

## **Kovykta Gas Field - Gas Giant in the South of Siberian Platform**

**KAZAKOV V.A., DROBOT D.I., FOMIN G.V. JSC RUSIA  
Petroleum, Irkutsk, Russia**

The field 350km north-east from Irkutsk discovered in 1987 is a gigantic bedded gas deposit lithologically limited, located on a monoclinic Angaro-Lenskaya stage slope in fault zone. The development of the gas field was caused by migration of large gas fluid volumes from Riphean-Vendian oil and gas producing rocks of the offset Pribaikalie gas formation zone during late Ordovician.

The sediments (down to 3900m) are terrigenous Riphean-Vendian rocks, carbonate and halogen-carbonate Middle - Lower Cambrian strata, red terrigenous Upper Cambrian and Ordovician deposits. The payzone includes Vendian sandstones of P2-layer of Parfenov horizon, Lower Motskaya subsuite, comprising distributary channel, delta-front/shoreface, mouth-bar and plain/bayfill deposits. The productive formation exhibits porosities  $290-990 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}^2$ ; the netpay reaches 29m; the formation depth is 2850-3390m. The reservoir rocks distribution is regional.

Deep-hole drilling is carried out over no more than 20% of highly perspective zone. The estimated gas reservoir area is  $11000 \text{ km}^2$ , the predicted gas reserves volume is 2.5 trillion  $\text{m}^3$ . Gas inflows from P2-layer (content of methane 92%, helium 0.25%) are up to  $270000 \text{ m}^3$  per day.

Proven gas reserves are 870 billion  $\text{m}^3$ . Drilling of 15 exploratory wells and addition of 1.5 trillion  $\text{m}^3$  proven gas reserves are scheduled by the end of 2002; according to the plan commercial development will be started in 2003.