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ANALYSIS OF CORE SAMPLES FROM 34/10-16. CORRELATION OF OILS, OILS SHOWS AND COAL SAMPLES FROM 34/10-16 AND 34/10-17.
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REPORT TITLE/TITTE ANALYSIS OF OF OILS, OILS AND 34/10-17	CORE SAMPLES I S Shows and Co •	FROM 34/10-16 DAL SAMPLES FI	. CORRELATION ROM 34/10-16
CLIENT/ OPPDRAGSGIN	/ER		
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SUMMARY/ SAMMENDRAG	
The report includes extraction, GC and from 34/10-16. These data together wit attempt to correlate oils, oil shows a the sandstones at 3180-3356m in 34/10- the oils and shows in 34/10-17. The sourced the hydrocarbons present in the	d GC-MS data for 4 sandstone cores th data from 34/10-17 are used in an and coal samples. The oil shows in 16 were seen to be fairly similar to coal from 34/10-17 can not have e oil shows.
NEY WORDS/ STIKKORD 011 Show	Correlation
GC-MS	Cores



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EXPERIMENTAL

Extractable Organic Matter

Approximately 50gm of powdered rock was extracted by a ultrasonic probe for 3 minutes using dichloromethane (DCM) as solvent. The DCM used was of organic geochemical grade and blank analyses showed the occurrence of negligible amounts of contaminating hydrocarbons.

Activated copper fillings were used to remove any free sulphur from the samples.

After extraction the solvent was removed on a Buchi Rotavapor and the amount of extractable organic matter (EOM) was determined.

Chromatographic Separation

The extractable organic matter (EOM) was separated into saturated fraction, aromatic fraction and non hydrocarbon fraction using a MPLC system with hexane as eluant (Radke et al., Anal. Chem., 1980). The various fractions were evaporated on a Buchi Rotavapor and transferred to glass vials and dried in stream of nitrogen.

Gas Chromatographic Analysis

The saturated hydrocarbon fractions were each diluted with n-hexane and analysed on a HP 5730A gas chromatograph, fitted with a 25m OV-101 fused silica capillary column. Hydrogen (0.7ml/min) was used as carrier gas. The aromatic fractions were after dilution with n-hexane, analysed on a Carlo Erba Fractovap Series 2150 GC fitted with a 20mm SE-54 fused silica column.

Injections on both systems were performed in the split mode (1:20). The temperature program applied was 80° C (2 min) to 260° C at 4° C/min.

The data processing for all the GC analyses was performed on a VG Multichrom System.



Gas chromatography - mass spectrometry (GC-MS)

GC-MS analyses were performed on a VG Micromass 70-70H GC-MS-DS system. The Varian Series 3700 GC was fitted with a fused silica OV-1 capillary column (30m x 0.3mm i.d.). Helium $(0.7kg/cm^2)$ was used as carrier gas and the injections were performed in split mode (1:15). The GC oven was programmed from 70°C to 280°C at 4°C/min. after an initial isothermal period of 2 minutes.

The saturated hydrocarbons were analysed in multiple ion mode (MID) at a scan cycle time of approximately 2 secs. The mass spectrometer operated at 70eV electron energy and an ion source temperature of 200⁰C. Data acquisition was done by a GC data system.

Peak identification was performed applying knowledge of elution patterns in certain mass chromatograms. Calculation of peak ratios was done from peak height in the appropriate mass chromatograms.



CORRELATION OF OIL SHOWS AND OILS WITH COAL SAMPLES FROM WELL 34/10-16 AND 34/10-17

Table A summarises all GC-MS data obtained on samples from the two wells. Since no claystone samples have been analysed by GC-MS, a correlation can only be performed with the coals. The data suggest there are two types of oils, one light oil/condensate type, represented by the two shallowest oil samples, and one paraffinic type represented by the sample at 2889m in well 34/10-17. This is seen both from the APJ gravity and the gas chromatograms of the saturated hydrocarbons. The variations in the biomarker ratios are only minor, the most pronounced difference being seen in the molecular weight distribution of C_{27} to C_{29} steranes and of rearranged to regular C_{27} steranes.

A similar trend as for the oils, is seen for the oil shows in the sandstones in both wells. The deepest samples contain more of the high molecular weight components than do the shallower samples. Only small variations are seen in the biomarker ratios, the most pronounced difference being seen in the C_{27} hopanes (B/A). The increased values of B/A for the 34/10-16 samples could be due to lower maturity, or it might reflect a different source for these samples. The bisnorhopane (Z) is found in highest abundance in the two deepest samples in 34/10-16. This compound is also tentatively identified in reduced abundance in the other samples, a fact that may reflect slightly different migration processes. From the sterane mass chromatograms the 4 samples in 34/10-17 seem to be most similar to the shallow 34/10-16 samples and the two light oils. The two deepest samples in 34/10-16 contains more of the C_{29} steranes relative to the C_{27} analogs, than do the other samples.

Since no claystone samples from these two wells have been analysed by GC-MS, only the coal samples can be used in the correlation. Of the 5 samples analysed, only one, at 2800m in 34/10-17, shows chromatograms typical of coal. The chromatograms suggest that the other 4 samples have been "contaminated" by migrated hydrocarbons, probably of the same type as the oil shows. The one representative coal sample is definitely different to the oils shows and oils in both sterane and terpane distributions, and can thus not be the source.

To conclude it might be said that there are two types of oils in 34/10-17, one light oil/condensate type and one heavier paraffinic type. The oils could have been generated from the same source rock, and different maturity and migration processes are responsible for the variations, or two different 095/F/jb1/18



types of source rocks may have generated the oils. Only minor variations were seen in the oil shows, suggesting they originate from one main source rock. The source rock for the shows could be the same as for the oils.

Of the analysed samples only one coal was found to be representative of a possible source rock. the biomarker distribution of this coal was different to oils, thus implying no correlation.

To be able to perform further source rock/oil correlation in these two wells, we would suggest that a few claystone samples from the sections with the best source rock potential be analysed.

Table A: Summary of GC-MS data of wells 34/10-16 and 34/10-17

34/10-16			TRJ/E	B/A	Z/E	X/E	αβ/αβ+βα	%22S	%20S	%ββ	a+b/h+k	h+k/q+r+s+t
A-8250	sst.	3180.3542m	0.11	1.1	-	0.11	0.87	61.9	42.7	70.8	0.8	1.3
A-8251	sst.	3240.1319m	0.07	1.9		0.16	0.83	66.7	47.6	69.3	0.6	1.0
A-8252	sst.	3325.4249m	0.63	2.2	0.16	0.14	0.83	60.7	48.8	66.4	0.5	0.6
A-8253	sst.	3355.93 - .3356m	0.03	1.8	0.09	0.10	0.88	63.6	49.3	71.8	0.6	0.6
34/10-17												
-				•	, ^{1.}	~~~ 2						ı
A-8254	sst.	2685.669m	0.11	0.9	0.05	0.11	0.92	56.3	43.7	77.9	1.1	0.9 ~
A-8263	cond.	2687.5m	0.28	0.7	-	0.17	0.92	56.5	47.6	75.0	1.3	1.6
A-8264	oil	2697m	0.14	0.6	0.07	0.23	0.86	54.8- min	40.6 ペ	73.2 🛝	1.2	1.3
A-8255	coal	2717.50m	0.03	2.3	-	0.12	0.75	54.2	26.7	58.3	0.8	0.5
A-8256	coal	2752 . 95m	0.05	1.7	0.05	0.14	0.84	56.1	33.3	70.3	1.0	1.2
A-8257	sst.	2774.5056m	0.23	0.7	0.05	0.14	0.89	58.8	49.1	70.7	1.3	1.3
A-8258	coal	2800 .00 m	-	23.8	-	0.13	0.64	52.9	29.0	58.7	0.1	0.7
A-8259	sst.	2837.6470m	0.14	0.8	0.04	0.19	0.88	57.7	49.2	74.9	1.1	1.2
A-8260	coal	2861.35m	0.08	1.7	0.08	0.14	0.86	61.9	41.6	68.6	1.2	1.0
A-8265	oil	2889m	0.06	0.6	0.05 (0.14	0.90	62.5 ·	50.0	75.7	0.9	0.8
A-8261	coal	2904.25m	0.06	0.8	0.10	0.17	0.85	62.3	46.2	69.1	1.1	0.7
A-8262	sst.	2922.93-2933m	0.11	0.4	0.07	0.18	0.91	58.3	43.5	75.2	1.2	1.3

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TABLE : 1.1

CONCENTRATION OF EOM AND CHROMATOGRAPHIC FRACTIONS

Well 34/10-16

	===		:			= == == == == == ==		= == == == == == =				: ;== == == ==					
IKU-No	:	DEPTH	:	Rock Extr.		EOM	::	Sat.	:	Aro.	:	HC	:	Non HC	:	тос	I I T
,	:	(m)	:	(9)		(ma)	:	(mg)	:	(mg)	- : :	(mg)	:	(mg)	1	(%)	II
		======================================	: == :		222 2		200 Z					: ## ## ## ## ## #	2 112 1				I
			:		:		:		:	-	1				2		I
A 8250	:	3180.35	2	98.6	4	153.9	1	34.9		12.8	1	47.7	:	106.2	:	0.10	I
	:	42	ŧ		:		1		:		:				#		I
A 8251	:	3240.13	:	28.4		159.9	:	56.0	:	10.7	1	66.7	:	93.2	:	0.12	I
	1	18	1		1		2		1		1				2		ī
A 8252	1	3325.42	1	88.0		95.2	4	31.4		7.6	:	39.0		56.2	1	0.16	ī
		- 49	:		1	•					=				:		T
A 8253	1	3355.93	1	91.4	-	974.9	-	352.3	-	91.4	- = 2	43.7		531.2	-	0.79	Ť
	1	-6.00	1	· • • • •	2		-	-ar-ar-dia 8 1at	-	/ T	- ~ :	r=r‱•₩ /		**************************************		·• = / ·	ī
										·····	-		-		-		-

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TABLE : 1.2

WEIGHT OF EOM AND CHROMATOGRAPHIC FRACTIONS

(Weisht ppm OF rock)

Well 34/10-16

		===						===						= ==
I		1				:		4		:		ii ii	Non	I
I	IKU-No	:	DEPTH	:	EOM	5	Sat.	:	Aro.	:	HC	\$	HC	I
I		1		:		1		:		Ĩ		:		I
I		:	(m)	1		1		=		:		2		I
I ==		===								===				= I
I		:				1		:		:		:		I
I	A 8250	:	3180.35	:	1561	4	354		130	:	484		1077	I
I		:	42	1		1		=		:		2		I
I	A 8251	2	3240.13	1	1625		569	:	109	1	678	1	947	I
I		:	18	:		:				:		# .		I
I	A 8252		3325.42		1082		357	:	86		443	:	639	I
I		:	49	:		:		:		:		:		I
I	A 8253	:	3355.93	3	10666	1	3854		1000	:	4854	:	5812	I
I			-6.00	:		:		:		:		:		I
		= == ==												

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TABLE : 1.3

CONCENTRATION OF EOM AND CHROMATOGRAPHIC FRACTIONS

(mg/g TOC)

Well 34/10-16

=== == =													= ==
I		:		:		:		1		:		: Non	I
I	IKU-No	:	DEPTH	:	EOM	3	Sat.	:	Aro.	:	HC	: HC	I
I				1		1		:	•	2		I	Ι
I			(m)	:		#		8		2		:	I
I==										===			= I
I		:		:		:		:		ŧ		:	I
I	A 8250		3180.35	:	1560.9	:	354.0	1	129.8	:	483.8	: 1077.1	I
I		:	42			:		:		:		:	I
I	A 8251	1	3240.13	3	1354.2	:	474.3	1	90.6	1	564.9	: 789.3	I
I		2	18	:		:		:		:		:	I
I	A 8252	:	3325.42		676.1	:	223.0	:	54.0	:	277.0	: 399.1	I
I		:	49	:		:		:				:	I
I	A 8253	1	3355.93	:	1350.2	:	487.9	1	126.6	:	614.5	: 735.7	I
I		#	-6.00	:		:		1		:		:	I
	= = = = = = = = = = = = =												

TABLE : 1.4

	W.	ell 34/10-1	0										
IKU-No		DEPTH	:	Sat 	:	Aro Fom	1	HC	1	SAT	Non HC	1	HC I I Non HC I
	:	(m)	:		:		:		:			:	
		- 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016 - 2016			1		1					:	1 ====== I
A 8250	:	3180.35	:	22.7	:	8.3	2	31.0	:	272.7	69.0	:	44.9 I
		42	1		Ĩ		#		#	:	1	1	I
A 8251	:	3240.13	8	35.0	:	6.7	1	41.7	5	523.4	58.3	5	71.6 I
	1	18	5		1		1		1	:		:	I
A 8252	:	3325.42	:	33.0	2	8.0	2	41.0	:	413.2	59.0	:	69.4 I
	:	49	:		:		1		:	:	1	1	I
A 8253	:	3355.93	:	36.1		9.4	=	45.5	:	385.4	54.5	#	83.5 I
	:	-6.00	:	ي حي حي جنو الني حيو حيو	:		1		ŧ			:	I

COMPOSITION IN % OF MATERIAL EXTRACTED FROM THE ROCK

Weli 34/10-16

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Table	1.5:	Weigh	ts	of	NSO	and	asphaltene	fractions
		Well	34/	10-	-16			

IKU No.	Depth	NSO (mg)	Asphalthenes (mg)
A-8250	3180.3542	3.2	0.4
A-8251	3240.1319	3.2	0.2
A-8252	3325.4249	4.6	0.6
A-8253	3355.93-3356.00	37.9	3.4



TABLE 2

TABULATION OF DATAS FROM THE GASCHROMATOGRAMS Well 34/10-16

I I IKU No. I	: DEPTH : : (m)	 PRISTANE	PRISTANE PHYTANE	: : CPI	I I I I
I A 8250 I A 8251 I A 8251 I A 8252 I A 8253 I A 8253 I	: 3180.35 42 : 3240.13 18 : 3325.42 :49 : 3355.93 : -6.00	0.5 0.6 0.6 0.5	1.9 3.0 2.5 2.0	i.1 i.1 i.1 i.1	I I I I I I I I I I I I



Well 34/10-16

FIGURE 1

- 14 -

GC of saturated hydrocarbons

Pr - pristane Ph - phytane C₁₅-C₃₀ normal alkanes S - squalane (internal standard)









Well 34/10-16

FIGURE 2

GC of aromatic hydrocarbons

N	-	naphthalene
MN	-	C ₁ -naphthalenes
DMN	-	C ₂ -naphthalenes
TMN	-	C ₃ -naphthalenes
Р	-	phenanthrene
MP	-	C_1 -phenanthrenes
DMP		C_2^- phenanthrenes



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Well 34/10-16 Figure 3.

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Mass chromatograms representing terpanes (m/z 191)

А	T_s , $18\alpha(H)$ -trisnorneohopane	C ₂₇ H ₄₆	(III)
В	T_m , $17\alpha(H)$ -trisnorhopane	C ₂₇ H ₄₆	(I,R=H)
С	17α(H)-norhopane	C ₂₉ H ₅₀	(I,R=C ₂ H ₅)
D	17β(H)-normoretane	C ₂₉ H ₅₀	$(II, R=C_2H_5)$
Е	17α(H)-hopane	C ₃₀ H ₅₂	(I,R=C ₃ H ₇)
F	17β(H)-moretane	C ₃₀ H ₅₂	$(II, R=C_3H_7)$
G	17α(H)-homohopane (22S)	C ₃₁ H ₅₄	$(I,R=C_4H_9)$
Н	17α(H)-homohopane (22R)	C ₃₁ H ₅₄	$(I,R=C_4H_9)$
	+ unknown triterpane (gammacerane?)		
I	17β(H)-homomoretane	C ₃₁ H ₅₄	(II,R=C ₄ H ₉)
J	17α(H)-bishomohopane (22S,22R)	C ₃₂ H ₅₆	$(I, R=C_5H_{11})$
К	17α(H)-trishomohopane (22S,22R)	C ₃₃ H ₅₈	$(I, R=C_6H_{13})$
L	$17\alpha(H)$ -tetrakishomohopane (22S,22R)	C ₃₄ H ₆₀	$(I,R,=C_7H_{15})$
М	$17\alpha(H)$ -pentakishomohopane (22S,22R)	C35H62	(I,R=C ₈ H ₁₇)
Z	bisnorhopane	C ₂₈ H ₄₈	
Х	unknown triterpane	C30H52	
Ρ	tricyclic terpane	C ₂₃ H ₄₂	(IV,R=C ₄ H ₉)
Q	tricyclic terpane	C ₂₄ H ₄₄	$(IV, R=C_5H_{11})$
R	tricyclic terpane (17R,17S)	C ₂₅ H ₄₆	$(IV, R=C_{6}H_{13})$
S	tetracyclic terpane	C24H42	(V)
Т	tricyclic terpane (17R,17S)	C ₂₆ H ₄₈	$(IV, R=C_7H_{15})$



Well 34/10-16

Figure 4.

Mass chromatograms representing steranes (m/z 217 and 218)

a	13β(H),17α(H)-diasterane (20S)	C ₂₇ H ₄₈	(III,R=H)
b	$13\beta(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -diasterane (20R)	C ₂₇ H ₄₈	(III,R=H)
с	13α(H),17β(H)-diasterane (20S)	$C_{27}H_{48}$	(IV,R=H)
d	13α(H),17β(H)-diasterane (20R)	$C_{27}H_{48}$	(IV,R=H)
е	$13\beta(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -diasterane (20S)	C ₂₈ H ₅₀	(III,R=CH ₂)
f	$13\beta(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -diasterane (20R)		(III,R=CH ₂)
g	13α(H),17β(H)-diasterane (20S)	$C_{20}H_{E0}$	$(IV, R=CH_2)$
	+ $14\alpha(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -sterane (20S)	$C_{27}H_{AO}$	(I,R=H)
h	$13\beta(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -diasterane (20S)	$C_{20}H_{E2}$	(III,R=C ₂ H _E)
	+ $14\alpha(H)$, $17\alpha(H)$ -sterane (20R)	$C_{27}H_{40}$	(II,R=H)
i	$14\beta(H), 17\beta(H)$ -sterane (20S)	$C_{27}H_{40}$	(II,R=H)
	+ $13\alpha(H)$, $17\beta(H)$ -diasterane (20R)	$C_{20}H_{E0}$	(IV,R=CH ₂)
j	$14\alpha(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -sterane (20R)	$C_{27}H_{40}$	(I,R=H)
k	$13\beta(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -diasterane (20R)	$C_{20}H_{E2}$	(III,R=C ₂ H _E)
1	$13\alpha(H), 17\beta(H)$ -diasterane (20S)	$C_{20}H_{E2}$	(III,R=C ₂ H _E)
m	$14\alpha(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -sterane (20S)		(I,R=CH ₂)
n	$13\alpha(H), 17\beta(H)$ -diasterane (20R)		(III,R=C _o H _c)
	+ 14β (H),17β (H)-steane (20R)	C_{29} 52 C_{20} H _E	(II,R=CH ₂)
0	$14\beta(H), 17\beta(H) - sterane$ (20S)		$(II, R=CH_2)$
p	$14\alpha(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -steane (20R)		(I,R=CH ₂)
q	$14\alpha(H), 17\alpha(H)$ -sterane (20S)		$(I,R=C_{O}H_{r})$
r	$14\beta(H), 17\beta(H)$ -sterane (20R)	CooHro	$(II,R=C_0H_r)$
	+ unknown sterane	29 52	25
s	148(H),178(H)-sterane (20S)	Coolleo	(II.R=C _o H _c)
t	$14\alpha(H), 17\beta(H)$ -sterane (20R)	CooHro	$(I_R=C_OH_r)$
u	$5\alpha(H)$ -sterane	Co. Hoc	$(V, R=C_0H_{r})$
V	$5\alpha(H)$ -sterane	Coolloo	$(IV_R=C_H)$
-		22.38	(

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