

# Integrated Reservoir Study for Successful CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Planning: An Alberta Case Study of Depleted Gas Pools, Current and Future Readiness

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## Summary

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) processes capture CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and stores them in geological formations whereby they are permanently and safely sequestered. Alberta's vast number of Devonian and deeper depleted oil and gas pools are ideal candidates for CSS storage. In this paper, an applicability study was performed on several depleted gas pools across Alberta looking at their reservoir quality, injectivity, storage capacity, and cap rock integrity. Candidates were screened based on OGIP, recovery factor, well penetration risk, and proximity to existing infrastructure. Using production forecasting, another layer of analysis was performed to identify future gas pools that will be prime candidates within the next 5 years.

## Theory / Method / Workflow

1. Collect public data related to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, depleted gas reservoirs (rock and fluid properties), and historical production data on gas pools across Alberta
2. Identify pools that are first-pass candidates for CCS storage based on OGIP and RF cutoffs
3. Use production forecasts to identify active gas pools that will be prime candidates for CCS within the next 5 years
4. Further screen the CO<sub>2</sub> storage capabilities of pools based on geological and reservoir characterization, including cap rock integrity and well penetration risk due to poor casing
5. Highlight major gas pipelines, refineries, oil sands processing facilities, and other CO<sub>2</sub> emitting facilities near the screened depleted gas pools
6. Consider all critical factors needed to establish ideal sequestration hubs across the study area

## Results, Observations, Conclusions

The author anticipates that the reservoir characterization and work conducted in this study will identify key regions in Alberta that will satisfy the following requirements for successful and permanent CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration:

1. Sufficient CO<sub>2</sub> injectivity rate that doesn't exceed the formation parting pressure
2. Secure containment and conformance of the CO<sub>2</sub>

3. Sufficient capacity to store the delivered CO<sub>2</sub> volumes

### **Novel/Additive Information**

The goal of this paper is to identify several Devonian and deeper gas pools that will meet or exceed the requirements for CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration, and will ultimately lead to identify CCS hub locations across Alberta that are close to existing infrastructure.

### **Acknowledgements**

### **References**

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