SENEGAL SEDIMENTARY BASIN

PETROLEUM OPPORTUNITIES AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS




Summary




The Country




The Country

- **Official Name :** Republic of Senegal**.**
- **Capital :** Dakar.
- **Currency:** Franc CFA (1 Euro = 655.96 Francs CFA and 1 US Dollar = about 500 Franc CFA).
- **Official :** French.
- **Area :** 196 722 km²
- **Population** : About 12 millions
- **Main Rivers** : Senegal River
  Gambia River
  Casamance River

Senegal National Oil Company «PETROSEN»




PETROSEN

Creation in 1981

Since 1994

To serve as the implementing tool for the State's petroleum policy. Its mission includes:

Upstream

- Periodic Evaluation of the Petroleum Potential of the Basin;
- Promotion of this potential to the International Oil & Gas Market;
- Participation with the companies to E&P activities ;
- Technical Control of Petroleum Operations.

Downstream

- Participation in joint venture to the Downstream Activities.

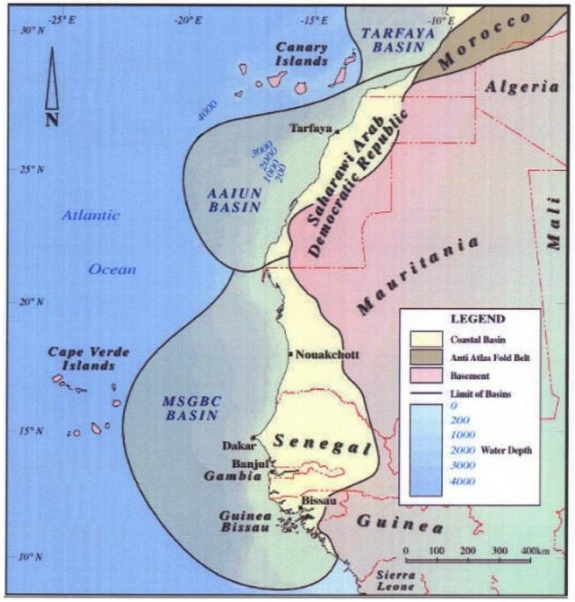



THE SEDIMENTARY BASIN AND EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION HISTORY

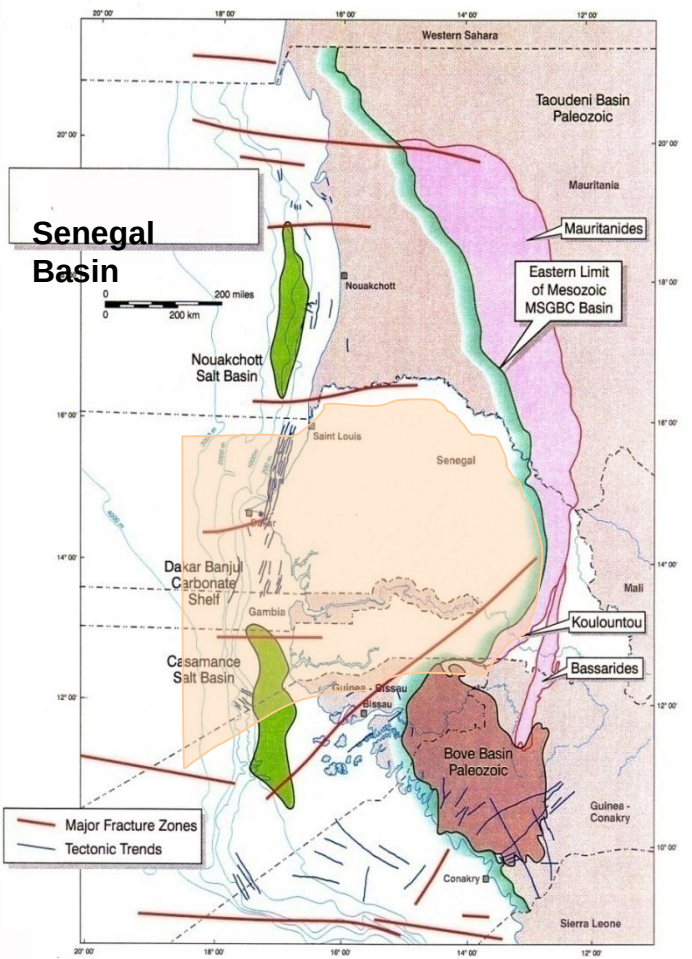



MSGBC Basin

The Senegal sedimentary basin occupies the central part of the large North-Western African coastal basin called MSGBC (Mauritania – Senegal – Gambia – Bissau – Conakry), which extends from Reguibat shield in its Northern limit to Guinea fracture zone to the South.



Total surface : 230 000 square kilometers



It is a typical passive margin opening westward to the Atlantic Ocean and its Eastern limit is represented by the Mauritanides chains. The MSGBC basin is a Mesozoic-Cenozoic continental margin basin overlying a Paleozoic basin.




Exploration : from 1952 to Present

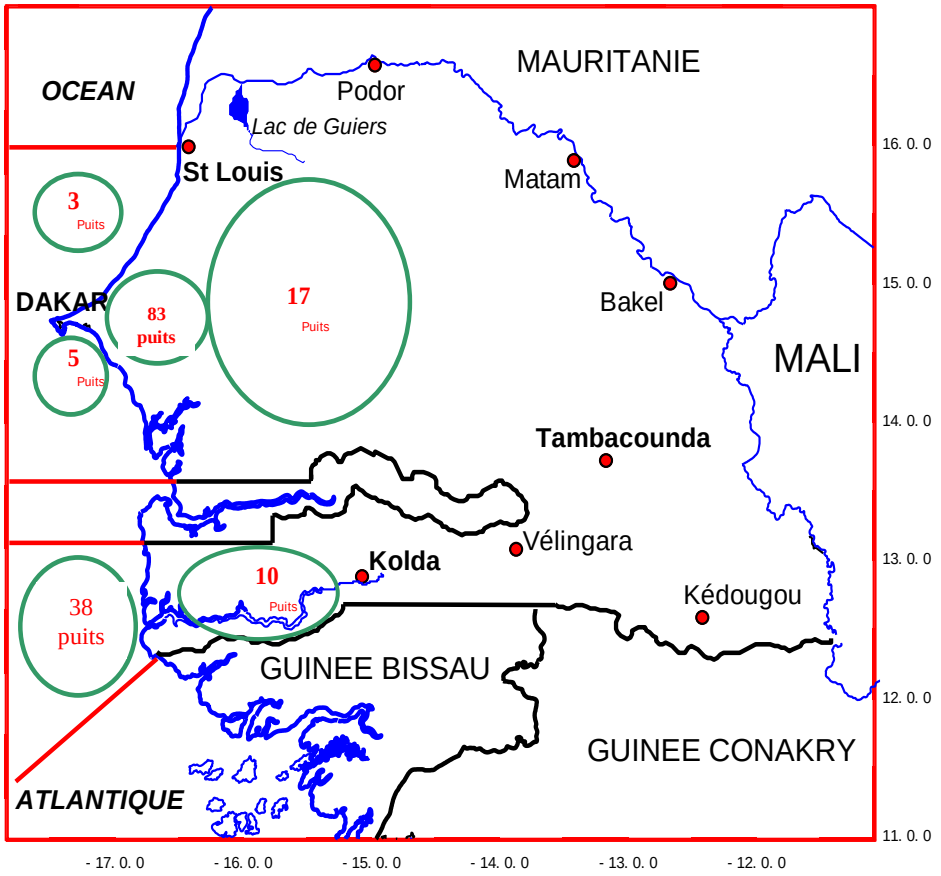
Seismic Acquisition

- 56 500 km of 2D seismic
- 9 300 km² of 3D seismic

Exploration Wells

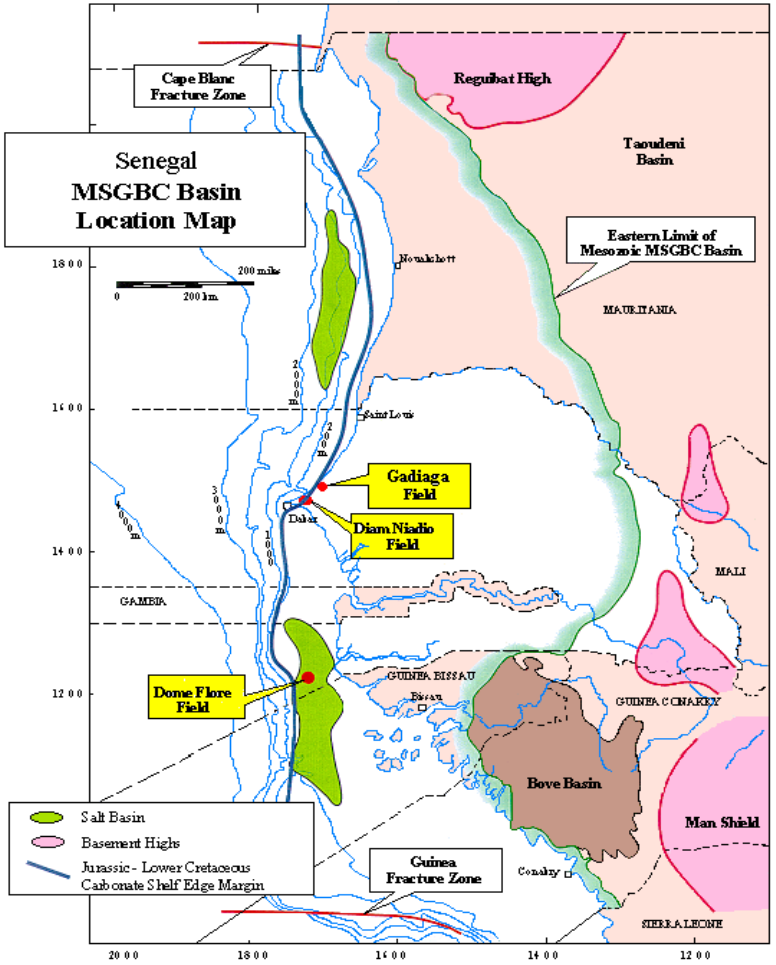
- A total of 156 exploration wells
- Average of 1 well of 1 600 km²
- Most of the wells reached shallow targets

The Basin remain under-explored






Hydrocarbon shows and Production



- **Diam Niadio in 1961**

Many small oil and gas fields in the Maastrichtian section

- **Dome Flore & Gea in 1967**

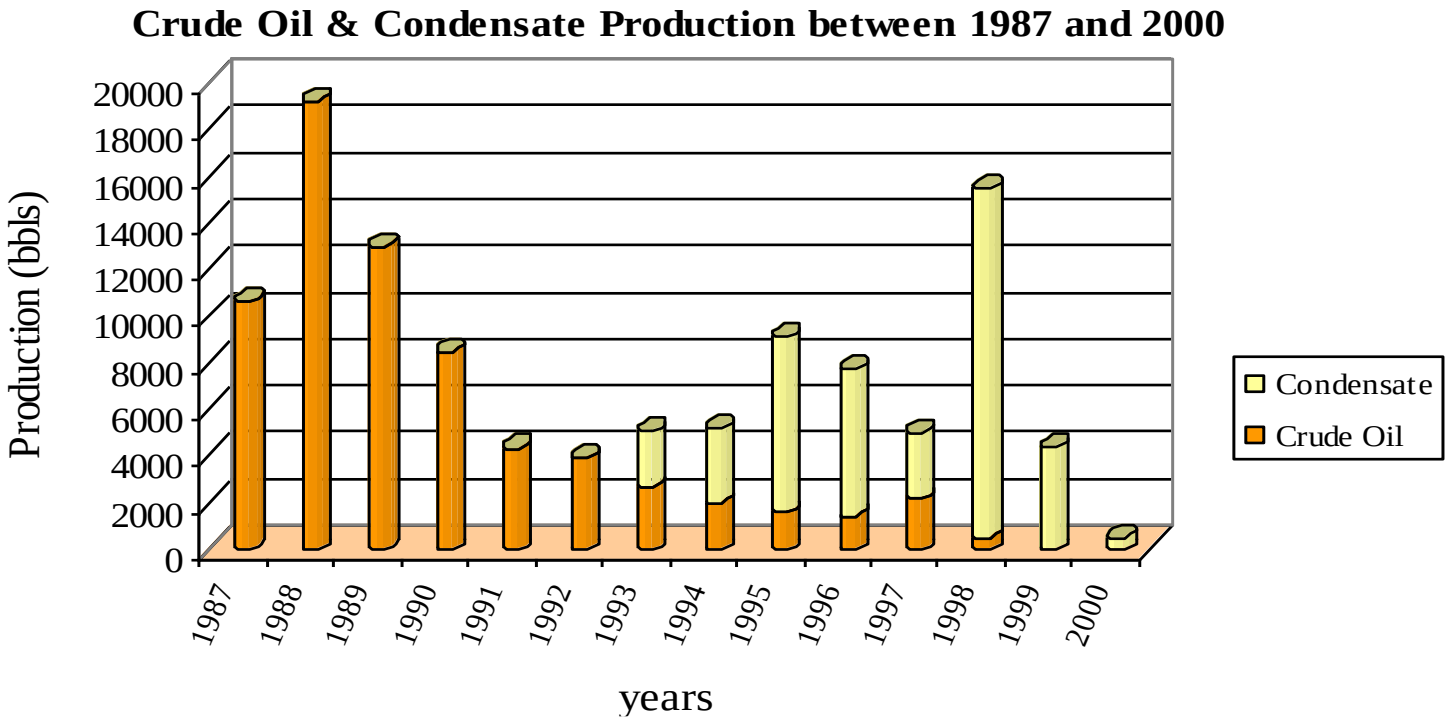
About 1 billion barrels of heavy oil in the Oligocene limestone

- **Gadiaga in 1976 / 1997**

Very important gas reserves in Campanian and Senonian sandstones.

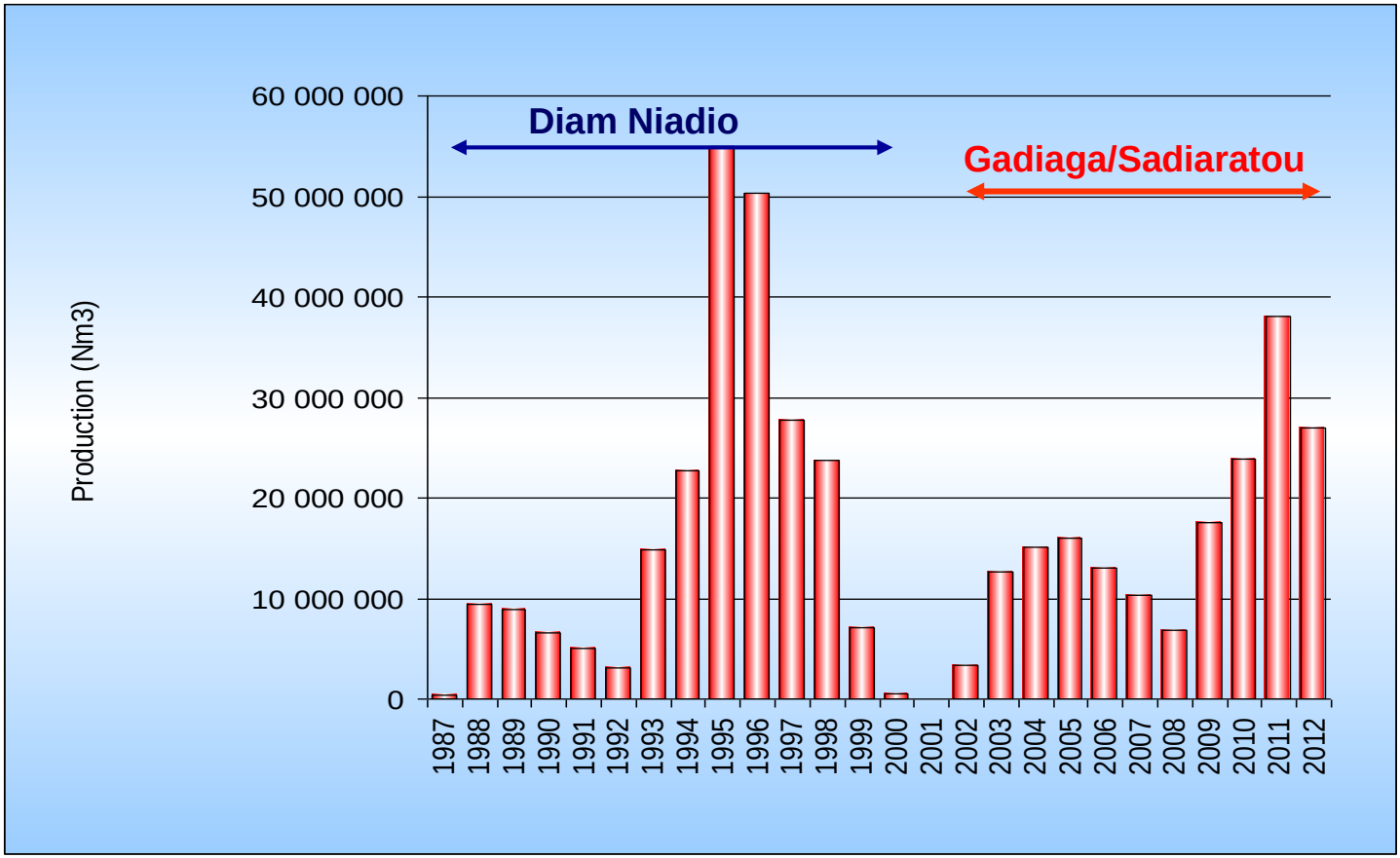



Crude Oil Production: 1987 to 2000



- 62.500 barrels of crude oil (34° API)
- 35.600 barrels of condensate

Gas Production : 1987 to Present



- Diam Niadio : 235 000 000 Nm3 of natural gas (8,8 BCF)
- Gadiaga/Sadiaratou : 156 000 000 Nm3 of natural gas (5,8 BCF) (under development)

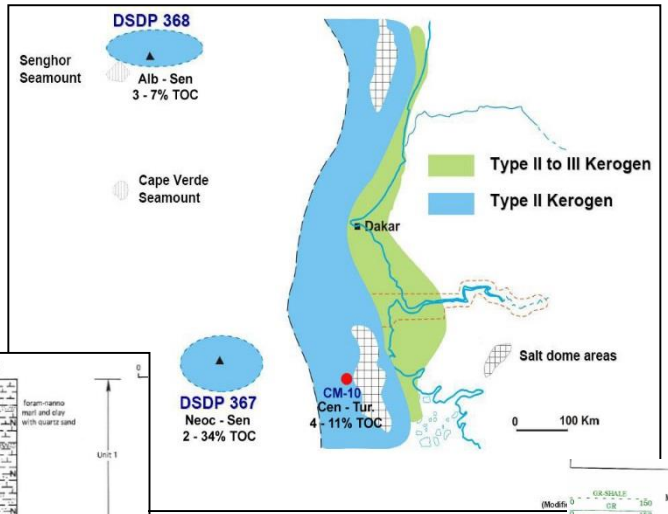



PLAY, PROSPECTIVITY AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS

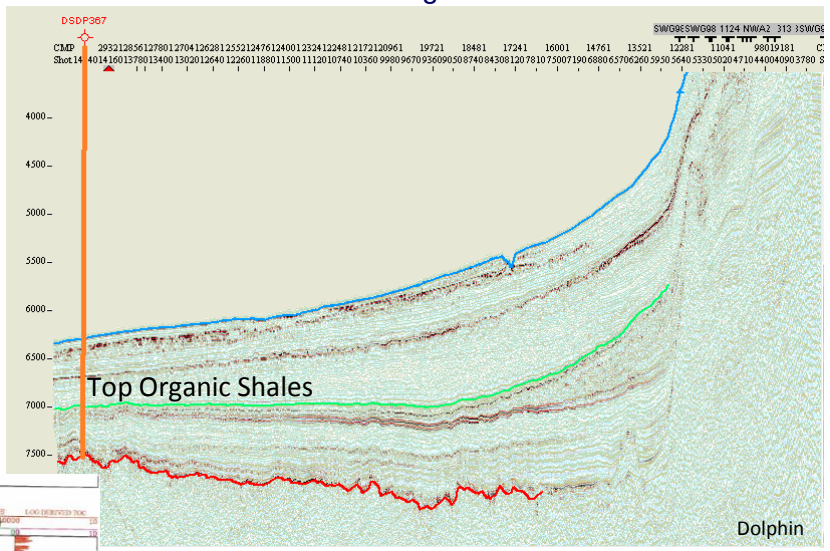


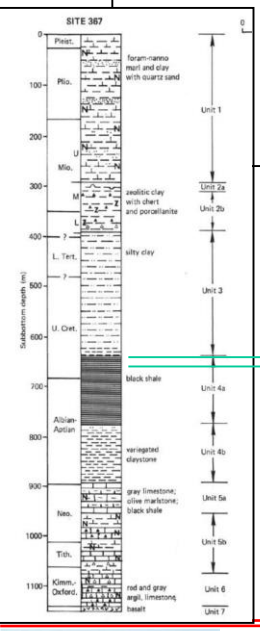

Source Rock

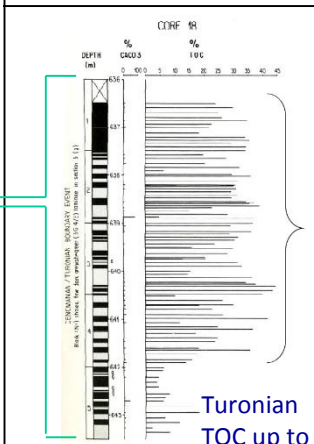
Cenomanian – Turonian Source Rock Distribution



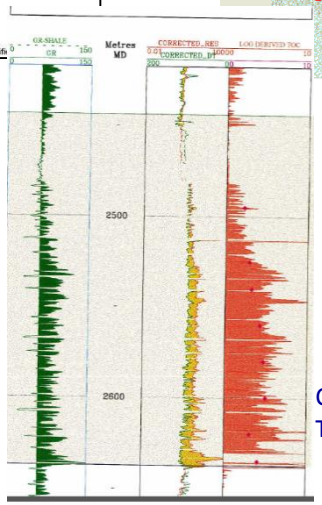
NWAAM 1038 through DSDP 367







Turonian
TOC up to 35%



- **Primary Source rock** : Cenomanian-Turonian Shales
- **Secondary Source Rock** : Albian-Aptian Shales
- Possible source rock from Jurassic

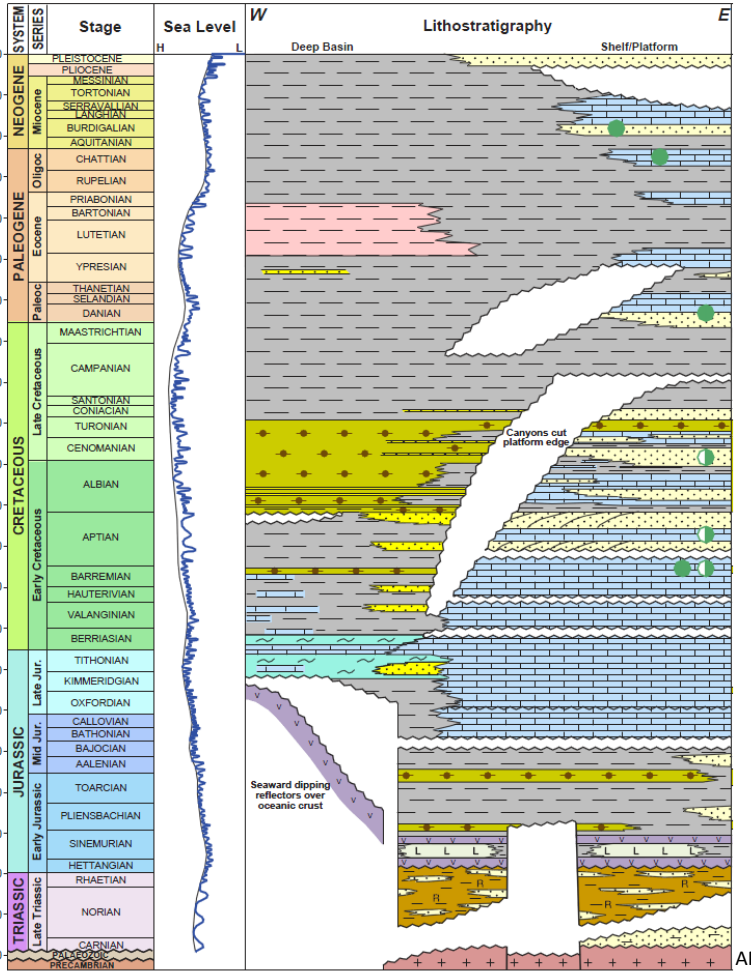
Cenomanian - Turonian at CM-10
TOC up to 11%




Reservoirs

Reservoirs Age:

- Miocene (Dôme Flore),
- Oligocene (Dome Flore),
- Maastrichian (Diam Niadio & Dome Flore),
- Campanian (Gadiaga & Rufisque Offshore),
- Lower Senonian (Gadiaga),
- Cenomanian,
- Albian & Aptian.



HC Indicators

G3, SM-5
CM-6, CM-5

SF-4

CM-7

CM-7, GLW-1
RF-2, RF-3, DKM-2

APC

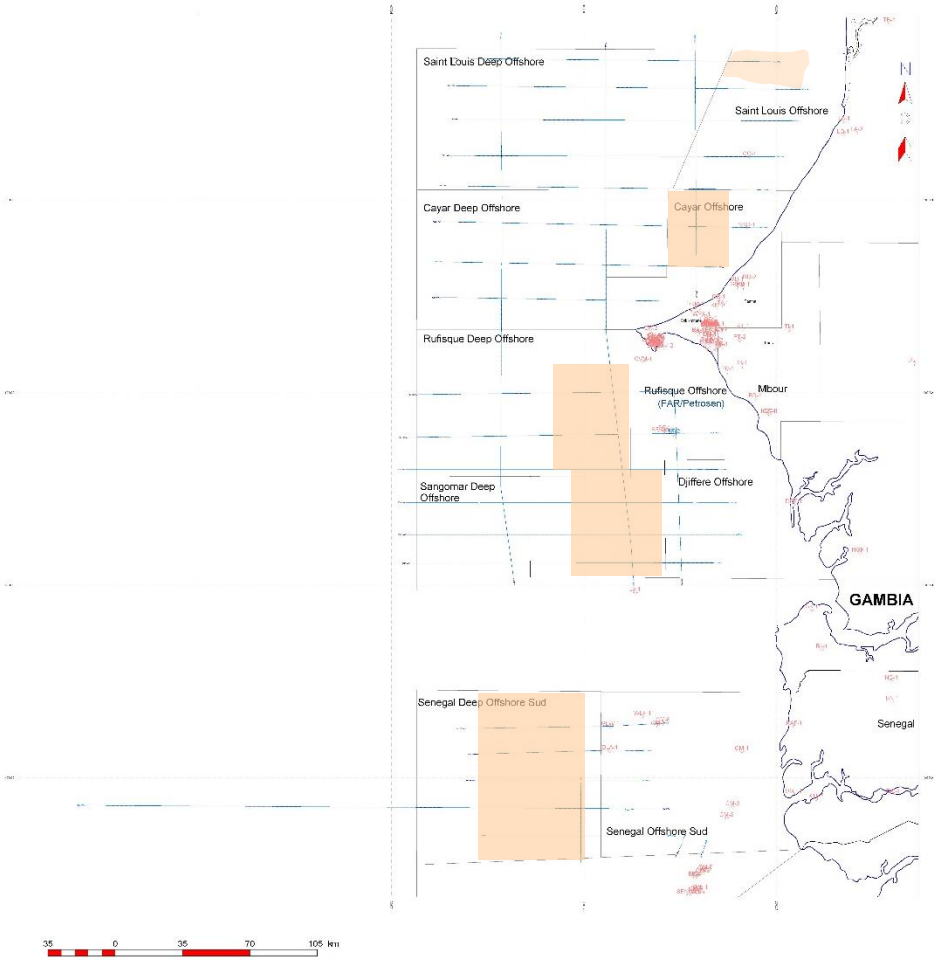



Play Types

New Seismic data

- About 4600 Km of NWAAM 2D Seismic (DOLF
- About 9163 Km² of 3D seismic Data

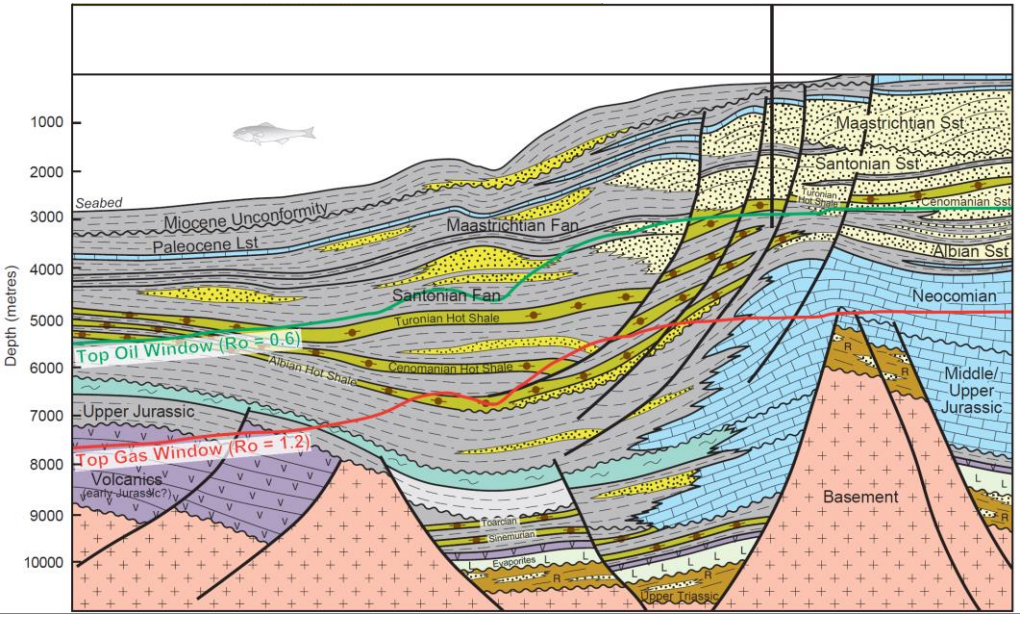
➢ Good improvement on play types definition.



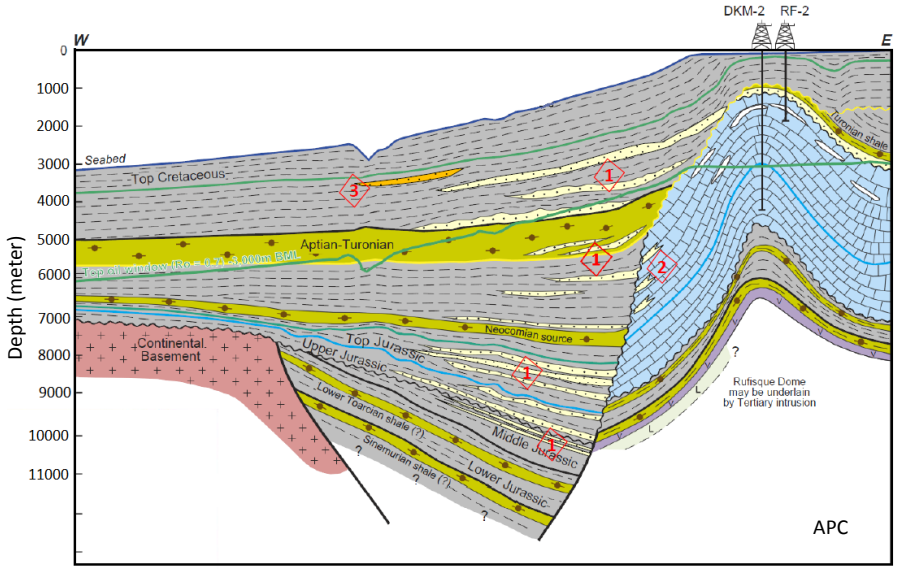
Play Types

RUFISQUE & SANGOMAR OFFSHORE PLAY TYPES

1. Deep Water Fans : Channel Levee Complex
2. Late Jurassic Clastic Prograde

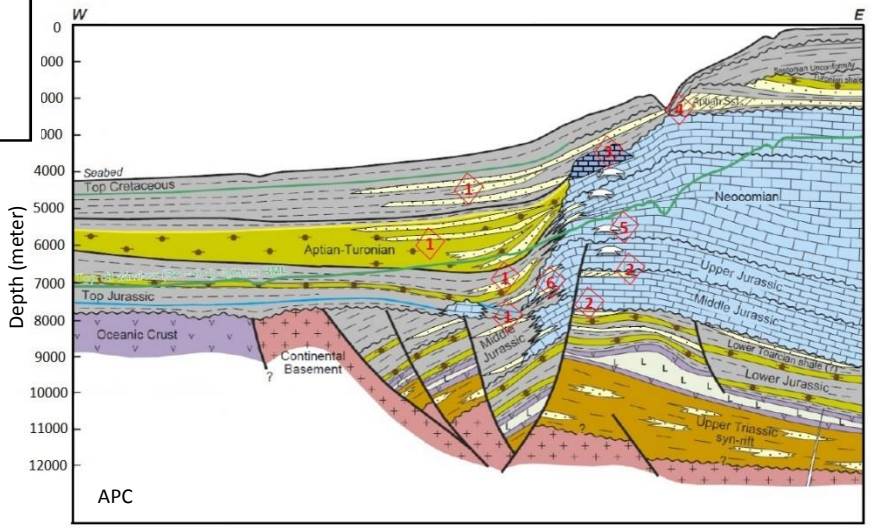


Play Types



RUFISQUE & SANGOMAR OFFSHORE PLAY TYPES

1. Deep Water Fans : Channel Levee Complex
2. Late Jurassic Clastic Progrades

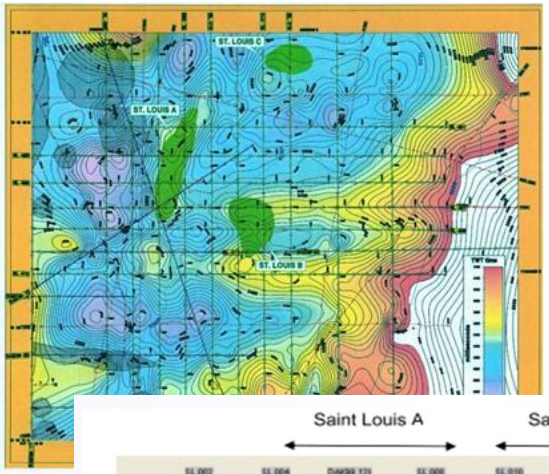


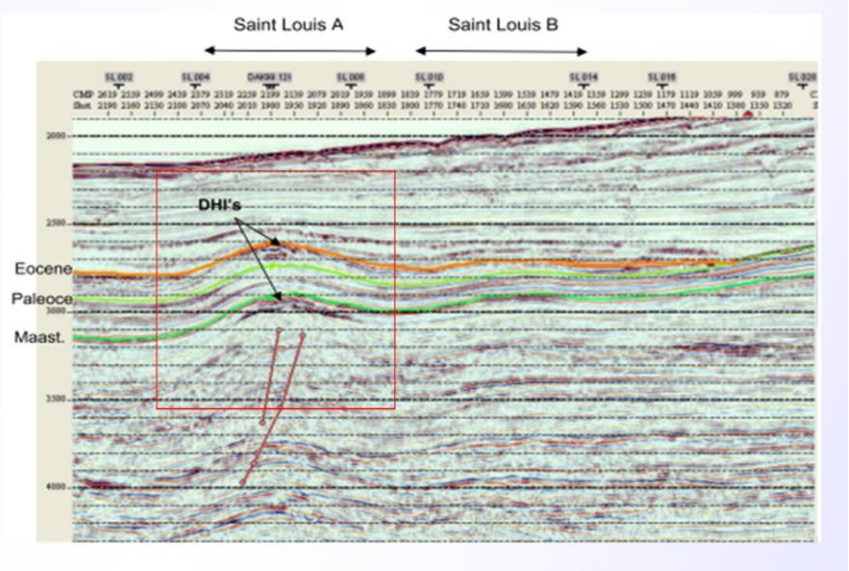
SENEGAL OFFSHORE SOUTH PLAY TYPES

1. Deep Water Fans : Channel Levee Complex
2. Late Jurassic Clastic Progrades
3. Carbonate 4-Way Dip Closures
4. Clastic Progrades (Unconformity Trap)
5. Karst Features in Carbonate Platform
6. Intra-carbonate Clastic Truncations

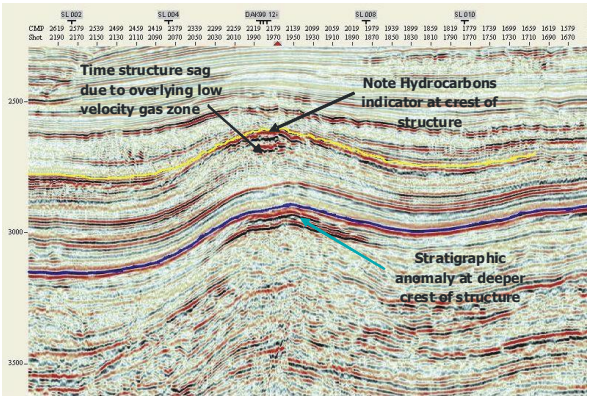



Plays: Forway Closure





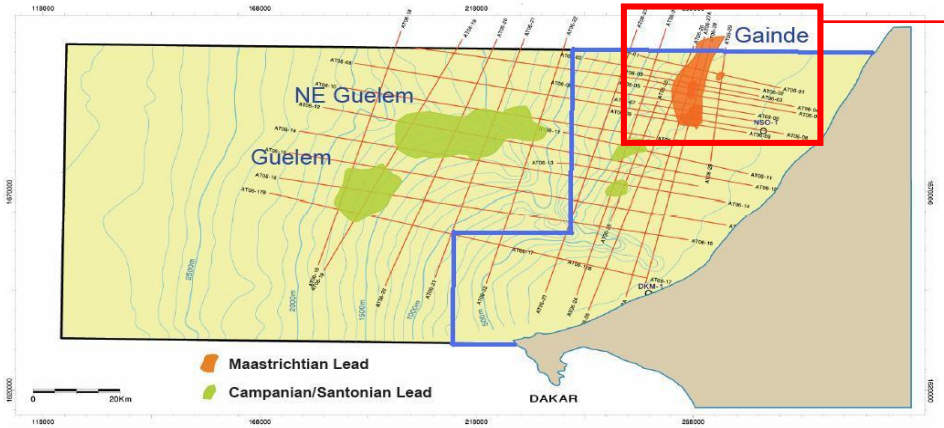
Seismic Section through A prospect

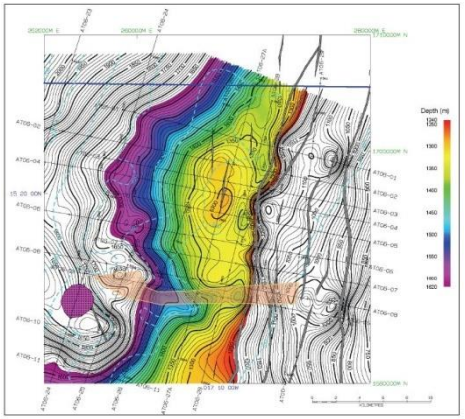




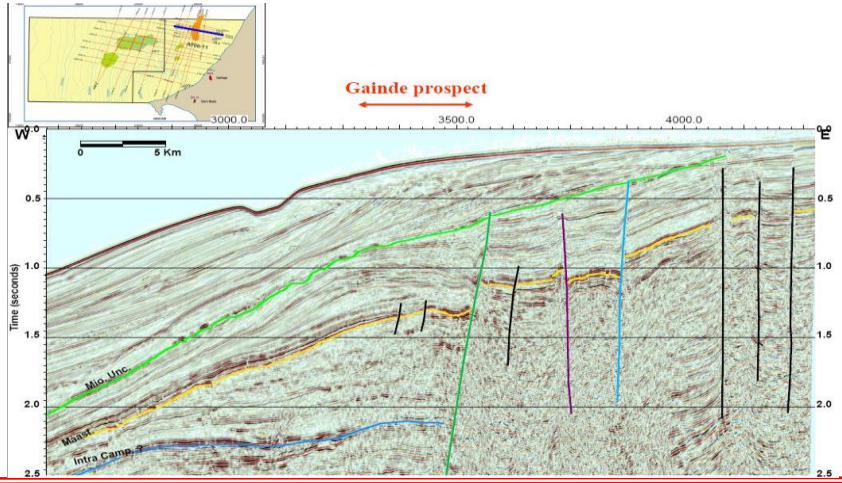

Palys : Anticline Against Listric Fault

Analogue : Diam Niadio & Gadiaga Fields



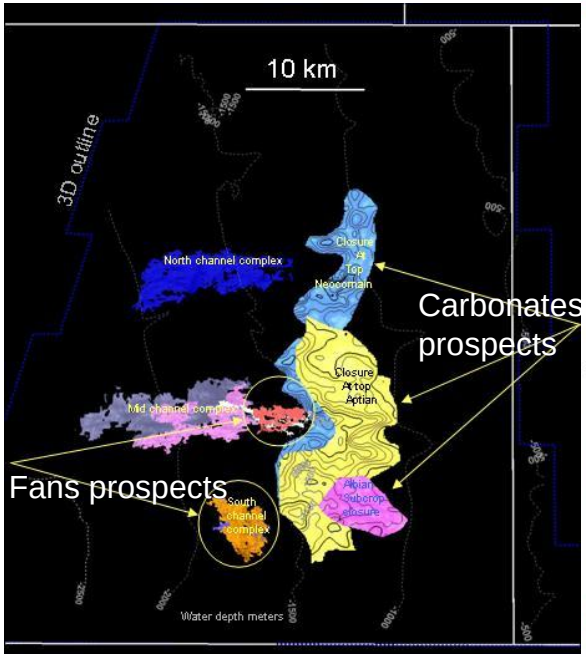


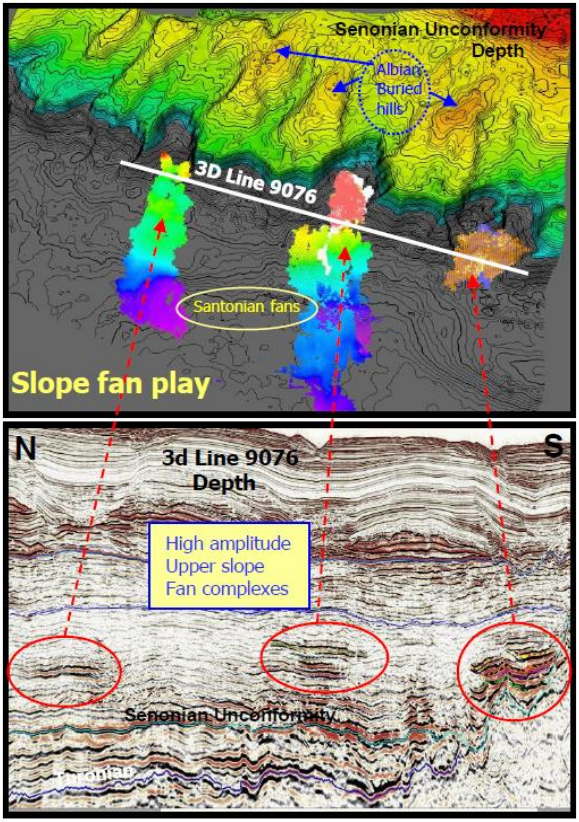
Gainde Prospect

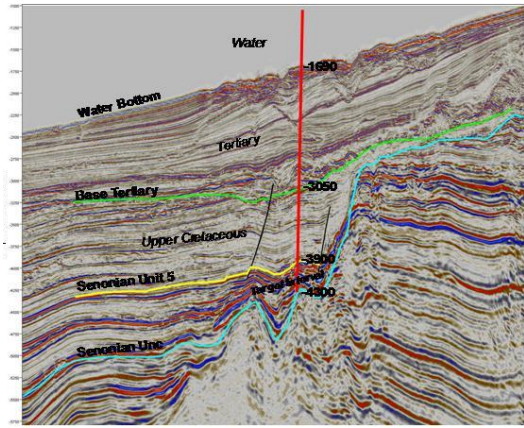


Plays : Chenal Fans Complex

Sangomar Offshore Profond : 3 fans prospects were mapped using the 3D seismic



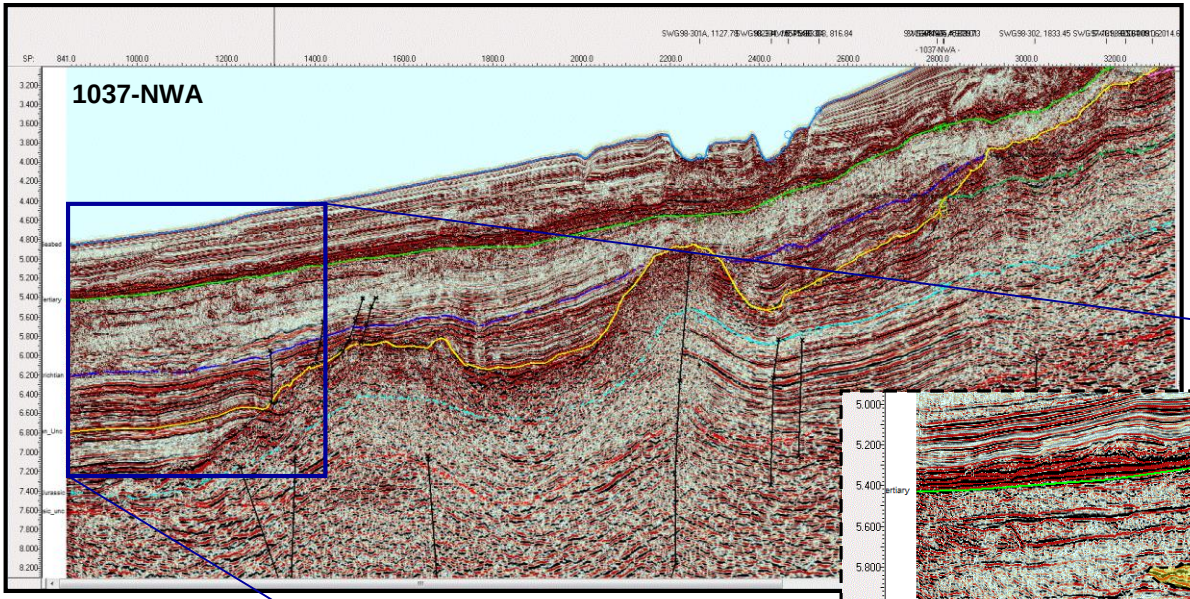


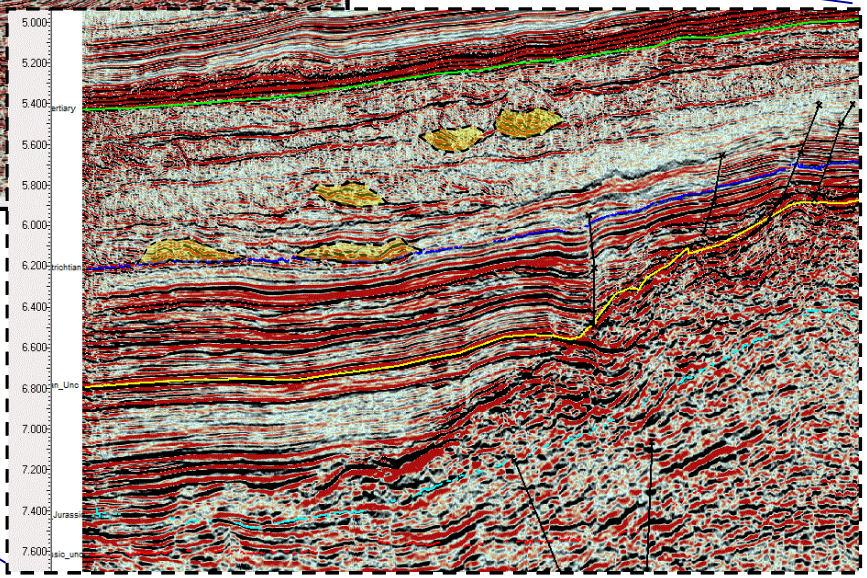


South fan Prospect

Plays : Chenal Complex

Senegal Offshore South Deep



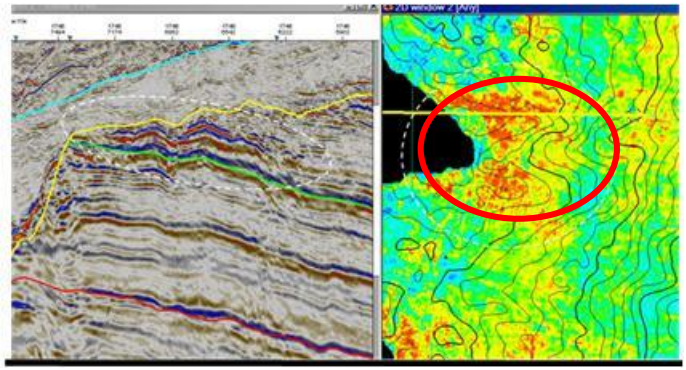


Possible Maastrichtian deep water channels/fans.




Plays : Carbonates

Carbonate Prospect



Camposa Field, Spain

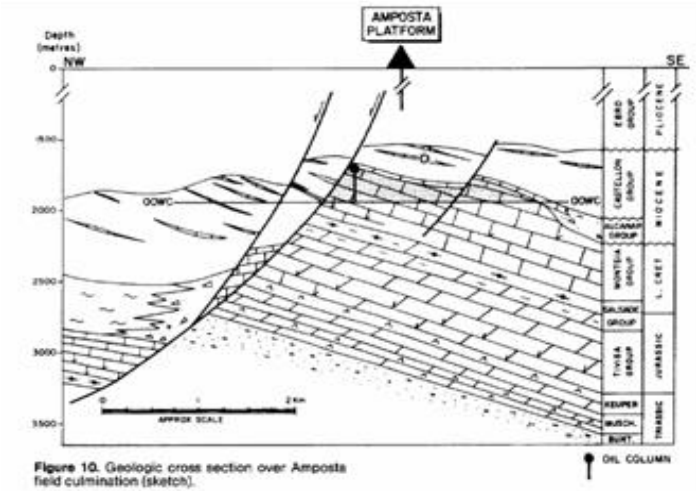
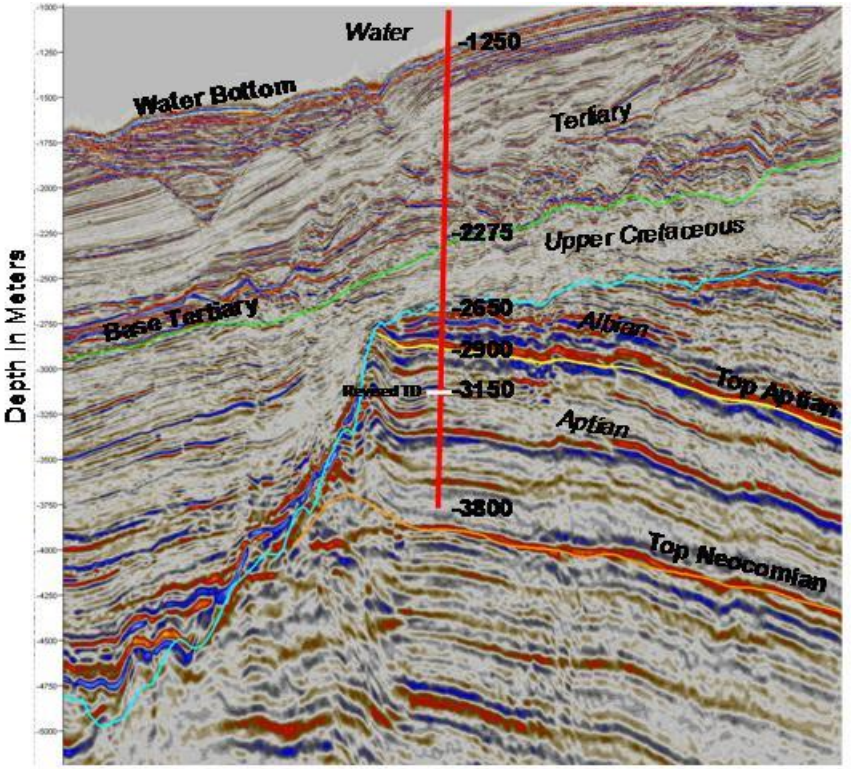


Figure 10. Geologic cross section over Amposta field culmination (sketch).

Carbonate Prospects

Oil in Place: 1133 MMBls



Carbonate Prospect : Proposed well location

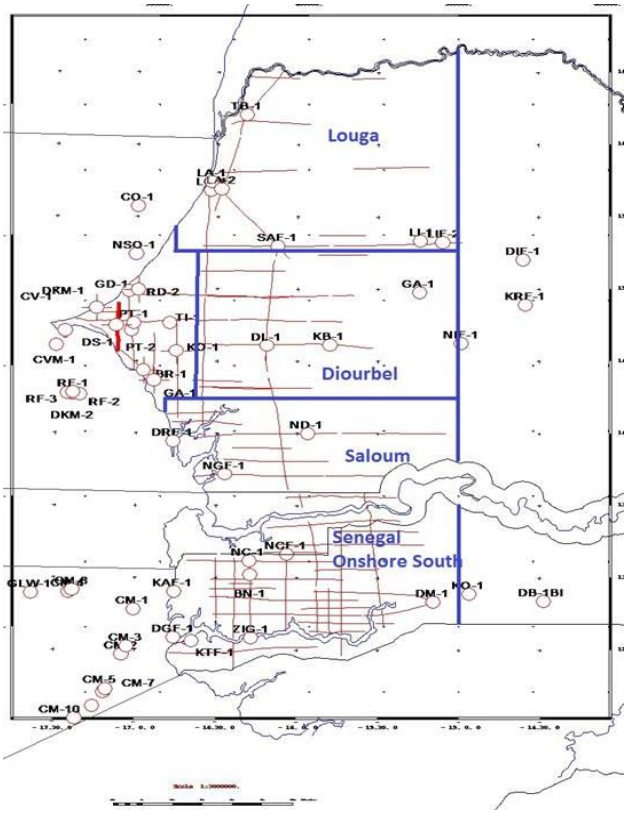



PETROLEUM POTENTIAL OF PALEOZOIC BASIN

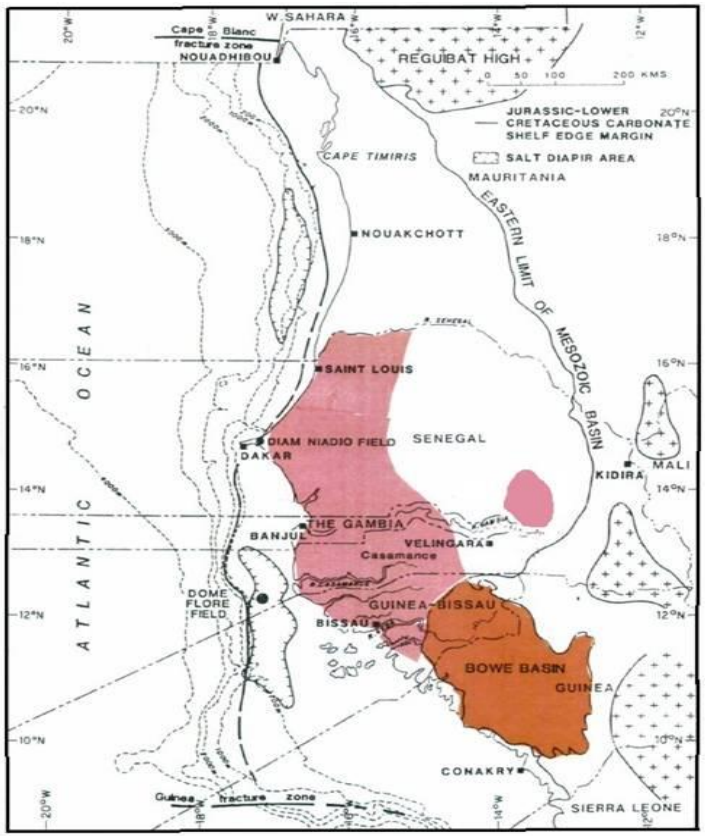



Paleozoic Basin

- Surface : About 60 000 km²
- Two sub-basins in Senegal East Area



Seismic coverage



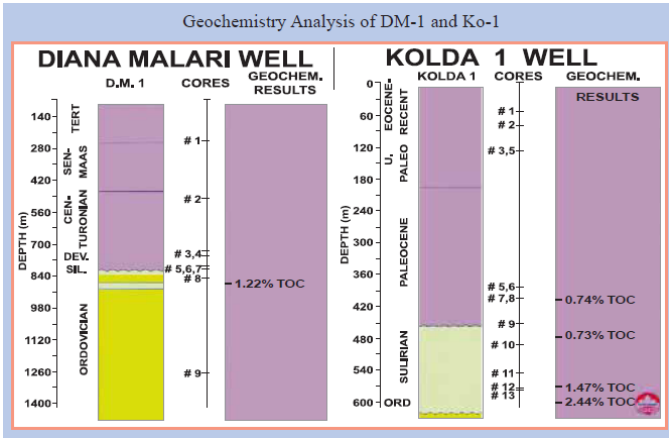
Extension of the Paleozoic Basin in Senegal & Guinea Bissau




Paleozoic Basin : Source rocks & reservoirs

Source Rocks

- Silurian black shales with TOC between 1 to 3% and vitrinite reflectance between 0.95 to 1.3



Gas Shale Field	Depth (m)	Sediment	TOC (%)	Vitrinite: Ro (%)
Antrim (Michigan – USA)	228.5 – 914	Devonian Shales	0.3 – 8	0.6
Barnett (Texas – USA)	1981 – 2438	Devonian Mississippian Mudrock Shales	3 – 5	0.6 – 2.1
Woodford (Oklahoma – USA)	1829 – 3657.6	Miss/Devonian Shales	1 – 14	0.8 – 4.7
Fayetteville (Arkansas – USA)	609.6 – 1981	Devonian Mississippian Shales	1 – 5	1.3
Bossier-Haynesville (Texas/Louisiana – USA)	3048 – 4876.8	Jurassic Shales - Mudstone	0.3 – 4.5	0.9 – 2.6
Tanezzuft - ALGERIA	1200 –1600	Silurian shales	0.8 – 8	1.1 – 1.75
Tanezzuft - ALGERIA	800 – 1200	Middle to Upper Devonian Shales	2 – 8	1.1 – 1.3
SENEGAL Onshore South Block	543 – 789	Silurian shales	1 – 3	0.95 – 1.3

Reservoirs

- The Ordovician quartzitic sandstones, interspersed with shales. Their porosity and permeability are almost nil but they are generally highly fractured, which gives them a good secondary porosity.

The seal for these reservoirs could be represented by interspersed shales or by overlying Silurian shales

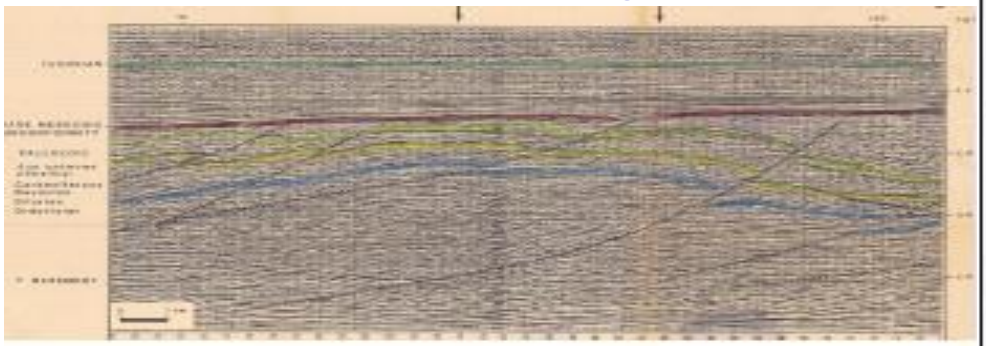
- The Devonian sandstones can constitute important reservoirs of hydrocarbon generated by Silurian shales and sealed by argillaceous formations of the upper Devonian



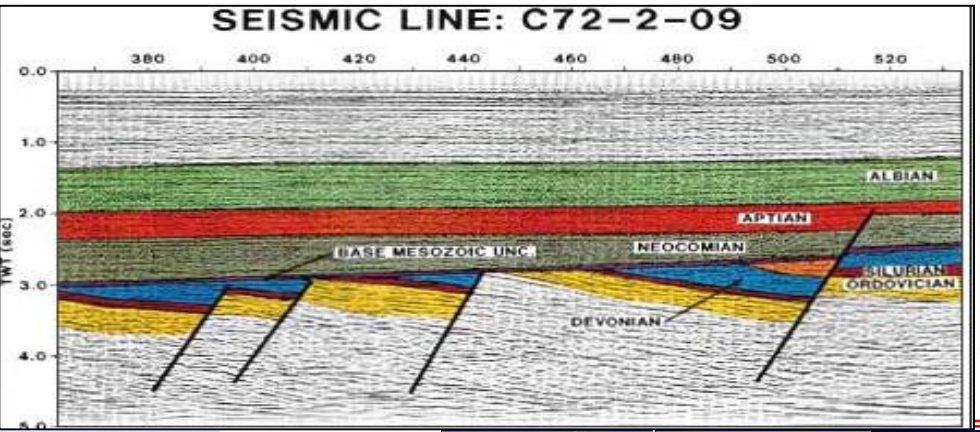

Structures

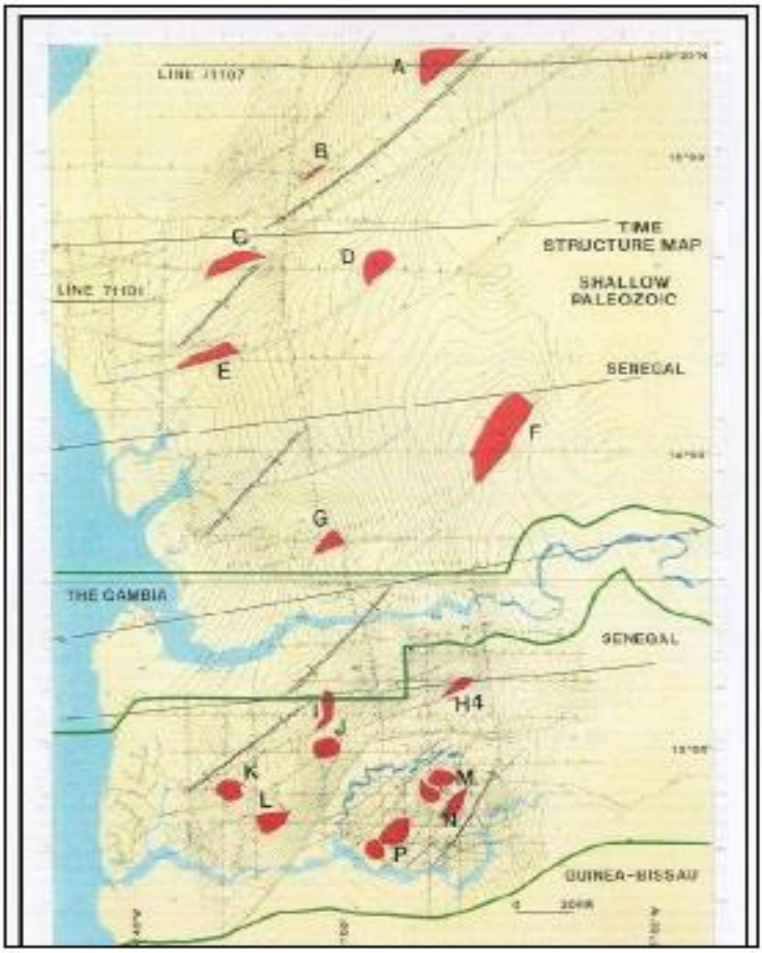
About 17 structures were mapped using seismic data from Shell 1970's and PETROSEN/PETROCANADA 1970's

Seismic Line over the Louga Block



Seismic Line over the Casamance onshore Block



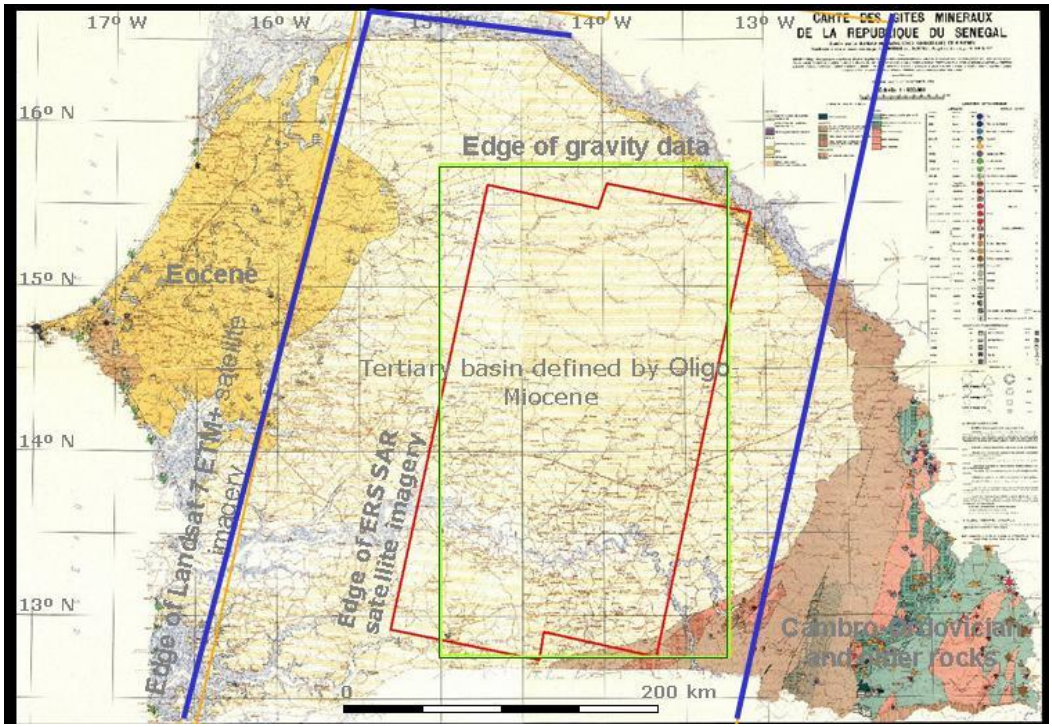


Shallow Paleozoic Time Structure Map




Senegal East Block

A study has been done by INFOTERRA in 2002 using :



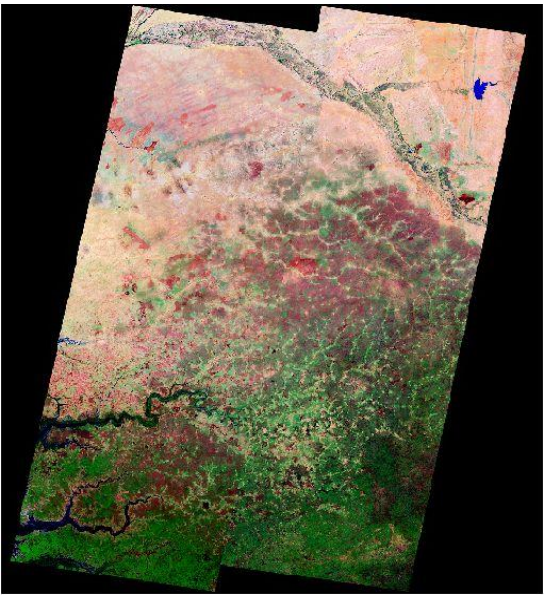
- Gravimetric Data;
- Landsat ETM Images;
- Radar ERS Images.

Conclusion: Two intracratonic Basins were identified: L1 et L2

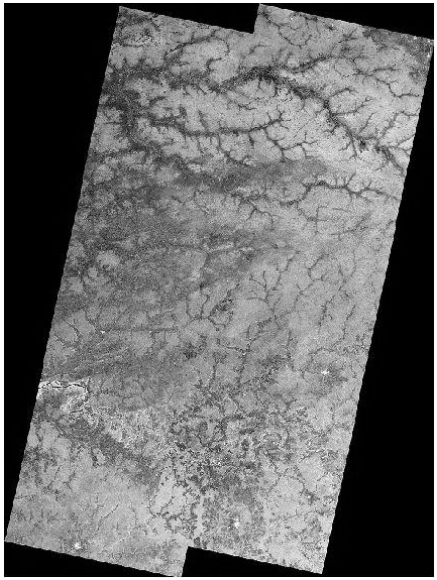



Senegal East Block

Landsat 7 ETM+

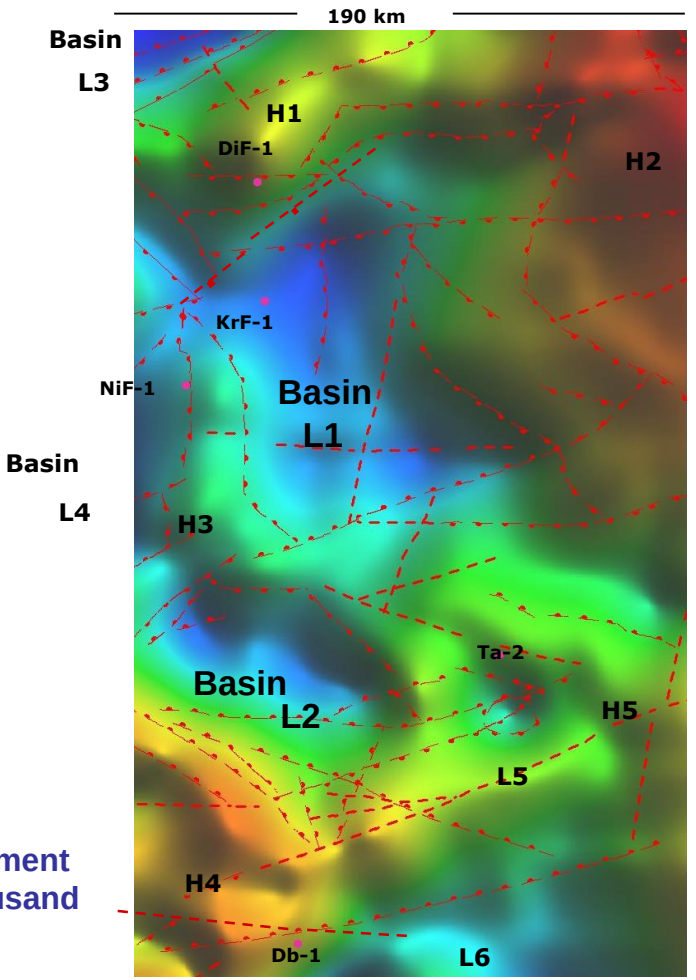


ERS SAR



Basin Dimensions
L1 : 112 x 93 km
L2 : 93 x 32 km

The study indicates that sediment thickness is more than a thousand meters






Why to Invest in E&P in Senegal?

Petroleum Potential

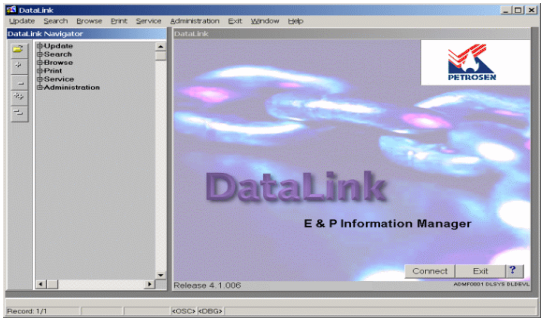
- Hydrocarbons Discoveries & Shows (Diam Niadio, Gadiaga, Dome Flore, Rufisque Offshore)
- Precense of Source Rocks: (Turonian, Cenomanian, Albo-Aptian & Silurian shales)
- **Multiples play types in the deep offshore**
- **Potential for gas shales onshore**

Legislation & Regulation

- **Revision of the Petroleum Code with some improvements focus also on Local Content & CSR**
- **Establishment of Petroleum Operations Regulations**

Organized Data Center

Physical & Digital Data Management System



Copy & Transcription System




Thank you

FORTESA INTERNATIONAL-SENEGAL

FIRST AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 41 009 117 293
Incorporated in Western Australia

ORANTO

African Petroleum CORP LTD

PetroAsia Ltd

www.petrosen.sn