

We find Geothermal Resources faster, with less costs and more precisely than anybody else!

TECHNICAL PRESENTATION

GEOSAT Study & InnoEX Exploration Method for Geothermal Exploration

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Prepared for:

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Presented by:

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Copyright © Geosat Technology AG 2009 All Rights Reserved The Geosat Advance Remotes Sensing Method has 4 principle applications:

OIL AND GAS
ALL MINEALS AND ORES
GROUNDWATER
GEOTHERMAL ENERGY ISSUE



- Successfull Exploration of Geothermal Resources :
- Advanced Remote Sensing
- Application of Geophysical Methods
- Application of Geochmical Methods



Advanced Remote Sensing

- Infrarred detection Technology
- Basic principle of this technology is the identification due to the sensitivity at the reaction of mid-infrarred (3-5µm) and far-infrarred (8-14µm) spectrum to temprature change.
- Heat energy hosted under the ground would be transported to the surface via different typesof conductions and conventions
- Efect higher surface temperature than normal surface temperature
- Heat island(hear anomalies) dedetecte by remote sensing
- Themal infrarred (TIR) remote sensing data employed to deliante temperature anomalies with surface geohermal anomaliesnsuch asn hot springs, geysers an heated ground.
- Cost effecive tool for larger areas
- Hihg resolution airborne thermal infrarrred studies







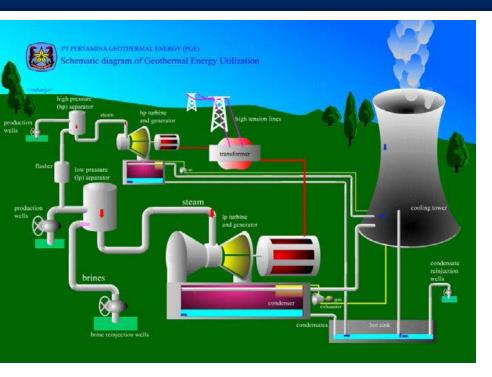


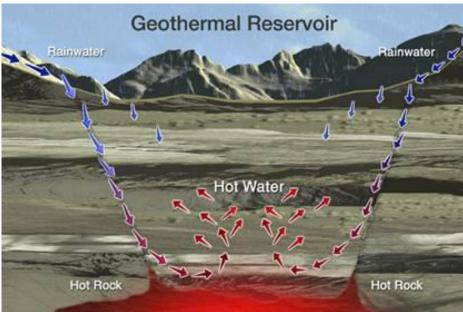
GEOPHYSICAL METHOD

- Subsuface temperature and thermal gradient survey
- Gravity surveys important indication of the fluid recharge in geothermal systems and the need of re-injections
- Magnetic surveys usefull mapping near surface volcanic rocks geatest potential for the method – ability to dedect the depth at which CURIER temperature is reached (570 grad C)
- Siesmic methods
 Passive siesmic
 siesmic reflection and seismic refration method
- Geophysical well logging and borehole method
- Electrical methods
- Natural Source method Magnetotelluric Method
- Self-potential method (spontaneous polarization SP)
- Artificial source electromagnetic (EM)



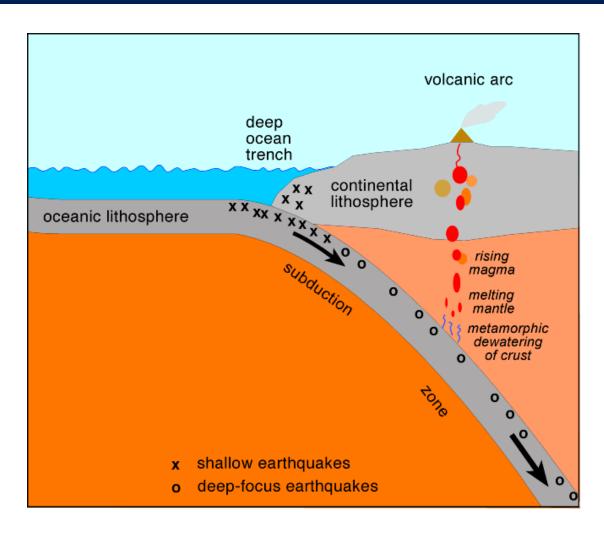
Geothermal Energy principles



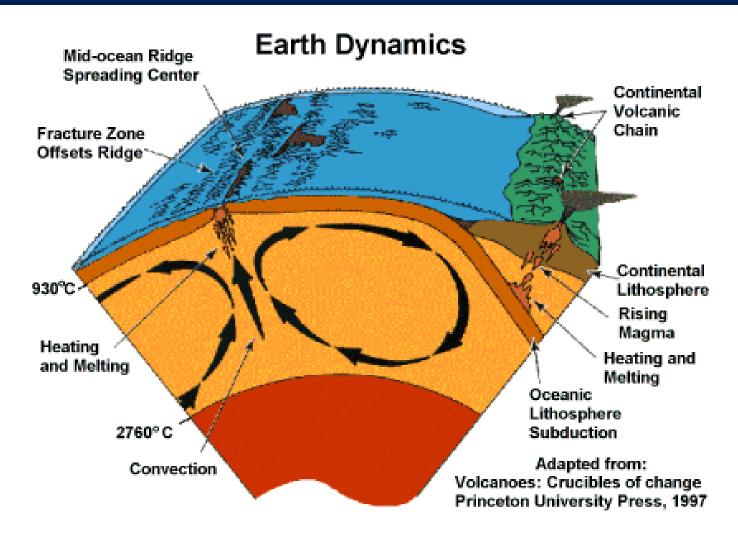


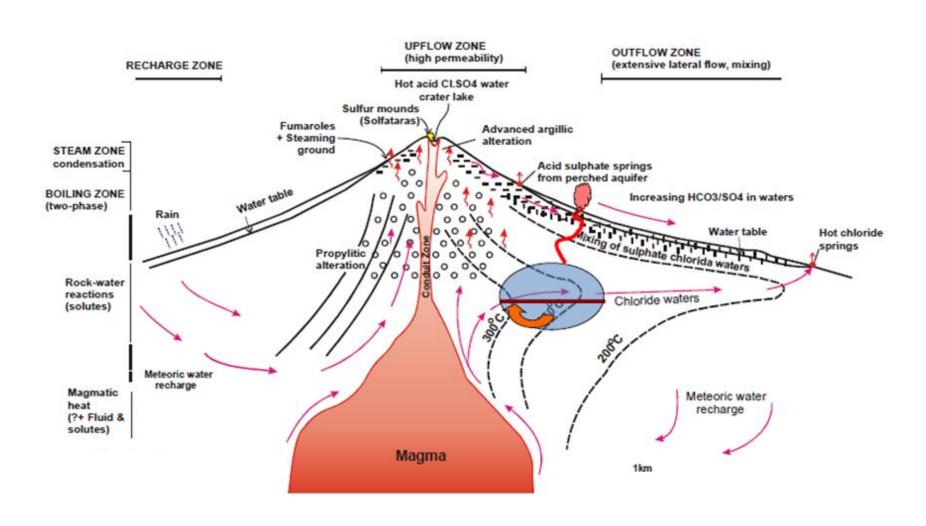
Advantage of using the Geosat method:

- Excellent exploration tool in order minimize cost and time for any further geological, geochemical and/or geophysical survey
- No new data acquisition required
- Doubling the drilling success
- Environmental friendly and non-invasive

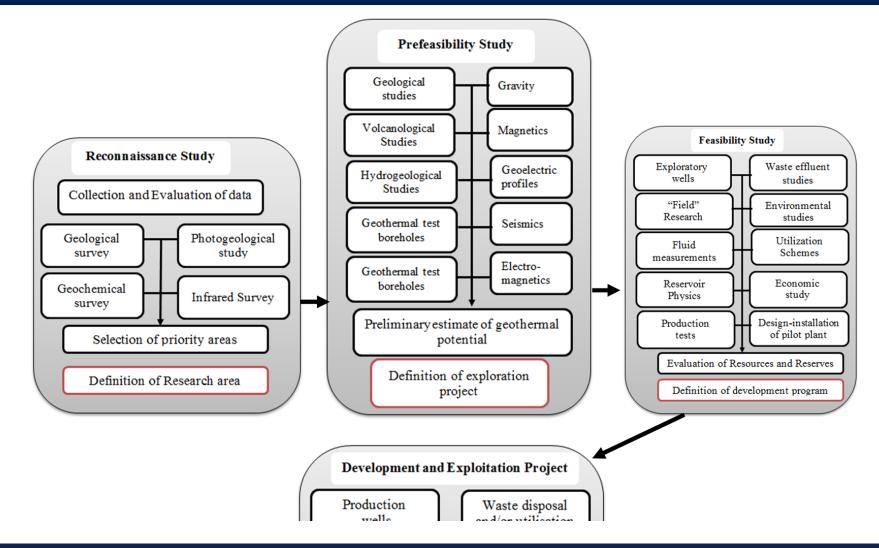








GEOTHERMAL DEVLOPMENT SCHEME



Recommendations on organizing further surveys including seismic

InnoEx Method- creating the evidence of GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION

- Step 1: Geosat Method (advanced remote sensing)
- Step 2: Geochemical method (MBGE)
- Step 3 : Geo-electrochemical method (HRGC)
- Step 4: Magneto Telluric (MT) or CSEM or HREM
- Step 5: High Resolution Ground Magnetics (HRGM)
- Step 6: High Resolution Ground Gravity (HRGG)

2 geochemical methods

3 non-seismic geophysical methods

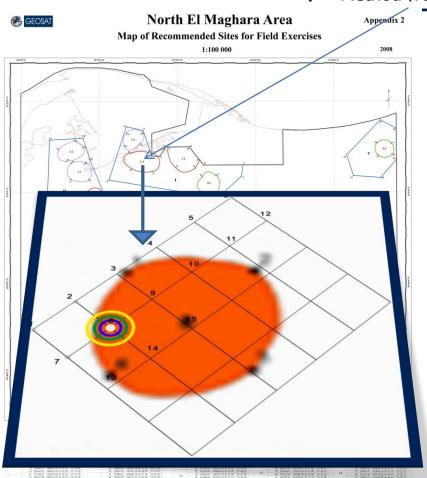
And integrating of all 8 levels of information for defining optimum well drilling location

Recommendation

- If and when necessary focused (pin-pointed = area defined by the Geosat Method) 2D and/or 3D seismic acquisition
- More extensive remote sensing study at scales 1:50.000 -1:25.000 with "identified benchmark structures"
- Oil Geochemistry

InnoEx Method

Area determined by Geosat Method (remote seinsing)

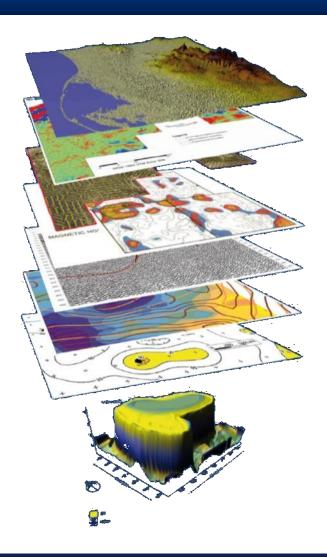


- 1,2,3... Grid points
- Point 8 shows an InnoEx Grid point
- White Magneto Telluric
- Blue Microbiological & Geochem

Survey

OPTIONAL:

- Yellow Geo-electrochemical



Superimposing of cutting edge technologies

STEP 1 : GEOSAT Method(advanced remote sensing)

STEP 2: Microbiogical & Geochem

STEP 3: Geo-Electrochemical

STEP 4: Magneto Telluric and/or CSEM or HREM

STEP 5: High Resolution Ground Magnetic

STEP 6: High Resolution Ground Gravity

2 geochem methods

3 non seismic Geophysical methods



Integration of all data to define optimum drilling location

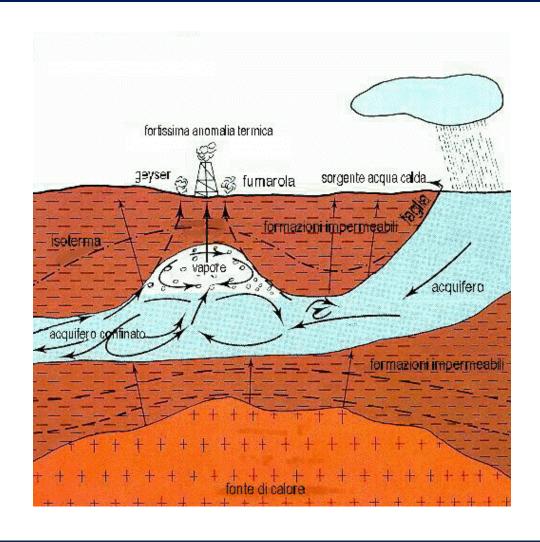
Field-portable passive telluric data estimate depths to formation tops and fluid content



Passive telluric tools can be carried on your back or mounted on an ATV



km mi 0 0 2 (E) 100° Geothermal 3 Geothermal system without system with local magmatic local magmatic heat source heat source Super-critical steam envelope NORMAL FAULTS MAJOR LITHOLOGIC CONTACTS DIRECTION OF FLOW OF Convecting (? WATER & MAGMA MOVEMENT WITHIN INTRUSIVE - ISOTHERMAL CONTOURS, 100 DEG INTERVAL, HIGHLY CONJECTURAL " TOP OF CRYSTALLINE BASEMENT 1 km LIMIT OF SUPERCRITICAL STEAM ENVELOPE, 373 DEG C BETWEEN GROUNDWATER AND MAGMA 10 1 mi



UPFLOW ZONE OUTFLOW ZONE (high permeability) (extensive lateral flow, mixing) RECHARGE ZONE Hot acid CI.SO4 water crater lake Sulfur mounds (Solfataras) **Fumaroles** Advanced argillic + Steaming alteration STEAM ZONE ground condensation Acid sulphate springs from perched aquifer Water table **BOILING ZONE** Increasing HCO3/SO4 in waters (two-phase) Rain Water table Hot chloride springs Propylitic 6 0000 alteration/ 0 Rock-water reactions Chloride waters (solutes) Meteoric water recharge Magmatic Meteoric water heat recharge (?+ Fluid & solutes) Magma 1km

BASIC PRINCIPLE OF GOCHEMICAL EXPLORATIO N

 The basic philosophy behind using geochemical method in geothermal explorations is that fluids on the surface (aqueous solutions or gas mixture) reflect physico-chemical and thermal conditions in the geothermal reservoir at depth.

GOALS OF THE GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATIONS

- The major goals of geochemical exploration are to obtain the subsurface composition
 of the fluids in a geothermal system and to use this to obtain information on
 temperature, origin, and flow direction, which help in locating the subsurface
 reservoir.
- Subsurface waters have been classified into meteoric water, ocean water, evolved connate water, magmatic water, and juvenile water. Geothermal water is mostly meteoric and oceanic water, although andesitic waters near subduction areas often contain significant proportions of evolved connate and magmatic waters.
- Geothermal waters have been classified with respect to their anion and cation contents into alkali-chloride water, acid sulphate water, acid sulphate-chloride water, and bicarbonate water.
- Acid waters are generally unsuitable for elucidation of subsurface properties.
 Conservative constituents are used for tracing the origin and flow of geothermal fluids, stable isotopes (especially H-2 and O-18), along with B and Cl being most important.
- Rock forming constituents (e.g. SiO2, Na, K, Ca, Mg, CO2, and H-2) are used to predict subsurface temperatures and potential production problems such as deposition and corrosion.

Gulf News from 4th of November 2008:

The UAE's energy minister stated:

"It is common knowledge that the age of easy oil is gone forever. Consequently, we need to seize the opportunities offered by new technology to advanced exploration techniques for new discoveries..."

Minister underscores importance of continuous energy investment

MOHAMMAD INAUGURATES FOUR-DAY PETROLEUM EXHIBITION IN CAPITAL





AWARD PAPER FOR THE GEOINTEGRA PROJECT







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A real good idea is recognized on the fact, that its realization seems to be impossible from the beginning!

(Albert Einstein)