

Geothermal Energy Utah FORGE



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
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— Helping States Fund Education —

John McLennan
University of Utah



Energy & Geoscience Institute
... the science to find energy





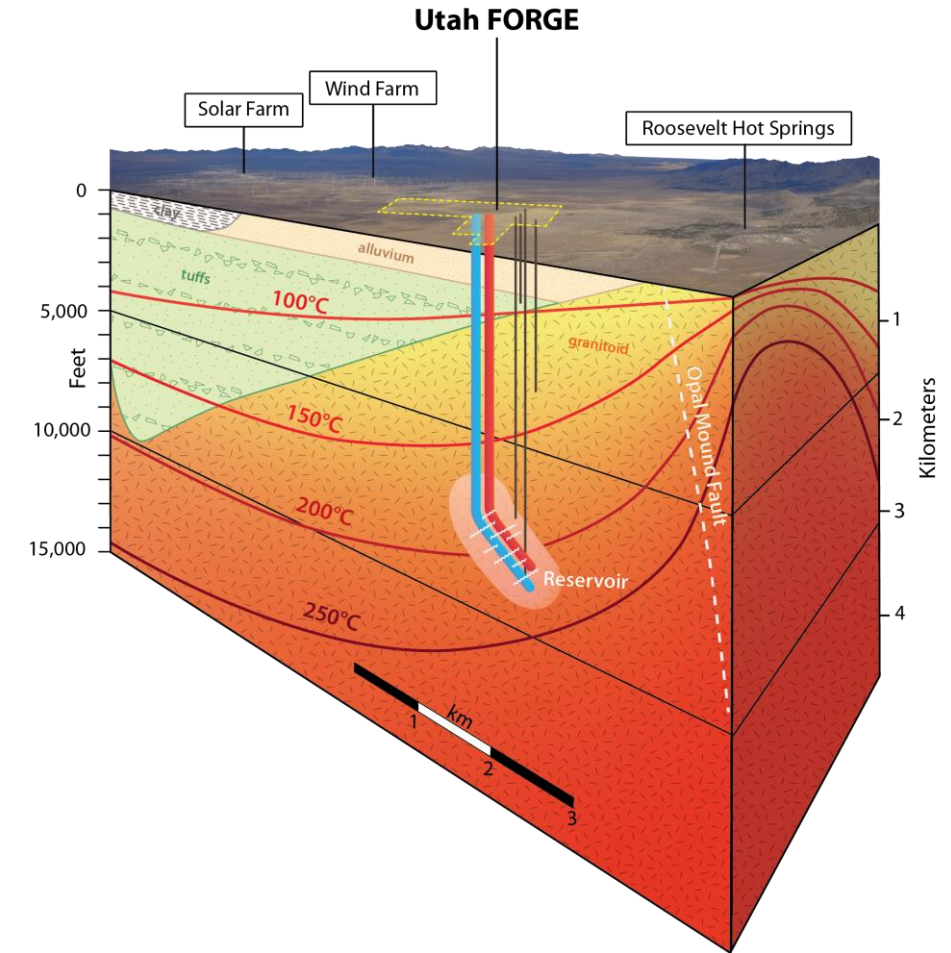
Funding for this work was provided by the U.S. DOE under grant DE-EE0007080 “Enhanced Geothermal System Concept Testing and Development at the Milford City, Utah FORGE Site”

We thank the many stakeholders who are supporting this project, including Smithfield, the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, and Beaver County as well as the Utah Governor’s Office of Energy Development and Utah’s Congressional Delegation.



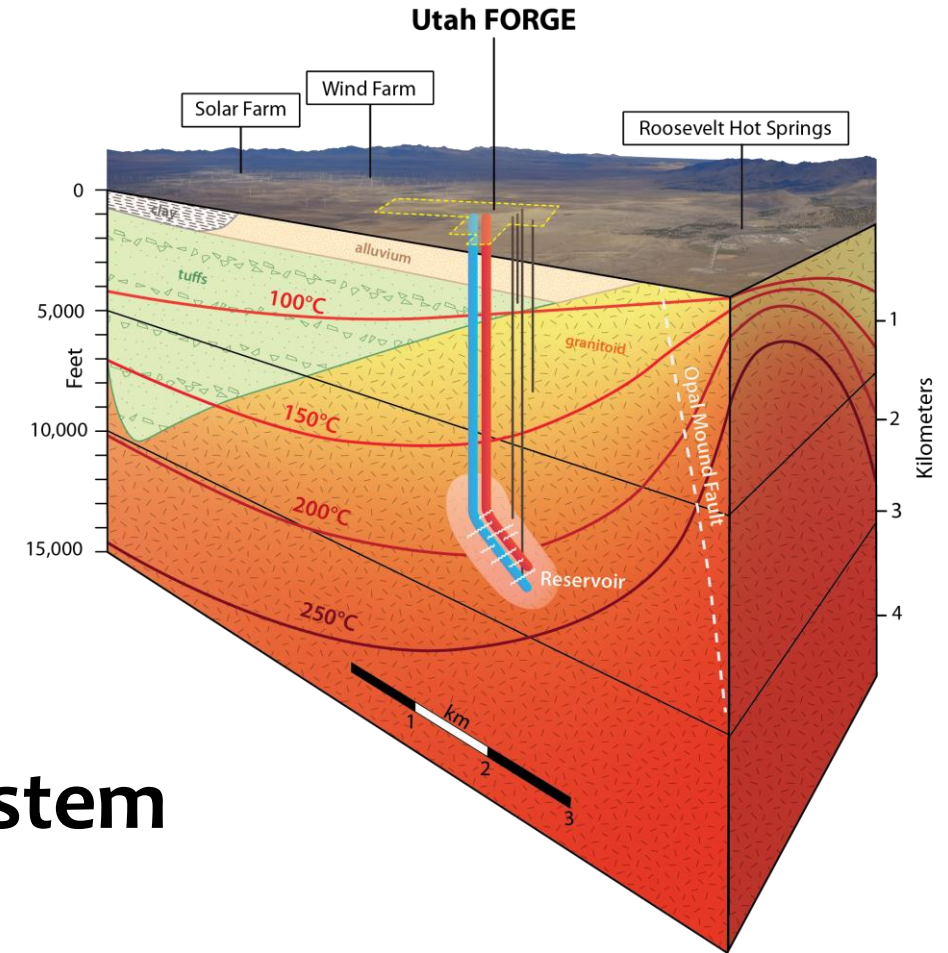
What is Utah FORGE?

- **FORGE:** Frontier Observatory for Research in Geothermal Energy
- Underground field laboratory sponsored by the Department of Energy (DOE)
- Developing, testing, and accelerating breakthroughs in Enhanced Geothermal Systems technologies to advance the uptake of geothermal resources around the world
- Located near Milford in Beaver County, UT

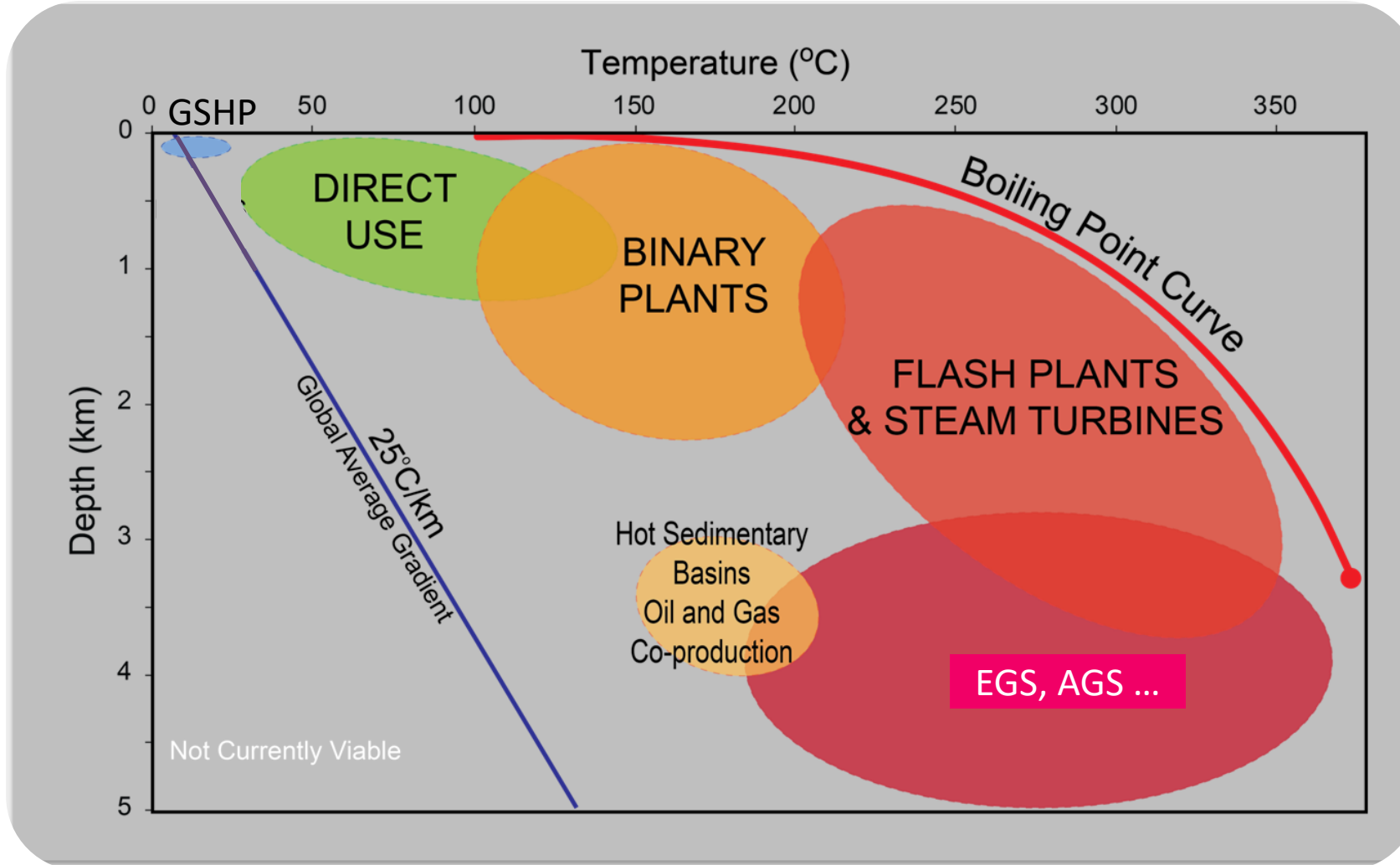


Attributes of FORGE?

- Temperature $>350^{\circ}\text{F}$ and $<450^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Depth Exceeding 5,000 ft
- Reservoir in low permeability crystalline rocks (granite)
- Low risk of seismic hazards
- No environmental risks to groundwater, flora, fauna
- No connection to hydrothermal system

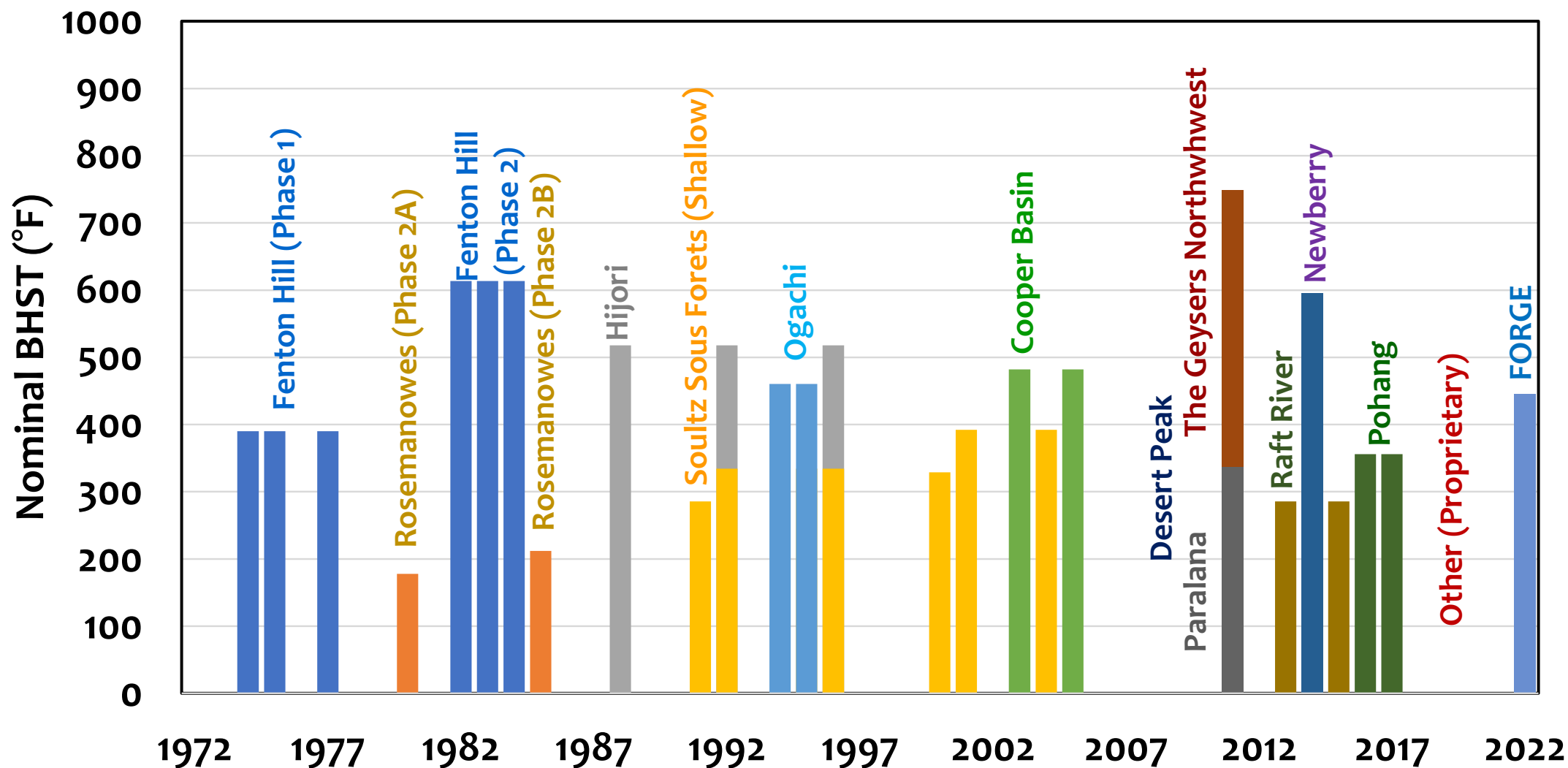


What Technology Gaps Does FORGE Address?



- Commercial Temperatures
- Developing Improved Well Construction Methods
- Improved Reservoir Characterization in Extreme Environments
- Developing Surface Area for Heat Transfer

Nearly 50 Years of EGS Evaluations



Compiled from Tester et al., 2006 and Breede et al., 2013

New Technologies? Revitalizing Classical EGS

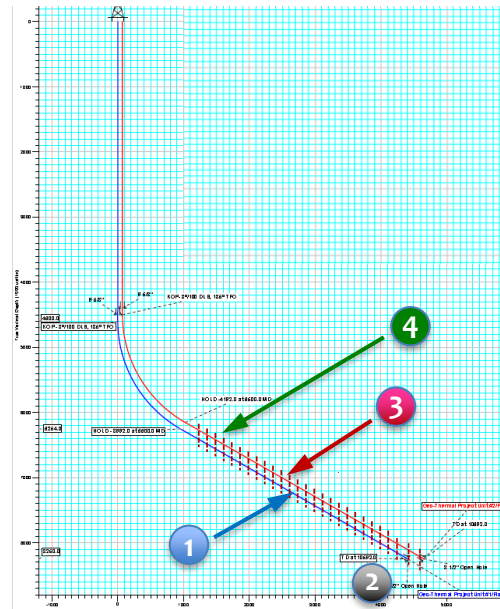
Conceptual Reservoir Development

1. Drill Injection Well
2. Hydraulically Fracture (Multiple Stages)
3. Drill Production Well to Intersect Fractures
4. Populate Well with Frac Stages

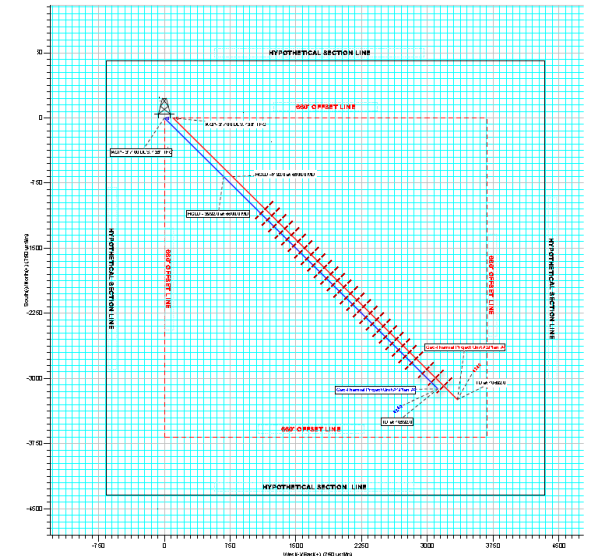
Conceptual Commercial Agenda

- Injected Cold Water Circulates Through Hydraulic Fractures
- Hot Water Brought to Surface Through Production Well
- Flashed to Steam and/or Run Through Organic Rankine Cycle Binary Plant

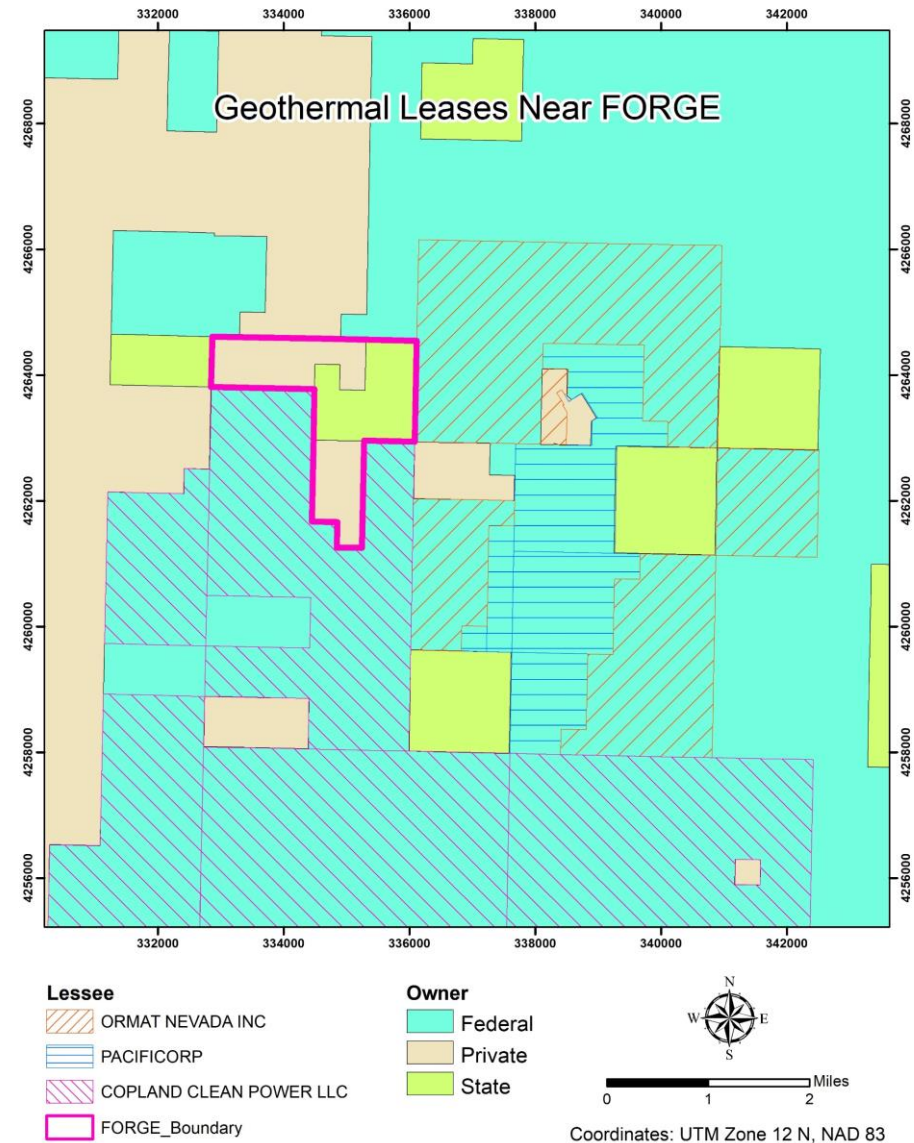
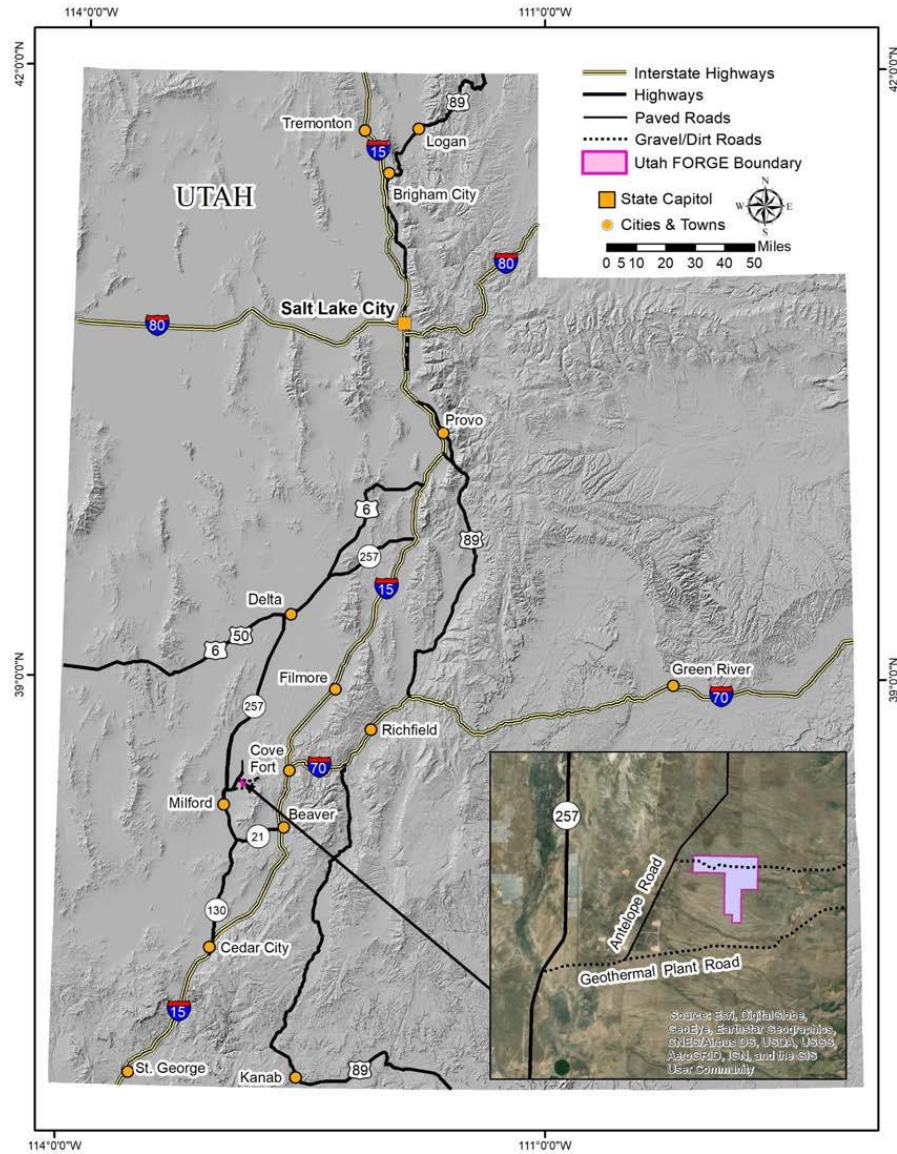
Classical EGS Conceptual Schematic



Elevation (Side) View

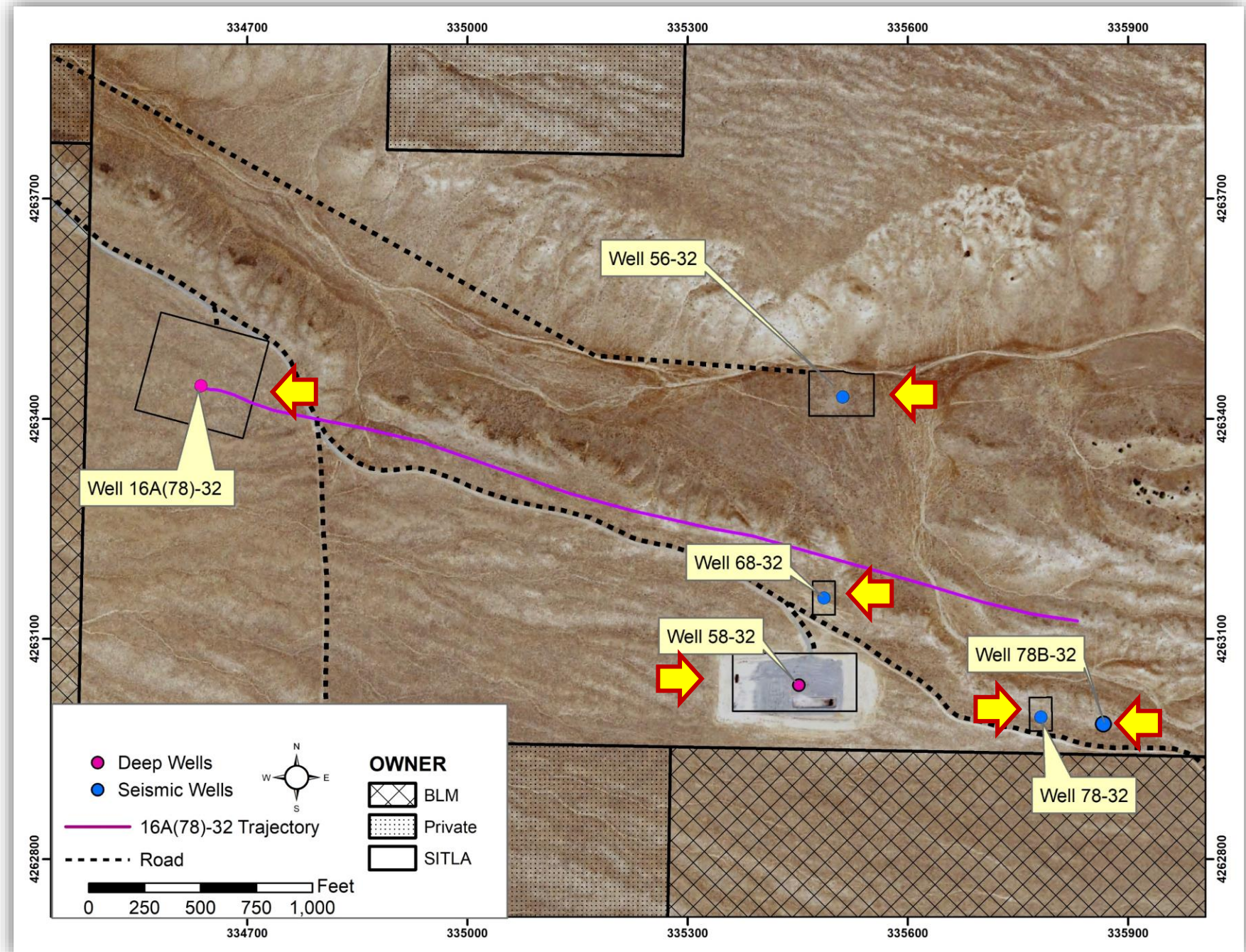


Plan (Map) View



Chronology

- 1) 58-32 2017
- 2) 68-32 2019
- 3) 78-32 2019
- 4) 16A(78)-32 2020
- 5) 56-32 2021
- 6) 78B-32 2021
- 7) Stimulate
16A(78)-32 2020



Utah FORGE Wells

16B(78)-32
Production Well
10,987 ft MD,
8,559 ft TVD

16A(78)-32
Injection Well
10,987 ft MD,
8,559 ft TVD

56-32

Seismic Monitoring Well
9,145 ft MD

47-32

Seismic Monitoring Well
~9,500 ft MD

16A(78)-32 4,074 ft

68-32

Seismic Monitoring Well
1,000 ft MD
Seismometer
Accelerometer

58-32

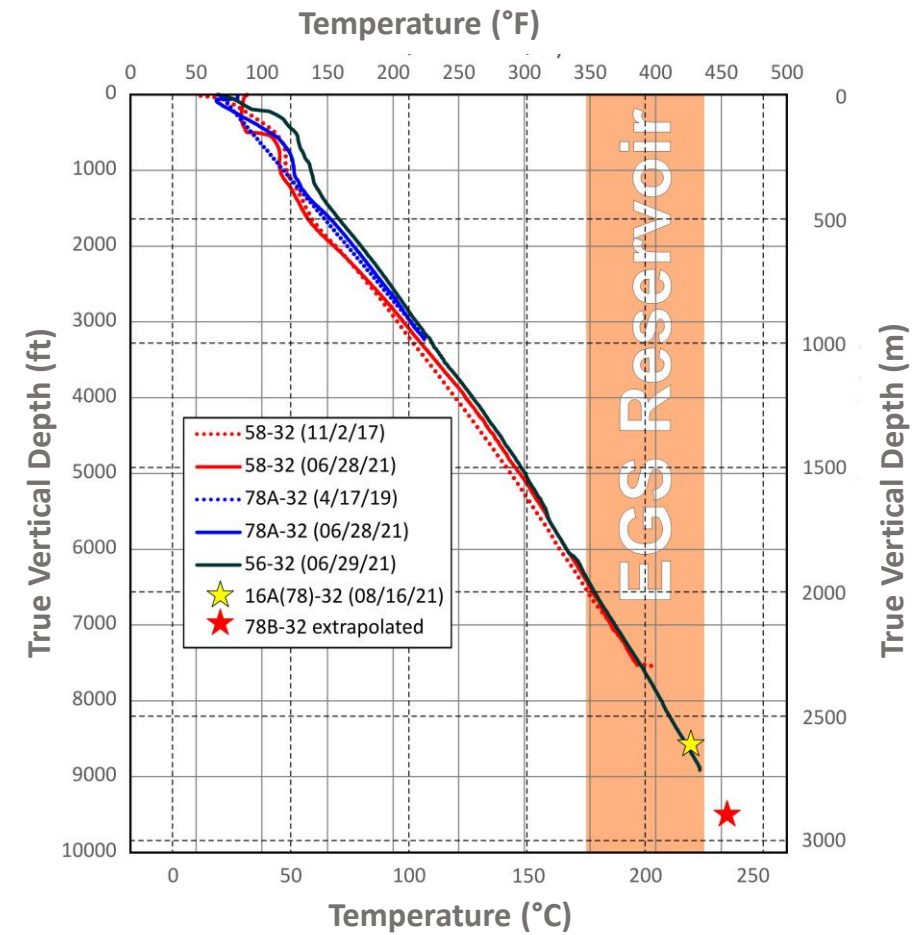
Pilot Well
7,536 ft MD

78-32

Seismic Monitoring Well
3,280 ft MD
DAS

78B-32

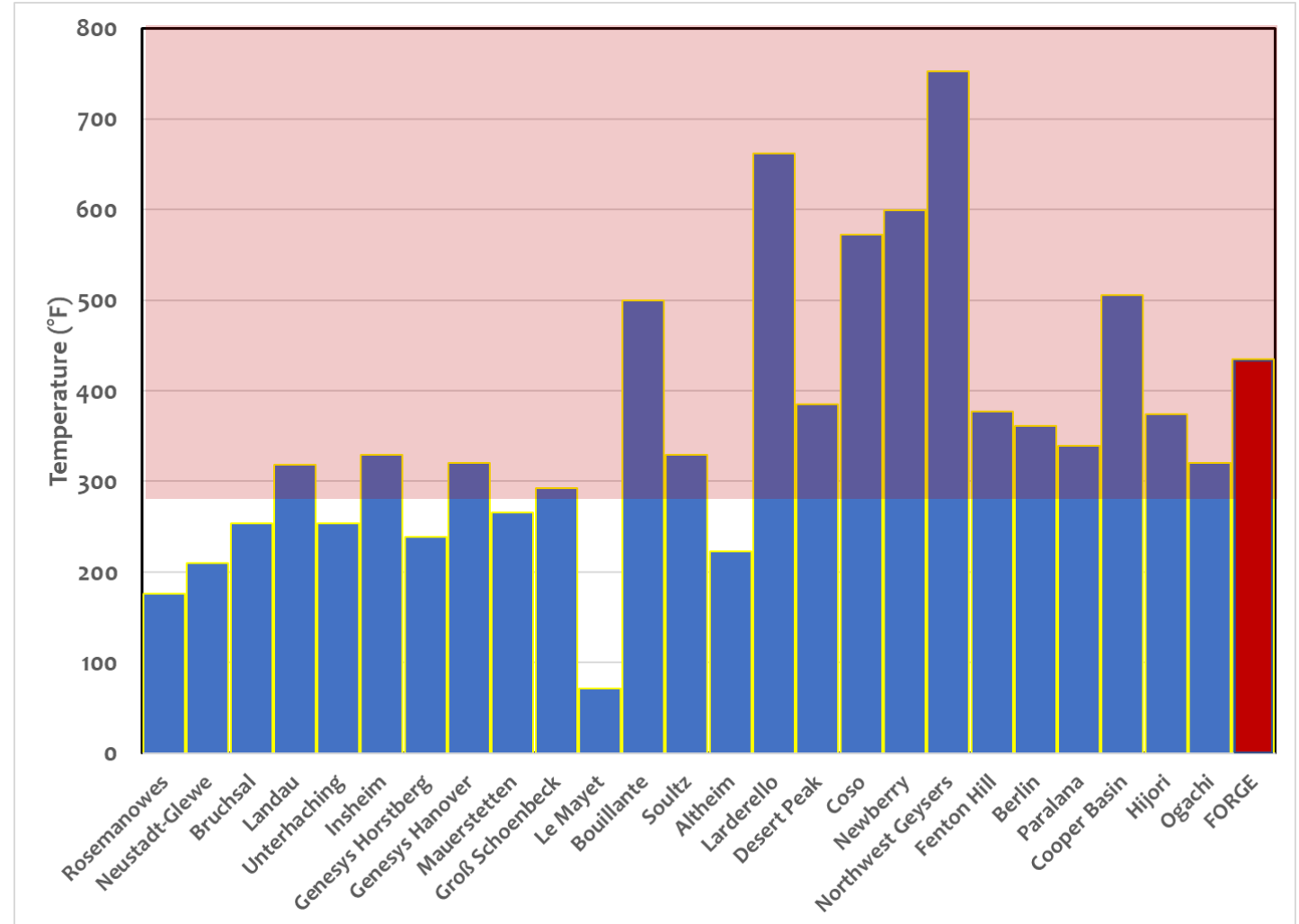
Seismic Monitoring Well
~9,500 ft MD
DAS



Why Problematic? Temperature

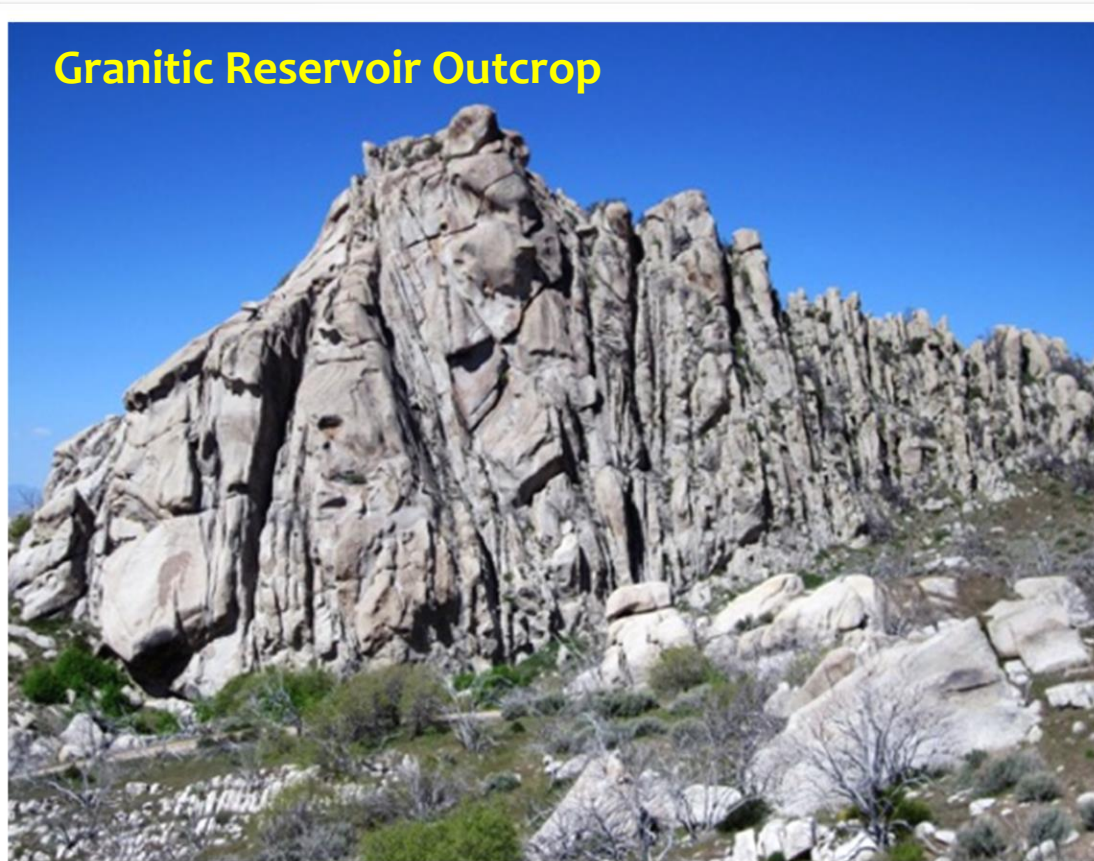
Need and motivation
for products and
services that can
perform successfully at
elevated
temperature/time
required

And – multiple
stimulation stages
envisioned

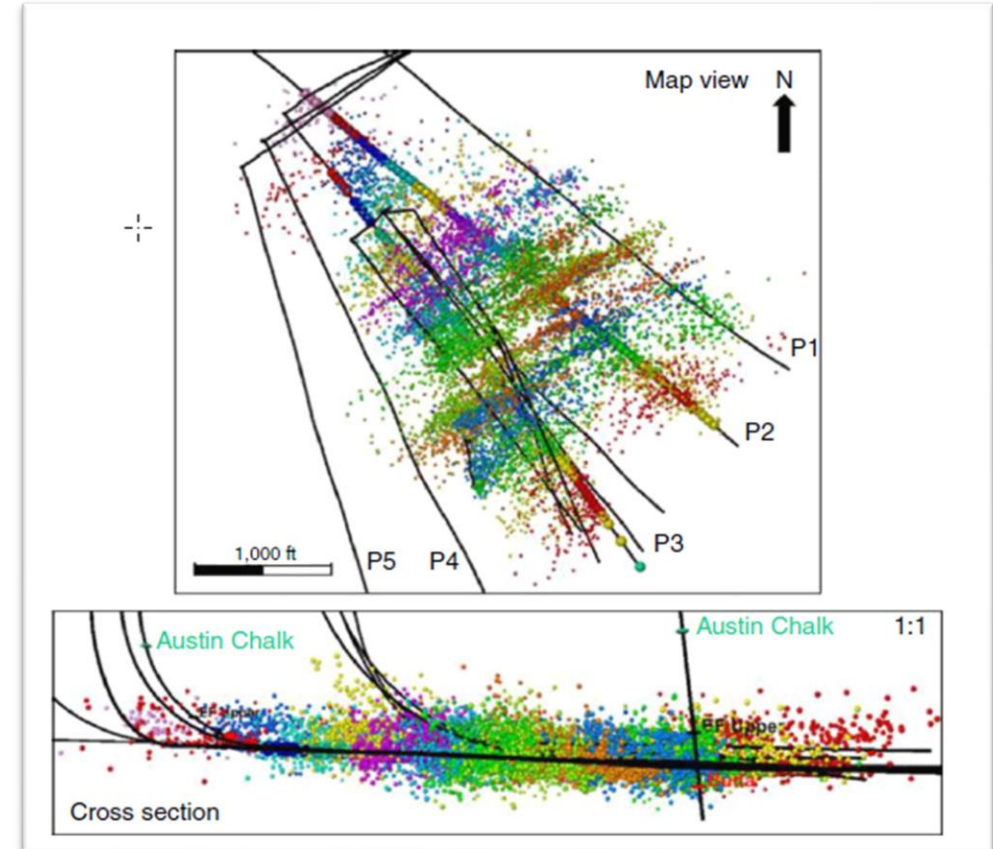


Modified from Breede et al., 2013

Why Problematic? Reservoir Characteristics?



Courtesy Bartley 2019



Rateman et al. 2018. Sampling a Stimulated Rock Volume :
An Eagle Ford Example, SPE 191375, SPE Reservoir Evaluation
& Engineering

Why Problematic? Operational Limitations



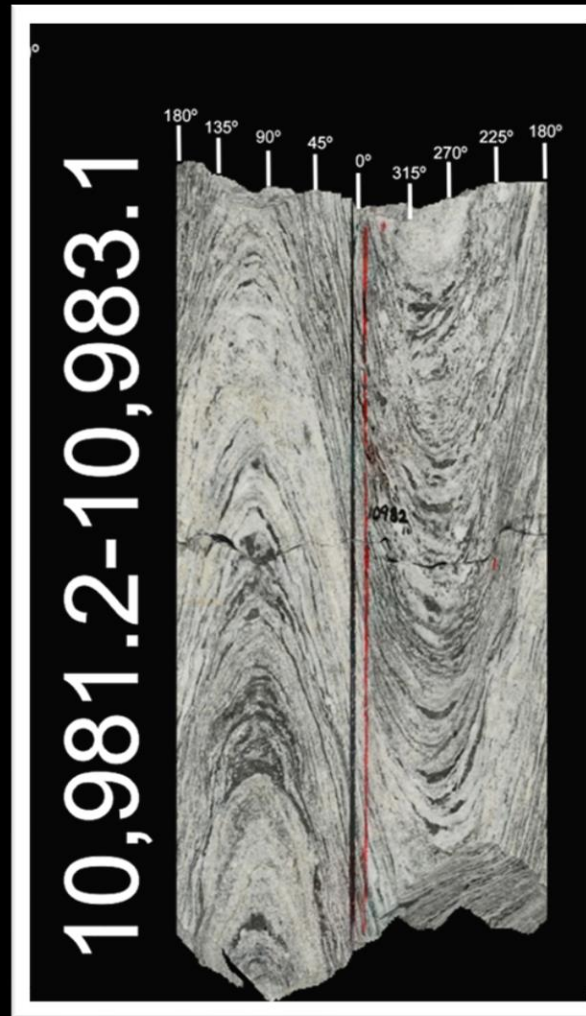
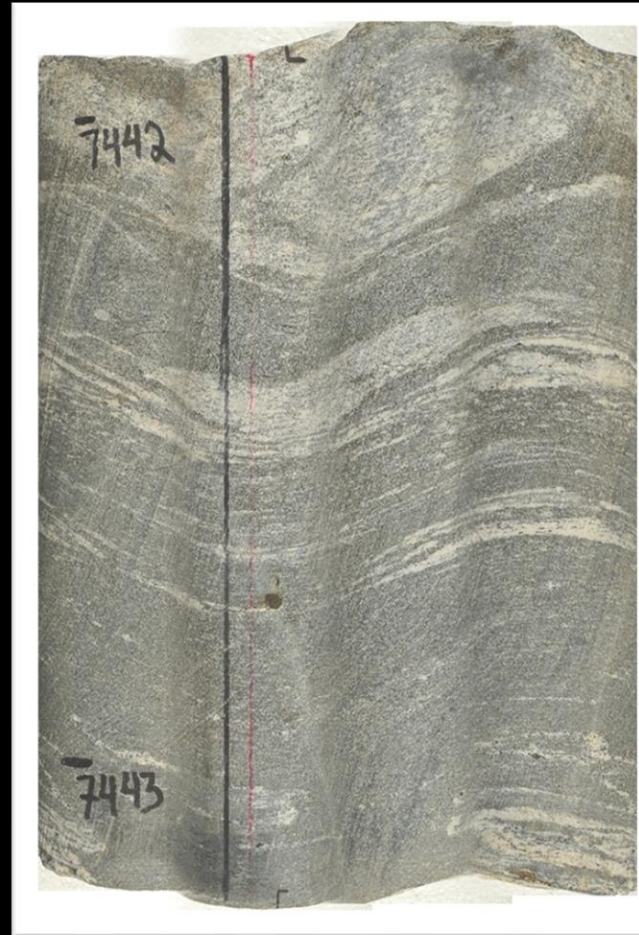
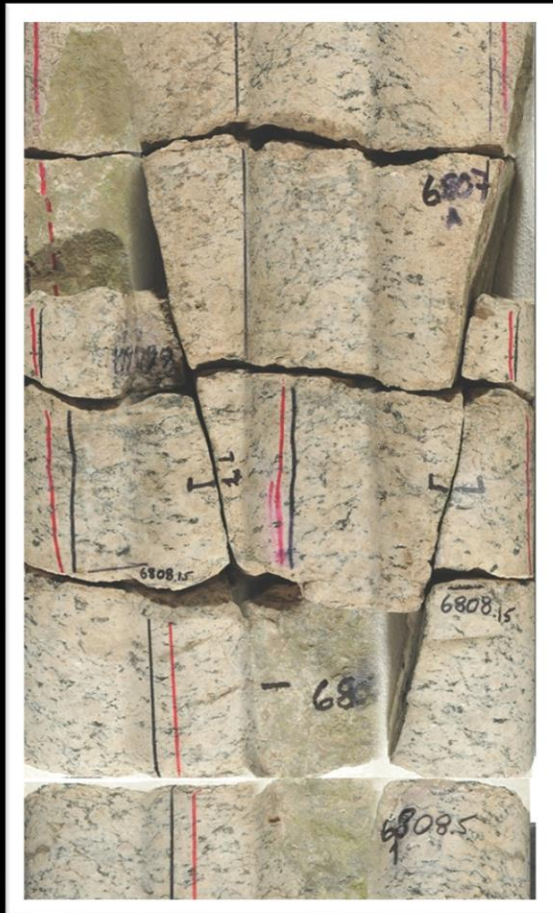
Zone 2 Packer Failure



“When packer pulled above the slips, the broken ring [Zone 3] fell into our hands”

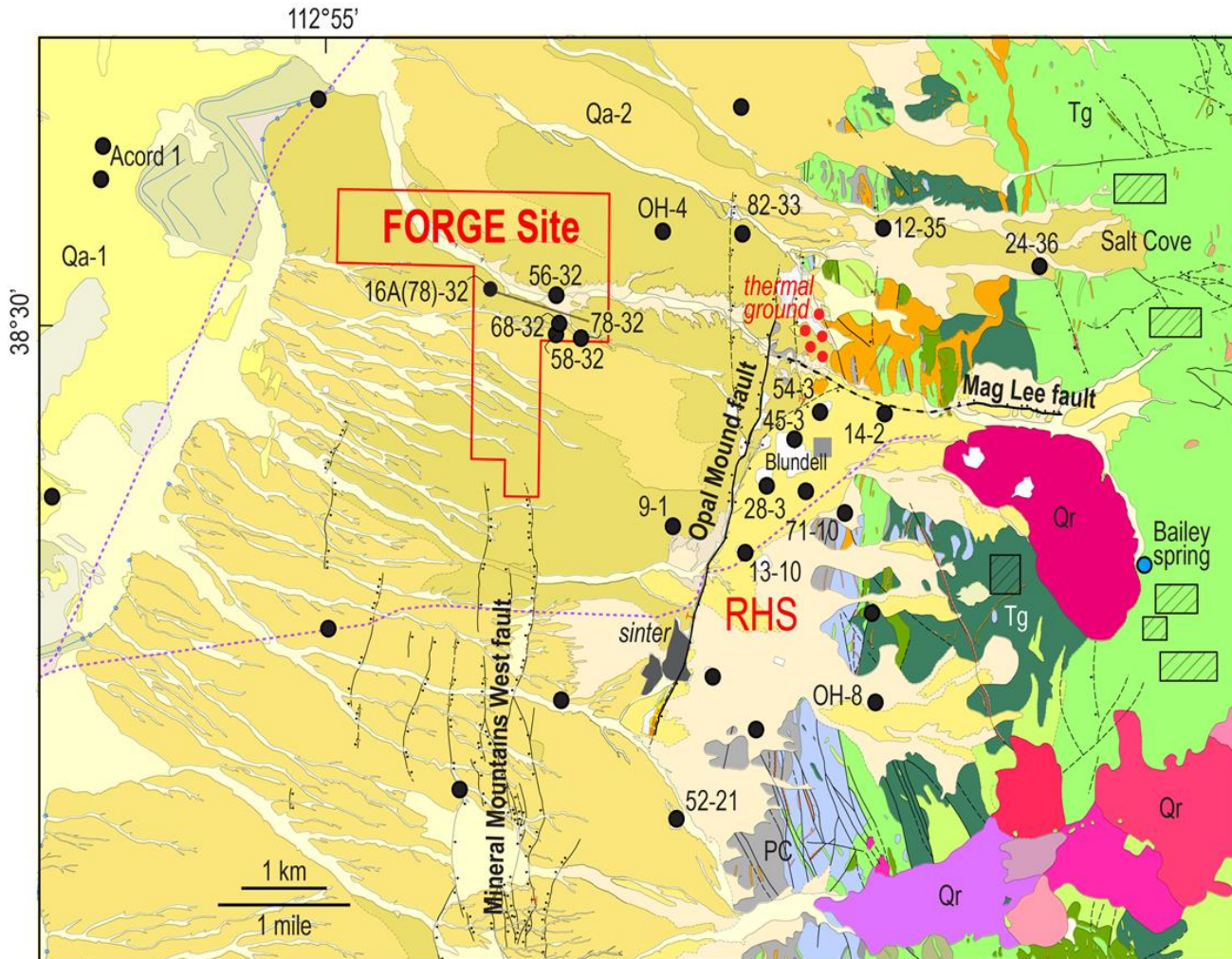


Zone 3 Packer. Rings and slips caused significant drag

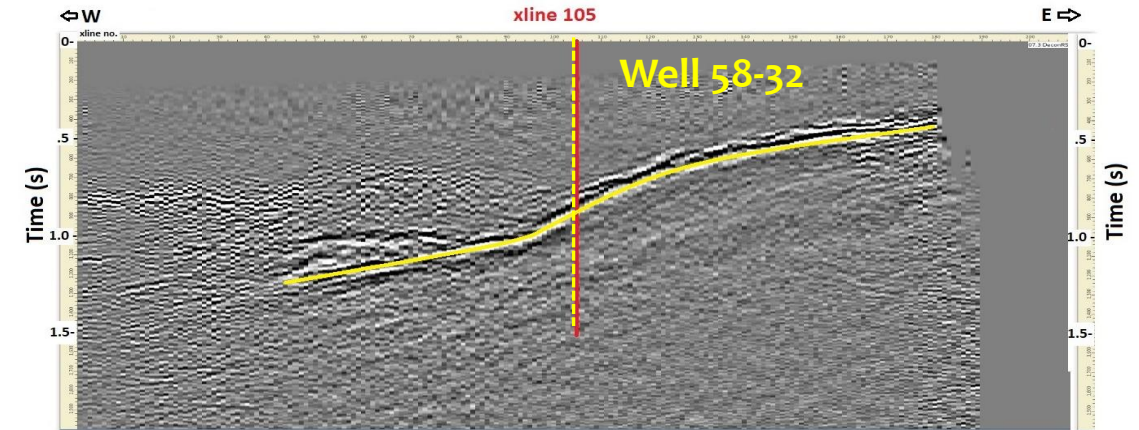


Reservoir Characterization

Geologic Setting

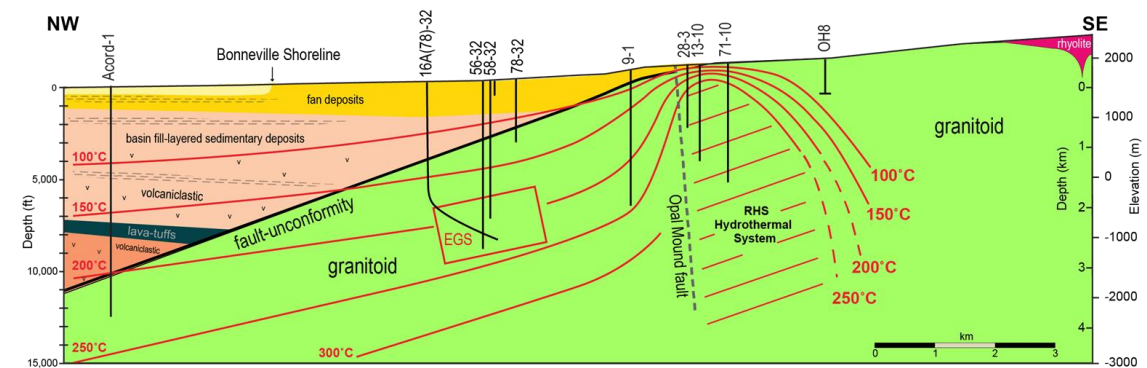


Kirby et al., 2018



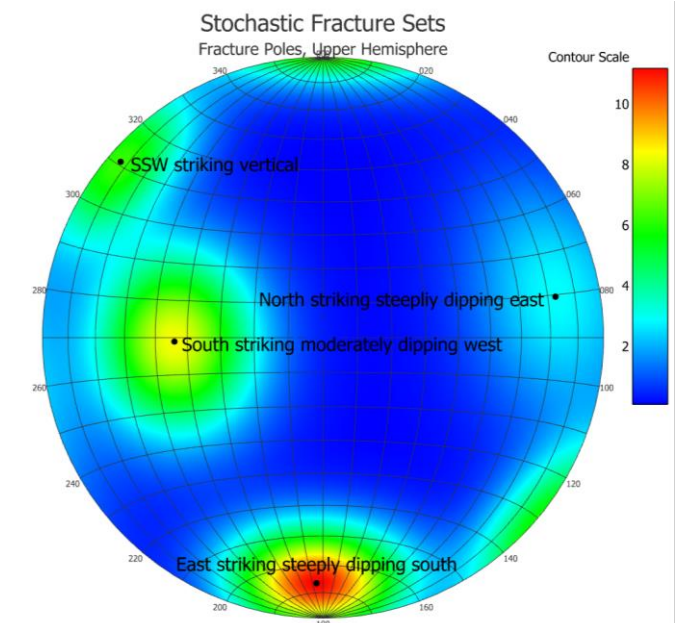
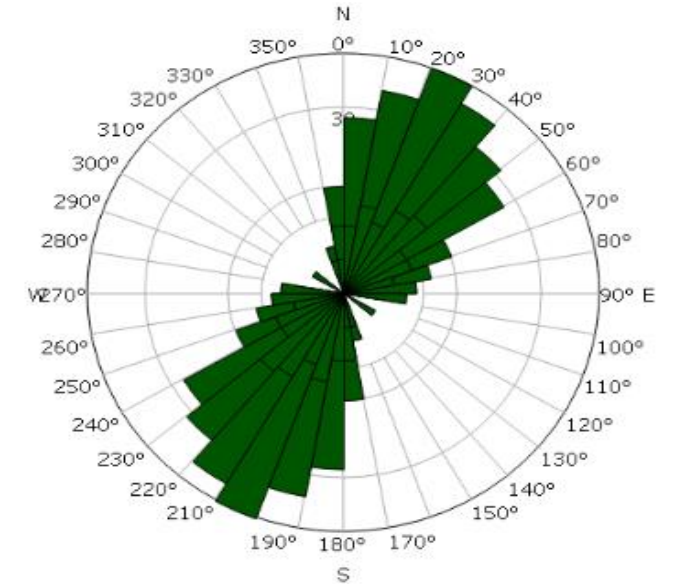
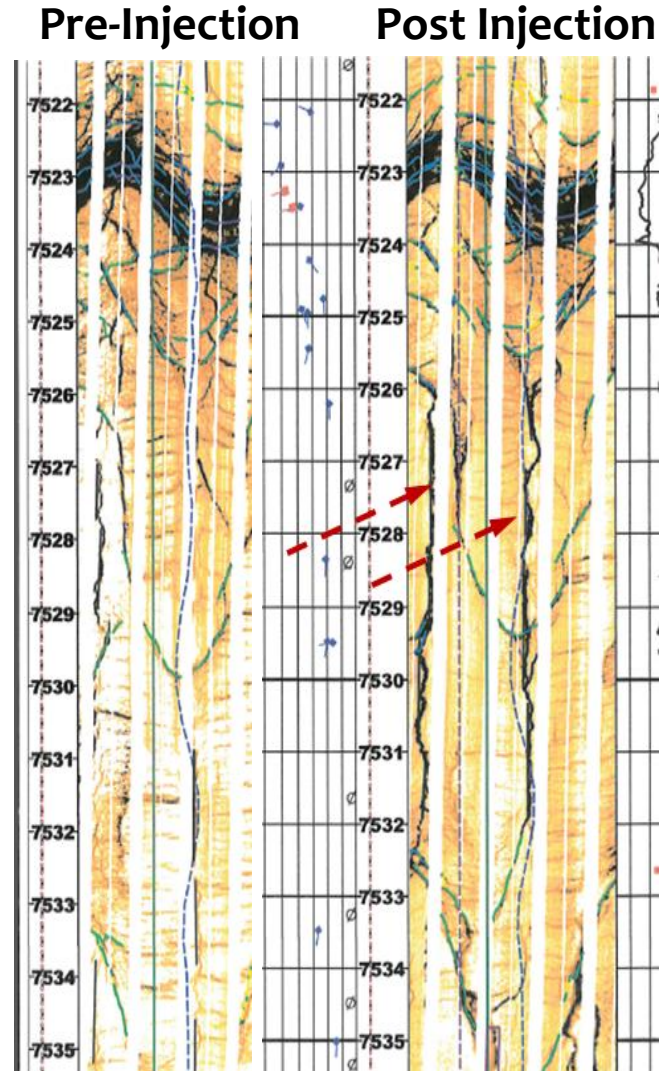
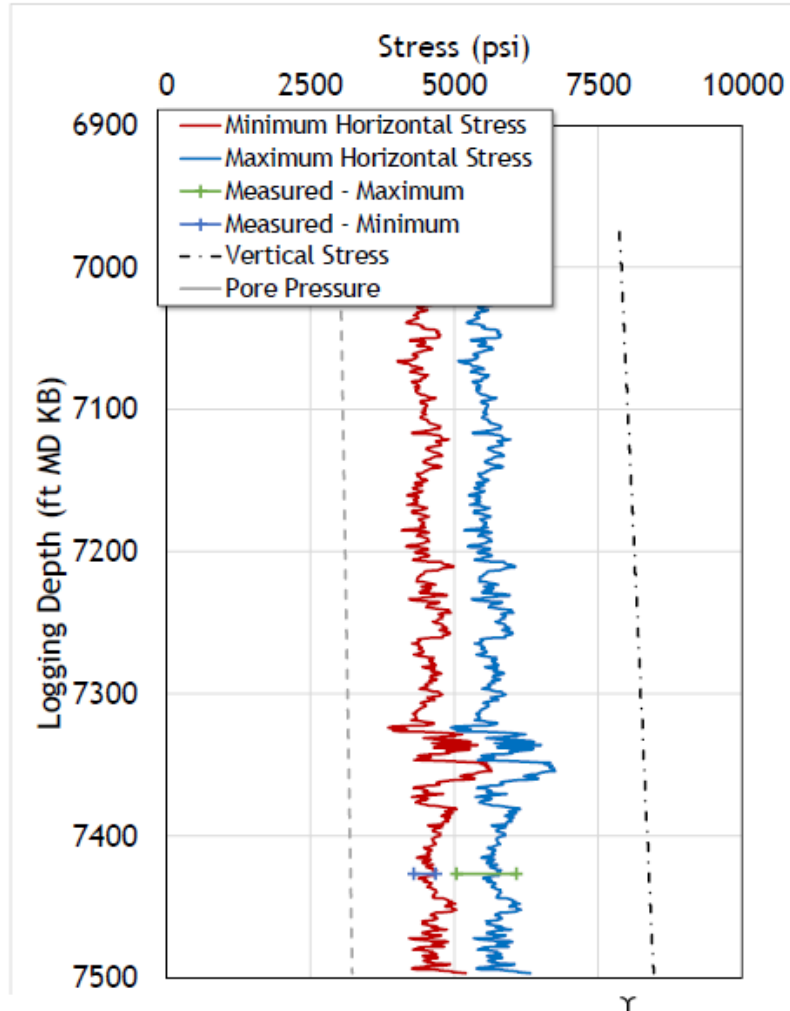
Basement top interpreted as exhumed footwall of rotated Basin and Range fault

No offset of basement top observed



In Situ Stress and Fractures

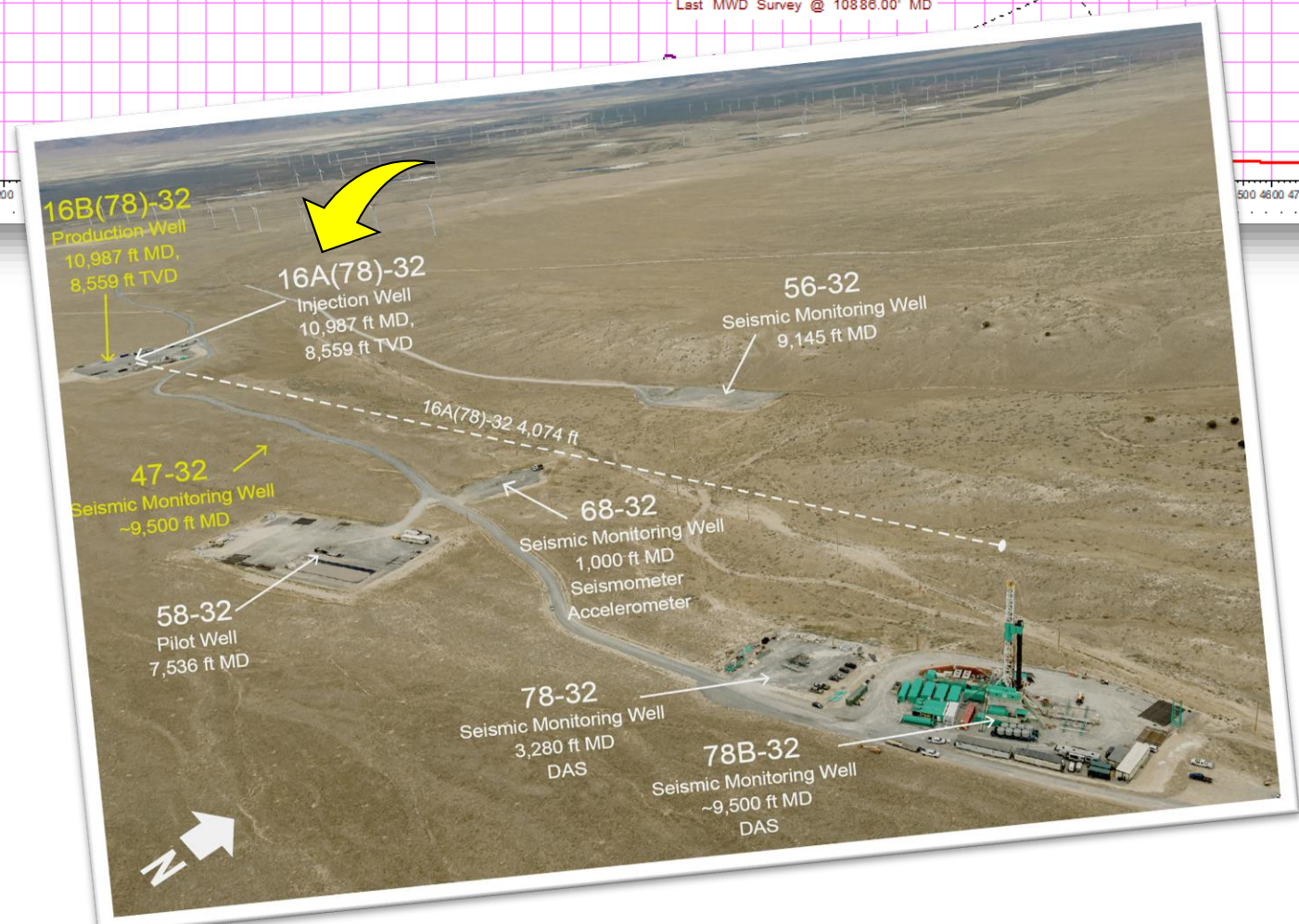
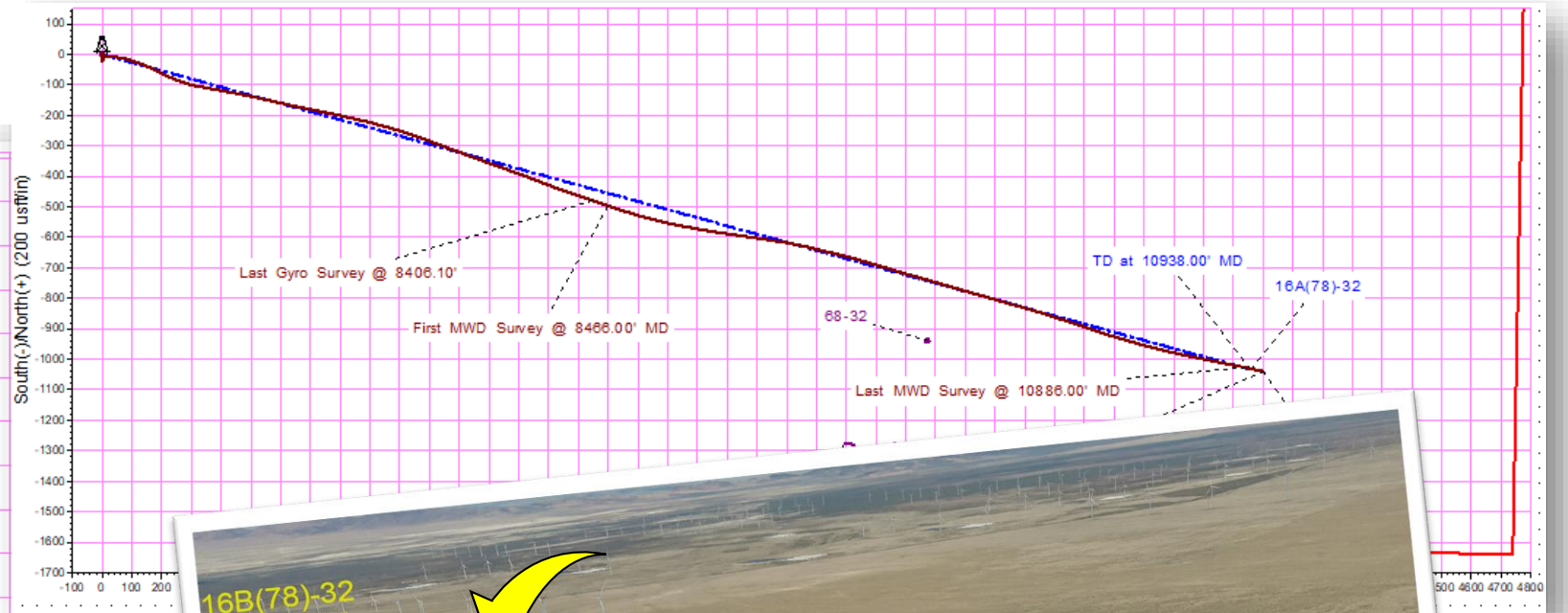
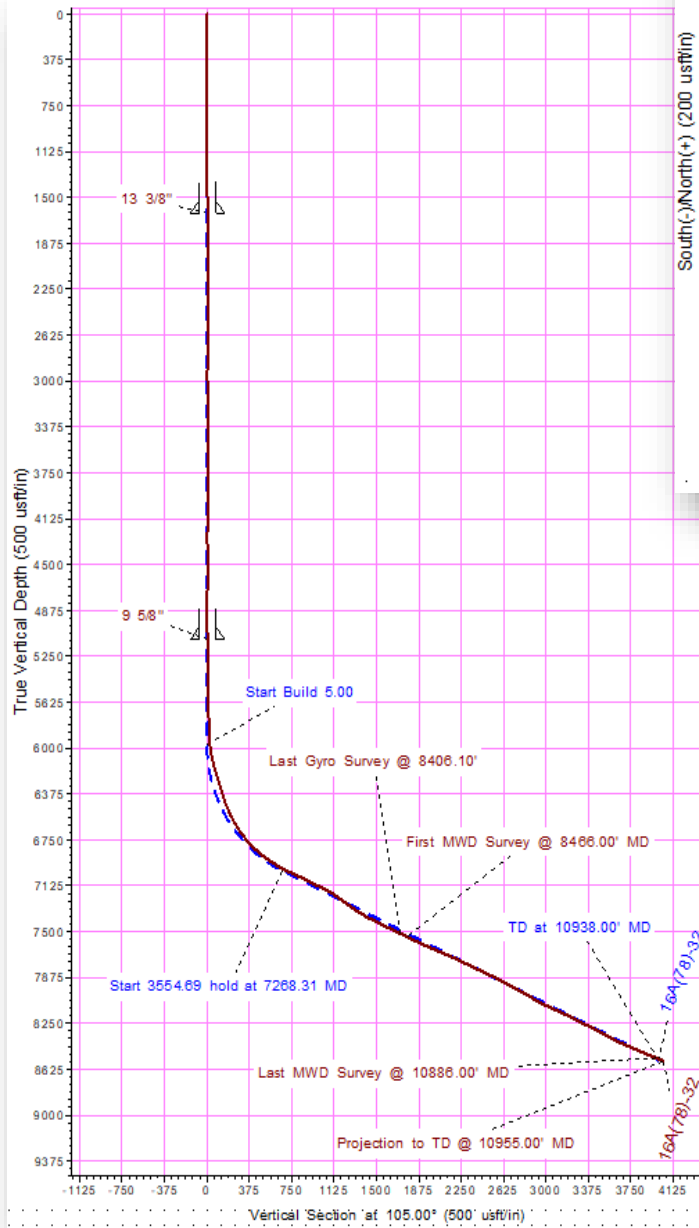
Azimuth Induced Fractures: Well 58-32



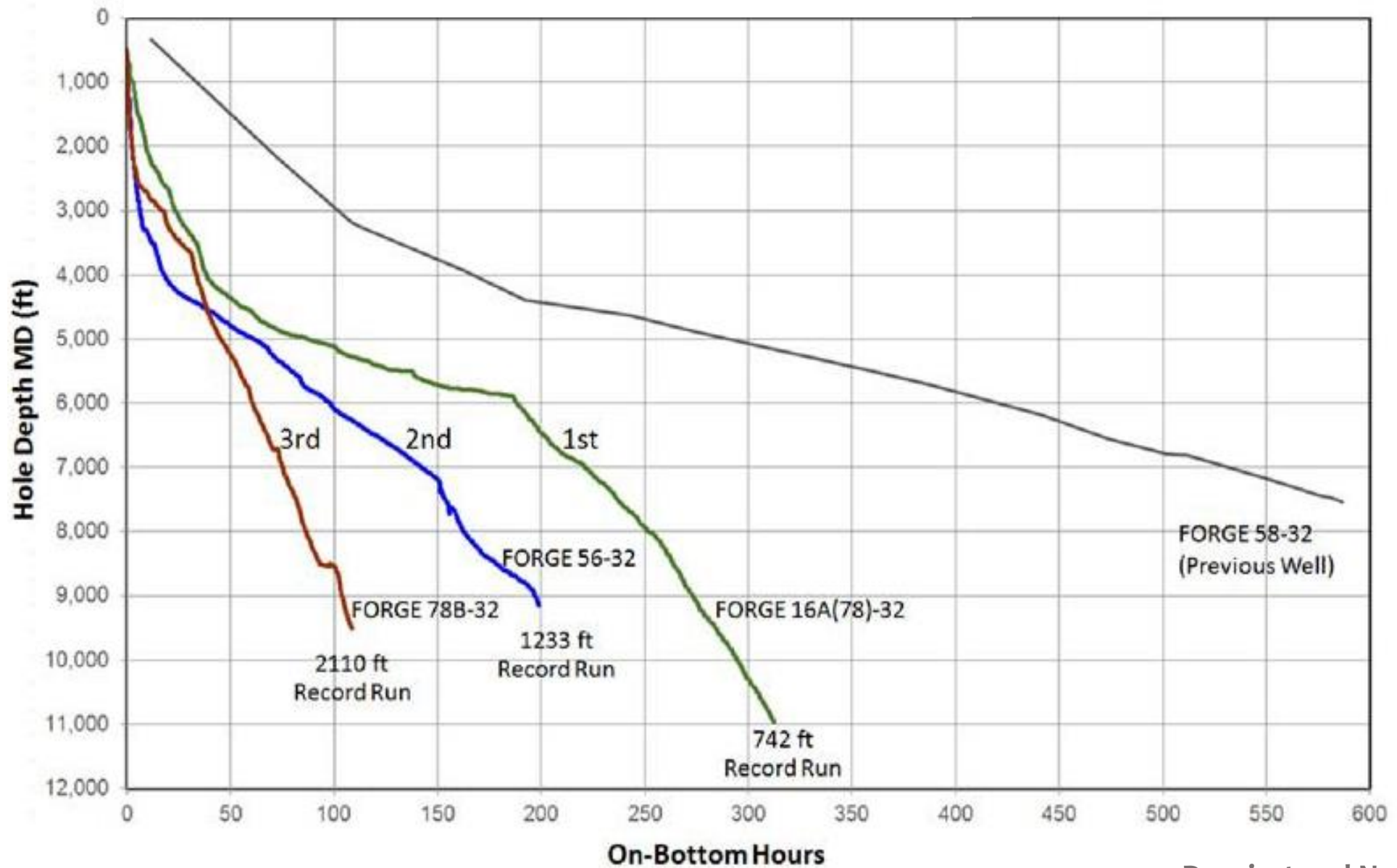
A large offshore oil rig is being constructed on a barge. The rig features a tall derrick and a green control room with an American flag. A crane is positioned to the right, and the background shows a clear blue sky and distant mountains.

Well Construction

Well 16A(78)-32

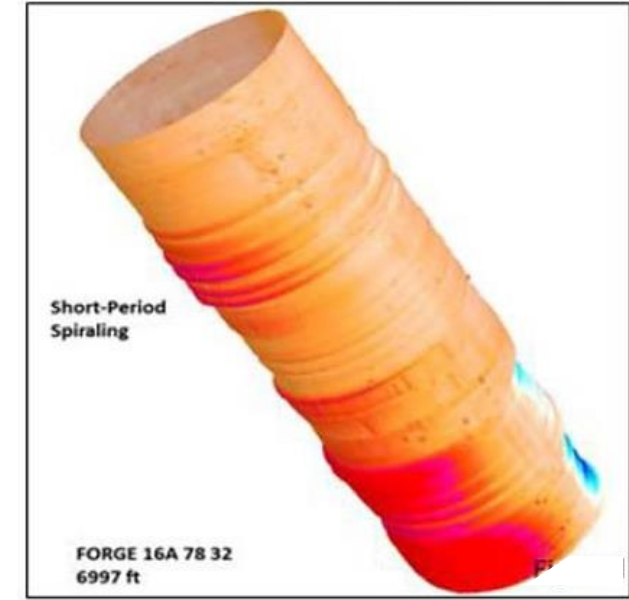
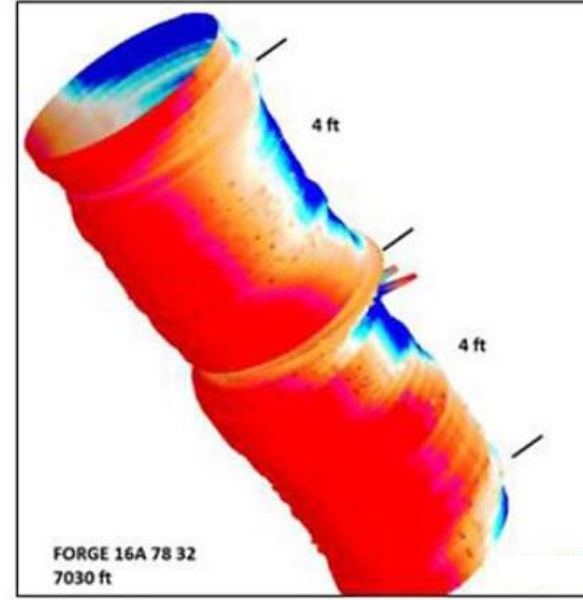
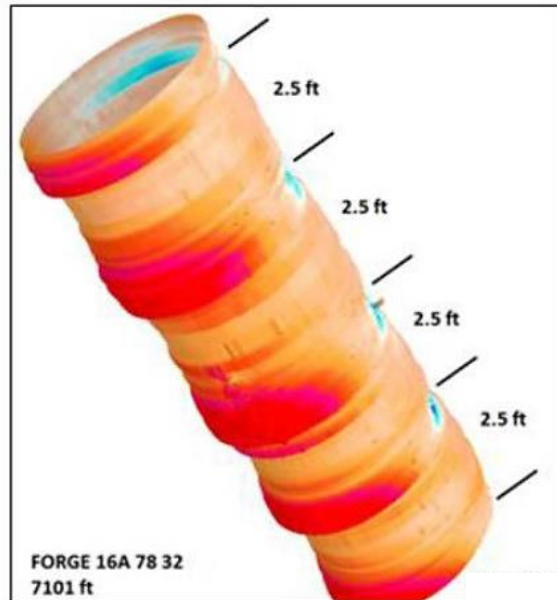
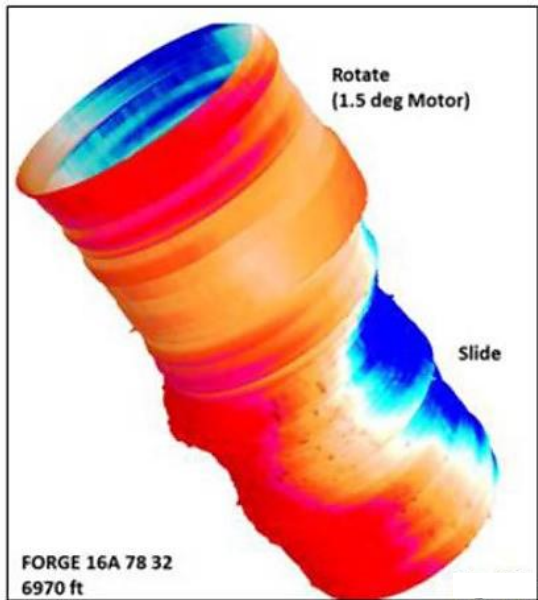


Improvements in Drilling



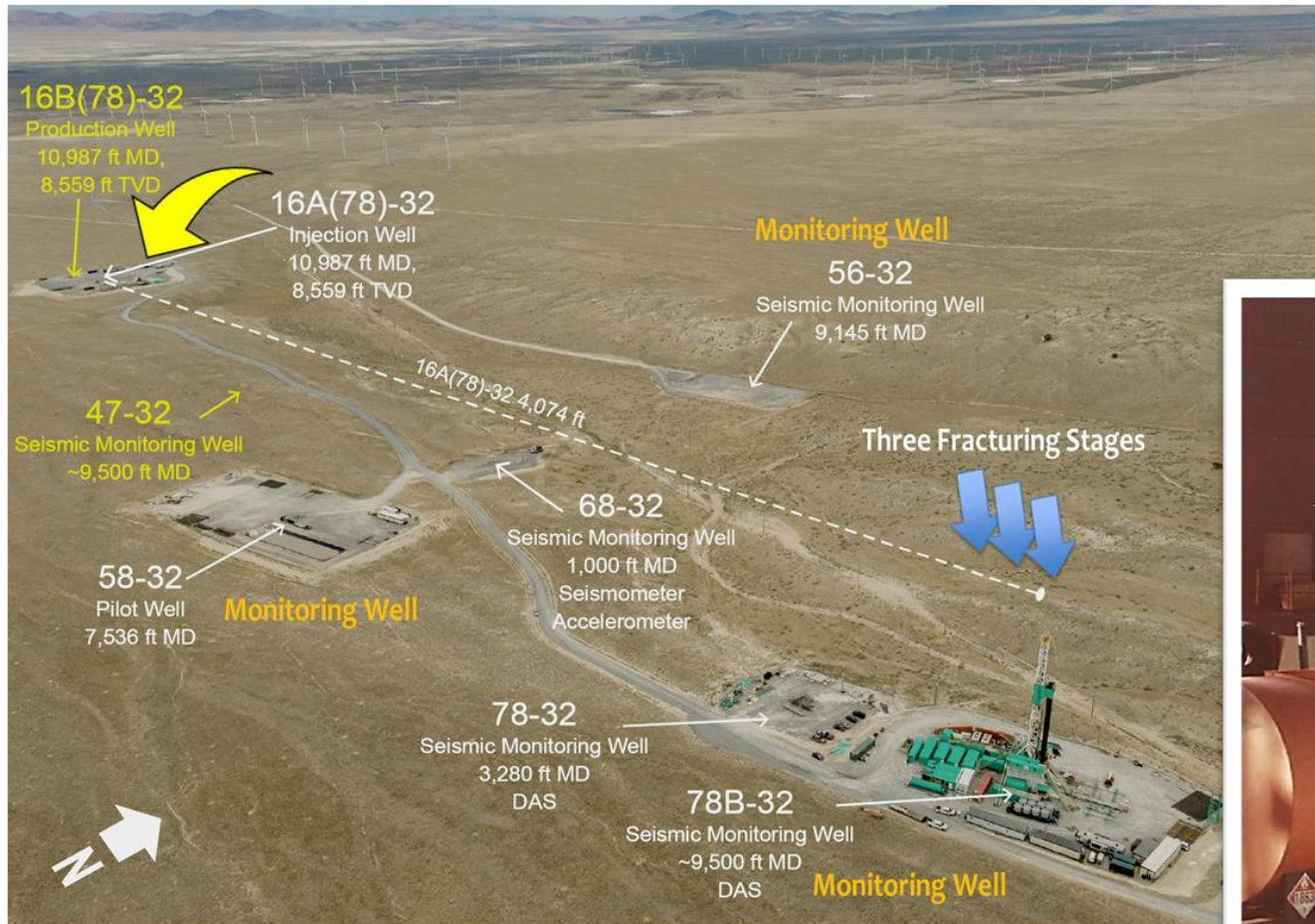
Yet to Learn?

Eliminate Drilling-Related Rugosity



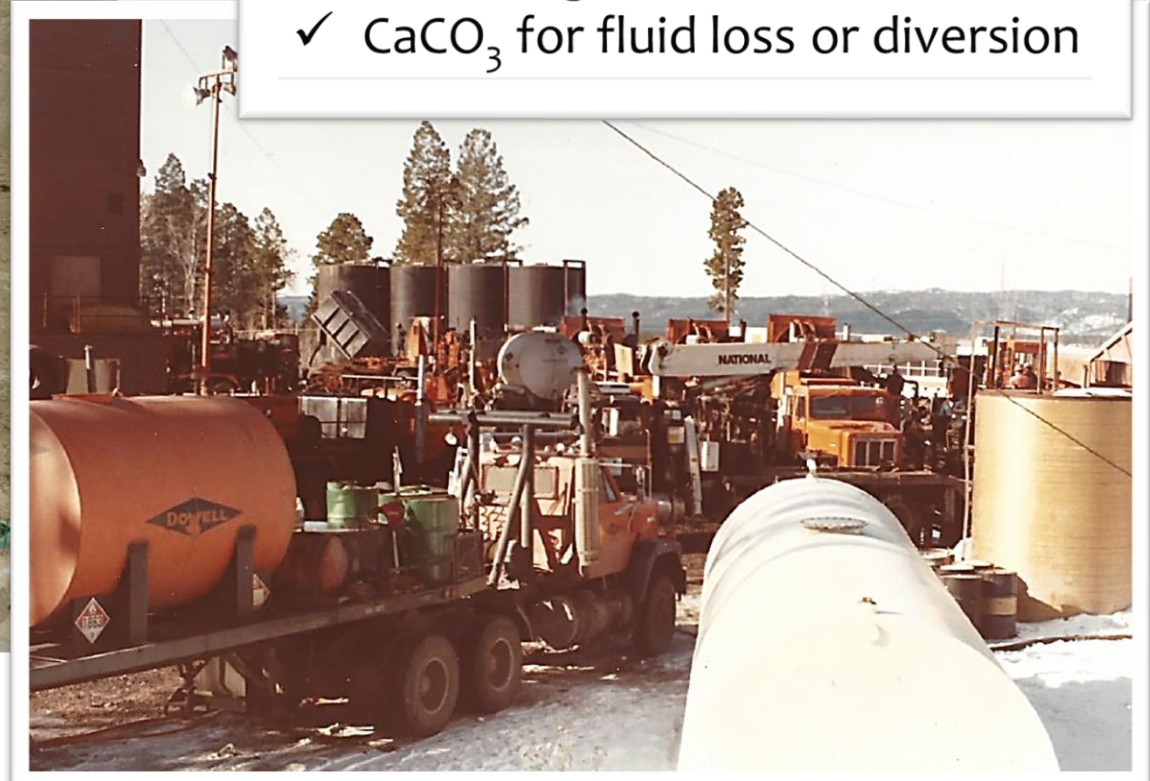
Images Courtesy of Dupriest and Noynaert
IADC/SPE-208798-MS, 2022

What Stimulation Was Used for 16A(78)-32?



Fenton Hill, December 1983

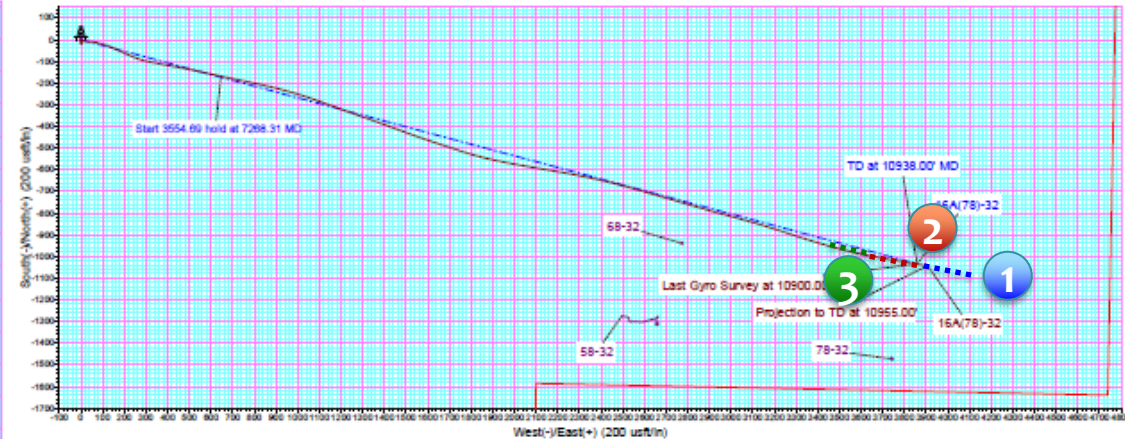
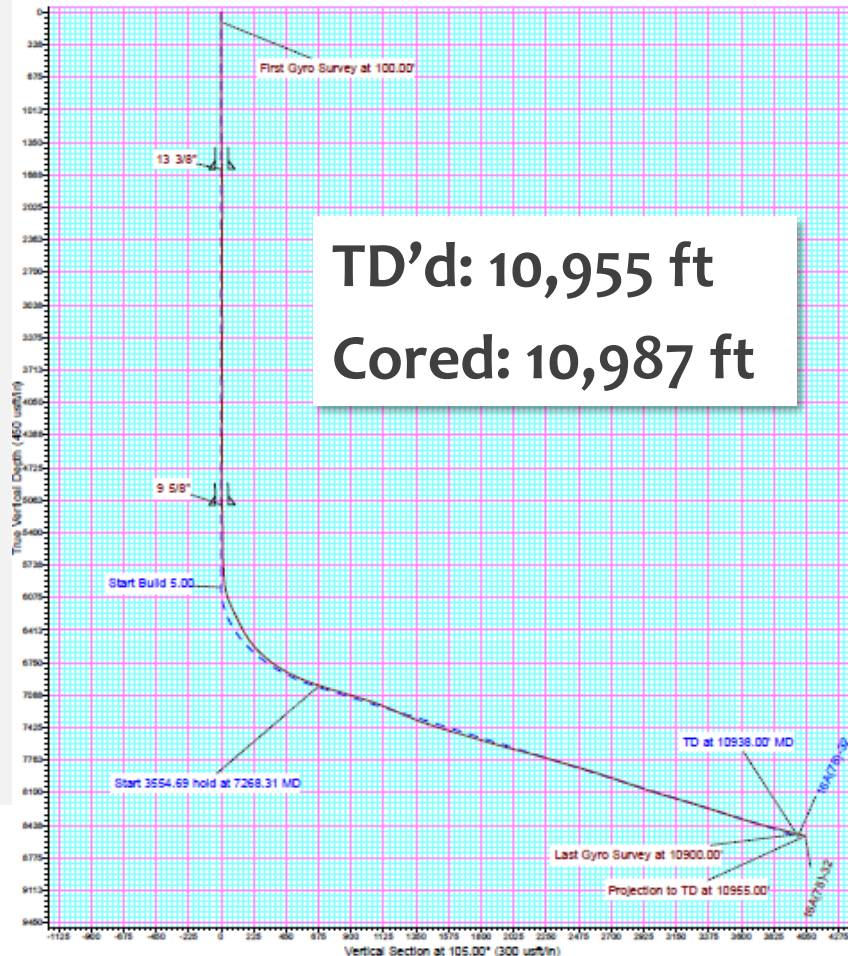
- ✓ Slickwater
- ✓ 50 bpm
- ✓ 5.7×10^6 gal
- ✓ CaCO_3 for fluid loss or diversion



Treatments: Well 16A(78)-32

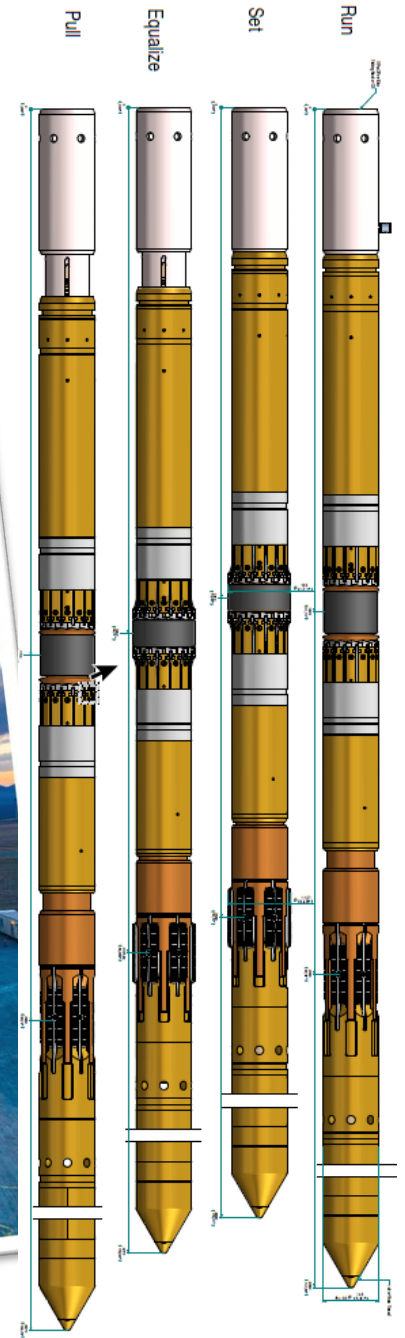


Project: Forge
Site: Beaver County, UT
Well: 16A(78)-32
GL: GE + RKB (5414' + 30') @ 5444.00usft (Frontier 16)
SHL Northing: 13987645.20
SHL Easting: 1097896.92
Rig: Frontier 16
Plan: Design: 16A(78)-32 plan 1

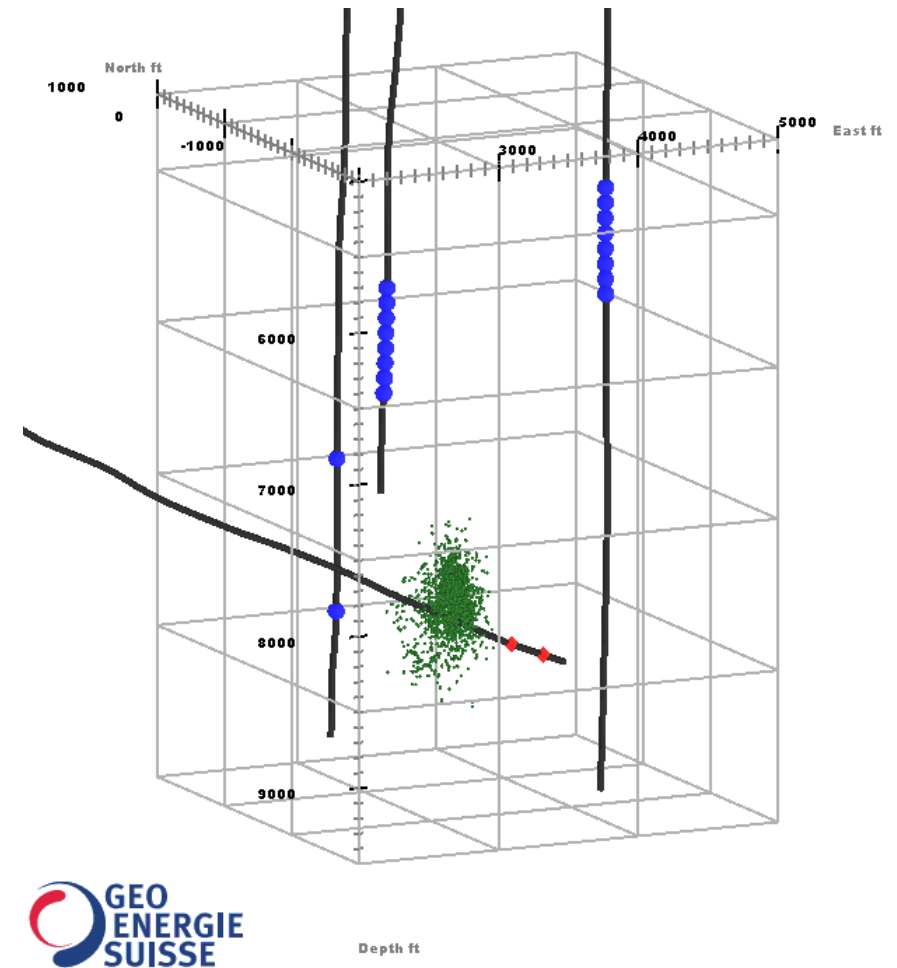
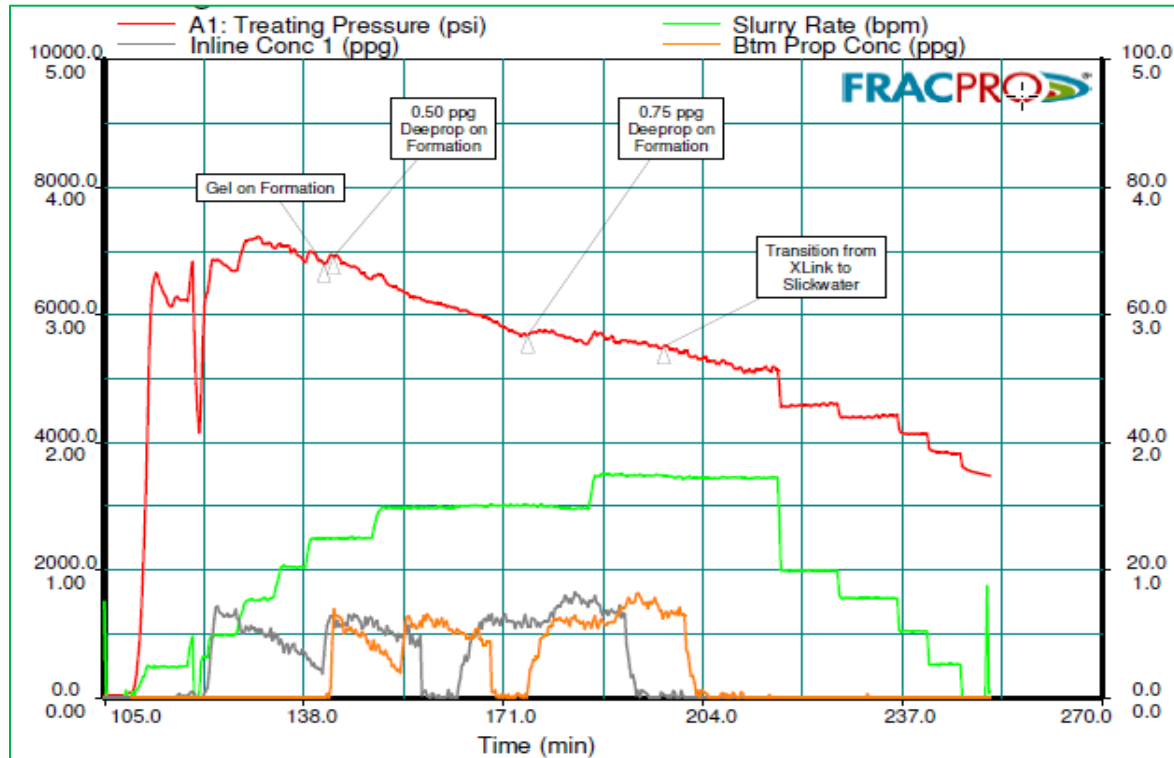


Stage 1: Openhole portion of the well below ~10,787 ft – Slickwater, Tagged
Stage 2: Cased and perforated – above 7-inch shoe – Slickwater, Tagged
Stage 3: Move slightly uphole from Stage 2 – Crosslinked, Tagged

Treatments: Well 16A(78)-32



Stage 3

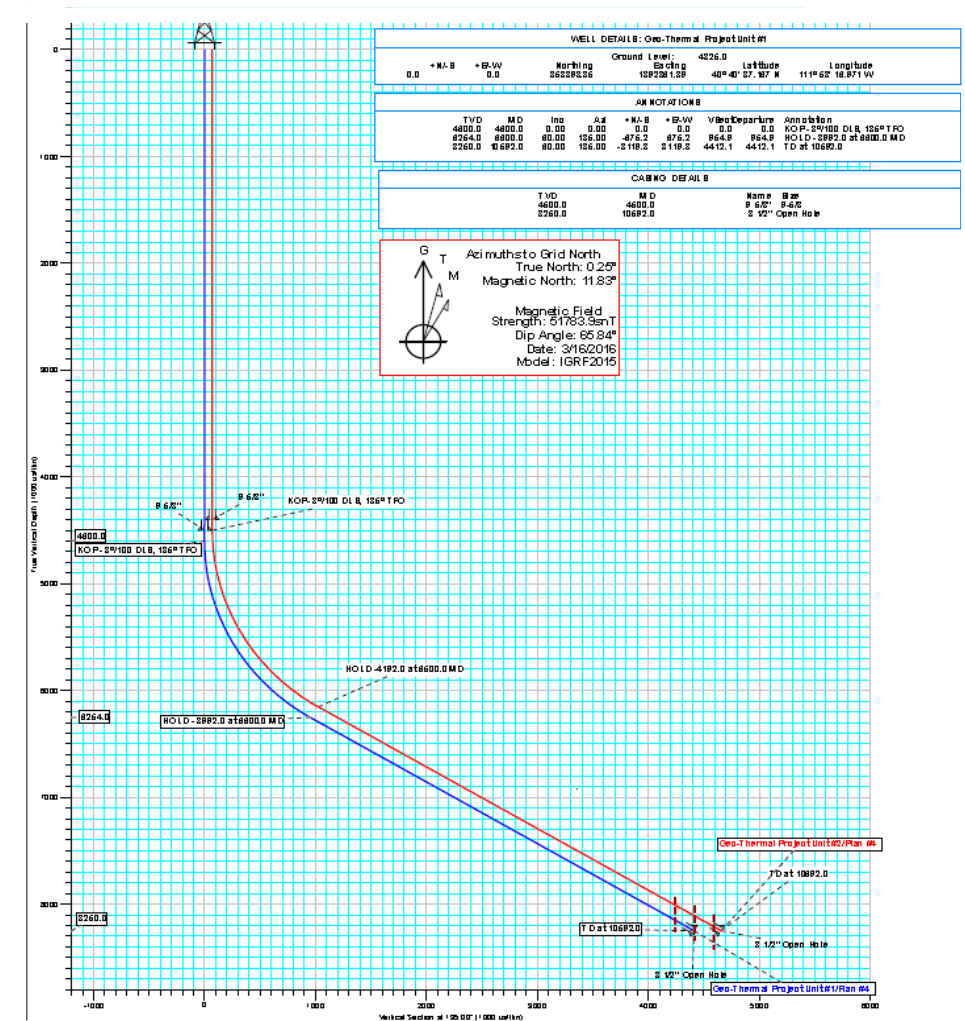
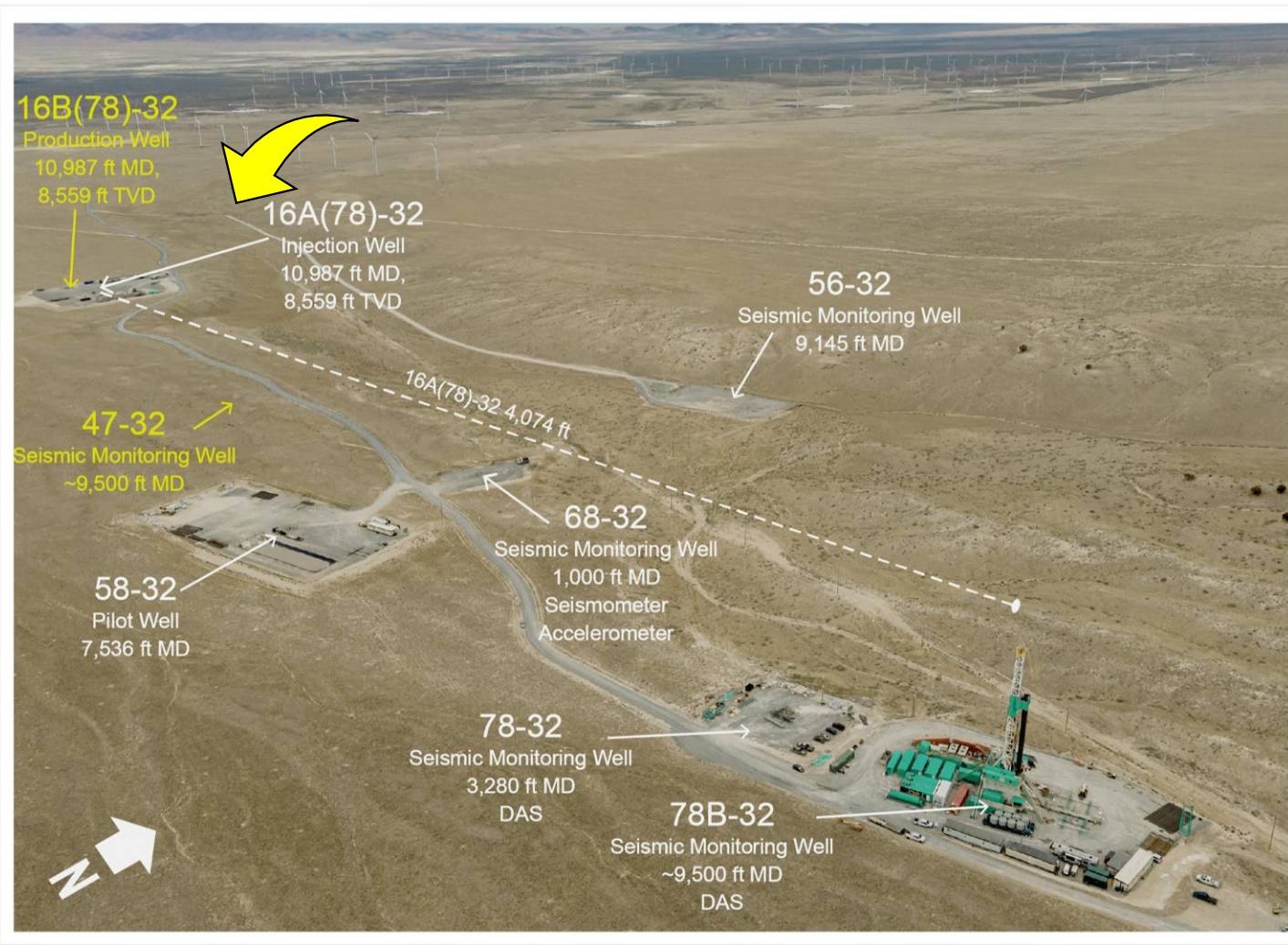


Some results in this study were also obtained under the support of the Haute-Sorne EGS project (Switzerland) that benefits from an exploration subsidy of the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (contract number MF-021-GEO-ERK)



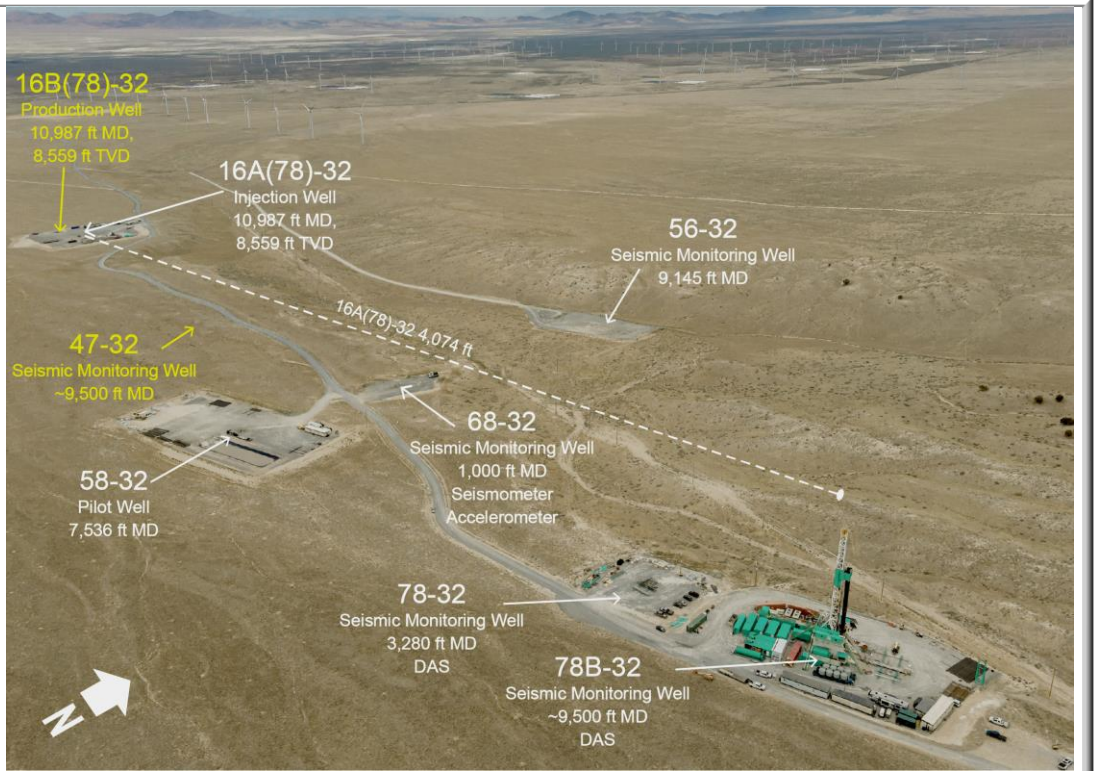
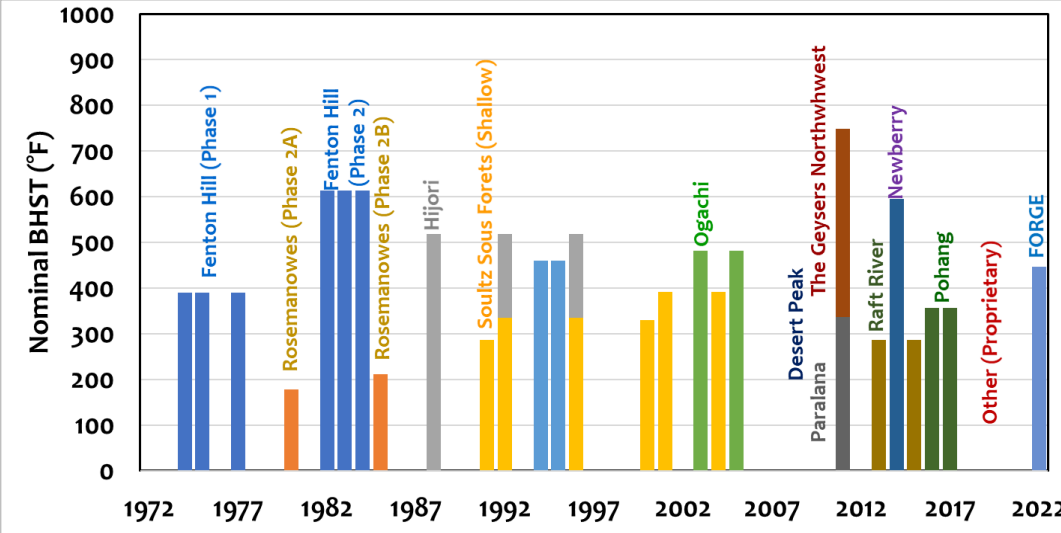
Operational Considerations

Interactions with Well 16B(78)-32



Connectivity – Conductivity – Conformance - Circulation

From Fenton Hill – to – FORGE (Frontier Observatory for Research in Geothermal Energy)



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