



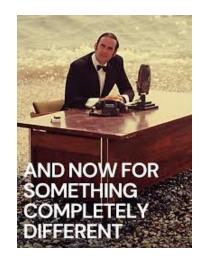
State Energy Company of the Netherlands

Useful models in CCS

Joop de Kok (EBN)



Exploring...

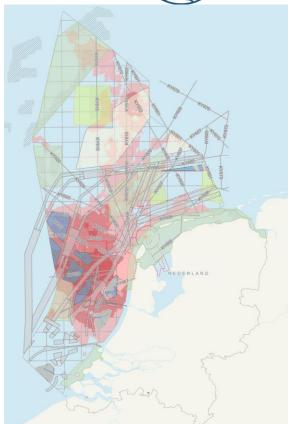


... for CO₂ storage resources

- Depleted gas reservoirs
- (Oil reservoirs (EOR))
- Aquifers

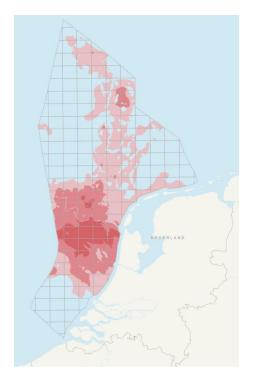
In a very busy North Sea





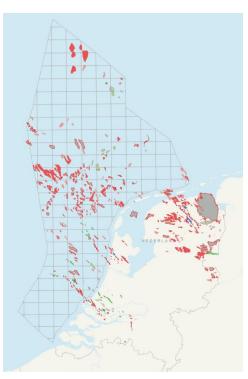
Aquifers vs depleted gas reservoirs





Aquifers		Depleted gas reservoirs
Large uncertainty – but larger potential (?)	Storage resources	Small uncertainty – but less upside
Less legacy wells – but abandonment more uncertain (?)	Legacy wells	More legacy wells – but better documented(?)
Less complex	CO ₂ behavior	More complex at low pressures
More uncertain	Trapping mechanisms	Mainly structural trapping

What role do models play in CCS?

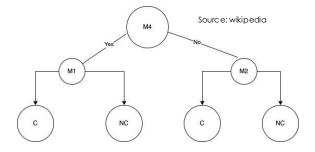




Model cliches



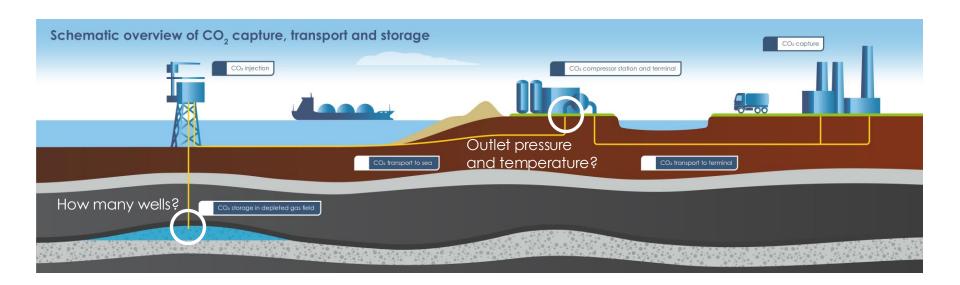
- "All models are wrong, some are useful" George Box
- Models are tools to make better decisions
- Which decisions?



Decisions in CCS



Storage at the end of value chain



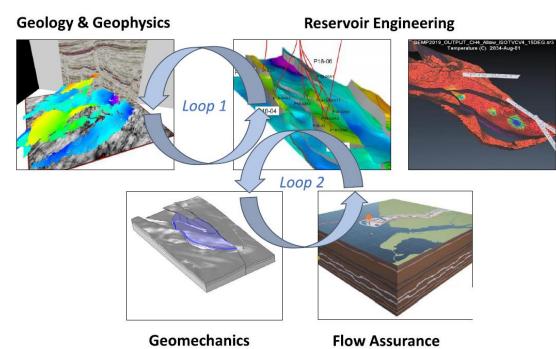


Models



Which models for which decisions?

Many decisions, many (coupled) models



More models

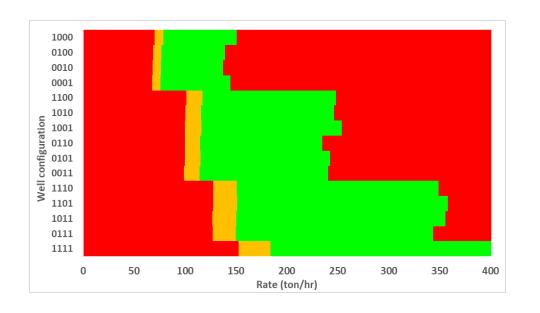


Which well completion?

Pressure and temperature limits

→ operating envelope

Requires coupled models



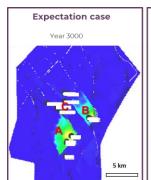
Even more models

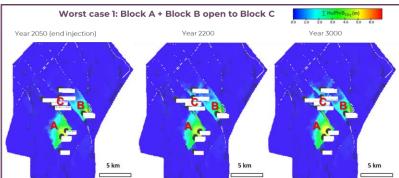
November 20th, 2025

10th Dutch Exploration Day

How large should my storage complex be?

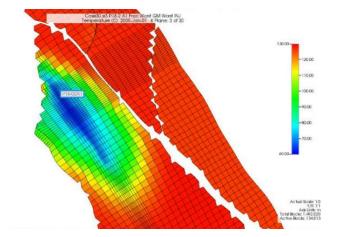
Design model for potential leaks





Where do I place my new wells?

Take geomechanics into consideration



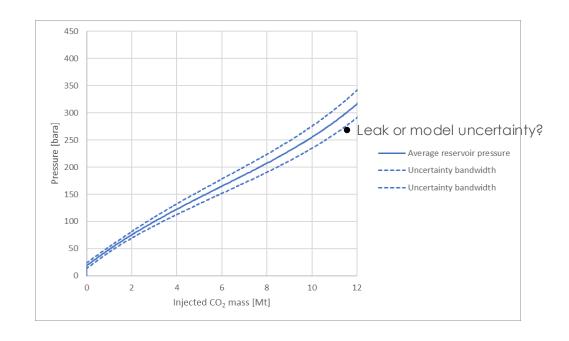


Monitoring



Risk-based and site specific

- Containment
- Capacity (storage resources)
- Injectivity



Summary



Main differences with conventional gas production models:

- More focused on risks
- More processes to consider coupled simulations
- Larger timescales

Take this into account when designing your models