Oil - Formation to Production

What is Oil?

- Crude oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons that formed from plants and animals that lived millions of years ago.
- Over the years, the remains were covered by layers of sediment.
- Heat and pressure from these layers helped the remains turn into crude oil.
- Crude oil exists in liquid form in underground pools or reservoirs, in tiny spaces within sedimentary rocks.



How is it Formed?

- After the oil forms, it rises from a source rock through fractures in the subsurface due to the relatively low density of oil.
- The rising oil then migrates to a reservoir rock, that contains tiny spaces called pores.
- The oil remains in a reservoir rock when there is an overlying cap rock through which oil cannot pass.

How is Oil Found?

How is Oil Produced?

- Hydrocarbon resources are found using exploration techniques such as seismic imaging.
- Seismic imaging assists in identifying the potential areas that may contain oil and gas.
- If an area is identified as a prospective reservoir, an exploratory well is drilled to test for the presence of hydro carbon resources.



- Once an oil pool is discovered, delineation wells are drilled to characterize the size of the accumulation.
- Production facilities are then fabricated and installed to extract the oil.
- Different types of facilities exist, based on water depths, to safely produce and transport the oil to shore.



Example of Activities and Timeline for a Deepwater Offshore Project

- The lifecycle of OCS oil and gas activities is a lengthy process consisting of various phases.
- The timing of the activities varies by region.
- Once production begins it may continue for several decades.
- Mature areas like the Gulf of Mexico take relatively shorter time; frontier areas could take a longer time.





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