

# SEEP

Seabed conditions for platform abandonment

# Seabed baseline conditions for platform abandonment

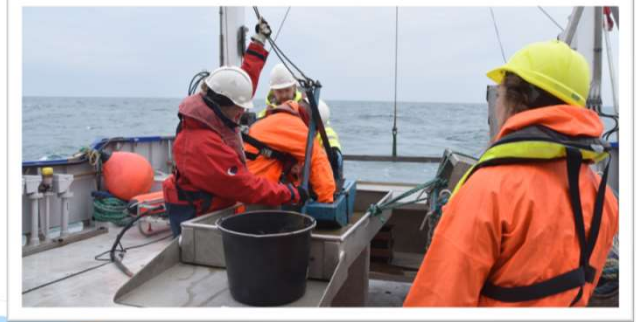
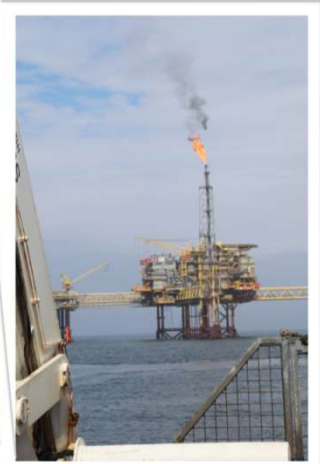
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<sup>1</sup>Marine Geology Department, GEUS

<sup>2</sup>Department of Geoenergy and –storage, GEUS

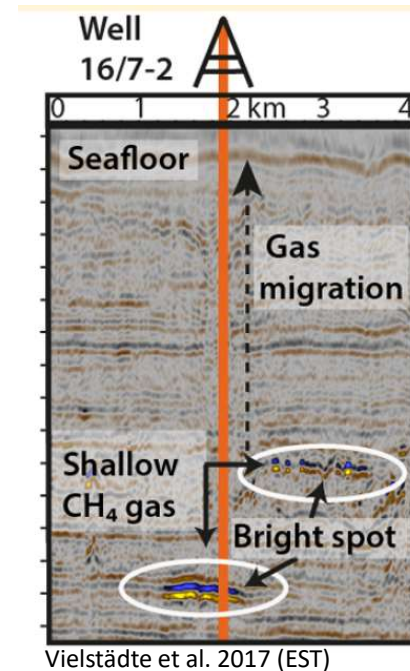
<sup>3</sup>Department of Geoscience, University of Aarhus

<sup>4</sup>Department of Biology, Microbiology University of Aarhus



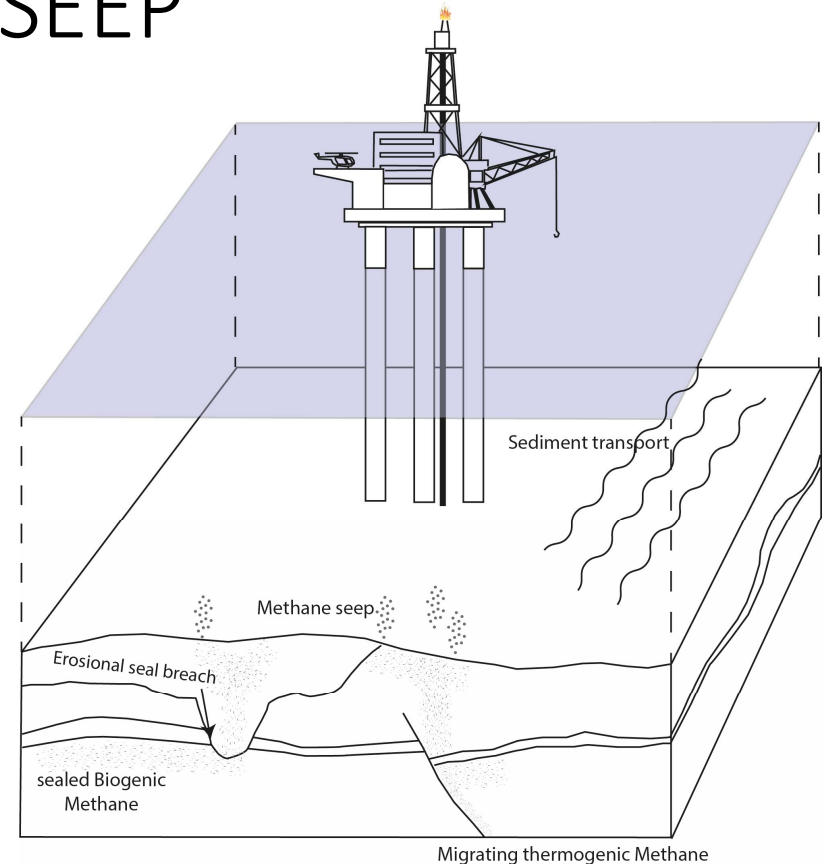
# Motivation

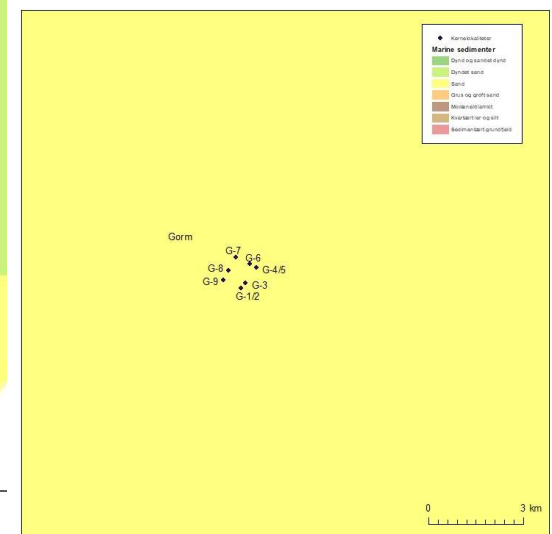
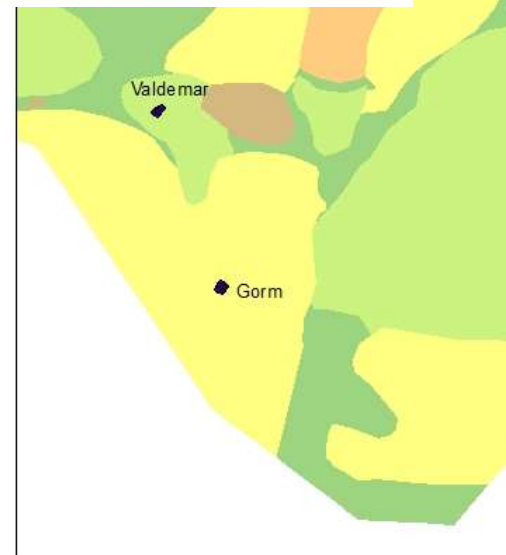
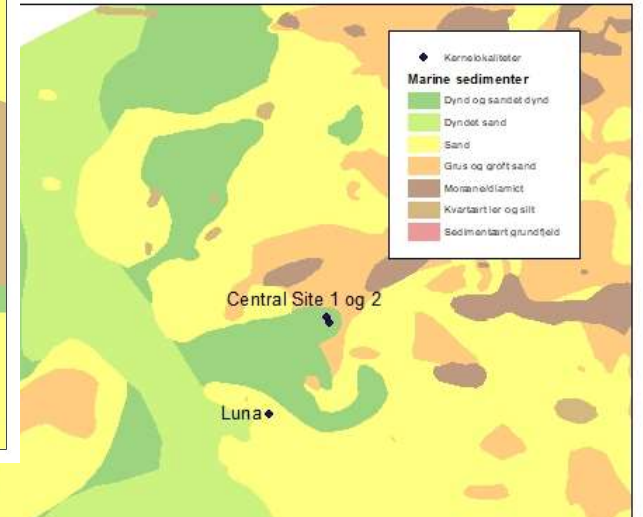
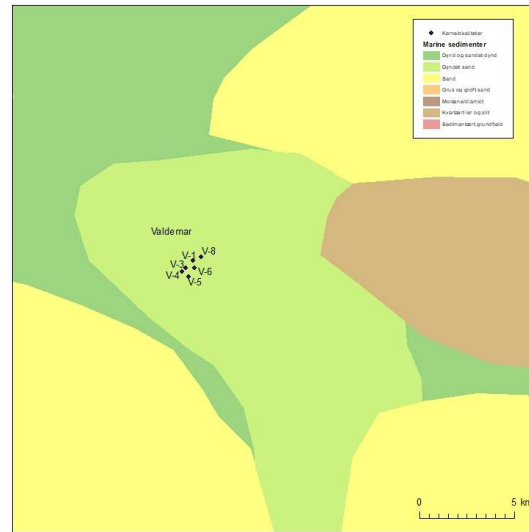
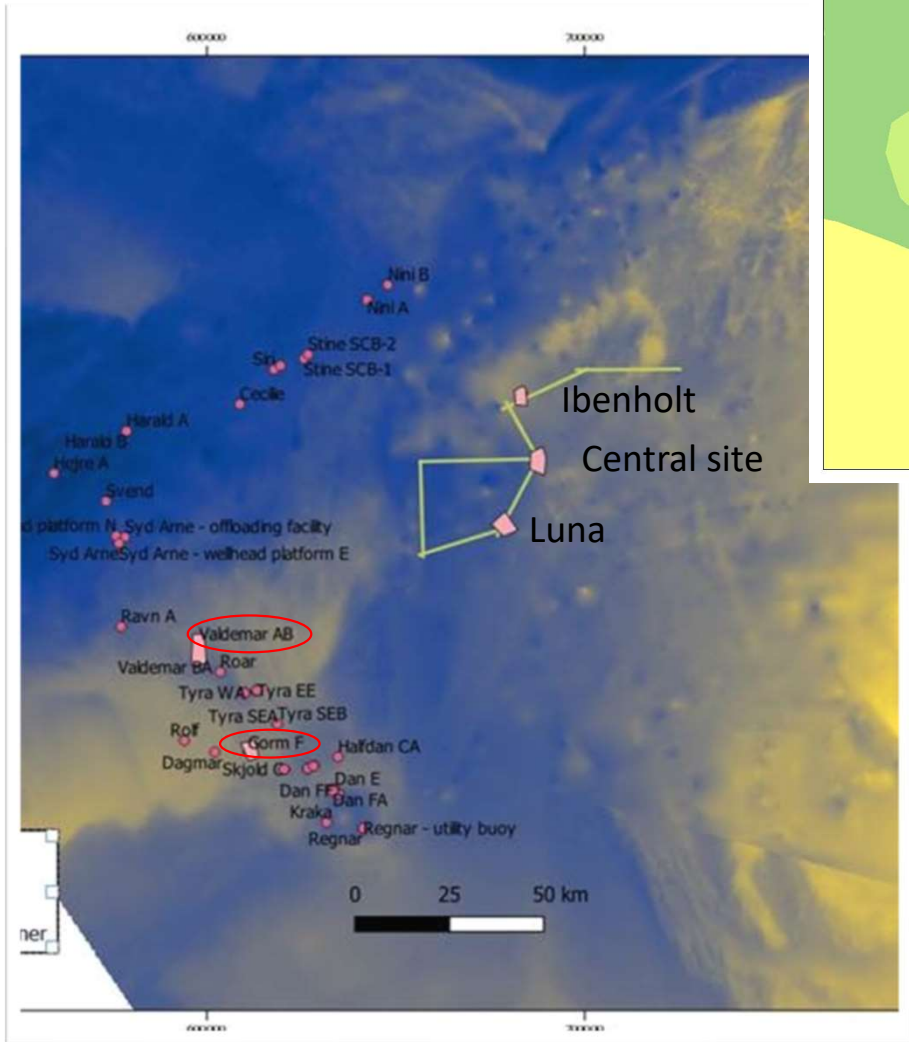
- Drilling and HC production changes the fluid dynamics in the overburden
- HC Wells may leak methane to the seafloor, but there is natural seepage that disturbs the image
- Distinguishing between anthropogenic and natural seepage is critical in relation to abandonment



# Building a SEabled Environmental baseline for Platform abandonment - SEEP

- Baseline conditions – A geological model
  - Pre-production – outside the central graben
  - Syn/post-production – within the central graben
- Focus on methane seepage
  - Thermogenic or biogenic
  - Production related or natural occurrence
  - Identification of fluid migration paths

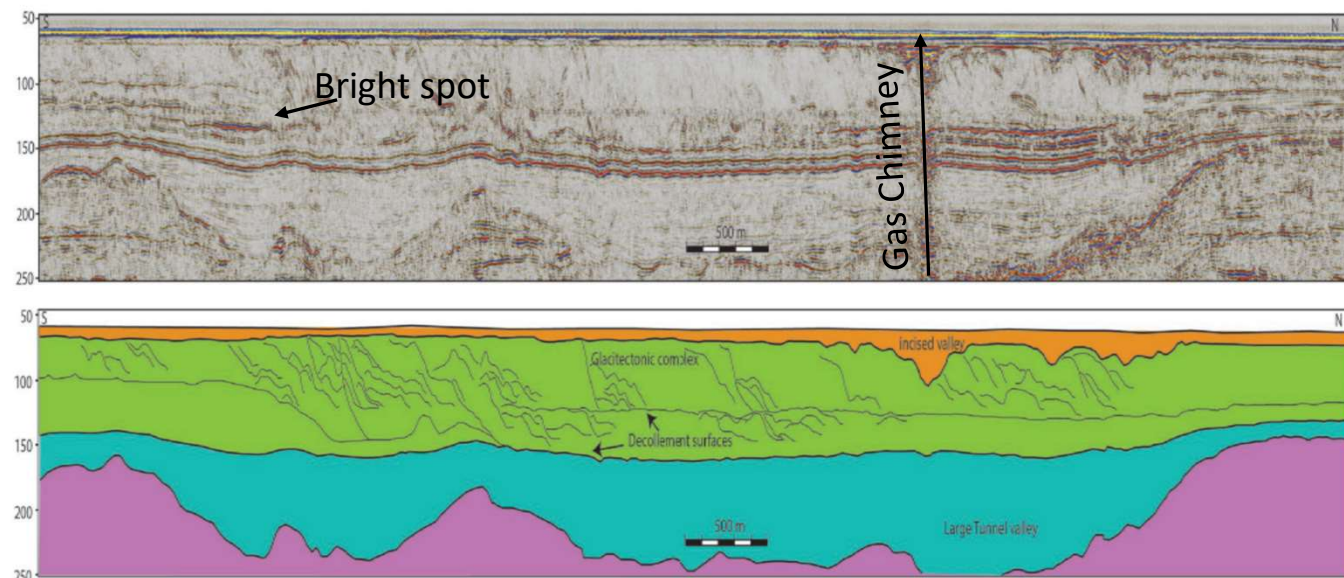




# Shallow subsurface

- Highly heterogenous
- Sedimentation controlled by rapidly changing climate and sea levels
- Contains potential geohazards
- May facilitate or inhibit natural methane leakage

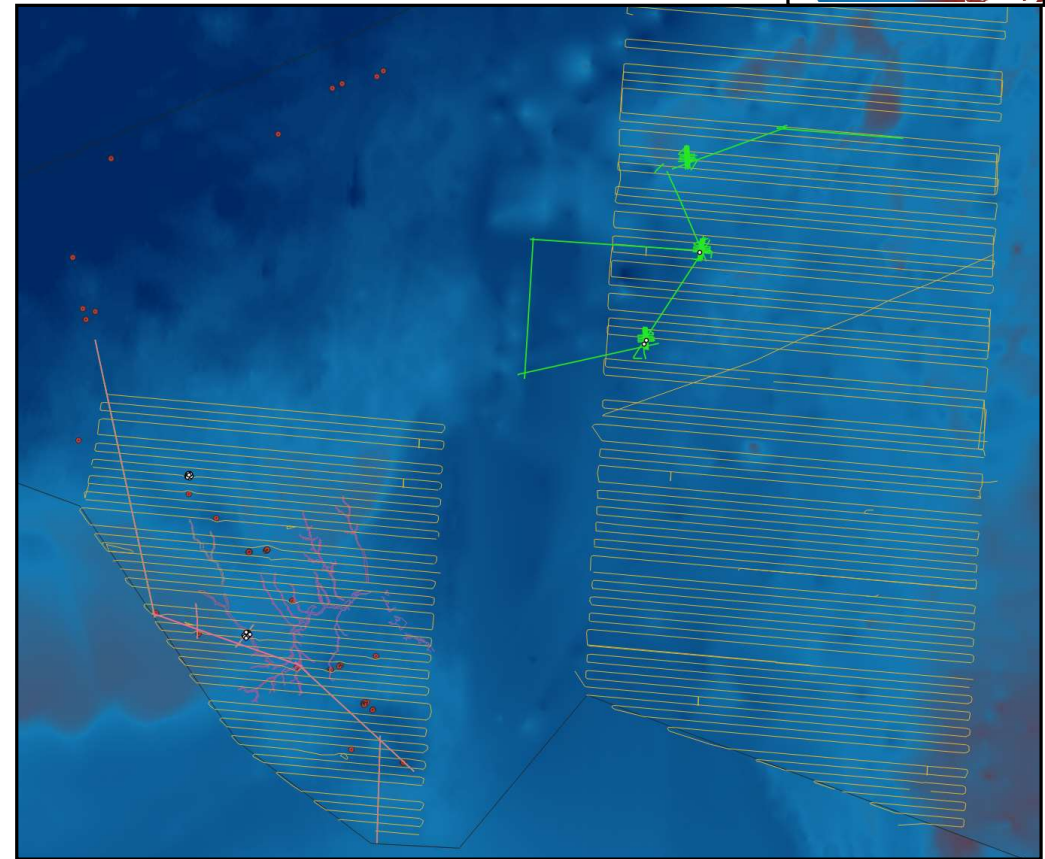
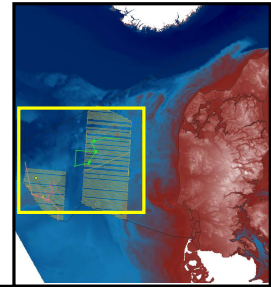
Data from the Danish Central Graben area



Prins. 2019 (thesis)

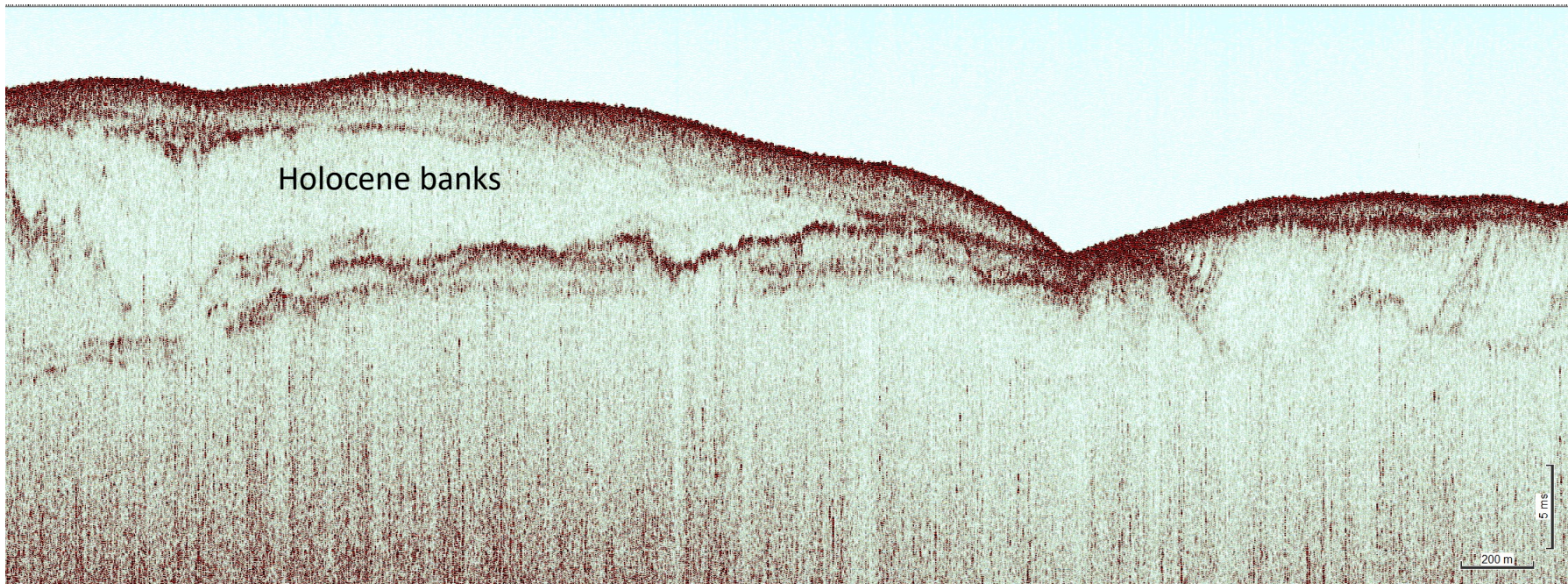
# Geophysical Data – Cruise March and June

- Multibeam Bathymetry
  - Seabed morphology
  - Identification of gas seeps
- Sub-bottom Profiler
  - Holocene geology
  - Shallow gas
- Ultra-high resolution Seismic
  - Quaternary stratigraphy and geomorphology
  - Fluid migration paths
  - Neotectonic activity
- Vintage industry seismic
  - Mapping potential pathways and shallow gas in the overburden



Examples of seismic data

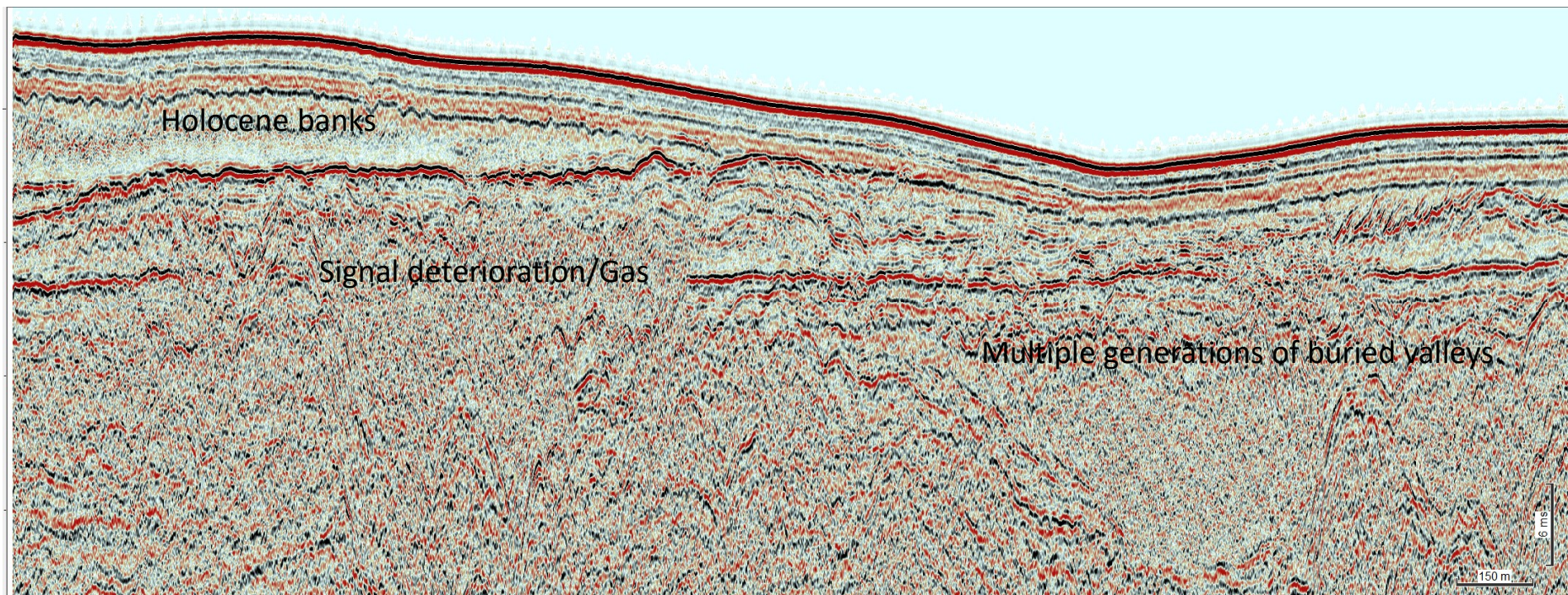
# Sub-bottom Profiler data





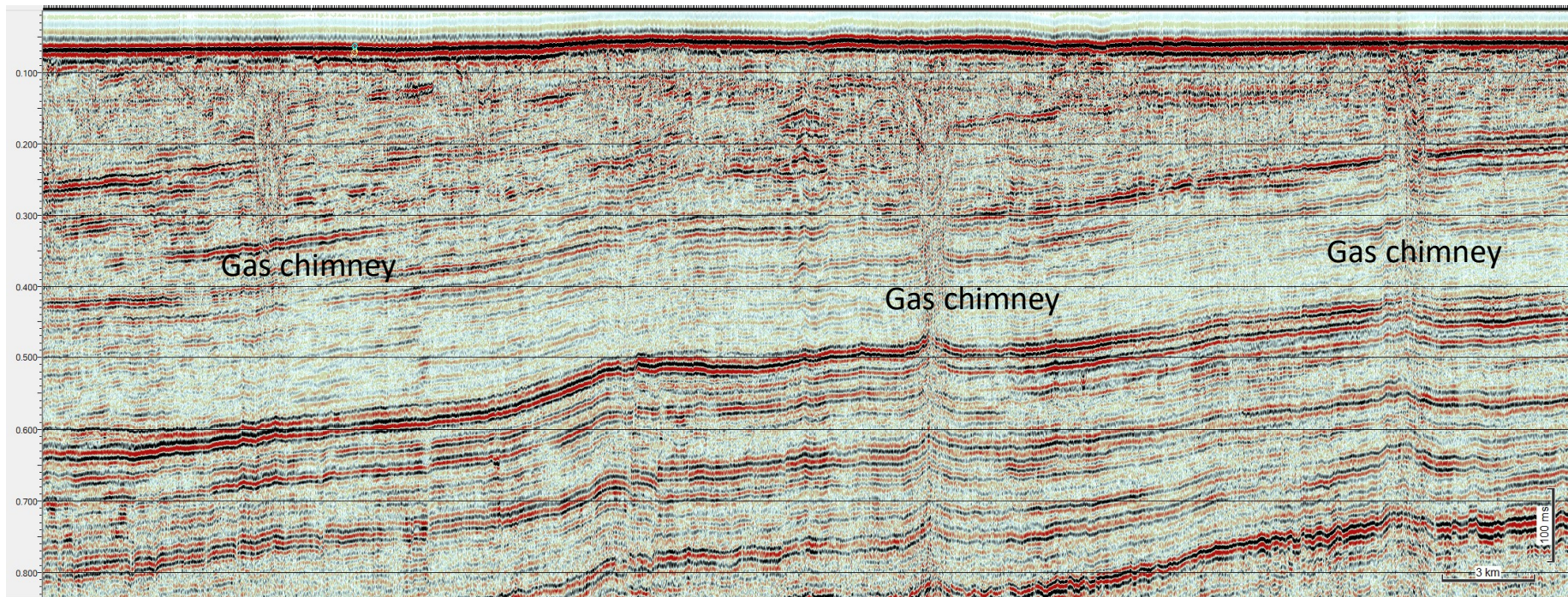
Examples of seismic data

# UHR-Seismic data



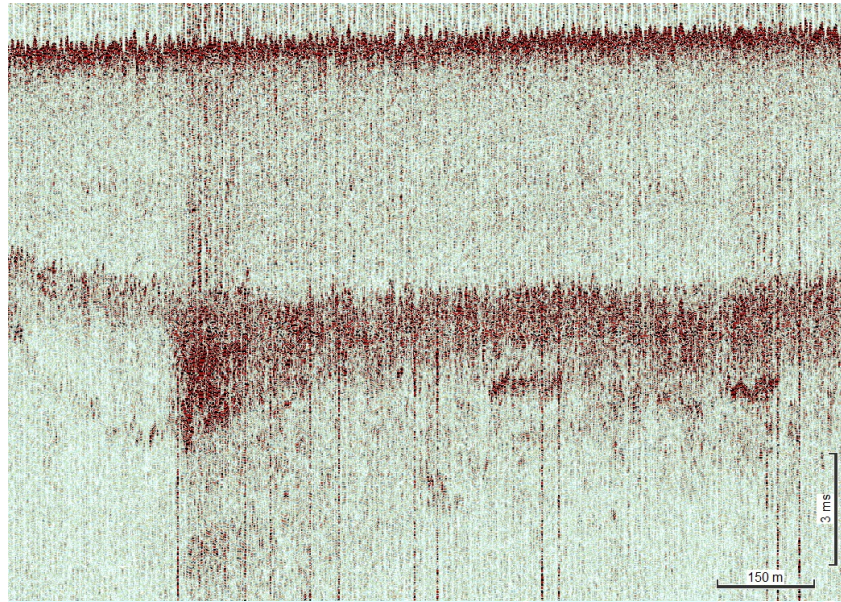
Examples of seismic data

# Vintage deep seismic data



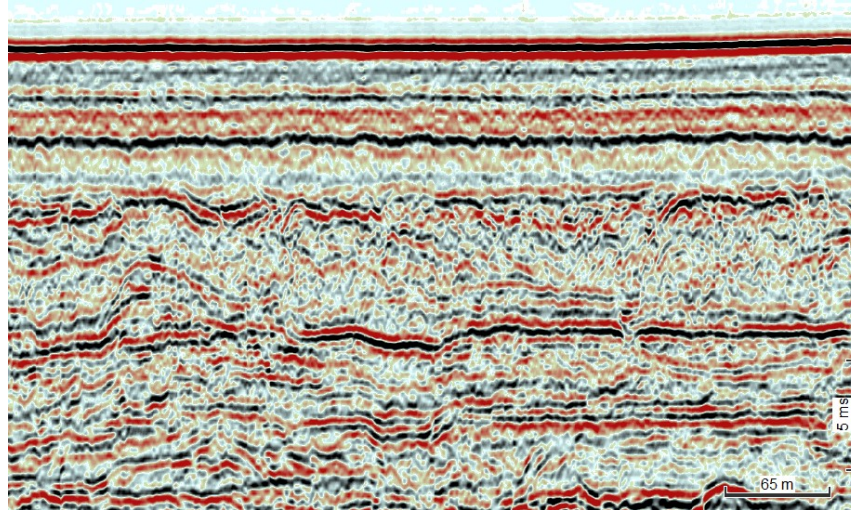
## Holocene Unit - two examples

- Transparent
- High amplitude at the base



Innomar Data

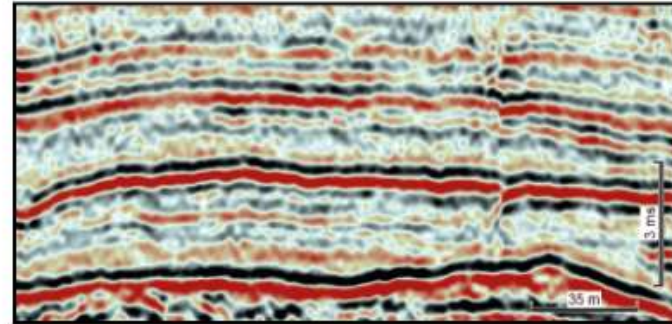
- Erosive base – transgression
- Internal structure masked by seabed pulse



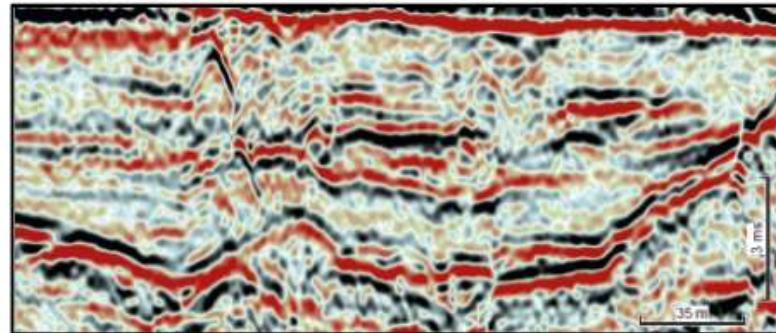
UHR sparker data

## Seismic facies from units immediately beneath the holocene unit

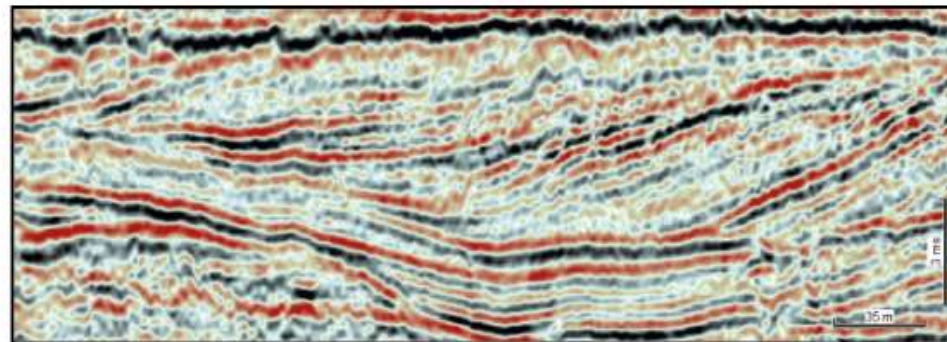
Well stratified, subparallel reflections



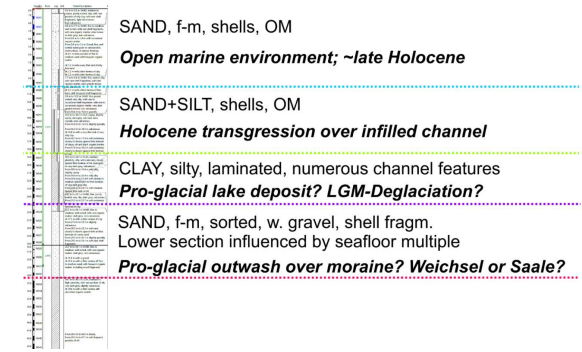
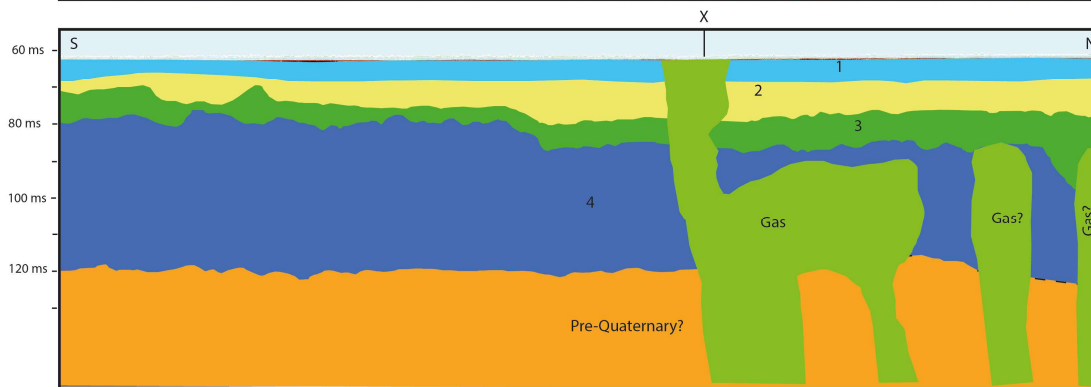
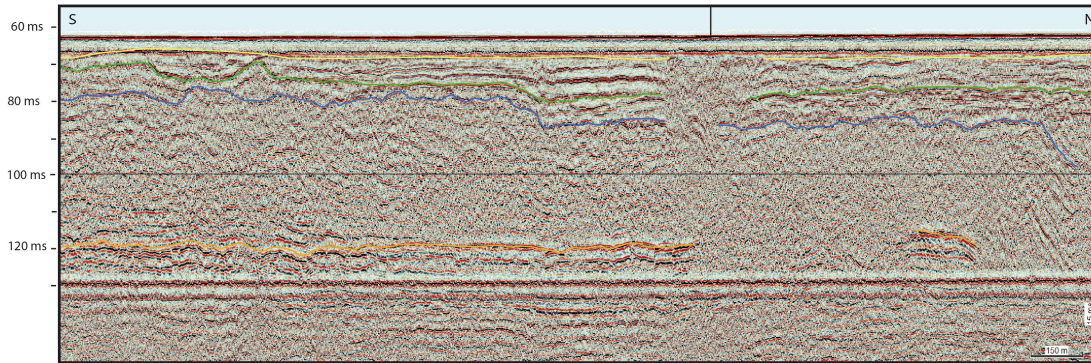
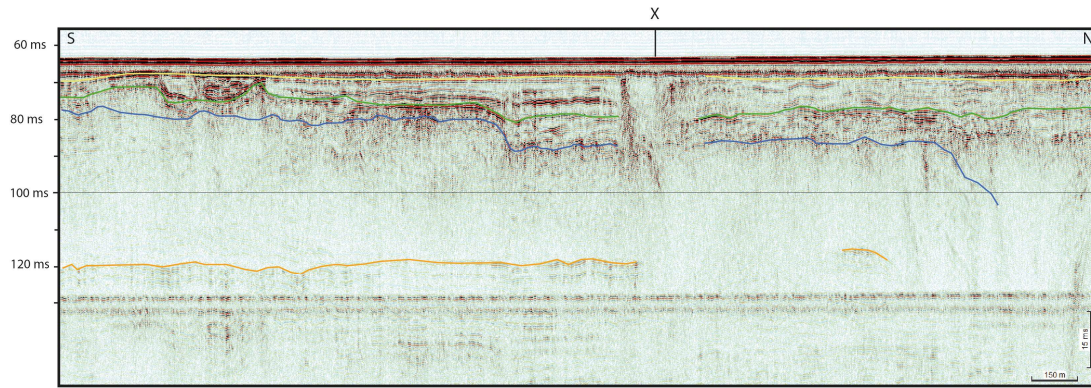
Local channel infill, parallel reflections  
Varying intensity



Shingled reflections  
downlap, good reflection continuity

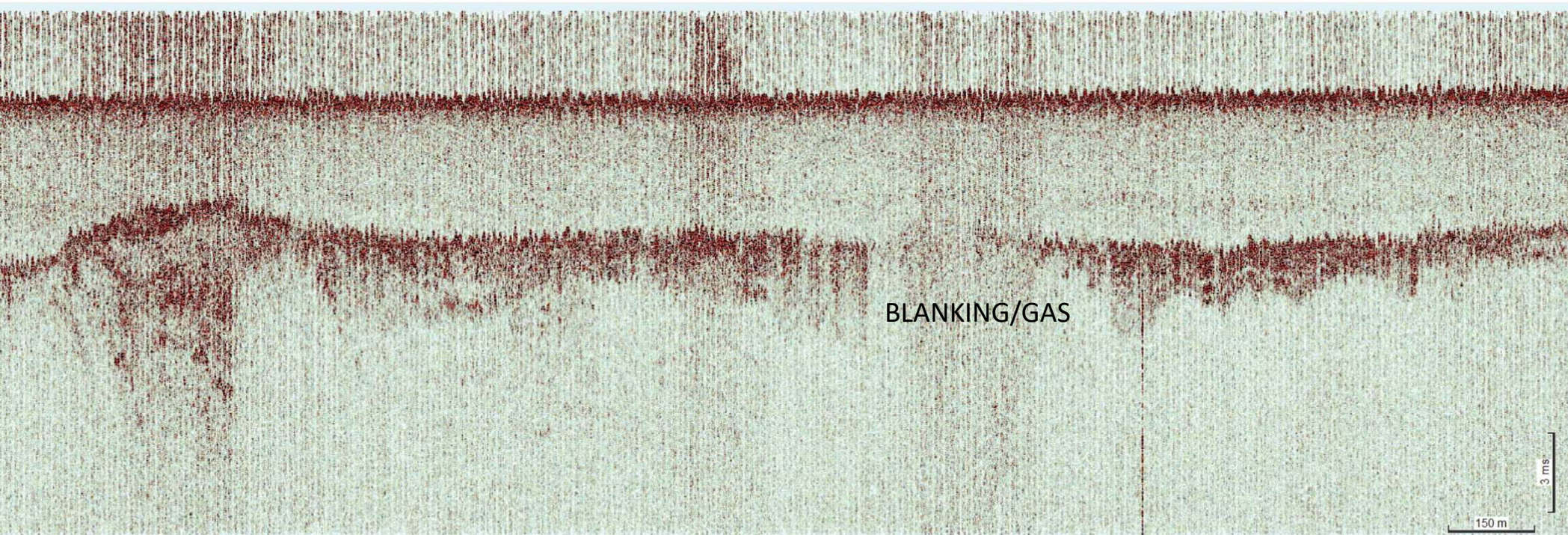
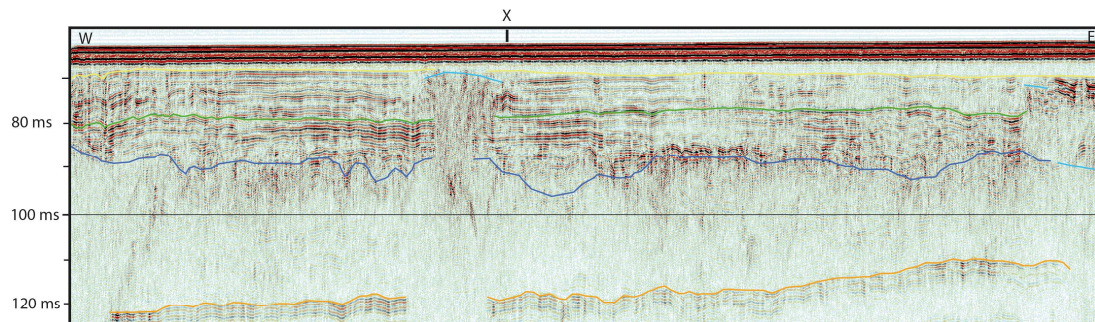


# Examples of seismic data

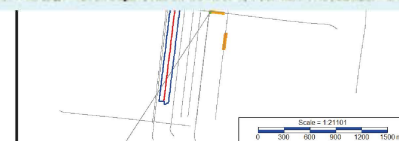


12/1/2022

Examples of seismic data

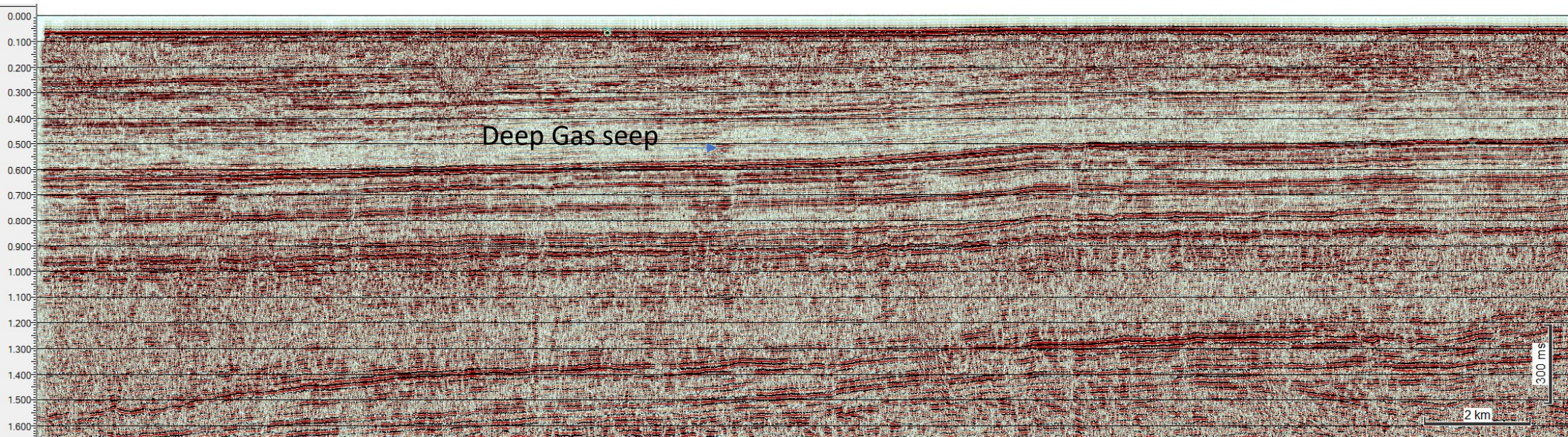


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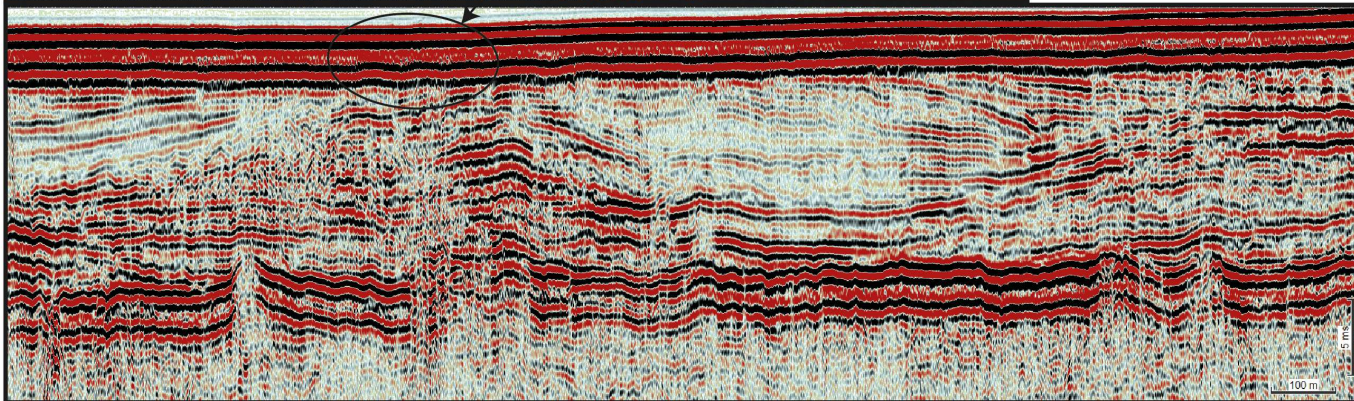
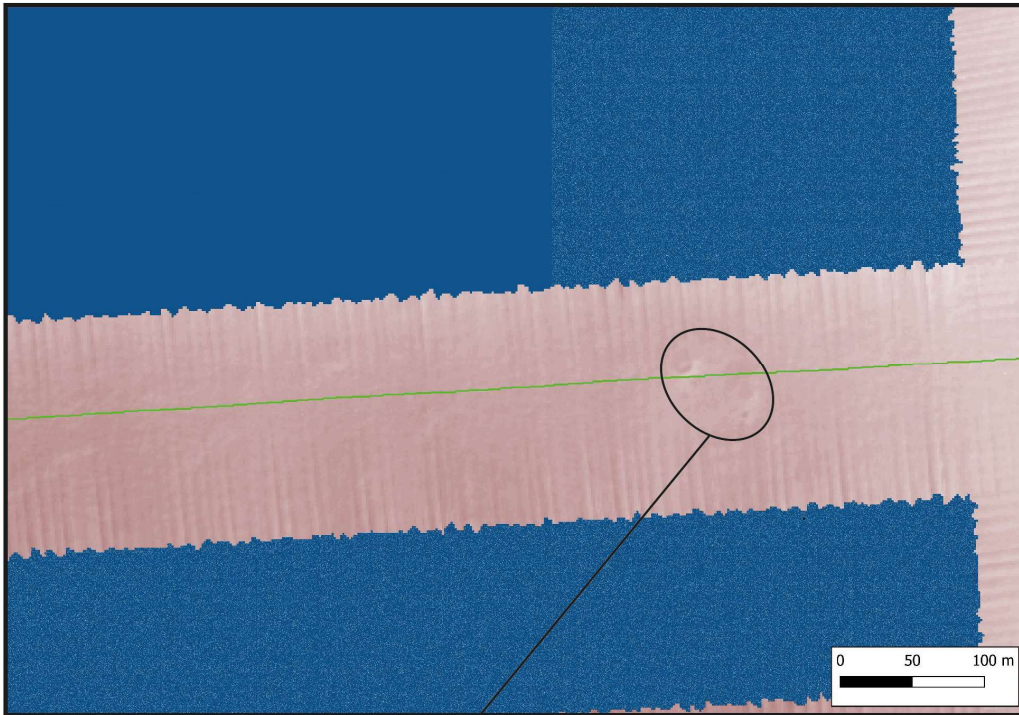
Examples  
of seismic  
data

# Vintage deep seismic data



# Gas expression on MBES

- Circular depression on the seafloor
- Signal disturbance on seismic data
- Possible pockmark formation
  - Depressions caused by fluidization and erosion of seabed sediment due to gas venting





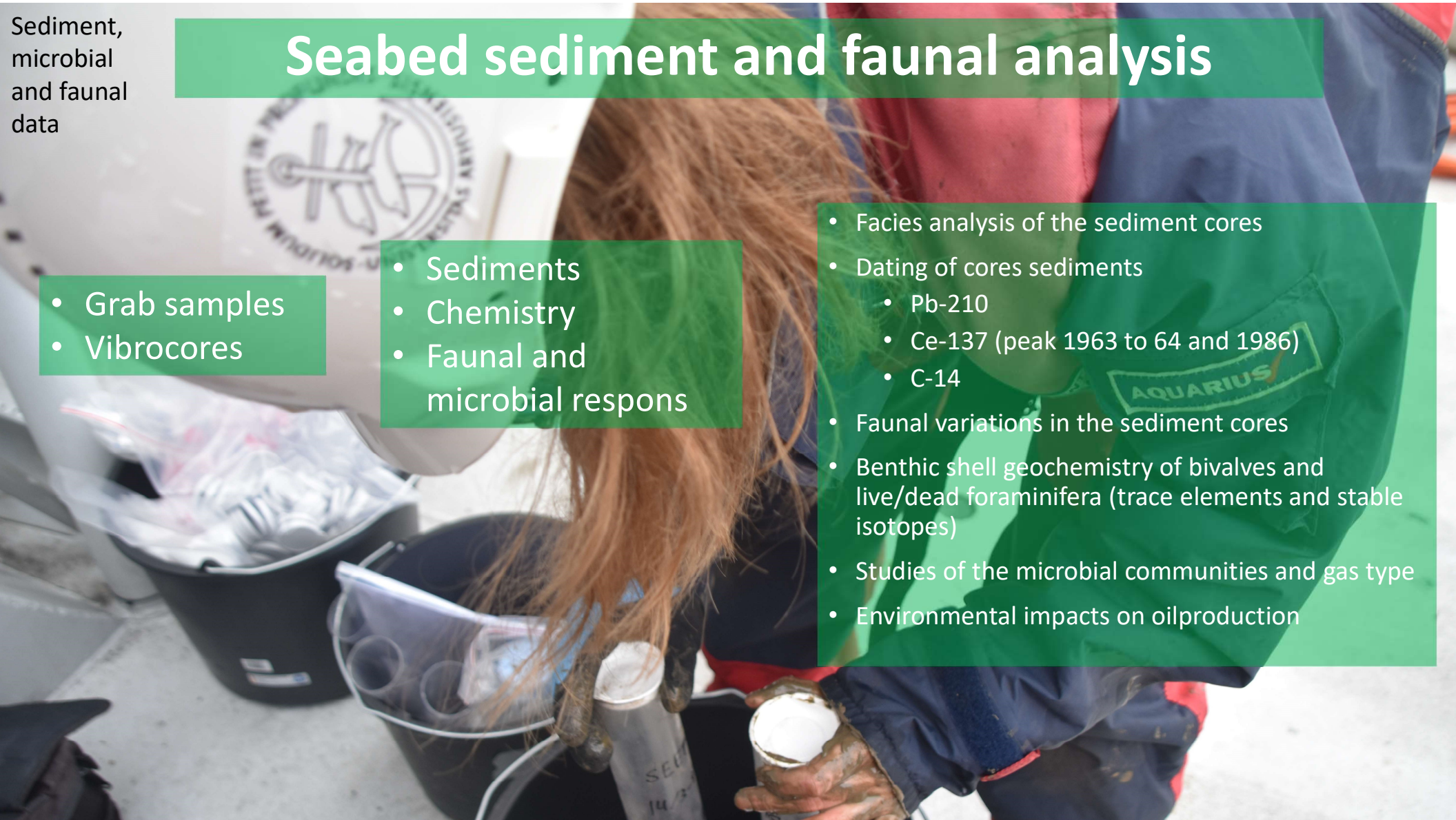
Sediment,  
microbial  
and faunal  
data

# Seabed sediment and faunal analysis

- Grab samples
- Vibrocores

- Sediments
- Chemistry
- Faunal and microbial responses

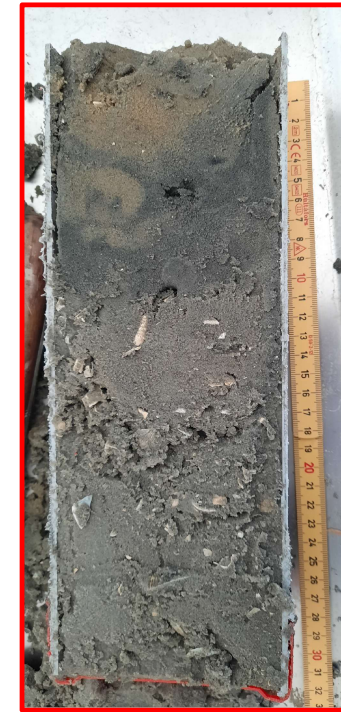
- Facies analysis of the sediment cores
- Dating of cores sediments
  - Pb-210
  - Ce-137 (peak 1963 to 64 and 1986)
  - C-14
- Faunal variations in the sediment cores
- Benthic shell geochemistry of bivalves and live/dead foraminifera (trace elements and stable isotopes)
- Studies of the microbial communities and gas type
- Environmental impacts on oil production



# Examples of Valdemar-3; production sediment cores

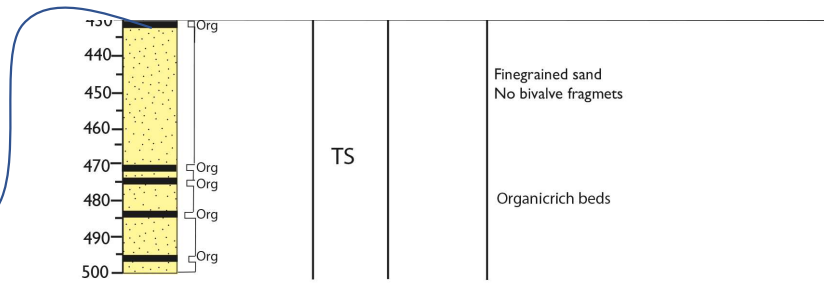
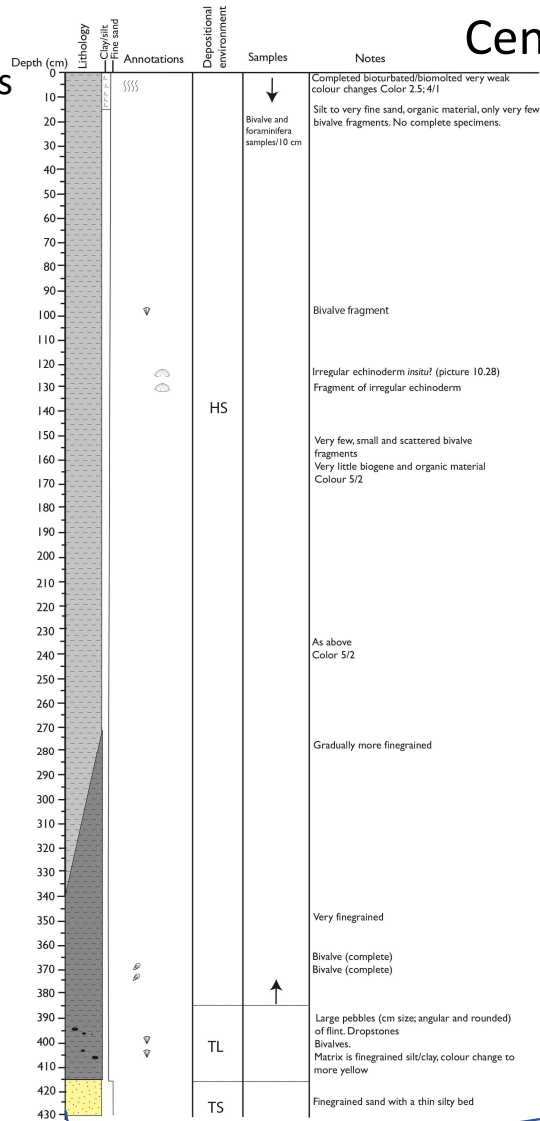


Depth (cm)	Lithology	Annotations	Depositional environment	Samples	Notes
0	Clayey silt			P210; 11 samples	Completed bioturbated/biomolting colour changes from light olive brown to black. Color 2.5; 2.5/1 to 5/3
10					
20					
30				Bivalve and foraminifera samples/10 cm	Shelly sand with many bivalve fragments and a few complete. Specimen of <i>Spicula subtruncalis</i> , <i>Venus</i> , and <i>Ensis siliqua</i> Color 2.5 4/1
40					
50					
60					
70					
80					
90					
100					
110					
120					
130					
140			HS		Scattered bivalve shells, finegrained sand. Completely bioturbated. Carbonaterich. Color 5/1
150					
160					
170					
180					
190					
200					
210					
220					
230					
240					
250					Scattered bivalve shells, finegrained sand. Completely bioturbated. Carbonaterich. Color 5/1
260					
270					
280					
290					Val_3_276 cm, marine bivalve for C14 dating. base of the marine sand Vibrocore struture preserved
300					
310			TS		Finegrained sand, no carbonate, scattered organichrich beds Color 5/1
320					Organic rich bed
330					
340					Sharp erosive boundary (picture 11.54)
350					
360					
370					
380			TL		Clay with a little organic material and a few color changes. There is also a little silt present (picture 11.54) Carbonaterich Color 2.5 4/1
390					
400					
410					
420					
430					Few small dropstones, flint and granite

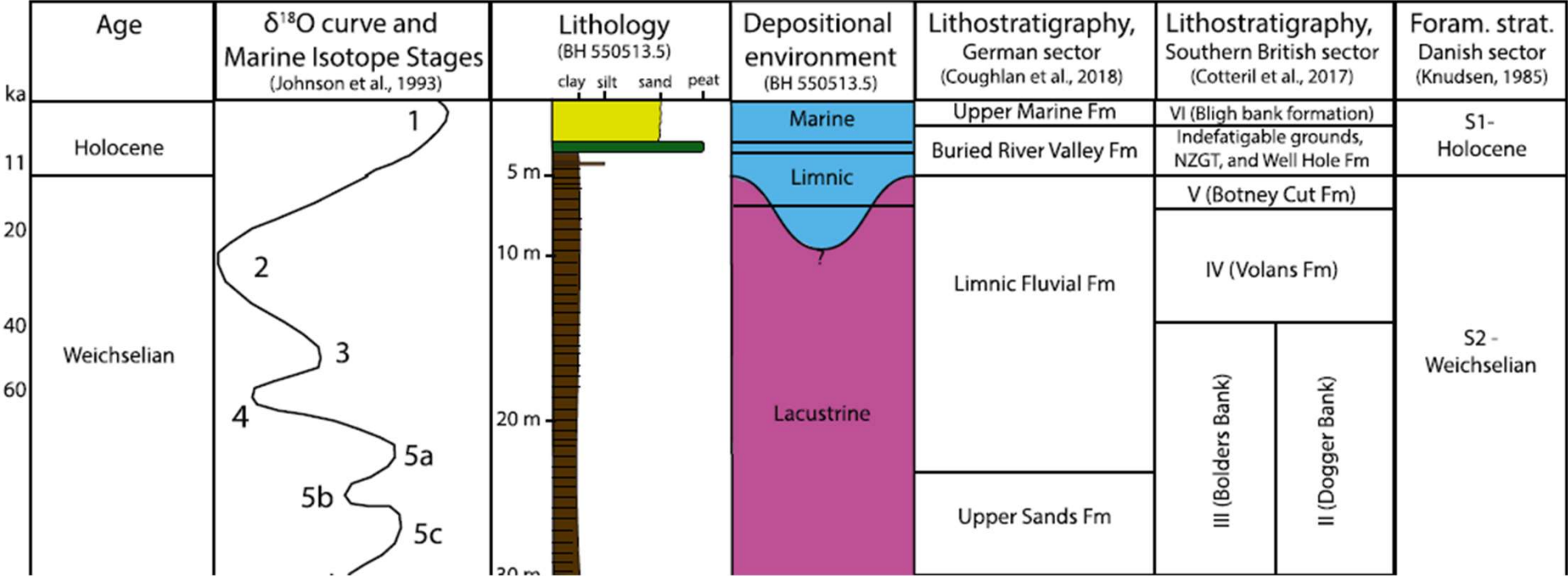


# Examples of sediment cores

## Central Site-2, no installations



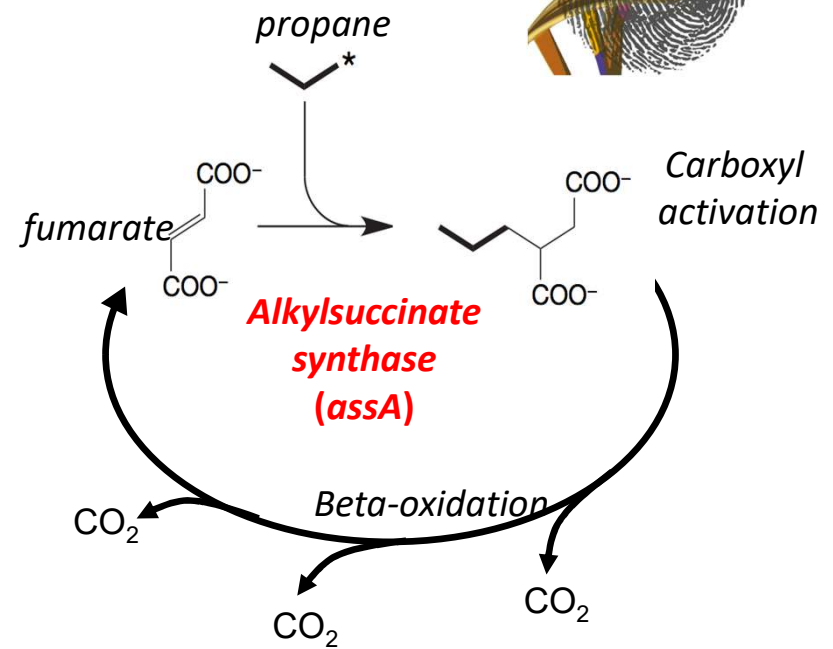
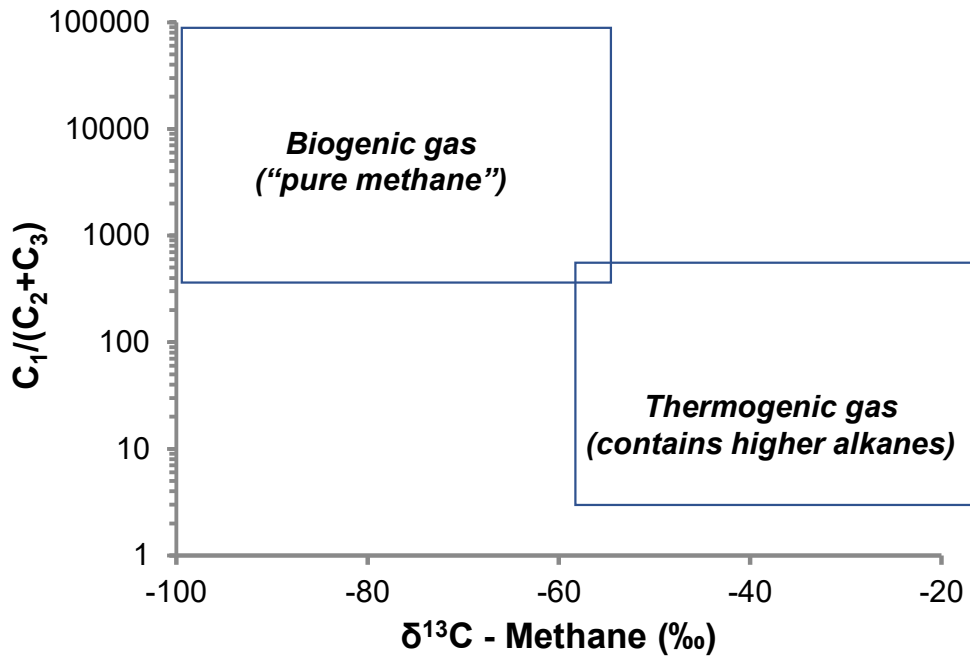
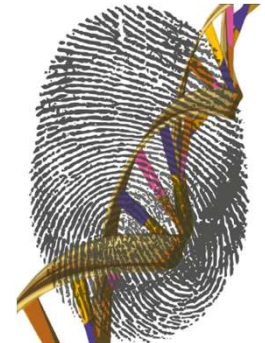
Intepretations of geological ages and depositional environments



Prins and Andresen, 2019

**What gasses are there? How much? What is the isotopic composition? Which gas-eating bacteria are present and how many?**

**What is the pattern in pristine seabed, natural seeps, and exploration sites?**



## Possible questions which can be answered based on the data:

- ✓ Characterization of the gas/methan seep
- ✓ Natural or anthropogenic?
- ✓ How often do we see seeps?
- ✓ What is the role/influence of gas in the environment?
- ✓ Are there any playback mechanisms?
- ✓ Migration pathways?

Thanks to:  
The crew on Aurora and SIMA  
Danish Offshore Technology  
Centre  
TOTAL

