

A Regional Flow Model for the Weyburn CO2 Storage Site

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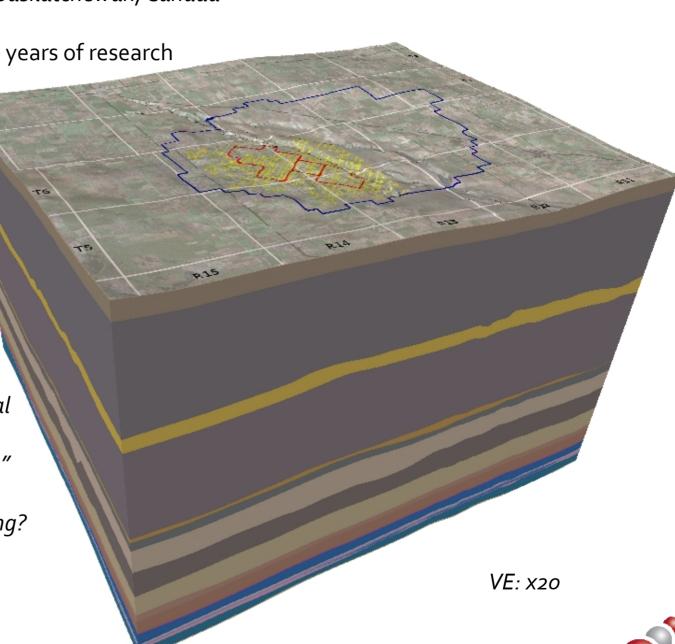
A Regional Flow Model...

The Weyburn storage site, SW Saskatchewan, Canada

- To date: 17 Mt of CO2 and 10 years of research
- Planned: 35 Mt by 2035
- Storage at 1.4 km depth
- Four overlying aquifers
- Model area: 40x50 km²
- Thousands of wells

Model aim: "Assess the potential behavior of migrating CO2 in the event of a caprock breach"

... where does it go if it gets going?



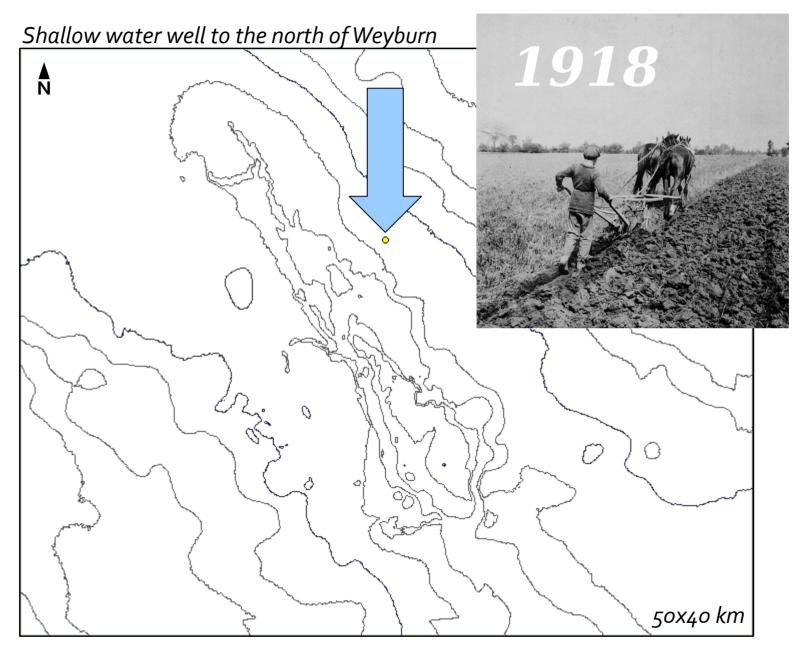
A Regional Flow Model...

1. Build a well database: oil producers, water and CO2 injectors

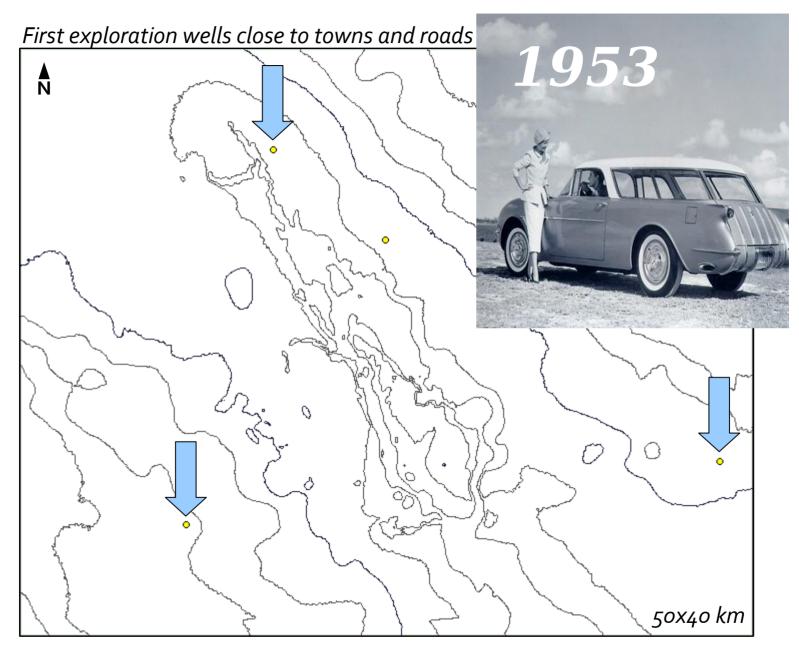


Weyburn oil producer, 2009

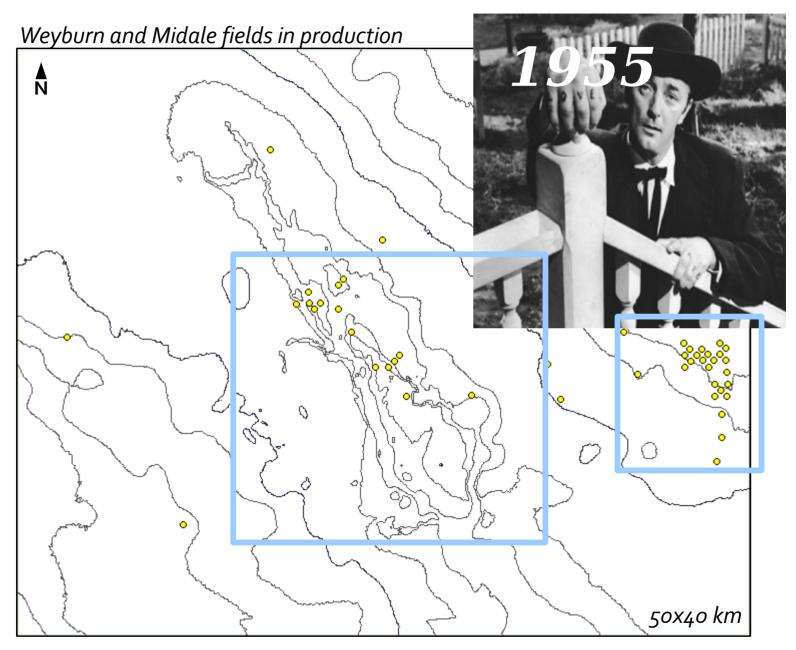




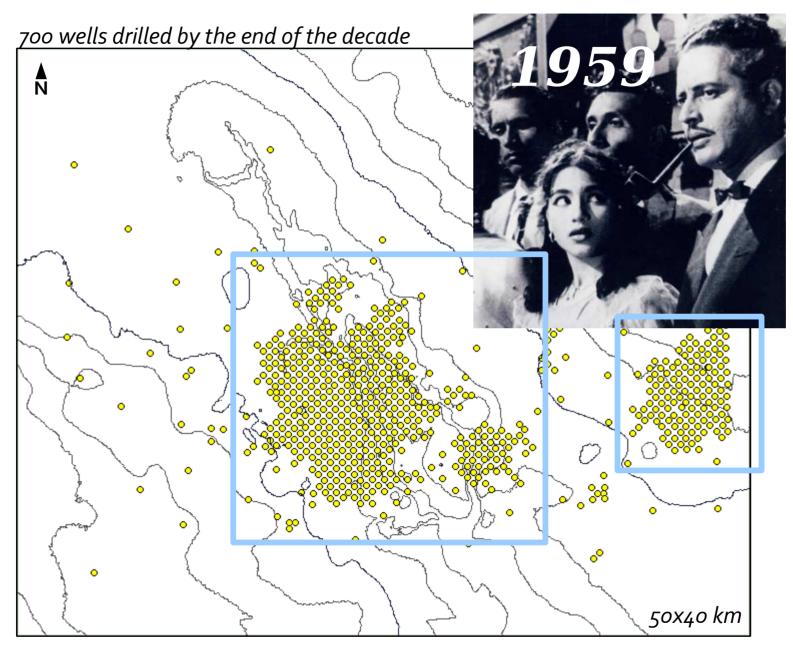




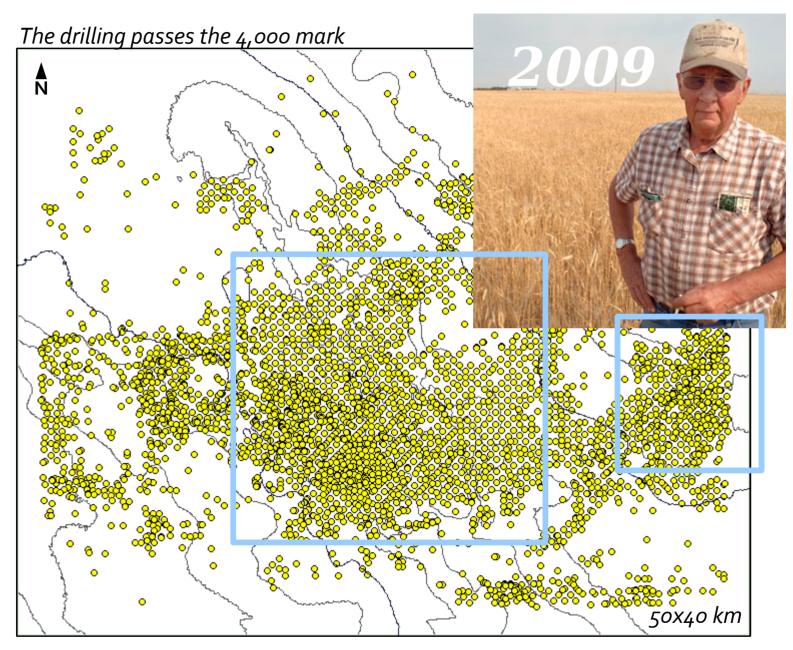




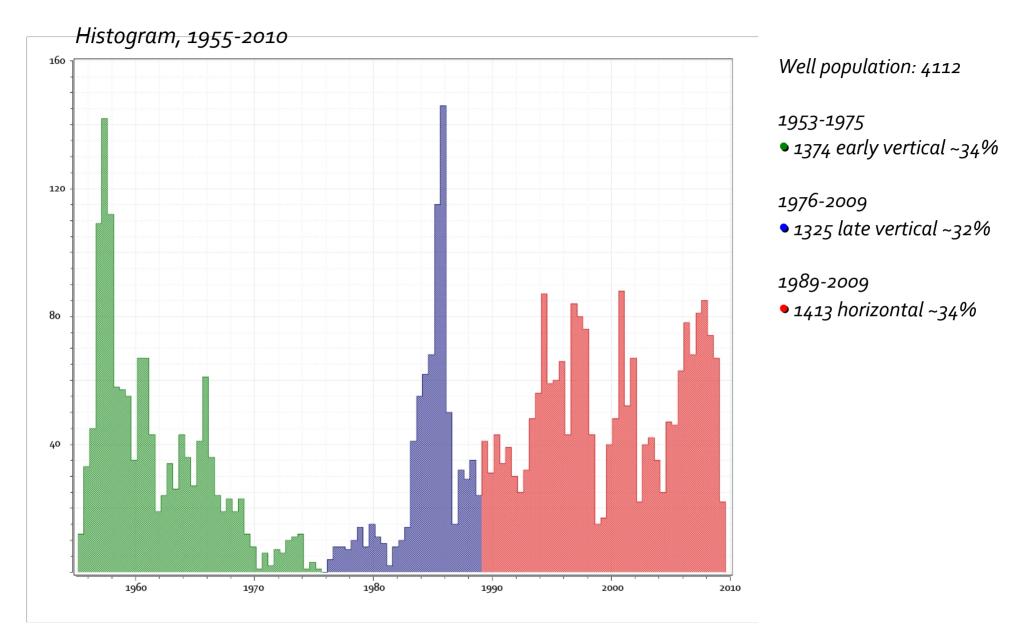






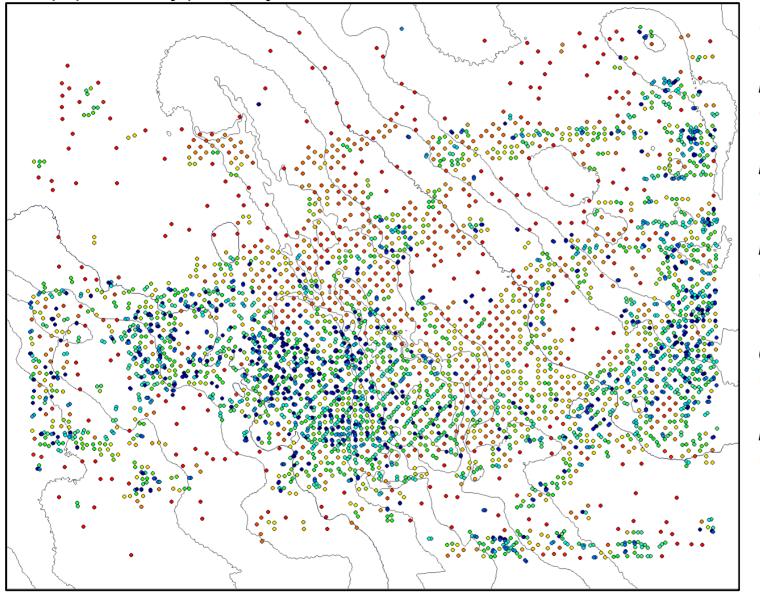








Well population by proximity



Well population: 4112

Low Proximity:

• More than 600 m: ~5%

Mean Proximity:

• Average for wells: 275 m

High Proximity:

• Less than 25 m: ~5%

Optimal mesh resolution:

25 x 25 m²

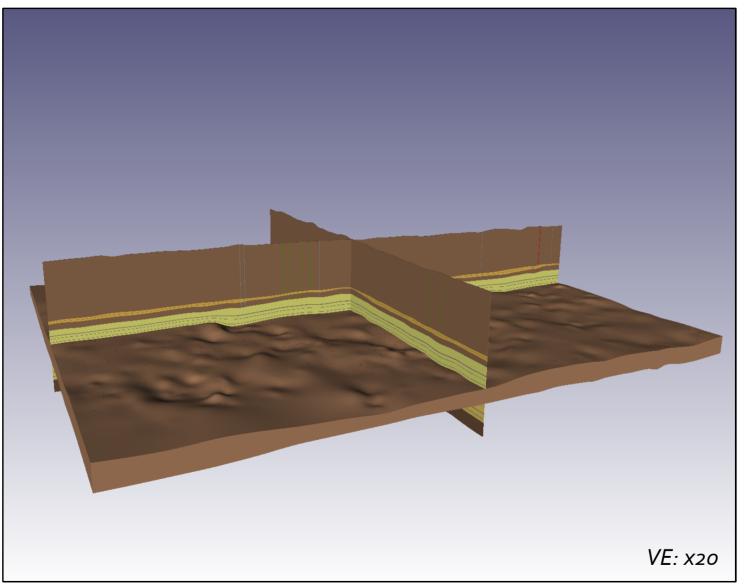
Mesh size:

• 22 million grid cells



Regional Flow Model

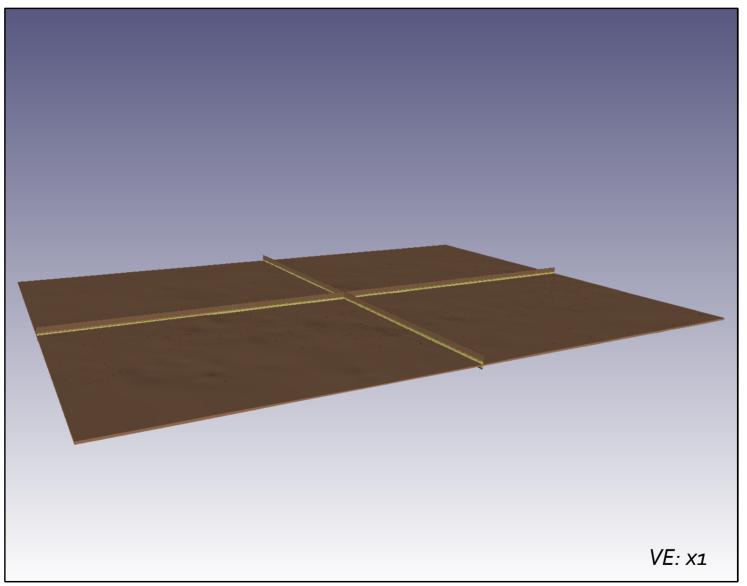
Mesh: 22 million elements





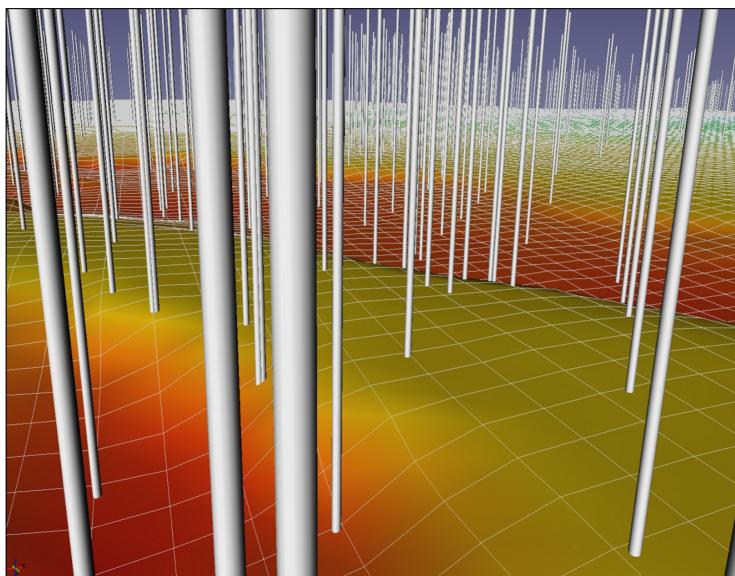
Regional Flow Model

Mesh: 22 million elements





Regional Flow Model

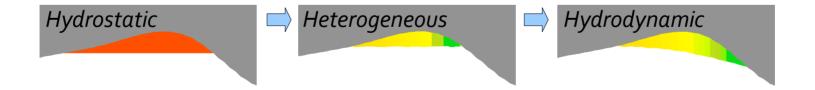


Mesh: 22 million elements (4,112 wells within a region of 2,000 km²)



4112 regional wells grouped by age and type 4 regional aquifers with low relief and gentle dip to south

Migration pathways and juxtaposition of pools with wells, risked for potential breach associated with well path

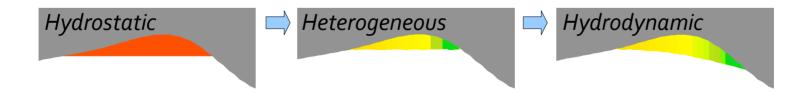




4112 regional wells grouped by age and type 4 regional aquifers with low relief and gentle dip to south

Migration pathways and juxtaposition of pools with wells, risked for potential breach associated with well path

Under hydrostatic conditions?



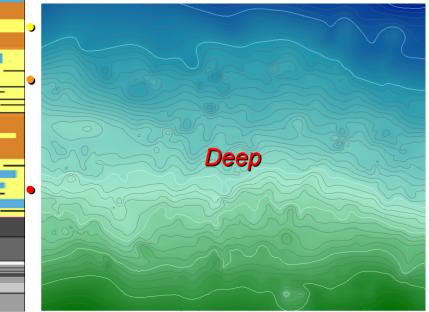


Fill-Spill Analysis

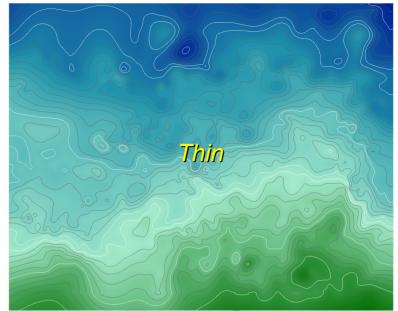
• Belly River Formation (55 m thick)



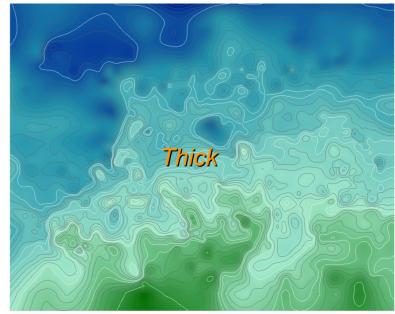
• Jurassic Formation (122 m thick)



• Newcastle Formation (22 m thick)



• Mannville Formation (123 m thick)

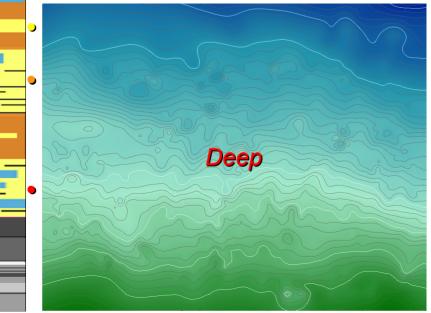


Fill-Spill Analysis

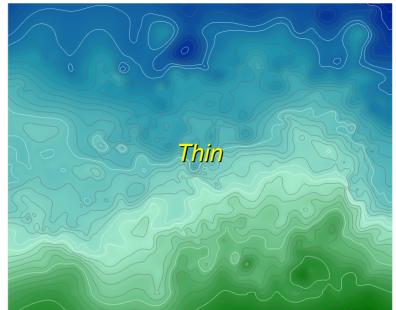
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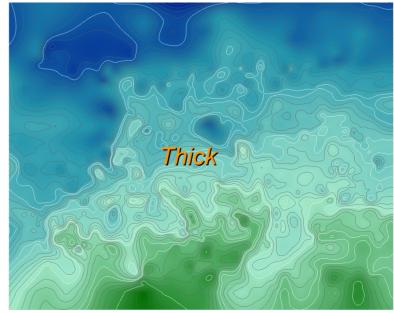
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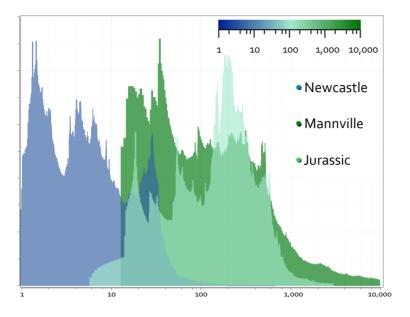


Mannville Formation (123 m thick)

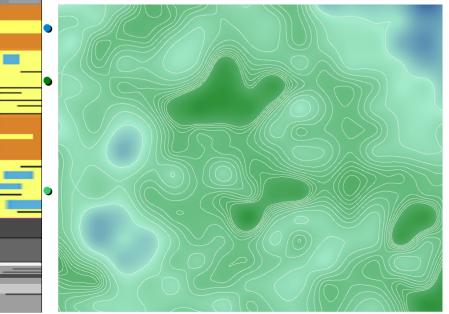


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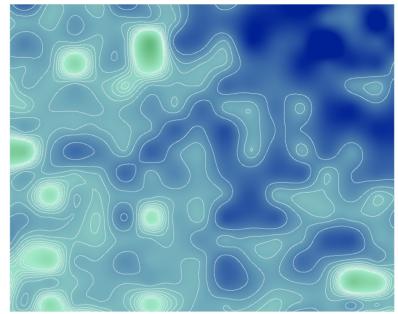
Aquifer permeabilities



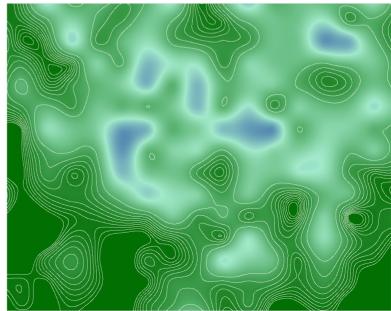
• Jurassic: 100-1,000 mD



• Newcastle: 10-100 mD

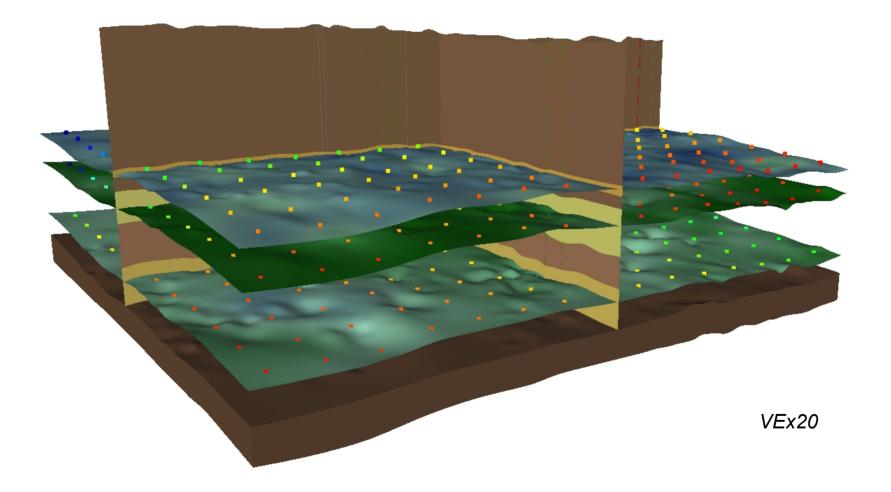


• Mannville: 1-10 D



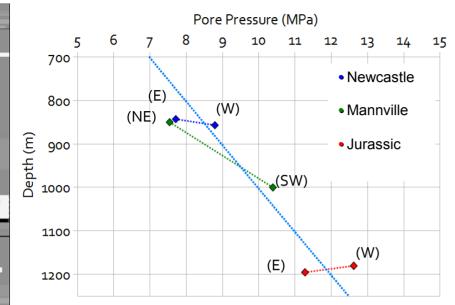


Pressure seeding the mesh: 540 points (13.5 to 7.5 MPa)

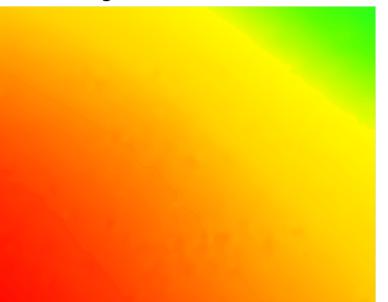




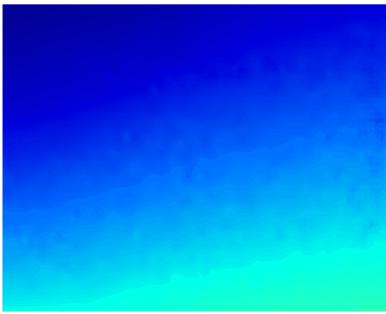
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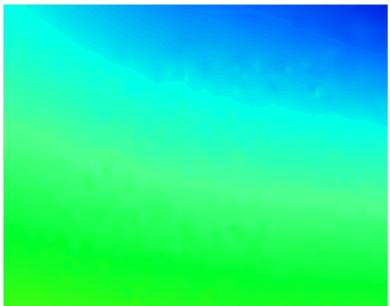
• Jurassic: 13 to 10 MPa



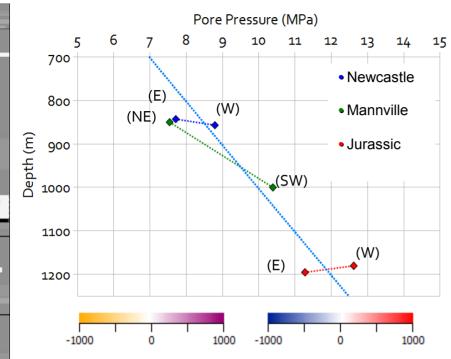
• Newcastle: 9 to 7 MPa



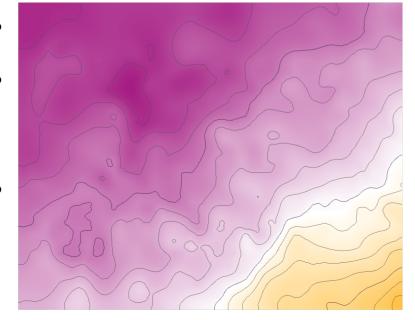
• Mannville: 11 to 8 MPa



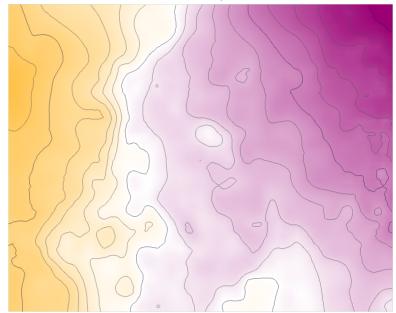




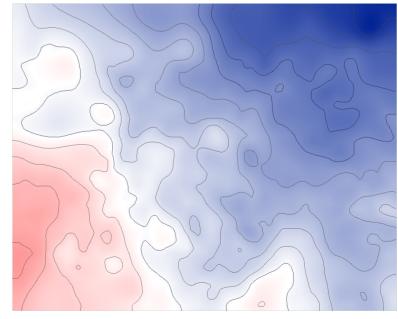
• Jurassic: rel. overpressure (±1 MPa)

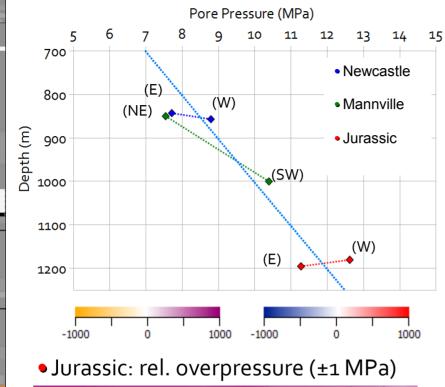


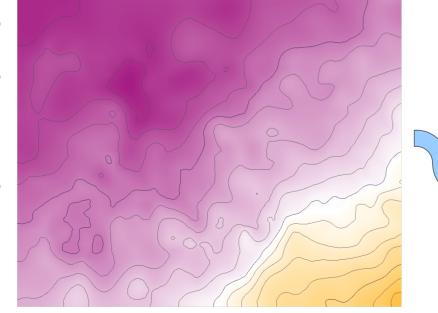
• Newcastle: rel. overpressure (±1 MPa)



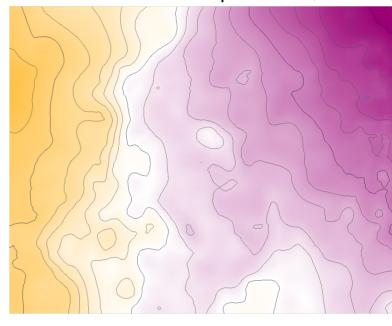
• Mannville: overpressure (±1 MPa)







• Newcastle: rel. overpressure (±1 MPa)



• Mannville: overpressure (±1 MPa)



Migration Scenarios

Well Properties

- Scenario 1: 1 micron fractures (50 μD)
- Scenario 2: 3 micron fractures (0.5 mD)
- Scenario 3: 8 micron fractures (5 mD)

Model Questions

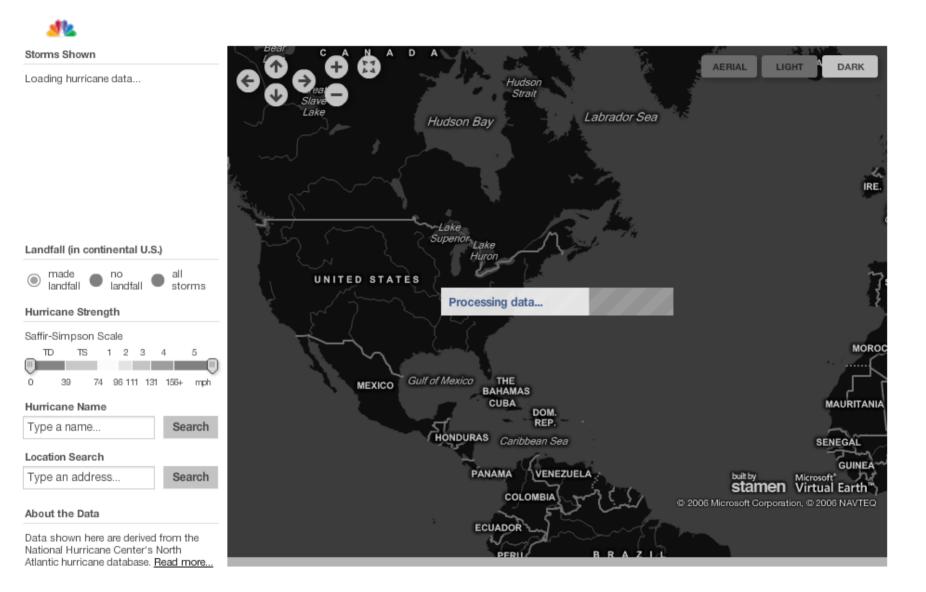
- 1) What is the secondary storage potential above the site?
- 2) Which wells are in possible breach locations?
- 3) Under what conditions will these well pathways breach?

Model Results

• Stochastic analysis across the range of behavior to establish a general pattern



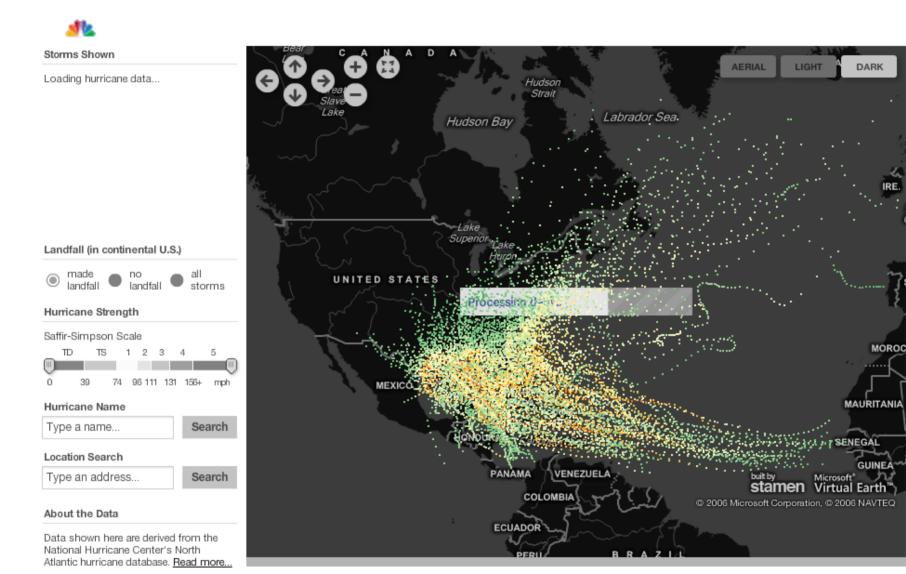
Weather Analogy...



Link | Share



Weather Analogy...



Link | Share



Storms Shown

284 storms that occurred between 1851 and 2010 reached a maximum wind speed between 0 and 196 mph and made landfall in either Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabarna, Mississippi, Louisiana or Texas.

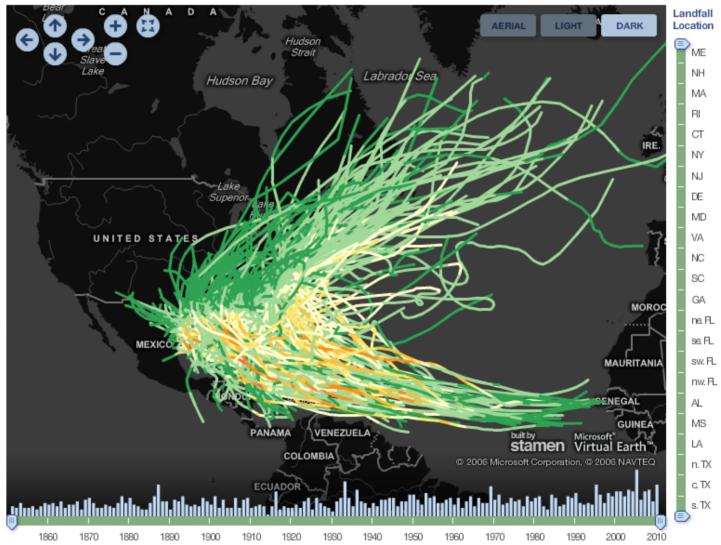




Search

About the Data

Data shown here are derived from the National Hurricane Center's North Atlantic hurricane database. <u>Read more...</u>



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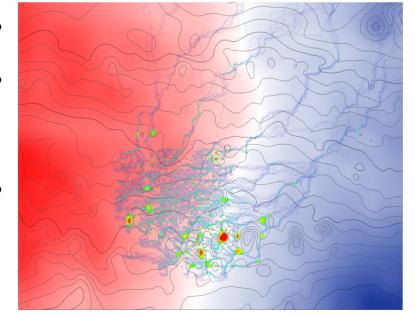
First scenario: 1 micron fractures

Containment: Jurassic aquifer

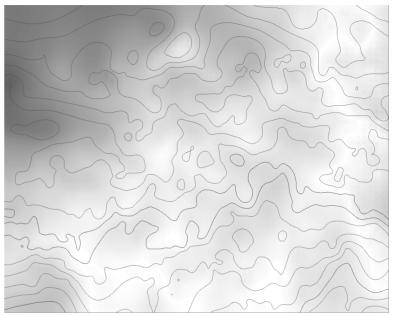
Newcastle:	
Mannville:	
lurassic:	1.4 Mt
Namata	

Newcastie	
Mannville	
Jurassic	20 largest pools: 1.3 Mt

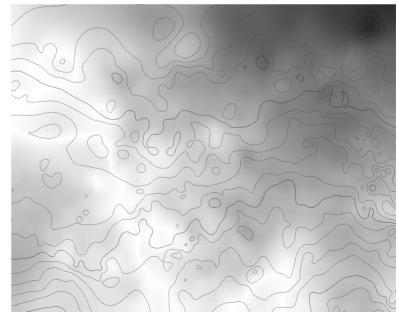
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Newcastle



Mannville





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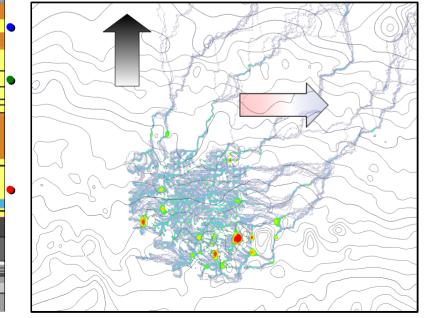
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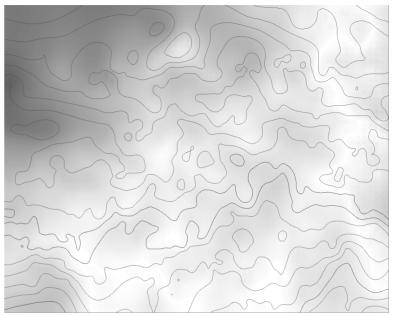
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Mannville:	
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Newcastle	

Mannville ---Jurassic 20 largest pools: 1.3 Mt

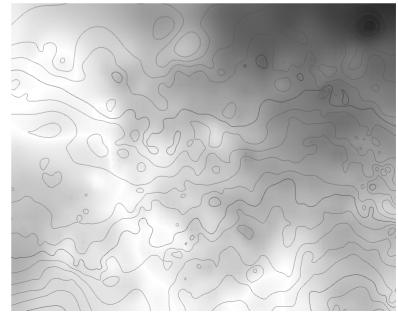
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Newcastle

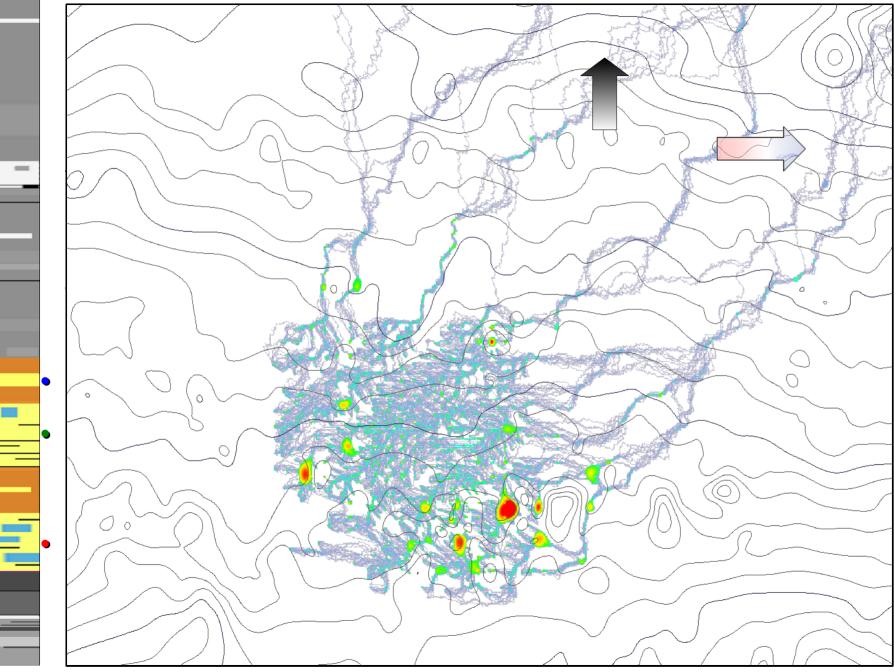


Mannville





First scenario: 1 micron fractures





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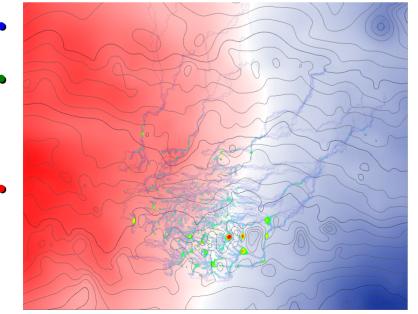
Second scenario: 3 micron fractures

Containment: Jurassic and Mannville

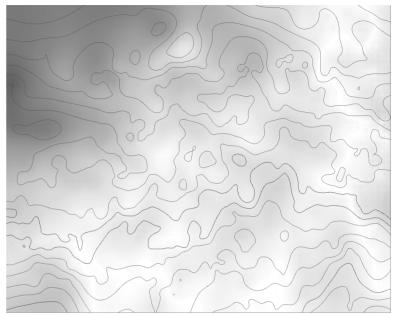
2.2 Mt
o.4 Mt

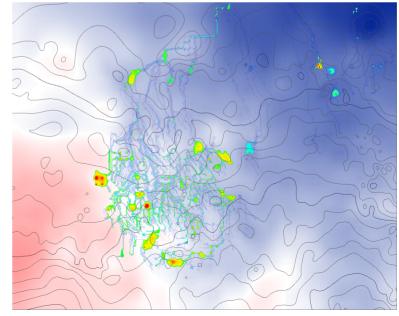
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• Jurassic: small pools, breach locally



• Newcastle





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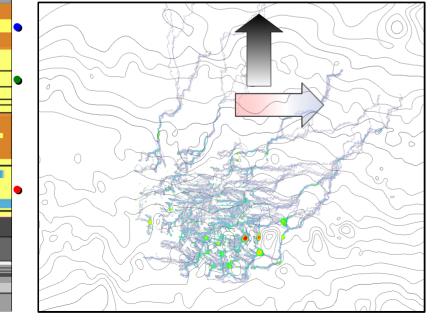
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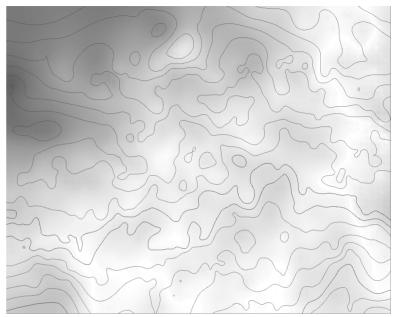
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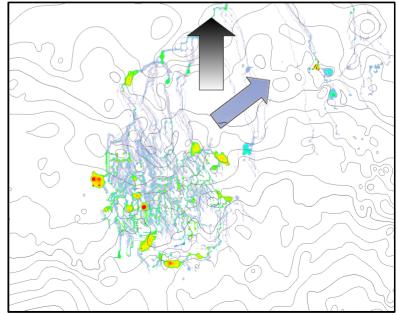
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Newcastle







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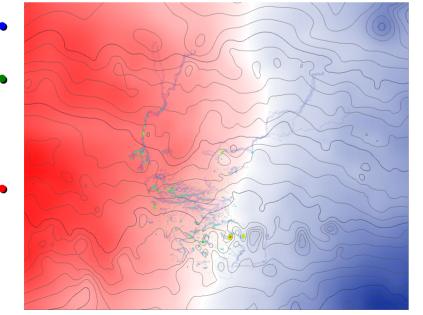
Third scenario: 8 micron fractures

Breach: Colorado, 75 wells

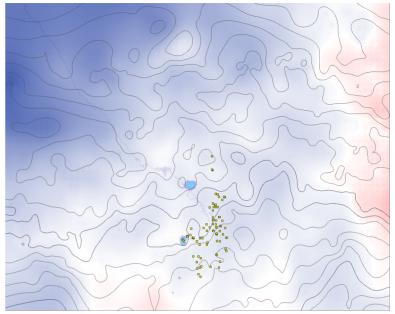
Newcastle: 60 kt Mannville: 2.4 Mt Jurassic: 340 kt

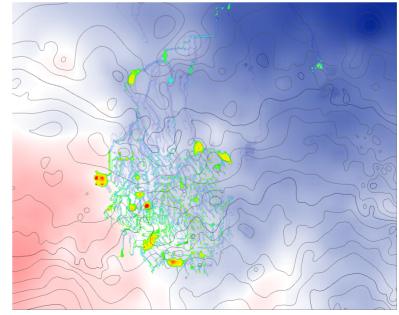
Newcastle: 2 small pools, 60 kt Mannville: 19 of 20 largest pools, 1.7 Mt Jurassic: 18th largest pool, 59 kt

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• Newcastle: 2 pools, 75 wells breach







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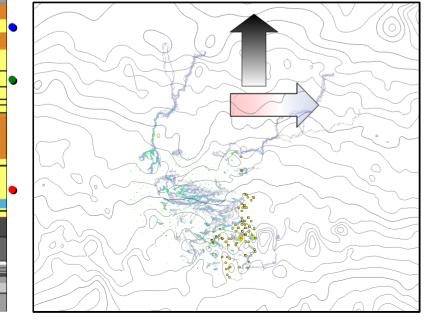
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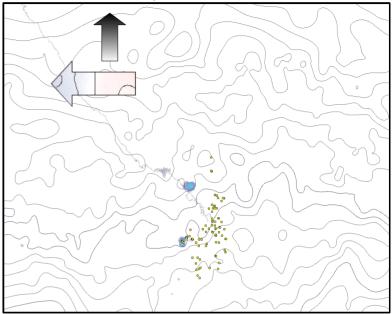
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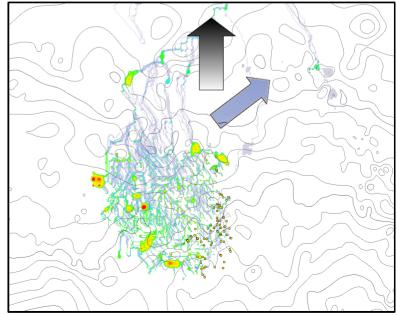
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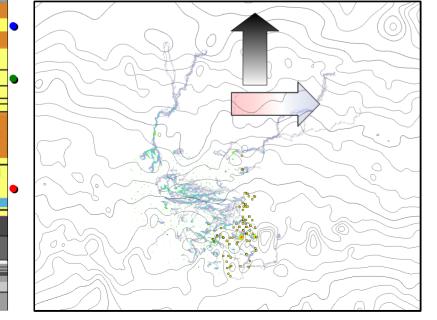
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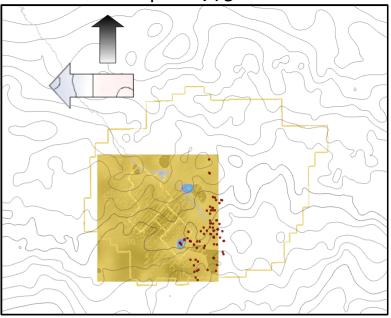
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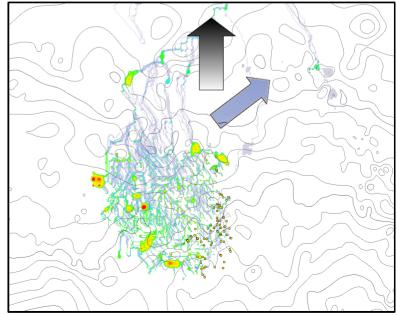
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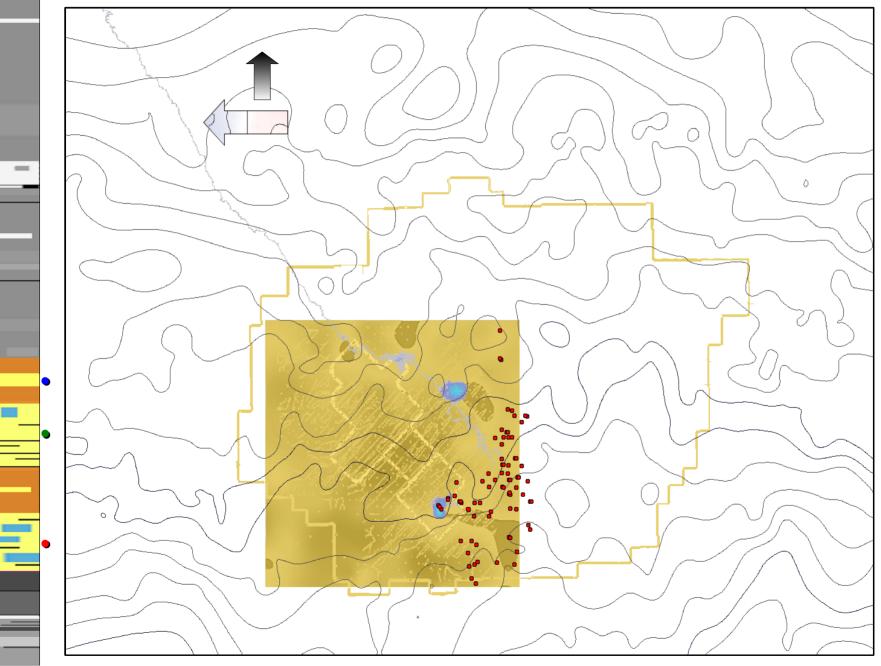
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Third scenario: 8 micron fractures





Model Conclusions

1) What is the secondary storage potential above the site?

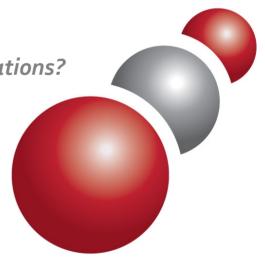
• In the megatonne range: around 1.5 to 3 Mt for large pools, depending on the scenario

2) Which wells are in possible breach locations?

• 75 wells identified: clustered on eastern edge of the CO2 storage area

3) Under what conditions might CO2 move into shallower formations?

- Critical range: 1 to 10 micron fractures (10 μ D to 10 mD)
- 1 micron fractures spill NE (Jurassic aquifer only)
- 3 micron fractures spill NE (Jurassic) and NNE (Mannville)
- 8 micron fractures breach the Newcastle seal





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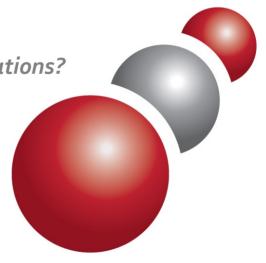
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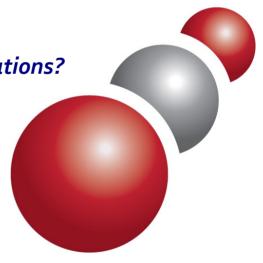
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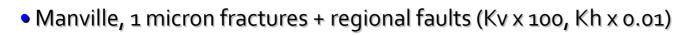
Spider's web ~5 microns





Faulted Scenario

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Faulted Scenario

