

## MUTUAL BENEFITS OF COMBINING POTASH PRODUCTION AND ABANDONMENT OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE CAVERNS



Untergrundspeicher- und  
Geotechnologie-Systeme GmbH

GERMANY

[www.ugsnet.de](http://www.ugsnet.de)

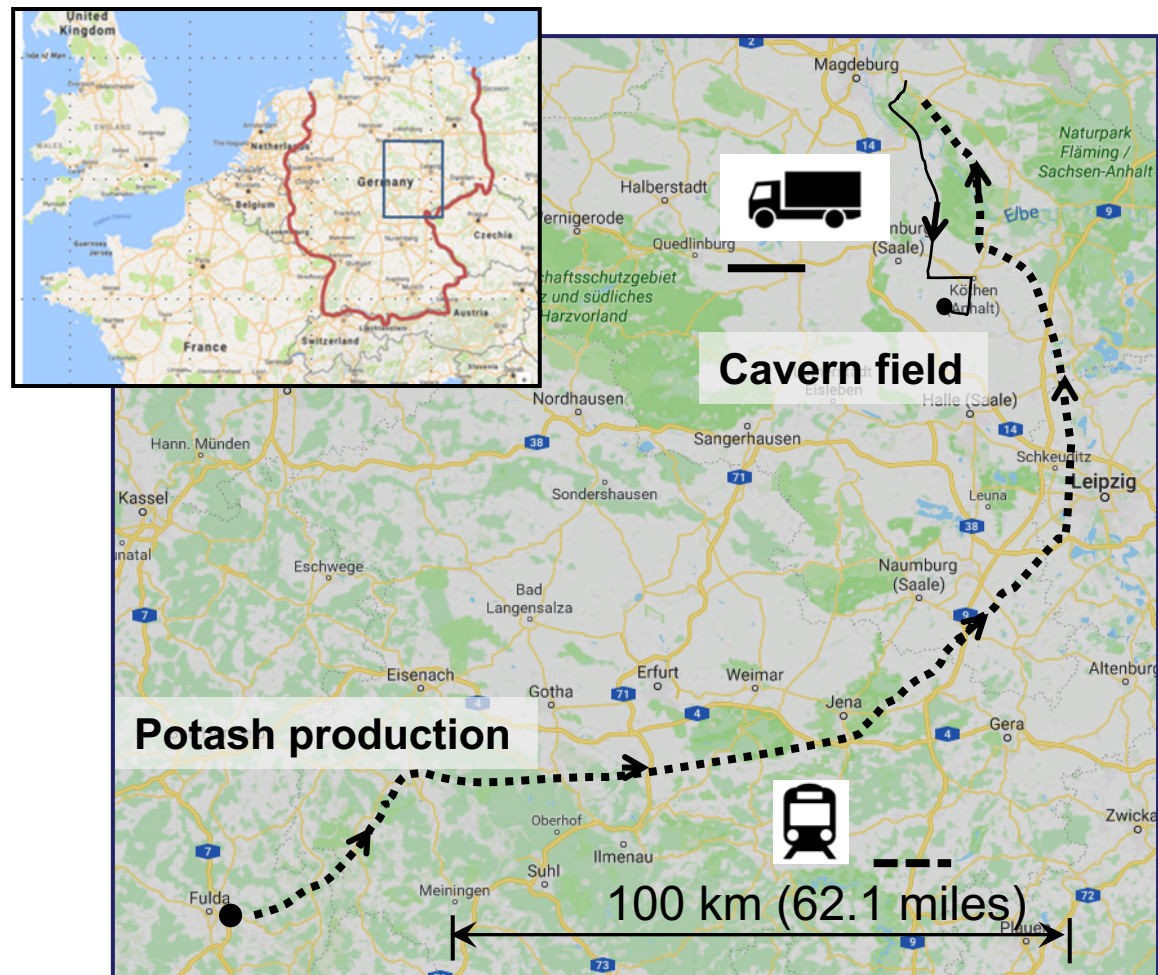


Authors: Martina Pischner  
Markus Stöwer  
Eyk Meier  
Torsten Slotosch

# Project

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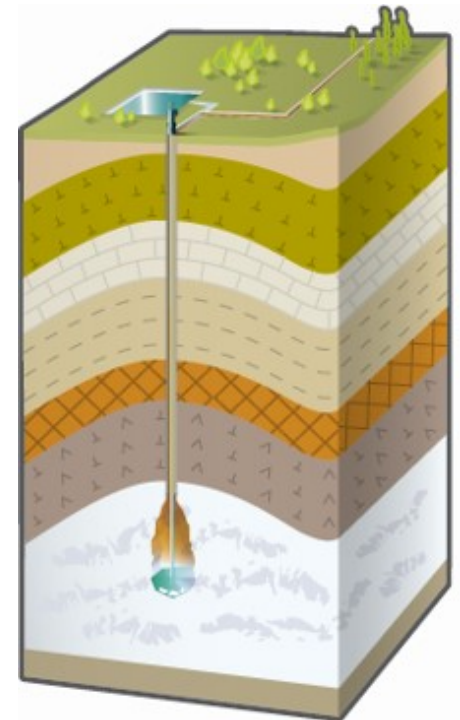
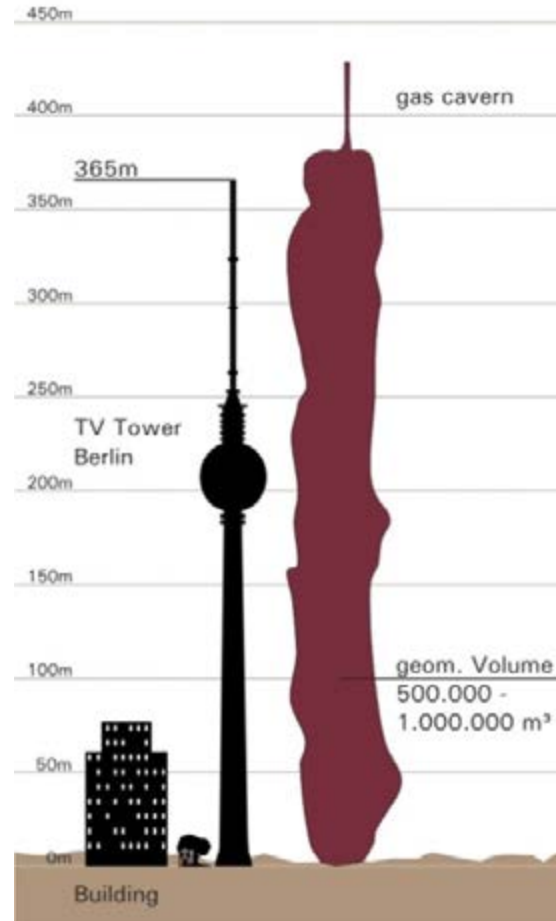
- Potash production in Hessen
- Transport by train and trucks to Saxony-Anhalt
- Unload into brine production facility in Bernburg
- Flooding of salt cavern, formerly used as gas storage



# Cavern

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- Caverns are artificially leached underground structures, tight and provide safe containment
- Rock salt formation
- facts:
  - Solution Mining: 1960
  - Gas (LPG) Caverns: 1969
  - 244 caverns in Germany, Storage of more than half of yearly consumption of gas of Germany



# Cavern Data (Project)

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- Casing shoe: 520 m (1706 ft.) depth
- Cavern pressure: up to 100 bar (1.450 psi)
- Volume: 250.000 m<sup>3</sup> (1.57 Mio bbl.)

Salt production: 0.5 Mio t = 2 Mio m<sup>3</sup> brine

Gas storage: 22 Mio m<sup>3</sup> of working gas



Contour of typical  
project cavern

# Partners and Aims

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## Partner

- Potash producer



- Cavern construction and brine production (Solution Mining in Bernburg)



- Cavern use for natural gas storage (Gas Storage Operator in Bernburg)

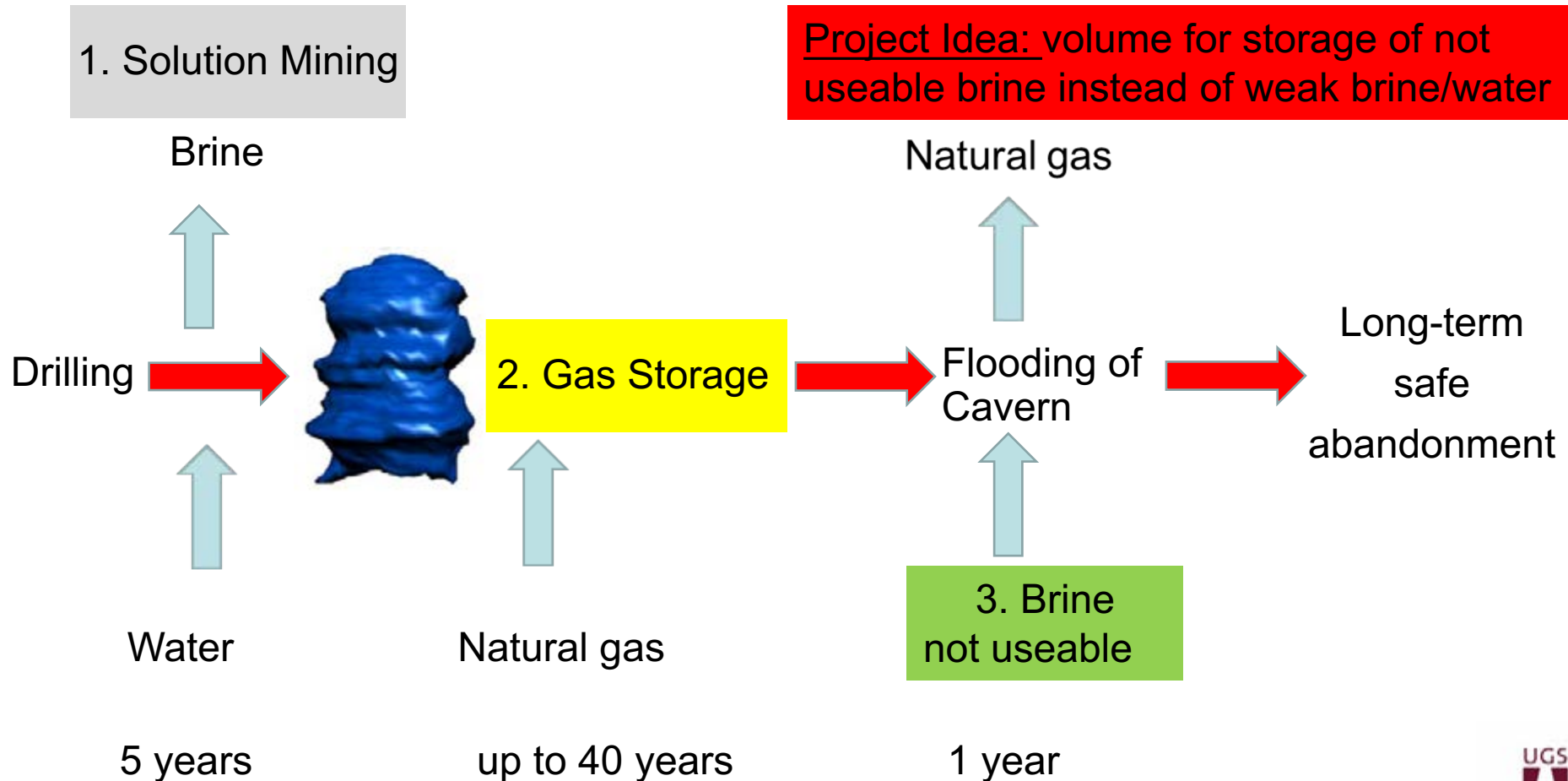


## Aims

- Source of  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , Reducing of discharge
- Operation of truck unloading and transport of brine to cavern
- Use of cavern discontinued due to geomechanical wear, Operation of flooding

# Lifetime of a Cavern

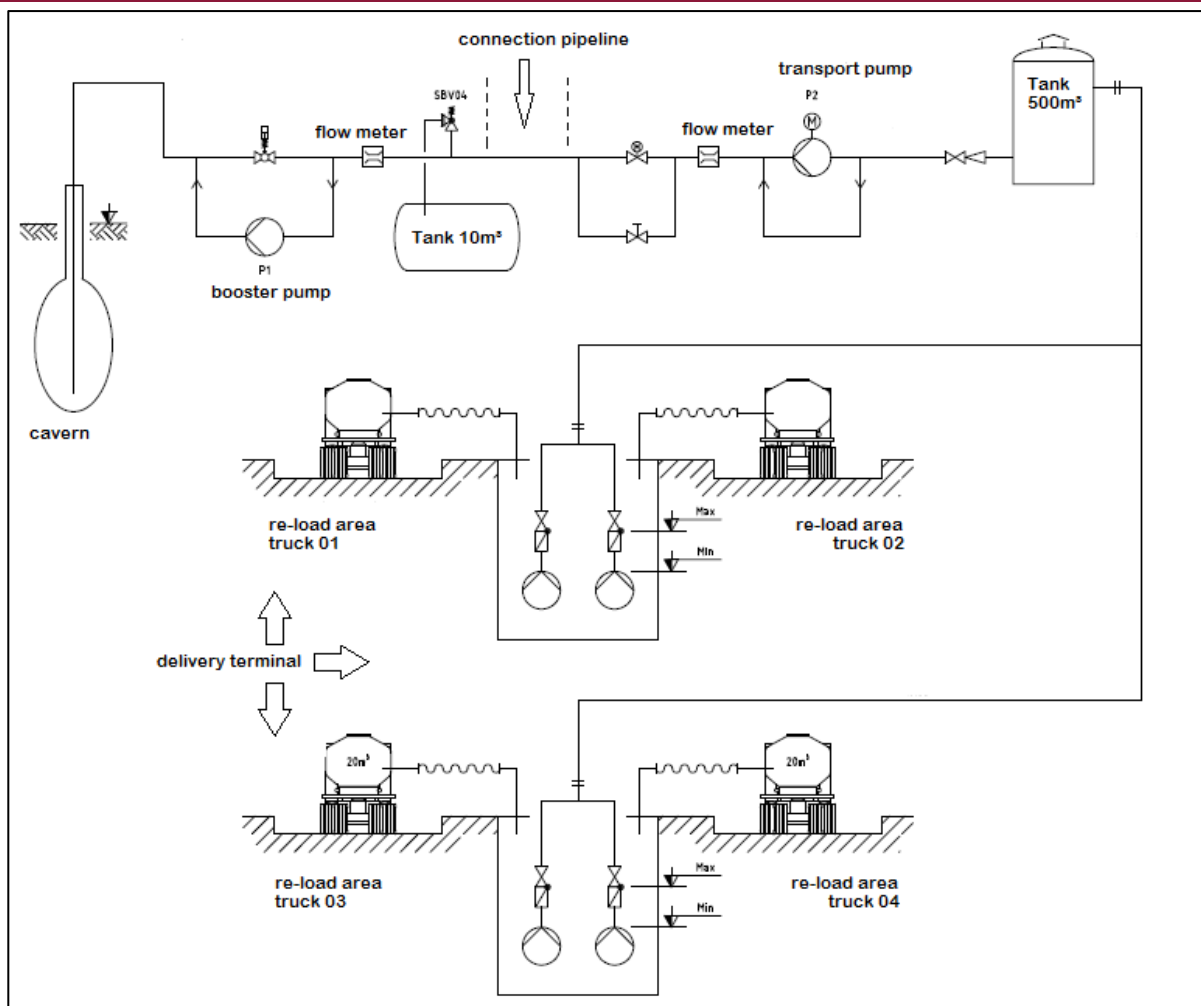
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# Surface Installation

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# Main Data

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## Transport

- One train per day = 64 containers



- 30-85 trucks are off-loaded per day  
container 24 m<sup>3</sup>  
(6340 gal)



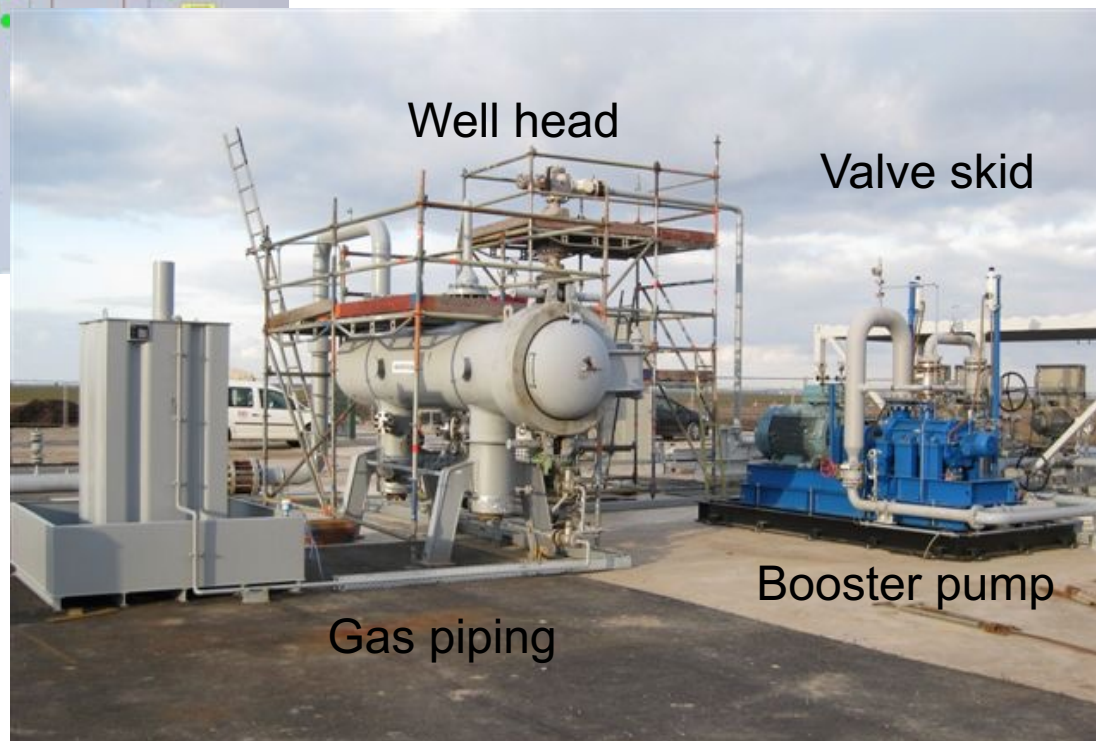
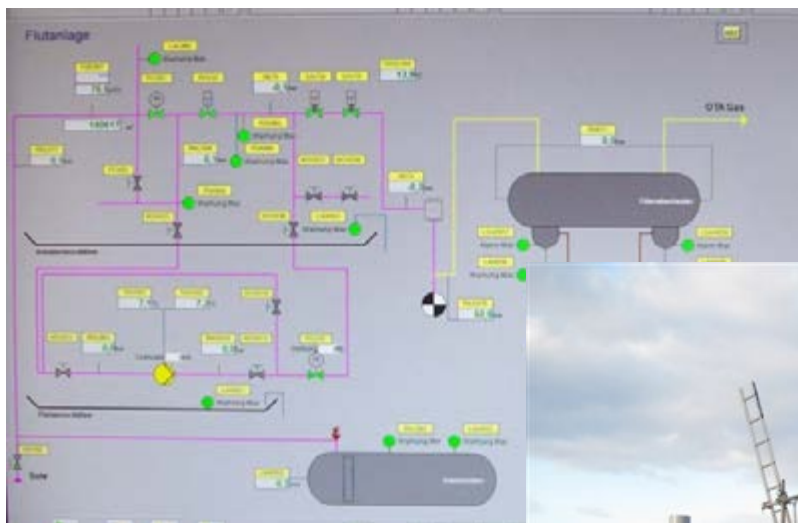
## Flooding

- Flooding rate: 0 - 100 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- Average rate: 43 m<sup>3</sup>/h  
incl. interruptions (11359 gal/h)
- Time of Flooding: 7 - 8 months



# Surface Installation – Cavern Site

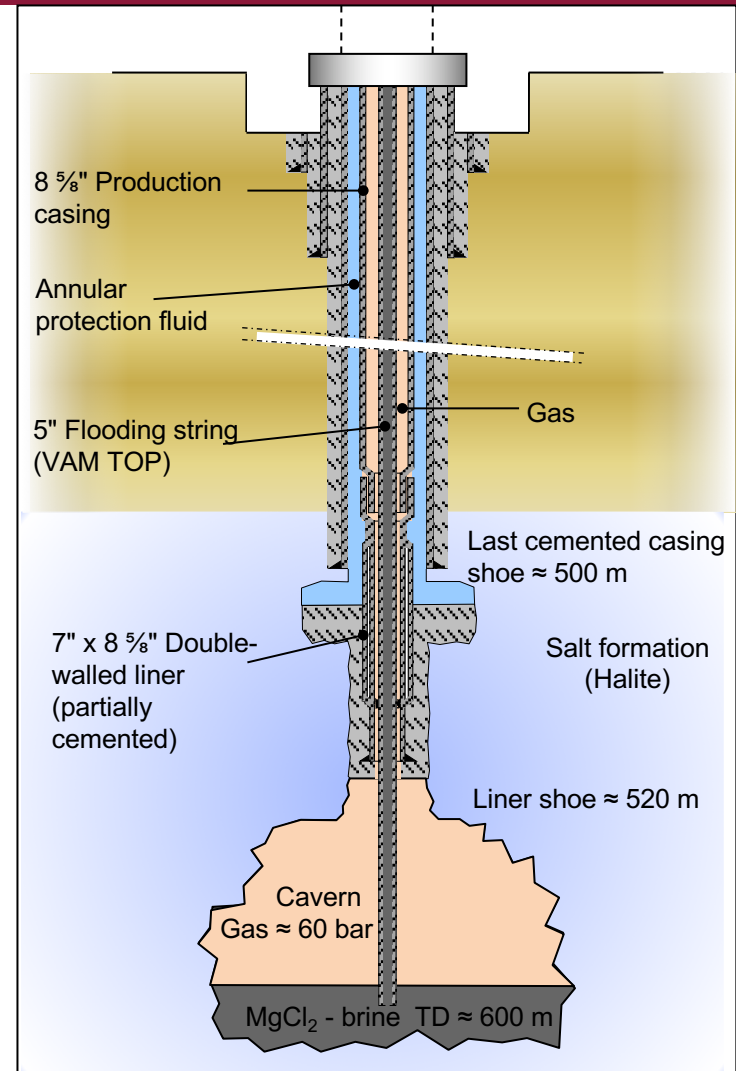
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# Subsurface Installation

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- 5"-flooding-string reaches down to the sump
- higher corrosion rate of  $\text{MgCl}_2$ -brine compared to that of  $\text{NaCl}$ -brine
- Connectors are welded and gastight (two barriers)



# Brine

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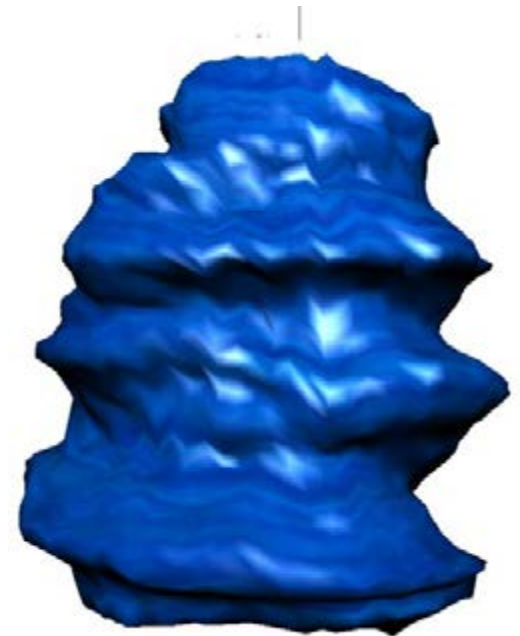
- Interaction between several types of brine
- Crystallization in surface equipment and subsurface
- Brine delivered: 10-30 °C (50-86 F)  
Undisturbed rock temperature: 23 °C (73.4 F)
- Higher density of  $\text{MgCl}_2$  was investigated by geomechanical study, density of  $\text{NaCl} \approx 1.2 \text{ t/m}^3$  (10.01 lb/gal)

Delivered brine	Typical load high $\text{MgCl}_2$ g/l
KCl	60
$\text{MgCl}_2$	270
$\text{MgSO}_4$	50
NaCl	40
Density	$\approx 1.3 \text{ t/m}^3$ (10.85 lb/gal)

# Subsurface Aspects

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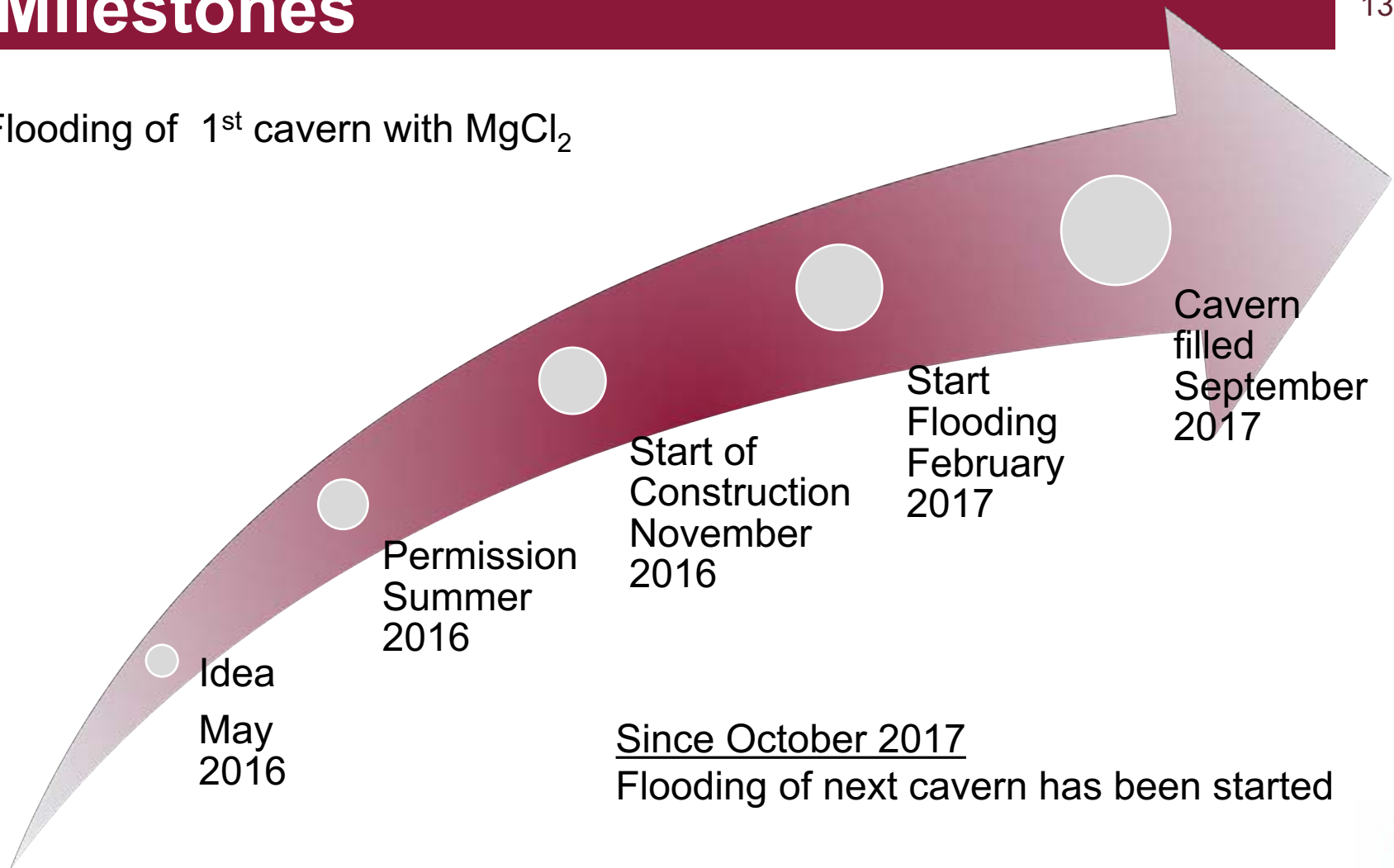
- After-effects due to crystallization and contour changes due to solution processes  
→ on a negligible level
- Higher density of the  $\text{MgCl}_2$ -brine results in a higher internal pressure  
→ counteracts the cavern convergence in the long term
- Warmer brine from potash production  
→ time until temperature equalization in the cavern shorter



# Milestones

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Flooding of 1<sup>st</sup> cavern with  $\text{MgCl}_2$



Since October 2017

Flooding of next cavern has been started



# Summary

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- Environmentally friendly technical solution
- Win-win-project for all partners
- Pull together:  
Example for cooperation of salt and potash producers and gas storage company

# Thanks

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To Project partners:



Thanks to:

WORLD SALT SYMPOSIUM

**Thank you for your  
attention!**