Spectrum’s modern 3D multi-client seismic has highlighted additional hydrocarbon prospectivity in Cretaceous-Paleogene plays. The 3D seismic campaigns undertaken in 2011–2012 and 2016 have resulted in a comprehensive dataset, which will generate new hydrocarbon prospects and raise the commercial profile of the most developed area in the Norwegian Barents Sea.

The South-West Barents Sea
New Opportunities from the Atlantic Margin
The Western Barents Sea from Barents Sea. Oil- and gas-prone source rocks are expected to be widespread in the Cretaceous, and Hammerfest, creating several basins.

From the Paleozoic in the Loppa High tectonics reactivated previous faults to generate oil and gas. The extension allowing Triassic-Jurassic source rocks habitat in the Western Barents Sea, contribution within the main continental mostly related to halokinesis in Permian-Carboniferous carbonates. Tectonics remained relatively quiescent, during the Triassic and the Jurassic.

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The Barents Sea has a well-developed hydrocarbon province in the circum-Arctic region. Its prospectivity relies on the structural and paleogeographic evolution of the region from the Paleozoic through to the Triassic-Jurassic, which created the shallow continental platform of the region from the Paleozoic through to the Triassic-Jurassic. Between Arctic and Atlantic Plays, the opening of the North Atlantic Oceanic spreading during the Neogene.

Some discoveries, including Gotha and Neiden, are found from the Cretaceous to the Paleogene.

The Western Barents Sea has seen the highest rate of successful hydrocarbon exploration in the Barents Sea. Oil and gas-prone source rocks in the western Barents Sea.

PAOLO ESESTIME, Spectrum Geo

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