

STUDYING THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN SPURS OF THE GISSAR REGION WITH THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING OIL AND GAS CONTAINMENT

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
<p>The article presents data from a study of gravimetric and other studies in order to determine the presence of hydrocarbon reserves in the southwestern spurs of the Gissar region, which are substantiated by the results of prospecting and exploration drilling in this area.</p>	<p>Southeastern part of the Gissar region, gravity exploration, geological survey, thrust, gas and oil areas, oil and gas potential.</p>

Introduction

At the beginning of 2018, the total area of the southwestern Gissar region was about 5,300 km², this area corresponds to the territory of the region in which the predicted hydrocarbon resources were assessed. 179 wells were involved in exploratory drilling; There were 14 wells in parametric drilling, a total of 486,422 linear meters were drilled. The average depth of wells is 2300 m. 18 fields have been discovered. The distribution of the total drilling volume is uneven both over the area and over the geological section. More than 90% of drilling wells are located in the northern part of the South-West Gissar region.

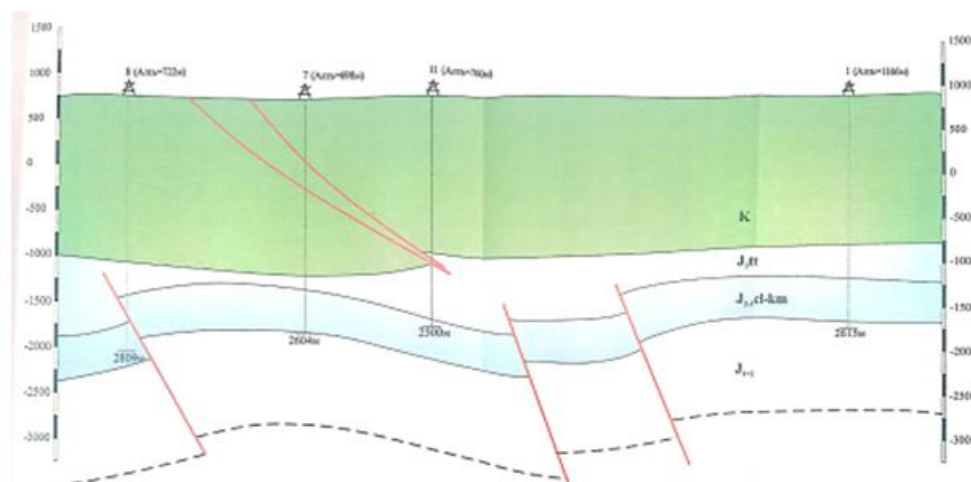


Fig. 2. Schematic geological profile along line IV-IV (Gumbulak Deposit)

The southern and eastern regions are very poorly studied. The entire volume of drilling was purposefully spent on studying the oil and gas potential of Jurassic carbonate deposits, which here, as well as in the neighboring Bukhara-Khiva region, are the main direction of exploration work.

At the same time, exploratory drilling in the areas of 6 structures did not give positive results. These are the structures of Eastern Auzikent, Shamolikam, Northern Sultanrabat, Obishikhan, Uchkulsay and Khojamukhamat. The reasons for this are different, but mostly negative results are associated with non-compliance with the relevant requirements for conducting search work and their low quality. For example, 4 structures (Eastern Auzikent, Shamolikam, Northern Sultanrabat and Khojamukhamat) were withdrawn from drilling after drilling only one well in their areas. If three wells were drilled in the areas of these structures, the result would probably be positive. At two more structures (Obishikhan and Uchkulsay), the wells drilled were productive according to logging and core, but no inflows of oil, gas or water were obtained during testing. This means that the bullet perforation used during testing was unable to connect the well with productive horizons. Methods for opening up the formation using powerful charges were not used. In the future, all known data on the structural features of Jurassic deposits will be used; the conditions, directions of hydrocarbon migration, the time of formation of traps and fields, and the reasons for the predominant development of oil and gas deposits in the region will also be considered.

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