### HYDROCARBON SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS OF CUTTINGS FROM WELL 25/11-5, NORWAY

11-106

by

R. E. Metter



#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Canned cuttings from the interval 1610-7100 ft (T.D.) were analyzed routinely for hydrocarbon source characteristics. Charges for the work were billed to our Job No. 7585.

The samples were in very poor condition. The cans had been in storage for more than a year and many had completely rusted through, allowing their contents to dry and the free gases to escape. As a result, the data are much less reliable than we prefer.

The geochemical profiles for 25/11-5 are similar to those obtained earlier for 25/11-1.

The analytical data from 25/11-5 are interpreted grossly as follows:

Interval (ft)		Average Richness of Shales	Indigenous Hydrocarbons Expected if Reservoired
1610-5500	Immature	Fair to Good	Minor Gas
5500-6400	Transitional	Fair	Gas, Minor Liquids
6400-7000	Mature	Fair to Good	0il, Gas

Analytical results are listed in detail in Tables I-III, and interpretations based on kerogen and total organic matter are given in Table II. Graphical summaries of the data and interpretations are given in Fig. 1.

#### 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 (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>) and wet gas (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>), and a graphical plot was also made of the percent wet gas in total gas (Fig. 1). Detailed results of the analyses are listed in Table I. BA - B - B - B - 18 - B - 18 DES 1978BIES 1978 Several of the cans had rusted severely so that large holes had formed in the cans. Gas analyses on these samples were not attempted, but the other analyses which are cited below were run on them as well as on the samples that were analyzed for gases.

Chips of uniform lithologies were picked by hand from the heterogeneous mixtures of chips in the original samples. These are described in Table II. 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 III, and they are plotted graphically in Fig. 1. Visual Kerogen characteristics were also determined on 14 of the samples (Fig. 1 and Table II).

### DISCUSSION

The geochemical profiles for 25/11-5 are generally similar to those determined previously for well 25/11-1. (See Fig. 2 vs Fig. 1.) From both wells there were high gas yields within the interval 5000-6000 ft. This interval contains the reservoir sands and the cuttings gas may be leakage from the reservoir. The % C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> profiles for both wells also show a peaking within the 5000-6000 ft interval. In addition, notably higher gasoline (C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>) yields began in both wells within the 5000-6000 ft interval.

Between 6000 ft and 7000 ft in both wells, there is another peaking in the profiles for total gas yields and for % C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> in total gas (Fig. 1).

The kerogen alteration and kerogen type profiles for both wells are similar. Both show a reversal to "1+" herbaceous kerogen at about 6000 ft, contrasting with higher alteration indices at shallower depths. Both had predominantly amorphous or algal kerogen with alterations of "2", starting at about 6500 ft.

The source of the oils in the Grandad wells is not resolved by the data given here. The shales adjacent to the reservoir sands appear to be a bit too immature and too gas-prone to have generated significant oil. The beds with predominantly amorphous kerogen, starting at about 6500 ft, appear to be the more likely oil sources. The samples from 5600 and 5850 ft which have higher gasoline yields and higher % C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> in their gases possibly have been "contaminated" by hydrocarbons from the reservoir sands. Their geo-chemical properties are not compatible with their visual kerogen.

#### RELATED SERVICE REPORTS

- EPR 69-ES10 "Kerogen and Source Analyses of Canned Cuttings from the Esso 9/8-1 and Esso 16/9-1 Wells, Norway" by R. E. Metter et al, March 1969.
- EPR 69-ES14 "Geochemical Analysis of Canned Cuttings Samples from the Esso 16/1-1 Well, Norway" by R. E. Metter and P. H. Monaghan, April, 1969.
- $\frac{\text{EPR 69-ES17}}{16/7-1}$  "Geochemical Analyses of Canned Cuttings Samples from the Esso 16/7-1 Well, Norway" by R. E. Metter and P. H. Monaghan, April 1969.
- EPR 69-ES18 "Geochemical Analysis of Canned Cuttings Samples from the Esso 16/2-1 Well, Norway" by R. E. Metter and P. H. Monaghan, May 1969.
- EPR 69-ES19 "Geochemical Analyses of Canned Cuttings Samples from the Esso 25/11-1 Well, Norway" by R. E. Metter and P. H. Monaghan, May 1969.
- EPR-64ES-70 "Geochemical Comparisons Between Oils and Core Extracts from the 25/8-1, 25/10-1 and 25/11-1 Wells, Offshore Norway" by R. E. Metter, Sept. 1970.
- EPR.9ES.71 "Geochemical Analyses of Oil Samples from Concession 25, Offshore Norway" by R. E. Metter, January 1971.
- EPR.34ES.71 "Geochemical Analyses of Core Extracts from the 25/10-2 Well, Norway" by R. E. Metter, April 1971.

TABLE	IΑ
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C1-C4 HYDROCARBON ANALYSES - AIR SPACE AT TOP OF CANS

SAMPLE	R	DEPTH	GA	GAS CONCENTRATION (VOLUME GAS PER MILLION VOLUMES CUTTINGS) GAS COMPOSITION (PERCENT										
NUMBER			METHANE	ETHANE	PROPANE	ISO-	NORMAL	WET	TOTAL		WET GAS			
·			(c <sub>1</sub> )	(C <sub>2</sub> )	(C <sub>3</sub> )	BUTANE (iC <sub>4</sub> )	BUTANE (nC <sub>4</sub> )	(c <sub>2</sub> -c <sub>4</sub> )	(c <sub>1</sub> -c <sub>4</sub> )	c <sub>2</sub> -c <sub>4</sub>	$c_1 c_2 c_3 ic_4 nc_4$	c <sub>2</sub> c <sub>3</sub> ic <sub>4</sub> nc <sub>4</sub>		
66036A	4	1610	10.44	0.85	0.54	0.03	0.04	1.46	11.90	12.2689	88. 7. 5. 0. 0.	58.37. 2. 3.		
66036D	4	2360	2619.11	14.70	4.67	0.79	1.52	21.68	2640.79	0.8209	99. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.	67.22. 4. 7.		
660366	4	3170	8.52	0.85	0.45	0.07	0.04	1.41	9.93	14.1994	85. 9. 5. 1. 0.	60.32. 5. 3.		
660361	Ā	3580	15.07	0.86	0.52	0.13	0.07	24.17	4937.78	0.4895	100. 0. 0. 0. 0.	88. 8. 1. 3		
66036K	4	4090	2096.07	23.77	3.68	0.50	1.60	29.55	2125-62	1.3902	99. 1. 0. 0. 0.	81.12. 2. 5.		
66036M	4	4370	3618.82	47.42	9.67	3.12	5.49	65.70	3684 . 52	1.7831	99. 1. 0. 0. 0.	72.15. 5. 8.		
66036N	4	4500	11.94	2.45	1.26	0.63	0.93	5.27	17.21	30.6216	70.14. 7. 4. 5.	46.24.12.18		
660360	4	4600	2.87	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.20	3.07	6.5146	94. 3. 2. 0. 1.	45.30. 5.20.		
9950300	4	5500	4964.92	1067.91	384.96	225.32	144-07	1822.25	6787.16	26-8484	73.16. 6. 3. 2.	59.21.12. 8.		
660374		5850	20822.68	3002-34	1223.46	1155.25	323.14	5704 10	1919.78	59.1958	41+29+14+11+ 5+	50.24.18. 8.		
660370	4	6300	207.64	53.52	65.17	101.16	59.11	278-96	486.60	57.3283	090 Ye Ja Ja Ia A3.11 13.21 12	33.21.20. 6.		
66037E	4	6400	15.70	2.41	7.38	20.40	15.59	45.78	61.48	74.4632	26. 4.12.33.25.	5-16.45 34		
66037F	4	6500	620.63	900.16	914.31	195.81	214.00	2224.28	2844.91	78.1845	22+32-31- 7- 8-	40.41. 9.10.		
66037H	4	6700	2378.53	1340.60	1191.72	290.81	322.20	3145.33	5523.86	56.9408	43.24.22. 5. 6.	43.38. 9.10.		
66037K	4	70,00	8.08	5.06	9.92	17.63	30.44	63.05	71.13	88.6405	11. 7.14.25.43.	8.16.28.48.		

TABLE IB

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C1-C4 HYDROCARBON ANALYSES - CUTTINGS ONLY

- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			and the second of the second		in the second	second and the second second		and the second second second	the second s	and the second second second							1							
LE	R	DEPTH	GA	S CONCENTRA	TION (VOLUN	E GAS PER	MILLION VOL	UMES CUTTINGS)		GAS COMPOSITION (PERCENT)														
NUMBER			METHANE	ETHANE	PROPANE	ISO- NORMAL		ISO- NORMAL		ISO- NORMAL WET TO		WET TOTAL TOTAL GAS			TOTAL GAS			TOTAL GAS				WET GAS		
1			(c <sub>1</sub> )	(C <sub>2</sub> )	(c <sub>3</sub> )	BUTANE (iC <sub>4</sub> )	BUTANE (nC <sub>4</sub> )	(c <sub>2</sub> -c <sub>4</sub> )	(c <sub>1</sub> -c <sub>4</sub> )	c <sub>2</sub> -c <sub>4</sub>	c <sub>1</sub>	c2	c3	1C4	nC4	c2	c3	ic <sub>4</sub>	<sup>nC</sup> 4					
66036A	4	1610	834.65	4.92	0.62	058	0.02	6.14	840.79	0.7302	.99.	1.	0.	0.	0.	81	.10	. 0	. 0.					
66036B	- <b>4</b> -	1850	1051.20	4.60	0.87	0.91	2.54	8.92	1060.12	0.8414	100-	Ő.	0-	0.	õ.	52	.10.	10	28.					
66036D	4	2360	864 . 09	5.31	1.88	0.60	1.66	9.45	873-54	1.0817	99.	1.	0.	ō.,	0.	56	20		18.					
660366		3170	1033.33	7.74	3.56	0.56	1.66	13.52	1046.85	1.2914	99.	1.	ō.	õ.	ō.	58	26	Ă	.12.					
66036H	4	3410	1013.36	6.87	3.38	0.47	1.13	11.85	1025-21	1.1558	99.	- 71	0.	ō.	0.	57	. 20		. 10.					
660361	4	3580	406.81	2.28	1.70	0.39	1.11	4.88	411-69	1.1852	99.	1.	ň.	ñ.	ŏ.	46	23	. A	23					
66036K	4	4090	1286.67	6.84	2.05	0.19	0.51	9.59	1296.26	0.7398	90	- 12	ŏ.	ñ.	ŏ.	72	.21.		5.					
66036M	4	4370	1033.33	10.20	2.75	0.80	2.28	16.03	1049-36	1.5276	- 66	- 11	õ.	õ.	õ.		17.	-	14.					
66036N	4	4500	1526.34	9,61	4.04	3.88	6.55	24.08	1550-42	1.5531		- 12	-ŏ-	ñ.	õ.	20	.17.	16	.27.					
660360	4	46.00	2072.96	7.35	3.40	1.77	3.10	15.62	2088-58	0.7478	100.	- ô.	- ŏ.	õ.	ō.	47	. 22.	11	20.					
66036R	4	5500	2682.66	660.48	675.65	769.54	663.40	2769.07	5451.73	50.7925	50.	12.	12.	14.	12.	24	-24	28	24.					
660365	4	5600	1118.48	202.56	377.07	777.00	460.20	1816.83	2935.31	61.8957	38.	7.	13.2	26-	16.	11	.21.	43.	25.					
66037A	4	5850	3338.61	489.60	471.96	895-10	709.42	2566.07	5904 68	43-4583	57.	8.	8.	15.	12.	- 10	18.	75	28.					
66037D	4	6300	1242.52	10.18	9.69	30.23	21.82	71.92	1314.44	5-4715	94.	1.	1.	2.	2.	14	13.	a 7.	30.					
66037E	4	6400	947.13	4 . 83	8.06	65.50	57.17	135-56	1082-69	12.5206	88.	ō.	11	6.	5.		- 6-	44	A2.					
66037F	4	6500	1320.31	979,20	2615.15	918.72	1139.88	5652.94	6973-25	81-0660	19.	14.	38.1		16.	17	.47.	16	20.					
66037H	4	6700	1282.46	554.88	1794.44	855.32	1423.08	4627.71	5910-18	78-3008	22.	<b>.</b> .	31.1	4	24	12	36	TA	31					
66037K	4	7000	1002.84	8.40	156.74	154.78	255.23	575.15	1577.99	36.4482	63.	- í.	10.1	10.	16.	1	.27.	27.	45.					

TABLE IC

 $C_1-C_4$  HYDROCARBON ANALYSES - CUTTINGS AND AIR SPACE

			and a second	at a set to see a set of the set of the		- I control and many				and the state of the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
SAMPLE	R	DEPTH	GI	S CONCENTRA	TION (VOLU	E GAS PER	MILLION VOL	UMES CUTTINGS	)	GAS COMPOSITION (PERCENT)				
NUMBER			METHANE	ETHANE	PROPANE	ISO-	NORMAL	WET	TOTAL		TOTAL GAS	WET GAS		
	1		1	1		BUTANE	BUTANE							
			(c <sup>1</sup> )	(C <sub>2</sub> )	(C <sub>3</sub> )	(1C <sub>4</sub> )	(nC <sub>4</sub> )	(c <sub>2</sub> -c <sub>4</sub> )	(c <sub>1</sub> -c <sub>4</sub> )	с <sub>2</sub> -с <sub>4</sub>	$C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4 nC_4$	C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub> iC <sub>4</sub> nC <sub>4</sub>		
66036A	4	1610	845.09	5.77	1.16	0-61	0.06	7.60	852.60	0.8012	00 1 0 0 0	76 35 9 3		
66036B	4	1850	10955.84	15.31	3.74	3.23	4.77	27-04	10982-87	0.2462	100. 0. 0. 0. 0.			
66036D	- 4	2360	3483.20	20.01	6.55	1.39	3.18	31.13	3514-33	0.8858		45 31 A 10		
66036G	4	3170	1041.85	8.59	4.01	0.63	1.70	14.93	1056.78	1.4127	99. 1. 0. 0. 0.	58-27- A-11-		
66036H	4	3410	5926.97	28.26	5.37	0.60	1.80	36.02	5962-99	0-6041	100. 0. 0. 0. 0.	78-15- 2. 5.		
66036I	-4	3580	421.88	3.14	1.62	0.51	1.41	6.68	428.56	1.5586	99. 1. 0. 0. 0.	47.24. 8.21.		
66036K	.4	4090	3382.74	30.61	5.73	0.69	2.11	39.14	3421.88	1.1438	99. 1. 0. 0. 0.	78.15. 2. 5.		
66036M	4	4370	4652.15	57.62	12.42	3.92	7.77	81.73	4733.88	1.7265	99. 1. 0. 0. 0.	70.15. 5.10.		
66036N	<u>.</u>	4500	1538.28	12.06	5.30	4.51	7,48	29.35	1567+63	1.8722	99. 1. 0. 0. 0.	42.18.15.25.		
000300	4	4600	2075.83	7.44	3.46	1.78	3.14	15.82	2091-65	0.7563	100. 0. 0. 0. 0.	47.22.11.20.		
000368	4	5500	7647.57	1728.39	1060-61	994.86	807.47	4591.31	12238-89	37.5141	62.14. 9. 8. 7.	37.23.22.18.		
000305	- <del>1</del>	5600	1902.83	764.74	647.73	985.86	554.93	2953.26	4855.09	60.8281	39.16.13.20.11.	26.22.33.19.		
66037A	4	5850	33161.29	3581.94	1695-42	2050.35	1032.56	8360.25	41521+55	20.1347	80. 9. 4. 5. 2.	43.20.25.12.		
660370	-	6300	1450.16	63.70	74.86	131.39	80.93	350.88	1801-04	19-4820	81. 4. 4. 7. 4.	18.21.38.23.		
66037E	-4	6400	962.83	7.24	15-44	85.90	72.76	181.34	1144.17	15.8490	84. 1. 1. 8. 6.	4. 9.47.40.		
66037F		0000	1940,94	1879.36	3529.46	1114.53	1353.88	7877.22	9818.16	80.2311	20.19.36.11.14.	24.45.14.17.		
66037H	2	00100	3000 .99	1895.48	2986.16	1146.13	1745.28	7773.04	11434.03	67.9816	32.17.26.10.15.	24.39.15.22.		
000378	-	1000	1010.92	13.46	106.66	172.41	285.67	638.20	1649.12	38 •6994	62. 1.10.10.17.	2.26.27.45.		

## TABLE II Descriptions of Samples and Visual Kerogen Characteristics

(Kerogen by J. L. Morgan; T.O.M. by J. Roy and H. M. Fry)

	Depth			GSA Color Total Organic Kerogen Types of Kerogen		1	Kerogen Source Ratings					
	(ft)	EPR No.	Gross Lithology	Code	<u>Matter %</u>	Alteration	Predominant	Secondary	Other	Maturity	Richness	Source Type
	3170 3890	66036-G -J	Coal (lignite) Claystone, olive gray to med.	5YR2/1-N1 5Y4/1-3/1	61.9 3.03	1+	W	-	н, С	Immature	-	Gas
			ling mud.									5. 
	4090	-K	Shale, olive gray	5Y4/1	.77	1+	H, W	-	С, М	Immature	Fair	Gas, 011
	4600	-0	Claystone, med. dk. gray to med. greenish gray.	N5-5GY5/1	1.90	1+	H, W	C	M	Immature	Good	Gas, 011
	4900	-P	Shale, olive gray, minor calc. drilling mud and flakes of rust.	5¥4/1	1.87							
	5200	-Q	Shale, olive gray, sand- sized chips.	5Y4/1	.76	2-	W	A1,H,C	М	Immature	Fair	Gas, Oil
	5500	-R	Shale, olive gray	5Y4/1	.76	2-	H, W	C	Al?,M	Immature	Fair	Gas, Oil
	5600	-S	Shale, med. greenish gray	5GY5/1	.81							
	5650	-T	Shale, olive gray to med. greenish gray, some sl.calc.	5Y4/1-5GY5/1	1.57							
	5850	66037-A	Shale, med. dk. gray to med. lt. gray.	N4-N6	.88	1+	·Н	A, W	C	Immature	Fair	011, Gas
	6060	-B	Shale, med. gray, minor drilling mud.	N5	.74	1+	H	A, W	C	Immature	Fair	0il, Gas
	6210	-C	Shale, med. olive gray, plus rust scales.	N5-5Y5/1	.98	2	A, W	н, С		Transitional	Fair	Oil, Gas
81- 6500	6300	-D	Shale, med. gray to brownish gray; swells.	N5-5YR4/1	.60	2	W	С, Н	M	Transitional	Fair	Gas, 011
	6600	—G	Shale, med. gray to med. olive gray, tr. limestone, abdnt. rust scales.	N5-5¥5/1	2.03	2	A	Al.	W, C	Transitional	Good	011
	6700	-Н	Shale, olive gray, swells in acid; many very large chips.	5Y4/1	.61	2	н, W, C	-	A,A1,M	Transitional	Fair	Gas, Oil
7011	G <sup>L</sup> . 6800	-1	Mixture of brown to gray shales, quartz grains, minor limestone: sand-sized grains		3.88	2	Α	C	Al,W,H	Mature ?	Rich	011, Gas
	7000	-К	Shale, med. dr. gray to med. gray.	N4-N5	1.27	2	Α	H, C	Ŵ	Mature ?	Good	0il, Gas
	7100	L	Mixture of med. gray shale, brownish shales, quartz grad rust flakes, minor sandstone	ns,	.71	2	A, A1	C	H, W	Mature ?	Fair	Oil, Gas
			* A - Ame	rphous	H - Herbaceous	C - Co	alv					

A		Amorphous	H	-	Herbaceous	C		Coaly
A1	-	Algal	W	-	Woody	М	-	Microplanktor

1981- 1,500

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# TABLE III Total Organic Matter and Light Gasolines, 25/11-5 Cuttings

D. 1		Total		Total	Corre	lation	Ratios**	
(ft)	EPR No.	Matter (%)	Remarks	(ppm)	$c_1/c_2$	A/D <sub>2</sub>	$C_1/D_2$	CH/MCP
3170	66036-G	61.7	Coal	4.98	4.23	4.44	7.44	1.74
3890	-J	3.03		4.45	2.59	2.23	5.16	1.24
4090	-К	.77		1.19 *	3.84	3.48	5.58	1.14
4370	—М	1.05		1.82	4.52	3.20	4.98	1.01
4600	-0	1.90		. 53	3.83	6.52	4.84	.74
4900	-P	1.87		0. *		1. <del></del>	-	-
5200	-Q	.76		0. *			· -	-
)500	- <b>R</b>	.76		2.27	3.02	5.42	7.63	.72
5600	-S	.81		19.80	2.22	2.53	10.28	1.37
5650	-T	1.57		3.18	3.08	1.51	12.27	1.36
5850	66037-A	.88		18.54	2.64	1.71	16.94	1.63
6060	-B	.74		0. *		·	<b>-</b>	-
6210	-C	.98		12.64*	1.00	3.52	7.07	1,36
6300	-D	.60		.72*	4.03	6.62	9.76	1.37
6600	G	2.03		3.87	1.01	4.11	9.33	.99
5700	-11	.61	Large chips	17.83	1.74	4.26	11.80	1.05
6700	<b>-H</b>		Small chips	3.86	3.63	2.89	18.37	1.37
5800	-1	3.88		2.53	2.13	4.10	20.02	1.70
7000	-К	1.27		4.36	1.18	4.92	13.45	1.06
7100	김 홍종 공 길 문	71		1 50	2 22	4 60	7 2%	

# (Analyses by H. M. Fry, J. Roy)

\*Note: Gasoline values are unreliable because many samples had dried out due to large holes rusting through the cans.

\*\*See Table III-A

† CH - Cyclohexane MCP - Methylcyclopentane

### 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

- C<sub>1</sub> 2-Methylhexane + 1 , 1-Dimethylcyclopentane\* + Cyclohexane + 3,3-Dimethylpentane\* + Methylcyclohexane
- C<sub>2</sub> Methylcyclopentane + 1-c-3-Dimethylcyclopentane + 1-t-3-Dimethylcyclopentane + 1-c-2-Dimethylcyclopentane + (1-t-2-Dimethylcyclopentane + 3-Ethylpentane)\*
- D. Aromatics Plus 3-Methylhexane
  - D<sub>1</sub> Benzene + Toluene
  - D<sub>2</sub> 3-Methylhexane

\*Analyzed together by gas chromatography.





FIG. 2. GEOCHEMICAL PATTERNS, ESSO 25/11-1 WELL, NORWAY.

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