

Fault Compartmentalization and its impact on storage project scale, offshore Corpus Christi

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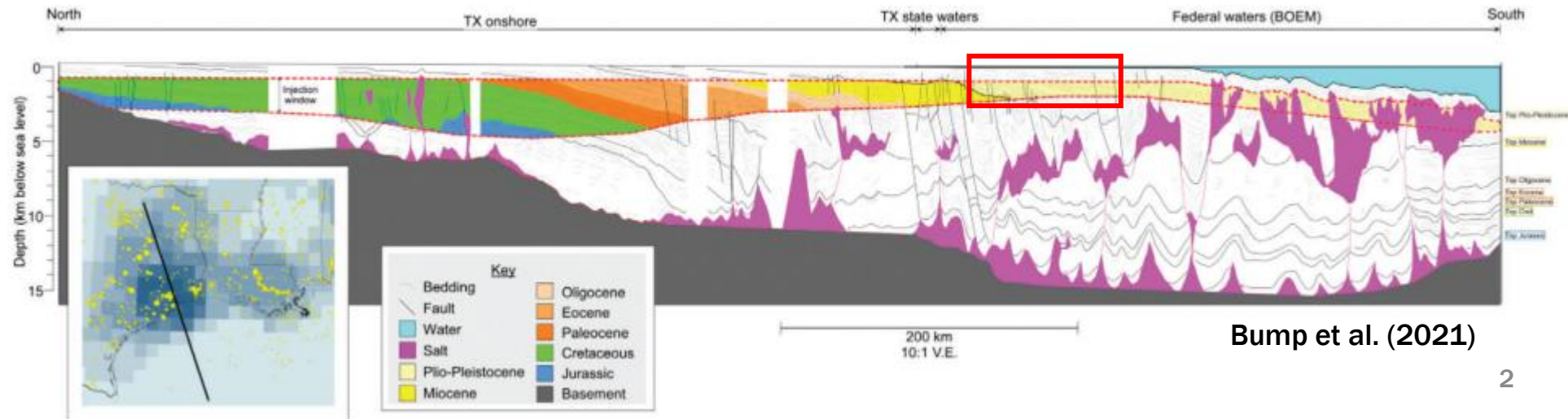
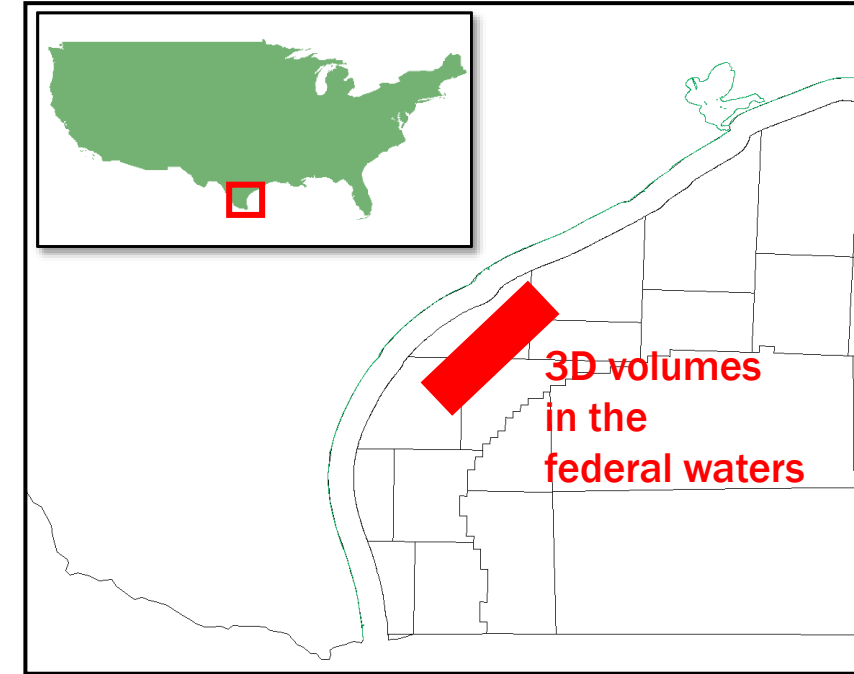
Motivation

- Pressure buildup is the key limitation of storage capacity:

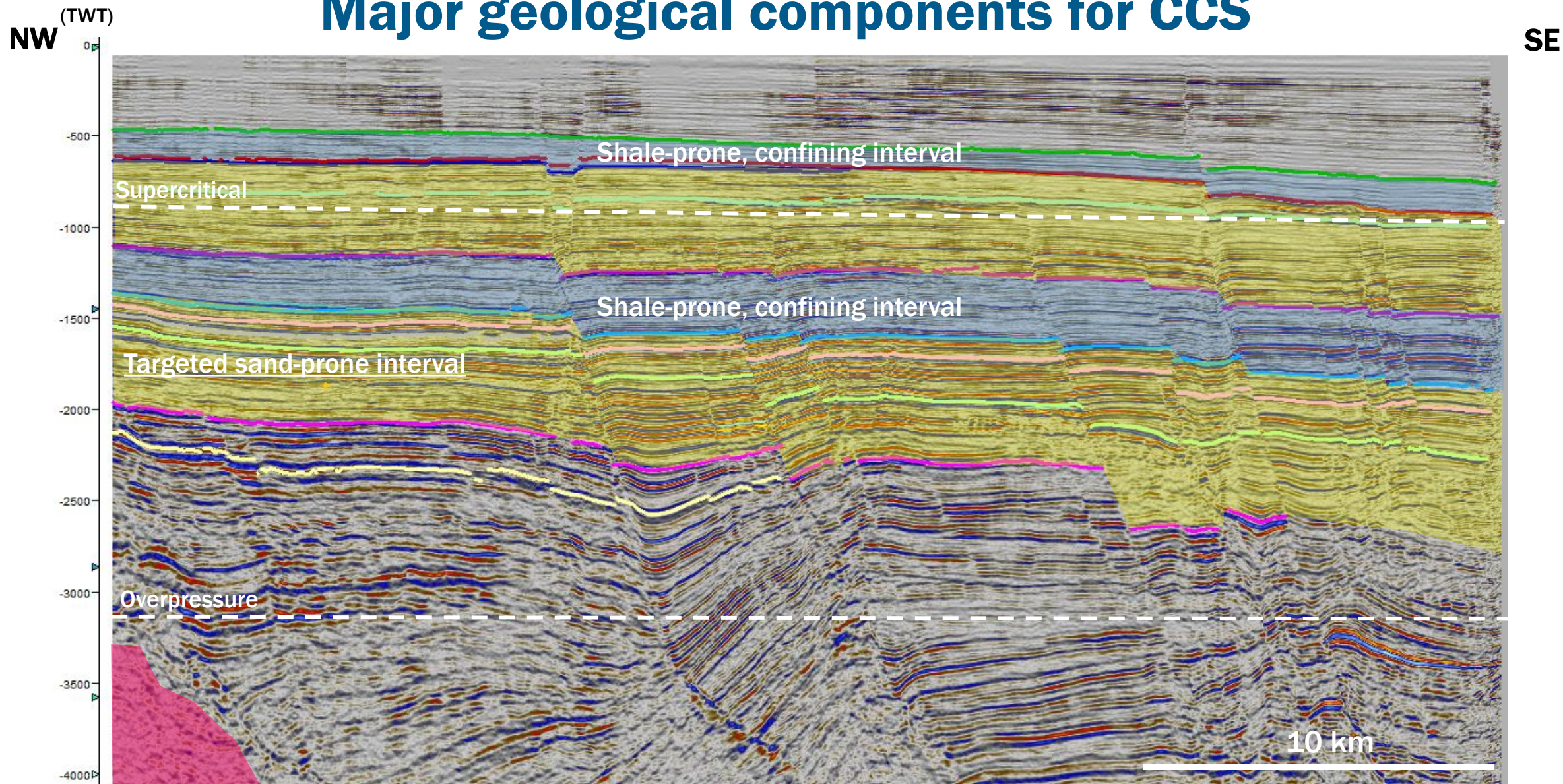
Reservoir compartmentalization is a real constraint

- Gulf of Mexico is ideal for CO₂ sequestration but heavily faulted
- What are the distributions of the fault compartment sizes & their storage capacities?

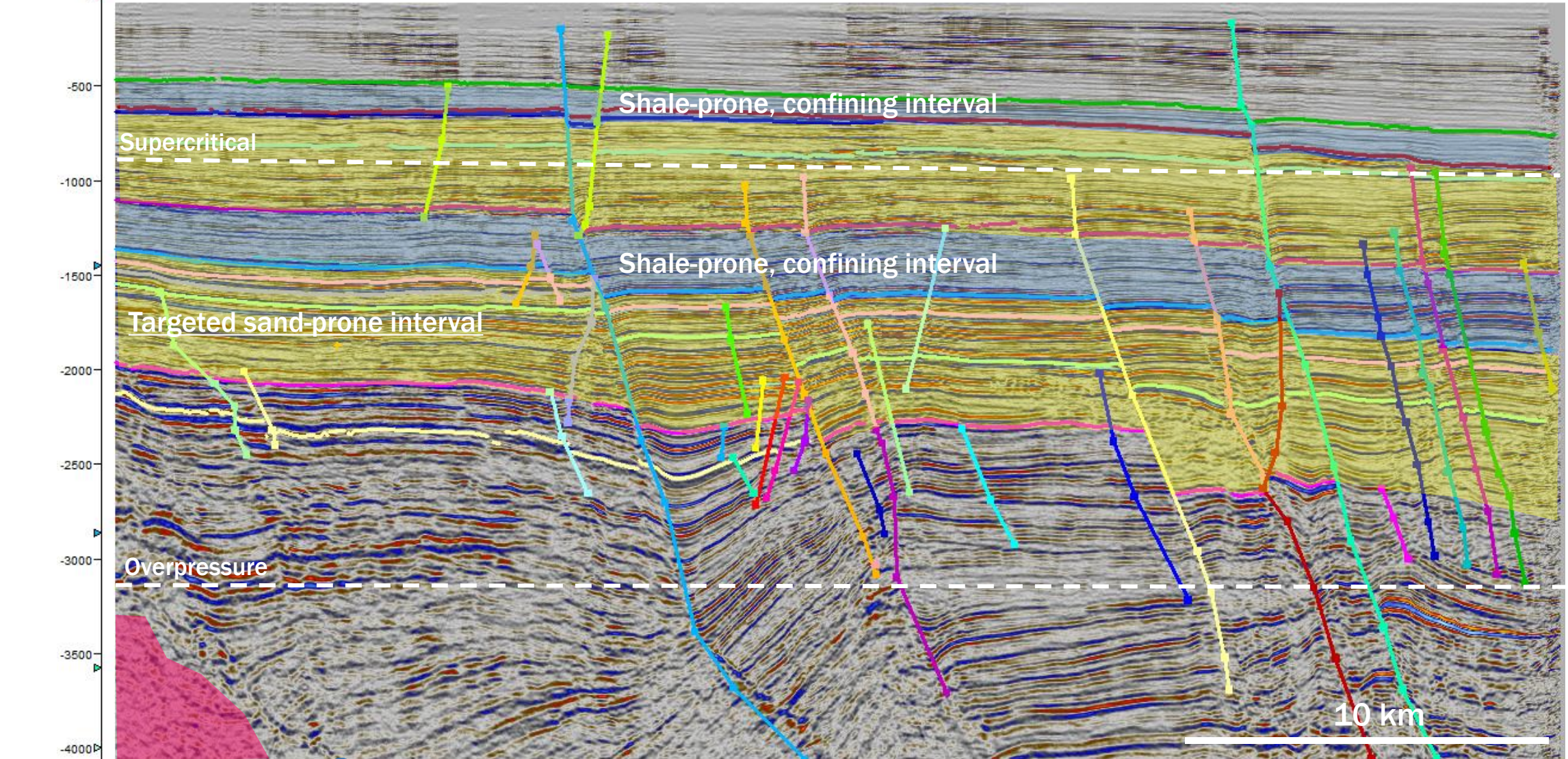
Realistic view of resource



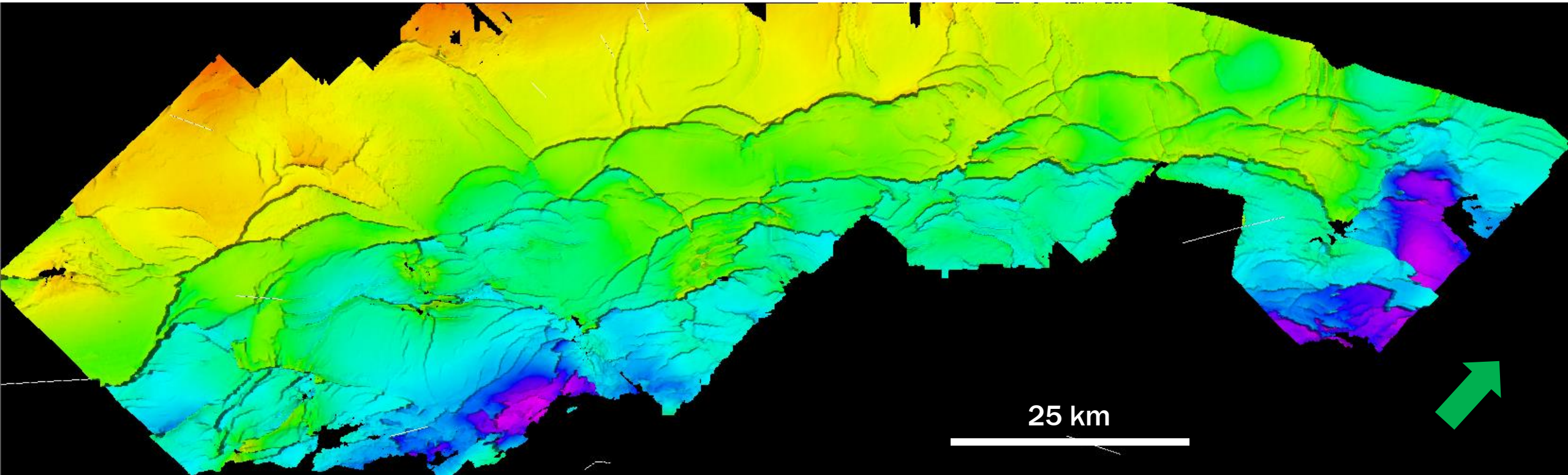
Major geological components for CCS



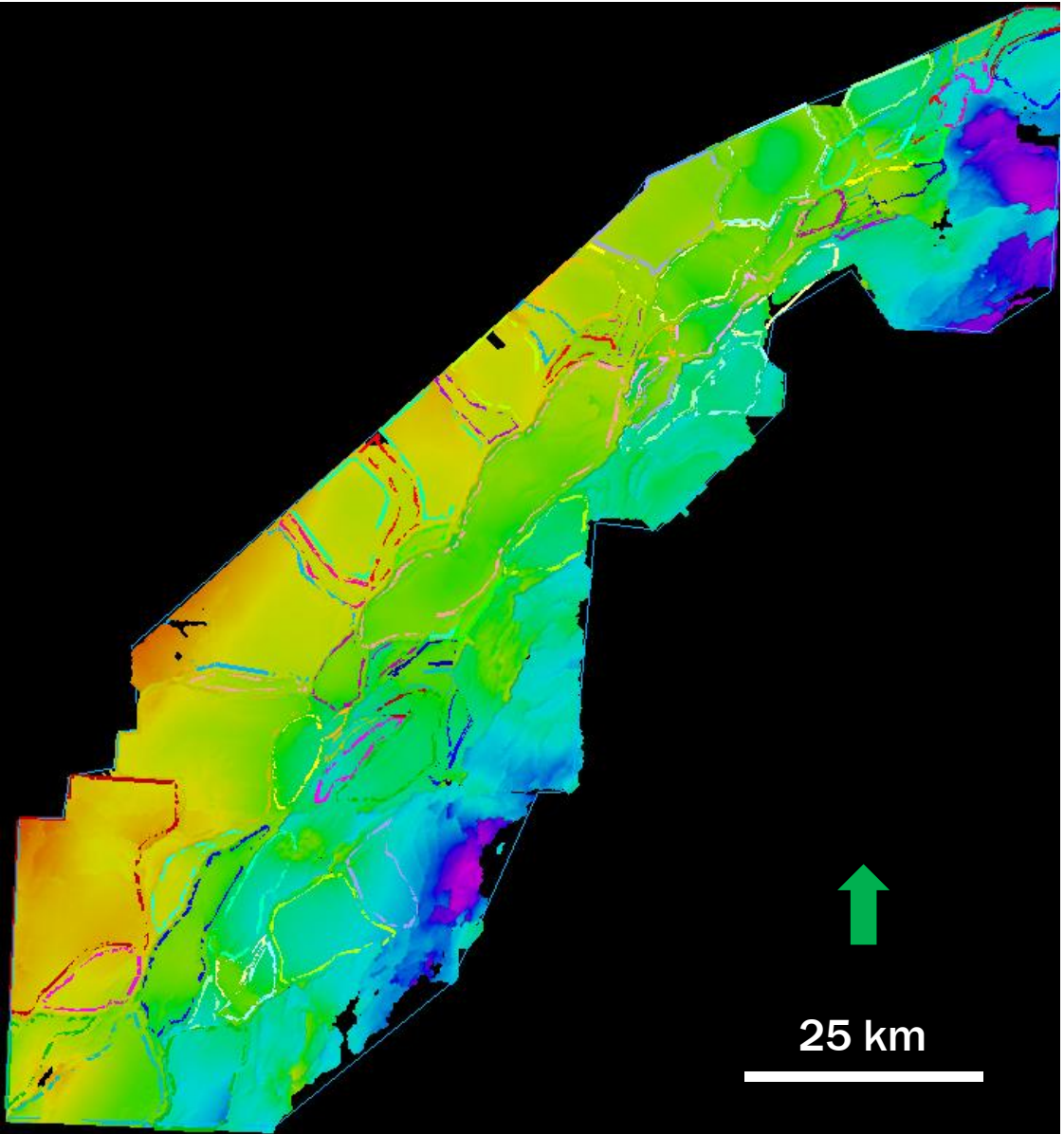
NW (TWT) **Complex Fault Systems Fragment the Targeted Interval** SE



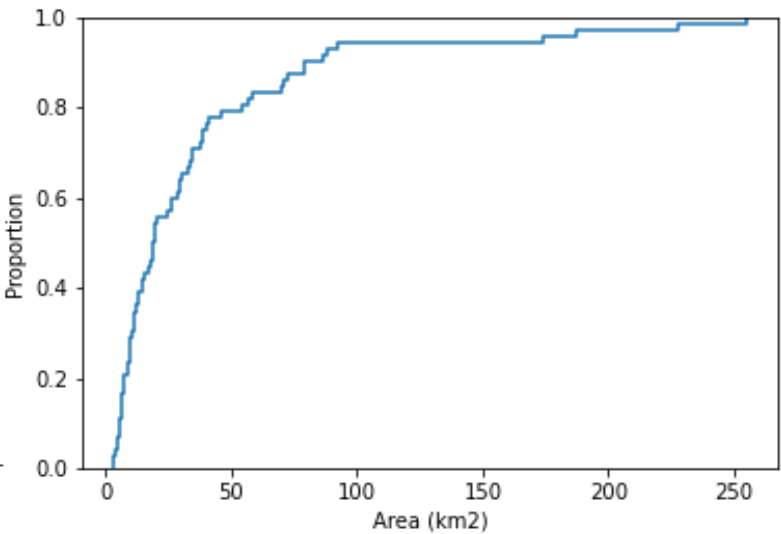
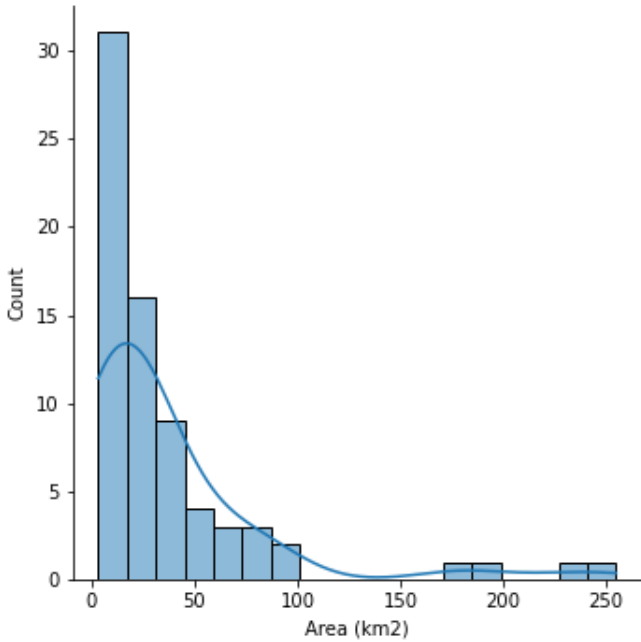
Fault Compartments in the offshore Corpus Christi



- Major fault trends dividing the area are oriented along the shelf strike
- Fault compartments “step down” and become more fragmented seawards
- A couple of sizable compartments despite the heavy faulting



Size of the Fault Compartments

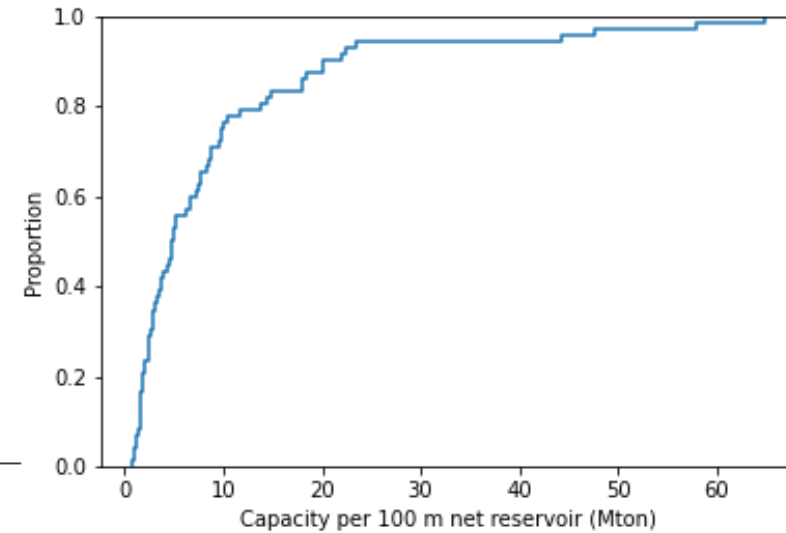
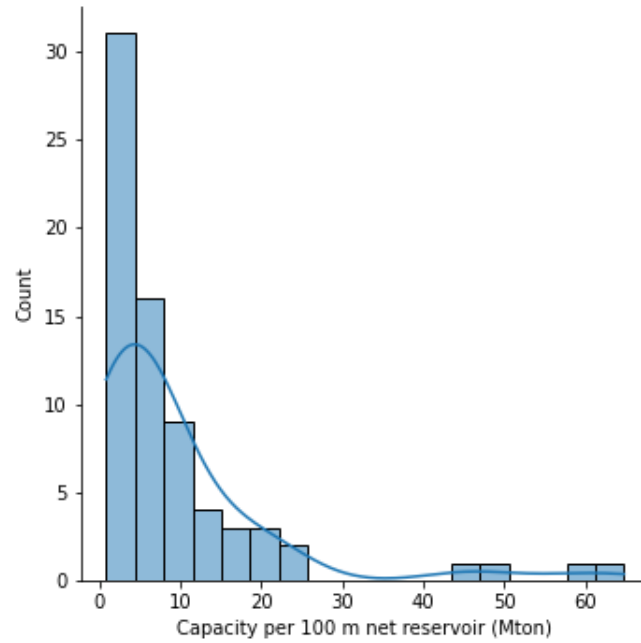
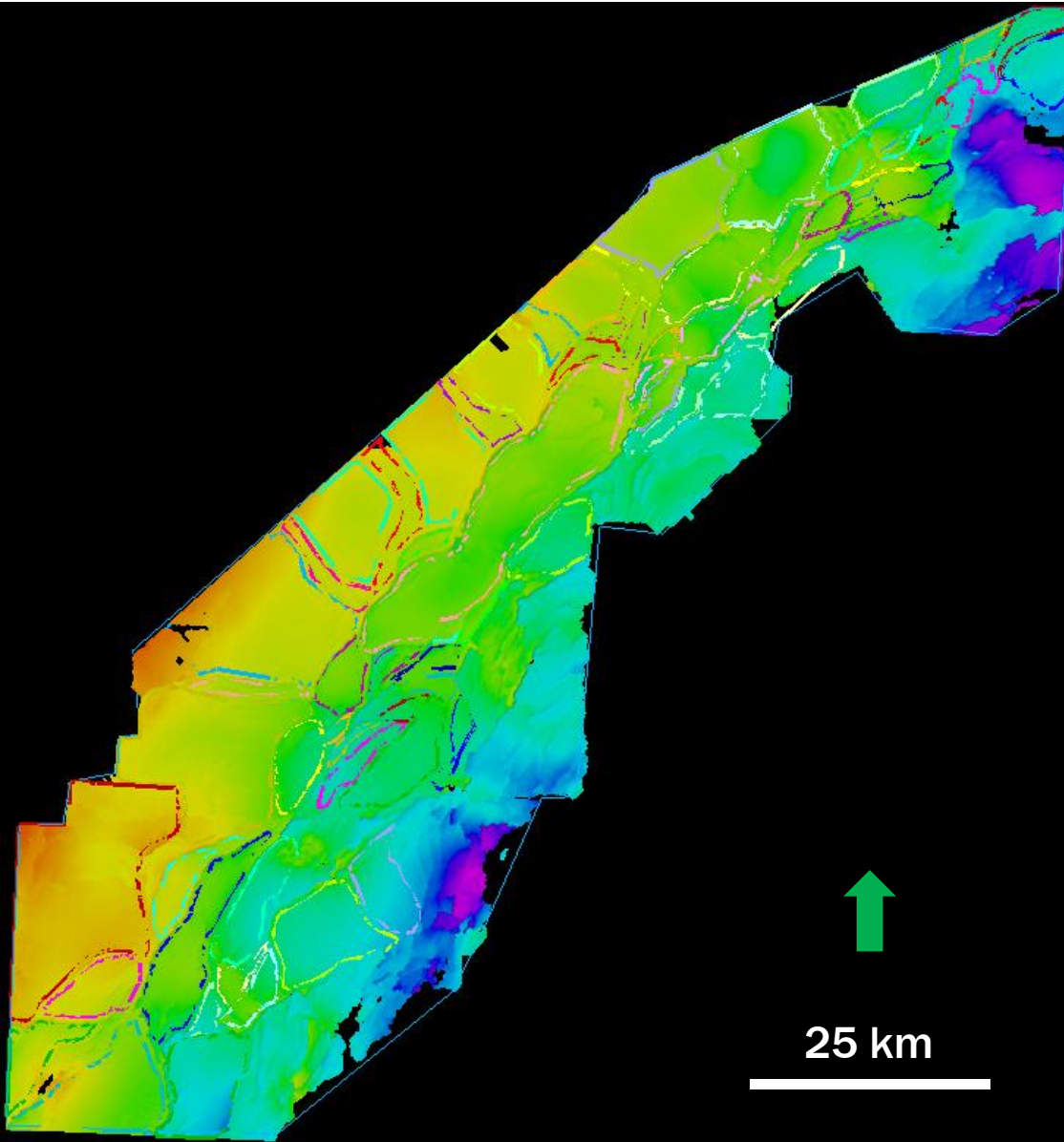


- Mapped compartments cover ~ 60% of the area

P 50: ~ 25 km²

P 90: > 100 km²
(4 big compartments)

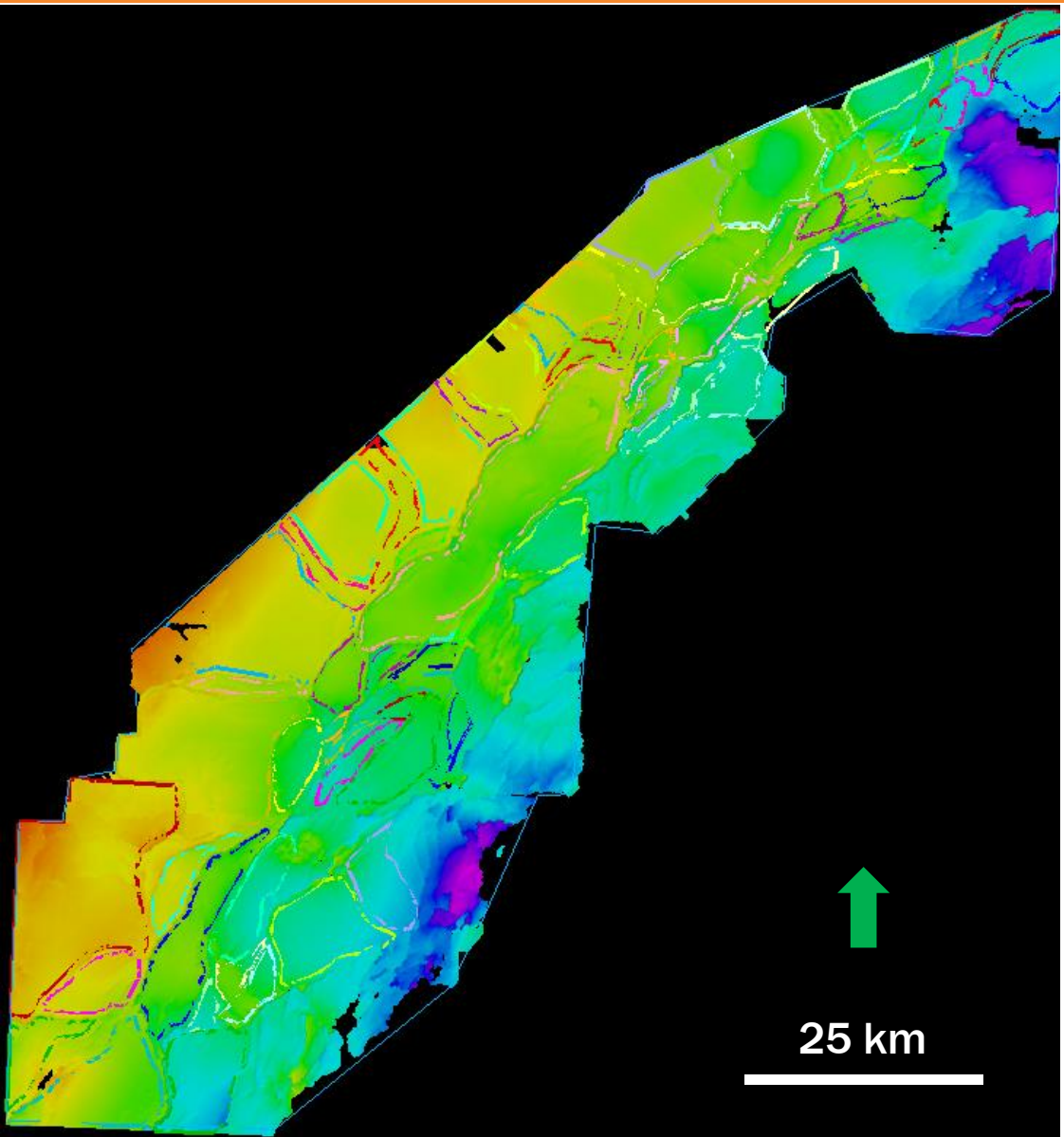
Storage Capacity per 100 m Net Reservoir



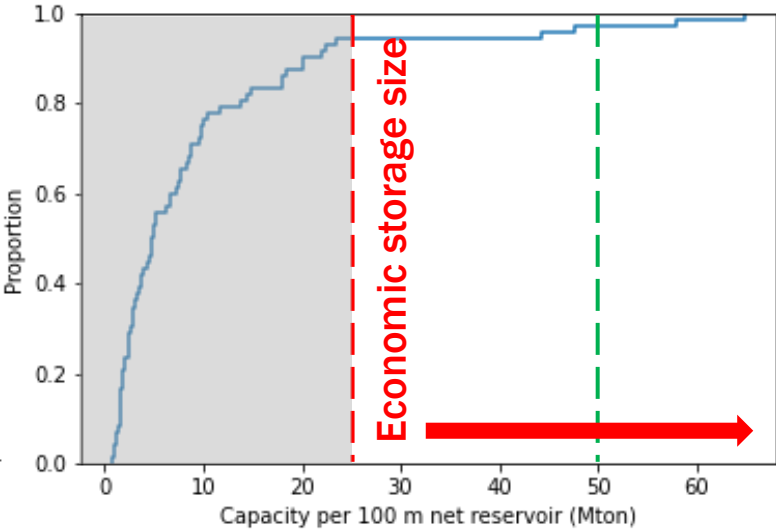
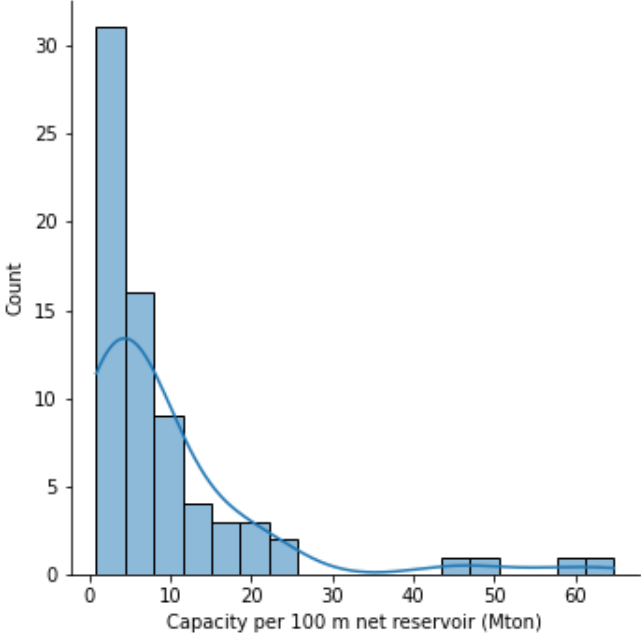
Given: 25% porosity, 200 mD permeability, at ~2 km depth

P 50: ~ 8 Mton

P 90: > 20 Mton
(4 big compartments)

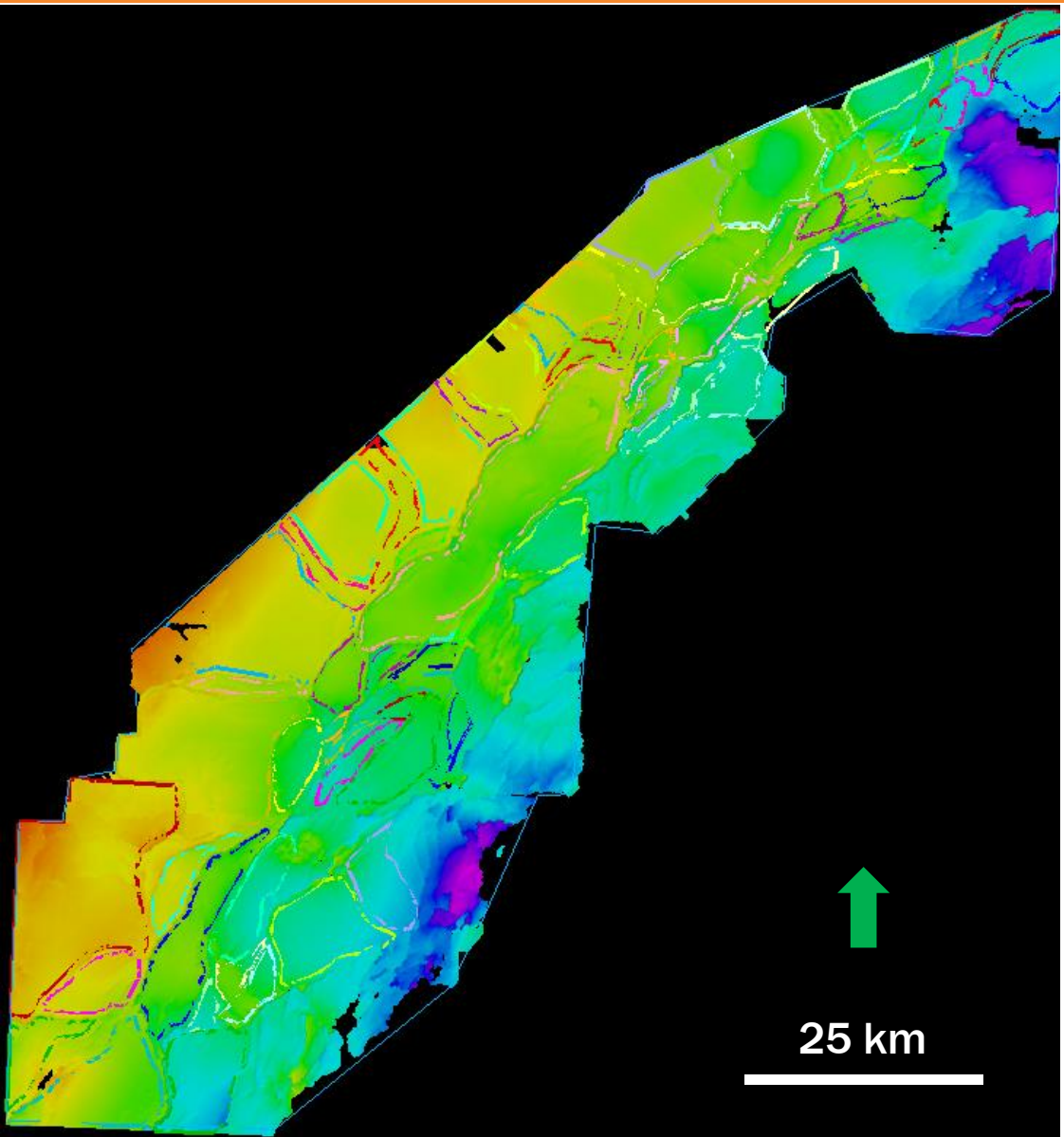


Economic Storages per 100 m Net Reservoir

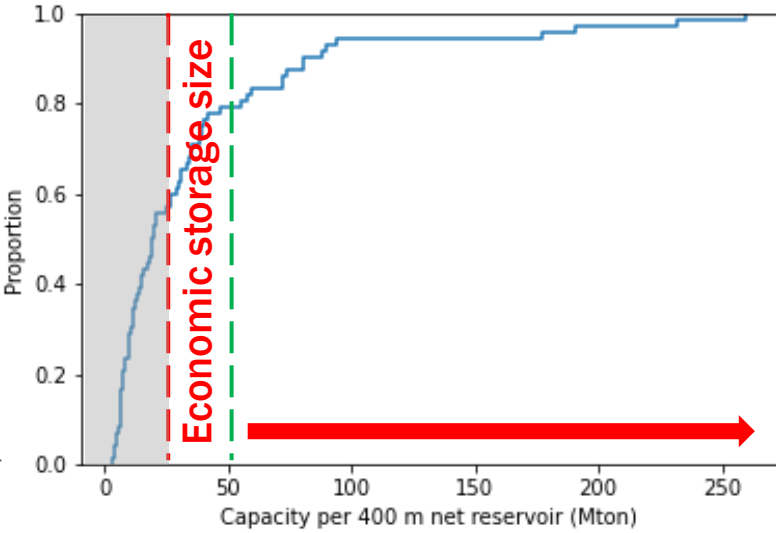
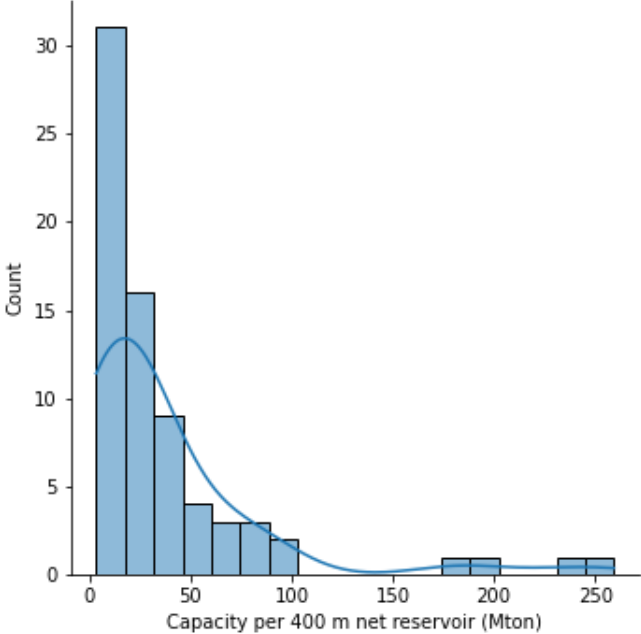


Given: 25% porosity, 200 mD permeability, at ~2 km depth

- Only 4 big compartments qualify as industrial-scale storage



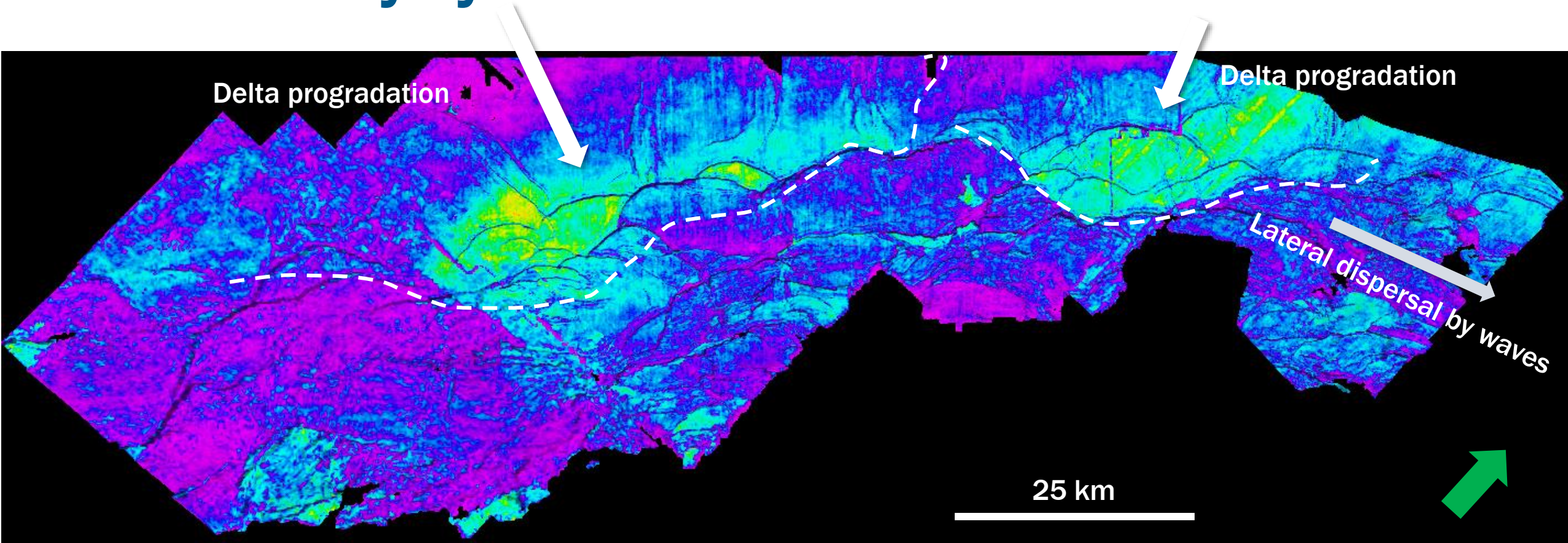
Economic Storages per 400 m Net Reservoir



Given: 25% porosity, 200 mD permeability, at ~2 km depth

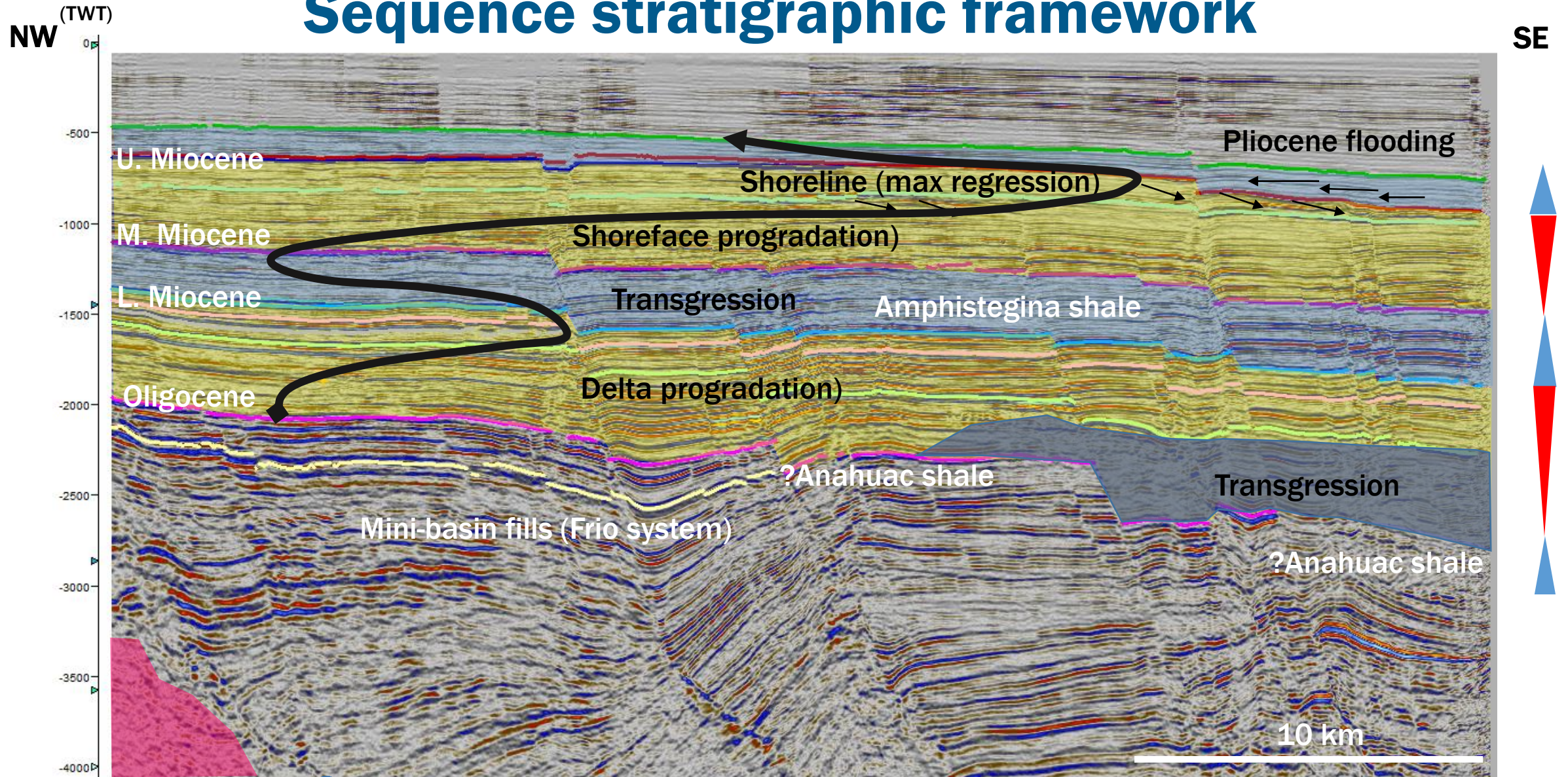
- 40% of the compartments are practical

Sedimentary systems constrain reservoir distribution

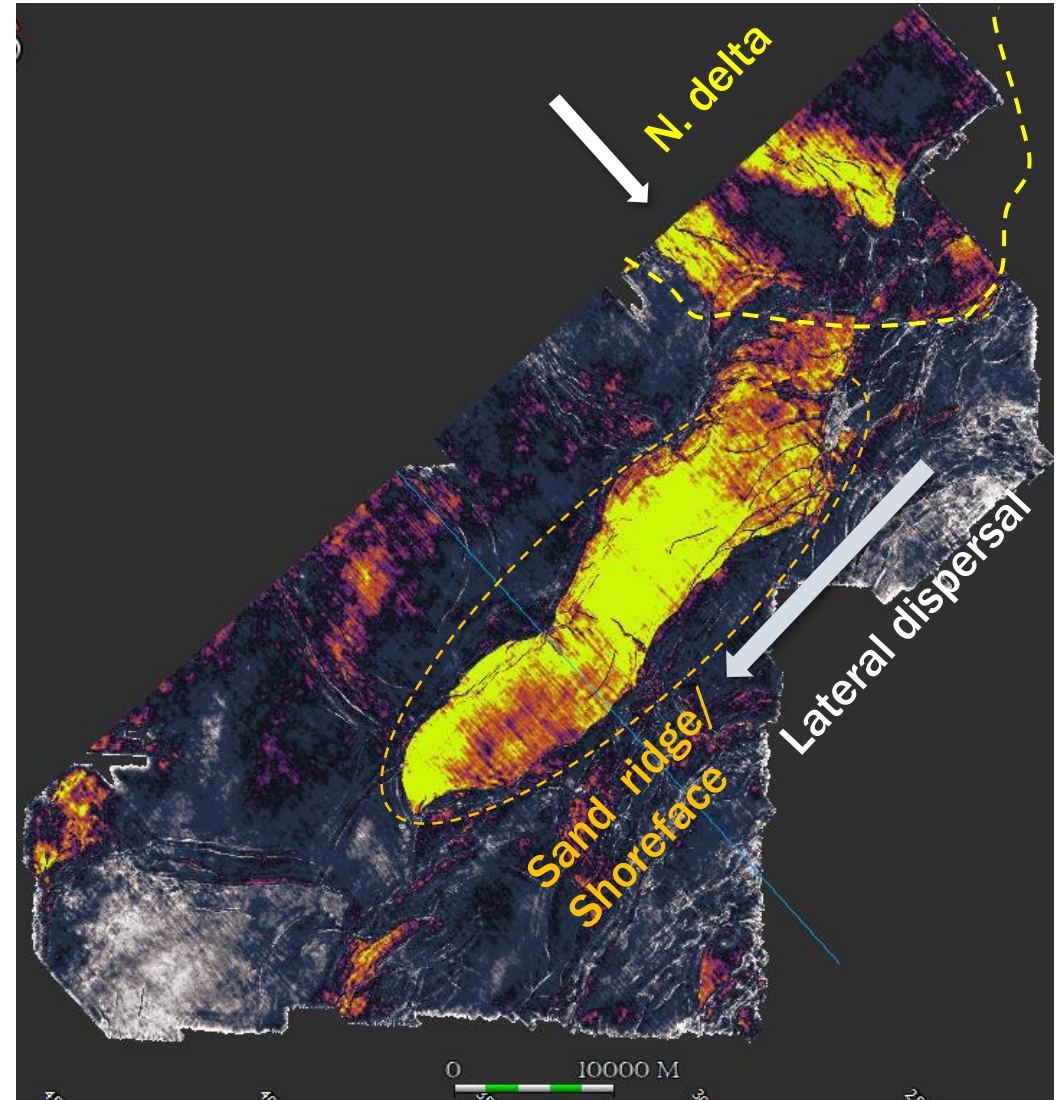
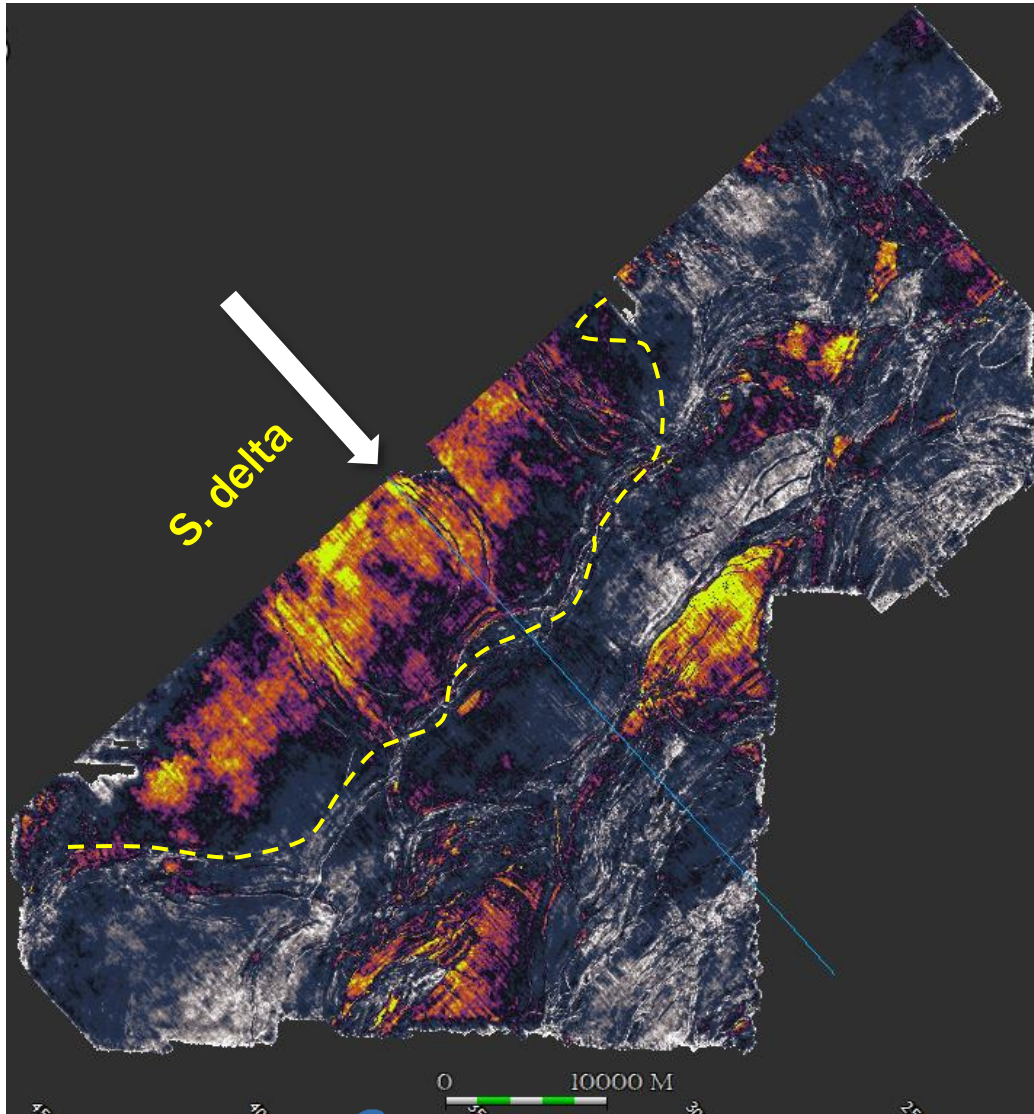


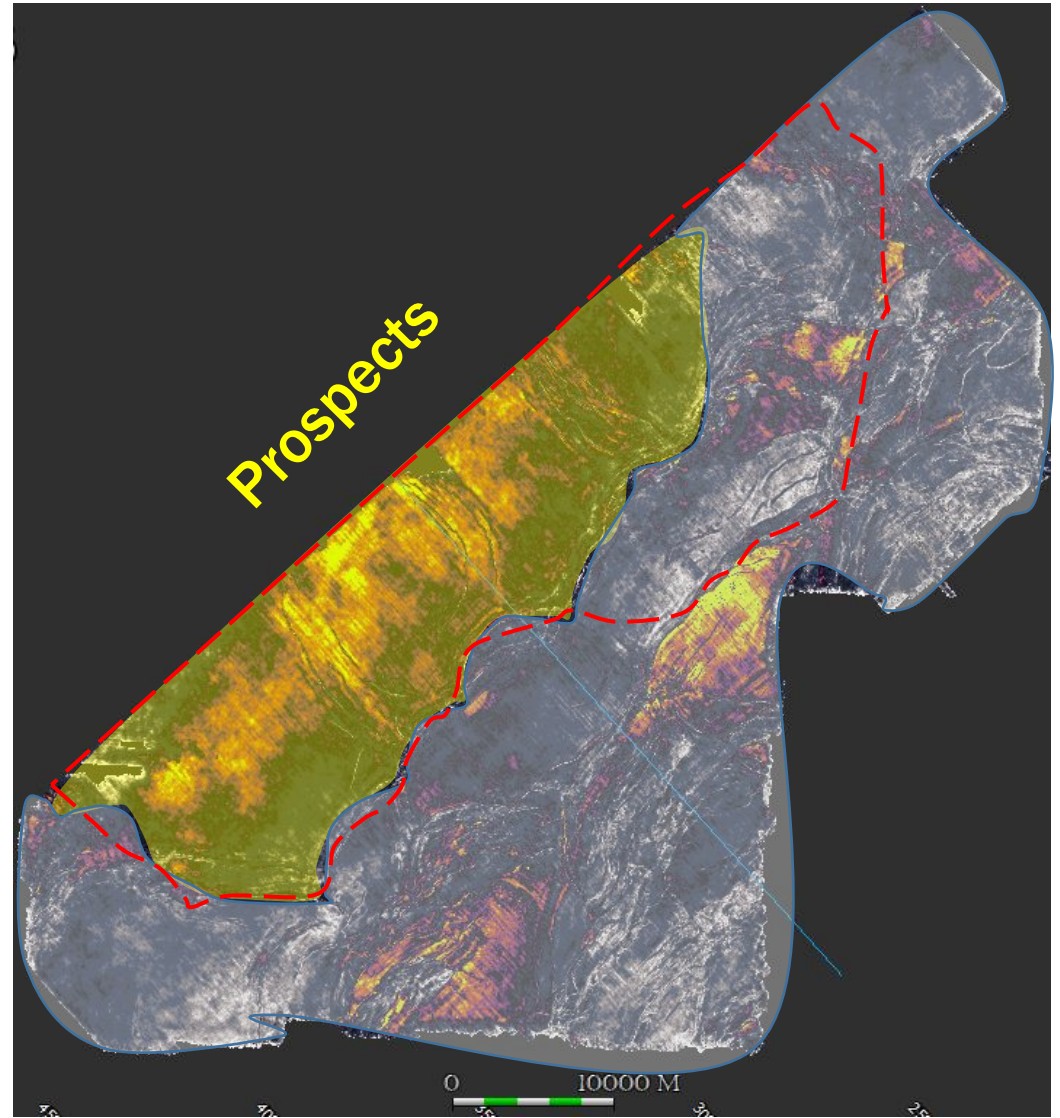
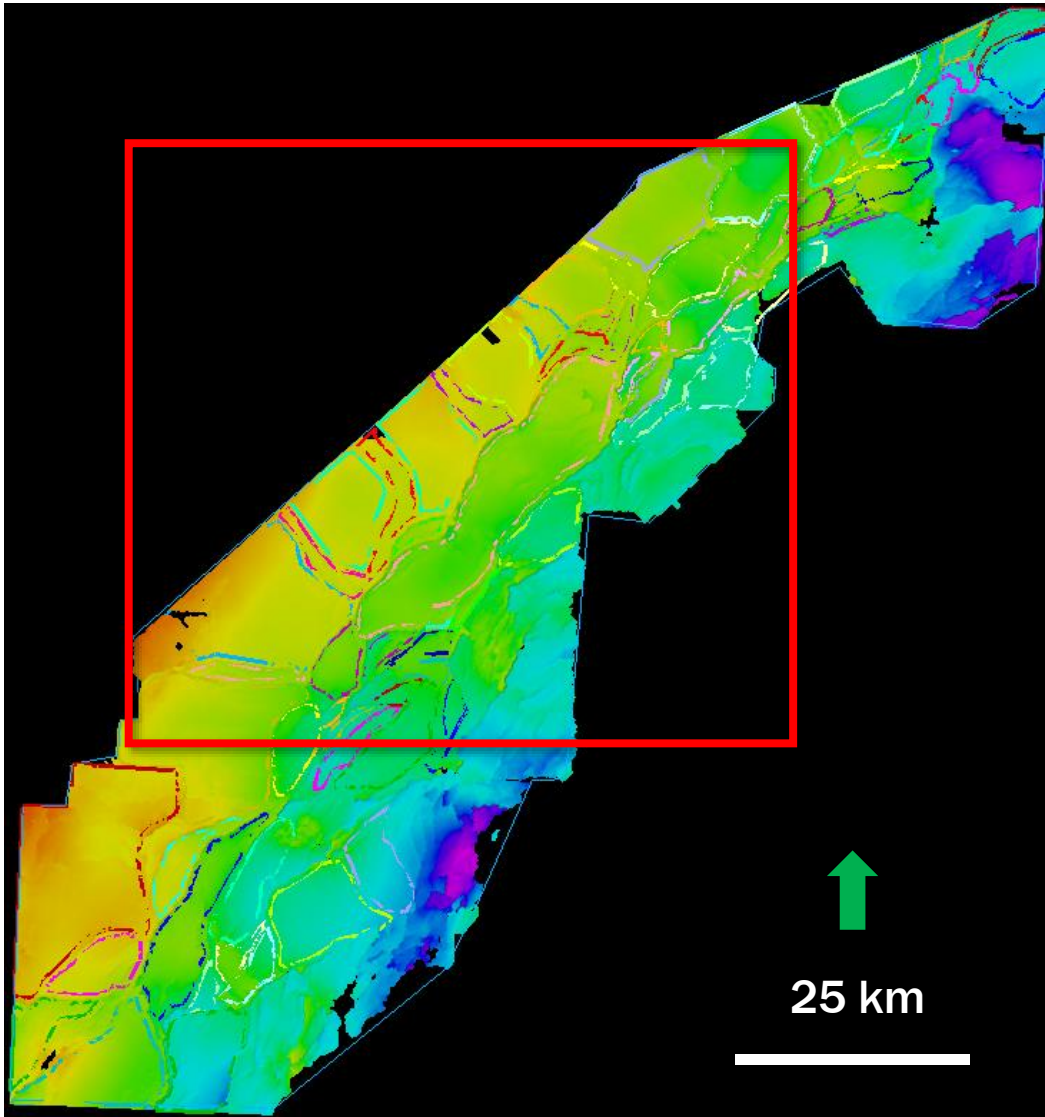
- RMS map of top Lower Miocene showing locations of two deltas and sand distributions
- Understanding the paleogeography & sedimentary system is key

Sequence stratigraphic framework

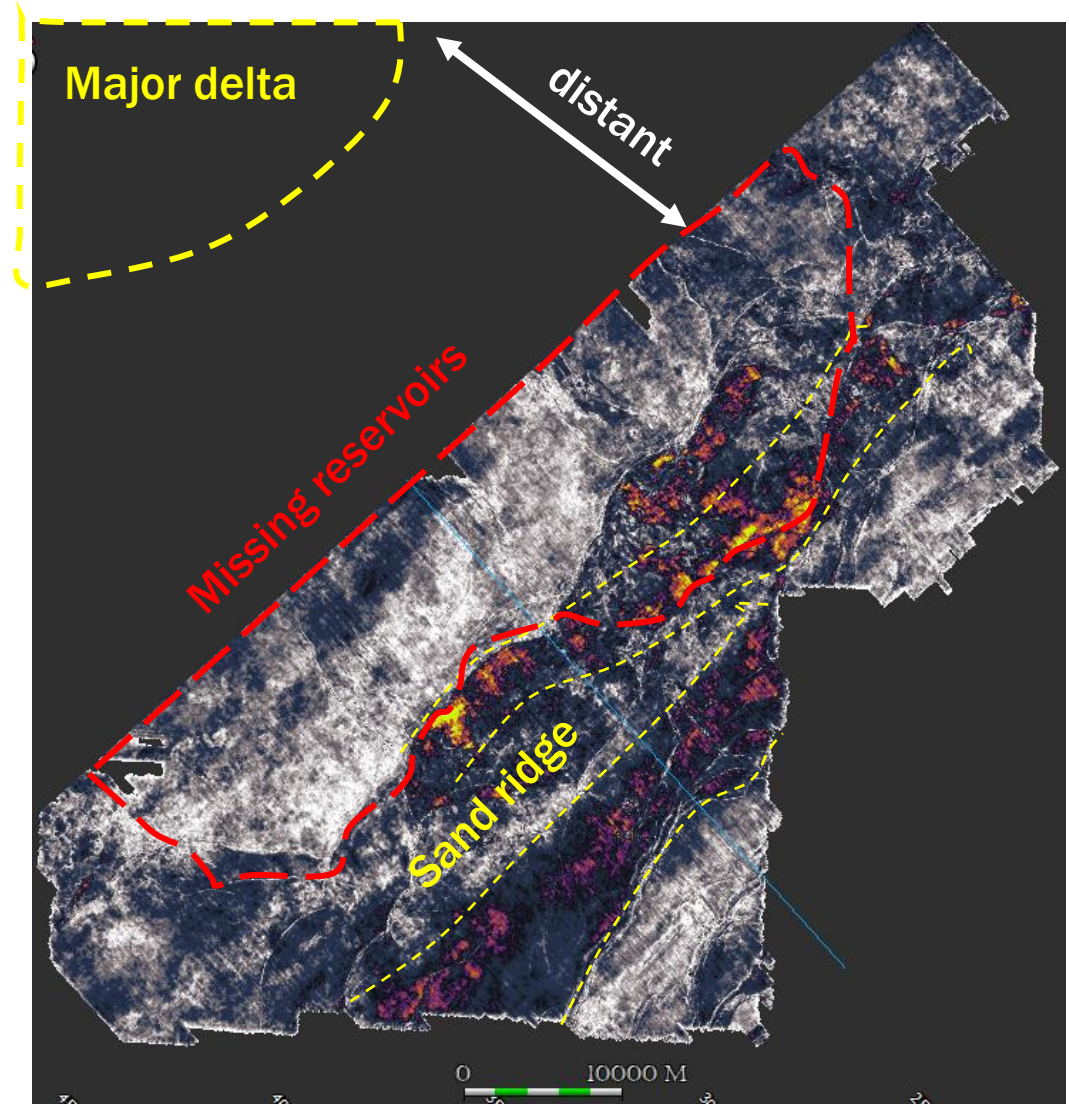
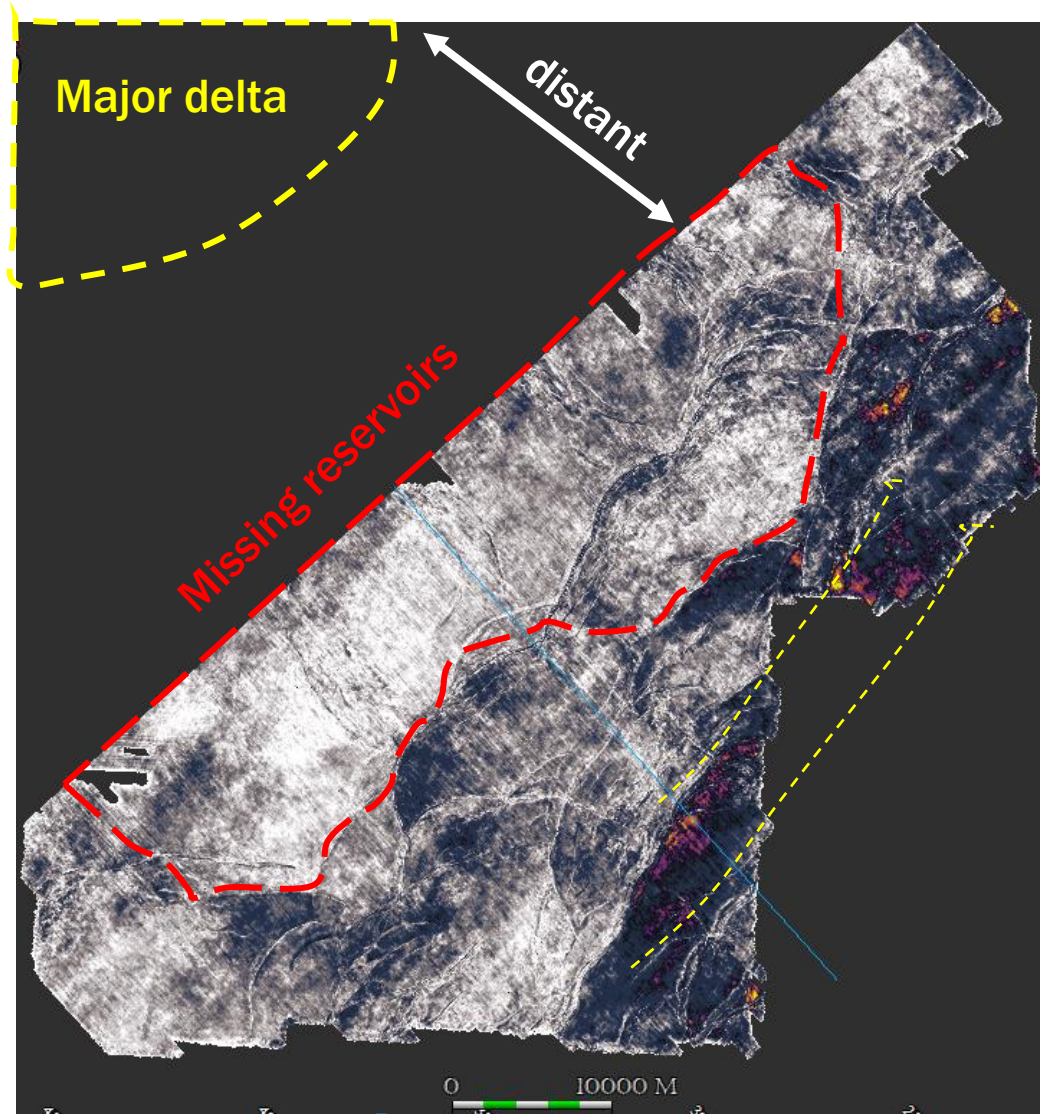


Lower Miocene delta system

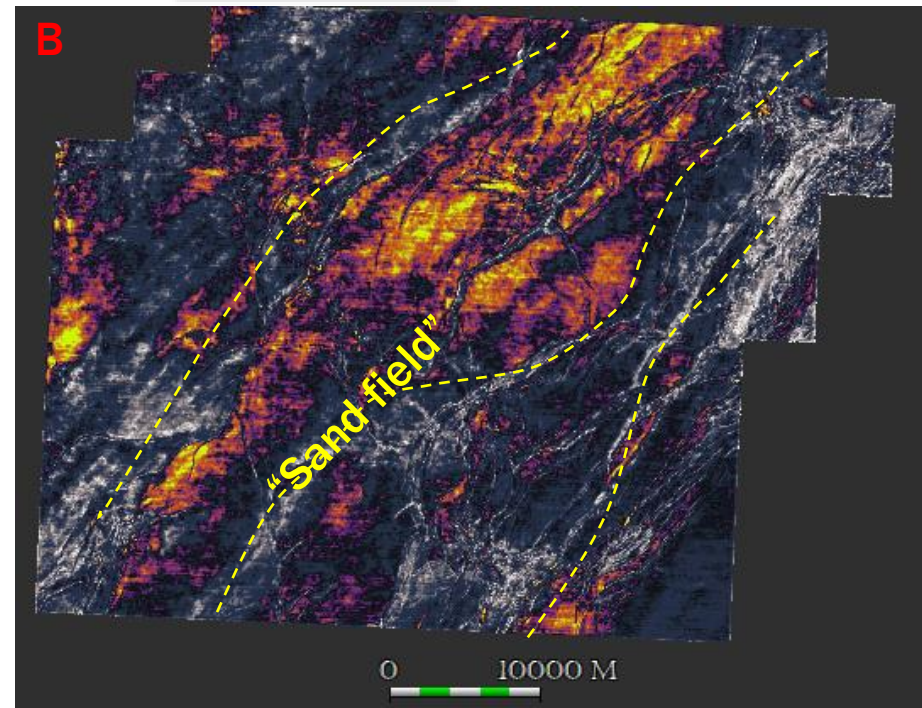
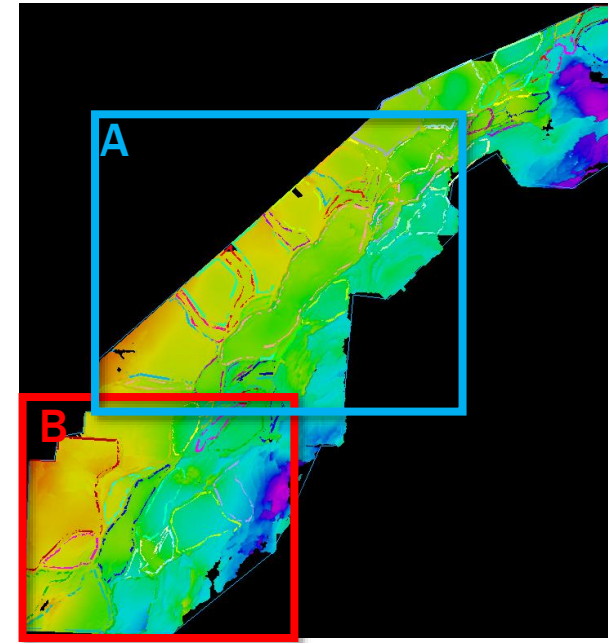
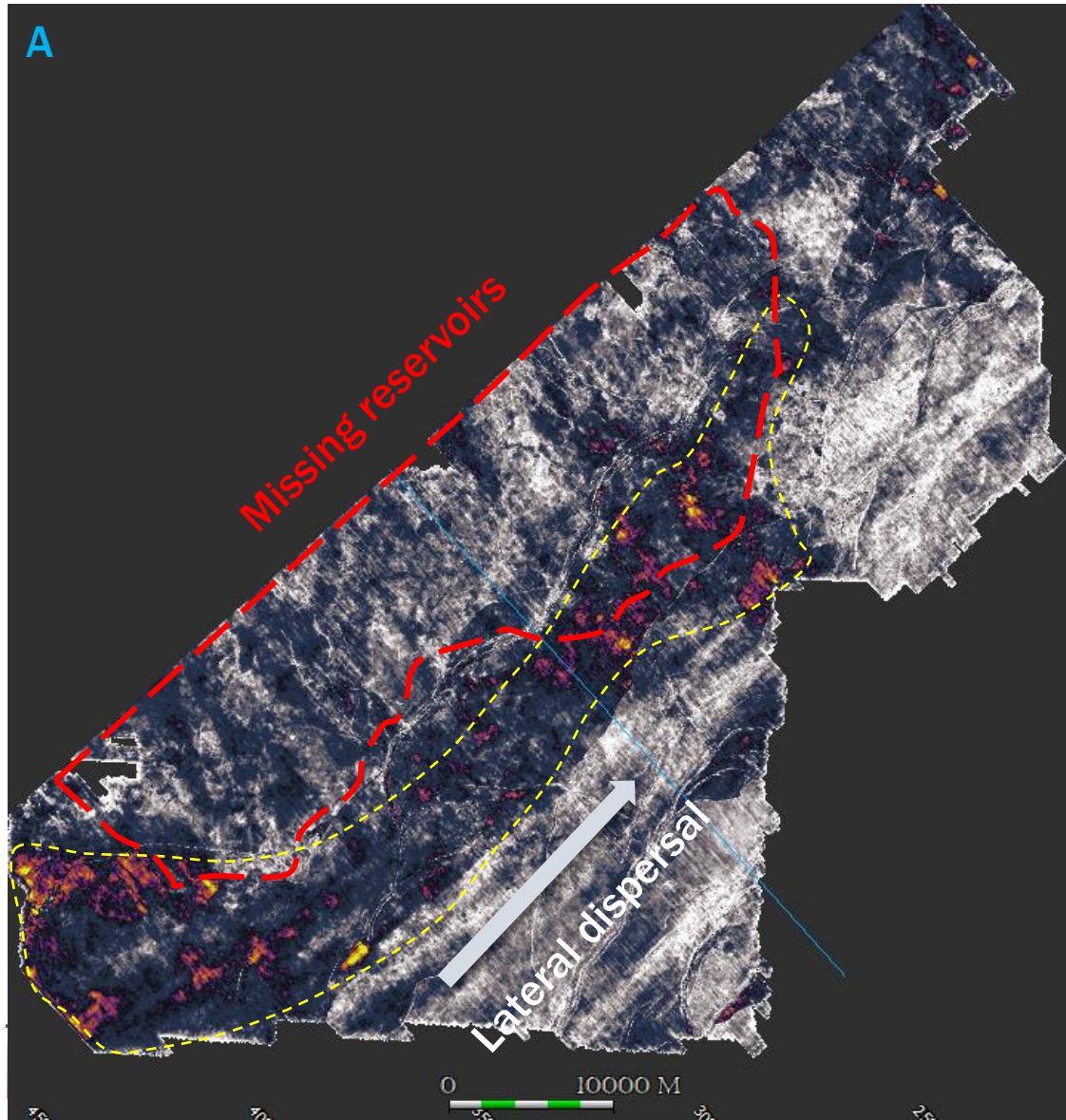




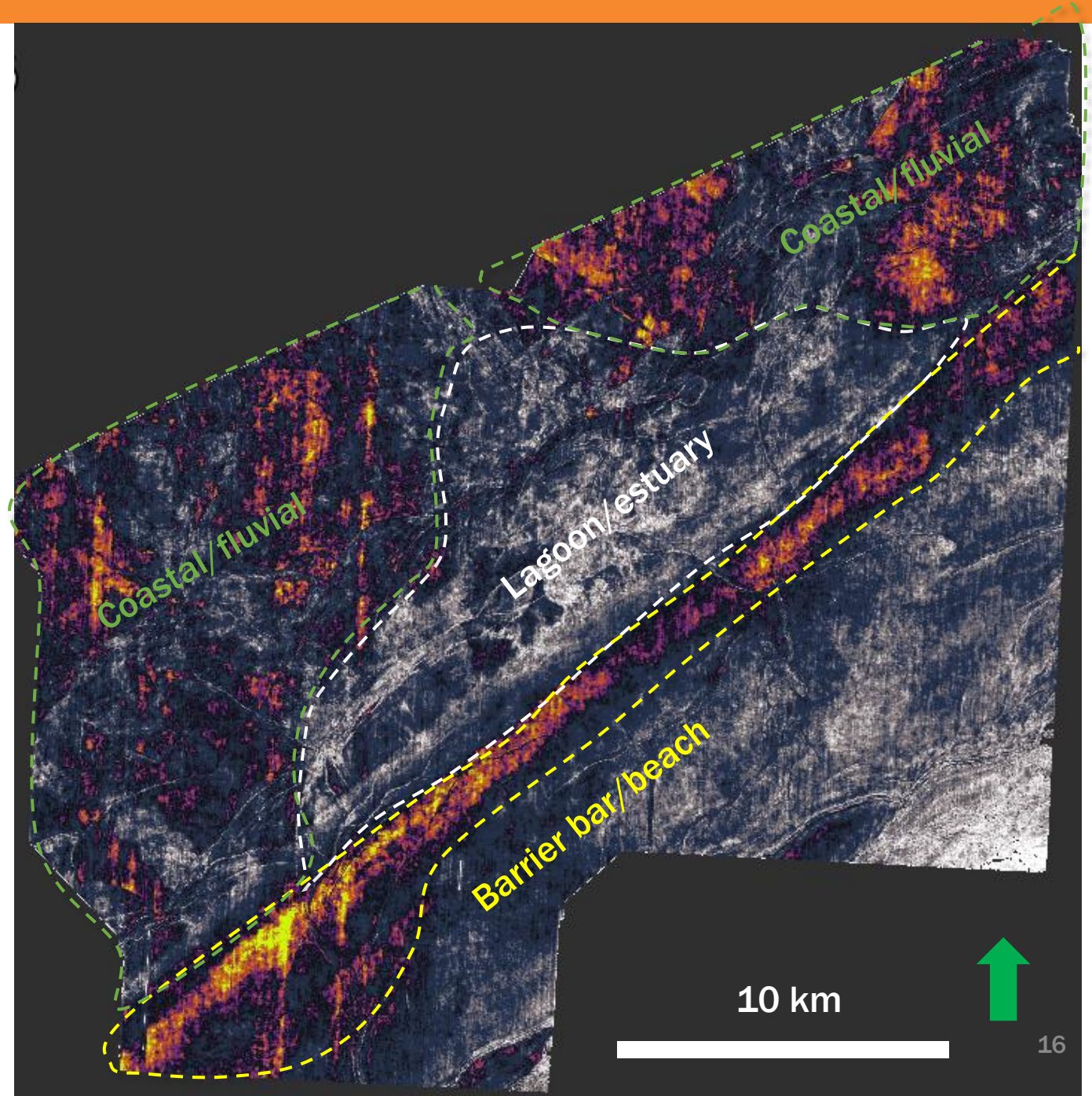
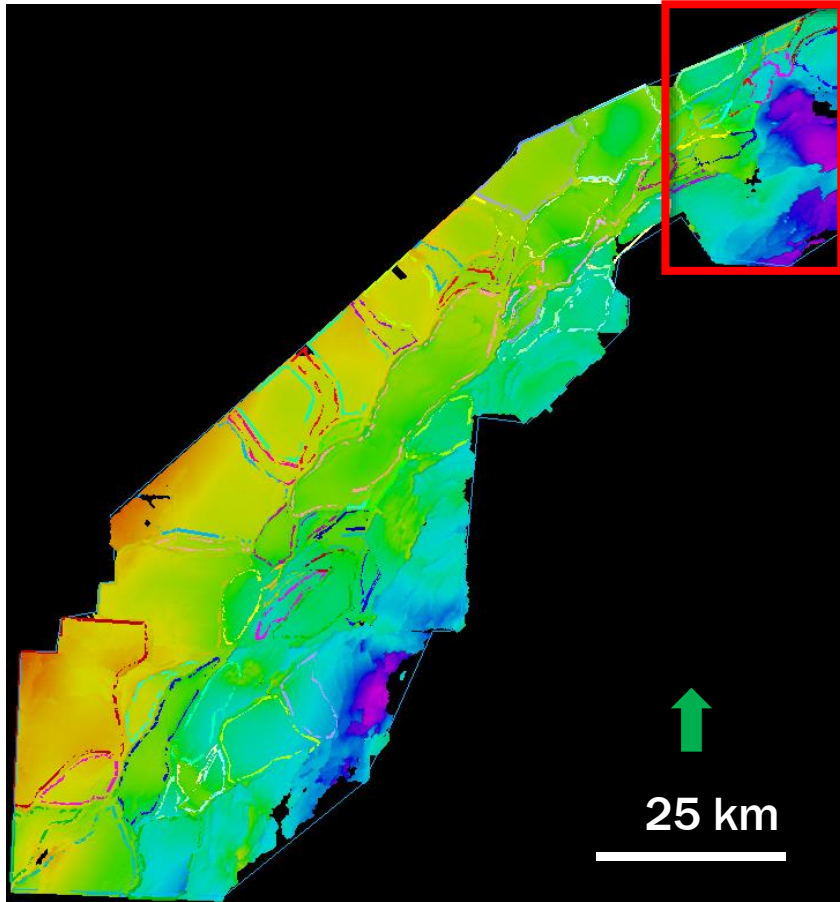
Middle Miocene flooding & backstepping

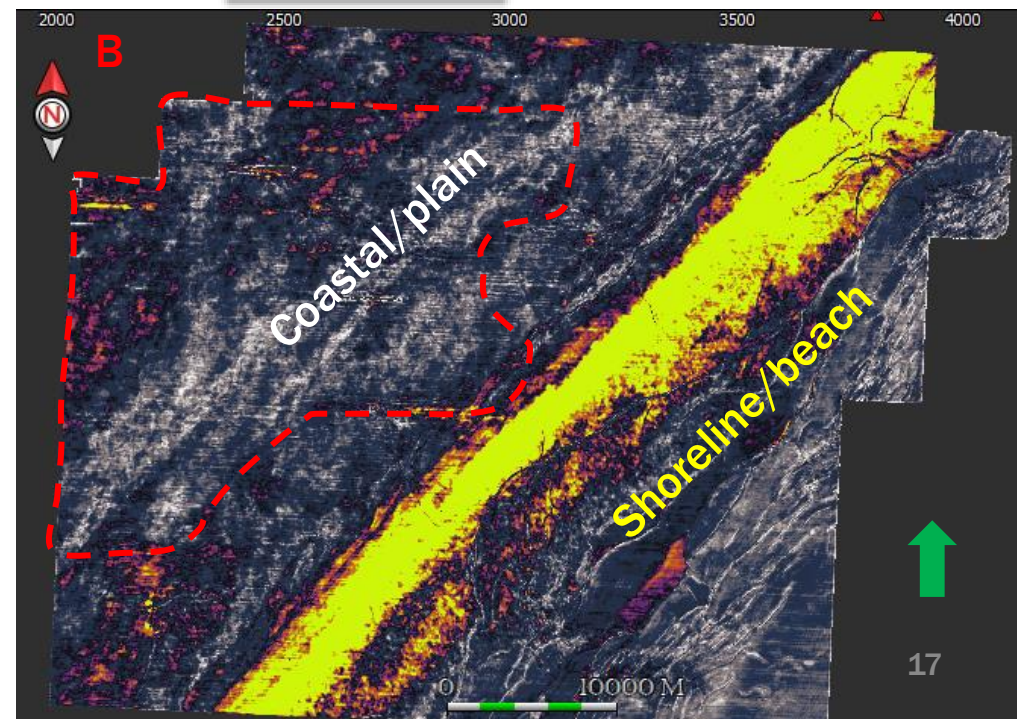
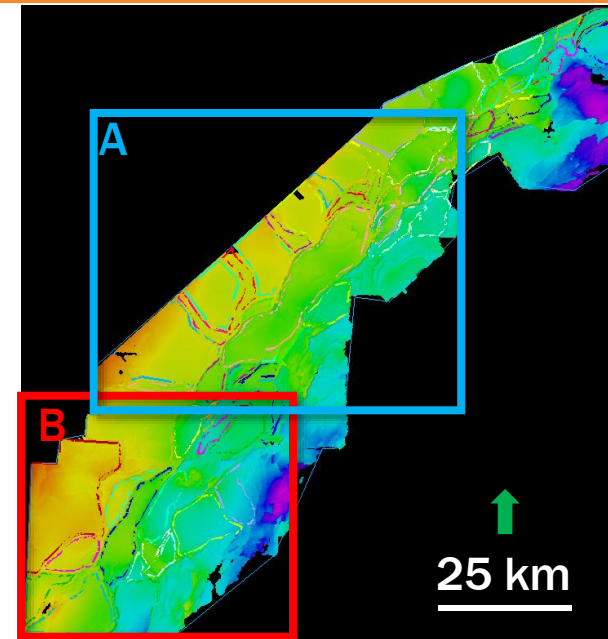
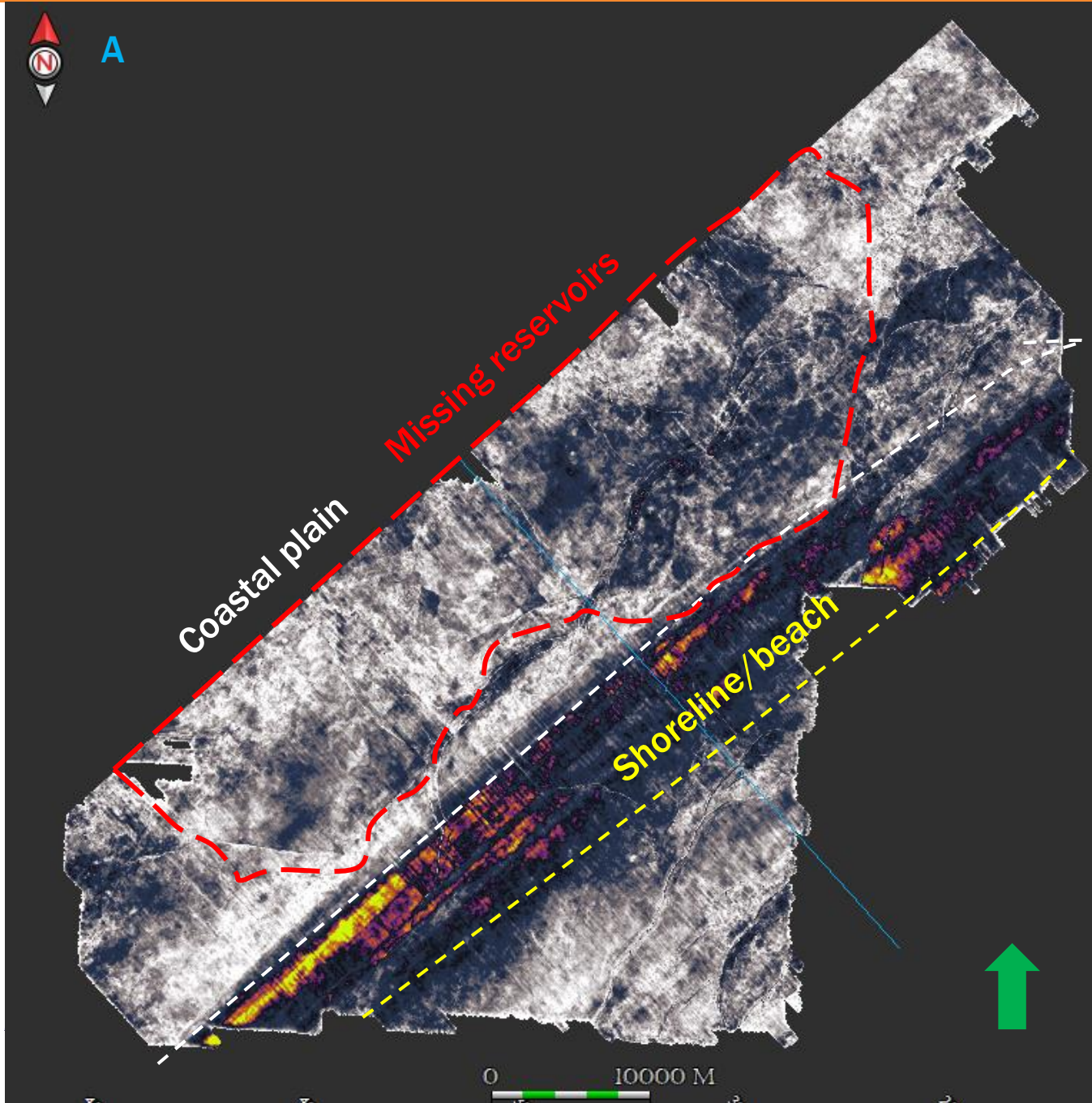


Lower Upper Miocene shoreface system



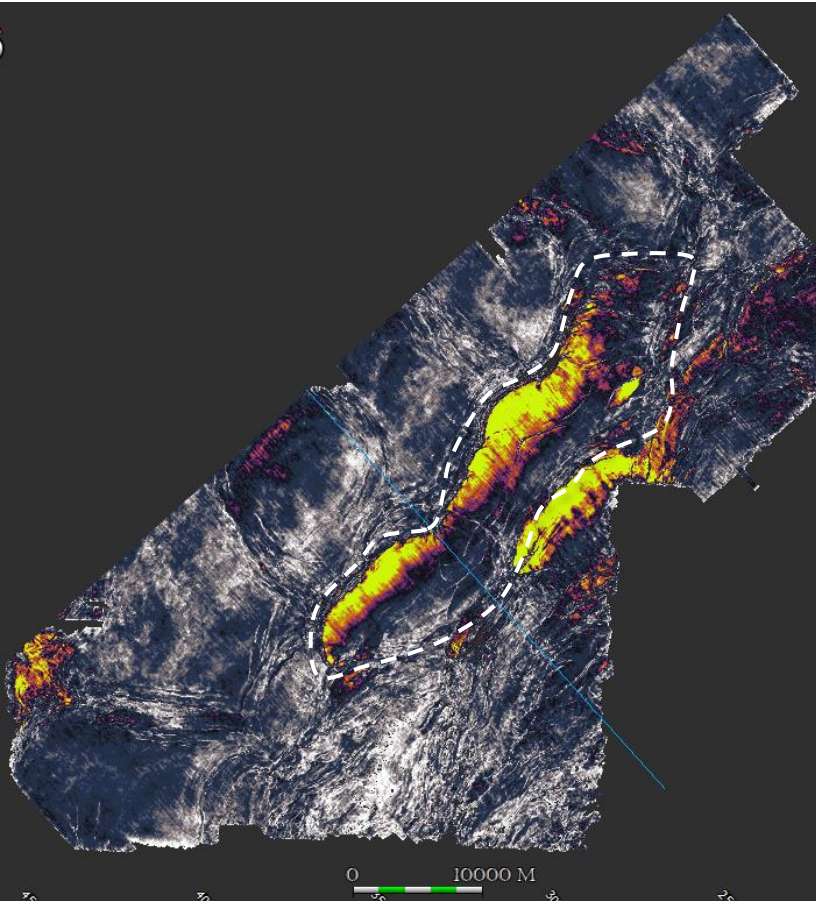
Top Upper Miocene barrier island & lagoon system



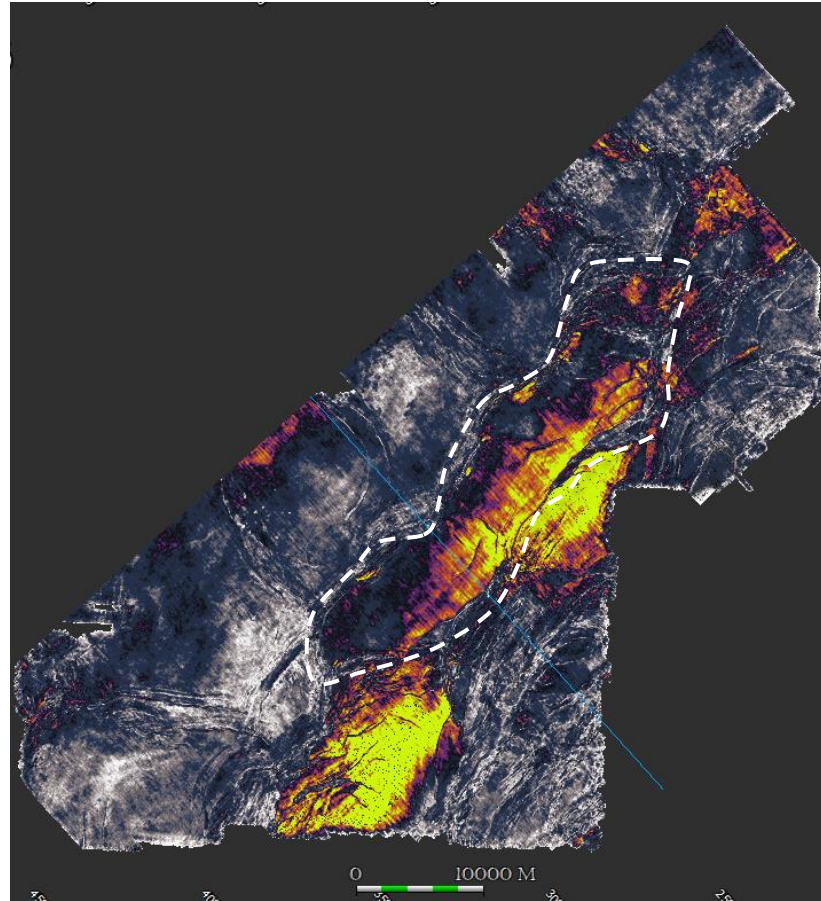


Star compartment

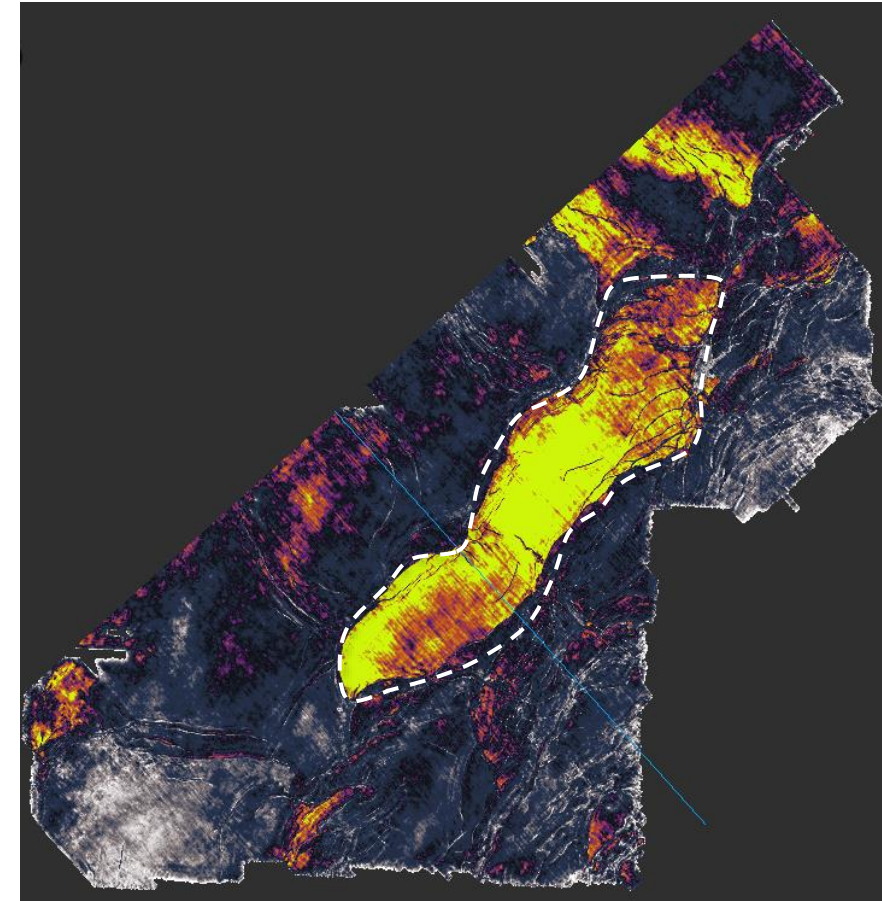
~230 km²; ~ 60Mton per 100 m net reservoir



@ ~1800 ms



@ ~1700 ms



@ ~1600 ms

What if there are multiple injection intervals?

Where do we stand now?

- Joint compartment and reservoir maps provide a high-level assessment of the value of the area
- Insights into site selection and next phase of the project

Next steps

- Risk analysis (e.g., fault analysis)
- Precise reservoir characterization and refinement of the storage capacity at play scale
- Reservoir & fluid flow modeling