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CO₂ Storage & Low-Carbon Gas Opportunities in Georgia

Block Energy Plc

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CO₂ Storage & Mineralisation

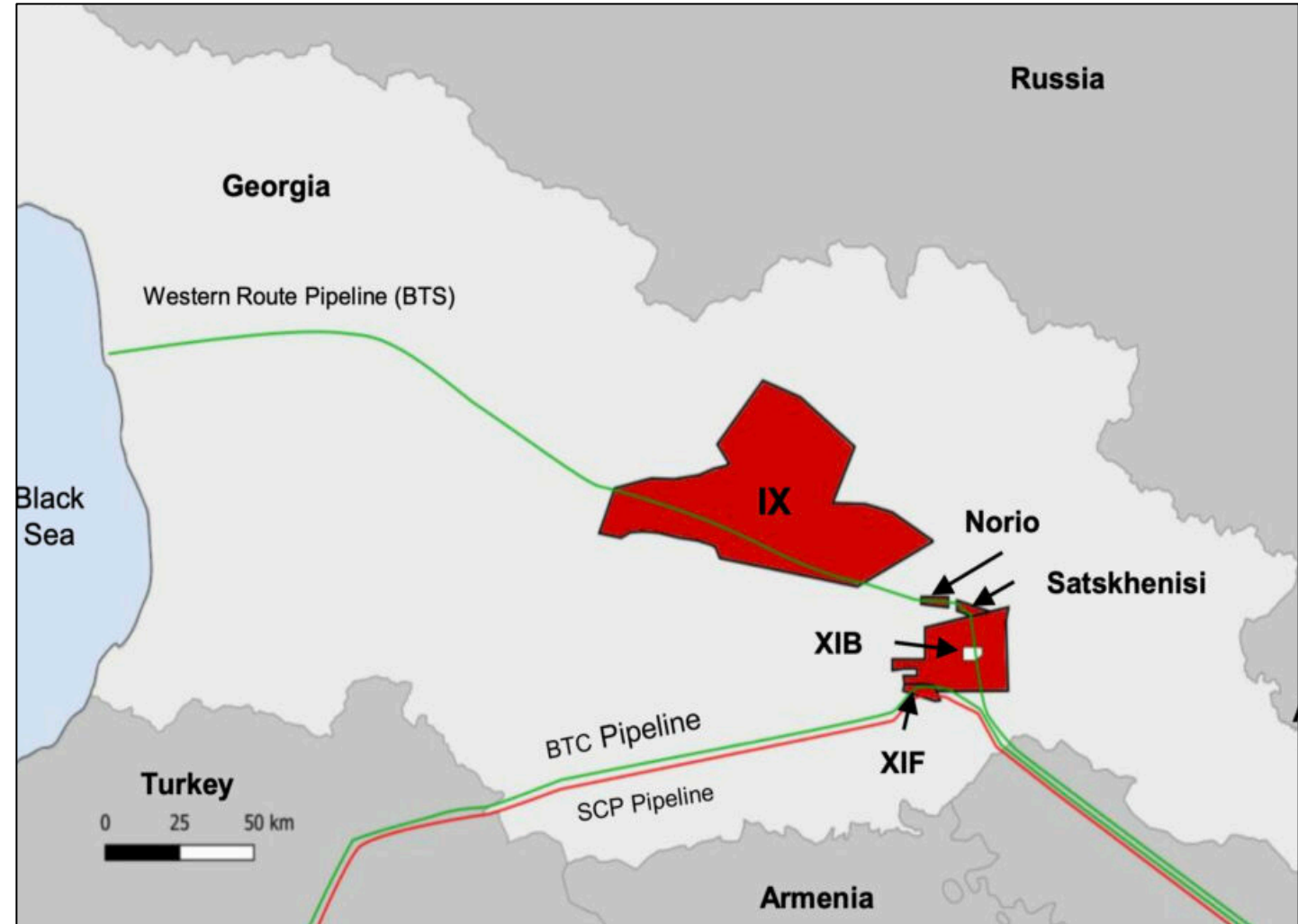
CO₂ Storage Capacity



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- **Reservoir scale e.g Patardzeuli: 256Mt CO₂ Storage (55 million cars)**
- **Basin scale e.g Block XIB/F: up to 8.7Gt CO₂ (Türkiye emissions – 20 years)**

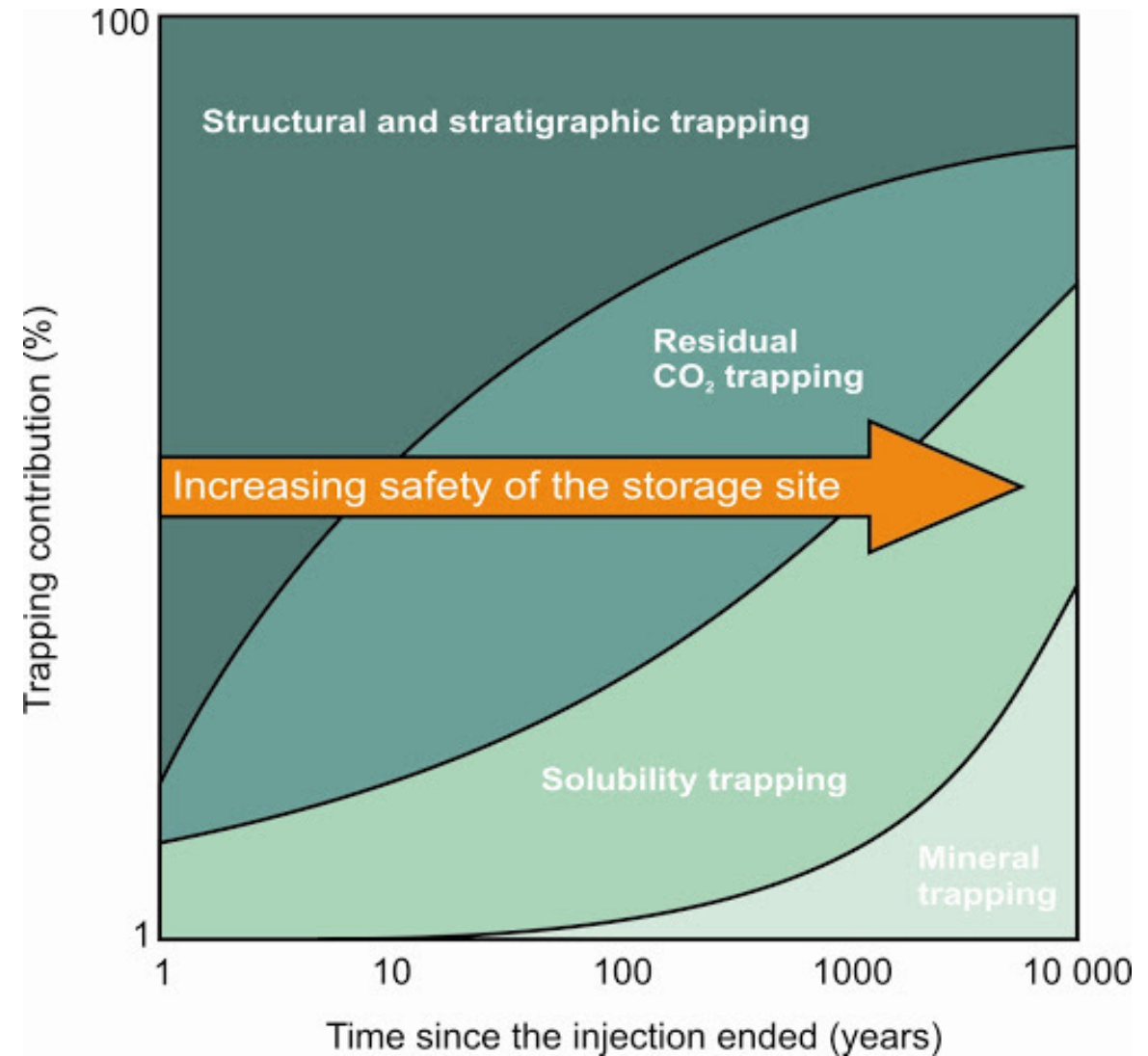


CO₂ Storage Overview

Capture the CO₂ – usually direct exhaust from power station/industrial process. Store the CO₂ four main ways:

Increased Storage security

1. Structural trapping
2. Residual trapping
3. Dissolution/Solubility Trapping
4. **Mineral Trapping (Mineralisation)**



Mineral Trapping



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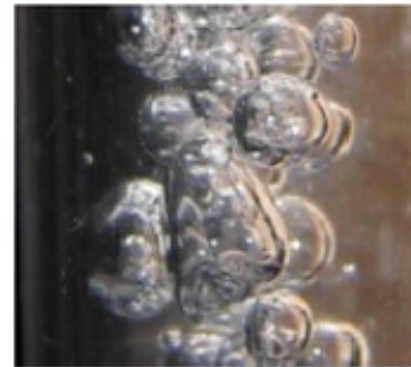
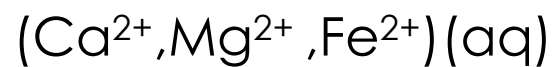


Immediate solubility storage, gradual mineral storage through natural chemical processes

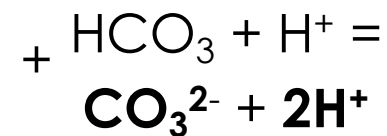


Photo: J. Alean

Basalt



CO₂ dissolved in water

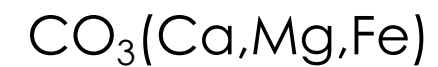


(pH 3.5)



Photo: H. Sigurdardottir

Carbonates



In Practice – CarbFix Injection Well



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Carbonates

- Mainly Calcite (CaCO_3)
- 95% mineralisation of injected CO_2 in one year.
- Successfully injected >100,000 tonnes of CO_2

Photo Ingvi Gunnarsson



Challenges

- Requires an **abundance** of the right minerals (easy to dissolve & right elements)
- Large water requirements (20 tonnes of water to dissolve 1 tonne of CO₂)
- Thermodynamics need to be right

Advantages

- Does not require a cap rock
- Cheaper – as CO₂ does not have to be highly compressed
- Very high capacity & rates in the right places
- Very low chance of leaks due to physically fixating the CO₂



Project III & CO₂ Storage Potential

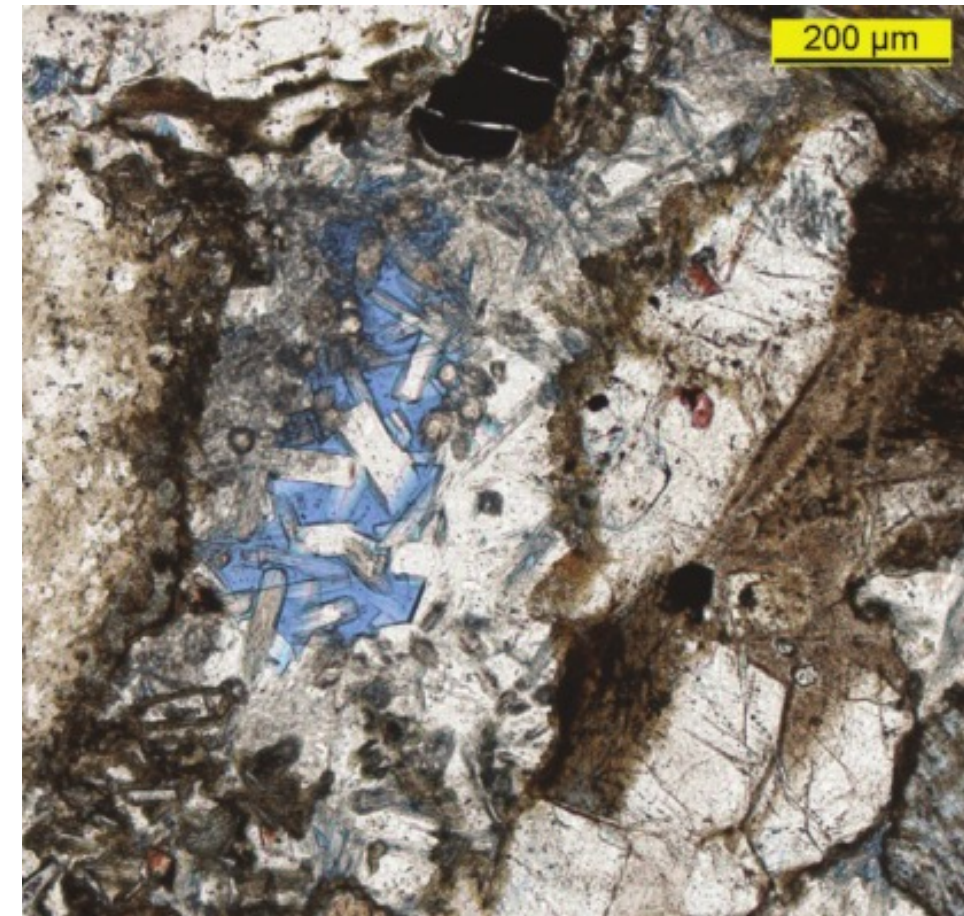
CO₂ Storage Potential



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- Middle Eocene volcanoclastic sequence in central Georgia – **prolific hydrocarbon basin**
- Previously un-examined for its CO₂ storage potential
- Study commissioned by Block Energy with leading CO₂ Storage consultancy OPC supported by Prof. Eric Oelkers



Zeolite cement occluding intragranular pore space

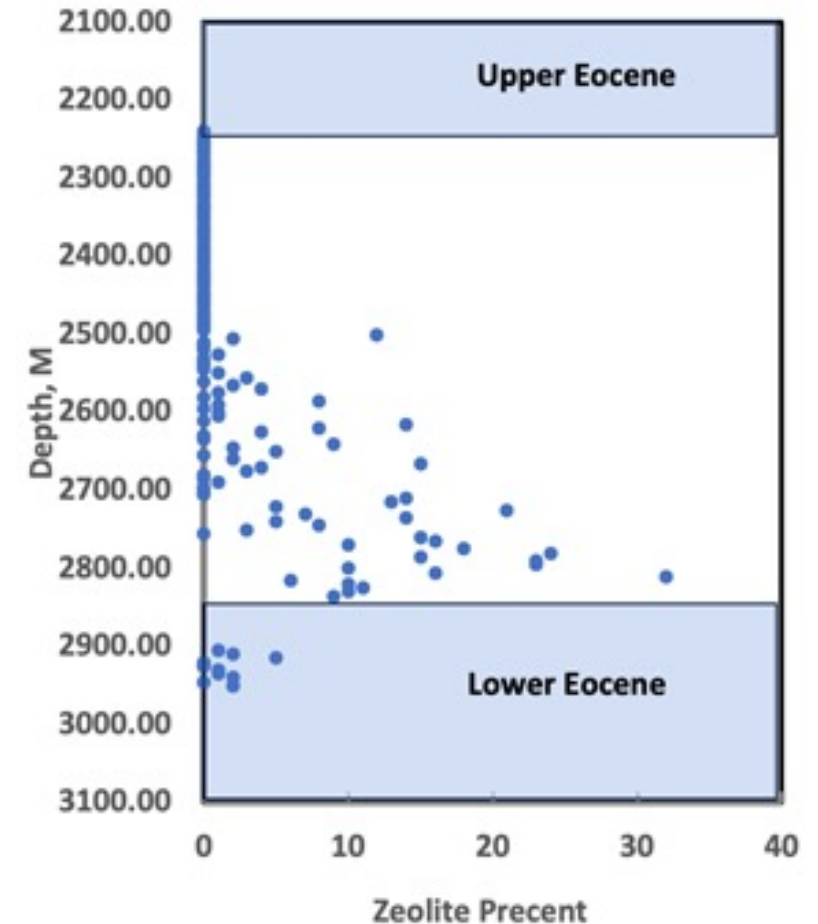
Middle Eocene Volcaniclastics



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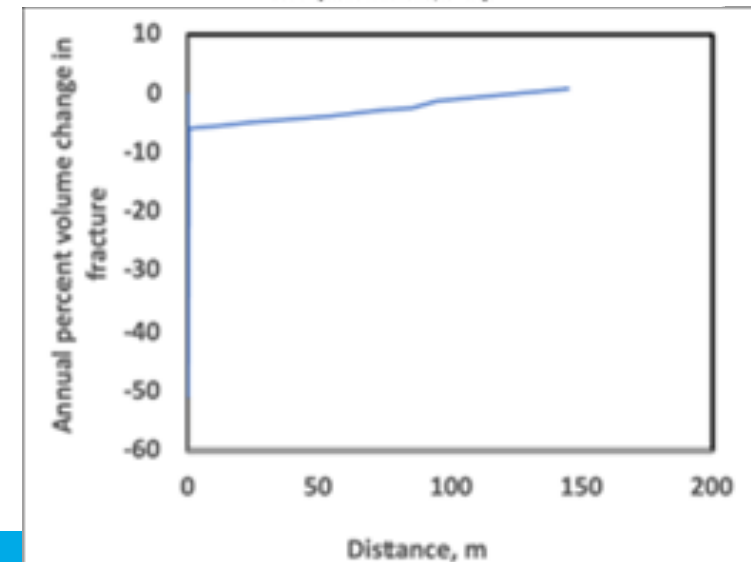
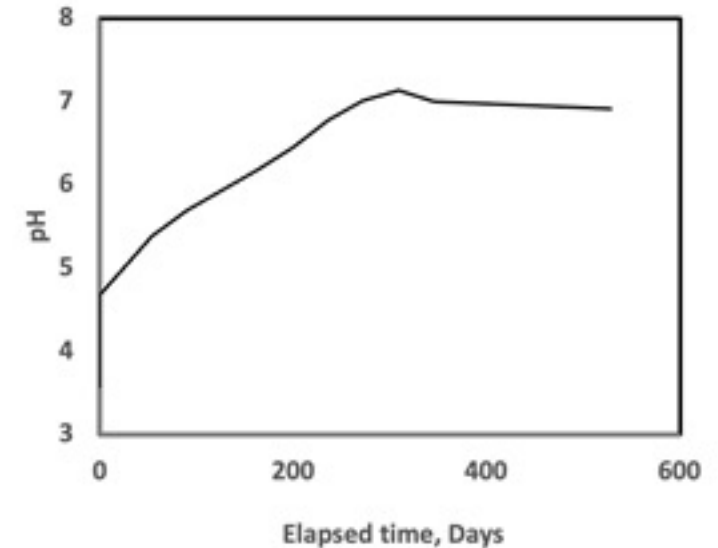
- 600m thick from 2400-3000m depth
- Abundance in Zeolites, a **highly reactive** mineral with large amounts of calcium
- An active aquifer with fresh-brackish water, possibly of the order of a billion barrels
- Ideal pressure/temperature conditions
- Connected fracture system



Results – Carbonation Rates



- Geochemical modelling: **250 days** for 95% carbonation (CO_2 fixated as a rock). Compared to 1,000 years in sedimentary systems
- Increase in fracture size – promote well injectivity productivity
- Reactions are pore space negative – meaning they create more space



Results – CO₂ Storage Capacity



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- **Reservoir scale:** 256Mt CO₂ Storage (55 million cars)
- **Basin scale:** up to 8.7Gt CO₂ (Türkiye emissions – 20 years)
 - Within the Tbilisi area
- **Limits:** water injection capacity. Project III supply 30 mbbl/d water with capacity to scale >100 mbbl/day
- **Injection rates:** Initial 0.1-0.3Mt/year.

Highly favourable unique area for permeant, abundant, CO₂ storage



- Opportunities for developing net-zero industry
 - Hydrogen
 - Fertilizer
 - Steel
 - Refined petroleum products
- Decarbonising electricity production
- Carbon credit market development & commercialisation

Thank you



- Max Richards, OPC
- Stephen James, Subsurface Manager – Block Energy
- Paul Haywood, CEO – Block Energy

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