First use of resistivity borehole micro-imaging (FMI) to assess the sedimentology and structure of the Preesall Halite, NW England for gas storage purposes.

DJ Evans¹*, A Kingdon¹, E Hough¹, W Reynolds² & N Heitmann²

¹British Geological Survey, Keyworth, Nottingham, NG12 5GG

²Halite Energy Group Ltd, Unit 5, St Georges Court, St Georges Park, Kirkham, Lancashire, PR4 2EF

*Corresponding author: dje@bgs.ac.uk; Tel. 0115 9363281

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Abstract (100 words maximum)

UK future energy infrastructure will include solution-mined salt caverns in bedded halite deposits for underground gas storage. Assessing the stratigraphy, sedimentology and structure of halite beds is essential for understanding and developing gas storage caverns. This paper highlights perhaps the first application of Schlumberger's FMITM resistivity borehole imaging tool to characterise and provide a detailed understanding of bedded halites. Widely used in the hydrocarbons industry for over 20 years the potential value of such tools has yet to be fully recognised in the solution mining industry and is applied to the Triassic Preesall Halite in NW England with promising results.