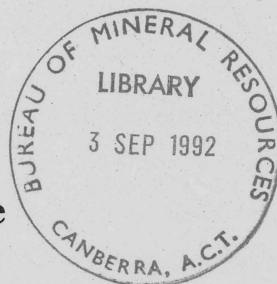


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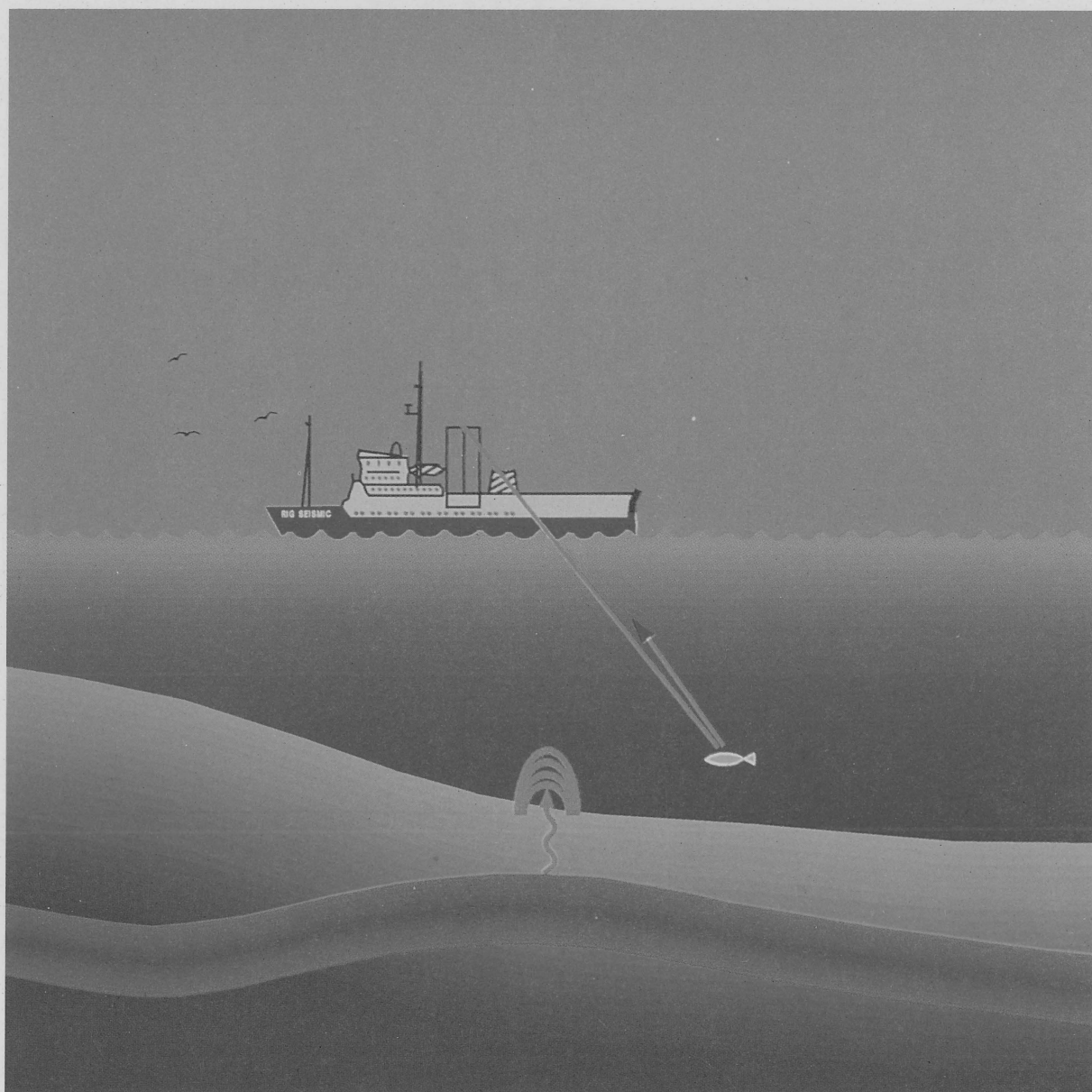


**Light hydrocarbon geochemistry of the
WA-28-P area, Dampier Sub-Basin,
Western Australia: *Rig Seismic Survey 97***

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MARINE GEOSCIENCE AND PETROLEUM GEOLOGY PROGRAM

BMR RECORD 1992/61

**LIGHT HYDROCARBON GEOCHEMISTRY
OF THE WA-28-P AREA, DAMPIER SUB-
BASIN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA: RIG SEISMIC
SURVEY 97**

PROJECT 121.19

G.W.O'Brien, G. P. Bickford, J. Bishop & J.F. Marshall

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND ENERGY

Minister: The Hon. Simon Crean

Secretary: G.L. Miller

BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

Executive Director: R.W.R. Rutland AO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of its geochemical research program, the Marine Geoscience and Petroleum Geology Group (Australian Bureau Of Mineral Resources) is evaluating the usefulness of the Direct Hydrocarbon Detection (DHD) method. The data for this DHD program were acquired during a co-operative high resolution seismic reflection program with Woodside Petroleum Pty Ltd in the Dampier Sub-Basin. The data acquisition phase took place between October 22-28, 1990, with a total of 531 km (25 lines) of DHD data being collected between the Angel gas field in the north-east and the Madeleine 1 well in the south-west of Woodside Petroleum exploration permit WA-28-P in the Dampier Sub-Basin, on the North-West shelf, Australia.

No significant hydrocarbon anomalies were detected on any of the lines, in spite of the fact that many lines traversed known oil and gas accumulations, such as the Wanaea, Cossack and Angel accumulations. The lack of anomalies indicates that the major reservoir horizons in this part of the Dampier Sub-Basin are well-sealed, and that little opportunity for the vertical migration of hydrocarbons exists.

While no significant anomalies were detected, very minor increases in total hydrocarbon were, however, observed over some of the wells/fields. The largest increase in THC was observed over the Montague 1 well location, where the value increased from a background level of 16ppm to a high of 22.8ppm. There was no increase in any of the light hydrocarbon gases.

INTRODUCTION

Surface geochemistry and offshore exploration for hydrocarbons

The aims of surface geochemical techniques in offshore petroleum exploration are: (a) to detect direct evidence for thermogenic generation of hydrocarbons in a sedimentary basin, (b) to assist in locating sub-surface hydrocarbon accumulations, and (c) to provide information on the likely composition of hydrocarbon accumulations within a given geologic province. The most common technique used to detect hydrocarbon seepage offshore involves towing a submerged 'fish' close to the seafloor which continuously pumps seawater into a geochemical laboratory in the tow-vessel. There, hydrocarbons are extracted and measured by gas chromatography. The equipment, commonly known as a geochemical 'sniffer' (Schink et al. 1971; Sigalove and Pearlman 1975), or what we refer to as Direct Hydrocarbon Detection (DHD), has been widely used overseas for offshore petroleum exploration. InterOcean Systems Inc., a US-based corporation, has collected over 1.5 million line kilometres of data from about 140 surveys around the world. However, most of the data gathered by contractors for clients remain proprietary and the opinions expressed publicly, about surface 'sniffer' geochemical techniques, by the petroleum exploration community remain divided. Scheiner et al. (1985) have reviewed about the use of the geochemical 'sniffer' in the North Sea.

Within Australia, the 'sniffer' has been a relatively under-utilised tool in offshore hydrocarbon exploration, with only four surveys being carried out prior to 1988. Consequently, since 1989, the Bureau Of Mineral Resources (BMR) has, as part of its Continental Margins Program (and under the auspices of a Joint Agreement with Transglobal Environmental Geoscience (TEG) of Leucadia California (Heggie *et al.*, 1990), been conducting bottom-water DHD programs around the Australian continental margin to better evaluate the usefulness of this technique. Part of this work includes research into:

- ☐ the origins (biogenic or thermogenic?) of bottom-water light hydrocarbons
- ☐ light hydrocarbon 'sources' (liquids, condensate or gas?)
- ☐ bottom-water and seafloor expressions of seepage
- ☐ the relationships of seepage to the surface and sub-seafloor geology, including hydrocarbon accumulations and source rock types and distributions.

BMR Surface Geochemistry: Overall Program Objectives

The overall objective of the BMR offshore surface geochemistry program is to evaluate the application of surface geochemical techniques (both direct hydrocarbon detection (DHD) and sediment [hydrocarbon-headspace] techniques) to hydrocarbon exploration around the Australian continental margin. Specific objectives include:

- ☐ To collect, via reconnaissance surveys, new information on the thermal generation of hydrocarbons in under-explored Australian basins.
- ☐ To test the application of both bottom-water DHD and sediment geochemical techniques to hydrocarbon prospect ('target') evaluations in both known hydrocarbon provinces and frontier basins.
- ☐ To test, develop and refine criteria to recognise thermally-generated migrated hydrocarbons from background biogenic hydrocarbons in both seawater and sediments.
- ☐ To examine the relationship between hydrocarbon generation and migration by relating the surface and sub-seafloor expressions of hydrocarbon seeps to the sub-seafloor geology and probable locations and type(s) of source rocks.
- ☐ To relate the chemical and isotopic compositions of seeps to 'source' characteristics, i.e. gas, condensate, liquids, and to predictions from geohistory and maturation modelling of different source rock types.
- ☐ To test bottom-water DHD and sediment geochemistry techniques in the search for hydrocarbons sealed by stratigraphic traps.
- ☐ To examine the biogenic processes influencing the concentrations, distributions and chemical compositions of hydrocarbon seeps in bottom-waters and the near surface sediments.
- ☐ To examine oceanographic dispersal processes of seeps.

To achieve this, multi-disciplinary programs involving the simultaneous collection of bottom-water DHD, seismic reflection, gravity, magnetic and side-scan sonar data have been carried out by the BMR's research vessel *Rig Seismic* around the Australian continental margin.

The geochemical analysis system (Direct Hydrocarbon Detection or DHD) that has been installed aboard the *Rig Seismic* as part of the Agreement is shown schematically in Figure II-1 of Appendix II. The laboratory system analyses a variety of gases extracted from seawater, including C₁-C₈ hydrocarbons with facilities to collect gases for shore-based

isotopic analyses. Complete details of both the DHD system and the interpretative methodologies used are given in Appendices II and III.

This BMR Record provides both the basic data and a preliminary interpretation of the bottom-water hydrocarbon data which were collected by the R.V. *Rig Seismic* in the Dampier Sub-Basin during Survey 97 in October 1990.

Survey Objectives

A joint BMR-Woodside Offshore Petroleum Pty Ltd scientific research program was carried out between October the 22nd and 28th, 1990, to investigate the shallow sub-surface structure of part of Woodside's permit WA-28-P in the northern Dampier Sub-Basin (Figure 1). Independently of this study, BMR carried out a DHD study of the hydrocarbon gas compositions of the seawater in the area (Figure 2). Most of these DHD data were collected simultaneously with seismic acquisition. The principal objective of this DHD program was to carry out a 'calibration' survey over the known oil and gas accumulations within the Dampier Sub-Basin, and thereby determine the applicability of the DHD technique within this region.

DHD Results: Dampier Sub-Basin

The program in the northern Dampier Sub-Basin consisted of 25 lines with a total survey length of 531 kilometres (see Tables 1 & 2). The location of the DHD survey lines are shown in Figure 2 and Enclosure 1. Composite summary plots of the DHD data, showing the distribution of an assortment of hydrocarbon concentrations and parameters along all of the survey lines from the Dampier Sub-Basin, are presented in Figures 3-13.

The complete set of results for the entire survey (on a line-by-line basis) are given in Appendix I, which includes:

- ☐ Line summary sheets, which present the light hydrocarbon statistics and characteristics of each survey line, the locations of the start and end of each line, as well as brief statements about data for that line.
- ☐ Charts showing the distribution along each survey line of:
 - ☐total hydrocarbons (THC) and methane;
 - ☐methane, ethane and ethylene;
 - ☐methane, propane and propylene;

□□DHD fish depth, altitude and water depth.

Full details of the acquisition methods used and the interpretative methodologies employed are given in Appendices II and III. Floppy diskette(s) containing geochemical and navigation data in an ASCII format are included in Enclosure 2.

Direct hydrocarbon detection data were acquired in two phases. The first phase consisted of eight lines on which only DHD data were acquired. A list of these lines is given in Table 1. The second phase of DHD data collection was carried out simultaneously with high resolution seismic acquisition and consisted of 17 lines (Table 2), yielding a total number of 25 survey lines.

No significant hydrocarbon anomalies were detected on any of the lines, in spite of the fact that many of the lines ran over major hydrocarbon accumulations, such as the Wanaea and Cossack oil accumulations, and the Angel gas field. The lack of anomalies suggests that the major reservoir horizons are well-sealed and that little opportunity exists for significant vertical hydrocarbon migration to shallow depths.

Minor increases in total hydrocarbon were, however, observed over some of the wells/fields. The largest increases in THC was observed on Line 97/022 (approximately over the Montague 1 well location), where THC increased from a background concentration of 16ppm to a high of 22.8ppm. There was no accompanying increase in any of the light hydrocarbon gases.

The DHD 'fish' was towed between 10 and 20 metres above the seafloor, with the exception of in the immediate vicinity of the well-heads. There, the fish was towed approximately 20 to 25m above the seafloor.

In order to better characterise the vertical structure of the water column within the northern Dampier Sub-Basin, three vertical profiles were carried out. These were on lines AB (at 19° 24'S; 116° 35'E), 4 (at 19° 40'S; 116° 21'E) and 24 (19° 25'S; 116° 39'E). The results were fairly consistent over all three profiles, and indicate that the water column typically shows little vertical structure in terms of temperature and conductivity (Figure 14a), the THC and methane concentrations (Figure 14b), the ethane and propane concentrations, and the biologically-produced hydrocarbons (ethylene; Figure 14d).

SUMMARY

The BMR conducted a bottom water DHD program in the northern Dampier Sub-Basin in October 1990. The program acquired 531 line km of DHD data between the Angel gas field and the Madeleine 1 well (Figure 2).

No significant hydrocarbon anomalies were detected, even though many lines traversed the Wanaea, Cossack and Angel accumulations. Minor increases in total hydrocarbons were, however, found on some of the survey lines. Over the Montague 1 well, for example, THC increased to 50% above background, although there were no corresponding increases in individual C₁-C₄ hydrocarbons.

The lack of hydrocarbon seepage in the northern Dampier Sub-Basin contrasts with our DHD observations in the eastern Barrow Sub-Basin, where natural hydrocarbon seepage appears to be common (Heggie *et al.*, 1991). This contrast is probably directly related to the differences in the geology of the respective regions. In the Dampier Sub-Basin, the oil reservoirs are typically deep [2797 m at Wanaea 1; 2864 m at Cossack 1; see Bint 1991)] with the overlying Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments being thick, largely impermeable and unfaulted, thereby providing a significant barrier to the vertical hydrocarbon migration.

In contrast, in the eastern Barrow Sub-Basin, the oil reservoirs are shallow [e.g. 1102 m at Saladin 1], the sealing Cretaceous/Tertiary units are thin, and faulting extends close to the seafloor (Tait *et al.*, 1989). In fact, residual oil columns in the Saladin wells, when combined with the lack of an associated gas cap, has been cited as evidence that the Saladin Fault has leaked hydrocarbons (Tait *et al.*, 1989).

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Master:- A. Codrington

Chief Officer:- W. McKay

Second Officer:- M. Gusterson

LIST OF ENCLOSURES

Enclosure 1. Map showing DHD survey lines.

Enclosure 2. Floppy disk with geochemical data in ASCII format.

Data has been made available
as a separate download file.

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Table 1. Direct hydrocarbon detection survey lines, Dampier Sub-Basin.

Table 2. Geochemical data collected simultaneously with seismic data: Dampier Sub-Basin

Table 1. Direct hydrocarbon detection survey lines, Dampier Sub-Basin.

Line Number	Latitude Start	Long. Start	J. Day Start	GMT Start	Line Length
	Latitude Finish	Long. Finish	J. Day Finish	GMT Finish	nM/km
97/AB	19 25.165	116 35.058	295	0850	12.00/22.24
	19 34.559	116 43.470	295	1234	
97/CD	19 35.542	116 41.164	295	1349	12.9/23.9
	19 25.675	116 32.153	295	1626	
97/QR	19 34.500	116 18.868	296	0125	13.0/24.09
	19 44.826	116 27.212	296	0408	
97/OP	19 44.980	116 27.729	296	0414	16.0/29.65
	19 33.041	116 20.454	296	0712	
97/ ON2	19 34.8	116 24.4	296	0837	15.0/27.80
	19 42.1	116 29.8	296	1030	
970 /KL	19 31.1	116 23.3	296	1045	13.0/24.09
	19 41.7	116 31.6	296	1617	
97/IJ	19 29.880	116 25.853	296	1713	13.0/24.09
	19 40.537	116 34.328	296	2045	
97/GH	19 40.652	116 35.59	296	2046	13.6/25.2
	19 32.527	116 32.628	296	2259	

Table 2. Geochemical data collected simultaneously with seismic data: Dampier Sub-Basin.

Line Number	Latitude Start	Long. Start	J. Day Start	GMT Start	Line Length
	Latitude Finish	Long. Finish	J. Day Finish	GMT Finish	(nm) [km]
97/001	19 31.599	116 30.397	297	0000	12.0
	19 39.667	116 20.8	297	0253	22.24
97/002	19 37.251	116 21.863	297	0408	17.2
	19 29.81	116 36.75	297	0731	31.87
97/003	19 27.212	116 40.530	297	1006	21.0
	19 37.800	116 22.100	297	1637	38.91
97/004	19 39.345	116 25.281	297	1910	5.53
	19 35.628	116 20.623	297	2200	10.25
97/005A	19 34.538	116 21.911	297	2200	6.5
	19 38.505	116 27.014	297	2318	12.04
97/006	19 38.467	116 29.904	298	0110	11.7
	19 30.919	116 20.282	298	0328	21.68
97/007	19 31.958	116 23.646	298	0538	5.4
	19 36.906	116 29.718	298	0835	10.01
97/008	19 35.548	116 30.175	298	1021	5.0
	19 31.523	116 25.988	298	1129	9.27
97/009	19 31.474	116 28.026	298	1239	4.9
	19 35.219	116 31.774	298	1341	9.08
97/010	19 38.894	116 30.187	298	1554	12.2
	19 26.170	116 29.396	298	1824	22.61
97/011	19 27.132	116 28.505	298	2017	5.5
	19 28.002	116 33.511	298	2124	10.19
97/012	19 28.197	116 34.072	298	2310	6.92
	19 33.476	116 38.692	299	0030	12.82
97/013	19 33.286	116 38.025	299	0210	6.0
	19 27.671	116 36.468	299	0320	11.12
97/021	19 30.482	116 30.625	300	1309	11.0
	19 37.639	116 21.548	300	1522	20.38
97/022	19 39.197	116 22.870	300	1710	10.5
	19 28.995	116 20.659	300	1914	19.46
97/023	19 33.883	116 24.037	300	2126	14.1
	19 32.354	116 38.880	301	0014	26.13
97/024	19 33.136	116 37.541	301	0220	7.0
	19 26.784	116 39.920	301	0342	12.97

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Location maps

Figure 1. Map of the Dampier Sub-Basin.

Figure 2. Map of the Dampier Sub-Basin showing the geochemical survey lines.

Hydrocarbon compositions versus line number

Figure 3. Total hydrocarbons (THC) versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 4. Sum of C1-C4 hydrocarbons (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 5. Methane versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 6. Ethane versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 7. Ethylene versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 8. Propane versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 9. Propylene versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 10. Butane versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 11. Ratio of C1/C2 versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 12. Ratio of C2/C3 versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 13. Percent hydrocarbon wetness versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Figure 14a. Vertical profile on line 97/024 (at 19° 25'S; 116° 39'E), showing the relationship between depth and the water column's temperature and conductivity.

Figure 14b. Vertical profile on line 97/024 (at 19° 25'S; 116° 39'E), showing the relationship between depth and the water column's THC and methane concentrations.

Figure 14c. Vertical profile on line 97/024 (at 19° 25'S; 116° 39'E), showing the relationship between depth and the water column's ethane and propane concentrations.

Figure 14d. Vertical profile on line 97/024 (at 19° 25'S; 116° 39'E), showing the relationship between depth and the water column's ethylene concentration.

Appendix I

Hydrocarbon compositions on individual survey lines

The following charts were prepared for all of the survey lines. They are in Appendix I.

- THC and methane concentration versus shot-point number.
- Methane, ethane and ethylene concentration versus shot-point number.
- Methane, propane and propylene concentration versus shot-point number.
- DHD fish depth and altitude versus shot-point number.

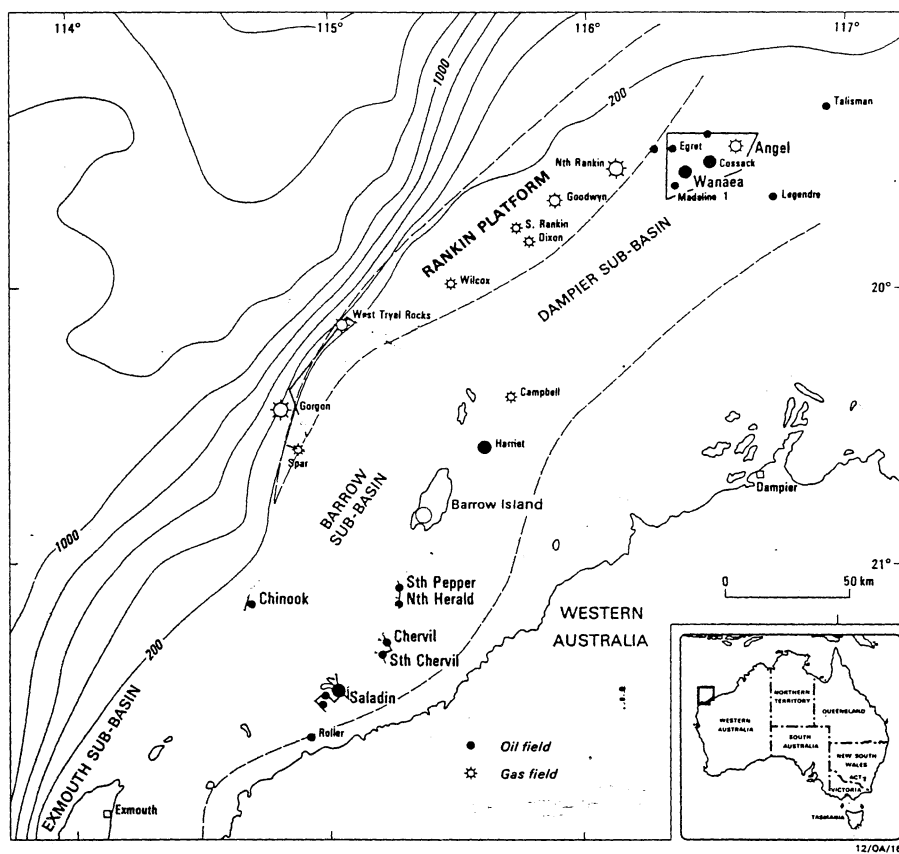


Figure 1. Location map showing the position of the Dampier Sub-Basin, North-west Shelf, Western Australia.

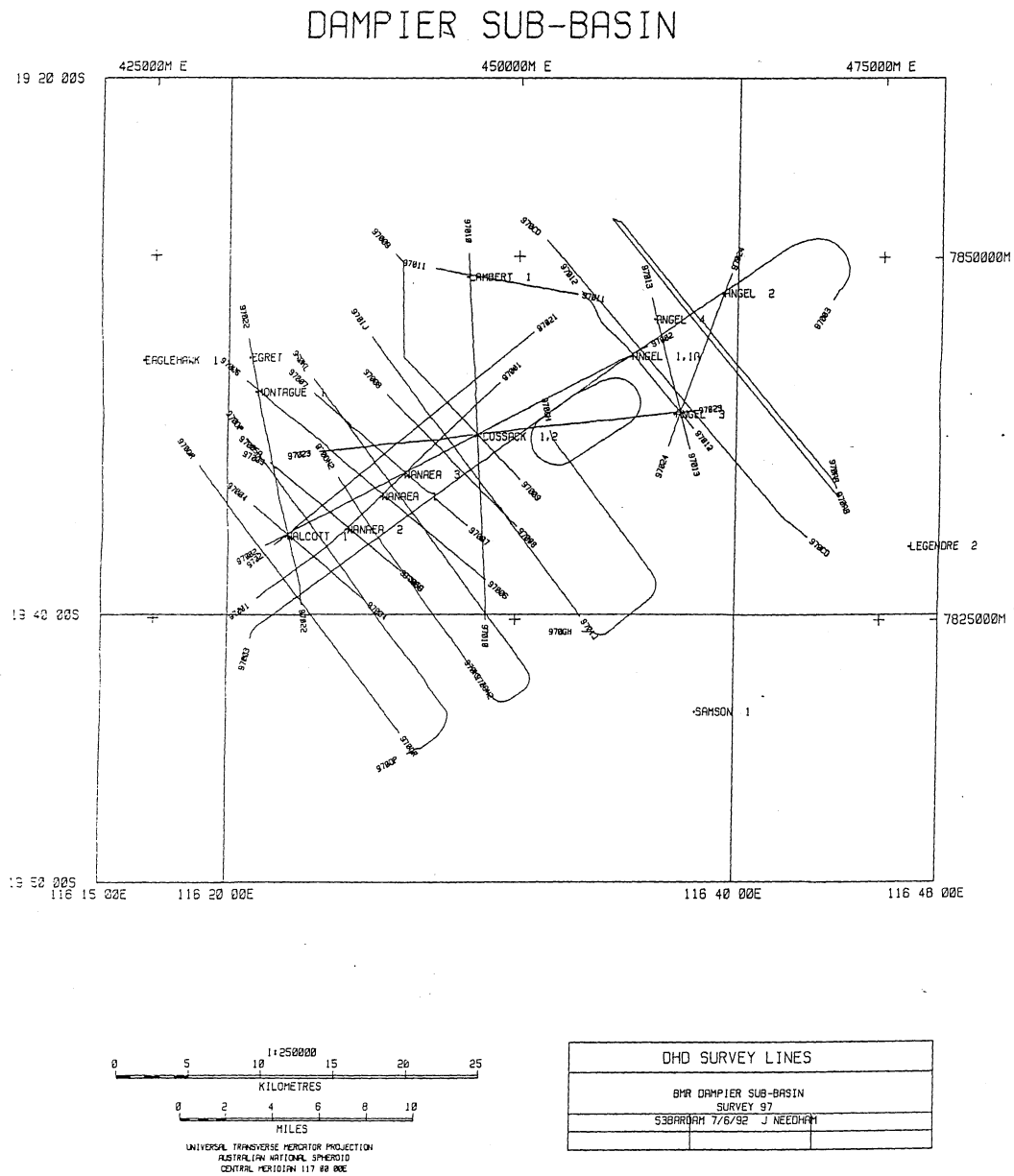


Figure 2. Location map showing the position DHD lines which were acquired within the Dampier Sub-Basin during Survey 97.

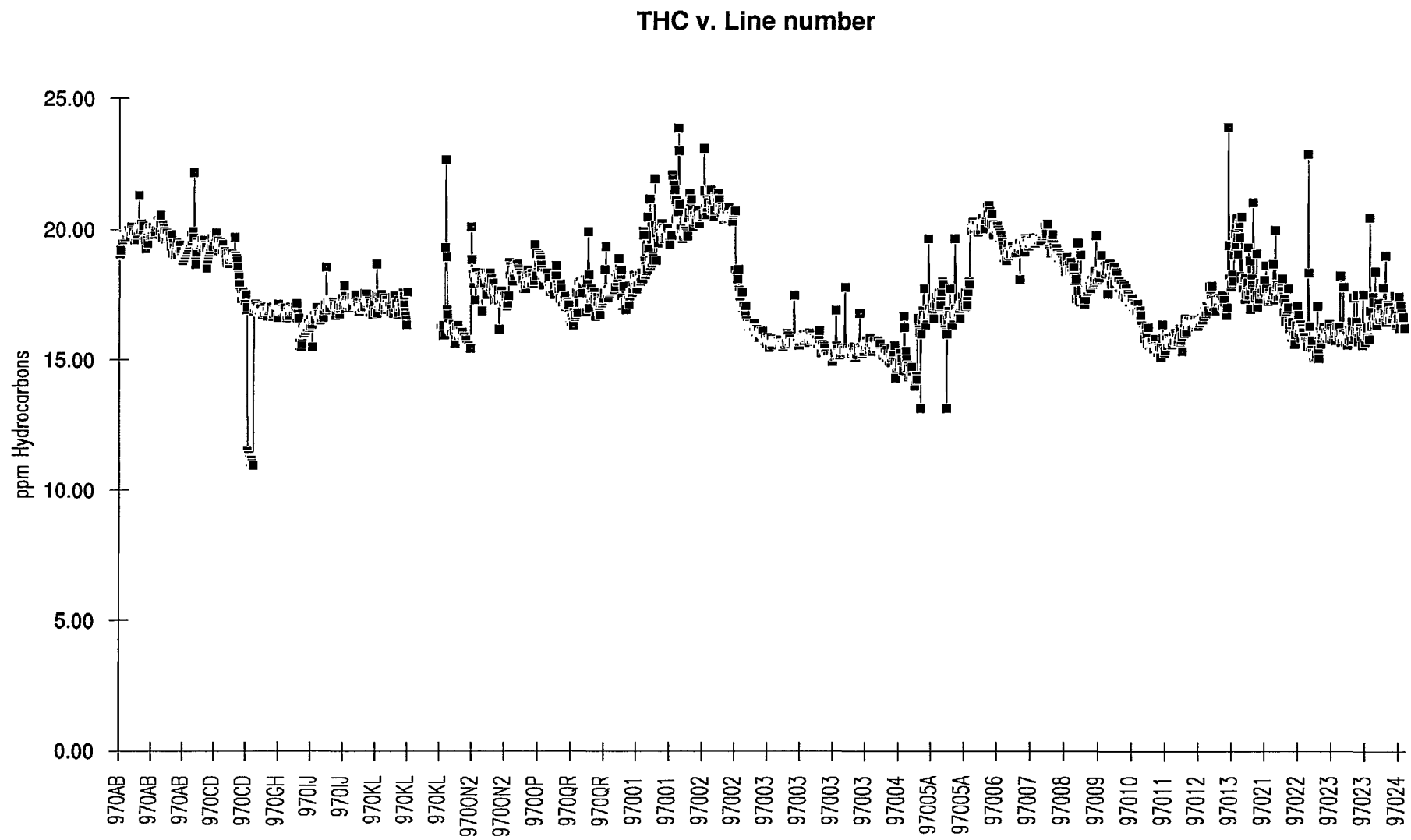


Figure 3. Total hydrocarbons (THC) versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

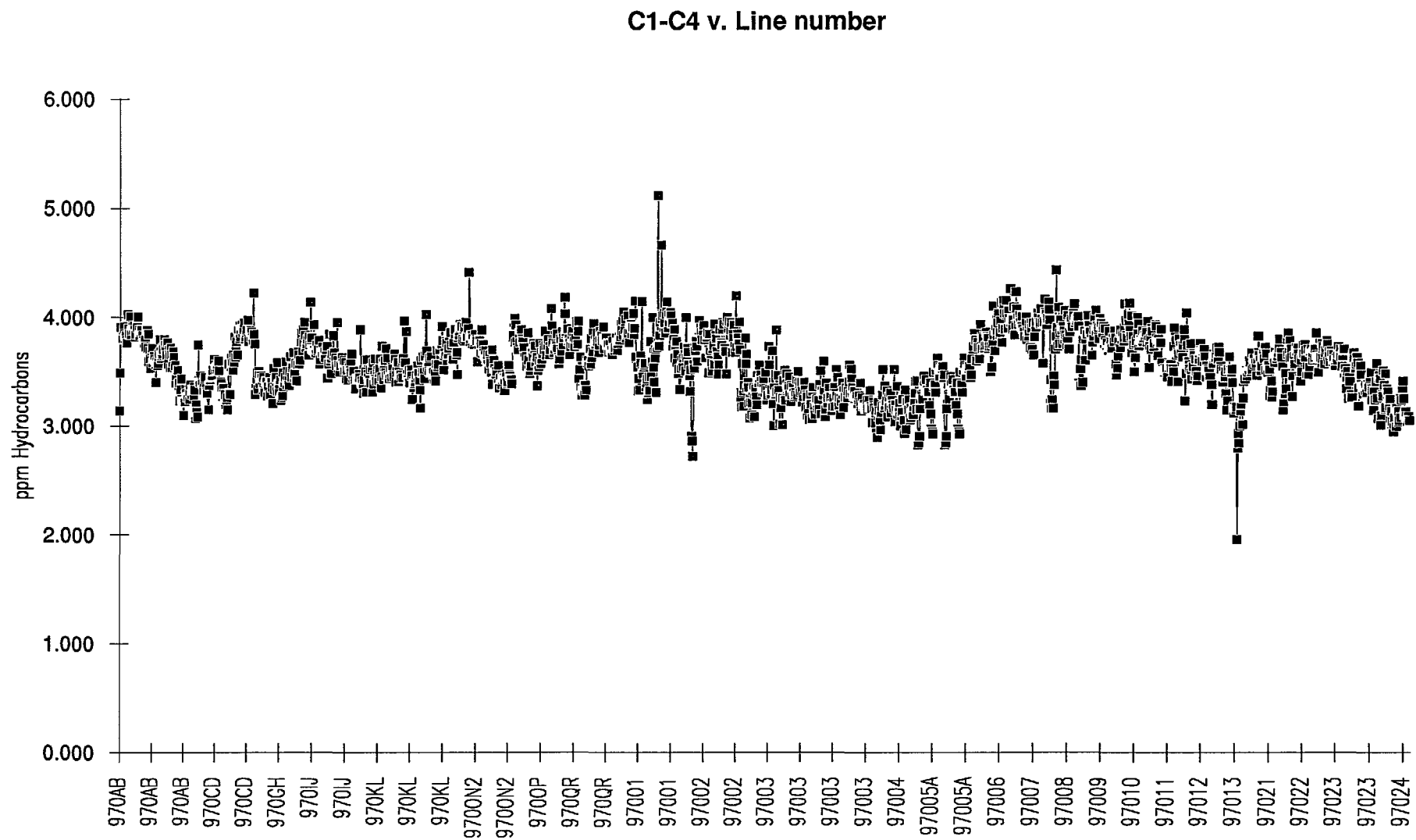


Figure 4. Sum of C₁-C₄ hydrocarbons (Dampier Sub-Basin).

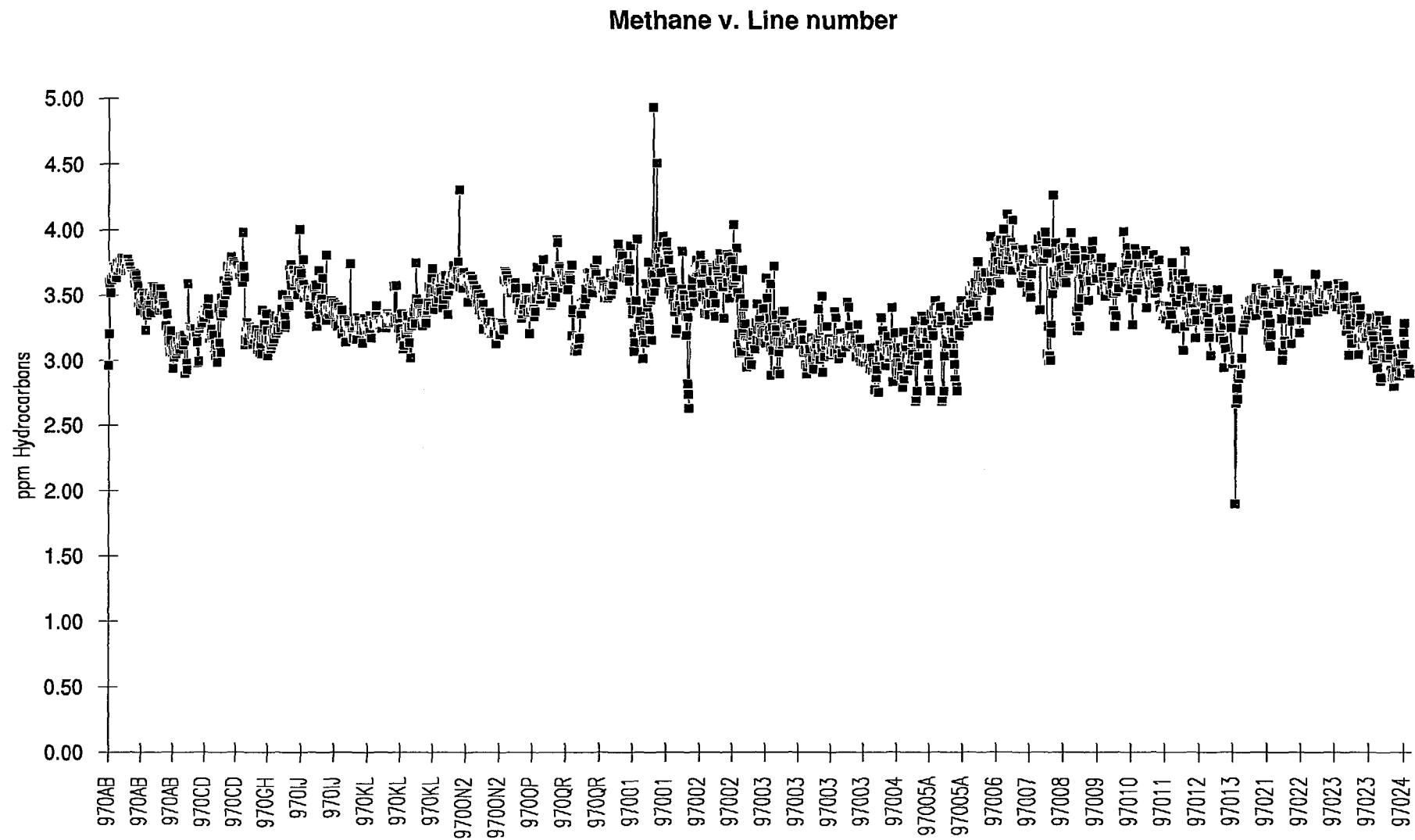


Figure 5. Methane versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

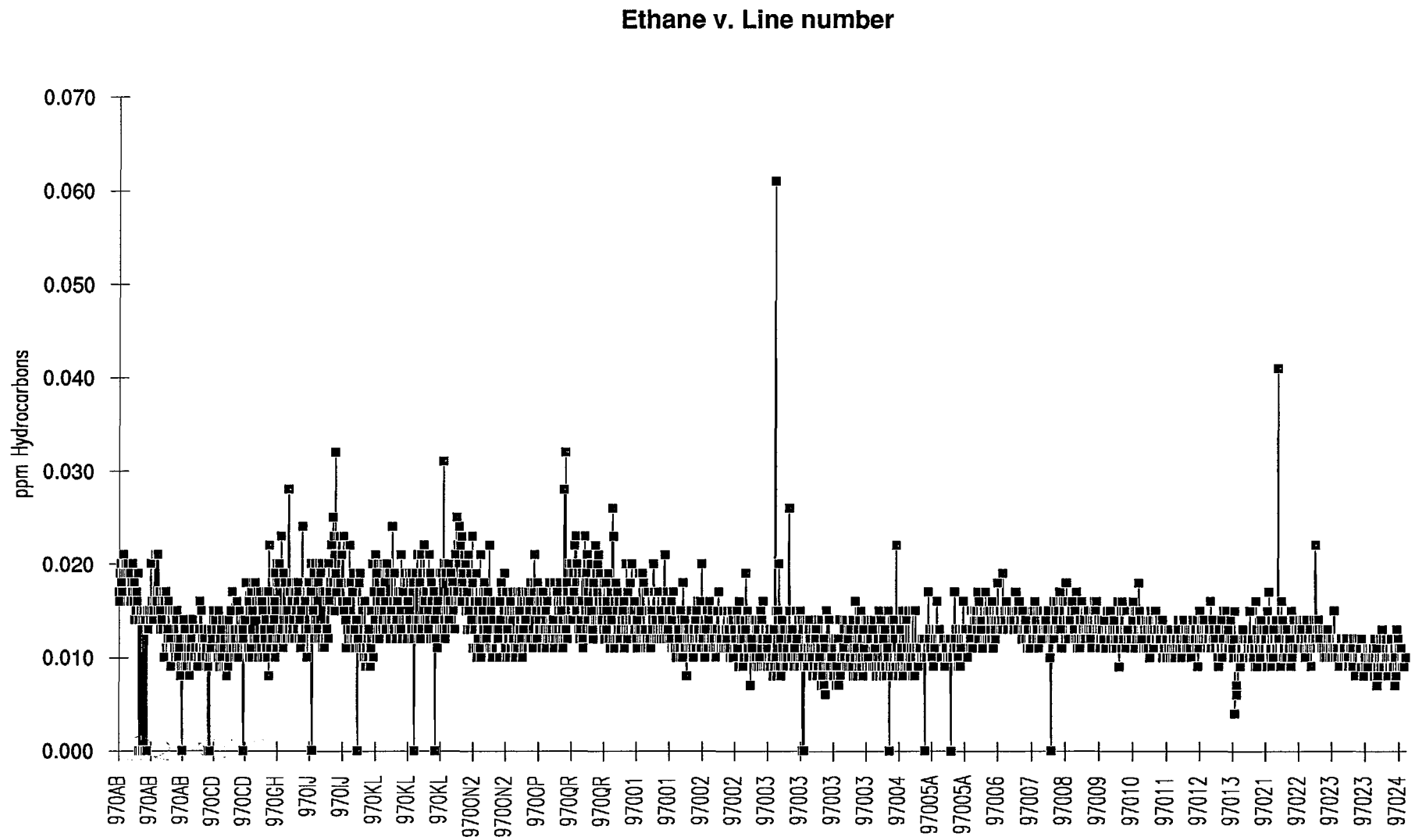
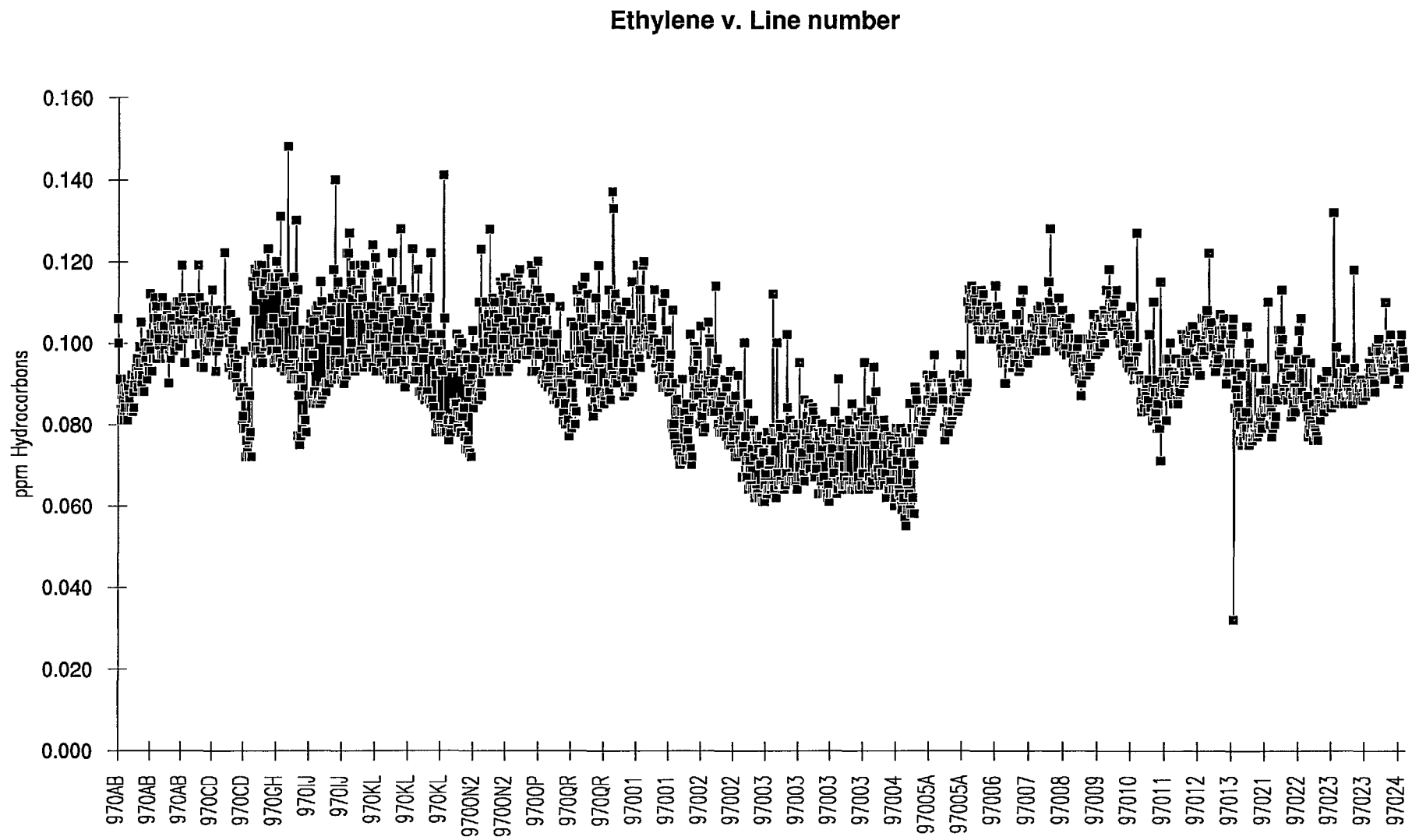


Figure 6. Ethane versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).



Propane v. Line number

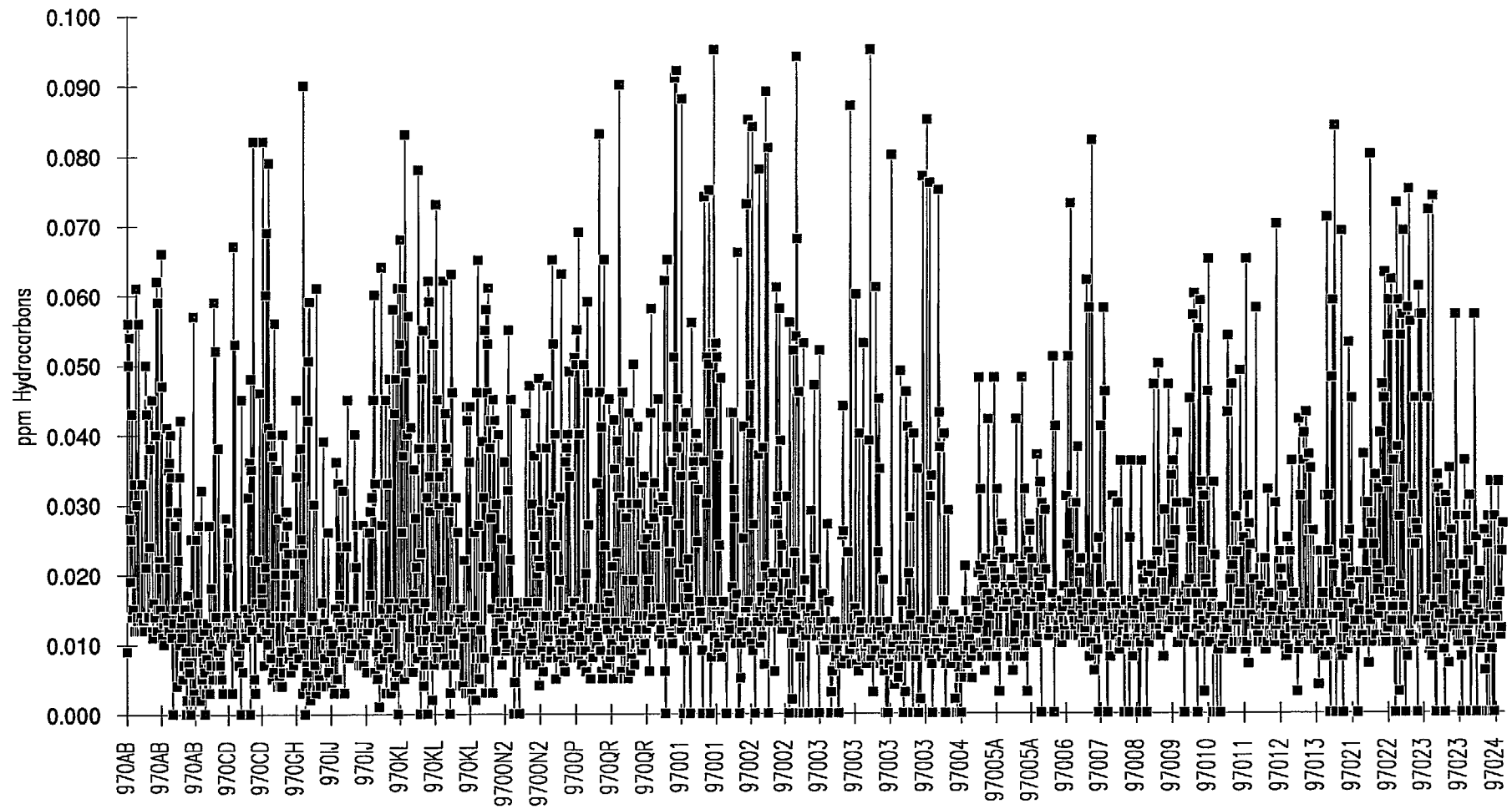


Figure 8. Propane versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

Propylene v. Line number

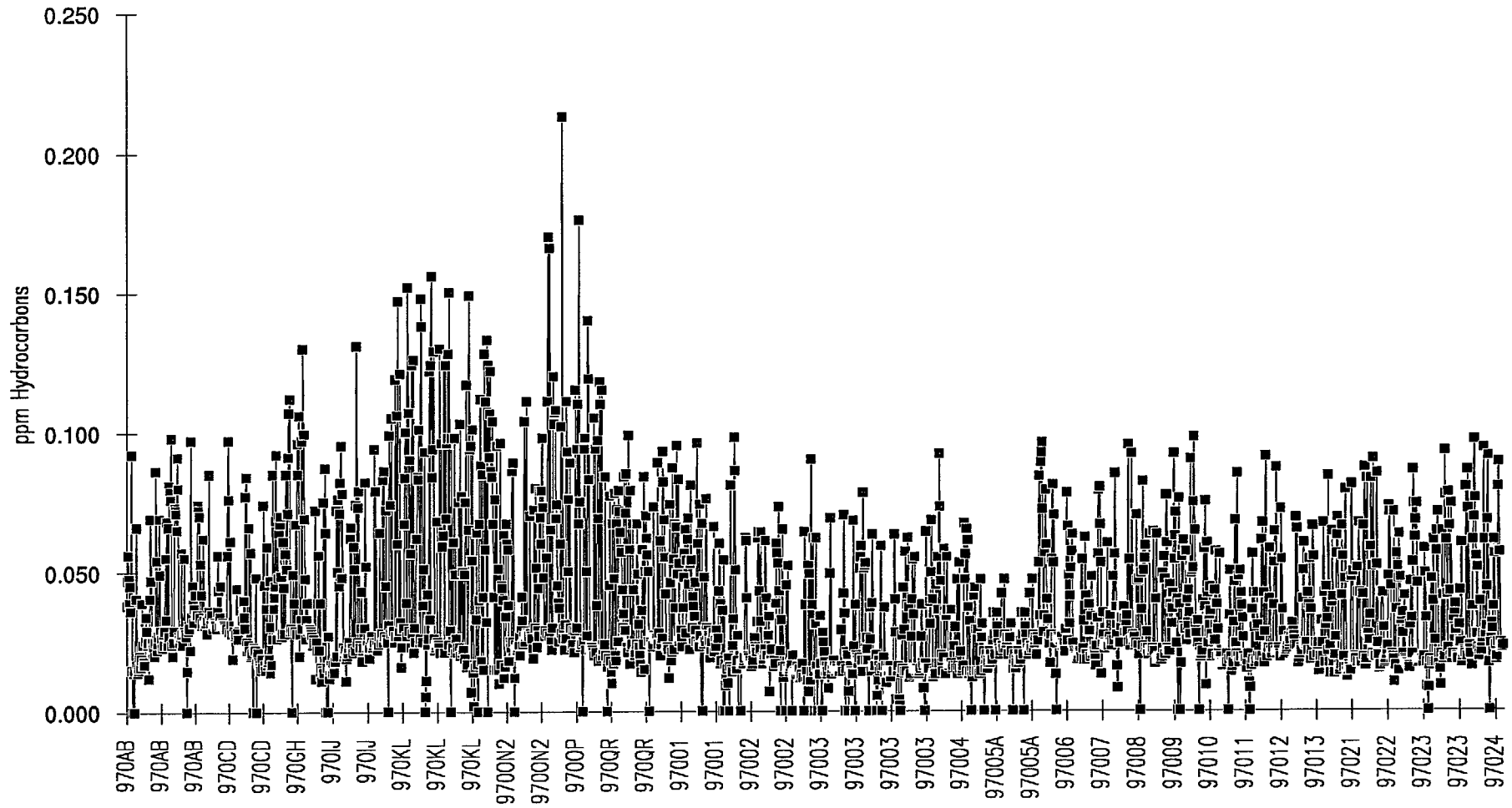


Figure 9. Propylene versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

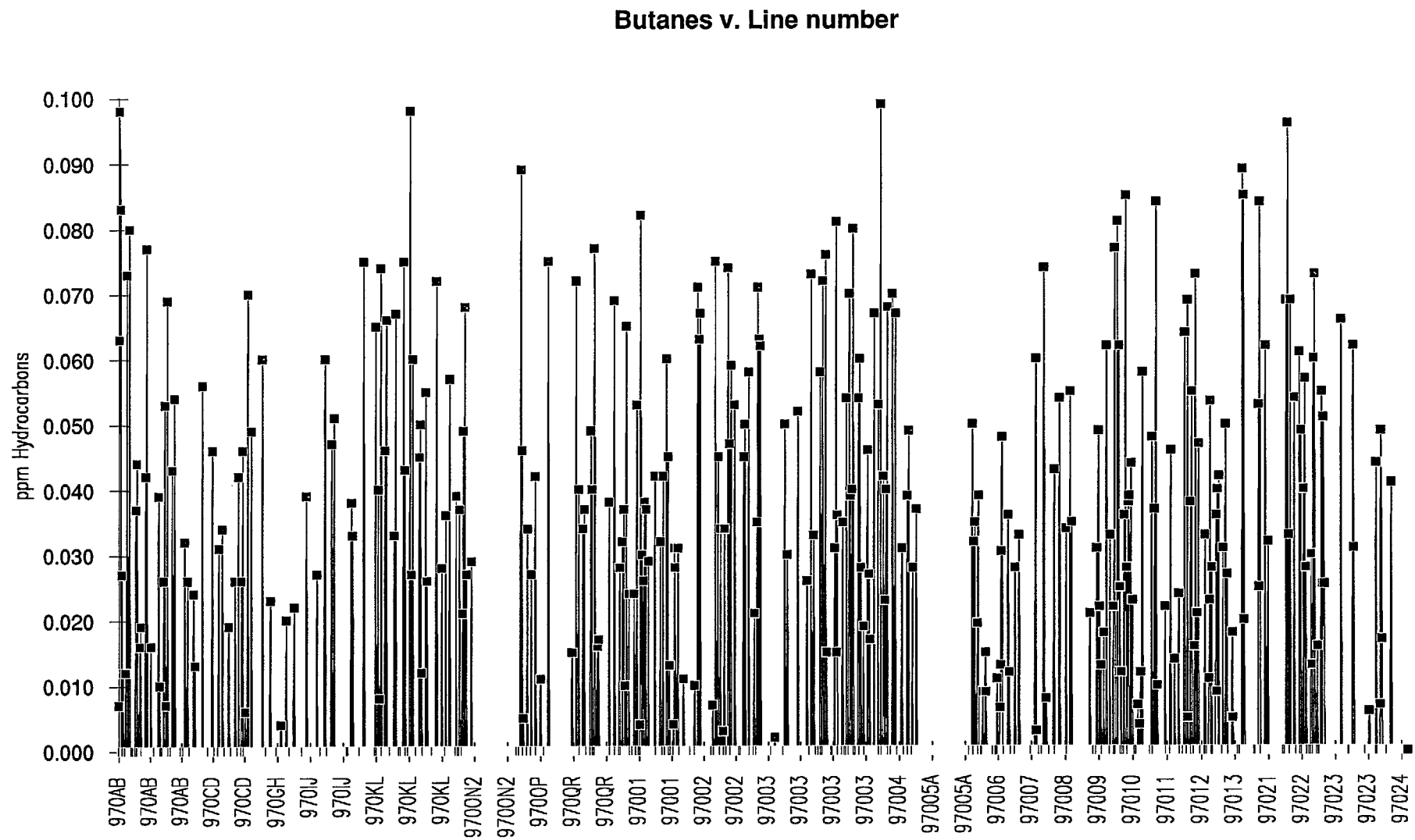


Figure 10. Butane versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

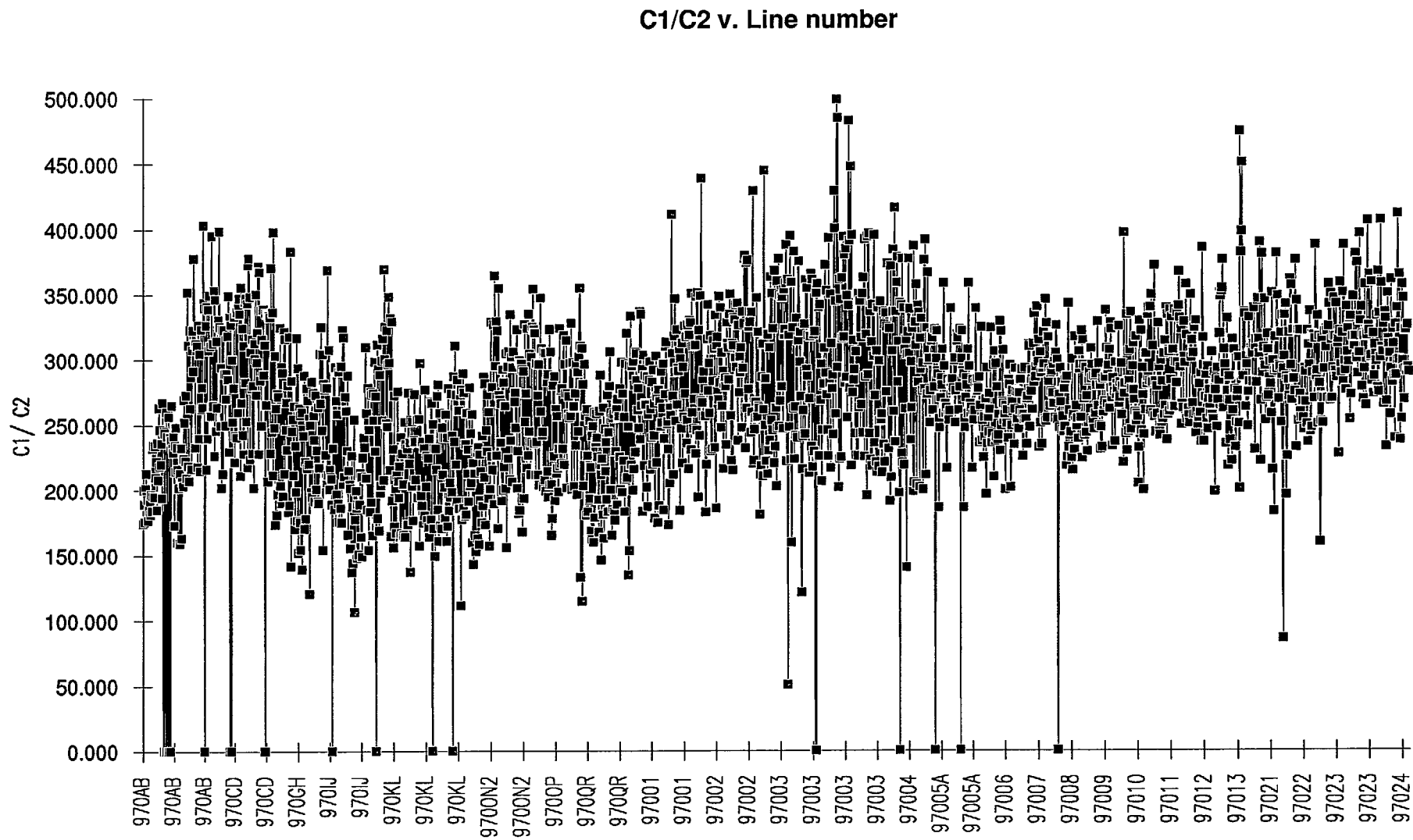


Figure 11. Ratio of C1/C2 versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

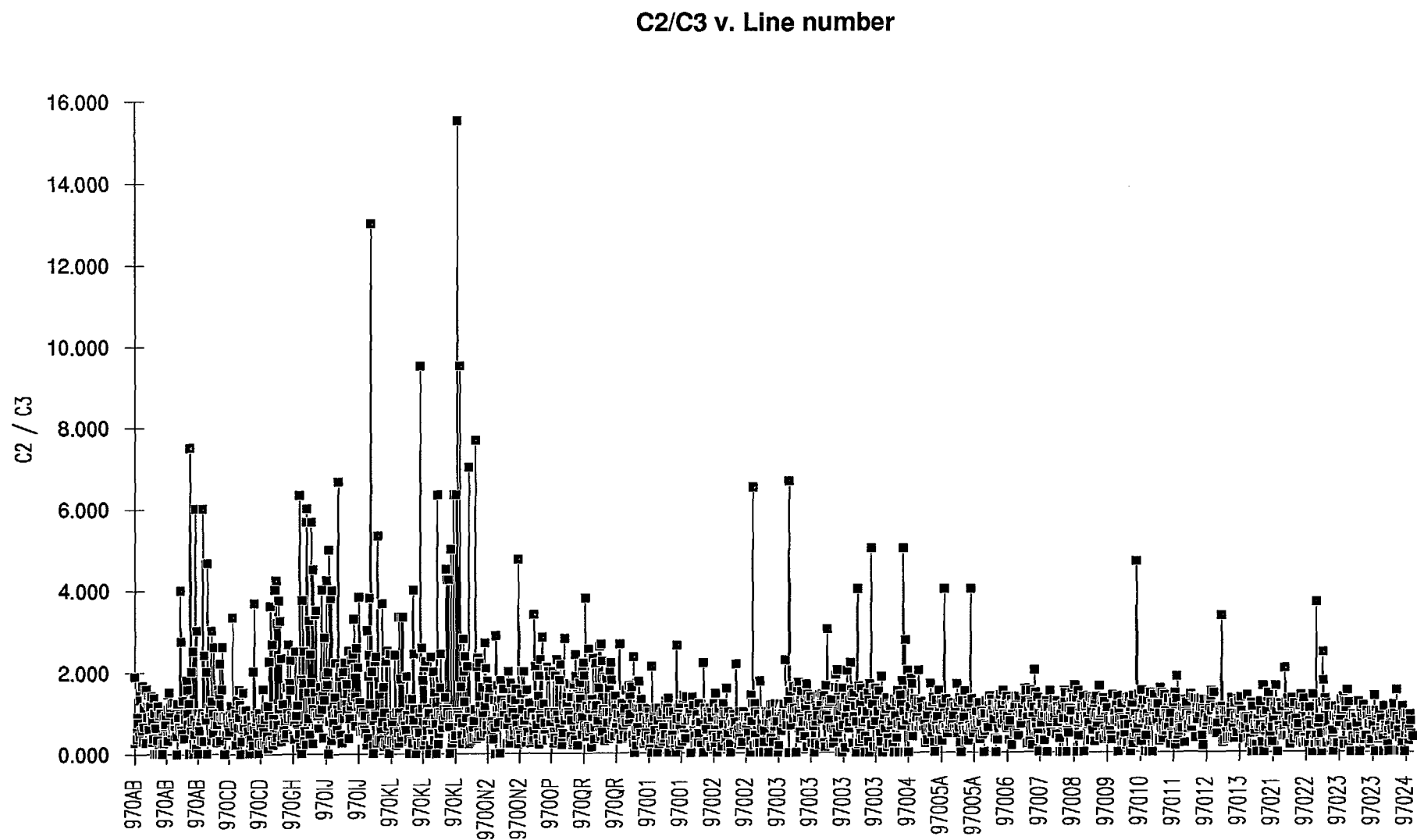


Figure 12. Ratio of C2/C3 versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

% Wetness v. Line number

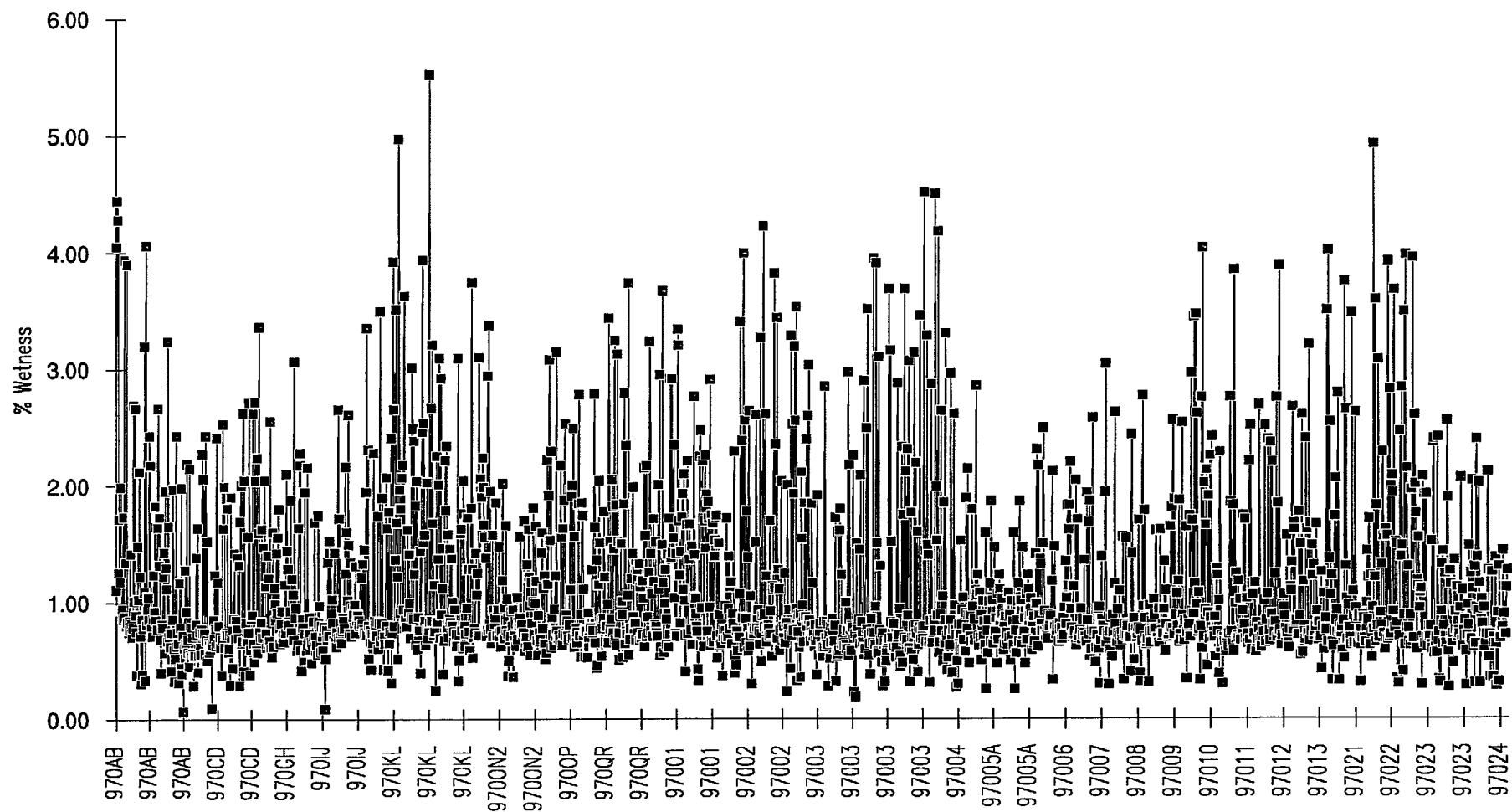


Figure 13. Percent hydrocarbon wetness versus line number (Dampier Sub-Basin).

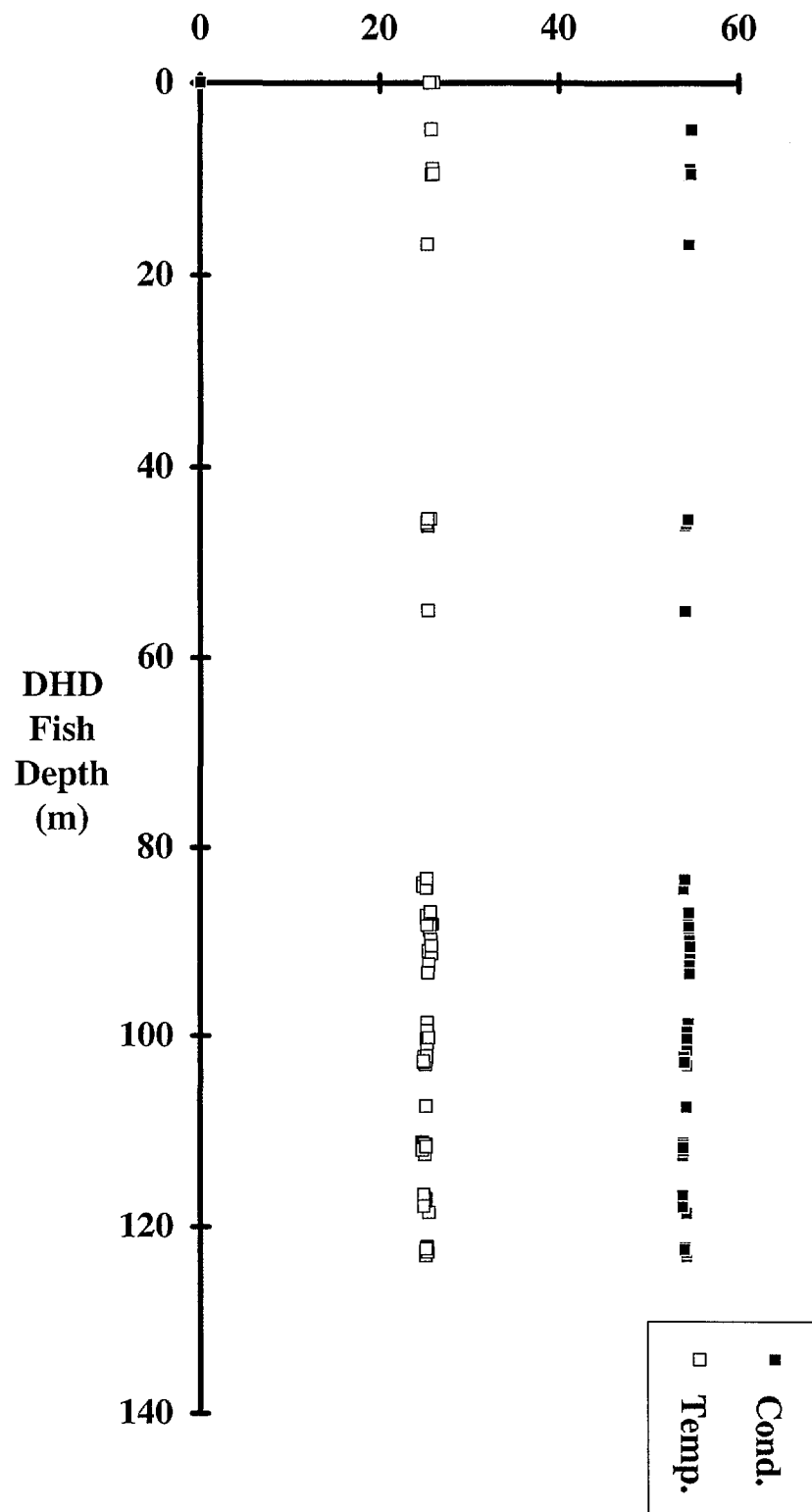


Figure 14a. Vertical profile on line 97/024 (at 19° 25'S; 116° 39'E), showing the relationship between depth and the water column's temperature and conductivity.

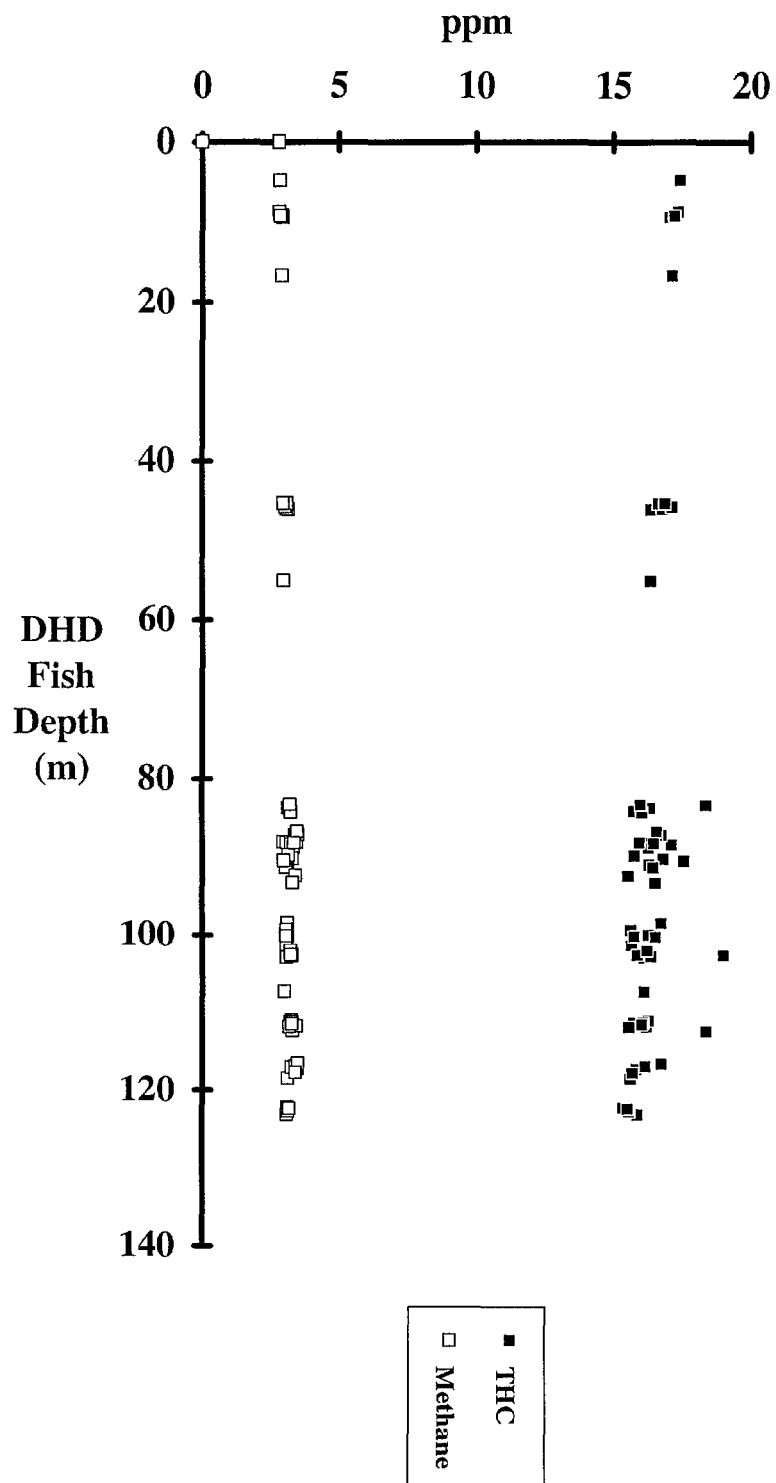


Figure 14b. Vertical profile on line 97/024 (at 19° 25'S; 116° 39'E), showing the relationship between depth and the water column's THC and methane concentrations.

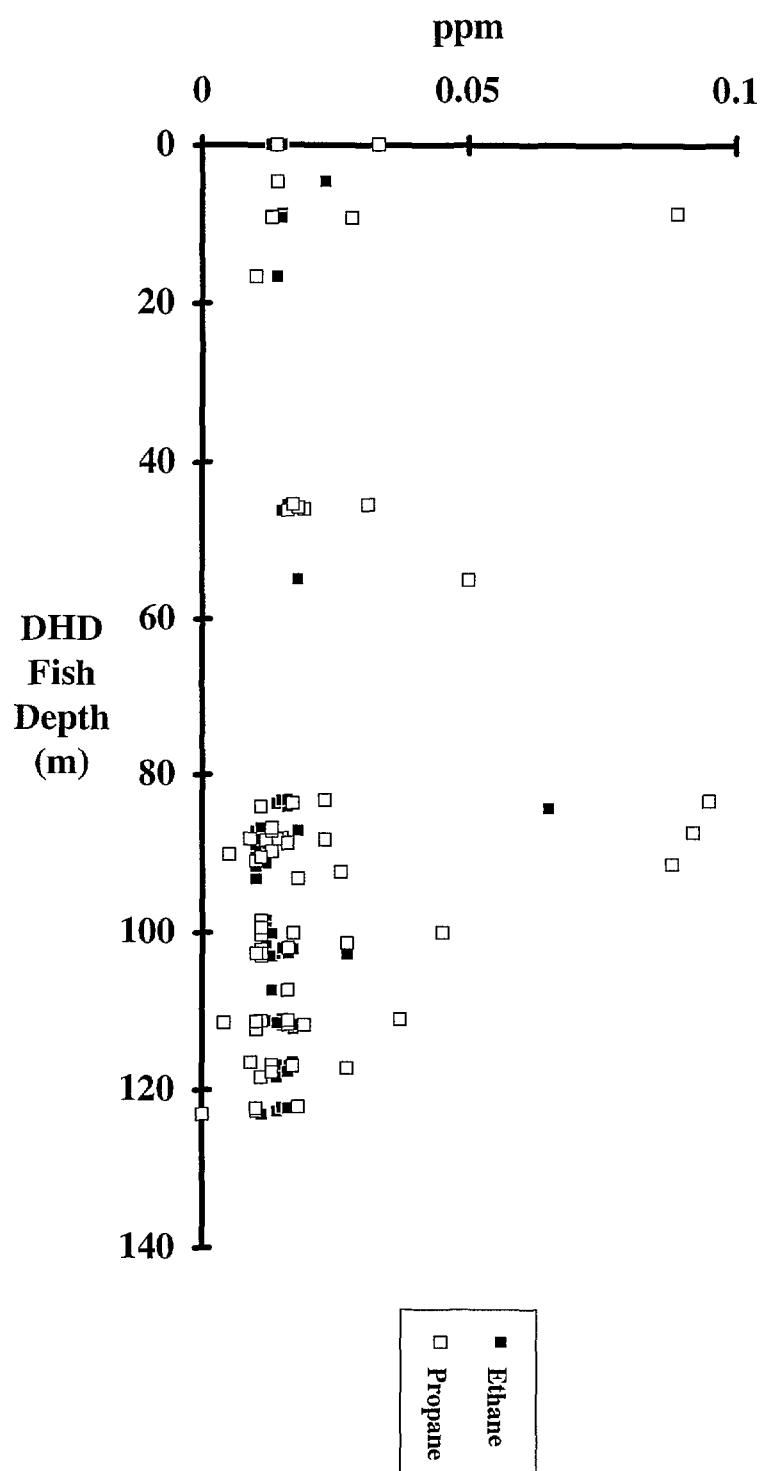


Figure 14c. Vertical profile on line 97/024 (at 19° 25'S; 116° 39'E), showing the relationship between depth and the water column's ethane and propane concentrations.

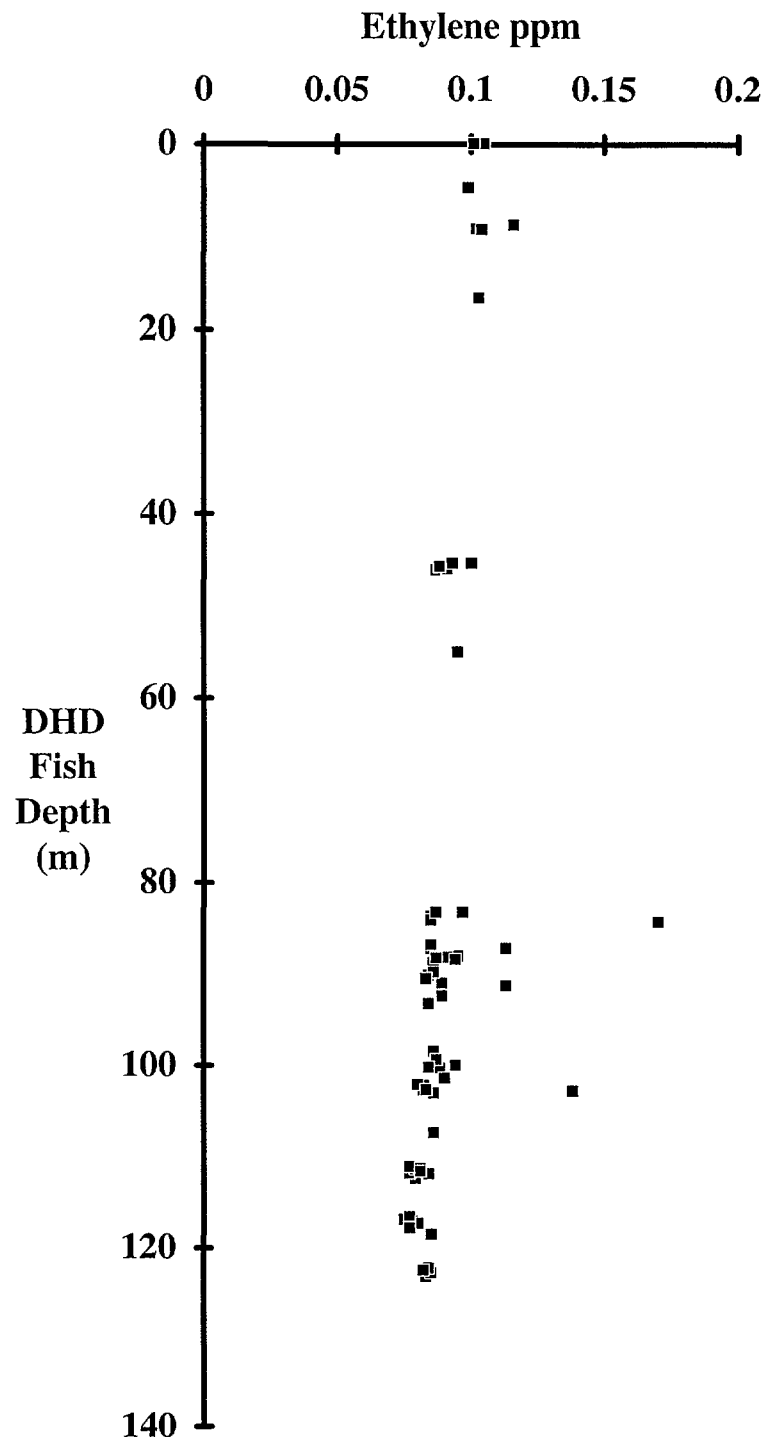


Figure 14d. Vertical profile on line 97/024 (at 19° 25'S; 116° 39'E), showing the relationship between depth and the water column's ethylene concentration.

APPENDIX I

DATA SUMMARY SHEETS

GRAPHS OF HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATIONS VERSUS SHOTPOINT

Line Summary

Line Number 970AB
No. of Shotpoints 120

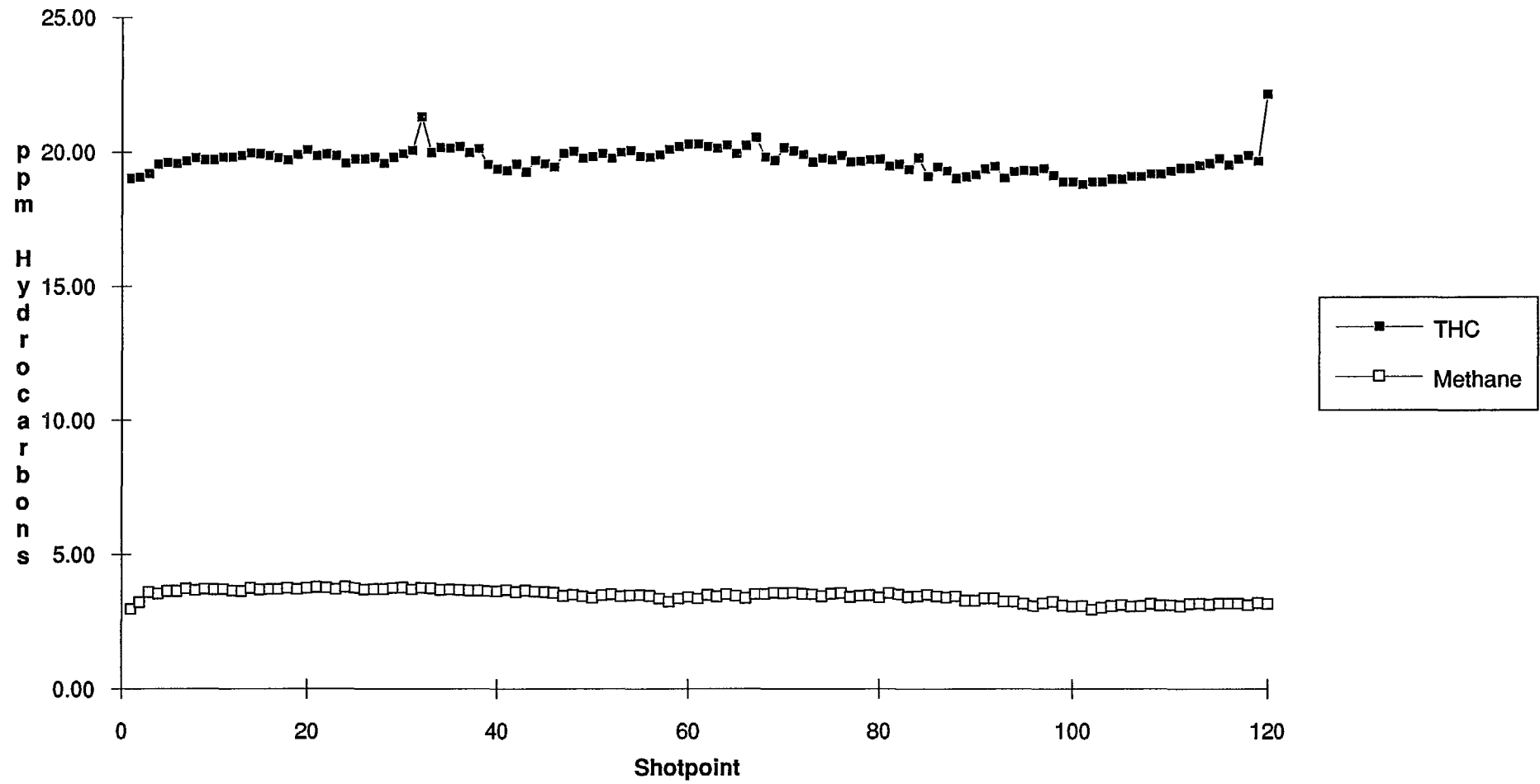
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	4	22-Oct-90	08:50:57	19	25.224 116	35.099
End	2	22-Oct-90	12:53:38	19	36.132 116	44.055

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	19.683	3.446	0.014	0.098	0.020	0.038	0.009	0.000	0.001	0.121	0.044	0.000	1.210
Std. Dev.	0.463	0.228	0.005	0.008	0.016	0.022	0.020	0.003	0.004	0.034	0.021	0.000	0.915
Minimum	18.800	2.936	0.000	0.081	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.065
Maximum	22.155	3.781	0.021	0.119	0.066	0.098	0.083	0.033	0.019	0.159	0.089	0.000	4.444

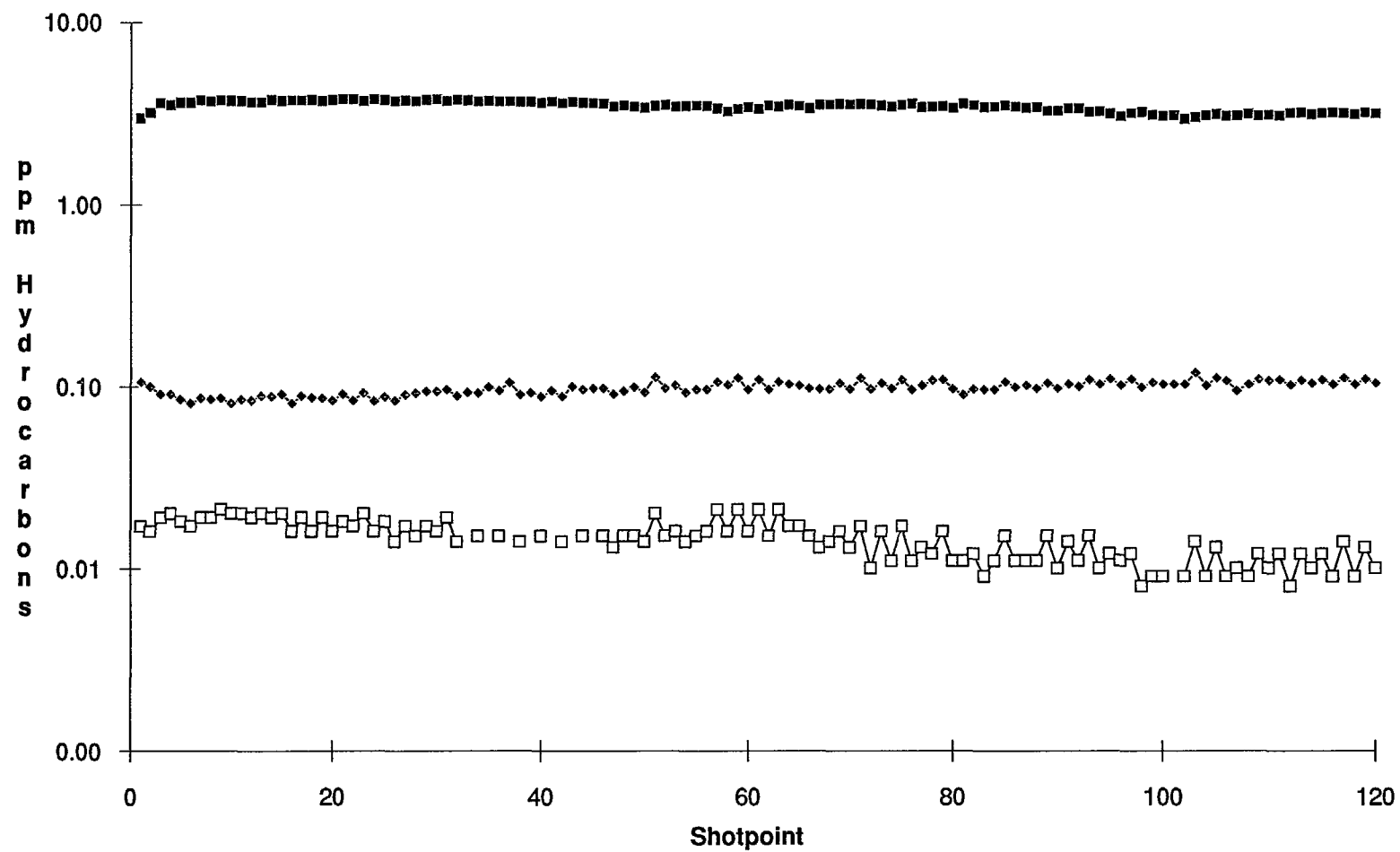
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.565	26.752	61.378	82.219	20.842
Std. Dev.	0.301	2.092	23.012	26.643	4.434
Minimum	53.320	25.720	31.500	47.000	14.000
Maximum	55.330	36.790	99.500	126.500	29.000

Notes No anomalies.

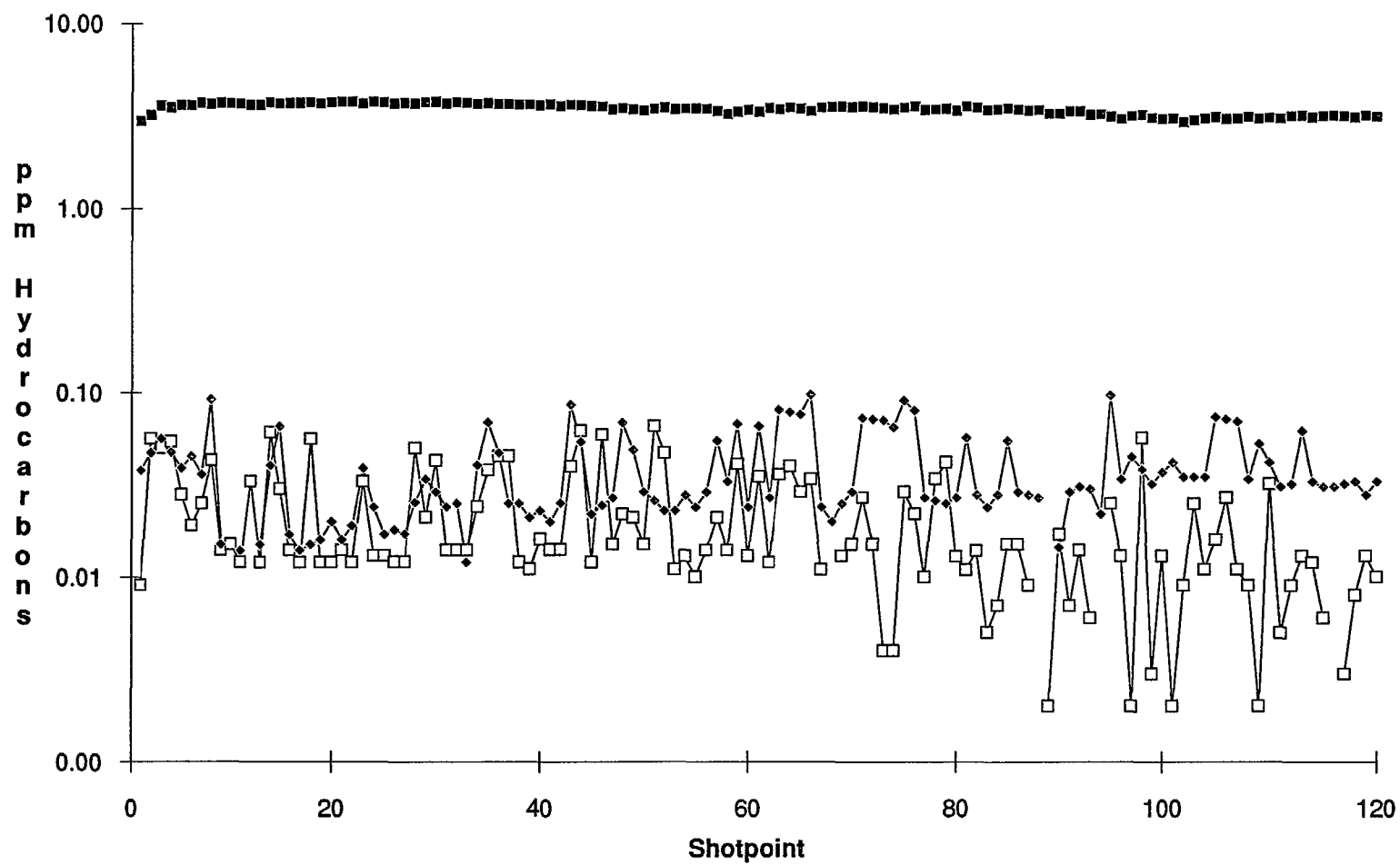
Line 970AB THC, Methane



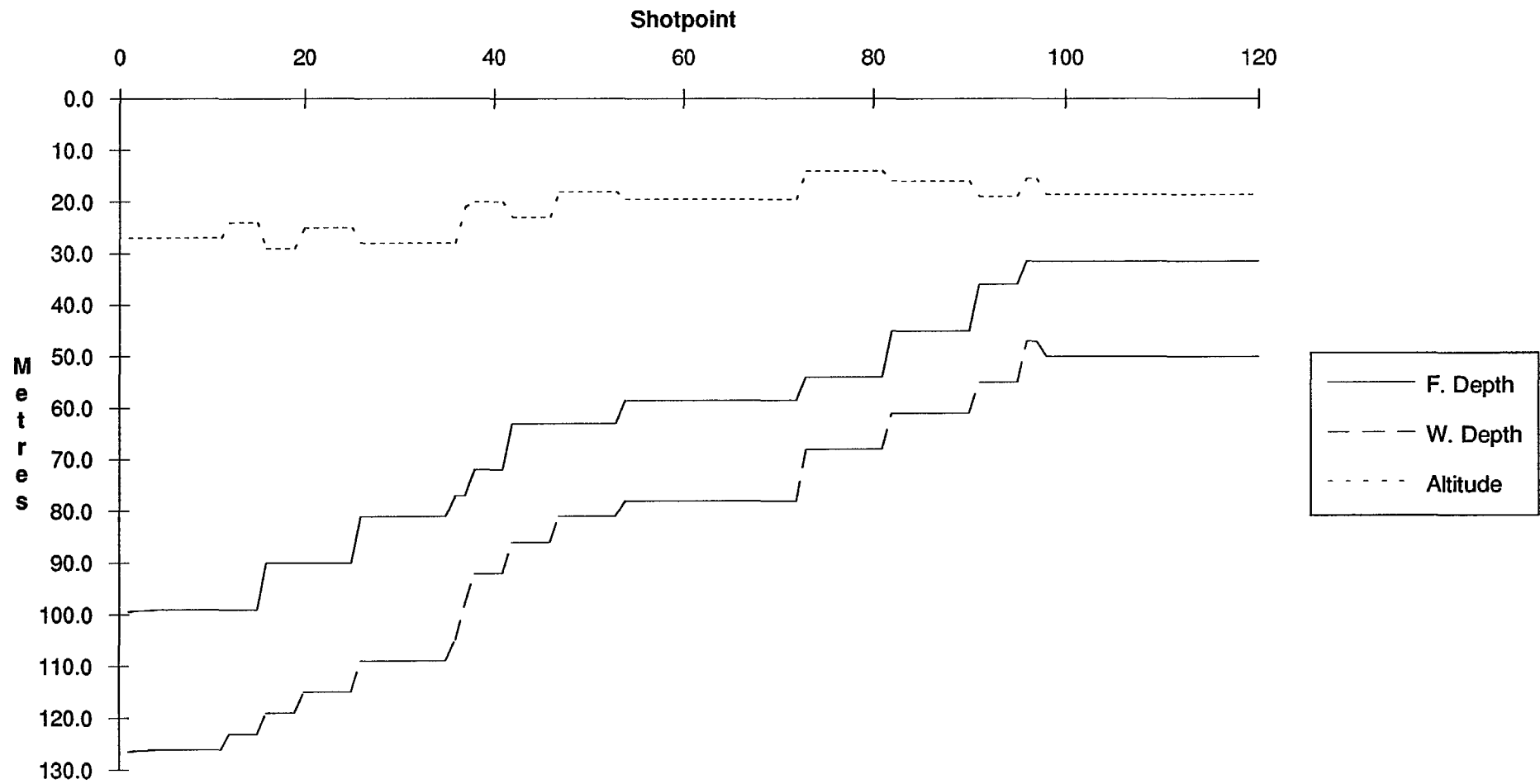
Line 970AB Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 970AB Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 970AB Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 970CD
No. of Shotpoints 94

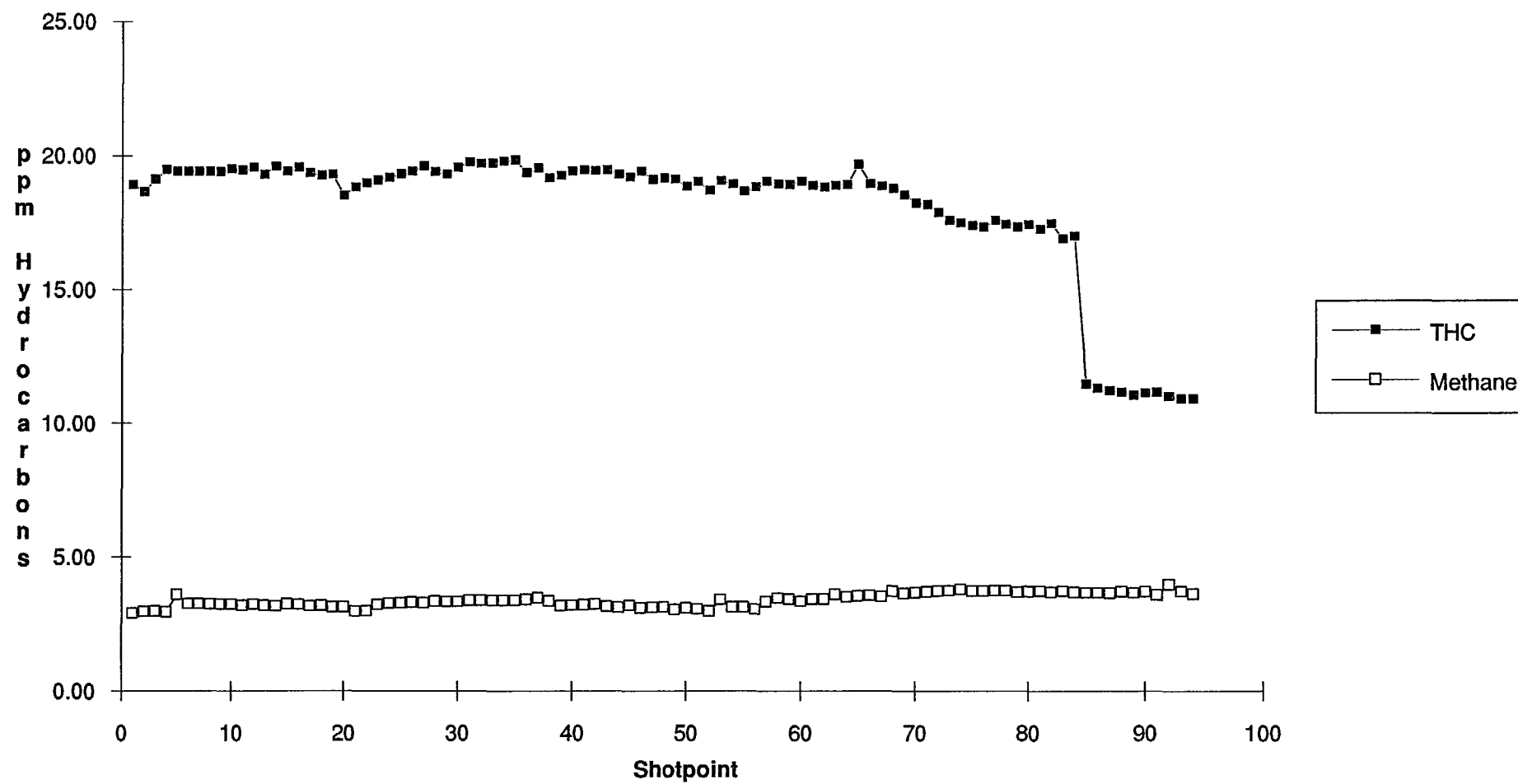
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	22-Oct-90	13:20:07	19	36.929	42.603
End	94	22-Oct-90	16:26:03	19	25.675	32.153

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	18.093	3.378	0.011	0.098	0.020	0.033	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.124	0.039	0.000	1.040
Std. Dev.	2.514	0.255	0.003	0.010	0.018	0.017	0.012	0.006	0.000	0.041	0.018	0.000	0.701
Minimum	10.919	2.899	0.000	0.072	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.093
Maximum	19.852	3.974	0.018	0.122	0.082	0.097	0.070	0.042	0.000	0.186	0.084	0.000	3.356

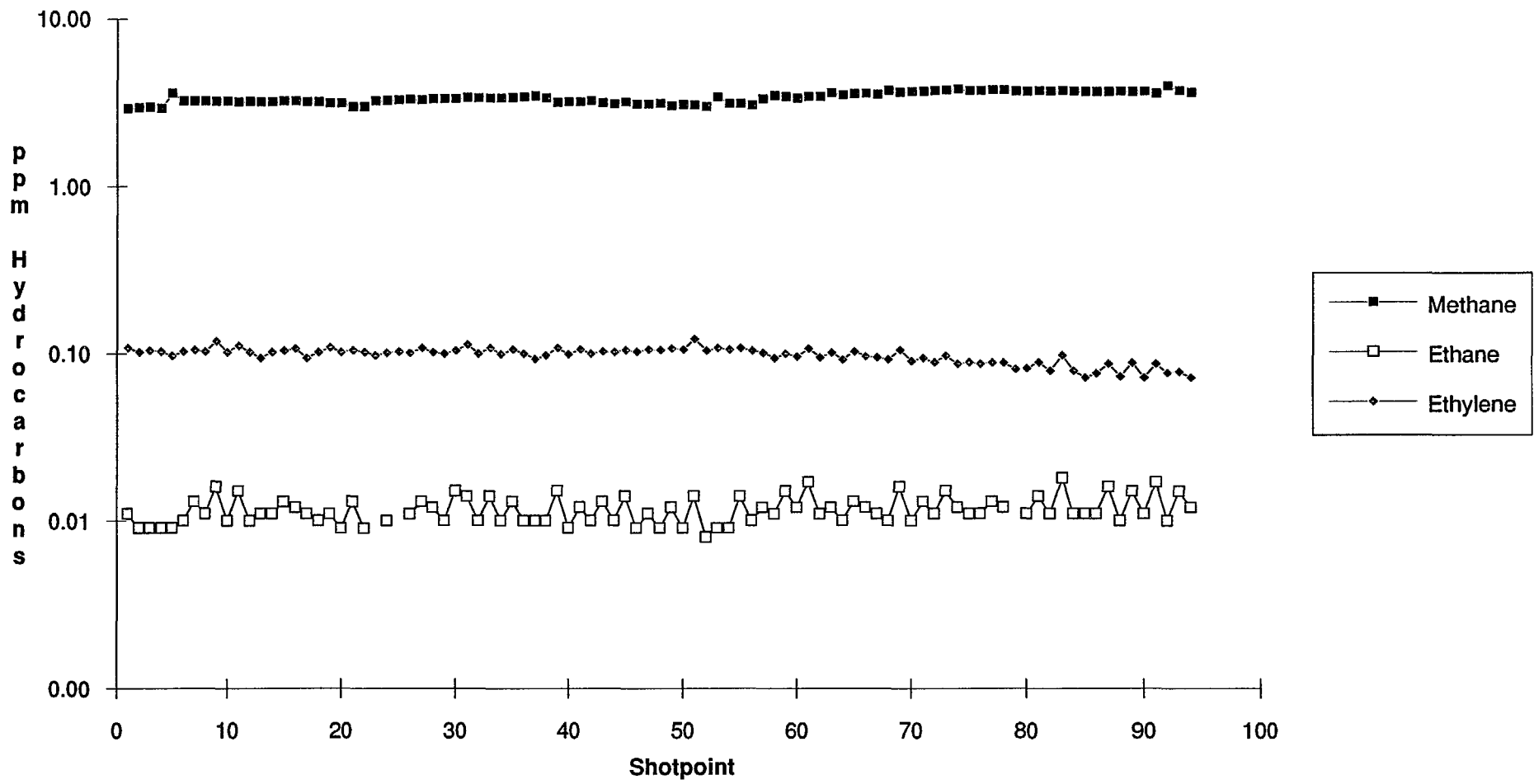
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.036	25.333	54.739	71.904	17.213
Std. Dev.	0.446	0.480	25.495	22.345	3.447
Minimum	52.040	24.320	31.500	52.000	10.000
Maximum	53.600	26.180	108.000	118.000	21.000

Notes No anomalies.

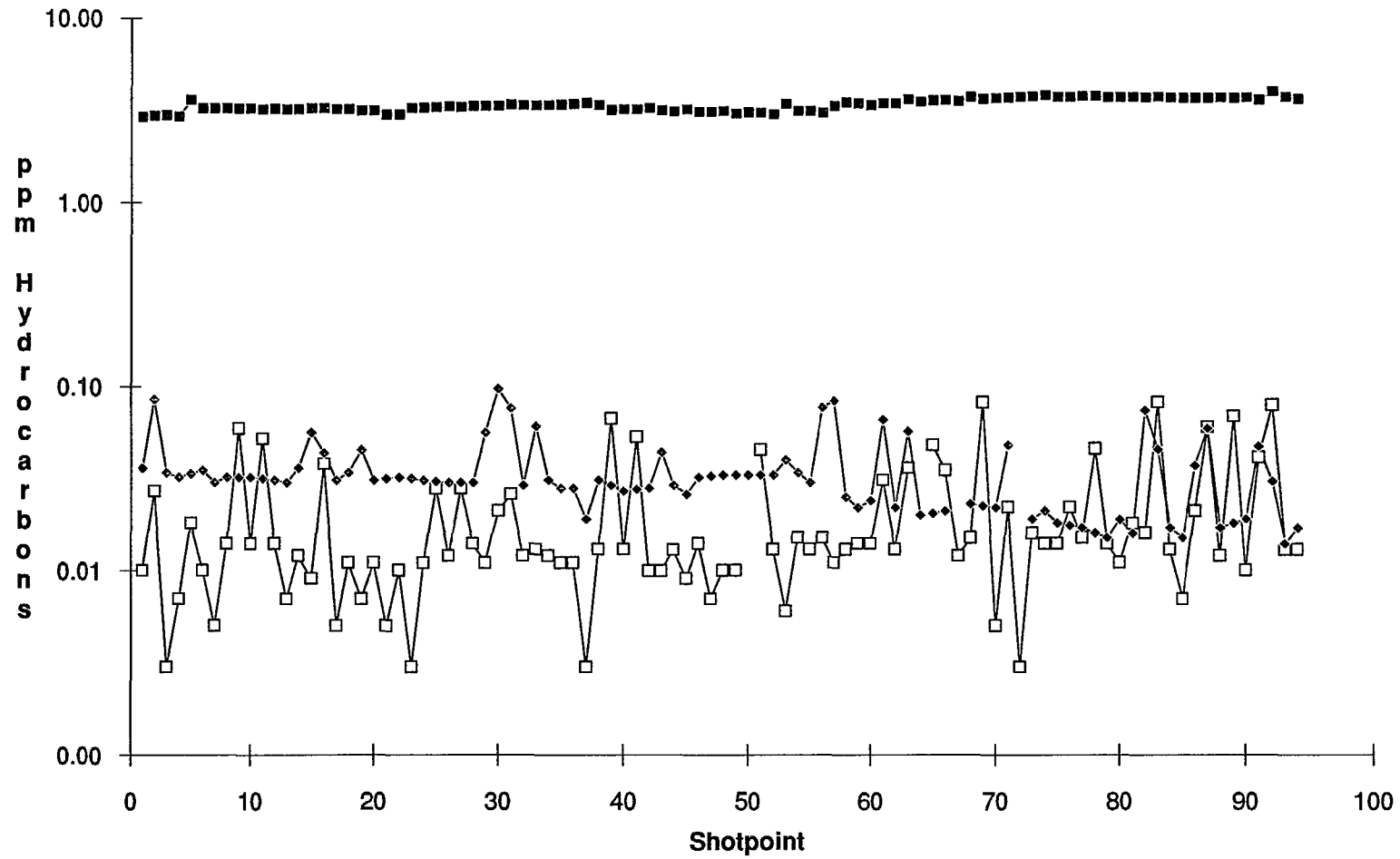
Line 970CD THC, Methane



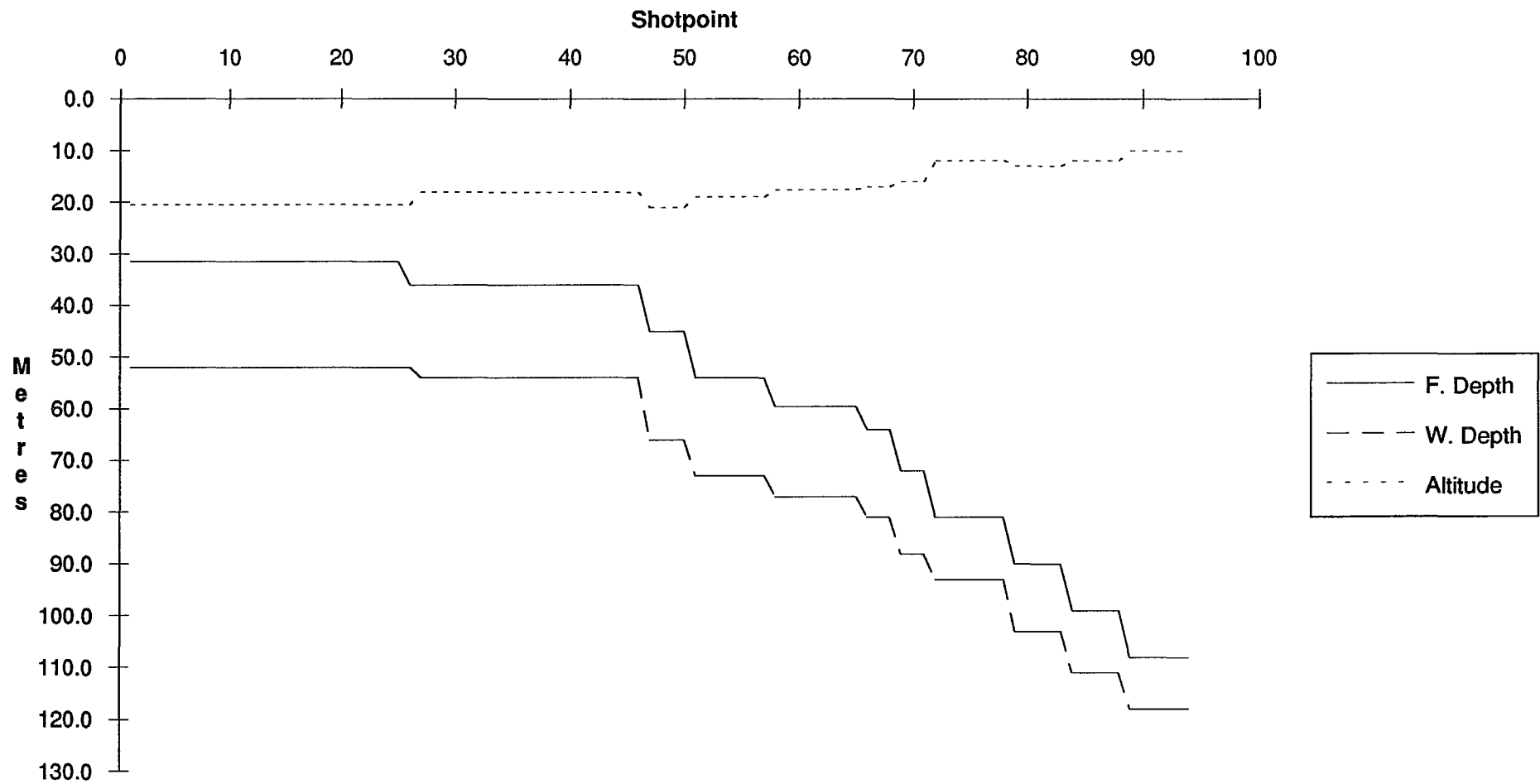
Line 970CD Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 970CD Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 970CD Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 970GH
No. of Shotpoints 69

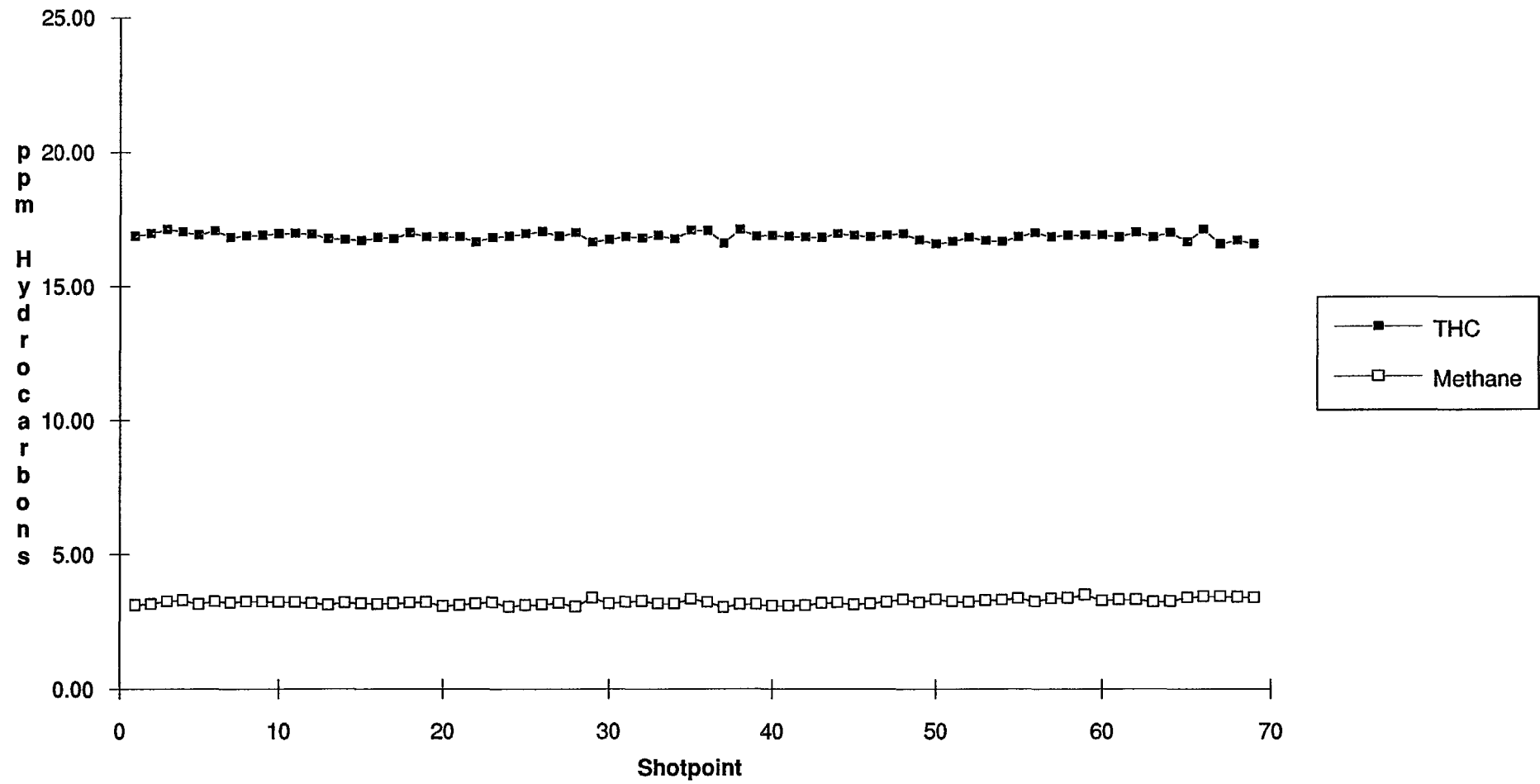
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	23-Oct-90	20:45:28	19	40.652	116 34.424
End	69	23-Oct-90	23:01:26	19	32.686	116 32.636

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	16.862	3.232	0.015	0.107	0.019	0.049	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.109	0.000	0.000	1.069
Std. Dev.	0.135	0.105	0.004	0.012	0.017	0.028	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.003	0.000	0.568
Minimum	16.576	3.033	0.008	0.091	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.411
Maximum	17.140	3.503	0.028	0.148	0.090	0.130	0.060	0.000	0.000	0.127	0.022	0.000	3.061

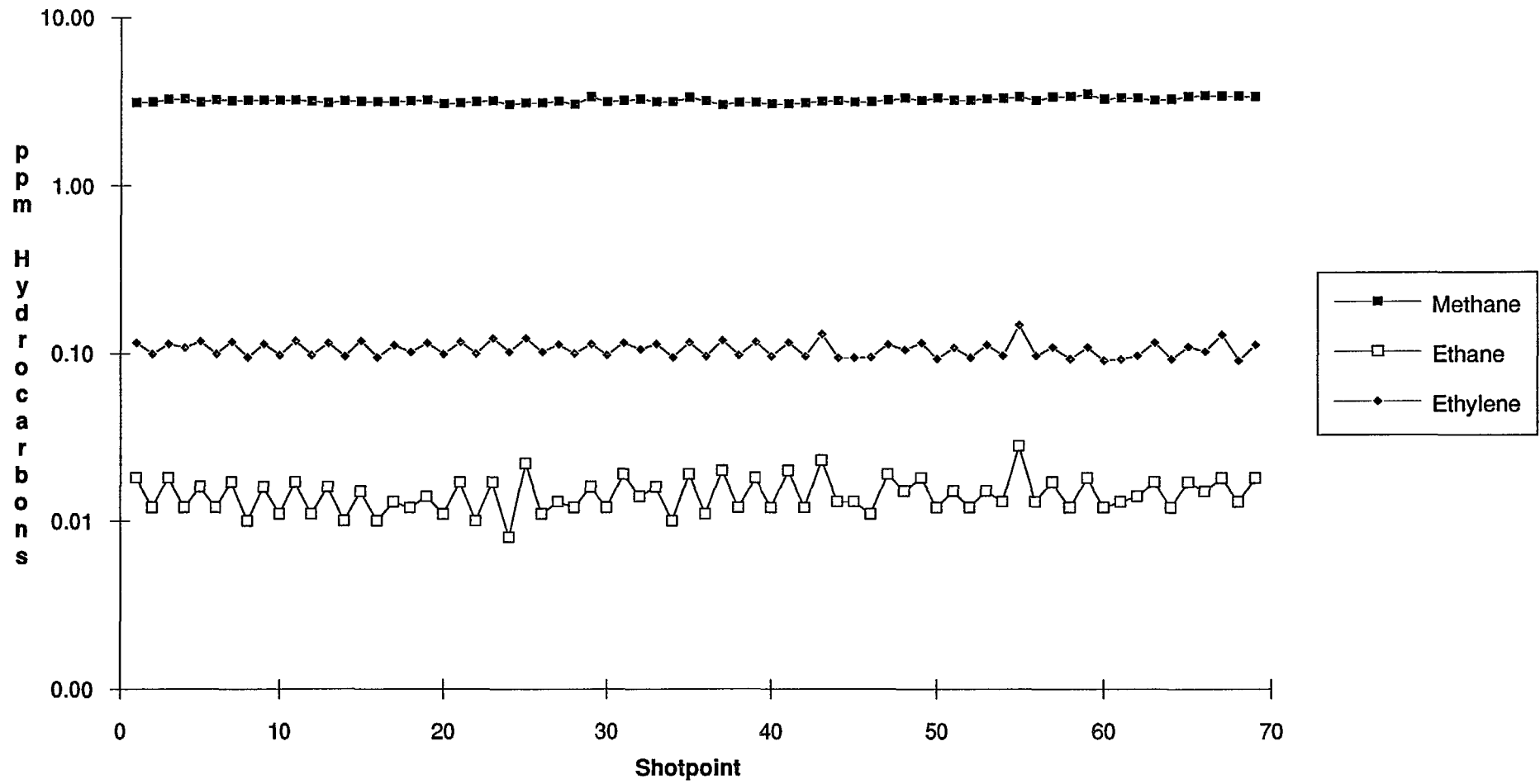
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.257	24.776	48.113	61.925	13.812
Std. Dev.	0.102	0.162	8.113	8.186	1.865
Minimum	53.120	24.430	39.576	53.576	12.000
Maximum	53.480	25.090	62.934	82.730	20.000

Notes No anomalies.

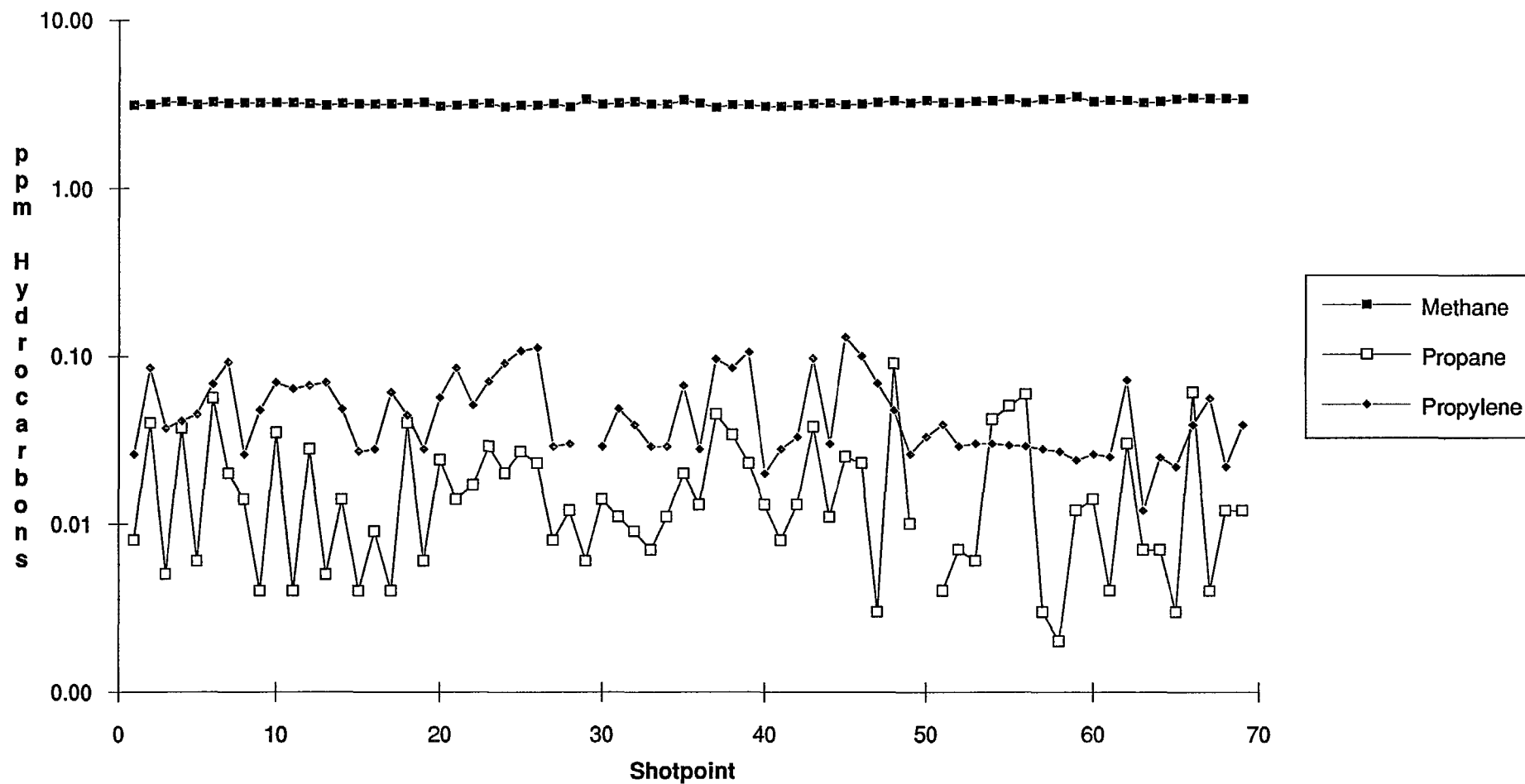
Line 970GH THC, Methane



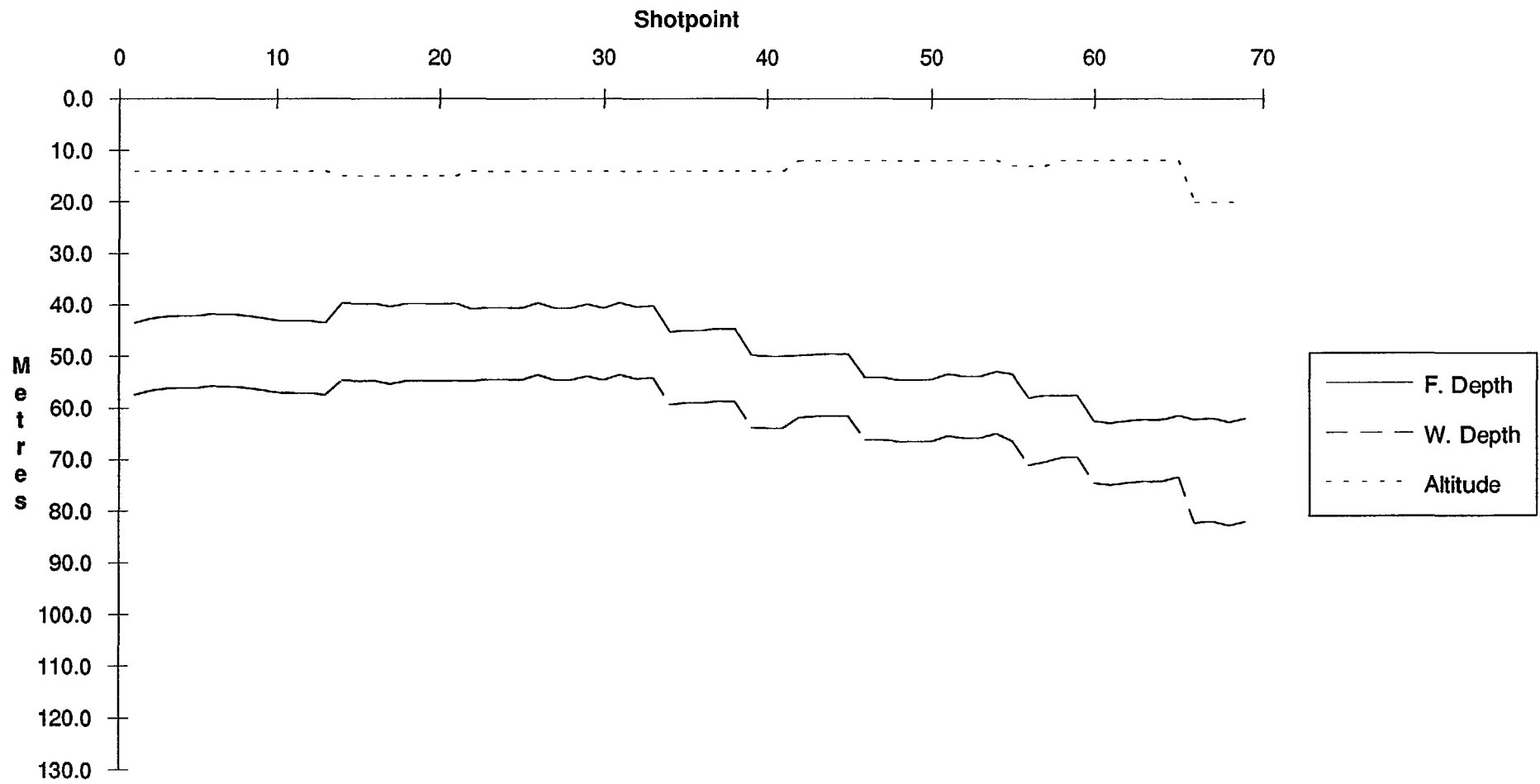
Line 970GH Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 970GH Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 970GH Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 970IJ
No. of Shotpoints 97

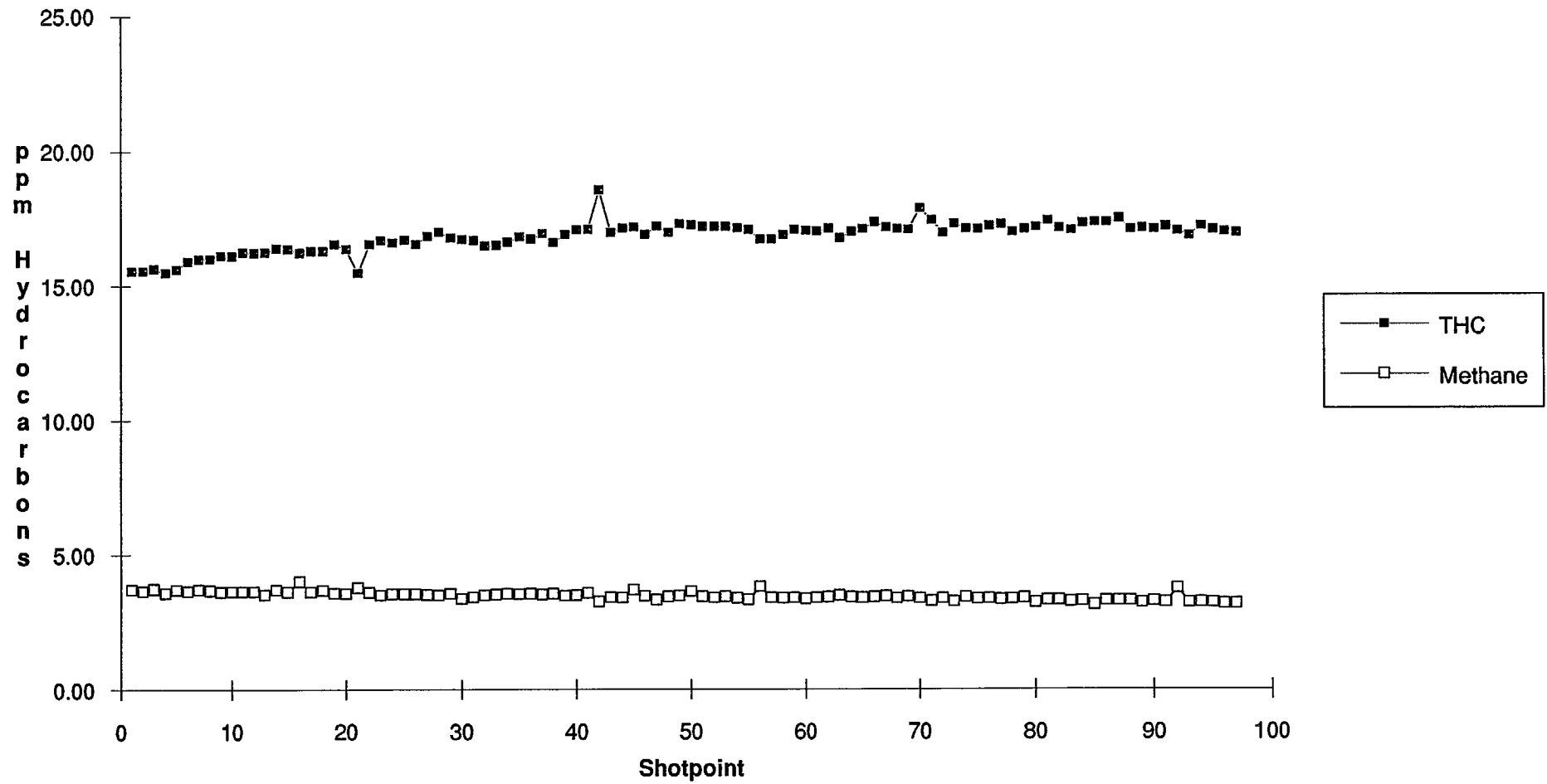
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	22-Oct-90	17:13:35	19	29.880	116 25.853
End	98	22-Oct-90	20:41:28	19	40.417	116 34.232

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	16.810	3.453	0.016	0.099	0.016	0.036	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.099	0.000	0.000	0.987
Std. Dev.	0.525	0.164	0.005	0.012	0.012	0.026	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.531
Minimum	15.465	3.135	0.000	0.075	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.084
Maximum	18.531	3.999	0.032	0.140	0.064	0.131	0.060	0.000	0.000	0.128	0.000	0.000	3.351

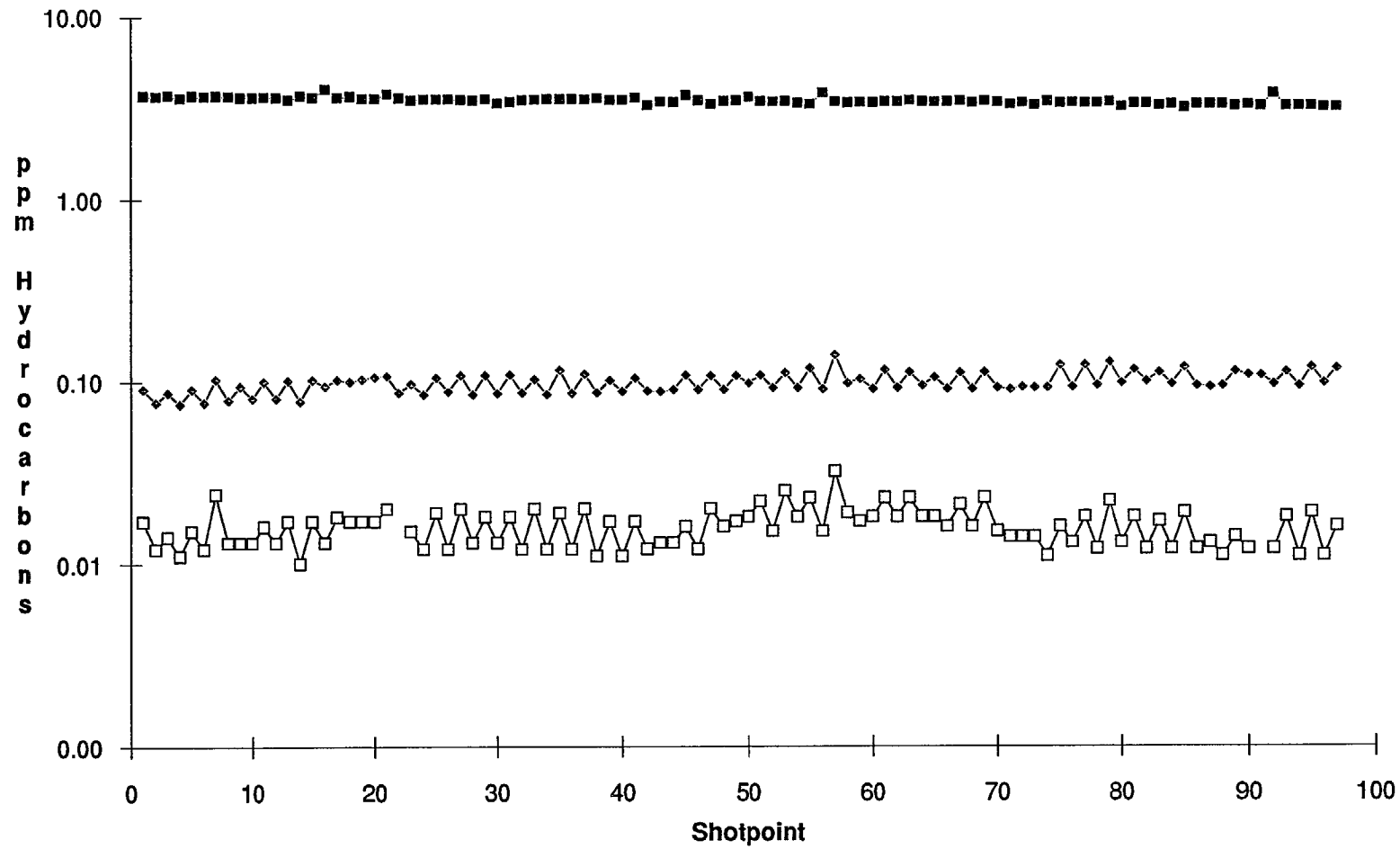
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	52.948	24.499	60.030	73.019	12.990
Std. Dev.	0.214	0.229	14.240	15.032	1.490
Minimum	52.350	23.850	42.942	54.942	9.000
Maximum	53.170	24.870	97.512	109.512	16.000

Notes No anomalies.

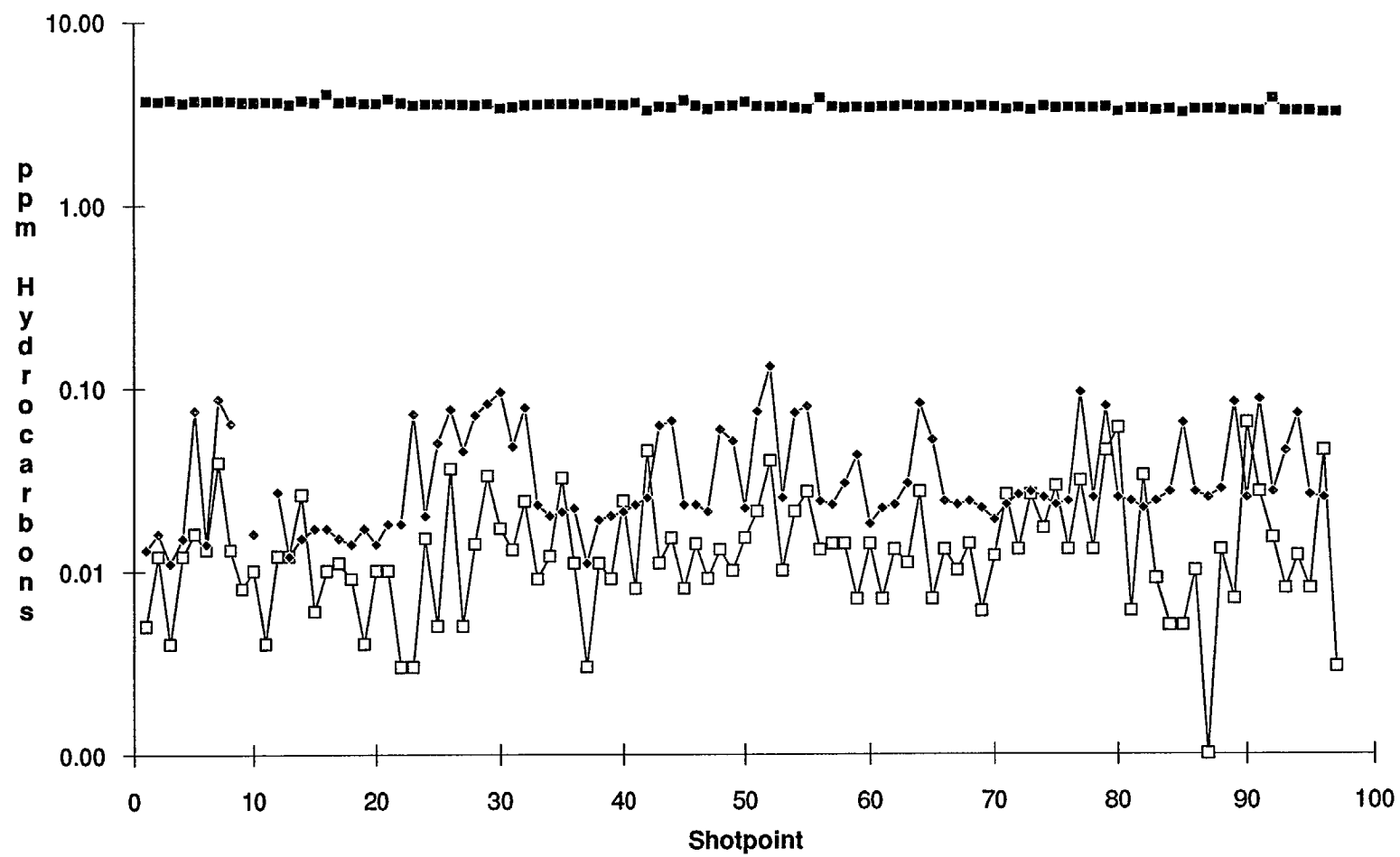
Line 970IJ THC, Methane



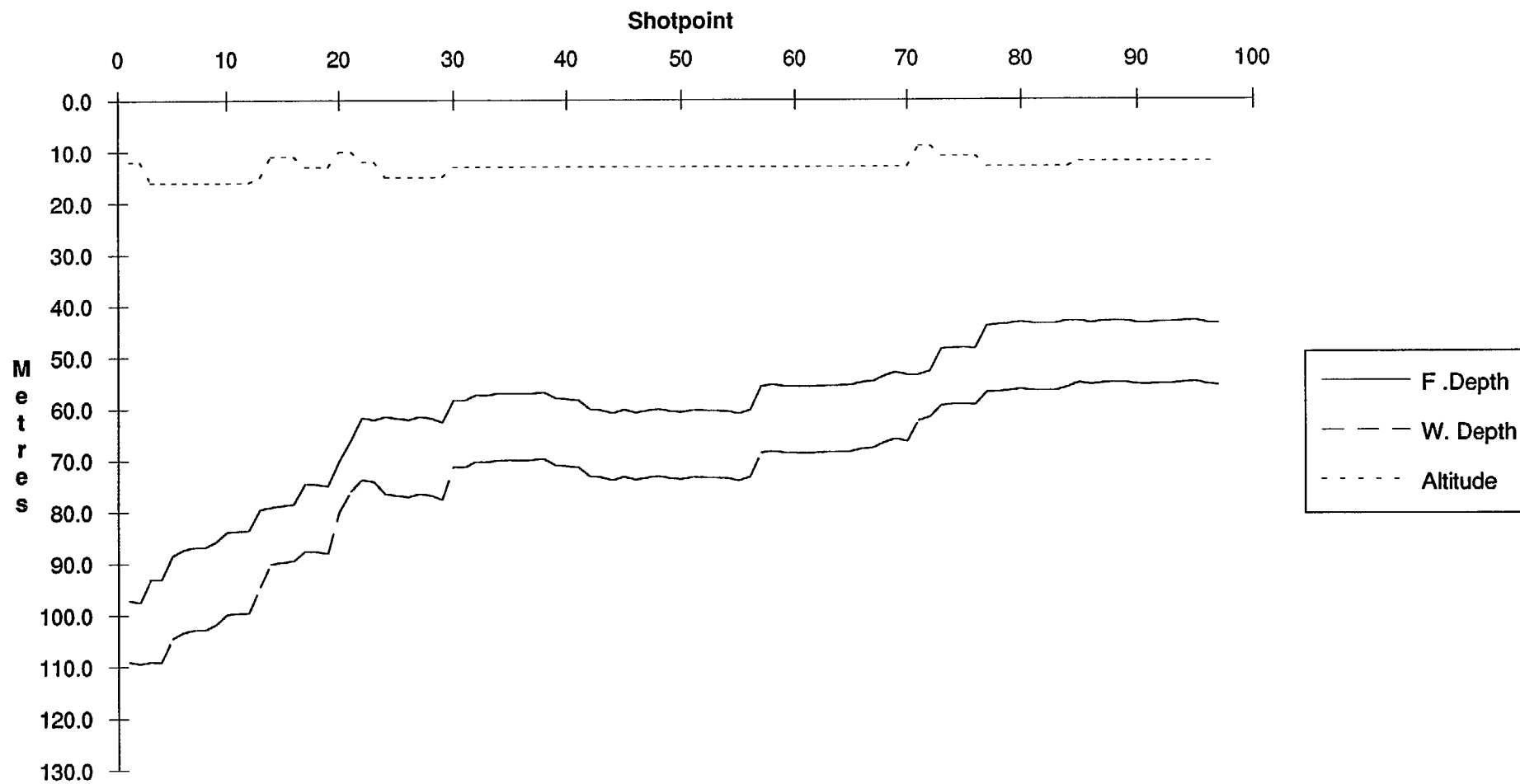
Line 970IJ Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 970IJ Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 970IJ Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 970KL
No. of Shotpoints 169

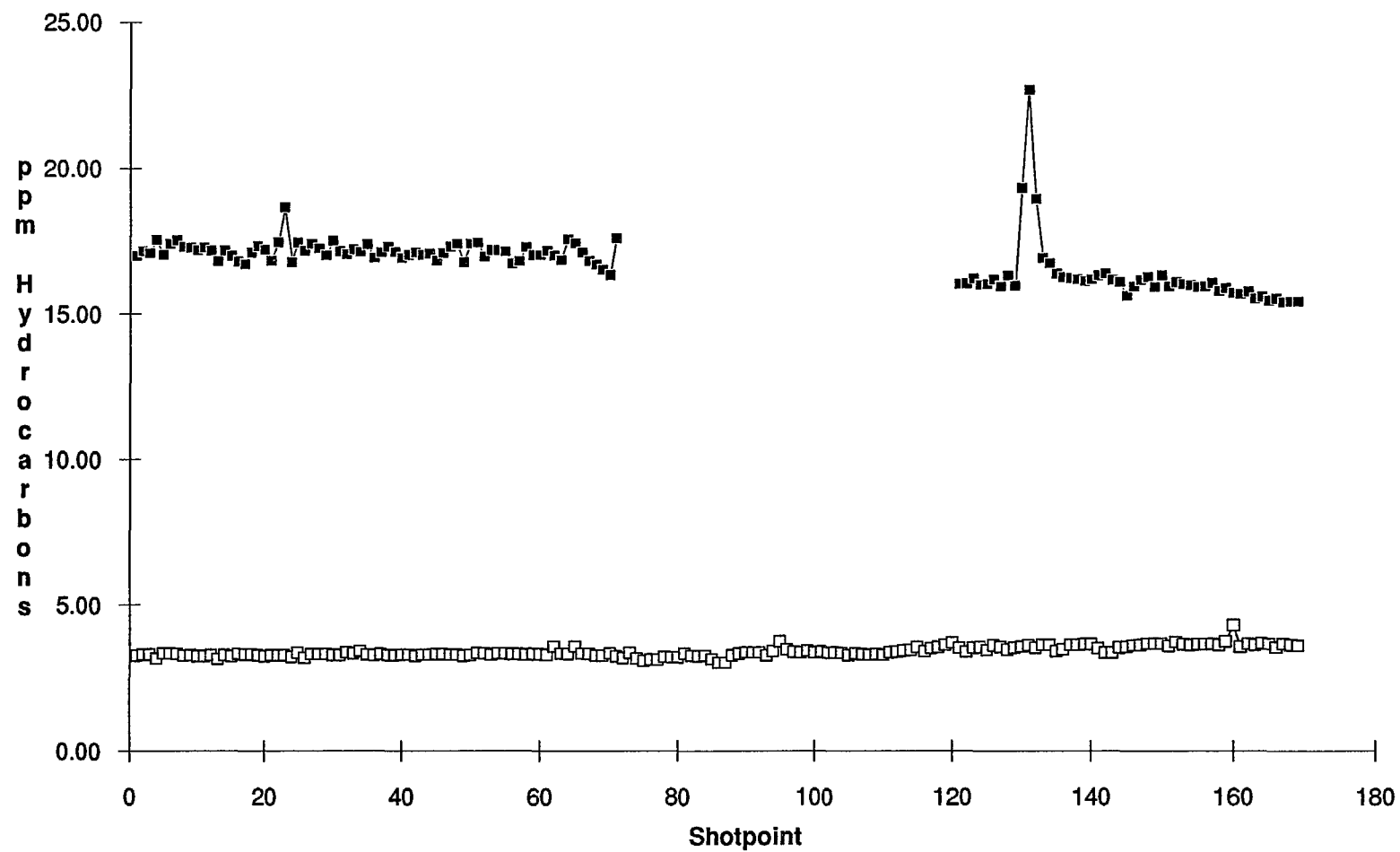
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude
Start	1	23-Oct-90	10:45:41	19 31.1	116 23.3
End	169	23-Oct-90	16:21:35	19 41.7	116 31.6

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	16.772	3.391	0.016	0.097	0.024	0.059	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.085	0.014	0.000	1.388
Std. Dev.	0.891	0.178	0.004	0.012	0.019	0.042	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.038	0.036	0.000	0.935
Minimum	15.392	3.009	0.000	0.072	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.239
Maximum	22.659	4.295	0.031	0.141	0.083	0.156	0.098	0.000	0.000	0.134	0.435	0.000	5.521

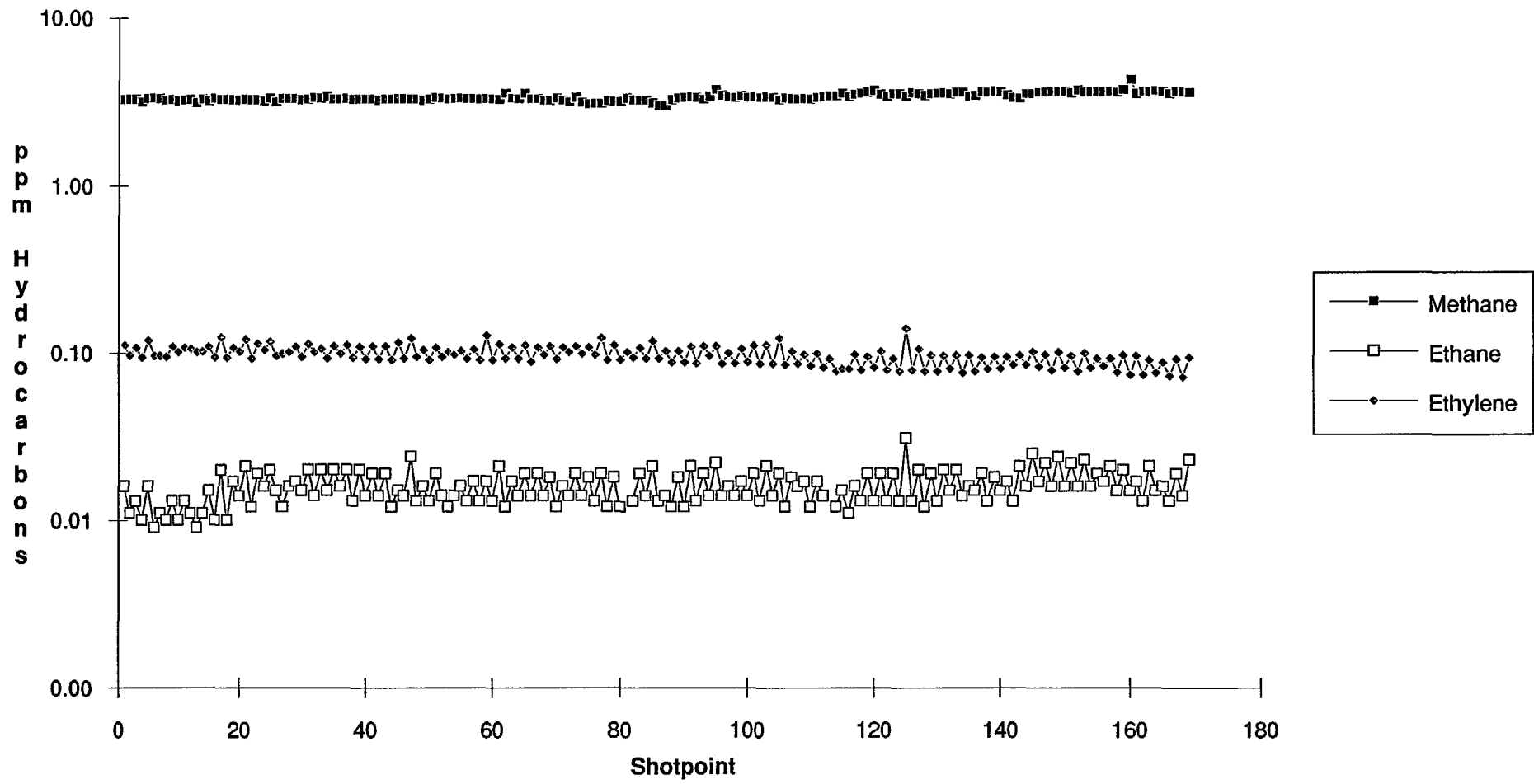
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	52.928	24.549	58.798	73.769	14.970
Std. Dev.	0.265	0.276	16.768	16.806	1.791
Minimum	52.440	23.980	42.432	58.432	12.000
Maximum	53.300	25.010	93.432	113.126	20.000

Notes No anomalies. Slight increase in THC near shotpoint 135.

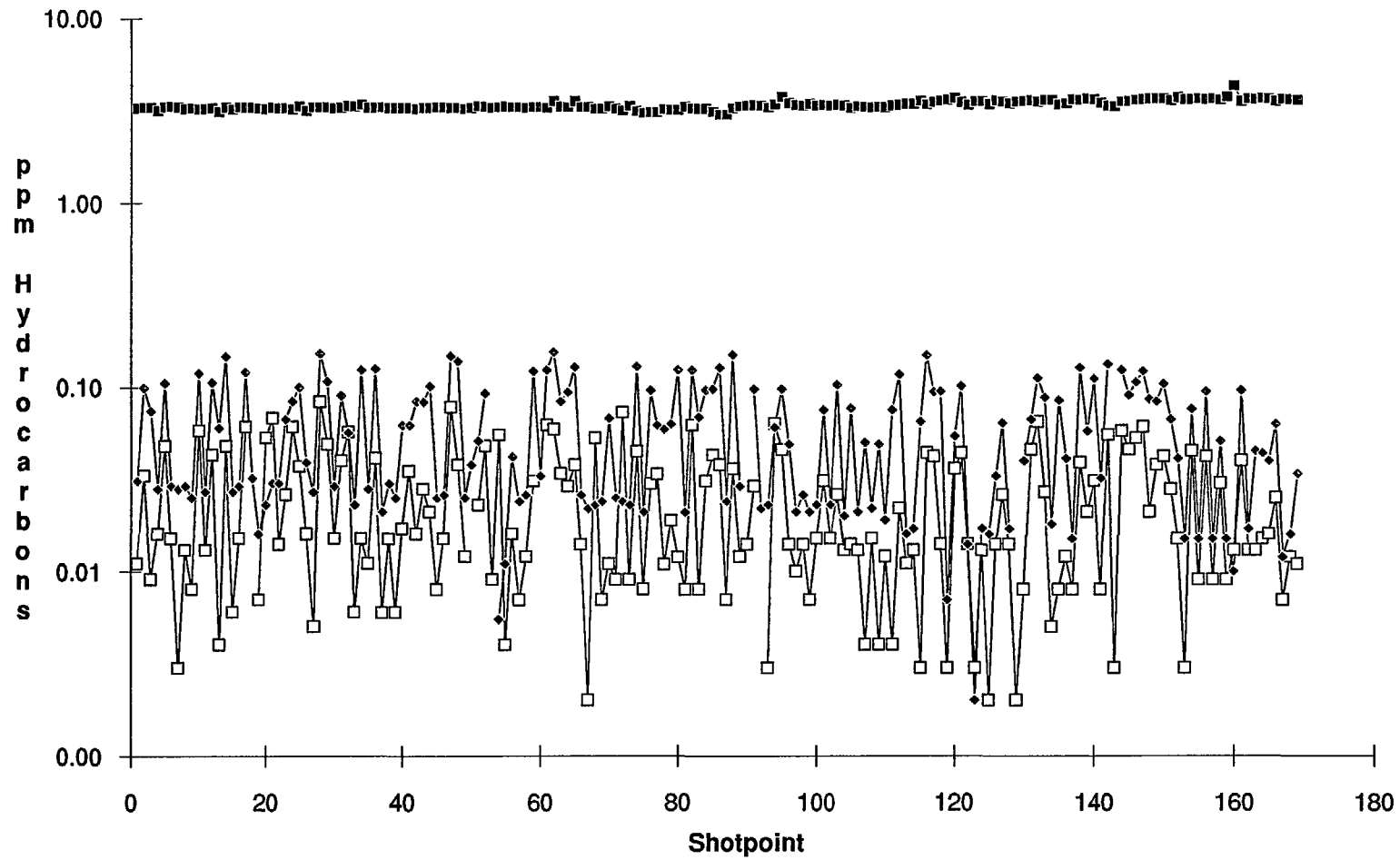
Line 970KL THC, Methane



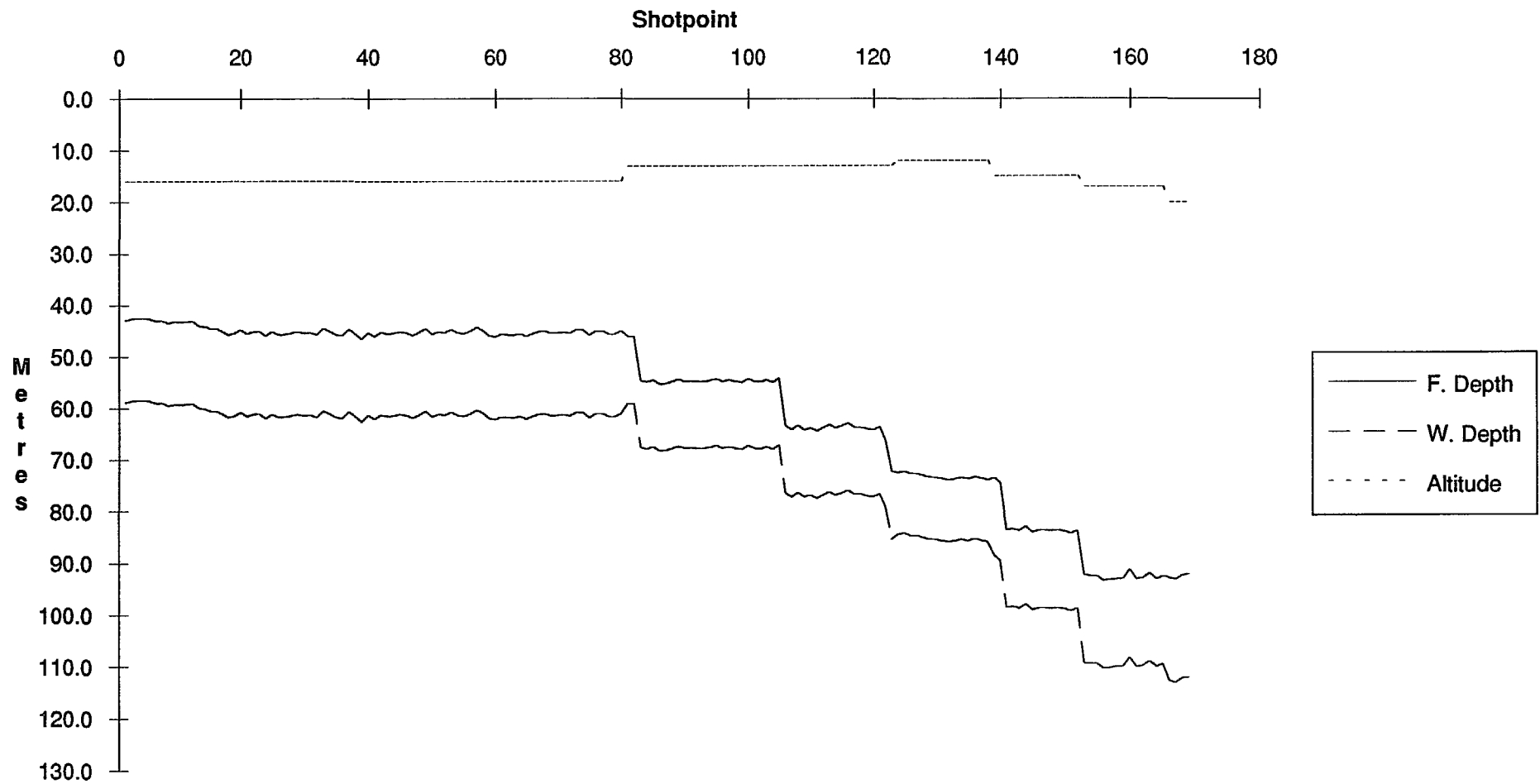
Line 970KL Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 970KL Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 970KL Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 970ON2
No. of Shotpoints 58

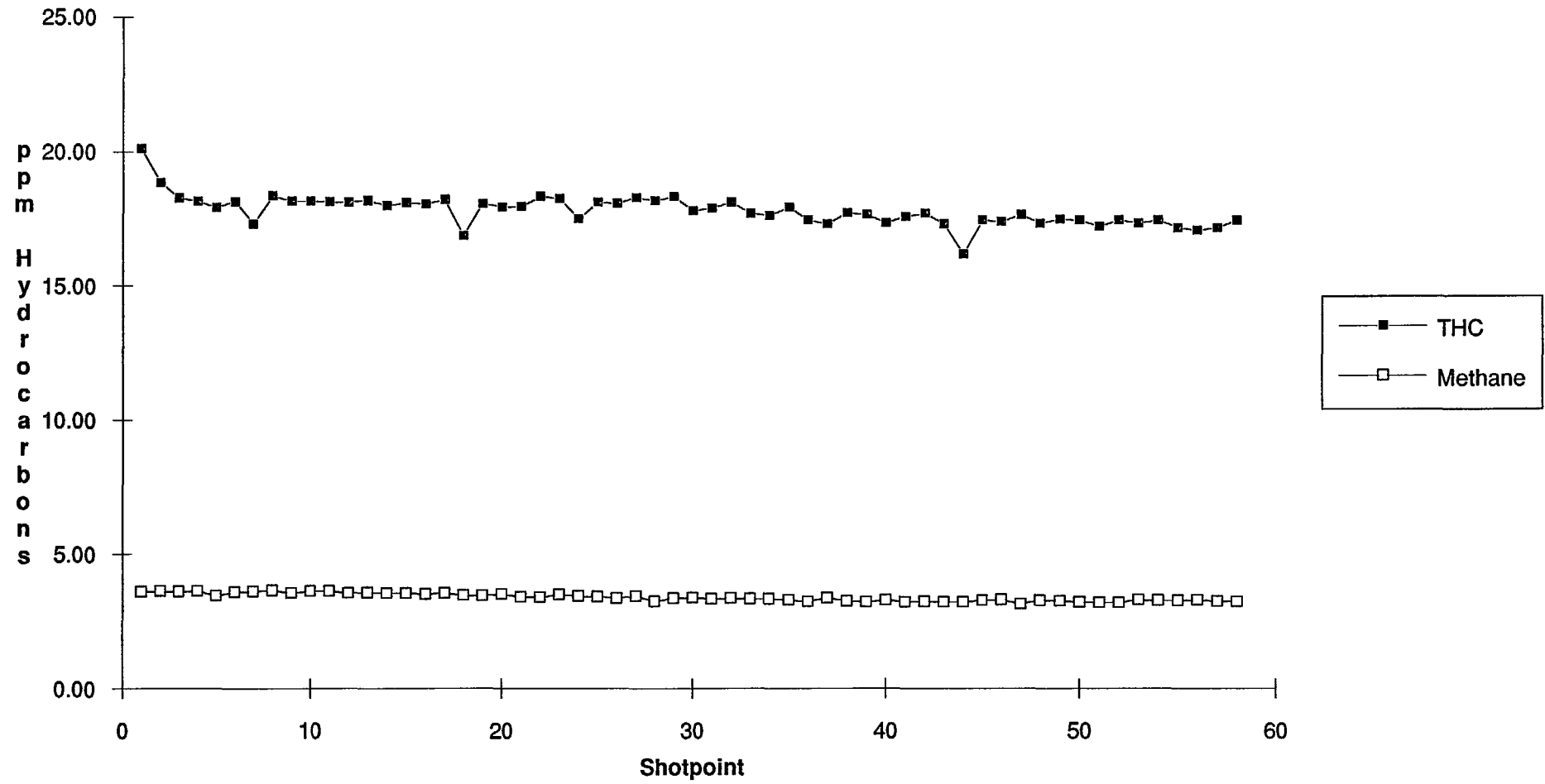
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude
Start	1	23-Oct-90	08:43:00	19 34.8	116 24.4
End	58	23-Oct-90	10:36:58	19 42.1	116 29.8

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	17.790	3.383	0.014	0.100	0.018	0.041	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.116	0.034	0.000	0.912
Std. Dev.	0.555	0.147	0.003	0.010	0.012	0.026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.018	0.000	0.370
Minimum	16.164	3.125	0.010	0.084	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.353
Maximum	20.095	3.641	0.022	0.128	0.055	0.111	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.143	0.069	0.000	2.017

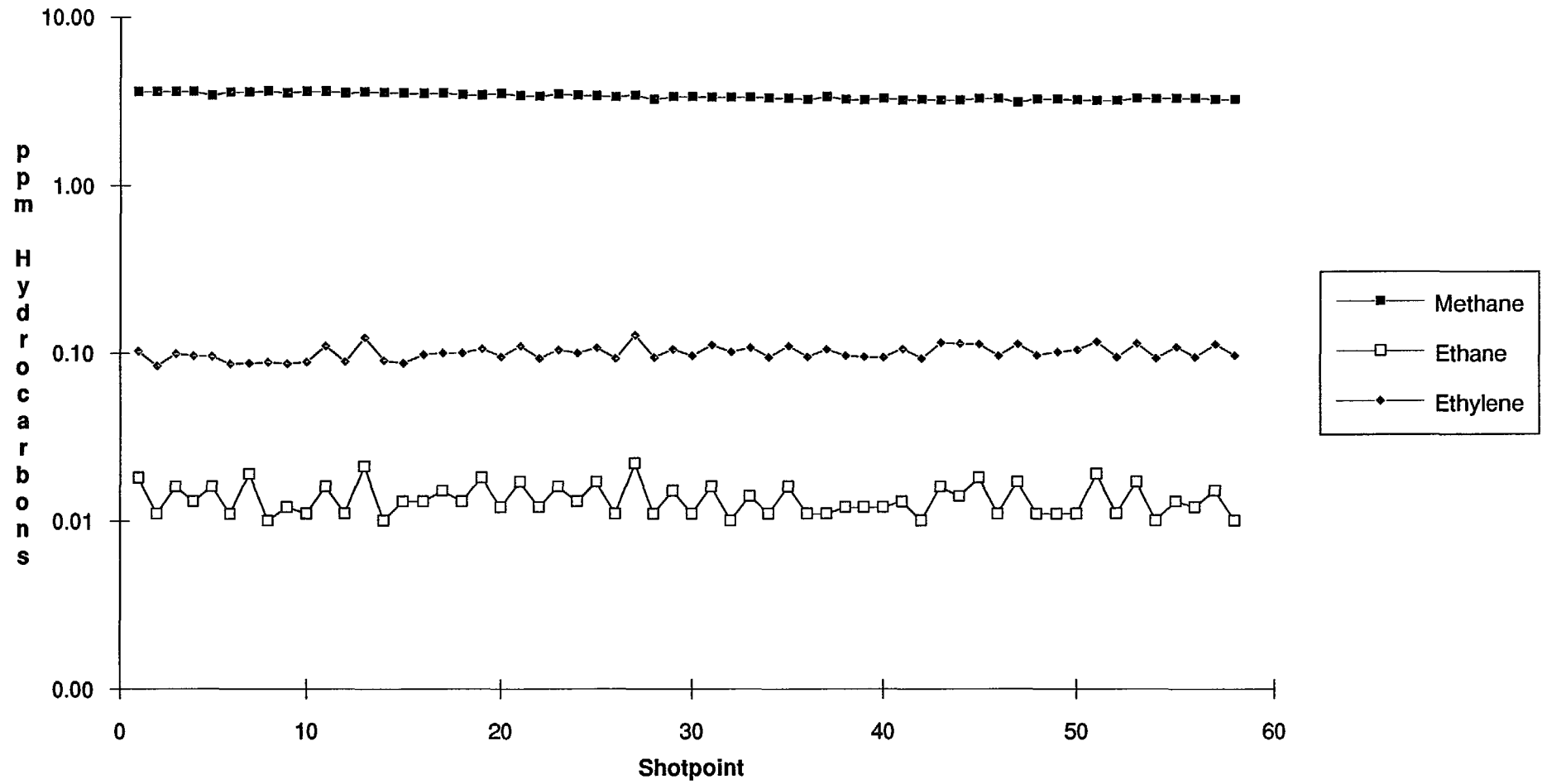
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.599	25.119	50.294	69.587	19.293
Std. Dev.	0.128	0.170	4.507	6.835	2.478
Minimum	53.320	24.710	43.350	60.350	14.000
Maximum	53.730	25.420	57.324	80.324	23.000

Notes

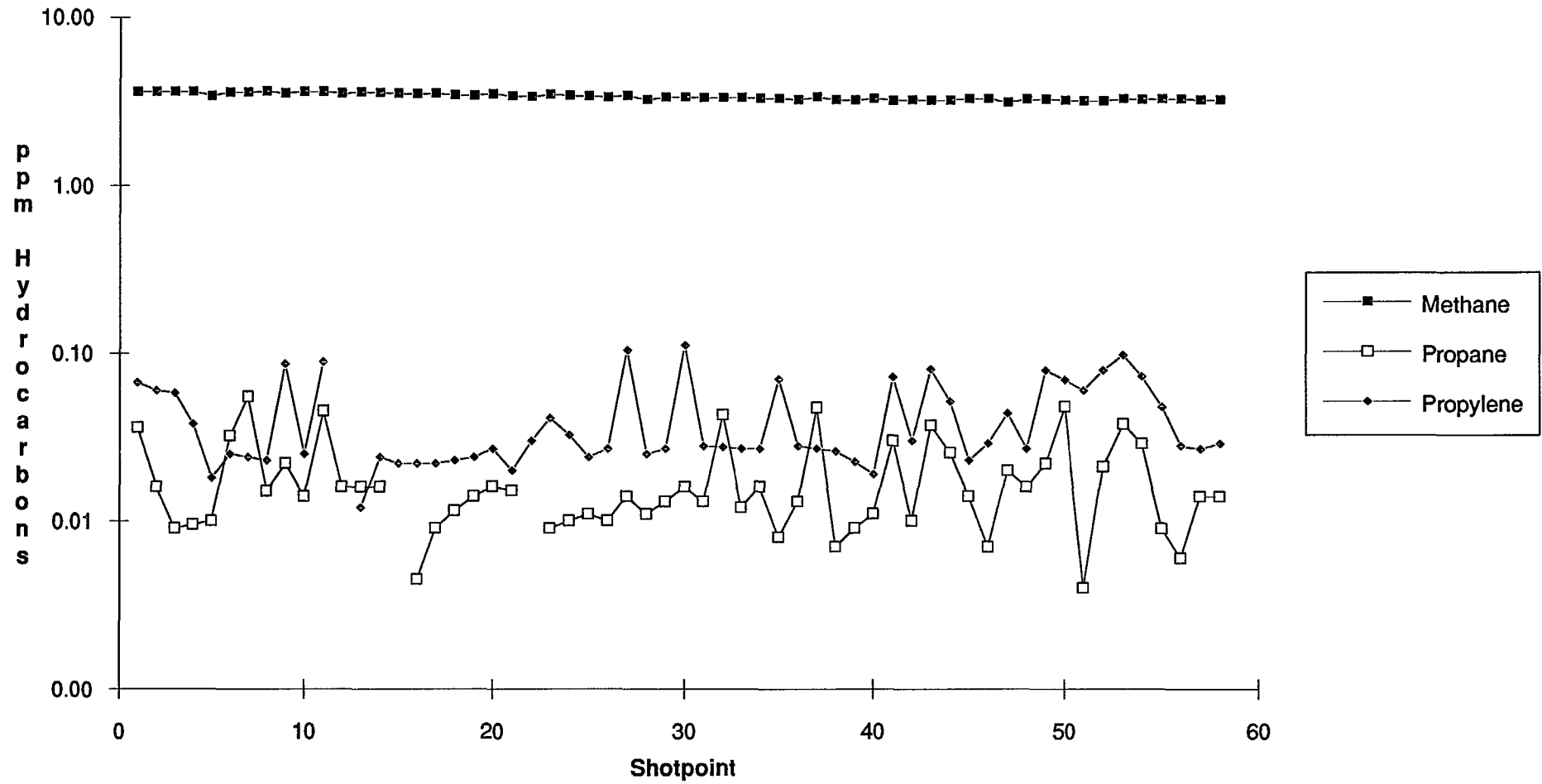
Line 970ON2 THC, Methane



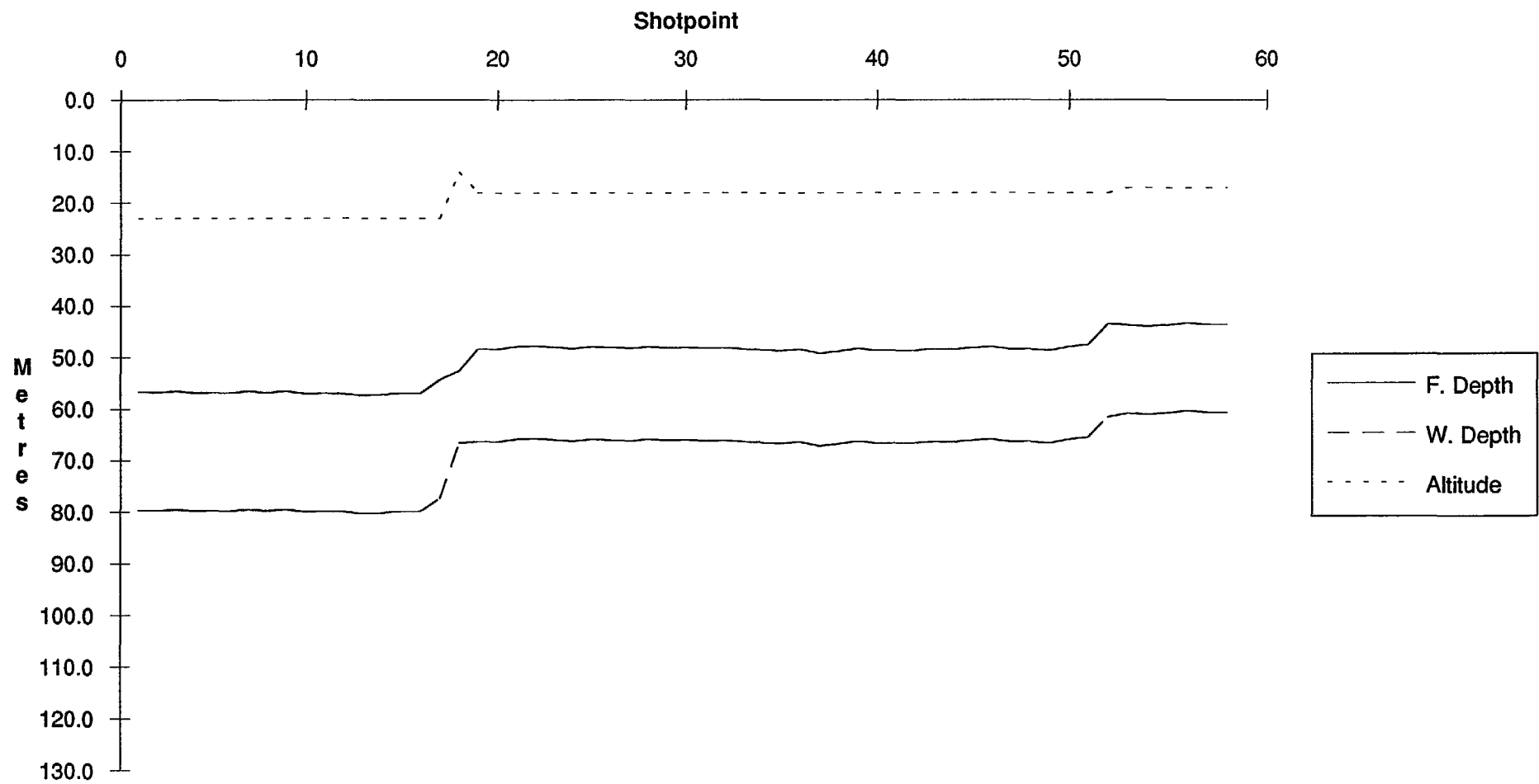
Line 970N2 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 970ON2 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 970ON2 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 970OP
No. of Shotpoints 91

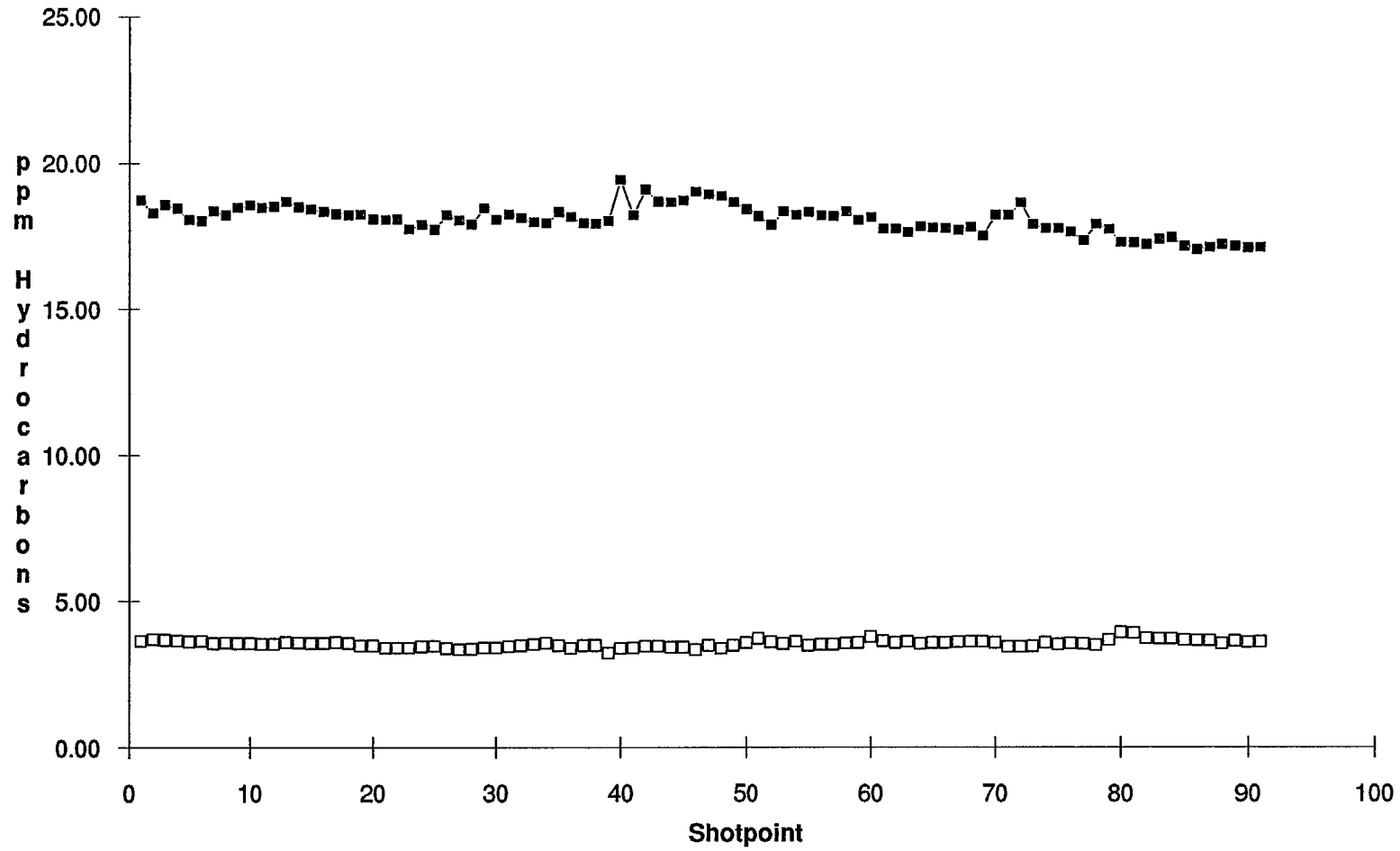
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	2	22-Oct-90	04:12:35	19	45.000	116 27.544
End	92	22-Oct-90	07:12:37	19	33.041	116 20.454

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	18.050	3.529	0.014	0.099	0.023	0.058	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.111	0.029	0.000	1.146
Std. Dev.	0.494	0.121	0.003	0.010	0.018	0.045	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.017	0.000	0.655
Minimum	17.020	3.200	0.010	0.080	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.434
Maximum	19.400	3.920	0.032	0.120	0.083	0.213	0.089	0.000	0.000	0.154	0.065	0.000	3.144

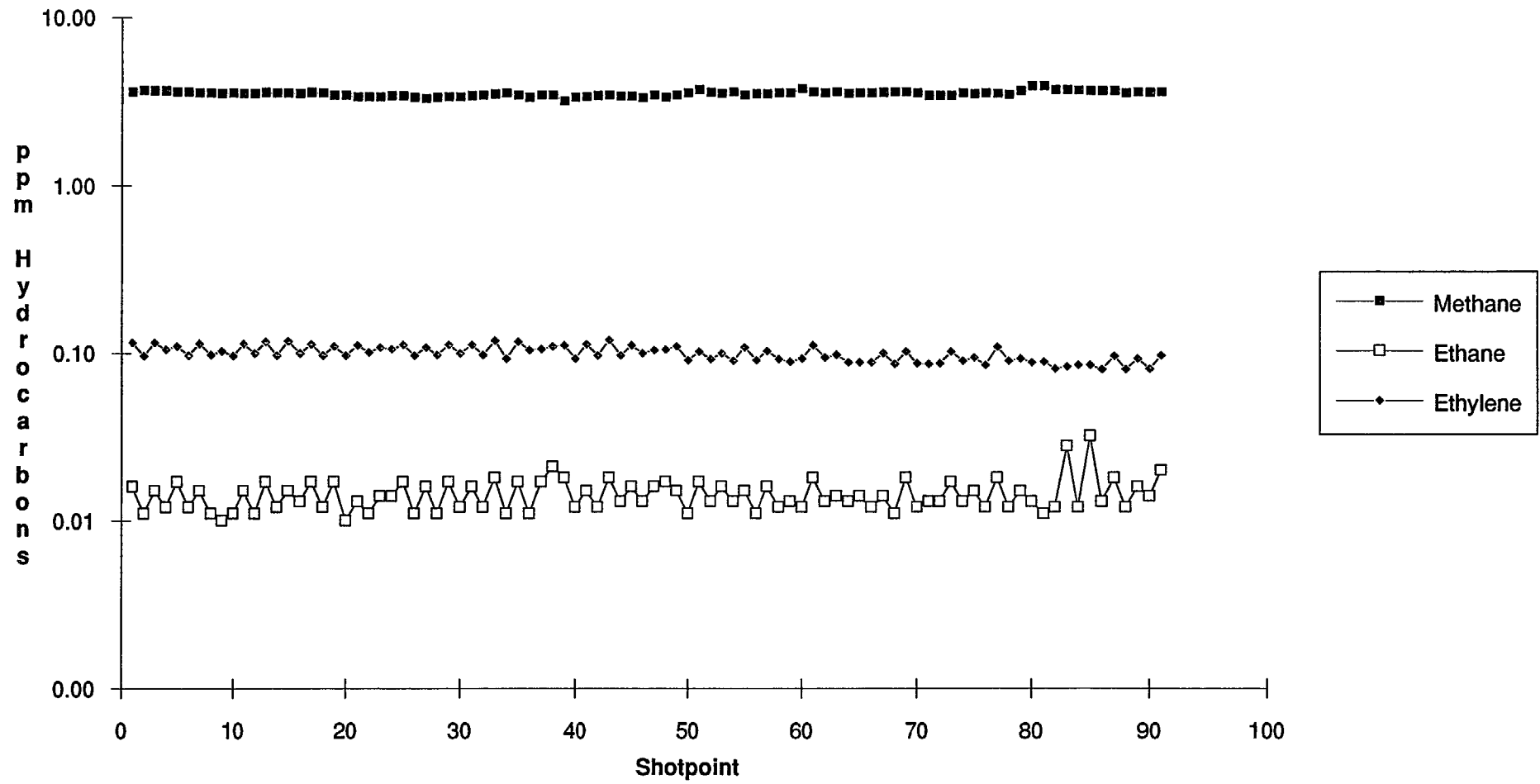
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	55.369	26.664	58.869	72.033	13.165
Std. Dev.	0.238	0.224	14.077	14.393	1.186
Minimum	54.710	26.100	47.430	60.430	11.000
Maximum	55.810	27.160	89.760	103.046	16.000

Notes No anomalies.

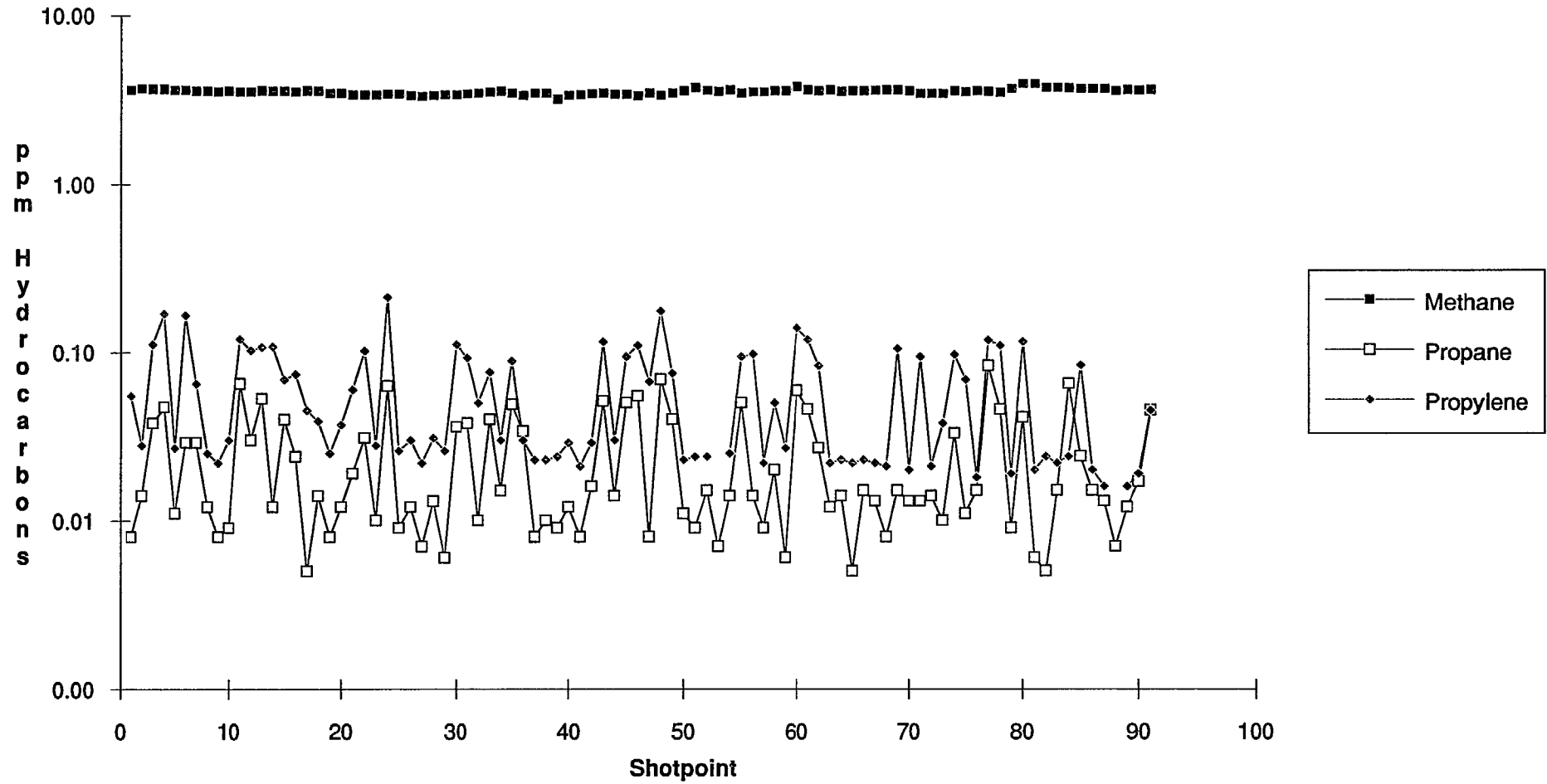
Line 970OP THC, Methane



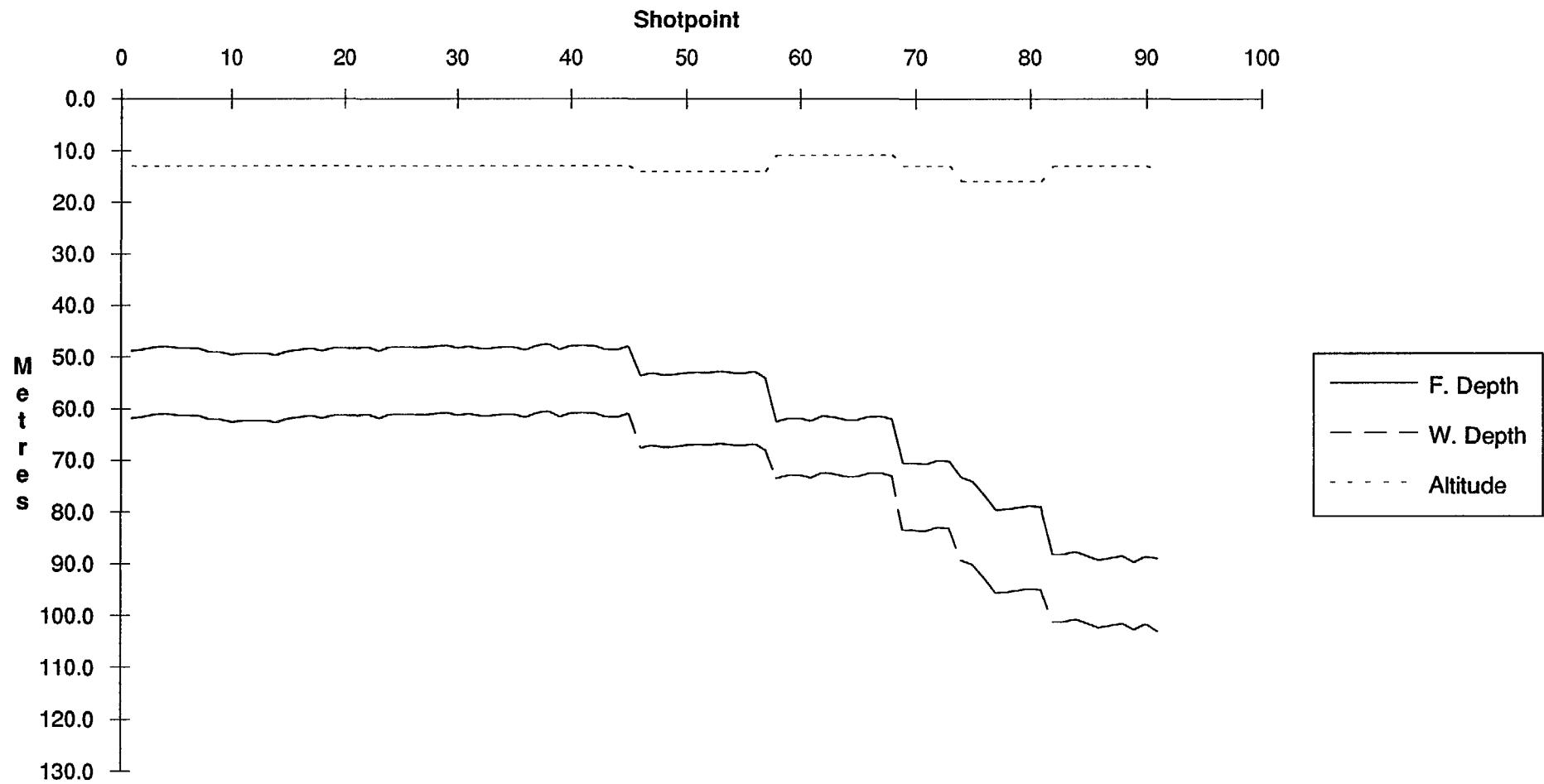
Line 970OP Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 970OP Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 970OP Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 970QR
No. of Shotpoints 80

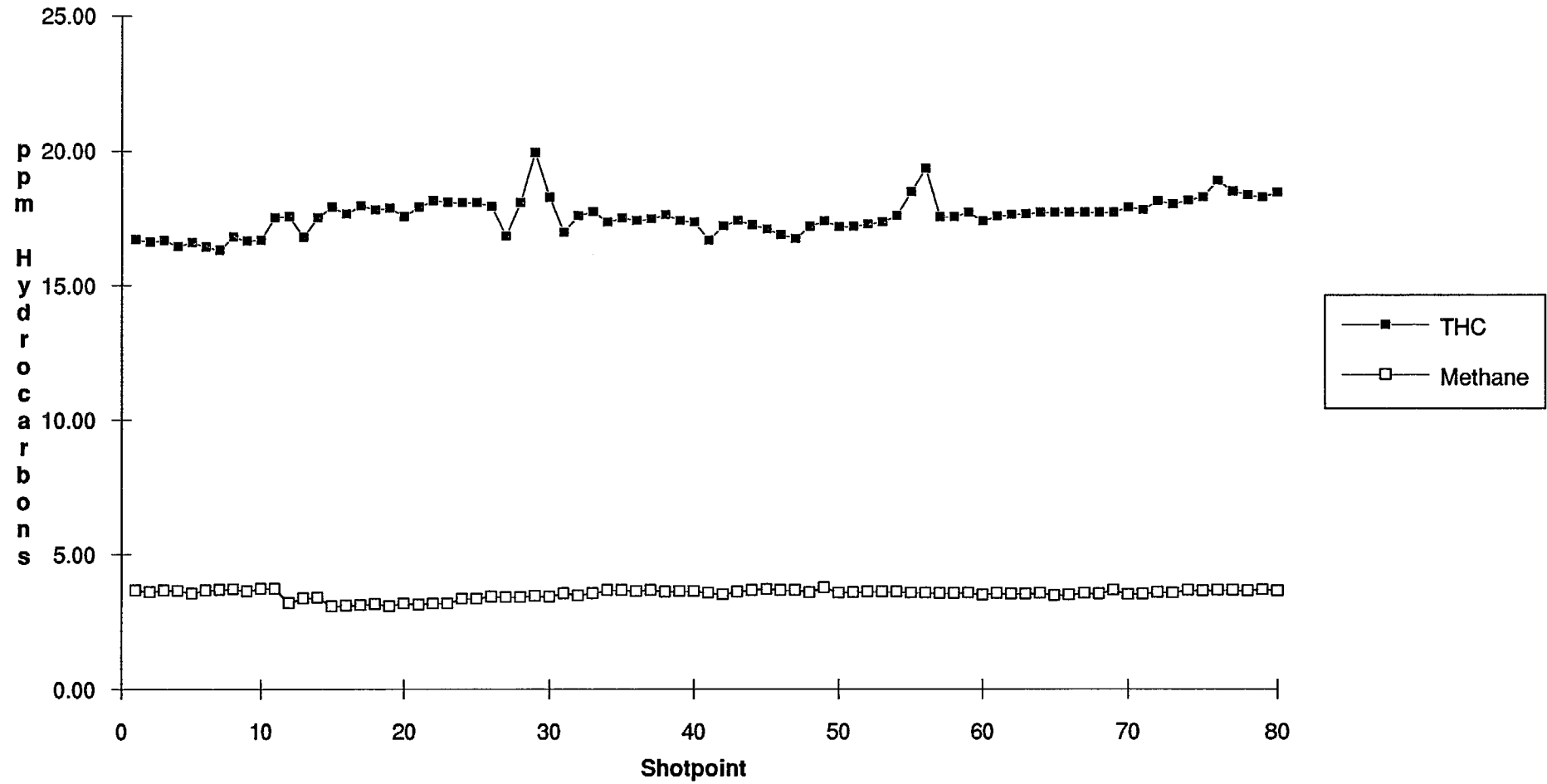
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	3	23-Oct-90	01:30:33	19	34.762 116	19.078
End	82	23-Oct-90	04:08:35	19	44.826 116	27.212

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	17.566	3.522	0.016	0.098	0.021	0.043	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.095	0.028	0.000	1.255
Std. Dev.	0.644	0.173	0.003	0.011	0.015	0.025	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.029	0.013	0.000	0.760
Minimum	16.311	3.070	0.011	0.077	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.503
Maximum	19.921	3.766	0.026	0.137	0.090	0.099	0.077	0.000	0.000	0.131	0.053	0.000	3.735

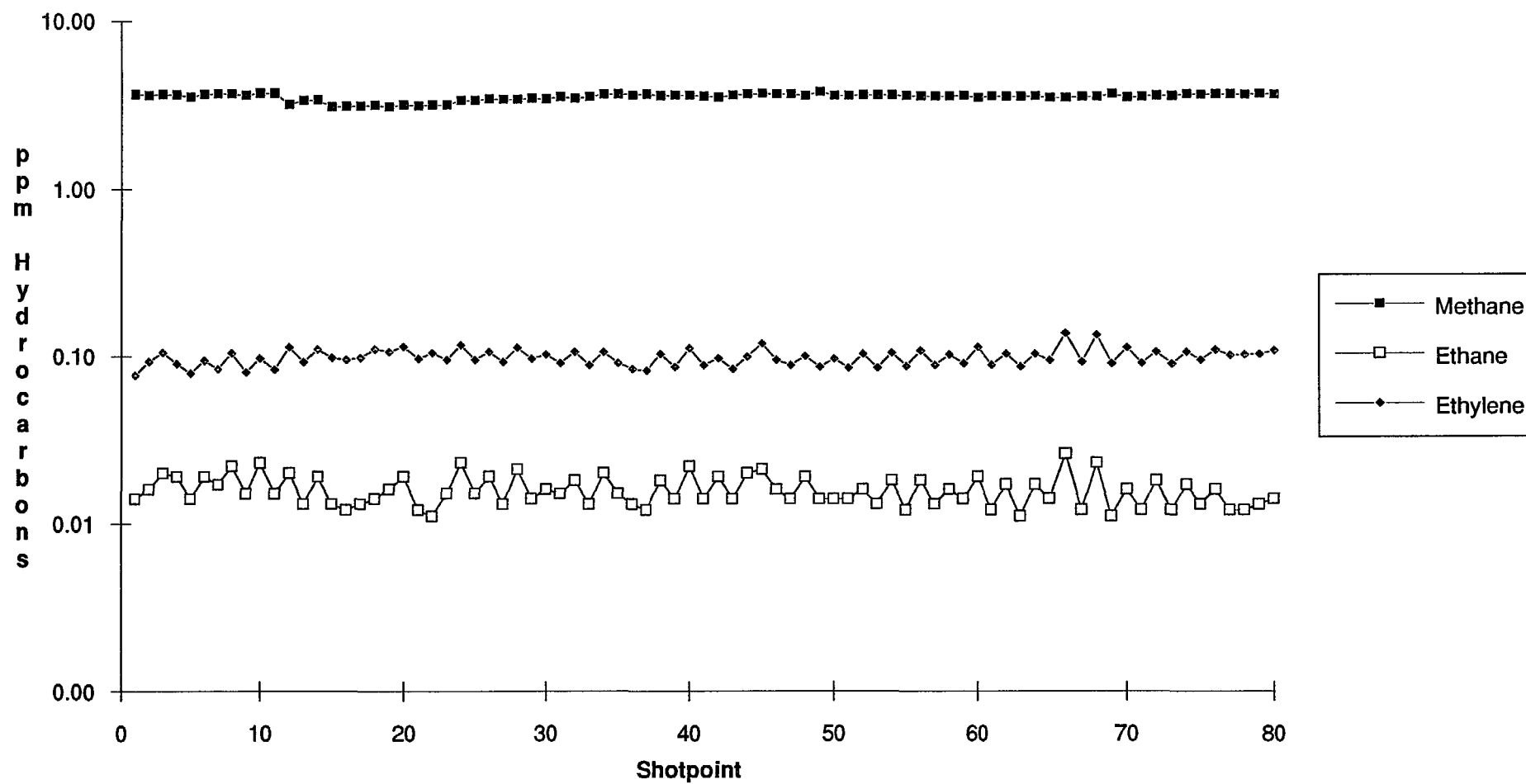
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	54.431	25.964	61.153	73.503	12.350
Std. Dev.	0.242	0.224	11.386	12.699	1.722
Minimum	53.890	25.310	48.858	60.858	11.000
Maximum	54.840	26.380	90.678	106.678	17.000

Notes No anomalies.

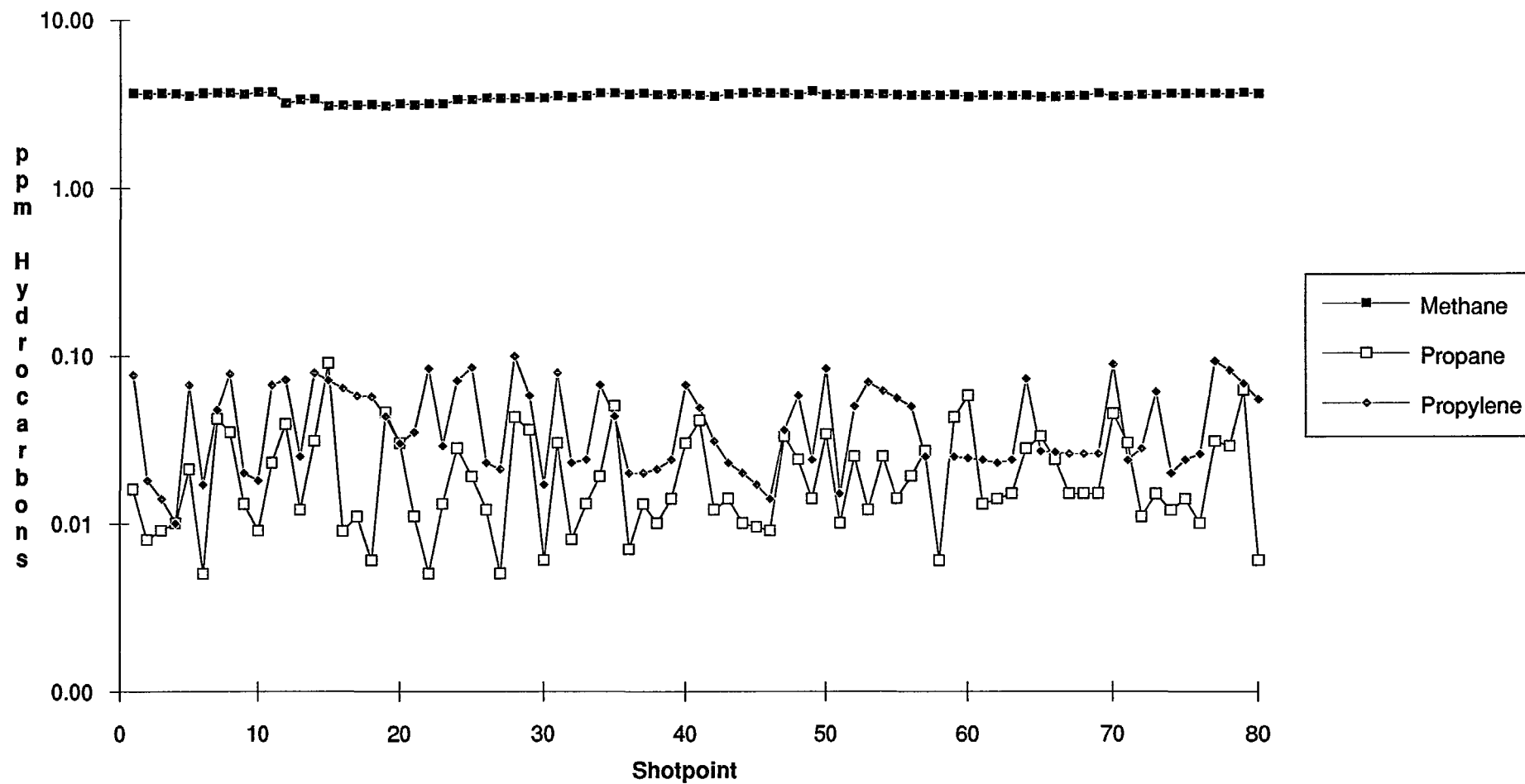
Line 970QR THC, Methane



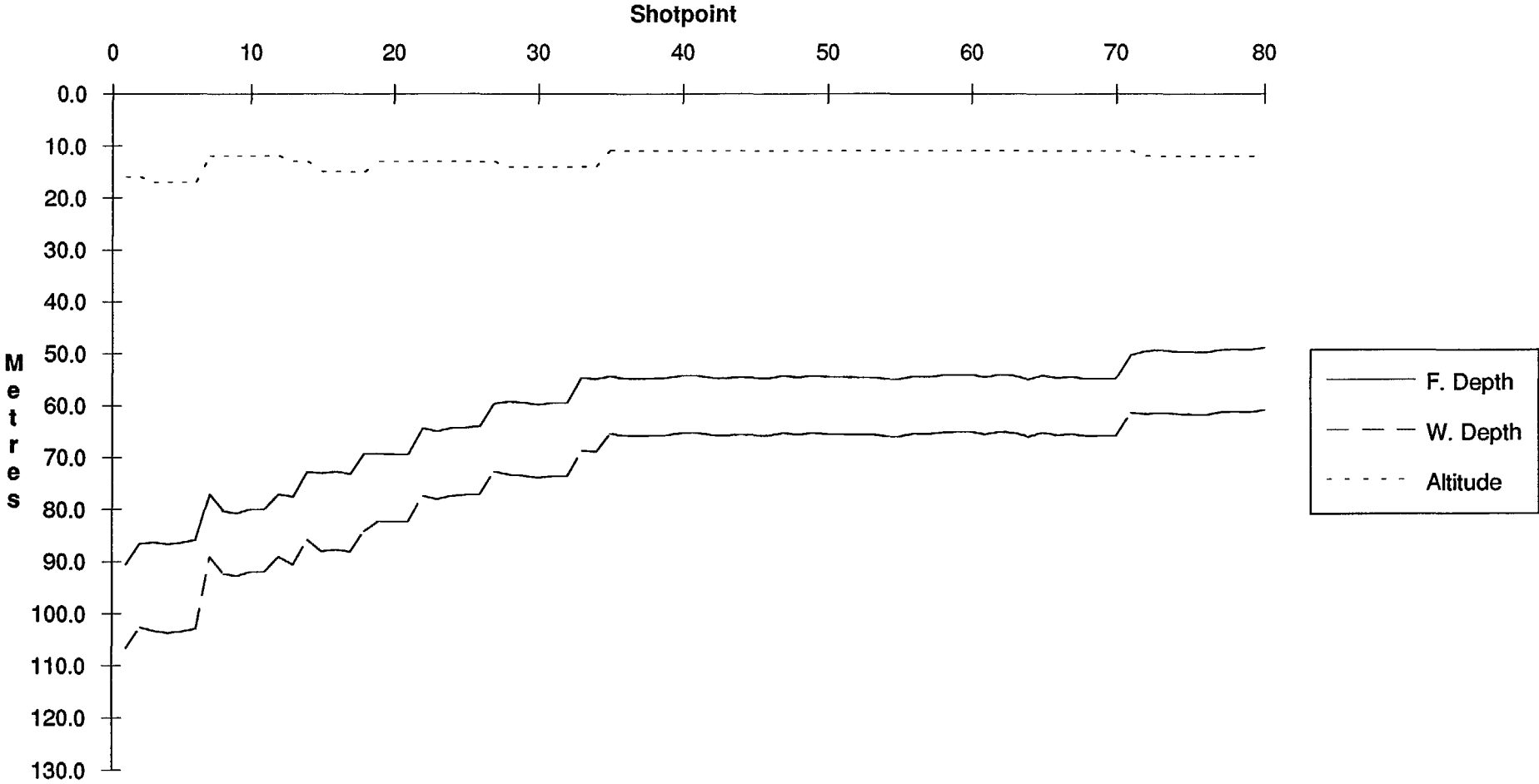
Line 970QR Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 970QR Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 970QR Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97001
No. of Shotpoints 76

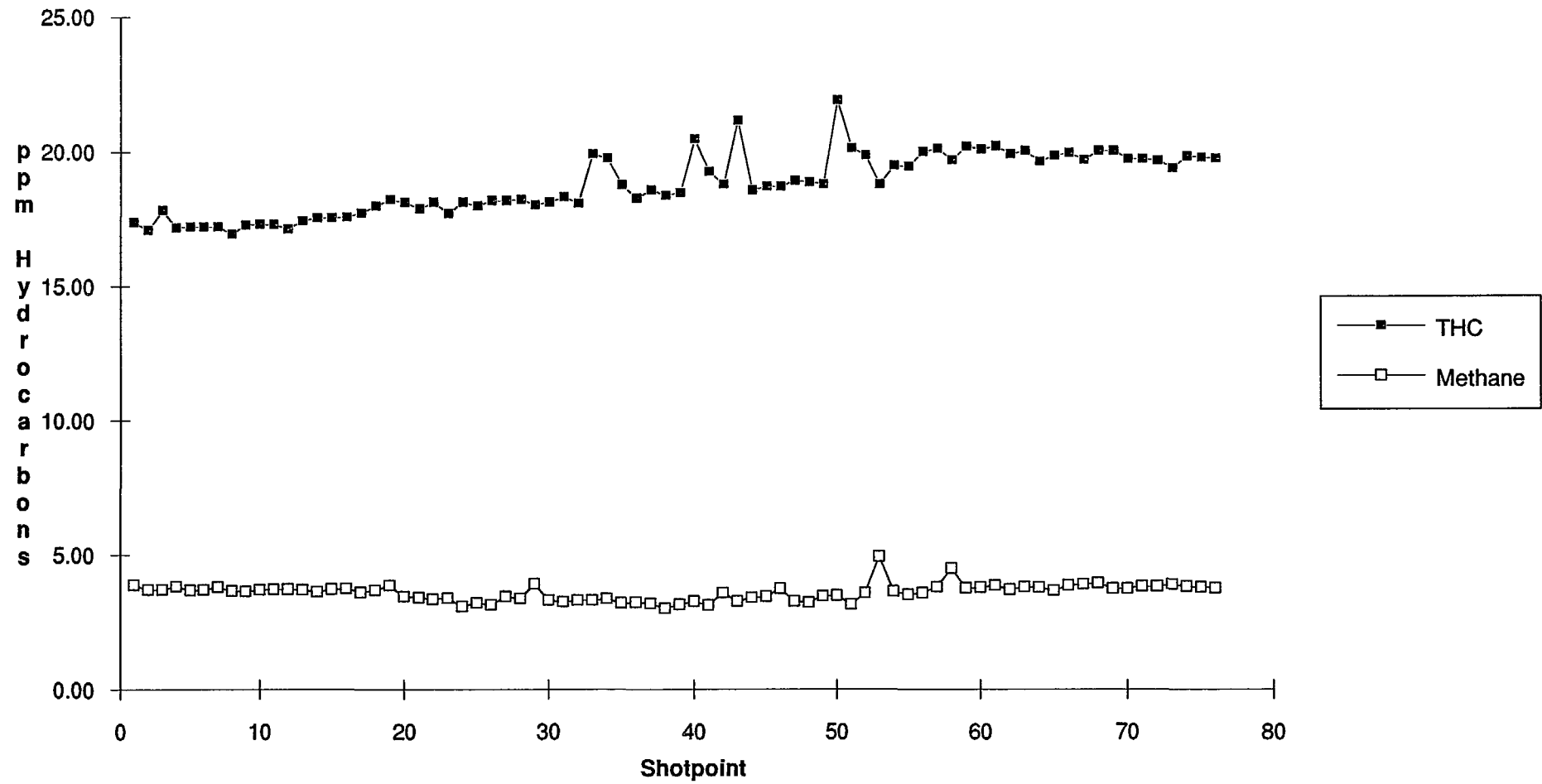
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	24-Oct-90	00:19:17	19	31.599	116 30.392
End	76	24-Oct-90	02:49:18	19	39.667	116 20.800

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	18.790	3.597	0.014	0.098	0.029	0.040	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.107	0.000	0.000	1.412
Std. Dev.	1.128	0.312	0.002	0.008	0.023	0.022	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.035	0.000	0.000	0.759
Minimum	16.934	3.011	0.011	0.087	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.327
Maximum	21.928	4.926	0.021	0.120	0.095	0.096	0.082	0.004	0.000	0.151	0.000	0.000	3.672

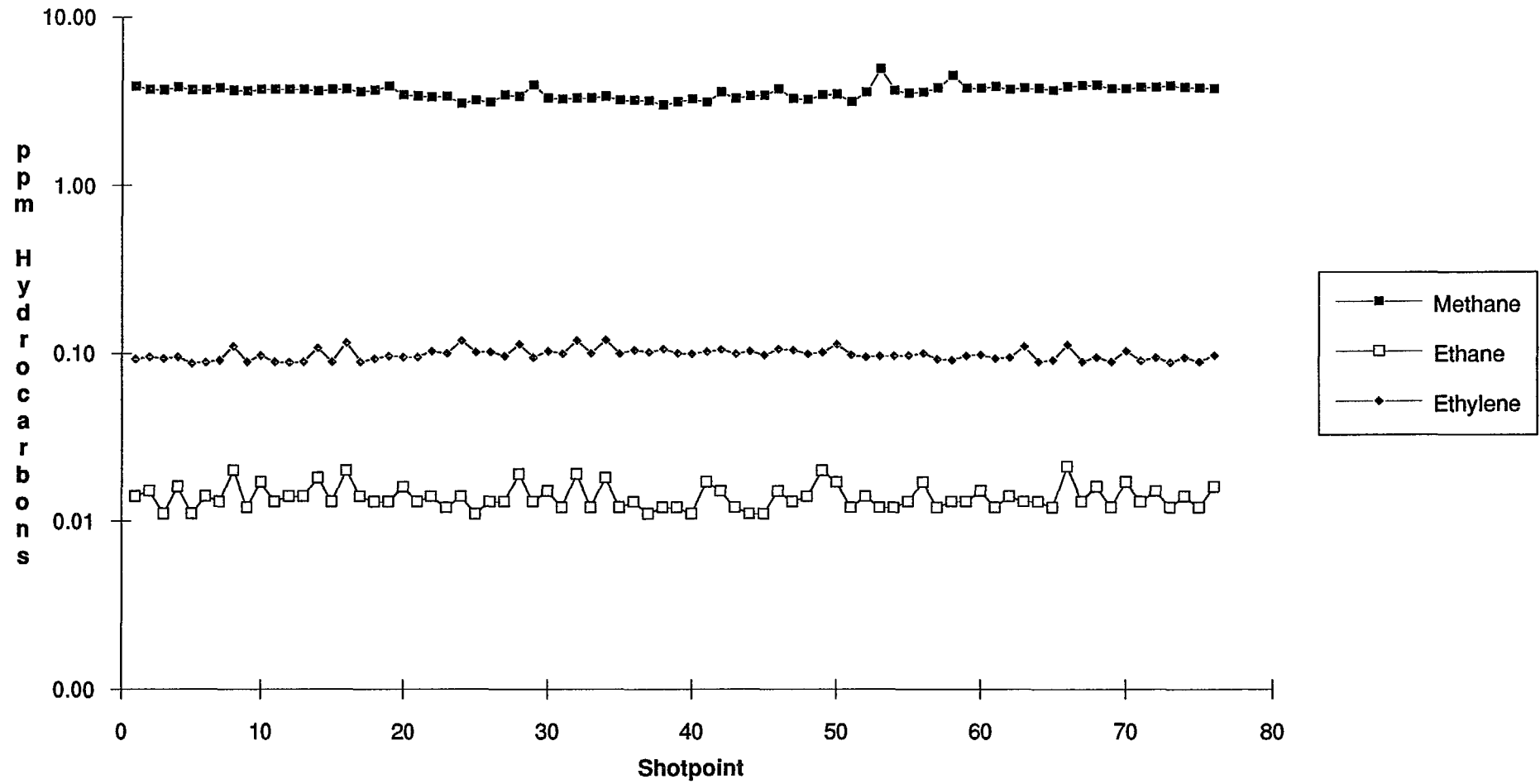
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	55.129	26.307	58.618	76.019	17.401
Std. Dev.	0.373	0.341	6.153	5.042	4.189
Minimum	54.290	25.370	44.166	60.166	12.000
Maximum	55.470	26.750	67.626	83.126	24.000

Notes No anomalies.

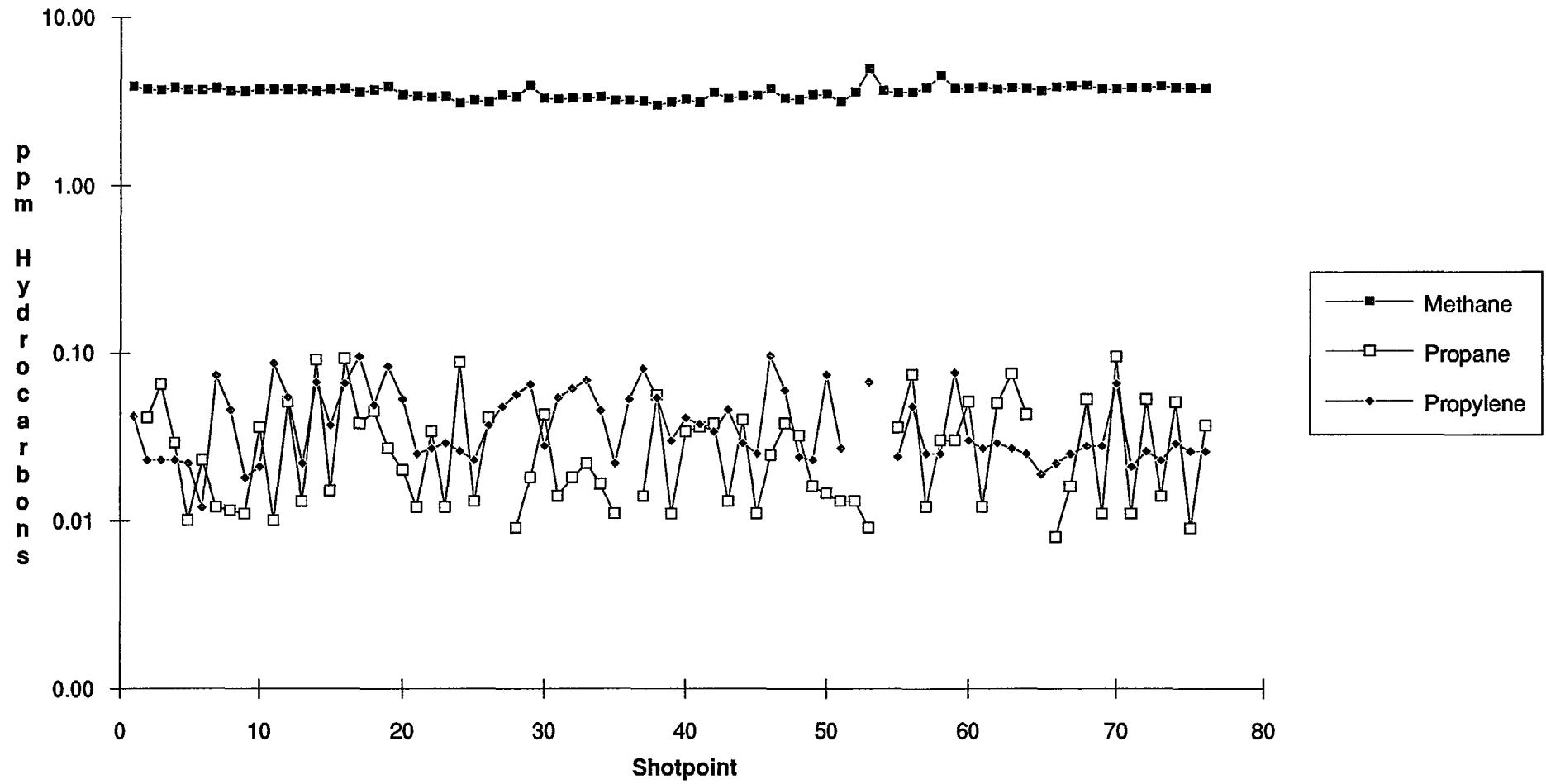
Line 97001 THC, Methane



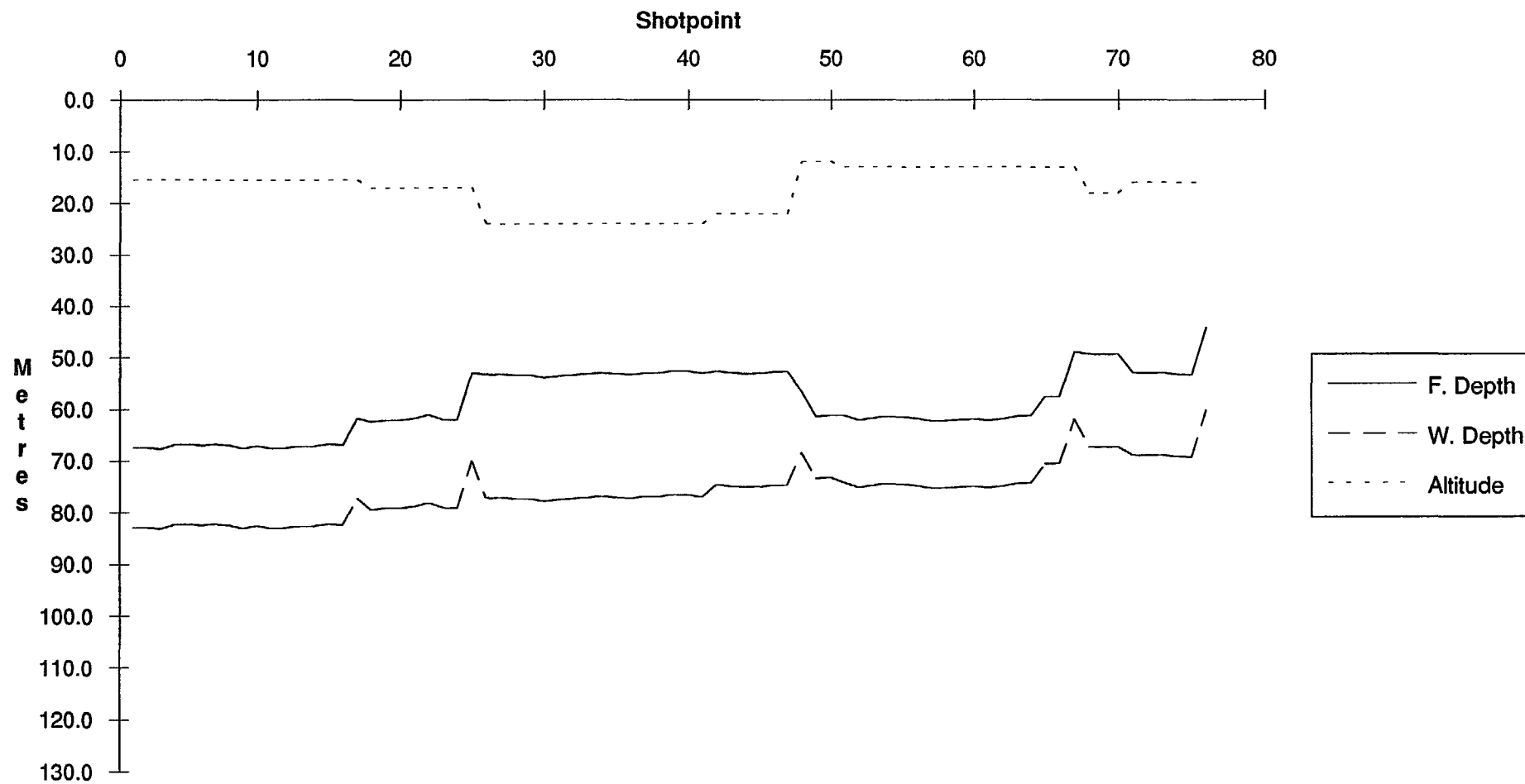
Line 97001 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97001 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97001 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97002
No. of Shotpoints 97

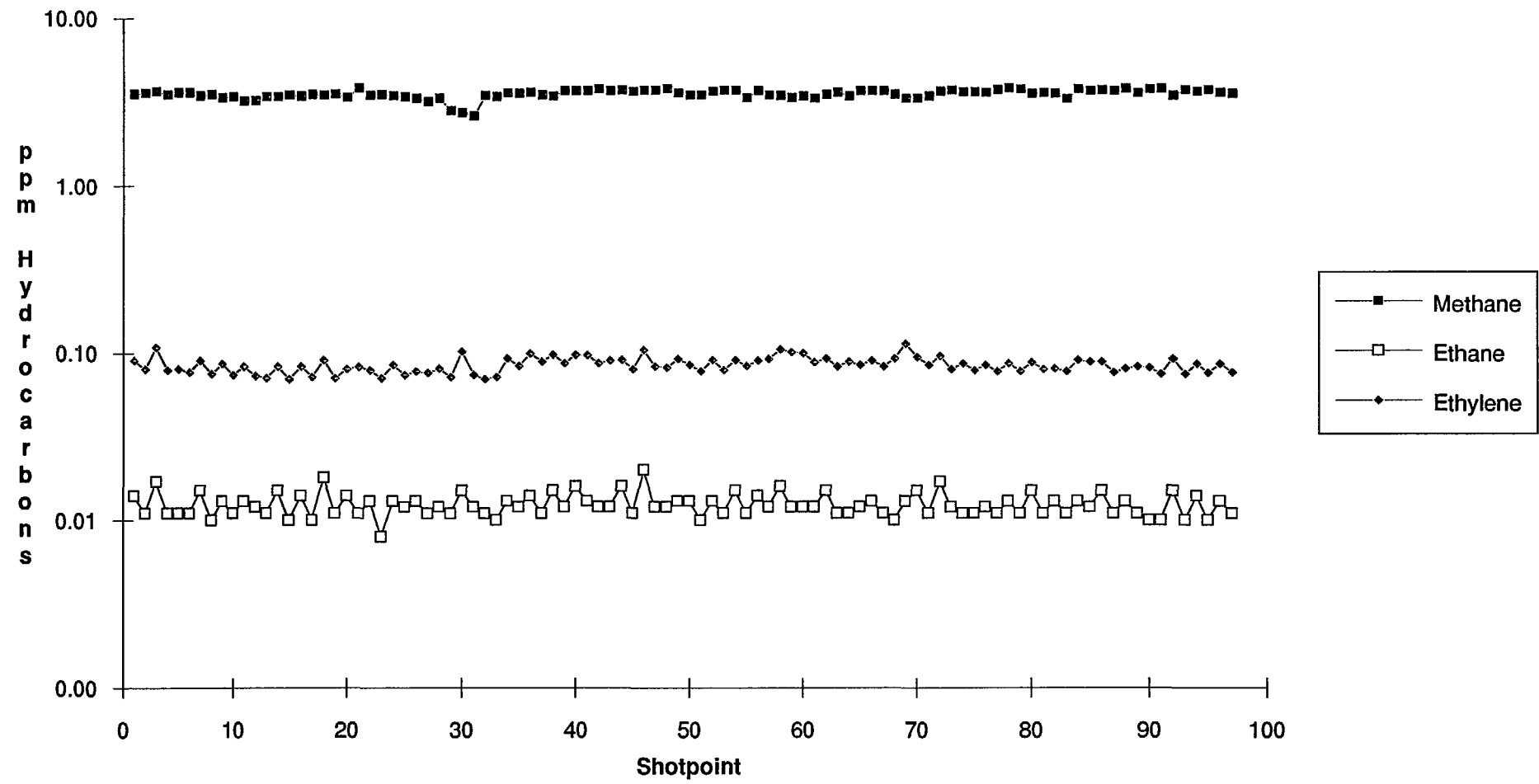
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	3	24-Oct-90	04:13:13	19	37.251 116	21.863
End	99	24-Oct-90	07:31:36	19	29.736 116	36.904

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	20.748	3.536	0.012	0.085	0.022	0.027	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.113	0.137	0.000	1.172
Std. Dev.	0.675	0.209	0.002	0.009	0.020	0.021	0.018	0.007	0.000	0.141	0.411	0.003	0.845
Minimum	19.653	2.628	0.008	0.070	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.294
Maximum	23.856	3.833	0.020	0.114	0.089	0.098	0.075	0.071	0.000	1.450	4.105	0.028	4.224

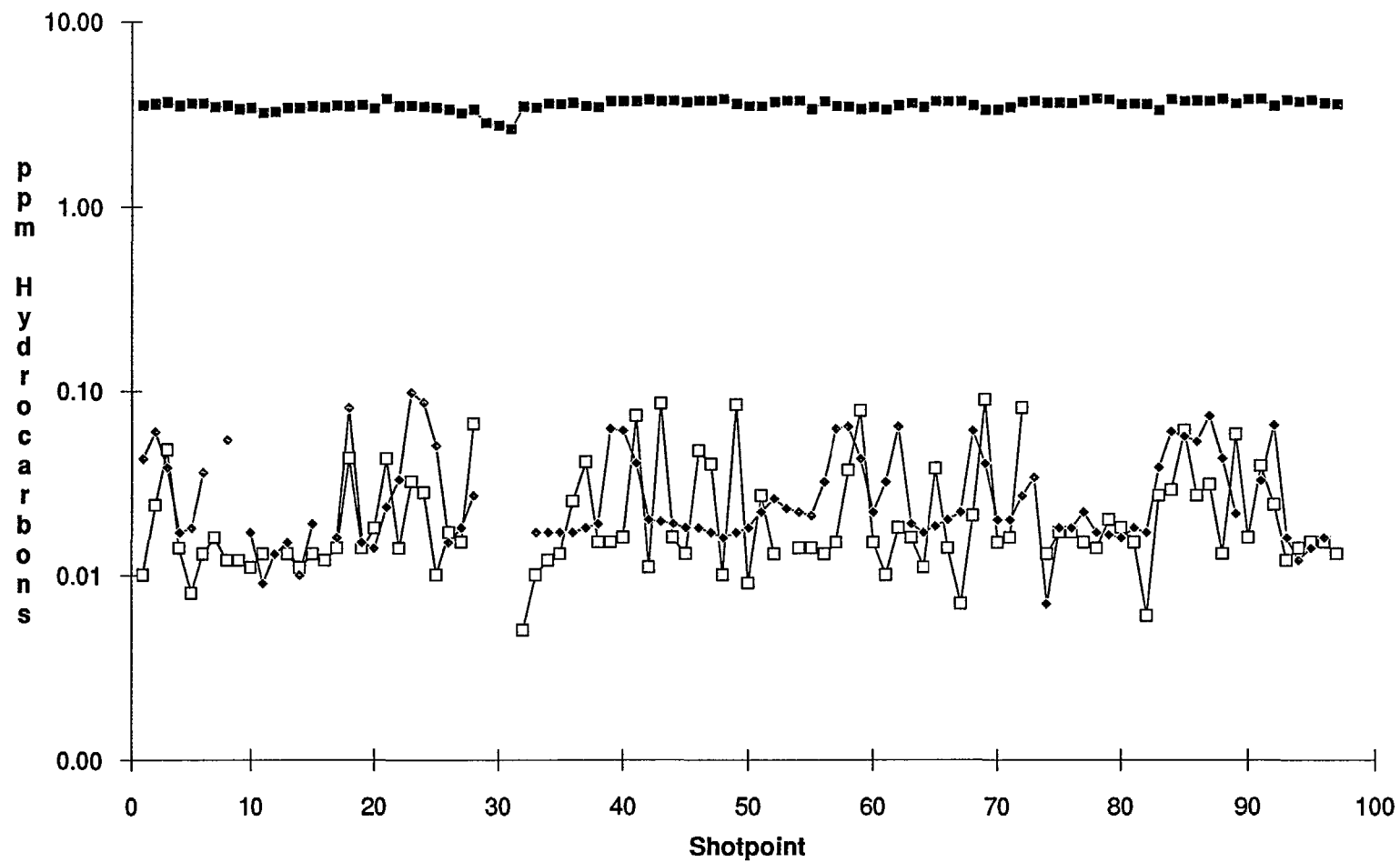
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	55.868	26.903	59.985	77.398	17.412
Std. Dev.	0.183	0.212	3.150	2.264	3.165
Minimum	55.520	26.400	55.182	71.182	12.000
Maximum	56.270	27.400	66.402	89.402	23.000

Notes No anomalies.

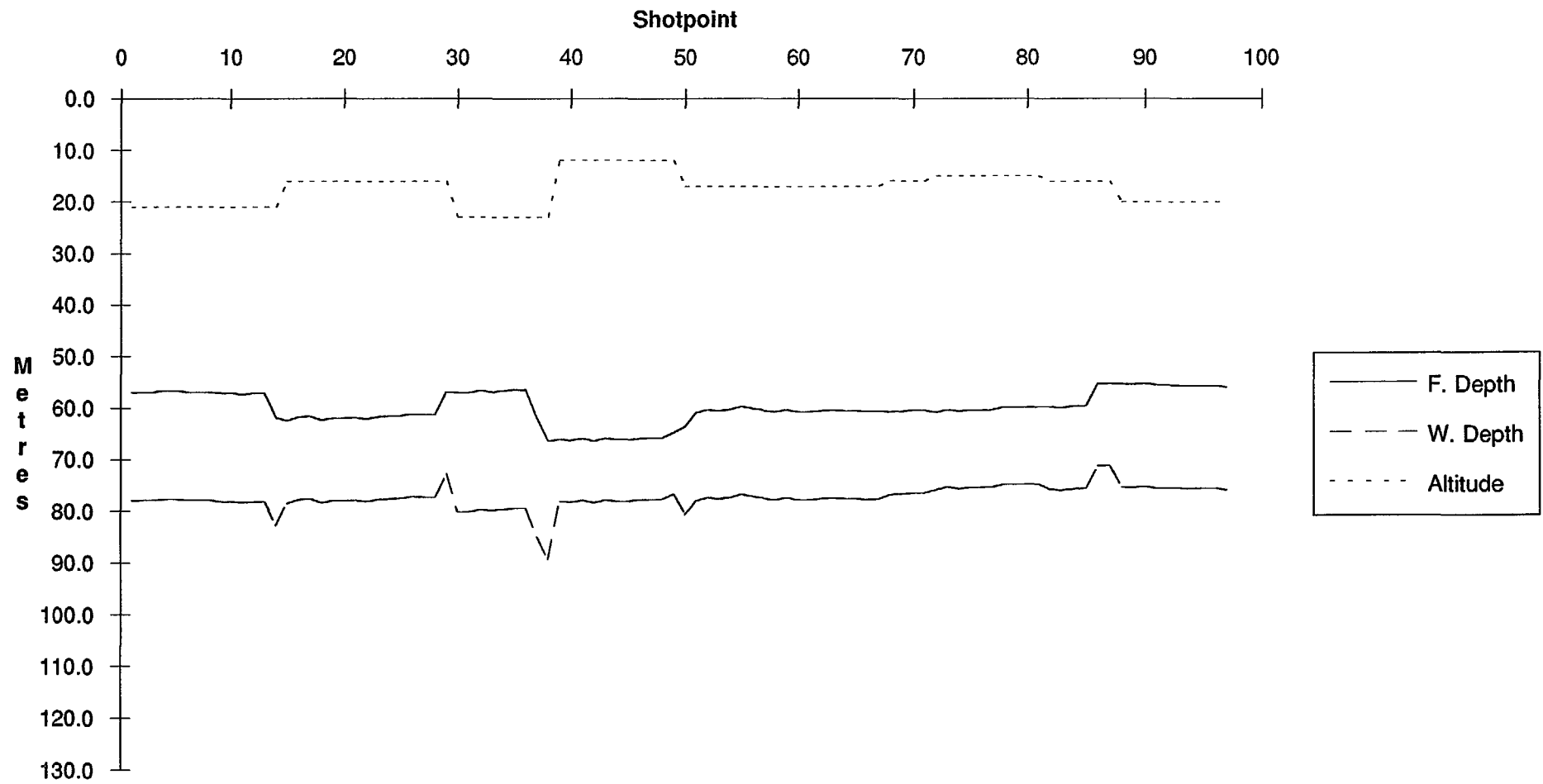
Line 97002 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97002 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97002 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97003
No. of Shotpoints 244

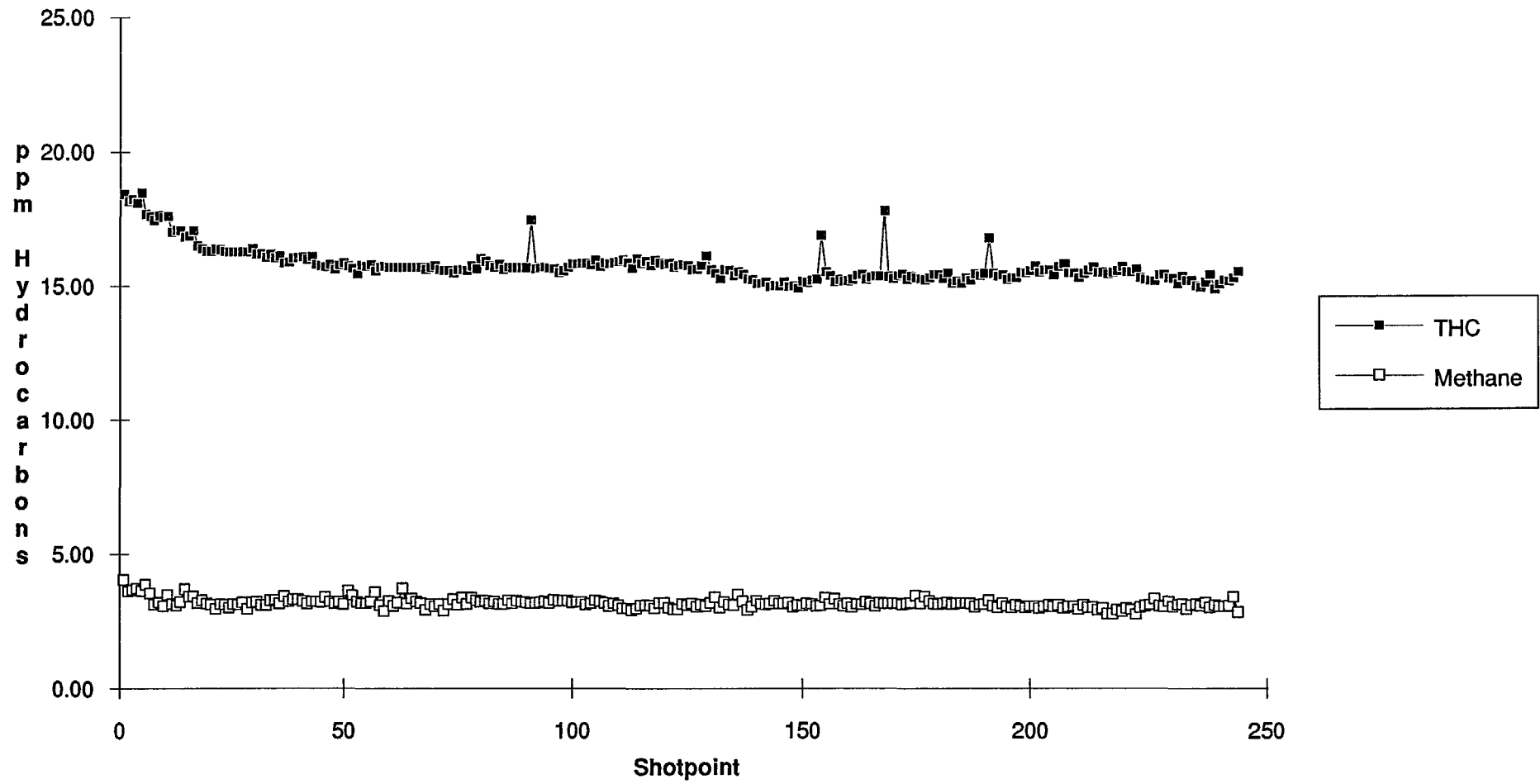
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	24-Oct-90	08:58:57	19	27.873	43.976
End	244	24-Oct-90	17:04:52	19	41.368	21.020

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	15.748	3.157	0.011	0.073	0.017	0.024	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.076	0.028	0.000	1.154
Std. Dev.	0.646	0.172	0.004	0.008	0.018	0.018	0.020	0.002	0.000	0.021	0.012	0.000	0.924
Minimum	14.893	2.752	0.000	0.061	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.183
Maximum	18.463	4.034	0.061	0.112	0.095	0.092	0.099	0.027	0.000	0.113	0.059	0.000	4.513

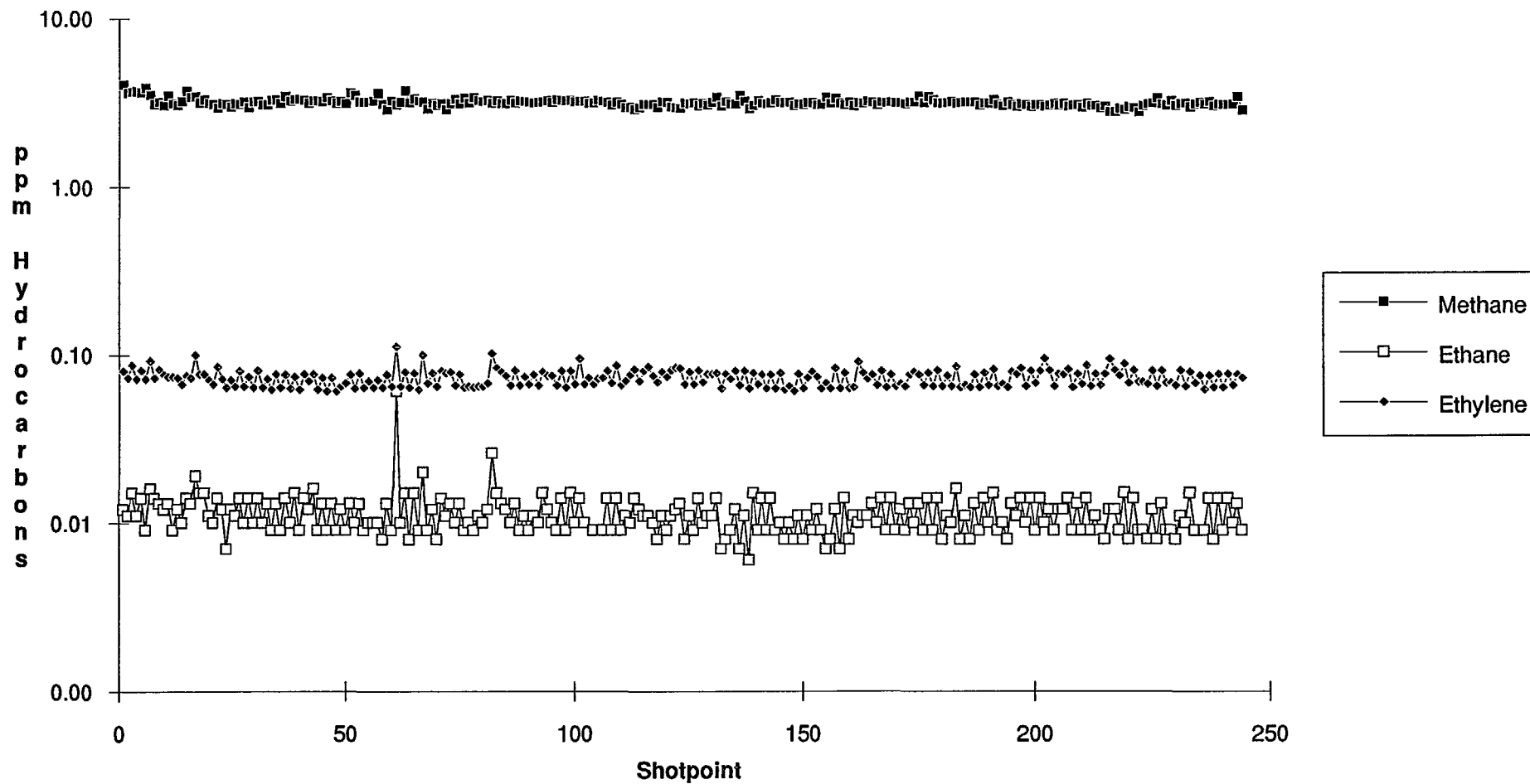
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.389	24.776	62.280	77.887	15.607
Std. Dev.	0.361	0.354	9.779	10.893	3.370
Minimum	53.020	24.320	43.350	55.350	10.000
Maximum	54.730	26.100	90.984	109.984	25.000

Notes No anomalies.

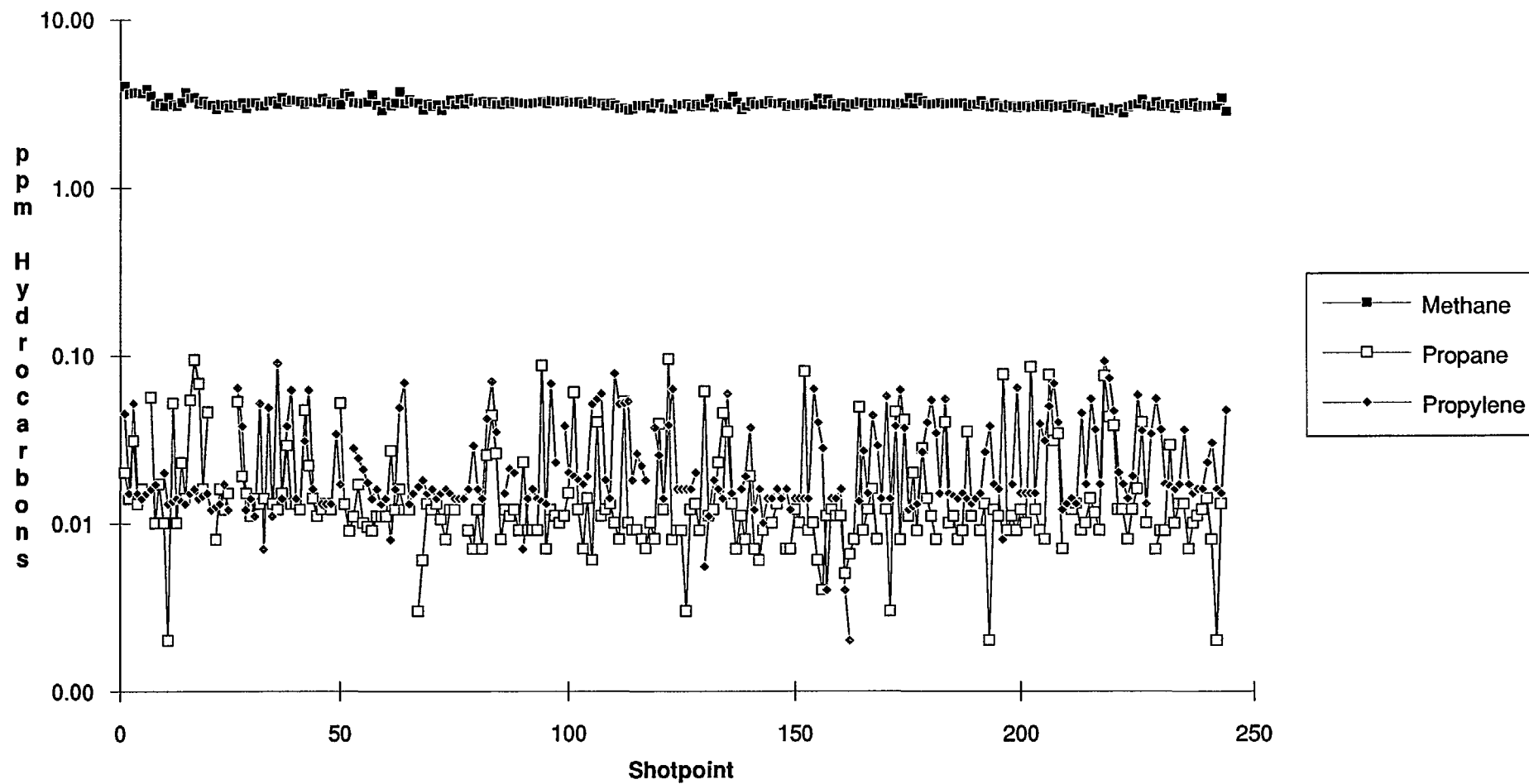
Line 97003 THC, Methane



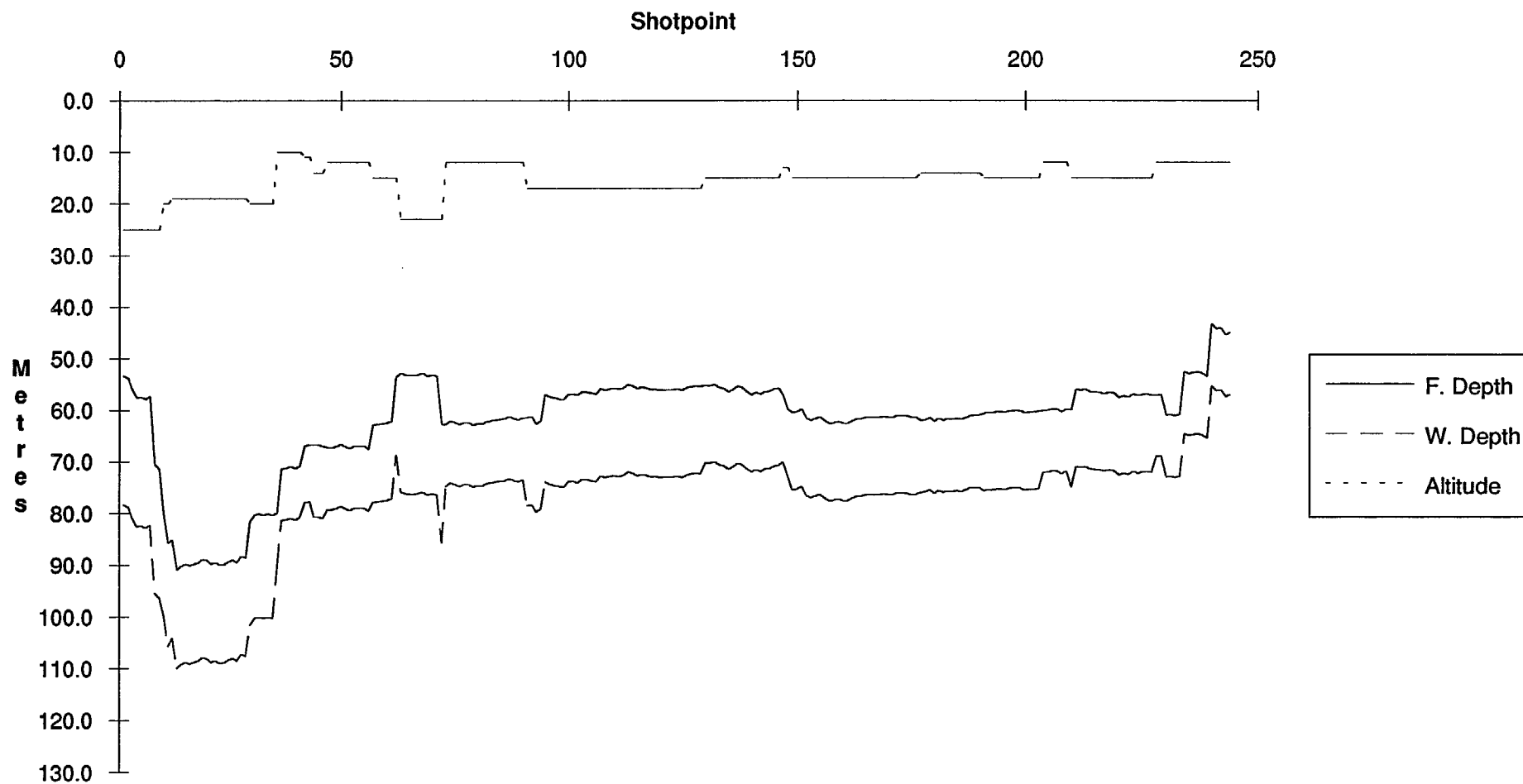
Line 97003 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97003 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97003 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97004
No. of Shotpoints 34

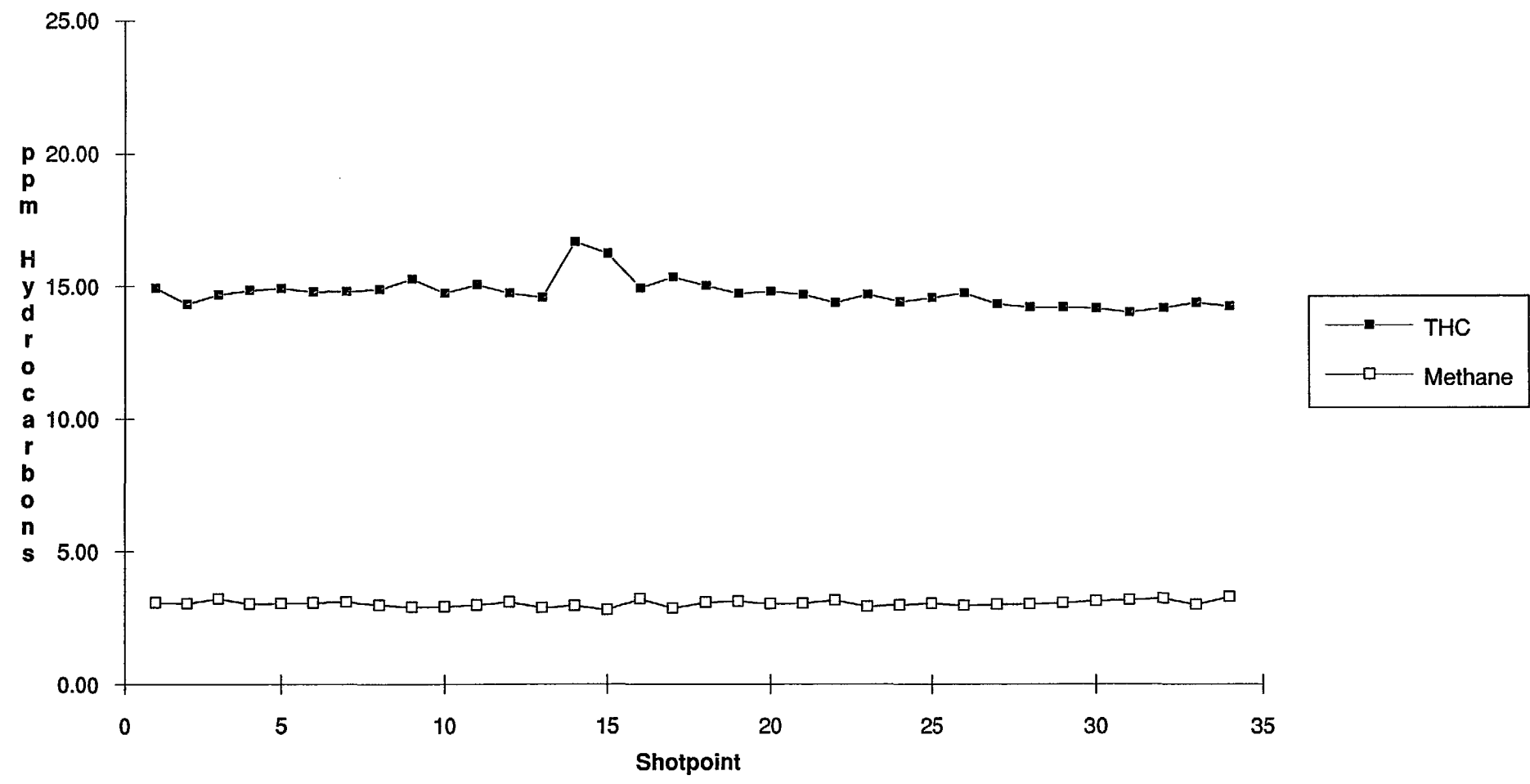
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	2	24-Oct-90	19:13:29	19	39.248	116 25.156
End	35	24-Oct-90	20:19:28	19	35.628	116 20.623

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	14.737	3.033	0.011	0.067	0.013	0.026	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.068	0.022	0.000	0.949
Std. Dev.	0.544	0.113	0.003	0.008	0.009	0.018	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.008	0.000	0.533
Minimum	13.996	2.791	0.008	0.055	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.265
Maximum	16.670	3.295	0.022	0.085	0.048	0.067	0.049	0.000	0.000	0.092	0.039	0.000	2.853

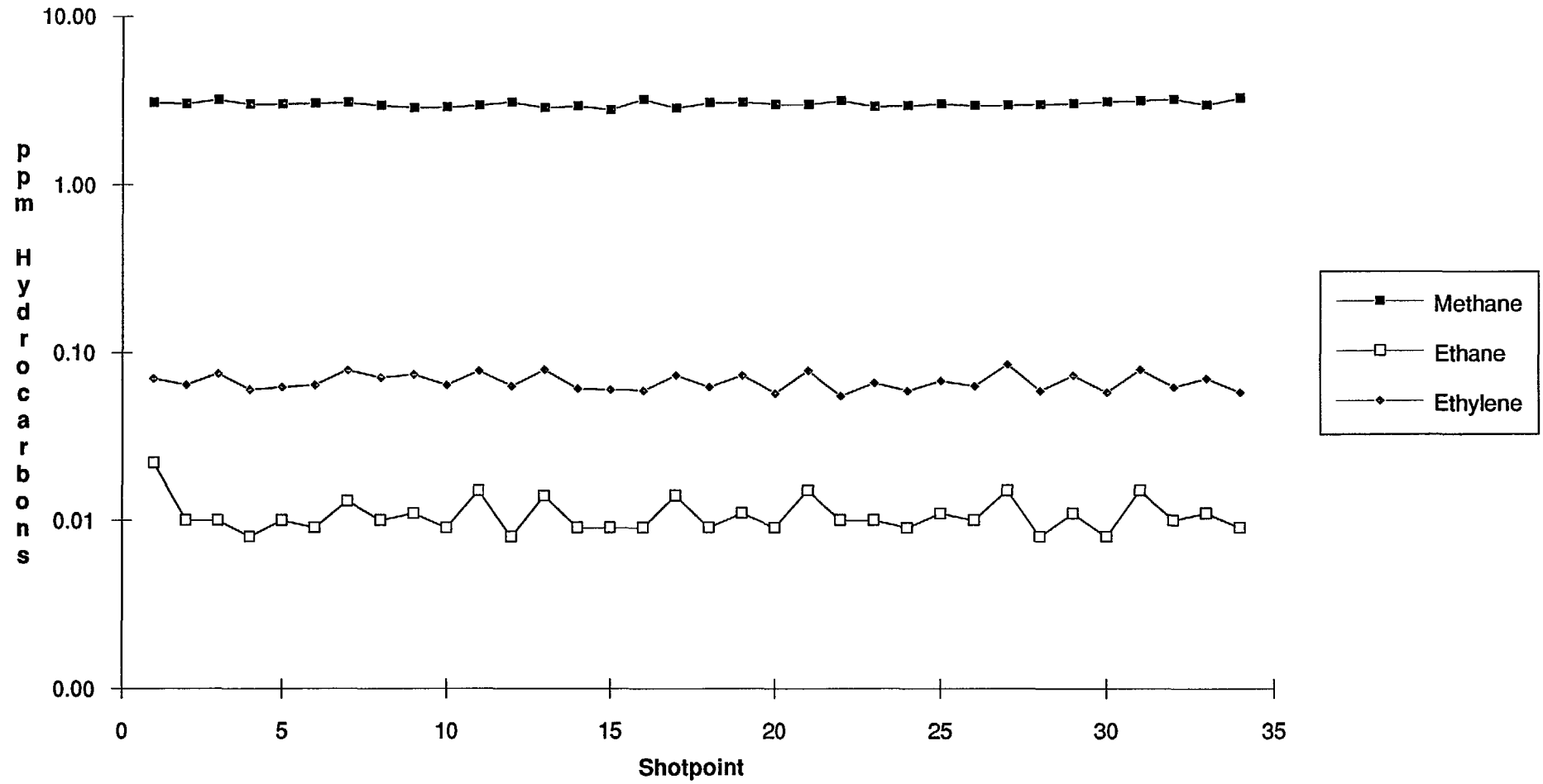
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.155	24.589	62.487	76.722	14.235
Std. Dev.	0.190	0.185	8.341	9.231	3.016
Minimum	52.890	24.210	52.122	65.142	11.000
Maximum	53.450	24.930	80.376	95.376	20.000

Notes No anomalies.

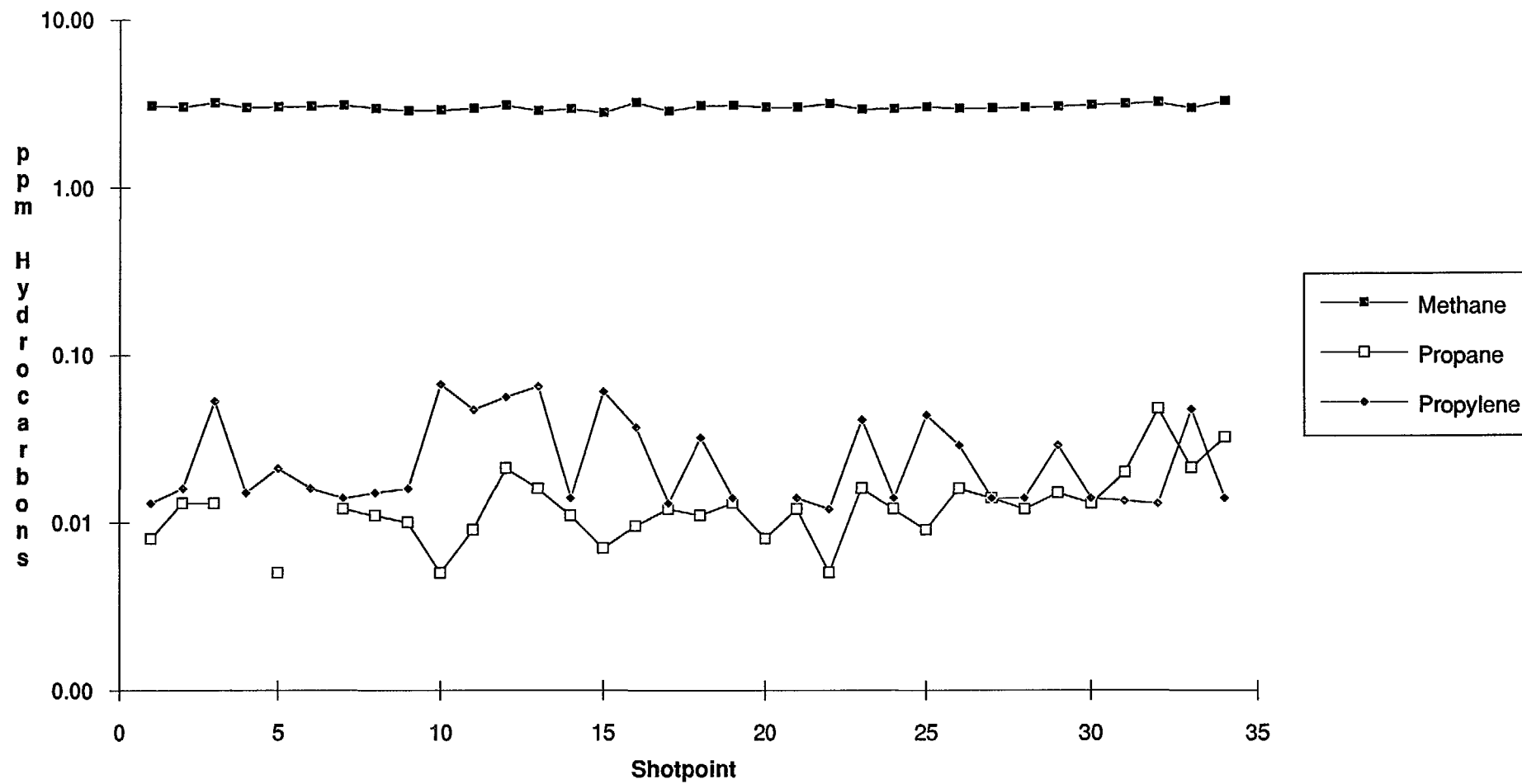
Line 97004 THC, Methane



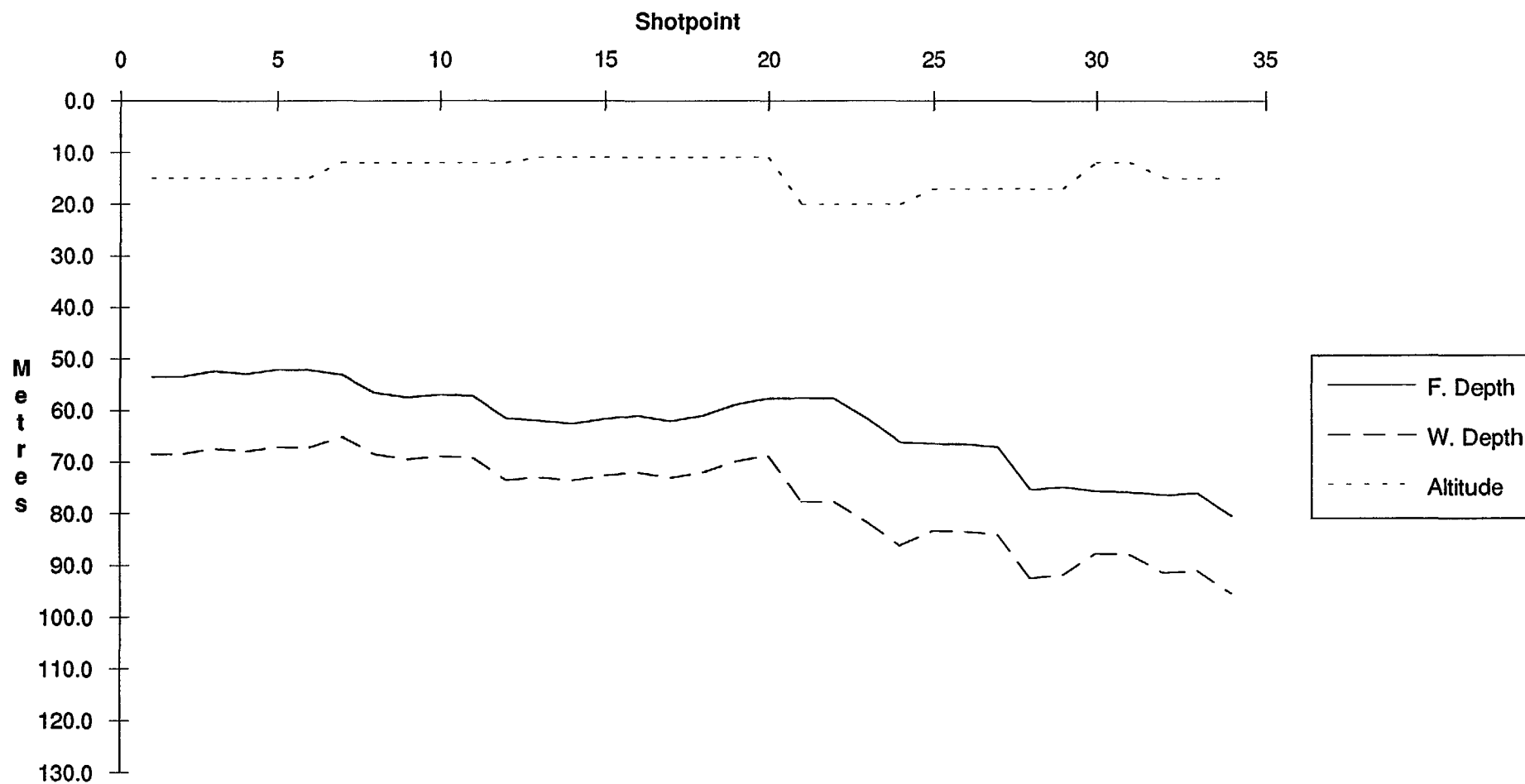
Line 97004 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97004 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97004 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97005A
No. of Shotpoints 40

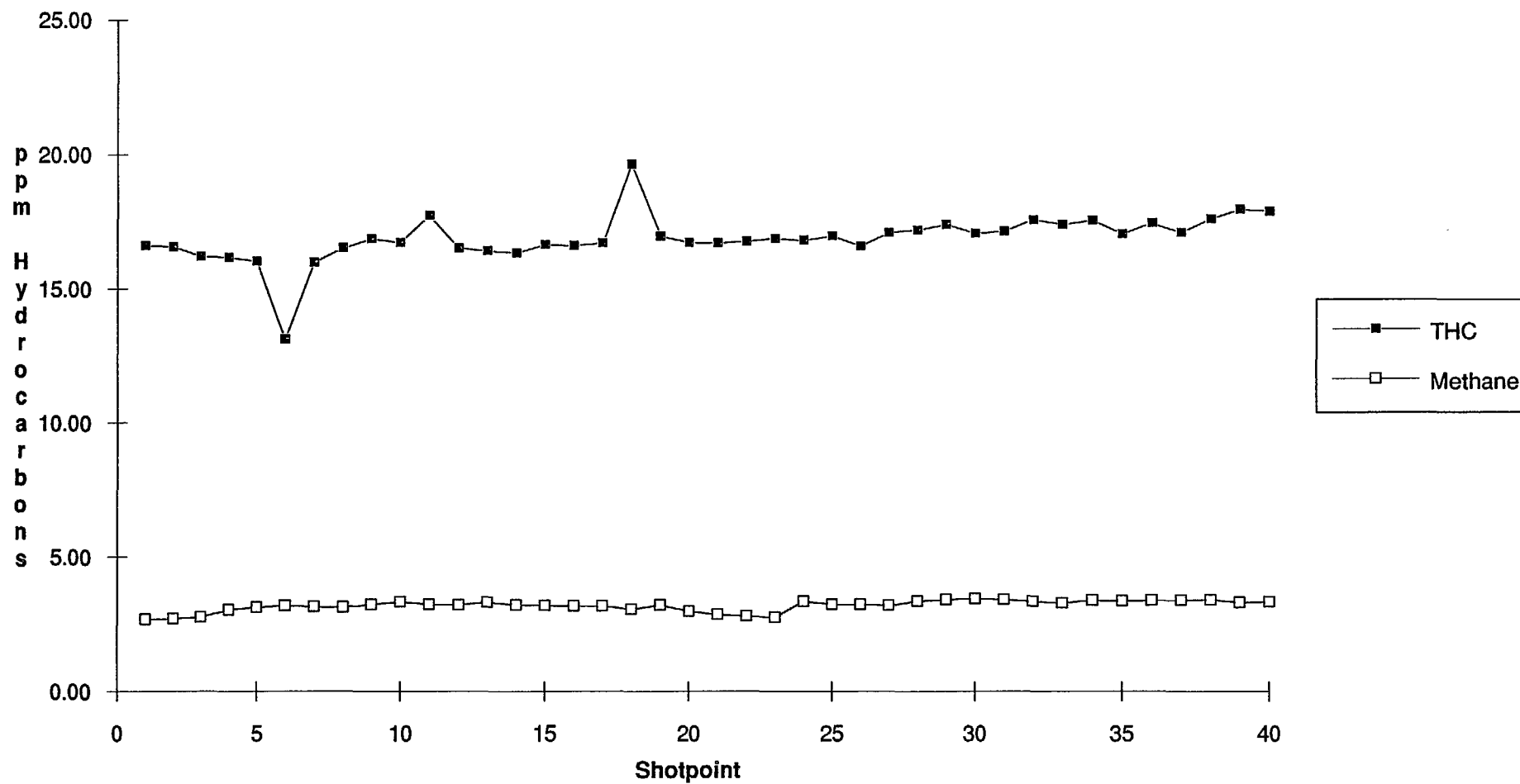
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	26-Oct-90	18:09:02	19	34.585	116 21.978
End	40	26-Oct-90	19:27:05	19	38.621	116 27.172

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	16.879	3.181	0.011	0.085	0.016	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.072	0.028	0.000	0.862
Std. Dev.	0.893	0.212	0.003	0.005	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.010	0.000	0.307
Minimum	13.129	2.684	0.000	0.076	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.248
Maximum	19.637	3.452	0.017	0.097	0.048	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.042	0.000	1.864

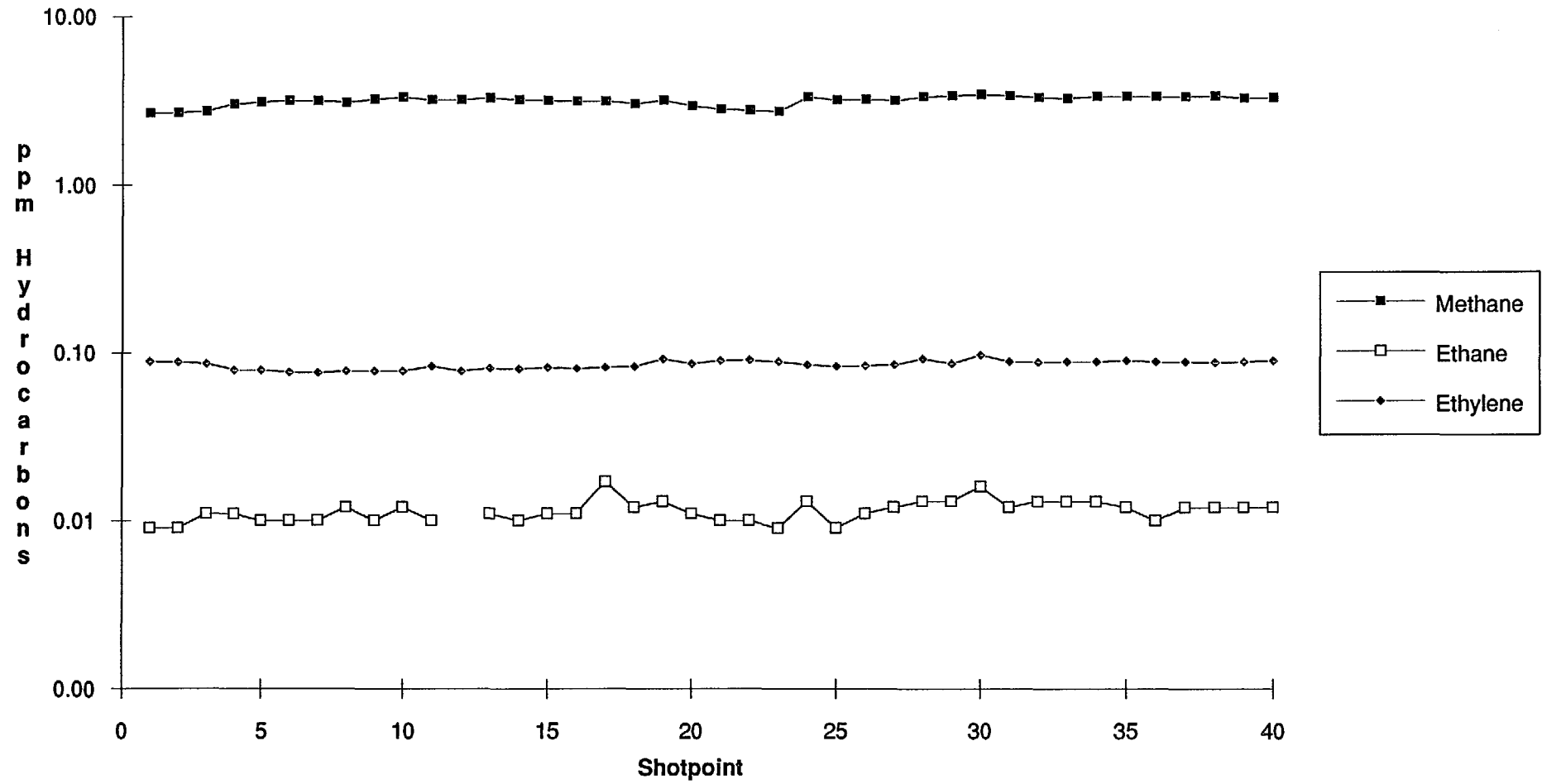
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	52.914	24.183	61.764	79.914	18.150
Std. Dev.	0.090	0.199	10.361	12.054	6.930
Minimum	52.820	23.900	28.254	66.254	12.000
Maximum	53.210	24.540	78.234	128.602	52.000

Notes No anomalies.

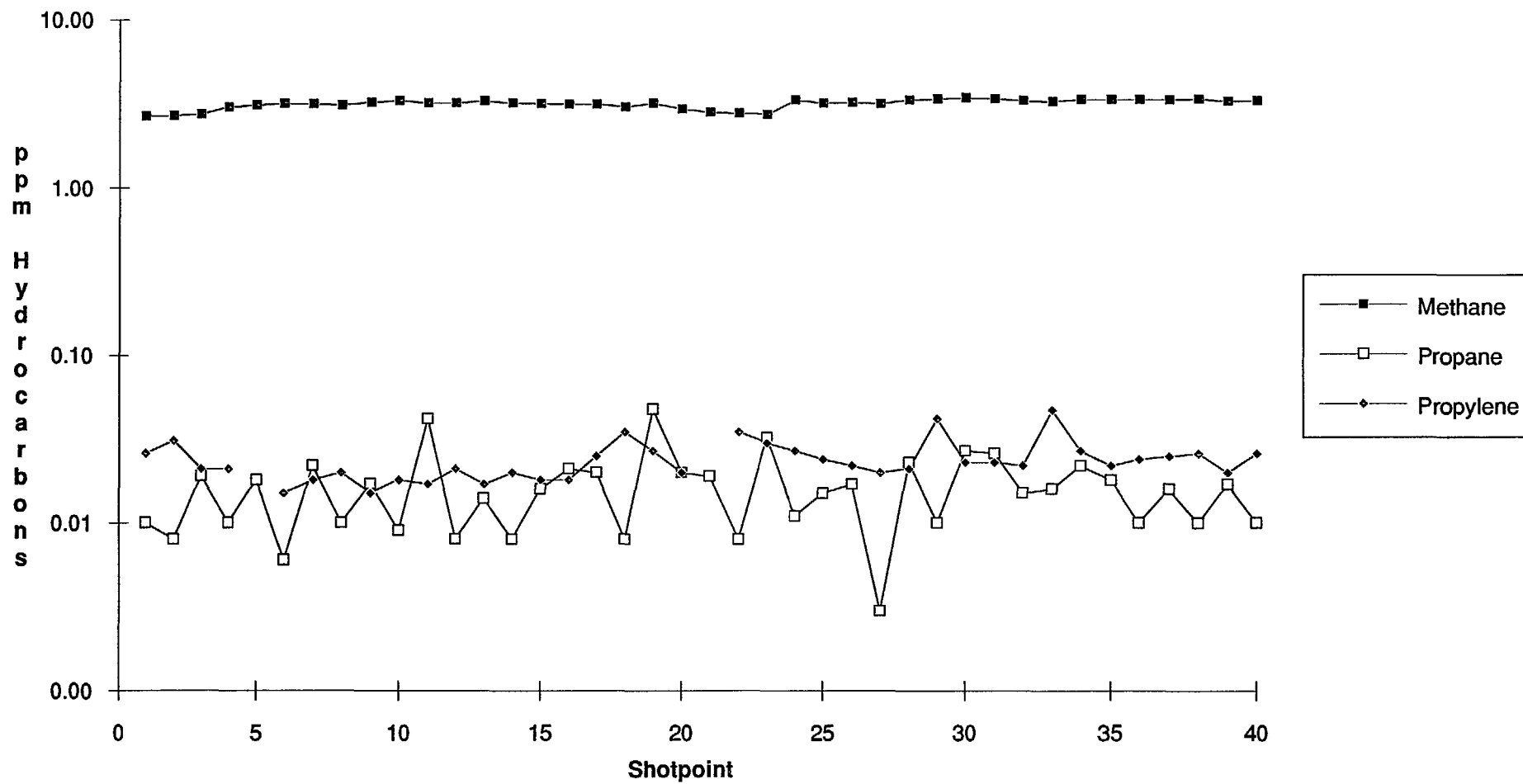
Line 97005 THC, Methane



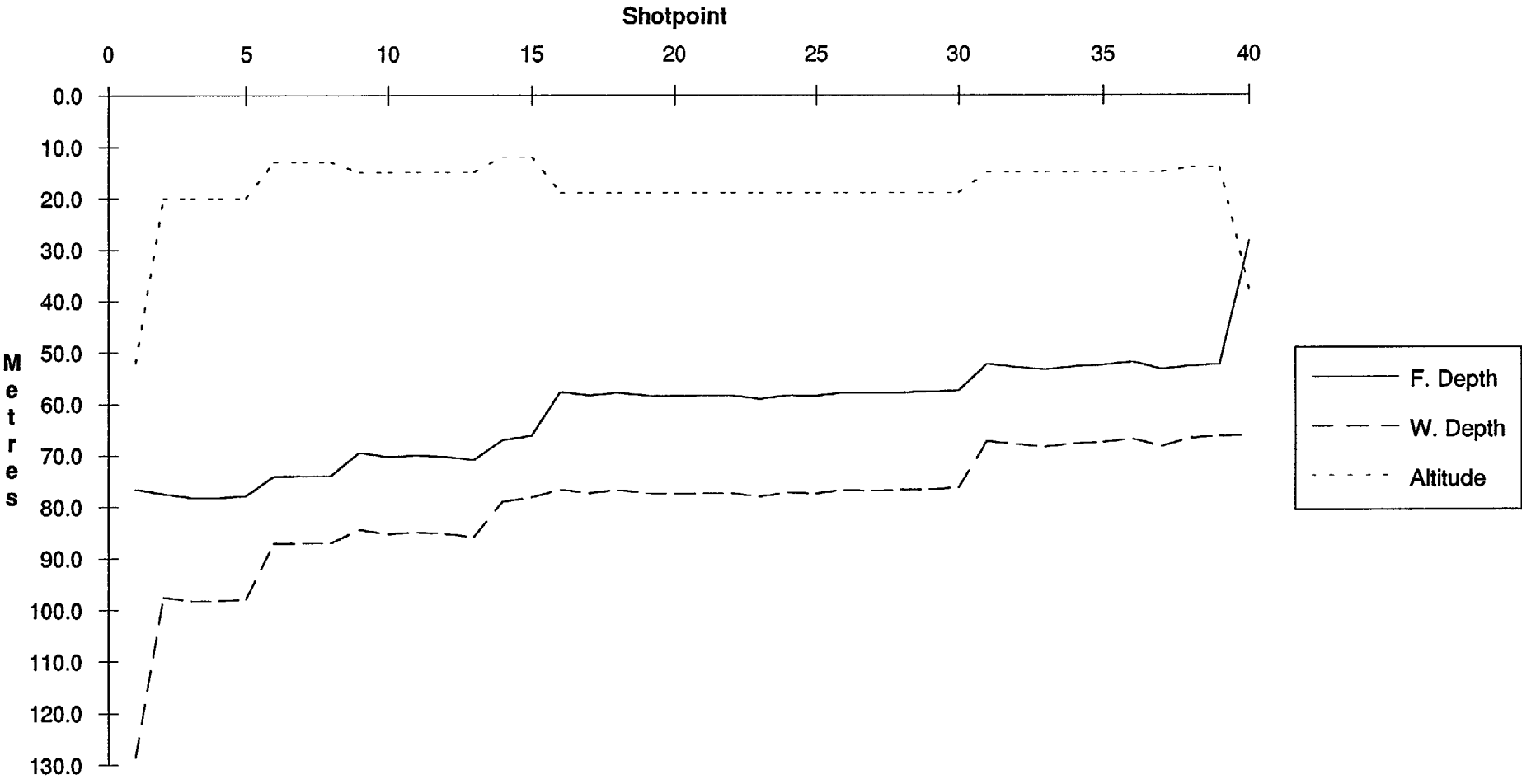
Line 97005 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97005 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97005 Depths, Altitude



* R 9 2 0 6 1 0 2 *



Line Summary

Line Number 97006
No. of Shotpoints 70

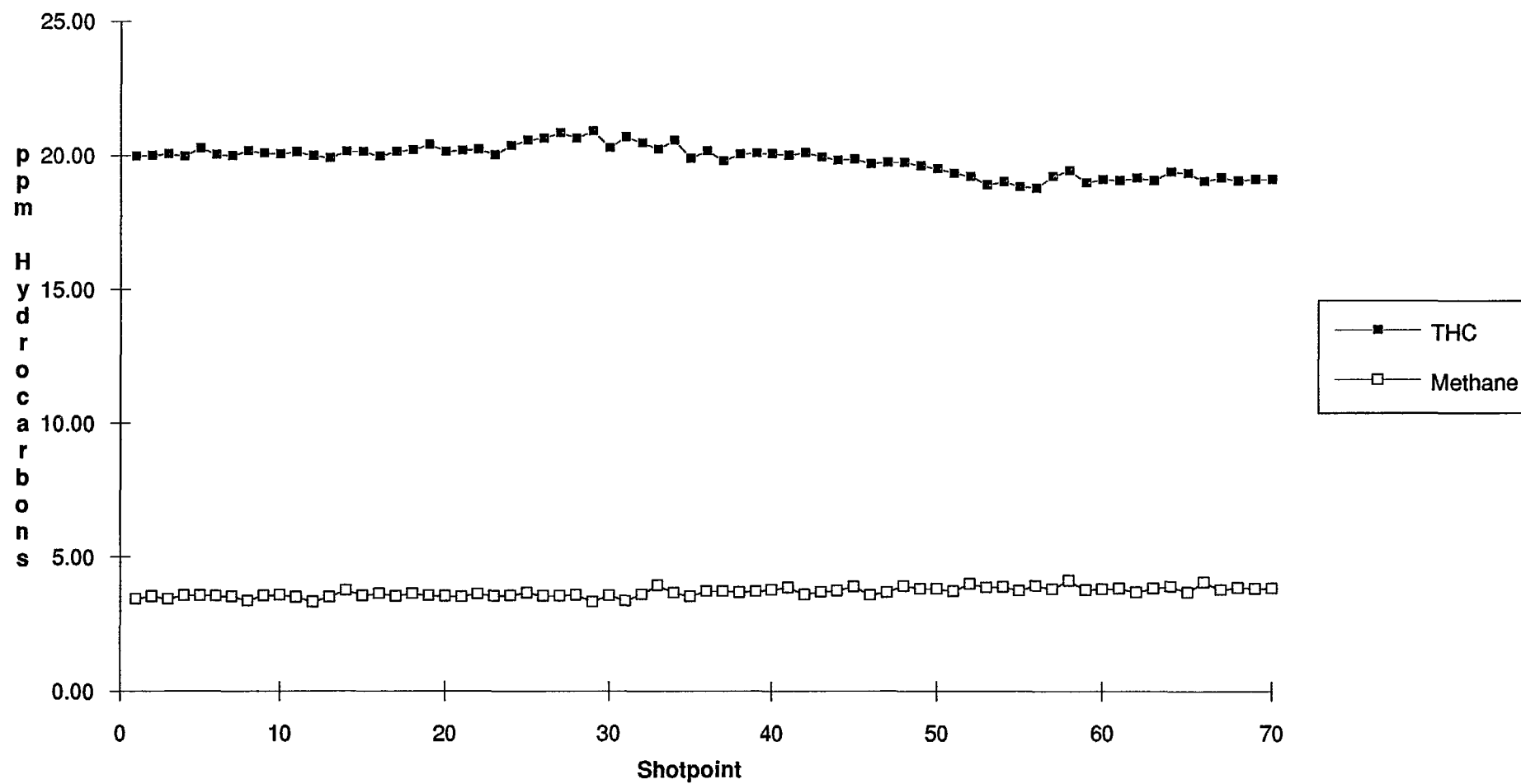
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	25-Oct-90	01:10:45	19	38.467	116 29.904
End	70	25-Oct-90	03:28:49	19	30.919	116 20.280

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	19.854	3.680	0.014	0.104	0.018	0.038	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.118	0.004	0.000	1.023
Std. Dev.	0.534	0.171	0.002	0.006	0.012	0.022	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.030	0.008	0.000	0.480
Minimum	18.799	3.333	0.011	0.090	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.326
Maximum	20.918	4.115	0.019	0.114	0.073	0.096	0.050	0.009	0.000	0.162	0.024	0.000	2.487

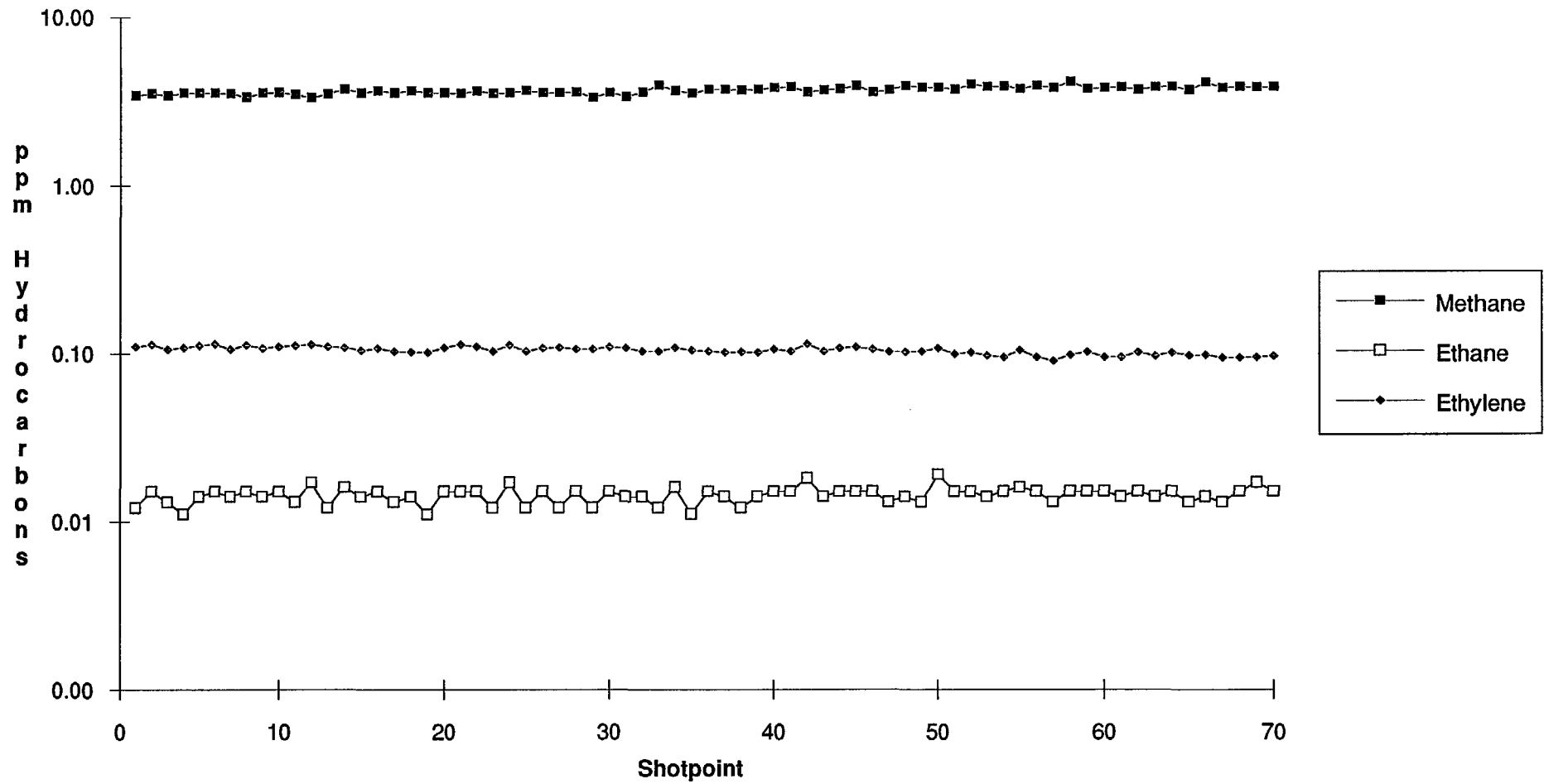
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	54.421	25.638	71.820	85.048	13.229
Std. Dev.	0.102	0.171	17.656	18.450	1.446
Minimum	54.220	25.280	50.388	62.490	11.000
Maximum	54.600	25.970	103.428	119.122	16.000

Notes No anomalies

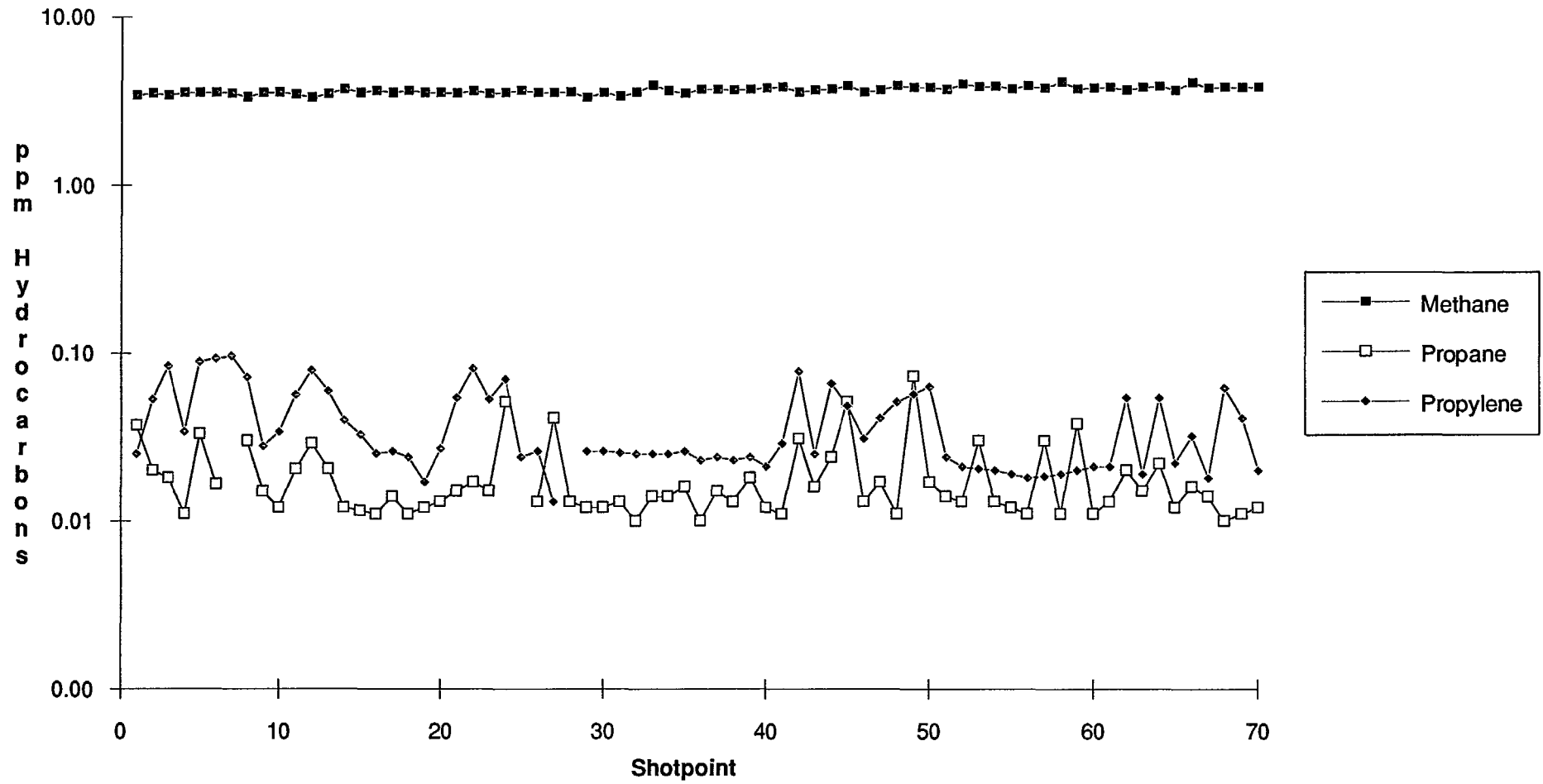
Line 97006 THC, Methane



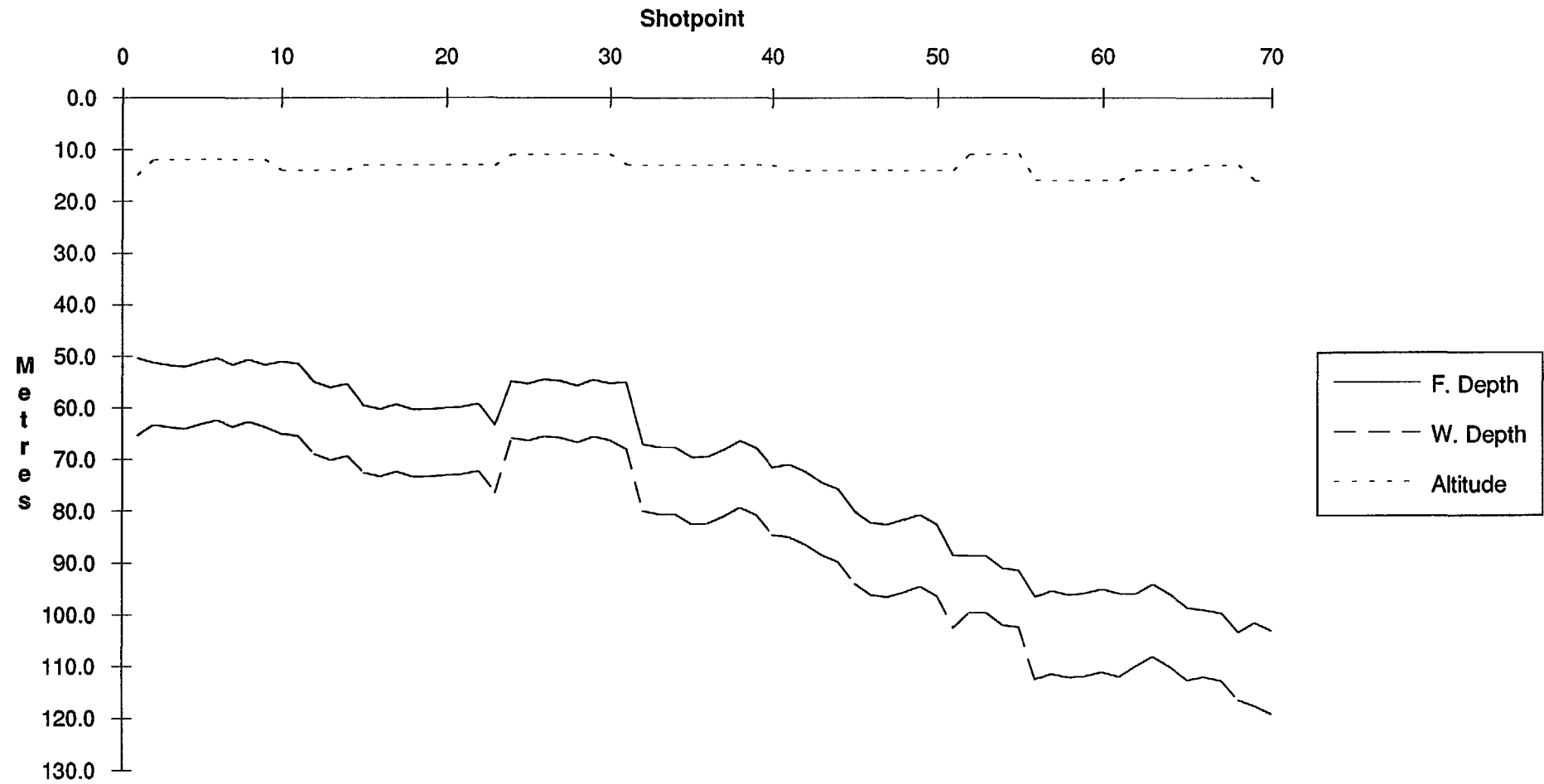
Line 97006 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97006 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97006 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97007
No. of Shotpoints 47

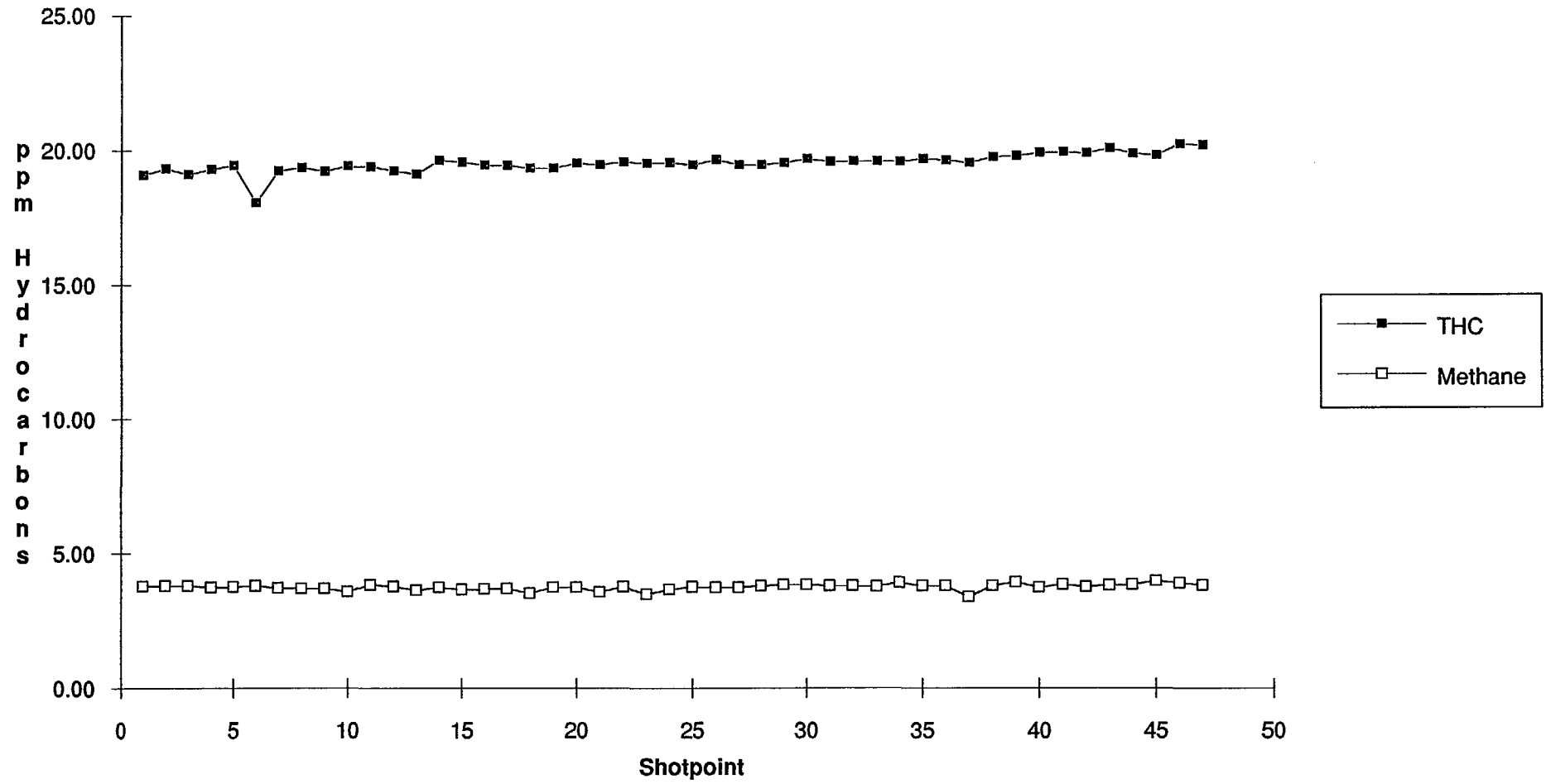
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	25-Oct-90	07:02:49	19	31.958 116	23.646
End	47	25-Oct-90	08:34:47	19	37.013 116	29.850

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	19.533	3.755	0.013	0.101	0.019	0.032	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.104	0.003	0.000	0.957
Std. Dev.	0.340	0.112	0.001	0.005	0.017	0.018	0.014	0.001	0.000	0.027	0.007	0.000	0.600
Minimum	18.070	3.385	0.011	0.093	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.289
Maximum	20.239	3.977	0.016	0.113	0.082	0.085	0.074	0.008	0.000	0.140	0.028	0.000	3.038

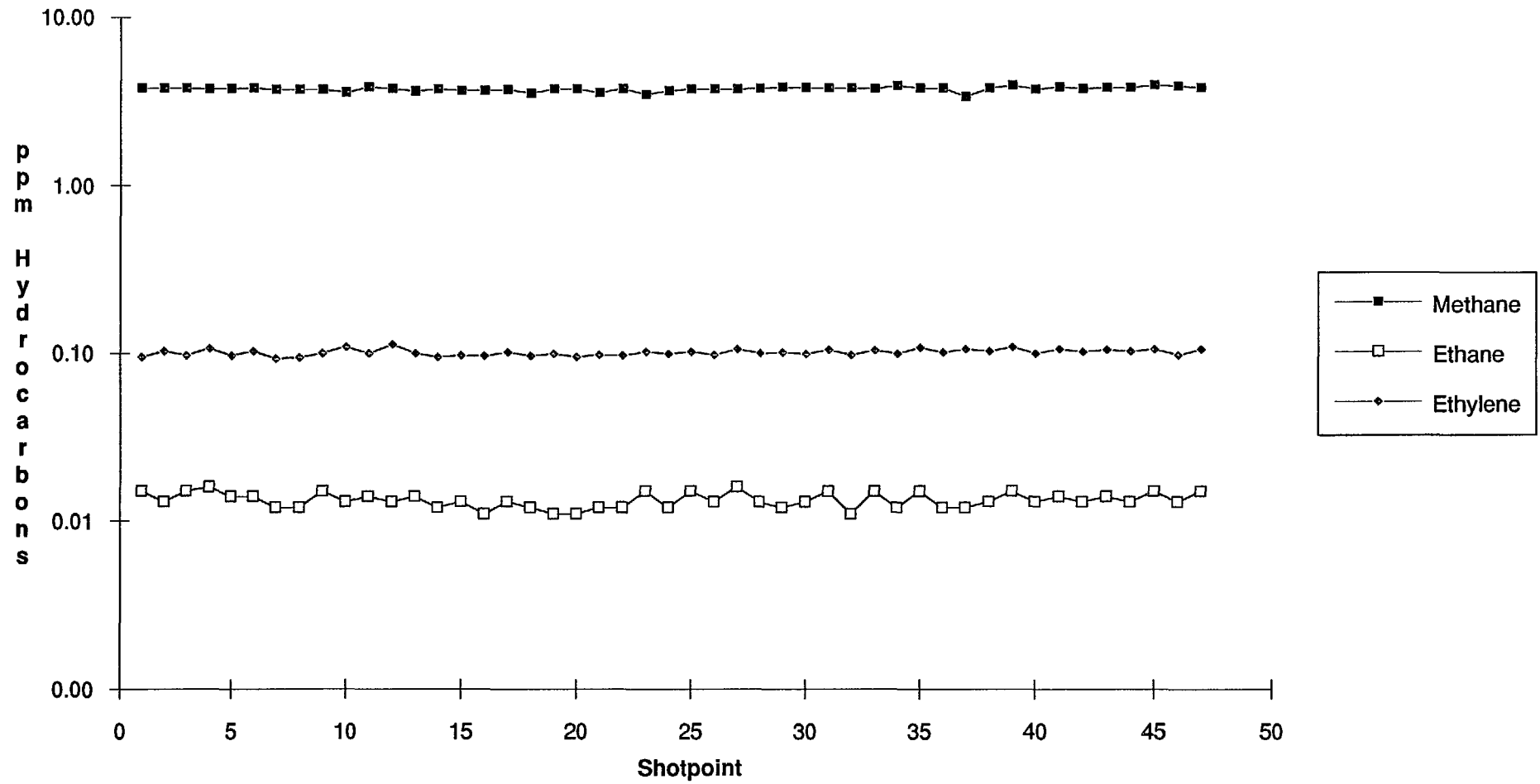
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	54.137	25.356	66.610	81.717	15.106
Std. Dev.	0.051	0.143	7.668	12.106	4.765
Minimum	53.990	25.090	51.306	62.306	11.000
Maximum	54.290	25.590	78.540	104.540	26.000

Notes No anomalies.

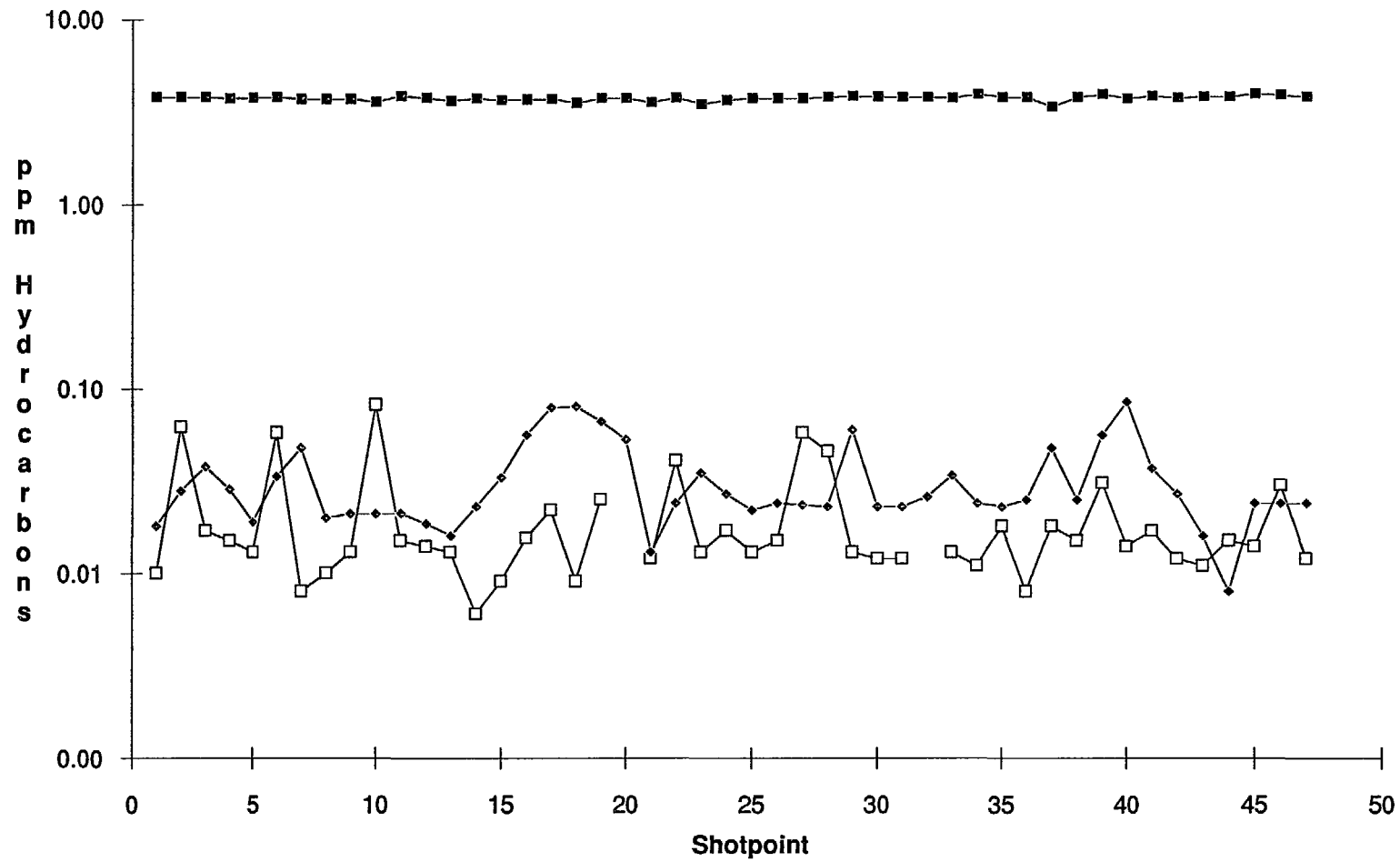
Line 97007 THC, Methane



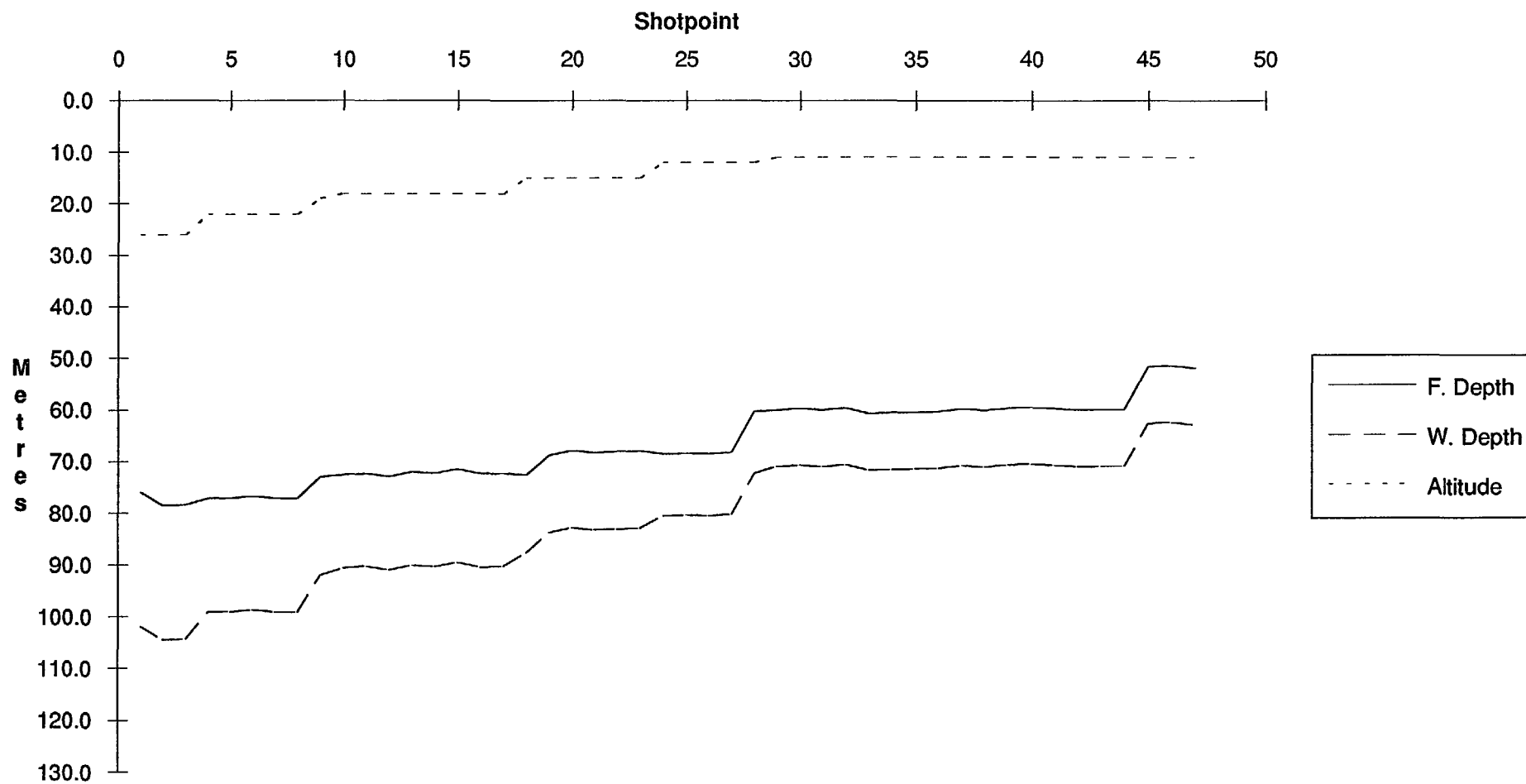
Line 97007 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97007 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97007 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97008
No. of Shotpoints 42

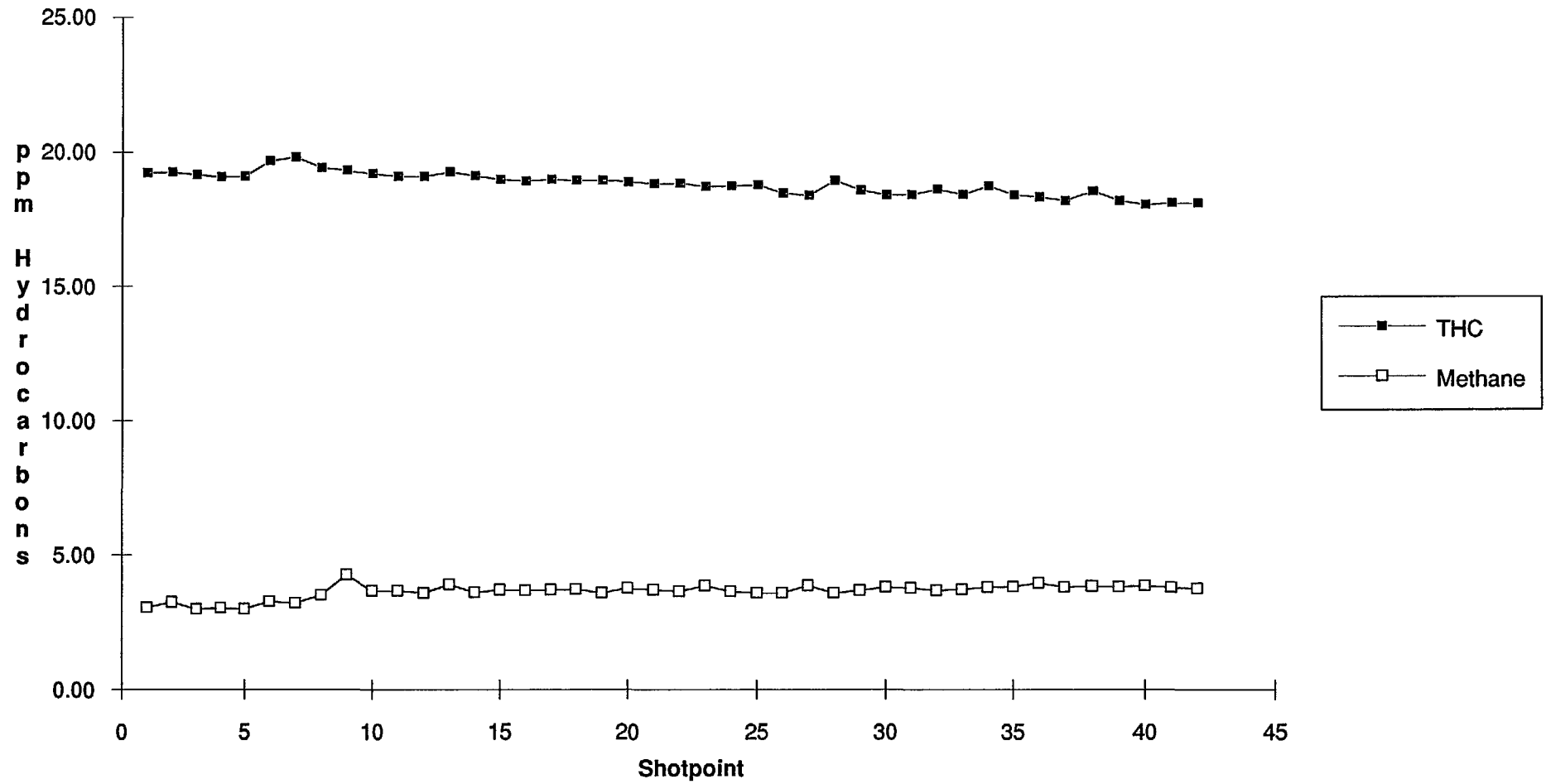
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	25-Oct-90	10:07:06	19	36.411 116	31.081
End	42	25-Oct-90	11:29:04	19	31.400 116	25.850

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	18.811	3.637	0.014	0.103	0.013	0.037	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.103	0.001	0.000	0.878
Std. Dev.	0.424	0.273	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.020	0.013	0.008	0.000	0.032	0.005	0.000	0.517
Minimum	18.036	2.991	0.000	0.093	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.310
Maximum	19.798	4.262	0.018	0.128	0.036	0.095	0.055	0.054	0.000	0.142	0.022	0.000	2.767

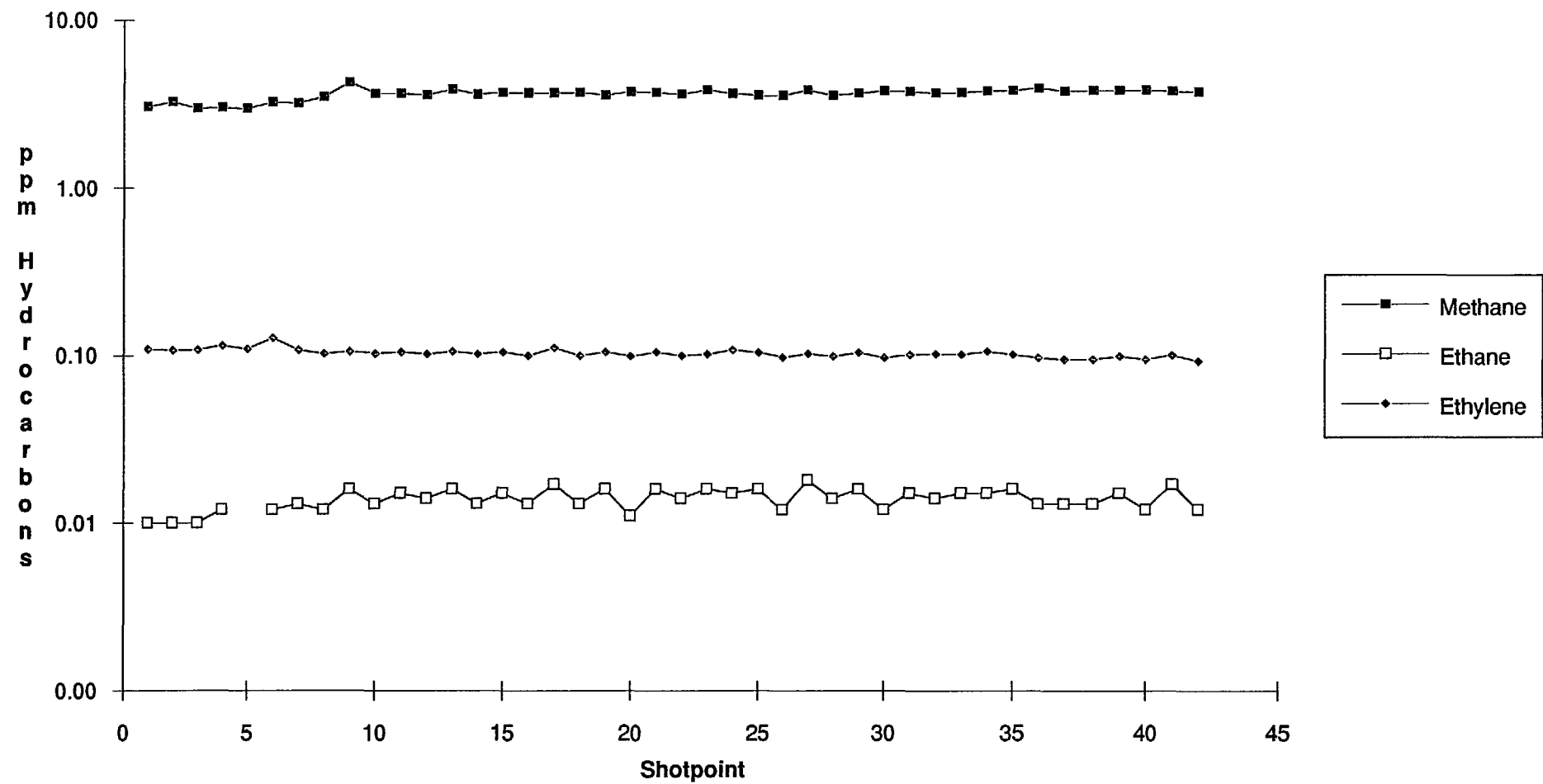
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.470	24.713	65.059	80.178	15.119
Std. Dev.	0.260	0.259	7.092	7.903	4.115
Minimum	52.990	24.290	44.064	70.976	11.000
Maximum	54.020	25.230	81.294	98.478	28.000

Notes No anomalies.

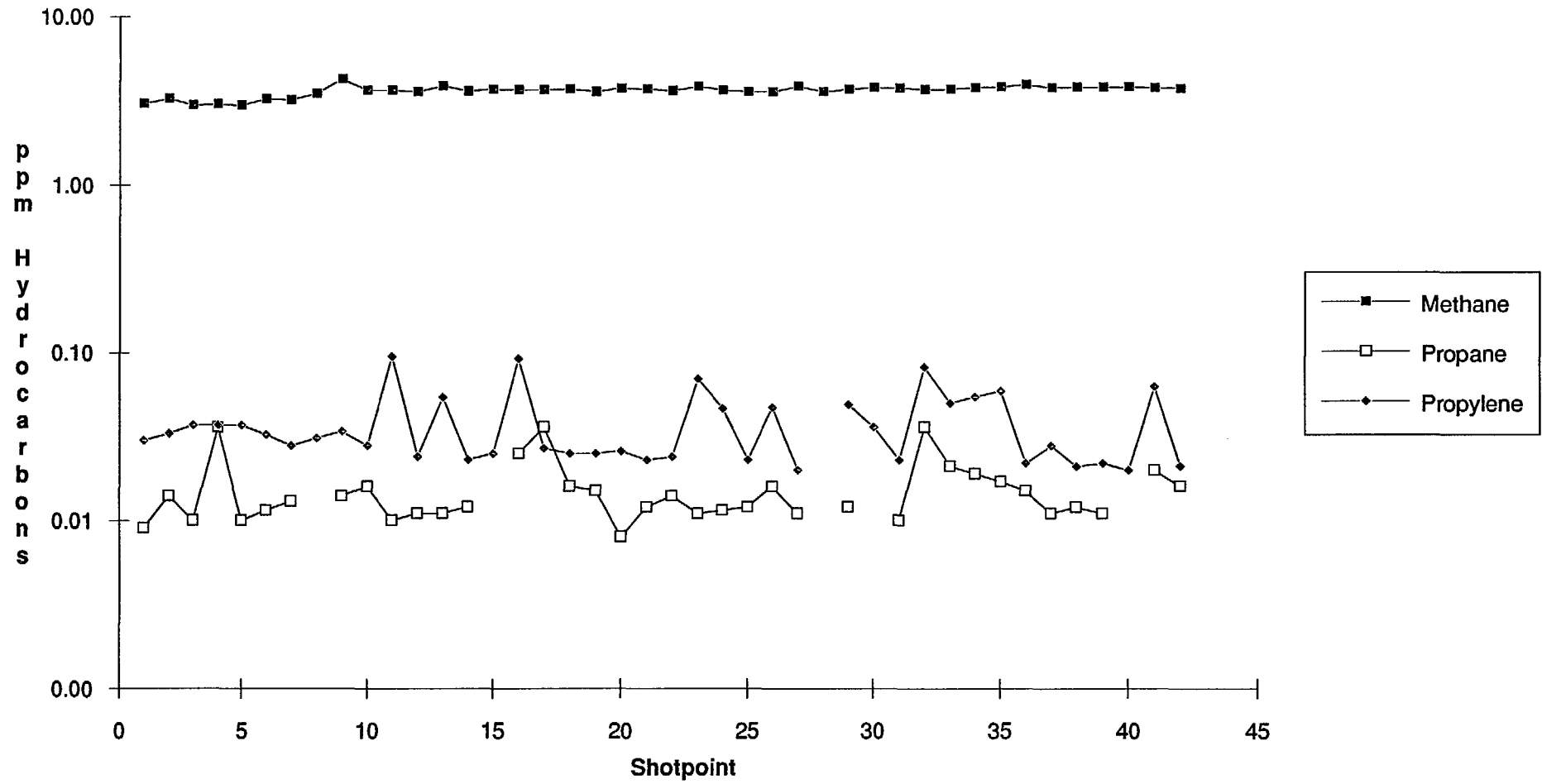
Line 97008 THC, Methane



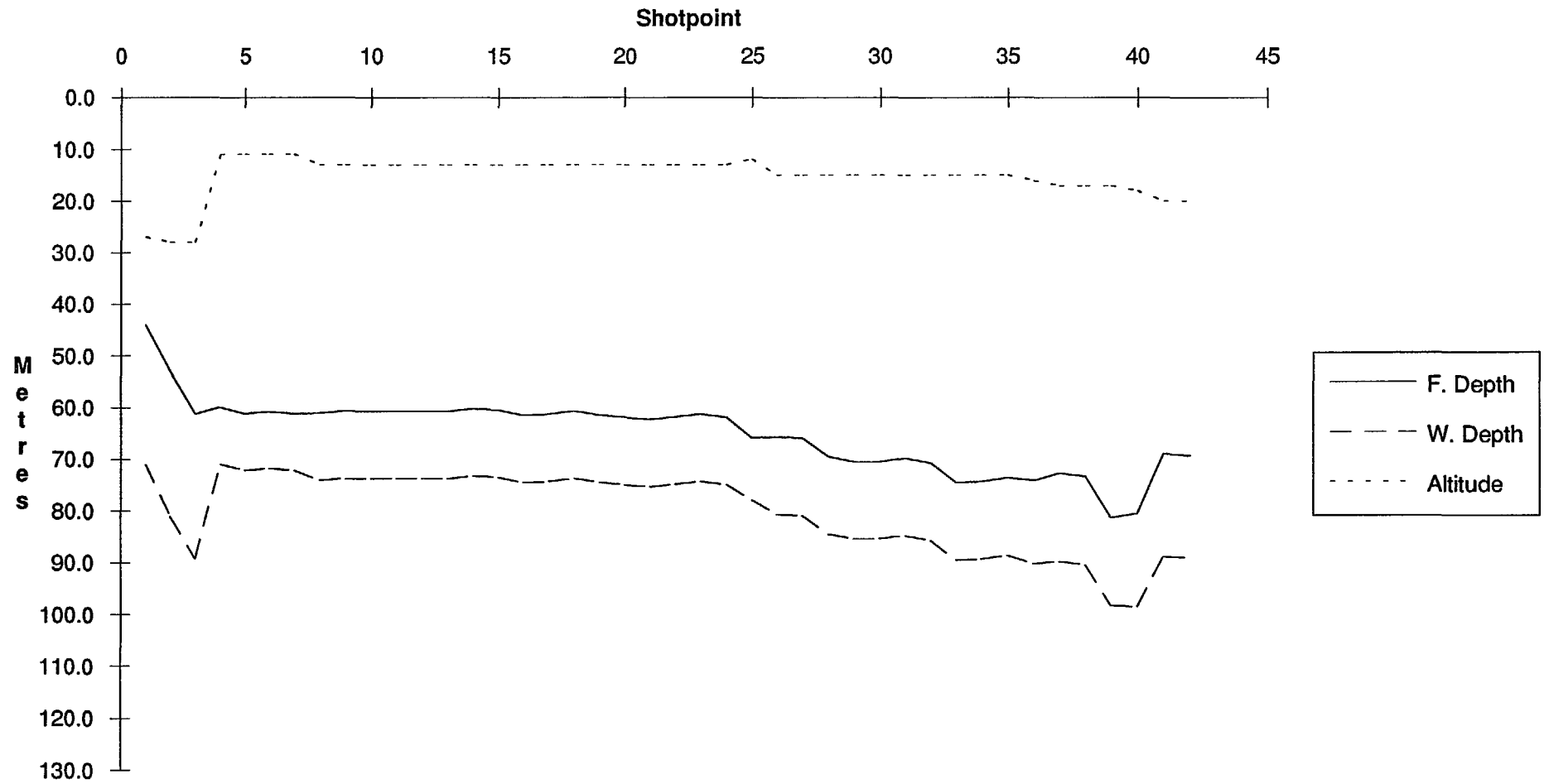
Line 97008 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97008 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97008 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97009
No. of Shotpoints 42

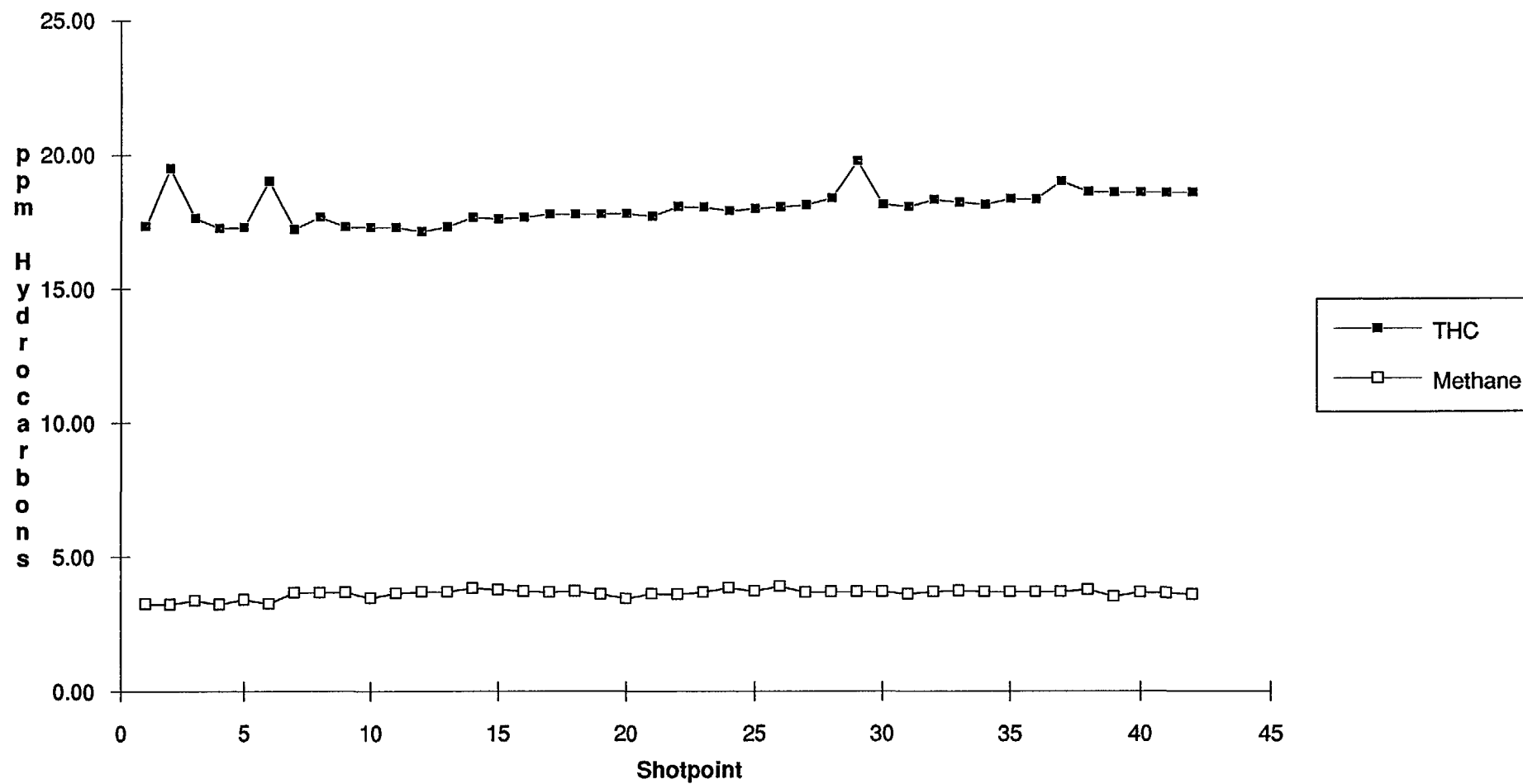
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	25-Oct-90	12:19:27	19	30.260 116	26.799
End	42	25-Oct-90	13:41:29	19	35.347 116	31.900

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	18.027	3.628	0.013	0.098	0.019	0.035	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.089	0.000	0.000	0.985
Std. Dev.	0.614	0.166	0.001	0.005	0.011	0.022	0.010	0.002	0.000	0.020	0.002	0.000	0.442
Minimum	17.138	3.222	0.011	0.087	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.576
Maximum	19.765	3.910	0.016	0.107	0.050	0.092	0.049	0.013	0.000	0.114	0.016	0.000	2.559

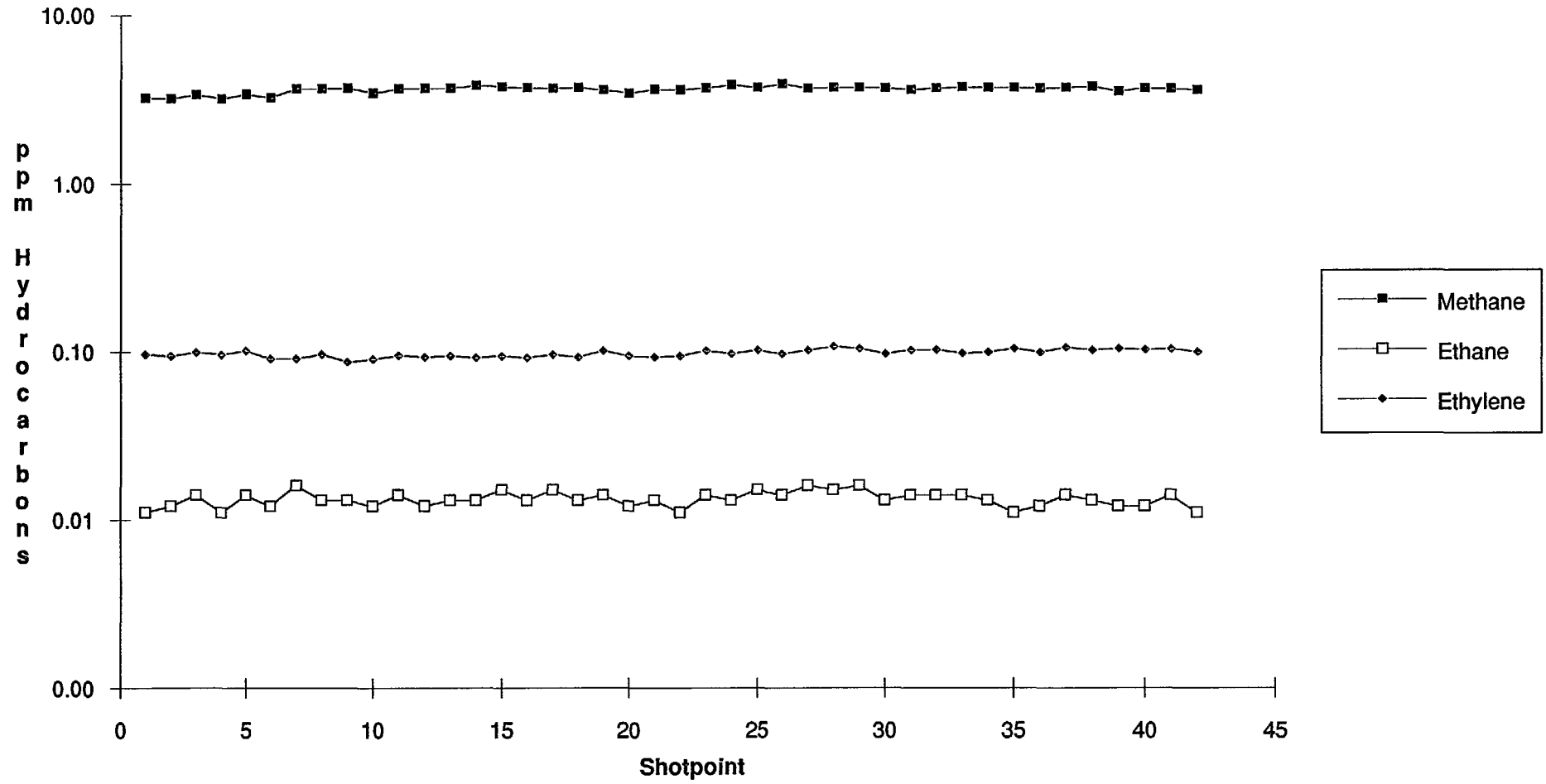
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.177	24.499	68.736	84.736	16.000
Std. Dev.	0.152	0.193	8.053	9.829	3.350
Minimum	52.930	24.130	60.894	72.996	12.000
Maximum	53.460	24.870	82.212	111.212	29.000

Notes No anomalies

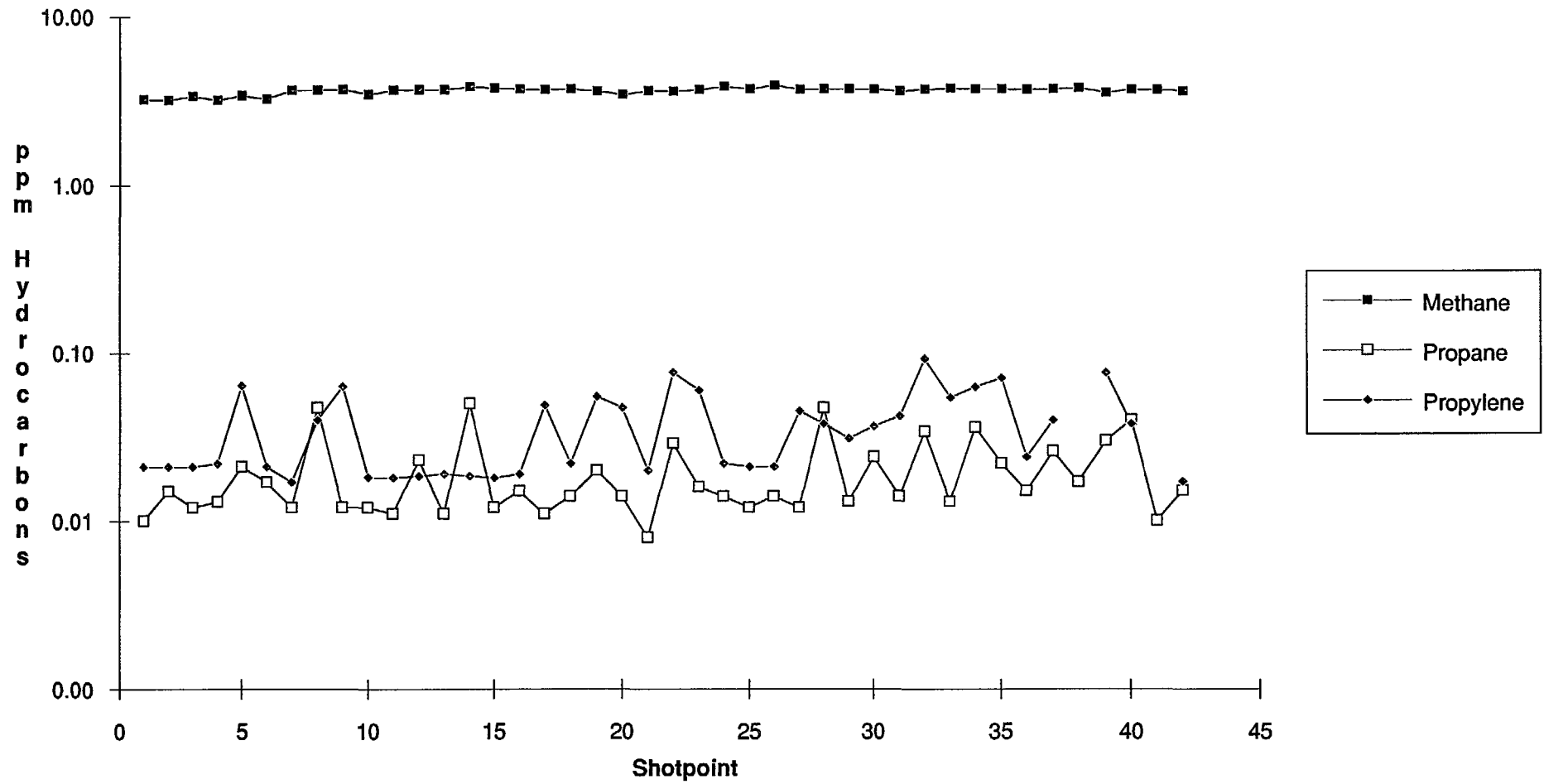
Line 97009 THC, Methane



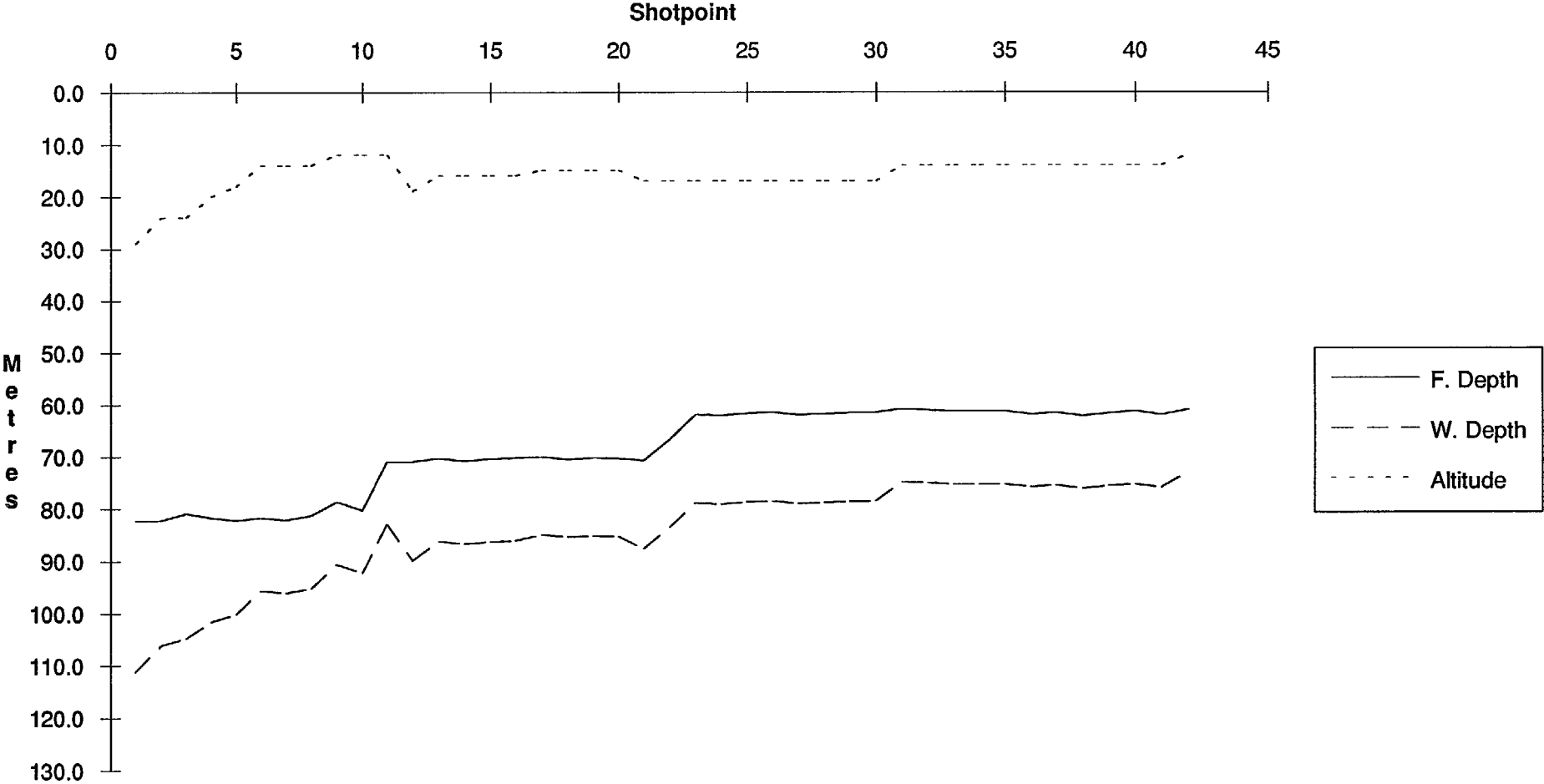
Line 97009 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97009 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97009 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97010
No. of Shotpoints 83

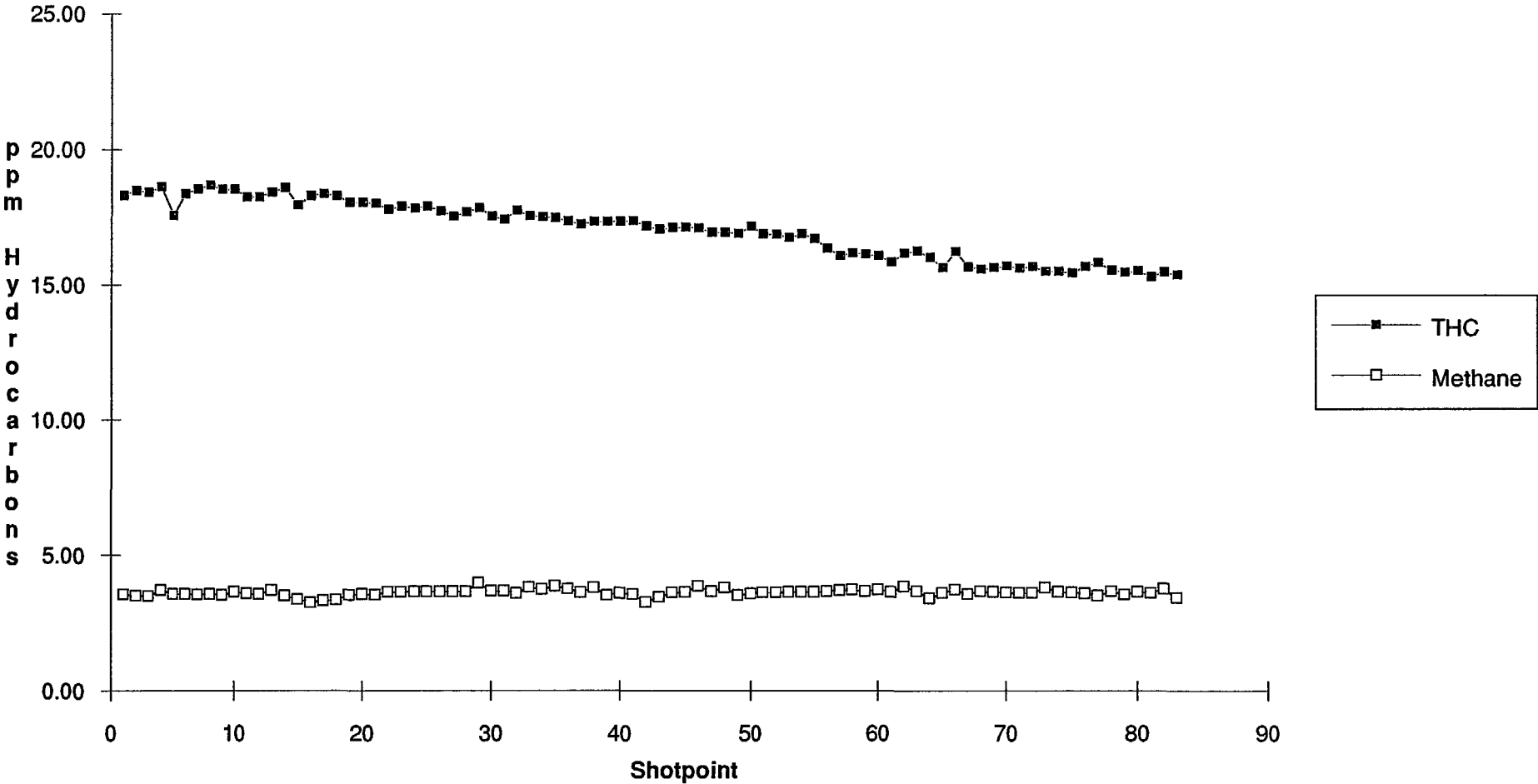
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	25-Oct-90	15:42:42	19	39.851	116 30.204
End	83	25-Oct-90	18:26:44	19	26.015	116 29.386

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	17.047	3.619	0.013	0.097	0.019	0.034	0.010	0.001	0.000	0.087	0.000	0.000	1.189
Std. Dev.	1.050	0.126	0.002	0.010	0.014	0.020	0.022	0.006	0.000	0.040	0.002	0.000	0.850
Minimum	15.293	3.254	0.009	0.079	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.295
Maximum	18.690	3.982	0.018	0.127	0.065	0.098	0.085	0.039	0.000	0.240	0.022	0.000	4.032

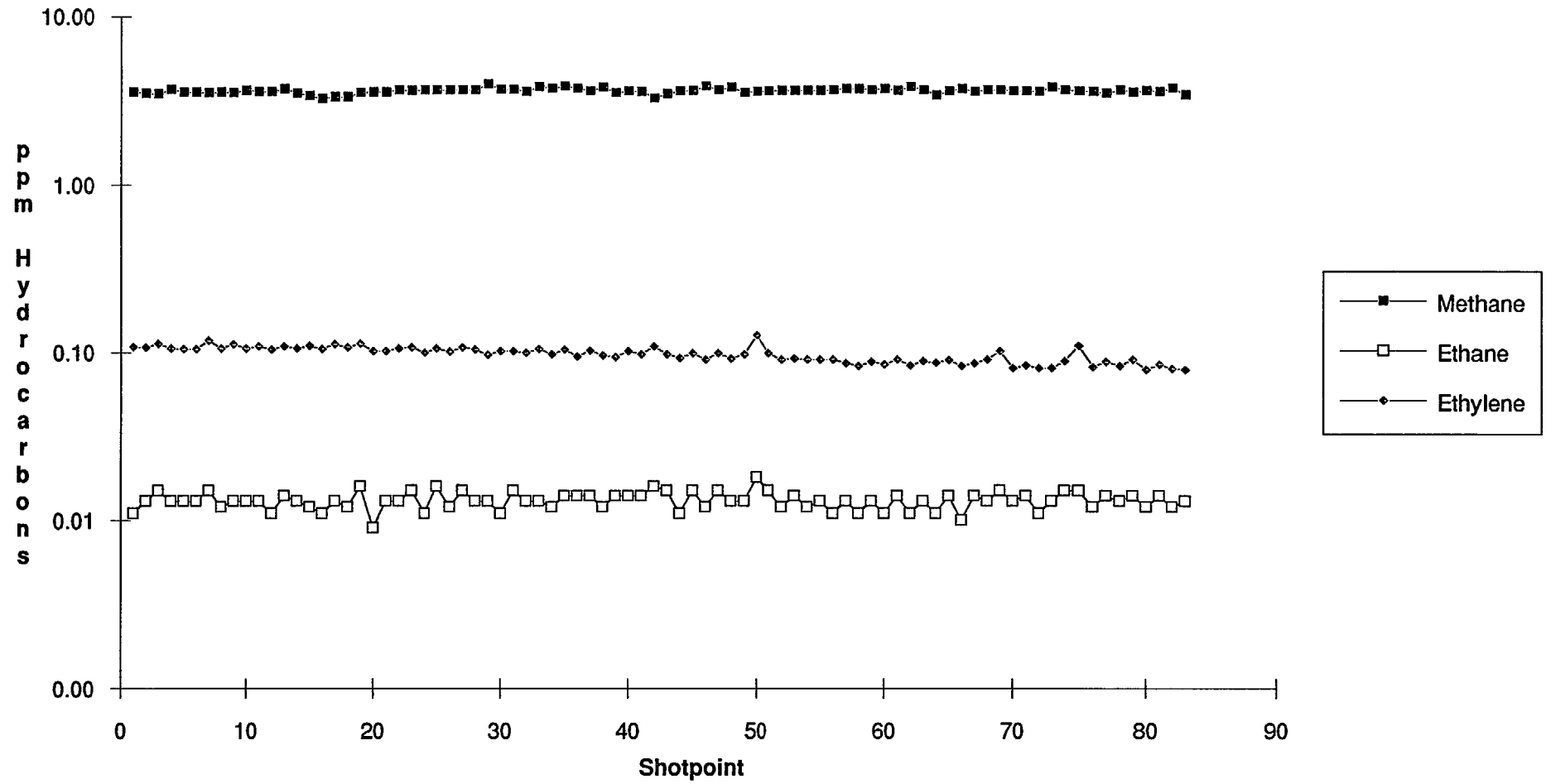
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.057	24.379	73.178	86.323	13.145
Std. Dev.	0.264	0.243	20.205	19.875	2.159
Minimum	52.620	23.880	46.104	59.104	11.000
Maximum	53.460	24.820	110.364	126.160	19.000

Notes No anomalies.

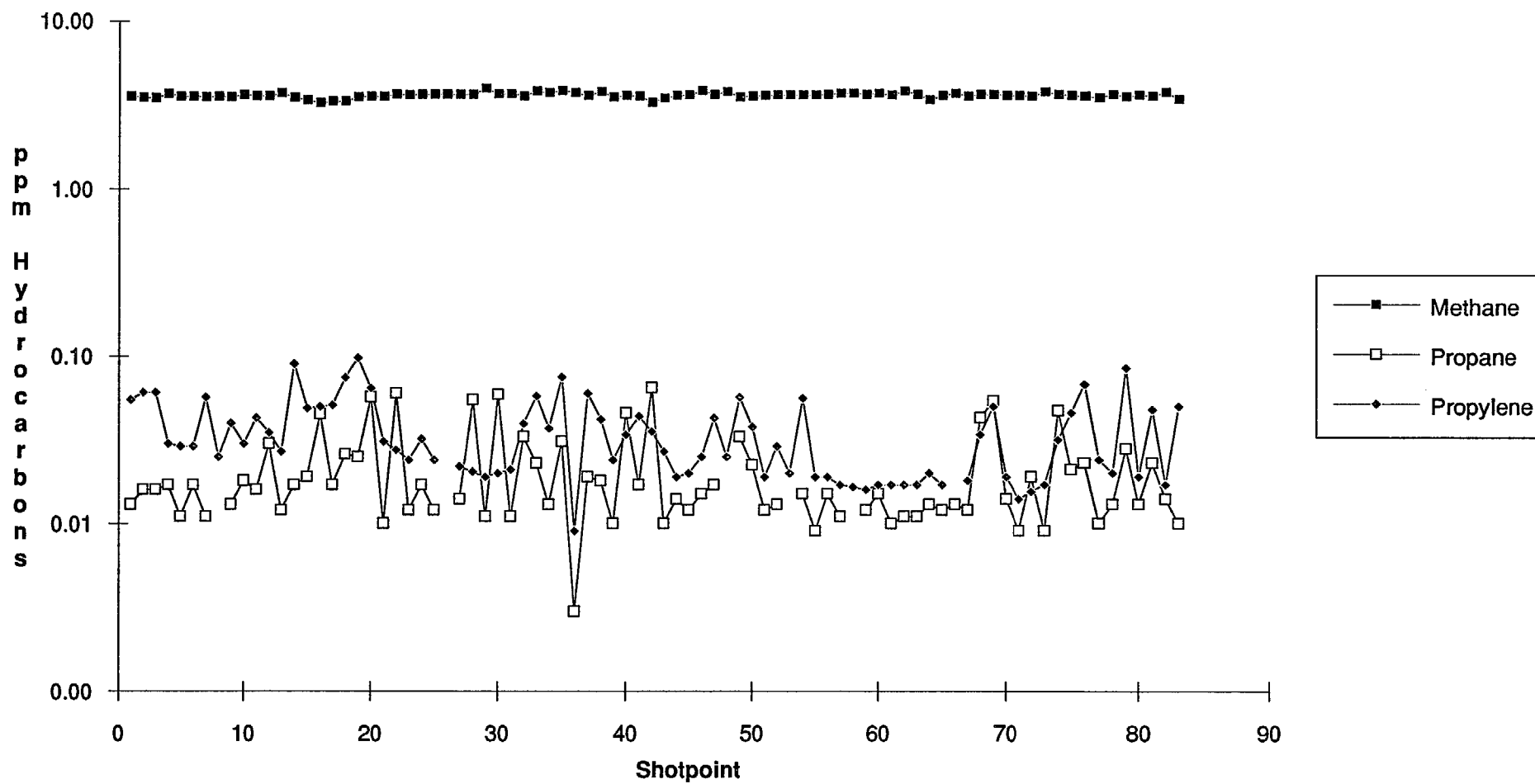
Line 97010 THC, Methane



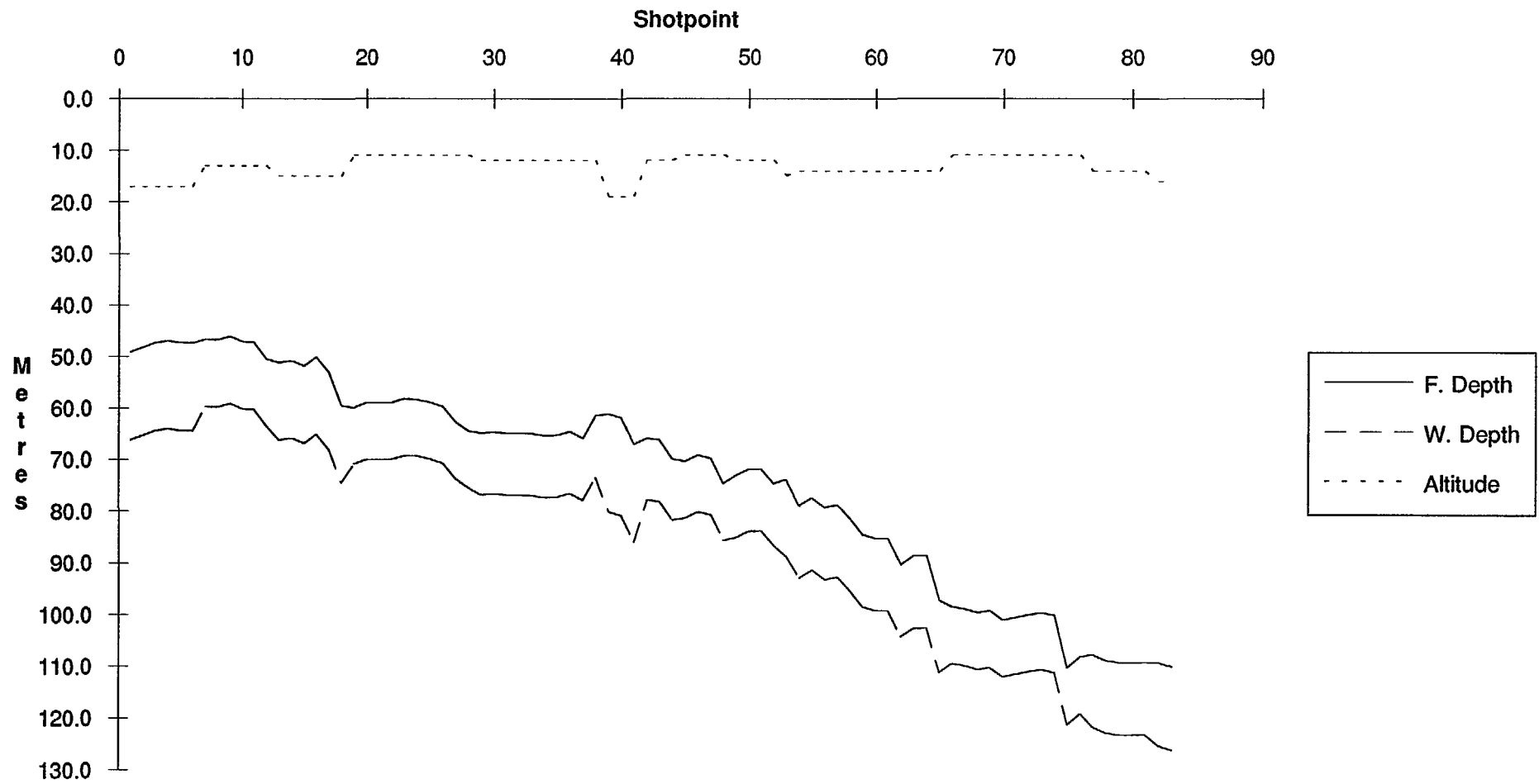
Line 97010 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97010 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97010 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97011
No. of Shotpoints 34

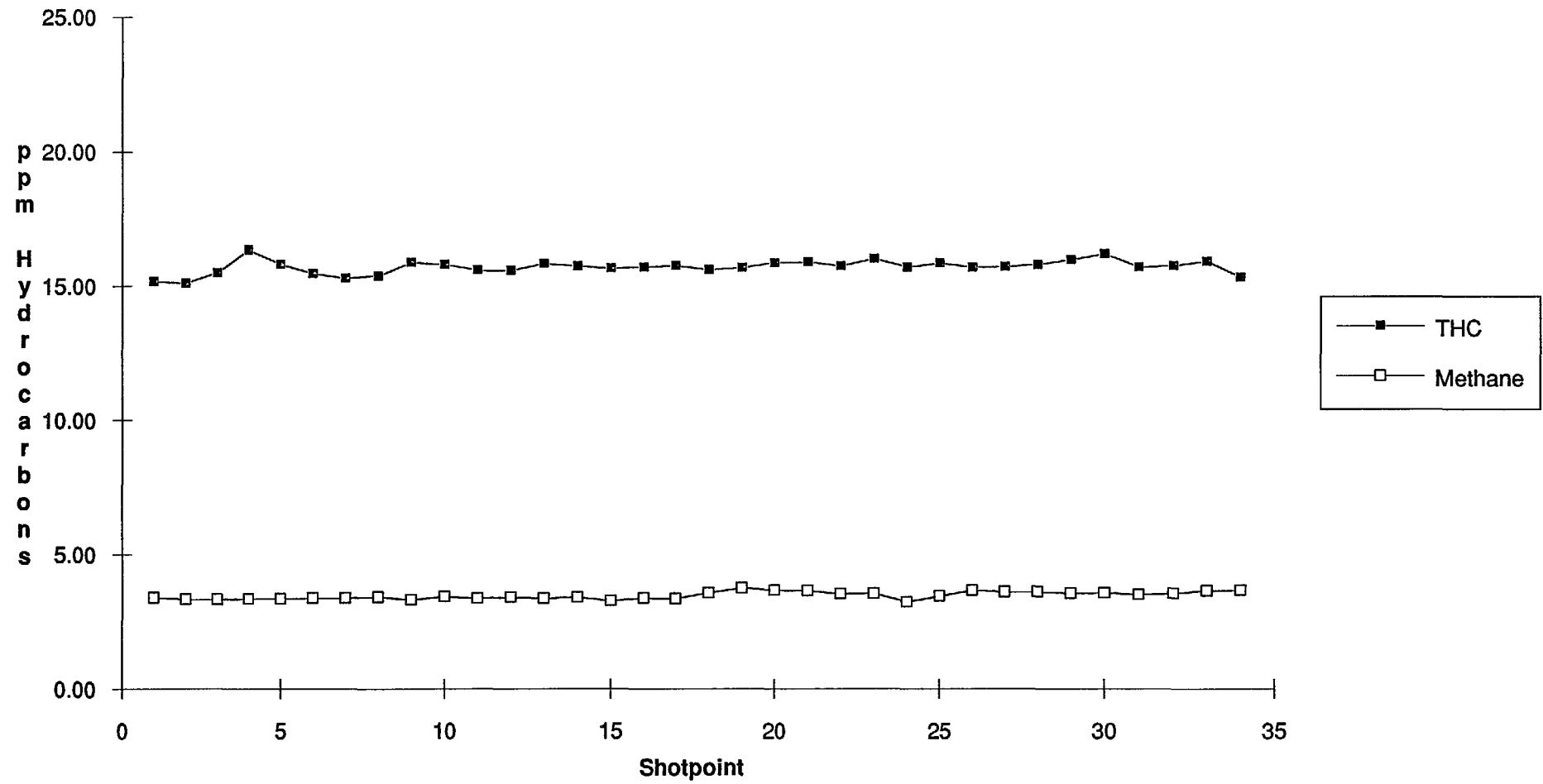
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	25-Oct-90	20:17:56	19	27.132 116	28.505
End	34	25-Oct-90	21:24:02	19	28.121 116	34.166

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	15.704	3.468	0.012	0.091	0.019	0.026	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.065	0.000	0.000	1.025
Std. Dev.	0.263	0.135	0.001	0.007	0.014	0.015	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.607
Minimum	15.100	3.239	0.010	0.071	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.570
Maximum	16.342	3.746	0.014	0.115	0.065	0.067	0.064	0.000	0.000	0.112	0.000	0.000	2.687

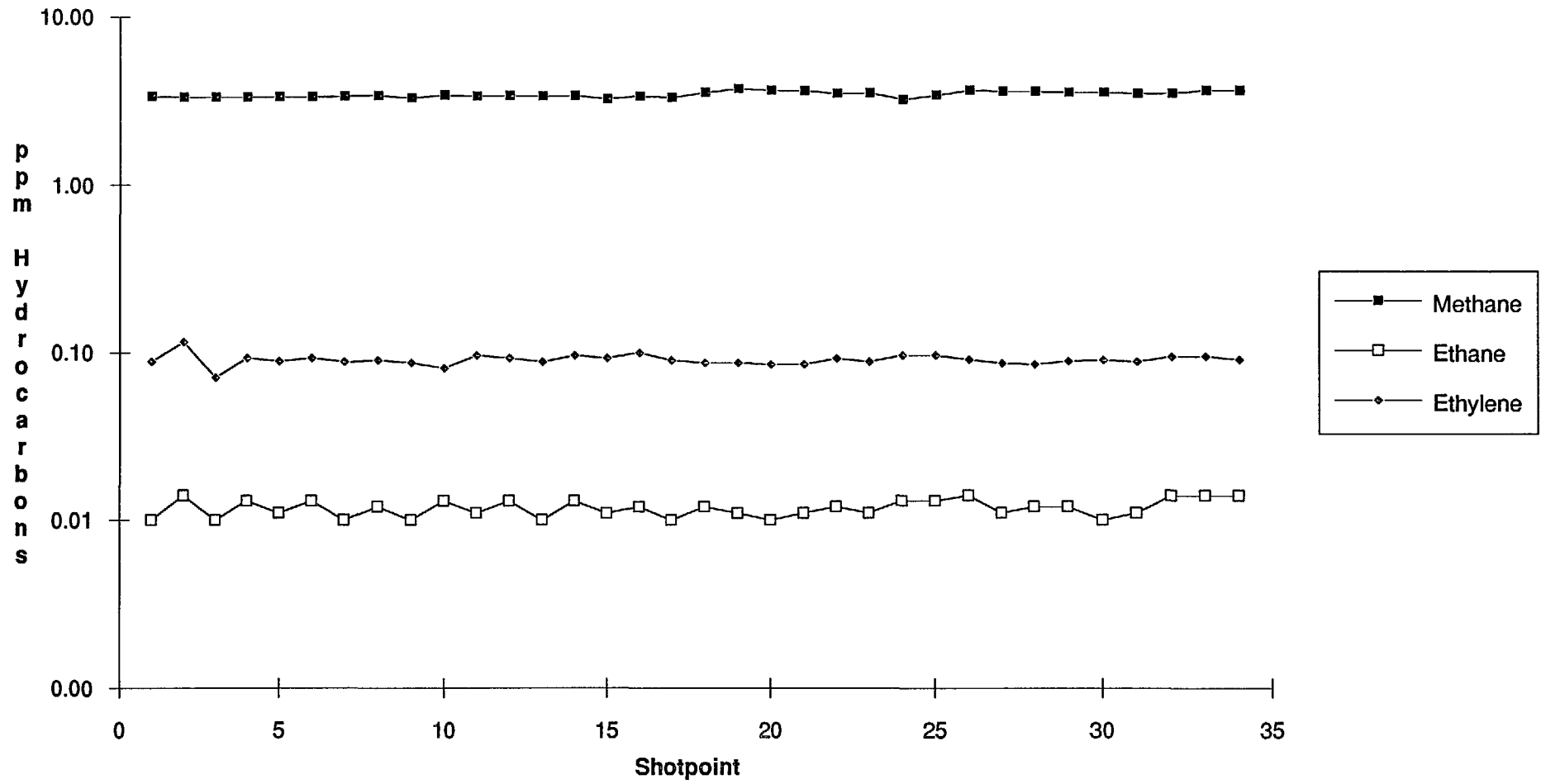
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	52.783	24.202	91.518	108.283	16.765
Std. Dev.	0.059	0.142	4.316	5.102	1.075
Minimum	52.610	23.960	76.704	91.704	15.000
Maximum	52.900	24.400	95.676	112.676	18.000

Notes No anomalies.

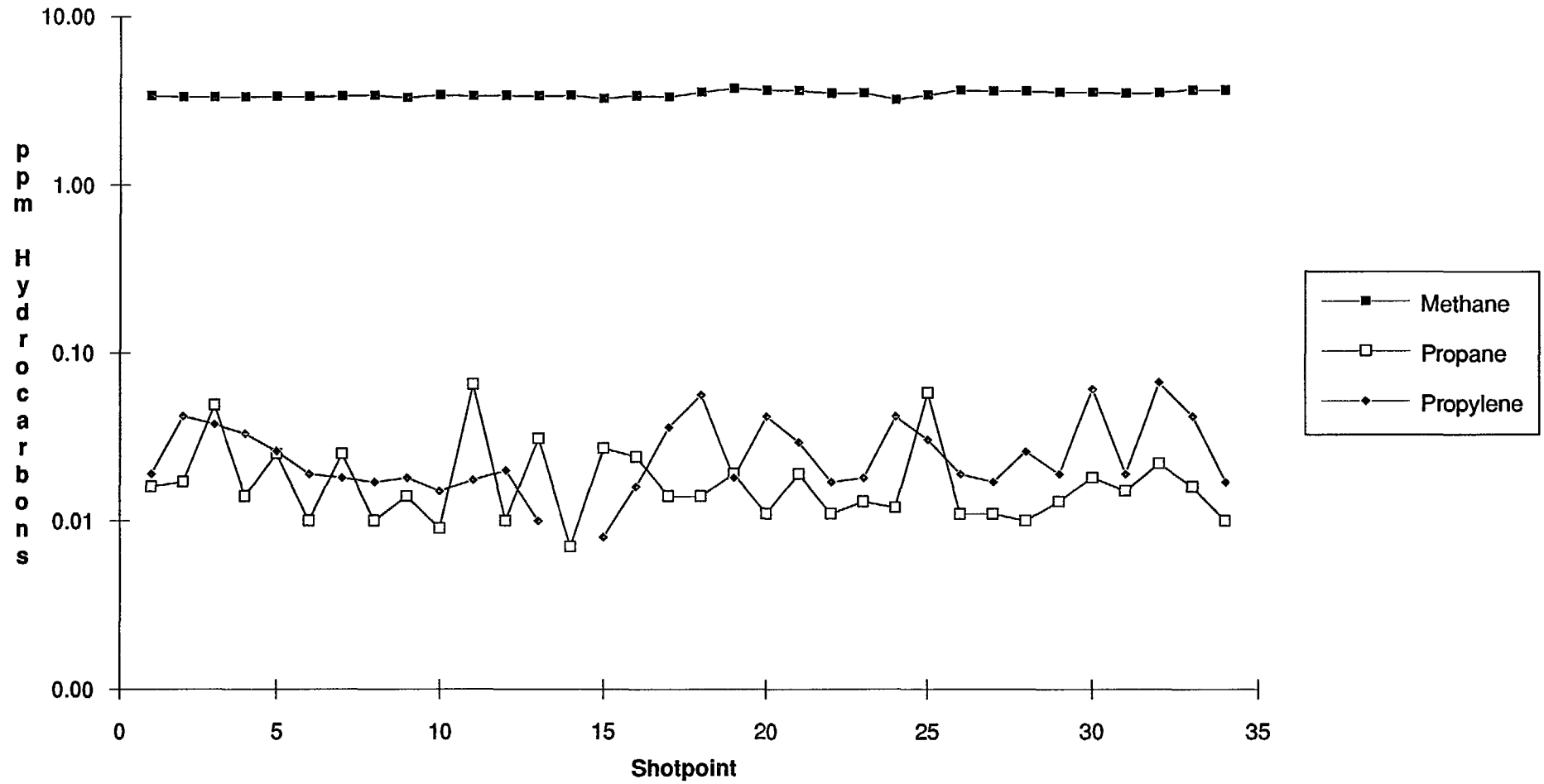
Line 97011 THC, Methane



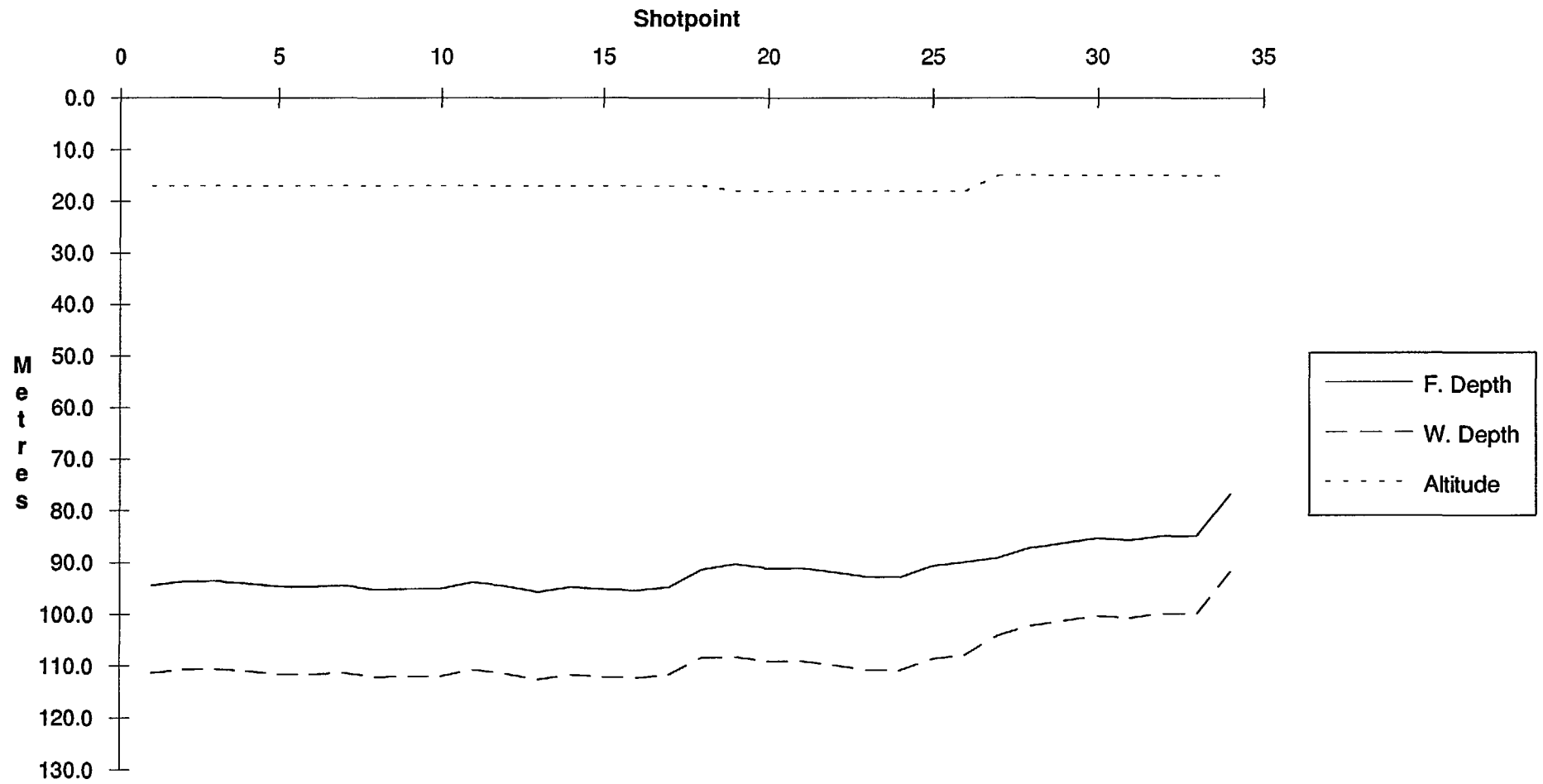
Line 97011 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97011 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97011 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97012
No. of Shotpoints 41

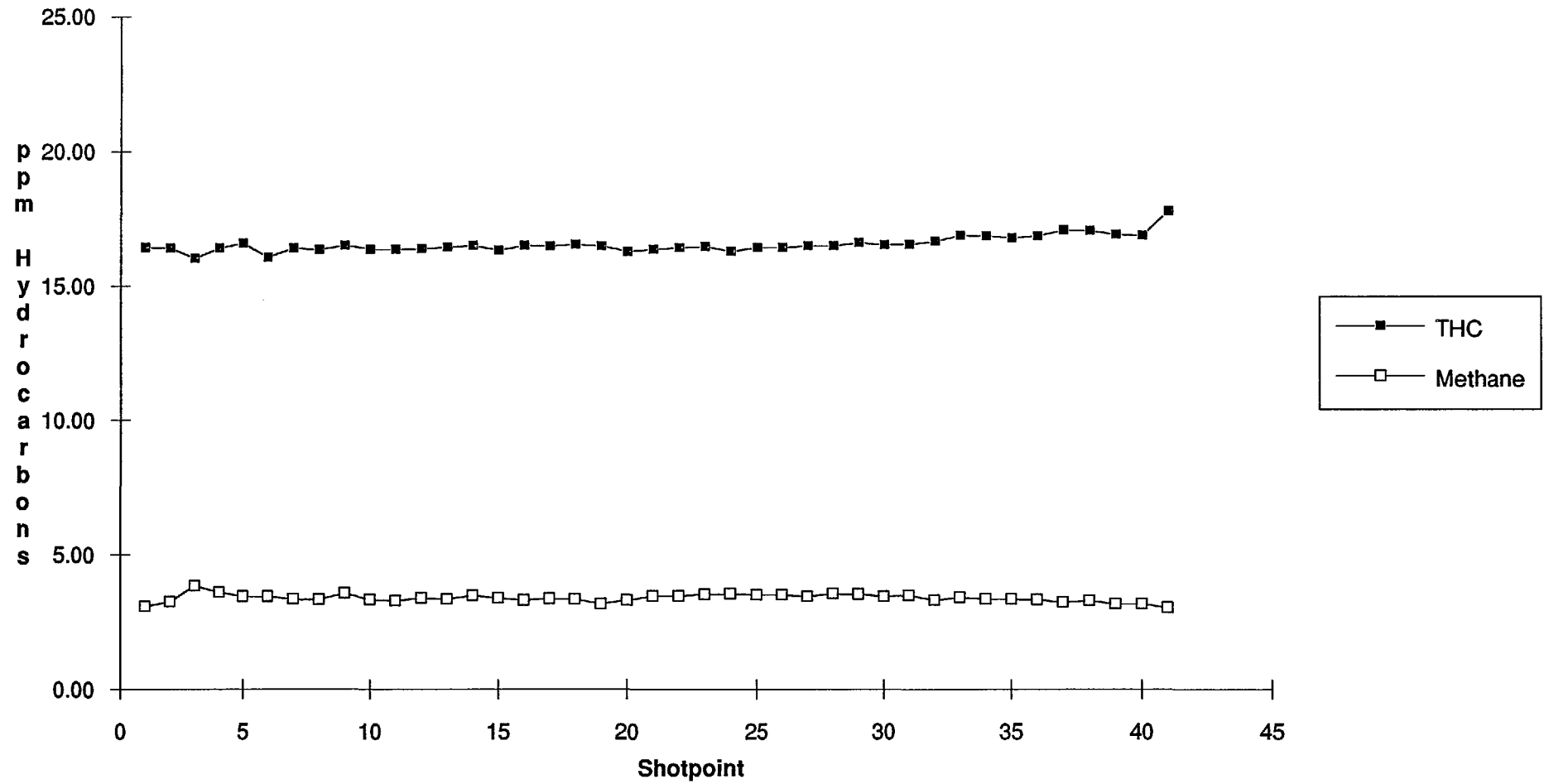
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	25-Oct-90	23:10:14	19	28.197 116	34.072
End	41	26-Oct-90	00:30:26	19	33.476 116	38.692

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	16.554	3.385	0.012	0.100	0.017	0.032	0.009	0.002	0.000	0.090	0.000	0.000	1.183
Std. Dev.	0.305	0.151	0.001	0.006	0.011	0.019	0.019	0.010	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.740
Minimum	16.033	3.031	0.009	0.090	0.008	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.601
Maximum	17.798	3.835	0.016	0.122	0.070	0.091	0.073	0.047	0.000	0.126	0.000	0.000	3.881

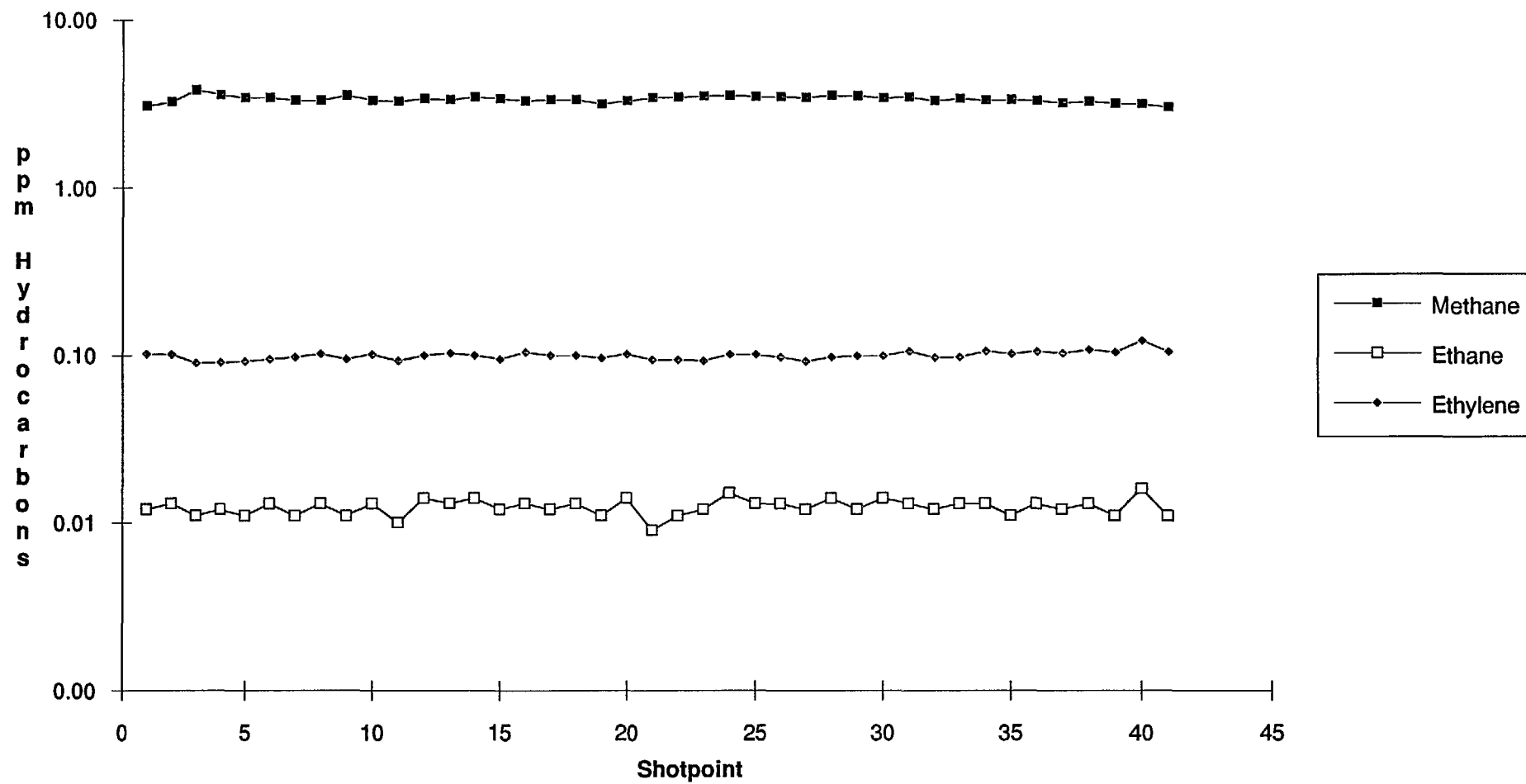
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	53.812	25.056	60.225	74.908	14.683
Std. Dev.	0.239	0.273	9.948	8.849	2.392
Minimum	53.530	24.460	46.818	61.328	11.000
Maximum	54.450	25.660	78.030	94.030	17.000

Notes No anomalies.

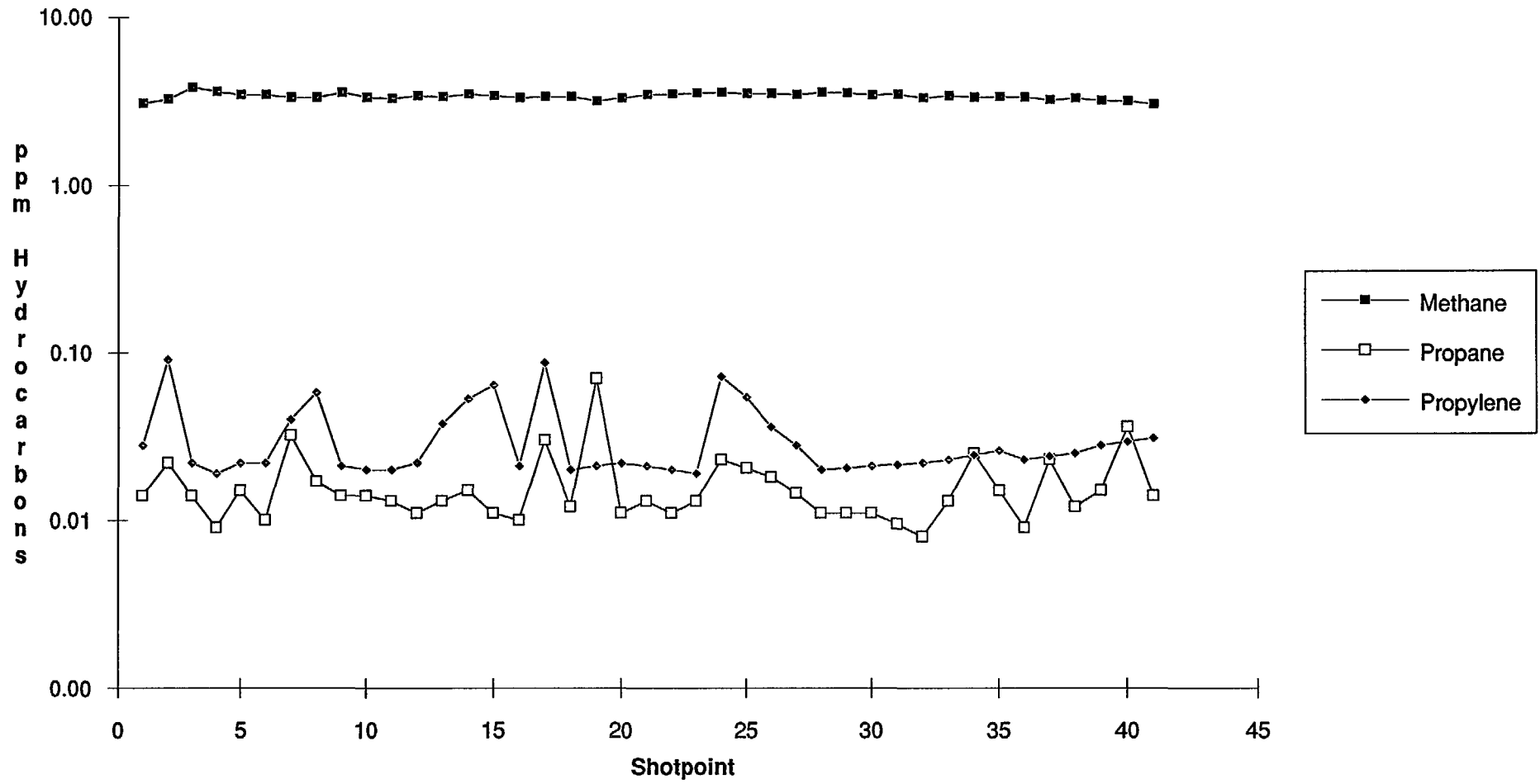
Line 97012 THC, Methane



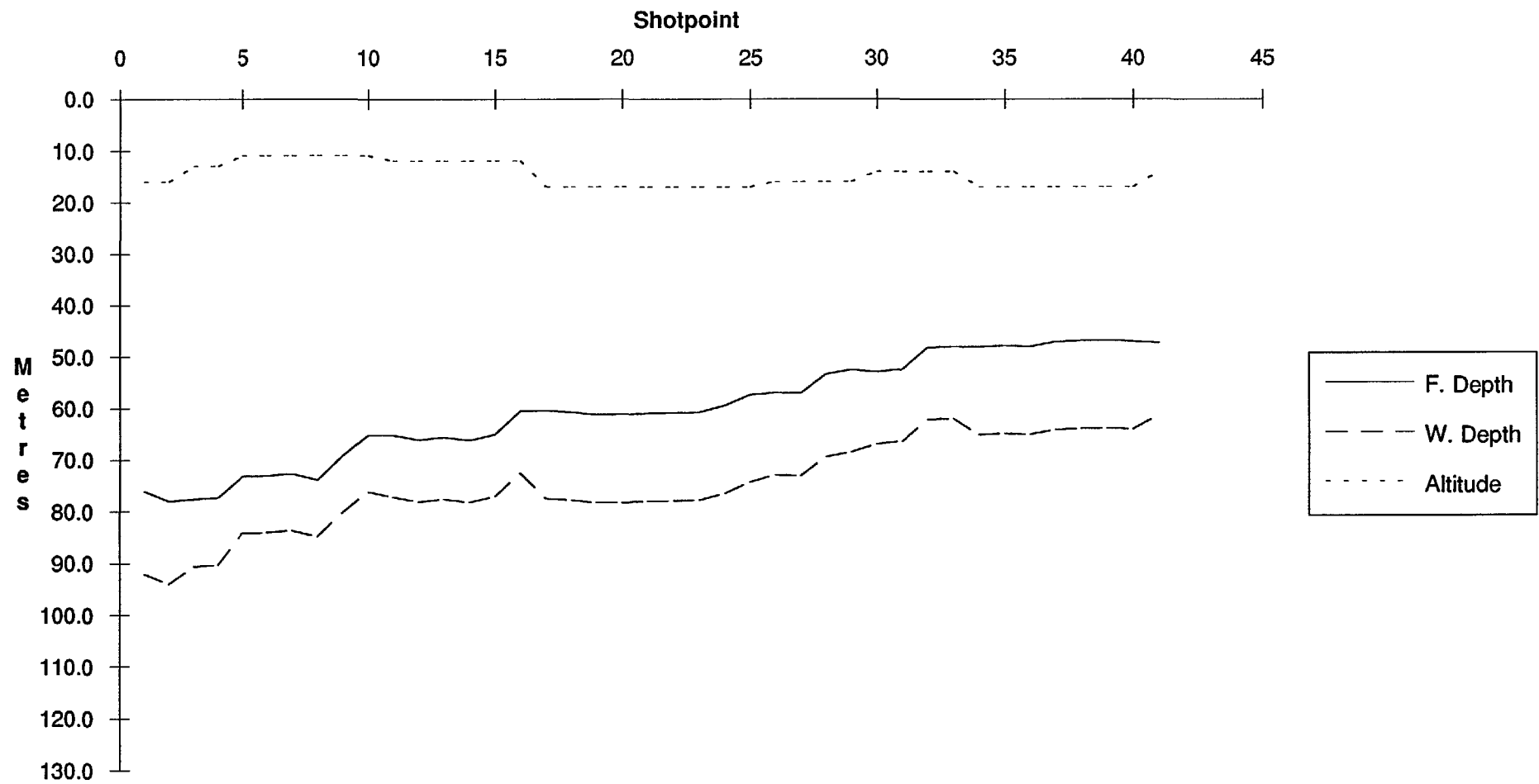
Line 97012 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97012 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97012 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97013
No. of Shotpoints 36

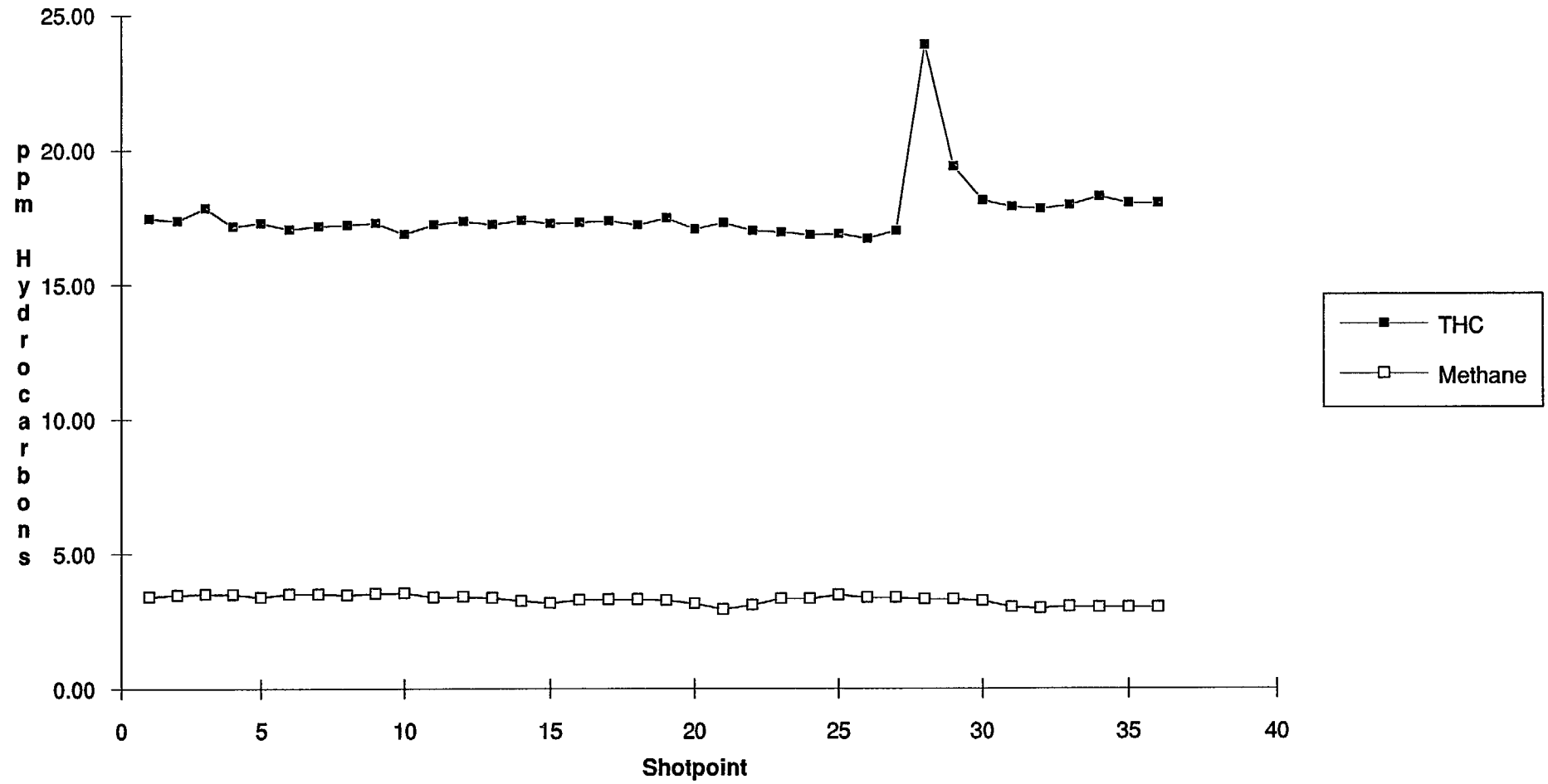
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude
Start	2	26-Oct-90	02:10:29	19	33.286 116 38.025
End	37	26-Oct-90	03:20:40	19	27.671 116 36.468

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	17.602	3.290	0.012	0.100	0.018	0.031	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.000	1.106
Std. Dev.	1.194	0.182	0.002	0.004	0.011	0.016	0.015	0.002	0.000	0.032	0.000	0.000	0.617
Minimum	16.714	2.942	0.009	0.090	0.003	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.543
Maximum	23.892	3.538	0.015	0.107	0.043	0.069	0.050	0.009	0.000	0.194	0.000	0.000	3.203

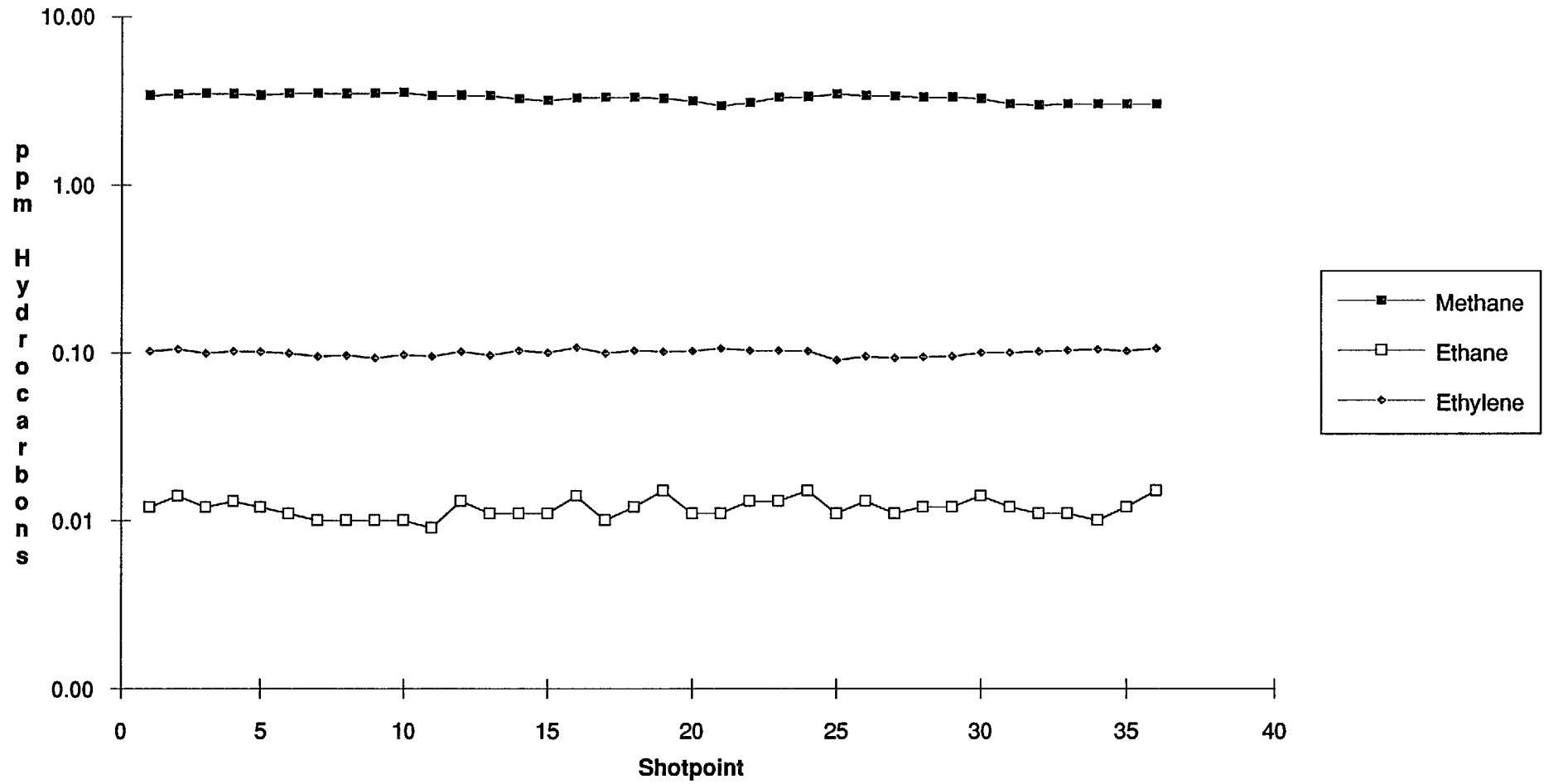
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	54.661	25.814	59.234	72.623	13.389
Std. Dev.	0.216	0.253	8.481	7.449	2.749
Minimum	54.370	25.310	46.206	61.206	10.000
Maximum	55.080	26.350	72.318	87.318	18.000

Notes Minor THC spike between shotpoints 28 to 30

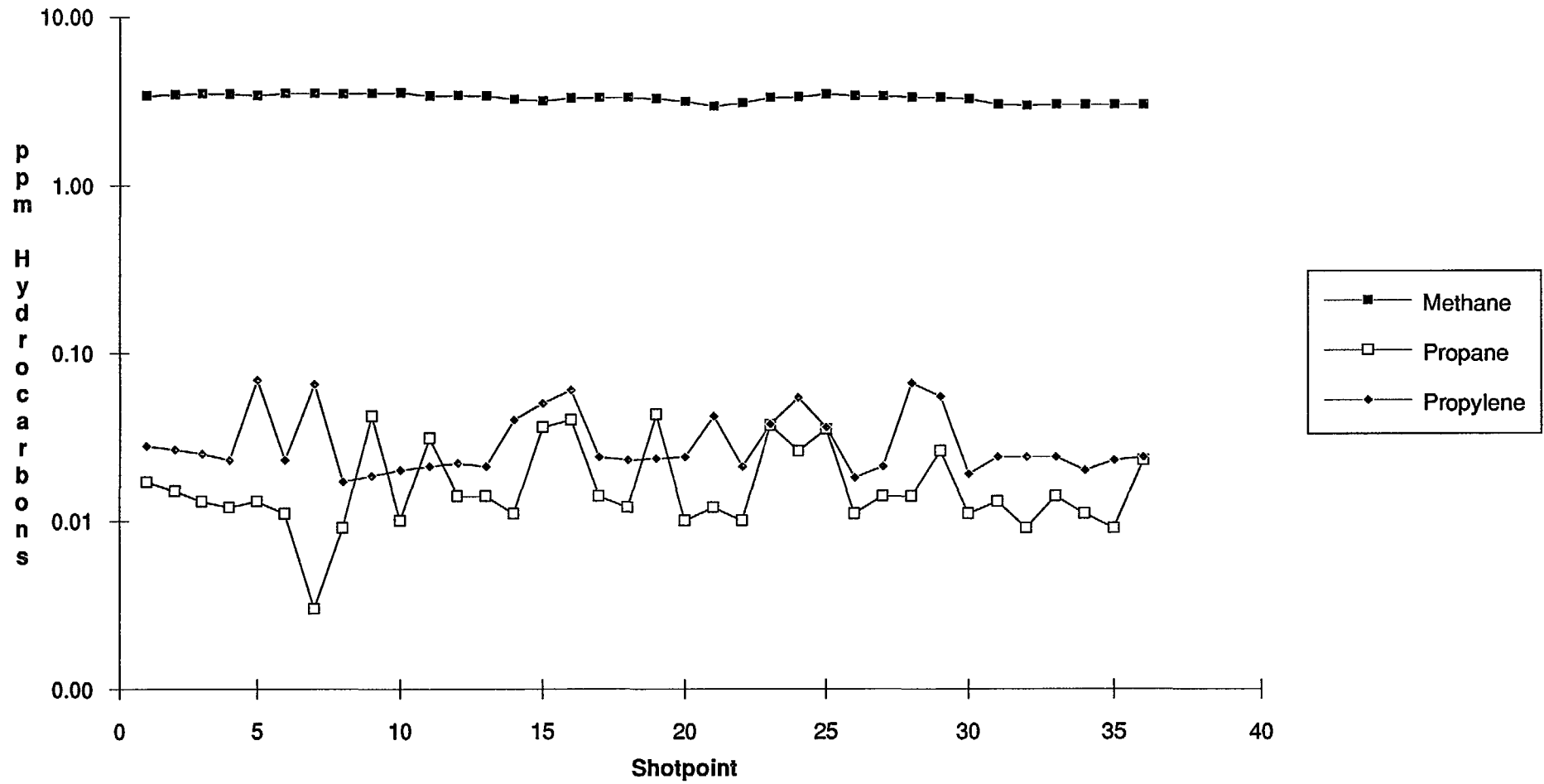
Line 97013 THC, Methane



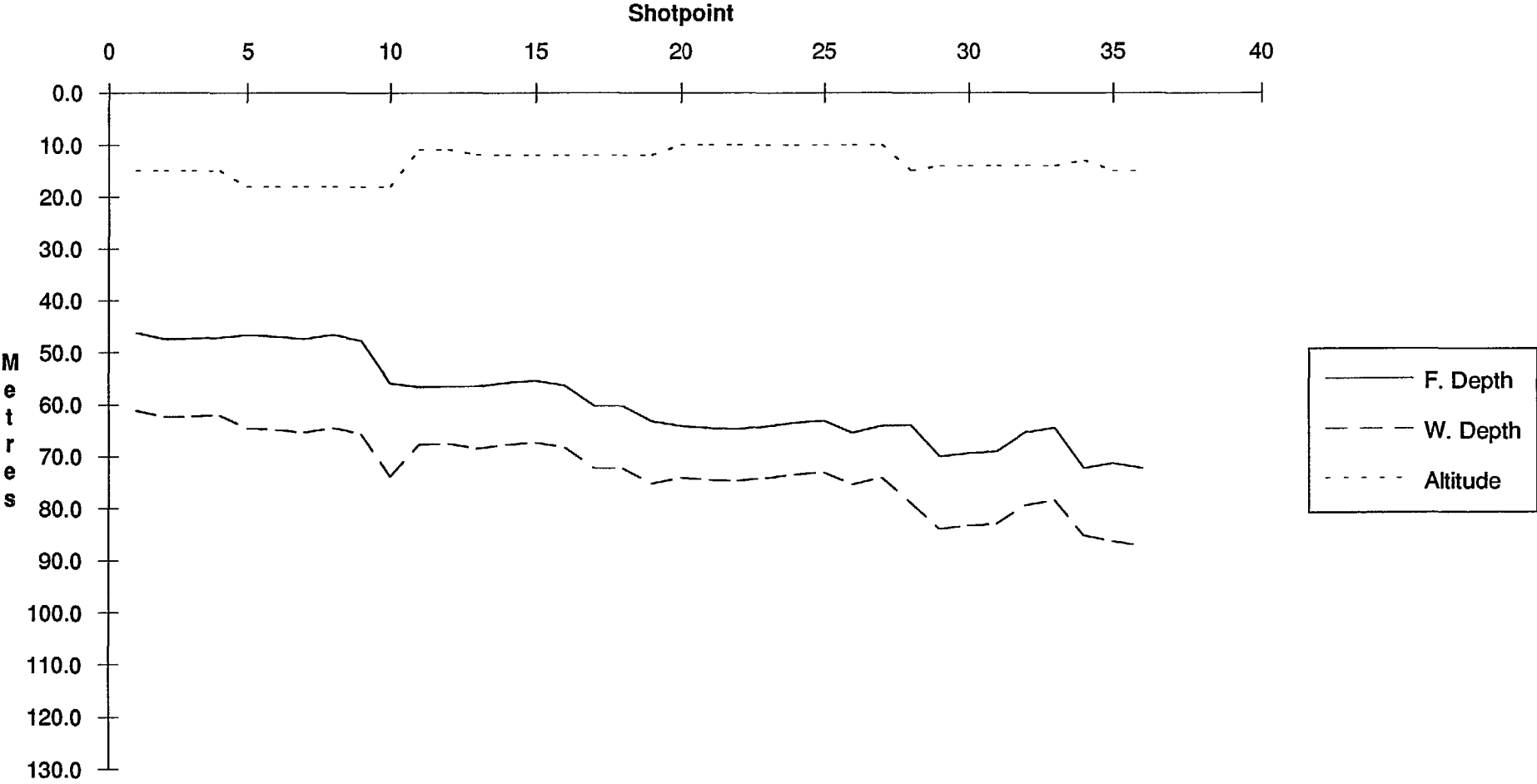
Line 97013 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97013 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97013 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97021
No. of Shotpoints 67

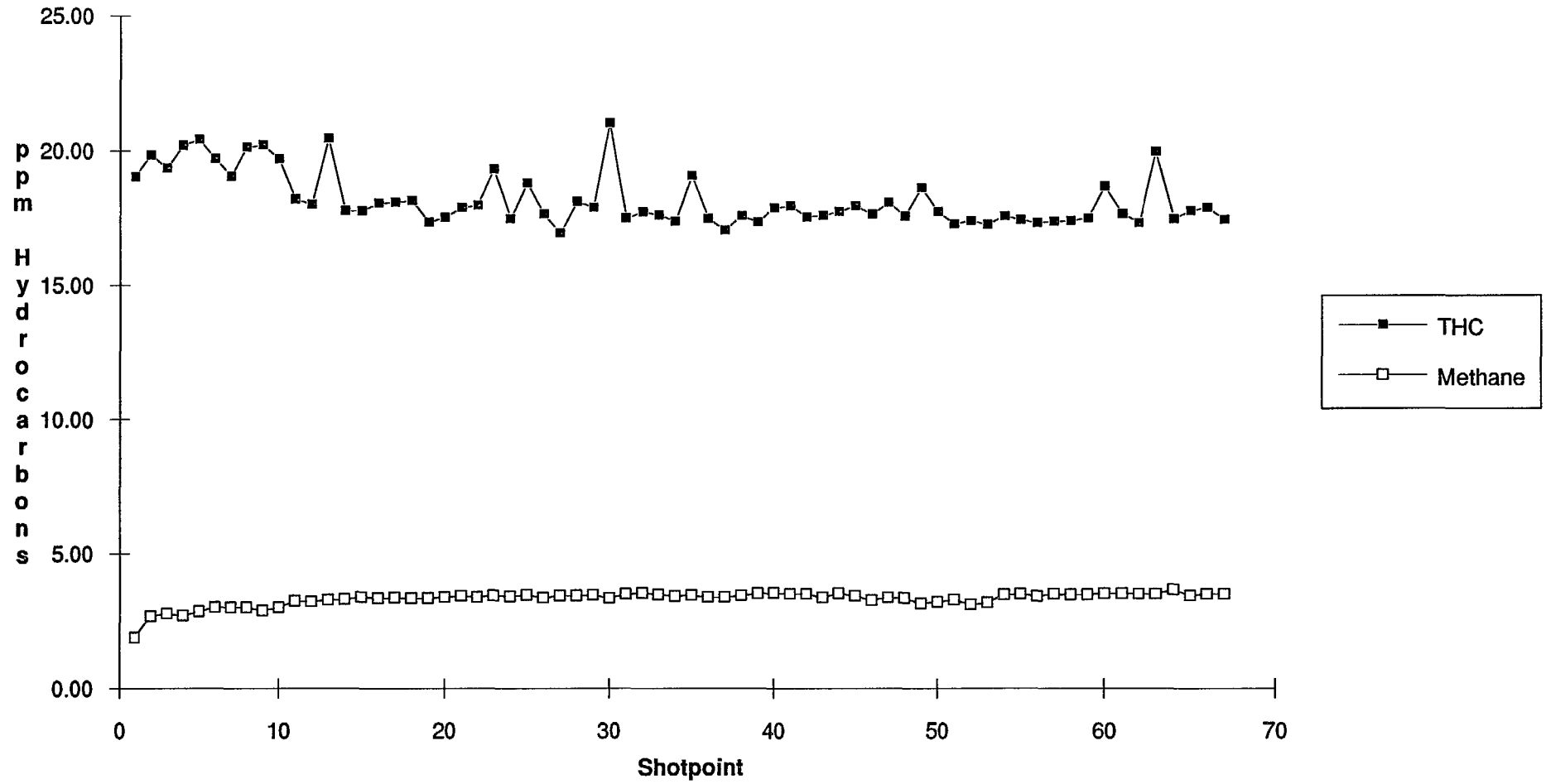
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	27-Oct-90	12:55:10	19	29.708	116 31.660
End	68	27-Oct-90	15:22:40	19	37.749	116 21.406

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	18.173	3.318	0.012	0.083	0.019	0.033	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.054	0.018	0.000	1.117
Std. Dev.	0.996	0.277	0.004	0.009	0.017	0.021	0.020	0.003	0.000	0.015	0.005	0.000	0.842
Minimum	16.943	1.895	0.004	0.032	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.315
Maximum	21.021	3.661	0.041	0.110	0.084	0.087	0.089	0.025	0.000	0.084	0.029	0.000	4.011

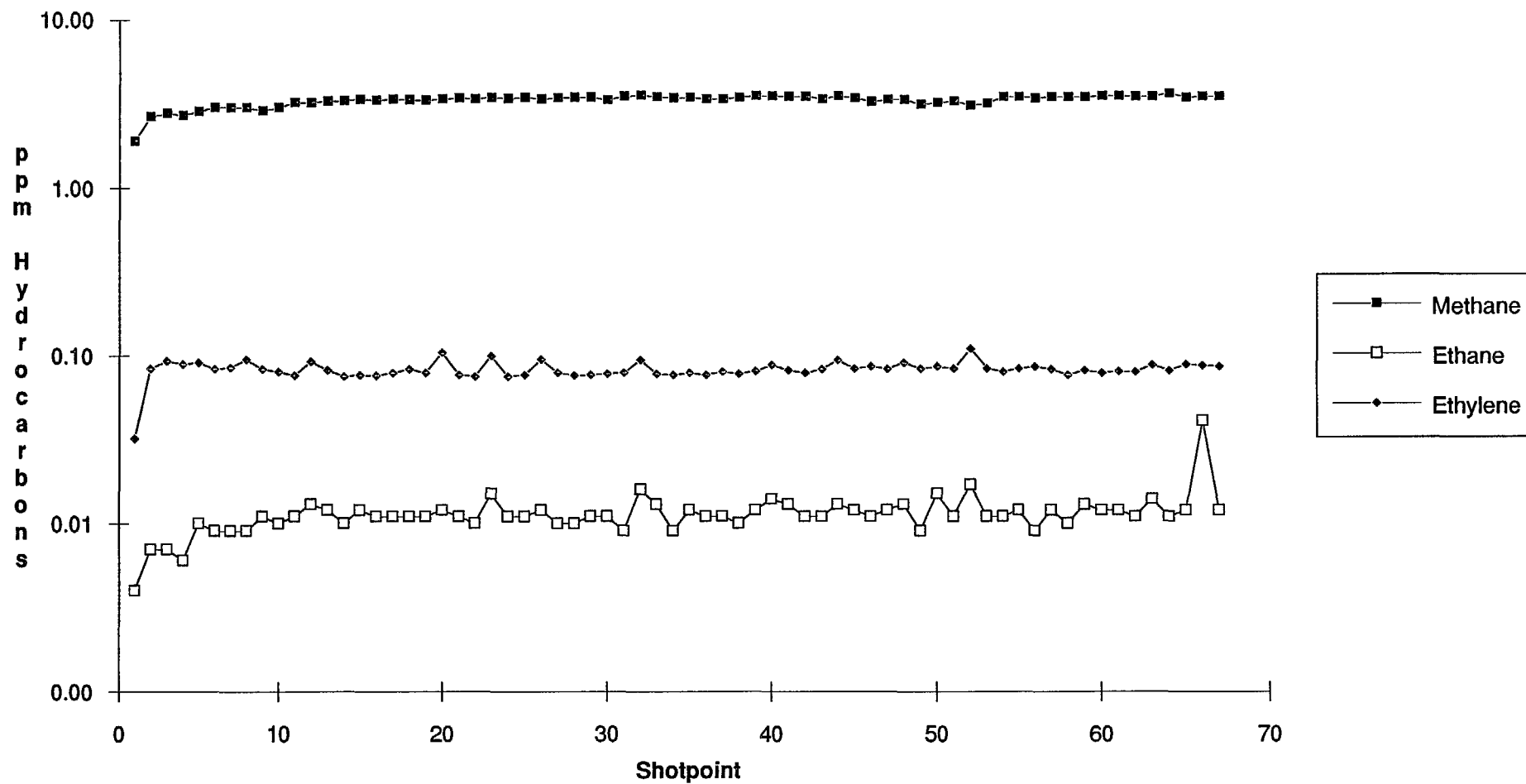
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	52.889	24.188	68.325	84.176	15.851
Std. Dev.	0.195	0.258	7.315	4.583	4.117
Minimum	52.700	23.790	52.836	73.610	11.000
Maximum	53.540	24.980	76.908	91.706	25.000

Notes No anomalies.

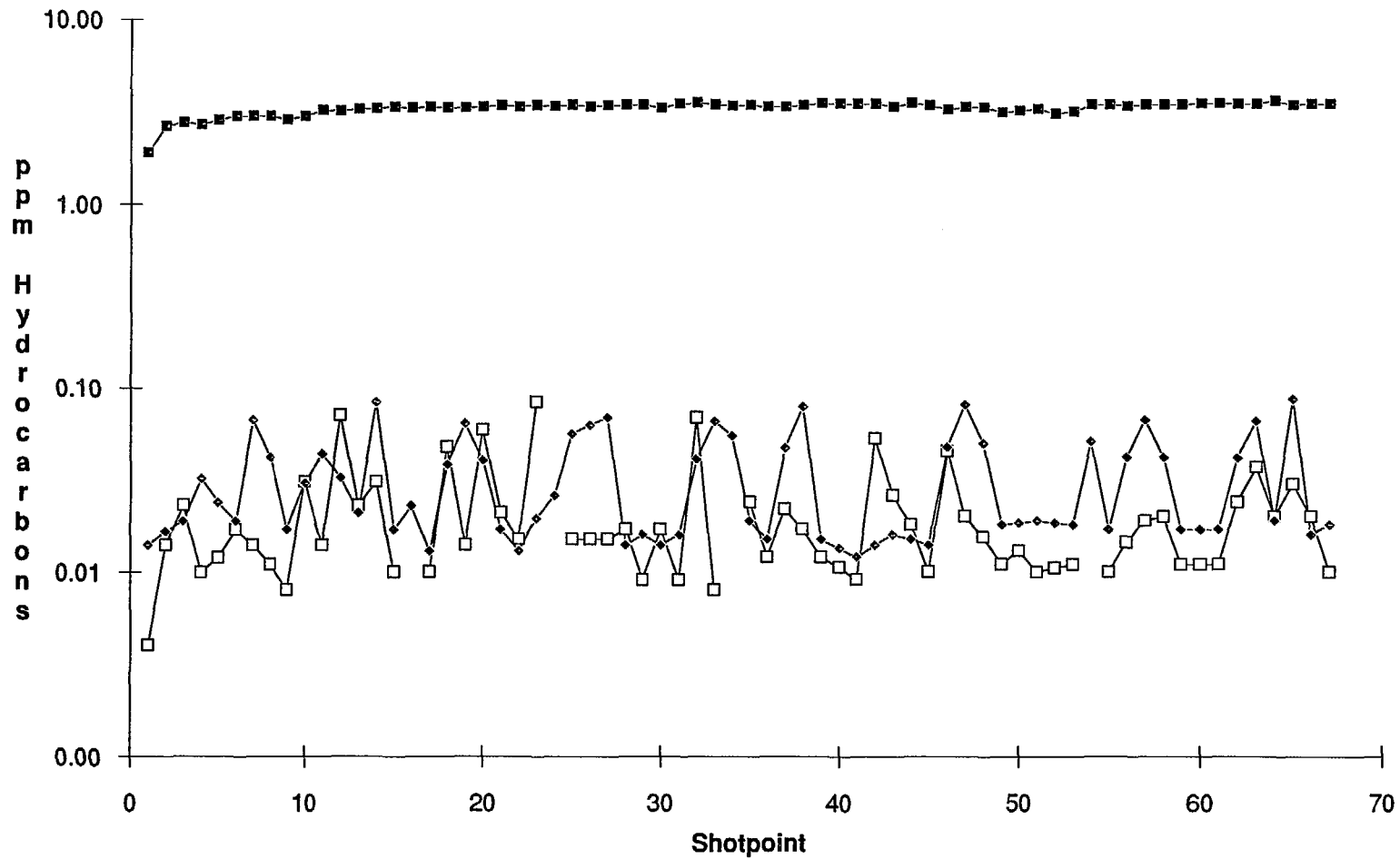
Line 97021 THC, Methane



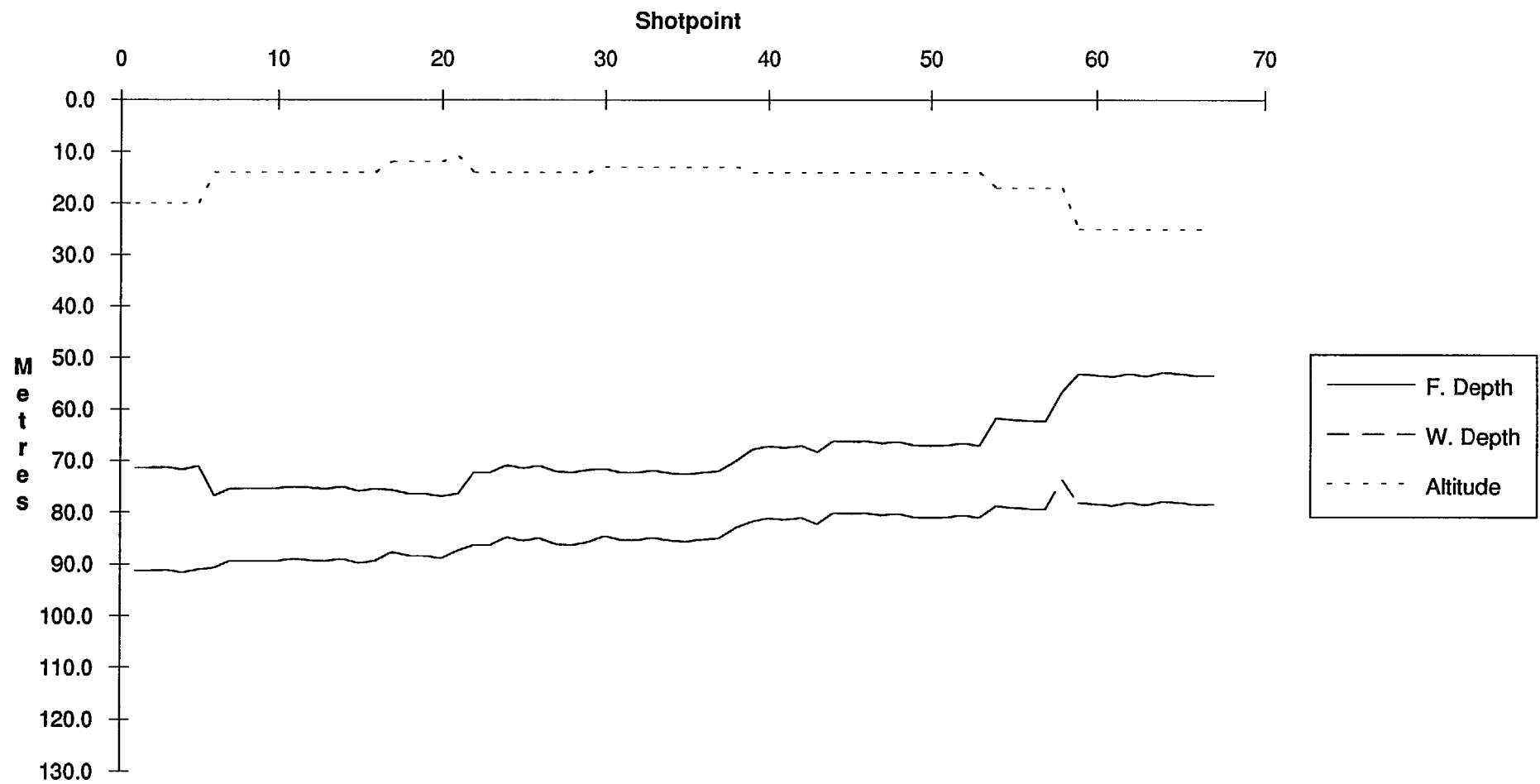
Line 97021 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97021 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97021 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97022
No. of Shotpoints 62

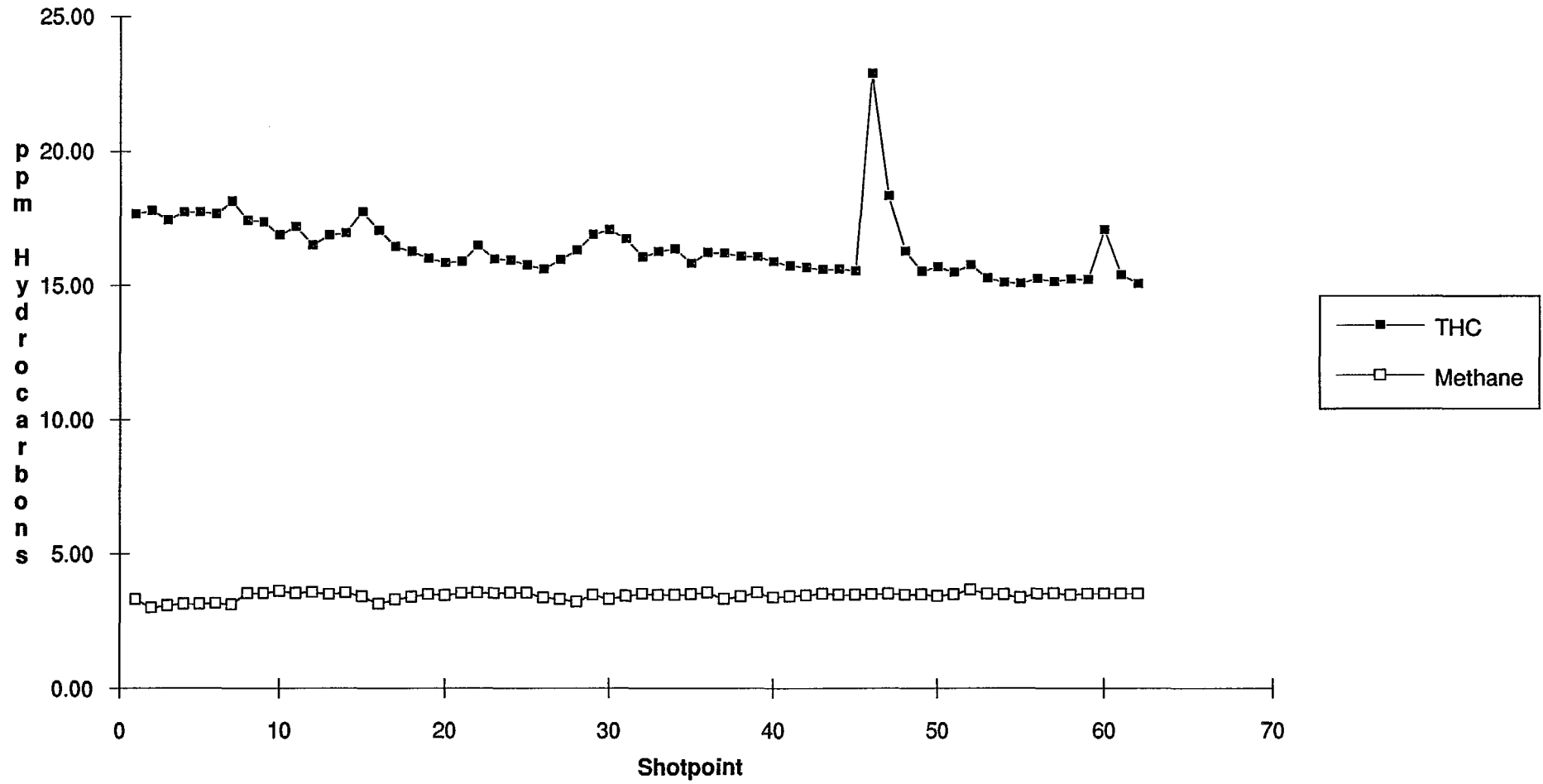
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude
Start	1	27-Oct-90	17:10:47	19 39.197	116 22.870
End	62	27-Oct-90	19:12:50	19 29.158	116 20.690

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	16.412	3.424	0.012	0.089	0.027	0.034	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.055	0.000	0.000	1.498
Std. Dev.	1.197	0.140	0.002	0.008	0.021	0.021	0.025	0.002	0.000	0.023	0.002	0.000	1.096
Minimum	15.044	2.998	0.009	0.076	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.296
Maximum	22.865	3.658	0.022	0.113	0.080	0.090	0.096	0.013	0.000	0.106	0.016	0.000	4.923

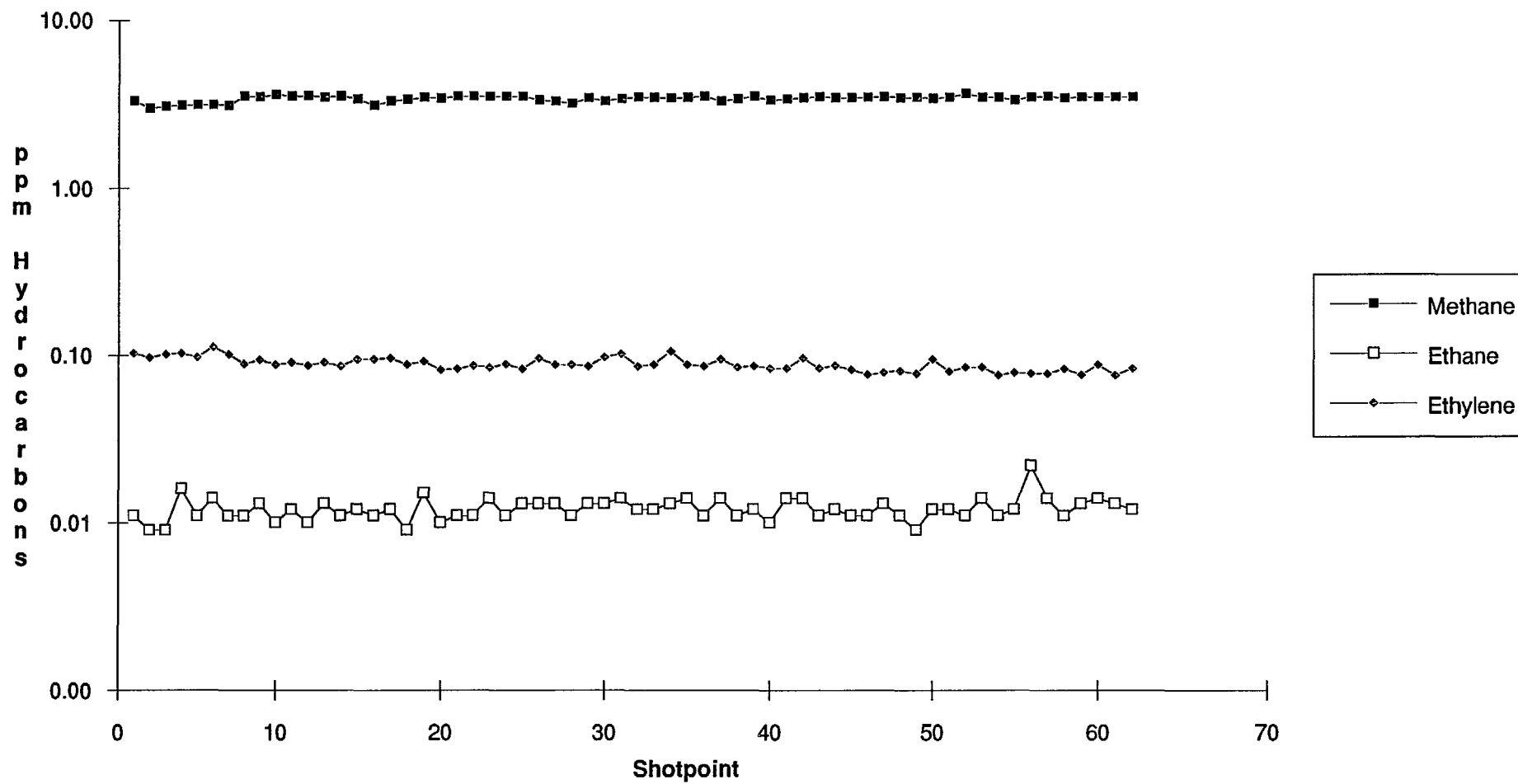
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	52.452	23.789	81.656	96.720	15.065
Std. Dev.	0.274	0.293	15.784	17.041	3.900
Minimum	52.050	23.230	55.896	68.202	10.000
Maximum	53.020	24.460	102.918	121.184	22.000

Notes Small THC anomaly right over Montague 1 well location.

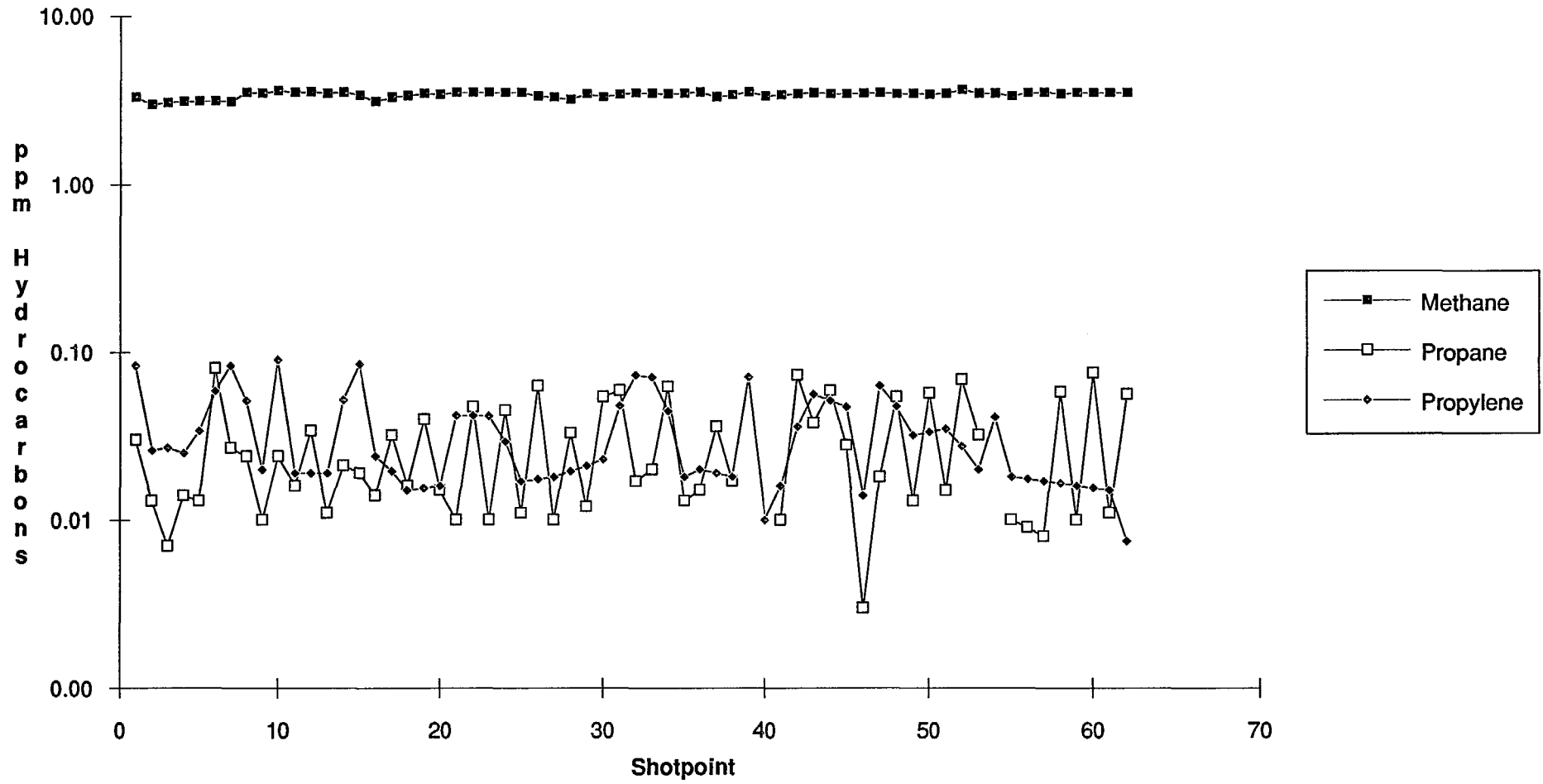
Line 97022 THC, Methane



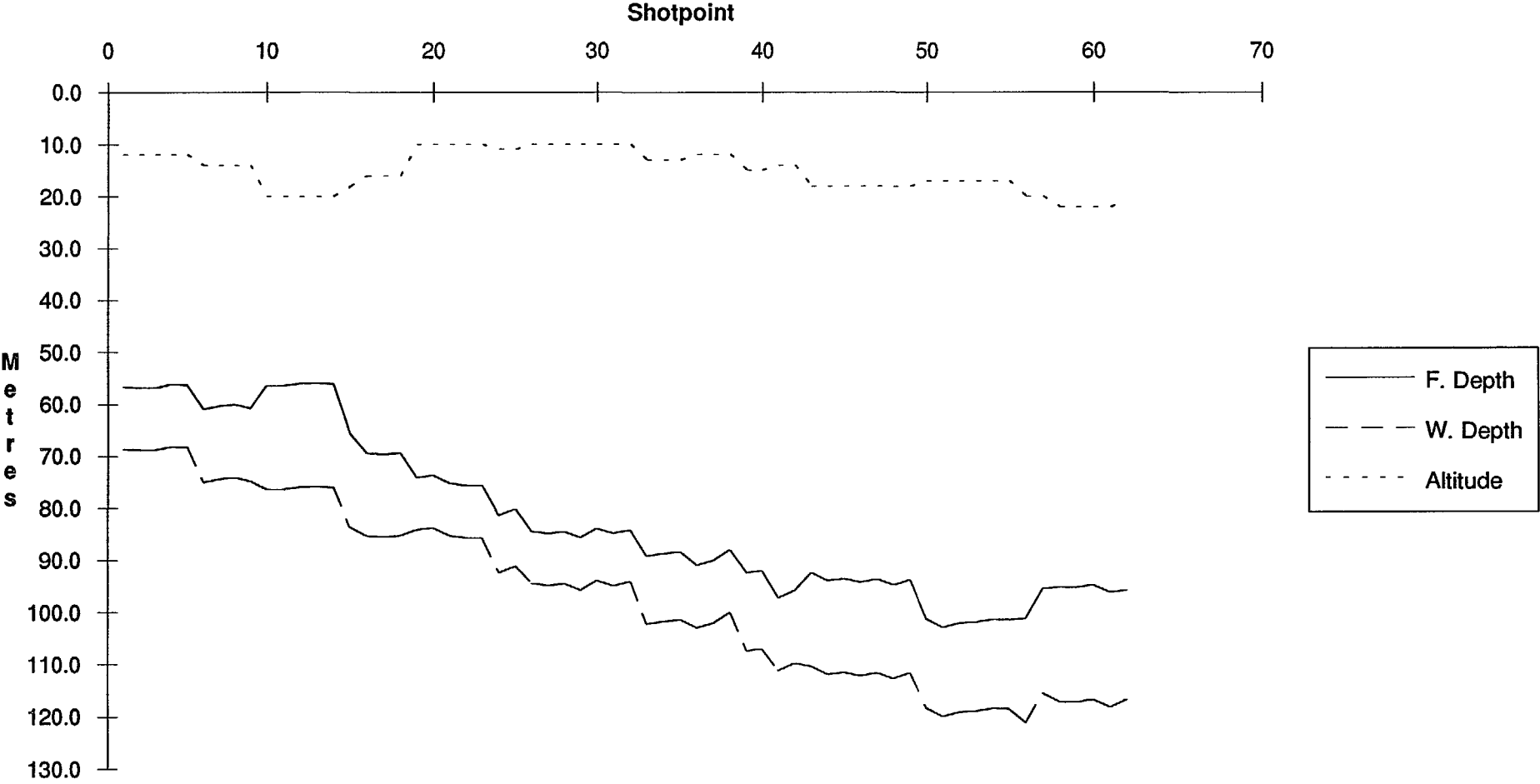
Line 97022 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97022 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97022 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97023
No. of Shotpoints 85

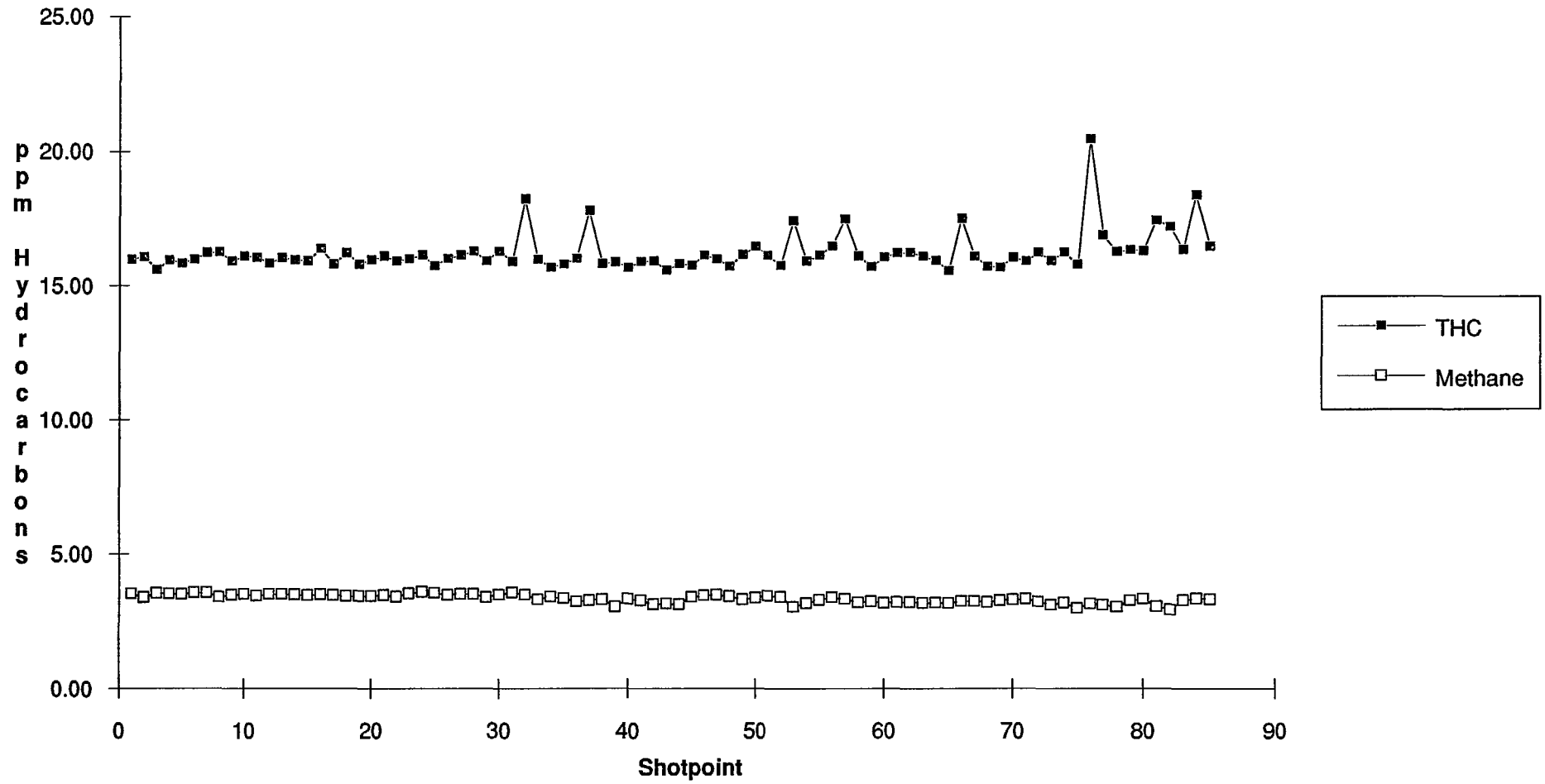
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	27-Oct-90	21:26:09	19	33.883	116 24.037
End	85	28-Oct-90	00:14:16	19	32.354	116 38.880

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	16.220	3.334	0.011	0.089	0.019	0.036	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.987
Std. Dev.	0.721	0.158	0.001	0.007	0.016	0.023	0.010	0.009	0.000	0.018	0.002	0.000	0.547
Minimum	15.560	2.932	0.008	0.081	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.263
Maximum	20.457	3.579	0.015	0.132	0.074	0.093	0.062	0.066	0.000	0.102	0.016	0.000	2.549

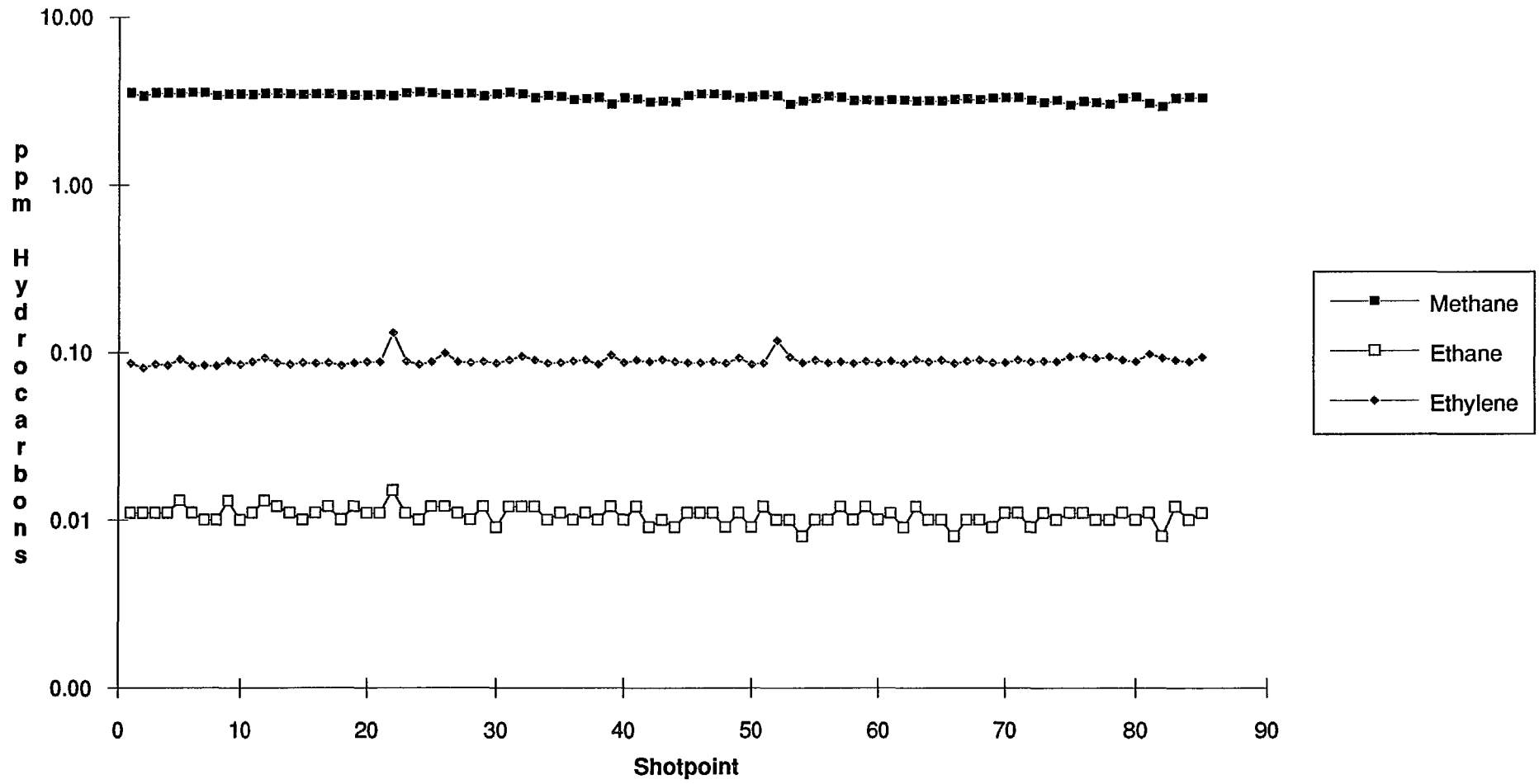
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	52.645	23.966	62.294	78.318	16.024
Std. Dev.	0.389	0.372	8.201	6.941	2.076
Minimum	52.120	23.340	48.246	64.246	13.000
Maximum	53.520	24.790	78.438	91.438	18.000

Notes No anomalies.

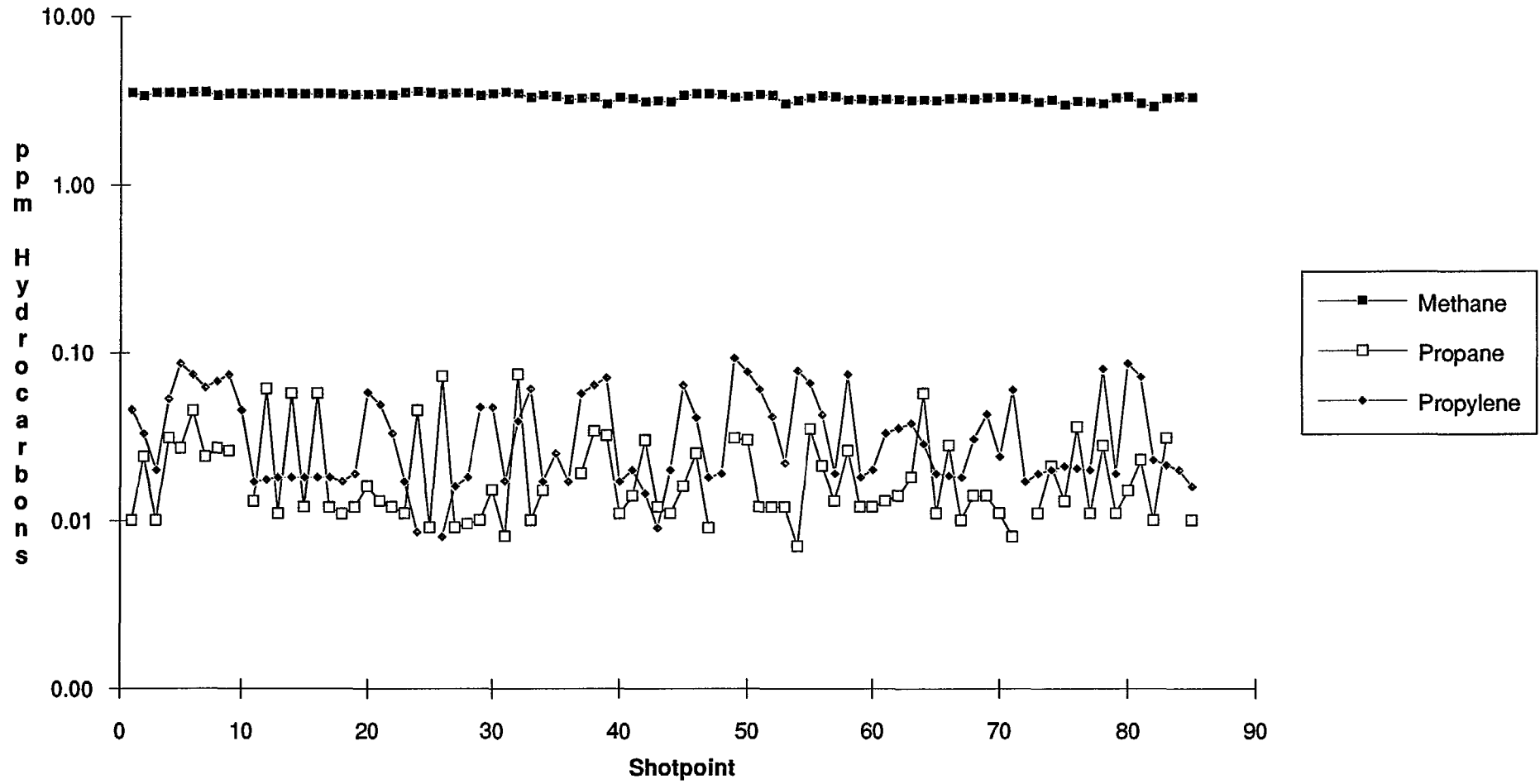
Line 97023 THC, Methane



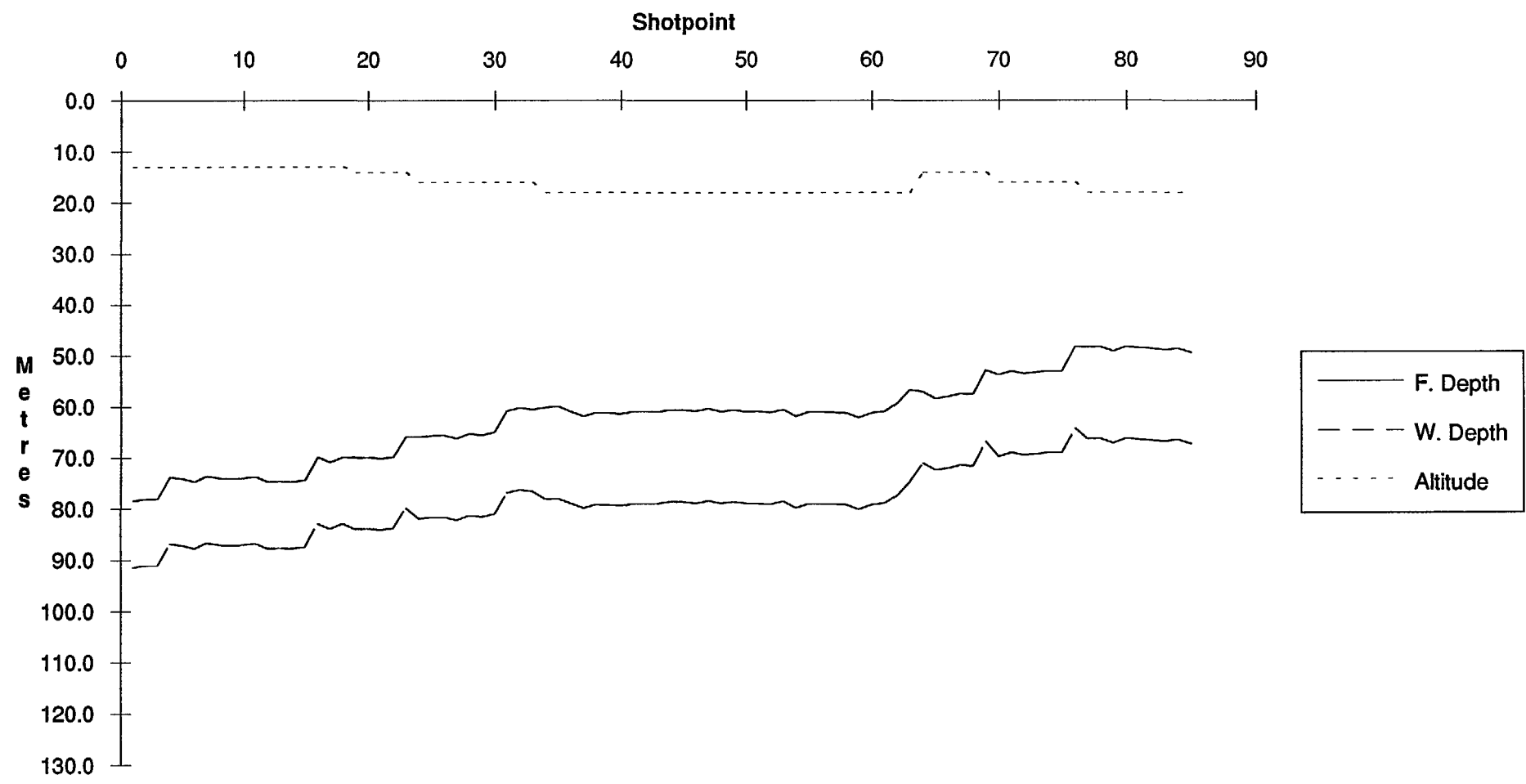
Line 97023 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97023 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97023 Depths, Altitude



Line Summary

Line Number 97024
No. of Shotpoints 43

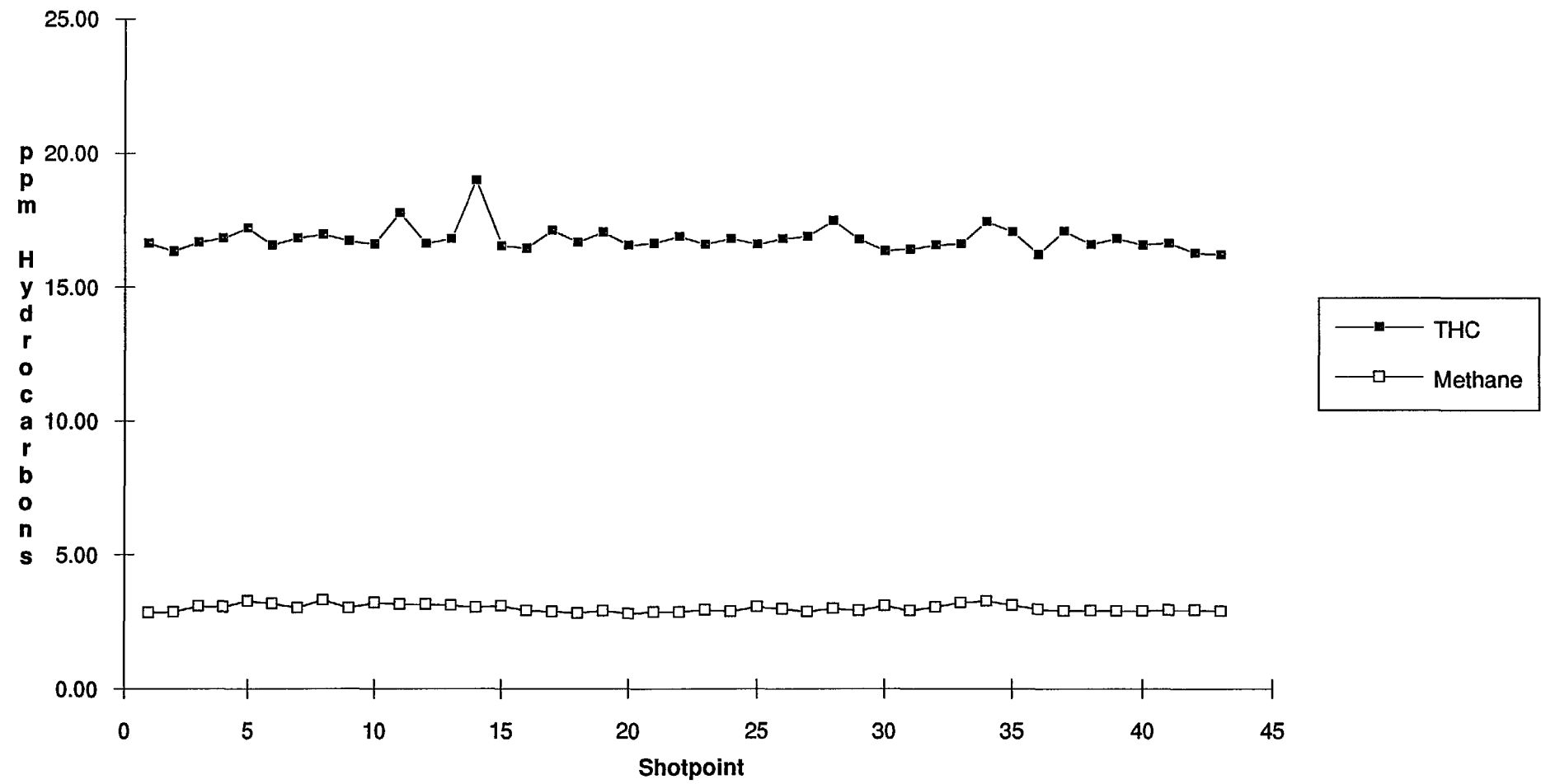
	Shotpoint	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	
Start	1	28-Oct-90	02:18:40	19	33.323	116 37.472
End	43	28-Oct-90	03:42:53	19	26.784	116 39.920

	THC	Methane	Ethane	Ethylene	Propane	Propylene	i-Butane	n-Butane	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	i-Hexane	n-Hexane	%Wetness
Mean	16.790	2.998	0.010	0.097	0.016	0.041	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.087	0.000	0.000	0.931
Std. Dev.	0.476	0.135	0.001	0.004	0.011	0.025	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.000	0.000	0.464
Minimum	16.205	2.797	0.007	0.090	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.274
Maximum	18.998	3.305	0.013	0.110	0.057	0.097	0.049	0.000	0.000	0.105	0.000	0.000	2.387

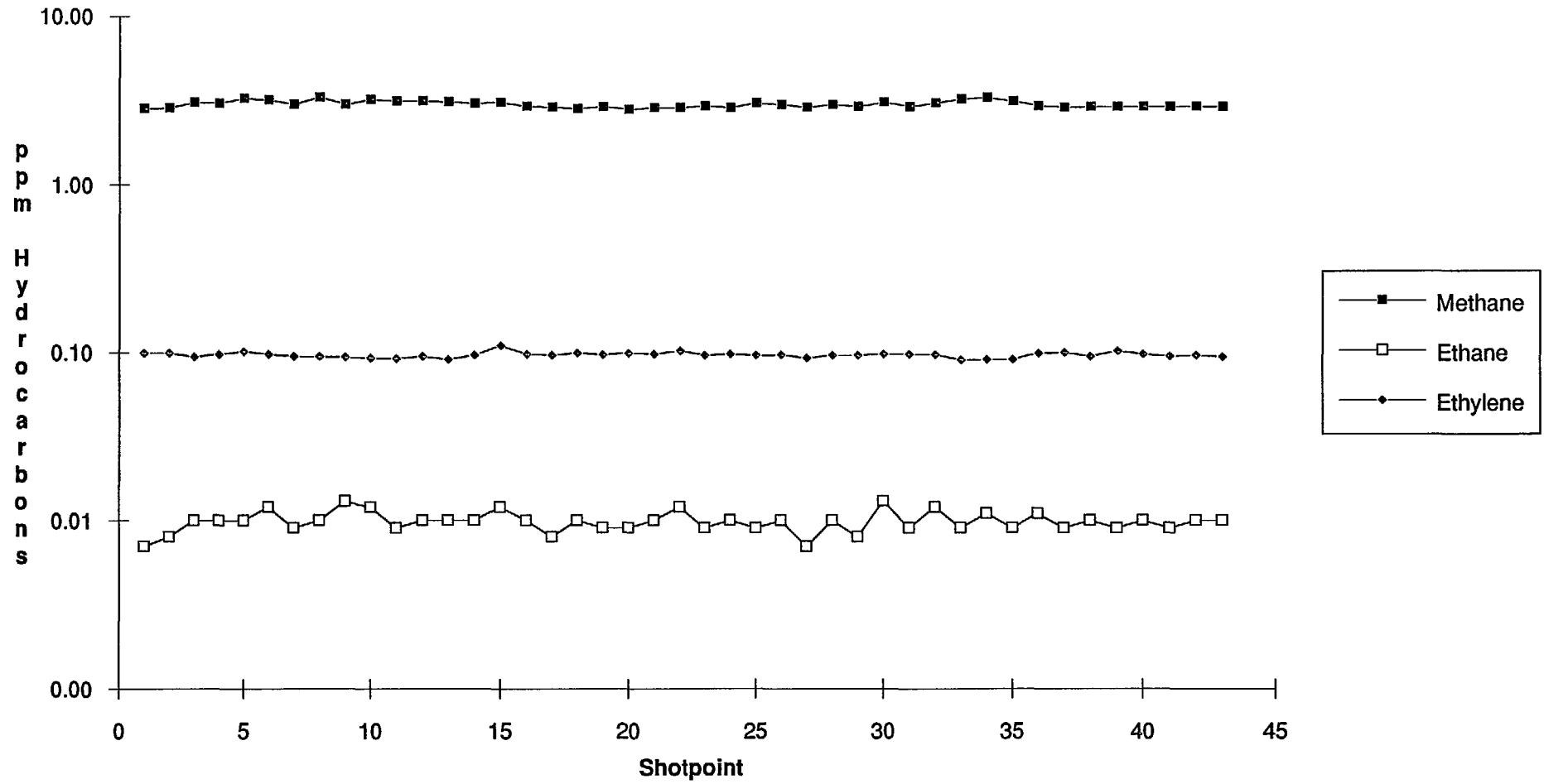
	Cond.	Temp.	F. Depth	W.Depth	Altitude
Mean	54.726	25.809	59.661	73.428	13.767
Std. Dev.	0.131	0.188	10.359	11.295	2.277
Minimum	54.510	25.470	48.144	64.122	12.000
Maximum	54.960	26.160	86.802	102.802	20.000

Notes No anomalies.

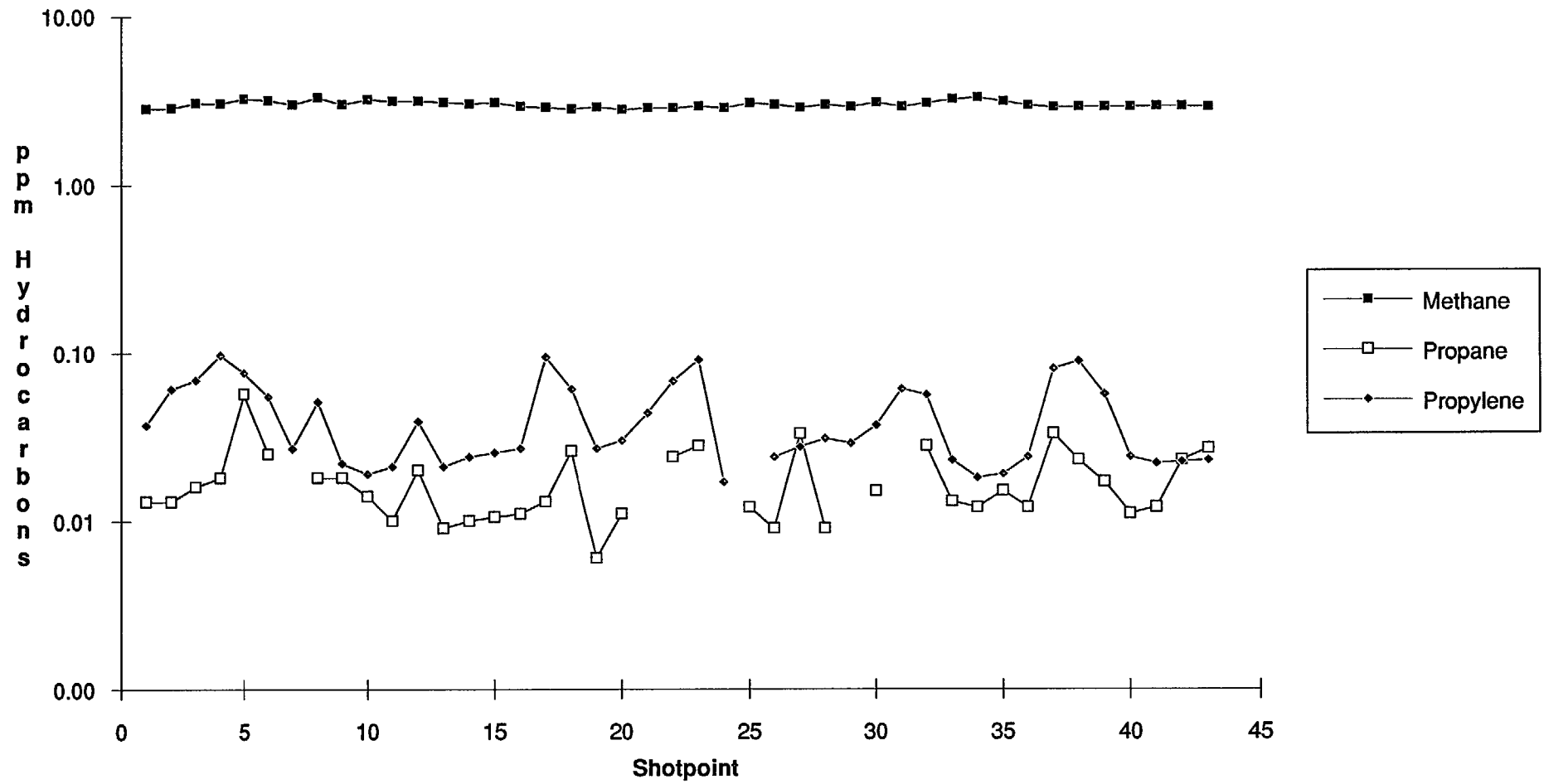
Line 97024 THC, Methane



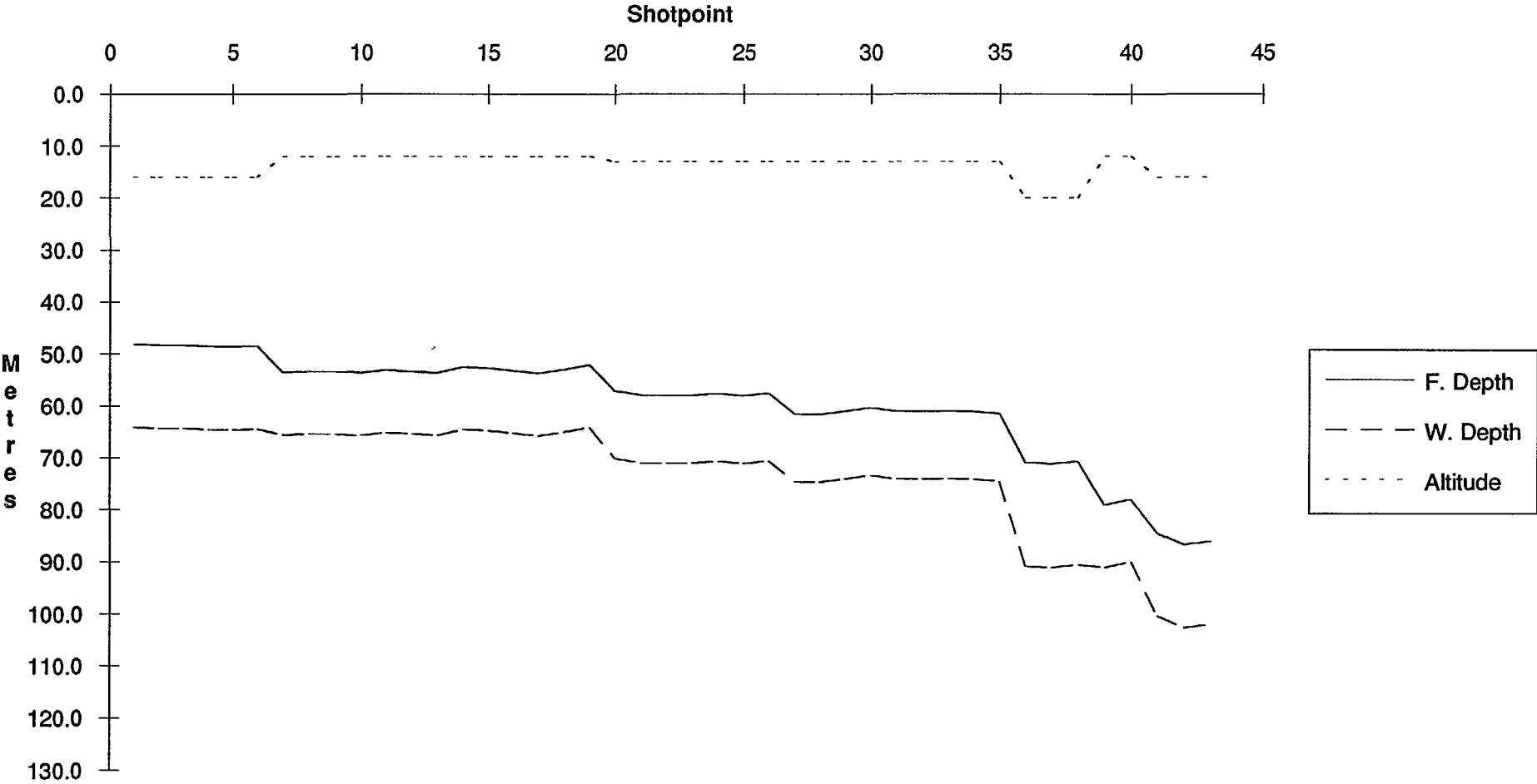
Line 97024 Methane, Ethane, Ethylene



Line 97024 Methane, Propane, Propylene



Line 97024 Depths, Altitude



APPENDIX II

DHD methodology

Direct hydrocarbon detection in bottom-water (DHD) is accomplished with the equipment schematically shown in Figure II-1. The equipment comprises four major components.

(1) The over-the-side gear includes a towed 'fish' fitted with a submersible pump which delivers seawater to the geochemical laboratory on the ship via a hollow cable. A conductivity/temperature/depth sensor (CTD) in the 'fish' measures the depth of the 'fish' as well as the temperature and salinity of the seawater (to relate the depth of sampling to the depth of the thermocline, to detect hydrographic 'fronts', and to detect sub-seafloor freshwater aquifers that may drain through sedimentary layers from the continent). A sonar measures and continuously displays the altitude of the 'fish' above the seafloor allowing the operator to maintain the 'fish' at an altitude of about 10 m.

(2) A hollow cable (consisting of medical grade nylon tubing wrapped with insulated conductors which both transmit power to the fish and relay CTD and sonar data from the 'fish') delivers bottom-water to the geochemical laboratory. The tubing and conductors are wrapped in a stainless steel braid. Plastic fairings, which are attached to the cable to reduce frictional drag, allow the 'fish' to be towed almost directly beneath the ship.

(3) The analytical equipment includes a gas extraction unit and gas chromatographs connected in parallel to measure the concentrations of a variety of (C₁-C₈) hydrocarbons extracted from the seawater. The total hydrocarbon concentrations are measured every 30 seconds or at a ship speed of 5 knots, a distance of about 75 m on the seafloor. The light hydrocarbons (C₁-C₄) are measured at 2 minute intervals (approximately 300 m on the seafloor), whereas the C₅-C₈ hydrocarbons are measured every 8 minutes (approximately 1200 m). Sub-samples of extracted gas may be taken and stored for subsequent shore-based isotopic analyses.

(4) The data acquisition system is PC based: all data is displayed, edited and stored in a database for plotting at sea.

The towed 'fish' is deployed over the port side from the *Rig Seismic*. Echo sounder data and GPS navigation are displayed in the laboratory and these, together with the side scan sonar, provide clues to the locations of surface expressions of gas seeps on the seafloor. All data are recorded continuously so that any hydrocarbon anomalies in the water column

can be quickly recognised and additional measurements (or samples can be collected) if appropriate.

Detector sensitivity is < 10 parts per billion in the stripped head-space sample. Calibrations were conducted on a daily basis and were within 10% for the entire program and system blanks were less than 2 ppm for methane and 5 ppb for C₂+ compounds. The following parameters are measured:

Parameter	Units	Equipment Used
Total Hydrocarbon (THC)	ppm	Shimadzu GC with FID Detector using 6" Glass bead column
Methane	ppm	Shimadzu GC with FID Detector using 42" Activated alumina column
Ethane	ppm	"
Ethylene	ppm	"
Propane	ppm	"
Propylene	ppm	"
i-Butane	ppm	"
n-Butane	ppm	"
i-Pentane	ppm	Shimadzu GC with FID Detector using 30 Megabore DB1 column
n-Pentane	ppm	"
i-Hexane	ppm	Shimadzu GC with FID Detector using 30 Megabore DB1 column
n-Hexane	ppm	"
Water Depth	Metres	On-board Echo sounders
Fish Altitude	metres	Water Depth minus Fish Depth
Conductivity	mmhos/cm	Conductivity Meter
Water Temperature	°Celsius	Temperature thermistor
Fish Depth	d-bar	Pressure transducer

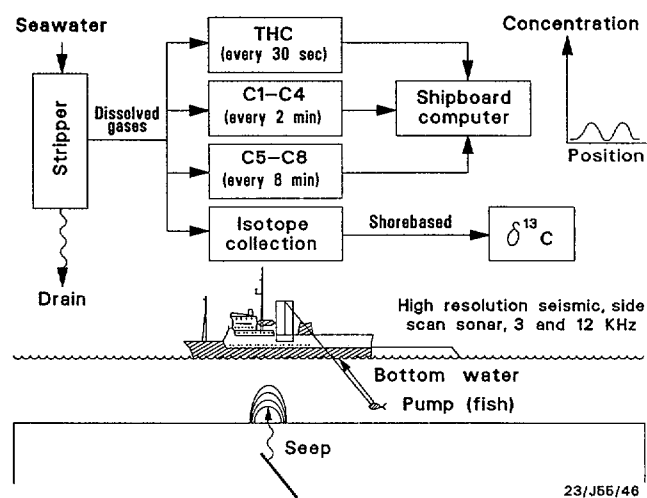


Figure II -1. Schematic of the geochemical equipment aboard *Rig Seismic* for the continuous profiling of hydrocarbons in seawater: the bottom-water DHD technique.

APPENDIX III

Interpretative methodology

The DHD equipment installed on *Rig Seismic* can be used for measuring hydrographic, environmental or petroliferous parameters. The light hydrocarbon data (C₁ to C₆) contained in this report can be produced by a variety of sources. These sources include biological activity associated with the degradation of organic matter in seawater and near-surface sediments and reservoired petroleum products (oil, gas and condensate). The aim of the data interpretation is to determine the origin (biogenic or thermogenic) of the light hydrocarbon gases measured, and via a variety of cross-plots of molecular and isotopic compositions of gases, to infer the 'source' (dry gas, gas-condensate or liquids) of detected seepage.

Light Hydrocarbons In Seawater

Light (C₁-C₄) and intermediate (C₅-C₈) hydrocarbons are present in seawater and sediments principally as a result of the following three processes.

(1) **Thermogenic processes.** The effect of heat on organic matter (catagenesis and metagenesis) buried to depths of several kilometres in sedimentary basins produces thermogenic hydrocarbons (Hunt 1979; Tissot and Welte 1984). The products of these reactions include methane and the saturated (C₂-C₈) hydrocarbons, which are the hydrocarbons mostly analysed in surface geochemical techniques. Some of the thermogenic hydrocarbons migrate to the surface, either directly from source rocks (primary migration) or indirectly, from gas, gas-condensate or liquid reservoirs (secondary migration). Hydrocarbons may migrate kilometres to permeate the near-surface sediments and seep into the overlying bottom-water resulting in thermogenic anomalies.

(2) **Biological processes.** Hydrocarbons are produced microbially and photochemically in seawater. In addition, during early diagenesis, a variety of hydrocarbons are produced by the activities of microbial organisms during aerobic and anaerobic destruction of organic matter which occurs primarily in the top few tens of metres of sediments. The products of these reactions include methane and minor quantities of both saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons (Hunt 1979; Claypool & Kvenvolden 1983 and references cited therein). The presence of the unsaturated hydrocarbons, which are only produced biochemically (Primrose & Dilworth 1976; Claypool & Kvenvolden 1983), provides one criteria to distinguish between biogenic and thermogenic hydrocarbons.

These compounds produced *in situ* generally occur in low concentrations as background hydrocarbons in seawater (Claypool & Kvenvolden 1983). However, high concentrations of biogenically-produced hydrocarbons may accumulate in relatively shallow-buried sediments and seep into the overlying water, resulting in biogenic anomalies (Brooks et al. 1974; Bernard et al. 1976).

(3) **Anthropogenic processes.** Man's activities can introduce anthropogenically-sourced hydrocarbons into the marine environment. Anthropogenic hydrocarbons may be of a thermogenic origin (e.g., ship spills, refined petroleum products used in industrial processes) or a biogenic origin (such as those produced from urban sewage when excessive loads of organic matter are dumped into the sea and degraded microbially).

The concentrations of *in situ* biogenic (ie., background) light hydrocarbons in seawater are generally an order of magnitude lower than those in the underlying seafloor sediments (Claypool & Kvenvolden 1983). Consequently, it is relatively easier to detect migrated thermogenic hydrocarbons in seawater (low background concentration) than in seafloor sediments (high and variable background concentrations). Herein, lies one perceived advantage in the use of bottom-water DHD compared with sediment geochemistry in offshore petroleum exploration.

The bottom-water DHD technique is dependent upon hydrocarbons migrating from hydrocarbon reservoirs or petroleum source rocks to the seafloor. Although the exact mechanism(s) of migration may be variable or even unknown, some form of vertical migration, as evidenced by the many observations of seepage (eg., Brooks et al. 1974; Bernard et al. 1976; Reed & Kaplan 1977; Cline & Holmes 1977; Nelson et al. 1978; Reitsma et al. 1978; Brooks et al. 1979; Kvenvolden et al. 1979; Kvenvolden & Field 1981; Hovland & Judd 1988) does occur (via porous sediments, fault planes and microfissures etc). It is generally accepted that migration by diffusion is not important (Leythaeuser et al., 1982; Reitsma et al. 1981; Whelan et al. 1984) although bubble ebullition from saturated solution, oil and gas transport in solution in carbon dioxide and advective processes involving basinal fluids are all likely mechanisms (eg., Kvenvolden & Claypool 1980; Hunt 1984; Sweeney 1988; Hovland & Judd 1988).

Data interpretation: the mixing model

The detection of seepage requires that anomalous concentrations of hydrocarbons be distinguished from the background inventory of hydrocarbons. Thermogenic hydrocarbons

that seep into the bottom-waters mix with the background concentration of hydrocarbons. One approach to defining anomalies and distinguishing seep hydrocarbons from background hydrocarbons requires that a mean background concentration be defined (either statistically or graphically), and this mean concentration is then subtracted from the measured concentrations. Because of variability in the background concentrations, this approach may be problematic, particularly where seepage is weak and the anomalies are very subtle.

Our initial approach is to review the data on a line-by-line basis and compare measured concentrations with the regional background. Then, a variety of hydrocarbon cross-plots are constructed, particularly that where methane is plotted versus percent hydrocarbon wetness ($\text{wetness \%} = [\text{SUM}(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)/\text{SUM}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)] \times 100$) to delineate seepage. The rationale behind this plot (Figure III-1) is that different hydrocarbon 'sources' eg., biogenic versus thermogenic gas, condensate and liquids, can be distinguished on the basis of differences in their light hydrocarbon molecular compositions (Hunt 1979; Tissot & Welte 1984; Claypool & Kvenvolden 1983). In this model background hydrocarbons plot in a narrow range towards the left origin (low concentrations), while end-member 'source' hydrocarbons ie., hydrocarbons from either oil-prone, condensate-prone or gas-prone source rocks or reservoirs, plot to the right (high concentrations).

As the hydrocarbons in bottom-waters represent mixtures of the end-member background (low) and 'source' (high) concentrations, the trends between the end-members in these plots are indicative of the 'source' of the hydrocarbons comprising the anomalies. For example, when the % hydrocarbon wetness increases with increasing methane concentration, the trend indicates that the anomaly was probably derived from a gas-condensate or oil-prone 'source'. In contrast, increasing methane concentrations, coupled with decreasing % hydrocarbon wetness, suggest that the anomaly was derived from a gas-prone thermogenic 'source' or is of a biogenic origin. This model cannot distinguish between biogenic and gas-prone thermogenic anomalies. Carbon isotope (eg., Fuex 1977; Bernard et al. 1977) and molecular compositional data are required to discriminate between biogenic gas and 'dry' thermogenic anomalies.

Classification of anomalies

'Strong' (arbitrarily defined here as when some of the measured C₁-C₄ concentrations increase more than an order of magnitude above the background concentration) and 'moderate' thermogenic anomalies (some C₁-C₄ increase 5-10 fold above background) are obvious and are accompanied by large increases in individual C₁-C₄ hydrocarbons with no increase in the biogenic components (ethylene and propylene). 'Weak' anomalies

(individual C₁-C₄ is less than five-fold the background concentration) are more difficult to discern. In some cases, what appear to be weak anomalies may result from variations in the depth of the fish above the seafloor, a shoaling of the water depth, penetration of the fish above the local thermocline or combinations of these factors. In these cases, plotting the saturated hydrocarbon (methane, ethane, propane) concentrations against the 'fish' depth, seawater temperature and salinity, or against the biogenic hydrocarbons (ethylene, propylene), generally resolves apparent anomalies from those anomalies related to seepage.

A cross-plot of two compounds (eg., ethane vs. methane) indicates whether the compounds are being added to the natural hydrocarbons in an area. Positive trends on plots of one compound versus another indicate that both compounds are being added concurrently and thus, the source of the anomaly contains both compounds. Because a mixing trend is created by one hydrocarbon source supplying hydrocarbons to the background, all data on the same trend reflect the same source regardless of the absolute concentrations or absolute ratios. For example, an anomaly with ethane at 0.1 ppm would reflect the same hydrocarbon source as a second anomaly with ethane values at 1.0 ppm if the data from the two anomalies lie on the same mixing trend. Similarly, an anomaly with a wetness of 2% (oil-like) may actually represent a dry gas source if it falls on a mixing trend that has low wetness values at higher concentrations.

Appendix III References

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APPENDIX IV

General details: R.V. *Rig Seismic*

Rig Seismic is a seismic research vessel with dynamic positioning capability, chartered and equipped by AGSO to carry out the Continental Margins Program. The ship was built in Norway in 1982 and arrived in Australia to be fitted out for geoscientific research in October 1984. It is registered in Newcastle, New South Wales, and is operated for AGSO by the Federal Department of Transport and Communications.

Gross Registered Tonnage:	1545 tonnes	
Length, overall:	72.5 m	
Breadth:	13.8 m	
Draft:	6.0 m	
Engines:	Main: Norma KVMB-12	2640 HP/825 rpm
	Aux: 3x Caterpillar	564 HP/482 KVA
	1x Mercedes	78 HP/56 KVA
	Shaft generator:	AVK 1000KVA; 440 V/60 Hz
Side Thrusters:		2 forward, 1 aft, each 600 HP
Helicopter Deck:		20 m diameter
Accommodation:		39 single cabins and hospital

Scientific equipment

General

Raytheon echo sounders: 3.5 Khz (2 KW) and 12 Khz (2 KW)

Geometrics G801/803 magnetometer/gradiometer

Bodenseewerk Geosystem KSS-31 marine gravity meter

E.G. & G. model 990 side scan sonar

Nichiyu Giken Kogyo model NTS-11Au heatflow probe

Navigation

Trimble Differential GPS System

Magnavox T-set Global Positioning System

Magnavox MX 1107RS and MX 1142 transit satellite receivers

Magnavox MX 610D and Raytheon DSN 450 dual axis sonar dopplers
Arma Brown and Robertson gyro-compasses; plus Ben paddle log

Cruise narrative

Rig Seismic departed from Fremantle at approximately 1830 hours on Thursday, October 18, 1990 and steamed to the vicinity of WA-28p in the northern Dampier Sub-Basin off Western Australia. The ship arrived in the vicinity of the Angel gas field at approximately 0730 hours on Monday October 22, 1990. The next 48 hours were spent balancing the seismic cable and testing the seismic acquisition system. During this period, water column geochemical (direct hydrocarbon detection [DHD]) data were acquired in a loose grid over the Wanaea and Angel fields (see Table 1). Contemporaneous seismic and DHD acquisition began at 0800 hours on Wednesday, October 24, 1990 (Table 2). Data acquisition was completed at 1150 am on Sunday October 28, 1990, by which stage a total of 491 km of seismic and 531 km of DHD data had been acquired. *Rig Seismic* then sailed to Dampier Harbour, arriving at approximately 730 pm.

Systems performance

The primary navigation system was a Trimble differential GPS system with a base station at King Bay near Dampier, Western Australia. Additional navigational systems on board included GPS, transit satellite and sonar doppler (Appendix 2). All navigation systems performed well. The only problem with the DHD acquisition system was the rather noisy nature of the propane data.

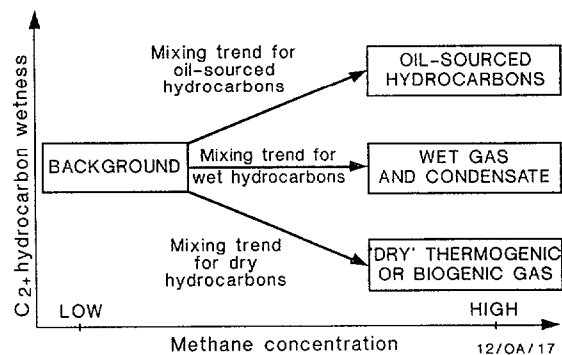
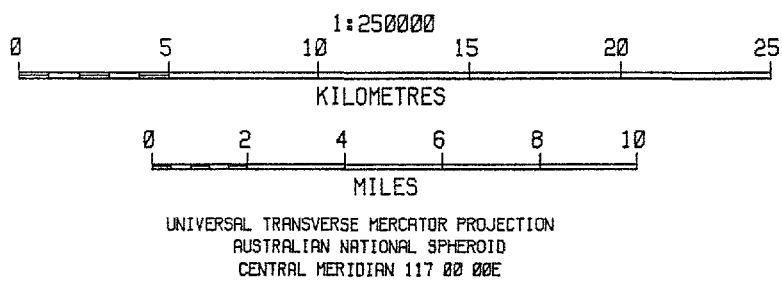
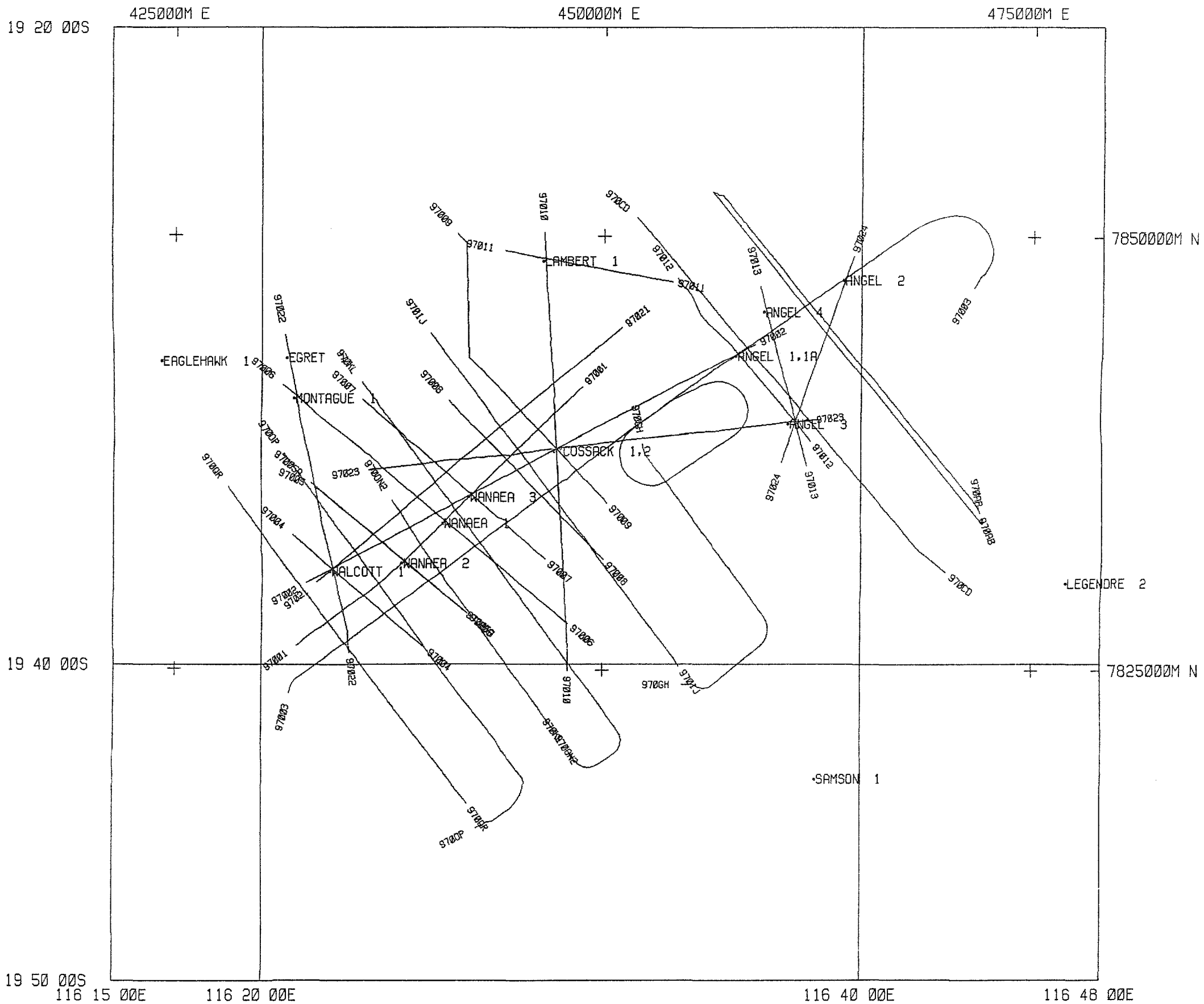


Figure III-1. Cross-plot of methane versus hydrocarbon wetness, showing the general decrease in wetness with increasing methane for gas-prone or biogenic sources. Conversely, oil-prone sources are indicated by increasing wetness with increasing wetness with increasing methane. Gas-condensate sources fall between the dry gas and oil-prone trends.

DAMPIER SUB-BASIN



DHD SURVEY LINES		
BMR DAMPIER SUB-BASIN		
SURVEY 97		
S3BARDAM 7/6/92 J NEEDHAM		

Enclosure 1

