

Site characterization of the highest-priority geologic formations for CO₂ storage in Wyoming

DOE Project DE-FE0002142

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U.S. Department of Energy
National Energy Technology Laboratory
Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting
Developing the Technologies and Building the
Infrastructure for CO₂ Storage
August 21-23, 2012

Benefit to the program

- Program goals addressed

Developing site characterization methods that support industry's ability to predict CO₂ storage capacity in geologic formations to within 30% on the Rock Springs Uplift in southwestern Wyoming

- Benefits statement

This project will provide a complete, detailed characterization of the CO₂ storage potential of two deep saline aquifers (the Madison Limestone and Weber Sandstone) at a site on Wyoming's Rock Springs Uplift. This characterization will contribute to the Carbon Storage Program's effort to provide industry with the information necessary to accurately assess CO₂ storage capacity in geologic formations across the US.



Project overview

This project will provide detailed characterization of two deep saline aquifers on the Rock Springs Uplift of southwest Wyoming. A comprehensive description of these aquifers will support the measurement and validation of reservoir characteristics to create baseline assessments that could directly support future industrial CCS injection operations in the region/storage formations.

The following activities are included in the scope of work:

- Design and plan a sub-commercial CO₂ storage facility (ongoing)
- Research and identify commercial sources of CO₂ (ongoing).
- Compare FEHM and Eclipse numerical simulations using data obtained from the stratigraphic test well on the Rock Springs Uplift (complete).
- Design an efficient customized displaced water treatment facility based on new characterization information. This will include a displaced fluid management plan, which is critical for successful injection of commercial quantities (tens of millions of tons) of CO₂ (ongoing).

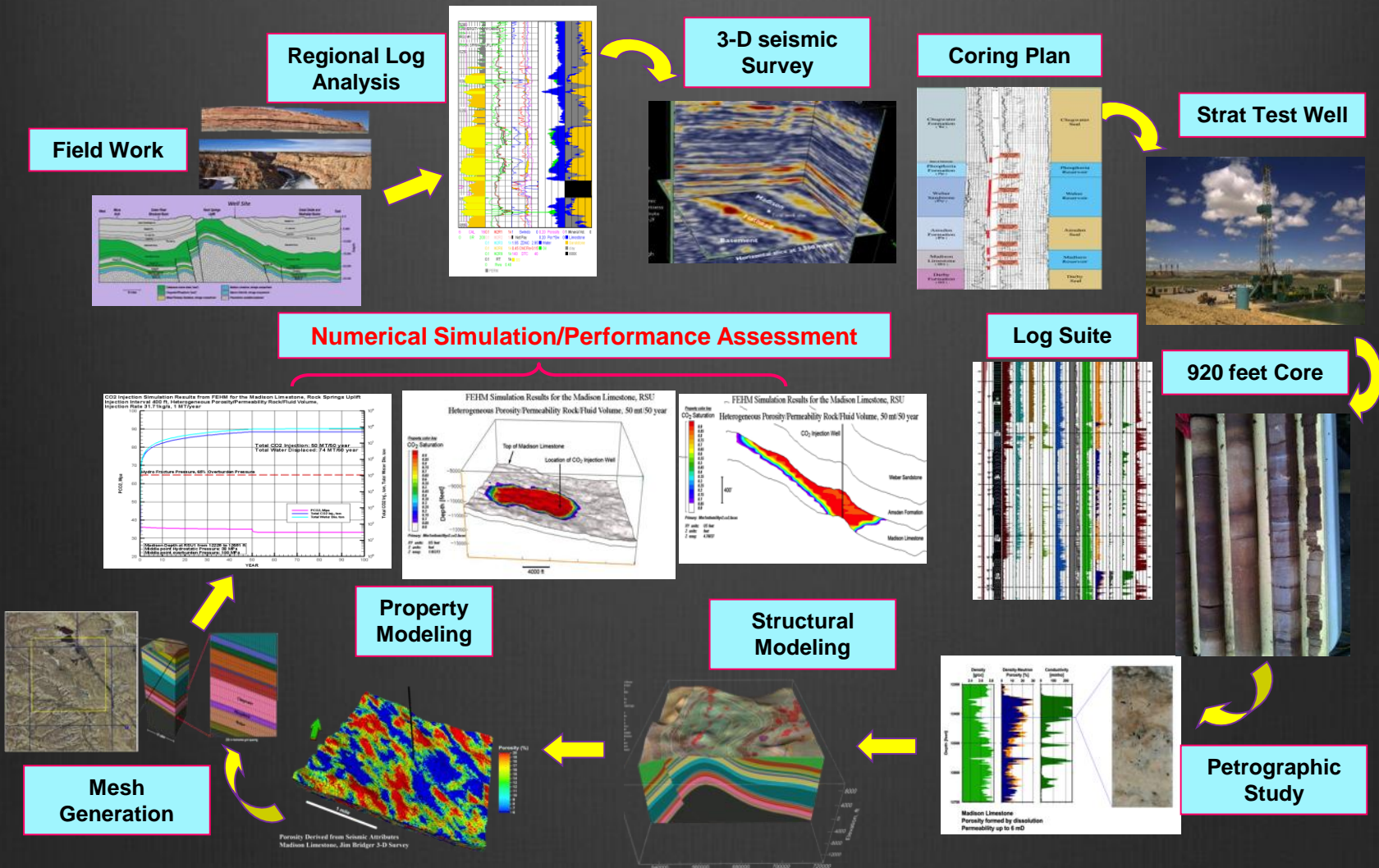


Project overview (cont.)

- Design and acquire 3-D/3-C seismic data and other geophysical surveys of the Rock Springs Uplift (RSU) to complement data previously obtained for the Rock Springs Uplift (complete).
- Design and complete a stratigraphic test well on the Rock Springs Uplift in order to obtain wireline logs, core, and cuttings (complete).
- Acquire a complete well log suite (complete).
- Design and complete the stratigraphic test well as a monitoring well (in progress).
- Design additional injection, monitoring, production and demonstration wells for the Rock Springs Uplift (ongoing).
- Complete detailed risk assessments and design commercial-scale sequestration projects for the site based on interpretations of the geophysical data, and on field and laboratory studies, measurements, and experiments on core and fluids (ongoing).



Rock Springs Uplift, Wyoming: an outstanding geological CO₂ storage site



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Partners and contributors

- Thank you to the crew from Baker Hughes, Inc., including Paul Williams, Sam Zettle, Dana Dale, and Danny Dorsey
- TRUE Drilling Co. of Casper, WY provided the large rig and an excellent drilling crew.
- The WY-CUSP characterization project is funded in part by DOE NETL (Project DE-FE0002142). CMI would like to thank DOE Project Manager Bill Aljoe.
- Other contributors include Los Alamos National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, PetroArc International, New England Research, Geokinetics, EMTek, and the Wyoming State Geological Survey.

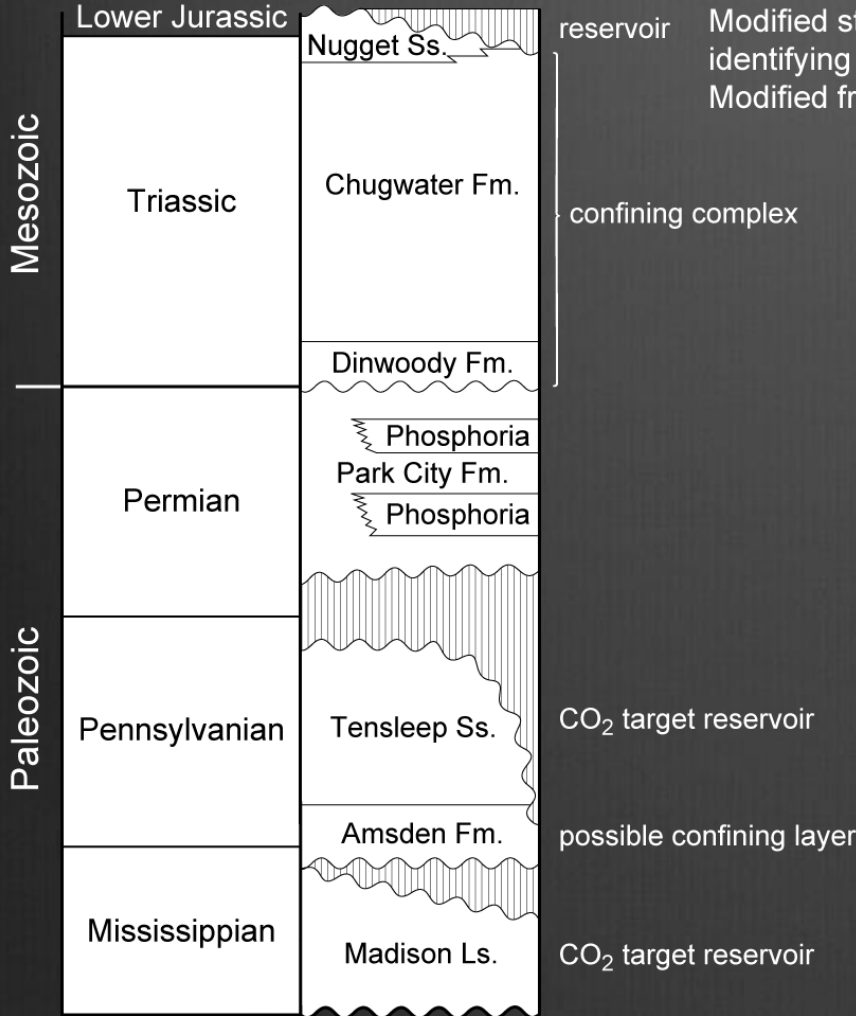


WY-CUSP program rationale

1. Protect Wyoming's coal extraction and future coal-to-chemical industries (provide storage capacity for anthropogenic CO₂)
2. Provide a source of anthropogenic CO₂ for enhanced oil recovery projects (at present rates of CO₂ production from gas processing plants, it will take 150 to 200 years to recover Wyoming's stranded oil)
3. Retrieve reservoir information essential for expansion of natural gas storage in Wyoming
4. Establish a more robust database for two important hydrocarbon reservoirs in Wyoming (substantially reduce uncertainty for all dynamic models of Tensleep-Weber/Madison fluid-flow and rock/fluid systems)



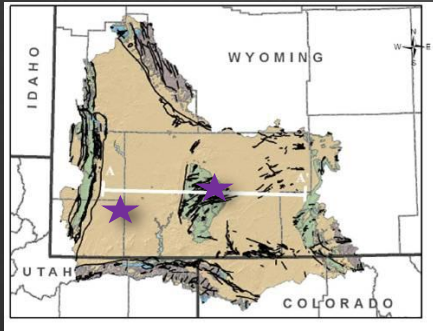
Rock Springs Uplift



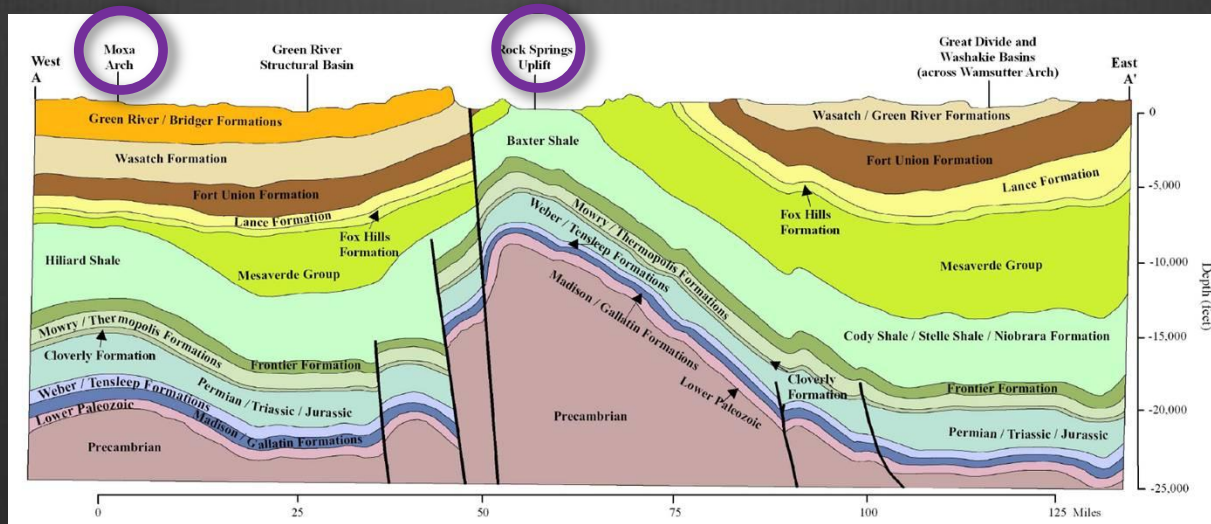
Modified stratigraphic column of the Rock Springs Uplift identifying possible confining layers and CO₂ target reservoirs. Modified from Love, Christiansen, and VerPloeg, 1993.



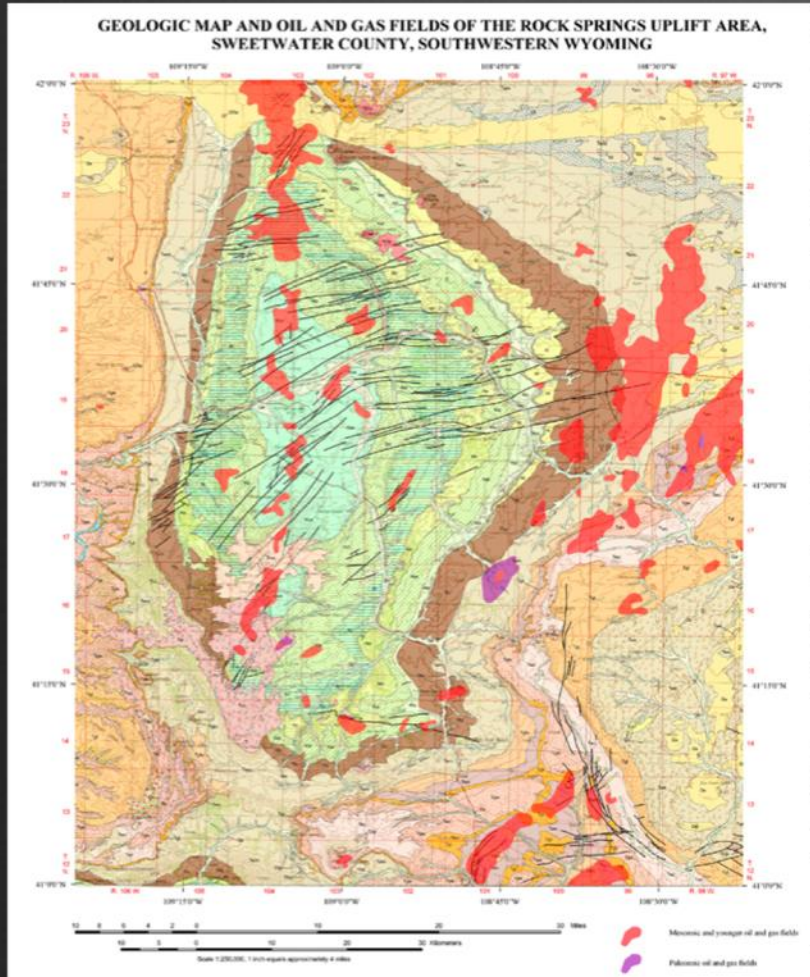
Carbon capture potential in southwest Wyoming



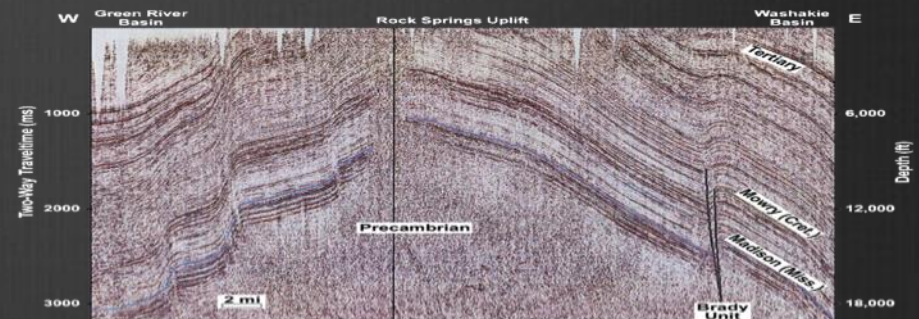
WSGS, UW, State, and DOE-funded research identified two high-capacity sites in southwest Wyoming: *Rock Springs Uplift* and *Moxa Arch*



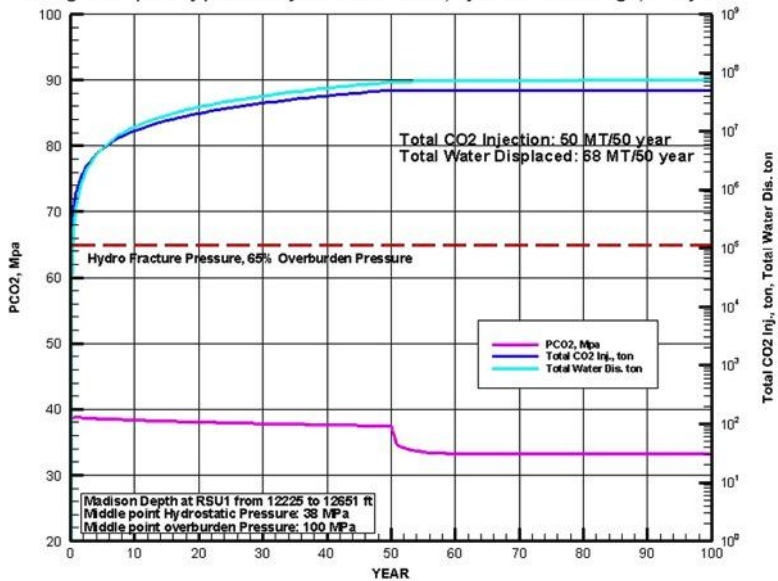
The Rock Springs Uplift: an outstanding geological CO₂ storage site in SW Wyoming



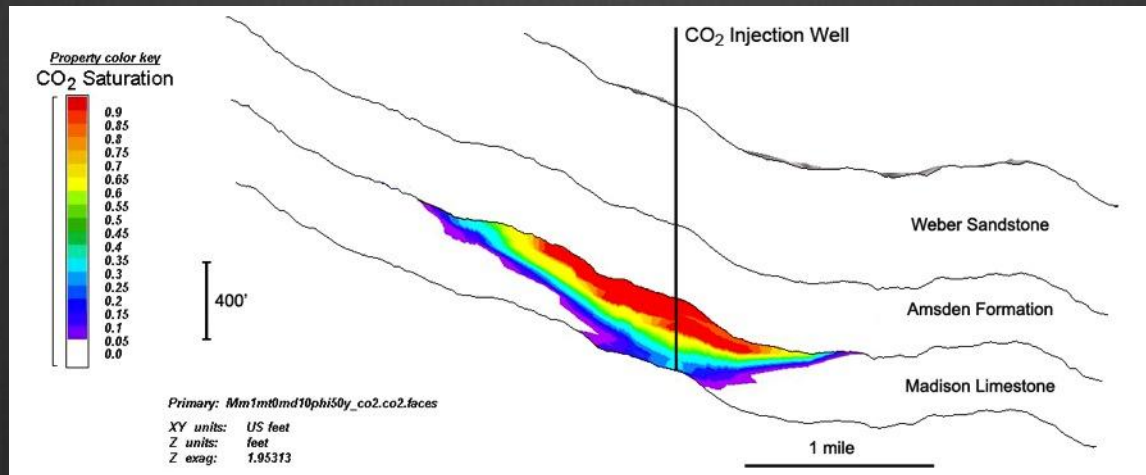
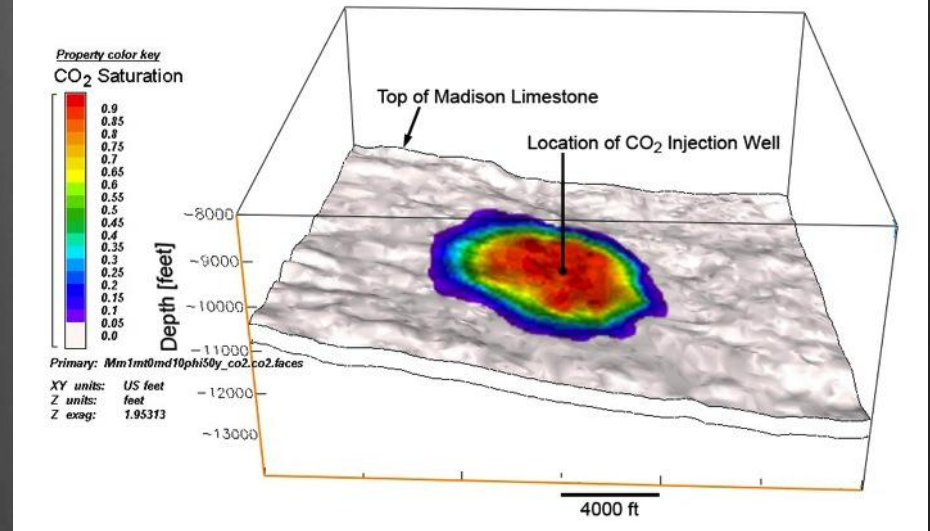
- Thick saline aquifer sequence overlain by thick sealing lithologies (8000 feet vertical separation between CO₂ storage reservoirs and fresh water aquifers)
- Doubly-plunging anticline characterized by more than 10,000 feet of closed structural relief
- Huge area (50 x 35 miles)
- Required reservoir conditions, including, but not limited to fluid chemistry, porosity (pore space), fluid-flow characteristics, temperature and pressure (i.e., regional burial history)



CO2 Injection Simulation Results from FEHM for the Madison Limestone, Rock Springs Uplift
 Injection interval 400 ft, Porosity 10%, Relative Permeability 10 mD,
 Homogeneous porosity/permeability Rock/Fluid Volume, Injection Rate 31.71 kg/s, 1 MT/year



FEHM Simulation Results for the Madison Limestone, RSU
 Homogeneous Porosity/Permeability Rock/Fluid Volume
 Porosity 10%, Permeability 10 md, 50 Mt/50 years



Risk reduction

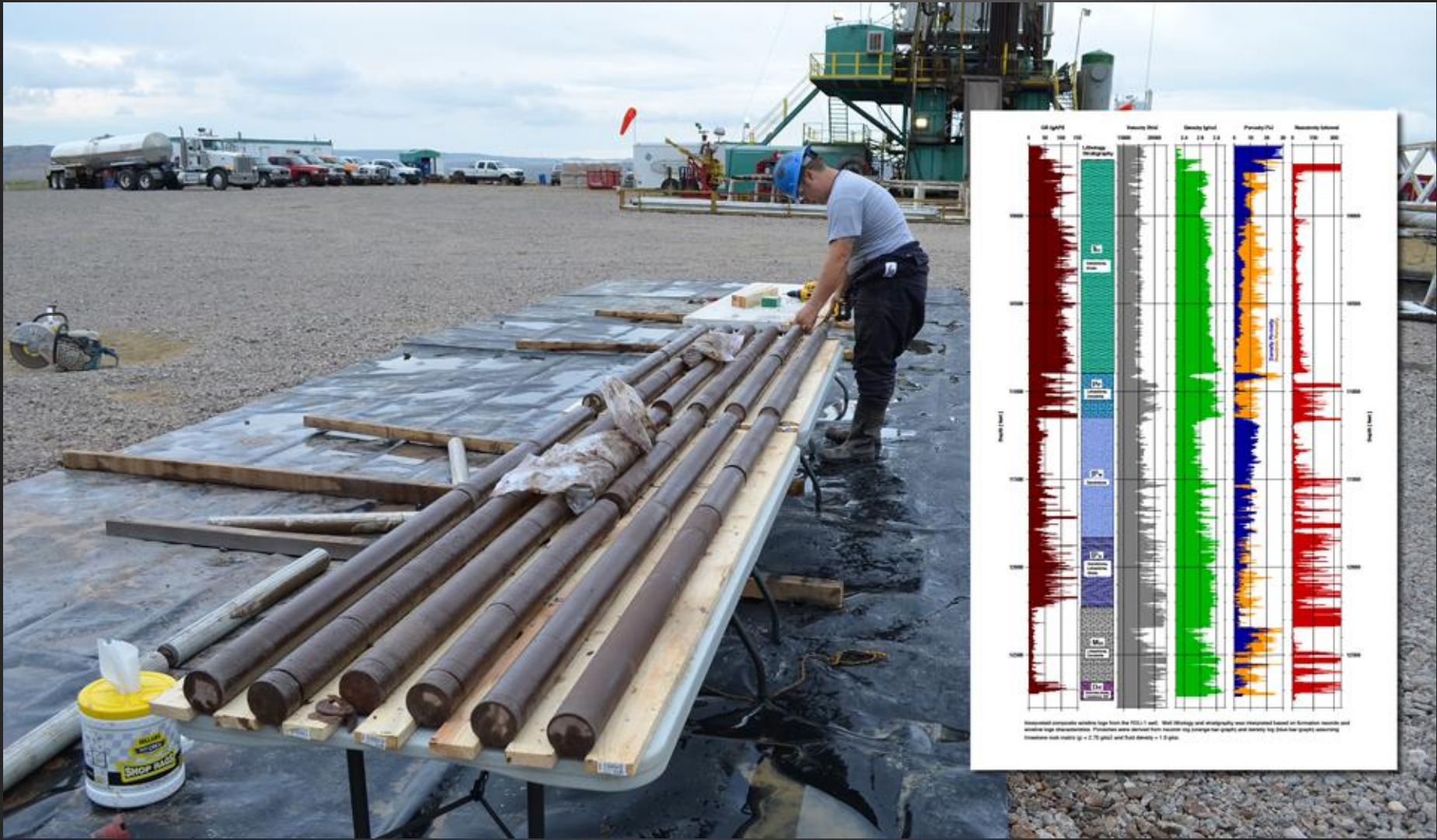
The greatest uncertainty in numerically simulating CO₂ sequestration processes is characterizing geological heterogeneity in three dimensions. This uncertainty is being substantially reduced by integrating 3-D seismic techniques with stratigraphic test well observations.



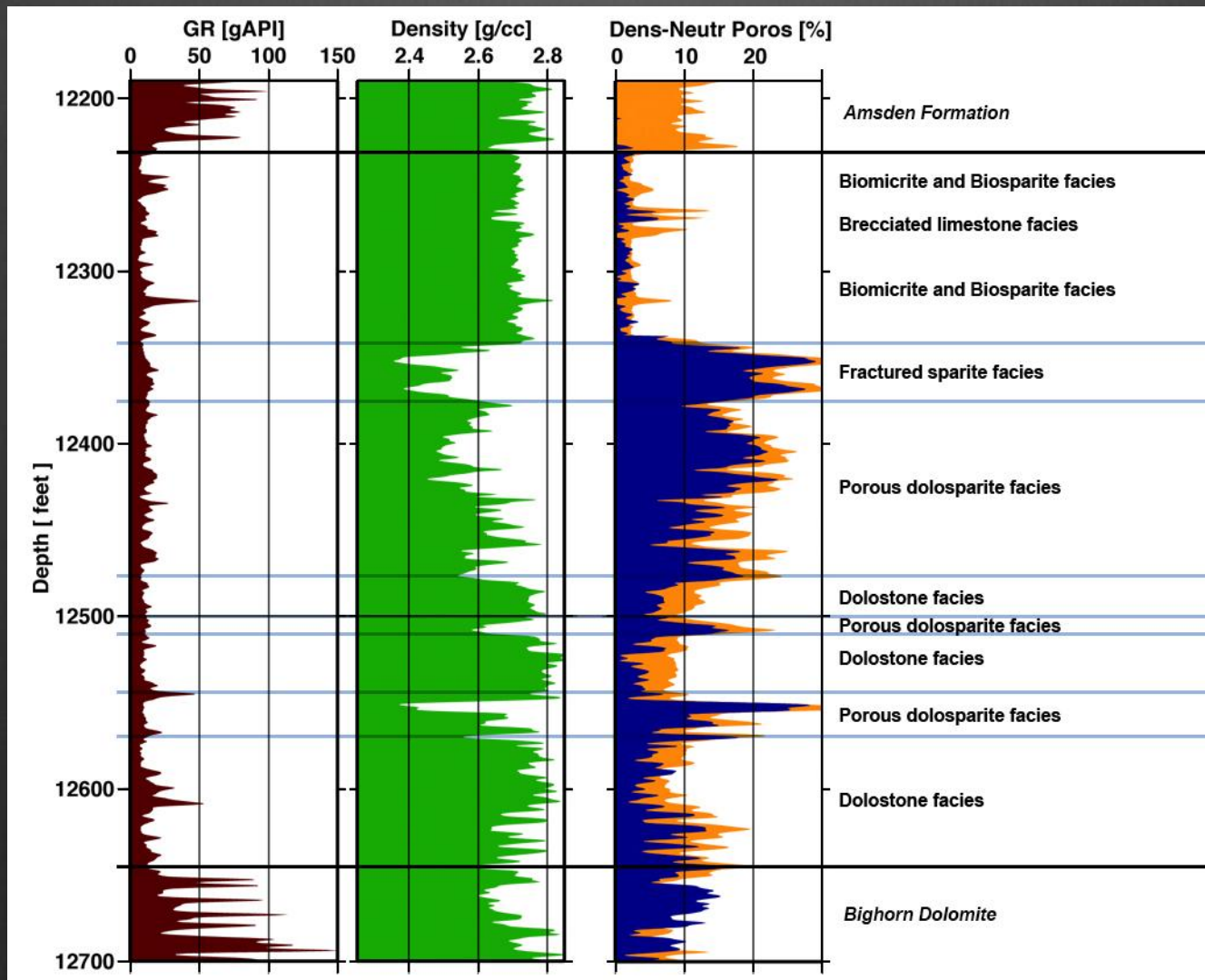
3-D seismic survey, Madison amplitude volume



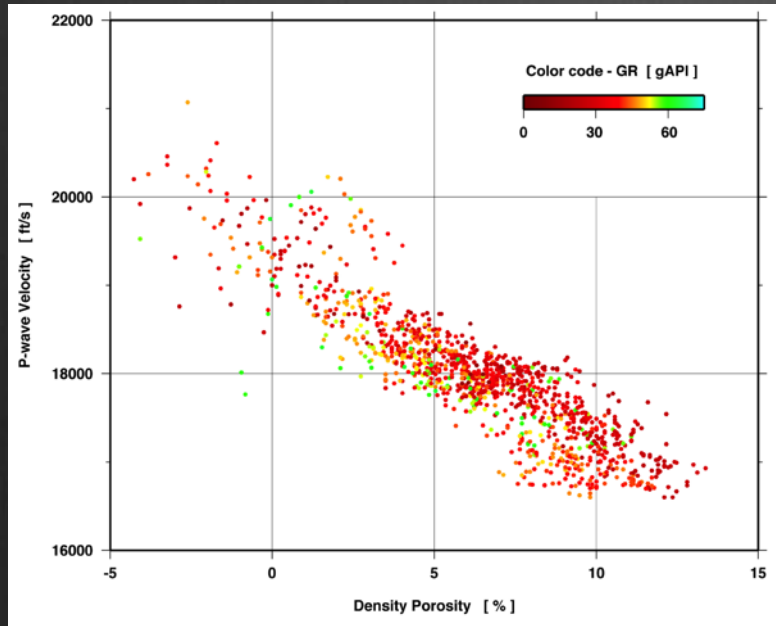
Interpretation of log suite/core



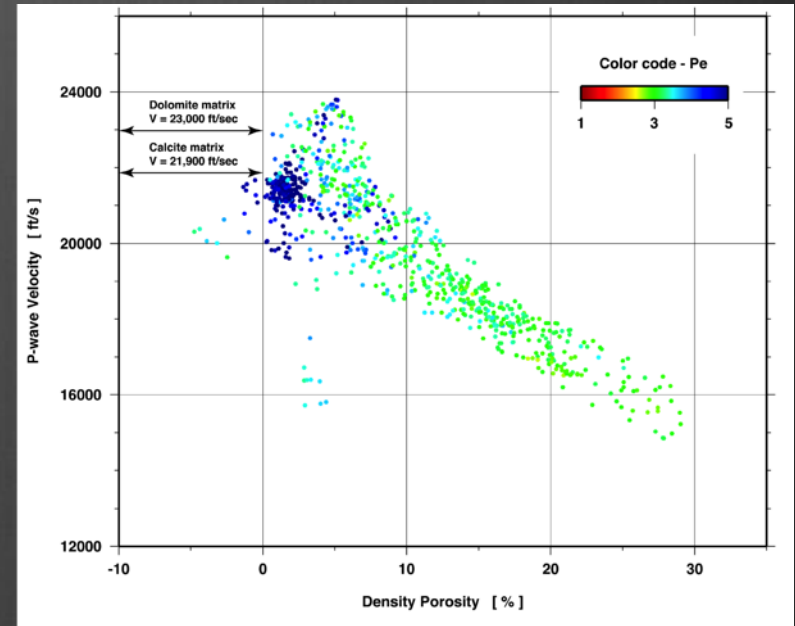
RSU-1 well: Madison Limestone Formation lithofacies zones



Sonic p-wave velocity vs. density porosity



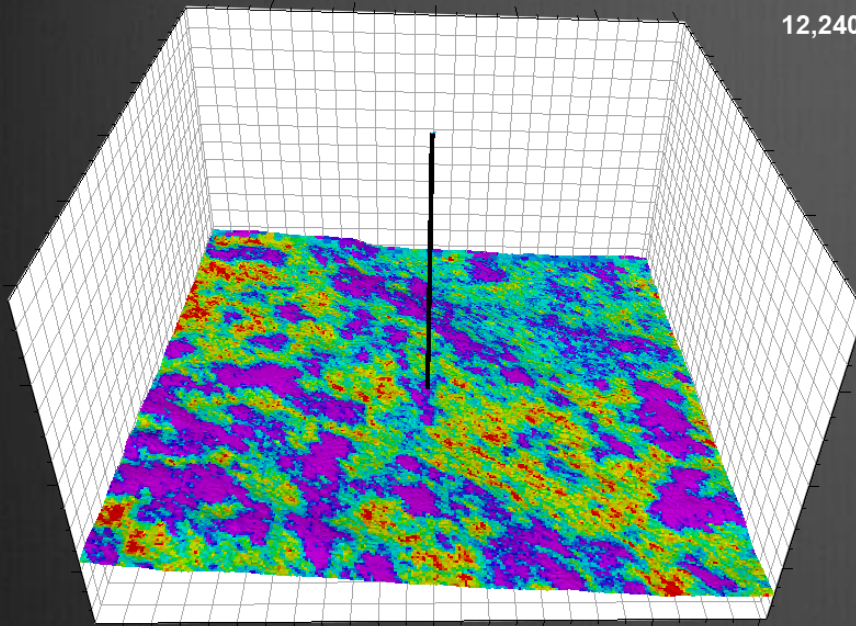
Weber Sandstone



Madison Limestone



12,240 ft. depth



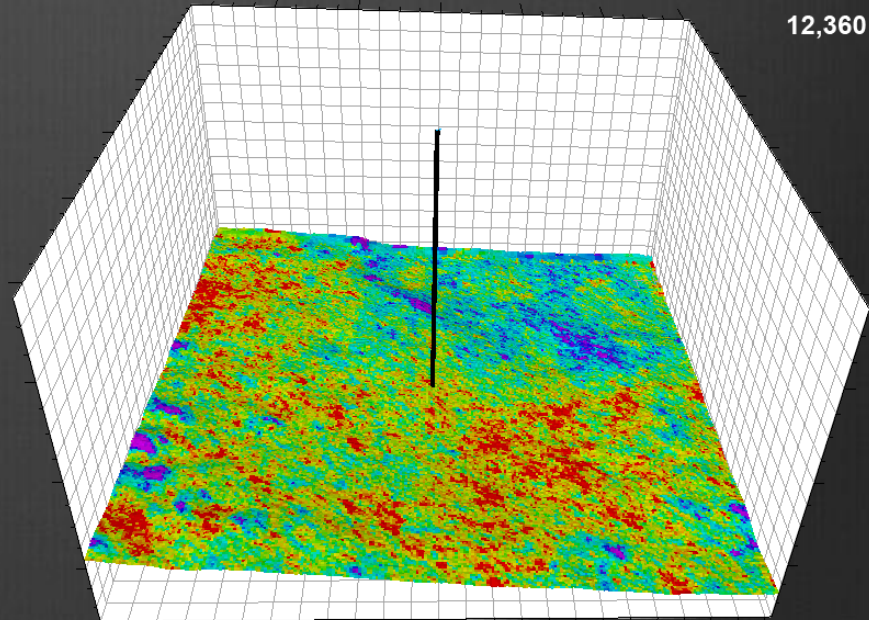
1 mile

Porosity



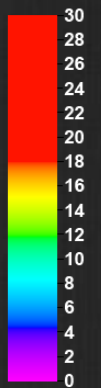
Madison Limestone

12,360 ft. depth



1 mile

Porosity



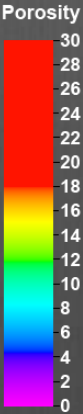
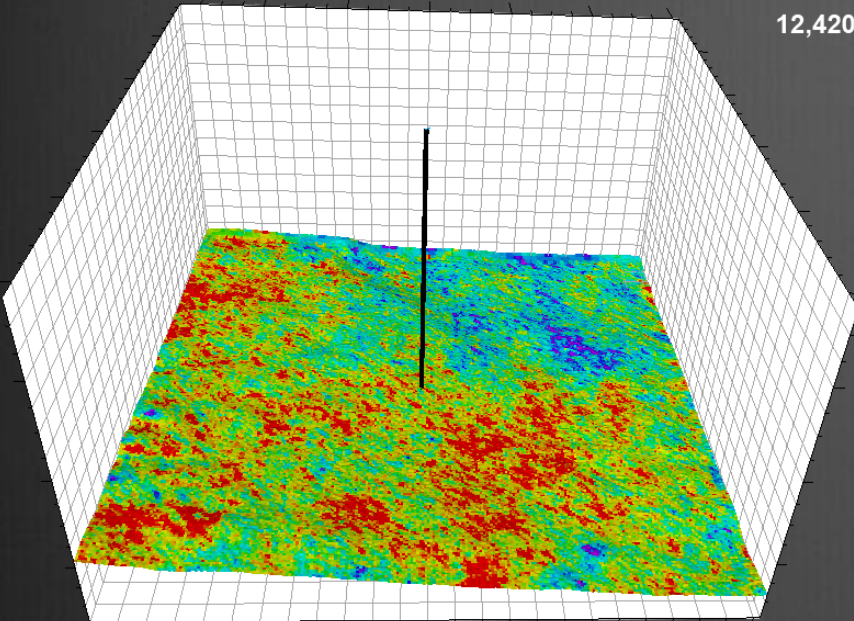
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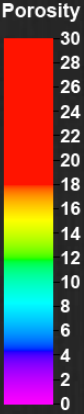
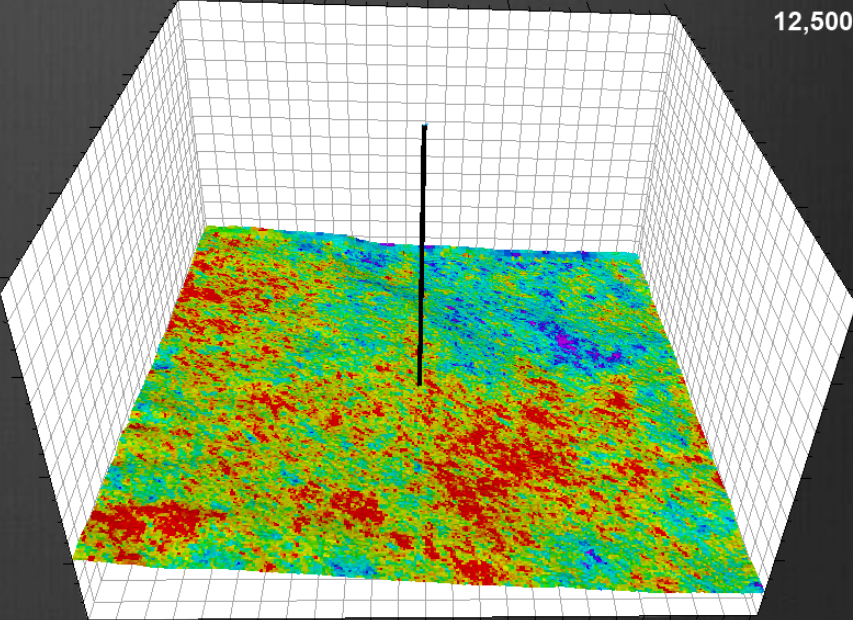
Madison Limestone

12,420 ft. depth



1 mile

12,500 ft. depth



1 mile



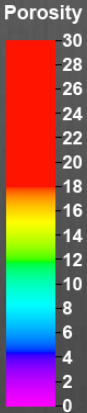
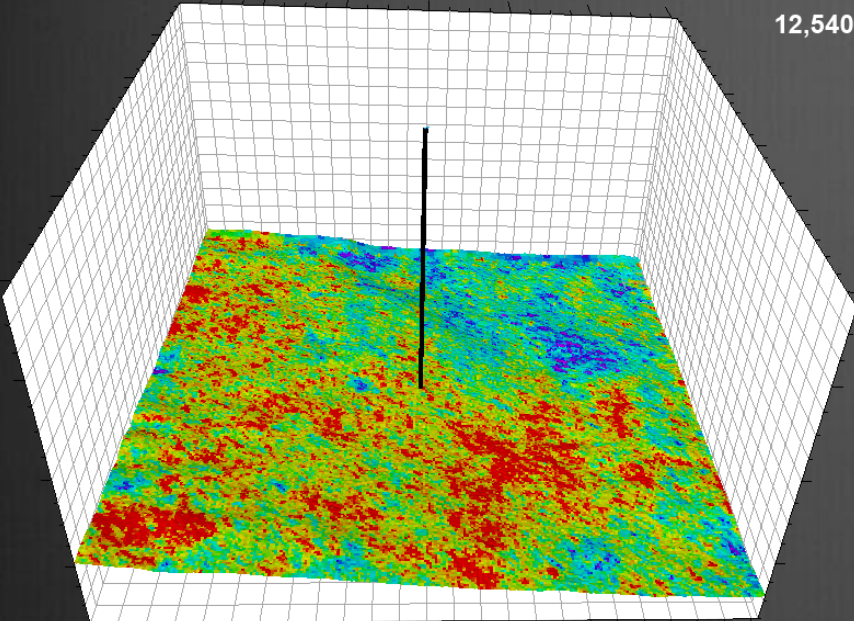
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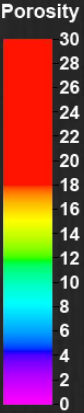
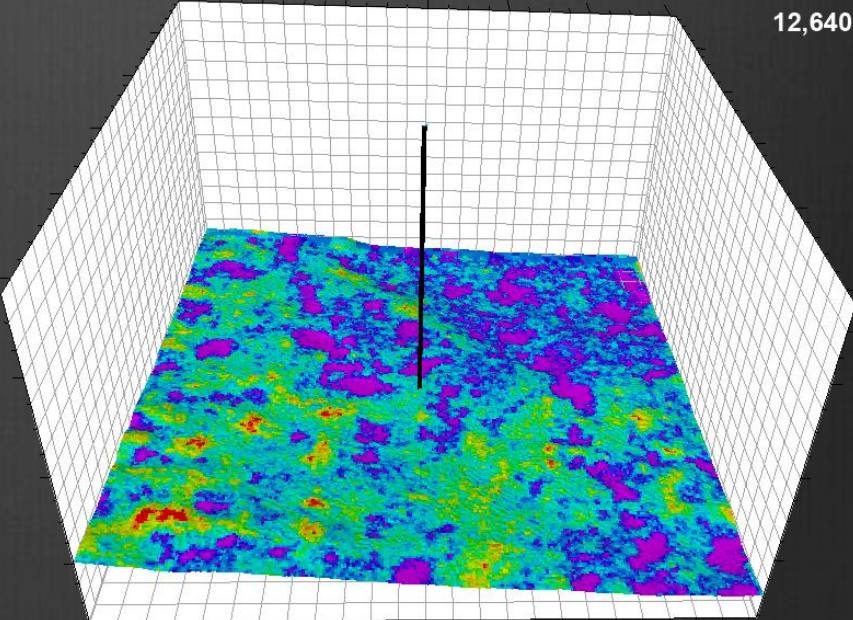
Madison Limestone

12,540 ft. depth



1 mile

12,640 ft. depth



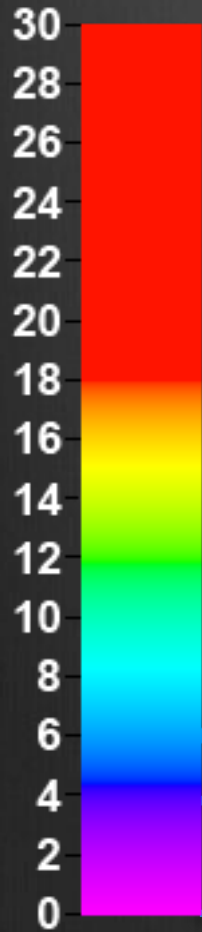
1 mile



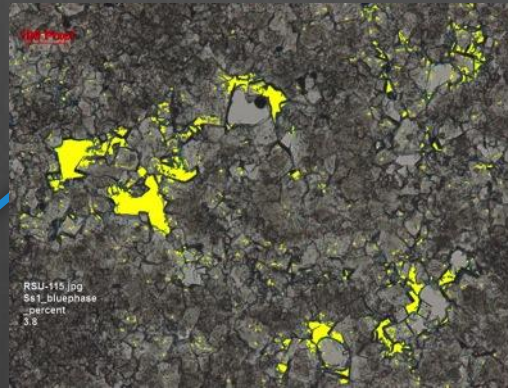
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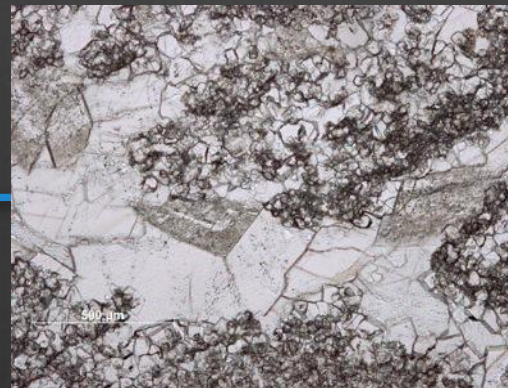
Porosity



RSU-81
12,356.8 ft. depth
Madison Limestone
Porosity 5.5%



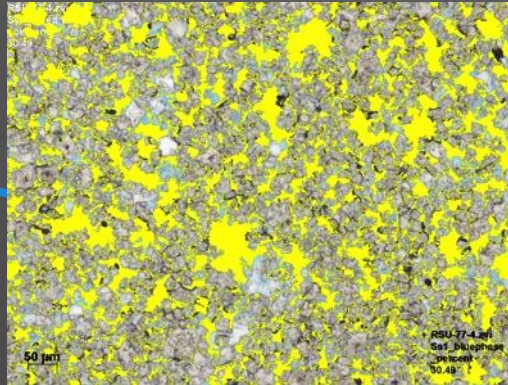
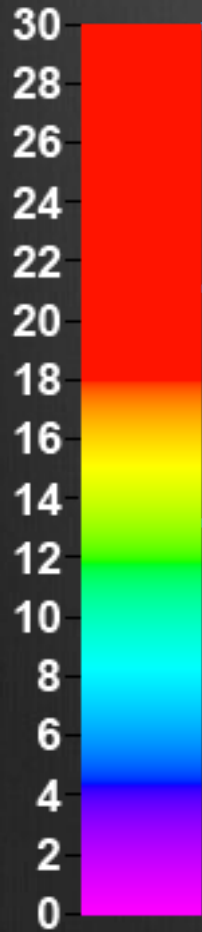
RSU-115
12,519.6 ft. depth
Madison Limestone
Porosity 3.8%



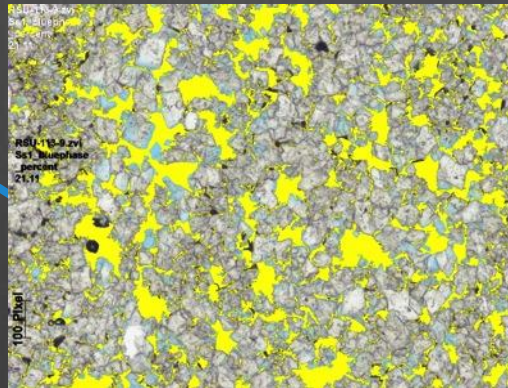
RSU-65
12,336.9 ft. depth
Madison Limestone
Porosity 0%



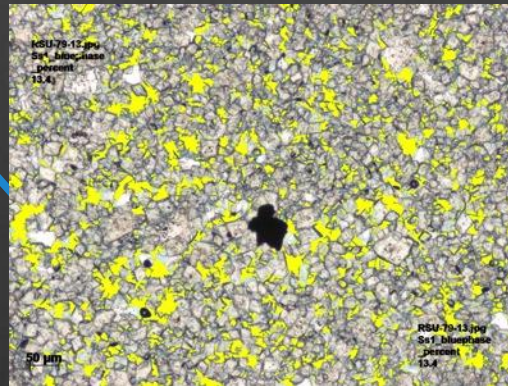
Porosity



RSU-77
12,353.3 ft. depth
Madison Limestone
Porosity 30.5%



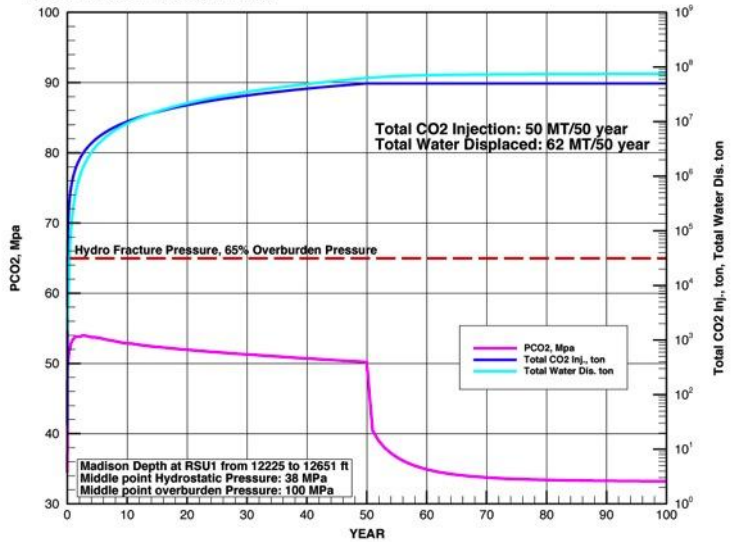
RSU-113
12,512.0 ft. depth
Madison Limestone
Porosity 21.1%



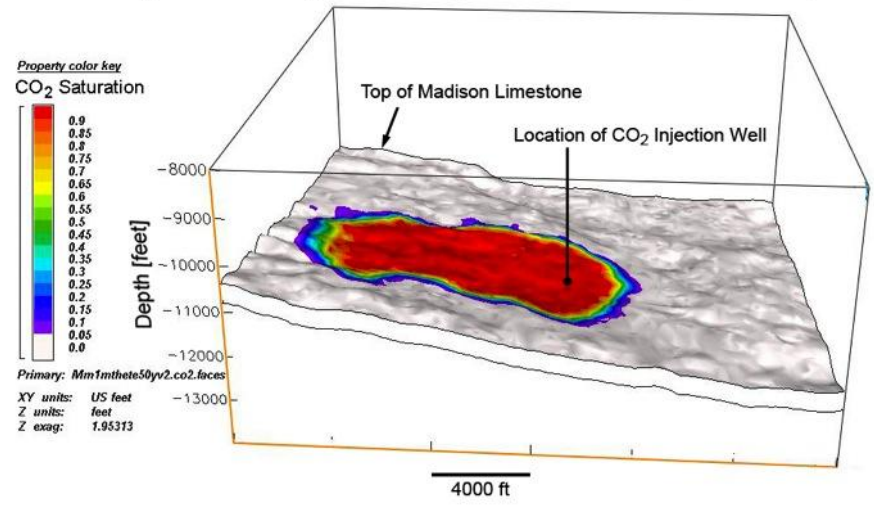
RSU-79
12,354.8 ft. depth
Madison Limestone
Porosity 13.4%



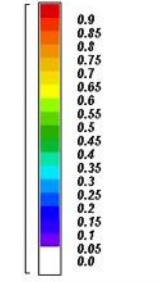
CO2 Injection Simulation Results from FEHM for the Madison Limestone, Rock Springs Uplift
 Injection Interval 400 ft, Heterogeneous Porosity and Permeability,
 Injection Rate 31.71 kg/s, 1 MT/year



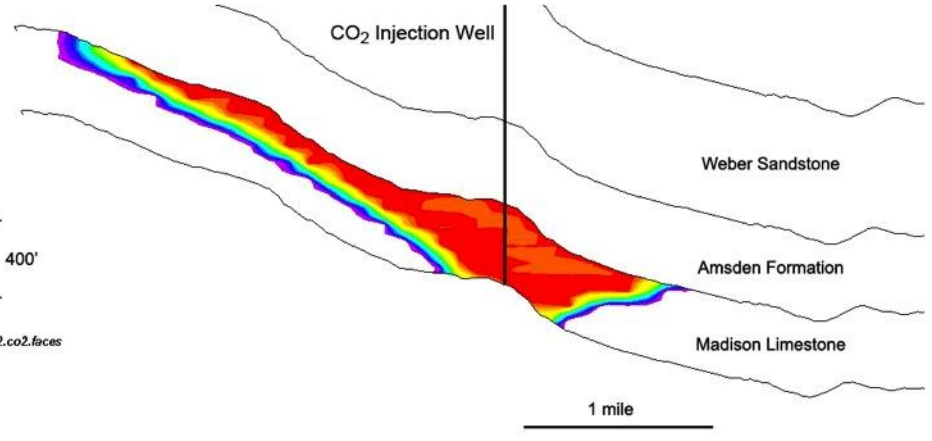
FEHM Simulation Results for the Madison Limestone, RSU
 Heterogeneous Porosity/Permeability Rock/Fluid Volume, 50 mt/50 year



Property color key
CO2 Saturation



Primary: Mm1mthete50yv2.co2.faces
 XY units: US feet
 Z units: feet
 Z exag: 4.76837



Future uncertainty reduction at the RSU gas storage site

Results from the following tests, analyses, and experiments will be integrated into the numerical simulations/performance assessments of the Weber/Tensleep and Madison reservoir intervals, overlying confining layers, and the RSU storage site:

- Petrographic examinations
- Organic geochemical evaluations
- Geomechanical tests
- Porosity/permeability determinations (including capillary properties)
- Whole rock and isotopic analyses
- Rock/fluid reaction experiments

In addition, the RSU stratigraphic test well will be re-entered and drill stem tests and injectivity tests will be performed on the reservoir intervals. The availability and integration of this information should further reduce uncertainty associated with the characterization of the RSU as a gas storage site.

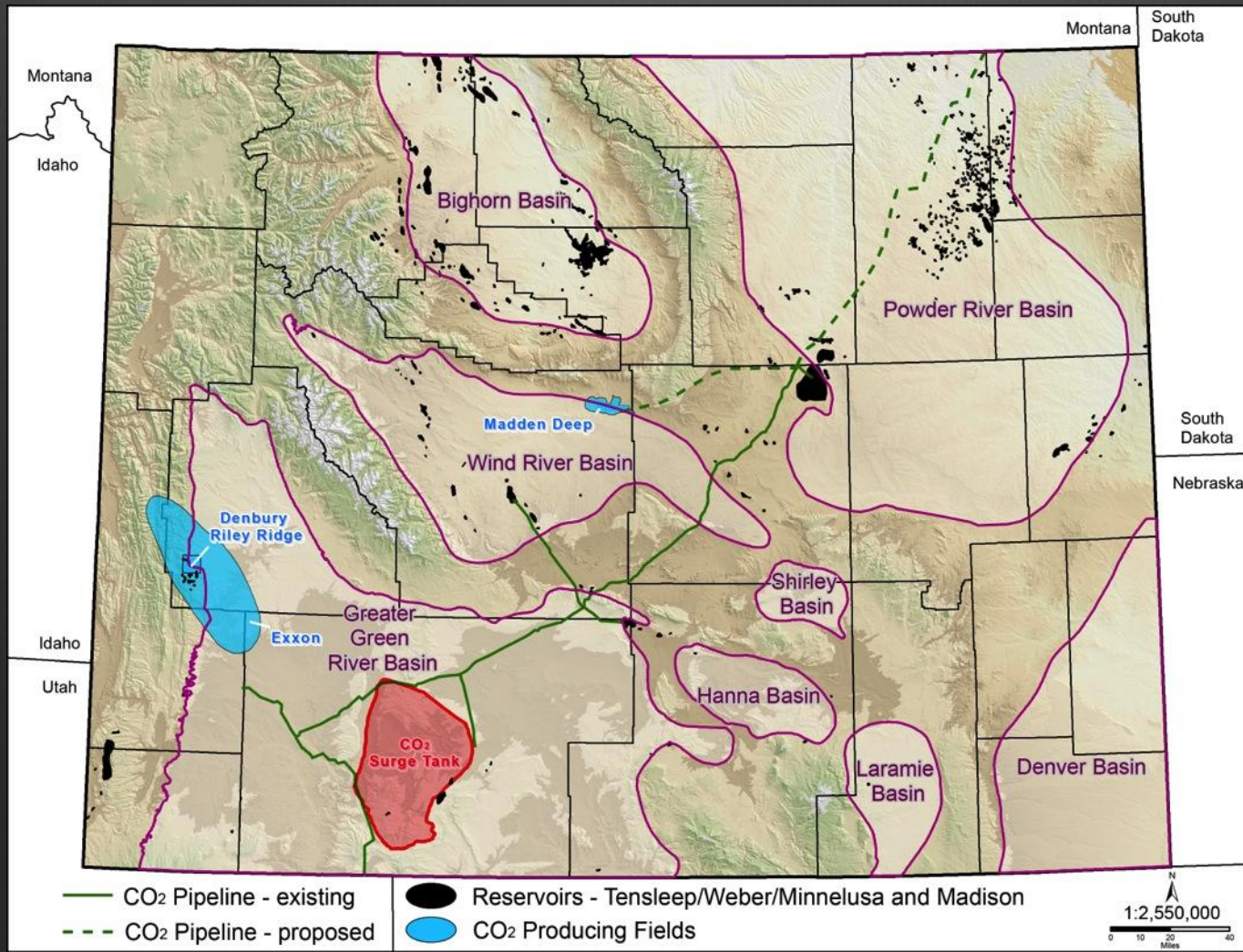


The WY-CUSP program

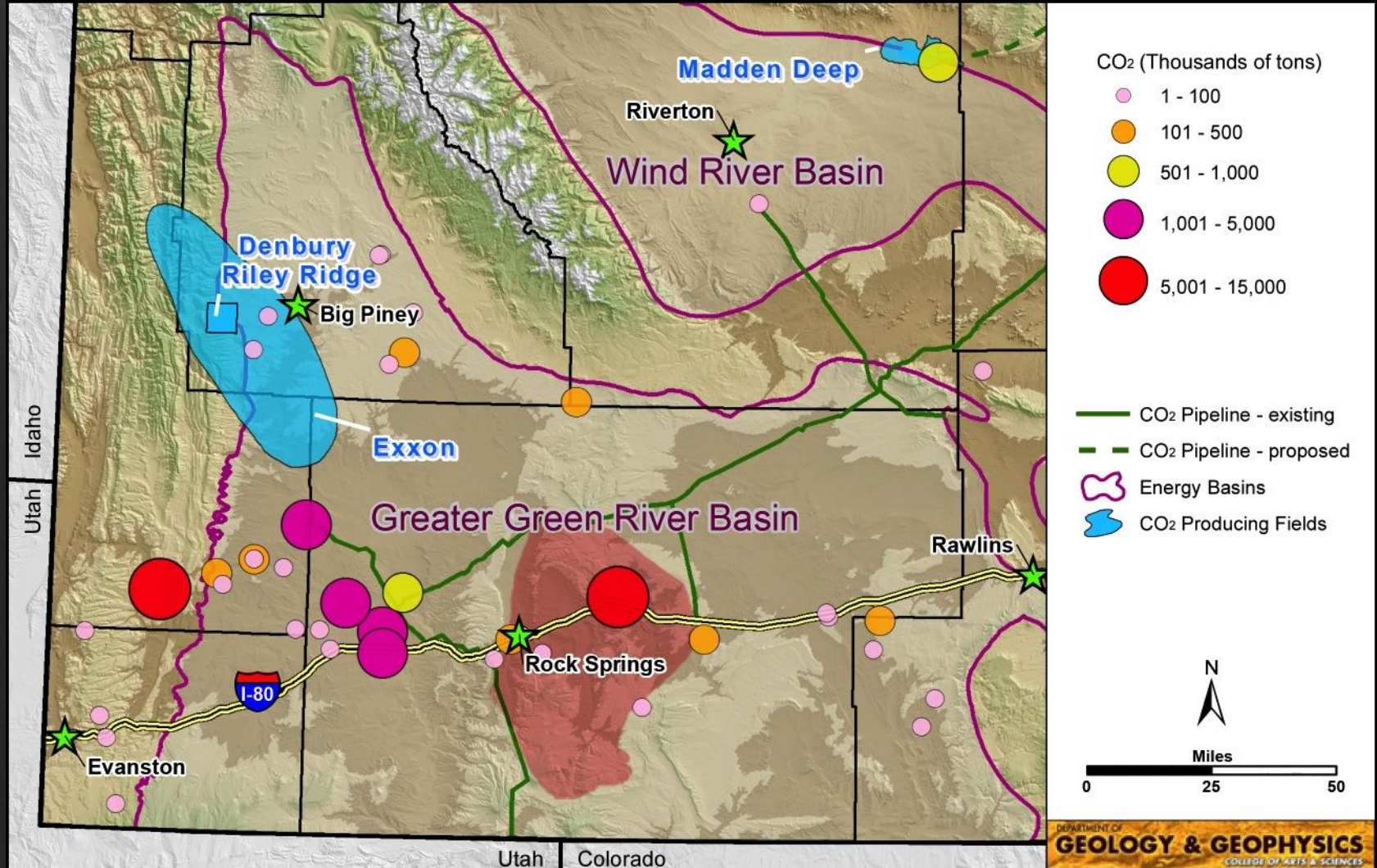
The ultimate goal of the WY-CUSP program is to deliver a certified commercial CO₂ storage site that could be used as a surge tank for CO₂ utilization.



Tensleep and Madison oil and gas fields in Wyoming: 2 – 4 billion barrels of stranded oil



Major sources of CO₂ in SW Wyoming



Wyoming CO₂ EOR (cont.)

CO₂ available to Wyoming starting in 2015

- 500 mmcf/day

How long will it take to recover Wyoming's stranded oil with potentially available CO₂?

- 110 years to recover the 2 billion barrels of pay zone oil
- 220 to 440 years to recover the 4 to 8 billion barrels of oil in both the pay zone and the residual oil zone

If the 1.2 bcf of anthropogenic CO₂ generated annually in Wyoming was captured and utilized, 2 billion barrels of stranded oil could be recovered in 17 years.



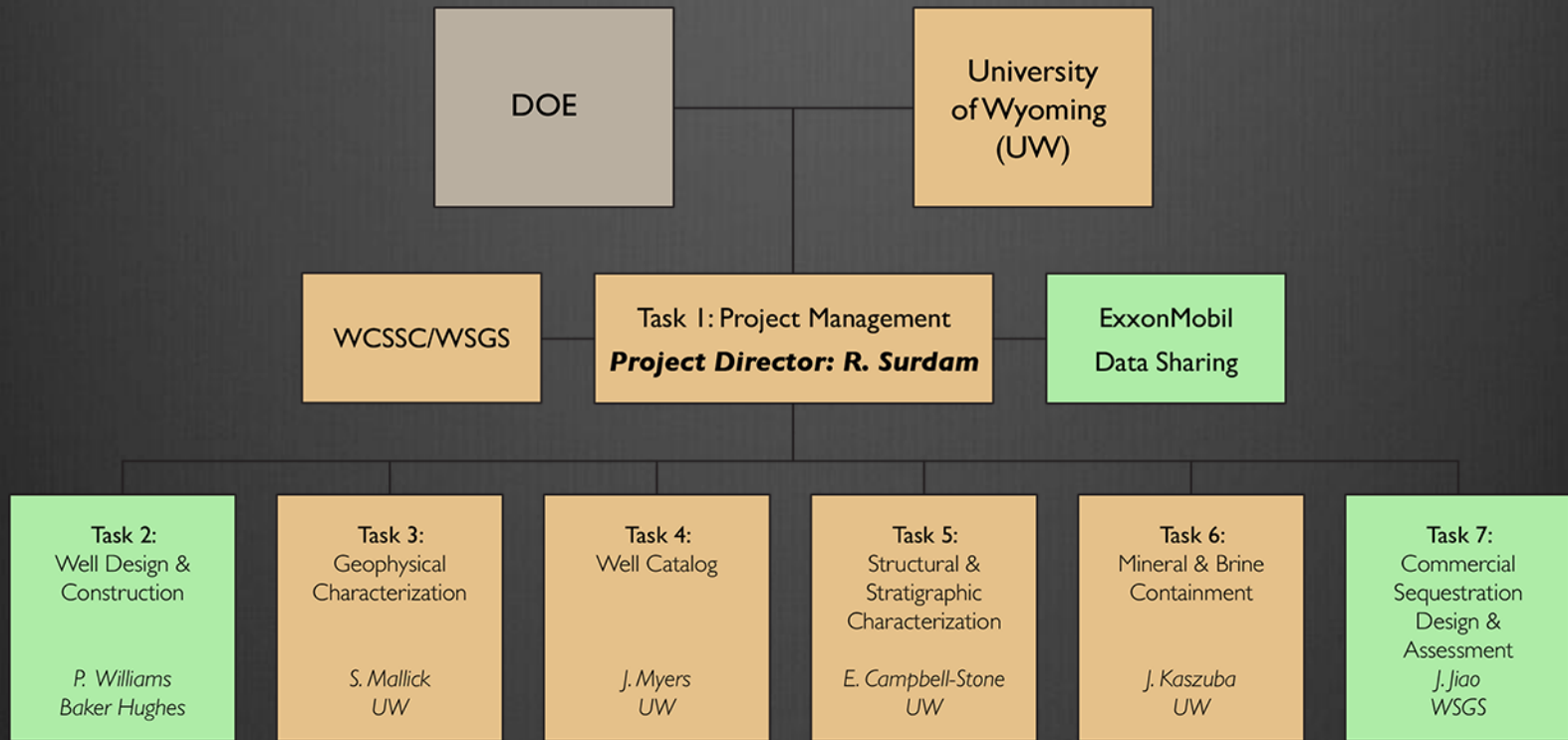
Appendix

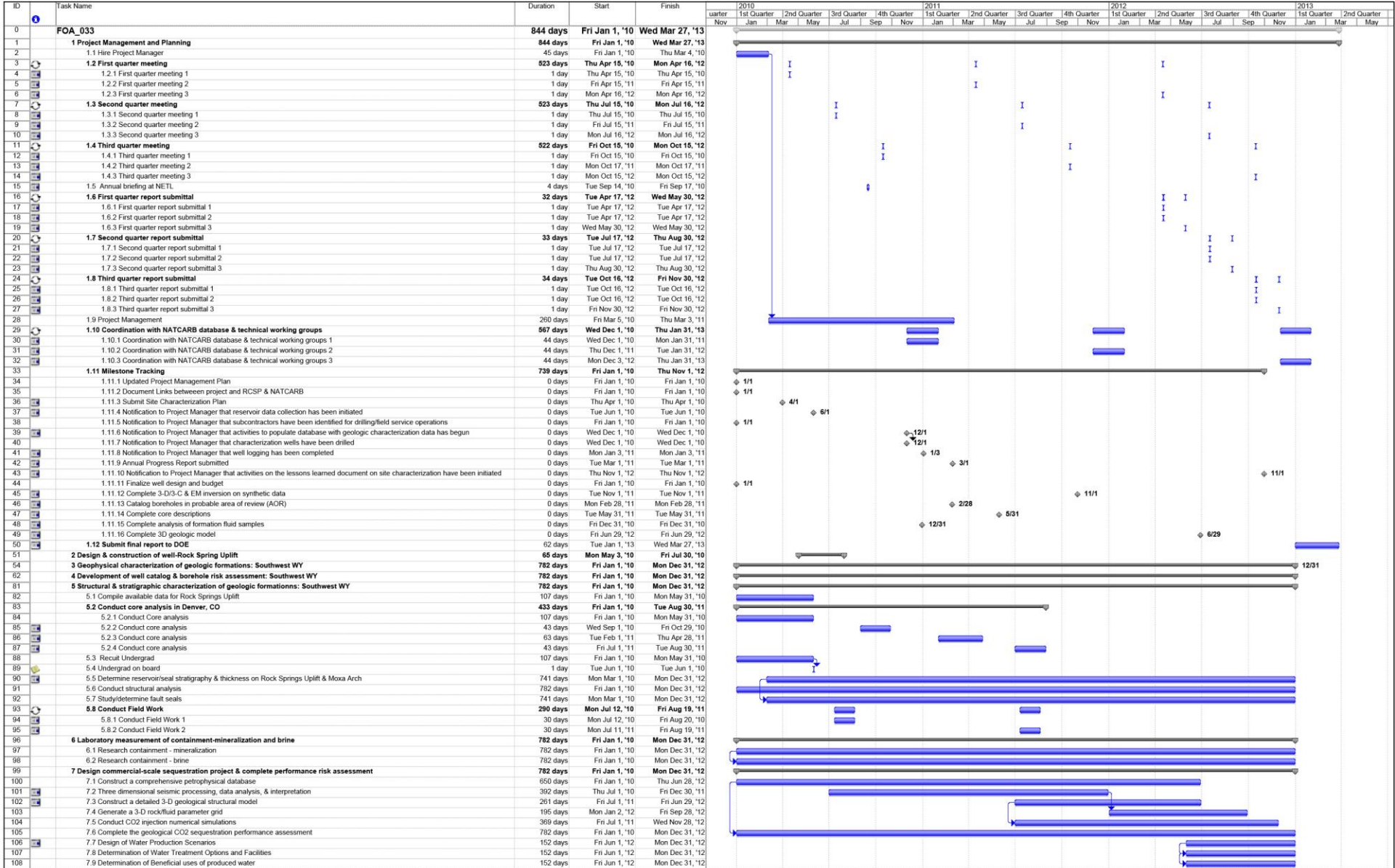


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Project: FOA_033
Date: Thu Jul 30, '09

Task Split Progress Milestone Summary Project Summary External Tasks External Milestone Deadline

Bibliography of recent work

Surdam, R.C., Jiao, Z., Ganshin, Y., Bentley, R., and Garcia-Gonzalez, M., 2012, Documented subsurface three-dimensional geological heterogeneity in the Weber/Tensleep sandstones and Madison carbonates: Wyoming's highest-priority CO₂/hydrocarbon storage and production reservoirs: presented at the American Association of Petroleum Geologists annual meeting in Long Beach, CA, April 2012.

Surdam, R., Jiao, Z., Ganshin, Y., Bentley, R., Quillinan, S., McLaughlin, J., and Deng, H., 2012, The Rock Springs Uplift: An outstanding geological CO₂ storage site: presented at the 2012 meeting of the Rocky Mountain Section of the Geological Society of America in Albuquerque, NM, May 2012.

Surdam, R., Jiao, Z., Ganshin, Y., Zhou, L., Wang, Y., Luo, T., Stauffer, P., and Deng, H., 2012, Reservoir simulation of CO₂ storage on the Rock Springs Uplift based on a robust database and an accurate model of geological heterogeneity: presented at the Third International Advanced Coal Technology Conference, in Xian, China, June 2012.

Surdam, R.C., Dahl, S., Hurless, R., Jiao, Z., Ganshin, Y., Bentley, R., and Garcia-Gonzalez, M., 2012, The Rock Springs Uplift: A premier CO₂ storage site in Wyoming *in* Proceedings of the Carbon Management Technology Conference, 2012: Society of Petroleum Engineers, CD-ROM available at <http://store.spe.org/2012-Carbon-Management-Technology-Conference-P636.aspx>.

