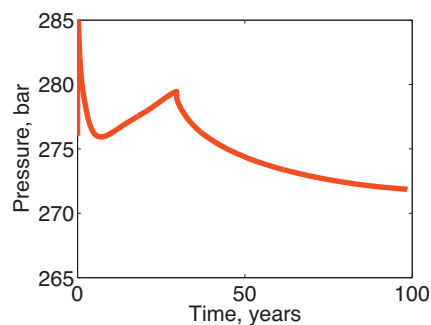
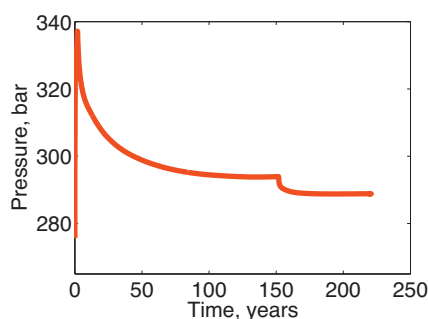


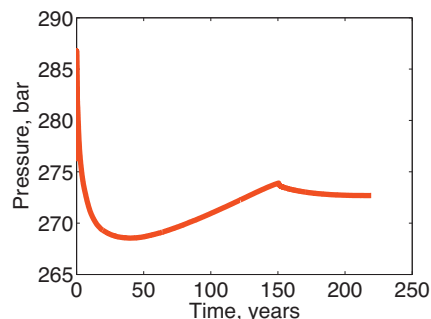
(a) Average CO₂ pressure for an extreme aggradation case in the original (high) injection rate scenario.



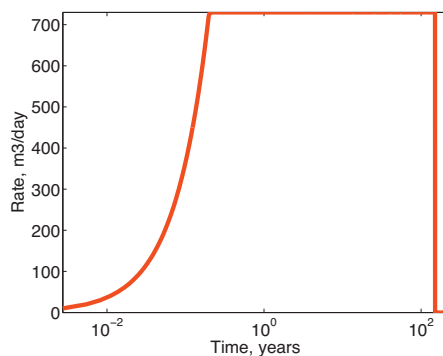
(b) Average CO₂ pressure for an average case in the original (high) injection rate scenario.



(c) Average CO₂ pressure for the extreme aggradation case in an adapted (lower) injection rate scenario.



(d) Average CO₂ pressure for an average case in the adapted (lower) injection rate scenario.



(e) Adapted injection rate scenario for safer conditions.

Fig. 14. Average CO₂ pressure values versus time for two selected cases. The initial pressure peak values in the first time step have been truncated in the plots (a), (b) and (c). They go up to 1680, 334 and 338 bar respectively.

flow pathways into regions with better rock properties, providing the possibility to relax the pressure build-up, and also to let the CO₂ escape towards the boundaries.

The expected leakage risk is plotted in Fig. 11d, and increases in value as the injected CO₂ travels upward and accumulates beneath the sealing cap-rock.

5.2. Results of CO₂ storage risk assessment

In this section, the probability distributions (rather than expected values) of system responses during and after injection are studied. Results from the MC analysis of the response surface

are given as histograms of output values and also as cumulative distribution functions (CDF) for probabilities (Figs. 12 and 13).

Fig. 12a–c shows the histograms of responses obtained from the Monte-Carlo process at the end of injection. A long tail is observed for lower mobile and residual CO₂ values in Fig. 12b and c. The long tail means a large range of possible low values. Pressure shows a long tail for higher values. This means that even high critical values still have substantial probabilities to be exceeded, indicating that the possibility of geomechanical damage to sealing layers will have to receive a large attention. We observe an issue of mass conservation in Fig. 12b, where a few realizations show more mobile CO₂ in the domain than the total injected volume (which is about $40 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$). This is a typical issue for a large class of statistical