

A Re-examination of Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta Basin Gas Hydrate Resource Potential Using a Petroleum Play Approach

Kirk Osadetz* Geological Survey of Canada, Calgary, Alberta, Canada kosadetz@nrcan.gc.ca

and

Zhuoheng Chen Geological Survey of Canada, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Abstract

An environment favoring gas hydrate (GH) stability and a timely petroleum flux into suitable reservoirs are necessary conditions for GH accumulation. We re-examine the Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta Basin (BMB) GH resource using a petroleum play approach. Geological factors, such as reservoir distribution and conduits/faults connecting gas sources to the GH stability zone control accumulation characteristics that may affect recovery technology and production potential. It is desirable to classify the resource as a function of its characteristics and geological setting. We used both a deterministic spatial model and a reservoir parameter probabilistic model to characterization the GH resource as a function of reservoir quality and a spatial association with structure, probably indicative of the gas pathway from deeper levels, are key factors controlling resource volumes and accumulation characteristics.

The deterministic total estimate = 8.82×10^{12} m³ GIP is illustrated by gas hydrate saturation (6.40x10¹² m³ and 4.59x10¹² m³ GIP if average gas saturation is >30% and >50%, respectively). A comparable expected total = 10.23×10^{12} m³ GIP, (expected 6.93x10¹² m³ and 4.20x10¹² m³ GIP if gas saturation is >30% and >50%, respectively) is obtained using the probabilistic analysis. Estimates of regionally sequestered methane in GH constrain long-term regional methane flux rates. The flux rate is estimated <0.09-4.20 mg/m²/d, which is lower than the tens to hundreds of mg/m²/d suggested recently. Understanding methane flux may also characterize seals and trap fill fractions in deeper conventional plays.