







CO₂ storage assessment

- > Europe
 - Activities ongoing since about late 1990's
 - Inventories of estimated storage capacities
 - Inventories of emission points (capture potential)
 - Methods to assess storage potential unified since a few years
 - Applies mostly to (previously unused) saline formations
- > Europe, Member States
 - Storage atlases (UK, Norway, Netherlands)
- World
 - > Storage atlases developed in US, Australia, Mexico, etc.

Funded by EU, supported by Member States

E.g.: GESTCO, Geocapacity, CO2Stop

EU based projects; CSLF efforts; IEA working group

Aim atlases: provide data to stakeholders

Increasing

certainty







CO₂ storage potential assessment

Detailed design Example: ROAD project

- Depleted field, detailed characterisation
- Saline formation, after extended injection test
- Saline formations after detailed study before injection test
- Depleted fields, before detailed study

Of storage potential

Matched Capacity

Practical Capacity

Effective Capacity

Theoretical Capacity

After screening study

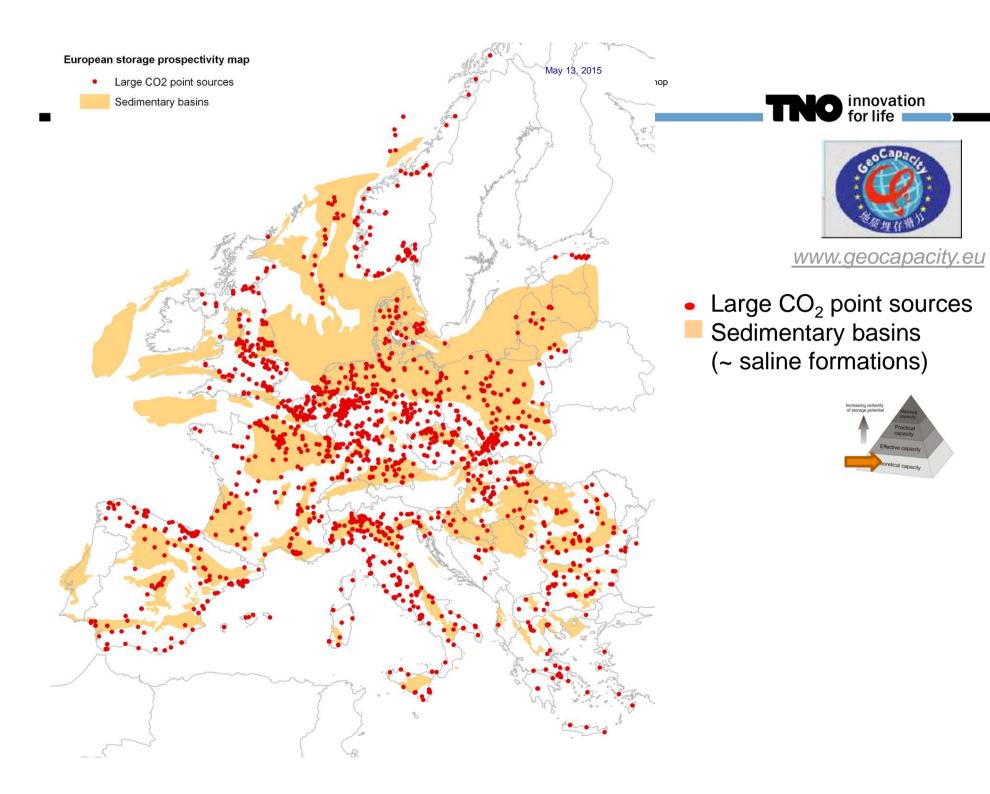
Source: CSLF

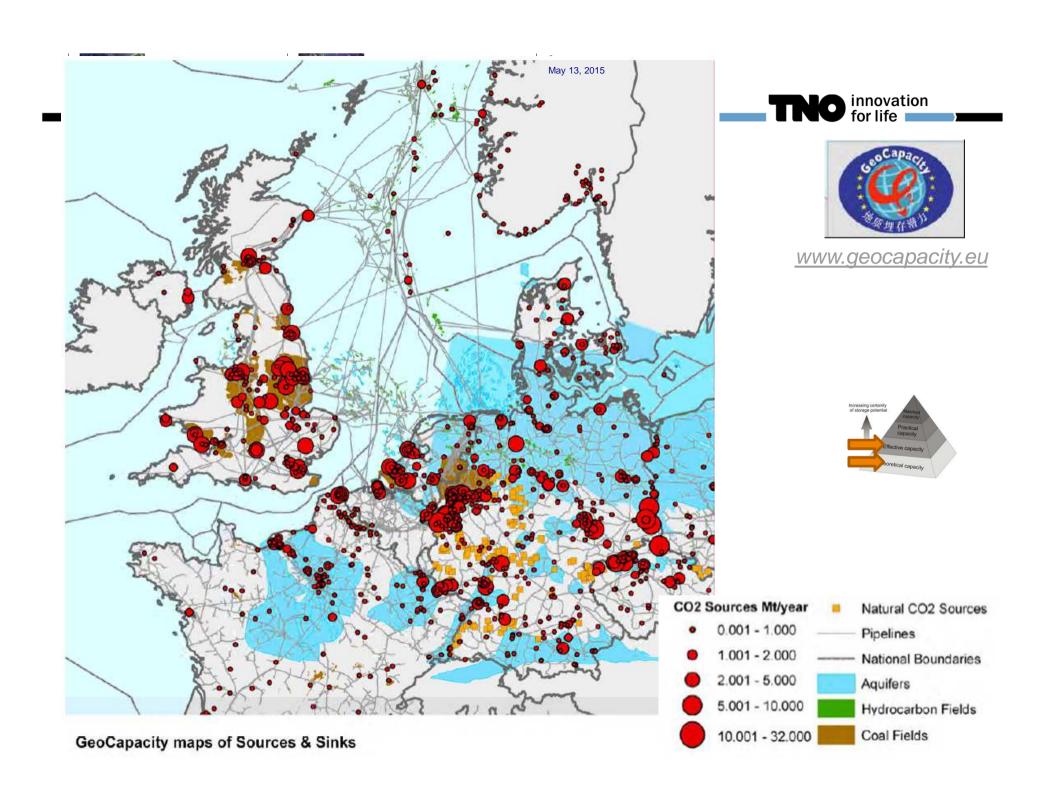






Storage assessment: Europe



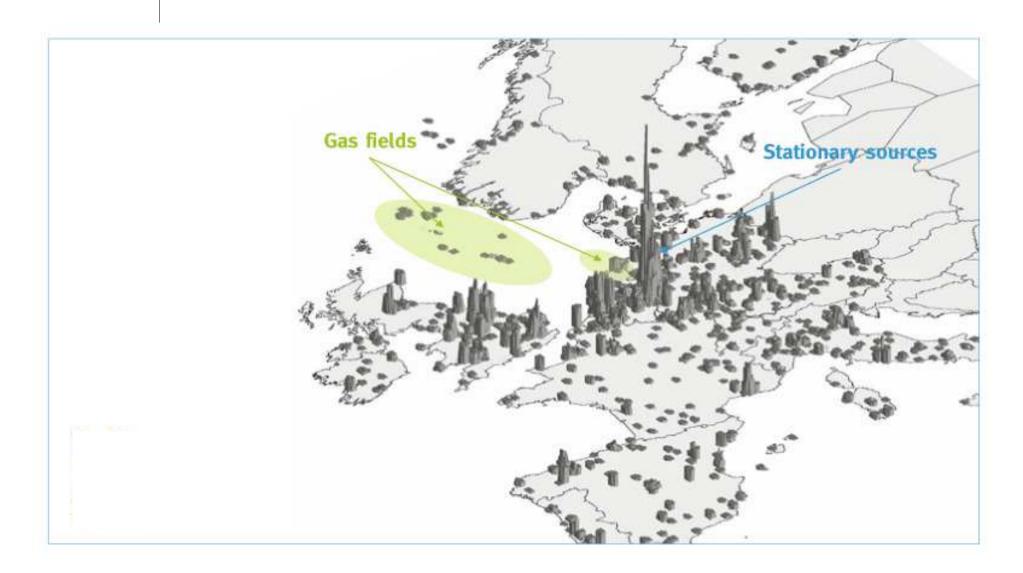


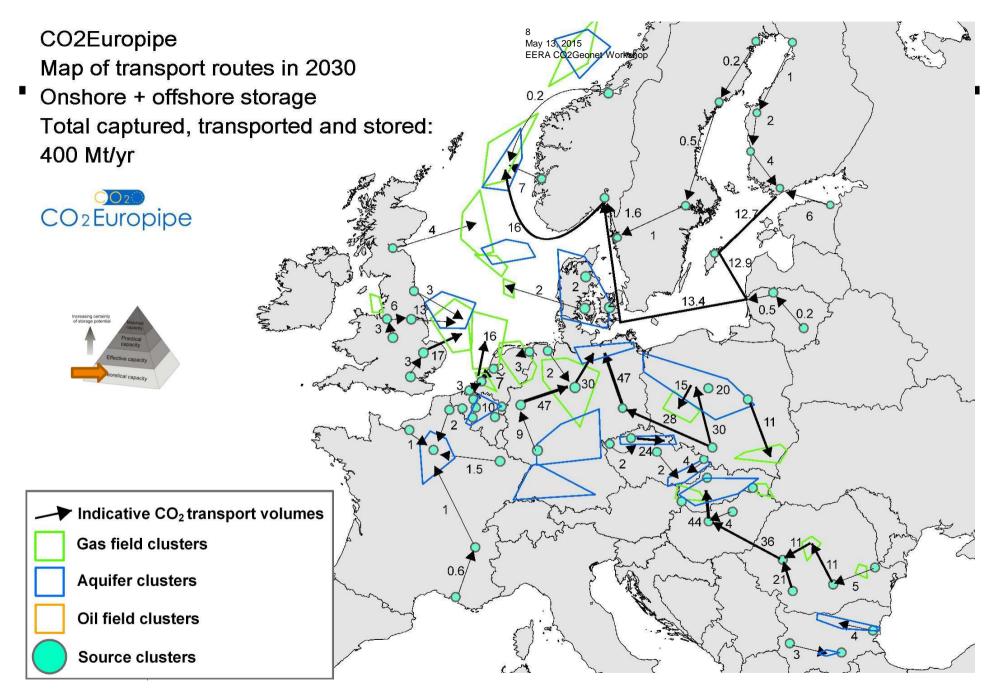






CO₂ emissions in Europe











Storage assessment: country level

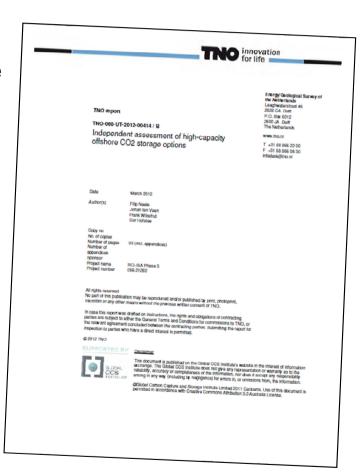






Screening in The Netherlands

- Inventory of offshore, large-scale storage options
 - > Published 2012
 -) (Depleted) gas fields
 -) Gas field clusters
 - Saline formations
 - Ranking of options
 - Cost estimates (re-use vs. new build)
 - Timeline and approach site development





http://www.globalccsinstitute.com/sites/www.globalccsinstitute.com/files/publications/ 35621/independent-assessment-high-capacity-offshore-co2-storage-options-opt.pdf







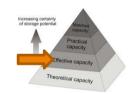
Depleted gas fields

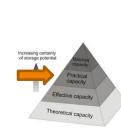
Data

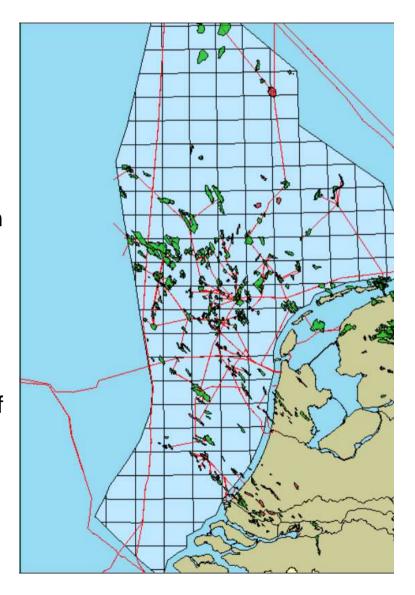
- Field data provided by operators
- Existing installations
 - Age platform, # of wells, # of abandoned wells
- Public parts of O&G fields production plans: www.nlog.nl



- Identification of issues
 - Wells, platforms, availability (end of production)
- Storage capacity, injection rates
- Cost estimates
- Several fields: detailed analysis









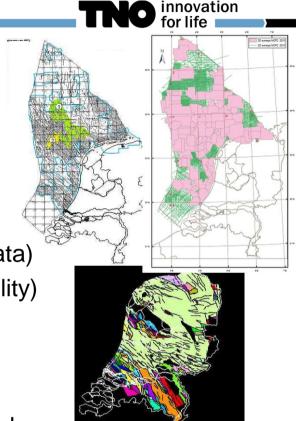




Saline formations

- Combined:
 - Regional extension of formations
 - Fault maps (faults identified from seismic data)
 - 3D data (best quality), 2D data (lower quality)
 - Thickness maps
 - Porosity maps
 - Gas field production data
- Major offshore reservoir formations considered
- Result
 - Maps of compartmentalisation
 - > Estimates of compartment size (in MtCO₂), using 2% storage efficiency
 - Likelihood of presence of compartments





Lower Slochteren Formation **Upper Slochteren Formation** Triassic Fms (combination) **Lower Cretaceous**







Saline formations

Classification

Class A: poor option, high certainty

Good data, no appropriate structures

Class B: poor option, low certainty

Missing or low-quality data, no appropriate structures

Class C: good option, low certainty

Reasonable data, appropriate structures

Class D: good option, high certainty

Good data, appropriate structures

Examples of classification:

Good fault data (3D seismic), compartments small

2D seismic, no good definition of compartments

2D seismic, but additional information from gas field properties

3D seismic + geological knowledge



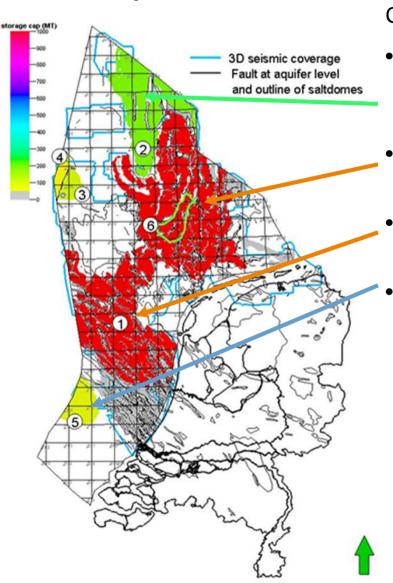








Triassic (stacked reservoirs) - capacity



Conclusion after data analysis:

- Step Graben: absence of faults may not be real; formation continues into GE, DK
- Potential compartments in northern salt province have capacity ~ 75 Mt
- Southern half of Triassic: connected volumes unlikely to be large enough
- Large compartments in south due to absence of fault information (not realistic)







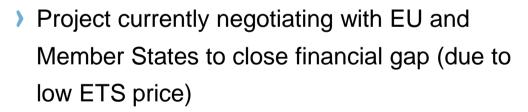


ROAD project – first storage permit under EU

Directive

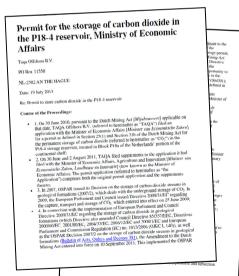
Storage permit successfully reviewed by the Commission, which has given its first Opinion (a second is to follow prior to injection) (1)

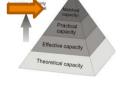




Project ready to start – upon FID







- (1) https://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2014/02/B06_1 Commission Opinion.pdf
- (2) https://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2014/02/B06 Storage permit TAQA English.pdf







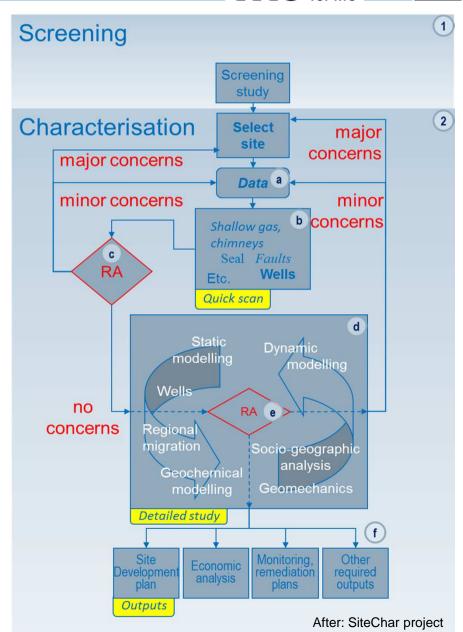
Site characterisation methodology

- Workflow for screening and characterising potential CO₂ storage sites
- Risk based
- FP7 SiteChar project

Condensed experience and expertise of SiteChar partners, tested and published in the EU

or

http://www.sitecharco2.eu/FileDownload.aspx?IdFile =812&From=Publications



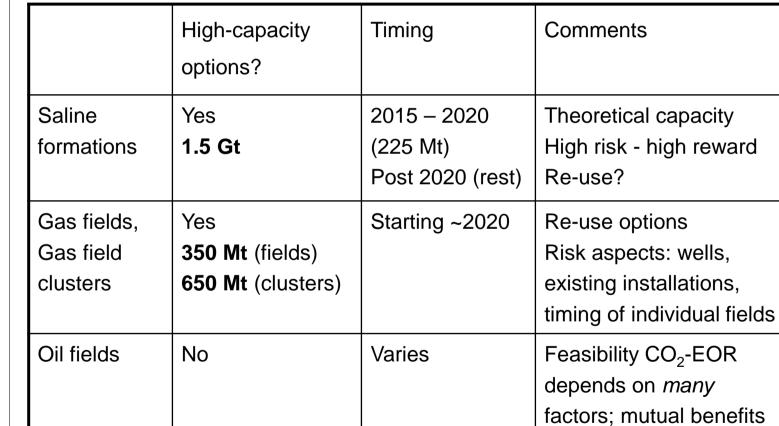


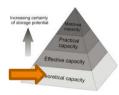




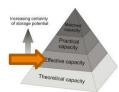
with CCS possible

High-capacity CO₂ storage options in Netherlands















Storage capacity assessment: what is needed?

- Storage assessment on critical path of CCS project development
 - Long lead time (7-10 yr from idea to injection)
- Availability of proven storage capacity is major hurdle to CCS development
- Storage at 'Matched capacity' level helps!
 - Storage: certainty about storage
 - Transport: end points of pipelines and / or ship routes
 - CCS stakeholders: long-term planning possible
- Recommendation: provide a certain amount of certified storage capacity
 - 'Practical' or 'Matched'?
 - Fully or 'almost' permitted?







References Independent Storage Assessment studies

- ISA 1: Methodology report
- http://cdn.globalccsinstitute.com/sites/default/files/publications/15421/ co2-storage-capacity-assessment-methodology.pdf
- ISA 2: Summary report of detailed field characterisation for CO₂ storage
- http://cdn.globalccsinstitute.com/sites/default/files/publications/15416/independent-storage-assessment-offshore-co2-storage-options-rotterdam-summary-report.pdf
- > ISA 3: high-capacity storage options for CO₂ in Netherlands offshore
- http://cdn.globalccsinstitute.com/sites/default/files/publications/35621/i ndependent-assessment-high-capacity-offshore-co2-storage-optionsopt.pdf
- ISA 4: economic assessment of CCS networks in The Netherlands
- http://www.globalccsinstitute.com/sites/www.globalccsinstitute.com/files/publications/101121/transport-storage-economics-ccs-networks-netherlands.pdf





20 May 13, 2015 EERA CO2Geonet Workshop

