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SPE 115669

Water-Flooding Incremental Oil Recovery Study in Middle Miocene to Paleocene Reservoirs, Deep-Water Gulf of Mexico
Bin Liu, Richard Dessenberger, SPE, Kenneth McMillen, SPE, Joseph Lach, SPE, Knowledge Reservoir LLC,
Mohan Kelkar, SPE, University of Tulsa



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Timing and potential reservoirs in the Gulf of Mexico are characterized by the following:

- Reservoirs are often at greater subsurface depths (20,000 to 30,000 ft)
- Reservoirs often have high pressure (> 15,000 psi) and temperature (> 180°F)
- Turbidite deposition was in subsiding basin floor fans, i.e. sheet sands
- Seismic imaging is poor due to allochthonous overlying salt
- Reservoirs are consolidated, resulting in lower rock compressibility
- Increased diagenesis in sands with volcanoclastic components results in cementation and reduced compressibility
- Paleocene reservoirs often have poorer porosity (< 15%) and permeability (< 5 mD)
- Primary recovery factors are expected to be low due to the reservoir properties

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