

PETROPHYSICAL EVALUATION

WELL 34/10-5

BY: PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

PETROPHYSICAL GROUP

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ENG: J. RAFDAL

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GENERAL WELL DATA

NORWAY OFFSHORE

LICENCE	:	050
WILDCAT WELL	:	34/10-5
LOCATION	:	61 <sup>o</sup> 11' 25.32"N
	:	02 <sup>o</sup> 10' 23.4"E
SPUDED	:	18/10-79
RIG RELEASED	:	3/1-80
KB-ELEVATION	:	25 m
WATER DEPTH	:	136 m
TOTAL DEPTH	:	2780 m
OBJECTIVE	:	JURASSIC SANDSTONE
OPERATOR	:	STATOIL
PARTNERS	:	NORSK HYDRO, SAGA PETROLEUM
STATUS	:	PLUGGED AND ABANDONNED

## Introduction

This is the fourth well drilled on the Delta-structure of block 34/10. The main objective was to test the Jurassic sandstones for hydrocarbon accumulations. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the petrophysical properties of these formations using electrical logs, core- and testdata.

## Summary

Brent formation (1896-2148 m) encountered 64.25 m of pay down to the o/w-contact at  $\pm$  1972 m. A total of 181.25 m net sand is encountered. Average porosity is 30.2% and average watersaturation in the oilzone is 20.3%.

Statfjord formations is waterbearing and encounters 120.85 m of net sand with an average porosity of 21.9%.

## Lithology

The reservoir zones have been divided into the following units.

### BRENT:

Tarbert (1896 - 1970)	:	Clean/argillaceous sandstone with some kaolinite and some calcitic cemented streaks.
Ness (1970 - 2035)	:	Interbedded sand, silt shale and coal.
Etive (2035 - 2070)	:	Interbedded shale sand mostly clean sand.
Rannoch (2070 - 2134.25)	:	Argillaceous sandstone.
Broom (2134.25 - 2148)	:	Argillaceous sand silt.
Statfjord formation (2562 - 2764)	:	Interbedded sand shale.

INPUT PARAMETERS

Input parameters for the calculations have been picked from crossplots, measured data and empirical relations.

FORMATION WATER RESISTIVITY

Two DST's have produced in this block:

WELL	STRUCTURE	FORMATION	WATER SALINITY
34/10-3	Delta	Brent	43200 ppm NaCl
34/10-2	Alpha	Statfjord	45400 ppm NaCl

The SP-log indicates the salinity in 34/10-3 Statfjord fm. to be in order of 45000 ppm NaCl. 45000 NaCl has been used in this report for both Statfjord and Brent formation.

In the calculations, the following formation water resistivities have been used at reservoir conditions:

Brent: 0.075  $\Omega$ m - 160<sup>o</sup>F

Statfjord: 0.066  $\Omega$ m - 180<sup>o</sup>F

Shale parameters.

The shale parameters used are listed for each one below:

	GR MIN	GR MAX	RTSH	RTLIM	$\rho_{bSH}$	$\phi_{NSH}$
Tarbert/Ness/Etive	35	80	1.5	200	2.35	.45
Rannoch/Broom	42	80	1.5		2.35	.45
Statfjord	40	80	3.0		2.42	.45

Mud properties.

	at 64 <sup>o</sup> F		at 180 <sup>o</sup> F
Brent fm.	Rm : 0.44 m	-	0.18 m
	Rmf : 0.23 "	-	0.096 "
	Rmc : 0.93 "	-	0.4 "

	at 63 <sup>o</sup> F		at 180 <sup>o</sup> F
Statfjord fm.	Rm : 0.49 m	-	0.18 m
	Rmf : 0.27 "	-	0.098 "
	Rmc : 1.06 "	-	0.570 "

Hydrocarbon density.

The hydrocarbon density have been picked from RFT pressure plots. A value of 0.785 gm/cc has been used.

Resistivity.

In Brent fm. DLL/MSFL have been used for RT/Rxo.  $R_{MSFL}$  has been corrected in the following manner to obtain Rxo:

Interval	Rxo = C x RMSFL
1896 - 1913	c = 0.75
1913 - 2150	c = 0.65

Assuming 1/8" mudcake thickness and a mudcakeresistivity of  $0.4 \Omega m$  at reservoir conditions. Corrections are based on Schlumberger chart Rxo -2 (Sch. chart-book) RLLd was corrected according to chart Rint -9 to obtain  $R_T$ .  
In Statfjord formation, ILD was used uncorrected for  $R_T$ .

## COMPUTATIONS

### Shale volume

The shale volume have been calculated using GR, DENSITY/NEUTRON CROSSPLOT and RT. The minimum value calculated has been used for VSH. Below is listed where the different indicators have been used:

Brent : GR, PHIN/RHOB, RT  
Statfjord : GR, PHIN/RHOB

### Porosity

In Eocene, the FDC (density) has been used to compute porosity. Matrix density = 2.65 and fluid density = 1.0 was used.

In Brent and Statfjord formations a complex lithology method using density and neutron logs was used with the following matrix parametes:

	FDC	CNL
Quartz	: 2.65	, -0.035
Heavy mineral	: 2.9	, .25
Fluid	: 1.0	, 1.0

### Formation factor

Humbles relation was used in Statfjord formation. In Brent formation the following relationship has been used:

$$F = \phi^{-2} \quad (\text{from core measurements})$$

### Saturation exponent

In Brent formation core measurements indicates the value of n to be in order of 1.95 (average). In Statfjord n = 2.0 was used.



### Watersaturation

The Nigeria-equation (Schlumberger) has been used for calculations of the watersaturation:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{R_T}} = \left[ \frac{V_{\text{clay}}^C}{\sqrt{R_{\text{sh}}}} + \frac{\phi^{m/2}}{\sqrt{aR_w}} \right] S_w^{n/2}$$

where

$R_T$  = Resistivity in virgin zone

$S_w$  = Watersaturation

$V_{\text{clay}}$  = Shale volume

$C$  = Shale exponent (1.6 used)

$R_{\text{SH}}$  = Resistivity of shale

$\phi$  = Porosity

$m$  = Cementation exponent

$a$  = Lithology factor

$R_w$  = Formation water resistivity

$n$  = Saturation exponent

### Coring Summary

Four cores were cut in the interval 1910 - 1974 (Drillers depth):

No. 1 (1910.7 - 1930.0)	Recovery 93%
No. 2 (1930.0 - 1949.2)	Recovery 22%
No. 3 (1949.2 - 1968.8)	Recovery 58.3%
No. 4 (1967.7 - 1984.8)	Recovery 92.8%

The core data have been punched in with the log data. Shift of coredata is based on core description and log response together with curve fit of log porosity and core porosities. (see composite log.)

### Comparison LOG/CORE

The shifted core data was averaged and compared to average log data:

Interval: 1909.5 - 1925  
Average porosity from core: 0.31  
Average porosity from logs: 0.29  
Ratio log/core: 0.94  
Average  $\varphi$  ma logs: 2.69  
Average  $\varphi$  ma core: 2.67

The uncertainty in the correlation between logs and cores is great due to the low recovery. The correlation between porosity core/log will not be good in shaly zones where core measurements are measuring total porosity while log evaluation calculates effective porosity.

### Permeability

The core porosity has been plotted versus liquid permeability. The relation between porosity and permeability is:

$$\phi = 0.22 + .039 \log K$$

The permeability in Tarbert in this well shows a greater reduction with reduction in porosity than the relations formed for other zones in other wells. This can be due to the kaolinite content of the formation.

A separate study has been initialized to evaluate permeability in 34/10-Delta. That study will hopefully come up with reliable estimates on log-derived permeabilities and/or reliable distribution of permeability over the field.

### Testing Summary

One DST was performed over the interval 1925 - 1927. A brief summary of the test is listed below:

Choke size	:	32/64"
Production	:	4580 STBO/D 2108 SCF/D Traces of sand
Avg. porosity from logs	:	30%
Avg. watersaturation from logs	:	20%
Permeability from core	:	~ 1000 md
Permeability from DST	:	~ 916 (Esso)

34/10-5 RESULTS TABLE PETROPHYSICAL PARAMETERS.

ZONE	INTERVAL	THICKNESS		AVERAGE POROSITY		AVG. WATERSAT.		NET/GROSS RATIO
		NET SAND	NET PAY	NET SAND	NET PAY	NET SAND	NET PAY	
TARBERT	1896-1970	64.25	64.25	30.2	30.2	20.3	20.3	0.87
NESS	1970-2035		29.5		28.9		1.0	0.45
ETIVE	2035-2070		31.75		31.4		1.0	0.91
RANNOCH	2070-2134.25		55.75		27.5		1.0	0.87
BROOM	2134.35-2148		0		0		0	0
TOTAL BRENT	1896-2148	64.25	181.25	30.2	29.4	20.3	0.712	0.72
STATFJORD	2562-2764		120.75		21.9		1.0	0.60

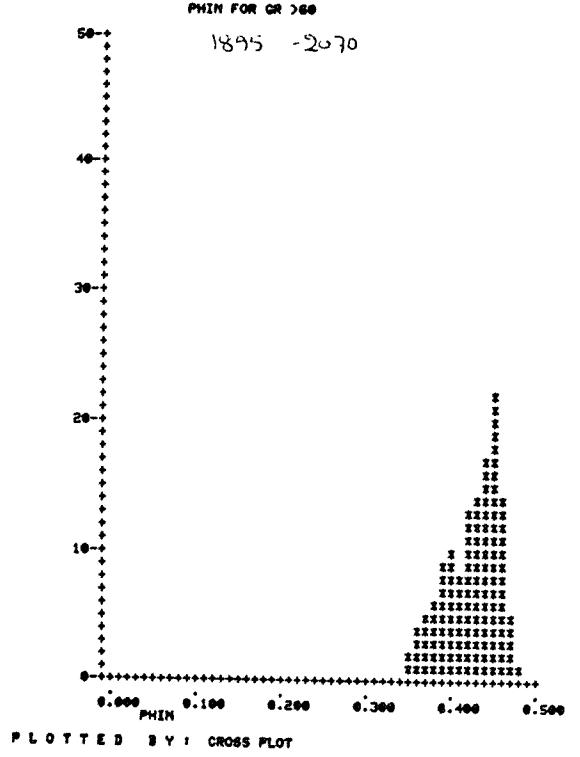
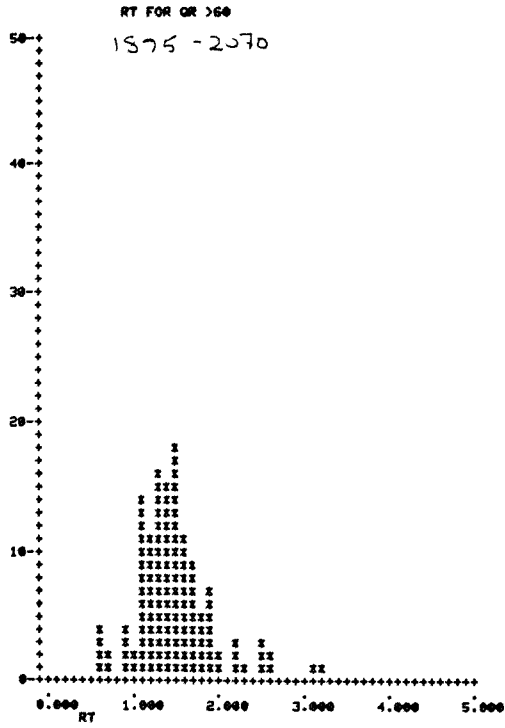
CUT OFF CRITERION: VSH > 40%  
 PHIF < 12%  
 SW > 65%

THICKNESS < 1 m (cut off 1 m in Ness, 1.25 m in Broom)

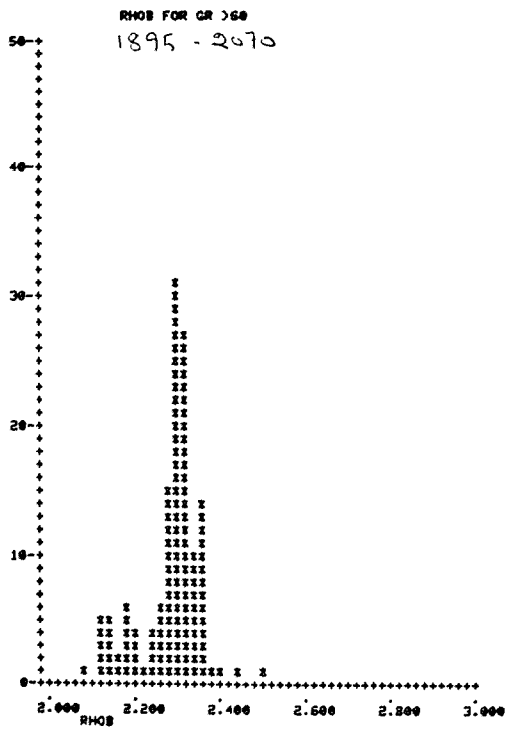
APPENDIX

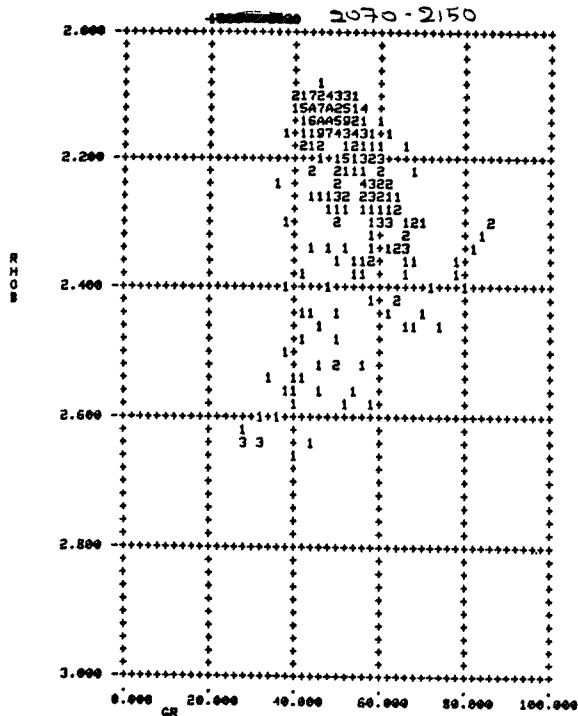
- CROSSPLOTS
- CPI's ANALOG
- SUMMARY LOG BRENT FM.



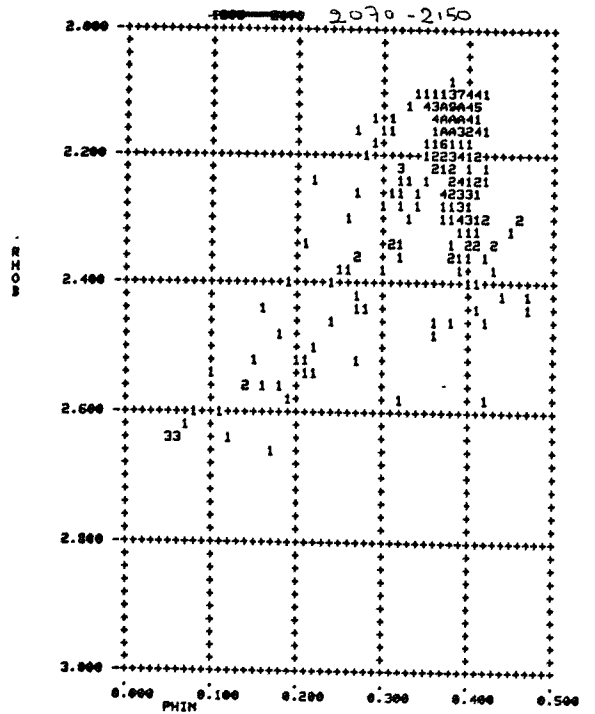


TARBERT/NESS/ETIVE



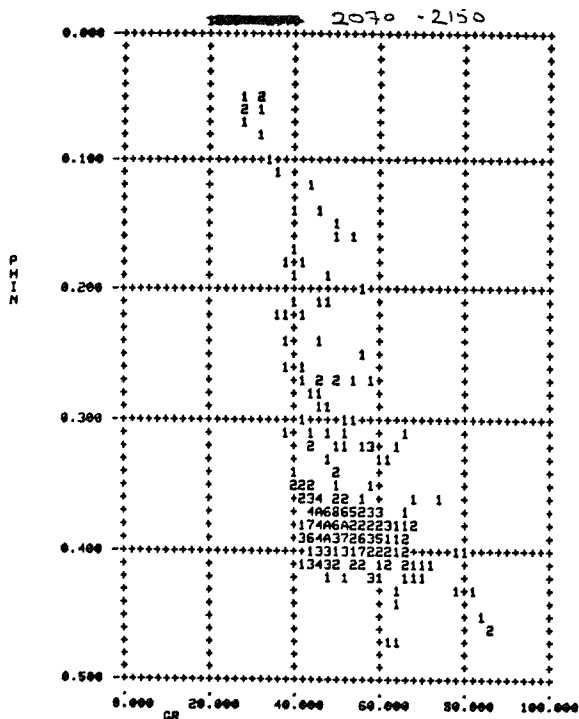


PLOTTED BY: CROSS PLOT

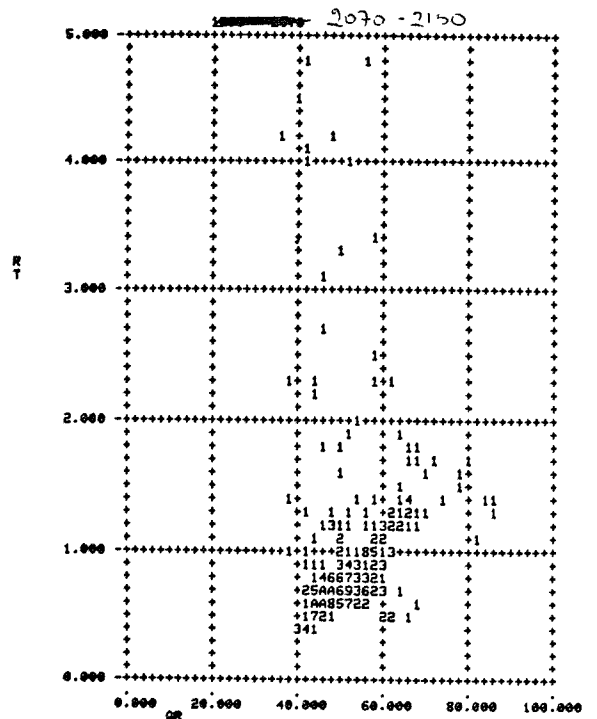


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RANNOCH

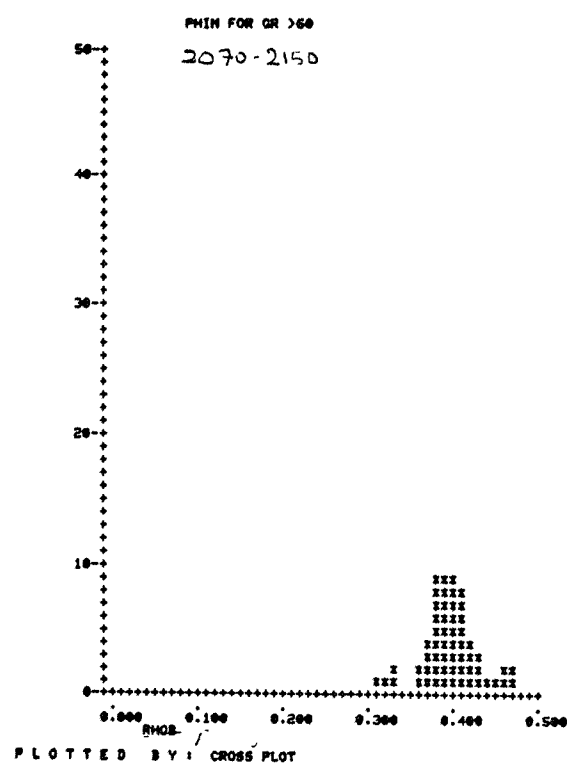
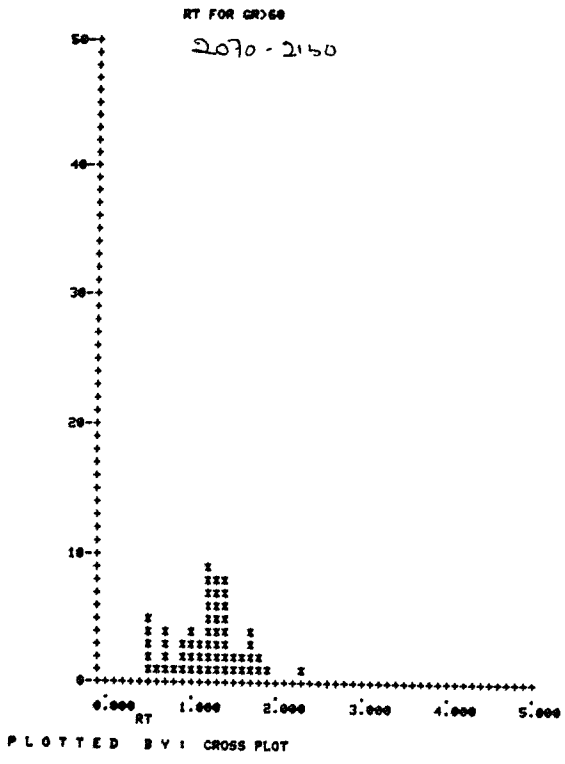


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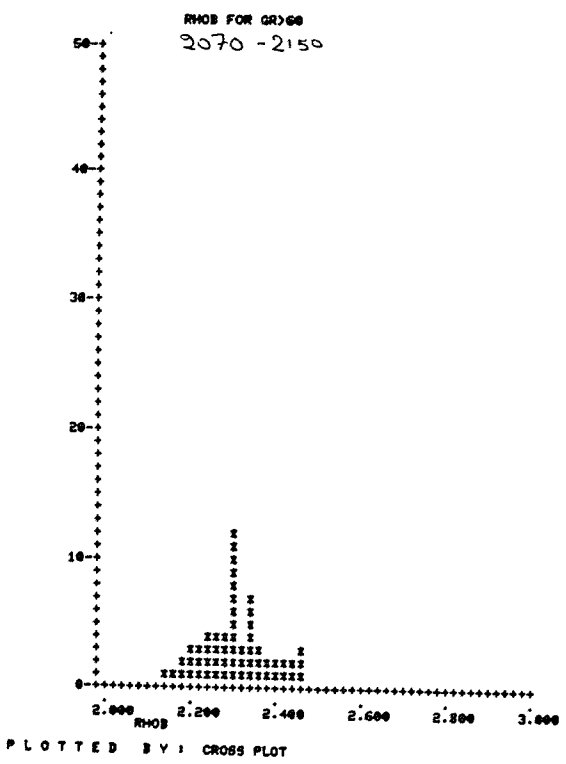


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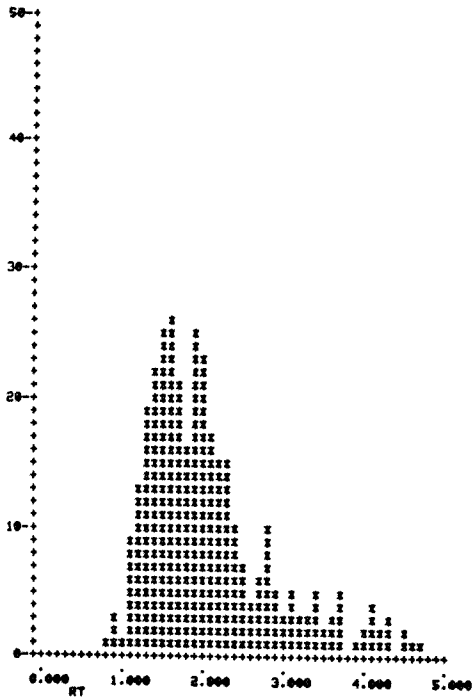




RANNOCH

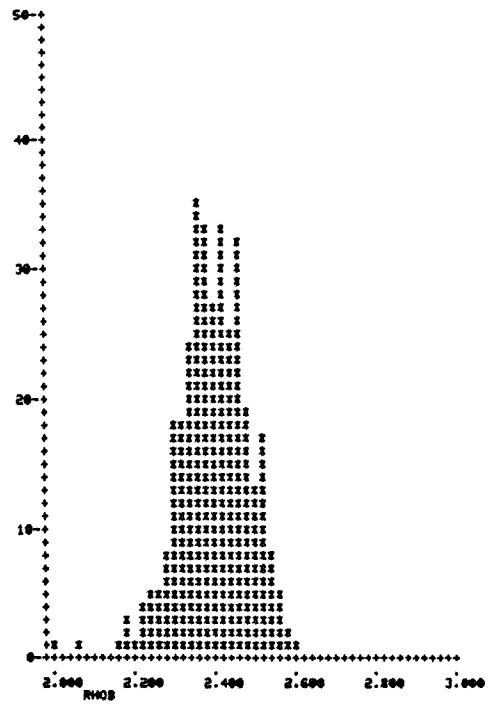


STATFJORD FORMATION



PLOTTED BY: JRA

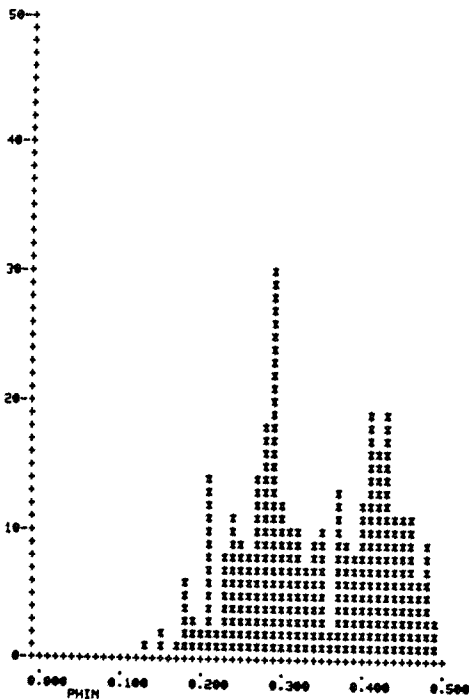
STATFJORD FORMATION



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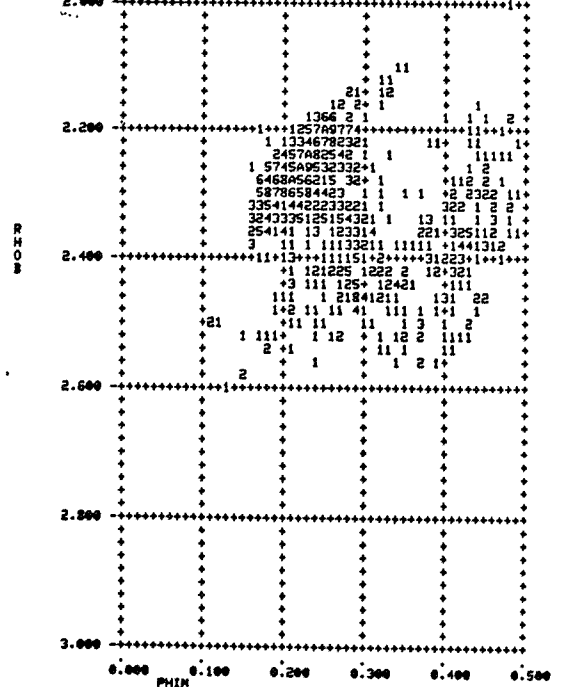
STATFJORD

STATFJORD FORMATION



PLOTTED BY: JRA

STATFJORD FORMATION



PLOTTED BY: JRA

# COMPUTERIZED LOG INTERPRETATION

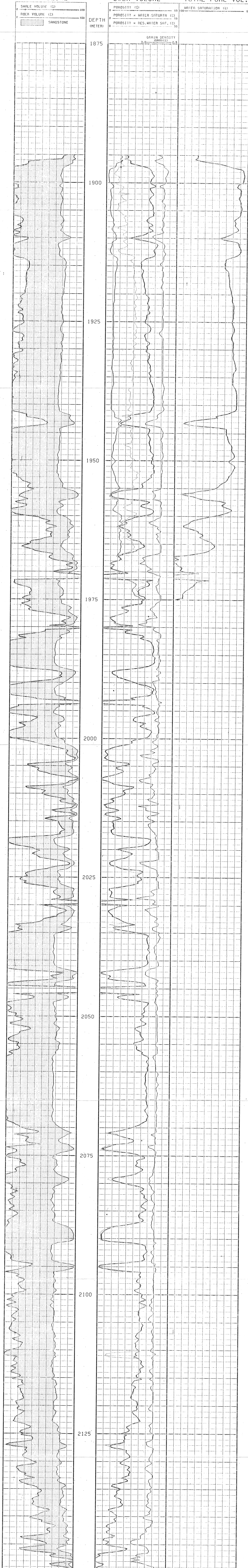
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VERSION: 1 (20APR78) +  
BY: COP/DB-SEKSJONEN

WELL: 34/10-5  
FIELD: WILOCAT  
ENGINEER: J. RAFDAL  
DATE: 10/3-80

DEPTH INTERVAL: 1895 - 2150 (METER)  
RKB: 25.0 (METER) SCALE: 1 : 200  
PERMANENT DATUM: MSL  
DEPTH REFERENCE: 1SF/SONIC

### INPUT PARAMETERS:

DEPTH INTERVAL	RW	RMF	RSH	RHOBSH	PHINSH	DTSH	FORM.TEMP. (DEG. F)
1895 - 2150	0.075	0.096	1.50	2.35	0.45	120.0	160



# COMPUTERIZED LOG INTERPRETATION

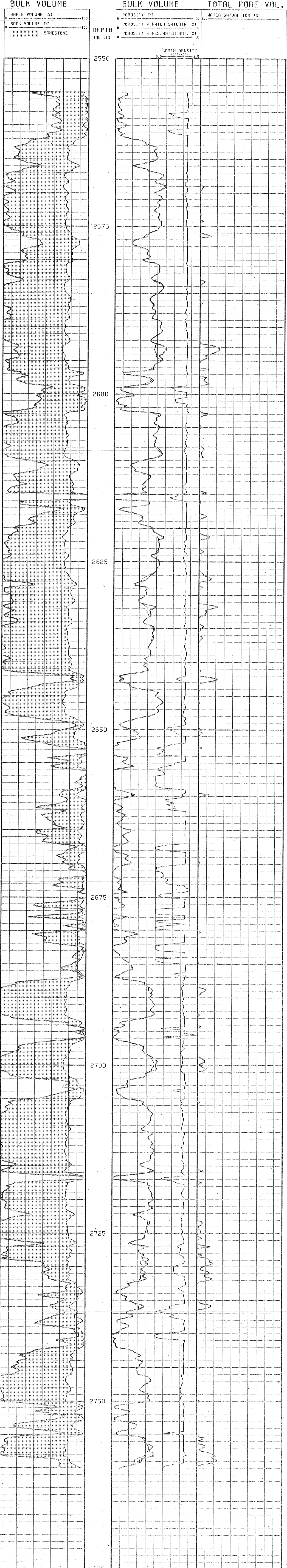
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 VERSION: 1 (28APR78) +  
 BY: COP/UB-SEKSJONEN

WELL: 34/10-5  
 FIELD: WILDCAT  
 ENGINEER: J. RAFDAL  
 DATE: 3/3-80

DEPTH INTERVAL: 2555 - 2760 (METER)  
 RKB: 25.0 (METER) SCALE: 1 : 200  
 PERMANENT DATUM: MSL  
 DEPTH REFERENCE: 1SF/SONIC

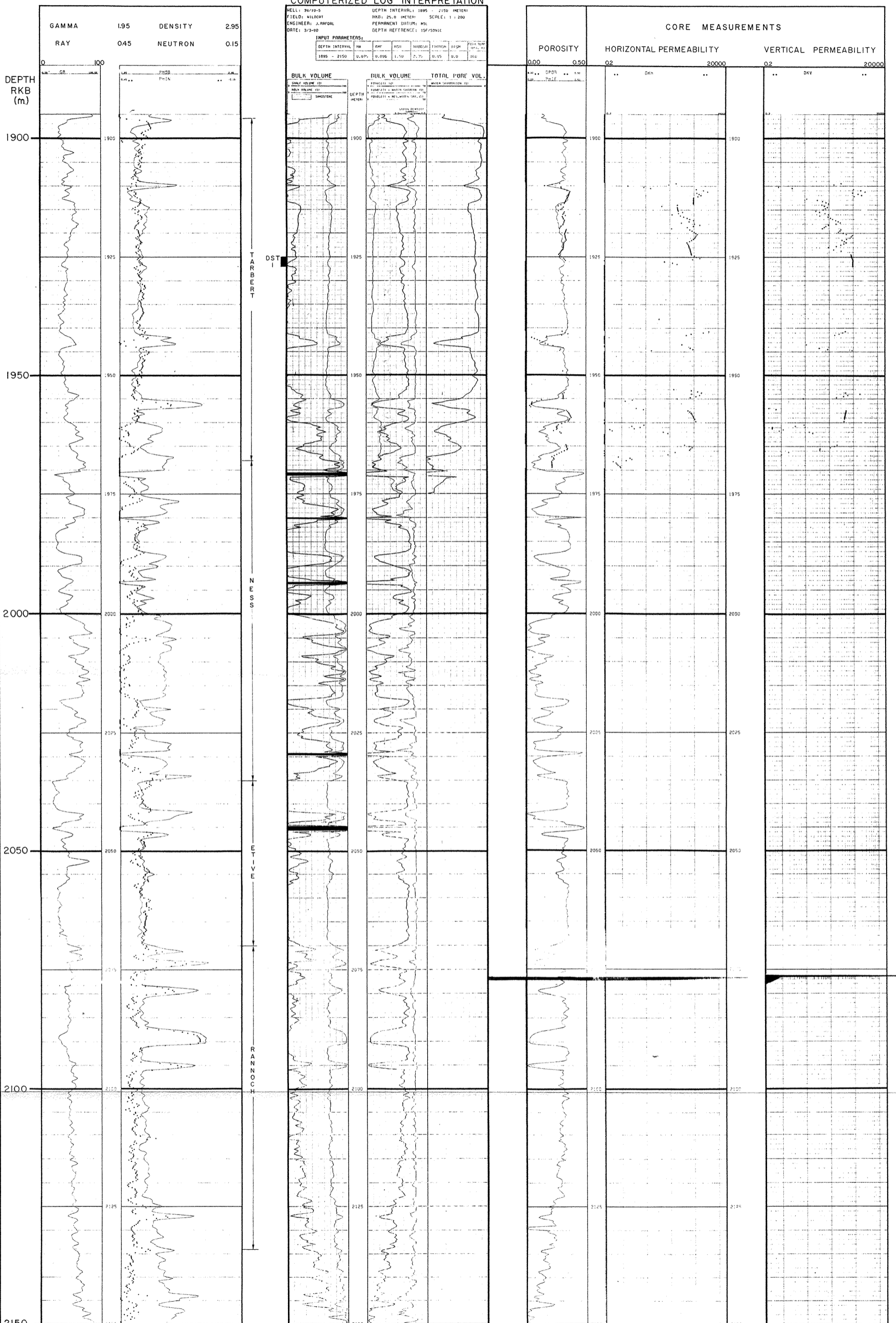
INPUT PARAMETERS:

DEPTH INTERVAL	RW	RMF	RSH	RHOBSH	PHINSH	DTSH	FORM. TEMP. (DEG. F)
2555 - 2760	0.066	0.098	3.00	2.42	0.45	0.0	180



# SUMMARY LOG WELL 34/10-5

## BRENT FORMATION



**DST DATA**

DST I  
 Interval: 1925 - 1927  
 Choke size: 32/64"  
 Production: 4580 STBO/D  
 2108 SCF/D  
 Traces of sand

Location  
 61° 11' 25.32" N  
 02° 10' 23.4" E

KB-elevation = 25 m  
 Water depth = 136 m  
 Total depth = 2780 m

Status:  
 Spudded: 18/10 1979  
 Rig released: 3/1 - 1980  
 Plugged and abandoned

MARCH 1980  
 PRO/EVALTEK  
 JRa/AM