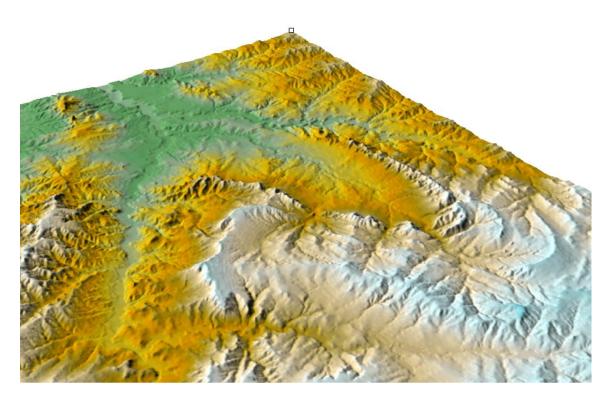
Teapot Dome 油 田 简 介





目 录

一. 综述

- 二.油气藏地质特征
- 三. 油气藏开发状况及潜力
- 四.油气藏增产规划及经济预测
- 五.油田地面设施及配套

油田位置 一、综 述

Teapot Dome油田 (NPR-3) 位于美国怀俄明州纳托纳县;怀俄明州东部城市卡斯珀北部40多公里处戈壁滩,区域面积38.4km²,毗邻25号洲际公路。地面平坦,绿草覆盖。(说明一下气候情况)

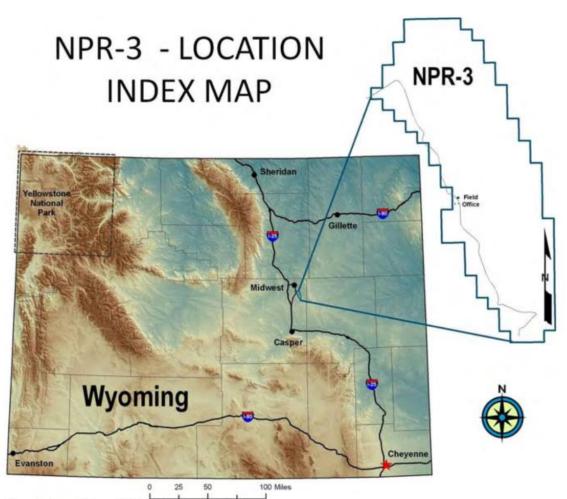


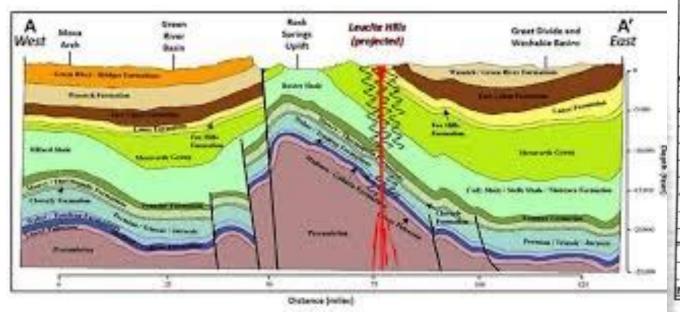


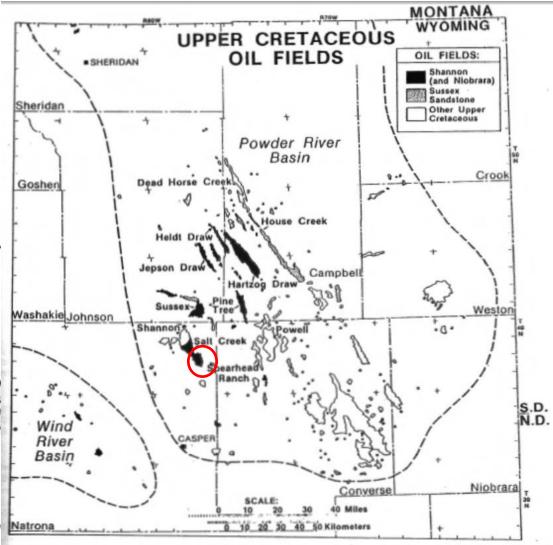
Figure 1: Teapot Dome (NPR-3) Location Index Map

一、综述

沉积构造背景

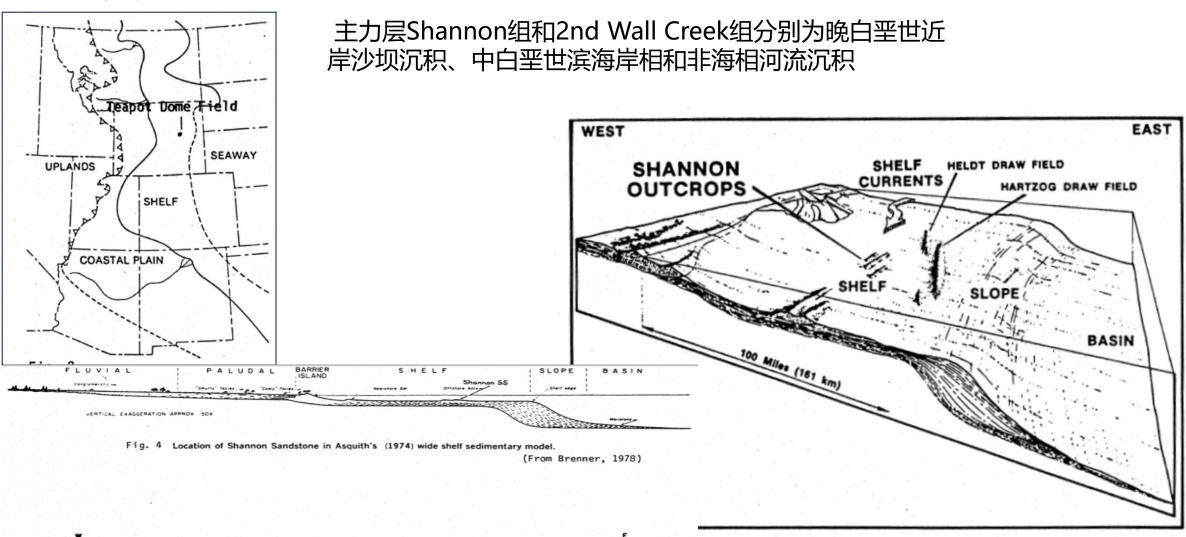
Teapot Dome是一种不对称的,拉腊米德时期双沉降背斜,位于怀俄明州纳特罗纳县Powder River 盆地西南边缘浅水带,储层岩性为中白垩世至宾夕法尼亚纪砂岩和页岩。整体西北低东南高,断层和裂缝系统普遍发育,断层主要以正断层和走滑断层为主。





一、综 述

沉积构造背景



SUSSEX SAND SHEET

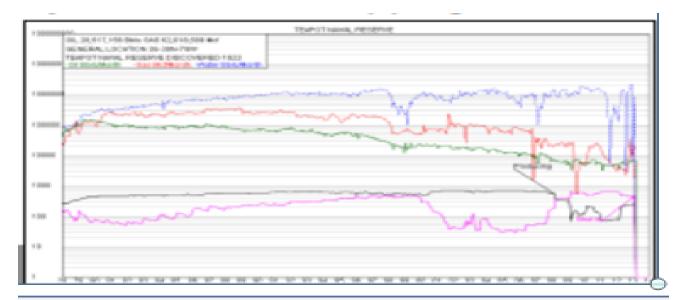
、综述

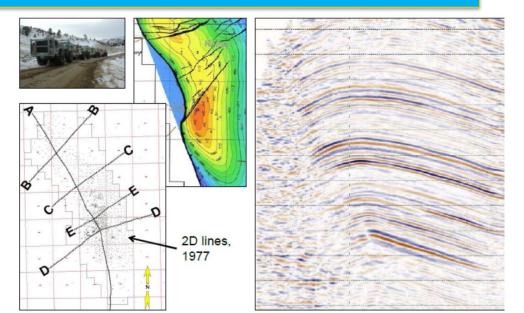
Historic Photos of Teapot Dome, 1927



油田历史,2014年前一直是在政府管理,主要是给大学和科研机构作为油田开发开发新技术的试验基地

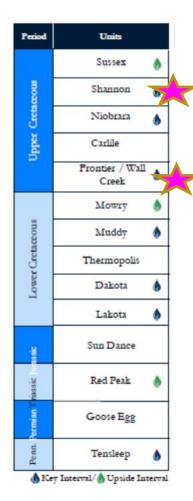
- ▶油田发井是1914年9月钻开的,Franco American 1 井
- ▶50和60年代,完钻了一些探井和排水补偿井
- ▶1976年启动整体开发
- ▶1977年油田管辖权从海军(NAVY)转到能源部(DOE)
- ▶1979-80年,后续开发峰值日产达到5000桶
- ▶1995-2014年,管辖权到内务部(DOI),委托RMOTC管理,2014 年卖出到私人公司
- ▶其中2001年,采集了三维地震,并做了相关的研究
- ▶2014-目前,日产300桶左右





一、综 述

油田勘探开发简况



油田自1914年油田发现后,相继钻探发现 了16个储层,(Sussex Shannon Niobrara Shale Carlisle Shale 1st Wall Creek 2nd Wall Creek 3rd Wall Creek Muddy Sandstone Dakota Lakota Morrison Sundance Red Peak Goose Egg Tensleep)

其中主要产层来自于上白垩纪地层的 Shannon 砂岩 (Steele 地层) and 2nd Wall Creek 砂岩 (Frontier 地层)。

6个储层有过生产(Steel 、Niobrara Shale, 3rd Wall Creek Dakota Lakota Tensleep)

其它8个层还有勘探潜力,需要继续深入 研究

Geologic Maps after the 1920s Teapot Dome Geologic Column Contours on Beck, 1929, AAPG Contours on "water sand" Structure Symposium Thom and Spieker, 1931, USGS PP 163

述

油田勘探开发简况

Period	Units	
	Sussex	•
snoas	Shannon	•
Cretz	Niobrara	•
add _f	Carlile	
	Frontier / Wall Creek	•
	Mowry	
snoas	Muddy	•
Creta	Thermopolis	
Lower	Dakota	•
	Lakota	•
ssic	Sun Dance	
riassic	Red Peak	•
ermian	Goose Egg	
Penn.	Tensleep	•

♠ Key Interval/♠ Upside Interval

非常规页岩油藏主要产量来自于白垩 Steele and Niobrara 层,全部由直井钻 遇的天然裂缝性储层生产。

其他的产量来自于二叠纪/二叠纪砂 岩储层;此外,有少量产量产自白垩纪 (295 - 305 MYA) Muddy Dakota 和 Lakota 地层储层。

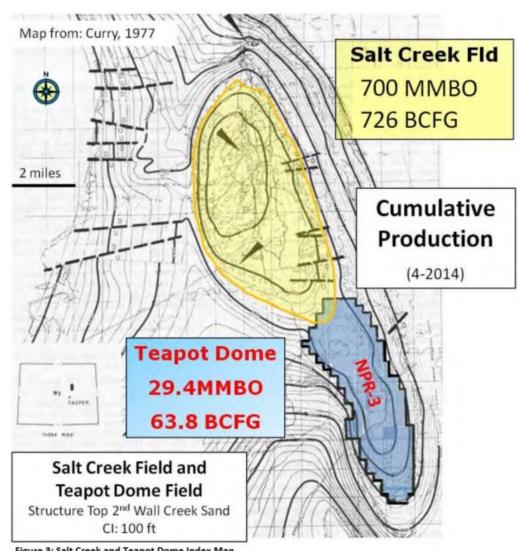
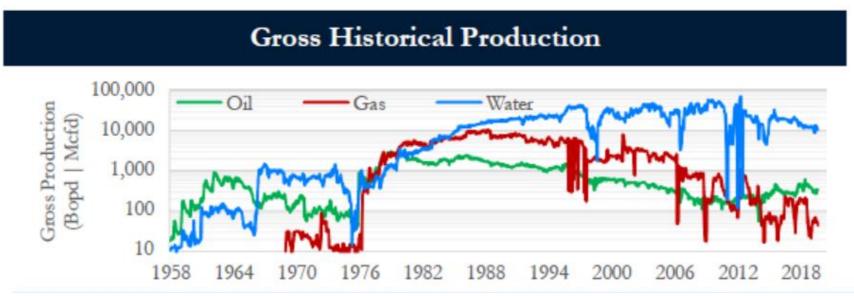
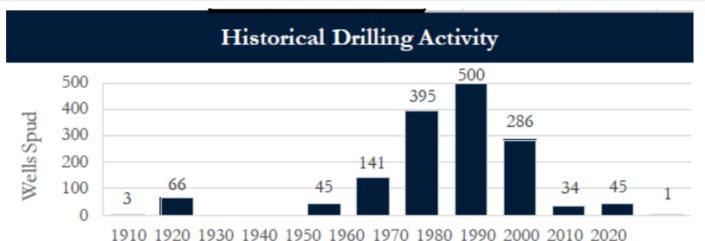


Figure 3: Salt Creek and Teapot Dome Index Map

一、综 述

油田勘探开发简况





1979年10月油田产量达到峰值,日产5162桶。

主要钻井集中在60年代到 2000年。历史上钻井1200多 口

2014年4月,油田开井 328口,日产油200桶;

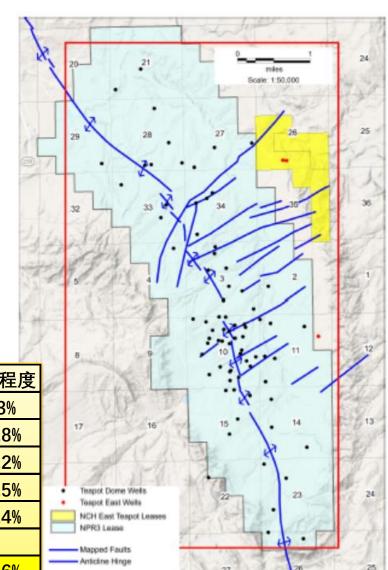
截止到2014年4月,油田 累产29.4百万桶,累产气638 亿立方英尺

一、综 述

Teapot Dome
Area of Morrison Stratigraphic Model (red outline)

- ◆ 矿权面积 9481 +660 共10141英亩 (其中包括518英亩的保护区)
- ◆ 100%的矿权和100%的作业权
- ◆资产面积拥有所有矿产权和地表权益的"永久和绝对所有权"
- ◆ 在开井: 10口水平井和 543口直井(PDP)
- ◆地质储量 2.18亿桶
- ◆ 累产2940万桶
- ◆剩余可采储量约4000万桶
- ◆整体采出程度13%
- ◆ 日产: 净产量 340 Boed (98%油)
- ◆人工举升成本20美元/桶

				1
	OOIP(百万桶)	Cum	(百万桶)	采出程度
Shannon	143.8		11.9	8.3%
Niobrara	8.5		1.6	18.8%
Wall Creek	58.3		11.2	19.2%
Muddy	3.9		8.0	20.5%
Tensleep	3.7		1.9	51.4%
Total	218.2	·	27.4	12.6%

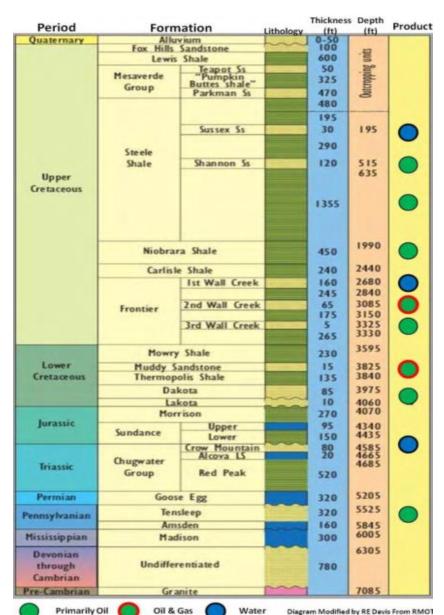


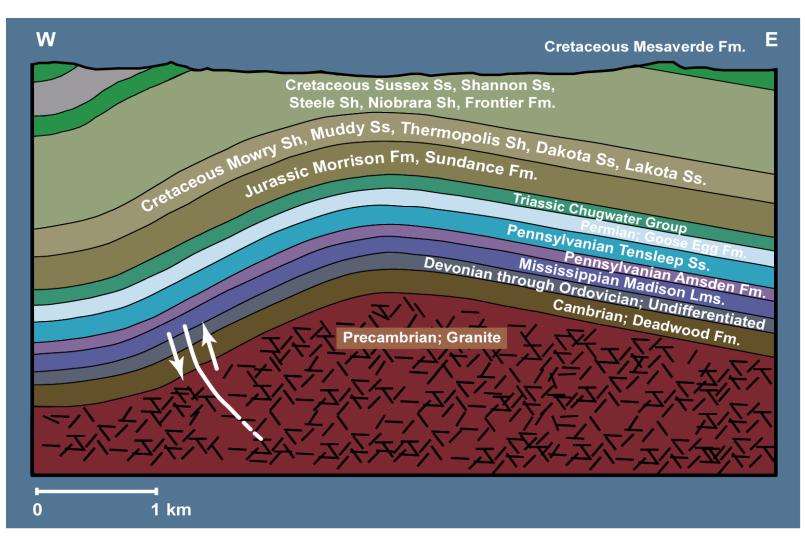
目 录

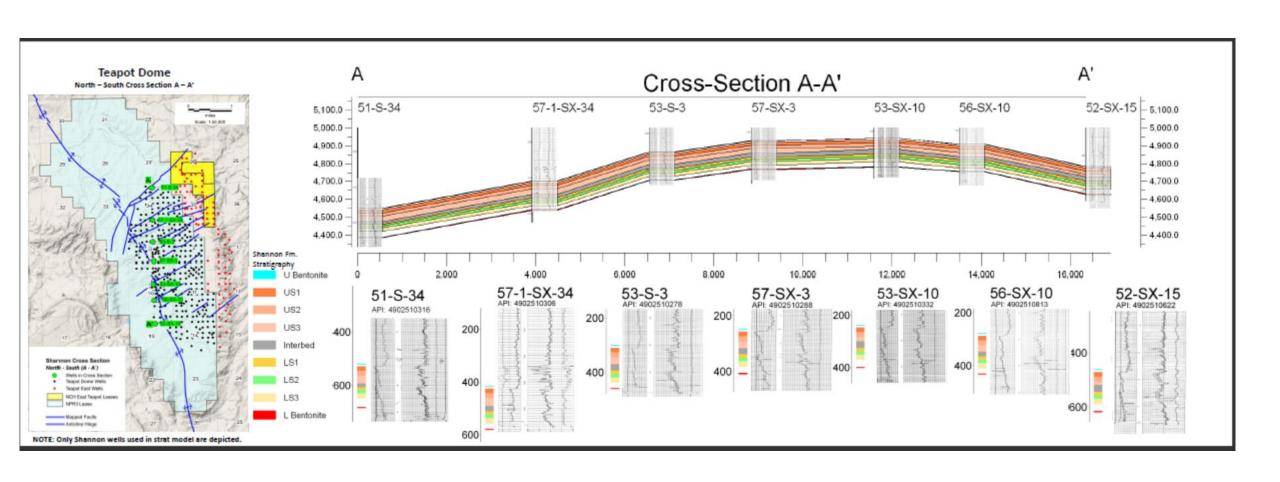
一. 综述

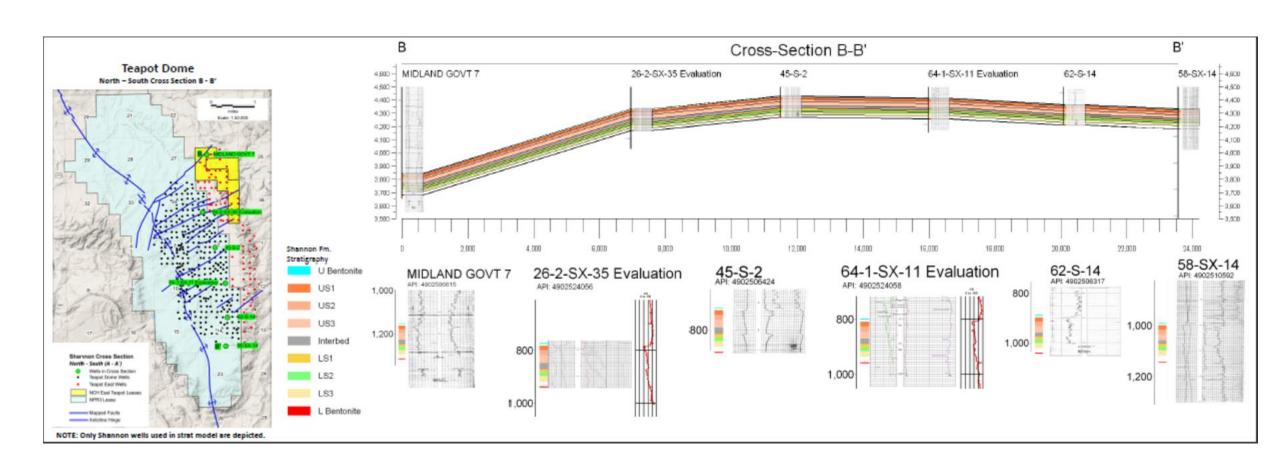
二.油气藏地质特征

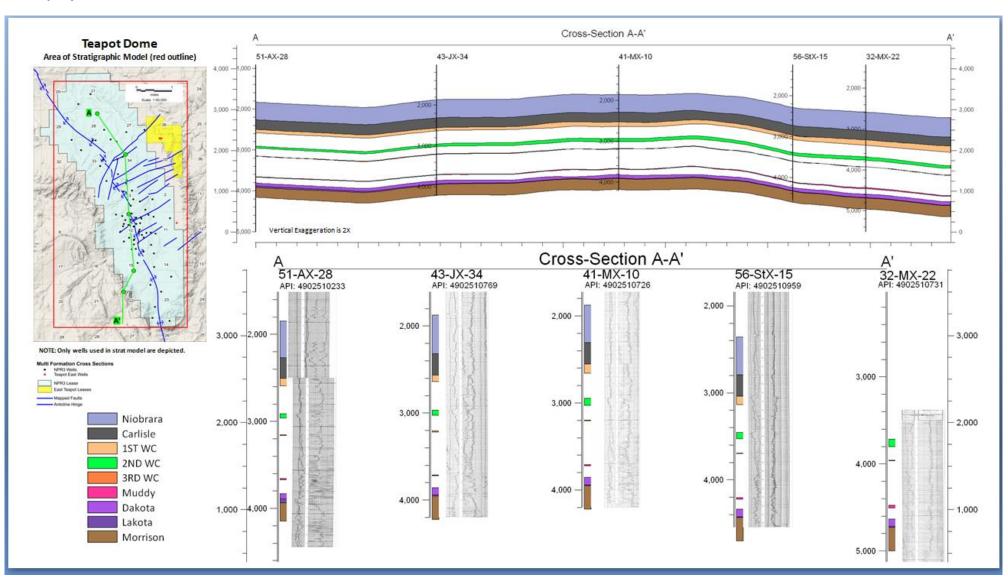
- (一) 地层特征
- (二) 构造特征
- (三) 储层特征
- 三.油气藏开发状况及潜力
- 四.油气藏增产规划及经济预测
- 五.油田地面设施及配套

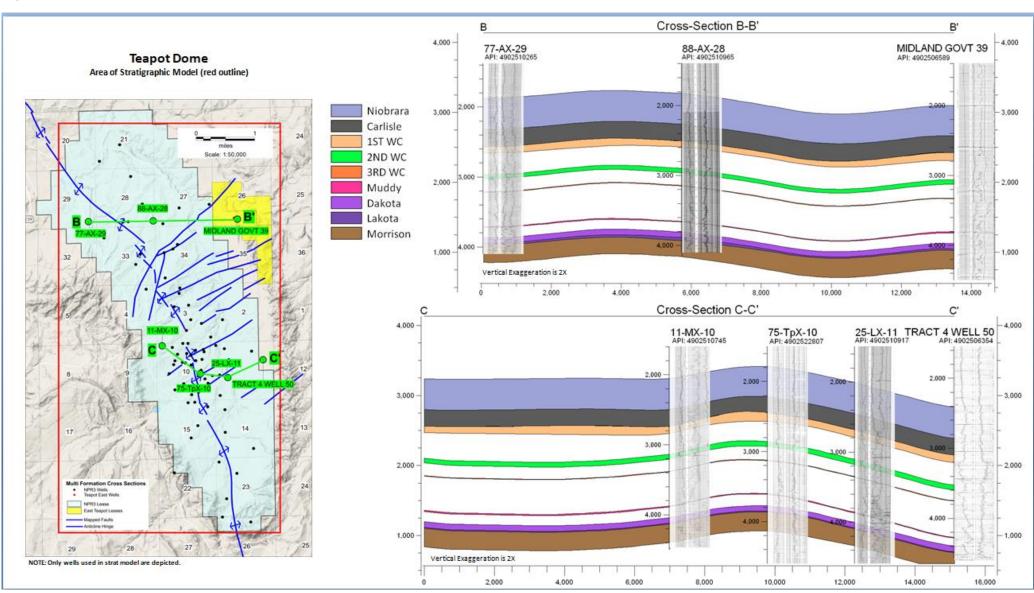








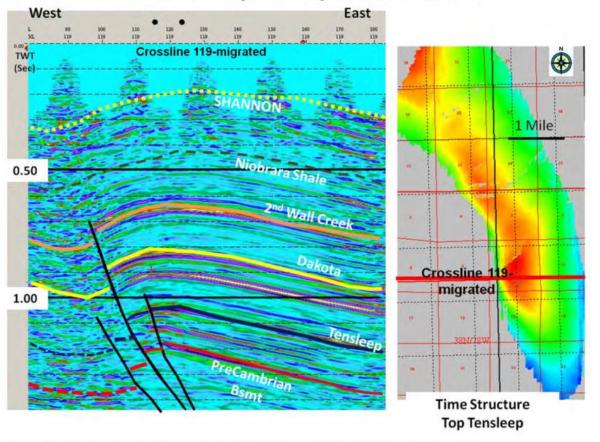




(二) 构造特征

Teapot Dome 构造是一个西北-东南走向不对称背斜构造,其中西翼比东侧地层倾角更陡(20°-50°),东侧地层倾角不超过10°。构造西侧是一个由一系列高角度逆断层组成的大型逆冲断层带,地层倾向为东北向,地层倾角35°至50°。

Structural Style of Teapot Dome Anticline



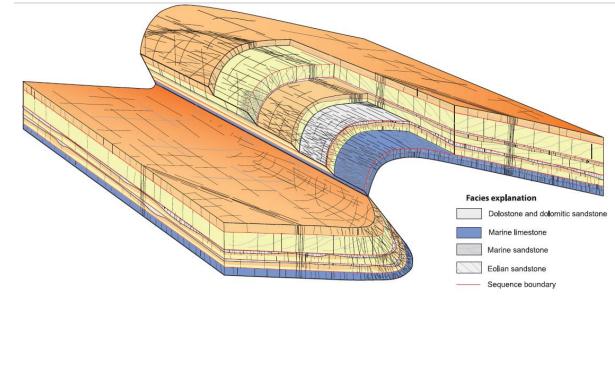
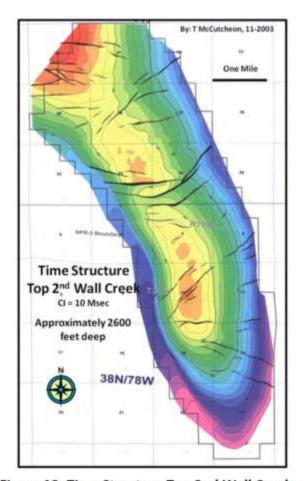


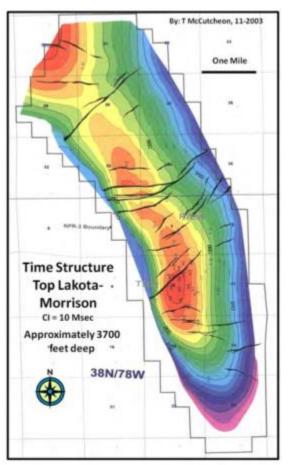
Figure 12: Structural Style of Teapot Dome (NPR-3) Illustrated by 3D Data - Crossline 119

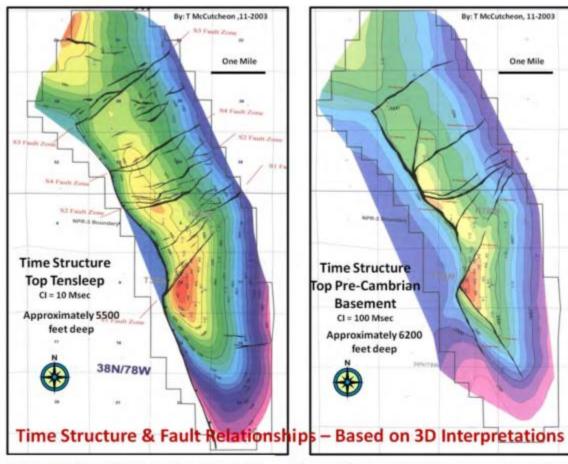
油气藏地质特征

(二)构造特征

Teapot Dome 构造圈闭闭合高度为200英尺;构造内部被NE-SW走滑断层切割成了多个断块。







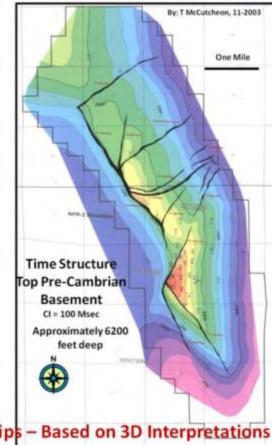


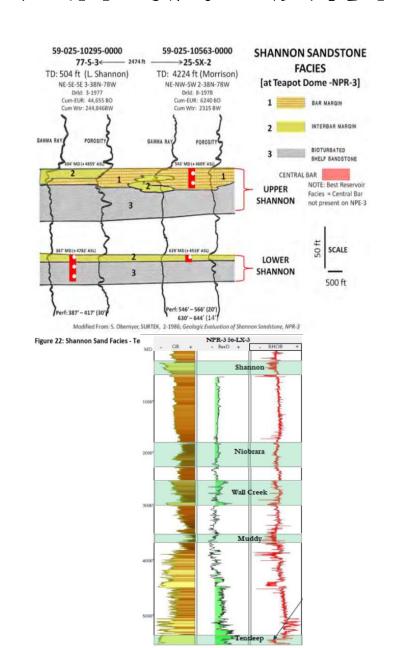
Figure 13: Time Structure Top 2nd Wall Creek

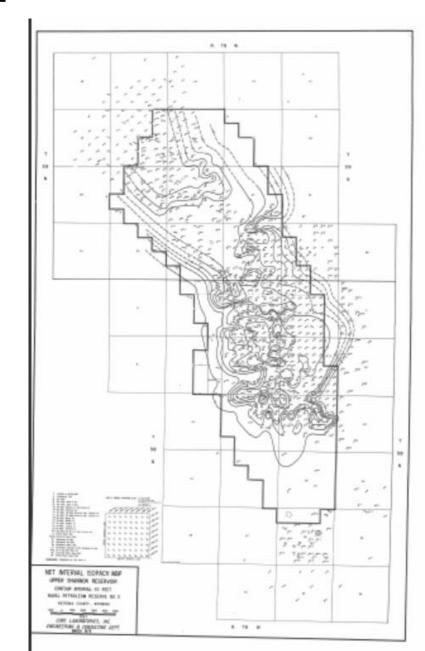
Figure 14: Time Structure Top Lakota-Morris Figure 15: Time Structure Top Tensleep

Figure 16: Time Structure to pre-Cambrian Basement

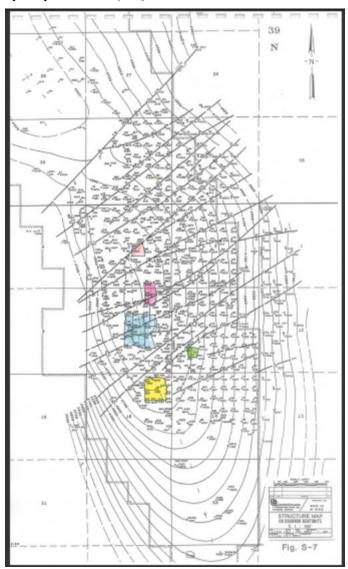
(三) 储层特征——Shannon 储层

Shannon 储层为致密储层,分 布范围广,覆盖Teapot Dome油田 大部分生油岩。研究结果确定了五 种不同的岩相与Shannon储层有关, 包括:心滩砂、点坝砂、坝间砂、 生物扰动陆相砂岩和生物扰动陆相 粉砂岩。这五种岩相结合形成了一 个砂岩层序,其储层孔隙度和渗透 率范围变化很大。坝砂的孔隙度和 渗透率分别约为20%和650 md, 生 物扰动陆相砂岩、边缘相砂岩孔隙 度和渗透率分别为17%和4-35 md。





(三) 储层特征——Shannon 储层



Formation	Shannon
Description	Offshore bar
	deposited in 2
	upwardly coarsening
	sequences.
Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	143.85
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF	1440
Area, acres	3800
Average Porosity, %	18
Average Permeability, md	63
Average Net Thickness, ft	40 - Upper Shannon
	25 - Lower Shannon
Reservoir Pressure, psi	25 - 70
Depth, ft	250-1100
Datum Elevation, ft MSL	4300
Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB	11.4
Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF	
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bb	
Reservoir Temperature, deg F	65
Oil Gravity, deg API	29 - 35
Number of Wells	
Producing	451
Injection	
Shut-in	6
Temporarily Abandoned	0
Plugged and Abandoned	284
Dormant	0
Economic Limit, BOPD per well	0.5
Current Depletion Strategy	Produced primary
	wells by GD/SGD.
	Infill drilling.
Potential Recovery Processes	CO ₂ , HnP, MEOR,
	Srft
Previous Recovery Processes	Steamflood**,
	Natural Gas HnP*

产层埋深 (ft): 350-650

储层厚度 (ft) : 50-100

有效厚度 (ft) : 20-50

渗透率 (md) : 0.1-1000

孔隙度 (%): 19-21

平均含油饱和度(%): 45-55

(三) 储层特征——Steele and Niobrara层储层特征

Steele and Niobrara地层页岩厚达 1800英尺,页岩发育的裂缝走向为NE-SW向,与断层走向一致,断层附近裂缝 发育。



Steel页岩物性参数:

产层埋深 (ft): 800-2100

地层厚度 (ft): 1380-1420

有效厚度 (ft): 无定论

渗透率 (md) : 无定论

孔隙度(%): 无定论

原始油气比 (scf/stb) : 152

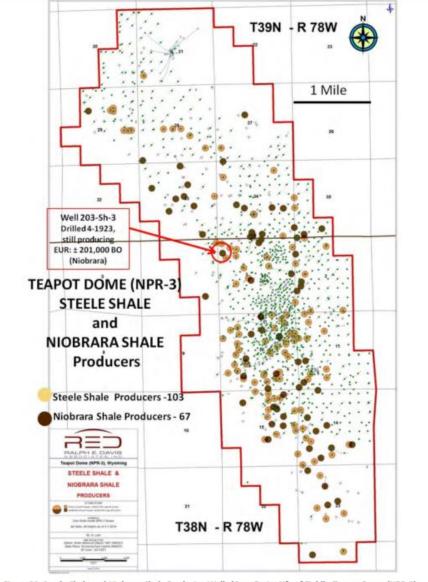


Figure 23: Steele Shale and Niobrara Shale Producing Wells (Over Entire Life of Field) - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

(三) 储层特征——Steele and Niobrara层储层特征

Steele and Niobrara地层页岩厚达1800英尺, 页岩发育的裂缝走向为NE-SW向,与断层走向一致, 断层附近裂缝发育。

Niobrara页岩物性参数:

产层埋深 (ft): 1900-2300

地层厚度 (ft): 400-450

有效厚度 (ft) : 无定论

渗透率 (md) : 无定论

孔隙度(%): 无定论

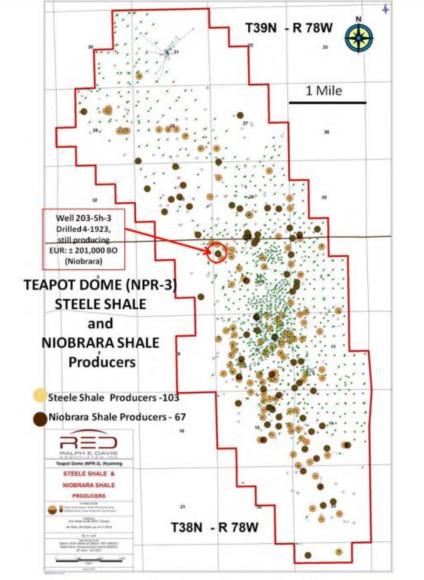
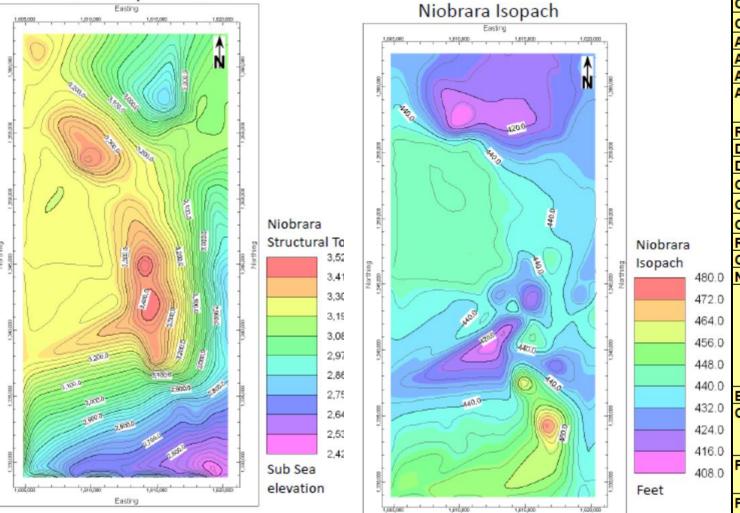


Figure 23: Steele Shale and Niobrara Shale Producing Wells (Over Entire Life of Field) - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

二、油气藏地质<u>特征</u>

(三) 储层特征——Steele and Niobrara层储层特征

Niobrara Top Structure



Producing 64 51 Injection Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling.	以付付1		
Units. U	Formation	Steele Shale	Niobrara Shale
Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	Description	Five fractured shale	Two fractured shale
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF 1699 548 Area, acres 8640 5120 Average Porosity, % N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Permeability, md N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Net Thickness, ft 15 20 Reservoir Pressure, psi 25 - 180 25 - 250 Depth, ft 0-1500 1500-2300 Datum Elevation, ft MSL 3572 3000 Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB 2.63 1.49 Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells Producing 64 51 Injection 6 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Producing 64 51 Injection 30 30 Shut-in 6 2<		units.	units.
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF 1699 548 Area, acres 8640 5120 Average Porosity, % N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Permeability, md N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Net Thickness, ft 15 20 Reservoir Pressure, psi 25 - 180 25 - 250 Depth, ft 0-1500 1500-2300 Datum Elevation, ft MSL 3572 3000 Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB 2.63 1.49 Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells Producing 64 51 Injection 6 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Producing 64 51 Injection 30 30 Shut-in 6 2<			
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF 1699 548 Area, acres 8640 5120 Average Porosity, % N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Permeability, md N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Net Thickness, ft 15 20 Reservoir Pressure, psi 25 - 180 25 - 250 Depth, ft 0-1500 1500-2300 Datum Elevation, ft MSL 3572 3000 Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB 2.63 1.49 Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells Producing 64 51 Injection 6 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Producing 64 51 Injection 30 30 Shut-in 6 2<			
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF 1699 548 Area, acres 8640 5120 Average Porosity, % N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Permeability, md N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Net Thickness, ft 15 20 Reservoir Pressure, psi 25 - 180 25 - 250 Depth, ft 0-1500 1500-2300 Datum Elevation, ft MSL 3572 3000 Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB 2.63 1.49 Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells Producing 64 51 Injection 6 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Producing 64 51 Injection 30 0 Shut-in 6 2 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>			
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF 1699 548 Area, acres 8640 5120 Average Porosity, % N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Permeability, md N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Net Thickness, ft 15 20 Reservoir Pressure, psi 25 - 180 25 - 250 Depth, ft 0-1500 1500-2300 Datum Elevation, ft MSL 3572 3000 Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB 2.63 1.49 Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bb 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells 96 102 Producing 64 51 Injection 6 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Producing 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 <th>Original Oil in Place, 10⁶ STB</th> <th>15.48</th> <th>9.37</th>	Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	15.48	9.37
Average Porosity, % Average Permeability, md Average Net Thickness, ft 15 20 Reservoir Pressure, psi Depth, ft 0-1500 Datum Elevation, ft MSL Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt Reservoir Temperature, deg F Oil Gravity, deg API Number of Wells Producing Shut-in Shut-in Economic Limit, BOPD per well Current Depletion Strategy Potential Recovery Processes N/A - Fractured Node Solved		1699	548
Average Permeability, md N/A - Fractured N/A - Fractured Average Net Thickness, ft 15 20 Reservoir Pressure, psi 25 - 180 25 - 250 Depth, ft 0-1500 1500-2300 Datum Elevation, ft MSL 3572 3000 Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB 2.63 1.49 Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells 96 51 Producing 64 51 Injection 5 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Area, acres	8640	5120
Average Net Thickness, ft	Average Porosity, %	N/A - Fractured	N/A - Fractured
Reservoir Pressure, psi 25 - 180 25 - 250		N/A - Fractured	N/A - Fractured
Depth, ft	Average Net Thickness, ft	15	20
Depth, ft			
Datum Elevation, ft MSL 3572 3000 Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB 2.63 1.49 Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells 64 51 Injection 6 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Reservoir Pressure, psi	25 - 180	25 - 250
Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB 2.63 1.49 Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells Producing 64 51 Injection Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Depth, ft	0-1500	1500-2300
Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF 727 204 Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells 64 51 Producing 64 51 Injection 6 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Datum Elevation, ft MSL	3572	3000
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells Producing 64 51 Injection Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB	2.63	1.49
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bt 0.17 0.2 Reservoir Temperature, deg F 96 102 Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells Producing 64 51 Injection Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF	727	204
Oil Gravity, deg API 38 - 42 38 - 42 Number of Wells 64 51 Producing 64 51 Injection 6 2 Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bb	0.17	0.2
Number of Wells Froducing 64 51 Injection Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. GD/SGD, Infill drilling. HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Reservoir Temperature, deg F	96	102
Producing 64 51 Injection 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Oil Gravity, deg API	38 - 42	38 - 42
Injection Shut-in 6 2			
Shut-in 6 2 Temporarily Abandoned 1 0 Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP		64	51
Temporarily Abandoned Plugged and Abandoned Dormant Economic Limit, BOPD per well Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP			
Plugged and Abandoned 28 30 Dormant 1 0 Economic Limit, BOPD per well 0.5 0.5 Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Snut-in		
Dormant		·	
Economic Limit, BOPD per well Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. O.5 GD/SGD, Infill drilling. HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP			
Current Depletion Strategy GD/SGD, Infill drilling. GD/SGD, Infill drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP			
drilling. Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP			
Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP	Current Depletion Strategy		· '
Potential Recovery Processes HzDr, HnP HzDr, HnP		drilling.	drilling.
	Potential Recovery Processes	HzDr HnP	HzDr HnP
Previous Recovery Processes	Potential Recovery Processes		1.231, 11111
Tevious Recovery Flooesses	Previous Recovery Processes		

(三) 储层特征——Second Wall Creek储层特征

Second Wall Creek 储层被一套大型走滑断层切割

为南北两块。

Second Wall Creek储层物性参数

产层埋深 (ft): 800-2100

地层厚度 (ft): 1380-1420

有效厚度 (ft) : 无定论

渗透率 (md) : 无定论

孔隙度(%): 无定论

原始油气比 (scf/stb): 152

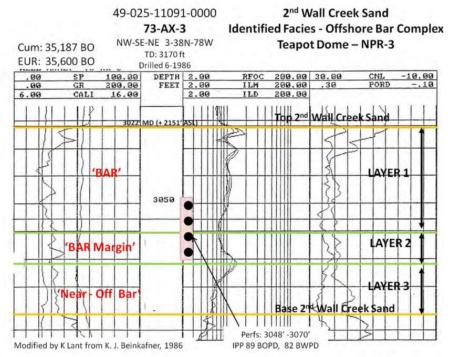
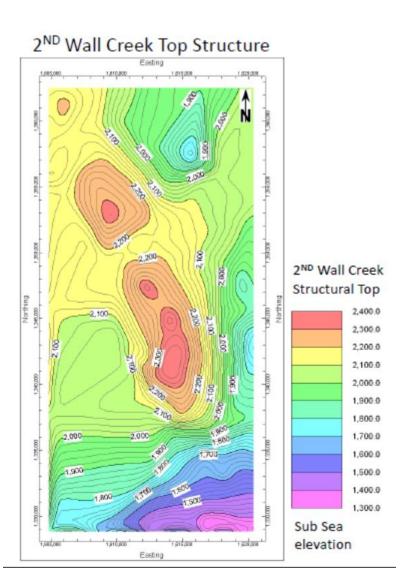
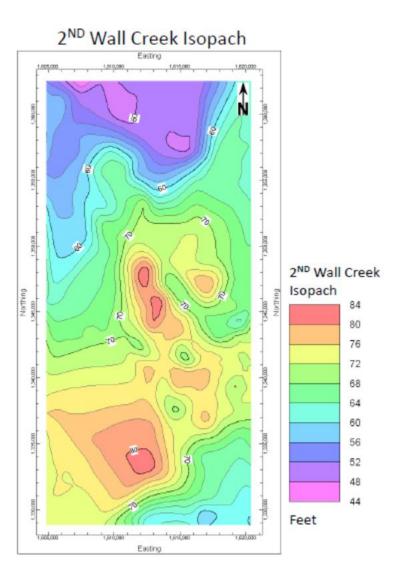


Figure 25: 2nd Wall Creek Sand Identified Facies of Offshore Bar Complex - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)



(三) 储层特征——Second Wall Creek储层特征



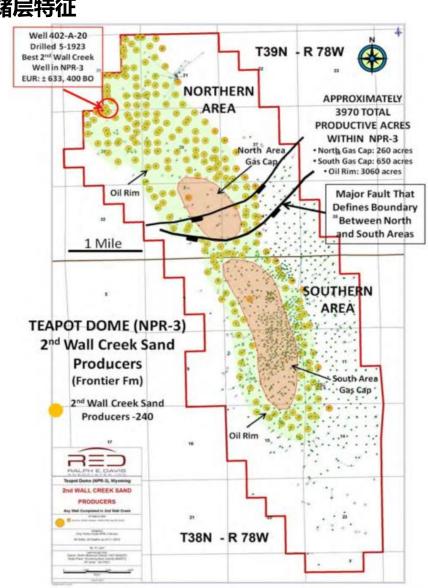
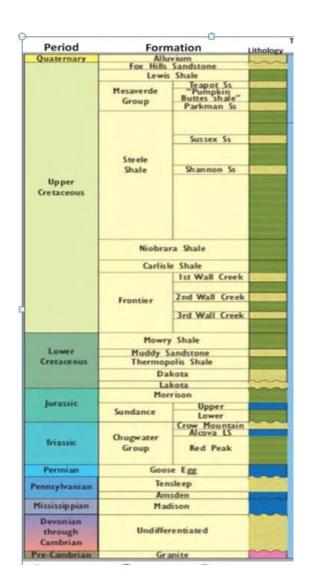


Figure 24: 2nd Wall Creek Sand Producing Wells (Over Entire Life of Field) - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

Formation	2nd Wall Creek
Description	Shallow offshore bar
	sand grading
	downward into shale.
Oniminal Oil in Place 40 ⁶ CTP	57.1
Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	45127
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF	
Area, acres	3590
Average Porosity, %	15
Average Permeability, md	100
Average Net Thickness, ft	30
Reservoir Pressure, psi	25 - 250
Depth, ft	2900
Datum Elevation, ft MSL	2280
Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB	10.3
Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF	52,832*
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ b	58.1
Reservoir Temperature, deg F	125
Oil Gravity, deg API	38
Number of Wells	
Producing	72
<u>Injection</u>	4 gas
Shut-in	2
Temporarily Abandoned	0
Plugged and Abandoned	193
Dormant	1
Economic Limit, BOPD per well	0.7
Current Depletion Strategy	Gas cap PM
Potential Recovery Processes	ASP Flooding, CO ₂ ,
	HnP, Polymer Gel
Previous Recovery Processes	

(三) 储层特征——Third Wall Creek, Muddy, Dakota, Lakota, Morrison, and Tensleep 储层特征



Third Wall Creek, Muddy, Dakota, Lakota, Morrison, and Tensleep储 层未做详细评价; 从历史数 据看,这些储层为次要层。 Muddy, Tensleep 层见少量 有, Dakota Sand, Lakota Sand, and Morrison 储层 未见油气显示。

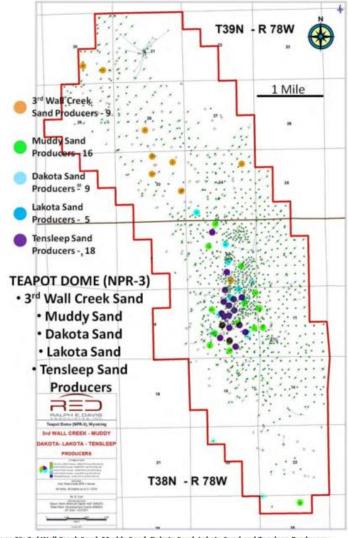
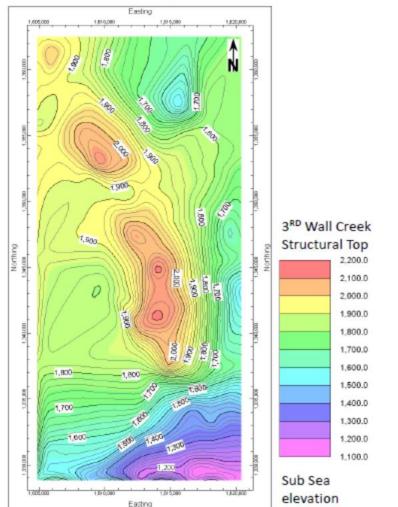


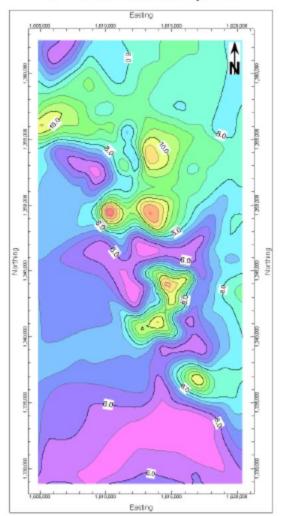
Figure 26: 3rd Wall Creek Sand, Muddy Sand, Dakota Sand, Lakota Sand and Tensleep Producers -Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

(三) 储层特征——Third Wall Creek 储层特征





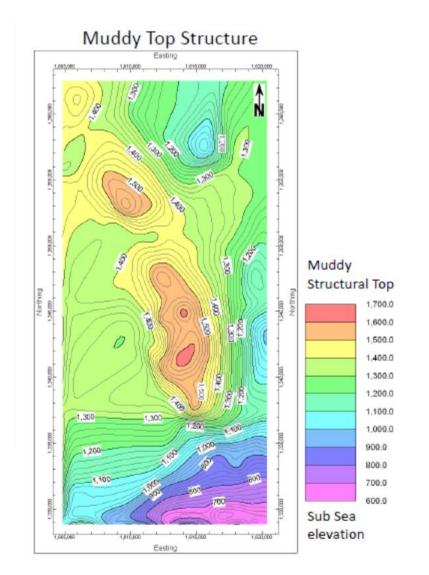
3RD Wall Creek Isopach

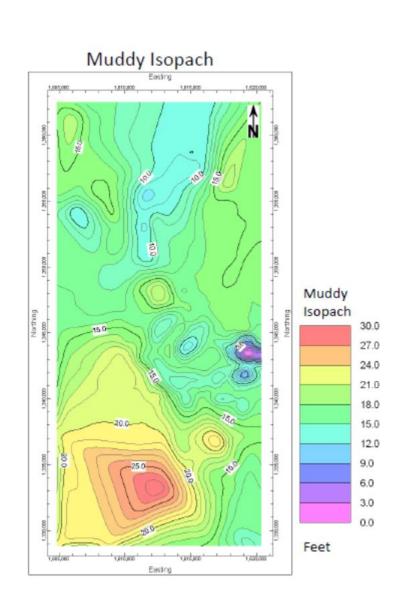


sopa	ch
	12.0
	11.3
	10.5
	9.8
	9.0
	8.3
	7.5
	6.8
	6.0
	5.3
	4.5

Formation	3rd Wall Creek
Description	Discontinuous
Description	offshore sand bars.
	shaly.
	Silaly.
Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	1.33
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF	348
Area, acres	
Average Porosity, %	10
Average Permeability, md	75
Average Net Thickness, ft	7
Reservoir Pressure, psi	50 - 300
Depth, ft	3100
Datum Elevation, ft MSL	2180
Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB	0.38
Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF	
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bb	0.46
Reservoir Temperature, deg F	128
Oil Gravity, deg API	38
Number of Wells	
Producing	6
Injection	
Shut-in	0
Temporarily Abandoned	0
Plugged and Abandoned	5
Dormant	0
Economic Limit, BOPD per well	0.5
Current Depletion Strategy	GD/SGD
Potential Recovery Processes	Limited potential.
	-
Previous Recovery Processes	
•	

(三) 储层特征——Muddy储层特征

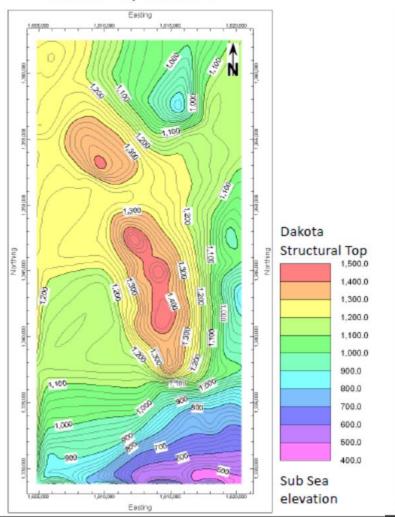




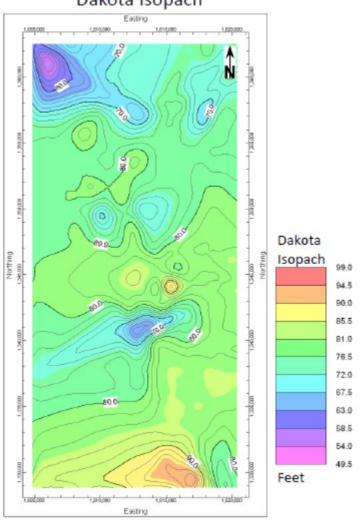
Formation	Muddy
Description	Discontinuous
	marine channel
	sand.
Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	3.95
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF	1499
Area, acres	320
Average Porosity, %	13
Average Permeability, md	300
Average Net Thickness, ft	5
Reservoir Pressure, psi	
Depth, ft	3600
Datum Elevation, ft MSL	1680
Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB	0.76
Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF	4802*
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bb	
Reservoir Temperature, deg F	138
Oil Gravity, deg API	41
Number of Wells	
Producing	9
Injection	1 gas
Shut-in	0
Temporarily Abandoned	0
Plugged and Abandoned	5
Dormant	0
Economic Limit, BOPD per well	0.5
Current Depletion Strategy	GD/SGD, cyclic GI
Potential Recovery Processes	
Previous Recovery Processes	

(三) 储层特征——Dakota 储层特征

Dakota Top Structure

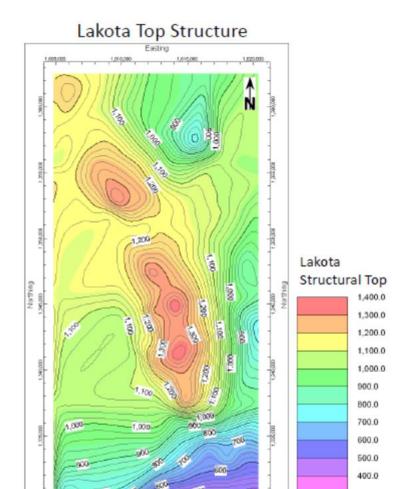


Dakota Isopach



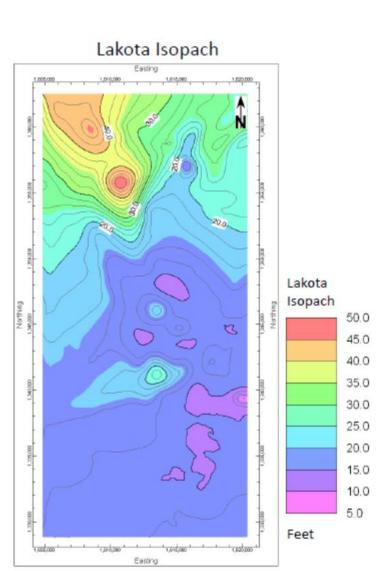
Formation	Dakota
Description	Shallow offshore
•	bar/channel sand.
	Very silty and shaly.
Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	0.67
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF	688
Area, acres	
Average Porosity, %	10
Average Permeability, md	100
Average Net Thickness, ft	7
Reservoir Pressure, psi	25 - 200
Depth, ft	3800
Datum Elevation, ft MSL	1480
Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB	0.08
Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF	
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bb	0.2
Reservoir Temperature, deg F	163
Oil Gravity, deg API	37
Number of Wells	
Producing	4
Injection	
Shut-in	0
Temporarily Abandoned	0
Plugged and Abandoned	0
Dormant	0
Economic Limit, BOPD per well	0.5
Current Depletion Strategy	GD/SGD
Potential Recovery Processes	HzDr
roteillai Recovery Processes	חבטו
Drawiewa Danewaw Drawes	
Previous Recovery Processes	

(三) 储层特征——Lakota 储层特征



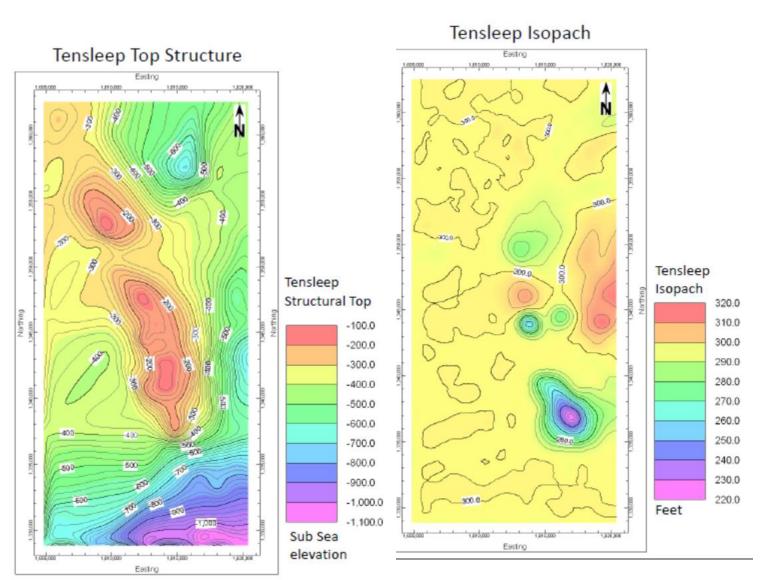
Sub Sea

elevation



Formation	Lakota
Description	Channel sandstone
	conglomerate.
	N coarse grained,
	s clay-filled.
Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	0.08
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF	35
Area, acres	
Average Porosity, %	15
Average Permeability, md	140
Average Net Thickness, ft	10
Reservoir Pressure, psi	
Depth, ft	3950
Datum Elevation, ft MSL	1380
Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB	0.02
Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF	194
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bb	0.33
Reservoir Temperature, deg F	162
Oil Gravity, deg API	36
Number of Wells	
Producing	0
Injection	
Shut-in	0
Temporarily Abandoned	0
Plugged and Abandoned	3
Dormant	1
Economic Limit, BOPD per well	0.5
Current Depletion Strategy	
Potential Possessan Processa	
Potential Recovery Processes	
Previous Recovery Processes	
rievious Recovery Frocesses	

(三) 储层特征——Tensleep 储层特征



Formation	Tensleep
Description	Dolomite-cemented
	dunal sand. 2 units
	separated by 10' -
	15' dolomite. Strong
	H ₂ O drive.
Original Oil in Place, 10 ⁶ STB	3.83
Original Gas in Place, 10 ⁶ SCF	11
Area, acres	320
Average Porosity, %	8
Average Permeability, md	80
Average Net Thickness, ft	50
Reservoir Pressure, psi	2350
Depth, ft	5500
Datum Elevation, ft MSL	-220
Cumulative Oil Produced, 10 ⁶ STB	1.84
Cumulative Gas Produced, 10 ⁶ SCF	0
Cumulative Water Produced, 10 ⁶ bb	170.04
Reservoir Temperature, deg F	190
Oil Gravity, deg API	32
Number of Wells	
Producing	13
<u>Injection</u>	
Shut-in	4
Temporarily Abandoned	1
Plugged and Abandoned	4
Dormant	0
Economic Limit, BOPD per well	5
Current Depletion Strategy	Infill drilling, Electric
	submersible pump
	optimization.
Potential Recovery Processes	CO ₂ , Water blocking
	agents
Previous Recovery Processes	

目 录

- 一. 综述
- 二.油藏地质特征

三. 油气藏开发状况及潜力

- (一)油气藏开发状况
- (二) 提高采收率潜力
- 四.油气藏增产规划及经济预测
- 五.油田地面设施及配套

(一) 油气藏开发状况—— 油田勘探开发历程

□ Teapot Dome油田 (数据截至2014年6月1日):

在1915年,在Salt Creek油田东南的区被定为"NPR-3海军石油储备库",面积为9,481英亩,钻井超过1509口,其中1200口生产井,具体如下:

- 1. 1914年5月, 1号井钻于Shannon sand , TD深度为456英尺; 1917-1918年, 钻探了2口井, 2号井TD深度为355英尺, 3号井TD深度为355英尺。
- 2. 1922 1926年间,Harry Sinclair在NPR-3内部钻了97口生产井。
- 3. 20世纪50年代末和60年代,美海军部在NPR-3钻探约155口"保护井",钻探Shannon层。在此期间的绝大多数完钻井,都是为了确保位于NPR-3内部的油气储量被联邦政府占有,并没有被生产部门全部开发。
- 4. 1970年代末到1990年代中期,油田钻井超1100口(1976~1985年钻610口井,1986~1995钻了500口井),1979-80年油田日产油量达5000桶。
- 5. Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center 自1995年以来,为了测试不同的钻井技术,钻了大约140口试验井,为非生产井。

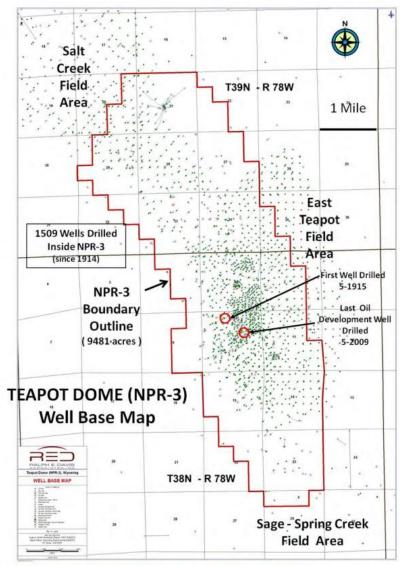
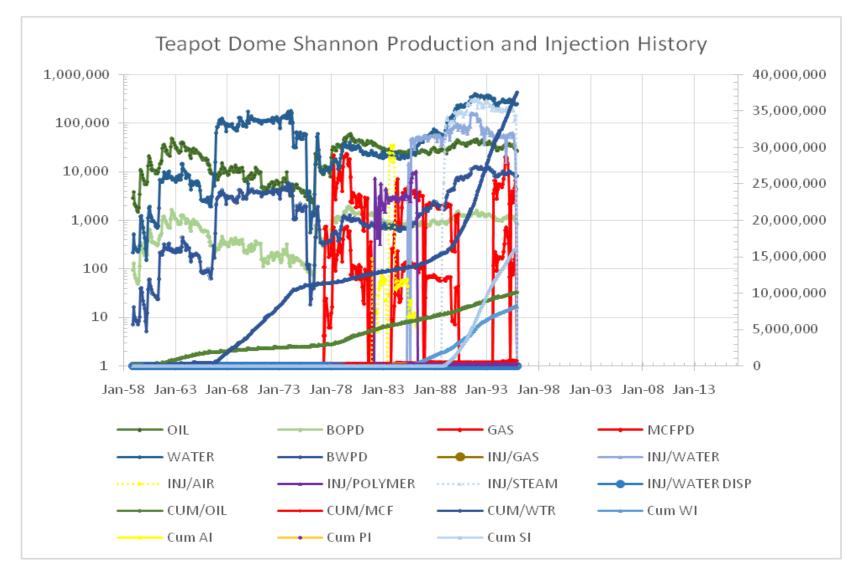


Figure 7: Well Base Map for Teapot Dome (NPR-3) and the Immediate Surrounding Area (All Wells Drilled to 6-1-2014 Shown)

(一)油气藏开发状况——油田勘探开发历程

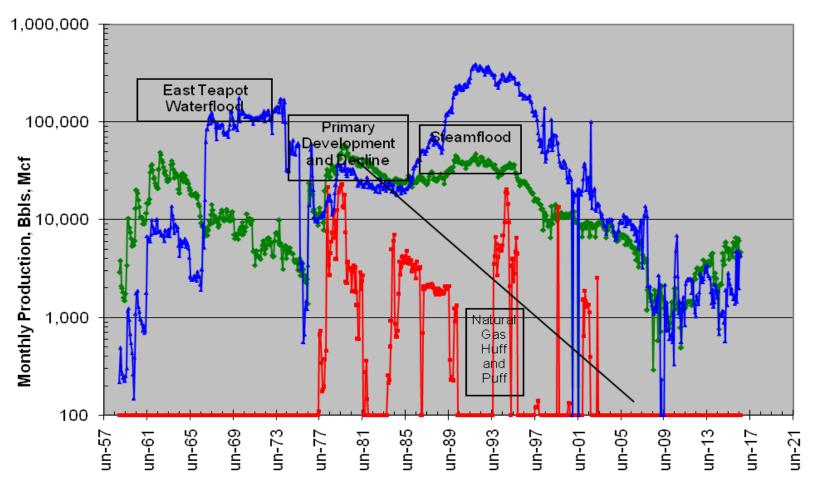


Franco American 1 并是 1914年9月开钻的,直到1958年 才开始商业开发。

当时邻近的East Teapot油田 开发,迫使在租赁边界钻井保护。

(一)油气藏开发状况——油田勘探开发历程

Shannon Production History



- ✓ 1976年,这个油田开始整体的商业 化开发,又开始商业化钻井工作。 1980年产油量达到日产1000桶。同 时,East Teapot油田停止注水,油 田的产水量持续下降。
- ✓ 1977到1978年,大约钻了230口井, 到1996年总共有749口井完钻,其中 406口在产。最高产量的井是85-SX-10。
- ✓ 截至到2016年8月, 共生产1180万 桶油, 711MMCFG气, 4440万桶水。
- ✓ 峰值产量是1979年,达到了每天生 产1926桶。

(一)油气藏开发状况——油气开发层位

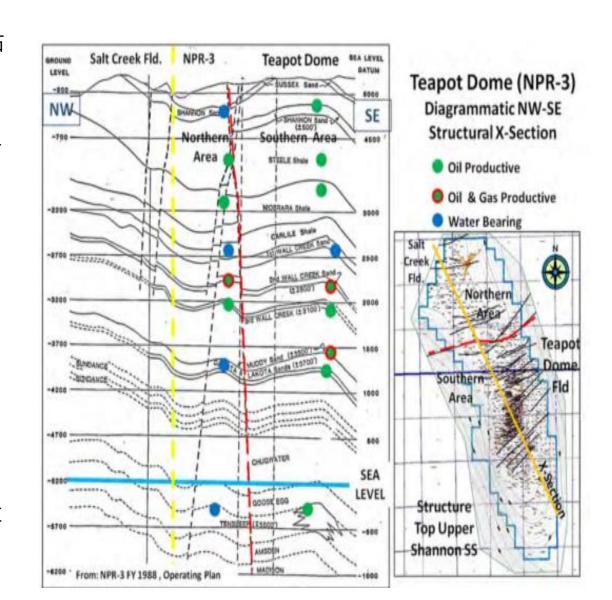
Teapot Dome油田(NPR-3)生产两种不同类型的石油:白垩纪的石油储层(Shannon - Wall Creek - Muddy - Dakota/Lakota)和宾夕法尼亚纪张性缝砂岩储层。

白垩系储层中的原油成熟度较低,显示生物降解的迹象,并具有陆相-海相混合干酪根源类型(II型和III混合)。

认为该区石油的主要烃源岩主要是上白垩统Mowry页岩,部分来自白 垩纪Niobrara和Steele页岩。

宾西法尼亚Tensleep储层原油成熟度较高,生物降解程度较低,含硫量较高含量,显示水洗迹象,来自海洋干酪根源类型(类型II)。石油进入Tensleep层油源来自二叠纪Phosphoria层。目前Teapot Dome油田Tensleep层未产油;油气从Powder River盆地中心向东运移。

NPR-3的天然气目前仅与石油联合生产;大部分的气体产于Second Wall Creek 和Muddy层。目前没有销售天然气,气体被重新注入Second Wall Creek 和Muddy层;未来这些资源的使用将自用于NPR-3所有者。Shannon、Steele和Niobara地区的天然气从产出的液体中脱出。其他层位产生游离气和溶解气(来自DOE NPR-3油气储量报告6-30-2007)。



(一)油气藏开发状况——各层生产情况

□ Steele和Niobrara厚页岩段(厚度大于1800英尺):

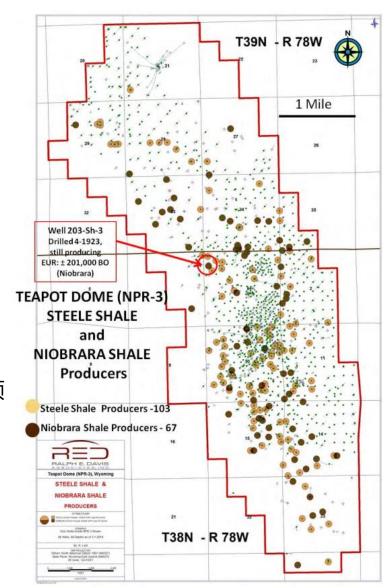
- ✓ 厚页岩段NPR-3全区发育,从裂缝中产生了一定数量的原油,已经完成了约170口井。
- ✓ 在1923年4月钻的203-Sh-3井,深2015英尺,该井今天仍在Niobrara层段的2010-2015英尺处生产,日产油为124桶。

Shannon页岩 (主力产层):

- ▶ 2014年4月, 236口井的平均日产油量约为94桶。
- ➤ 在1960年开始在Shannon层注水,各种报告表明,由于注入水的大量窜流,这种水驱 在技术和经济上都不成功。因为天然裂缝发育,注水效果不理想。
- ➢ 油藏压力在1980年代估计范围为5到50psi,因为做过蒸汽开采,有大量的水滞留,现在的产出液含水较高。
- ➤ Shannon层的主要驱动机制是溶解气驱动和重力驱。1986年,SURTEK公司估计原始石油储量(OOIP)为144百万桶油。2007年6月,NPR-3区Shannon层的总采油量仅为预测原始石油储量的8%。DAVIS预测Shannon层的估算最终储量为11.75百万桶油,是原始石油地质储量143.85百万桶油的8.2%。
- Shannon层的采收率相对较低,这是由于储层能量弱和广泛发育的断层和裂缝导致的地层变化较大相关。

Steele页岩:

▶ 主要是溶解气驱动,大多数油井在高产后会很快枯竭。该区最初于1920年代开发,其初始压力未知。 1976年平均压力约为700psia, 现在估计生产井附近压力约为30 psia 该压力数据可能适用或可能不适用于新井的生产。年递减速度为7%。



(一)油气藏开发状况——各层生产情况

Niobrara页岩: Niobrara页岩与Steele页岩相似,主要是溶解气驱动。大约厚度为450英尺,平均深度为1,900英尺。与Steele页岩一样,高产后井通常会很快枯竭。1998年,对26-StX-10洗修井作业后,初始泵抽日产油为35桶,一年后日产油量为7桶。

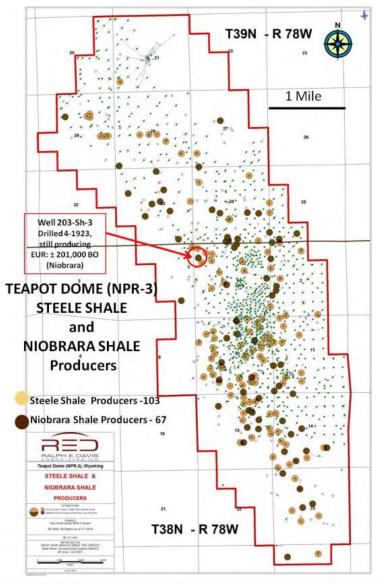


Figure 23: Steele Shale and Niobrara Shale Producing Wells (Over Entire Life of Field) - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

(一)油气藏开发状况——各层生产情况

Second Wall Creek砂组:

- □ 北部和南部地区都有沿Teapot Dome背斜轴线的气顶和油柱。NPR-3油田 Second Wall Creek砂组的总生产面积为3970英亩(6.2平方英里),其中北部 地区的气顶面积为260英亩,南部地区的气顶面积为650英亩,剩下的油田油 环面积约为3060英亩。
- □ 402-A-20 (49-025-10211-0000)井, Mammoth石油公司在NPR-3钻的第二口井, 1923年2月20日开钻, 1923年5月12日完井, 深度为2711英尺, 日产油为8,000桶。1924年3月,该井的日产油为510桶,截至1927年12月31日累计产油为582,000桶。
- □ 北部Second Wall Creek气顶和油柱与Salt Creek油田在NPR-3西北(上倾)的同一产层连通。在Salt Creek油田,Second Wall Creek正被水淹。

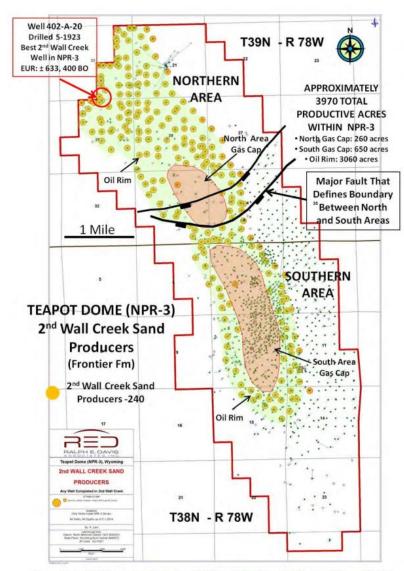


Figure 24: 2nd Wall Creek Sand Producing Wells (Over Entire Life of Field) - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

- (一)油气藏开发状况——各层生产情况
- □ Third Wall Creek, Muddy, Dakota, Lakota, Morrison, and Tensleep 组
- ✓ 从历史上看,以上六个地层为油田生产的非主力产层,产量均来自Teapot Dome的北部和南部区域穹顶构造位置。
- ✓ Third Wall Creek: 完钻9口井,目前只有1口井生产,截止至2014年4月累计产油为 109,933桶。
- ✓ Muddy: 完钻16口井,目前只有5口井生产,月产油为110桶。在油田的整个生命周期中,累计产天然气68亿立方英尺。
- ✓ Tensleep: 完钻19口井,目前只有7口井生产(截至2014年5月)。在油田的整个生命周期中,累计产油约为1.9 百万桶和累计产水270百万桶。
- ✓ Dakota Sand, Lakota Sand, and Morrison,基本枯竭,目前在油田没有生产井。

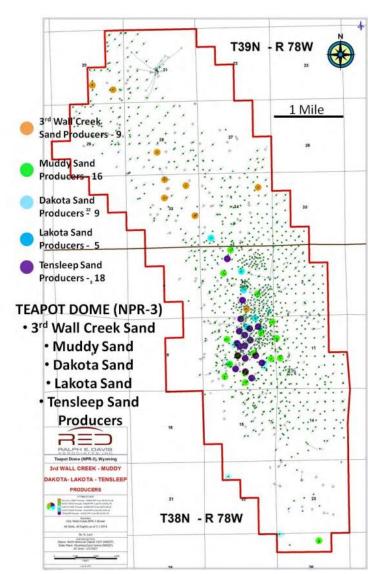
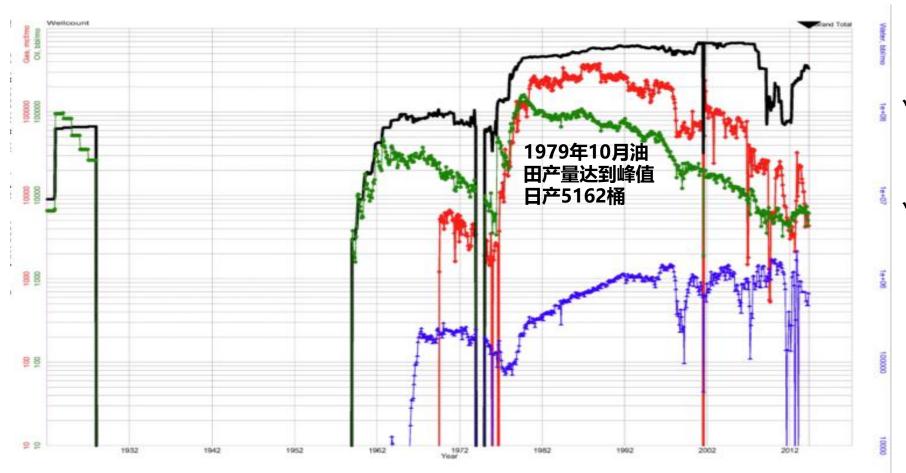


Figure 26: 3rd Wall Creek Sand, Muddy Sand, Dakota Sand, Lakota Sand and Tensleep Producers -Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

(一)油气藏开发状况——油气开发曲线

2014年4月,油田开井328口,日产油200桶;截止到2014年4月,油田累产29.4百万桶,累产气638亿立方英尺。

Figure 34: All 1202 Wells Historical Since 1922 Without Forecast



- ✓ 1999年,512口井平均日产油 量约为558桶/天。
- ✓ 2007年,651口井平均日产油量约为305桶/天。

目 录

- 一. 综述
- 二.油藏地质特征
- 三. 油气藏开发状况及潜力

四.油气藏增产规划及经济预测

五.油田地面设施及配套

(一)油气藏储量开发潜力

口 停产井:

- ✓ 截至2014年5月1日,共有约274口因各种原因关闭。大约有63口井因输油管线维修问题,无法生产。另有29口井因井下机械 故障等原因关闭。
- ✓ 大约有258口井因不明原因处于关闭状态。在2007年至2009年期间,出于经济原因,主动关闭了大约428口油井。
- ✓ 在储量报告中,274口被关闭的井被列为潜在已开发的非生产储量。其中29口井被列为概算已开发的非生产储量,因为在 2007-2009年主动关闭之前,这些井曾因不明原因被关闭。
- ✓ 如果所有这些油井都将按照上次生产时的产油速度和趋势恢复生产。假设每口井需要1000美元的资本费用才能恢复生产。在 274口井中,只有144口是按成本估算和石油价格计算的经济井。

(一)油气藏储量开发潜力

口 未开发区域:

✓ 评估结果是,在证实储量、概算储量和可能储量类别下,确定了Teapot Dome等顶油田的额外储量(与新钻井位置相关)。这些储量类别来源于部署加密井,在Shannon砂层钻取直井,以及Steele和Niobara页岩地层的水平钻井。

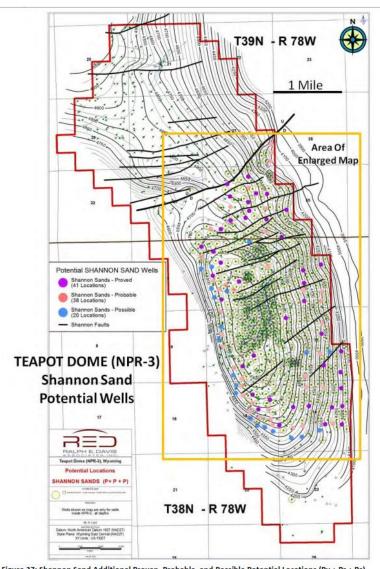


Figure 27: Shannon Sand Additional Proven, Probable, and Possible Potential Locations (Pv + Pr + Ps)

Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

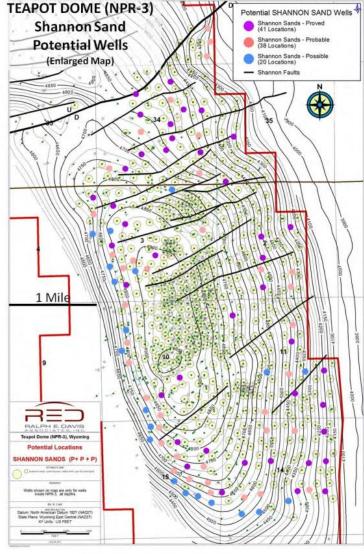


Figure 28: Shannon Sand Additional Proven, Probable, and Possible Potential Locations (Pv + Pr + Ps)

Detailed Map - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

(一)油气藏储量开发潜力——规划井位

□ Steele shale储层:

✓ 预计新增水平井29口:12个证实位置、11个概算位置和6个可能位置(图30)。从第三方获得的钻探和完成一口普通Steele井的估计费用为76.5万美元。

□ Niobrara shale储层:

✓ 预计新增水平井29口:9个证实位置、12个概算位置和8个可能位置(图32)。从第三方获得的钻探和完成一口普通Steele井的估计费用为82.7万美元。

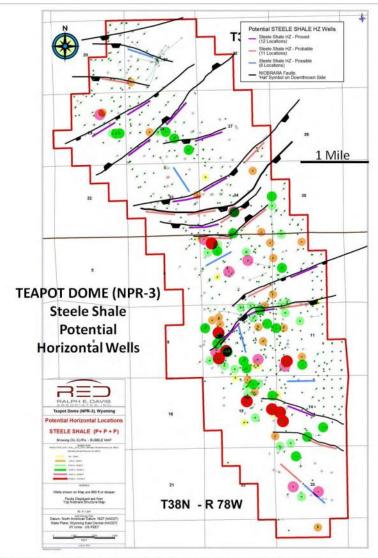


Figure 30: Map of 3P Potential (Pv + Pr +Ps) for Steele Shale Horizontal Objectives with Steele Shale Oil Production EUR's and Major Faults - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

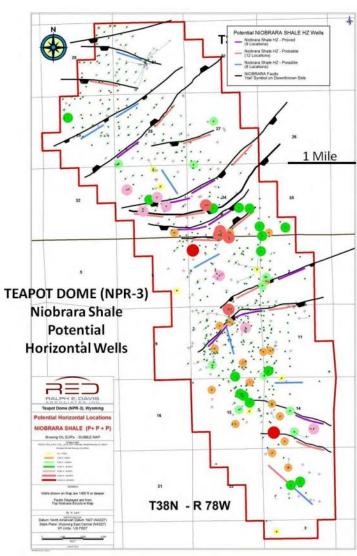


Figure 32: Map of 3P Potential (Pv + Pr +Ps) for Steele Shale Horizontal Objectives with Steele Shale Oil Production EUR's and Major Faults - Teapot Dome (NPR-3)

(二)油气藏储量开发潜力——规划井位及产能标定

□ Shannon 储层:

- ✓ 初步确定了38个证实位置、41个概算位置和21个可能位置。共计100口新井位置。
- ✓ 分析1992至1996年最后100口Shannon的产能,确定了这些位置的储量预测。体积储量的计算也是根据平均8英亩的间隔估计的。最近的一口井的平均产量为9,300桶,新井产量估计约为原井的85%为7,900桶。

口 产能标定:

- ✓ 利用从三维地震和井下数据,结合油田最终储量得到的断层和构造显示对于布置水平井更有利。
- ✓ 预测是基于现有的直井产油量和预期的水平井性能。135口Steele页岩井,平均每口井产量约18423桶,102口Niobrara 页岩井,平均每口井约17769桶。预期的水平井采收率基于模拟井,其中模拟井的采收率至少为垂直井的2.5倍。 预计 Niobrara的水平井产量为44,500桶,Steele的的水平井产量为49,400桶。

(二)油气藏储量开发潜力

——规划井位及产能标定

裂缝油层的勘探潜力。历史上有一些钻遇裂缝有层的,产量都比 较高。但是缺乏系统的分析和研究,将来是一个巨大的产量潜力方向



Niobrara Shale 泥岩裂缝油层 压力比较高,钻井井喷照片

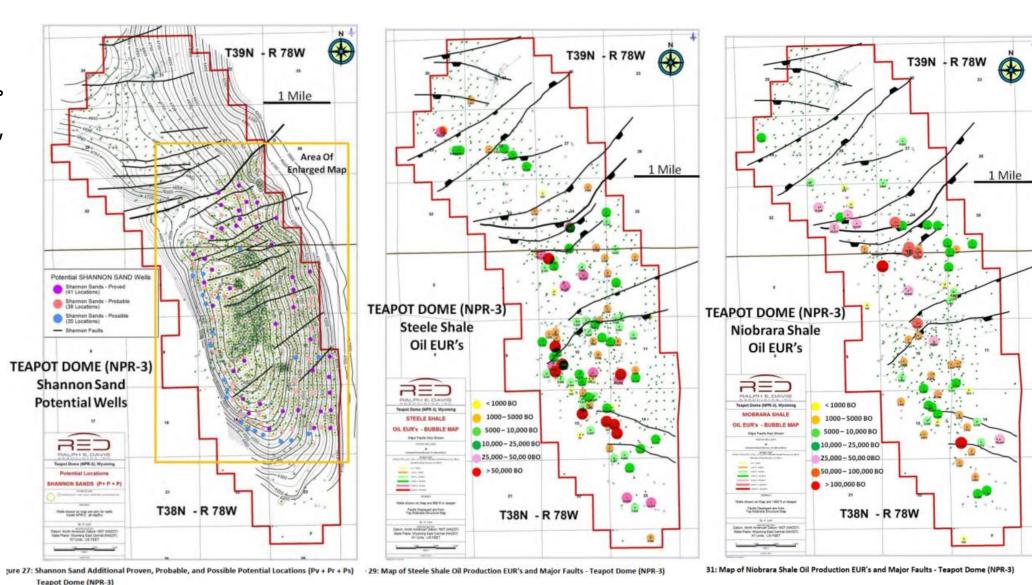
Photo (circa 1923) of a unknown well (possibly well 301), flowing oil from fractured Niobrara shale at Teapot

Dome - (NPR-3). From: Anderson, 2013

(三) 储量评估结果

正是已开发的这 类储量来自于关停井。 因为不同的原因, 油田累计关井274口。 这274口井控制了已 开发未生产的储量。

未开发的这类储量来自于加密井:直井钻探Shannon砂,以及水平钻井钻探Steele和Niobara页岩层。



规划方案汇总

扶老井:

新井:

地质储量 累产产量

预计剩余可采储量

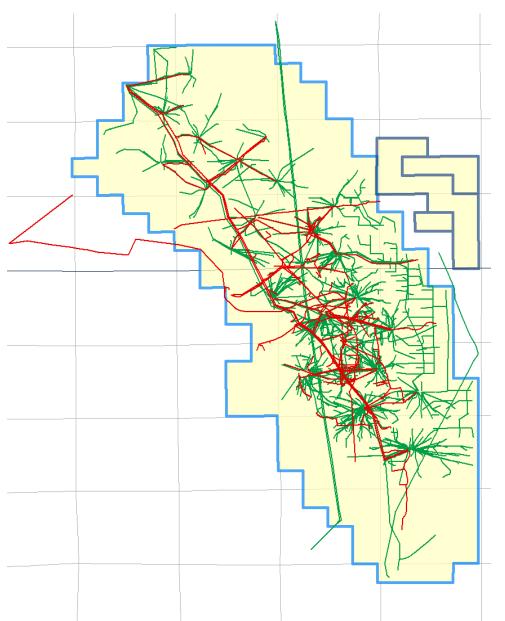
目前预测油价下的经济指标:

目 录

- 一. 综述
- 二.油藏地质特征
- 三. 油气藏开发状况及潜力
- 四.油气藏增产规划及经济预测

五.油田地面设施及配套

五.油田地面设施及配套



整个油田的生产集输系统都是地面管线联接,其中有输油管线、输气管线和注入系统的管线;

管线的长度? 外输能力





现场有办公室及设备库房等





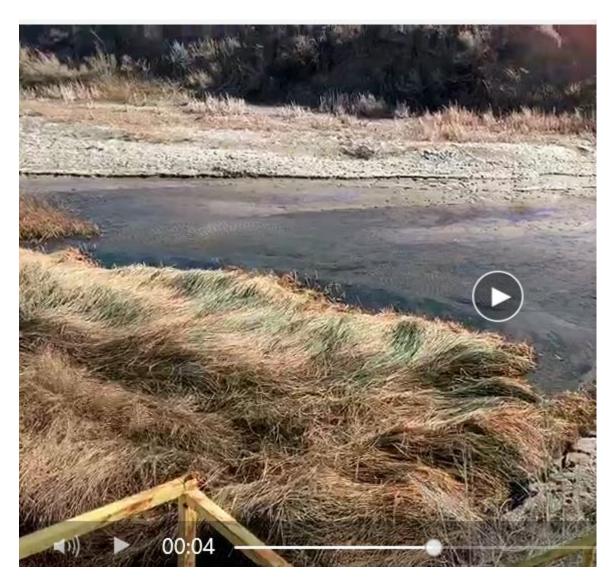
现场的油水分离及储集设备





用于蒸汽驱试验的锅炉(现在暂停,保养良好)





油田水矿化度很低,分离后可以直接外排到就近的小河流里。



拥有2套修井作业机和技术队伍,满足日常油井的维修作业需要,有利于整个作业成本控制

谢 谢!