

Hydrogen Storage in Salt and Hard Rock Caverns

PREPARED BY:

LANE POWER & ENERGY SOLUTIONS, INC

Caverns are Our Core EPC Business

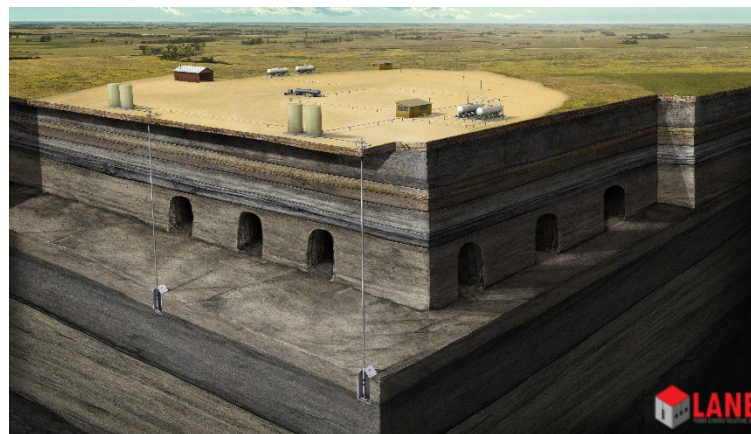
Team Experience

- ☑ Hard Rock Caverns
 - EPC of 13.5 MBbl in nine caverns
 - Delivered the only hard rock caverns constructed in US in the last 35 years
 - Reactivated two abandoned caverns for NGL service
 - Converted 73 MBbl mine to crude oil storage (USDOE)
- ☑ Salt Caverns
 - 100+ salt cavern projects
 - 25+ leach plants
 - *One Hydrogen cavern (2015)*



Storage Caverns Overview

- ☑ Fluids stored
 - Gas & liquid hydrocarbons
 - Compressed air
 - Hydrogen
 - Ammonia
- ☑ Solution mined salt caverns
 - 60+ year operational history
 - 2000+ caverns worldwide
 - Six in H2 service
- ☑ Hard rock caverns
 - 60+ year operational history
 - 200+ caverns worldwide
 - Demonstrated performance to 800 psi (at 1800' depth)
 - None presently in H2 service



Salt Caverns: Basic Design Requirements

Salt is physically and chemically inert and is effectively impermeable.

- ☑ Ample raw water source, e.g:
 - Wells
 - Surface waters
 - Plant effluent
- ☑ Competent salt
 - Adequate depth, thickness & lateral setback
 - Minimal anomalies (e.g. shear zones, insoluble interbeds)
- ☑ Brine disposal means
 - Subsurface wells
 - Offshore waters
 - Plant feedstock



North American Salt Deposits

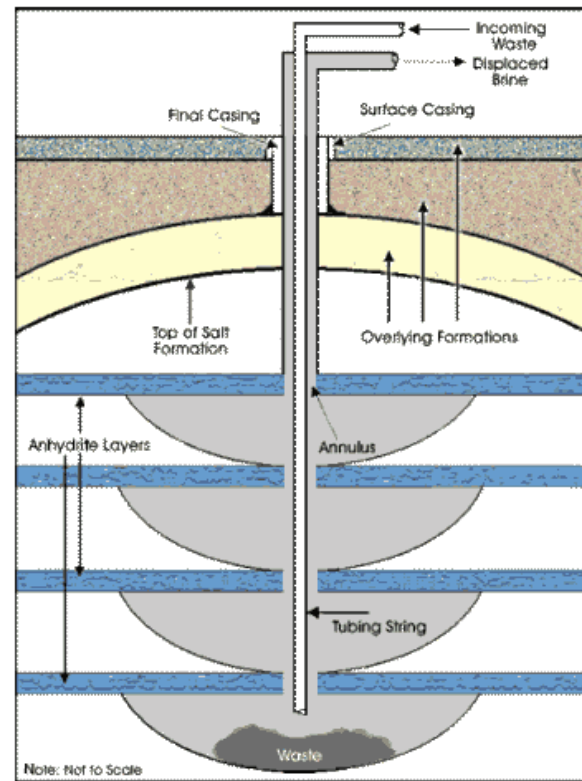


Domal & Bedded Salt Caverns

**Domal - US Gulf Coast
(1-10 MMBbl & Larger)**



**Bedded - Midcontinent, NE US, Canada
(100 – 1,000 KBbl)**



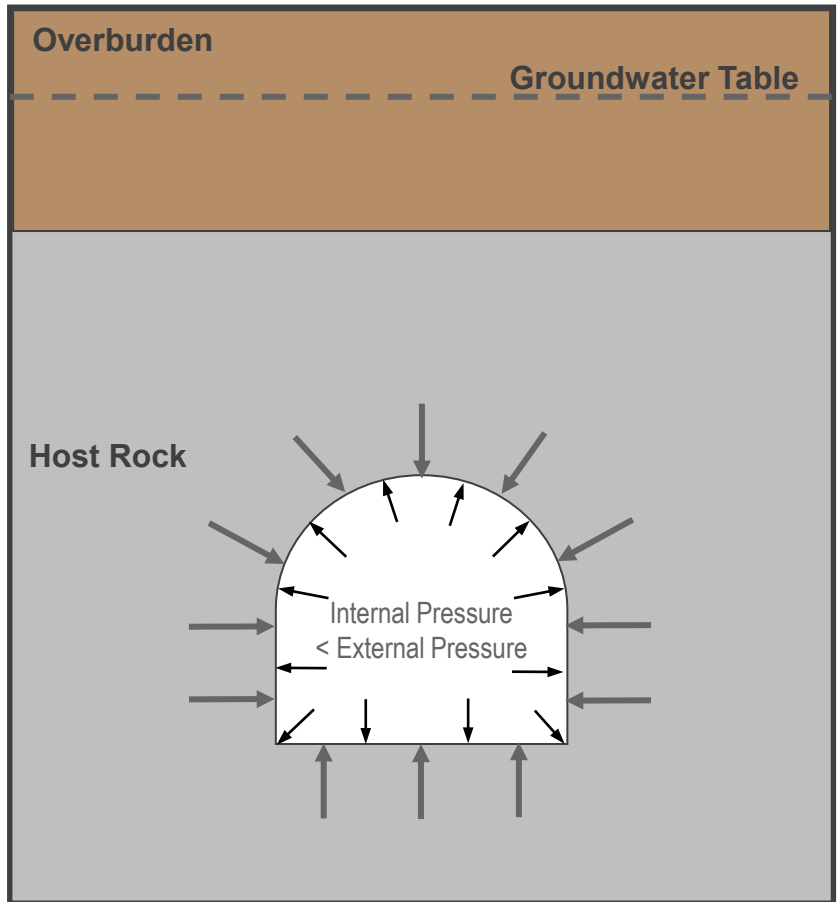
Hard Rock Caverns: Basic Design Requirements

- ☑ Competent rock
 - Adequate structural strength
 - Minimal faulting and fracturing
 - Low permeability (e.g. shale, granite, gneiss, limestone, dolomite, sandstone, chalk)
- ☑ Favorable and stable groundwater conditions
 - Adequate hydrostatic head
 - Ample groundwater recharge (natural or artificial)
- ☑ Physically and chemically inert to stored fluid



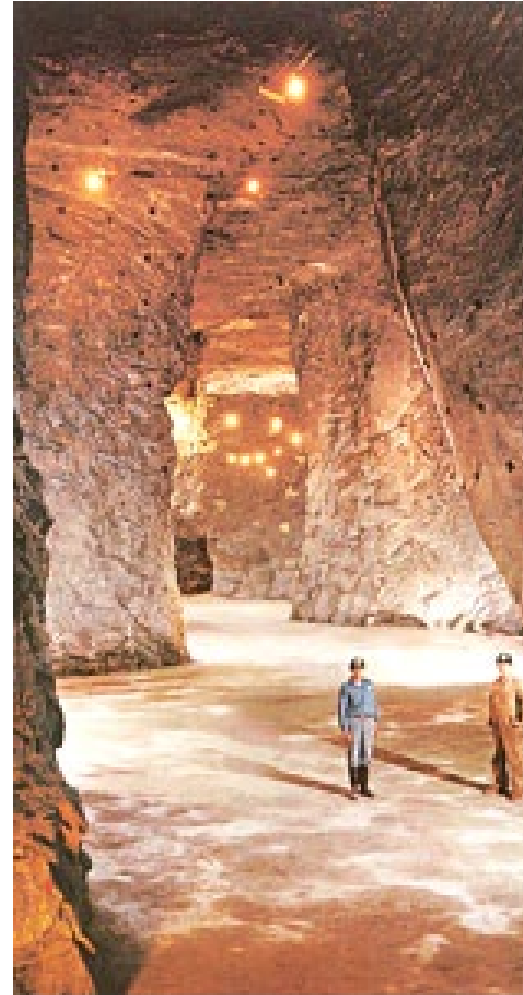
Hydrostatic Design Principle

- ☑ External groundwater pressure is greater than internal storage pressure
- ☑ Leakage mechanism is inwards into the cavern, rather than outwards from the cavern
- ☑ Applicable to both 'dry' and 'wet' caverns

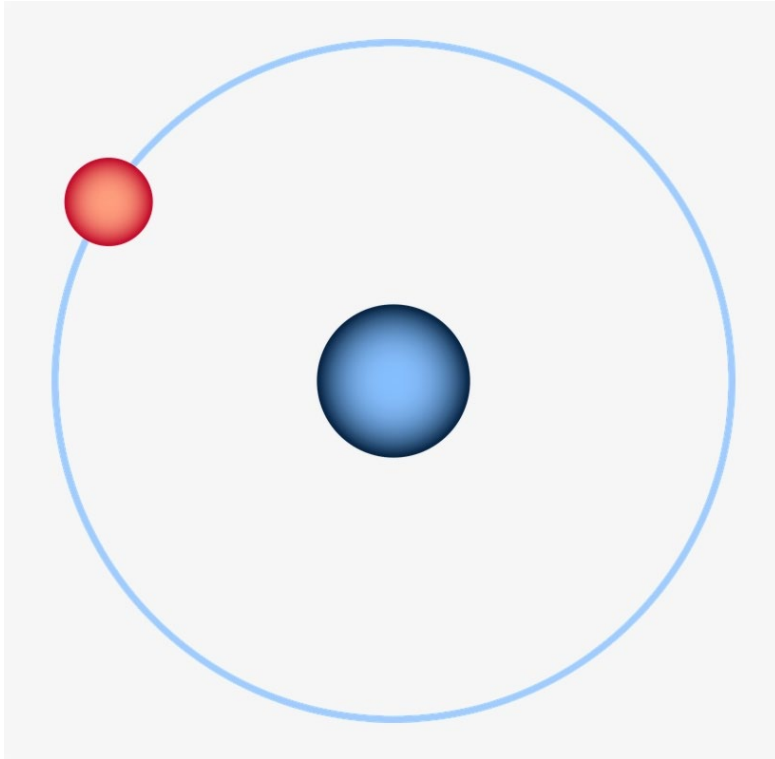


Global Hard Rock Cavern Inventory

- ☑ US:
 - 83 constructed
 - 60 in service (LPG)
- ☑ Northern Europe:
 - 75 commercial (crude & LPG)
- ☑ Asia:
 - 24 strategic (crude & LPG)
 - 13 commercial (crude, light oil & LPG)



Existing H₂ Caverns/Conversion Potential



- ☑ Existing H₂ caverns
 - Teeside, UK. (3) - brine compensated salt caverns
 - Texas. (3) - domal salt caverns
- ☑ Convert existing salt caverns?
 - Well casings not suitable
 - Requires installing well liner or drilling a new well

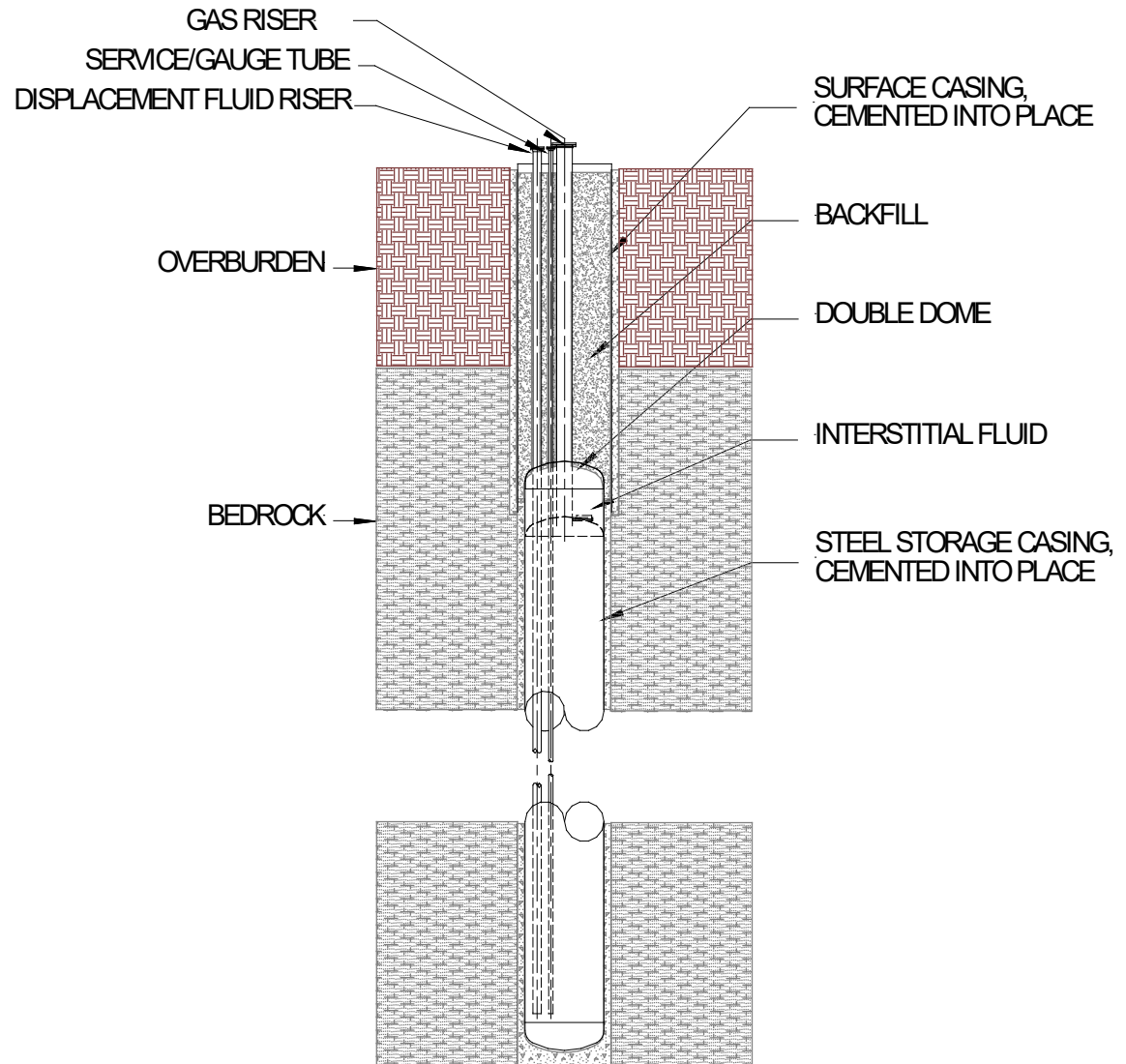
ROM Cavern CAPEX

- Accuracy is +/- 30%.
- Solution mining rates:
Appalachia - 250 gpm;
Gulf coast – 2,000 gpm.
- Storage wells:
Appalachia – 3/MMBbl;
Gulf Coast - 1.
- Estimates exclude
hydrogen surface
infrastructure, include
solution mining facility.
- Brine ponds are not
necessary for dry gas
storage.

	Depth (ft)	Max Pressure (psig)	Cavern Volume (Bbl)	Working Mass (mt)	Capex \$M
Hard Rock	2,000	800	1,000,000	626	\$133
	2,000	800	2,000,000	1,251	\$203
	750	300	1,000,000	223	\$109
	750	300	2,000,000	447	\$179
Gulf Coast Salt	4,000	3,400	1,000,000	1,997	\$79
	4,000	3,400	2,000,000	3,995	\$81
Appa- lachia Salt	5,000	3,400	1,000,000	1,846	\$82
	5,000	3,400	2,000,000	3,692	\$127

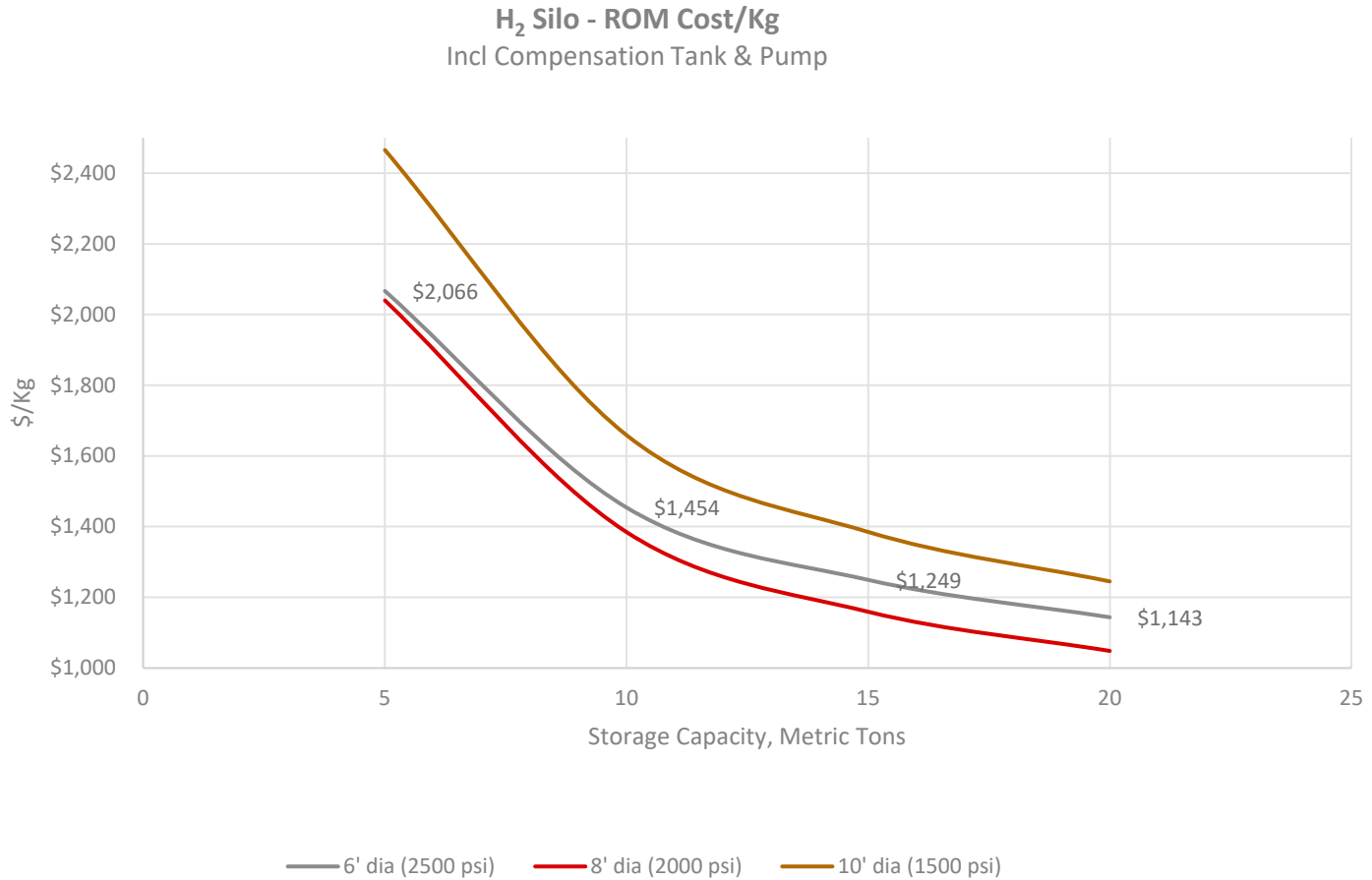
Hydrogen Storage Silo

- Dry or water-compensated storage
- Steel-lined, vertical shaft, 750 – 2000' deep
- Double dome head in bedrock
- Pressurized interstitial fluid
- Diameter, depth and number to suit volume requirements
- Water compensation offers 100% H₂ withdrawal (no base gas)



2 - 20 METRIC TON HYDROGEN STORAGE CAPACITY
DIAMETER AND DEPTH TO SUIT REQUIREMENTS

ROM Cost – Compensated H2 Silo System



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