



Midwest Geological
Sequestration Consortium

Scaling up of Deep Saline Storage in Illinois: From the Illinois Basin – Decatur Project to the Illinois Industrial CCS project

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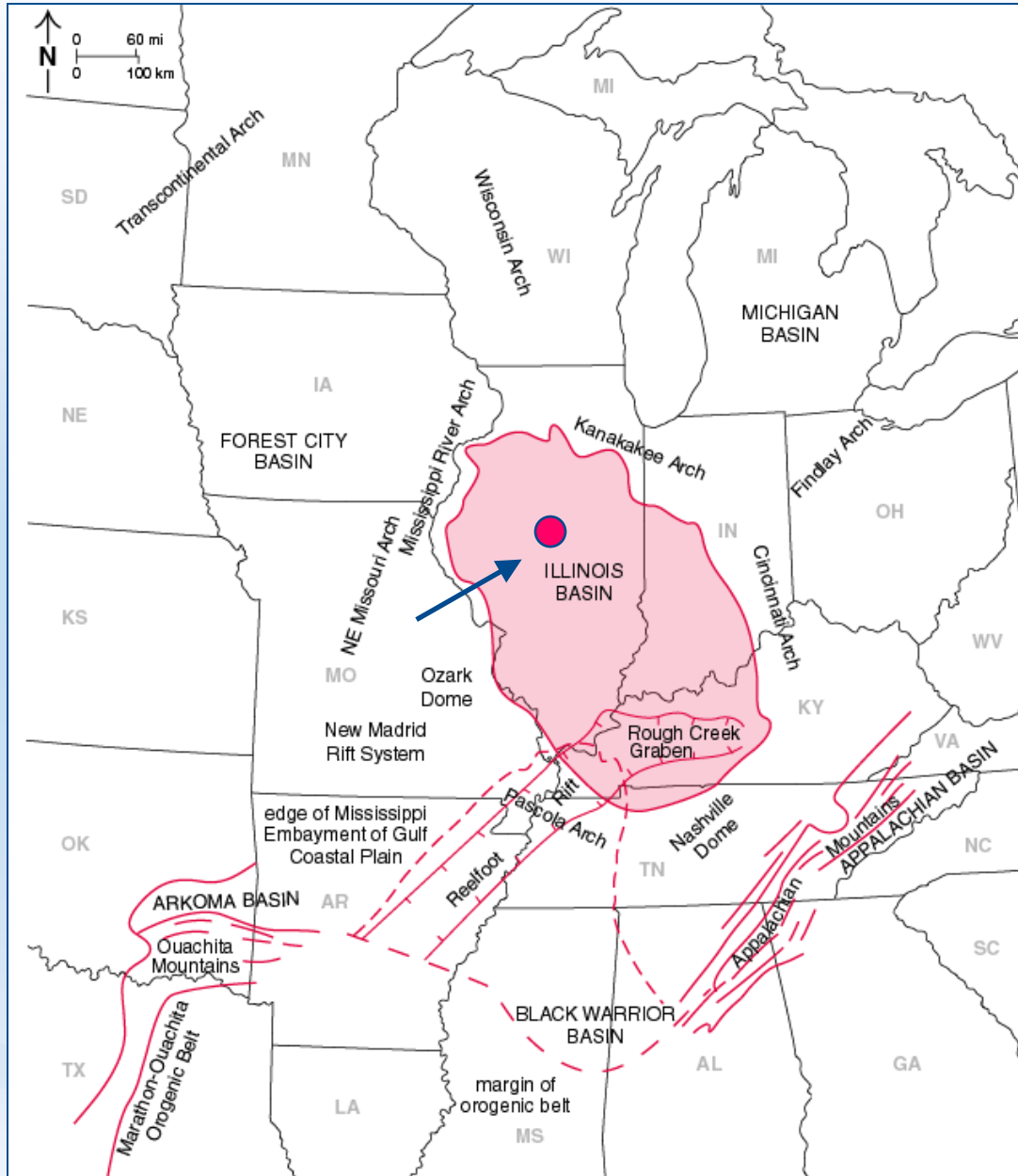


Acknowledgements

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- The **Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium (MGSC)** is a collaboration led by the geological surveys of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.
- Landmark Graphics software via their University Donation Program and cost share plus Petrel software via Schlumberger Carbon Services.



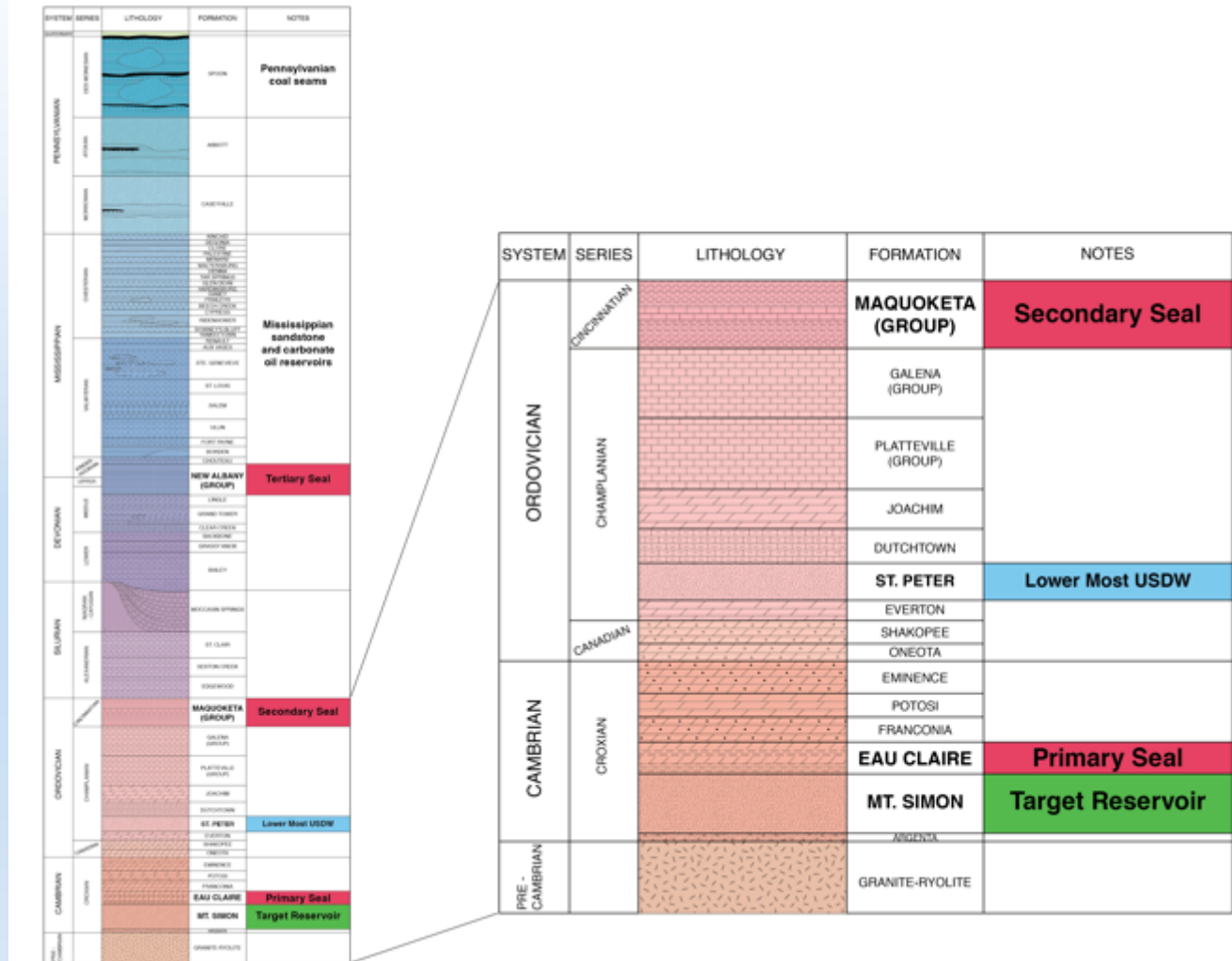
Illinois Basin – Decatur Project Scope



A collaboration of the Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium, the Archer Daniels Midland Company (ADM), Schlumberger Carbon Services, and other subcontractors to inject 1 million metric tons of anthropogenic carbon dioxide at a depth of ~2,100 m to test **geological carbon sequestration in a saline reservoir** at a site in Decatur, IL

- Prove injectivity and capacity
- Demonstrate security of injection zone
- Contribution to best practices

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN OF THE ILLINOIS BASIN



Total Mt Simon Storage Capacity:
 11 (E=0.4%) to 150 (E=5.5%) billion metric tons

CCS in Decatur, IL USA



Illinois Basin – Decatur Project

- Large-scale demonstration
- Volume: 1 million tonnes
- Injection period: 3 years
- Injection rate: 1,000 tonnes/d
- Compression capacity: 1,100 tonnes/day
- Status:
 - Post-injection monitoring

Illinois Industrial CCS Project

- Industrial-scale
- Volume: 5 million tonnes
- Injection period: 3 years
- Injection rate: 3,000 tons/d
- Compression capacity: 2,200 tonnes/day
- Status:
 - Pre-injection monitoring,
 - Permission to inject pending

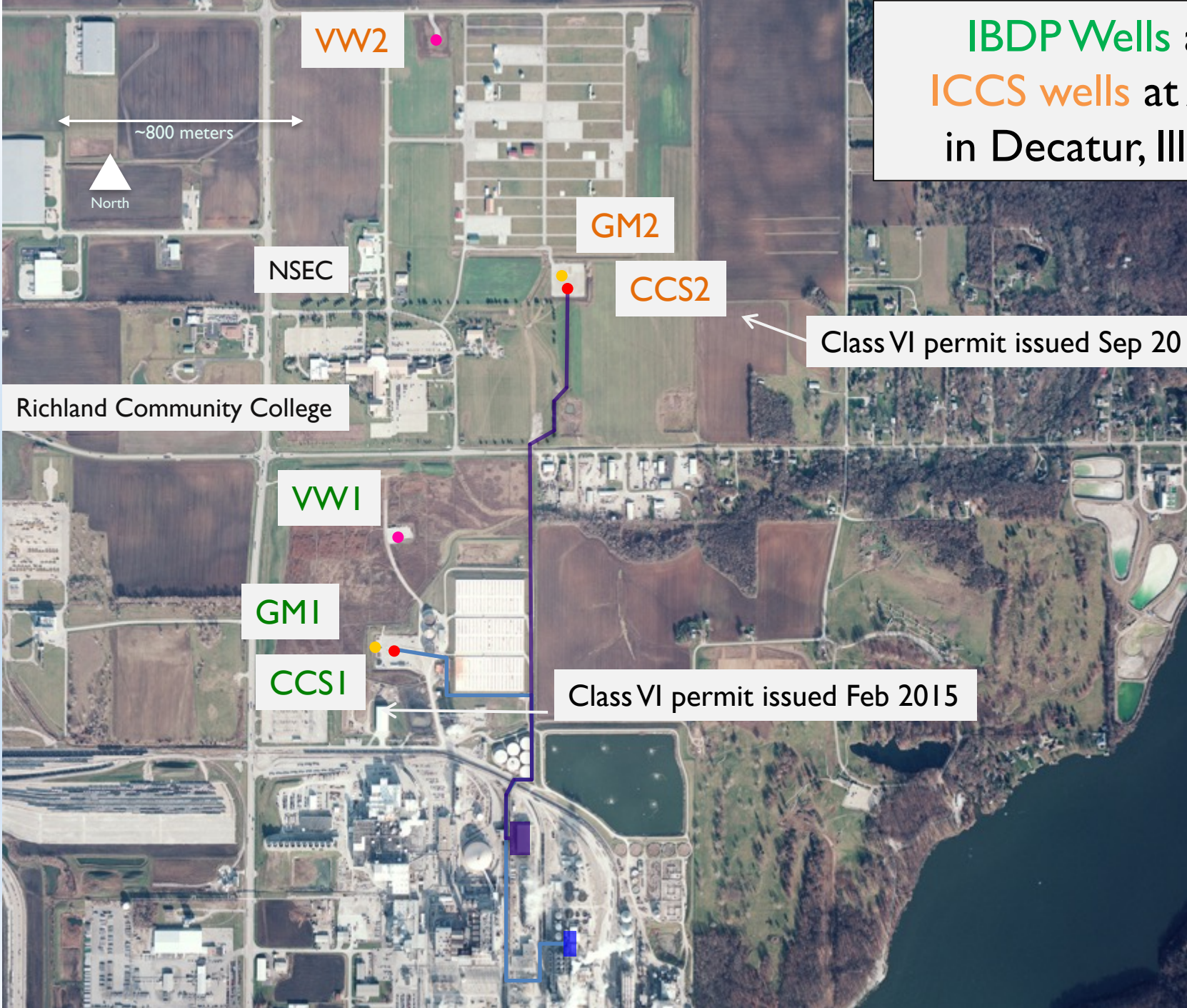
IBDP Goals and Objectives

- **Inject 1 million tonnes of CO₂** from an industrial source in a deep saline reservoir to demonstrate safety, effectiveness, and efficiency
- Inject a large mass of CO₂ of sufficient size to **monitor geophysically** and emulates larger volumes required for compression/dehydration, injection well construction, and environmental monitoring, which can be **extrapolated to commercial-scale operations**
- **Establish a workflow** for site characterization, permitting, drilling and completion, environmental monitoring, and outcome assessment that informs stakeholders on regional, national, and global scales about carbon storage and supports energy facility development
- Develop and utilize an active geologic model that evolves as new data are acquired and incorporates **advanced understanding of injected CO₂ and response of reservoir**, seal, and subsurface fluids

ICCS Goals and Objectives

- **Inject 3-5 million tonnes of CO₂** from an industrial source in a deep saline reservoir to demonstrate commercial viability
- Refine monitoring systems to challenge existing technology with advanced monitoring systems to **monitor stored CO₂**
- **Establish a regional-wide economic driver and delivery system for captured CO₂**
- Serve as a **test bed for new technology**
- **Reduce cost, increase efficiency**

**IBDP Wells and
ICCS wells** at ADM
in Decatur, Illinois



Class VI permit issued Sep 2014

Class VI permit issued Feb 2015

Key IBDP Project Elements

Fully integrated bioenergy carbon capture and storage (BECCS) project

- Capture from biofuel source
- Pipeline 1.9 km
- Storage in deep saline reservoir at ~2,100m

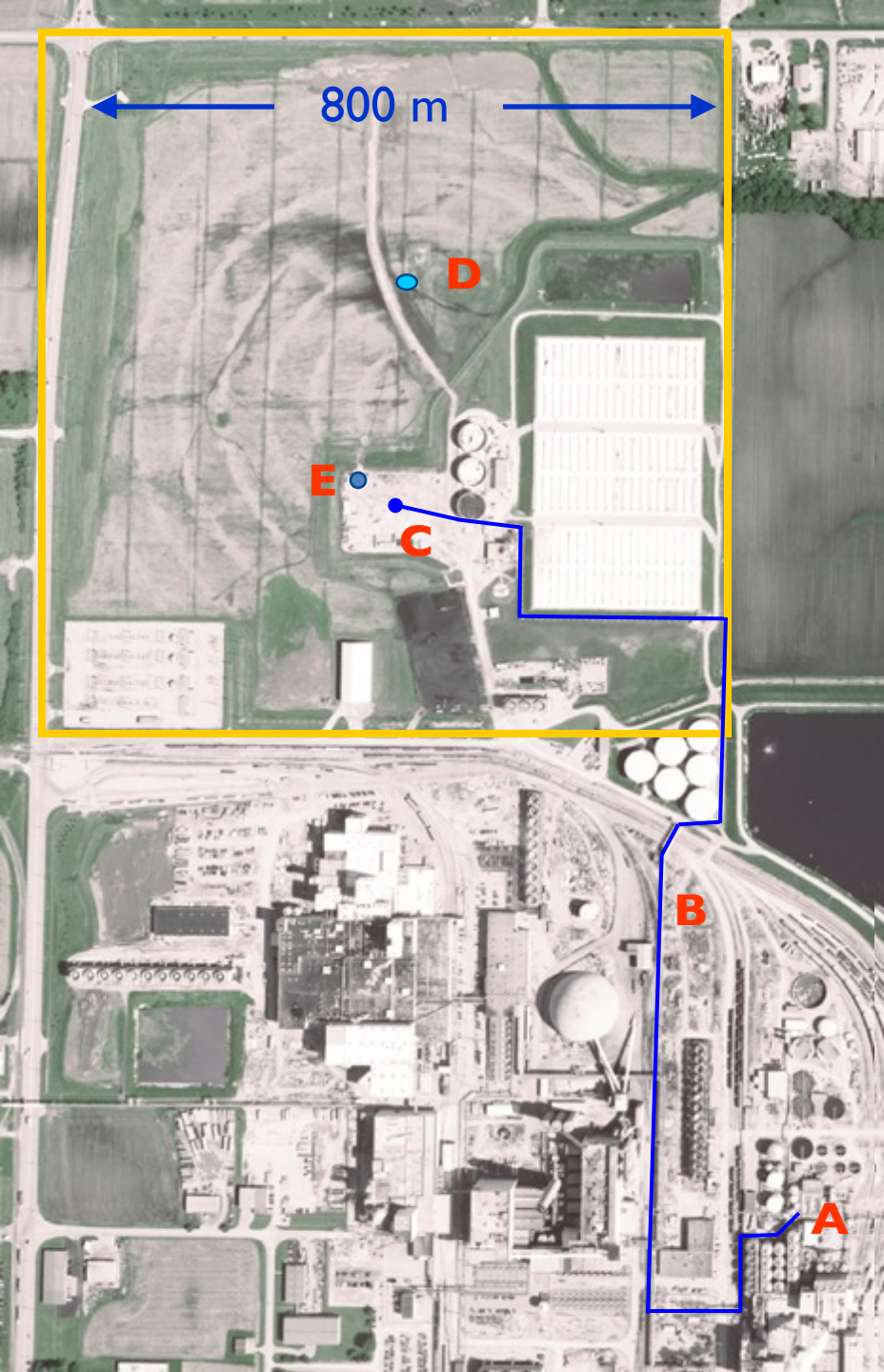
Comprehensive monitoring, verification, and accounting (MVA) program for near-surface and deep subsurface

Conducted in three phases:

- Pre-injection: Site characterization, Infrastructure development, MVA baseline establishment, Permitting, Social site characterization and stakeholder engagement
- Injection: Operational injection, site care, MVA monitoring, stakeholder engagement
- Post-injection: MVA monitoring, site care, geophysical research, knowledge sharing, and publications

Illinois Basin – Decatur Project Site (on ADM industrial site)

- A** Dehydration/ compression facility location
- B** Pipeline route (1.9 km)
- C** Injection well site
- D** Verification/ monitoring well site
- E** Geophone well





Operational Injection: 17 November 2011

- **IBDP** is the first 1 million tonne carbon capture and storage project from a biofuel facility in the US
- Injection completed November 2014
- Intensive post-injection monitoring under MGSC through 2017

Total Injection
(26 November 2014):
999,215 tonnes

Illinois Basin – Decatur Project Workflow

- Regional Characterization
- Site assessment
- Outreach and public engagement
- Permitting and building the IBDP test site
- Collect and analyze key monitoring baseline data
- Injection, monitoring, and modeling
- Post-injection monitoring, modeling, and analysis
- Research collaborations, knowledge sharing
- Compliance monitoring period

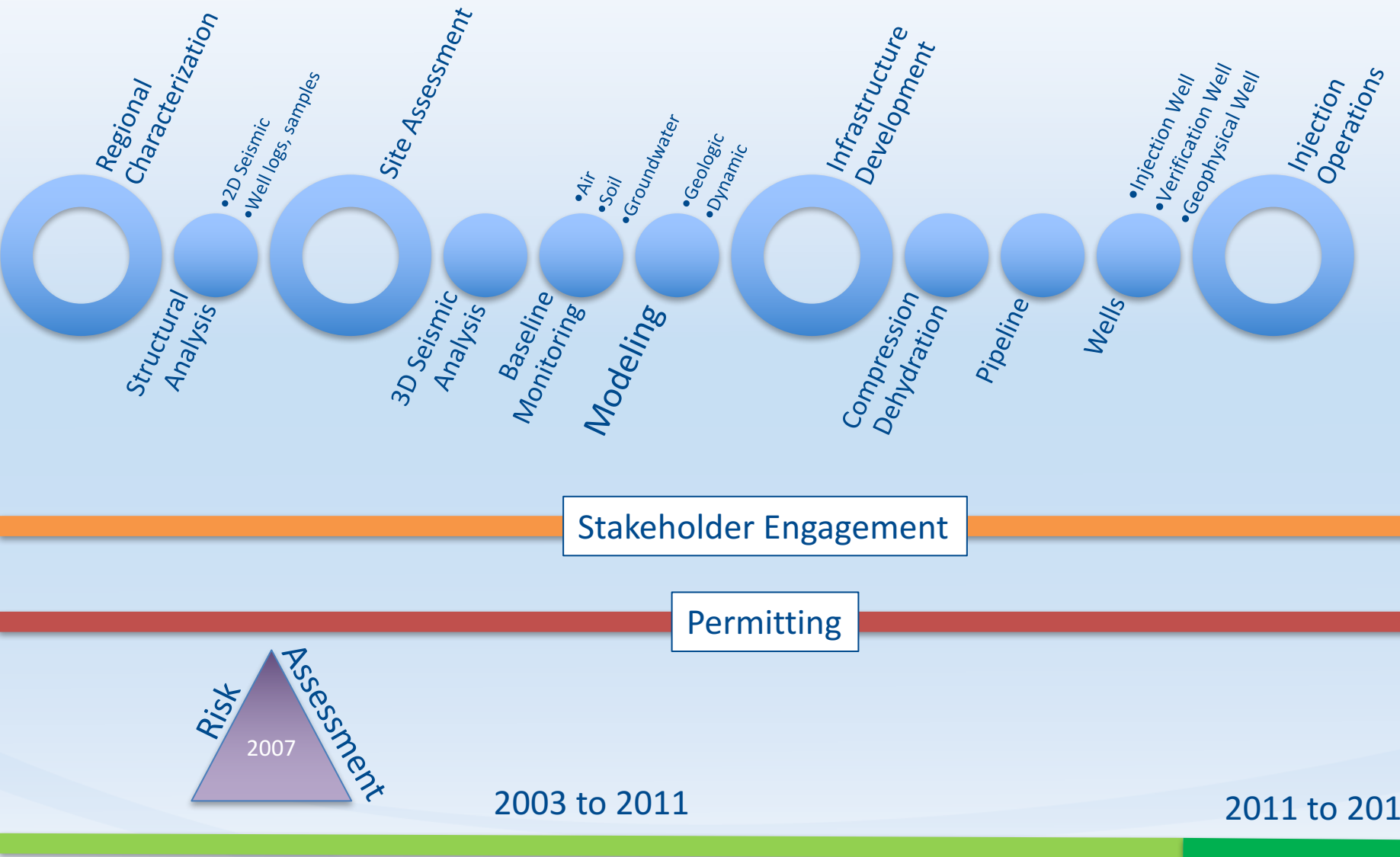
Completed

On-going

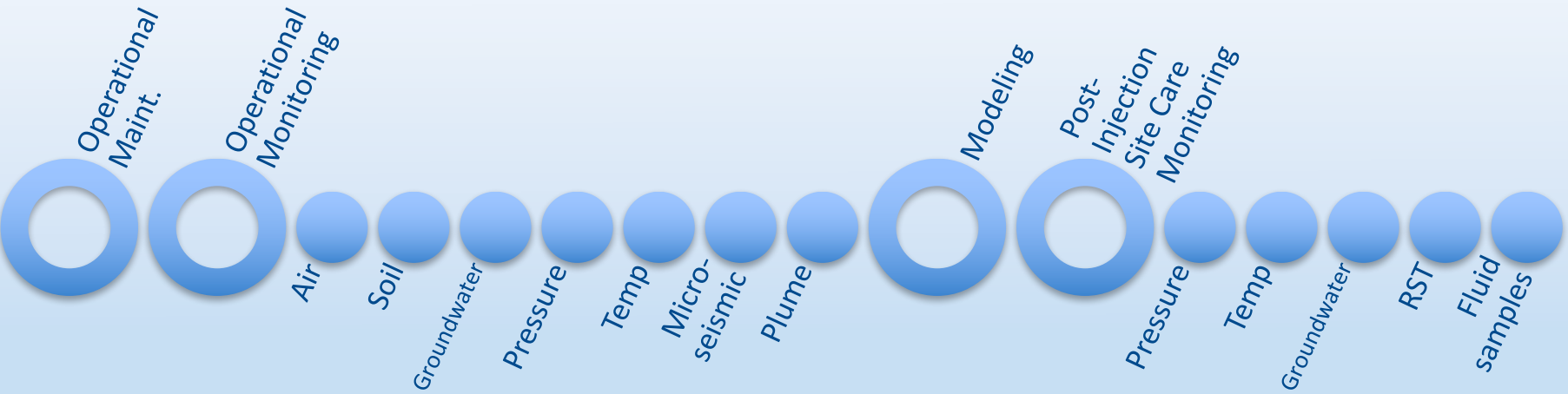
Current activities

Upcoming activities

Development of a CCS Project



Development of a CCS Project



Stakeholder Engagement

Permitting



2011 to 2014

2014 to 2024

Successful Stakeholder Engagement



Groundbreaking effort, helped set global standards and establish best practices

- Began engagement early
- Made engagement a priority
- Integrated engagement into all aspects of project management
- Made sufficient investment in time and resources
- Sought to understand and consult community
- Created, evaluated, and refined communications plan
- Monitored and adapted as needed

Research Questions & Answers for Science & Society

- How do you know the CO₂ is staying where you put it?
- What happens in the event of earthquakes?
 - Induced seismicity
 - Fracture and catastrophic release of stored CO₂
- Where does formation water go when CO₂ is injected?
 - Increased pressure
- Does CO₂ injection fracture rocks during injection?
- What are long-term implications of project?
- Who is liable if something goes wrong with the project?
- How do you know it is safe?

IBDP Risk Assessment and Project Uncertainties



2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

2008 Pre-Injection

- Identify FEP's and Scenarios
- Geologic Uncertainty
- Operational Uncertainty
- Regulatory Uncertainty
- Social Uncertainty

2013 Update

- New/Update FEP's and Scenarios
- Risk Treatments
- Regulatory Uncertainty
- Change in Scope
- Long-term Funding
- Knowledge Sharing
- Complacency Potential
- Institutional Memory Loss

2016 Post-Injection Updates

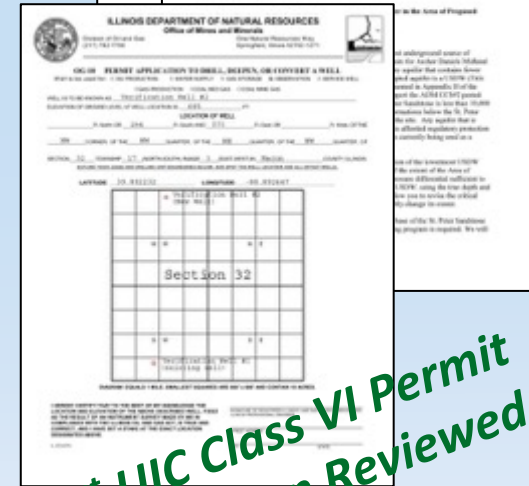
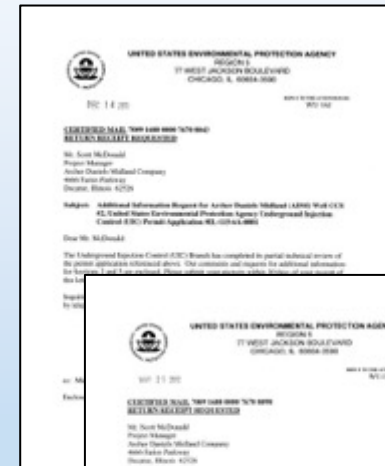
- New/Update Risks
- Risk Treatments
- Annual Review
- Government changes
- Well integrity
- Funding

Permitting of wells for two projects provides precedent for future projects

- Permitting has been rate-limiting step for both projects
- Permits for IBDP Post-injection Site Care and ICCS injection + Post-injection tied together
- Project expansion due to delay in injection start

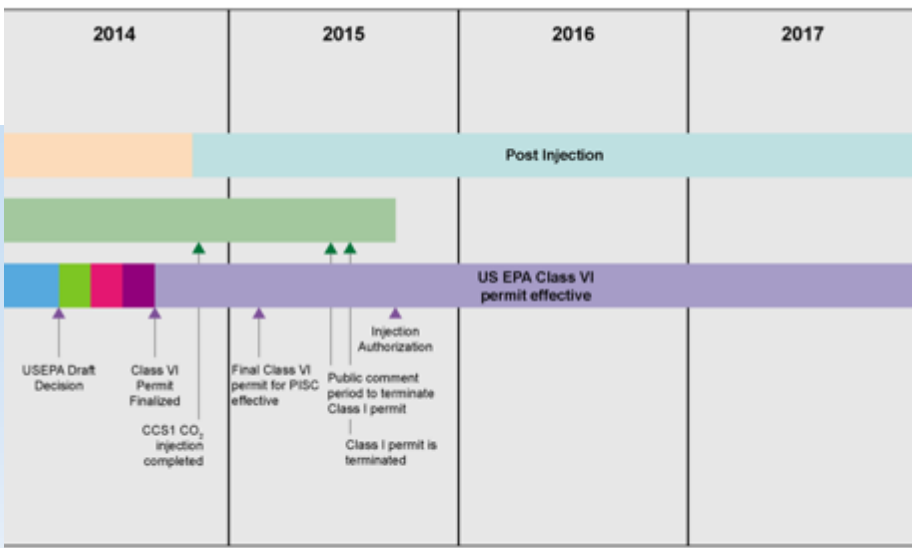
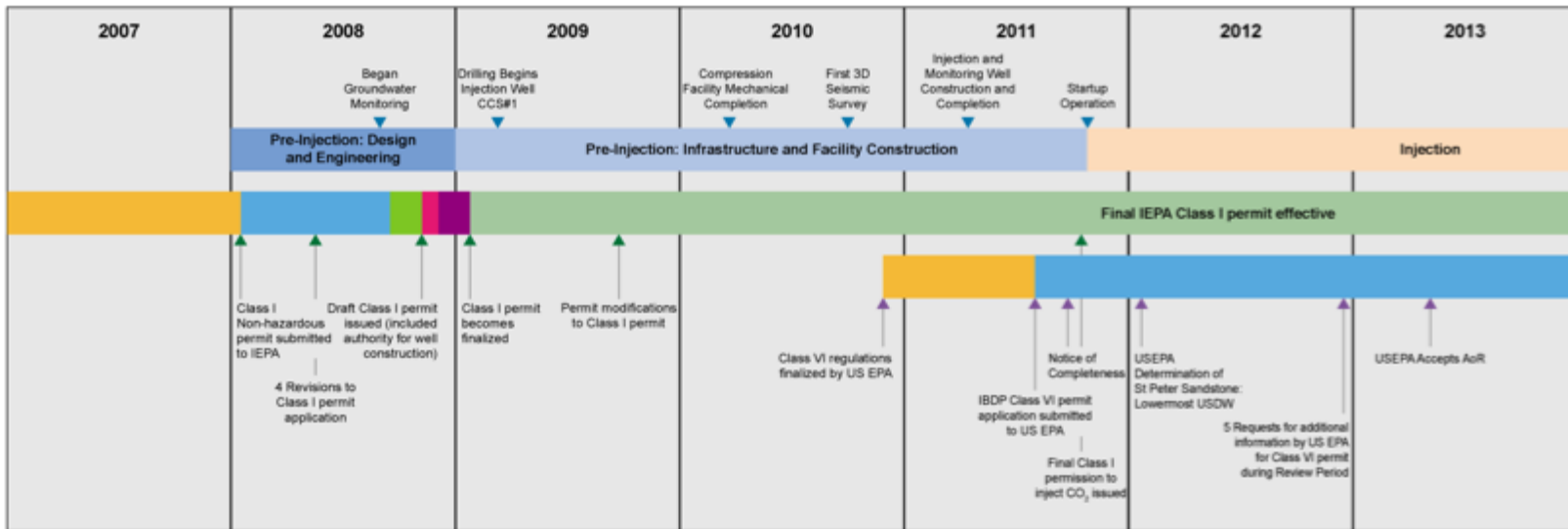
■ Example:

- ICCS application submitted: 25 Jul 2011
- Draft permit issued: 4 Apr 2014
- Public hearing conducted: 21 May 2014
- Public comment period ended: 31 May 2014
- Final permit issued: 28 Dec 2014
- Permission to inject: Expected Jan to Apr 2017



1st UIC Class VI Permit Application Reviewed by the USEPA

Project Timeline and Scope



2018-2020

Compliance Monitoring

Post-Injection Activities

- 3D Surface Seismic Survey – January 2015
- Post-injection VSP, permit interim period – January 2015
 - Working to improve comparisons between repeat VSPs
- Post-injection near surface monitoring
 - Moving from injection monitoring to reduced program
- Recompletion of VWI deep monitoring well
- Knowledge and data sharing best practices
 - Publications
 - National and international research collaborations
 - Collective and teaching data sets
 - Workshops

IBDP Environmental Monitoring Framework

Near Surface

Deep Subsurface

Atmos.

**Soil and
vadose
zone**

**Shallow
ground
water**

**Above
seal**

**Injection
zone**

**Eddy
covariance**

**Meteorological
conditions**

Ambient CO₂

**Tunable diode
laser for CO₂**

**CIR aerial
imagery**

InSAR and GPS

Soil gases

Soil CO₂ flux

**Tunable diode
laser for CO₂**

**Geophysical
surveys**

**Geochemical
sampling**

P/T monitoring

**Geophysical
surveys**

**Geochemical
sampling**

P/T monitoring

**Geophysical
surveys**

**Geochemical
sampling**

P/T monitoring

IL-ICCS

IBDP

Monitoring Summary

- Injection wells (2)
- Verification wells (2)
- Geophysical wells (2)
- Compliance wells (4)
- Research wells (24)
- Soil gas points (35)
- Soil flux points (145)
- Eddy covariance station (1)
- Continuous GPS station (1)
- InSAR artificial reflectors (21)



IBDP Monitoring Activity Summary

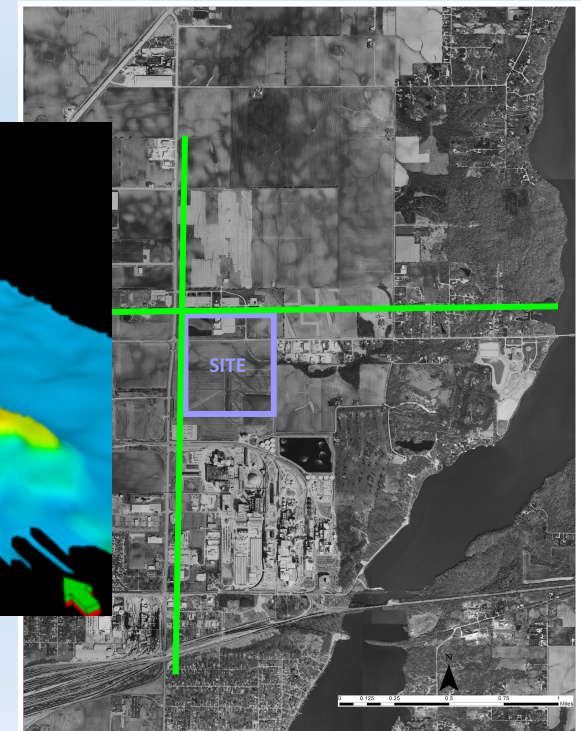
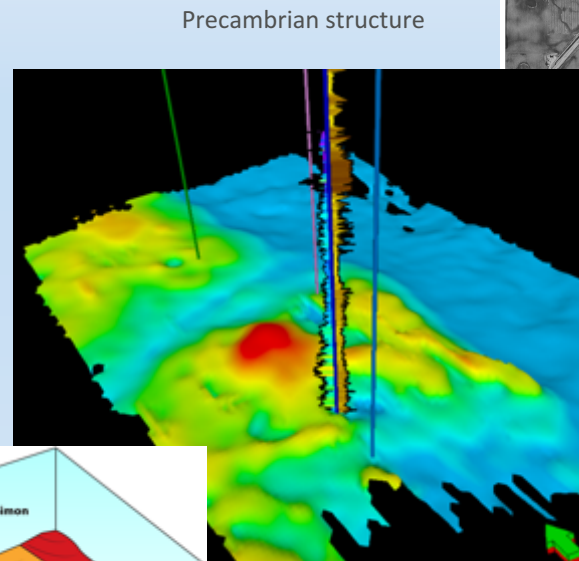
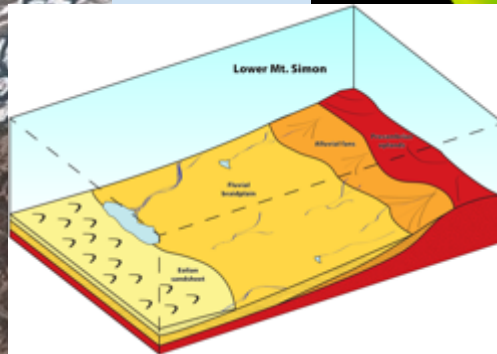
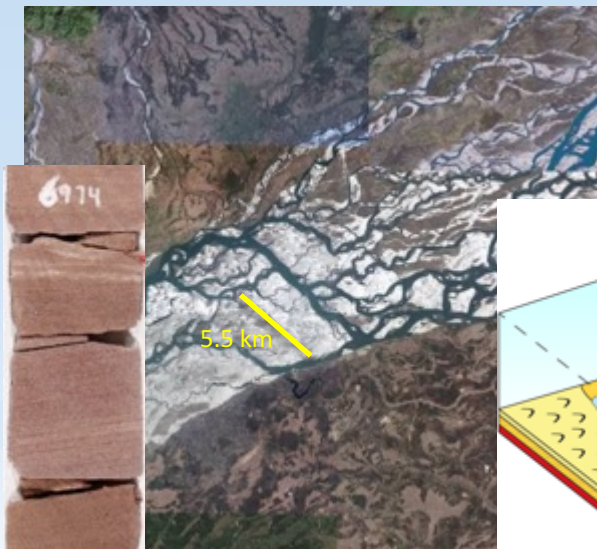
	Monitoring Activity	Freq.	Pre-injection			Injection				Post-Injection					
			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Surface	Aerial imagery	SA		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Eddy covariance	C					x	x	x						
	Soil flux - network	W-Q		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
	Soil flux - multiplexer	C			x	x	x	x	x						
	Tunable diode laser- single path	C					x	x							
	Tunable diode laser- multi path	C								x					
	InSAR	BW				x	x								
	Continuous GPS	C					x	x	x						
Near-Surface	Soil gas sampling	Q-A				x	x	x	x	x	x				
	Shallow groundwater sampling	M-Q-SA		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x→
	Shallow electrical earth resistivity	A	x	x	x										
Subsurface	Pressure/temp. - VW1 and CCS1	C				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x→
	Pulsed neutron (CCS1, VW1)	Q-A		x		x	x	x	x	x			x		x→
	Deep fluid sampling (VW1)	SA				x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
	Passive seismic monitoring (GM1)	C			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x→
	Seismic/3D VSP imaging	SA-A			x	x	x	x	x	x					x→
	Mechanical integrity (CCS1, VW1)	A			x	x	x	x	x	x					x

Red text = USEPA UIC Class VI required permit for an IBDP well (GM1, VW1, CCS1), x = planned, → = permit activity required beyond 2020;
 Purple text = on-going MGSC, not permit required

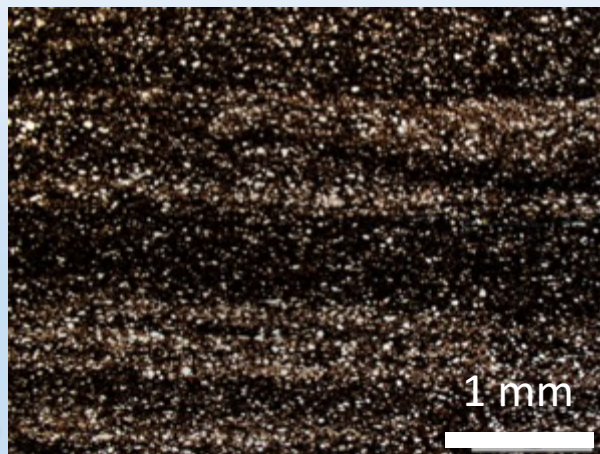
Abbreviations: C = Continuous, W = Weekly, BW = Biweekly, M = Monthly, Q = Quarterly, SA = Semi-Annually, A = Annually,

Site Characterization

- Successive collection of available and new data to build comprehensive understanding of site
- Conduct 2D, 3D, and 4D seismic surveys
- Plan and drill wells
- Integrative data acquisition
- Core description and analysis
- Depositional environments



Mudstone Baffle Between Injection Zones



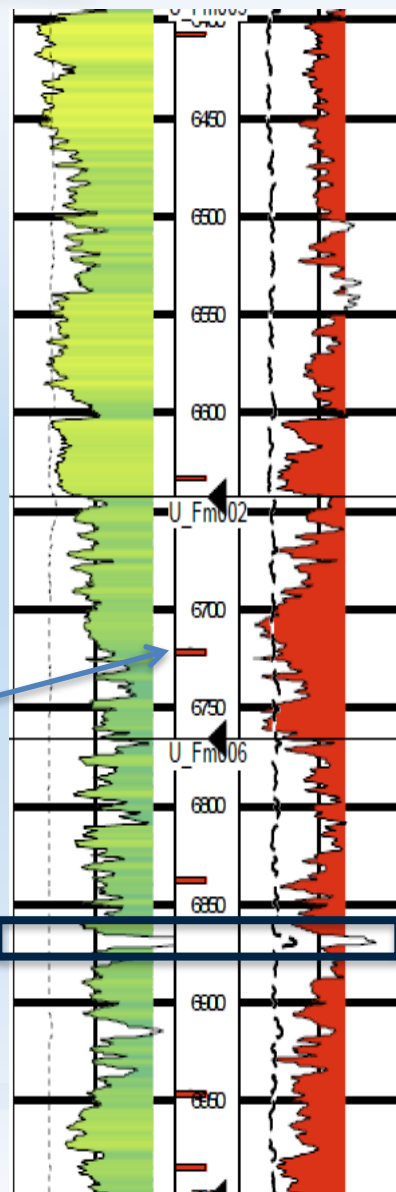
6,863-6,863.25

Porosity: 1.5%

K_v : <0.01 mD

K_h : 4.13 mD in siltstone laminae

Zone 5



VW1

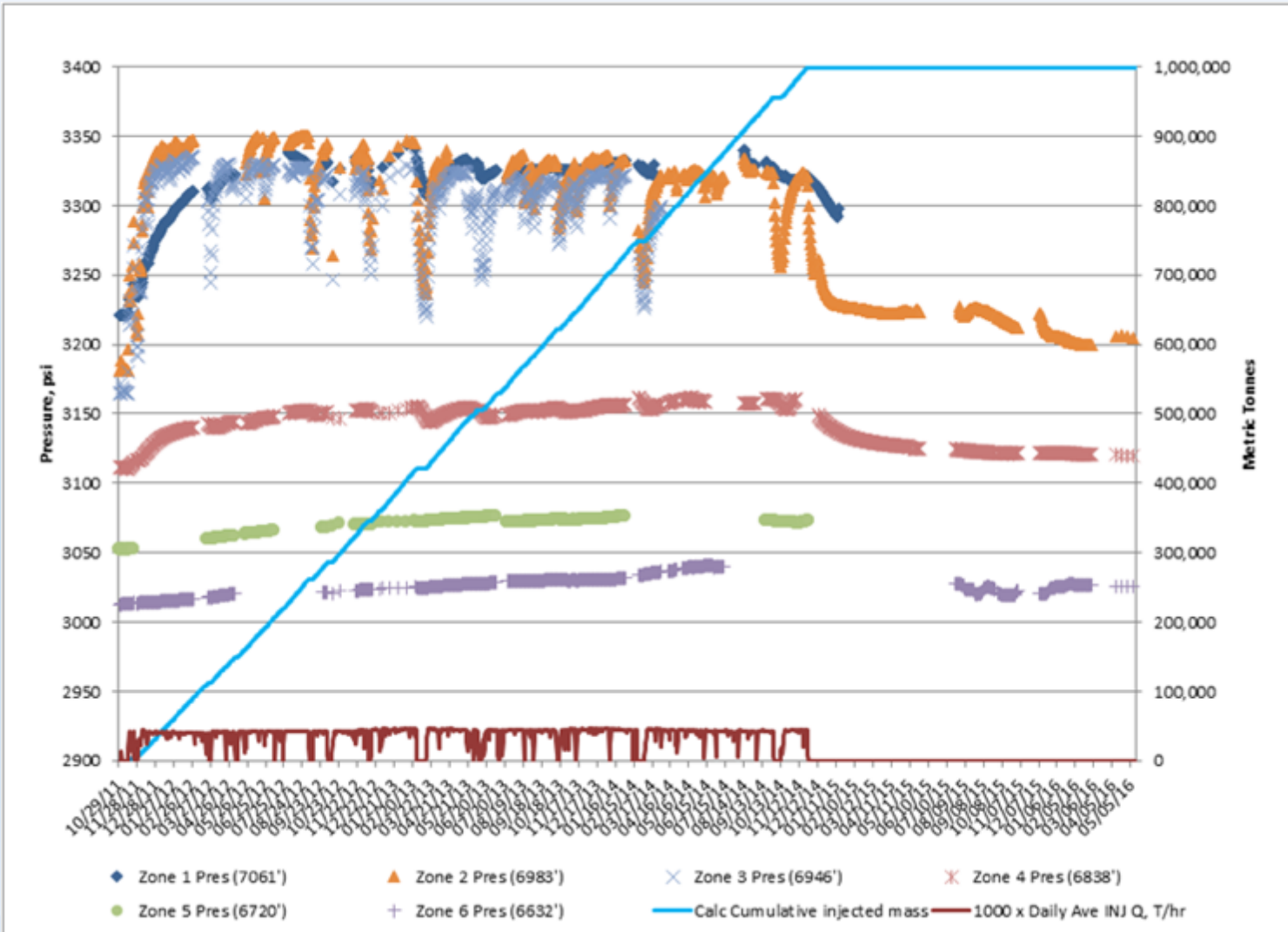
ICCS Injection Zone

Baffle

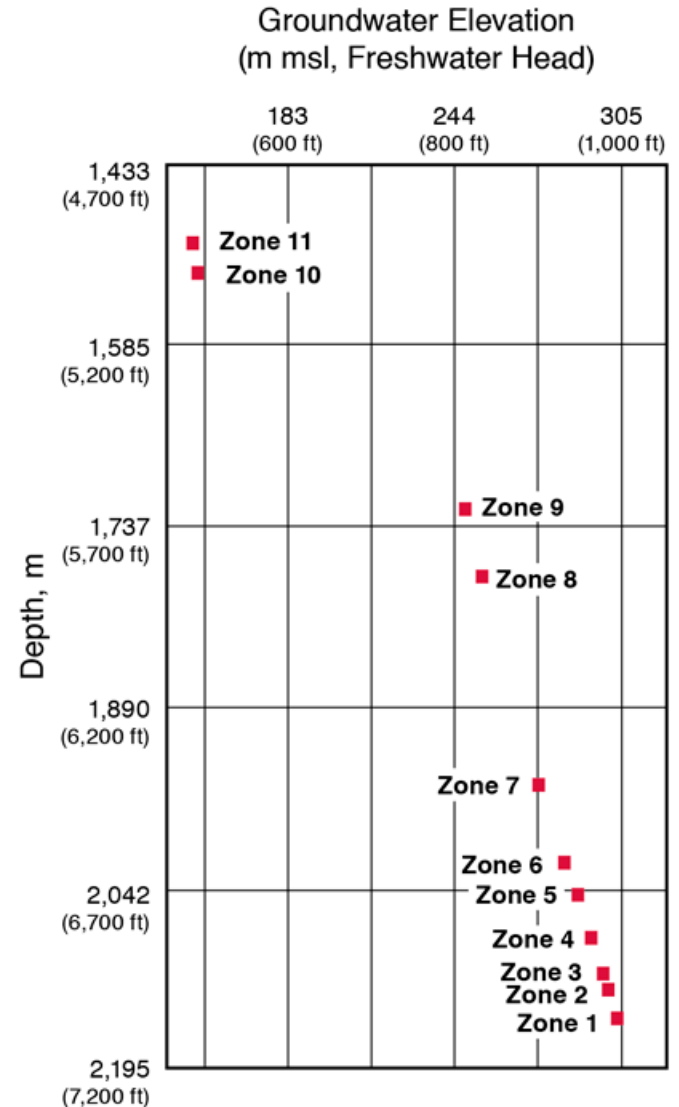
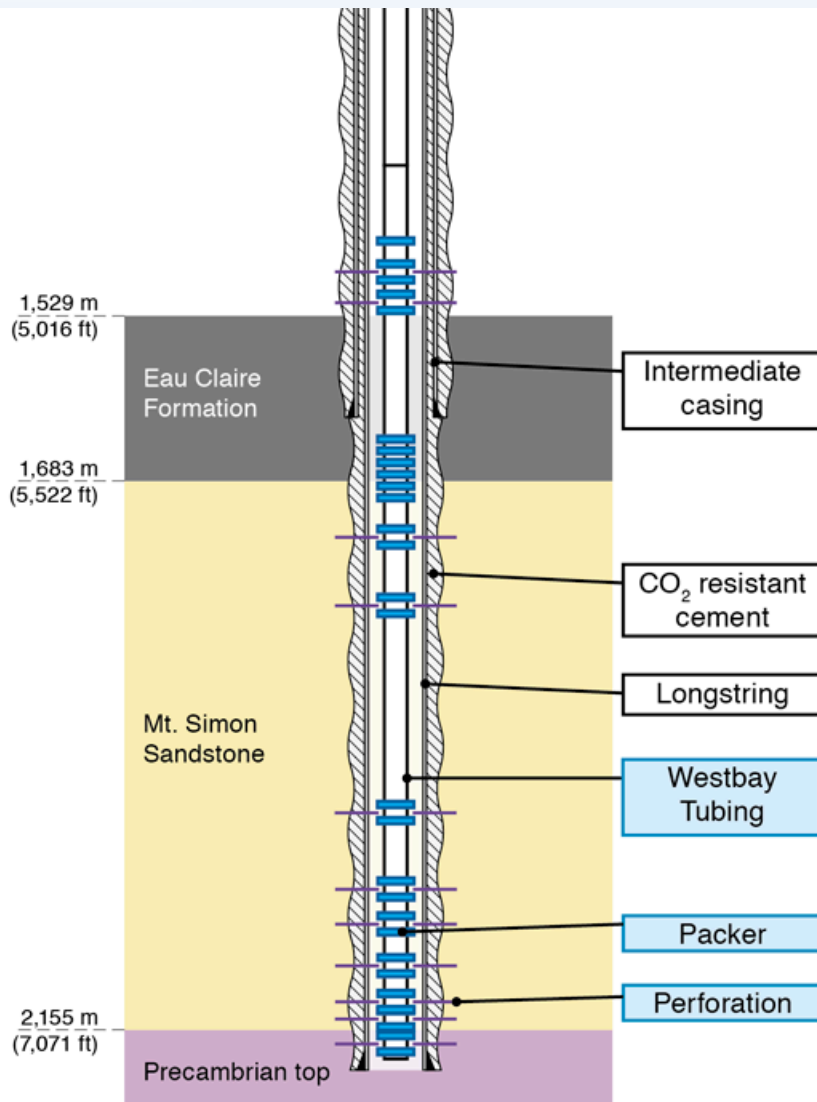
IBDP Injection Zone

1 mm

Pressure Response in VWI Monitoring Well



Deep Monitoring Well - VWI Westbay Completion



Recompletion of VWI Monitoring Well

Westbay System

Flexible, industry-tested design offers Superior Performance

OVERVIEW
The Westbay System is a completely versatile, multi-tier monitoring technology that allows testing of hydraulic conductivity, monitoring of fluid pressure and collection of fluid samples from multiple zones within a single borehole. Designed for reliability and adaptability, the Westbay System can accommodate a wide variety of borehole conditions including diameter, depth, temperature and chemistry considerations.

Westbay System advantages

- obtain measurements and samples at any number of discrete locations along a single borehole
- collect samples without purging
- designed for long term monitoring
- engineered to operate at great depths
- reduced drilling and installation costs, with minimal site disturbance
- separate probes allow for convenient calibration and servicing
- built-in deflatable GASDC procedures

WELL CONFIGURATIONS
Westbay Systems are engineered with a unique, customizable casing system. The casing system is available in two sizes (MPH and MPMS) and manufactured from plastic or stainless steel to fit various borehole diameters and operational requirements. Hydraulically inflated packers and/or backfill provide engineered seals between monitoring zones, preventing cross-talk and cross-contamination. Valved ports in the zones provide access for monitoring, sampling and hydraulic testing.

PACKERS

- Engineered used in a range of borehole sizes
- No dedicated inflation lines
- Controlled hydraulic inflation with record of pressure and volume
- Quality control valve to confirm performance at any time after installation

MEASUREMENT POINT

- For fluid pressure measurements, fluid sampling and low-k testing

PUMPING POINT

- For purging, hydraulic conductivity testing, and quality control testing

COMPLETION METHODS INCLUDE

- packers in open borehole
- packers through temporary casing
- packers in a cased well
- direct backfill

WESTBAY SYSTEM PROBES
A variety of probes are available for use with the Westbay System. Available, accurate, portable wireless-operated probes can be lowered into the casing system and used to:

- measure groundwater pressure
- test hydraulic permeability
- collect samples in situ
- perform system specific tests

SAMPLING PROBES
Westbay Systems offer the unique ability to collect discrete fluid samples at formation pressures. For sample collection the probe and sample container are lowered to the desired depth, where the sample is collected into the container. The probe and container are then retrieved to the surface for further analysis.

Westbay System sampling allows you to:

- collect samples with minimal disturbance and without repeated purging
- maintain samples at formation pressure
- monitor pressure during sampling
- document quality assurance

For more information, visit www.bakerhughes.com

Advancing Reservoir Performance

REPACKer™ Reactive Element Packers




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HCM-Plus Hydraulic Sliding Sleeve

Baker Hughes intelligent well systems flow control valves



The Baker Hughes Inflow HCM™-Plus downhole valve provides remote and reliable isolation of a specific interval. It reduces costs and minimizes production downtime by allowing production or injection from the wellbore to be altered without intervention from the surface. This product is compatible with oil- or water-base control fluids.

The hydraulically balanced piston yields high shifting forces to overcome scale and debris, and it requires two control lines per HCM-Plus valve. A third port is included on the valve as part of the closed line circuit. This port reduces the number of lines required to operate a multizone system.

Hydraulic pressure applied from the surface shifts the HCM-Plus valve to the open or close position. If a hydraulic operation cannot be performed, the HCM-Plus valve has an integral shifting profile for mechanical operation.

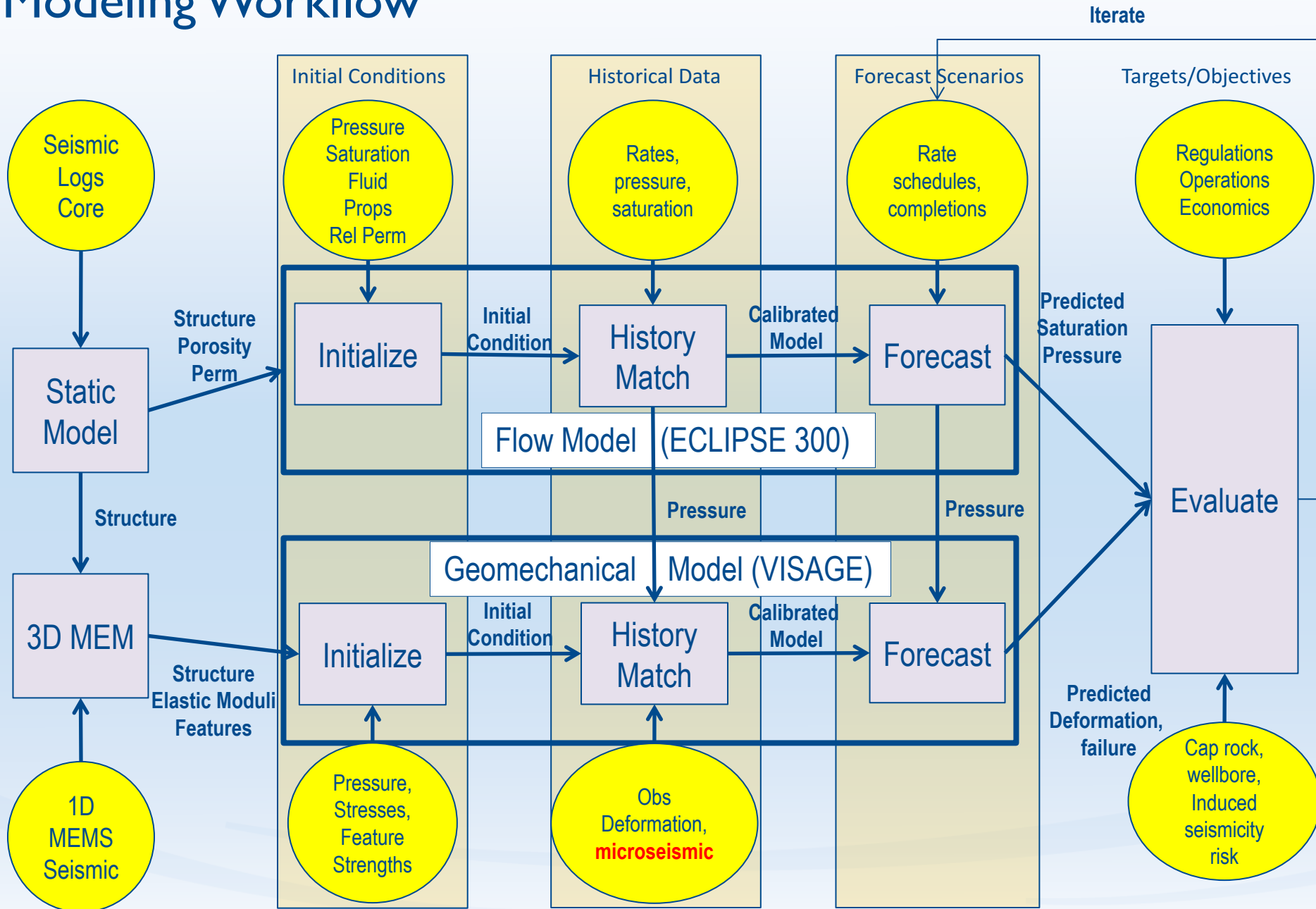
The Baker Hughes testable control line jam nut fittings are some of the most widely used hydraulic connectors available in the market.

- Applications**
- Multiple zone production or injection wells requiring remote operations to isolate a specific zone when chocking is not required
- Benefits**
- Intervention not required to open or close the valve
 - Cost-effective, remote valve operation
 - Reliable, simple design with proven technology and built-in flexibility
- Features**
- Balanced piston design to open and close the valve at deep setting depths
 - Simple surface procedures for valve actuation
 - Non-elastomeric sealing technology isolated during flowing operations for high-performance sealing from tubing to annulus
 - Testable control line jam nut fittings
 - Control line bypass allows multiple valves, sensors, or chemical injection valves to be run as part of an intelligent well system
 - Internal profiles allow placement of flow control devices
 - Integral profile for secondary mechanical shifting
 - Water- or oil-base control line fluid compatible

- Option 1 – Retain Westbay
- Option 2 – Schlumberger IntelliZone
- Option 3 – Baker Hughes Intelligent
- Option 4 – Drill new well

Two Fluid Sampling and Four Pressure Zones

Modeling Workflow

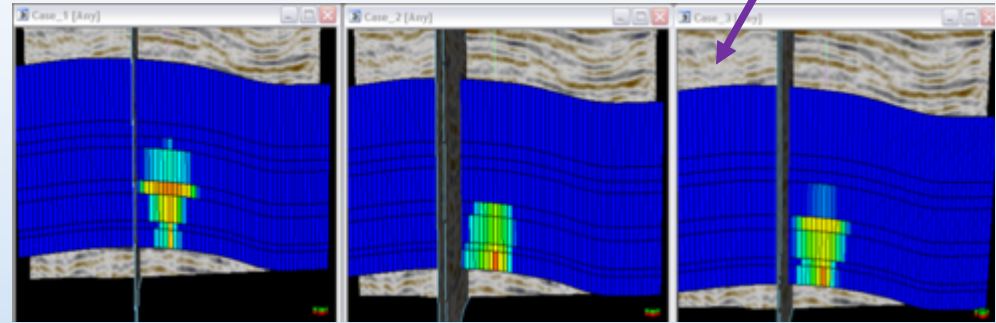


Reservoir Model and Plume Forecasting

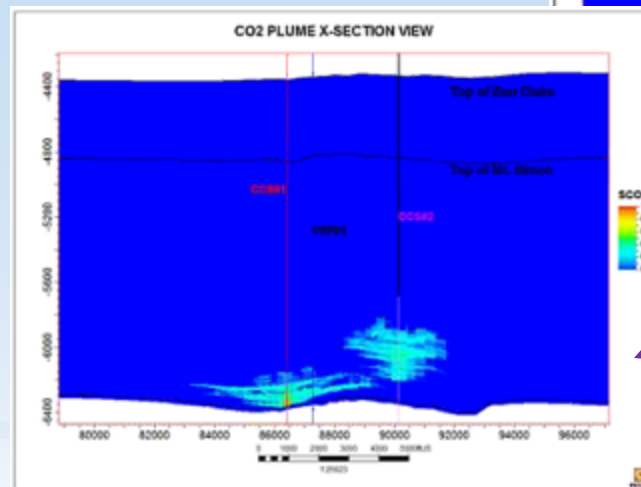
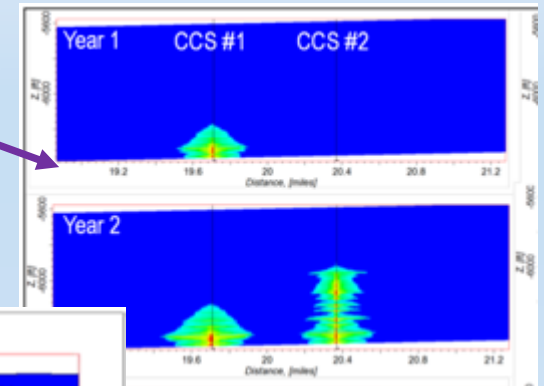
Six different model and plume forecast summaries conducted after major data sources collected and important project milestones

- Successive drilling and logging of new wells
- Core analysis and sampling data
- New seismic data acquisition
- Improvements in seismic processing
- EPA requests for plume forecasting updates

Pre-CCS1 Drill & Pre-injection



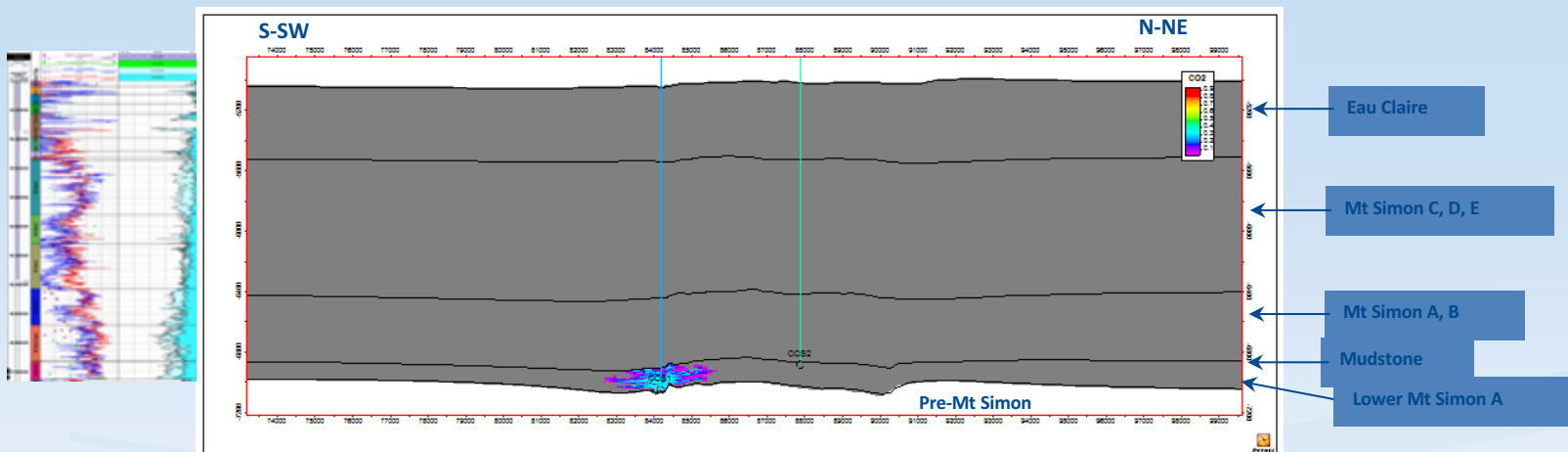
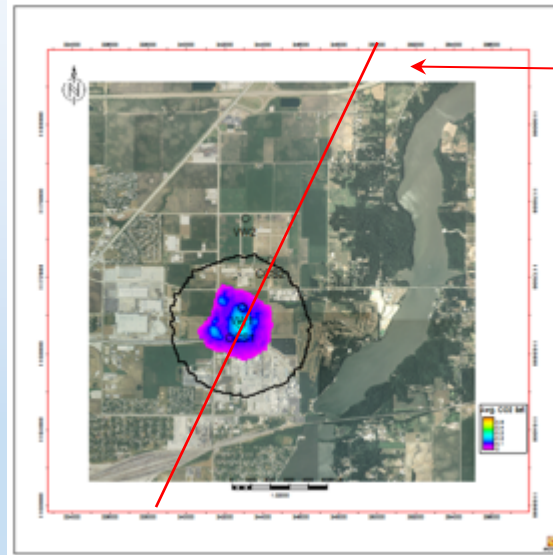
Post-CCS1 Drill & Pre-injection



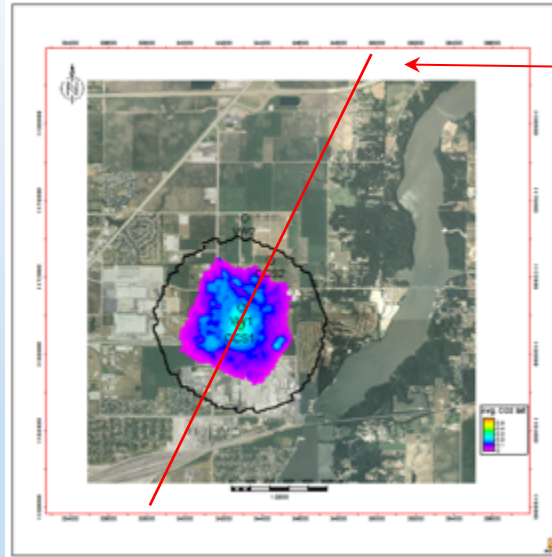
Post-CCS1 & VW1 Drill & Post-CCS1 injection

Extent of Plume & Saturation Cross Section January 1, 2013 (year 1)

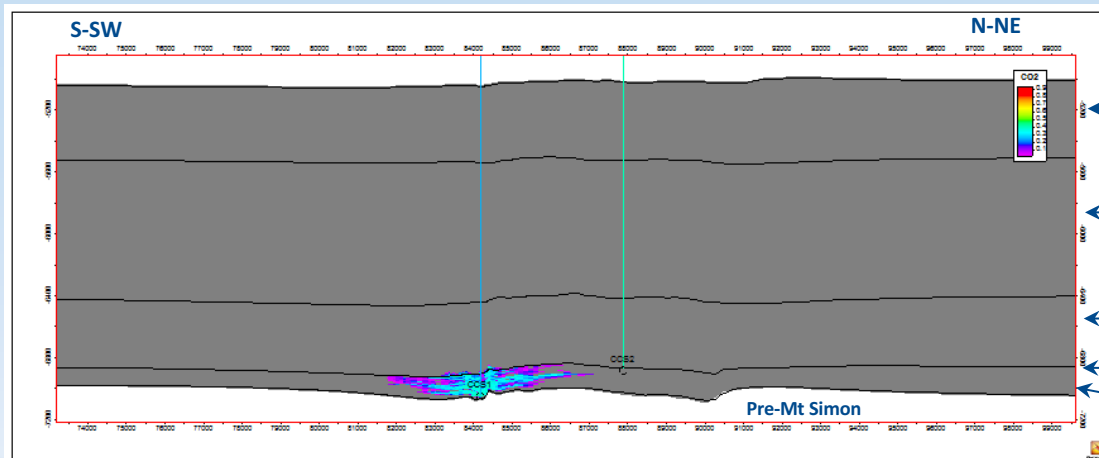
- Incremental update to previous version
- Created to update CCS2 Class VI plume forecasts
- Used final CCS2 perforation scheme
- Assumed CCS2 commence injection Jan 1 2015 at end of CCS1 injection)



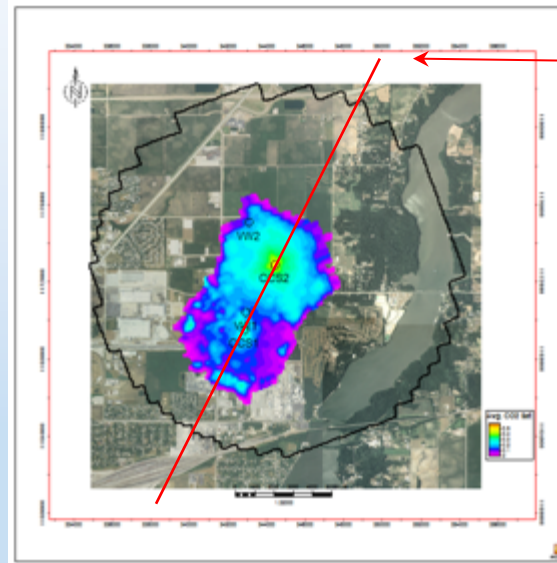
Extent of Plume & Saturation Cross Section January 1, 2015 (year 3, end of CCS1 injection)



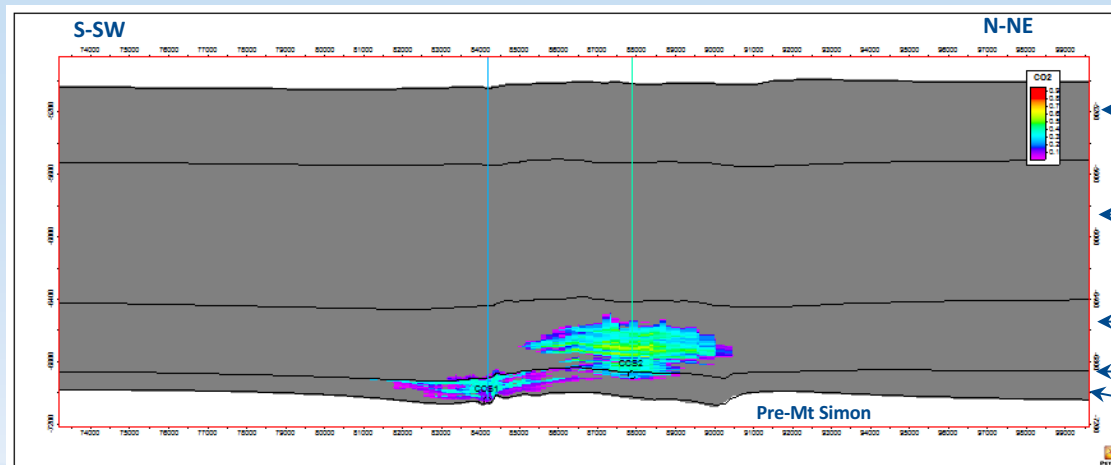
— $DP_{if} \geq 86$ psi
 $SCO_2 \geq 1.0\%$



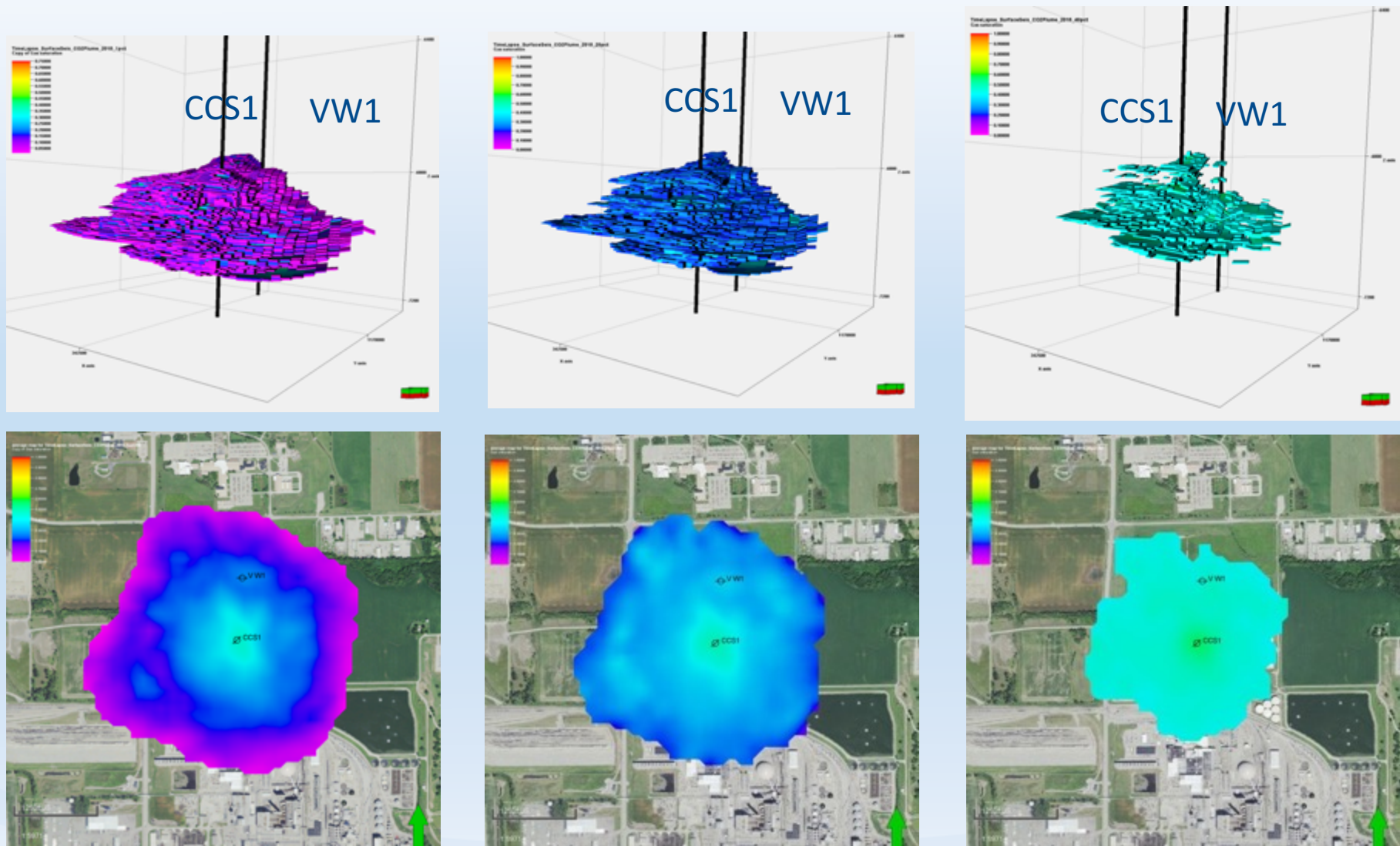
Extent of Plume & Saturation Cross Section January 1, 2020 (year 8, end of CCS2 injection)



— $DP_{if} \geq 86 \text{ psi}$
 $SCO_2 \geq 1.0\%$



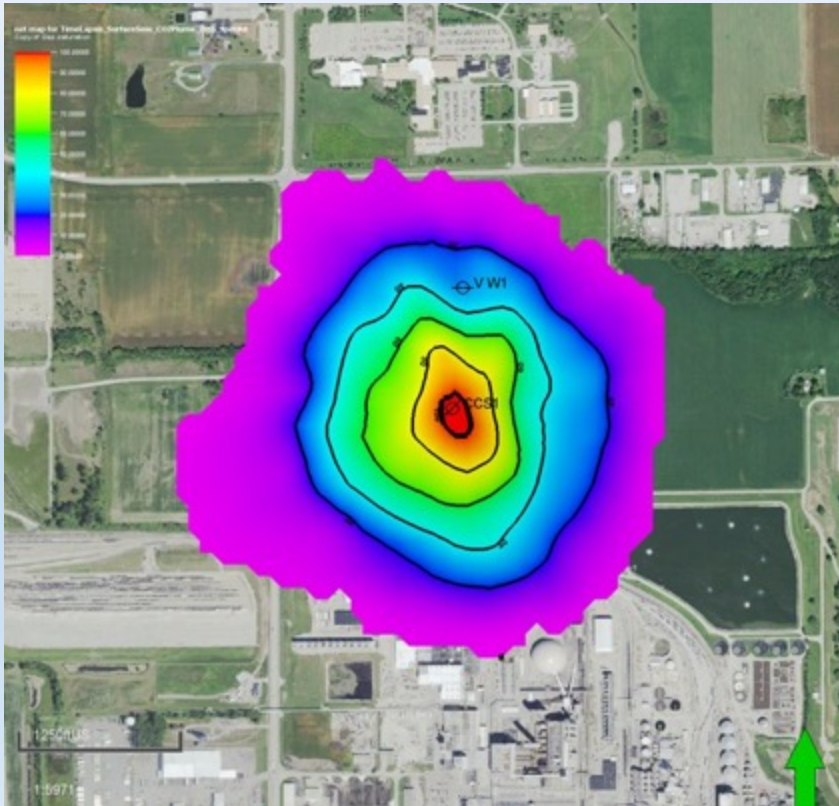
3D Reservoir Simulation Estimates of CO₂ Saturation at Time of 2015 Monitor Survey



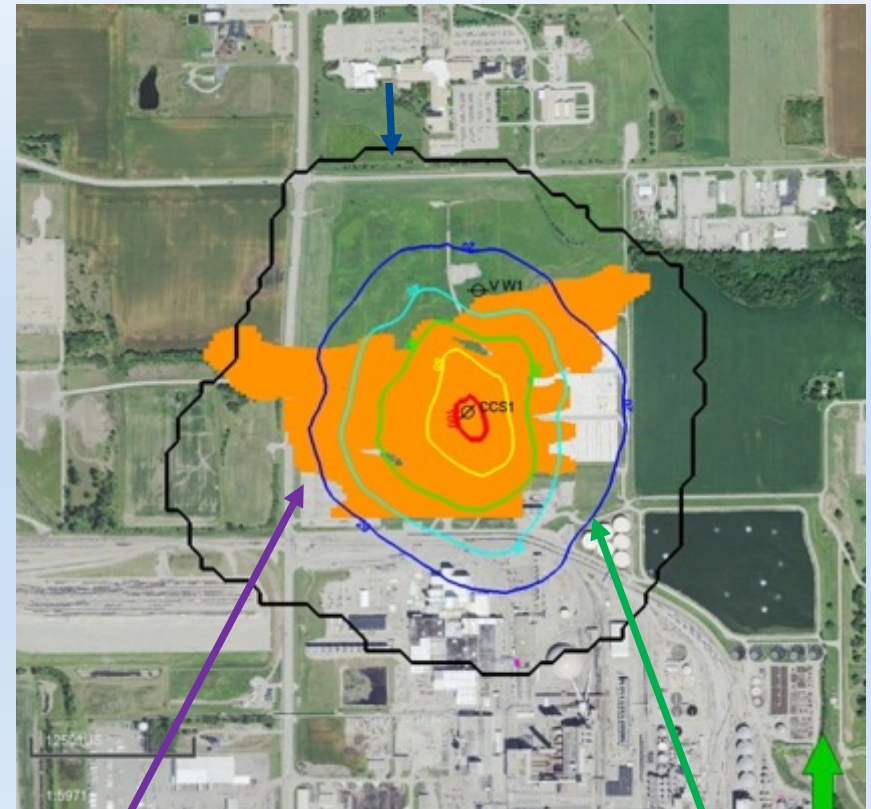
1%, 20%, and 40% CO₂ Saturation Cut-Off Visualization Filters, respectively

Co-visualization of reservoir simulation results with time-lapse seismic attributes informs estimates of the seismic detection limit.

Simulated Net CO2 Saturation (integrated S_g x thickness)



Outline of plume as defined by 1 % CO2 saturation cut-off



Measured 3D time-lapse displacement geobody.

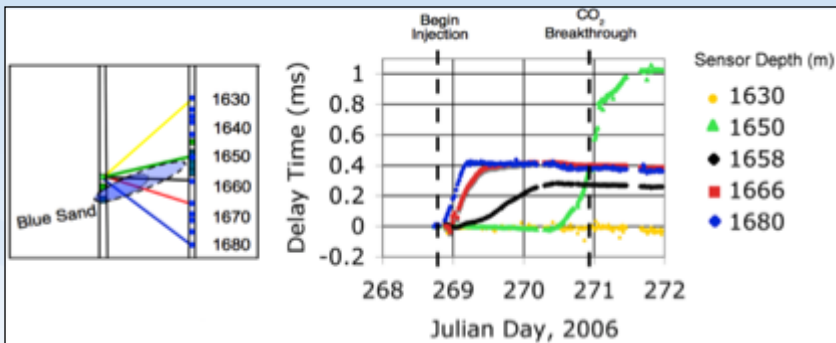
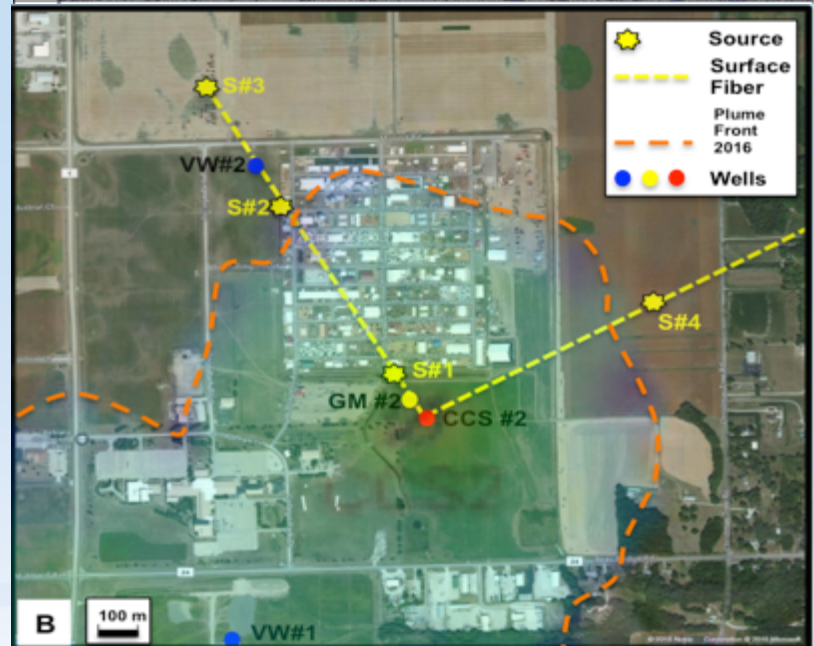
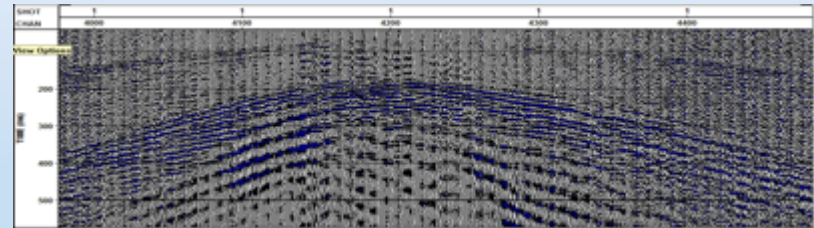
Simulated Net CO2 Saturation (integrated S_g x thickness) contours.

Intelligent Monitoring System (IMS)

Program Objectives

- Develop and validate software tools that advance CCS-specific IMS by enabling access, integration and analysis of real-time surface and subsurface data for decision-making and automation of process
- Demonstrate integration of system components to validate feasibility of real-world application to CCS.

Project Team Members



Testbed for Existing vs. New Technology

Conventional Seismic



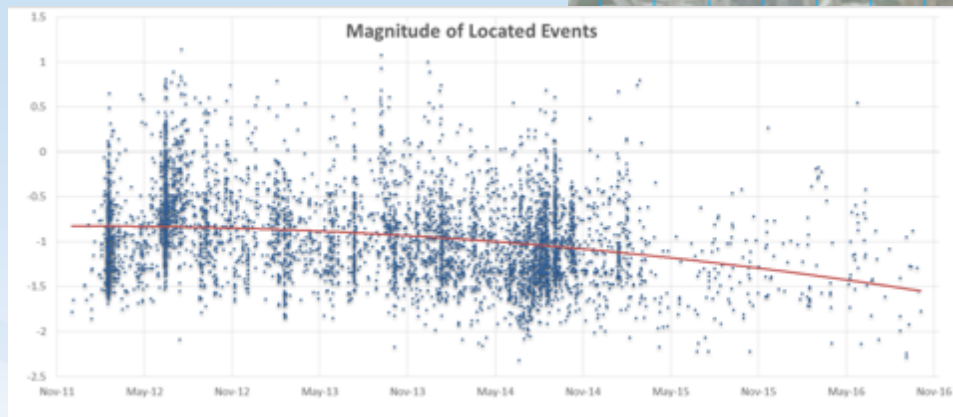
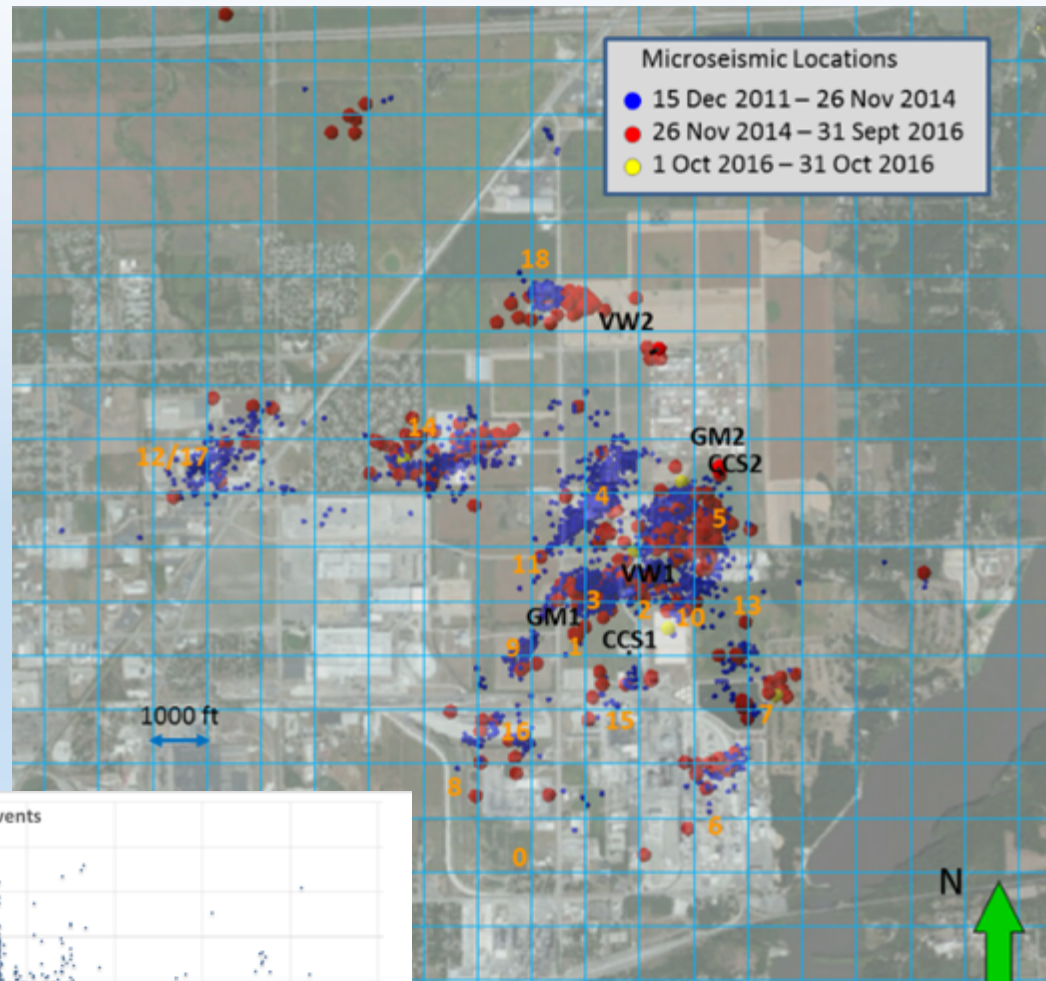
DAS Seismic

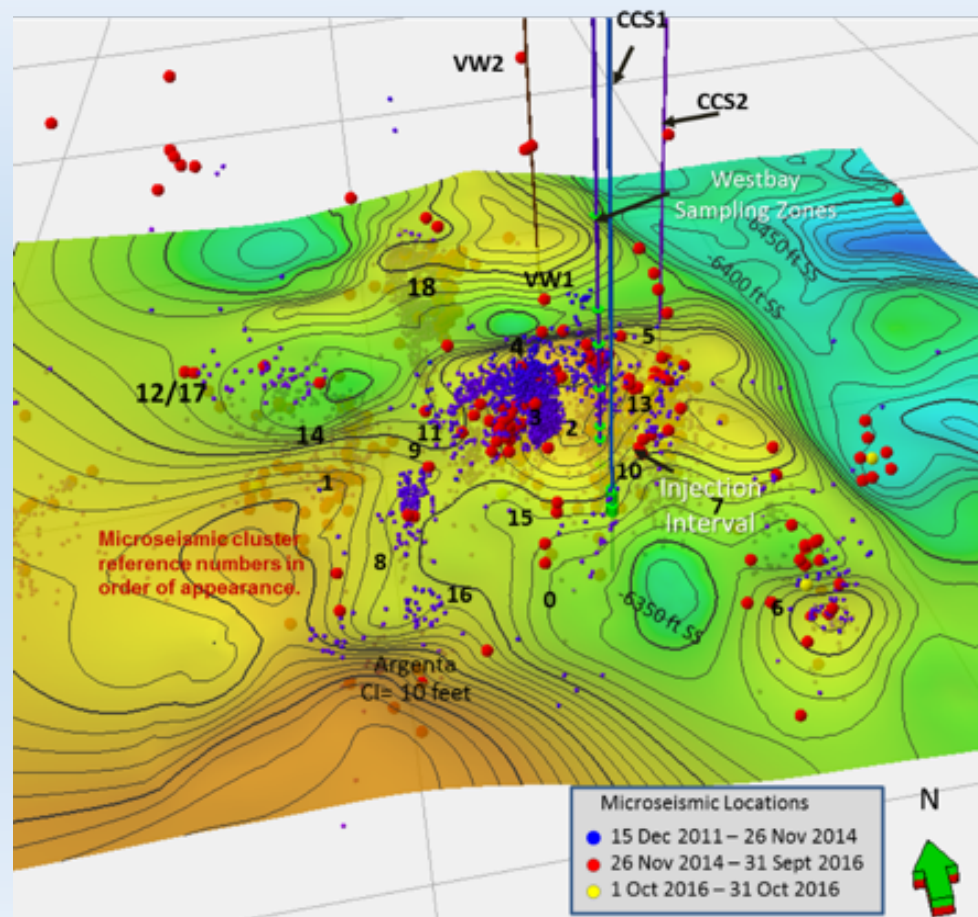
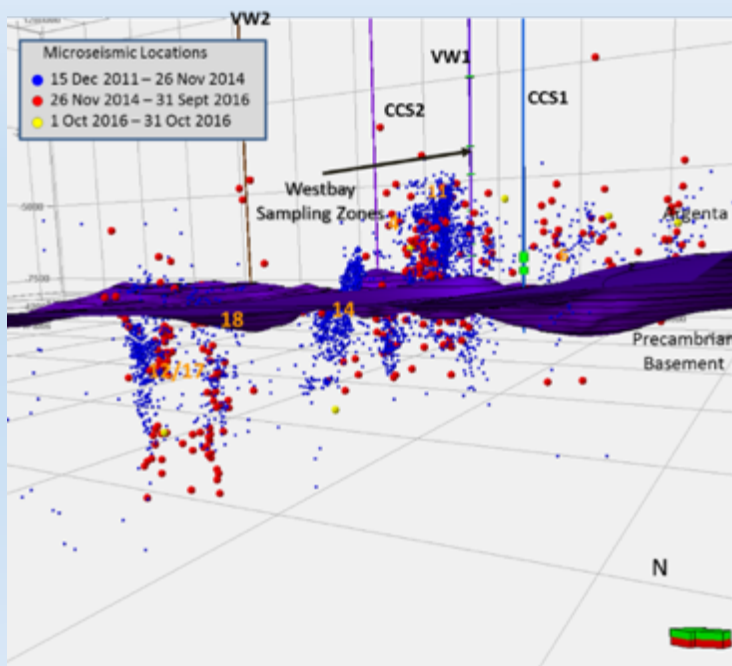


- Seismic surveys are considered the backbone technique for CO₂ storage monitoring programs.
- Stringing thousands of cables and running thumper trucks every few years can test the limits of good neighbors. Costs are high.
- Permanent reservoir monitoring offers a way to obtain higher quality information with minimal intrusion into surrounding lands –
- DAS provides high spatial and temporal resolution.
- Installation can be in horizontal directionally drilled boreholes beneath bodies of water, existing infrastructure.
- Excitation of DAS cables can be achieved through permanent fixed rotary sources for continuous monitoring.

Microseismic Activity at the Illinois Basin – Decatur Project

- Observed Microseismicity associated with injection
- Location critical to understanding reservoir response
- Original correlation between cluster development and pressure front under examination
- ICCS created stoplight map to mitigate potential associated risks from felt events





By the numbers:

A million tonnes stored and...

More than **5,100 meters** of wells have been drilled

More than **245 meters** of core have been collected

Near-surface groundwater monitoring efforts have resulted in more than **50,000 analyses**

For basin-scale modeling, we will use **1,020,000 CPU-hours** of XSEDE supercomputing resources.

More than **700 visitors from 29 countries** have been to IBDP

More than **100 people at least 10 organizations** have worked together to make this project a success



XSEDE is an NSF-sponsored supercomputer network

Lessons Learned from IBDP

- Advanced technology deployment has associated risk. Technology choices can significantly impact long-term project operations
- Despite the challenges with the Westbay installation, highly relevant experience has been gained and a high quality fluid chemistry data set has been acquired
- Successful projects require significant resources to accomplish objectives
- Degree of risk could be different depending on nature of project (research, industrial, commercial)
- Community engagement requires dedicated personnel, continual monitoring, and significant time to build trust and provide information

Lessons Learned from IBDP

- Processes such as induced microseismicity may require increased spatial model discretization for specialized dynamic process modeling
- CO₂ plume geometry may require fine vertical discretization to history match saturation observations
- Microseismic baseline activities need to be monitored prior to injection, during injection, and post-injection to fully understand reservoir response and residual stress
- Monitoring efforts and information should undergo periodic project-wide reviews. External reviews may also be beneficial
- Knowledge of key reservoir characteristics evolves with additional data and site specific experience. Modeling workflows should account for rapid iteration with systematic improvement

Conclusions

- Carbon capture and storage from biofuel sources in deep saline reservoirs can be conducted safely
- Research and scale-up demonstration projects can lead directly to industrial-scale or commercial-scale projects
- The Mt. Simon Sandstone is a viable and important deep saline storage resource for the US
- Establishment of an MVA baseline is critical to characterize site and reduce project risk, but needs to be revisited on a regular basis
- Permitting can be time intensive and should not be underestimated as a potential project risk
- Economy of scale learnings essential to commercial CCS deployment



Midwest Geological
Sequestration Consortium

