



SAN JUAN BASIN, SWRPCS

Prepared for:

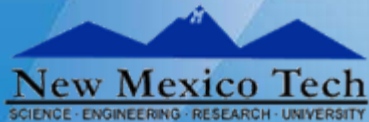
**2008 Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships
Initiative Review Meeting**

Prepared by:

ADVANCED RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

October 6-8, 2008

Pittsburgh



**Sandia
National
Laboratories**



**Advanced Resources
International, Inc.**



Outline

- Introduction
- Reservoir Characterization and Modeling
- MMV Plan
- Operations
- Results
- Conclusions



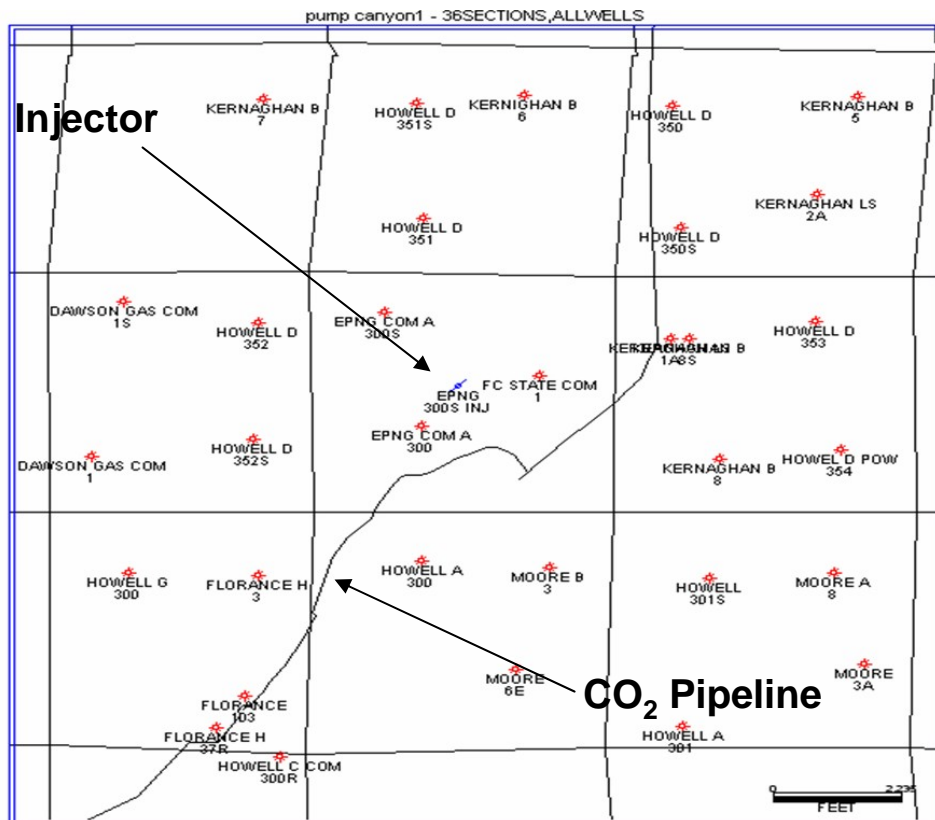
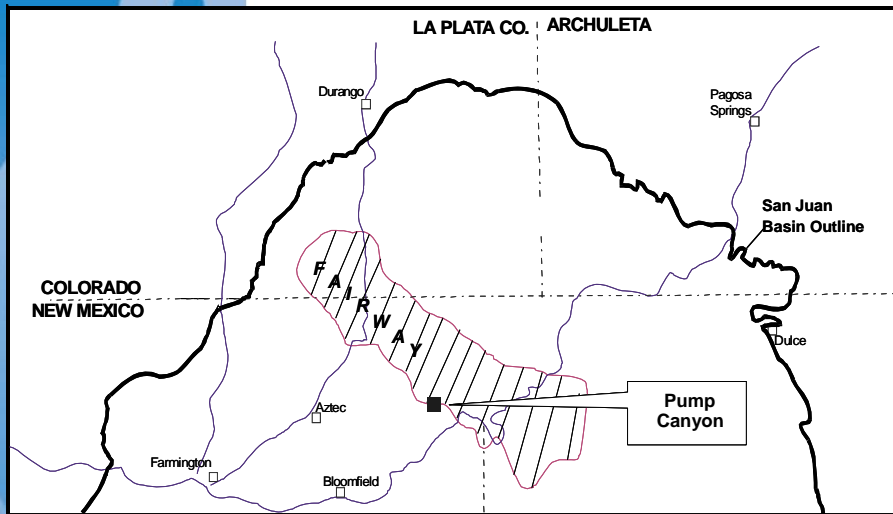
Introduction

- The Southwestern Regional Partnership for Carbon Sequestration (SWP) is one of seven regional partnerships sponsored by the U.S. DOE
- Objective: to determine the most suitable technologies, regulations and infrastructure needs for carbon capture, storage and sequestration in different areas of the country
- One of the demonstration sites is the Pump Canyon site, which is investigating CO₂ injection into a deep unmineable coalbed



Site Description

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31 production wells



Outline

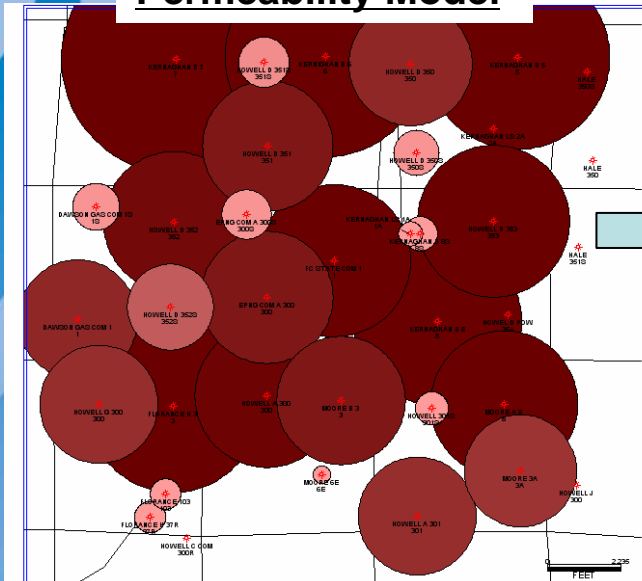
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Reservoir Characterization

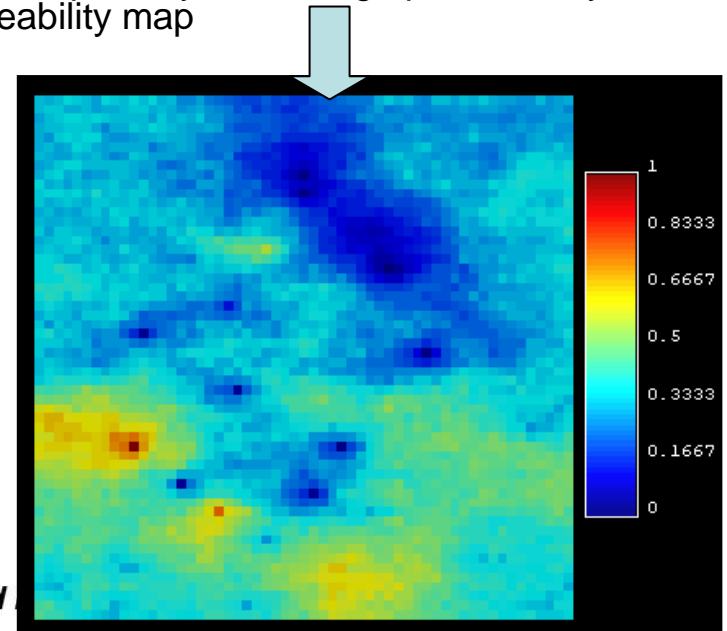
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Permeability Model



Bubble Map of Average Gas Rate

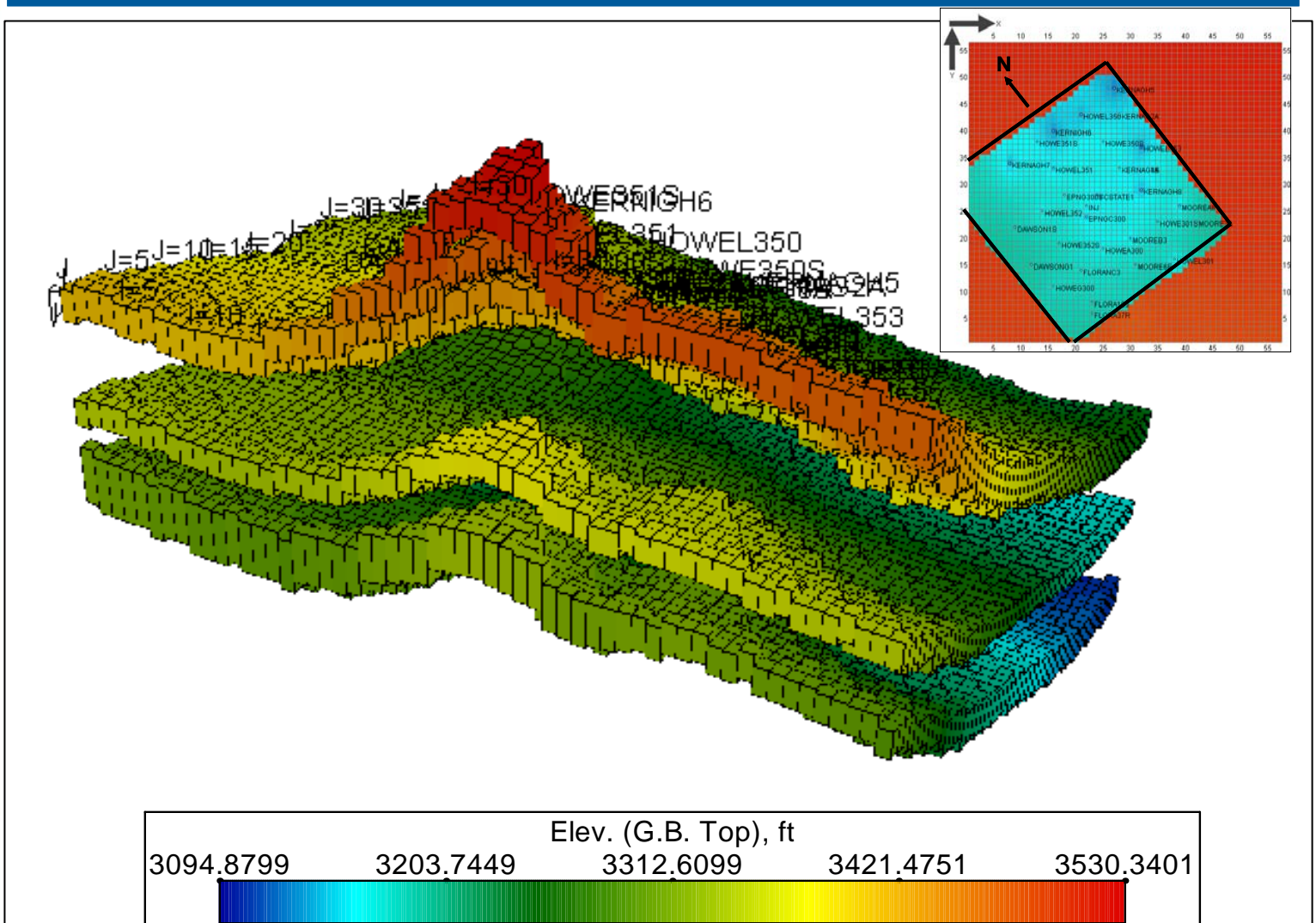
- Gas production used as a loose proxy for coal permeability
- The gas production parameter used was average gas production over the active well life (“production index”)
- A sequential Gaussian simulation algorithm was adopted for generating 50 2D realizations of the production index
- The arithmetic average of the 50 different simulated values was selected as a central value for a final characterization
- Index map then multiplied by an average permeability to create a permeability map

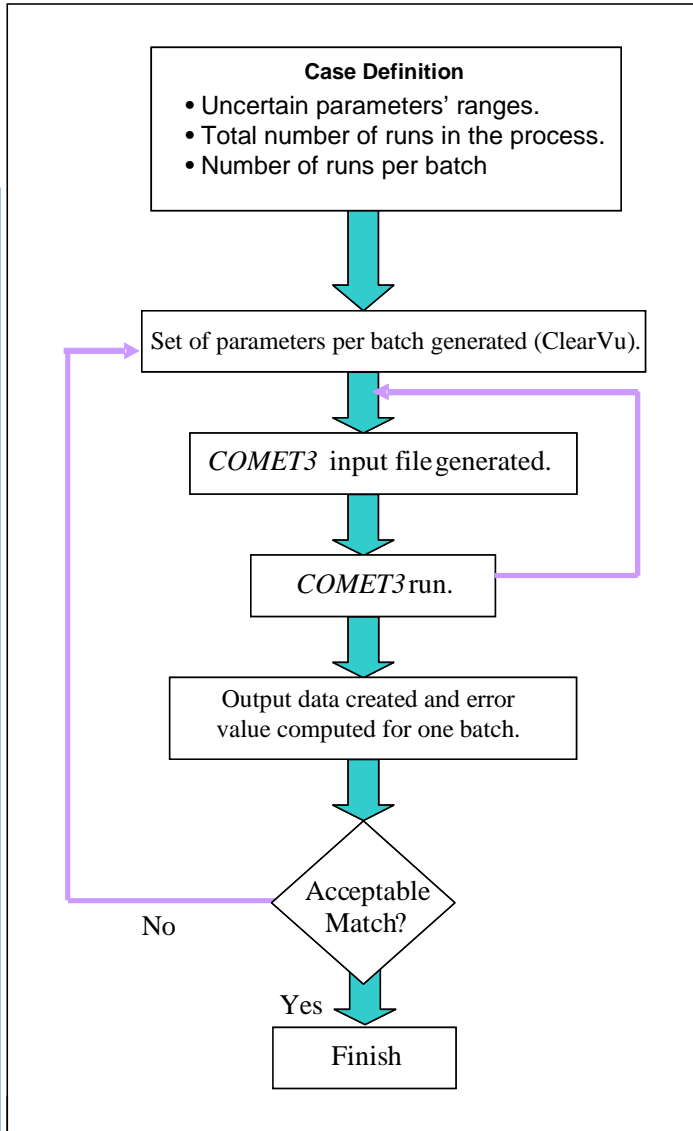




Model Construction

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$$ErrorValue = \frac{\sum \left(\frac{(SimData - ActualData)^2}{2 * Variance} \right)}{NumberofData}$$

Fixed Parameters

Parameters	Units	Value
Formation Properties		
Vertical Permeability	mD	0.0001
In-situ CH4 Langmuir Volume, Layer 1	scf/ton	447
In-situ CH4 Langmuir Volume, Layer 2	scf/ton	436
In-situ CH4 Langmuir Volume, Layer 3	scf/ton	542
CH4 Langmuir Pressure, Layer 1	psi	546
CH4 Langmuir Pressure, Layer 2	psi	606
CH4 Langmuir Pressure, Layer 3	psi	520
Sorption Time, CH4	days	1
In-situ CO2 Langmuir Volume, Layer 1	scf/ton	809
In-situ CO2 Langmuir Volume, Layer 2	scf/ton	766
In-situ CO2 Langmuir Volume, Layer 3	scf/ton	1038
CO2 Langmuir Pressure, Layer 1	psi	317
CO2 Langmuir Pressure, Layer 2	psi	260
CO2 Langmuir Pressure, Layer 3	psi	372
Sorption Time, CO2	days	1
Differential Swelling Factor	-	1.5
Permeability Exponent	-	3
Relative Permeability Relationships		
Maximum Krw	-	1
Irreducible Gas Saturation	-	0

Varied Parameters

Parameters	Units	Min	Max
Formation Properties			
Porosity Factor a	-	0.001	0.0045
Initial Water Saturation	fraction	0.75	1
Average Absolute Permeability	mD	10	1000
Permeability Anisotropy	fraction	1	5
Pore Compressibility	1/psi	1.00E-05	6.00E-04
Matrix Compressibility	1/psi	1.00E-07	5.00E-06
CO2 Content	fraction	0.01	0.25
Relative Permeability Relationships			
Irreducible Water Saturation	-	0.05	0.4
Maximum Krg	-	0.65	0.95
Krw Exponent	-	1	3
Krg Exponent	-	1	3
Well Parameters			
Initial Skin	-	-1	2
Stimulated Skin	-	-5	0



Core Analysis Program - Overview

CO₂ containment assessment:

Develop methodology for characterizing sealing quality at CO₂ sequestration sites

Approach:

Integrate petrological, petrophysical, geomechanical, isotopic, and geochemical data

Unique research question:

Can natural helium be used to characterize sealing behavior of rock for CO₂ storage?





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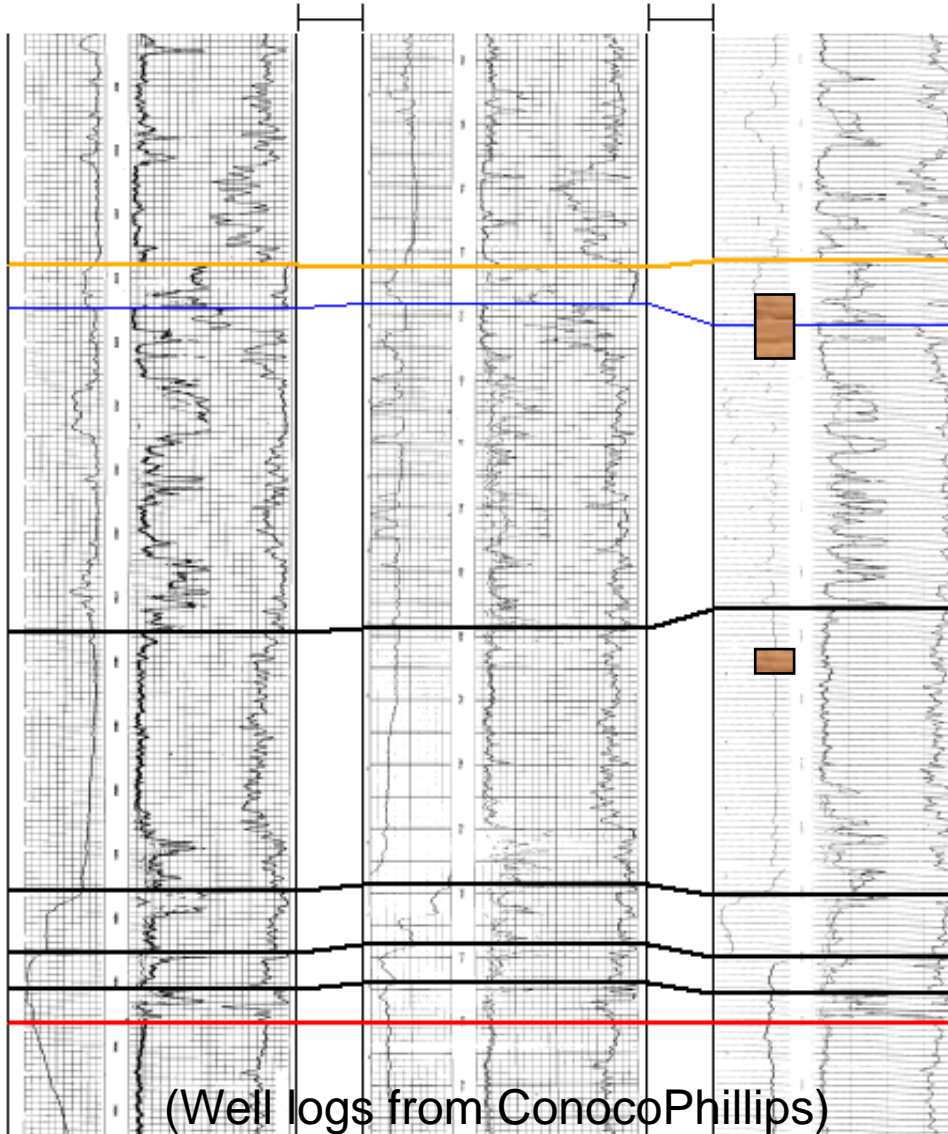
EPNG COM A 2A
031.0N 008.0W 032
SE NW NW
6520 KB

STATE COM-AL 36-E
031.0N 008.0W 032
NE SW NE
6337 KB

HOWELL A 2A
030.0N 008.0W 005
SW NE NW
6283 GL

Goal: 120 ft total

Reality: 60 ft total



Ojo Alamo

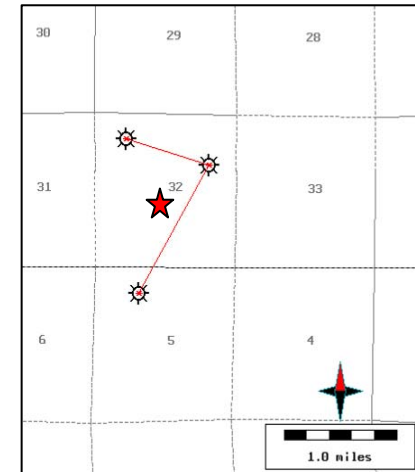
Upper Kirtland and Farmington Sandstone Member

Lower Kirtland Shale

Fruitland

Pictured Cliffs

(Well logs from ConocoPhillips)



Core Points



Core Analysis Program - Methods

Examine core
in field



→ Cut plugs



↙ Preserve samples with
portable vacuum line



Geomechanical properties:

Poisson's ratio, Young's modulus
Multistage compression testing

Core plug preservation in field:

vacuum-tight canisters for preserving
noble gases in pore fluids
(collection procedure developed by
Martin Stute)

Petrological description:

SEM, XRD, TOC
Thin section analysis

Petrophysical properties:

TRA method (Terra Tek)
Permeability, porosity

Fracture analysis:

Fracture type, orientation, dip, mineral
fill, assessment of failure potential of
natural fractures

Tests with CO₂:

Gas breakthrough pressure
CO₂ adsorption

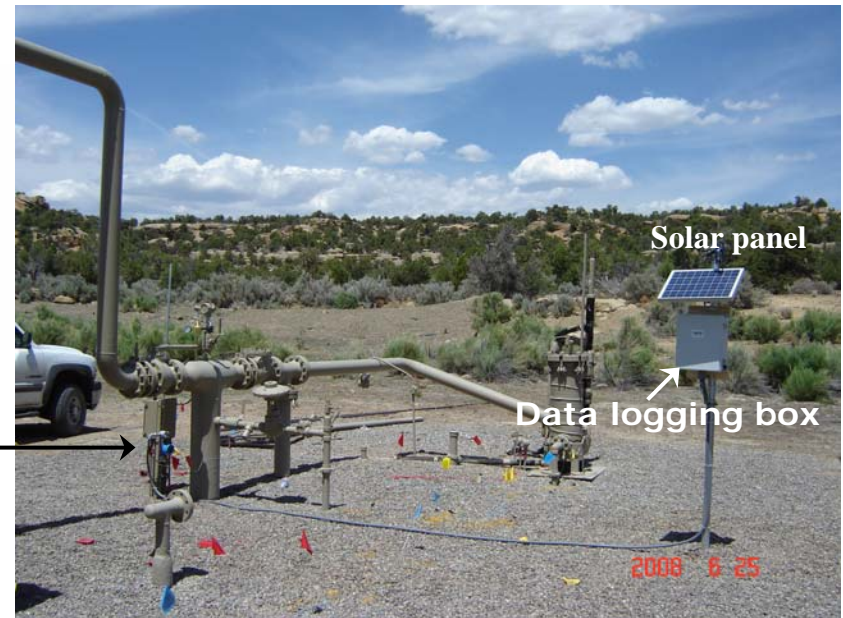
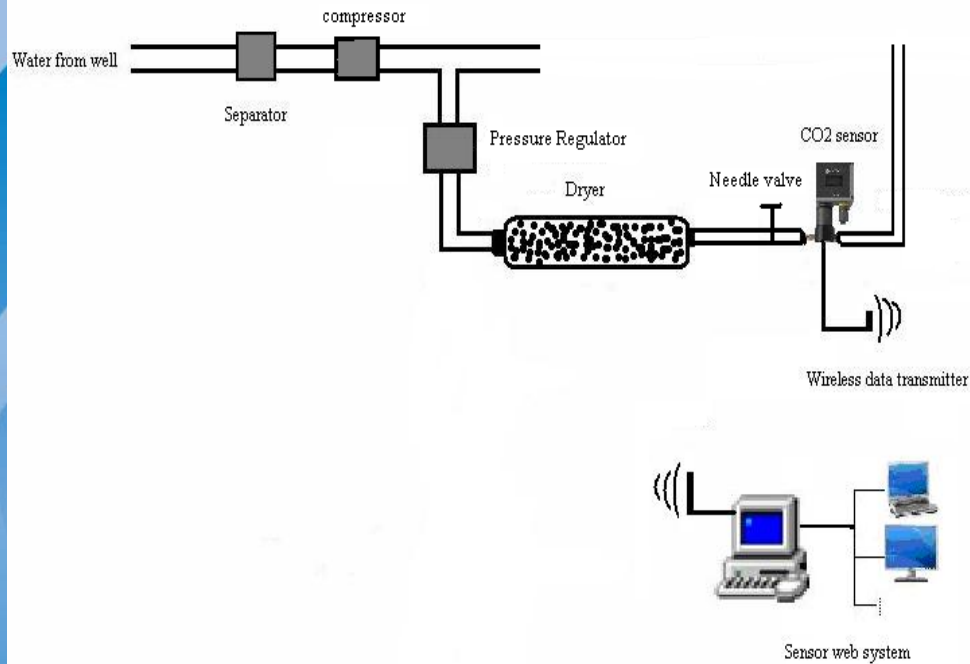


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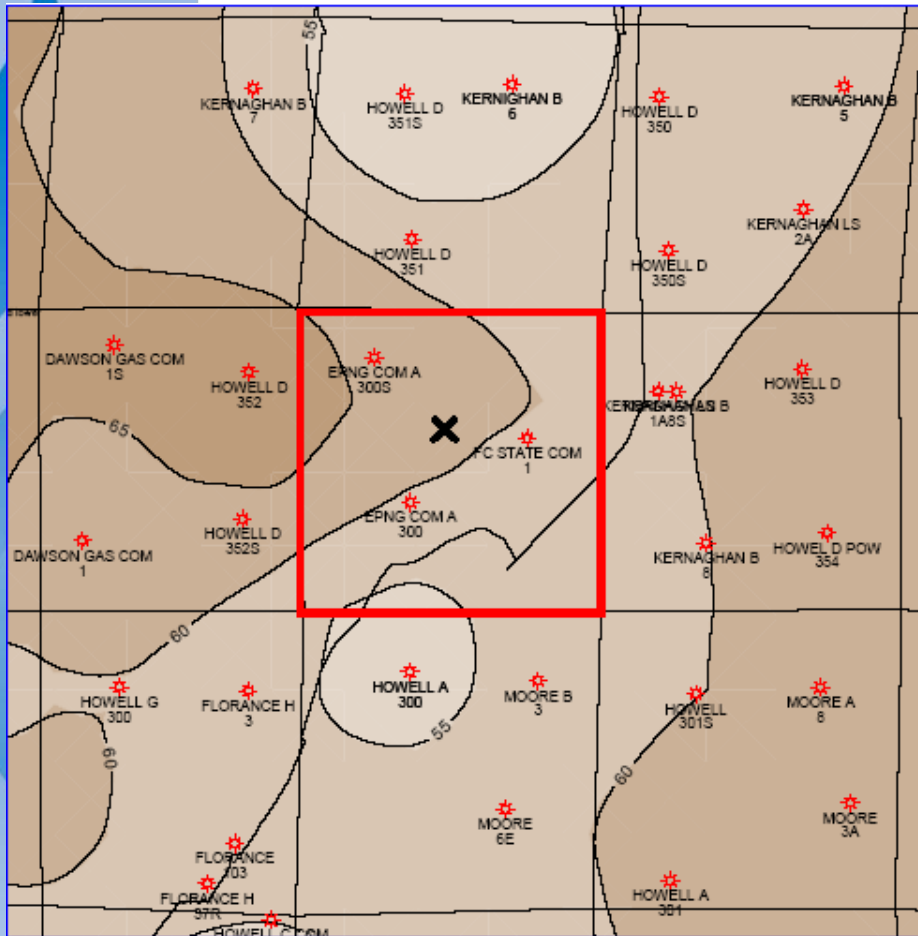
MMV CO₂ Sensors - Experiment Design





MMV

CO₂ Sensors - Monitoring Wells



x: Injection well

Three wells were selected as monitoring wells. They are:

FC STATE COM (386 m from injection well)

EPNG COM A 300S (547 m from injection well)

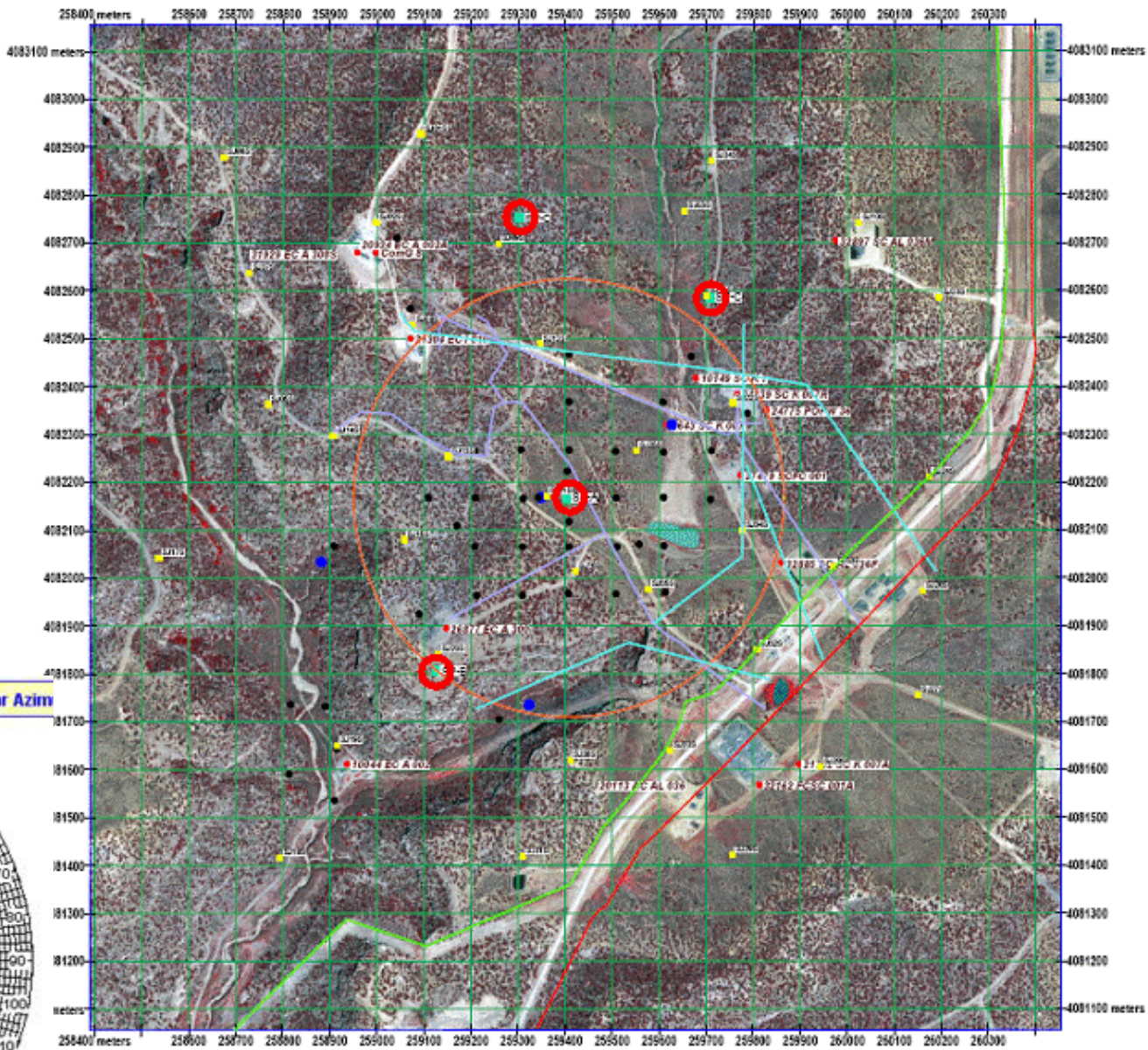
EPNG COM A 300 (499 m from injection well)

San Juan Basin Pilot Site

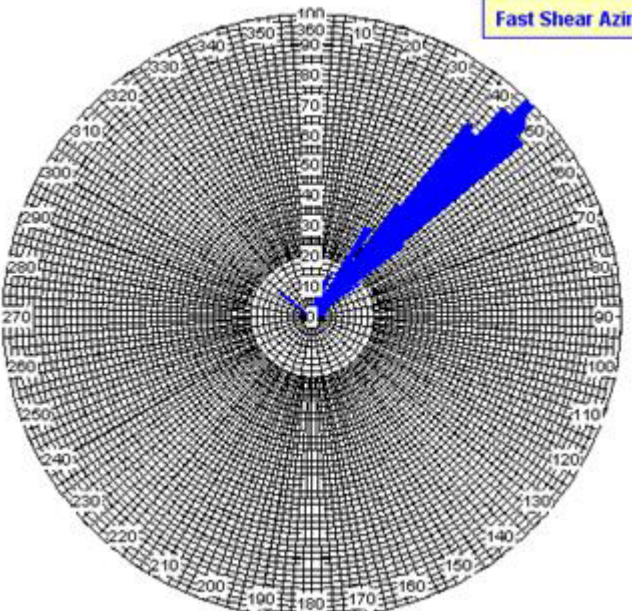


MMV VSP

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Fast Shear Azim



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1 kilometers

- Local Wells
- Injection Well
- CATS
- VSP Source Locations
- Titmeter Locations
- Various Pipelines

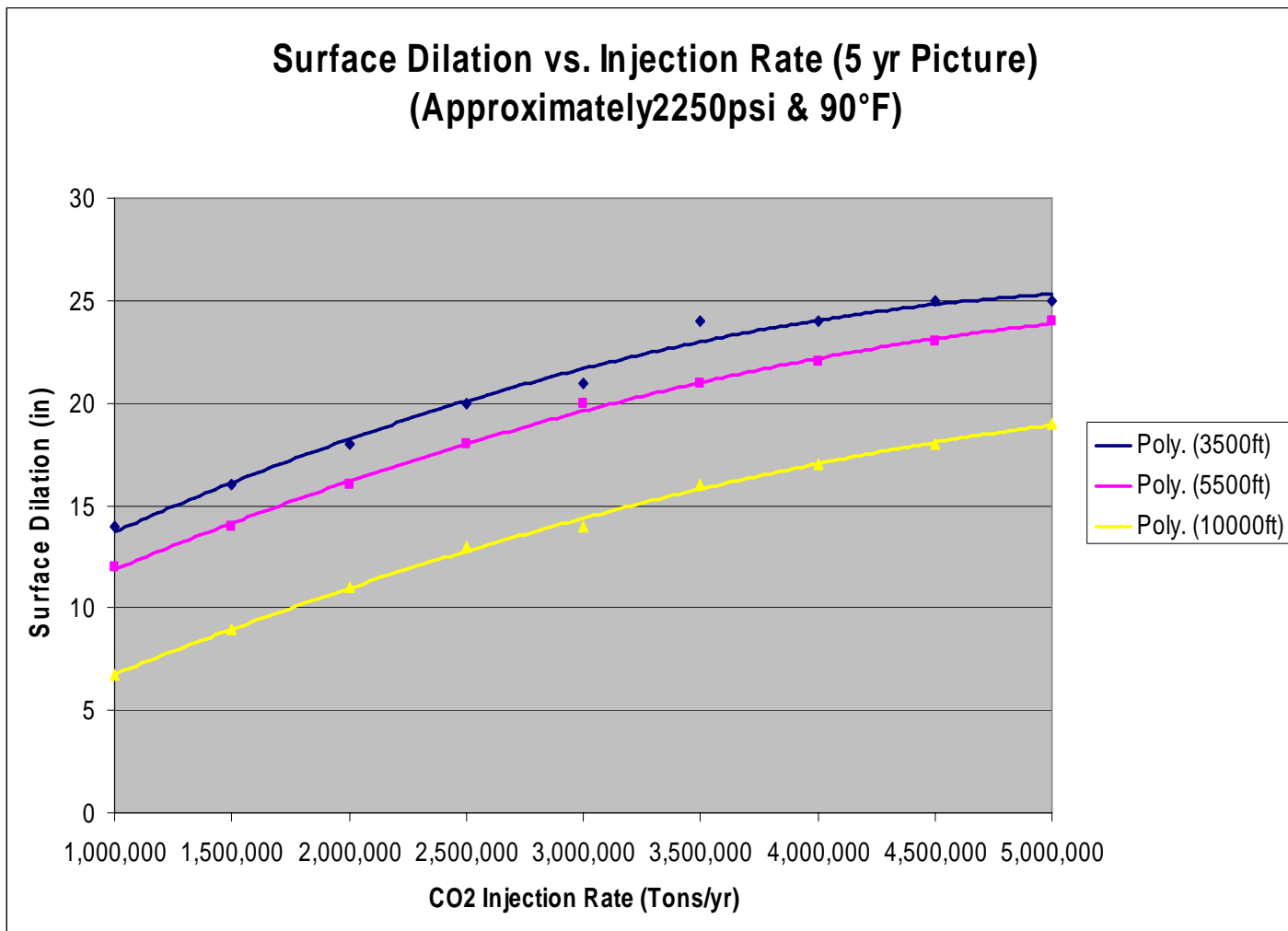


Surface Deformation Monitoring (SDM)

- **Problem:** Most reservoir monitoring measurements made today only target near wellbore activity. Time lapse seismic offers the ability to image a large volume of the reservoir but is not timely or cost effective for long term containment monitoring.
- **Solution:** The technique of measuring and predicting the performance of a reservoir, based on observed surface motion. Ground deformation is observed and run through a geomechanical inversion to identify what reservoir level changes induced the surface deformation.



What Does a Large Scale Injection Look Like?





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San Juan: Pump Canyon CO₂ Sequestration Project Field Installation





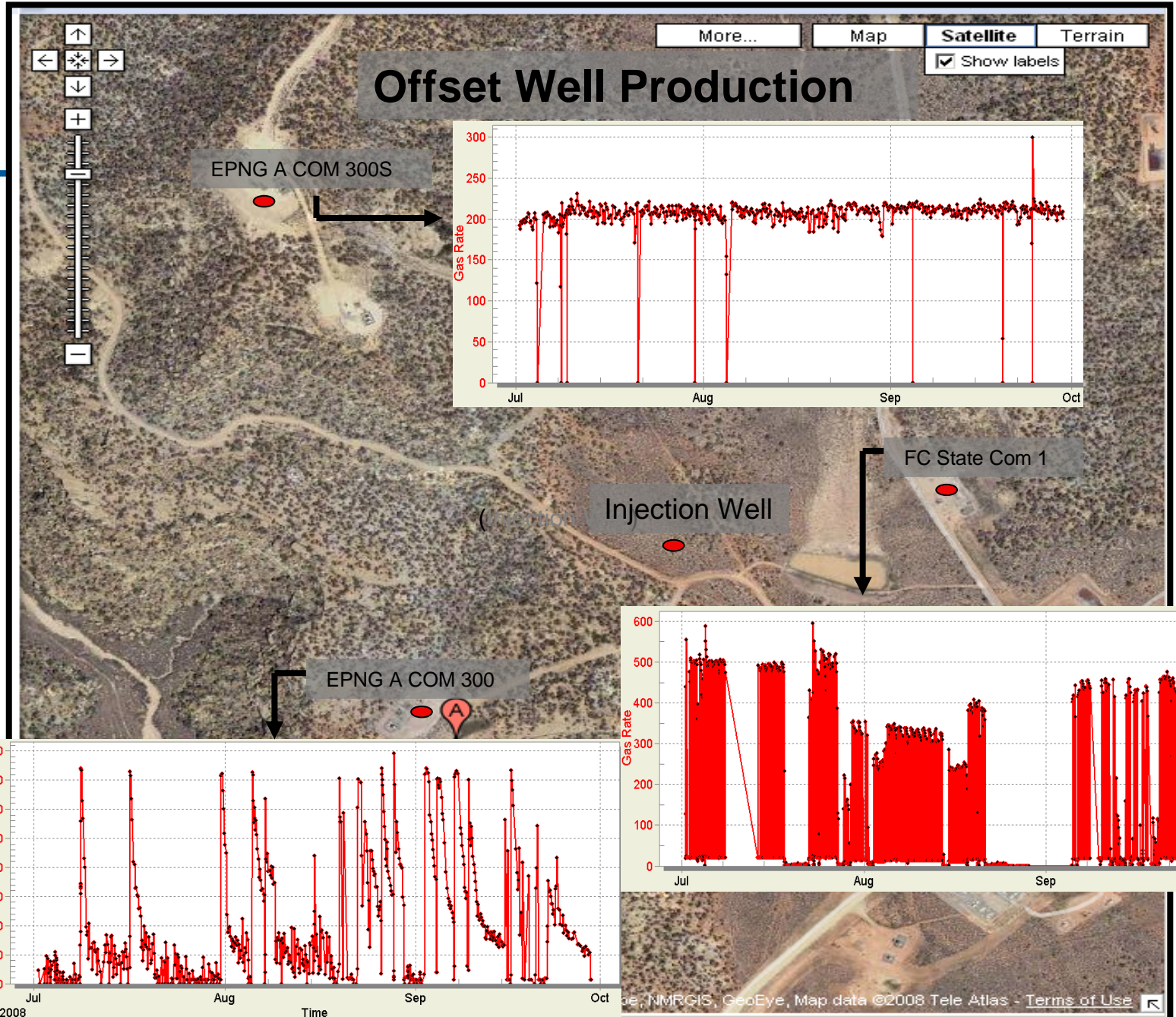
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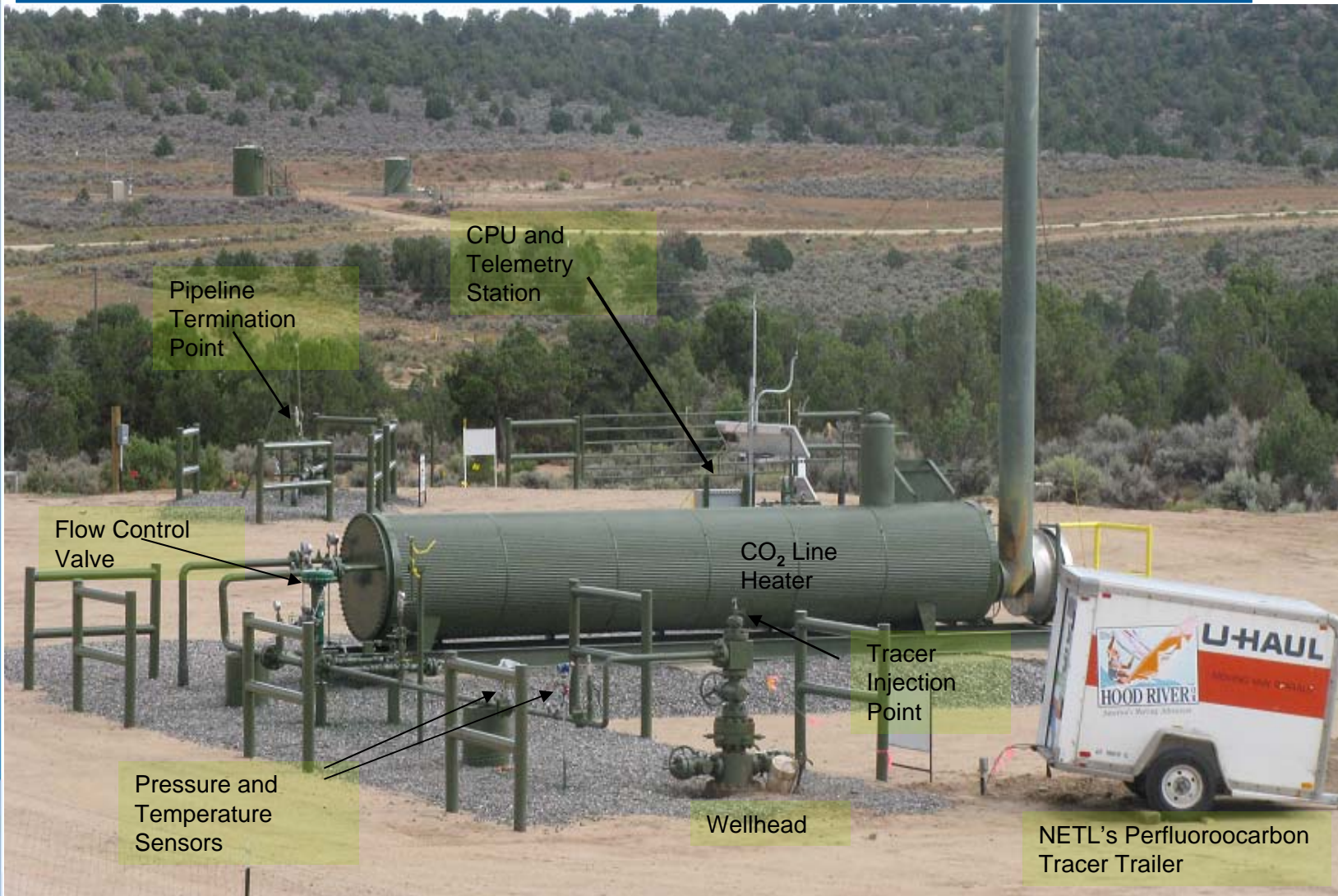
Operations





Operations

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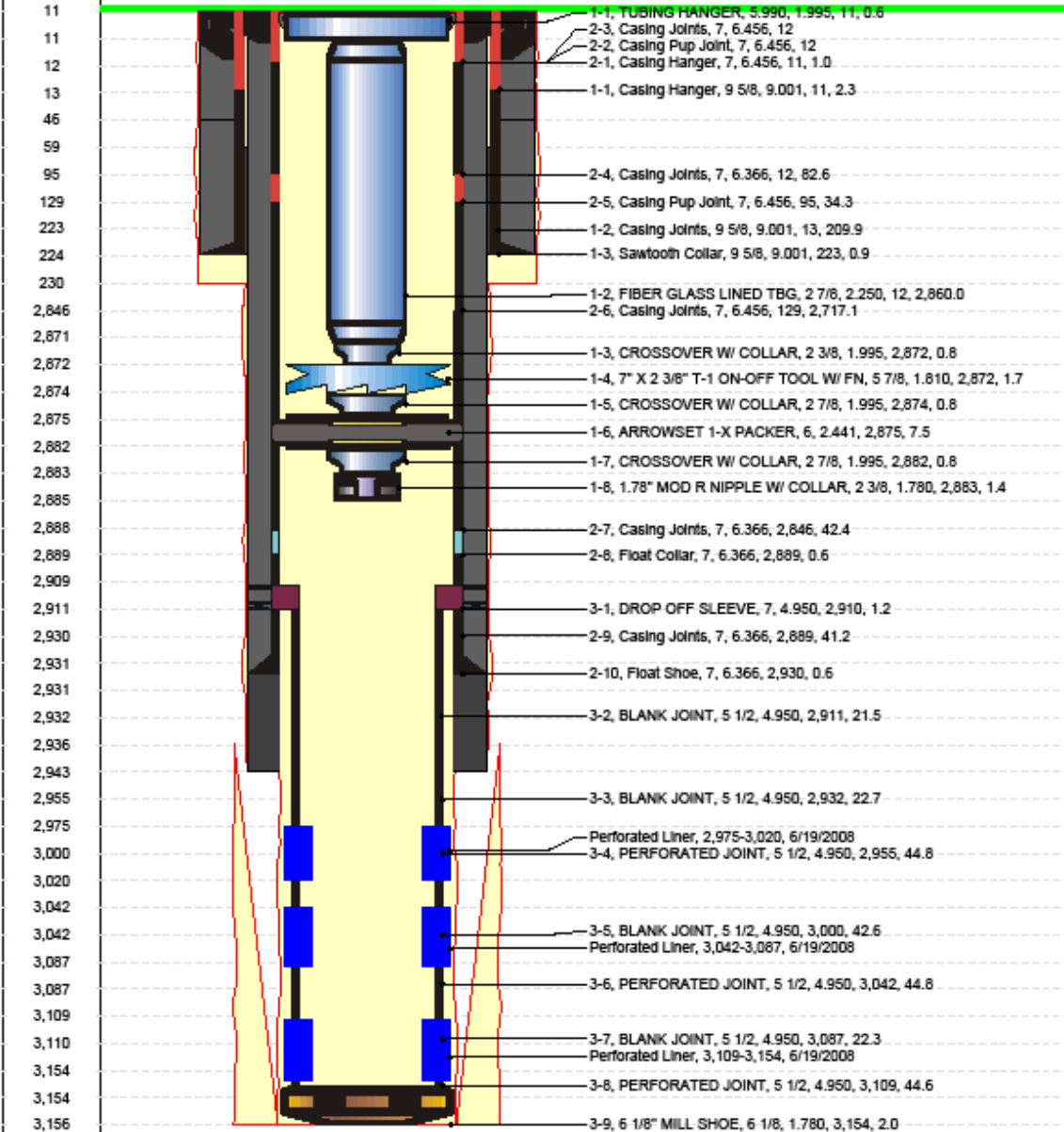
Most Recent Job

Job Category COMPLETIONS	Primary Job Type INITIAL COMPLETION	Secondary Job Type INITIAL COMPLETION	Actual Start Date 6/2/2008	End Date 6/25/2008
-----------------------------	----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

Well Config: VERTICAL - Original Hole: 6/27/2008 8:15:13 AM

TKB (MD)

Schematic - Actual



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Operations
Injection Well



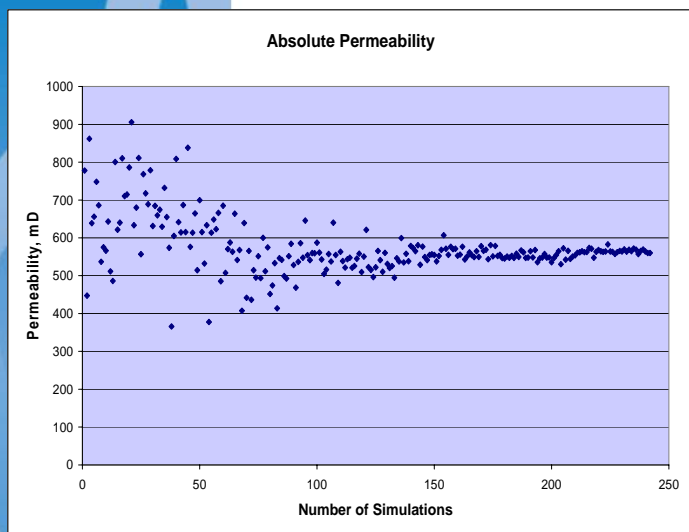
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Modeling - Results

Convergence Plot



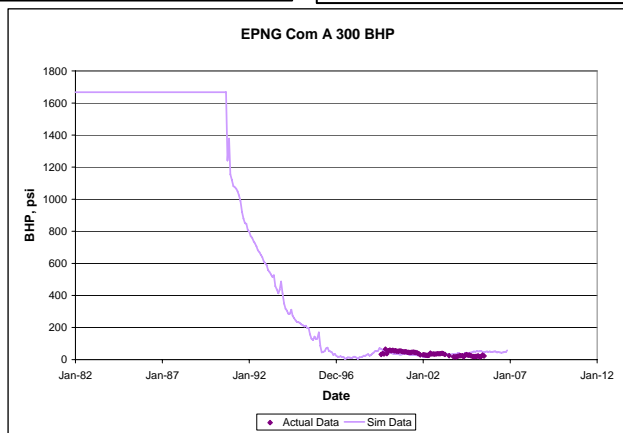
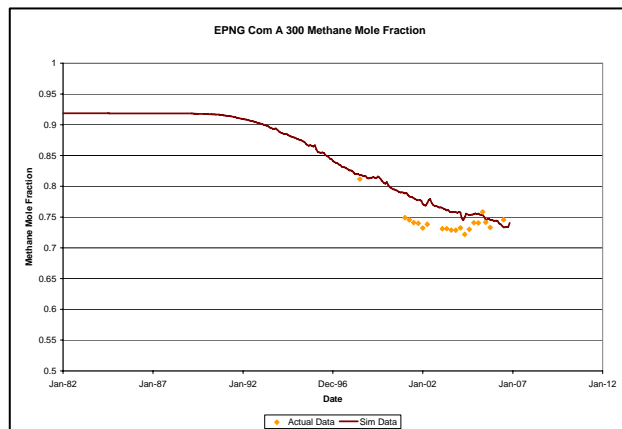
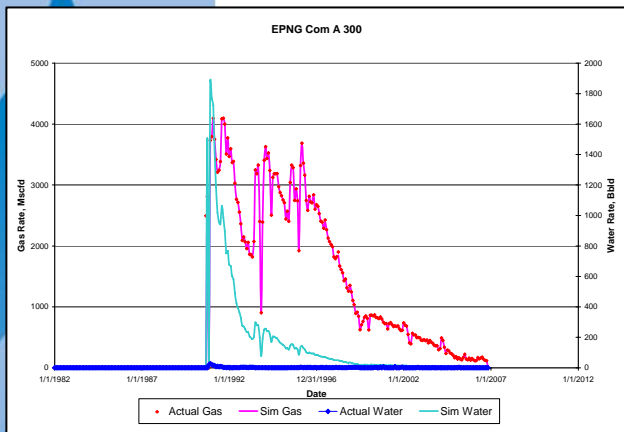
Optimized Parameters

Parameters	Units	Min	Max	Optimized
Formation Properties				
Porosity Factor a	-	0.001	0.0045	0.002
Initial Water Saturation	fraction	0.75	1	0.94
Average Absolute Permeability	mD	10	1000	549
Permeability Anisotropy	fraction	1	5	1.8
Pore Compressibility	1/psi	1.00E-05	6.00E-04	3.86E-04
Matrix Compressibility	1/psi	1.00E-07	5.00E-06	3.54E-06
CO2 Content	fraction	0.01	0.25	0.08
Relative Permeability Relationships				
Irreducible Water Saturation	-	0.05	0.4	0.26
Maximum Krg	-	0.65	0.95	0.75
Krw Exponent	-	1	3	2.7
Krg Exponent	-	1	3	2.7
Well Parameters				
Initial Skin	-	-1	2	1.1
Stimulated Skin	-	-5	0	-1.9



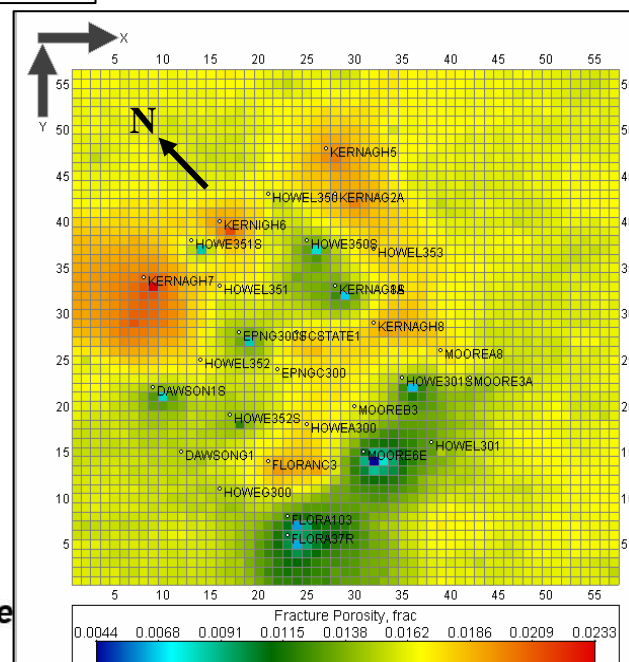
Modeling - Results

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History Match of EPNG Com A 300

Final Porosity Map



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Core Analysis Program – Results to Date

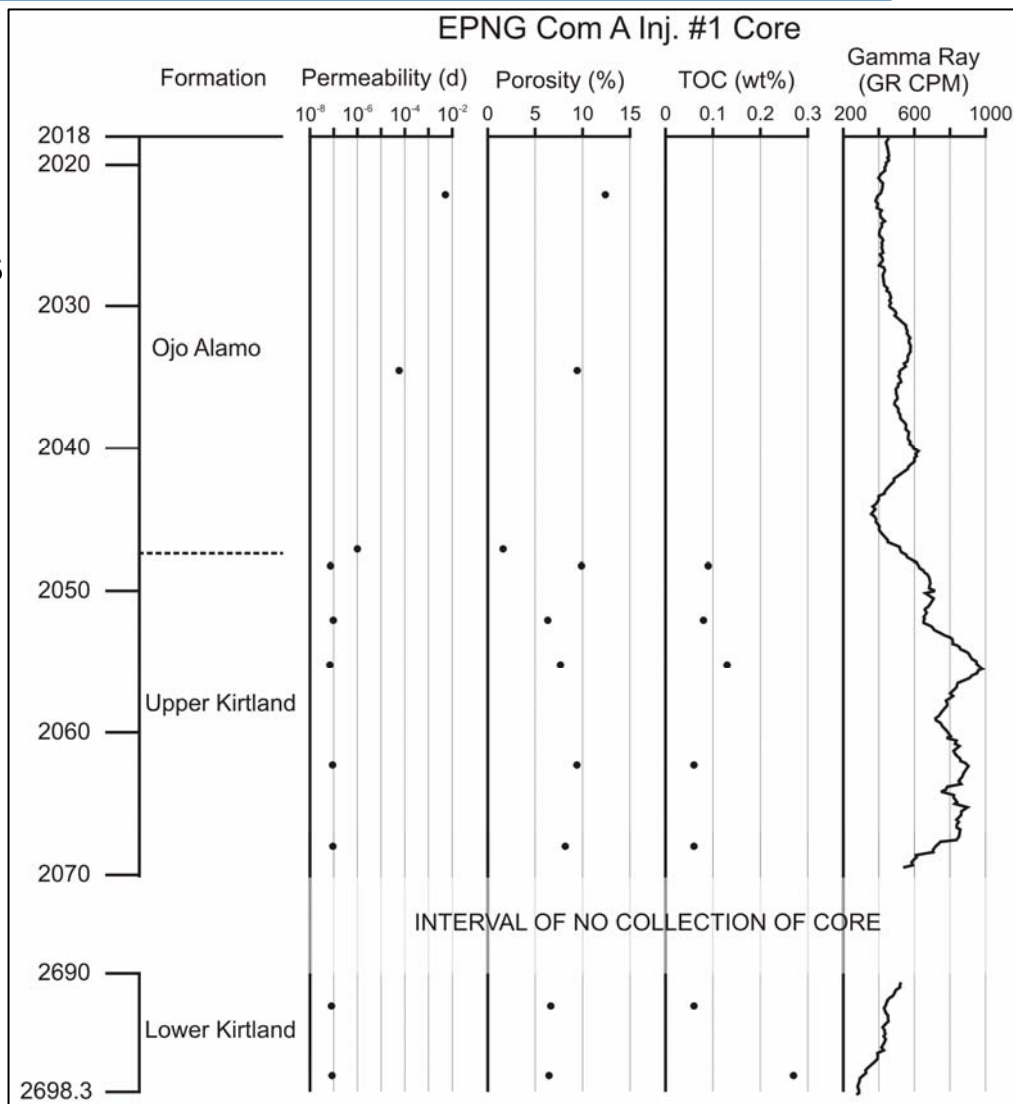
Three conventional plug
analyses in Ojo Alamo
Sandstone

Seven sets of TRA analyses
with XRD, SEM, and thin
section work for the Kirtland

Average pressure-decay
permeability for Upper
Kirtland: 8.4×10^{-5} md

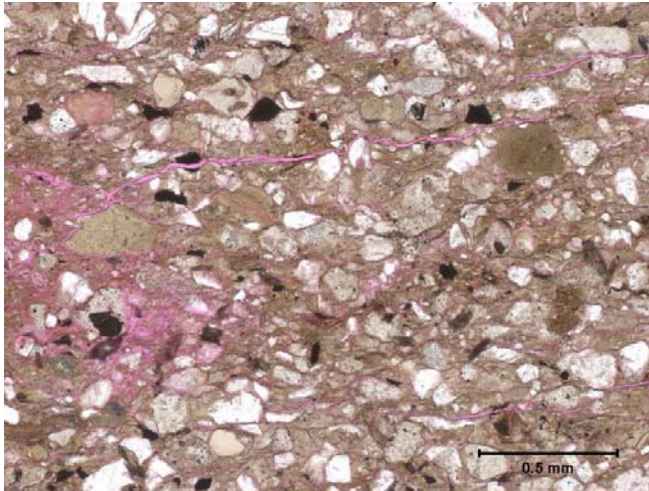
Average pressure-decay
permeability for Lower
Kirtland: 8.3×10^{-5} md

Smectite varies from 6 to
51% of the whole rock
mineralogy in the Kirtland
samples



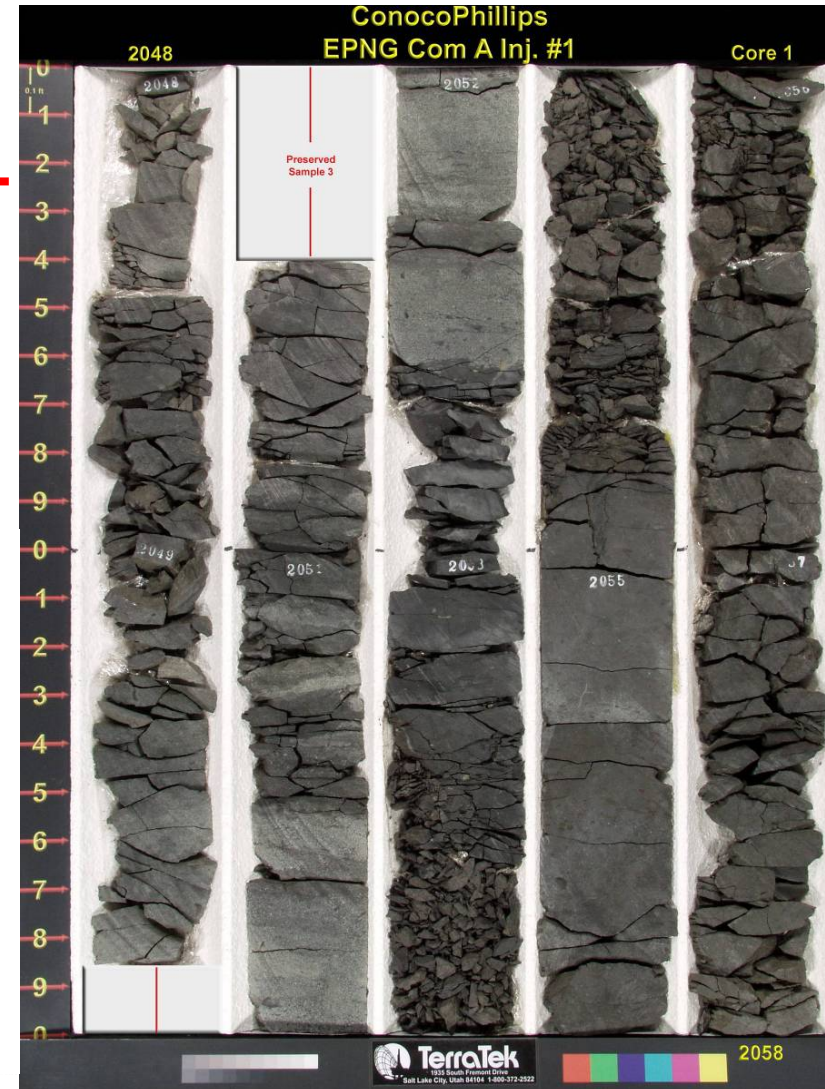


Core Analysis Program - Results to Date



Upper Kirtland:

- Silty argillaceous mudstone
- Clay matrix is illite, smectite, chlorite with minor kaolinite and mixed layer illite-smectite
- Clasts are quartz, feldspar, and volcanic rock fragments
- Fractures are probably pressure-release and dehydration features





Core Analysis Program Work in Progress

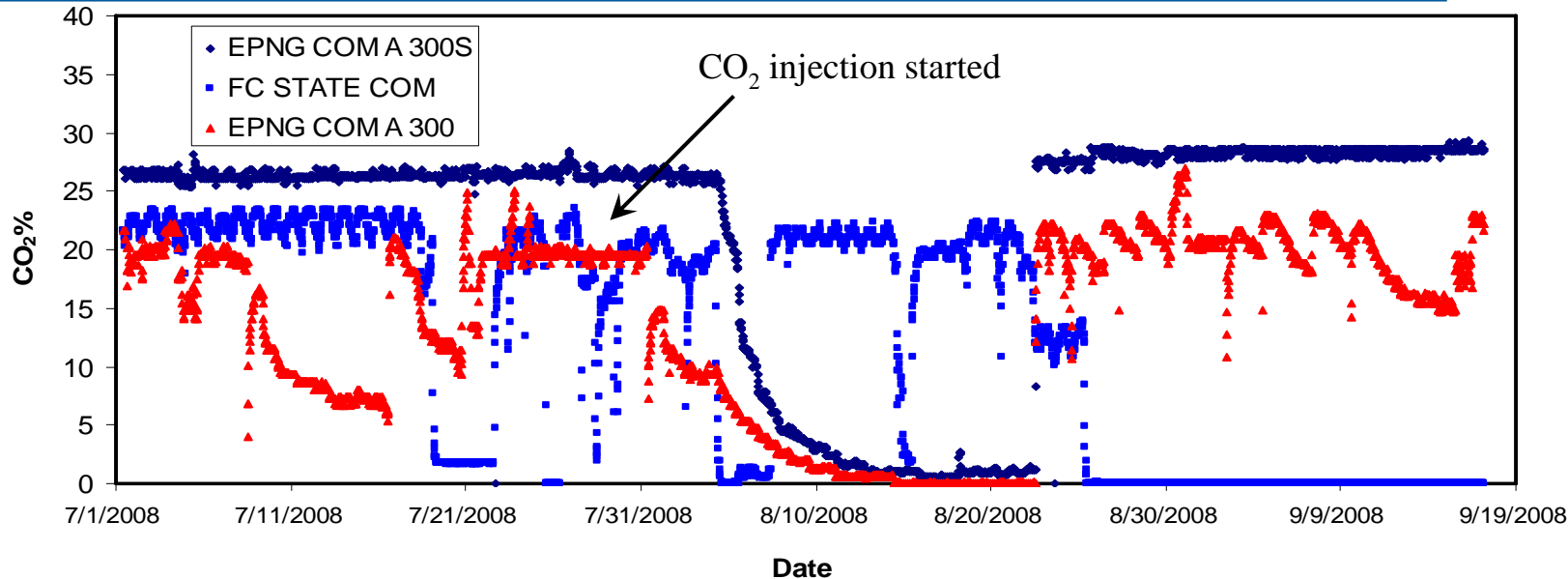
- Noble gas analysis underway at University of Utah
- Fracture measurement and analysis being done at Sandia
- TOUGH2 simulation work is underway to help interpret the helium data
- Comparison of caprock sealing properties of three different field sites: Kirtland Shale, Gothic Shale, and caprock at the SECARB Plant Daniel site

Acknowledgements

- Core Analysis Program designed by Jason Heath, Brian McPherson, Reid Grigg and Scott Cooper
- TerraTek is performing many tests
- Grant Bromhal and others at NETL are performing geomechanical analyses
- Core-flooding experiments are being conducted by NMT-PRRC



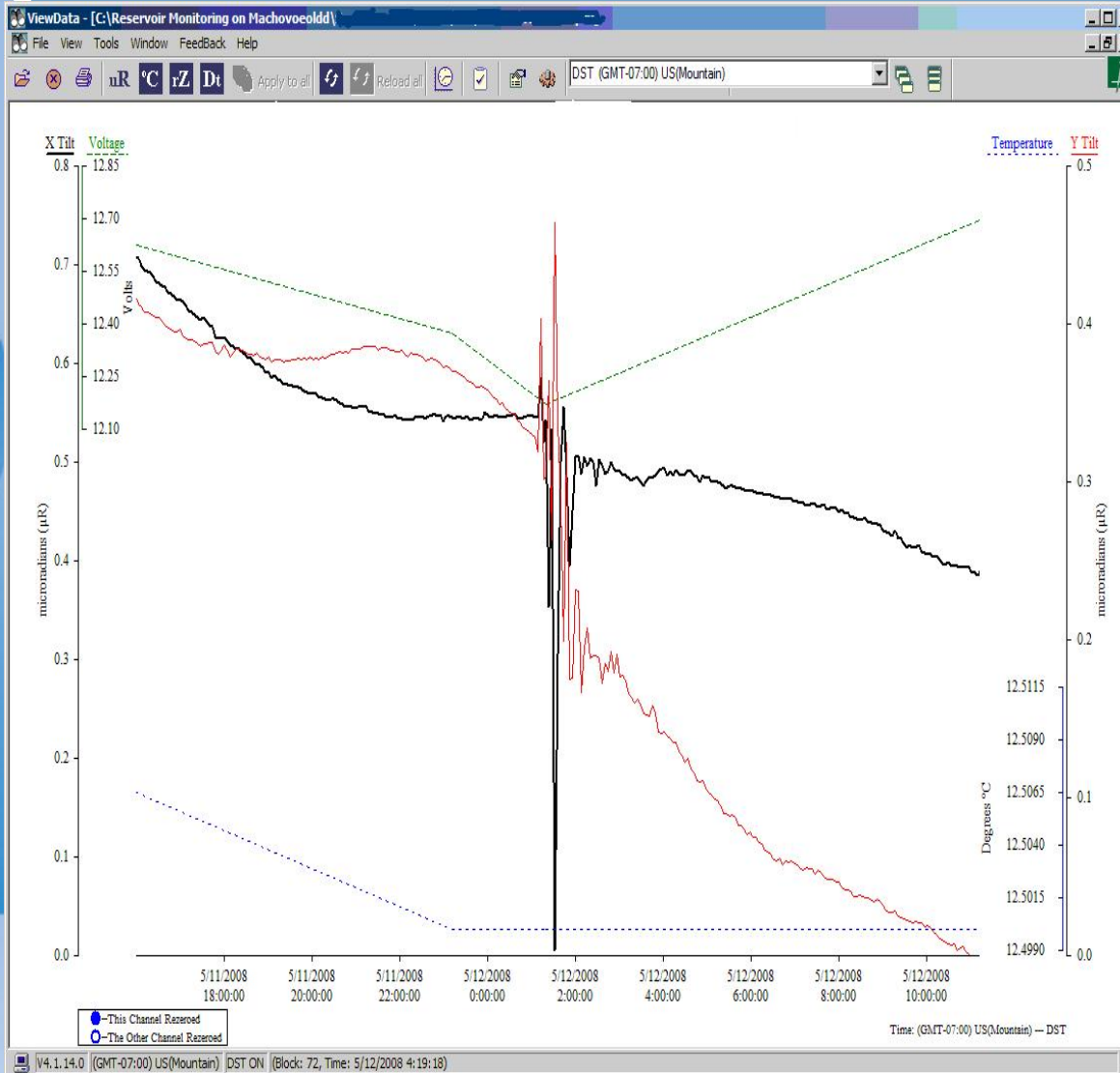
CO₂ Sensors Results



1. CO₂ injection started on July 31. The collected data before July 31 worked as the background data. The background data from the CO₂ sensor are similarly with the gas sample results. They are, 22.2% for FC STATE COM (24.0% from gas sample result on July 26), 20.2% for EPNG COM A 300 (20.6% from gas sample result), 26.8% for EPNG COM A 300S (28.3% from gas sample result)
2. The CO₂ concentration increased to 28.6% for EPNG COM A 300S and 22.5% for EPNG COM A 300, but decreased to 14.3% for FC STATE COM (CO₂ concentration became 0% after Aug. 25 for FC STATE COM due to the well compressor rebuild).



Tiltmeter Results How Sensitive Is It?



- 2008 Chinese Earthquake
- Recorded multiple times at San Juan as shock waves circled the earth

in Sequestration



Tiltmeter Results

Post Injection Trend Change

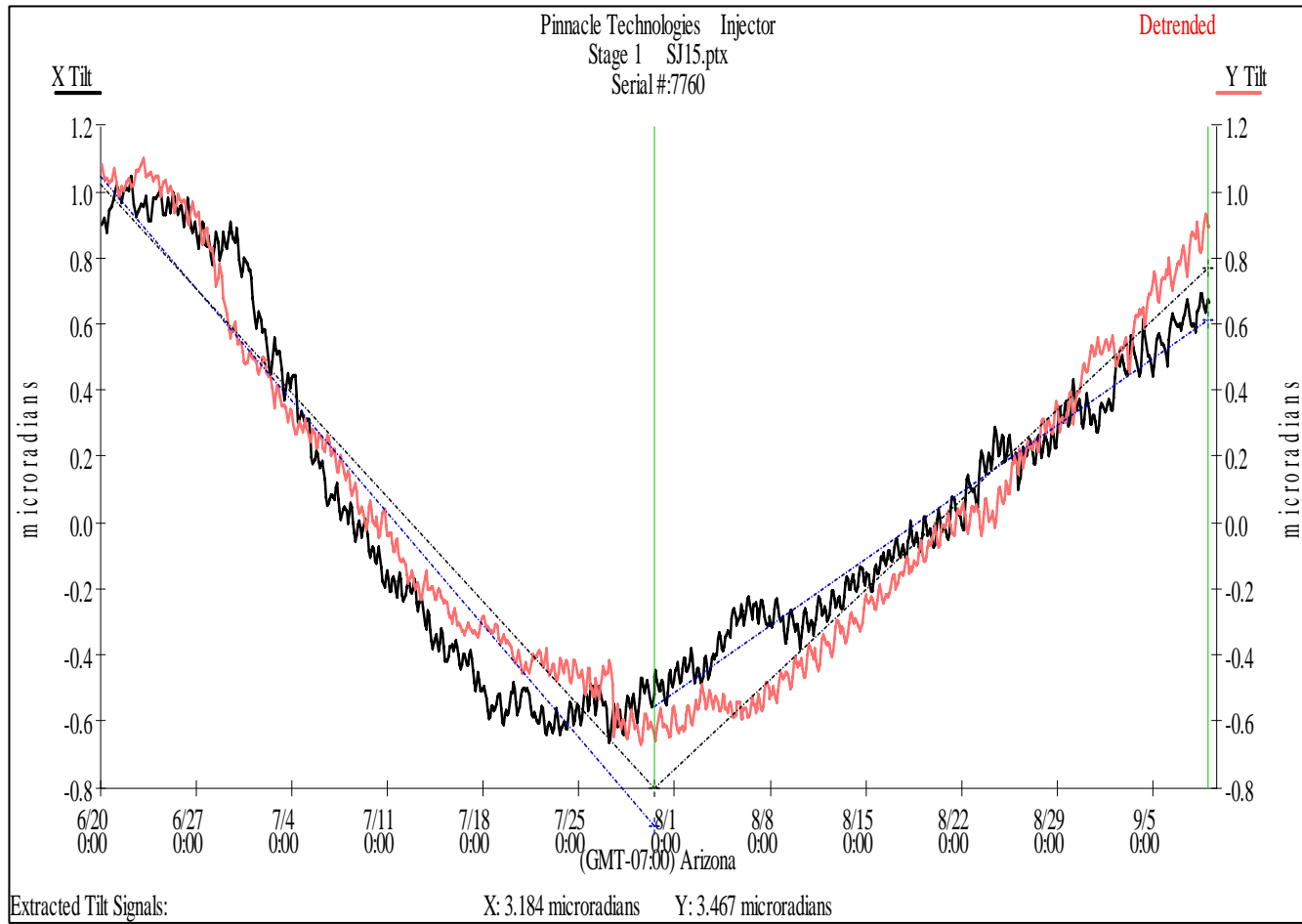


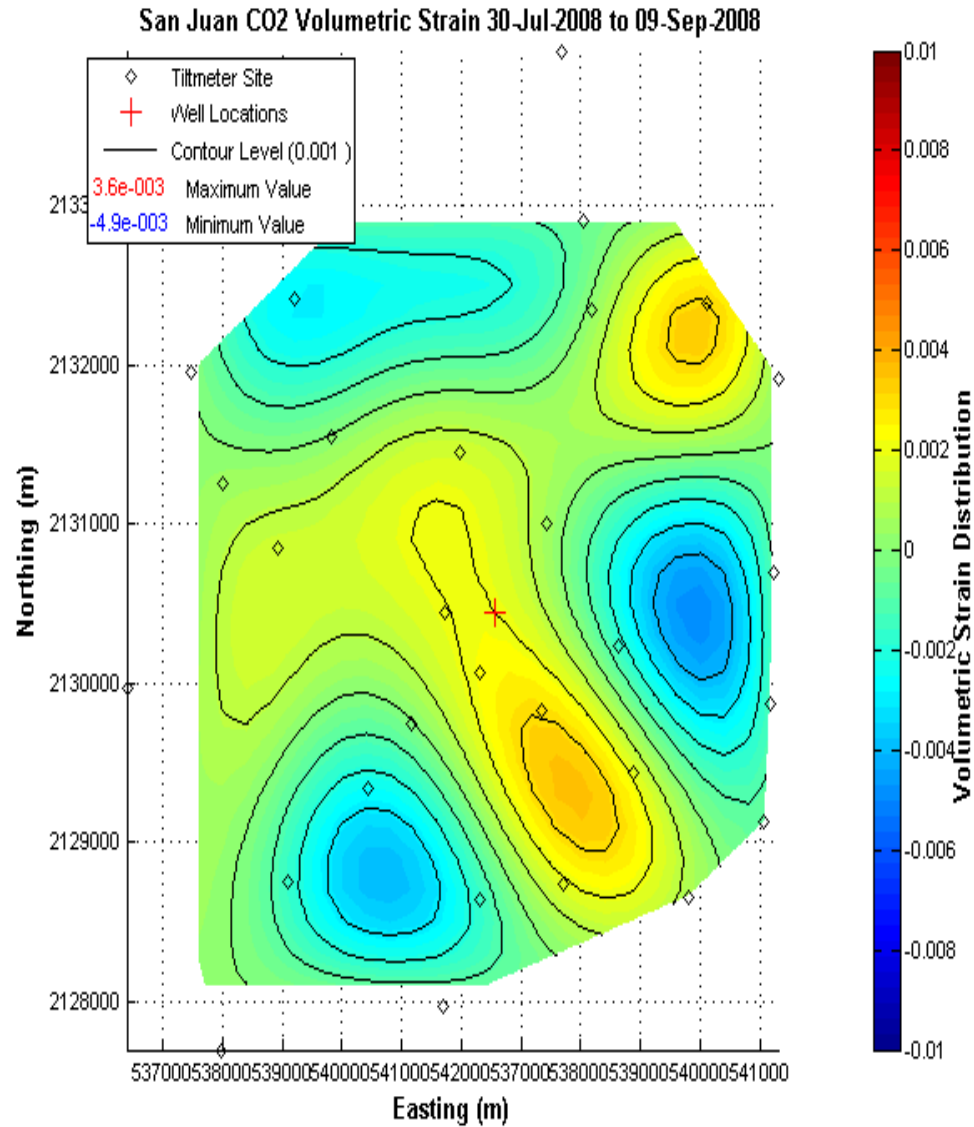
Figure 2: Raw Tilt for site SJ15 – pre and post July 30, 2008

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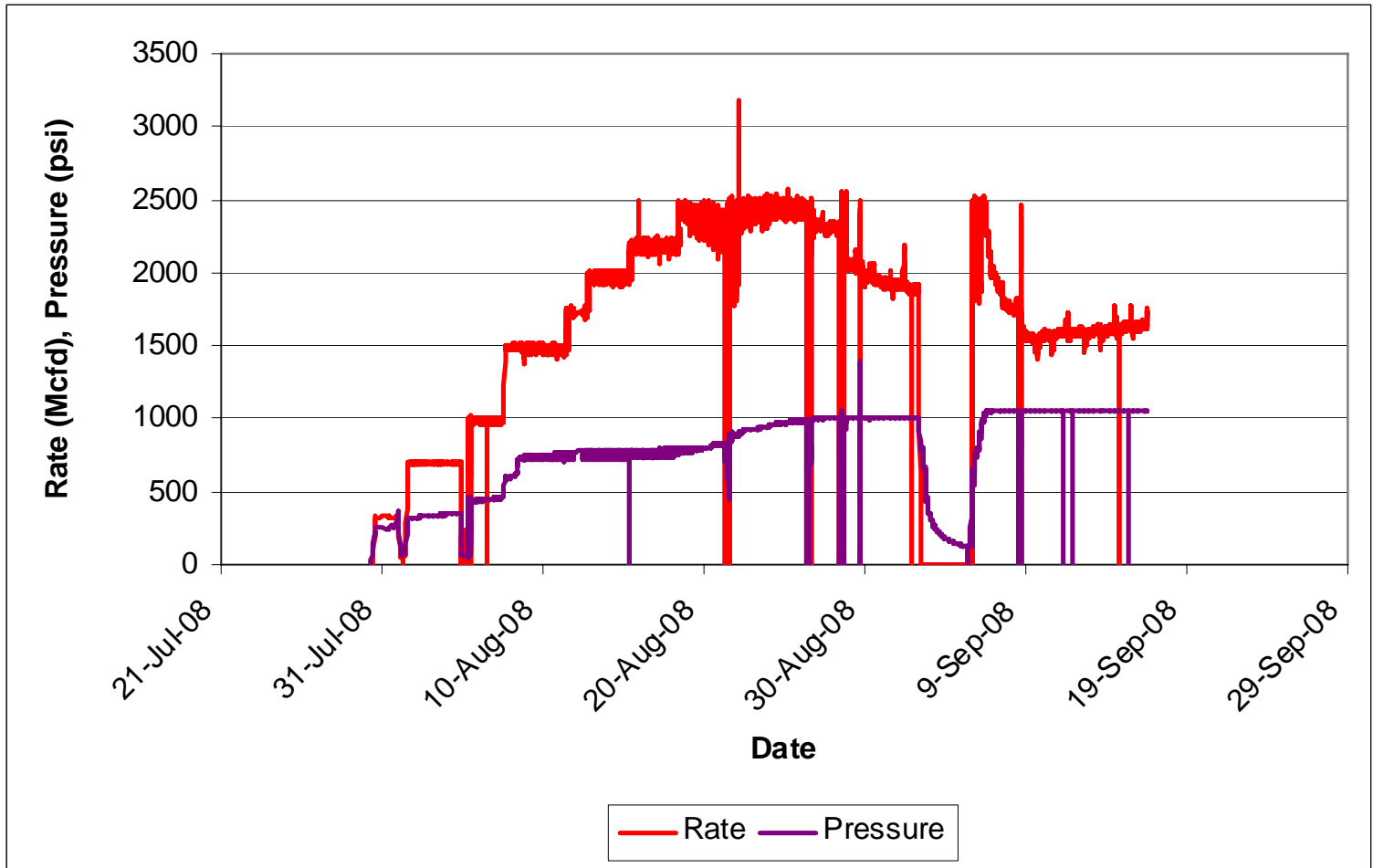
Tiltmeter Results

Volumetric Strain Calculations





Operations - Injection Plot





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