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Koray Yilmaz, Burc Umul, Justin Davis, Gary Nilson



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By Koray Yilmaz, Burc Umul, Justin Davis and Gary Nilson Transatlantic Petroleum, Ltd.

Abstract

More than 600 m of Lower Oligocene and Upper Eocene marine sedimentary rocks having tight gas resources, the presence of many untested off structures, stratigraphic traps and hydraulic fracture stimulation results provide enough reason to maximize potential and develop tight gas reservoirs in the Thrace Basin.

Extracting value from these complex set of reservoirs needs the use of state of the art technologies. Many companies have recognized that this theme requires the Asset Team project management methodology wherein geologists, geophysicists, engineers, log analysts, and other professionals come together to combine their skills and insight to better understand, measure and predict reservoir properties in low-permeability reservoirs and to use that information in resource evaluation, reservoir characterization and management.

This manuscript describes how such a multidisciplinary asset team approach was used to determine the petrography, reservoir and petrophysical properties of the tight gas reservoirs in the Thrace Basin Turkey. Geological details and detailed core studies were integrated into petrophysical analyses, along with mud logs to identify the unconventional pay zones for executing hydraulic fracture stimulation in the area. As a result, stimulations were designed to avoid frequent interlaced water-bearing sand stringers and resulted in numerous successful recompletions of the existing wells, drilling of vertical and horizontal wells with increasing recoverable reserve by over 40 Billion Standard Cubic Feet (BCF) in proved reserve in 2 years project.

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