



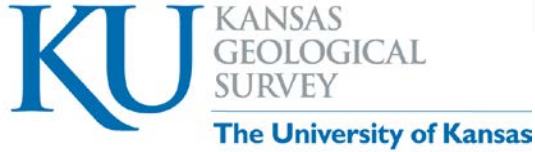
GEOCHEMICAL MONITORING SURVEY RESULTS FROM CO₂ EOR AT WELLINGTON FIELD IN SOUTH KANSAS

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Brent Campbell, and John Victorine



Participants



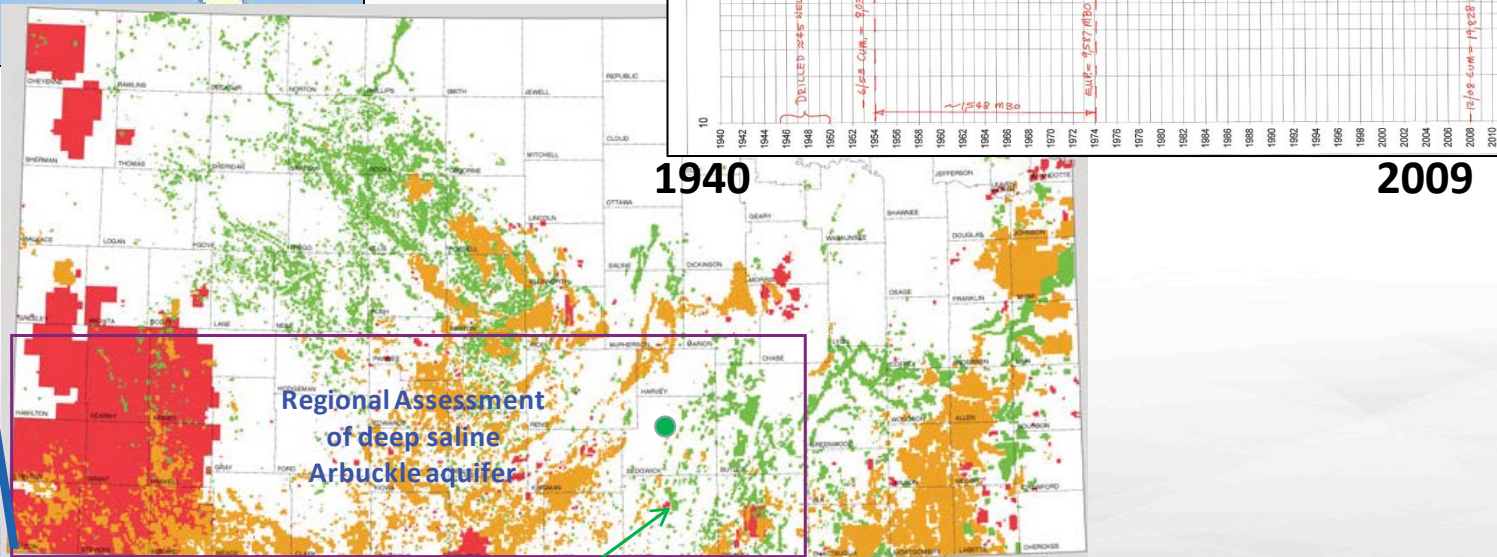
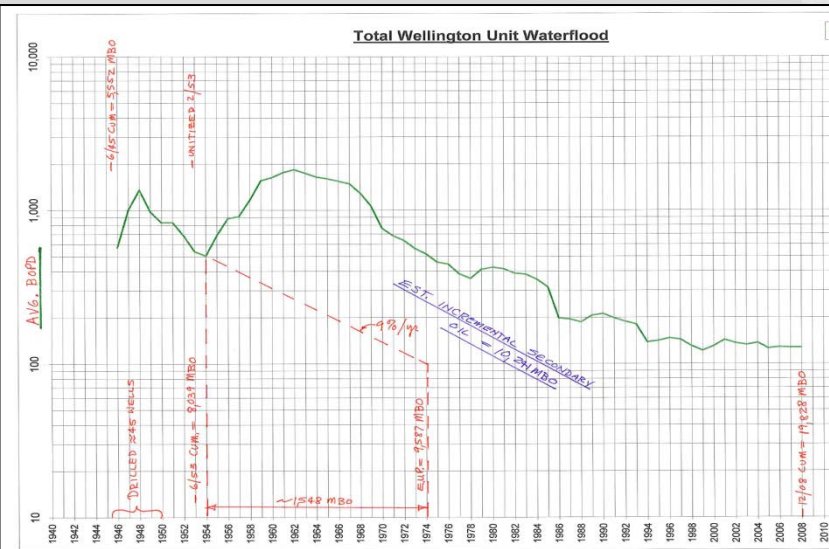


Outline

- Project introduction
- Web-based interactive database
- Geochemical monitoring survey
- Some results and data analysis



Wellington Field, South KS





Plan for CO₂ EOR Pilot

- Find, characterize, and prepare oil field
- Find CO₂ source
 - Initially, ethanol plant → multiple sources
- Develop strategy for resource recovery through reservoir modeling
 - Several revisions
- Obtain a permit and drill a new injection well
- Organize surface infrastructure and deliver CO₂
 - Truck delivery
- Inject ~~~26,000~~ ~20,000 tones of CO₂ at 100-150 tones/day
- Monitor and manage CO₂ plume
- Vent produced CO₂

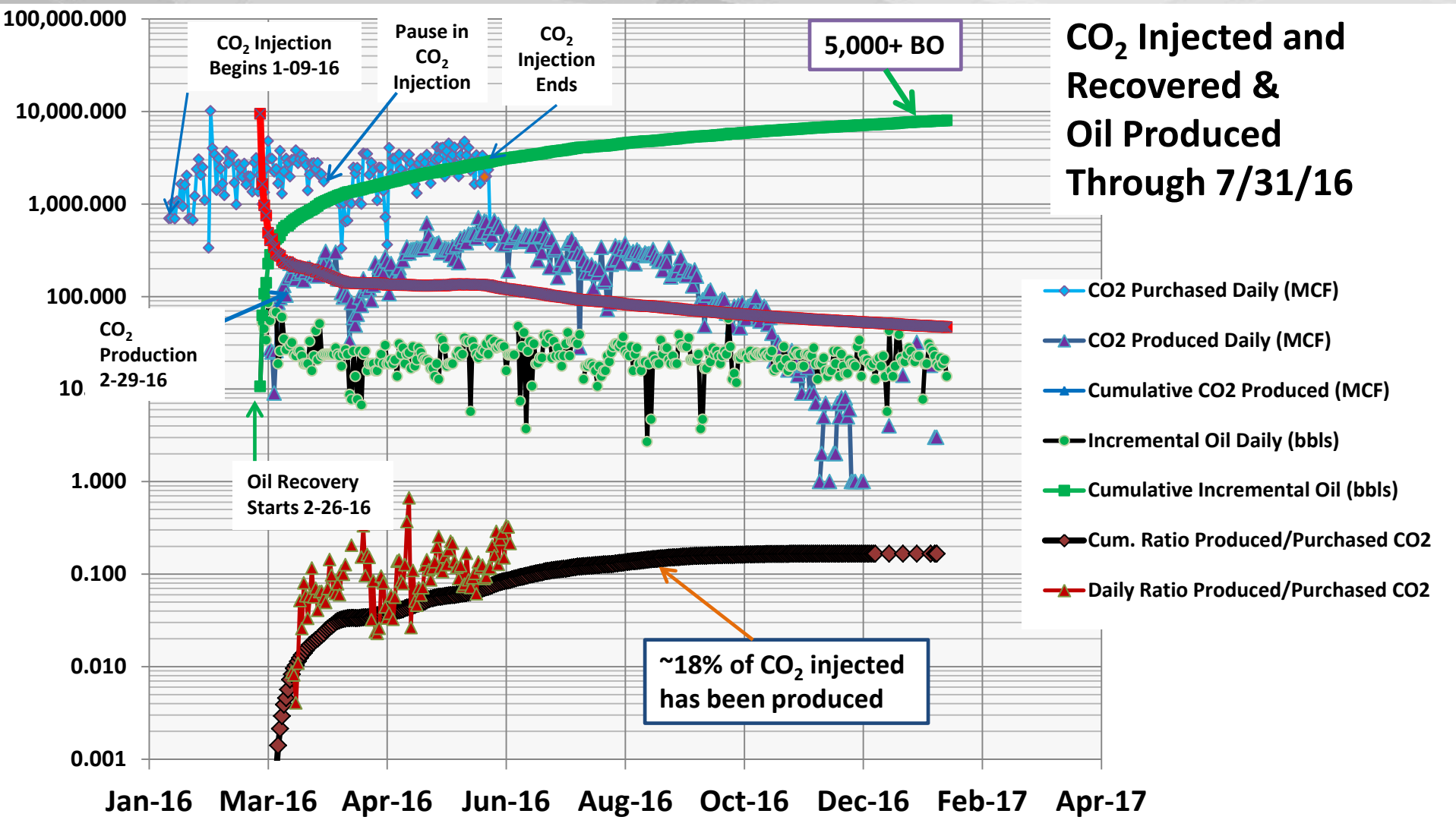


Wellington Field small scale CO₂-EOR

Jason Bruns above (Caanon Well Services) and Dana Wreath upper right (VP Berexco, LLC) with KGS staff

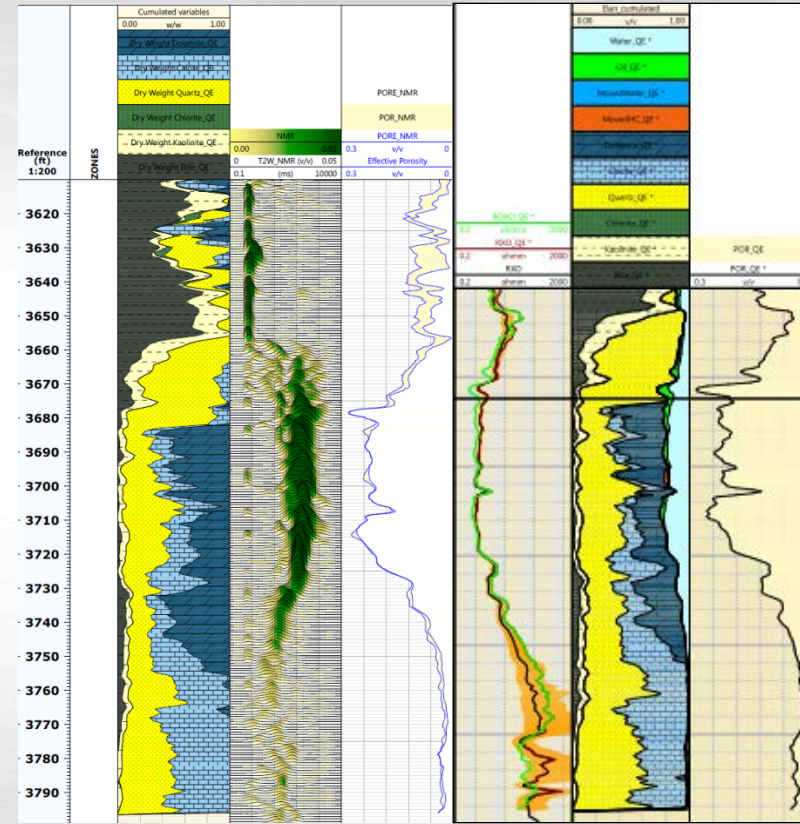
Operations: CO₂ Delivery and Surface Facilities

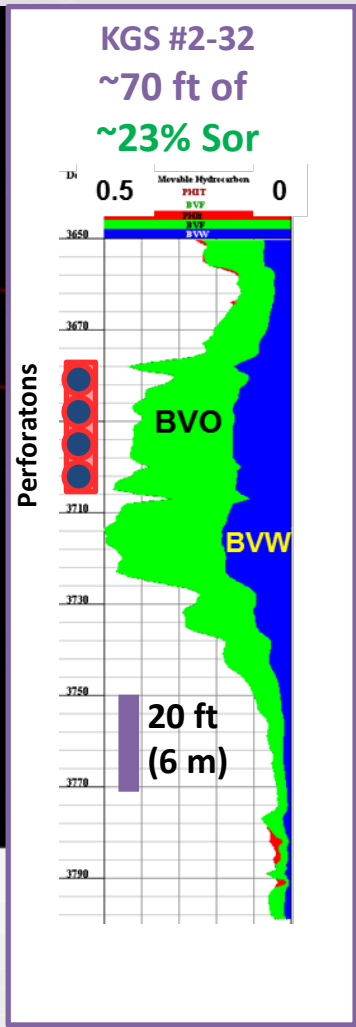
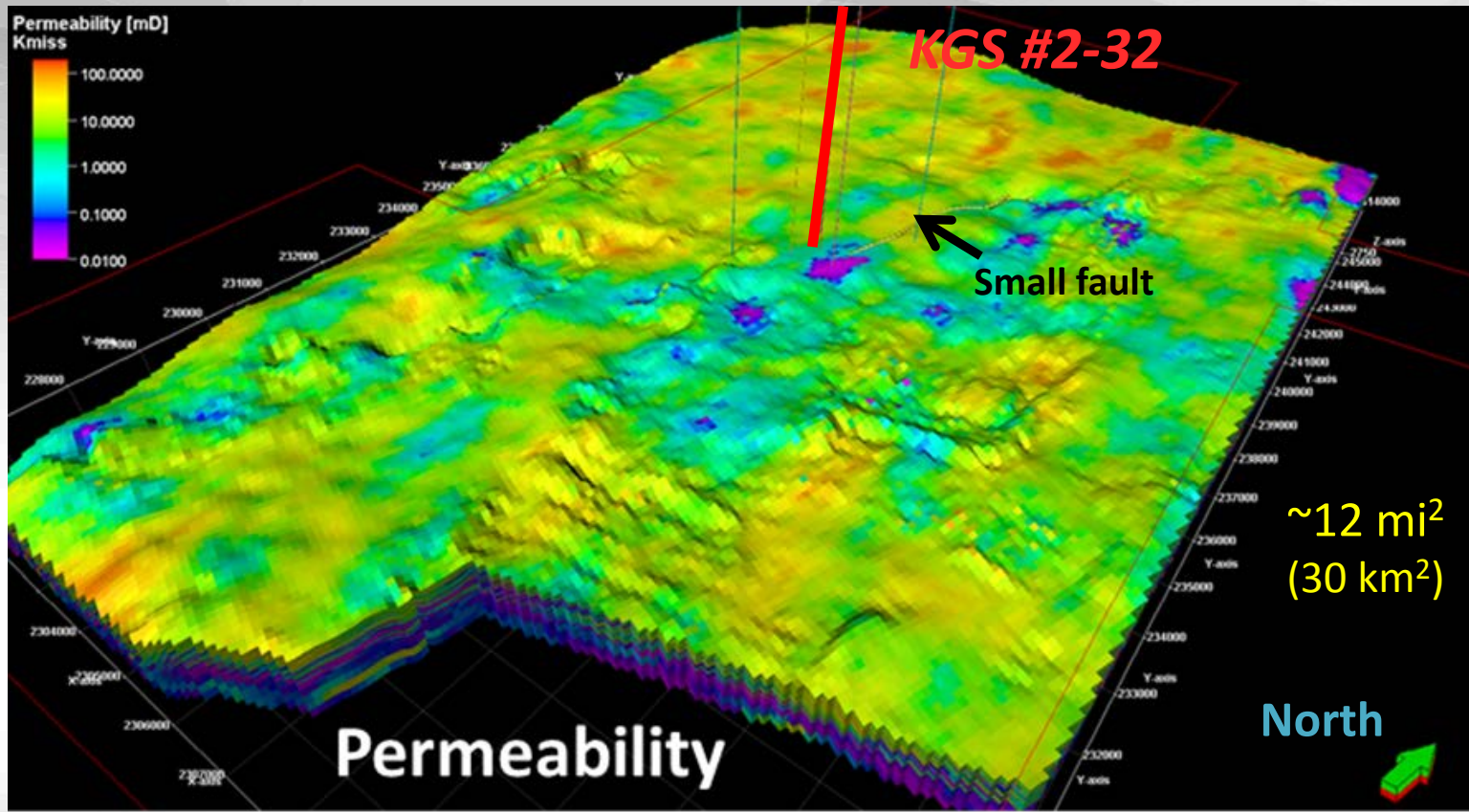




Reservoir Characterization

- Very old Neutron logs with or without resistivity logs for all wells
- 16 wells with complete suites of resistivity and porosity logs
- New wells drilled by KGS have a full set of modern logs
- Core is available from KGS #1-32
 - Porosity/permeability
 - Geochemistry
 - Geomechanical data
- 3D Seismic
- Formation fluids analysis





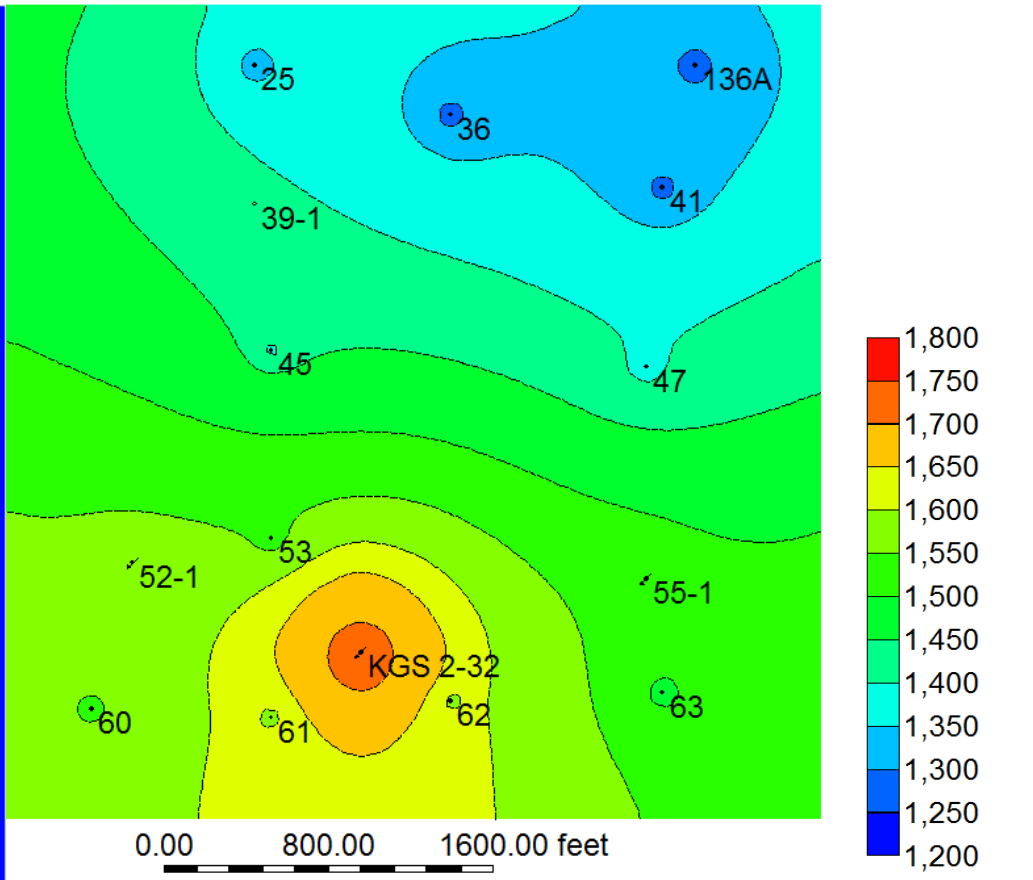
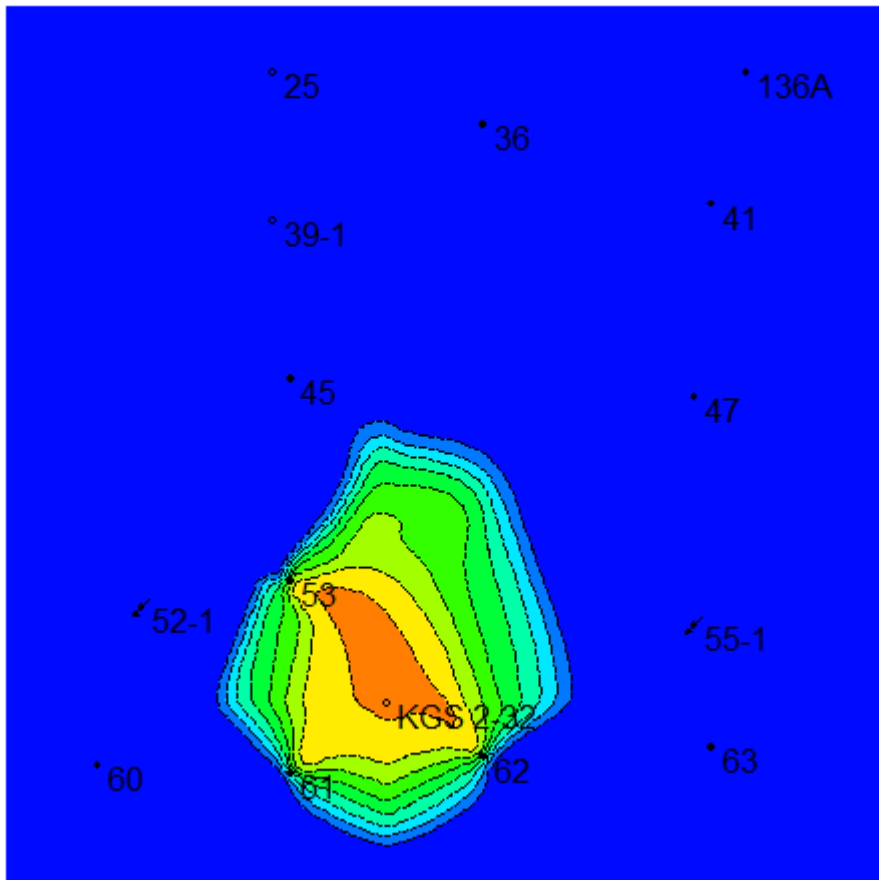
- Petrel map of permeability distribution in the Mississippian dolomite
- CO₂ injection well is red vertical line
- Lower permeability noted east and south of the injection well, Berexco Wellington KGS #2-32
- Residual oil saturation in cored injection well averages 23%

J. Rush

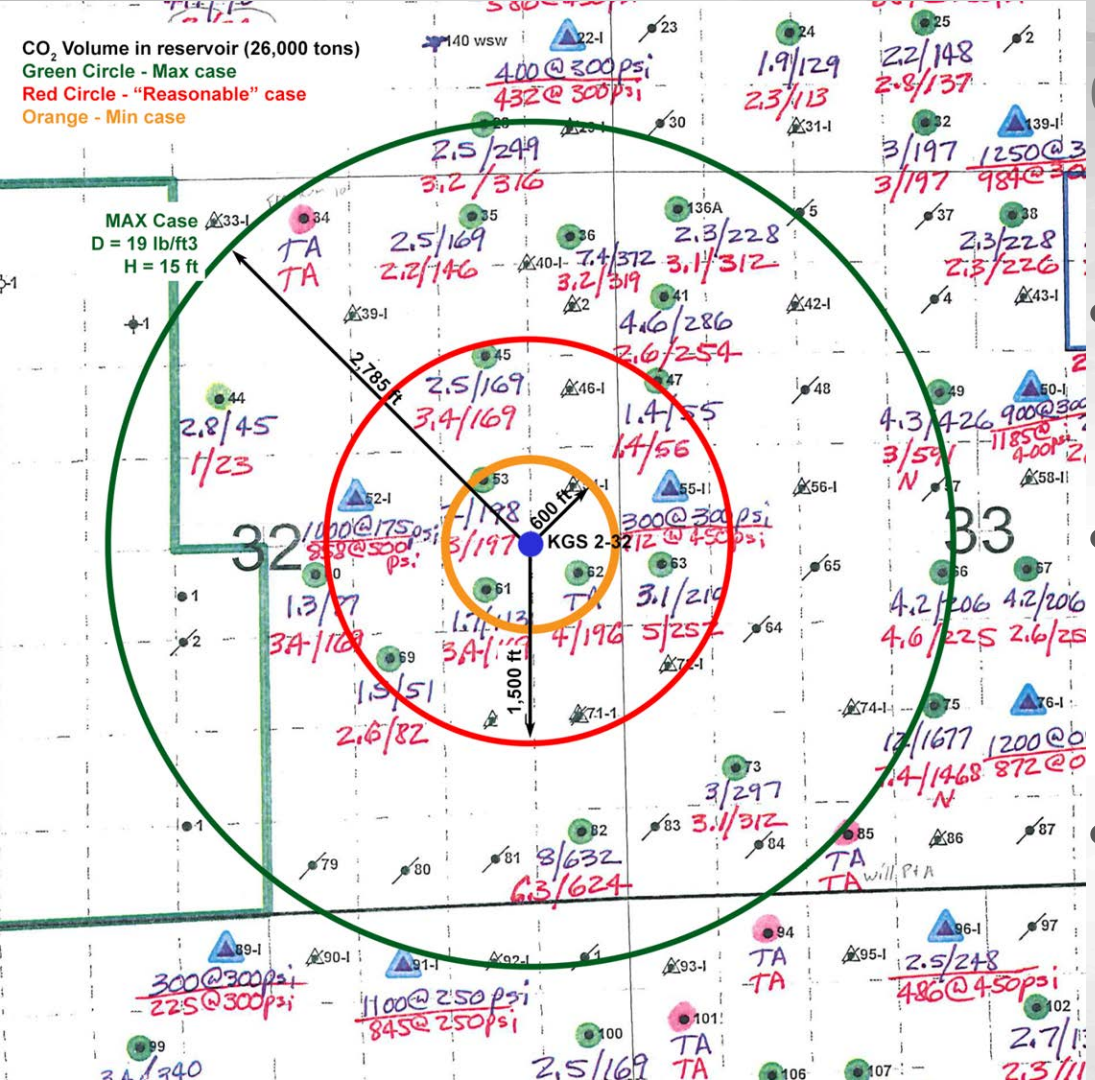
Forecasted CO₂ Movement in Reservoir

Forecasted Pore-Pressure Distribution at the Start of CO₂ Injection

Required miscibility pressure is ~1650



CO₂ Volume in reservoir (26,000 tons)
 Green Circle - Max case
 Red Circle - "Reasonable" case
 Orange - Min case



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Fluid Monitoring

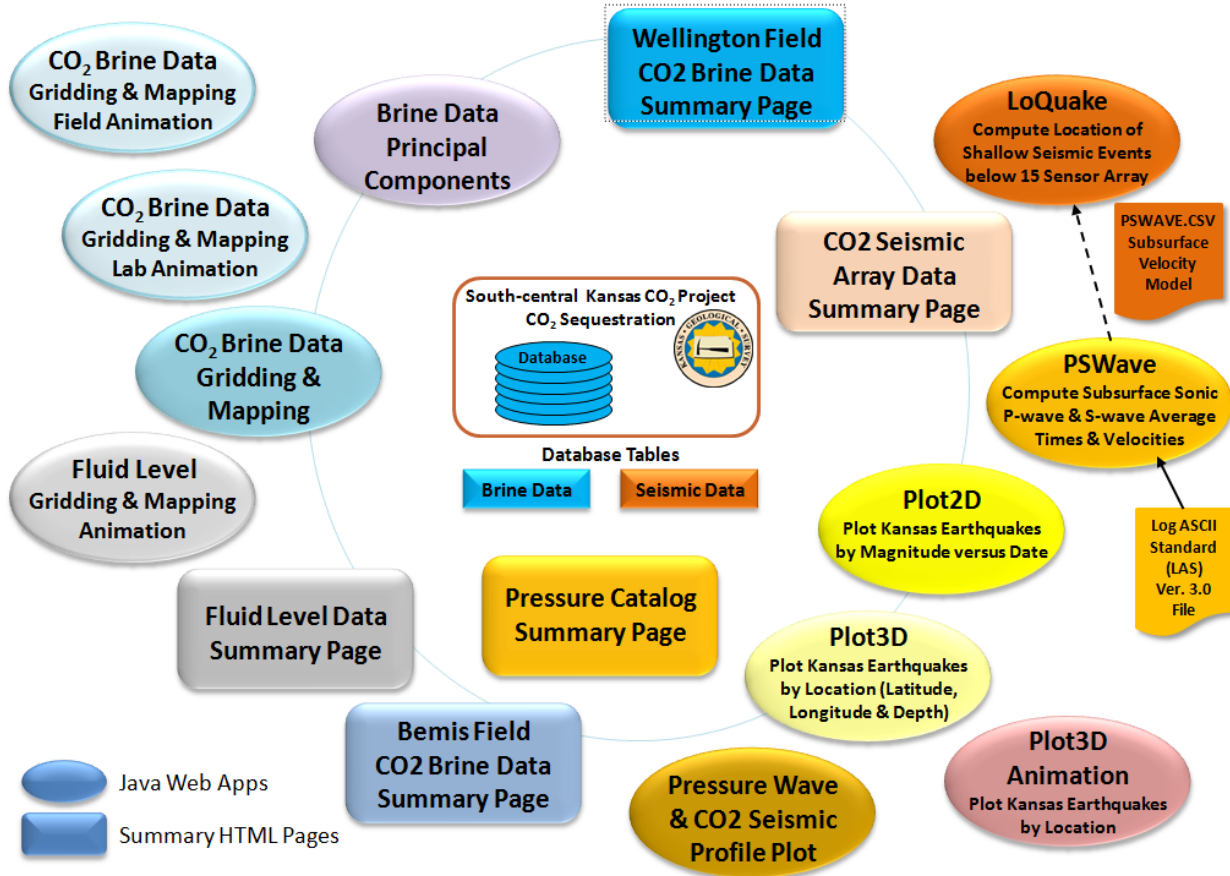
- Two geochemical data sets
 - Baker&Hughes
 - KU/KGS
- Water chemistry
 - Alkalinity/pH/TDS – on site
 - Cations/anions - Lab
 - Microbial - Lab
- Production history
 - Oil/water/pressure
 - CO₂ account



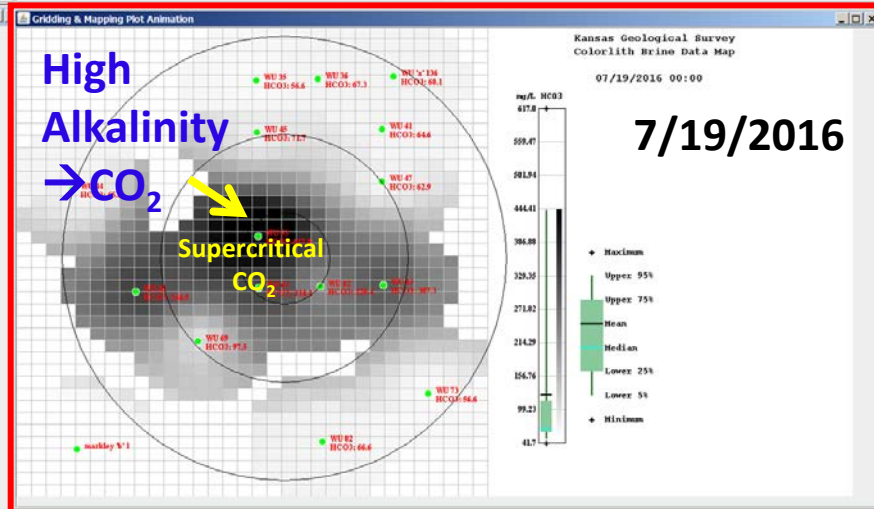
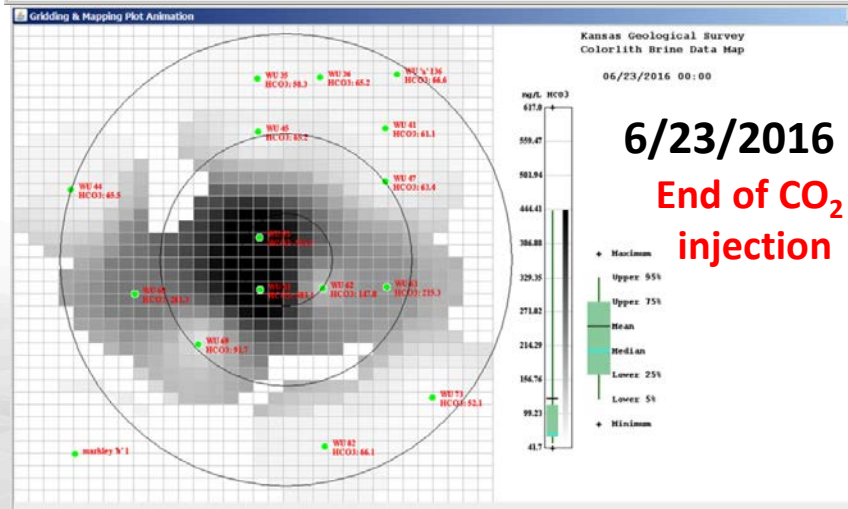
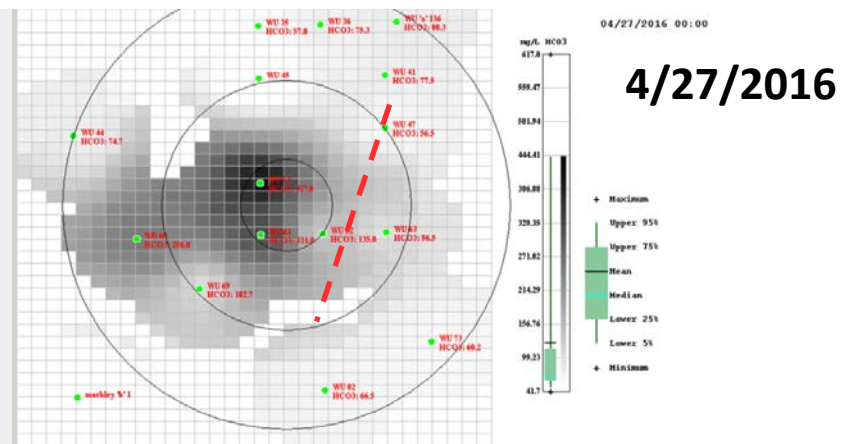
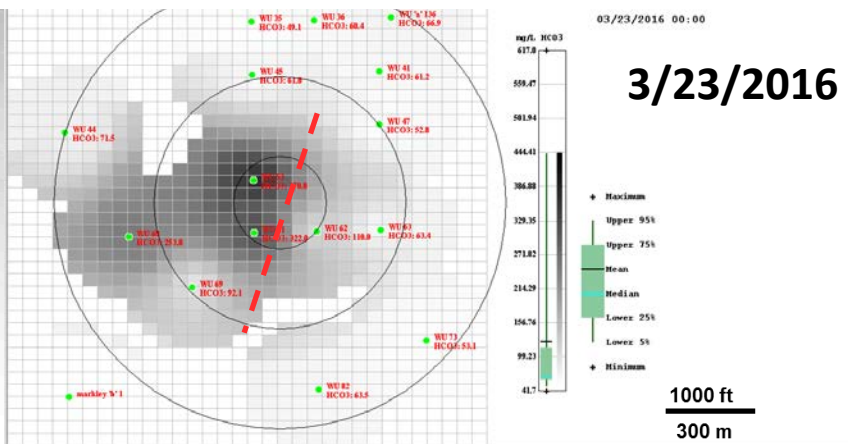
South-central Kansas CO₂ Project CO₂ Sequestration Summary Pages and Web Apps

Select the bubble button below to display respective module.

Web Applications
Built to Display
and Analyze Data
"in Real-Time" by
the Team During
Monitoring →
time lapse maps,
cross plots,
analytical tools, csv
download

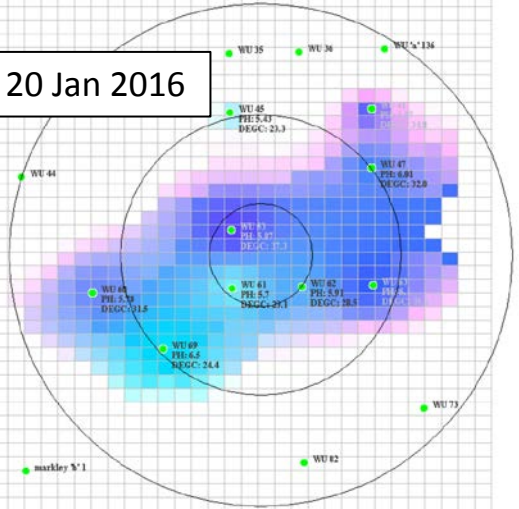


Time Lapse Alkalinity -- During and Post CO₂ Injection

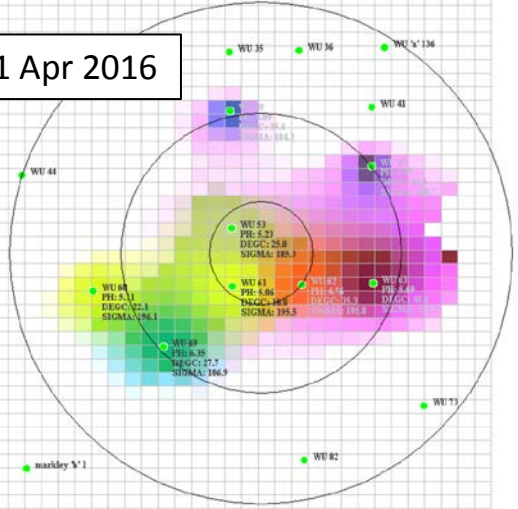


Mapping Animation Web Applet – Nearest Monitoring Wells

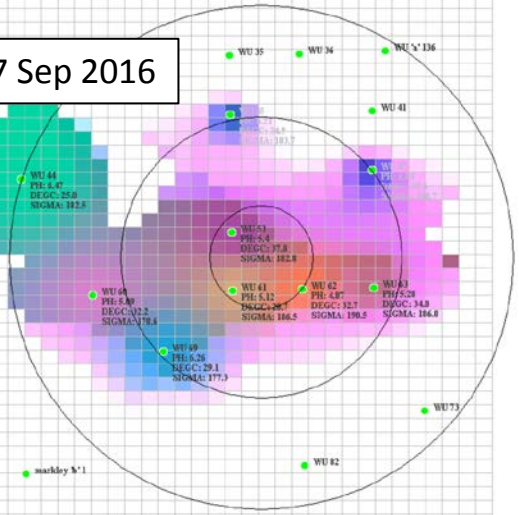
20 Jan 2016



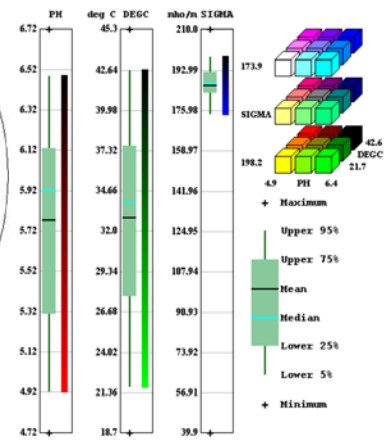
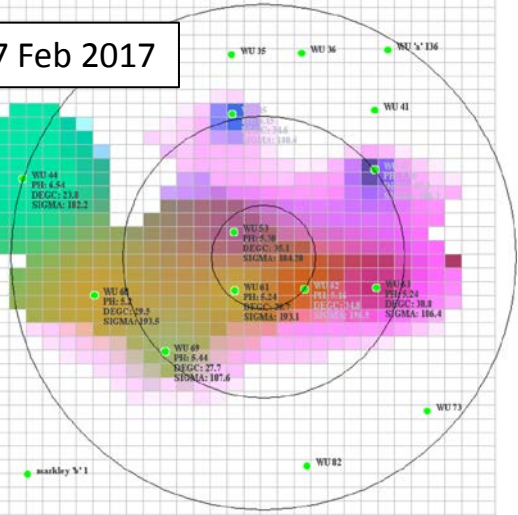
1 Apr 2016



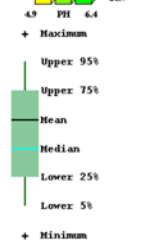
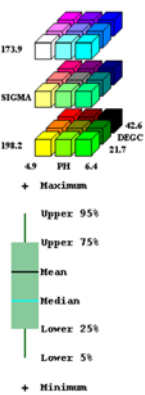
7 Sep 2016



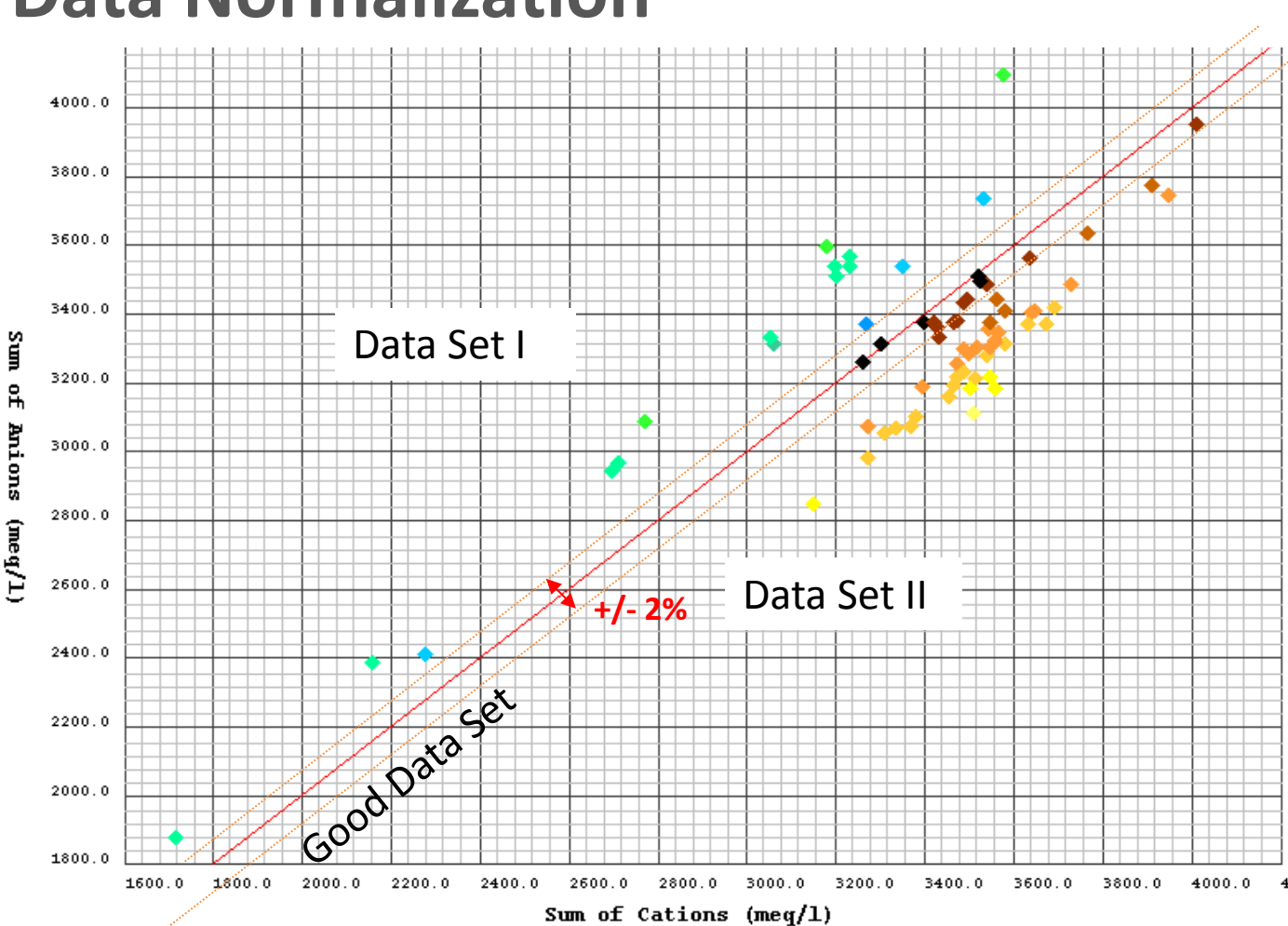
7 Feb 2017



- Field Test Data
- PH
 - Temperature [deg C]
 - Conductivity [mho/m]



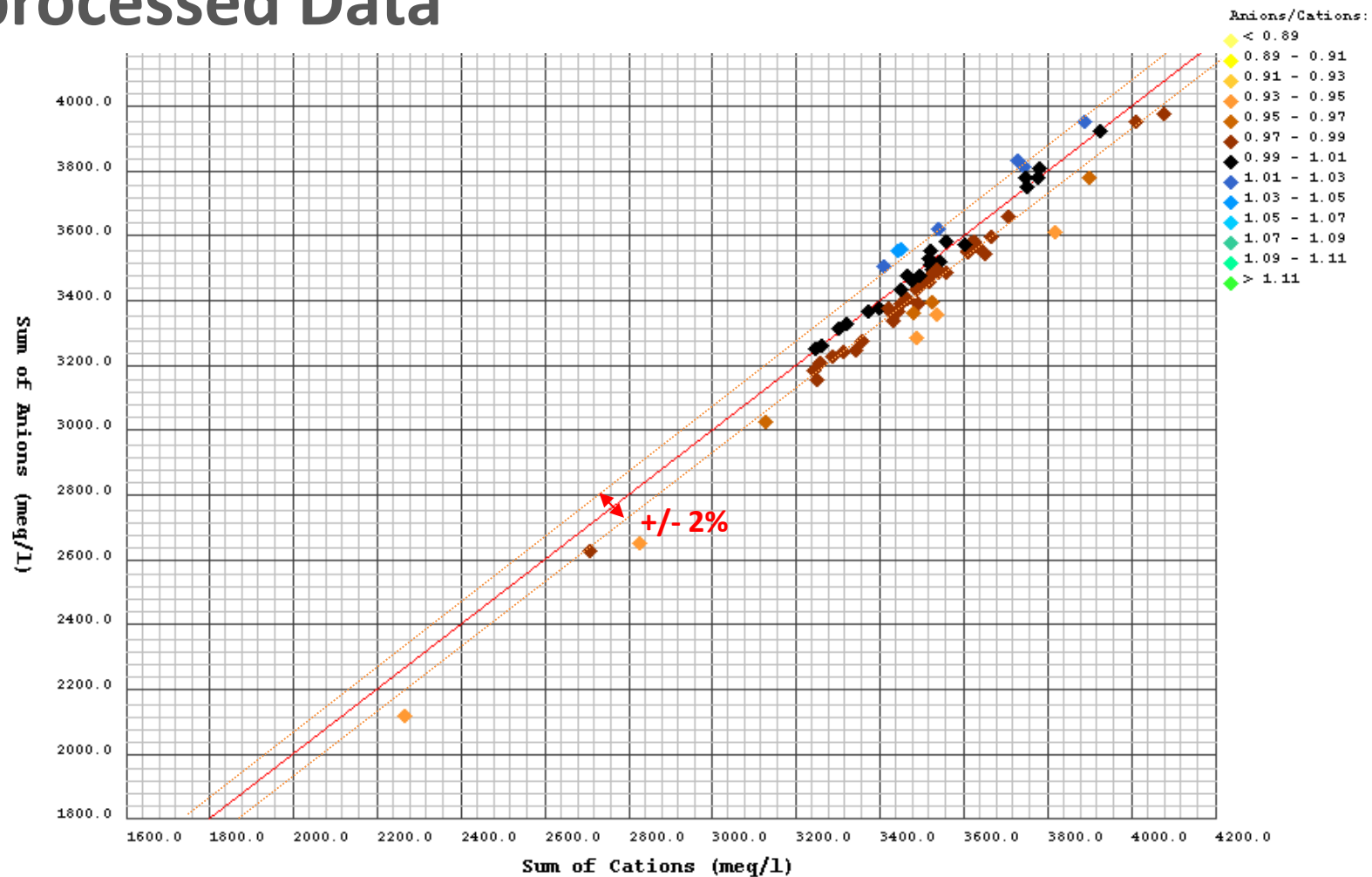
Data Normalization



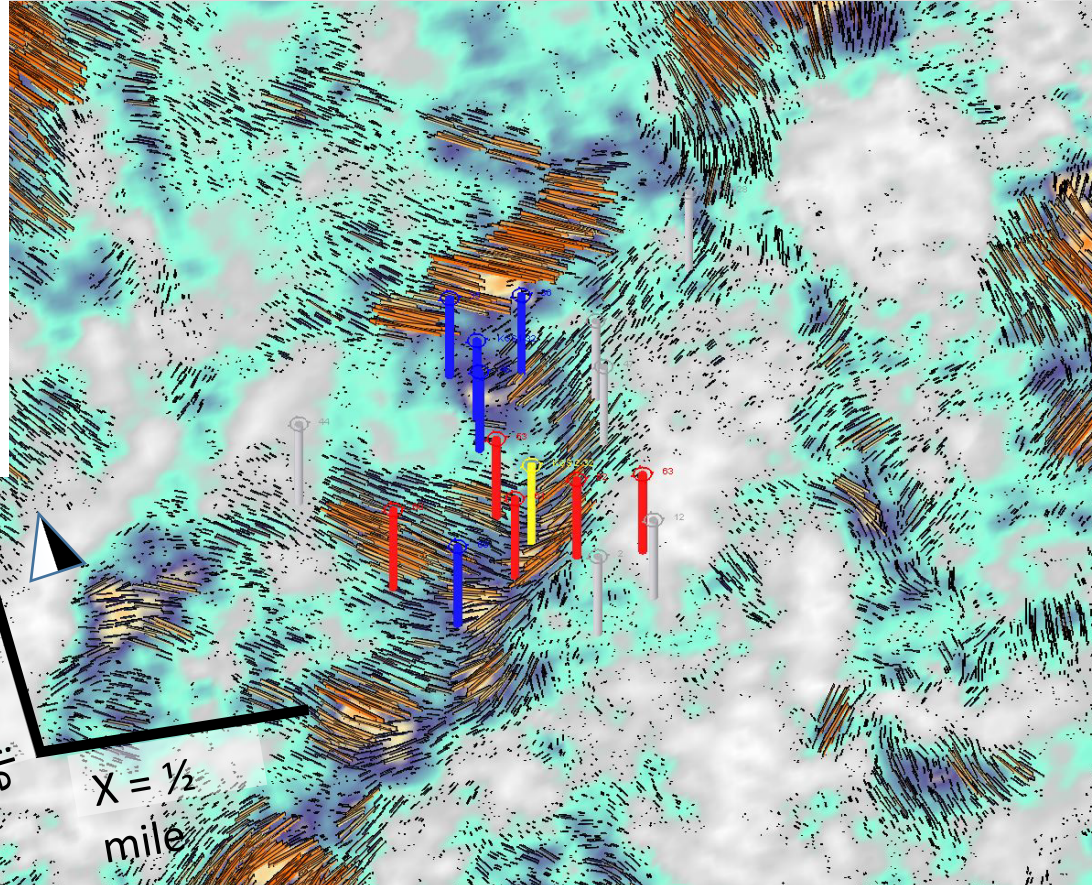
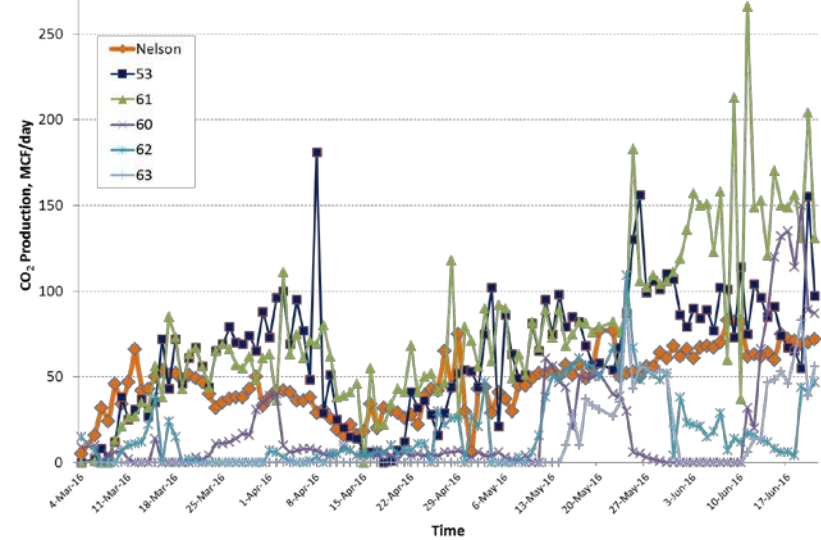
- Anions/Cations:
- < 0.89
 - 0.89 - 0.91
 - 0.91 - 0.93
 - 0.93 - 0.95
 - 0.95 - 0.97
 - 0.97 - 0.99
 - 0.99 - 1.01
 - 1.01 - 1.03
 - 1.03 - 1.05
 - 1.05 - 1.07
 - 1.07 - 1.09
 - 1.09 - 1.11
 - > 1.11

- Define "Good" Data Set
 - Brine data falling between +/- 2% of the Anions/Cations Ratio
- Separate Brine Data to:
- Above 2% of the Good Data Set
 - Below 2% of the Good Data Set
- Construct an Eigenvector for the Good Data Set
- Assuming that the data has a measurement "Error" to the Good Data Set.
 - Correct the Above and Below Data Sets by using the Eigenvector of the Good Data Set to "correct" the Brine Data to the define "Good" Data Set.

Reprocessed Data



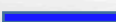



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Data cross-verification

T₅ = June 17, 2016

-  KGS 2-32 Injection well
-  Significant CO₂ production
-  Detection of CO₂
-  No detection of CO₂



Summary

1. CO₂ breakthrough could be monitored with alkalinity and pH; however, lowered alkalinity and pH did not always mean that well would ever produce CO₂
2. Fractures and faults in carbonate reservoir greatly influence flow but not always as expected and fracture volume plays critical role
3. “Real” real-time monitoring with geochemistry is unlikely; however it is relatively cheap and effective verification tool
4. Sample processing conditions and procedures influence results
5. Cation/anion and microbial data is still in processing and new findings are coming



Acknowledgements & Disclaimer

Acknowledgements

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Questions?

