



EGPC

GULF OF SUEZ

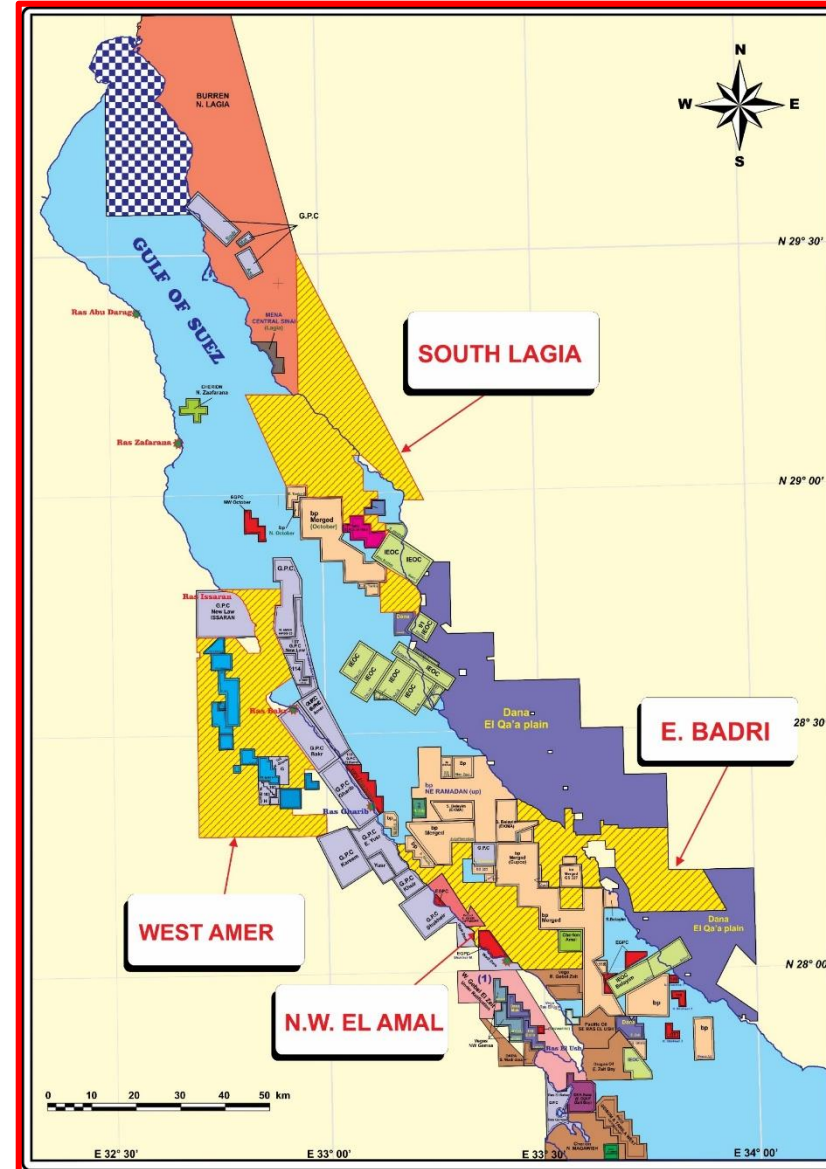
Geological Overview



Location:

The Gulf of Suez is a rift basin oriented approximately NNW – SSE ; it is approximately 400 km long and varies in width between 40 km and 80 km. The southern end of the Gulf meets the Red Sea which bifurcates into the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba.

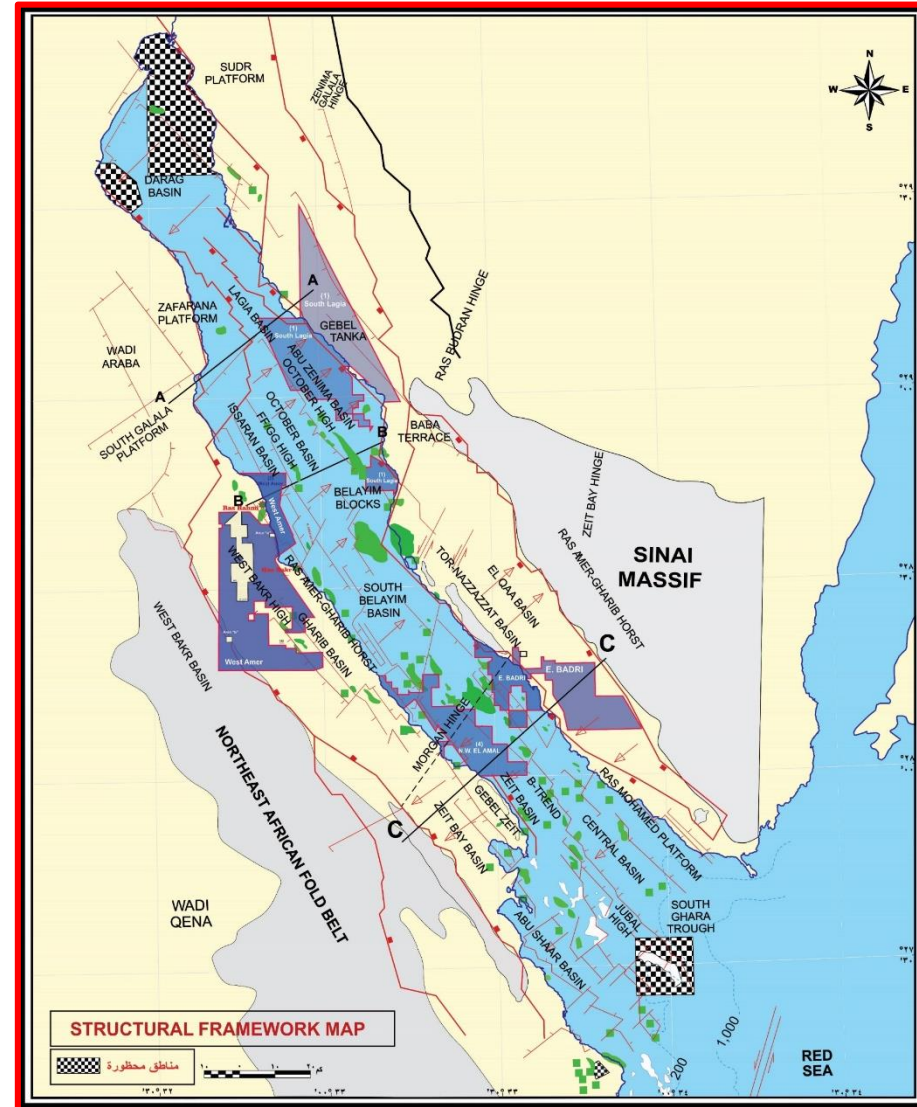
Gulf of Suez General Overview



Structure Framework:

Traps comprise tilted extensional fault blocks, rollovers associated with extensional faults and drapes over high-standing rift blocks. The only other notable influence on structuring was the Syrian Arc folding of Late Cretaceous to Eocene, but this does not have much impact on trapping.

Gulf of Suez Structural Framework





Tectonic Regime:

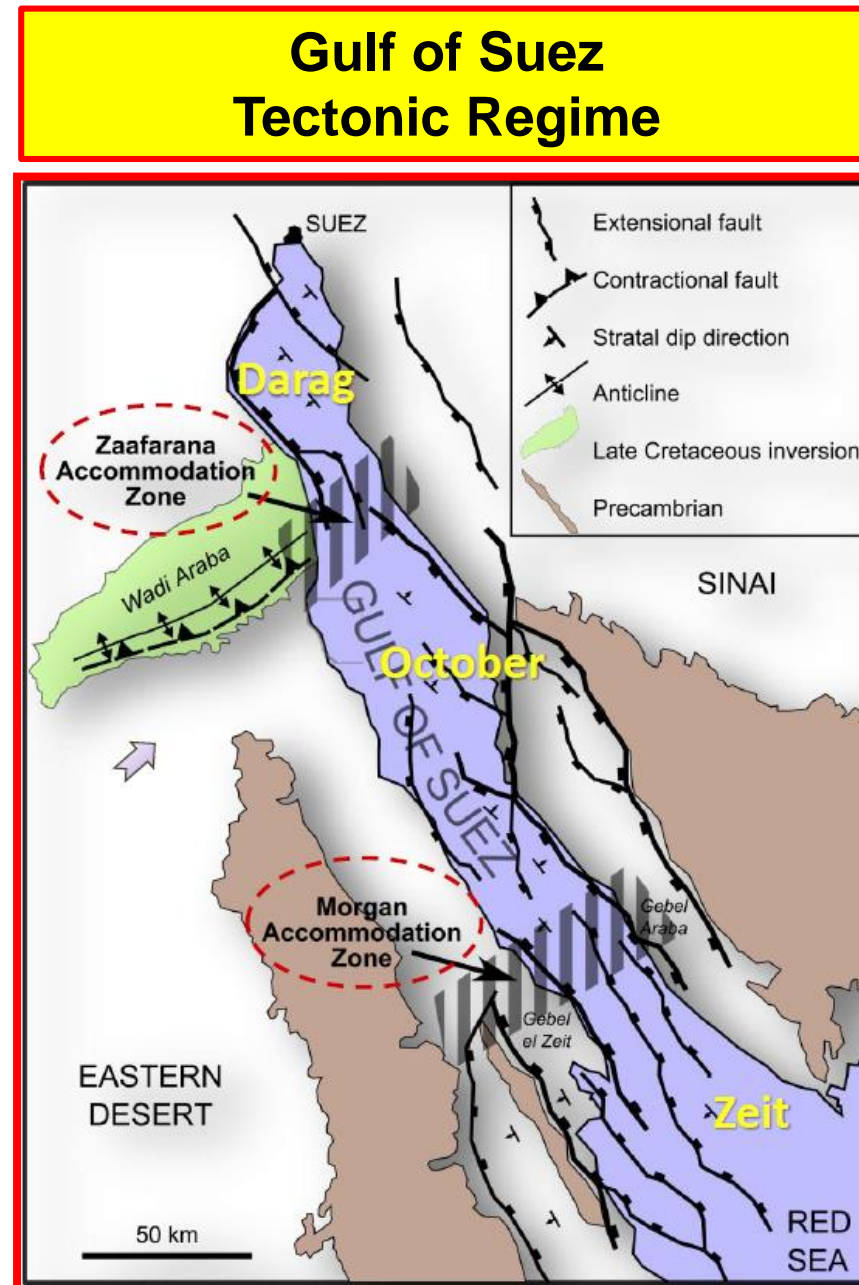
The Gulf of Suez rift system is consisted of three major half graben basins; segments along its length with half grabens of alternating dip polarity; (Darag, October & Zeit) separated by two major transfer accommodation zones:- (Zaafarana & Morgan).

Zaafarana Accommodation Zone:

This zone, also known as the Galala - Abu Zenima accommodation zone, marks a change in fault polarity from SW-dipping in the Darag Basin to the north to NE-dipping to the south in the Belayim province.

Morgan Accommodation Zone:

The Morgan accommodation zone marks a switch in fault polarity from NE dipping to the North to SW-dipping to the South in the Amal - Zeit province.

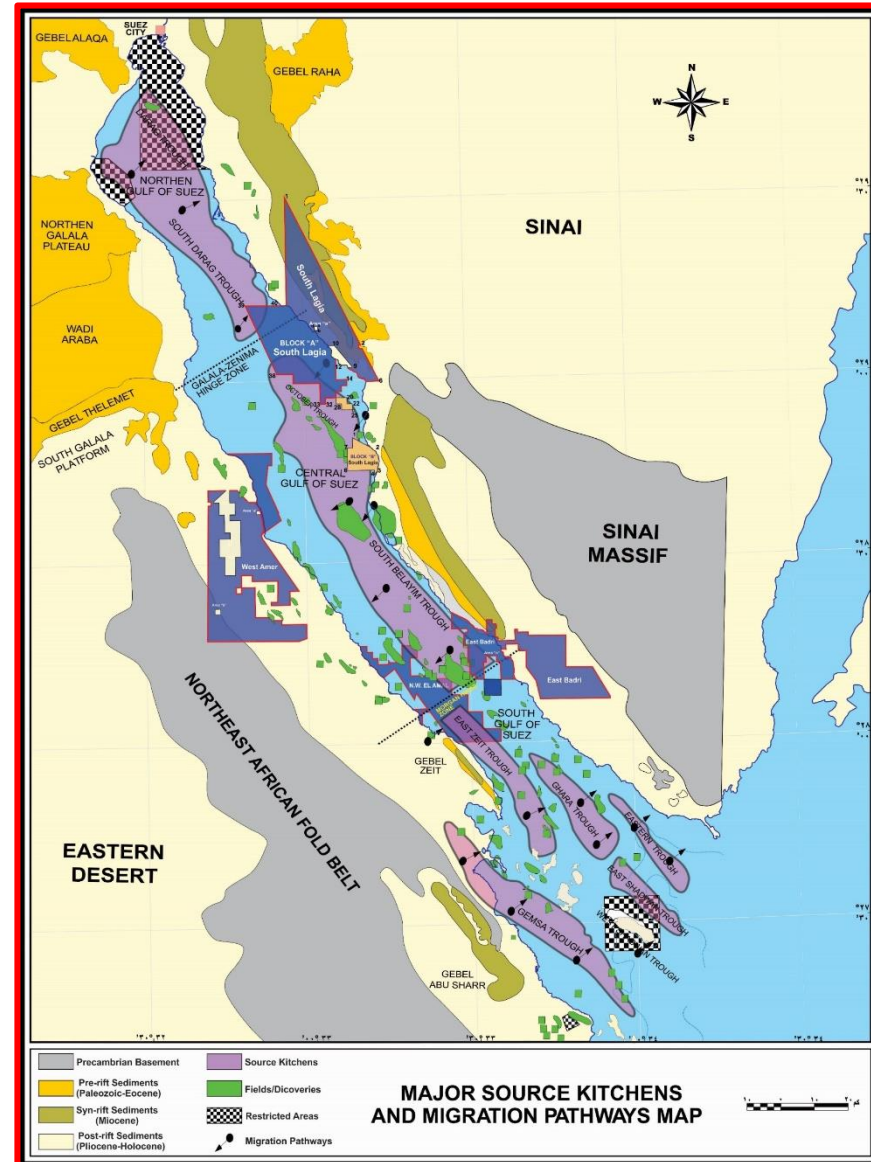


Sub-Basins

A number of sub-basins are informally recognized lying between major basin-forming extensional faults and areas of onlap to major uplifted basement blocks that lie within the overall basin limits.

These are (approximately from north to south) the Darag, Zenima, October, Issaran, South Belayim, Morgan, Gebel Zeit, Gemsa, Zeit Bay and Mellaha sub-basins.

Gulf of Suez Sub-basins





GOS & ED
Regional Stratigraphic Column

Gulf of Suez Stratigraphy

	AGE	GROUP OR FORMATION	LITHOLOGIC COLUMN	
POST-RIFT	RECENT PLIO-PLEISTOCENE	ZAFARANA WARDAN		
	MIOCENE	ZEIT FM.		
SOUTH GHARIB FM.				
BELAYIM				
KAREEM FM.				
		RUDEIS FM.		
			NUKHUL FM.	
PRE-RIFT	OLIGO-MIOCENE	ABU ZENIMA MOKATTAM		
	EOCENE	THEBES		
		PALEOCENE		ESNA
	UPPER CRETACEOUS	SUDR FM.		
		BROWN LMST		
		NAZZAZAT group		MATULLA FM.
				WATA FM.
	RAHA FM.			
	LOWER CRETACEOUS to JURASSIC	NUBIA Sandstone		
	TRIASSIC to CARBONIFEROUS	NUBIA FACIES (NUBIA 'B')		ATAQA FM.
				ABU THORA FM.
				AHEIMER FM.
CARBONIFEROUS & OLDER	(NUBIA 'C')	ABU DURBA FM.		
		NAQUS FM.		
		ARABA FM.		
	PRECAMBRIAN	FRACTURED BASEMENT		



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Western Desert

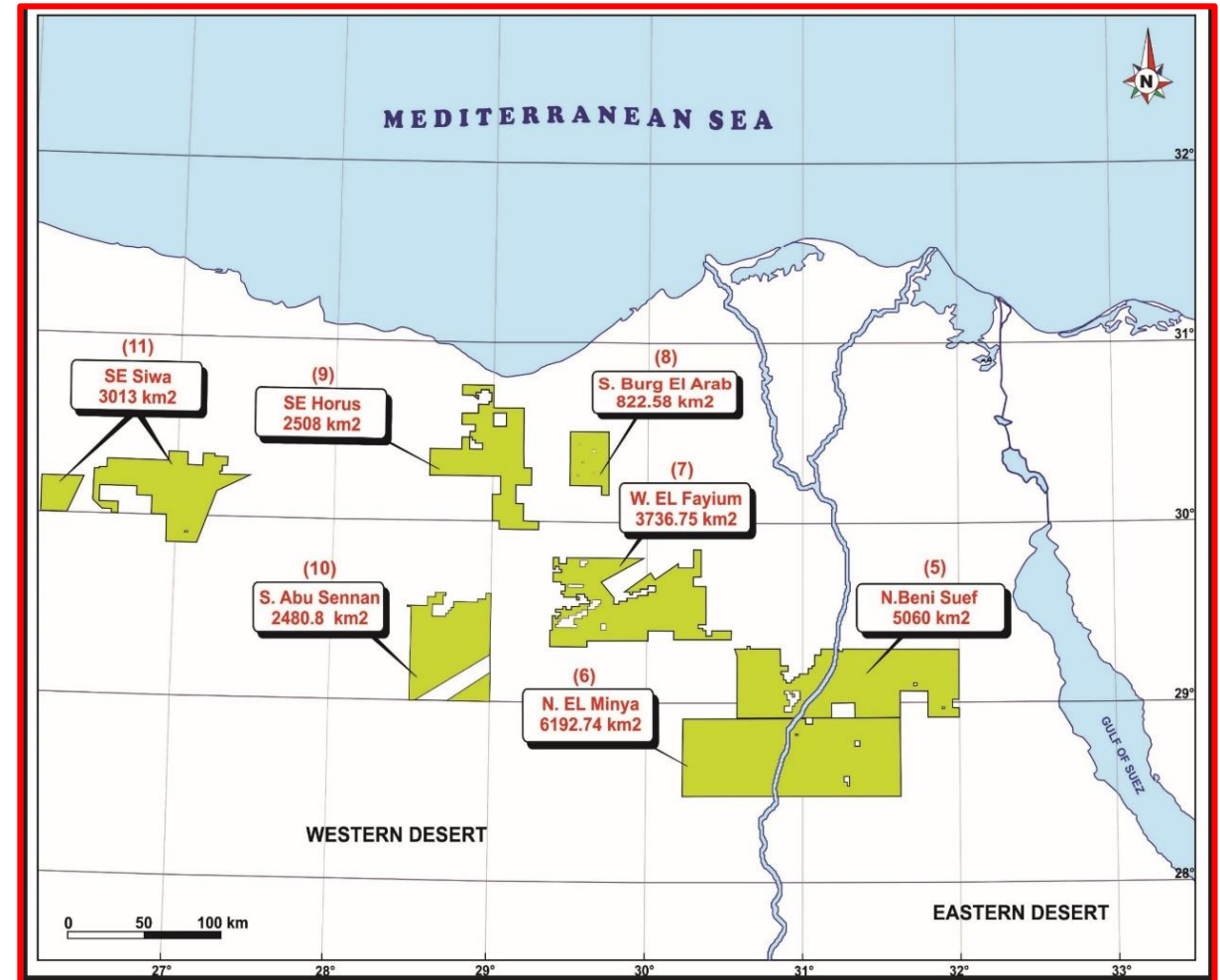
Geological Overview

Location:

The Western Desert of Egypt covers an area of about 700,000 square kilometers and comprises almost two thirds of the whole area of Egypt.

It extends 1000 kilometers from the Mediterranean shoreline in the north to the Sudanese border in the south and from 600-800 kilometers from the Nile Valley in the east to the Libyan border in the west.

Western Desert General Overview



Western Desert Stratigraphy

