

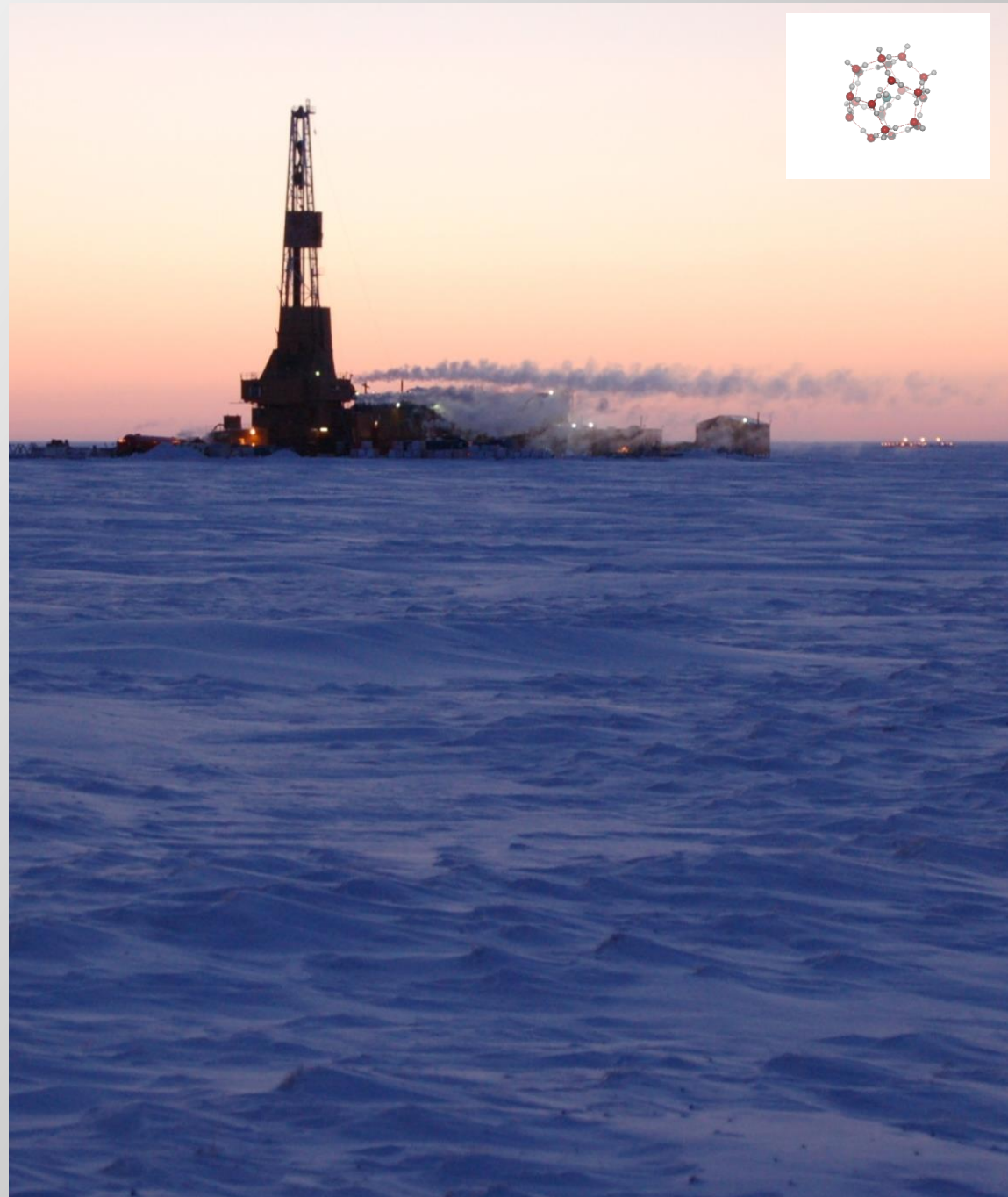


DOE'S NATURAL GAS HYDRATES PROGRAM

Rick Baker, DOE/NETL

Methane Hydrate
Federal Advisory Committee

May 7, 2015



Gas Hydrate R&D Issues

Status of first-order science/technology questions

Energy Resource Potential

1. What types of deposits are the feasible targets, and what are the volumes?
2. How can they be found?
3. Can they be produced at viable rates?
4. What are the environmental impacts and how can they best be minimized?



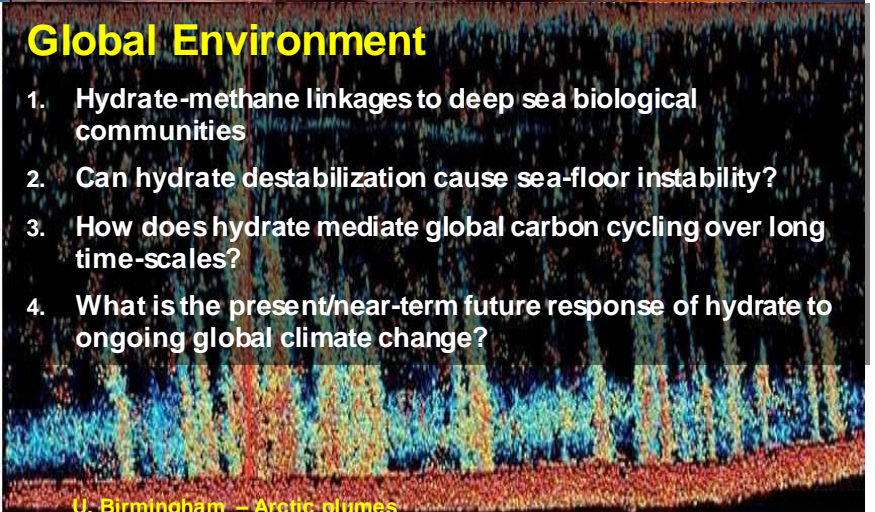
Geohazards

1. Spontaneous formation in production/well intervention equipment.
2. Surficial hydrate hazards to sea-floor structures.
3. “Conventional” well drilling/production in areas of gas hydrate.



Global Environment

1. Hydrate-methane linkages to deep sea biological communities
2. Can hydrate destabilization cause sea-floor instability?
3. How does hydrate mediate global carbon cycling over long time-scales?
4. What is the present/near-term future response of hydrate to ongoing global climate change?



U. Birmingham – Arctic plumes

Status of International R&D

India

- Ongoing large-scale exploration program
- Collaboration with Japan (Chikyu)
- Approval for next program (field test)

Japan

- Analyzing 2013 results
- Planning 2016 and 2018 marine tests
- Would like intermediate AK-test

S. Korea

- Deferred 2015 production test plans
- Determining next steps

China

- Analyzing 2014 program results
- Various programs (onshore/offshore/gov/ind)
- Limited external collab (Fugro)

New Zealand

- Drilling and coring programs planned

Canada

- Terminated dedicated program

European Union

- New program announced; Germany at center
- Black Sea targets



R/V Chikyu

Vietnam/S. Africa

- Planning new program

Brazil

- Initiating program in Petrobras

Norway

- “Center of excellence” established at Tromsø
- Statoil has de-emphasized its internal hydrate program

Taiwan/Colombia/Mexico/Uruguay/Turkey/Iran

- Uncertain status

U.S. National Program Approach

Public Domain

Interagency &
International

Merit-based &
Transparent

Gas Hydrate
in Nature

Science and
Technology

Emphasis on
Research in
the Field

Outreach &
Education



- **The federal role in gas hydrate science and technology development is widely accepted**
 - tangible, wide-ranging, public benefits.
 - consensus that DOE has managed the effort well n
- **The primary goals and next steps are clear and the groundwork well laid**
 - monitored production tests (Alaska first, then marine)
 - sampling/analysis of marine occurrences
 - resource confirmation in other US OCS areas
 - refinement/field calibration of exploration technologies
 - integration of GH science into climate change models
- **Lab and modeling work needed as support but the answers will come from the field**
 - the work to be done is complex and costly
 - industry/int'l perspectives change rapidly. Most of the industry is increasingly disinclined to lead further projects
 - Significant international interest

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS
The U.S. government should continue to sponsor methane hydrate research, with a particular emphasis on the demonstration of production feasibility and economics.

MIT, 2011

PRUDENT DEVELOPMENT
Realizing the Potential of North America's Abundant Natural Gas and Oil Resources
2011

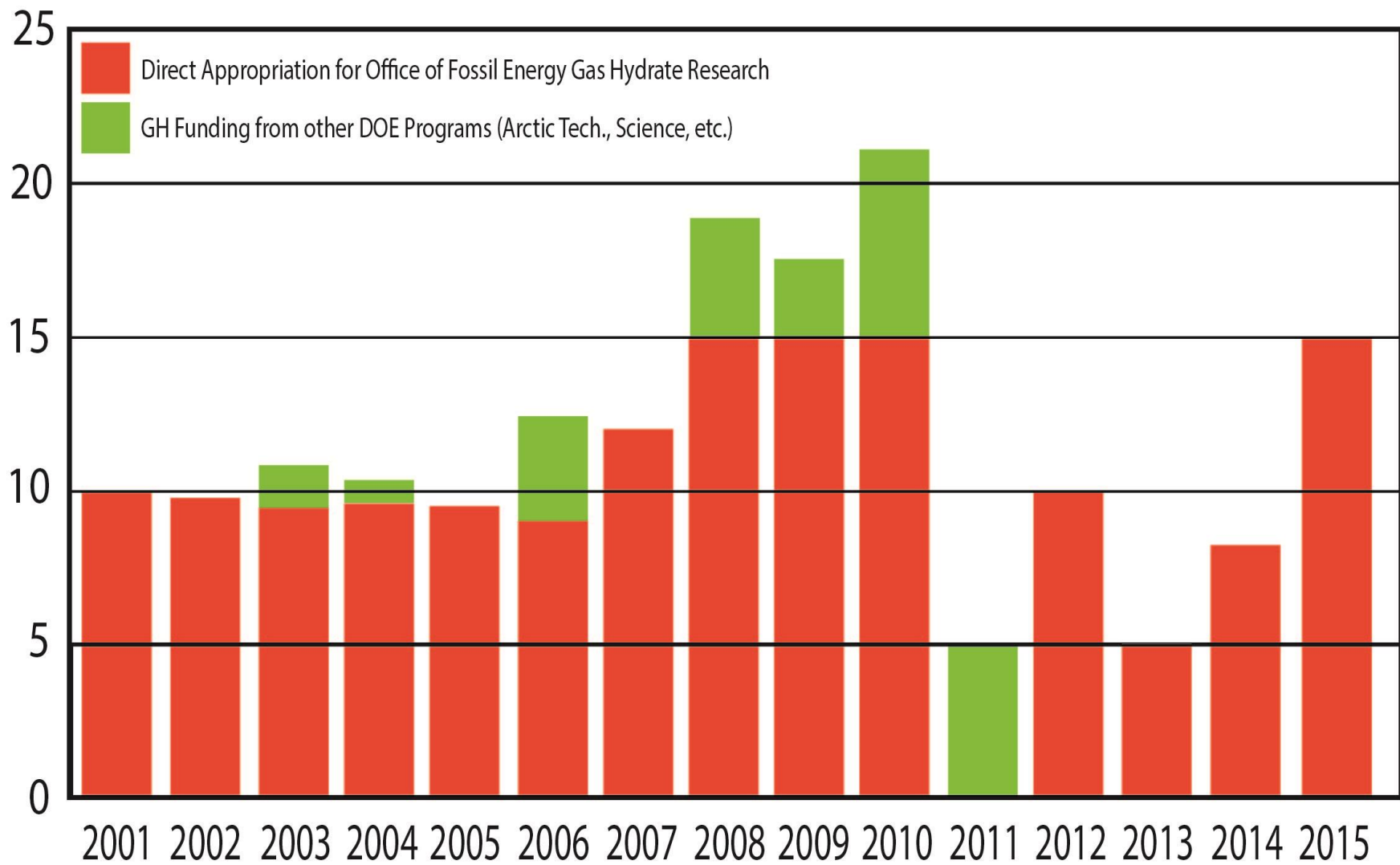
Recommendation
The Department of Energy should lead in identifying, in some cases funding, and in other cases supporting public-private partnerships for research and development on energy and certain environmental issues of national interest (e.g., pre-commercial issues or issues where companies cannot retain intellectual property). Examples where federal involvement is needed include:
– Science and pre-commercial technology relating to methane hydrates

NPC, 2011

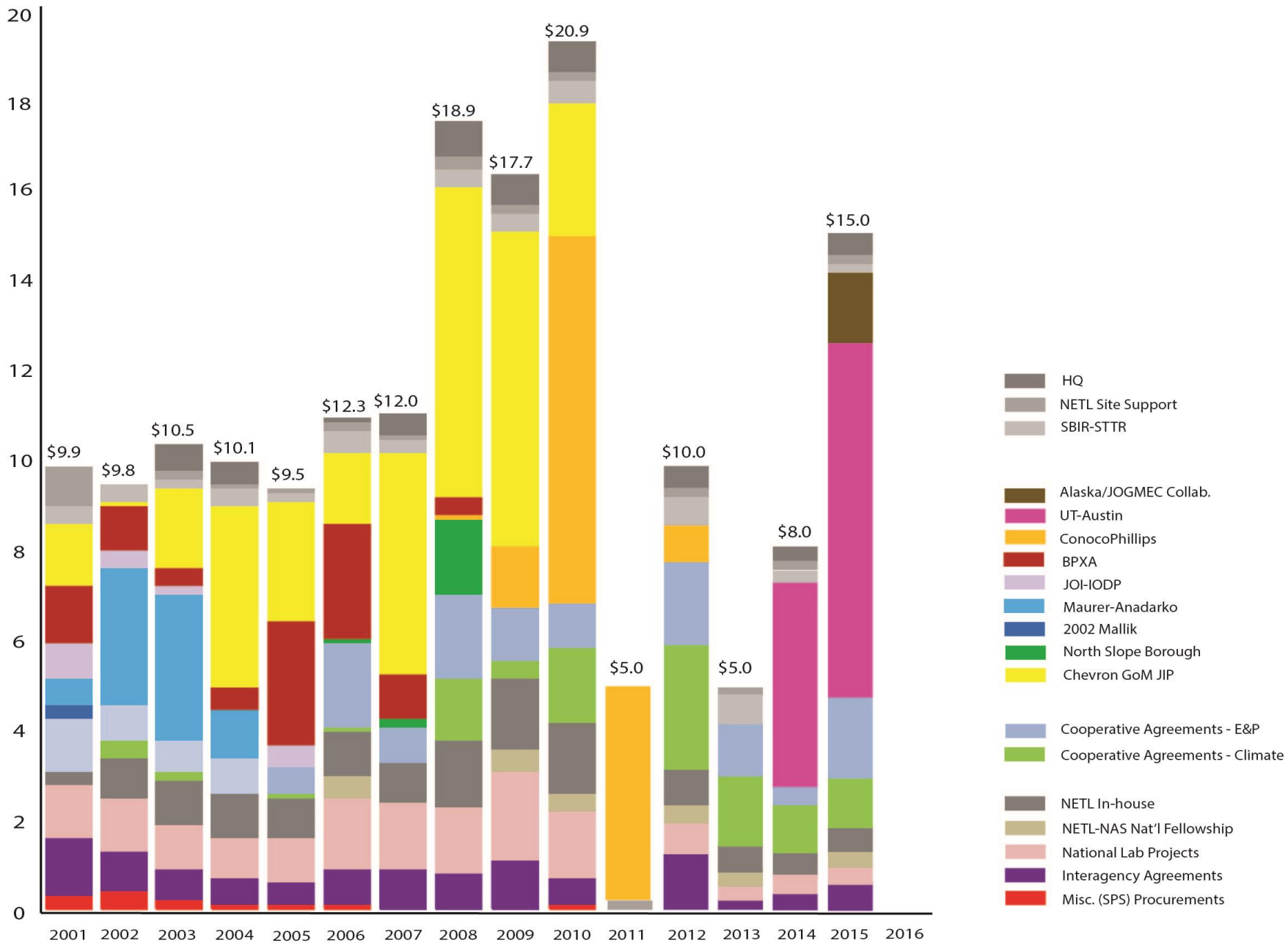
Realizing the ENERGY POTENTIAL of METHANE HYDRATE for the United States
The Department of Energy's Methane Hydrate Research and Development Program
In light of the scientific challenges posed by methane hydrate for the international research community, the Program has supported and managed a high-quality research portfolio that has enabled significant progress toward the Program's long-term goals.

NRC, 2010

DOE Gas Hydrate Funding (million \$US)



DOE GAS HYDRATES R&D SPENDING



Results of FY2014 Hydrate Program FOA

FOA Topic Areas:

- **Area 1: Extended Duration Testing of Arctic Gas Hydrate**
 - conduct scientific field tests in Alaska to further our understanding of the long-term response of gas hydrate occurrences to controlled destabilization via depressurization and other complimentary approaches.
 - 3 initial applications received (1 disqualified, 1 withdrawn (JOGMEC), other not recommended for selection).
 - No direct responses from industry.
 - Alternative approaches for research in this area being pursued
- **Area 2: Field Programs for Marine Hydrate Characterization**
 - better characterize naturally-occurring gas hydrate deposits via multi-site deepwater marine drilling, logging, and/or sampling programs.
 - 5 applications received/ reviewed
 - 1 application selected for award (UTA)



Marine Resource Characterization

Began with focus on Gulf of Mexico drilling hazards, JIP Leg I (2005)

- First hydrate drilling and sampling in the Gulf of Mexico
- First measurement of physical properties of core while retained under natural pressures
- Addressed prime issue associated with most common occurrence (in muds) – drilling safety
- Confirmed ability to safely drill low-saturation, deep-water, gas hydrates
- Program transitioned to resource evaluation



U.S. Department of Energy • Office of Fossil Energy • National Energy Technology Laboratory

Fire in the Ice

Vol. 8, Iss. 1 Methane Hydrate Newsletter

NETL

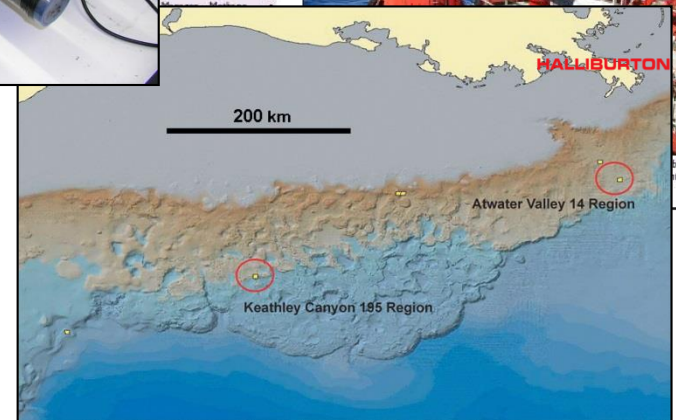
SAFE DRILLING IN GAS-HYDRATE PRONE SEDIMENTS: FINDINGS FROM THE 2005 DRILLING CAMPAIGN OF THE GULF OF MEXICO GAS HYDRATES JOINT INDUSTRY PROJECT (JIP)

By Richard Birchwood, Sheila Noeth (DCS Geomechanics Group, Schlumberger), & Emrys Jones (Chevron)

In 2005, the DOE-Chevron Gas Hydrates JIP conducted a drilling, logging, and coring expedition designed to address concerns related to the safe drilling of deepwater oil and gas wells through gas-hydrate bearing strata.

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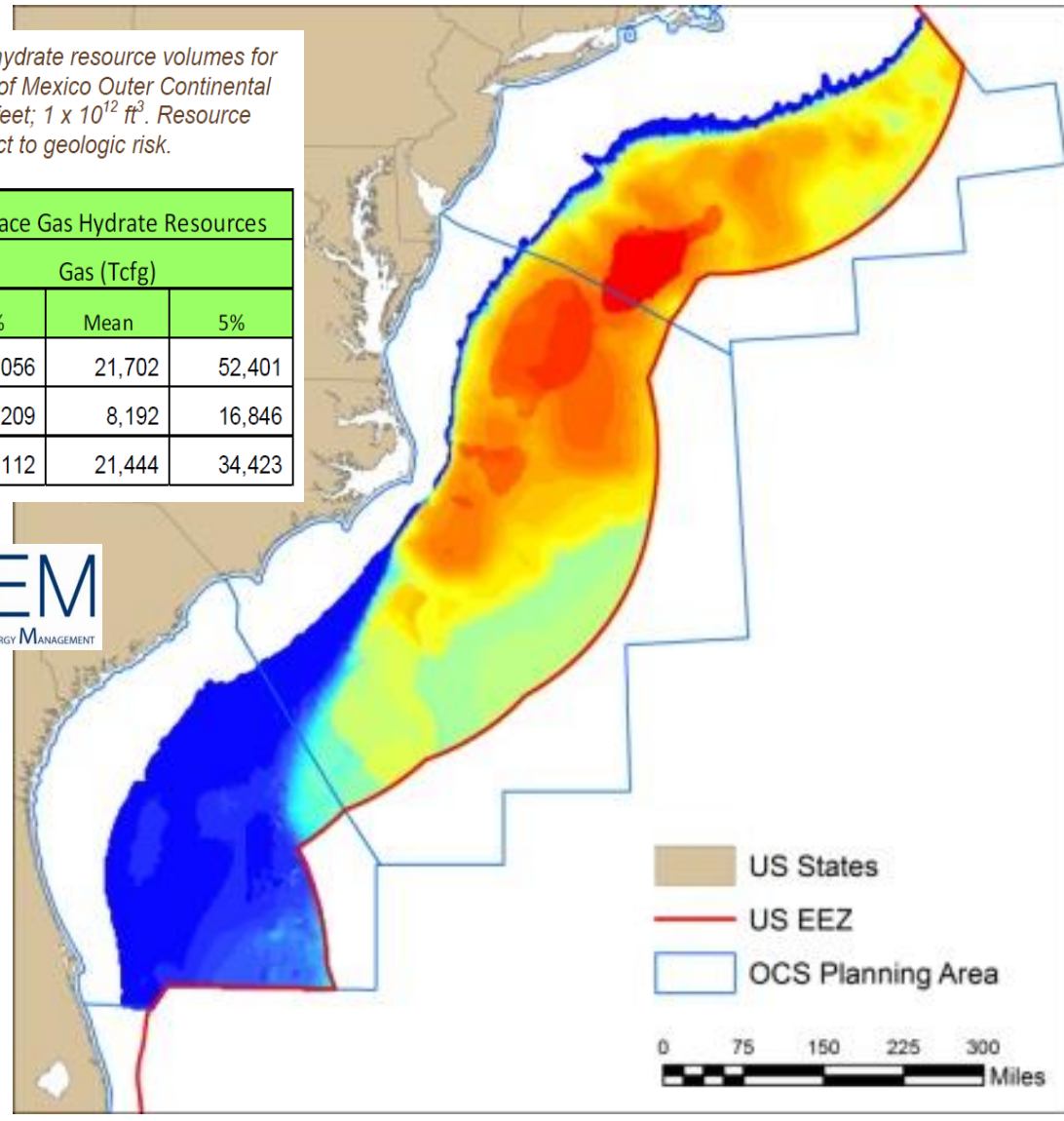
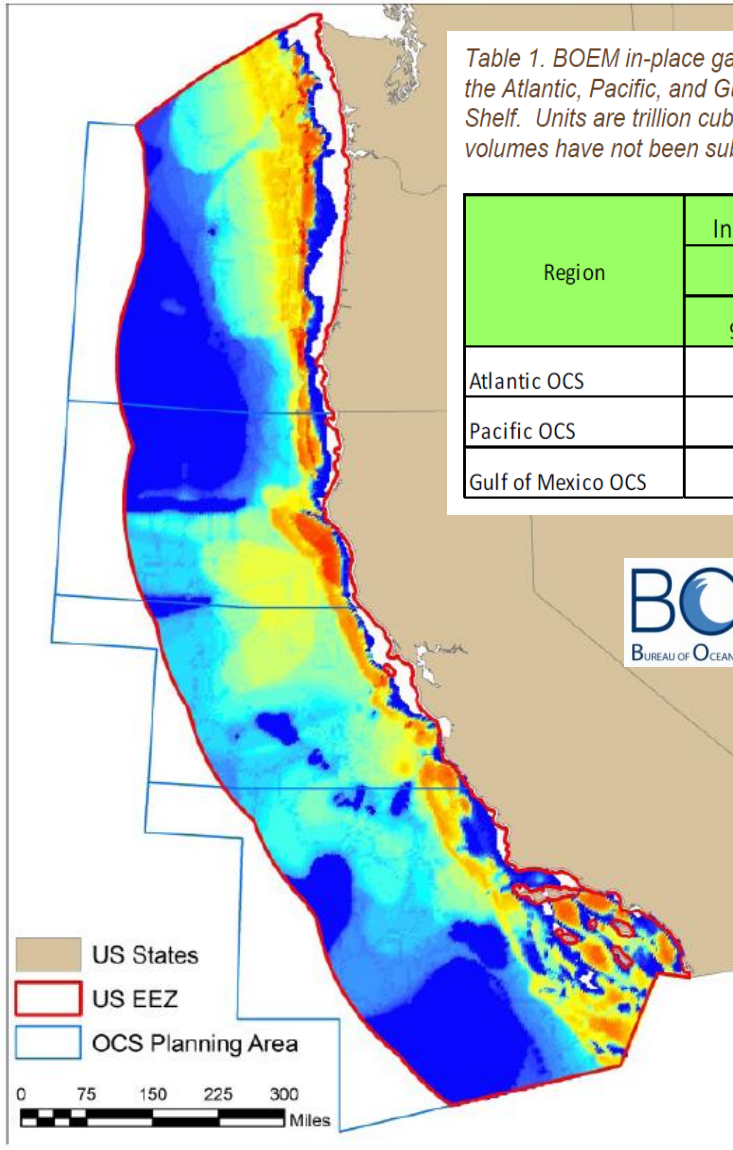


US Marine Gas Hydrates

Substantial Resources Estimated

Table 1. BOEM in-place gas hydrate resource volumes for the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf. Units are trillion cubic feet; $1 \times 10^{12} \text{ ft}^3$. Resource volumes have not been subject to geologic risk.

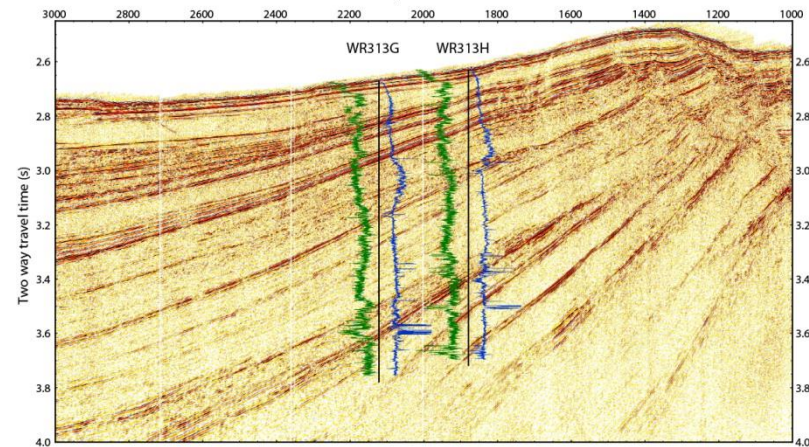
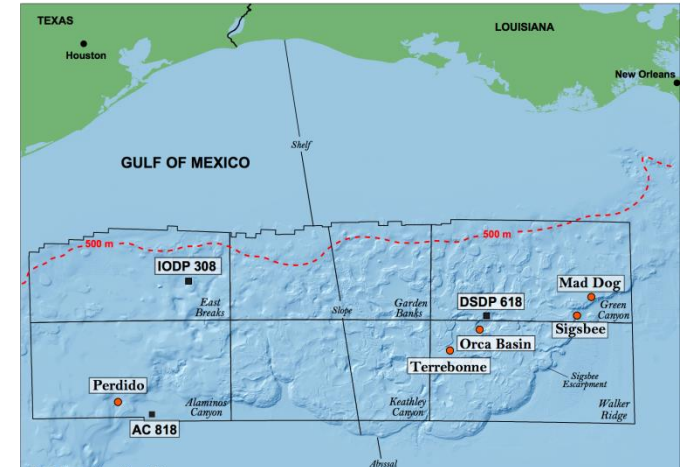
Region	In-Place Gas Hydrate Resources		
	Gas (Tcfg)		
	95%	Mean	5%
Atlantic OCS	2,056	21,702	52,401
Pacific OCS	2,209	8,192	16,846
Gulf of Mexico OCS	11,112	21,444	34,423



New GOM Project Awarded with U. Texas

Sampling and Exploration

- **“Deepwater Methane Hydrate Characterization and Scientific Assessment”**
- **Budget:** \$64M (DOE- \$41M, Cost Share - \$23M)
- **Partners:** US Geological Survey, Ohio State University, Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory, Consortium for Ocean Leadership
- **Replaces the Chevron-led JIP which ended May, 2014**
- **Key components of the project**
 - Conduct evaluation of potential field sites in the Gulf of Mexico (known and prospective)
 - Plan to access scientific research Vessel (Joides Resolution) through the IODP CPP process.
 - Pursue final development and testing of pressure coring tools and pressure-core analysis devices
 - Conduct logging, coring programs



UT-Austin: Gulf of Mexico Drilling Program Status

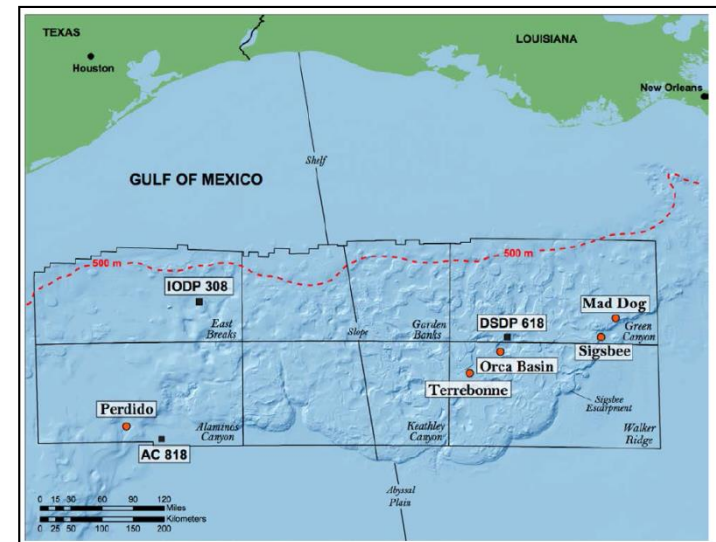
- **“CPP” proposal submitted to IODP Apr. 1 2015**
 - initial response expected mid-July; revision by Sept 1.
- **FY15/16 activities (Phase 2)**
 - Continued evaluation and characterization of potential expedition sites
 - Development / refinement of operational, logistical and science plans
 - Initiation of permitting activities
 - Readiness of pressure coring and core analysis tools must be confirmed
 - Phase 2 costs ~\$8.5M (~ \$7.1M DOE)
- **FY17+ (Phase 3) activities: drilling/coring at GoM sites**
 - new exploration at high-potential sites
 - sample acquisition at sites discovered by JIP Leg (2009)
 - ~\$30 million needed (as project contribution to the expedition).
 - Large IODP “contribution” to the project (50% of standard IODP ship costs = ~\$6 million)...

IODP Proposal Cover Sheet

GOM*2 (“GOM Squared”)

3	Cpp	a
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Title	Genesis of Methane Hydrate in Coarse-Grained Systems: Northern Gulf of Mexico Slope		
Proponents	P. Flemings, T. Collett, F. Colwell, A. Cook, D. Divins, D. Goldberg, G. Guerin, A. Malinverno, D. Sawyer, E. Solomon, D. Sawyer,		
Keywords	Methane Hydrates, Gulf of Mexico	Area	Gulf of Mexico
Contact Information			
Contact Person:	Peter Flemings		
Department:	Jackson School of Geosciences		
Organization:	University of Texas at Austin		
Address:	10100 Burnet Rd., J.J.Pickle R Austin		78758
Tel.:	512-471-6156	Fax:	
E-mail:	pfflemings@jsg.utexas.edu		



UT-Austin: Status of Coring and Analysis Tools

- **DOE pressure coring system (originally developed under Chevron JIP) transferred to the UT project**

- Service van with pressure coring tools at Aumann and Associates undergoing lab testing of recent fixes / upgrades to the tool. Lab testing nearing completion, successful to date.
- Land Testing of system planned for Schlumberger Cameron site (Q1 FY2016)
- Sea Test of system planned for ~3Q FY2016
- very similar tools being deployed on NGHP-02.

- **DOE core analysis tools (PCCT)**

- Original tools completed under Chevron JIP by GT
- Used / tested in collaboration with Japanese hydrate program in 2013.
- Temporarily assigned to another DOE / GT research effort
- Current tools being transferred to USGS in FY15 for continued use / upgrade.
- New versions of the tools (and / or complementary tools) being considered (NETL?, UT?. Other?)
- Focus on assuring tool readiness and accessibility for UT project Phase 3

IODP Proposal Cover Sheet

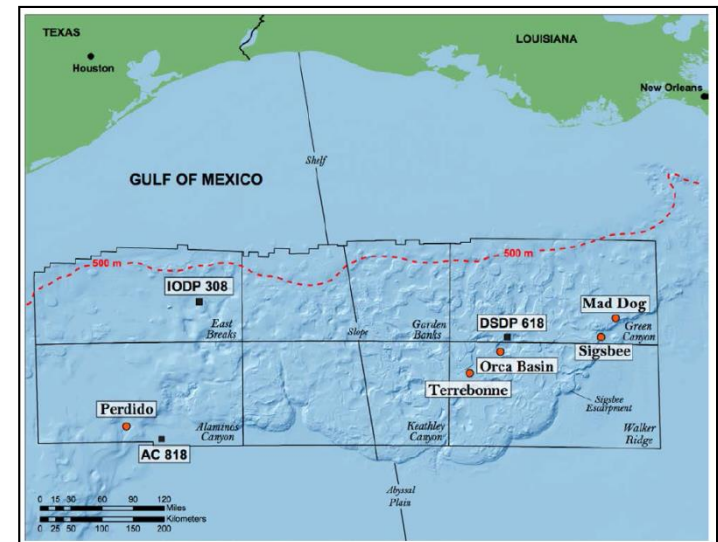
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Arctic Gas Hydrate Update

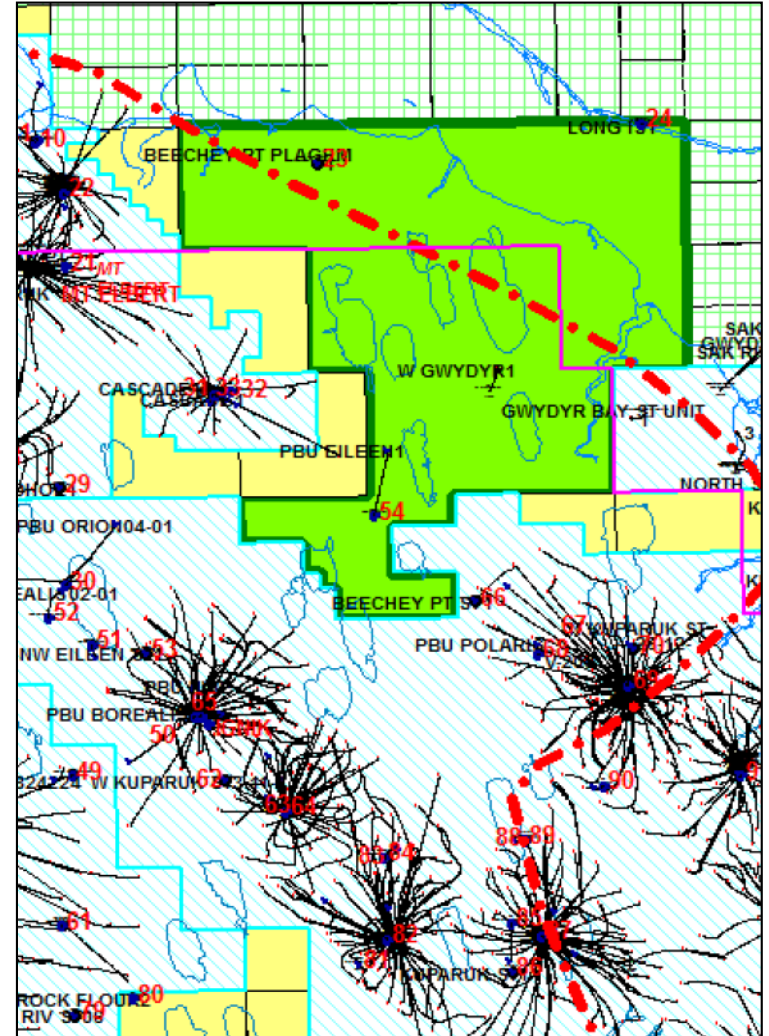
- **Long-Term Scientific Gas Hydrate Production Test remains a prime goal**
 - Also a long-standing goal of the Japanese Program and of the State of Alaska
 - Alaska is the only place on Earth where such a test can feasibly occur
 - DOE and METI (Japan) signed an SOI in 2008 (renewed indefinitely in 2011)
- **Collaboration with Industry (2001-2012)**
 - DOE FOAs generated Projects with BP and ConocoPhillips that leveraged data and facilities within the Prudhoe Bay field
 - 2011/12: industry perspectives change and further opportunities within the leased areas are (temporarily) no longer viable
- **State of Alaska offers a solution**
 - 2013: DOE and SOA sign an MOU. SOA sets aside unleased lands that can only be accessed through collaboration with the US Gov.
 - 2014: DOE FOA gets no workable response due to loss of operating partner
 - 2014: JOGMEC/NETL sign an MoU to enable progress on testing



Alaska Testing Program Status

Goal: Long-term test of hydrate producibility

- **Plan A: Conduct test in PBU**
 - requires access to site
 - efforts with Bp and CP lead to focused field programs of a temporary nature.
 - 2010 long-term test proposal derailed
 - subsequently, PBU operators have been unsupportive
 - continued engagement
- **Plan B: Conduct test on unleased land**
 - AK DNR MoU: set-aside leases until their value as test sites can be determined
 - JOGMEC / NETL MoU – partnership on AK
 - G&G evaluation ongoing (JOGMEC, USGS, DOE)
 - cost/logistics/operational/regulatory/NEPA evaluations ongoing.
 - end of July determination expected

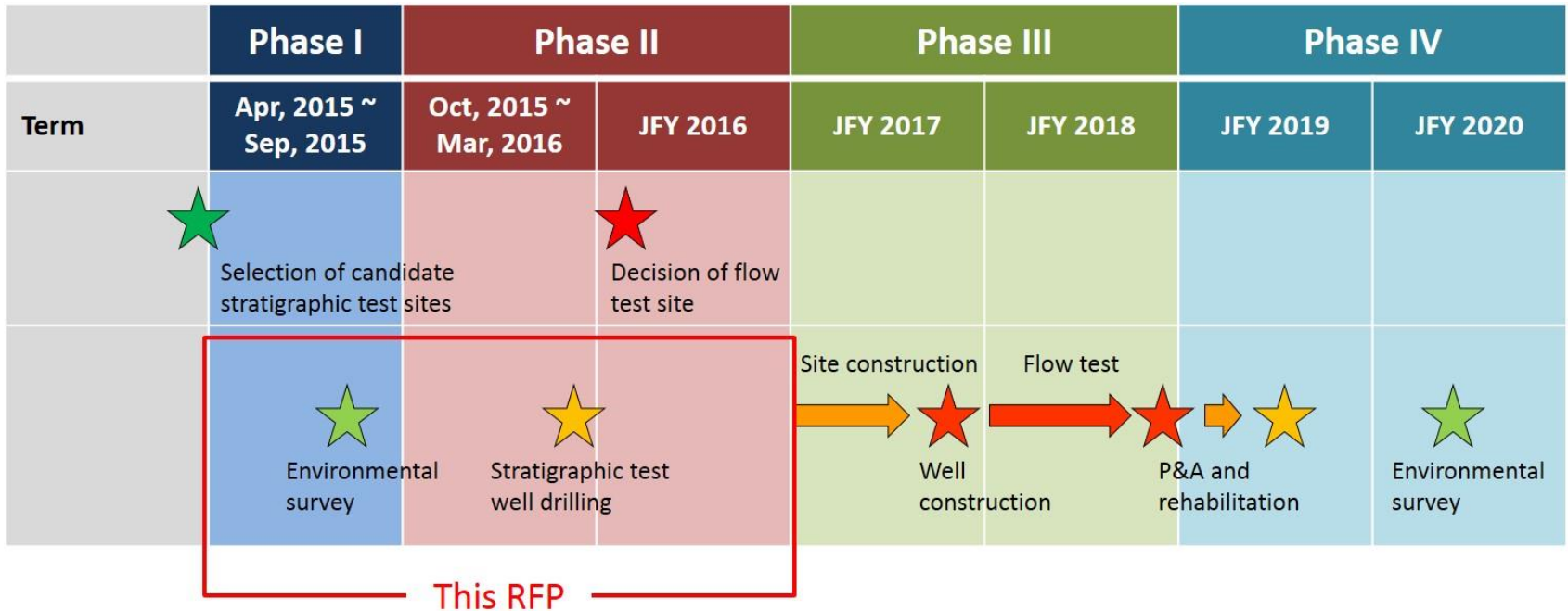


Alaska Testing Program Review

Non-Budgetary Issues

- **Geologic/Geophysical Review: Are viable sites present?**
 - Japan review meeting – review ongoing; sites as compelling as those known to exist in the producing units is unlikely.
- **Is a test logistically feasible at the sites?**
 - High costs? Roads, Pads, Operations (water disposal, etc.)... Year-round operations?
 - This is subject of the work recently initiated by PRA (separate JOGMEC and (pending) NETL agreements). Findings TBD.
- **Will an operator be needed? Will an operator be found?**
 - PRA could “operate” -- IF someone indemnifies them.... SOA knows that it may need to clarify or adjust the liability issues for an operation (R&D) of this type, if it can.
 - Remains unclear; ongoing discussions with AK DNR; meeting with ExxonMobil
 - General view has been that a plan is needed to engage operators (in lieu of strong top-down direction).

JOGMEC's Alaska Plan



RFP has two phases; Strat tests (2 or 3 sites) are in second Phase.

Second RFP (JOGMEC or DOE) could support Phase III/IV. Or Phases II, III, and IV....

DOE is prepared to co-fund the studies within the JOGMEC SOW with the selected company.

Arctic Program - Results

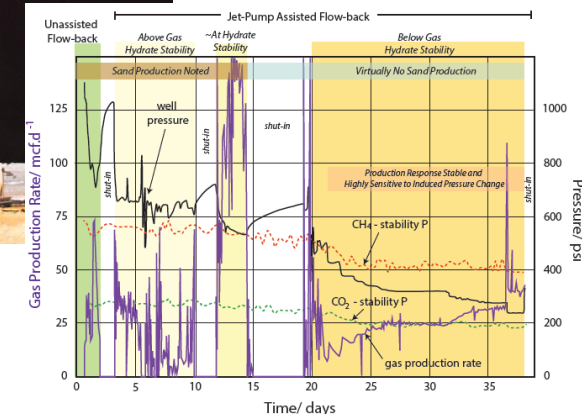
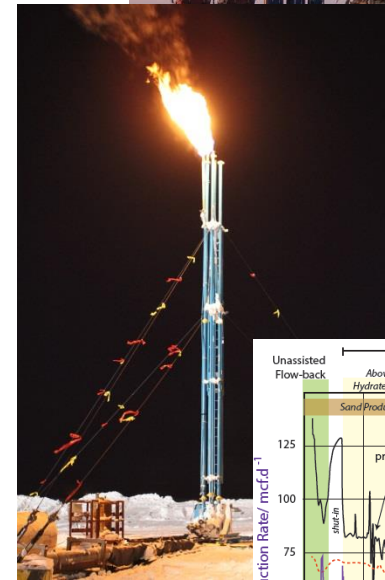
Evaluation of CoP Igñik Sikumi Data

- **Test conducted during 2011 / 2012**

- Conducted from ice pad adjacent to PBU L-Pad
- Huff-N- Puff type test from single vertical well
- 14 days CO₂/N₂ injection, 1.5 days flow back above CH₄ hydrate stability, ~30 day pump assisted flow back below pure CH₄ hydrate stability pressure
- First field test of GH response to injection of CO₂/N₂
- Longest duration test (to date) of GH response to depressurization

- **Initial Interpretation of results from field trial documented in ICGH papers and summarized in FITI article (primary findings)**

- N₂-CO₂-CH₄ exchange possible in natural GH reservoir
- Reservoir free H₂O can limit success of pure CO₂ injection, but injection of carefully designed gas mixture can be effective
- Wells require careful planning for rapid blockage remediation during any stops in operation
- Solids production can be managed through standard engineering controls
- Reservoir heat exchange during depressurization more favorable than expected (allow more aggressive pressure reduction?)
- Field confirmation that GH destabilization is strongly self limiting



Other Items of Note

- **Global Environment**

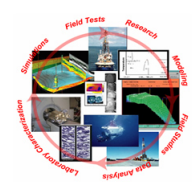
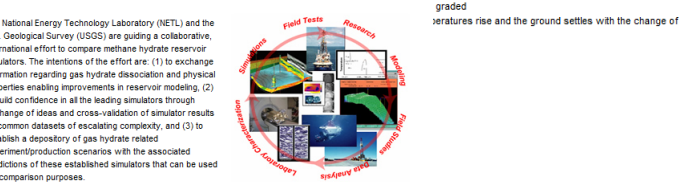
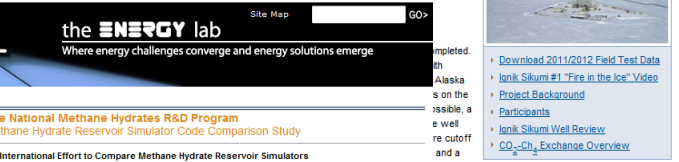
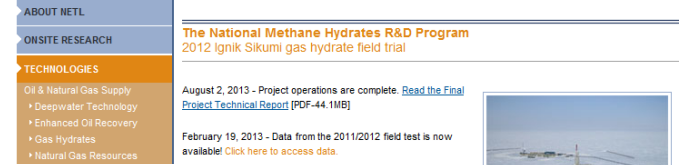
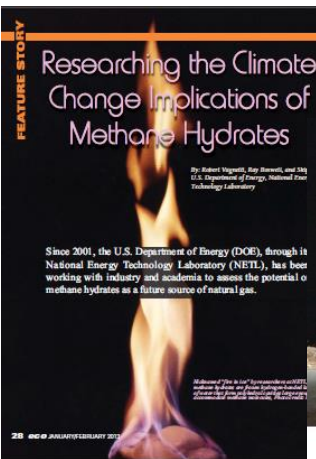
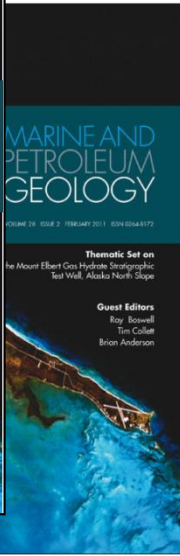
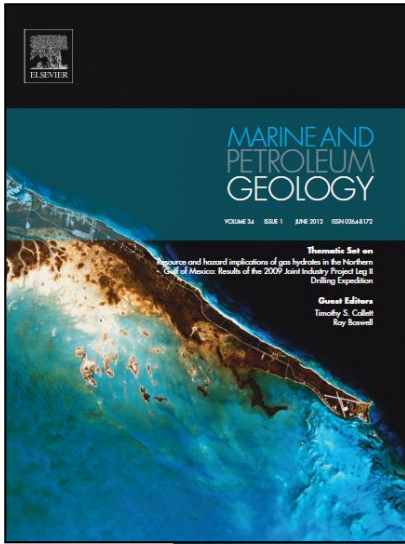
- Ongoing projects within the portfolio continue to investigate methane flux in climate sensitive areas and potential links to, and impacts on GH (sample of recent and forthcoming field activity)
 - Oregon State – samples collected at Svalbard margin (Norway) in October 2014, additional collection planned for summer 2015 as part of the effort to assess the response of GH to environmental changes in that region
 - U Washington – Completed sampling of the Cascadia Margin(off the coast of Washington) in November 2014 as part of investigation of the effects of contemporary bottom-water warming on GH stability in that area
 - Scripps – CSEM data collected in summer 2014, additional data to be collected in summer 2015 as part of investigation seeking to determine the extent of remaining offshore permafrost and potential GH stability conditions on the shallow-water U.S. Beaufort inner shelf.
 - Southern Methodist University/ USGS – plan to collect data off the Atlantic coast in FY2015 and offshore AK in FY2016 to characterize the state of the upper boundary of pressures and temperatures where GH are in a stable form on the US continental slope

- **Outreach**

- United Nations Environment Program released a new report (supported in part by DOE) “Frozen Heat, A Global Outlook and Methane Gas Hydrates”
 - Comprehensive review of GH science and technology and discussion of potential GH role in the environment and global energy mix
 - Intended for policy makers, general public and other stakeholders
 - Developed with strong contribution from GH scientific community
 - Consists of 1) executive summary, 2) Volume 1 - review of GH in nature and 3) Volume 2 – potential significance of GH as an energy resource
- Other outreach efforts continue



Outreach



Summary

Current State of the Gas Hydrate R&D Program

- **US Marine gas hydrate exploration**

- Chevron project ended in March, 2014. Prospects for further industry support for marine programs are dim.
- DOE gauging/developing interest in Academic and Service companies via CAs with COL and Fugro.
- COL in, collaboration with R&D community, developed content informing goals in a “scientific drilling” context
- DOE solicited research for marine hydrate field exploration and characterization and selected a proposal led by U. Texas (Flemings) with COL, Ohio State, LDEO late in FY2014.
- New project with UT-Austin designed to advance marine resource evaluation. Field programs target opportunities to access the JR via CPP process and are nominally set for FY17 or 18.
- Initial site evaluation and science planning complete and included in submission of IODP CPP proposal (decision anticipated by early September 2015)
- JIP Sites provide opportunities for further scientific evaluation via sampling and analysis and new sites hold significant potential (including proximity to existing infrastructure)
- Finalizing and testing pressure coring and core analysis devices is a critical path element

Summary (continued)

Current State of the Gas Hydrate R&D Program

- **US Arctic testing programs**
 - The dynamics of working with Industry are constantly shifting.
 - No recent interest from industry in the support of activities on the ANS.
 - Actively working with Japan and the State of Alaska to evaluate potential of proximal-to-PBU acreage made available by SOA for long term testing. Many challenges.
 - JOGMEC initiated contract with PRA to provide engineering support / logistical evaluation of potential ANS sites in set-aside lands including planning for potential Stratigraphic test wells at up to 3 locations in winter season of 2016 or 2017
 - DOE support for these and complementary PRA activities is in the works.
 - ConocoPhillips/JOGMEC exchange test data evaluation underway. Initial findings reported at ICGH
 - Exchange technology as a possible component of future production systems, but the foundation of future tests remains depressurization.
- **Efforts related to GH-GCC linkages continue to progress and collect critical field and laboratory data**
- **Program science and technology development efforts (related to exploration and potential production) continue through support of various numerical simulation and laboratory analyses**
- **Critical efforts of outreach and international collaboration continue**