



Western Kentucky Deep Saline Reservoir CO₂ Storage Test

Principal Investigators:

J. Richard Bowersox - Lexington

David A. Williams - Henderson

July 22, 2008

Electric power generating and industrial plants in western Kentucky discharge about 78 million metric tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere each year.

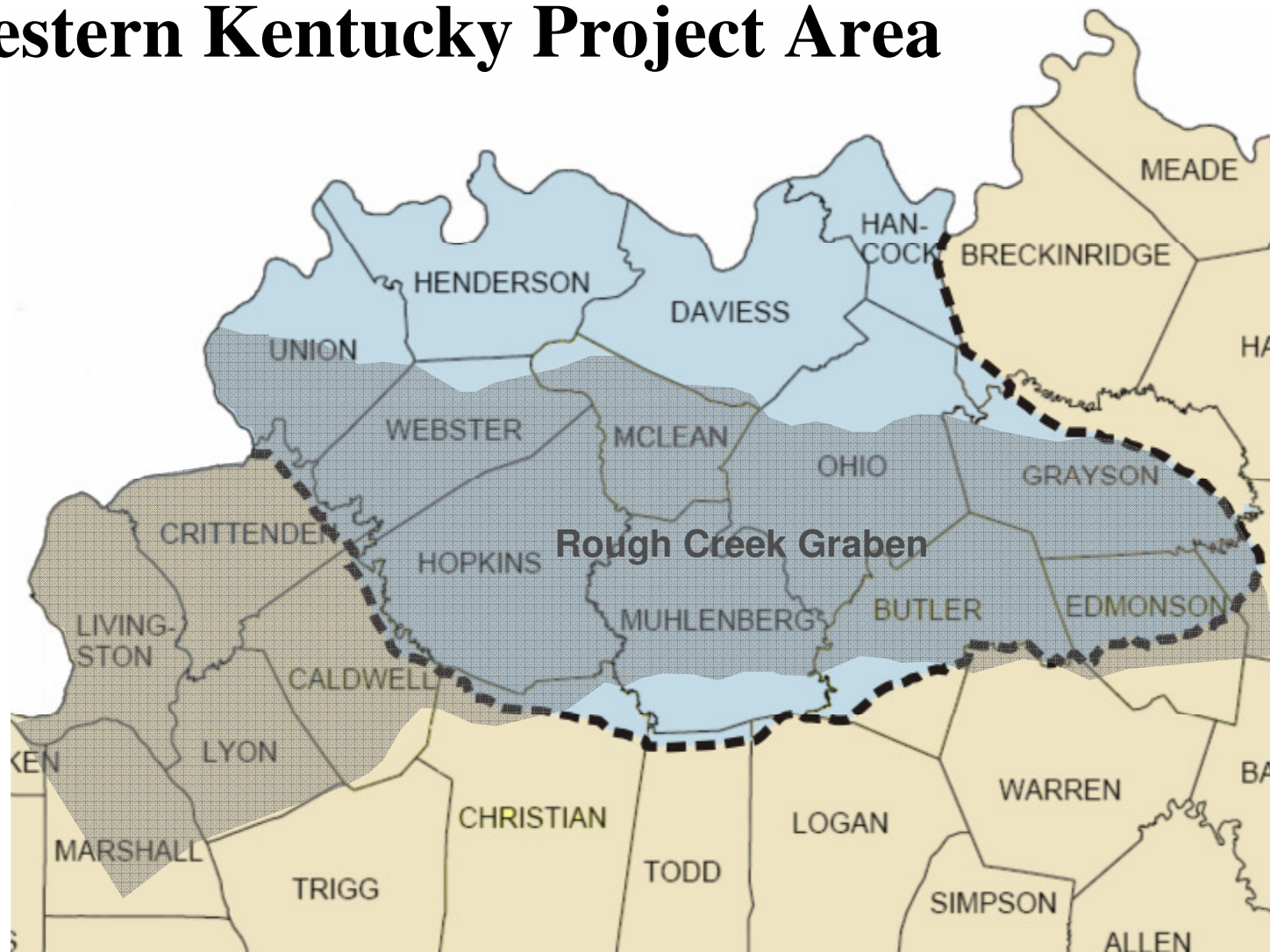
NETL, 2007, Carbon Sequestration Atlas of the United States and Canada



Project Goals

- **Demonstrate CO₂ storage in deep saline reservoirs under the Western Kentucky Coal Field through the drilling and testing of an 8350 ft well in east-central Hancock County**
- **Demonstrate the integrity of reservoir sealing strata for long-term CO₂ storage in western Kentucky**
- **Demonstrate appropriate technologies for the evaluation of CO₂ storage in Kentucky deep saline reservoirs**
- **Publish the project results for use by government, industry, and the public in evaluating CO₂ storage in Kentucky**
- **Accomplish this project with consideration of the interests and concerns of the landowner, residents of Hancock County and western Kentucky, and the citizens of the Commonwealth**

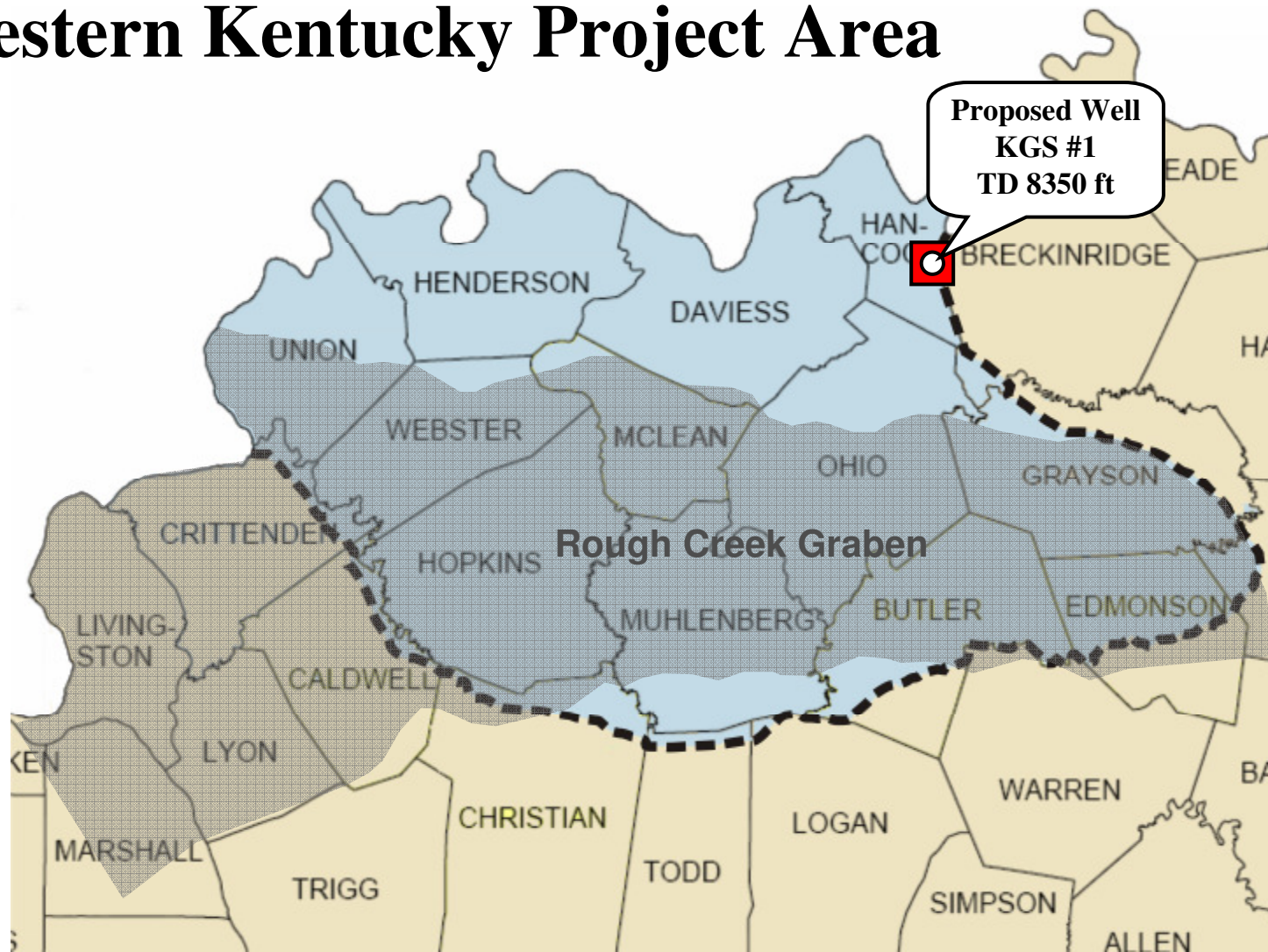
Western Kentucky Project Area



HB-1 mandates drilling a CO₂ storage demonstration well in the Western Kentucky Coal Field (blue).



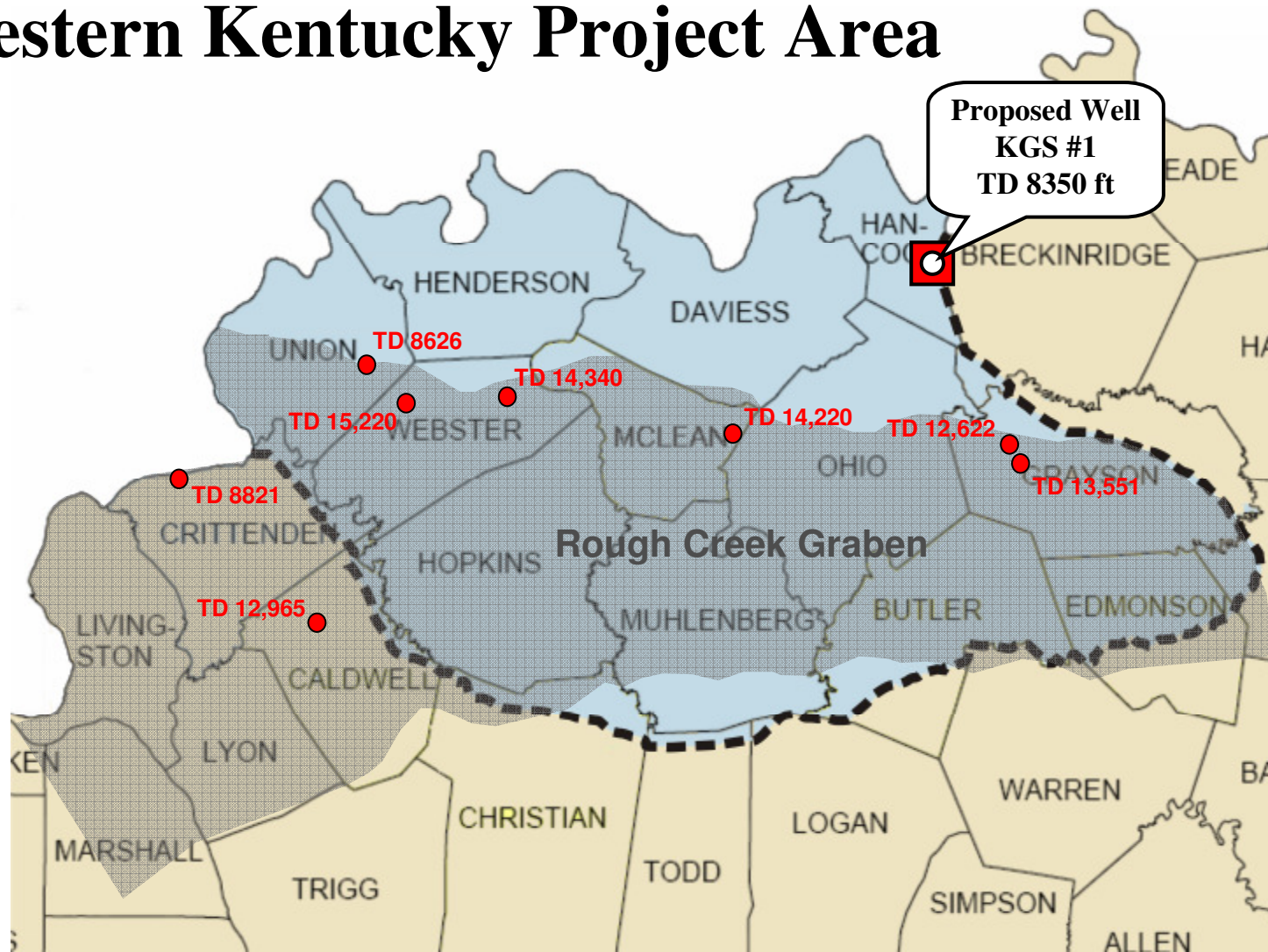
Western Kentucky Project Area



The shallowest drill depth to reach the targeted reservoirs is in east-central Hancock County.



Western Kentucky Project Area



The completed CO₂ storage test well will be among the deepest wells drilled in western Kentucky.



Deep Rock Units in Western Kentucky

System	Series	Rock units
Ordovician	Upper	Maquoketa Gp
		Lexington Ls
	?	Plattin Fm
		Black River Gp (High Bridge Gp)
		Pecatonica Fm
		Joachim Dol
		Wells Creek-Dutchtown Fm
	Middle	St. Peter Ss
	Lower	Beekmantown Fm
		Gunter Ss
Cambrian	Upper	Copper Ridge Dol.
		Eau Claire Fm
	?	Mount Simon Ss
	Middle	
Proterozoic	Lower	
		Granite-Rhyolite Complex

Regional saline reservoirs:

- Mt. Simon Sandstone
- Knox Group dolomites
- St. Peter Sandstone

Potential CO₂ sinks/ reservoirs

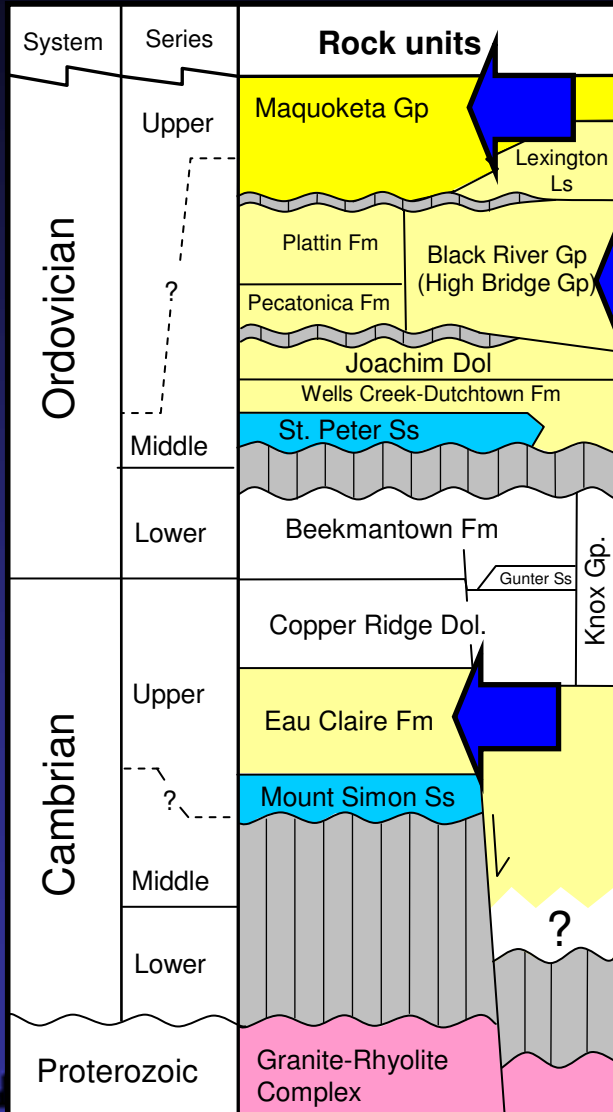
Sealing interval

Missing section

Sink or seal
(depends on location)

Metamorphic and
igneous rocks (mostly seal)

Deep Rock Units in Western Kentucky




Just as important in an injection project are the sealing units:

- Eau Claire Formation
- Maquoketa Shale
- Ordovician carbonates
- Devonian Shales

 Potential CO₂ sinks/ reservoirs

 Sealing interval

 Missing section

 Sink or seal
(depends on location)

 Metamorphic and igneous rocks (mostly seal)

Top of Precambrian Basement in Hancock County, Kentucky

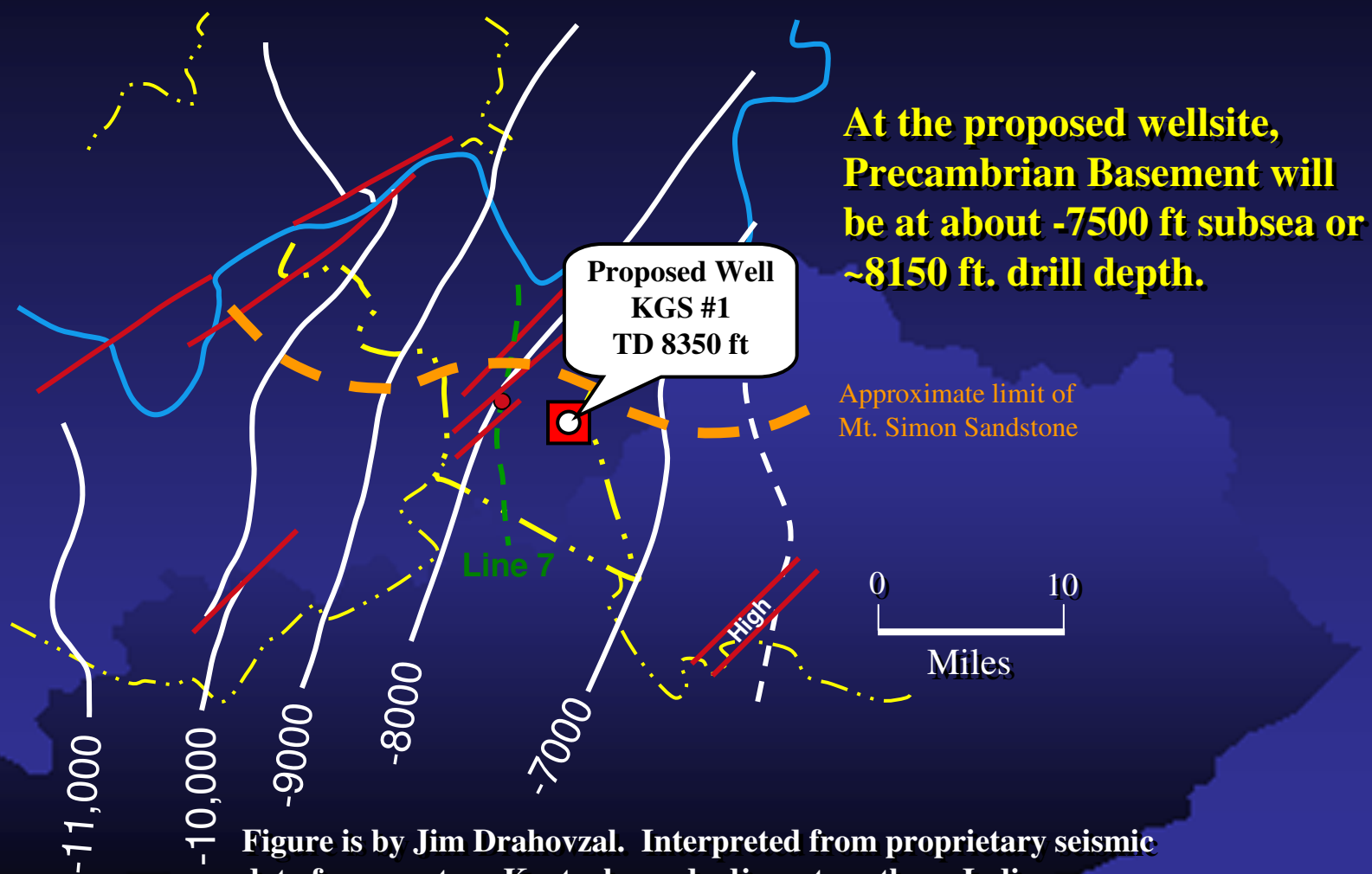
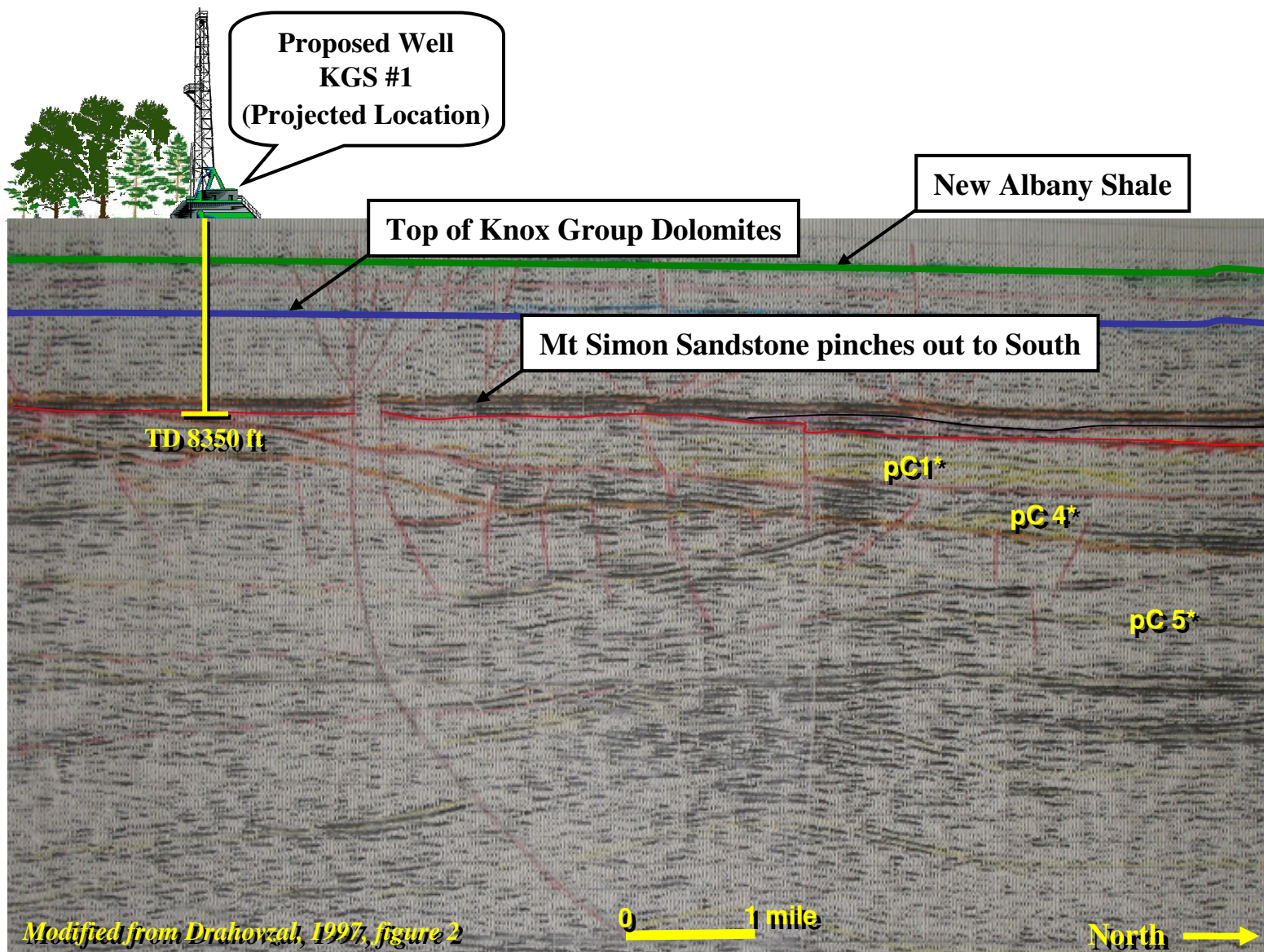


Figure is by Jim Drahovzal. Interpreted from proprietary seismic data from western Kentucky and adjacent southern Indiana.

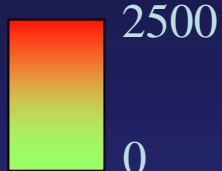


North-South Seismic Line 7, Hancock County, showing the projected location of the proposed CO₂ storage test well.

Potential Reservoirs at Depth: Mount Simon Sandstone

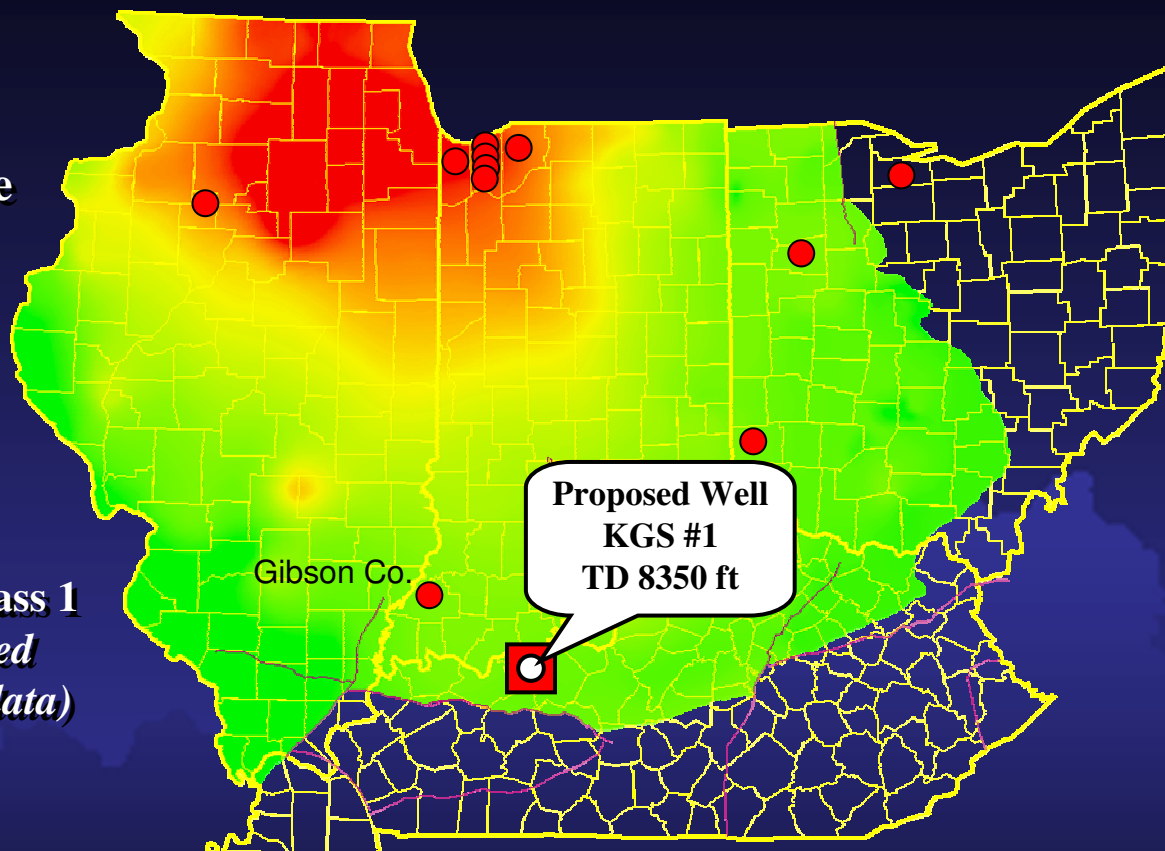
Isopach of Mt
Simon Sandstone

Thickness (ft)



● Mt. Simon Class 1
well sites (*based
on EPA UIC data*)

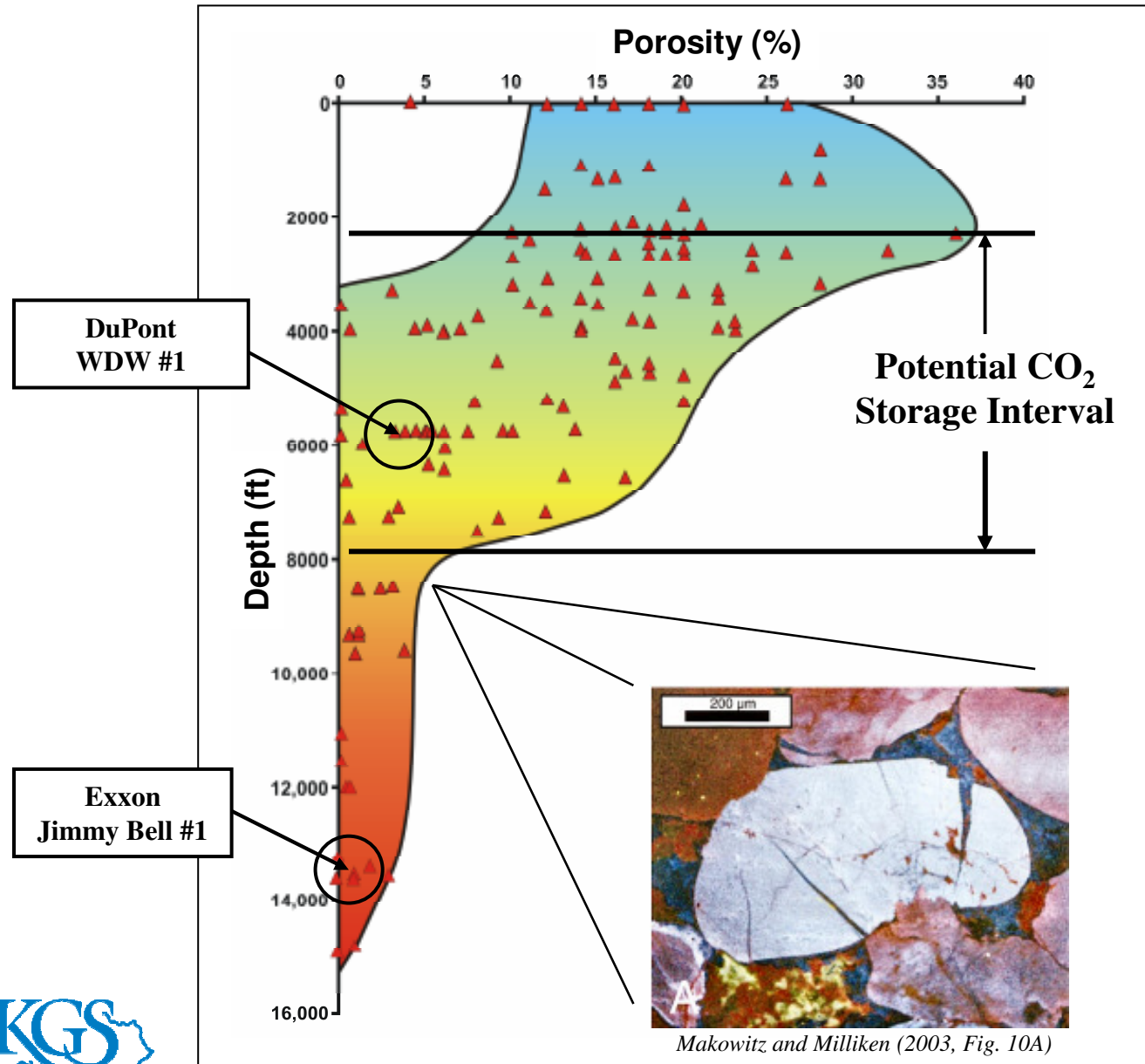
◻● Test Well



Map from MGCS data

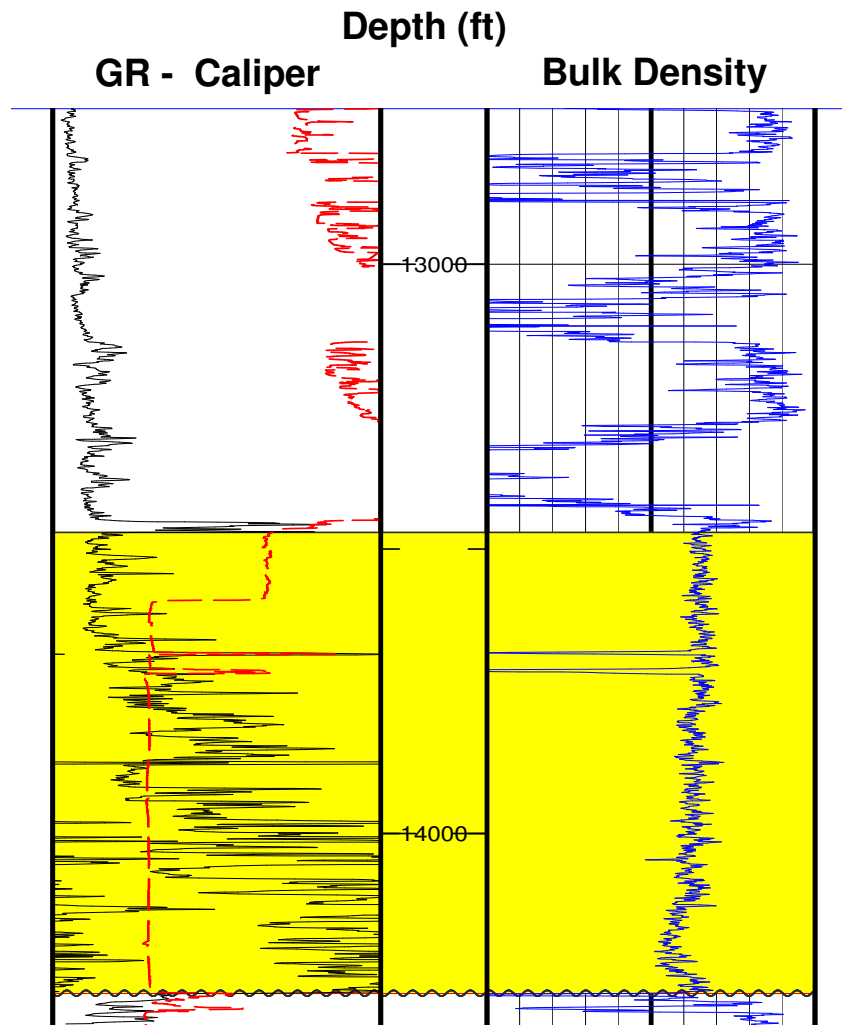
- The Mt. Simon is used for waste injection in other states
- Restricted to the area north of the Rough Creek Graben
- Thins to the southeast in northern Kentucky
- Not a primary reservoir target in the test well

Mt Simon Sandstone Porosity Trend in the Illinois Basin



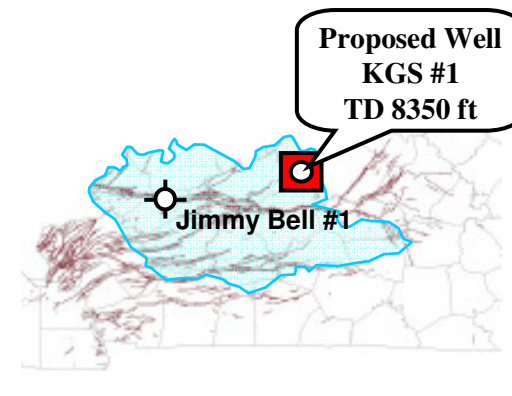
Data sources (828 samples):
Metarko (1980; 89 samples)
Shebl (1985; 9 samples)
Makowitz (2004; 27 samples)
Kunledare (2005; 690 samples)
DuPont #1 WDW (13 samples)

Mount Simon Sandstone Reservoir

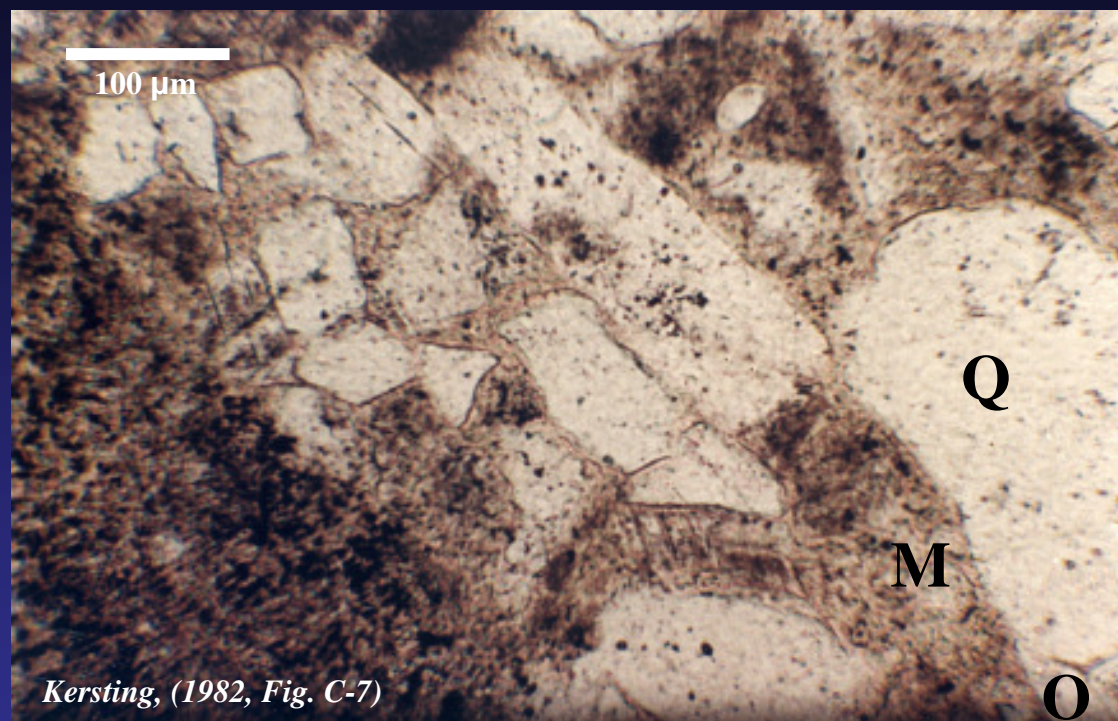


Exxon Jimmy Bell #1

- Drilled on the northern margin of the Rough Creek Graben, Webster County
- Encountered 750 ft of low porosity Mt Simon Sandstone at 13,490 ft above granitic basement



Mount Simon Sandstone Reservoir

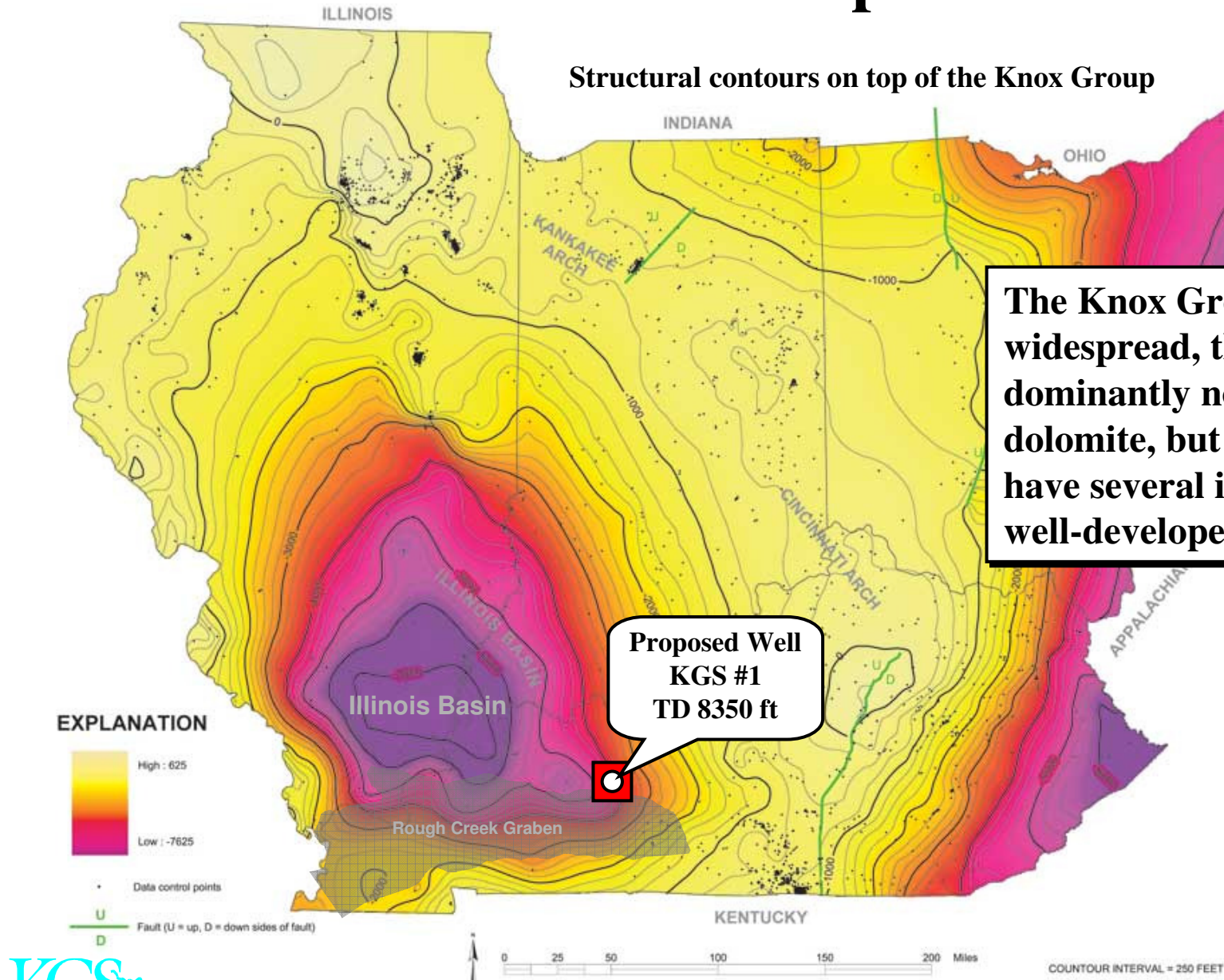


Thin section of a cutting from Exxon well Jimmy Bell #1 at 14,220 ft shows little porosity due to quartz overgrowths (O) on quartz grains (Q) and microquartz (M) filling pore space.

Knox Group Reservoirs

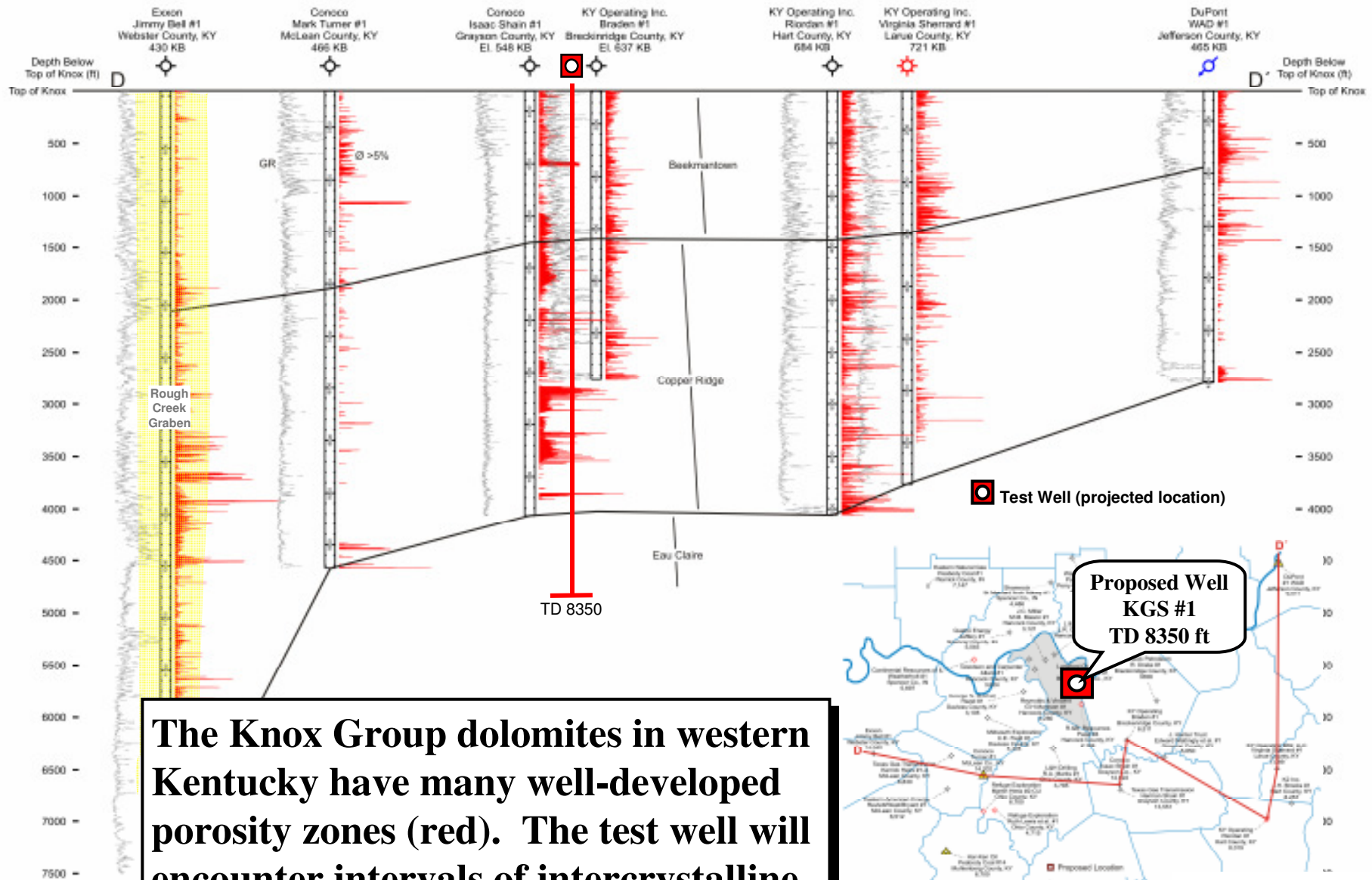
Structural contours on top of the Knox Group

The Knox Group is a widespread, thick unit of dominantly non-porous dolomite, but known to have several intervals of well-developed porosity.



Hickman et al., www.esri.com/mapmuseum/mapbook_gallery/volume19/environment3.html

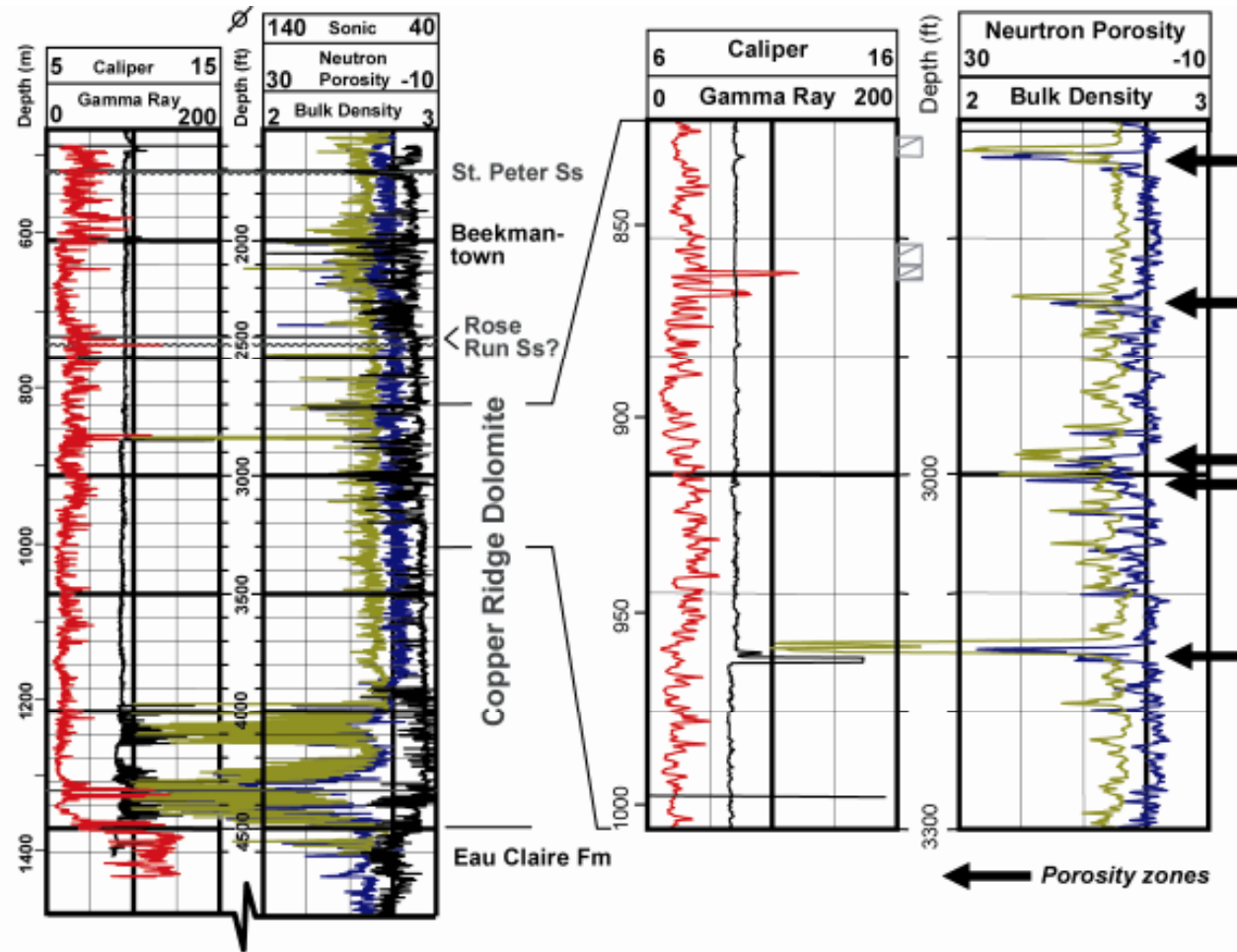




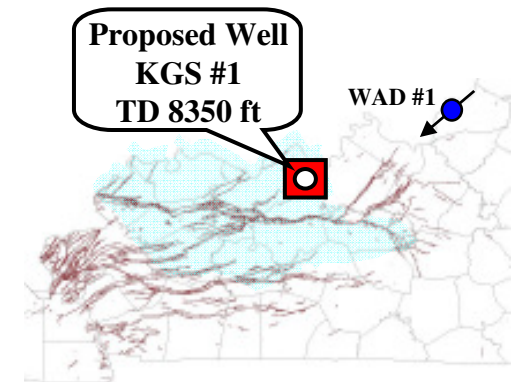
The Knox Group dolomites in western Kentucky have many well-developed porosity zones (red). The test well will encounter intervals of intercrystalline, vuggy, and fracture porosity.



Knox Group Reservoir



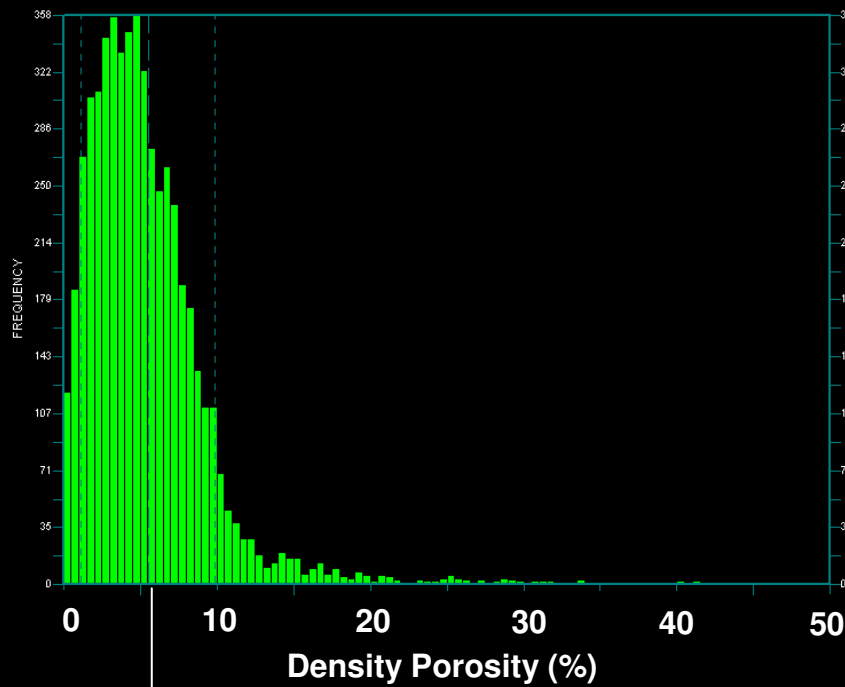
DuPont WAD #1 Louisville, Kentucky



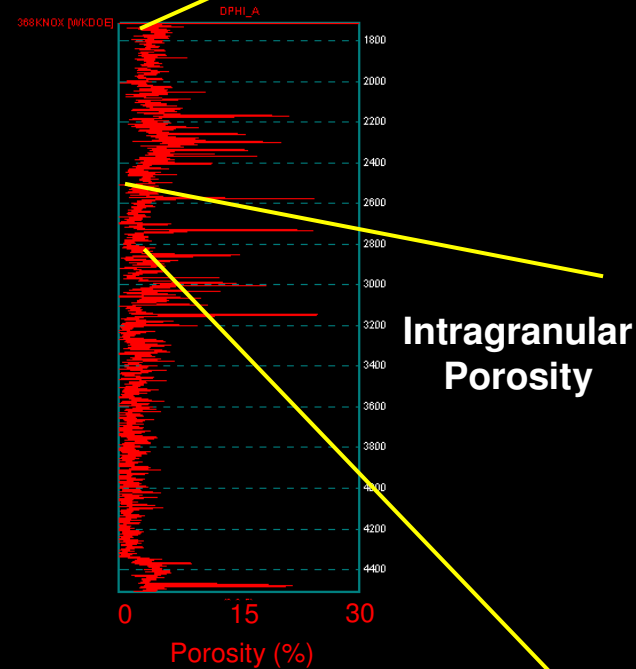
The DuPont WAD #1 found multiple thin, vuggy to cavernous and fracture-associated porosity zones in the Knox Group dolomites.



Porosity Development in Knox Group Dolomites, DuPont WAD #1



Mean porosity 5.5%



Intragranular
Porosity



1718 ft

Intragranular
Porosity



2521 ft

Vuggy
Porosity

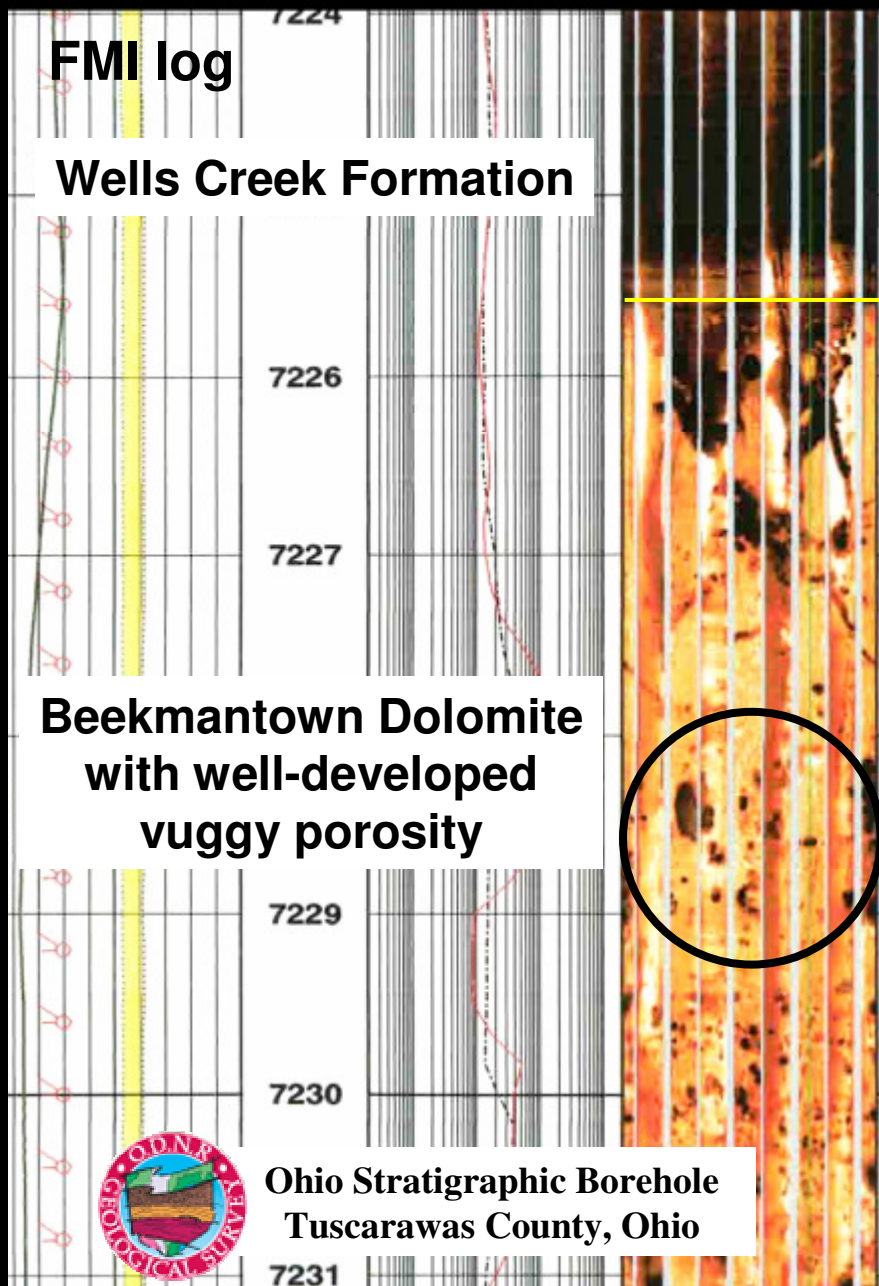


2815 ft



FMI log

Wells Creek Formation



**Beekmantown Dolomite
with well-developed
vuggy porosity**

**Ohio Stratigraphic Borehole
Tuscarawas County, Ohio**

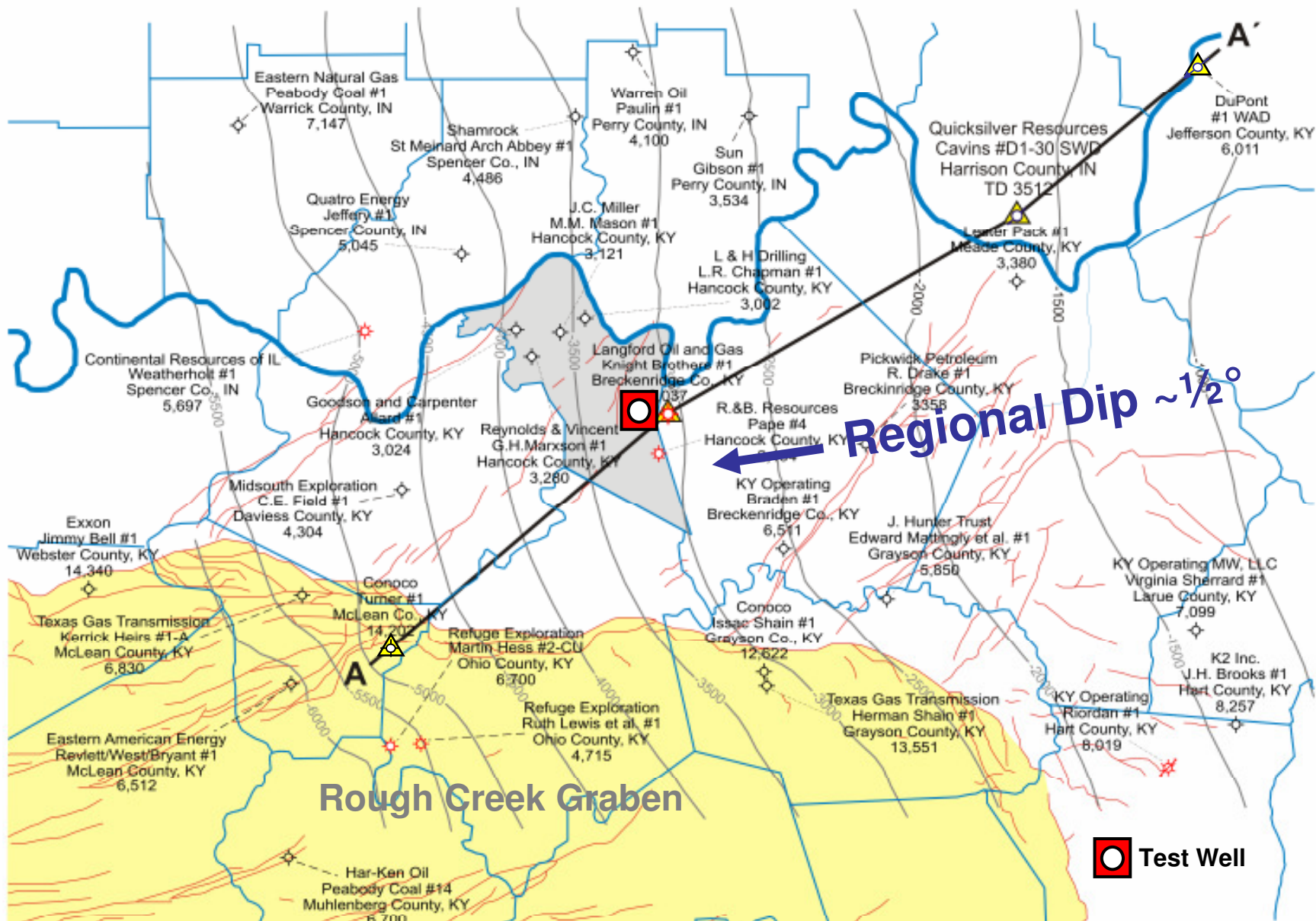
From: Mullet and Riley, *Ohio's Deep CO₂ Sequestration Test Well*

**Knox Group porosity:
FMI and core.**



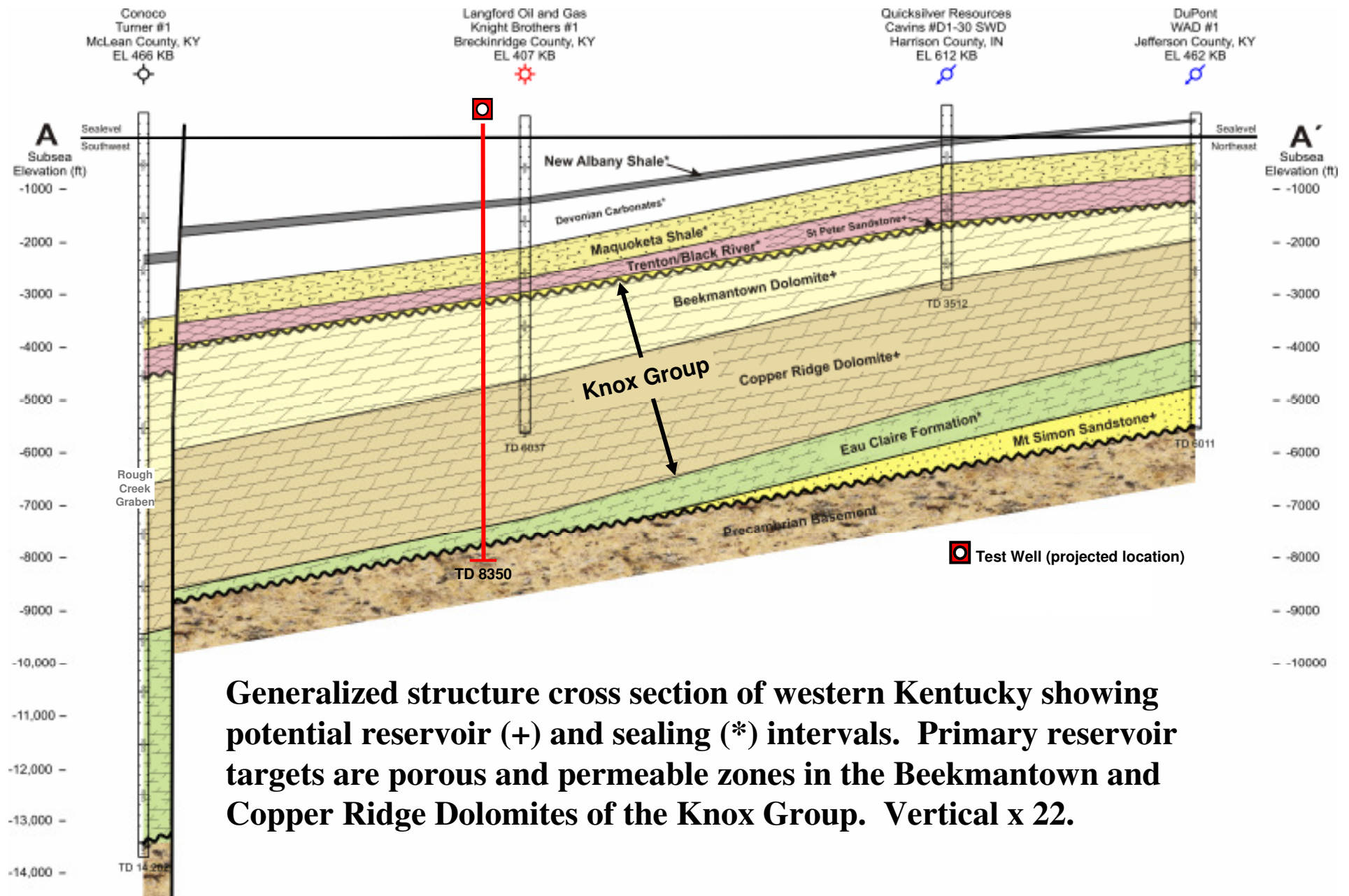
**Vuggy porosity in the
LG&E Wainscott #1
Oldham County, KY
1452-1453 ft**

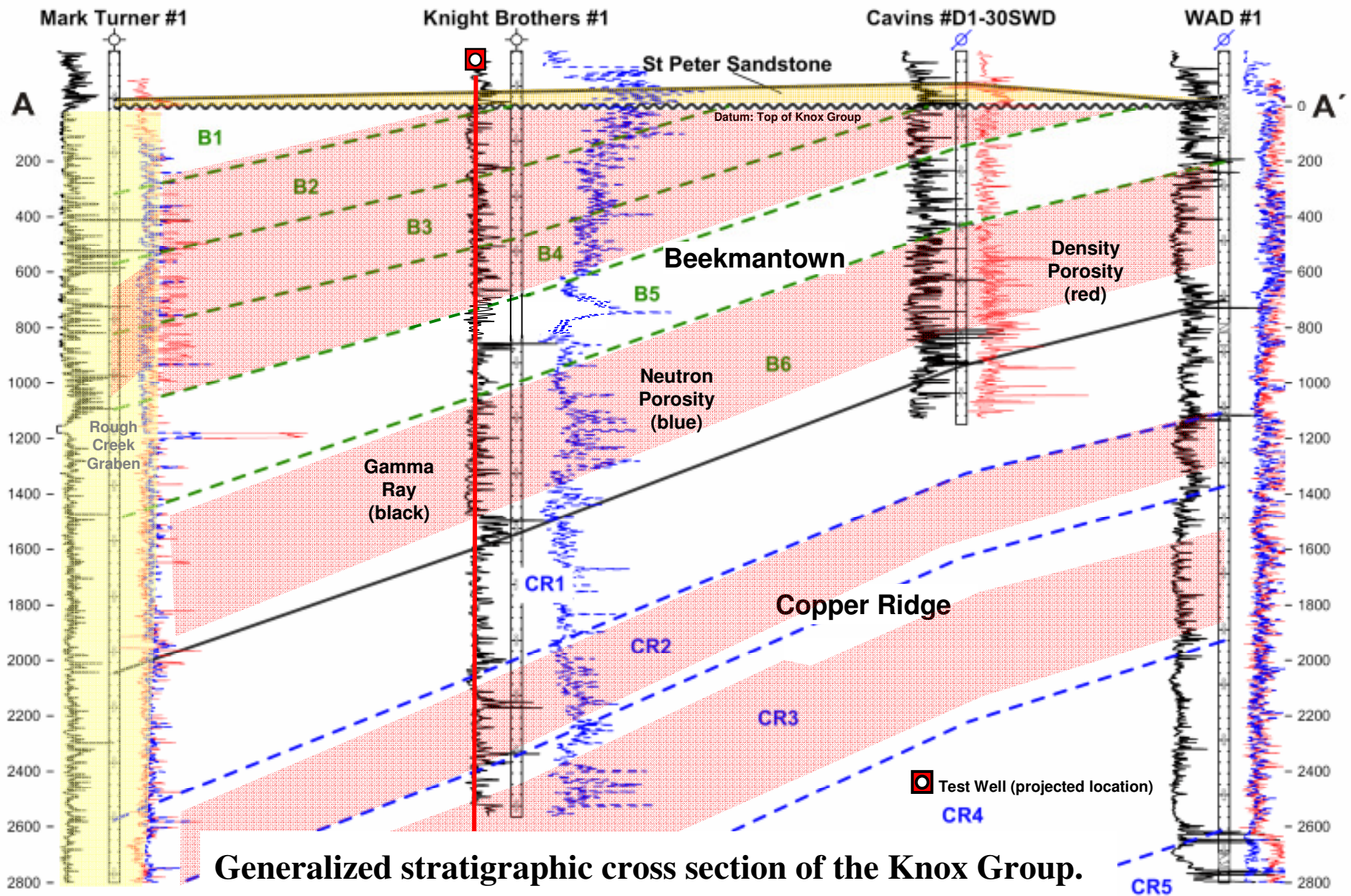




The Knox Group unconformity in western Kentucky shows a very shallow westerly dip

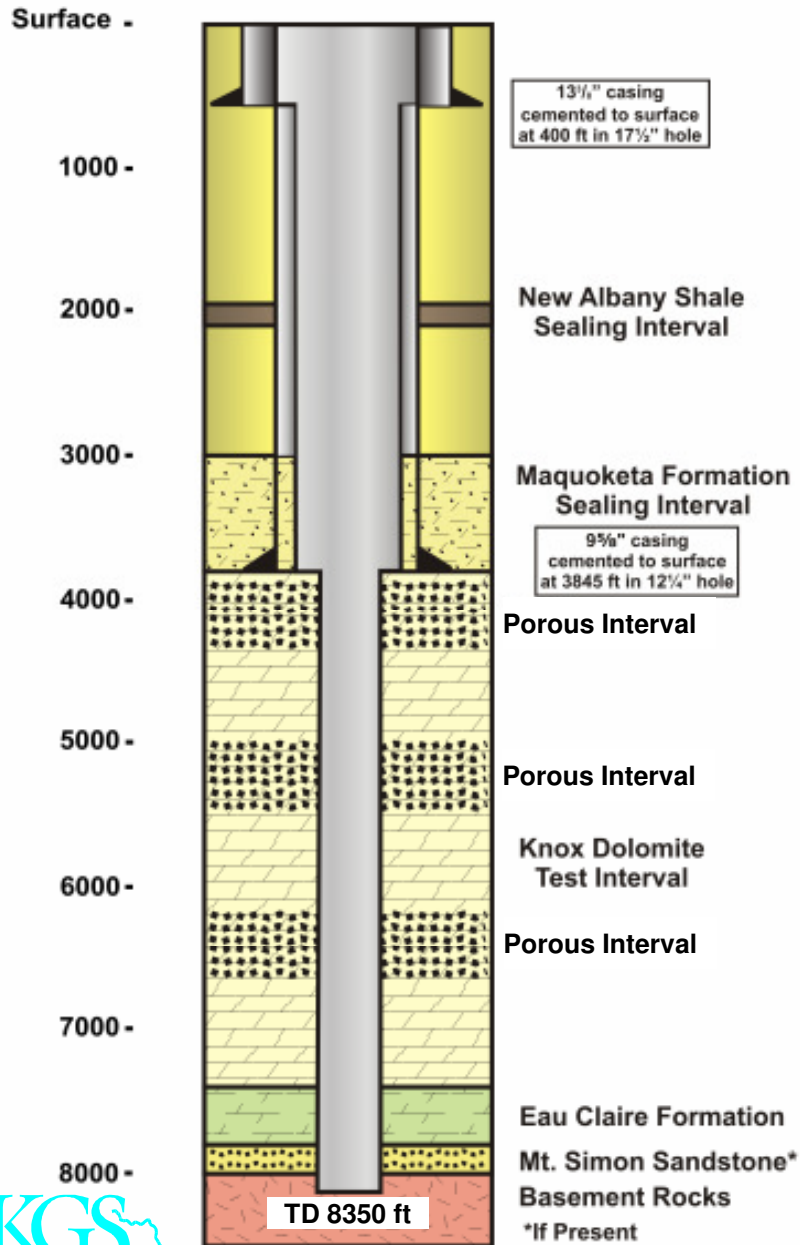






Generalized stratigraphic cross section of the Knox Group. Outside of the Rough Creek Graben porosity (red) is best developed in the B2-B4, B6, CR2, and lower CR 3 members.



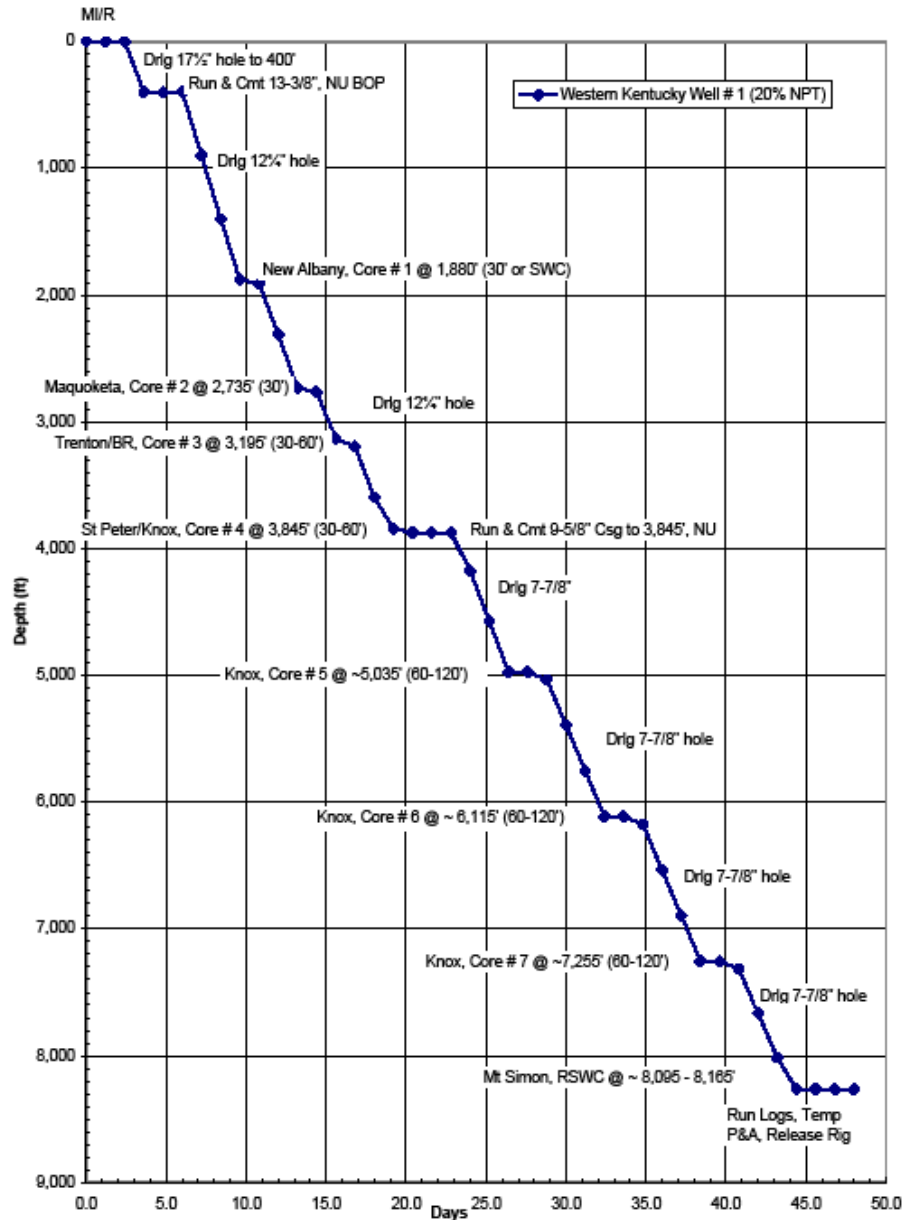


Drilling Program

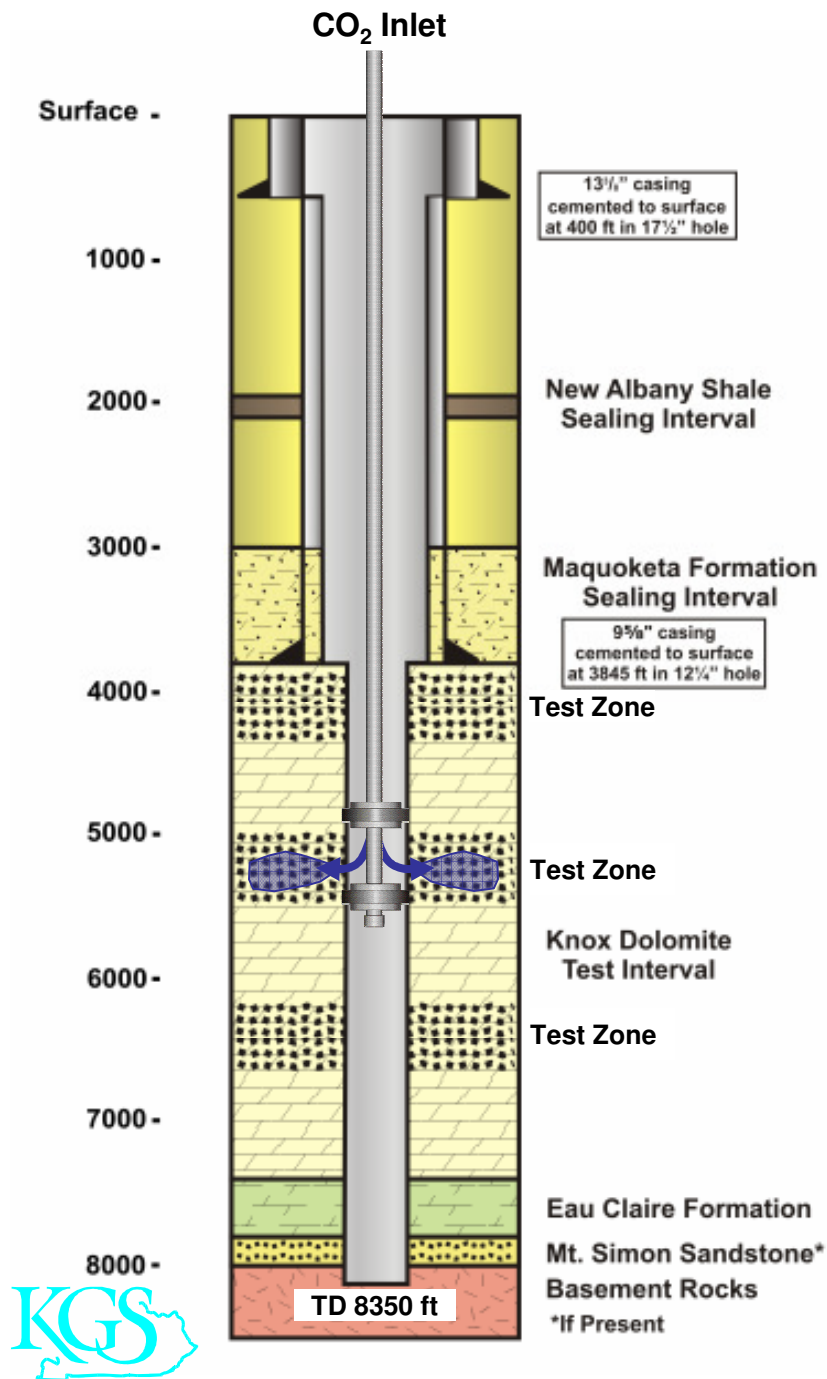
- Drill to 400 ft and cement casing to isolate groundwater and any shallow oil and gas zones
- Drill to 3845 ft and cement casing to ensure against any possible leakage to the surface during testing
- Drill to 8350 ft to gather geological, geophysical, and geochemical data to identify and aid the design and evaluation of the intervals to be tested

Drilling Program

KGS #1 Well



- Drilling to 8350 ft is expected to take ~45 days including time coring
- >300 ft of whole cores will be cut
 - New Albany Shale (30 ft)
 - Maquoketa Shale (30-60 ft)
 - Trenton/Black River (30-60 ft)
 - St Peter Sandstone/Knox Dolomite (60-120 ft)
 - Knox Dolomite (180-360 ft)
- Rotary sidewall cores will be cut in intervals not whole cored
 - New Albany Shale
 - Mt Simon Sandstone
- Extensive electric log program



Testing Program

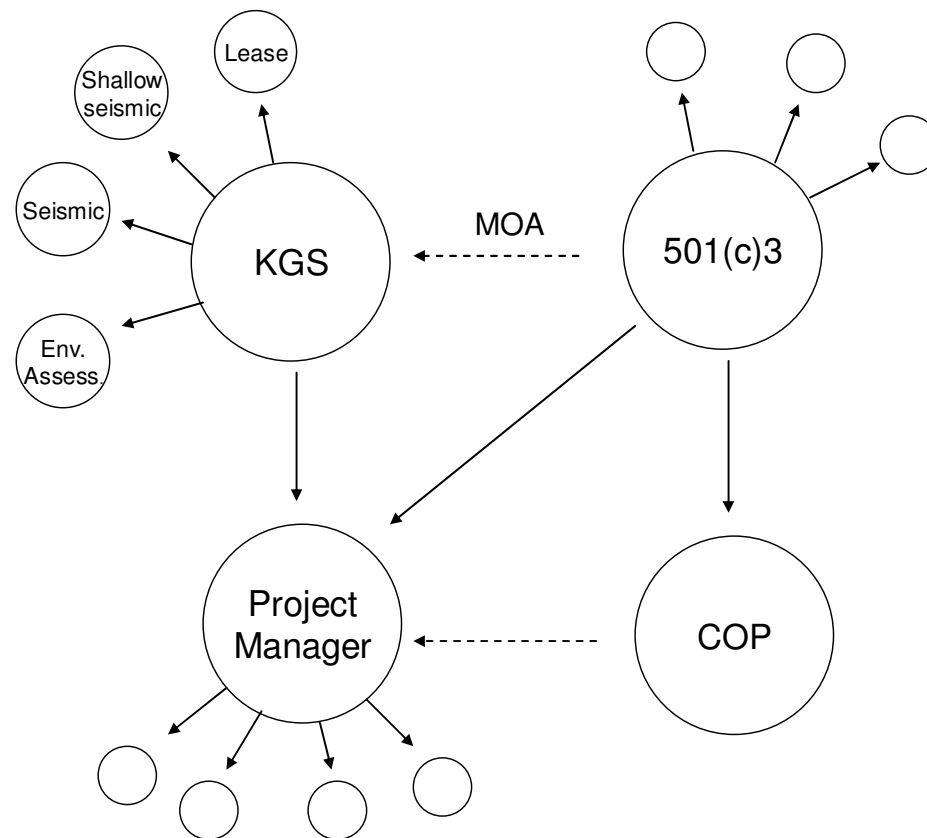
- Testing will proceed from the deepest interval to the shallowest below casing
- Test intervals will be isolated from deeper and shallower intervals
- All intervals will be first tested by injection of an artificial brine
- The most favorable interval will be tested by injection of a small volume of CO₂
- At the completion of testing the well will be plugged and abandoned to Kentucky and EPA standards

Project Status: Organization

- **Project agreements are in final legal review for execution**
 - 501(c)3 industry partners' foundation
 - Memorandum of Agreement between KGS and the foundation
 - Right of Way and Injection Test Agreement with the landowners
 - Data Sharing Agreement with the oil and gas leaseholder
- **Estimated project budget is ~\$7 Million**
- **KGS has discussed the project in public meetings with Hancock County officials and residents**



Project Management Structure



RELATIONSHIPS OF PARTNERS AND DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

(Dashed lines indicate oversight; solid lines indicate payment for services)



Project Status: Operations

- **Bids for services have been solicited, are under review, or have been awarded**
 - Title search (Paul L. Madden, Jr., Esq.)
 - Phase 1 environmental survey (GeoScience Consultants, Inc.)
 - Seismic acquisition (in review)
 - Project manager (Sandia Technologies, LLC)
- **Well design and testing program is under review by ConocoPhillips engineering and drilling staff in consultation with KGS and Sandia Technologies**
- **Wellsite construction evaluation is in progress by ConocoPhillips drilling staff**

KGS #1 Wellsite Vicinity

**Proposed
Wellsite**
(2.07 Ac)

**Proposed Well
KGS #1
TD 8350 ft**

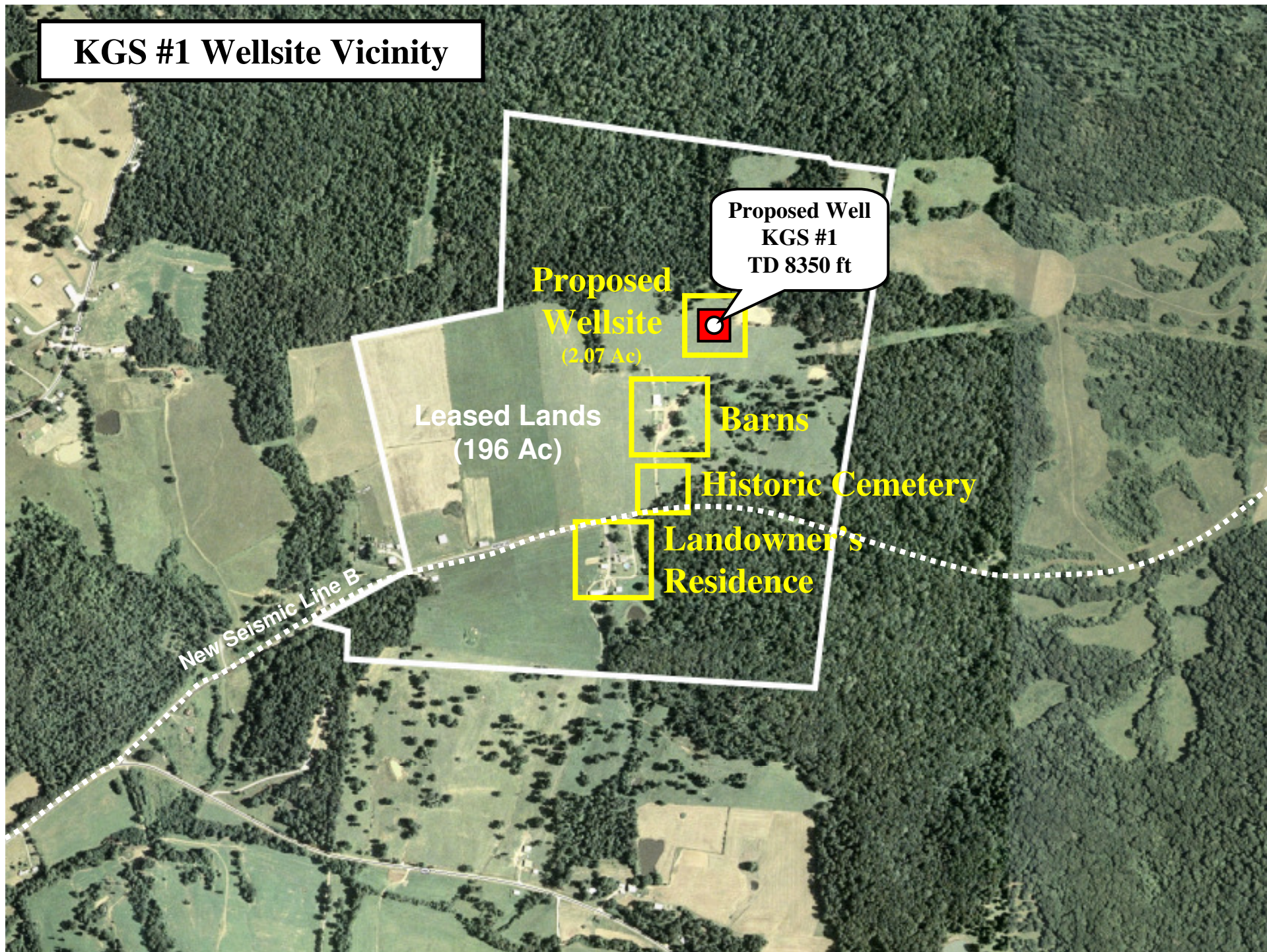
Leased Lands
(196 Ac)

Barns

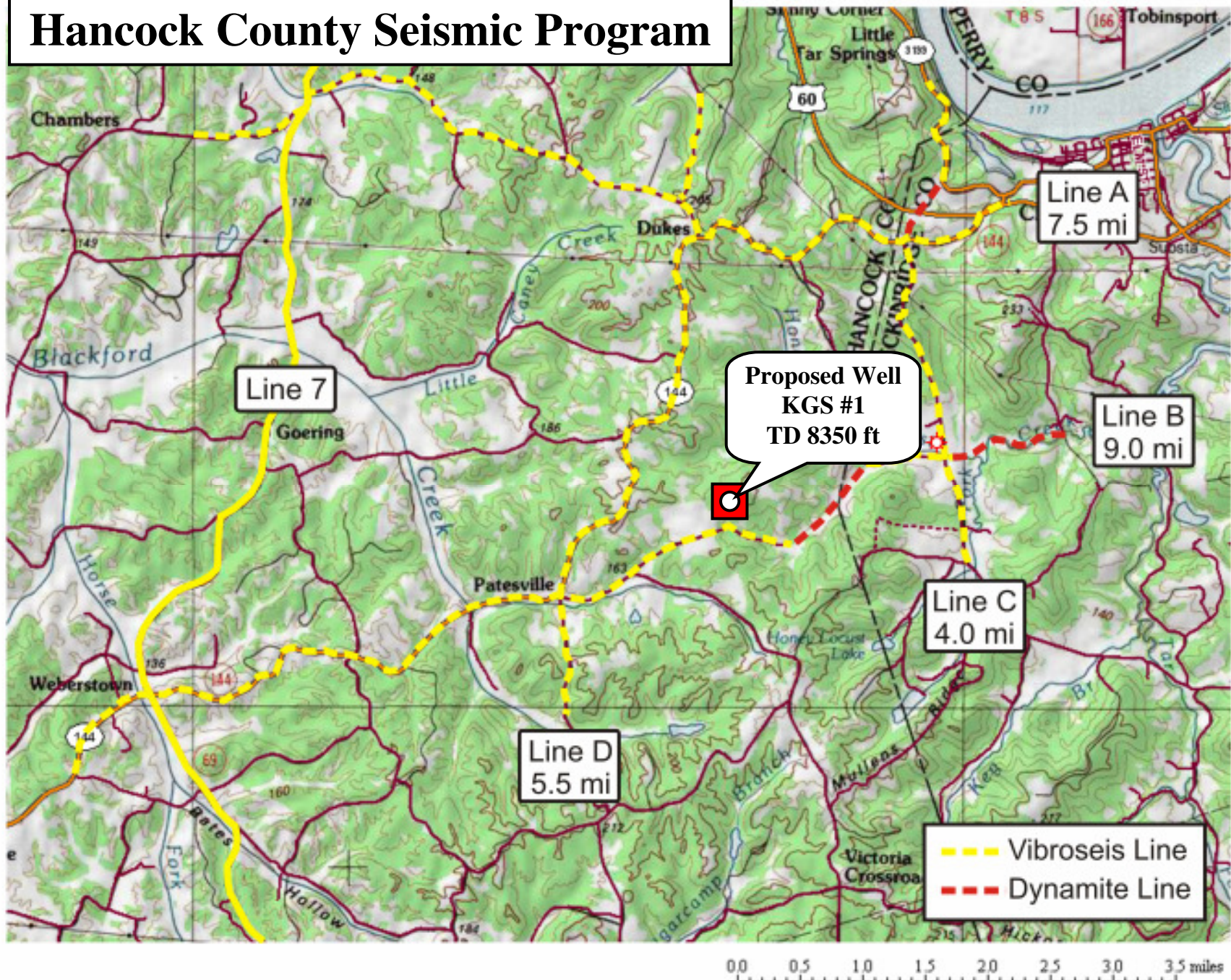
Historic Cemetery

**Landowner's
Residence**

New Seismic Line B



Hancock County Seismic Program



Western Kentucky Project Timeline

- **Characterize the background surface conditions for follow-on environmental monitoring**
 - Shallow seismic program at the wellsite to define karsting
 - Soil gas surveys of the area surrounding the wellsite
- **Acquire ~26 mi of new seismic lines in east-central Hancock County to characterize the subsurface structure**
- **Permit the well for CO₂ injection with EPA Region IV**
- **Drill an 8350 ft well to Precambrian basement rocks**
 - Collect subsurface reservoir characterization data for Knox Group dolomites and other reservoirs
 - Complete an extensive reservoir evaluation program of geologic and geochemical testing and petrophysical, geomechanical, and reservoir engineering modeling
- **Conduct an extensive program of fluid injection and pressure testing including both brine and CO₂**
- **Conduct long-term surface environmental monitoring**



Western Kentucky Project Timeline

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
------	------	------	------	------



Organization



Site Characterization



EPA Permitting



Drilling



Testing



Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring



Abandonment



Project Status: Review

- **The western Kentucky CO₂ storage demonstration project has progressed quickly**
 - A consortium of KGS and energy industry partners has been organized
 - The project funding vehicle has been established
 - A drillsite has been identified and lease terms negotiated with the landowner and oil and gas leaseholder
 - Initial contractor service bids are under review
 - Drillsite construction is being evaluated
- **Estimated commencement of operations is during the 4th Quarter of 2008 with well testing, reservoir evaluation, and final reports completed by yearend 2009**
- **Surface monitoring will continue through year-end 2012 until the abandonment of the well and dissolution of the consortium**



Acknowledgements

This research is being supported by a grant from the Commonwealth of Kentucky with additional contributions by the Energy and Environment Cabinet and the University of Kentucky, and a consortium of more than twenty industry partners.

Principal contributors include:

Western Kentucky Carbon Storage Foundation

ConocoPhillips Company

Peabody Energy

E.ON US

GEO Consultants, LLC

Schlumberger Carbon Services

Smith Management Company

Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs, LLP

