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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ENERGY & MINERALS | SUBSURFACE ENERGY RESOURCES

Mitchell CarbonSAFE

DOE Project Number DE-FE0032268

Nate Grigsby- PI

Nathan Webb and Sherilyn Williams-Stroud- CoPIs



Illinois State Geological Survey


PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

U.S. Department of Energy

Fossil Energy and Carbon Management and National Energy Technology Laboratory

Carbon Management Research Project Review Meeting

Monday August 5th; 2024, 1:25 PM





Acknowledgements

- This material is based on work supported by the Department of Energy Award Number DE-FE0032268
 - FPM Mary Dailey
- Through a university grant program, IHS Petra and SLB Techlog software were used for the mapping and well log analysis work presented herein.



Background: CO₂ Source

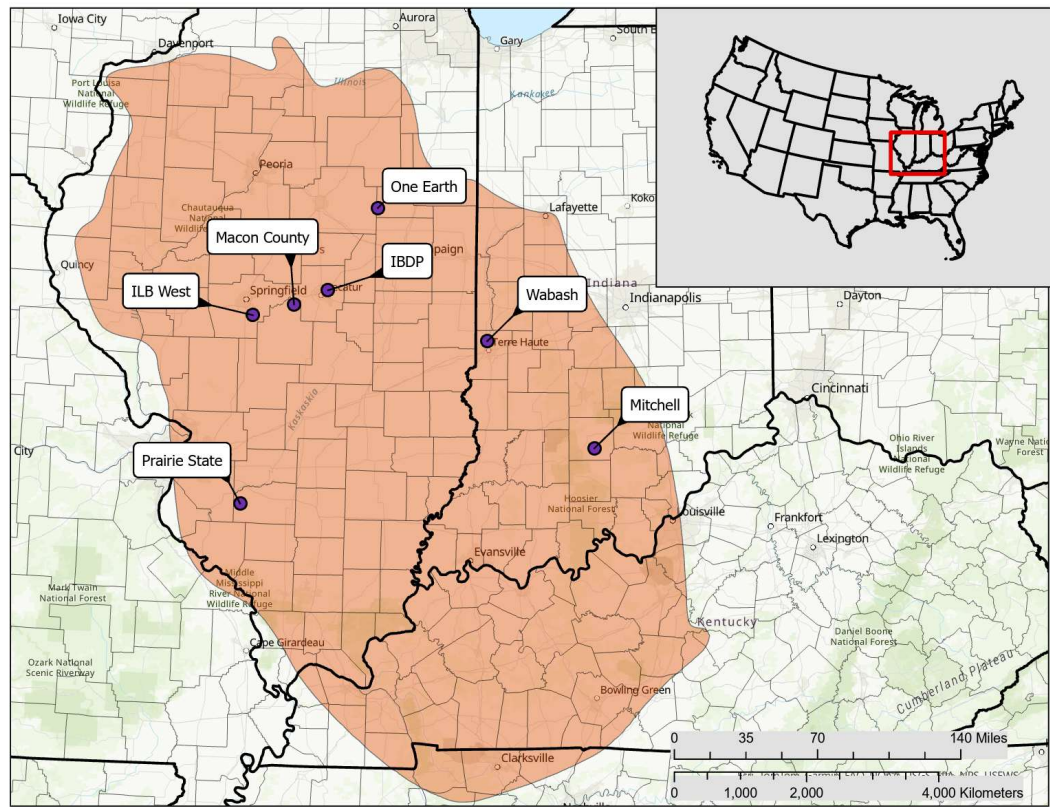


ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ENERGY & MINERALS | SUBSURFACE ENERGY RESOURCES

- Cement production accounts for ~8% of global CO₂ emissions
- Heidelberg Materials' Beyond 2020 Strategy
 - 2030: Reduce CO₂ to 50% of 1990 emissions
 - 2050: Net zero
- Mitchell Cement Plant
 - Established in 1897
 - \$650M upgrade complete on June 15th 2023
 - 2nd largest in North America
- Projects selected for DOE awards
 - FE0032222---FECM FEED study: 2-2.6 Mt CO₂/year
 - FE0032268---CarbonSAFE Phase II (this study)
 - CD0000009---OCED CCS Demonstration project: Capture/transport FEED, Class VI Permit



Background: Regional Setting



System	Series	Group	Formation	Storage Elements	
Ordovician	Late	Maquoketa	Brainard Sh.	Seal	
			Fort Atkinson Ls. Scales Sh.		
	Middle	Black River	Trenton Ls	Reservoir	
			Plattin Fm. Pecatonica Fm. Joachim Dol. Dutchtown Fm.		
		Ancell	St. Peter Ss	Reservoir	
		Lower	Knox Supergroup	Everton Dol	Reservoir/ Seal
	Shakopee Dol			Reservoir	
	New Richmond Ss				
	Oneota Dol			Reservoir/ Seal	
	Gunter Ss				
Cambrian	Upper			Potsdam Supergroup	Potosi Dol
		Munising	Franconia Fm. Ironton Ss Galesville Ss		Reservoir
			Davis Fm.		
		Eau Claire Fm.	Seal		
		Mt. Simon Ss	Reservoir		
Precambrian			Basement Complex		

Cambro-Ordovician Storage Complex



Background: Anticipated Local Geology

- **New Richmond Sandstone**; 2,800 ft deep; 400 ft thick (>200 ft net)
 - Several porous/permeable sandstone embedded in dolomite
- **Potosi Dolomite (Vuggy Knox)**; 3,700 ft deep; 2,800 ft thick
 - Vugular dolomite can act as reservoir and seal
 - Unpredictable
 - Target at Wabash (75 miles NW)
- **Mt. Simon Sandstone**; 5,800 ft deep; 1,200 ft thick
 - Regional studies suggest low porosity but limited data
 - Target at Decatur (IBDP; 150 miles NW)
- **Seals**
 - Maquoketa and Eau Claire both thick and laterally extensive
 - Mt. Carmel Fault 12 miles east

System	Series	Group	Formation	Storage Elements	
Ordovician	Late	Maquoketa	Brainard Sh.	Seal	
			Fort Atkinson Ls.		
	Middle	Black River	Trenton Ls	Reservoir	
			Plattin Fm.		
			Pecatonica Fm.		
			Joachim Dol.		
			Dutchtown Fm.		
	Lower	Knox Supergroup	St. Peter Ss	Reservoir/Seal	
			Everton Dol		
			Shakopee Dol		
New Richmond Ss					
Oneota Dol					
Gunter Ss					
Cambrian	Upper	Potsdam Supergroup	Potosi Dol	Reservoir	
			Munising		Franconia Fm.
					Ironton Ss
			Galesville Ss		
			Davis Fm.		
Eau Claire Fm.	Seal				
Precambrian			Mt. Simon Ss	Reservoir	
			Basement Complex		

Cambro-Ordovician Storage Complex



Project Overview

- Prepare Mitchell for Class VI permit
 - Geologic characterization
 - Establish geologic suitability of the site for CCS
 - Develop Community Benefit Plan
 - Conduct risk assessment
 - Evaluate technical and economic feasibility of site

- Performance Dates
 - 10/2023 to 9/2025
- Funding summary
 - \$8,898,036 federal funds
 - \$2,224,760 cost share
 - **\$11,122,796 total**

	Project Funding Profile Per Project Team Member					
	Budget Period 1					
	Year 1		Year 2		Total	
	DOE Funds	Cost Share	DOE Funds	Cost Share	DOE Funds	Cost Share
Applicant (ISGS/UIUC)	\$1,820,986	\$286,548	\$1,744,316	\$286,552	\$3,565,302	\$573,100
Heidelberg		\$1,576,988				\$1,576,988
Projeo Corporation	\$5,011,752				\$5,011,752	
Indiana Geological and Water Survey	\$100,000	\$25,336	\$100,000	\$25,336	\$200,000	\$50,672
Trimeric Corporation			\$24,974		\$24,974	
Gnarly Tree Sustainability Institute	\$47,535	\$11,884	\$48,473	\$12,116	\$96,008	\$24,000
Total (\$)	\$6,980,273	\$1,900,756	\$1,917,763	\$324,005	\$8,898,036	\$2,224,760
Total Cost Share (%)						20%



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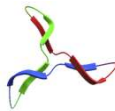
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Mitchell CarbonSAFE team

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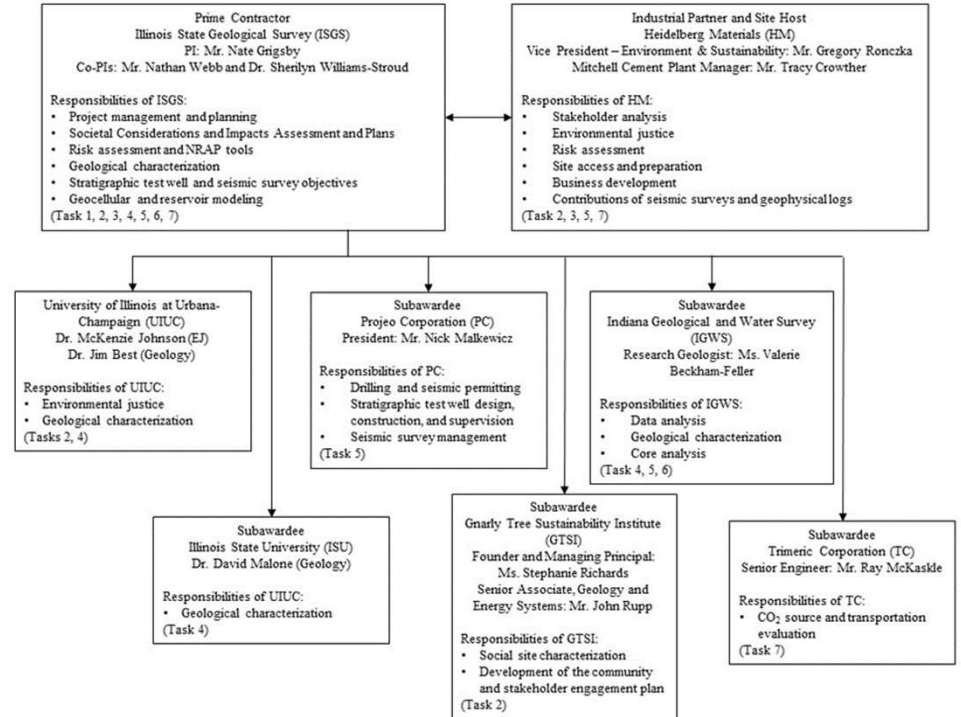


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Project Execution Plan (Tasks)

- **1: Project Management and Planning**
- **2: Community Benefit Plan**
 - Community outreach programming
- **3: Risk Assessment and Monitoring**
 - Identification of project risks
 - Development of mitigation and monitoring strategies
- **7: Storage Complex Development Planning**
 - Conceptual level design study

Expected Outcomes

- **1: Effective project management**
- **2: Updated CBP**
 - DEIA Implementation
 - Community engagement strategy
 - EEJ assessment and J40 Initiatives
- **3: Site specific risks and mitigation strategies**
- **7: Technical and economic feasibility of site**





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Project Execution Plan (Tasks)

- **4: Subsurface Characterization**
 - Develop and update conceptual geologic models of reservoirs and seals
 - Data evaluation
- **5: Drilling and Field Data Acquisition**
 - Stratigraphic test well
 - ~7,200 ft (through Mt Simon)
 - Sophisticated logs, ~600ft core, ~100 sidewall, 3 DSTs
 - 2D Seismic Survey
 - 54 miles to evaluate structure and formation continuity
- **6: Storage Complex Modeling**
 - Geocellular Modeling
 - Reservoir Simulations

Expected Outcomes

- **4: Refined characterizations**
 - Conceptual geologic models for targets and seals
 - Local fluid properties (USDW)
- **5: Site specific data to inform Tasks 4 and 6**
- **6: Constrain reservoir injectivity, containment, capacity**
 - Area of Review



Task 2: Community Benefits Plan

- Planned/undertaken community engagement
 - To occur after CarbonSAFE phase II**
 - Tri-fold flyers developed and distributed
 - Coordination with Heidelberg Materials to prepare for future phases
 - Potential interviews with HM staff, policy makers, community advisory panel
- Progress towards SMART milestones
 - Year 1: Assess state of DEIA within project team:
 - DEIA assessment survey developed and distributed. To be analyzed next month.
 - Year 2: Summarize and quantify participation of interns and student researchers from groups underrepresented in STEM:
 - List of interns and student researchers compiled. To be tracked throughout project.

Project Facts

- Assess geology to determine the feasibility of carbon storage at Mitchell
- Well drilled for geological research
- At 7,200 feet deep it will be one of the deepest in Indiana
- Collect 600 feet of core (rock samples)
- Collect sophisticated geophysical well logs
- Rare opportunity to examine the deep geology in south/central Indiana
- Develop a 2-way engagement strategy to help understand community concerns and facilitate communication

Project Timeline

- Winter 2023 – Project starts
- Summer 2024 – Drill research well and gather data
- Fall 2025 – Finish reservoir simulations and conclude project
- Spring 2026 – Permanently plug and abandon well

About the Project

The Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) is conducting a preliminary assessment of the carbon storage potential of the geology beneath the Heidelberg Materials cement facility in Mitchell, Indiana. This project is part of a Department of Energy funded CarbonSAFE program and includes drilling a research well about three miles northeast of Mitchell.

The well, Heidelberg #1, will reach an estimated depth of over 7,200 feet, making it one of the deepest in the state, and will produce rock cores, fluid samples, and sophisticated geophysical well logs that will provide an exciting opportunity to learn about the deep geology of the eastern Illinois Basin. A major focus will be on assessing the geologic properties of the deepest sandstones, dolomites for their carbon storage potential and overlying shales for their sealing capacity. The well will be plugged upon completion of the project.

Geologists from ISGS and the Indiana Geological and Water Survey (IGWS) will evaluate data from this research well, along with other data from the region, to understand the injectivity, capacity, and containment potential of the local geology.

Stratigraphic Column from the Illinois Basin



Task 2: Community Benefits Plan

• Background

- Developed annotated bibliographies referencing academic journal articles, professional reports, and case studies on **best practices in public engagement around CCUS** and **public perceptions of CCS**
- Generated preliminary list of stakeholders common to CCUS projects

• Site-Specific

- Developing social site characterization (PESTEL and Ejscreen) of 10-mile radius around Mitchell site
- Stakeholder analyses & mapping of Mitchell to reflect best practices in public engagement around CCUS

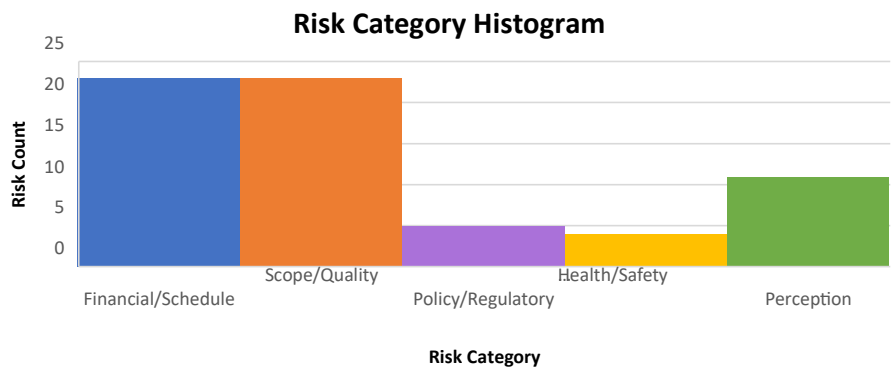
Political	Economic	Social	Technological	Environmental	Legal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislation supportive of CCS • State elected officials supportive of CCS • Need to better understand local politicians' opinions of CCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy recovering from pandemic • Inflation expected to increase project costs • Significant financial incentive for CCS with 45Q • Importance of Heidelberg Materials to local economy • Need to model economic benefits of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for stable employment and investment • Concerns regarding population with less than HS education, low life expectancy, prevalence of heart disease, number of residents with disability, access to broadband Internet, food insecurity • Need to better understand public opinions of CCS, Heidelberg Materials, and climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage potential of saline aquifers • Relative safety of process • Need for local expertise • Need to determine spread of CO2 in saline aquifers and to assess salinity of brine and porosity of rocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about number of impaired waters, brownfields, leaking underground storage tanks, emissions reductions • Need to ensure injection sites are below aquifers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal rights to pore space are well-defined to property owner • CCUS project developers can use eminent domain • Responsibility for injection site passes to state after 12 years or when injection stops • Need to identify spread of plume and impacted property owners



Task 3: Risk Assessment and Monitoring



- Initial risk registry and Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM) complete
 - 66 total risks
 - Assigning severity, likelihood, consequence, mitigation
- Risk workshop 1
 - Evaluate risk definitions and categories
 - Provide feedback and edits

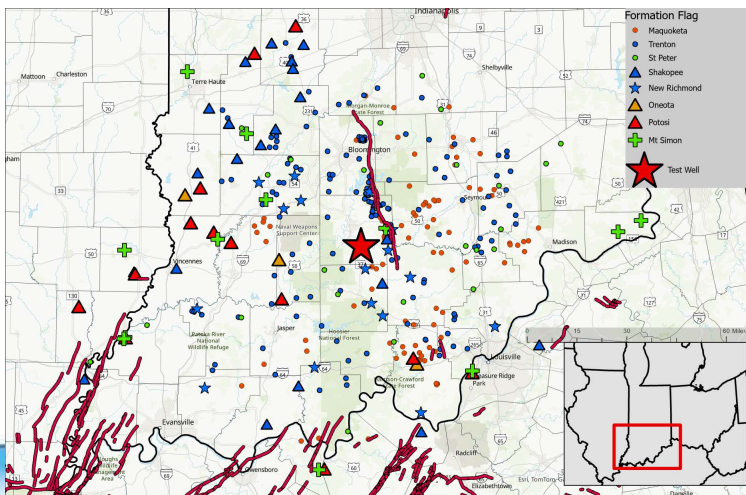


Risk	Likelihood	Severity	Mitigation
CarbonSAFE Phase II			
Potosi lost circulation	High	High	LCM, cement plugs if necessary
Budget overruns	High	High	Effective and thorough planning and project management
Subsequent Phases			
Community Resistance	Medium	High	Effective engagement
Unsuitable Geology	Low	High	Alternative injection plans
Project activities put drinking water at risk	Low	High	Safe drilling practices, effective planning and project management



Task 4: Subsurface Characterization

- Conceptual: Literature review, analogues
 - Set expectations, provide context for data
- Site Specific: Analyze local data
 - Wells within 50-mile radius that encounter Maquoketa
 - Compile data, constrain local properties



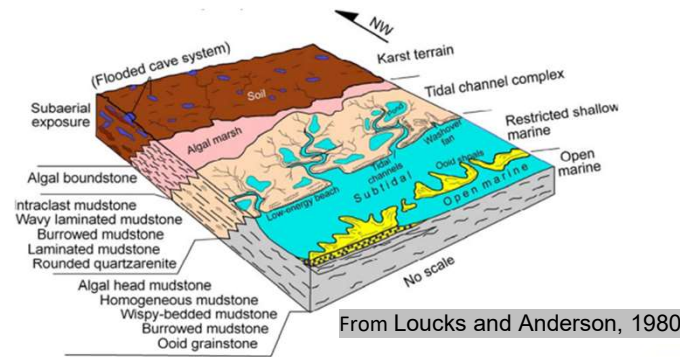
Well #	System	Series	Group	Formation	Storage Elements	
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				Fort Atkinson Ls.		
		Middle	Black River	Trenton Ls	Reservoir	
				Plattin Fm.		
Ancell			Pecatonica Fm.			
			Joachim Dol.			
64		Lower	Knox Supergroup	Prairie du Chien	Dutchtown Fm.	Reservoir/ Seal
					St. Peter Ss	
	Everton Dol			Reservoir/ Seal		
					Shakopee Dol	
					New Richmond Ss	Reservoir
					Oneota Dol	Reservoir/ Seal
					Gunter Ss	
					26	Upper
Franconia Fm.	Reservoir/ Seal					
		Ironton Ss				
		Galesville Ss				
Eau Claire Fm.	Seal					
	12	Precambrian	Basement Complex	Mt. Simon Ss	Reservoir	

Cambro-Ordovician Storage Complex



New Richmond-Conceptual Model

- Western Kentucky carbon storage test @ Marvin Blan (70 miles south)
 - Core = Tidal channel complex with cyclic depositional cycles
 - Sandstone has consistently high porosity/permeability
 - Variability in dolomite
- Analogues: Ellenburger, Arbuckle, Roubidoux
 - Characterization techniques
 - Flow unit geometry
 - Pitfalls
 - Uncertainties



From Loucks and Anderson, 1980

Plate 2.2.8

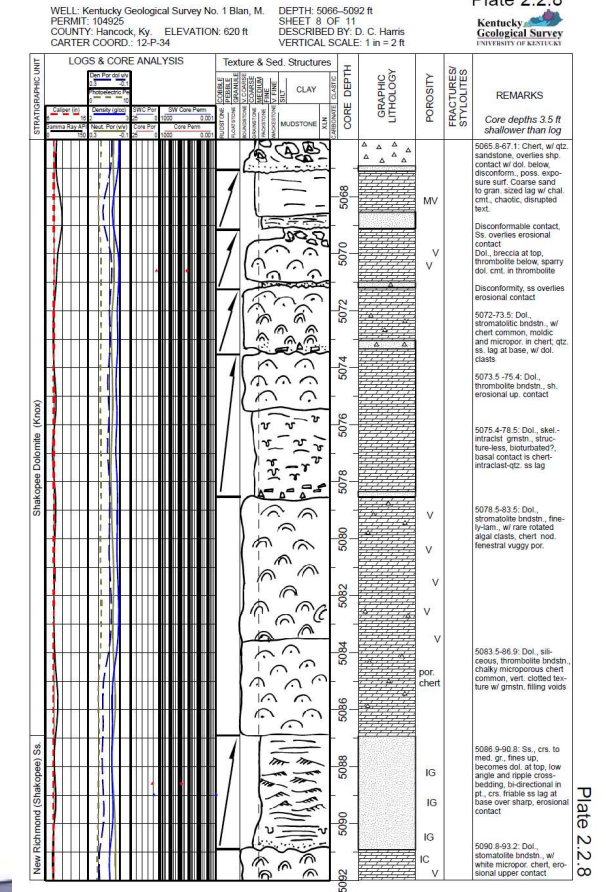


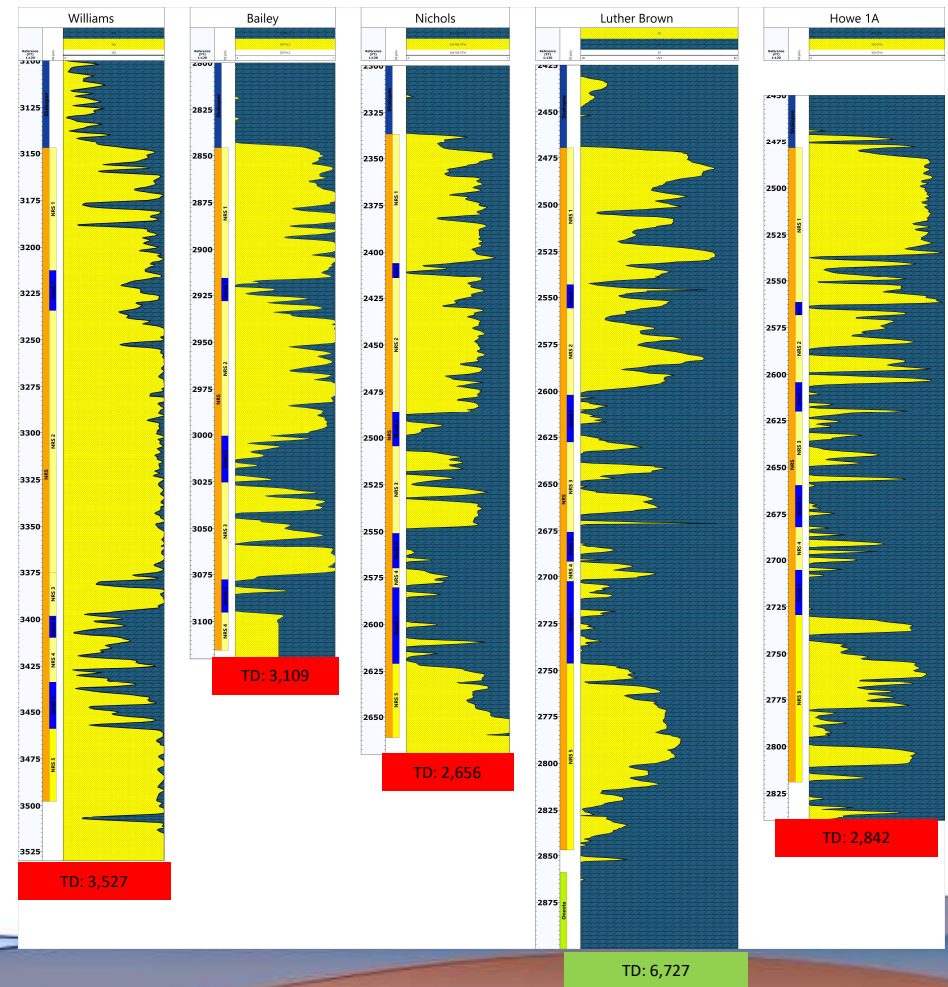
Plate 2.2.8

From Harris et al., 2014



New Richmond: Site Specific

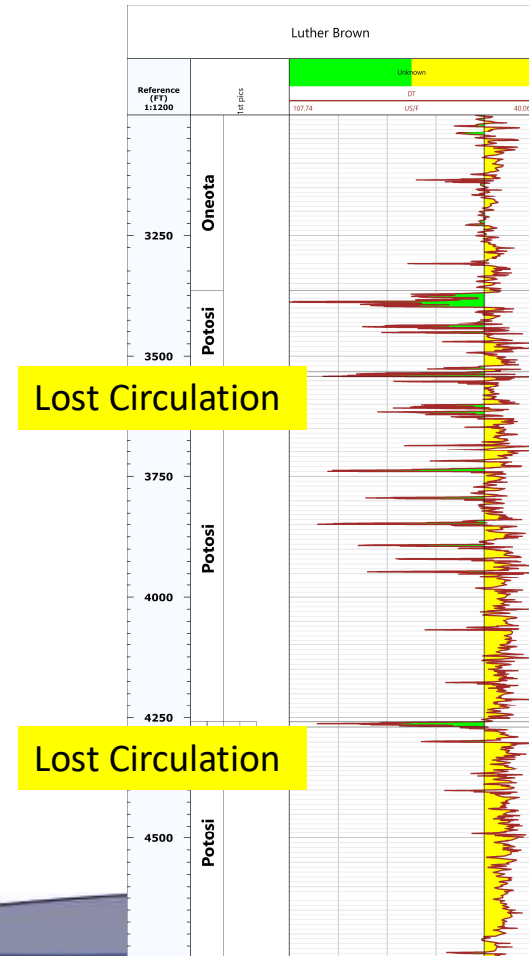
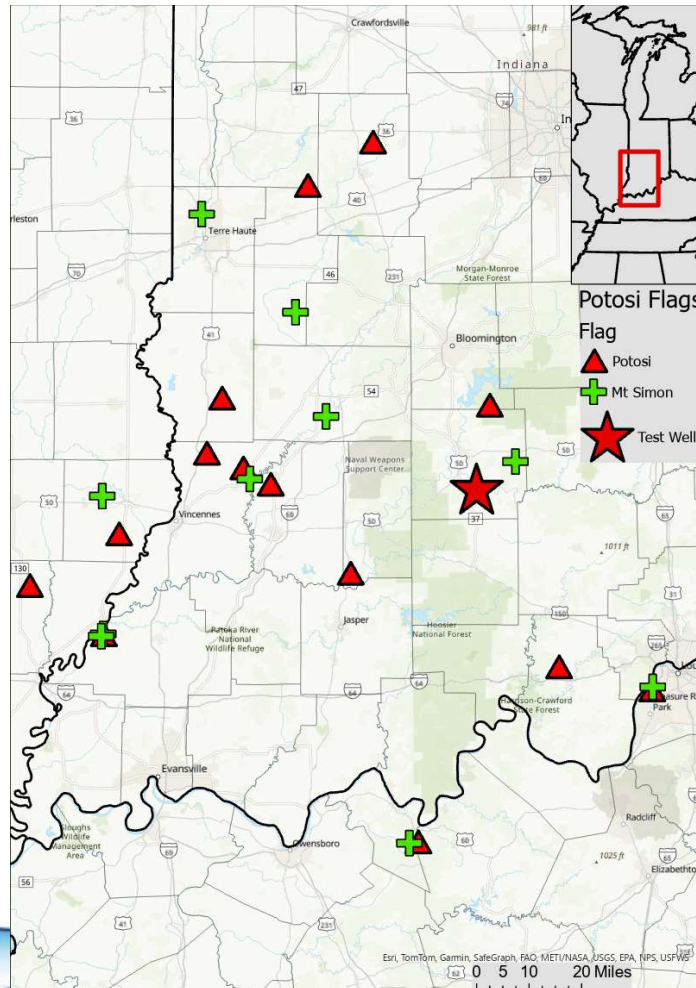
- Pre-project expectations based on closest well (Bailey) and Harris et al., (2014)
 - 250-300 feet New Richmond, 50% net
- Developed methods to calculate %Quartz/Dolomite based on Pe or NPHI + RHOB logs
- Several laterally continuous sand units in study area that stack to the south
 - **Bailey and Harris et al., (2014) underestimate thickness**





Potosi

- Only a few wells encounter Potosi
 - Can't correlate vuggy intervals over long distances
- Luther Brown well
 - 9 miles NE
 - Drilled in 1959 (poor logs)
 - Lost circulation twice
 - Dt log suggests vugular intervals over 1,000-foot interval

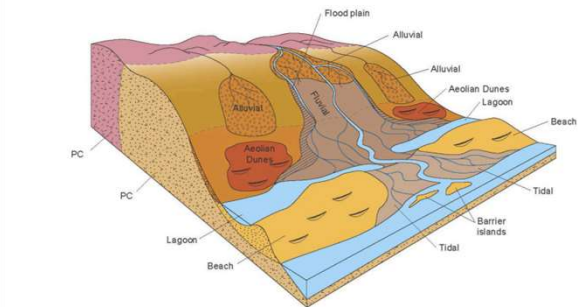
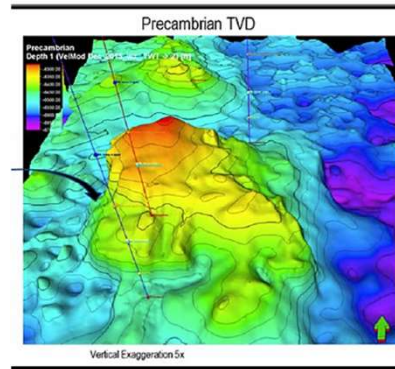




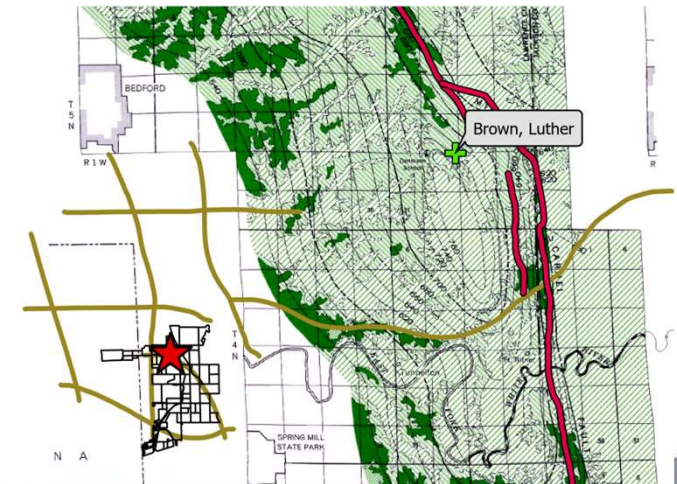
Mt. Simon

- Luther Brown well (9 miles NE)
 - Only well within 30 miles that encounters Mt. Simon (40 to lower Mt. Simon)
 - Sample descriptions available:
 - 450 ft of reddish, medium-coarse grained, poorly consolidated sandstone is present at the base of the Mt. Simon Sandstone
 - Logs suggest some permeability
- IBDP and ensuing studies found porosity preservation due to clay coatings from Precambrian highs
- Proximity to Leesville Anticline may improve Arkosic zone potential

Precambrian structure at IBDP based on 3D seismic. From Greenberg, 2021



Depositional model of the Mt. Simon from Freidberg et al., 2022



Leesville Anticline in relation to Mitchell site. Modified from Melhorn and Smith, 1959



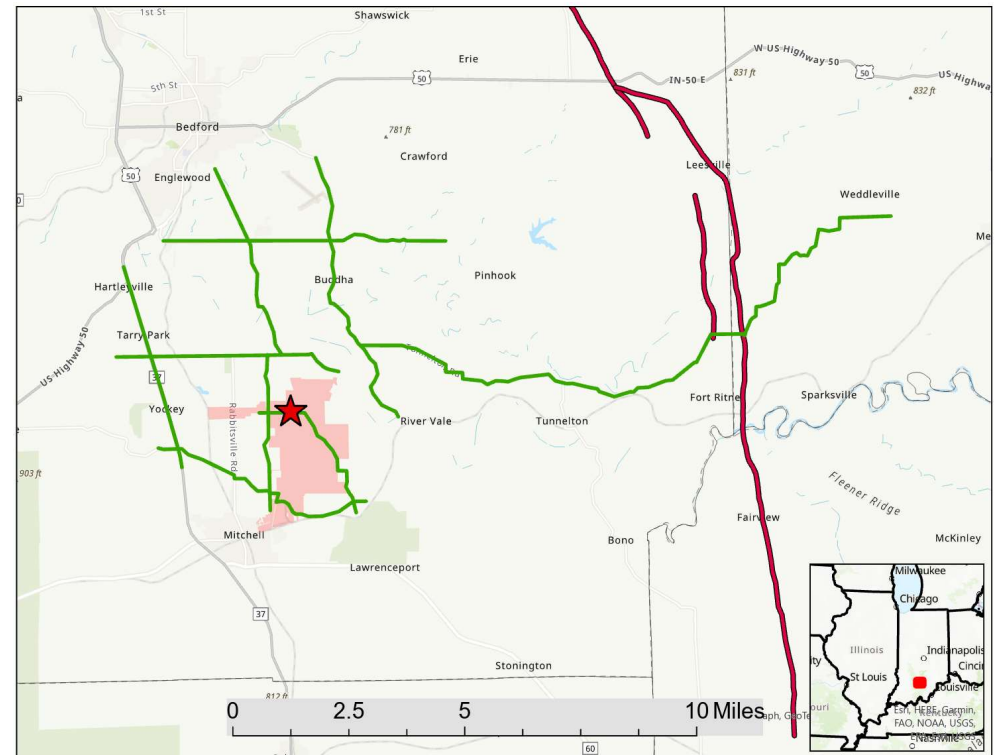
Task 5: Field work

Seismic

- 54 linear miles acquired in June 2023. Processed in October 2023
- Captured Mt. Carmel Fault
- Some faulting observed in Pre Cambrian and Lower/Middle Mt. Simon, but none in Knox or seals

Stratigraphic test well

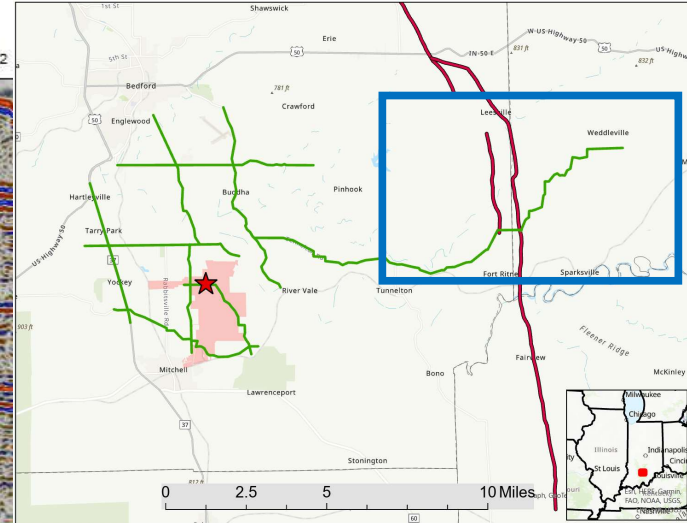
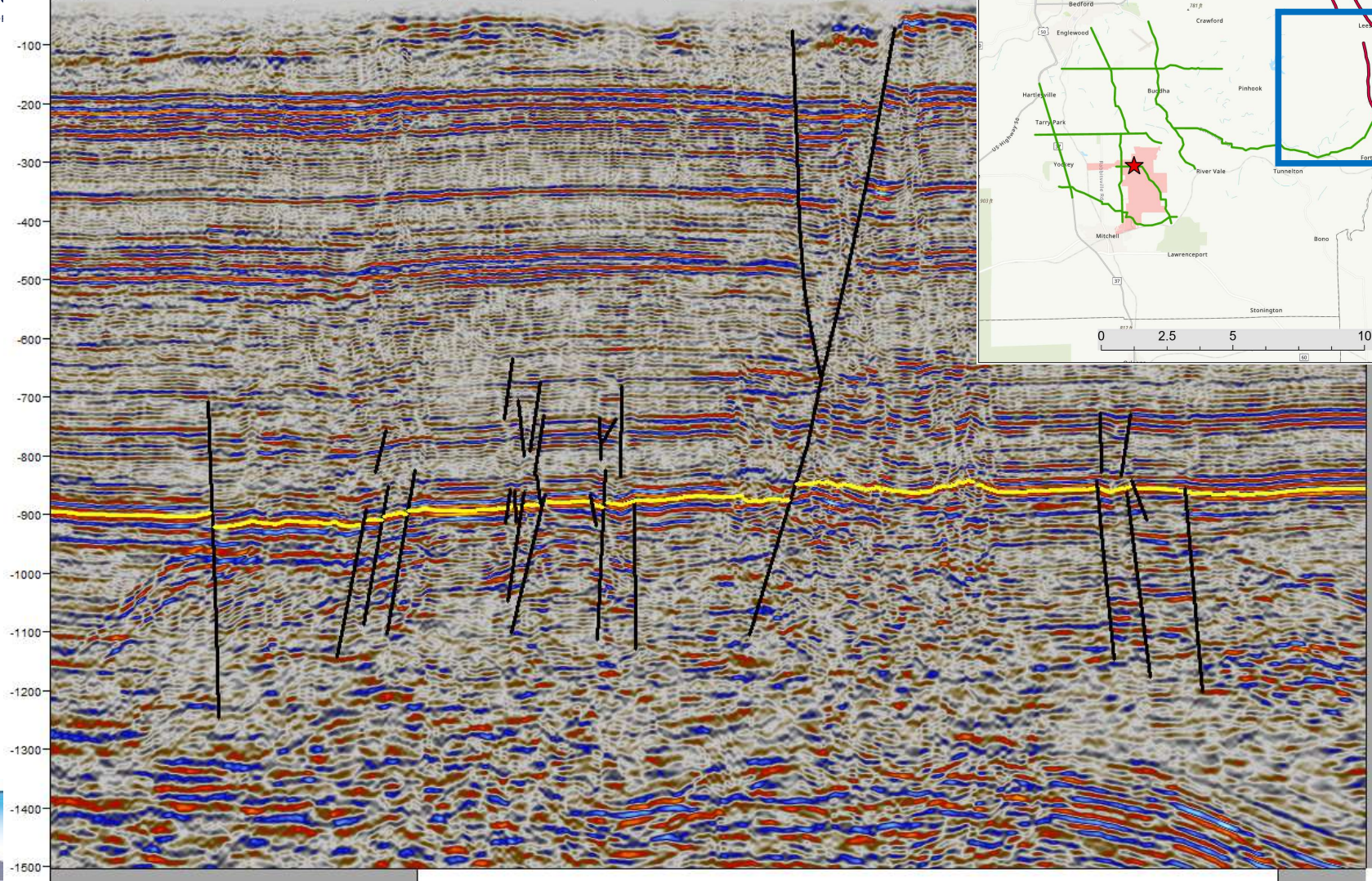
- Permit acquired
- Vetting drilling contractors





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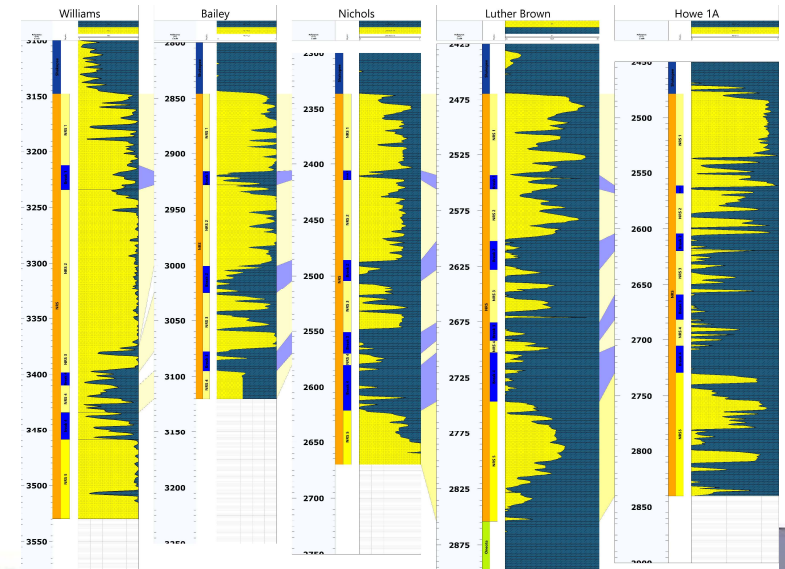
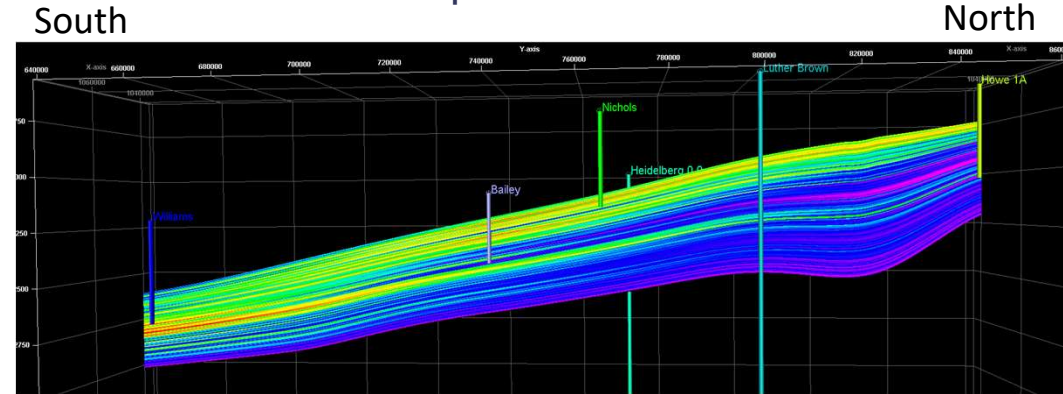
SW
LINE
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Geocellular Models

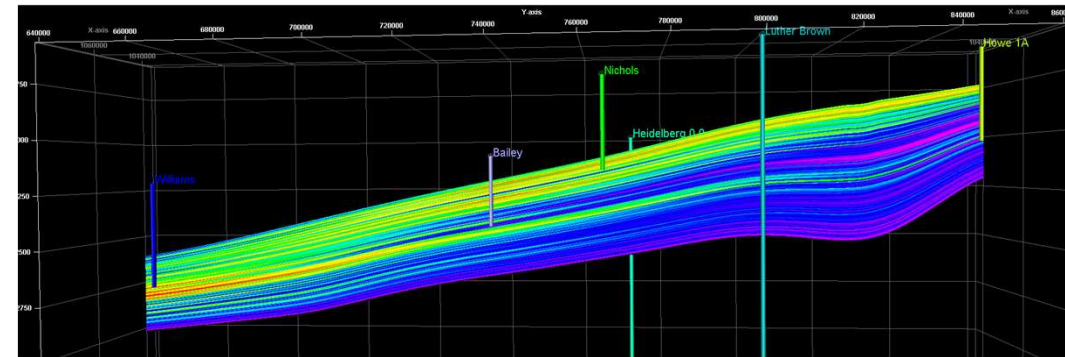
- Mt. Simon/Potosi
 - Waiting on test well
- New Richmond
 - %Q model (Sand/Dolomite) matches expectations





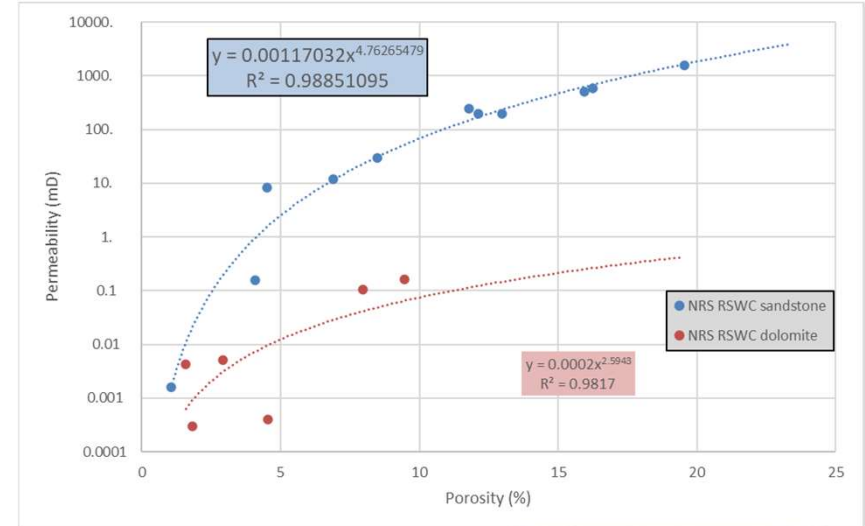
South

North



Geocellular Models

- Mt. Simon/Potosi
 - Waiting on test well
- New Richmond
 - %Q model (Sand/Dolomite) matches expectations
 - Density porosity matrix density scaled to %Q
 - $DPHI = \frac{\rho_{mixed} - RHO_{(welllog)}}{(\rho_{mixed}) - 1}$
 - $\rho_{mixed} = 2.87 - (\%Q)(2.87 - 2.65)$
 - Porosity to permeability transforms based on Marvin Blan core





Accomplishments

- CBP
 - Initial A&V meeting
 - DEIA survey developed and distributed
 - Preliminary PESTLE analysis complete
- Preliminary risk register complete
 - 1st workshop scheduled for September
- Pre-drill geologic characterization complete
 - New Richmond has better potential than anticipated
- Preliminary geocellular model for NRS complete
- Field work
 - 2D seismic survey complete
 - Test well to be drilled this year

Next Steps

- Drill well
- Incorporate well data
 - Conceptual geologic model
 - Geocellular models
 - Petrophysical properties
 - Well tie
 - Input parameters for reservoir simulations
- CBP
 - SMART 1 milestone
 - Mid project A&V meeting



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Thank you

Questions?