

New Mexico



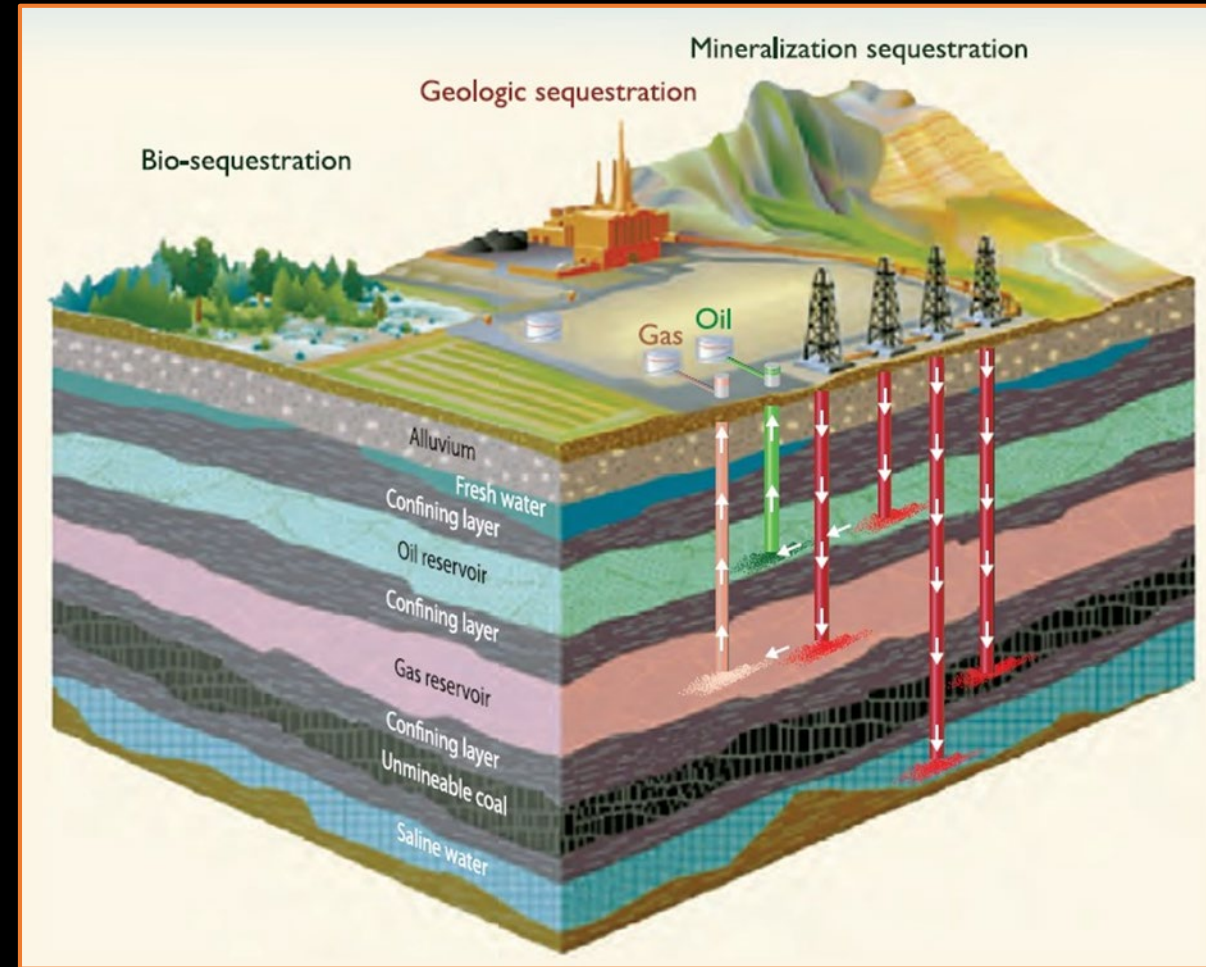
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Kip Carrico - *Dept. of C&EE*

Milestones & Deliverables

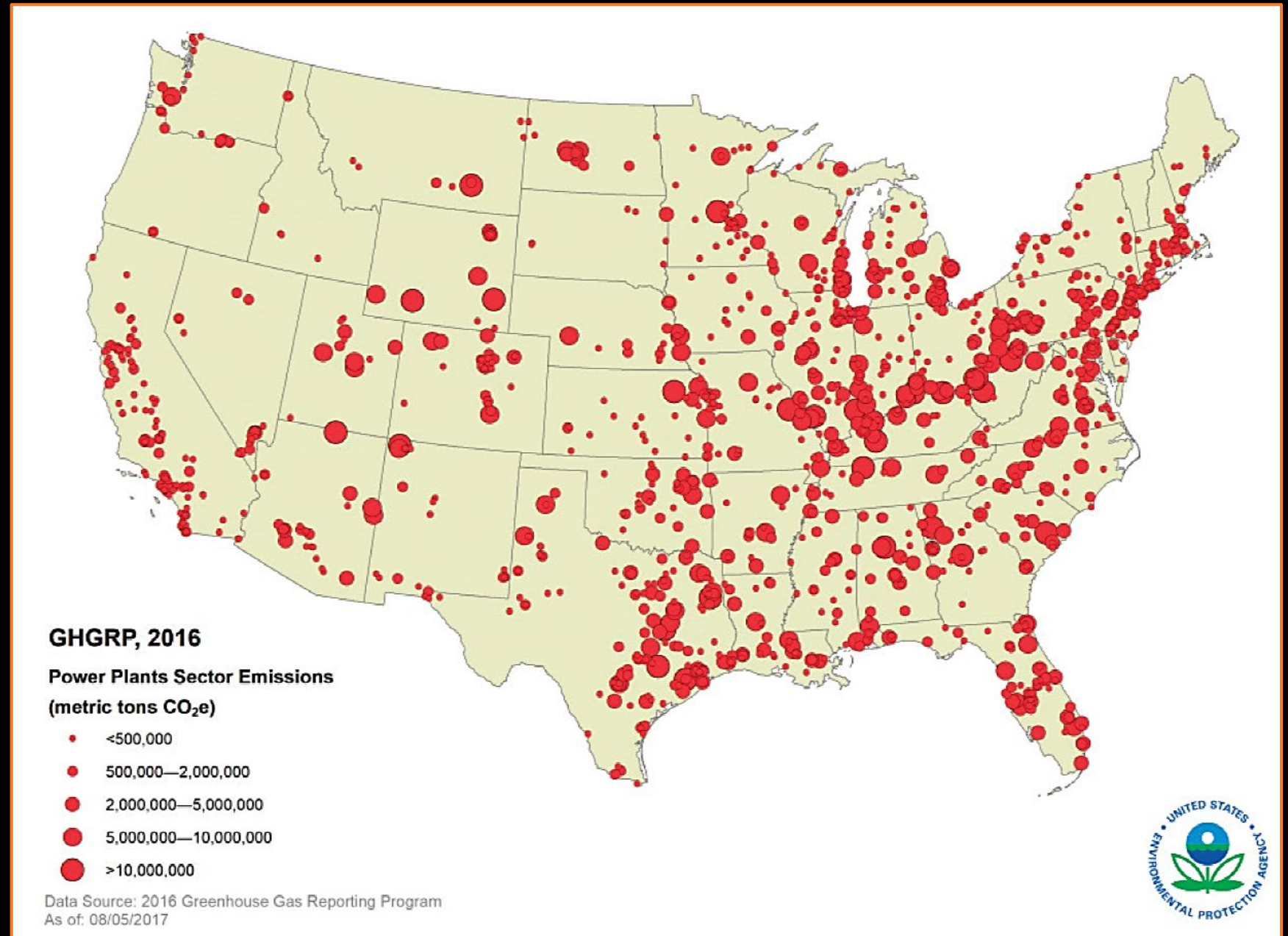
- Identification of the best CCUS sites in New Mexico
- Determine the key characteristics of the selected aquifers and seals
- Development of database of the variables needed for modeling
- Evaluate major CO₂ sources and create a database of key sources in NM and nearby states
- Contribute to reports

Scope of Work - NM Data

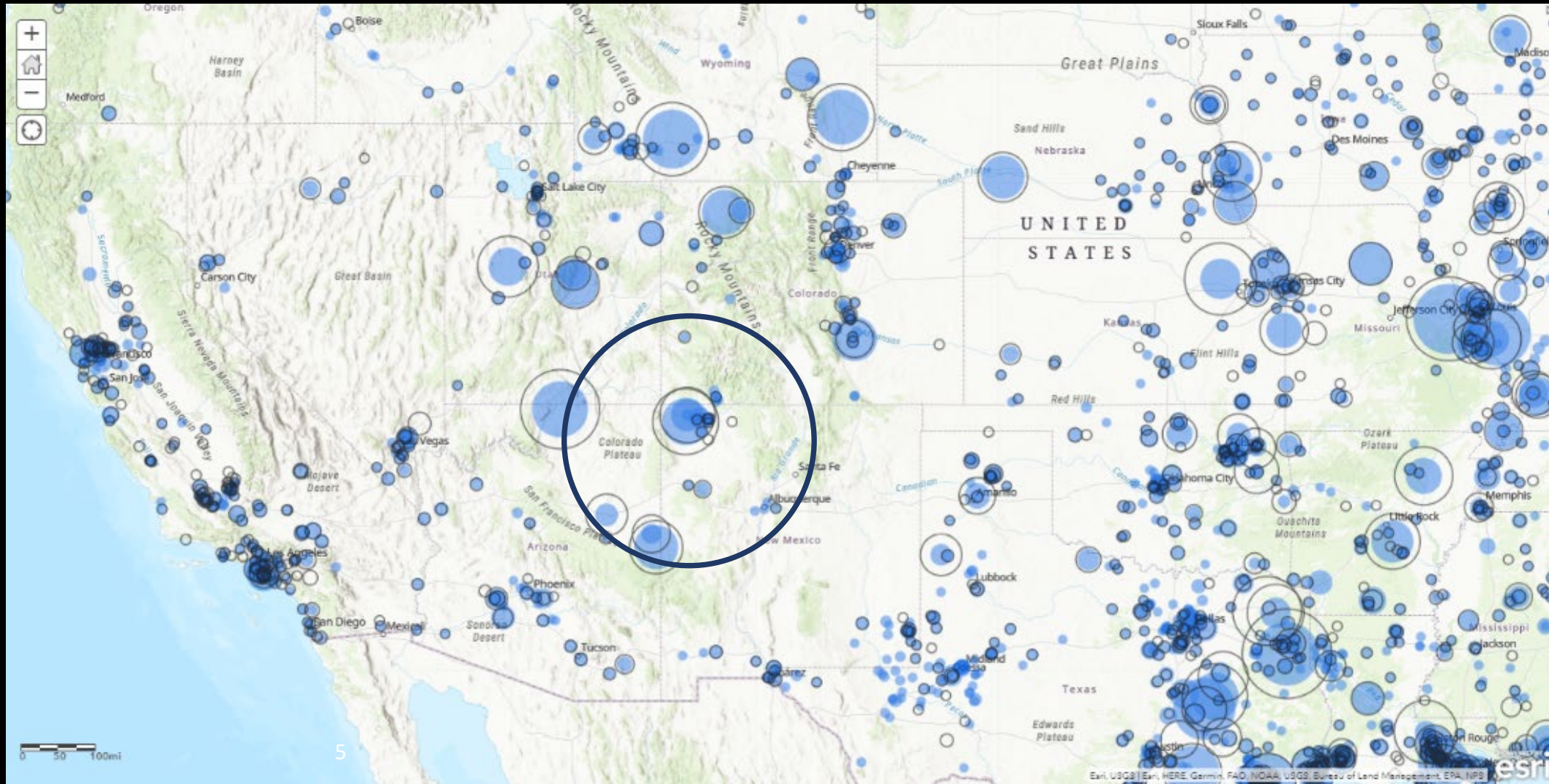
- Geologic challenges:
 - Stratigraphic nomenclature (within the aquifers/basins as well as with regional partners)
 - Multi-generational well data
 - Access to seismic data
 - Identifying multiple reservoirs and seals and their capacity for CCS



Greenhouse Gas Emissions from US Power Plants (2016)

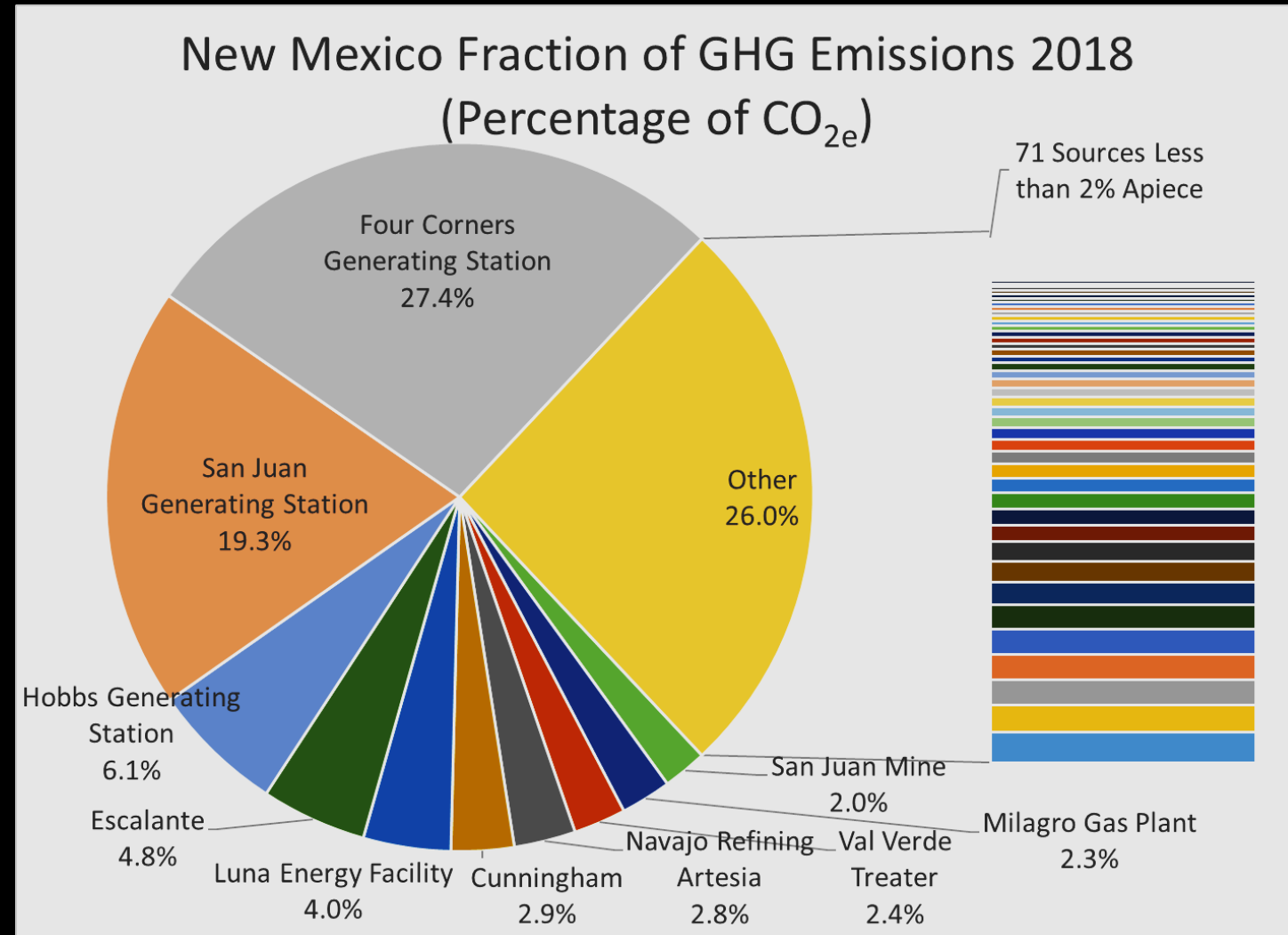


EPA FLIGHT Annual CO₂ Emissions Changes



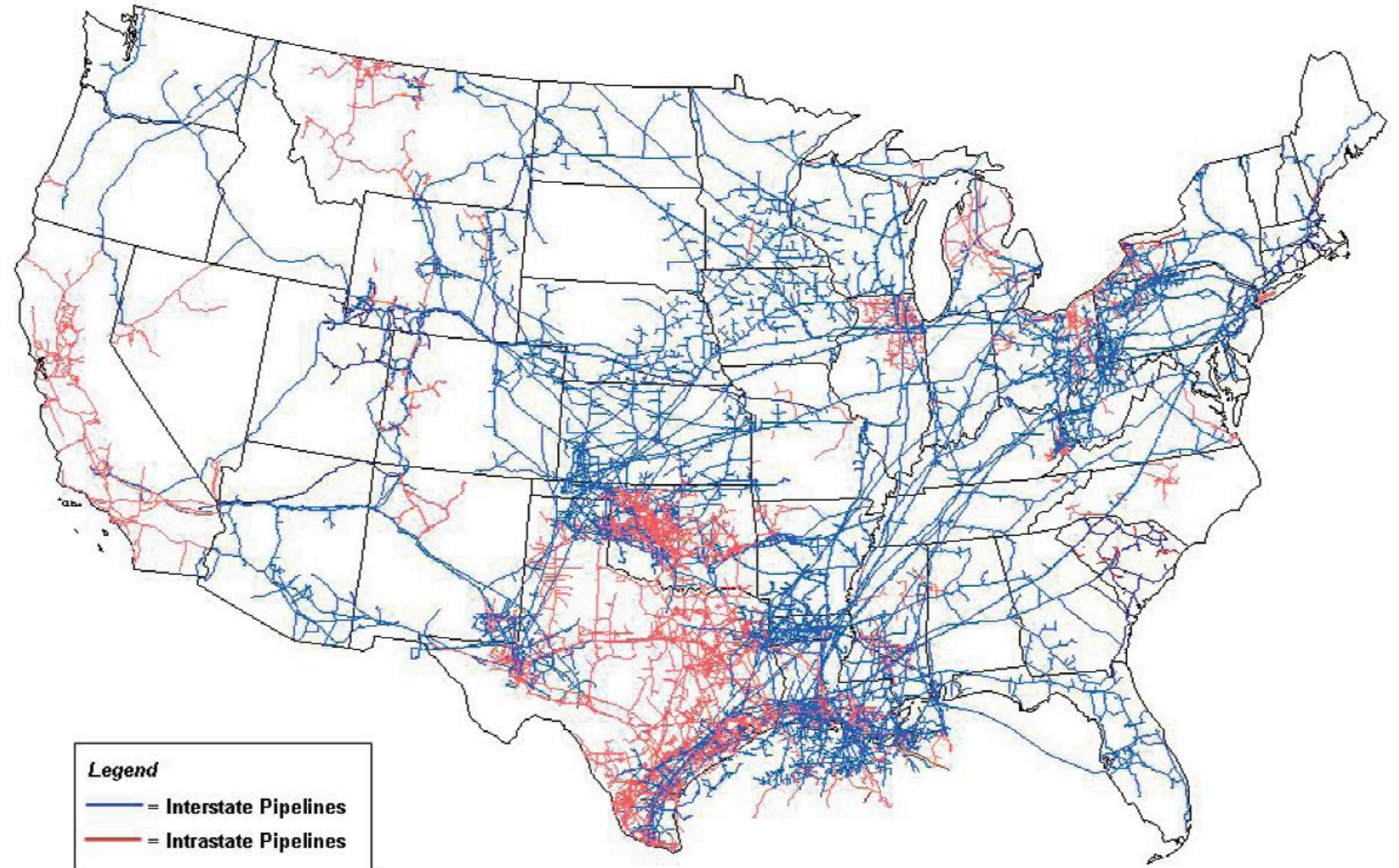
2010
(Open
Circles)-
2019
(Filled
Circles)

NM Top CO₂ Sources 2018



Breakdown of largest CO₂ Emission Sources in NM (2018). Top ten sources are identified and other sources constitute <2% apiece of NM emissions.

US Natural Gas Pipeline Network (2009)



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil & Gas, Natural Gas Division, Gas Transportation Information System

US CO₂ Pipeline Network (2019)



Overview & Potential targets

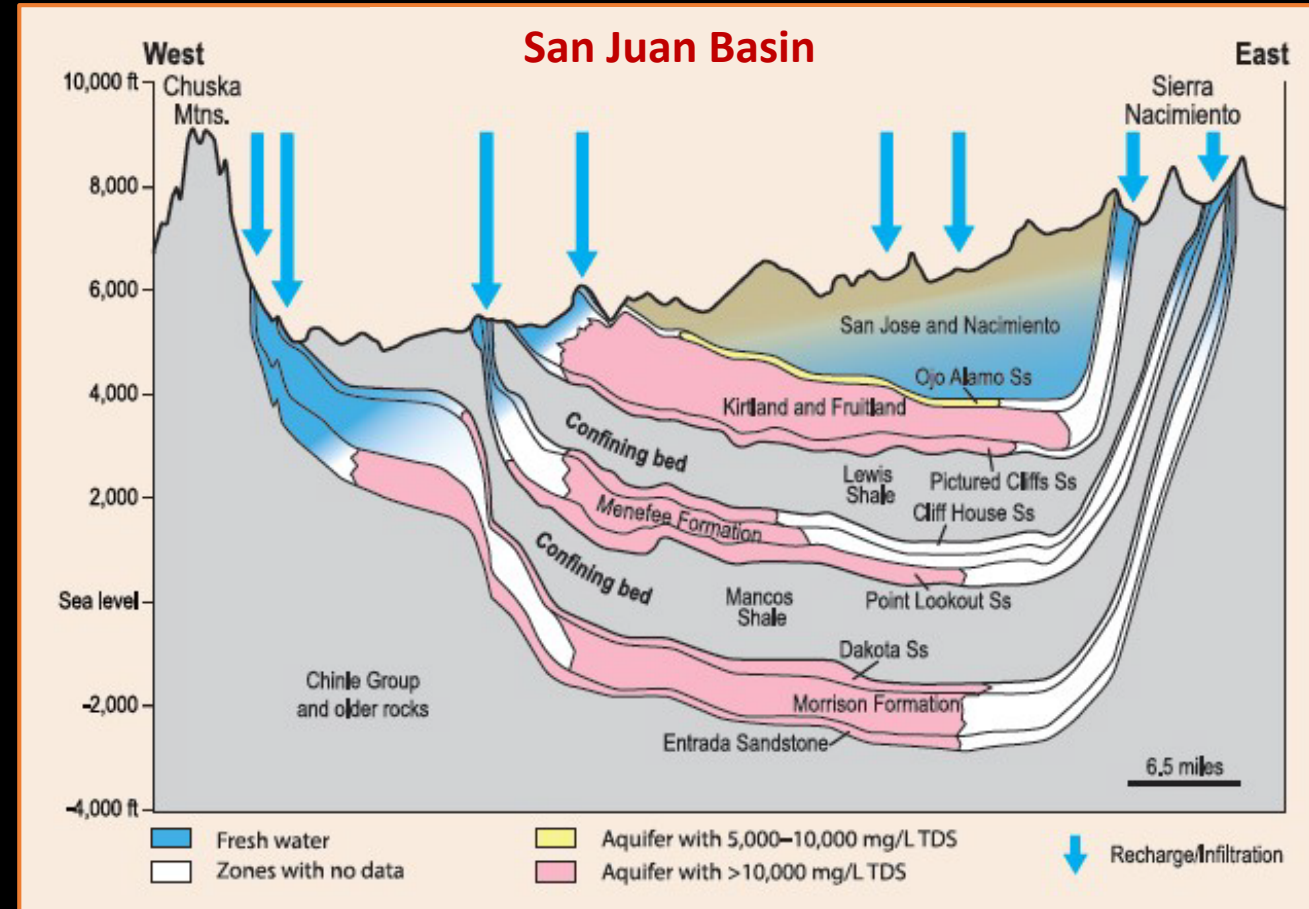
- The plan for each of the selected basins:
 - Identify both the reservoirs and associated seals within that basin,
 - For those units develop a database that includes the following well data:
 - Depth & Thickness
 - Porosity & Permeability (if available)
 - Formation temperature, density and pressures (if available)
 - Production information
 - Status of the well
 - Availability of well logs (and types), seismic, core and cuttings
 - Water information including TDS (and other analyses) and formation source (if possible)
 - For sand-rich targets, determine the % of sand in the reservoir units of interest
 - Other data needed by modelers
- Create regional geologic models in IHS Kingdom and port it out to Schlumberger Petrel

Sources of Data?

- NMBGMR
 - NM Well Database:
 - Porosity & permeability,
 - Lithology,
 - Geothermal information
 - Misc. other data
 - Cores (>2,150 cores)
 - Cuttings (>15,400 cuttings)
 - Water Chemistry Database (mostly surface and water well data)
- PRRC
 - **GoTech** site
 - Produced waters
 - Well data
 - Well production info
- EMNRD-OCD
 - Well logs
 - Well reports
 - Porosity & permeability,
 - Tops
 - Water quality
 - Well data sheets
- USGS-USDW Database
- NatCarb Atlas
- Reports by NMBGMR, PRRC, USGS and others

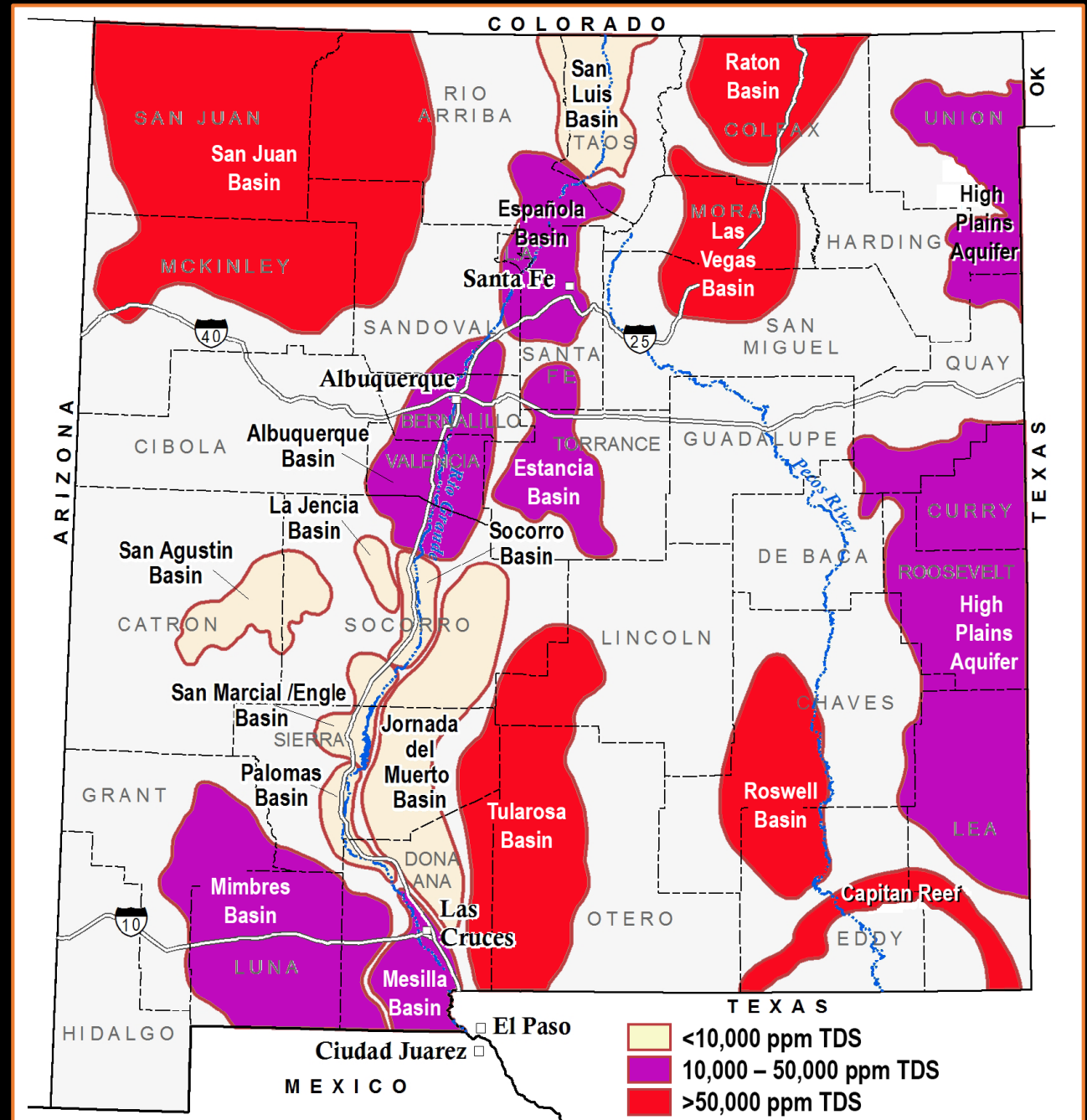
Overview & Potential targets

- Numerous basins and aquifers exist in New Mexico and adjacent areas that have CCS potential.
- In particular, the San Juan Basin, the largest basin, has stacked storage potential (as well as EOR potential), its hydrology is relatively straight forward (increasing salinities with depth and proximity to the basin center), and is close to sources.
- Currently, we have a CarbonSafe III project nearing drilling



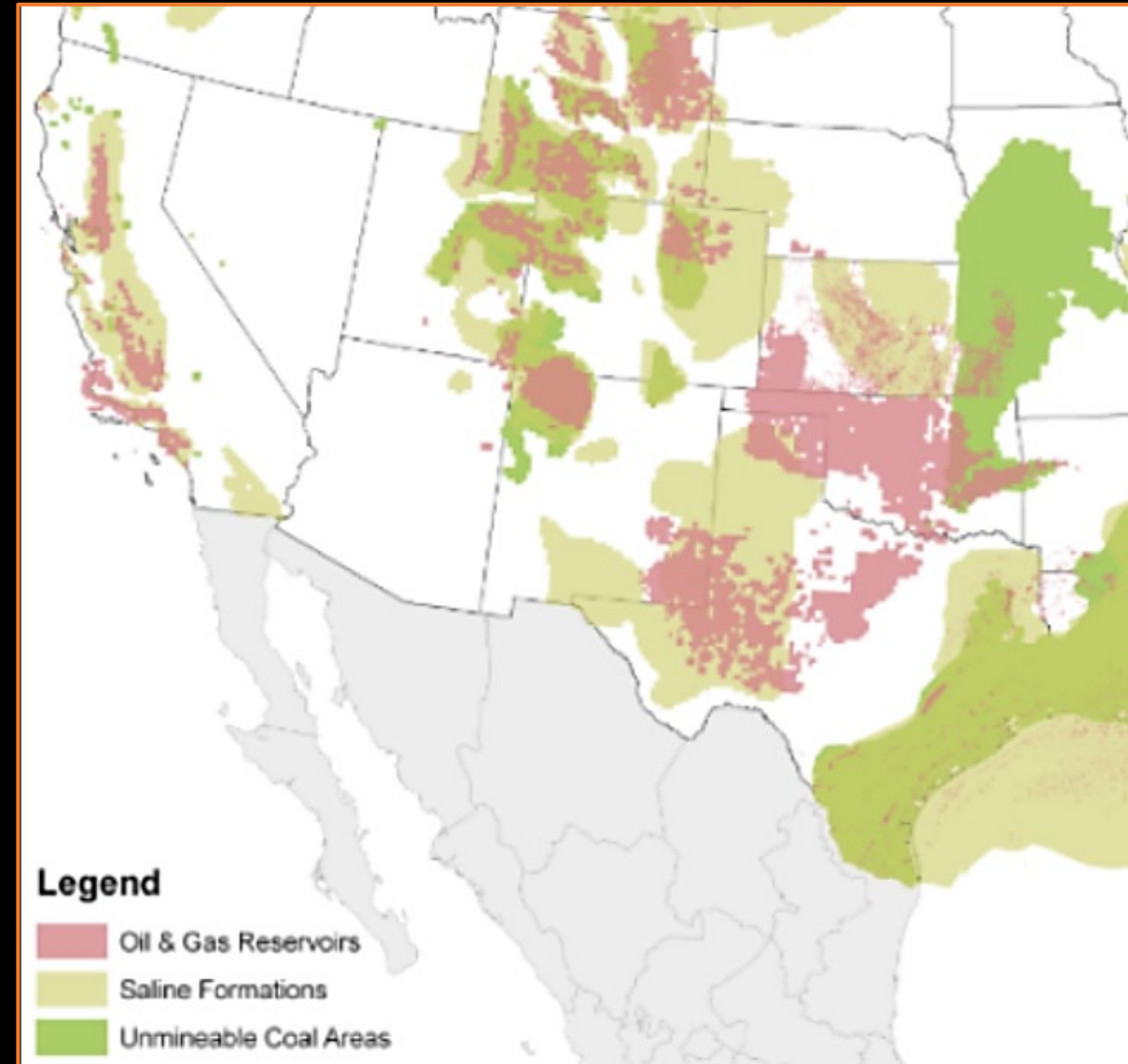
Possible Targets:

- Based on water well data (and a few data points from produced waters)
- Six areas that exhibit high TDS (red areas)
 - San Juan Basin
 - Raton Basin
 - Las Vegas Basin
 - Tularosa Basin
 - Roswell Basin
 - Capitan Reef (even w/high TDSs, it is not viable since it is an active aquifer)
- Six areas that have moderate to high TDS (purple areas)
 - Mimbres Basin
 - Mesilla Basin
 - Albuquerque Basin
 - Estancia Basin
 - Espanola Basin
 - High Plains Aquifer (not viable since it is an active aquifer)



Potential targets

- Besides these basins, other possible sinks are as EOR within deep production in the Permian Basin and possibly the San Juan Basin
- Coals and coal-bed methane deposits
- Exhausted oil and gas fields
- Direct capture and reinjection into the subsurface from activities related to gas production

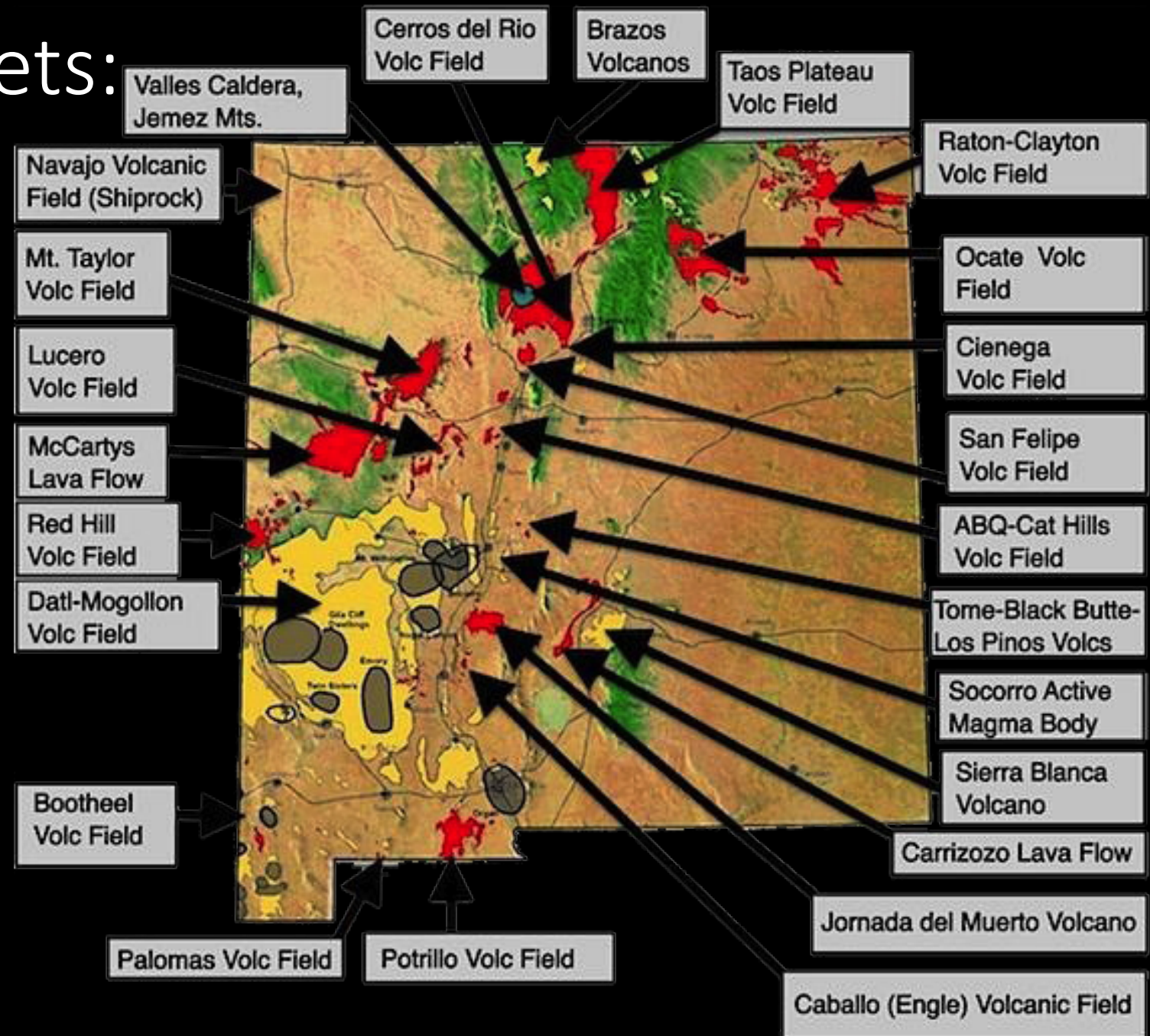


Geologic CO₂ Storage Potential

Other Possible Targets:

Volcanics in NM

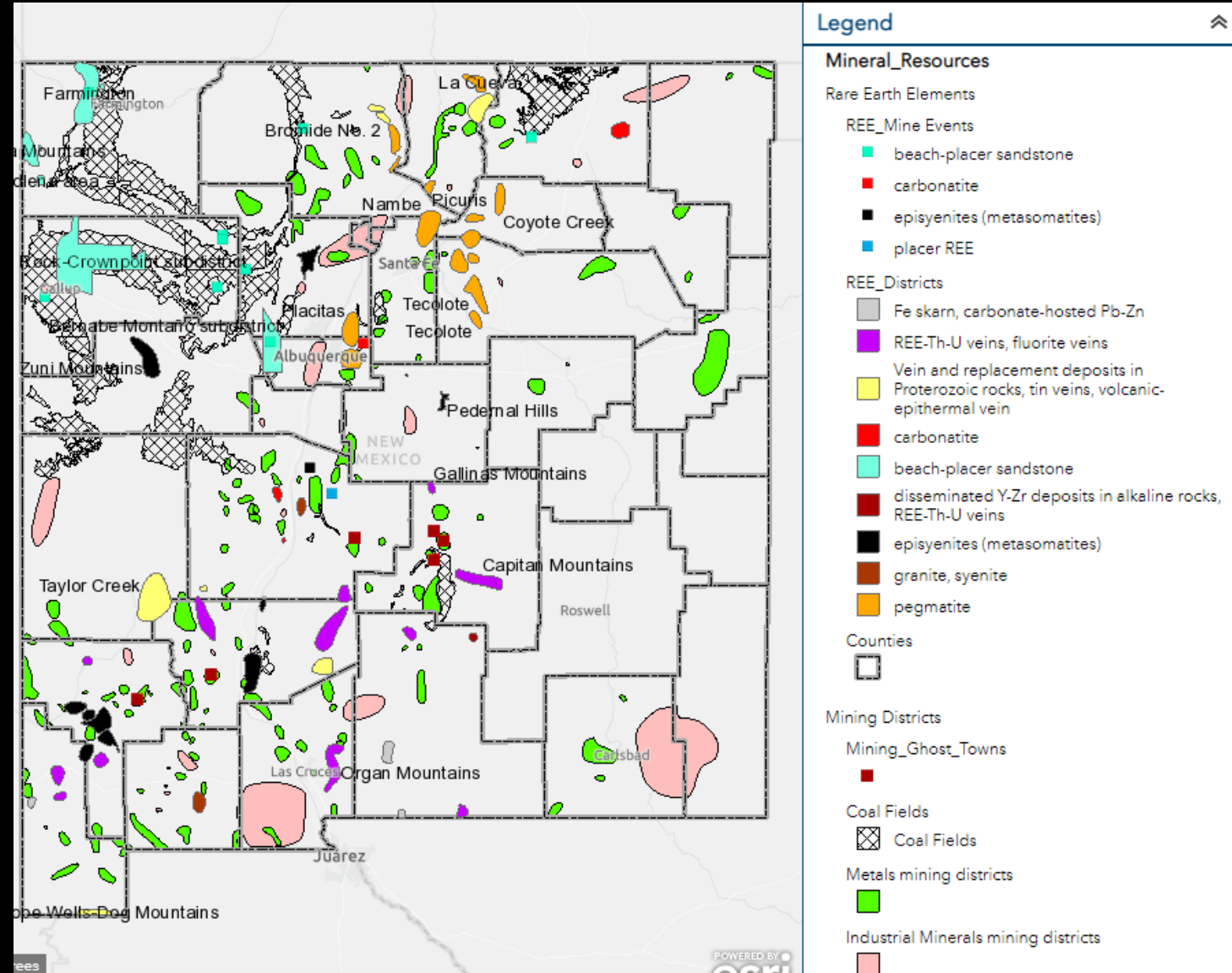
- Numerous volcanic fields
- Resources include both surficial and buried volcanics
- Extensive collection of samples for characterization and bench testing



Other Possible Targets:

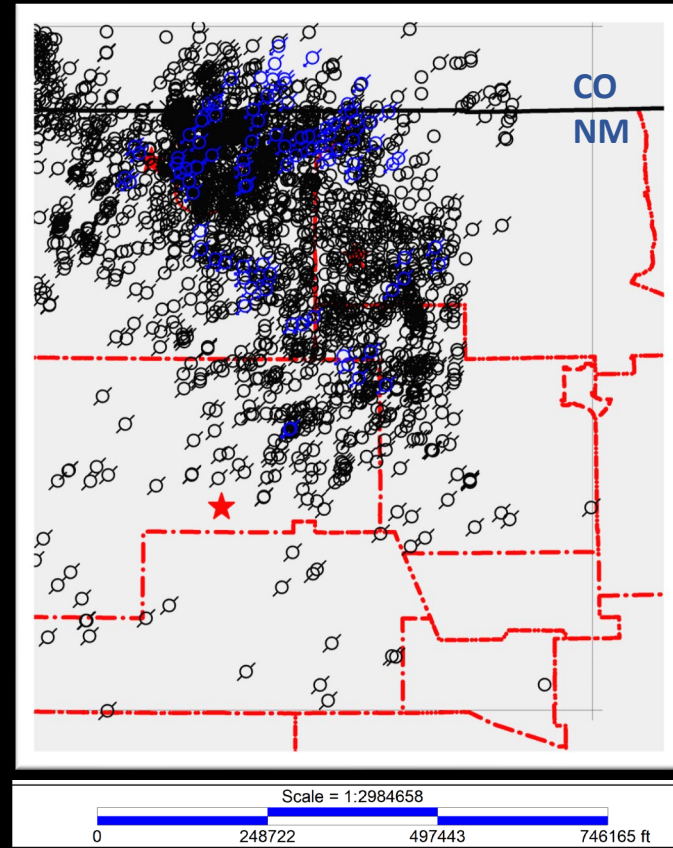
Mine Waste in NM

- Abundant abandoned mine waste in the state (unfortunately)
- Ranges from resources in sedimentary rocks to hard-rock deposits



San Juan Basin

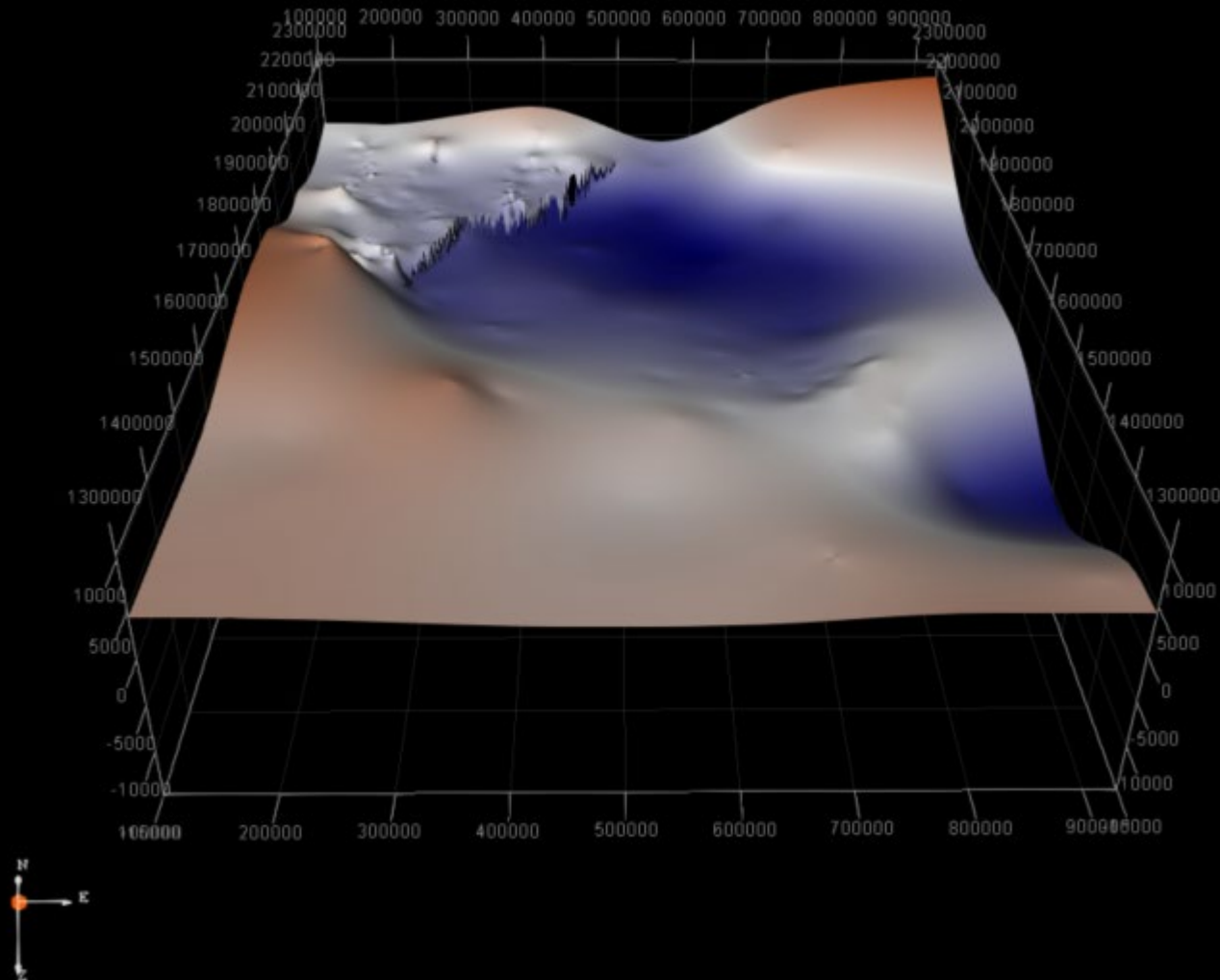
- Have created a regional geologic model for the SJB from the Precambrian to the Paleocene
- Over 2400 hand picked wells with 27,000 formation tops
- Determine regional extent of reservoirs and seals
- Developed a structural model for the basin



CENOZOIC	Paleogene	Eocene	San Jose Fm.	
		Paleocene	Nacimiento Fm.	
MESOZOIC	Cretaceous	Upper	Ojo Alamo Ss.	
			Kirtland Sh.	
			Fruitland Fm.	
			Pictured Cliffs Ss.	
			Lewis Shale	
			Mesaverde Grp.	
			Cliff House Ss.	
			Menefee Fm.	
			Point Lookout Ss.	
		Lower	Upper Mancos Sh.	
			Gallup Ss.	
			Lower Mancos Sh.	
			Greenhorn Ls.	
			Graneros Sh.	
			Dakota Fm.	Burro Canyon
	Jurassic	Upper	Morrison Fm.	Brushy Basin Mbr. Saltwash Mbr.
			Bluff Fm.	
			Summerville Fm.	
		Lower	Entrada Fm.	
			Carmel/Dewey Bridge Fm.	
			Wingate Fm.	
	Triassic	Upper	Chinle Group	Owl Creek Petrified Forest Monitor Butte Shinarump Cgl.
		Middle		
		Lower	Moenkopi Fm.	
PALEOZOIC	Permian	Upper	San Andres Ls.	
		Middle	Glorieta Ss.	
			Yeso Fm.	
		Lower	DeChelly Ss.	
	Pennsylvanian		Cutler Fm.	
			Rico Fm.	
			Honaker Trail Fm.	
			Hermosa Group	Ismay Mbr. Desert Creek Mbr. Akah Mbr. Barker Creek Mbr. Alkali Gulch Mbr.
			Pinkerton Trail Fm.	
			Molas Fm.	
	Mississippian		Leadville Ls. / Arroyo Penasco Grp.	
	Devonian	Upper	Ouray Ls.	
		Middle	Elbert Fm. (& lower McCracken Ss. mbr)	
		Lower	Aneth Ls.	
	Silurian			
	Ordovician			
	Cambrian		Ignacio Quartzite	
Precambrian			Granites & Metamorphic Rocks	

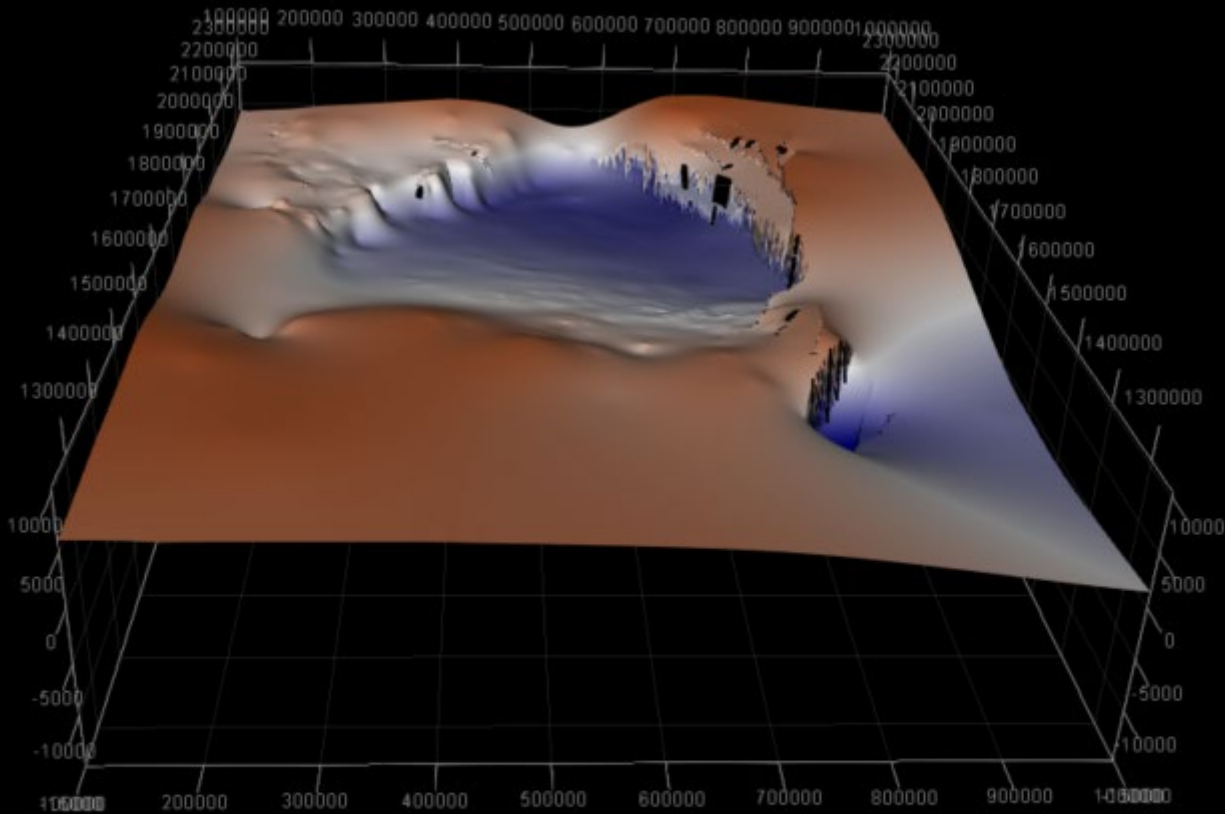
San Juan Basin

Pennsylvanian Honaker
Trail Formation



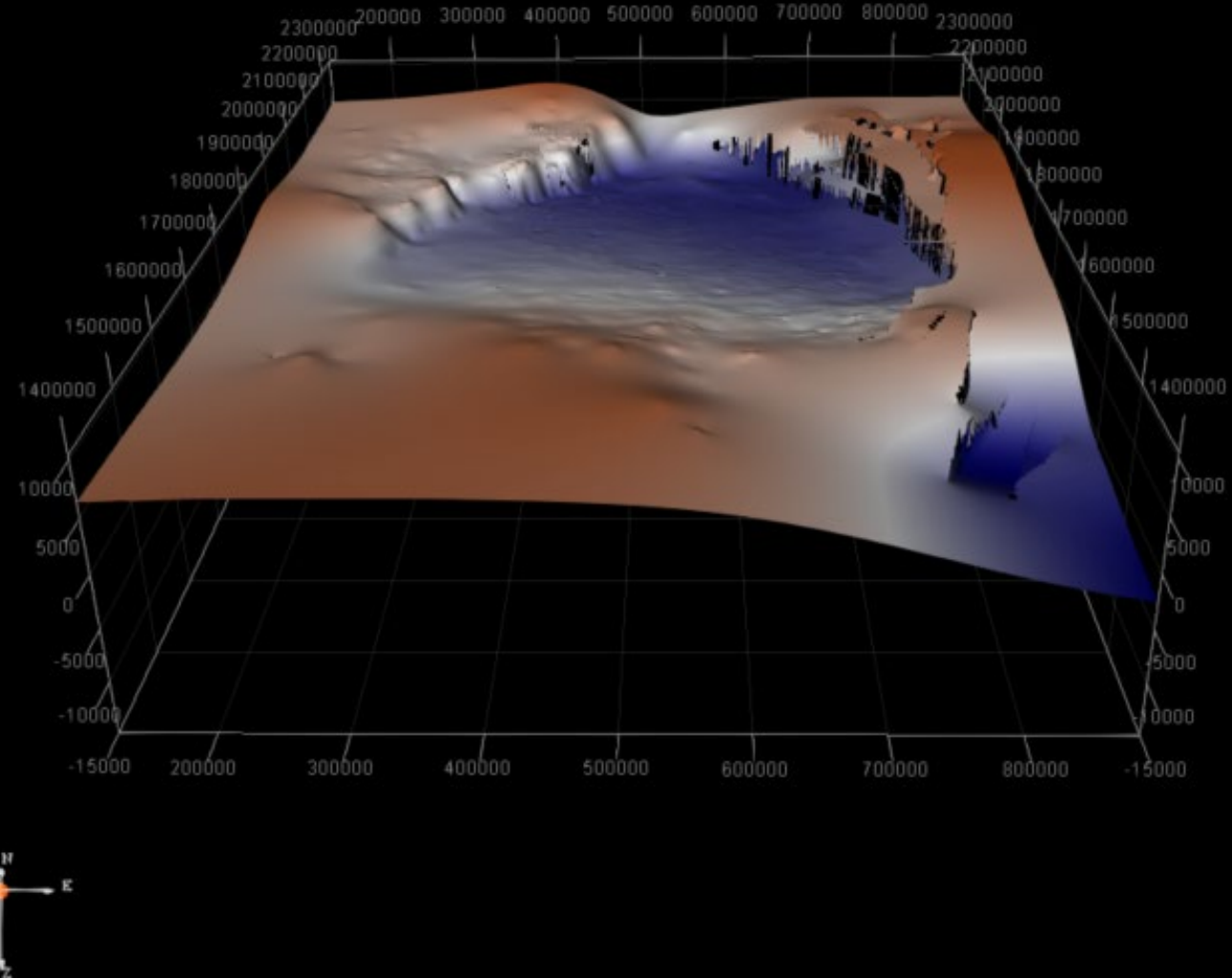
San Juan Basin

Jurassic Entrada
Sandstone



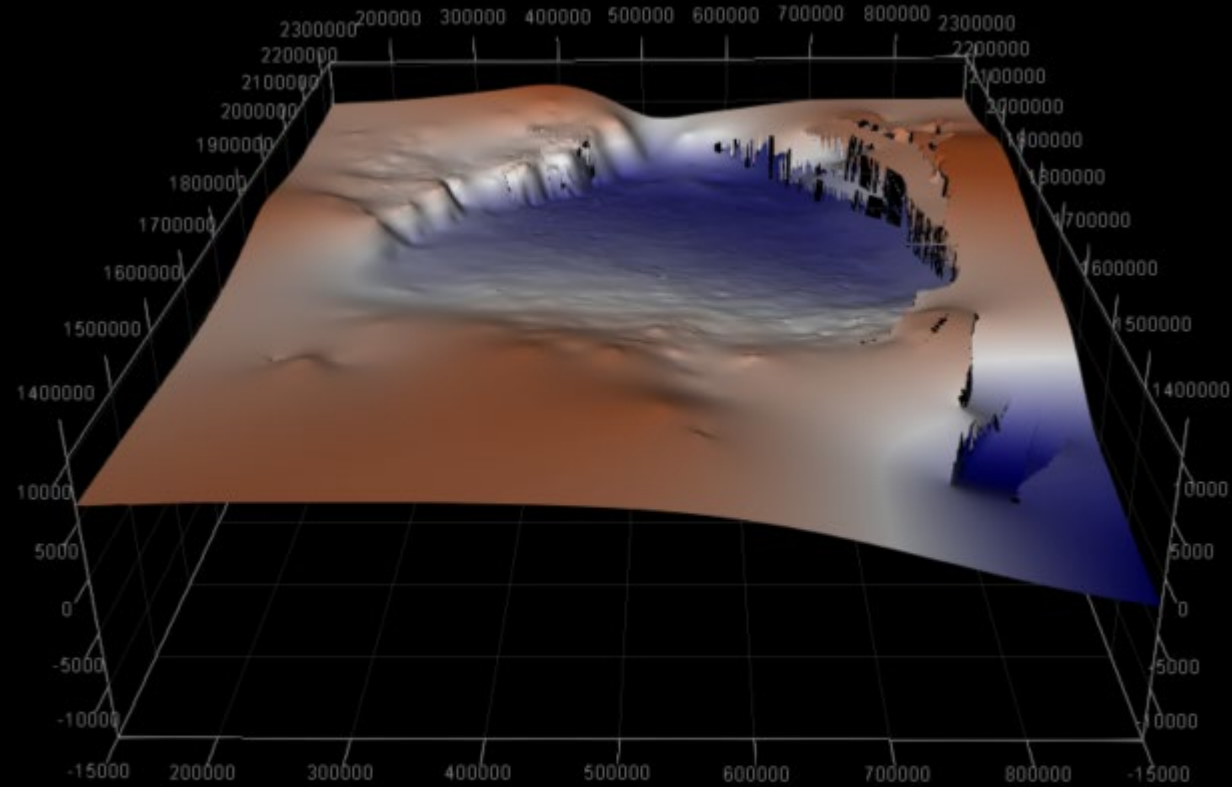
San Juan Basin

Lower Cretaceous
Dakota Sandstone



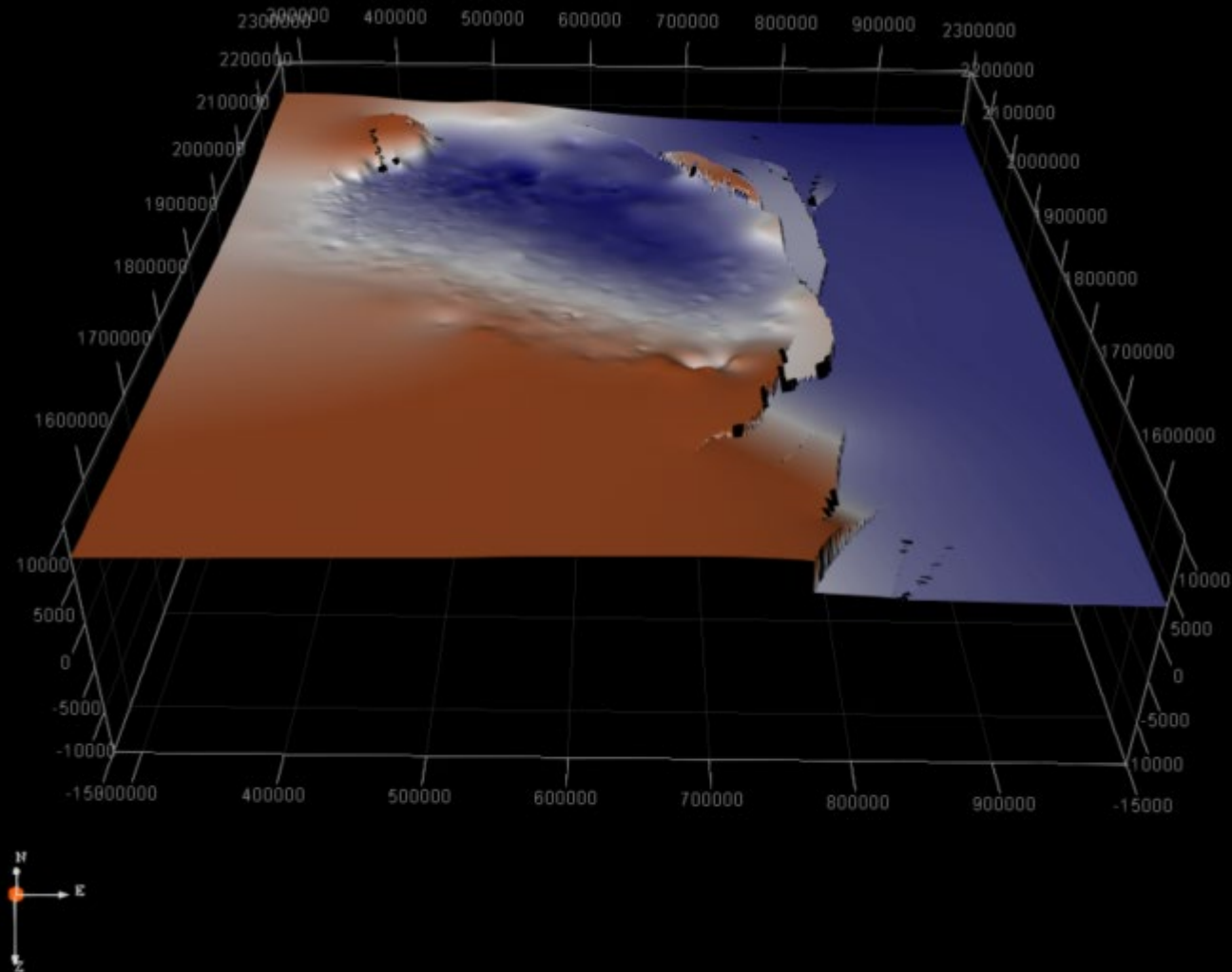
San Juan Basin

Upper Cretaceous
Mancos Shale



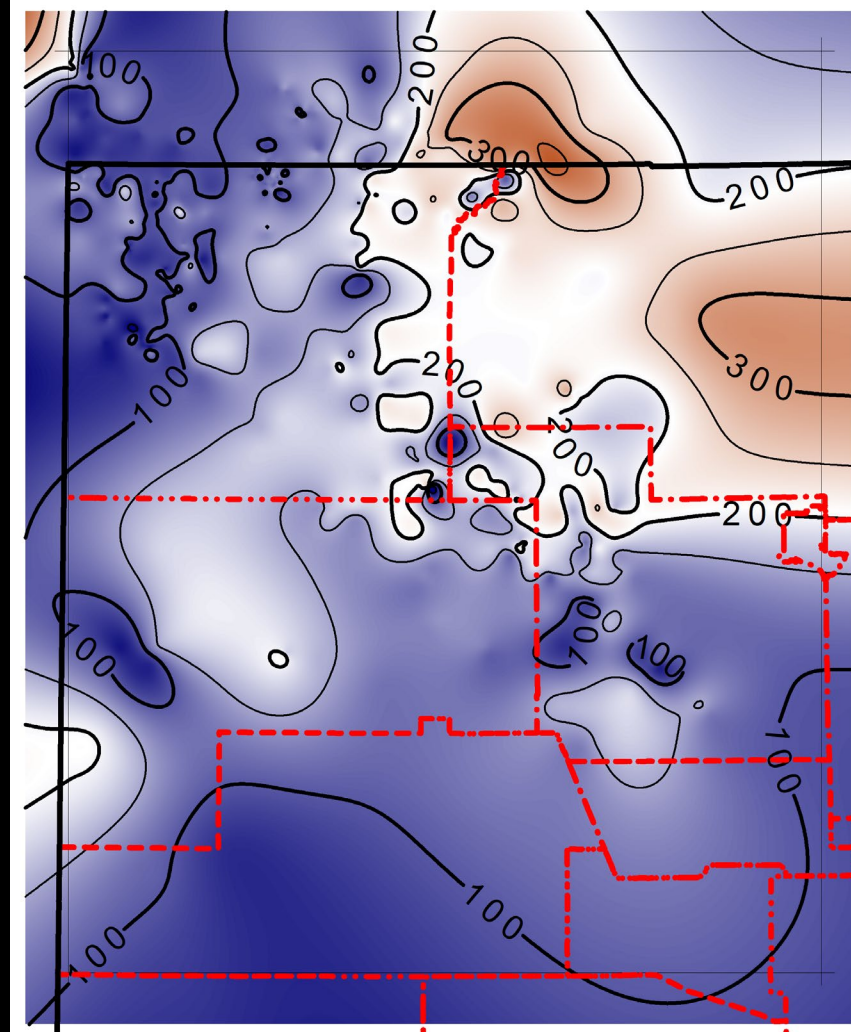
San Juan Basin

Upper Cretaceous
Lewis Shale

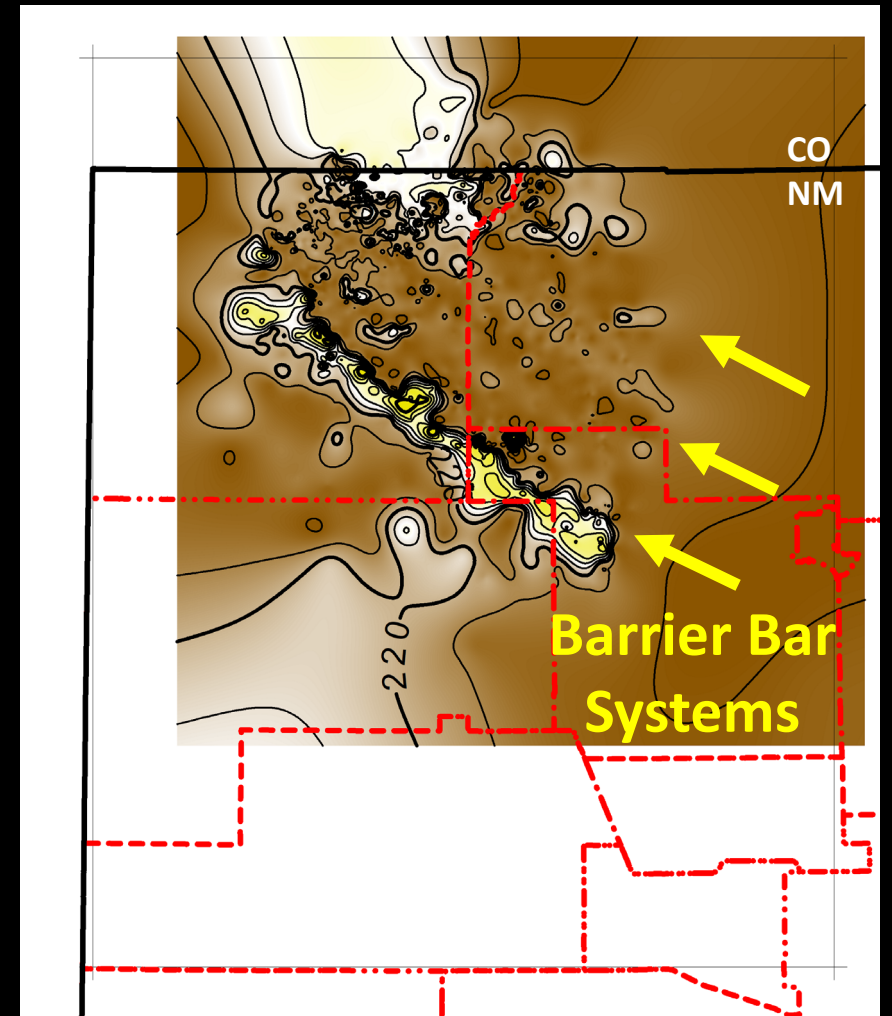


San Juan Basin

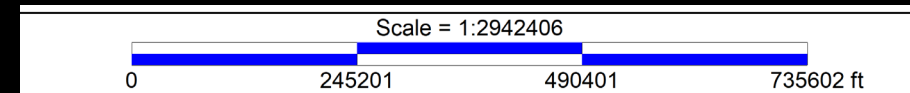
- Thickness of reservoirs
- Provides information depositional environments



Entrada Sandstone: Isopach

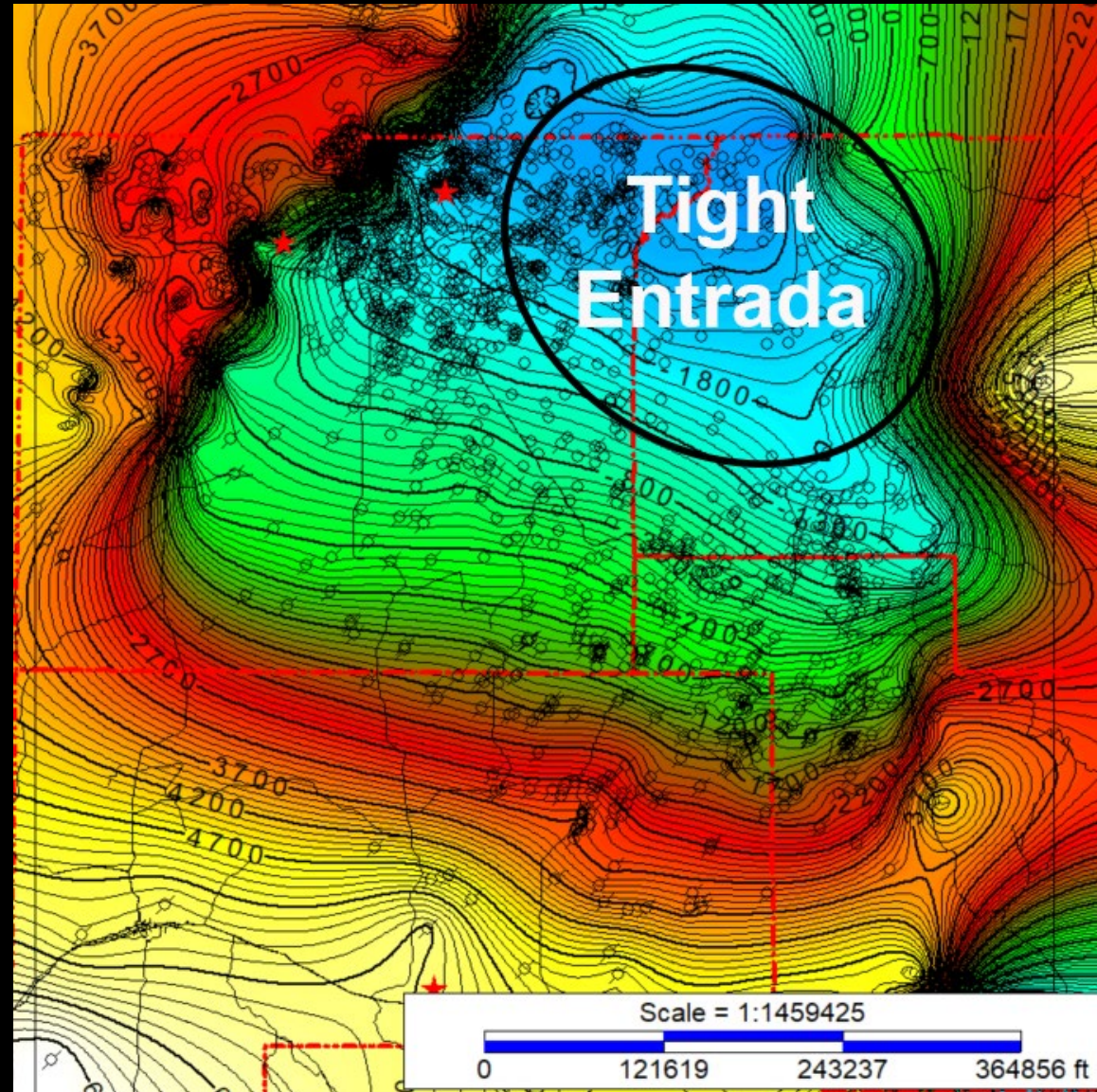


Cliff House Sandstone: Isopach



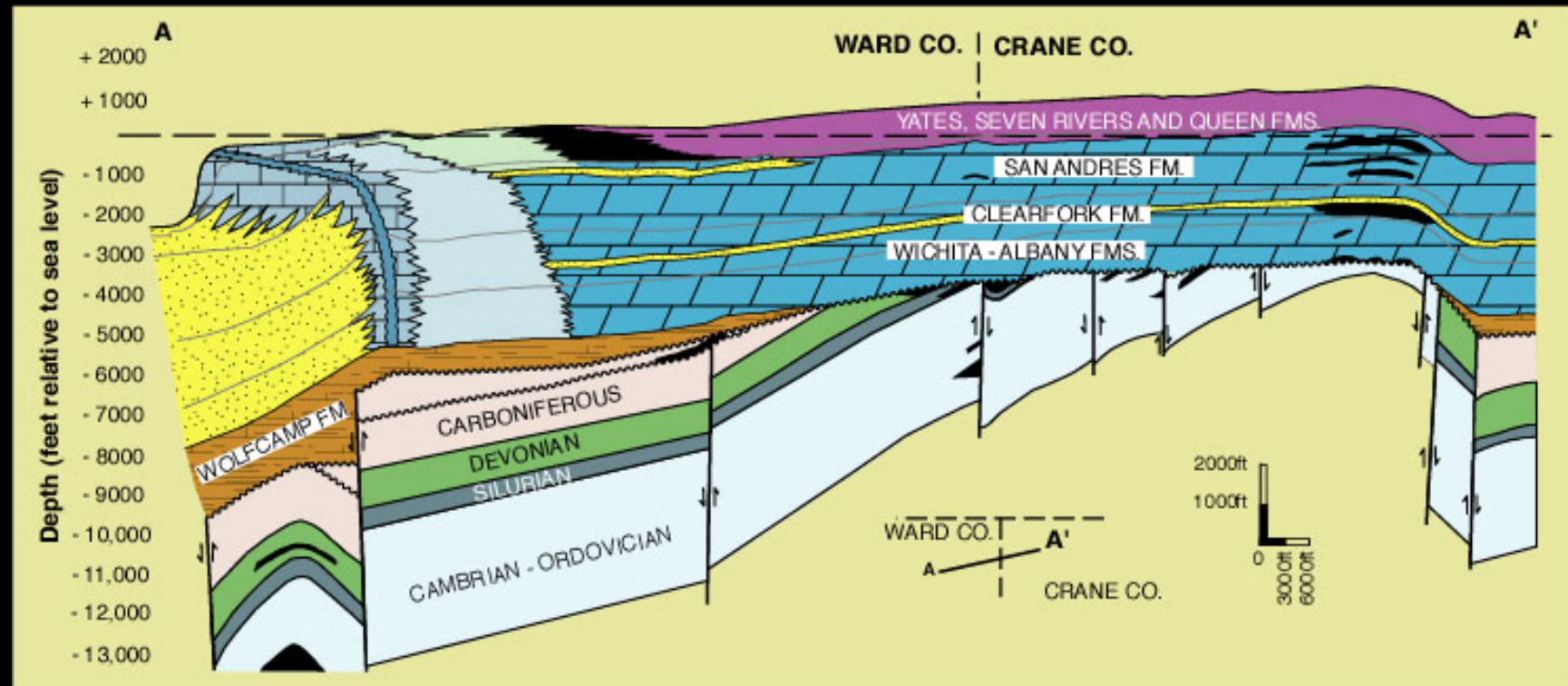
San Juan Basin

- Model provides fast initial information for future CO₂ sequestration projects
- Working on adding known reservoirs in SJB including porosity and permeability data



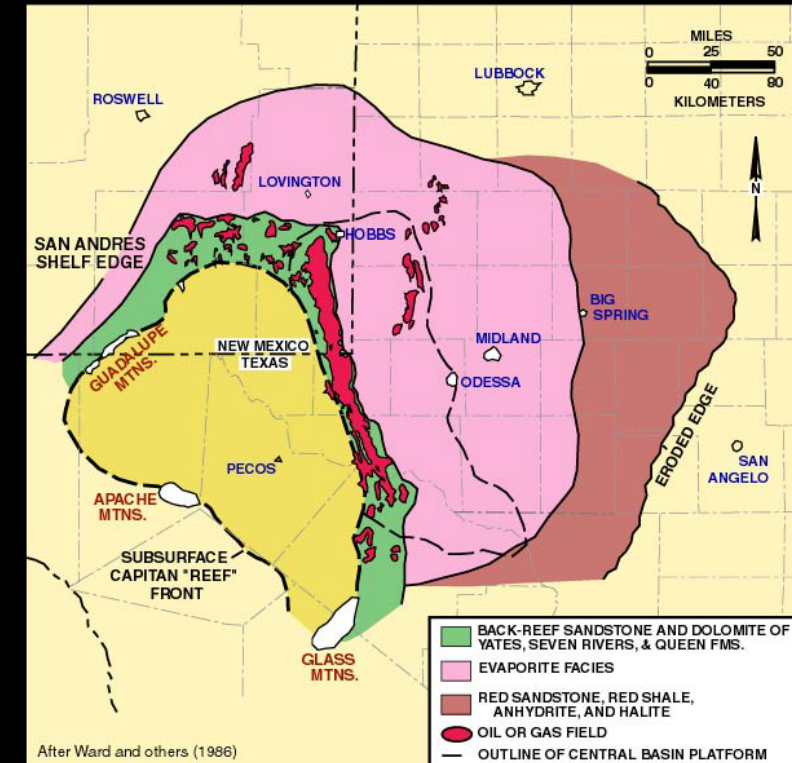
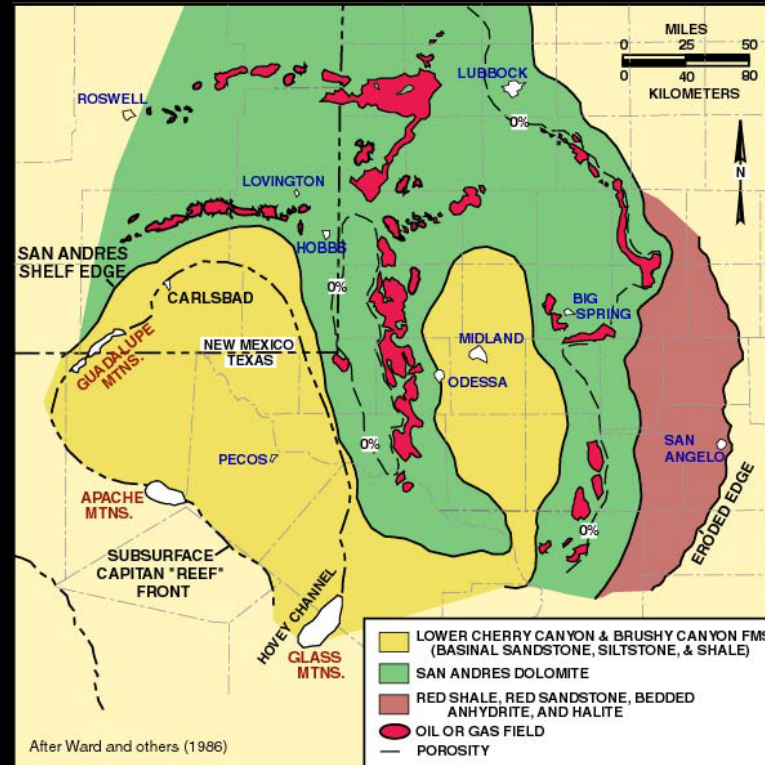
Delaware Basin

- Precambrian to Mississippian geology: carbonate shelves and deep water shales
- Pennsylvanian geology: Siliciclastic and carbonates deposits influenced by glacial eustatic sea-level changes



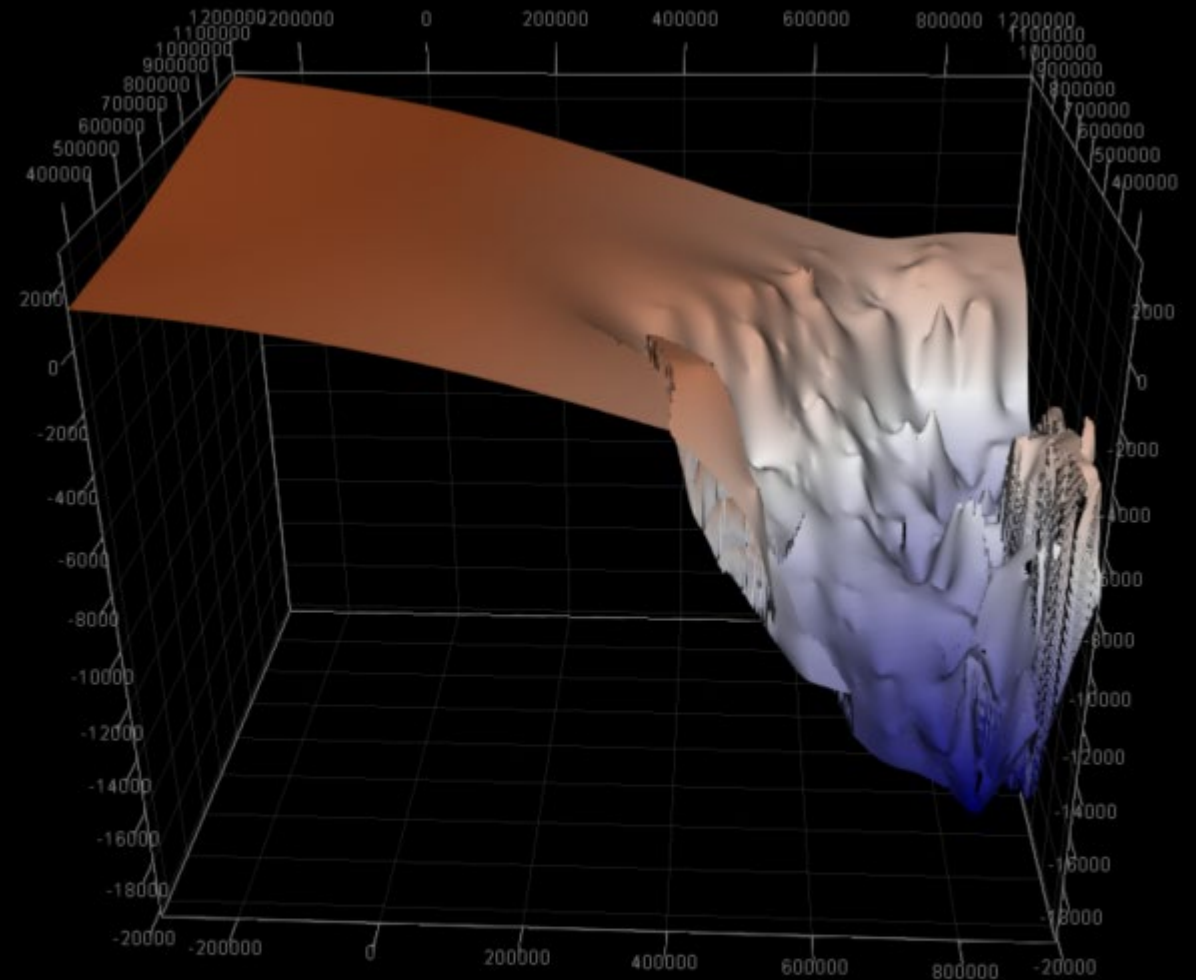
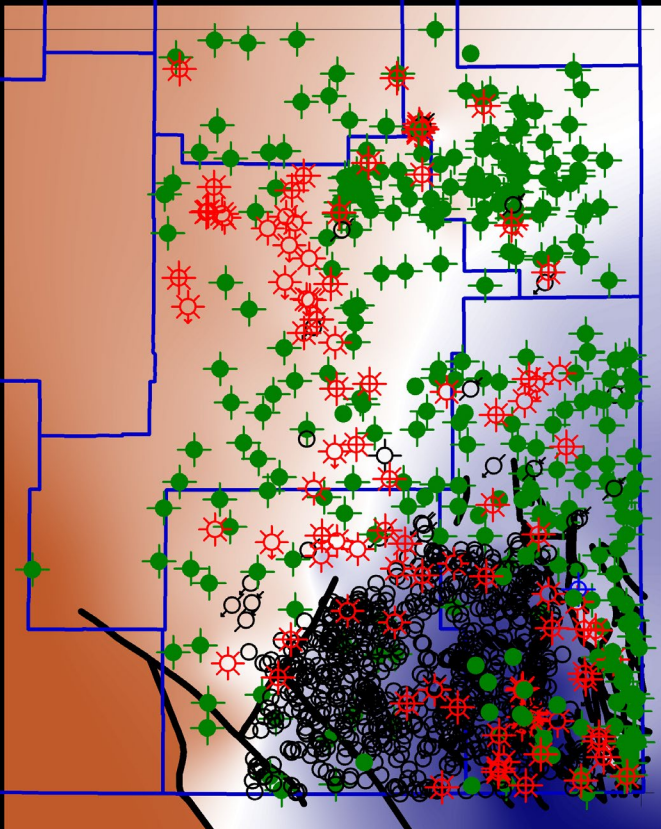
Delaware Basin

- Complex Permian geology: 2 Lower Guadalupian basins (Delaware & Midland) with wide shelves going to only the Delaware Basin in the Upper Guadalupian with narrow shelves



Delaware Basin

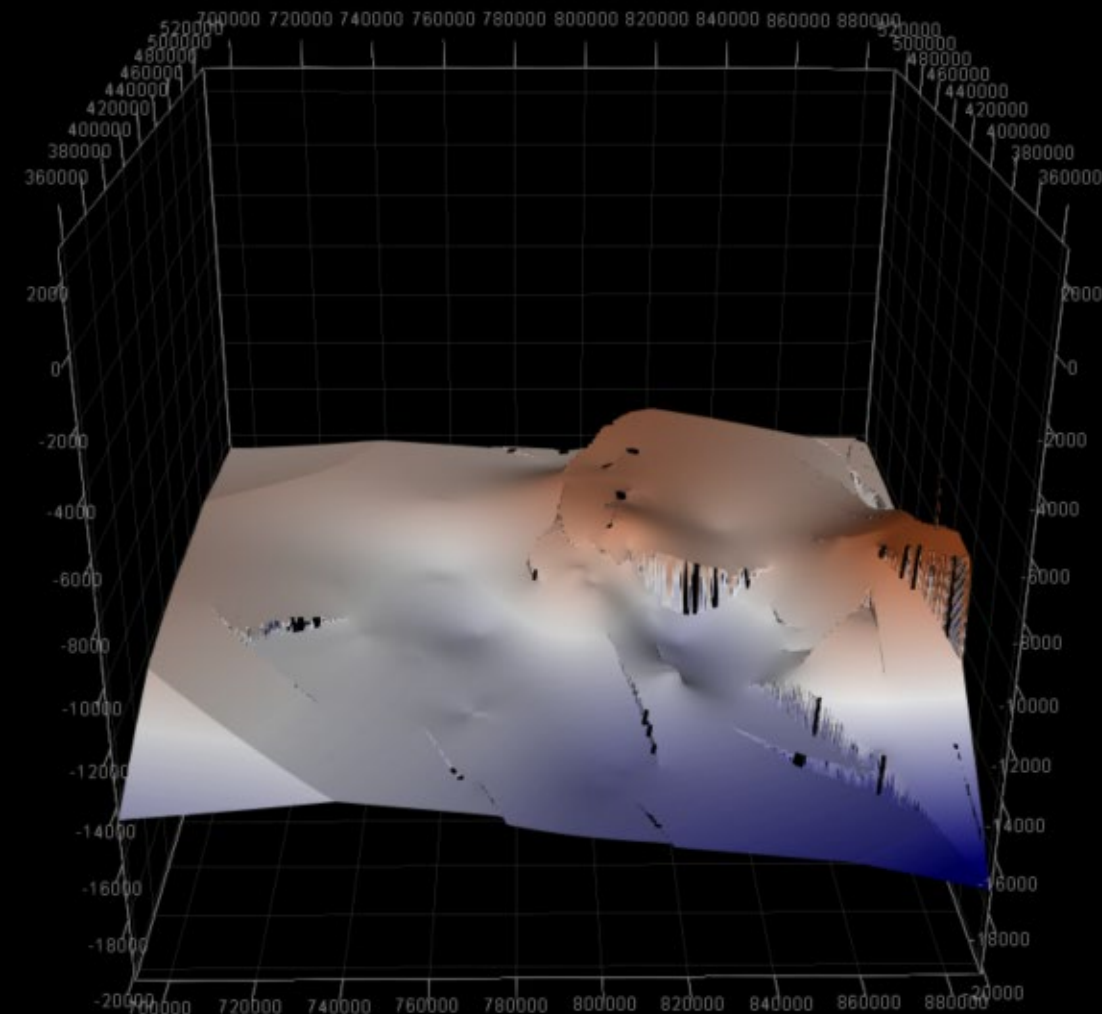
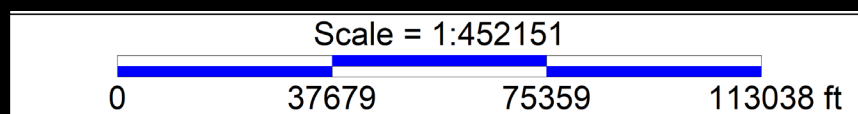
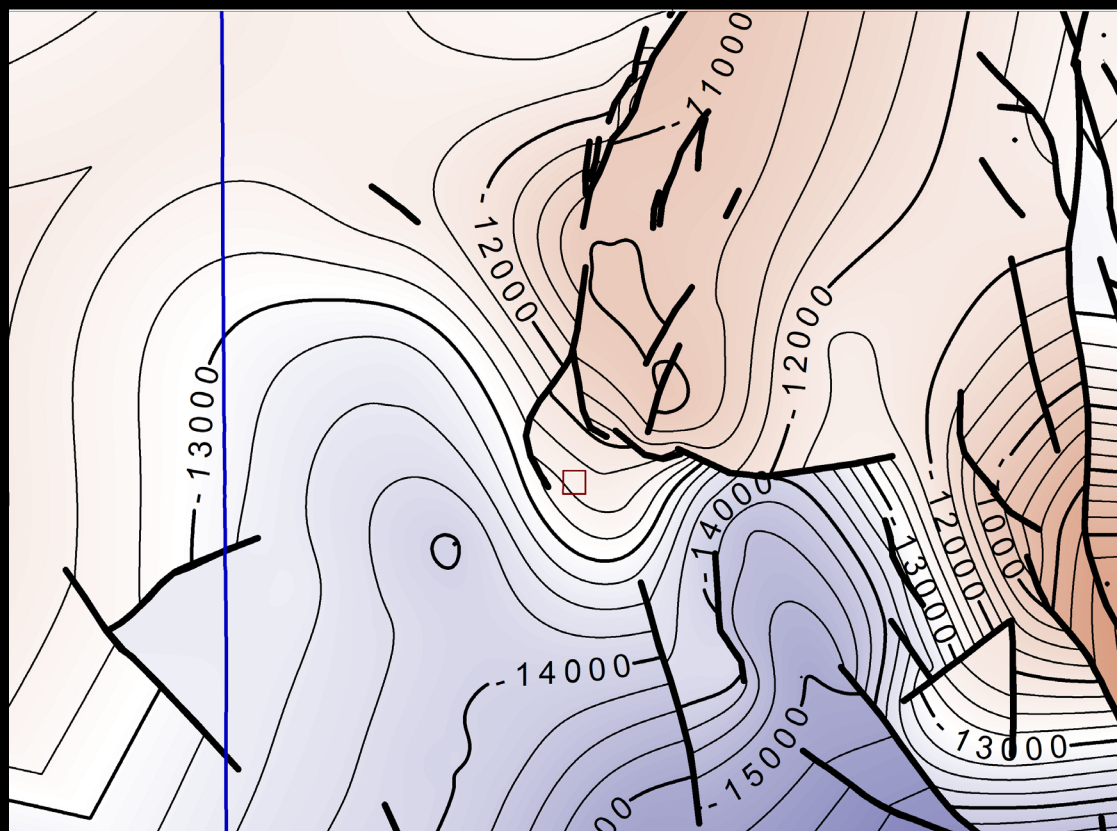
- Starting the geologic model



**3-D surface on Siluro-
Devonian strata**



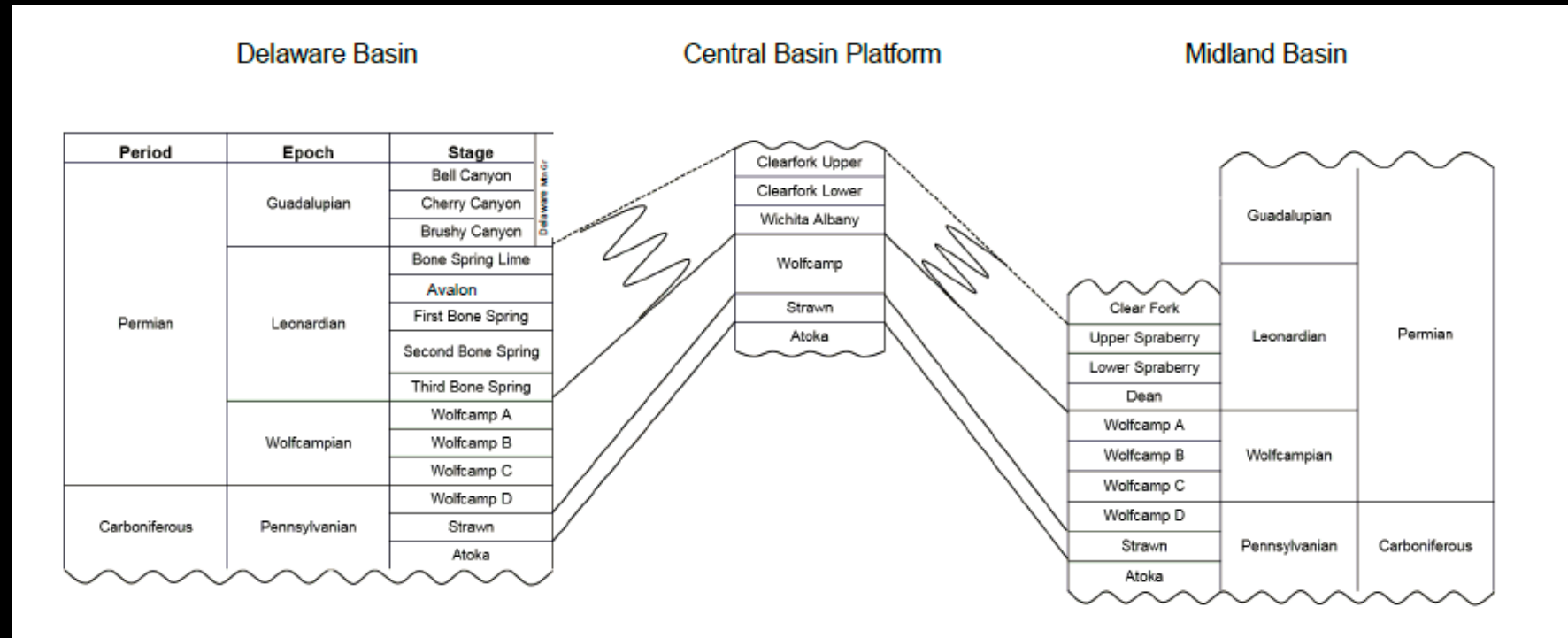
Delaware Basin



Thirtyone Formation

Delaware Basin

- Just starting this basin
- The complexity of both the tectonic and sea-level fluctuations during Pennsylvanian/Permian sedimentation will make this area more difficult to build a whole basin model (shelf to basin)



Future Models:

- Areas with high TDS (red areas)
 - San Juan Basin
 - Raton Basin
 - Las Vegas Basin
 - Tularosa Basin
 - Roswell Basin
 - Capitan Reef (not viable since it is an active aquifer)
- Areas with moderate to high TDS (purple areas)
 - Delaware Basin (green)
 - Tucumcari Basin (green)
 - Mimbres Basin
 - Mesilla Basin
 - Albuquerque Basin
 - Estancia Basin
 - Espanola Basin
 - High Plains Aquifer (not viable since it is an active aquifer)

