



# SECARB Horn Mountain Case Study: Reservoir Modeling and Viable CO<sub>2</sub> Transportation Infrastructure

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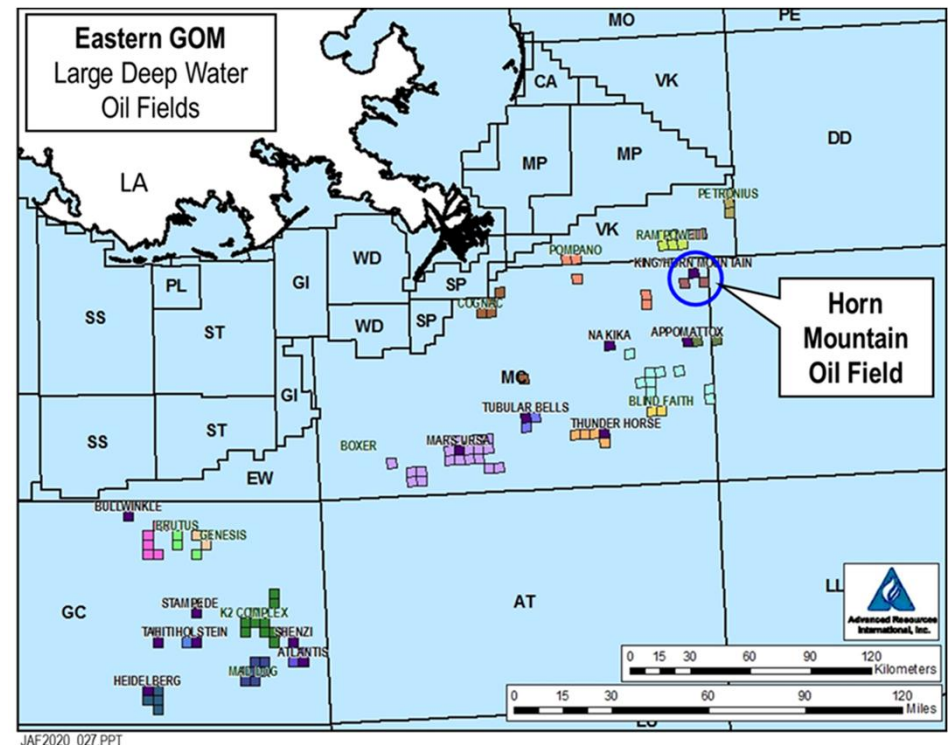
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# Sub-Task 4.2 Depleted Oil Field – Horn Mountain

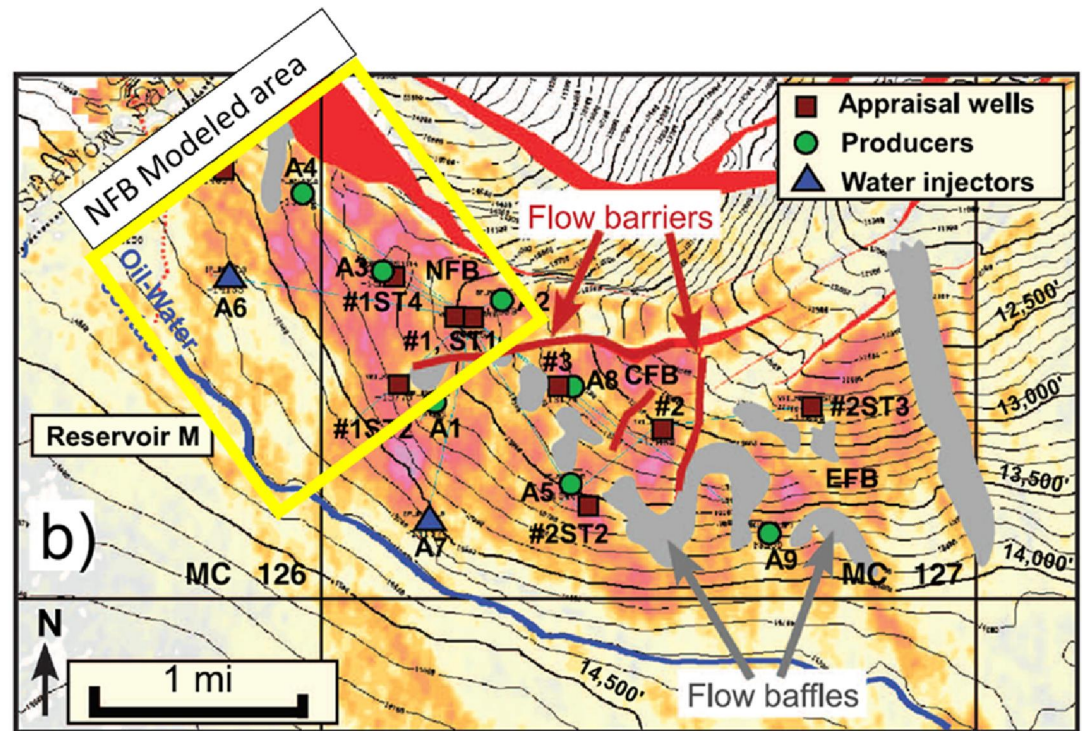
## SECARB Subtask 4.2: Develop and/or adapt a representative geologic and dynamic flow model to evaluate offshore CO<sub>2</sub> storage opportunities

- The selected geologic model for this study is a model developed for the Horn Mountain oil field (Mississippi Canyon 126) in Central Gulf of Mexico, approximately 80 miles from onshore Louisiana.
- As of the end of February 2022, over 40% of the Horn Mountain original oil in place has been produced.
- Good candidate for deep water, straight CO<sub>2</sub> storage.



# Depleted Oil Field – Horn Mountain

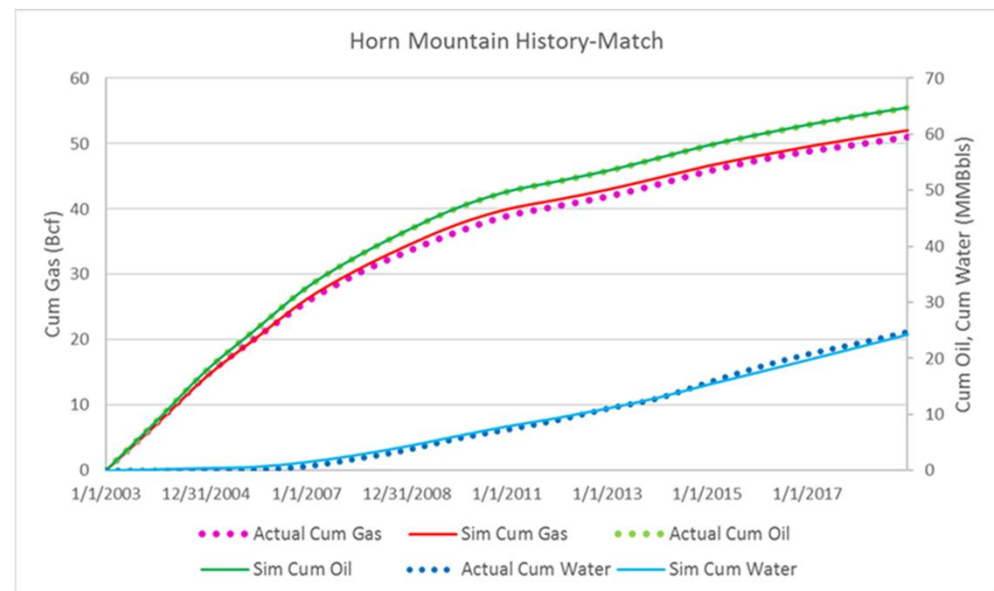
- The Horn Mountain oil field includes two stacked Middle Miocene sands, the J Sand and M Sand.
- The M Sand is a relatively uniform anticlinal structure with bounding faults on the north and east.
- The J sand is much smaller (but could eventually be considered after further evaluation).



*NFB: North Fault Block*

# Methodology for Building the Horn Mountain Oil Field Model

- A representative geologic model was built for the M Sand of the Horn Mountain oil field (the NFB model).
- A reservoir model was built based on the geologic model and field development of the M Sand, including the existing oil/gas production wells and water injection well.
- Calibrated the model to historical data using a compositional numerical simulator (GEM).



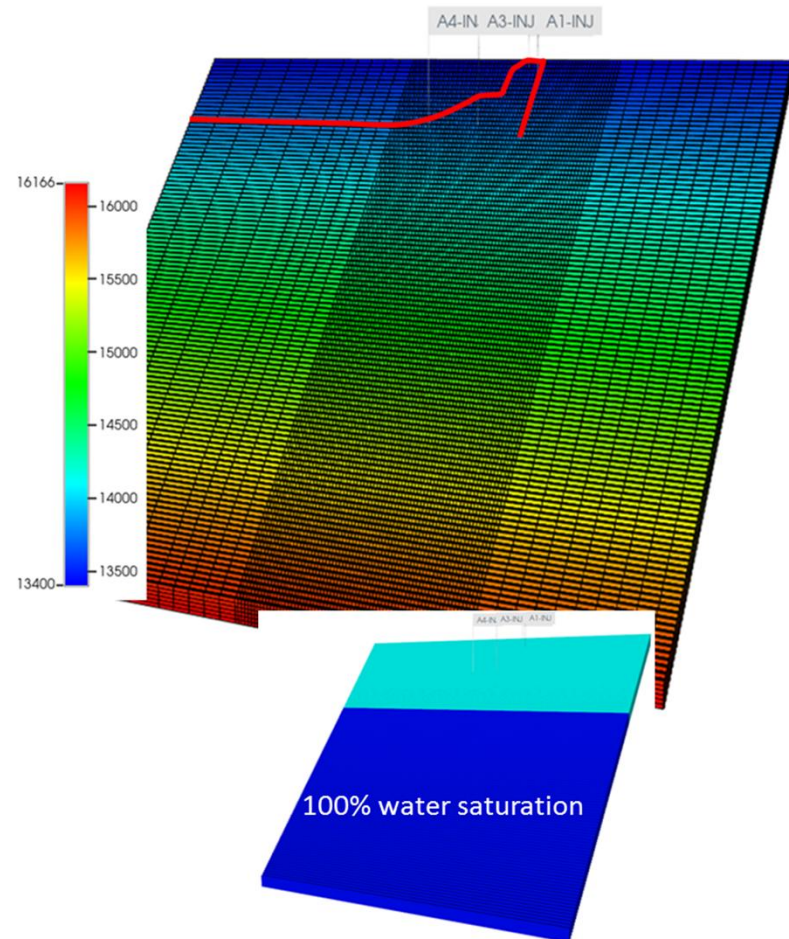
# Approach for Modeling CO<sub>2</sub> Storage in a Depleted Oil Reservoir

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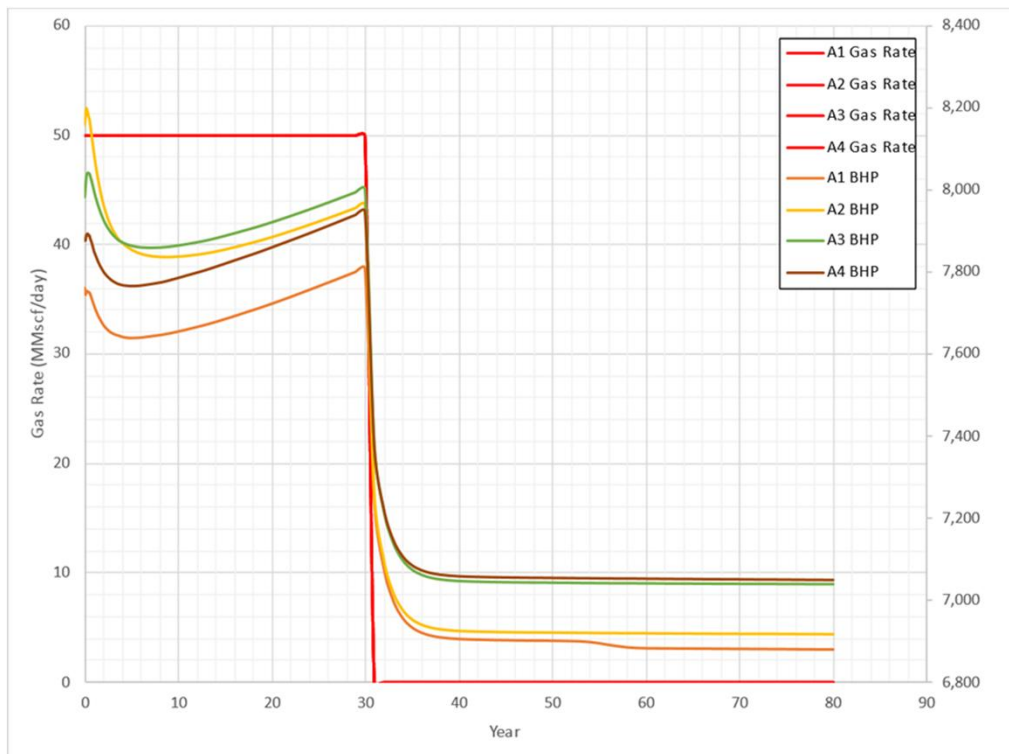
- Average water saturation (47%) and pressure (7,500 psi) of the field from the end of the history in the previous model were employed to initialize the 'storage' model.
- Expanded the model area to avoid CO<sub>2</sub> plume reaching model boundaries and model full extent of the M sand.
- Four production wells were converted to CO<sub>2</sub> injection wells and the water injection well was shut in.
- Injected CO<sub>2</sub> at a maximum rate of 2,650 tons/day (50 MMscf/day) per well for 30 years with a maximum bottom-hole pressure constraint of 0.72 psi/ft.
- Monitored CO<sub>2</sub> plume movement for 50 years post injection.

# Model Setup

- Faults modeled as zero transmissibility
- Water-Oil contact at 14,300 ft with analytical aquifer attached to the southern edge of the model
- Model covers a 31 square mile area
- Porosity: 27%
- Permeability: 250mD
- Net thickness: 132 feet

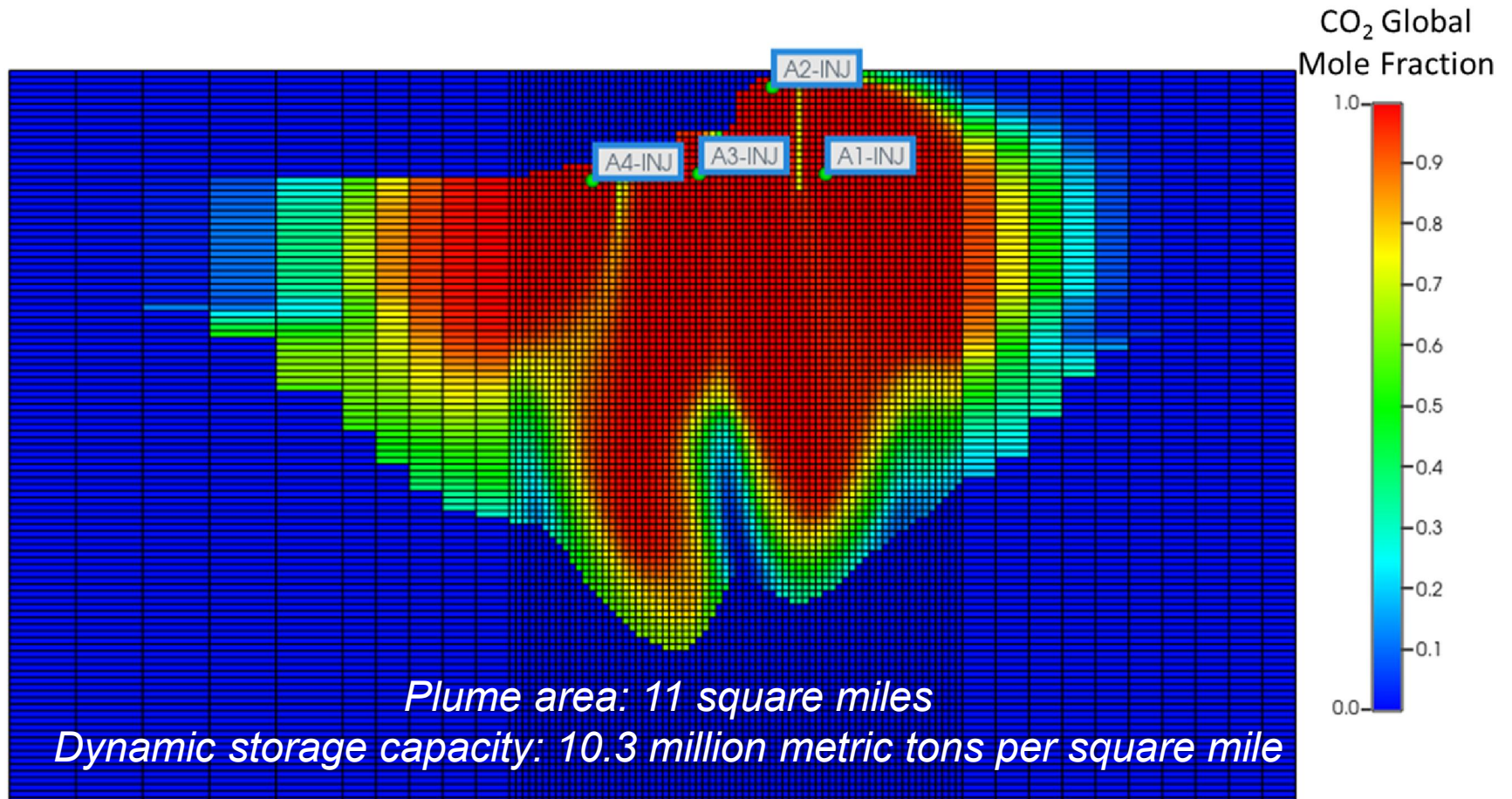


# Injection Rate and Bottomhole Pressure Profiles



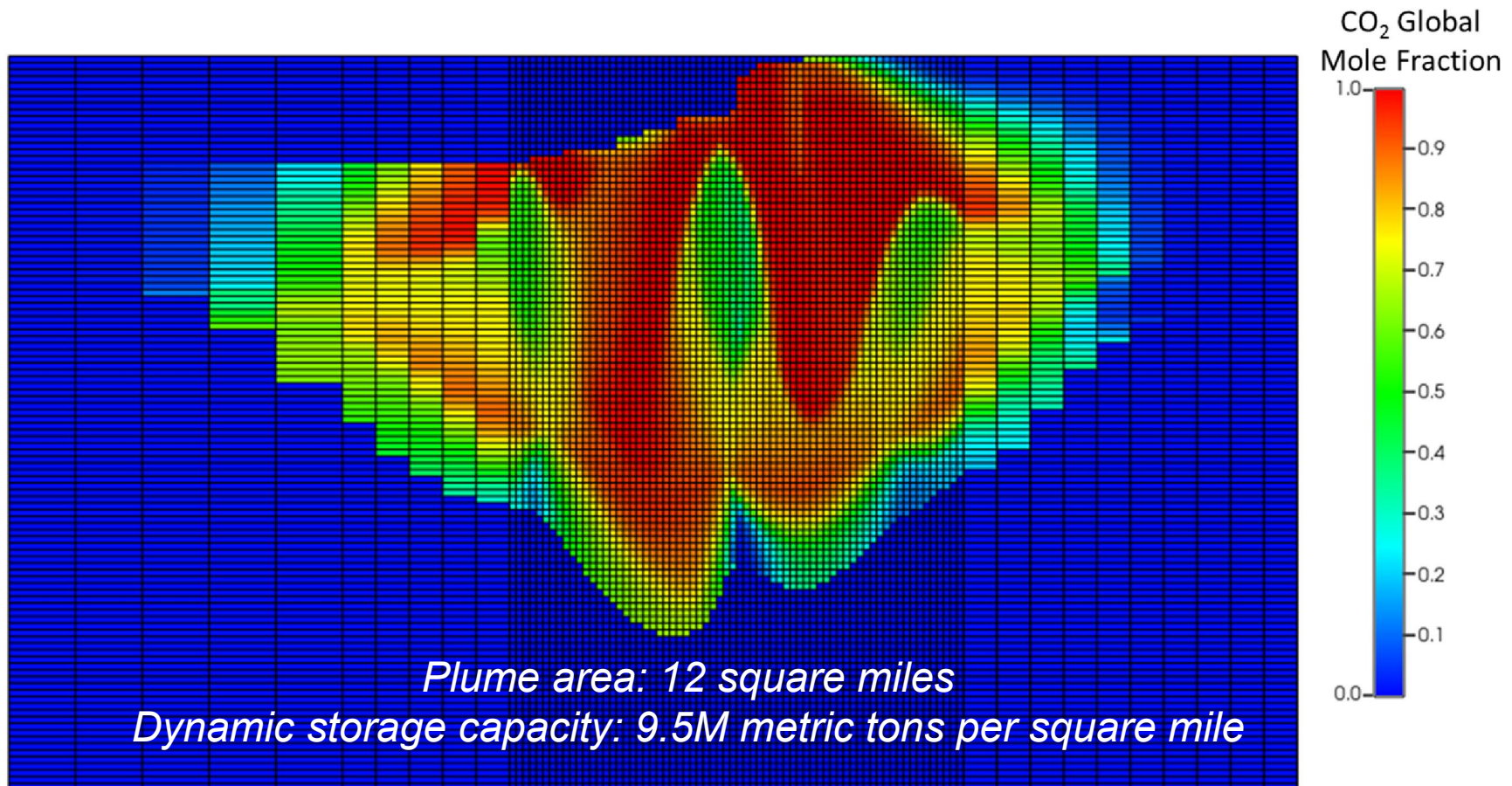
- All four wells can inject the design rate for 30 years because of a high porosity and permeability environment
- The maximum BHP is not reached
- A total of 114 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is injected.

# CO<sub>2</sub> Plume – End of 30 Years of Injection





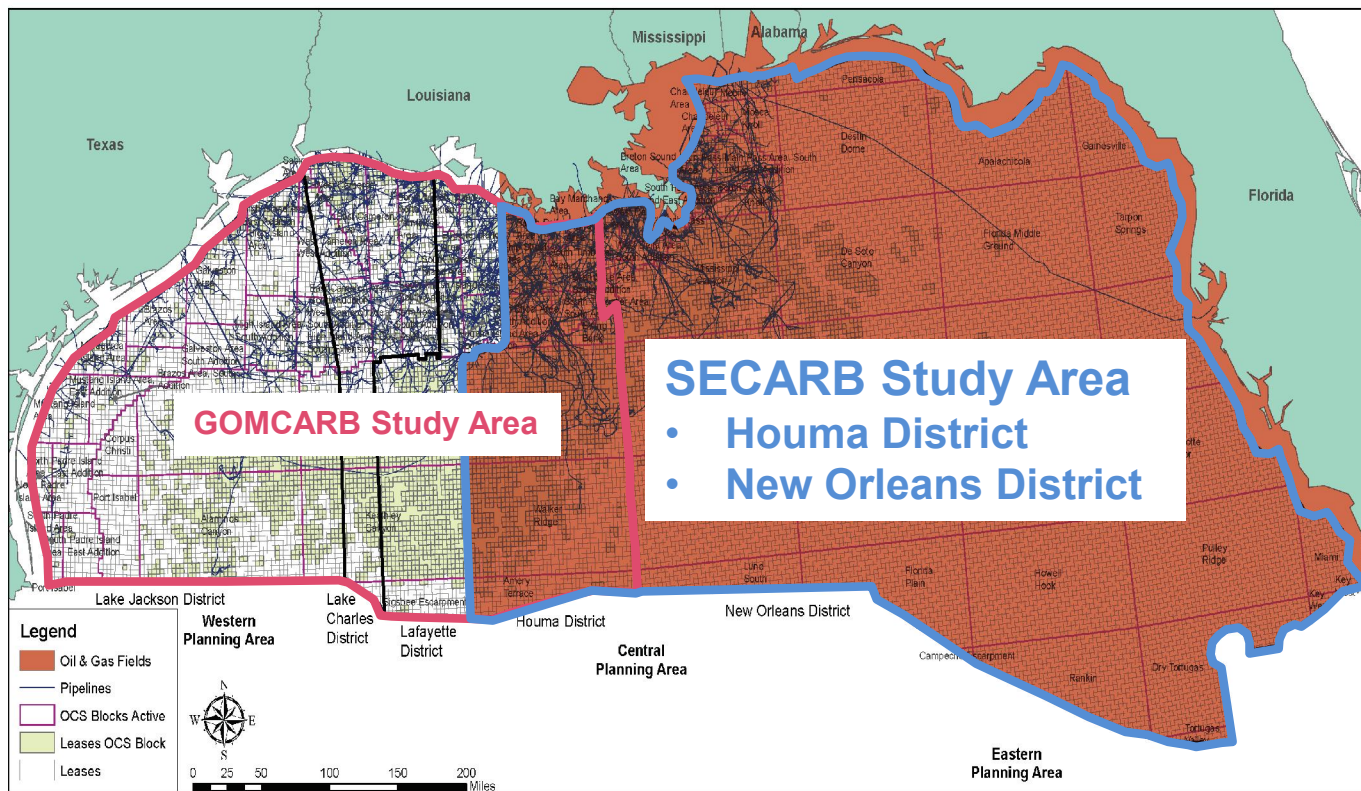
# CO<sub>2</sub> Plume – 50 Years Post-injection



*Because of the structure, the plume area doesn't really change.*

# Sub-Task 6.1 CO<sub>2</sub> Transportation Infrastructure

- **SECARB Subtask 6.1: Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Transport and Delivery Options**
- **OBJECTIVE: Identify viable CO<sub>2</sub> transportation pathways in the GOM SECARB Study Area using existing oil & gas infrastructure**



**Database Development**  
**BOEM**  
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



- **Pipeline Data**
- **Platform Data**
- (Aug 2021 Vintage)

# Review of Existing Offshore Oil & Gas Infrastructure

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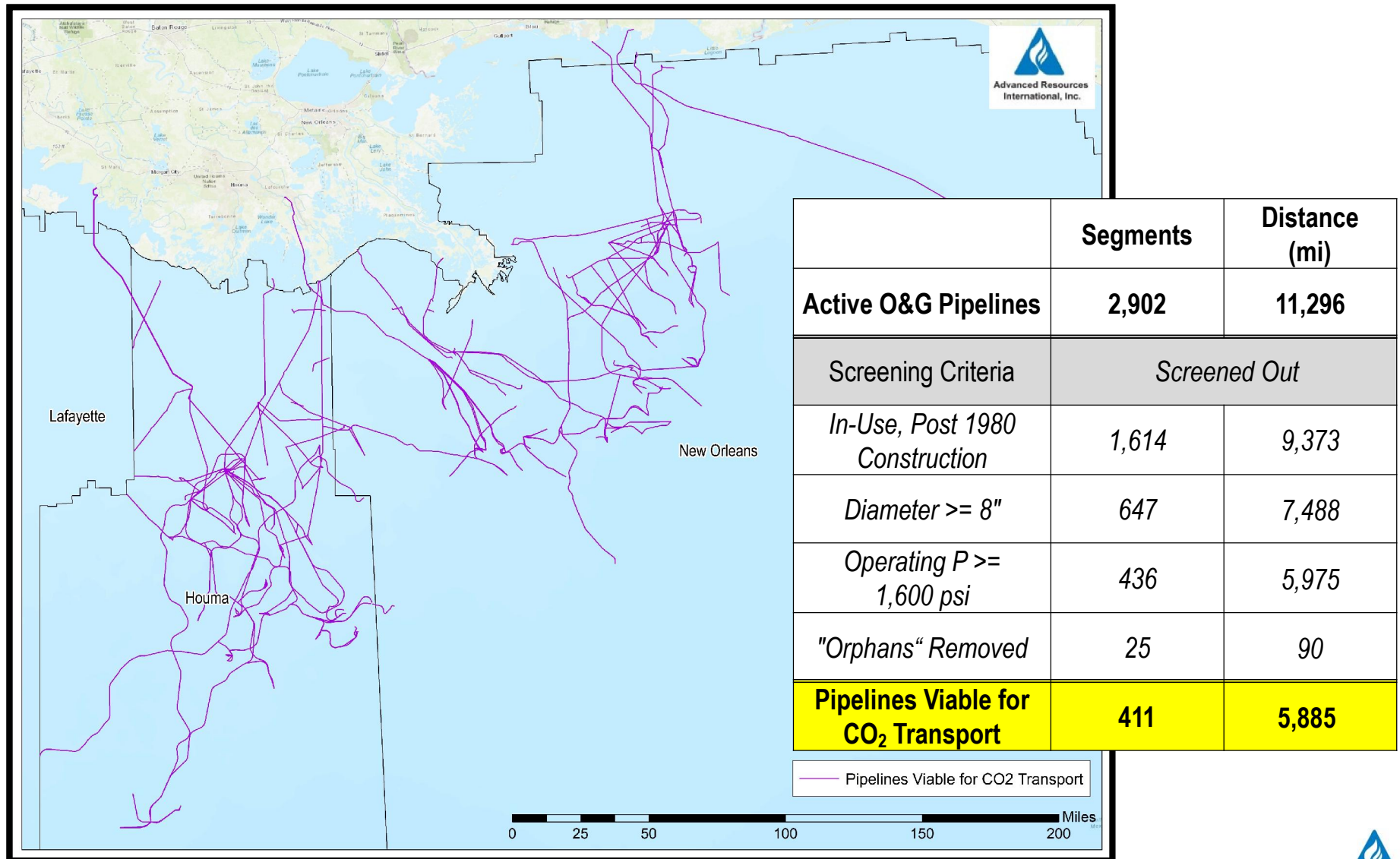
## METHODOLOGY

Apply technical screening criteria to offshore GOM pipeline and platform infrastructure based on requirements for large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> transport and delivery.

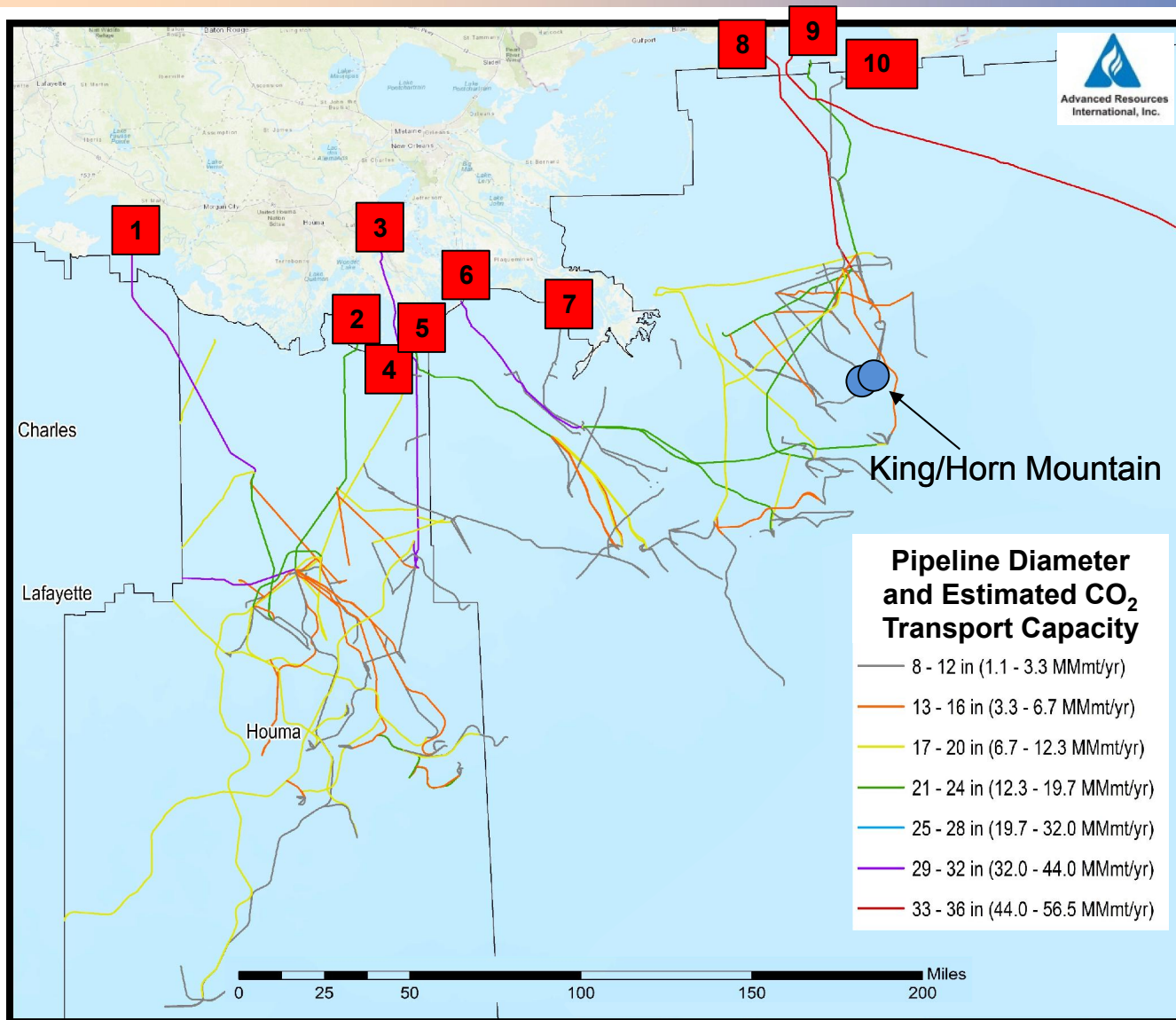
### Pipeline Screening Criteria

- **Status** – identify active pipelines vs decommissioned/shut-in/removed,
- **Type** – identify oil & gas pipelines vs water/service/other,
- **Age** – identify pipelines constructed after 1980,
- **Size** – minimum 8” diameter (roughly 1 MMmt/y capacity),
- **Operating Pressure** – minimum of 1,600 psi capability,
- **Network** – continuous link from onshore inlet location

# Offshore Pipeline Network Viable for CO<sub>2</sub> Transport

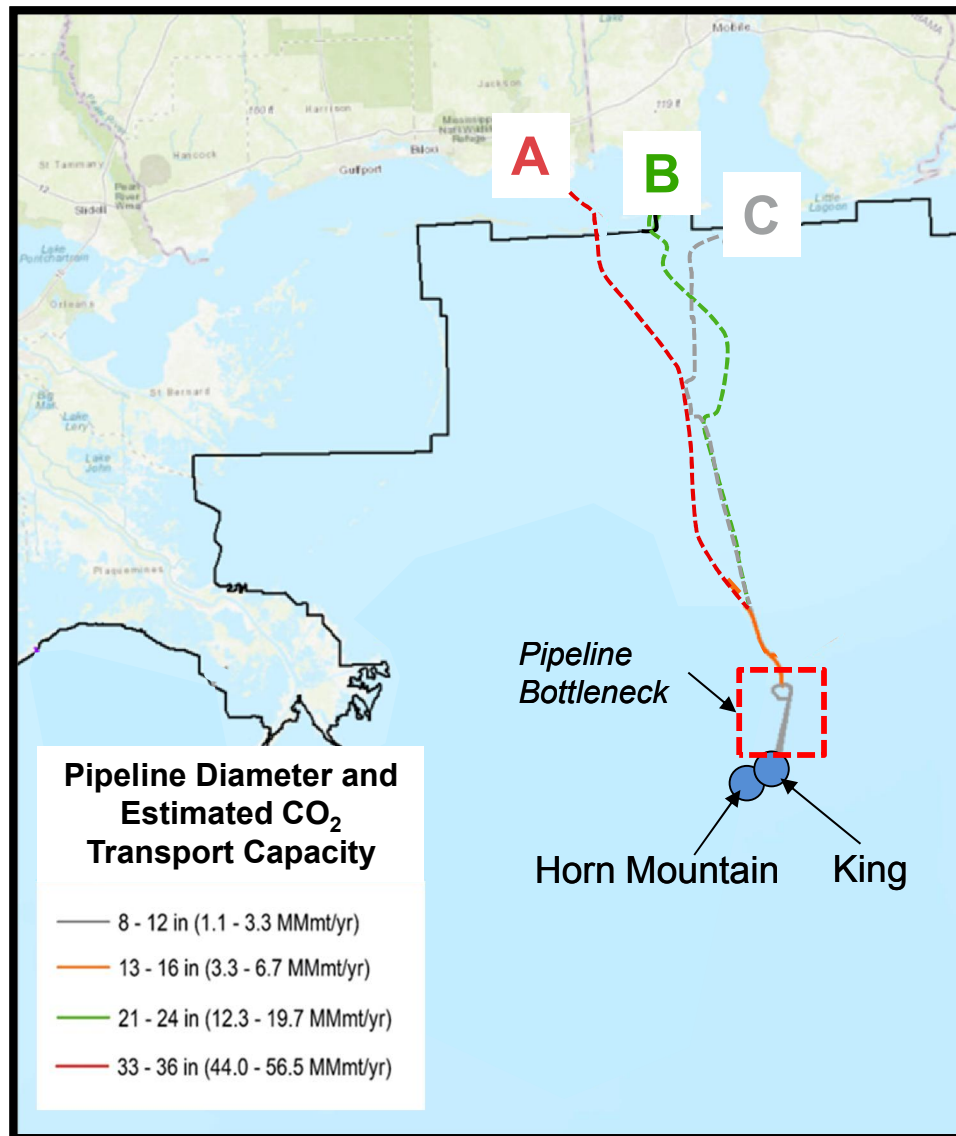


# Offshore Pipeline Network Viable for CO<sub>2</sub> Transport



Inlet #	CO <sub>2</sub> Transport Capacity (MMmt/yr)
1	35
2	20
3	35
4	12
5	20
6	35
7	3
8	56
9	20
10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 MMmt/yr</b>

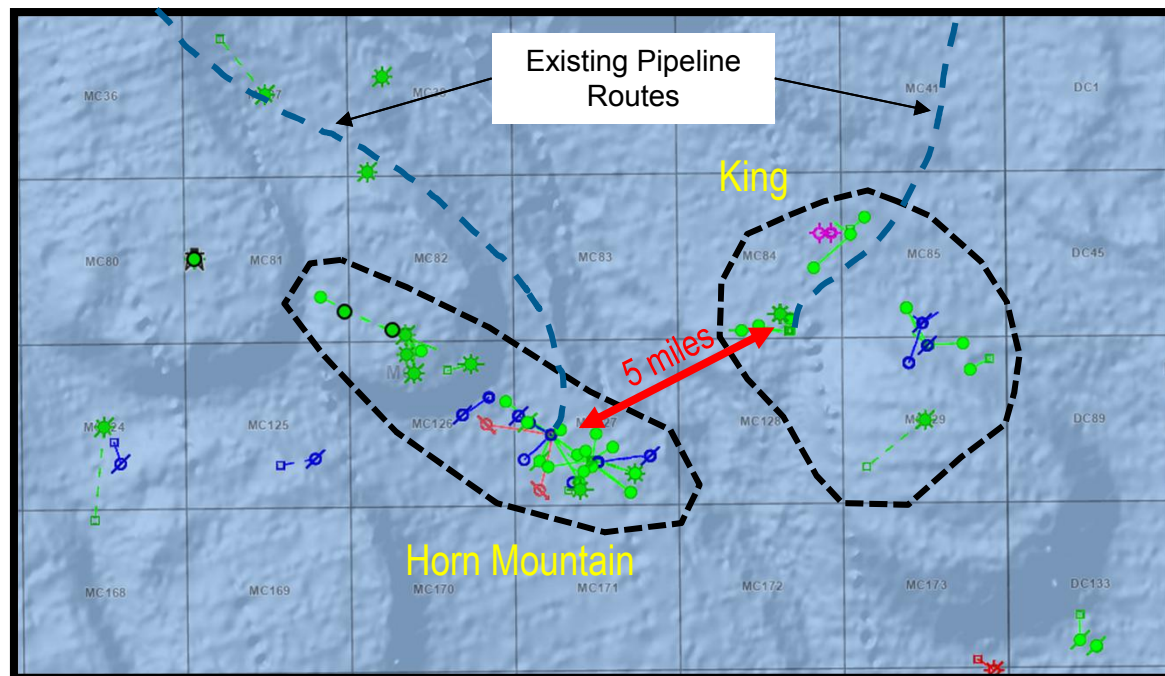
# Horn Mountain Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Transportation



- There are three direct pipeline routes from onshore to King/Horn Mountain that are technically viable for CO<sub>2</sub> transportation.
- Max CO<sub>2</sub> transport capacity for all routes is 1.1 – 3.3 MMmt/yr due to the pipeline bottleneck to King.
- Still, this capacity matches a rough estimate of annual CO<sub>2</sub> injection capacity at Horn Mountain.
- This is a viable option to utilize industrial sources of CO<sub>2</sub> along the central gulf coast.

# Horn Mountain Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Transportation

- Horn Mountain and King have separate pipeline connections to onshore.
- Some of the pipelines connecting Horn Mountain to onshore do not meet CO<sub>2</sub> transportation criteria due to age and pressure rating.
- Option to utilize King for CO<sub>2</sub> delivery with additional pipeline infrastructure.





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