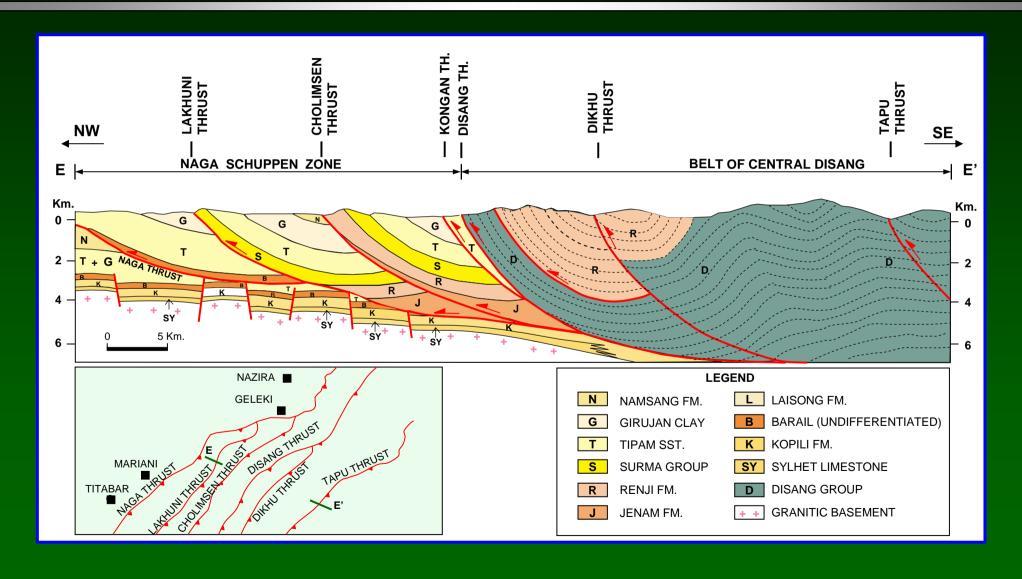
STRATIGRAPHY OF THE UPPER ASSAM SHELF (BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY)



SCHEMATIC GEOLOGICAL SECTION ACROSS BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY



SCHEMATIC GEOLOGICAL SECTION ACROSS THE NAGA SCHUPPEN ZONE (NSZ) AND THE ASSAM – ARAKAN FOLD BELT (AAFB)



CURRENT UNDERSTANDING

- Currently, coal mining is actively pursued in this area
- The associated organic rich shale is dumped as waste material
- Oil India Limited, a public sector undertaking has set up a pilot plant for production of syncrude from coal

CURRENT UNDERSTANDING

- Although presence of oil shale is known, exact stratigraphic position, thickness and extent of the horizons are not known
- Systematic exploration, sampling and analysis in potential areas is required
- The potential areas are located in the northern part of the Belt of Schuppen

CURRENT UNDERSTANDING

- The favorable characteristics of Tertiary coal in north eastern part of India has been known for a long time
- In the late 80's the coal and associated shale were re-examined for their potential as oil shale
- Rock-Eval yields proved to be quite encouraging

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLIGOCENE COAL

The Oligocene coal are soft and friable in nature

• Moisture content : 1-3%

Low ash content : 2-10%

• High volatile content : 40-48%

• High Sulfur content : 1.5 to 5%

• Carbon content : 78 to 82%

Nitrogen content : 1.2 to 1.6%

• Oxygen content : 7.6 to 11%

• High vitrinite content : 80 to 90%

• Low exinite content : 5 to 10%

Inertinite content : 5 to 10%

CHARACTERISTICS OF BARAIL

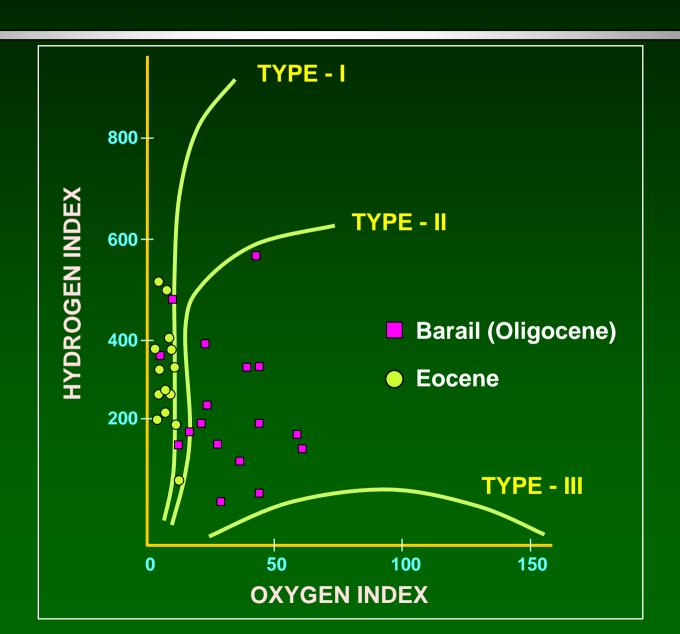
- AVERAGE VITRINITE REFLECTANCE IN OIL RANGES FROM 0.5 TO 0.7%.
- ROCK-EVAL Tmax VALUES ARE LESS THAN 435°C INDICATING LOW THERMAL MATURITY
- THE ORGANIC MATTER IS PREDOMINANTLY TYPE-III +TYPE-III
- BIOMARKER RATIOS INDICATE A DOMINANCE OF LAND PLANT DERIVED KEROGEN: preponderance of C₂₉ ααα 20R steranes and high hopane/sterane ratio
- SULFUR CONTENT IS HIGH: 1.5 to 5%

Rock-Eval Results for Barail

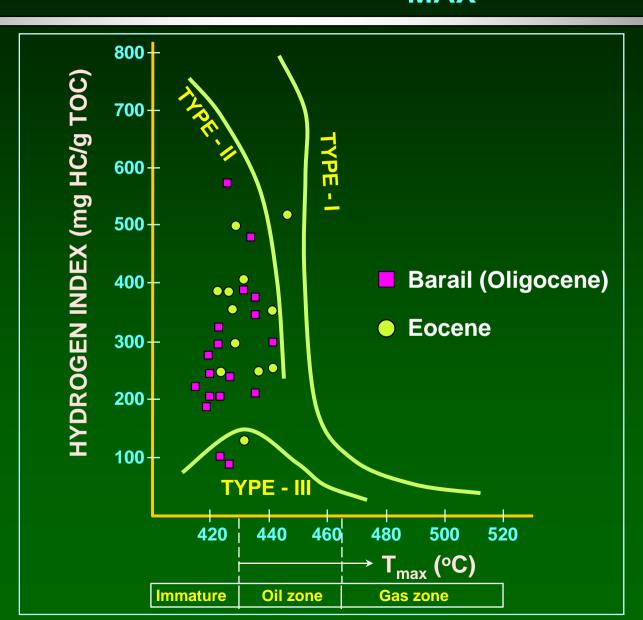
(Surface / near-surface samples)

Sample Code	TOC (%)	S1 (mg/g)	S2 (mg/g)	T <i>max</i> (ºC)	ні	OI
Mta-1	77.02	8.76	288.38	435	374	5
Mta-2	64.74	8.15	255.24	431	394	22
Mta-3	66.00	7.91	268.03	433	486	12
Mak-1	15.99	1.19	34.37	436	214	59
Dli-1	38.96	6.89	222.43	425	570	43
Trp-1	12.75	2.62	44.73	436	350	43
Trp-2	14.89	2.54	53.75	432	360	-

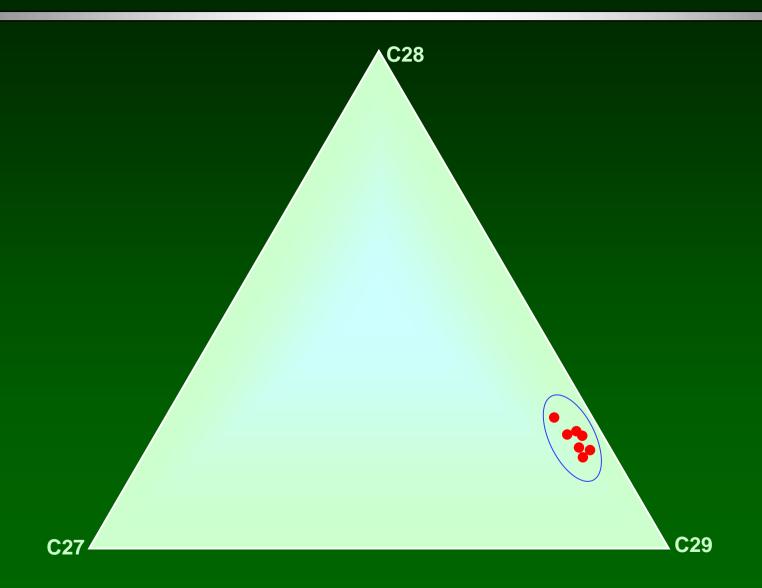
ROCK-EVAL HI vs OI PLOT SHOWING KEROGEN TYPES



ROCK-EVAL HI vs T_{MAX} PLOT



STERANE TERNARY PLOT FOR CRUDE OILS



NORTH EAST COAL / OIL SHALE RESERVES AND SYNCRUDE POTENTIAL

	RESERVES	SYNCRUDE POTENTIAL
	PROVED + INDICATED (MMT)	PROVED + INDICATED MMT (Billion BBIs)
BARAIL SERIES COAL	2250	405 (2.997)
BARAIL SERIES OIL SHALE (Uncertain)	27000	2700 (19.98)
TOTAL	29250	3105 (22.977)

Source : 'Urja'

CONCLUSIONS

- Although presence of rocks with favorable characteristics of oil shale are known, the reserves are not known at present
- More field and laboratory studies are required for a realistic assessment of the oil shale resources
- Appropriate technology for exploitation of the coal and oil shale needs to be looked into

CONCLUSIONS

- DGH has initiated a project for the assessment of the oil shale resources of Assam and neighboring area
- For oil shale development in India, interaction with agencies actively engaged in oil shale is required
- Since the area is forested and part of a fragile ecosystem, the exploitation of oil shale entails environmental concerns which needs to be addressed

THANK YOU