

Hybrid Reservoir

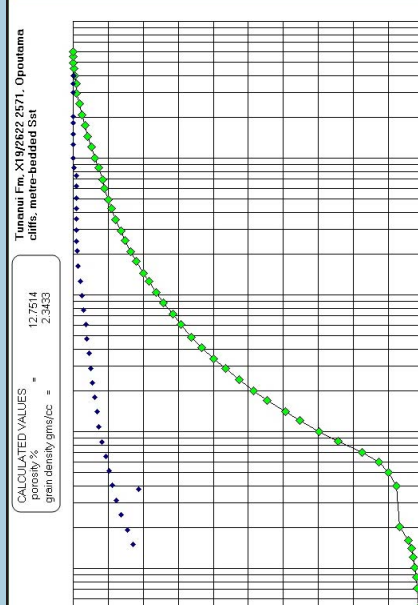
~~Fracture Denial?~~

ng the presence of fractures, and characterising them quantitatively in the subsurface can be difficult, but also worthwhile, as t only storage capacity but also flow rates. The combination of image logs and outcrop analogue studies can provide valuable face fractures in the weak clastic rocks typical of the East Coast, where fractures are almost ubiquitous: a fertile hunting ground ervoirs where clastic reservoir performance can be enhanced by the presence of open fractures.

Example: Tunanui Formation, Hawke's Bay

unui Formation is a Middle Miocene deep water turbidite deposit that has been gas flows in the Wairoa area, northern Hawke's Bay. The lower part of the i is metre-bedded and includes beds that appear to be flow-stripped Ta-Tb Fractures are common in outcrop and are also visible on FMI logs in nearby well A. NNE fracture sets are present in both outcrop and the subsurface. At least one crop is fractal/scaleable, so that knowledge of fracture aperture and spacing ips can probably be extrapolated and used in reservoir modelling to calculate olumes and frequency of the wider fractures that are more likely to control flow utcrop porosities are around 20-30%, with permeabilities of ~20-200 mD.

data for the Tunanui Formation.



3b. Metre-bedded Tunanui Formation near Opoitama, and in part of the FMI log from T

