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SECARB Offshore

Reservoir Properties and Storage Resource in the Central Gulf of Mexico

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Introduction

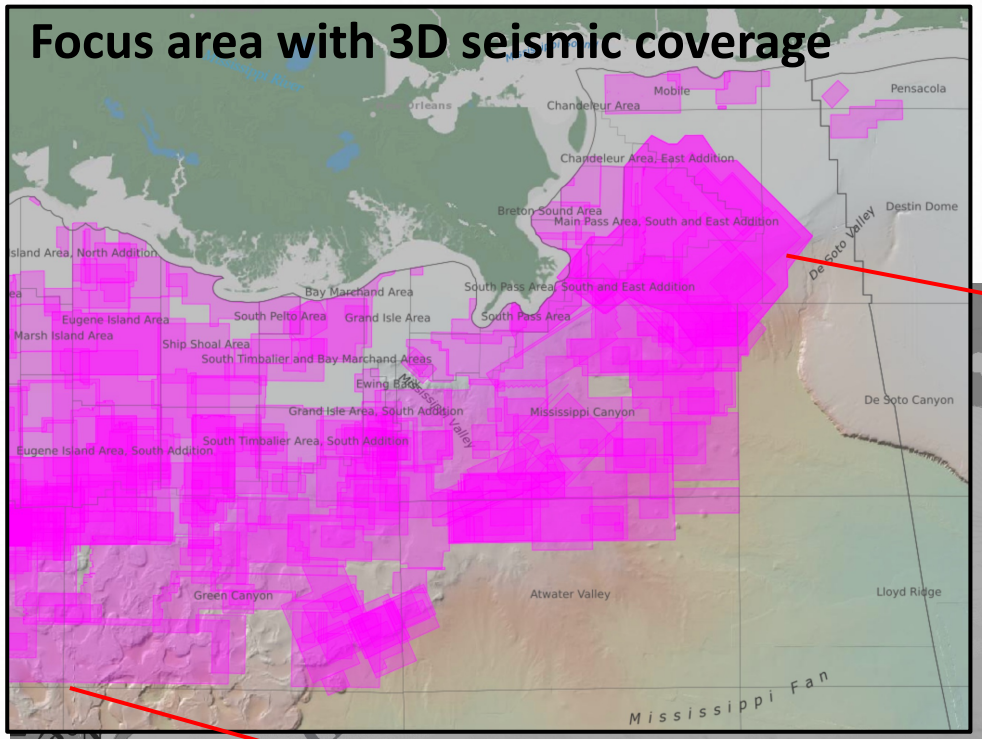
- What are key reservoir properties in the Central Gulf of Mexico?
- What are total storage resources in this region?

Objectives

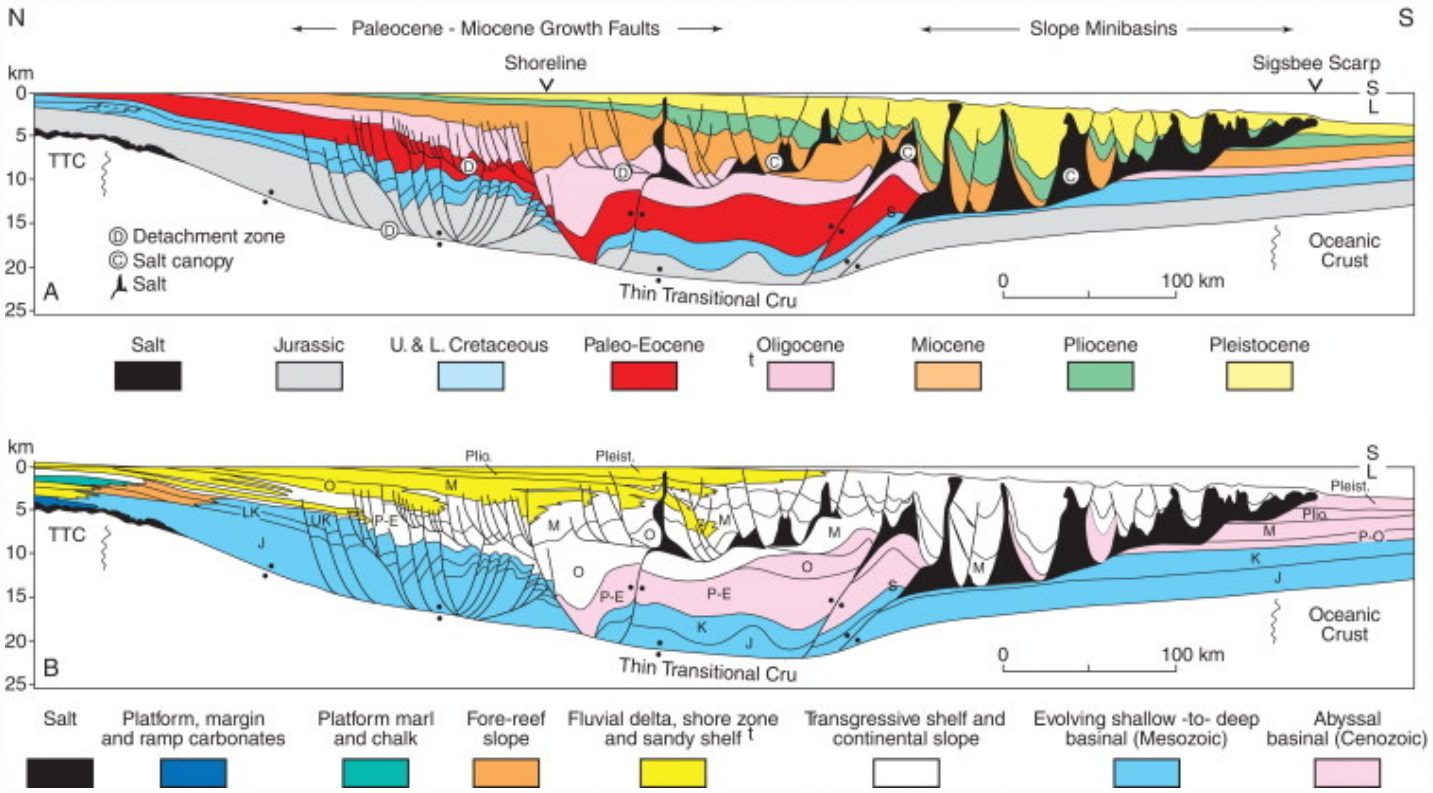
- Geological Characterization (Stratigraphy, sedimentation, structure, hydrodynamic analysis).
- Analyze reservoir properties, storage volumetrics, potential storage mechanisms, migration pathways, and reservoir integrity to develop geologic screening criteria.
- Understand temperature pressure regime and implications for geologic CO_2 storage and enhanced recovery.
- Determine regional storage resources using NETL static method.

Project Area

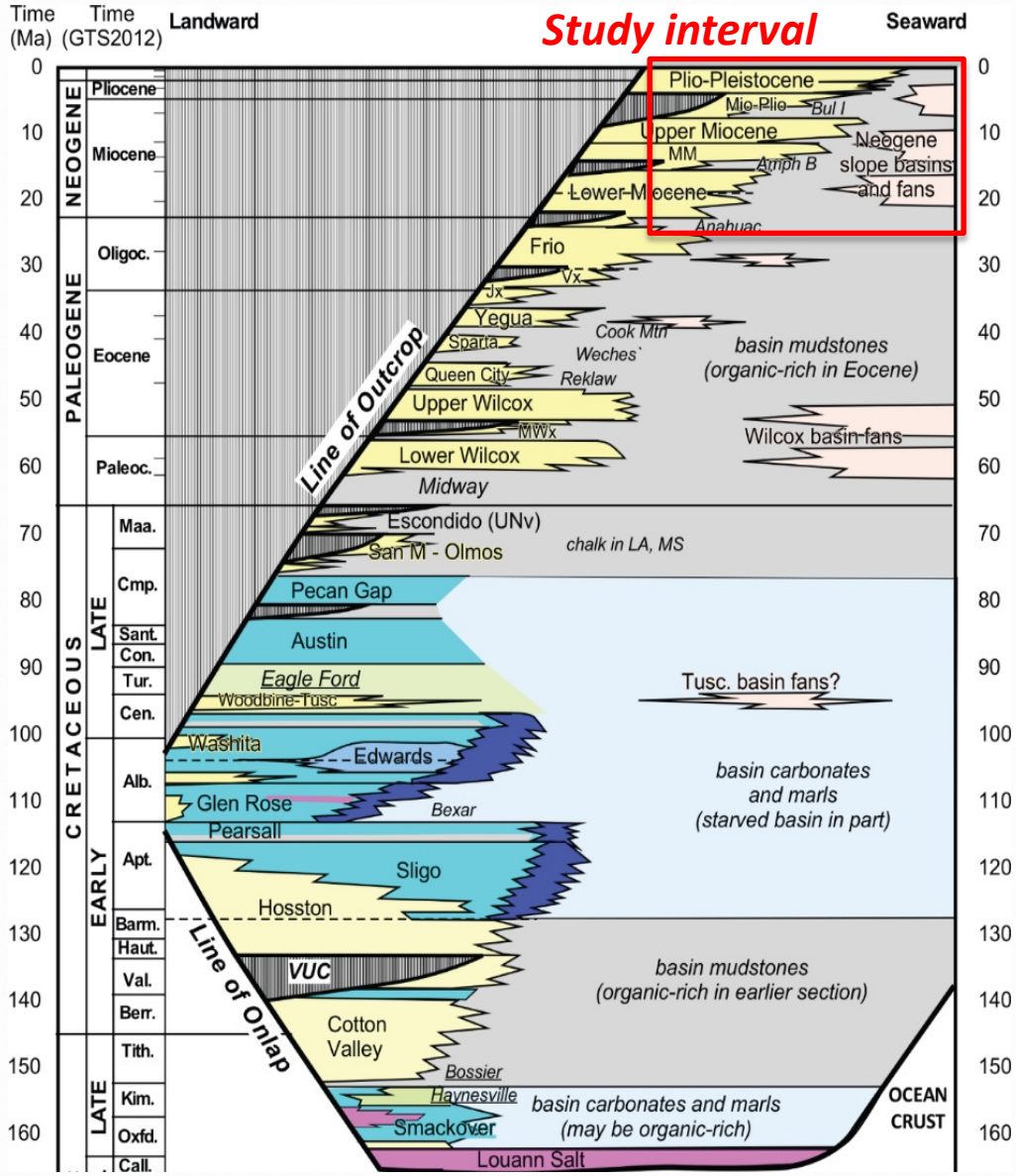
Priority regions:
Cognac
Petronius
Mars-Ursa
Tubular Bells
Mensa
Thunderhorse



Shelf-Slope Transect



Galloway (2008)

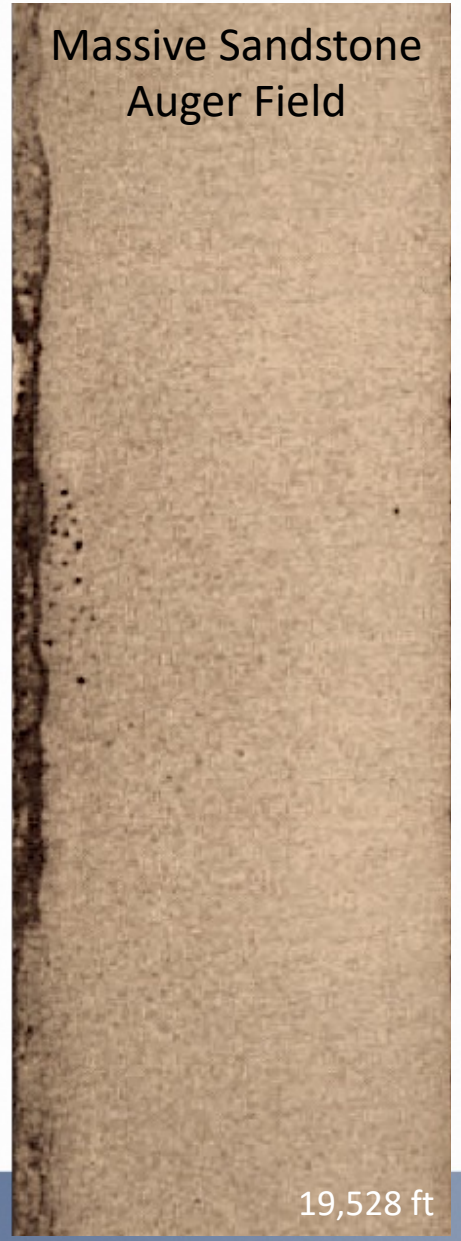


Ewing and Galloway (2019)

Core Photos

Conglomerate
Thunderhorse Field

Massive Sandstone
Auger Field



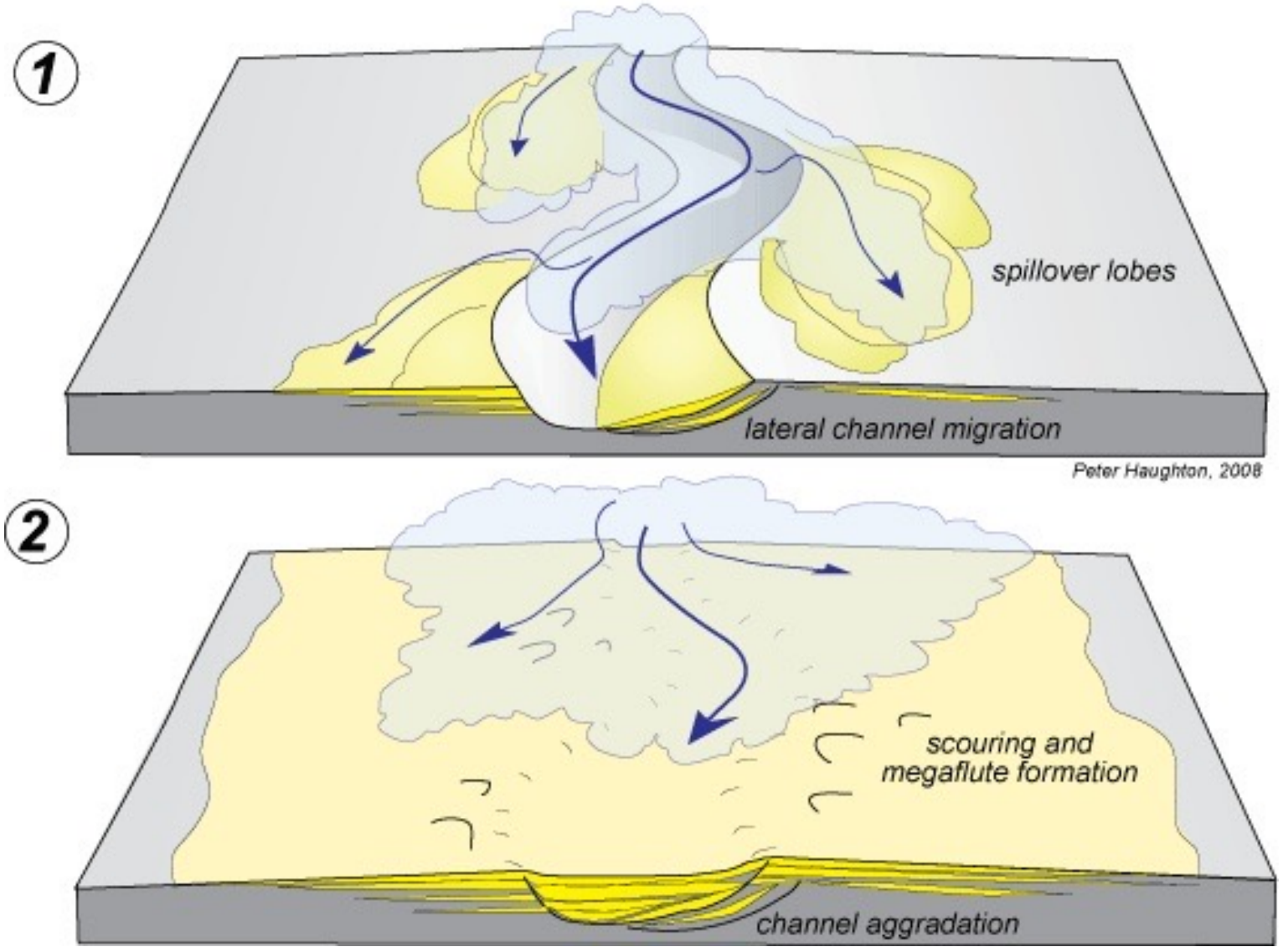
Graded Sandstone
Green Canyon 184

Rippled, Convoluted
Sandstone, GC 18

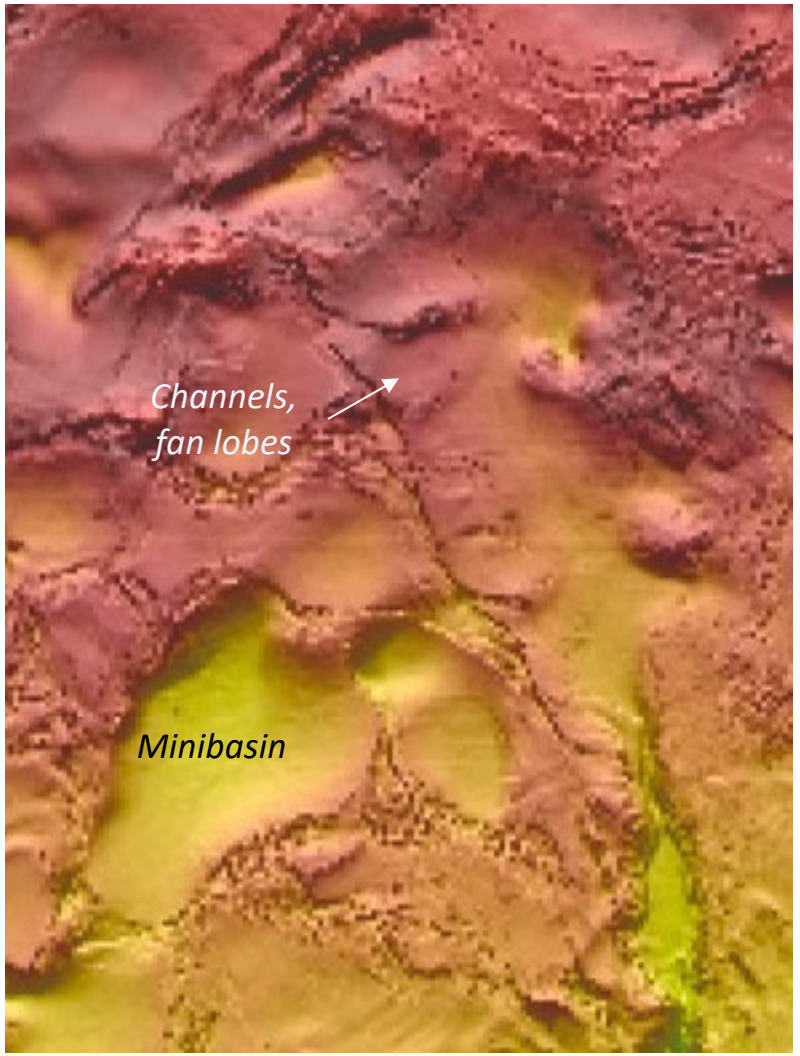
Convolute Mudstone
Thunderhorse Field

Core diameter = 10 cm
various sources

Turbidite Systems



Keathley Canyon bathymetry

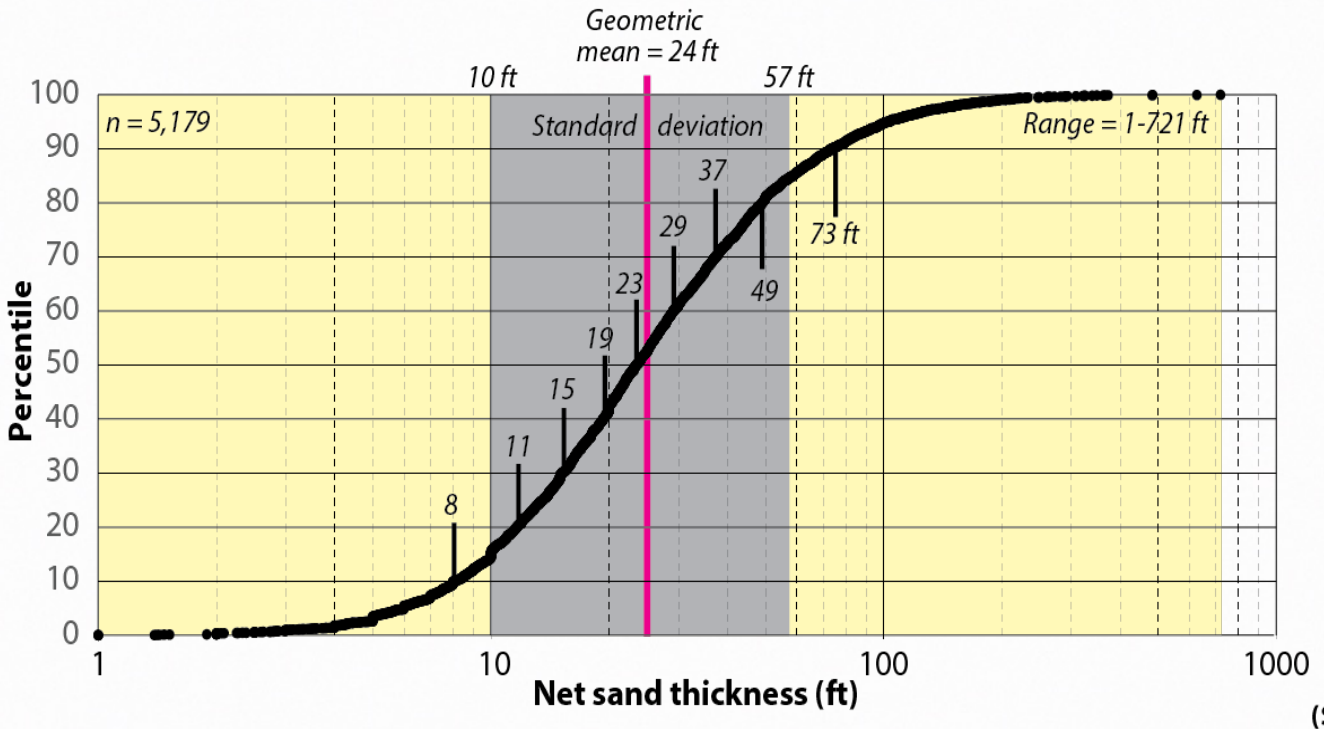


10 mi; 16 km

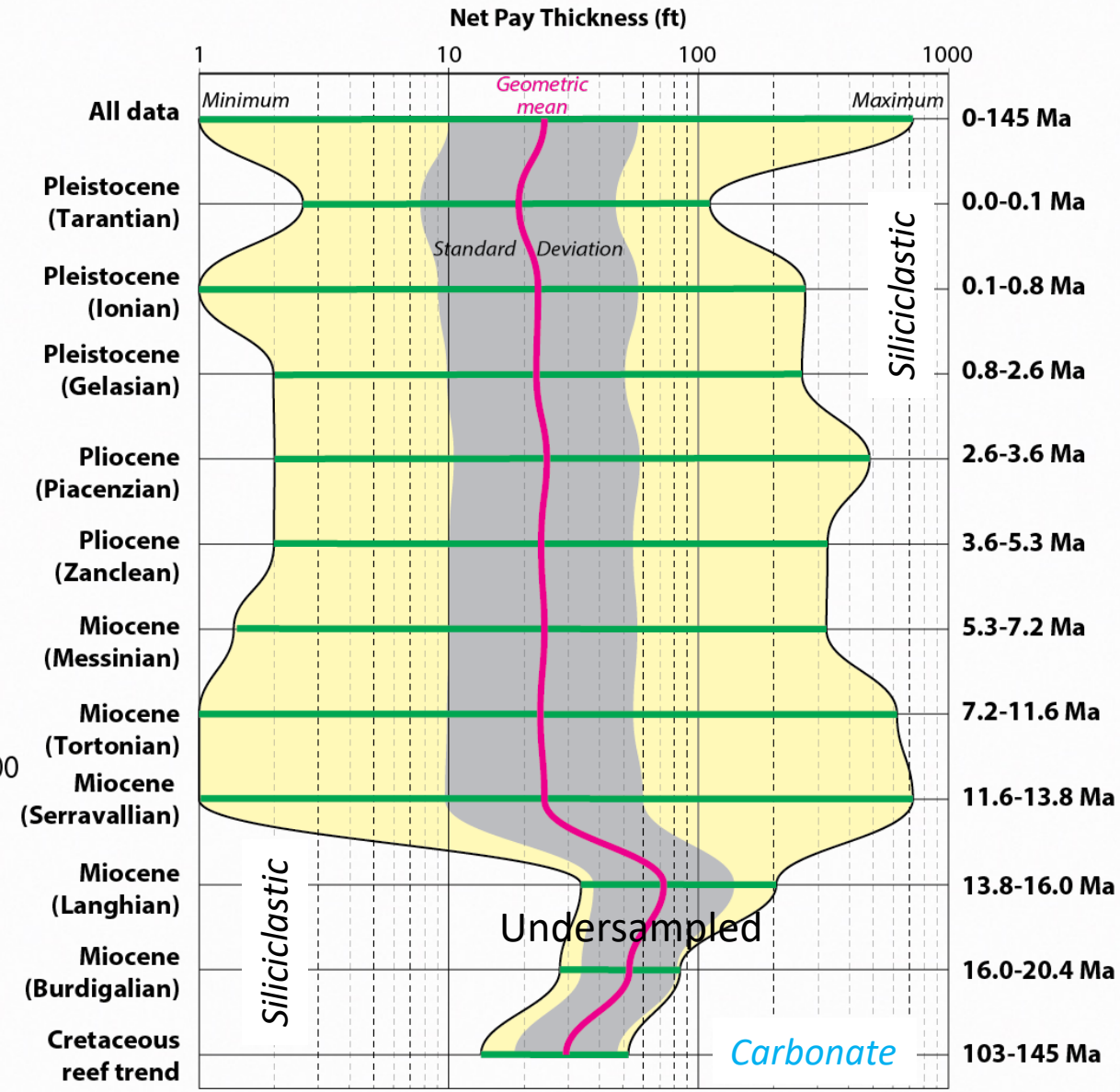
Source: BOEM

Net Sand Thickness

Percentile plot



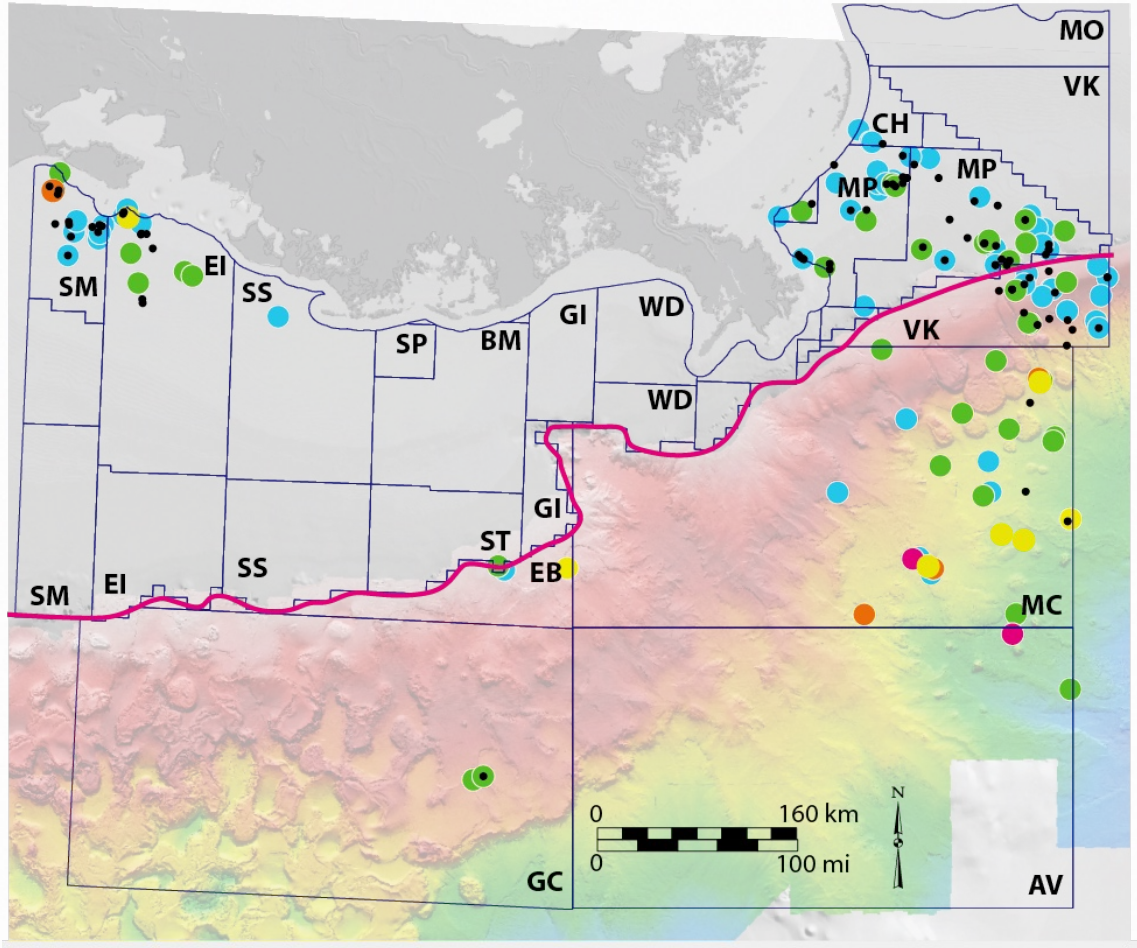
Stratigraphic plot



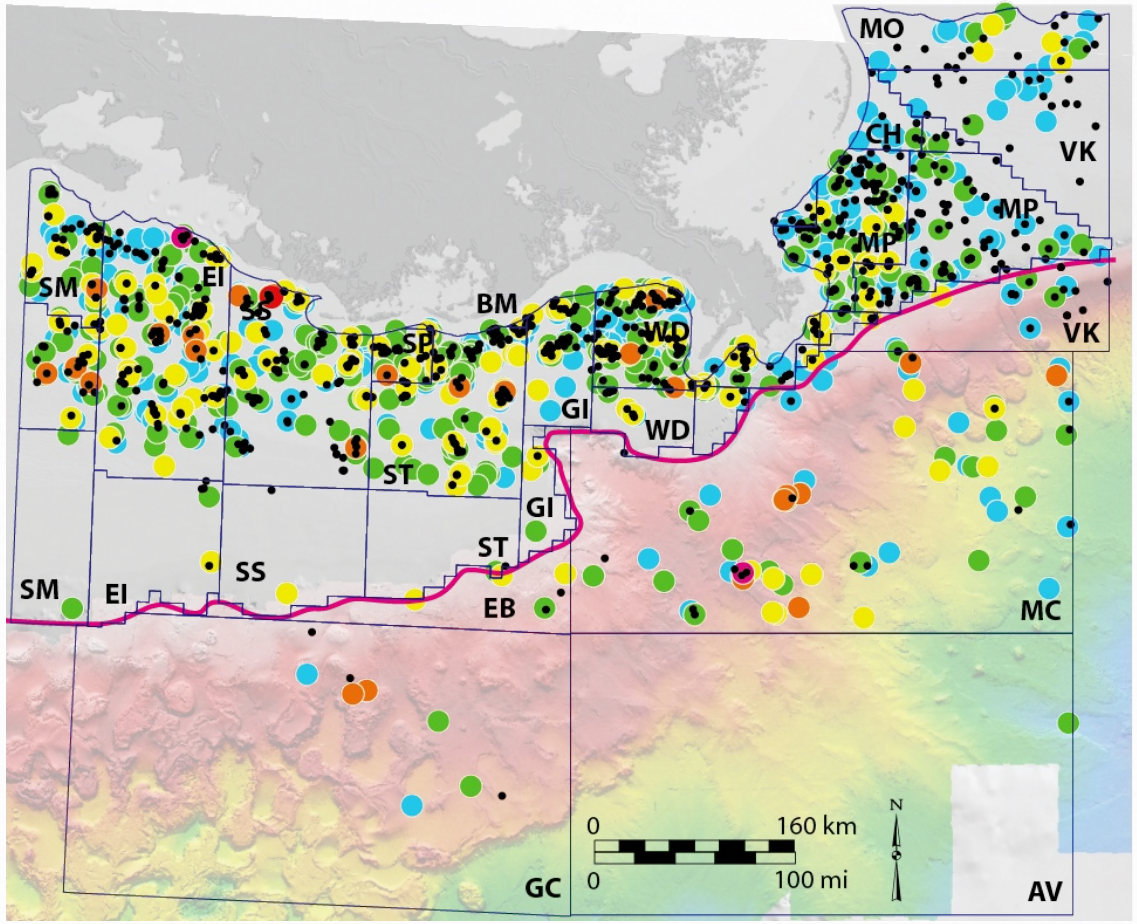
Data from BOEM Sands Atlas

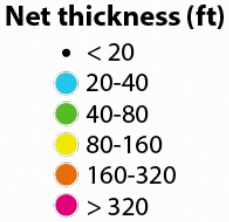
Net Sand Thickness

Miocene: Serravallian (13.82–11.63 Ma)



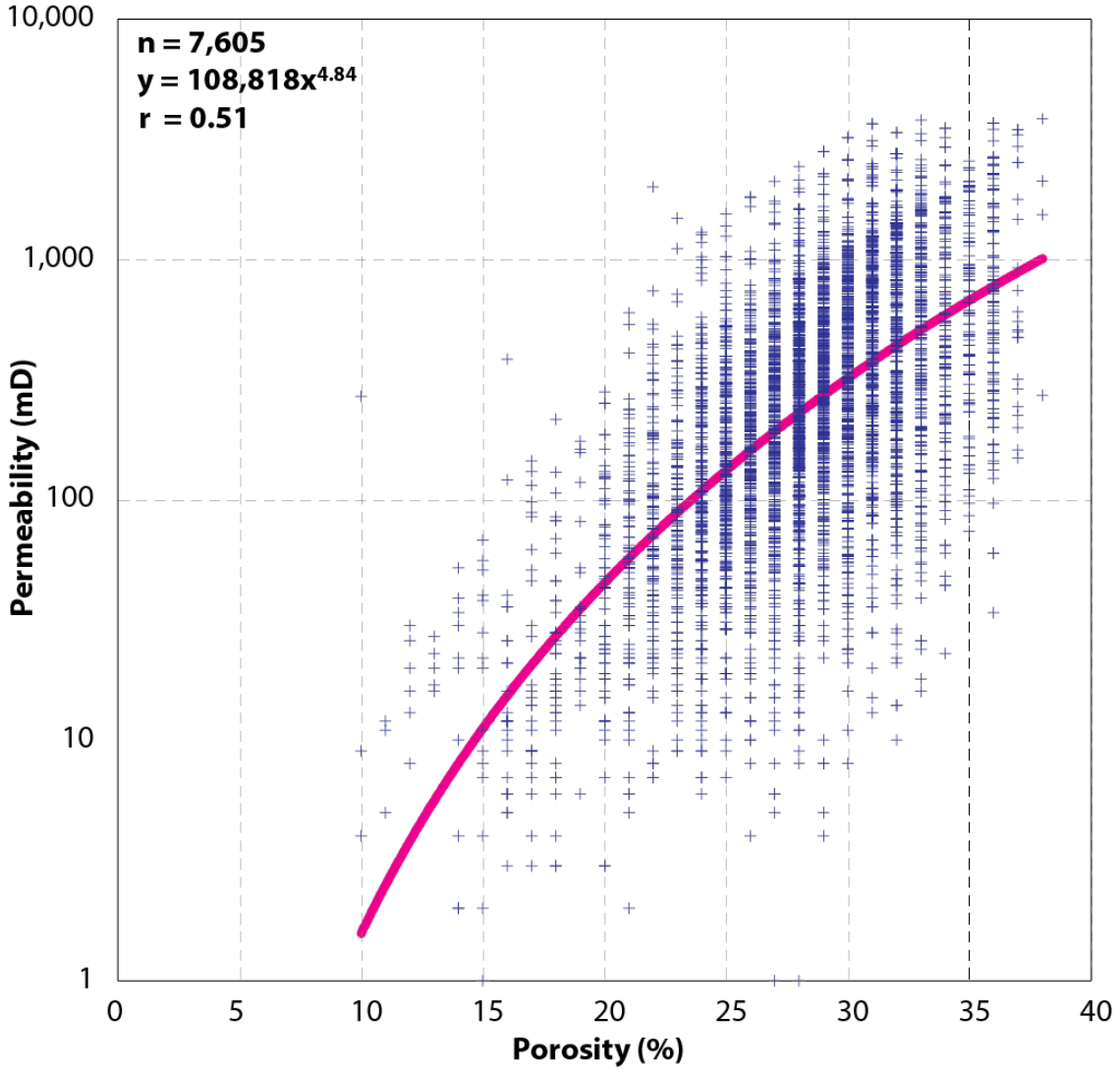
Miocene: Tortonian-Messinian (11.63–5.33 Ma)



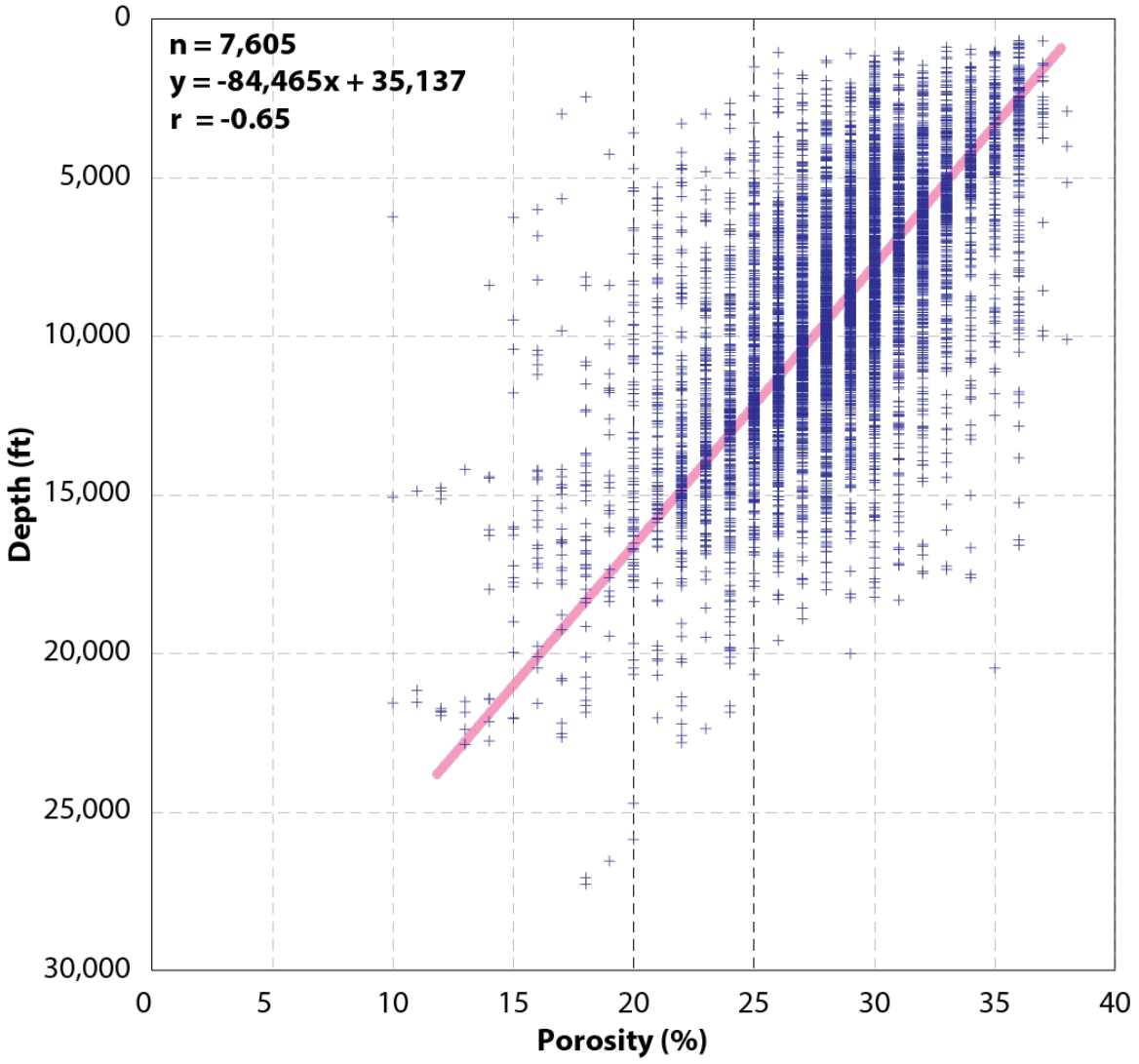


Effective Porosity and Permeability

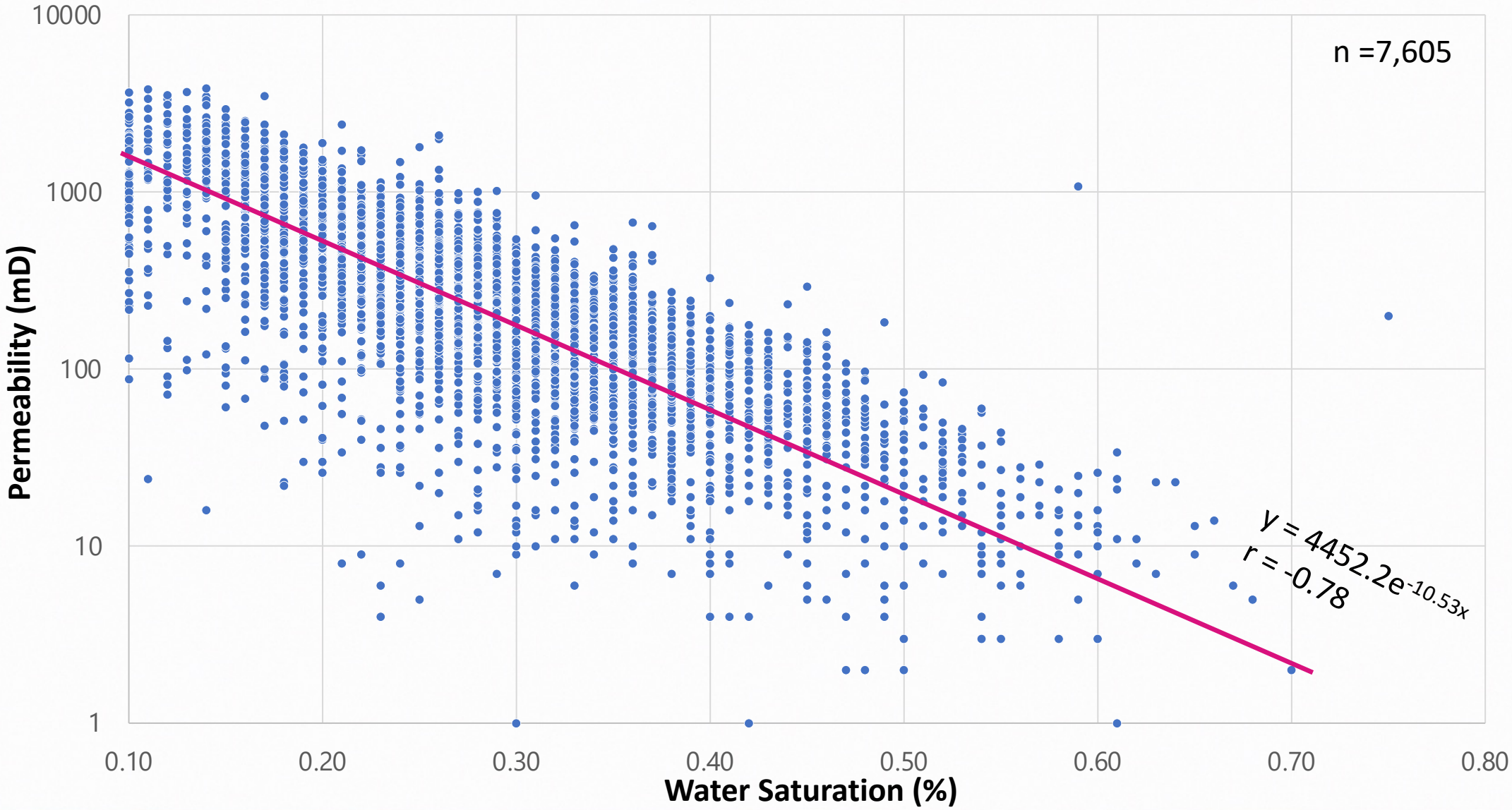
Porosity-Permeability plot



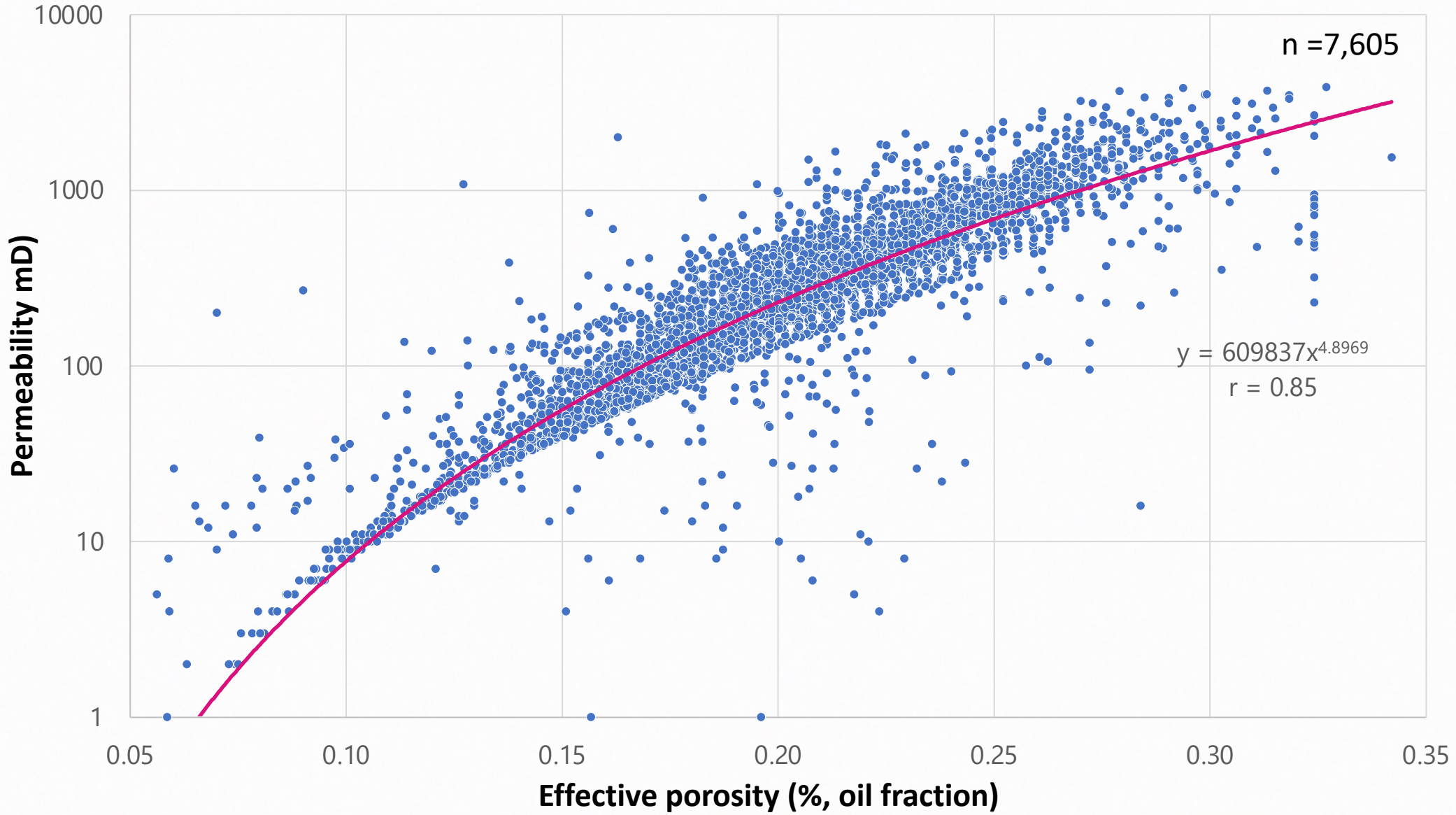
Porosity-Depth plot



Water Saturation vs. Permeability



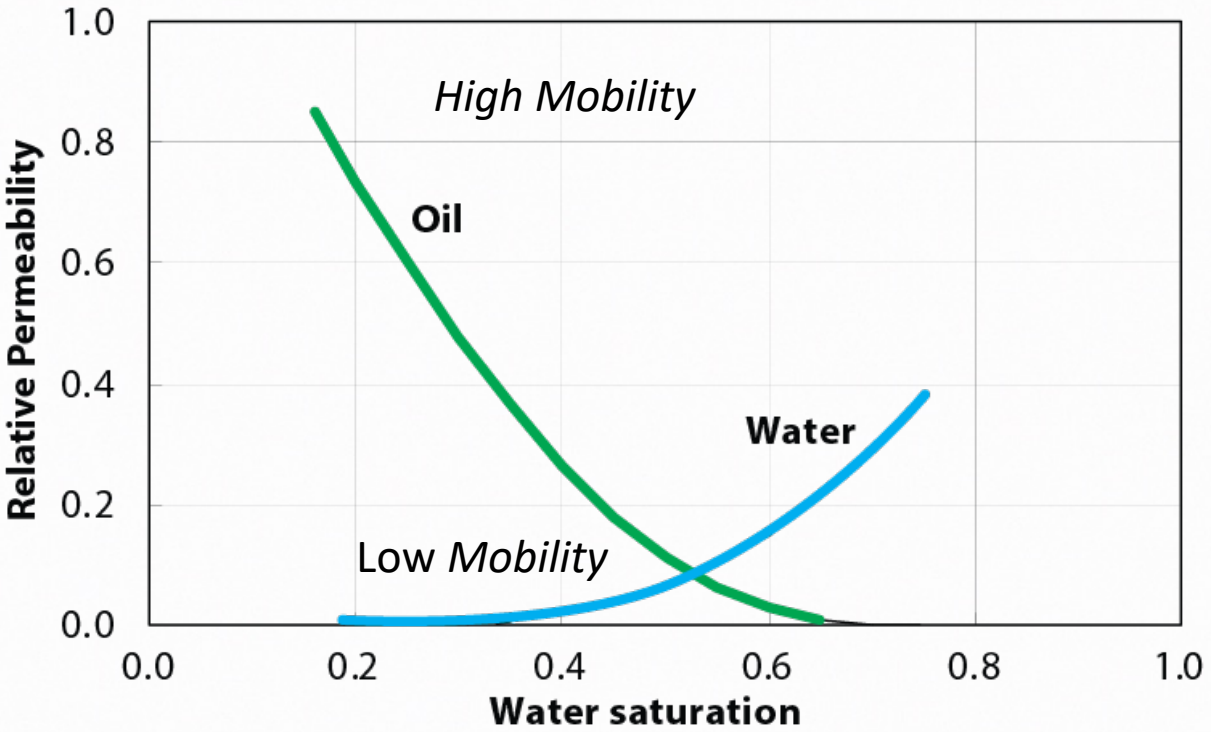
Effective Porosity vs. Permeability



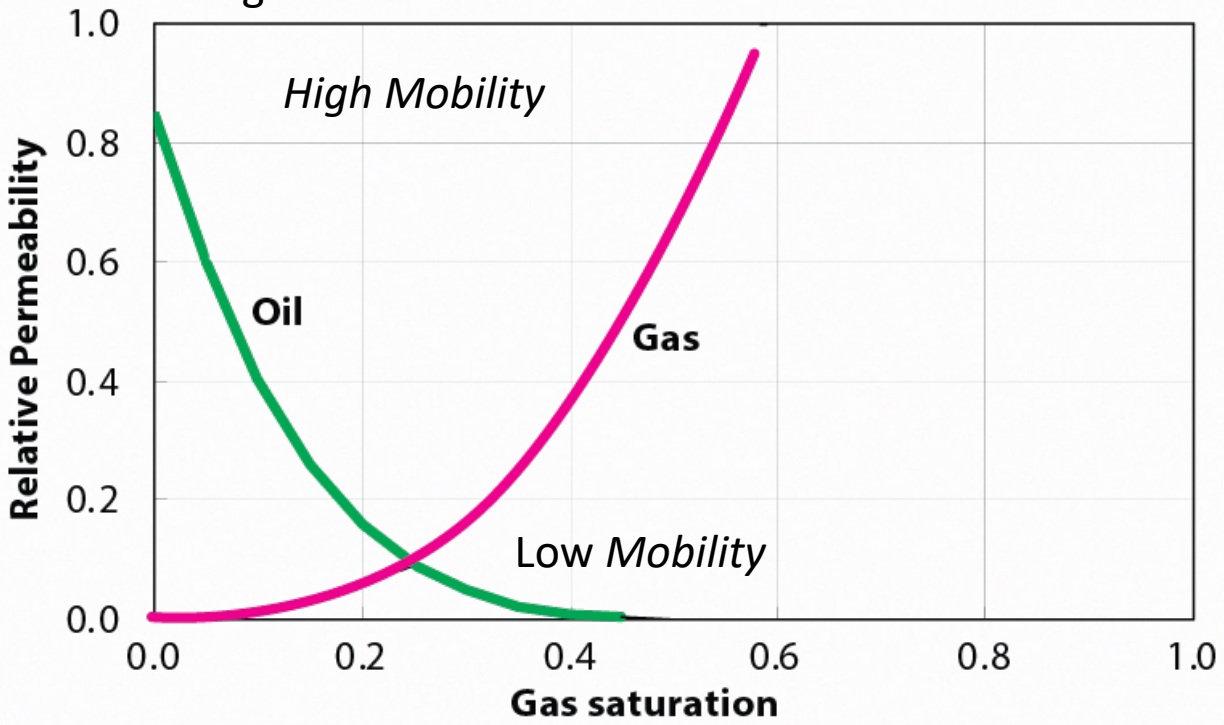
Relative Permeability Curves

Pliocene J1 and J2 reservoirs, Bullwinkle Platform, Green Canyon Block 65

Oil-water



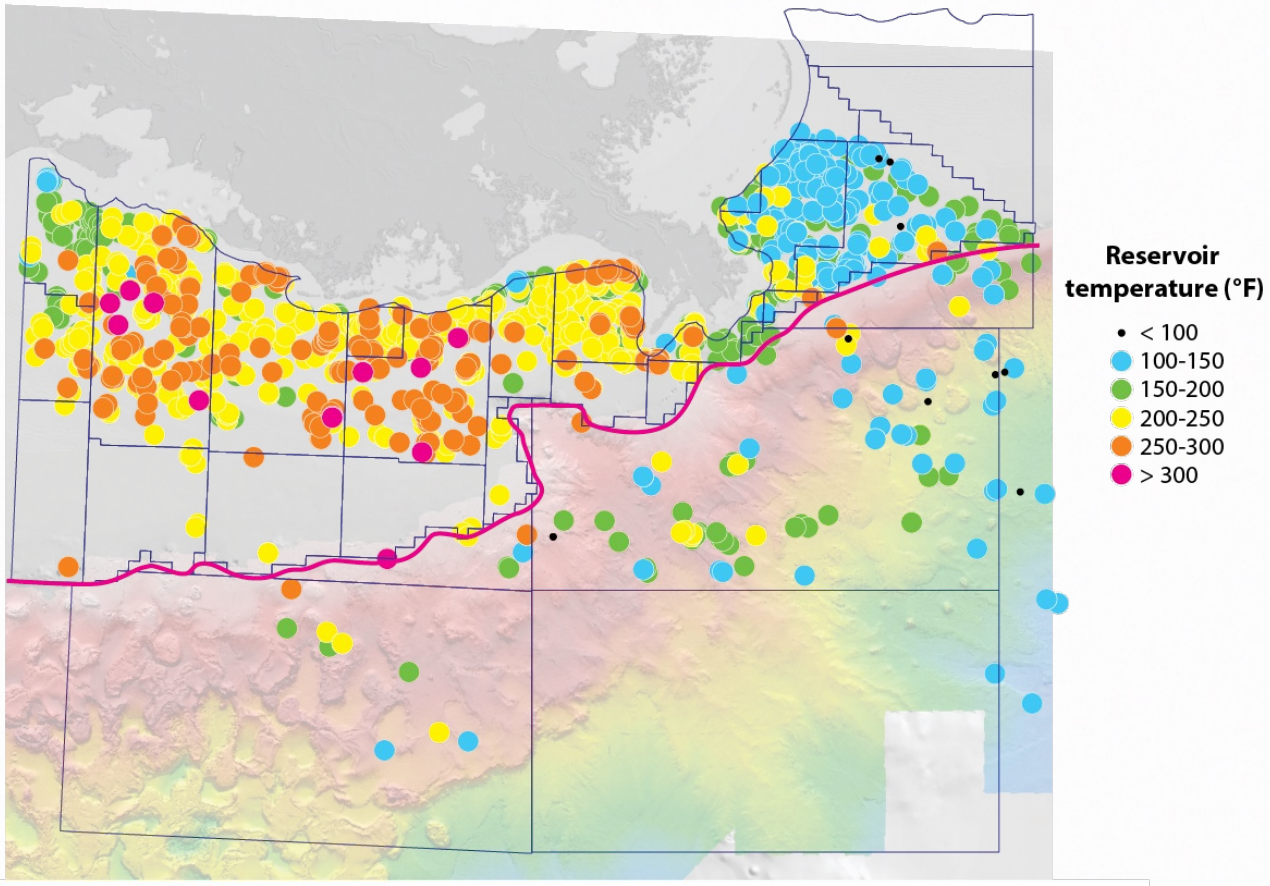
Oil-gas



Temperature Maps

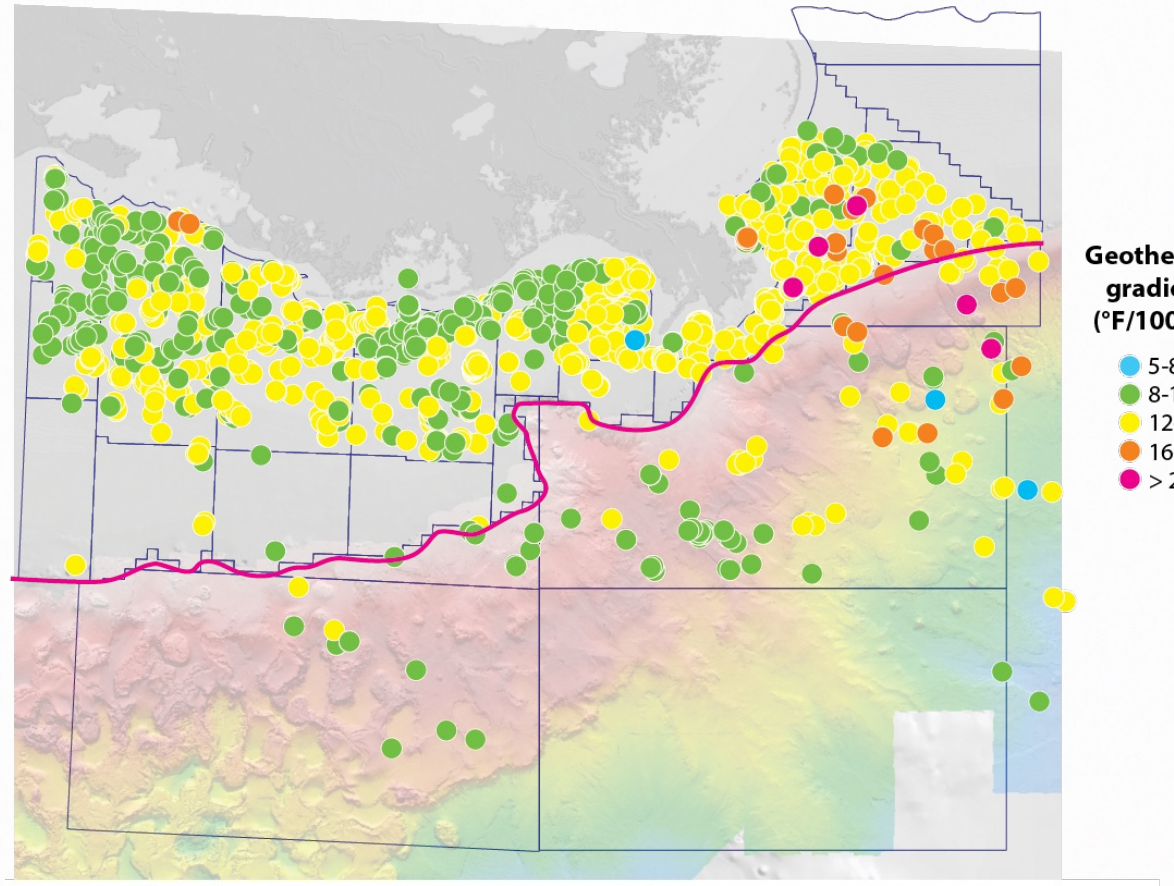
Reservoir temperature

Miocene: Tortonian-Messinian
(11.63–5.33 Ma)

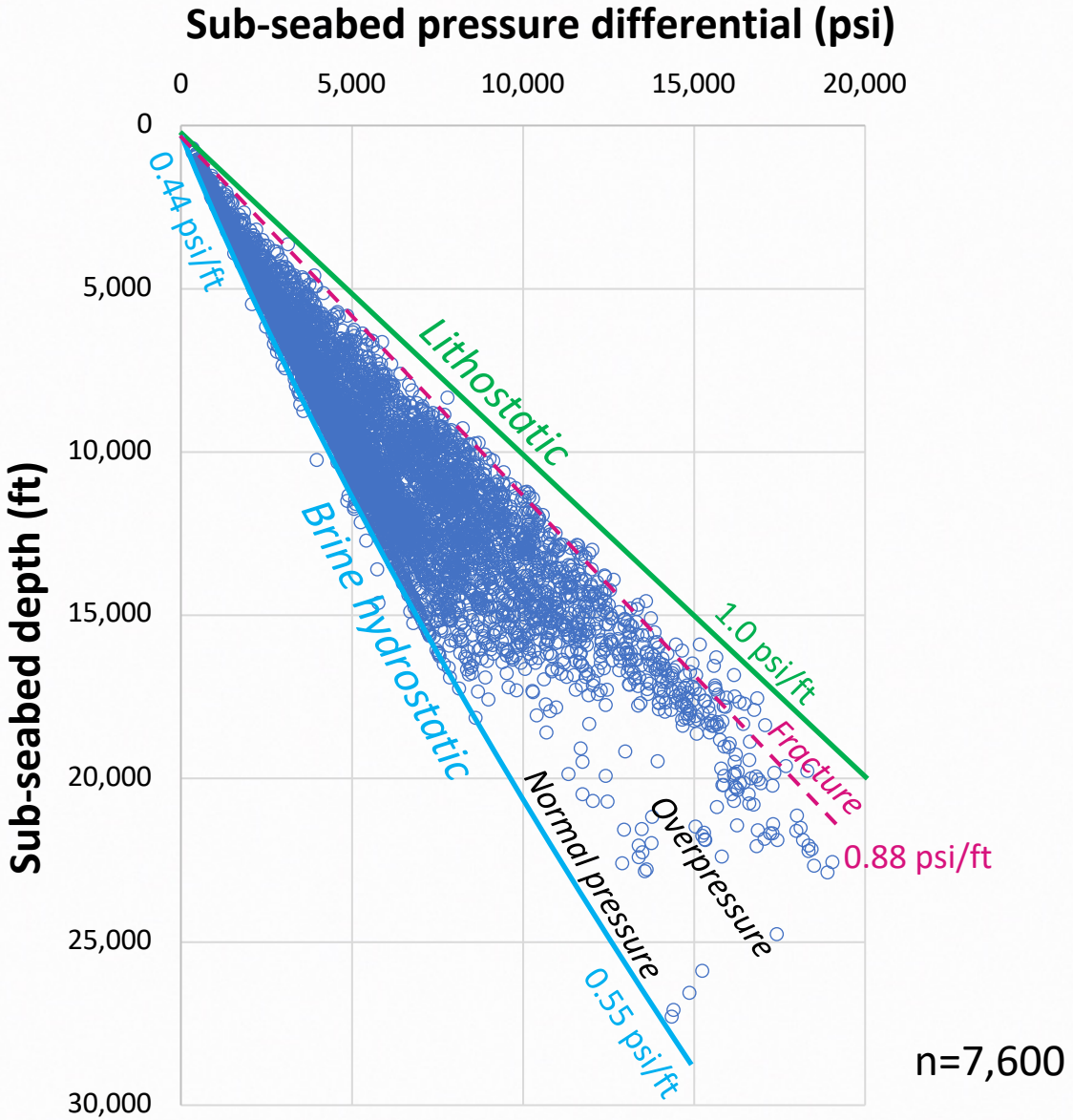


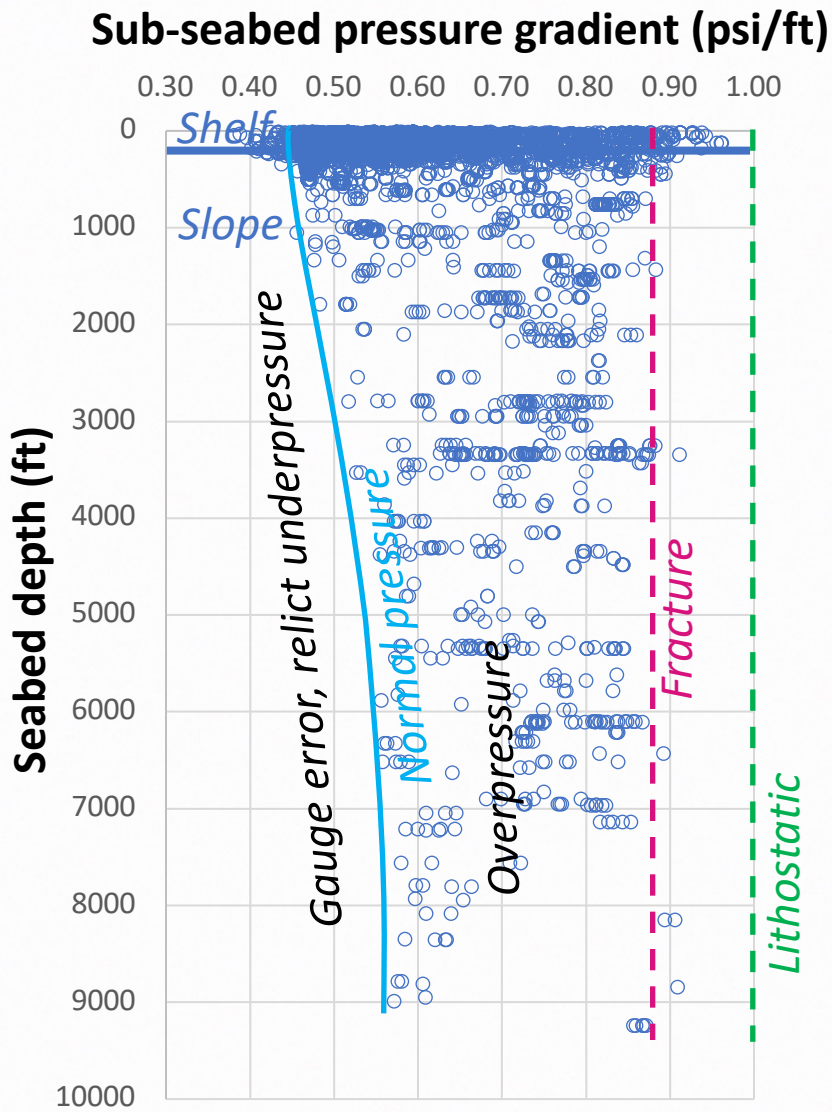
Geothermal gradient

Miocene: Tortonian-Messinian
(11.63–5.33 Ma)



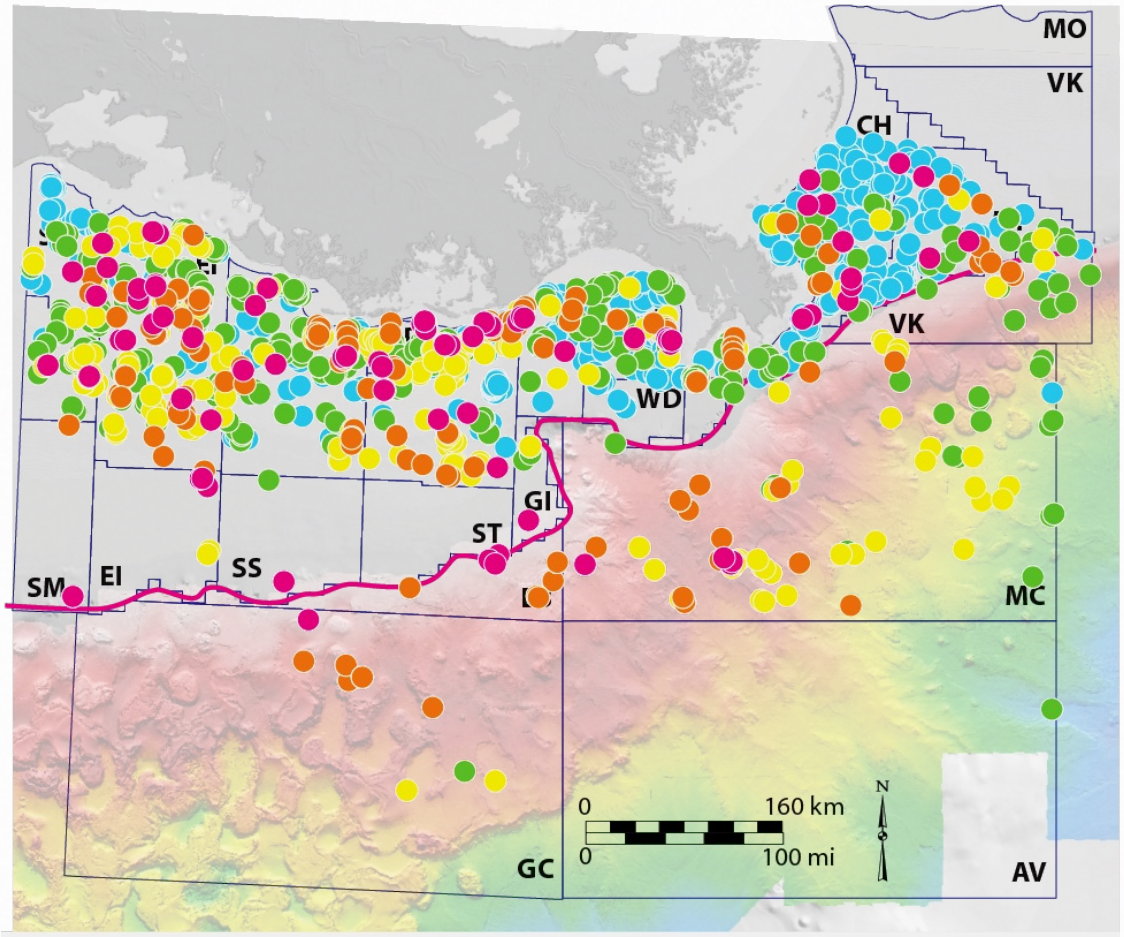
Pressure Profiles



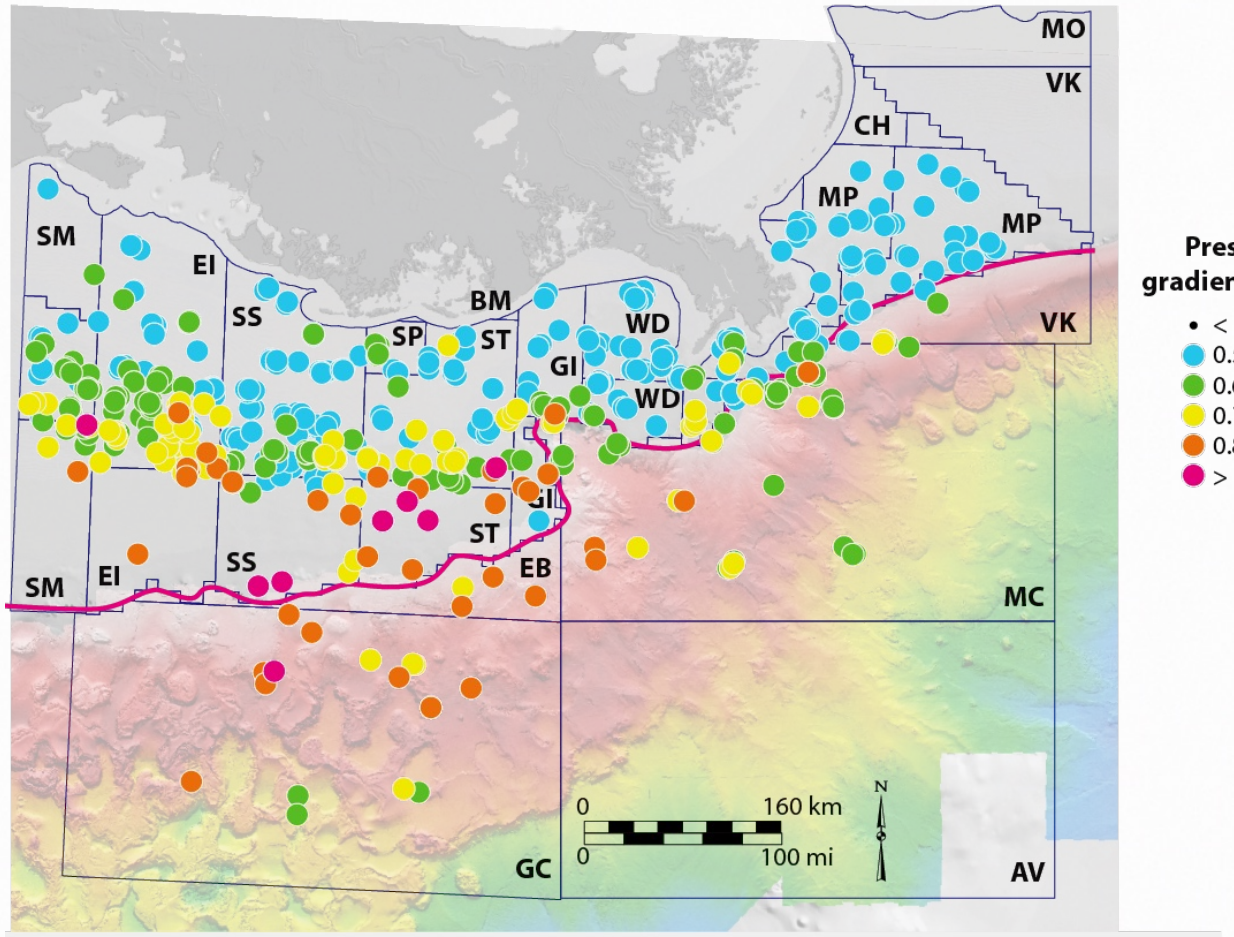


Pressure Gradient

Miocene: Tortonian–Messinian (11.63–5.33 Ma)



Pliocene: Zanclean (5.53–3.60 Ma)



Storage Resource by Reservoir Age

Age	Age top (Ma)	Area (km^2)	Avg. subsea depth (ft)	Average Temperature (°C)	Avg. pressure (Mpa)	Avg.CO_2 density (g/cc)	P_{50} Storage resource (Gt)
Pleistocene undiff.	0.001	36,807	5,268	56	20	0.75	36
Pliocene (Piacenzian)	2.58	46,357	7,669	72	30	0.79	37
Pliocene (Zanclean)	3.60	44,373	9,428	83	37	0.81	36
Miocene (Tortonian-Messinian)	5.33	61,473	10,703	93	43	0.82	30
Miocene (Serravallian)	11.63	36,650	10,372	84	47	0.85	37
Miocene (Langhian)	13.82	2,714	16,575	118	82	0.89	45
Miocene (Burdigalian)	15.97	108	21,792	148	113	1.10	81
Cenozoic undiff.	0.001	10,772	23,563	93	108	1.00	157
Cretaceous	66	2,351	13,985	126	46	0.72	14
TOTAL							**473**

Observations

- Shelf and slope have numerous storage/enhanced recovery options.
- Abundant high-quality reservoirs and sealing strata.
- Analytical criteria include many aspects of depositional style, structural style, hydrodynamics, geothermics, and routine reservoir properties.
- Fluid saturation and relative permeability important considerations-gas mobility higher in oil than water.
- Pressure-temperature field highly variable in shelf and slope.
- P_{50} storage resource in each stratigraphic interval ranges from 14-81 Gt.
- Total P_{50} storage resource estimated at 473 Gt.