

Challenge 2: Resources, Reserves and the Future

Current project status and updates

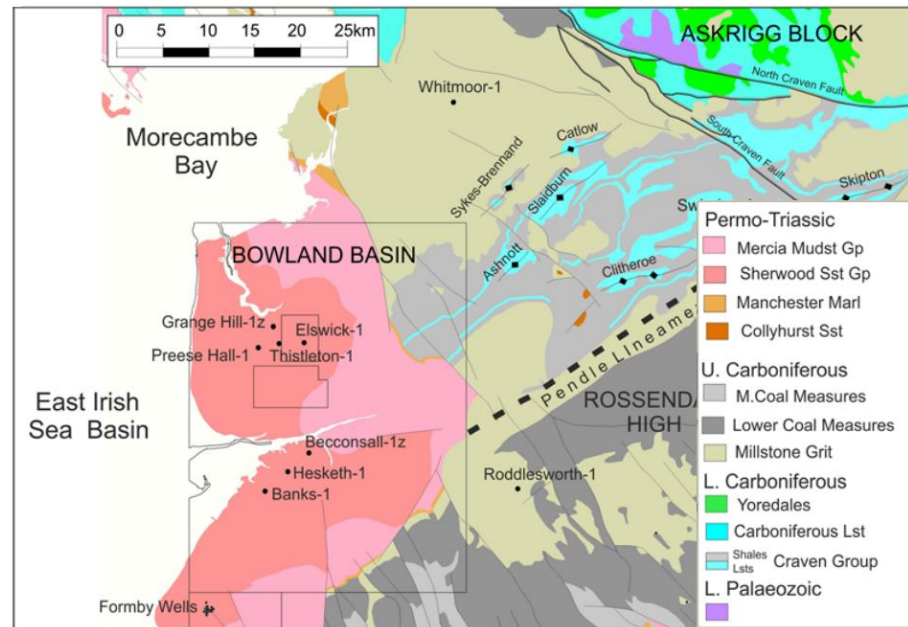
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Overview

- C2 aims
- Introduction to petroleum systems modelling
- Bowland Basin resources
- Updates from C2 partners at BGS and University of Leicester
- Drawbacks due to Covid-19
- Future direction

Introduction

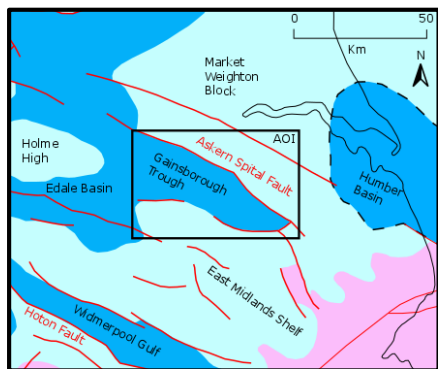
- C2: Shale resource potential, distribution, composition, mechanical and flow properties
- Geological and petroleum systems modelling using PetroMod™ – reservoir modelling at the basin scale
- Maturity, temperature, porosity (etc.) data used to calibrate
- Calculates hydrocarbon generation, expulsion and fluid migration through subsurface



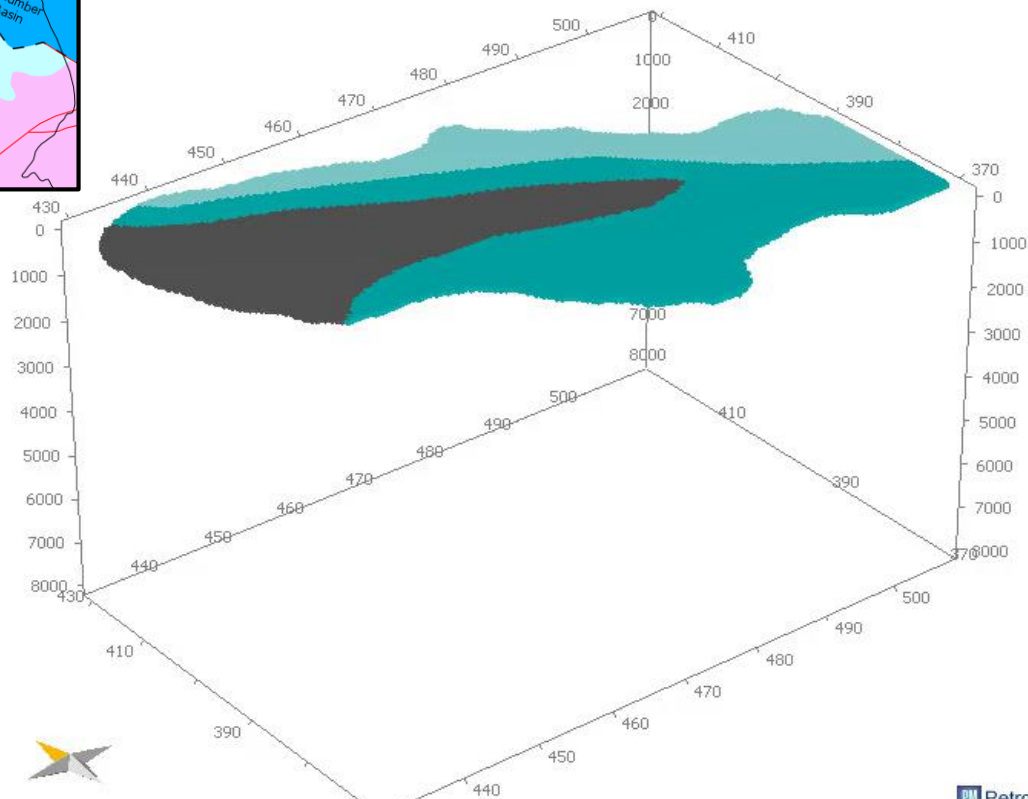
Clarke et al. (2018)

Petroleum systems modelling

- Map key sub-surface stratigraphic horizons, faults and structures using geophysical data (e.g. seismic)
- Apply well, biostratigraphic and geophysical data to infer lithologies across basins
- Input thermal/erosion histories and calculate source rock properties (TOC, HI, kinetics)



- Platforms
- Basins
- Land mass



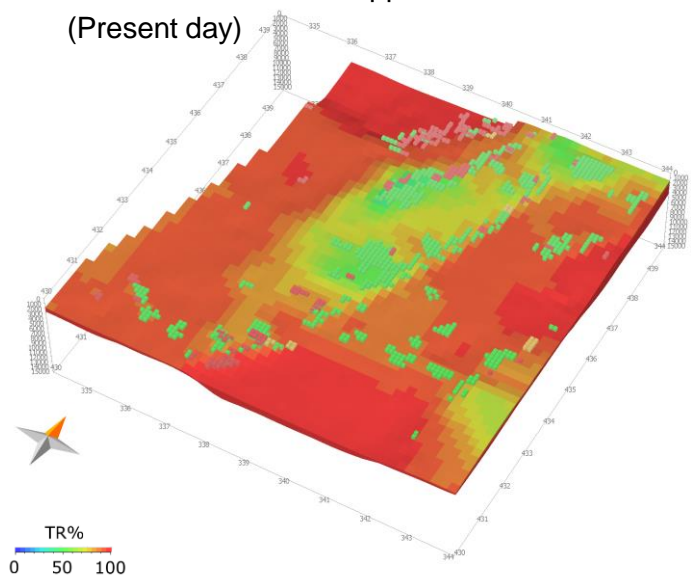
Gainsborough Trough, East Midlands

Period	Age (Ma)	Petroleum elements	Lithostratigraphy	Group and Environment
Paleog.	65	Trap Formation		Sand and mud
Cret.	145	Eroded section		Chalk
Juras.	199			Spilsby Sandstone
Triassic	251			Kimmeridge Clay (Marine)
Perm.	299			Lias (Shallow marine)
Carboniferous				Sherwood Sandstone (Fluvial lacustrine)
Devonian	359			Magnesium limestone (Littoral open shelf)
				Barren red beds (Molasse)
				Coal Measures (Delta top)
				Milstone Grit / Marine bands (Delta systems)
				Bowland Shale (Hemipelagic)
				Carbonate limestone super group (Rimmed shelf)
				Old Red Sandstone (Fault scarp)
				Caledonian Basement

Palci et. al (2020) Shale oil and gas resource evaluation through 3D basin and petroleum systems modelling: a case study from the East Midlands, onshore UK

Resource estimate

Transformation Ratio Upper Bowland Shale
(Present day)



- Preliminary petroleum systems modelling results indicate ~206 Tcf GIP in Upper and Lower Bowland Shales
- 10% recovery (could be lower in deep shales) gives resource of approx. ~20 Tcf gas
- UK gas consumption is ca. 2.8 Tcf/year
- Bowland Basin gas resource may provide ~7 years domestic gas supply

Problems and C2 partner updates

- UK-wide moratorium on hydraulic fracturing and shale gas operations since November 2019
- Covid-19 delays to project by > 6 months due to lack of lab access etc.
- BGS and Leicester collaboration: delay to fracture tests (Jan Hennissen, Kieran Blacker, Paul Monks)
- Experimental hyperspectral-IR core scanning delayed, due to resume in Autumn 2020 (Kieran Blacker, Tim Pritchard)
- Heriot-Watt and Bristol delays to postdoctoral research associate commencement

Future direction

- CO₂/CH₄ adsorption and desorption experiments by Ansari et al. (2018) (Imperial) indicate 7 x affinity for CO₂ in shales
- CO₂ adsorbed to surface of shales, not held as free gas (e.g. conventional CCS)
- Can CO₂ displace CH₄ in the Bowland Shale for low (or negative) carbon resources?
- Key recent commercial boreholes at PNR, Spings Road as potential laboratories
- Discussions ongoing – with operators Cuadrilla and IGas

Future direction

- Sweet spot mapping of Bowland Basin to identify gas accumulations
- Develop methodology to substitute CO₂ injection into shales in petroleum systems modelling
- Laboratory experiments to determine CO₂/CH₄ adsorption and desorption properties of Bowland Shale
- Goal: 'CO₂ in, CH₄ out' estimate, feasibility of CO₂ sequestration process in shale

Thank you!