

# An Assessment of Geological Carbon Sequestration Options in the Illinois Basin

## Phase II Year One Update

### MGSC Project Team



presented by  
Robert J. Finley  
Illinois State Geological Survey



Midwest Geological  
Sequestration Consortium  
[www.sequestration.org](http://www.sequestration.org)



# MGSC Project Advisors and Partners

- **Utilities:** Ameren, Louisville Gas and Electric, and Cinergy
- **Industry:** Aventine Renewable Energy, American Air Liquide, British Petroleum\*, Drummond Coal\*, LincolnLand Agri-Energy, Peabody Energy, Power Holdings, and Schlumberger\*
- **NGO and trade groups:** Environmental Defense\*, IL, IN, and KY Oil & Gas Associations, IL Corn Growers Association, Electric Power Research Institute, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission
- **State government:** IL Office of Coal Development, (DCEO), IL Department of Natural Resources

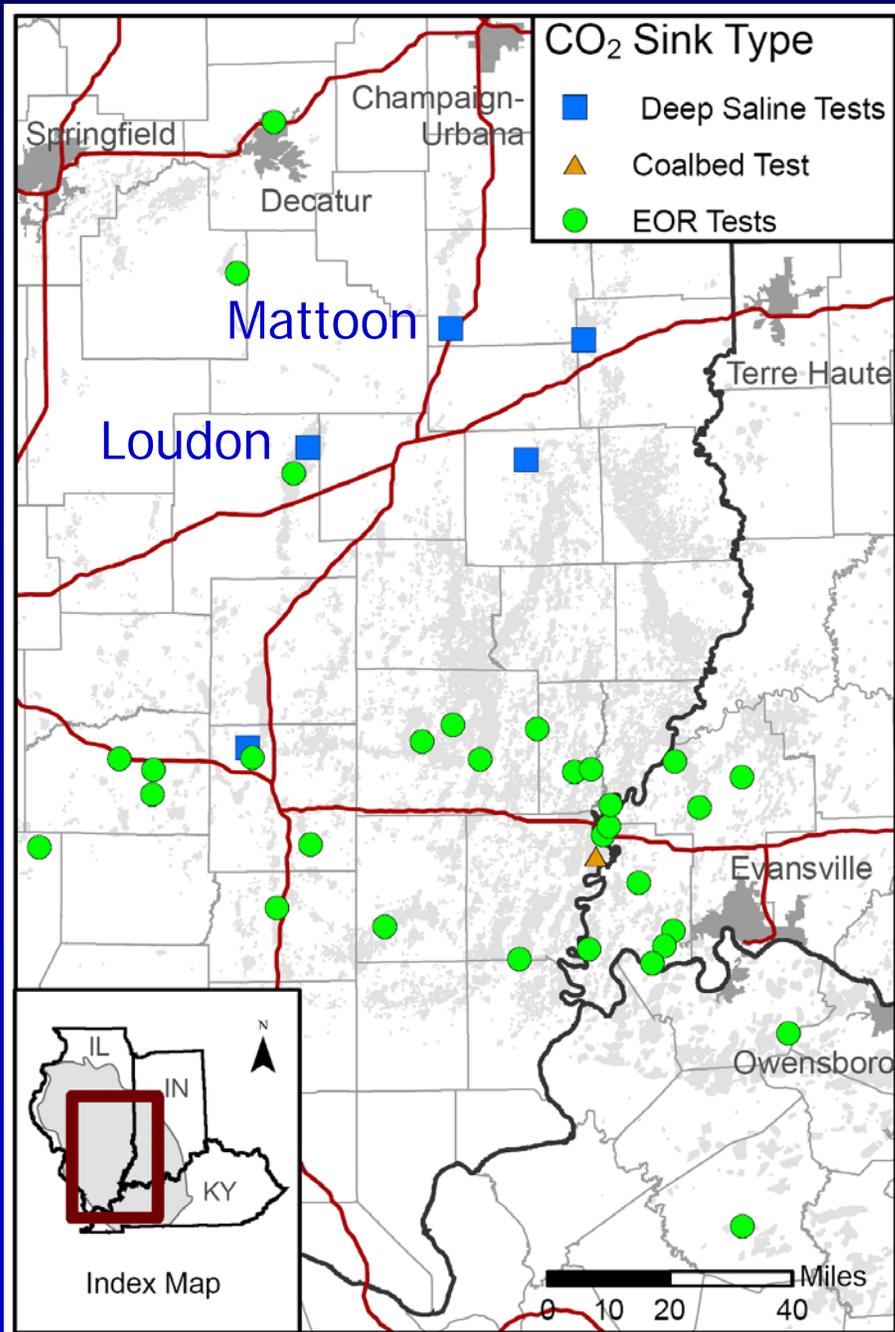
\* *new in Phase II*

# Project Structure

- Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) serves as Lead Technical Contractor
- PI's and co-PI's from the Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky geologic surveys make up the leadership of MGSC
- Project has been divided into 17 tasks and 88 subtasks, including six test site tasks
- Thirty-one organizations involved: 3 geologic surveys and 28 other subcontractors

# Field Testing: The Heart of Phase II

- Six field tests proposed
- CBM: Coop well at Shakespeare Oil site
- Inject/soak/produce (single well), immiscible, and miscible EOR at four sites; new drilling at two of these to optimize CO<sub>2</sub> flooding pattern
- One deep saline reservoir test, the Multi-Opportunity Sequestration Test (MOST) site with two major reservoir targets to 8,300 ft



# Potential Test Sites-Phase II-Year 2

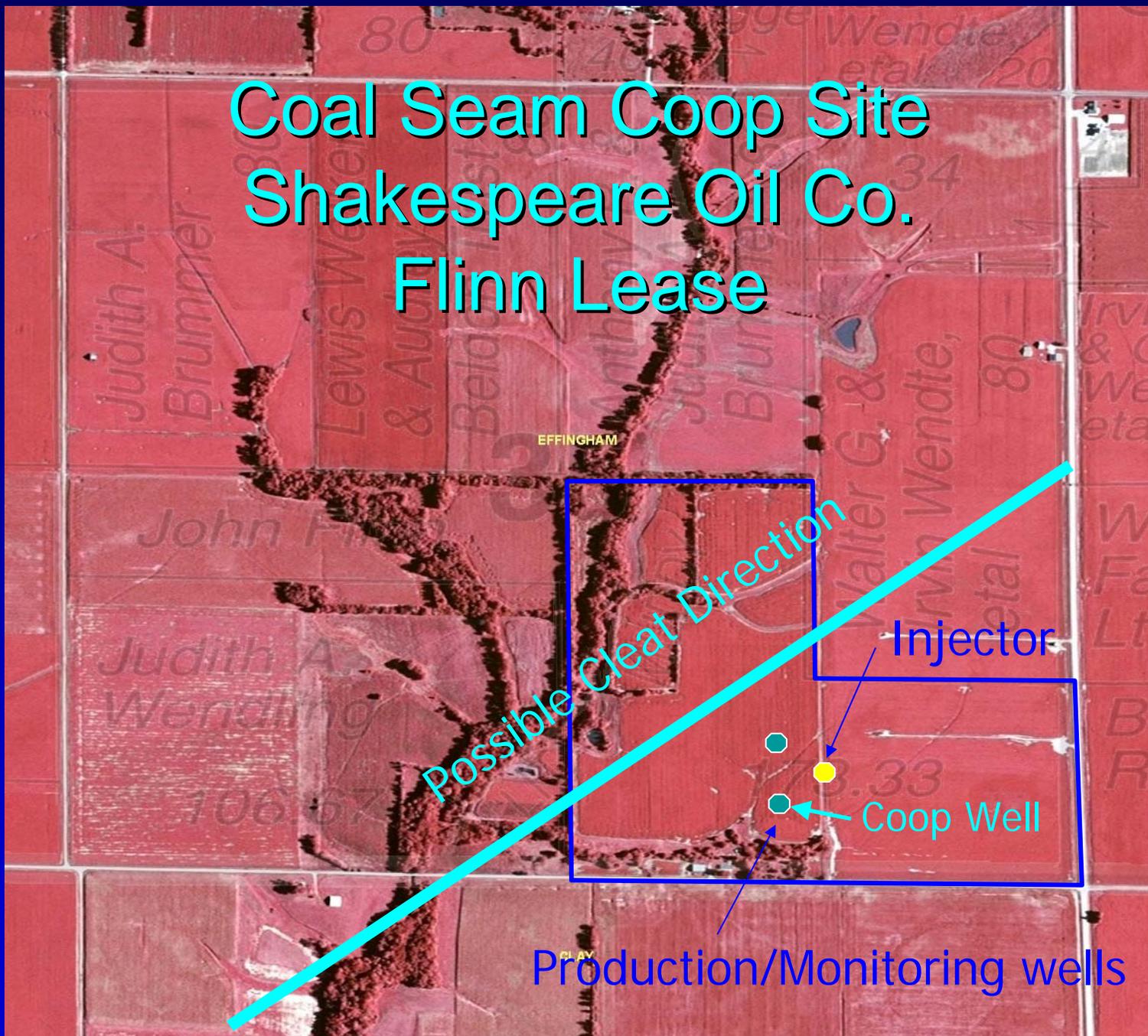
-1 coal seam site

-31 mature oil field sites for EOR

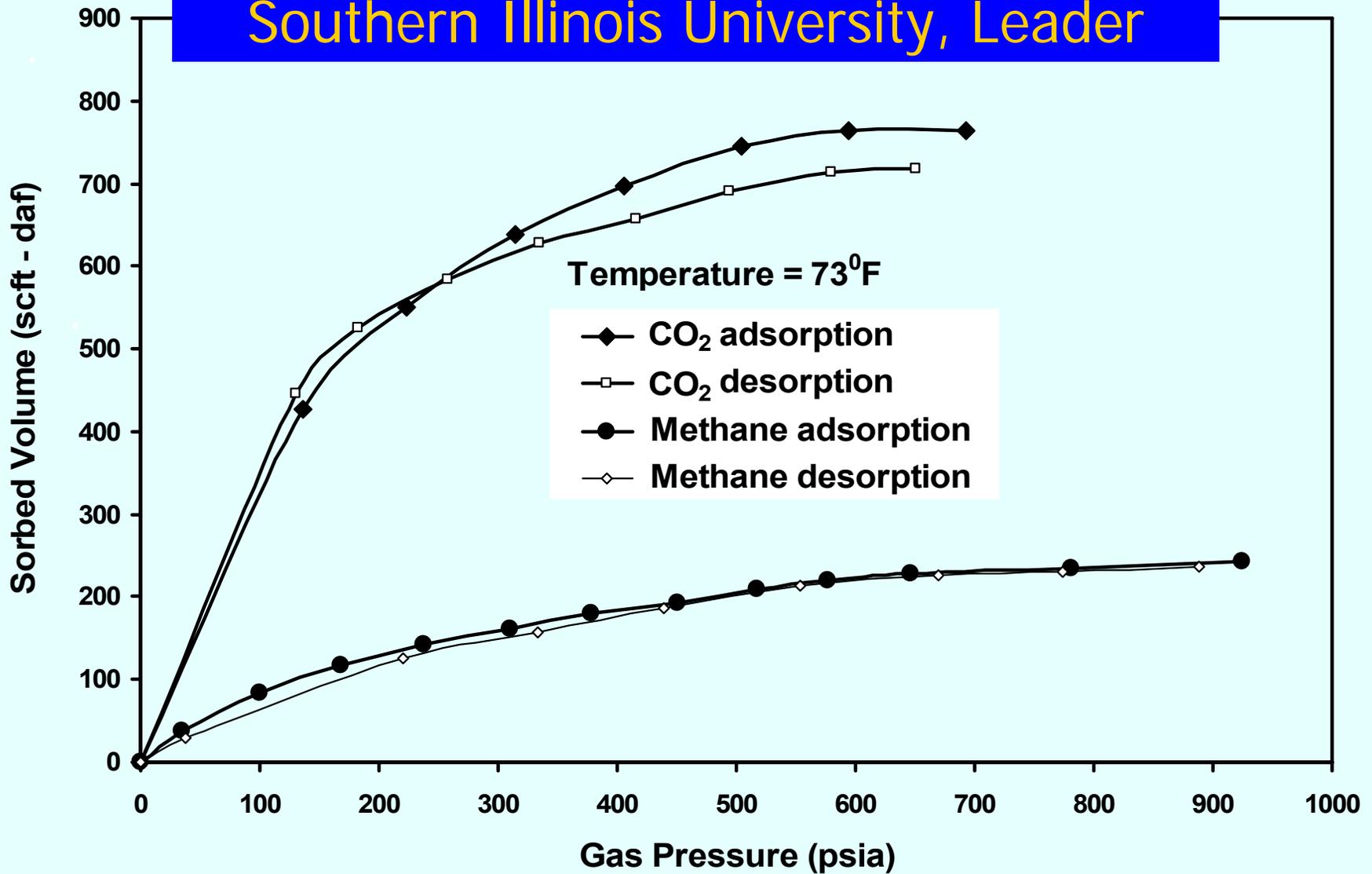
-5 deep saline reservoir sites, Loudon and Mattoon fields most promising



# Coal Seam Coop Site Shakespeare Oil Co. Flinn Lease

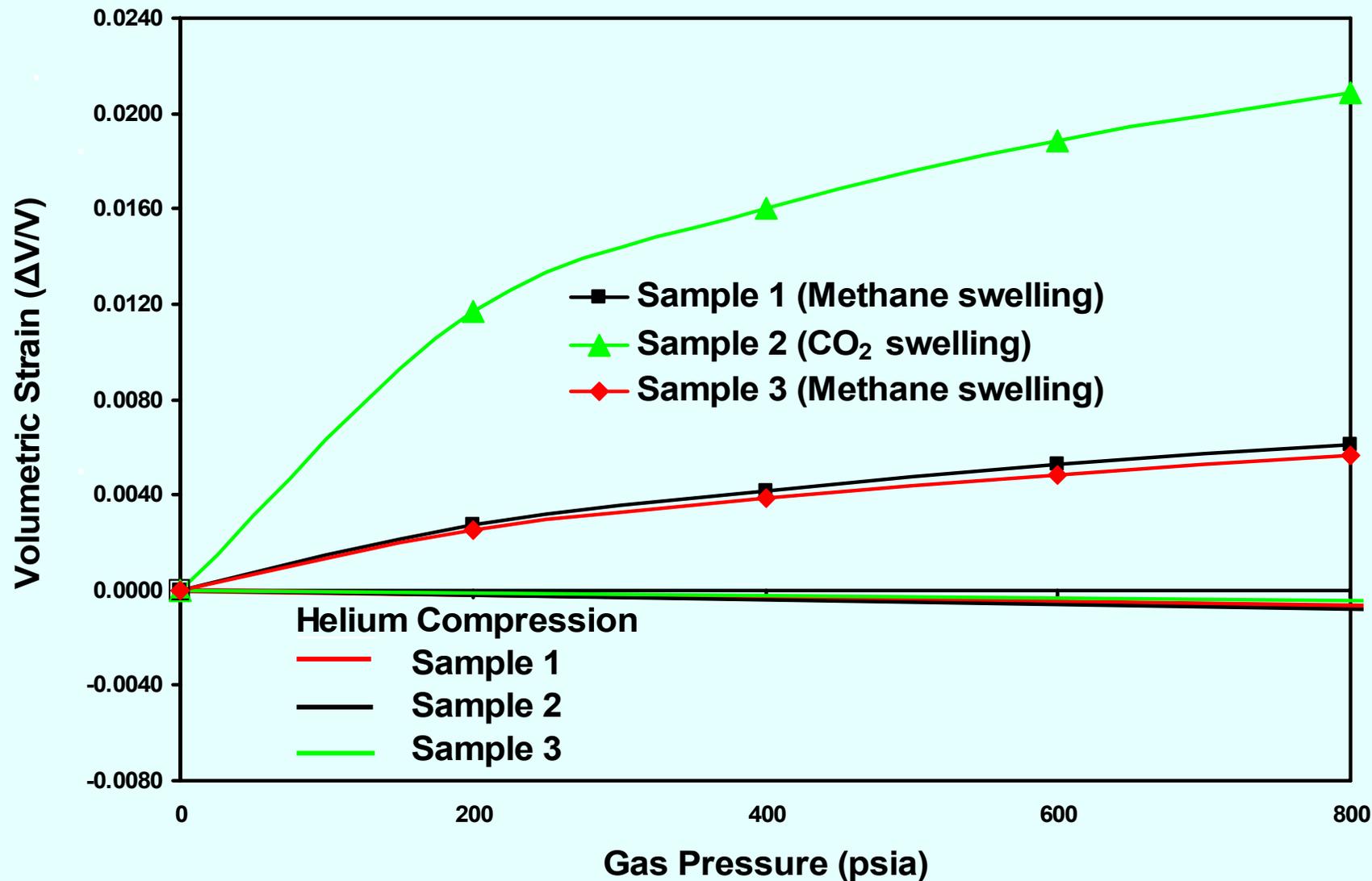


# Flinn Lease Samples—Herrin No. 6 Coal Southern Illinois University, Leader



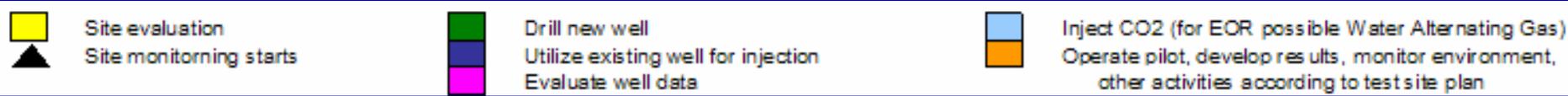
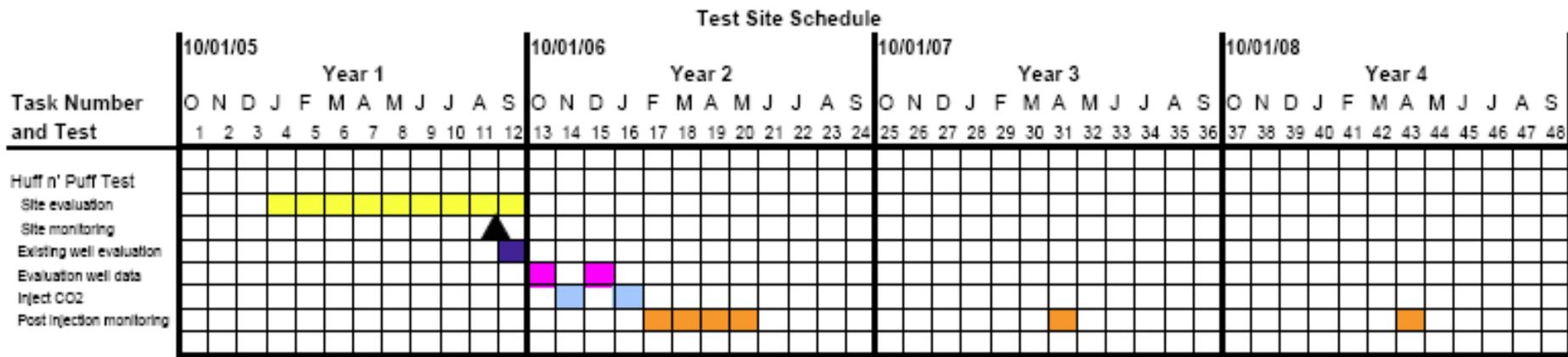
from Satya Harpalani, SIU

# Flinn Lease Samples—Herrin No. 6 Coal



# Phase II Field Activities

## Task 8-Single Well Inject/Soak/Produce

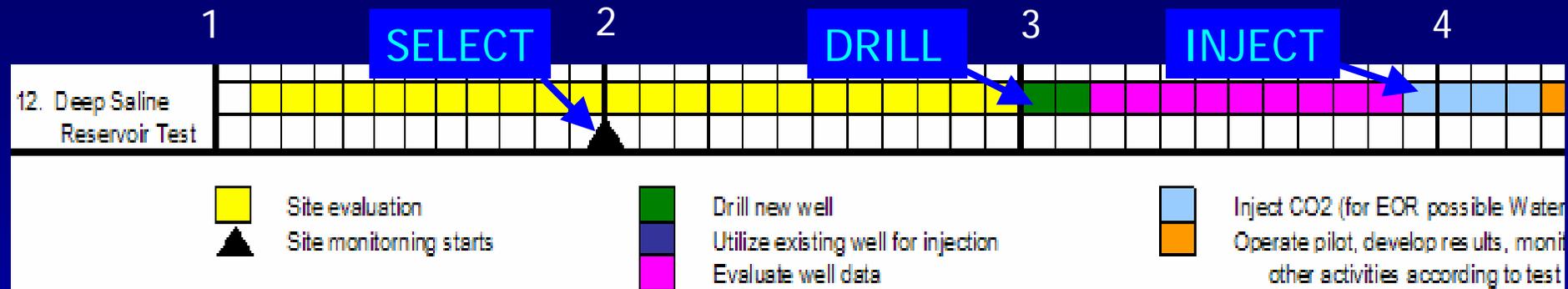


# Phase II Field Activities

## Task 8-Single Well Inject/Soak/Produce

- Fourteen nominated properties screened
- Three sites in Indiana considered but locations and property sale precluded further consideration
- Current candidate is operated by Petco at Loudon Field, Fayette County, IL
- NEPA form completed; detailed characterization underway

# Task 12-Deep Saline Reservoir Test



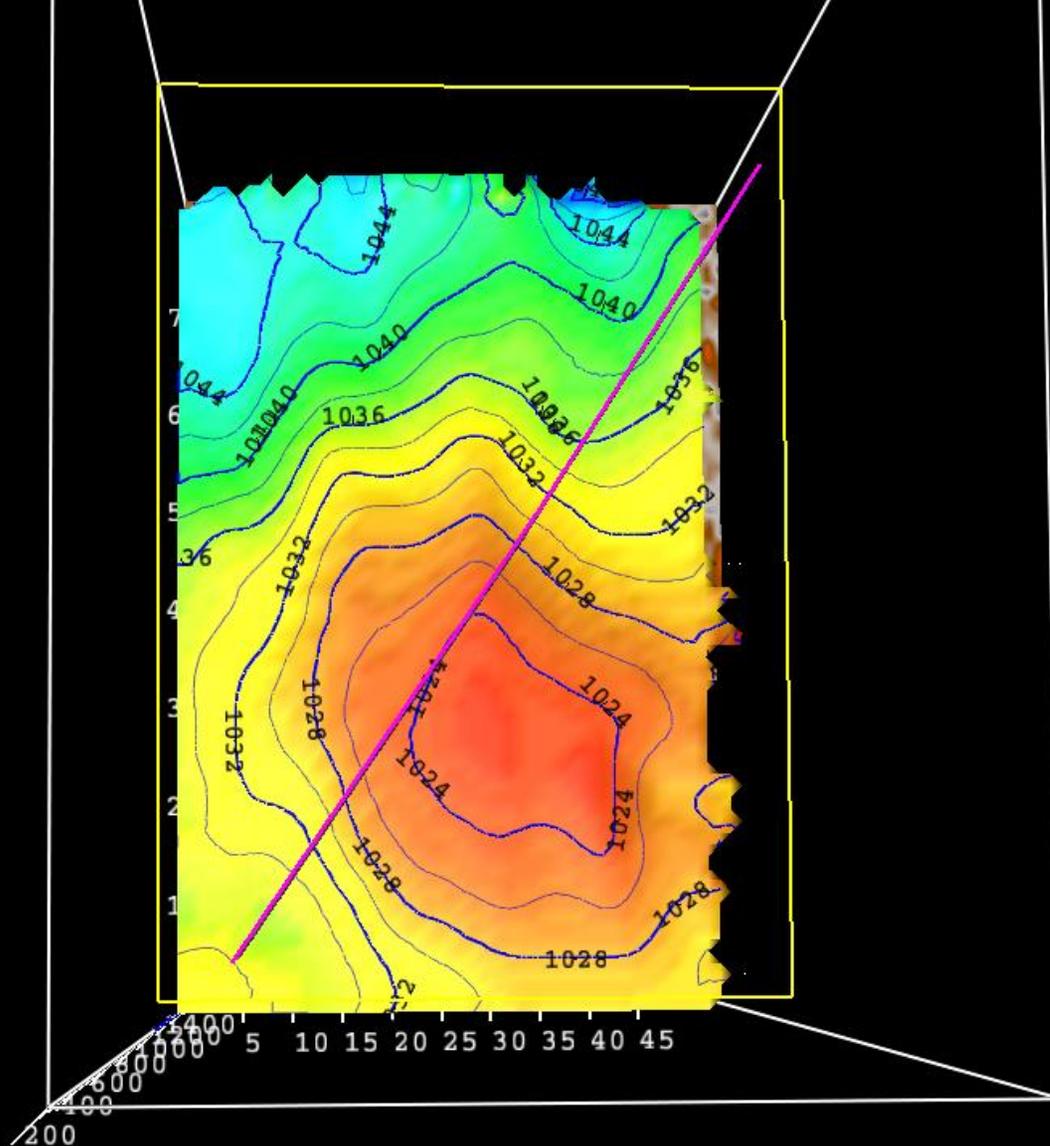
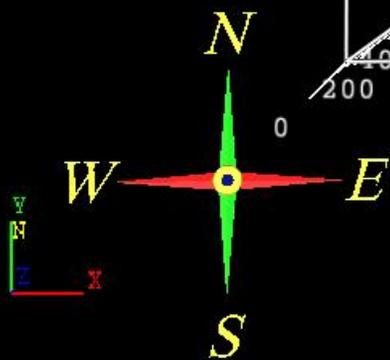
- Extensive cooperation from field operator looked for
- Evaluation will include 2D and 3D seismic
- Aiming for a full year of advance site monitoring (MMV)
- Deep, expensive (~\$1.6 million to drill and complete), and requiring extensive planning and subcontractor collaboration
- Up to 9 months well-data assessment pre-injection
- Injection at end Year 3-early Year Four

# Seismic Attribute Processing of 3D and 2D Seismic Data Can Enhance Visualization of Deep Faulting

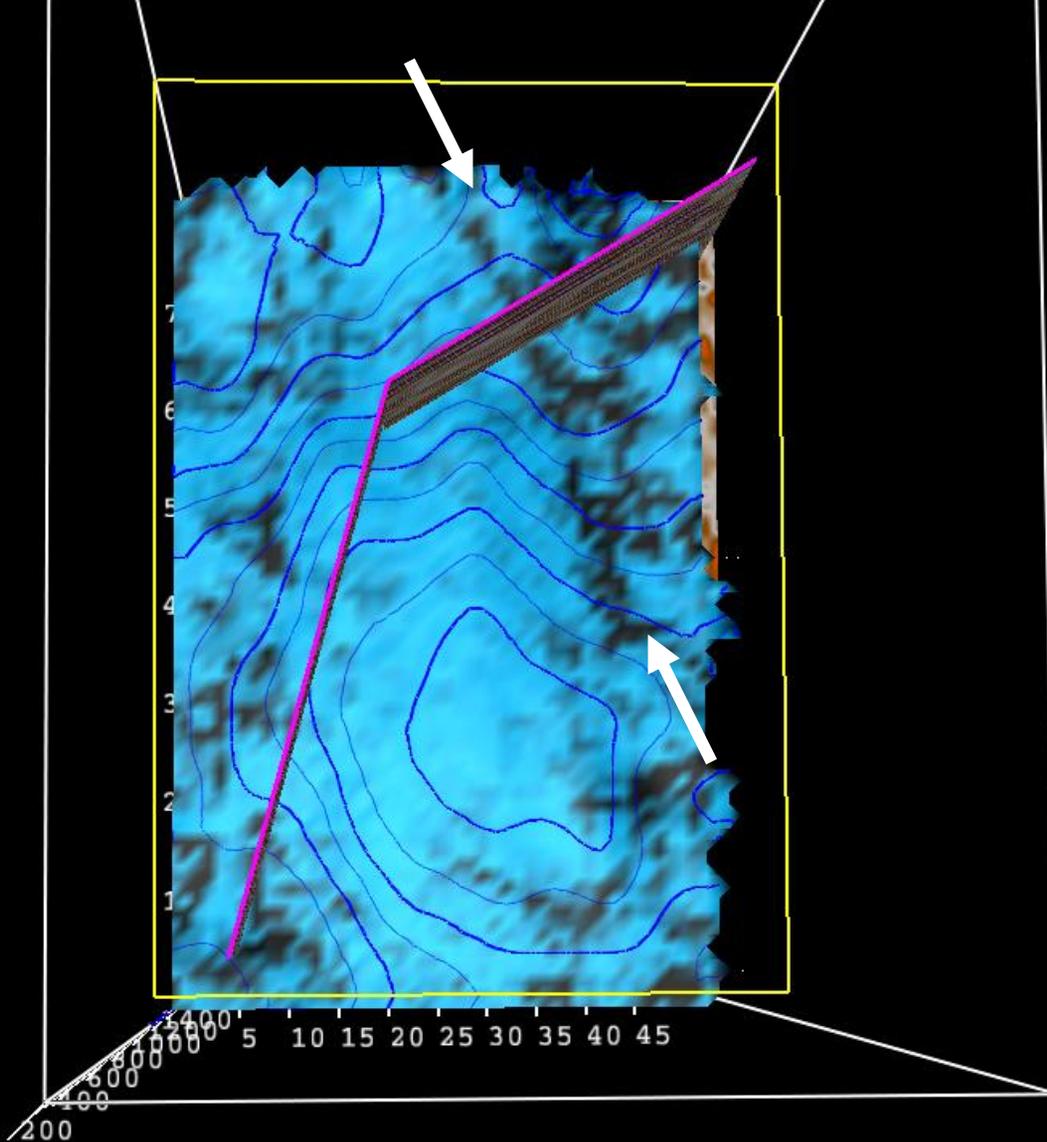
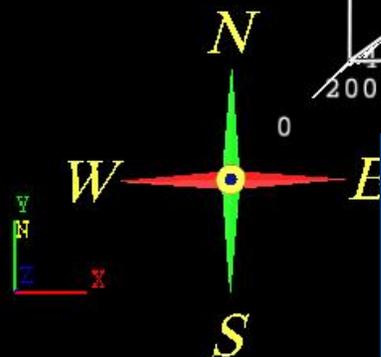
## Brigham Young University, Leader

- Landmark's Geoprobe, ProMAX2D, and SeisWorks3D applications utilized at BYU
- Two computations were performed at or near the base of the Knox Supergroup reflector, which is the deepest highly coherent event near the Mt Simon Sandstone:
  - (1) **semblance seismic attribute analysis** to detect and map discontinuities related to fracturing or faulting; this is particularly useful for "seeing" small-scale fractures
  - (2) **spectral decomposition** analysis to detect anomalies in thickness as estimated from the constructive interference of multiple waveforms centered over the target reflector

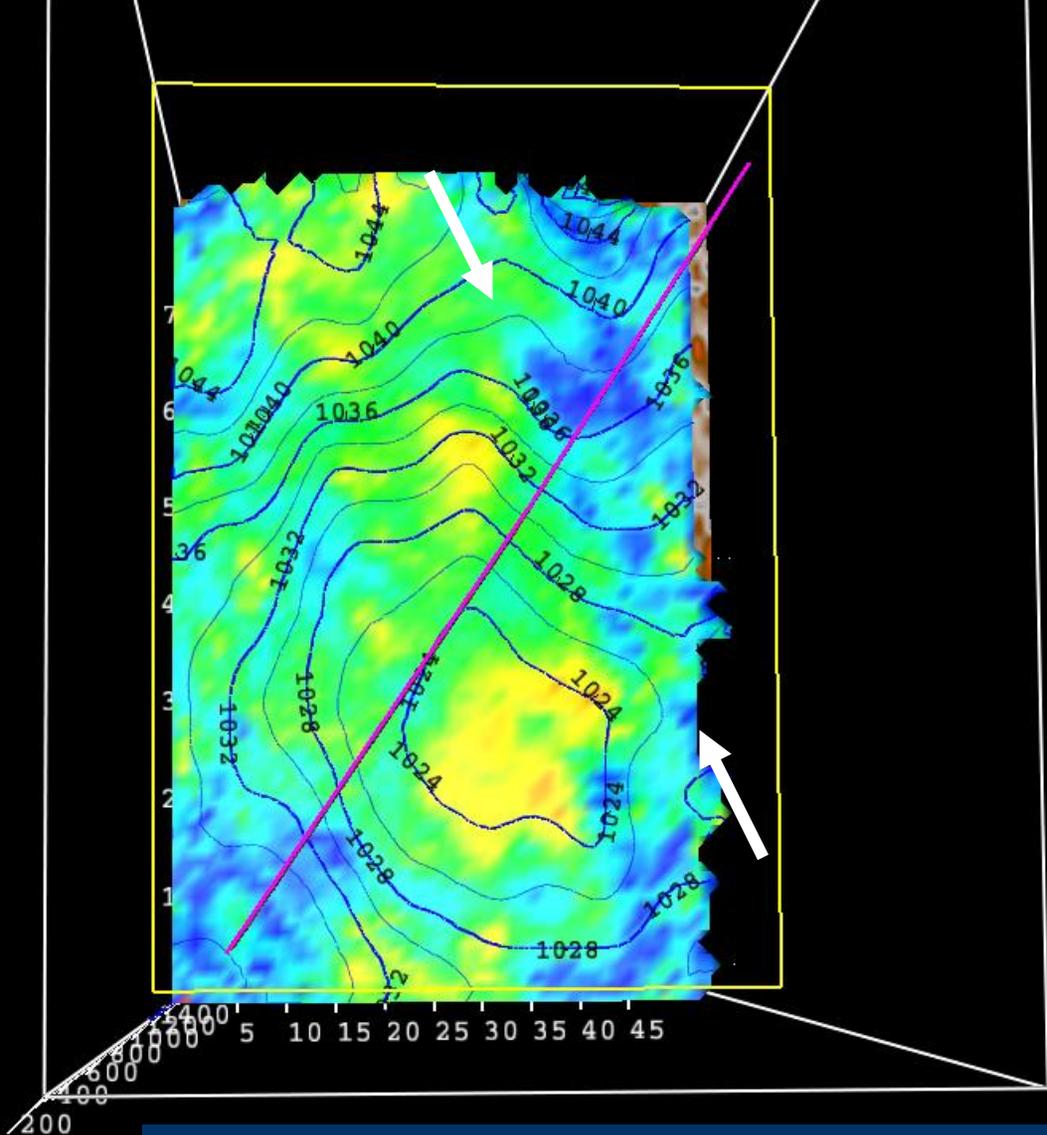
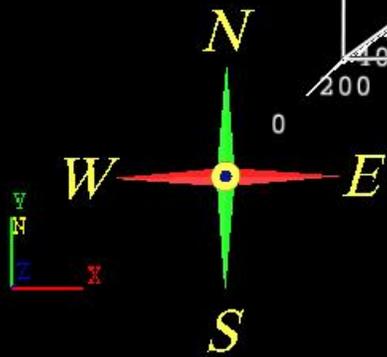
(from John McBride, BYU)



Base of Knox traveltime structural contours and gridded surface (ms). We are looking down on the Tonti structure. A fault is not readily apparent.



Base of Knox semblance seismic attribute: black areas represent discontinuities. Structural contours also shown. The arrows indicate orientation of discontinuity at Base of Knox.



Base of Knox spectral decomposition time slice. The arrows indicate orientation of discontinuity at Base of Knox. This signature may indicate a change in lithology and/or thickness across the discontinuity. Structural contours also shown.

# Results of Advanced Seismic Analysis

- Discontinuities associated with faults and fractures can be mapped in 3D using semblance and spectral decomposition analyses
- The structure beneath Tonti Field is undercut by a NNW-trending reverse fault, which was not readily apparent from conventional seismic visualization using an amplitude display. This fault may breach the target sequestration reservoir.

# CO<sub>2</sub> Reservoir and Injection Specifications

Parameter	Coal Test		Oil Huff n Puff		Oil: Well Conv		Oil: New well		Oil: New Well		Deep Saline	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Depth (feet)	800	1200	1000	2000	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000	6000	10,000
Discovery Reservoir Pressure (psia)	320	520	400	870	600	1,300	600	1,300	600	1,300	2400	4300
Current Reservoir Pressure (psia)	320	520	400	1400	600	2100	600	2100	600	2100	2400	4300
Reservoir Temp (°F)	69	75	71	81	76	97	76	97	76	97	120	180
Maximum Injection Pressure (BHP, psia)	480	960	600	1600	900	2400	900	2400	900	2400	3600	8000
Water Injection Rate, (bbl/d)	10	50	50	300	100	500	100	500	100	500	500	2000
CO <sub>2</sub> Injection Rate, (Mscf/d)	2.4	110	15	740	220	1200	220	1200	220	1200	1300	5,000
CO <sub>2</sub> Injection Rate, (ton/d)	0.14	6.2	0.88	44	13	72	13	72	13	72	74	300

# Injection Pump Skid and Controls Trimeric Corporation, Leader

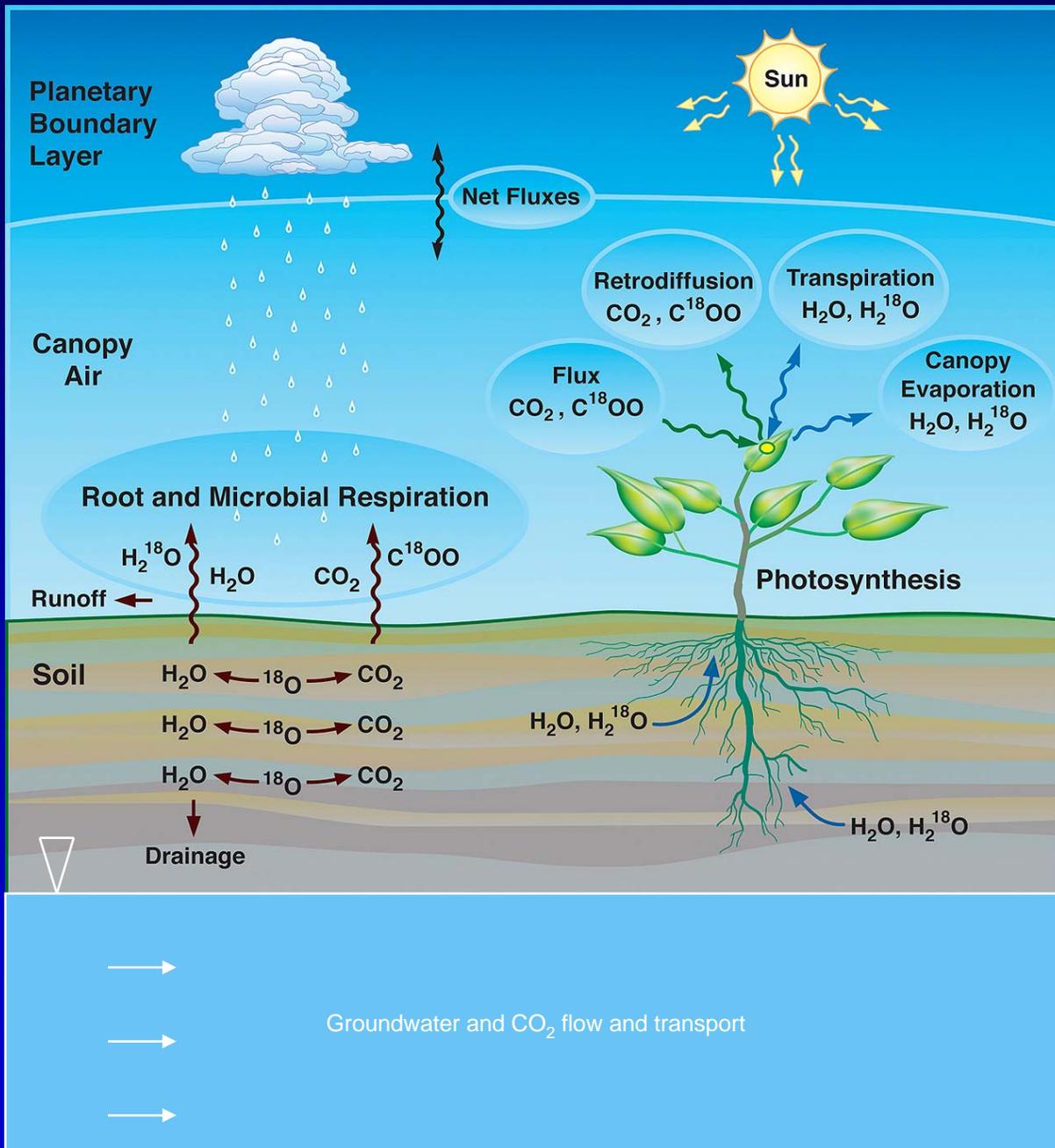


# Propane-fired CO<sub>2</sub> Line Heater



# Task 5-Monitoring, Mitigation, and Verification (MMV) Program

- Develop a tailored and dynamic program specific to each site to focus on greatest potential risks for CO<sub>2</sub> leakage from injection formation
- Use multiple techniques to monitor CO<sub>2</sub> migration
- Monitor pre-, during, and post- CO<sub>2</sub> injection
- Develop site specific mitigation plans
- Extent of MMV program will depend on amount of CO<sub>2</sub> injected, duration of study, and potential risks for CO<sub>2</sub> migration (knowledge of site geology)

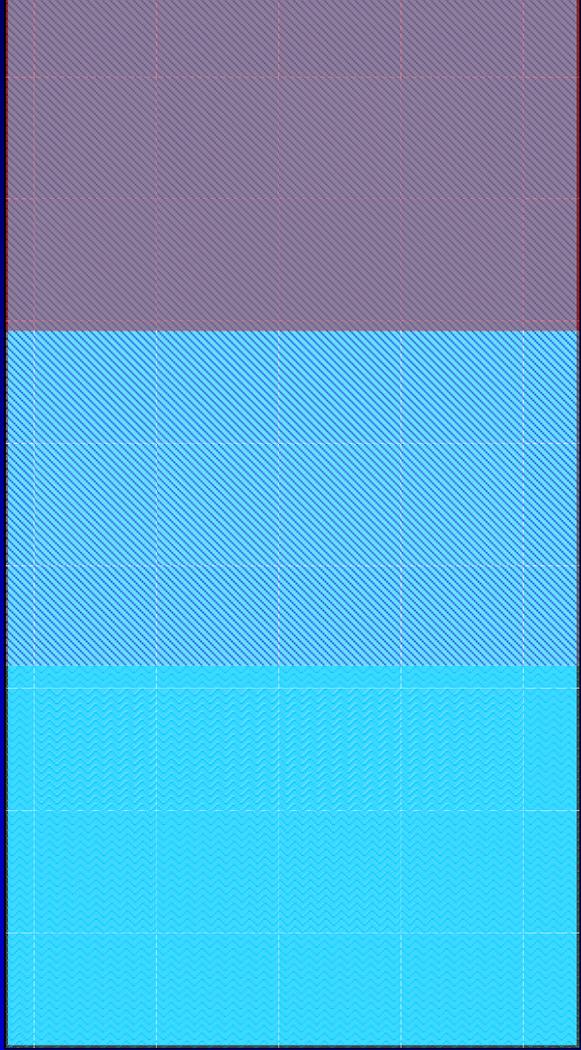
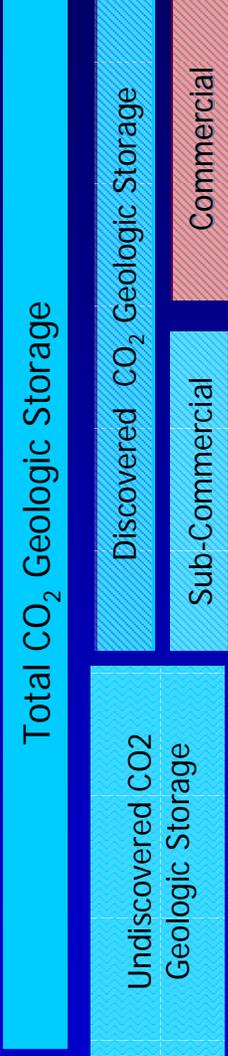


MMV Plan  
to Include  
atmosphere  
(saline  
reservoir  
only),  
vadose  
zone, and  
groundwater

from Curt Oldenburg, LBNL

# Resource and Capacity Considerations

- Data Availability and Methodology
  - Quality
  - Quantity
- Degree of uncertainty
- Economics
- Scale of Assessment
  - Field, Region, State, Basin, Continent, World

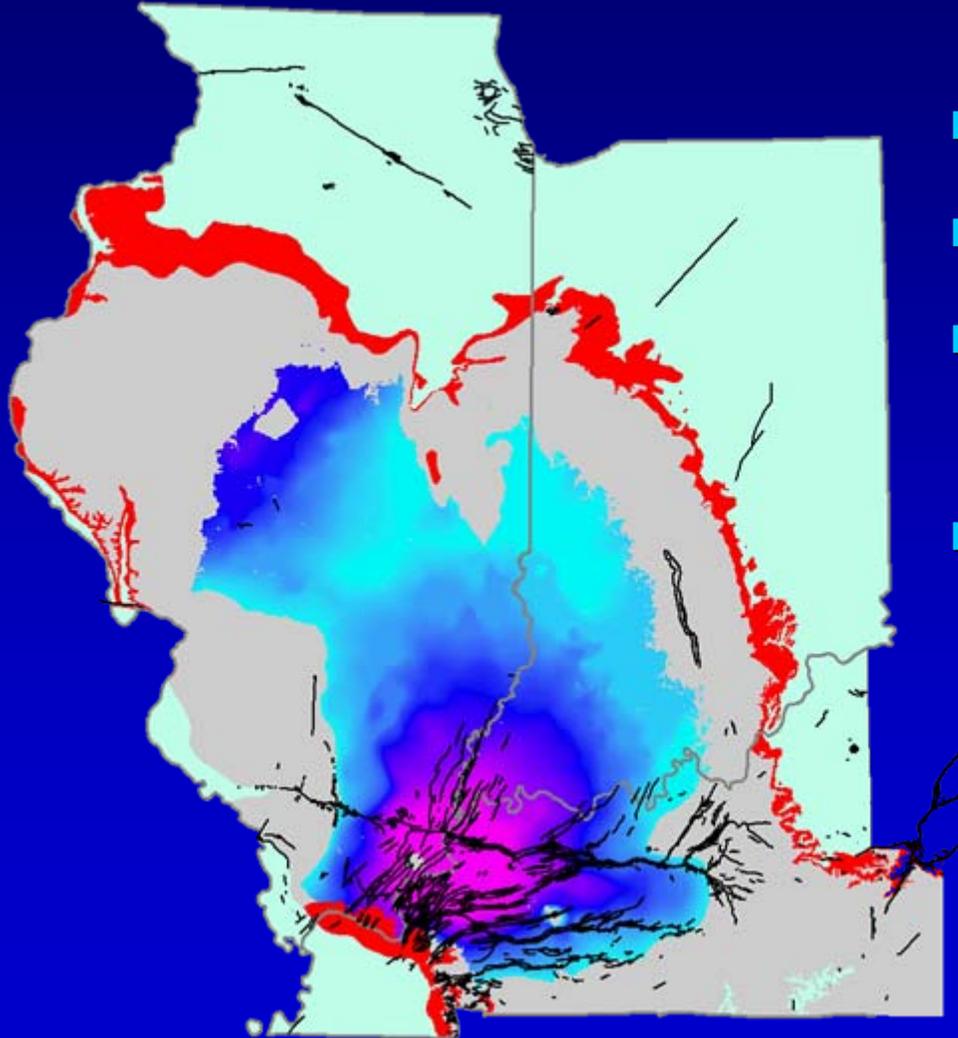


		Injection			Project Status		
		Capacity			Active Injection		
Total CO <sub>2</sub> Geologic Storage	Discovered CO <sub>2</sub> Geologic Storage	Commercial	Proved	Proved	Proved plus Probable	Under Development	Lower Risk
				plus Probable	plus Possible	Planned for Development	
				Contingent Resource			
	Sub-Commercial	Low Estimate	Best Estimate	High Estimate	Development on Hold		
					Development not Viable		
					Unattainable		
	Undiscovered CO <sub>2</sub> Geologic Storage	Low Estimate	Best Estimate	High Estimate	Prospect		
					Lead		
					Play		
	Unattainable					Higher Risk	
Range of Certainty							

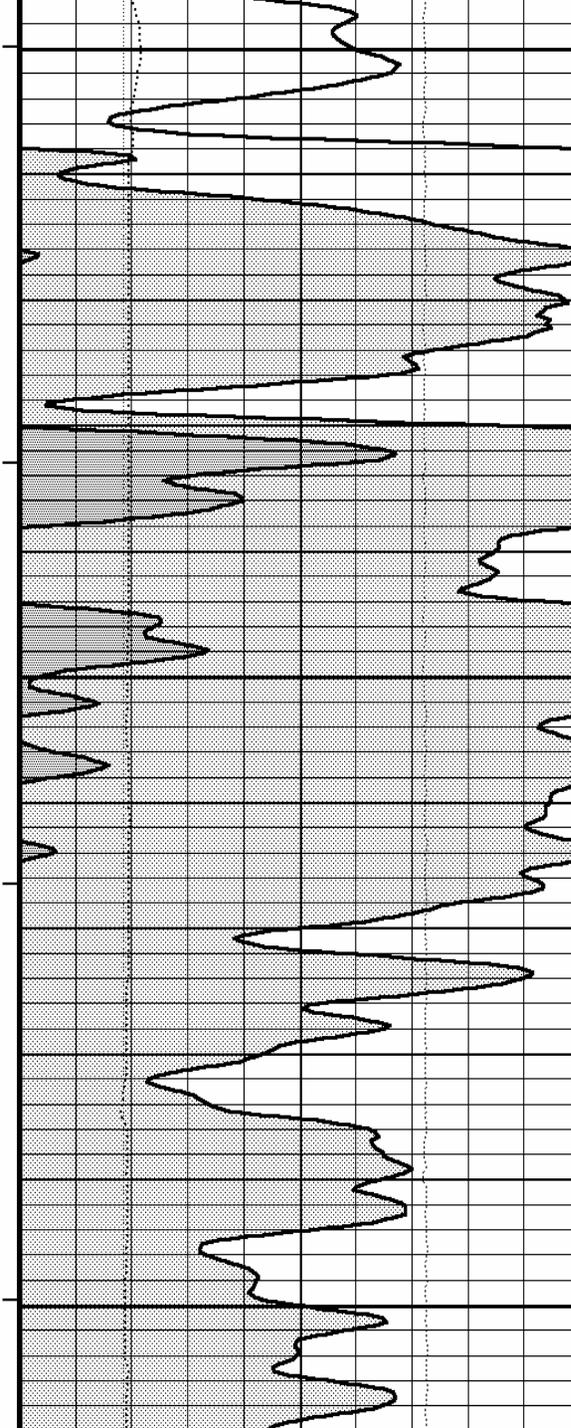
Based on SPE/SPEE/WPC Guidelines for Petroleum Reservoirs

# Devonian New Albany Shale

Kentucky Geological Survey, Leader



- Regional seal
- >460' max thickness
- >4,500' max depth to top
- Preferentially adsorbs CO<sub>2</sub> (sequestration and EGR potential)



3800

104°

3850

104°

3900

## Year 1 Work Phasing into Year 2

- Acquire and analyze logs and cores
- Identify distribution of high TOC facies
- Investigate reservoir sealing characteristics
- Refine sequestration and EGR potential estimates

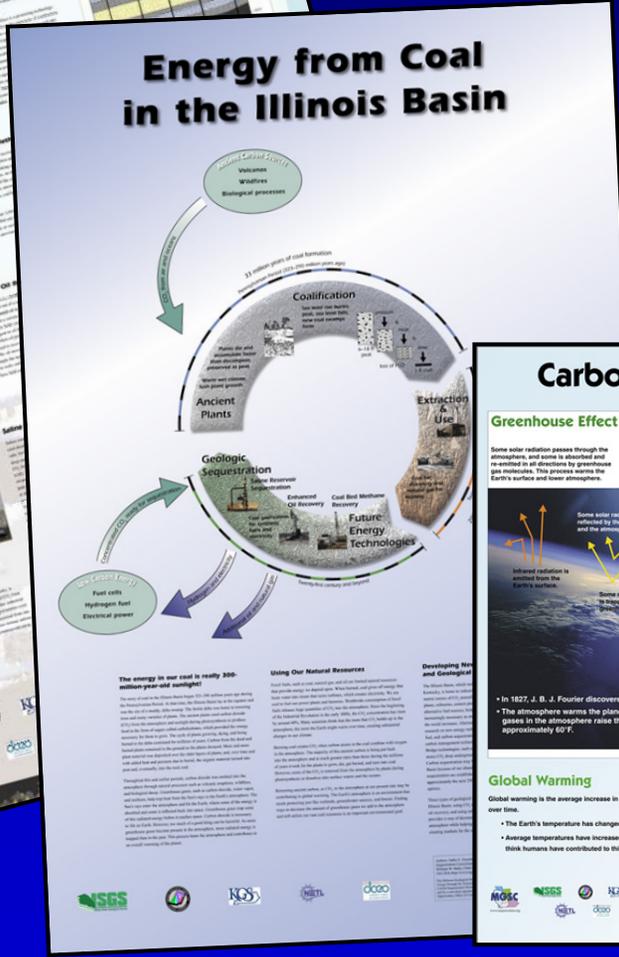
# Getting the Word Out

## Outreach for Phase II – Year 1

- 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Carbon Sequestration Conference
- ISGS Centennial Open House (1000 visitors)
- 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Coal Conference (110 teachers)
  - Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
- FutureGen Public Scoping Meetings
  - Tuscola (150 general public)
  - Mattoon (200 general public)
- Riddle Elementary School
  - 250 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> graders

# Poster Development

- Versatile poster set
  - Technical meetings
  - Public events
  - School events



## Carbon Capture and Sequestration: Bridging the Gap

### Greenhouse Effect

Some solar radiation passes through the atmosphere, and some is absorbed and re-emitted in all directions by greenhouse gas molecules. This process warms the Earth's surface and lower atmosphere.

Some solar radiation is reflected by the Earth and the atmosphere.

Some solar radiation is reflected by the Earth and the atmosphere.

Infrared radiation is emitted from the Earth's surface.

Some radiation is trapped by greenhouse gases.

The Earth absorbs most of the radiation, which warms the planet's surface.

**In 1827, J. B. J. Fourier discovered the greenhouse effect.**

**The atmosphere warms the planet by trapping the Earth's heat. The gases in the atmosphere raise the average temperature approximately 50°F.**

### Common Greenhouse Gases

**Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)**

- Emissions come from burning fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, and coal).

**Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)**

- Emissions come from landfills, rice paddies, livestock, organic waste such as sewage, and coal seams.

**Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)**

- Emissions come from fertilized croplands and burning fossil fuels.

**Water vapor (H<sub>2</sub>O)**

- Emissions come from natural sources, industrial processes, and transportation.

### Carbon Sequestration

Carbon sequestration is the capture of carbon dioxide from point sources before the gas enters the atmosphere. Reducing the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> a greenhouse gas, emitted into the atmosphere may help slow global warming.

**Sequestration options:**

- Geologic sequestration stores carbon underground in coal seams, saline aquifers, or oil reservoirs.
- Terrestrial sequestration stores carbon in soils, crops, or other plants.
- Oceanic sequestration stores carbon at the bottom of the ocean.

The Illinois Basin is a good place for geologic sequestration:

- The Basin offers long-term storage deep in the Earth.
- Side benefits may include enhanced recovery from oil reservoirs and methane from coal seams.

Special Acknowledgement to Daniel Byers, ISGS, and Reviewers

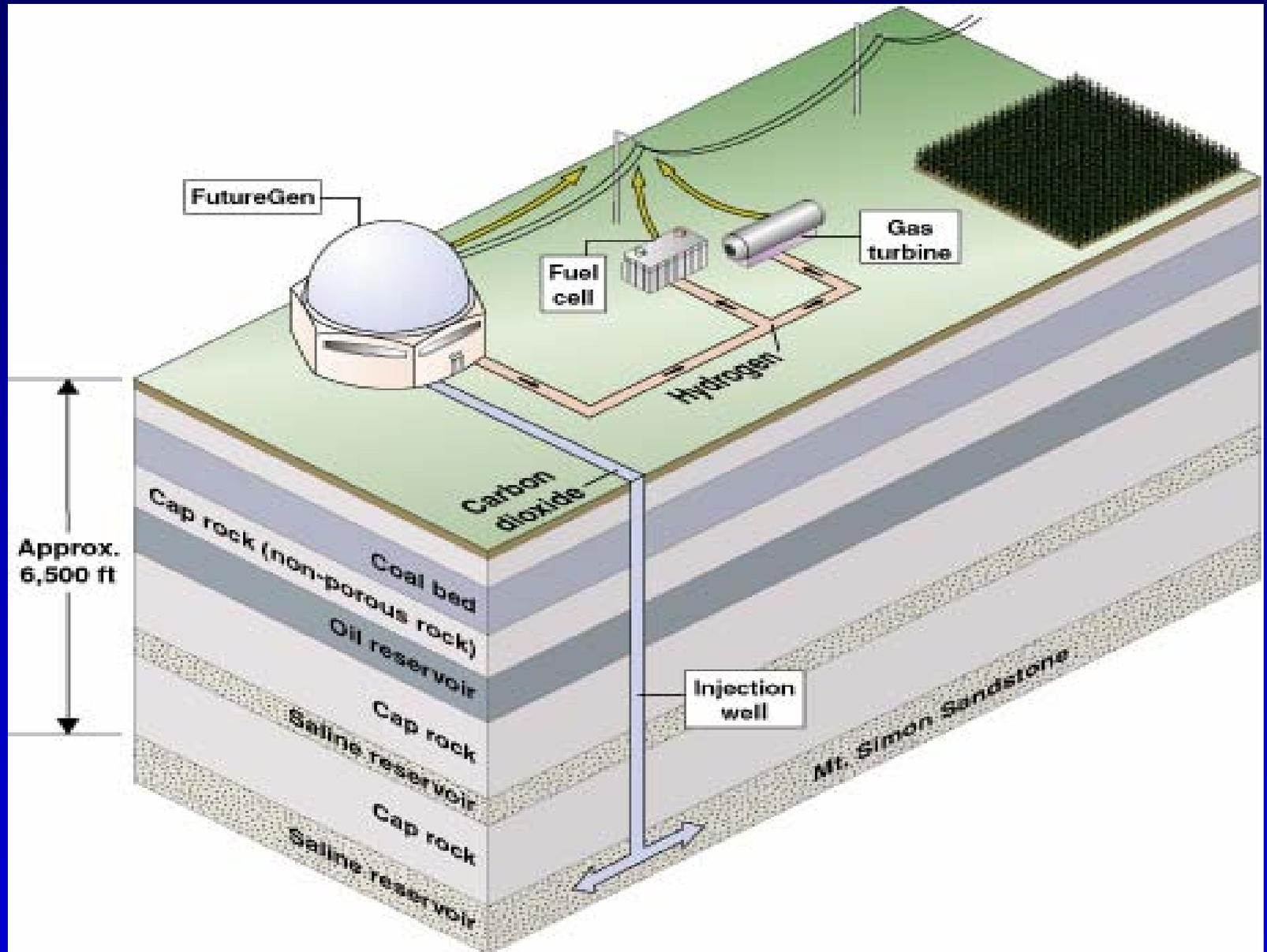
# Sequestration Model

- Demonstrates
  - Illinois Basin stratigraphy
  - Sequestration in deep saline reservoir
  - Enhanced oil recovery
- Discussion Opportunities
  - Enhanced coal bed methane
  - Sedimentary rocks
  - Porosity, permeability
  - Global warming, greenhouse gases



Special Acknowledgement to Mike Dodd, ISGS

# Sequestration at Mattoon and Tuscola



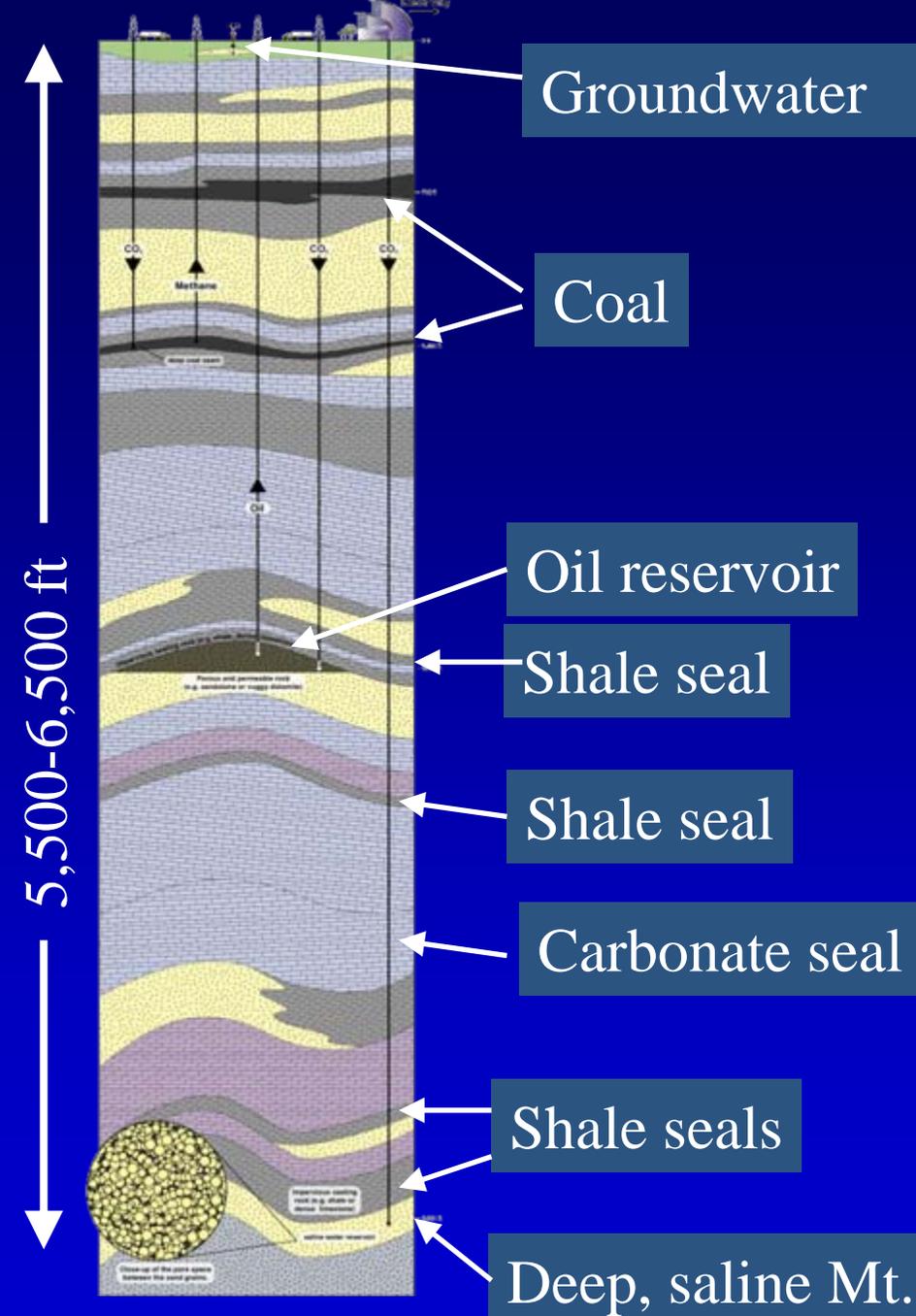
# Riddle Elementary School

- Six 30 minute presentations
- Coal and Energy
- CO<sub>2</sub> and Photosynthesis
- Greenhouse gases
- Sedimentary Rocks
- Porosity
- Sequestration
- FutureGen



# Mt Simon Sandstone Saline Reservoir

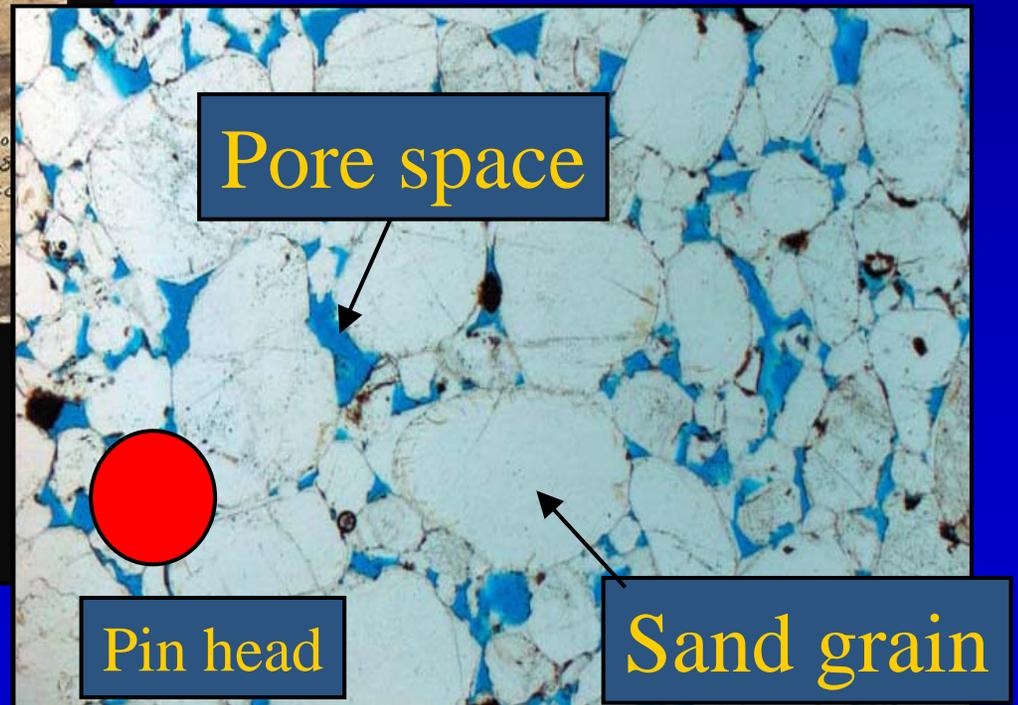
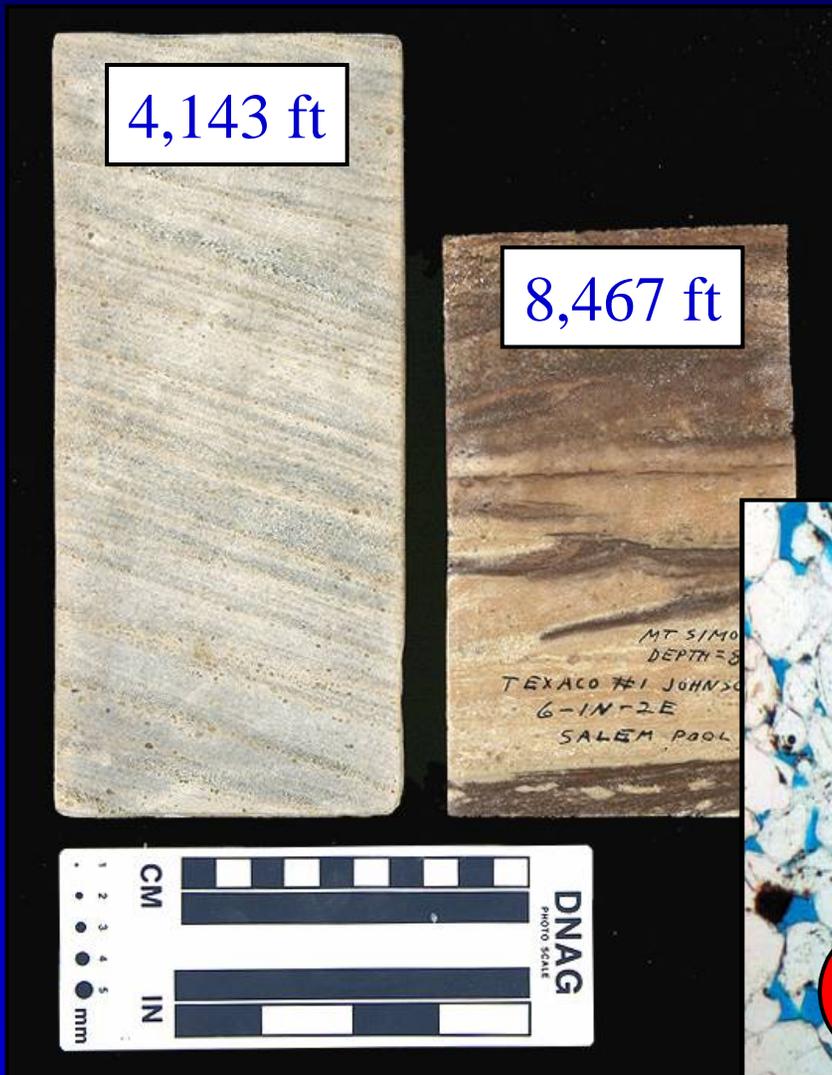
- Illinois Basin geology contains multiple seals for carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) above the Mt. Simon Sandstone
- Monitoring other sandstones above the Mt. Simon Sandstone can provide warning of any problems



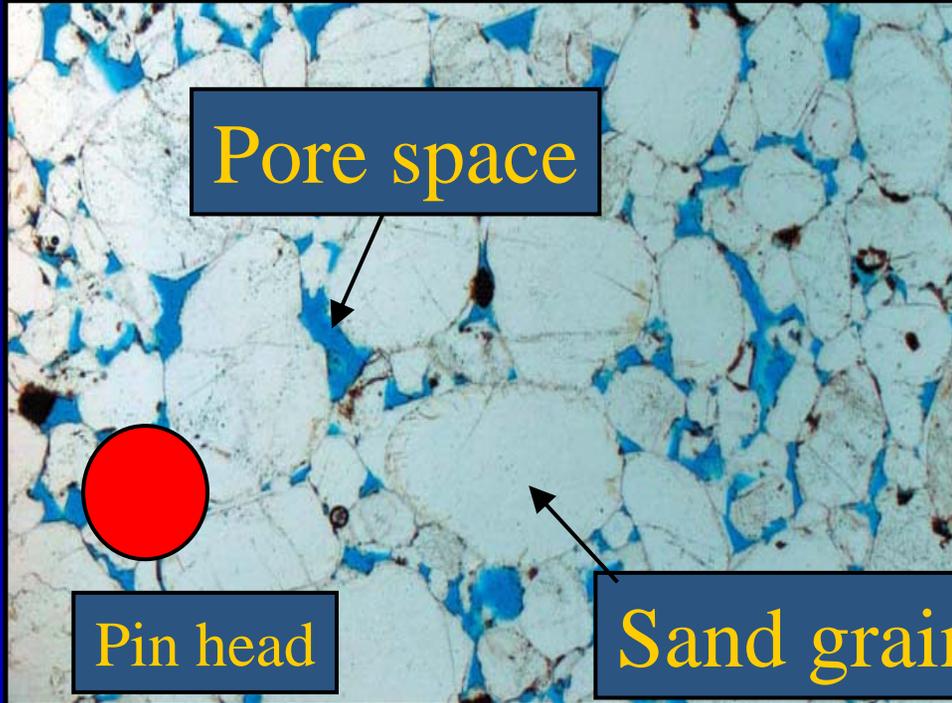
Deep, saline Mt. Simon Sandstone reservoir for CO<sub>2</sub>

# Storing CO<sub>2</sub> in Sandstone a Reservoir

- Using technical information to answer basic questions



# Comparing Sinks and Seals



Sinks: where does it go?  
Seals: what keeps it in?



No pore space visible

# Year 1 Topical Reports Completed and in Final Review

- “CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Options for Ethanol Plants”
  - Trimeric Corporation
- “Updated Characterization of Emission Sources in the Illinois Basin”
  - Illinois State Geological Survey



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