



## **Contribution of 2d seismics in defining the Savino Selo structure**

M. Beric, Geophysicist (1), M. Francuski, Geologist (2)

(1) NAFTAGAS-Geophysical Institute Belgrade, SCG

(2) NAFTAGAS-Novı Sad, SCG

Savino Selo oil-gas field is located in Pannonian basin, at the southern part of Backa.

The Savino Selo structure is characterized by the following stratigraphic units:

- rocks making basement (basic volcanogenic complex)
- Miocene (Badenian, Sarmatian, Pannonian, Pontian)
- Pliocene (Paludine layers)
- Quaternary

The Savino Selo structure is steep rise formed by gabbro magma, that is -appropriate volcanic rocks (basalt). Texture forms direct to shallower submarine conditions of generating basalt rocks.

Volcagonenic complex is covered by Badenian and Sarmatian sediments, defined only at the eastern and SE part of the structure. Thickness and distribution of these formations show complexity of sedimentation conditions, while endogenous and exogenous forces caused relatively frequent changes in palaeogeographic circumstances in this area.

Pannonian marls are distributed regionally, as well as Pliocene formations, which deposition is result of Pannonian transgression. That is reason why over 320 m thick marl package, with thickness increasing to NW, was formed. The sedimentary basin depth decreasing afterwards caused dividing into smaller units and forming brackish and freshwater lacustrine-bog moor sediments.

Area of the Savino Selo structure was disposed to intensive seismic activity.

Separated blocks were made by faulting, making structural traps, as possible

hydrocarbon carriers, suitable. Seismic 2d exploration started in 1985, 1987 and 1988 year-s. On the basis of data interpretation, five boreholes were made. Two of them gave positive results for oil and gas presence, but position of the structure was not defined in detail. That is why additional works along new 2D lines in the wider vicinity of the structure, were carried out. On the basis of new interpretation, it is possible to evaluate perspective of potential determining of new boreholes.