



WE MAKE THE EARTH THE BEST PLACE
FOR STORING ALL ENERGIES

Discovering Underground H2 Storage

Sept 13, 2023 – Muscat, OMAN
Pascal BAYLOCQ



Agenda

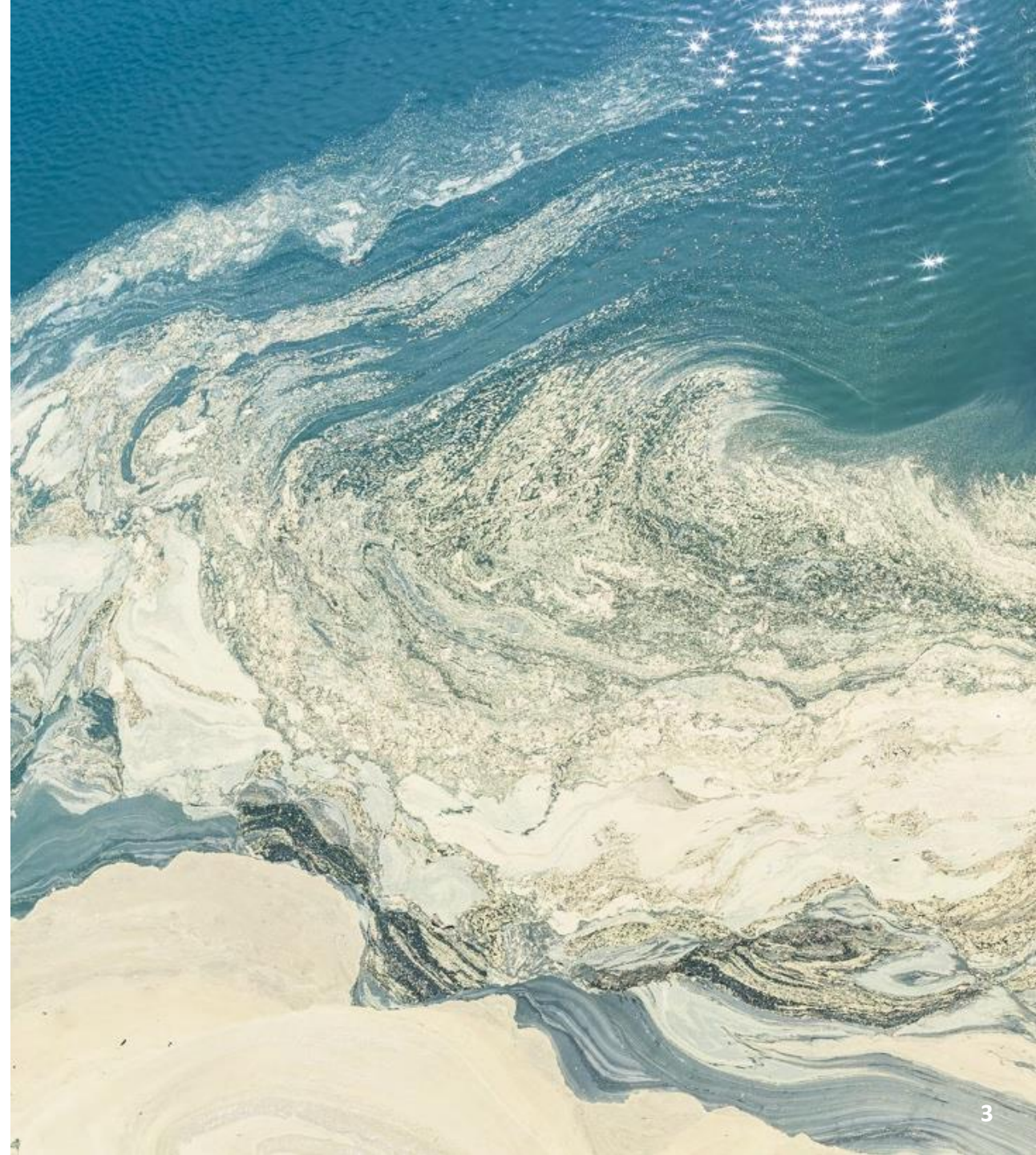
A few words on GEOSTOCK

Energy Underground Storage Techniques

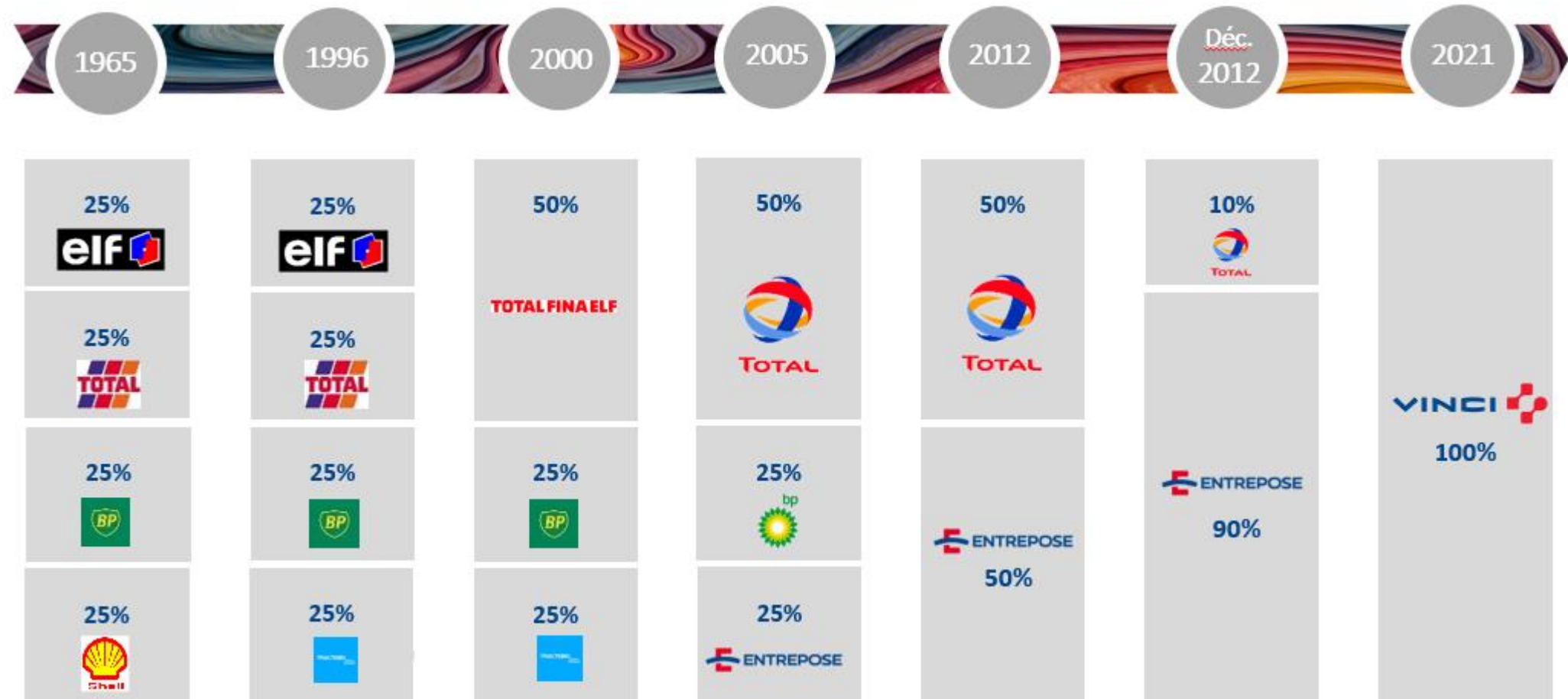
Focus on Hydrogen Underground Storage Techniques

GEOSTOCK in a few words...

- An **international Group**
- A **key player** for **Underground Storage of ENERGIES** : Liquid, Liquefied and Gaseous Hydrocarbons, **Hydrogen, Amonia, Compressed air and CO₂ ...**
- **Consulting, Engineering, Construction management Operation & Maintenance**
- **All Underground Storage Techniques**



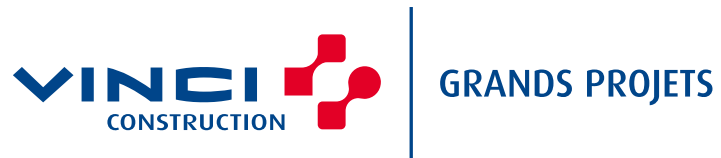
Everything started in 1956 when Oil & Gas became Scarce and Expensive, following the Suez Canal Crisis...



VINCI Activity : PPP's & Construction (EPC)



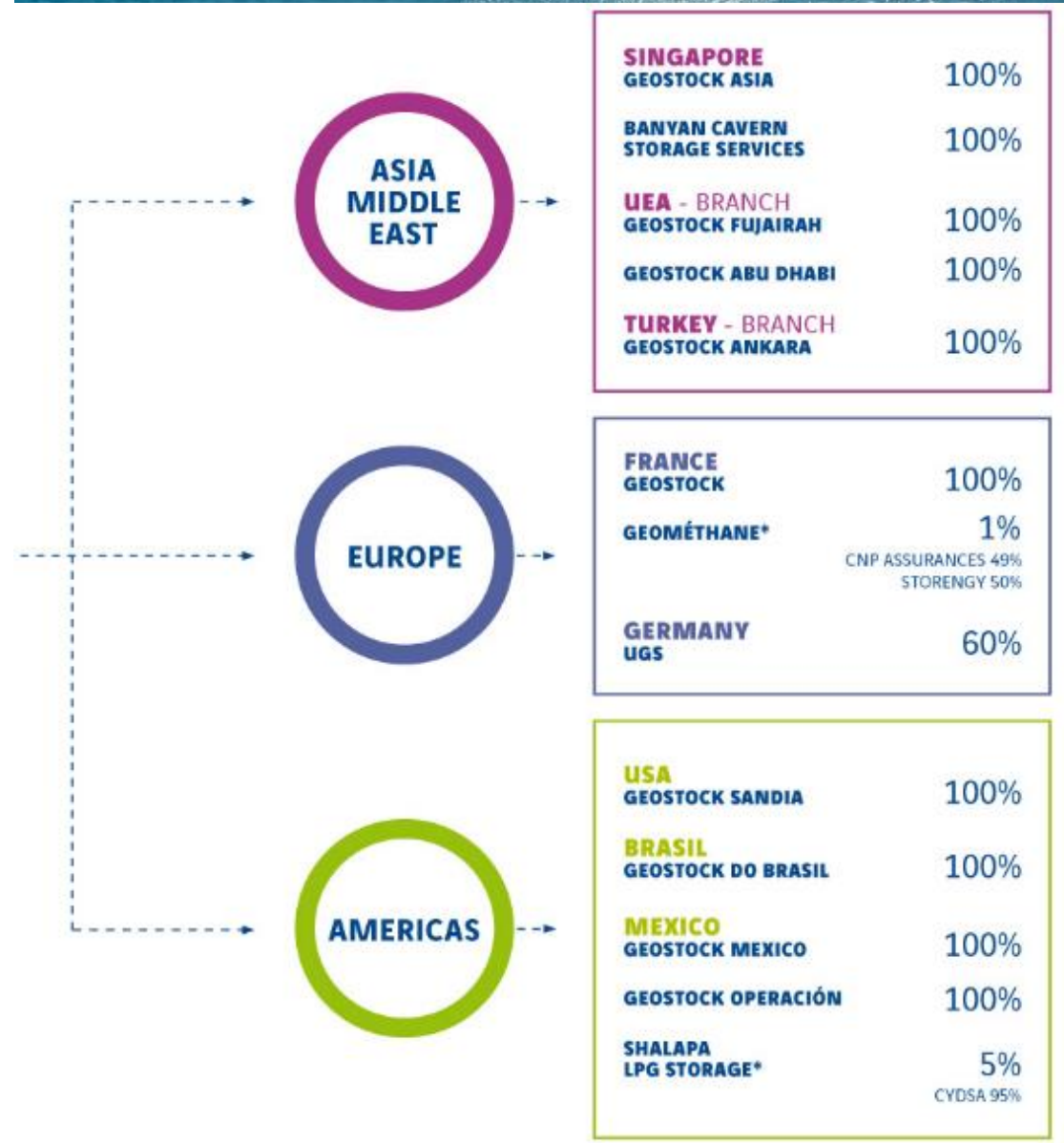
Geostock Group Organization



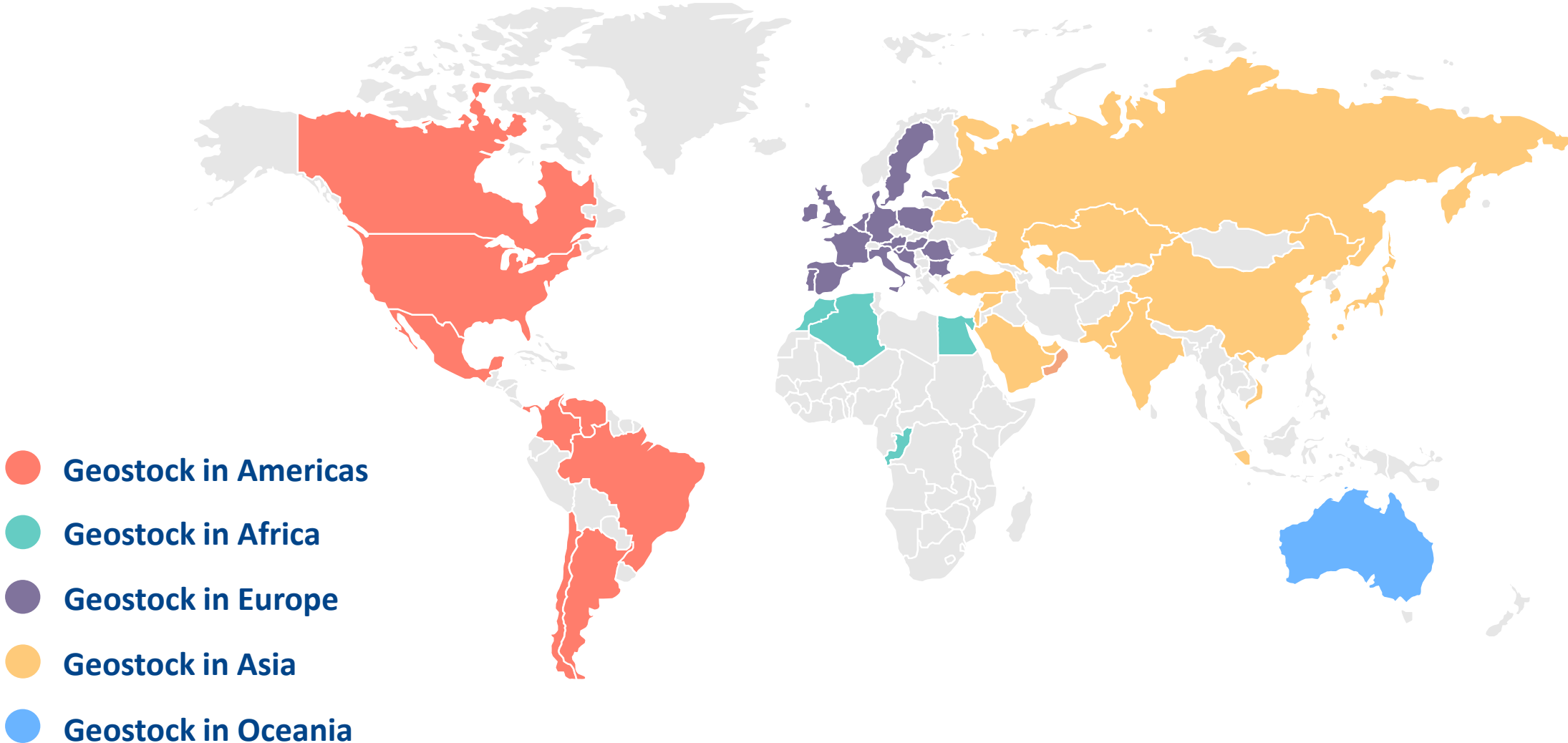
Sales : 91 M€

Headcount : 460 People

* Geostock owns minority shareholdings in underground storage assets operated by or in association with us.



Worldwide Projects in more than 50 countries

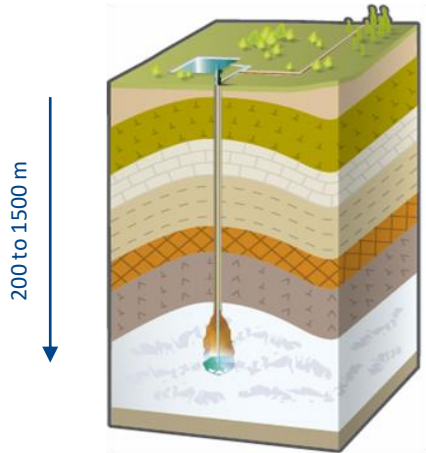




Energy Underground Storage Techniques

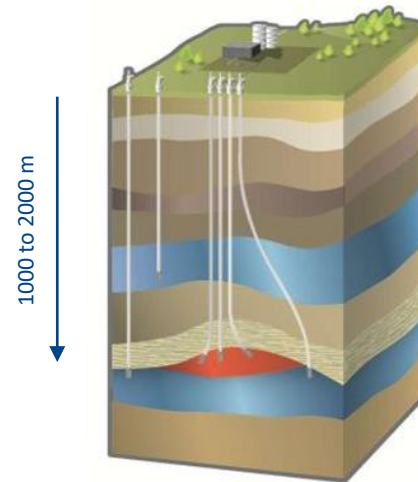


Underground Storage Techniques



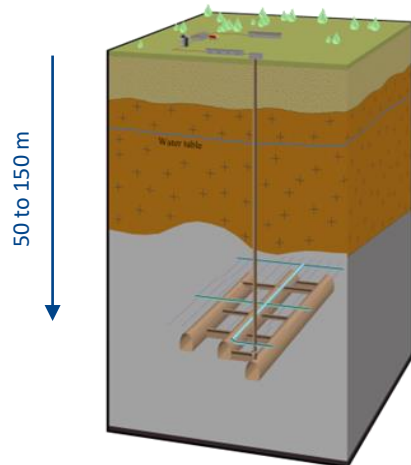
Salt caverns

- Natural Gas
- Liquid Hydrocarbons
- Liquefied Hydrocarbons
- Compressed Air
- **Hydrogen**
- Effluents



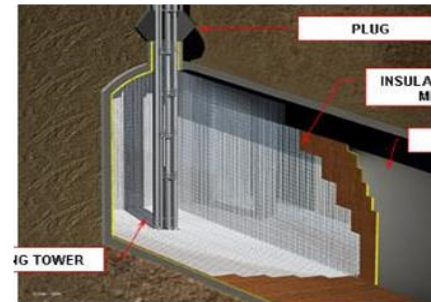
Depleted fields & aquifers

- Natural Gas
- **Hydrogen**
- Compressed Air
- **CO₂**
- Effluents



Mined rock caverns (unlined)

- Liquid Hydrocarbons
- Liquefied Hydrocarbons
- Natural gas



Mined rock caverns (lined)

- LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)
- CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)
- **Hydrogen**

GEOSTOCK is the only Underground Storage Engineering addressing all the underground storage techniques

Underground Storage Advantages



- Cost effective (CAPEX & OPEX)
- Almost ever-lasting
- Low maintenance

- Environmentally friendly
- Reduced footprint
- No visual impact
- Social impact reduced

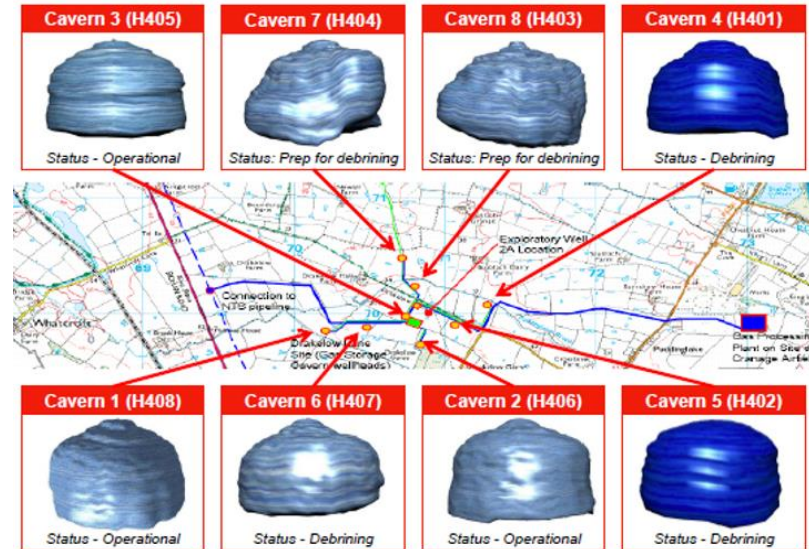
- Secure
- Safe
- Earthquake resistant

Salt Caverns examples....

Manosque (France)



Holford (Grande Bretagne)



Salt Caverns examples....

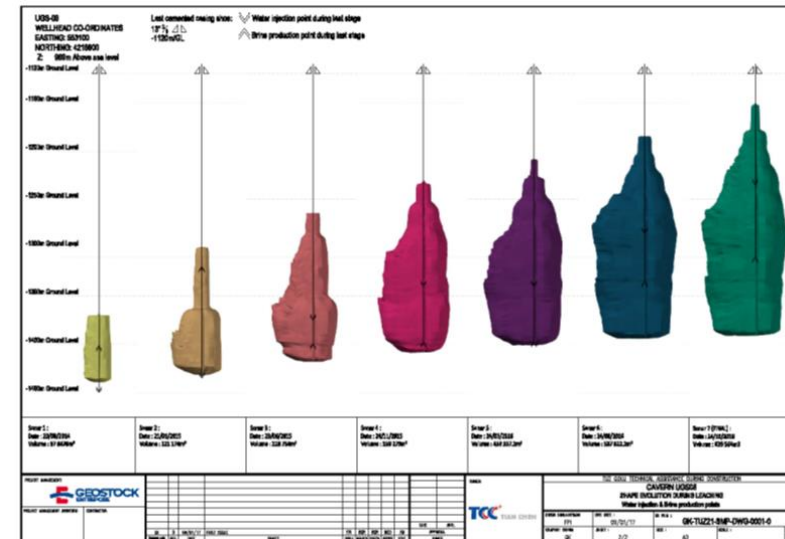
Mohammedia (Maroc)



Tuz Golu (Turquie)



North Dayton Dome (Etats-Unis)



Porous Media examples....

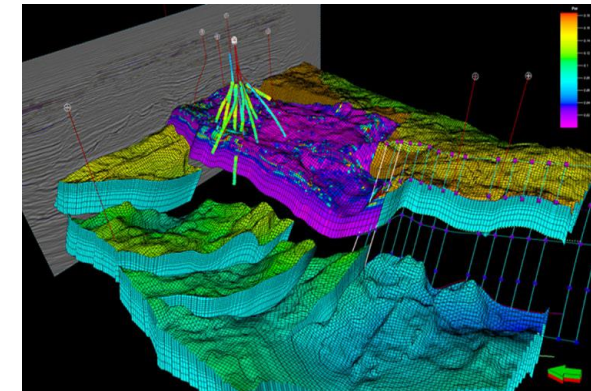
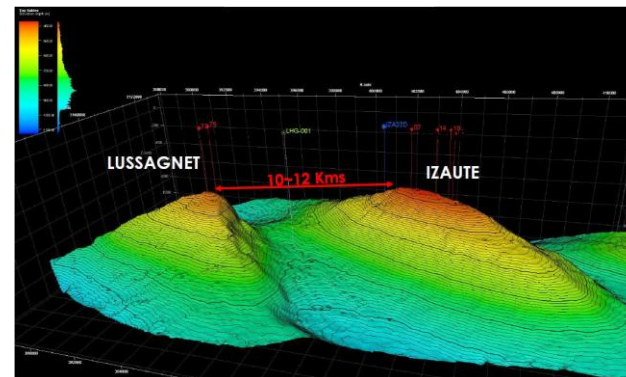
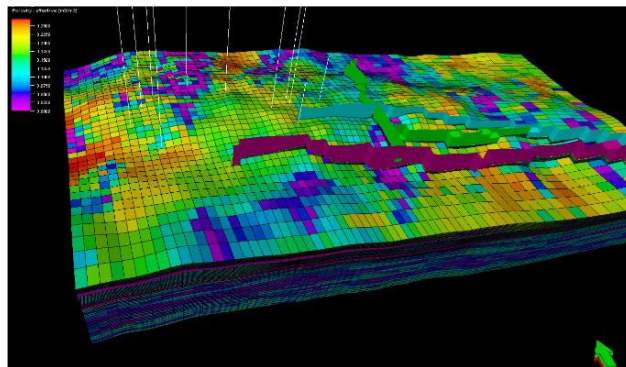
Cupen (Argentina)



Lussagnet (France)



Gaviota (Espagne)

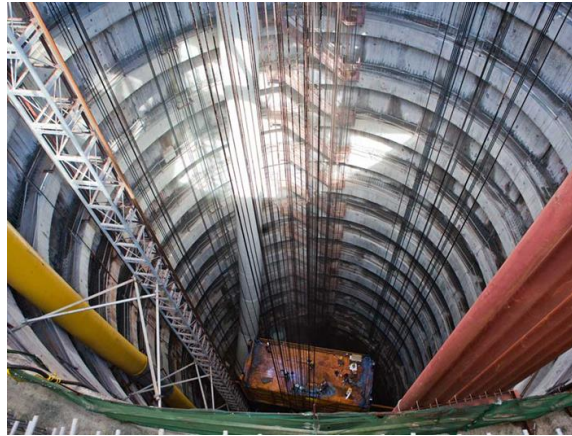


Mined Caverns examples....

Namikata (Japon)



Jurong (Singapour)



Inchon (Corée du Sud)



Shantou (Chine)





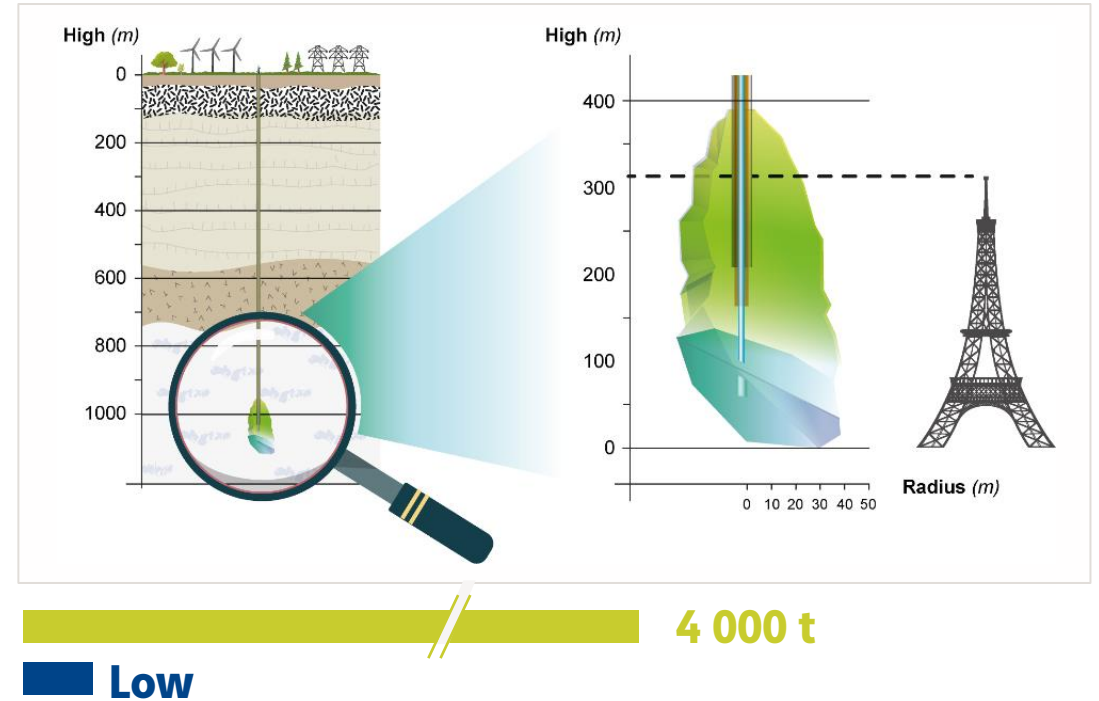
Hydrogen Underground Storage Techniques



Hydrogen Storage Technologies

■ Storage capacity (tons)

■ Cost (\$/m³)



Hydrogen storage capacity - Vision by 2030

Analogy to Oil & Gas storage capacity : Oil → 25% – Gas → 11%

PRODUCTION CAPACITY

6,5 GW of Electrolysers

(French Government, 2020)

STORAGE CAPACITY *

20 to 40 Caverns



PRODUCTION CAPACITY

40 GW of Electrolysers

(European Commission, 2020)

STORAGE CAPACITY *

125 to 250 Caverns



PRODUCTION CAPACITY

90 GW of Electrolysers

(Hydrogen Council, 2021)

STORAGE CAPACITY *

200 to 400 Caverns



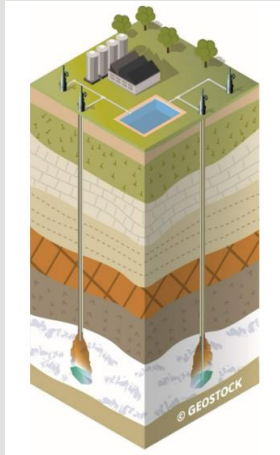
There are 1 900 Existing Salt Caverns Worldwide (mainly for Oil & Gas)



Solution 1 - Salt Cavern



Salt cavern for hydrogen storage



SALT CAVERNS

- Liquid & Liquefied Hydrocarbons
- Natural Gas
- **HYDROGEN**
- Compressed Air & Effluents

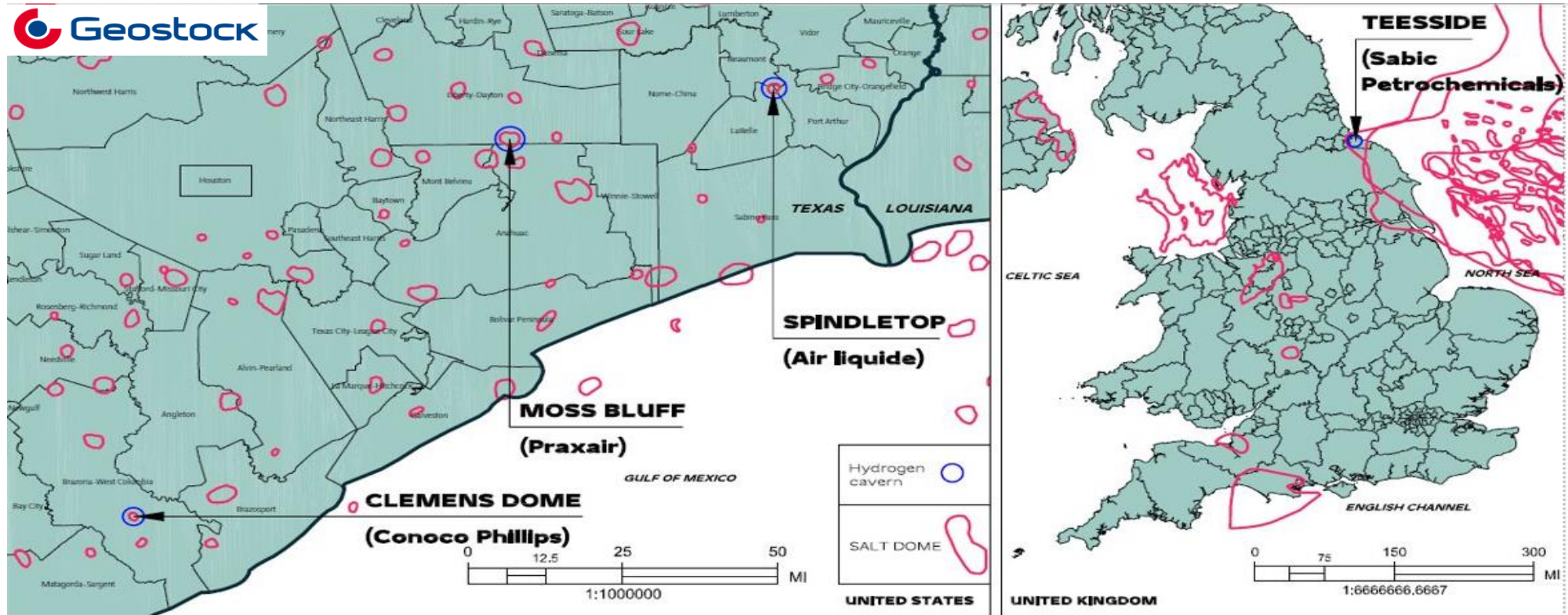
MOST COMMON TECHNIC FOR H₂ UNDERGROUND STORAGE

- **No Technical Show Stopper**
- 1 900 Existing Salt Caverns Worldwide
- **6 Existing Hydrogen Caverns worldwide (US & UK)**

There are numerous on going studies in:

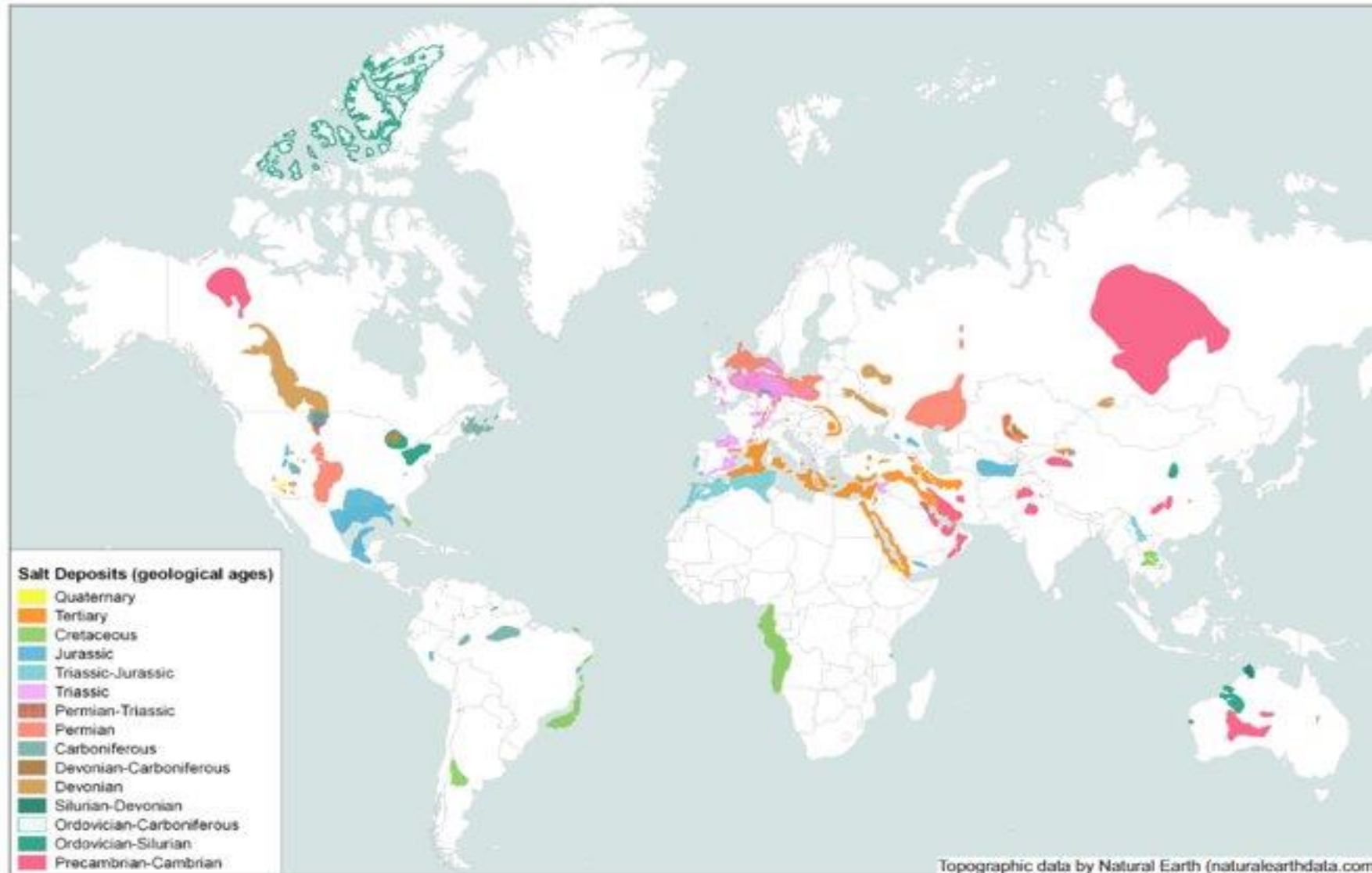
- **Conversion of existing underground** storage to H₂ or a mix H₂/CH₄ for asset owners (UK, France, Spain, Germany, Netherland, USA...)
- **Creation of new caverns** (UK, France, Spain, Germany, Netherland, UAE, USA...)

Salt Cavern: Existing H₂ storage



LOCATION	CLEMENS DOME (US)	MOSS BLUFF (US)	SPINDLETOP (US)	TEESSIDE (UK)	LOCATION	CLEMENS DOME (US)	MOSS BLUFF (US)	SPINDLETOP (US)	TEESSIDE (UK)
Operator	Conoco Phillips	Praxair	Air Liquide	Sabic	Mean Cavern Depth (m)	1000	1200	1340	365
Start	1986	2007	2014	1972	Mean Cavern Depth (ft)	3300	3900	4400	1200
Geometrical Volume (m ³)	580 000	566 000	>580 000	3*70000	Net energy stored (GWh)	92	120	>120	25
Geometrical Volume (bbl)	3 648 000	3 560 000	>3 560 000	3*441 000	Net energy stored (MMBtu)	3 10 ⁵	4 10 ⁵	>4 10 ⁵	0.8 10 ⁵
Pressure range (bar)	70-135	55-152	Confidential	45	H ₂ mass (t)	2400	3690	8230	810
Pressure range (psi)	1015-1960	800-2200	Confidential	650	Net Volume (std m ³)	27.3 Mm ³	41.5 Mm ³	92.6 Mm ³	9.12 Mm ³

Salt Cavern: A huge potential...but not everywhere



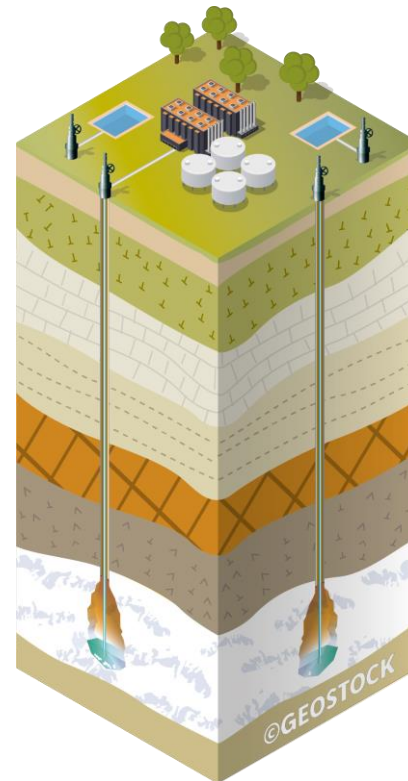
Topographic data by Natural Earth (naturalearthdata.com)

Source: SMRI RR2017-5 / KBB 7035-881211

Salt Cavern: main characteristics, pros and cons



- Large volume, up to 1 000 000 m³
- Working gas up to 10 000 t
- High flowrate
- Low Cost (\$/kg)
- Conversion of existing salt cavern storage can be studied case by case



- Required geology not available everywhere
- Water & Brine disposal
- Cushion gas (recoverable)



Solution 2 – Porous Media



Porous media for hydrogen storage



DEPLETED FIELD & AQUIFERS

- Natural Gas
- Compressed Air, CO₂
- **HYDROGEN**

SOLUTION TO STORE VERY MASSIVE VOLUME OF HYDROGENE

- 650 existing sites worldwide (mainly gas)
- Could be in depleted Oil/Gas fields or in saline aquifers
- Operated between 60 bar and 200 bar

There are numerous studies on-going for the **Conversion of existing underground storage** to mix H₂/CH₄ for asset owners (Belgium, Spain, Germany, USA...)

Geostock has been involved, as leader, in the European R&D **HYSTORIES** project (with 17 European countries and more than 20 partners).

Porous Media: Past experiences of H₂ storage

➔ Blends of Hydrogen and other gases have been stored in aquifers and depleted fields

Town Gas (30% to 50% H₂, stored with other gases) experience until mid 20th century:

➔ Recently, pilots have been done for storage of H₂/CH₄ mix

- SunStorage project led by RAG. H₂ (10%) – natural gas blend injection in a small isolated depleted gas field in Lehen, Austria (6 million Nm³ total gas)
- HyChico project. H₂-natural gas blend injection in a storage reservoir in Argentina

➔ No commercial storage for pure H₂, but on-going studies

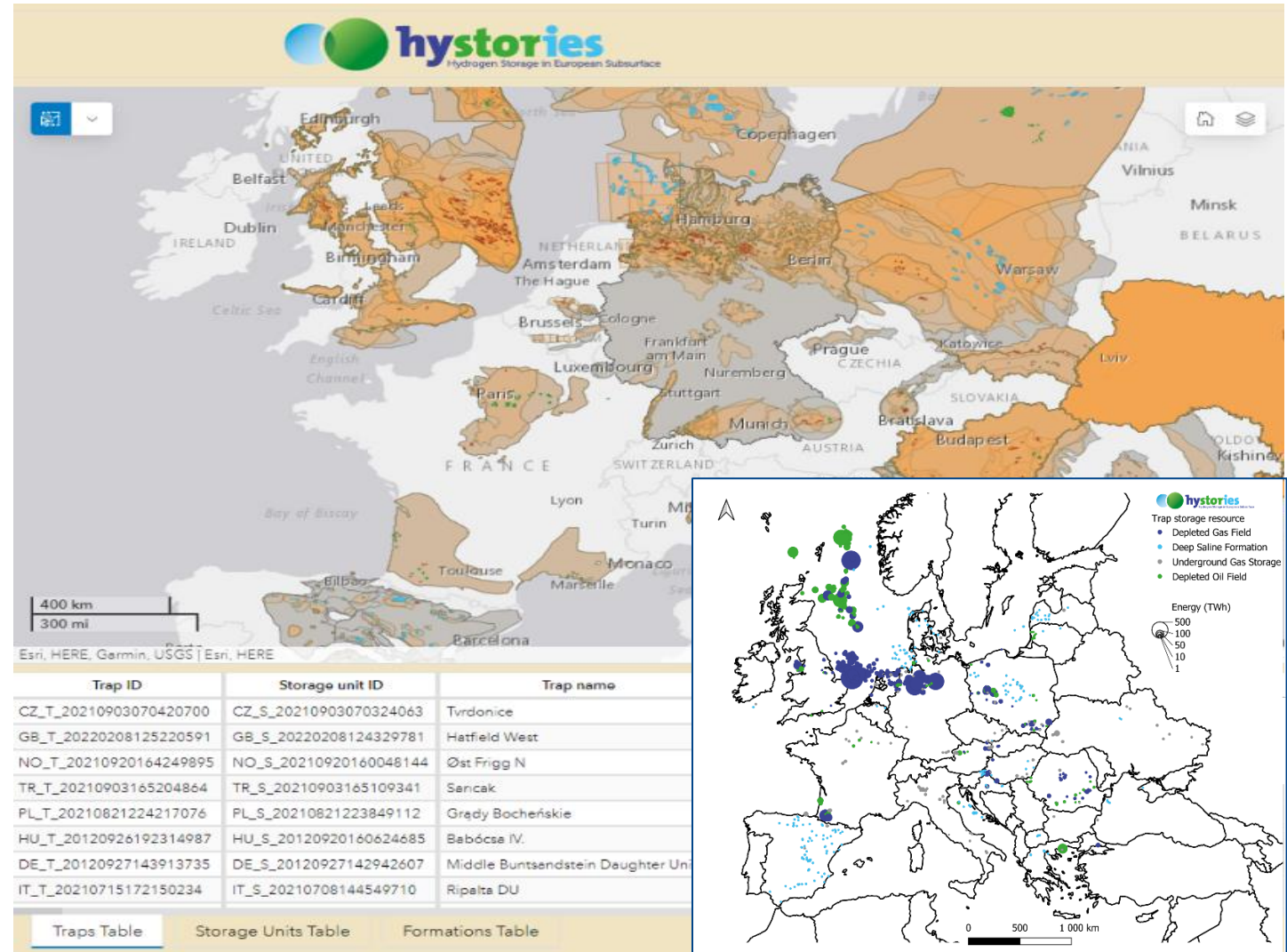


STORAGE CAPACITY - European Porous trap Geographical Information System and public database

Identification of more than 900 potential sites

Hystories main development :

- Storage capacity needed (by 2050) :
 - 15-20% of demand
 - 300 Twh
- Estimated storage capacity onshore : 6 800 Twh
- Estimated storage capacity offshore : 19 000 Twh

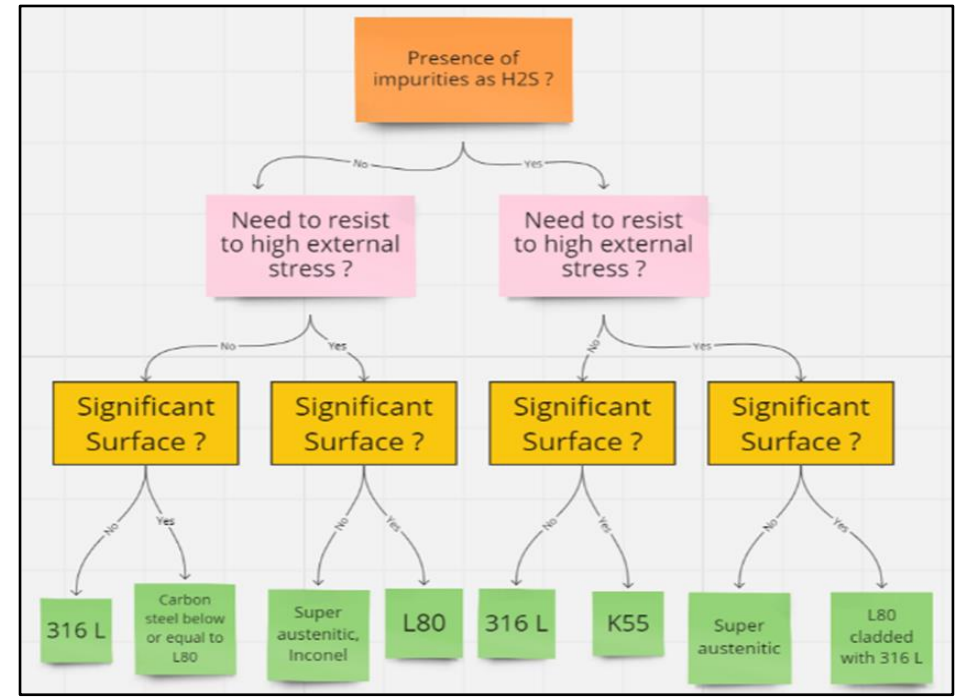
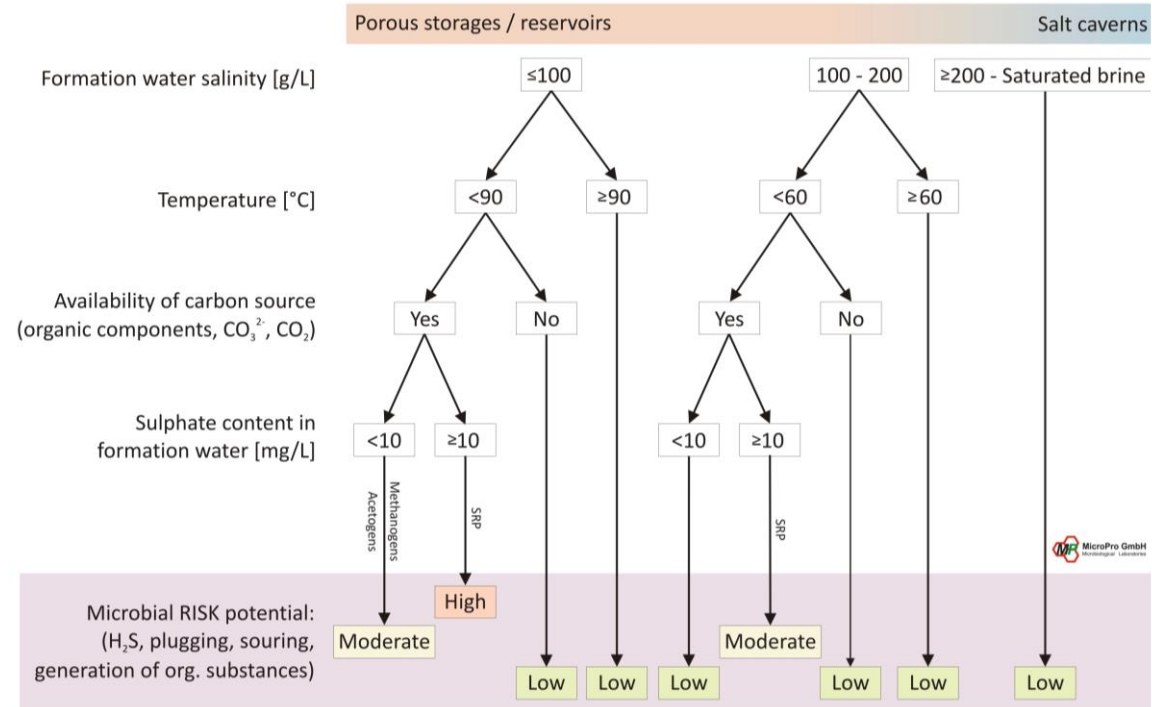


Main Technical Issues to be addressed case by case



Microbiological activity → H₂S, bacteria, precipitations....

Steel specifications → there are existing guidelines



Simplified chart for a risk assessment for UGS based on temperature, salinity, carbon and sulphate availability.

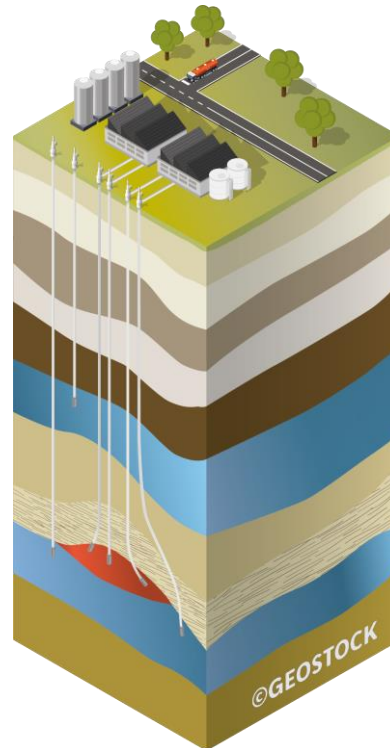
Proposed material selection flowchart for wells in hydrogen environment (gas). This list of materials is not exhaustive and other alternatives could be proposed.



Porous Media: main characteristics, pros and cons



- **Very large volume, average 500 millions Sm³**
- **Huge working gas capacity (> 40 000 t)**
- **Low Cost (\$/kg)**



- **Required geology not available everywhere**
- **Cushion gas to be injected**
- **Microbiological activity to be checked**



Solution 3 – Lined Mined Cavern for Gaseous Hydrogen



Lined Mined Caverns (LRC) for hydrogen storage



LINED ROCK CAVERN

- Natural Gas
- Liquid & Liquefied Hydrocarbons
- **HYDROGEN AND AMONIA**

UNDERGROUND STORAGE IN THE HEART OF AN INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER

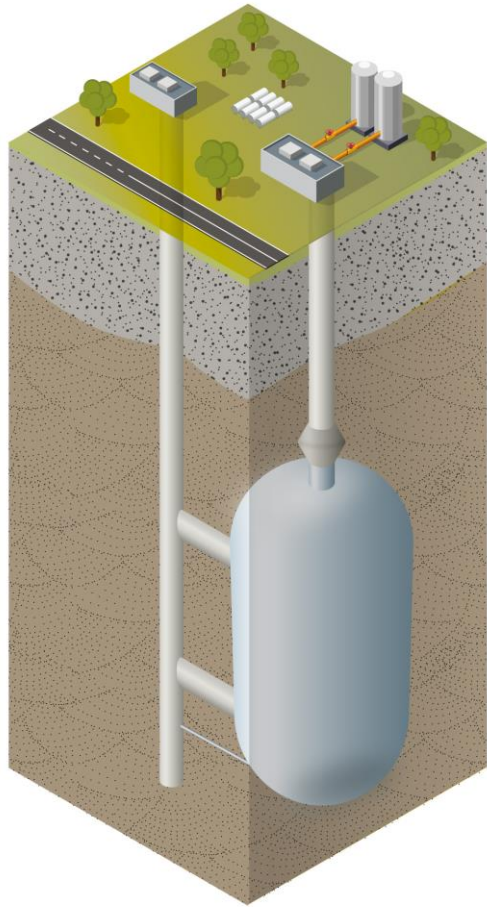
- 450 existing unlined-mined caverns worldwide
- Limited geological constraint due to the presence of a liner → easier to be located in the heart of industrial clusters

Existing LRC facilities for Natural Gas (Skallen in Sweden - 1999) and H2 (Hybrit Pilot in Sweden - 2022)

Many LRC studies on going (France, UK, Spain, US, Australia...).

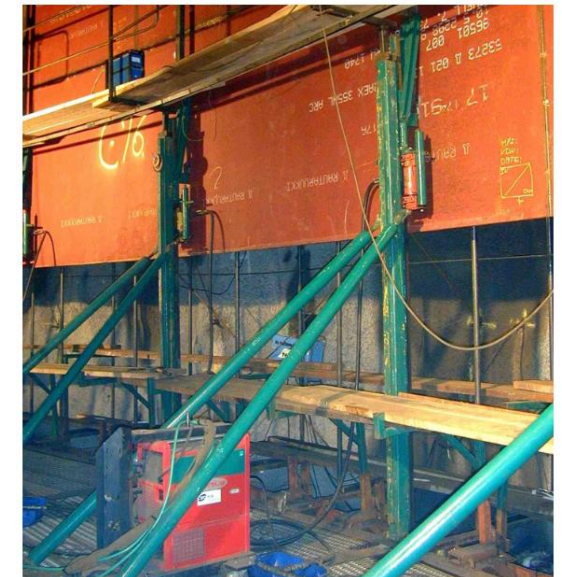


Lined Mined Cavern (LRC) for gaseous hydrogen



- Physical volume around 100 000 m³
- Operated between 20 bar and 200 bar
- Working gas capacity between 300t and 2000 t

High pressure storage
(up to 200 bar)
1 case for nat. gas



Lined Rock Cavern

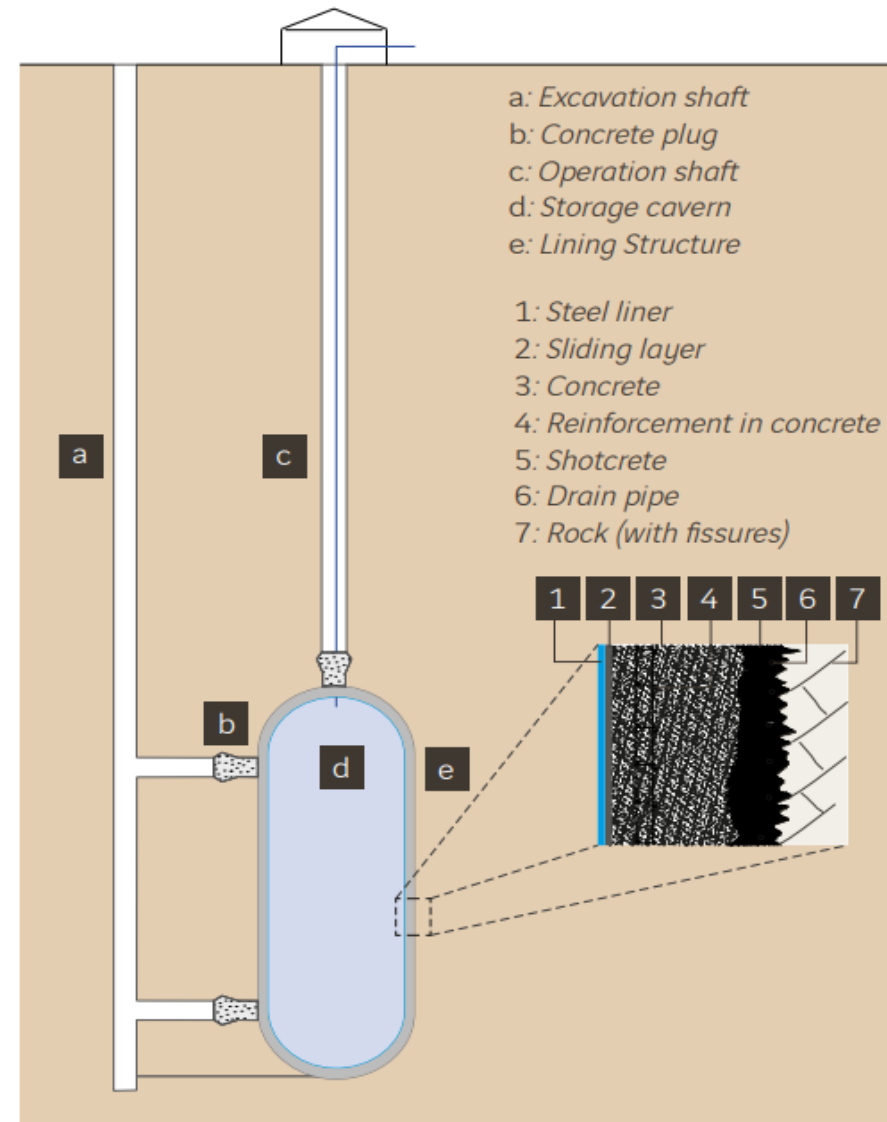
Source: Thermie B,OG./270/97/SE/FR

Lined Mined Cavern (LRC) for Gaseous Hydrogen

Since recently 2021-2023, several studies in Europe for:

- the **feasibility of lining existing rock caverns** storage,
- and the **creation of new LRC.**

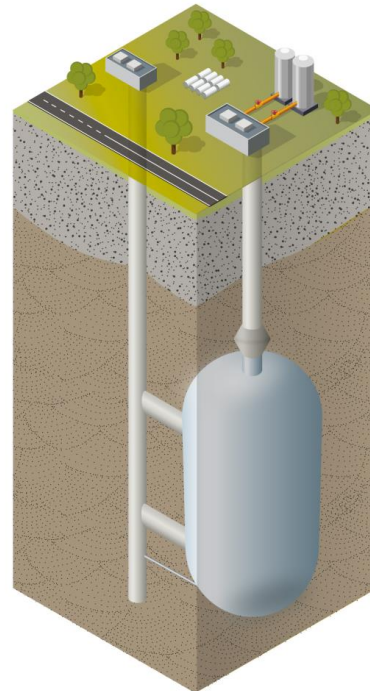
for H_2 , NH_3 and CO_2



Lined Mined Cavern (LRC) : main characteristics, pros and cons



- **Can be done almost everywhere**
- **High flowrate**
- **Low volume of cushion gas**



- **Not as mature as Salt Caverns & Depleted Fields / Aquifer**



Storage Costs



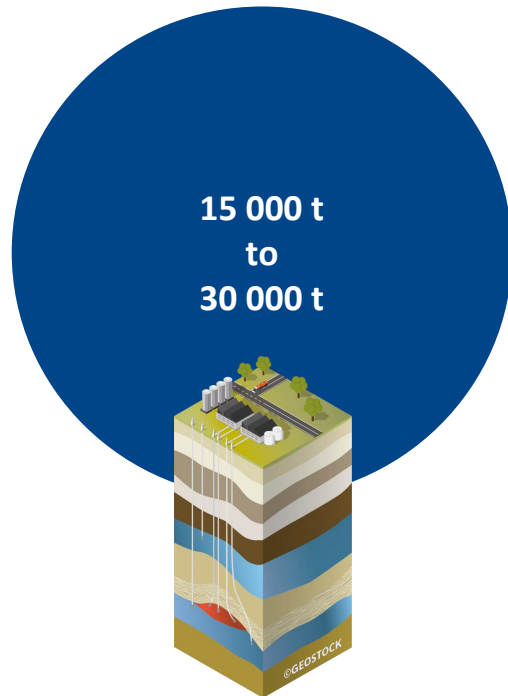
Hydrogen storage costs

CAPEX for underground storage are very site specific and depend on many parameters.

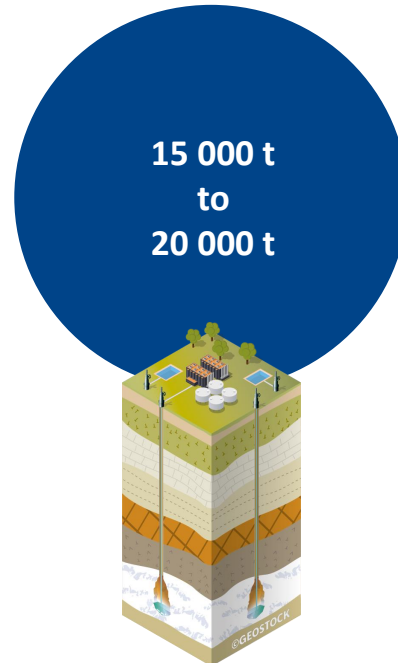
The figures below are only to make an overall comparison between the different techniques, and to show the huge interest of underground storage compared to above ground storage for the storage of gaseous hydrogen:

Assuming a CAPEX of 500 million €

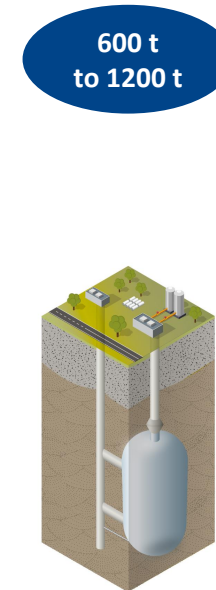
Porous Rock



Salt Cavern



Lined Mined Cavern (LRC)



Above ground storage





Thanks for your attention



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FOR STORING ALL ENERGIES

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