

WESTCARB Regional Partnership

Geologic Carbon Sequestration Potential in Arizona

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Arizona Geological Survey WESTCARB Phase III Objectives

- Identify and assess subsurface geologic formations in the Colorado Plateau and Basin and Range provinces of Arizona for CO₂ sequestration potential
- Identify areas where deep-groundwater salinity exceeds 10,000 milligrams per liter (mg/I TDS) in areas with potential for CO₂ sequestration













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|---------------|----------|----------------------|---|---|
| ۰ ٦ | | | Wepo Formation | |
| | | Cretaceous | Toreva Formation | • • • • • • • • • • • |
| 1000 — | | | Mancos Shale | |
| | | | Dakota Sandstone | |
| | | | Morrison Formation | |
| | | Jurassic Triassic | Entrada Sandstone | \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot |
| 2000 — | Mesozoic | | Glen Canyon Group | |
| 3000 — | | | Chinle Formation | |
| | | | Moenkopi Formation | ======= |
| 5000 — | i c | Permian | Coconino-De Chelly sandstones | |
| 6000 — | 0 | | Organ Rock Formation | |
| | еоz | | Cedar Mesa Sandstone (Culter evaporites) | |
| | Pal | Pennsylvanian | Naco/Hermosa Formations | |
| | | Mississippian | Redwall Limestone | |
| | | | Ouray-Elbert limestones-shales | |
| | | Devonian | McCracken Sandstone | · · · · · · · |
| | | | Aneth Formation | |
| | | Cambrian | Bright Angel Shale | |
| | | | Tapeats sandstone | |
| »000 — | | Precambrian | | |

Source: Errol L. Montgomery & Associates

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Figure 6. Drill-hole bottom temperatures from 430 bore holes in northeastern Arizona.

Temperature vs density for CO₂ at different pressures

| Table 2.1 of osity and pore volume for raieozoie sandstone and solow boom depth on the colorado riateau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Basin and un | it | Area (l | km²) | Volume (km ³) | Porosi low (% | ty)* | Porosity mean (%) | Poro: high | sity (%)* | Pore volu low (km ³) | me | Pore v mean | volume (km ³) | Pore volume high (km³) |
| De Chelly ma | in | | 10133 | 339 | 9.3 | | 14.3 | 3 | 19.3 | 31 | 15.57 | | 485.23 | 654.90 |
| De Chelly NE | | | 345 | 3 | 7 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 3 | 19.3 | | 3.44 | | 5.28 | 7.13 |
| De Chelly SE | | | 172 | 1 | 3 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 3 | 19.3 | | 1.69 | | 2.60 | 3.51 |
| McCracken | | | 33578 | 53 | 1 | 2 | Ĺ | ł | 8 | 1 | LO.63 | | 21.25 | 42.50 |
| Tapeats mair | ו | | 28661 | 150 | 1 | 1.2 | 2.4 | ł | 6 | 1 | 18.02 | | 36.03 | 90.08 |
| Tapeats sout | h | | 3645 | 5 | C | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1 | 6 | | 0.60 | | 1.20 | 3.00 |
| Tapeats NE | | | 603 | | 3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | ł | 6 | | 0.04 | | 0.07 | 0.18 |
| *De Chelly Sandstone (n=184): Porosity range is +/- one standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *McCracken Sandstone (n=112): Porosity range is plus one standard deviation, minus one half of one standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tapeats Sandstone (n=55): Porosity range is plus one standard deviation, minus one third of one standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Table 3. CO ₂ storage capacity for Paleozoic sandstone units below 800m depth on the Colorado Plateau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | I | ffective | Effective | | | | | |
| | | Pore | Pore | | | | Effective | oore | pore | | | | Potential mas | s |
| | Pore | volume | volume | Storage S | torage | Storage | pore v | olume, | volume, | | Potentia | al mass | of stored CO ₂ | Potential mass |
| 2004 992 2003 | | And the course of the course of the | | converse spectra and a converse second | | | The second second second second | | The second second | 00 1 1 | | 11 m 10 m | | |

Table 2. Porosity and pore volume for Paleozoic sandstone units below 800m depth on the Colorado Plateau

volume mean high volume, median CO₂ density of stored CO₂ Sandstone unit efficiency, efficiency, high of stored CO₂ efficiency, (tonnes), low (km³) (km³) low (km³) (km³) (km³) (km^3) (kg/m^3) median** (tonnes), high** and basin low* median* high* (tonnes), low** 485.23 De Chelly main 315.57 654.90 0.0051 0.02 0.054 1.6 9.7 35.4 750 1.21.E+09 7.28.E+09 2.65.E+10 1.31.E+07 De Chelly NE 5.28 0.0051 0.02 0.054 0.018 0.11 0.39 750 7.93.E+07 2.89.E+08 3.44 7.13 De Chelly SE 3.51 0.0051 0.02 0.054 0.009 0.05 0.19 6.47.E+06 3.90.E+07 1.42.E+08 1.69 2.60 750 3.19.E+08 1.72.E+09 McCracken 10.63 21.25 42.51 0.0051 0.02 0.054 0.054 0.43 2.30 750 4.06.E+07 3.65.E+09 Tapeats main 18.02 36.03 90.08 0.0051 0.02 0.054 0.092 0.72 4.86 750 6.89.E+07 5.40.E+08 0.60 1.20 3.00 0.0051 0.02 0.054 0.0031 0.024 0.16 750 2.30.E+06 1.80.E+07 1.22.E+08 Tapeats south Tapeats NE 0.04 0.07 0.18 0.0051 0.02 0.054 0.00019 0.0015 0.0099 750 1.40.E+05 1.10.E+06 7.40.E+06 Total 1.34.E+09 8.28.E+09 3.25.E+10 *Values are approximations from various lithologies in the United States, as given by Litynski et al. (2010) **E+09 indicates x10⁹

Depth-to-bedrock in Cenozoic basins of Arizona calculated from gravity and well data

Volume below 800m depth of Cenozoic sedimentary basins in Arizona

Structure

- Closed-basin in a half-graben, hingedfacies model
- Generally more deformation in the lower unit (folds, tilted bedding and faults)
- Fault activity present from late Miocene to late Pleistocene

Stratigraphy and Structure in the Safford Basin

- Evaporite and lacustrine basin centers with alluvial fan margins
- Lower basin filling unit is considered the primary target for CO₂ storage
- Sealing conditions present in both units, although vertical and lateral limits are unknown (subsurface data absent in largest of basin centers)

Well Data

Salinity

- Limited to six wells and 3 springs
- Ranges from 300 to 120,000 ppm
- Only one well
 >800m depth
 at 14,000 ppm
- Confining and geothermal conditions
- No iso-salinity contours

