during the initiation of the rifting linked with the opening of the Gulf which forms part of the West-African pericretonic basin advanced bodies to the Eastern region of Dahomey basin. The Dahomey Basin migrated from the Niger Delta Basin via faults or interconnected sand occurrence of bituminous sands deposit in Nigeria since its discovery and 6°35´N. Several schools of thought have highlighted the origin/lies between longitudes 4°52´ and 4°55´E and between latitudes 6°27´ (LU) in Ondo State, South-Western, Nigeria. The research study area Railhead (AY), Idiobilayo (ID), Ilubirin (IL), Ladawo (LA) and Ludasa petroleum and petrochemical industry by prospective users. Ondo State and decipher its suitability for particular applications in the energy sources and hydrocarbon raw material for the petrochemical confirmed that Nigerian bituminous sands are important alternative with a combined reserve of about 14.86 billion barrels. Studies have been undertaken to inspect the suitability of bituminous sands from Ondo State and decipher its suitability for particular applications in the petroleum and petrochemical industry by prospective users. 

### Keywords
Bituminous sands; Physiochemical; SARA; ASTM

### Introduction
The recognition of dwindling conventional world oil reserves has necessitated the need for alternative sources of energy. Thus, a ready alternative to the conventional crude oil are bituminous sands which are abundant and vastly unexplored [1]. Bituminous sands are composed of heavy oils and clays, rich in mineral and water. They are naturally occurring mixtures which contain about 10% bitumen, 5% water and 85% solids, small amount of heavy metals and other contaminants [2]. The Nigerian bituminous sand deposits are sited within the confines of the Eastern Margin of Dahomey basin which lies within a depobelt cutting across three major states which include: Ondo, Ogun, Edo and parts of Lagos, in minable commercial quantities with a combined reserve of about 14.86 billion barrels. Studies have confirmed that Nigerian bituminous sands are important alternative energy sources and hydrocarbon raw material for the petrochemical industry [3]. Physicochemical characterisation and SARA analysis has been undertaken to inspect the suitability of bituminous sands from Ondo State and decipher its suitability for particular applications in the petroleum and petrochemical industry by prospective users.

### Experimental

#### Sample description and preparation
The bituminous sands used in this study were sampled from six locations within Irole local government area namely; Agababi (AB), Aye-Railhead (AY), Idiobilayo (ID), Ilubirin (IL), Ladawa (LA) and Ludasa (LU) in Ondo State, South-Western, Nigeria. The research study area lies between longitudes 4°52´ and 4°55´E and between latitudes 6°27´ and 6°35´N. Several schools of thought have highlighted the origin/occurrence of bituminous sands deposit in Nigeria since its discovery [4]. One of them suggests that petroleum hydrocarbons possibly migrated from the Niger Delta Basin via faults or interconnected sand bodies to the Eastern region of Dahomey basin. The Dahomey Basin which forms part of the West-African pericretaceous basin advanced during the initiation of the rifting linked with the opening of the Gulf of Guinea, in Early Cretaceous to Late Jurassic age [5-8]. The research study area belongs to Ise Formation of Cretaceous Abeokuta group which is the oldest group of basin sediment unconformably overlying the basement complex (Figure 1).

#### Analysis of saturates, aromatics, resins and asphaltenes
The experimental procedures involved in Saturates, Aromatics, Resins, and Asphaltenes determination includes the following.

- **Extraction and de-asphalting of Bituminous Sands**: A modified ASTM D2007 technique was employed as follows; 200 ml of a 1:1 solvent mixture ratio of n-heptane and toluene was introduced to twenty grams (20 g) of bituminous sands in an Erlenmeyer flask, refluxed at 80°C for 6 hours, cooled and the extract decanted. The residue left was rinsed using n-toluene/heptane into the flask alongside the bituminous sand bitumen extract. After solvent recovery with rotary evaporator, pure residue was taken as asphaltene and the extract as raffinate.

- **Fractionation of de-asphalted raffinate by column chromatography**: The fractionation column was carefully packed with n-heptane pre-wetted activated alumina. Twenty grams (20 g) of raffinate, i.e., the de-asphalted component, was added after dissolving in 100 ml of n-heptane. Hydrocarbon components (i.e., Saturates, Aromatics, Resins, and Asphaltenes) being less polar were initially eluted with continuous mixture ratio of n-heptane and toluene was introduced to twenty grams (20 g) that have similar characteristics, can be classified as medium heavy oils on the API gravity scale, high in saturate hydrocarbons and low in asphaltene content which indicates their high hydrocarbon potential.

- **Ultraviolet visible spectroscopy determination of hydrocarbon components in the isolated fractions**: An LF-112161 model ultraviolet visible spectrophotometer was used to measure relative abundance after resolving the hydrocarbon fractions into Saturates, Aromatics, Resins,
Results and Discussion

Saturates, aromatics, resins and asphaltene components

The observed results in Table 1 show that samples LA and ID have high and low percentage saturates, aromatics, resins, and asphaltene compositions respectively amongst the studied bituminous sand samples. The observed trend for the SARA percentage composition is; Saturates > Aromatics > Resins > Asphaltene in Aye-Railhead (AY), Ludasa (LU), Agbabu (AB), Ilubirin (IL) and Idiobilayo (ID) bituminous sand samples with a slightly different trend observed; Saturates > Aromatics > Asphaltene > Resins in Ladawo (LA) bituminous sand sample. The analyses show that the bituminous sand samples are rich in saturates and aromatics but have low asphaltene and resin content (Figure 3). Low percentage composition of asphaltenes confirm their terrestrial origin, although part of the asphaltene fractions could have been lost during migration which may also suggest that they may have been derived from thermally matured and non-biodegraded oil sand rocks [10].

Physicochemical analysis

The bituminous sands were prepared by dissolution in 250 ml petroleum ether. The resultant solution was filtered using a Whattman filter paper into a 120-ml sample bottle for further analysis. Physicochemical parameters such as density, relative density, API gravity, kinematic viscosity, cloud point, pour point, moisture and gum content were analysed using appropriate American Standards Testing and Materials (ASTM) methods.

and Asphaltenes (SARA). Concentrations of analysed components are read out in percentage by weight (wt%) as schematically outlined in Figure 2.

Physicochemical analysis

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Aromatics & Resins & Asphaltene & Buoyancy & Density & Kinematic viscosity & Pour point & Percent moisture & Saturates & Resins & Aromatics & Asphaltenes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>LU</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>IL</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>AY</th>
<th>LA</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Density at 15°C</td>
<td>ASTM D-4052</td>
<td>g/cm³</td>
<td>0.8848</td>
<td>0.8791</td>
<td>0.8772</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>API gravity</td>
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<td>°C</td>
<td>28.133</td>
<td>29.259</td>
<td>29.531</td>
<td>28.230</td>
<td>29.308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinematic viscosity at 40°C</td>
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<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dynamic viscosity</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloud point</td>
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<td>°C</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-15</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour point</td>
<td>ASTM D-97</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>-34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moisture content</td>
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<td>ppm</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existent gum</td>
<td>ASTM D-1364</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gum content</td>
<td>ASTM D-381</td>
<td>mg/100ml</td>
<td>1517</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Table 2: Physicochemical properties of the bituminous sand samples.

Figure 3: SARA percentage yield of the bituminous sands.

Cloud point: This is the lowest temperature at which wax crystals begin to form in heavy hydrocarbon fractions by a gradual cooling under standard condition. Sometimes, the heavy hydrocarbons and oils, especially waxes, tar, bitumen and asphalt, lose their fluidity and turn into solid. This solidification causes some serious problems in process, storage and transportation of hydrocarbons. Therefore, by considering safety its knowledge is substantive. The value for the cloud point for the samples is < -34°C for most bitumen of good grade. It was detected that bituminous sands under investigation have high wax content [16,17].

Existent gum: This is a measurement of oxidation products formed in the oil which cannot be evaporated under regulated conditions of temperature and air or steam flow. The principle behind its measurement involves unsaturated hydrocarbons combining themselves with oxygen to form a non-volatile sticky substance called gum. The value for the studied samples ranged from 605.000 mg/100 ml to 1895.000 mg/100 ml, which implies the presence of few unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Moisture content: Moisture in crude oils is a contamination and is not energy yielding. The percentage of water in the fuel can be converted into a corresponding energy loss for the customer. The average moisture content of the bituminous sand samples is 16.67%. The result, 15.14%, shows a minor dissimilarity in contrast to that of some workers whose moisture content range in the bituminous sand bitumen separated from the Agbabu sample [9]. This infers that they have high quality considering their low water content.

Conclusion

Data from the physicochemical and SARA analyses have been employed to evaluate bituminous sand samples from six deposits in Ondo state. These observations on the studied samples indicate that thesebituminous sands possess good quality indices and can compare with bituminous sands of good qualities around the world as portrayed by their physicochemical parameters and SARA compositions. The hydrocarbon content of bituminous sands is significantly higher compared to non-hydrocarbon content (asphaltenes and resins) which suggests that bitumen extracted from these sample locations will be of high quality as they are mostly paraffinic. I recommend that more
research should be done on the viscosities of these oils as it might pose
a big problem for refining processes when used as feed stocks. These
bituminous sands are vast pools of petrochemical feed which is vital for
the development of the chemical industry, if utilized appropriately. This
research has shed more light on the Nigerian bituminous sands and
apart from its use for road construction (i.e. bituminous sand extract;
bitumen), lube oil and other petrochemicals can be distilled from
these heavy oil deposits thus utilizing its resource maximally. These
bituminous sands are vast pools of petrochemical feed which is vital
for the development of the chemical industry, if utilized appropriately.

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