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Vitrinite reflectance (Ro)
of dispersed organics
from
Amoco Imperial
Kittiwake P-11

Report No. EPGS-DOM.1-89MPA

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Kittiwake P-11

G.S.C. Locality No.: D079 Location: 44°40'49.43"N, 53°31'45.65"W

R.T. Elevation: 85' Water Depth: 314' Total Depth: 11647'

Sample Interval: 970 - 11647' Interval Studied: 2490 - 11590'

Depth Units: Feet referenced to R.T.

Vitrinite reflectance has been determined on 19 rotary cuttings samples (Table II) from Amoco Imperial Kittiwake P-11 which was classified as a wildcat well and is located on the southern Grand Banks approximately 325 km south southwest of St.John's, Newfoundland. The well was plugged and abandoned with an oil and gas show.

Data acquisition and manipulation for this report utilized the Zeiss Photomultiplier III Zonax system interfaced with a PC AT microcomputer which provides reliable data acquisition and fast statistical summaries.

Sample preparation followed the procedures listed in Appendix I. The analysis of the well revealed the thermal maturation intervals given in Table I. The specific maturation levels, as set out in this report, were based on those of Dow (1977) with modified terminology (Appendix II).

Table I
Inferred Thermal Maturation Levels*

(Seafloor)-4325'	0.24 - 0.4	% Ro	immature
4325-6333'	0.4 - 0.5	% Ro	immature approaching maturity
6333-7975′	0.5 - 0.6	% Ro	marginally mature
7975 <i>'</i>	0.6	% Ro	onset of significant oil generation
10564′	0.8	% Ro	peak of oil generation
11647' T.D.	0.90	% Ro	within oil window
12573′	(1.0)	% Ro	onset of significant wet gas generation
14214′	(1.2)	% Ro	onset of significant dry gas generation
15274'	(1.35)	% Ro	oil floor

Note: () indicate Ro extrapolated at 0.158 log Ro/km

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

Remarks

Sample coverage of vitrinite reflectance analysis (Figure 1, Table II) was good over the section penetrated by Kittiwake P-11. The data are plotted on a log Ro vs. linear depth scale and a linear regression line was calculated by the least squares method (Figure 1). The 'error bars' plotted on the maturation profile indicate one standard deviation on either side of the mean and may be deceivingly small for samples with very few readings. The slope of the maturation line is 0.158 log Ro/km.

Selection of the reflectance population which represented the true maturation of the sediments was aided significantly by the 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 Kittiwake P-11 was suitable for the generation and preservation of hydrocarbons within the drilled section assuming potential source rocks and traps were present.

References

Dow, W.G., 1977. Kerogen studies and geological interpretations. Journal of Geochemical Exploration, no. 7, p. 77-99

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- 3 -

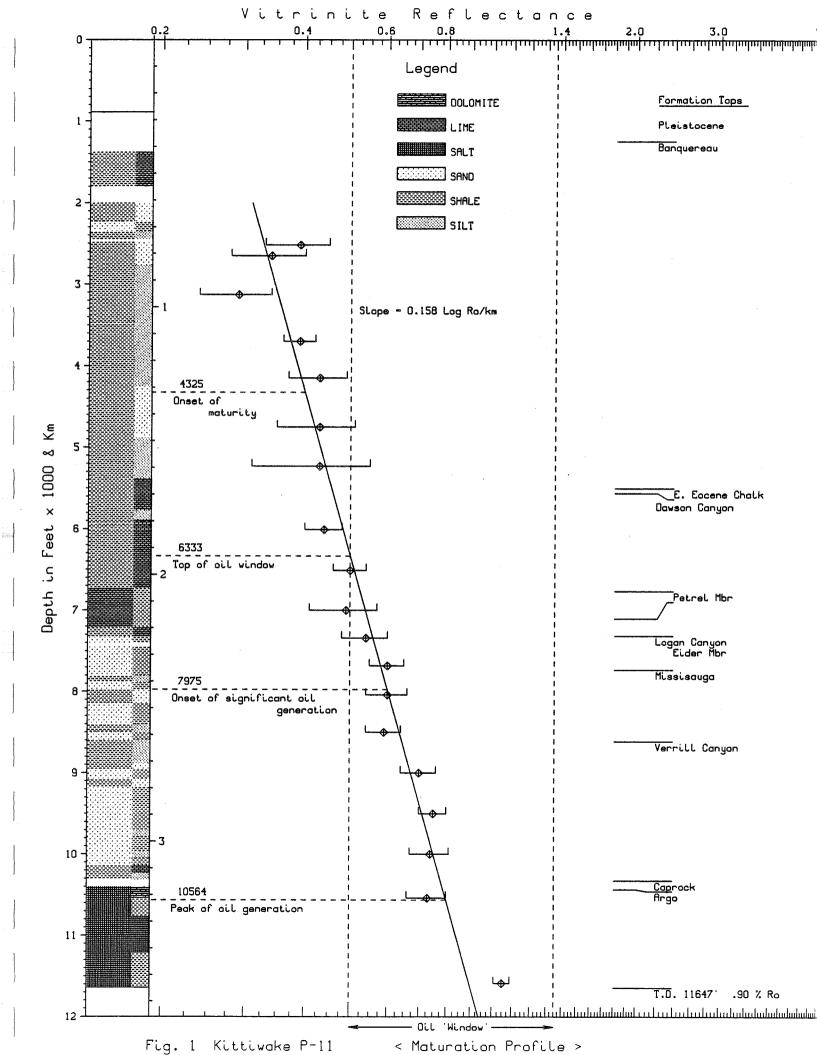
Seq. #	Sample #	Depths in feet	Mean Ro (SD) non-rotated	Number of Total	Readings Edited
1	K0398C	2490-2520	0.39(±.06)	41	13
2	K0594A	2620-2650	0.34(±.06)	27	16
3	K0399A	3010-3130	0.29(±.05)	15	11
4	К0399В	3580-3700	0.39(±.03)	21	9
5	K0399C	4120-4150	0.43(±.06)	23	20
6	K0594B	4720-4750	0.43(±.08)	45	39
7	K0400A	5200-5230	0.43(±.12)	6	3
8	K0594C	5980-6010	0.44(±.04)	23	16
9	K0595A	6480-6510	0.50(±.04)	20	10
10	к0595в	6970-7000	0.49(±.08)	38	32
11	K0595C	7310-7340	0.54(±.06)	31	16
12	K0596A	7650-7680	0.60(±.05)	26	7
13	К0596В	8010-8040	0.60(±.06)	35	5
14	K0596C	8470-8500	0.59(±.05)	32	14
15	K0597A	8470-9000	0.70(±.06)	45	33
16	К0597В	9470-9500	0.75(±.05)	33	24
17	K0597C	9970-10000	0.74(±.07)	38	28
18	K0598A	10510-10540	0.73(±.07)	29	26
19	К0598В	11560-11590	1.05(±.04)	20	5

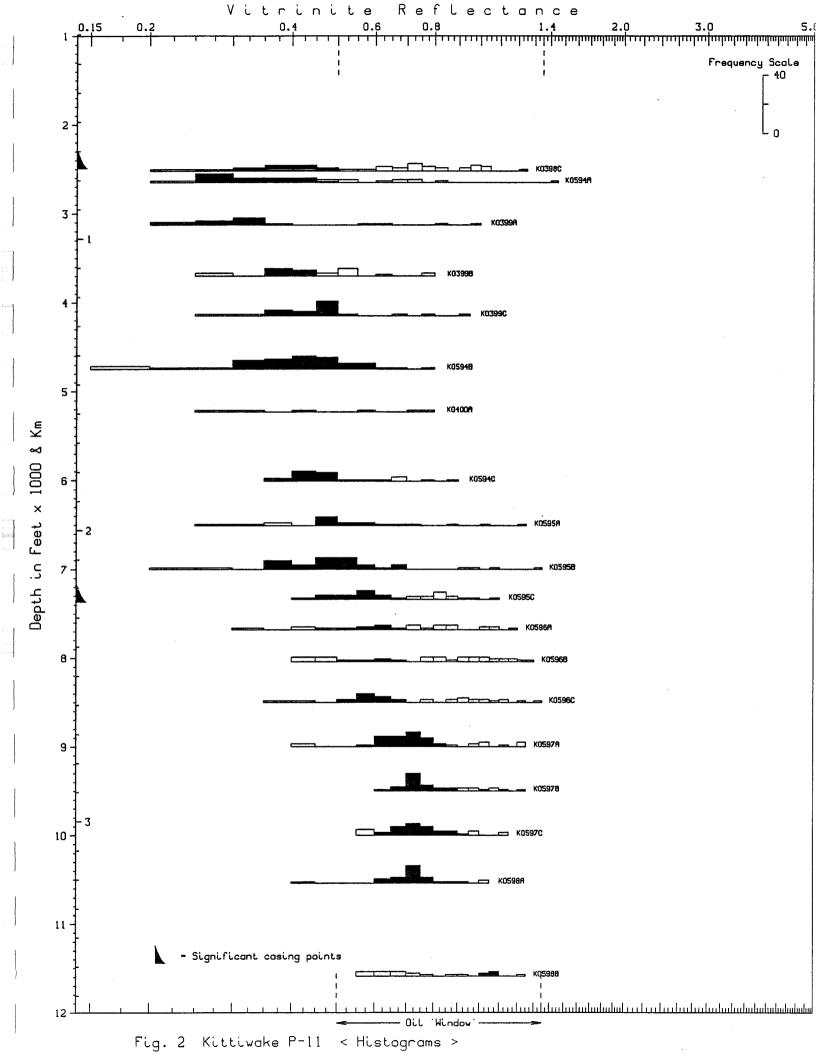
Note: All samples are kerogen concentrate type.

Table III

Formation Tops (Wade, pers. comm.)

Formation	Depth	
Pleistocene Banquereau E. Eocene Chalk UNCONFORMITY Dawson Canyon Petrel Mbr Logan Canyon Eider Mbr UNCONFORMITY Missisauga Verrill Canyon Caprock Argo	in casing 1246' 5500-5560' 5560' 6763-7100' 7310' 7728' 7728' 8610' 10322' 10433'	
T.D.	11647′	





APPENDIX I

Sample Preparation Method

COGLA Lab preparation

Preliminary Wash

Samples dried in oven
Split: a. all of coarse

a. all of coarse to Petrology Lab b. \(\frac{1}{2}\) medium to Palynology Lab

c. rest of medium and all of fine combined for Micropaleo Lab

Split "b" is delivered to Palynology Lab and treated as follows:

PALYNOLOGY Lab preparation

20-30 grams placed in 250 ml 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. HC1 (remove fluorides caused by HF).

Washed 3 times.

Then put into 15 ml test tube with 4-5 ml 4% Alconox.

Differential centrifuge at 1500 rpm for 90 sec.

Decant.

Wash 3 times with centrifuging.

Float off organic fraction using 2.0 S.G. Znbr solution.

Centrifuge 1000 rpm, 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

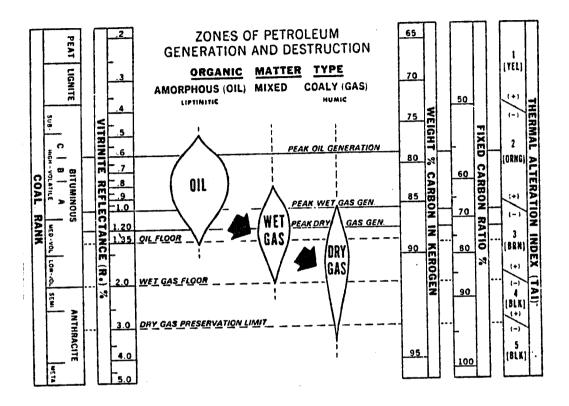
Excess water pipetted off.

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.



Note: In this report, 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 here used as the 'peak of oil generation' (Table I, Figure 1).

Appendix III

Sample Reports

