

THE GEOLOGY AND OIL AND GAS BEARING PROSPECTS OF THE CONJUNCTION ZONE BETWEEN PRICASPIAN AND NORTH-UST YURT DEPRESSIONS

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The Paleo-tectonic, lithologic research and study of facies of the sedimentary cover of the Buzachey-North Ustyurt, South Emba uplift and Southern part of Pricaspian Basin permit to assume that South Emba Palaeozoic uplift and adjacent Mutken-Ushmolinsk bench were formed as a result of compression. This compression caused the development of sub parallel swell shaped Tortay, Ravninny; Blemes uplifts along the northern slope of South Emba uplift. These secondary uplifts are supposed to contain oil bearing reservoirs in Vizean, Middle Carboniferous and Lower Permian strata.

A similar compression happened in Triassic, created Karazhanbas and Kalamkas uplifts at North Buzachi.

North Ustyurt Depression as a whole is characterized by intensive heating of sediments, which cata-genetically reformed all Pre-Jurassic organic matter.

Palaeozoic formations of the latter are situated within the zone of "oil window".

Upper Triassic and Jurassic claystone sediments of North Ustyurt depressions and adjacent parts of Pricaspian Depression have a good generating potential. However, the amount of generated hydrocarbons could be estimated as non-significant, due to a small area and thickness of source rocks.

The rich reserves of the oil fields of Buzachi uplift were formed as a result of hydrocarbon migration from Pricaspian Depression. The most probable source rocks would be the Palaeozoic carbonates of Primorskaya zone.

The results of this study could be used for estimating of the prospects offshore Caspian Sea.