



SECARB^{ED}

Southeast Regional Carbon Sequestration
Technology Training Program

CCS Capacity Building Workshop *SECARB's Regional Projects and Training Activities*

Presented by:
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Southern States Energy Board

October 25, 2011
Columbia Gas Transmission Building
Charleston, WV



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 - www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/carbon_seq/arra/training.html
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 - <http://www.secarb-ed.org/>
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- The CO₂ Capture Unit at Plant Barry is funded separately by Southern Company and partners.



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Southeast Regional Carbon Sequestration
Technology Training Program

Outline

- Overview
- Coal Seams: ECBM and Storage
- Early Test: EOR and Storage
- Anthropogenic Test: Capture, Transportation,
and Storage Integration



E-Alerts, Newsletters & Webpage

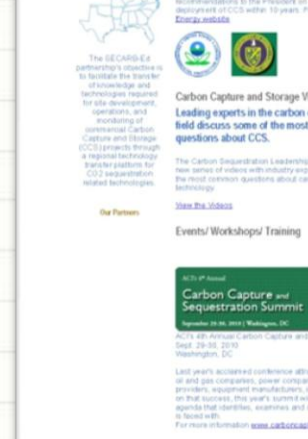


Quarterly Training Newsletter and E-Alert:

- Summary of upcoming training opportunities
- Material of a technical nature relevant to the SECARB-Ed region
- Results from on-going CCS research
- Public policy updates related to CCS
- Alerts to forthcoming R&D solicitations

Webpage

- www.SECARB-Ed.org



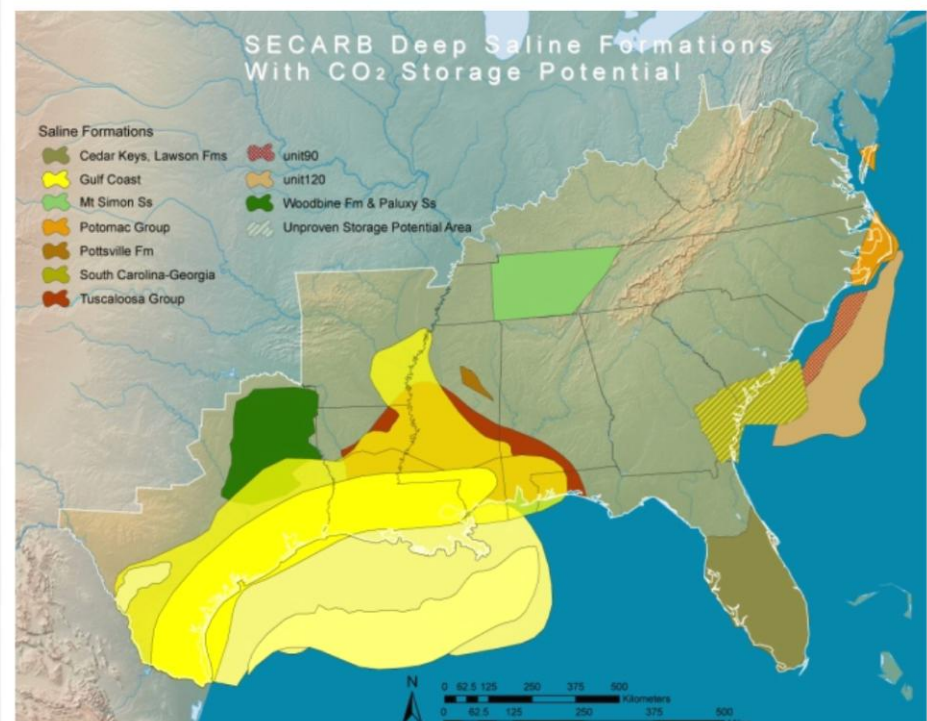
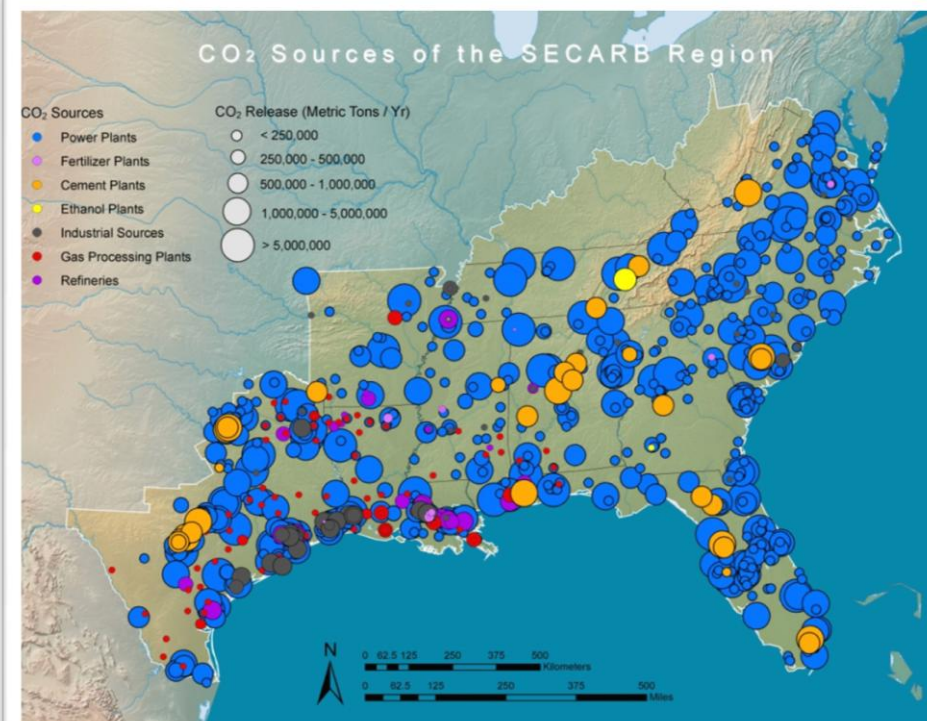
Research Experience in Carbon Sequestration (RECS)

Plant Barry & Citronelle, Alabama – June 2011

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Southeast Regional Carbon Sequestration
Technology Training Program



SECARB Phase I Characterization: CO₂ Sources & Geologic “Sinks”



SECARB Phase II

All Validation Projects Successfully Completed

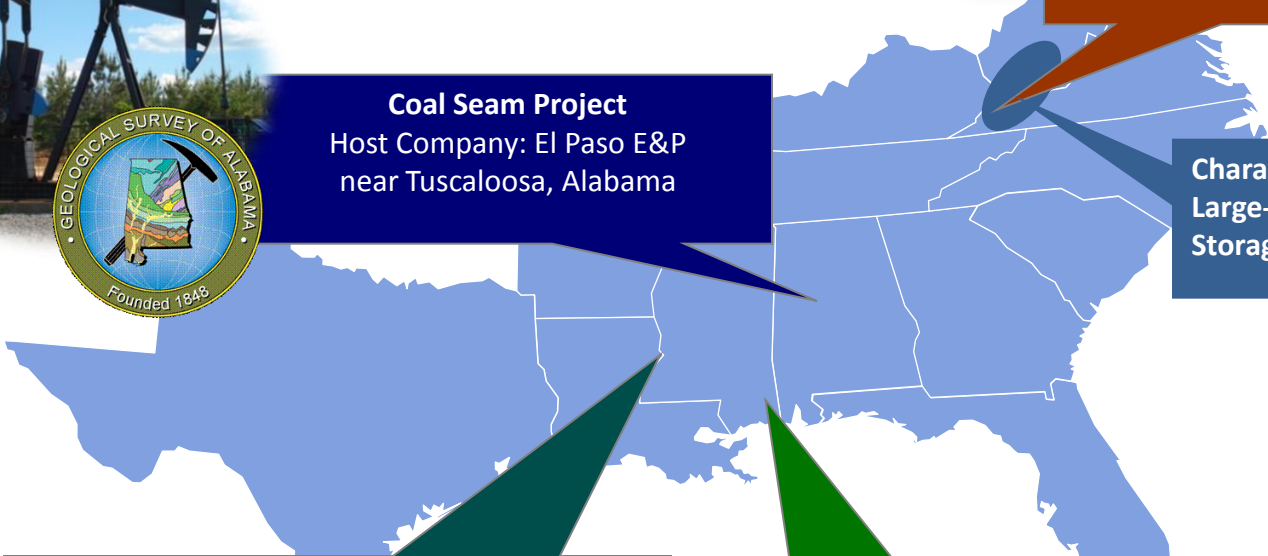


Coal Seam Project
Host Company: CNX Gas
Russell County, Virginia



Coal Seam Project
Host Company: El Paso E&P
near Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Characterization for Large-Volume CO₂ Storage Options



Stacked Storage Project
Cranfield Test Site
Host Company: Denbury Resources, Inc.
near Natchez, Mississippi

Mississippi Test Site
Mississippi Power's Plant Daniel
Escatawpa, Mississippi

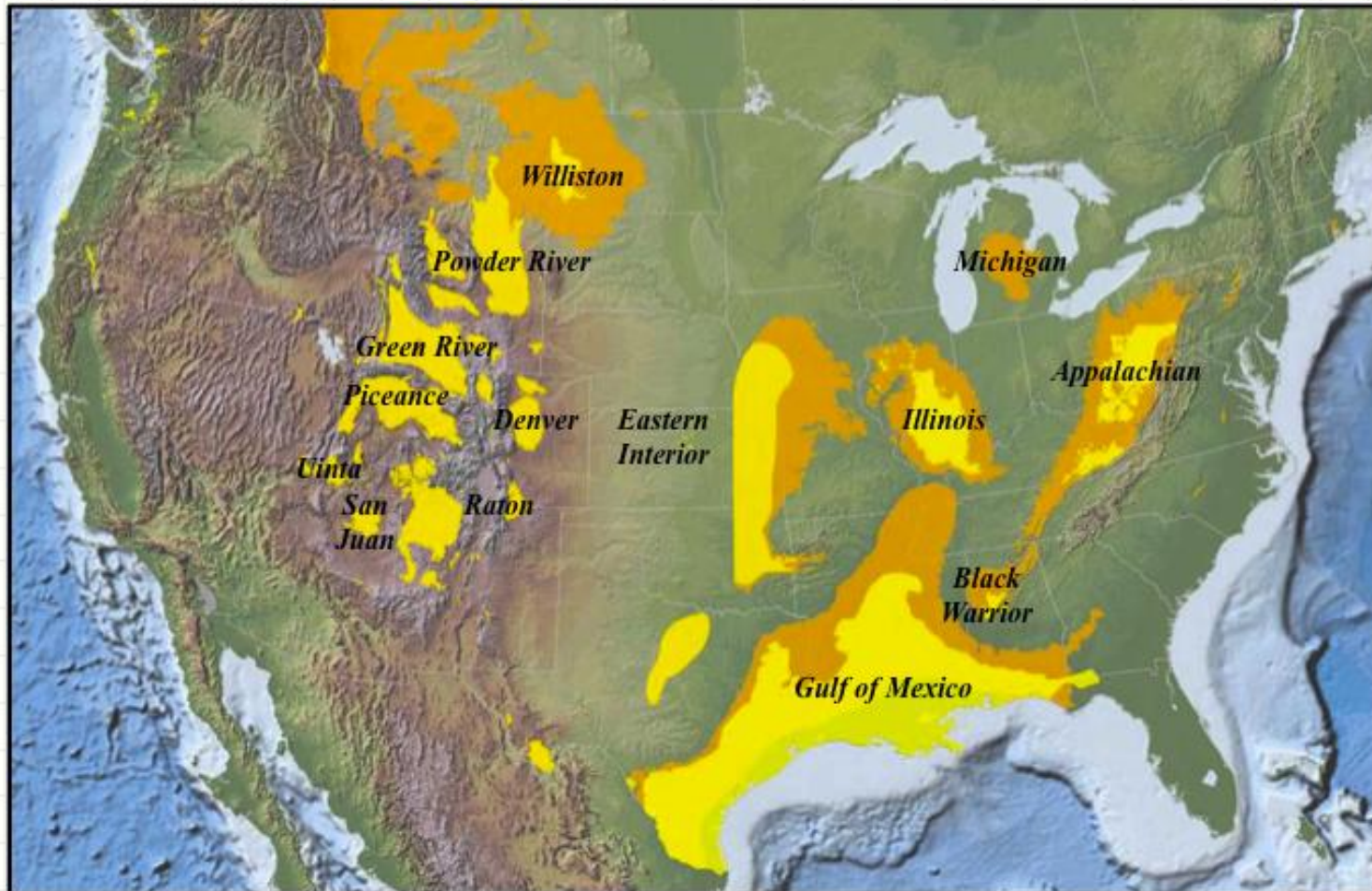


Another CCUS Option: Enhanced Coal Bed Methane (ECBM) Production Combined with CO₂ Storage

Major U.S. Coal Basins

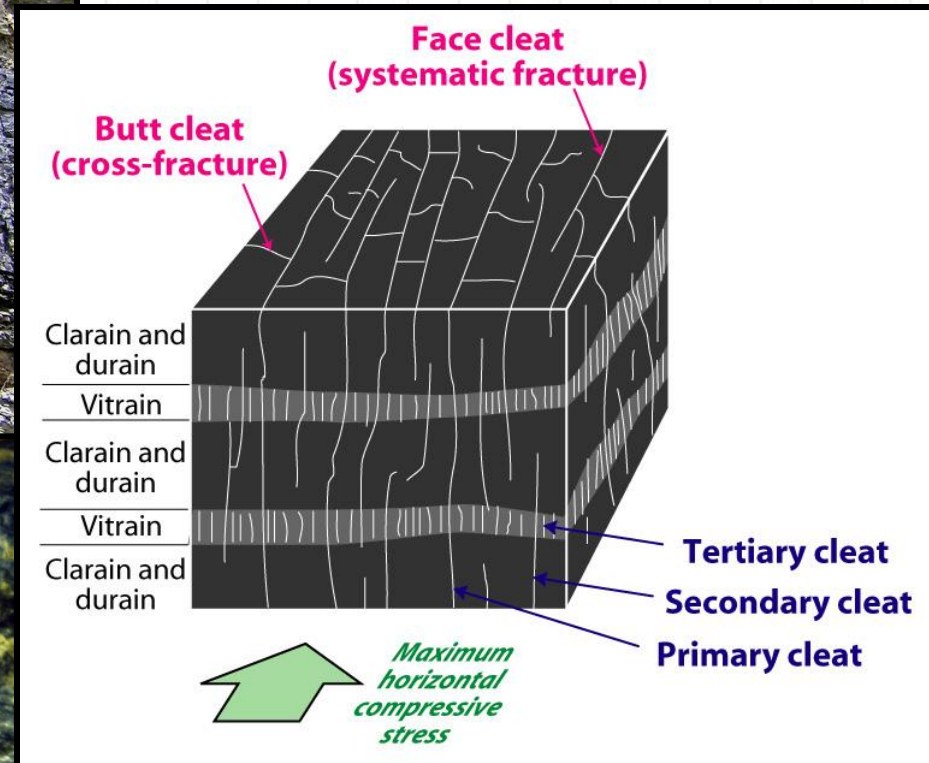
Coal capacity ~65-128 Gt CO₂

Shale capacity being assessed



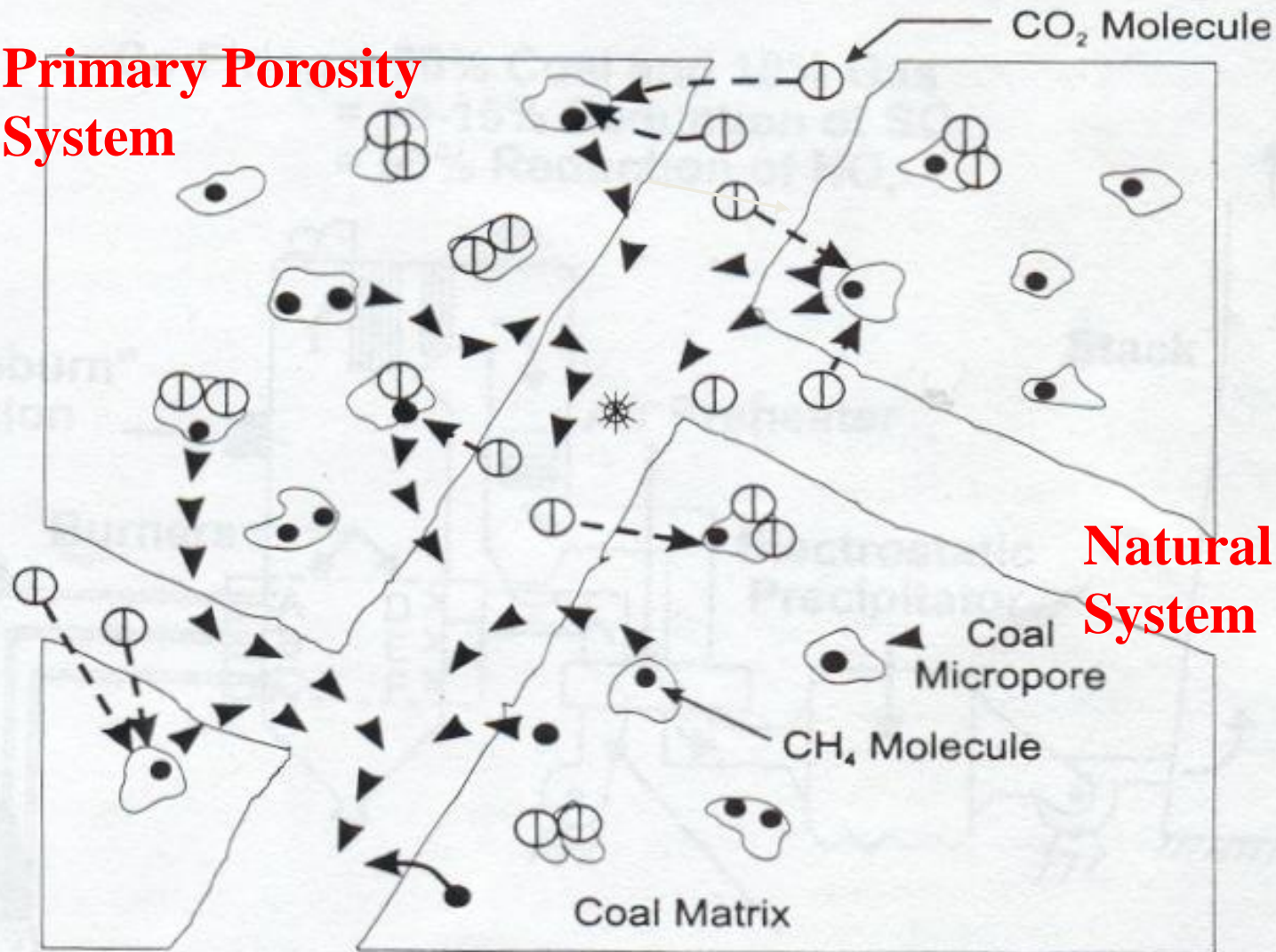
Dual Porosity

Butt Cleats and Face Cleats Facilitate Flow in ECBM Fields

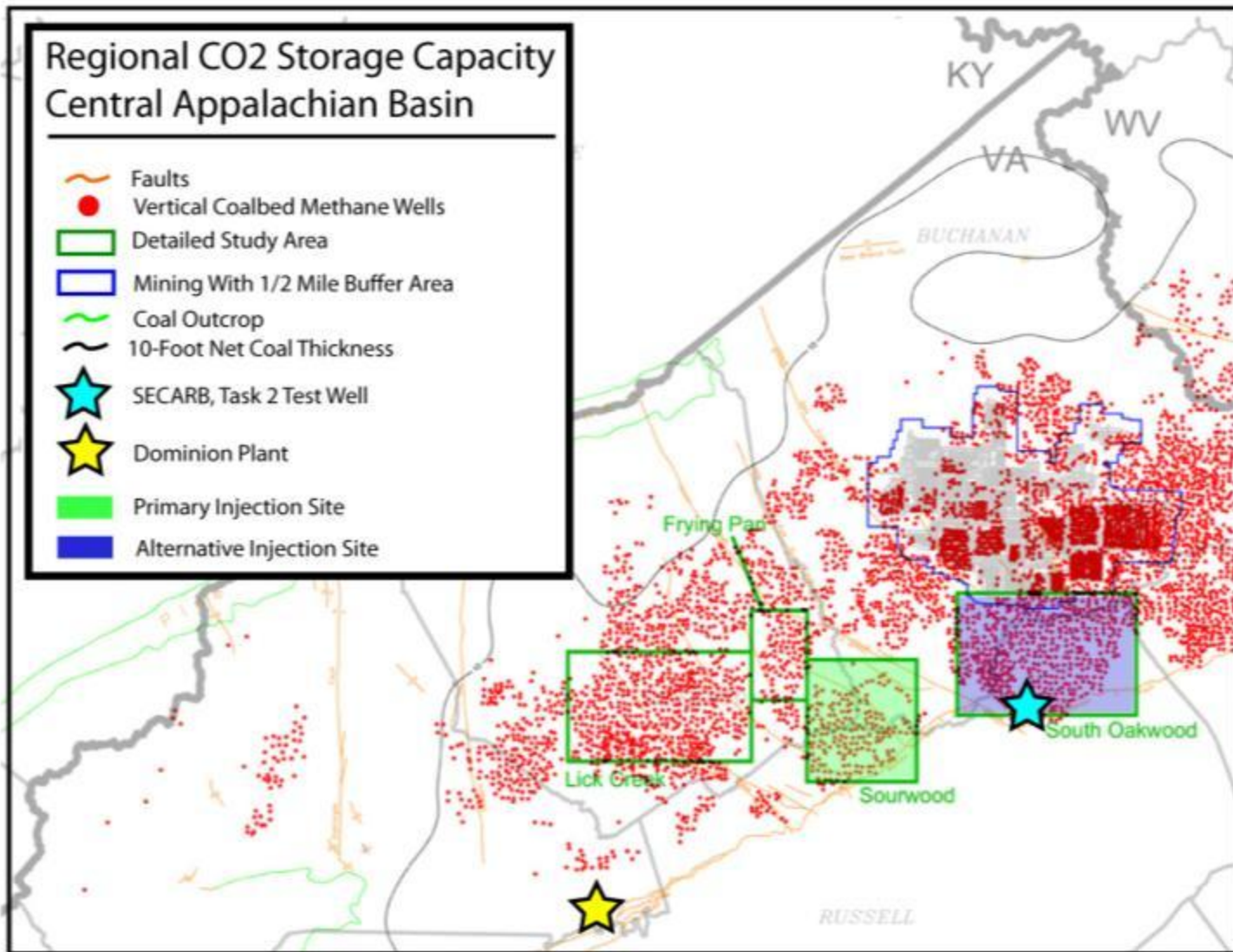


CO₂ – CH₄ Exchange: Injected CO₂ flows via Cleat Systems, Adsorbing to Coal and Desorbing Methane

Primary Porosity System

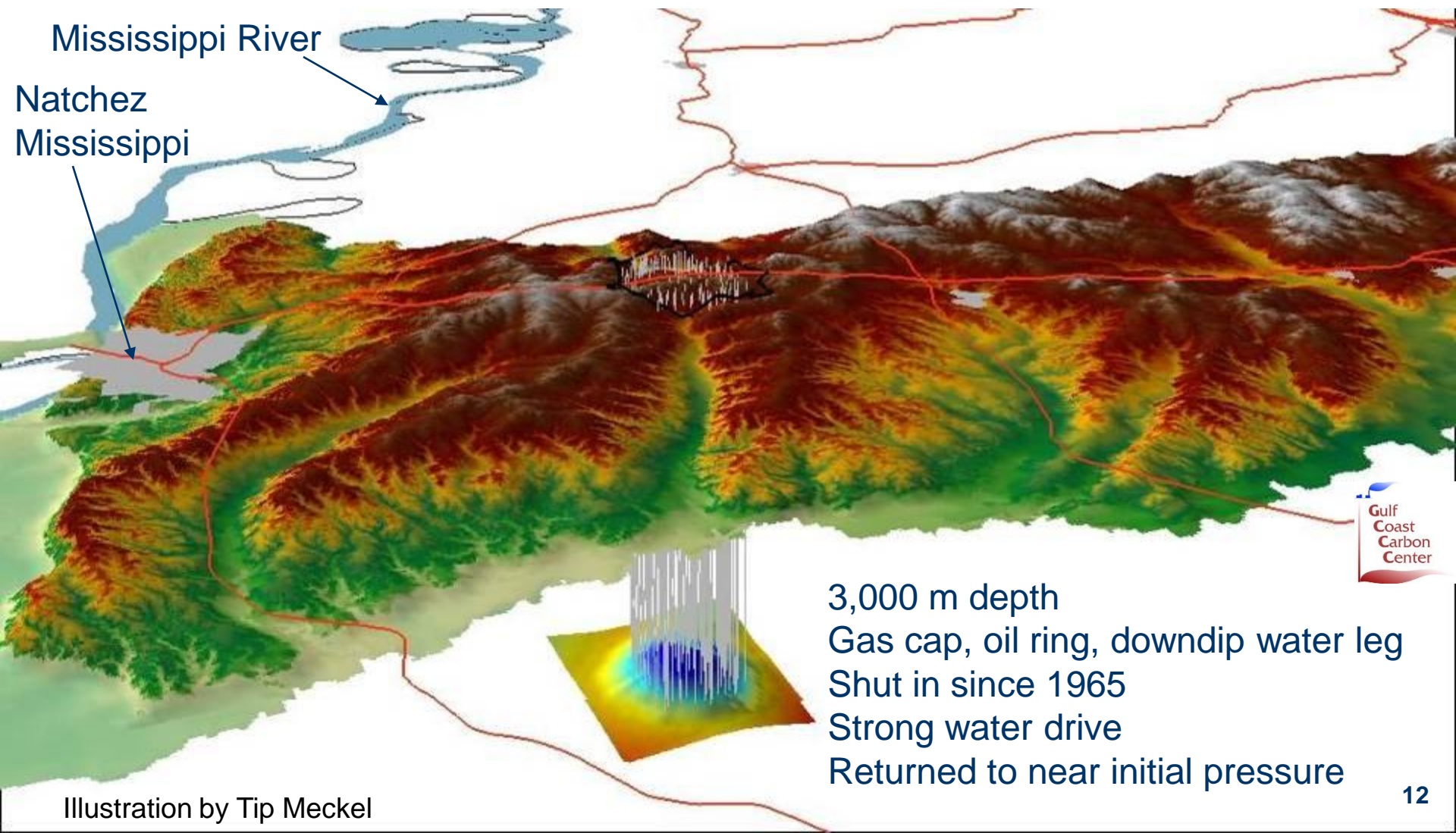


Natural Fracture System

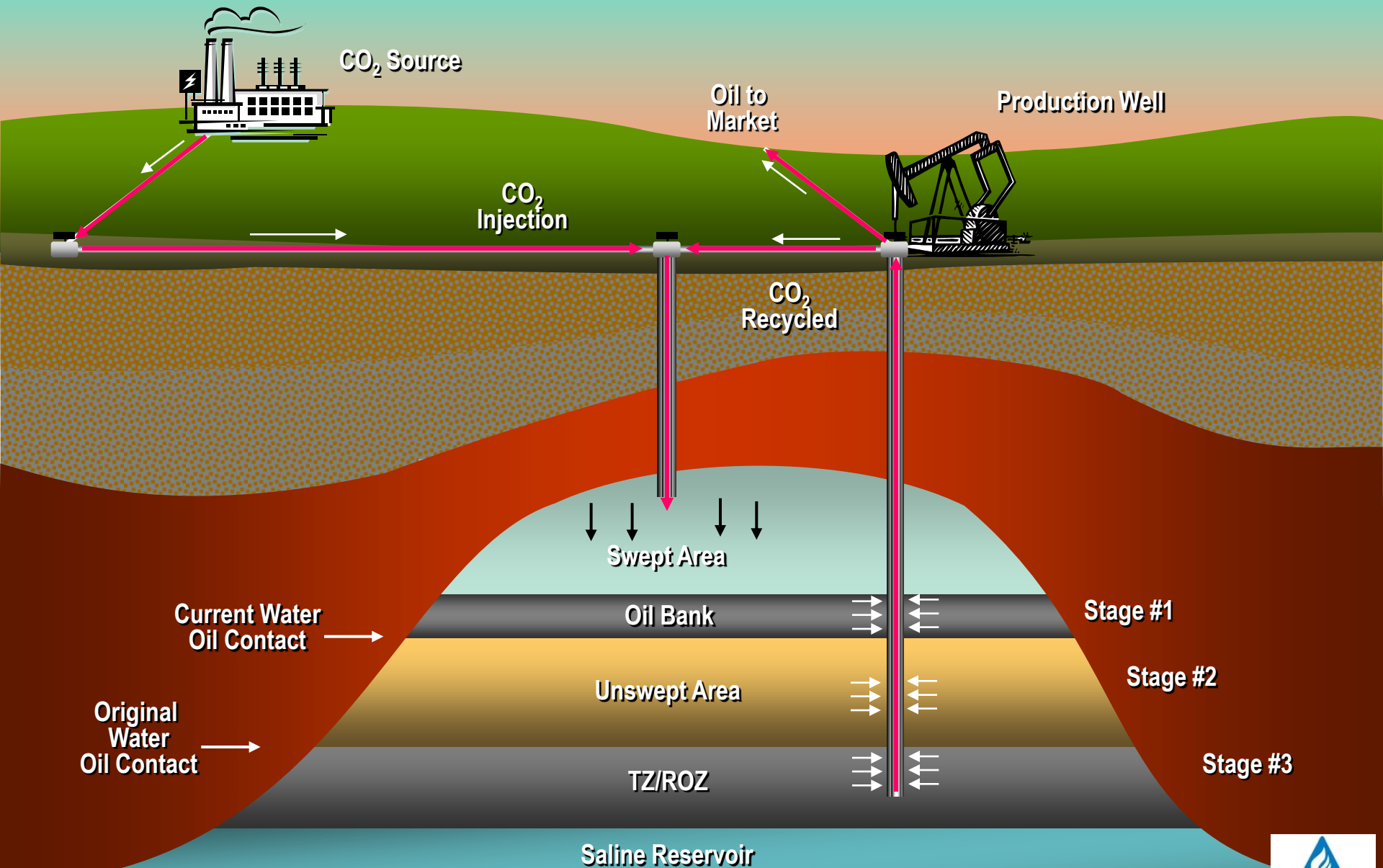


Virginia Tech: Map of proposed study area

Update on Results of SECARB “ Early” Test of Monitoring Large Volume Injection at Cranfield

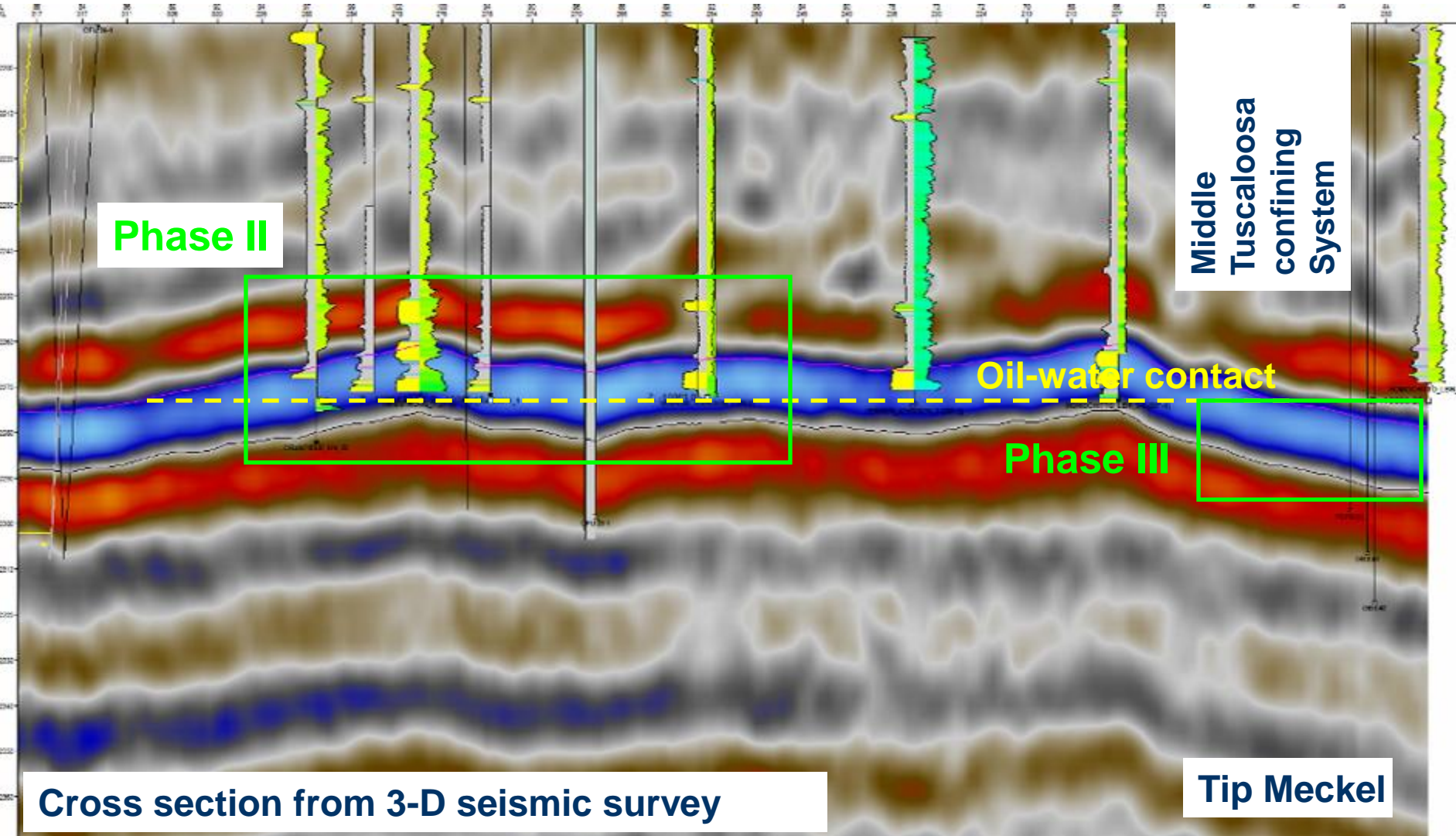


Integrating CO₂ Utilization and CO₂ Storage (CCUS)



Stacked Reservoirs at Cranfield

W E



Cross section from 3-D seismic survey

Tip Meckel

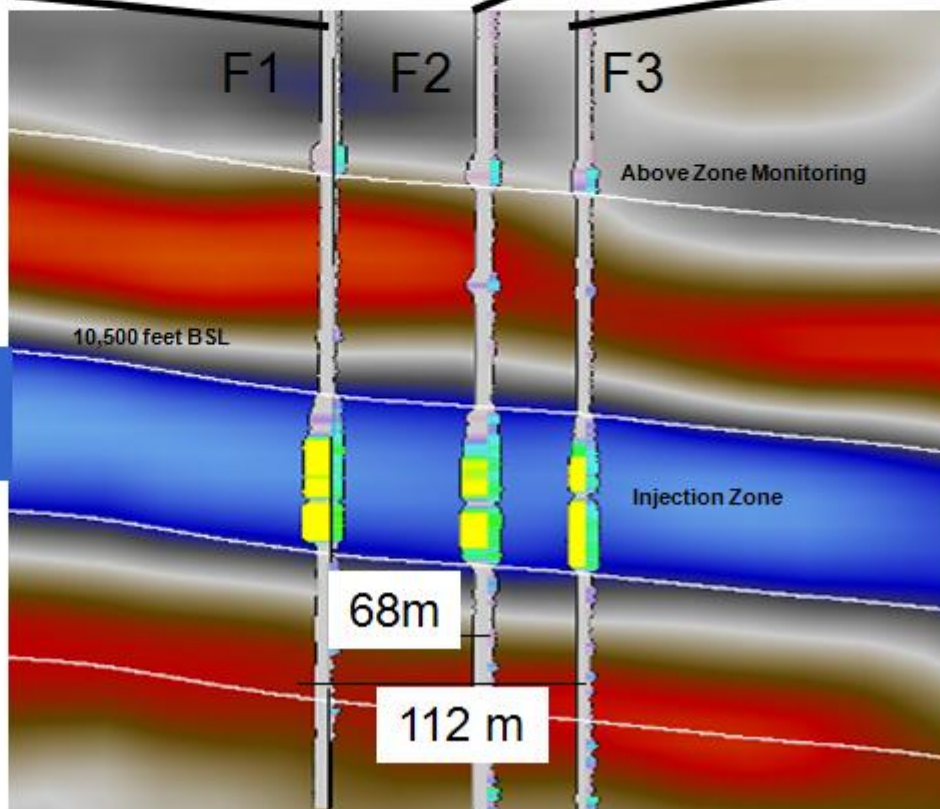
Cranfield Early Test Monitoring: Detailed Area of Study



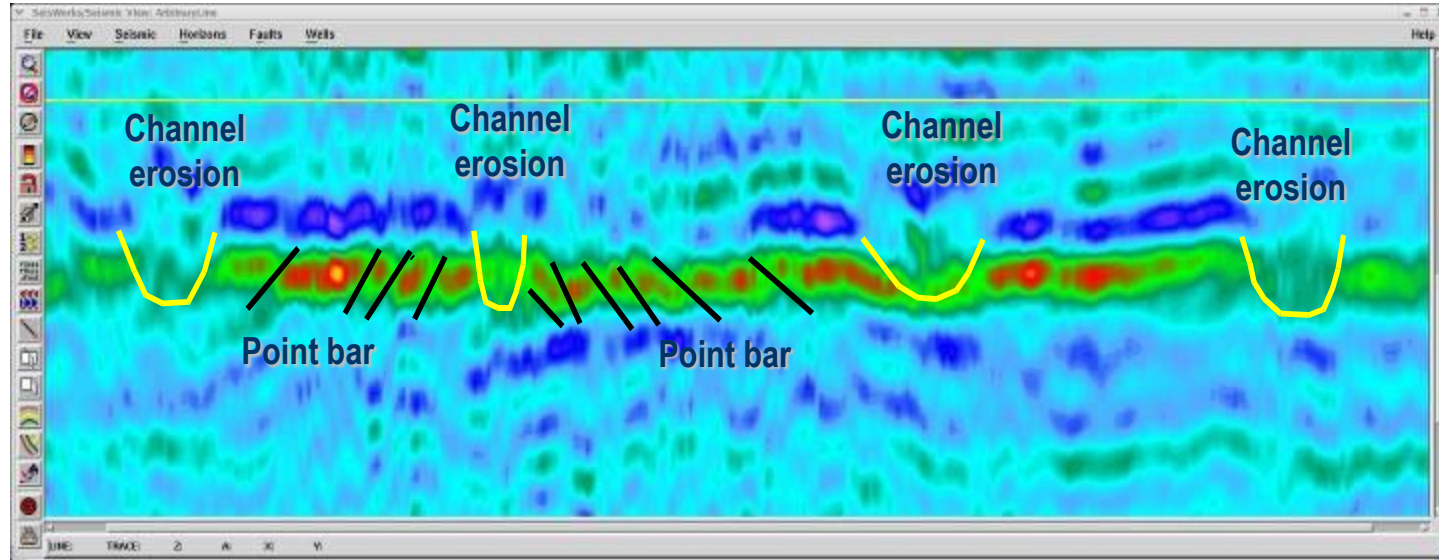
Closely spaced well array to examine flow in complex reservoir

Confining system

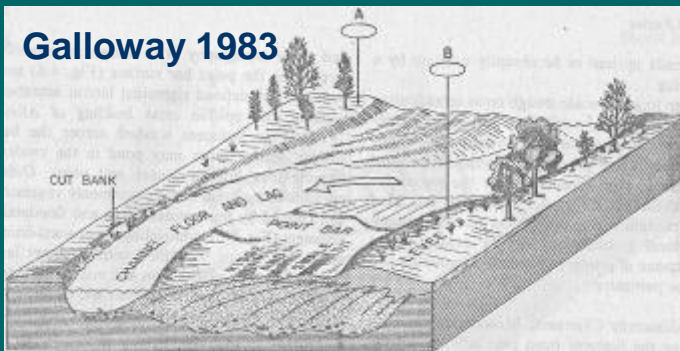
Lower Tuscaloosa injection zone



High Quality but Complex Injection Zone



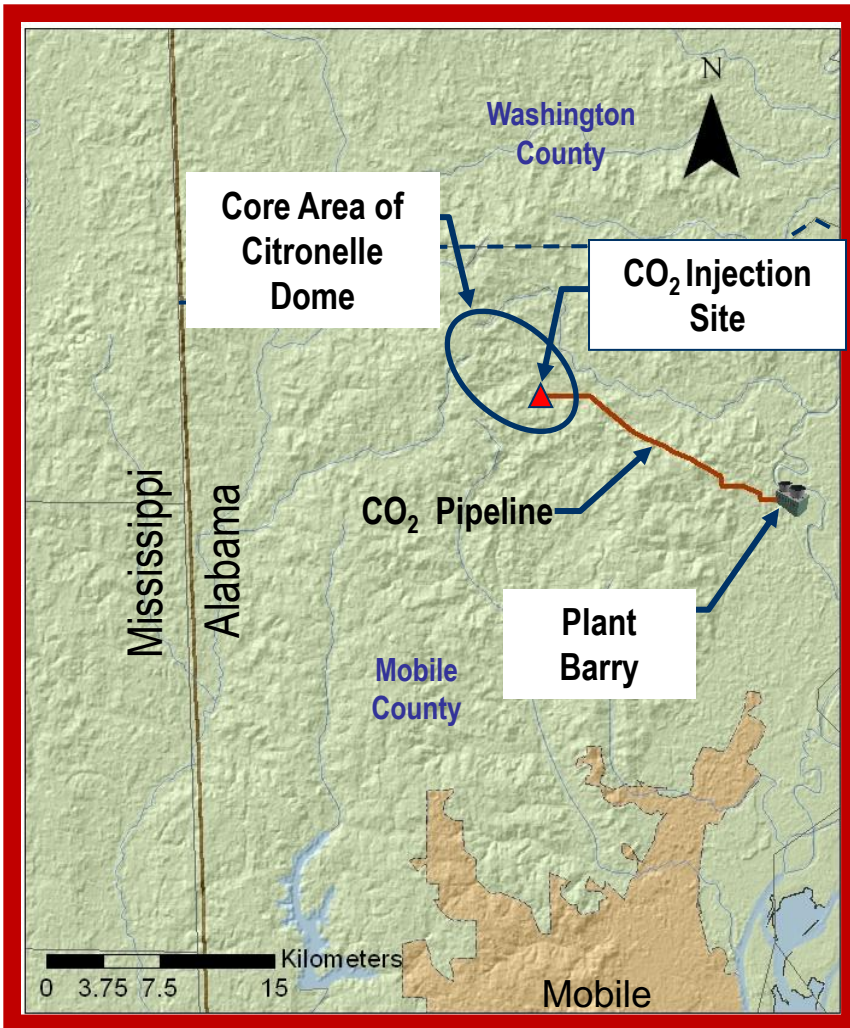
Galloway 1983



Meander fluvial model

Stratal slicing of 3-D volume
Hongliu Zeng

SECARB Phase III Anthropogenic Test

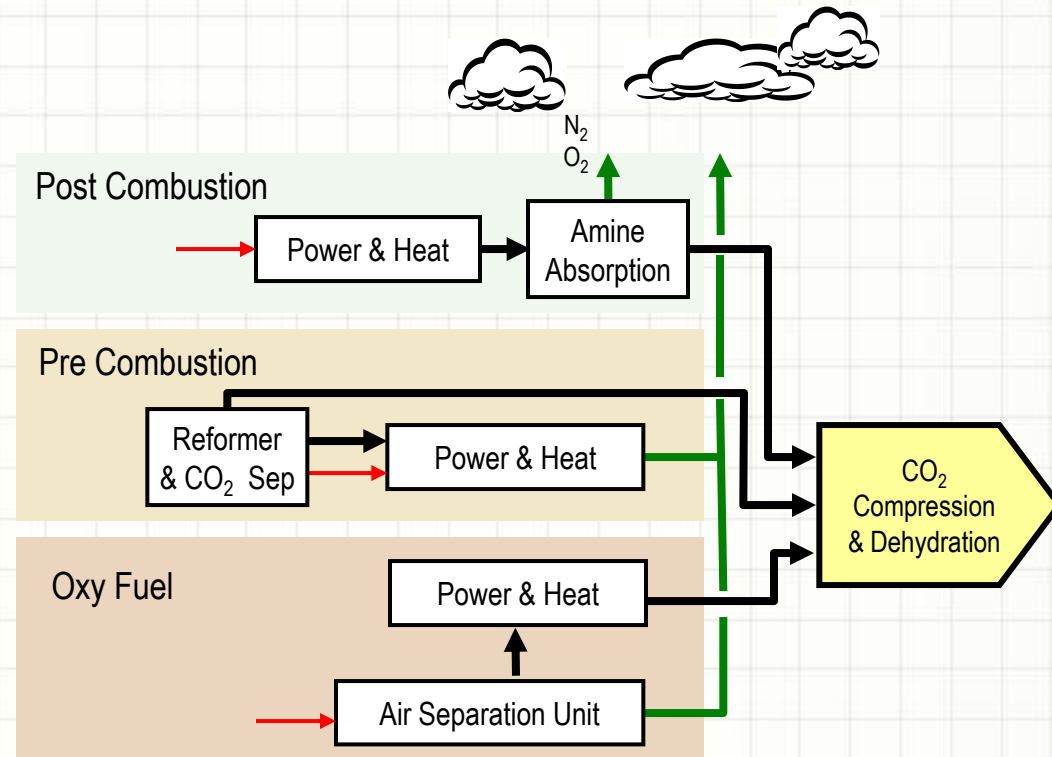


- 25 MW CO₂ capture unit at Alabama Power's (Southern Company) Plant Barry.
- 12 miles CO₂ pipeline transport from Plant Barry to Citronelle.
- CO₂ injection of 100-300 thousand metric tons into deep saline Paluxy Formation over 2-3 years.
- 3 years of monitoring after injection and then close the site.

CO₂ Capture

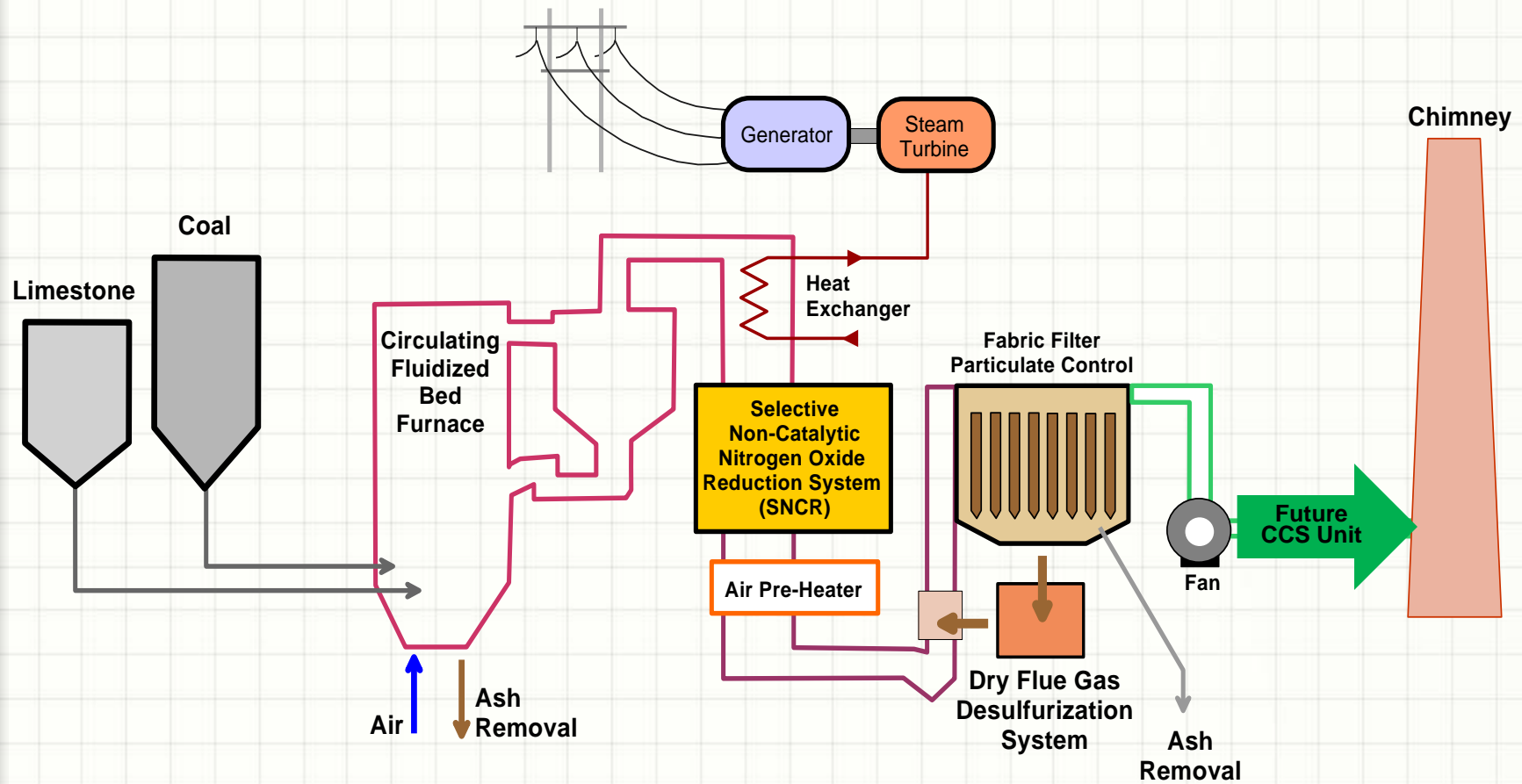
Three General Categories

- Install on new fossil plants or retrofit to existing plants
- Integrated Gas Combined Cycle (IGCC) gasification with carbon capture
- Oxygen enrichment results in concentrated CO₂ stream



Carbon Capture Capable (post combustion example)

Dominion's Virginia City, VA plant currently under construction



CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE (CCS)



MOBILE RIVER

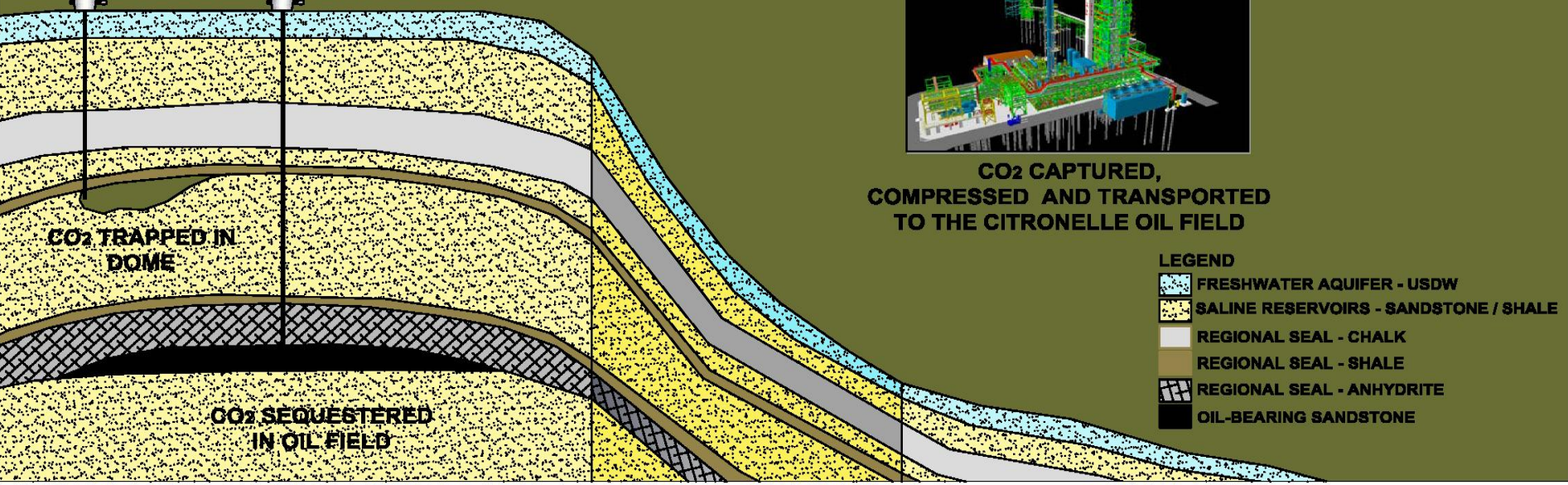


CO₂ INJECTED AND SEQUESTERED IN THE CITRONELLE DOME



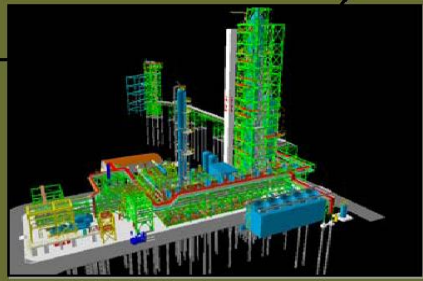
SALINE STORAGE INJECTION WELL

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY (EOR)



CO₂ TRAPPED IN DOME

CO₂ SEQUESTERED IN OIL FIELD



CO₂ CAPTURED, COMPRESSED AND TRANSPORTED TO THE CITRONELLE OIL FIELD

LEGEND

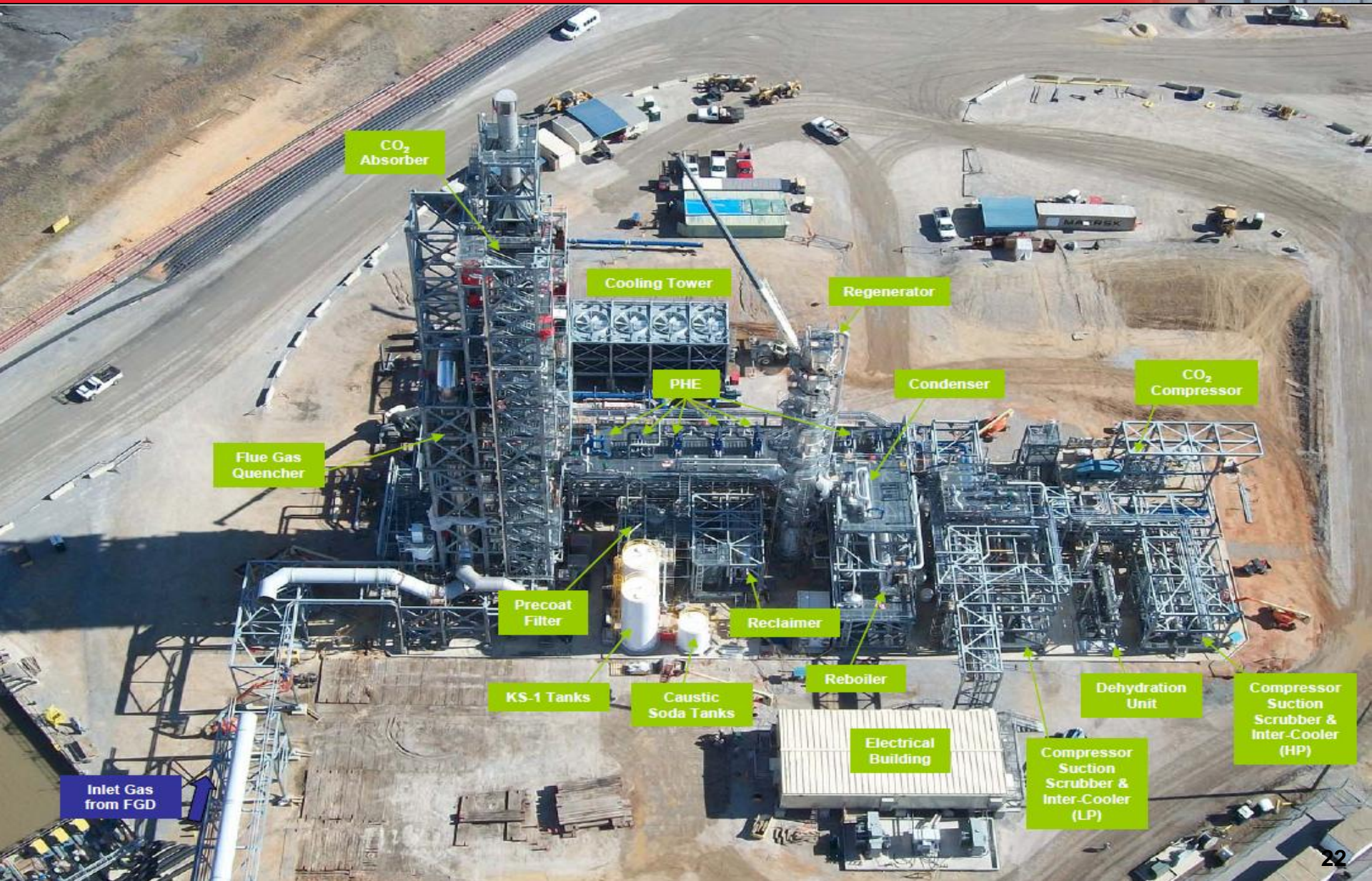
- FRESHWATER AQUIFER - USDW
- SALINE RESERVOIRS - SANDSTONE / SHALE
- REGIONAL SEAL - CHALK
- REGIONAL SEAL - SHALE
- REGIONAL SEAL - ANHYDRITE
- OIL-BEARING SANDSTONE

Anthropogenic Test: Plant Barry & Citronelle Field

Capture Facility at Alabama Power's Plant Barry (July 2010 – Present)

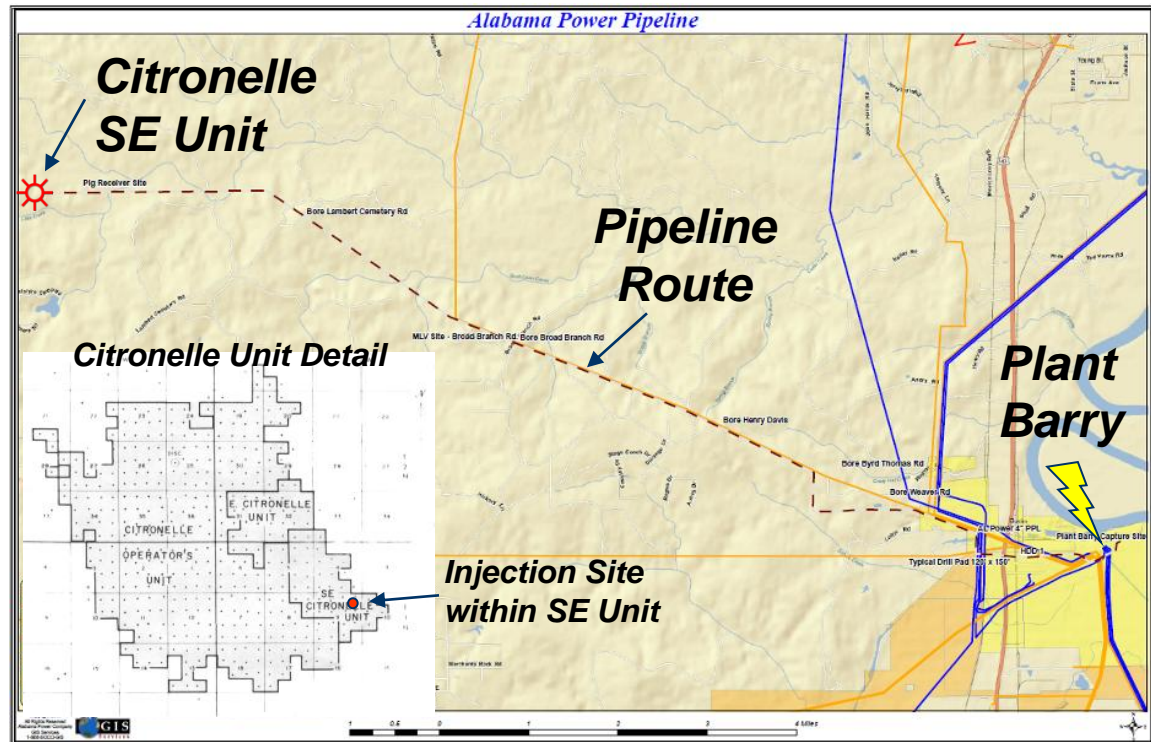


CO₂ Capture Facility – Process Island



CO₂ Pipeline Overview

- Approx. 12 mi to the SE operators unit in Citronelle Field
- Right-of-Way
 - Utility corridor for 80%; 9 land owners
- Pipe specifications
 - 4-in pipe dia.
 - X70 carbon steel
 - DOT 29 CFR 195 liquid pipeline; buried 3 feet with surface vegetation and maintenance
 - Purity is 97% dry CO₂ at 115°F, 1,500 psig (< 20 ppm H₂S)
- Right-of-way habitat (pine forest in the Mobile River watershed; some wetlands)



Directional drilling required to avoid disturbing Gopher Tortoise habitat



Images Courtesy Southern Company

Anthropogenic Test: Plant Barry & Citronelle Field

Characterization Well D9-8 #2 at Citronelle Field - Drilled (Dec. 2010/Jan. 2011)



- Convert to Obs/Monitoring Well
- 11,800' TD
- Whole core (98 feet in two intervals)
- 45 sidewall cores
- Full set of logs (Triple Combo, MRI, Mineralogy, Dipole Sonic, CBL, etc.)

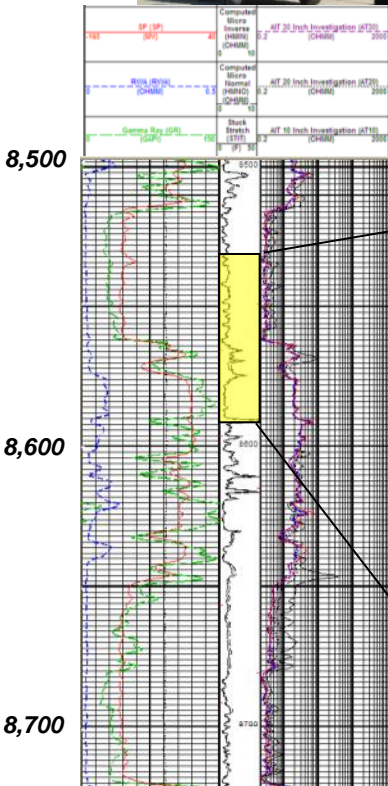
Reservoir Characterization



The drilling of the characterization well allowed for local data collection that were used for geologic characterization and subsequent reservoir modeling input data.

Key Data:

- Core from the confining unit(s) and injection interval
 - Permeability, porosity and lithology
 - Capillary pressure
 - CO₂ relative perm
- Vertical Seismic Profiling
 - Local structure
 - Plume extent
- Wireline geophysical logging
 - Depth, thickness, porosity, perm, mineralogy, fracture density, and dip
- Pressure transient testing
 - Permeability and completion efficiency



System	Series	Stratigraphic Unit	Major Sub Units	Potential Reservoirs and Confining Zones	
Tertiary	Pliocene		Citronelle Formation	Freshwater Aquifer	
	Miocene	Undifferentiated		Freshwater Aquifer	
	Oligocene		Chicasawhay Fm. Bucatanna Clay	Base of USDW	
			Vicksburg Group	Local Confining Unit	
	Eocene		Jackson Group	Minor Saline Reservoir	
			Claiborne Group	Talahatta Fm.	Saline Reservoir
			Wilcox Group	Hatchetigbee Sand Bashi Marl Salt Mountain LS	Saline Reservoir
	Paleocene		Midway Group	Porters Creek Clay	Confining Unit
			Selma Group		Confining Unit
	Cretaceous	Upper	Eutaw Formation		Minor Saline Reservoir
Tuscaloosa Group			Upper Terc.		Minor Saline Reservoir
			Mid. Terc.	Marine Shale	Confining Unit
			Lower Terc.	Pilot Sand Massive sand	Saline Reservoir
Lower			Washita-Fredericksburg	Dantzer sand Basal Shale	Saline Reservoir Primary Confining Unit
	Paluxy Formation	'Upper' 'Middle' 'Lower'	Proposed Injection Zone		
	Mooringsport Formation		Confining Unit		
	Ferry Lake Anhydrite		Confining Unit		
	Donovan Sand	Rodessa Fm.	'Upper' 'Middle' 'Lower'	Oil Reservoir Minor Saline Reservoir Oil Reservoir	

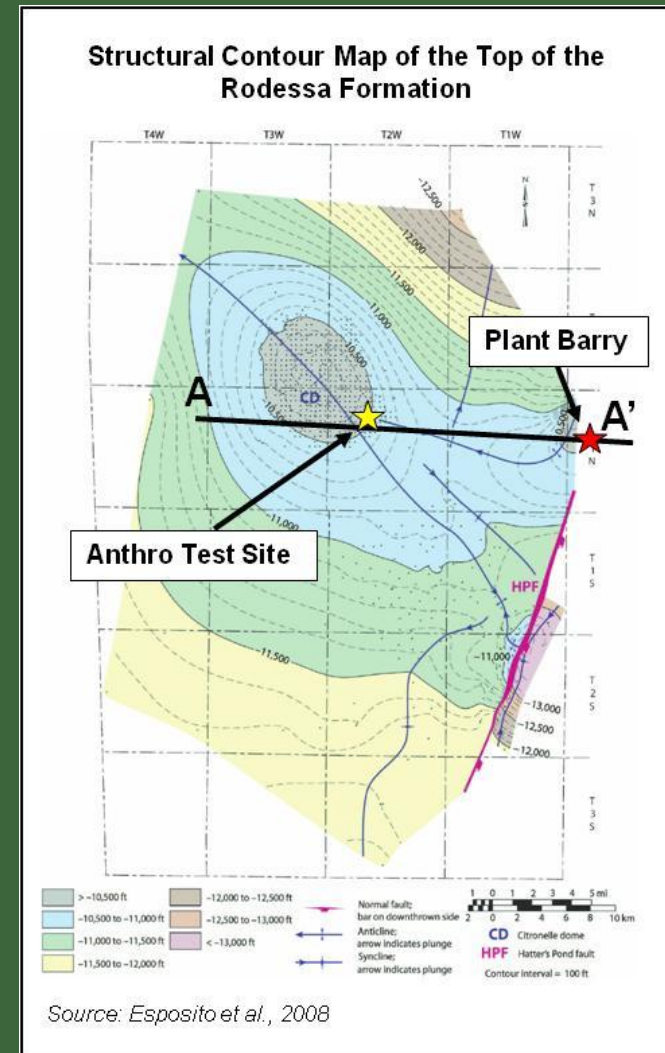
← Confining Zone
 → Injection Zone

- Target: Lower Cretaceous Paluxy Fm (at 9,400').
- 1,100 foot interval of stacked sandstones and shales.
- Numerous reservoir seals and confining units.
- No evidence of faulting or fracturing, based on reinterpretation of existing 2D seismic lines.

Citronelle Dome is:

- A subtle open fold
- Limbs dipping less than 1 degree
- Four-way structural closure

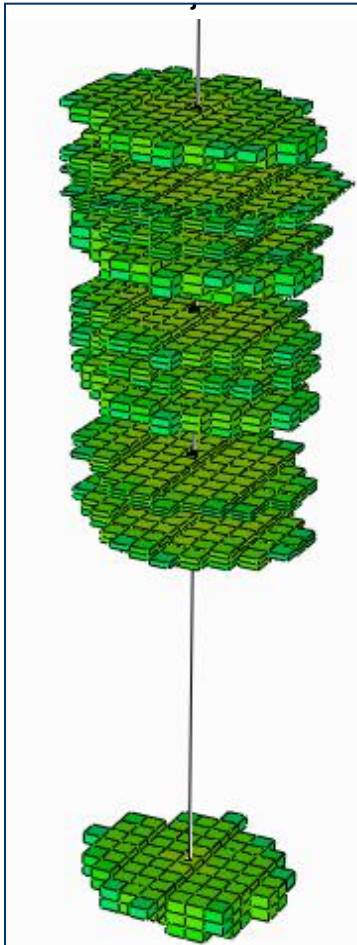
Sources: Pashin et al., 2008; Cottingham, 1988; Esposito and others, 2008



Updating the Geocellular Model

3D View of CO₂ Plume End of Injection

Original Model



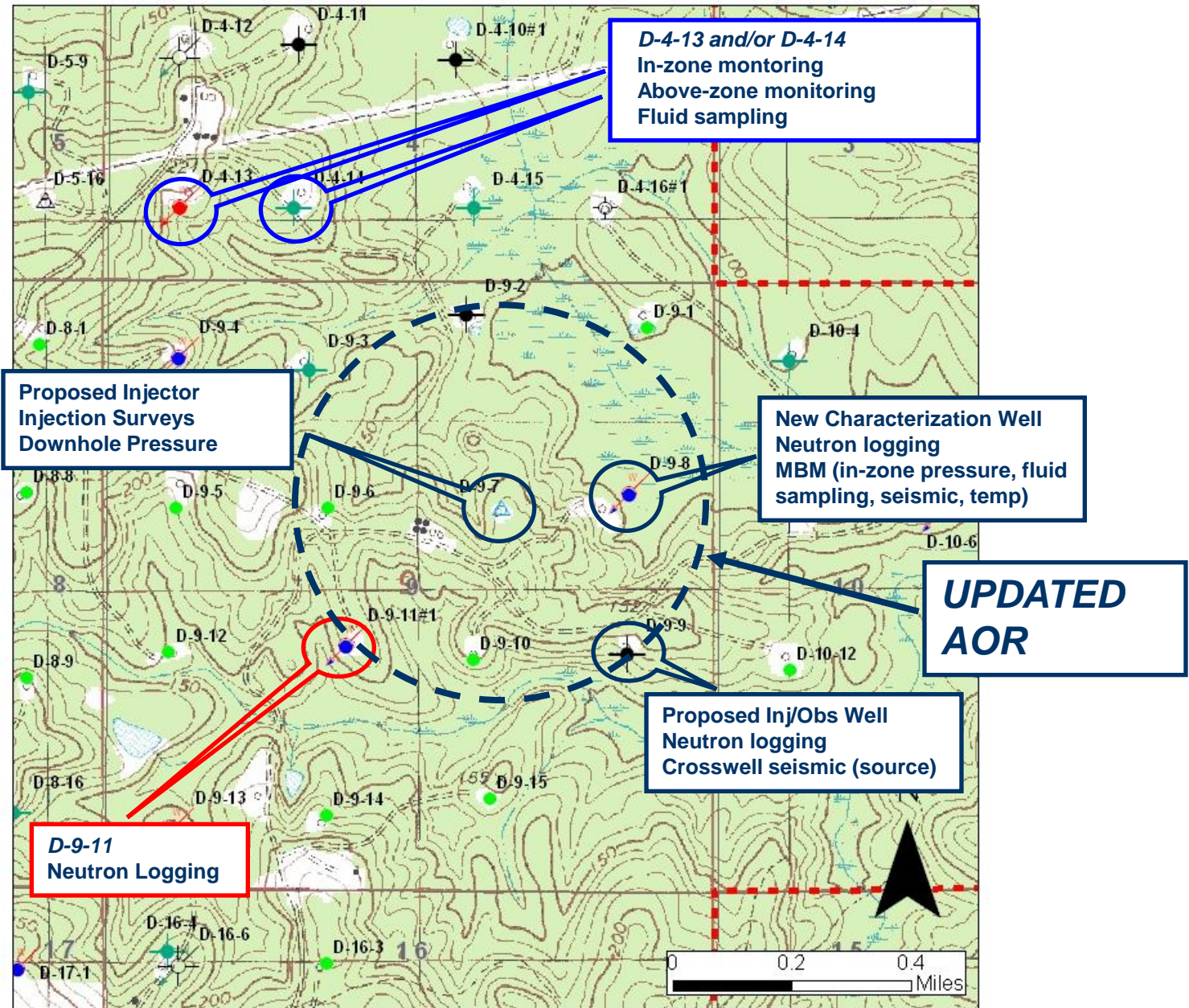
Updated Model



CO₂
Saturation
(v/v)

- Model plume extent was 1,000 ft radius in original model
- New model now shows plume extent nearly 1,700 ft
- Due to higher permeability in upper Paluxy sandstones
- Necessitates updated Area of Review
- MVA plan appears to be adequate
- Next step incorporate permeability variation within each sandstone – how does that affect the plume behavior?

Making Major Investments in CO₂ Monitoring



Risk Management Framework: Integrated CCS Project

		CONSEQUENCE				LIKELIHOOD/FREQUENCY				
						A	B	C	D	E
		Remote:	Unlikely:	Possible:	Probable:	Frequent:				
		Environment	Cost	Reputation	Schedule to start-up of operations	Very unlikely to occur during life-time of project	Unlikely to occur during lifetime of project	50-50 chance of occurring during lifetime of project	Likely to occur at least once during lifetime of project	Expected to occur several times during lifetime of project
CONSEQUENCE SEVERITY	Very High	Persistent severe environmental damage. Extensive remediation required. Environment restored > 5 years.	More than \$10 million	National or International media attention. Regulators shut down operations.	More than 12 months	M	M	H	H	H
	High	Severe environmental damage. Remediation measures required. Environment restored < 5 years	\$1 to \$10 million	Regional media attention. Regulatory or legal action taken	6-12 months	L	M	M	H	H
	Medium	Limited environmental damage managed by Company response teams. Environment restored < 2 years	\$100 to \$1000 k	Local media attention. Regulatory or legal action likely	3-6 months	L	L	M	M	H
	Low	Minor environmental damage, but no lasting effect	\$10 to \$100 k	Public awareness may exist, but there is no public concern	1-3 months	L	L	L	M	M
	Very Low	Slight environmental damage contained within the premises	Less than \$10 k	On-site communications	Less than 1 month	L	L	L	L	M



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Questions?

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