APPENDIX 1

Extraction of Residual Hydrocarbons

The core sample was extracted with dichloromethane in a Soxhlet apparatus for 8 hours. Removal of the solvent by careful rotary evaporation gave the oil (nominal C_{12+} fraction).

Liquid Chromatography

Asphaltenes were not precipitated from the condensate prior to liquid chromatography. The condensate was separated into hydrocarbons (saturates and aromatics) and polar compounds (resins) by liquid chromatography on activated alumina (sample: adsorbent ratio = 1:100). Hydrocarbons were eluted with petroleum ether/dichloromethane (75:25) and resins with methanol/dichloromethane (65:35). The saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons were then separated by liquid chromatography on activated silica gel (sample: adsorbent ratio = 1:100) eluting in turn with petroleum ether and petroleum ether/dichloromethane (91:9).

Gas Chromatography

Whole oils and saturated hydrocarbons (alkanes) were examined by gas chromatography using the following instrumental parameters:

Gas chromatograph:	Carlo Erba Mega Series operated in the split injection mode
Column:	25 m x 0.3 mm fused silica, SGE QC3/BP1
Detector temperature:	300°C
Oven temperature:	40°C for 1 minute, then 8° per min. to 300°C and held isothermal at 300°C until all peaks eluted
Quantification:	Relative concentrations of individual hydrocarbons were obtained by measurement of peak areas with a Perkin Elmer LCI 100 integrator. The areas of peaks corresponding to aromatic hydrocarbons were multiplied by appropriate response factors.