

The Occurrence of Biogenic Gas in the Denver Basin



COLORADO SCHOOL OF
MINES
MUDTOC

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(KEN)**

MS SPRING 2024

OUTLINE

- Background & Experiences
- Interested topic
- Propose study topic area
- Study objectives

BACKGROUND & EXPERIENCES



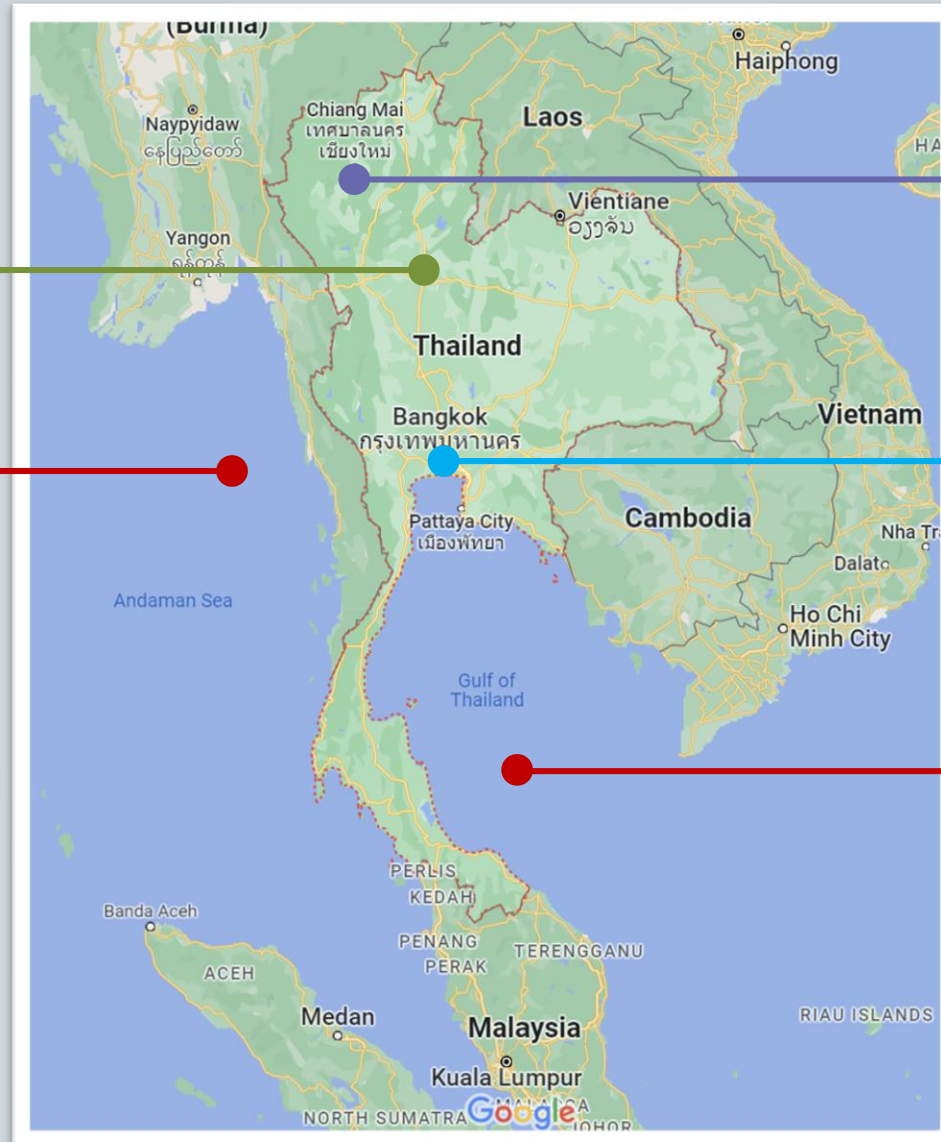
Bachelor's degree in geology 2015



PTTEP

Working with PTTEP as Geologist since 2015

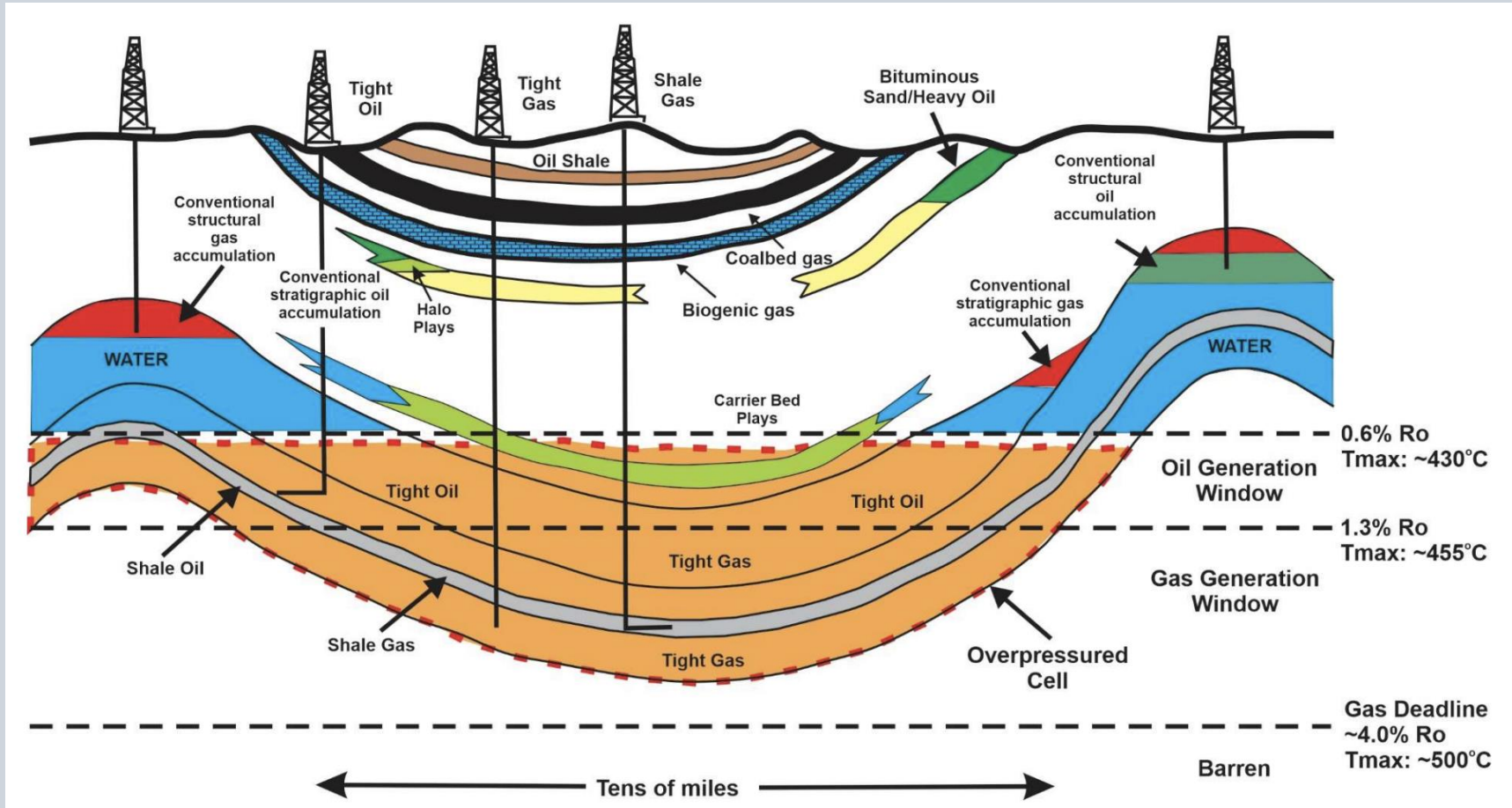
Gas Field Development
Gulf of Thailand
3 years



Oil Field Exploration and Development
Onshore Thailand
~ 2 years

Exploration and Development Gas Field
Gulf of Moattama, Myanmar
~ 2 years

INTERESTED TOPIC



Sonnenberg, A. S. (2023)

Biogenic Charge:

- Source rock Richness
- Maturity Boundary

Thermogenic Charge:

- Source rock Richness
- Maturity Boundary

INTERESTED TOPIC

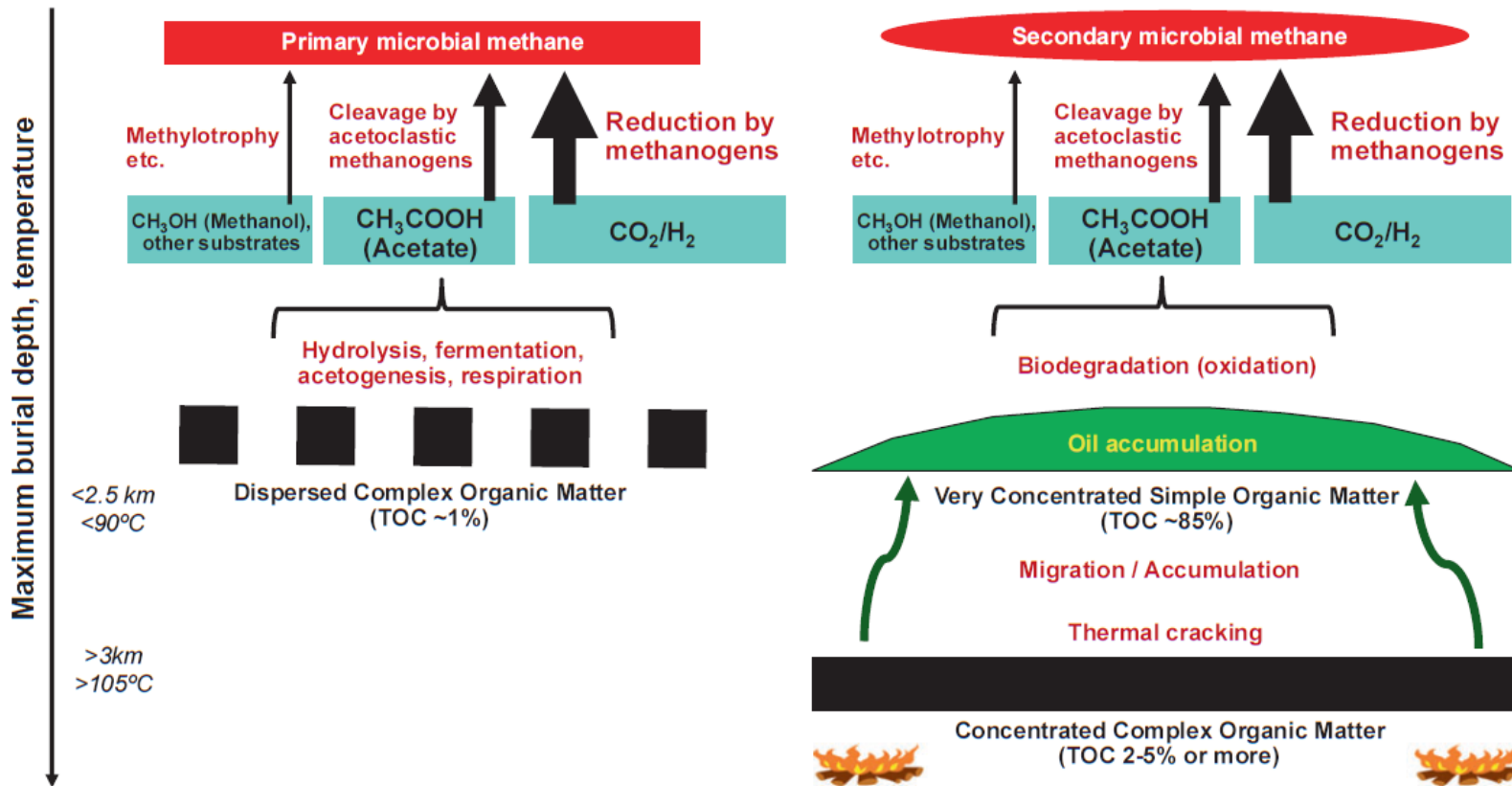


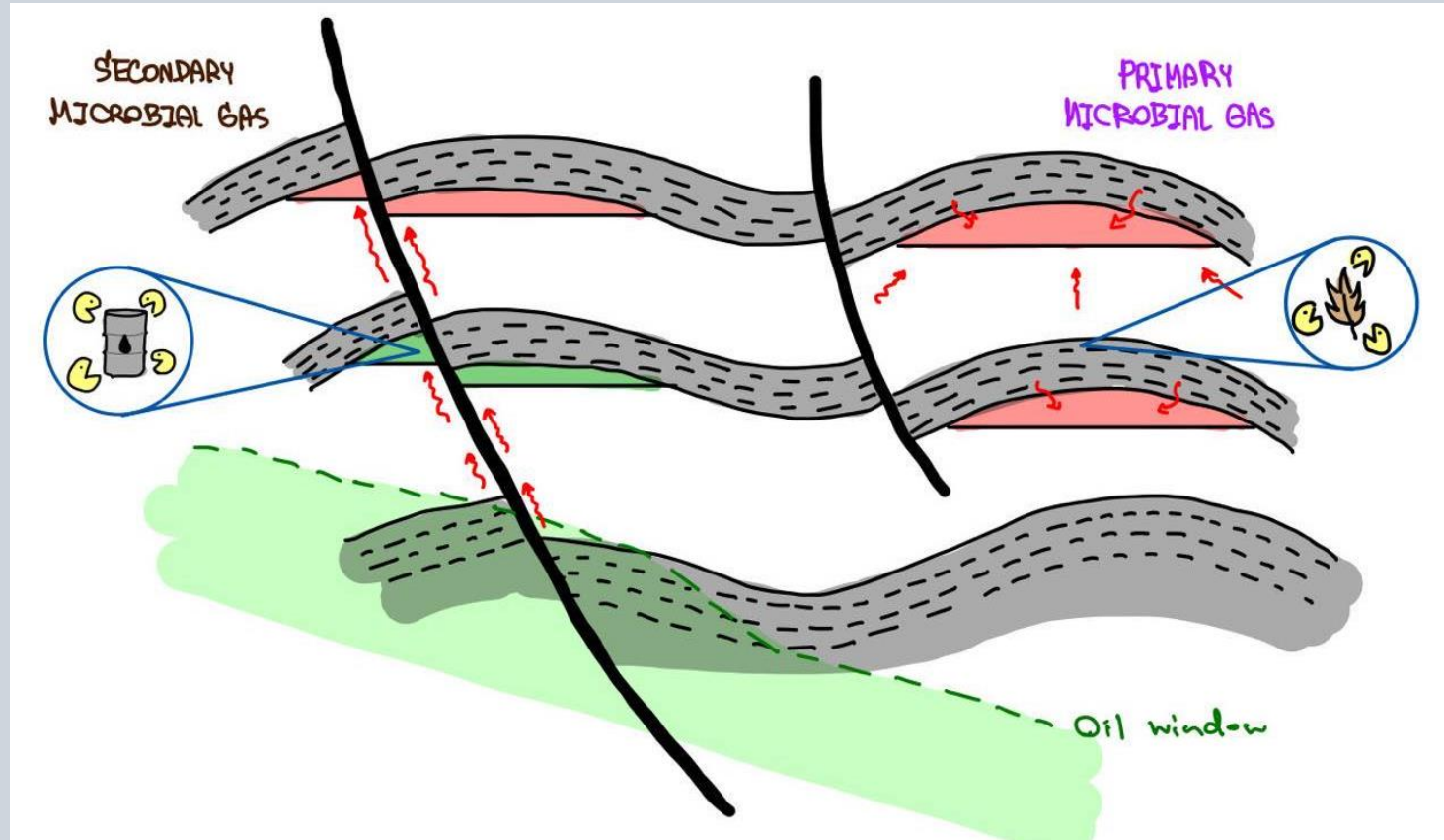
Fig. 1 Formation of primary microbial methane (left panel) and secondary microbial methane (right panel) in the subsurface. Thickness of the black arrows indicates the assumed relative significance of methanogenic pathways

Milkov, V. A. (2018)

Biogenic Charge:

- Source rock Richness
 - Primary VS Secondary
- Maturity Boundary
 - Bacteria Accumulation

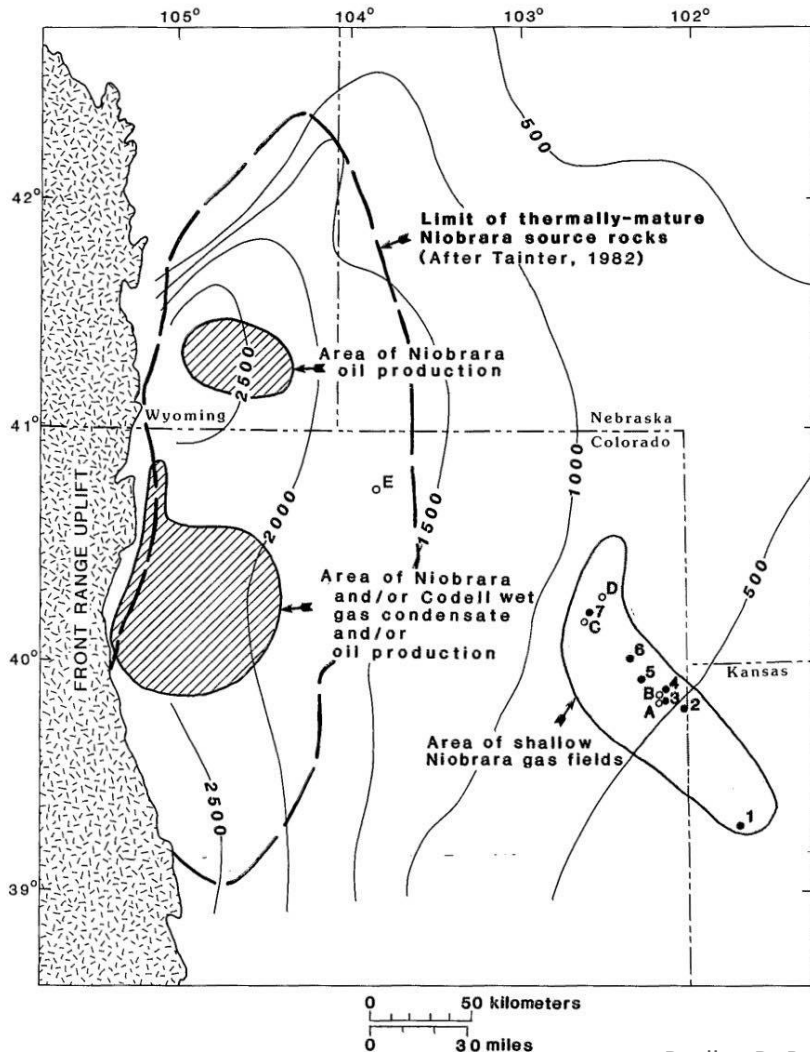
INTERESTED TOPIC



Kitchen Area:

- Primary Microbial Gas: Bacteria accumulation + High organic matter area
- Secondary Microbial Gas : Bacteria accumulation + Hydrocarbon accumulation areas

PROPOSE STUDY TOPIC AREA



Dudley D. R. (1984)

Table 3. Biogenic Gas Fields in Rocky Mountains, United States

State	Field	Producing Unit ¹	Depth (m)	¹³ C ₁ (‰)	C ₁ /C _{1,5}	
Colorado	Armel	Niobrara Fm.	482	-62.5	0.981	Doubt?
	Beecher Island	Niobrara Fm.	491-518	-60.8 to -60.1	0.982 to .981	
	Republican	Niobrara Fm.	691	-59.7	0.981	
	San Luis basin	Alamosa Fm.	300	-70.2 to -69.7	0.999 to .998	
	Vernon	Niobrara Fm.	647	-58.8	0.98	
	Whisper	Niobrara Fm.	842	-54.7	0.976	
	Wildcat	Niobrara Fm.	328	-65.4	0.993	
Kansas	Wildcat	Niobrara Fm.	328	-65.4	0.993	Secondary
Montana	Bell Creek	Muddy Ss.	1,387	-65.1	0.98	
Nebraska	Black Coulee	Eagle Ss.	349	-66	0.996	Secondary
	Bowdoin	Bowdoin and Phillips ss. ²	224-445	-72.3 to -68.6	0.997 to .995	
	Cassady	Eagle Ss.	385	-70	0.998	
	Cedar Creek	Eagle Ss.	517	-69.7	0.996	
	Guinn	Eagle Ss.	171	-65.2	0.987	
	Hardin	Frontier Fm.	253	-65.9	0.989	
	Leroy	Eagle Ss.	470	-68.7	0.996	
	Liscom Creek	Shannon Ss. Mbr. of Gammon Shale	829	-64.8	0.992	
	Lohman	Eagle Ss.	318	-68.1	0.997	
	Tiger Ridge	Eagle Ss.	347-432	-65.5 to -63.5	0.997 to .991	
Nebraska	Wildcats	Niobrara Fm. and Dakota Ss.	394-655	-66.5 to -62.8	0.956 to .998	Secondary
	Wagon Mound	Dakota Ss.	119-134	-59.8 to -55.3	0.999	
New Mexico	West Short	Shannon Ss. Mbr. of Gammon Shale	417-605	-70.0 to -69.7	0.996 to .998	Secondary
South Dakota	Pine Hills	Shannon Ss. Mbr. of Gammon Shale	417-605	-70.0 to -69.7	0.996 to .998	Secondary

¹Cretaceous age except Pliocene or Pleistocene Alamosa Fm.

²Subsurface usage.

Dudley D. R., George E. C. (1981)

Produced gas in Denver Basin has biogenic character

- Low range of ¹³C isotope from methane
- High methane ratio (very dried gas)

STUDY OBJECTIVES

Main Question

- What is the effect of primary and secondary microbial gas on exploration and development?

Minor Questions (Depended on available data and time)

- What are the controlling factors for methanogen microbial accumulation?
- What are suitable criteria to evaluate biogenic gas source rock?

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