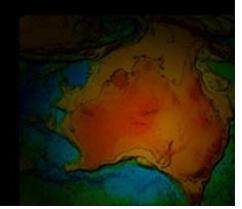
Geological storage

What learnings are happening ?

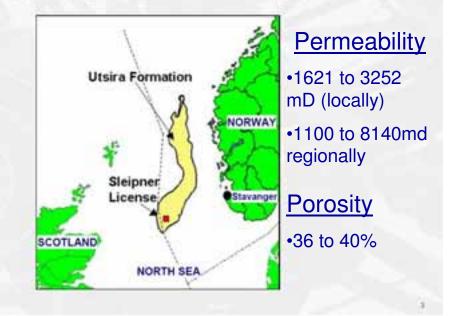
Are the uncertainties & problems being resolved ?

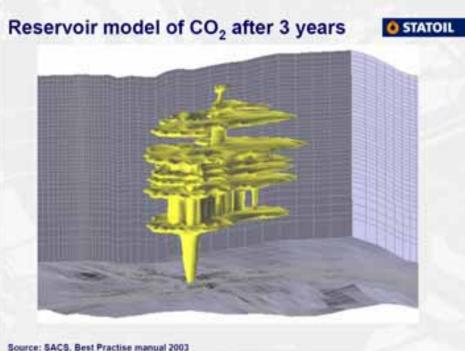


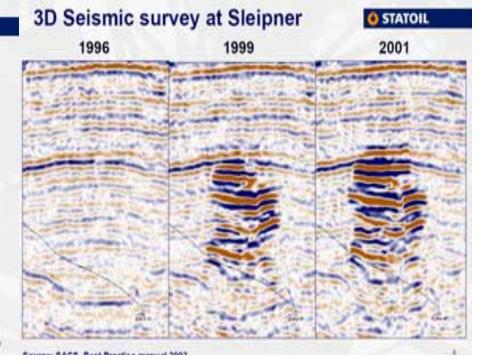
The Sleipner CO2-injection into the Utsira Formation at 1000 Meters Below Sea Bottom - About 1 million tons/yr -

OSTATOL Geography of Sleipner

6 STATOIL

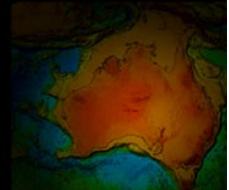






Sleipner

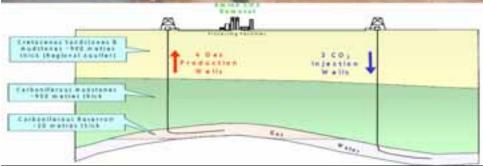
- Hydrodynamic / solution style trap
- Huge reservoir
 - Area 26,000 km²
 - Thickness up to 300m
 - Marine Depositional system
- Enormous storage capacity
 - 0.135 km³ (0.3% theoretical storage efficiency)
 - 100s years of regional emissions
- Fantastic reservoir qualities
 - Permeability : 1621 to 3252 mD (locally) & 1100 to 8140md regionally
 - **Porosity : 36 to 40 %**
- Only 1 Injection well @ 1 Mt CO₂ / yr
- In many ways "unique"



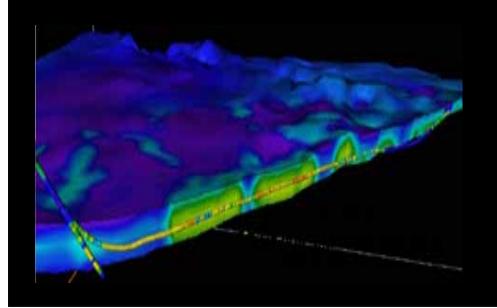
In Salah CO₂ Storage Operation

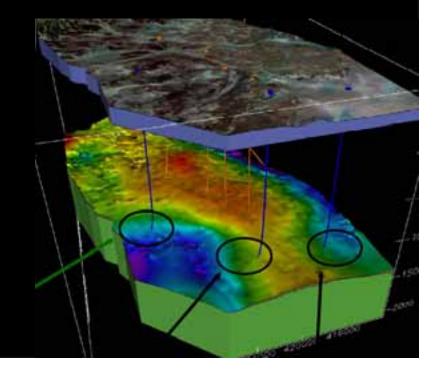


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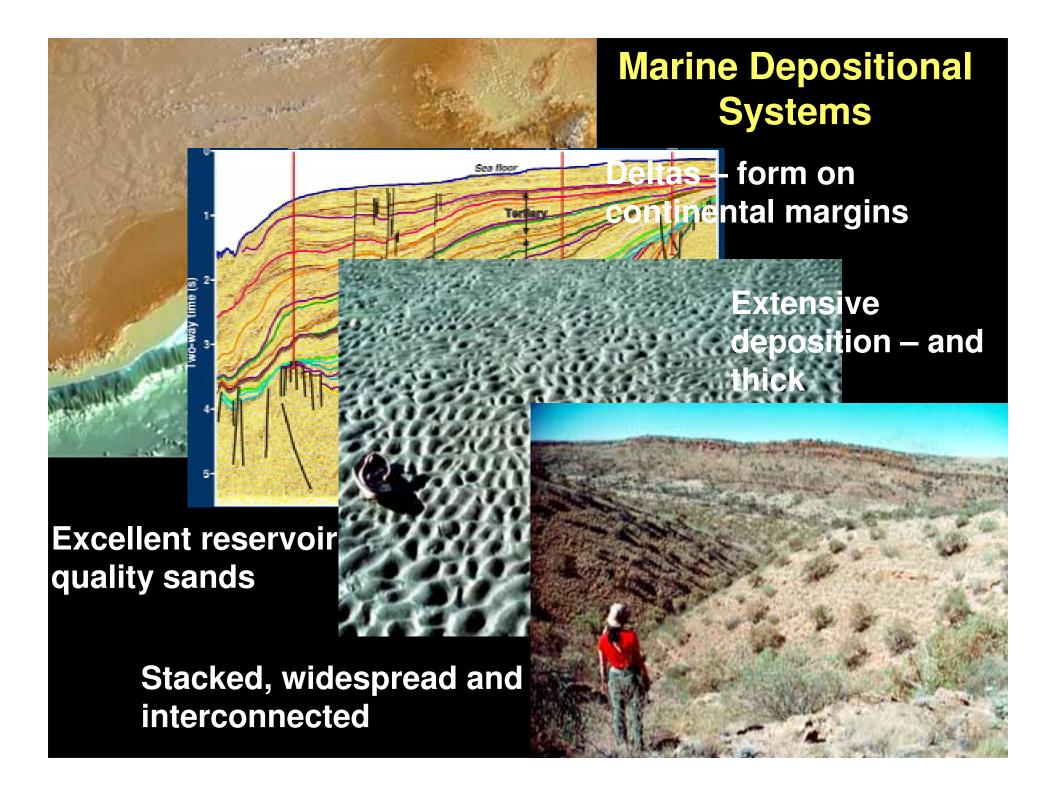






In Salah

- Local anticline trap
- Reservoir distribution
 - Locally discontinuous not widespread
 - Thickness 20m
 - Non-marine depositional system
- Storage Capacity modest (single trap)
 - Local solution only
- Less than optimal reservoir
 - 5 25 mD permeability (1 / 400th of Sleipner)
- 3 Injection wells 1500m of horizontal perforation @ 1 Mt CO₂ / yr
- But it is only 20km from emission site !



Non-Marine Depositional Systems

ndform modification -

Receding glaciationnd.

on Shale

Widespread river plain deposition

Disconnected reservoirs – often thin, difficult to predict & image

channels up to 5 m thick ~ 10m wide

Marine vs Non-marine deposition

- <u>Different geological settings:</u>
- Will influence reservoir quality and distribution
- Will influence seal quality & integrity
 - Regional marine
 - Local non-marine
- Offshore vs onshore (current day)
 - Development & cost issues
- Coal basins i.e. power stations locations
 - Generally non-marine reservoirs / seals often not as optimal (but need to do assessments to verify)