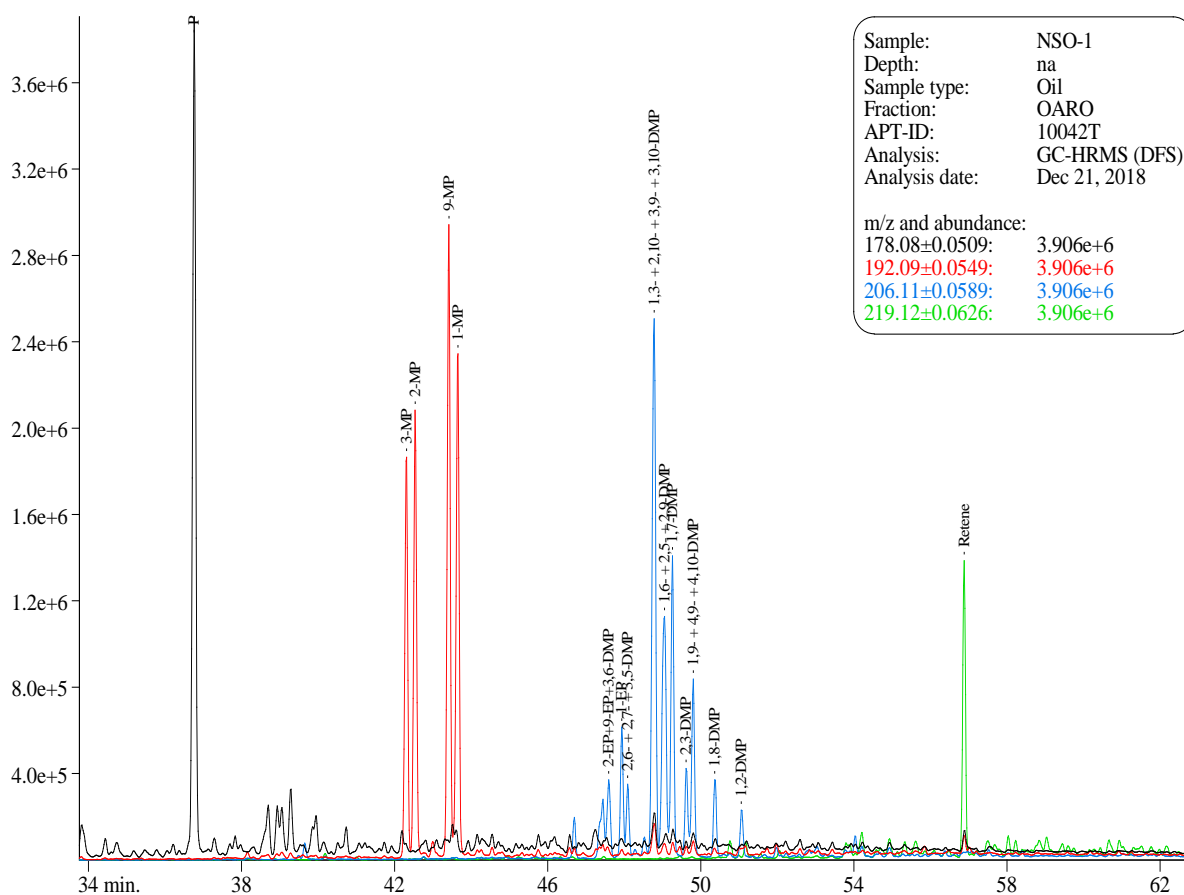
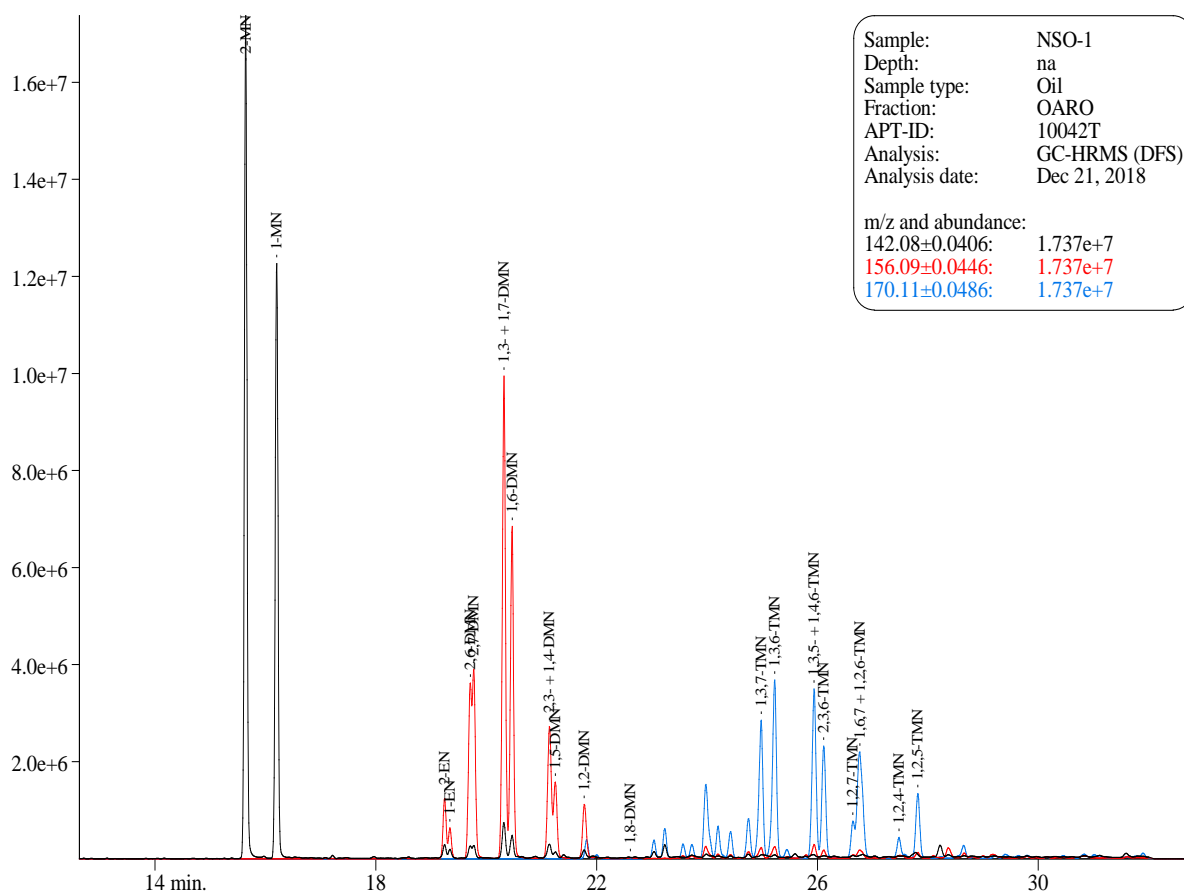
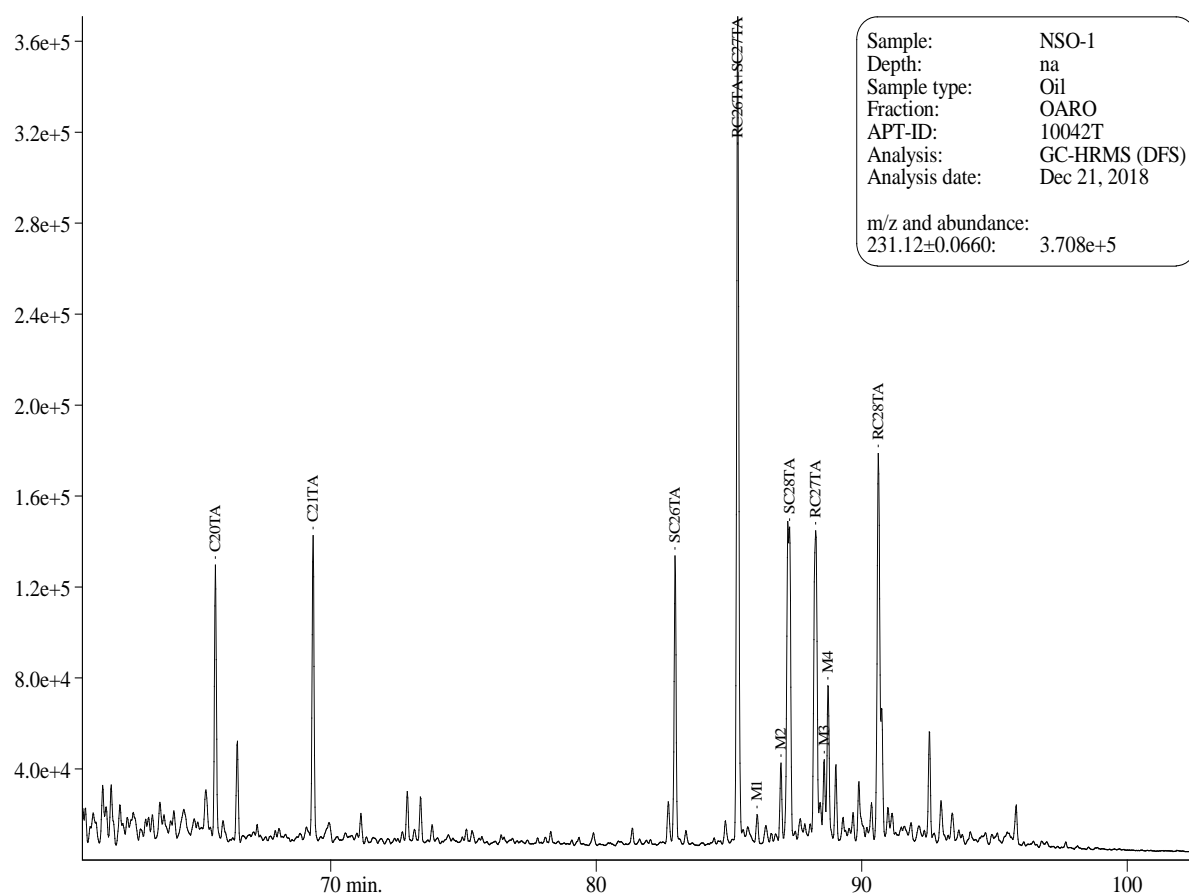
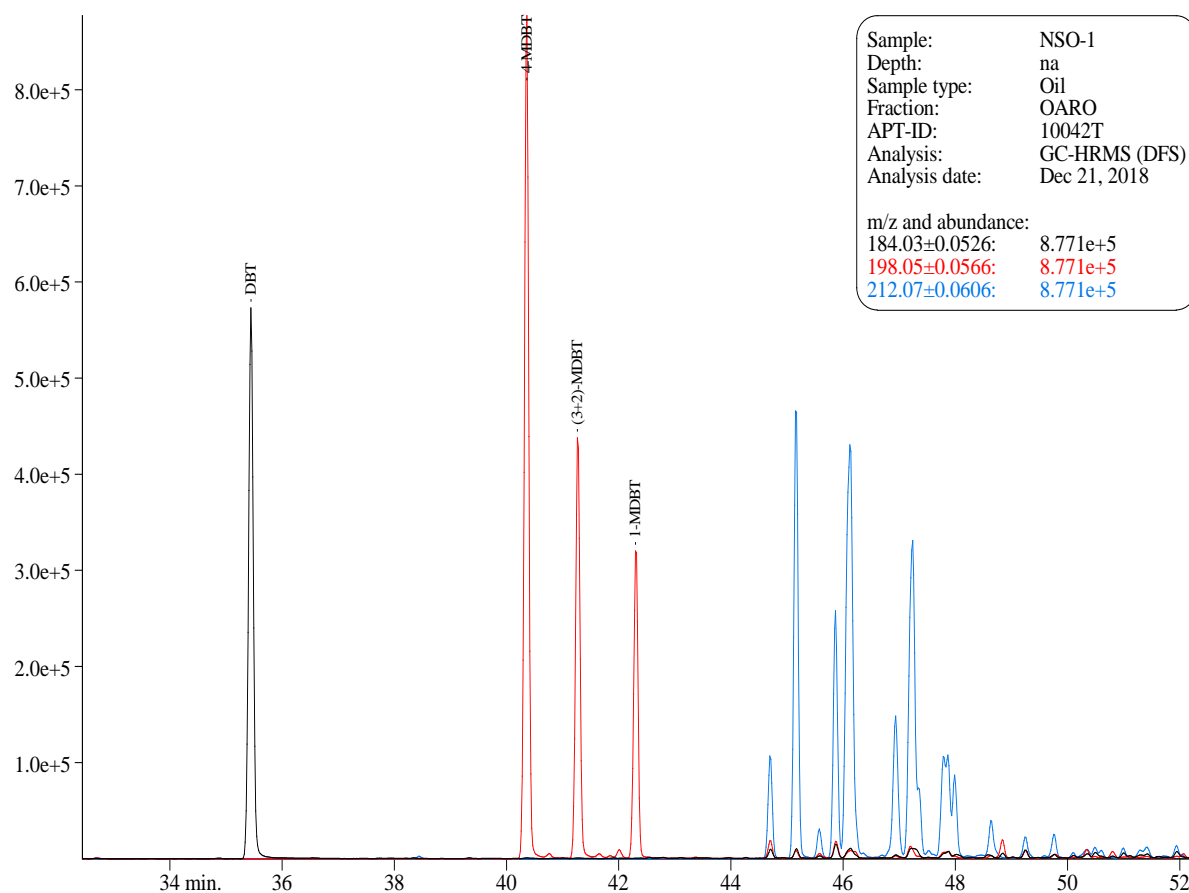
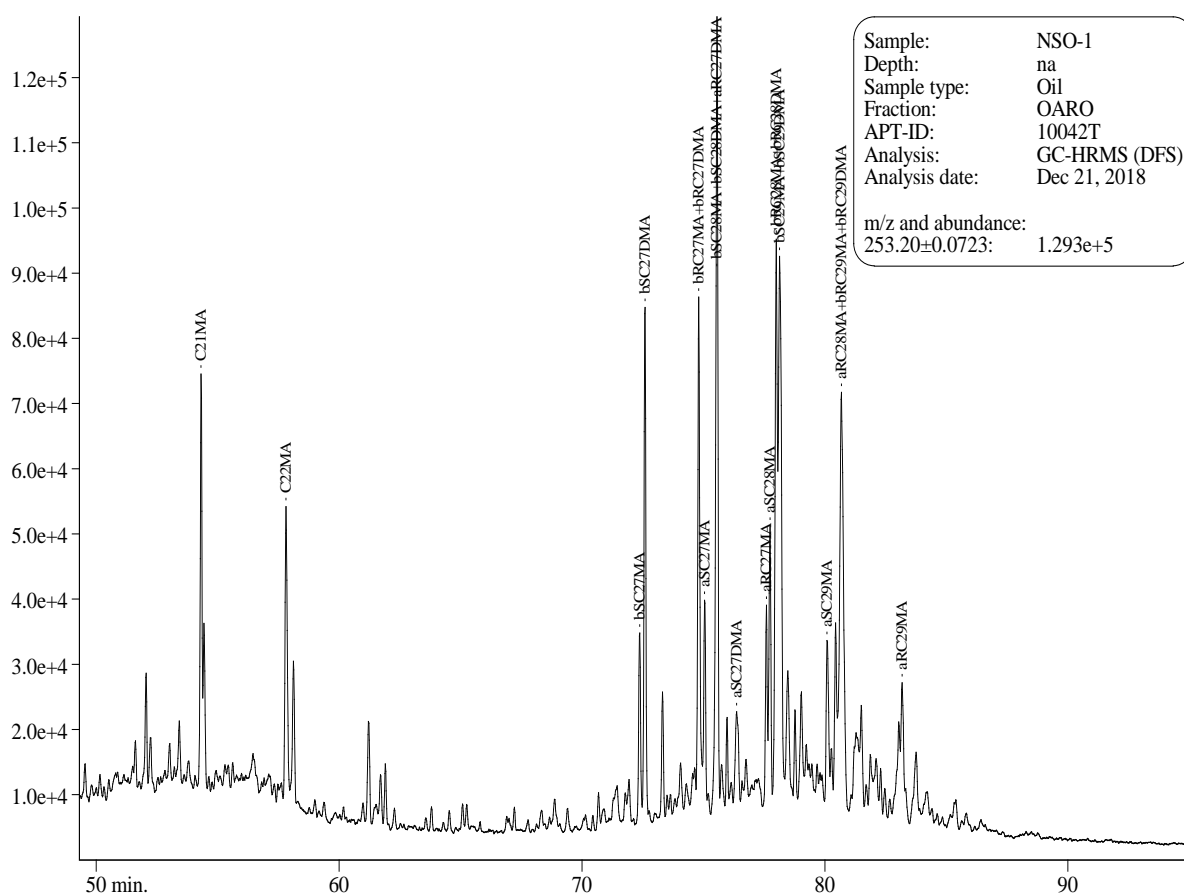
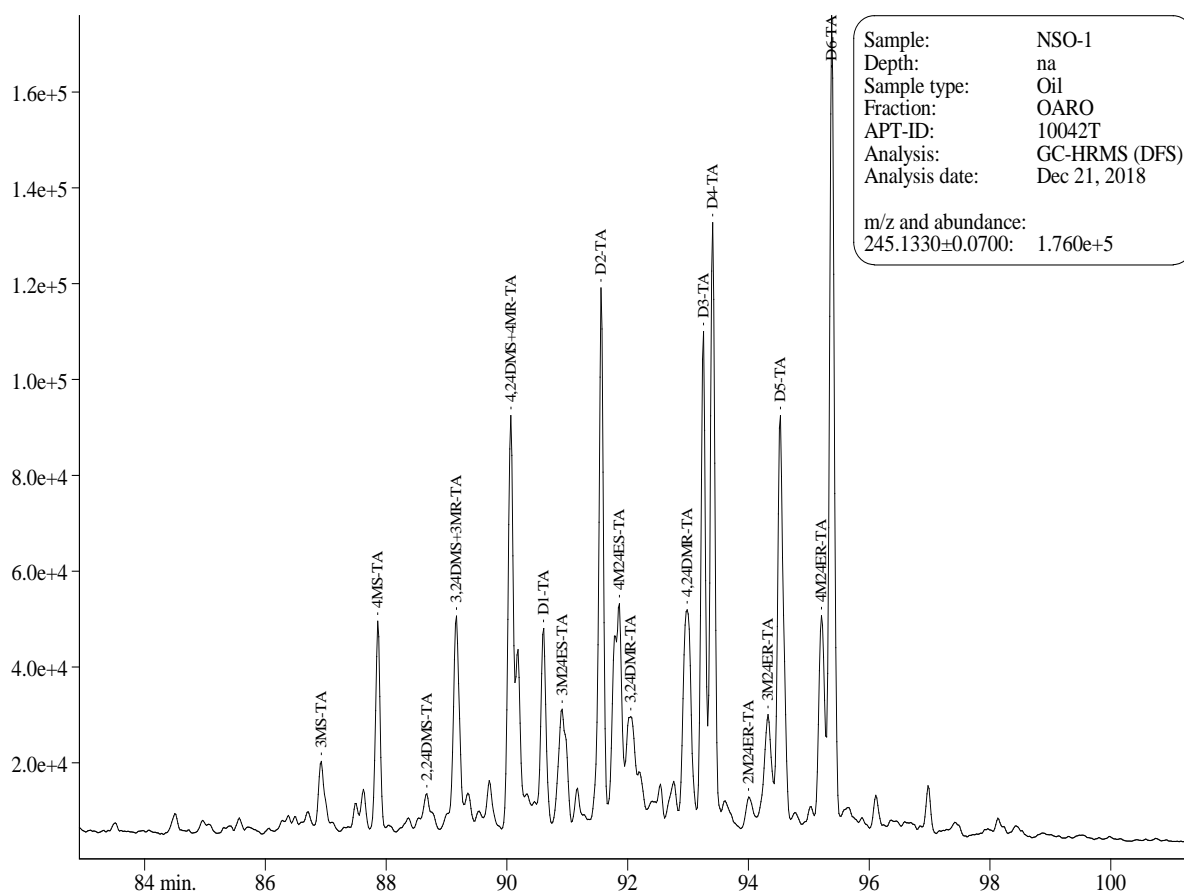
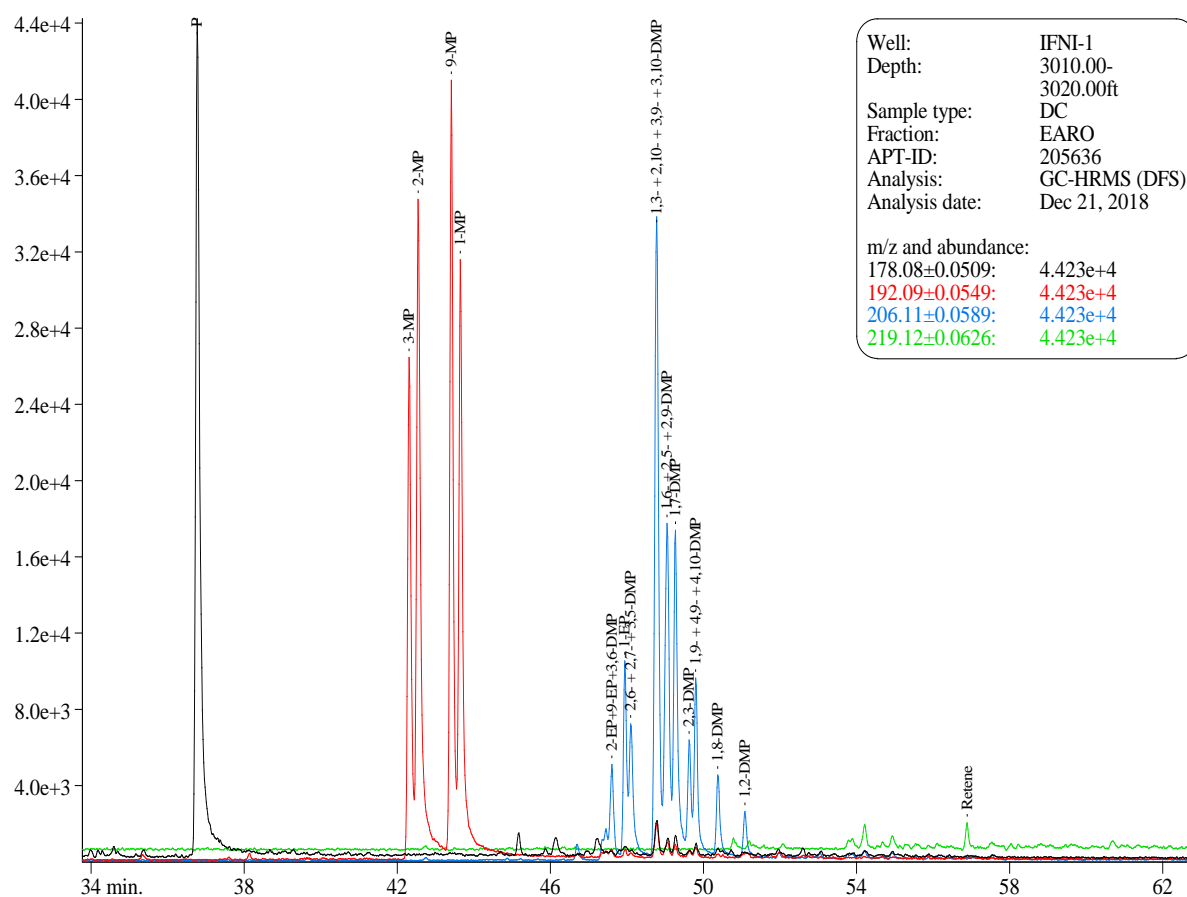
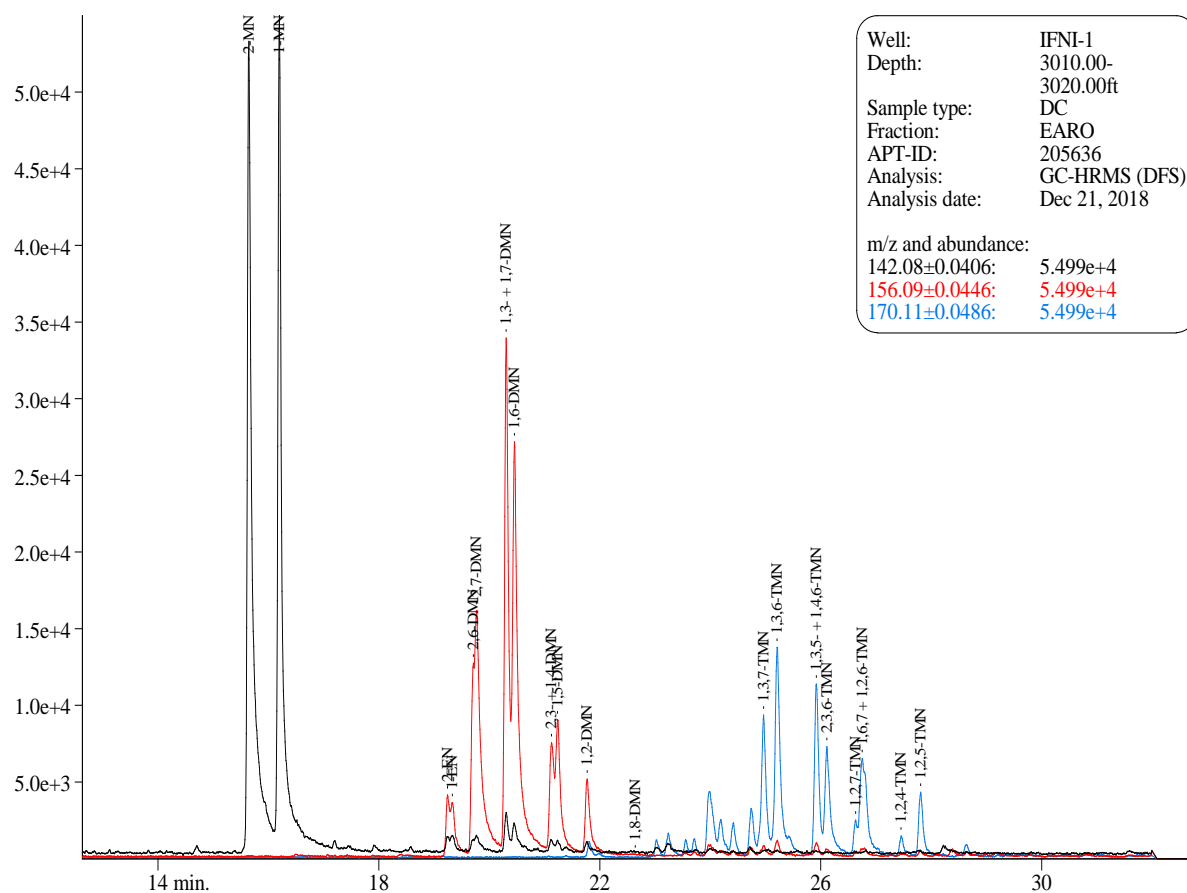


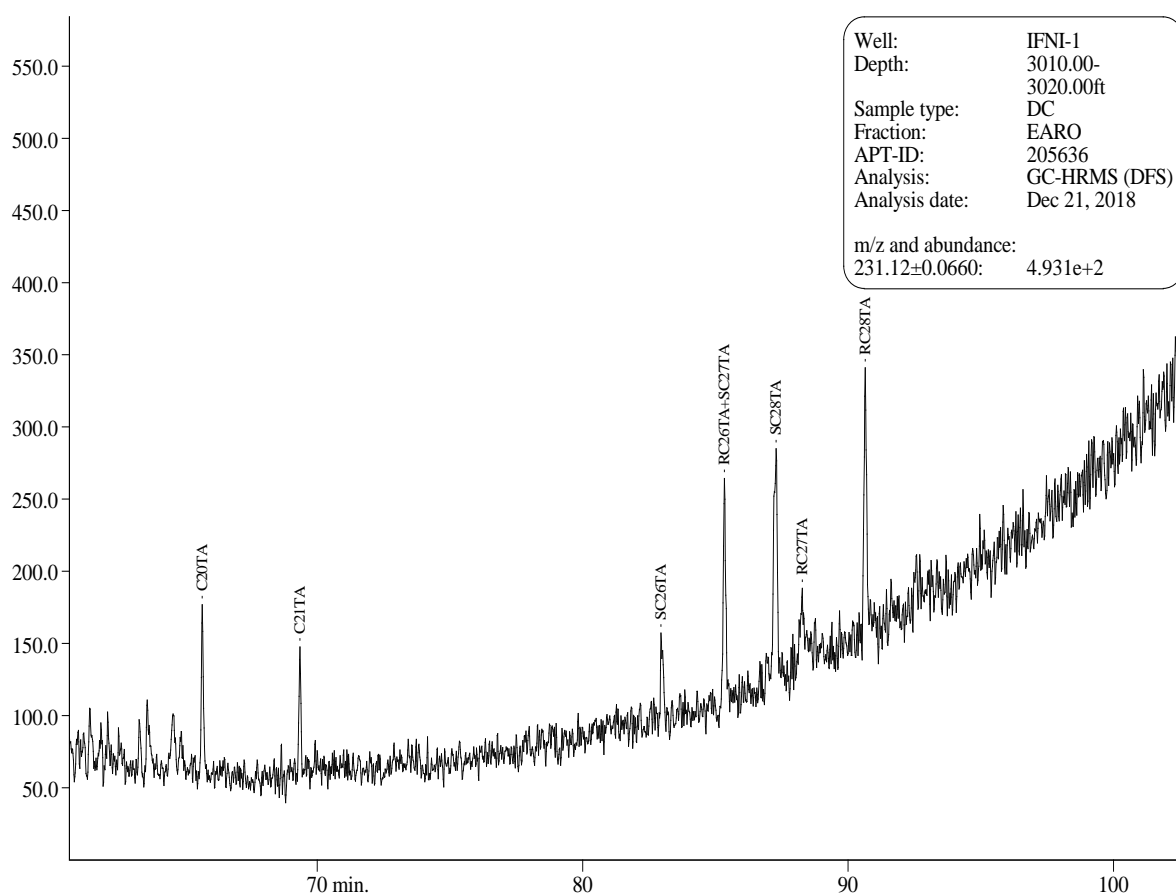
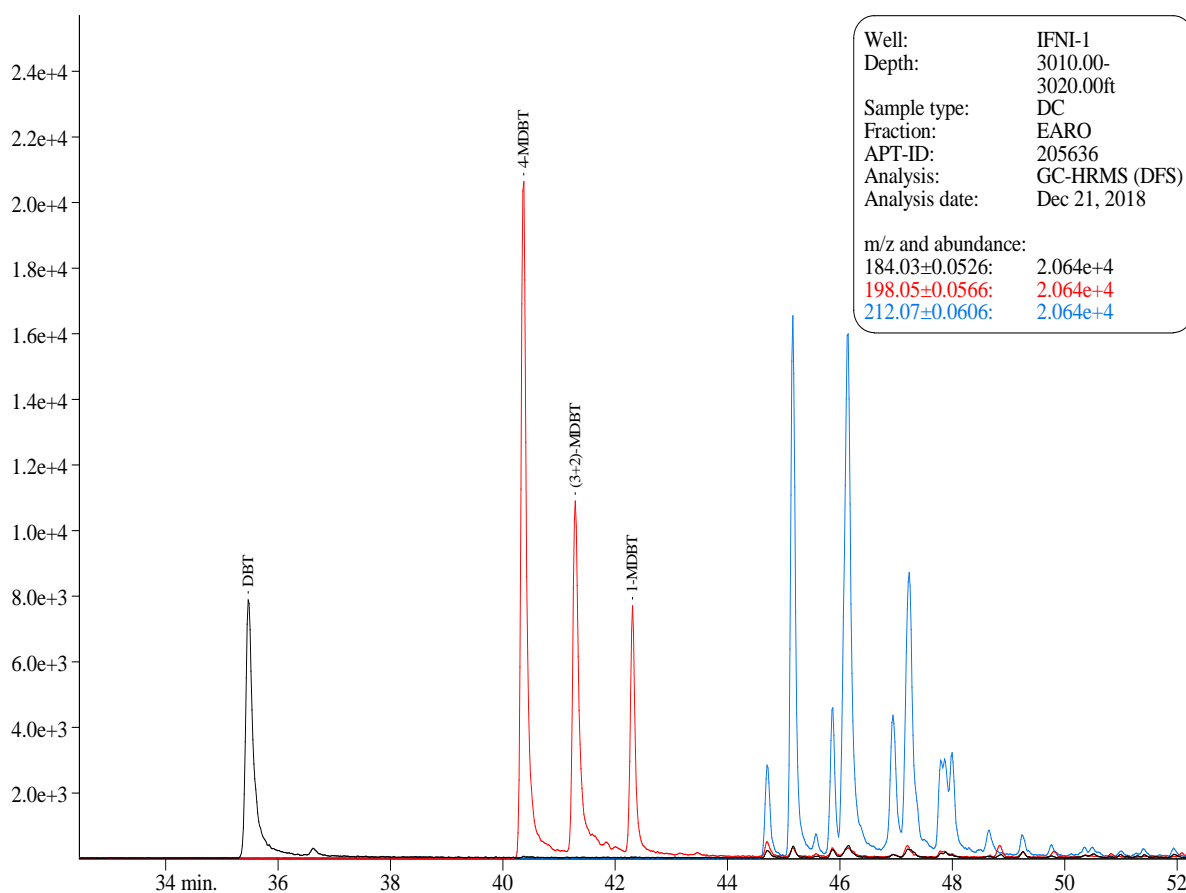
GC-MS Chromatograms of Aromatic Hydrocarbons

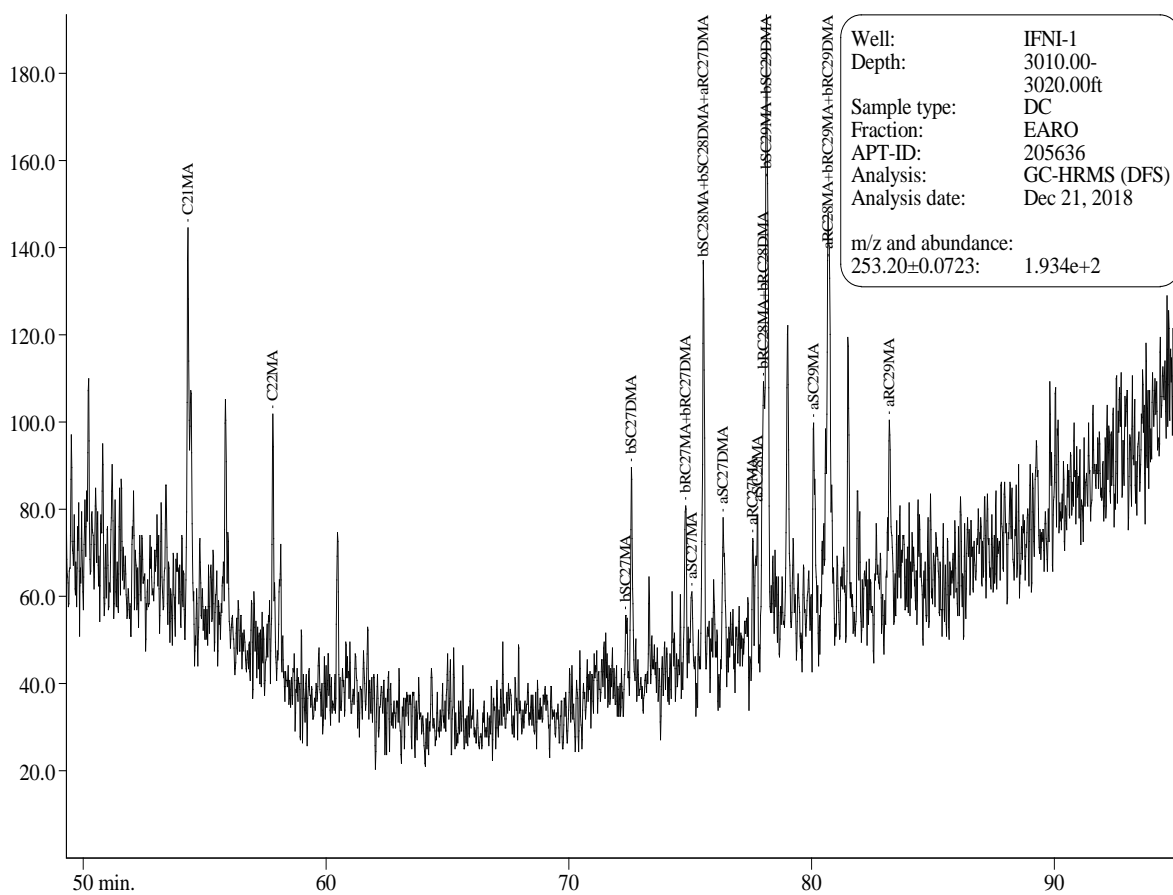
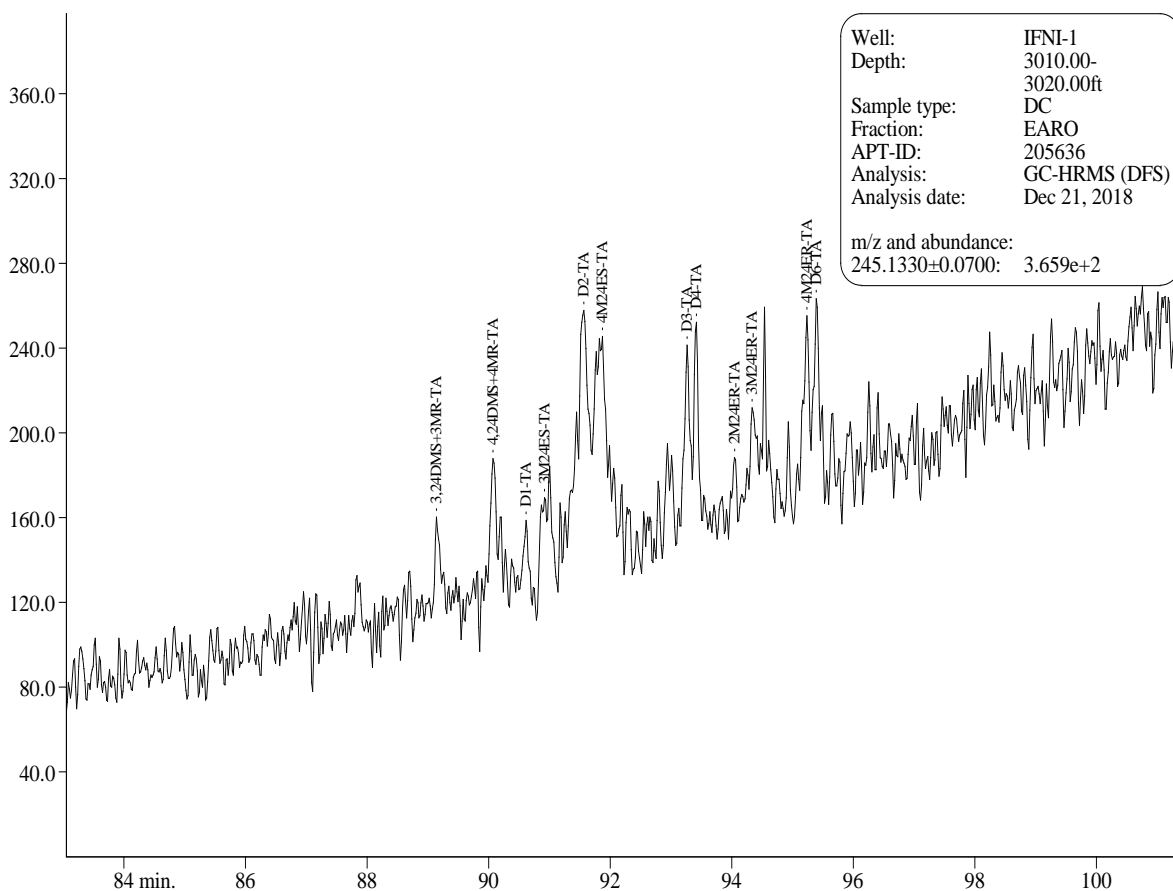


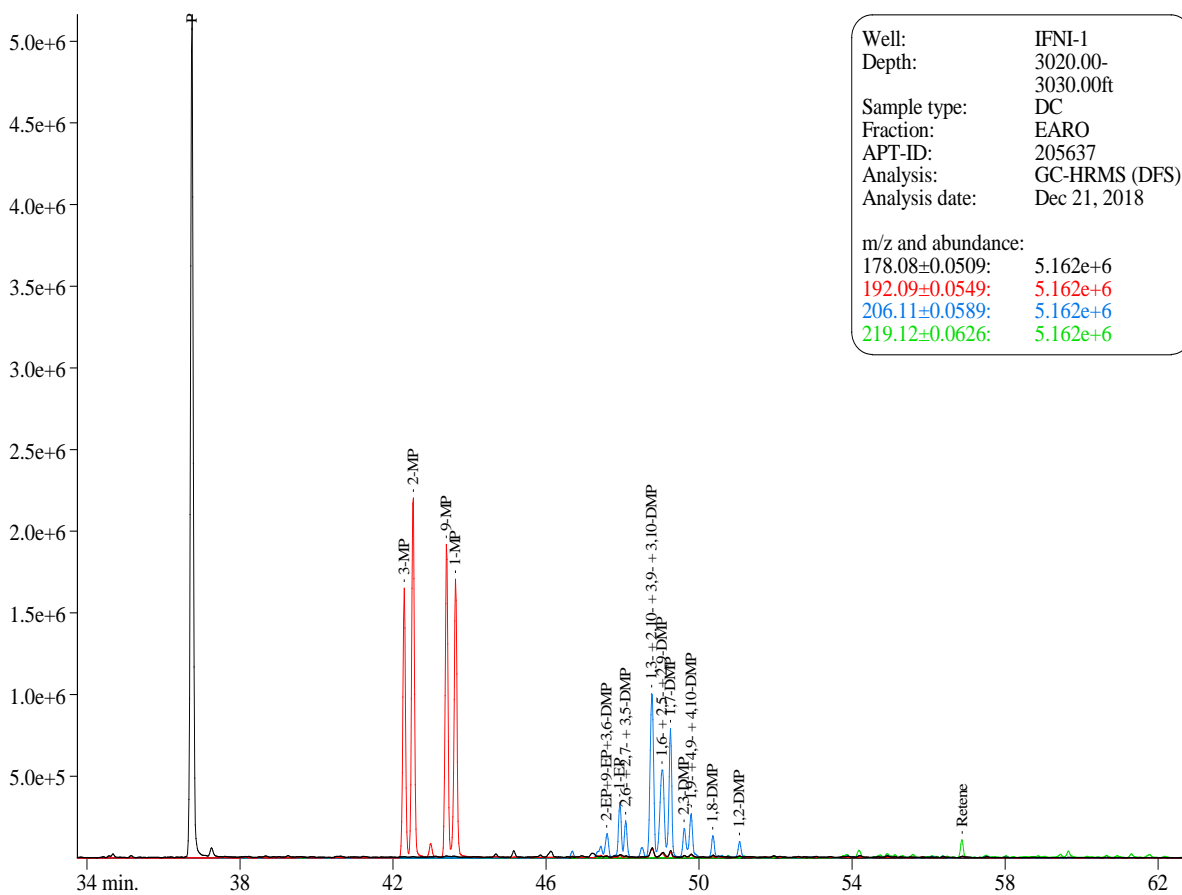
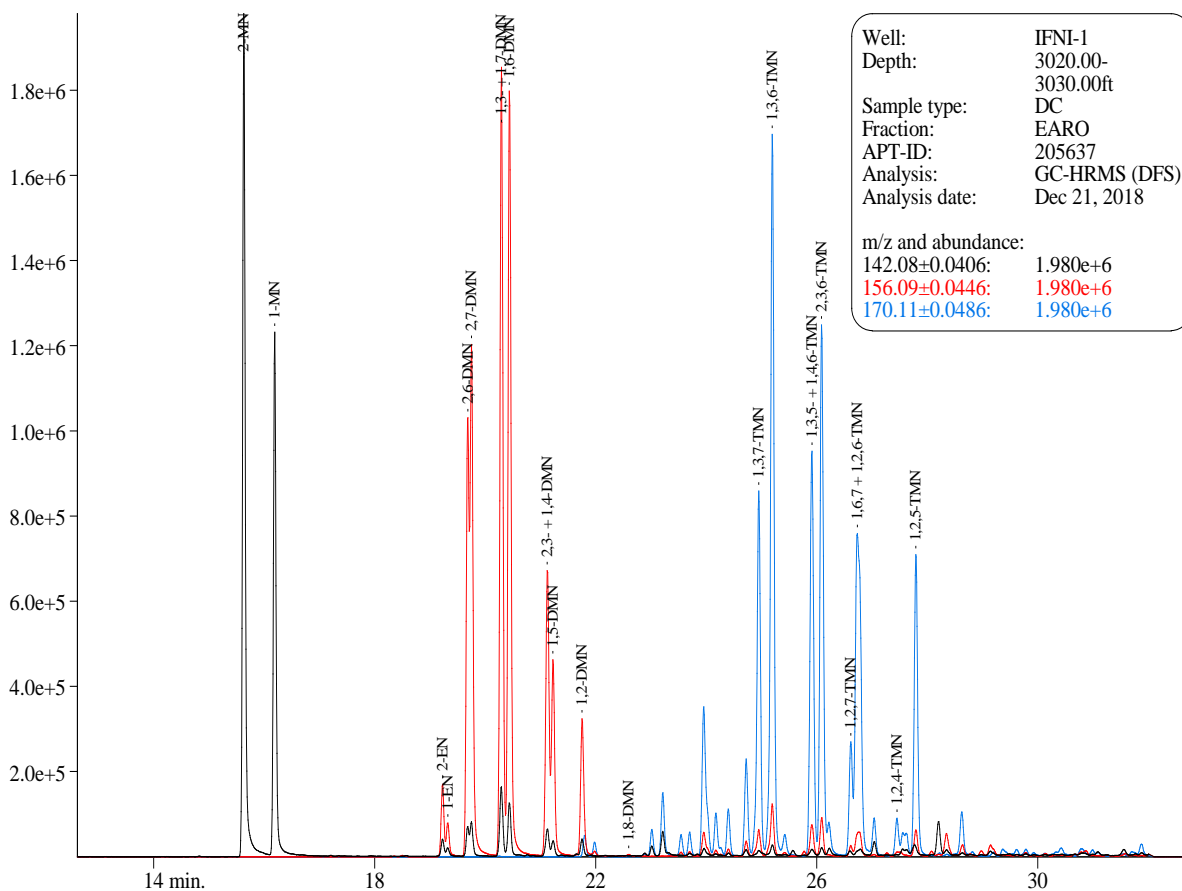


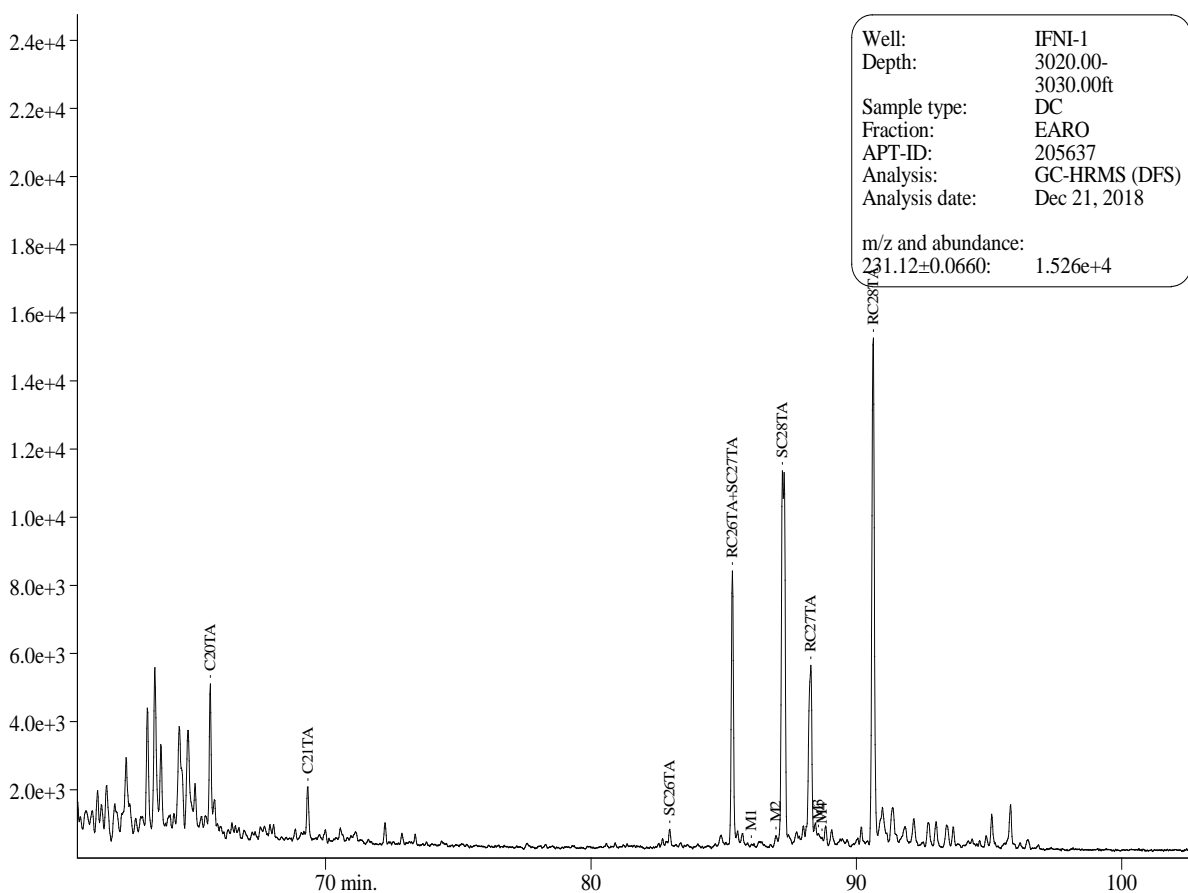
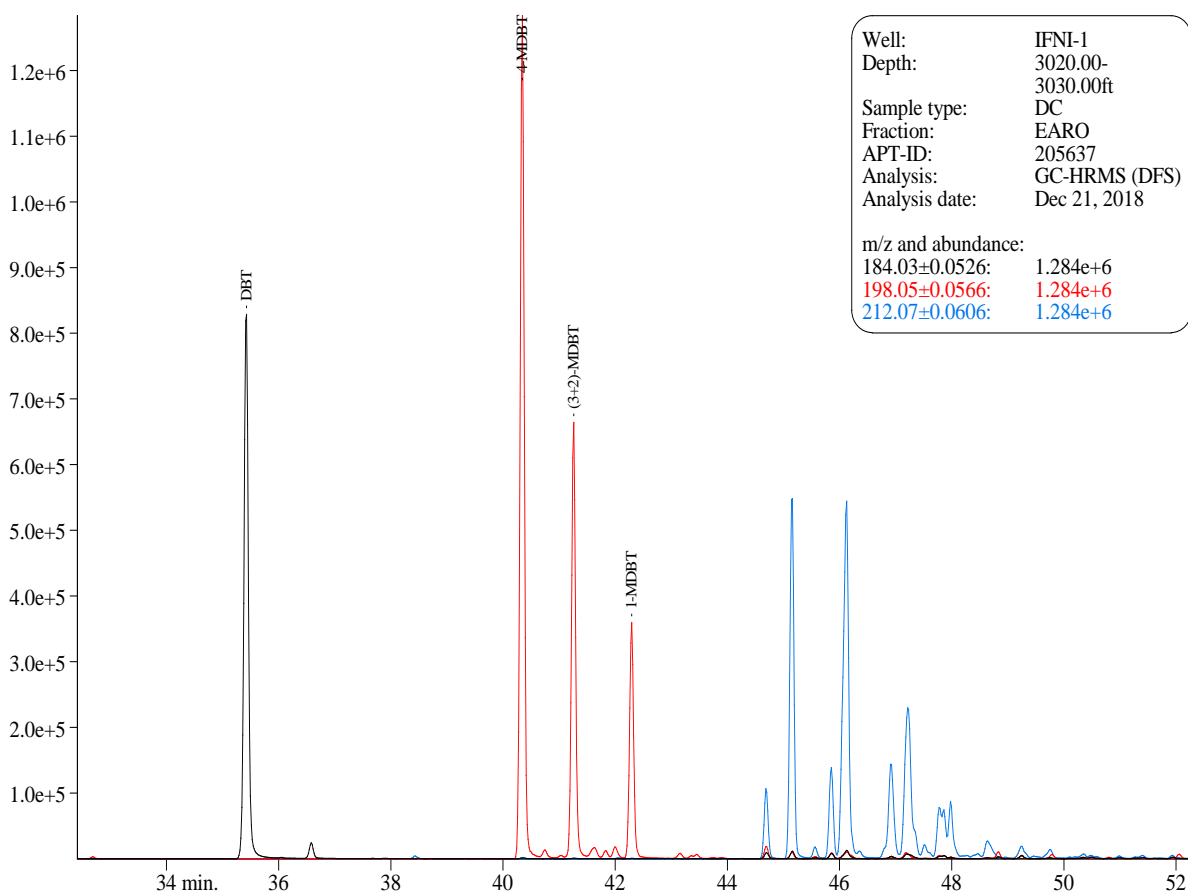


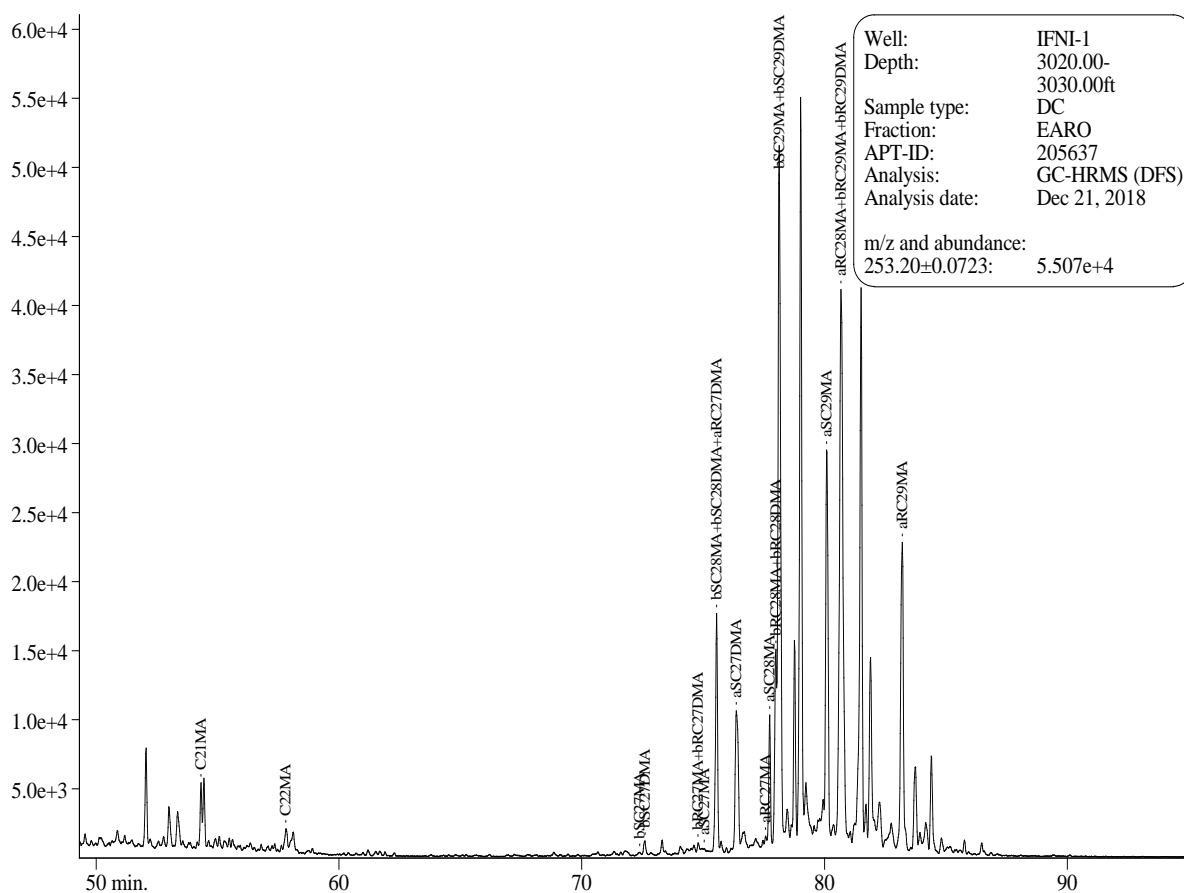
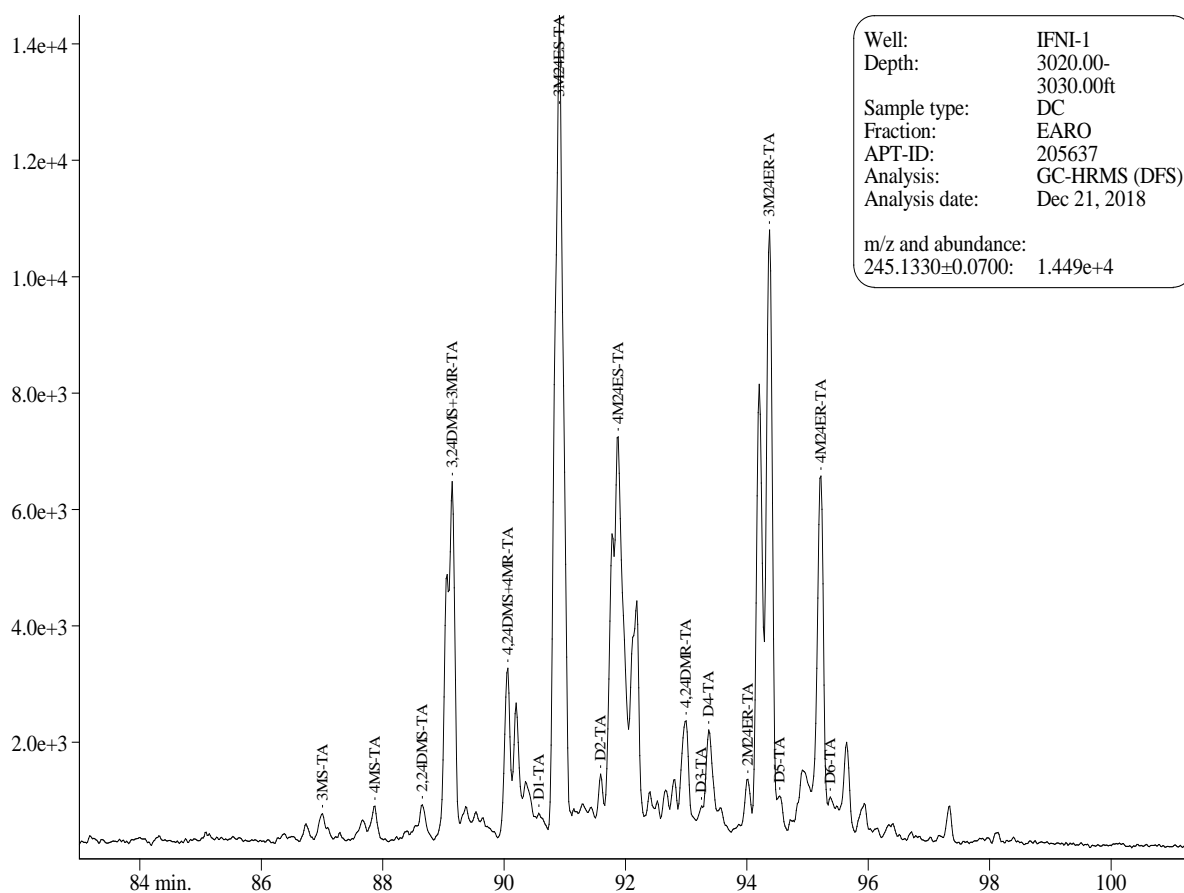


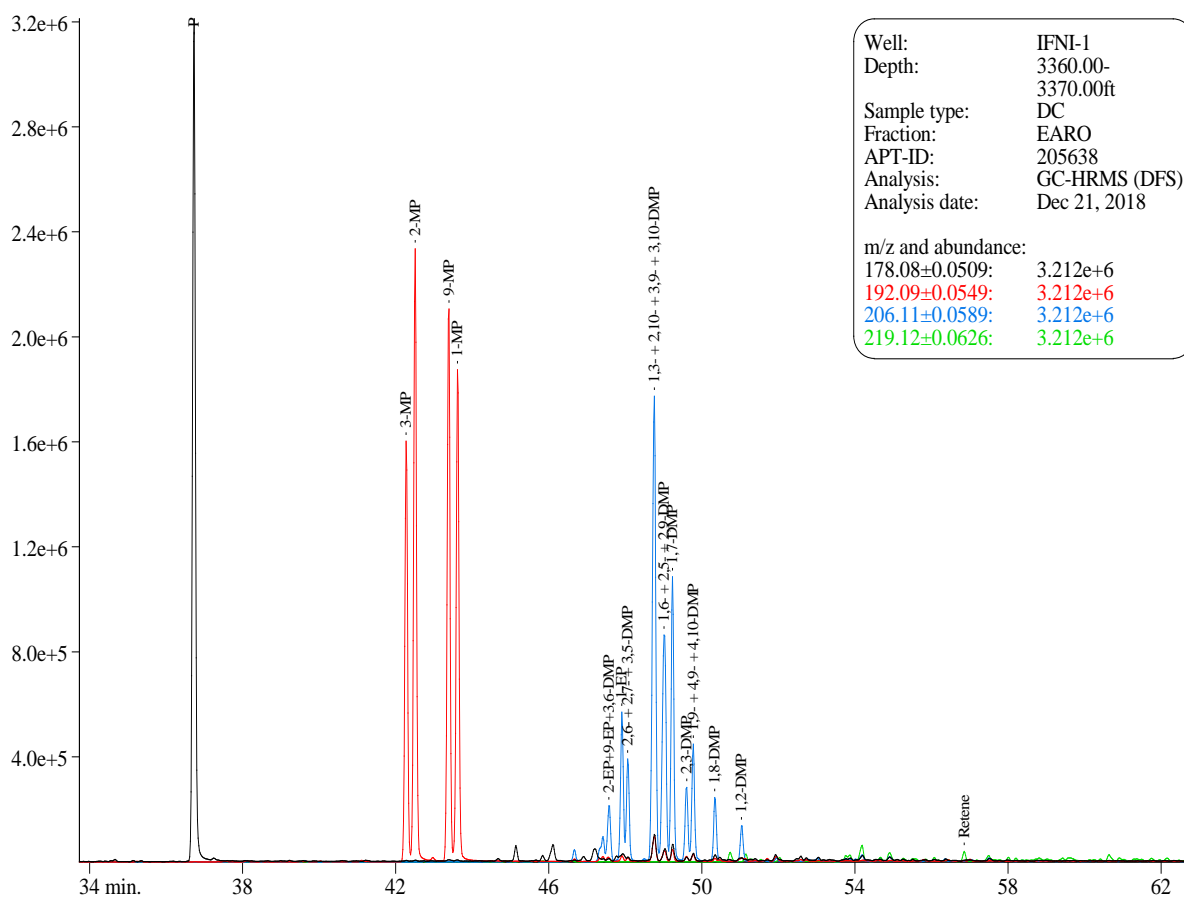
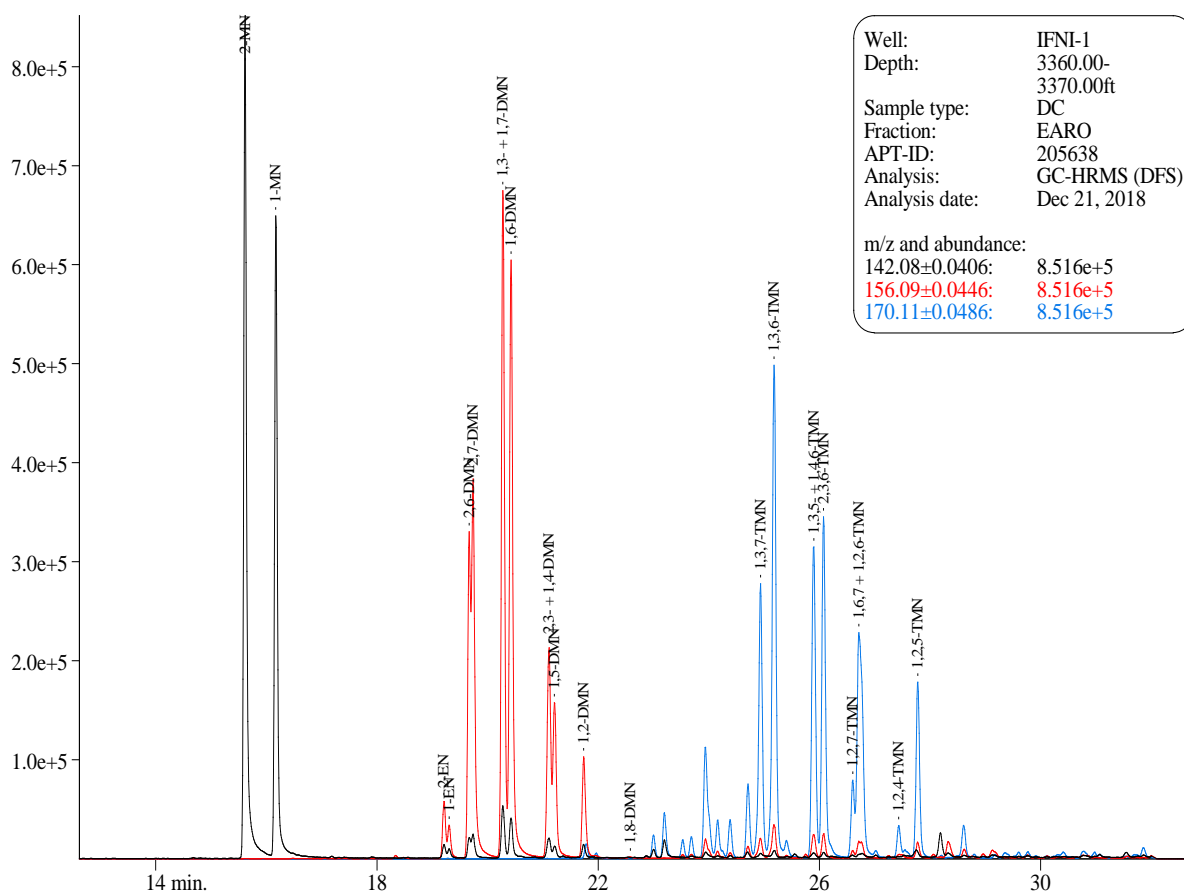


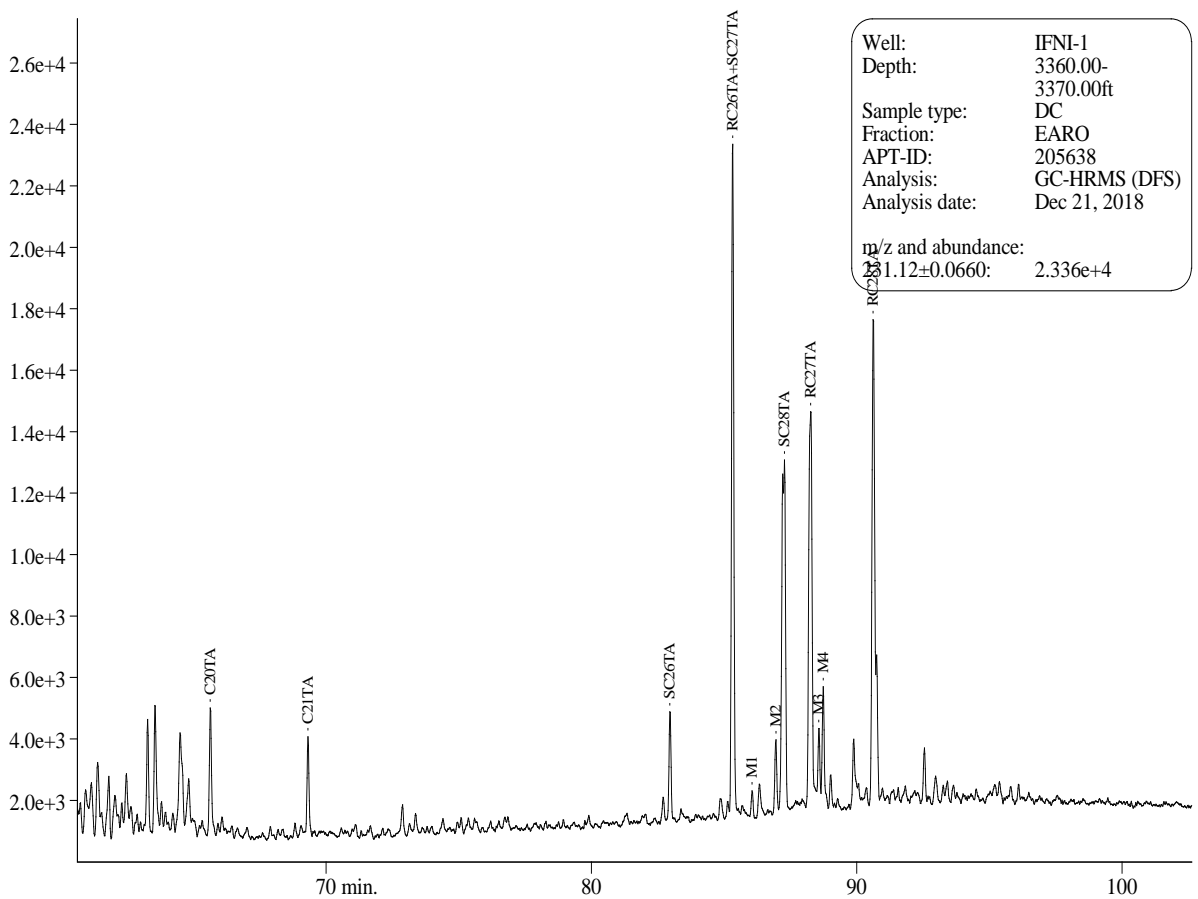
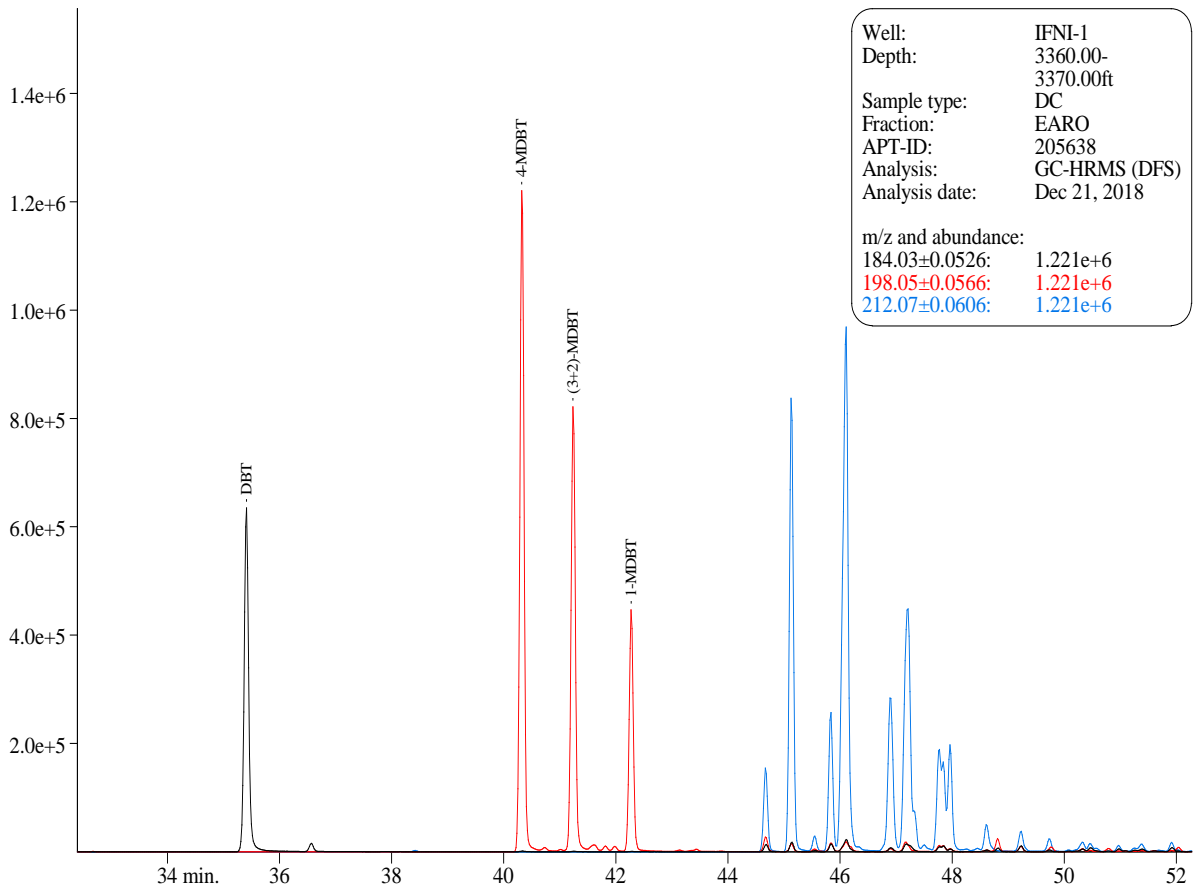


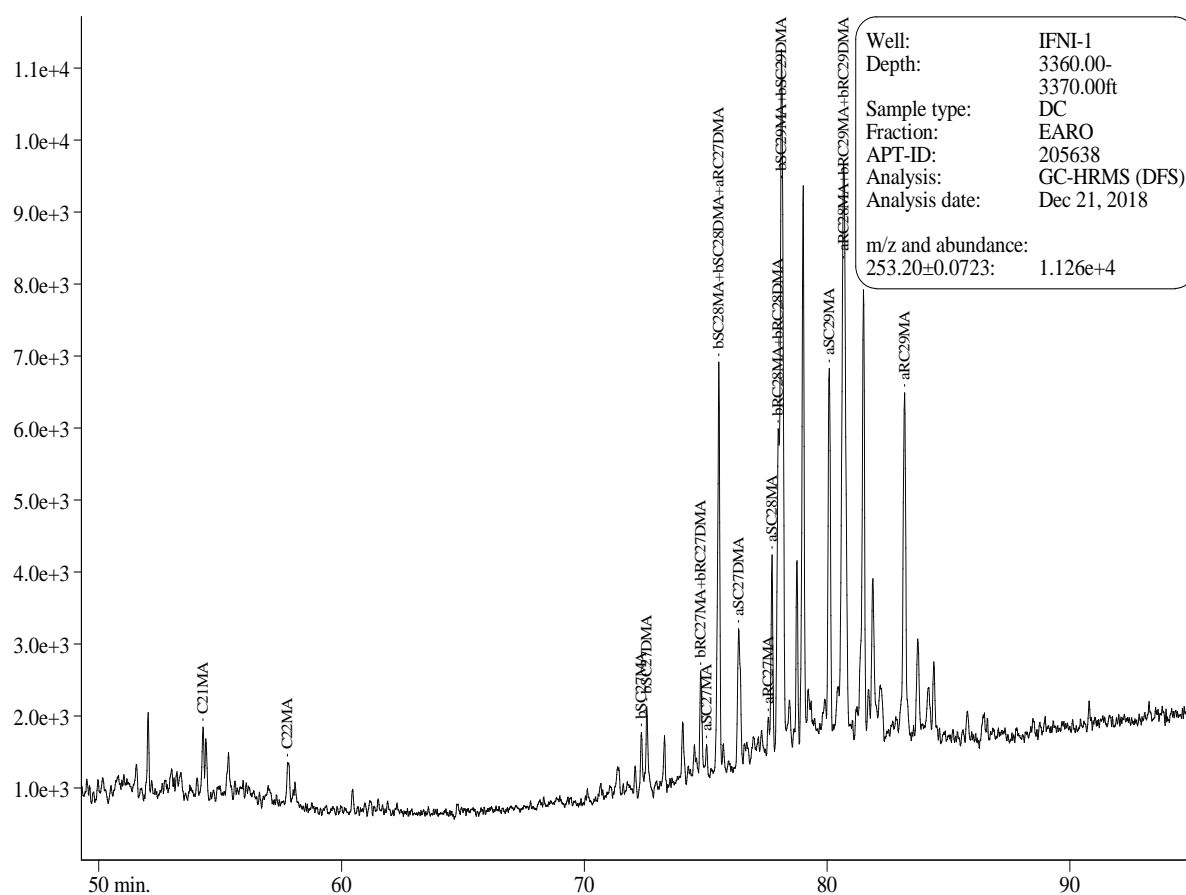
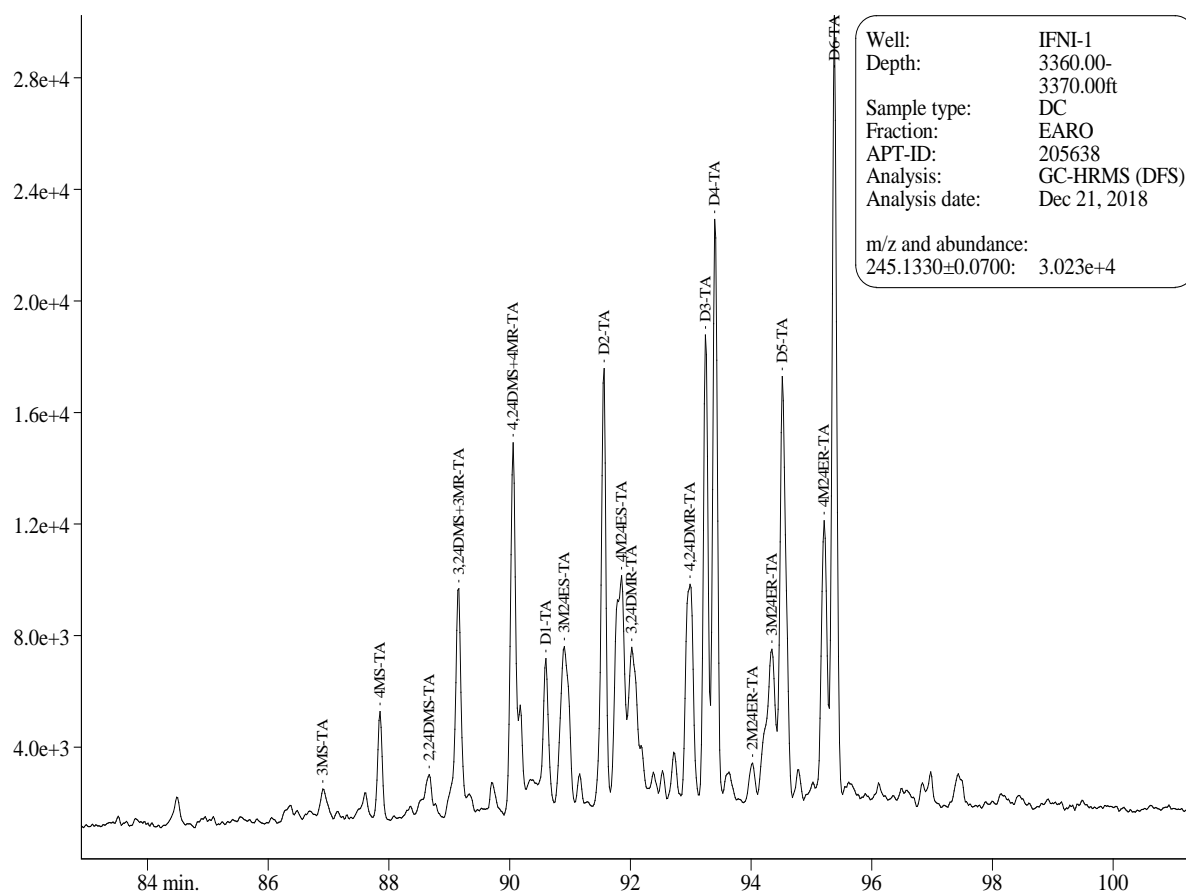


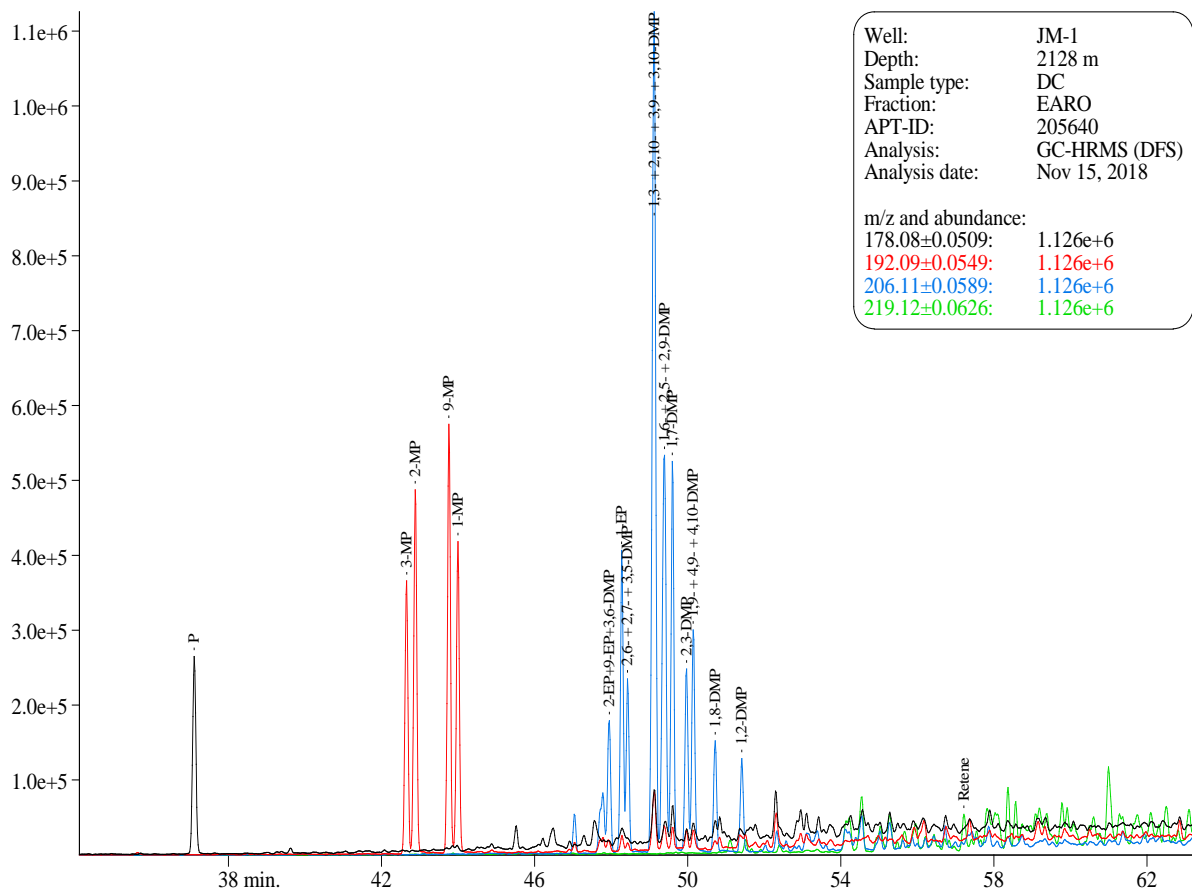
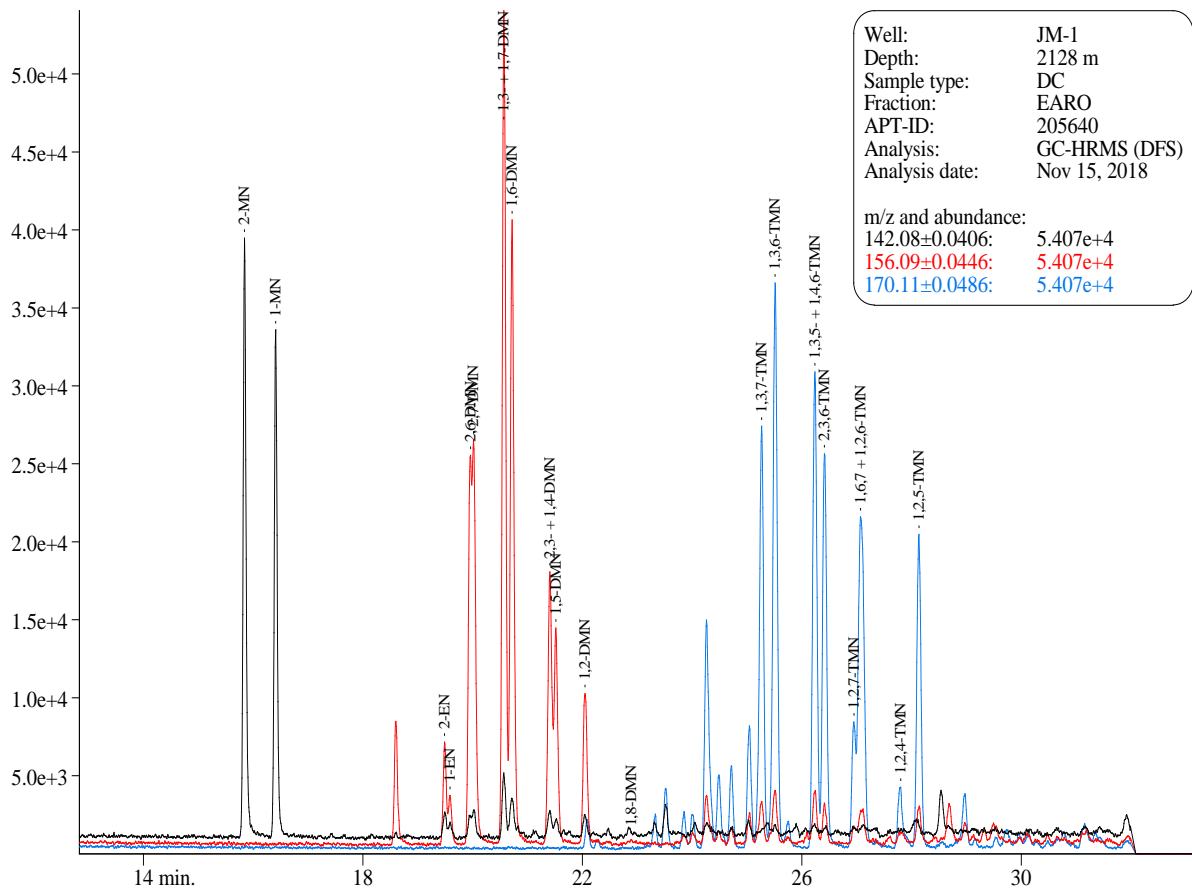


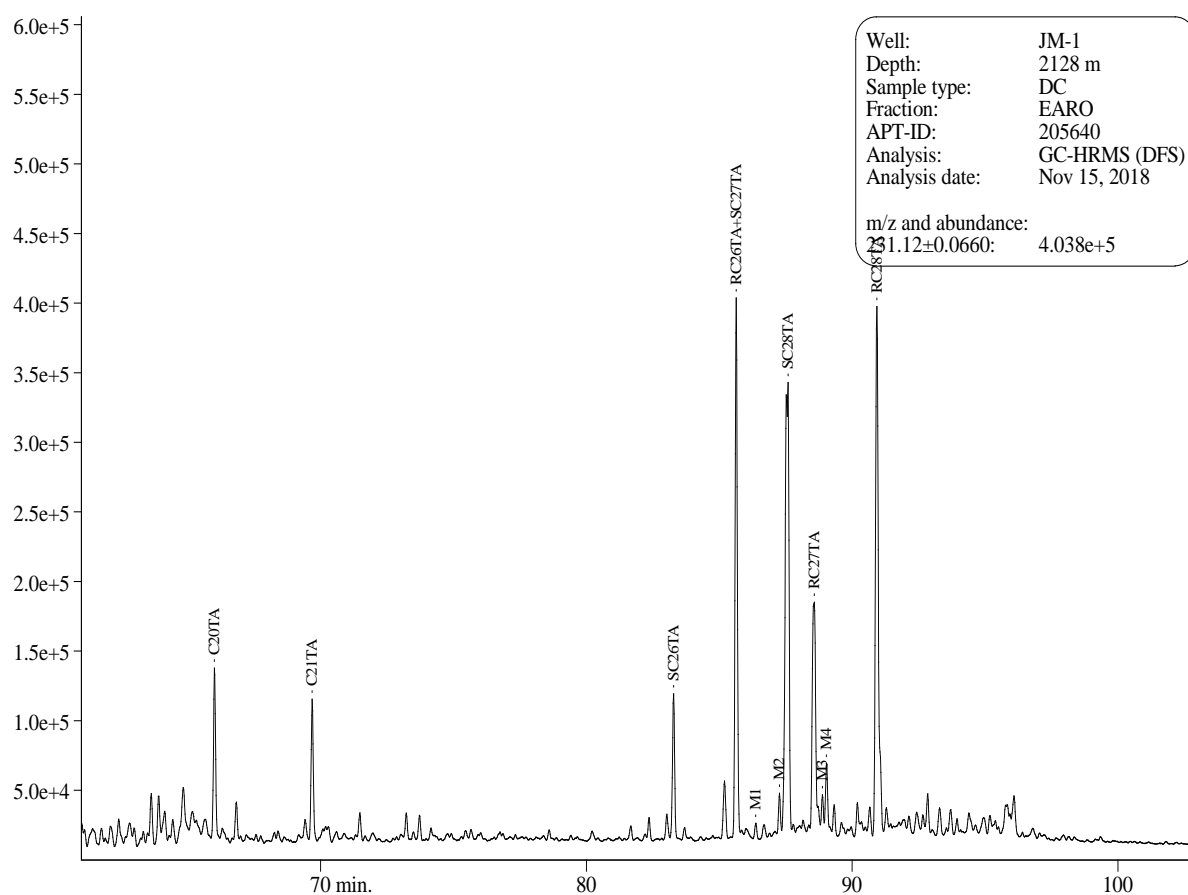
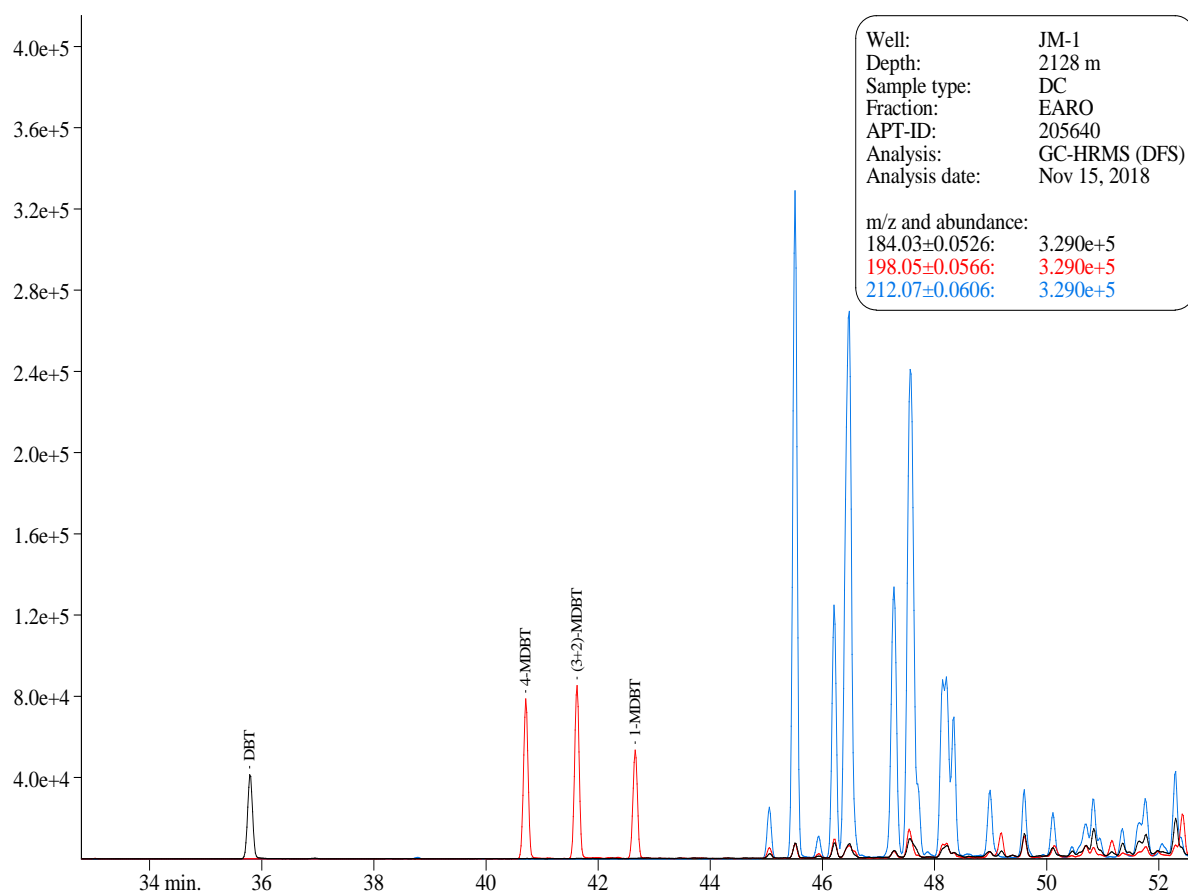


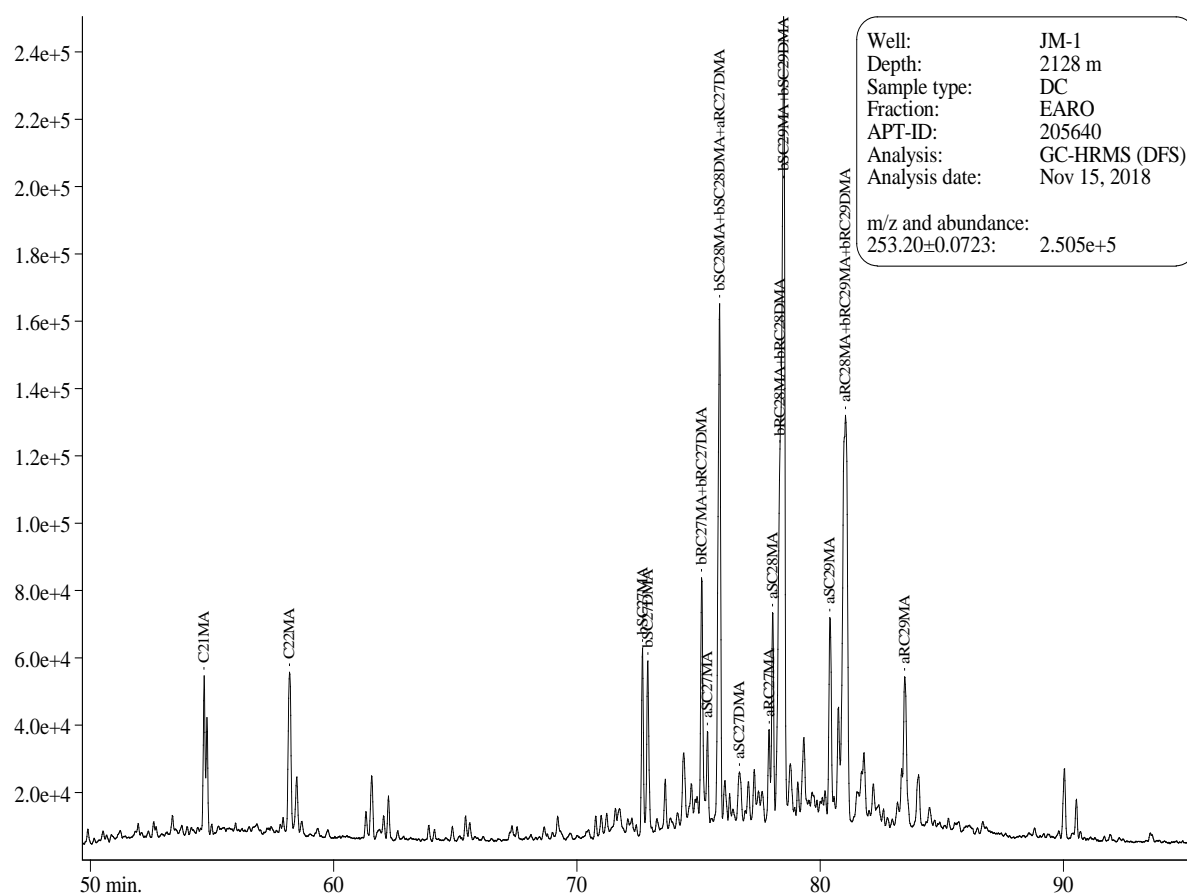
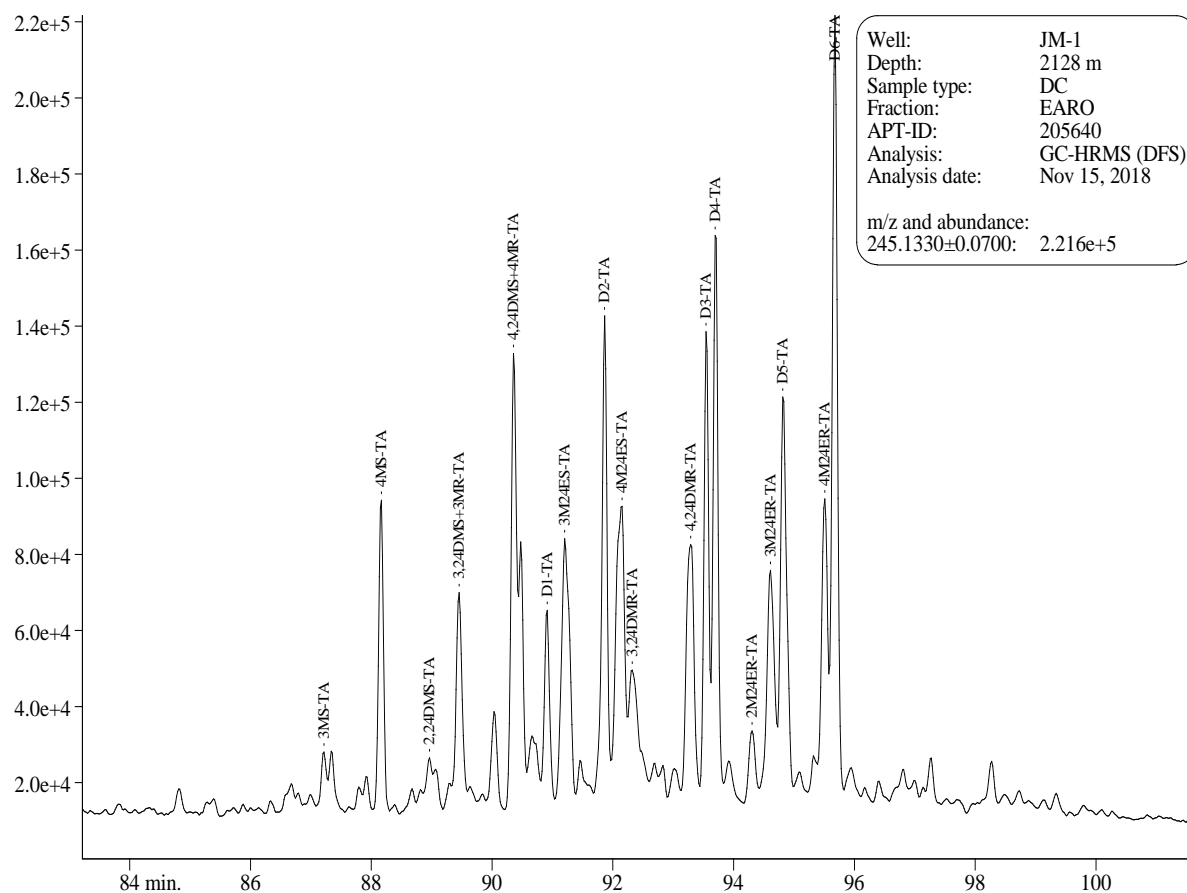


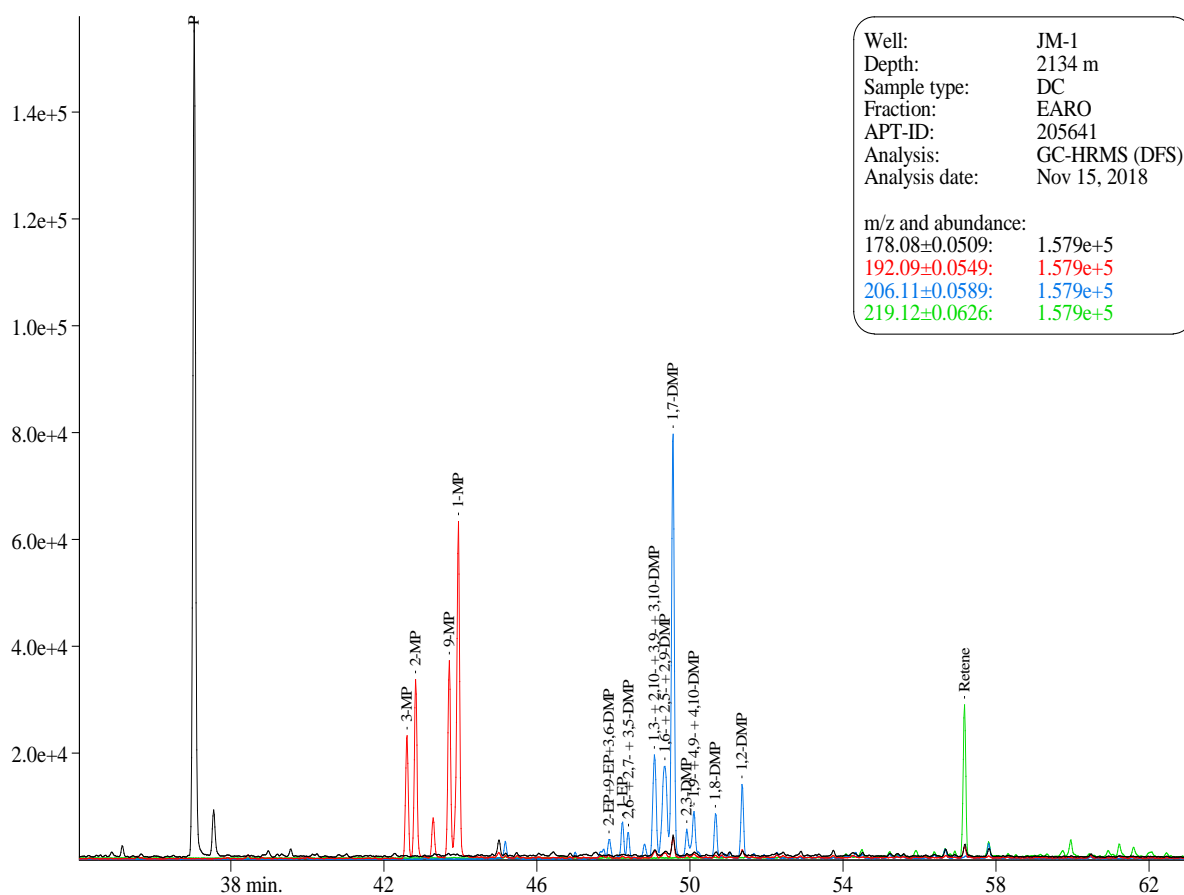
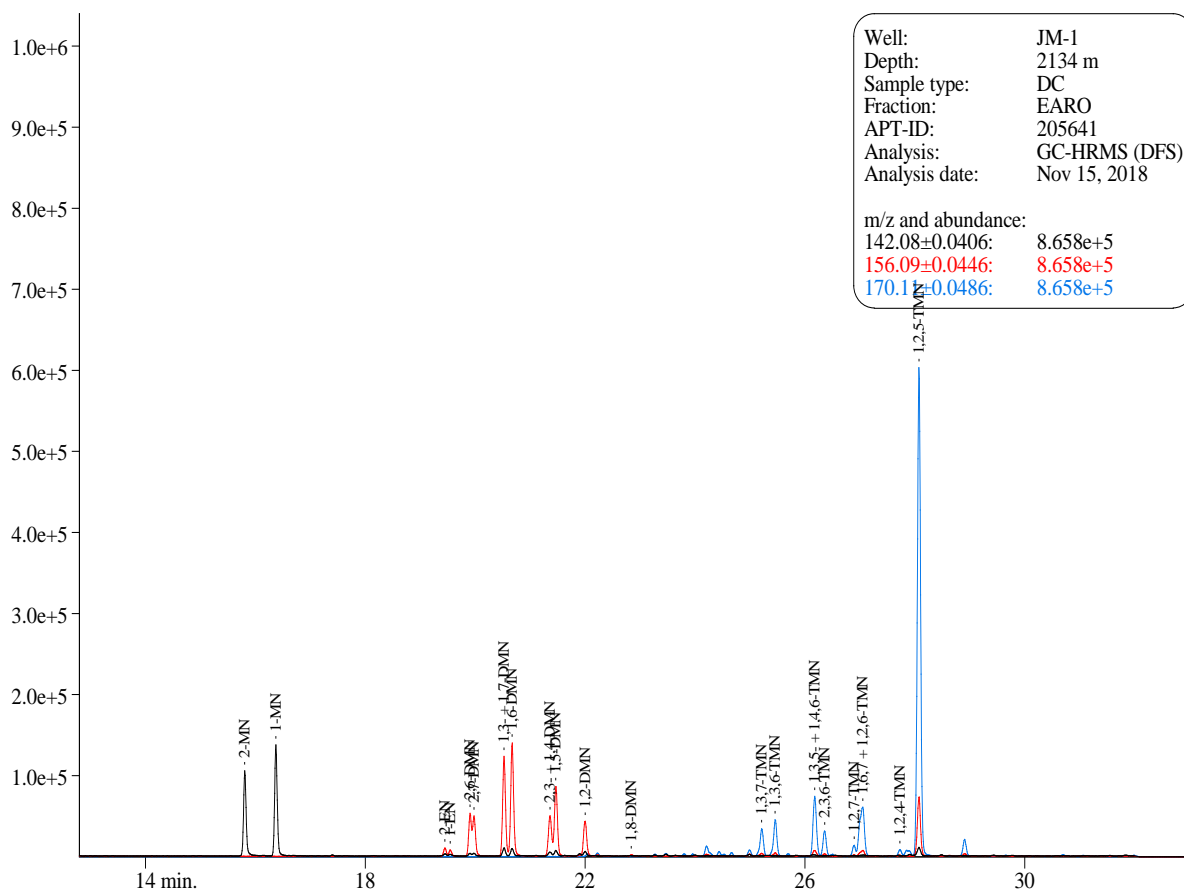


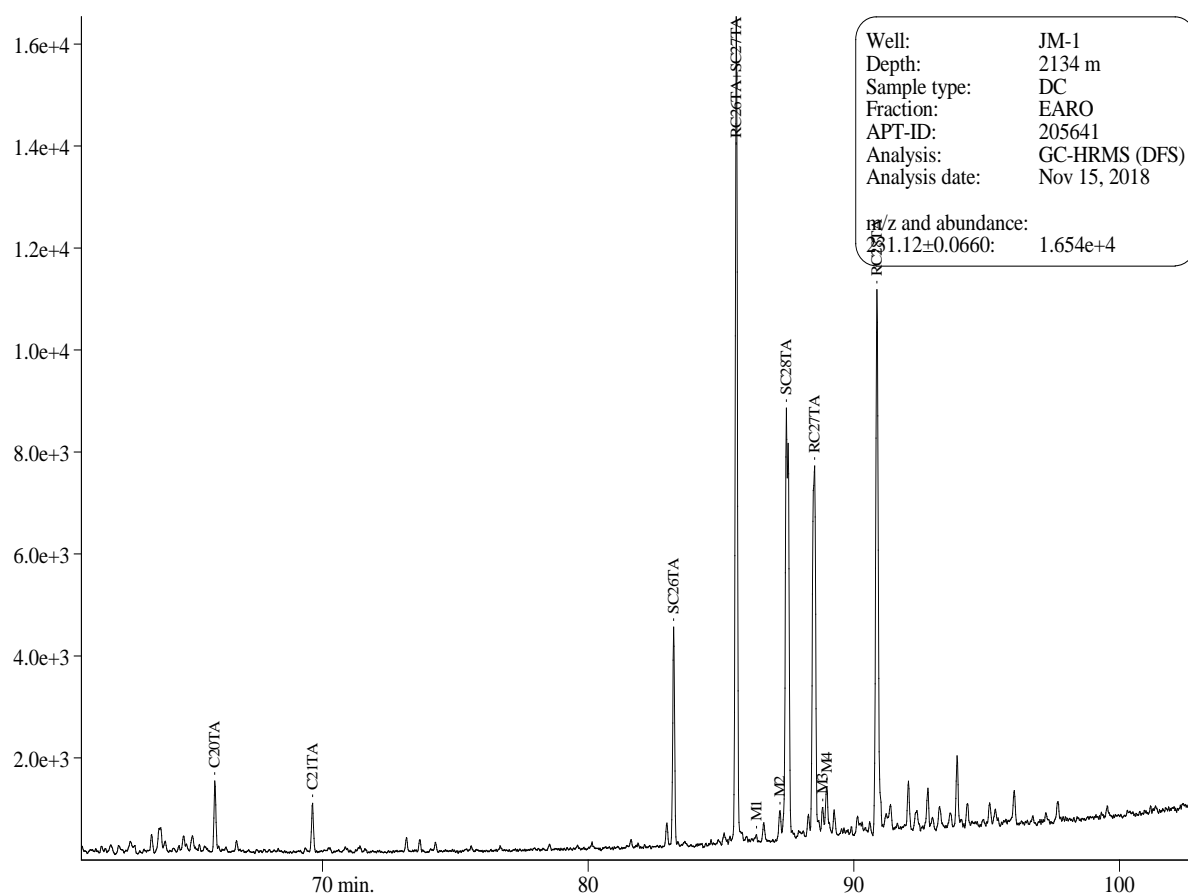
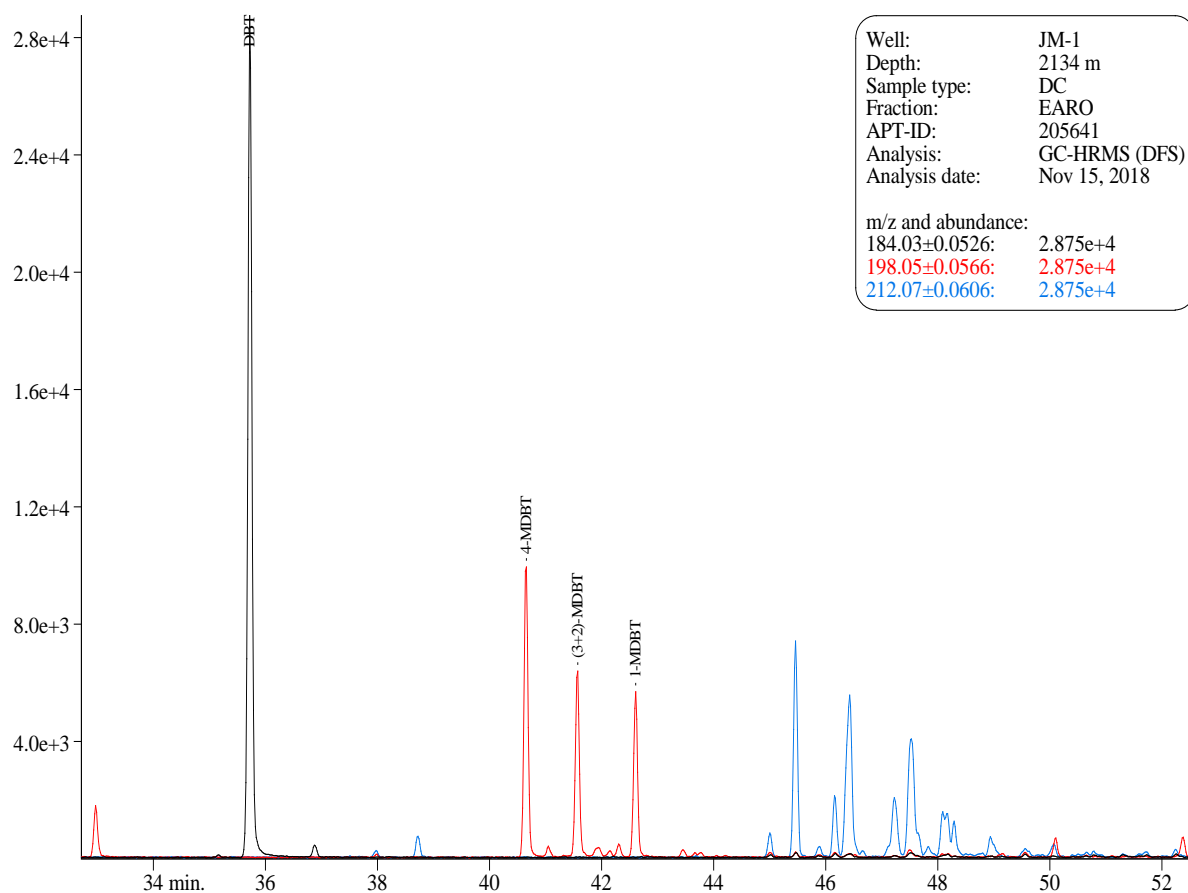


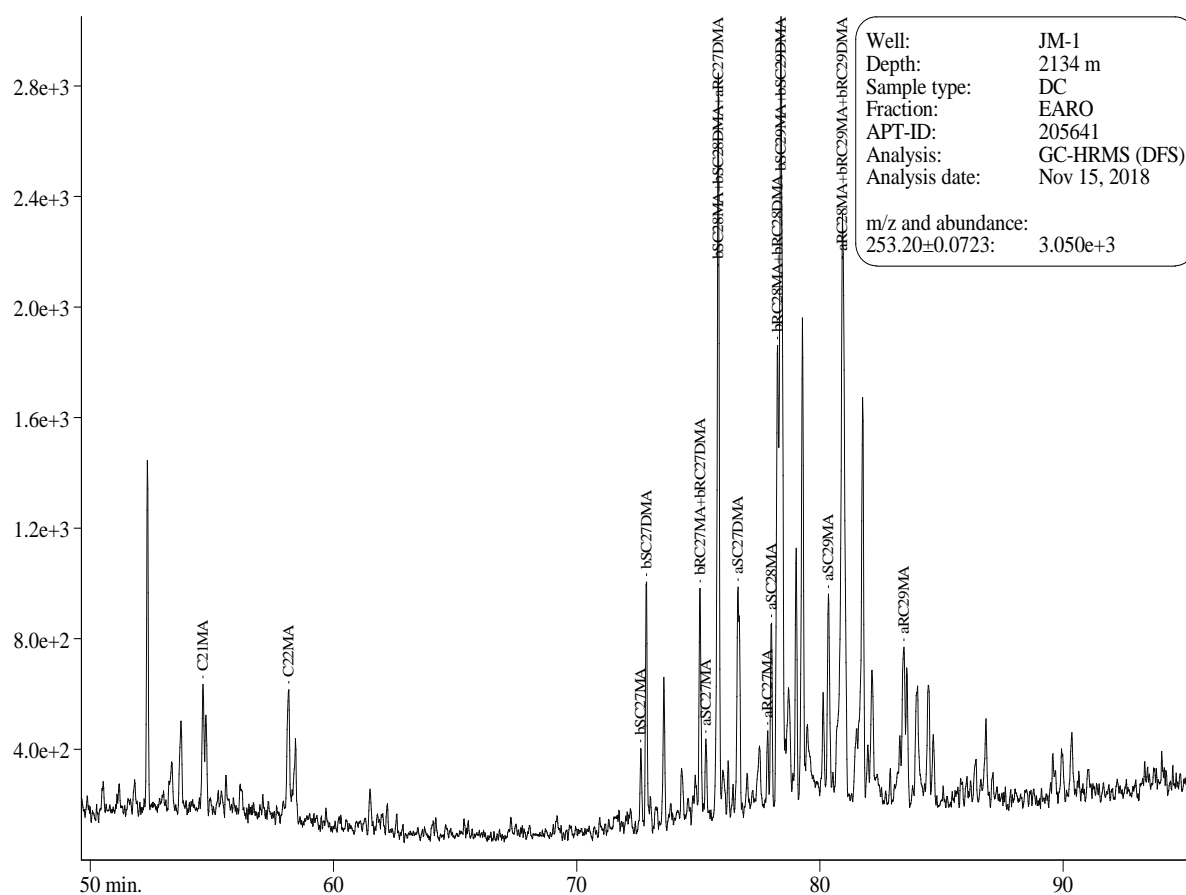
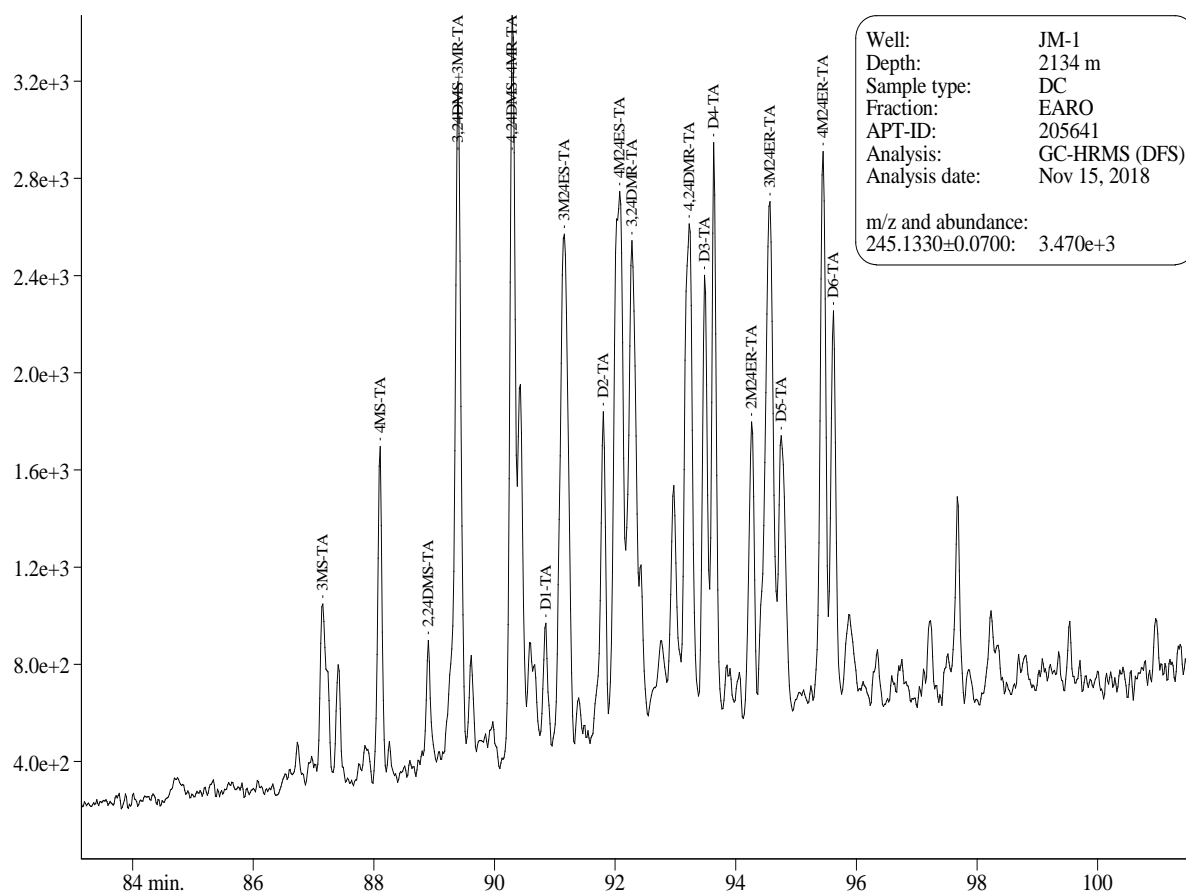


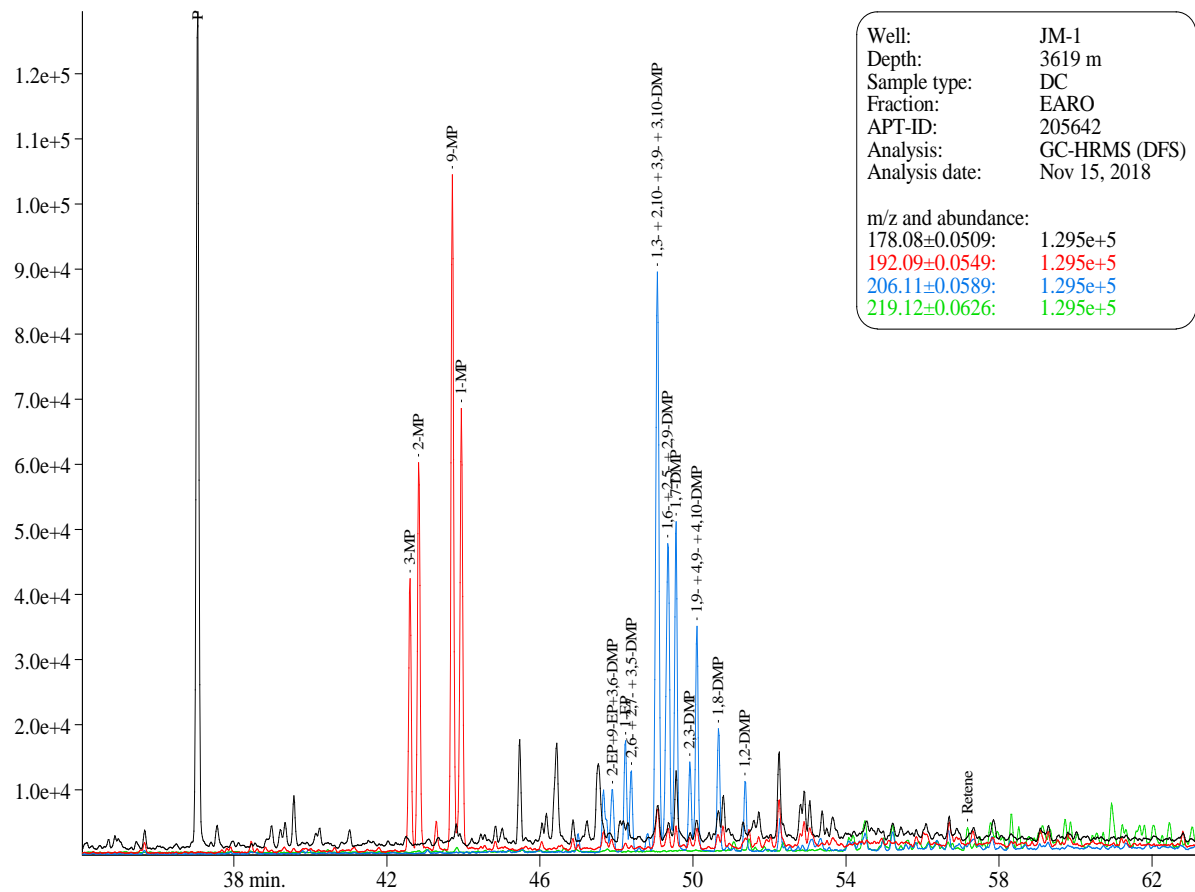
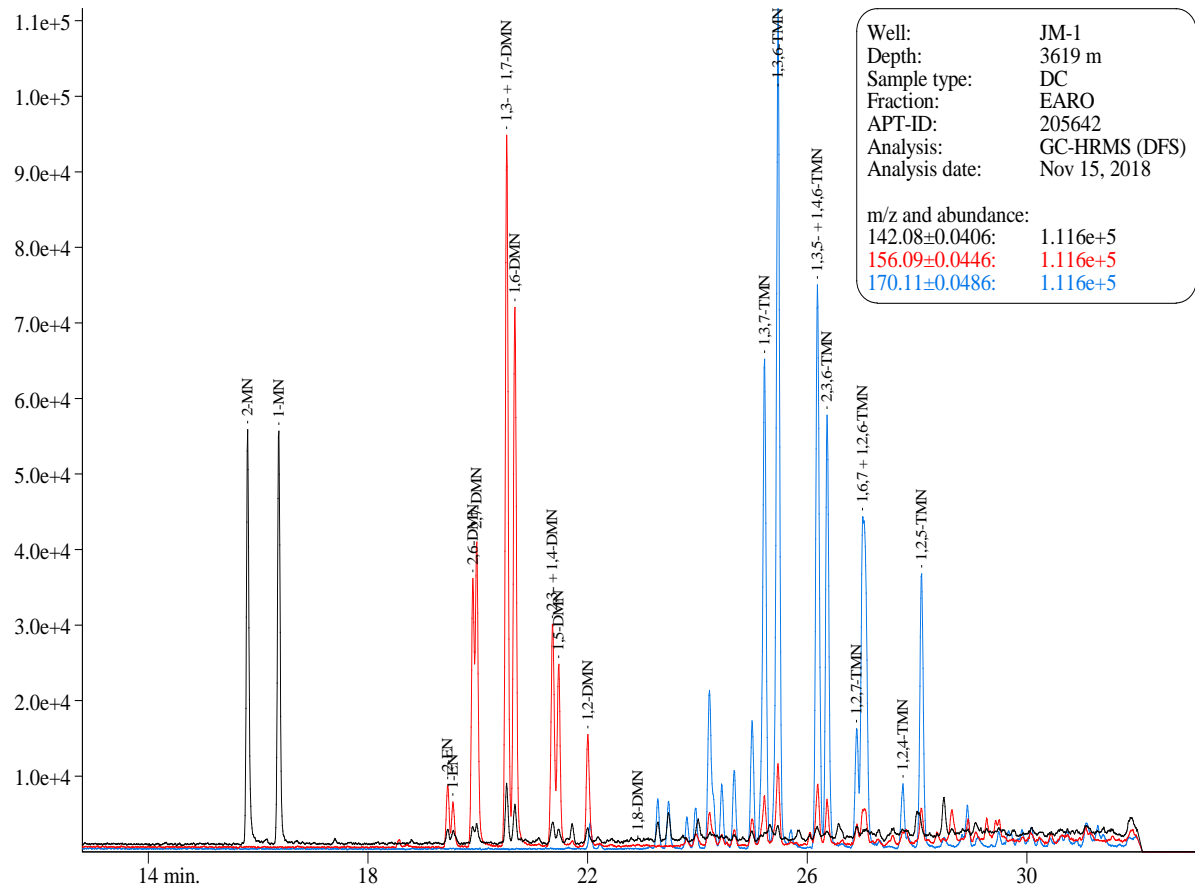


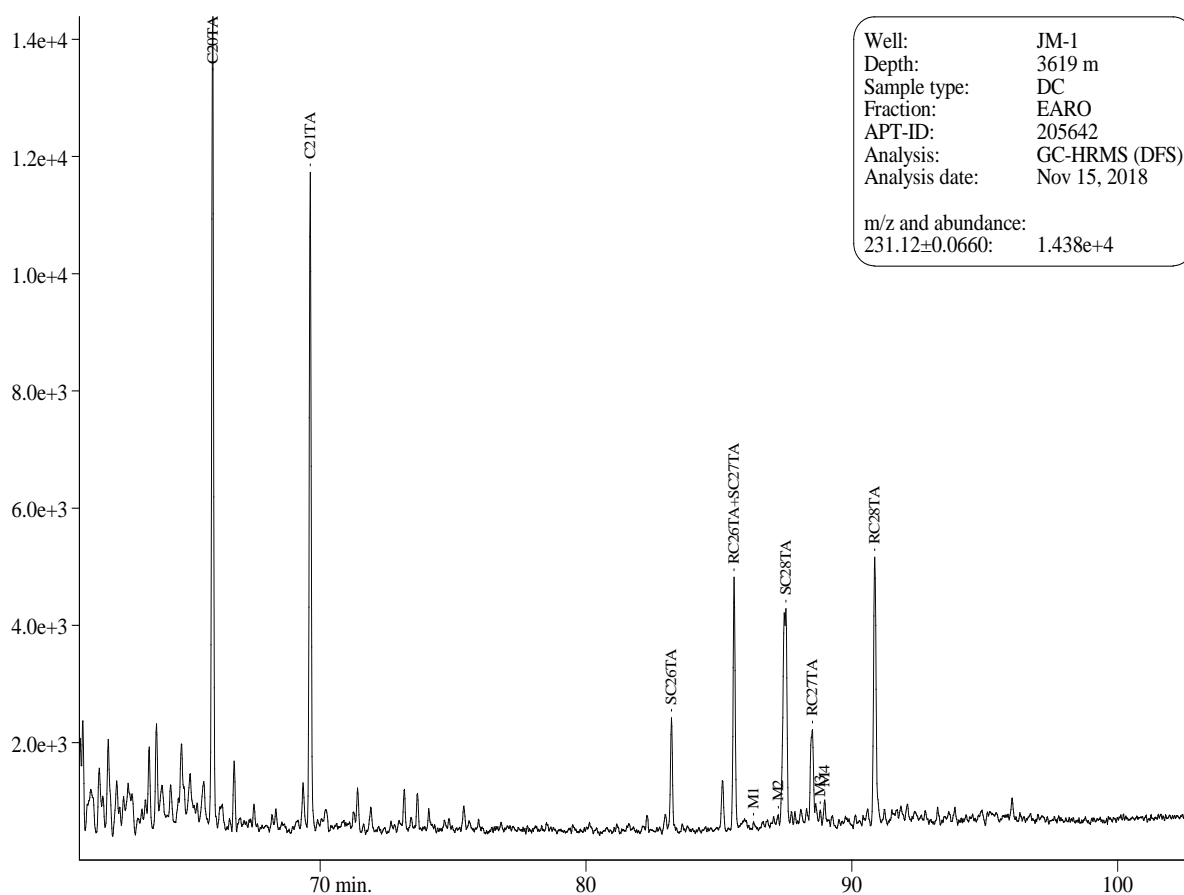
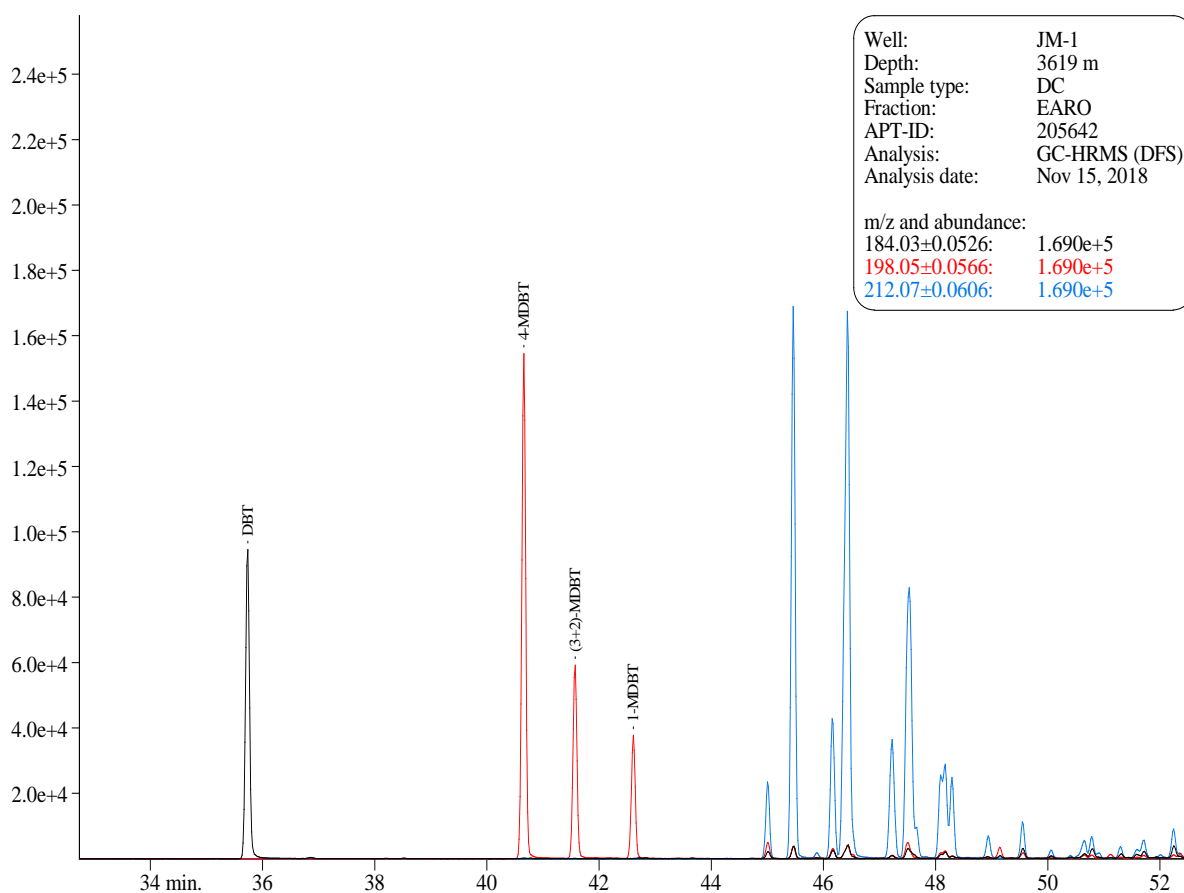


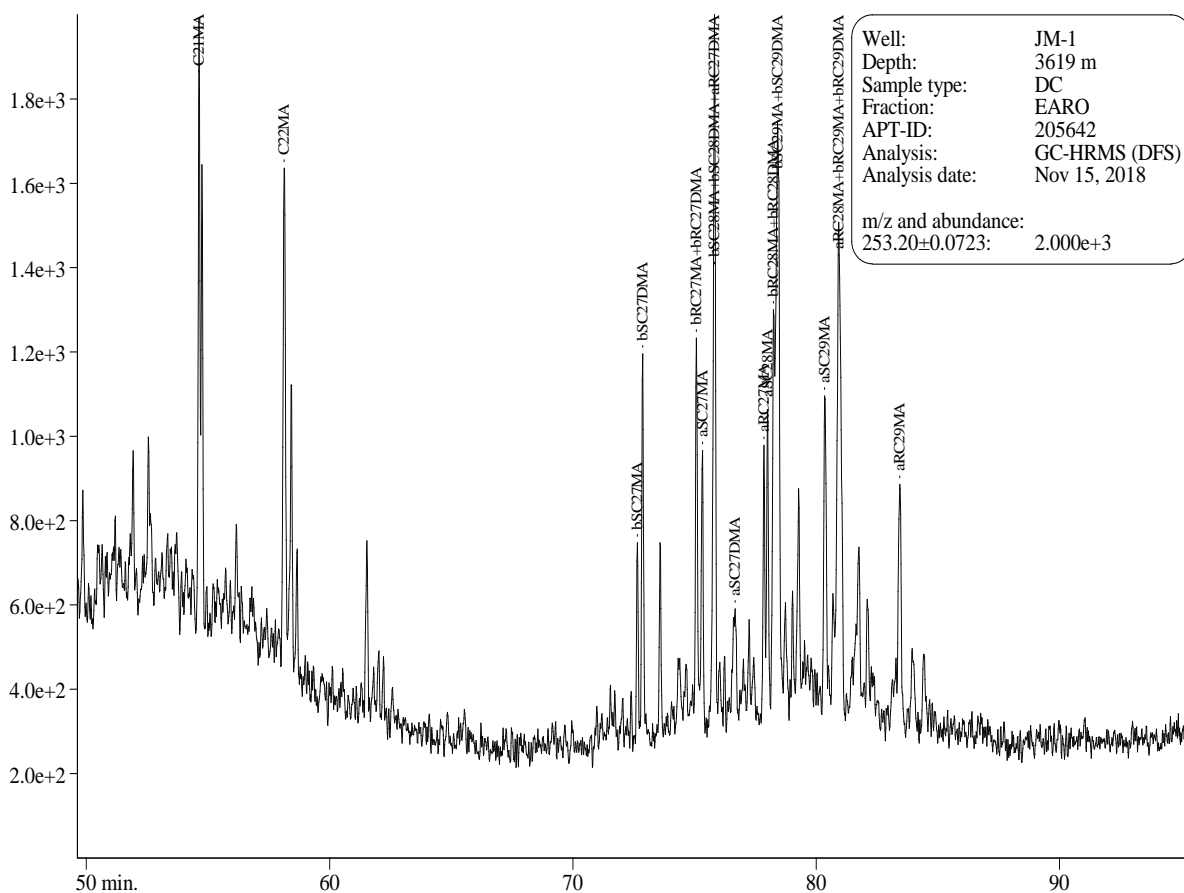
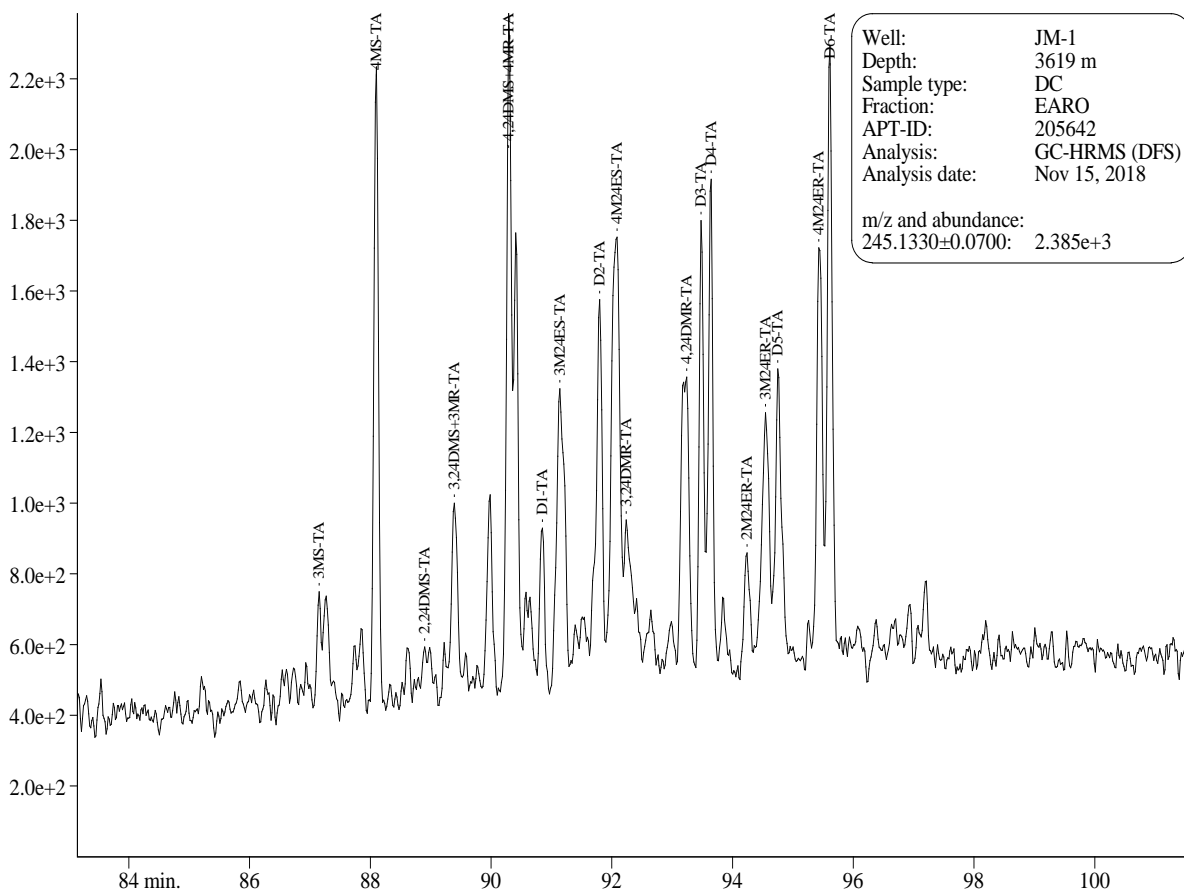


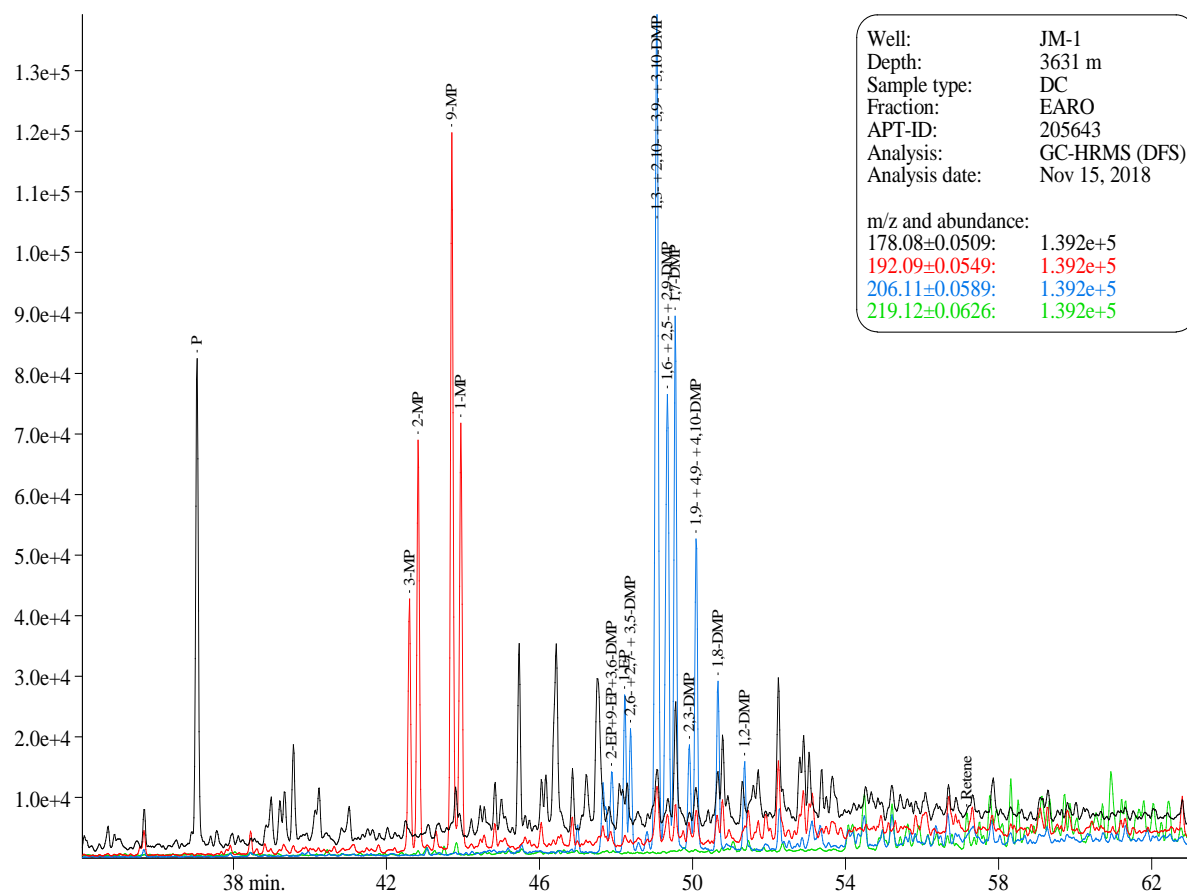
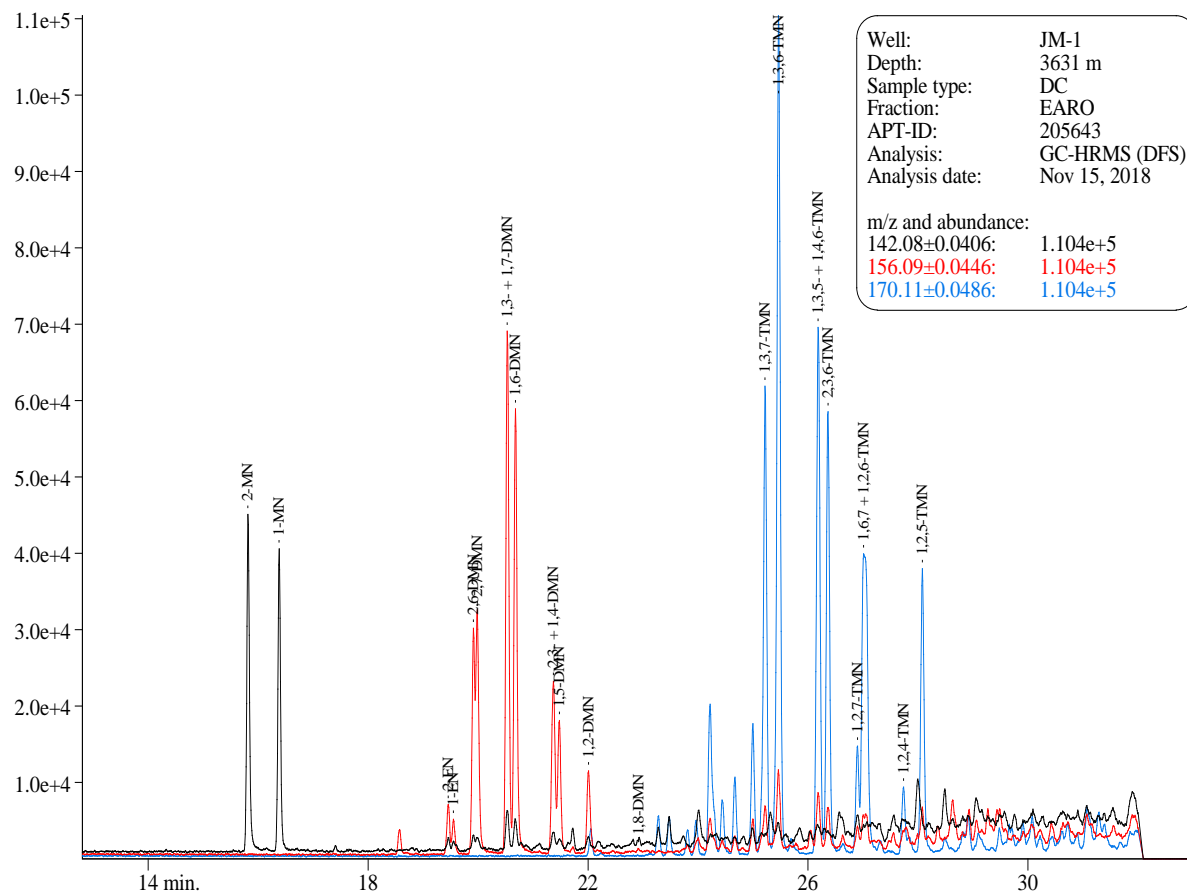


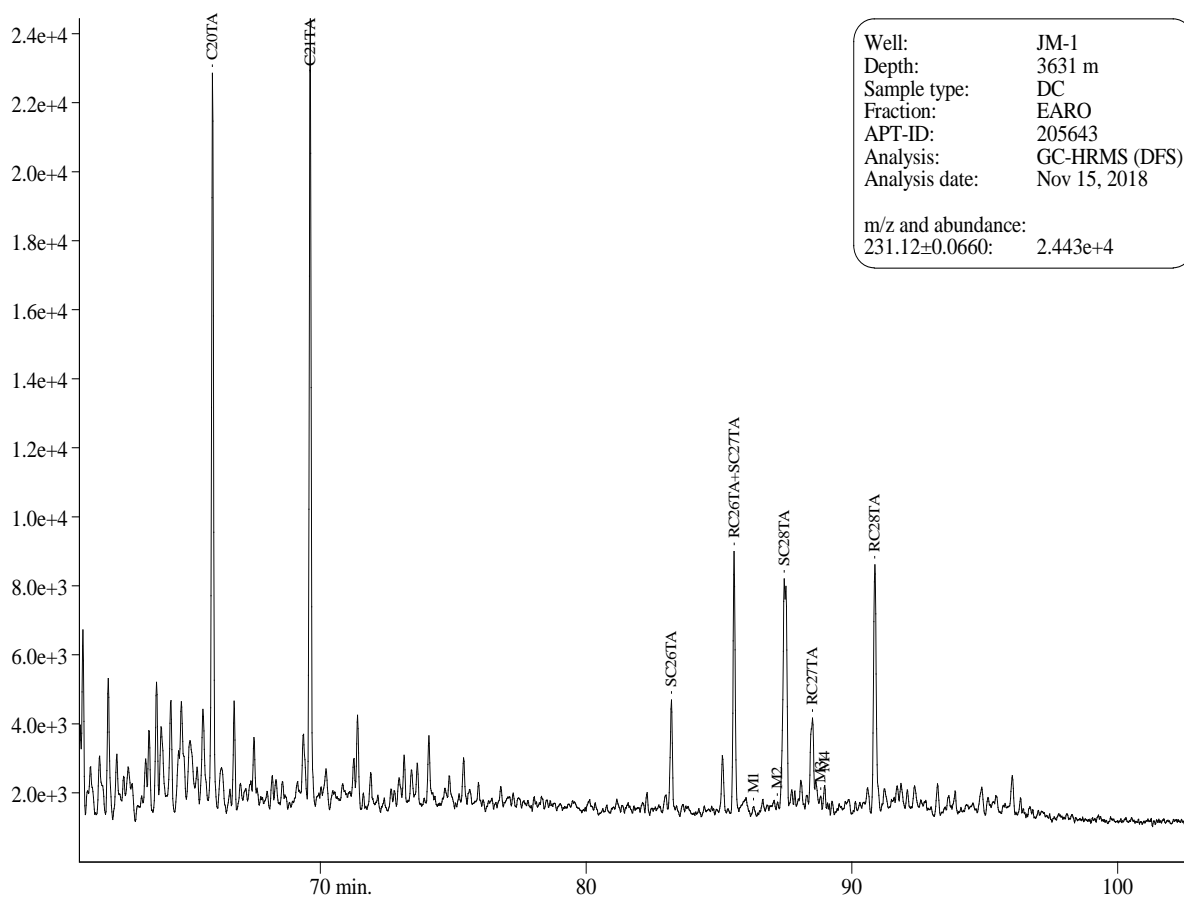
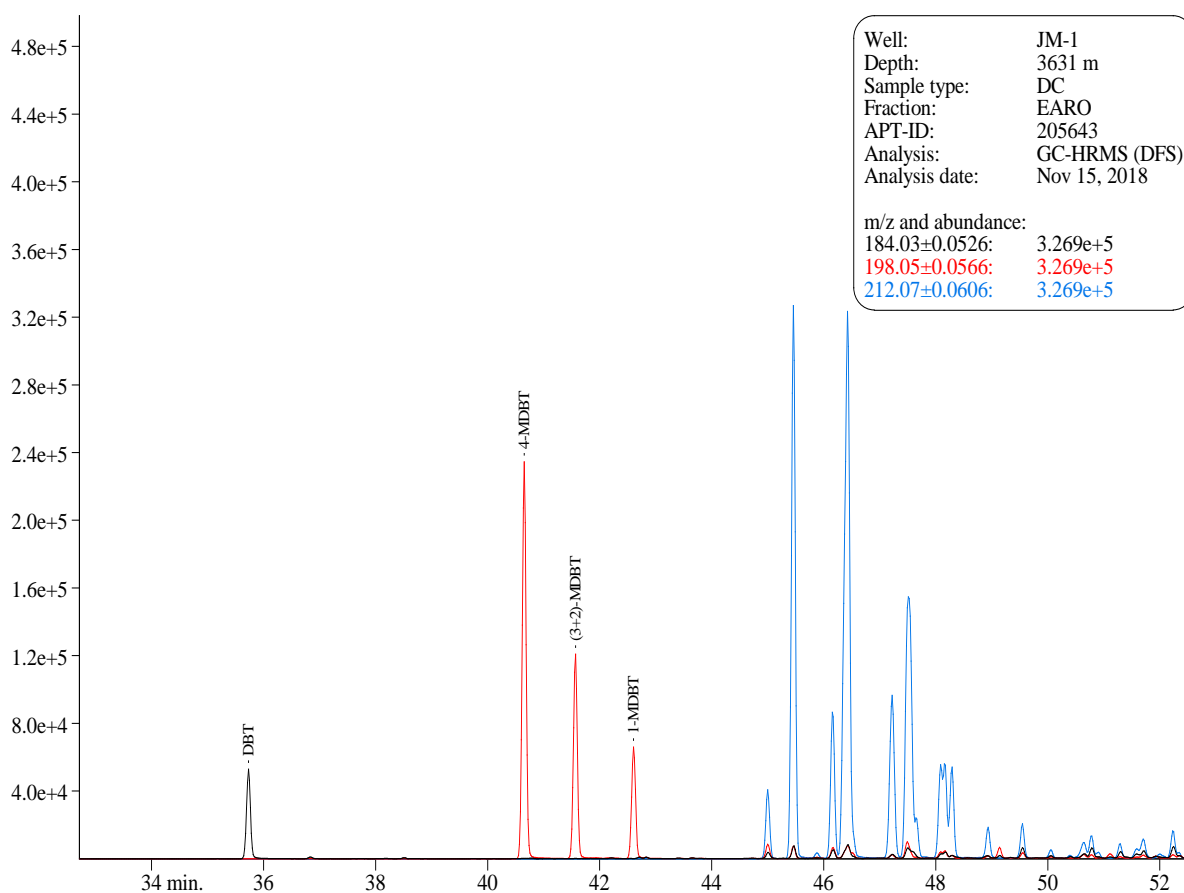


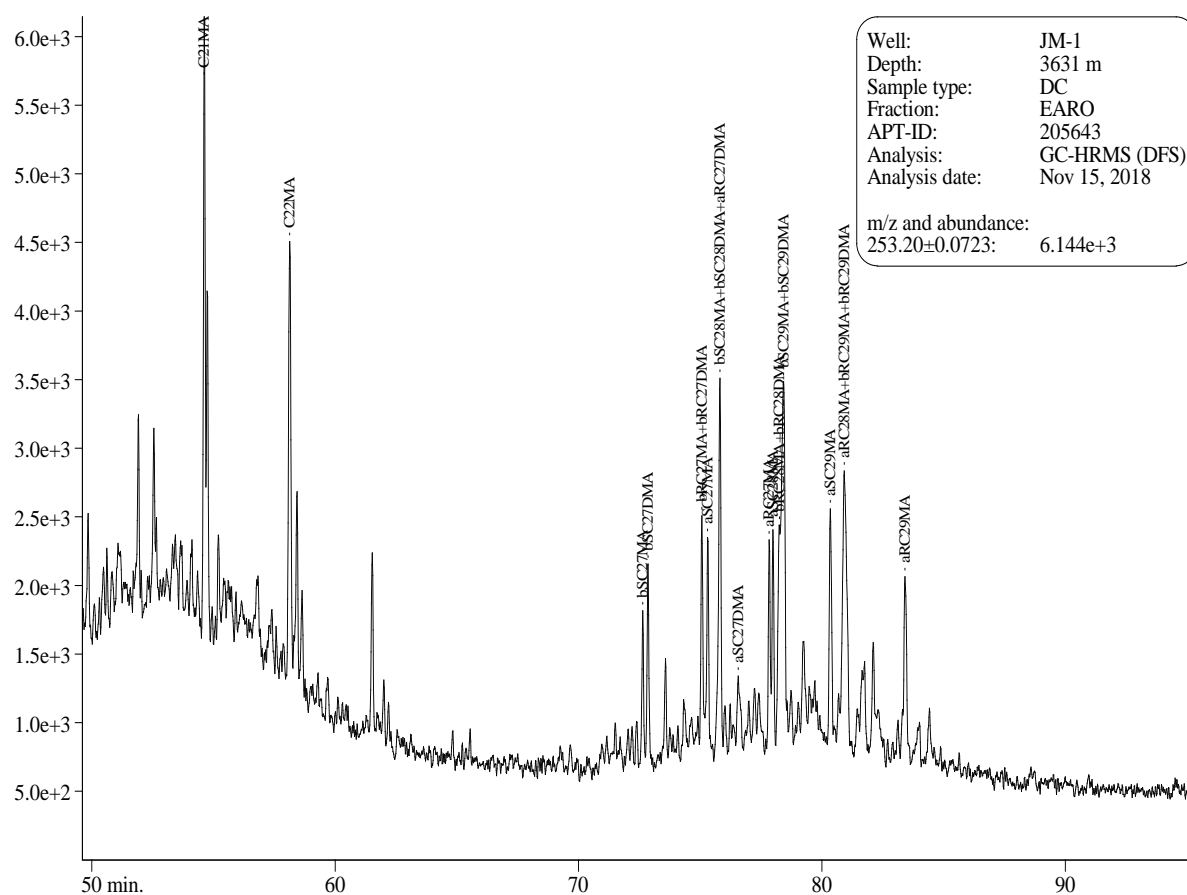
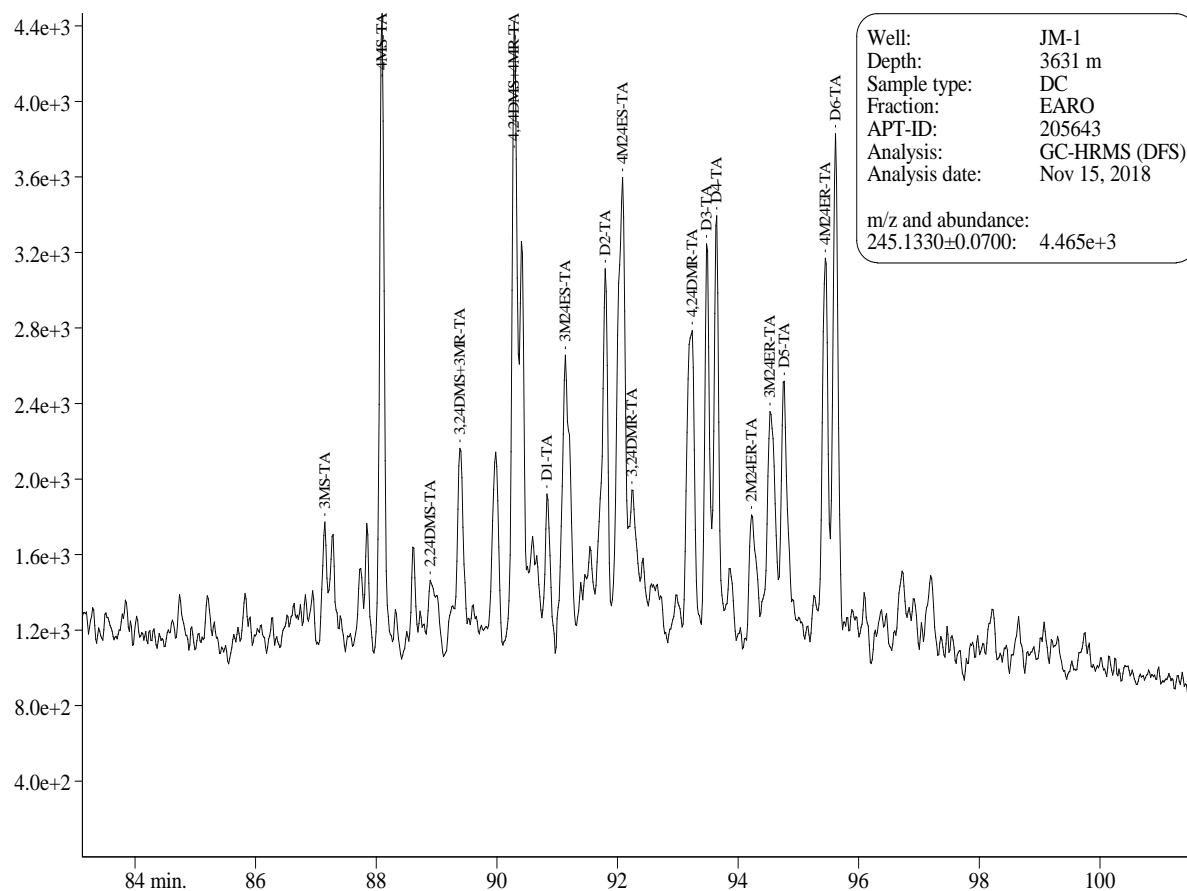


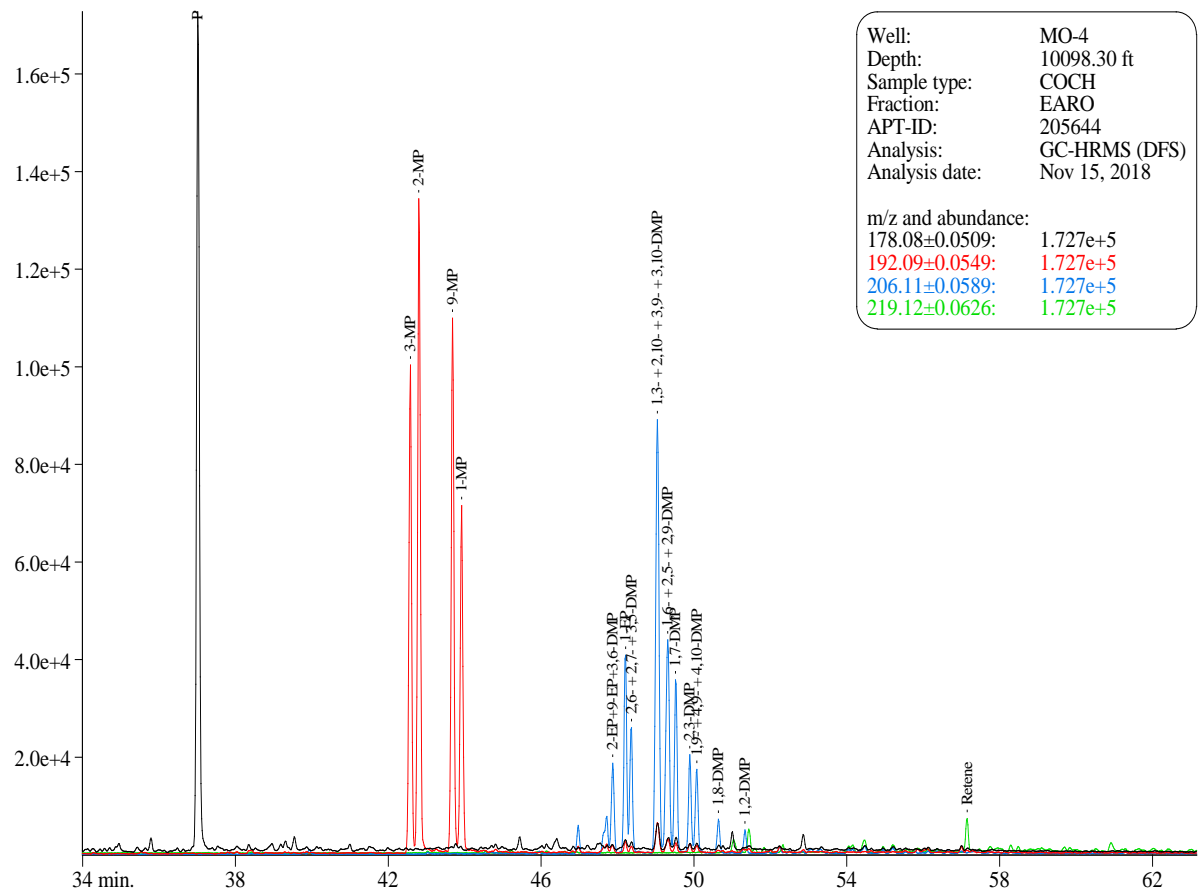
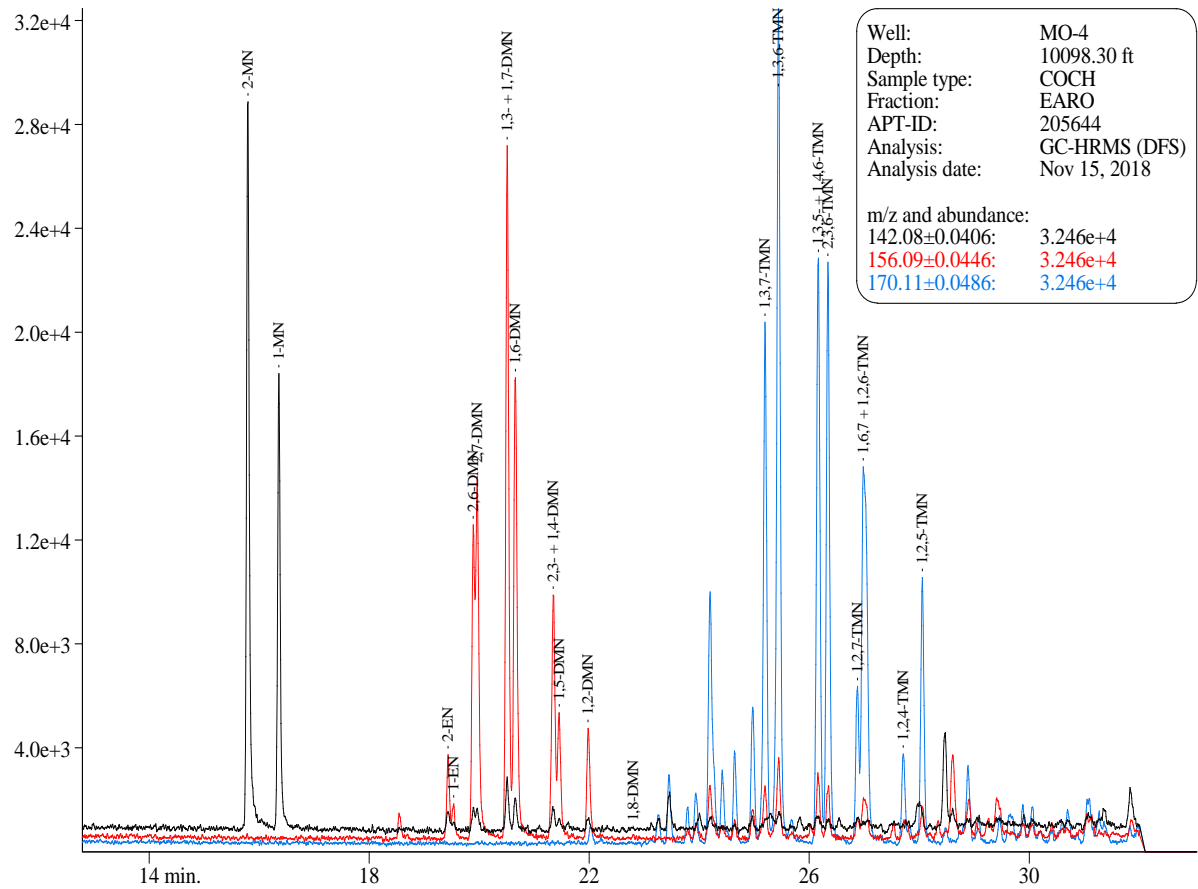


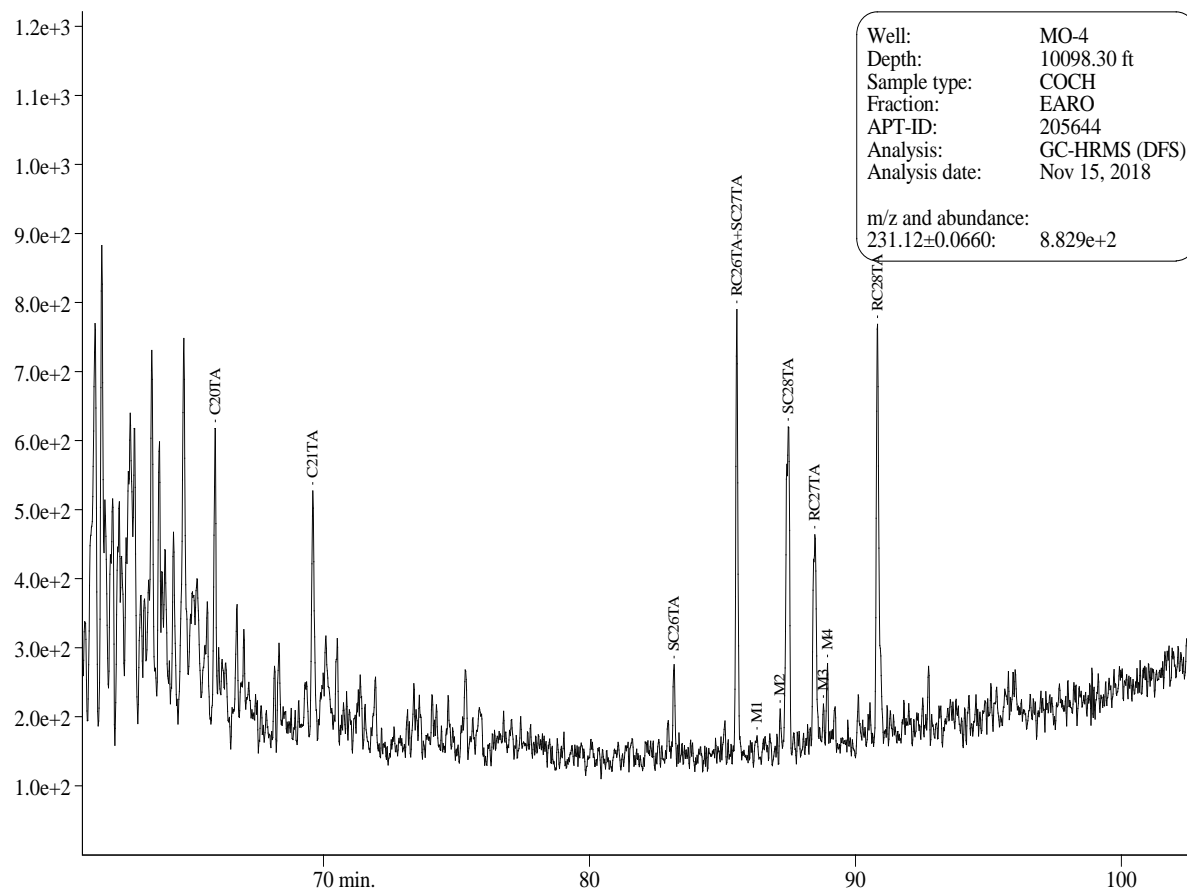
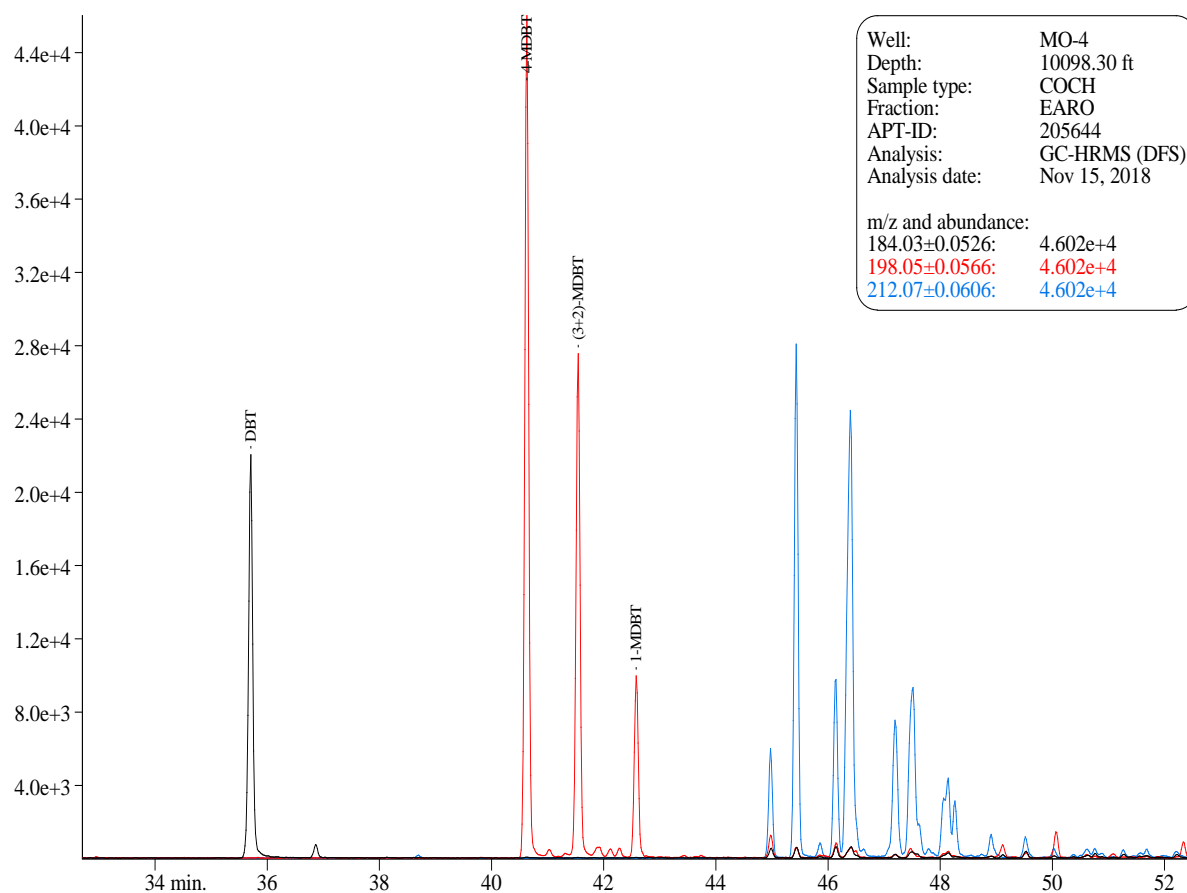


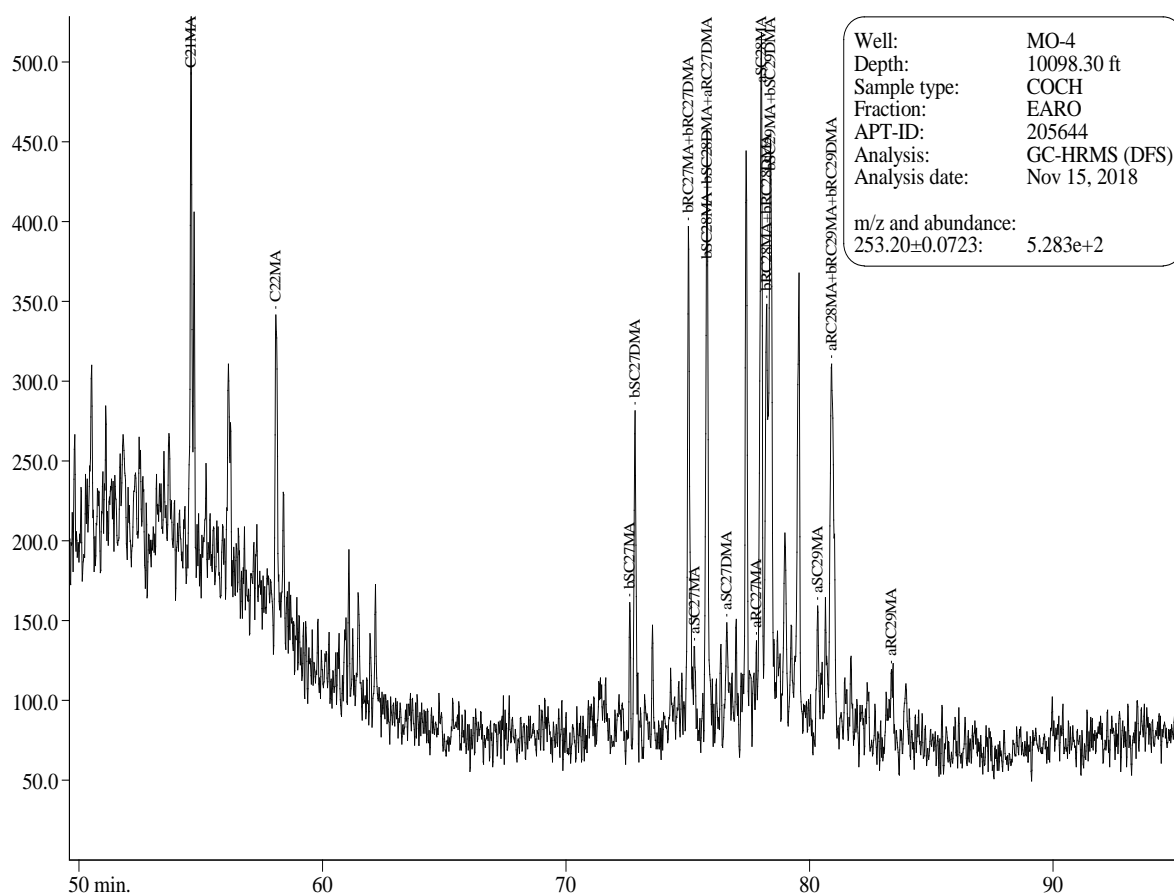
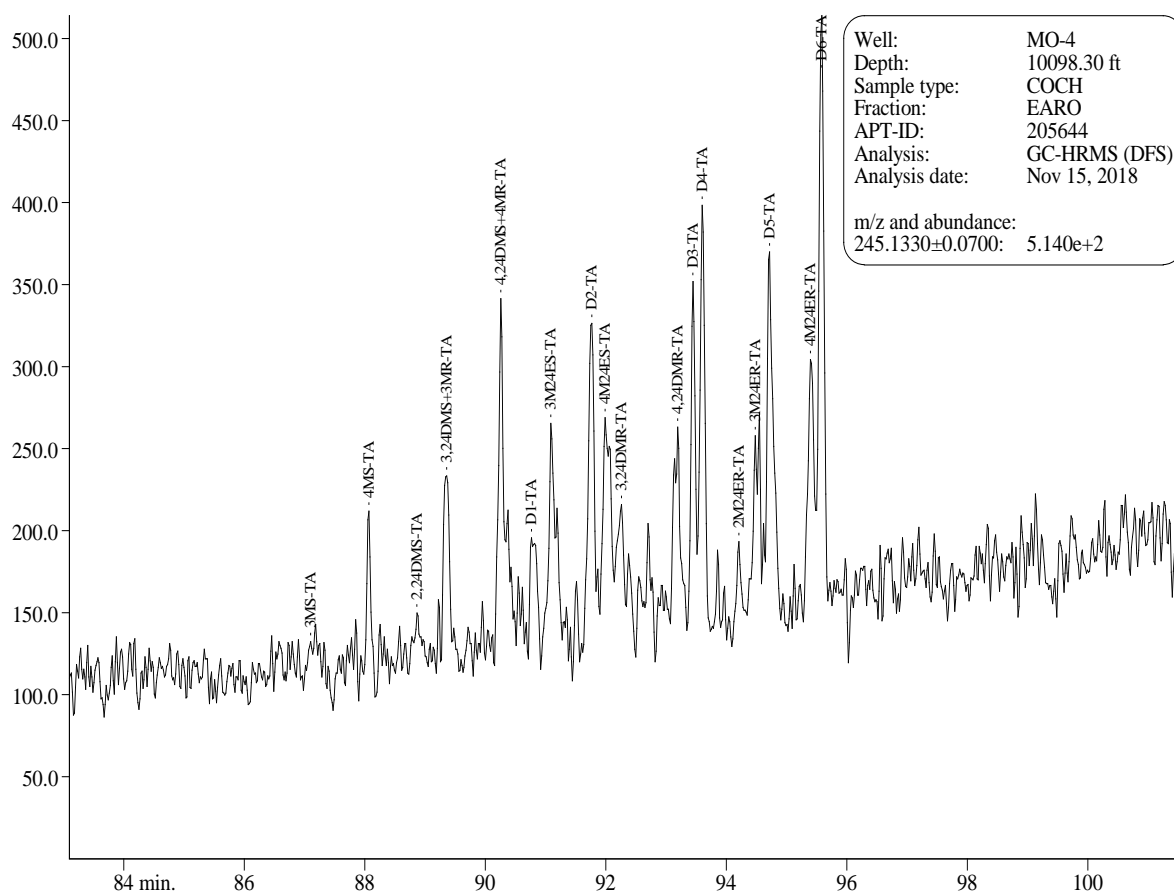


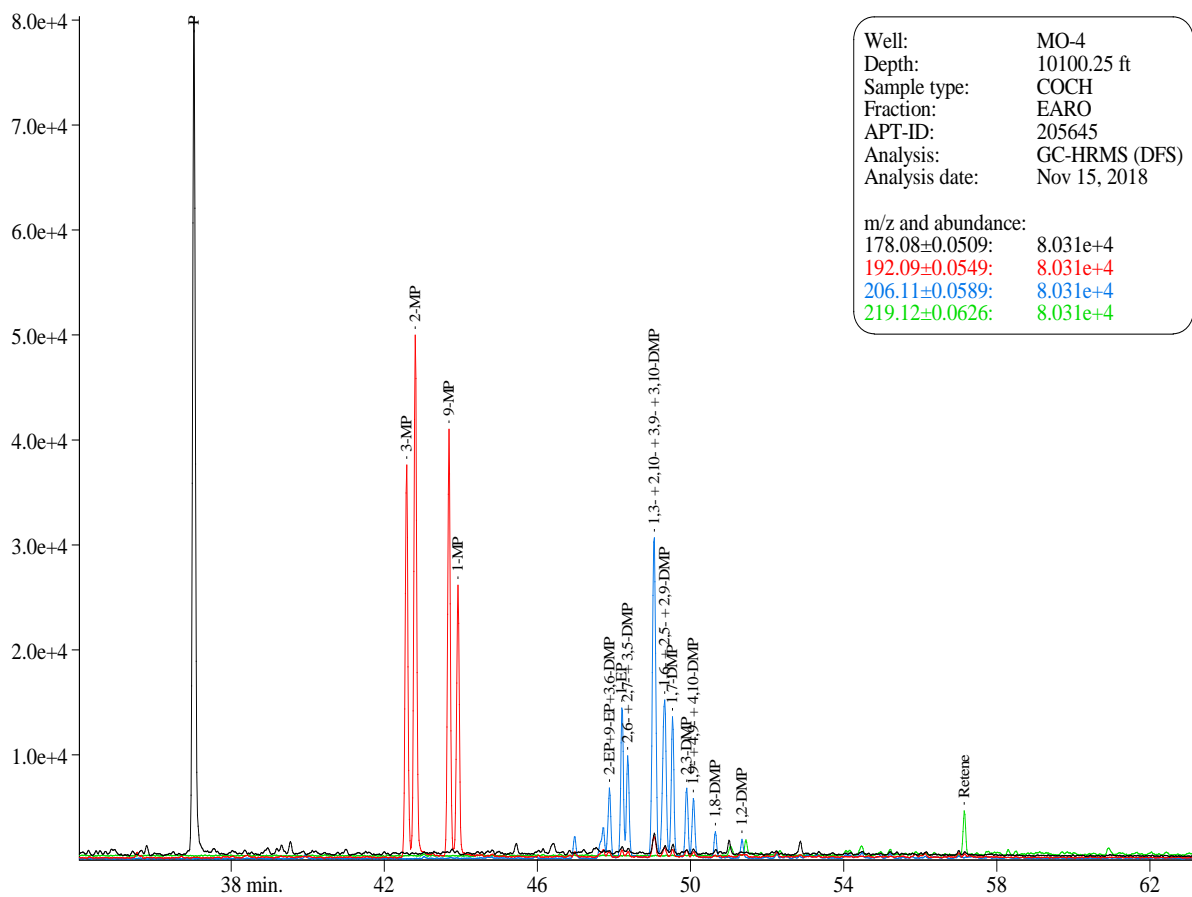
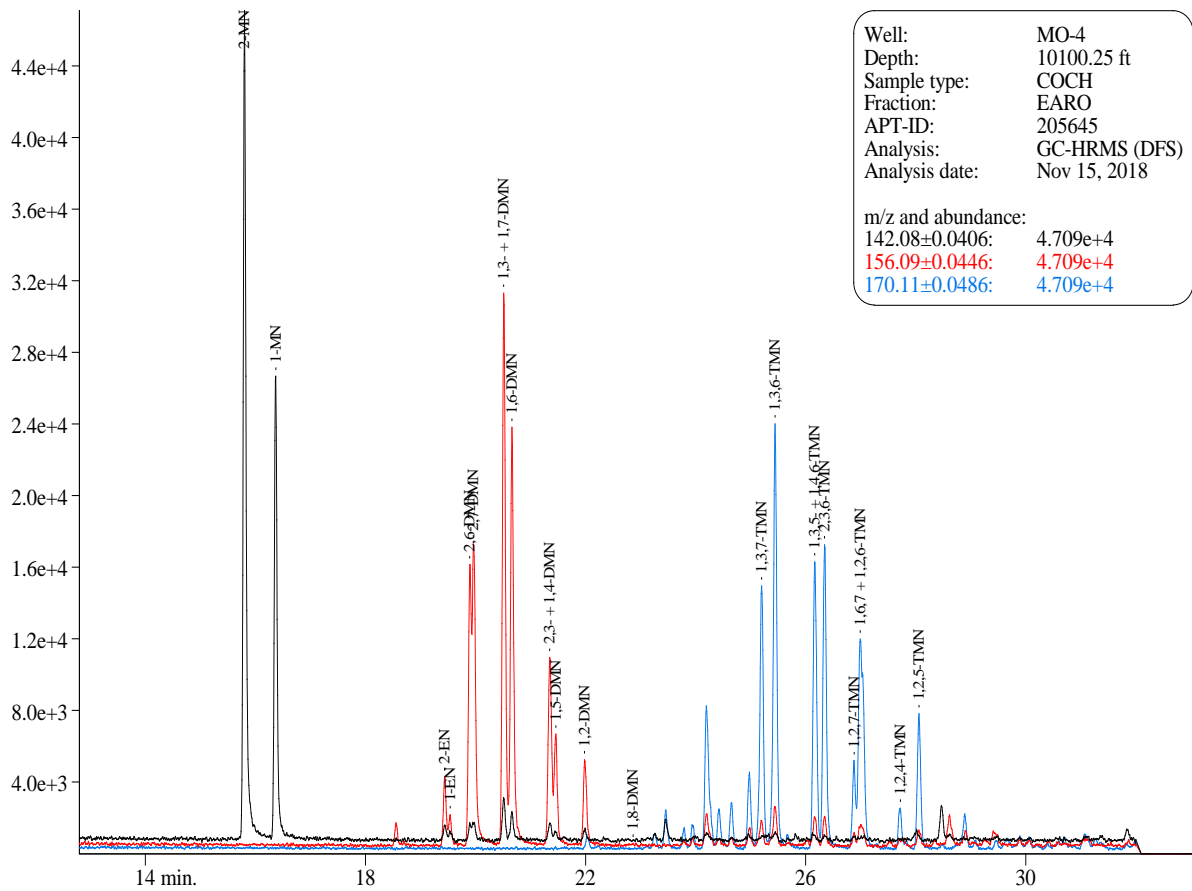


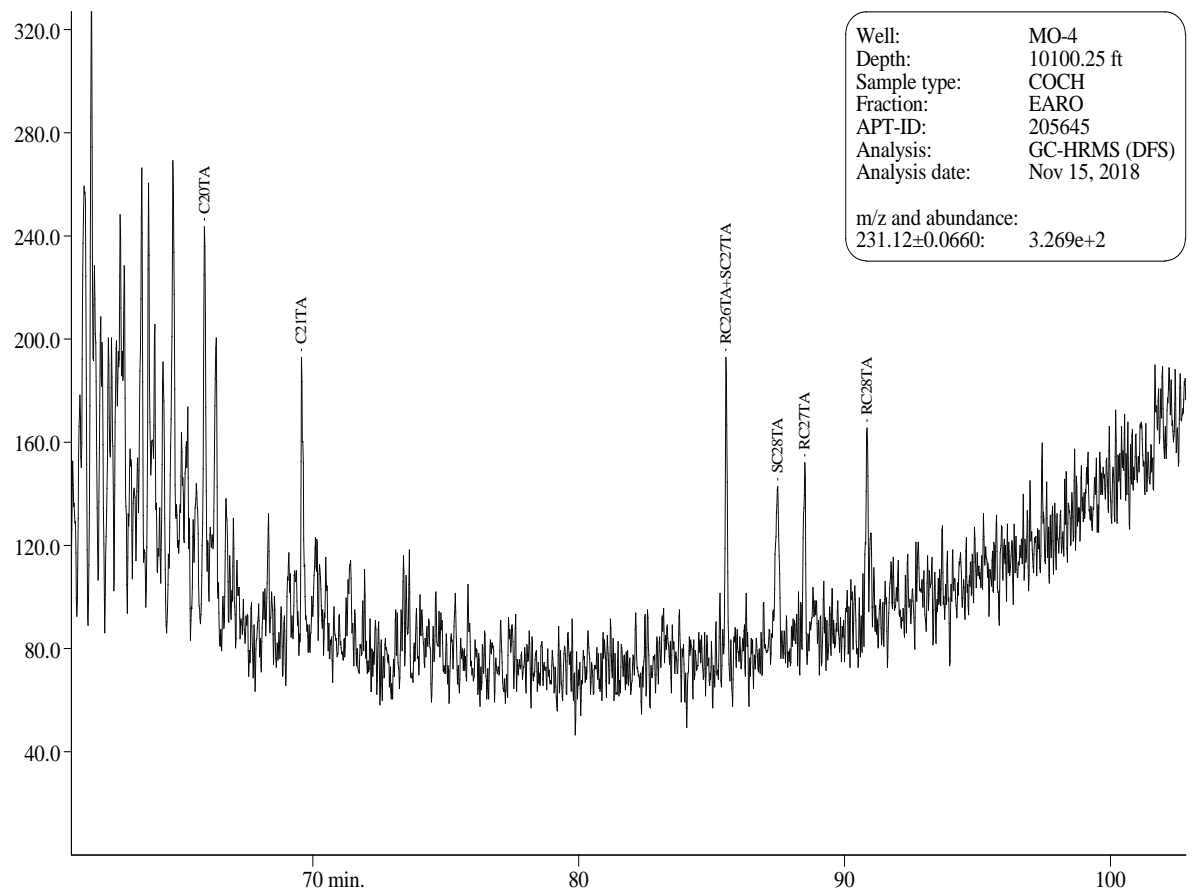
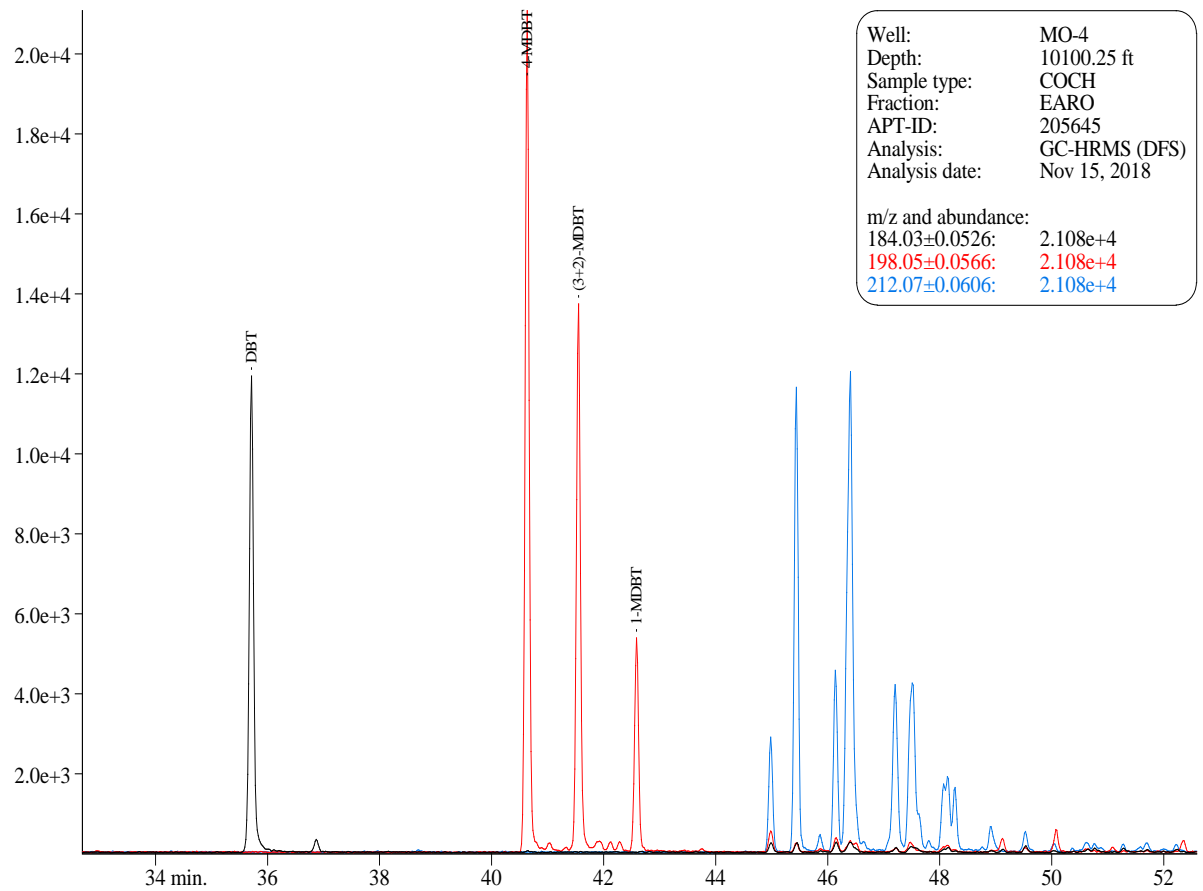


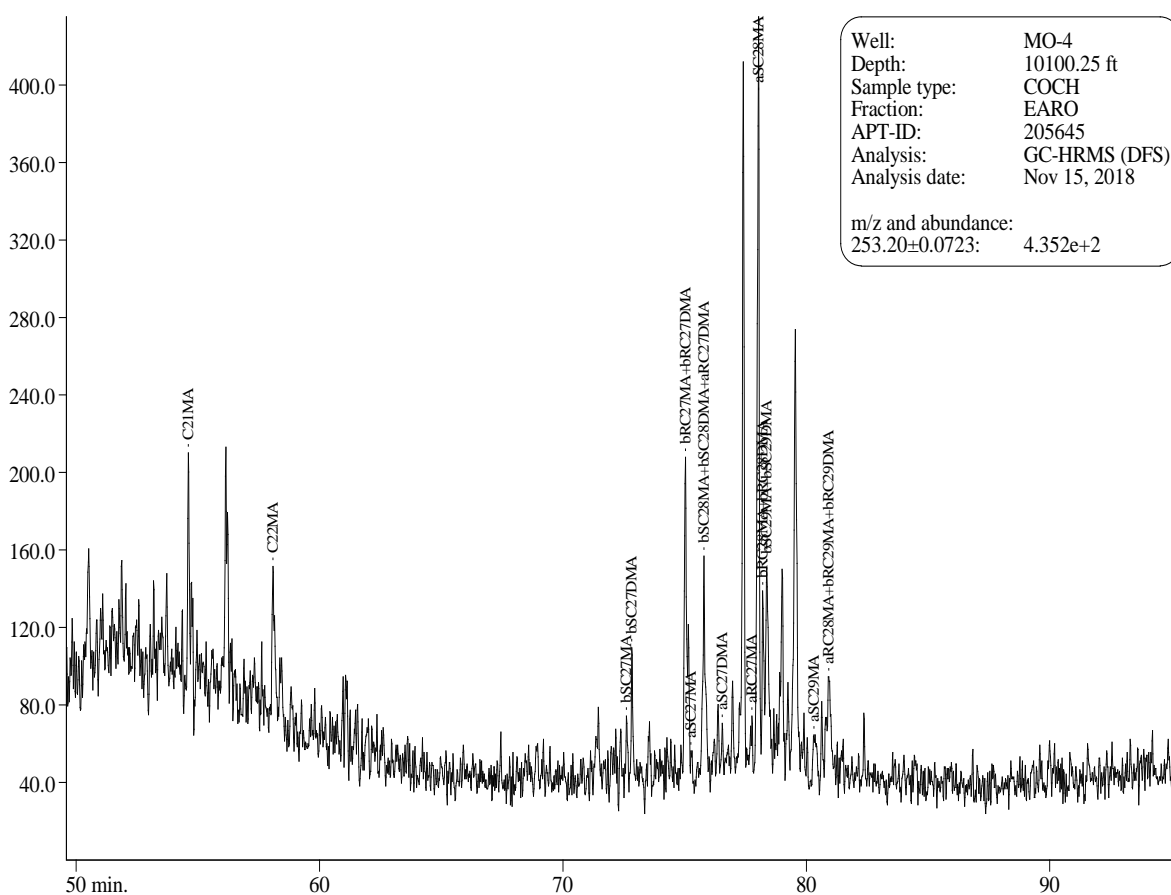
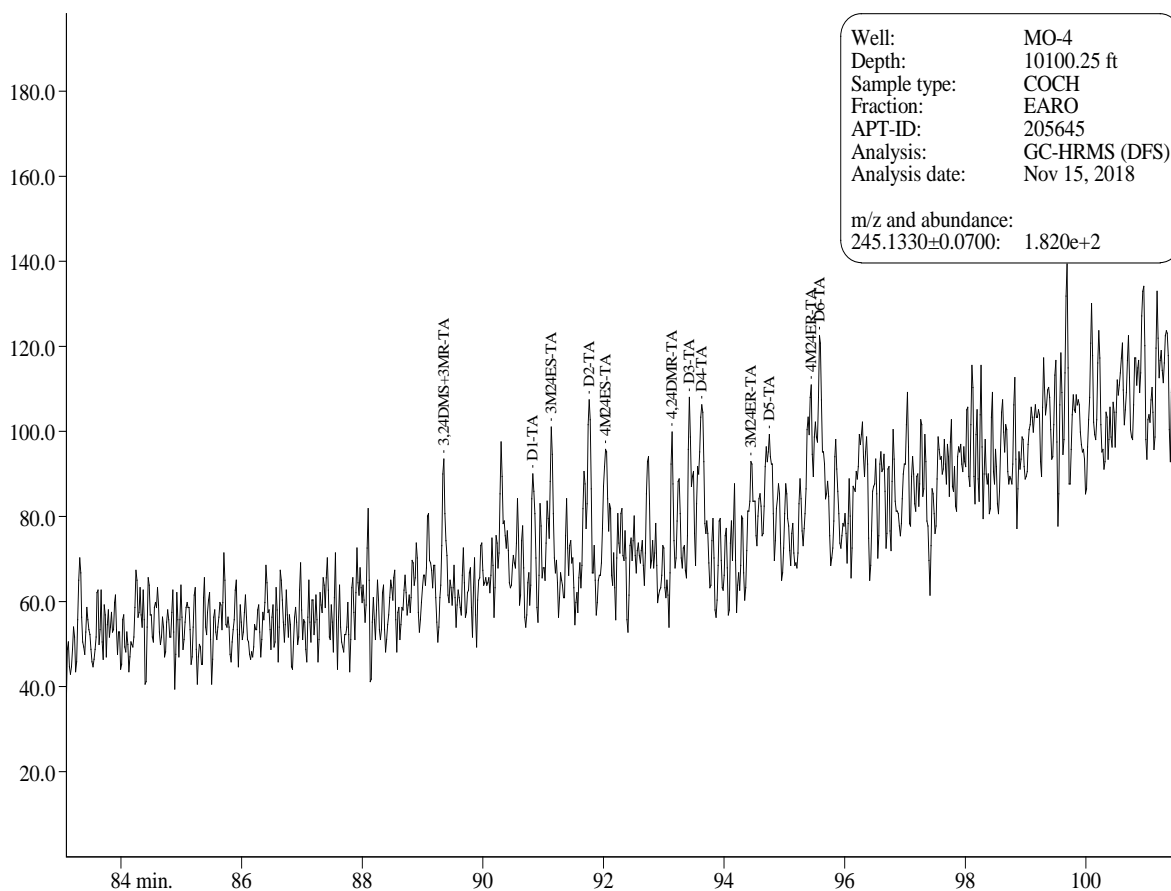


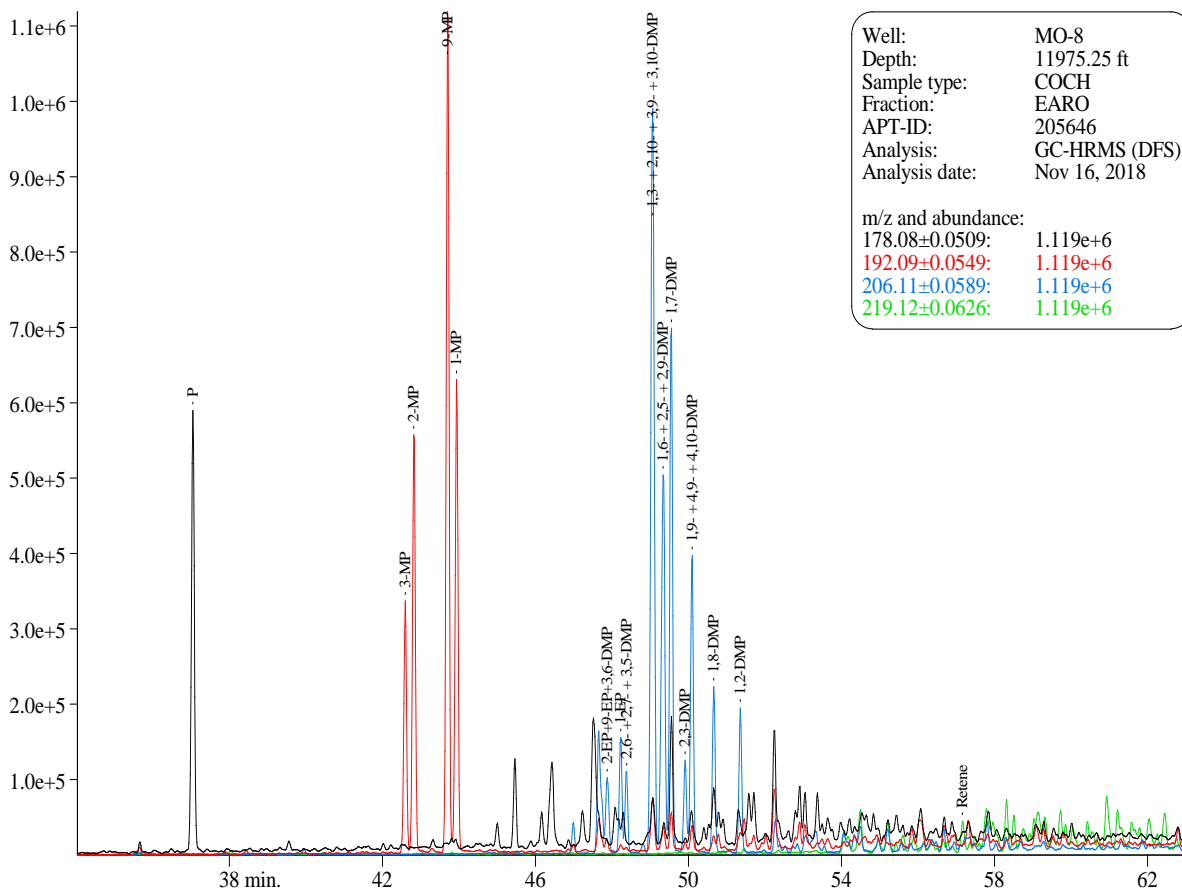
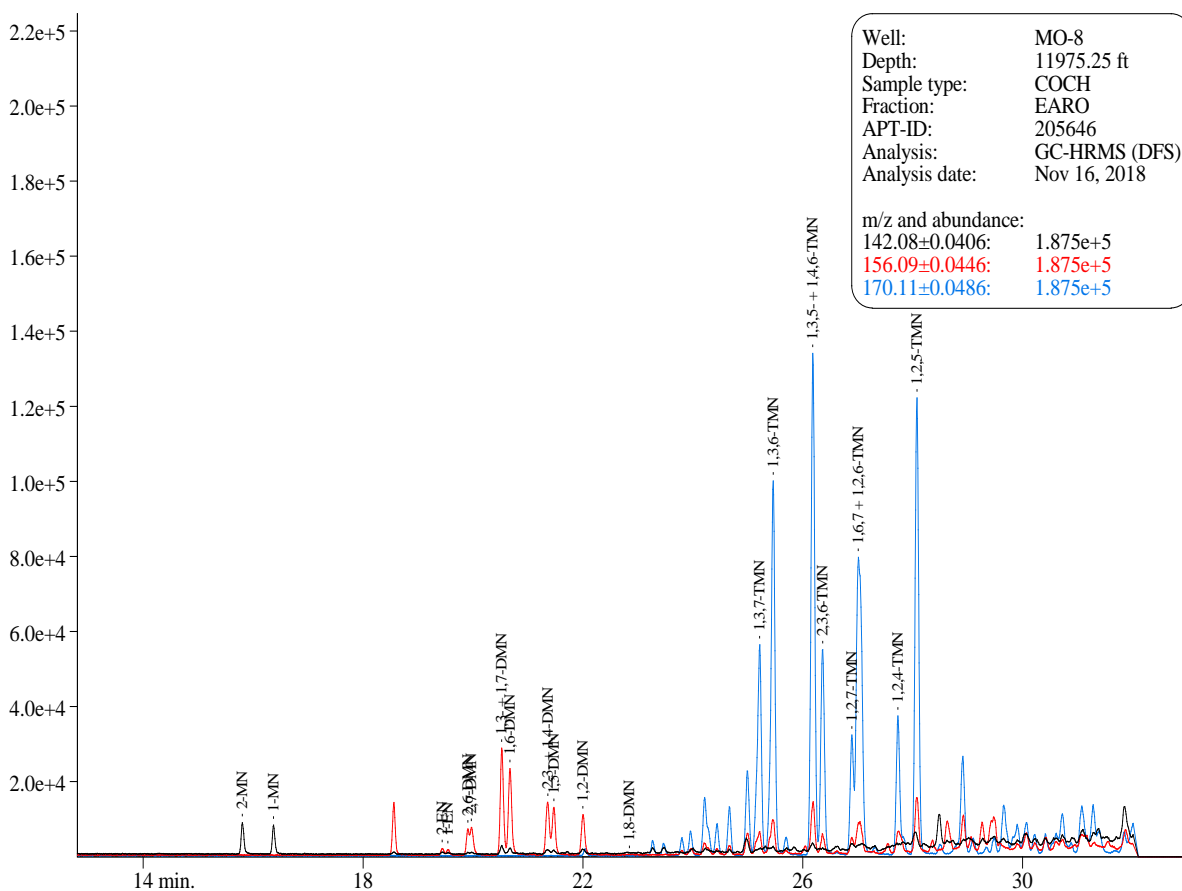


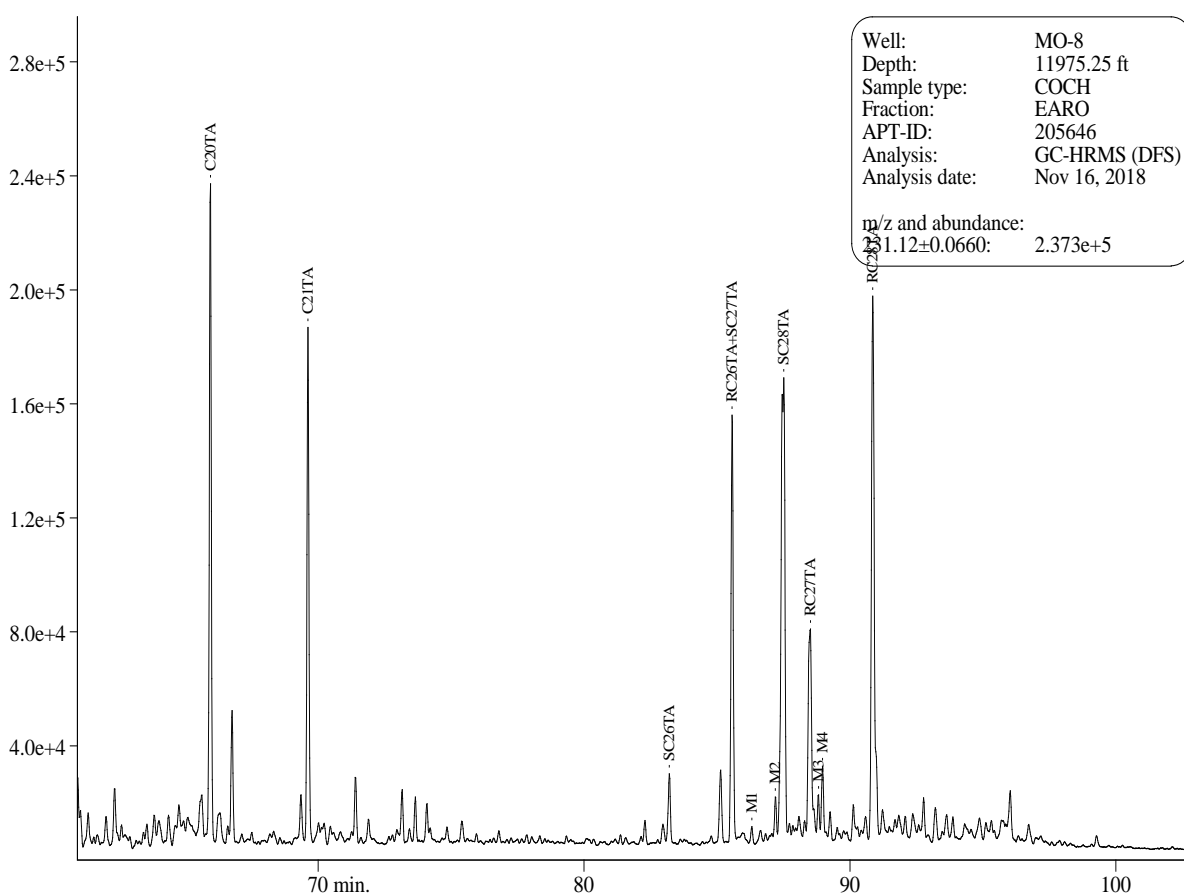
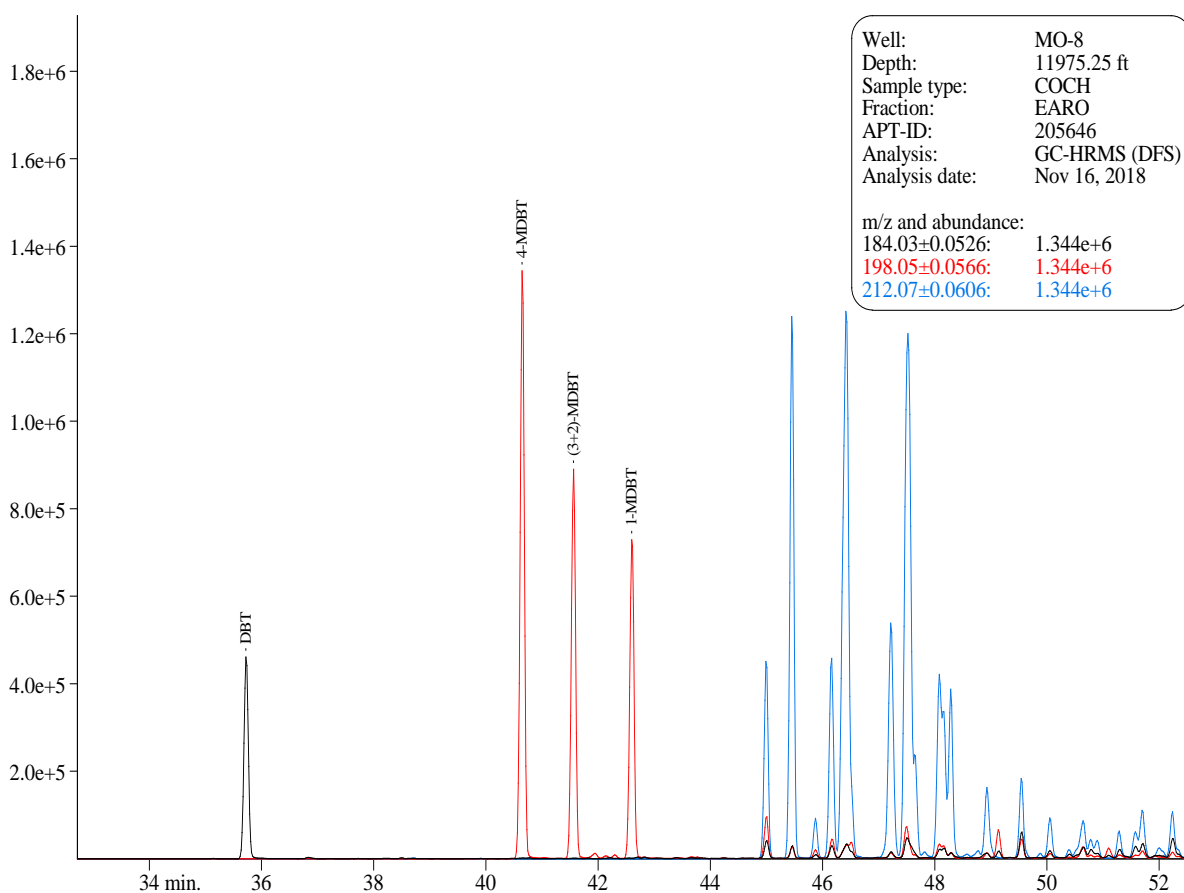


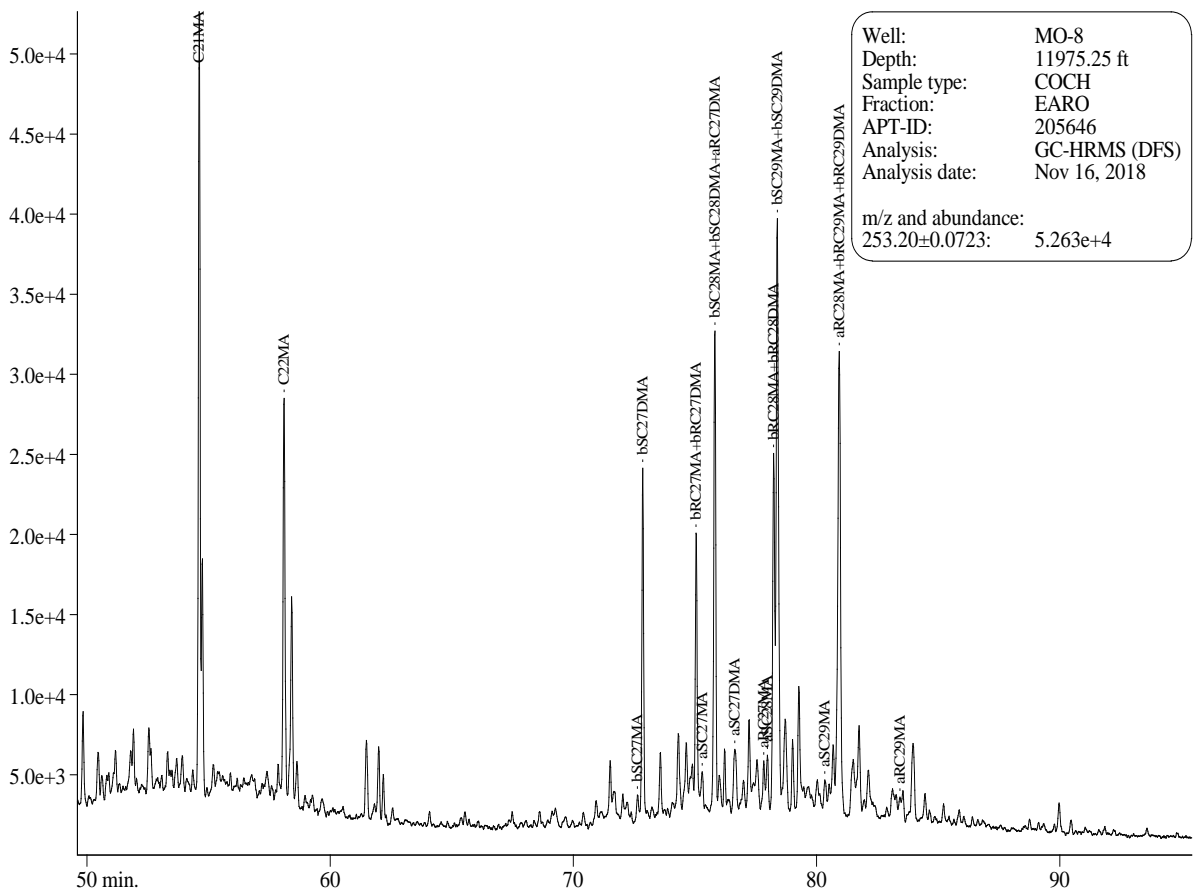
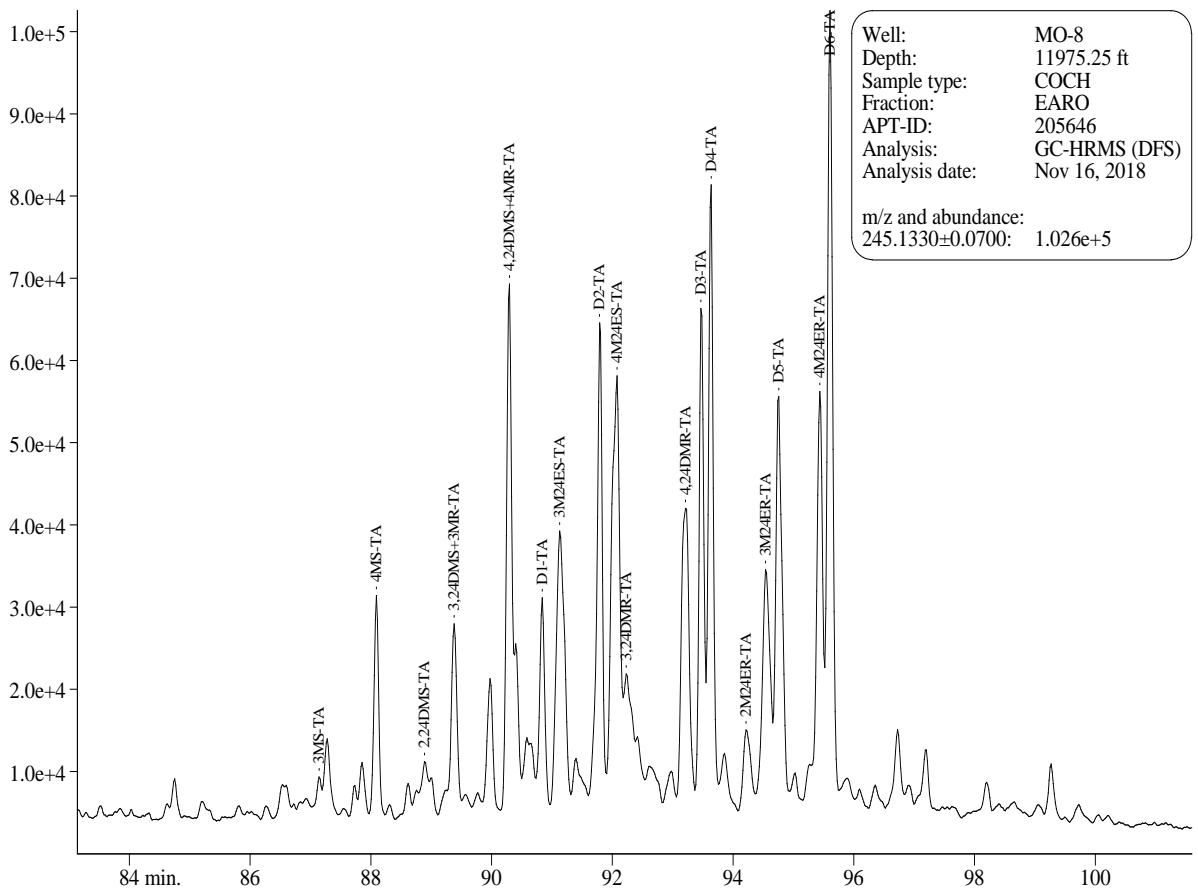


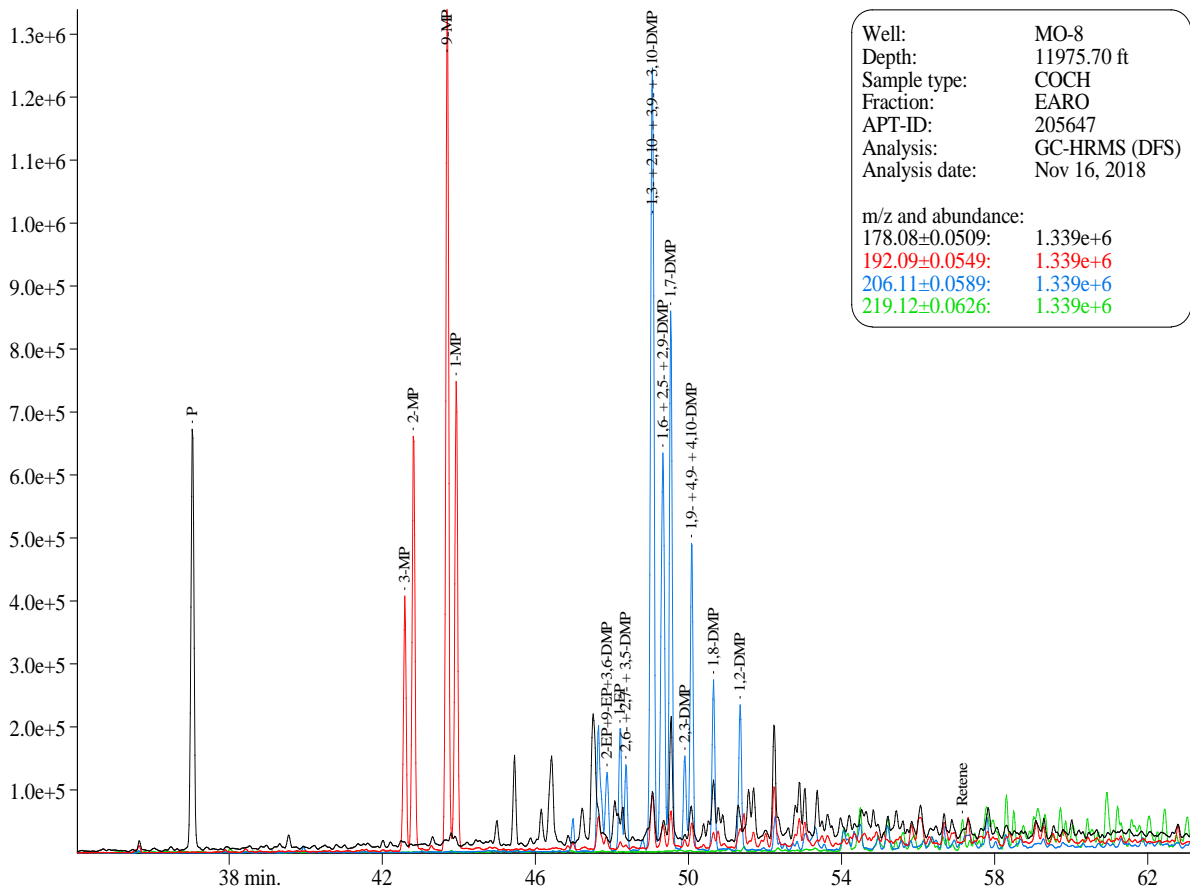
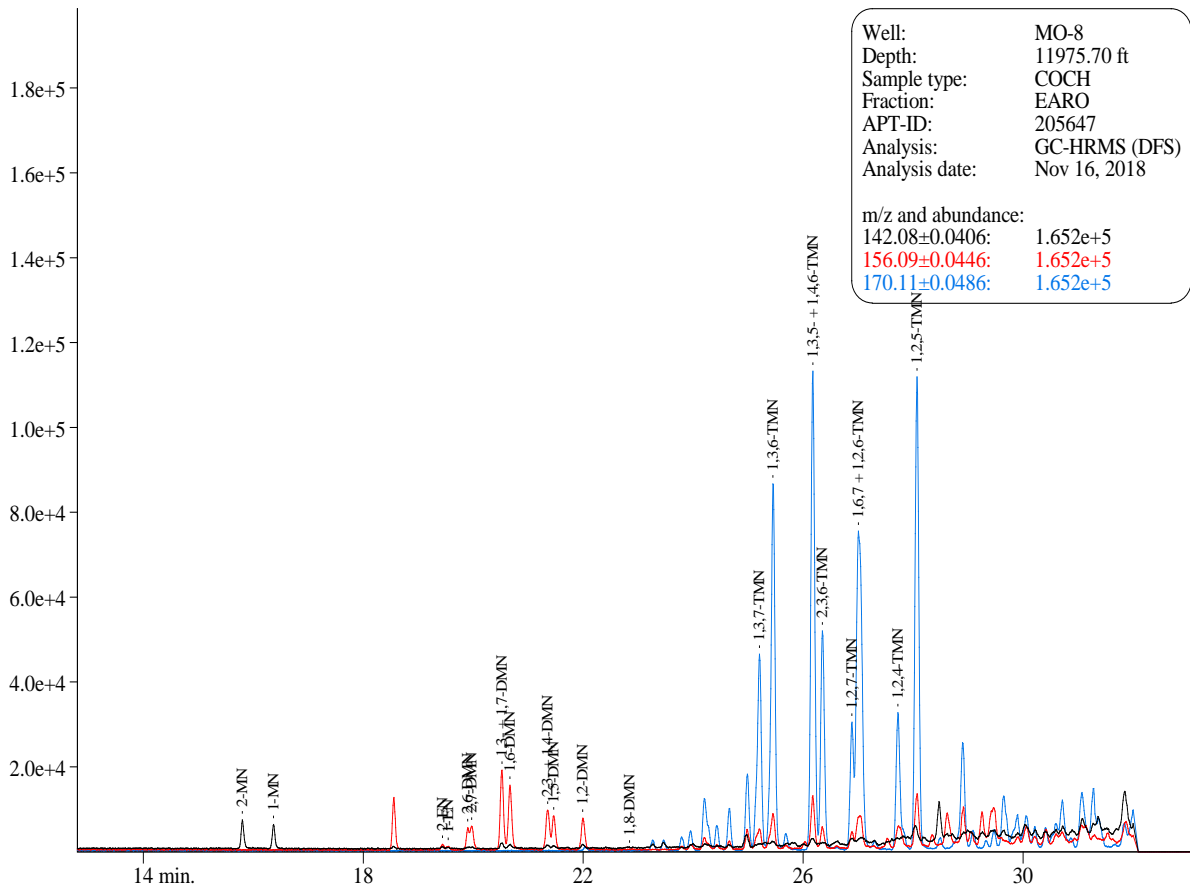


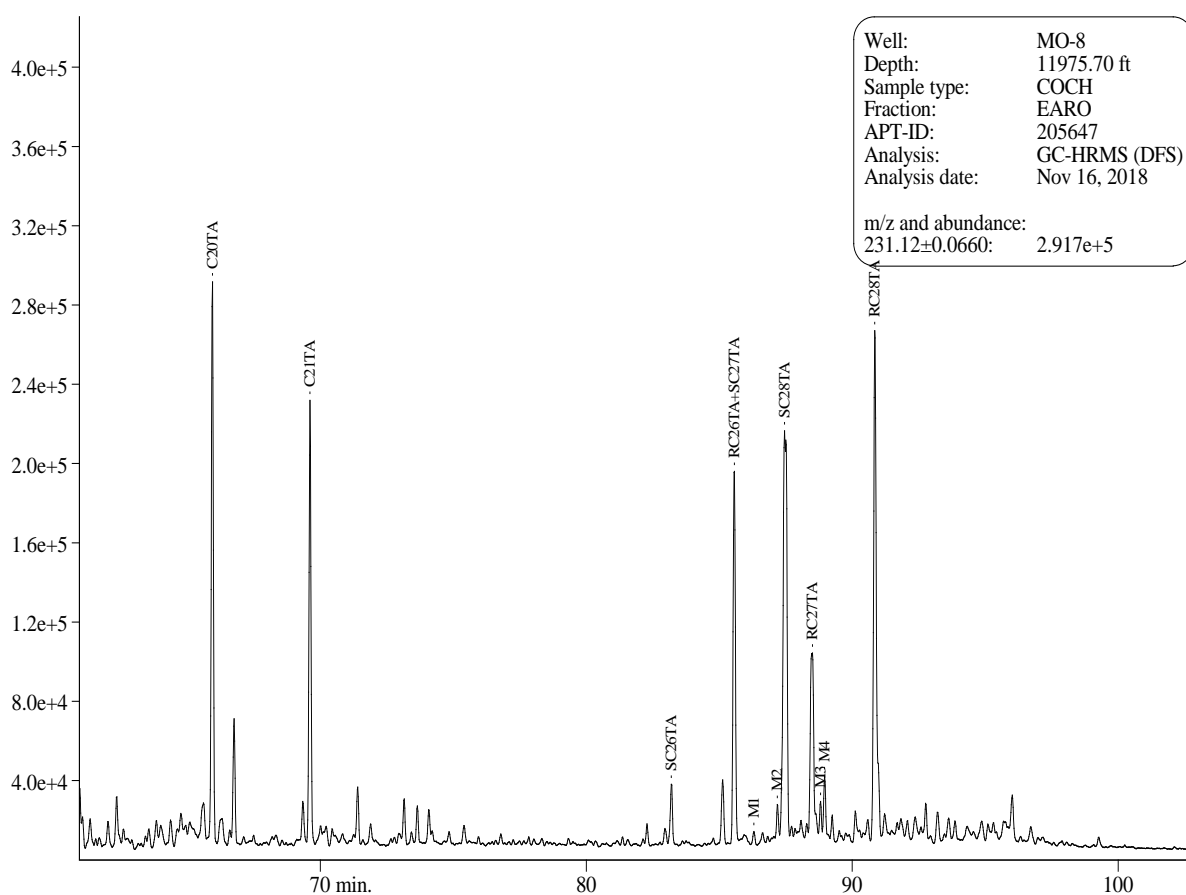
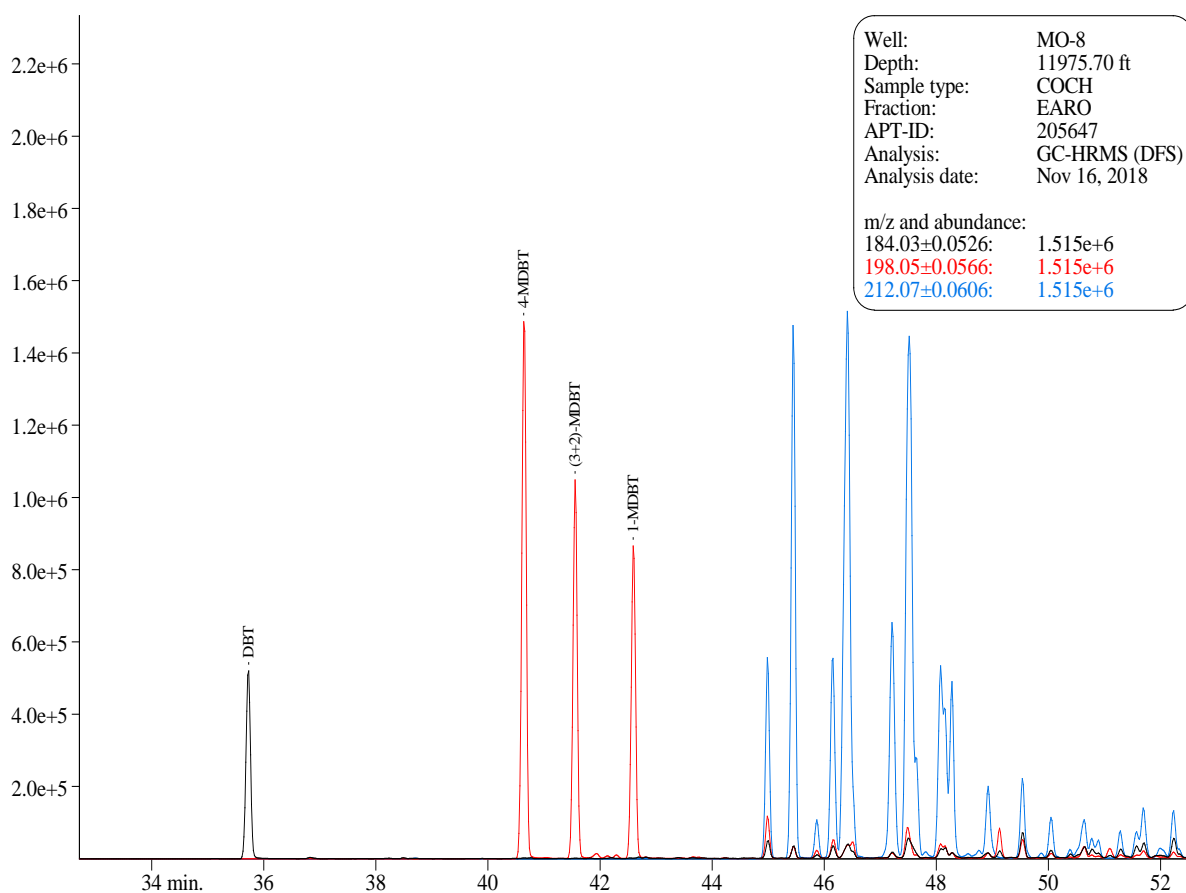


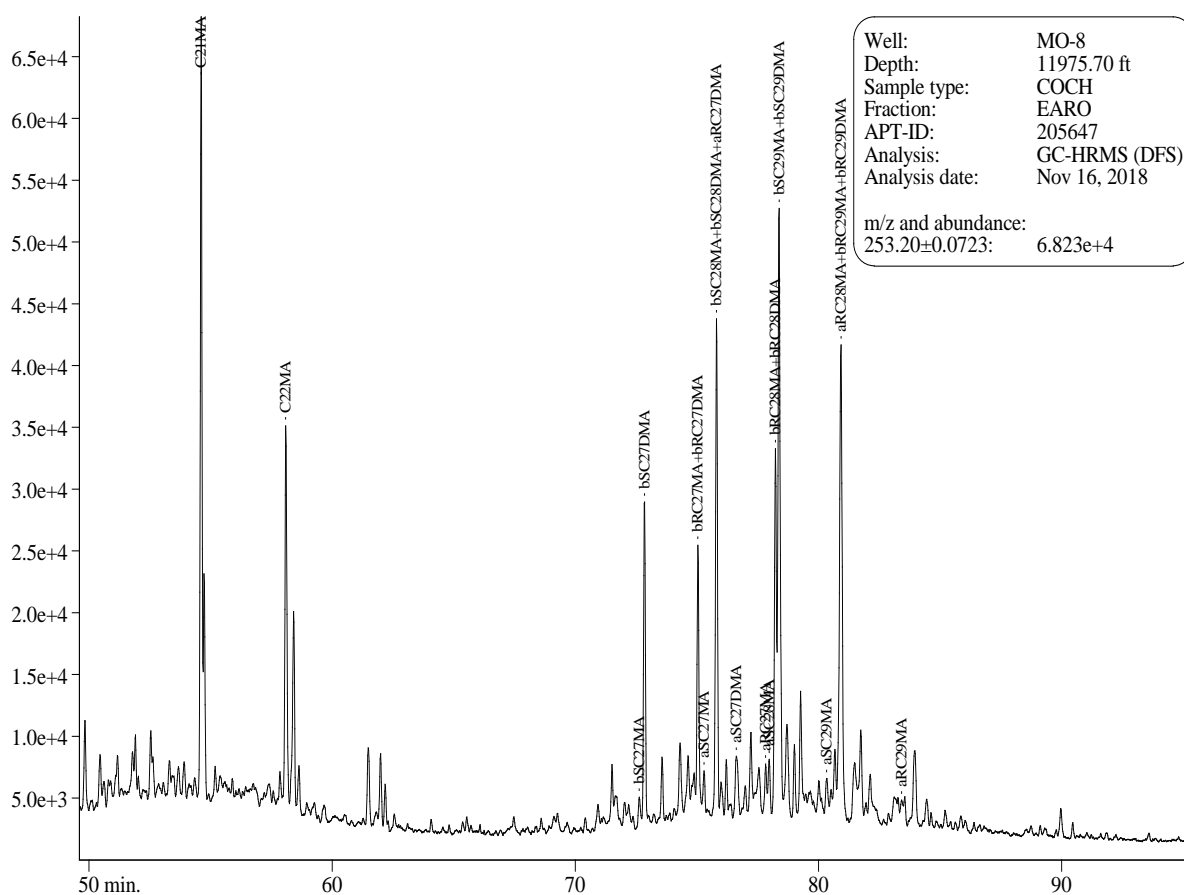
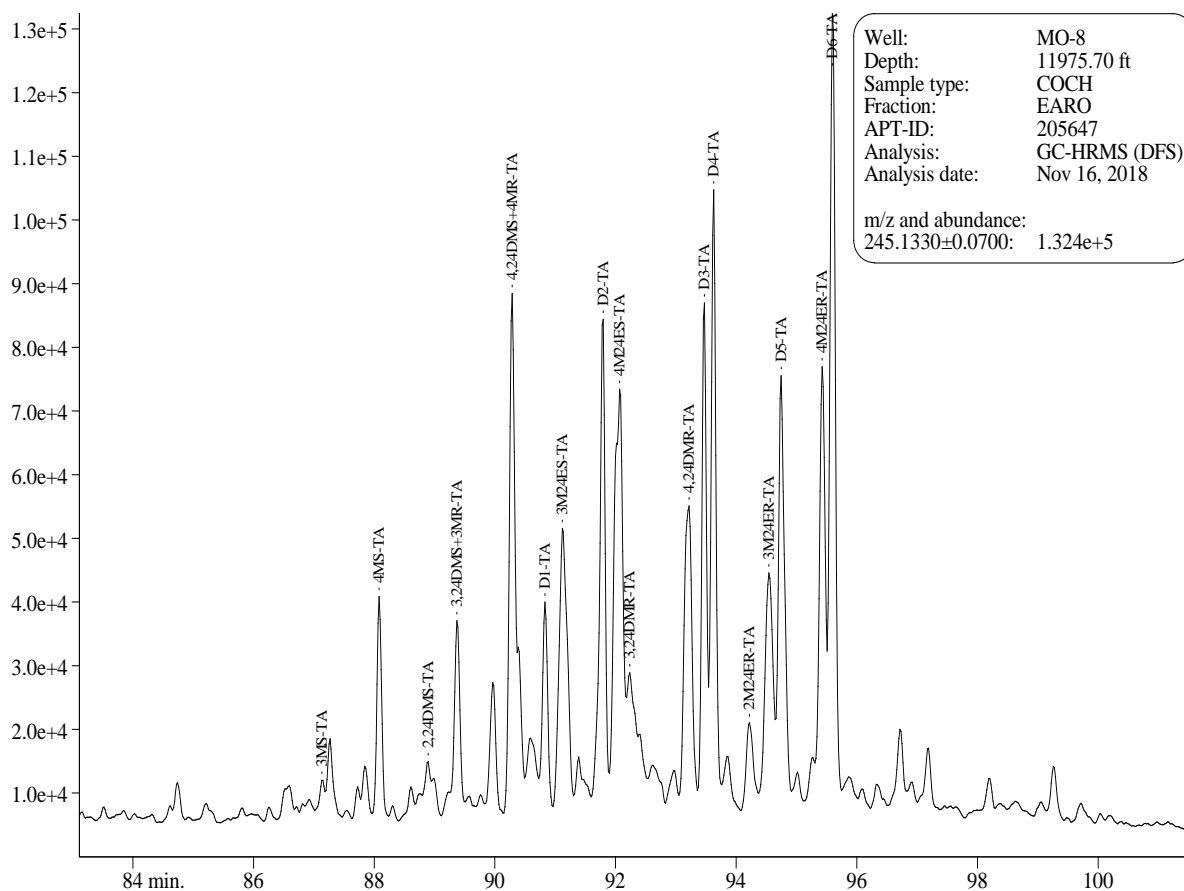


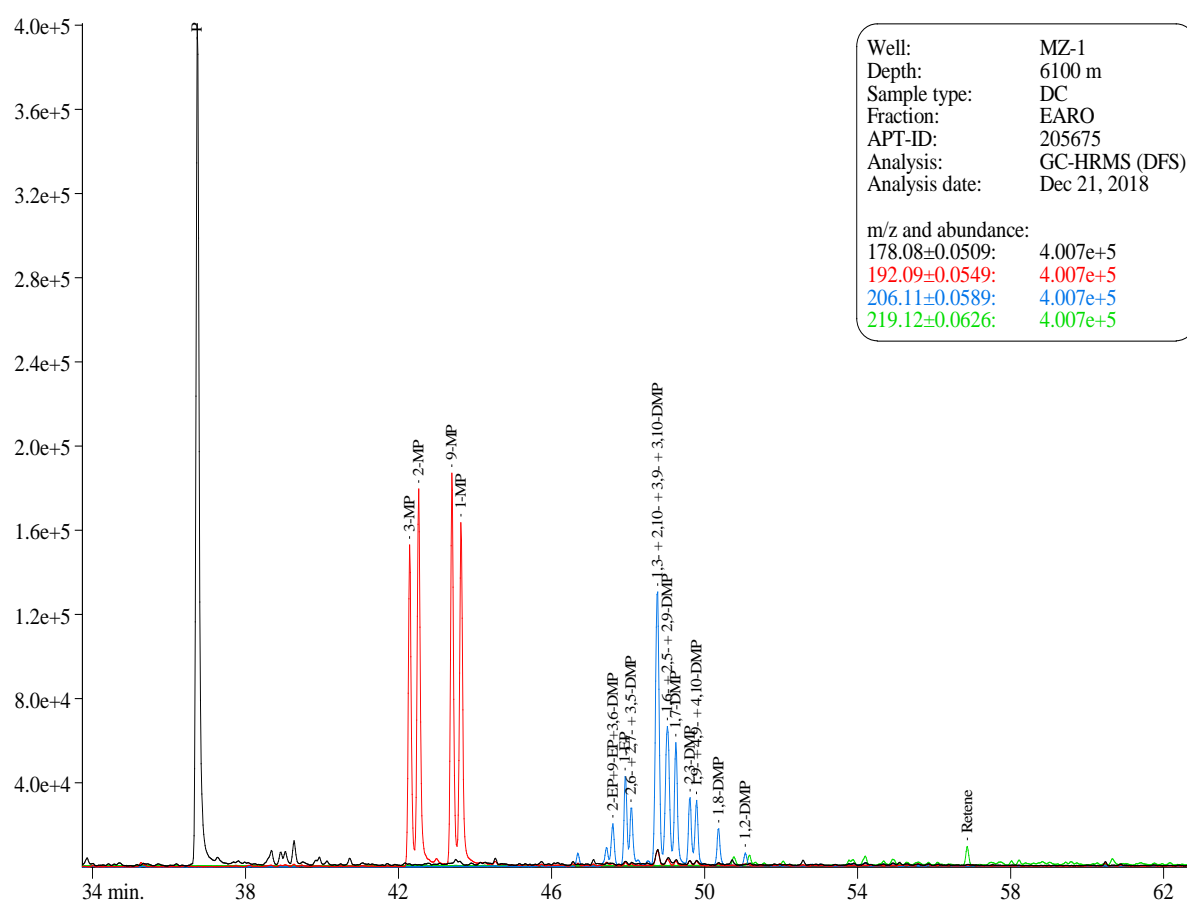
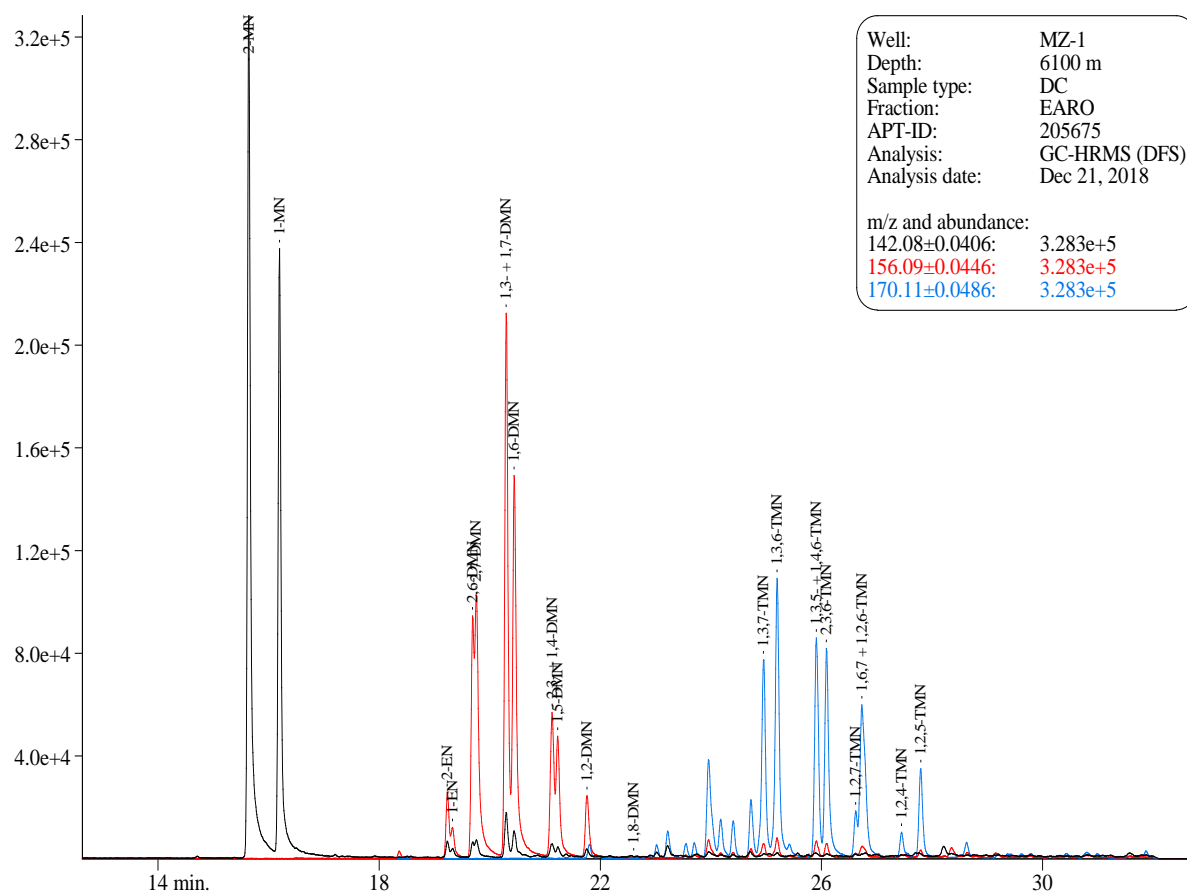


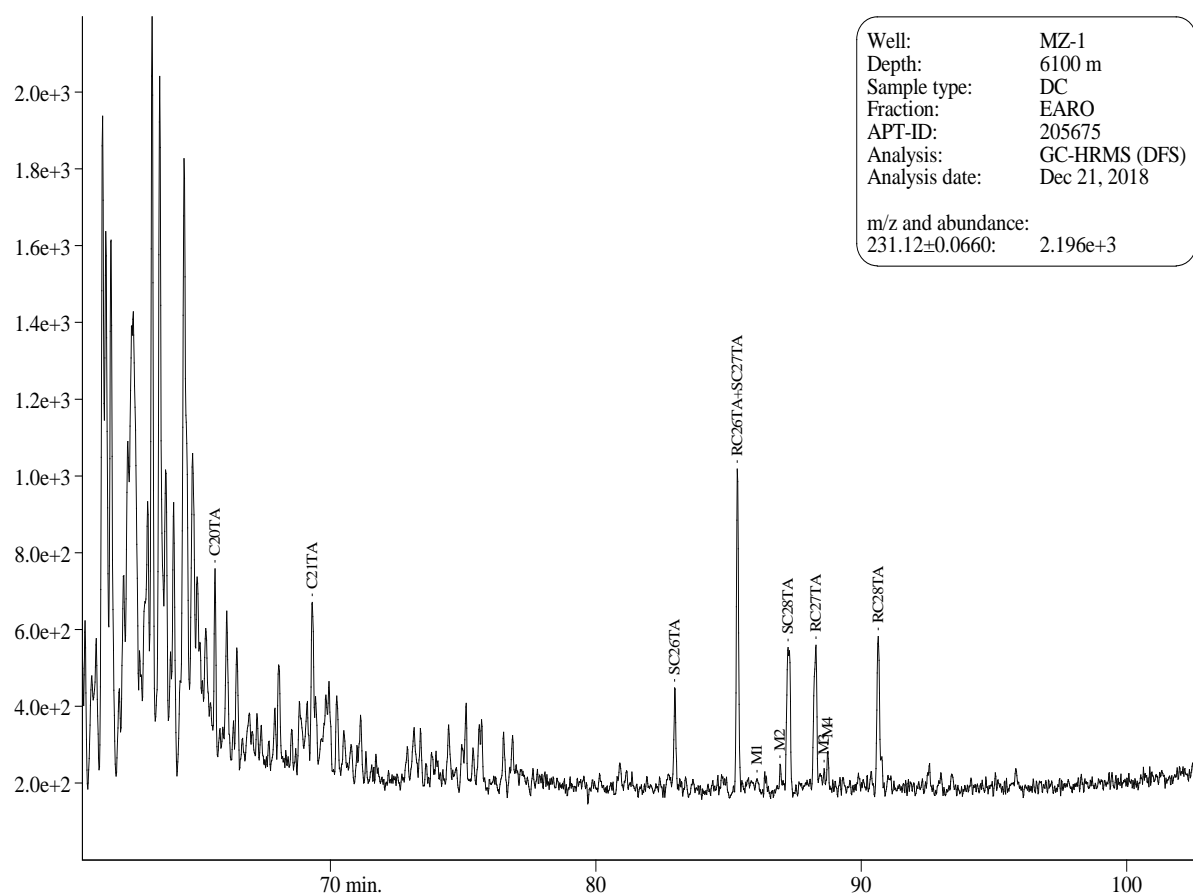
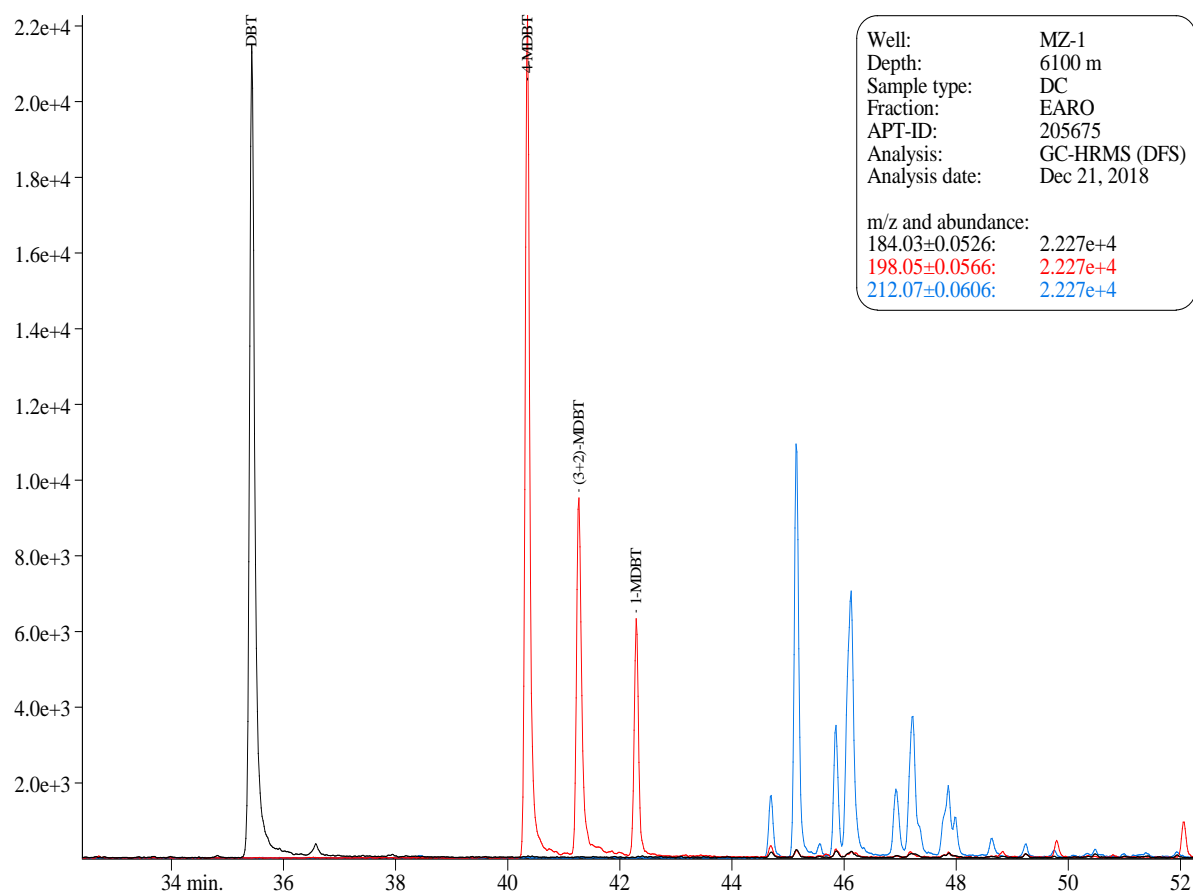


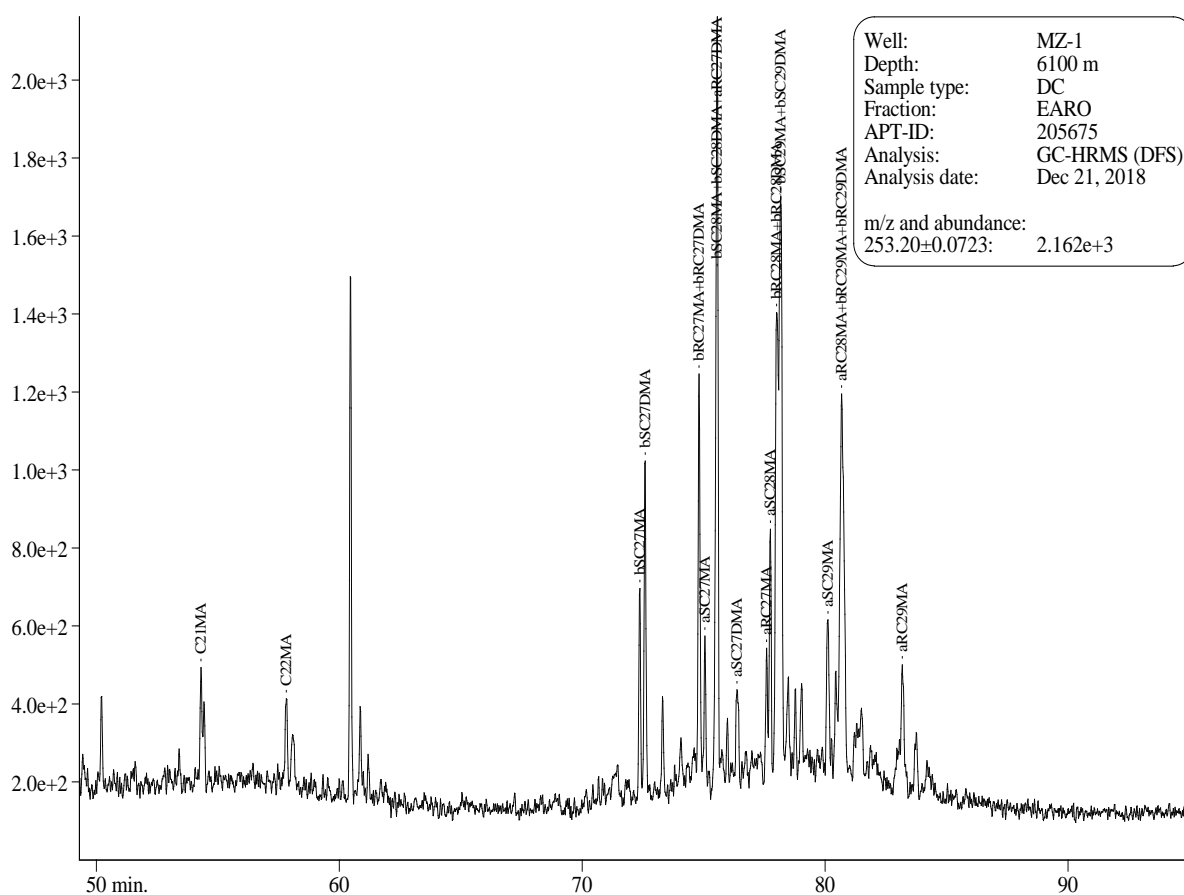
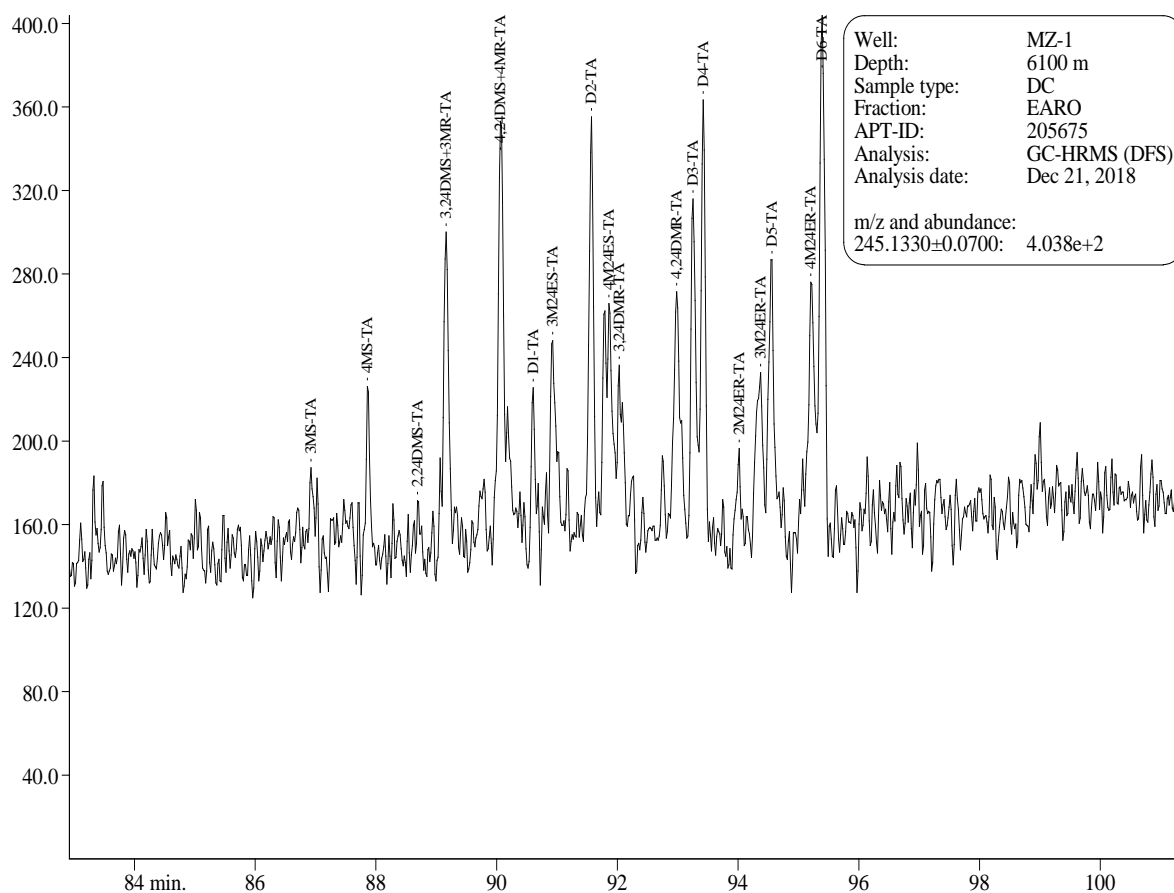


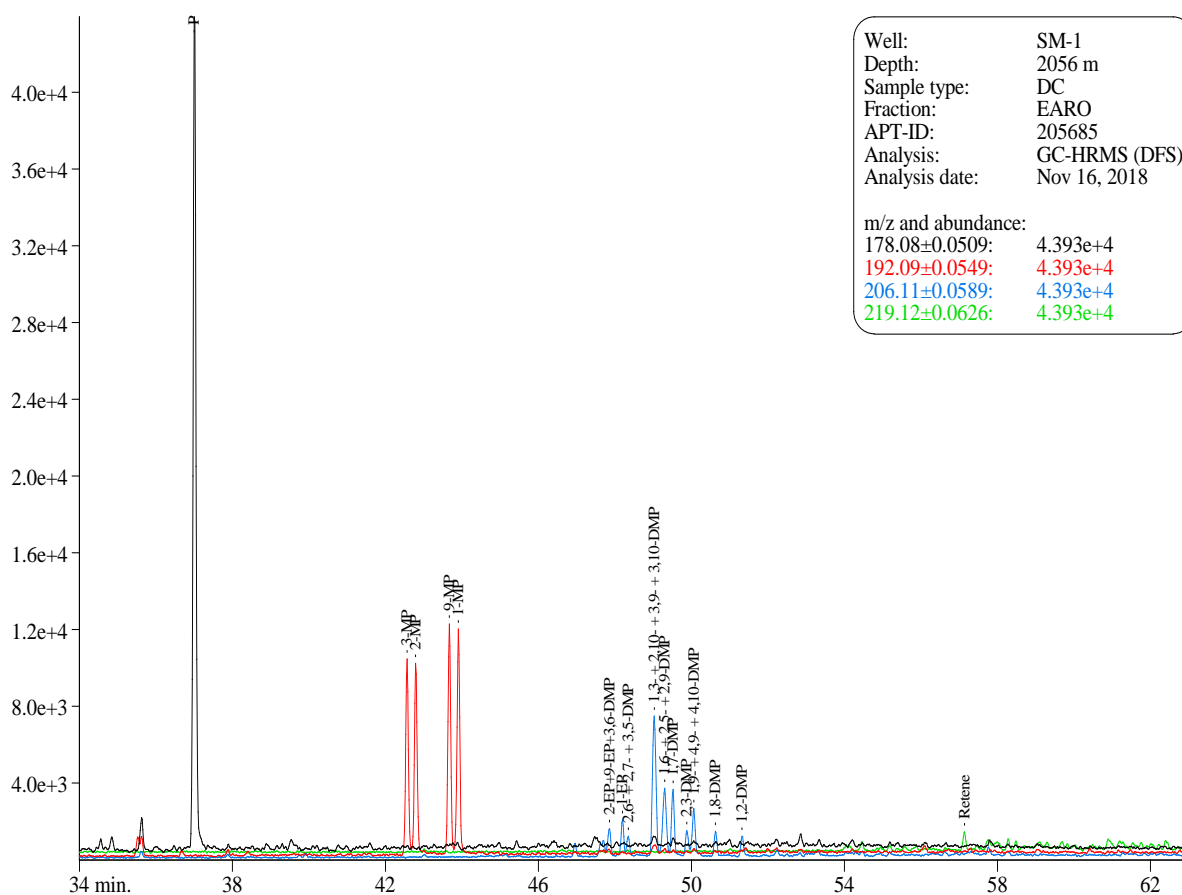
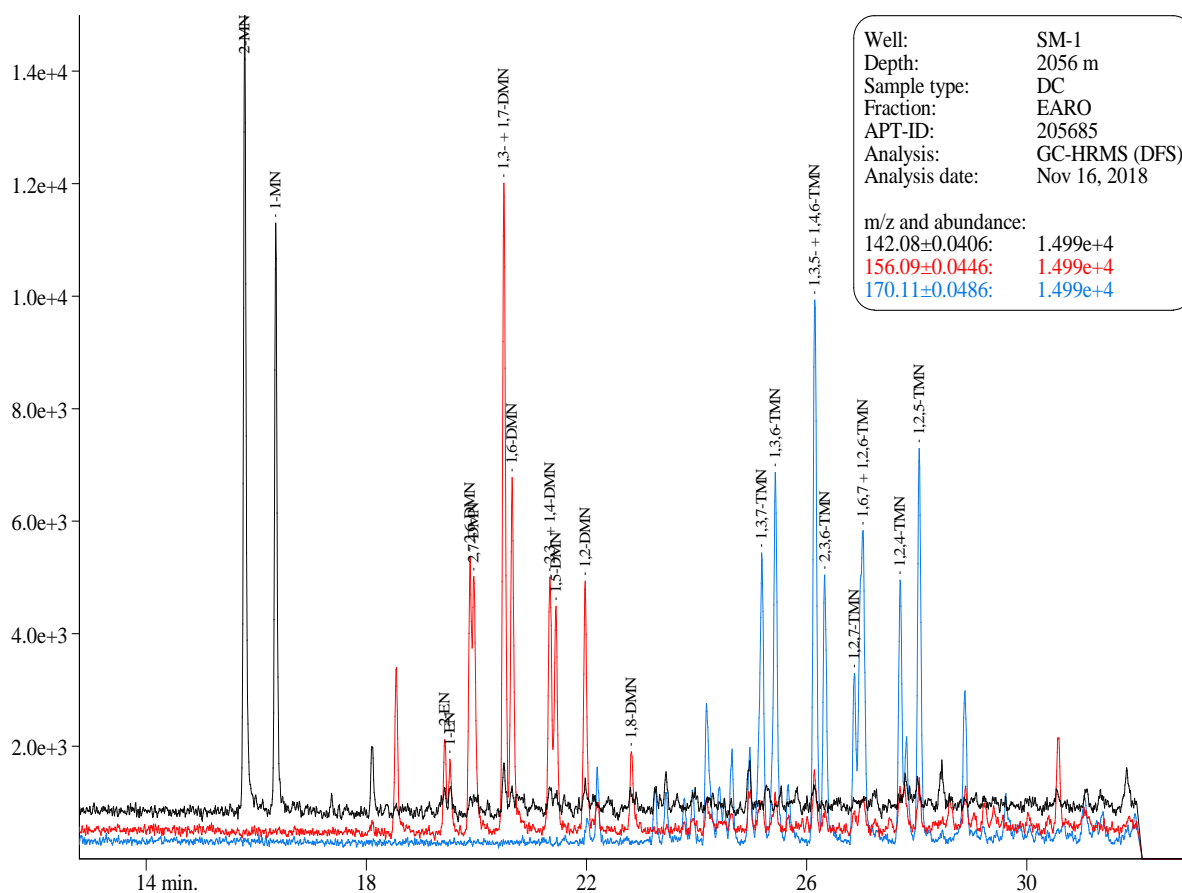


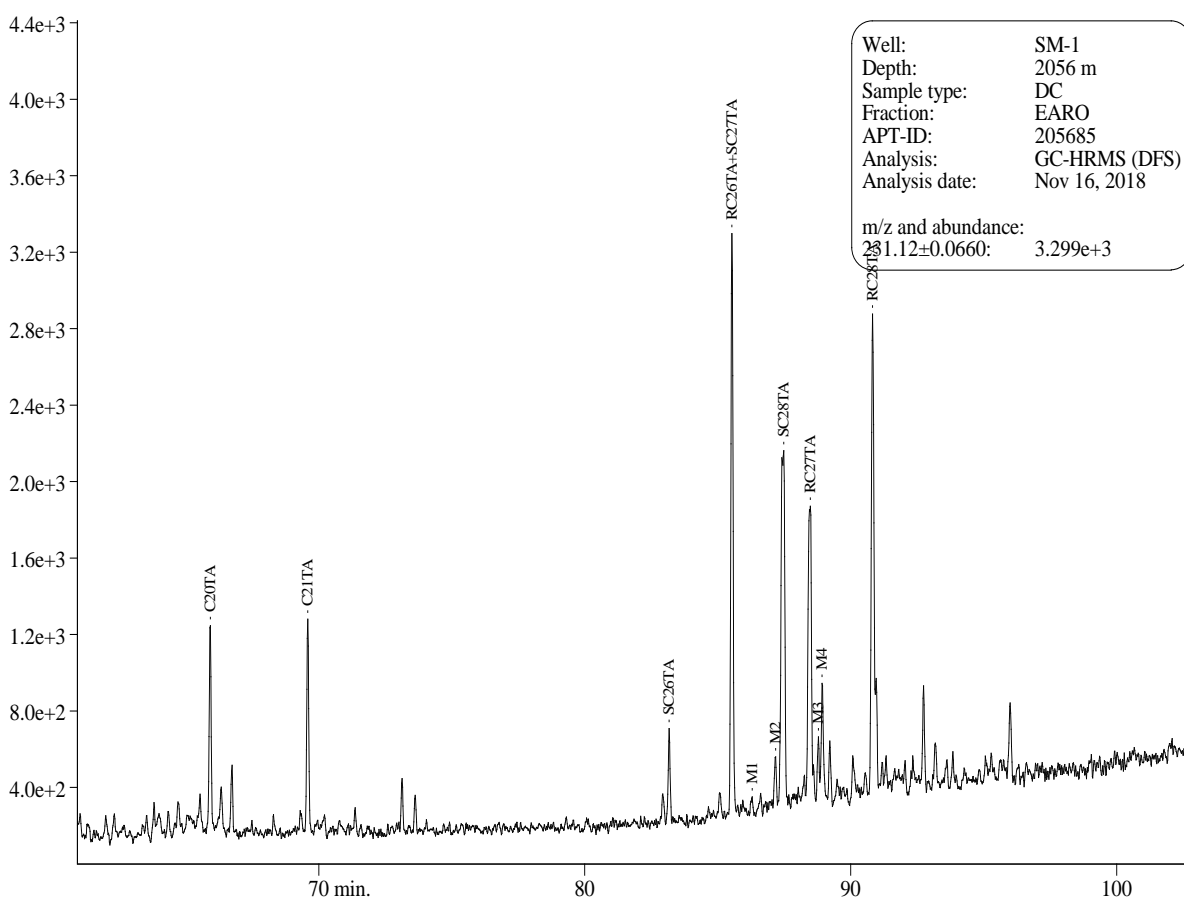
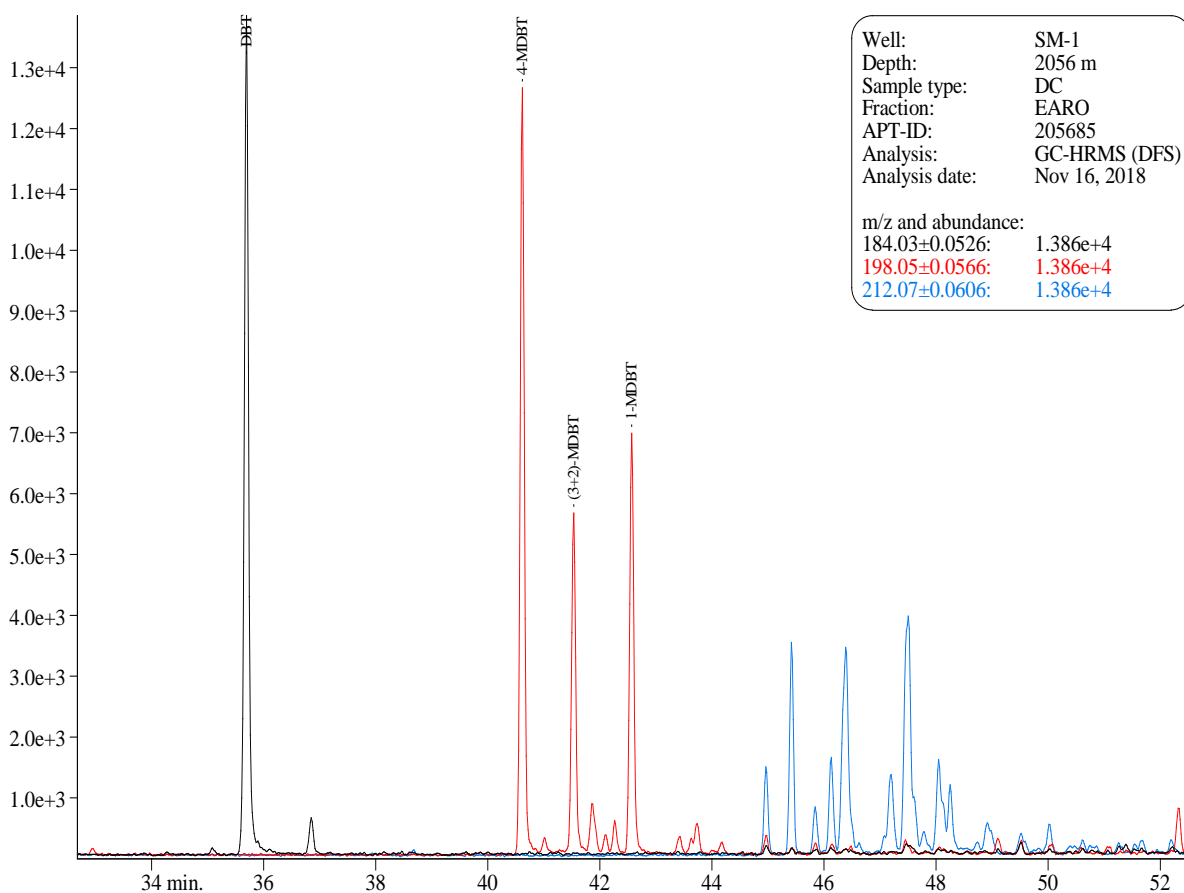


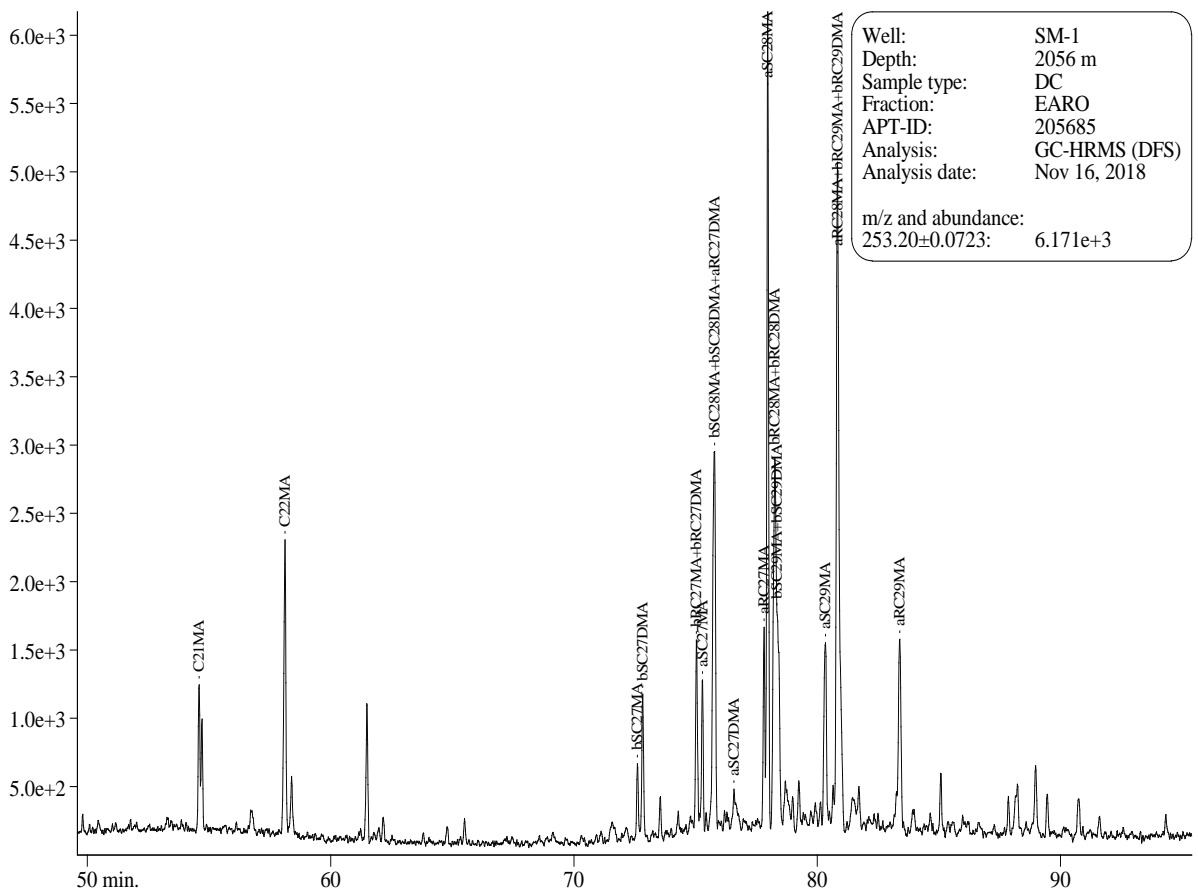
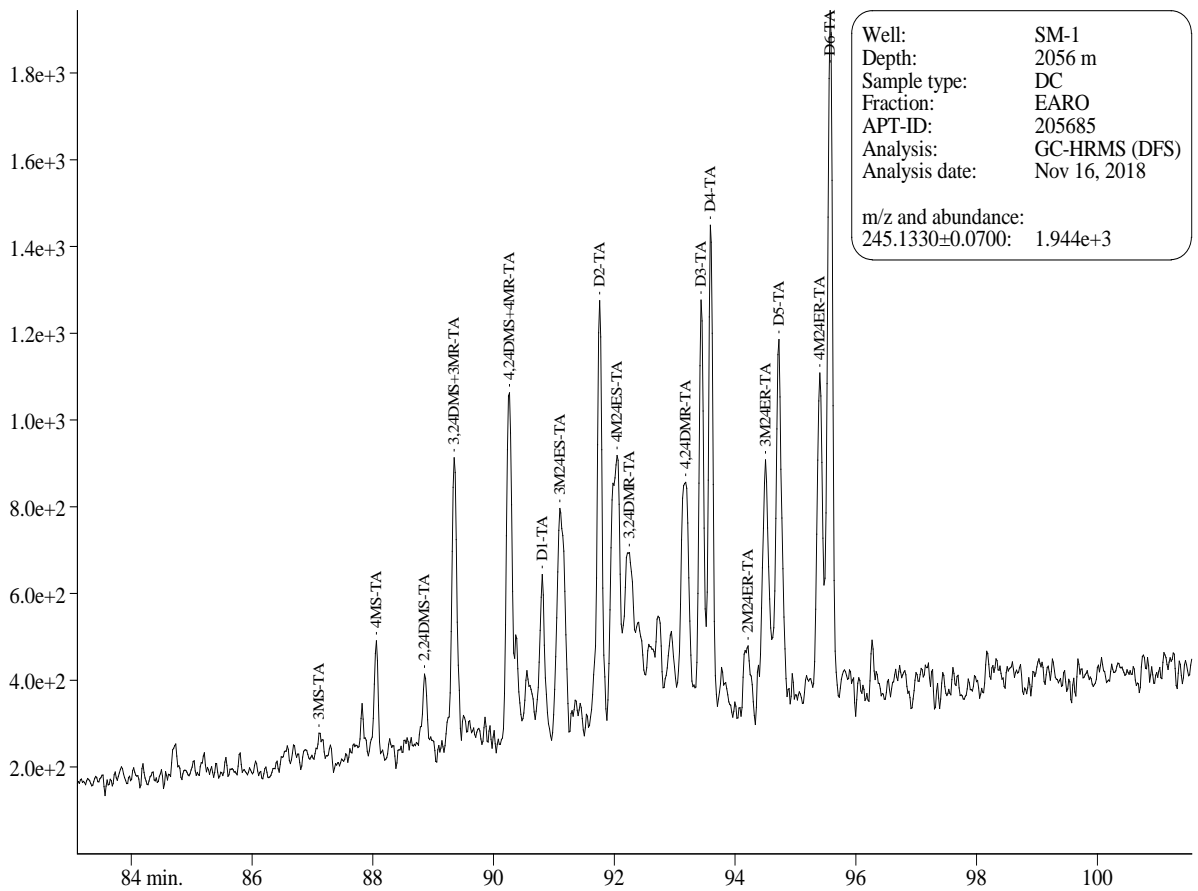


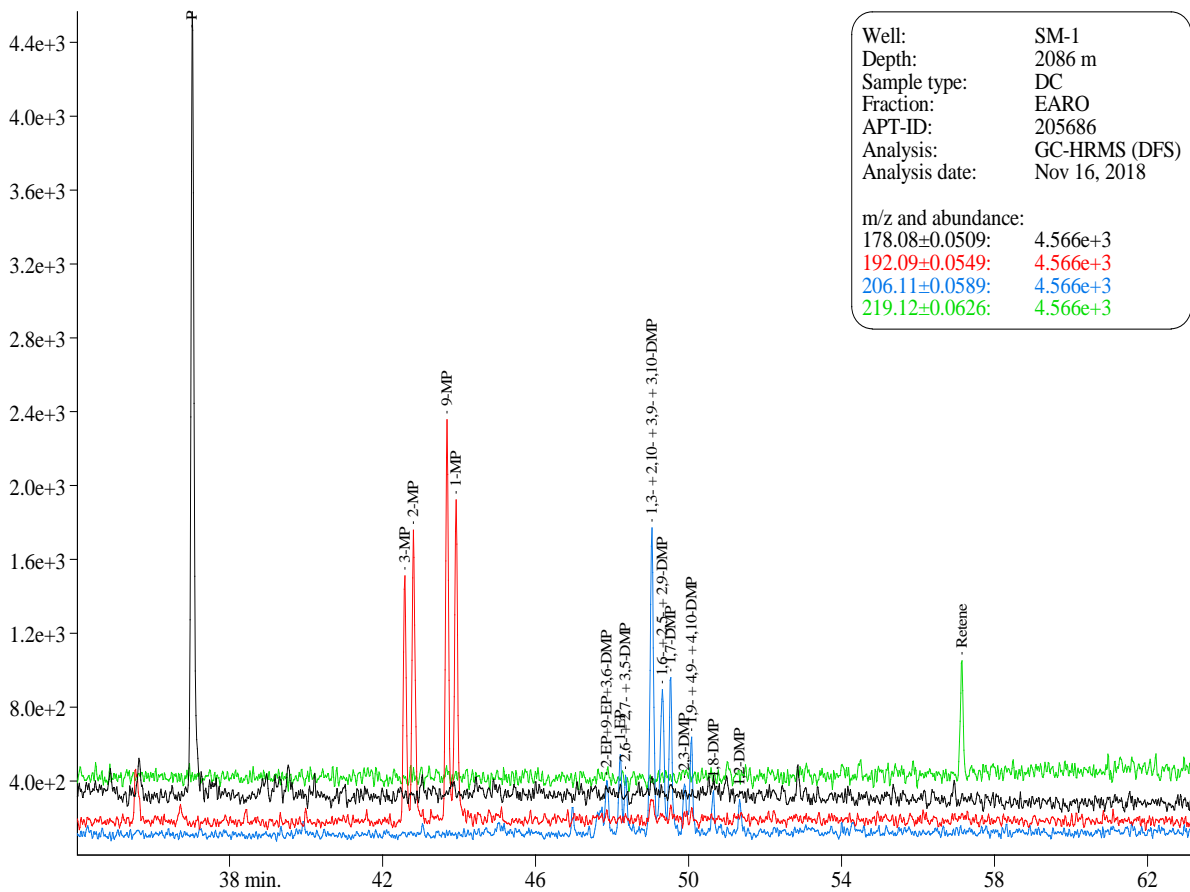
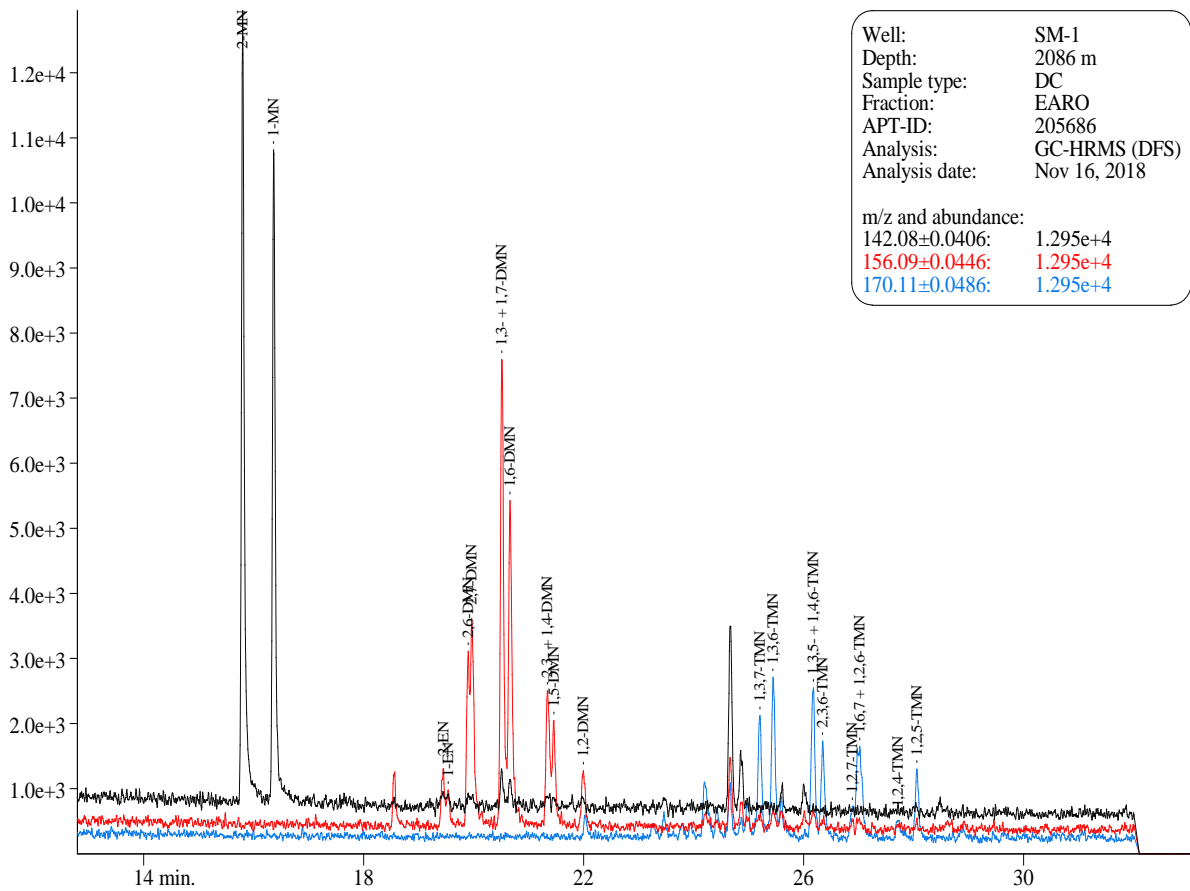


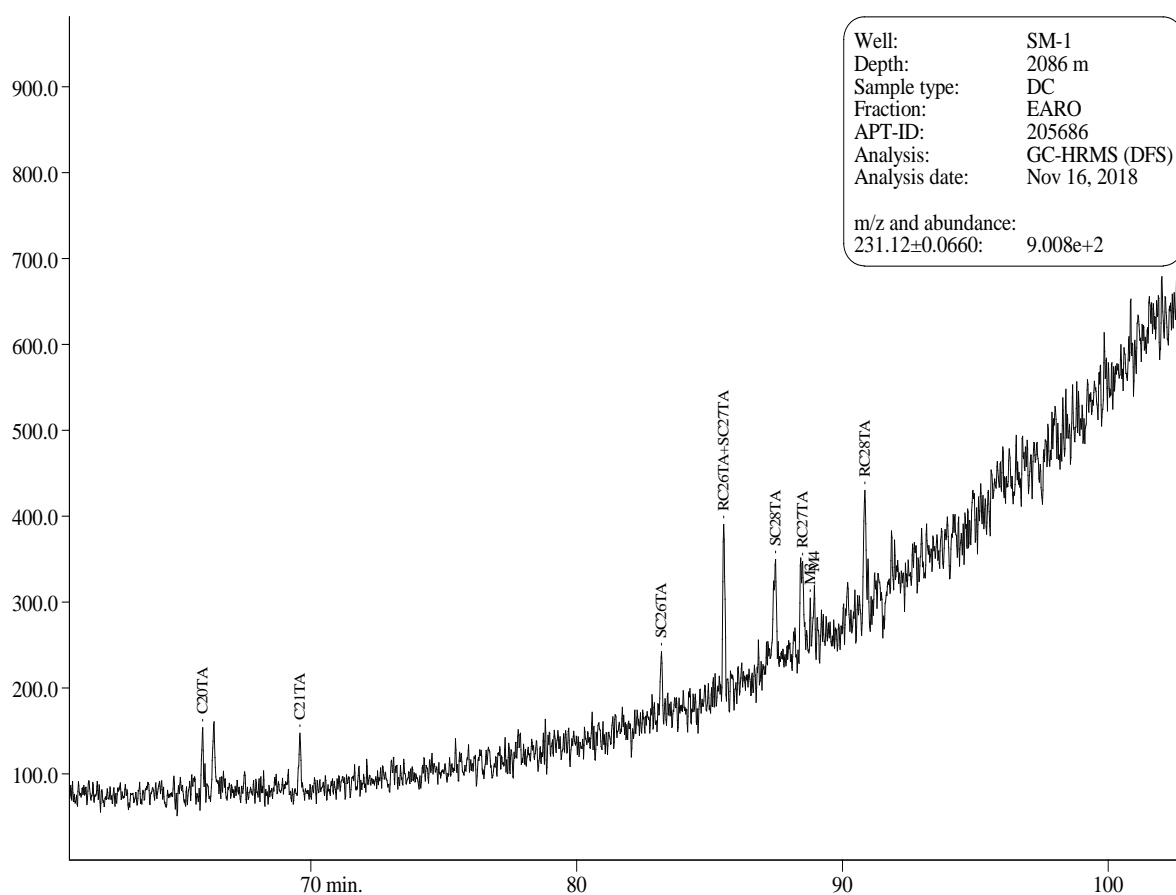
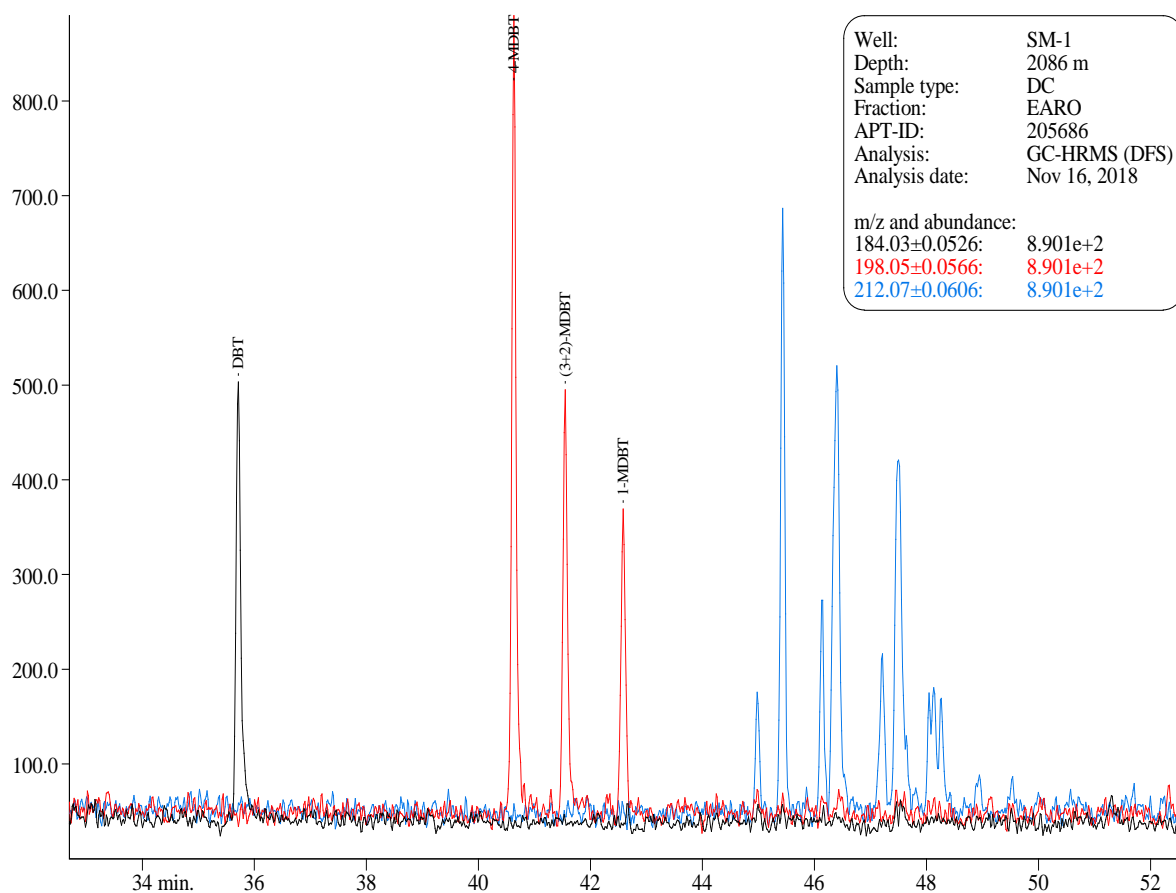


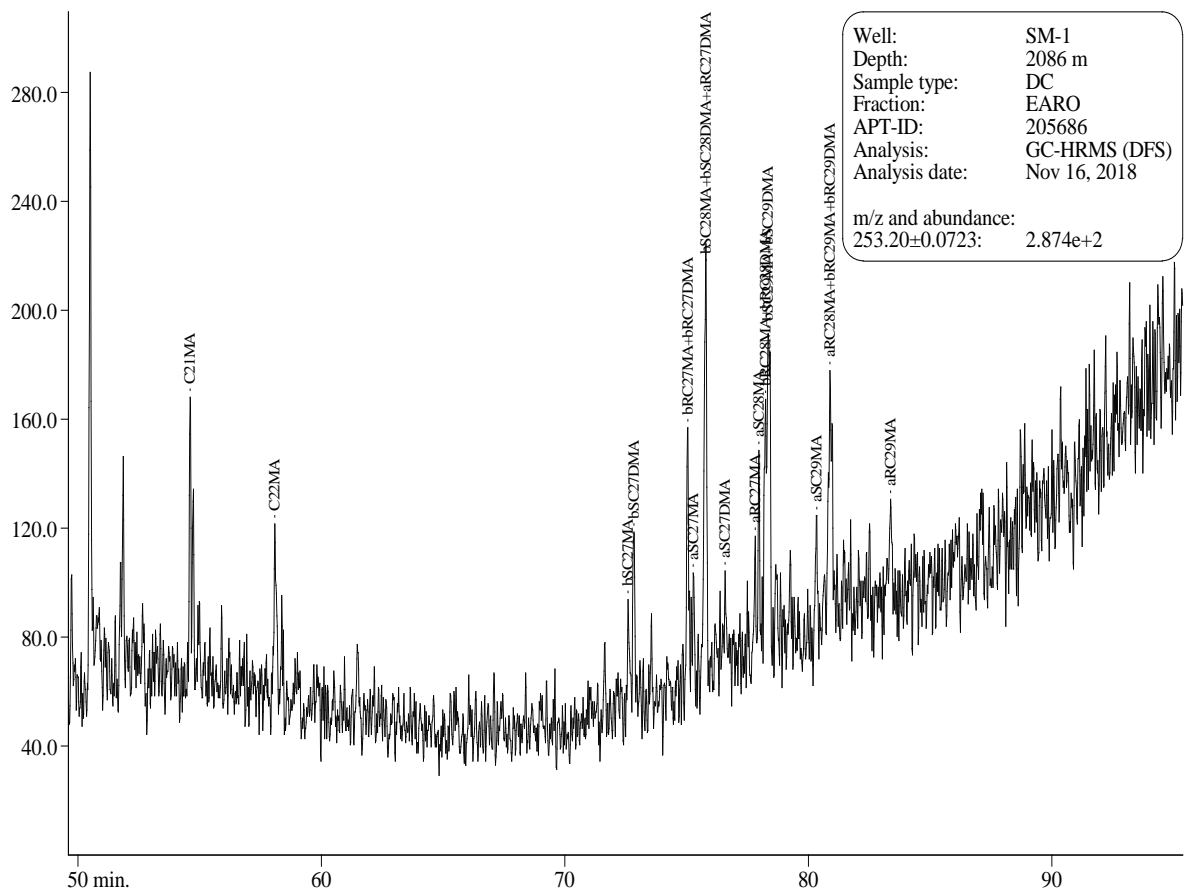
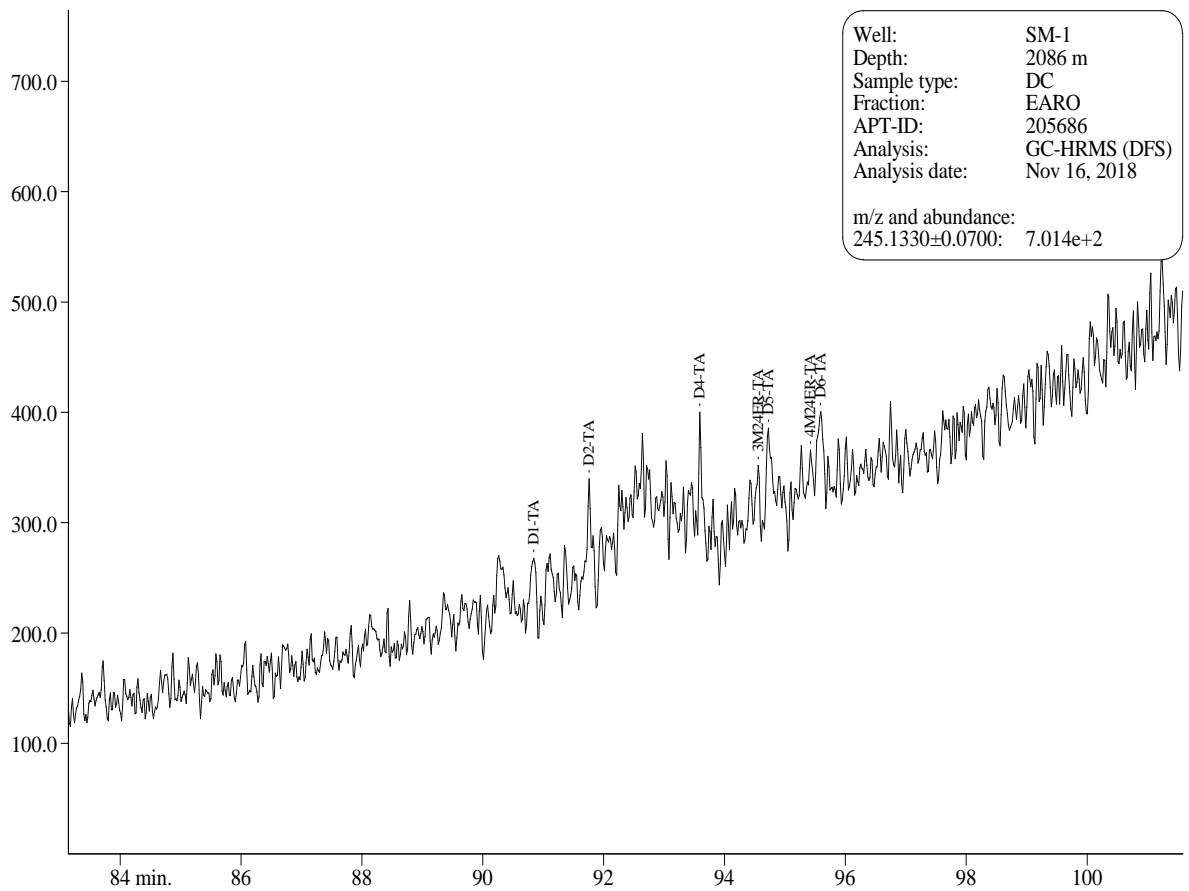


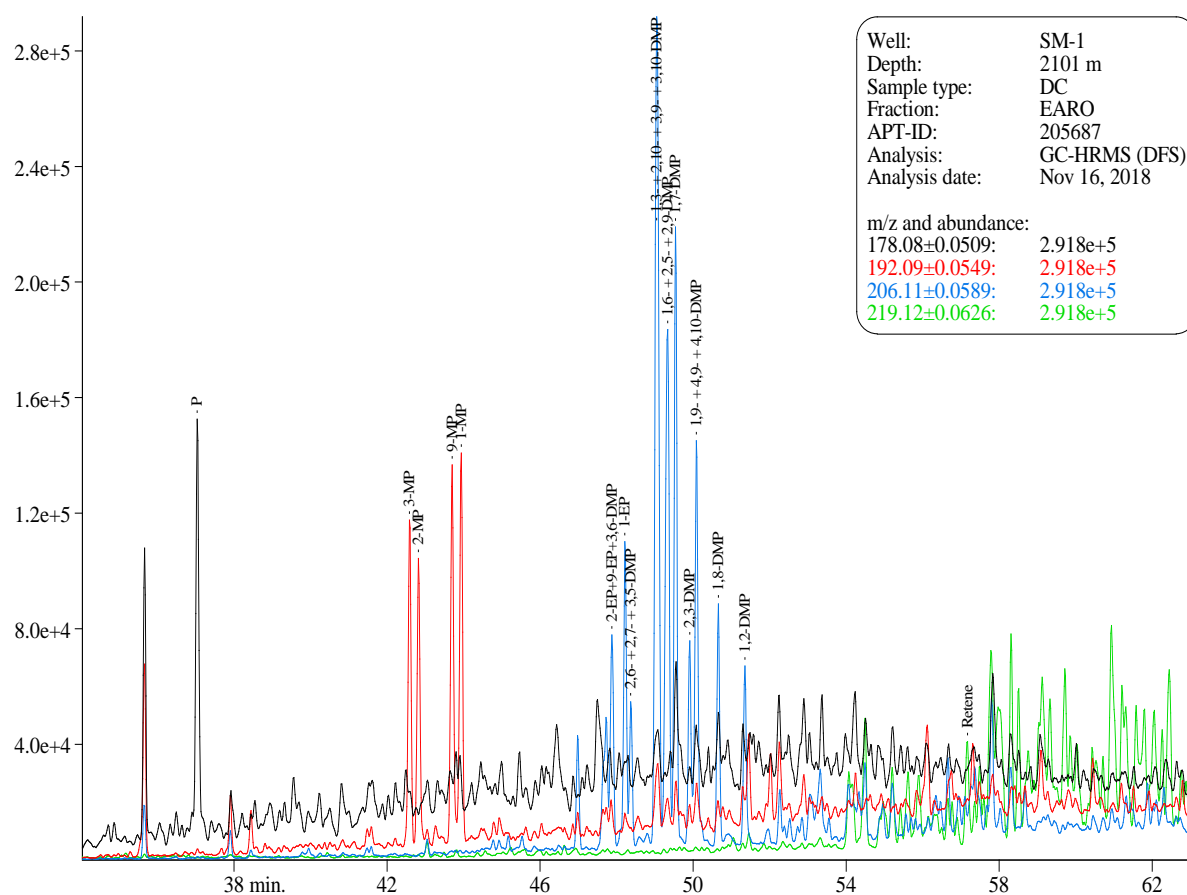
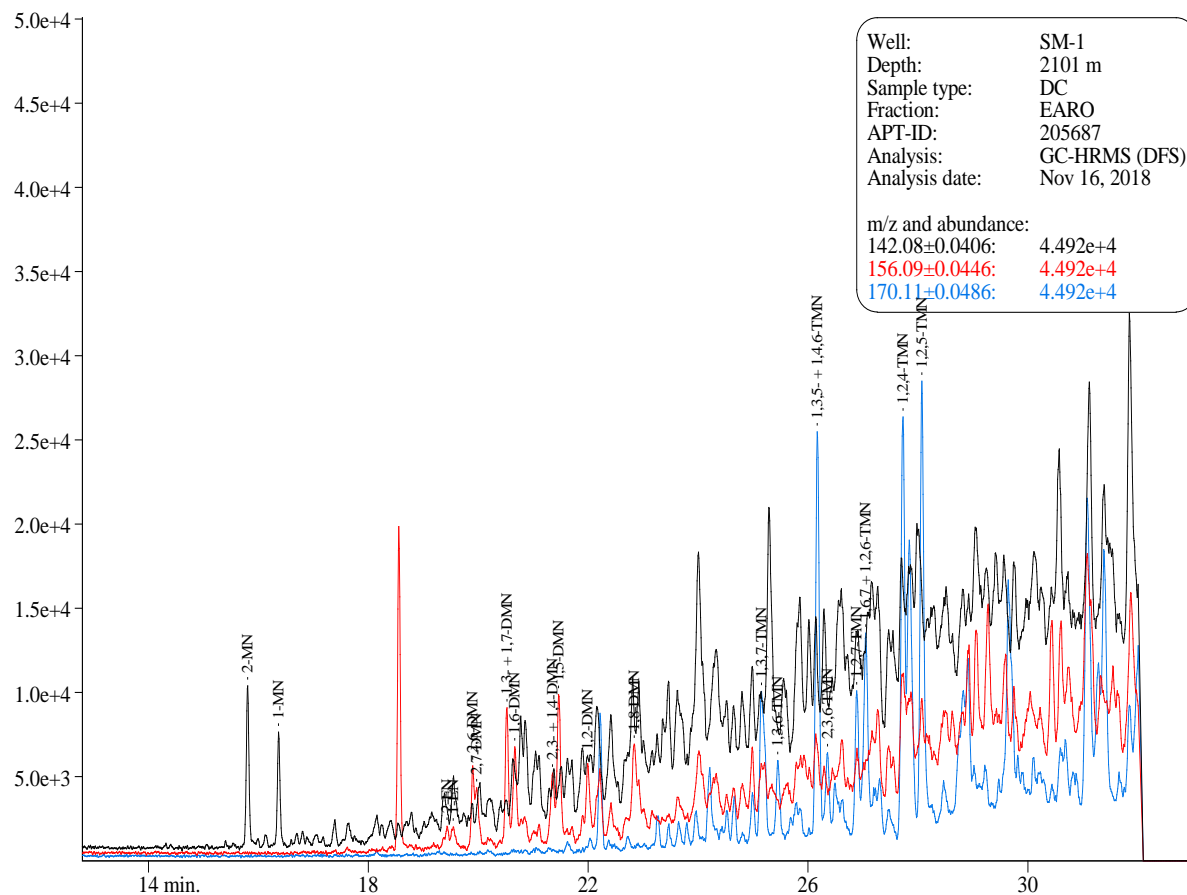


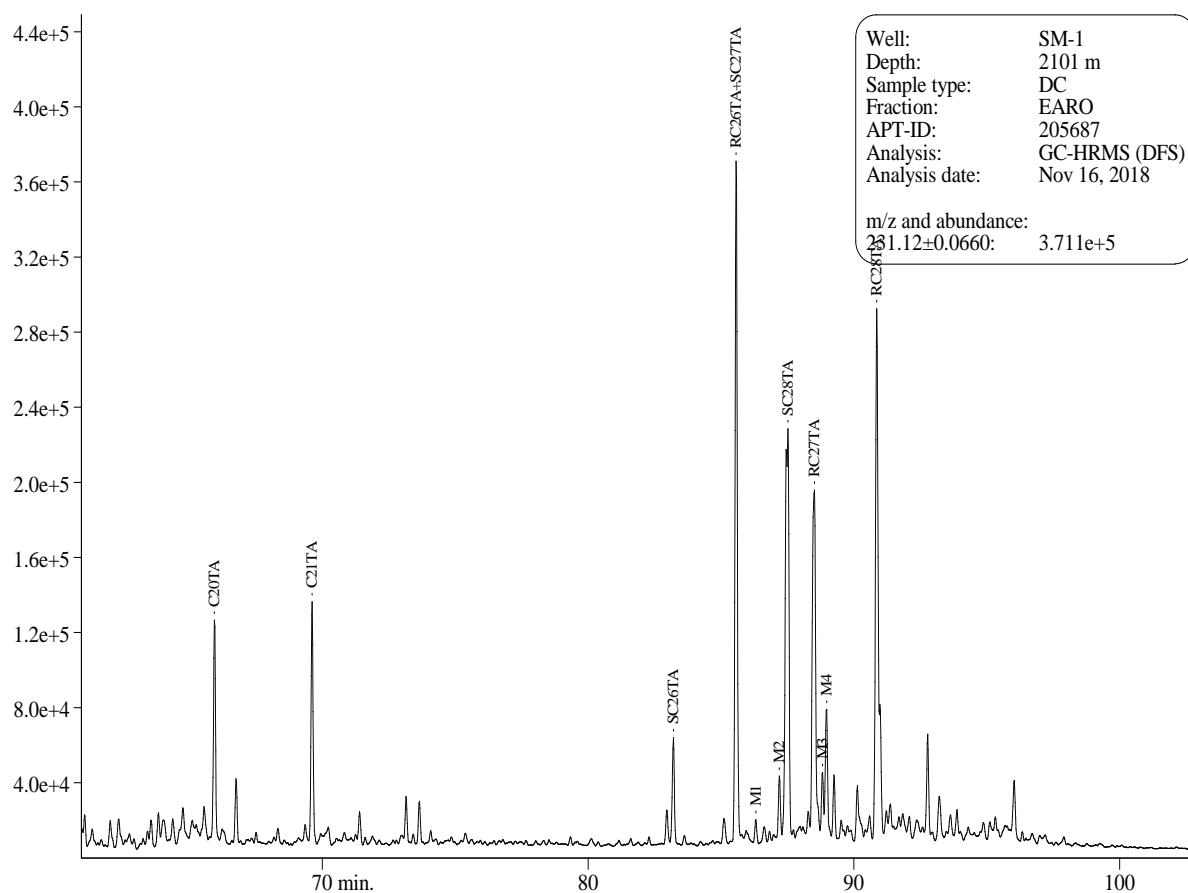
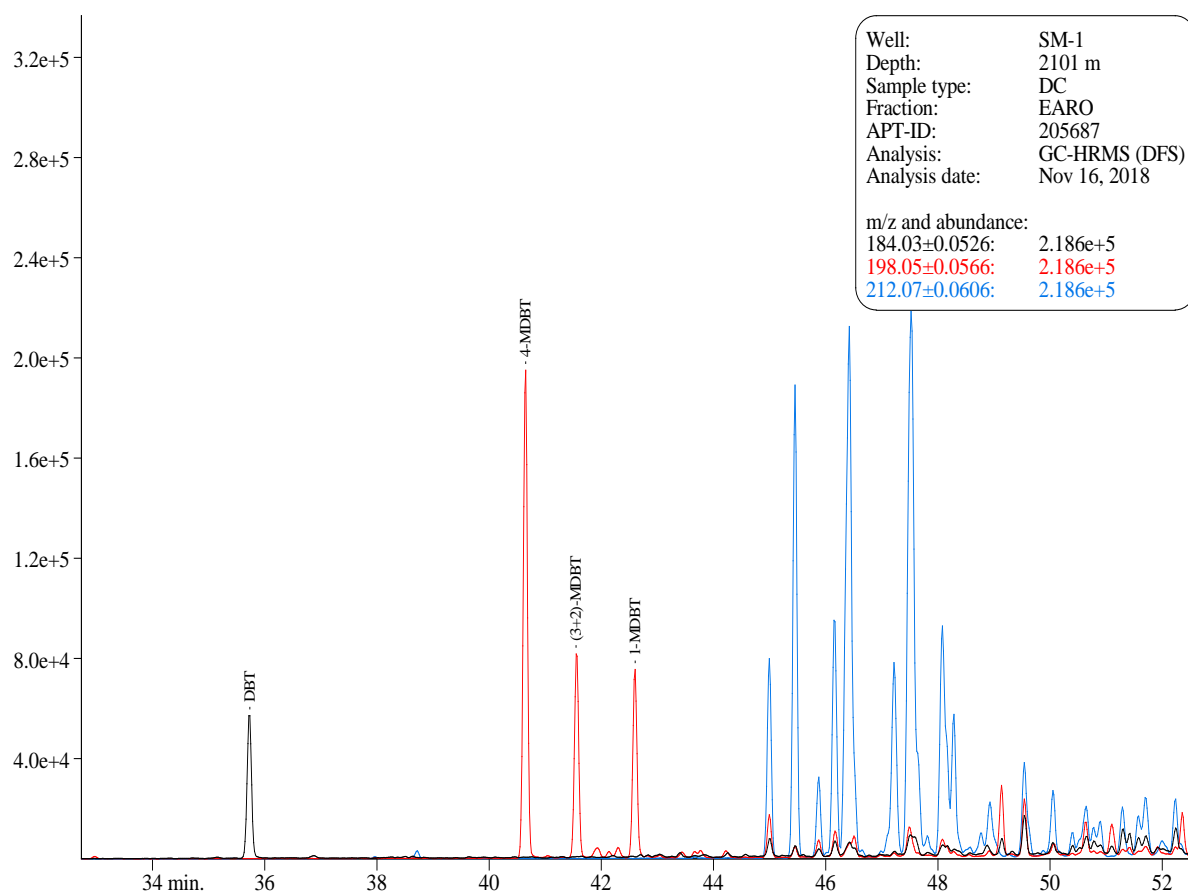


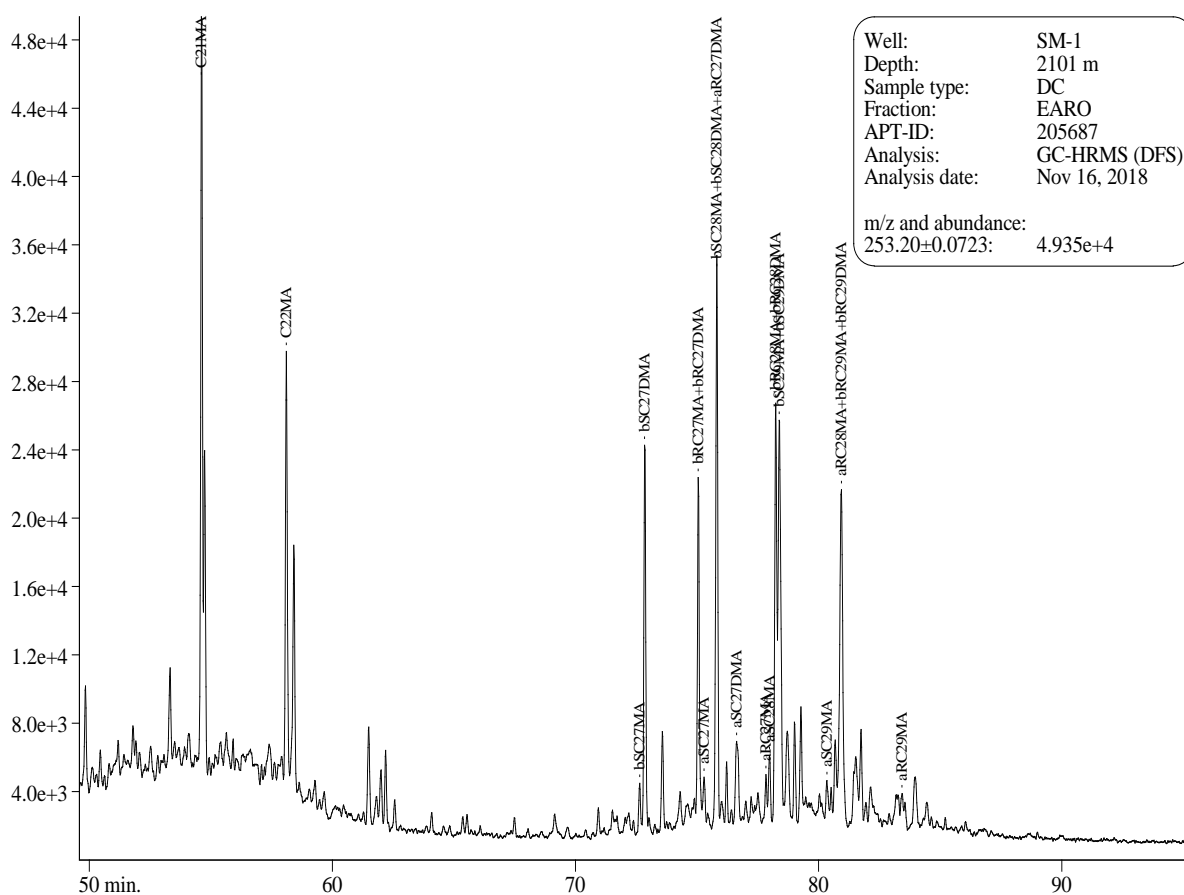
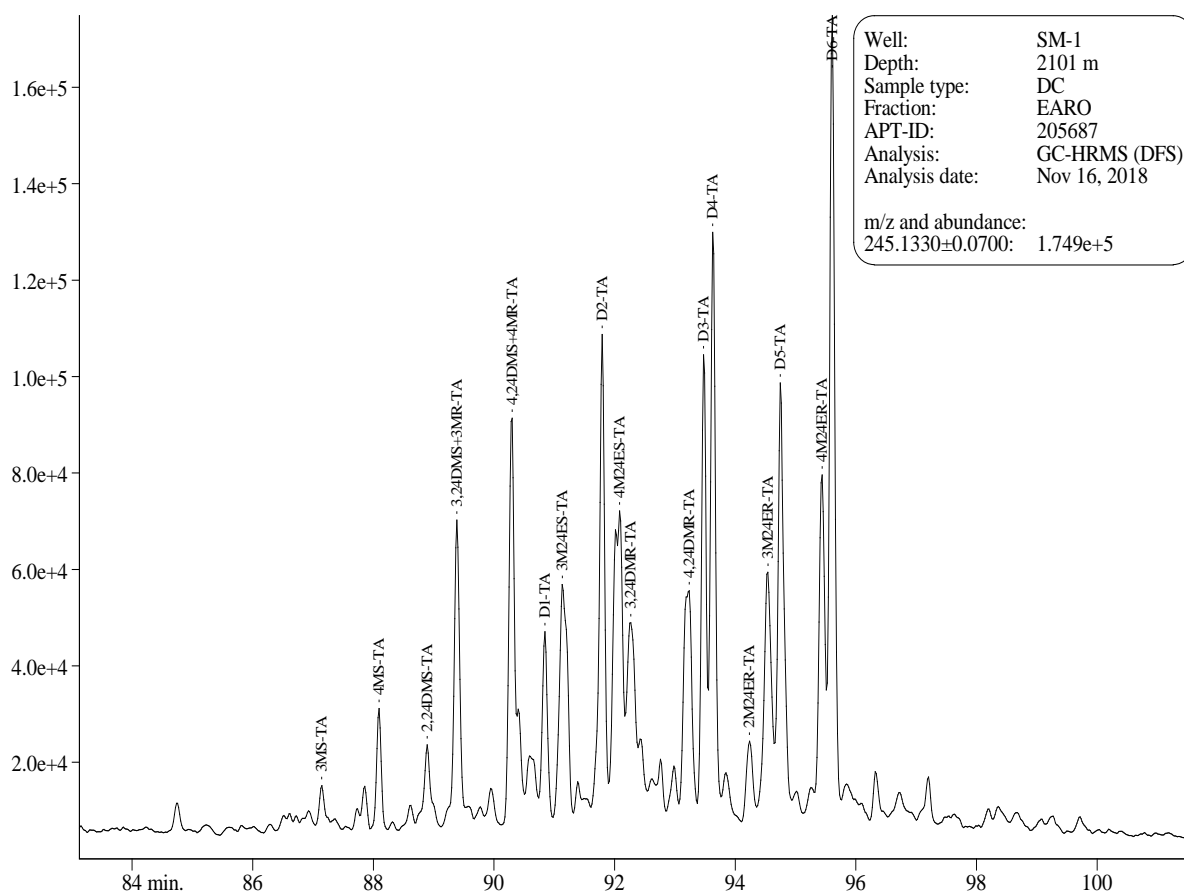


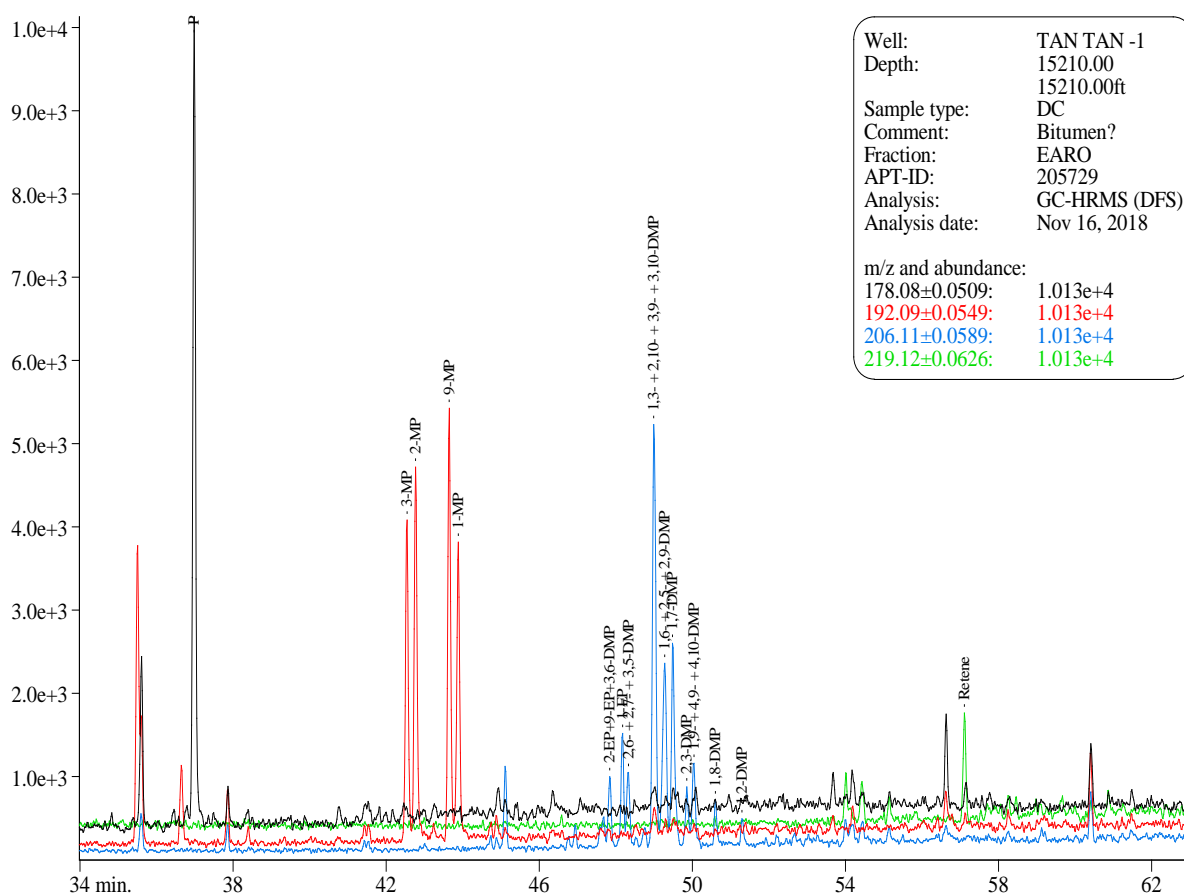
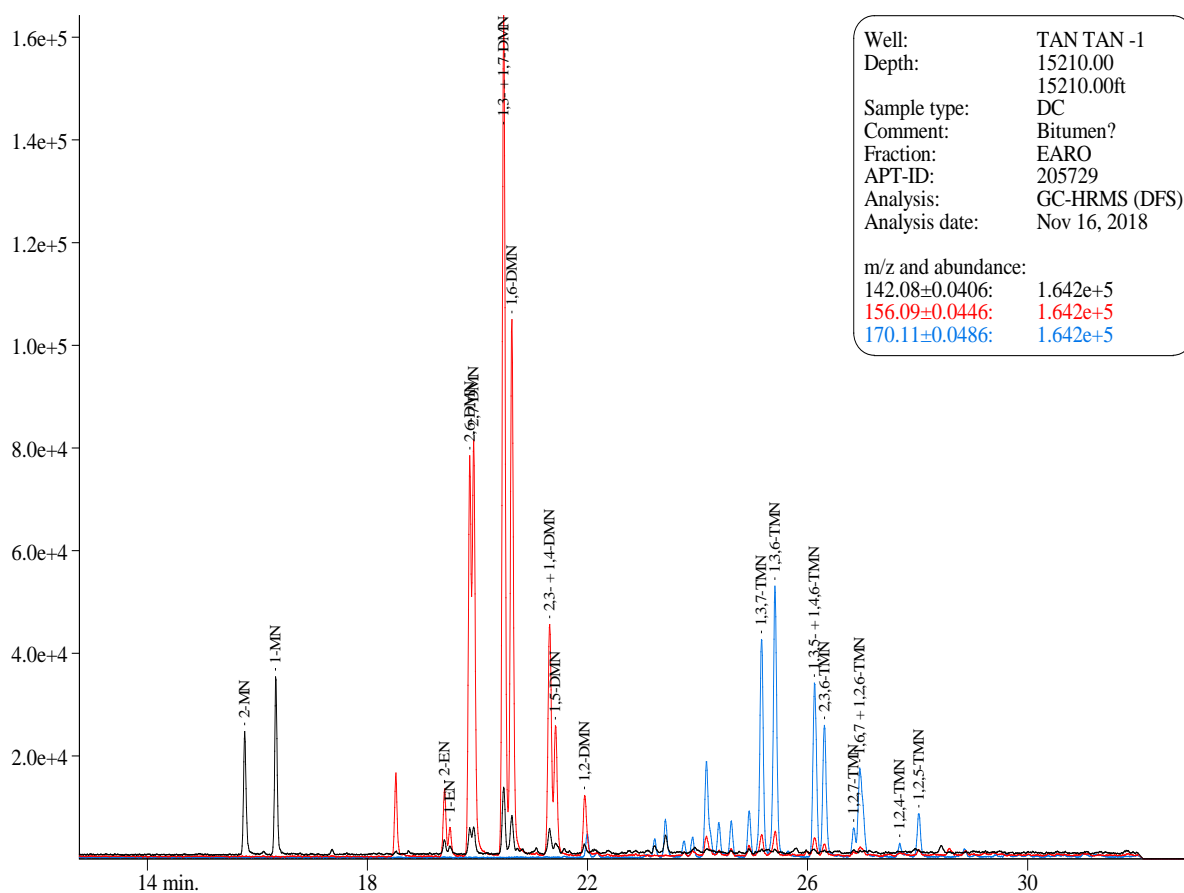


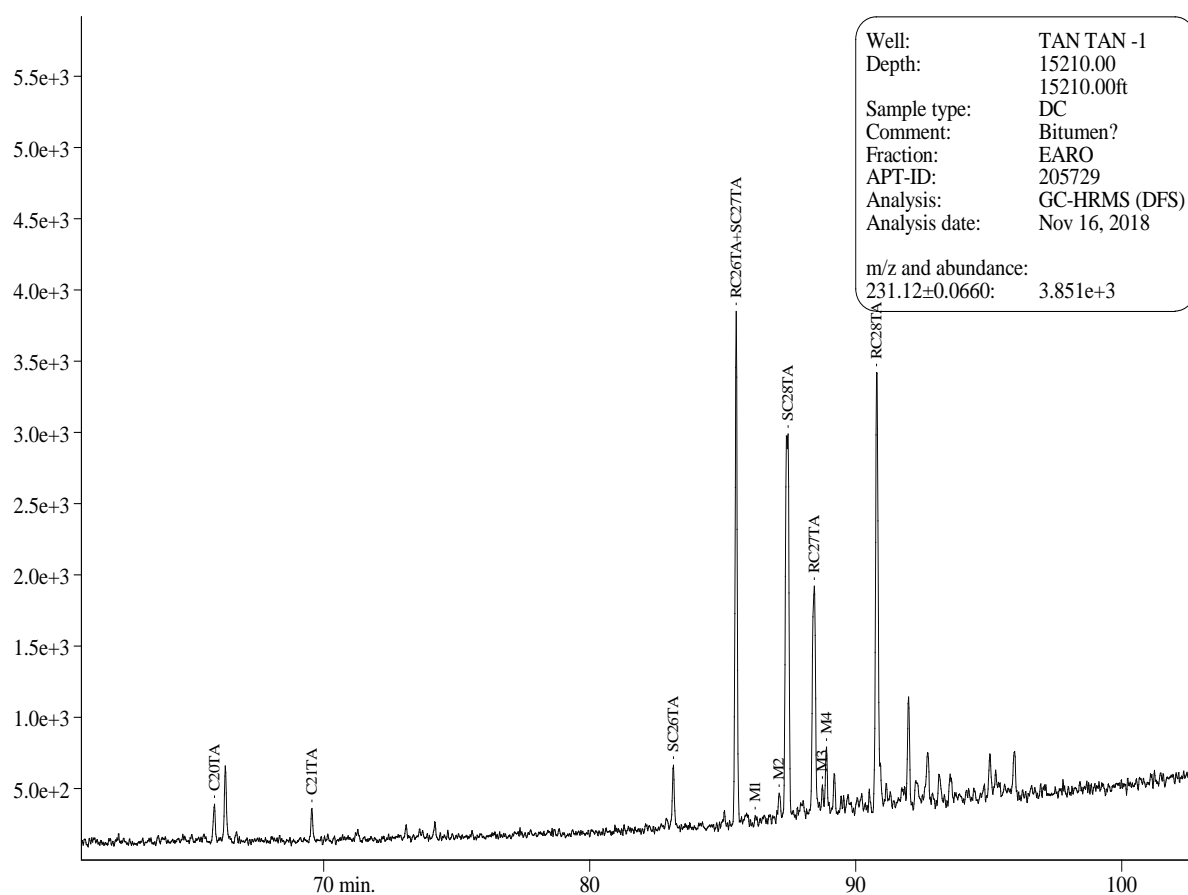
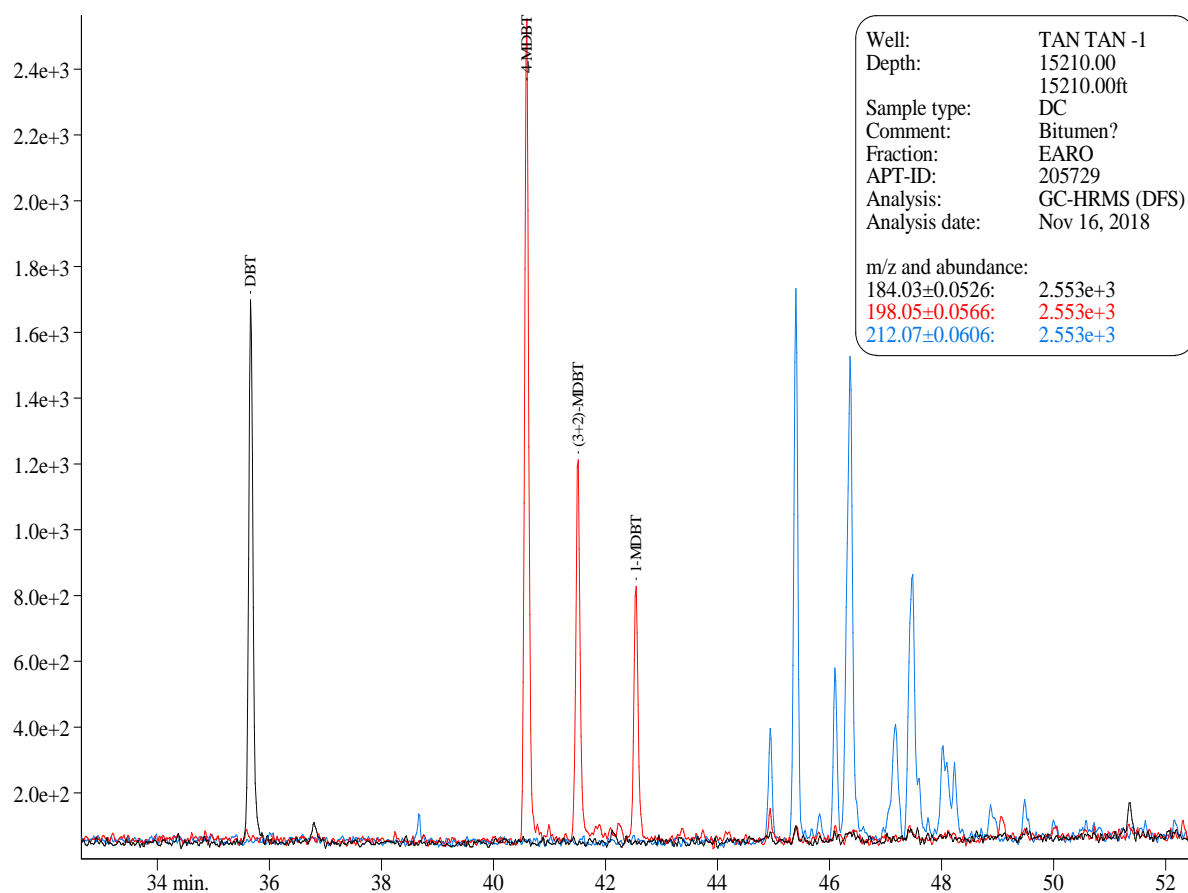


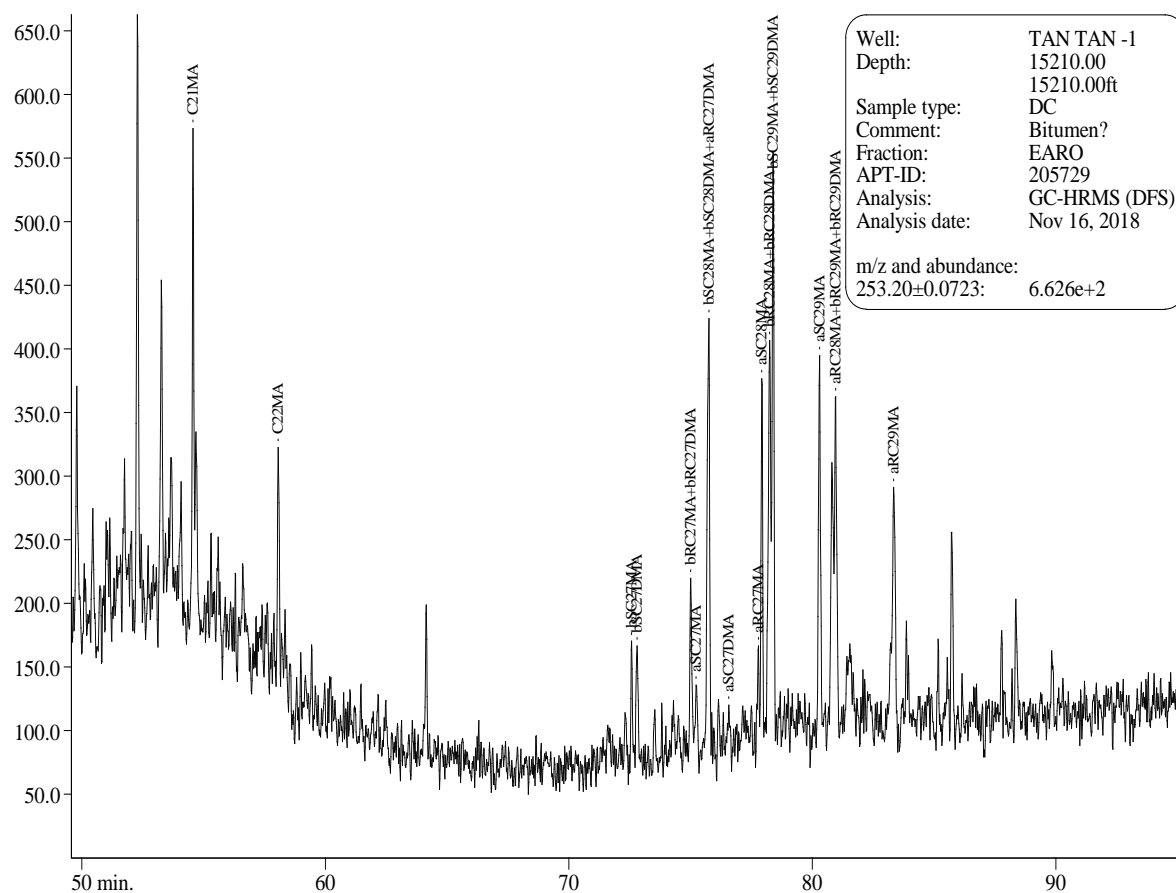
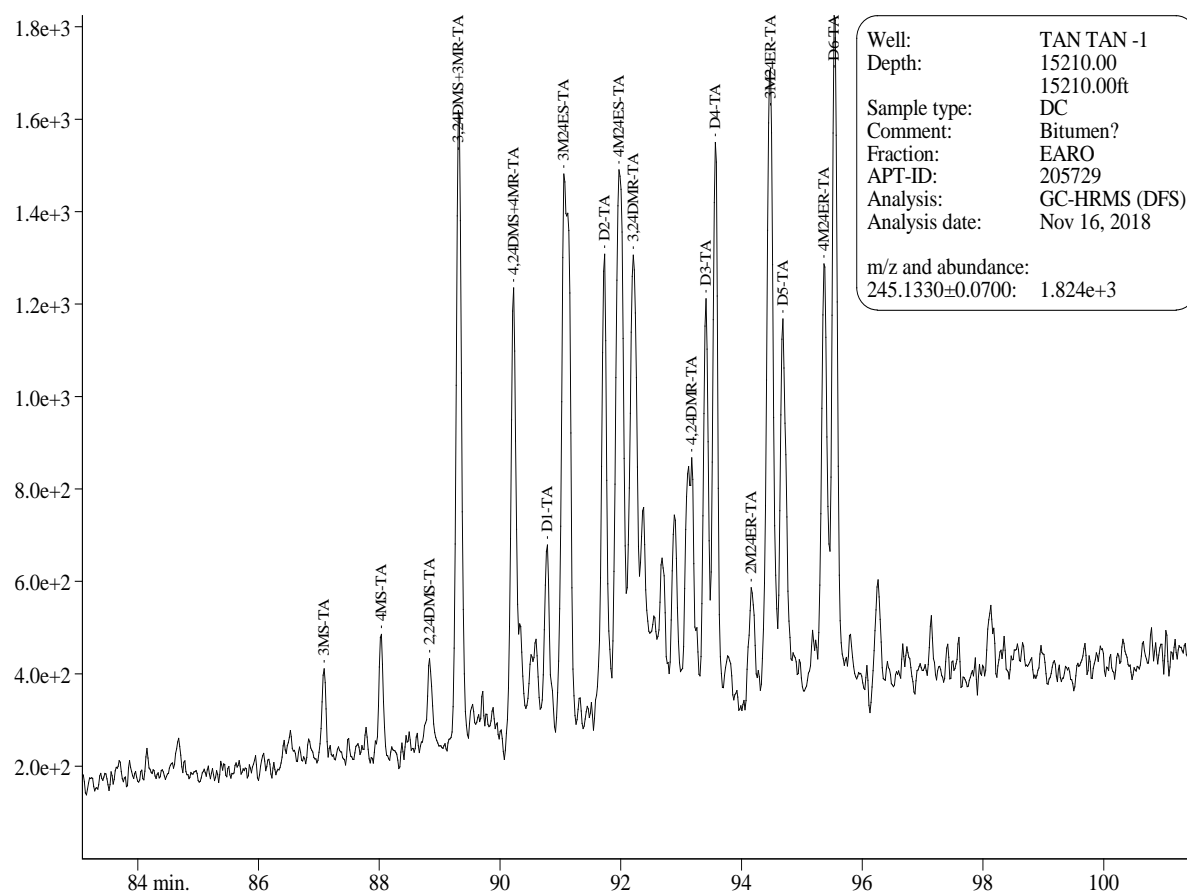


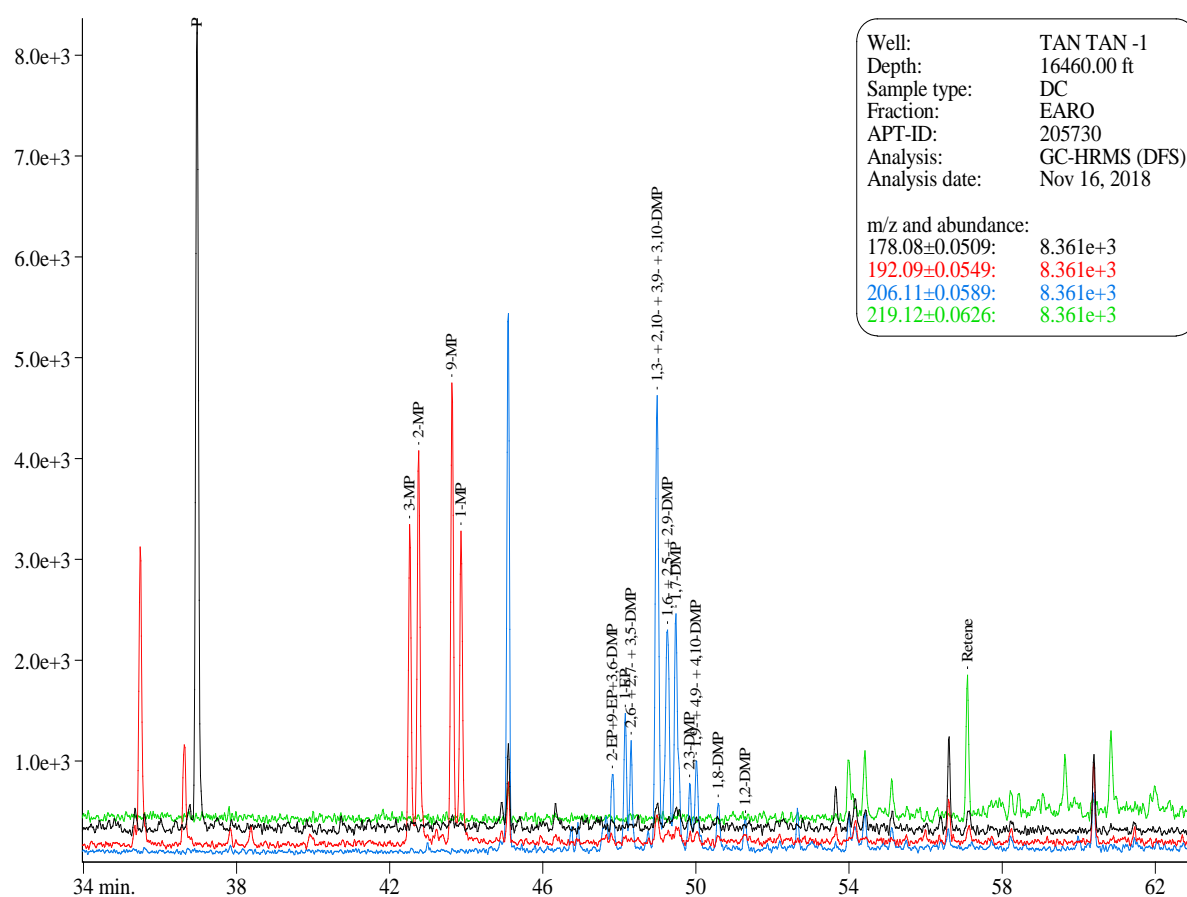
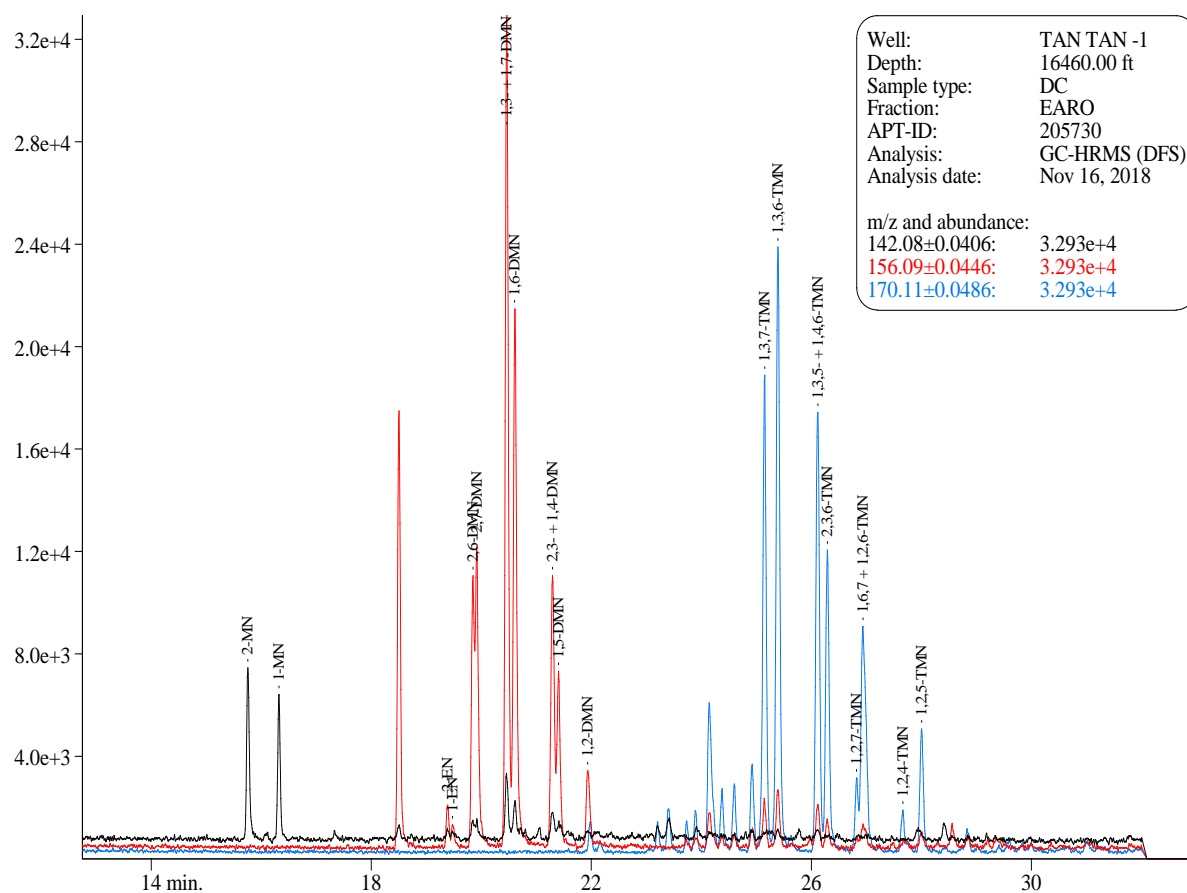


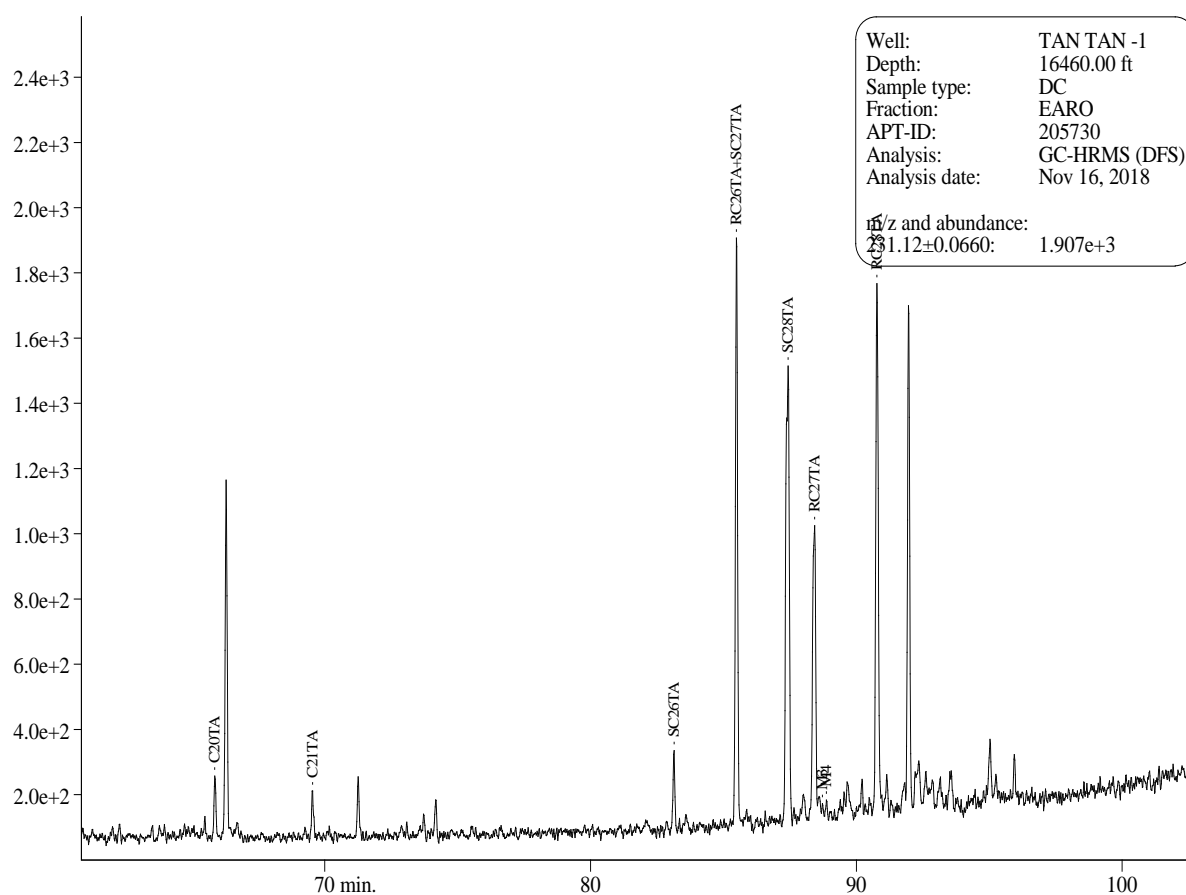
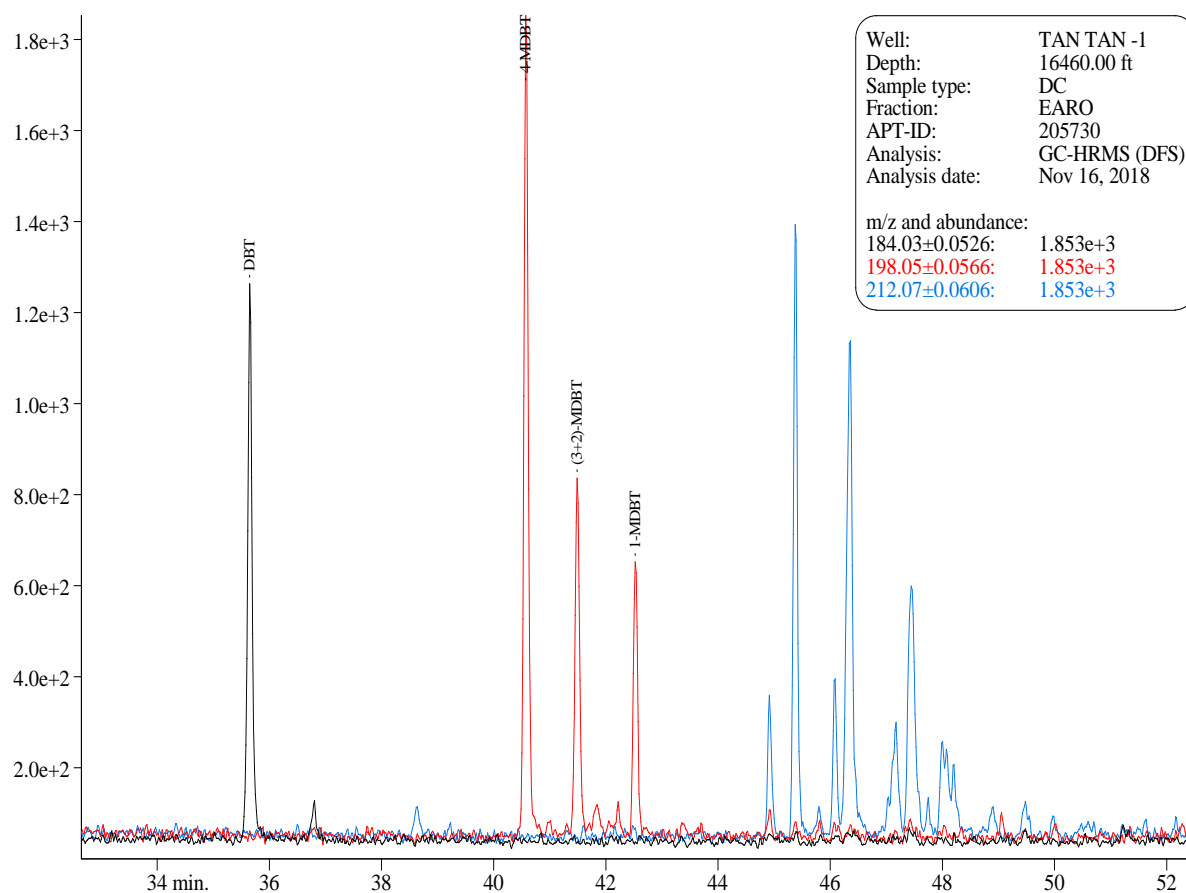


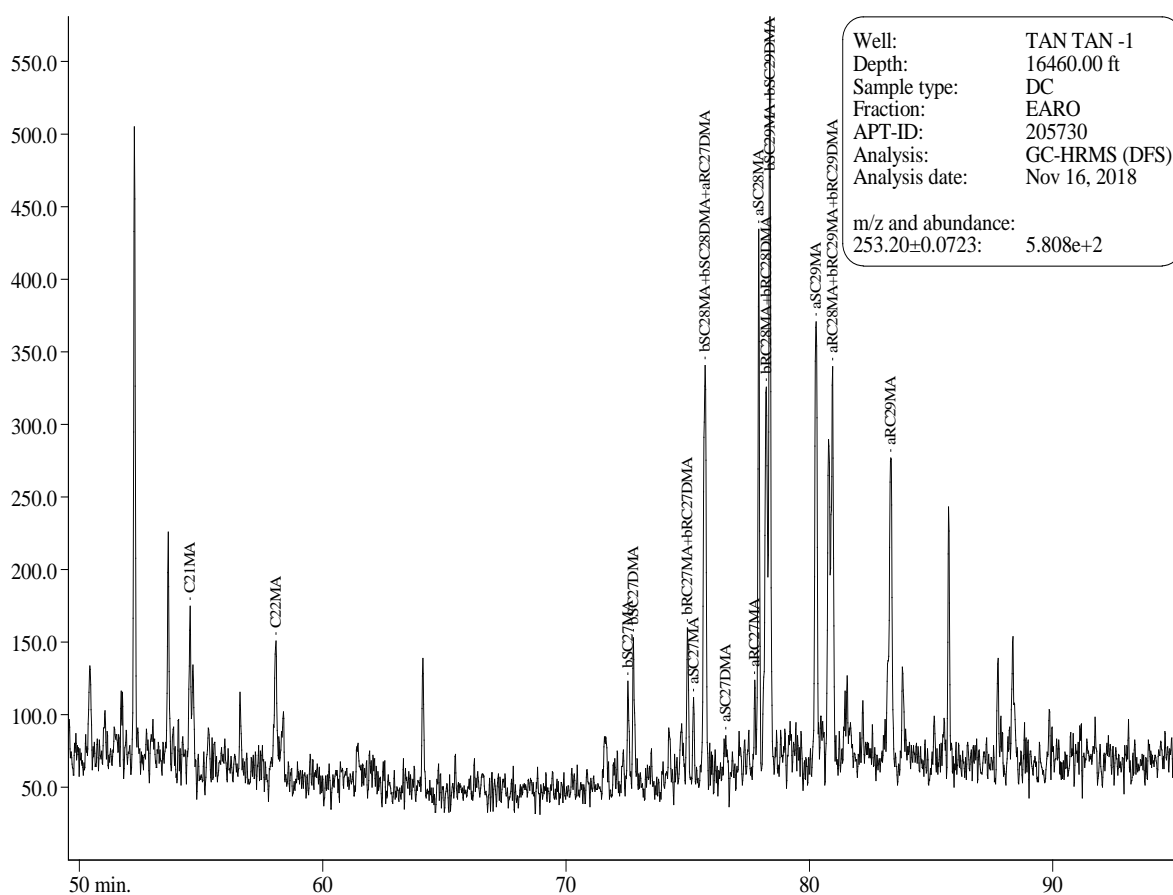
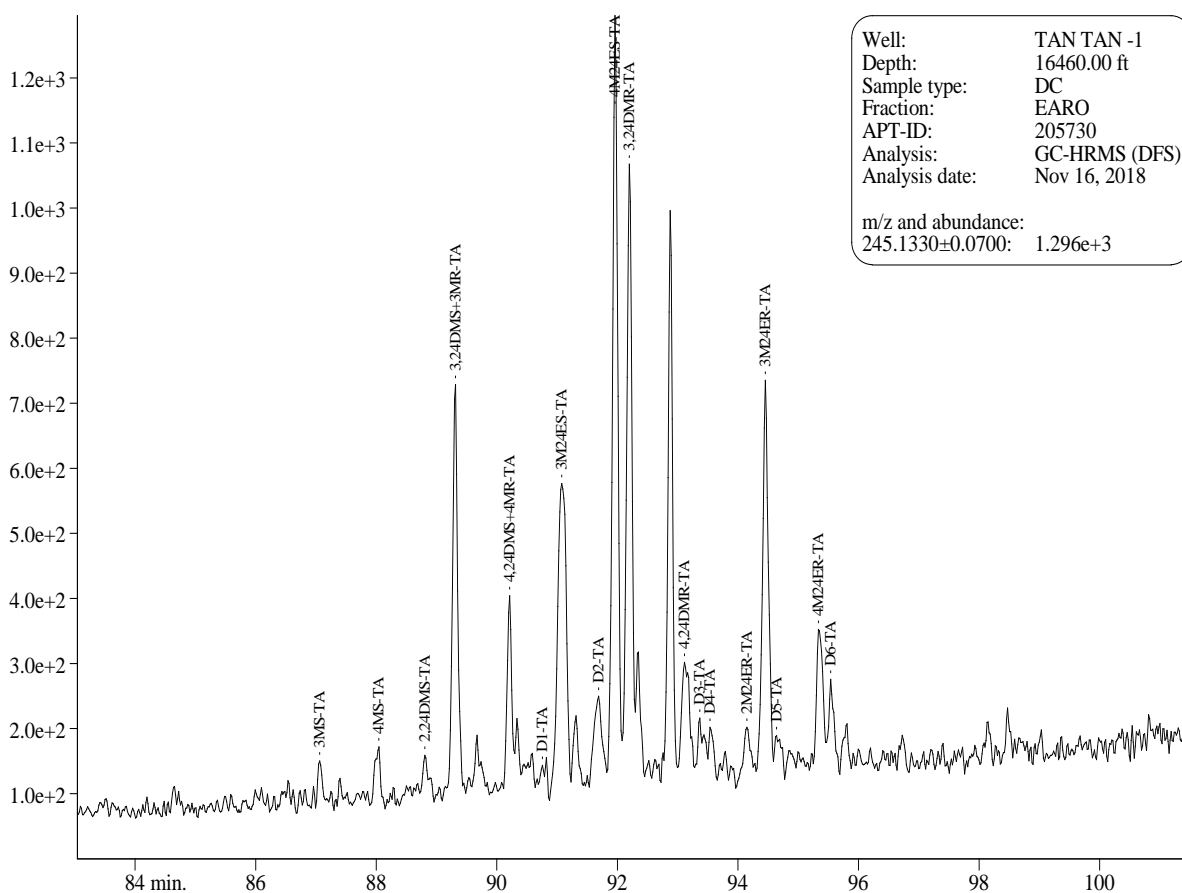


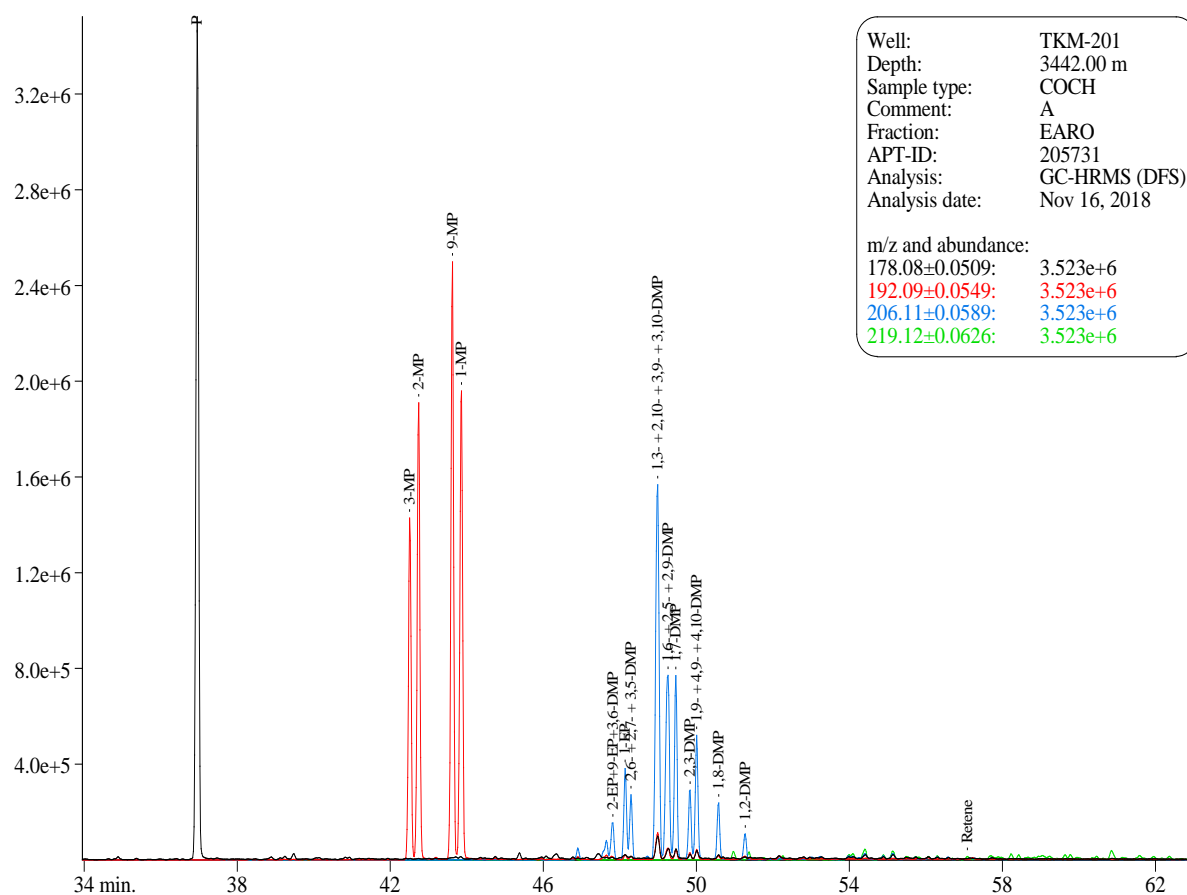
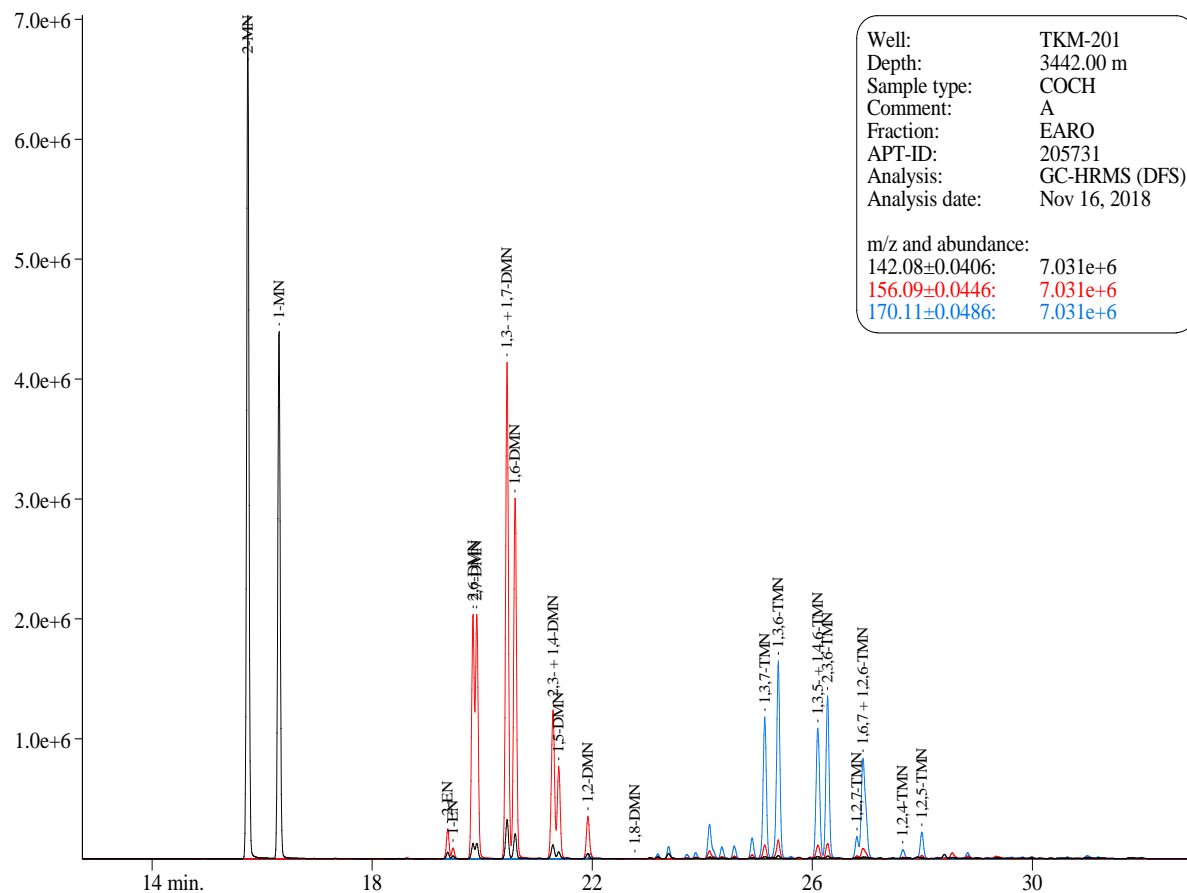


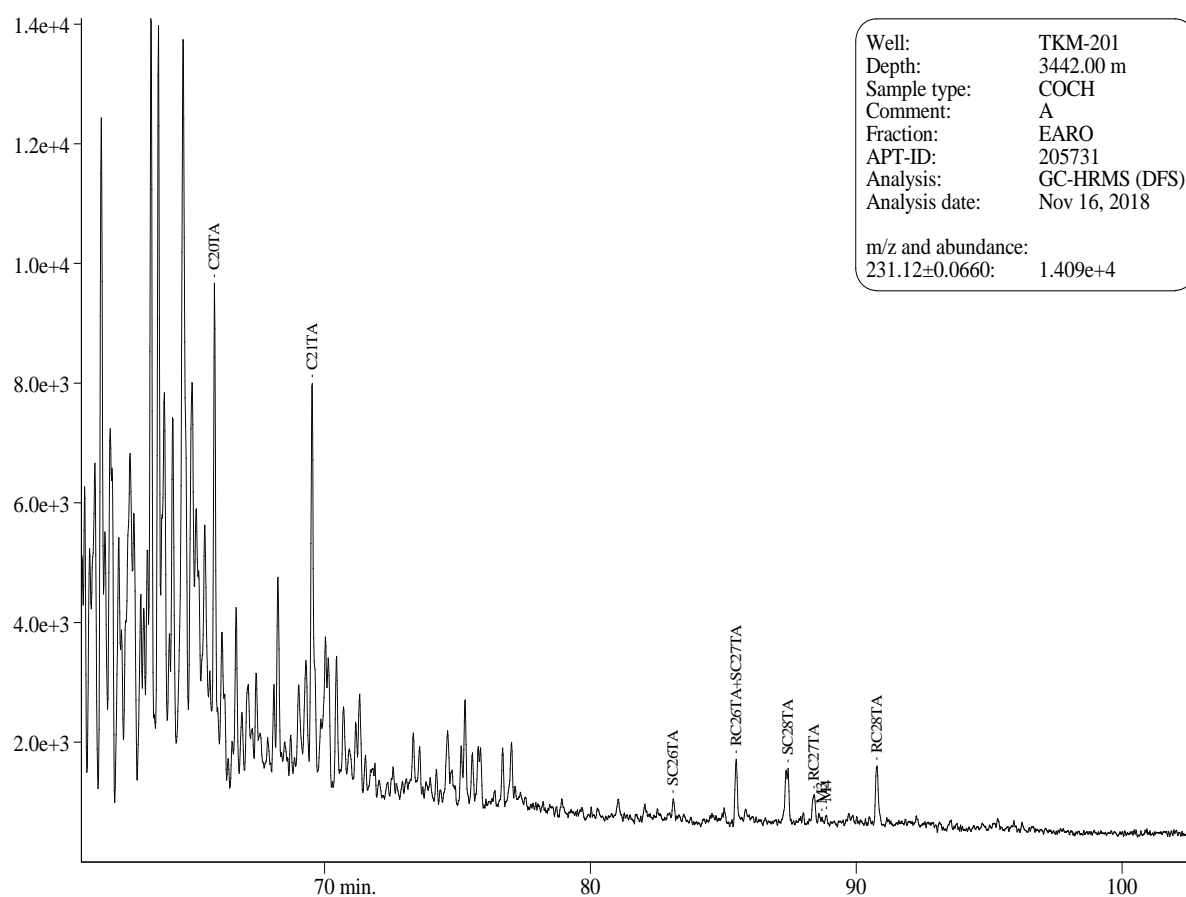
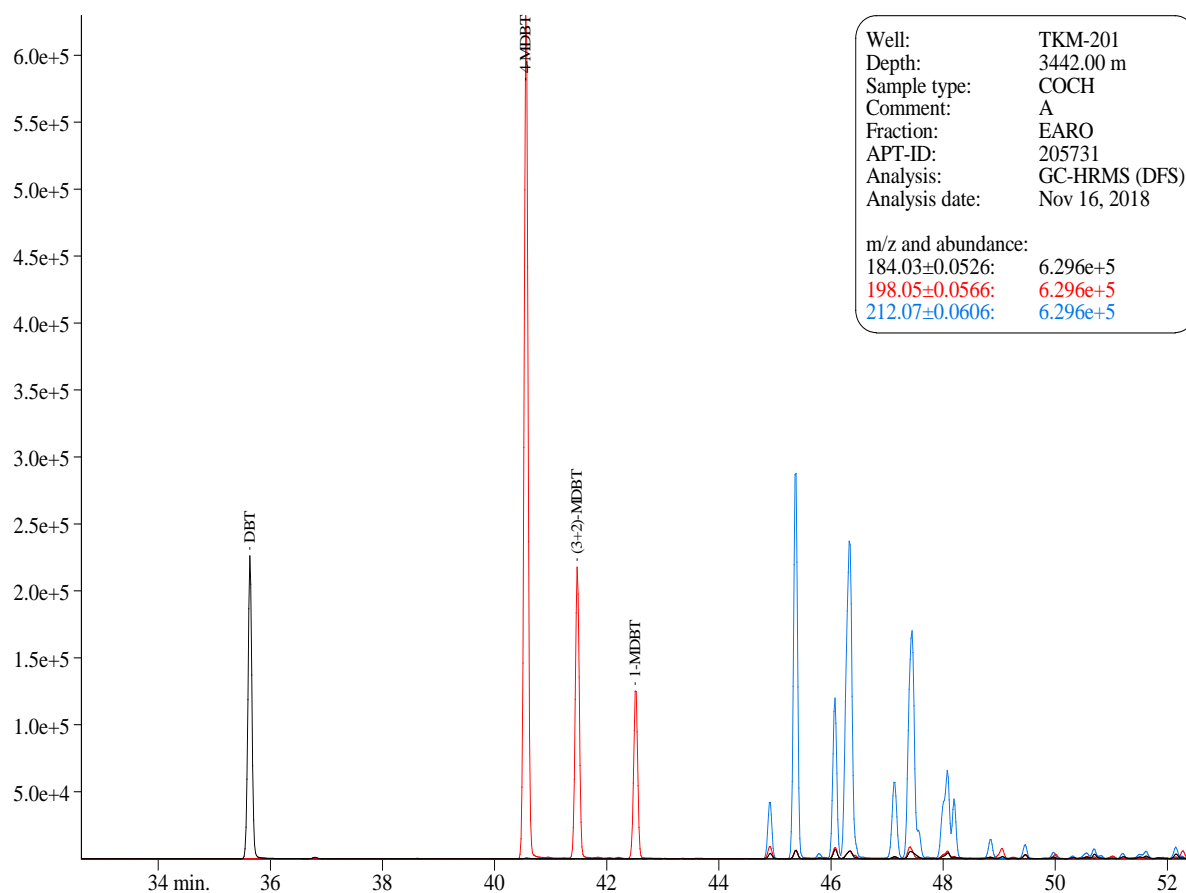


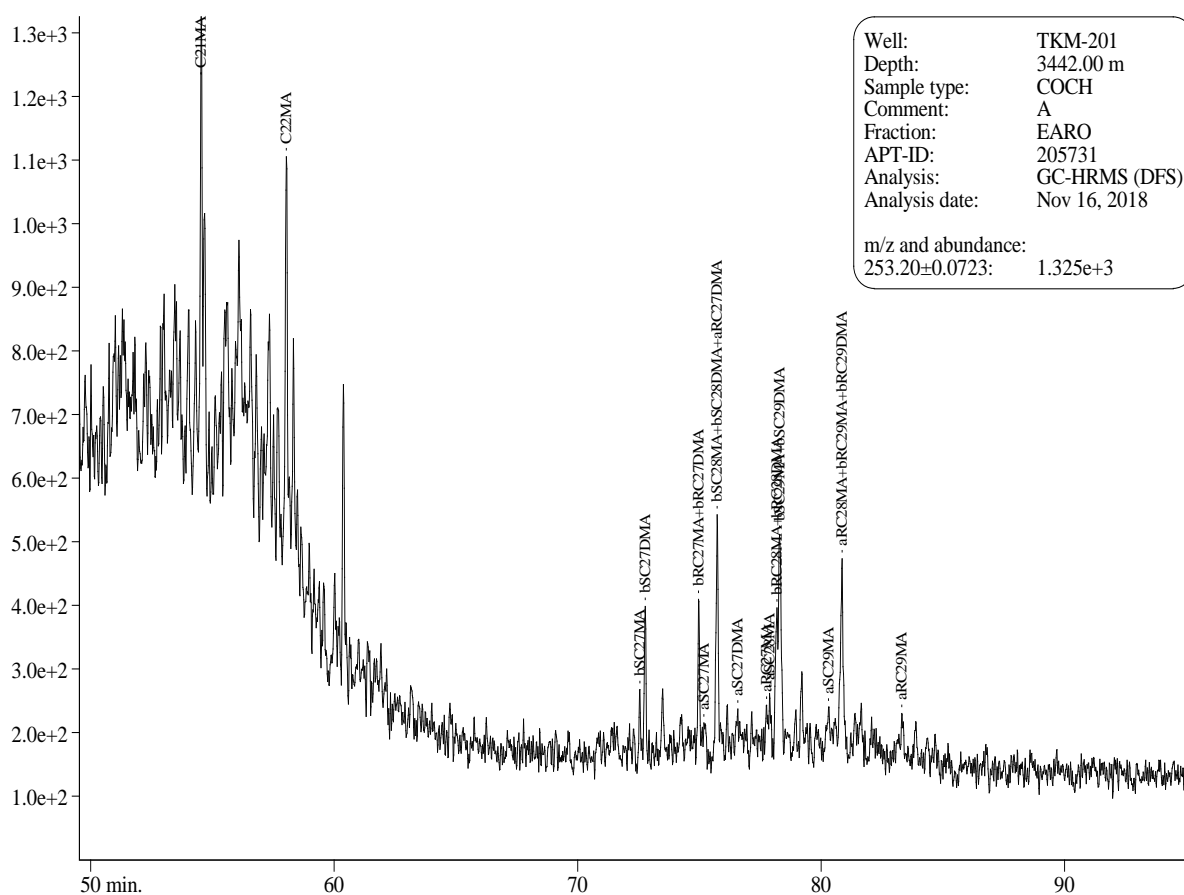
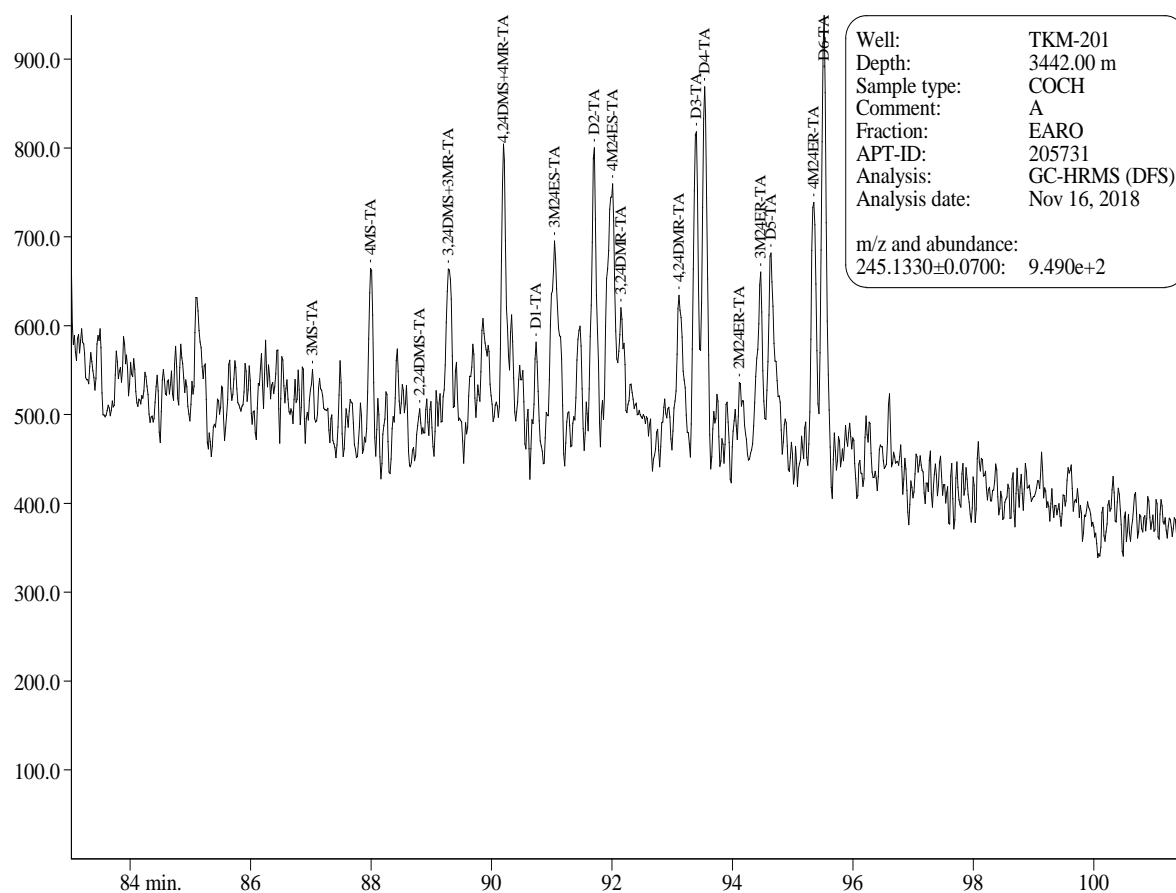


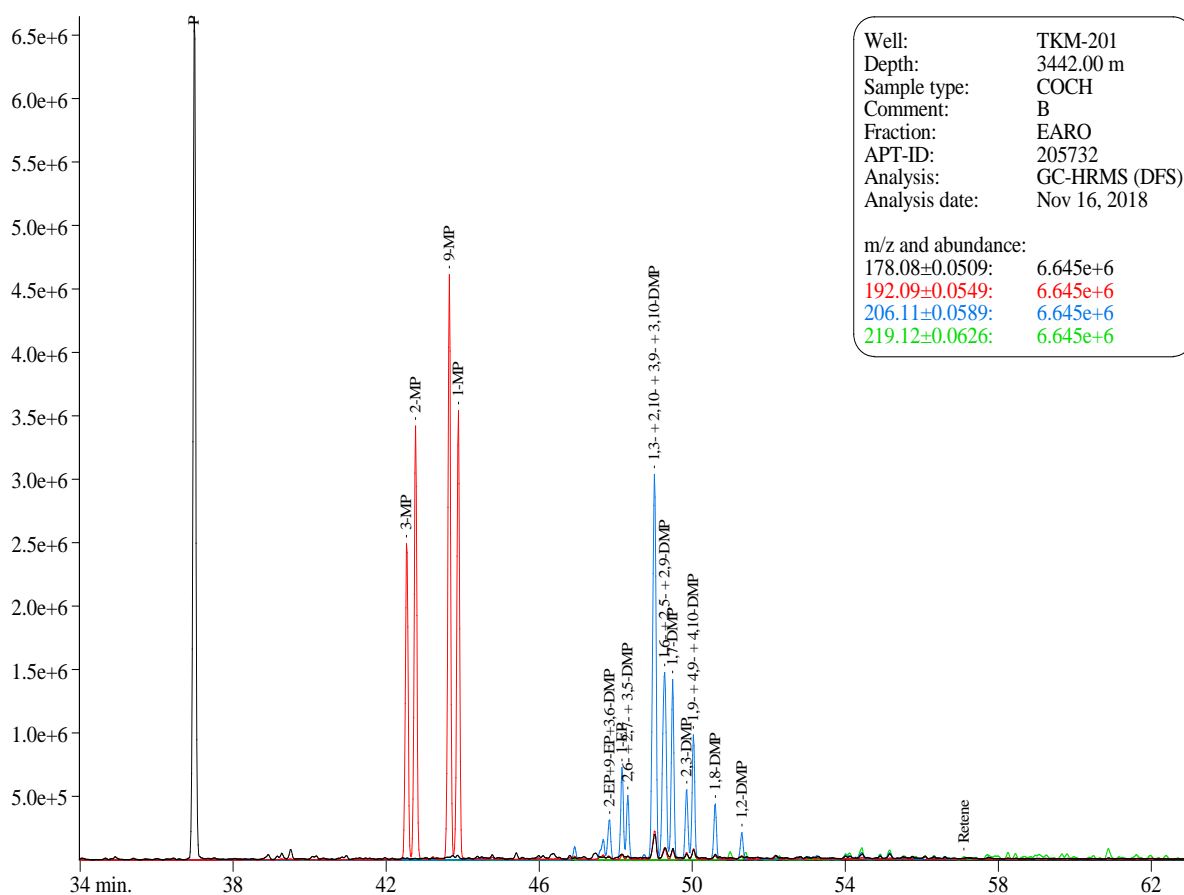
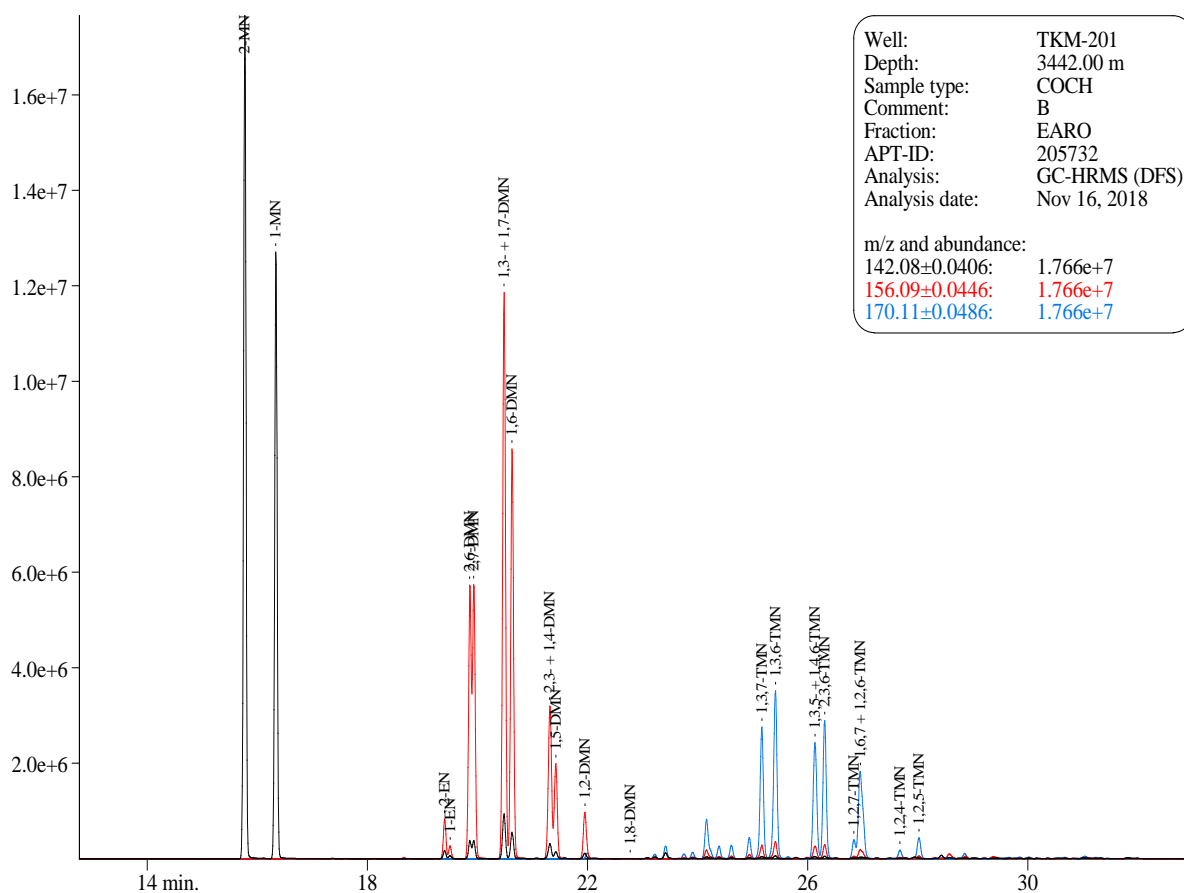


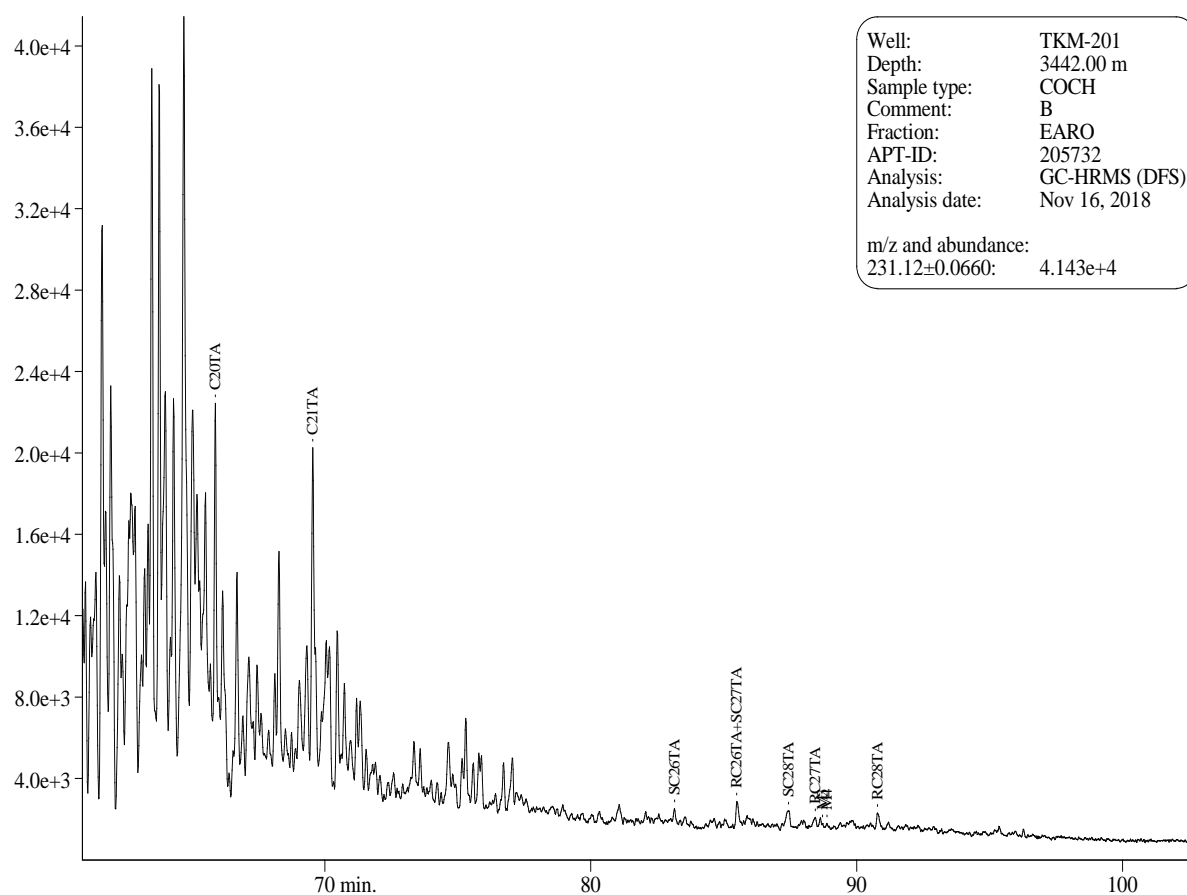
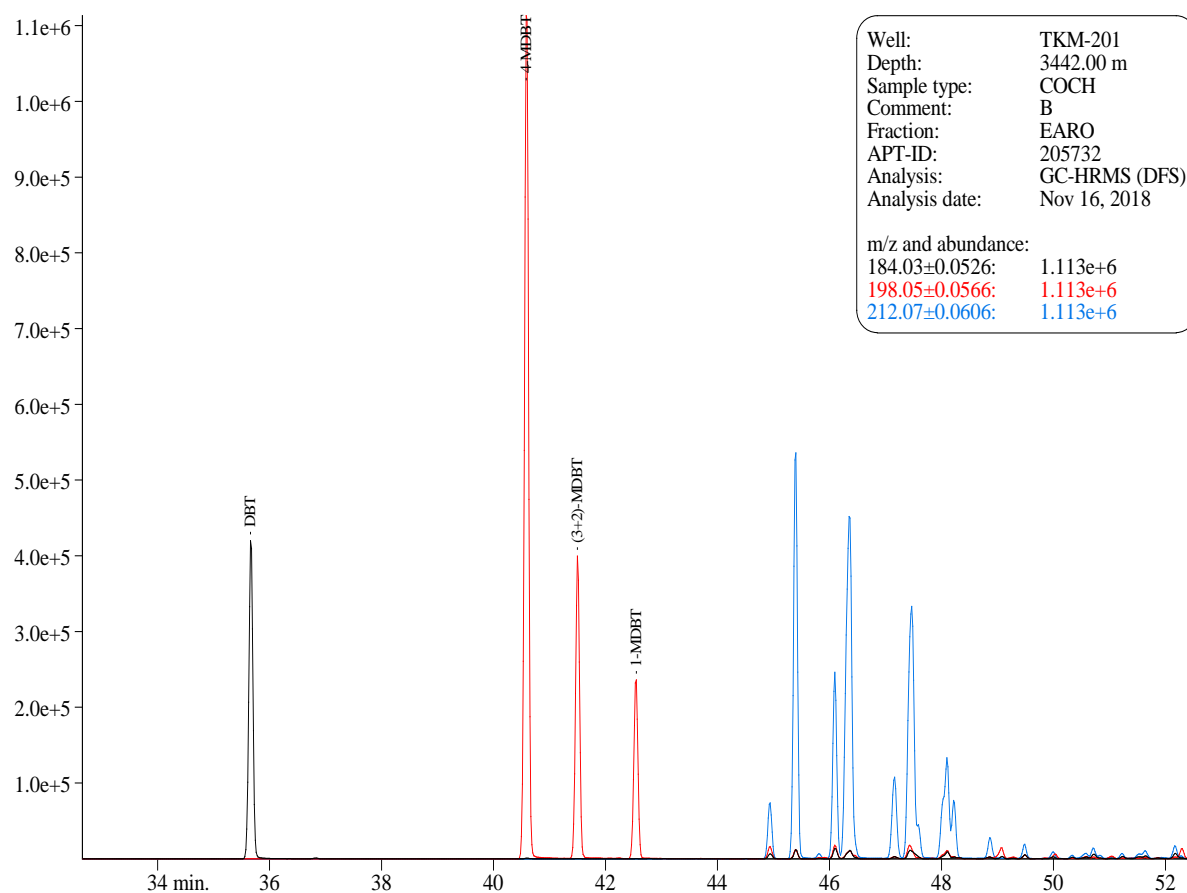


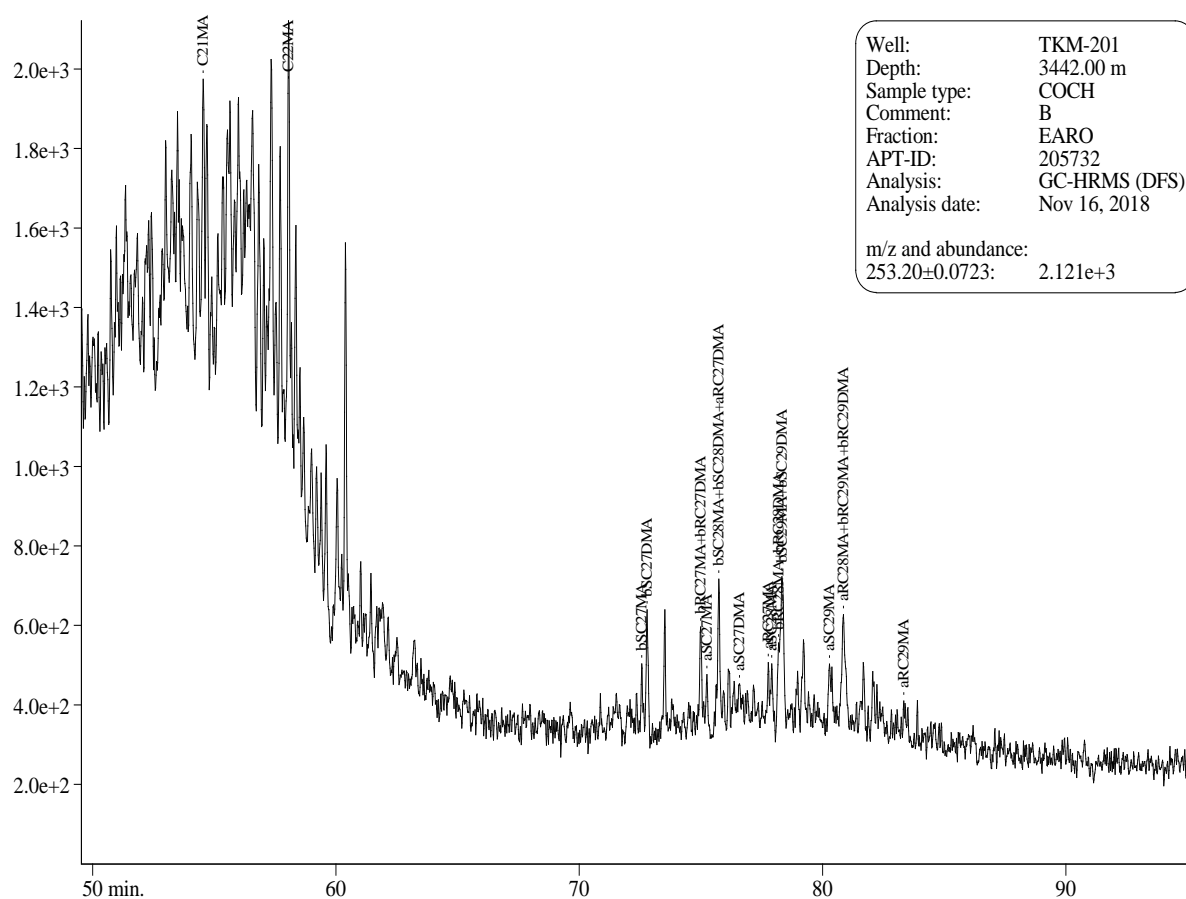
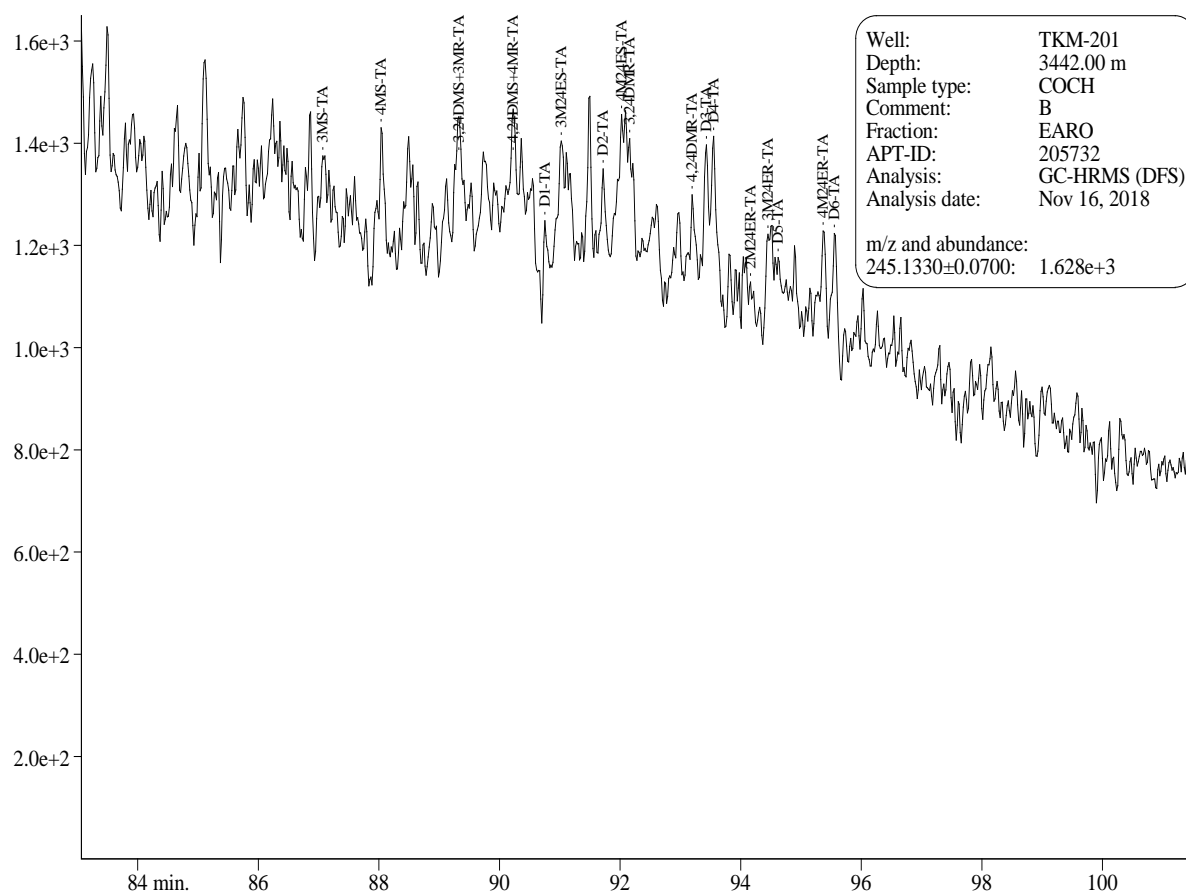


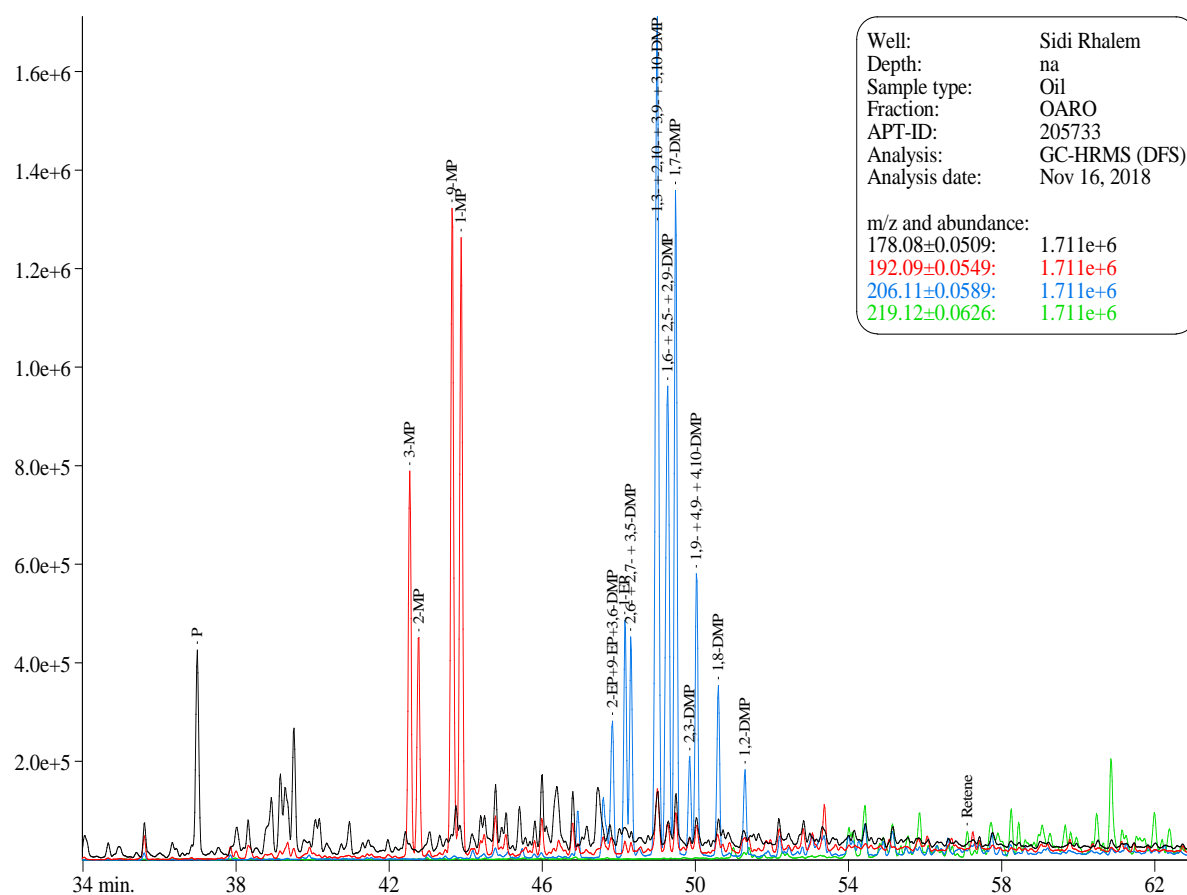
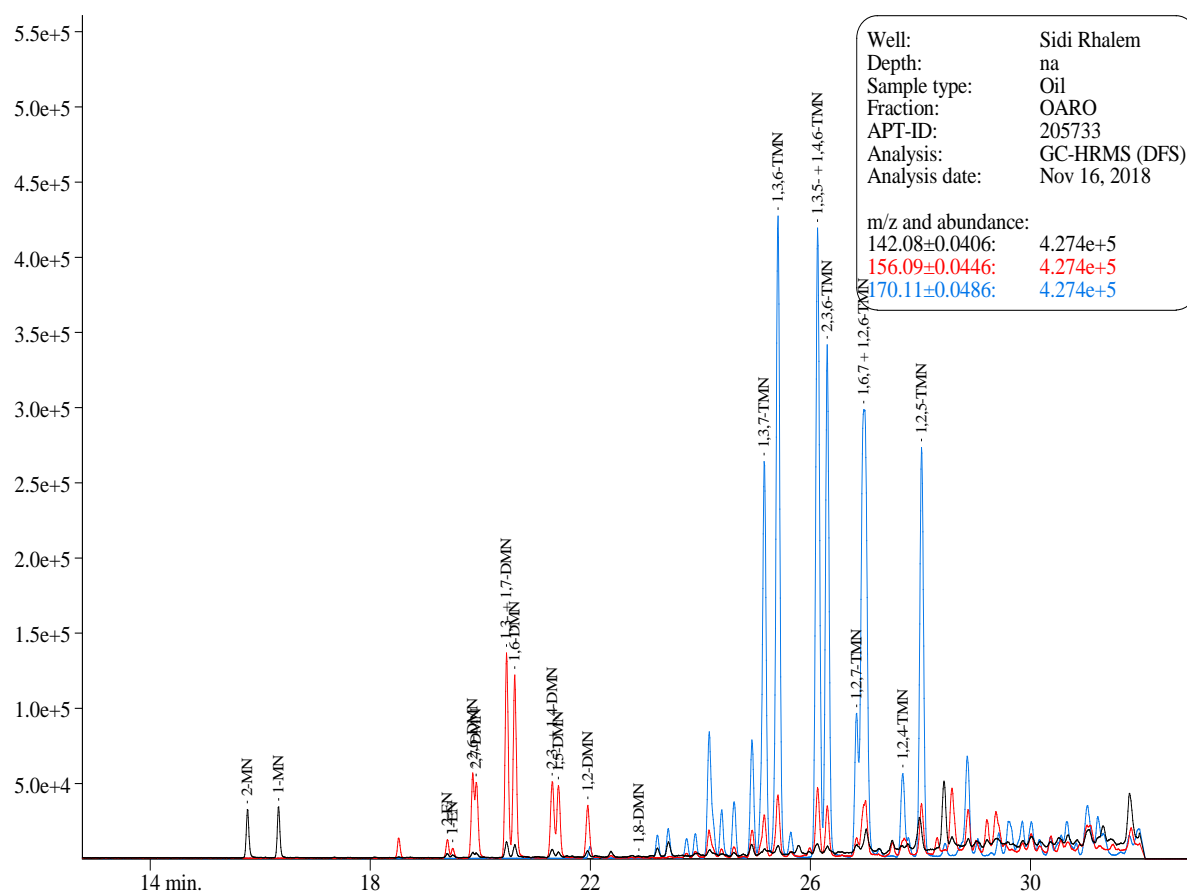


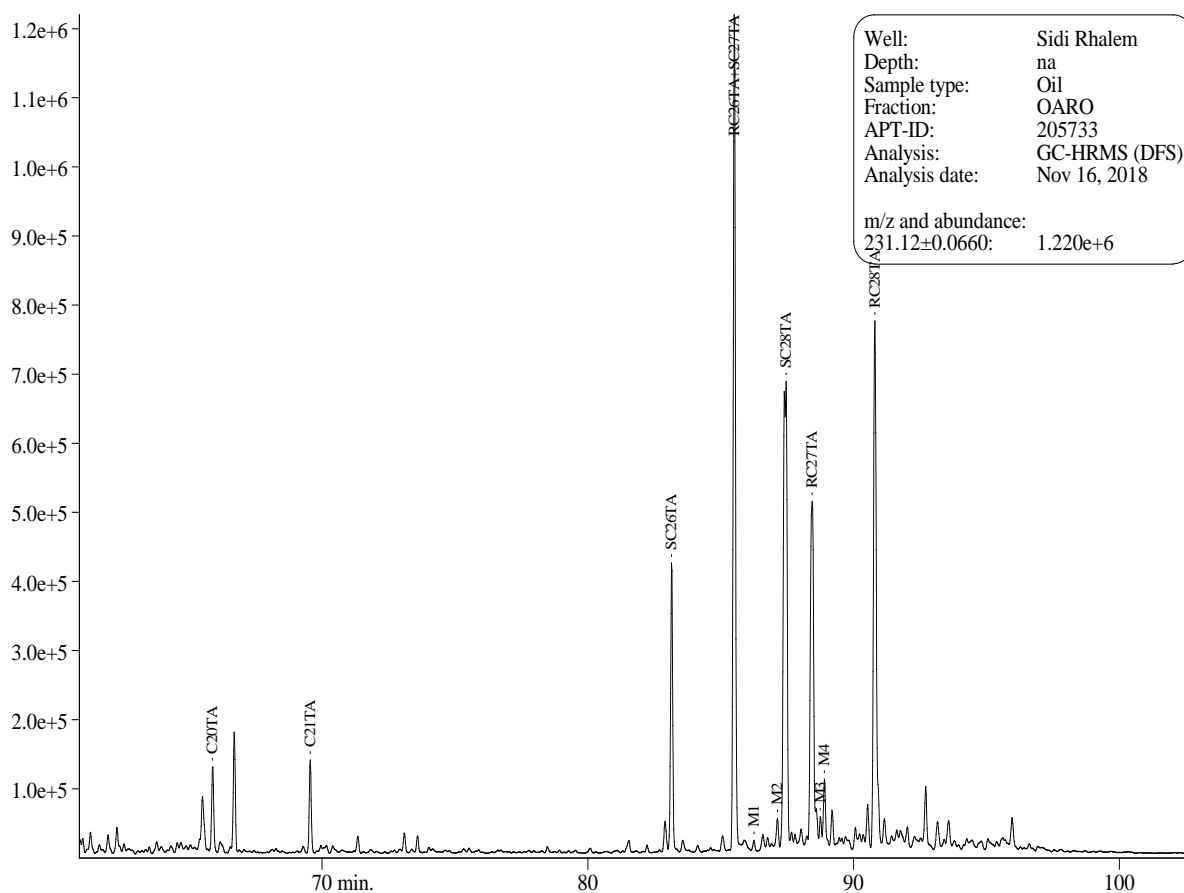
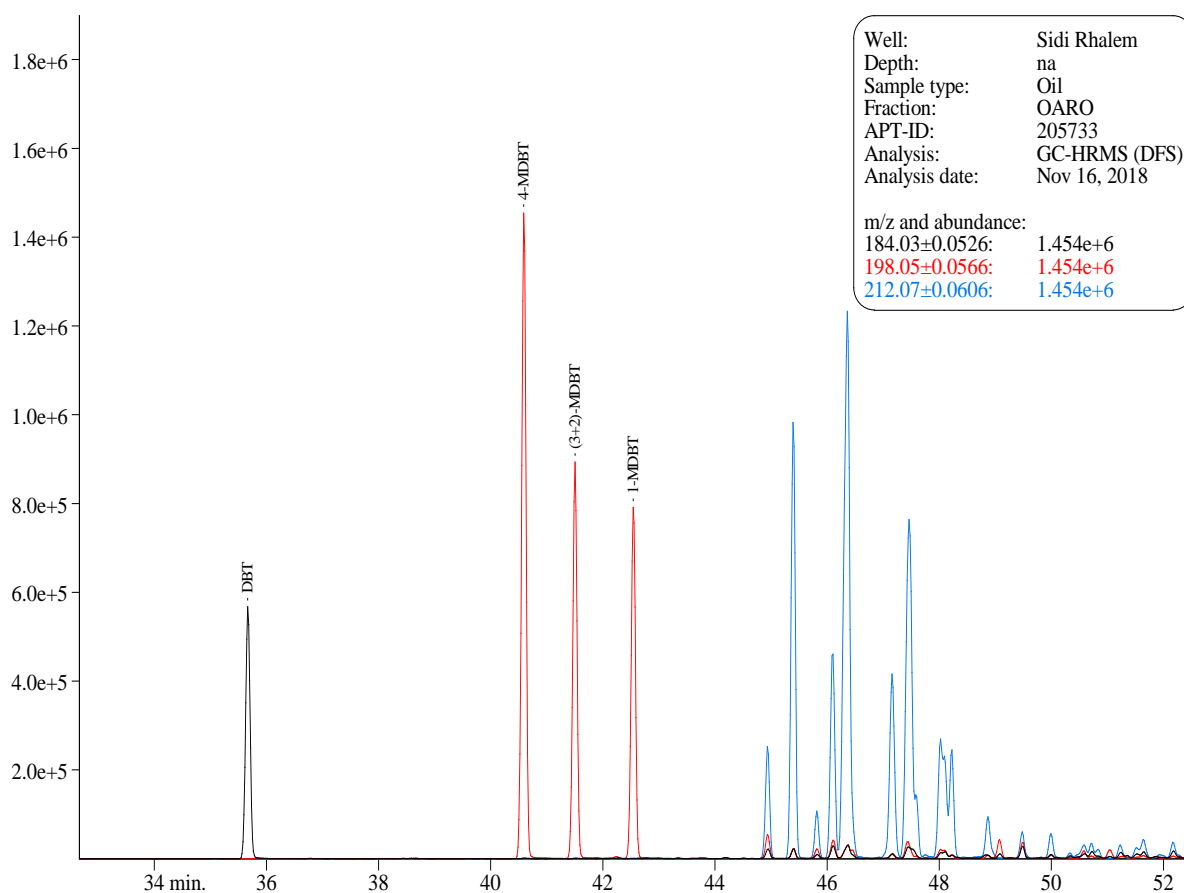


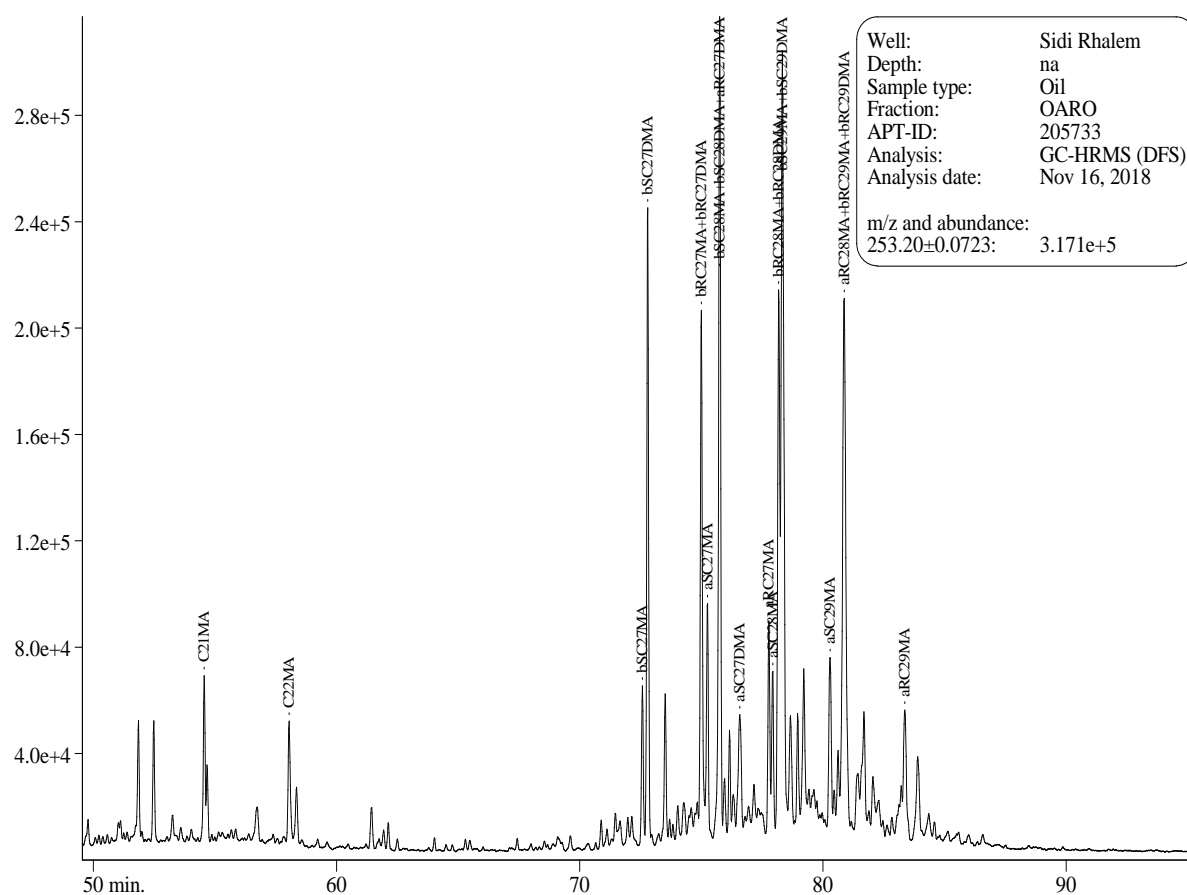
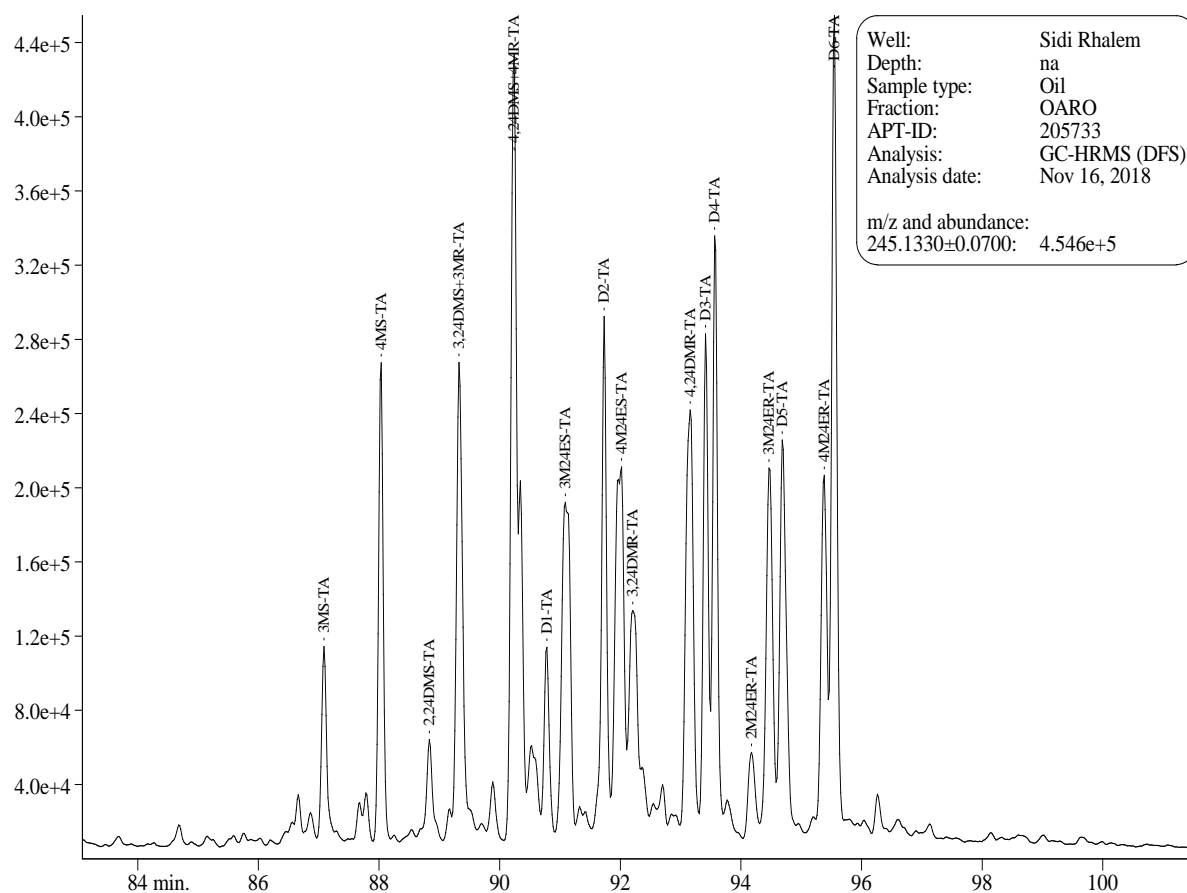


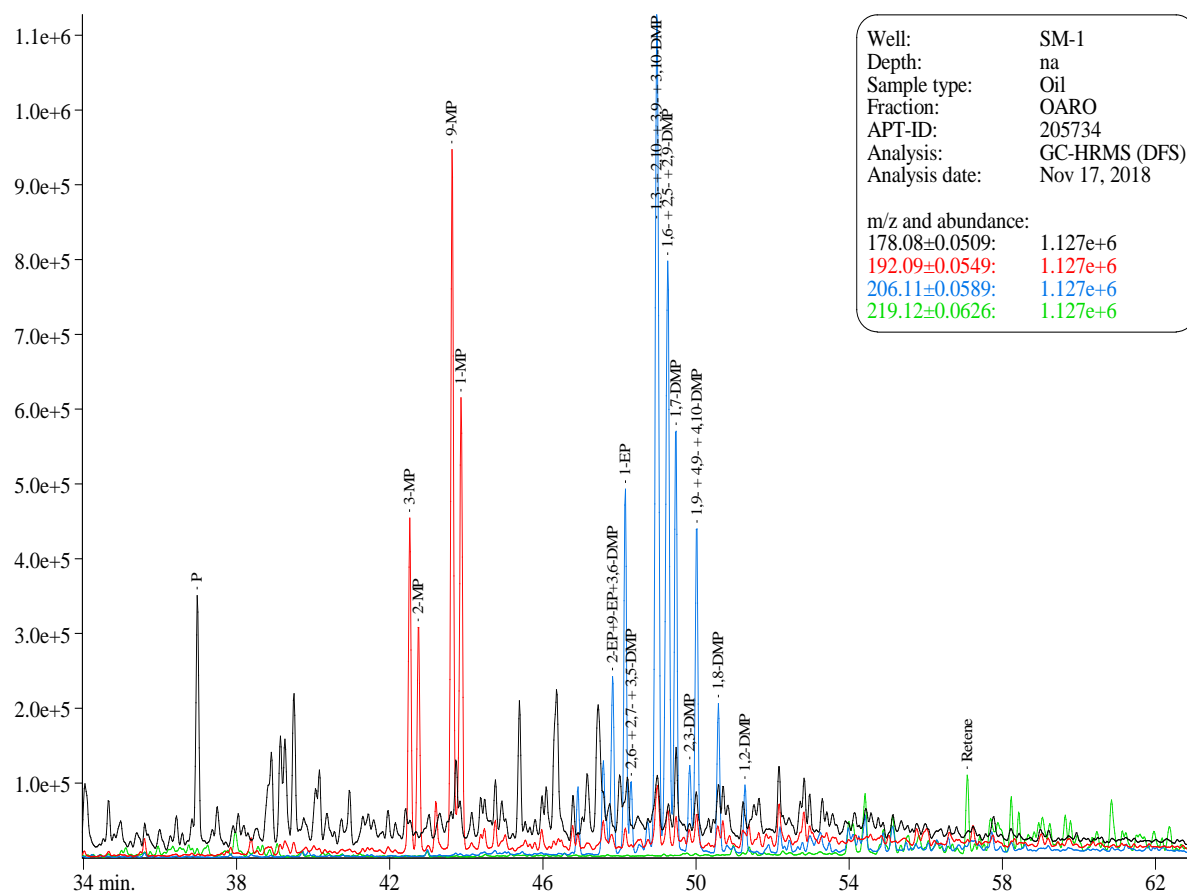
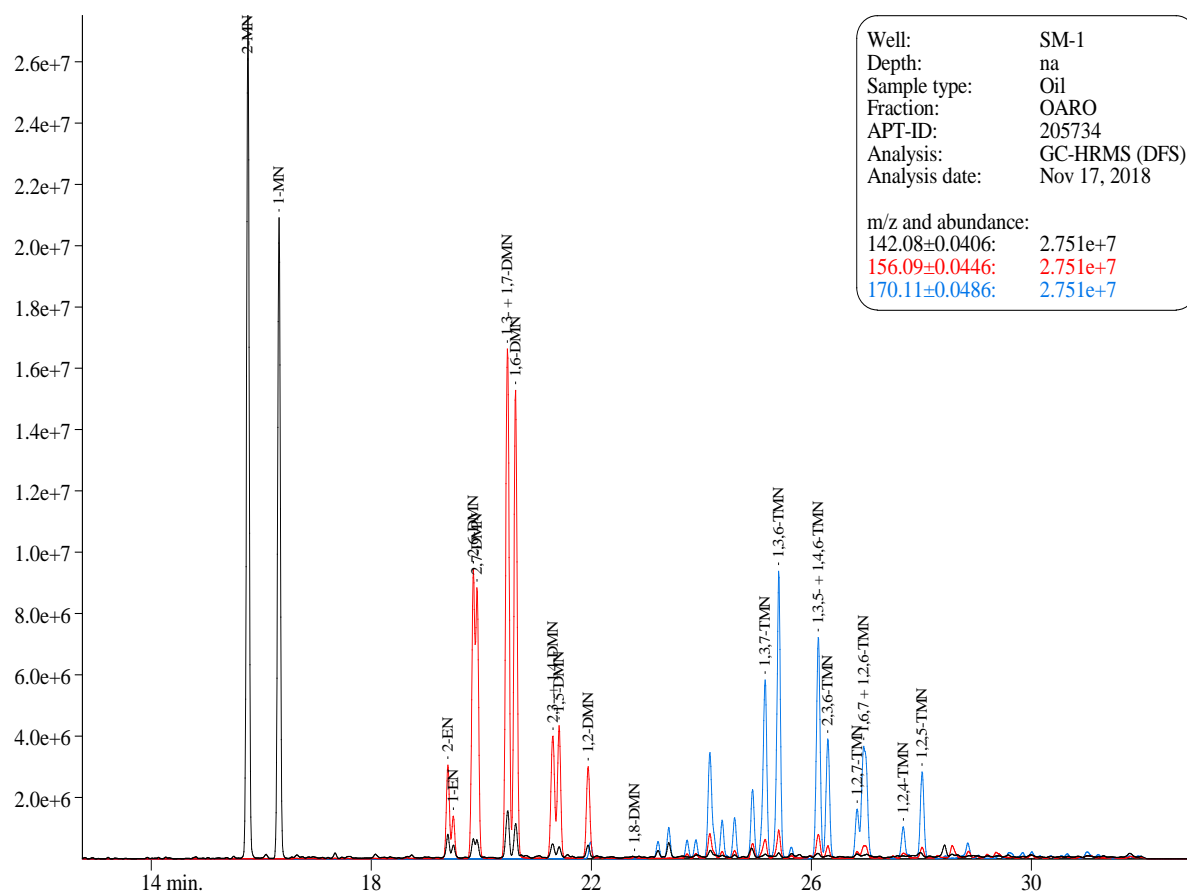


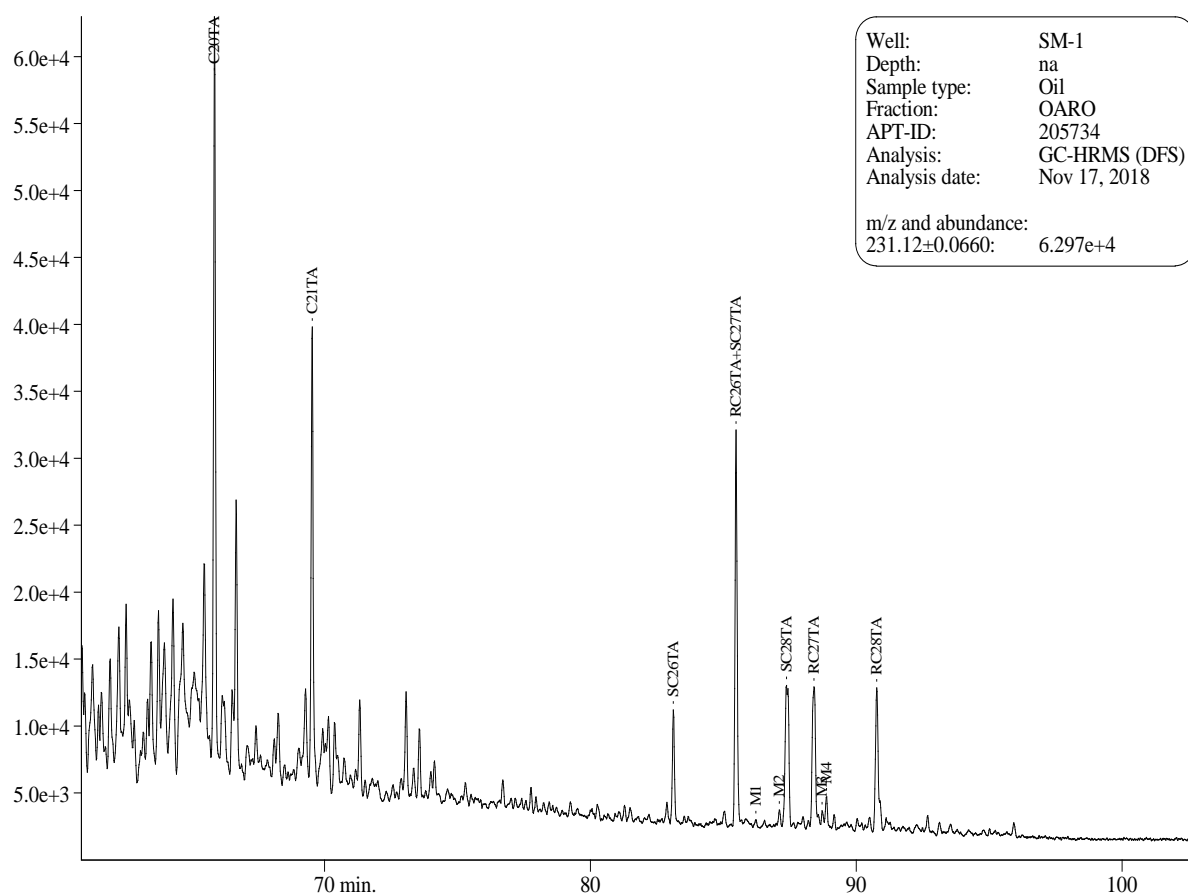
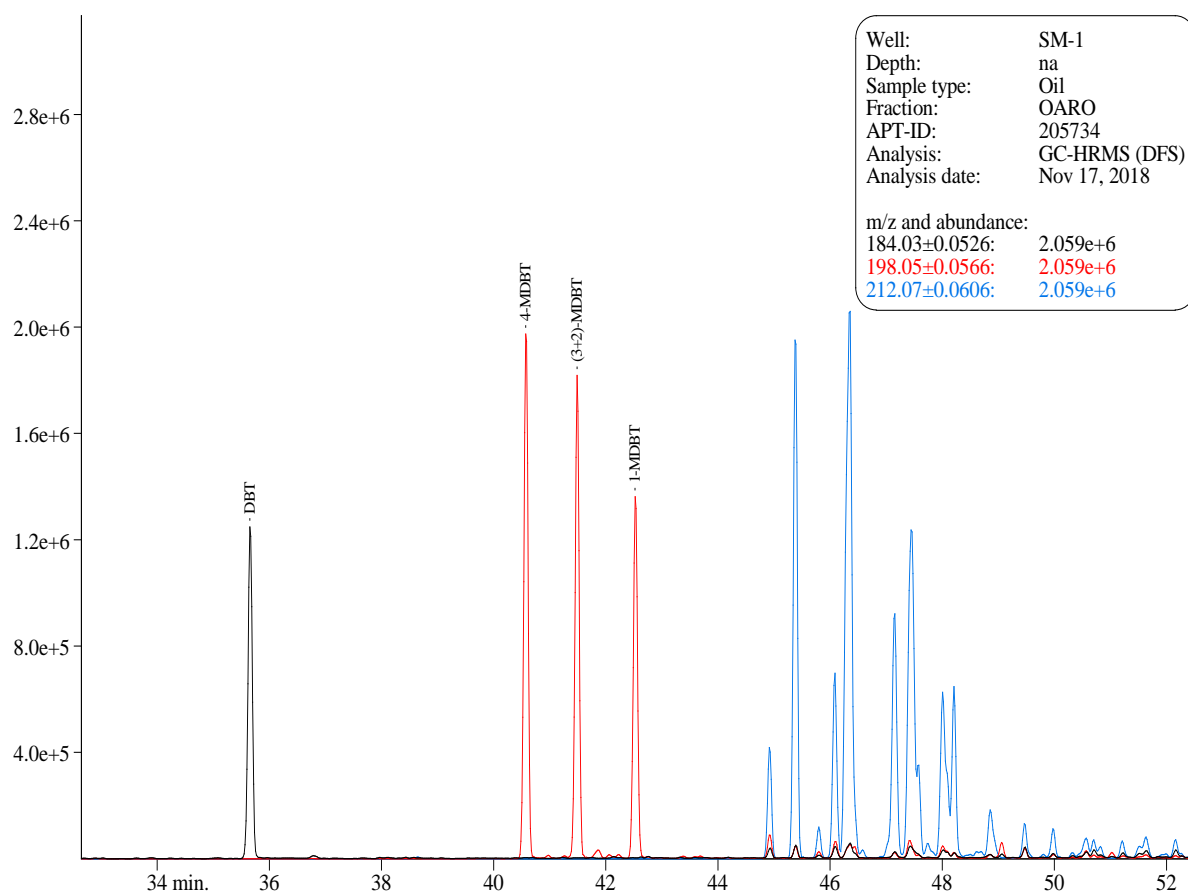


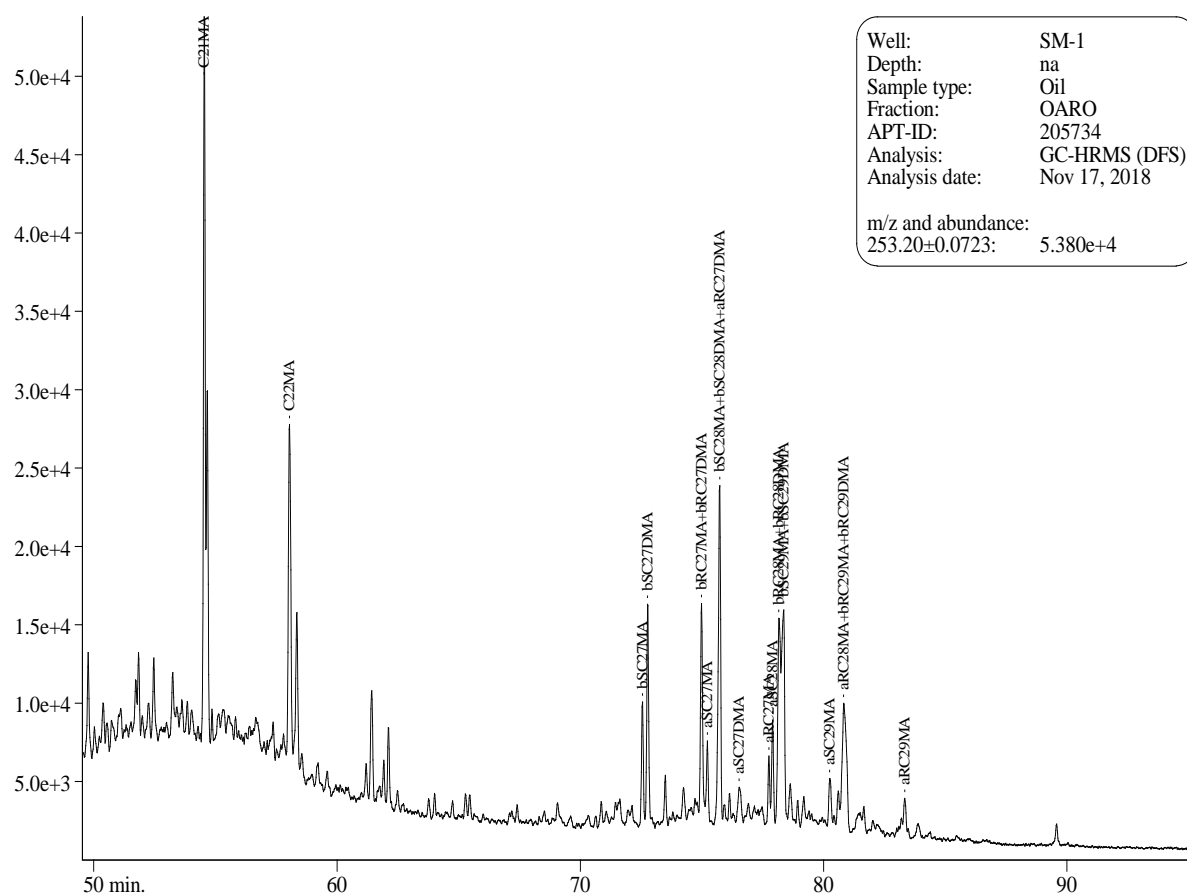
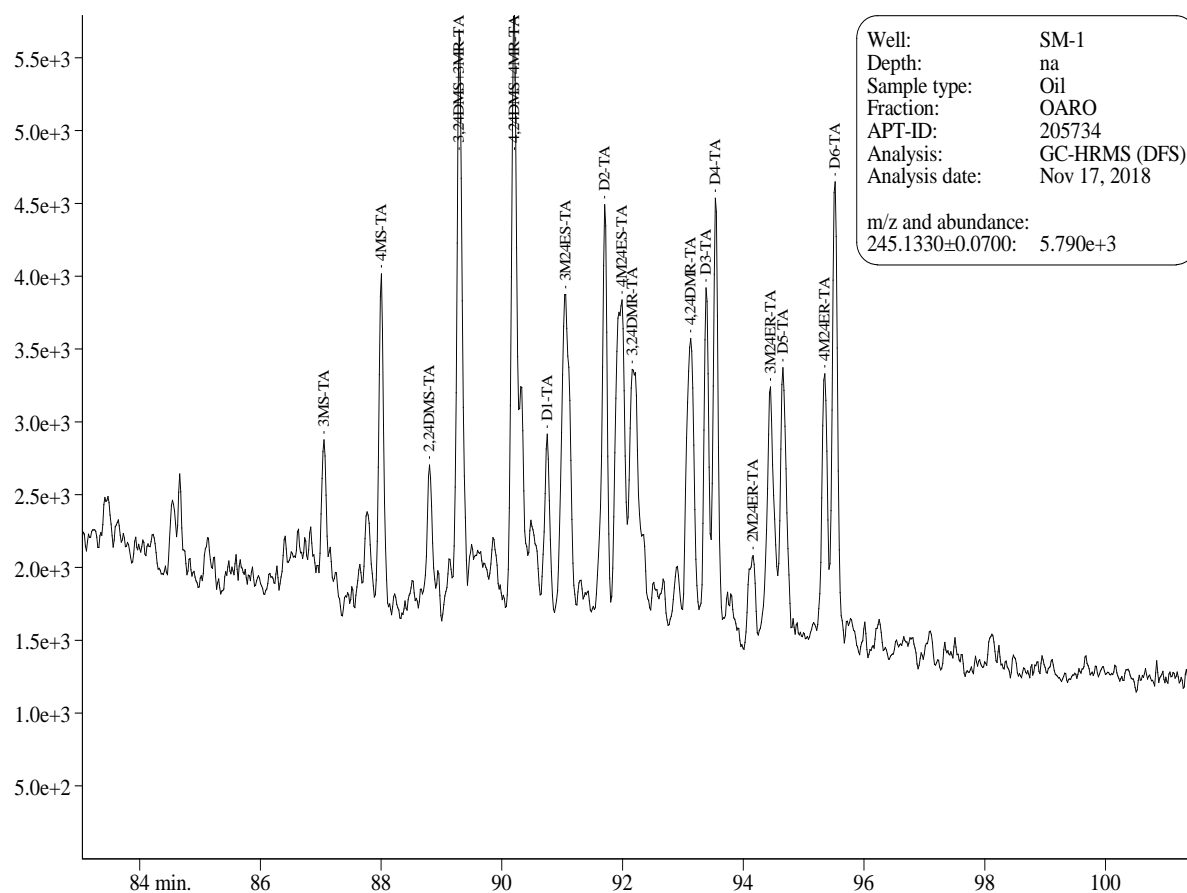


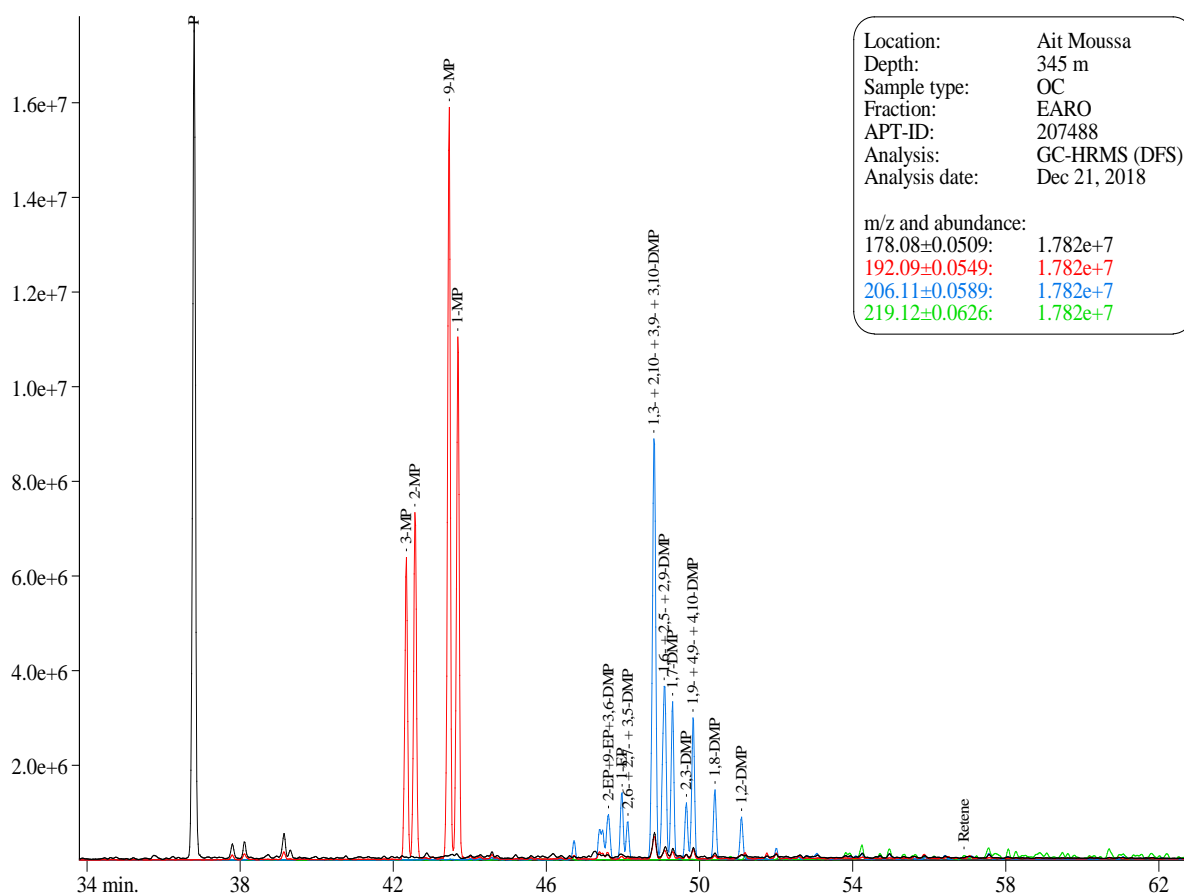
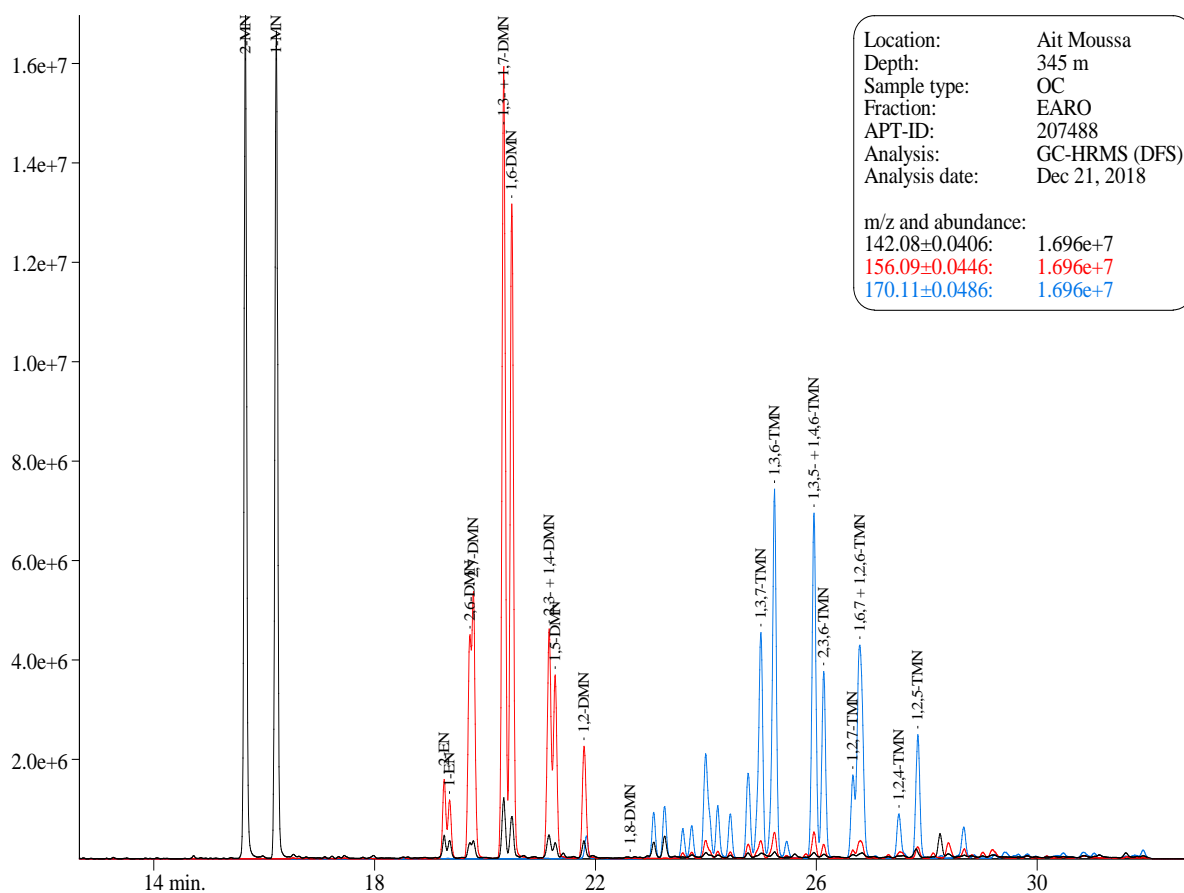


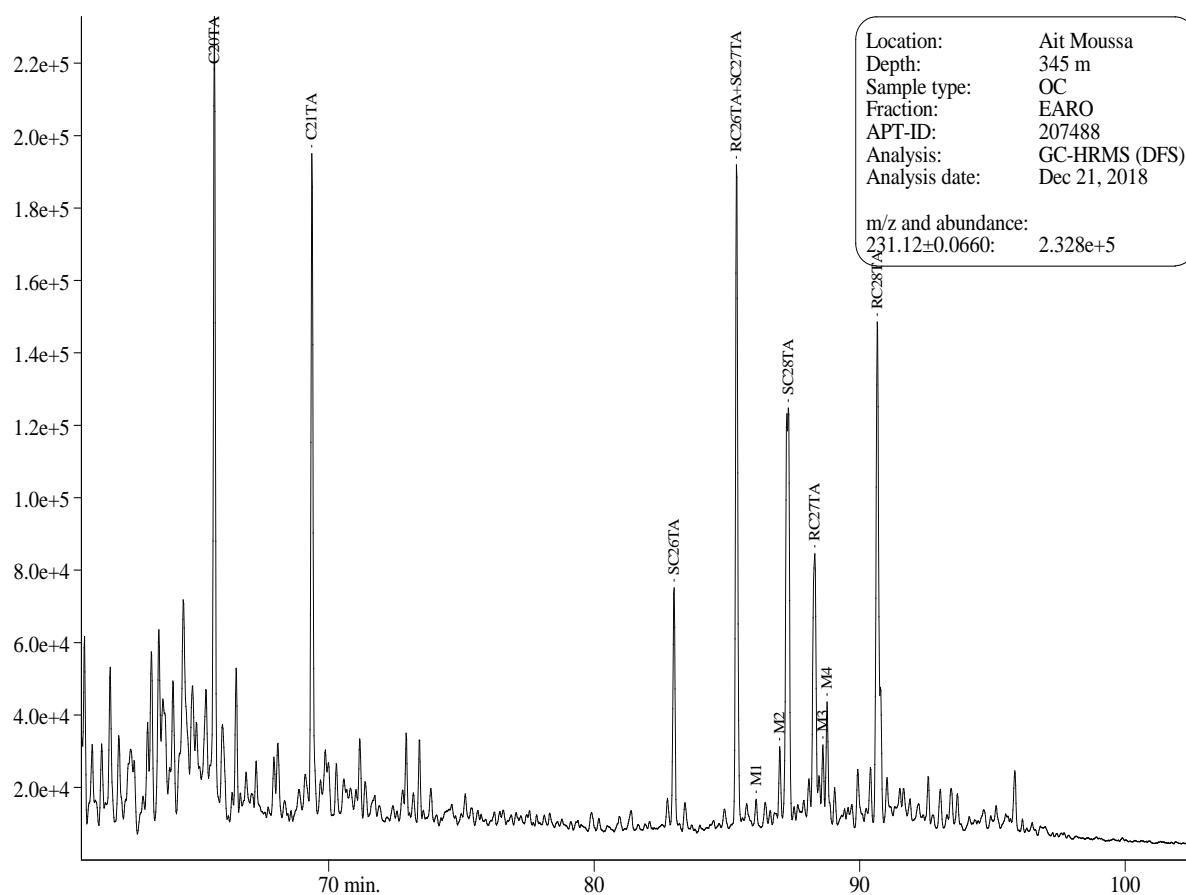
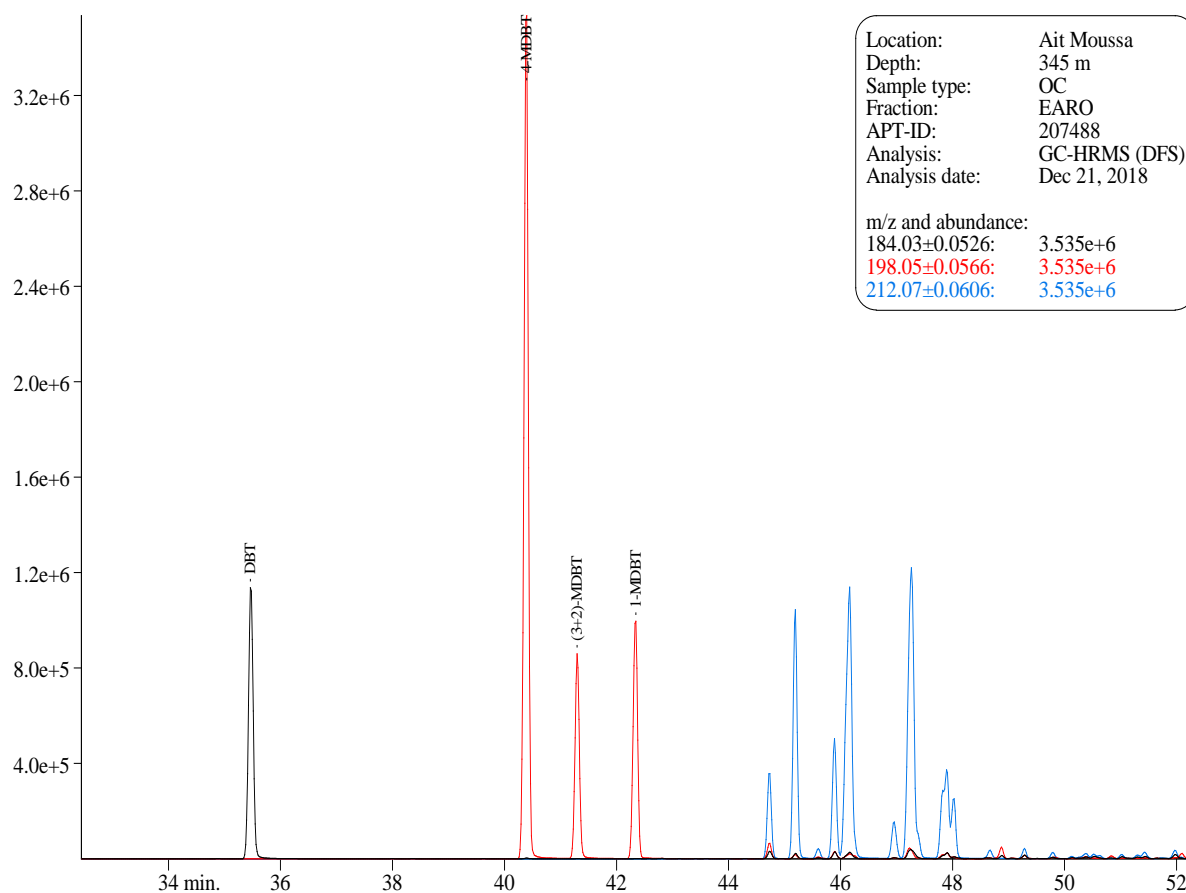


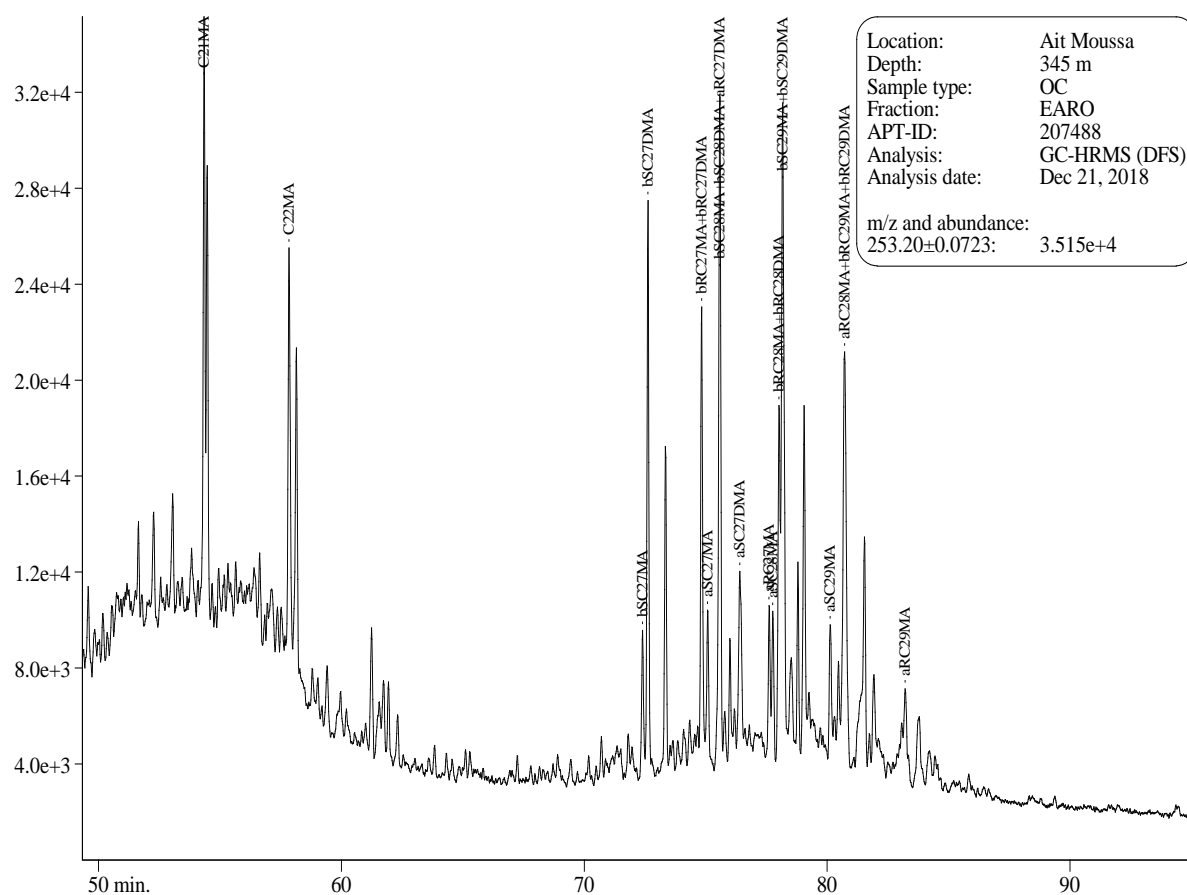
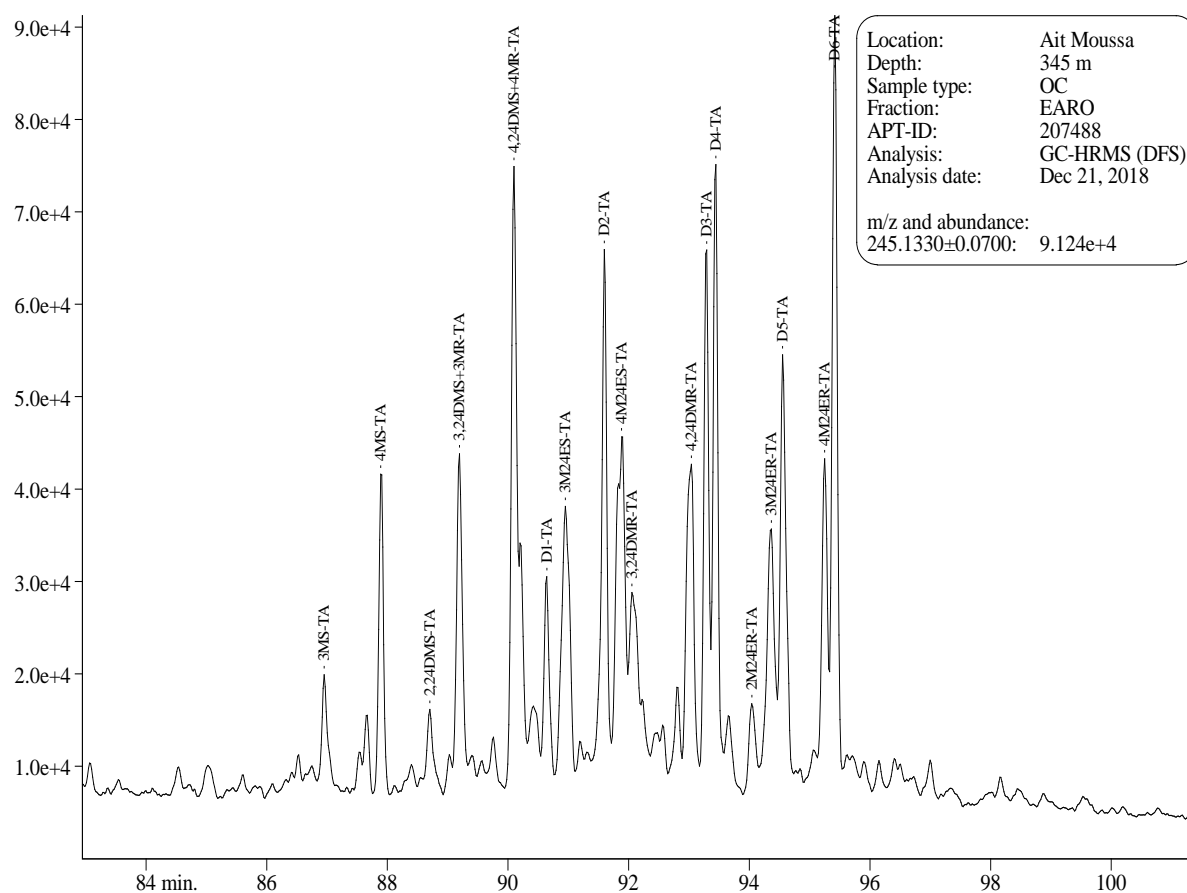


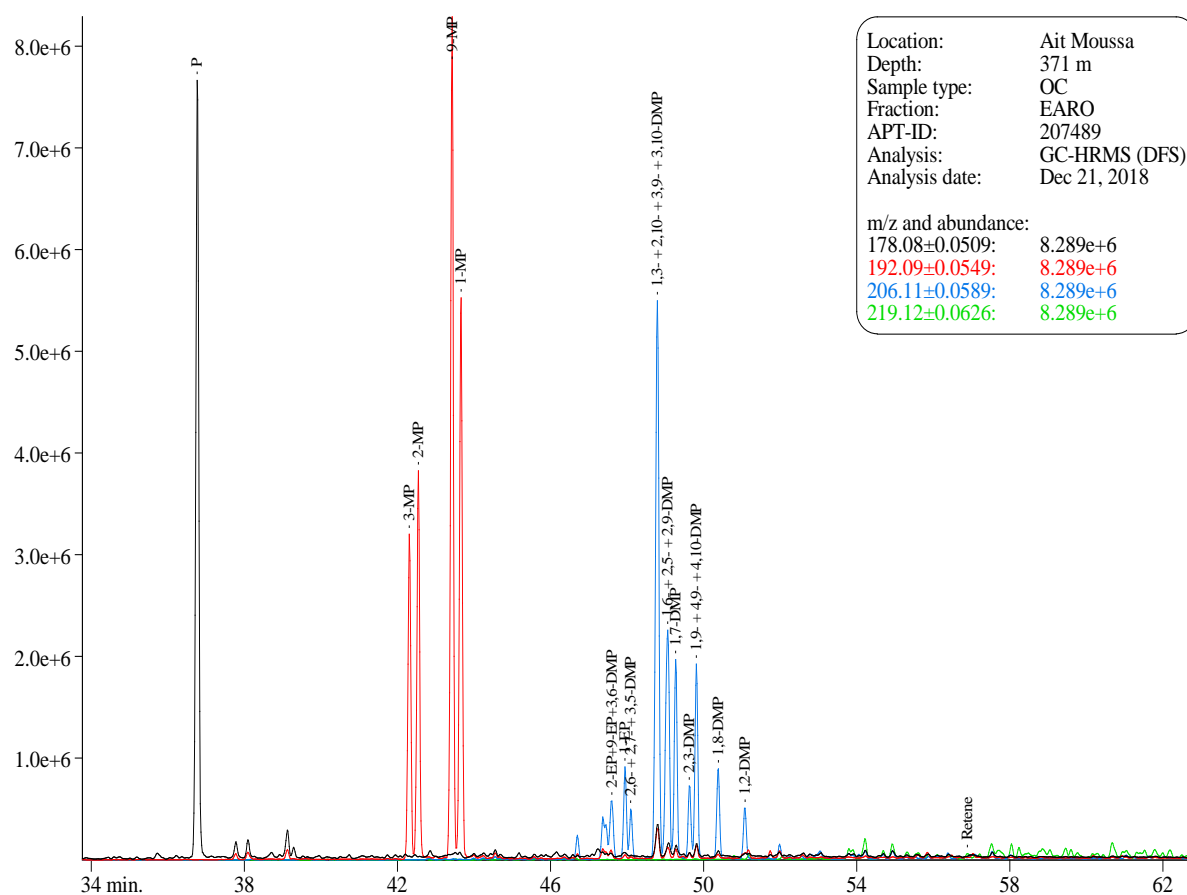
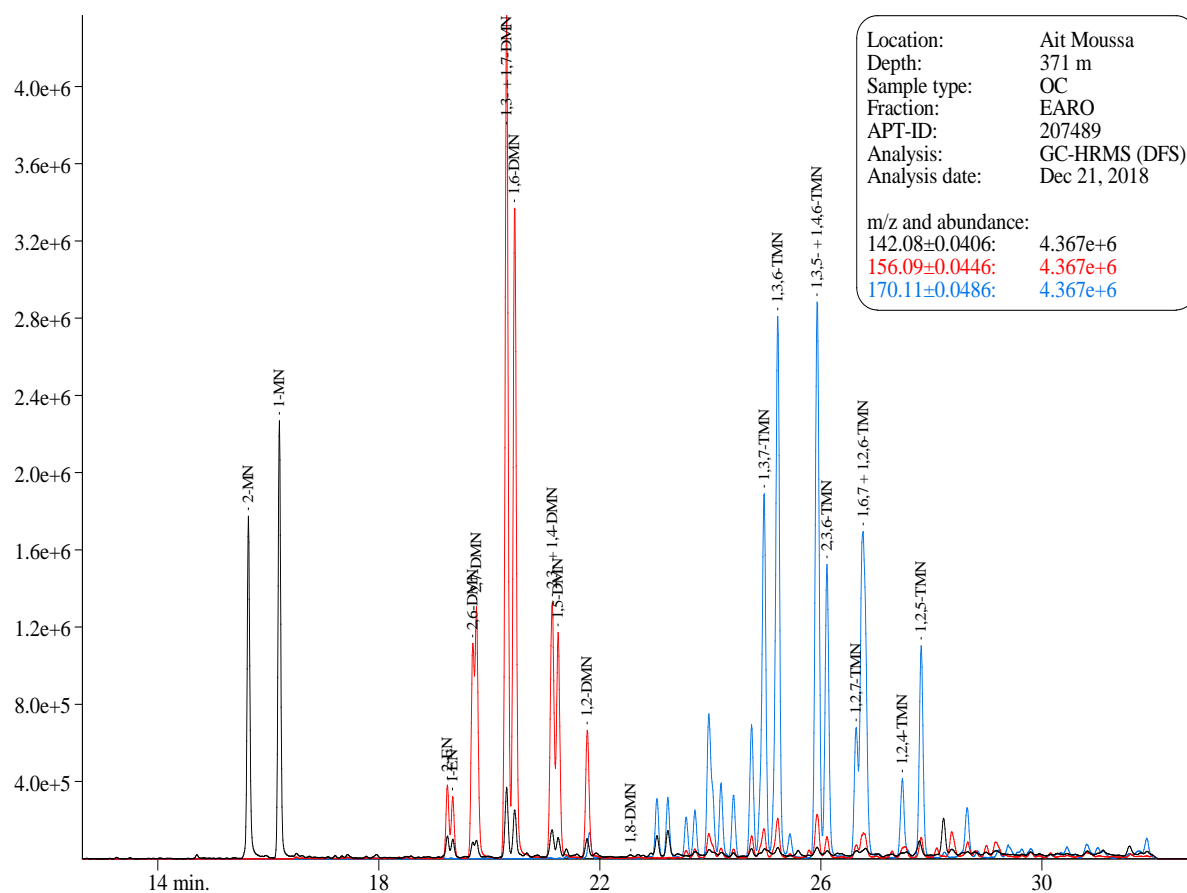


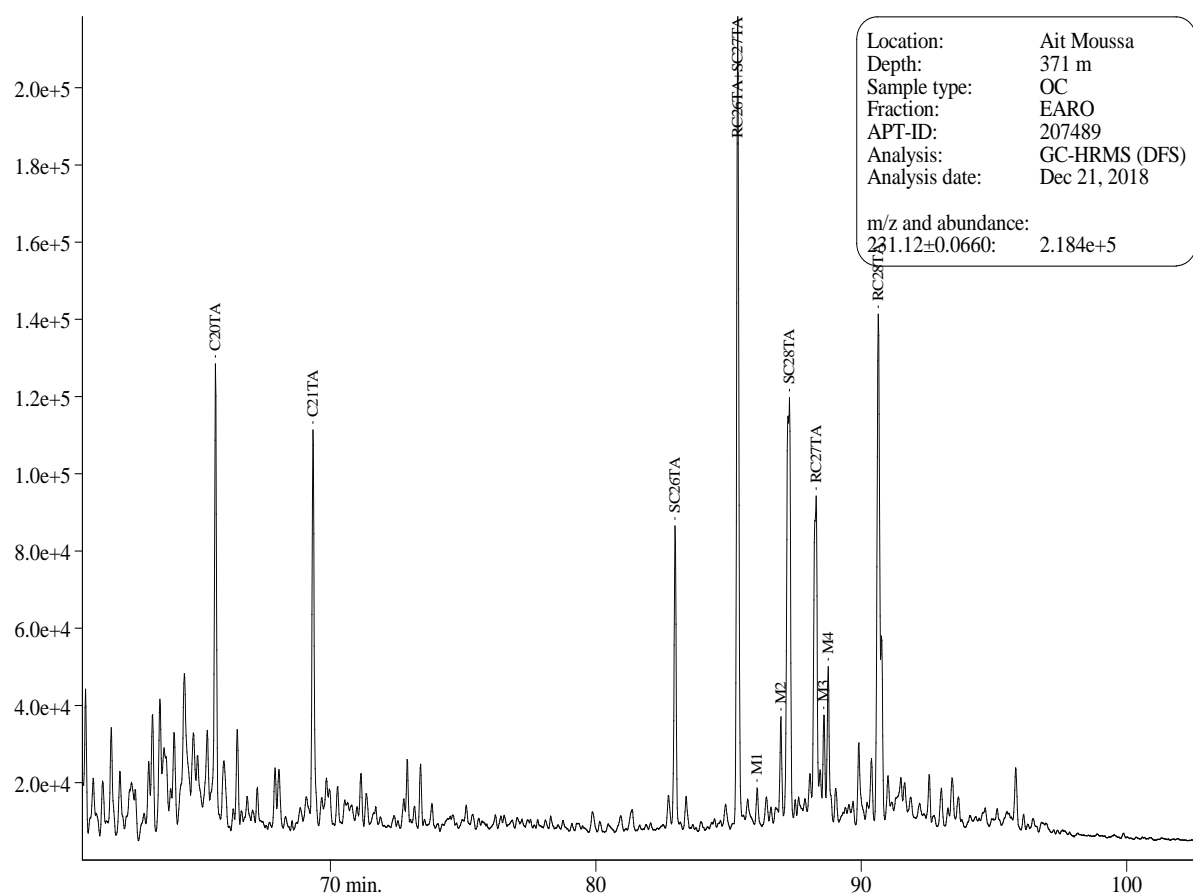
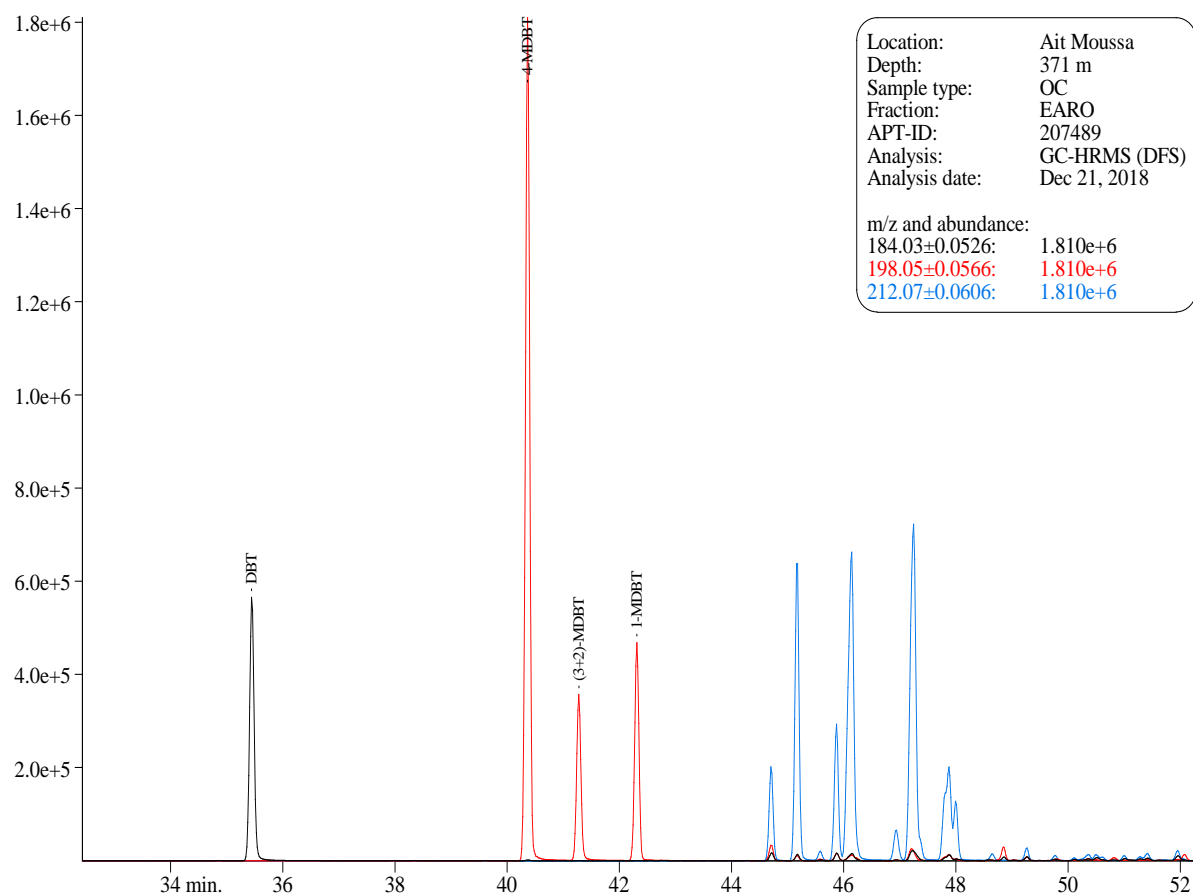


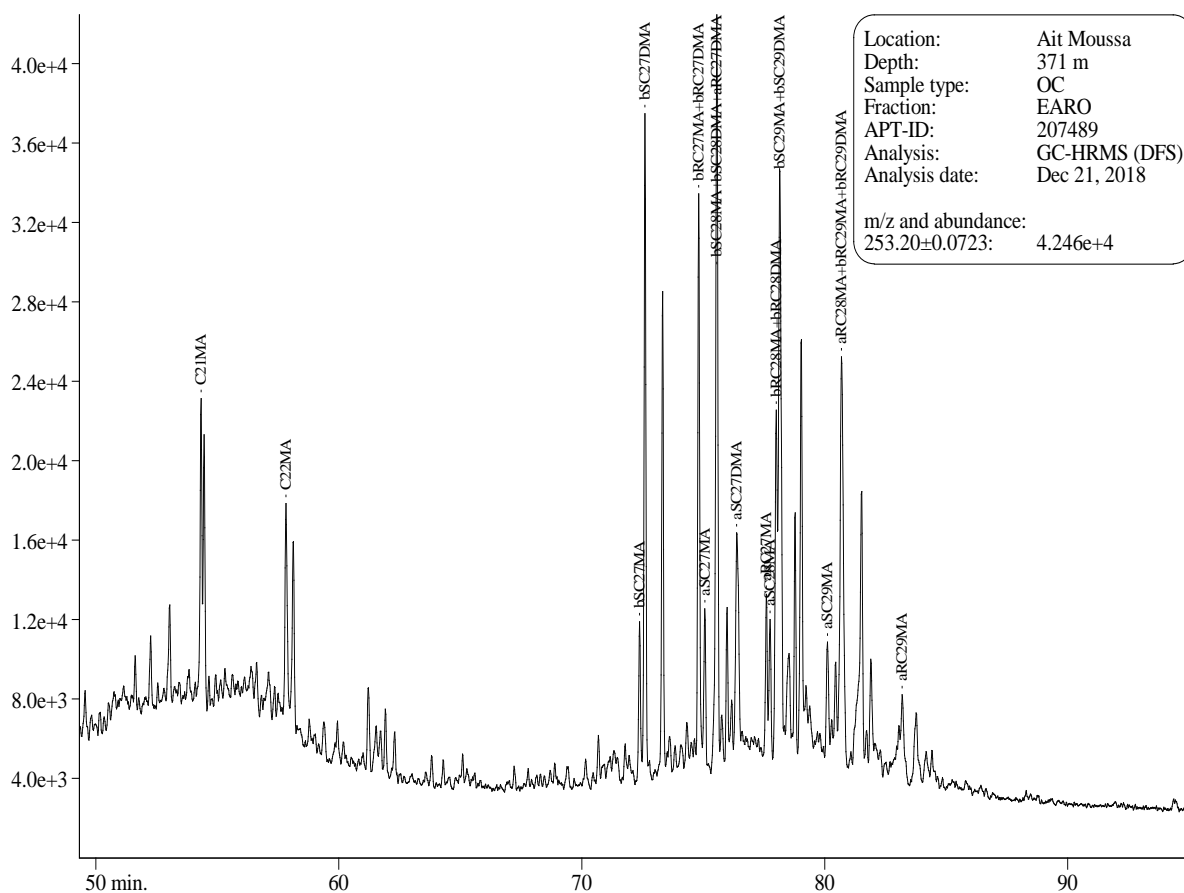
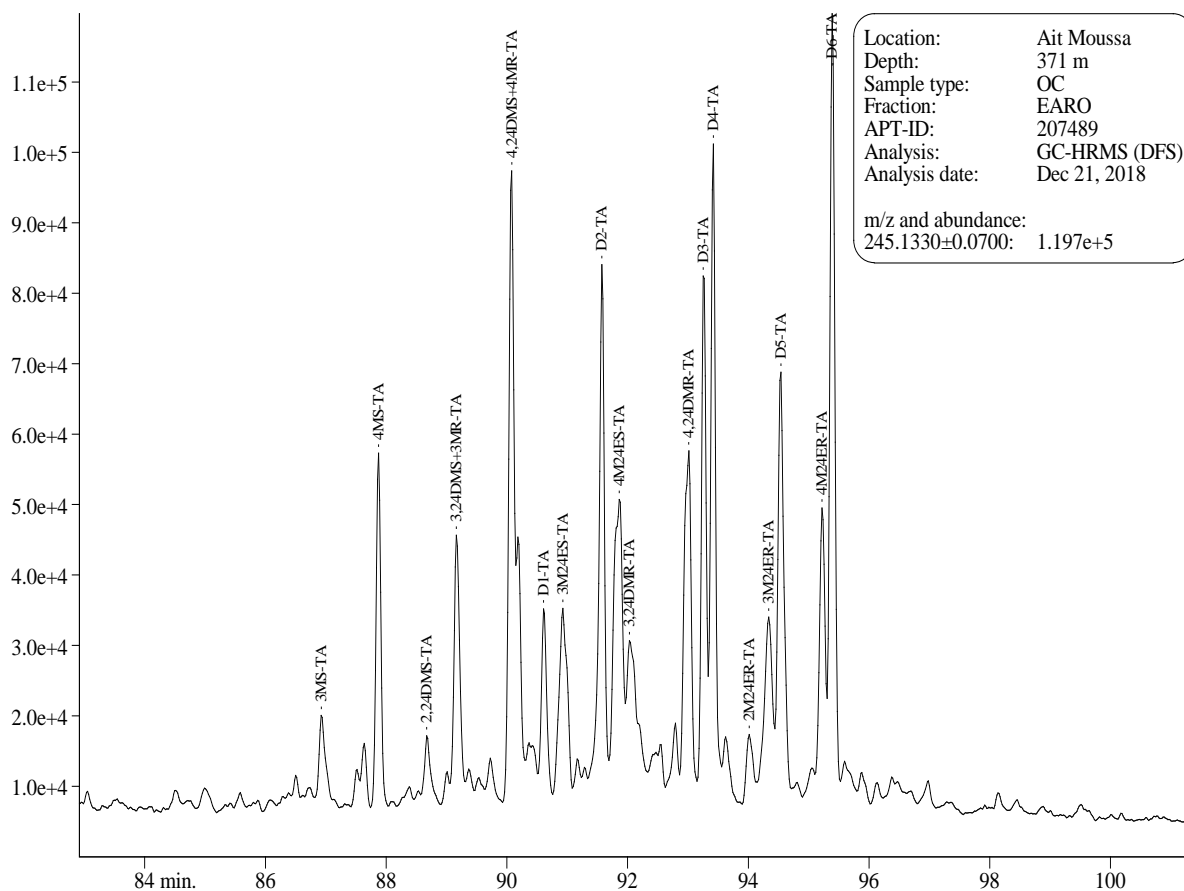


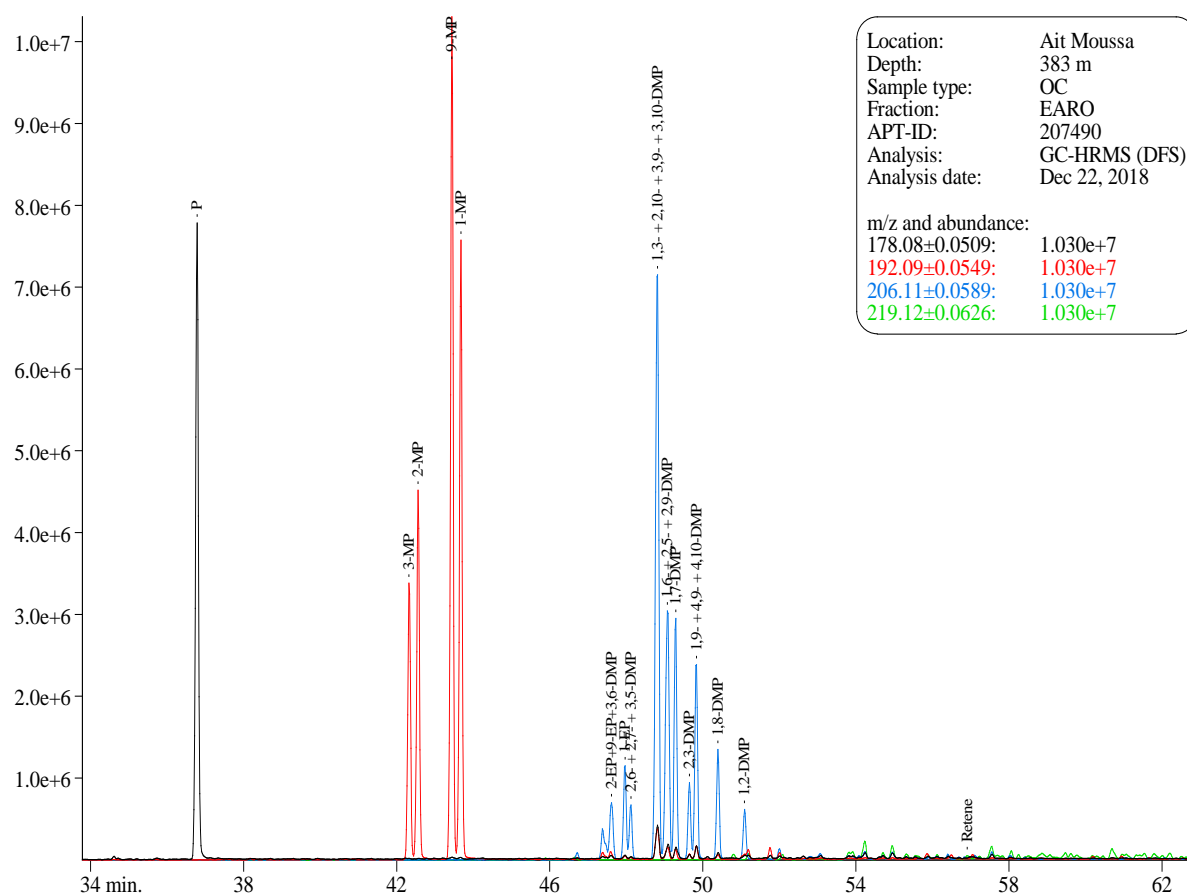
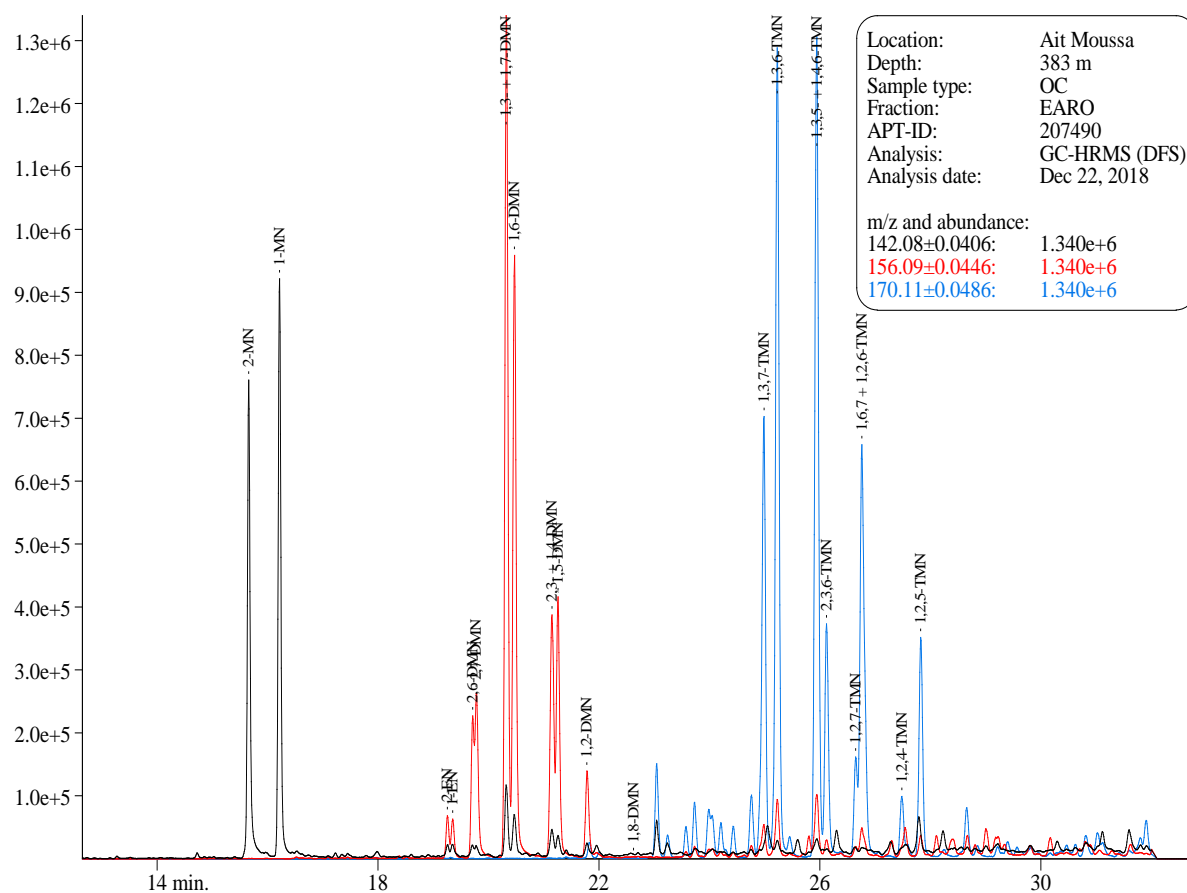


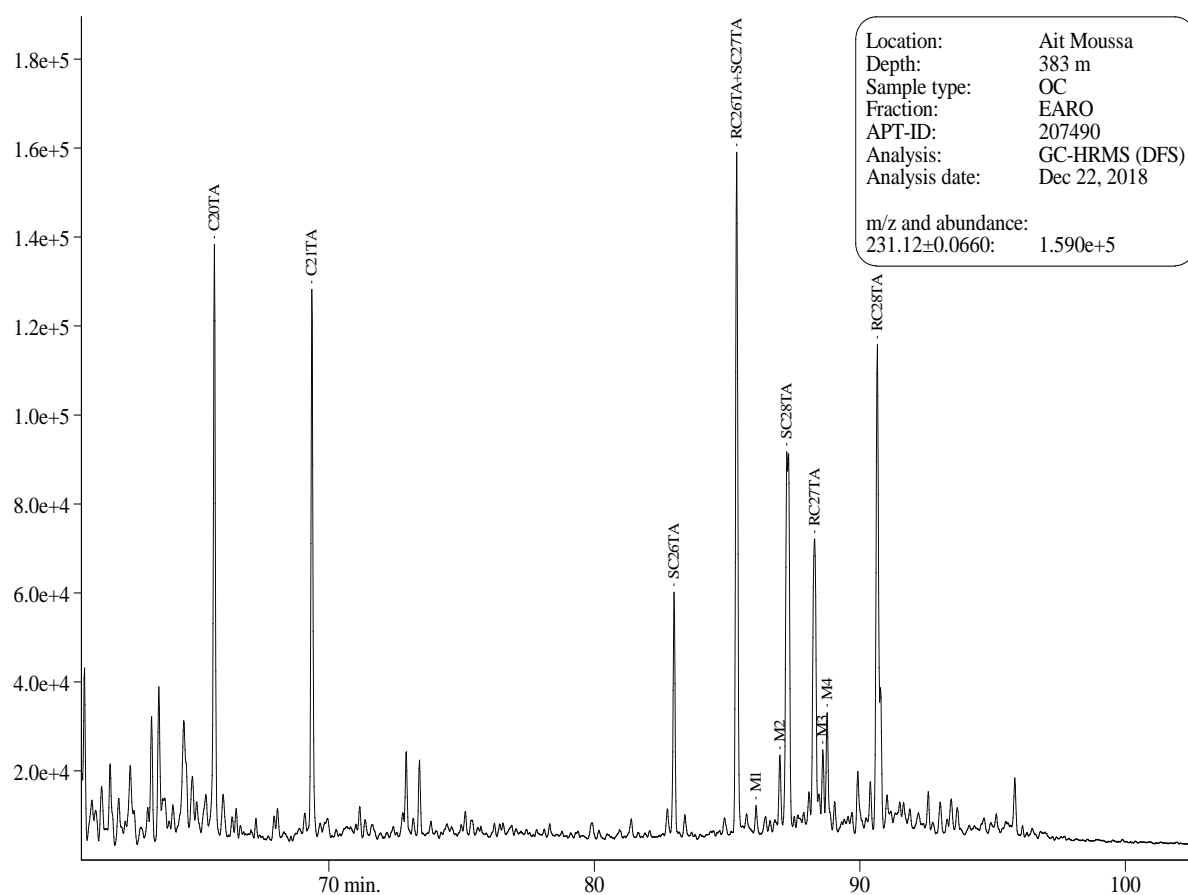
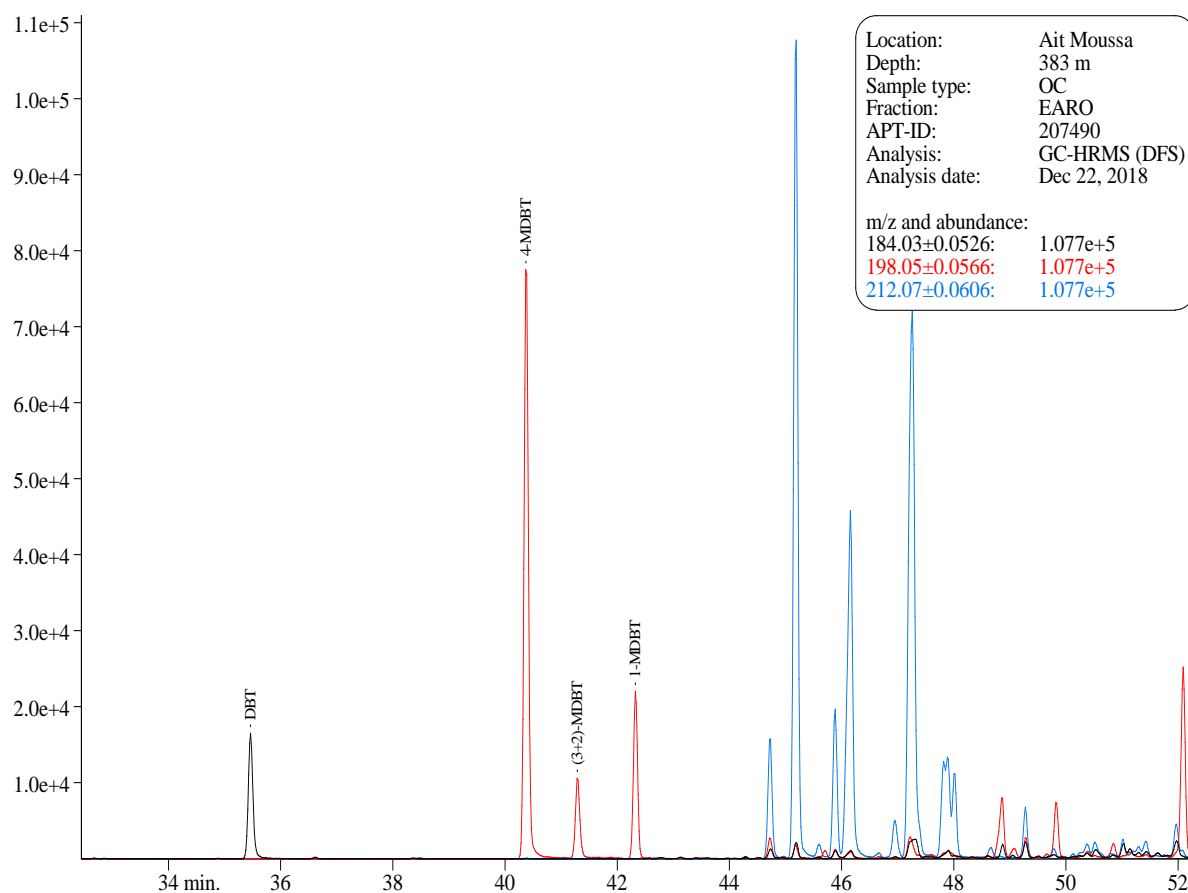












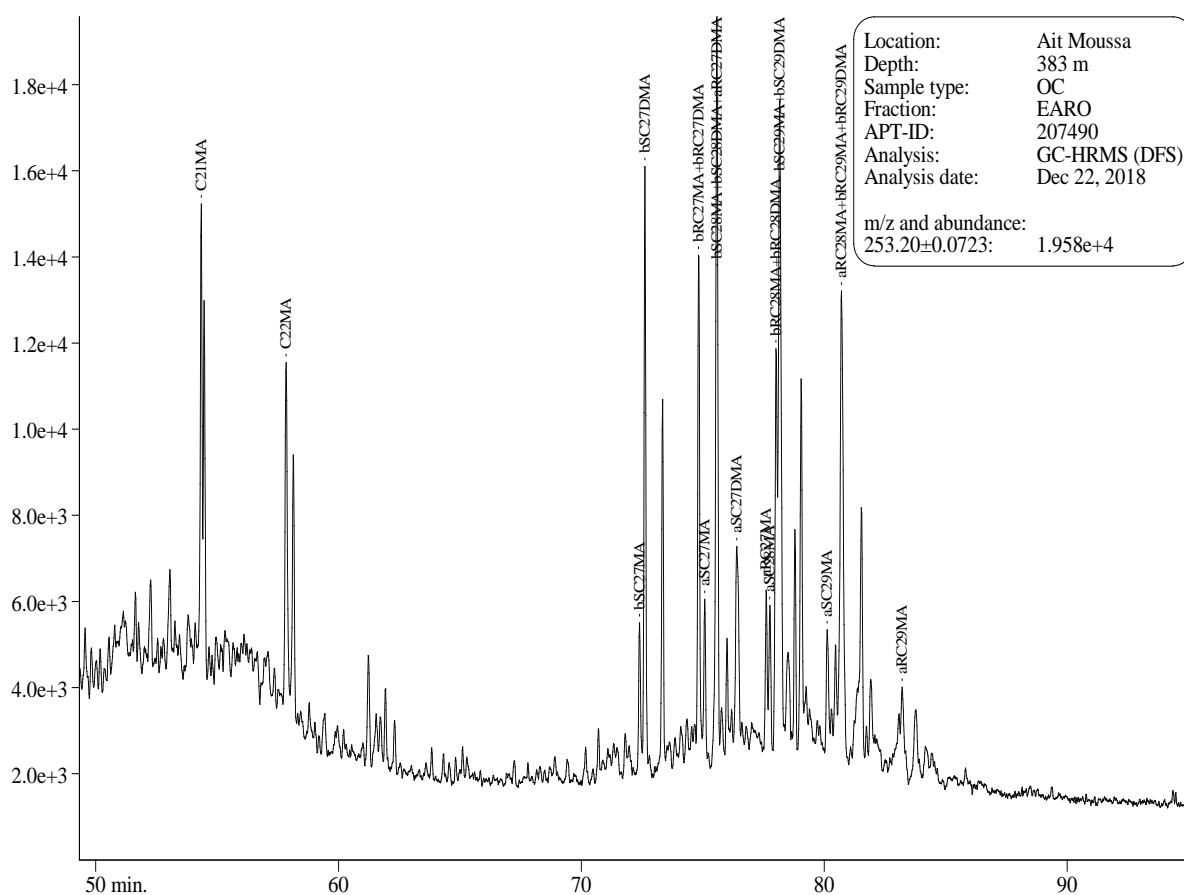
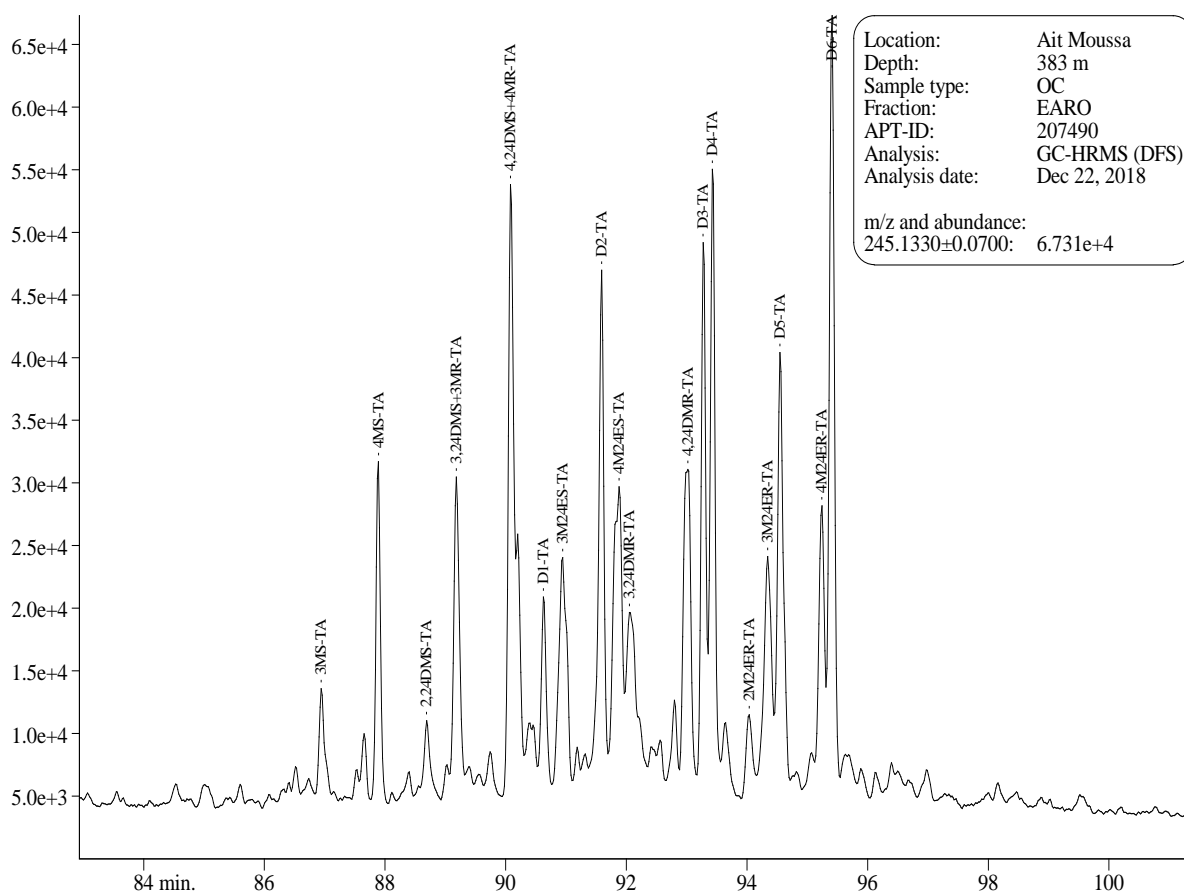


Table 18. Reference data for GC of Saturated Compounds measured on NSO-1

Variable	Permissible range	Most likely value	13.12.2018	13.12.2018	13.12.2018	13.12.2018	13.12.2018	14.12.2018	14.12.2018	14.12.2018	11.12.2018	12.12.2018	05.11.2018	06.11.2018	07.11.2018	07.11.2018
Pt/n-C17	0.55-0.66	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.61
n-C15/n-C20	1.4-2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
n-C30/n-C20	0.20-0.32	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29
n-C17/(n-C17+n-C27)	0.75-0.82	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78

Table 19. Reference data for GC-MS of Saturated Compounds measured on NSO-1

Variable	Permissible range	Most likely value	21.12.2018	12.11.2018	13.11.2018	14.11.2018
[23/3]/30 $\alpha\beta$	0.04-0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
35 $\alpha\beta$ R/30 $\alpha\beta$	0.06-0.13	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10
25nor30 $\alpha\beta$ /25nor28 $\alpha\beta$	0.3-0.8	0.5	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.84
29 $\alpha\alpha$ R/27d β S	0.2-0.6	0.3	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.45
29 $\beta\beta$ S/27 $\beta\beta$ R	0.7-1.2	0.9	1.12	0.78	0.80	0.77

Our column resolves the 25nor28 $\alpha\beta$ doublet, thus giving a value in the high-end region of the acceptable range specified by NIGOGA.

Table 20. Reference data for GC-MS of Aromatic Compounds measured on NSO-1

Variable	Permissible range	Most likely value	21.12.2018
15.11.2018	16.11.2018	17.11.2018	22.12.2018
21.12.2018	15.11.2018	16.11.2018	17.11.2018
22.12.2018			
1-MP/P	0.53-0.70	0.59	0.60
0.63	0.61	0.68	0.62
0.58	0.56	0.60	0.64
0.60			
A1/E1	0.3-0.7	0.5	0.52
0.45	0.47	0.51	0.50
0.42	0.38	0.36	0.39
0.42			
a1/d1	0.2-0.4	0.31	0.33
0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33
0.31	0.28	0.28	0.29
0.30			
Variable	Permissible range	Most likely value	
1-MP/P	0.53-0.70	0.59	
A1/E1	0.3-0.7	0.5	
a1/d1	0.2-0.4	0.31	

Experimental Procedures

All procedures follow NIGOGA, 4th Edition. Below are brief descriptions of procedures/analytical conditions.

Sample preparation

Cuttings samples are washed in water to remove mud. When oil based mud is used, soap (Zalo) is added to the sample and the sample is washed thoroughly in warm water to remove mud and soap.

Extraction

A Soxtec Tecator instrument is used. Thimbles are pre extracted in dichloromethane with 7% (vol/vol) methanol, 10 min boiling and 20 min rinsing. The crushed sample is weighed accurately in the pre extracted thimbles and boiled for 1 hour and rinsed for 2 hours in approximately 80 cc of dichloromethane with 7% (vol/vol) methanol. Copper blades activated in concentrated hydrochloric acid are added to the extraction cups to cause free sulphur to react with the copper. An aliquot of 10% of the extract is transferred to a pre weighed bottle and evaporated to dryness. The amount of extractable organic matter is calculated from the weight of this 10% aliquot.

Deasphalting

Extracts are evaporated almost to dryness before a small amount of dichloromethane (3 times the amount of EOM) is added. Pentane is added in excess (40 times the volume of EOM/oil and dichloromethane). The solution is stored for at least 12 hours in a dark place before the solution is filtered or centrifuged and the weight of the asphaltenes measured.

TOC

A Leco SC-632 instrument is used. Diluted HCl is added to the crushed rock sample to remove carbonate. The sample is then introduced into the Leco combustion oven, and the amount of carbon in the sample is measured as carbon dioxide by an IR-detector.

Rock-Eval Pyrolysis

A HAWK instrument is used. Jet-Rock 1 was run as every tenth sample and checked against the acceptable range given in NIGOGA.

Temperature programme

5 minutes purge before: Pyrolysis: 300 °C (3 min.) - 25 °C/min. - 650 °C (0 min.)

Quantitative MPLC 3 fractions

The MPLC is constructed as described by Radke et al. (1980). The system includes two HPLC pumps, sample injector, sample collector and two packed columns. The pre column is filled with Kieselgel 100, which is heated at 600 °C for 2 hours to deactivate it. The main column, a LiChroprep Si60 column, is heated at 120 °C for 2 hours with a helium flow to make it water free.

Approximately 30 mg of deasphalted oil or EOM diluted in 1 ml hexane is injected into a sample loop. The solvents used are hexane and dichloromethane.

Fraction 1 - Saturates

Hexane through the sample loop, the pre column and the main column is collected until all saturates are collected.

Fraction 2 – Aromatics A

Hexane that back flushes the main column is collected.

Fraction 3 – Polars (NSO-fraction)

Dichloromethane that back flushes the pre column is collected.

Solvents from all fractions are removed until the total volume is 1 ml by using a Turbovap unit. The fractions are transferred to small pre weight vials and dried carefully. Then the weights are measured.

Stable carbon isotope analysis of fractions

The samples were dissolved in a known amount of dichloromethane and 5 µl was transferred to a 5X8mm tin capsule. The solvent was evaporated in an oven at 50 °C. The samples were then loaded into an automatic sampler which then placed them into a combustion reactor (Thermo Fisher Scientific Elemental Analyzer) held at 1000 °C. The excess supply of oxygen helps to flash combust the tin capsules which results in a temperature rise to 1700 °C. The produced water is trapped on Magnesium Perchlorate. CO₂ is separated by column and flashed into Delta V Plus Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometer (IRMS) (Thermo Fisher Scientific) via Conflo IV. A standard (NGS NSO-1, topped oil) is analyzed for each 12th sample. The δ¹³C value obtained for this standard is -28.6‰ vPDB. The variation in the isotopic values for NSO-1 by repeated analysis over a period of one year is ± 0.09‰.

GC of saturated fraction

A HP7890 A instrument is used. The column is a CP-Sil-5 CB-MS, length 30 m, i.d. 0.25 mm, film thickness 0.25 µm. C20D42 is used as an internal standards.

Temperature programme

50 °C (1 min.) - 4 °C/min. - 320 °C (25 min.)

GC-MS of saturated and aromatic fractions

A Thermo Scientific DFS high resolution instrument is used. The instrument is tuned to a resolution of 3000 and data is acquired in Selected Ion Recording (SIR) mode. The column used is a 60 m CP-Sil-5 CB-MS with an i.d. of 0.25 mm and a film thickness 0.25 µm. D₄-27ααR is used as internal standard when quantitative results are requested for the saturated compounds. D₈-Naphthalene, D₁₀-Biphenyl, D₁₀-Phenanthrene and D₁₂- Chrysene are used as internal standards when quantitative results are required for the aromatic compounds. The aromatic and aliphatic fractions may be analysed together or separately.

Temperature programme

50 °C (1 min.) - 20 °C/min. - 120 °C - 2 °C/min - 320 °C (20 min.)