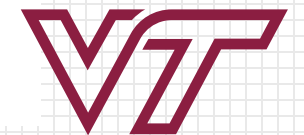


*Field Laboratory for  
Emerging Stacked  
Unconventional Plays (ESUP)  
Project No. DE-FE0031576*

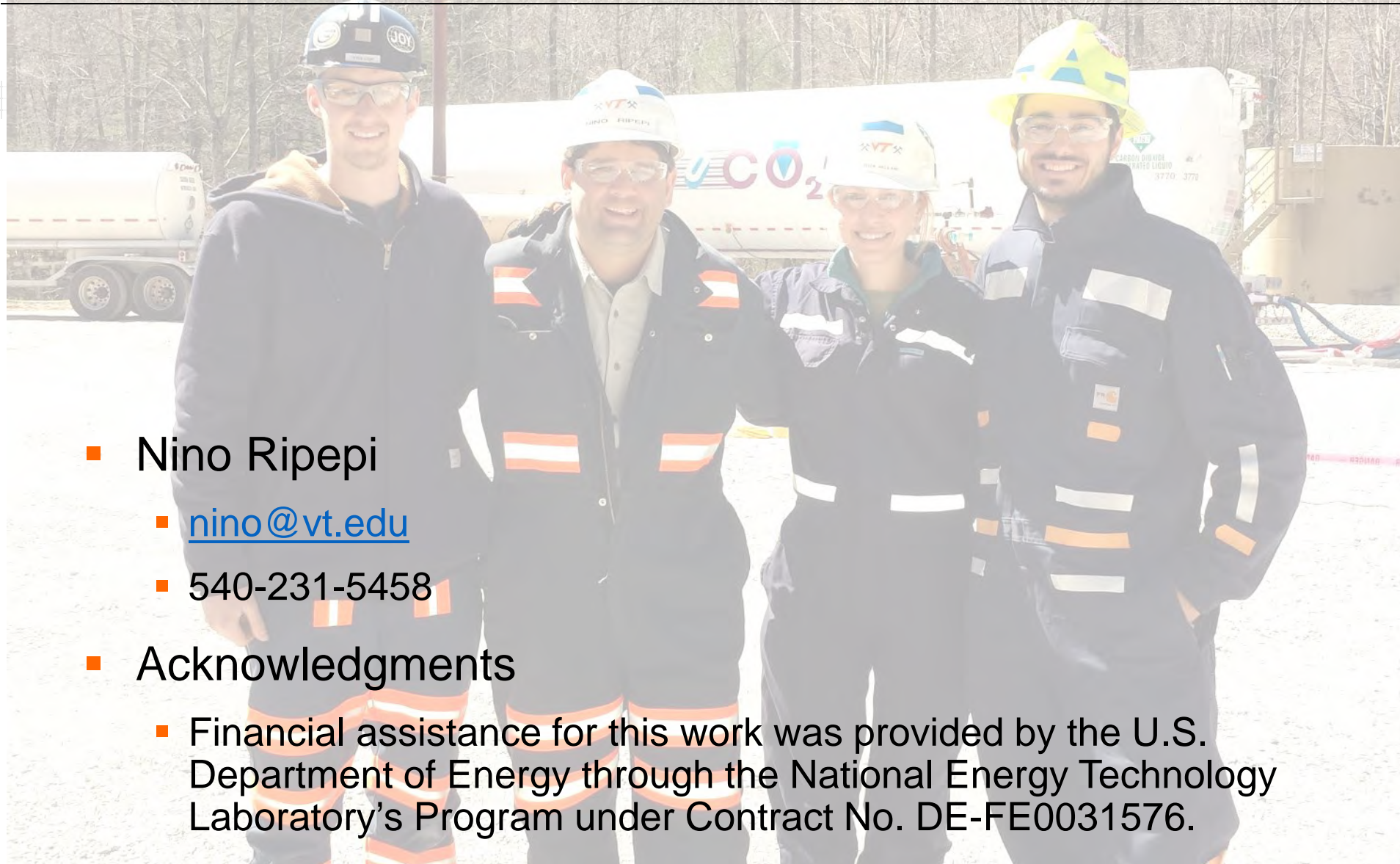
PI: NINO RIPEPI

CO-PIS: MICHAEL KARMIS, CHENG CHEN, ELLEN GILLILAND, BAHAREH NOJABAEI



VIRGINIA TECH™

# Acknowledgments

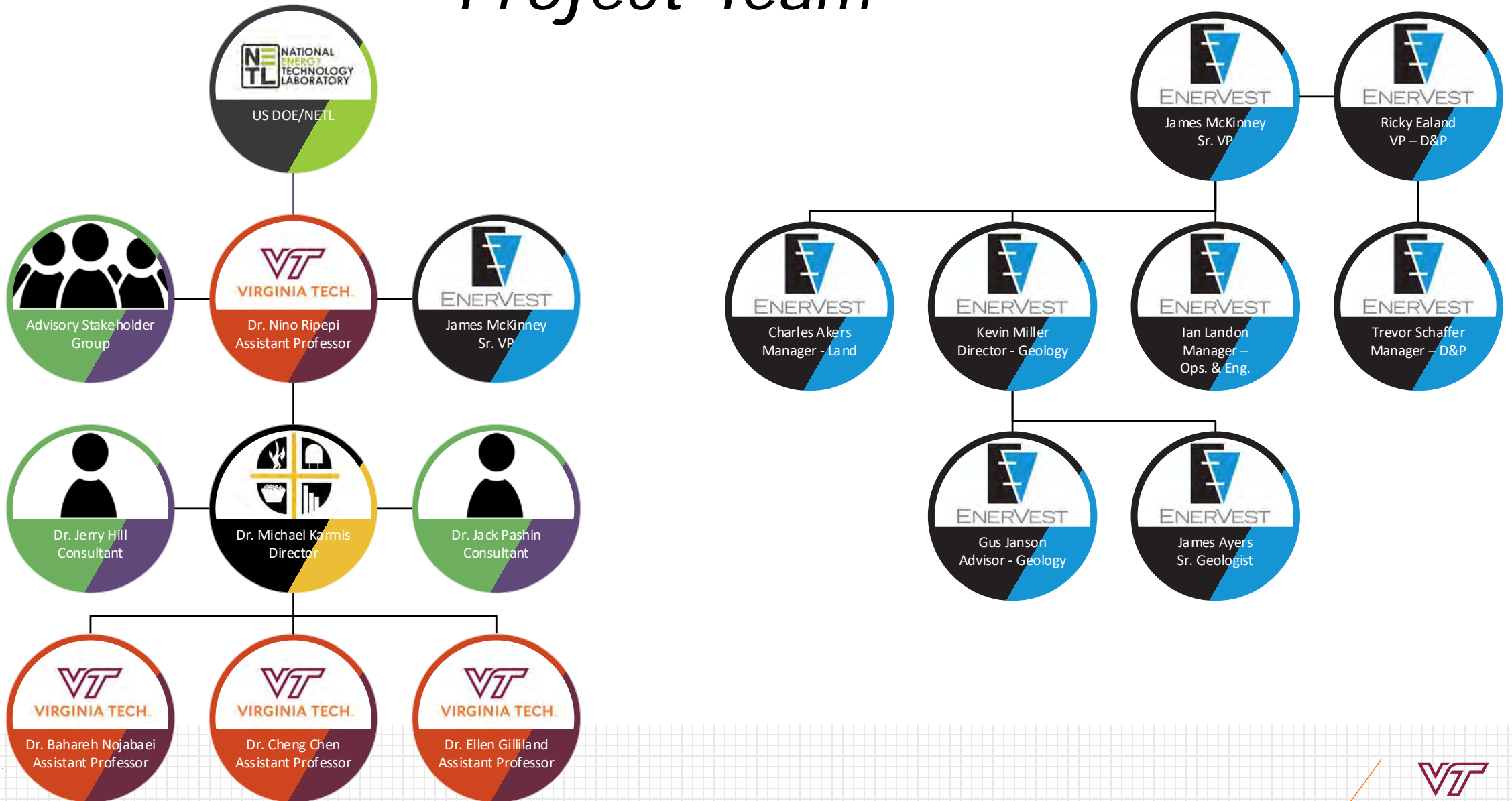


- Nino Ripepi
  - [nino@vt.edu](mailto:nino@vt.edu)
  - 540-231-5458
- Acknowledgments
  - Financial assistance for this work was provided by the U.S. Department of Energy through the National Energy Technology Laboratory's Program under Contract No. DE-FE0031576.

# *Objective, Project Team and Duration*

- Objective:
  - Investigate and characterize the resource potential for multi-play production of emerging unconventional reservoirs in Central Appalachia.
- Project Team
  - Virginia Tech
  - Virginia Center for Coal & Energy Research
  - EnerVest Operating, LLC
  - Pashin Geoscience, LLC
  - Gerald R. Hill, PhD, Inc.
- Duration
  - April 1, 2018 – March 31, 2023 (5 years)

# Project Team

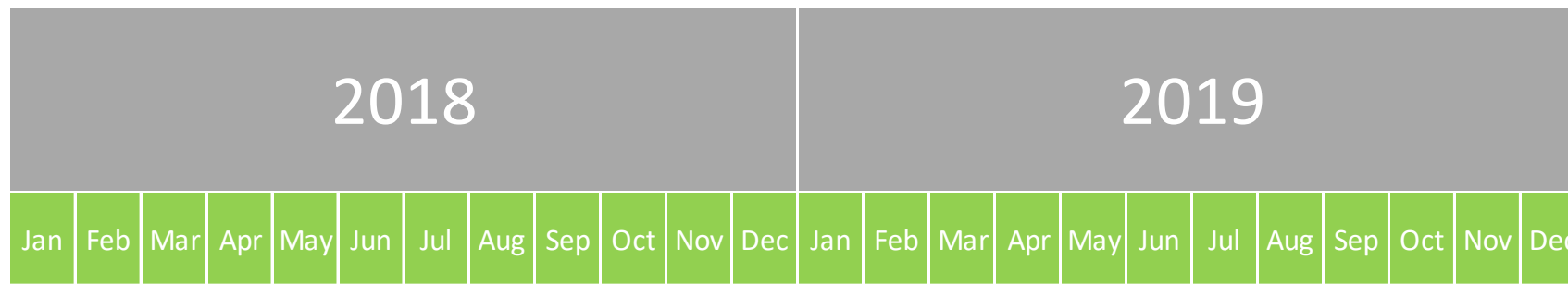


# Goals

- Investigate and characterize the resource potential for multi-play production of emerging unconventional reservoirs in Central Appalachia.
- **Goal 1:** Drill and selectively core a deep vertical stratigraphic test well up to 15,000 feet to basement through the Conasauga-Rome Petroleum System
- **Goal 2:** Drill at least one multi-stage lateral well in the Lower Huron Shale for completion using non-aqueous fracturing techniques, such as CO<sub>2</sub> or high rate N<sub>2</sub> with proppant
- Laboratory analysis, reservoir simulation, and monitoring observations will be integrated.
- An assessment will be made of the multi-play resource potential and a recommended strategy advanced for prudent development that considers regional **environmental** and **socioeconomic impacts**.

2018				2019				2020				2021				2022				2023							
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
BP I				BP II								BP III															
Task 1 Project Management and Planning																											
Task 2 Data Mgmt. Plan																											
Task 3 Est. Advisory Board																											
Task 4 Risk Characterization, Management and Mitigation																											
Task 5 Project Reporting, Dissemination of Results, and Outreach																											
Task 6 Site Selection																											
				Task 7 Geo. Characterization of ESUP Field Lab																							
				Task 8 ESUP Field Lab Design, Const., and Ops.																							
												Task 9 Post-operatons Data Analysis															
												Task 10 Site Closure															





BP I

**Task 1**  
Project Management and Planning

↑ 5/1/18: Project Management Plan

**Task 2**  
Data Mgmt. Plan

↑ 8/1/18: Data Management Plan

**Task 3**  
Est. Advisory Board

2/1/19: Risk Management Plan ↓      ↓ 3/1/19: Risk Register

**Task 4**  
Risk Characterization, Management and Mitigation

2/1/19: Outreach and Education Plan ↓

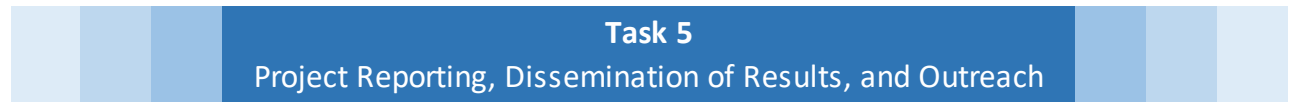
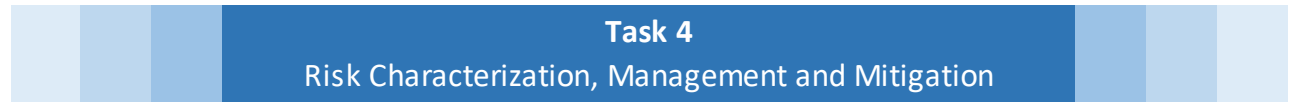
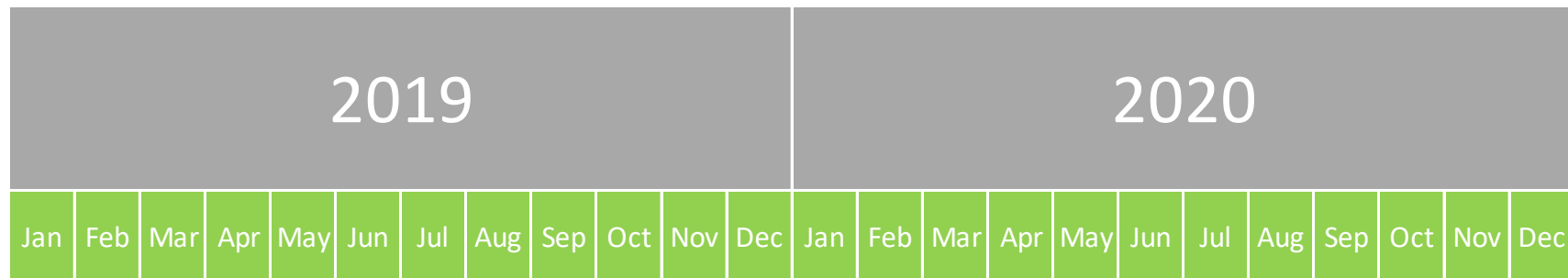
**Task 5**  
Project Reporting, Dissemination of Results, and Outreach

10/1/18: Geo. Char. and Design Report ↓      ↓ 2/1/19: NEPA EQ

**Task 6**  
Site Selection

11/1/18: Site Sel. Report, Upd. AFE ↑      ↑ 2/1/19: GO/NO-GO 1

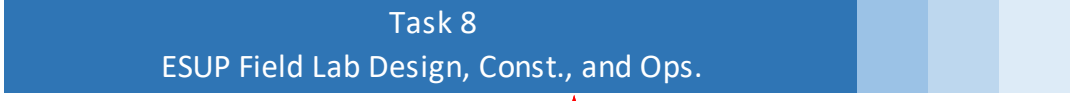




↓ 4/1/19: Sampling and Analysis Plan      ↓ 3/1/2020: Baseline Monitoring Report

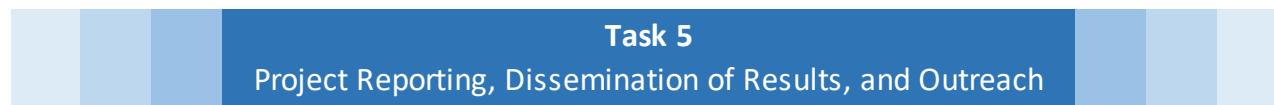
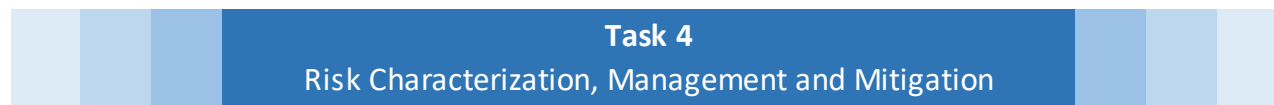
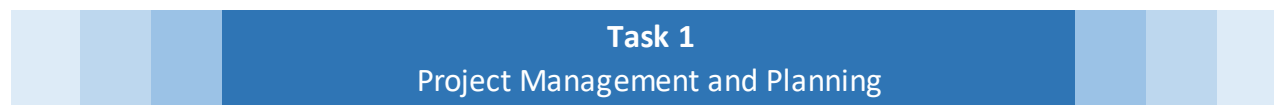
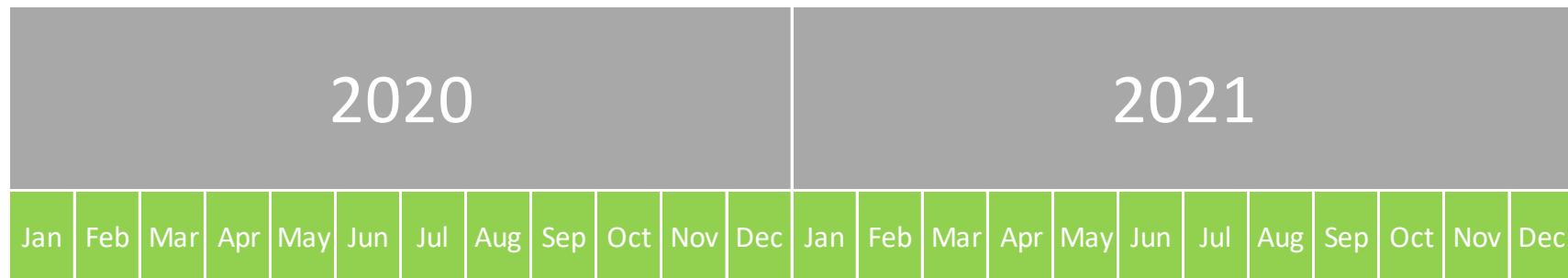


↑ 4/1/19: Drill Vertical Char. Well      ↓ 12/1/19: ESUP Field Lab Design and Plan, Compliance



↑ 12/1/19: GO/NO-GO 2





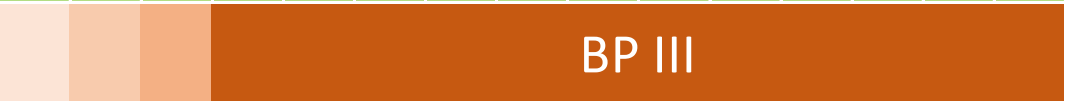
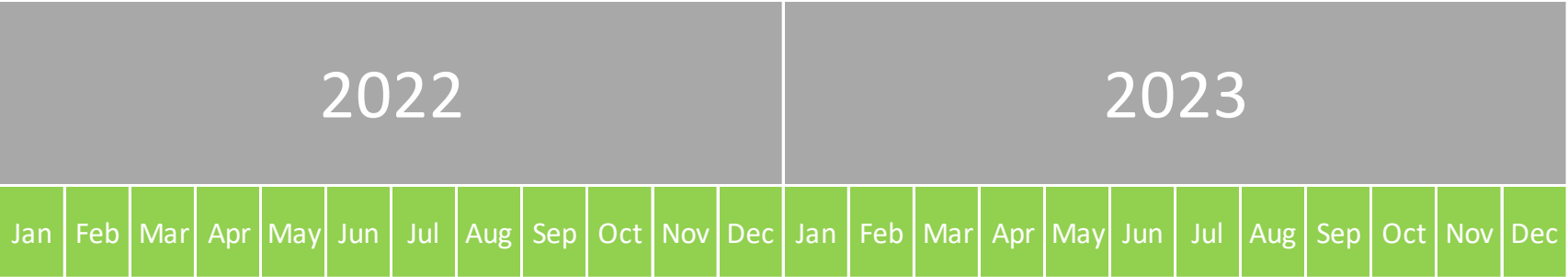
↓ 4/1/20: Drill and Complete Lower Huron Well(s)



↓ 6/1/20: Drilling and Completion Reports      ↑ 3/1/2021: Updated Geo. Char., Res. Model Reports



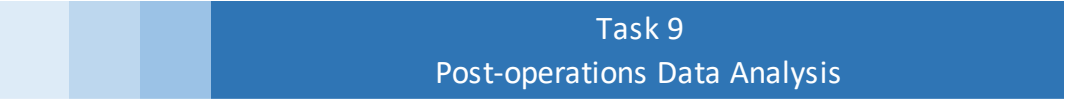
↑ 6/1/20: GO/NO-GO 3



4/1/2023: Submit Data to EDX ↓



4/1/2023: ESPU Field lab Report ↓

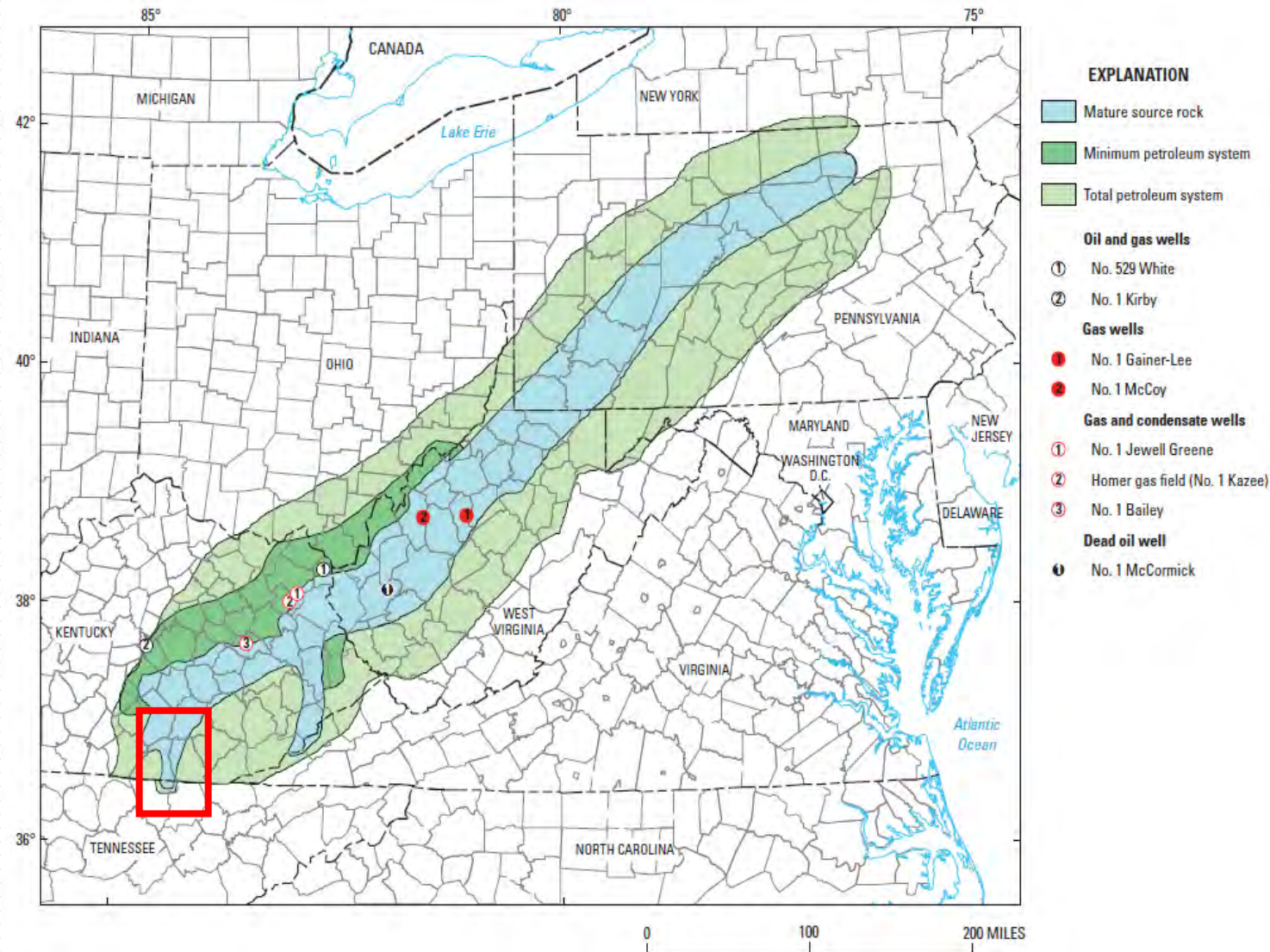


# *Advisory Stakeholder Group (ASG)*

- High priority task
- Have selected 9 Board Members that include:
  - Technical Experts with experience in geology, drilling, completion technologies and shale development in the region
  - Local Community leaders, including elected officials
  - Environmental Community representative
  - State Agencies representative
  - NETL / DOE representative

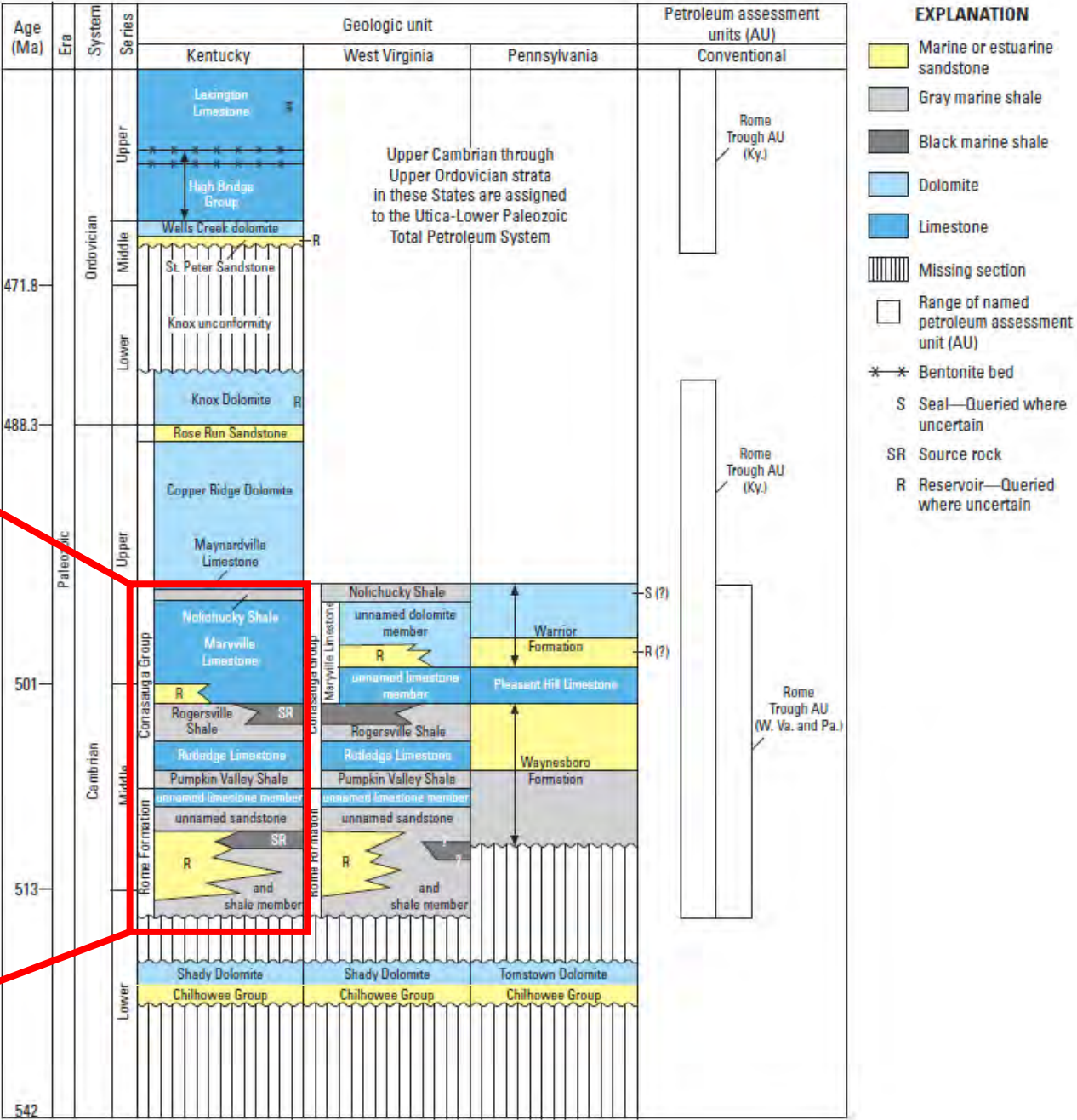
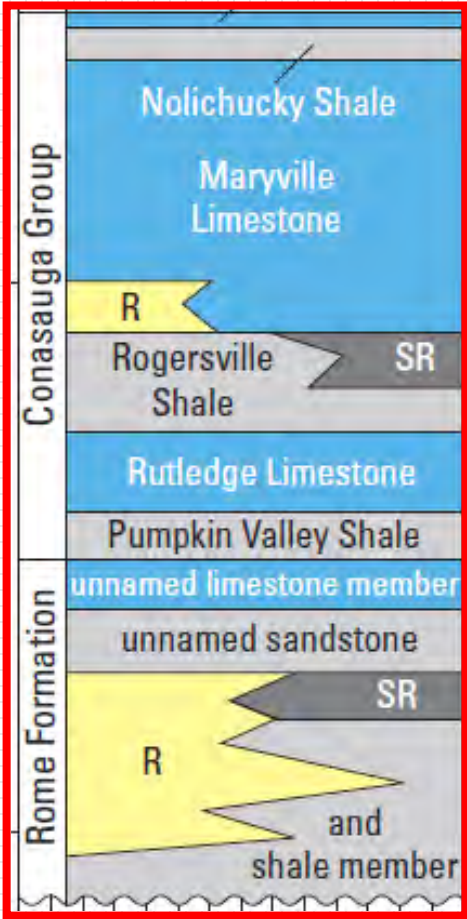
# Conasauga/Conasauga-Rome Petroleum System

- Geochemical evidence suggests Cambrian source rocks are present in the Rome Trough
  - Correlated with oils in Homer Gas field, KY
- Rome Trough primarily in eastern KY, WV, and PA
- Floyd Embayment (**red**) extends system boundaries into SW VA



USGS, 2014

# Conasauga/Conasauga-Rome Petroleum System

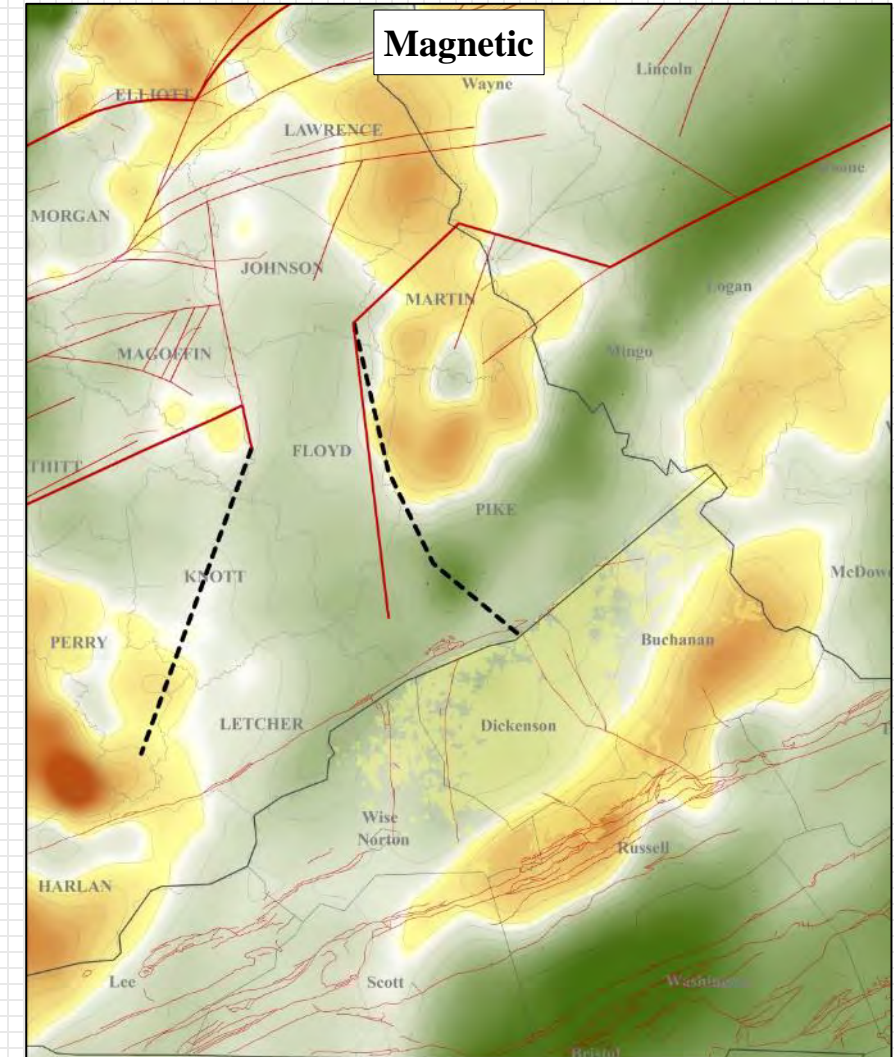
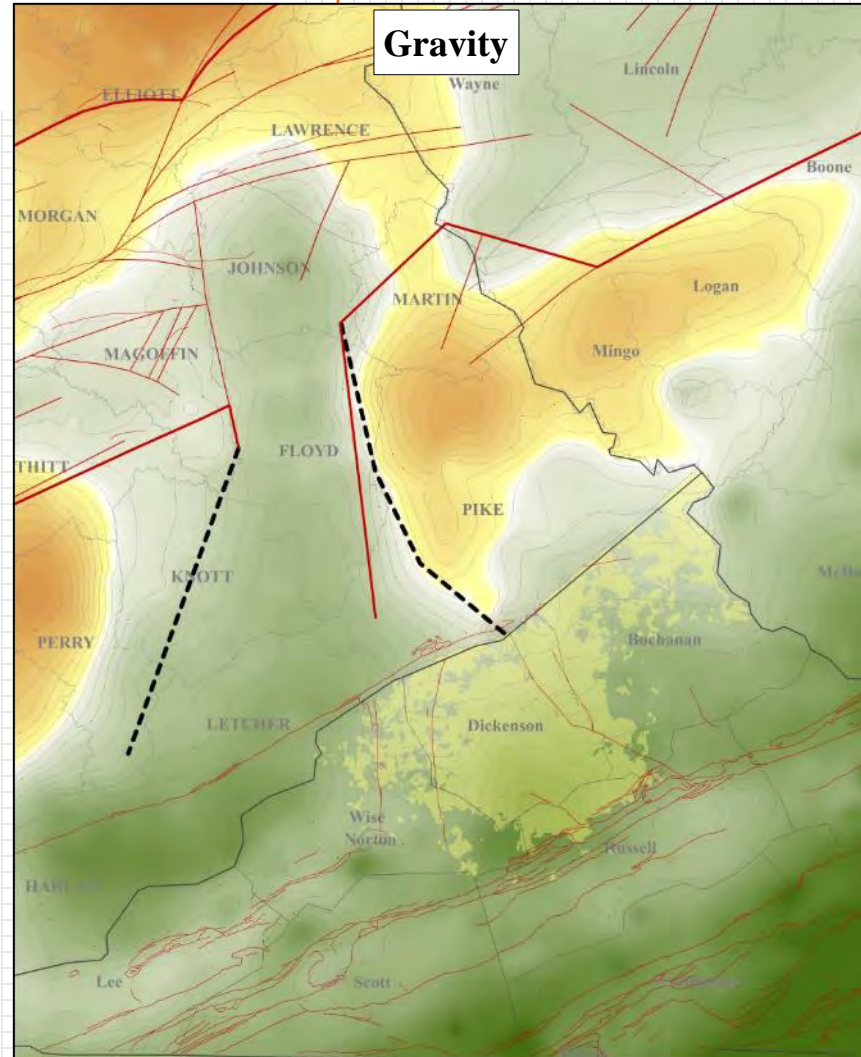




# Rome Trough Structure

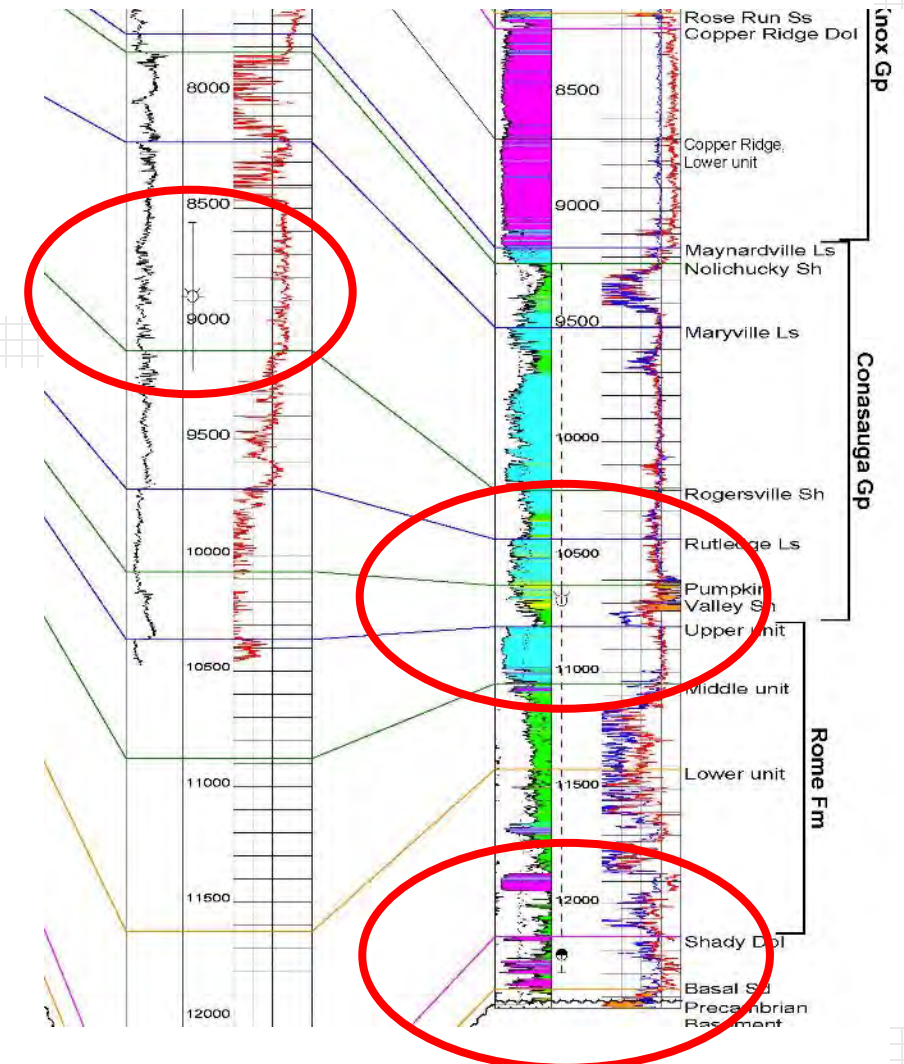
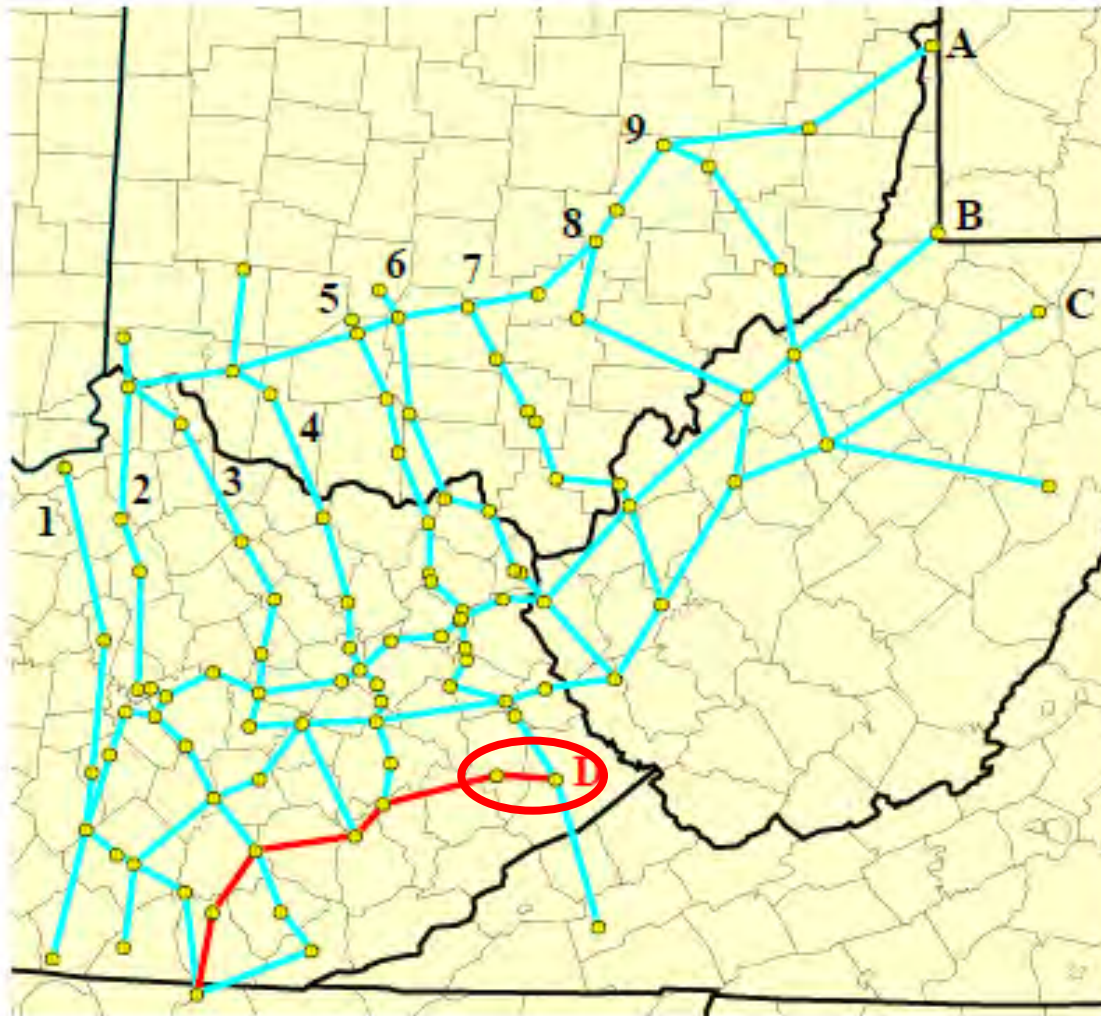
## Gravity and Magnetic Data

- Magnetic and gravity anomalies are proxies for Rome Trough and Precambrian structure
- The borders of the Floyd Embayment are ambiguous and are poorly understood in Virginia
- Gravity and magnetic data suggests that the Floyd Embayment intersects western portions EnerVest acreage





# Oil and Gas Shows near VA



SIGNAL OIL & GAS 1 HALL, M

API No.: 1607127524

01-L-81 Floyd Co., Ky.



SIGNAL OIL & GAS  
1 STRATTON, H

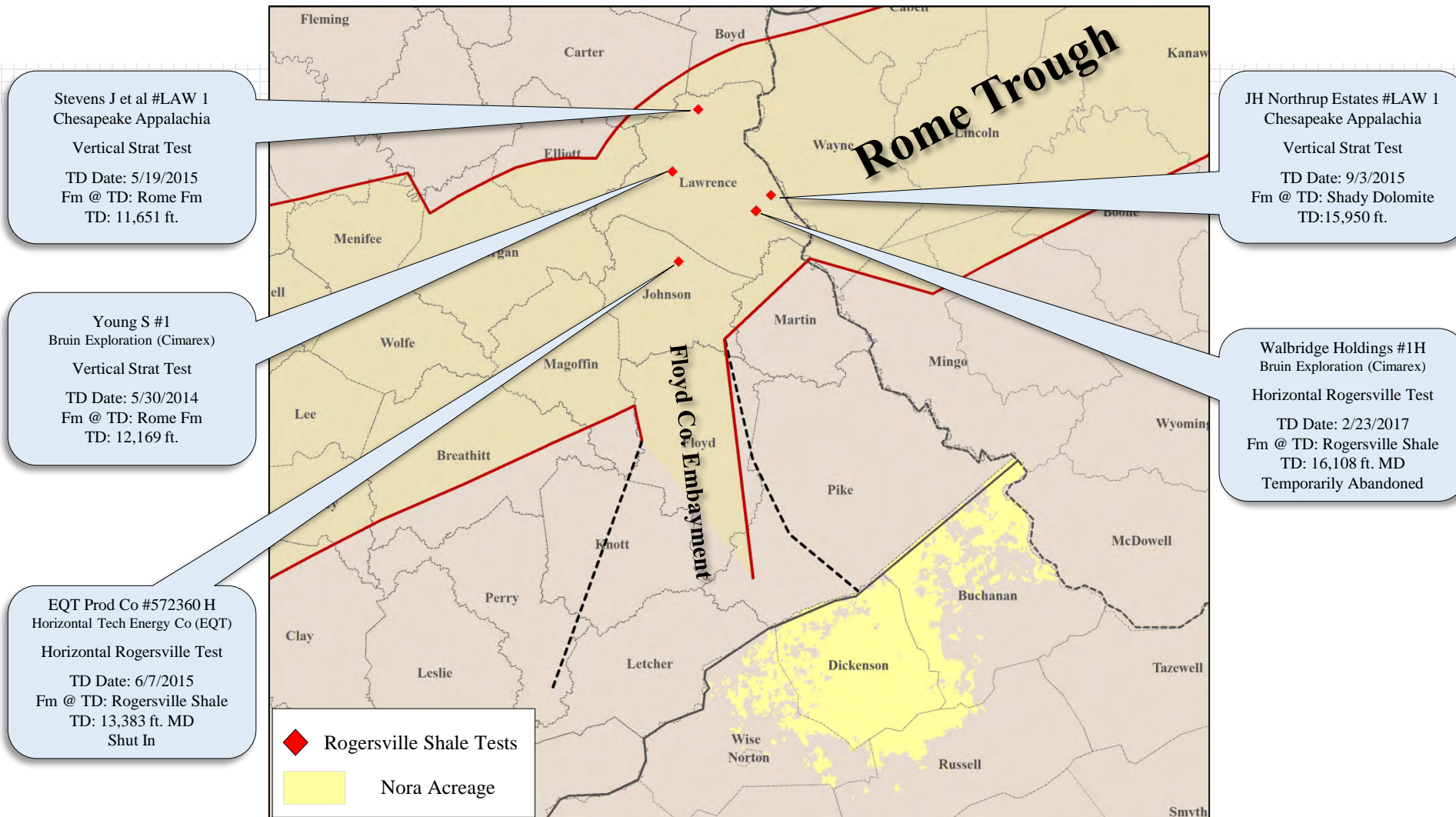
API No.: 1619524577

08-L-85 Pike Co., Ky.



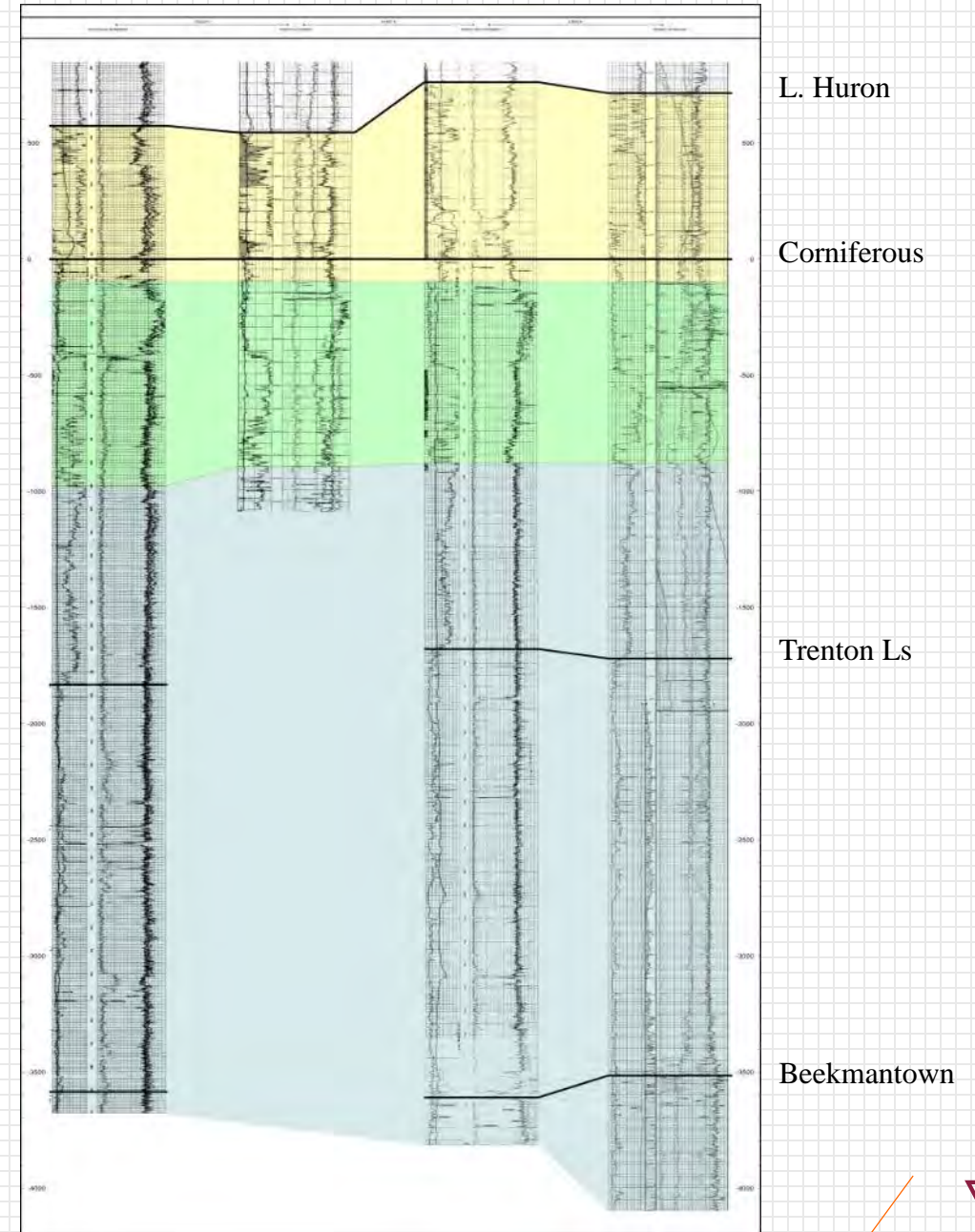


# Recent Rogersville Shale Activity



# Deep Targets for Vertical Characterization Well

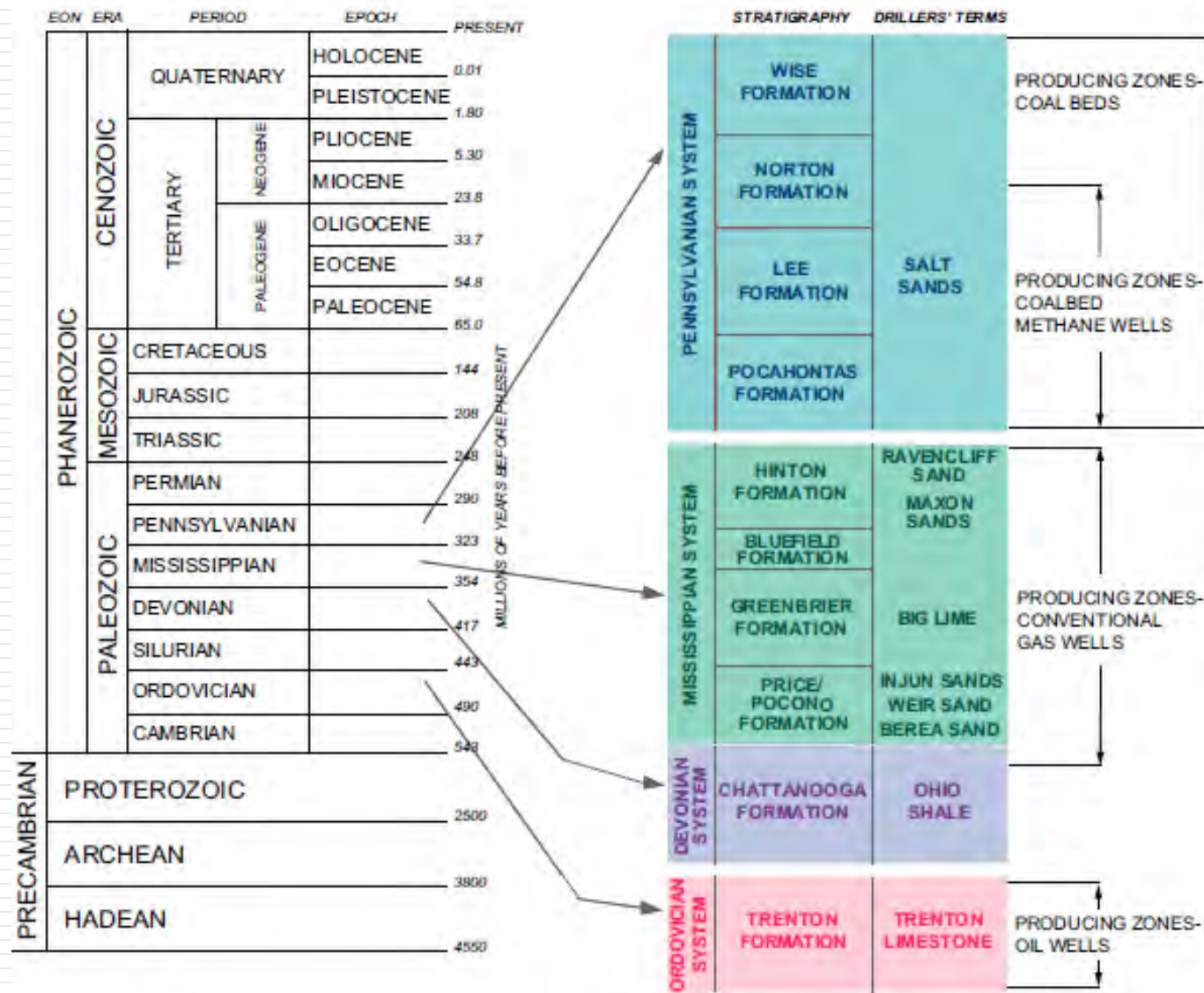
Devonian	Huron Shale	✱
	Olentangy Shale	
	Rhinestreet Shale	✱
	Marcellus Shale	✱
	Corniferous (Onondaga) Ls	
	Oriskany Ss	✱
Silurian	Salina Dol / Ls	
	Keefer Ss / Big Six Ss	✱
	Clinton Group / Rose Hill Fm	✱
	Tuscarora Ss / Clinch Ss	✱
Ordovician	Juniata / Sequatchie Shale	
	Trenton Ls	✱
	Black River Ls	✱
	Beekmantown Grp / Knox Dol / Rose Run Ss	✱
Cambrian	Copper Ridge / Conococheague Dol	
	Conasauga ( Nolichucky / Rogersville / Pumpkin Valley Shale)	✱
	Rome Fm	
	Basal Ss	
	PreCambrian Basement	





# Nora Field - Stratigraphy

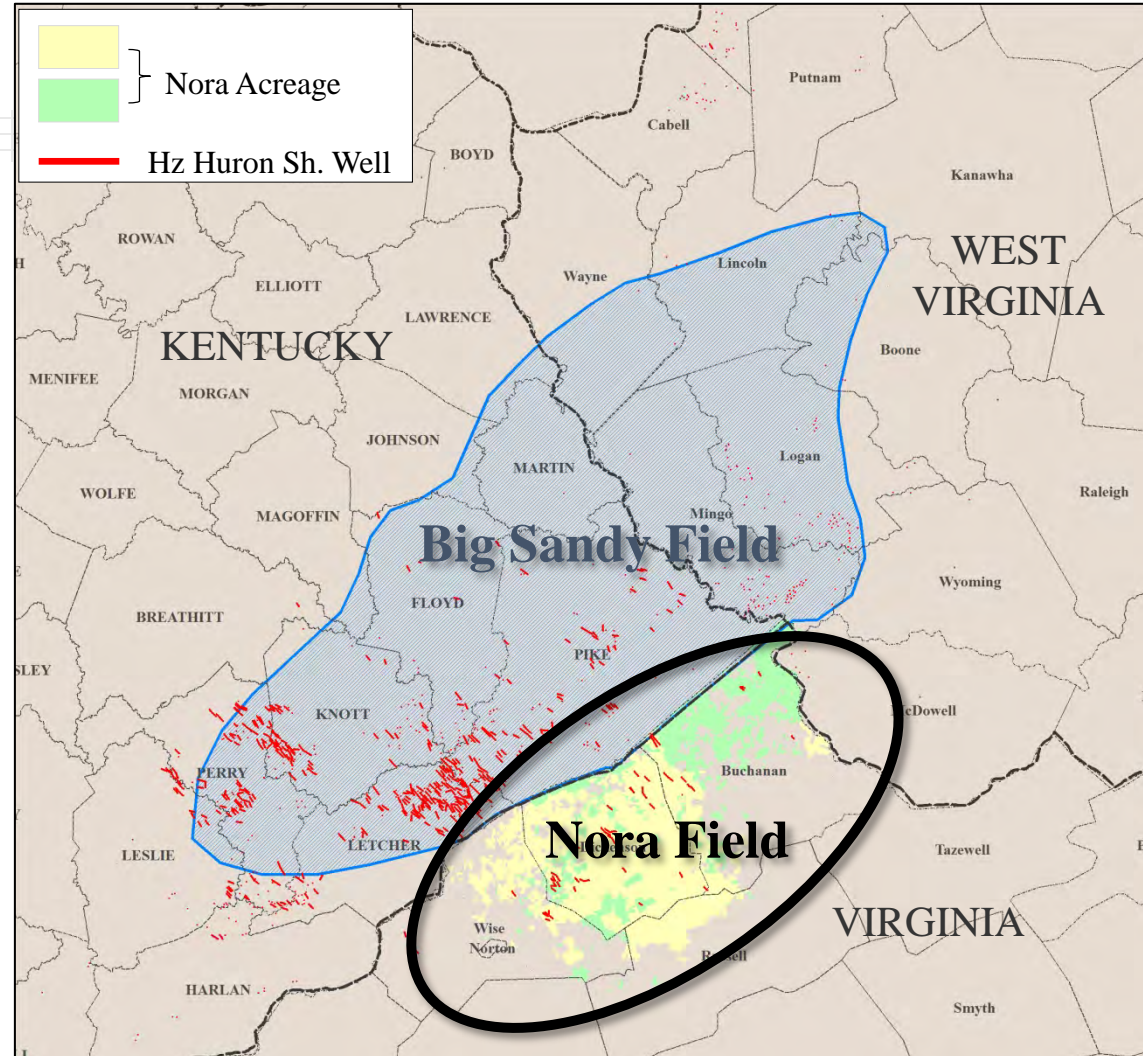
- Current Shallower Stacked Plays
  - Coalbed Methane (Pennsylvanian)
  - Big Lime (Mississippian)
  - Weir Sand (Mississippian)
  - Berea Sand (Mississippian)
  - Lower Huron Shale (Devonian)



VA DMME, 2017

# The Lower Huron in the Big Sandy and Nora Gas Fields

- Reservoir pressure gradient lower than any of the major US shale plays (0.22 psi/ft)
- Historic completions dominated by N2 fracs and limited ability to place proppant



## Big Sandy Field Summary

Discovery:	1915
Location:	E Kentucky – SW West Virginia
Wells Drilled:	>10,000
1 <sup>st</sup> Hz Well:	2006 (IHS Data)
Hz Wells Drilled:	~950 (IHS Data)
Cum Prod:	>2.5 Tcfg (estimated)
Target(s):	Lower Huron Sh., Cleveland Sh.
Reservoir:	Naturally Fractured Black Shale
Huron Thickness:	100-300 ft.

Source: The Atlas of Major Appalachian Gas Plays

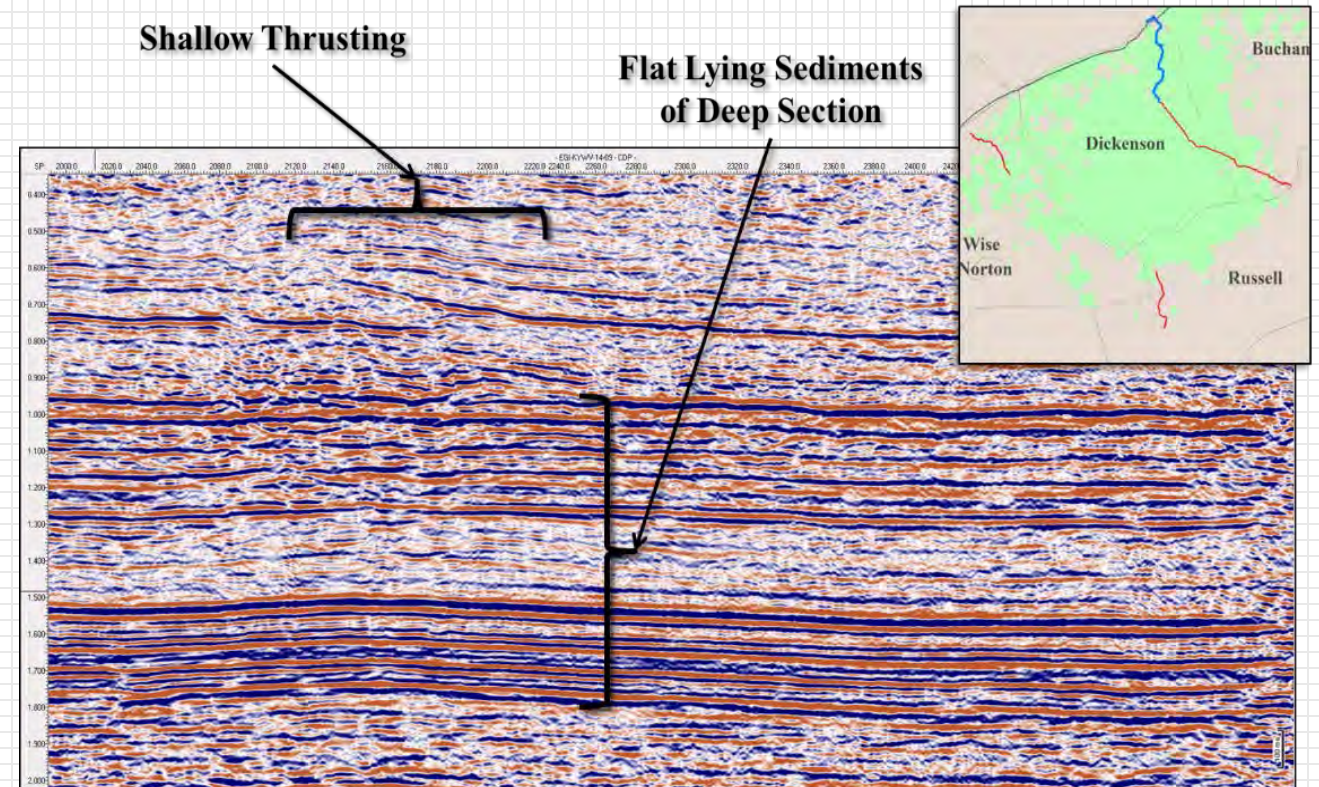
## Nora Area Summary

Discovery:	1948
Location:	W Virginia
Wells Drilled:	~700 (IHS Data)
1 <sup>st</sup> Hz Well:	2007 (IHS Data)
Hz Wells Drilled:	~60
Target(s):	Lower Huron Sh., Rhinestreet Sh.
Reservoir:	Black Shale
Huron Thickness:	100-300 ft.



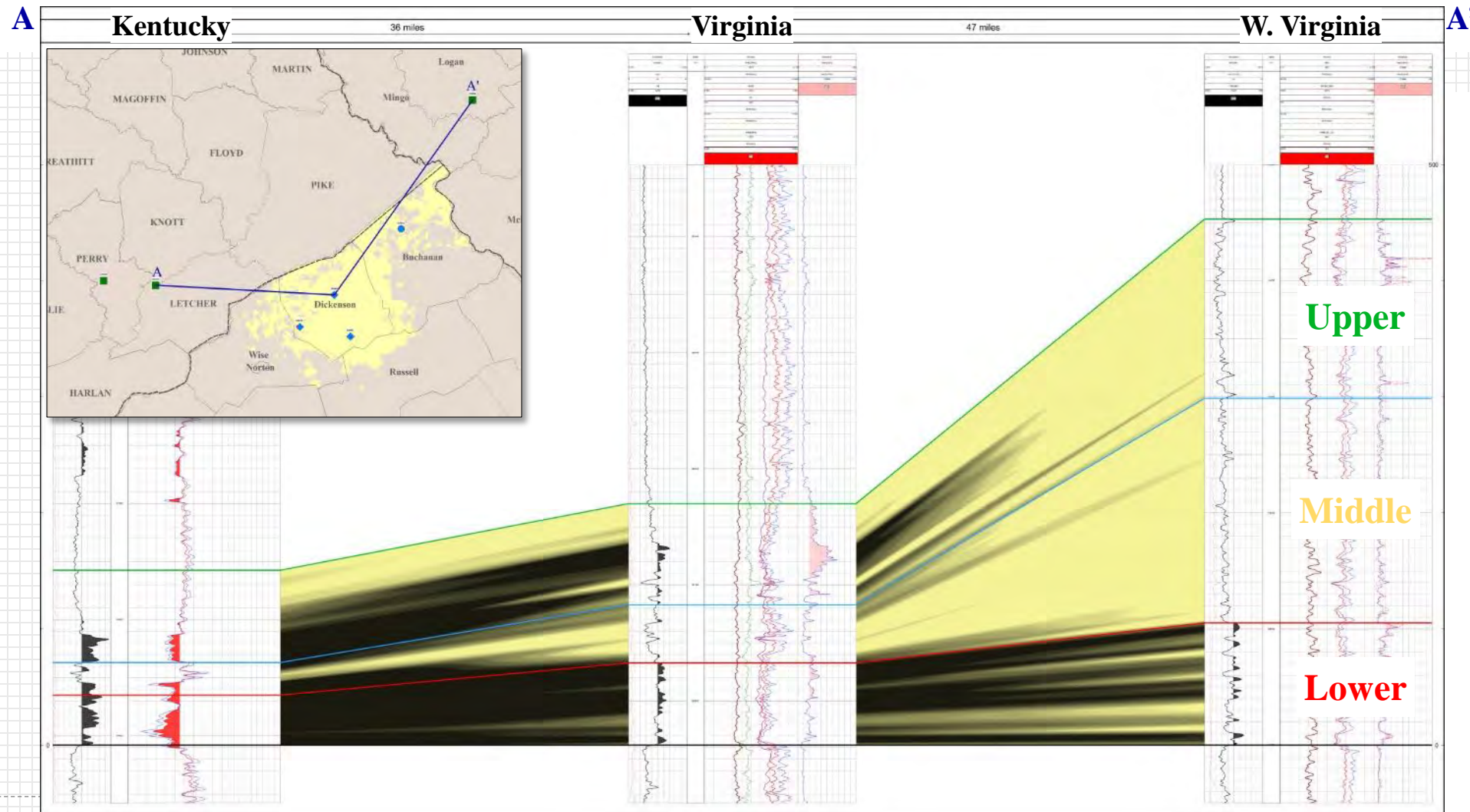
# *Nora Gas Field, Virginia*

- Flat Lying Deep Sediments



US Energy Information Administration, 2007)

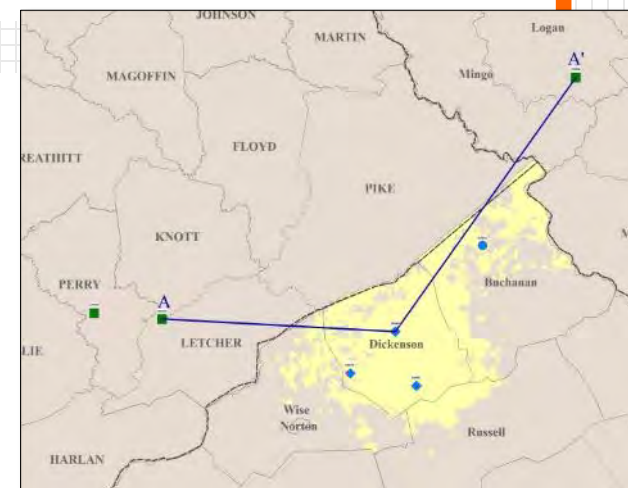
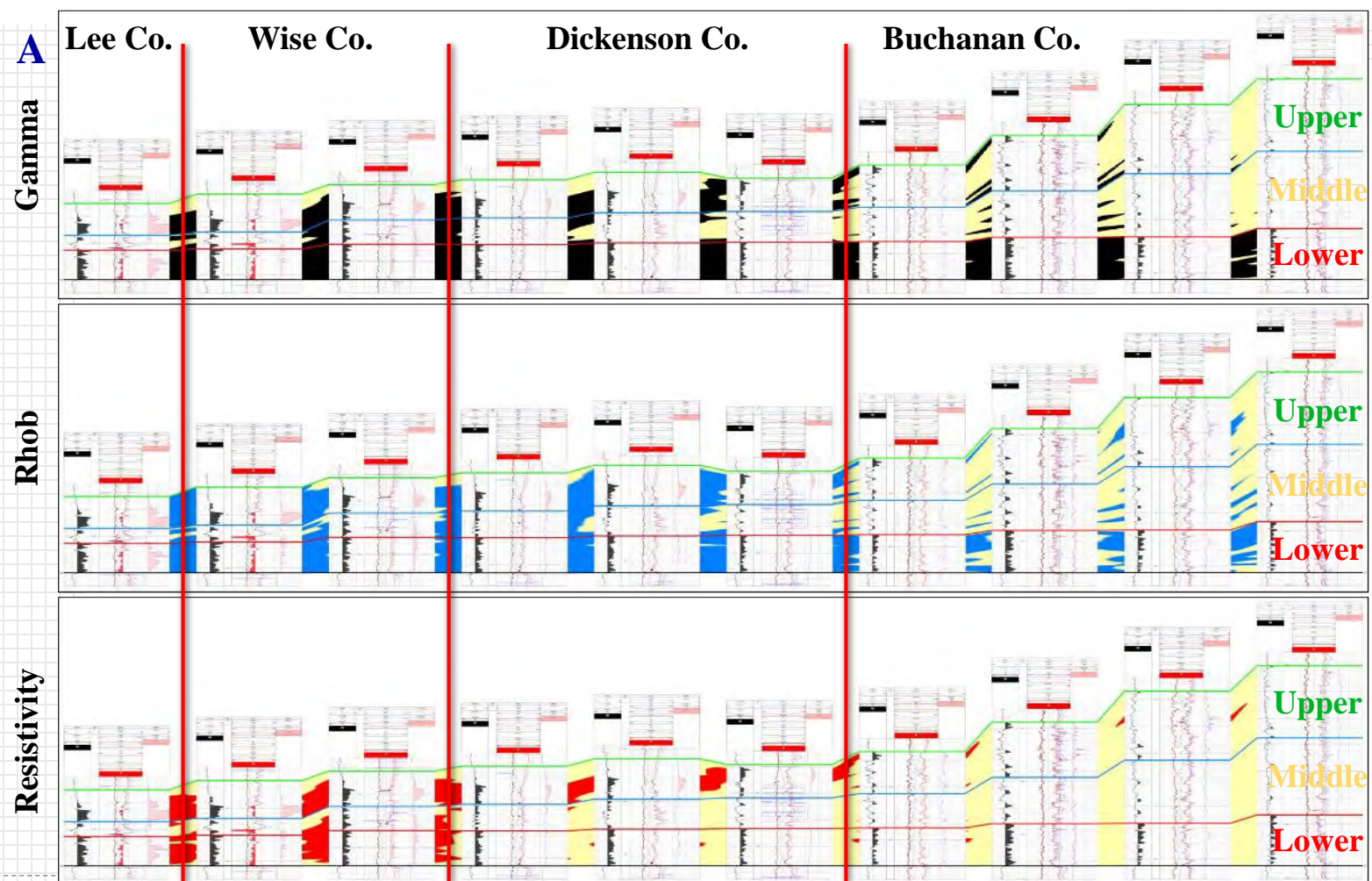
# Lower Huron Delineation/Nomenclature





# Well Log TOC Correlation

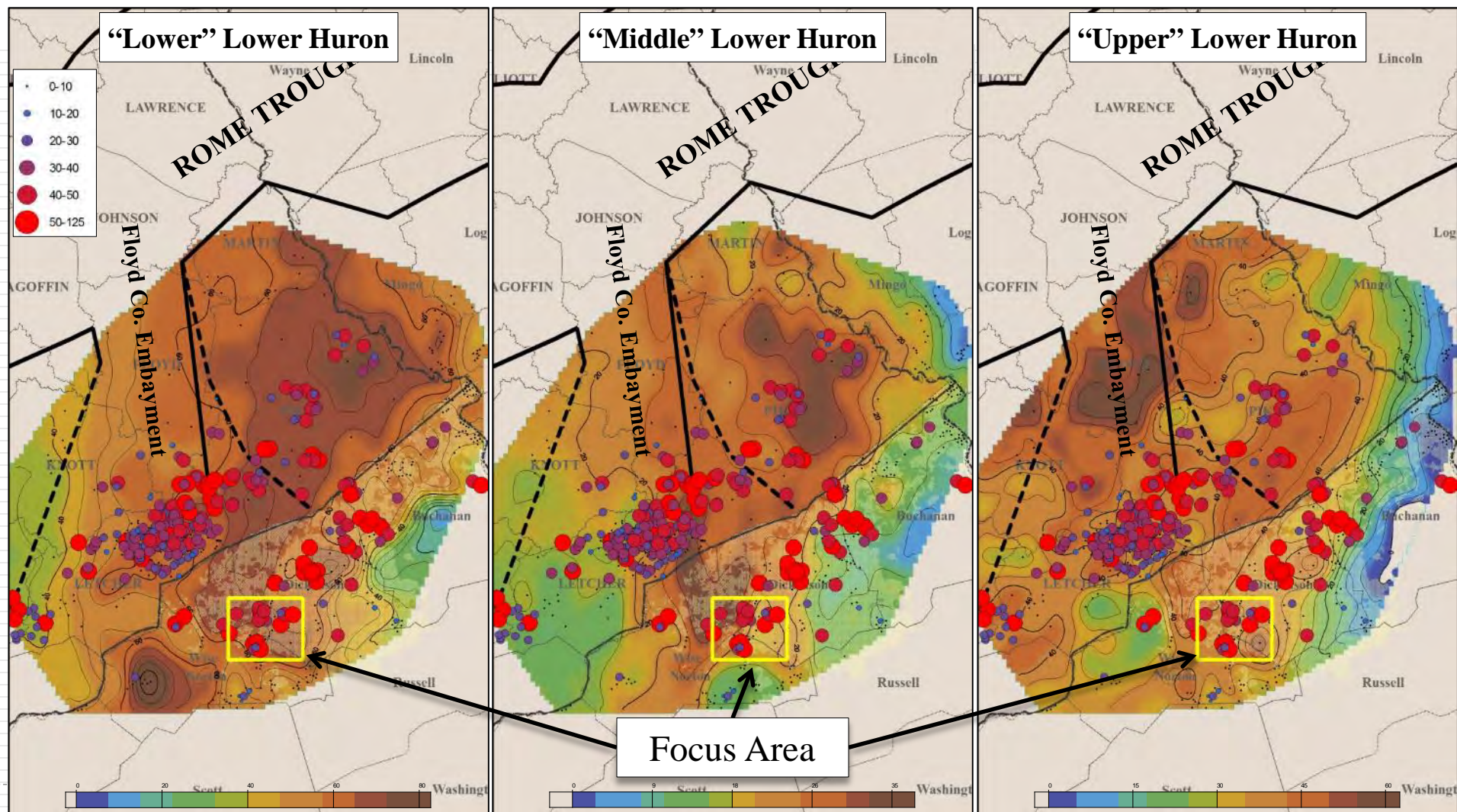
Gamma, Rhob, Resistivity Interpolation = 3% TOC





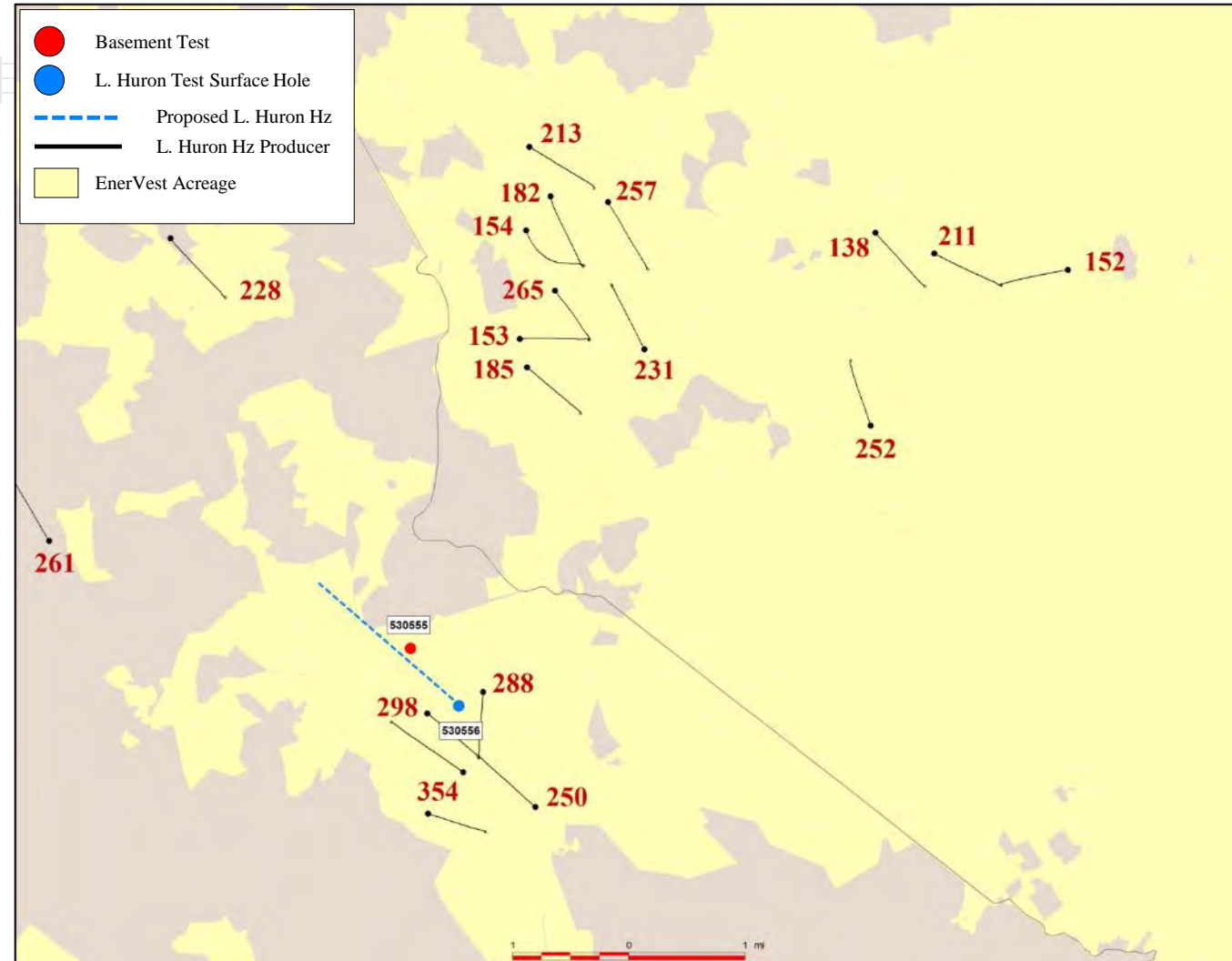
# Focus Area Determination

Combined Gamma/Rho<sub>b</sub> Cutoff Mapping (264 API & 2.64 g/cc = 3% TOC)



# Potential Test Locations

- Petrophysics suggests optimal location for Lower Huron horizontal well
- Gravity and magnetic data suggests location is also suitable for deep vertical well
- Both wells in close proximity is optimal for ESUP Field Laboratory studies

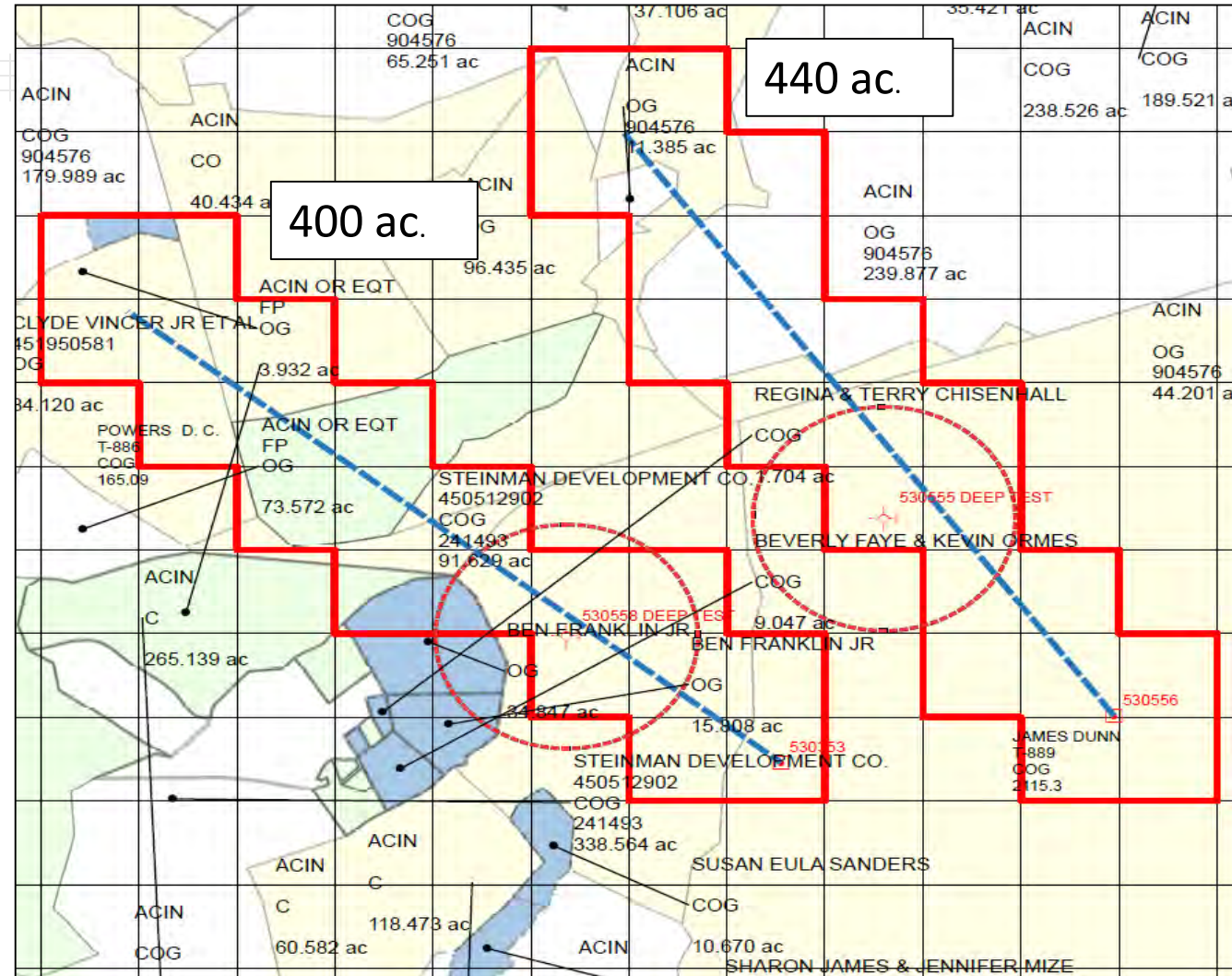




# Land Overview

## Potential Test Locations

- 1<sup>st</sup> Potential site favorable with respect to road access and cultural impact
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Potential site favorable with respect to land control issues
- Both sites are favorable with respect to geology and infrastructure availability



# Land Overview

*Potential Test Locations: Road Access, Cultural Impact*

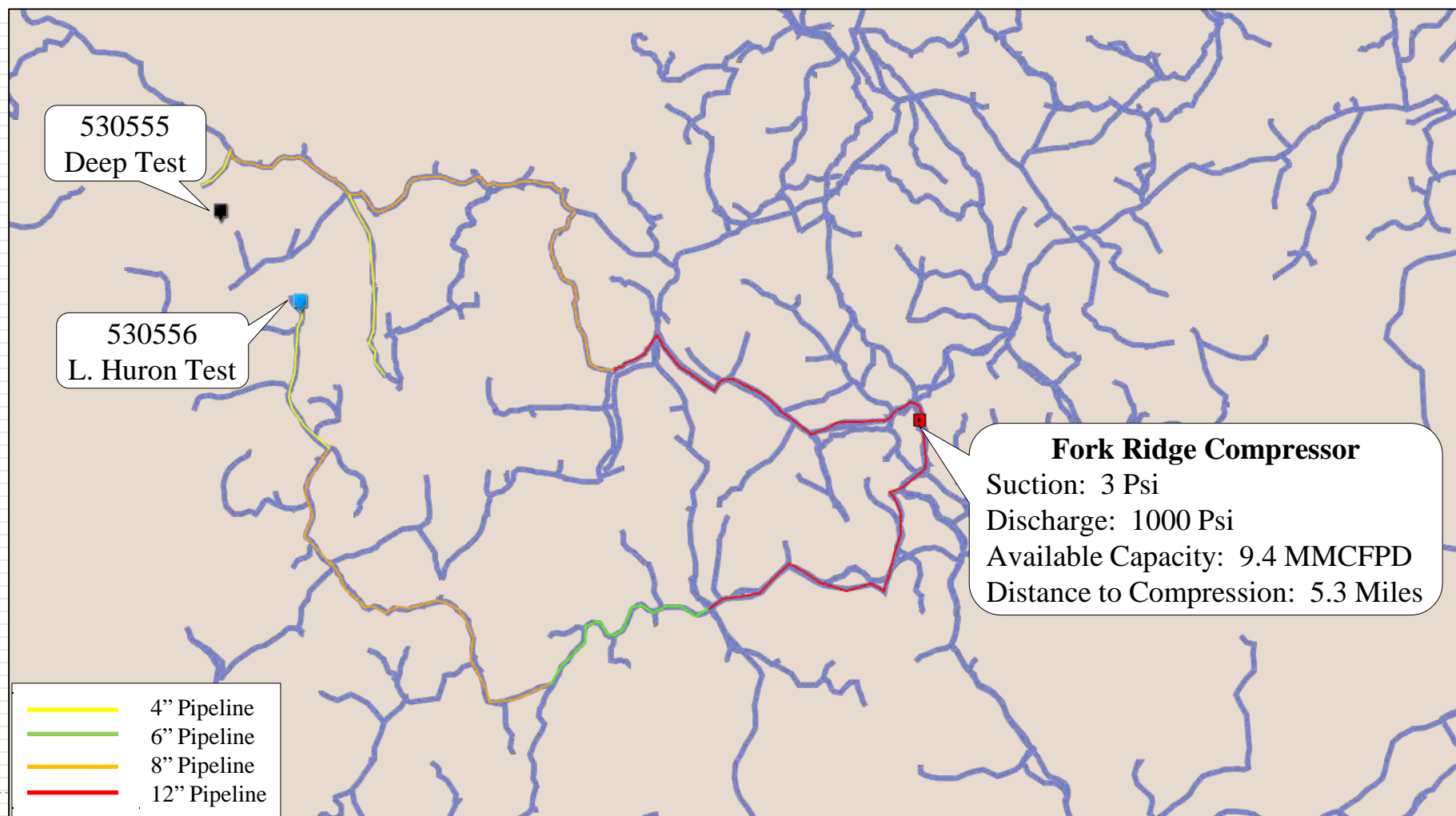


EnerVest, 2018



# Land Overview

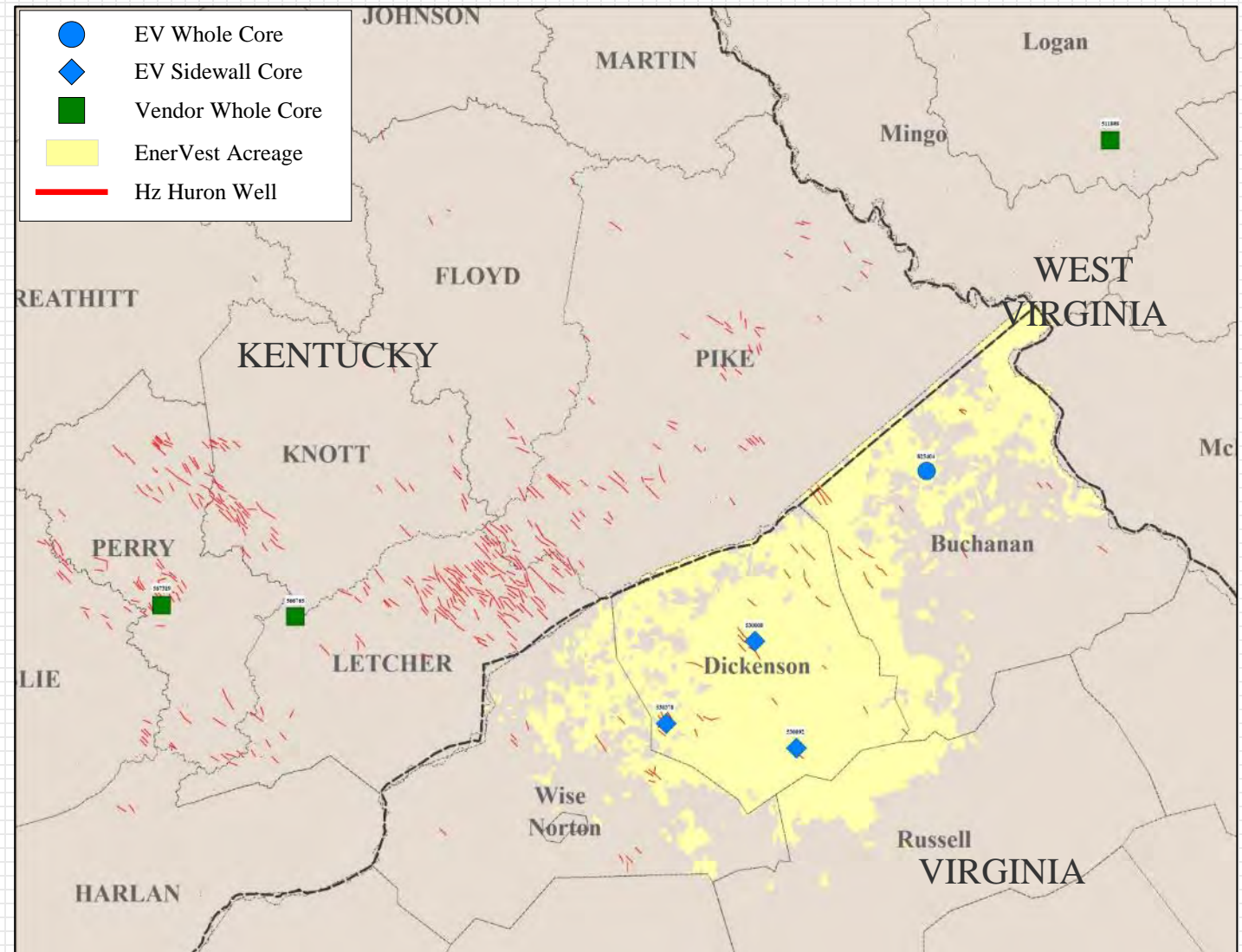
*Potential Test Locations: Infrastructure Availability*



# Lower Huron Core Distribution

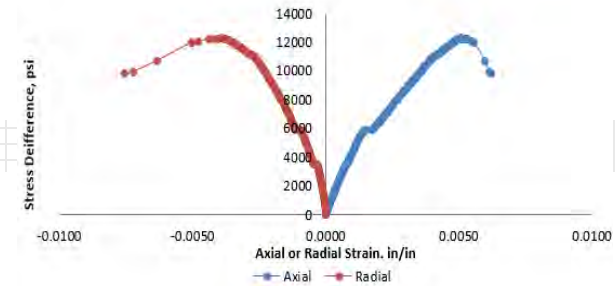
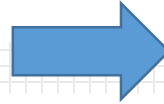
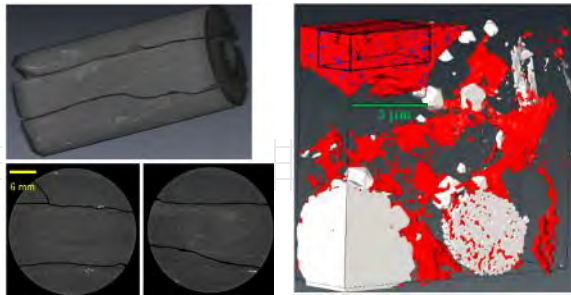
## Core Inventory

- 4 Whole Cores
- 3 Sidewall Cores
- Archived Cuttings



EnerVest, 2018

# Core Analysis Workflow



## Digital Rock Analysis

- X-ray CT and SEM scanning
- Visualization of microfractures
- Rock density variation
- Nano-scale shale structure
- Pore-scale flow modeling

## Geomechanical Analysis

- Poisson's ratio and Young's modulus
- Confined and unconfined compressive strength
- Brinell hardness number
- Brazillian tensile strength
- These properties are critical for fracturing design

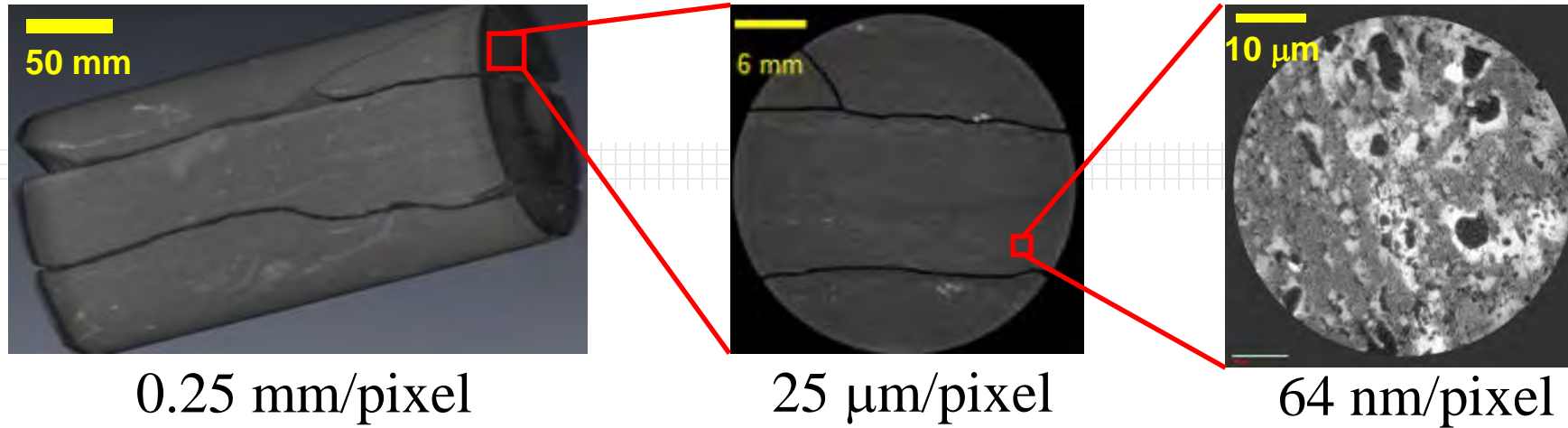


## Petrophysical Analysis

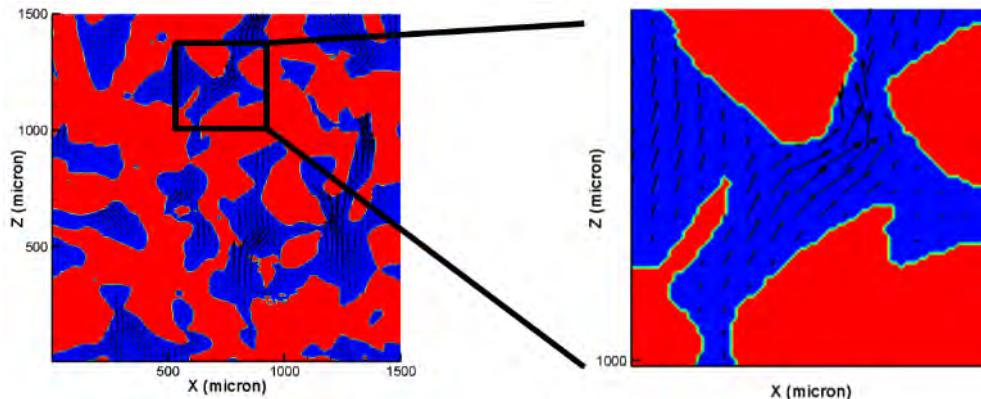
- RockEval tests for total organic carbon (TOC)
- X-ray Diffraction Analysis (XRD) for mineralogy
- Permeability measurement using pulse decay permeameter (PDP-200), NanoK, and SMP-200 (all equipment from CoreLab)
- Fracture Conductivity Cell
- These properties are critical for finding the “sweet spots”



# Core Analysis Workflow

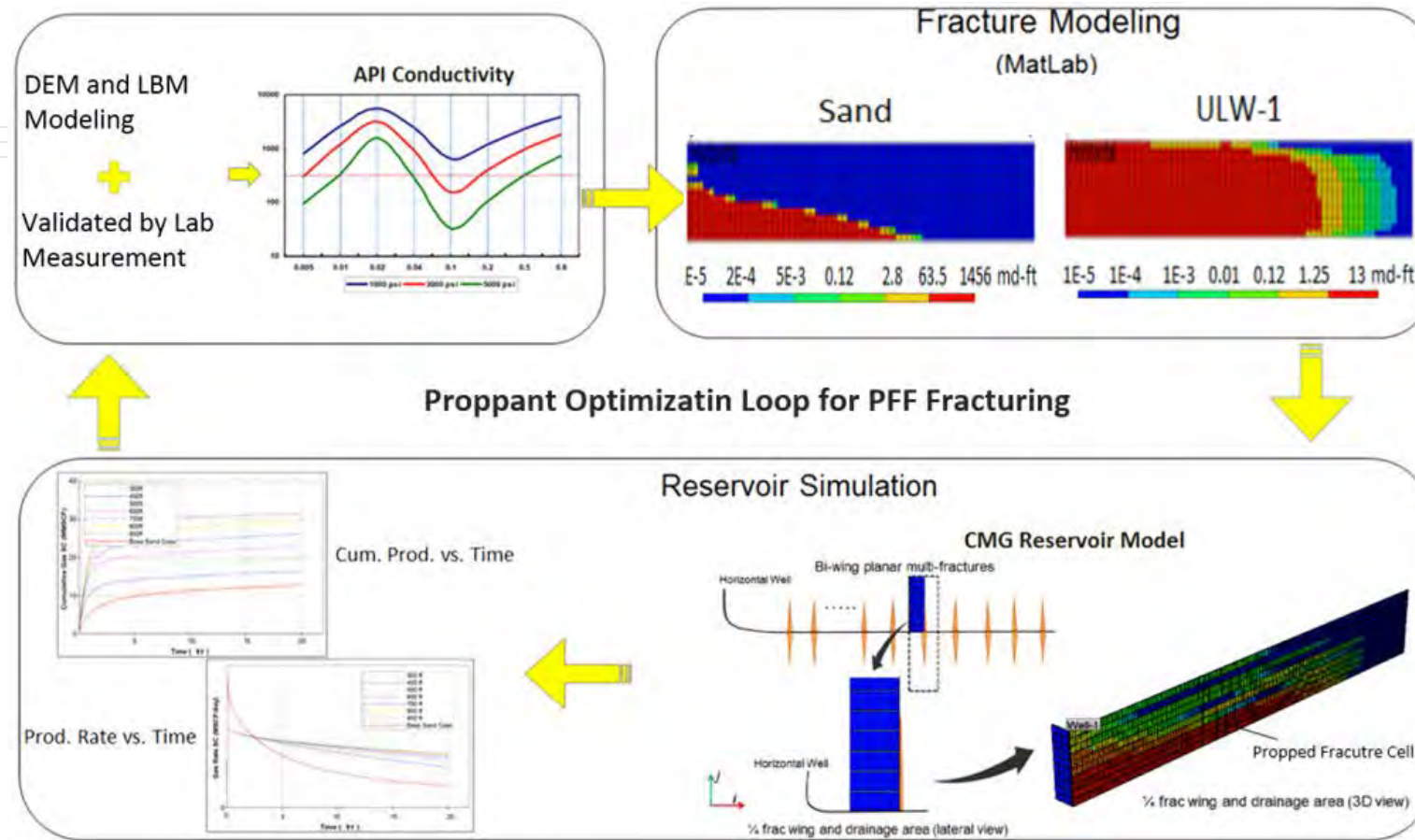


3D, multiscale X-ray CT scanning from core to nm scales.



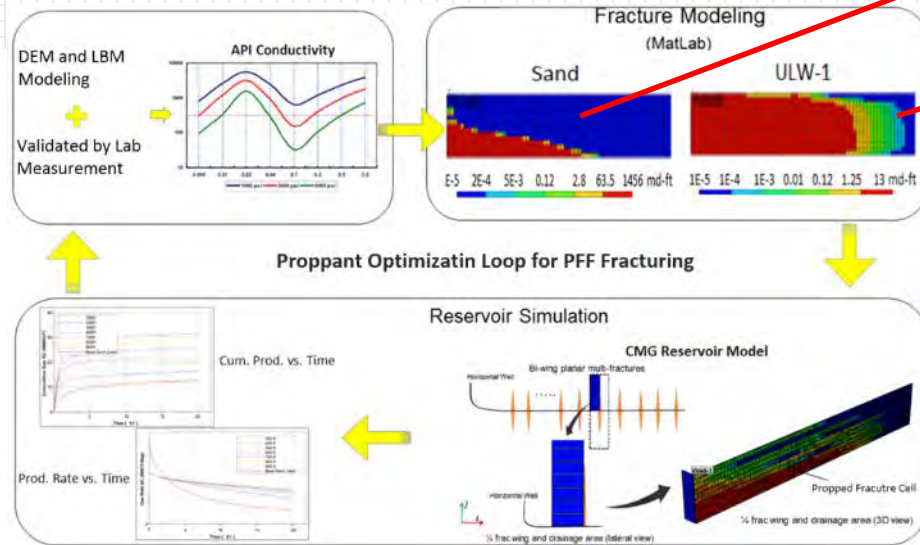
- Lattice Boltzmann (LB) Method is used for pore flow simulation based on the CT images.
- It is a meso-scale numerical method to recover macroscopic hydrodynamics.

# Optimization of Fracturing and Proppant Placement



Proppant pumping optimization to achieve the highest return on fracturing investment (ROFI) (Gu et al., 2017, SPE-185071).

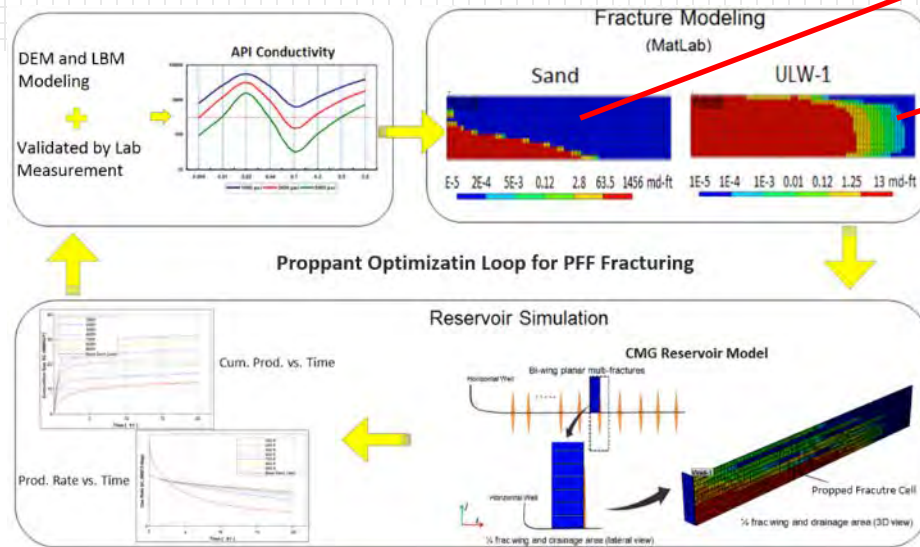
# Optimization of Fracturing and Proppant Placement



Regular sand proppant:  
Fast settlement near the well

Ultra-light-weight proppant:  
Uniform placement along fracture

# Optimization of Fracturing and Proppant Placement

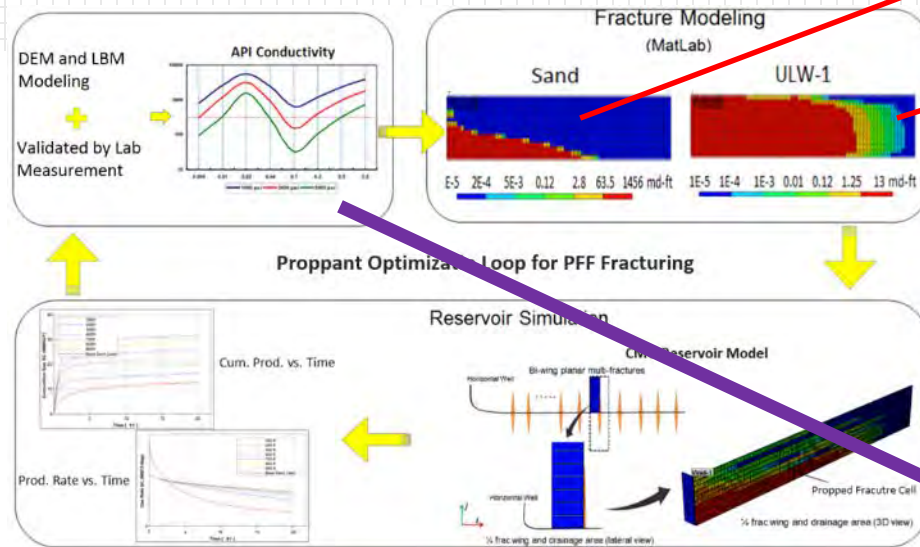


Regular sand proppant:  
Fast settlement near the well

Ultra-light-weight proppant:  
Uniform placement along fracture

Fracture modeling gives  
*proppant concentration* (lb/ft<sup>2</sup>)  
distribution in fracture length and  
height directions

# Optimization of Fracturing and Proppant Placement



Regular sand proppant:  
Fast settlement near the well

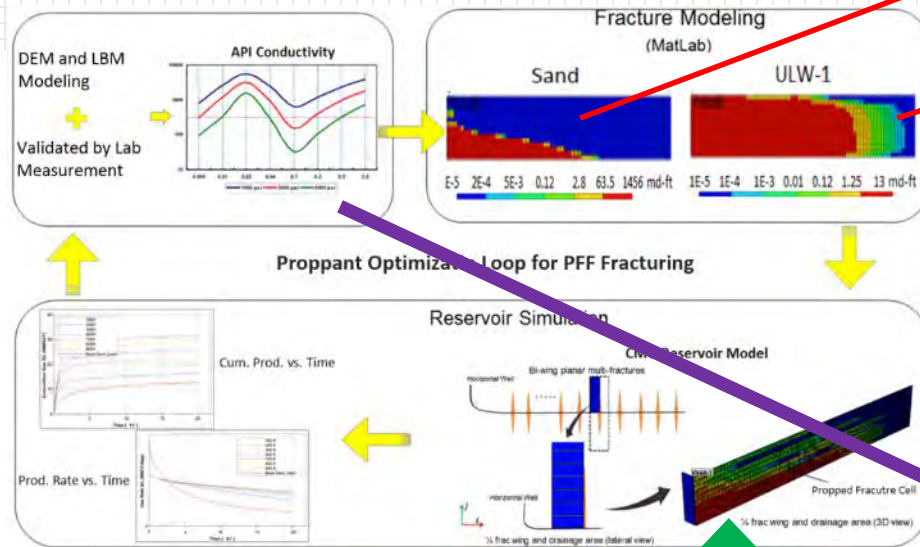
Ultra-light-weight proppant:  
Uniform placement along fracture

Fracture modeling gives  
*proppant concentration* (lb/ft<sup>2</sup>)  
distribution in fracture length and  
height directions

Pore-scale, DEM/LB-coupled  
modeling gives “*fracture  
conductivity vs proppant  
concentration*” curves under  
various closure pressures (Fan  
et al., 2018)



# Optimization of Fracturing and Proppant Placement



Regular sand proppant:  
Fast settlement near the well

Ultra-light-weight proppant:  
Uniform placement along fracture

Fracture modeling gives *proppant concentration* (lb/ft<sup>2</sup>) distribution in fracture length and height directions

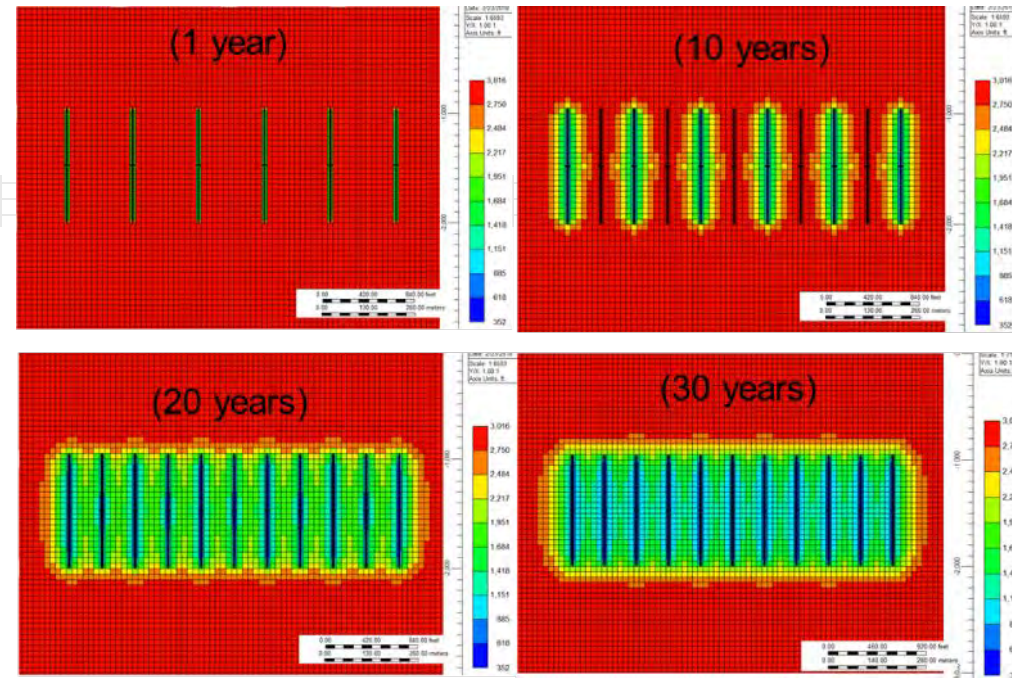
Pore-scale, DEM/LB-coupled modeling gives “*fracture conductivity vs proppant concentration*” curves under various closure pressures (Fan et al., 2018)

These two pieces of information are combined to obtain *fracture conductivity* distribution in the hydraulic fracture for larger-scale reservoir simulation

# Reservoir Simulation Model

- ❑ Simulations will be used to design the ESUP Field Laboratory, including designs for drilling, completions, and monitoring.

- ❑ The modeling effort will include the use of a commercial reservoir simulator and the development of an in-house simulation tool.



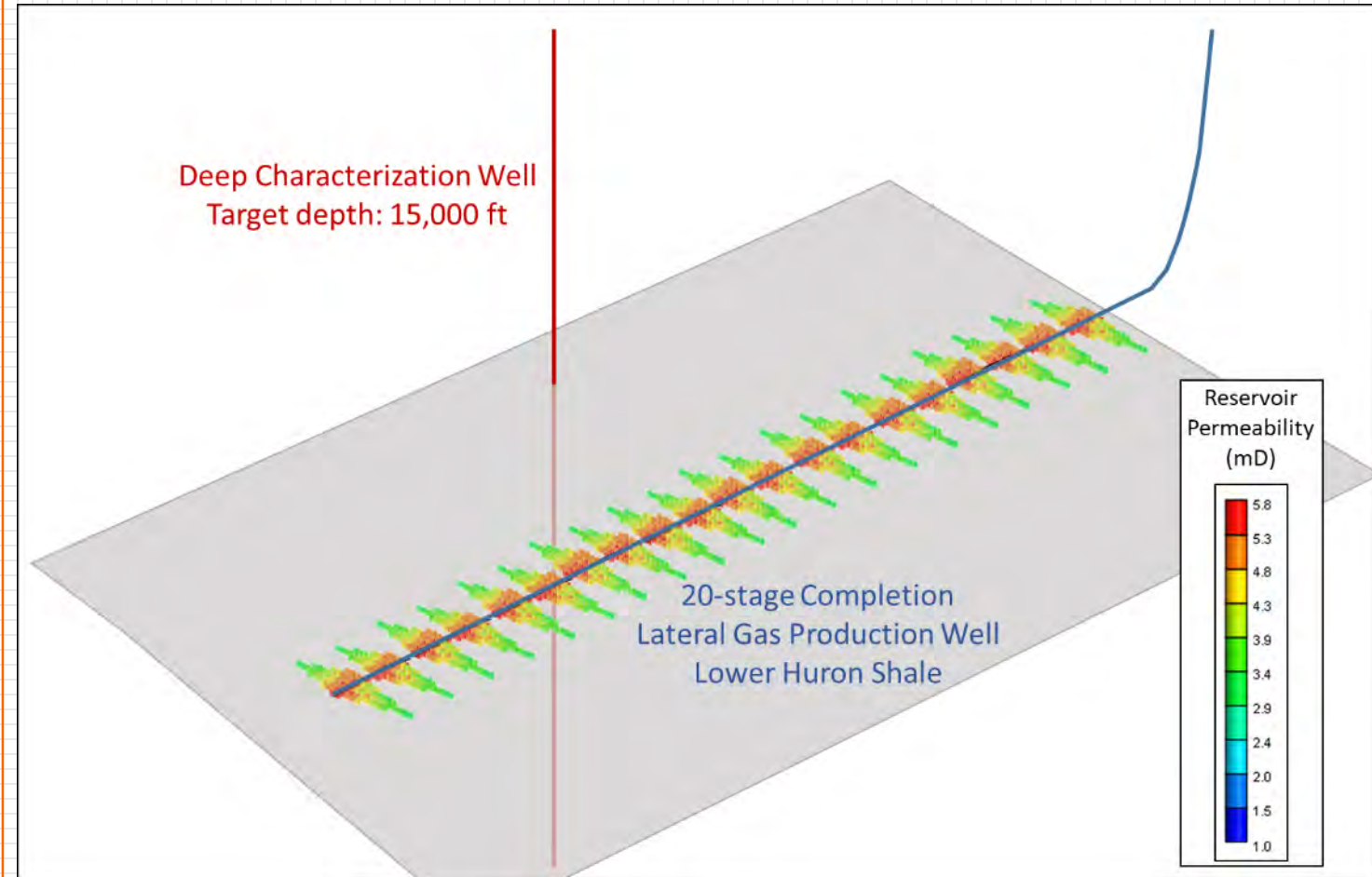
- ❑ The in-house simulation model includes diffusion and nano-porous media confinement effects, and that can simulate reservoir response to hydraulic fracturing with non-aqueous fluids such as CO<sub>2</sub>.
- ❑ Fast, yet accurate, compositionally-extended black oil models will be developed that can incorporate the complexities associated with shale reservoirs during treatment and production.



# Monitoring Program

- Monitoring + Operations Timeline
  - Historical data → Simulations → Define Area of Review (AOR)
  - Baseline data acquisition
  - Monitoring while Drilling
  - Characterization data → HF design
    - Non-aqueous fluid
    - Alternative/multiple proppants
  - Monitoring of HF treatment
  - Post-operations monitoring

## Schematic Overview of ESUP Field Lab

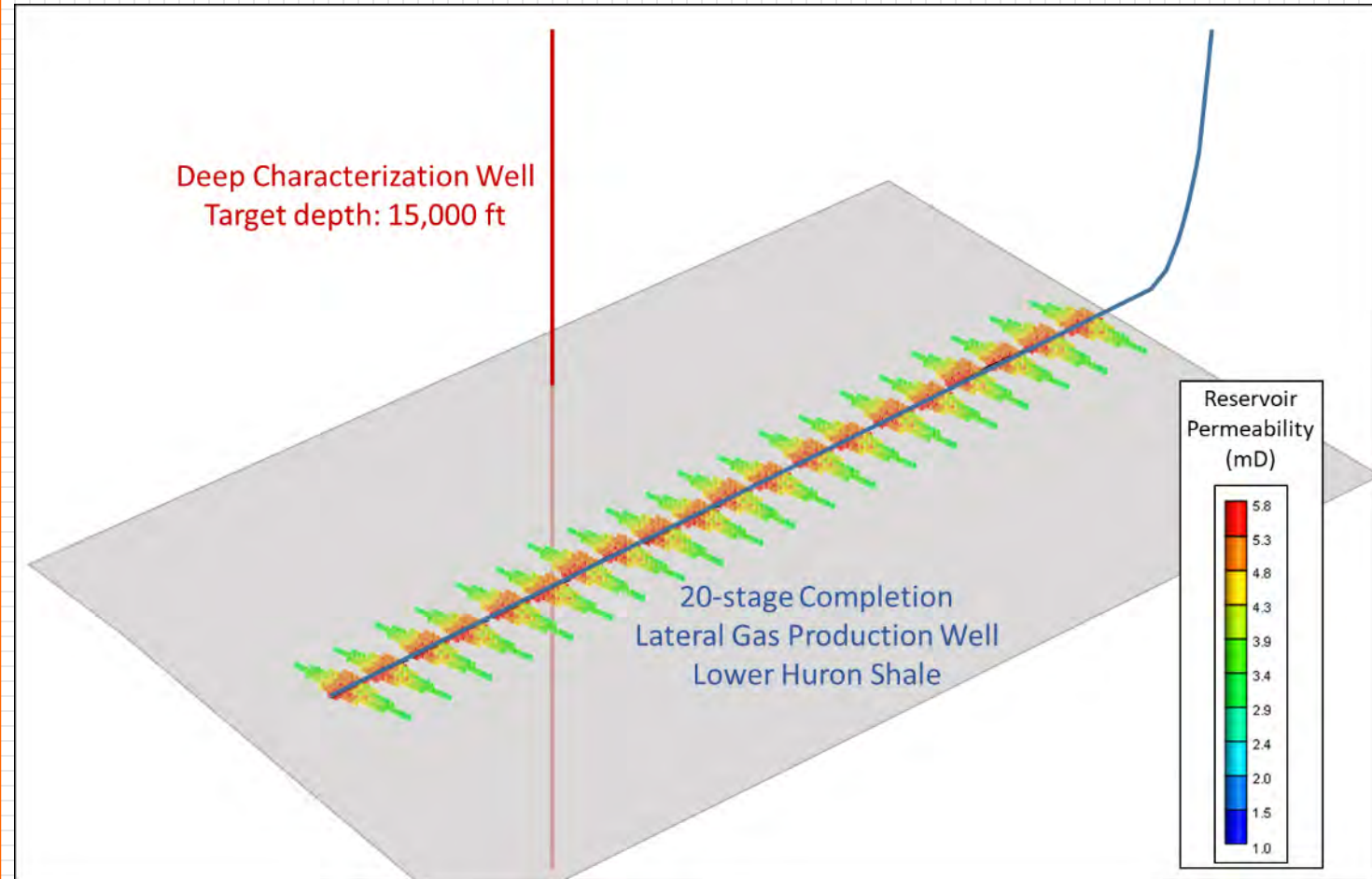


# Monitoring Program

- Potential Methods: Atmospheric, Near-surface, Subsurface, Sub-reservoir Technologies
  - Offset gas and water sampling
  - Tracer studies
  - Reservoir imaging (e.g., microseismic monitoring and DAS)
  - Deep monitoring installation in Deformation monitoring
  - Production monitoring

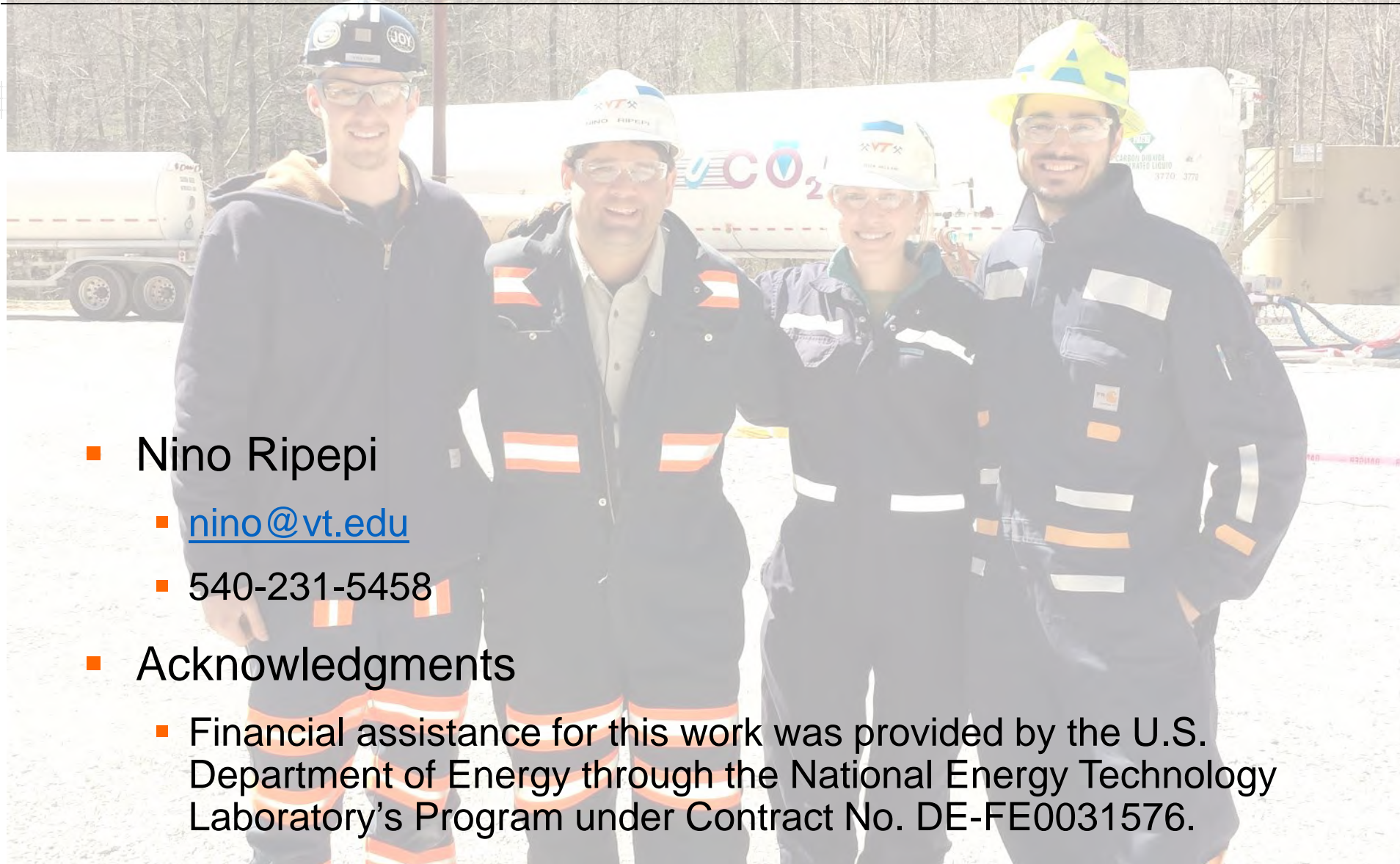
- Deliverables: Sampling and Analysis Plan, Initial (Baseline) Monitoring Report, Final Scientific/Technical Report, NETL-EDX Final Project Files

## Schematic Overview of ESUP Field Lab





## Questions and Acknowledgments



- Nino Ripepi
  - [nino@vt.edu](mailto:nino@vt.edu)
  - 540-231-5458
- Acknowledgments
  - Financial assistance for this work was provided by the U.S. Department of Energy through the National Energy Technology Laboratory's Program under Contract No. DE-FE0031576.