



Bergen

Rapport/Report

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Fordeling Distribution T.Bockelid(12) B.Tollefsen B.Dahl J.B.Olsen N.Telnes L.Aakvaag A.Steen E.Rein	GEOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF WELL 30/9-7 Jannicke B.Olsen, Brian Cooper and Birger Dahl BA-89-1393-1 31 AUG. 1989 REGISTION OLJEDIREKTORATET	

Resymé/Konklusjon-Anbefaling Summary Conclusion Recommendation

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The analysed section comprises the basal Shetland Formation (3samples) and the Draupne Formation (2788-2803m,4 samples) overlying a sequence including the coal-bearing Tarbert Formation, (2835-2898m); 'dead oil'stain is recorded at 2880-2885m (2 samples).

The section is just within the principal maturity zone for oil generation (Ro 0.49 to 0.63%). The Draupne Fm. is a rich oilsource rock. Oil stain is frequent in the section. It is present as small amounts of biodegraded oil and as larger amounts of live light oil mixed with biodegraded oil, and as flushed oil. The presence of biodegraded oil suggests that oil was in place and being altered in the Cretaceous, and that its source rock at that time was at a depth of some 2.5-3000m.

The oils from 30/9-7 have the same origin as the oil from 30/9-3A but have a higher thermal maturity.

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I MATURITY

Vitrinite reflectivity has been determined on five samples (2827 m, 2833 m, 2862.65 m, 2879.98 m and 2942.0 m) all of which contained adequate amounts of measurable vitrinite. Nevertheless, the apparent changes in reflectivity, from Ro 0.49 to 0.63% over an interval of 115m, suggests that there is at least one unconformity in analysed sequence.(Fig 3)

The measurements show that the analysed sequence is just fully mature, that is, close to the top of the principal zone of maturity for oil generation.(Fig 4)

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II OIL STAIN

Minor oil stain is frequent though the section (2775 m to 2787.5 m, Shetland Gr.; 2805 to 2810 m, Brent Gr. and 2883.5 to 2887.82 m, Brent Gr.) but sufficient to affect the interpretation of the source rock parameters. It has been recognised by enhanced values of production index, extractability, saturate to aromatic ratio and hydrocarbon to non-hydrocarbon ratio, and also by pronounced baseline shift in gas chromatography of alkanes and aromatics. (Fig 5)

Volatile hydrocarbons (PI>0.2) are present in samples from 2805 and 2810, and their alkane gas chromatograms show that they contain light oil and biodegraded oil. Although the light oil of 2810 is similar to that of the produced oil, the live oil in 2805 is more like a condensate in its n-alkane distribution. The sterane and terpane distribution of the extract from 2805m is very similar to those found in the interval 2775 to 2787.5 m. They are characterised by substantial amounts of C-27 diasteranes and C-20 to C-22 steranes, tricyclics and extended hopanes. (Appendix I-IV)

Biodegraded migrated hydrocarbons are found in extracts from 2775, 2783 and 2787.5m, as shown by the dominance of unresolved components in their alkane gas chromatograms. The biodegradation may have been sufficient to alter sterane isomer ratios but has not introduced demethylated hopanes. The terpanes do however show low amounts of 28,30-bisnorhopane and high contents of tricyclics.

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At 2883.5, a sample from a zone logged as containing 'dead oil', appears to be an undegraded oil which has lost its volatile content by water- or gas-flushing. Its alkane gc is very similar to that of the coals above but in addition contains extra peaks between C-18 and C-19, its terpane components are also similar to those of the coals, but its sterane content, although similar in distribution to that of the coals, is quite low.

The Draupne Fm. is not believed to be affected by oil stain, but the coals of the Tarbert Fm. at 2862, 2870 an 2879m show more elevated baselines in their alkane gcs compared with that from 2842m, and may be stained by small amounts of biodegraded oil which may account for their rather variable sterane isomer ratios.

There appears to be three types of migrated hydrocarbons present in the analysed section:

> 1) The biodegraded hydrocarbons encountered above the Draupne Fm. and in the sample from 2805 m. The biomarker distribution of these samples can not be correlated with known source rocks in the area. An alternative explanation is that the unusual biomarker distributions in these samples may be attributed to the effects of biodegradation or contamination, since the extraction yields are low.

2) The hydrocarbons in the sample at 2810 m looking similar to a normal Oseberg oil.

3) The hydrocarbons in the sandstones at 2883.5 which could originate from expulsion of small amount of liquid hydrocarbons from the coals in the sequence.

III SOURCE ROCKS

The Draupne Fm. is a rich source rock as shown by its values of

TOC,	5.8	- 6.8%,	av	6.4%
s2,	27.8	-32.2kg/tn,	av	30kg/tn,
HI,	407	- 491	av	460

This source rock is unusual in giving extracts in which hydrocarbons amount to 40-55% of the extracts which is very high. The alkane gcs show slightly elevated baselines and pristane/n-C17 and phytane/n-C18 ratios greater than one. GC-MS analyses of the alkanes show that this source rock is characterised by enhanced quantities of extended hopanes, particularly at C-33 and C-35, and the absence of 28,30 bisnorhopane. Sterane contents are relatively high and show significant amounts of C-27 diasteranes and C-20 to C-22 steranes. The terpanes indicate a marine, hypersaline, anoxic environment of deposition. The isomerisation of steranes have not yet reached equilibrium, suggesting that the samples are only marginally mature with respect to oil generation.(Fig 6)

The source rocks in the Draupne Fm. have an excellent potential for liquid hydrocarbons, and are deposited in a marine, hypersaline, anoxic environment. Typical is the absence of the 28,30-bisnorhopane in these source rock extracts.

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IV OIL CORRELATIONS

The oils, from stock tank and bottom hole test, are essentially similar. Their alkane contents show only moderate amounts of pristane and phytane, but the terpanes include 28,30 bisnorhopane and extended hopanes but in moderate amounts; the sterane content is dominated by C-27 diasteranes and C-20 to C-22 steranes suggesting a marine origin for these oils. Both samples contain small quantities of 25-norhopane, suggesting that an early pulse of oil has been heavily biodegraded, and unaltered, fresh oil has migrated in at a later stage.

The oil samples from 30/9-7 are very similar to the oil sample from 30/9-3A and other Oseberg oils (including the presence of 28,30-bisnorhopane) and suggests that these oils have a similar source. The oil samples from 30/9-7 appear to be of a higher maturity than the sample from 30/9-3A. This is shown by the higher relative amounts of diasteranes and low molecular steranes in the 30/9-7 samples, and an increase in the cracking of monoand triaromatic steroids (m/z 253 and m/z 231 respectively). (Table 7.1)

The oil samples from 30/9-7 can be correlated to the 30/9-3A oil and other Oseberg oils and probably have the same source. The oils contain a mixture of an early, heavily biodegraded oil and fresh, unaltered oil. The oil from 30/9-7 is of a higher thermal maturity than the oil from 30/9-3A.

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V TIMING OF OIL GENERATION

Live oils are biodegraded when they come into contact with meteoric waters containing bacteria. Since the bacteria are only active below 60 degC, then biodegradation can only take place down to depths of 1500- 2000m. The amount of biodegradation is measured by the order in which the different hydrocarbon groups are consumed and depends on the availabilities of dissolved oxygen and sulphate. The amount of biodegradation can therefore be expected to diminish with depth.

In the well section, it is estimated that the biodegraded oils were formed from live oils when the overburden was less than 500m. Since meteoric waters can only enter the section during a period of uplift, marked by an unconformity, the biodegradation probably took place during or at the end of the Cretaceous. It may therefore be concluded that oil was migrating through the section in the early Creataceous. At this time the source rocks in the section were not mature and the oil was generated from their equivalents off-structure.

TABLE 1.1: SAMPLE ANALYSED

SAMPLE ANALYSED

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DEPTH	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LITH.	FORMATION
2775.00	SWC		Shetland fm.
2783.00	**		
2787.50	11		Cromer Knoll fm.
2792.50	11		Draupne fm.
2795.00	11		
2798.00	i i i		н
2800.00			
2805.00	19		Tarbert fm.
2810.00			н
2827.00	99	slst.sst	н
2833.00	**	sst	11
2841.98	CC	coal	11
2862.65	98	coal	"
2870.98		coal	"
2879.98	11	coal	11
2883.50	**	sst	"
2887.82	II.	sst	
2942.00	DC	sh/coal	Ness fm.

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TABLE 1.2: GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

	JURAS	SSIC	CRETACEOUS				TER	TIARY							
					: : =	• • • • •		≈ [±]	0	E	0 K	Seabed	UTHOLOGY	PROGN	
	DUMUN	BRENT MC	SHETLAND	RDGALAND			HORDAL	AND		ORDLAND			1	SON	GEO
10- 3575m RKB	Civat/Sh Sat ween Sat ween	STOOL SOUTH		2377m		Chart	ĸ			593m Sd # Ch		128m	N DEBORPTION	S	DLOGICAL
3400		- 3100	- 21000	1 2200	- 1900	- 1800	- 1300	- 1000	- 900	8 8	100	18	NLADO		PROG
	JURAS	SIC	CRETACEOUS				TER	TIARY			TAUD',		SUNCES		SISO
				= · = < =		# = •					• • •	Seabed	UTHOLDEY	RES	AND SUM
	DUNUN	BREAT	SHETLAND	ROCALAND		HORDA	LAND		•	ORDLAND		\square	A/ OK		IMAR
-	HAMP C DRAKE	MESS LAR				7 10	N 10			2351	11955	-	ž	S	~
(60)		2806m 903m 137m	100m			E M	NE NE	1-5	in a	thology am LMD	11- 11- 11- 11- 11- 11- 11- 11- 11- 11-	21m	CINIPTION		
	3576		I .							20122m	2811A				
		1200	j j			1000		COAR	Saleo Cara 1 7844	24012 -	2300		MLADO		WEL
						· · · · ·					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Necrotury	DET	1 3
	DR	KE	NON		NESS	:			TA	RBERT		SHELL	2	AL	6/0
	grd <u>Chra</u> t: duaky yel brn-brn bik.	Sint: dualy yet	3137m Sat: vf-v Sat: vf-v	Tr Stat.			And I-n,	2903m	Cea			2784m	DESCRIPTION		-7

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TABLE 5.1: SOURCE ROCK SCREENING DATA

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Table 5.1. SOURCE ROCK SCREENING DATA WELL 30/9-7

Depth (m)	Group/Fm	010	Lithology	Sample	S1 Kg∕t	S2 Kg∕t	s3 Kg∕t	TOC १	ΗI	OI	PI	Tmax Deg.c	Company
2775.00				SWC	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	95	188	0.00	588	F-BG
2783.00				SWC	0.1	3.9	1.1	1.1	368	103	0.02	595	F-BG
2787.50				SWC	0.2	5.9	0.5				0.04	579	F-BG
2792.50				SWC	3.0	29.2	0.4	6.3	466	7	0.09	432	F-BG
2795.00				SWC	3.5	27.8	0.3	6.8	407	4	0.11	428	F-BG
2798.00				SWC	2.4	32.2	0.5	6.6	490	7	0.07	431	F-BG
2800.00				SWC	3.1	28.4	0.6	5.8	491	10	0.10	433	F-BG
2805.00				SWC	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.8	41	1 9 5	0.23	592	F-BG
2810.00				SWC	2.3	1.9	0.8	1.2	164	66	0.54	432	F-BG
2883.52			SST	СС	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	236	47	0.08	447	F-BG
2887.84			SST	СС	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	618	209	0.04	537	F-BG

TABLE 5.2: SOURCE ROCK EXTRACTION DATA I



Table5.2.SOURCE ROCK EXTRACTION DATA IWELL 30/9-7Petroleum Geochemistry GroupResearch Center Bergen

Depth(m) Group/Fm	EOM(mg)	EOM(%)	H SAT(%)	ydrocarb ARO(%)	DONS TOTAL(%)	NSO(%)	Non Hydro ASPH(%)	carbons TOTAL(%)
2775.00	4.80	0.05	39	14	53	35	13	48
2783.00	2.90	0.09	46	10	56	30	14	44
2787.50	3.30	0.06	50	16	66	25	9	34
2792.50	32.00	0.83	24	29	53	29	18	47
2795.00	46.60	0.85	24	28	52	30	18	48
2798.00	65.90	0.74	21	20	42	28	30	58
2800.00	98.80	0.72	18	24	42	36	22	58
2805.00	9.50	0.18	14	24	38	23	39	62
2810.00	26.30	0.31	3 4	20	54	28	18	46
2842.00	8.30	3.61	2	16	18	16	66	82
2862.67	16.20	3.86	6	15	21	10	69	79
2870.98	6.20	1.63	11	30	41	17	42	59
2879.98	9.40	2.04	7	19	26	13	61	74
2883.52	13.50	0.10	1	4	5	5	90	95
2887.84	1.00	0.01	20	10	30	20	50	70

TABLE 5.3: SOURCE ROCK EXTRACTION DATA II

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Table 5.3. SOURCE ROCK EXTRACTION DATA II WELL 30/9-7

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Depth(m)	Group/Fm	TOC (%)	EOM(%)/TOC(%)	SAT(%)/TOC(%)	SAT(%)/ARO(%)	HC/non HC	
2775.00		0.66	0.08	58.33	2.75	1.11	
2783.00		1.06	0.09	43.05	4.50	1.26	
2787.50					3.02	1.96	
2792.50		6.27	0.13	3.80	0.82	1.13	
2795.00		6.84	0.12	3.51	0.85	1.10	
2798.00		6.58	0.11	3.22	1.03	0.71	
2800.00		5.78	0.12	3.17	0.77	0.73	
2805.00		0.82	0.22	17.07	0.58	0.62	
2810.00		1.17	0.26	28.64	1.67	1.16	
2842.00					0.14	0.22	
2862.67					0.39	0.26	
2870.98					0.36	0.69	
2879.98					0.38	0.36	
2883.52		0.36	0.27	3.34	0.33	0.05	
2887.84		0.11	0.07	181.82	2.00	0.43	

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TABLE 5.4: MOLECULAR RATIOS SATURATED FRAC.

Table 5.4. SATURATED FRAC., MOLECULAR RATIOS WELL 30/9-7

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Depth	Group/Fm	Pr/n-C17	P r/Ph	CPI-I	CPI-II	n-C15+/Total	n-C20/n-C25
2775.00		1.05	0.77	0.88	0.63	······································	
2783.00		0.80	1.16	0.99	0.69		
2787.50		1.26	1.14	1.09	0.55		
2792.50		1.56	1.55	1.26	0.66		
2795.00		1.52	1.72	1.11	0.65		
2798.00		1.63	1.69	1.13	0.66		
2800.00		1.65	1.45	1.03	0.67	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
2805.00		0.93	0.66	0.98	0.72		
2810.00		0.90	1.53	1.04	0.83		
2842.00		21.07	9.27	1.00	0.91		
2862.67		10.97	4.44	0.88	0.52		
2870.98		17.79	7.06	1.11	0.77		
2879.98		20.73	6.77	0.99	0.51		
2883.52		7.75	5.19	0.91	1.02		
2887.84		1.62	1.96	1.08	0.83		

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TABLE 3.1.1: VITRINITE REFLECTANCE DATA

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Table	3.1.1.	VITRINITE	REFLECTANCE	DATA	WELL	30/9-7
		Average v	alues			

Depth	Group/Fm	Population I	Population II	Population III	SCI	
2827.00		0.52 (21)				
2833.00		0.49 (24)				
2862.67		0.53 (23)				
2879.98		0.57 (21)				
2942.00		0.63 (25)				

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TABLE 7.1: BIOMARKER RATIOS

BIOMARKERRATIOS WELL: 30/9-7

DEPTH m	A	В	С	D	Ē	F	G
2775.0 2783.0 2787.5 2792.5 2795.0 2798.0 2800.0 2805.0 2810.0 2841.98 2862.65 2870.98 2879.98 2883.50 2887.82 BHS STO 30/9-3A	0.87 0.90 0.86 0.63 0.54 0.57 0.52 0.95 1.00 0.06 0.09 0.10 0.20 0.10 0.66 1.08 1.08 1.04	$\begin{array}{c} 0.47\\ 0.52\\ 0.51\\ 0.34\\ 0.34\\ 0.38\\ 0.35\\ 0.40\\ 0.33\\ 0.38\\ 0.44\\ 0.47\\ 0.53\\ 0.41\\ 0.46\\ 0.33\\ 0.35\\ 0.31\\ \end{array}$	0.13 0.10 0.10 0.07 0.05 0.07 0.05 0.08 0.33 0.52 0.65 0.43 0.54 0.31 0.20 0.39 0.38 0.34	0.12 0.11 0.09 0.20 0.18 0.17 0.19 0.13 0.13 0.35 0.37 0.32 0.28 0.31 0.17 0.12 0.12 0.12	60 62 64 59 58 59 54 60 61 59 60 61 60 59 62 60 57	51 49 48 29 30 33 38 45 44 * 48 50 * 47 * 44 * 48 51 49	57 57 28 28 33 29 42 57 34 * 30 * 36 * 45 * 41 * 54 * 58 57 60

A = Ts/Tm

- B = Norhopane/(Norhopane + Hopane)
- C = Bisnorhopane/(Bisnorhopane + Norhopane)
- D = Moretan/Hopane
- E = %225
- F = %aaa20S

G = %abb

* = Not reliable data. Bisnorhopane coeluating with C29aaa2S makes these ratios unreliabel.

FIGURE 1:

FIGURE 1: WELL LOCATION MAP



Fig. 1.1 Well location map.

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FIGURE 2: EOM VERSUS DEPTH



EOM% VERSUS DEPTH

A. 64 14

FIGURE 3: VITRINITE REFLECTANCE VERSUS DEPTH



Ro%

FIGURE 4: TMAX VERSUS HYDROGEN INDEX



HYDROGEN INDEX

WELL: 30/9-7

FIGURE 5: TOC VERSUS C15+ HYDROCARBONS

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WELL: 30/9-7



FIGURE 6: STERAN ISOMERISATION



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APPENDIX I: GC SATURATED FRACTION



Analysis A300907S 7,

7, 1, 1 2775





























Intensity (mV)

APPENDIX II: M/Z 191 AND 217 OF SATURATED FRACTION

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220 ...







22. 97.


226: 51



Trade a







9. Mir ..



22 A.92.



1279.90,1



2582 500





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227 . 2. ..



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APPENDIX III: GC AROMATIC FRACTION











7.5.1





7, 7, 1 2800



Analysis A300907A

7,8,1 2805







Analysis A300907A 7,10,1

0,1 2841.98



7,11,1 2862.65



7, 12, 1 2870.98











APPENDIX IV: M/Z 252 AND 231 OF AROMATIC FRACTION

2-11-11











27:27.5n,



)	1	2-	1	5	1		
-	1	5	T			2	



2792.51



2 Kin Jam




21950.





JAASU

















2841.981



2241,920



2: 02.5.1









2870.021



2: 19. 0.7.



20 9.000



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IN TO THE

2:



Ion 231.00 amu. from DATA: J085A15A.D 3000ance 2000. Abund 1000 20 20 40 Time (min.) 50 30 60

577 · 100

APPENDIX V: GC AND MASSFRAGMENTOGRAMS OF 30/9-7 BHS AND STO

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Ion 217.00 amu. from DATA:E075A02A.D 4000 Abundance 3000-2000-1000-20 30 Time 35 (min.) 25 40 45












APPENDIX VI: GC AND MASSFRAGMENTOGRAM OF OIL FROM 30/9-3A











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