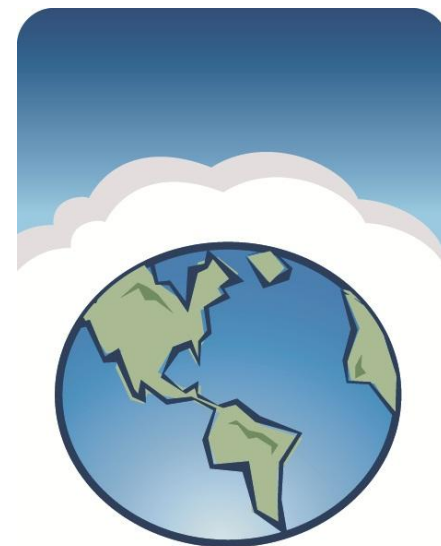


A Decade of CCUS and Associated Research at the Weyburn and Midale Oilfields, Saskatchewan, Canada

Neil Wildgust, Chief Project Officer

September 2012

Presentation to US Energy Agency, Washington DC



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WEYBURN-MIDALE
CO₂ MONITORING
AND STORAGE PROJECT

Petroleum Technology Research Centre

☐ *Non-Profit Research & Development*

☐ *Collaborative partnership with Industry, Government and Research Organizations*

☐ *Committed to reducing environmental impacts of oil production*

☐ STEPS (EOR Centre of Excellence)

☐ *Research associated with CO₂ management*

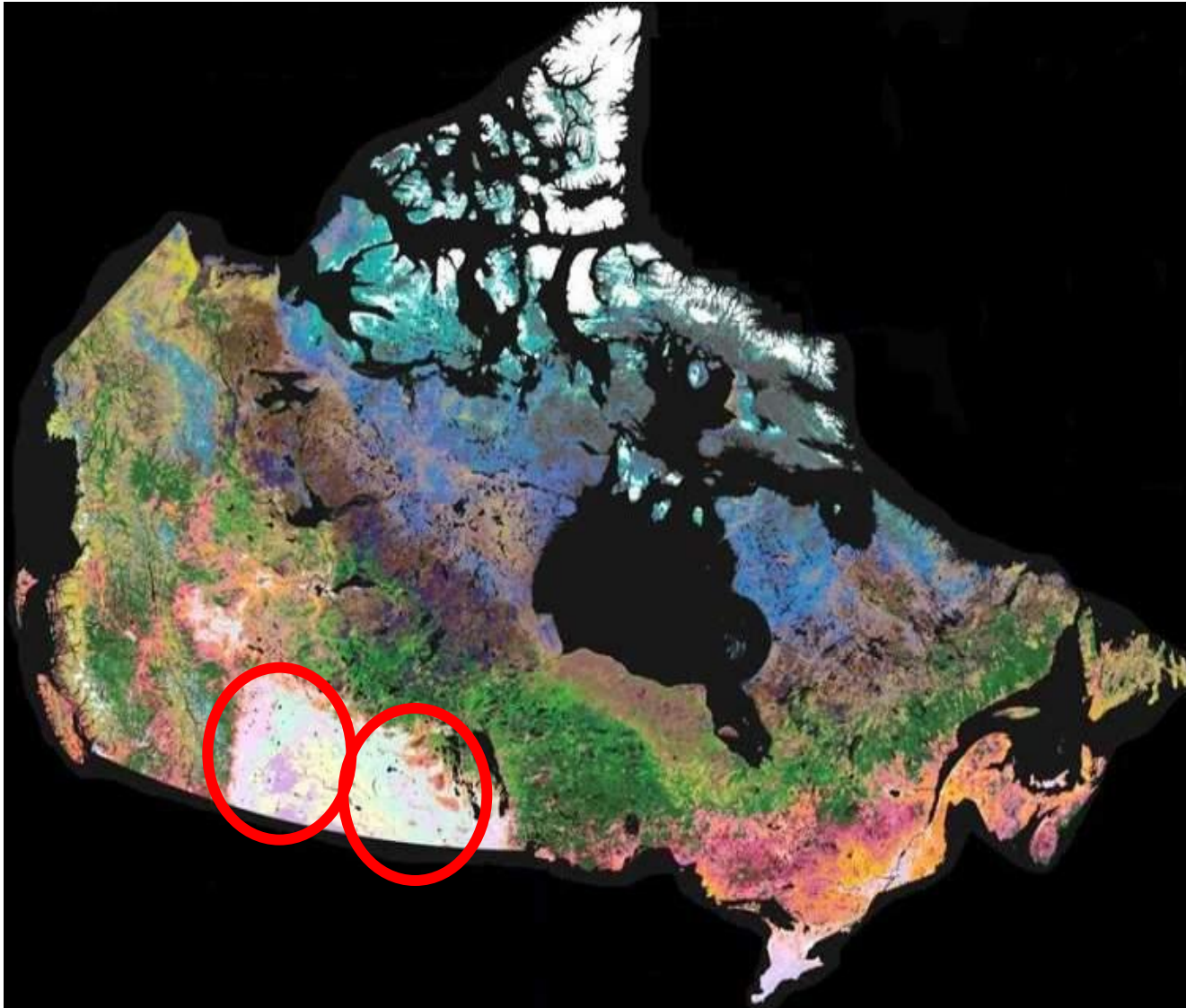
☐ IEAGHG Weyburn –Midale CO₂ Monitoring & Storage Project

☐ Aquistore



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Main Areas of Current CCUS Development in Canada



Current Government Funding of CCS Projects: Alberta and Saskatchewan

Project	Federal	Provincial
Quest Project	120 MM	745MM
Swan Hills	----	285 MM
Enhance (ACTL)	63 MM	495MM
Boundary Dam	240MM	
Aquistore	14 MM*	5 MM
Weyburn-Midale	+15 MM**	3.5 MM

* 5 million from Sustainable Development Technology Canada (stand-alone federally funded agency) and 9 million ECOeti

**Includes NRCan and USDOE (Canada and USA)

IEAGHG Weyburn-Midale CO₂ Monitoring & Storage Project (WMP) 2000 to 2012



Commercial EOR operations in Weyburn and Midale oilfields utilise anthropogenic CO₂



Over 20Mt of CO₂ injected and stored since 2000



WMP has used these sites to study technical aspects of CO₂ geological storage



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Staged Study Areas:

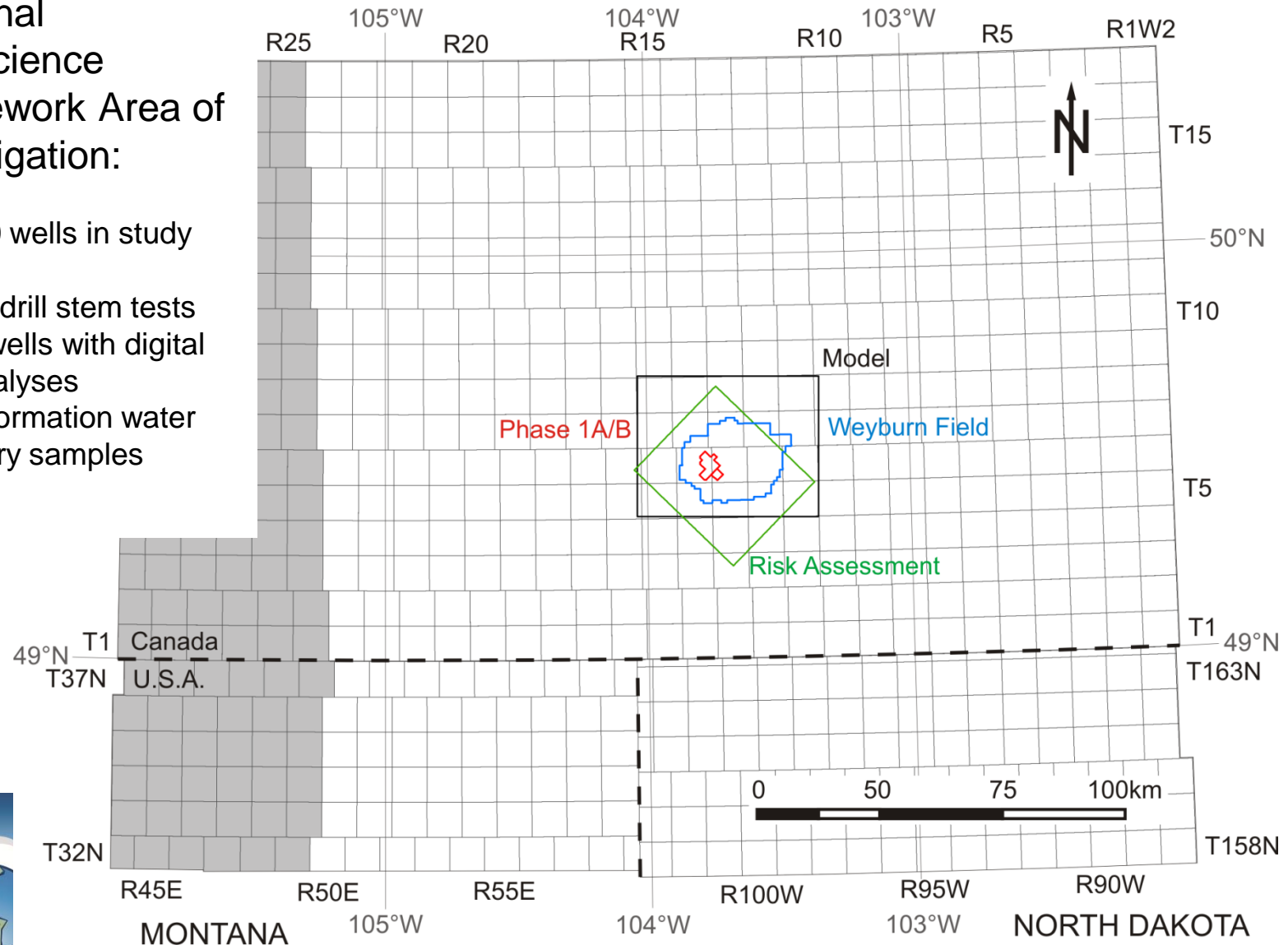
Regional GeoScience Framework Area of Investigation:

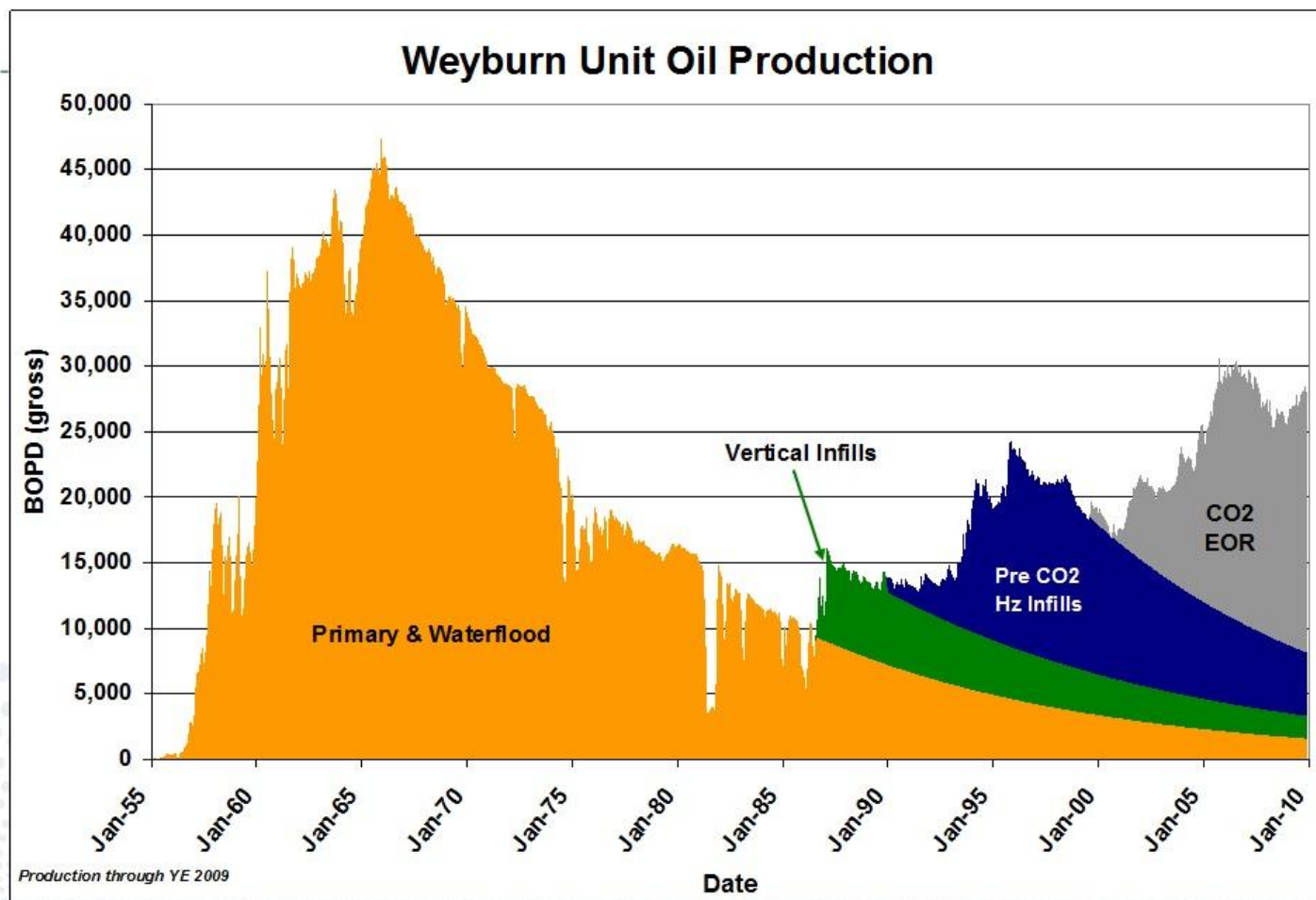
>30,000 wells in study
area

-11,121 drill stem tests

-6,292 wells with digital
core analyses

-9,207 formation water
chemistry samples





www.cenovus.com

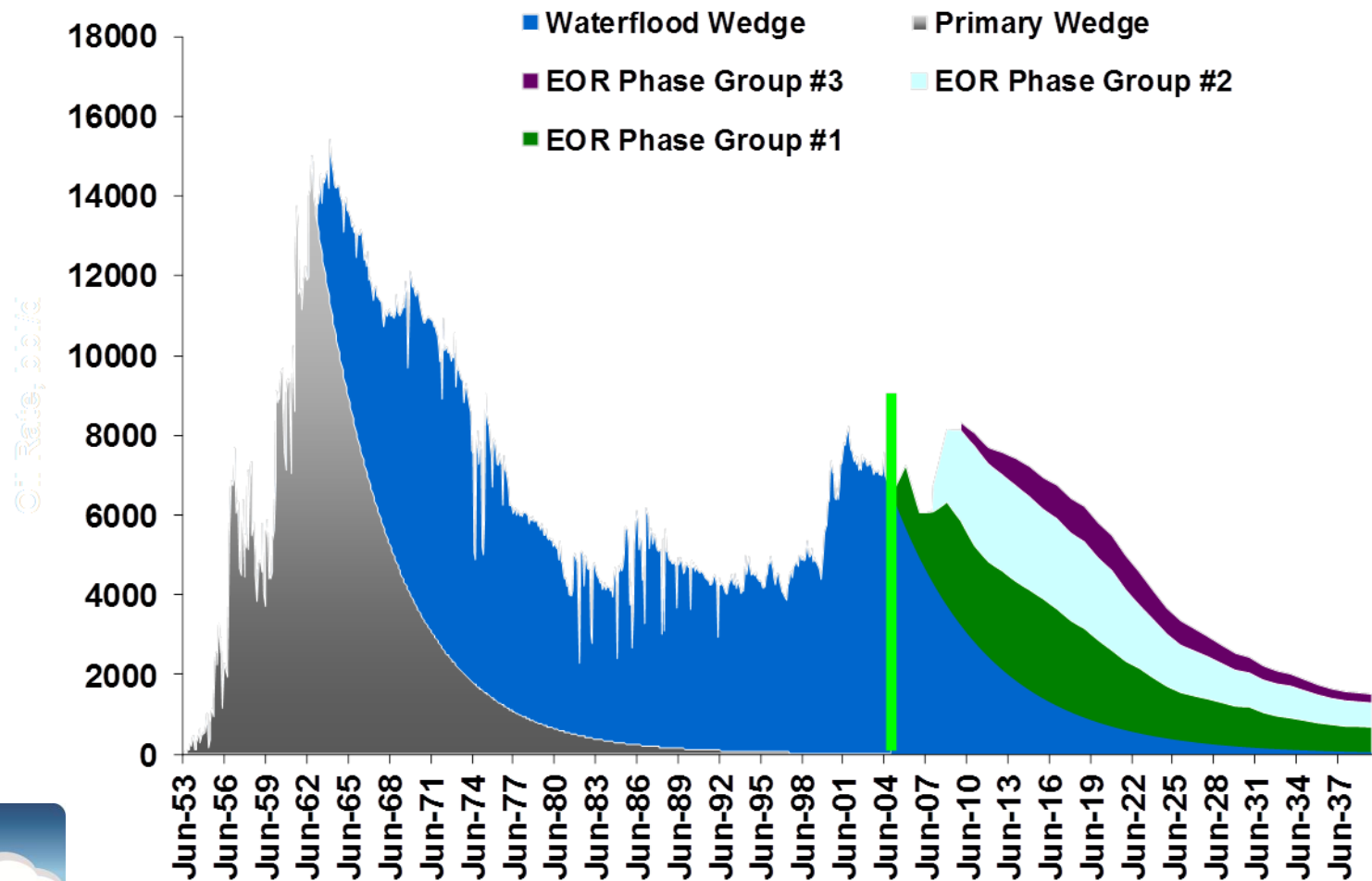
cenovus
ENERGY



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AND STORAGE PROJECT

ptrc
Petroleum Technology
Research Centre

Midale Field CO₂-EOR



Best Practice Manual

Introduction

- Purpose, scope, context, background, ...

Characterization

- Regional geology
- Regional hydrogeology
- Containment characterization
- Geomechanical characterization
- Geochemical characterization

Performance predictions

- CO₂ migration
- Capacity and mass partitioning
- Containment

Geochemical monitoring

- Groundwater
- Soil gas
- Reservoir fluids
- Reservoir/caprock core

Geophysical monitoring

- Geophysical char. of rock-fluid system
- Feasibility studies
- Downhole monitoring methods
- 3D seismic methods

HM and performance validation

- Prediction/measurement comparison
- Revision of Geologic Models

Well integrity

- Integrity assessment
- Design considerations
- Remediation and conversion
- Abandonment considerations
- Integrity monitoring and field testing

Risk assessment

Community outreach



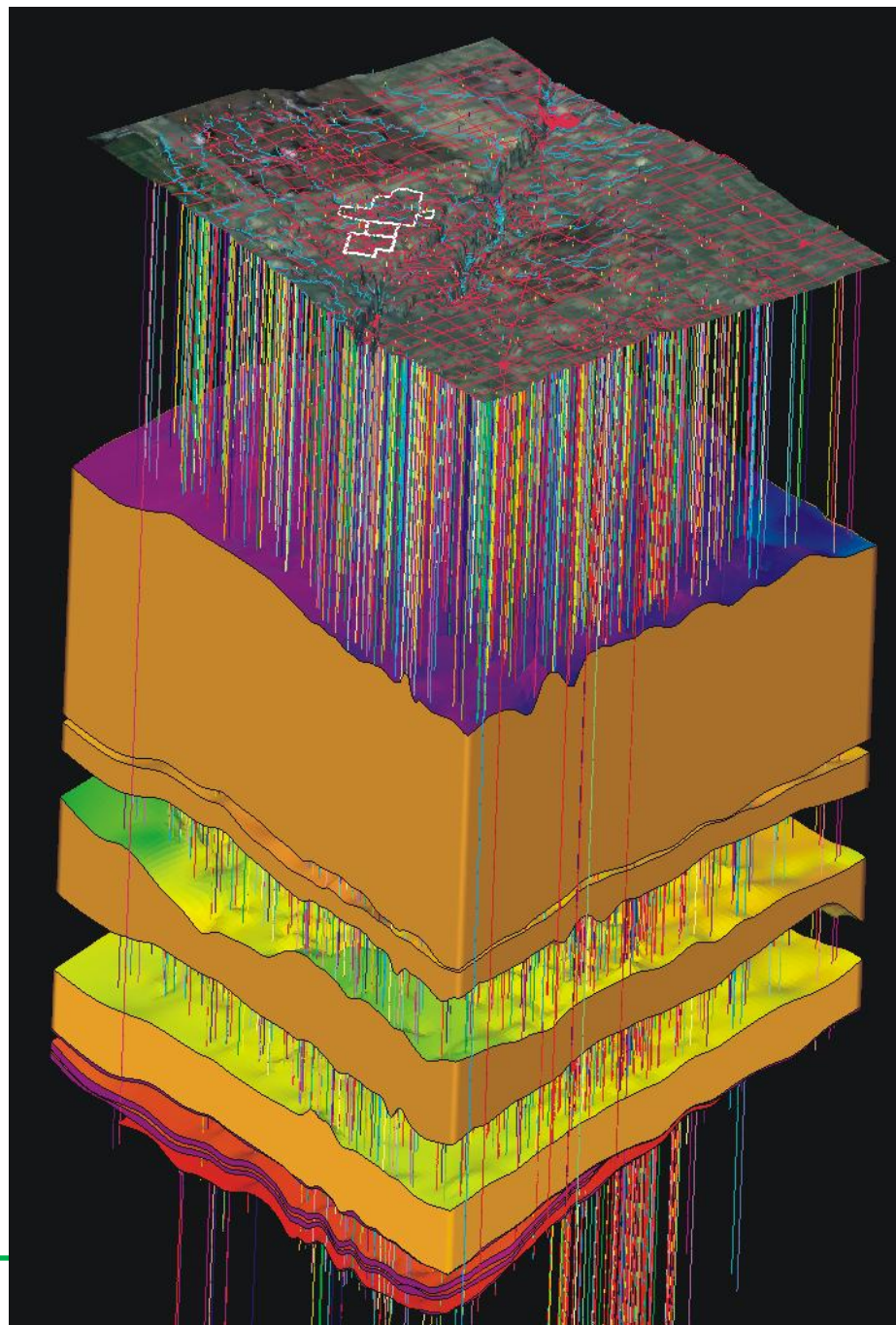
Revised Model

Was improved with:

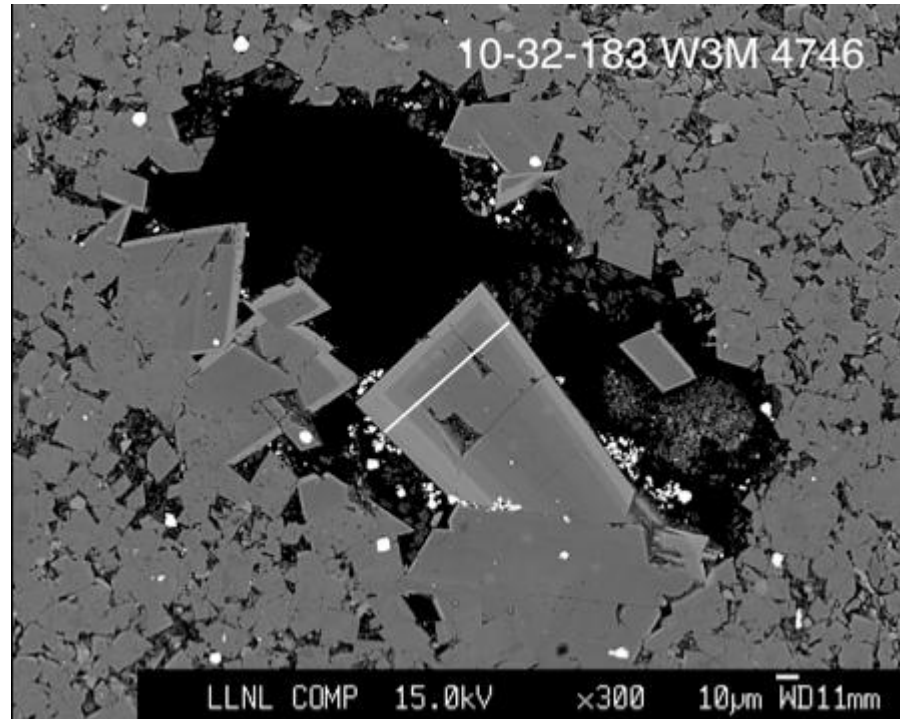
1. More detailed aquitard characterization
2. Larger area
3. More accurate subcrop mapping
4. Increased well density (800 in area)



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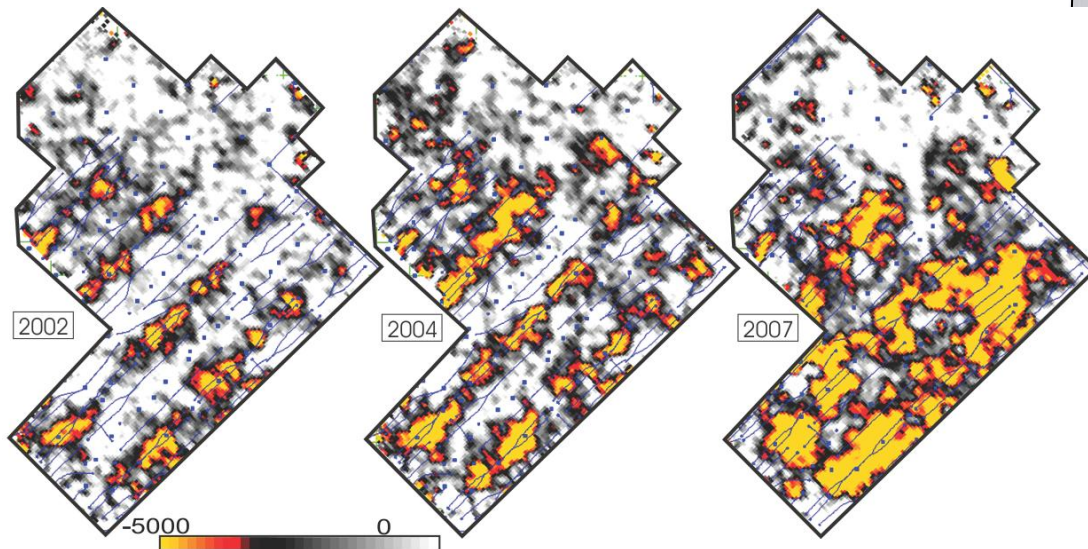
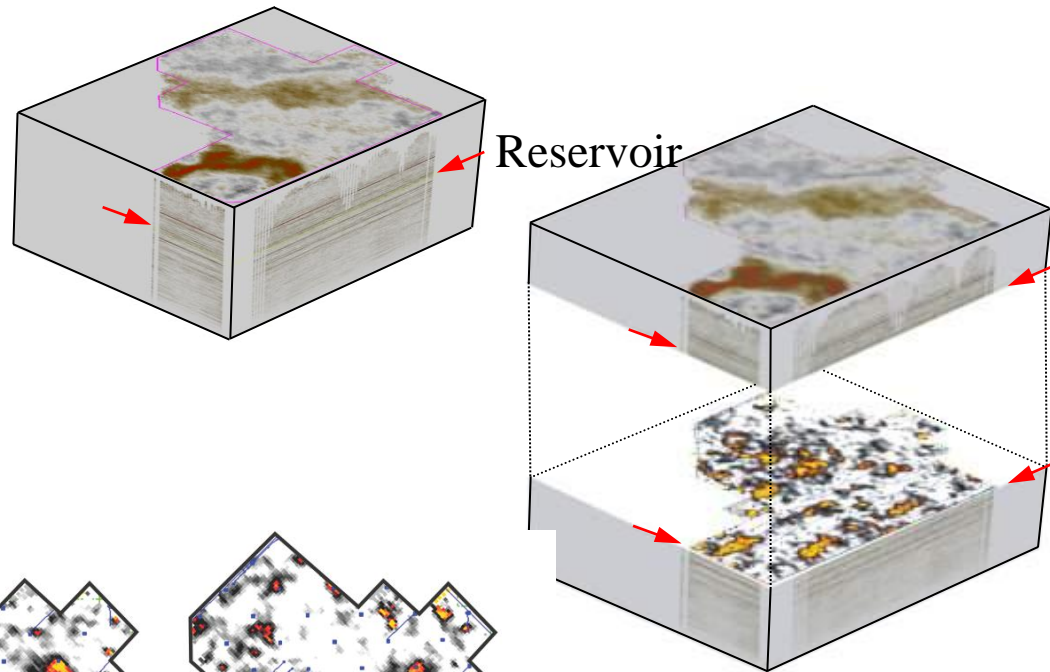
Natural Analogue Study



3D Time-Lapse Seismic: CO₂ Distribution

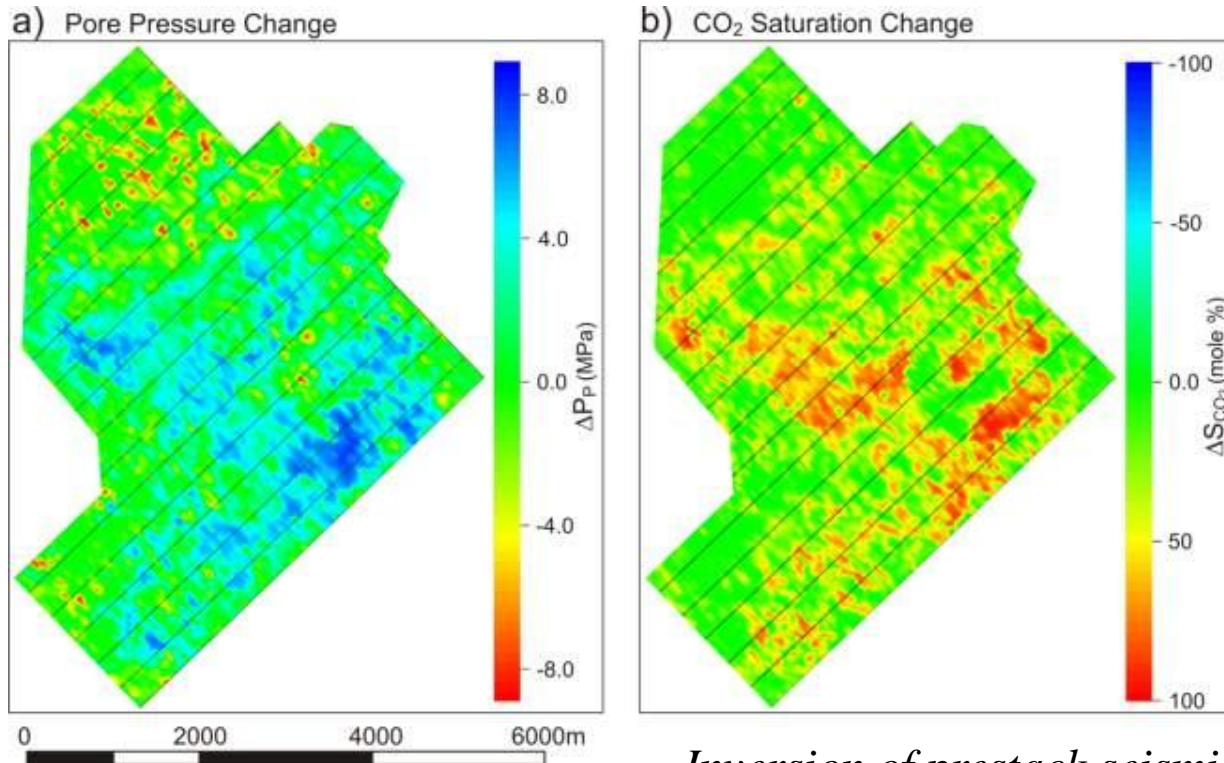
Monitoring regional subsurface distribution of CO₂:

- *Verifying storage conformance*
- *A primary input for updating reservoir models*
- *Optimal resolving capability*
- *Sensitive to low CO₂ saturations*
- *Data repeatability is fundamental*



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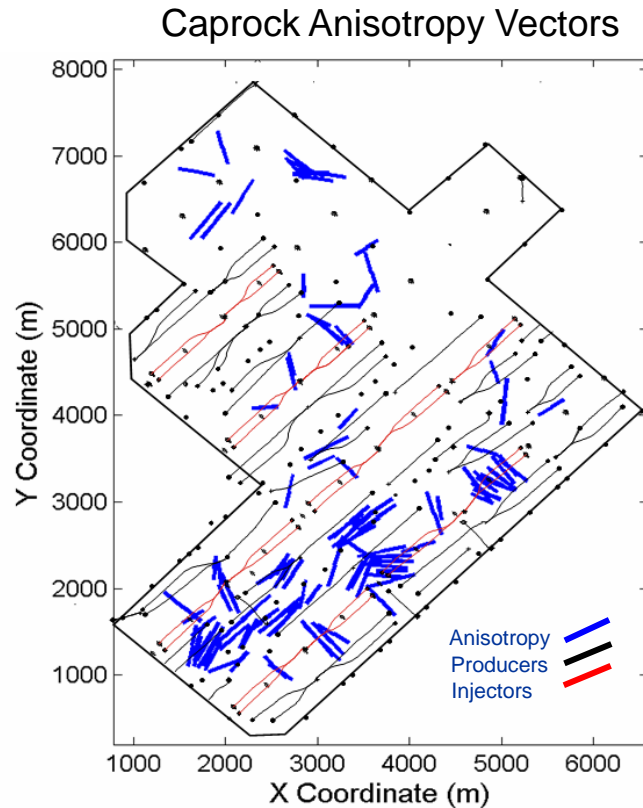
3D Time-Lapse Seismic: Pressure vs. CO₂ Saturation



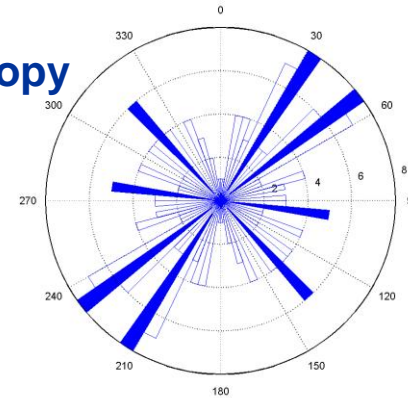
Inversion of prestack seismic data:

- *Semi-quantitative CO₂ saturation and P changes*
- *Results are model-based*
- *Characterization of reservoir rock physics is essential*
- *Monitoring survey design is important as “long offset” data are required*

Seal Integrity: Fracture Mapping

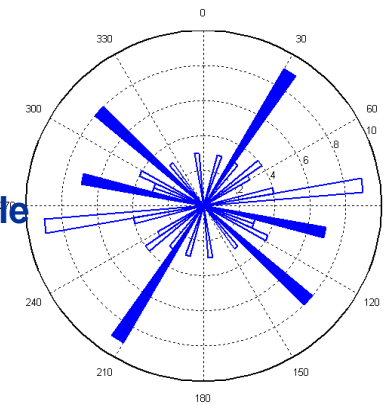


Anisotropy
vectors



Bunge,
2000

Reservoir
oriented
core sample
fracture
analysis



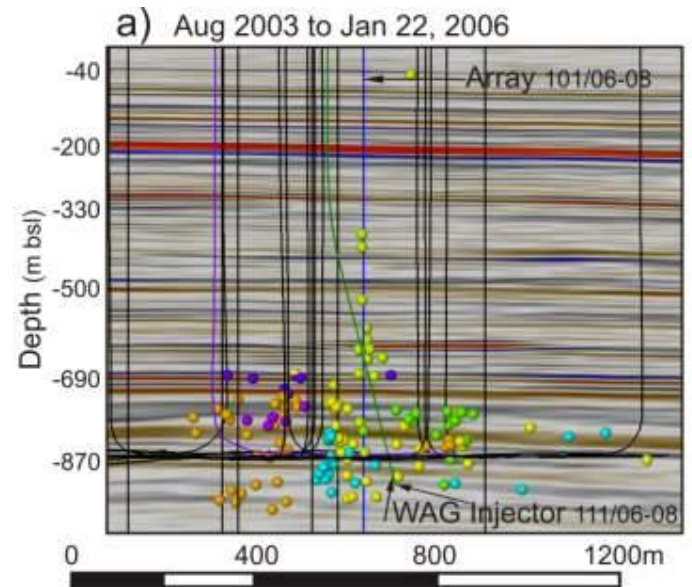
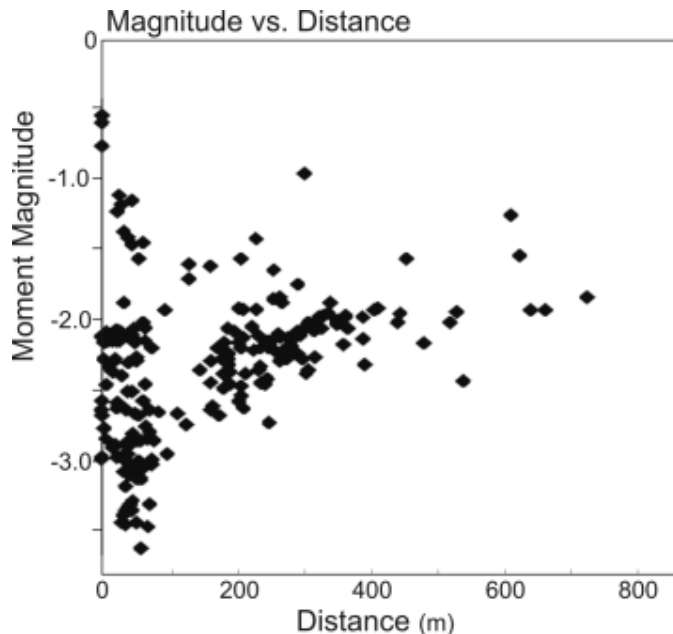
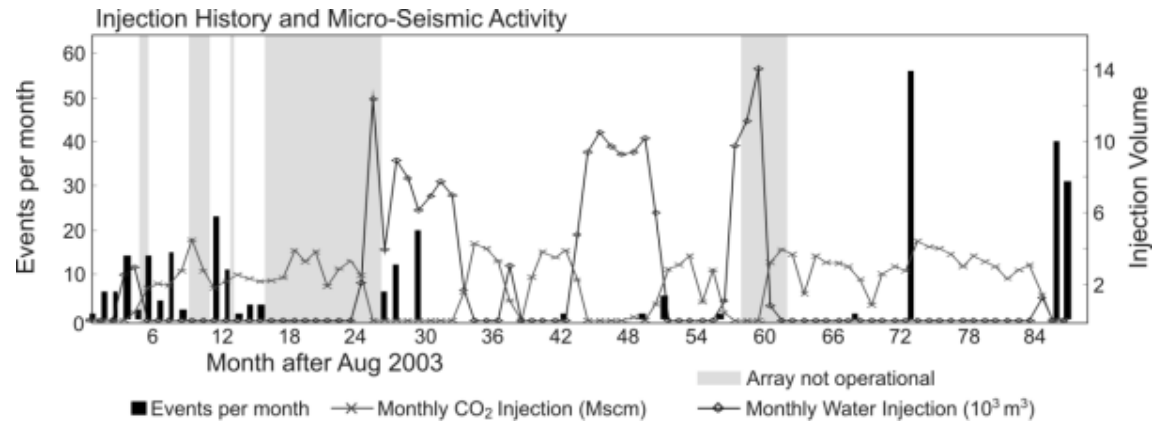
Seismic anisotropy as a proxy for vertical fracturing:

- *Means of identifying potential fracture zones regionally*
- *Scale of individual fractures and hydraulic conductivity is not resolved*
- *“Fracture zones” may warrant subsequent attention*

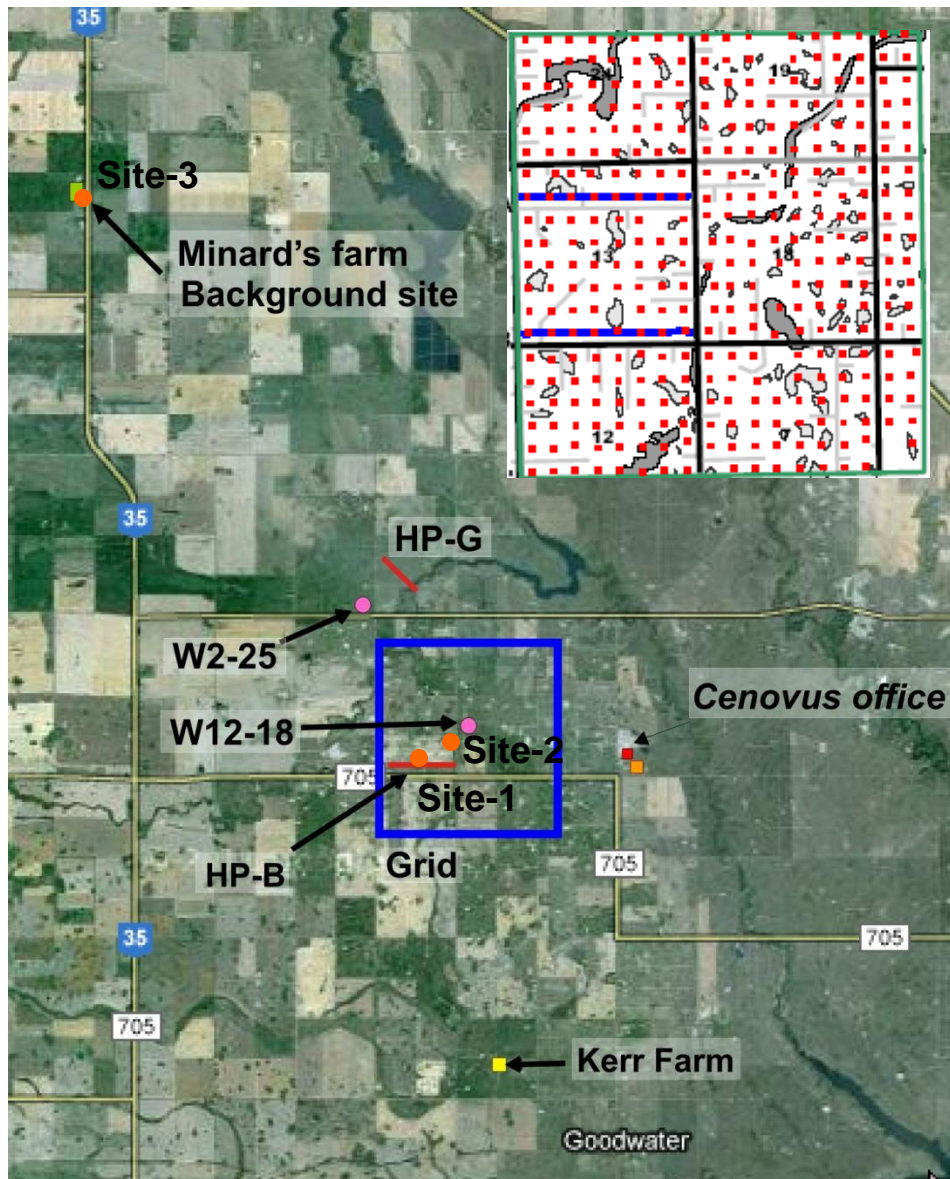
Passive Seismic Monitoring

Documentation of time, magnitude and location of seismicity:

- *Public assurance*
- *Integrity of the sealing units*
- *Injection control*



Soil gas monitoring: Overview



Research Providers

- ✓ Dave Jones et al. (BGS)
- ✓ Dave Risk et al. (StFX)

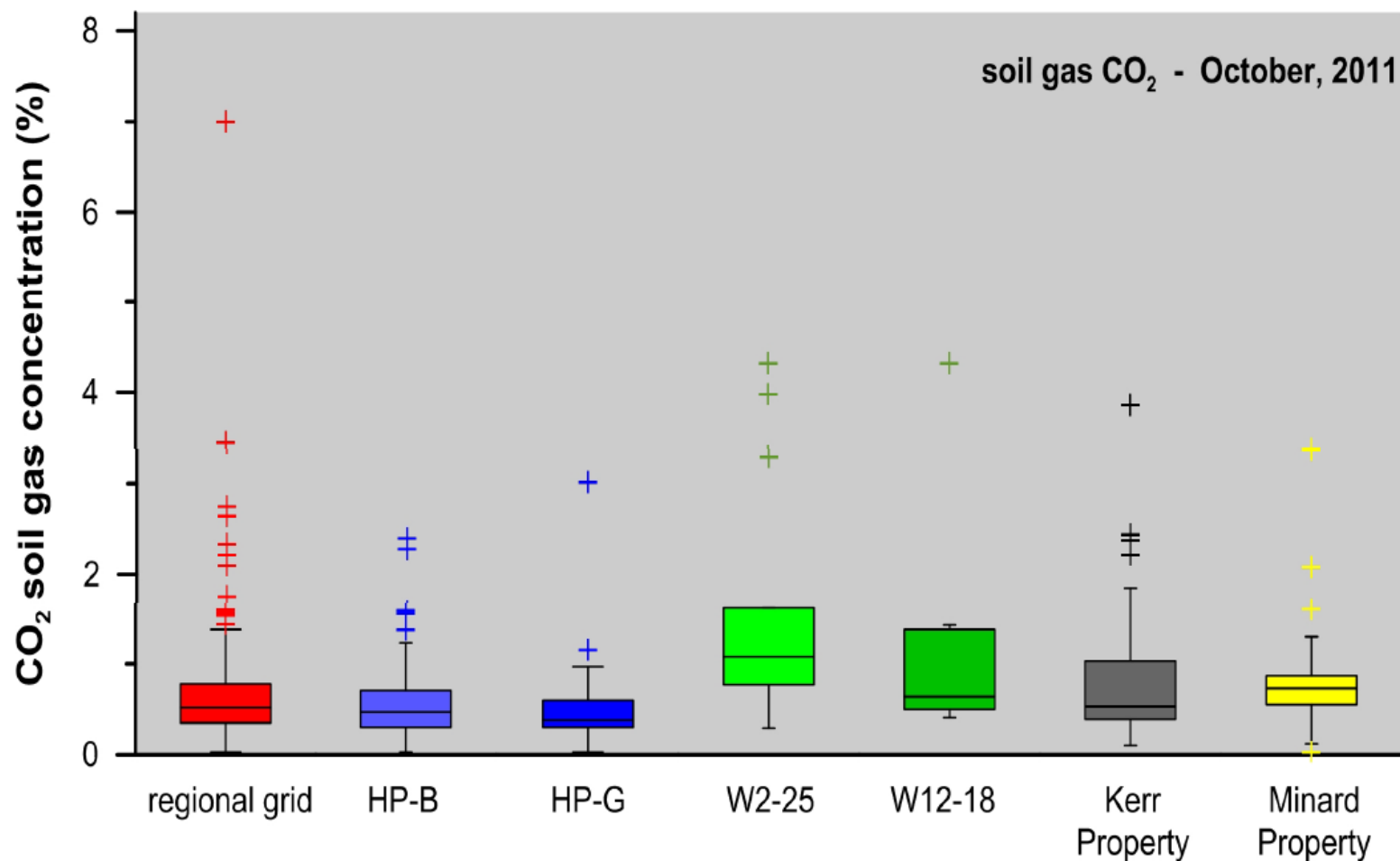
Measurements

- ✓ CO₂, O₂, N₂ conc.
- ✓ CH₄, C₂H₆, C₂H₄ conc.
- ✓ Rn, He conc.
- ✓ CO₂ flux
- ✓ C isotopes

Methods

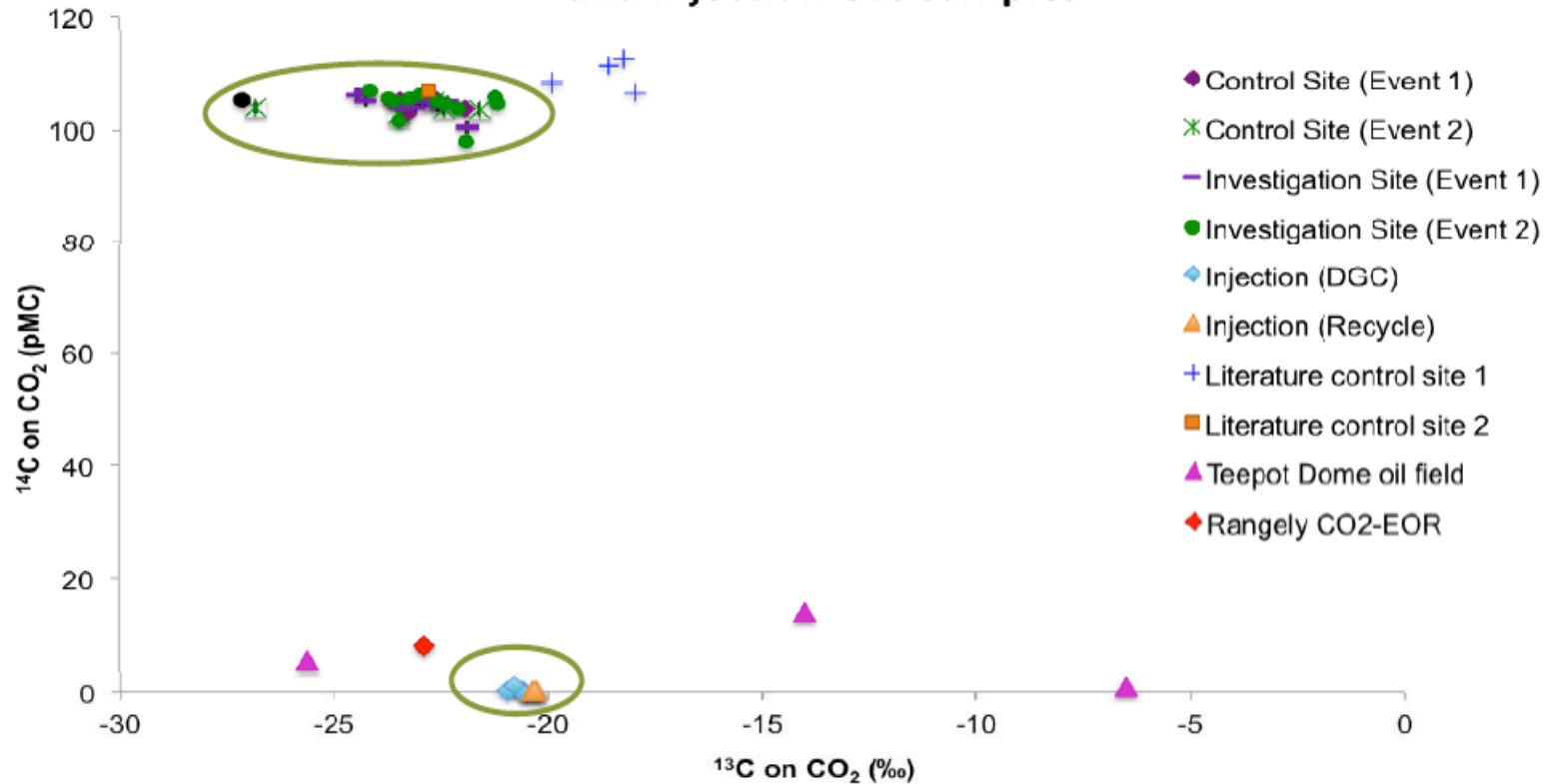
- ✓ Single-depth (BGS), depth-profile (StFX) CO₂
- ✓ CO₂ flux (BGS)
- ✓ Continuous CO₂ (BGS), CO₂ flux (StFX)
- ✓ $\delta^{13}\text{CO}_2$, $^{14}\text{CO}_2$

Soil Gas Monitoring Data



Carbon Isotopes

Scatter plot of ^{13}C on CO_2 with ^{14}C on CO_2
- Control, Investigation (Event 1 and Event 2)
and Injection Gas samples



Well Integrity: Field Testing Program

Modified coring tool:
→ Direct confirmation of cement



Top Slots

Degrees

0 30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240 270 300 330 360

1318

1319

1320

1321

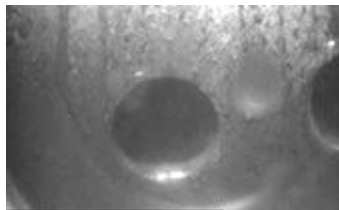
1322

1323

1324

1325

Depth (m)



**Pressure transient test
confirms cement effectiveness**

● Slot Holes

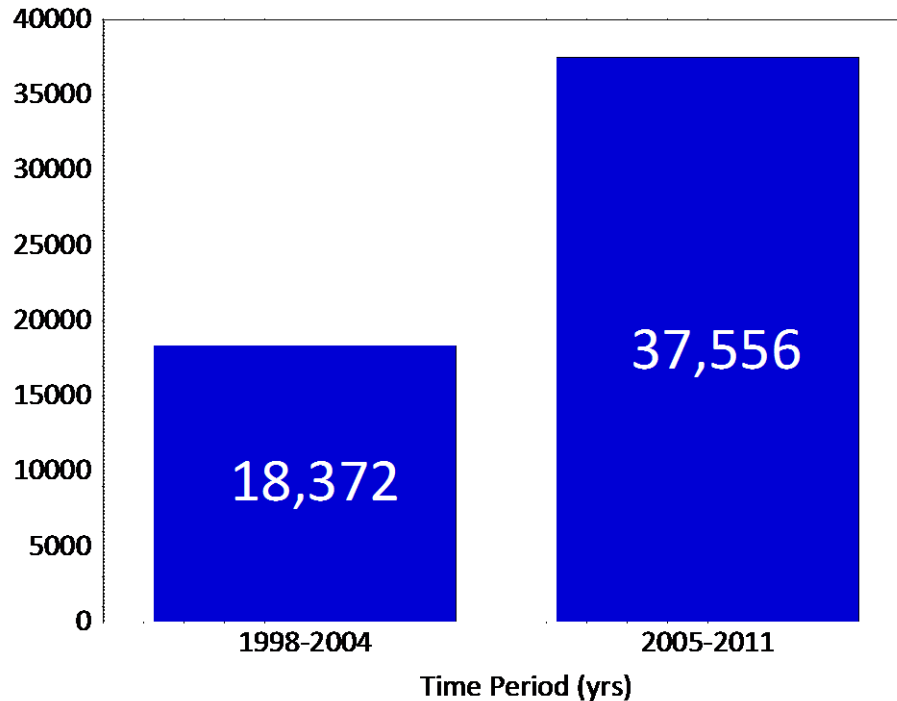
— WR Plug

Field Testing Program



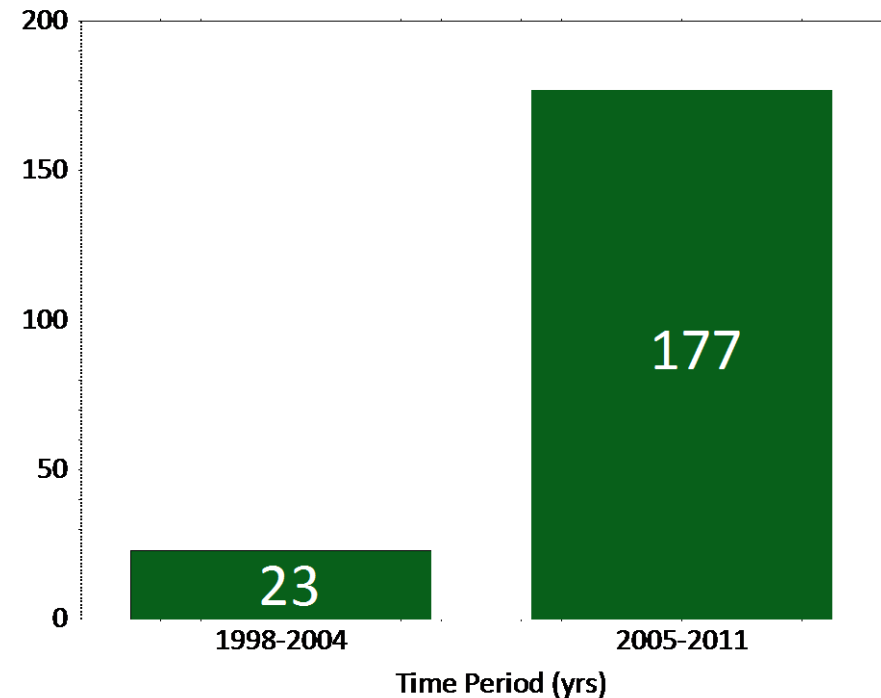
RA and Geological Storage of CO₂

Number of RA Citations over Time Period (Compendex)



104% Increase

Number of Citations for RA & Geological Storage (Compendex)



670% Increase

And for just the final? year of
each Phase:

2004 – 4 and 2011 – 57

1,325% Increase



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Process: Geosphere & Biosphere Risk

Geosphere Risk Assessment

Technical Inputs

- Wellbore integrity research
- Characterisation of reservoir characteristics & transport of CO₂
- Seismicity of area
- Characterisation of CO₂ reactions in reservoir
- Monitoring techniques & effectiveness

Outputs

- CO₂ risk events (initiating event & pathway) & ranking
- Mass of CO₂ released if event occurs
- Likelihood of each event occurring & releasing CO₂

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder
Values

Building
Capacity to
Engage

Acceptability of
Risks

Biosphere Risk Assessment

Other Technical Inputs

- Characterisation of aquifers
- Characterisation of surface water
- Characterisation of soils / sediments
- Behaviour of CO₂ in soils, sediments, groundwater, surface water
- Receptors in environment
- Toxicology (animal, plant, human)

Outputs

- Risks to biosphere assets (ranking & severity)

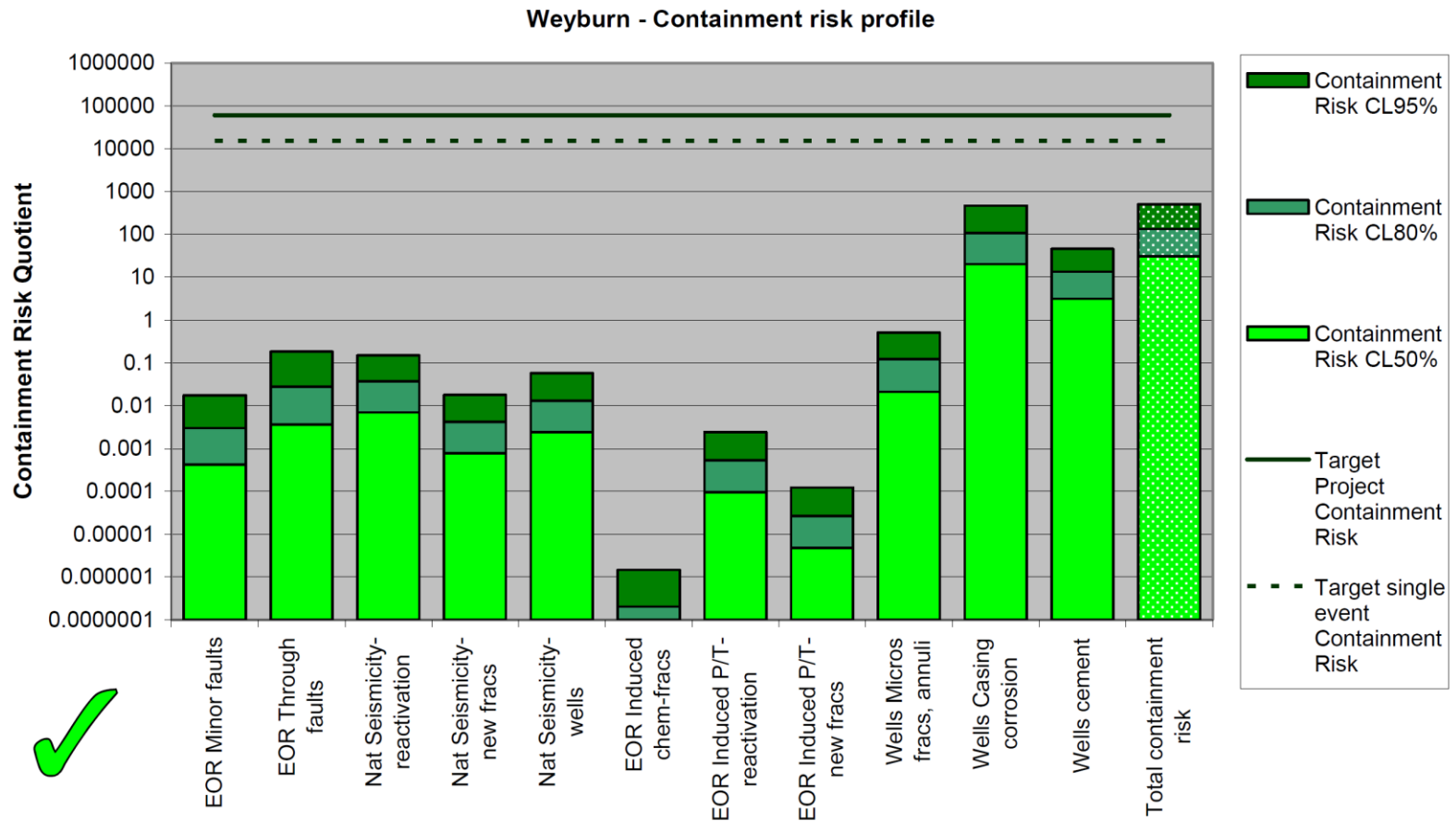
Mitigation Measures



Containment Risk Profile

The storage will retain most of the CO₂ injected

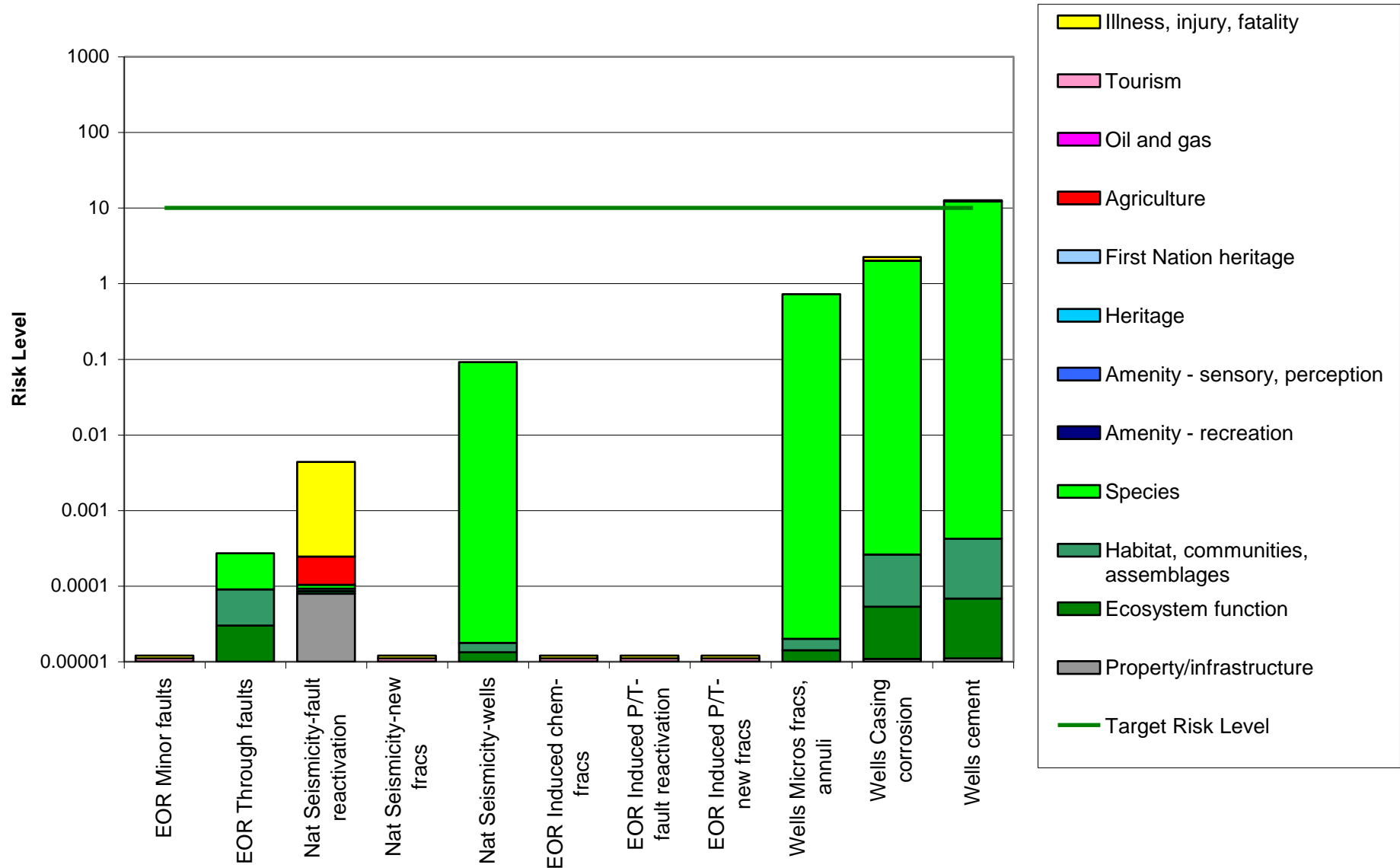
Containment risk
assessment



No further work would be required to demonstrate containment acceptability.

Identifying Biosphere Assets Most At Risk From Pathways

Initiating Events - Risk to Assets



Boundary Dam Near Estevan Saskatchewan



PTRC Aquistore Project Location

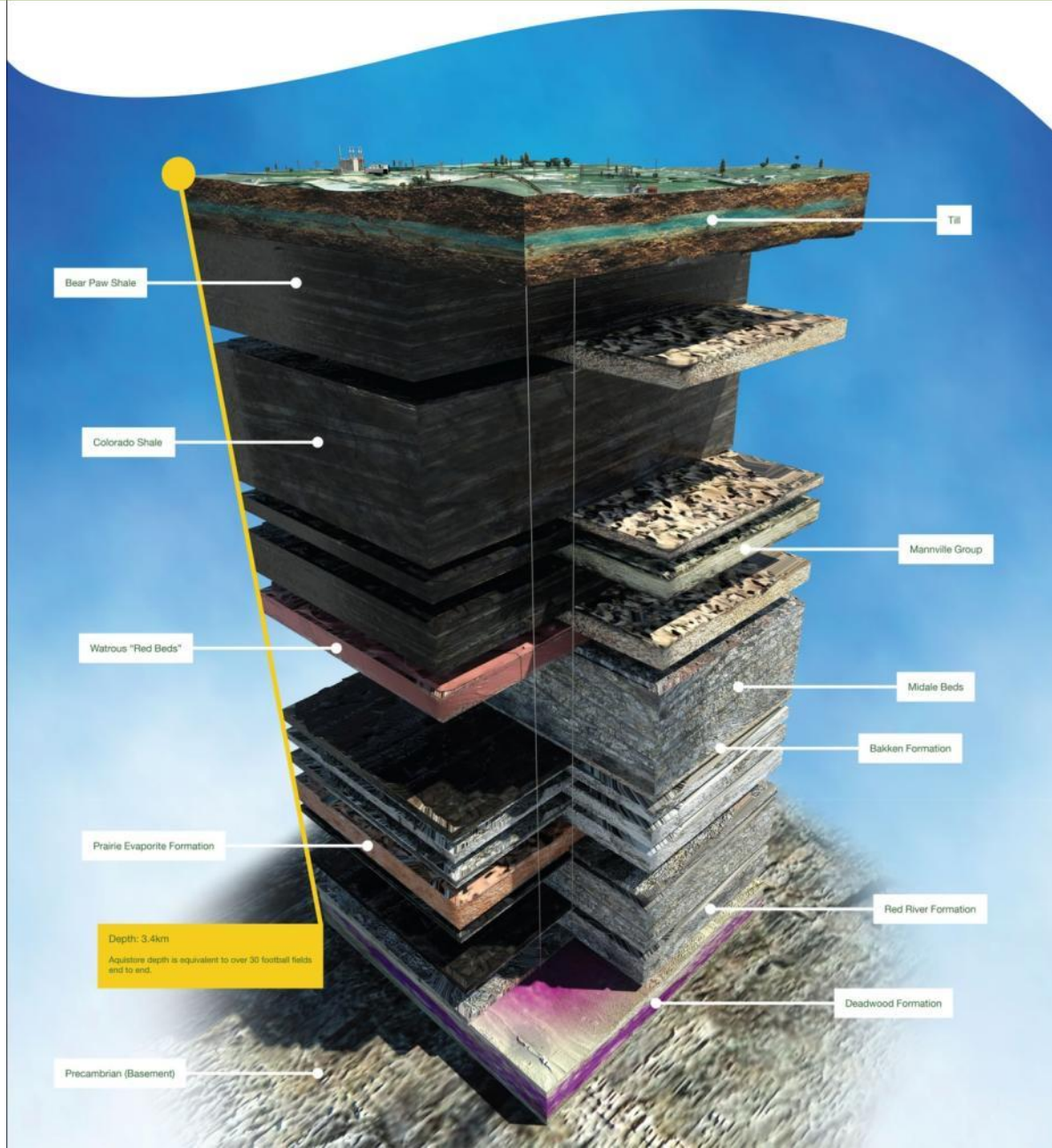


Ground level view towards Boundary Dam Power Station with drilling rig in foreground



Well location remains largely free of water during the 1:500 year flood in Saskatchewan 2011

Subsurface Model



Thanks for your attention

