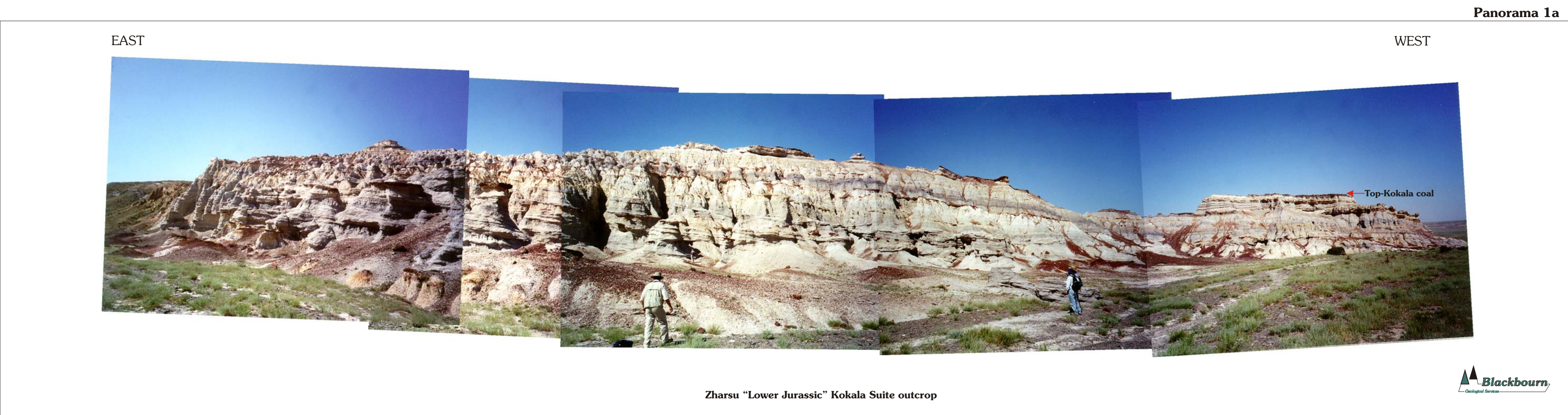


Field work was undertaken in June 2000 in 2 areas of the Karatau mountains; Zharsu and Kosbulak-Karadiirmen.



Detailed visual examination of the outcrops, noting the nature and geometry of individual sand bodies, the facies between them and their interrelationships was undertaken. The sections were recorded photographically with photographs tied to a series of GPS readings.



Karatau Outcrop Study

An Analogue for Jurassic (to Cretaceous) Reservoirs on the Buzachi Peninsula, South Mangyshlak Trough and Contiguous Offshore Areas, Western Kazakhstan

A Report Prepared by Blackbourn Geoconsulting
Created in association with Texaco and Nimir

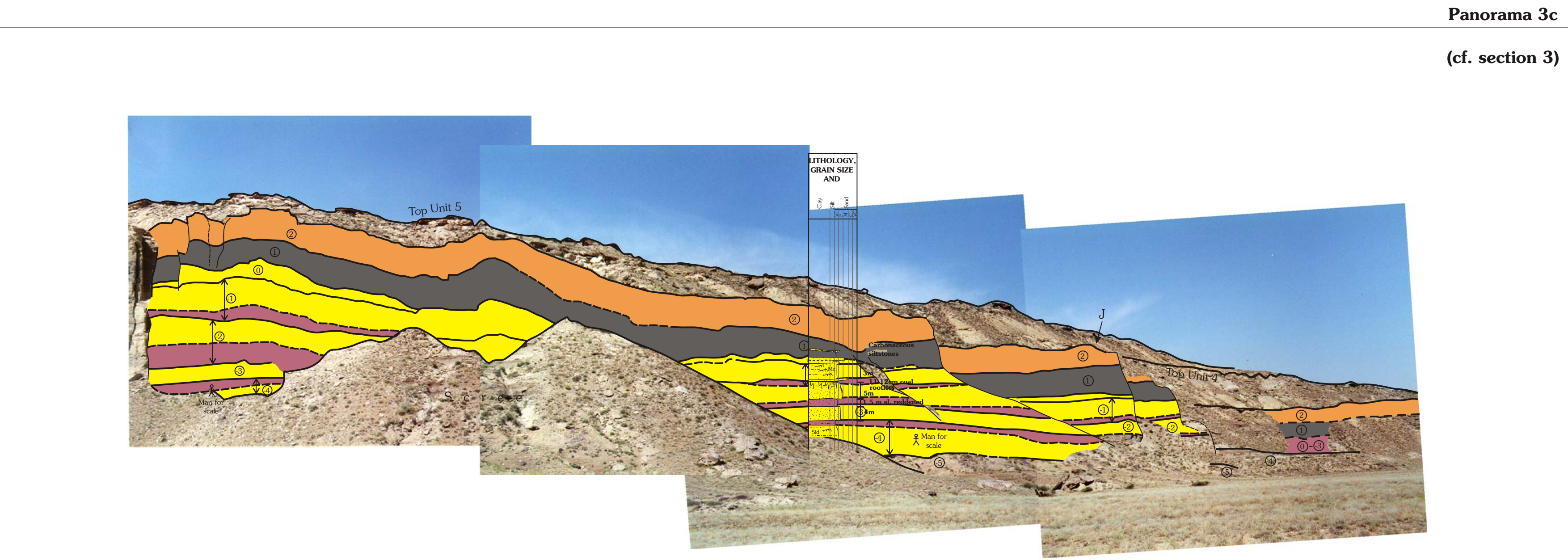
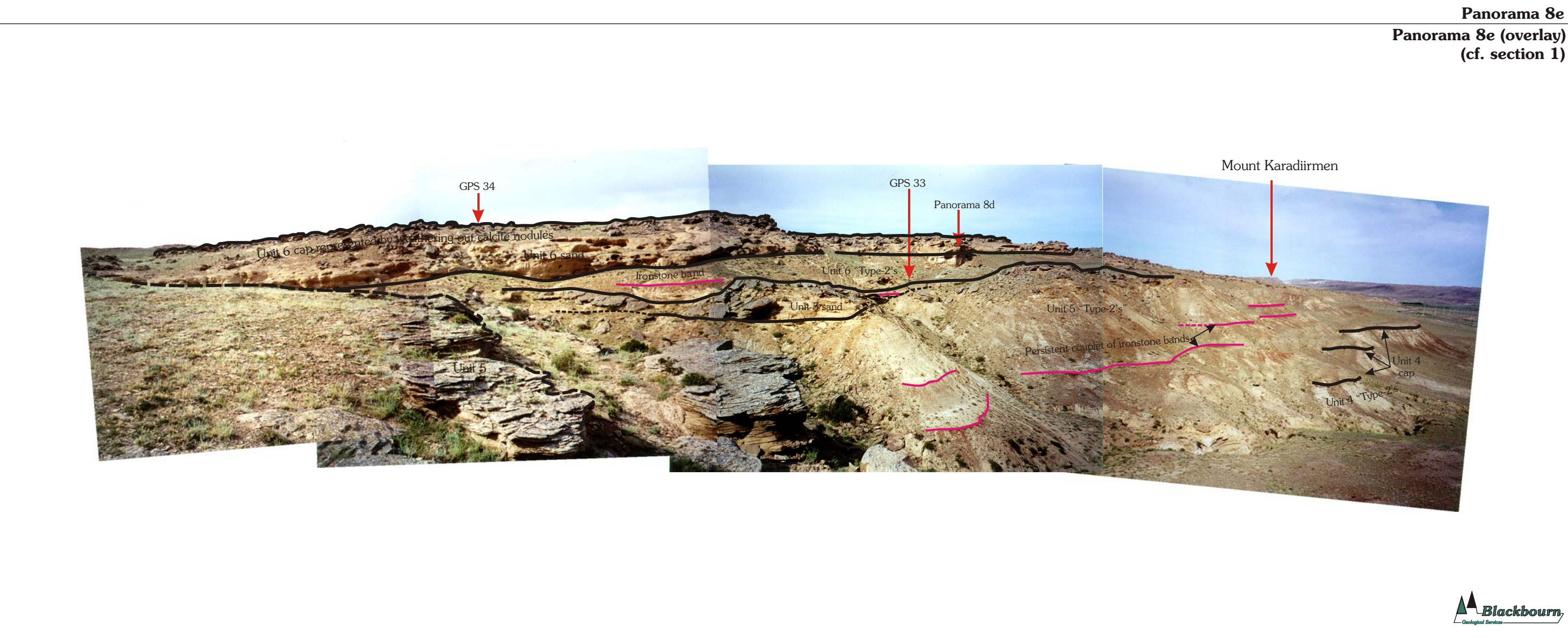
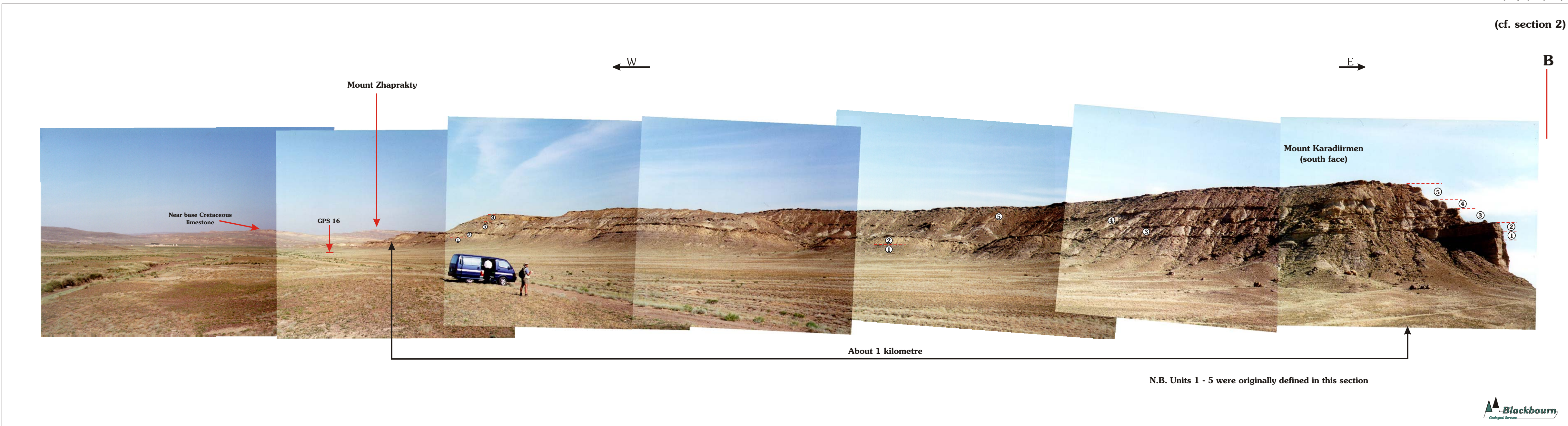
Content

The data are presented as large-format plans and sections, with explanations, sedimentological interpretation, statistical summary, and conclusions provided in a relatively brief accompanying text. A total of 26 potential reservoir sand bodies were identified and measured, and the nature of intervening deposits (including further reservoir facies) were described.

The report includes the following sections:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Methodology
- 3. Outcrop Descriptions
 - 3.1 Zharsu
 - 3.2 Kosbulak-Karadiirmen Section
- 4. Depositional Environments and Facies Models
- 5. Distribution and Morphology of Channel Sands
- 6. Conclusions

Table 1. Karatau field data: Basic Sand-body Geometry Data
Enclosure 1 (+4 overlays)
Sections 1-3
Photographic plates

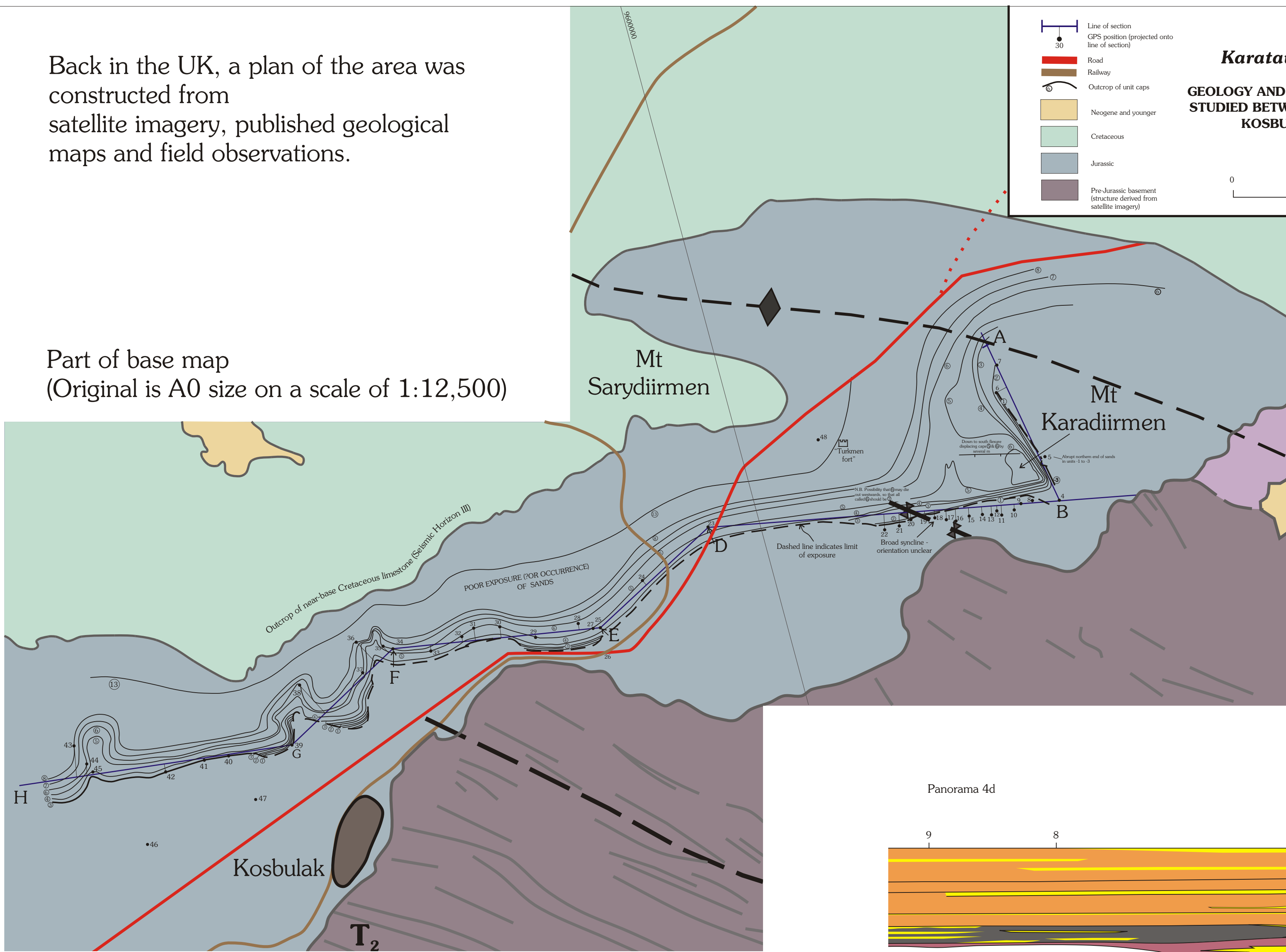


Simple vertical field logs were measured at intervals in order to establish the thickness of the units described

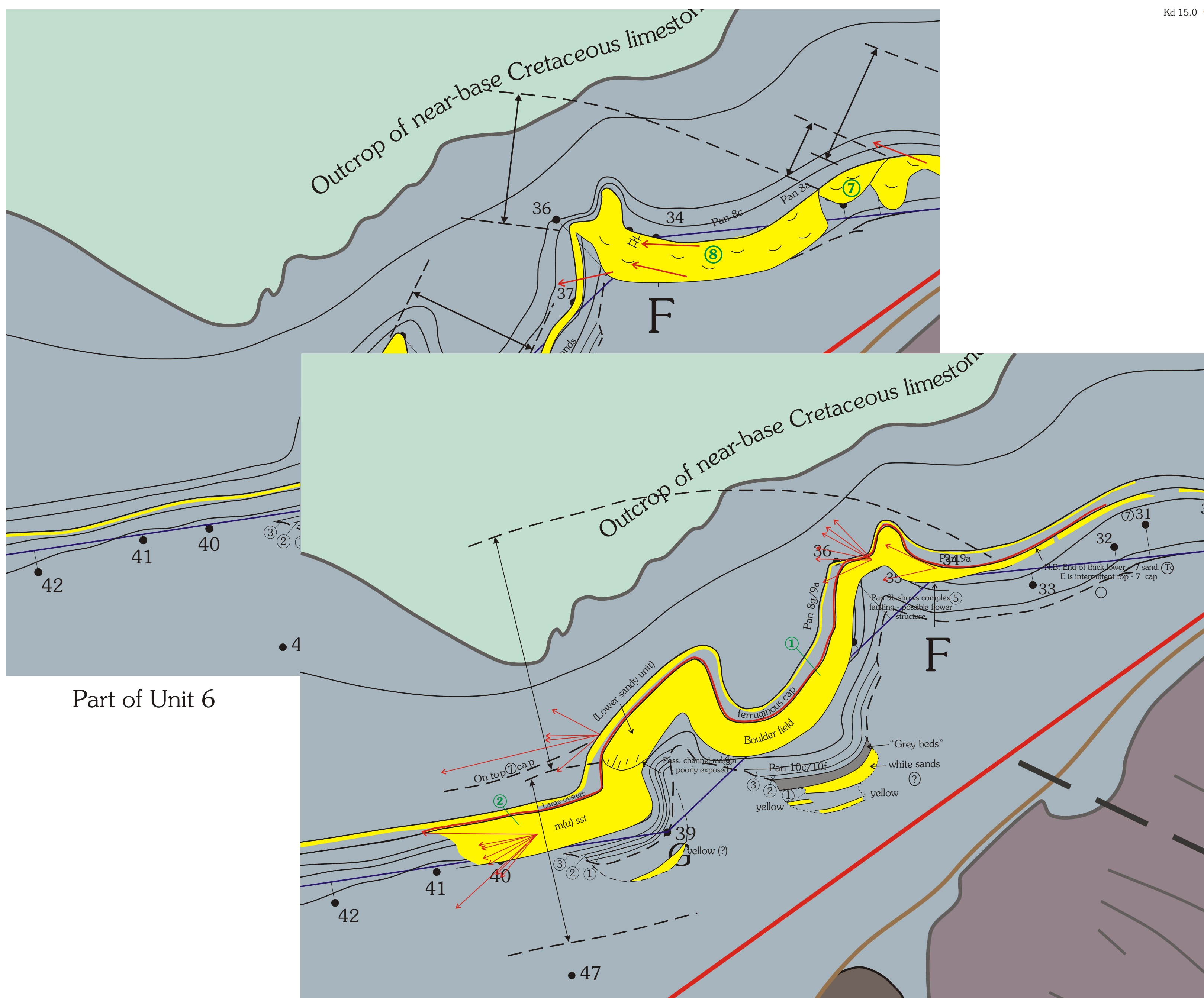


Back in the UK, a plan of the area was constructed from satellite imagery, published geological maps and field observations.

Part of base map
(Original is A0 size on a scale of 1:12,500)

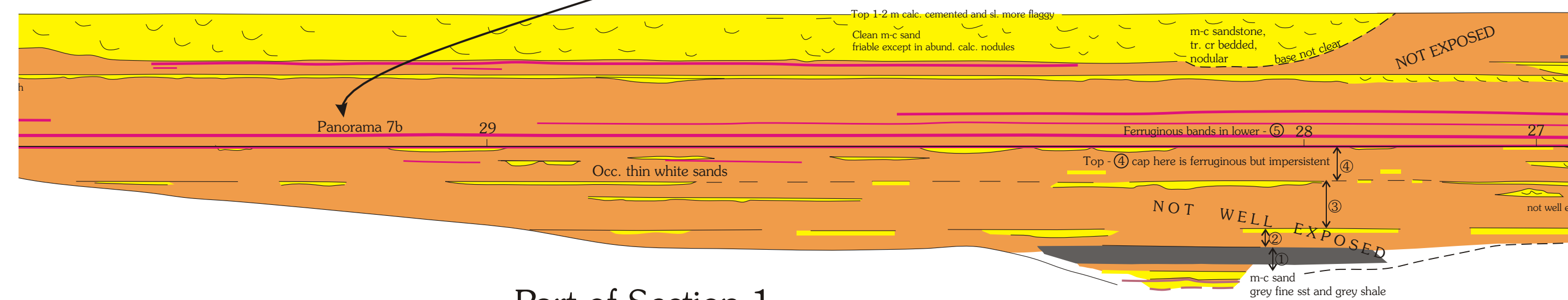
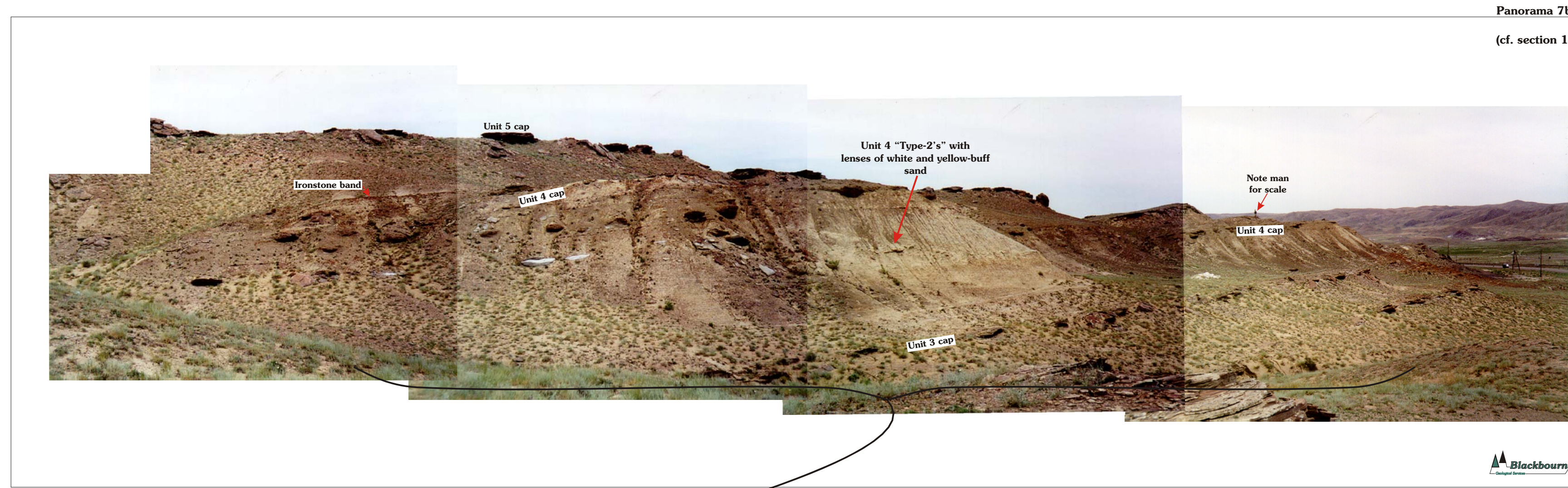


The outcrop plan was used to plot the location, size and trend of the major sand bodies.

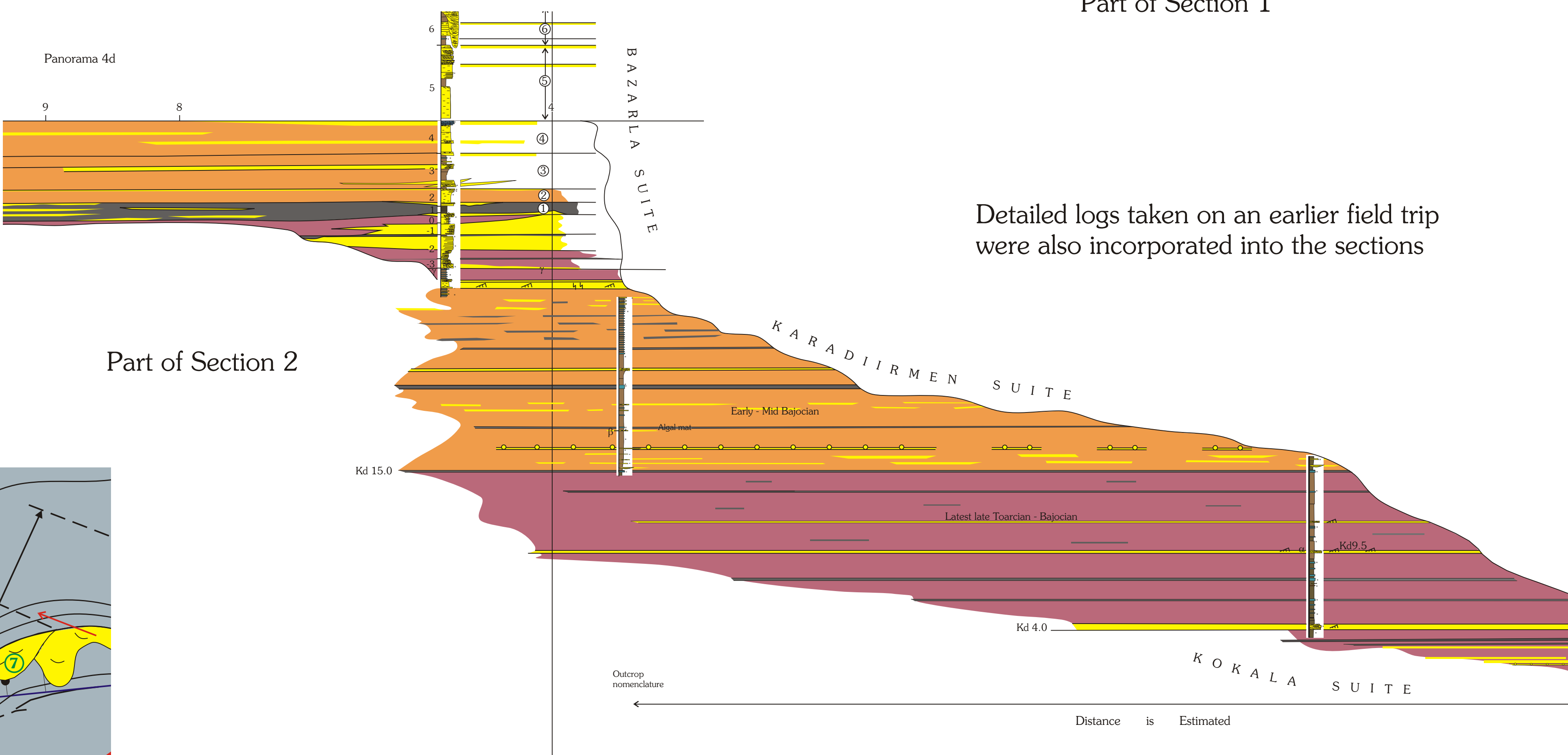


Parts of Units 7 & 8 and Units 1 to -3

The photographic record was used as a base for tying in all other data and for constructing cross sections



Detailed logs taken on an earlier field trip were also incorporated into the sections



These data were used to undertake statistical analyses of the sand body sizes, and to consider implications for reservoir geometry and interconnectivity. This information has proved very valuable for modelling Mesozoic reservoirs in the region.

