

**SMALL SCALE FIELD TEST
DEMONSTRATING CO₂ SEQUESTRATION
IN ARBUCKLE SALINE AQUIFER AND BY
CO₂-EOR AT WELLINGTON FIELD
SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS
DE-FE0006821**

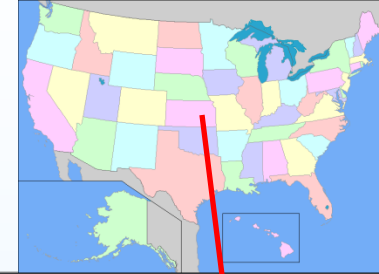
W. Lynn Watney, & Jason Rush (Joint PIs)
Jennifer Raney (Asst. Project Manager)
Kansas Geological Survey
Lawrence, KS 66047

U.S. Department of Energy
National Energy Technology Laboratory
Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting
Developing the Technologies and
Infrastructure for CCS
August 18-20, 2015

Brighton 3 & 4
10:05 AM
THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 2015

Presentation Outline

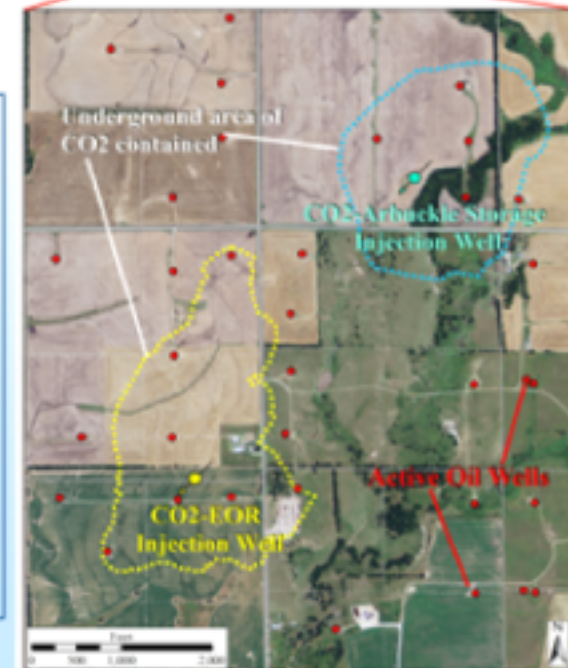
1. Project Overview
2. Benefits to the Program
3. Technical Status
4. Accomplishments
5. Summary
6. Synergistic Activities



Wellington Field Sumner County Kansas



- Site at rural oil field operating since 1929
- 55 current operating wells, 20.7 MM bbls produced, 46k bbls annually
- Effective waterflood, ready for CO₂-EOR
- *Phase I* – Approximately 26,000 tons to be injected in the Mississippian dolomite reservoir for EOR (2015)
- *Phase II* – Approximately 26,000 tons to be injected in the Arbuckle dolomite aquifer for CO₂ sequestration (2016)



Project Team



DOE-NETL Contract
#FE0006821



Brian Dressel, P.M.



Dana Wreath, Adam Beren
(field operator and operations,
repeat 3D multicomponent
seismic)

L. Watney (Proj. Manager, Joint PI), J. Rush (Joint PI), J. Raney
(Asst. Project Manager), T. Bidgoli, J. Doveton, E. Holubnyak,
M. Fazelalavi, R. Miller, D. Newell, John Victorine
(static & dynamic modeling, petrophysics, well test analysis, high-
resolution 2D seismic, install/maintain seismometer array, structural &
geomechanical analysis, project management)



Tom Daley, Barry Freifeld (CASSM, U-Tube, cross well seismic
for Arbuckle Class VI geosequestration)



CO₂ suppliers as of 2014



Saugata Datta, Brent Campbell (fluids, soil gas, and USDW monitoring)



George Tsoflias, Brandon
Graham, Alex Nolte (KU
Geology) seismometer array



T. Birdie (aquifer and geomechanical modeling,
EPA Class VI permit & reporting, closure)



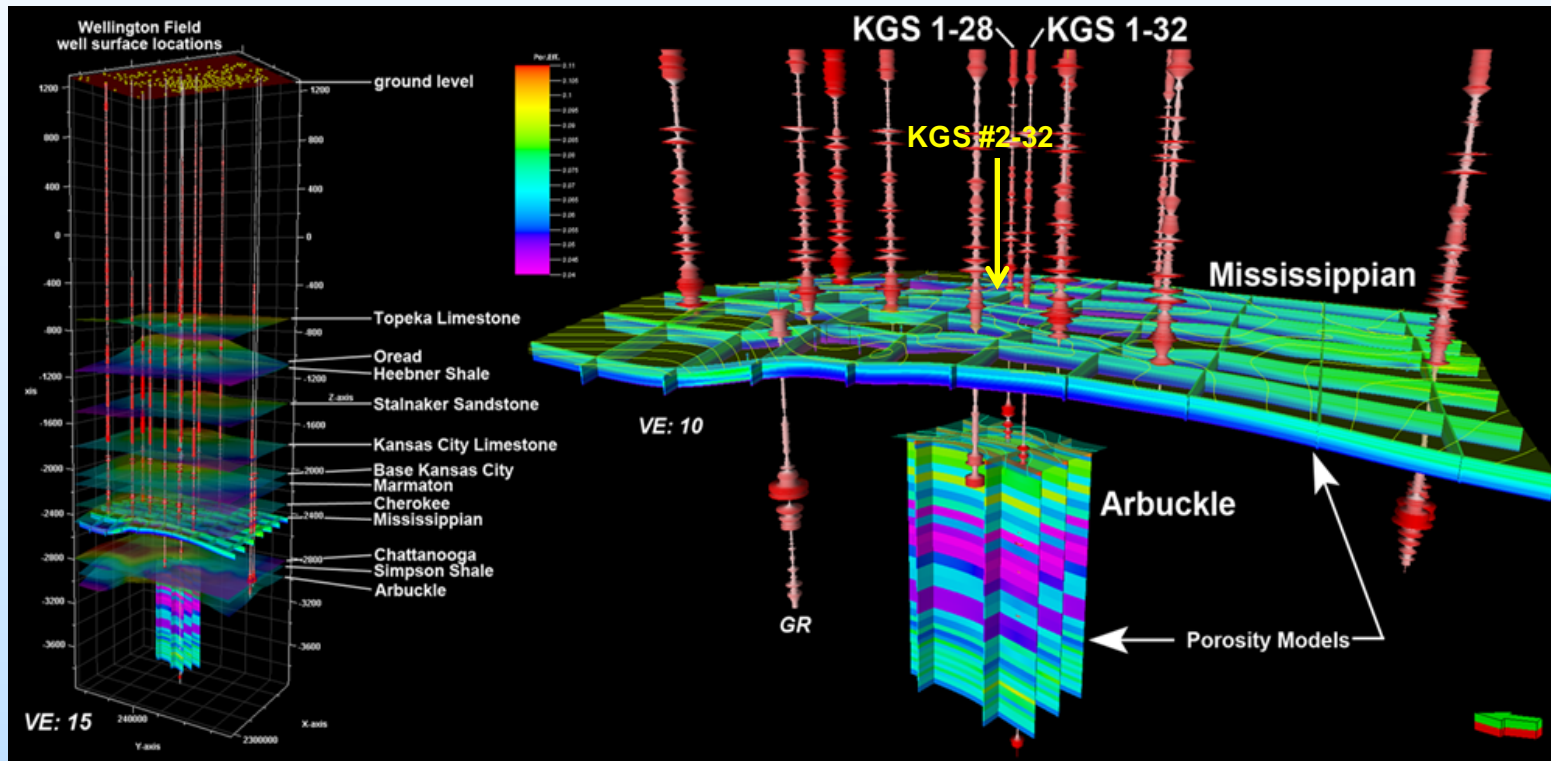
Mike Taylor, Leigh Sterns, Drew Schwab (cGPS,
InSAR)



Project established November 2011

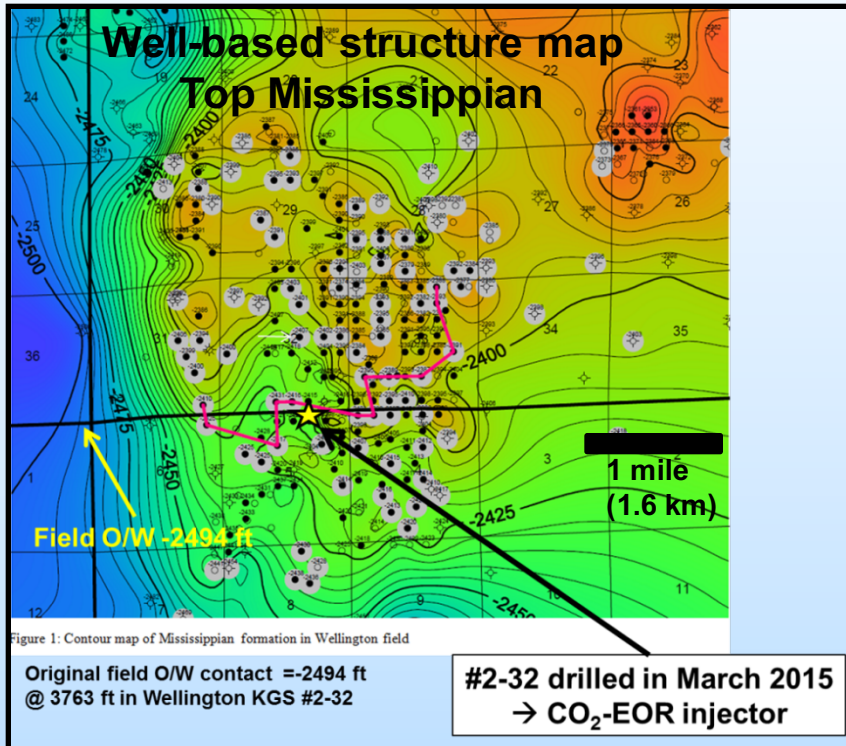
Benefits to the Program

- Program goals being addressed –
 - Demonstrate that 99 percent permanence of injected CO₂
 - ~26,300 tonnes of CO₂ in each –
 - ❑ Late Mississippian siliceous dolomite reservoir deposited on a marine shelf to shelf edge ramp (**Class II UIC permit**)
 - ❑ Underlying Lower Ordovician Arbuckle Group dolomitic saline aquifer deposited on marine shelf (**Class VI UIC permit**)
 - Demonstrate reliable and cost effective MVA (*monitoring, verification, and accounting*) tools and techniques
 - Develop best practices for effective and safe CO₂-EOR and CO₂ disposal in a saline aquifer



Technical Status

- **Milestone 1: Refined static and dynamic models of the Mississippian oil reservoir**
 - **Task 3 -- Obtained Class II to inject CO₂ in Mississippian oil reservoir in February 2015**
 - **Task 9 – Drilled, cored, logged, and tested Berexco Wellington KGS #2-32 in late March and April 2015**
 - **Task 10 – Complete #2-32 for CO₂-EOR injection, re-pressurizing reservoir prior to CO₂ injection and begin injection of 26,300 tonnes of CO₂ by October 1, 2015**



Readiness to test monitoring technologies in BP2
→ **field deployment began in August 2014**

- 1) Shallow water well monitoring
- 2) 18- seismometer array for passive seismic monitoring
- 3) cGPS and InSAR surface monitoring of CO₂ injection
- 4) Monitoring wells in underpressured Mississippian reservoir overlying the caprock
- 5) High resolution 2D seismic survey to verify any leakage through the caprock (late August 2015)
- 6) Engineering analysis of CO₂ injection performance

Small Scale CO₂-EOR in Mississippian

→CO₂ injection into a biosiliceous dolomite reservoir

Berexco LLC
Wellington KGS #2-32
2680'FSL & 709'FEL,
Sec 32, T 31S, R 1W
Sumner County, Kansas



HALLIBURTON



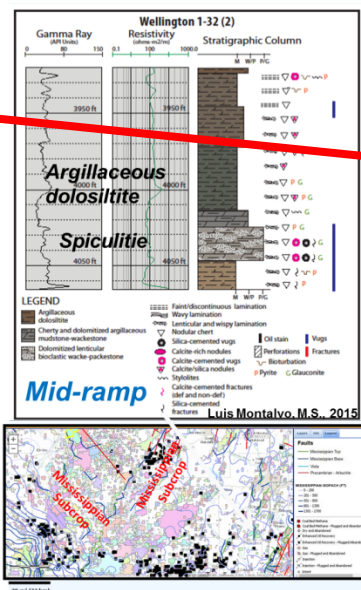
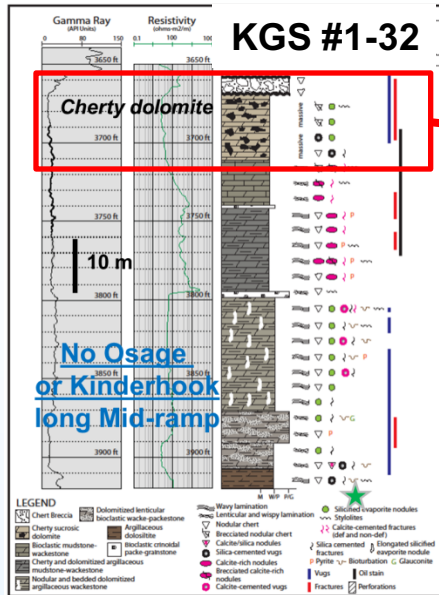
92 ft core
cut in
KGS #2-32
with
1528 ft
previously
acquired
in
KGS #1-32



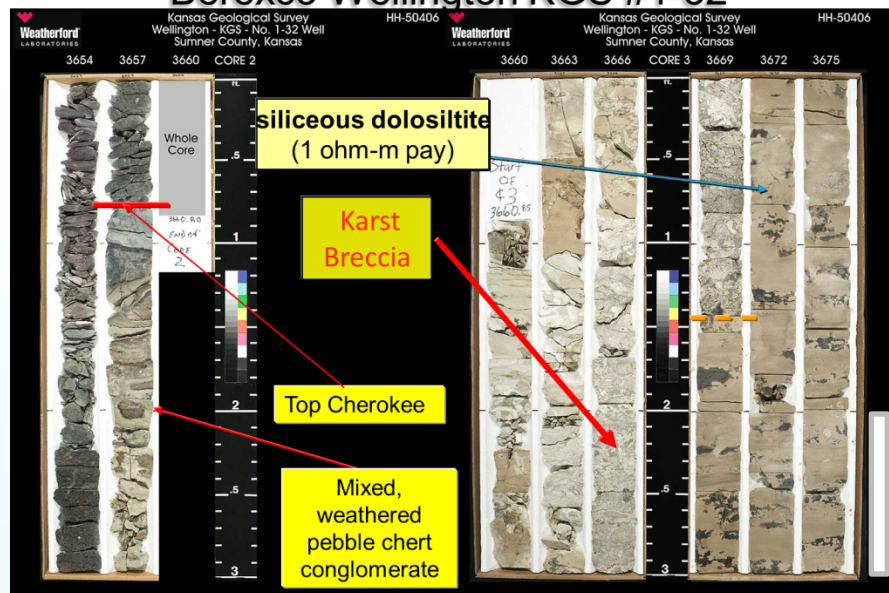
Siliceous nodules,
scatter anhydrite
nodules, microporous
spiculitic dolomite

Drilled in March 2015

No Osage or Kinderhook Mississippian → mid ramp

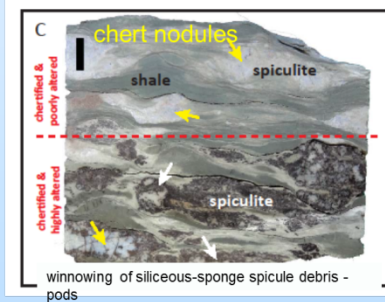
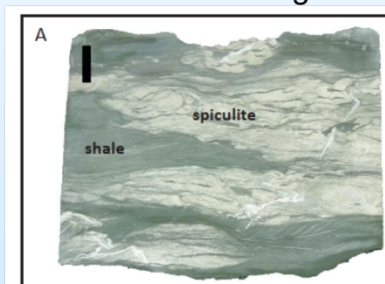


Mississippian pay zone in Berexco Wellington KGS #1-32



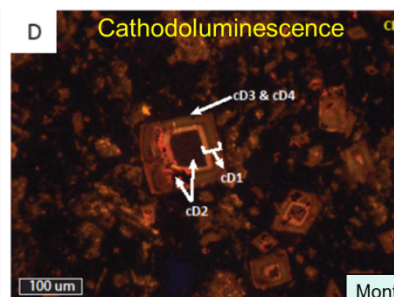
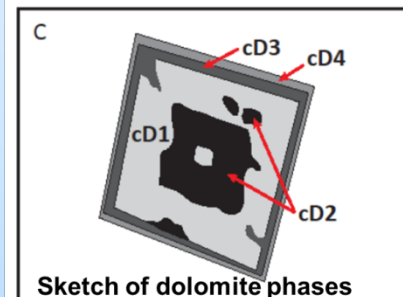
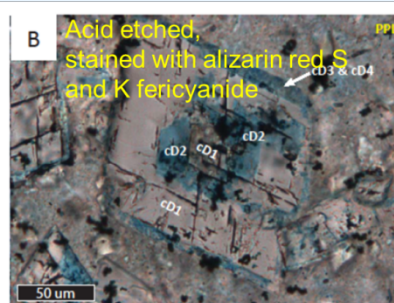
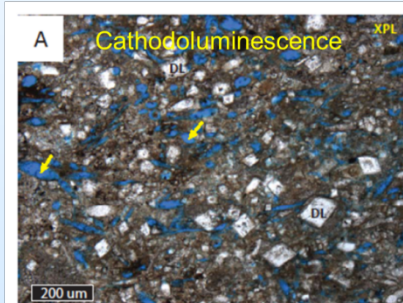
Lenticular Spiculite Wacke/Packestone

Extensive Micro-Porosity Through Dissolution and Etching of the Silica Matrix



Montalvo (2015)

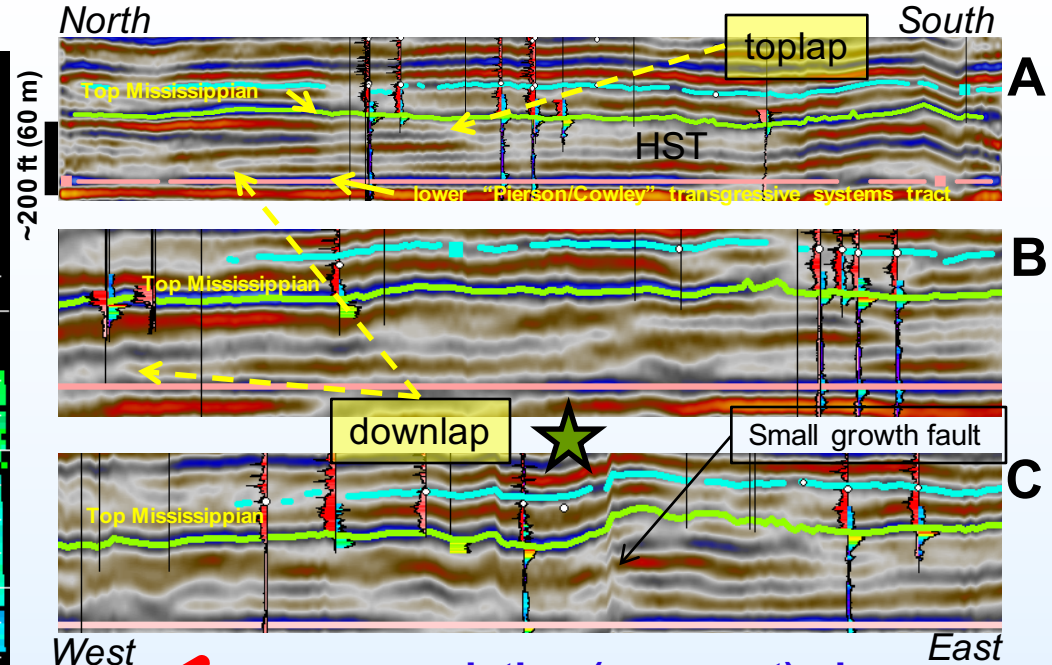
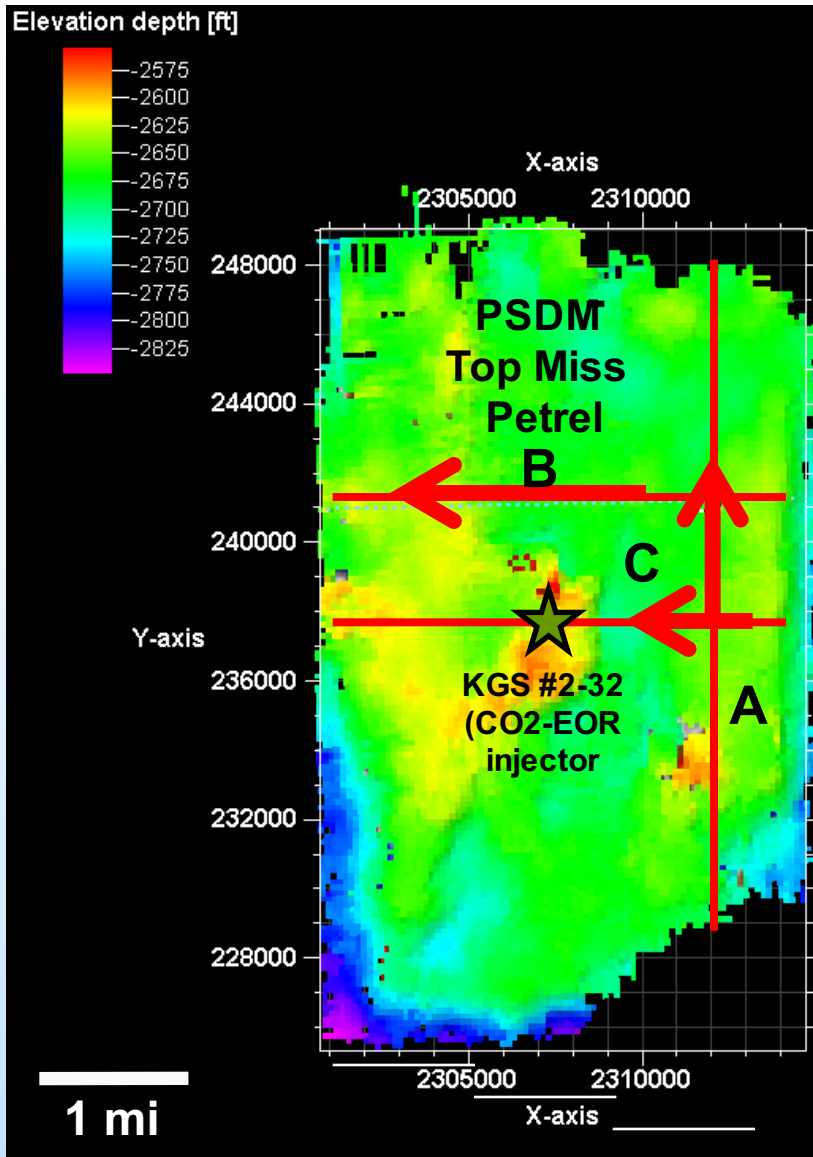
Rhombic Dolomite Euhedral (idiotopic) Different Phases, Ferroan and Non-Ferroan



Montalvo (2015)

Mississippian Seismic Stratigraphy using PSDM

→ complex progradational wedges in HST containing high-frequency cycles

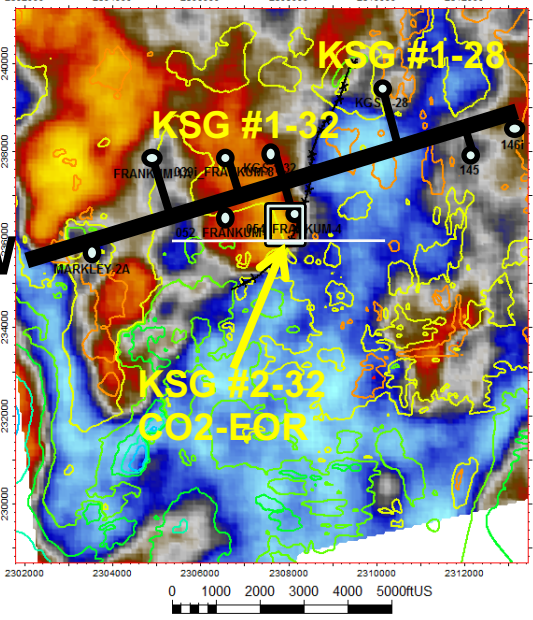
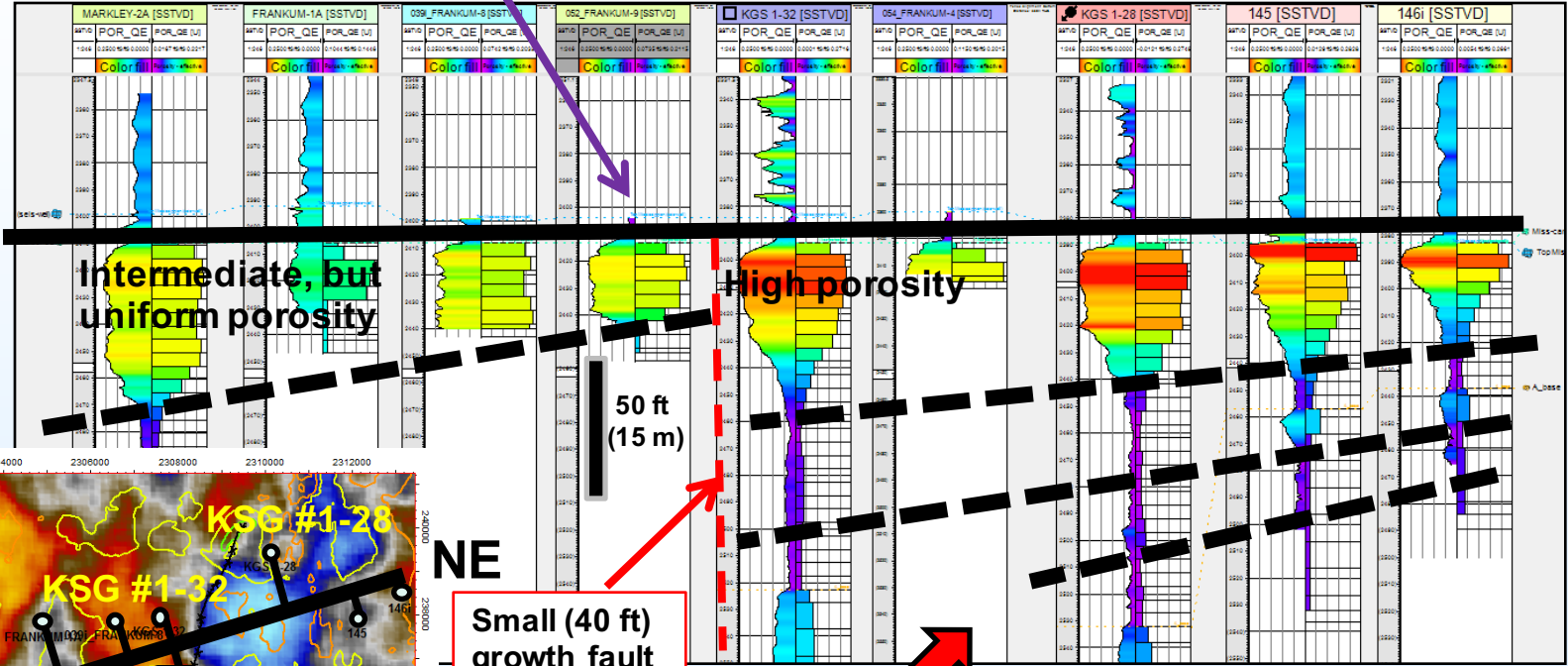


- **Complex progradation!** ...albeit slope $\sim 1^\circ$
 - **Local antecedent and syndepositional structures impact stratal terminations**
 - **Appears to compartmentalize the reservoir suggested by preliminary baseline water chemistry**
- ← **actual progradational vector**

Jason Rush, KGS

Progradational wedge geometries help to explain lateral changes in Mississippian reservoir

Projected location
SW **KGS #2-32** **KGS #1-32** **KGS #1-28** **NE**



porosity thickening indicative of low-angle, westward progradational wedges

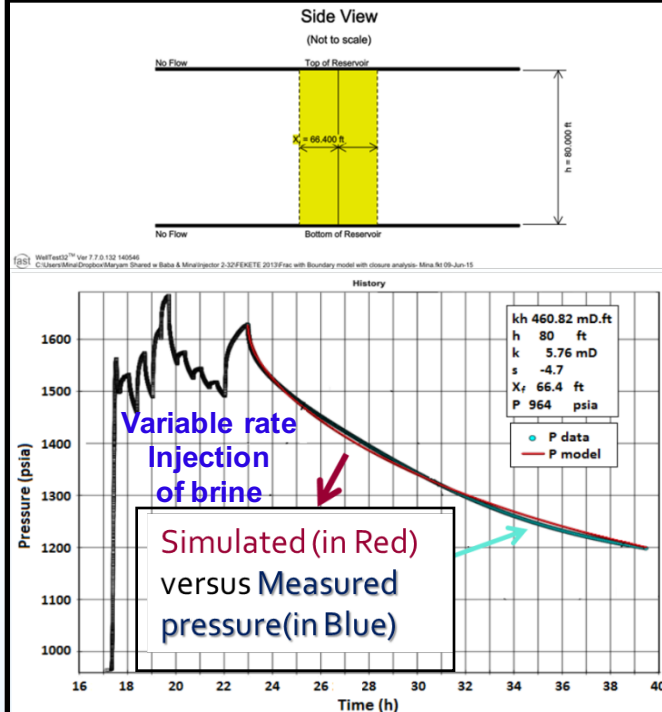
Cross section index map showing depth slice of amplitude

Rush, KGS

5 well step-rate test

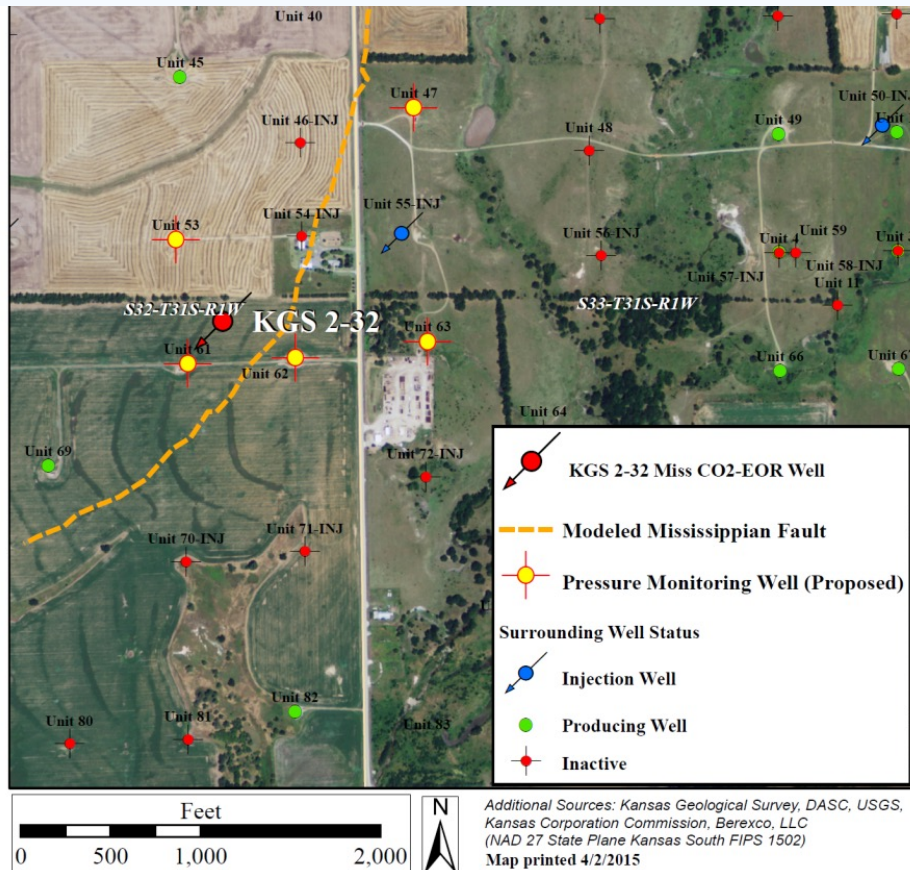
- Confirm reservoir pressure
- Evaluate:

- connectivity between wells,
- fracture vs. matrix flow,
- fracture closure pressure



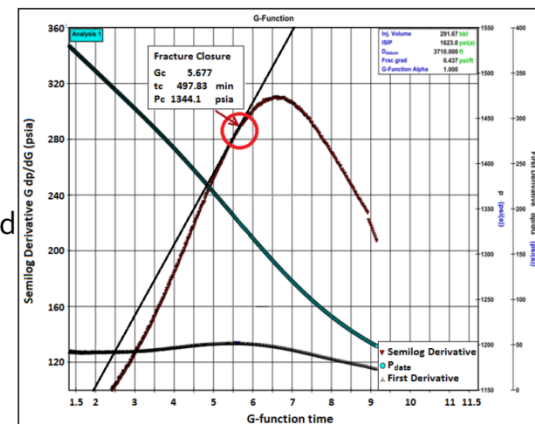
Current reservoir pressure ~900 psi

Fazelalavi KGS



Closure Pressure

- The slope on the G-function derivative defines the closure pressure where the derivative departs from the slope
- Closure pressure is 1334 psi
- Closure pressure gradient is 0.36 psia/ft
- Closure pressure is abnormally Low
- Fracture pressure and closure pressure are reduced due to pressure depletion, water injection and cooling



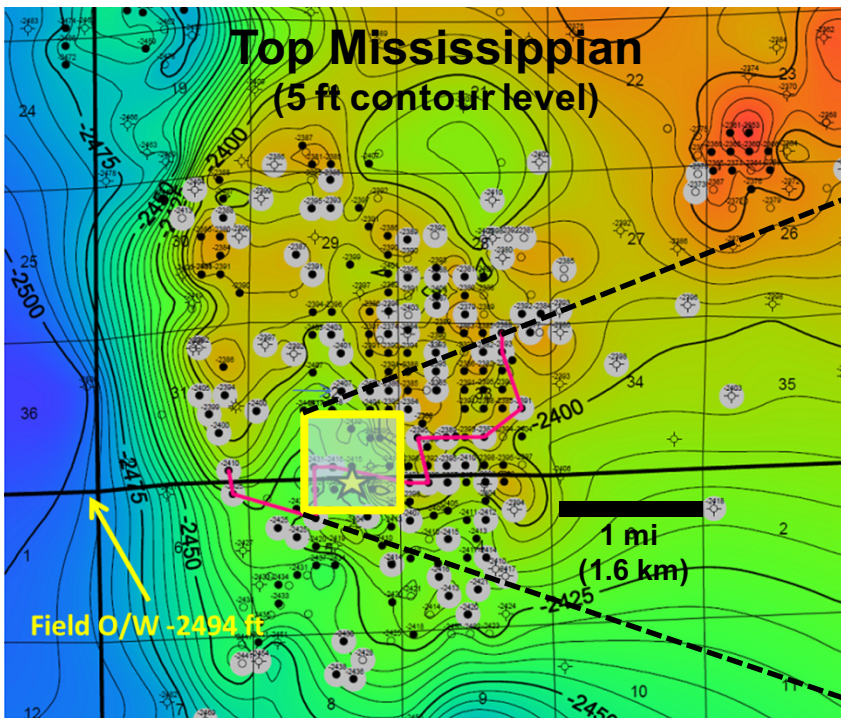
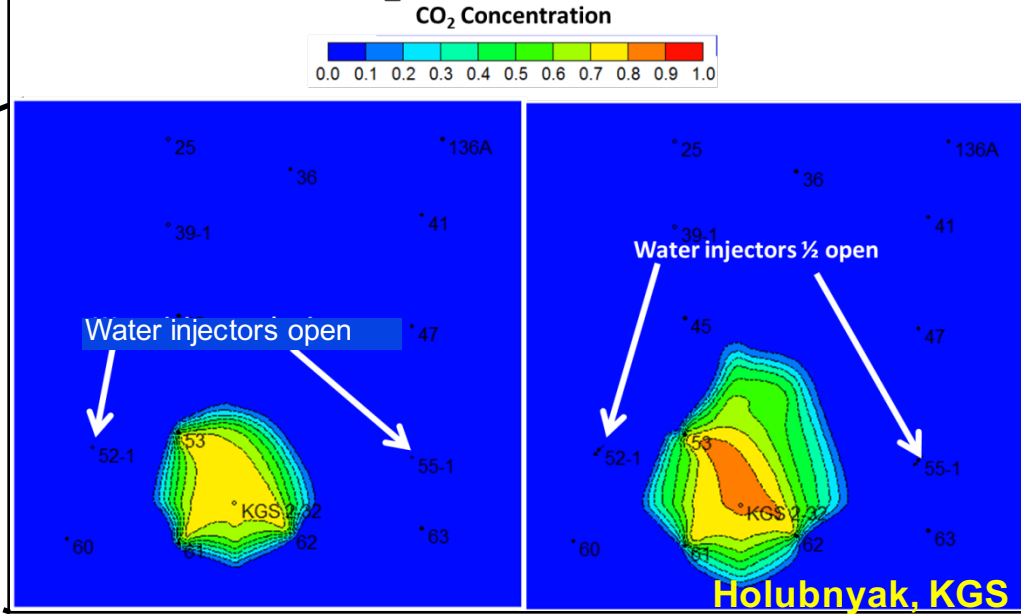
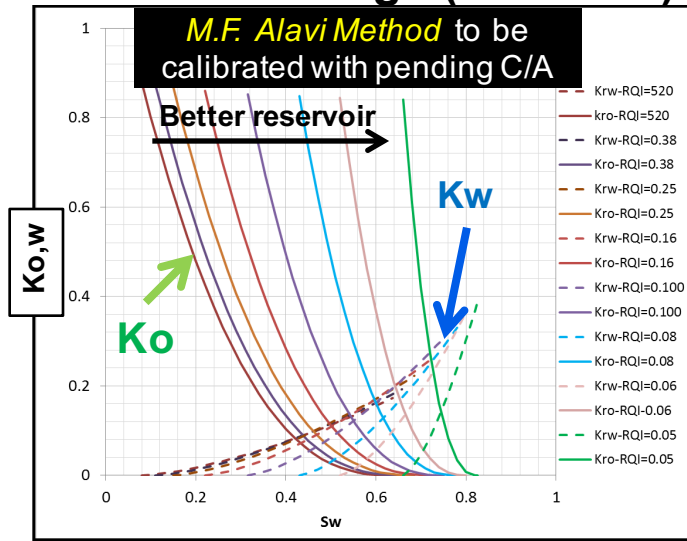


Figure 1: Contour map of Mississippian formation in Wellington field

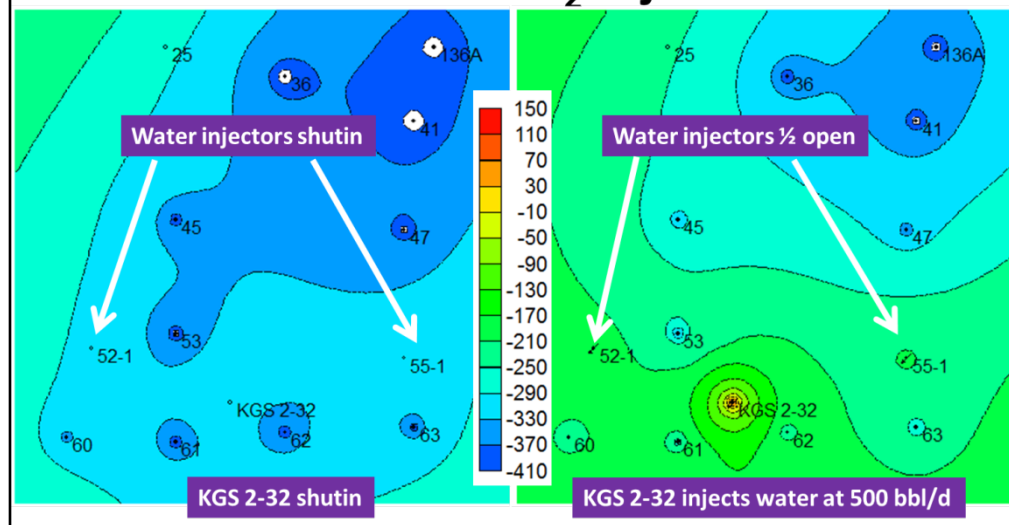
Forecasted CO₂ Movement in Reservoir



Imbibition Relative Permeability for each RQI range (Oil-Brine)

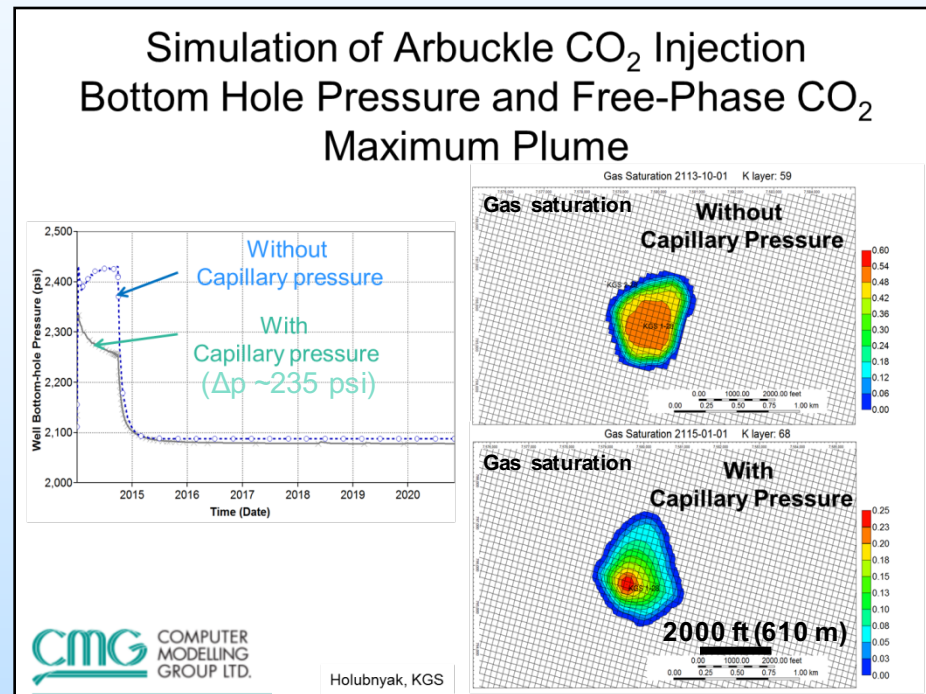
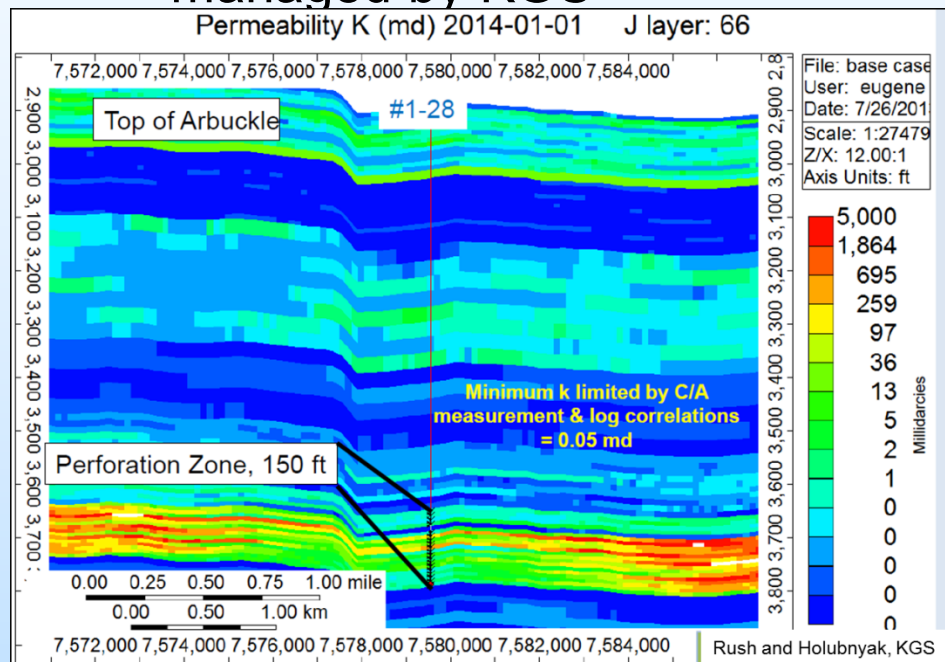


Forecasted Pore-Pressure Distribution 1 Year after CO₂ Injection

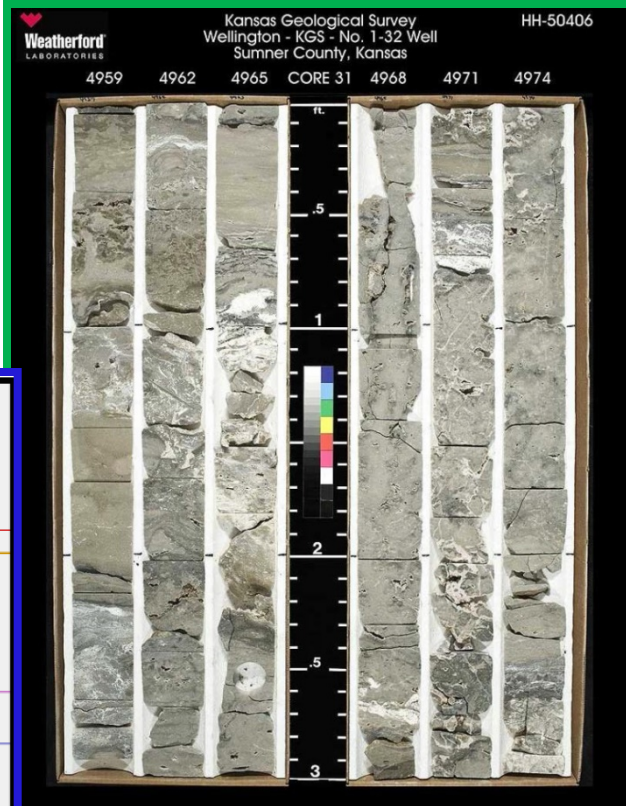


Technical Status

- **Milestone 2 - Submitted Class VI application, June 2014**
 - **Status of application** – a) address remaining requests for information (RAI's), b) resample shallow water wells, c) synchronize and confirm KGS Petrel/CMG and EPA STOMP simulations of the conservative CO₂ plume
 - **Obtain findings** by EPA on Area of Review (AoR), financial assurance, post injection site care (PISC), obtain draft of Class VI permit for public comment, application filed by Berexco, LLC & managed by KGS



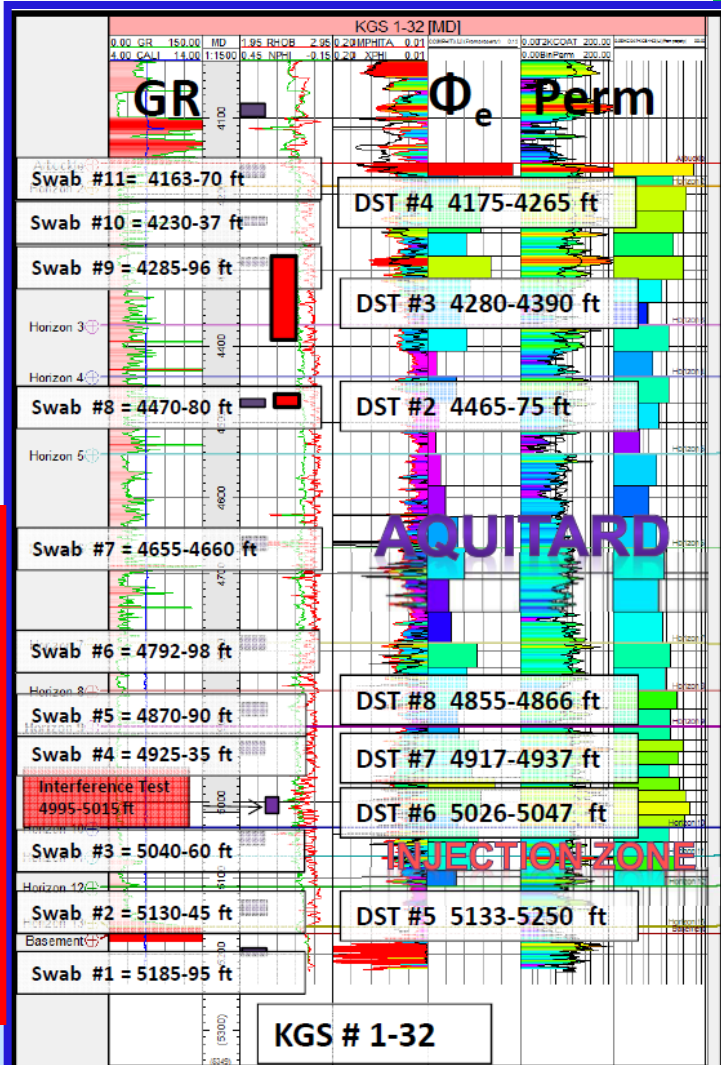
Information collected on Arbuckle for saline aquifer



- Example of core from CO₂ injection interval in lower Arbuckle; zonal evaporite karst
- 11 swabbing intervals and 8 DSTs targeted
 - Evaluate both tight and high porosity zones throughout the Arbuckle
 - Three distinct hydrostratigraphic units in the Arbuckle (H₂O stable isotopes)

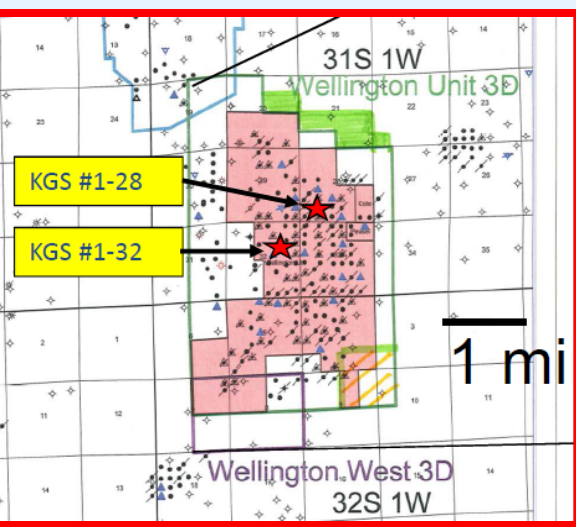
- **Multicomponent 3D seismic under DE-FE0002056**
- 2 basement tests (#1-32 & #1-28)
- **465 m (1528 ft) core**
- Extensive log suite
- Multiple well tests

Arbuckle Saline Aquifer Interval KGS #1-32



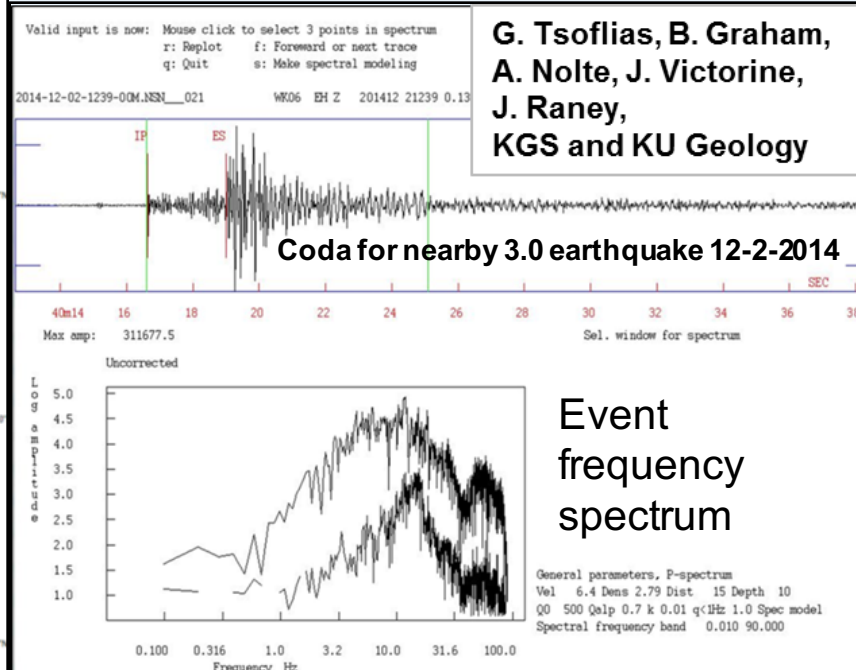
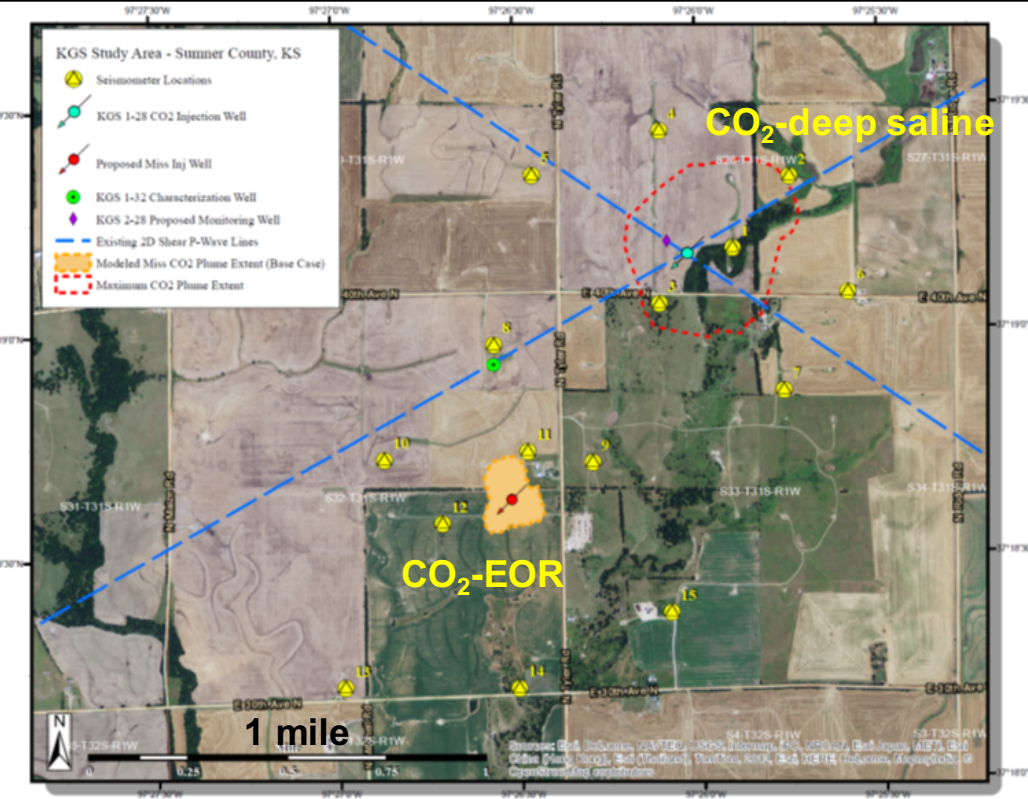
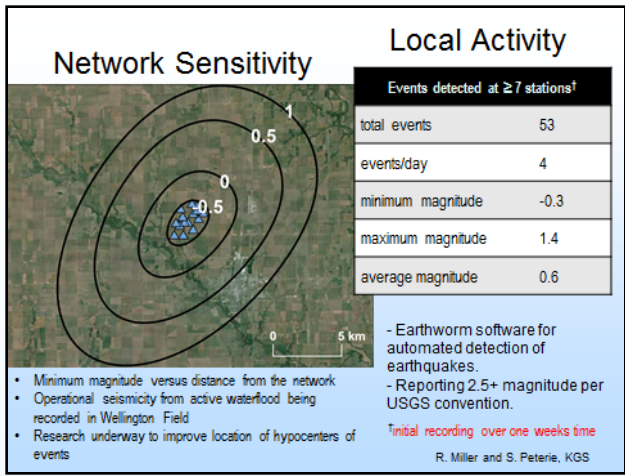
**200 ft
(60 m)**

Multicomponent 3D Seismic Survey

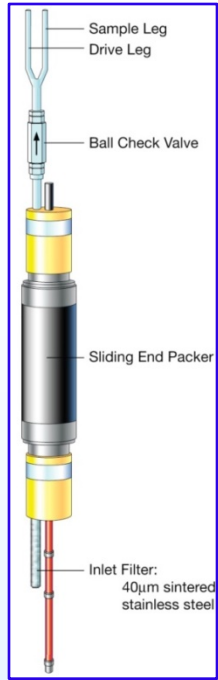


Milestone 3. Pre-injection MVA baseline recording

- ❑ Obtaining data from a 18 seismometer array since Fall 2014
- ❑ Collecting data from cGPS and inSAR for processing since August 2014
- ❑ Sampling 3 shallow monitoring wells around KGS #1-28
- ❑ Obtained baseline fluid geochemistry in 10 wells from Mississippian oil reservoir



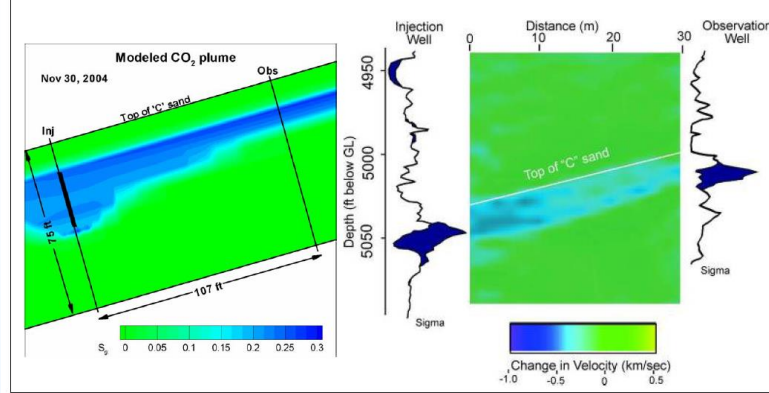
Additional Monitoring Technologies



U-Tube

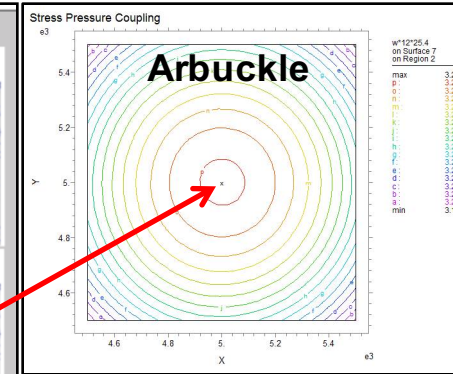
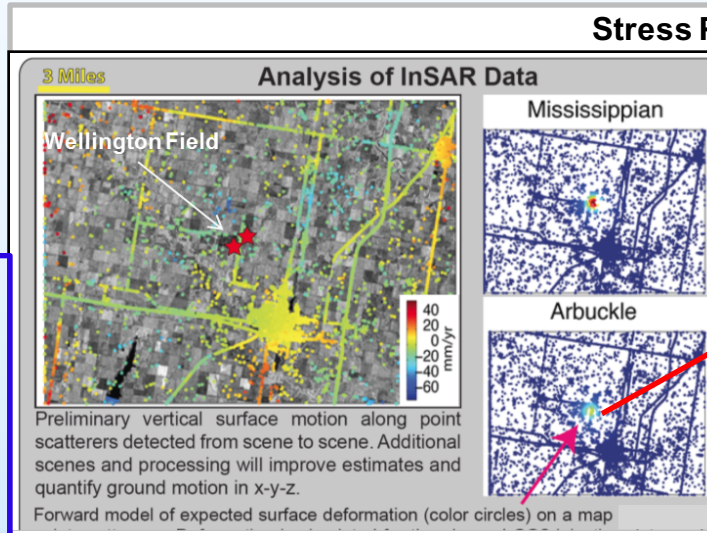
B. Freifeld, LBNL

CASSM & Crosswell Seismic Tomography



T. Daley, LBNL

Stress Pressure Coupling Simulation



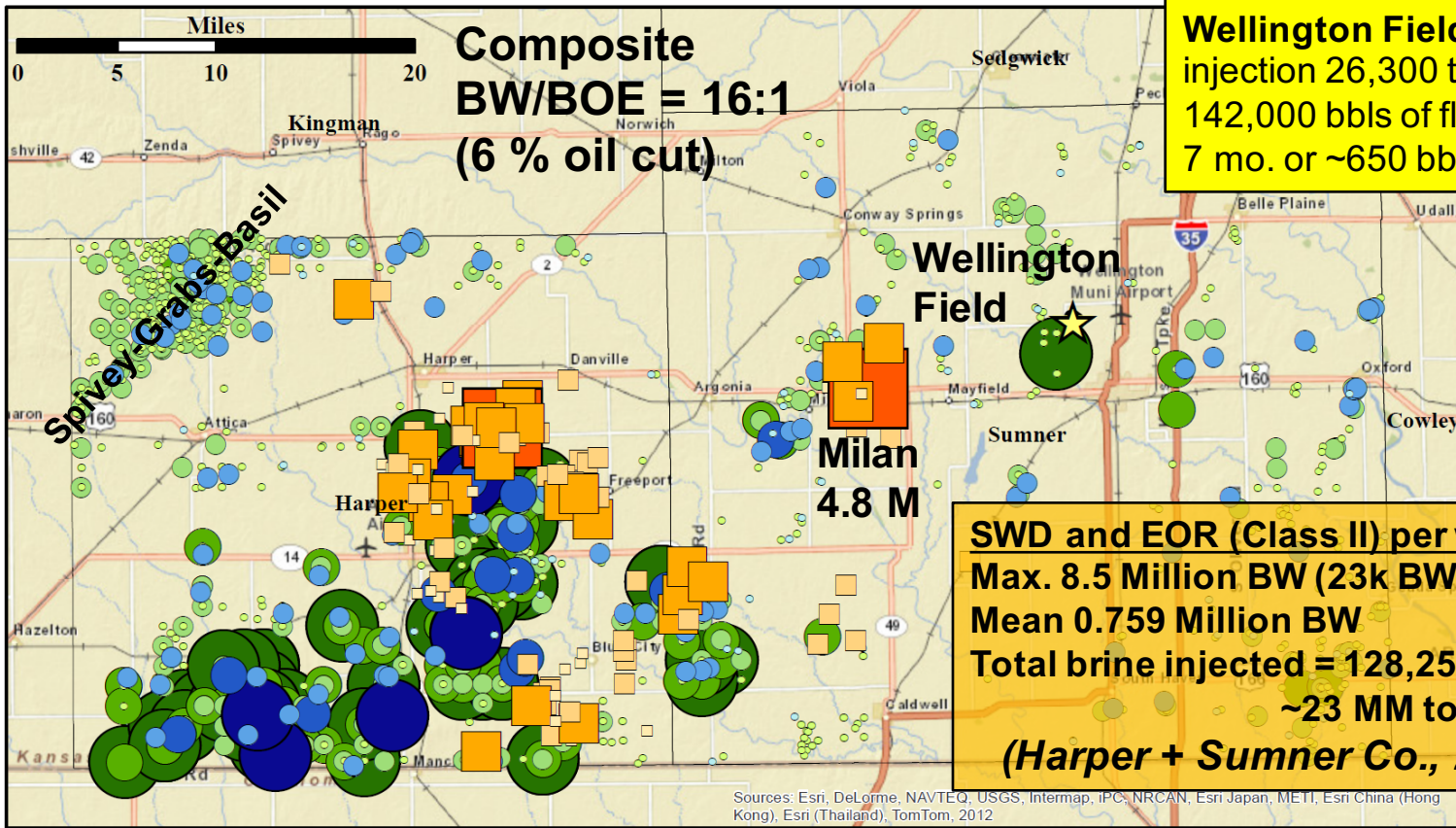
New geomechanical model #2 → predicts approximately 3 mm surface deformation in areal extent shown on map above ~1,000 feet by 1,000 feet – T. Birdie

Persistent Point Scatterers being tracked from scene to scene → **potential remains to infer Δp from surface motion**

- ❑ cGPS recording since August 2014
- ❑ SAR data being collected ~20 day intervals
- ❑ Prospect remains to secure distributed Fiber Optic Arrays for repeat VSP (R. Trautz, DE-FE-OO12700)

Induced seismicity west of Wellington Field

Total salt water injected by well (●), BOE produced by oil lease (●) and earthquakes (■) in 2014, Harper and Sumner Counties, Kansas



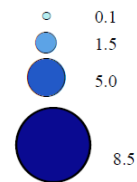
NEIC Earthquakes (2014)

Magnitude



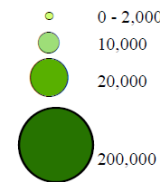
Salt Water Disposal (2014)

Million BBLs



Total Oil & Gas Production (2014)

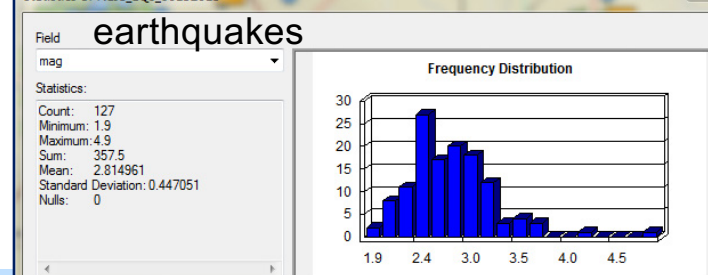
Bbls (BOE)



★ Wellington CO₂ Injection Site
 Min 1.9
 Max 4.9
 Mean 2.8
 127 earthquakes in 2014

Jenn Raney, KGS

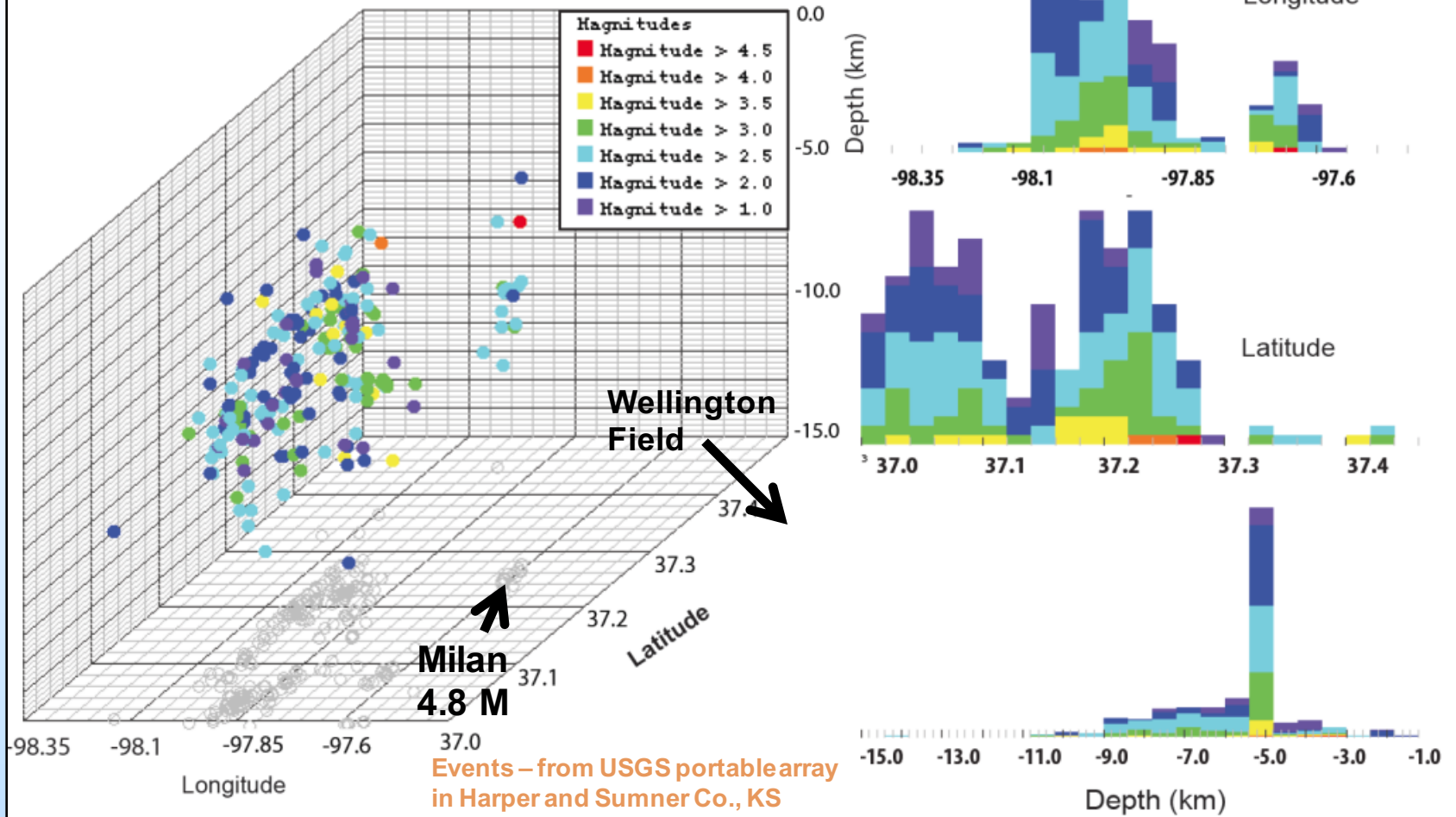
Statistics of NEIC_EQs_06152015



Testing pseudo 3D display web app to map solutions of hypocenters of earthquakes in two county area SW of Wellington Field

Web app: http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/Ozark/Software/KS_Earthquake_3DPlot/index.html).

Kansas Earthquakes
2014-07-17 to 2015-08-12



SW-NE well log and sample cross section extending from new CO₂-EOR injection well to the shallow monitoring wells



**KGS #2-32
CO₂-EOR**

SW-3

Lat: 0.0
Long: 0.0
Elev: (DF) 0.0

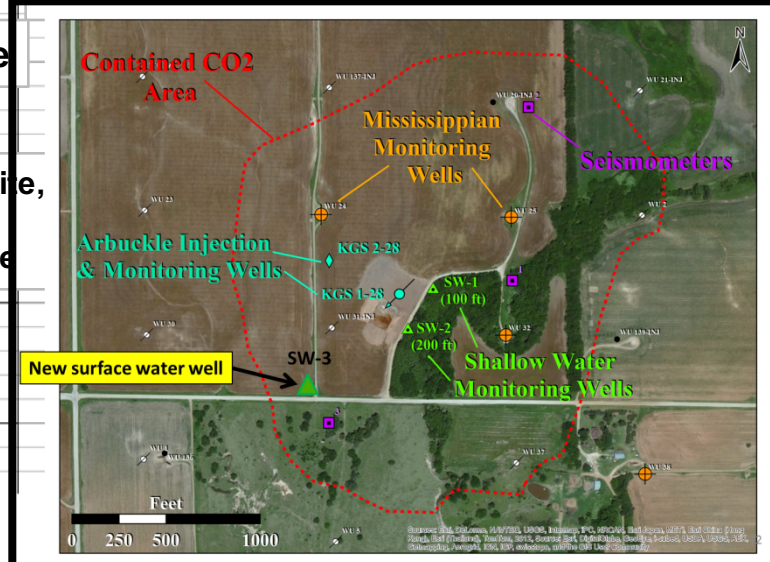
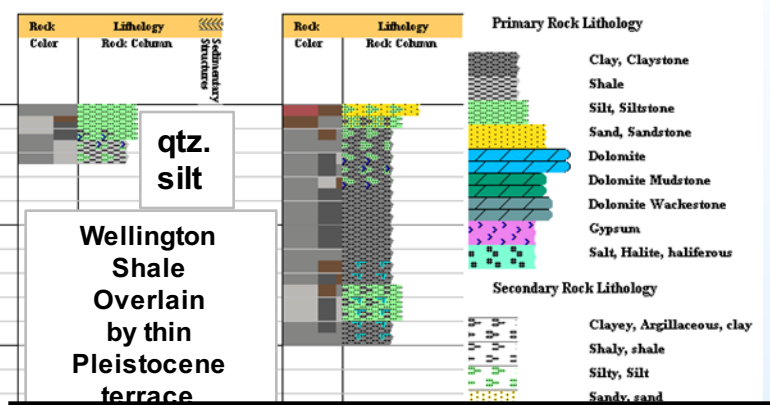
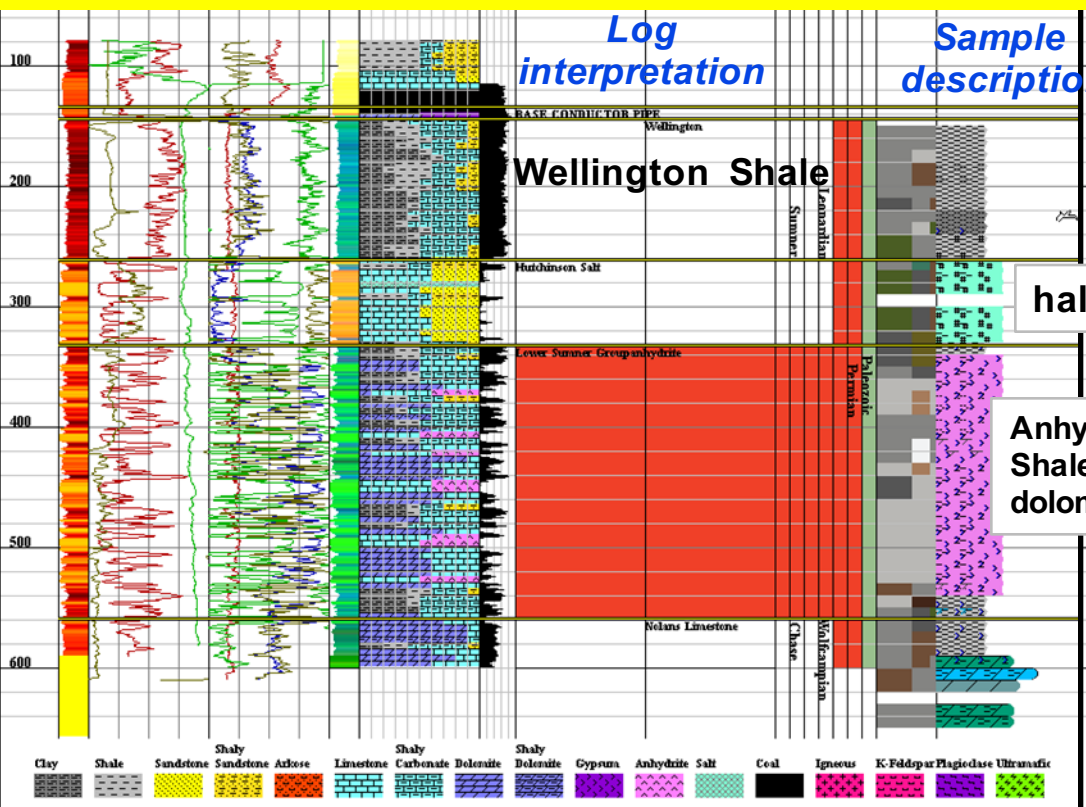
SW-2

Lat: 0.0
Long: 0.0
Elev: (DF) 0.0

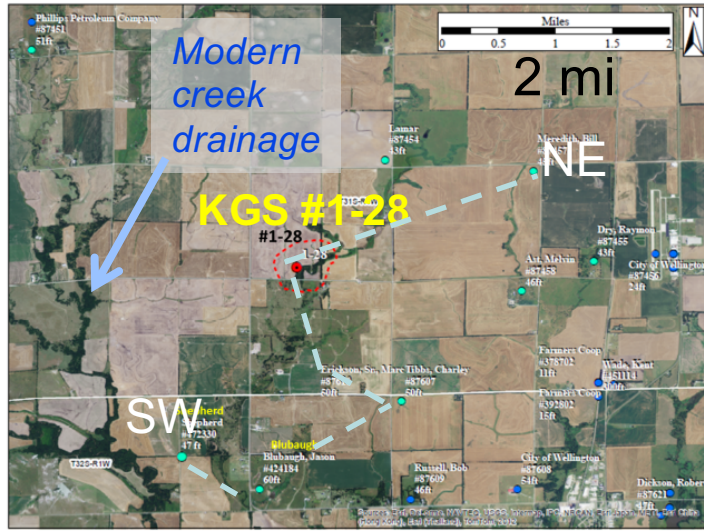
100 ft (30 m)

Depth Log	Reference	Litho-Density	Rho _{ma} -U _{ma}	Porosity	Stratigraphic Units		Rock Color	Lithology
					Members	Formations		
0	GR 156.6	FE 20.0						
	339.233 SF 324.545	0.3 NPFI 0.1						
	CAL 12.6	2.0 RHOB 3.0						
		0.3 DPFI -0.1						

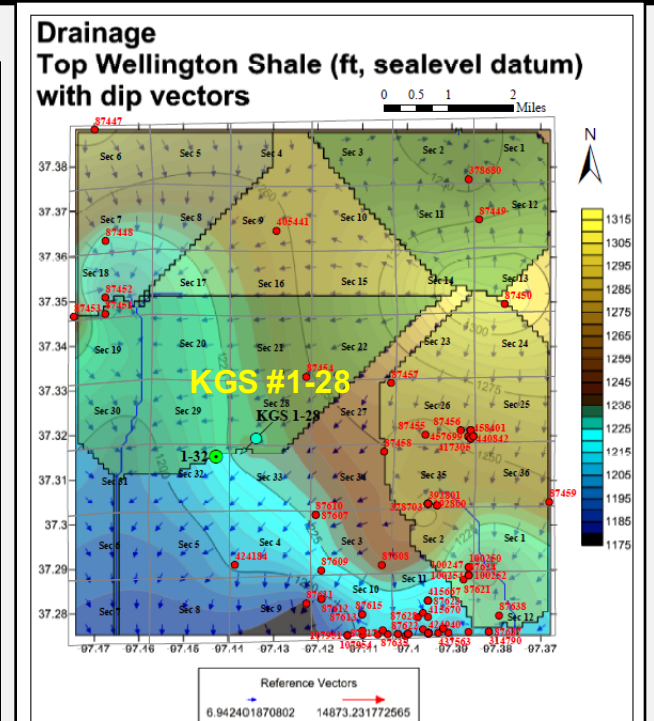
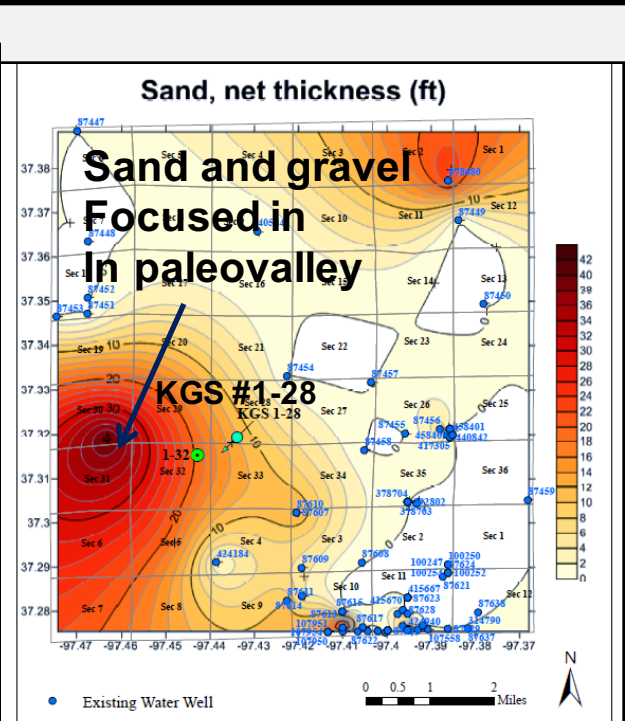
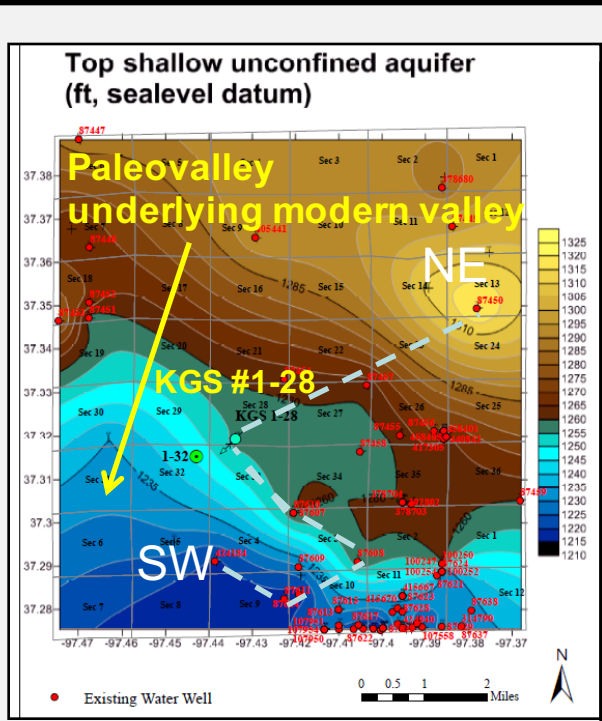
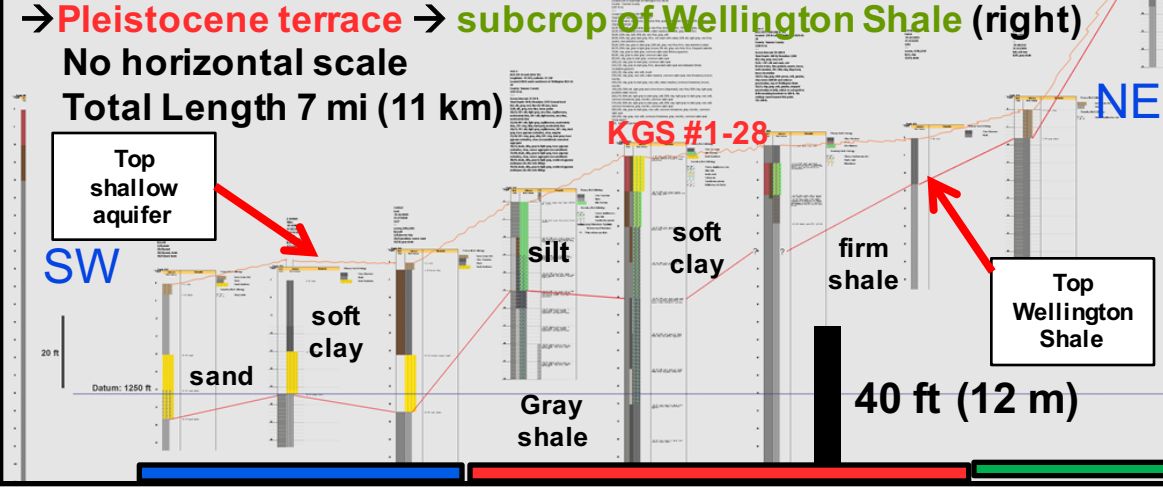
http://www.kgs.ku.edu/stratigraphic/CROSS_SECTION/ - Victorine, KGS



Shallow aquifer distribution and interaction with surface water



Structural cross section shallow water well sample logs



Sources: ESRI, KGS, KCC
Map Printed 7/15/15

Monitoring based Rapid Response Plan

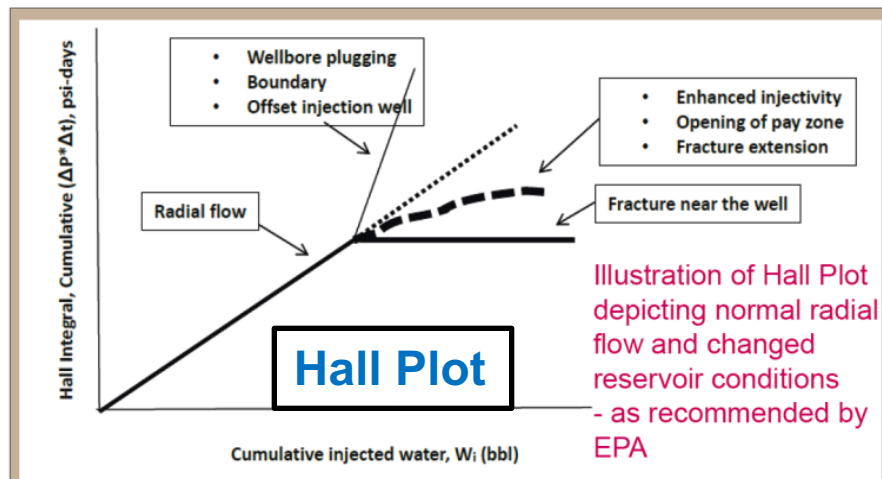
Monitoring Activity



Response Action



- Injection Control Plan
- Wellington Seismic Action Plan
- Monitoring-based Rapid Response Plan
- Emergency Remedial Response Plan



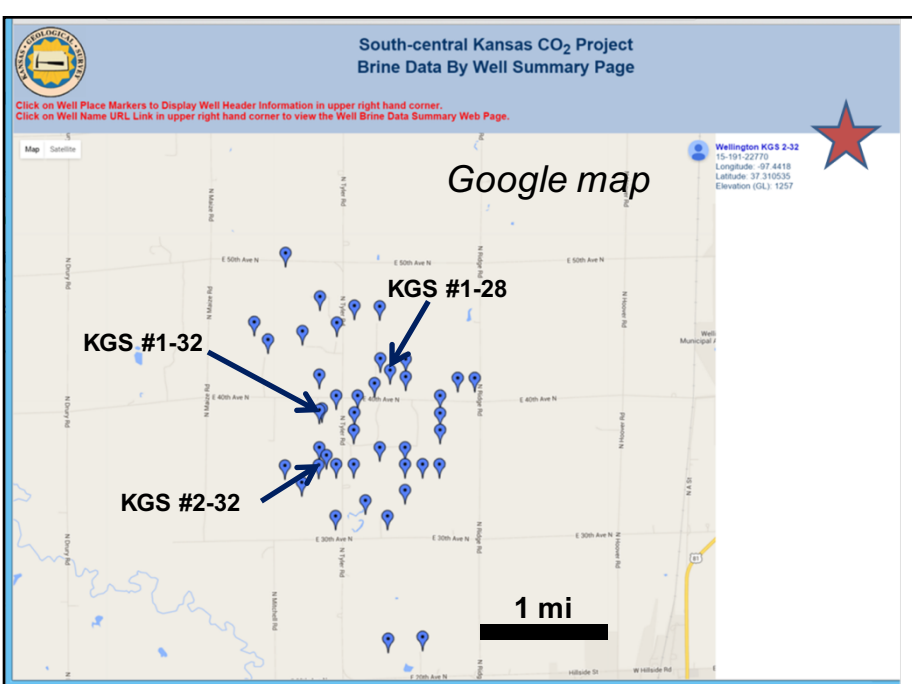
<http://www.epa.gov/r5water/uic/ntwg/pdfs/induced-seismicity-201502.pdf>

Under review
by EPA

Operational plan for safe and efficient
CO₂ injection to
Draft emergency and remedial response
plan for Class VI permit

The success of the Monitoring and Rapid Response Plan to provide early warning is based on prioritizing the monitoring technologies by establishing:

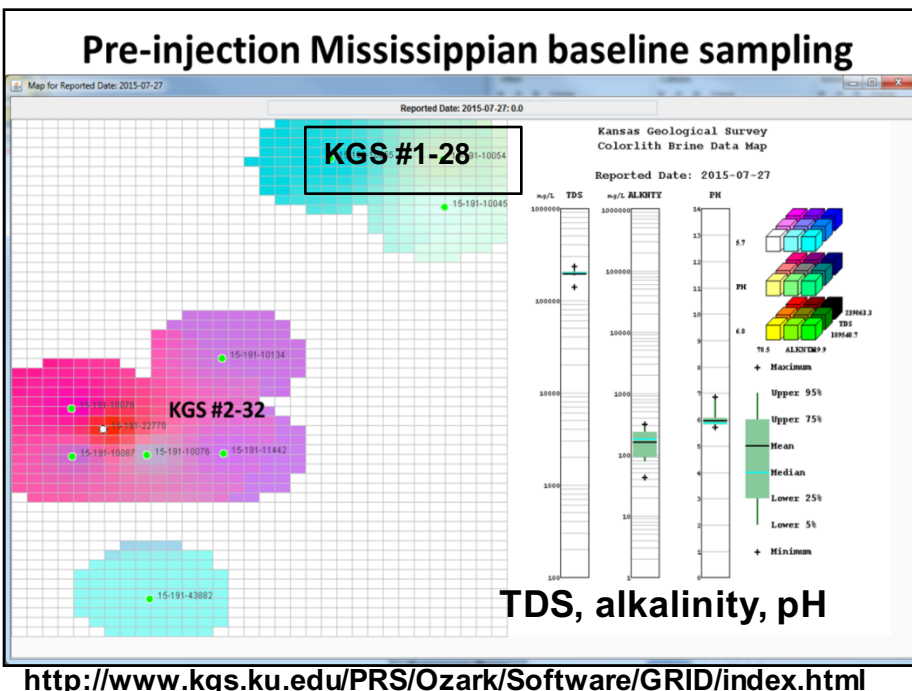
- 1) reliability of the data and approaches used to analyze the data,
- 2) frequency that the data is acquired during injection
- 3) sensitivity and precision of the monitoring method and its ability to detect small changes in CO₂ plume behavior;
- 4) location and therefore resolution from which the data is collected,
- 5) spatial resolution and coverage of the CO₂ plume; and
- 6) ability to detect movement out of the injection zone both above and below the injection zone.



Baseline water sampling at surface and in the Mississippian oil reservoir

South-central Kansas CO₂ Project Brine Data Types Database Table Contents

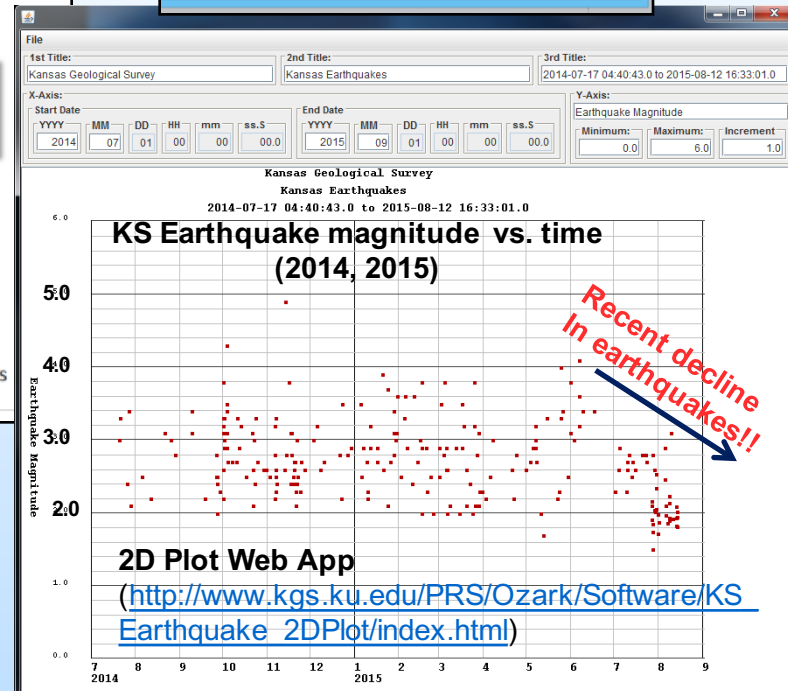
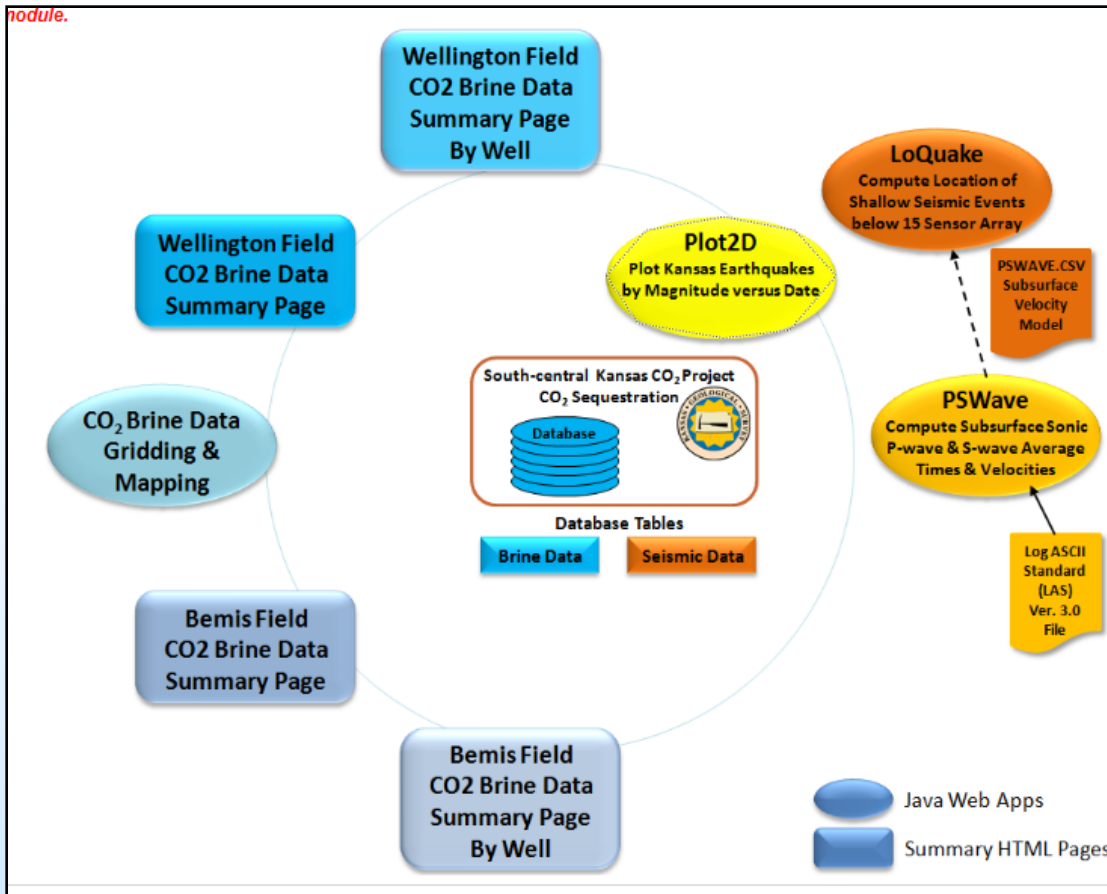
Cations			Anions			Other Data		
ID	Mnemonic	Description	ID	Mnemonic	Description	ID	Mnemonic	Description
0	Si	Silicon	50	H	Hydride	110	CO2	aqueous CO2
1	NH4	Ammonium	51	F	Fluoride	111	H2S	aqueous H2S
2	H3O	Hydronium	52	Cl	Chloride	112	O2	aqueous O2
3	Li	Lithium	53	Br	Bromide	200	SPGM	Specific Gravity
4	Na	Sodium	54	I	Iodide	201	SIGMA	Specific Conductivity
5	K	Potassium	55	OH	Hydroxide	202	SIGMA2	Specific Conductivity 2
6	Rb	Rubidium	56	BO3	Borate	203	PH	PH
7	Cs	Cesium	57	CO3	Carbonate	204	degF	Temperature (degrees F)
8	Be	Beryllium	58	HCO3	Bicarbonate	205	degC	Temperature (degrees C)
9	Mg	Magnesium	59	OCl	Hypochlorite	206	DEGi	Initial Temperature
10	Ca	Calcium	60	ClO2	Chlorite	207	DEGF	Final Temperature
11	Sr	Strontium	61	ClO3	Chlorate	208	DEGA	Average Temperature
12	Ba	Barium	62	ClO4	Perchlorate	209	PSI	Pressure (psi)
13	Al	Aluminum	63	CN	Cyanide	210	PSII	Initial Pressure (psi)
14	Sn	Tin	64	NCO	Cyanate	211	PSIF	Final Pressure (psi)
15	Sn2	Tin(II)	65	OCN	Isocyanate	212	OHM	Resistivity (Rw)
16	Sn4	Tin(IV)	66	SCN	Thiocyanate	213	OHM75	Resistivity at 75 deg F
17	Pb	Lead	67	N	Nitride	214	OHME	Estimated Rw
18	Pb2	Lead(II)	68	N3	Azide	215	TDS	Total Solids
19	Pb4	Lead(IV)	69	NO2	Nitrite	216	TDSE	Estimated Total Dissolved Solids
20	Sb	Antimony	70	NO3	Nitrate	217	TDSC	Total Solids Computed
21	Sb3	Antimony(III)	71	NH2	Amide	218	NTU	Turbidity
22	Sb5	Antimony(V)	72	MnO4	Permanganate	219	mV	Redox Potential
23	Bi	Bismuth	73	P	Phosphide	220	SALNTY	Salinity
24	Bi3	Bismuth(III)	74	PO3	Phosphite	221	HARDNESS	Total Hardness
25	Bi5	Bismuth(V)	75	PO4	Phosphate	222	RATIO	Anion/Cation Ratio
26	Cr	Chromium	76	HPO4	Hydrogen phosphate	223	FLUID	Sample Volume
27	Cr2	Chromium(II)	77	H2PO4	Dihydrogen phosphate	224	GMCC	Fluid Density
28	Cr3	Chromium(III)	78	As	Arsinide	225	ALK	Alkalinity-Spectrometer
29	Mn	Manganese	79	AsO4	Arsenate	226	ALK2	Alkalinity-Test Kits
30	Mn2	Manganese(II)	80	AsO3	Arsenite	300	FORM	Formation
31	Mn3	Manganese(III)	81	Se	Selenide	301	AGE	Formation Age
32	Fe	Iron	82	S	Sulfide	302	TOP	Top Depth
33	Fe2	Iron(II)	83	HS	Hydrogen Sulfide	303	BASE	Base Depth
34	Fe3	Iron(III)	84	SO3	Sulfite	400	deg-Multi	Temperature Multi-meter
35	Co	Cobalt	85	HSO3	Hydrogen Sulfite	401	deg-Cond	Temperature Cond-meter
36	Co2	Cobalt(II)	86	S2O3	Thiosulfate	501	NH4-2	Ammonium-SPEC
37	Co3	Cobalt(III)	87	SO4	Sulfate	533	Fe2-2	Iron-SPEC
38	Ni	Nickel	88	HSO4	Bisulfate	569	NO2-2	Nitrite-SPEC
39	Ni2	Nickel(II)	89	O	Oxide	570	NO3-2	Nitrate-SPEC
40	Ni3	Nickel(III)	90	IO3	Iodate	587	SO4-2	Sulfate-SPEC
41	Cu	Copper(I)	91	BrO3	Bromate	630	Mn2-3	Manganese-KIT
42	Cu2	Copper(II)	92	OBr	Hypobromite	633	Fe2-3	Iron-KIT
43	Ag	Silver	93	CrO4	Chromate	652	Cl-3	Chloride-KIT
44	Au	Gold(I)	94	Cr2O7	Dichromate	675	PO4-3	Phosphate-KIT
45	Au2	Gold(II)	95	CH3COO	Acetate			
46	Zn	Zinc	96	HCOO	formate			
47	Cd	Cadmium	97	O2	Peroxide			
48	Hg2	Mercury(I)	98	CO4	Oxalate			
49	Hg	Mercury(II)						
100	Mo	Molybdenum						
101	Te	Tellurium						
102	Ti	Titanium						
103	Tl	Thallium						
104	U	Uranium						
105	V	Vanadium						
106	W	Tungsten						
107	Y	Yttrium						



Brent Campbell, Chance Reese, Saugata Datta KSU, John Victorine, J. Raney, John Doveton, KGS

http://chasm.kgs.ku.edu/ords/iqstrat.co2_brine_data_type_pkg.build_web_page

KGS CO₂ online web dashboard provides integrated view of monitoring activity



(http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/Ozark/Summary/CO2_II.html)

2D Plot Web App
 (http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/Ozark/Software/KS_Earthquake_2DPlot/index.html)

Accomplishments to Date in BP2 (September 2014 → current)

- **Class VI permit review –**
 - AoR through simulation
 - USDW evaluation
 - Financial assurance
 - PISC
 - Only RAIs, no NODs
 - Obtain Class II UIC permit, drill KGS #2-32, 92 ft of core with whole core routine and special analyses, comprehensive wireline log, test including 5-well interference test, complete and undergoing repressurization
- **MVA pre-injection baseline monitoring --**
 - 18-seismometers network
 - Geochemistry of brines in 10 Mississippian wells for Class II and VI monitoring
 - InSAR consistent point scatterers and geomechanical model to simulate surface deformation

Future Plans and Expectations

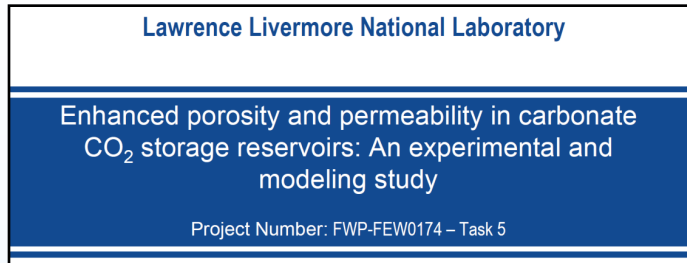
- **Complete repressurization of the Mississippian reservoir for CO₂-EOR injection and inject CO₂ -- September 2015**
 - Meeting with public in Wellington town hall meeting following commencement of Mississippian injection.
- **Obtain draft Class VI permit -- October 2015**
 - 6 mo. fabrication lead time CASSM, U-Tube, and Fiber Optic Array (pending decision); 2 months equip, test, and prepare #1-28 for injection
- **Obtain Class VI permit -- January 2016**
- **Drill, complete, test #2-28 Arbuckle monitoring well -- March 2016**
- **Inject CO₂ into Arbuckle -- April 2016**
 - **Employ Operational Plan for Safe and Effective CO₂ Injection**
 - **Complete CO₂ injection -- September 30, 2016**
 - **Requested 1 yr. PISC**
 - **Validation of models and predictions**
 - **A final report in 2017!**

Summary

- Use of Wellington Field as a calibration site and field demonstration
- Test best practice, cost-effective monitoring to aid in applying next-generation CO₂-EOR methods, refine model predictions, and optimize CO₂ utilization and storage
- Coupling the oil field and underlying saline aquifer to increase long-term safe & dependable CO₂ storage

Synergistic Activities

- Collaboration with Susan Carroll, PI, LLNL

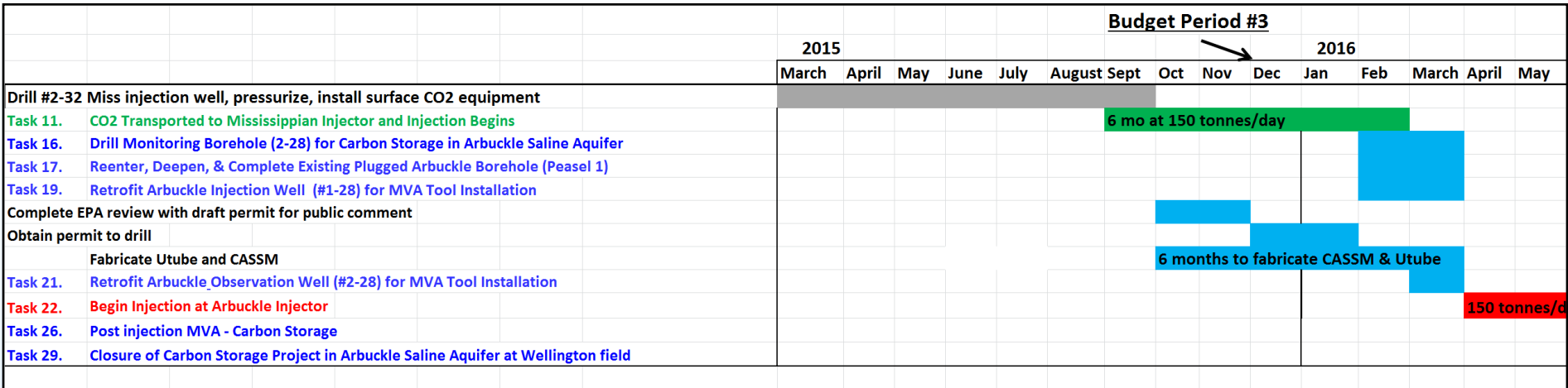


- task addition → *Experimental calibration of NMR well logs to determine pore connectivity in the injection zone at the Wellington CO₂ storage demonstration site, Kansas*
- Data rich
 - Carbonate and caprock cores, modern wireline logs, tests
 - Water and oil samples
 - Multicomponent 3D → Bob Hardage at BEG, new processing techniques
 - Earthquake catalog being built from operating IRIS/KGS 18-seismometer array
 - Monitoring and risk analysis from operational plan for safe and effective injection and adaptation by EPA for this project
 - Test NRAP tools
- Extensive Web (Java) application tools and development, petrophysical application focus, data archiving
 - Need more users

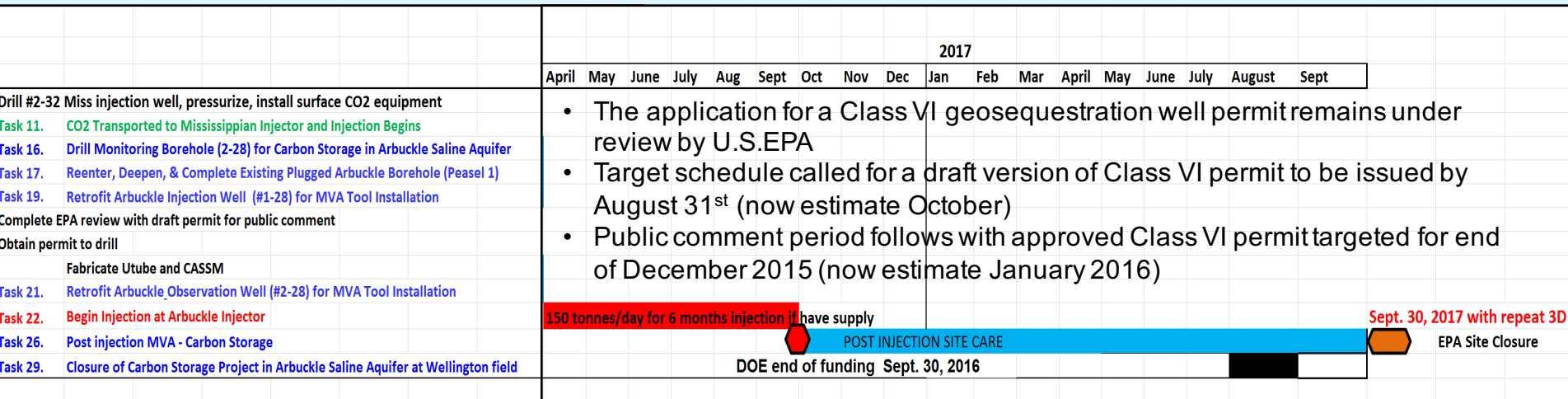
Appendix

Schedule – Wellington Small Scale Injection DE-FE0006821

Mississippian CO₂-EOR



Arbuckle CO₂ Class VI



Bibliography

Holubnyak, Yevhen, Watney, W., Rush, J., and Fazelalavi, F., 2014, Reservoir Engineering Aspects of Pilot Scale CO₂ EOR Project in Upper Mississippian Formation at Wellington Field in Southern Kansas, Energy Procedia 00 (2013) 000–000, 9 p.

Watney, W.L., 2014, “Carbon Storage and Utilization in Kansas – Are We Ready?” at Annual Oil and Gas Seminar, Kansas NextStep, Hays, Kansas.

Watney, W.L., Rush, J., and Raney, J., 2014, SMALL SCALE FIELD TEST DEMONSTRATING CO₂ SEQUESTRATION IN ARBUCKLE SALINE AQUIFER AND BY CO₂-EOR AT WELLINGTON FIELD SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS DE-FE0006821 Present update of project at DOE review meeting in Pittsburgh, Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting Developing the Technologies and Infrastructure for CCS

Bibliography

Watney, L., April 14, 2015, A Maturing Mississippian Lime Play in the Midcontinent – A Perspective on What We Know and Need to Know, KU Interdisciplinary Carbonate Consortium.

Watney, L., May 5, 2015, CO₂-EOR in the Wellington Field, Sumner County, South Central Kansas -- Southwest Kansas CO₂-EOR Initiative CO₂ utilization in oil fields and storage in Arbuckle saline aquifer in southern: Kansas, Implementing CO₂ Utilization and Storage (CCUS) in Kansas, KU TORP Improved Oil Recovery Conference, Wichita.

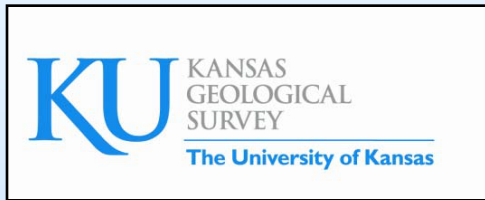
Watney, L., June 18 2015, invited presentation to Kansas Society of Professional Engineers, “Local Earthquake Activity, Wichita.

Watney, L., et al., August 2015, Workshop – Annual meeting of the Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association, Wichita

Kansas Geological Survey and KU TORP Present Carbon Dioxide EOR Applications for Kansas Operators

presented by

Kansas Geological Survey and Departments of
Geology at The University of Kansas and Kansas
State University



KIOGA Annual Meeting

Sunday August 2, 2015

10:00 am to 3:00 pm

Hyatt-Regency, Wichita, KS (downtown)



- **1. Highlight the work being conducted related to CO2-EOR in the state (Lynn 10:00-10:20 am)**
 - Regional and statewide CO2-EOR and storage assessments
 - Southwest Kansas CO2-EOR Initiative
 - Summary of Hall-Gurney CO2, pilot and commercial scale CO2-EOR
 - A new Kansas CO2-EOR Initiative
 - Proof of concept needed with a successful CO2-EOR injection at Wellington
 - Prospectus for Governor's Conference
- **2. Introduction to Wellington CO2-EOR small-scale test (Lynn 10:20-10:45)**
 - Support of DOE-NETL, Contract DE-FE0006821
 - Participation in Wellington CO2-EOR Project by *Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Industry and those serving the industry*
 - *Berexco, LLC – operator of the field and field-based activities, Linde, Praxair – CO2 supply, Fossil Drilling, MudCo, Devilbiss Coring Services, Halliburton, Core Lab, Trilobite Testing, Schlumberger, CMG, Continental Analytical Services, Inc.*
 - *Other collaborators – LLNL, LBNL, IRIS-PASSCAL, Tbirdie Consulting, Inc., KGS, KU Geology, KSU Geology*
- **3. Characterization of carbonate reservoirs by “exotic” logs (NMR, microresistivity imaging, geochemical log, etc.) --John Doveton (10:45-11:30)**
- **11:30– 12:00 -- Examine 98 feet of Mississippian core from the KGS #2-32**
(http://chasm.kgs.ku.edu/ords/qualified.well_page.DisplayWell?f_kid=1044998939)
- **LUNCH 12:00-12:30 p.m. -- Continue examination Mississippian core from the KGS #2-32**
- **4. Site characterization – Lynn , Mina Fazelalavi and John Victorine (12:30-1:00)**
 - Summary of stratigraphy, sedimentology, and diagenesis of the Mississippian reservoir –Drilling, coring, logging, and testing the Mississippian at Berexco Wellington KGS #1-32, KGS #1-28, #2-32
 - Core analysis and well testing - routine and special; ties to well logs and use in the geocellular model (*FZI* indices, flow units)
 - Well completion – acidizing
- **5. Petrel geocellular model and seismic inversion – Jason Rush (1:00-1:20)**
- **6. Reservoir characterization and well testing - Mina Fazelalavi (1:20-1:40)**
 - Capillary pressure and relative permeability
 - Pulse/interference test in KGS #2-32
- **7. Compositional simulation of CO2-EOR pilot -- Eugene Holubnyak (1:40-2:00)**
- **8. Monitoring performance of CO2 injection – 2:00-2:20**
 - Fluid monitoring – baseline and during CO2 injection – Lynn, Saugata Datta & Brent Campbell (KSU), John Victorine, Jenn Raney, Tiraz Birdie (Tbirdie) and Lynn
 - Microseismic monitoring – Lynn, George Tsoflias (KU), Alex Nolte (KU, KGS), Brandon Graham (KU, KGS), John Victorine and Jenn Raney (KGS), Lynn
 - InSAR-cGPS – Lynn, Mike Taylor (KU), Drew Schwab (KU, KGS), Tandis Bidgoli (KGS)
- **9. Open discussion of the Wellington CO2-EOR project and implementing CO2-EOR in Kansas – Lynn moderating (2:20-3:00)**