

HYDROCARBON SOURCE ANALYSES OF
CUTTINGS FROM 16/1-2, OFFSHORE NORWAY

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by

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Canned cuttings from the interval 340-2918 meters (T.D.) were analyzed routinely at EPR for hydrocarbon source characteristics. Five of the samples were sent to GeoChem Laboratorer in Houston for heavy hydrocarbon (C₁₅₊) extractions.

Charges for this work were billed to our Job No. 8569. Preliminary results were transmitted to Stavanger by phone on September 27, 1976.

The analytical results are listed in Tables 1 thru 4 and they are summarized graphically in Fig. 1.

The combined data are interpreted as follows:

<u>Approx. Interval (meters)</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Quality (Richness)</u>	<u>Indigenous Hydrocarbons Expected if Reservoired</u>
360-1500	Immature	Shales Good	Lean
1500-1850	Immature	Poor to Marginal	Lean
1850-2300	Immature	Fair	Minor Gas Shows
2300-2500	Immature to transitional(?)	Good to Rich	Shows of Oil, Gas
2500-2918	Immature (?)	Poor	Lean

The entire section down to the granitic basement penetrated at the bottom of the well is immature, or barely "transitional" at most, in its stage of organic diagenesis. The shales from the interval 2300-2500 meters contain predominantly algal kerogen, are inherently good to rich oil-prone source rocks, and where more mature we would expect considerable generation of oil with gas from them. Shales from shallower depths, namely about 1890 meters and the interval 2000-2100 meters, also contain potentially oil-prone organic matter, but these shales are less rich.

PROCEDURES

Compositions and concentrations of hydrocarbon gases in the air spaces above the cuttings in the sample cans were determined by gas chromatography. Similar data were obtained on gases released from a standard mixture of cuttings and tap water after two minutes of agitation in a Waring blender. Combined results on the air space gas plus the cuttings gas were calculated for each sample. The data were plotted graphically to show vertical variations in total gas (C₁-C₄) and wet gas (C₂-C₄), and a graphical plot was also made of the percent wet gas in total gas (Fig. 1). Detailed

results of the gas analyses are listed in Table I.

Chips of uniform lithologies were picked by hand from the heterogeneous mixtures of chips in 19 of the original samples. These are described in Table 2. Our routine analytical procedures were used for determining the light gasoline (C_4-C_7) content and the total organic content of the "picked" chips. These results are given in Table 3, and they are plotted graphically in Fig. 1. Visual kerogen characteristics were also determined on the "picked" samples (Fig. 1 and Table 2).

Five samples of shales were analyzed by GeoChem Laboratories for heavy ($C_{15}+$) soluble organic matter, including concentrations of saturate and aromatic hydrocarbons (Table 4). The saturate fractions of these extracts were analyzed by gas chromatography at EPR (Figs. 2-6).

DISCUSSION

Although the shales from the interval 2300-2500 meters gave a fair yield of gas containing more than 90% C_2-C_4 , and their gasoline yields were up to 73 ppm, we rate the interval as "immature" or perhaps barely in a "transitional" state of maturation. These shales contain a high percentage of algal debris, and when mature we would expect them to yield several hundred parts per million gasolines, two or three times as much gas, and considerably more heavy hydrocarbons than we observed. The kerogen alterations of only "1" and "1+" indicate an immature to barely "transitional" stage consistent with the interpretations cited above.

The same comments as above apply to shale samples from the interval 2000-2100 meters, where again algal kerogen predominates, the gas is over 80% C_2-C_4 , but only very modest amounts of gasolines were present. However, this interval is leaner in total organic matter, which may explain the lower total amounts of gas. The sample from 1890 meters also contains some algal debris, and shows comparable patterns.

The heavy hydrocarbon patterns (Table 4 and Figs. 2 thru 6) are consistent with the above interpretations. These $C_{15}+$ data alone could be interpreted as follows:

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Richness</u>	<u>Source Type</u>
1890	Immature	Marginal	Oil, Gas
2070	Immature	Marginal	Oil, Gas
2250	Immature	Fair	Oil, Gas
2340	Immature	Good	Oil
2490	Transitional	Poor	Lean

Estimates of maturity from $C_{15}+$ data are based on chromatogram patterns (Figs. 2-6), saturate/aromatic ratios, ratios of hydrocarbons to total extracts, and overall patterns. By themselves they are not particularly reliable, and should be used in conjunction with the other types of data to arrive at an overall final interpretation of maturity and source type.

The gross geochemical patterns at 16/1-2 are a bit like those at 15/12-2. (See EPR. 39ES. 76) However, at 15/12-2 the rich shale zone starts deeper (at about 2700 meters) and is more mature. It gave up notably greater amounts of gas, gasolines and $C_{15}+$ hydrocarbons due to its more mature stage of diagenesis.

TABLE 2 DESCRIPTION OF " PICKED" SAMPLES AND OF VISUAL KEROGEN

(Kerogen by J.L. Morgan)

Depth (Meters)	EPR No.	Gross Lithology	GSA Color Code (dry)	Total Organic Carbon (%)	Kerogen Alteration	Types of Visual Kerogen (% of Total on Slide)					
						Algal	Amorphous	Herbaceous	Woody	Coaly	Other*
900	67284-S	Silty marl or calc. mudstone lt. olive gray	5Y 6/1	1.8	1+	40	-	trace	20	10	20N, tr M
1110	67285-F	Silty clay, olive gray to med. olive gray, some sl. calc.	5Y 4/1-5/1	3.7	1+	20	-	10	40	trace	20N
1320	67285-M	Claystone, lt. olive gray, sl. silty, sl. calc.	5Y 6/1	1.6	1+	10	-	30	40	10	10N, tr M
1500	67285-S	Shale, olive gray, sl. micaceous	5Y 4/1	1.6	1+	-	-	10	50	10	20N, 10M
1620	67286-C	Shale, med. lt. olive gray	5Y 5/1-6/1	.5	1+	-	-	30	30	20	20N
1830	67286-J	Shale, med. gray	N5	.3	2-	-	-	30	40	20	10N
1890	67286-L	Shale, med. dk. gray, tr. pyrite	N4	.8	2-	20	20	20	20	20	-
1950	67286-N	Shale, med. greenish gray to med. gray	5GY5/1-N5	.4	2-	10	trace	20	20	20	20M
2010	67286-P	Shale, greenish gray to med. gray, plus trace of red beds and lt. gray shale	5G 5/1-N5	.9	1	40	10	30	trace	20	-
2070	67286-R	Shale, med. dk. gray to greenish gray	N4-5G 6/1	.5	2-	30	10	10	20	30	-
2190	67287-E	Shale, med. dk. gray	N4	.5	2-	trace	-	10	30	40	10M
2250	67287-D	Shale, as above, large thin flakes	N4	.6	1	30	-	10	10	40	10M

Table 2 (continued)

Depth (Meters)	EPR No.	Gross Lithology	GSA Color Code (dry)	Total Organic Carbon (%)	Kerogen Alteration	Types of Visual Kerogen (% of Total on Slide)					
						Algal	Amorphous	Herbaceous	Woody	Coaly	Other*
2310	67287-F	Sandstone and mudstone, med dk. gray to med. greenish gray, minor shale	N4-5GY5/1	1.4	1	60	-	trace	trace	30	trM
2340	67287-G	Mixture, as above, plus trace of chalk		2.2	1	60	-	-	10	30	trM
2400	67287-I	Med. lt. gray siltstone with med. dk. gray laminations	N6 N4	3.2	1+	50	-	10	30	trace	-
2490	67287-L	Shale, med. dk. gray to med. gray	N4-N5	.5	1+	20	20	trace	20	20	20M
2670	67287-R	Red beds - mainly siltstone and sardstone	10R3/2-4/2	.01	2-	-	-	30	30	30	trM
2760	67287-T	Dolomite, lt. olive gray to white, various textures	5Y6/1-N9	.3	1+	-	-	-	20	-	80 Al?
2820	67288-B	Mixture of limestones and dolomites, med. to very lt. gray; plus quartz grains	N6-N8	.2	2-	-	-	-	trace	20	70 Al?
2910	67288-E	Granite, mod. grayish red (feldspar, quartz, minor black mica, trace calcite)	10R 5/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* N - Non-filamentous Algal
M - Microplankton
Al? - Possible Algal
tr - trace

Table 3 Organic Matter and Light Gasolines (C₄-C₇)

(Analyses by A.K. Everett, H.M. Fry)

Depth (Meters)	EPR No.	Organic Carbon (%)	Total Organic Matter (%)	Total C ₄ -C ₇ (ppm)	Correlation Ratios (See Table 3-A)			
					C ₁ /C ₂	A/D ₂	C ₁ /D ₂	CH/MCP
900	67284-S	1.84	2.25	0.	-	-	-	-
1110	67285-F	3.70	4.52	0.	-	-	-	-
1320	67285-M	1.61	1.96	0.	-	-	-	-
1500	67285-S	1.60	1.95	0.	-	-	-	-
1620	67286-C	.51	.63	0.	-	-	-	-
1810	67286-J	.32	.39	0.	-	-	-	-
1890	67286-L	.75	.91	2.4	1.65	15.9	15.2	1.38
1950	67286-N	.35	.43	1.1	2.54	9.08	8.06	1.37
2010	67286-P	.88	1.07	6.7	3.72	4.03	14.6	2.81
2070	67286-R	.48	.58	7.1	2.23	4.45	8.51	1.15
2190	67287-B	.53	.64	2.9	1.28	11.1	13.2	.79
2250	67287-D	.62	.76	4.6	1.34	8.65	14.0	2.07
2310	67287-F	1.44	1.76	17.9	.64	2.17	5.06	1.16
2340	67287-G	2.15	2.63	43.3	3.10	3.24	12.2	4.03
2400	67287-I	3.20	3.90	72.5	1.41	.61	3.07	1.58
2490	67287-L	.53	.65	6.9	1.65	6.79	12.0	1.10
2670	67287-R	.01	.02	1.3	2.78	4.16	23.8	3.26
2760	67287-T	.31	.38	1.1	2.90	2.70	11.3	1.18
2820	67288-B	.17	.20	0.	-	-	-	-

TABLE III A

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT GASOLINE RATIOS

Light Gasoline Compounds Determined by Gas Chromatography

1. Pentane
2. Hexane
3. Heptane
4. Iso-Pentane
5. 2-Methylpentane
6. 3-Methylpentane
7. 2,3-Dimethylbutane
8. 2,2-Dimethylbutane
9. 3-Methylhexane
10. 2-Methylhexane + 1,1-Dimethylcyclopentane
11. 2,3-Dimethylpentane
12. 2,4-Dimethylpentane
13. 2,2-Dimethylpentane
14. 2,2,3-Trimethylbutane
15. 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
16. Cyclopentane
17. Methylcyclopentane
18. 1-c-3-Dimethylcyclopentane
19. 1-t-3-Dimethylcyclopentane
20. 1-c-2-Dimethylcyclopentane
21. 1-t-2-Dimethylcyclopentane + 3-Ethylpentane*
22. Cyclohexane + 3,3-Dimethylpentane*
23. Methylcyclohexane
24. Benzene
25. Toluene

Significant Groupings of Molecular Data

- A. Hexane + Heptane
- B. Pentane + iso-Pentane + 2-Methylpentane + 3-Methylpentane
- C. Naphthenes
 - C₁ 2-Methylhexane + 1,1-Dimethylcyclopentane* + Cyclohexane + 3,3-Dimethylpentane* + Methylcyclohexane
 - C₂ Methylcyclopentane + 1-c-3-Dimethylcyclopentane + 1-t-3-Dimethylcyclopentane + 1-c-2-Dimethylcyclopentane + (1-t-2-Dimethylcyclopentane + 3-Ethylpentane)*
- D. Aromatics Plus 3-Methylhexane
 - D₁ Benzene + Toluene
 - D₂ 3-Methylhexane

*Analyzed together by gas chromatography.

Table 4

Summary of C15+ Soxhlet Extraction, Deasphaltening
and Liquid Chromatography

A. Weights of Extracts and Chromatographic Fractions

GeoChem Sample Number	Identification	Weight of Rock Extd. (grams)	Total Extract (grams)	Precipitated Asphaltenes (grams)	N-CS Soluble (grams)	Sulfur (grams)	Paraffins- Naphthenes (grams)	Aromatics (grams)	Eluted NSO'S (grams)	Noneluted NSO'S (grams)
777-001	67286 L 1870 ^m	100.0	0.0394	0.0200	0.0194	N.D.	0.0019	0.0017	0.0076	0.0082
777-002	67286 R 2070	100.0	0.0383	0.0156	0.0227	N.D.	0.0021	0.0092	0.0074	0.0040
777-003	67287 D 2250	100.0	0.0384	0.0198	0.0186	N.D.	0.0024	0.0084	0.0063	0.0015
777-004	67287 G 2340	94.0	0.1441	0.0393	0.1048	N.D.	0.0105	0.0466	0.0351	0.0126
777-005	67287 L 2440	89.0	0.0240	0.0164	0.0076	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

Table 4 (Continued)

B. Concentration of Extracted Materials in Rock

GeoChem Sample Number	Identification	Total Extract (ppm)	Hydrocarbons			Sulfur (ppm)	Nonhydrocarbons			
			Paraffin- Naphthene (ppm)	Aromatic (ppm)	Total (ppm)		Precipd Asphaltene (ppm)	Eluted NSO'S (ppm)	Noneluted NSO'S (ppm)	Total (ppm)
777-001	67286 L	394	19	17	36	-	200	76	82	358
777-002	67286 R	383	21	92	113	-	156	74	40	270
777-003	67287 D	384	24	84	108	-	198	63	15	276
777-004	67287 G	1533	112	496	607	-	418	373	134	926
777-005	67287 L	270	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

C. Composition of Extracts

GeoChem Sample Number	Identification	Hydrocarbons				Nonhydrocarbons					
		Paraffin- Naphthene %	Aromatic %	PN/Arom %	Sulfur %	Eluted NSO'S %	Noneluted NSO'S %	Precipd Asphaltene %	Asph/NSO	HC'S %	HC/Non HC
777-001	67286 L 1870 ^m	4.8	4.3	1.12	-	19.3	20.8	50.8	1.27	9.1	0.10
777-002	67286 R 2070	5.5	24.0	0.23	-	19.3	10.4	40.7	1.37	29.5	0.42
777-003	67287 D 2250	6.3	21.9	0.29	-	16.4	3.9	51.6	2.54	28.1	0.39
777-004	67287 G 2340	7.3	32.3	0.23	-	24.4	8.7	27.3	0.82	39.6	0.66
777-005	67287 L 2440	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.3	-	-	-

* Analyses by GeoChem Laboratories

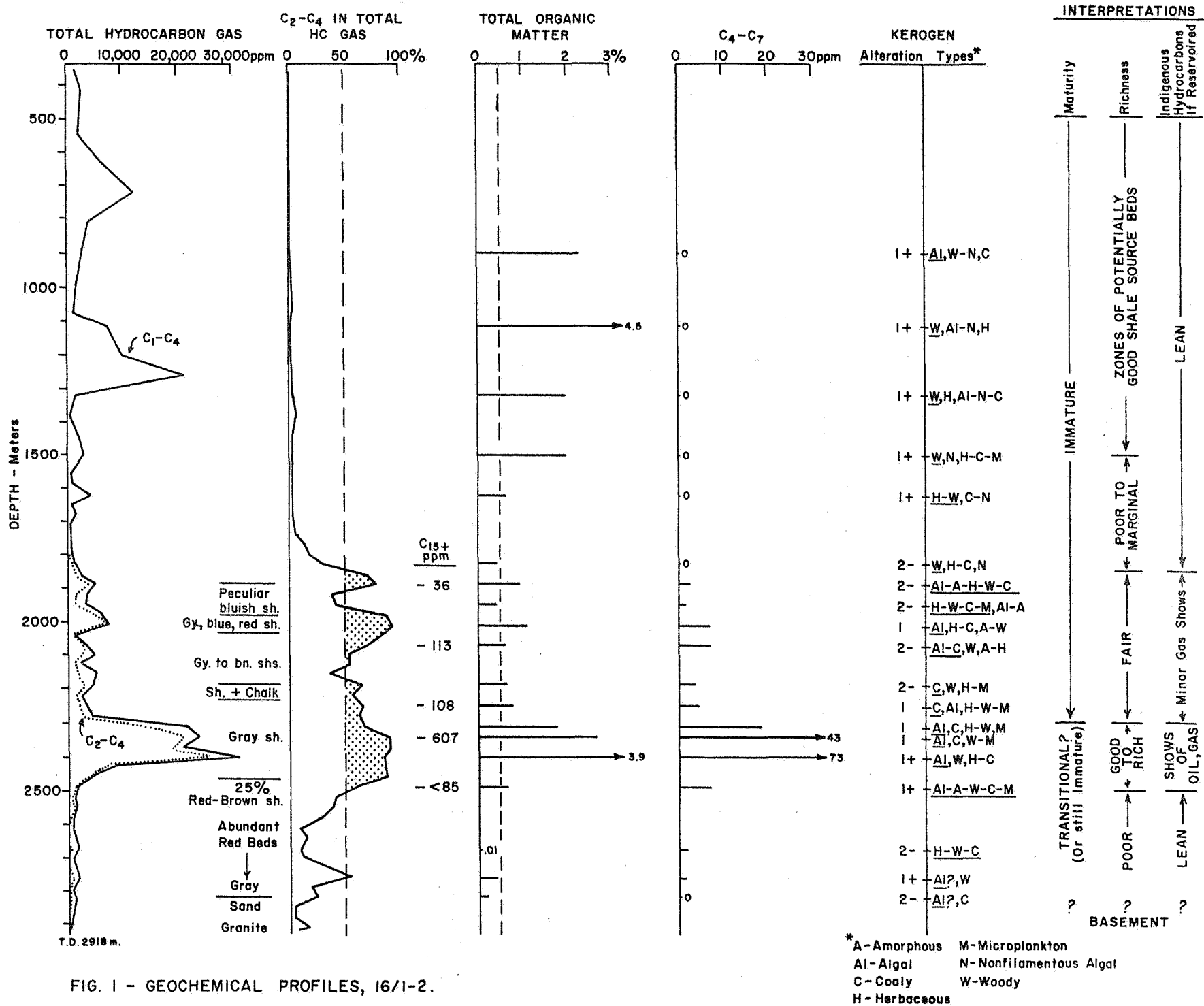


FIG. 1 - GEOCHEMICAL PROFILES, 16/1-2.

* A-Amorphous M-Microplankton
 Al-Algal N-Nonfilamentous Algal
 C-Coaly W-Woody
 H-Herbaceous

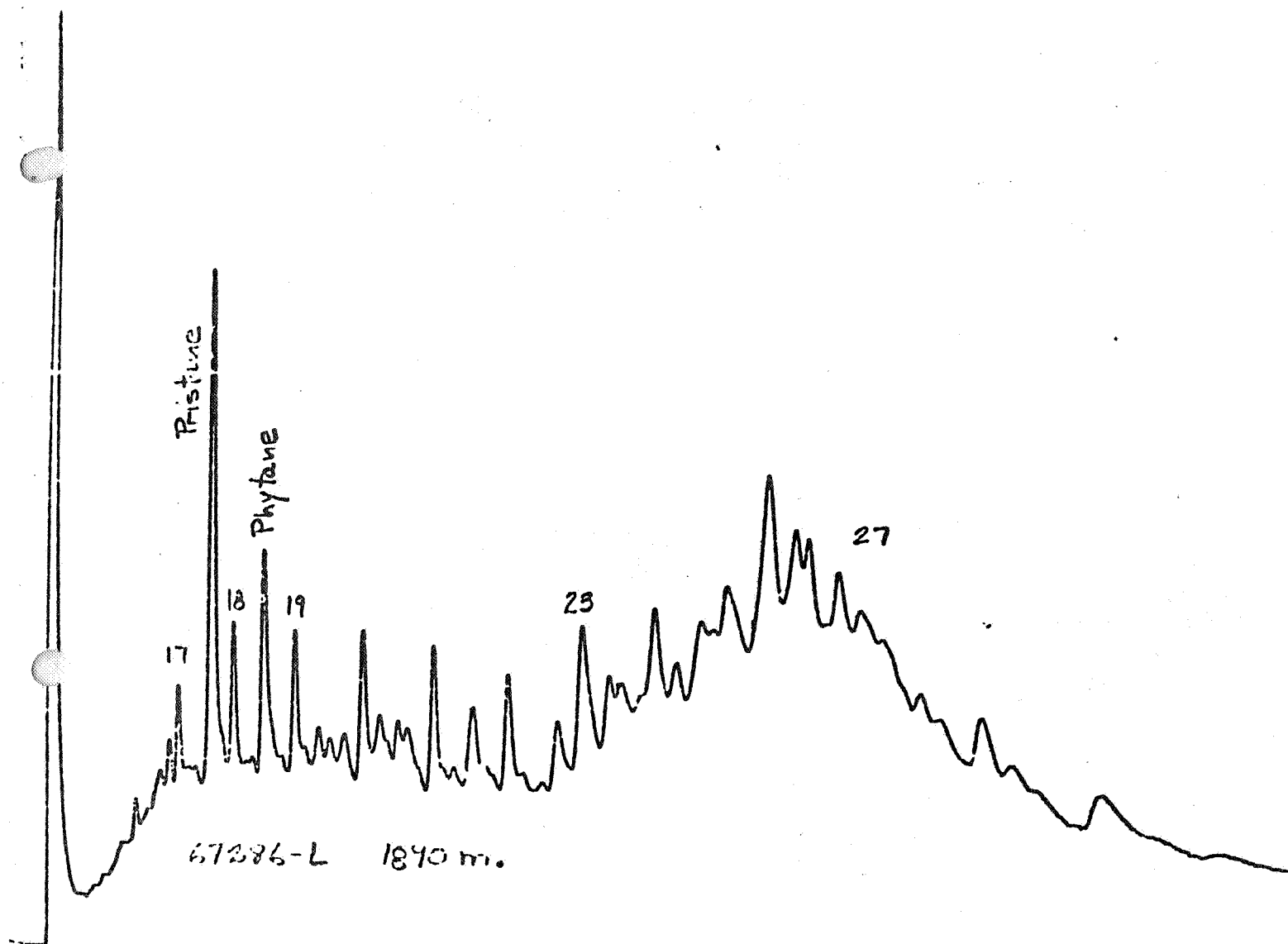


Fig. 2 C₁₅⁺ Saturates

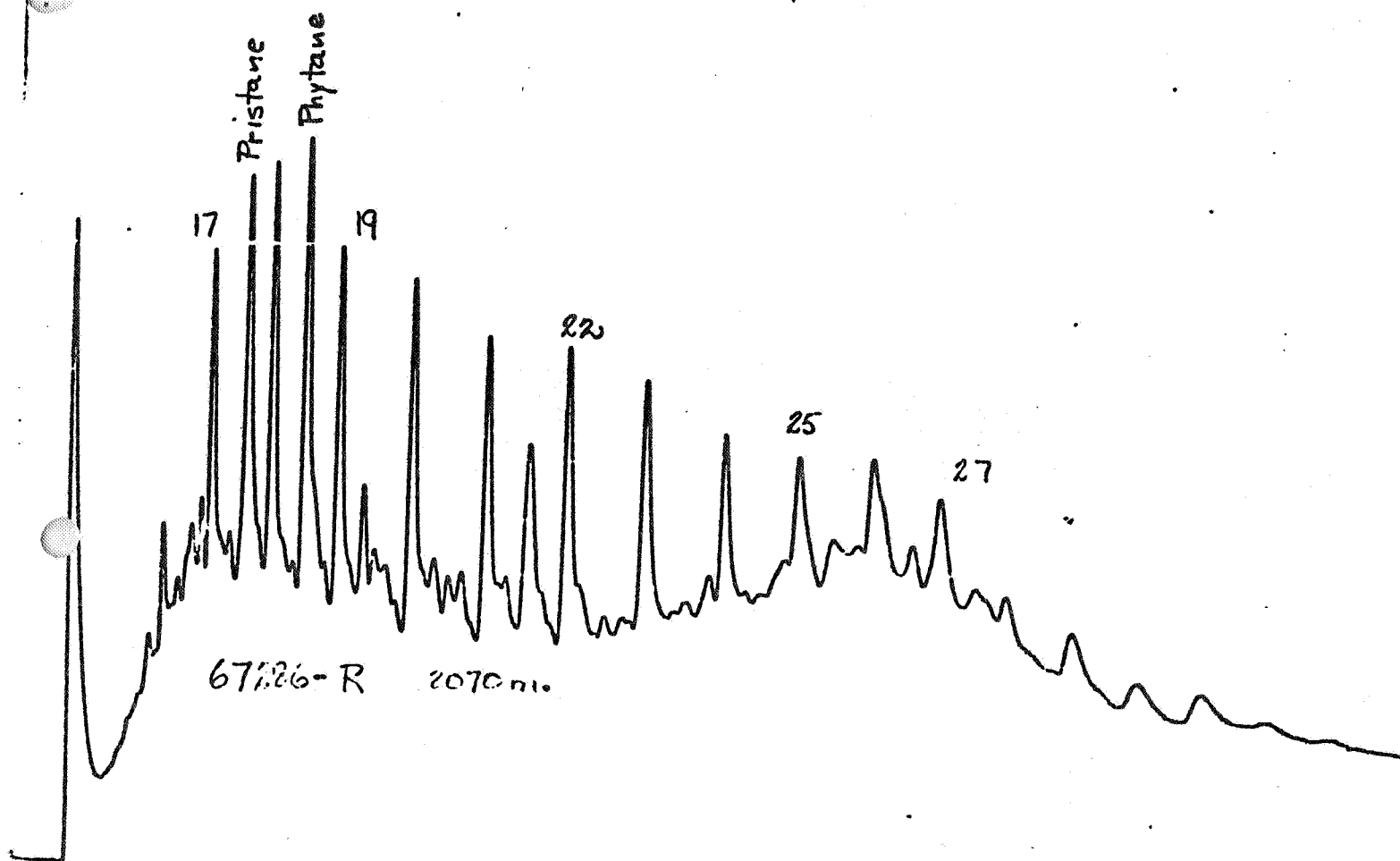
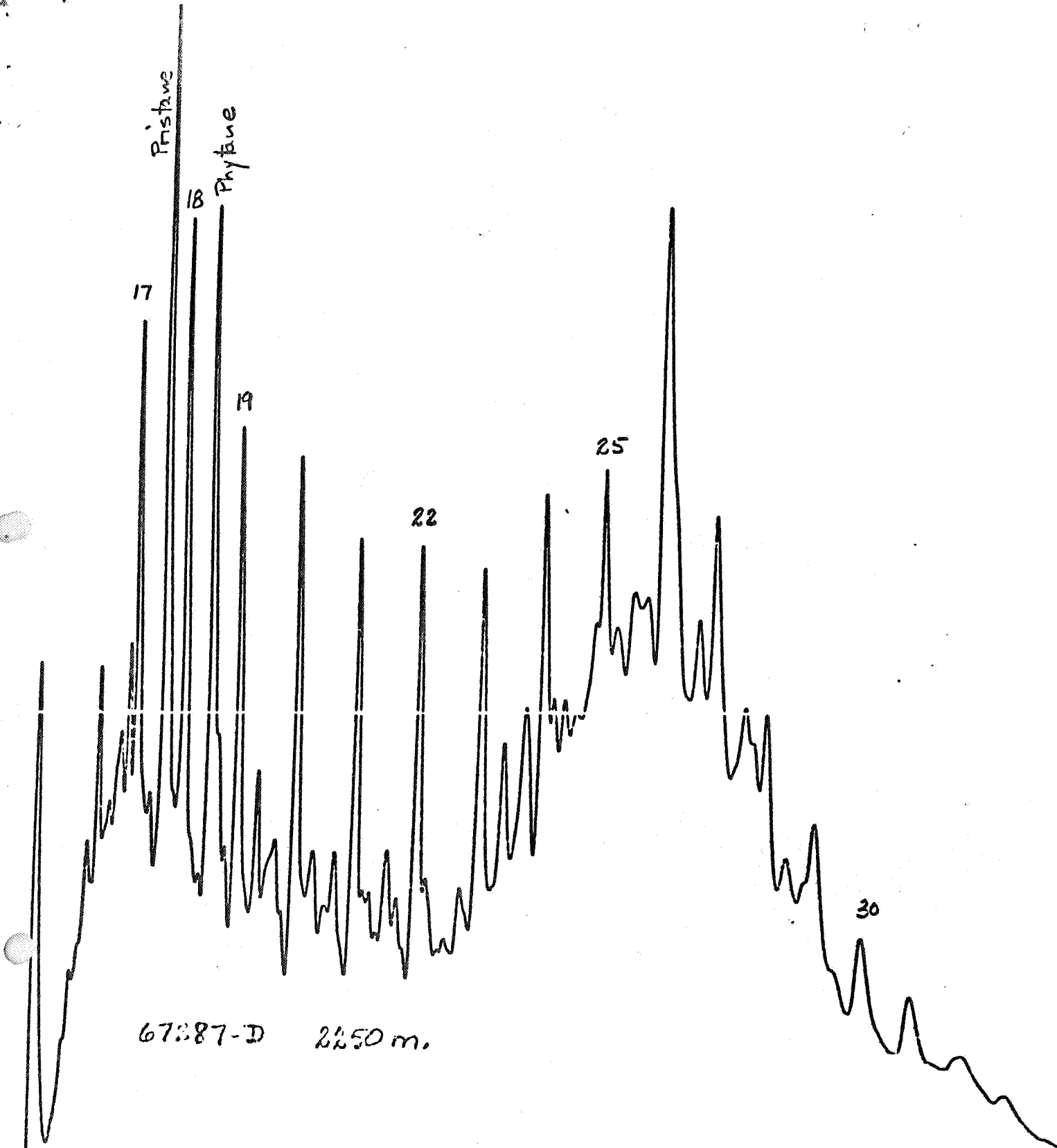
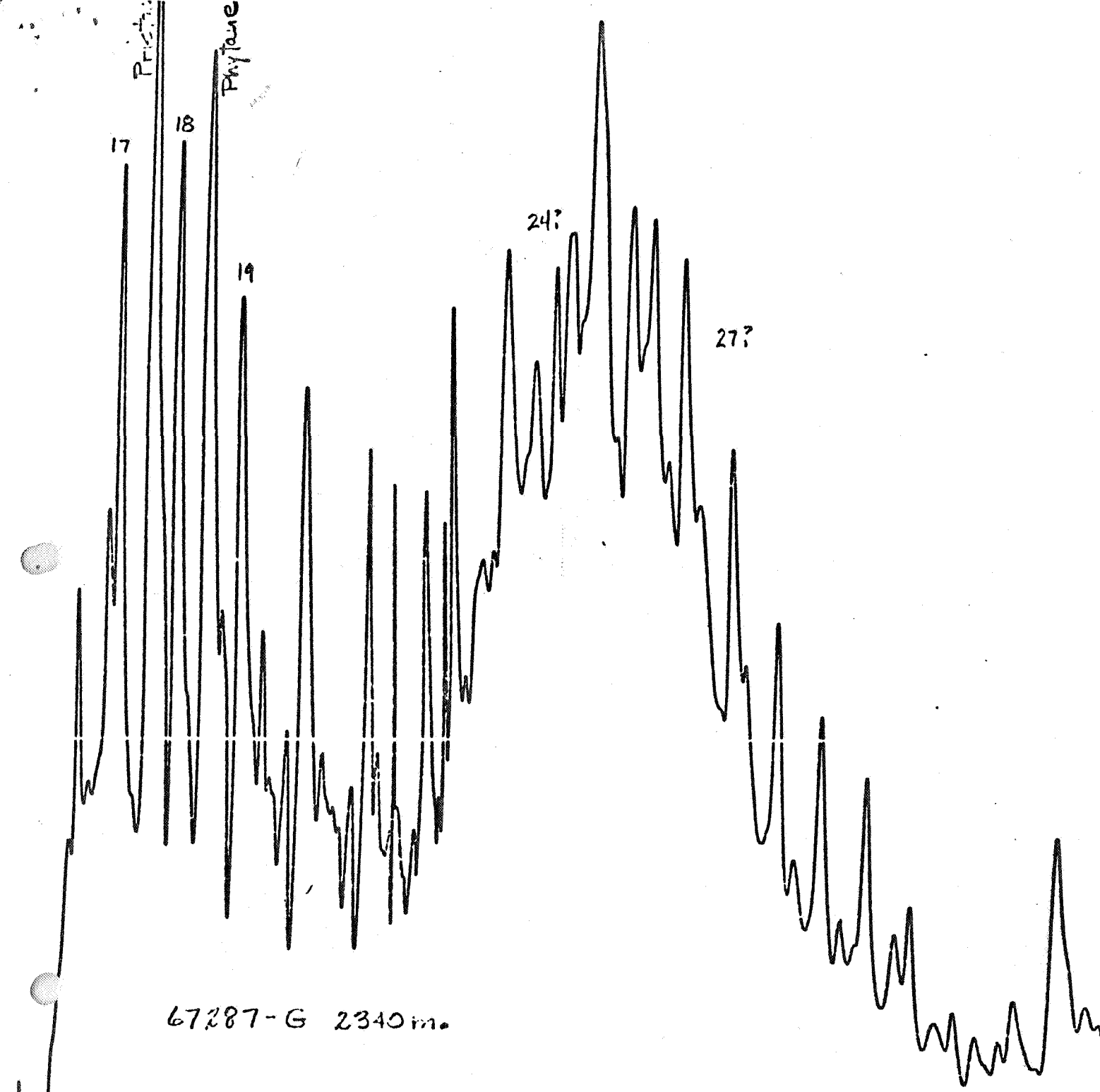


Fig. 3 C₁₅⁺ Saturates



67287-D 2250 m.

Fig. 4 C₁₅+ Saturates



67287-G 2340 m.

Fig. 3 C₁₅+ Saturates

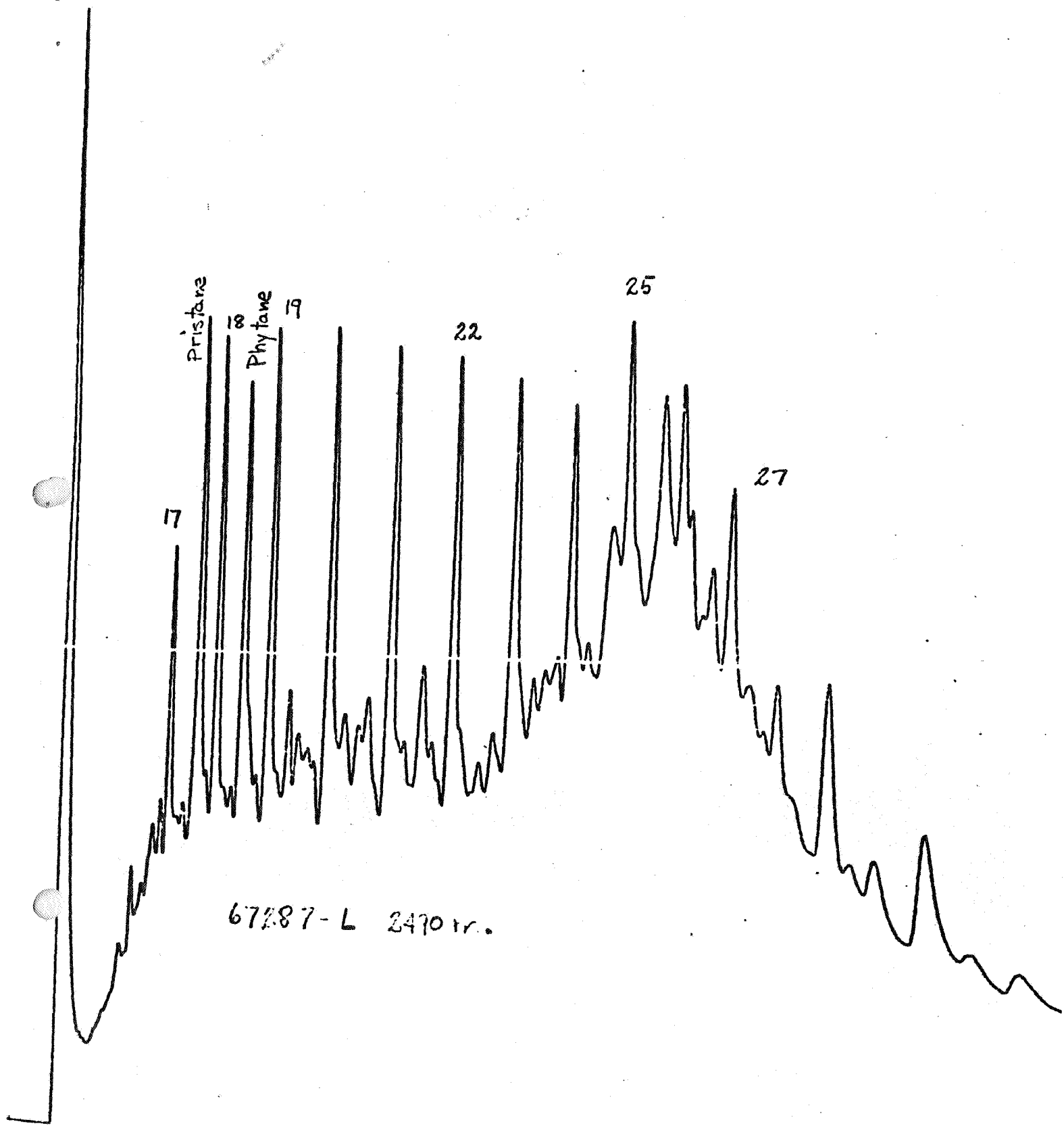


Fig. 6 C₁₅⁺ Saturates