

Carbon Capture and Storage: the QUEST Project*

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Abstract

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) has been identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) as a technology that will play a crucial role in reducing CO₂ emissions to the atmosphere. In Canada, Shell, on behalf of the Athabasca Oil Sands Project venture (Shell Canada Energy, Chevron Canada Limited, Marathon Oil Canada Corporation), announced in September 2012 that it was proceeding to construct the Quest Carbon Capture and Storage project. QUEST will capture more than one million tonnes of CO₂ per year from the Scotford oil sands bitumen Upgrader located near Edmonton, Alberta, reducing the direct CO₂ emissions from the Upgrader by up to 35%. The captured CO₂ will be injected into the Basal Cambrian Sandstone, a deep saline aquifer located at a depth of about 2 km below ground surface, over a potential time period of 25 years. Quest is the first large-scale commercial application of carbon capture and storage technology at an oil sands operation. An important part of the QUEST project is its Measurement, Monitoring and Verification (MMV) plan to demonstrate containment and conformance of the injected CO₂. The aim of this presentation is to provide an overview of the QUEST project with a focus on Site Selection and characterization and Measurement Monitoring and Verification plan to address containment and conformance of the injected CO₂.

References Cited

Bachu, S., M. Brulotte, M. Brobe, and S. Stewart, 2000, Suitability of the Alberta subsurface for carbon-dioxide sequestration in geological media: Earth Sciences Report, Alberta Research Council, Edmonton, AB, Canada, 86 p.

Meijer Drees, N.C., 1994, Devonian Elk Point Group of the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin: in Geological Atlas of the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, G.D. Mossop and I. Shetsen (comp.), Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists and Alberta Research Council, Accessed December, 2012, http://www.ag.s.gov.ab.ca/publications/wcsb_atlas/atlas.html



CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE: THE QUEST PROJECT

AAPG

Annual Convention & Exhibition

June 2016



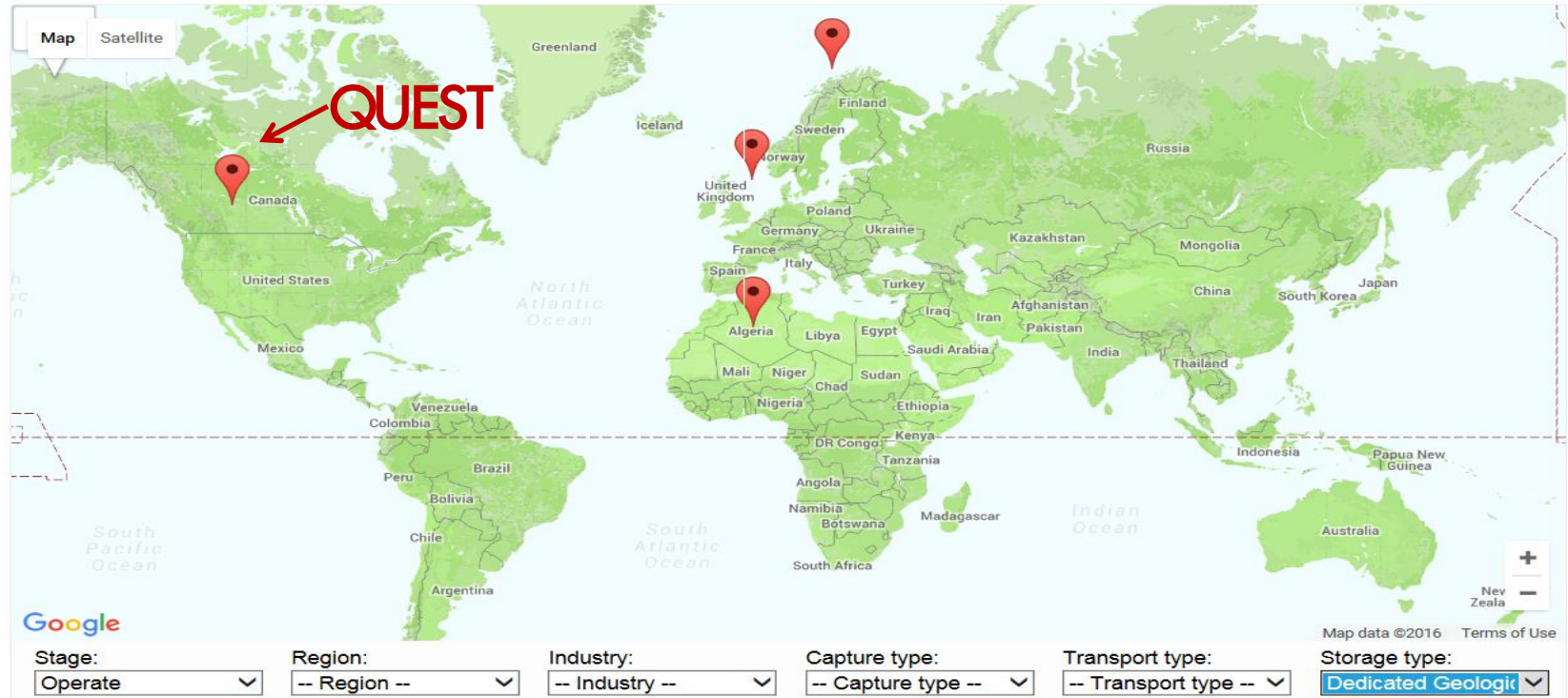
Luc Rock & Simon O'Brien



CCS – CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE

Large Scale Projects around the world (dedicated geological storage)

(source: Global CCS Institute, <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/projects/large-scale-ccs-projects>)



QUEST - LOCATION



- Capture plant located in Fort Saskatchewan, approx 50 km N.E. of Edmonton

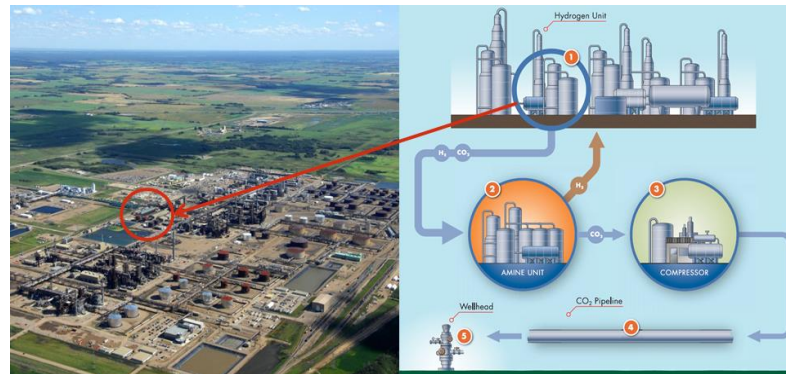
AGENDA

1. Quest overview
2. Site selection & characterization
3. Measurement, Monitoring and Verification (MMV) plan
4. Current Status



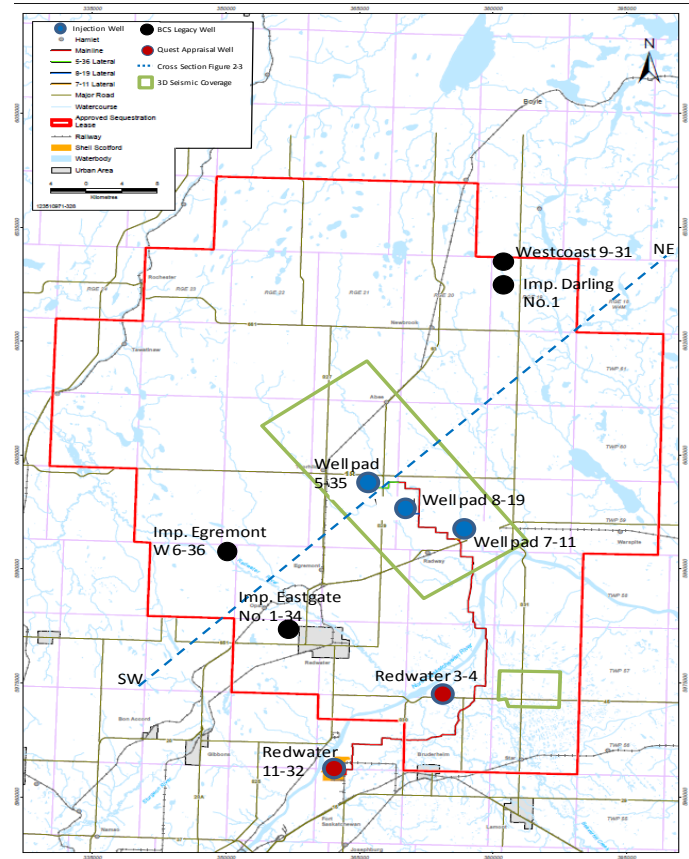
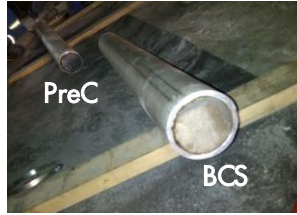
OVERVIEW

- **Joint Venture** among Shell (60%); Chevron (20%); and Marathon (20%)
- Quest CCS Project - **fully integrated** CCS (capture, transport, storage, monitoring)
- **One million tonnes CO₂ per year** capacity for 25 years
- **1/3 reduction** of Upgrader CO₂ emissions
 - equiv. to emissions from **250,000 cars** (per year)
- Project **Approval – Sept 2012**
- **Commercial** operation achieved – **Sept 2015**



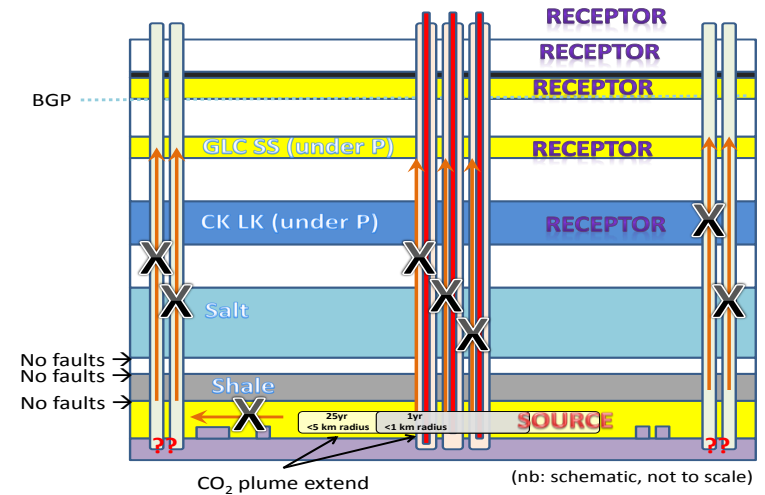
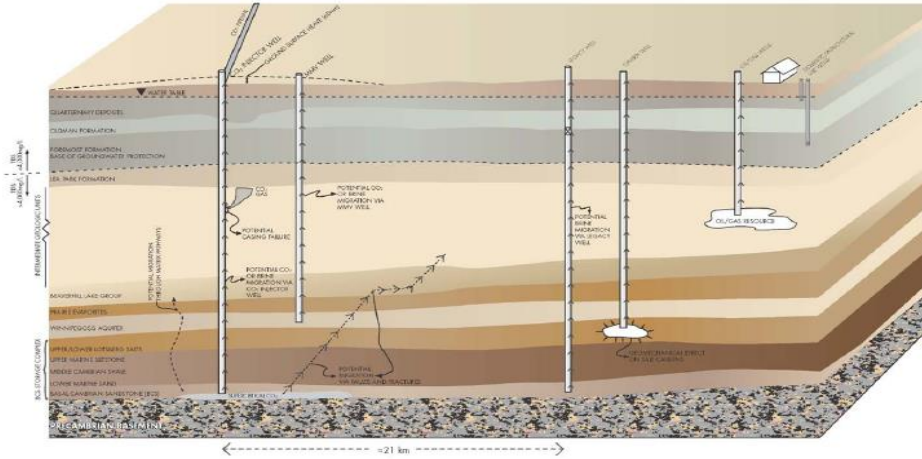
OVERVIEW

- Well infrastructure
 - 2 appraisal wells
 - (~ 2 km MD)
 - 3 injection wells
 - (~ 2 km MD)
 - 3 deep monitoring wells
 - (~ 1.7 km MD)
 - 9 groundwater monitoring wells
 - (< 0.2 km MD)



SITE SELECTION & CHARACTERIZATION

■ CSM - Risks to containment



SITE SEL

■ CCS - Criteria

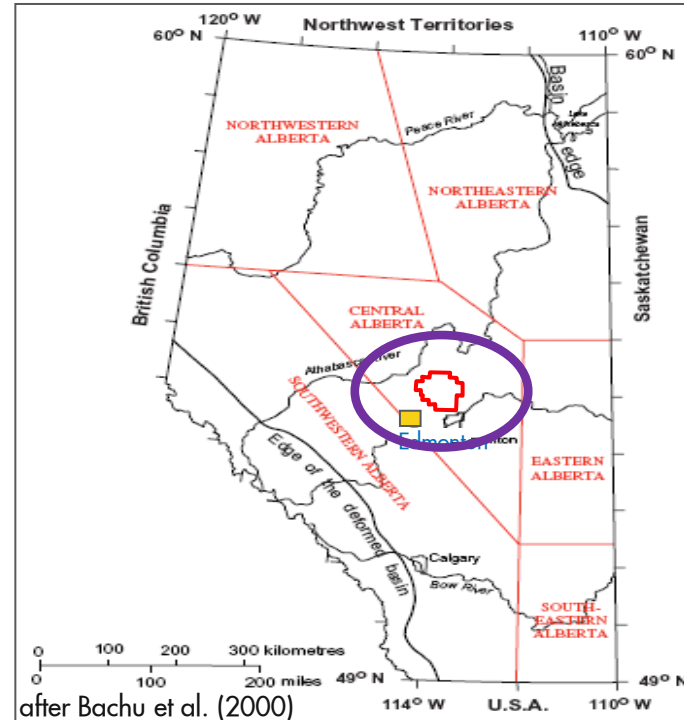
after IEA Greenhouse
Gas R&D Programme
(IEA GHG), "CCS Site
Characterisation
Criteria", 2009/10, July
2009.

Criterion Level	No.	CO2 Storage Property or Attribute		
		Criterion	Eliminate or Unfavourable	Preferred or favourable
Critical	1	Reservoir Seal Pairs , extensive and competent barrier to vertical flow	Poor discontinuous, faulted and/or breached	Intermediate and excellent, many pairs (multi-layered system)
	2	Pressure regime	Overpressure, pressure gradients greater than 14kPa/m	Pressure gradients less than 12 kPa/m
	3	Monitoring potential	Absent	Present
	4	Affecting protected groundwater quality	Yes	No
Essential	5	Seismicity	High	Moderate or less
	6	Faulting & fracturing	Extensive	Limited to moderate
	7	Hydrogeology	Short flow systems or compaction flow. Saline aquifers in communication with protected groundwater aquifers	Intermediate and regional scale flow
Desirable	8	Depth	<750-800m	> 800m
	9	Located within fold belts	yes	No
	10	Adverse diagenesis	Significant	Low to moderate
	11	Geothermal regime	Gradients >35 degC/km and/or high surface temperature	Gradients <35 degC/km and low surface temperature
	12	Temperature	<35 deg C	>35 deg C
	13	Pressure	< 7.5 Mpa	> 7.5 Mpa
	14	Thickness	< 20m	> 20m
	15	Porosity	< 10%	> 10%
	16	Permeability	< 20mD	> 20mD
	17	Caprock thickness	< 10m	> 10m
	18	Well Density	High	Low to moderate

SITE SELECTION & CHARACTERIZATION

■ Ranking parameters

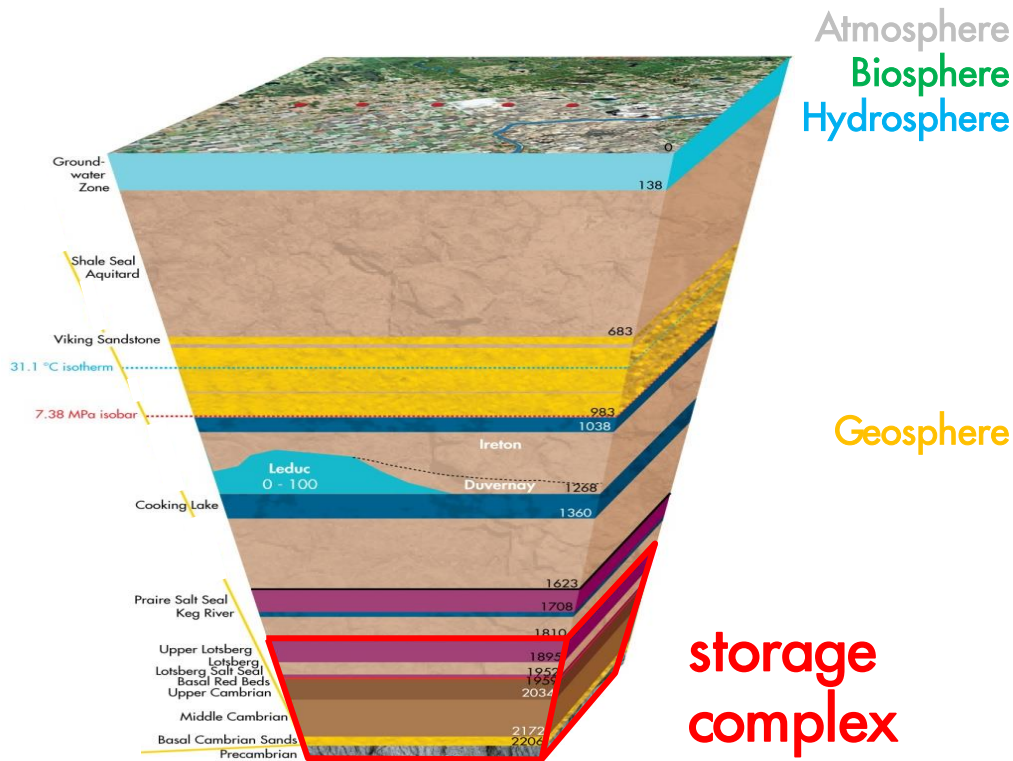
- Capacity
- Injectivity
- Containment



Central Alberta “Extremely Suitable”
for CO₂ sequestration

SITE SELECTION & CHARACTERIZATION

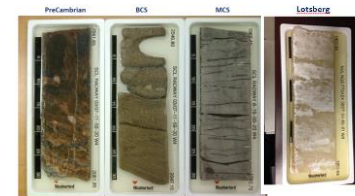
- Target reservoir – BCS: deep saline aquifer (~ 2km below ground)



BCS Storage Complex	Period		Formation	Formation	
	Devonian	Lower	Lotsberg	Upper Lotsberg Salt	
				Devonian Mudstones	
			Lower Lotsberg Salt		
			Basal Red Beds		
	Silurian			Absent	
	Ordovician				
	Cambrian	U	Deadwood	Upper Marine Silts (UMS)	
				Middle Cambrian Shale (MCS)	
		M	Earlie	Lower Marine Sands (UMS)	
			Basal SST	Basal Cambrian Sands (BCS)	
	L				
Precambrian			Not Deposited		
			Cratonic Basement		

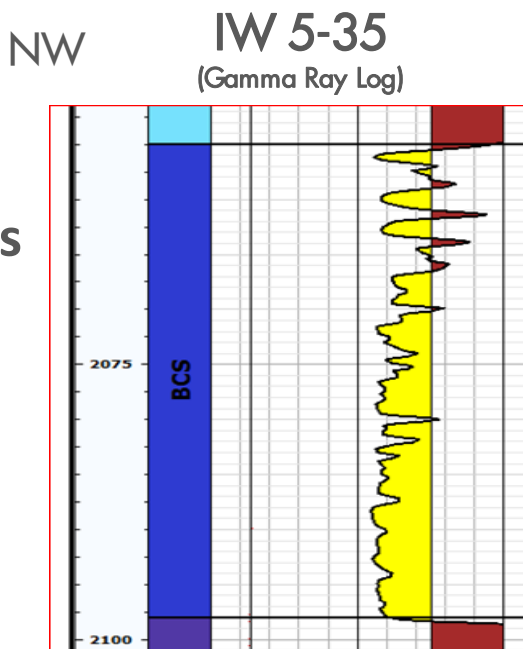
target – reservoir

seals

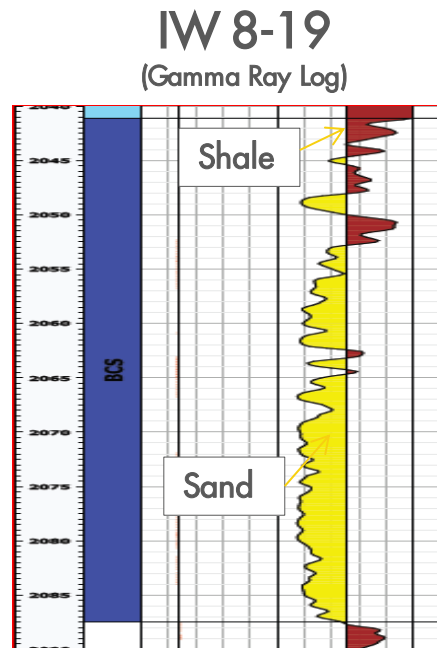


SITE SELECTION & CHARACTERIZATION

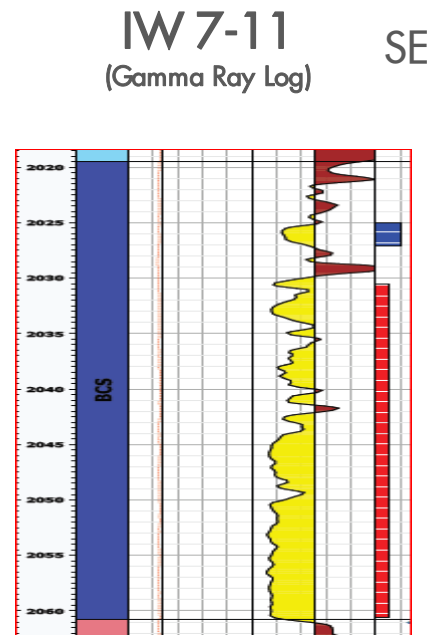
■ Target reservoir characteristics



Net Sand - 42m
Porosity - 16 %



Net Sand - 39m
Porosity - 17 %

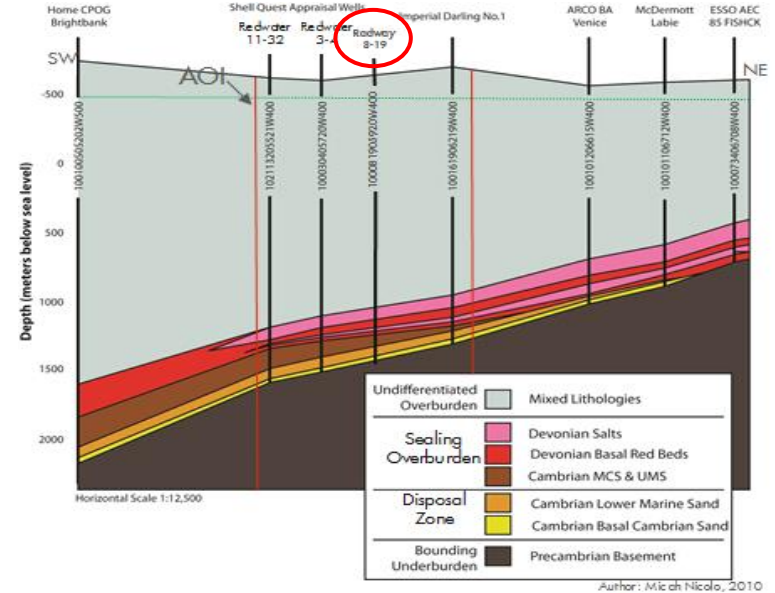
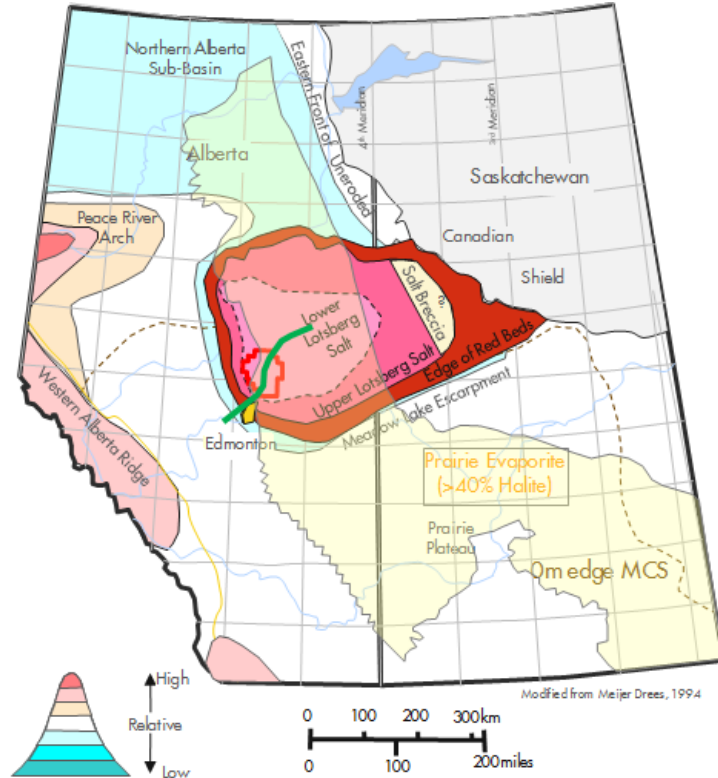


Net Sand - 38m
Porosity - 17 %

Nb: based on Vsh cut off = 0.35 and Porosity Cut Off = 0.1

SITE SELECTION & CHARACTERIZATION

Seals characteristics



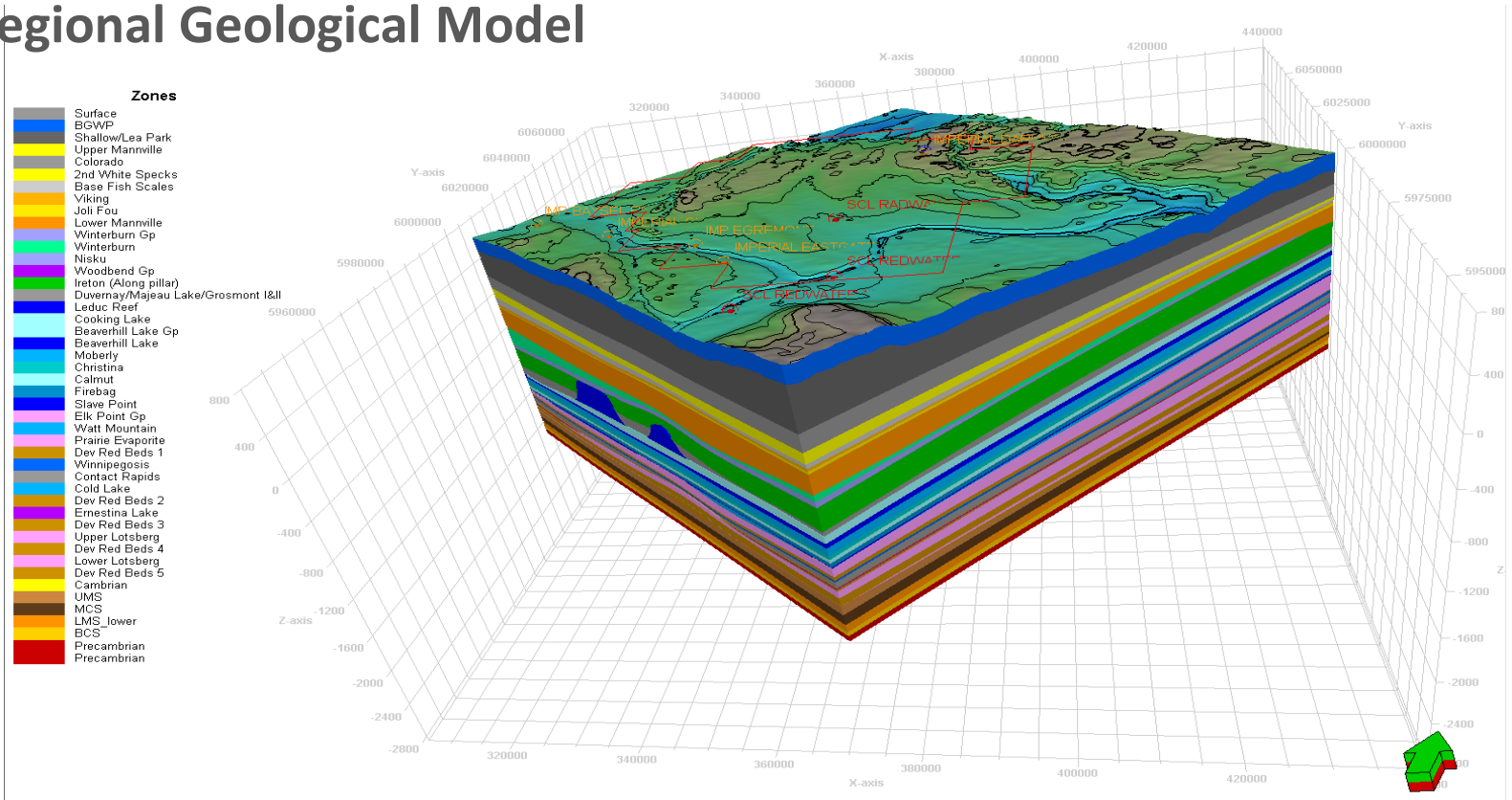
Radway 100/08-19-059-20W4/00

Formation thickness (m)

Upper Lotsberg (~100% Halite)	84
Lower Lotsberg (~100% Halite)	34
Middle Cambrian Shale (MCS)	44

SITE SELECTION & CHARACTERIZATION

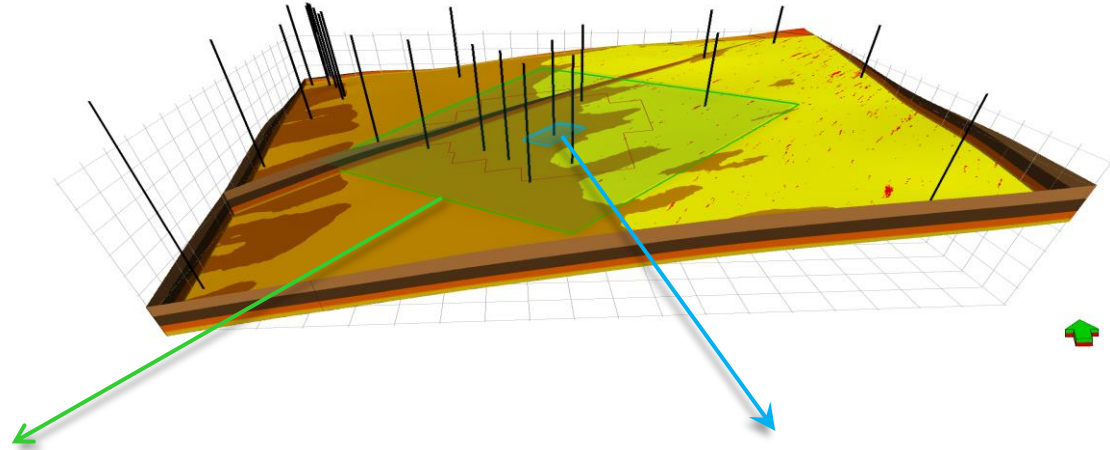
■ Regional Geological Model



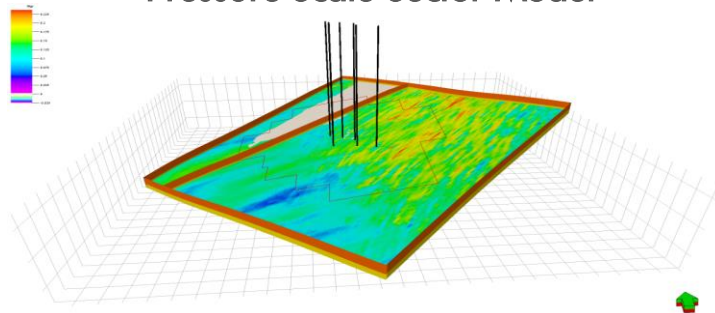
SITE SELECTION & CHARACTERIZATION

■ Modeling

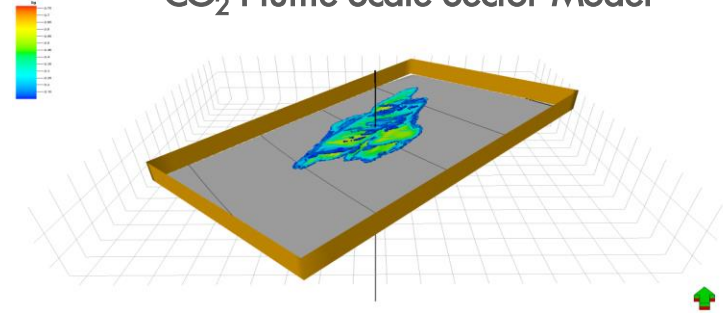
- static – dynamic
- geochemical,
- geomechanical
- etc.



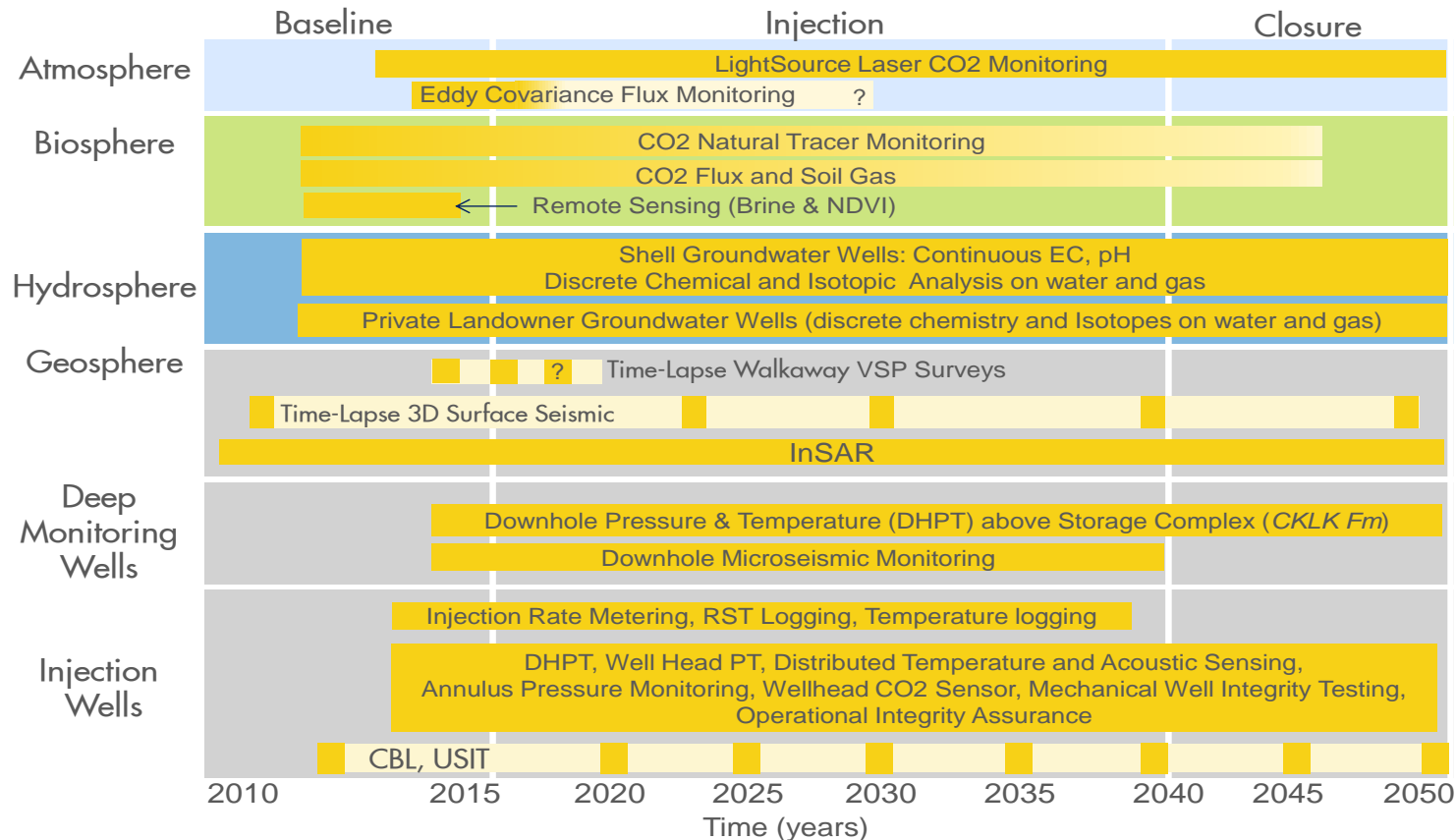
Pressure Scale Sector Model



CO₂ Plume Scale Sector Model



MMV PLAN

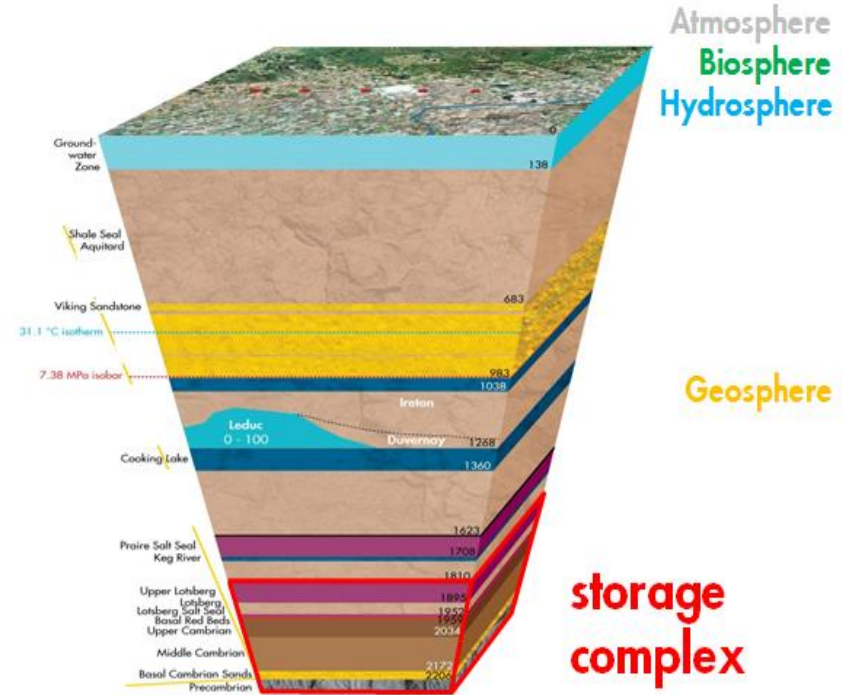


MMV PLAN

■ Ensure Containment:

Demonstrate 'security' of CO₂ storage

- Verify absence of environmental effects
- Detect early warning signs of unexpected loss of containment
- Trigger of additional safeguards
- Safety Critical – designed to ALARP



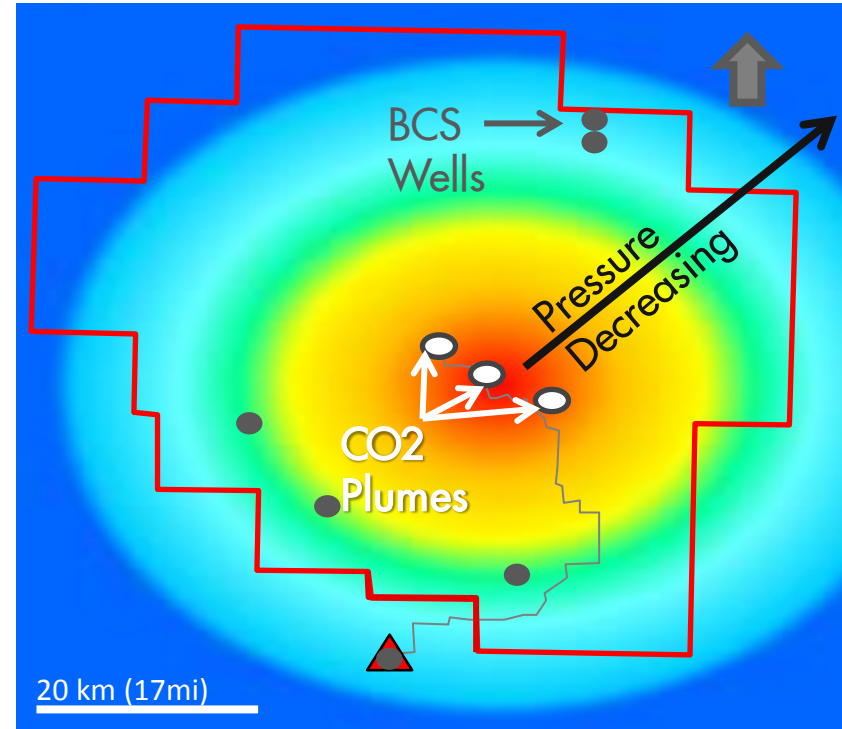
MMV PLAN

■ Ensure Conformance:

Indicate long-term effectiveness of CO₂ storage

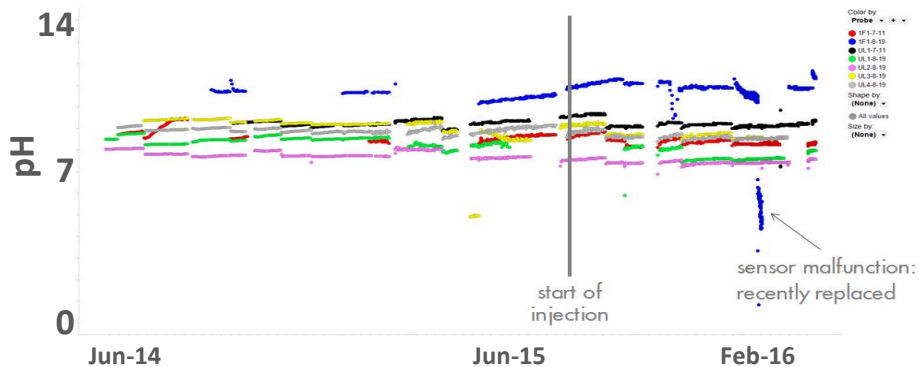
- Validate, Calibrate and Update CO₂ plume and pressure predictions
- Adapt injection and monitoring to optimize performance

Schematic: CO₂ Plumes and Area of Elevated Pressure

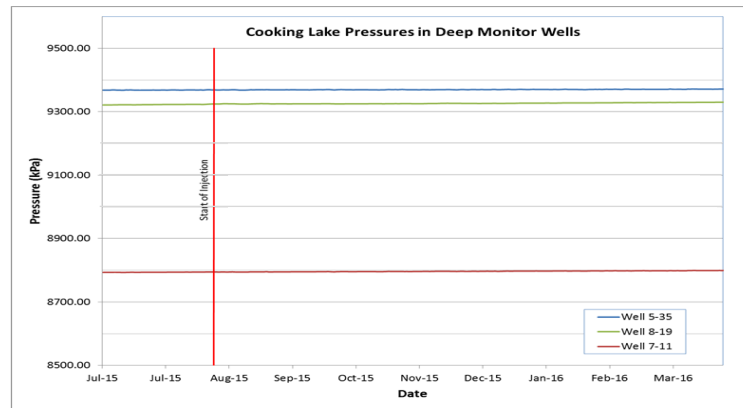


CURRENT STATUS

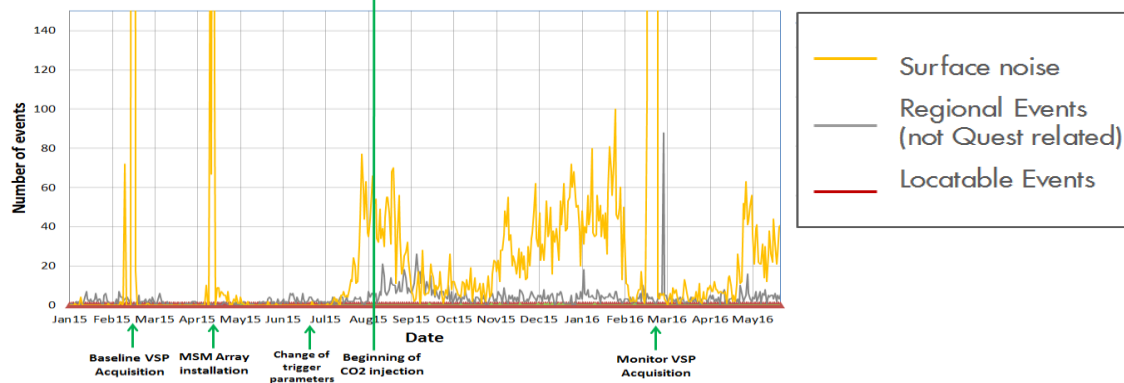
GW monitoring



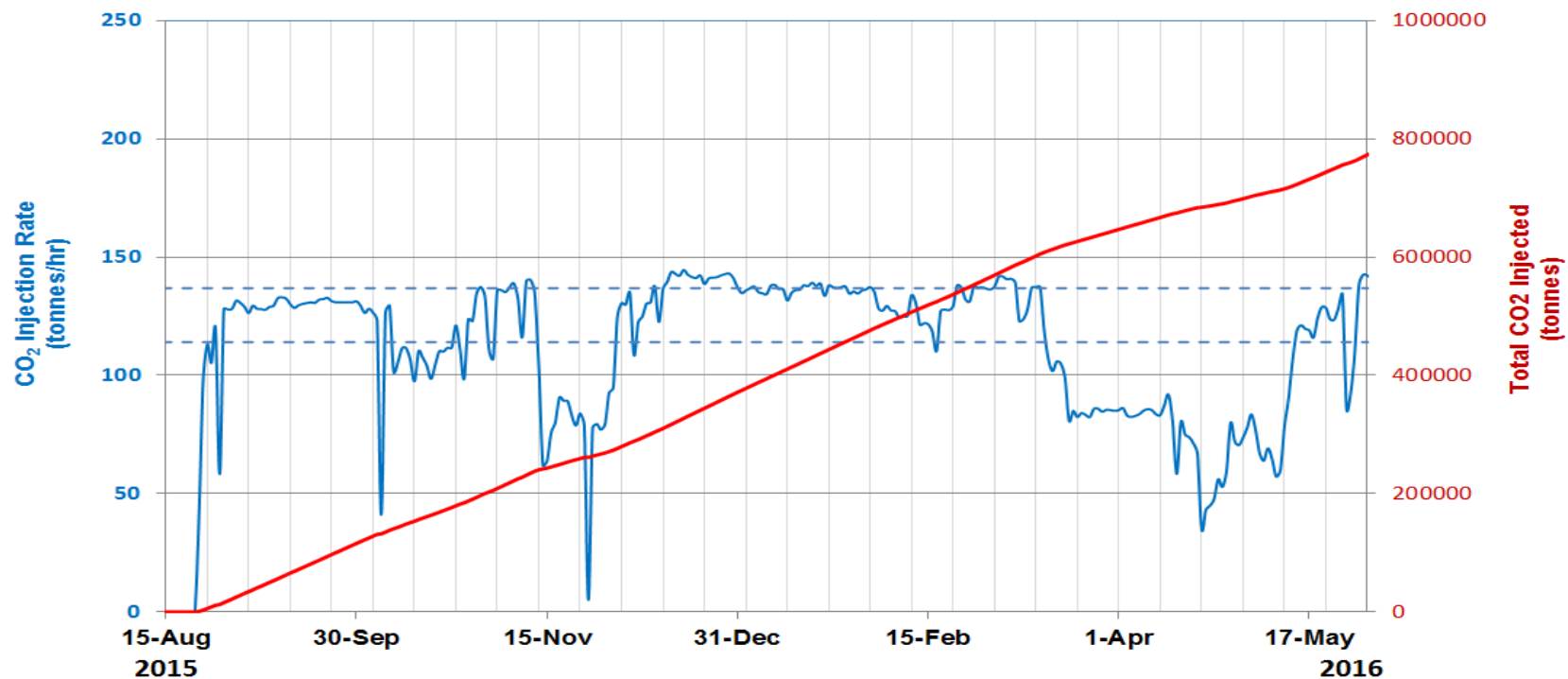
DHP monitoring



MS monitoring



CURRENT STATUS



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Government of Alberta, Department of Energy (DOE)
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- Shell staff (Calgary, Houston, EU)
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- Partners: Chevron Canada Ltd & Marathon Oil Canada



