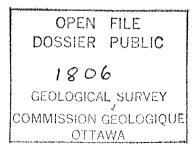
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Report No. EPGS-DOM.4-87MPA

Vitrinite reflectance (Ro) of dispersed organics from Husky-Bow Valley et al Trave E-87

Eastern Petroleum Geology Subdivision Atlantic Geoscience Centre, G.S.C., Dartmouth August 13, 1987



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Vitrinite reflectance (Ro) of dispersed organics from the Husky-Bow Valley <u>et al</u> Trave E-87

G.S.C. Locality No.: D238Location: 46°56'17.56"N, 47°58'09.74"WR.T. Elevation: 25mWater Depth: 130mTotal Depth: 3985mSample Interval: 1500 - 3985mInterval Studied: 920 - 3985mDepth Units: Meters referenced to R.T.

Vitrinite reflectance has been determined on 29 rotary cuttings samples (Table II) from Husky-Bow Valley <u>et al</u> Trave E-87 which was classified as a wildcat well and is located on the Grand Banks approximately 368 km east-southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Data acquisition and manipulation for this report utilized the Zeiss Photomultiplier III Zonax microcomputer system with improvements in software to provide a dynamic histogram display as readings are acquired. Sample preparation followed the procedures listed in Appendix I. The analysis of the well revealed the thermal maturation intervals given in Table I.

Specific maturation levels, as set out in this report, are based on those of Dow (1977) with modified terminology (Appendix II).

Table IInferred Thermal Maturation Levels*

Note: () indicate depth extrapolated at 0.280 log Ro/km

* Maturation levels are provided for all types of organic matter. Actual hydrocarbon products depend on type of organic matter present.

Remarks

There was ample sample coverage of vitrinite reflectance data (Figure I, Table II) over most of the section penetrated by Trave E-87. The data are plotted on a log Ro vs. linear depth scale and linear regression lines were calculated by the least squares method. The 'error bars' plotted on the maturation profile (Figure 1) indicate one standard deviation on either side of the mean and may appear deceivingly small for samples with very few readings. The slope of the upper maturation line is 0.172 log/km and 0.280 log/km for the lower line.

Selection of the reflectance population which represented the true maturation of the sediments was significantly aided by our recently developed histogram display plot (Figure 2). This interpretation tool helps to reveal linear trends (populations) in the Ro data. It also demonstrates the effects of cavings, geology, casing points and other factors on the vitrinite reflectance populations.

The lithology strip plot (Figure 1) was produced directly from the E.P.G. LITHFILE database which extracts data from digitized CANSTRAT logs.

The vitrinite reflectance data provides evidence that the thermal regime at Trave E-87 was suitable for the generation and preservation of hydrocarbons within the drilled section assuming potential source rocks and traps were present.

References

- Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration, 1987. Offshore schedule of wells. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
- Dow, W.G., 1977. Kerogen studies and geological interpretations. Journal of Geochemical Exploration, no. 7, p. 77-99
- Husky-Bow Valley <u>et al</u>., 1984. Well history report Husky-Bow Valley <u>et al</u>. Trave E-87. Open File report, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

August 13, 1987

Mike Avene

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MPA

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Table II

Summary of kerogen - based vitrinite reflectance

Seq. #	Sample #	Depths in meters	Mean Ro (SD) non-rotated	Number of Total	Readings Edited
1	K0583A	920-930	.32(±.04)	26	16
2	K0583B	1040-1050	.34(±.02)	16	5
3	K0583C	1220-1230	.37(±.00)	6	1
4	K0584A	1370-1380	.34(±.05)	19	12
5 6	K0584B	1430-1440	.36(±.06)	24	18
6	K0584C	1520-1530	.37(±.05)	25	15
7	K0585A	1610-1620	.34(±.01)	10	3
8	K0585B	1700-1710	.41(±.03)	17	• 6
9	K0585C	1790-1800	.41(±.04)	16	8
10	K0586A	1880-1890	.49(±.09)	28	11
11	K0586B	1970-1980	.52(±.00)	13	1
12	K0586C	2060-2070	.49(±.04)	25	17
13	K0587A	2210-2220	.49(±.06)	25	18
14	K0587B	2330-2340	.65(±.05)	7	2
15	K0588C	2750-2760	.68(±.07)	19	11
16	K0589A	2870-2880	.76(±.07)	41	20
17	К0589В	2960-2970	.75(±.07)	63	26
18	K0589C	3050-3060	.84(±.04)	38	13
19	K0590A	3140-3150	.87(±.05)	43	8
20	K0590B	3230-3240	.98(±.09)	16	8
21	K0590C	3320-3330	.98(±.07)	60	23
22	K0591A	3410-3420	.99(±.10)	71	35
23	K0591B	3500-3510	1.01(±.08)	84	20
24	K0591C	3590-3600	1.12(±.04)	41	11
25	K0592A	3680-3690	1.32(±.08)	83	42
26	K0592B	3770-3780	1.48(±.13)	67	38
27	K0592C	3830-3840	1.55(±.10)	83	49
28	K0593A	3920-3930	1.67(±.10)	91	43
29	К0593В	3975-3985	1.56(±.08)	50	26

Note: All samples are kerogen concentrate type

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Table III

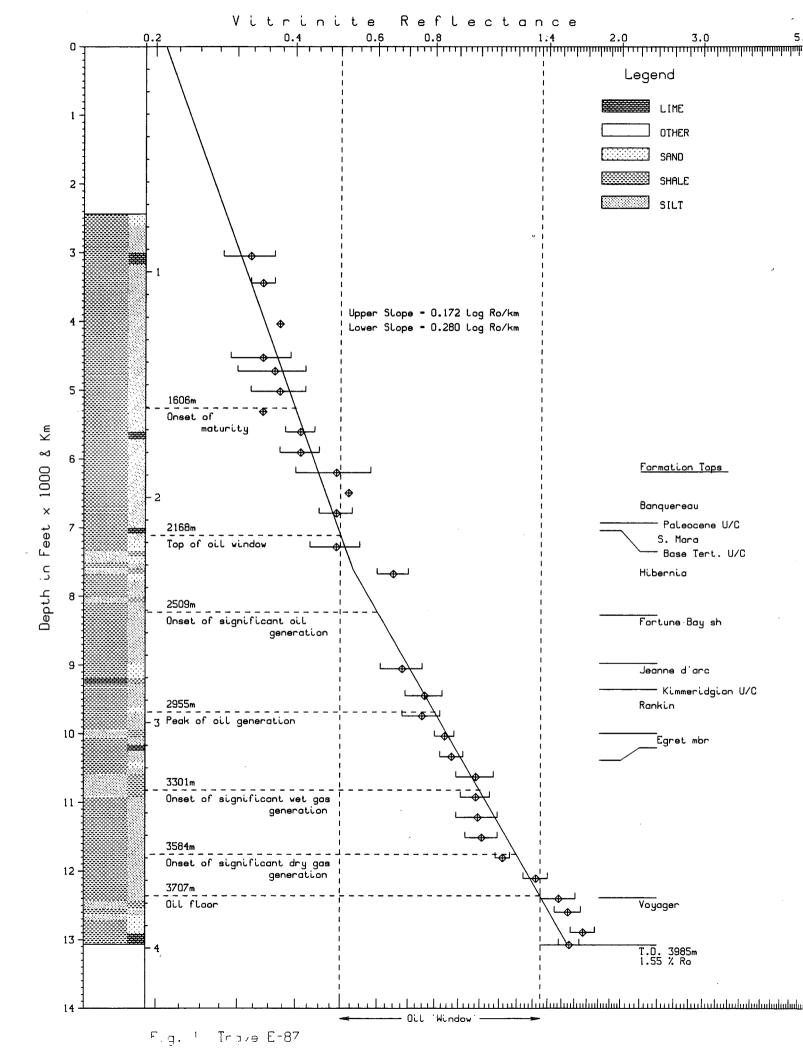
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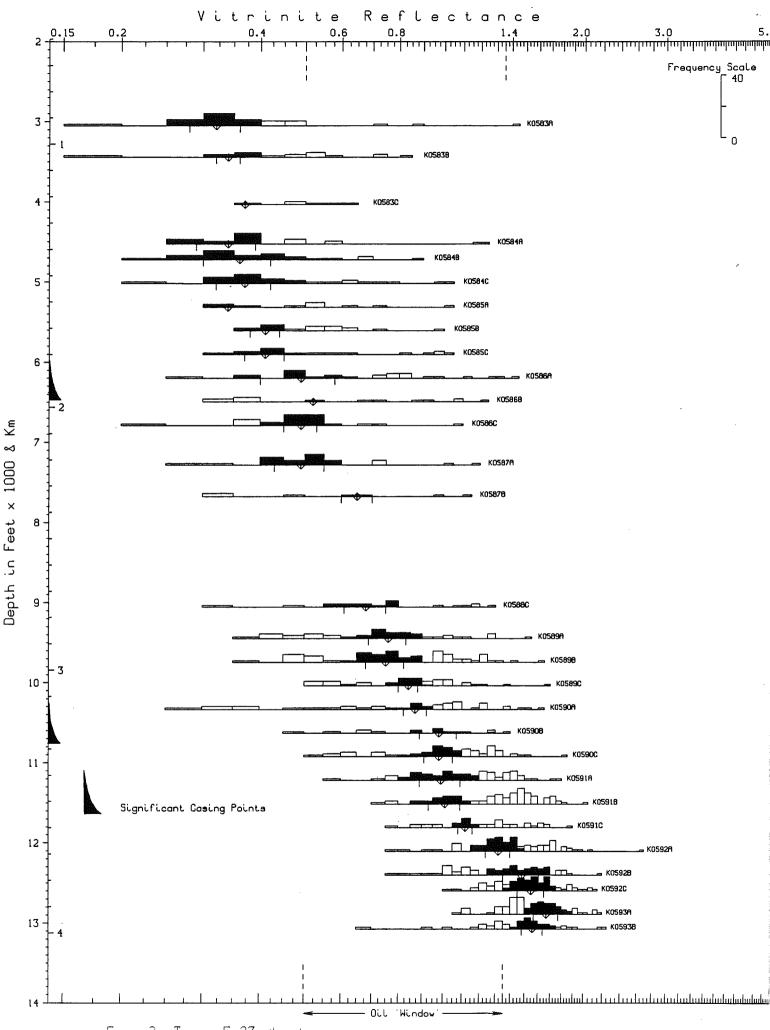
Formation Tops (McAlpine, pers. comm.)*

Formation	Depth		
Banquereau Fm	in casing		
Paleocene U/C	2112m		
S. Mara unit	2112m		
Base Tertiary U/C	2145m		
Hibernia Fm	2145m		
Fortune Bay Fm	2520m		
Jeanne d'Arc Fm	. 2737m		
Kimmeridgian U/C	2850m?		
Rankin Fm	2850m		
Egret Mbr	3046-3165m		
Voyager Fm	3775m		
T.D.	3985m		

* Preliminary stratigraphic picks.

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APPENDIX I

Sample Preparation Method

COGLA Lab preparation

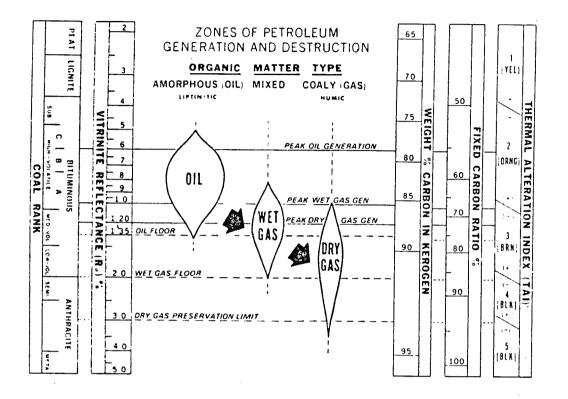
PALYNOLOGY Lab preparation

20-30 grams placed in 250ml plastic beaker. Add 10% HC1 till reaction ceases (removes carbonates). Washed (rinsed) 3 times. Conc. HF overnight (removes silicates). Washed (rinsed) 3 times. Heated (60-65°C) conc. HCl (remove fluorides caused by HF). Washed 3 times. Then put into 15ml test tube with 4-5ml 4% Alconox. Differential centrifuge at 1500rpm for 90 sec. Decant. Wash 3 times with centrifuging. . Float off organic fraction using 2.0 S.G. Znbr solution. Centrifuge 1000rpm, 8 min. Float fraction into second test tube. Wash 3 times with centrifuging. Kerogen smear slide made. Remaining kerogen material delivered to Vitrinite Reflectance Lab.

VITRINITE REFLECTANCE Lab preparation

Excess water pipetted off. Freeze dried. Mounted using epoxy resin (EPO-TEK 301) in predrilled plastic stubs. Polished using modified coal petrology polishing methods. Examined under oil lens at approximately 800x mag'n.

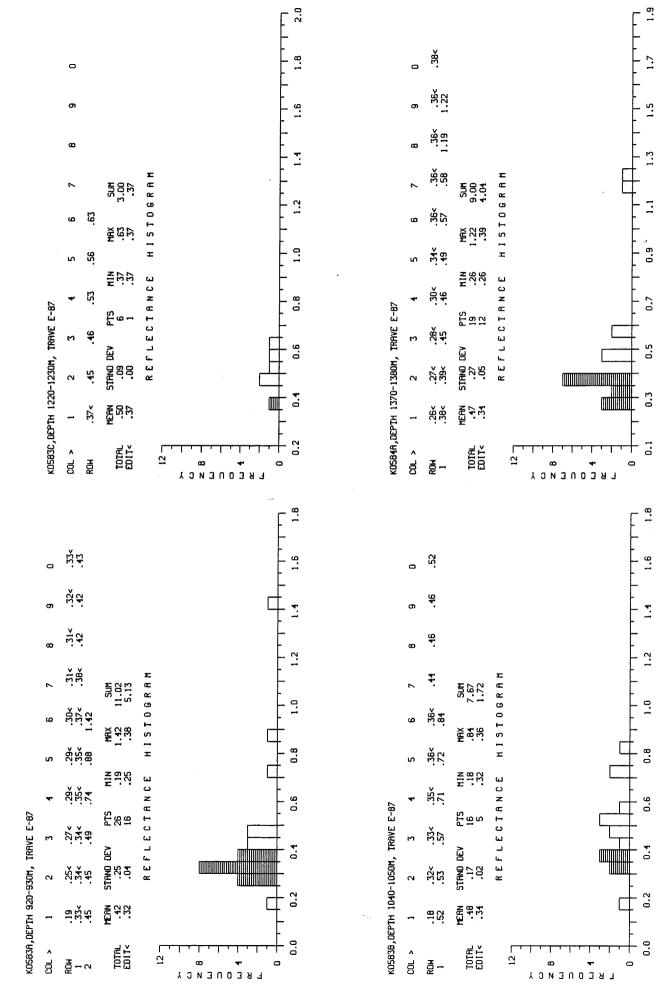
Appendix II (Dow,1977)

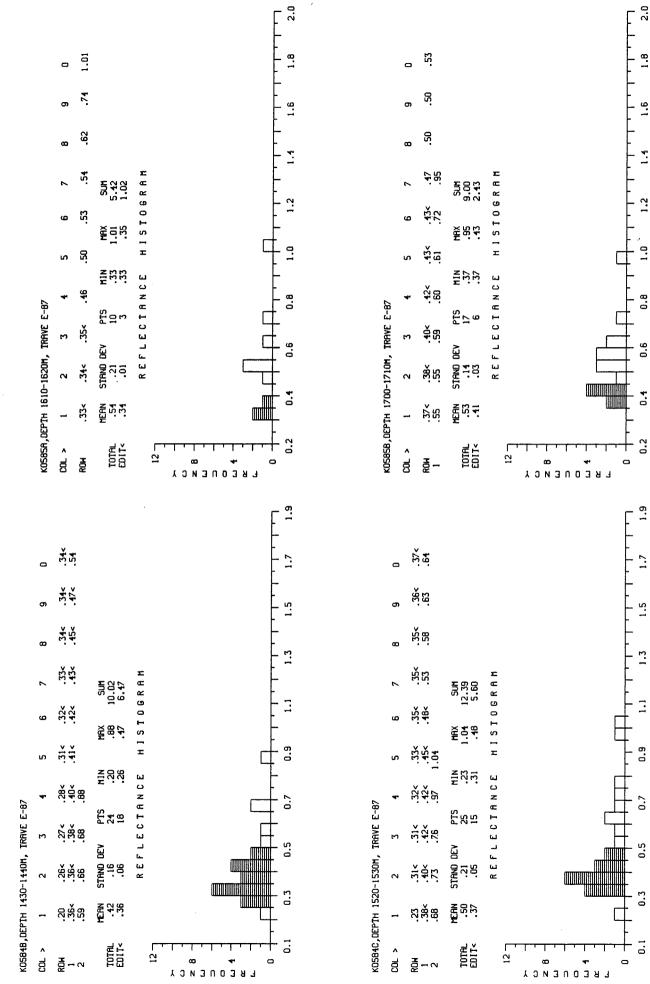


Note: For these reports, the terminology used to describe the various maturation levels has been modified. The 'peak' designation, as used in this figure, has been changed to 'onset of significant' and 0.8 Ro is now used as the 'peak of oil generation' (Table I, Figure 1).

Appendix III

Sample Reports





1.8

1.6

1.2

1.0

0.8

0.6

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0.2

1.5

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