

Introduction & agenda

- General considerations / pro cons planning & executing GT projects
- Learnings from 1-2 projects in Austria
 - logging
 - cost
 - drilling & completion
- Ideas & suggestions for applications in KSA

Pro / Con

- Utilizes renewable energy available 365 d/yr
- Heating & cooling possible
- Low running costs
- lowest water requirement per MWhr (times 50 for coal, oil, nuclear)
- 12% of emissions of coal
- Low footprint of plant

- Release of GHG
- Instabilities & earthquakes
- 2x expensive than HC wells
- Location specific
- Complex fluid management required (t/ prevent losses)









prerequisites

- Planning of geothermal water wells requires a hydrogeologicaltectonic model
- The accuracy of the model will have a direct impact on planning uncertainties
- 3D models have become state of the art
- Offset wells, seismic cubes, gravimetrical data and a fault model are often used as input
- Sequence stratigraphy has proven to be valuable to verify input
- Core material help to describe reservoir properties & Identify project/well type
- Incorporate geomechanics & fault pattern

Considerations Learnings Ideas

Planning GT

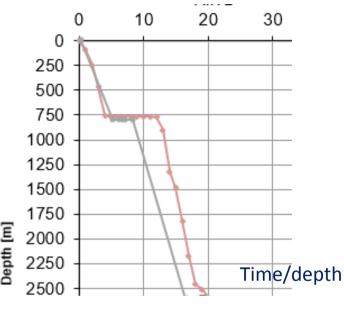
- Preplanning
 - Reduce uncertainty
- Licensing
 - Authorities
 - environment
- Well design
 - Fit for purpose/yet flexible (fiber CSG?)
 - Flow rates/dimensions (ESP)
 - Thermally shielding cement
 - Corrosion & scaling
 - Factory drilling
- Well execution
 - Reduce rig time
 - DWOP
- Logging & testing
 - Minimum
 - Consider life cycle of project
- In production setting
 - timing

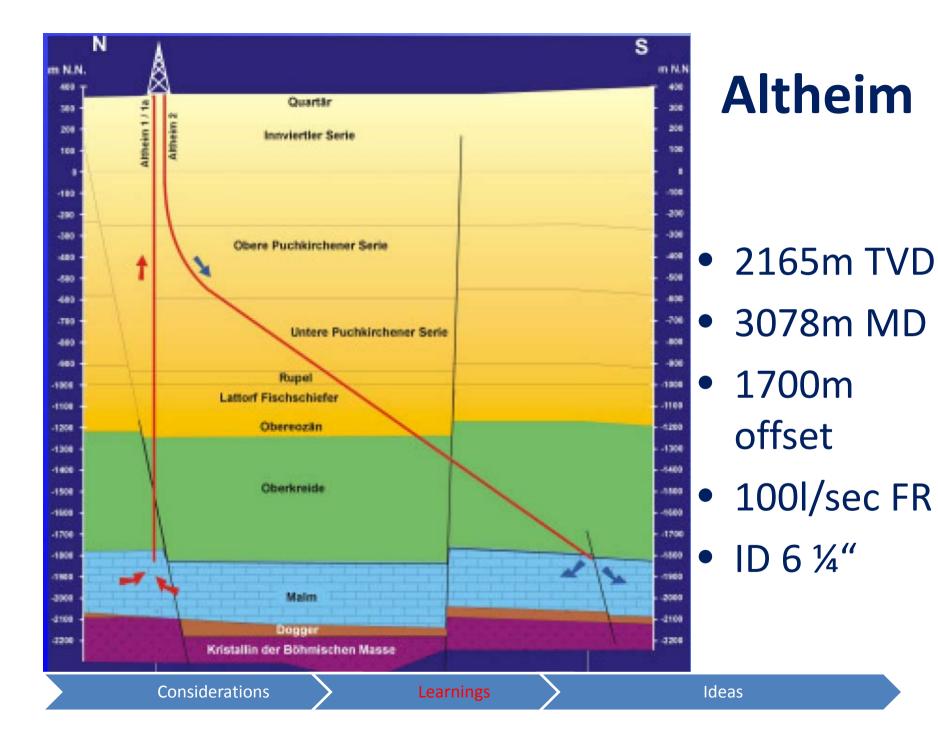


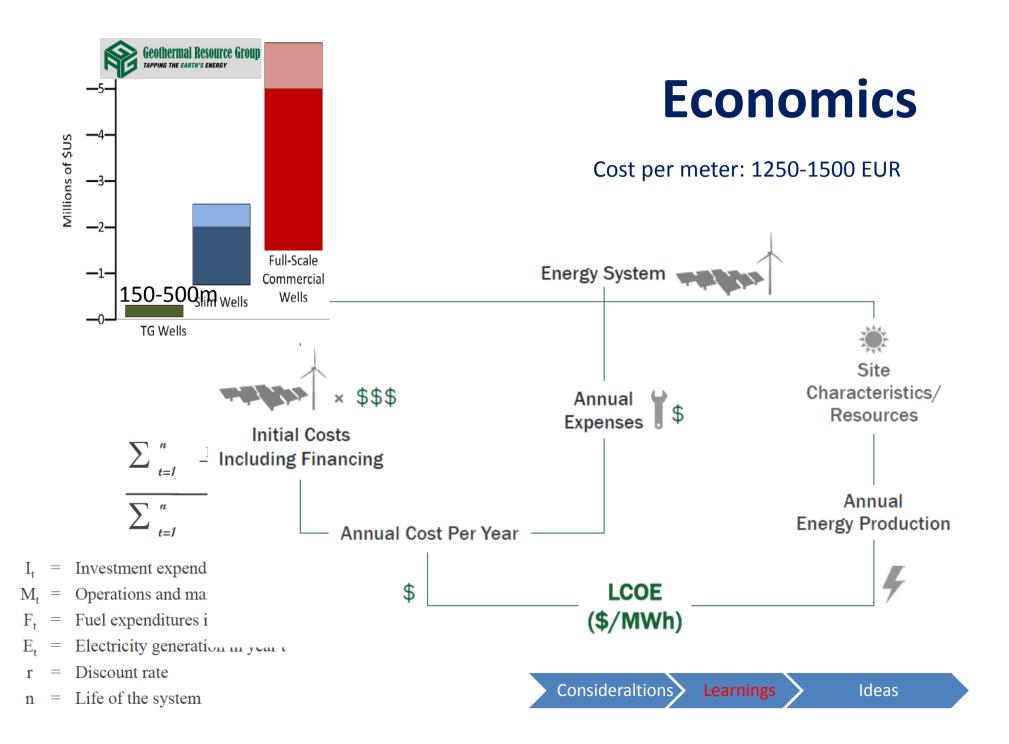
- Definition of interfaces
- Develop portfolio + KPIs
- predefined objectives
- Process controlled workflow
 - Key documents
 - Milestones
 - reviews
- Utilization of standard sizes & equipment
- Timing (oil price)
- Rig acceptance
- Batch drilling
- Pilot hole / appraisals

well execution

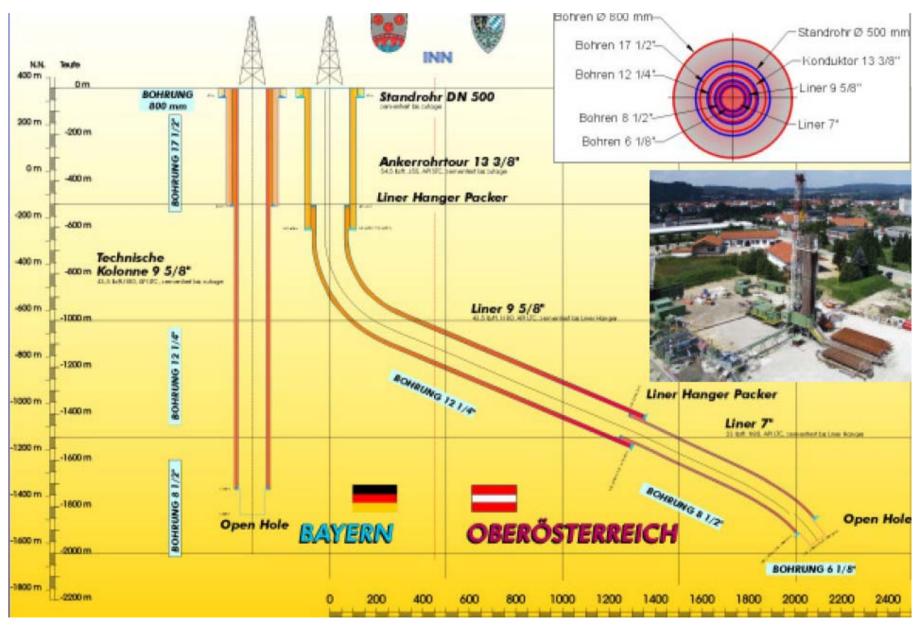
- Contractual setting
 - Equipment tests
- Rig acceptance
- Lump sum work
- Value of information RT?
- Surface/ DH logging
 - Measurement of thermal conductivity on cuttings
- On site/off site decision
- Products & services used
 - Mud program
 - logging

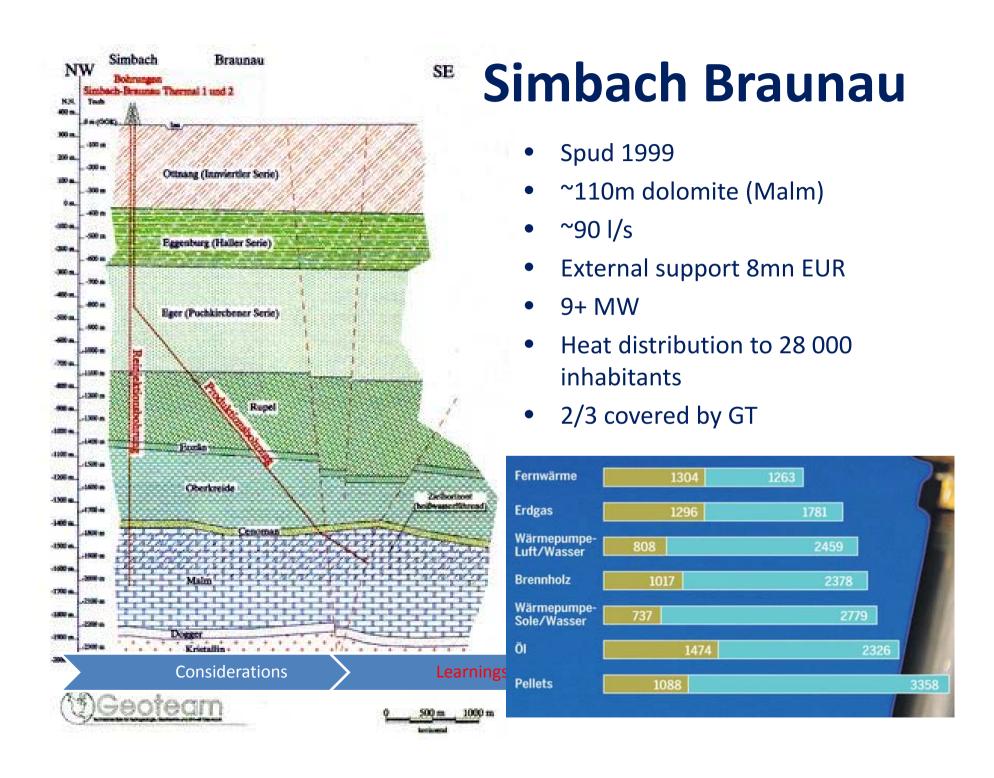




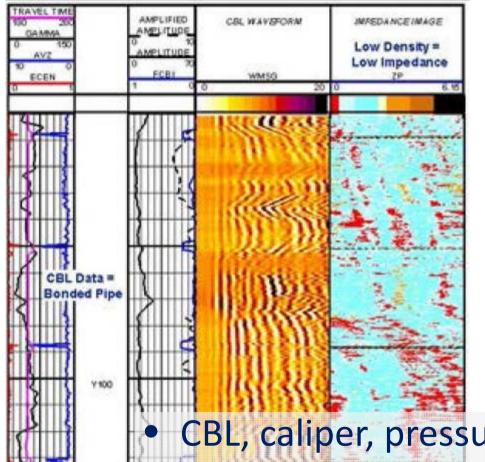


Simbach Braunau





Logging & testing 1



CBL, caliper, pressure tests +/-

Image logs

temperature

Gamma Ray **GAPI** 150 M Mud Temperature DEGC 500)0

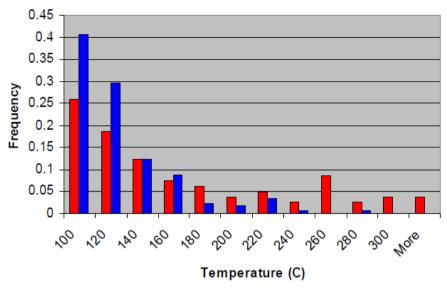
Considerations

CBL Data =

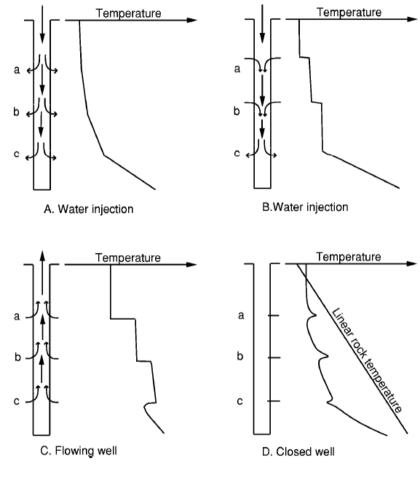
Less Bonded Pipe

Ideas

Logging & testing 2



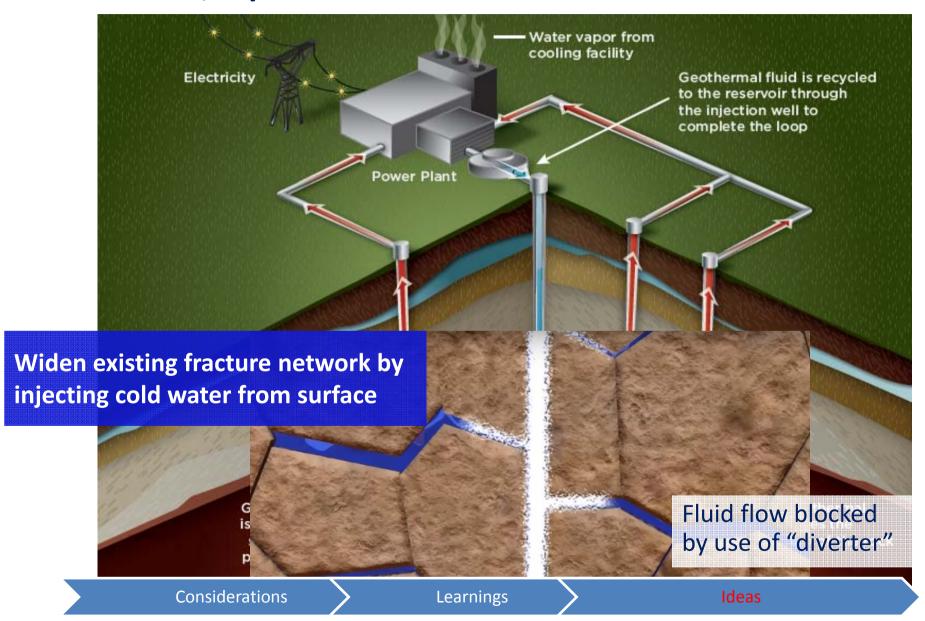
- About 70% of known geothermal reservoirs are below the 150C temperature limit for conventional logging tools; Most are below the 260C limit for hostile environment tools. (red = magmatic, blue = non-magmatic reservoirs).
- Tendency to "over-test", seek OH logging reduction



Logging temperatures after Steingrímsson

Considerations Learnings Ideas

Enhanced (or Engineered) Geothermal Systems (EGS) or "hot, dry rock" reservoirs.

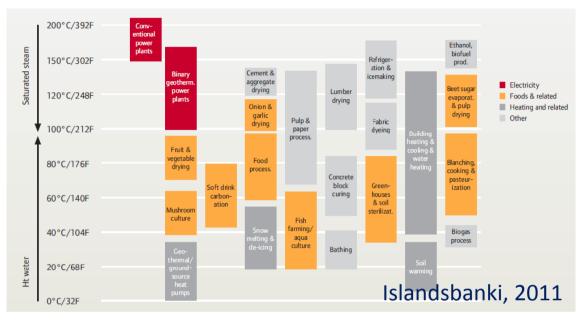


Conclusions 1

- GT drilling projects can learn from O&G
- Planning is about waging & controlling risk
- Drilling project is the biggest cost factor
 all attempts to constrain this!
- Networking & increase of interaction within the "GT community" will reduce cost (portfolio, knowledge share..)

Considerations Learnings Ideas

Conclusions 2



- Close look on temperature window
- radon concentrations open fractures
- Cross-finance during start up
- Technologies for hot & arid areas available

