



European Large Scale Demonstration Projects: ROAD in the Netherlands (here with a focus on storage)

Dr. Andreas Kopp

6th CO2GeoNet Open Forum, May 9th 2011

Venice, San Servolo Island, Italy

Joint Venture:



Financial support:

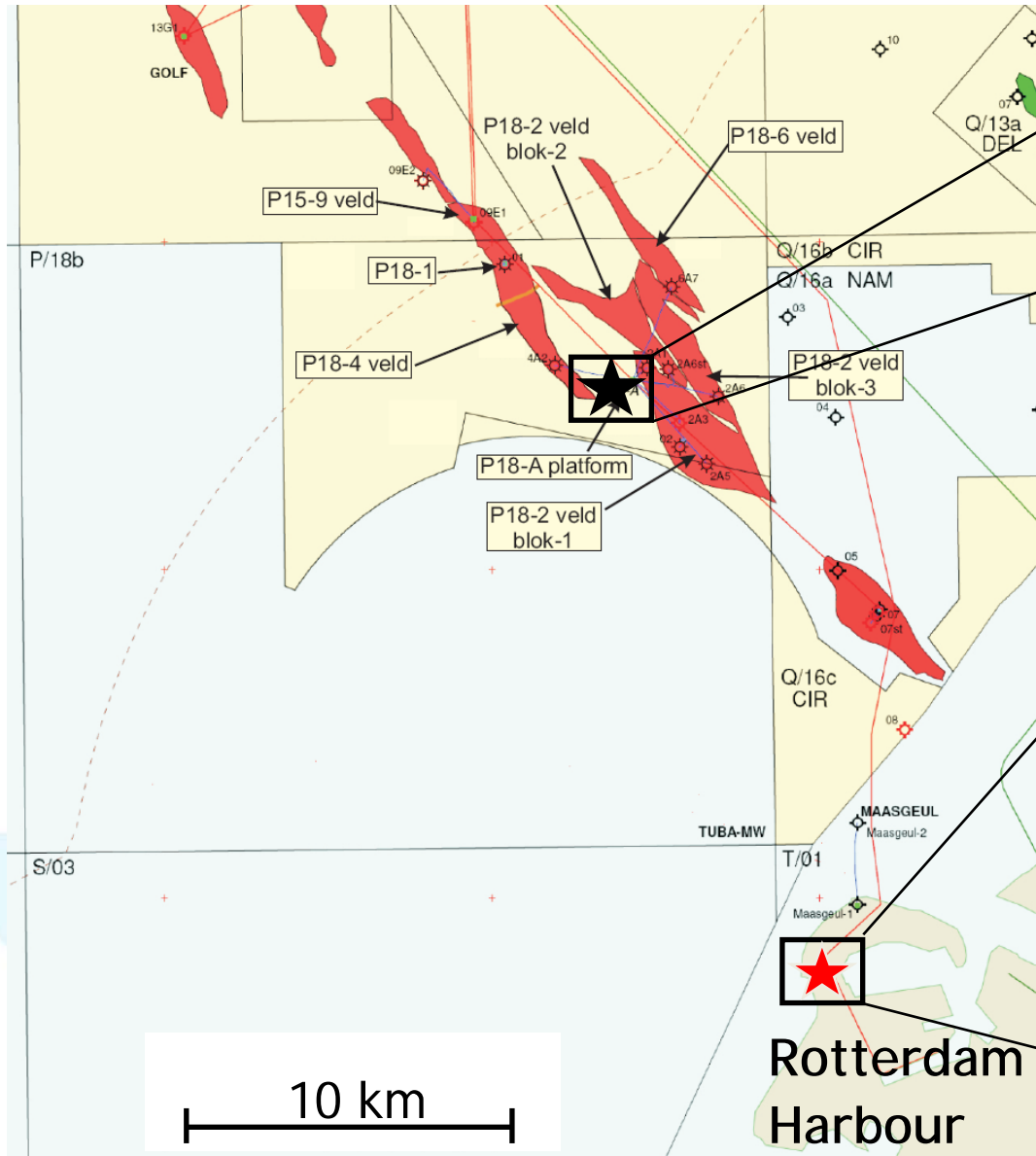


Co-operation partners:



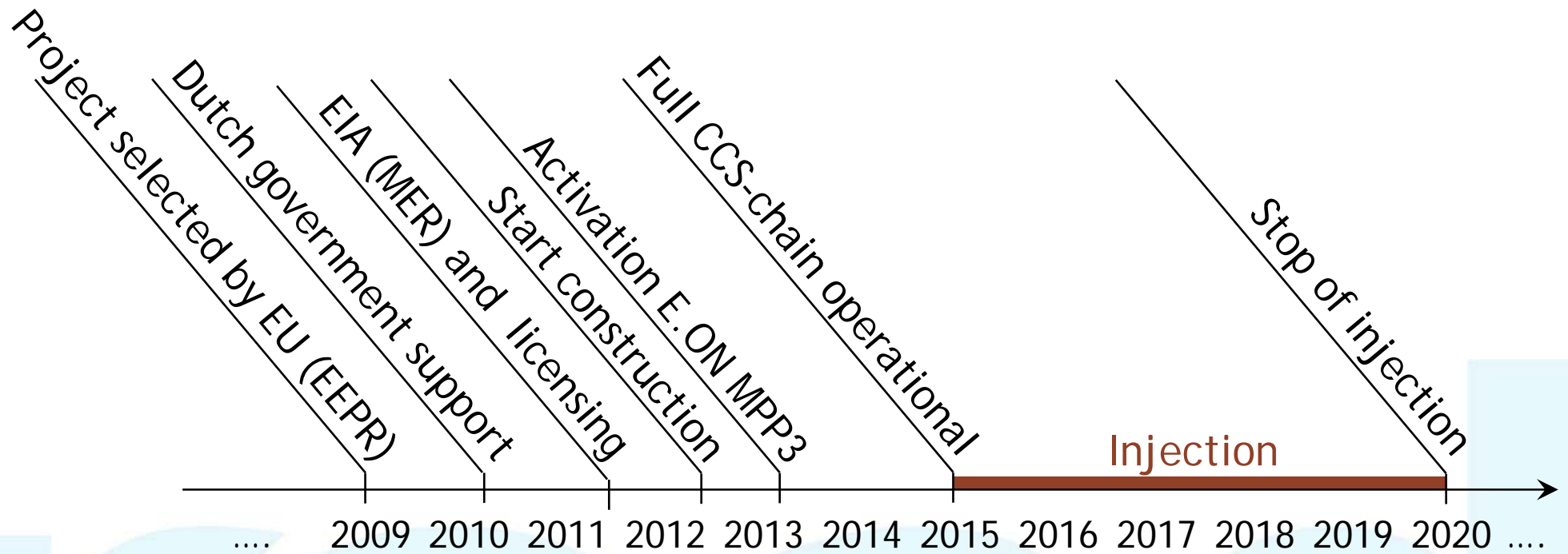
With technical support from:

Rotterdam Climate Initiative RCI
CATO-2 Research Program
Tractebel Engineering (GdF-SUEZ)
E.ON Gas Storage GmbH, etc.



MPP3





Power Plant: Situation in February 2011



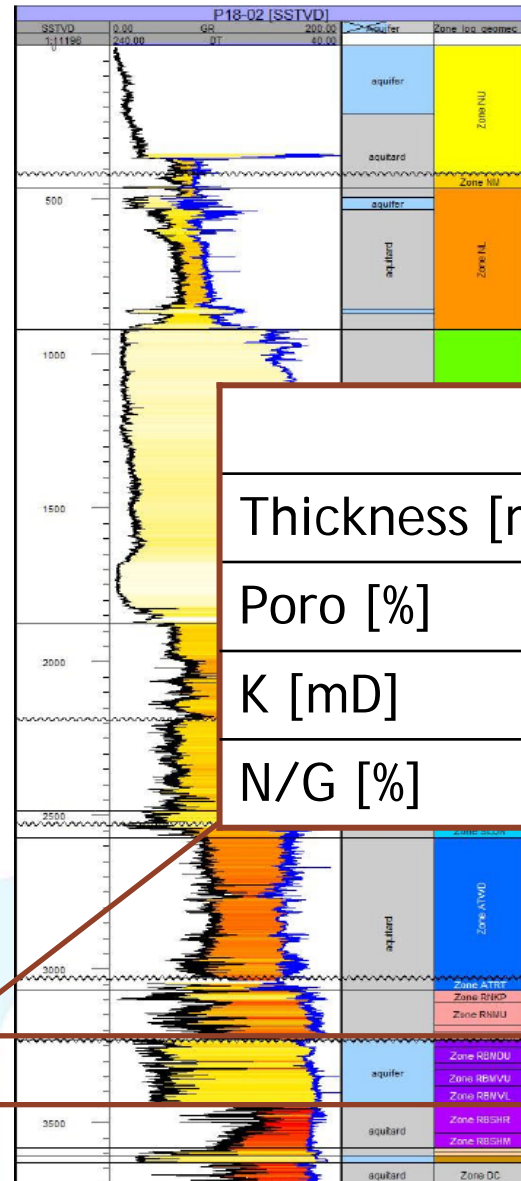
- Capture:**
- 250 MW_{el} power plant; post-combustion; CO₂ captured at 90% efficiency
 - Capture approx. 1.1 Mt/a @ 6300 ops.hrs/a
 - Capture provider selected, start with detailed engineering
 - Drying and compression processes in design phase



Transport:

- Rate at 18.8 - 47 kg/s
- 16" pipeline
- incl. HDD and harbor x-ing
- 5 km onshore / 20 km offshore
- Pipeline design sufficient for 5 Mt/a (dense phase)
- Insulated pipeline

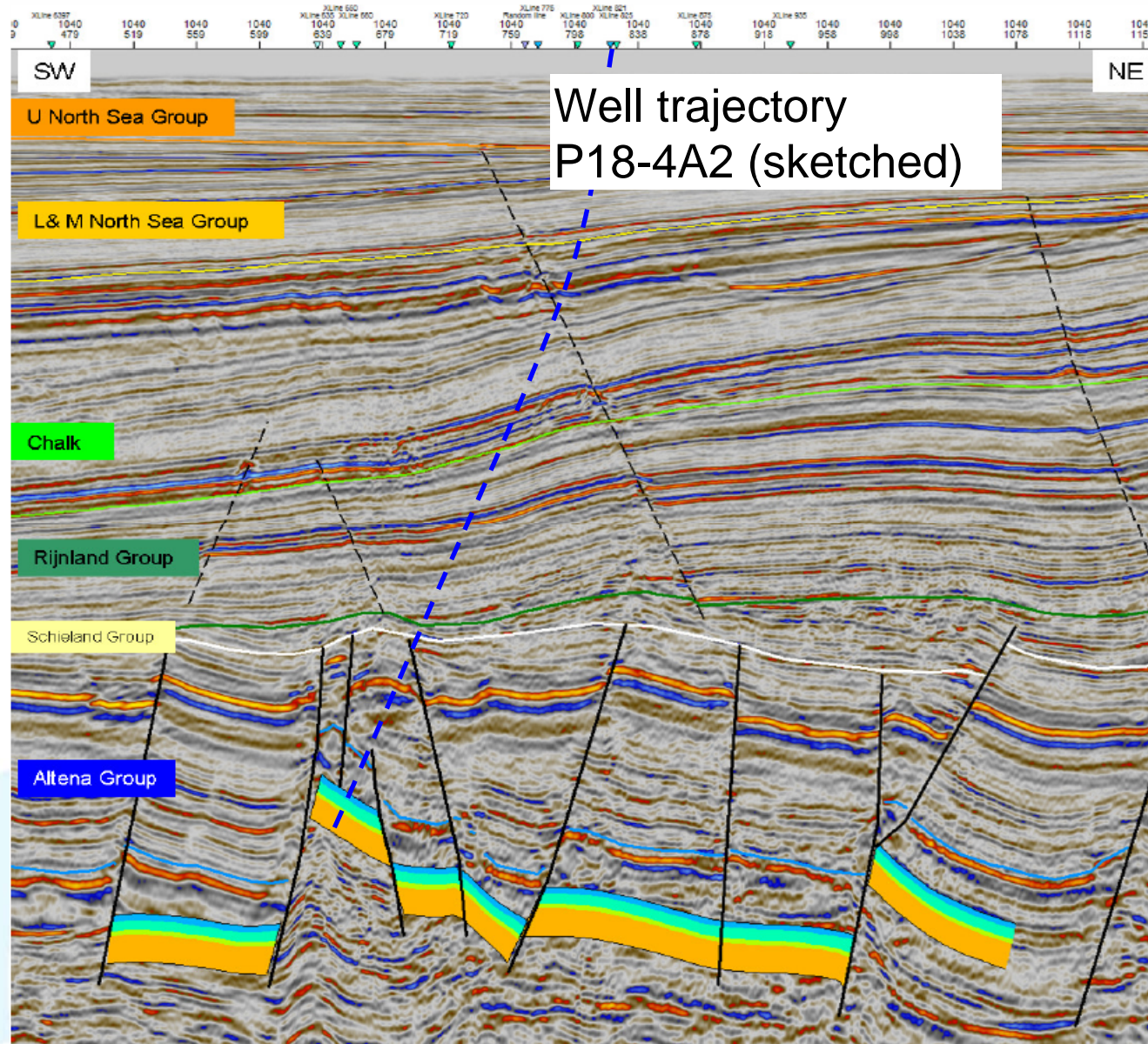
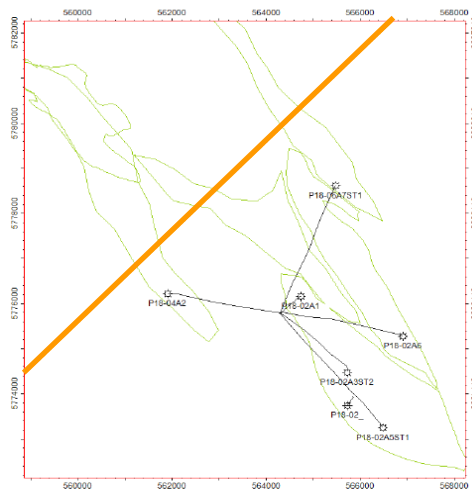
- Storage:**
- Into depleted gas field P18-4 & P18-6



Upper North Sea Group
 Middle North Sea Group
 Brussels Sand
 Lower North Sea Group
 Basal Dogen Sand

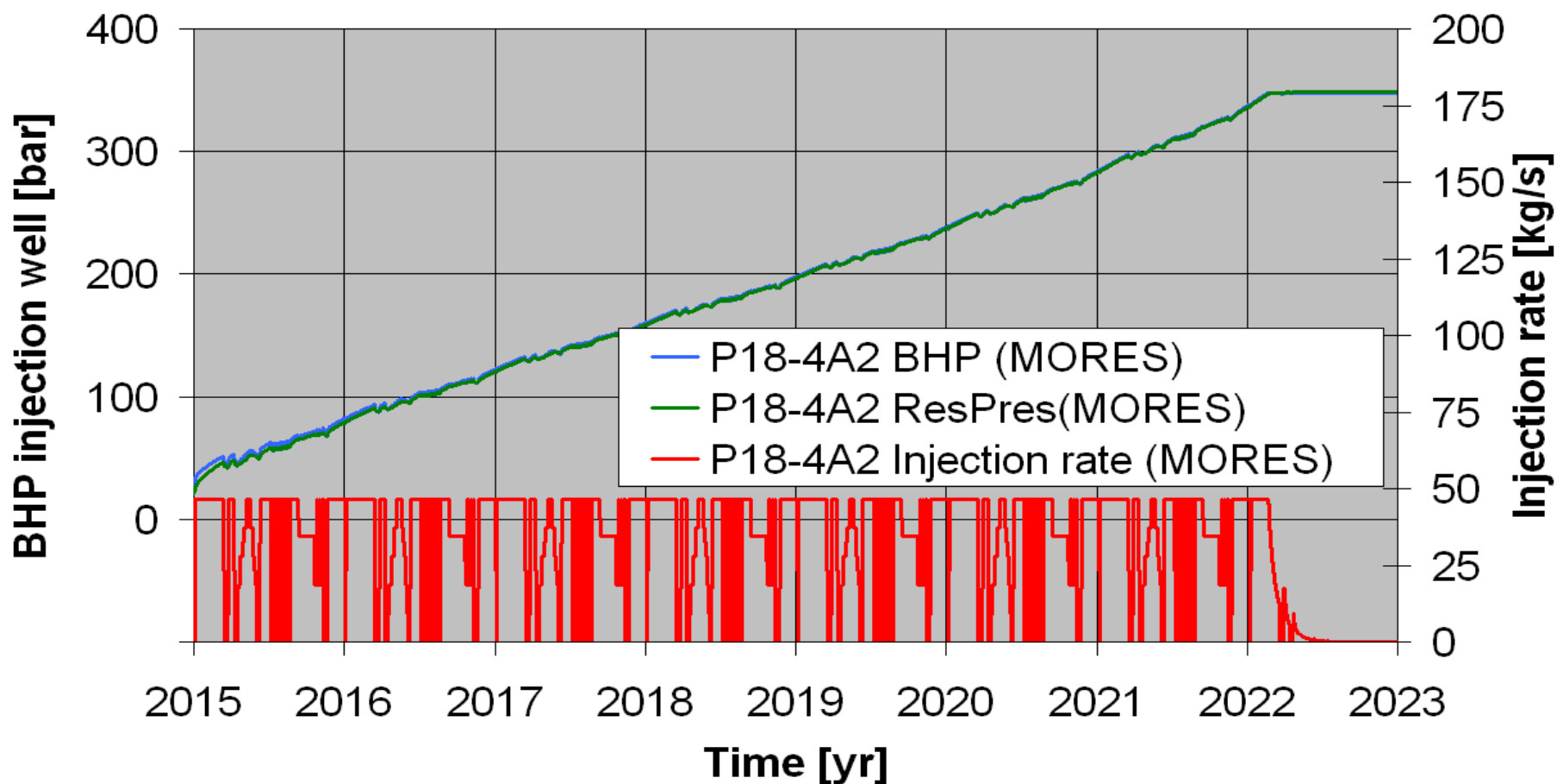
Schierland Group
 Altena Group
 Upper Germanic Trias Group
 Main Buntsandstone
 Lower Germanic Trias Group

SSTVD 3500 m



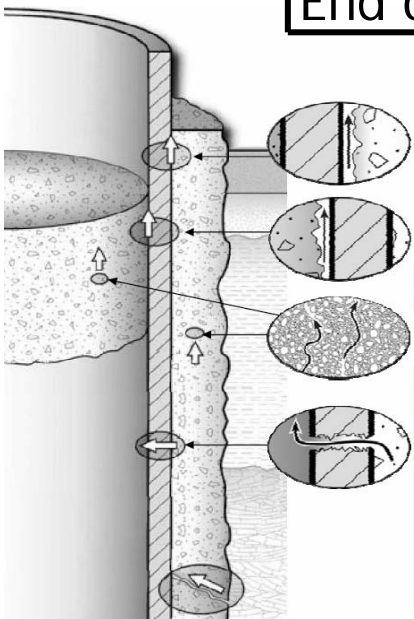
Non-isothermal / compositional simulator from Shell: MoReS

Forecast Compartment P18-4; well A2



Evaluation: well P18-4A2

Cement sheath across primary caprock	Indirect evidence suggests OK
Cement sheath across secondary caprock	Ind. evidence suggests not OK
Production casing and liner	Not pressure tested / No Cr13
Production tubing and completion	OK (L80Cr13)
Production packer	?
Wellhead	?
Abandonment plug	N/A (still producing)
End of well report	Available

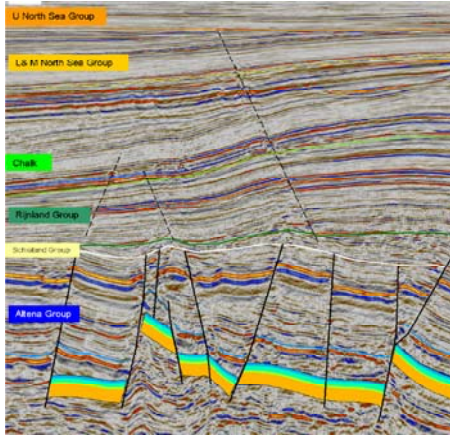


Next steps:

ITT submitted on selection of logging tools, work-over plan, and abandonment plan

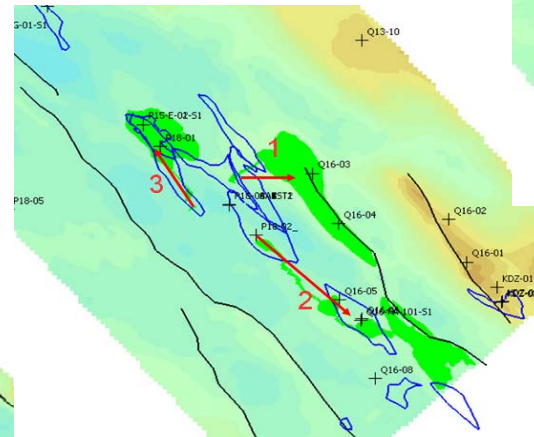
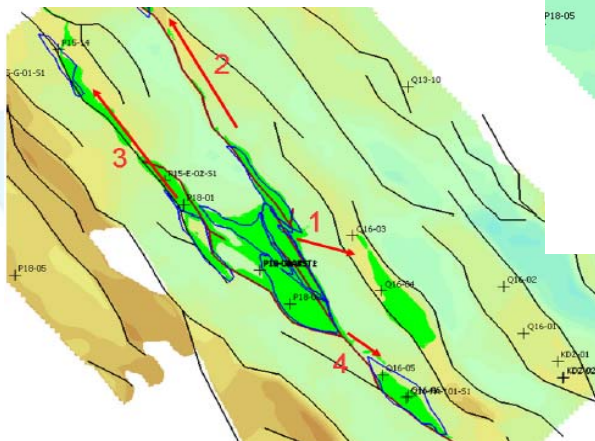
- Run wireline logs
- check packer operating envelope (by tubing stress analysis)
- check elastomers and wellhead information

Potential migration path analysis

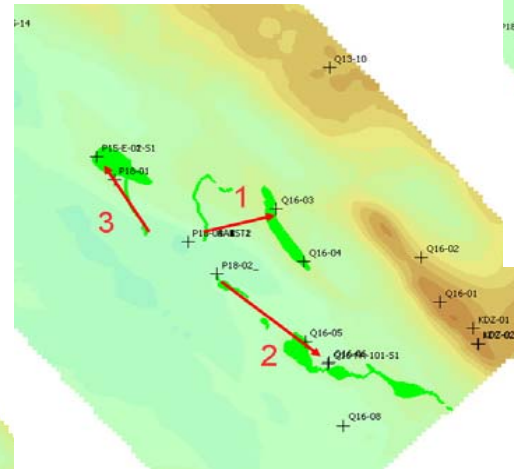


Base Rijnland Group

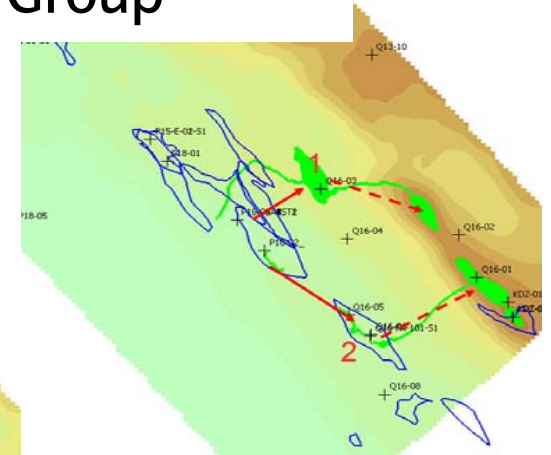
Top Buntsandstone



Holland Greensand



Base Chalk Group



→ Definition of storage complex

Developed a risk-based monitoring plan considering

- The different phases of the project (injection, post-closure, etc)
- Different categories (mandatory, contingency, etc.)
- Different alert levels (normal, alert-1, alert-2)
- Frequency of measurements

Philosophy of the monitoring plan:

- Crucial to monitor the reservoir pressure and temperature
- If irregularities are witnessed additional monitoring is proposed concerning:
 - The well integrity (eg. logs)
 - The overburden (eg. seismic)
 - The seabottom (eg. acoustic and/or via sampling)
- In the current plan no monitoring wells are absolutely required
- To regularly investigate pockmarks at the sea bottom is the suggested methodology for long-term monitoring (after transfer of liability)

- **Injectivity**
 - Some fields/wells do provide too little injectivity
 - Injectivity might decrease due to hydrate/ice/salt formation
 - Hydro-/thermal-fracturing needs to be prevented by all means
- **Monitorability**
 - Does the monitoring plan find acceptance with the competent authority?
 - Is the reservoir section too deep for seismics
 - Lack of wells for monitoring
 - Unknown (long term) costs
- **Contractual and legal / permit items**
 - Field availability after production cease
 - Unknown liabilities and abandonment costs
 - Procedure/timing of handover of responsibility to government to be defined
- **Integrity**
 - Reactivation of faults
 - Impact of geo-chemical effects on geo-mechanical properties
 - Well integrity status to be explored
 - Storage complex to be defined

Thank you for your attention.

Mail: Andreas.Kopp@road2020.nl

Phone: +49 201 94614 547