



MAKING GAS CCS A REALITY

GeoNet 2015,
San Servolo Island, Venice,
Italy 11th – 12th May 2015



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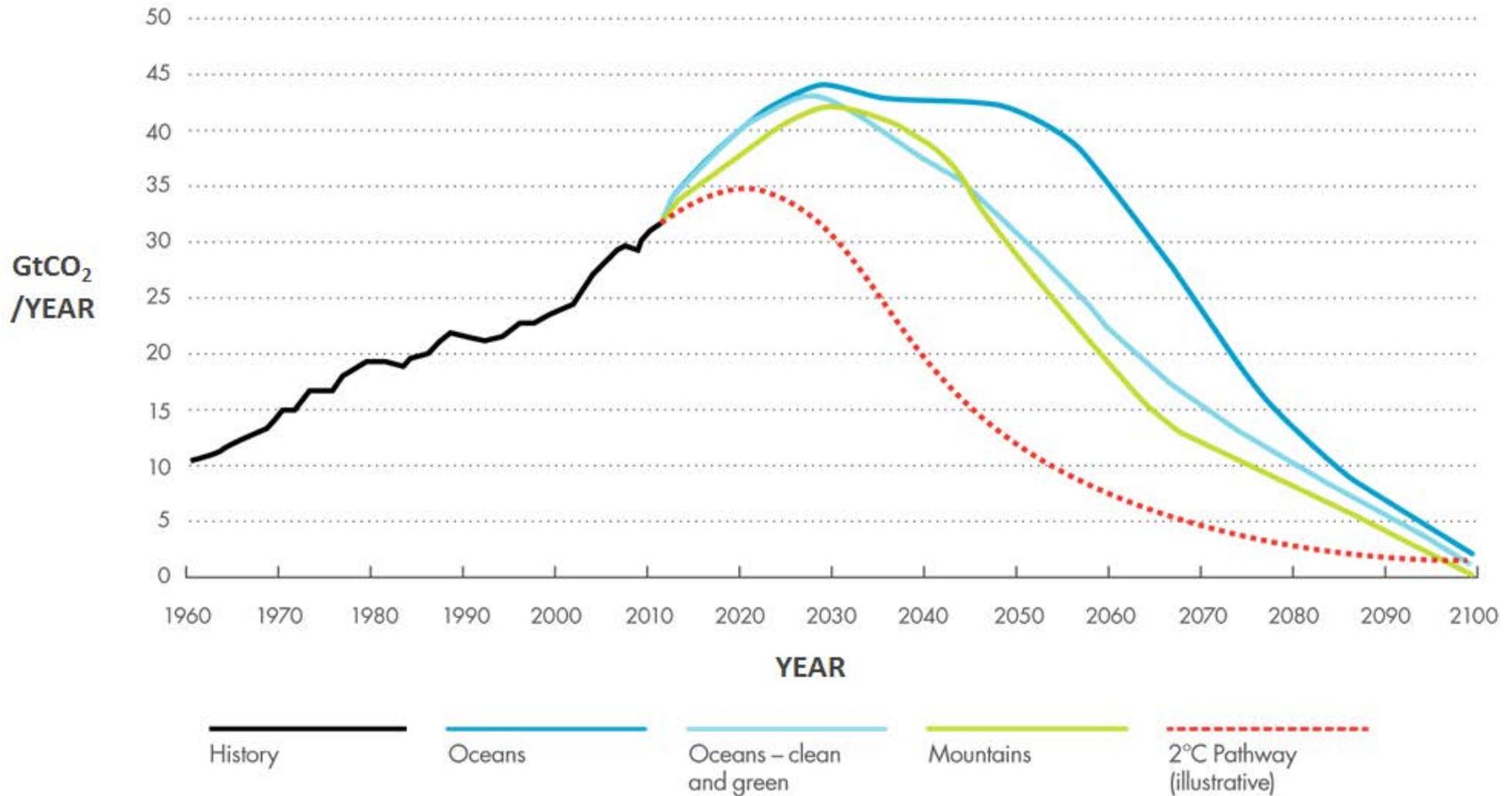
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THE DOOR TO THE 2 DEGREES SCENARIO IS CLOSING...



SHELL'S RESPONSE TO THE CO₂ CHALLENGE

NATURAL GAS



BIOFUELS



EFFICIENCY

CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE

CCS – KEY TO A LOW CARBON FUTURE

17%

CCS has the potential to deliver 17% of the required mitigation by 2050

(International Energy Agency)

40%

Without CCS the cost of tackling climate change could be 40% higher

(International Energy Agency)

138%

Without CCS, the cost of limiting global CO₂ emissions to 450 ppm could increase by 138%

IPPC Fifth Assessment Report

£32 billion per annum

Without CCS, the additional costs to run a decarbonised UK economy in 2050 will be £32 billion.

UK Energies Technology Institute

FIRST OF A KIND CCS 4 GAS

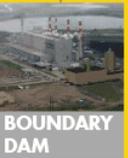
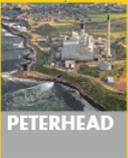


- A step toward commercially available Gas CCS by the mid-2020's
- Tackle the first-of-a-kind technical and non-technical challenges
- Provide confidence to key decision makers

SHELL CCS PROJECT INVOLVEMENT



 Industrial scale projects in operation	 Industrial scale projects in construction
 Planned industrial scale project (FEED)	 Involvement through Shell Cansolv Technology



SHELL'S COMPETENCE BASED PROGRAM & INDUSTRIAL CCS



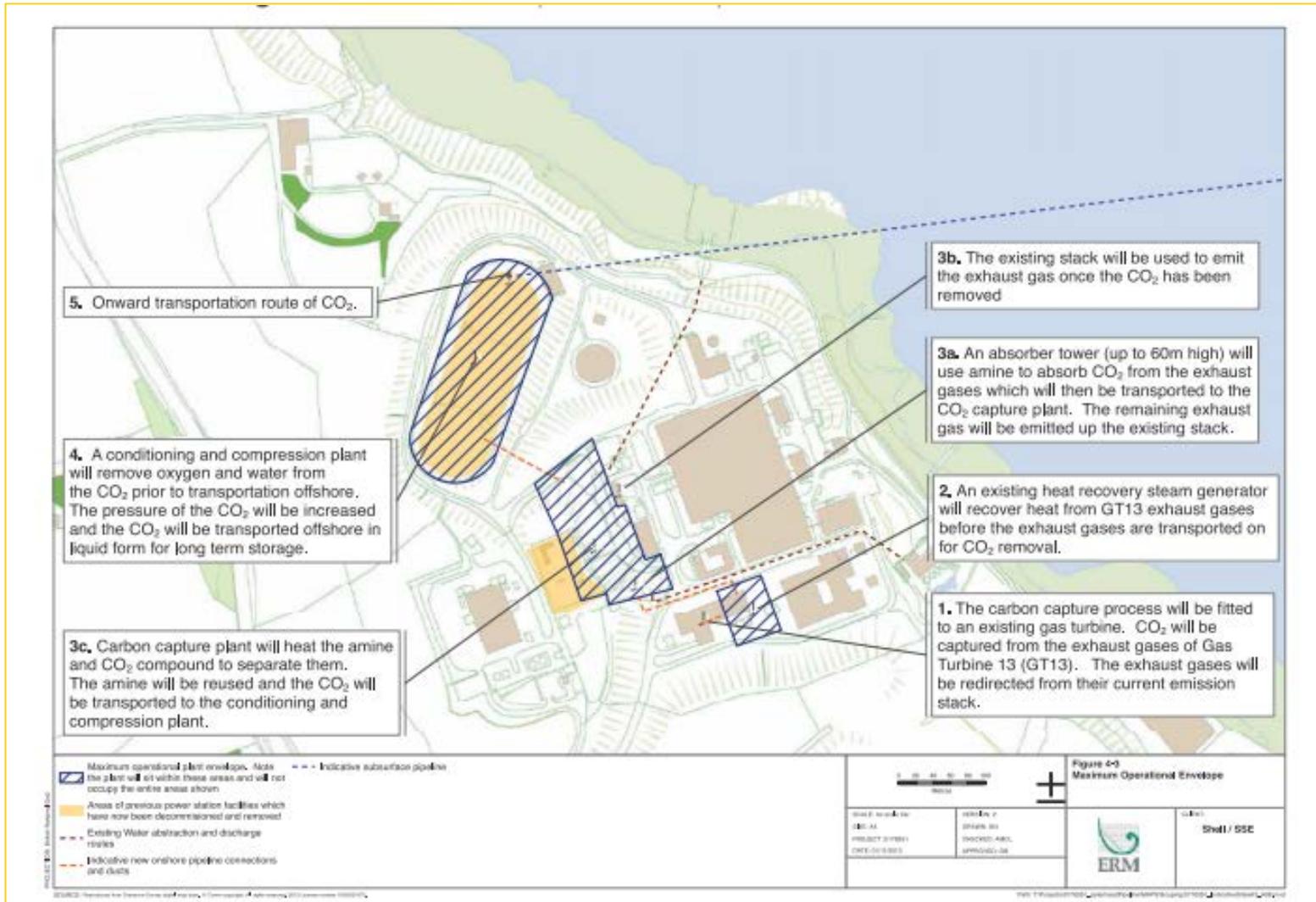
	Quest	Peterhead	Gorgon	Boundary Dam	TCM
•Onshore storage	X		X	X	
•Offshore storage		X			
•Saline aquifer storage	X		X		
•Depleted reservoir storage		X			
•EOR				X	
•Pre-combustion capture	X				
•Post-combustion capture		X		X	X
•Contaminated gas			X		
•Heavy Oil	X				
•Refining					X
•Gas fired power		X	X		
•Coal fired power				X	

PROPOSED PETERHEAD PROJECT AT A GLANCE

- **World First** –the first full-scale CCS project on a gas-fired power station,
- **Status** – proposal currently in Front End Engineering Design phase, seeking regulatory approvals and Government funding for capital and operating expenses
- **Where** – capture at Peterhead Power Station; storage in depleted Goldeneye gas reservoir (100 KM offshore)
- **Impact** –10 to 15 million tonnes of CO₂ captured over a 10 to 15-year period (90% CO₂ capture from one turbine)
- **Technology** – post-combustion capture using amines



INTERFACE MANAGEMENT KEY IN ADDRESSING BROWNFIELD COMPLEXITIES



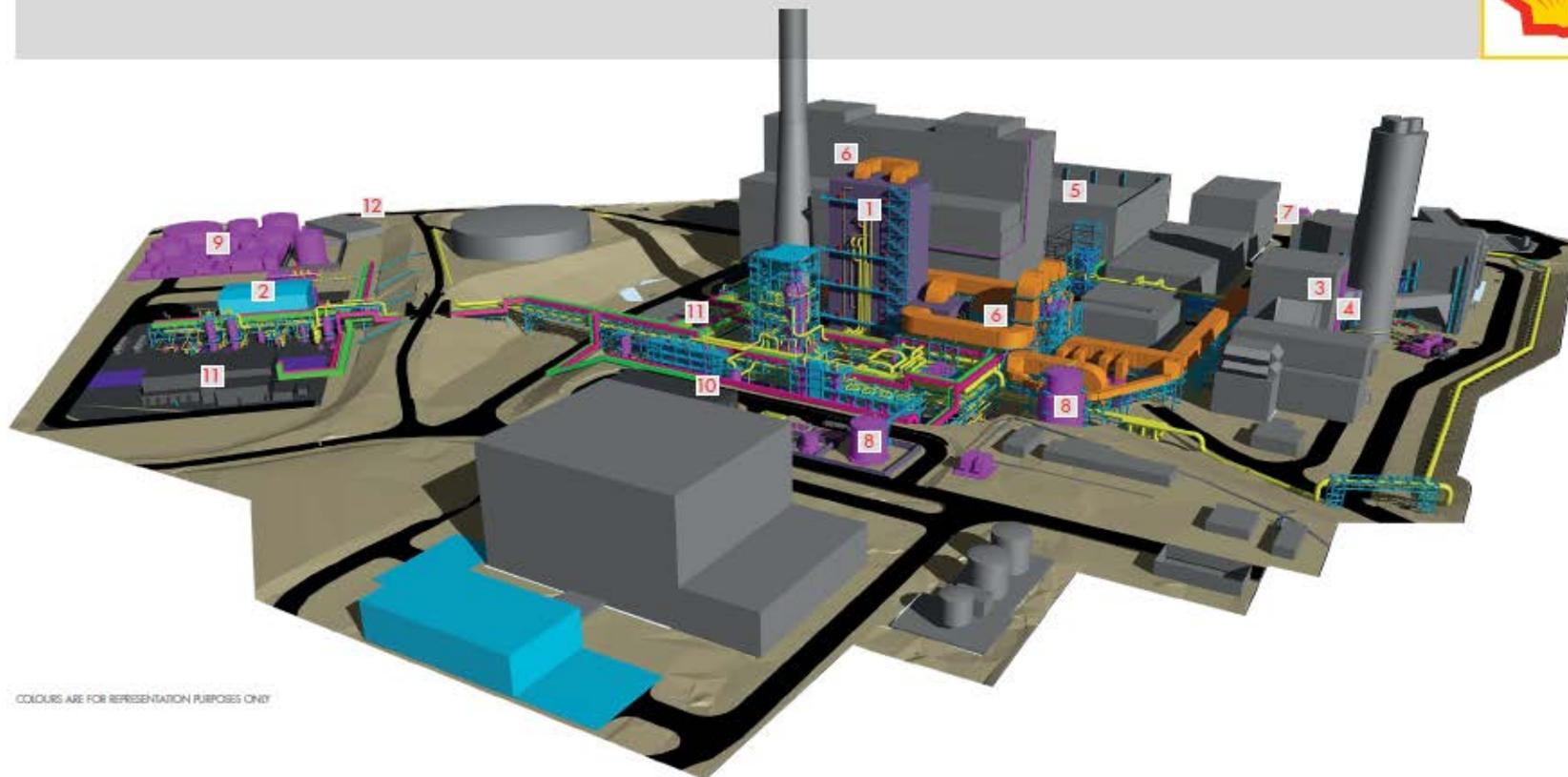
ONSHORE OVERVIEW

PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT

WHAT THE PROJECT REQUIRES

New pieces of equipment and modifications to existing equipment at the Peterhead power station will be required to enable the carbon capture process to be integrated into the site. These will include:

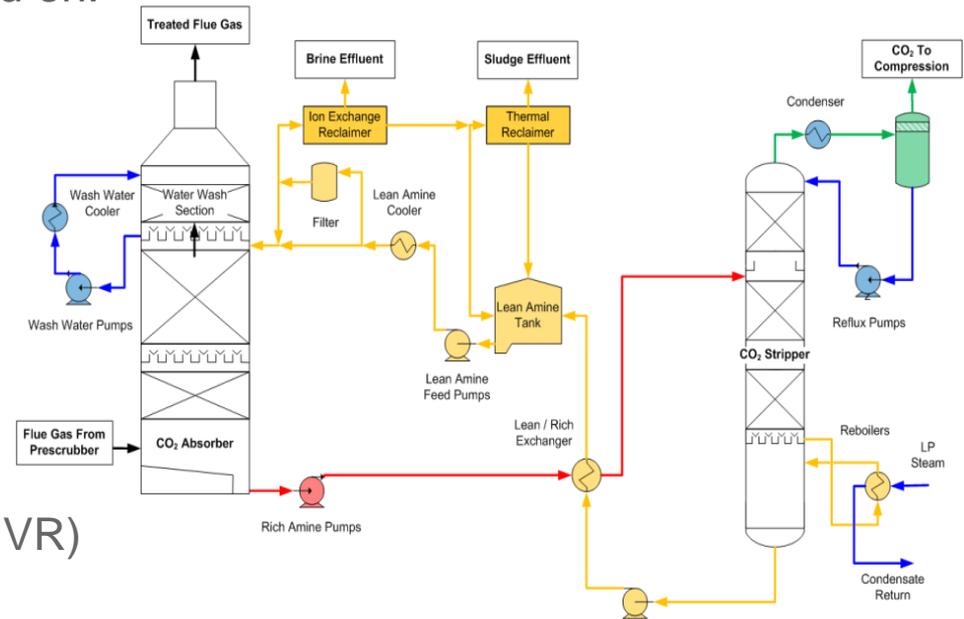
1. A CO₂ absorber tower
2. A compression and conditioning plant
3. The heat-recovery steam generator
4. A selective catalytic reduction system
5. A new steam turbine
6. Replacement auxiliary boilers
7. The seawater cooling system
8. Amine tanks
9. A waste-water treatment plant
10. A control room and office block
11. Power supply and substations
12. An export pipeline.



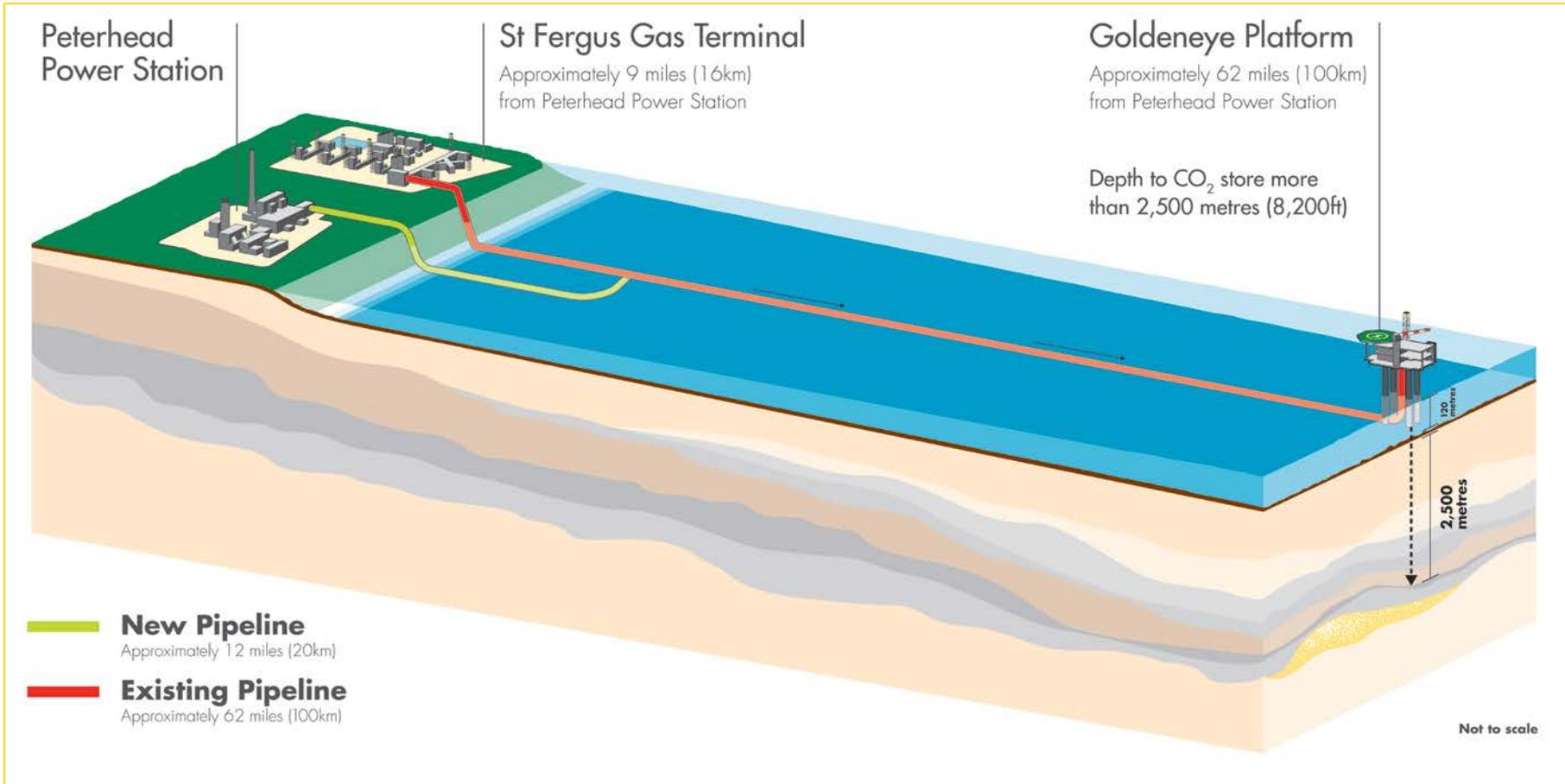
COLOURS ARE FOR REPRESENTATION PURPOSES ONLY

CAPTURE: UTILIZING STATE OF THE ART AMINE TECHNOLOGY

- Shell Cansolv capture technology
 - New solvent DC-201 selected, based on:
 - Improved loading & energy consumption
 - CAPEX savings
- Simplified line-up selected
 - No Absorber Inter-cooling
 - No Heat Recovery Equipment (ex MVR)
 - Optimization of equipment design
 - Absorber area
 - Smaller piping/regeneration equipment

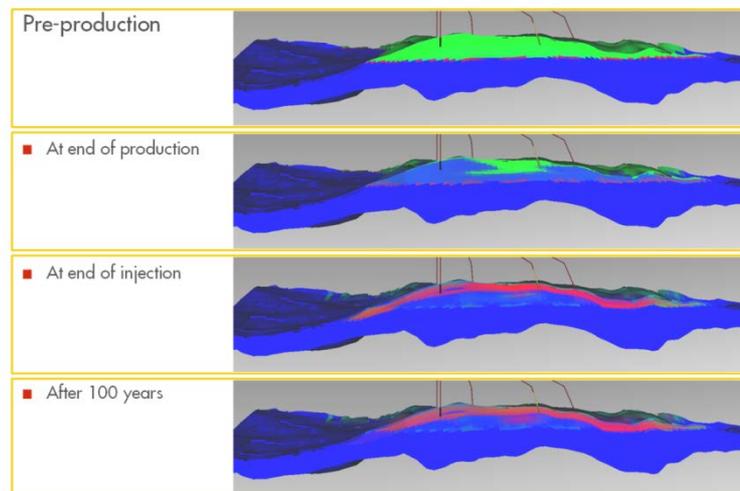
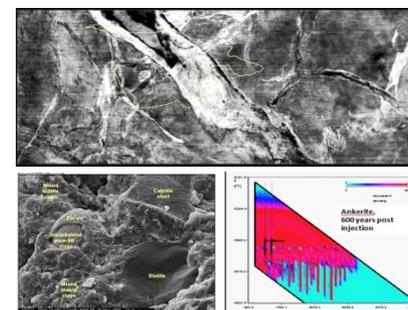
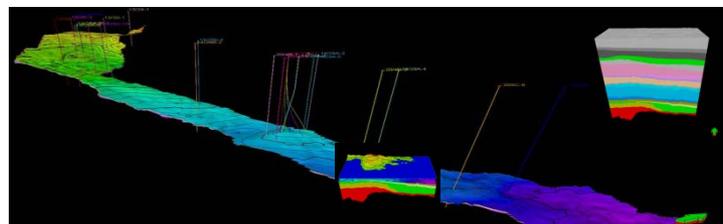


TRANSPORT: IN DENSE PHASE THROUGH 100KM OF OFFSHORE PIPELINE

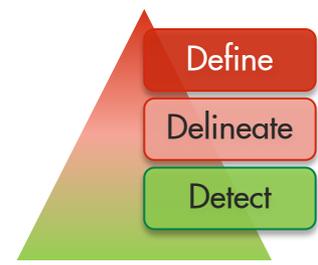
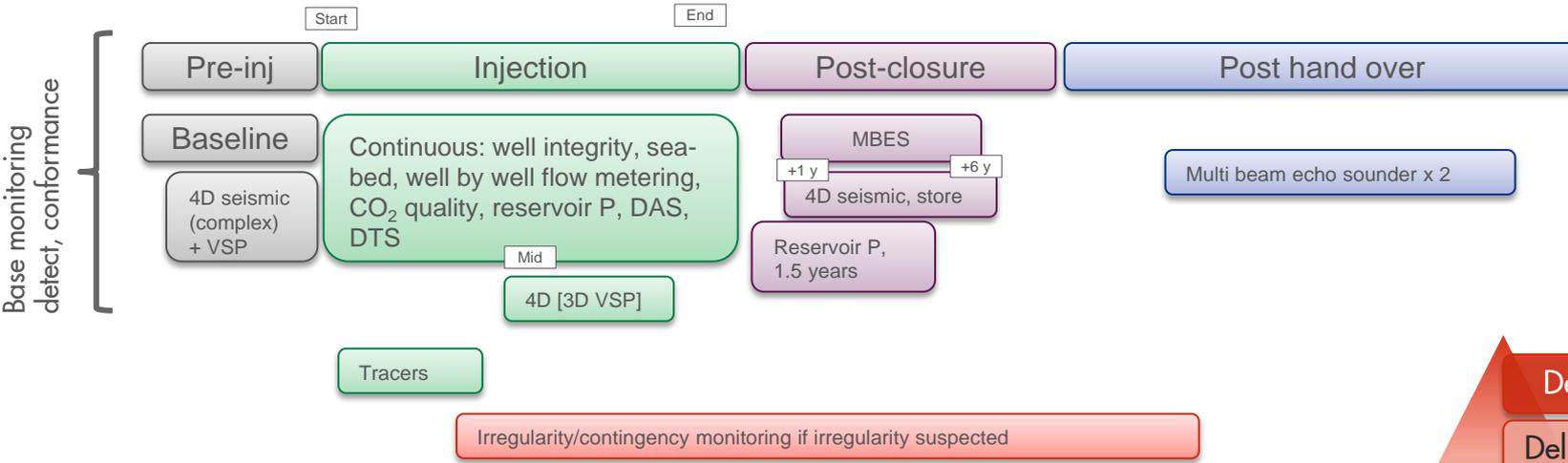
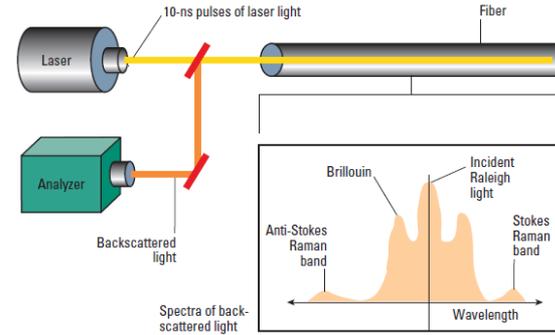
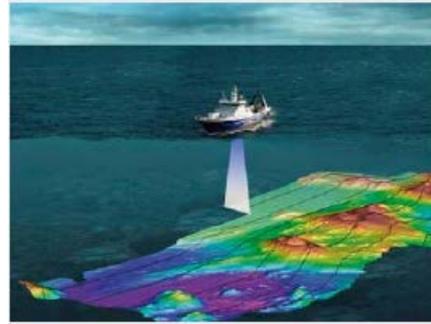
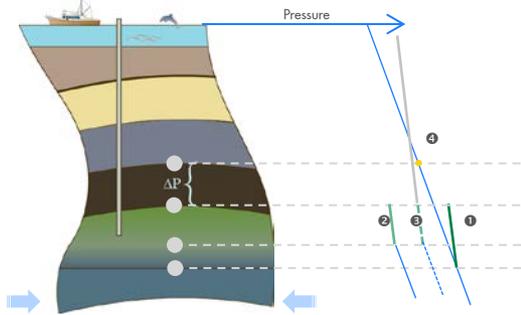


STORAGE: SAFELY STORING 2KM BENEATH THE NORTH SEA BED

- ❑ Using a depleted field as a store brings significant data advantages
 - ❑ Exploration, appraisal & development data
 - ❑ Long term production history: a “very extended well test”
 - ❑ Proven seal over millions of years
- ❑ Three years of storage assessment work (on Goldeneye) for the Longannet project
 - ❑ Reprocessed seismic to pore-scale studies
 - ❑ Three geological models
 - Geomechanical
 - Reactive transport
 - Dynamic



FIT FOR PURPOSE MONITORING PLAN



PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT IS GOOD FOR THE COMMUNITY



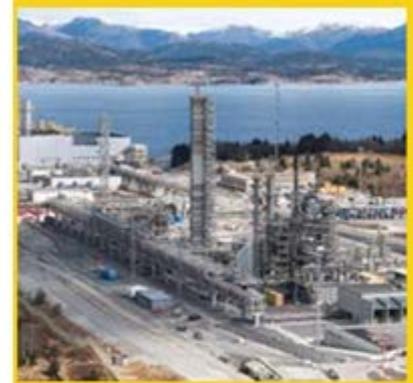
Power
Station Life



Construction
Jobs



Operations
Jobs



Future
Industry
Hub

IT IS GOOD FOR SHELL

Facility Re-Use



- The recently depleted Goldeneye reservoir has more than sufficient capacity for the project
- The existing wells are relatively new (<10yrs) and in good condition
- Pipelines are recent and in good condition

The Carbon Bubble

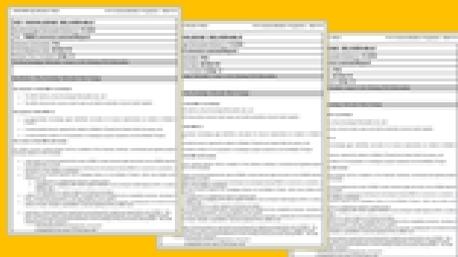


- Shareholders and analysts question whether our planet can really accommodate all the CO₂ related to fossil fuel providers and have coined the term 'Carbon Bubble'
- CCS operating at scale demonstrates one way these concerns could be addressed

SHARING OUR LEARNINGS

Knowledge Transfer Obligations

- Committed to providing **45 Key Knowledge Deliverables** for public dissemination.
- These deliverables cover key project aspects such as Engineering, Subsurface, Commercial, and HSE.
- The deliverable content has been agreed in FEED negotiations between Shell and DECC.
- A specification sheet is provided for each deliverable describing the agreed content.
- Shell have a dedicated resource and process to manage the dissemination of these Key Knowledge Deliverables



DECC Knowledge Sharing Site

A screenshot of the DECC Knowledge Sharing Site. The page is titled "UK carbon capture and storage: government funding and support" and is part of the "Department of Energy & Climate Change" website. It features a search bar at the top, a navigation menu, and a main content area with a blue header. The page includes sections for "CCS Cost Reduction Test Cases", "CCS knowledge sharing", and "CCS knowledge sharing" with a list of links to various documents and reports. A red box highlights the text: "Public access to (non commercially sensitive) knowledge & information derived from the projects".

PROGRESSING CCS INTO THE FUTURE

**IMAGINE CAPTURING THIS
MUCH CO₂ EVERY HOUR**

Find out how Shell plans to capture CO₂ at shell.co.uk/peterheadccs

LET'S GO



Illustration is an estimate based on the current Peterhead technical design that aims to capture 1 million tonnes of CO₂ per year.

