OIL and GAS DIVISION

PE905628

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REPORT

ON TESTS OF CHEMICAL AND TECH-NOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF CRUDE OIL & CONDENSATE SAMPLES FROM ESSO - MARLIN -1.

J. PUCHELK
HYDROCARBON REPORT

ATTACHMENT TO WCR MARLIN-1 (W+96)

OIL and GAS DIVISION

REPORT

ON TESTS OF

& CONDENSATE

CHEMICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF CHUIR OIL SAMPLES

ESSO - KARLIN NO. 1-1

(Fernerly Rase - Gippsland Shelf No. 4)

INTRODUCTION

Two samples of crude oils from the above mentioned well were tested for their chemical composition and technological properties. One sample was from the interval 5122' - 37' while the other from the intervals 7406' - 66' and 7514' - 74'. In the case of the composite sample, derived from the two lower intervals, the relative contribution, by each interval, to the composition of the crude is not known.

The volume of each sample received, about half a gallon, was too small for a thorough investigation. The combined sample from the two deeper intervals, contained about 40% of agreeus phase, a large proportion of which consisted of Tricthylone gippel. Furthermore, this report is based on experimental evidence derived from tests on two samples which, when received, were semawhat weathered.

SEPTEMBERAL RESULTS

LY CM (crude Oil)

V. Cret (Condensate)

TR ST :	SAMPLE:	E.G.S. No. 4, G-5, Zene (2), Test (1), Interval: 5122'-37' Sep. Press: 100 psi Date: 14.3.66, 19.30 hrs.	E.G.S. No. 4, G-6, Rate (2), TGoi (1), Interval: 7406'-66' and 7514'-74' Sep. Press: 900 psi Date: 7.3.66, 13.00 hre.
Odour		Sweet	Sweet
Reflected light		Dark green	Coleurless
Transmit	ited light	Blood red	Very pale gold
ت v.v. (36	550 A ⁰) light	Blue	Blue
\$ 8 m	Specific	0.7784	0.7476
A GEN	A.P.I.	50.28	57.78
Ash, (% "/w)		0.072	N.D.
Sediment (I.P. 53), (% */w)		0.042	0.38
Water (I.P. 74), (% Vol.)		0.140	37.0
Sulphur (I.P. 63), (% */w)		0.15	N.D.
\$\$ ££	As received	1.2148	N.D.
11.7. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15	Suspension-and- water-free	1.2052	0.8451
Amiline Point (I.P. 2/56)		67.4°C	68.4°C
Salt Content (I.P. 77) (%"/w)		Less than 0.0005	N.D.

Asp	haltenes (I.P. 143) (% W/w)	Less than 0.05	N.D.
Distillation (I.P. 24)	I.B.P.	42°C	42°C
	5%	82 ⁰ C	7 8° C
	10%	97°C	90°C
	20%	123°C	110°C
	30%	150°C	124 ⁰ C
	40%	178°C	144°C
	50%	203°C	166°C
	60%	227°C	194°C
	70%	247°C	232 ⁰ C
	80%	268 ⁰ C	264°C
	90%	295°C	310 ⁰ 0
		At 320°C-96.5%	At 330°C-95%
	Residue	2.9%	2%
	Loss	1%	3%
	Total	100%	100%
F.I.A.	Saturates, (% Vol.)	N.D.	98.6
	Olefins, (% Vol.)	N.D.	Mil
	Aromatics, (% Vol.)	N.D.	1.4
A.P.I. (Aty of Fractions	Gasoline (below 200°C)	56 .98	N.D.
	Kerosene (200° - 280°C)	44.38	N.D.
	Distillate (280-330°C)	40.64	N.D.
A.P.I	Lubricating oil and Residue (above 330°C)	37 Approx.	N.D.
Aniline Point (I.P.2), Kerosene		75.2°C	N.D.
Aromatics plus elefins, (% Vel.)		21	N.D.

NOTES ON TESTS ABOVE:

- 1. N.D. not determined.
- Colour by visual (unaided) estimation, but see absorption curves, figs.
 3 and 6.
- 3. Distillation results, for the Rate 2, Test 1, sample were obtained with a semi-micro apparatus (not covered by I.P. methods).
- 4. Ash determined by wet asking and quoted as oxides (see 6 below).
- 5. Because of a pre-treatment the Rate 2, Test 1 sample had, (see 7 below) some tests were not carried out.

- Metals in the ask derived from the Zene 2. Test 1. sample (in the order of decreasing abundance) are: Na, Ca, Sr, rare earth, Fe, V, Ni and 6. traces of others.
- Composition of the aqueous phase from the Rate 2. Test 1. sample: Water: 63.8% /w. Non-aqueous matter: 36.2% /w. 7.

(a) Inorganic content of the aqueous phase:

555 ppm Metals (in order of decreasing Chloride: Sulphate: NIL Phosphate: NIL Carbonate: NIL abundance);

Na, Ca, Fe, rare earth and traces

of others.

(b) Composition of the non-aqueous matter:

Triethylene glycol: 90-95% Matter derived from the erude: 5-10% - consisting chiefly of phonols, aremetics, organic compounds containing sulphur, exygen and nitrogen and organometallic compounds.

8. Spectrophotometry:

(a) Absorption spectra:

U. Cret Characteristic bands of crude from the Rate 2, Test 1 sample and of kerosene fraction from the Zone 2, Test 1 sample are very similar in the two regions used, U.V. and visible (see figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5). In the U.V. region the crude from the Rate 2, Test 1 sample absorbs intermediately between that of the crude from the Zone 2, Test 1 sample and its gaseline fraction. The U.V. absorption bands are suggestive to be due to either hiphenyls or symmetrically dismbstituted aromatics or non-fused, symmetrical, non - or polysubstituted polymolear hydrocarbons whose complexity increases with boiling ranges of fractions (as evident from the progressive shift of absorption bands). The near I.R. spectrum of the Zone 2, Test 1 sample (fig. 6) shows strong aromatic and phonolic bands.

(b) Fluorescence spectra:

Distribution of some of the matter that is capable to fluoresce, in both crudes, is striking. The crude from the Rate 2, Test 1 sample has bands corresponding almost exactly to those of the kerosene fraction derived from the Zome 2, Test 1 sample although the former sample has also a large amount of fluorescent material that is present in the gaseline fraction of the later sample (figs. 7 and 9).

The spectral bands of residues, derived from each crude, are not related. However, the fluorescence band of the residuum from the Rate 2, Test 1 sample is almost a duplicate of that obtained from the gasoline fraction of the Zone 2, Test 1 crude.

9. Gas chromatography (figs. 10 and 11):

A noteworthy feature is that gasoline fractions of both crudes are almost entirely paraffinic, being particularly rich in normal paraffins. Estimates place the ratio of iso- to normal paraffins between 0.7-0.8 for both samples.

The sample from the Zone 2, Test 1 contains considerably larger amounts of cycleparaffins than the Rate 2, Test 1 sample; also, the former sample contains polysubstituted cycleparaffins which are absent in the later sample. The relative decrease in the amount of components above C9 is higher for the Rate 2, Test 1 sample; this, of course, is analogous to the pattern evident from distillation curves. The proportion of C5-G components is higher in the Rate 2, Test 1 sample than in the Zone

2, Test 1 sample; this, again, is analogous with the results obtained from distillation.

The presence of substantial amounts of ethane and propose in the Zone 2, Test 1 sample indicates inefficient separation of gaseous components from this crude.

10. <u>Distillation</u>:

Distillation curves for the two samples, (fig. 1), appear to be complementary in respect of certain groups of compounds. This can be seen more clearly from the differential distillation curves, (fig. 1A).

Because of the large propertion and complex composition of the aqueous phase in the Rate 2, Test 1 sample, numerous aqueous washings and separations had to be performed to prepare the hydrocarbon phase for distillation. As only small sample quantities could be handled in purification and also because the quantity of the original sample was small the distillation was performed on a semi-micro scale (20 ml).

A semi-micro distillation of Zone 2, Test 1 sample yielded the same results as the I.P. 24 method.

DISCUSSION

Results of tests show that both samples have a paraffinic base although spectrophotometric evidence shows that the Zone 2, Test 1 sample has a higher aromatic content (between 15-20%) than the Rate 2, Test 1 sample; no bensene or toluene were detected in either sample. In both cases paraffinicity increases rapidly with A.P.I. gravity of fractions. However, the prepertion of naphtenic hydrocarbons is much higher in the Zone 2 Test 1 sample than in the Rate 2, Test 1 sample. Distillate fractions of both samples are waxy. Distillation residue content of each sample is low; it is a petrolatum-like substance, the colours being:

Zone 2, Test 1 sample - black Rate 2, Test 1 sample - amber

Both crudes are considered to be an excellent stock for the preduction of jet fuels and of specialized types of solvents and lubricants.

Both samples are somewhat weathered and their ash content is high.

Aromatics, in the Zone 2, Test 1 sample are distributed chiefly between kerosene and heavier cuts.

(J. PUCHELL)
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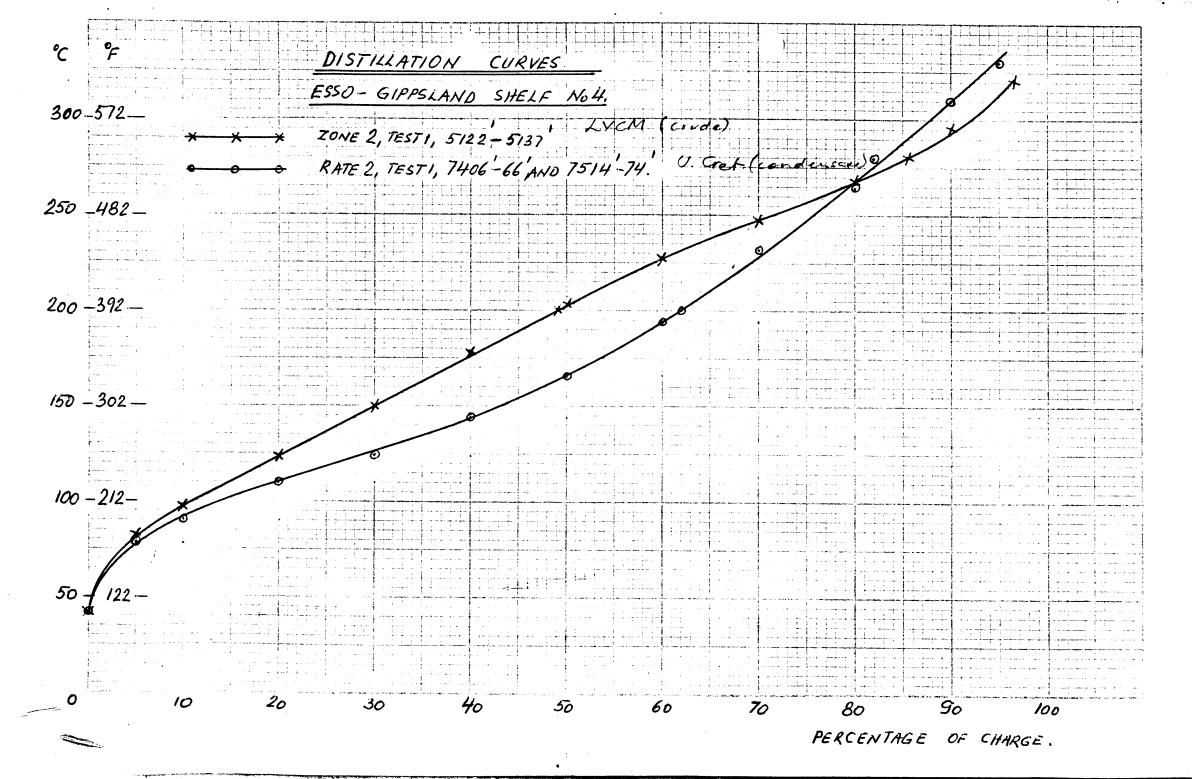
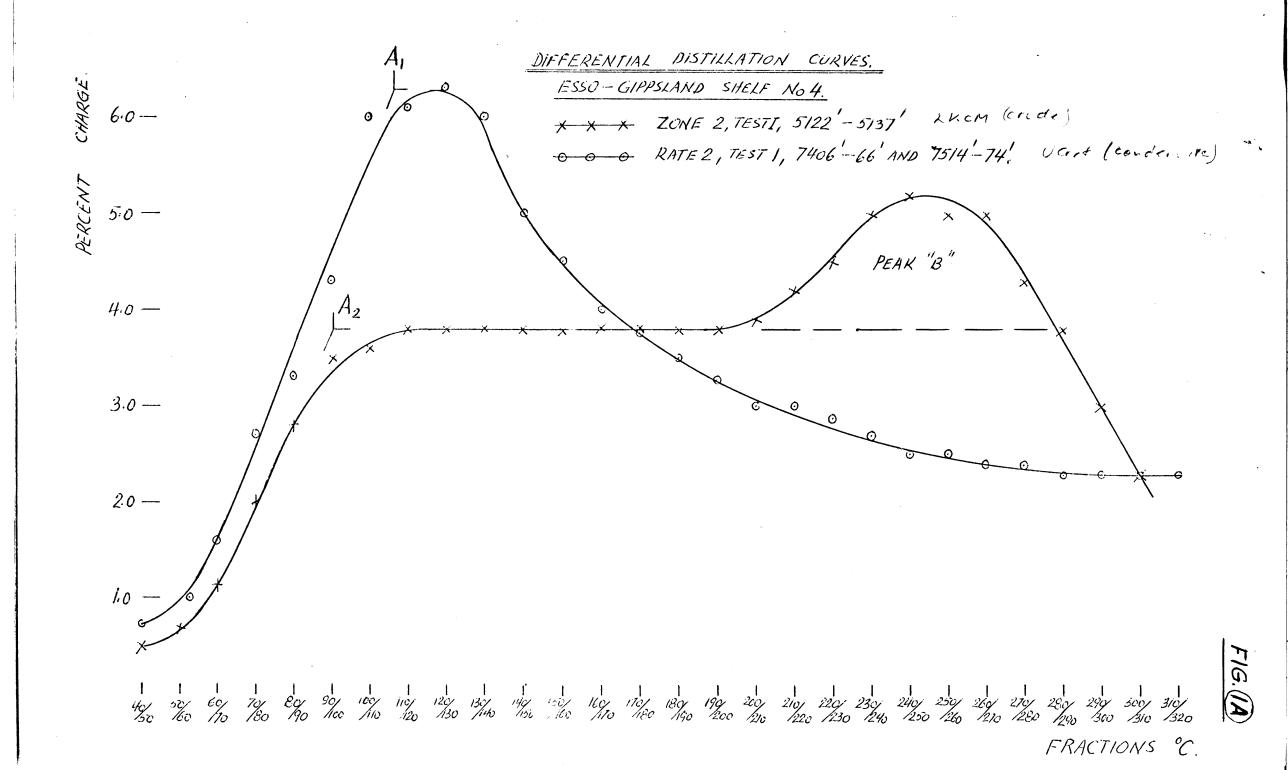


FIG. (L



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PERMIT = PEP/38

TYPE = WELL

SUBTYPE = DIAGRAM

DESCRIPTION = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plots 2&3 (from

attachment to WCR) for Marlin-1

REMARKS =

 $DATE_CREATED = 16/06/66$

DATE_RECEIVED =

 $W_NO = W496$

WELL_NAME = MARLIN-1

CONTRACTOR =

CLIENT_OP_CO = ESSO EXPLORATION AUSTRALIA INC..

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NAME = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plots 4&5

BASIN = GIPPSLAND

PERMIT = PEP/38

TYPE = WELL

SUBTYPE = DIAGRAM

DESCRIPTION = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plots 4&5 (from

attachment to WCR) for Marlin-1

REMARKS =

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DATE_RECEIVED =

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BASIN = GIPPSLAND PERMIT = PEP/38

TYPE = WELL SUBTYPE = DIAGRAM

DESCRIPTION = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plots 6&7 (from

attachment to WCR) for Marlin-1

REMARKS =

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WELL_NAME = MARLIN-1

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NAME = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plots 8&9

BASIN = GIPPSLAND PERMIT = PEP/38

TYPE = WELL SUBTYPE = DIAGRAM

DESCRIPTION = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plots 8&9 (from

attachment to WCR) for Marlin-1

REMARKS =

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NAME = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plot 10

BASIN = GIPPSLAND

PERMIT = PEP/38

TYPE = WELL

SUBTYPE = DIAGRAM

DESCRIPTION = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plot 10 (from

attachment to WCR) for Marlin-1

REMARKS =

DATE_CREATED =

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 $W_NO = W496$

WELL_NAME = MARLIN-1

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BASIN = GIPPSLAND

PERMIT = PEP/38

TYPE = WELL

SUBTYPE = DIAGRAM

DESCRIPTION = Hydrocarbon Analysis Plot 11 (from

attachment to WCR) for Marlin-1

REMARKS =

DATE_CREATED =

DATE_RECEIVED =

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WELL_NAME = MARLIN-1

CONTRACTOR =

CLIENT_OP_CO = ESSO EXPLORATION AUSTRALIA INC..