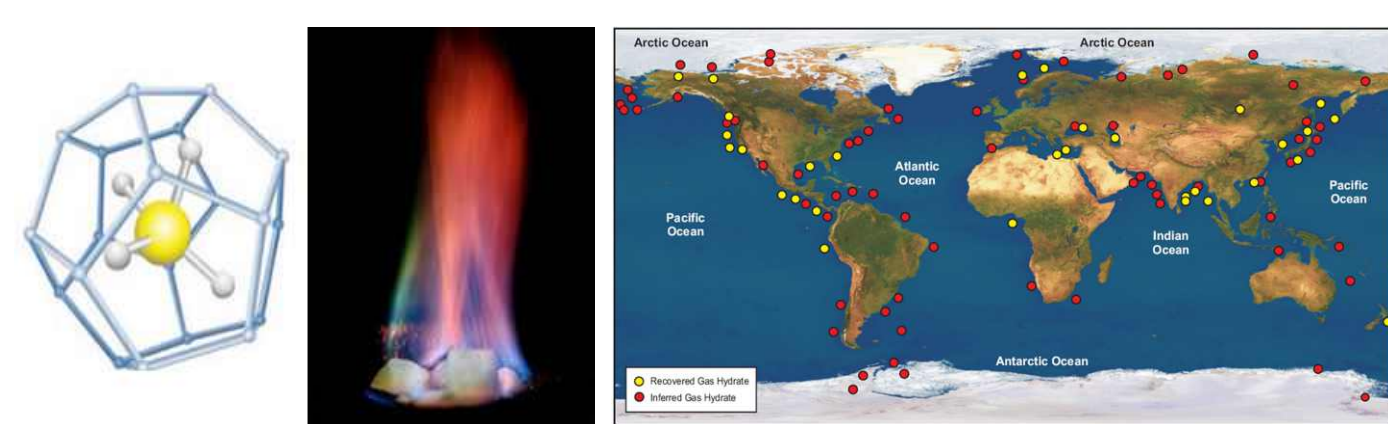


Geophysical and experimental results on natural gas hydrates from Irish offshore



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DATA AND METHODS FOR EXPLORING NATURAL GAS HYDRATES IN IRISH OFFSHORE

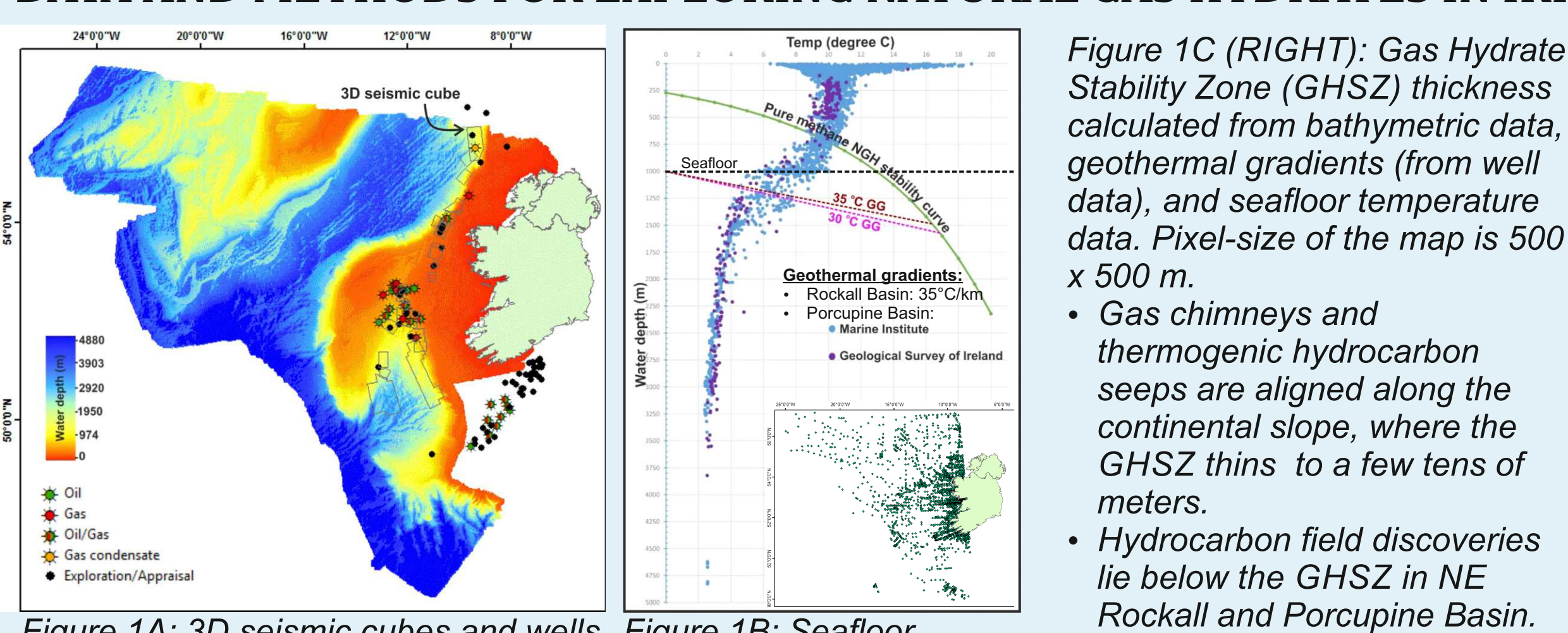


Figure 1A: 3D seismic cubes and wells overlain by seafloor bathymetric data. Oil and gas finds in Irish offshore are shown in green and red dots.

Figure 1B: Seafloor temperature from 4760 CTD casts. Geothermal gradients from well data.

Elements for Natural Gas Hydrates (NGH) formation

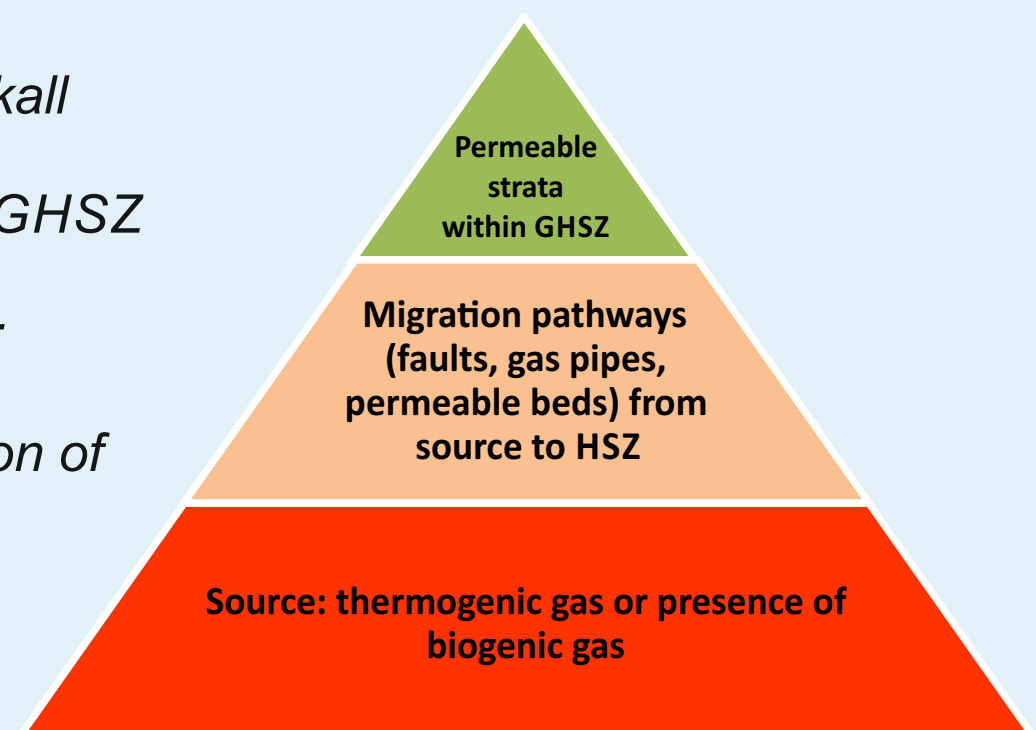


Figure 1D (LEFT): Source rock distribution in Porcupine and Rockall basins generally coincident with the GHSZ extent.

Figure 1E (RIGHT): Essential elements required for formation of oceanic NGH.

MARINE GAS HYDRATE STABILITY ZONE IN IRELAND AND EUROPE

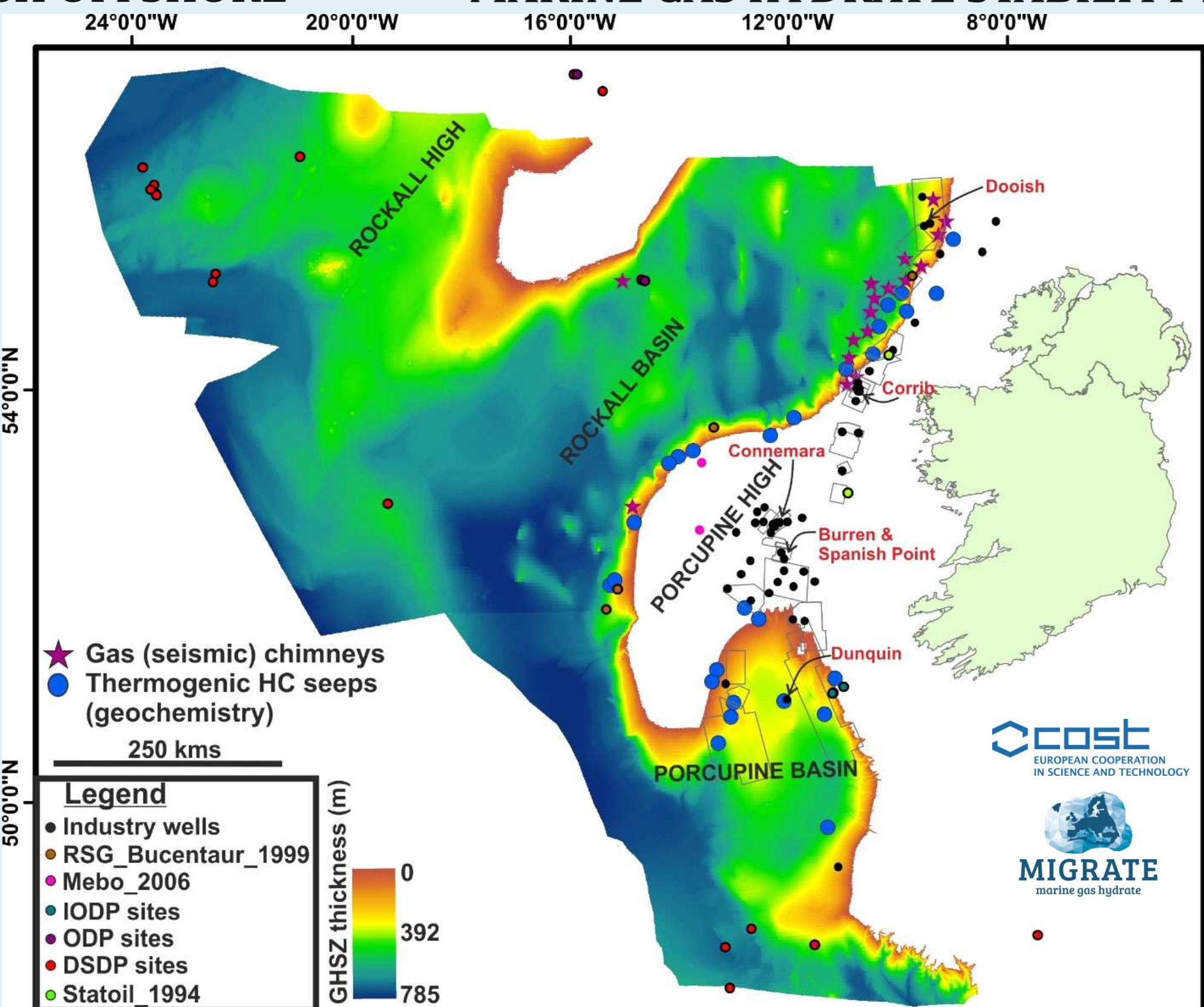
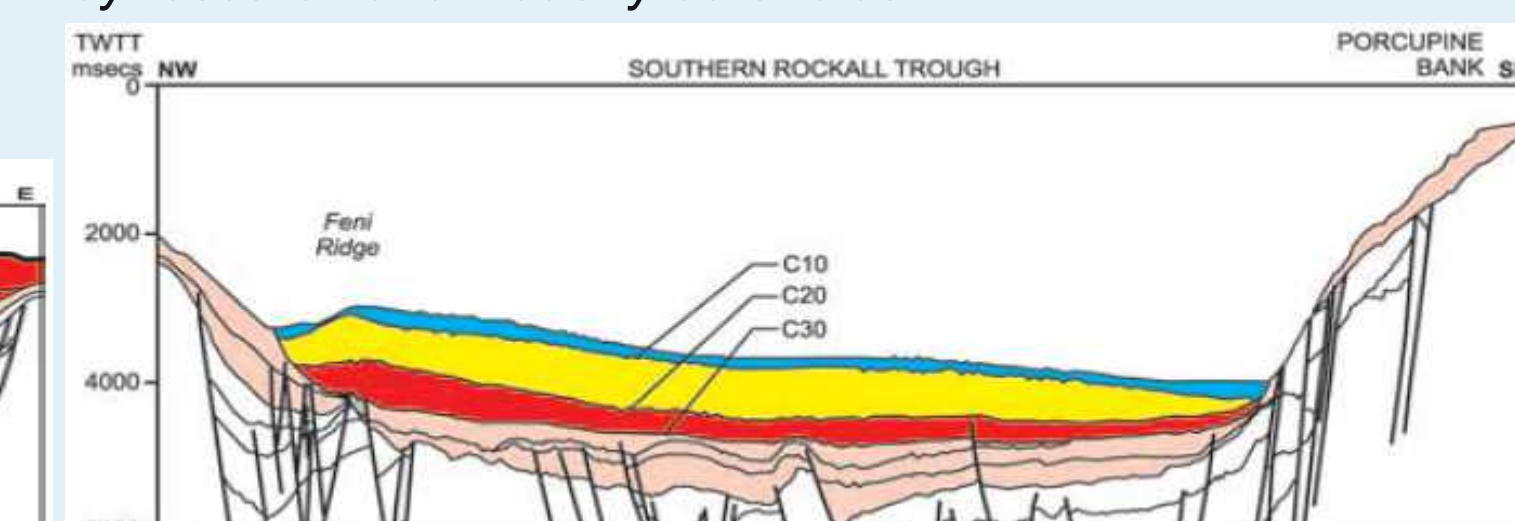


Figure 1E (RIGHT): Geo-seismic cross-section of Porcupine and Rockall basins, illustrating the morphology and thickness of the Cenozoic sections, which overlaps the margins of both basins in a symmetrical fashion.

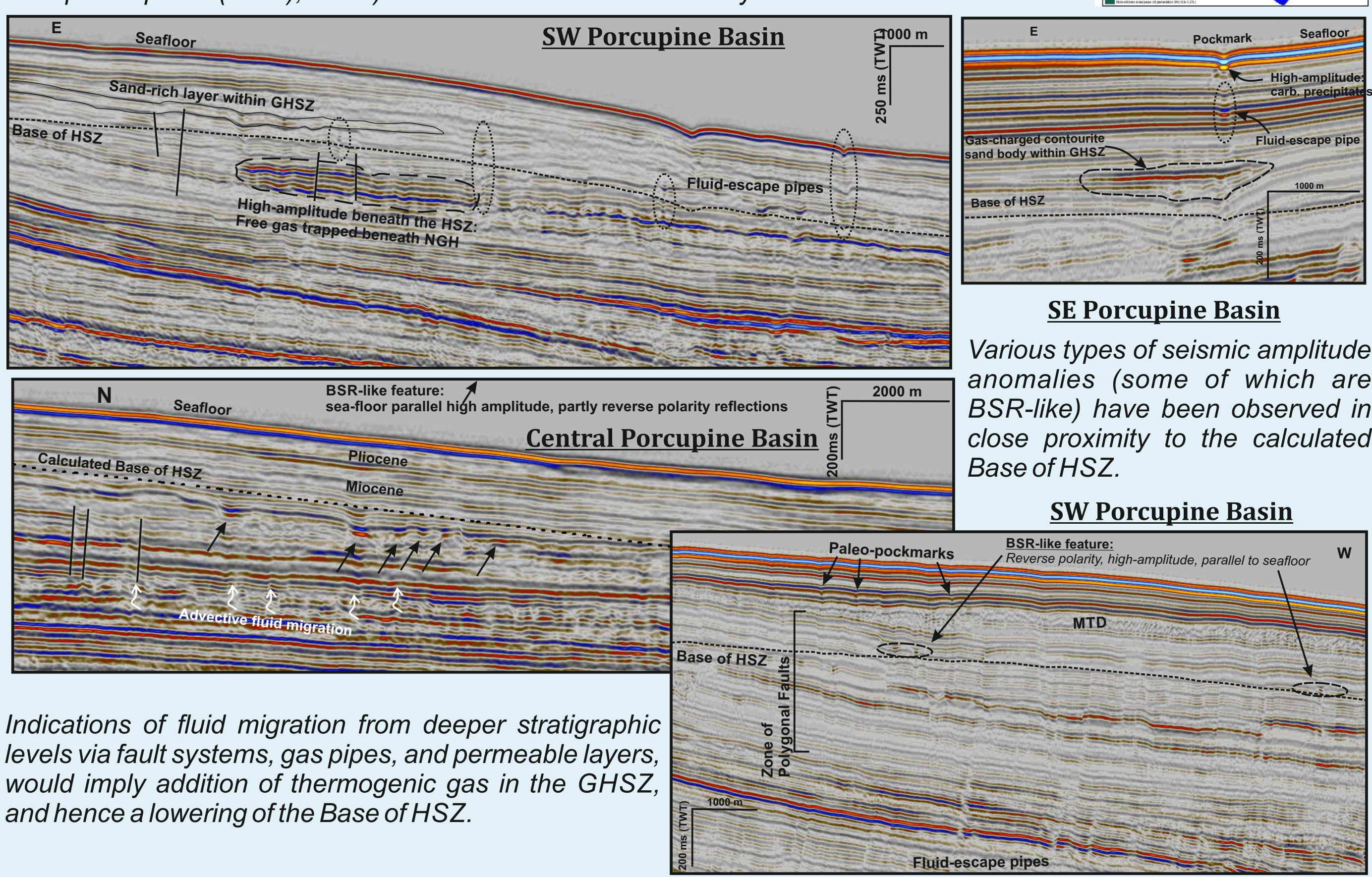
Era	Period/Age	Unconformities & Key boreholes							Porcupine Basin	Rockall Basin
CENOZOIC	Quaternary									
	Neogene	Holocene								
		Pleistocene								
		Pliocene								
		Miocene								
		Oligocene								
	Paleogene	Eocene								
		Paleocene								
		MESOZOIC	Late							
			Early							
Crataceous										

Figure 1F (TOP): Lithostratigraphic column for the Cenozoic successions in the Porcupine and Rockall basins derived from key research and industry boreholes.



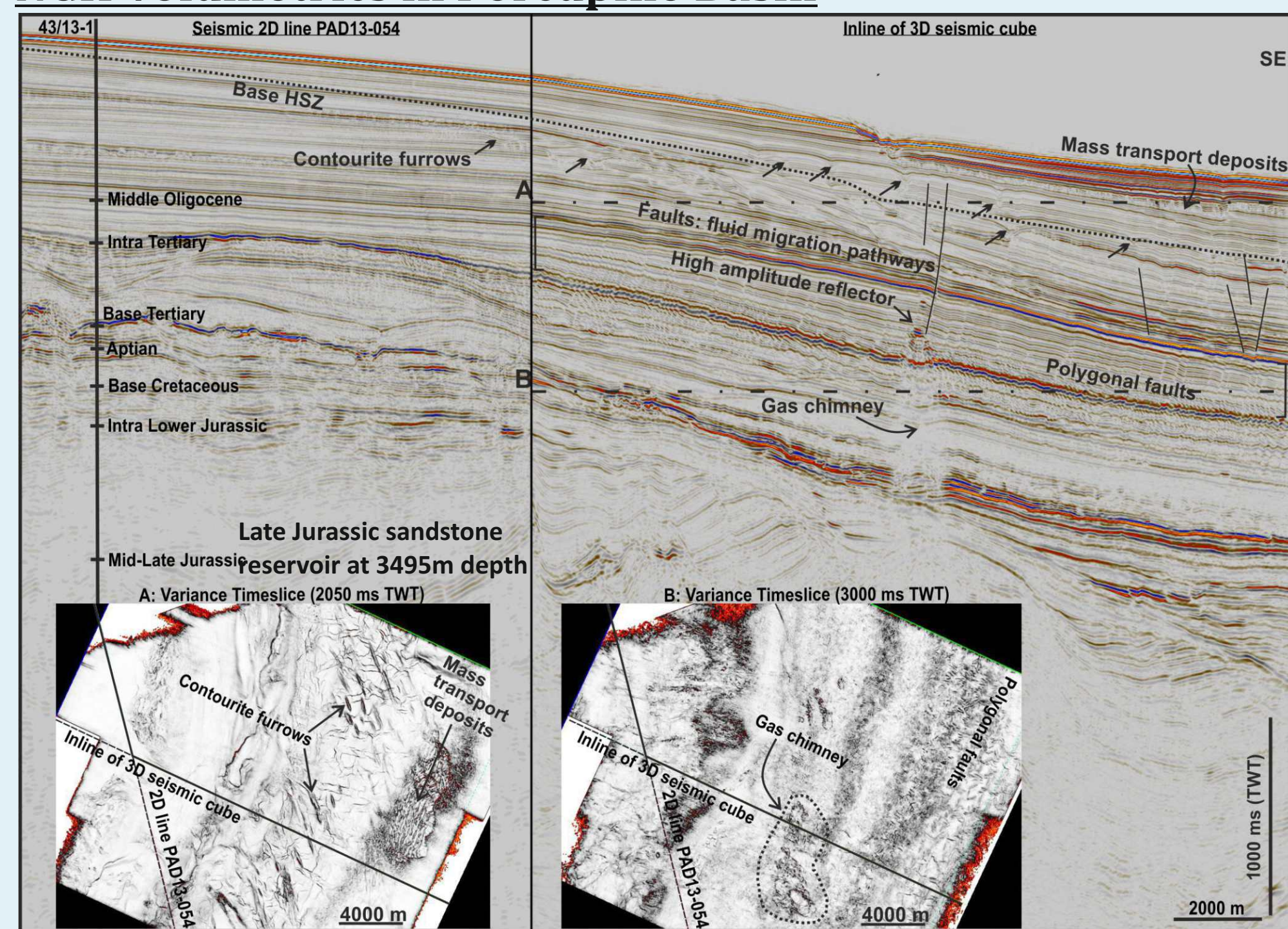
POTENTIAL NATURAL GAS HYDRATE RESERVOIRS

Evidence of fluid migration (gas chimneys) and polygonal fault systems above working petroleum systems have been observed on 2D & 3D seismic data in Rockall and Porcupine basins. BSR-like features (reverse polarity, high-amplitude, parallel to seafloor) have been found in association with fluid-escape pipes, pockmarks, and fault systems. Three types of potential NGH reservoirs have been identified in Irish basins: i) contourite deposits, ii) mass transport deposits (MTD), and iii) isolated sand bodies/channel systems.



Indications of fluid migration from deeper stratigraphic levels via fault systems, gas pipes, and permeable layers, would imply addition of thermogenic gas in the GHSZ, and hence a lowering of the Base of HSZ.

NGH Volumetrics in Porcupine Basin



NGH Volumetrics of an average contourite furrow

	LOW CASE	MEDIUM CASE	HIGH CASE
Area (km ²)	0.352	0.45	0.66
Net HSZ (km)	0.05	0.08	0.1
Gross Rock Vol (km ³)	0.0176	0.036	0.066
Porosity	0.25	0.3	0.35
Hyd Saturation	0.1	0.15	0.2
FVF	160	160	160
GIIP (m ³)	72160000	265680000	757680000
GIIP (bcf)	2.54	9.38	26.75

PETROPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION ON HYDRATE-BEARING SEDIMENTS IN LABORATORY

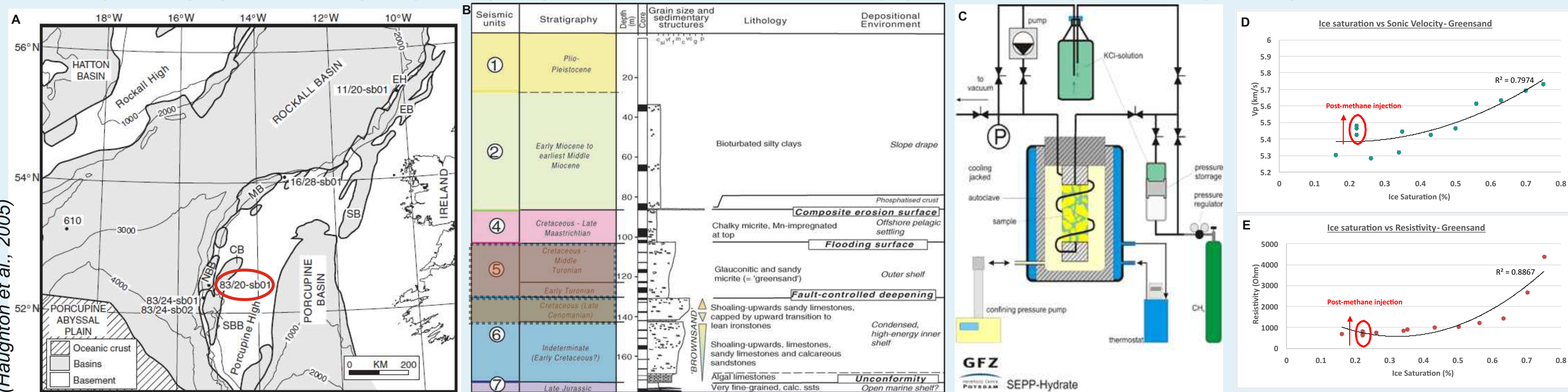
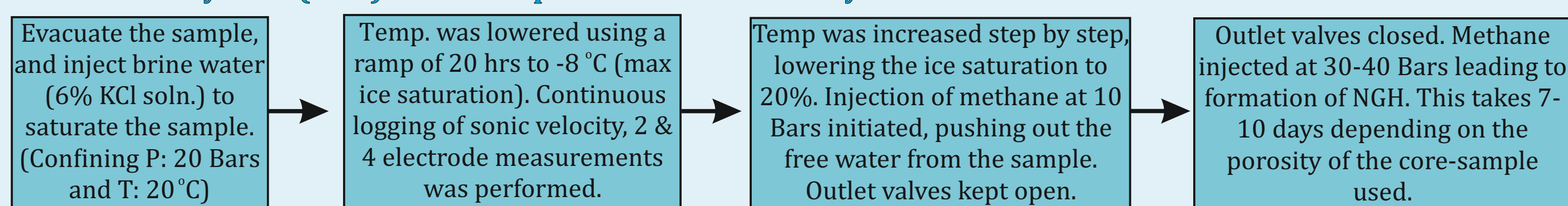


Figure 6: (A) Location of the 83/20-sb01 stratigraphic borehole site on the eastern Rockall margin, showing the main structural elements in the region. CB, Cillian Basin; EB, Erris Basin; EH, Erris High; SB, Slyne Basin; NBB, North Brana Basin; SBB, South Brana Basin; MB, Macdara Basin. (B) Description of the cored section in shallow borehole 83/20-sb01. (C) Schematic diagram of the experimental set-up. (D & F) Sonic velocities (Vp) and 2-electrode resistivity values were measured at various ice saturation levels. We observe an increase in the Vp at 22% ice saturation (as well as resistivity value), while methane was injected in the sample. The injected methane pressure (40 Bars) was above the hydrate stability, which might have led to the formation of cementing hydrate with the bound water in the core plug.

Natural Gas Hydrate (NGH) formation procedure in laboratory:



Sample name	Porosity	Hydrate Saturation
E (Greensand - calc. sst.)	7%	13% & 28%
F (Sandy limestone)	12%	31%

IMAGING NGH FORMATION USING MRI

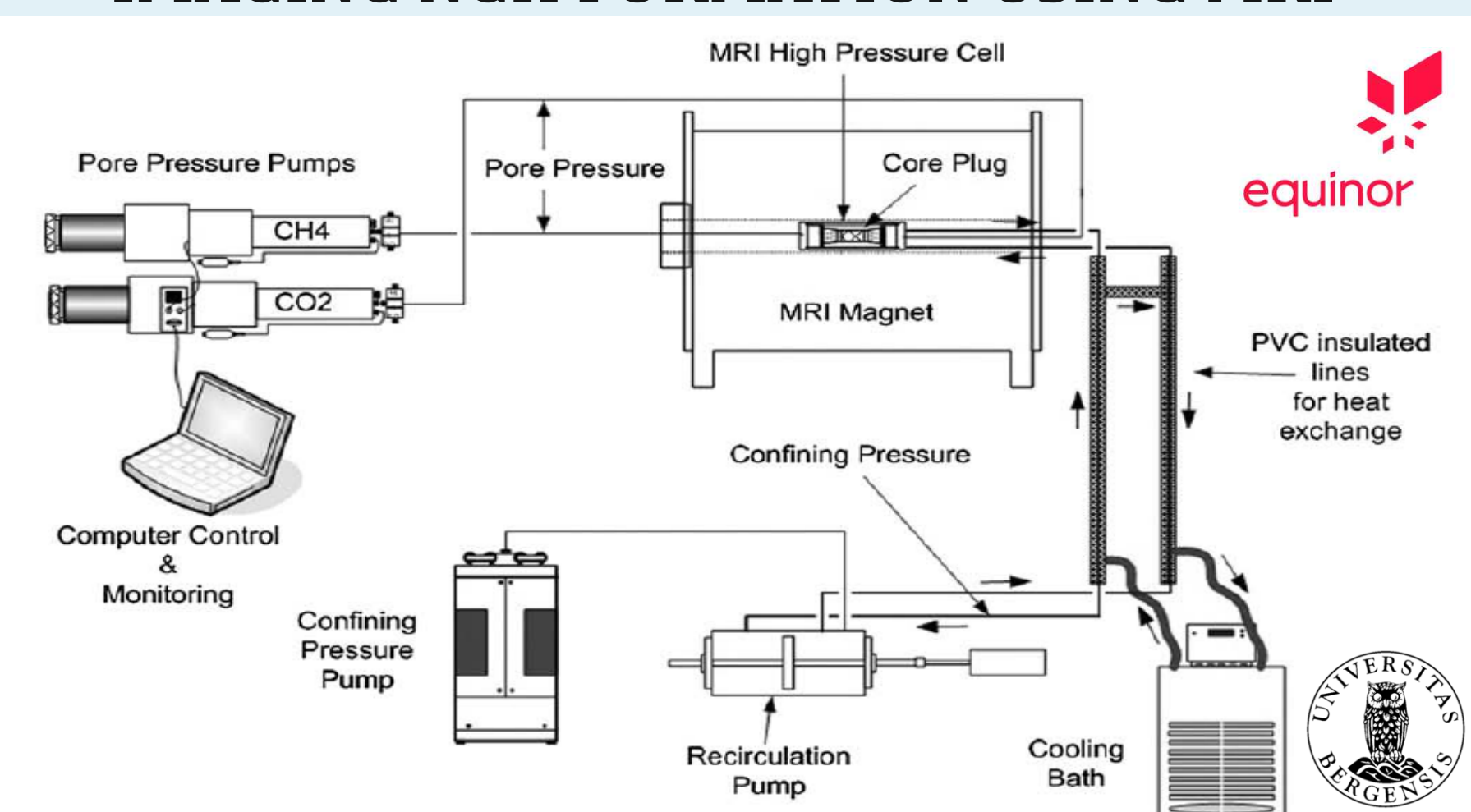
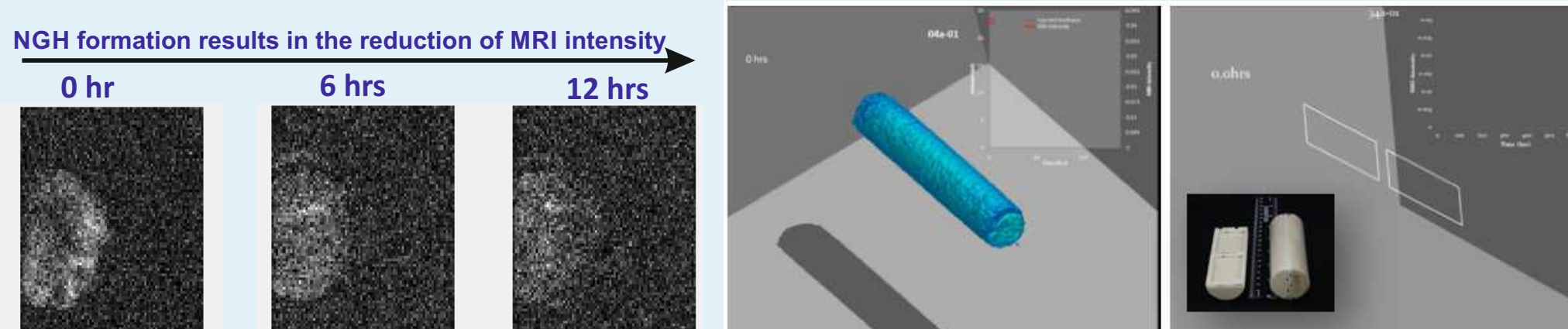


Figure 7: (TOP) Schematic diagram of the apparatus and the MRI for monitoring and controlling pressure and temperature during methane hydrate formation. (BOTTOM LEFT) MRI imaging of core sample while NGH was being formed. (BOTTOM RIGHT) 3D MRI image of core sample saturated with water.



CONCLUSIONS:

- A high-resolution GHSZ thickness map has been calculated for Irish basins, which extends up to 785m below sea-floor. The aerial distribution of GHSZ is largely coincident with the potential source rock distribution in Irish basins.
- Prospective NGH reservoirs and migration pathways overlying proven source rocks have been identified in Rockall and Porcupine basins. Isolated sand bodies, mass transport deposits, and contourite deposits (primarily within Cenozoic sediments) could be potential targets for oceanic NGH exploration.
- BSR-like features (reverse polarity, high-amplitude, parallel to seafloor) have been observed in close proximity to the calculated base of HSZ, in association with fluid-escape pipes, faults, and pockmarks.
- Vp and resistivity values were measured in the laboratory following controlled formation of methane gas hydrate in core-samples collected from an area which is within the calculated GHSZ in Irish offshore. MRI imaging of these core samples have been done before and after formation of NGH. Physical and mineralogical properties of the sediment samples are being analysed to correlate with the kinetics of NGH formation.

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