

CarbonSAFE Illinois

Macon County

DE-FE0029381

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Illinois State Geological Survey

University of Illinois

U.S. Department of Energy

National Energy Technology Laboratory

Carbon Management and Oil and Gas Research Project Review Meeting – Carbon Storage

August 2 - 11, 2021

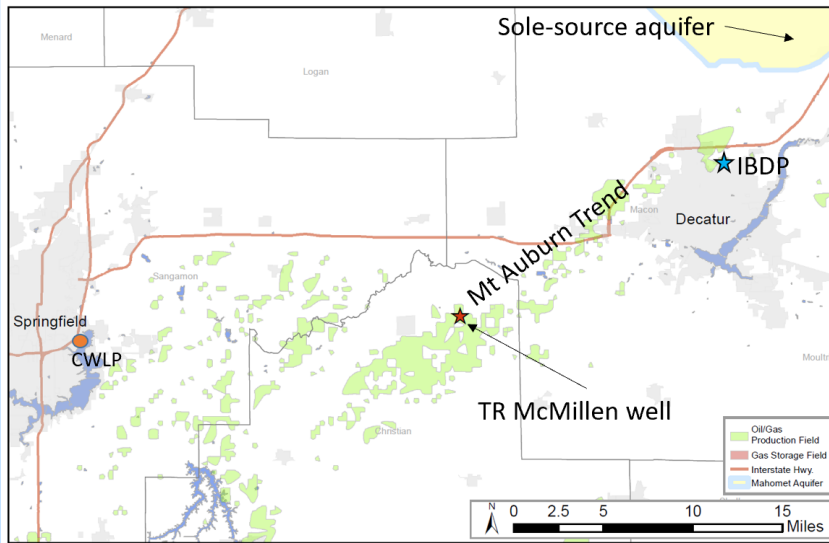
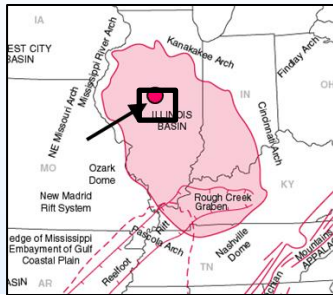
Presentation Outline

- Objectives
- Technical Status
 - Site Characterization
 - Modeling
 - Infrastructure & Future Development
- Accomplishments
- Lessons Learned
- Summary

Objectives

- Evaluate the feasibility of storage of 50 million tonnes of CO₂ injected over 30 year
- Establish workflows and generate data to assist commercial development of CCS

Site Selection



SYSTEM	GROUP	FORMATION	Storage Elements			
Ordovician	Maquoketa	Brainard	Secondary Seal	St. Peter-Knox Storage Complex	Cambro-Ordovician Storage Complex	
		Ft. Atkinson				
		Scales				
	Galena	Kimmswick				
		Decorah				
	Plateville					
	Ansell	Joachim				
		St. Peter				Potential target
	Knox	Shakoppee	Secondary Seal/Reservoir			
		New Richmond				
		Oneota				
Gunter						
Eminence						
Cambrian		Potosi	Potential target	Mt. Simon Storage Complex		
		Franconia				
		Ironton-Galesville				
		Eau Claire	Primary Seal			
		Mt. Simon	Target reservoir			
Precambrian						

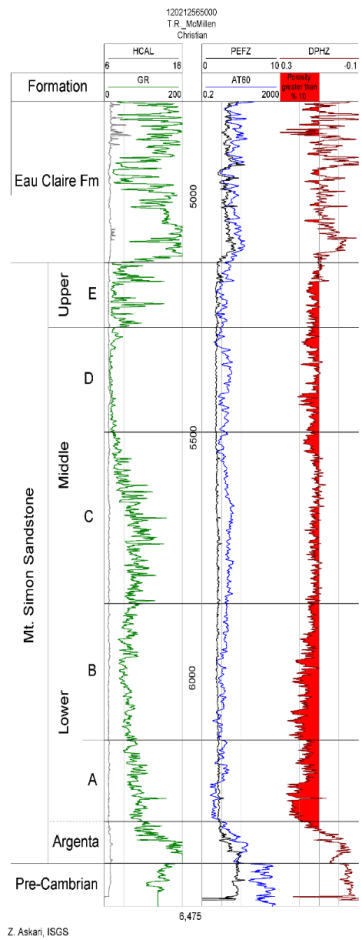
Data Acquisition & Analyses

- Regional geological data
- Drilled stratigraphic test well
 - Full diameter, sidewall cores
 - Geological descriptions
- Geophysical logs
 - Petrophysics
 - Geomechanics
- Well Tests
- Walkaway VSP
- 2D seismic



Site Characterization

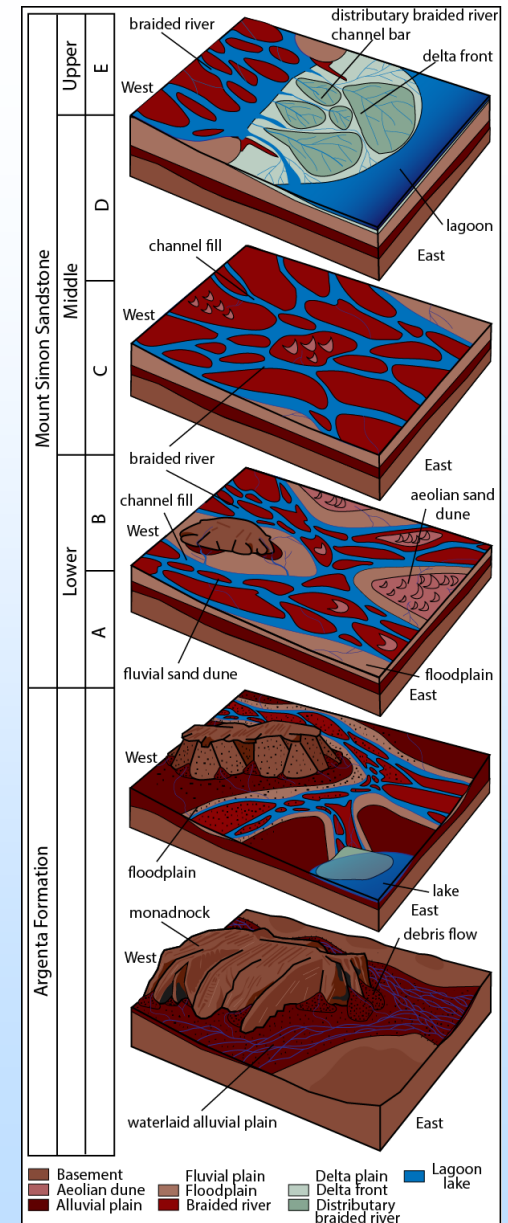
TR McMillen #2: Characterization well



Eau Claire: Primary containment

TD at 6,469 ft
150 feet of 3.5 inch core:
Silurian 62 ft
Lower Mt Simon 61 ft
Precambrian 27 ft
109 rotary sidewall cores
Extensive geophysical logs

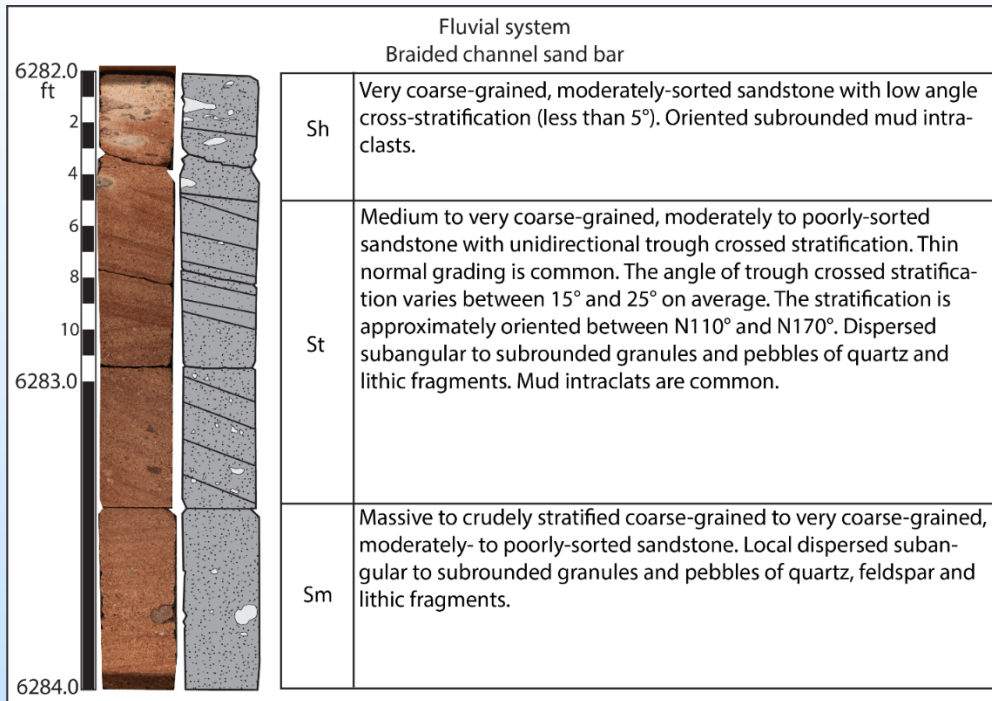
Lower Mt Simon Sandstone ("Arkose"): Primary Reservoir



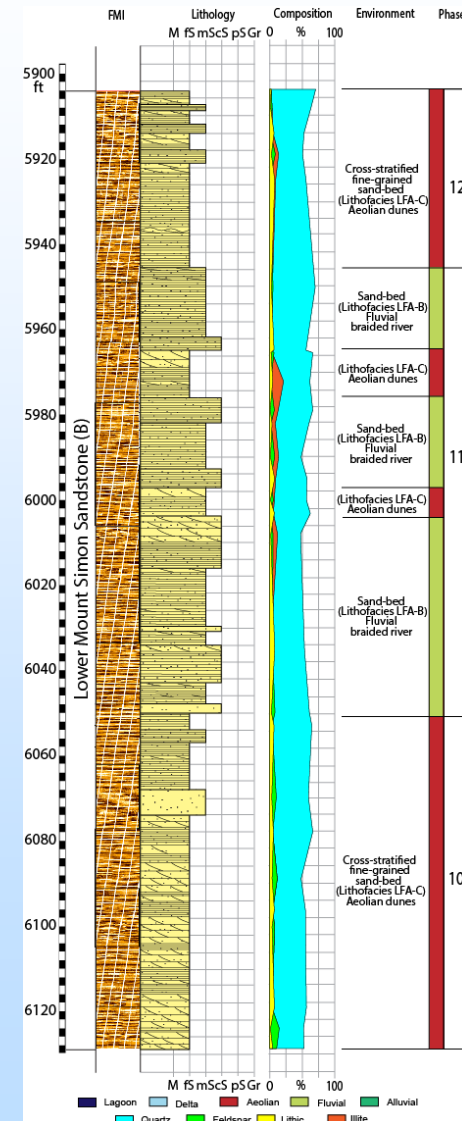
Depositional Environments

Depositional Framework

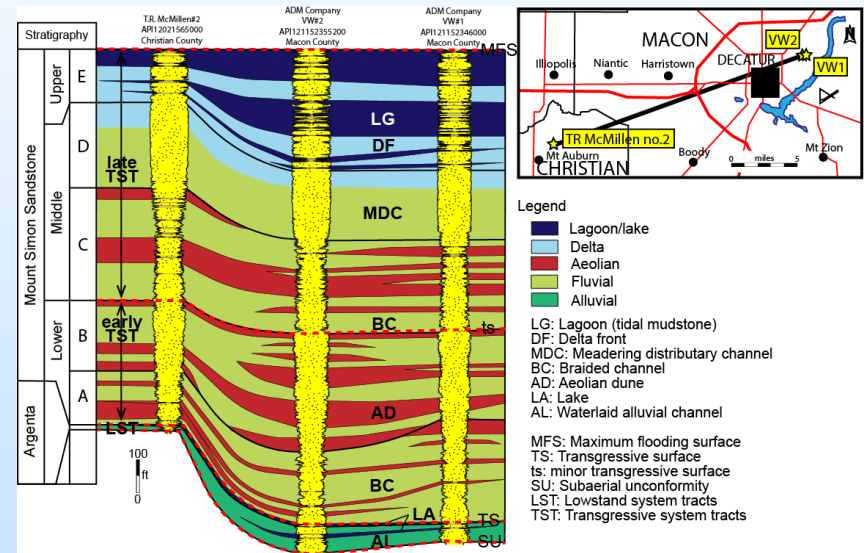
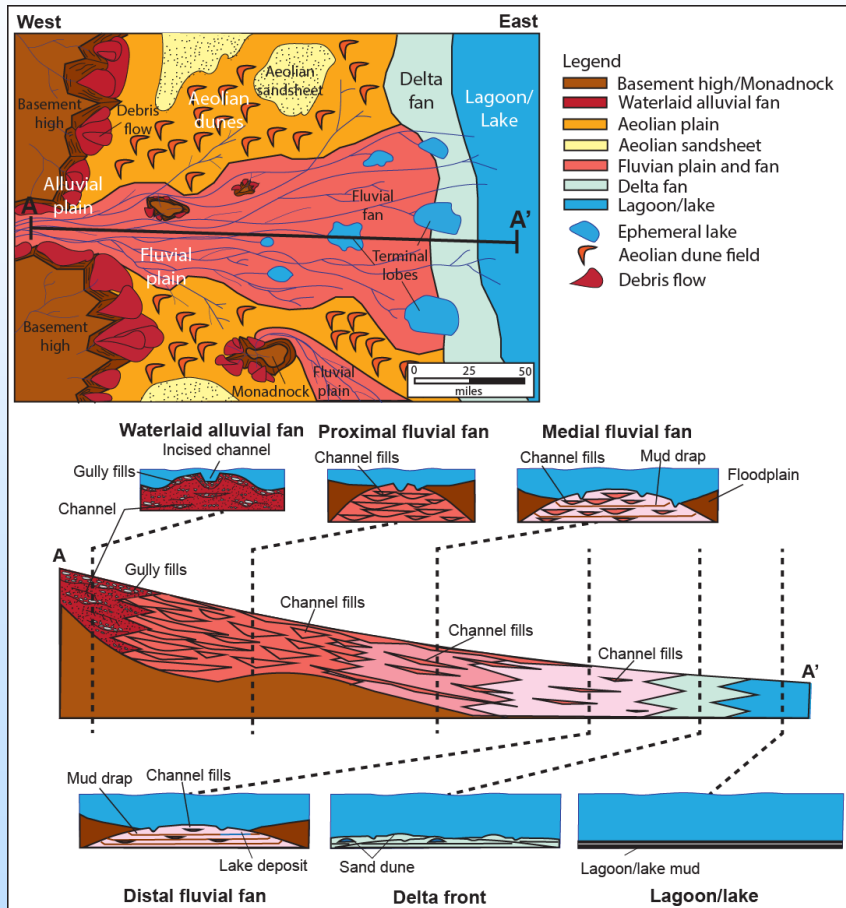
Core description and interpreted lithofacies



paleoenvironmental interpretation for
sequence stratigraphic framework

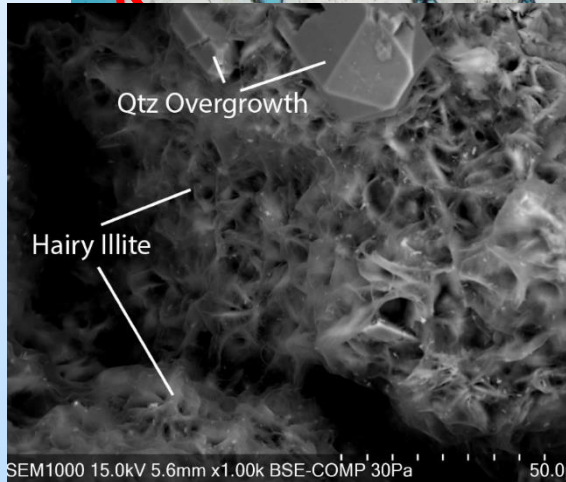
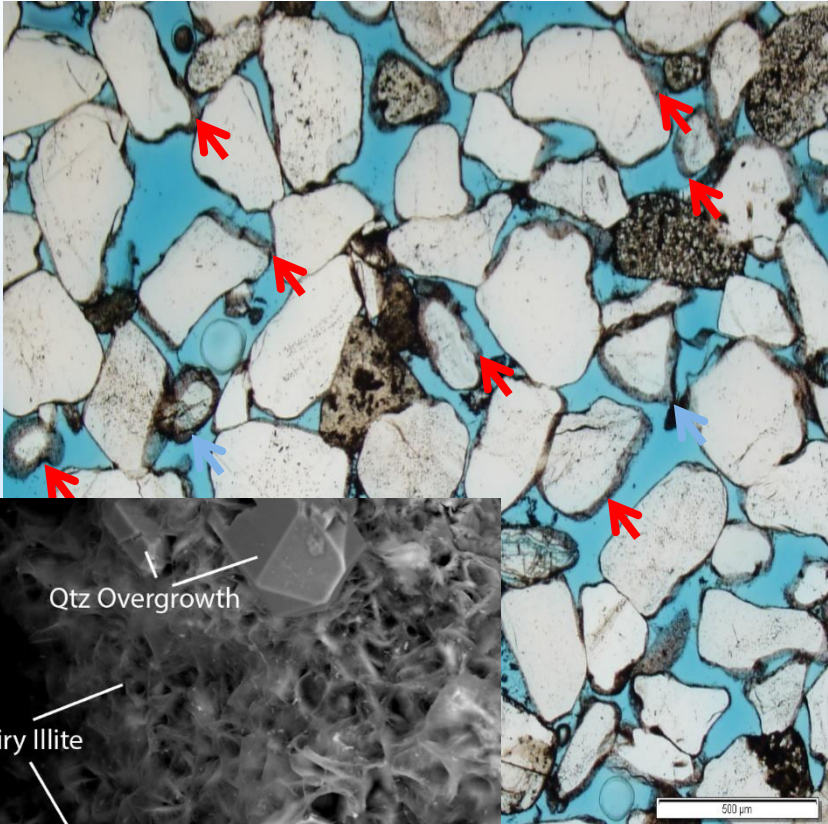


Conceptual Model

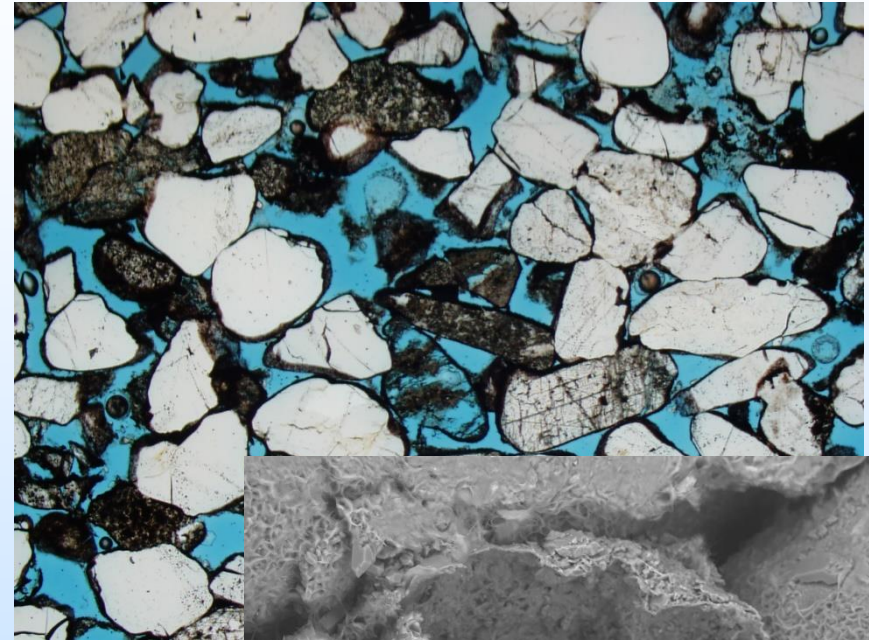


Reservoir Characterization

Role of Diagenesis



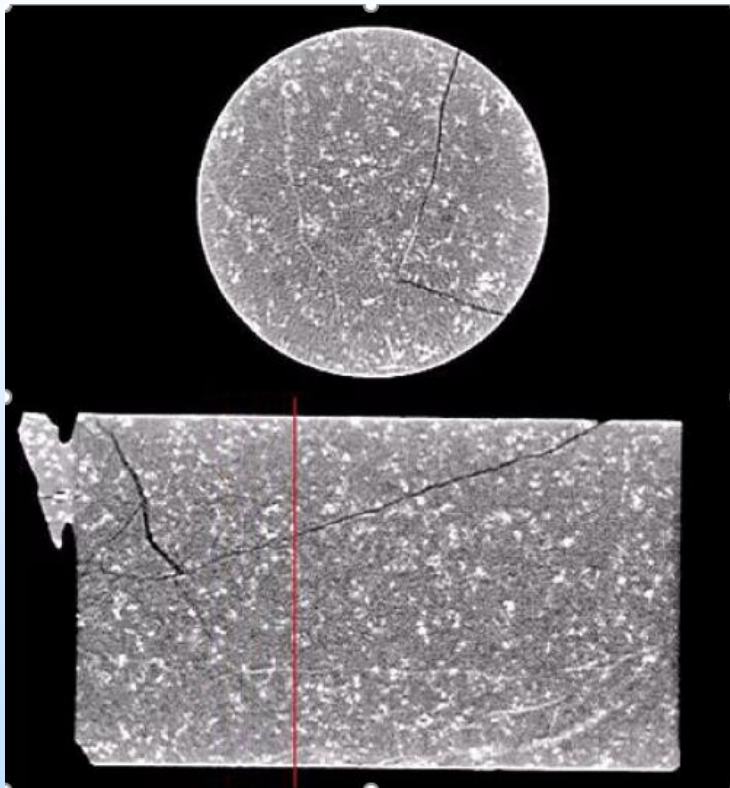
Illite linings prevent Quartz overgrowths from occluding porosity



Feldspar dissolution
– 2ry porosity

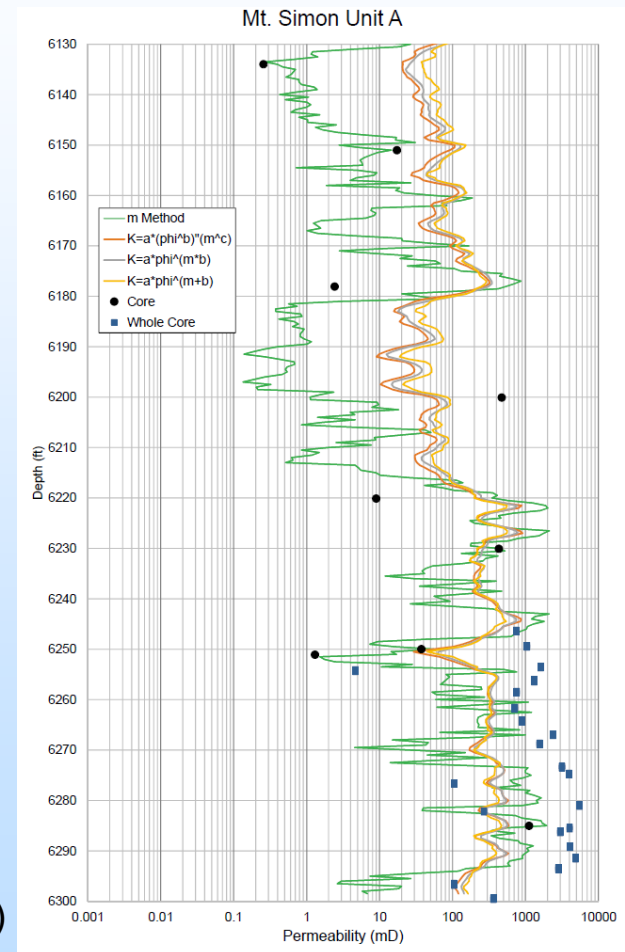
Reservoir Characterization

CT imaging of matrix



D. Crandell, NETL

permeability

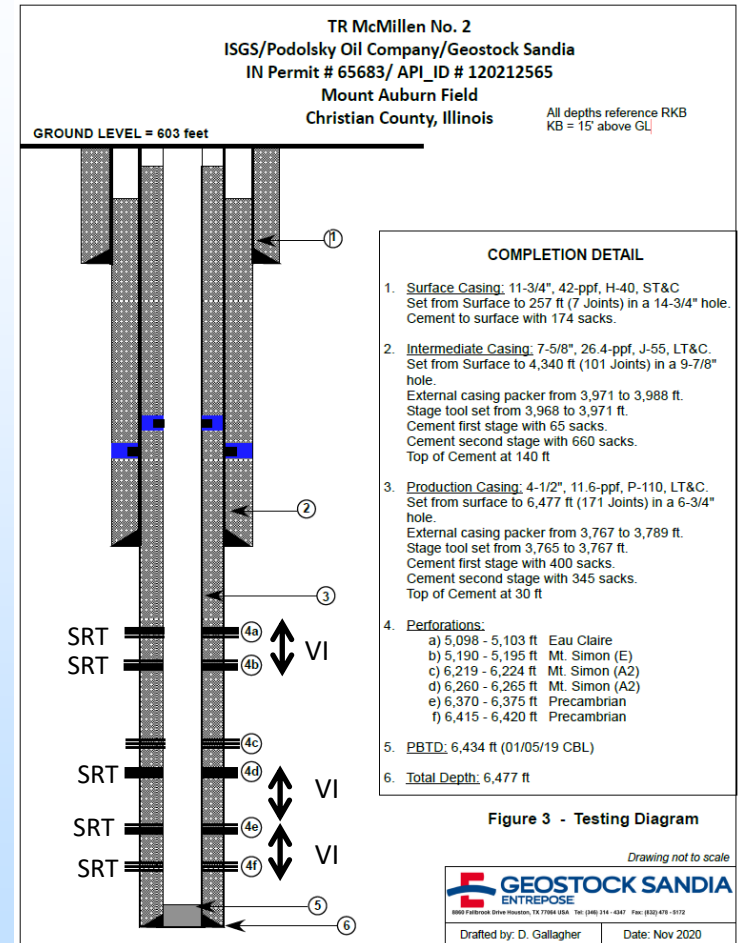
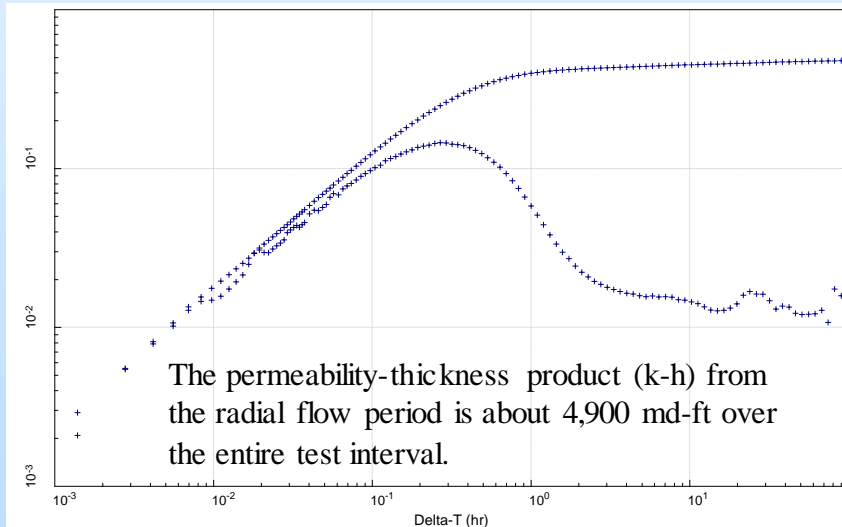


In Lower Mt Simon (Arkose)
 Porosity averages ~ 20%
 Permeability ca 100's of mD
 Side wall and whole core samples with Darcy permeability

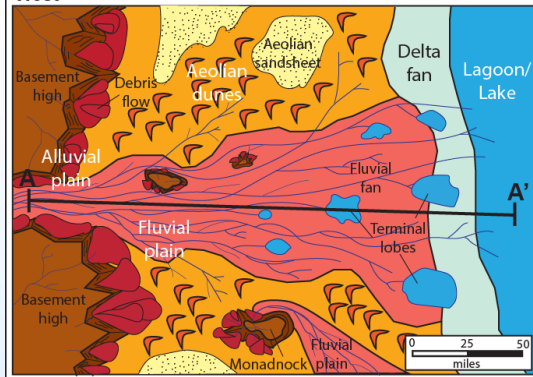
Well Testing

Formation Name	Abbreviation	Perforation interval, feet	Test interval depth and thickness, feet	Average porosity from log, %
Eau Claire	EC	5,098-5,103 5.0	5,098-5,103 5	8.0
Mt. Simon E	MtSE	5,190-5,195 5.0	5,175-5,219 44	13.4
Mt. Simon A2	MtSA2	6,219-6,224 5.0	6,193-6,250 47	20.2
Mt. Simon A1	MtSA1	6,260-6,265 5.0	6,252-6,300 48	23.8
Precambrian 2	PC2	6,370-6,375 5.0	6,363-6,386 23	~5
Precambrian 1	PC1	6,415-6,420 5.0	6,387-6,420 33	~3

MtSA2 derivative plot of the buildup tests' Shut In period following a 10-day flow period



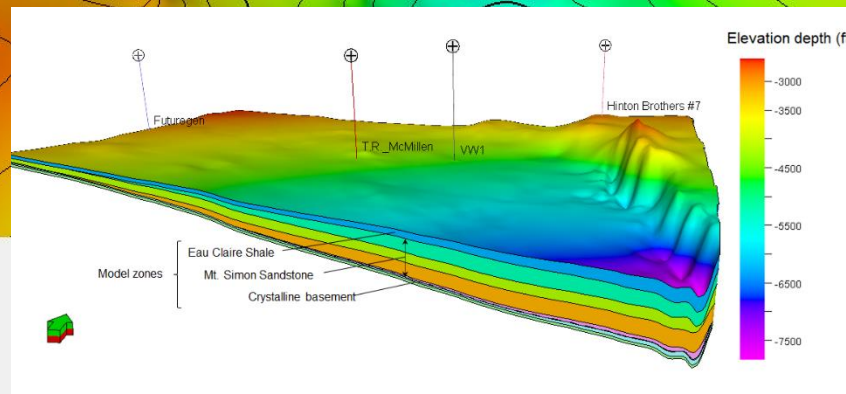
Modeling Workflow



Static Model

Regional Mapping

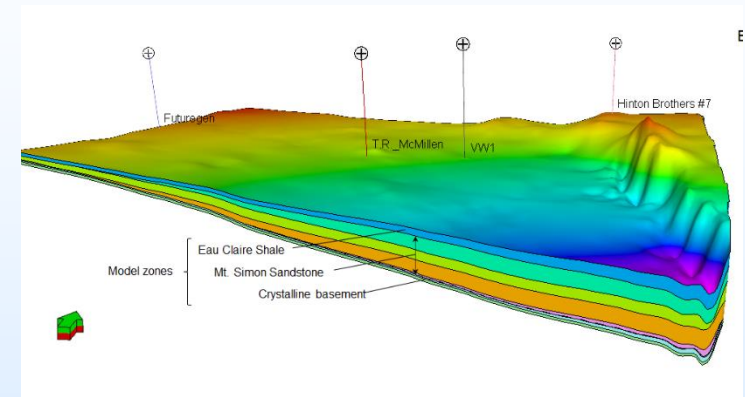
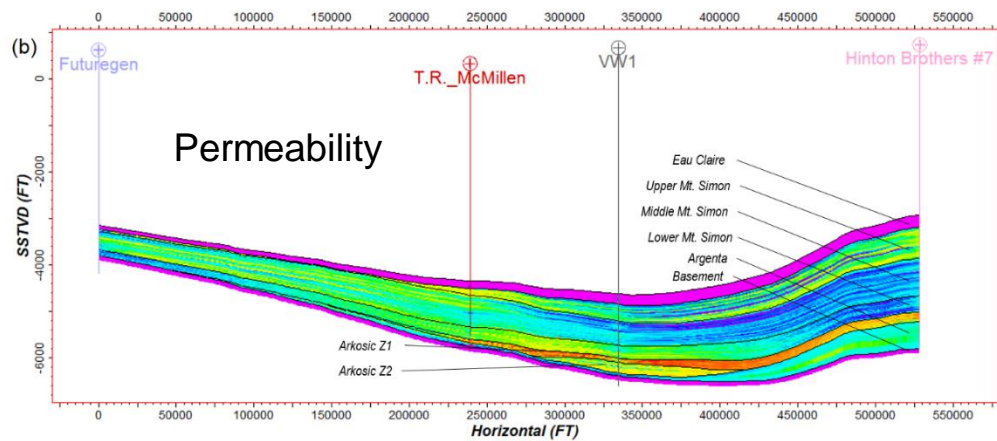
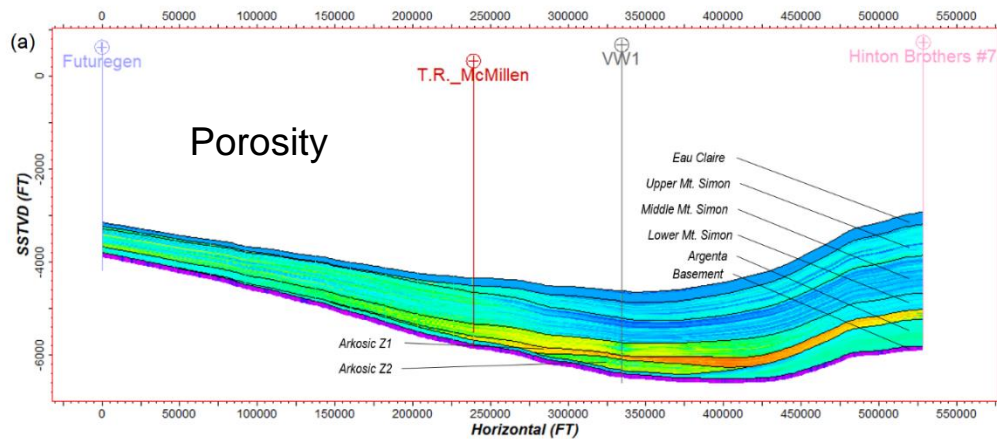
Reservoir Simulation



Static Model

W

E

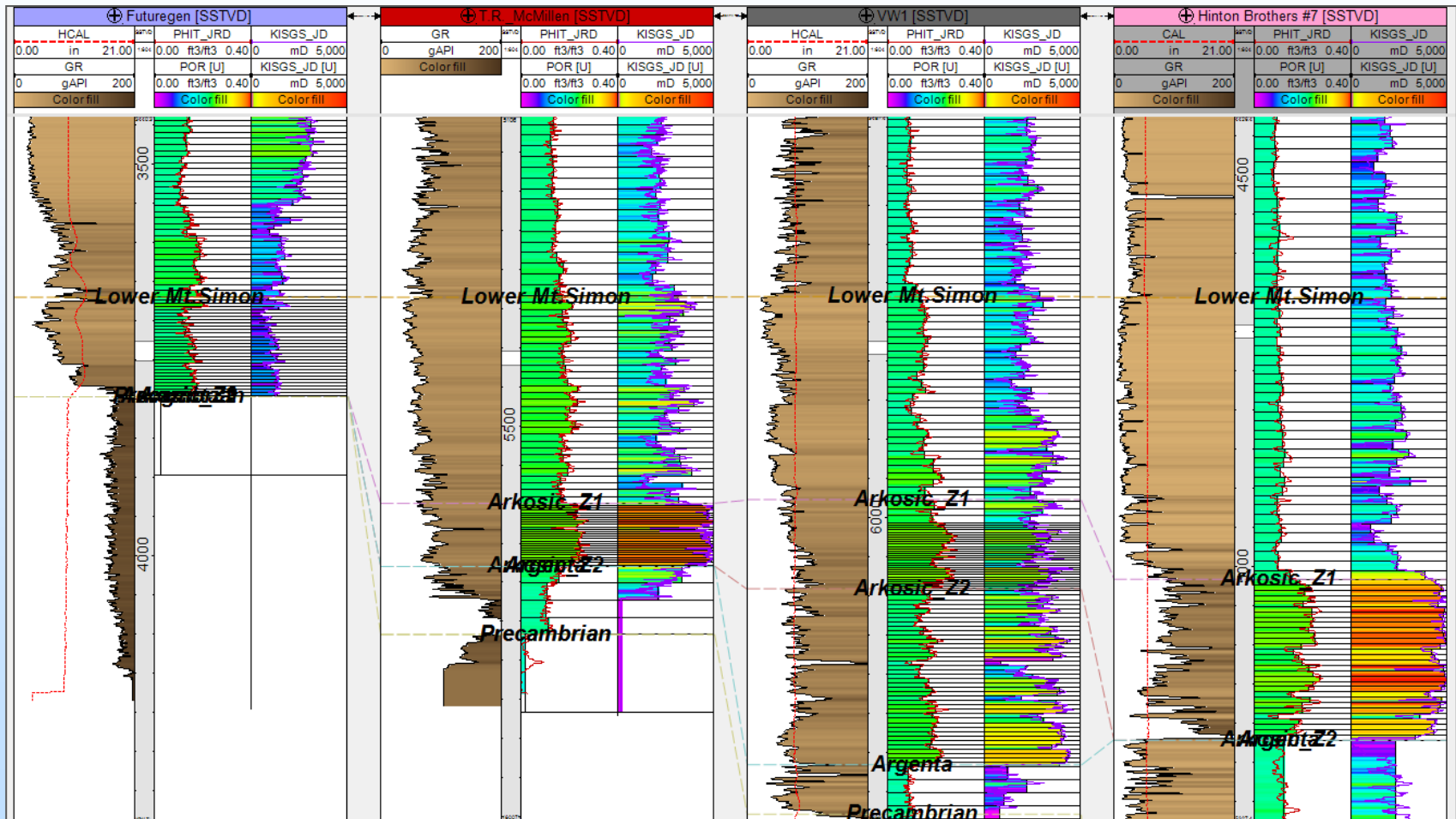


← ~ 100 miles →

Static Modeling

W

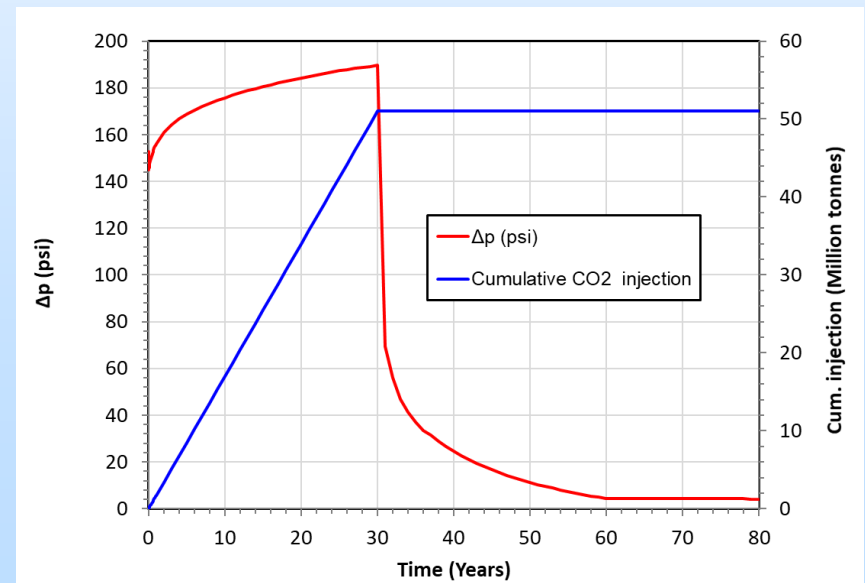
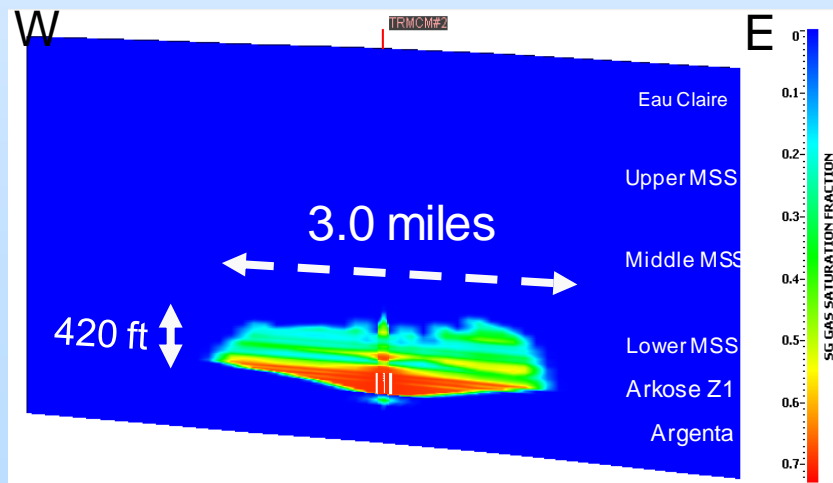
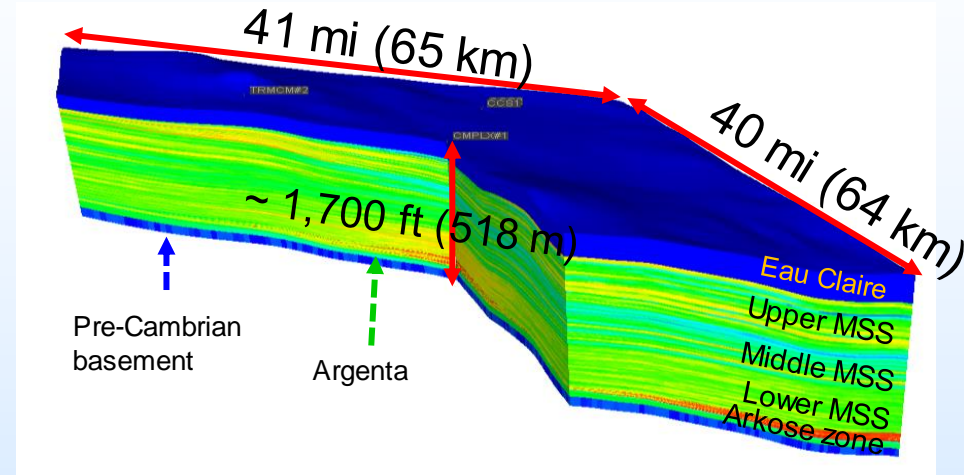
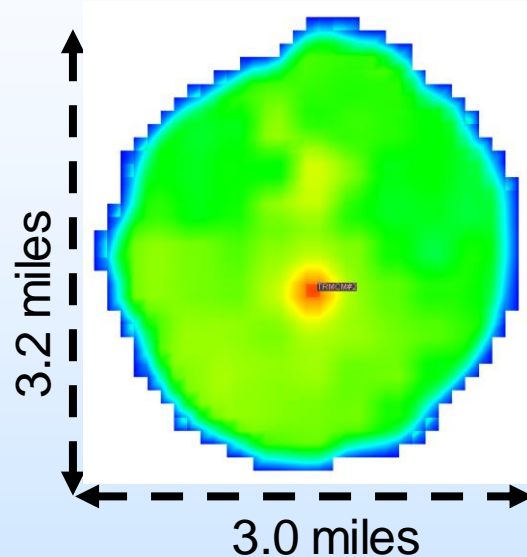
E



Dynamic Simulation

Single well scenario: 50 million tonnes CO₂ injected over 30 years

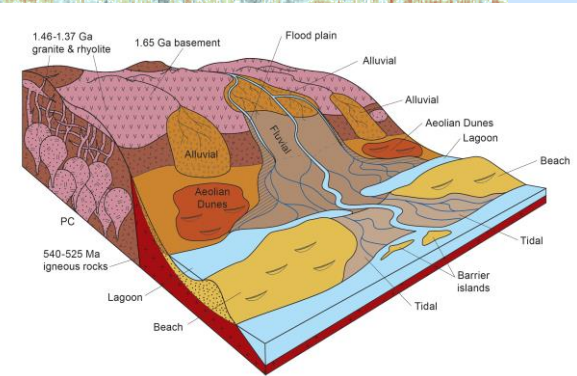
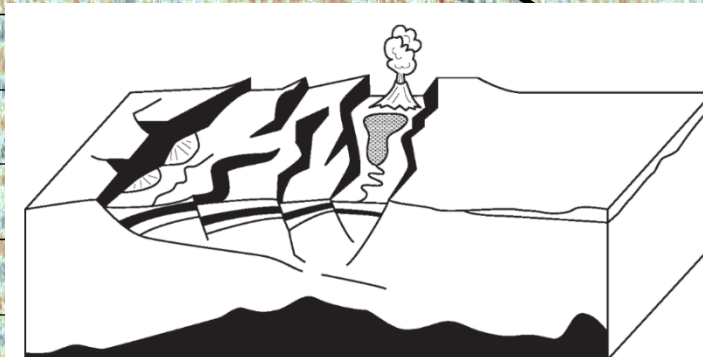
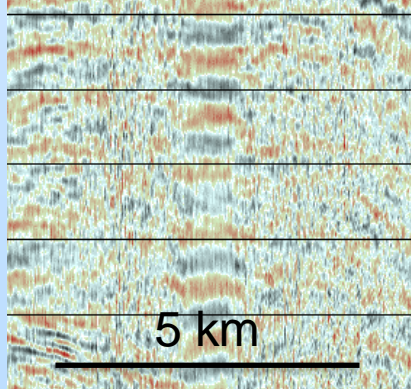
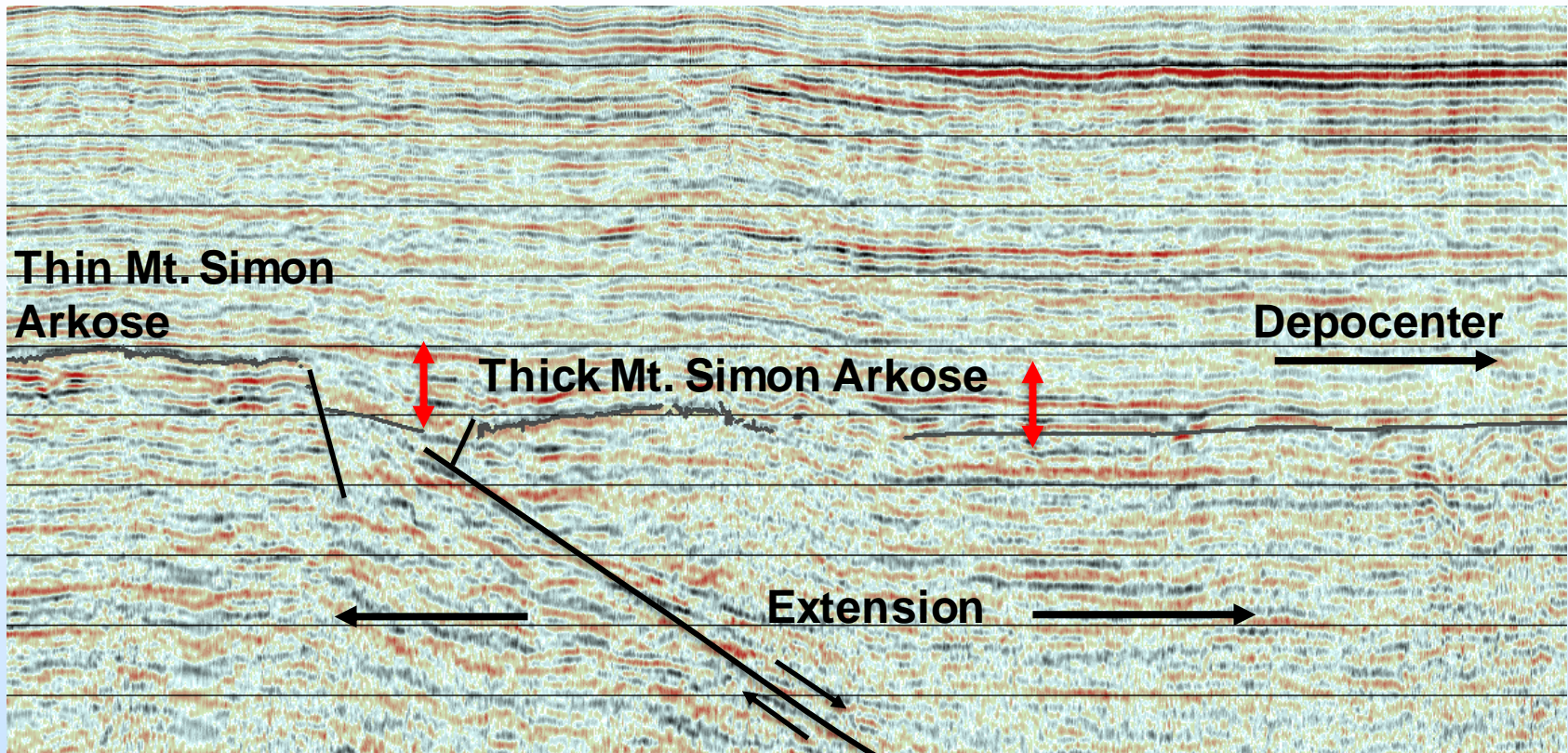
CO₂ saturation distribution (30 years injection)



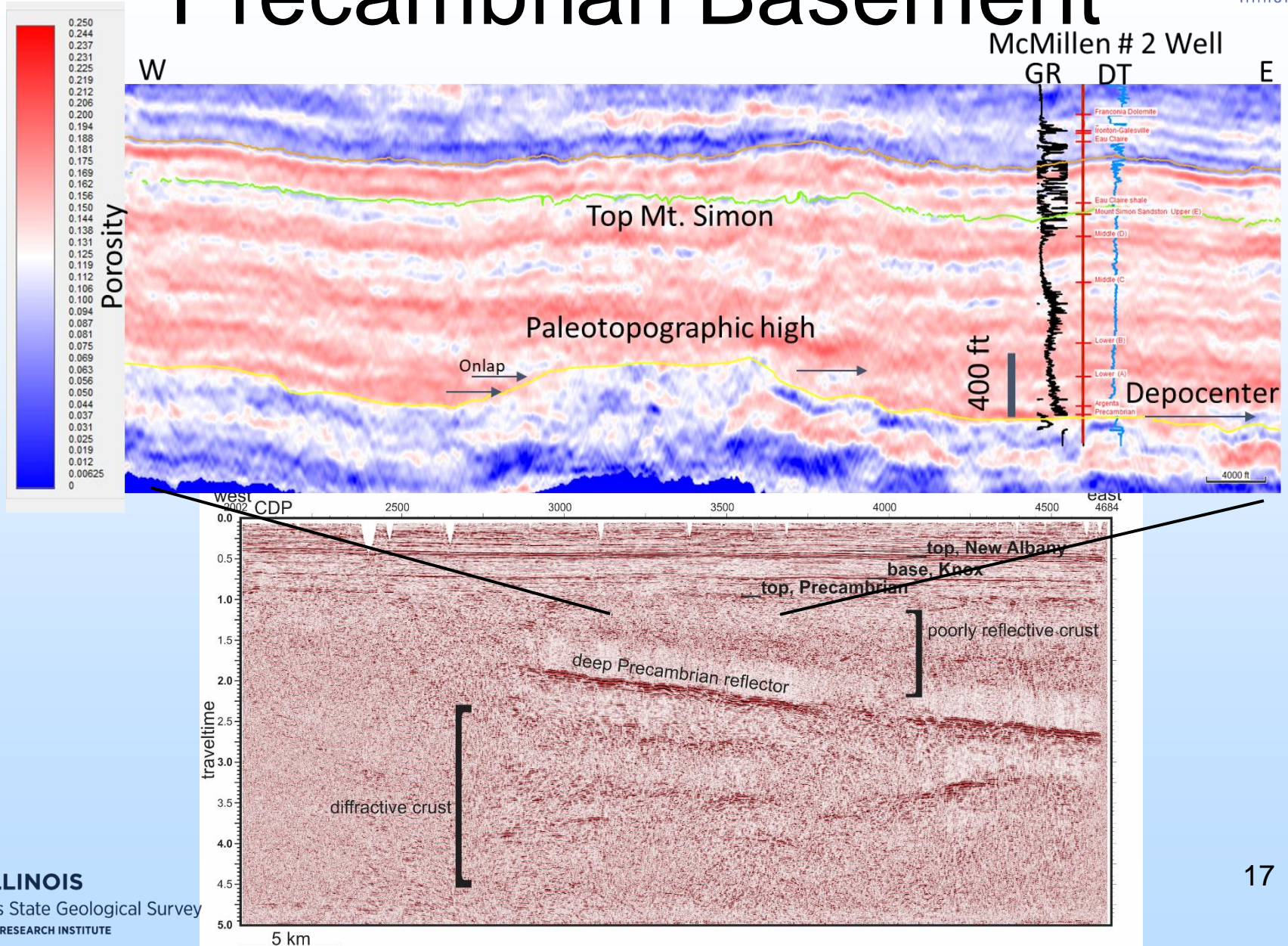
2D Seismic central Illinois

W

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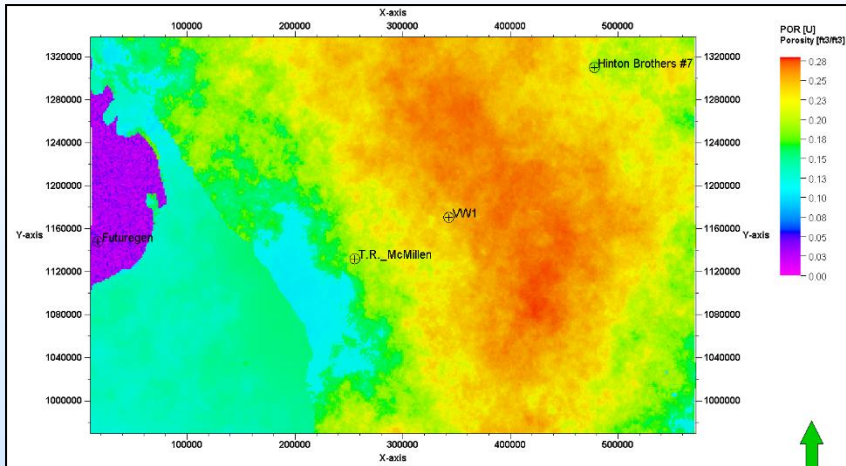


Precambrian Basement

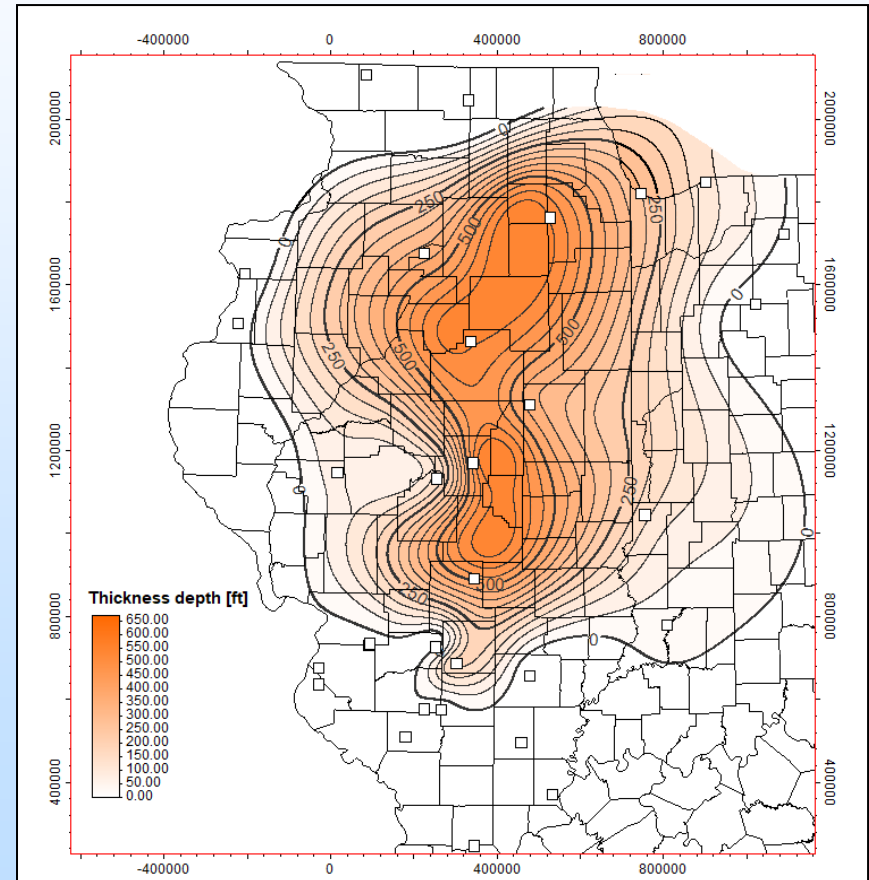


Regional Implications

Lower Mt Simon Sandstone net thickness (10% porosity cutoff)

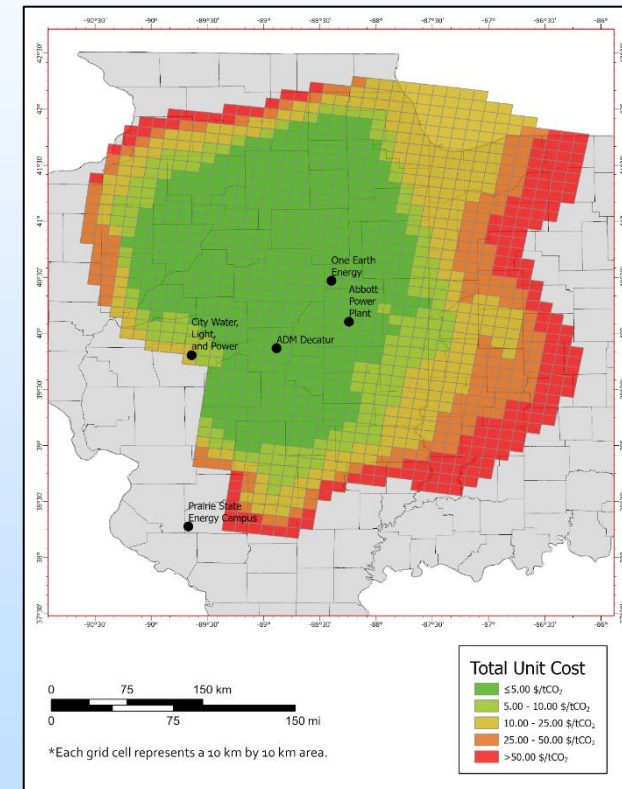
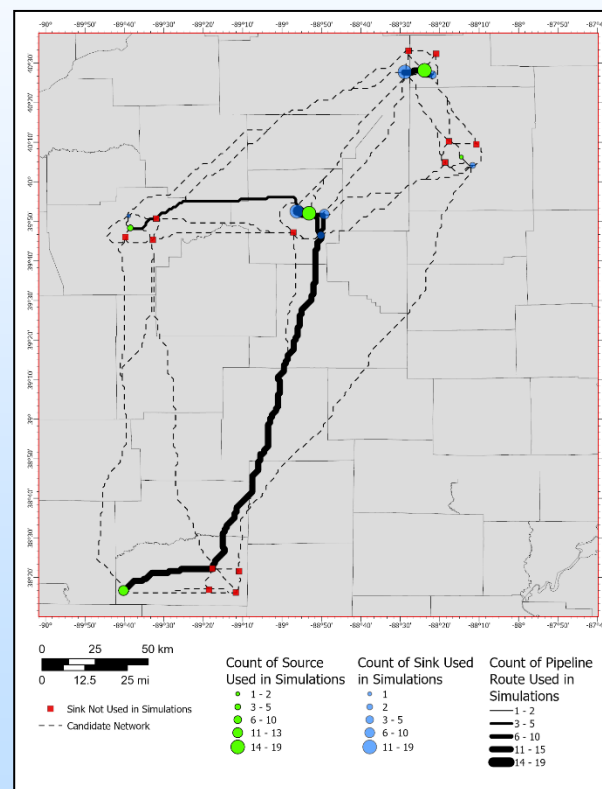
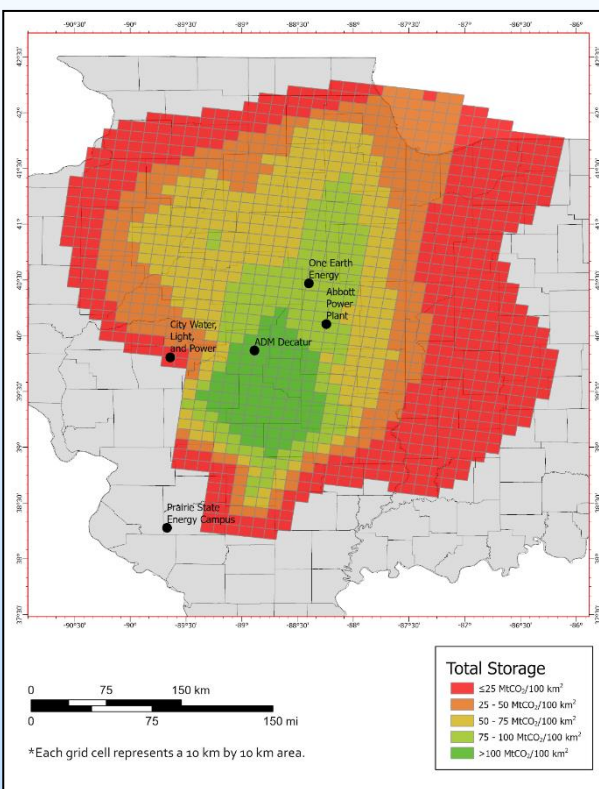


Modeled porosity distribution at top of Arkosic zone – mapped as absent in west and SW portion of map



Sim CCS Gateway

SimCCS Gateway, is a decision-support tool for designing CCS infrastructure



The method used in this study for creating these estimates is the Sequestration of CO₂ Tool (*SCO₂T*)

Accomplishments to Date

- Site Characterization
 - Data Acquisition and Analysis for Feasibility Evaluation
 - Drilled stratigraphic test well
 - Collected and analyzed core, geomechanical tests,
 - In situ well tests
 - 2D seismic
- Business Case Study
- Regional Infrastructure for Development - SimCCS
- NRAP toolkit was employed and used in Risk Assessment
- Stakeholder Analysis
- Modeling site and Simulation of injection
- Establishment of feasibility of storage of 50 Mt over 30 years

Lessons Learned

- Collect as much data from the well as possible while accessible
 - Fracture gradients
 - Core from confining strata
 - Well tests – ensure there is enough time for investigation
- Following a site evaluation workflow to ensure iterative improvements to geological interpretations and modeling is important

Project Summary

- The Mt Simon Storage Complex of the Central Illinois Basin has excellent geological characteristics for CO₂ storage.
- Single injection wells are feasible for storage of 50 million tonnes CO₂ injected over 30 years
- Project has generated data that expands regional understanding of reservoir and seal characteristics
- Geologically the region is highly suitable for commercial development of CCS

CarbonSAFE Macon County Team

I ILLINOIS

Illinois State Geological Survey

PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE



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ENERGY



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TECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY



Appendix

- These slides will not be discussed during the presentation, **but are mandatory.**

Benefit to the Program

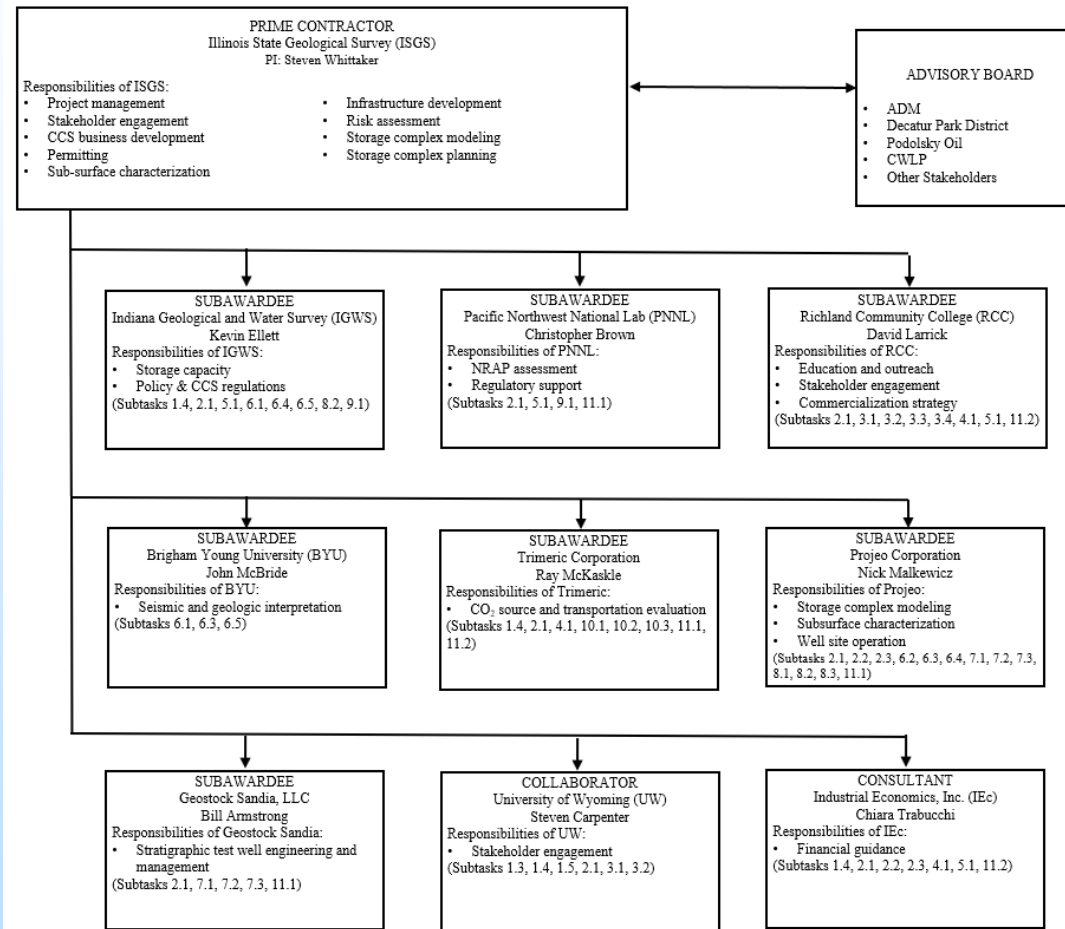
- The program goals being addressed are to improve understanding of integrated storage project site selection and characterization and to determine the feasibility of developing commercial scale geologic storage of CO₂.
- Project benefits statement.
 - Identifying geological storage sites suitable for storage of over 50 million tonnes of CO₂ is essential for developing commercial-scale CCS projects to address greenhouse gas emissions from industrial sources. There are relatively few large carbon storage projects in deep saline reservoirs, and this gap in development knowledge will be addressed by the research in this project. Our work will address improving our storage capacity estimates to attain an industry standard of $\pm 30\%$ or better for investment decisions. The data from this study will be used within the NRAP Toolkits to move toward validating technologies to ensure storage permanence and to improve reservoir storage efficiency. The knowledge gained will contribute to best practice manuals about CCS technology and issues that will be of broad use to other sites and future commercialization efforts.

Project Overview

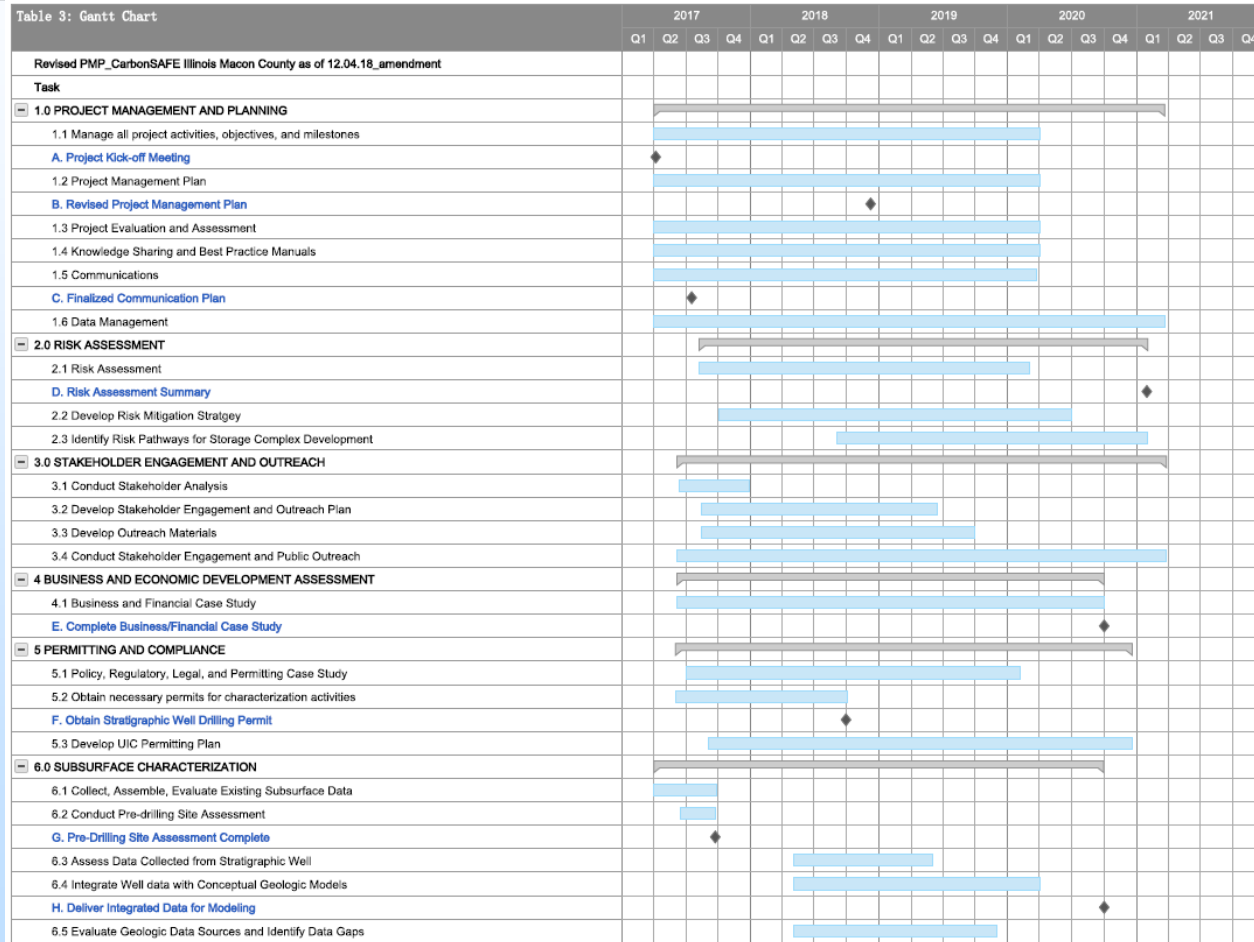
Goals and Objectives

- Objectives of this project (DE-FE0029381) are to establish the feasibility of developing a commercial-scale geological storage complex in east-central Illinois that could store 50 million tonnes or more of industrially sourced carbon dioxide (CO₂).
 - Drill a stratigraphic test well for site characterization
 - Conduct 2D seismic surveys for site and regional characterization
- The well and seismic data were collected and contributed to overall site characterization. The project workflow has established the feasibility for storage of 50 million tonnes or more of CO₂.

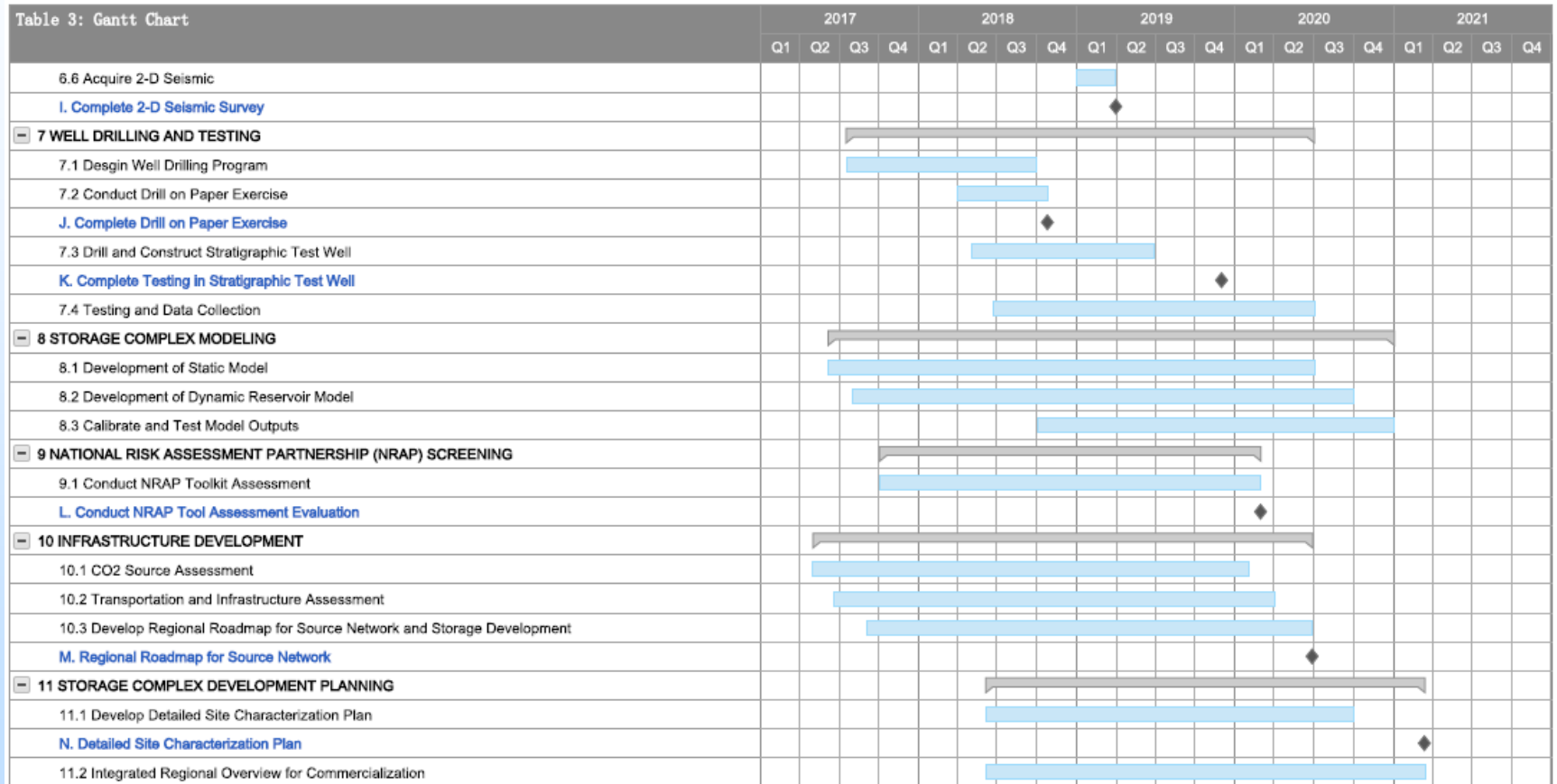
Organization Chart



Gantt Chart



Gantt Chart



Bibliography

- List peer reviewed publications generated from the project per the format of the examples below.
- Journal, one author:
 - Gaus, I., 2010, Role and impact of CO₂-rock interactions during CO₂ storage in sedimentary rocks: International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, v. 4, p. 73-89, available at: XXXXXXXX.com.
- Journal, multiple authors:
 - MacQuarrie, K., and Mayer, K.U., 2005, Reactive transport modeling in fractured rock: A state-of-the-science review. Earth Science Reviews, v. 72, p. 189-227, available at: XXXXXXXX.com.
- Publication:
 - Bethke, C.M., 1996, Geochemical reaction modeling, concepts and applications: New York, Oxford University Press, 397 p.

