REX-CO₂ PROJECT OVERVIEW 2022.06.09

REX-CO₂ Re-using Existing wells for CO₂ storage operations

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This project has received funding from ADEME (FR), Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (NL), RCN/CLIMIT (NO), UEFISCDI (RO), BEIS (UK), and DOE (USA), under the EU Horizon 2020 programme ACT, Project No. 299681. The contents of this publication reflect only the author's view and do not necessarily reflect ERA-NET ACT's position. ERA-NET ACT is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained here.



What is REX-CO2?

<u>Re-using Existing wells for CO2</u> storage operations

 International research project, funded through the 2nd call ACT (Accelerating CCS Technologies) programme (<u>http://www.act-ccs.eu/</u>)



- 6 Countries: Netherlands (Project lead); USA, France, UK, Norway, Romania
- 19 partners (R&D; Branch Organisation; national authorities; Operators)
 - 3 new partners during project
 - International interest
- Duration: September 2019 August 2022
- Project website: <u>https://rex-co2.eu/</u>







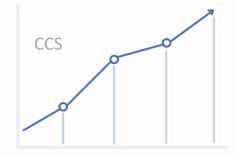
Motivation: facilitate CCS in hydrocarbon fields

- Applies to onshore & offshore
- Potential re-use modes
 - Re-use without modification
 - Workover with modification
 - Side-track from a portion of the well
 - Deepening or milling to access a shallower target
 - Partial plugging of well sections
 - Re-entry of abandoned well
- Objective: Screening methodology (not an engineering solution)

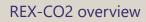
<u>Challenge</u>: All wells that penetrate a caprock have to be assessed \rightarrow time consuming and subject to inconsistency / incompleteness

A structured & independent well screening process is required



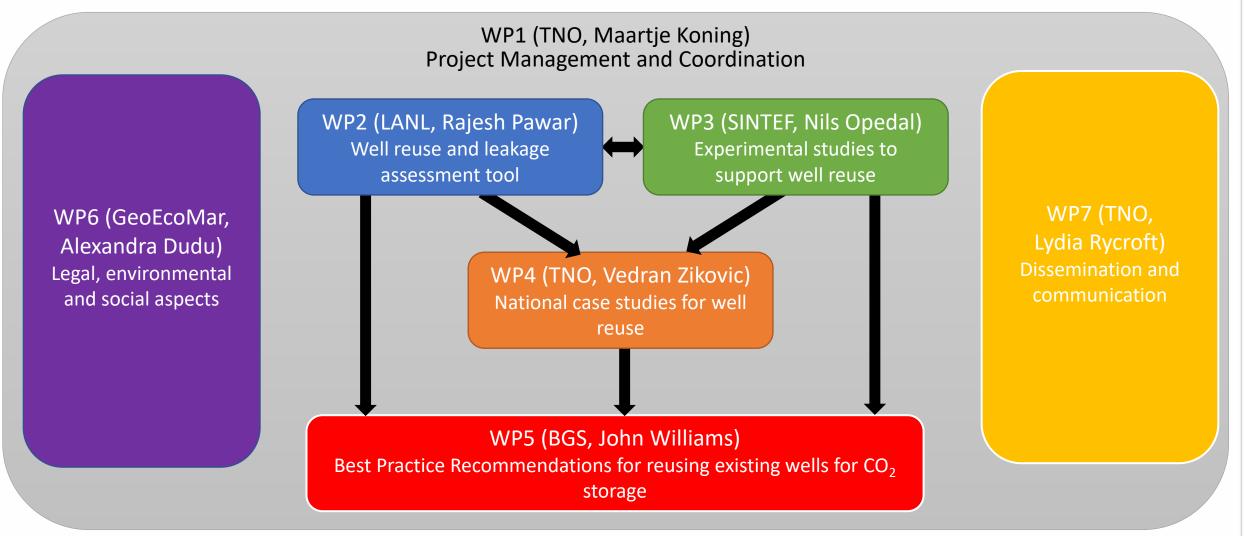








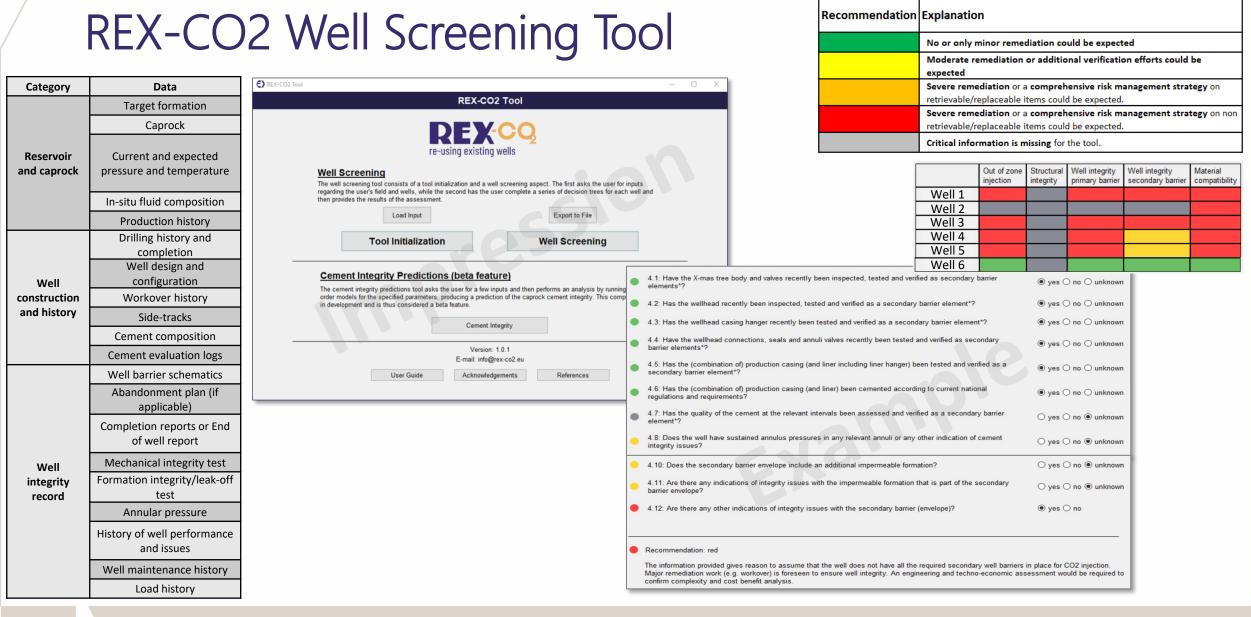
Objective of REX-CO₂: Provide decision makers with mechanisms and information to evaluate re-use potential of existing oil and gas well infrastructure



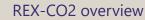


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Well screening

Decision trees for 5 integrity jewelry, e.g. sliding side door (SSD) or side pocket mandrels YES components 3.9 Have these completion jewelry items been verified as ellow 5 primary barrier element*? Relevant for any well design Don't know yellow 6 Evaluation per question Drange 5 3.10 Does the well have a production packer? YES 3.12 Does the well design allow for a double barrier system 3.11 Has the production packer been verified as primary barrier element*? without packer and has the responsible element(s) been verified as primary barrier element*? Don't know vellow 7 YES Don't know No yellow 8 Orange 3.13 Has the casing/liner string that penetrates the cap rock(s) been cemented across these cap rock(s)? Cement behind production casing and/or liner below packer (incl potential liner The Five integrity Don't know Grey 1 No components 3.14 Has the quality of the cement across the caprock level(s) been verified as primary barrier element*? 1. Out of zone CO₂ loss Don't know 2. Structural integrity 3. Primary well barrier 3.15 Does the well have sustained annulus pressures in any relevant annuli or any other indication of cement integrity issues? 4. Secondary well barrier 5. Material compatibility Green No Don't know Yellow 9 3.16 Have reservoir fluids been found when bleeding down the annulus pressure? Yellow 10 Don't know Drange



REX-CO2 overview



Application of Tool: case studies

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United States USA case study	Norwegian case stud	Sinden
Mexico	UK case study 1	Provide and the second se
Goog	Netherlands case study	ase study 2 Poland Germany orr
	France French case study	beneres benere
	Spain	Google [®] Abreit

Ref.: based on Google Earth

Case study name	Country	Onshore/offshore	Туре	Reference
P18-2 (Porthos)	Netherlands	Offshore	Depleted gas field	Zikovic and van der Valk (2021)
Vaccum	USA	Onshore	CO ₂ -EOR field	Chen (2021)
Gullfaks Sør and Visund	Norway	Offshore	Oil fields	Grimstad et al., (2022)
Bunter Sandstone Closure 36	υк	Offshore	Saline aquifer	Williams and Hoskin (2021)
Hamilton	υк	Offshore	Depleted gas field	Williams and Hoskin (2022)
Rousse	France	Onshore	Depleted gas field and pilot CO ₂ storage site	Guy and Cangemi (2022)
Salonta	Romania	Onshore	Depleted gas field (abandoned)	Dudu et al., (2022)

- Location:
- Applications:
- Depths:
- Reservoir rock:
- Reservoir type:
- Reservoir capacity:
- Number of available wells: >100



- Saline, depleted gas and CO₂ EOR 1400-5000 m sandstone and carbonate gas field, oil field, saline aquifer
- 37 280 Mt CO₂



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REX-CO2 overview



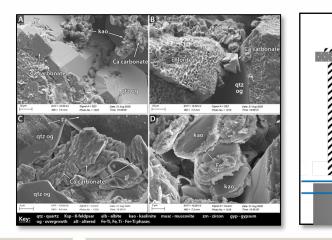
Experimental investigations for re-using wells for CO2 storage

- Provide experimental data that describe how well degradation and well design influence potential re-use as CO₂ injectors
 - Self-healing of leakage pathways
 - Microbial Remediation
 - Bond strength between cement & steel
 - Mechanical behaviour & integrity of cement-rock systems & interfaces

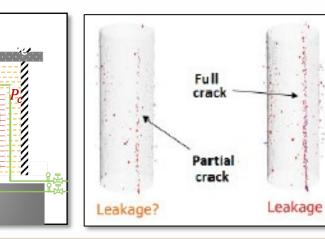
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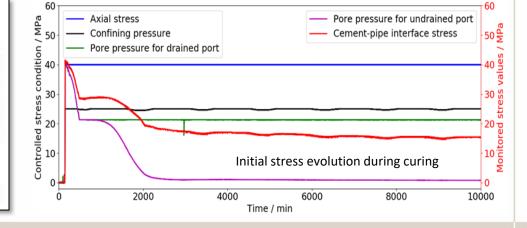
Downhole cement state of stress

To define boundary conditions at which well integrity could fail and/or be remediated



DEX-CQ







Summary & take-away points

Value of REX-CO2:

- Fast turn-around time & systematic approach to assess large number of wells
- Improved decision making, optimised capacity planning & cost savings when maturing CCUS opportunity
- Facilitate safe well re-use & CCS uptake

• Case studies:

- Well Screening Tool results in line with Engineering Assessment
- Well intervention always required to re-purpose for CO2 injection

• Experimental:

- Provides insights in fundamental well integrity processes
- Requirement for a (larger) data-base with actual and historic downhole data from different conditions
- Permitting:
 - Major differences in permitting & lack of specific legislation for well re-use
 - Regulatory barriers expected: in case of time-gap between end of production and CO2 injection (liability?)
 - Data sharing & early discussion between operators, regulators and future CO2 storage operators should be encouraged









Thank you for your attention

https://www.rex-co2.eu

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