



SPE Workshop: Unconventional Resources

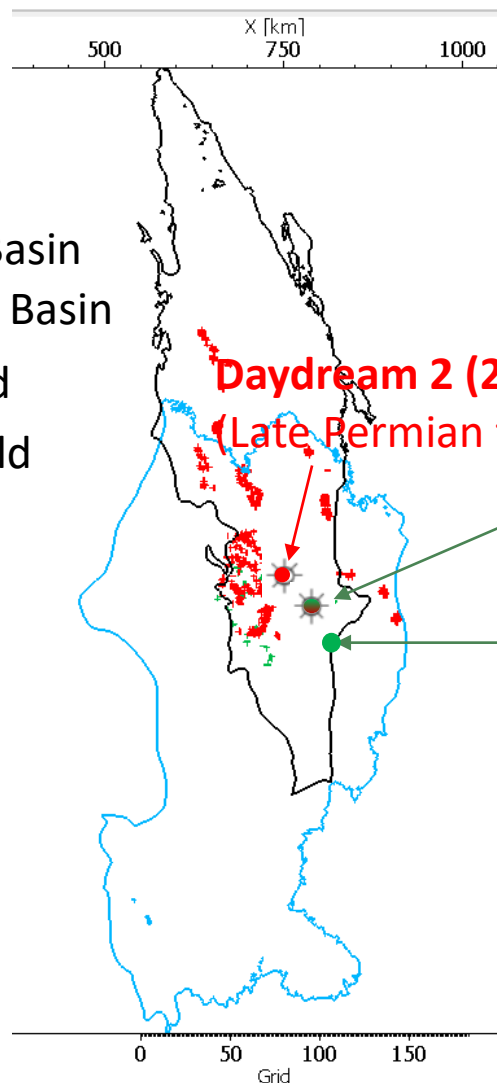
09–10 SEPTEMBER 2025 | BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

Petroleum systems model for the Taroom Trough, Bowen Basin

Mohinudeen Faiz



Oil and gas fields in the Bowen-Surat Basin



Canyon-1H Flow Test Results

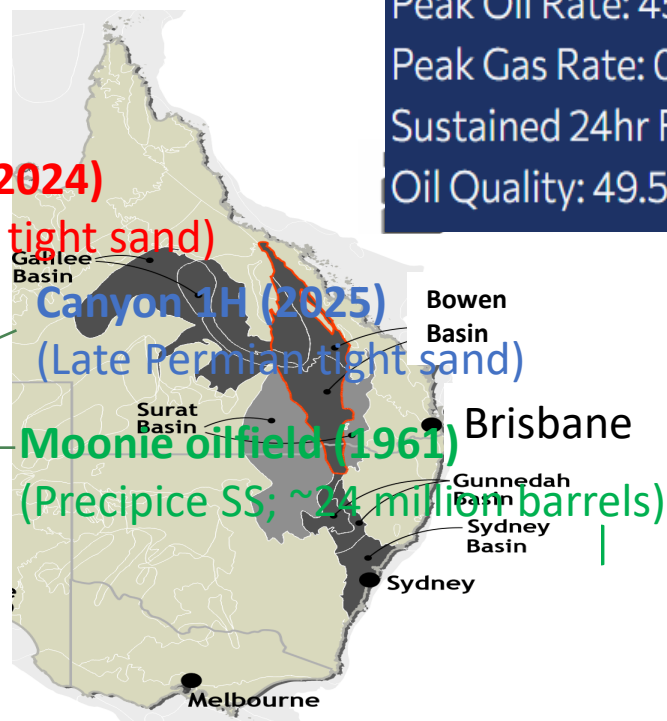
Peak Oil Rate: 452 BOPD

Peak Gas Rate: 0.6 MMSCFD

Sustained 24hr Flow: 321 BOPD and 0.472 MMSCFD

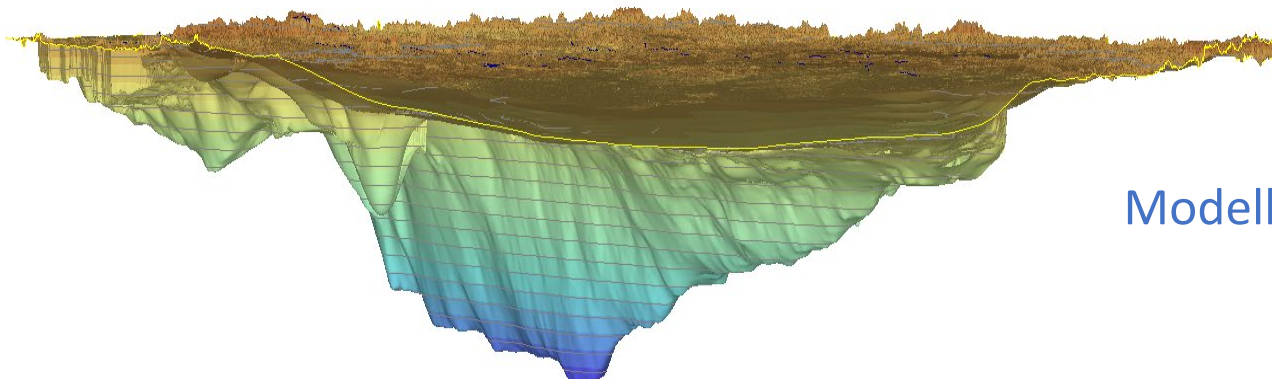
Oil Quality: 49.5 API – a high quality light crude oil

Petroleum Systems Model closely predicts composition of the fluids



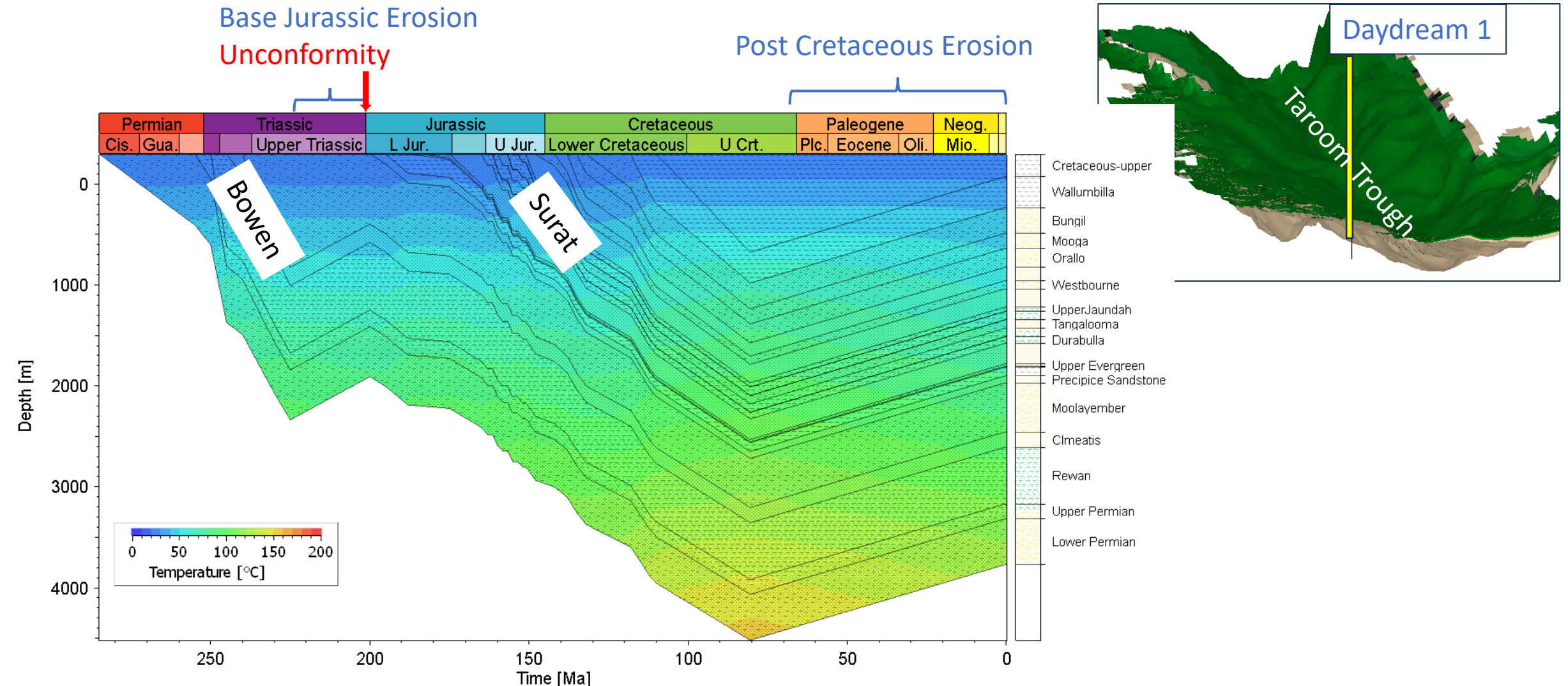
Petroleum system model – data sources

- Regional geological model - [OGIA](#)
- Coal distribution - [Origin and Santos](#)
- Vitrinite reflectance ~100 wells - [CSIRO, Origin, WCR](#)
- Temperature for ~300 wells - [WCR](#)
- Oil-source rock geochemistry - [CSIRO, Origin](#)

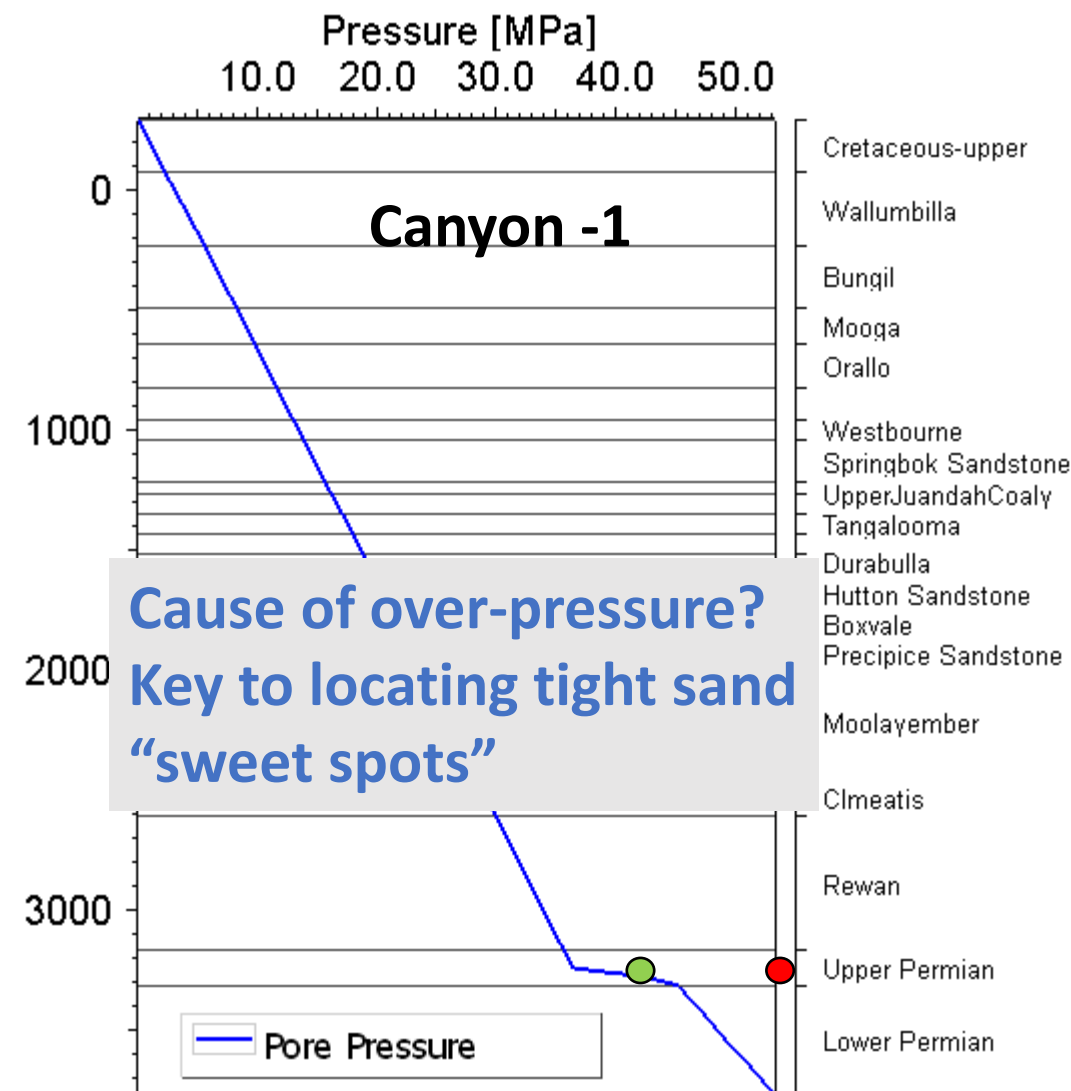
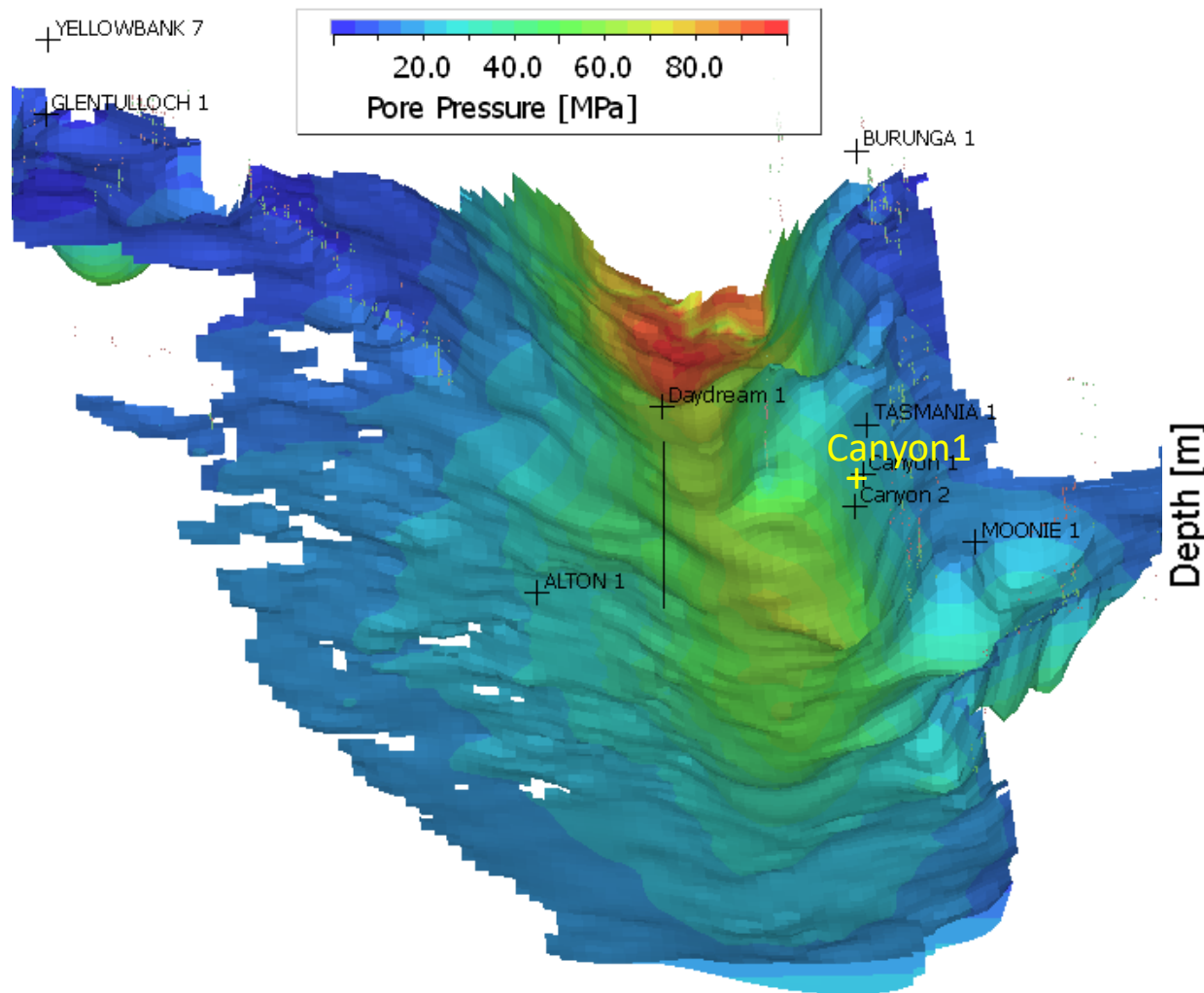


Modelling project sponsored by GISERA

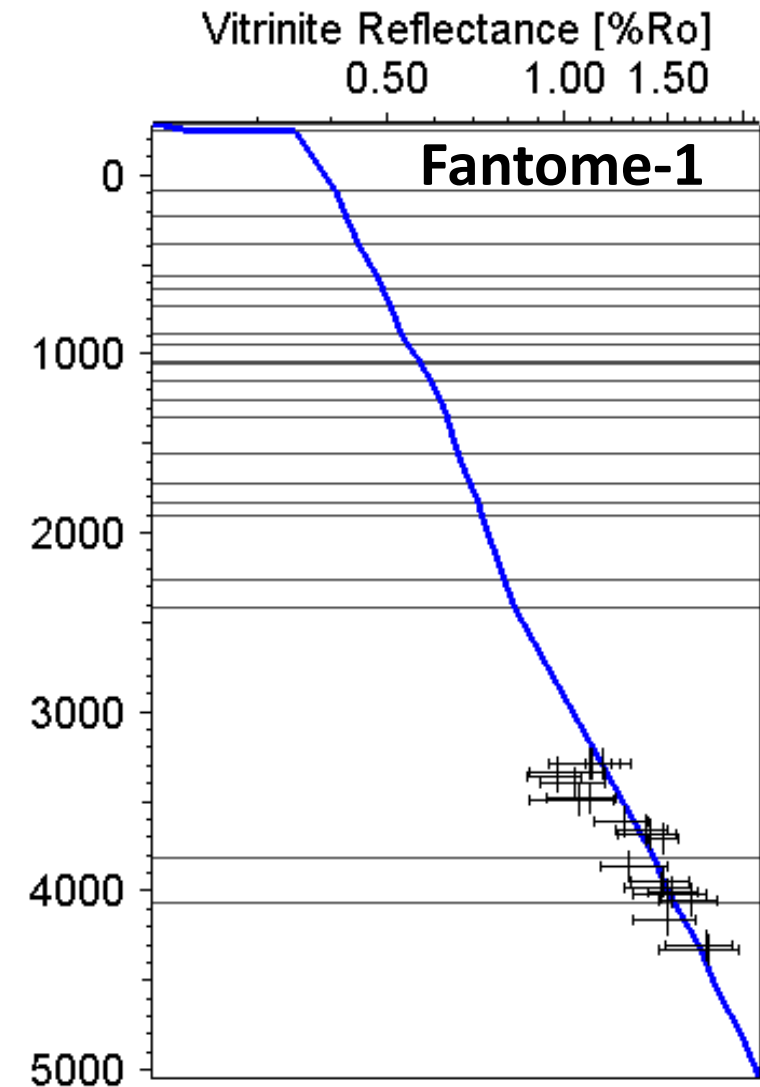
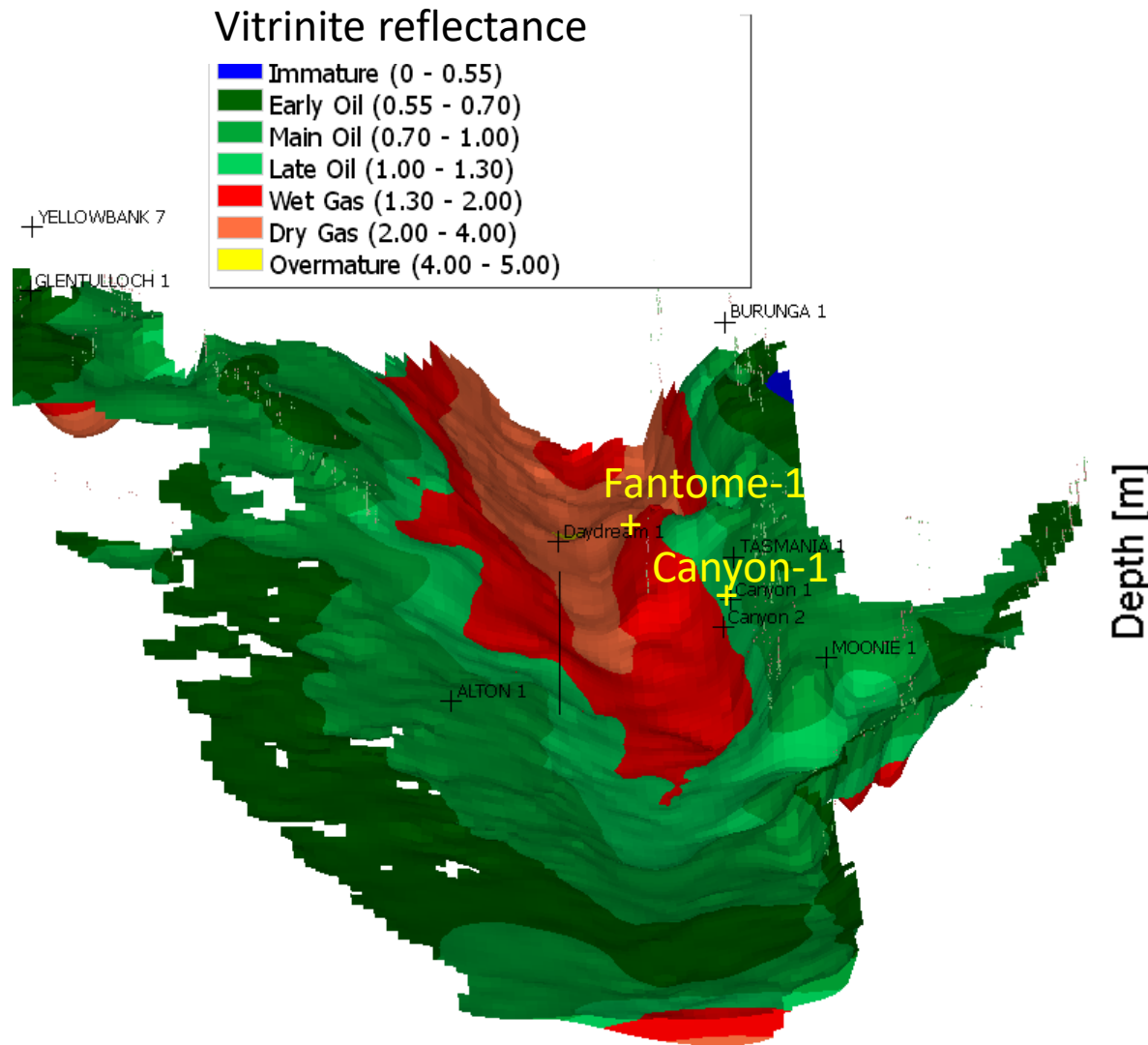
Burial & temperature history – Taroom Trough



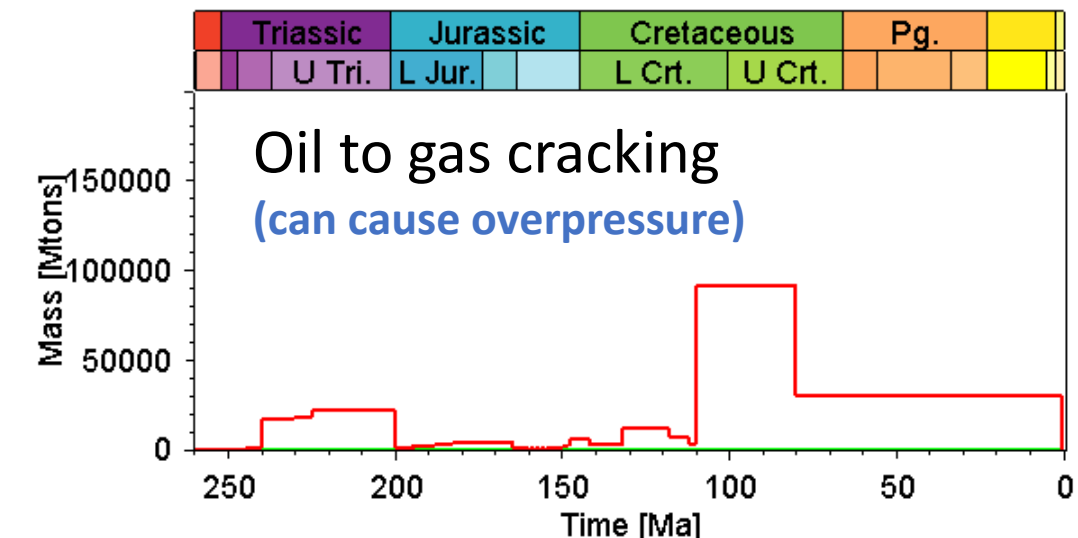
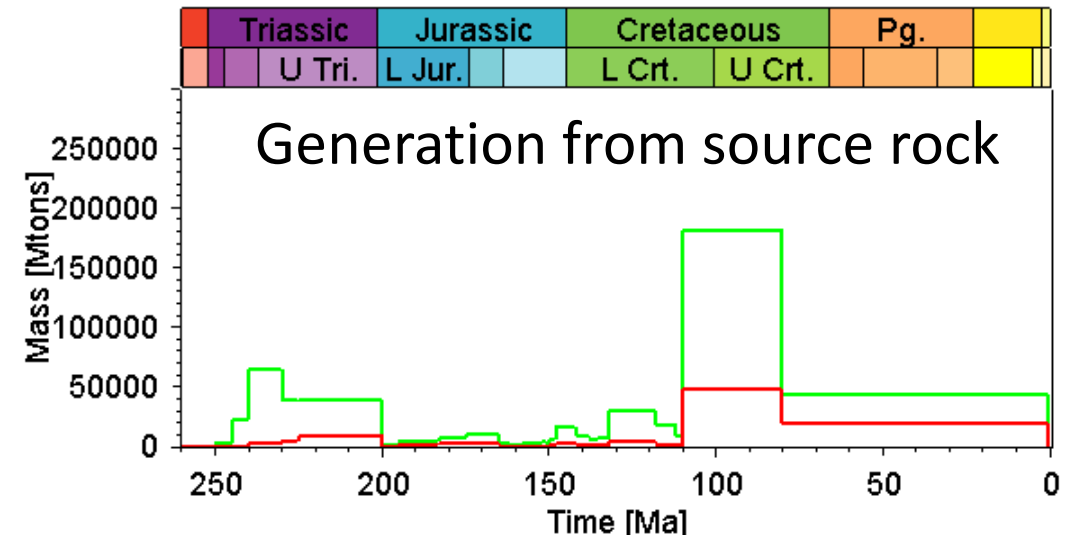
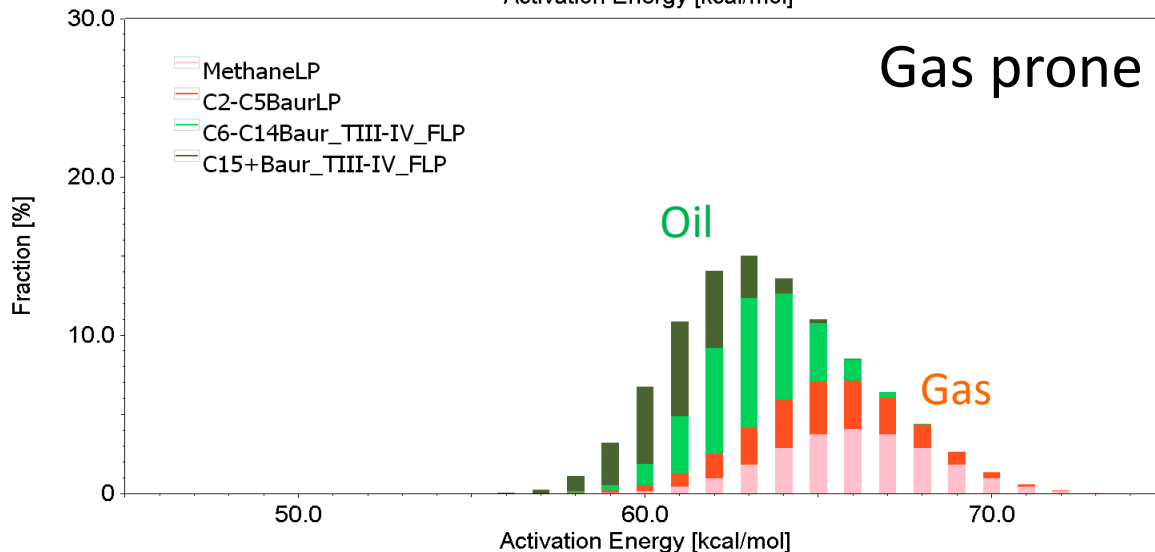
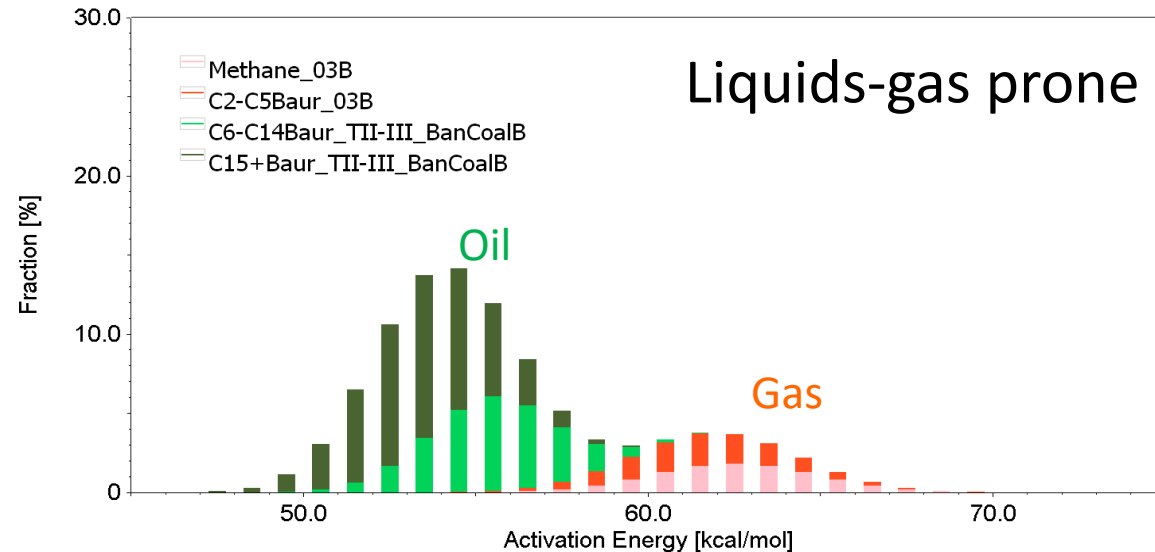
Pressure model – Mid Permian



Thermal maturity model – Mid Permian



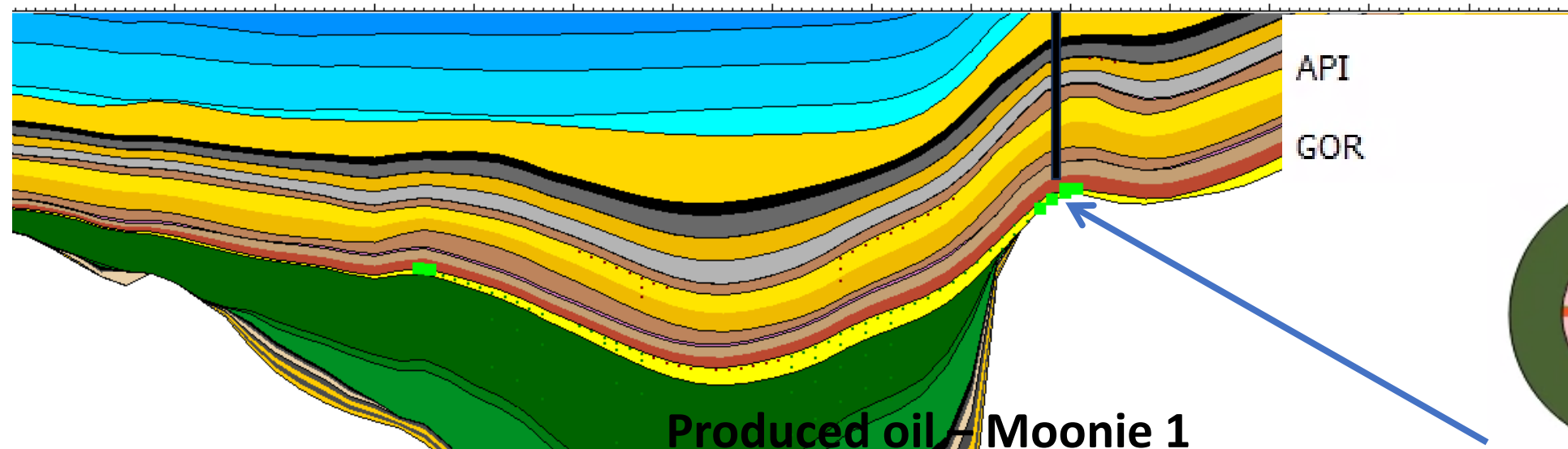
Source rock kinetics and fluid types generated



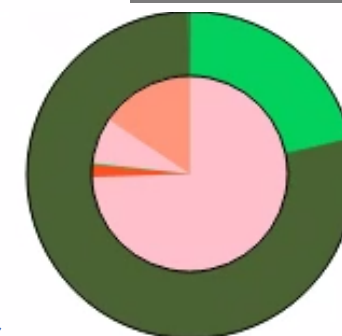
Moonie accumulation – model outputs

Moonie-1

Model prediction



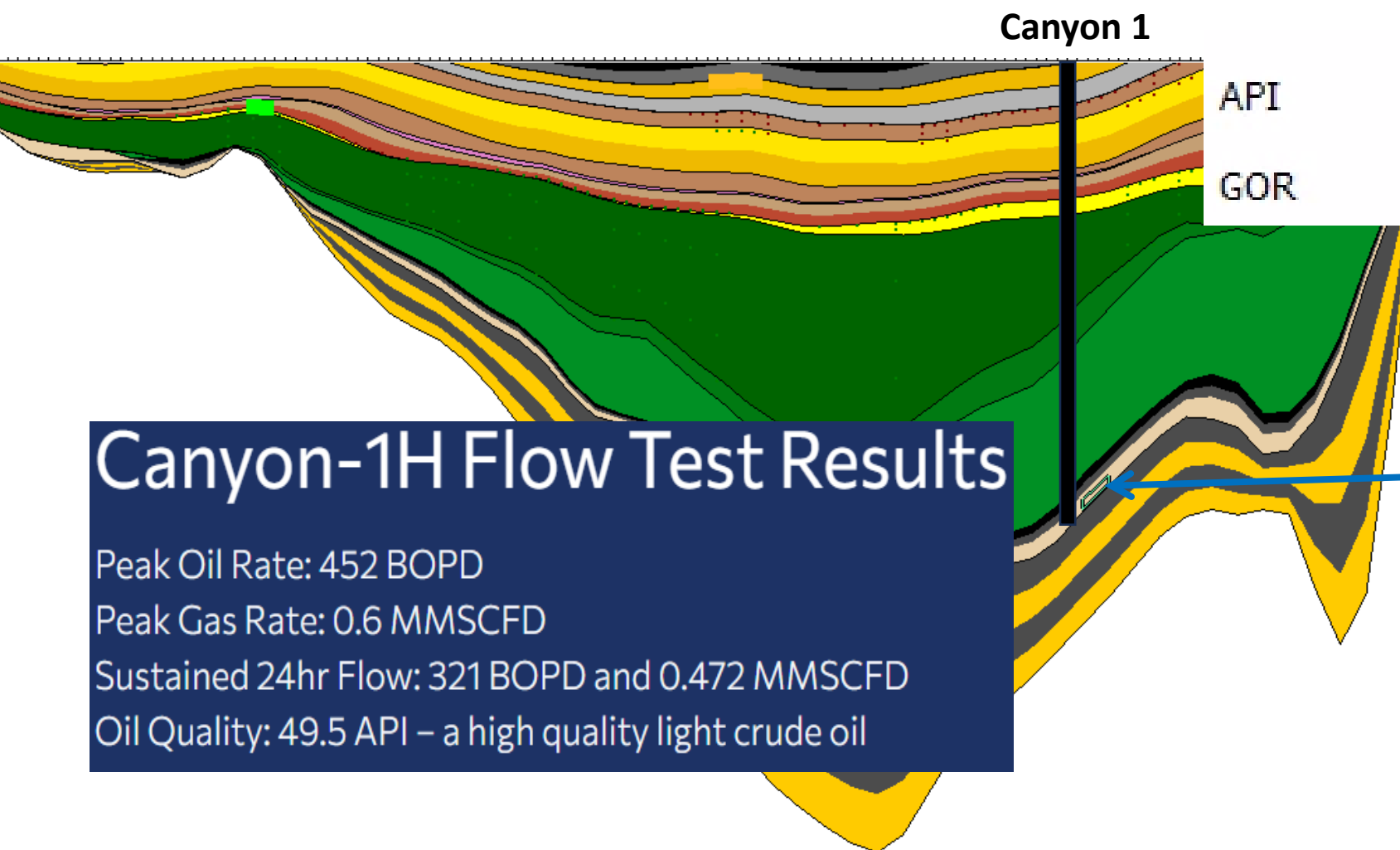
47.04 [degAPI]
112.32 [m³/m³]



| FLUID PROPERTIES | OIL Precipice Ss (56-4 Sand) | OIL Precipice Ss (58-0 Sand) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| API Gravity @ 60°F | 50.0° | 44.4° |
| Base | Napthenic to Paraffinic | Napthenic to Paraffinic |
| Sulphur (% wt)(ppm) | 0.002% | 0.002% |
| Initial GOR (ft ³ /bbl) | 110 to 315 | 110 to 315 |

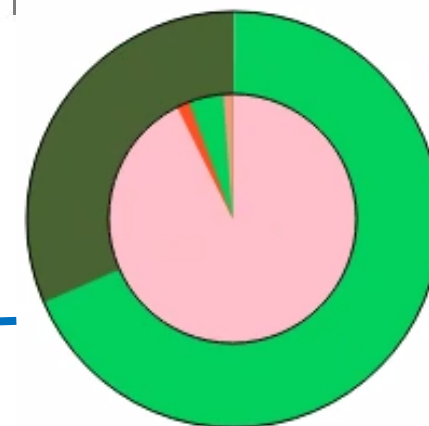
| Component | [mass%] | Liquid Vapor |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Methane_03B | 00.0 | 74.5 |
| C2-C5Baur_03B | 00.0 | 02.1 |
| C6-C14Baur_TII-III_BanCoalB | 21.4 | 00.2 |
| C15+Baur_TII-III_BanCoalB | 78.3 | 00.0 |
| MethaneLP | 00.0 | 01.8 |
| Methane_06K | 00.0 | 05.9 |
| C6-C14Baur_TII-III_KiangKOP | 00.1 | 00.0 |
| C15+Baur_TII-III_KiangOP | 00.1 | 00.0 |
| BioMethane | 00.0 | 15.5 |

Canyon 1H - Permian tight sand gas-oil reservoir



Model prediction

| | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 49.95 | [degAPI] |
| 1294.50 | [m ³ /m ³] |



| Component | [mass%] | Liquid Vapor |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Methane_03B | 00.0 | 02.4 |
| Methane_LP | 00.0 | 02.7 |
| Methane_06K | 00.1 | 87.4 |
| C2-C5Baur_06K | 00.0 | 01.7 |
| C6-C14Baur_TII-III_KiangKOP | 68.4 | 04.5 |
| C15+Baur_TII-III_KiangOP | 31.5 | 00.0 |
| BioMethane | 00.0 | 01.2 |

Canyon-1H Flow Test Results

Peak Oil Rate: 452 BOPD

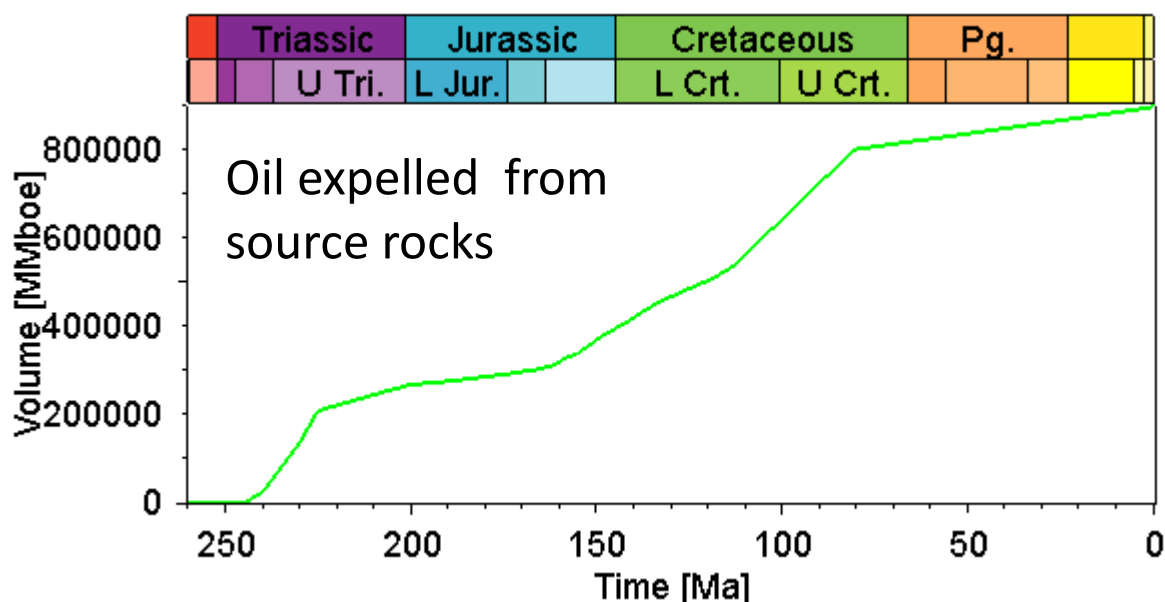
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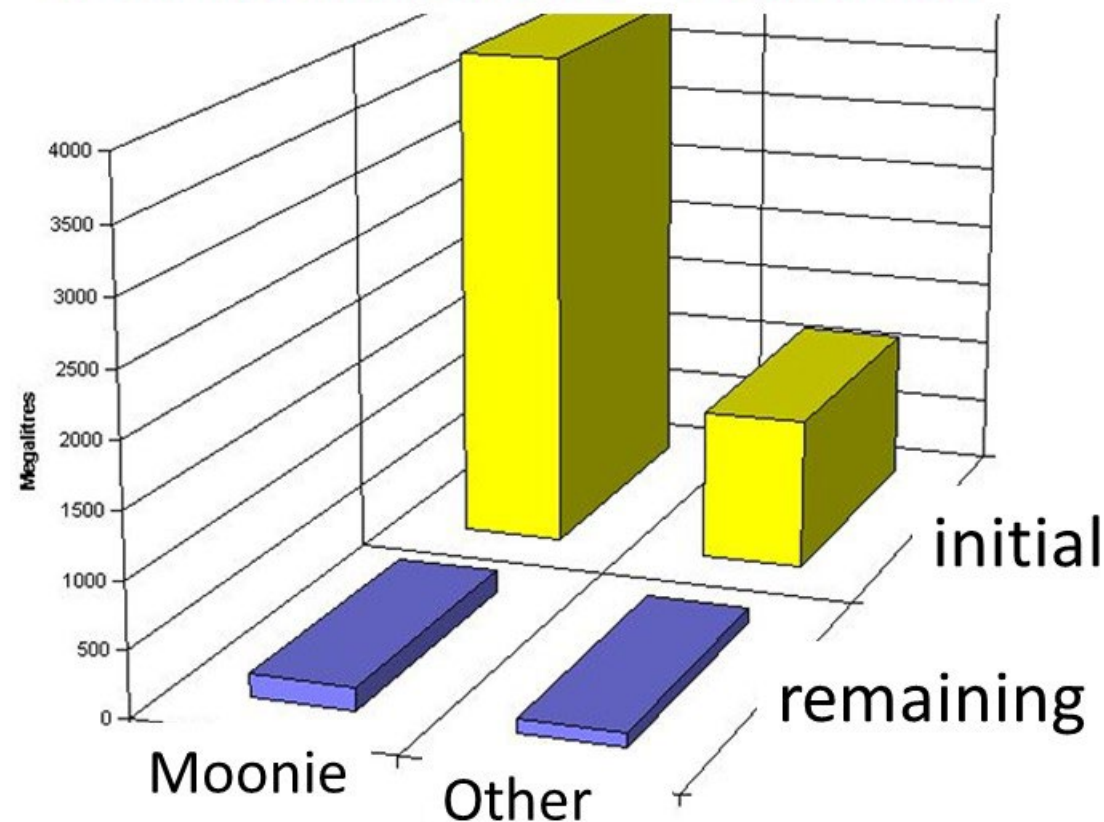
Oil expelled from Upper Permian & reserves identified

as at 1996 (Cadman et al 1998)



Where is rest of the oil hiding?

Conventional reserves = 25 MMbbls



Remaining reserves = 1.8 MMbbls

Discussion points

- Where are the big undiscovered conventional accumulations ?
- A significant gas-liquids resource in the tight sands
- GOR related to source and pressure variations
- Overpressure, what caused it?
 - In-reservoir oil-to gas cracking
 - Lateral facies changes