



NPA Exploration Services 2019

Mike King – NPA Satellite Mapping



NPA's History



1972

2008

2013



Who are NPA?

■ Satellite mapping

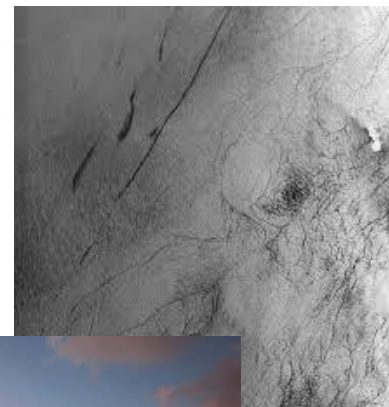
- Geological mapping
- Oil and gas exploration
- Mineral exploration
- Seep mapping
- Satellite imagery & DEM
- InSAR

■ Markets

- **Oil and gas**
- Mining
- Infrastructure and civil engineering
- Environmental and pollution monitoring

■ Right imagery for the job

- Impartial advice spanning over 65 satellite missions (Optical, SAR, DEM)
- Archive data, custom tasking and specialist processing



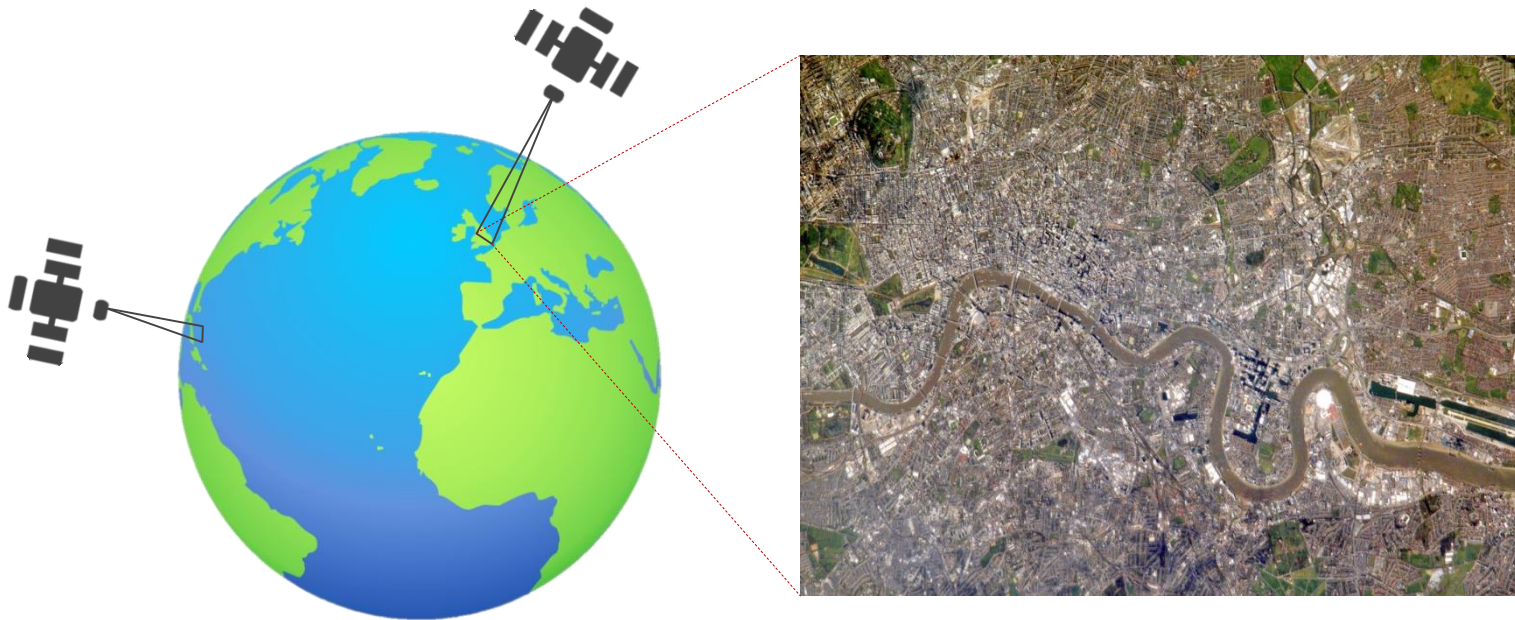
Remote Sensing



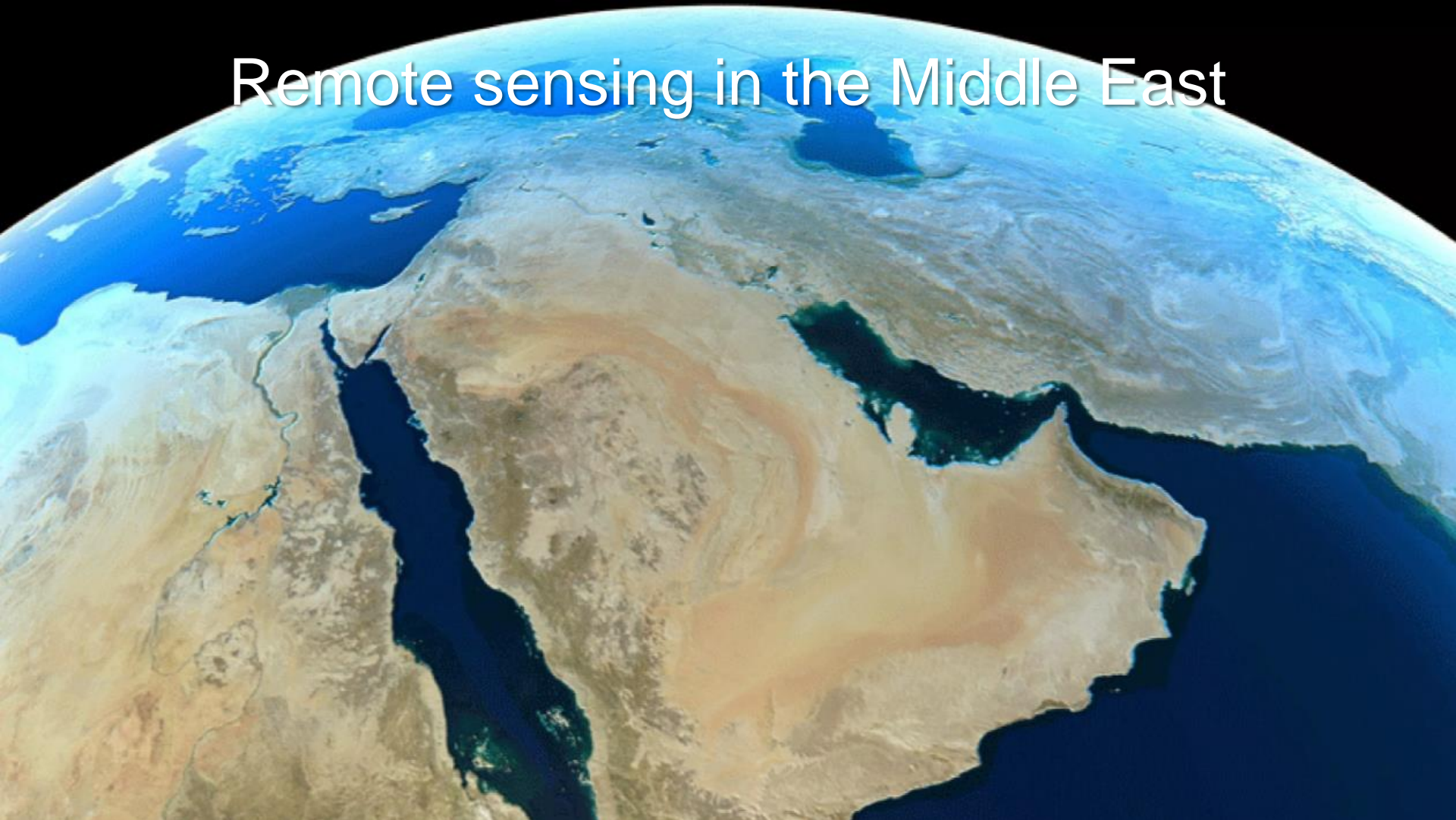


Satellite Remote Sensing

The science of extracting information remotely from an object or area through the analysis of data acquired by satellite



Remote sensing in the Middle East





What can RS offer in the Middle East?

Onshore

- **Geological mapping**
- **Seepage detection (ish)**
- Monitoring – INSAR, infrastructure
- Survey planning
- Geohazards

Offshore

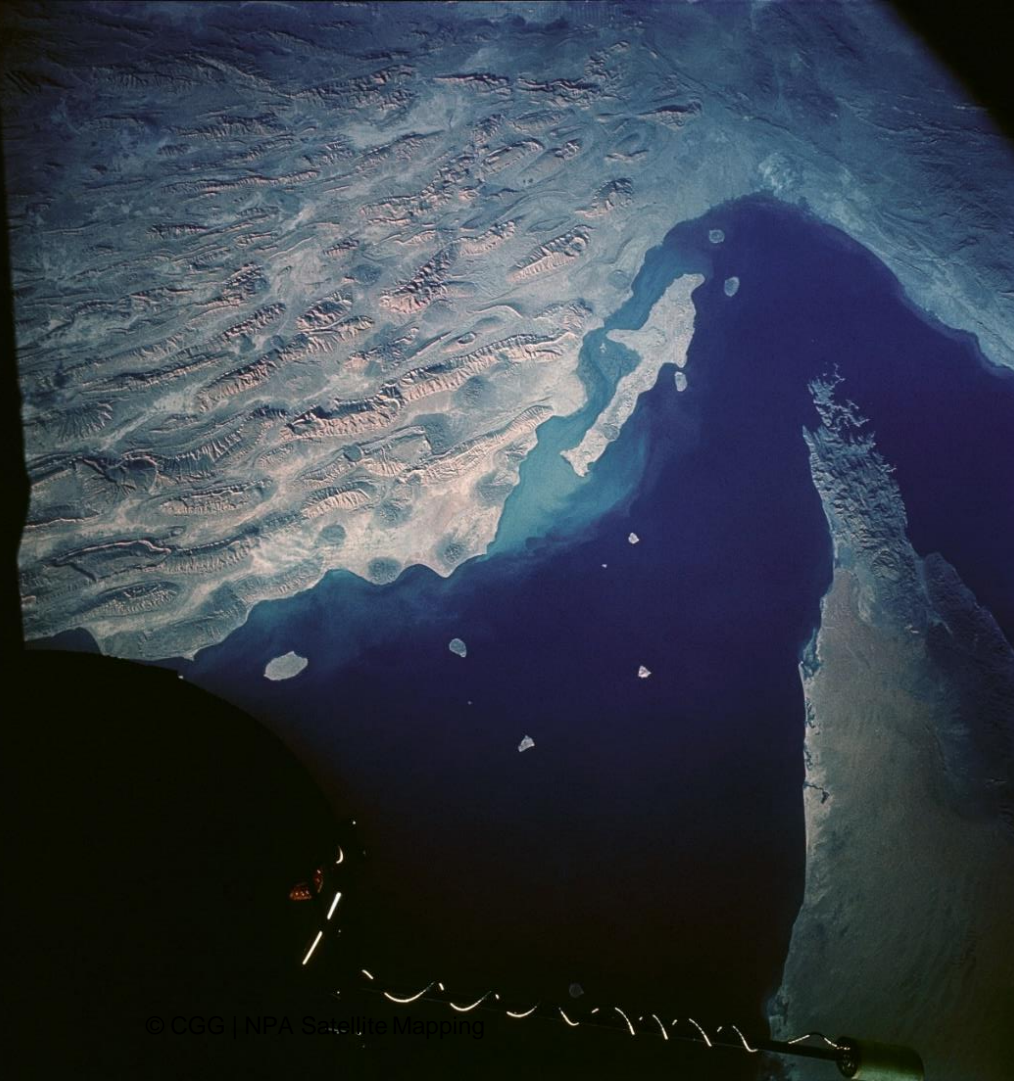
- **Seepage detection**
- Gravity (regional), Magnetism (regional), Bathymetry (regional & shallow)
- Monitoring – Pollution (benchmarking and monitoring)



Onshore



Satellite remote sensing in the middle east – 1966!



© CGG | NPA Satellite Mapping



Left - Gemini 12 view of Fars, Oman and Qishm Island

Above - Buzz Aldrin performing
spacewalk
13 November 1966



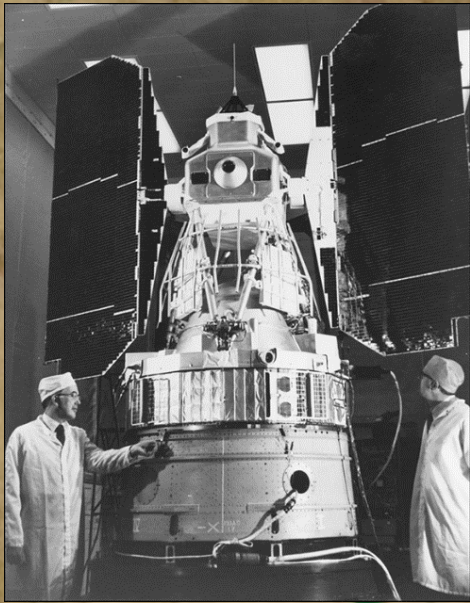


Remote sensing & the Middle East

Ideal location:

- Arid
- Limited vegetation
- Clouds less of an issue, large archives of imagery
- Good geological exposure
- Topography controlled by structure
- Recent tectonic development (Zagros, Taurys etc.)





- Landsat 1 (1972)
- Optical (6 Bands)
- 80m resolution
- \$5.9 billion! (2018)
- Landsat 8 \$858 Million



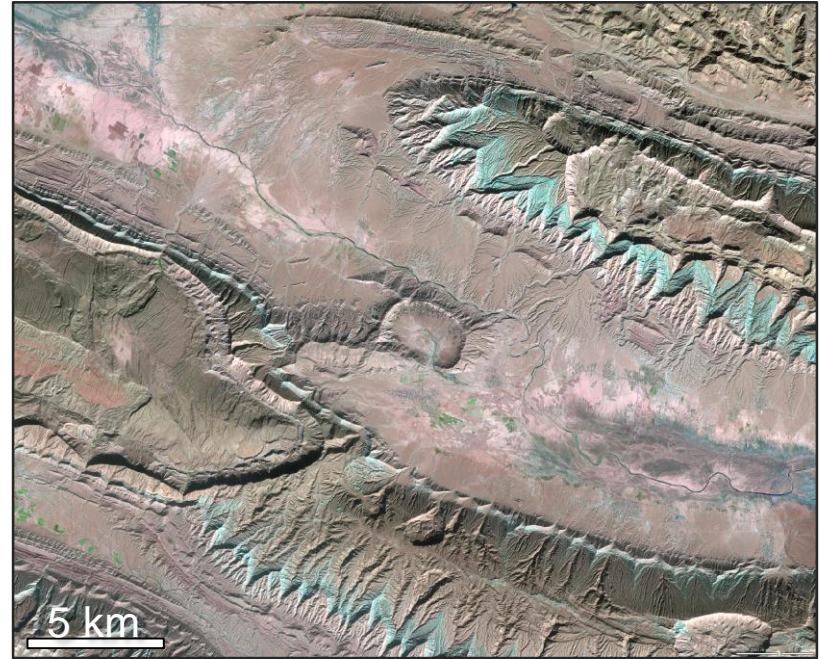
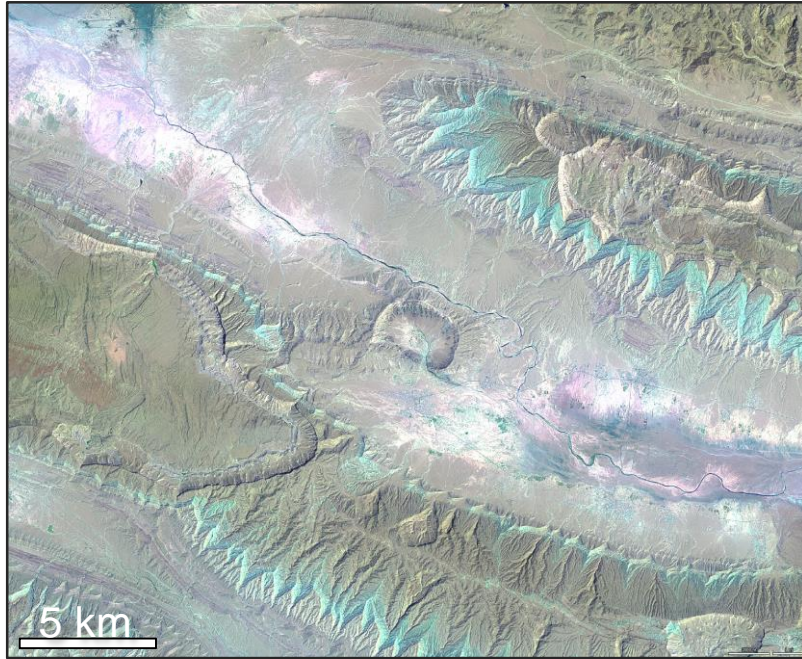
- Landsat 4 (1982)
- Optical (6 Bands)
- 30m resolution

Geological mapping



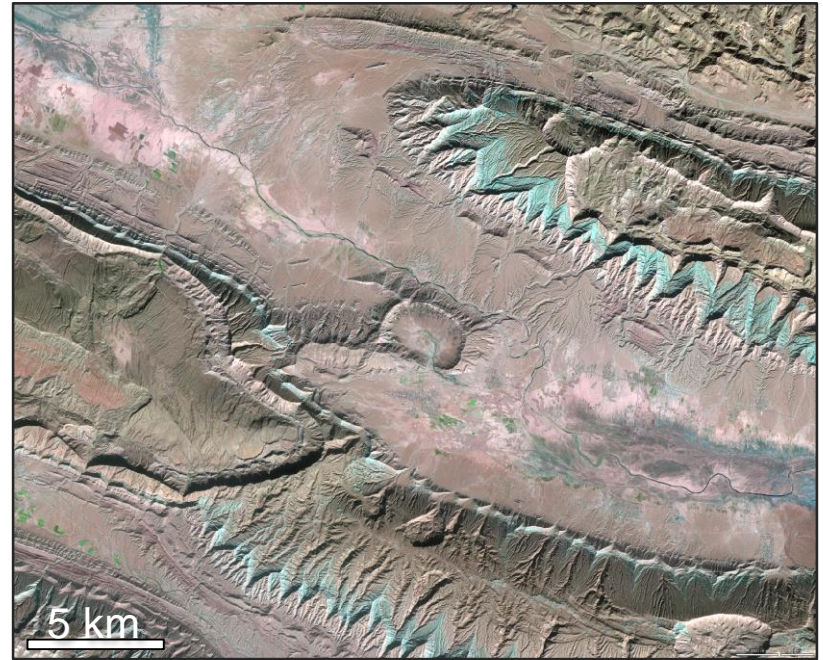


Data selection - Summer vs Autumn

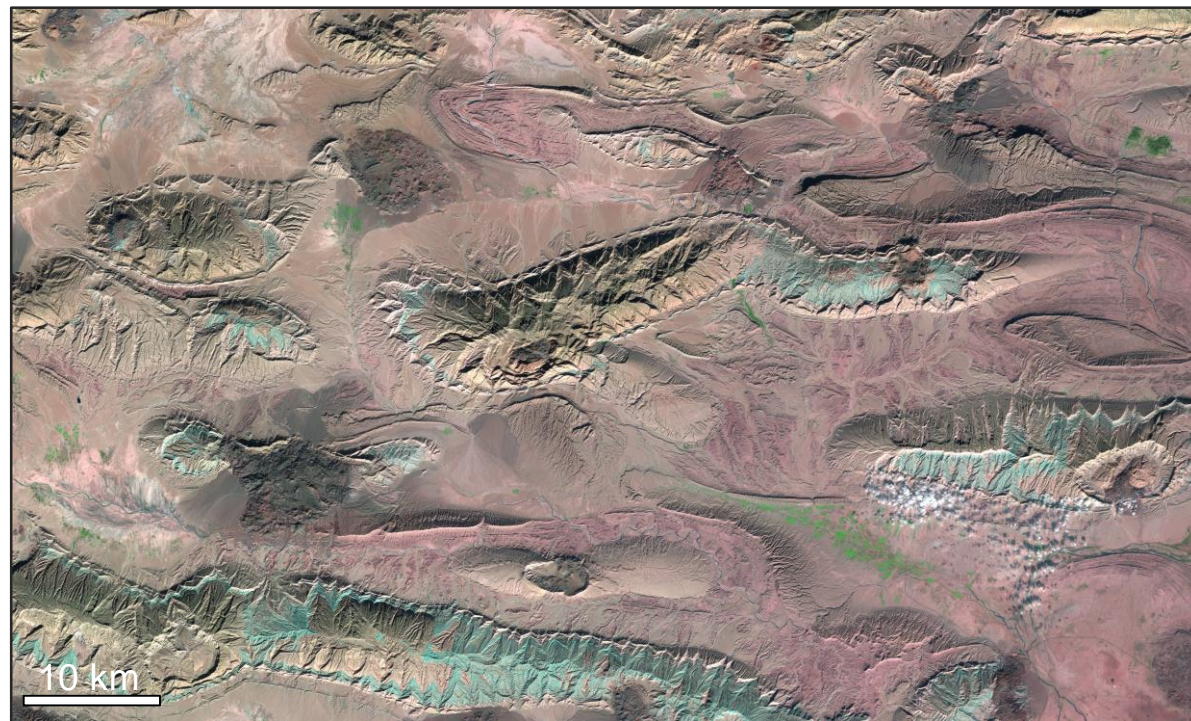




Data preparation - Real colour vs false colour



Sentinel-2 (12-8-3 band combination)



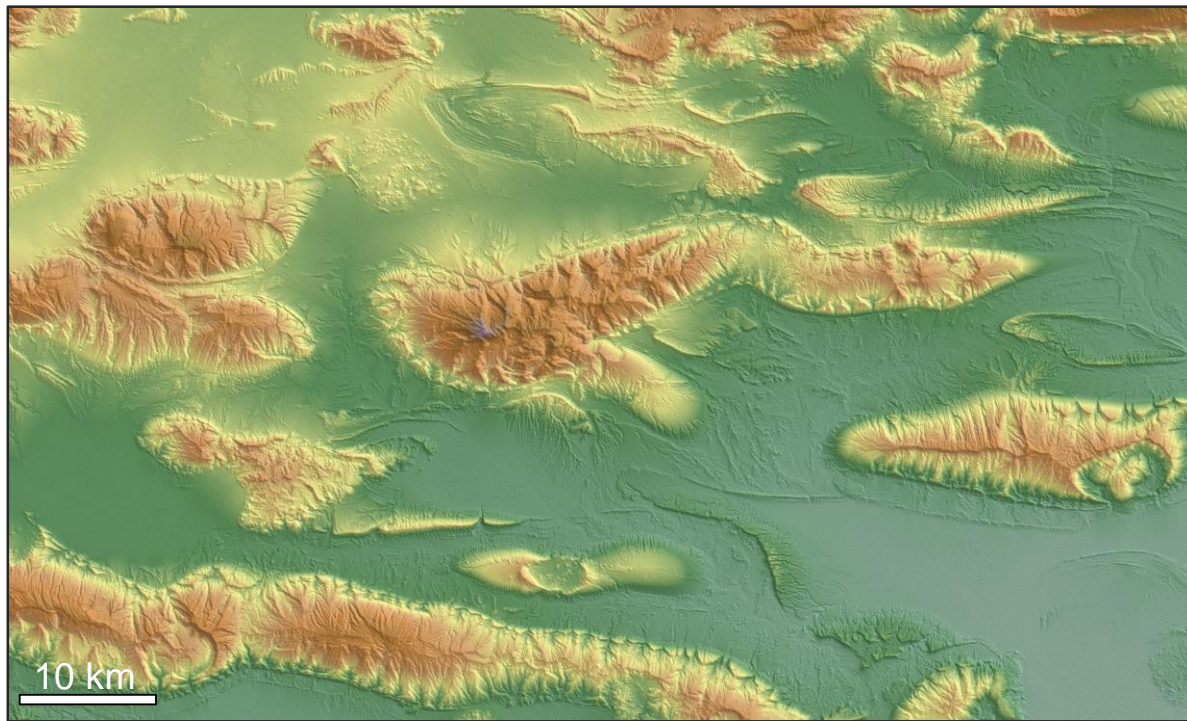
Remote Sensing Signature

	Quaternary
	Bakhtiari (Plio-Pleistocene)
	Agha Jari (U. Miocene)
	Mishan (M. Miocene)
	Guri (M. Miocene)
	Gascharan (L.-M. Miocene)
	Asmari (Olig.-L. Miocene)
	Pabdeh-Gurpi (U. Cret-Olig)
	Bangestan Gp (U. Cretaceous)
	Khami Gp (L. Cretaceous)
	Hormuz salt (Precambrian)

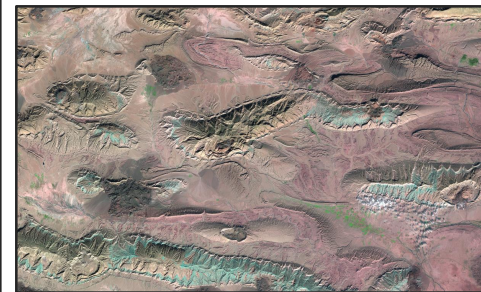




Digital Elevation Model (SRTM-1) 30 m resolution

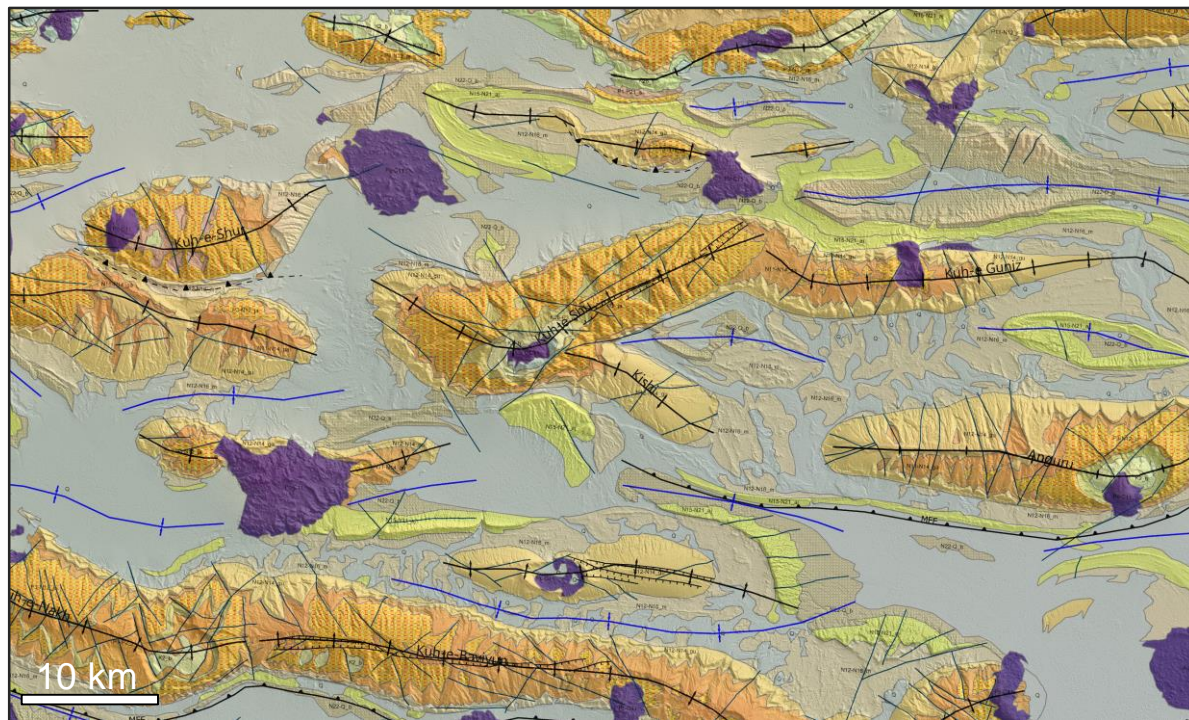


Sentinel-2

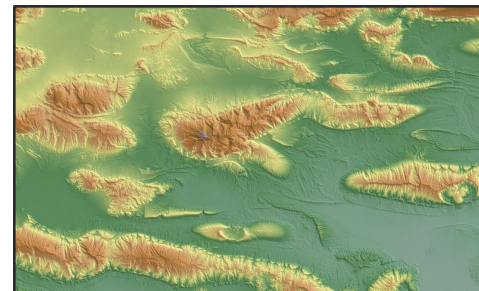




1:200,000 Geological Map

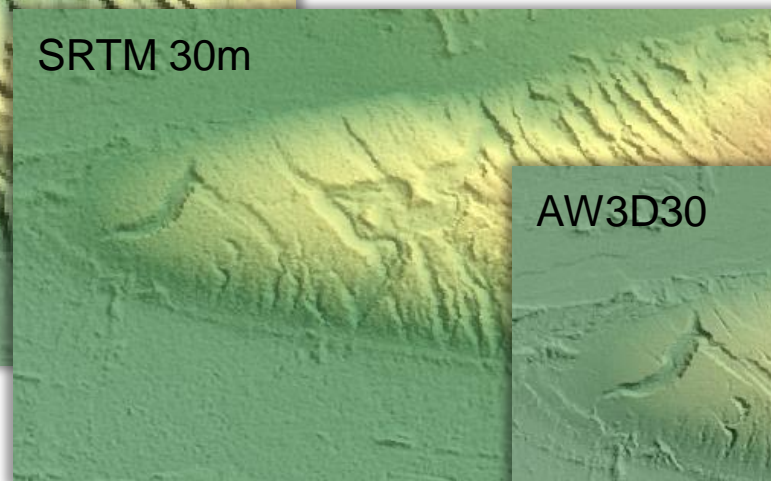
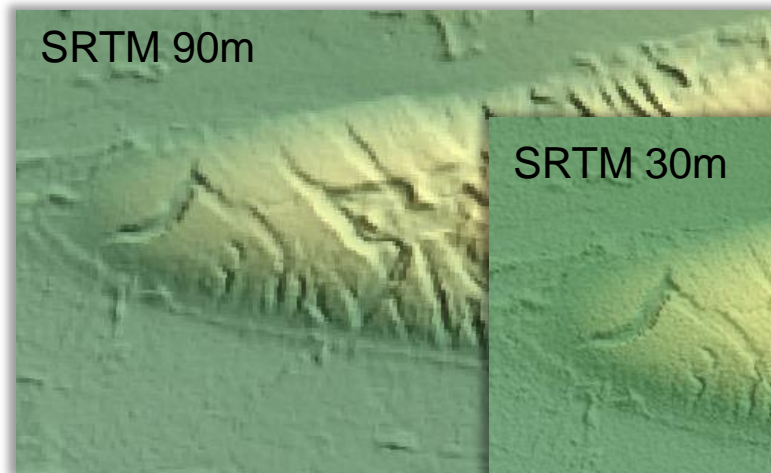


SRTM-1 DEM





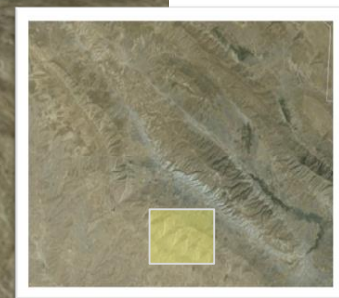
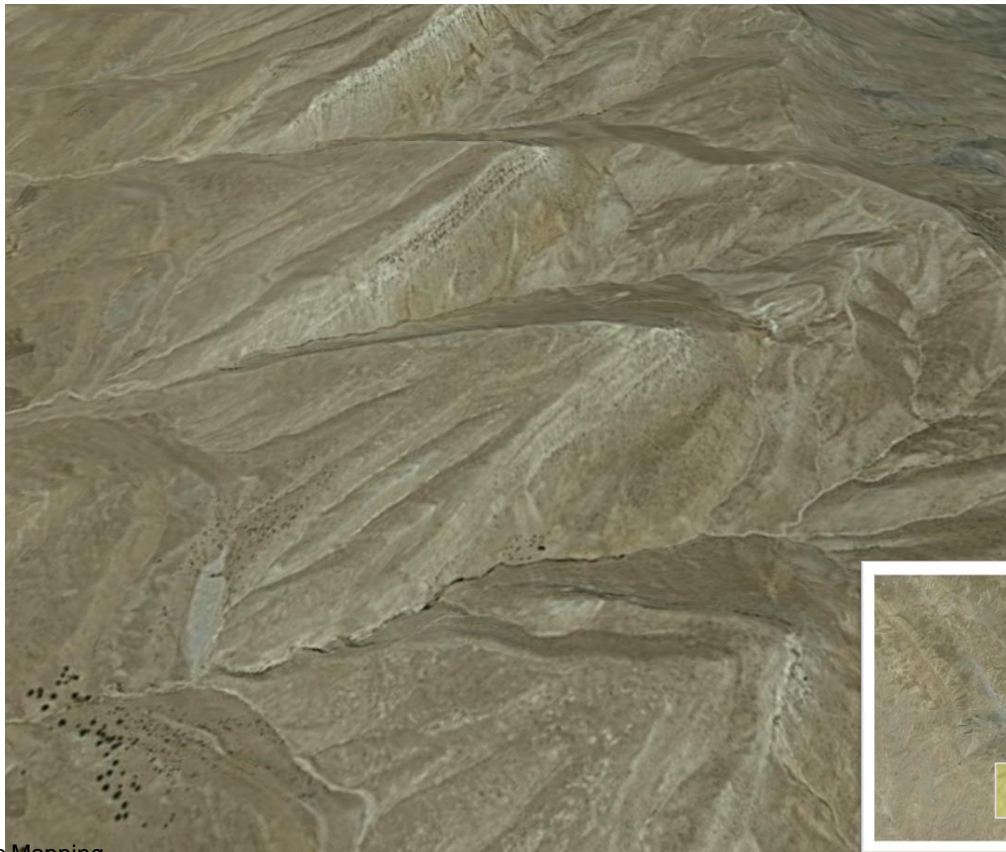
Now – Open access DEMs



Plus global high res models at a fraction
of the cost now available!

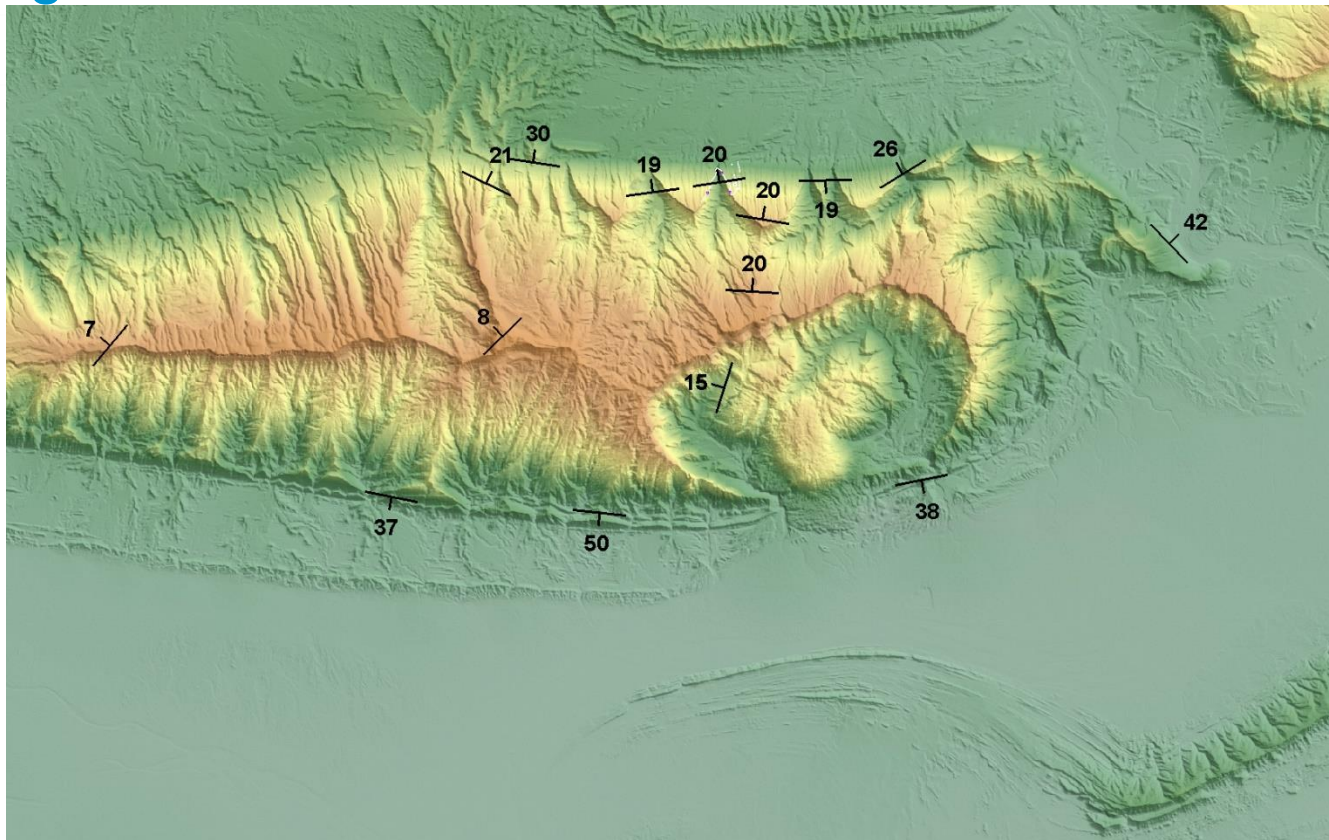


Structural modelling: dip extraction

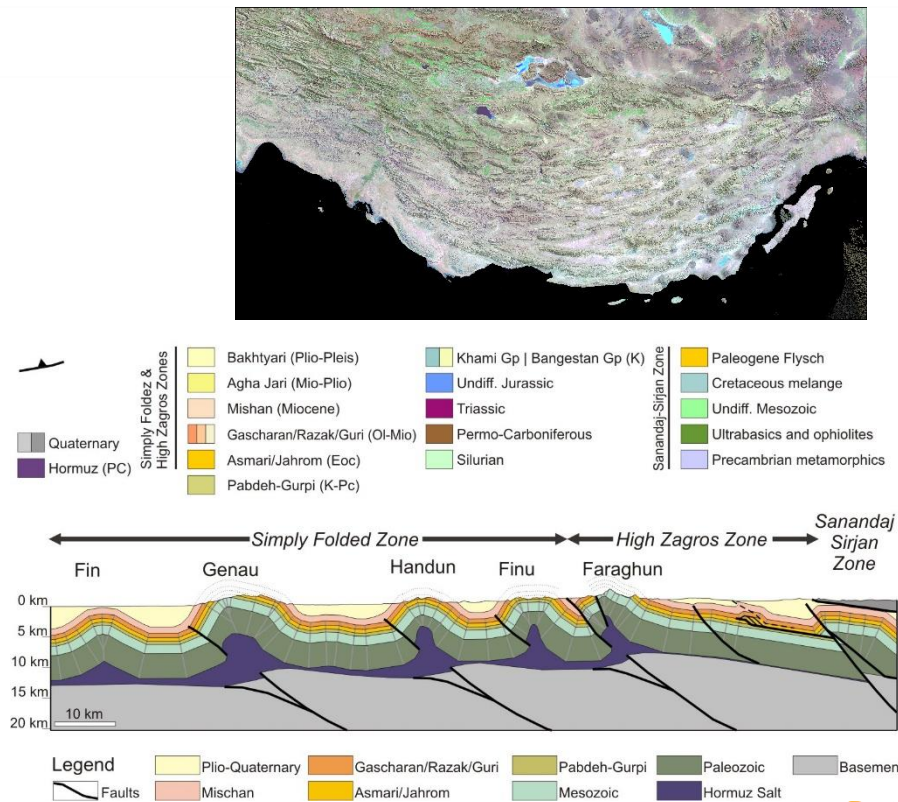
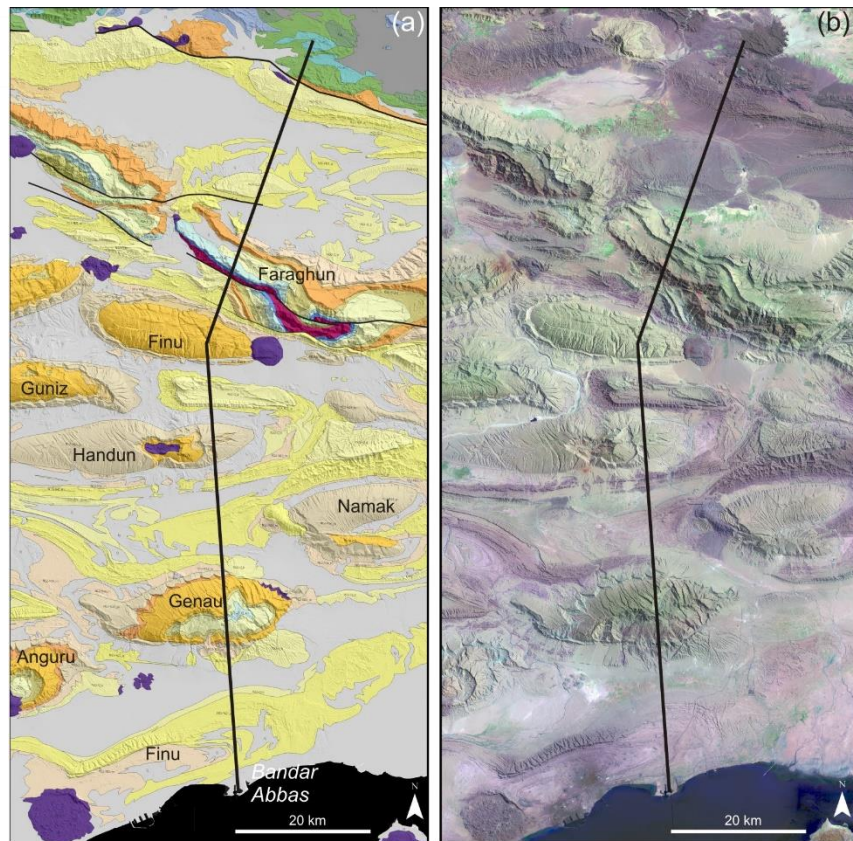




Dip angle and azimuth extraction from DEM



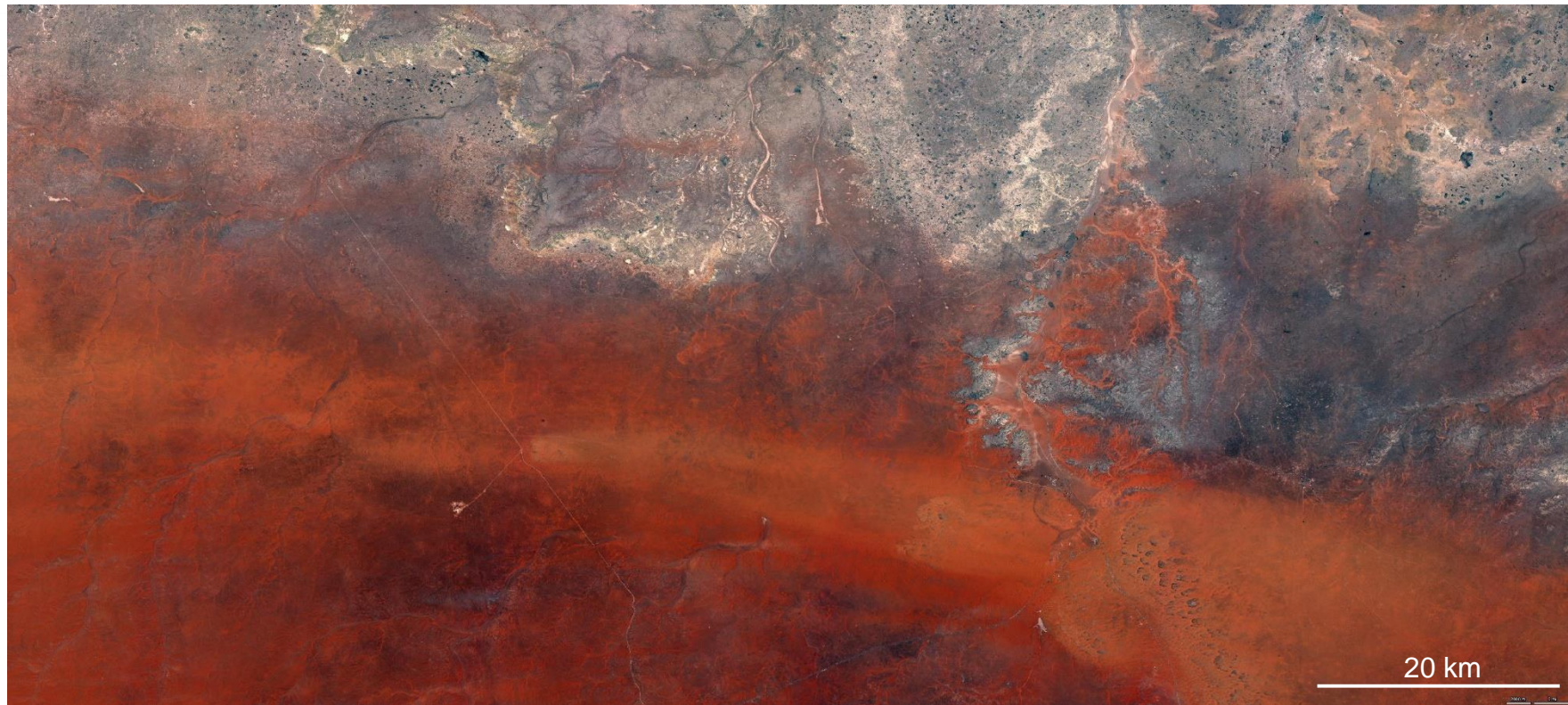
Cross-section construction



However not all terrain is ideal - An-Nafud Desert

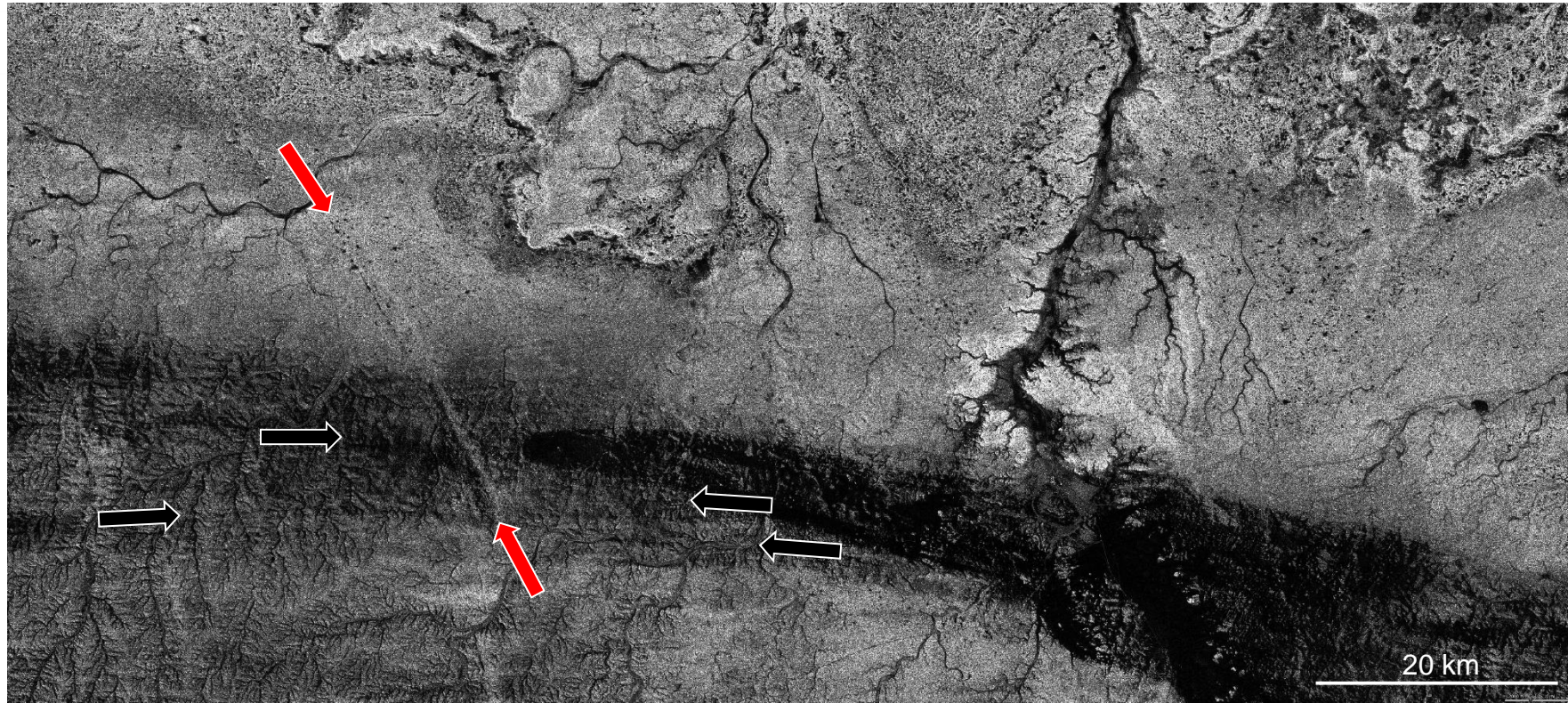


Sentinel 2 - Contrast enhanced



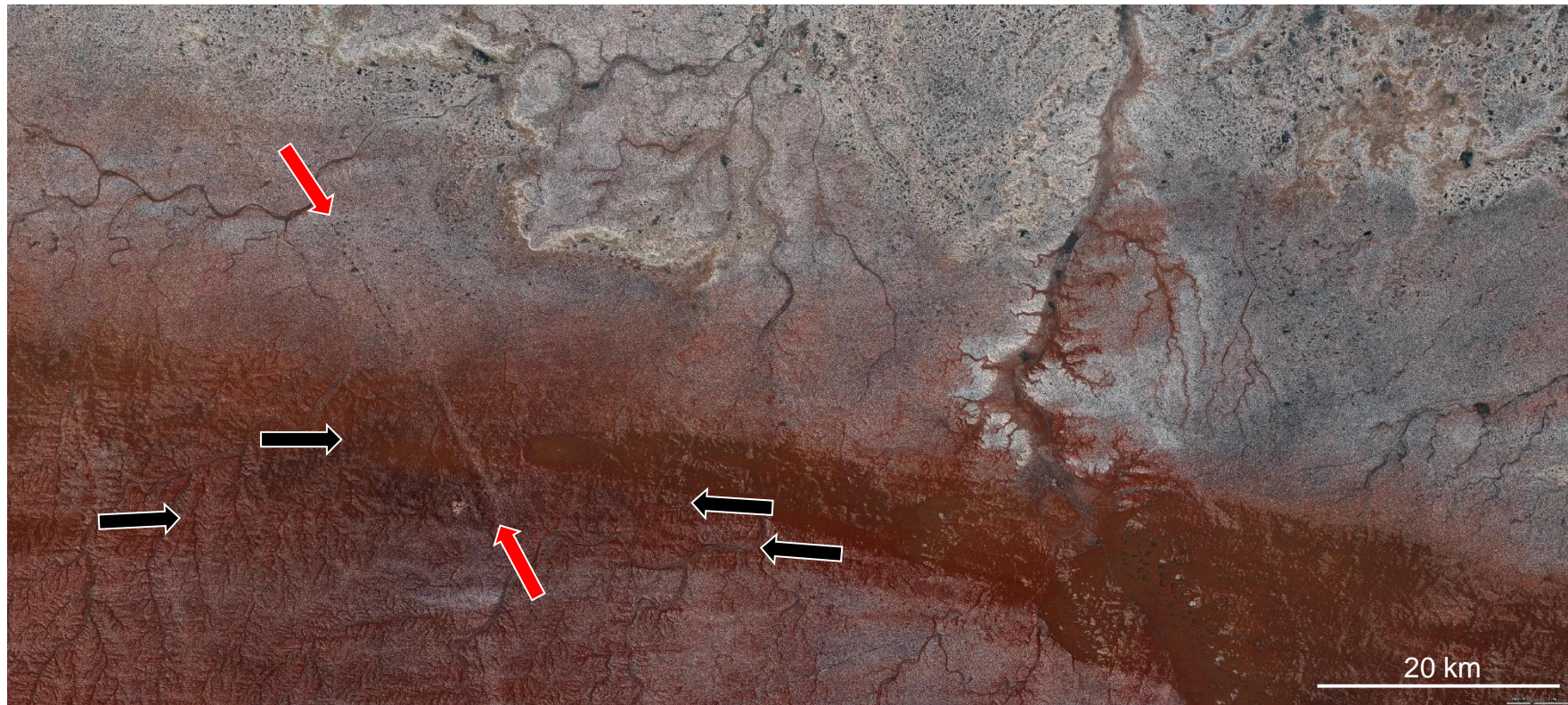


Sentinel-1 Radar





Sentinel 1 & 2 combined



Seepage





What are Seeps?

■ Seeps:

- Seeps are the **surface expression of a migration pathway** along which **petroleum is currently flowing** driven by buoyancy from a sub-surface origin. (*Clarke & Cleverly, 1991*)
- Onshore these often present as bitumen impregnations or rock alterations
- Offshore seeps maybe seen on seafloor or as surface oil slicks on sea surface

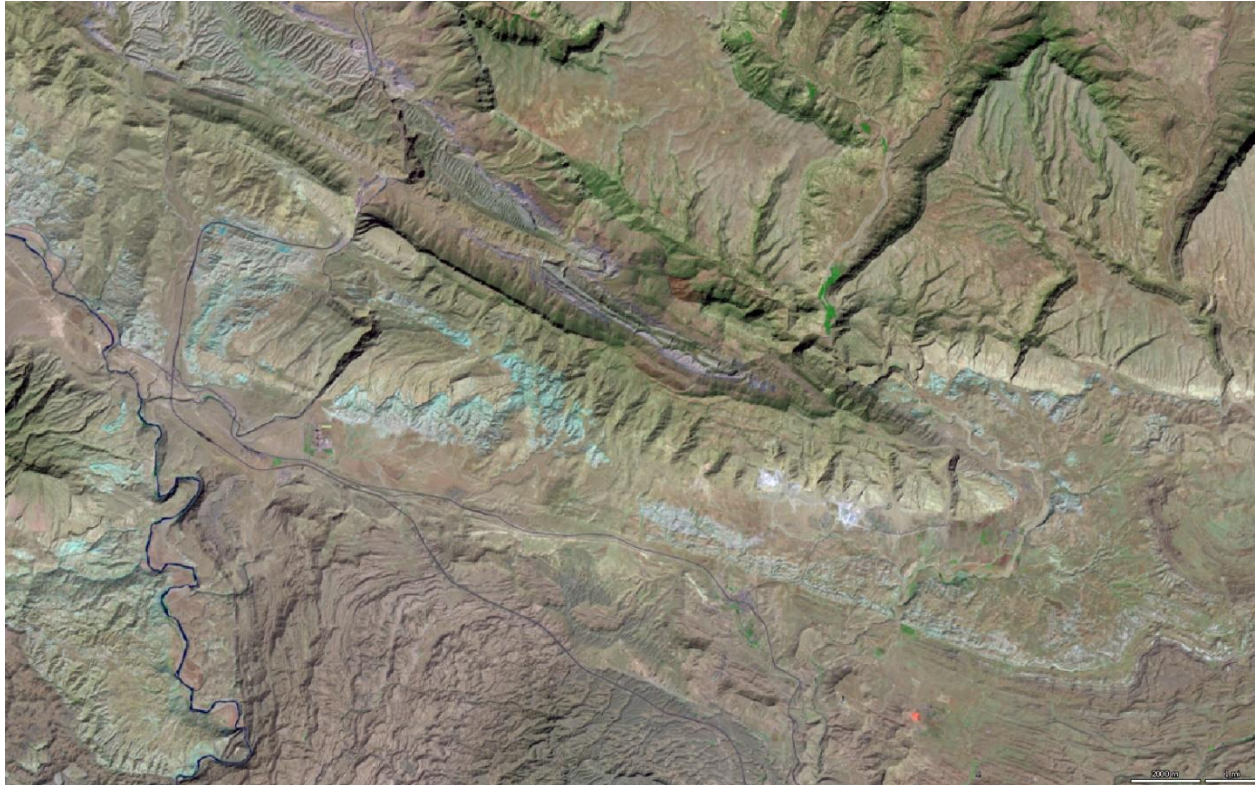


Onshore Seeps

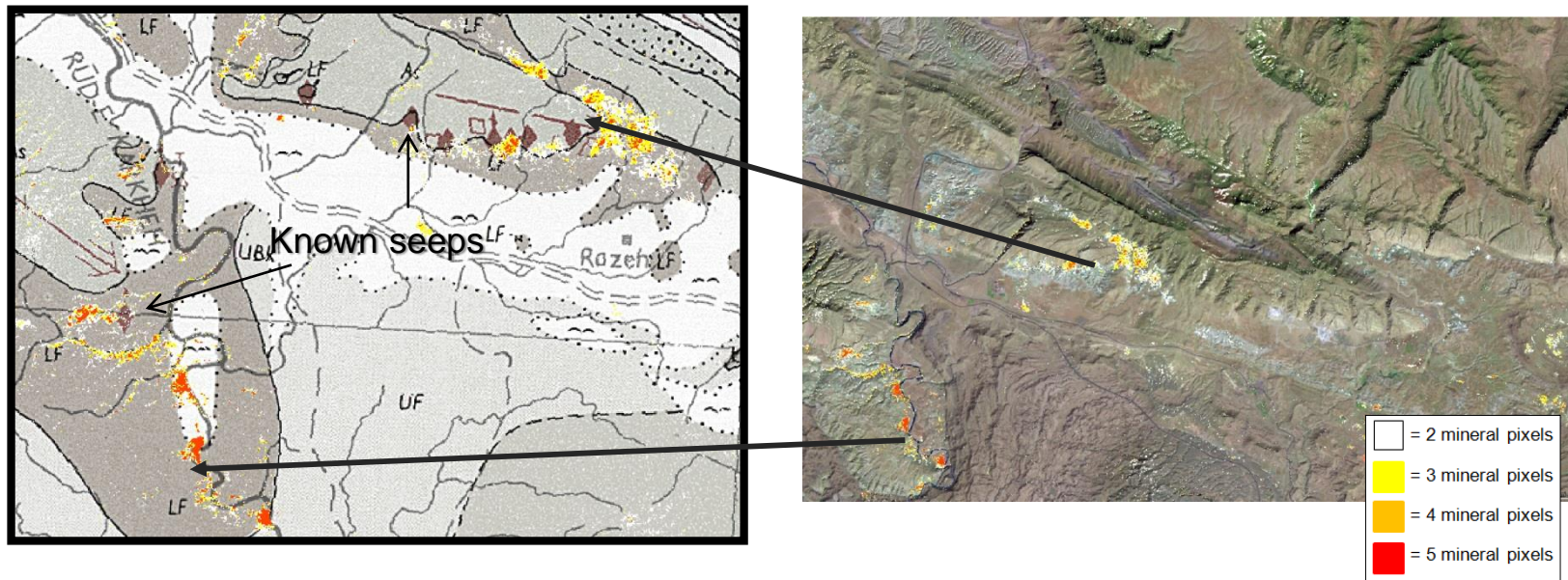




Landsat 8 OLI data – Dezful Embayment



Mineral Mapping – ASTER highlights seepage alteration



High correlation to known seeps



Offshore Seeps



What do offshore seeps look like?

- Offshore oil seepage most often presents as bubbling from the sea bed.
 - Sometimes this is in the form of oil bubbles directly
 - More commonly as gas bubbles with an oil surfactant coating



Green Canyon, Gulf Of Mexico
Oil Bubbles

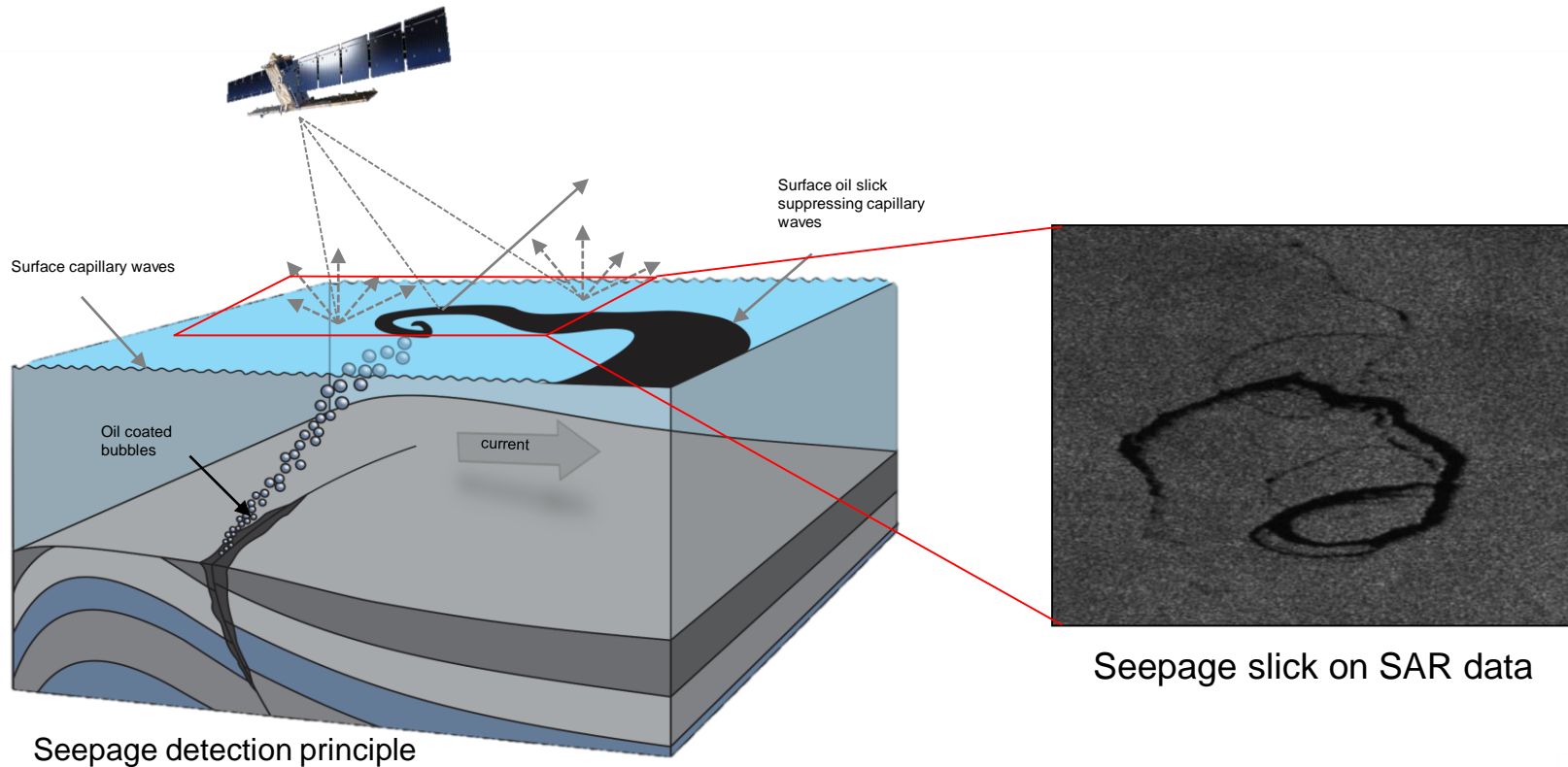


Santa Barbara, California
Methane Bubbles



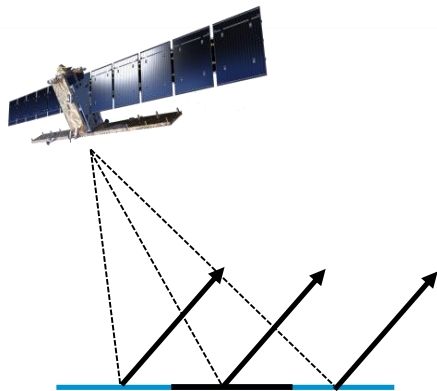


Satellite seepage detection



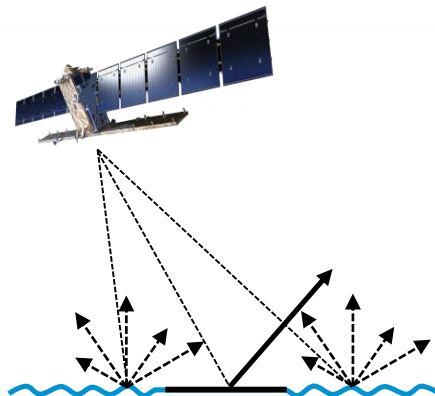
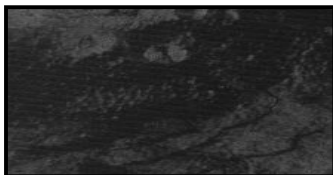


The importance of weather compliance



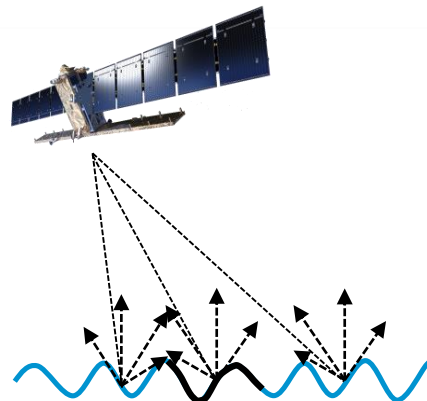
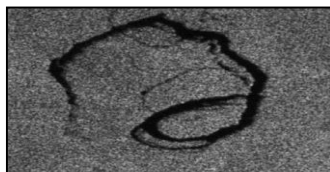
Wind speed 0 – 1m/sec
(surface too calm)

Oil not detectable



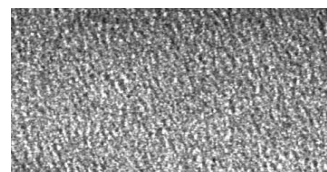
Wind speed 2.5 – 4.6m/sec
(ideal surface conditions)

Oil detectable



Wind speed > 5m/sec
(surface too rough)

Oil not detectable

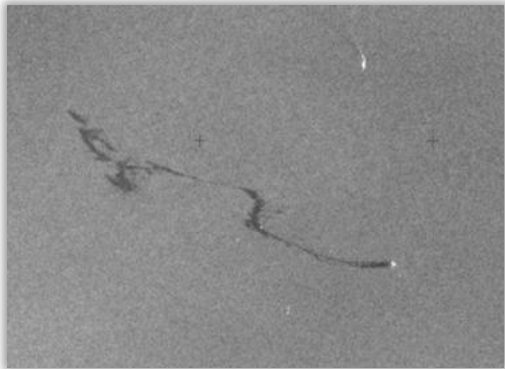




Slicks are due to wave damping – 3 possible origins

What are the 3 origins?

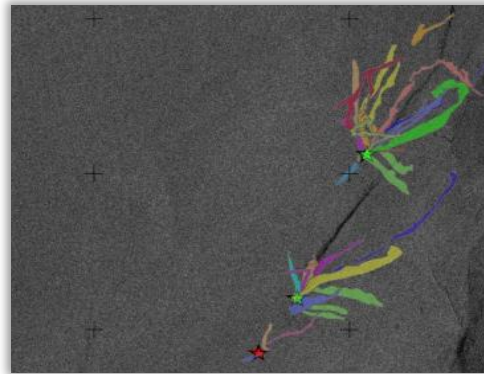
- Pollution Slicks – mostly illegal ship dumping; by far the largest category
- Natural Film slicks – formed by organic material (plankton, algal blooms, etc) which only form at very low wind speeds
- Natural Oil Seeps – our target group



Pollution Slick

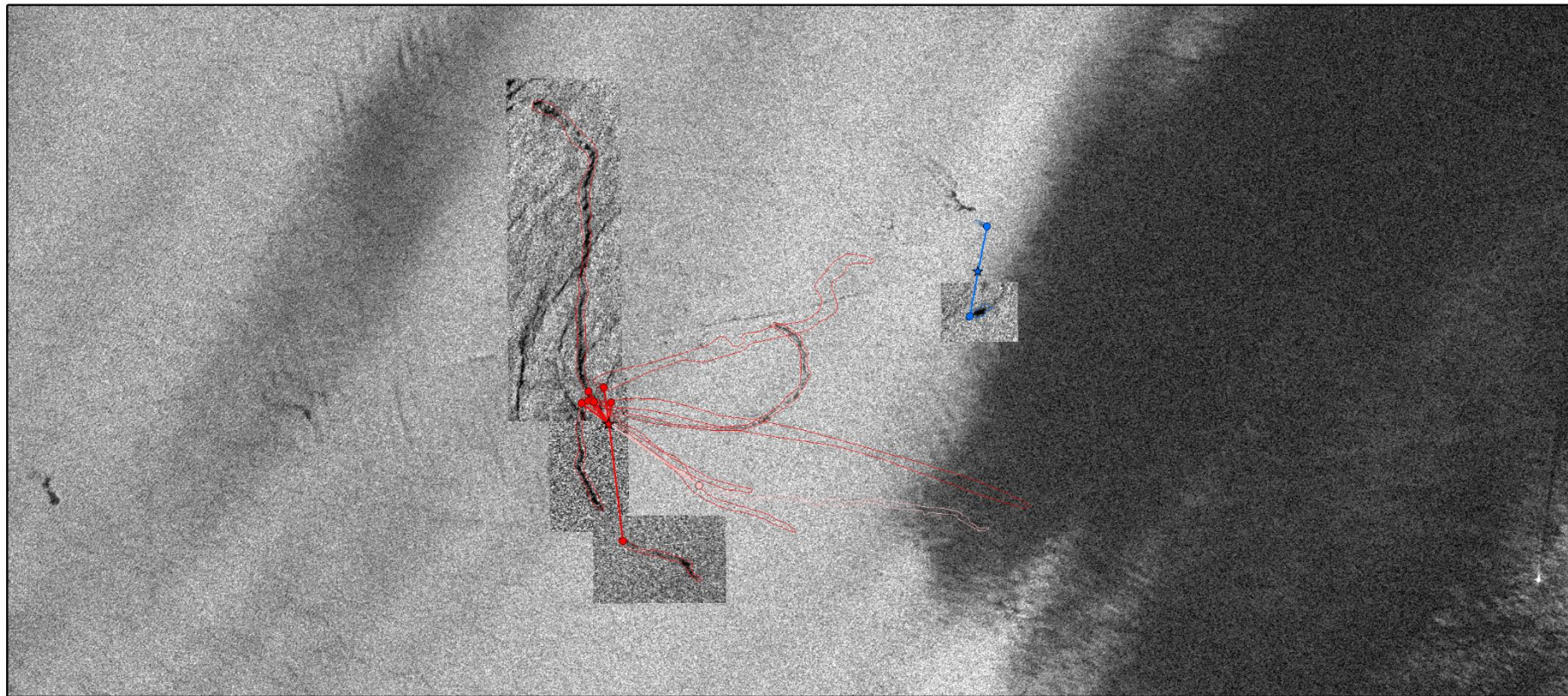


Natural Film Slicks



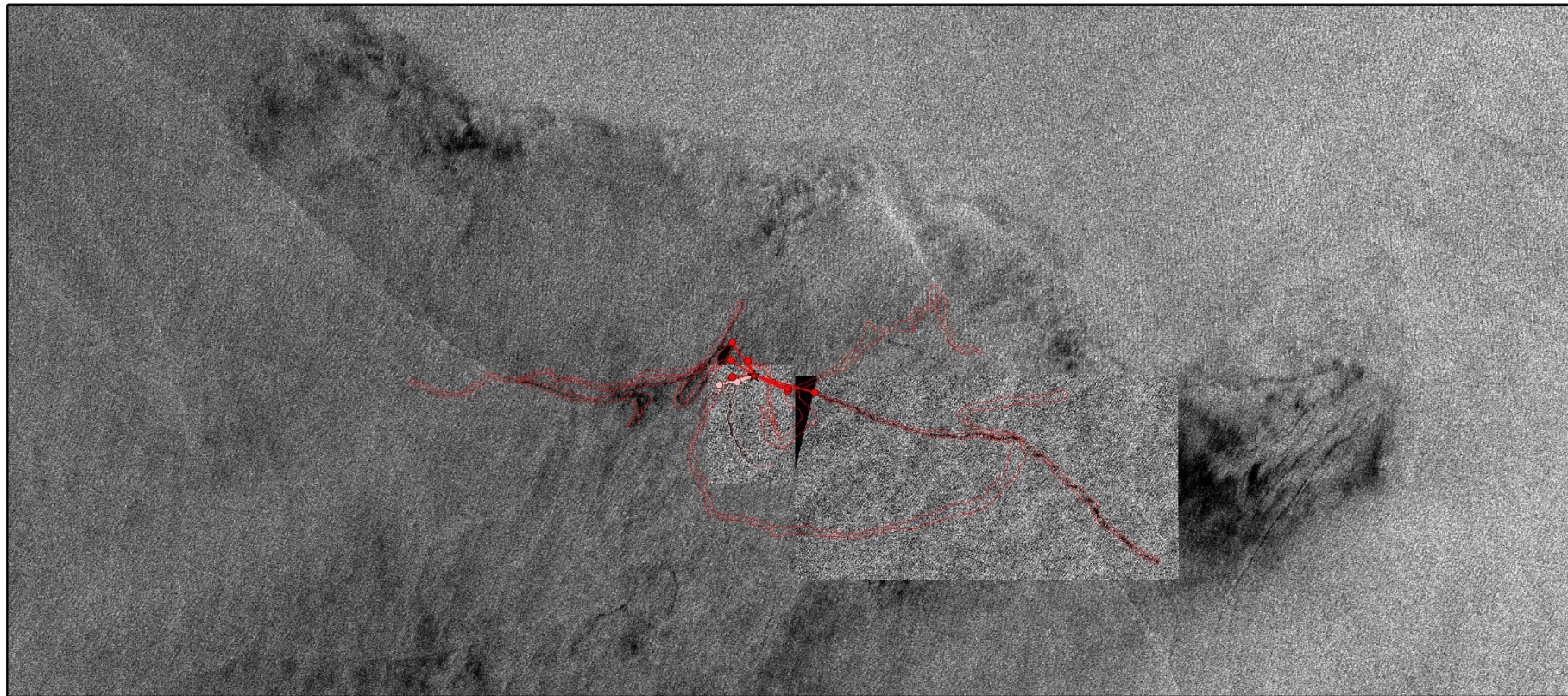
Natural repeating oil
seeps




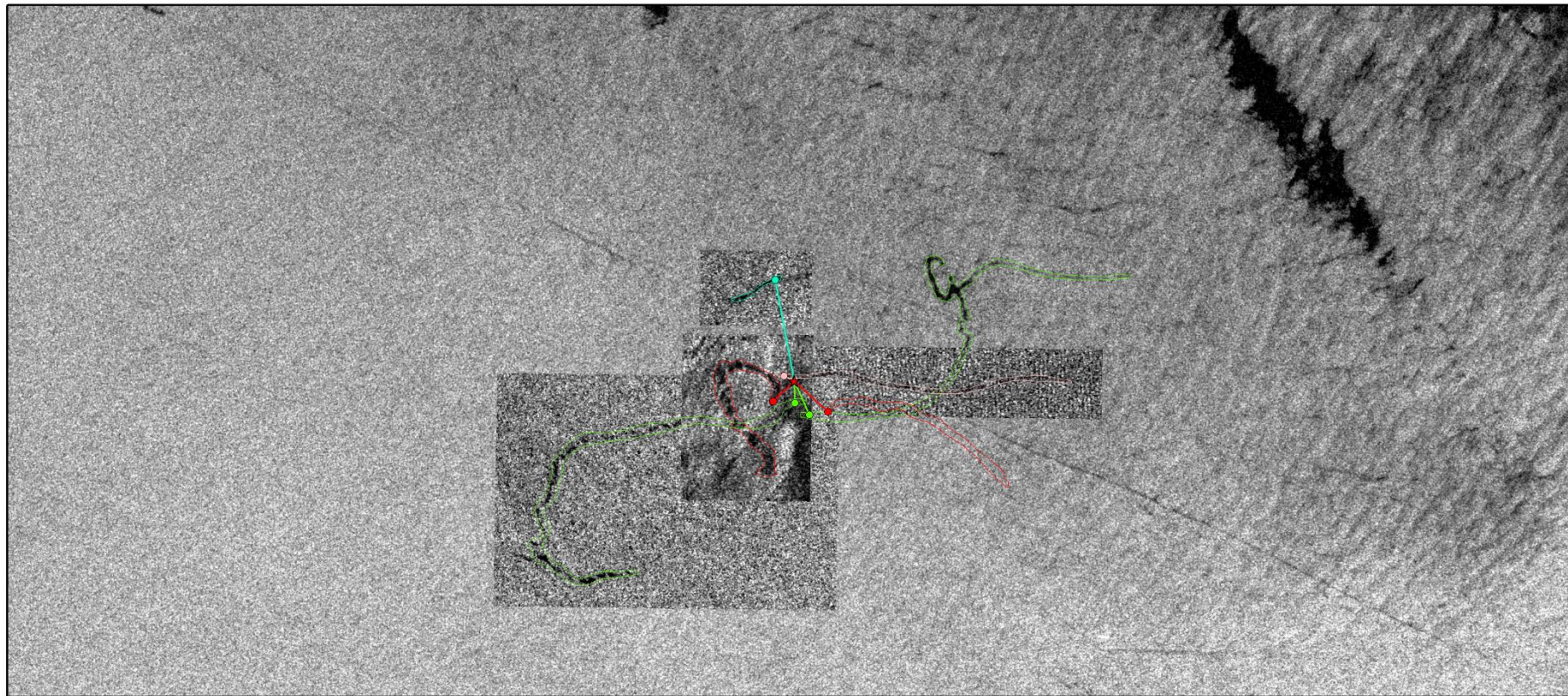


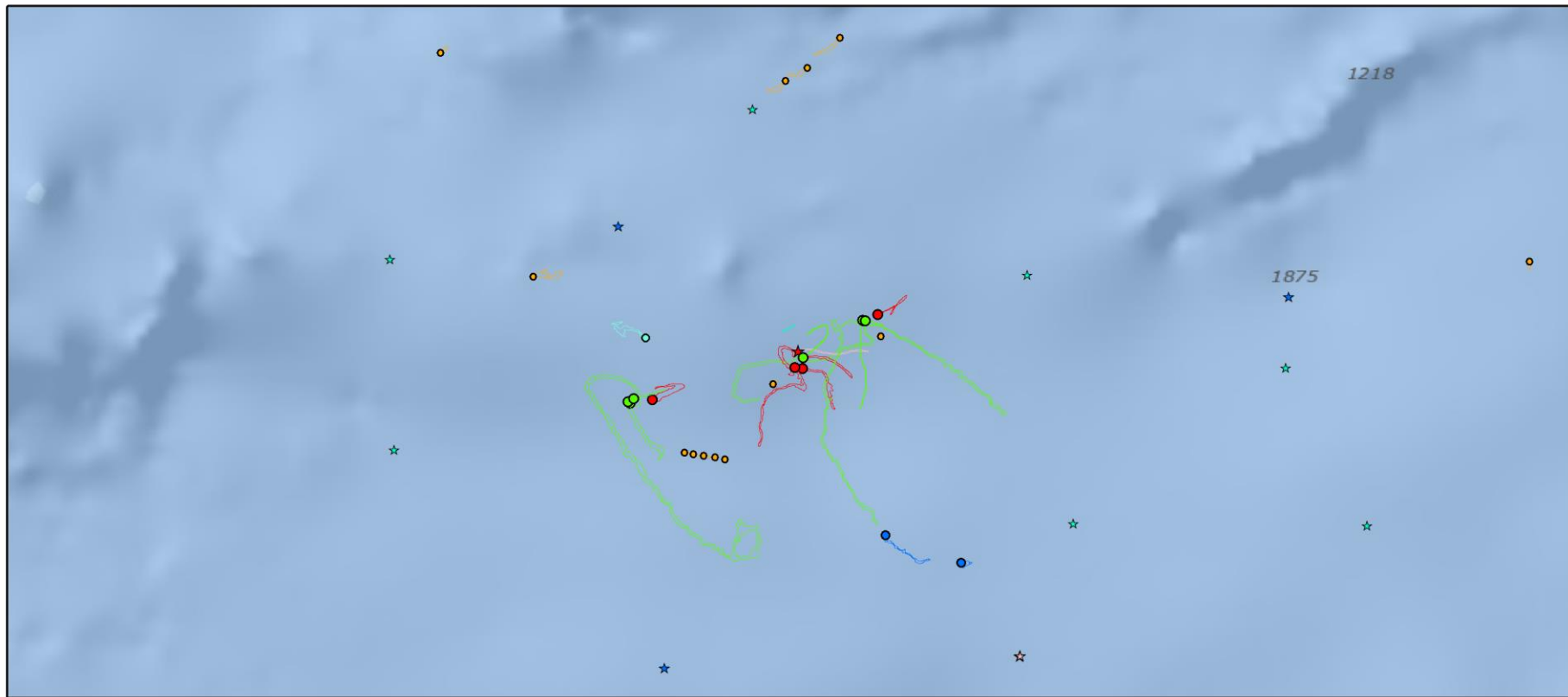
Repeat Locations category

★ 81 - 90	Seepage Slick Second Rank
★ 61 - 70	Seepage Slick Third Rank
	Priority Unassigned Slick

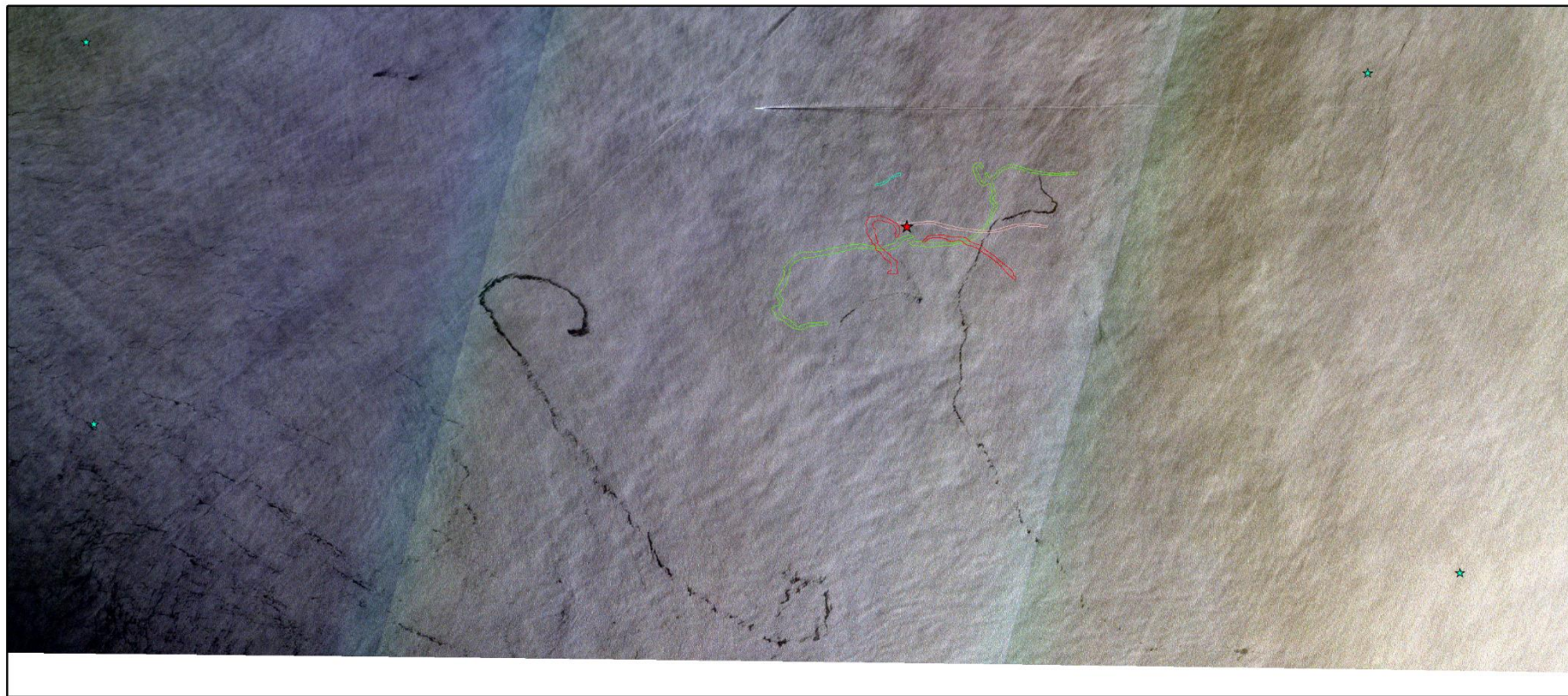


Category	Repeat Locations
 Seepage Slick Second Rank	 81 - 90
 Seepage Slick Third Rank	





Category	Repeat Locations
Seepage Slick First Rank	★ 81 - 90
Seepage Slick Second Rank	★ 71 - 80
Seepage Slick Third Rank	★ 61 - 70
Unassigned Slick	★ 50 - 60



Category

- Seepage Slick First Rank
- Seepage Slick Second Rank
- Seepage Slick Third Rank
- Unassigned Slick

Repeat Locations

- 81 - 90
- 50 - 60



Coordinate System: WGS84 / Geographic
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree
Accurate as of 17/06/2019
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Offshore Lebanon

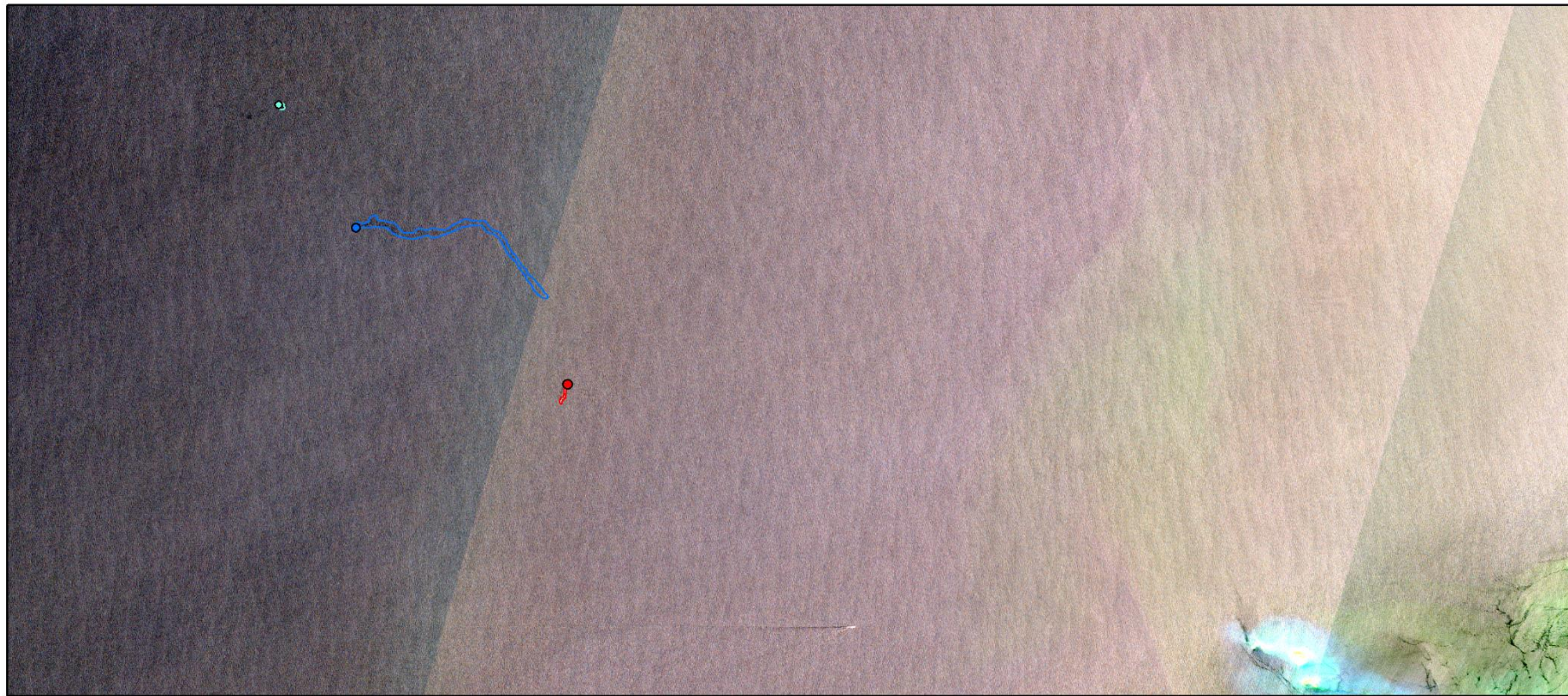







Category

- Seepage Slick Second Rank
- Seepage Slick Third Rank

Coordinate System: WGS84 / Geographic
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree
Accurate as of 17/06/2019
© CGG | NPA Satellite Mapping 2019

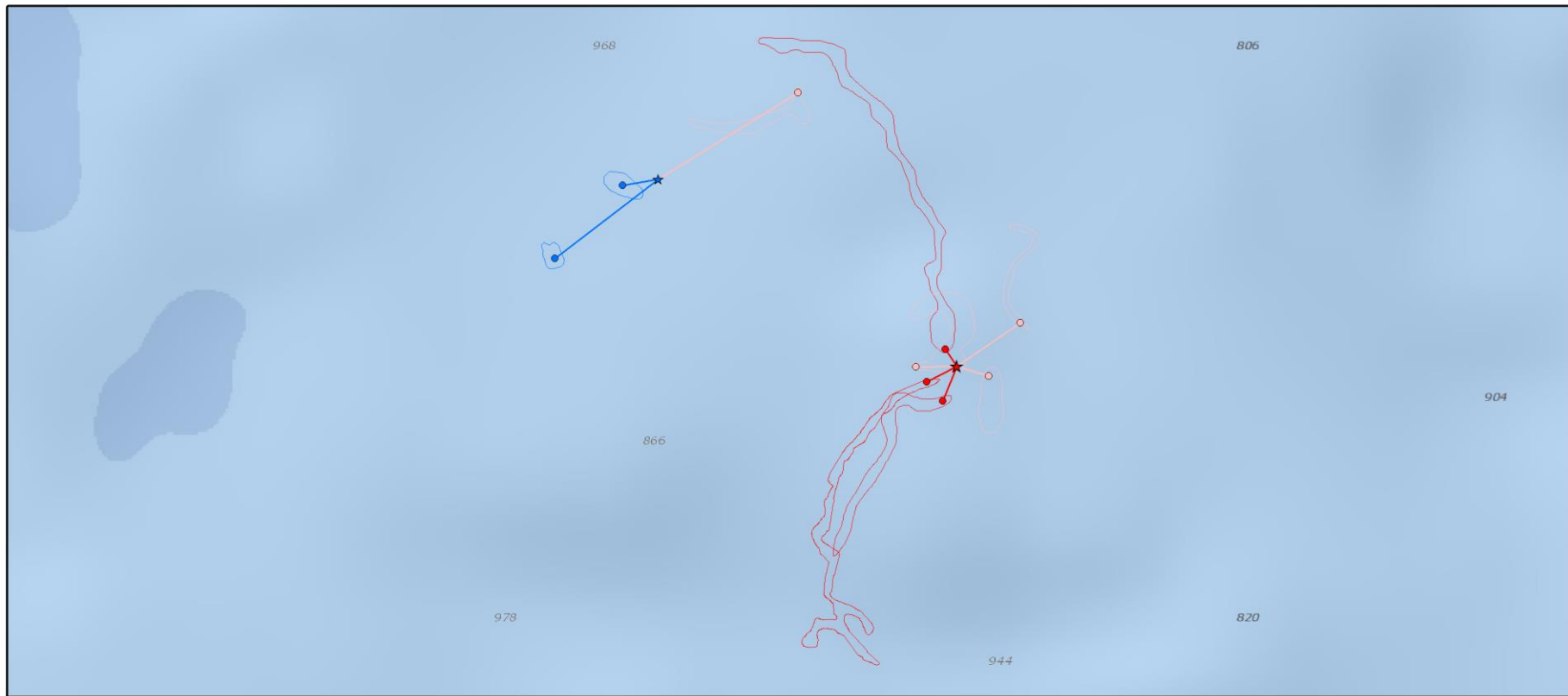


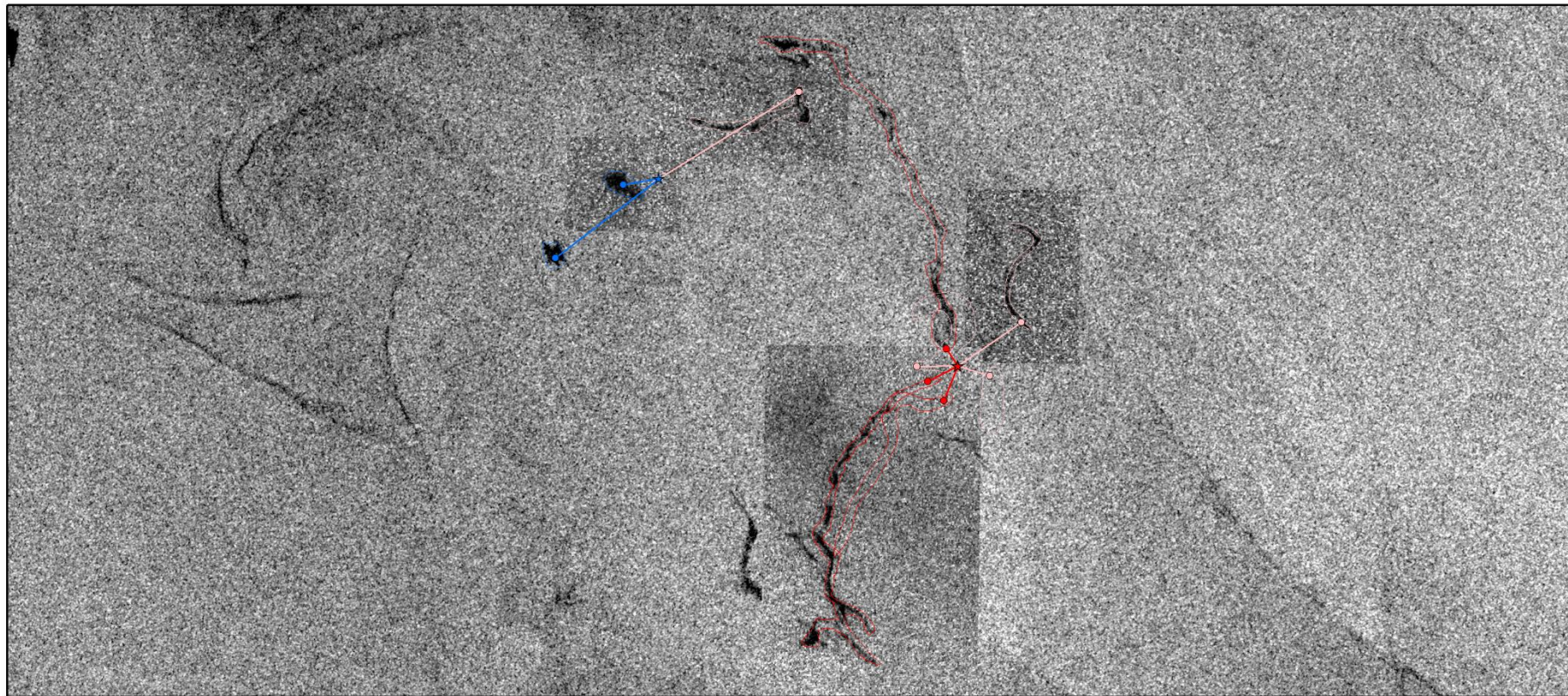
Category

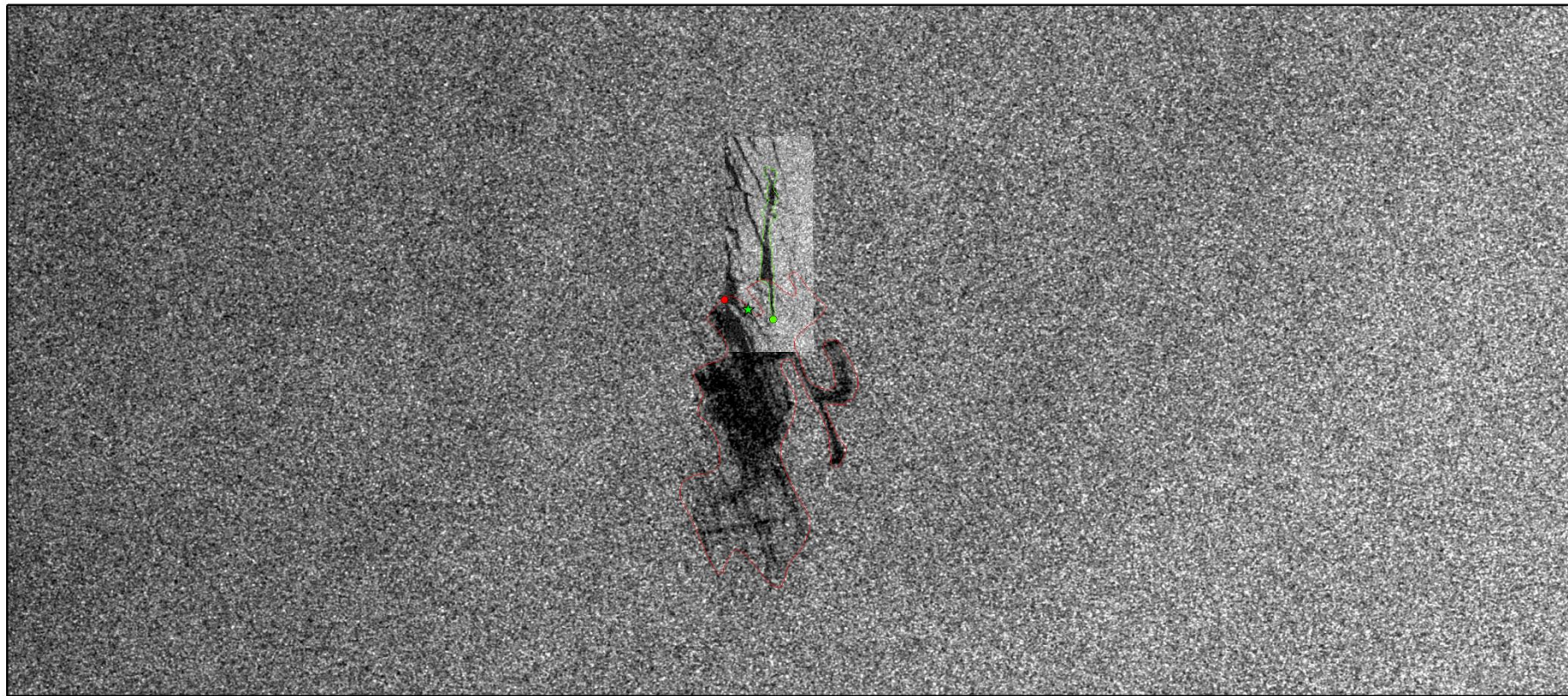
	Seepage Slick Second Rank
	Priority Unassigned Slick
	Unassigned Slick

Northern Red Sea







**Category**

- Seepage Slick First Rank
- Seepage Slick Second Rank

Score Percent

★ 91 - 100

N
Coordinate System: WGS84 / Geographic
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree
Accurate as of 24/06/2019
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Conclusion

- The Middle East lends itself to remote sensing
- Low cost exploration
 - Accurate mapping
 - Valuable intelligence – pre license commitment
- Nearly all environments satellite Remote Sensing can help
 - Frontier
 - Mature basins
 - Onshore
 - Offshore
- Not just exploration, scope for monitoring
 - INSAR – Production
 - Pollution Monitoring



A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the Middle East and surrounding regions. The Persian Gulf is visible in the upper right, and the Red Sea is in the lower left. The landmasses are brown and tan, with white clouds scattered across the scene. The Earth's curvature is visible at the top and bottom edges. Two satellite components are visible on the left side of the frame.

Thank you