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# EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION DIVISION

GEOCHEMISTRY BRANCH

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# ULA FIELD RESERVOIR FLUID CHARACTERISATION - 7/12-A12, 7/12-7 & 7/12-A01

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## CONTENTS

	Pag	ge	No	
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ULA	RESE	RVOIR FLUIDS STUDY	
SUM	(ARY		i
1.	GEOC	HEMISTRY OF OILS AND MUDS	1
	1.1 1.2 1.3	Introduction Results and discussion Conclusions	
2.	GEOCI	HEMISTRY OF ASSOCIATED GASES	3
	2.1 2.2 2.3	Introduction Results and discussion Conclusions	
3.	GEOCI	HEMISTRY OF ASSOCIATED WATERS	5
	3.1 3.2 3.3	Introduction Results and discussion Conclusions	
INDE	X OF	TABLES	

APPENDICES: Molecular Parameters

TABLES FIGURES The report also contains some thermal volatile data for the wells 7/12-A12 and 7/12-7.

Formation of Late Jurassic age. This is supported by a low pristane/phytane ratio (1.5).

#### 1.3 <u>Conclusions</u>

- Most of the oils supplied for this study were in fact diesel from the drilling mud.
- GC-MS maturity parameters indicate that the maximum expulsion temperature of the oil 7/12-7 (3797mbrt) is thought to be approximately 145°C.
- This oil is believed to be derived from the Late Jurassic Mandal Formation.

#### 2.3 <u>Conclusions</u>

- The gases from 7/12-A-01 and 7/12-7 are virtually identical with respect to carbon isotope ratio.
- They were generated from labile kerogen contemporaneously with the generation of oil.
- The maximum palaeotemperatures to which the gases have been subjected (145-150°C) are too low for any significant quantities of gas to have formed from oil to gas cracking.

suggest that the formation waters throughout the field are constant in composition, irrespective of their position relative to the fault. This implies connectivity across the fault.

All samples are typical of formation waters, showing significant shifting isotopically to the right hand side, away from the meteoric water line, (Figure 8). There appears to be no major contamination from mud filtrate in any of the samples, possible maximum of 7% in A-12. This however would be consistent with relatively large amounts of diesel 7/12-3A is described as a DST flowing to surface and is contamination. therefore quite probably uncontaminated formation water. Comparison of this water therefore with other samples would indicate that water from A-12 3476mss (4030.5mbrt) is good formation water whilst the sample from 3494mss (4046.5mbrt) is slightly contaminated with mud filtrate water. Extrapolation of a line between the two samples would suggest admixture of a water with a deuterium isotopic composition similar to that measured in mud sample S0006. This is also consistent with analysis of the oil from 3494mss (4046.5mbrt) which was shown to be diesel. Analysis of the oil from 3476mss (4030.5mbrt) was not carried out. However on the basis of the water analysis, it may prove to be a useful sample for comparison of oil phase between 7/12-7 and A-12.

Both samples from 7/12-7 probably contain some mud filtrate contamination. Although similar isotopically the two samples are significantly different chemically. It would be difficult to differentiate between mud filtrate contamination and possible chemical variation in the formation waters without a good database of samples.

Formation waters from Ula are extremely saline and chemical variations in the samples are quite significant. Differences in ion concentrations between wells may be attributed to the local influences of the underlying salt body.

#### 4. PYROLYSIS DATA FOR THE WELLS 7/12-A12 AND 7/12-7

Core samples from the wells 7/12-A12 and 7/12-7 were analysed by pyrolysis-gas chromatography (PGC) with the aim of observing the light ends (~C6-C12) of the bitumen present. The samples were not allowed to dry and not ground before analysis to minimise the loss of light ends by evaporation.

On examination of the PGC traces produced (Figures 9.01 to 10.20), no light ends were seen. The scale on the front end of some traces was increased and the resulting plot viewed on a computer terminal to see if light ends were present, but in significantly smaller quantities than the other alkanes; this was not the case.

In the well 7/12-A12 below a depth of ~4078mbrt, the Pl traces consist solely of diesel contamination with no sign of bitumen, possibly signifying the base of the residual oil leg in this well.

# <u>Gases</u>

6.1-6.2 Carbon Isotope Ratio Plots

### <u>Waters</u>

7	Well Loca	tion Map
8	Isotopic	Composition

### PYROLYSIS DATA (7/12-A12 AND 7/12-7)

9.1-9.11	PGC	Traces-7/12-A12
10.1-10.20	PGC	Traces-7/12-7

# TABLE 2.1

### GAS ANALYSIS RESULTS

يجرجها الأكريف التكريف التكريب المرجع المرجع المرجع التكريب التكريب

WELL: 7/12-A-01

DEPTH: DEPTHRANGE:

DST:

Component	% mol	Del 13C per mil
	and the second second second second	
CH4	72.39	-49.43
С2н6	14.39	-34.61
СЗН8	6.07	-31.25
iso-C4H10 n-C4H10	0.48 0.92	30.84
iso-C5H12 n-C5H12	0.09 0.09	
C6	0.01	
CO2	2.86	-14.56
N2	0.01	
02	2.67	
C1/C1-C5	0.767	
Del H/D CH4		

## TABLE 3

## ANALYTICAL DATA FOR FORMATION WATER AND MUD SAMPLES Batch 8808WAT014

SAMPLE	WELL	DESC.	DATE	DEPTH mss	D <sub>show</sub> 0/00	<sup>18</sup> 0 <sub>smow</sub> 0/00	Na <	ĸ	Mg	Ca	Sr I	Ba )pm	<b>C1</b>	S04	HCO <sub>3</sub>	rds550 >	рĦ	Density
S0001	7/12-3A	DST1	29.8.77 EOWC	3574 3508	-28.2	3.38	45700	3250	2620	37400	1105	89	148600	74	159	239000	5.4	1.168
S0002	7/12-7	RFT5A	20.7.88 EOWC	3800 3788	-30.1	3.10	58900	5690	4400	38700	1050	215	180000	15	4	334900	3.9	1.195
S0005	7/12-7	PRESS	•	3808	-29.8	3.25	53900	4080	2560	40700	1060	245	167500	10	146	261090	4.9	1.179
S0003	A-12	FMT	20.7.88 EOWC	3494 3462	-29.9	2.93	53900	4260	2060	31100	950	31	160000	15	2	291900	4.5	1.166
S0004	A-12	FMT		3476	-29.0	3.63	57300	4360	2060	31500	964	130	160000	30	10	297150	5.0	1.166
S0006	7/12-7 M	ud 19.7 to P	.88 Just 00H for	prior TD log	-41.7													
S0007	7/12-7	Mud 20.	7.88		-254.3	L .												



















7/12-A12 (4058.80m) P2 DISTRIBUTION



Figure 9.3





7/12-A12 (4072.800m) P1 DISTRIBUTION



7/12-A12 (4072.800m) P2 DISTRIBUTION







7/12-7 (3801.400m) P1 DISTRIBUTION



7/12-7 (3801.400m) P2 DISTRIBUTION



7/12-7 (3804.300m) P1 DISTRIBUTION



7/12-7 (3804.300m) P2 DISTRIBUTION



Figure 10.6







Figure 10.12



7/12-7 (3826.300m) P1 DISTRIBUTION



7/12-7 (3826.300m) P2 DISTRIBUTION



Figure 10.16



