



Reestablishment of Proper Injectivity of the CO₂-Injection Well Ketzin-201

M. Zettlitzer (1), F. Moeller (2), H. Wuerdemann (2), P. Lokay (3), and CO₂SINK Group (2)

(1) RWE Dea AG, Wietze Laboratory, Industriestraße 2, D-29323 Wietze, (2) Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum – GFZ, Telegrafenberg, D-14473 Potsdam, (3) RWE Power AG, Stüttgenweg 2, D-50935 Köln

The onshore CO₂ storage site Ketzin consists of one CO₂ injection well Ktzi 201 and of two observation wells, Ktzi-200 and Ktzi-202. A production test at the Ktzi-201-injector in September 2007 revealed a productivity index of 0.06 m³/d*kPa.

After installation of the CO₂ injection string, an injection test with water in the beginning of October 2007 yielded a significantly lower injectivity of 0.002 m³/d*kPa. Several possible reasons for the severe decline in injectivity were discussed, ranging from

- possible precipitation of iron oxide/hydroxide by contact of the formation brine with oxygen from air
- clay swelling by fresh water used to activate the packer
- gelling of remaining biopolymer from drilling mud with iron
- fines migration.

The industry partners in the consortium proposed several different measures to re-establish the required injectivity of injection well: acidizing the reservoir interval, injection at high wellhead pressure, controlled mini-fracs, backproduction of the well to remove plugging material. For reasons to be discussed in detail in the presentation, it was finally decided to carry out a nitrogen lift and to thoroughly analyse the back-produced fluids. The water produced by this procedure was dark-black in the beginning. Chemical and XRD-analysis proved the black solids to consist mainly of iron sulphide which had been formed as a metabolite of the activity of sulphate reducing bacteria (SRB). The lift of Ktzi-201 resulted in full restoration of the original productivity index of 0.06 m³/d*kPa and water could be injected at the same injectivity index.