Natural hydrogen exploration in South Australia

Elinor Alexander Director Geoscience and Exploration Branch Energy Resources Division Department for Energy & Mining





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February, the state government has awarded 18 petroleum licenses for six companies looking

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Why South Australia #1?



SA was put on the map of natural hydrogen occurrences in 2019-21 scientific papers (e.g. Zgonnik's comprehensive global review in 2020, Moretti et al. 2021) as a result of shows in drillholes and possible fairy circles.

Regulatory changes to enable natural hydrogen exploration have also attracted national and global interest.

Mali - Bourabougou Field is the world's only hydrogen producer – used for local electricity generation over the last 7 years.





"Collecting gas from the Ramsay Oil Bore 1 near Minlaton in 1931. The well reached ~548m, and a small gas flow of almost pure hydrogen was recorded."

Why South Australia #2?



- Licensing, regulatory and investment frameworks are in place.
- Natural hydrogen exploration become possible in February 2021 via regulatory changes to include hydrogen as a 'regulated substance' – joining petroleum, CO₂, H₂S, He, N and substances produced with petroleum.
- DEM's online historical records revealed significant hydrogen contents from Government analyses of gas samples from 3 old, relatively shallow drillholes:
 - 1915 Robe 1 (25.4%) TD 1372m Limestone Coast
 - 1921 American Beach Oil 1 (64.4-80%) TD 292m Kangaroo Is
 - 1931 Ramsay Oil Bore 1 (51.3-68.6%) TD 548m Yorke Peninsula
 - SA has potential hydrogen source rocks e.g. iron-rich and uranium-rich rocks in Archaean-Proterozoic basement provinces.
 - Salt lakes on Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island have been postulated to be fairy circles caused by hydrogen seeps (e.g. Moretti *et al.*, 2021).
 - Easy access to free online data and reports.

Cores, cuttings and rock samples available to view and sample at the DEM Tonsley Drill Core Storage Facility.

Legislative framework

Petroleum & Geothermal

Energy Act 2000

Provides a single window into government for

natural hydrogen.

Includes underground storage and transmission pipelines for all 'colours' of hydrogen.

Have yourSAy on the

Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act

Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act

- covers all manufactured/generated hydrogen

- public consultation open until 10 February 2023





energymining.sa.gov.au

Potential SA natural hydrogen sources and indications





Ancient basement complexes which contain iron and/or

uranium rich rocks e.g. Archaean greenstone and Precambrian basement terranes, 'hot' granites' - generate hydrogen via:
radiolytic processes (radioactive decay breaks bonds in water)
oxidation of Fe²⁺rich minerals (serpentinization).

Fractured and seismically active source areas - deep-seated faults can both channel migrating hydrogen up from deep sources to surface and introduce water downward for further chemical reaction with exposed iron-rich rocks. Cataclasis can generate hydrogen too.

Hydrogen indications in drillholes.

Sedimentary cover may reservoir and trap migrating hydrogen particularly if **aquifer systems and /or seal rocks like salt** are present.

Biogenic and abiogenic (thermal) **decomposition of organic matter** (e.g. Boreham et al. 2022 – over mature source rocks in the Cooper Basin).

Surficial hydrogen seeps? Seeps can be blind or coincident with visible sub-circular topographic depressions on the metre to kilometre scale ('fairy circles').

Uranium and iron mines and occurrences





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Prospectivity – screening basement provinces





Prospectivity – screening basins

	Basin				
lydrogen play elements	Adelaide Rift Complex/ Arrowie Basin	Officer Basin	Stansbury Basin	Cooper/ Eromanga basins	Otway Basin
Afic intrusives/extrusives source and seal)					
on stones					
salt/anhydrite, aquifers seal)					
eep Faults					
Over-mature source rocks					
lydrogen shows			Ramsay Oil Bore 1. Fairy circles?	Coonana 1, Ralgnal 1 e <u>tc.</u>	Robe 1 (mantle derived CO ₂ in Caroline 1, Nangwarry 1)

Boreham et al. 2022 at H-NAT:

- Free H_2 generated when dry gas generation is complete (Ro>3.5, >250C).
- Deep troughs in the Cooper Basin are potential sweet spots for hydrogen generated from over-mature coals and shales (Gidgee Energy in PEL 678, Nappamerri Trough).
- Estimated free hydrogen is 615-240 TCF however the fate of the free hydrogen following primary migration is unknown.

Thanks to Dr Betina Bendall (DEM-ERD) for her input to this overview

Exploration methodologies

Axiom Sensing WHALI (White Hydrogen Autonomous Logging) Instrument - continuously monitoring natural hydrogen seeps in WA.

https://www.linkedin.com/company/axiom-sensing?trk=organization-update_share-update_actor-text



Soil gas sampling E. Dugamin, L. Truche & F.V. Donzé (2019)



Natural Hydrogen Energy LLC (Zgonnik) – USA's 1st hydrogen exploration well HoartyNE3, Nebraska. Now a JV with Australia-based Hyterra.

USGS 2022 "there is a growing acknowledgement that geoscientists have not looked for native H₂ in the right places with the right tools" (Mendenhall Fellowship Research Opportunity Nov 2022 - Detection and quantification of natural hydrogen flux from the subsurface)

Screening

- Company exploration reports, well completion reports, maps, geophysical surveys, datasets, historical records (SARIG, PEPS).
- Satellite imagery/Google Earth to identify possible seeps.
- Source rocks solid geology: mafics, granites, iron and uranium.
- Seals subsurface salt, but can shales seal hydrogen? Aquifers?
- Cores fluid inclusions, mineralogical studies.
- Analyses of existing gas samples (e.g. Boreham et al, 2021, 2022).

Field work

- Environmental approvals, stakeholder engagement, access notifications.
- Soil gas measurements (e.g. Frery et al. 2022, Truche et al. 2019).
- 24/7 monitoring of fairy circles/seeps (Moretti et al, 2021).

Surveys

 Geophysicical – aeromagnetic, gravity, radiometric, resistivity surveys, magnetotelluric surveys, seismic.

Drilling

- Well bore design, engineering, drilling operations etc
- Specialised hydrogen detection equipment on the rig (e.g. Buru's Currajong 1 and Rafael 1).



Hydrogen exploration status

- In February 2021 the definition of a 'regulated substance' was expanded to include *"hydrogen, hydrogen compounds and by-products from hydrogen production'.*
- Companies can apply to explore for natural hydrogen via a Petroleum Exploration Licence (PEL) and transmit hydrogen via a Pipeline Licence.
- 35 PEL applications have since been lodged by 7 companies targeting natural hydrogen.
- 1st PEL was granted in July 2021 to Gold Hydrogen Pty Ltd (yellow).
- 2nd PEL was granted to H2EX in June 2022 (green).
- More PELs are currently being offered to applicants, once granted licence documents, including the work program, can be accessed via DEM's online licence register.

A diversity of natural hydrogen plays will be tested by explorers.



New competitive tender regions

- On 10 November 2022 three additional Competitive Tender Regions (CTRs) were gazetted in addition to the existing Cooper and Otway CTRs.
- All Competitive Tender Regions now apply to all three categories of exploration licence: petroleum (regulated substances include natural hydrogen, helium, CO₂), geothermal and gas storage.
- Explorers and service companies now have the option to nominate release areas for vacant acreage in these regions.
- Acreage will be awarded by selecting the highest scoring 5 year exploration work program + financial and technical capacity of applicant.
- The new CTRs do <u>not</u> affect current licences and applications.
- 'Over the counter' applications may currently be lodged at any time elsewhere in the State not already under licence.

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Conclusions

- It is early days for natural hydrogen exploration in Australia and globally.
- South Australia has prospective geology and evidence of natural hydrogen occurrences.
- Regulatory, licensing and investment frameworks are in place, enabling grant of Australia's first exploration licences targeting natural hydrogen.
- Upcoming company exploration activity in SA will test a diversity of natural hydrogen plays.





