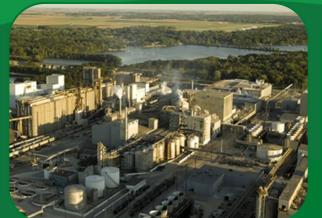


Developing Carbon Storage Infrastructure through Carbon Storage Assurance Facility Enterprise (CarbonSAFE)

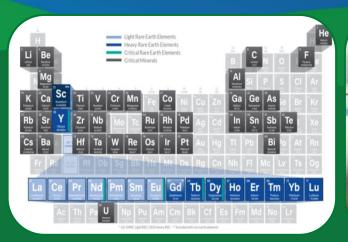
Mark McKoy
Carbon Storage Technology Manager, R&D

Traci Rodosta
Carbon Storage Program Manager

September 14th, 2023









"The following PowerPoint slides presented at the Groundwater Protection Council Annual Forum.

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References herein to any specific commercial product, process, or services by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, do not constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or DOE or its contractors or subcontractors."

Meeting the Decarbonization Challenges



Injectivity

Commercial Storage Capacity











VALIDATION

5 million metric tons (MT)/year

250 million metric tons (MT)

ACTIVATION

65 million MT/year

2,000 million MT

EXPANSION

250 million MT/year

7,500 million MT

AT SCALE

450 million MT/year

13,500 million MT



>1 billion MT/year

> 30 billion MT



North Dakota CarbonSAFE



CarbonSAFE Project ECO2S



Wyoming CarbonSAFE



Illinois Basin CarbonSAFE

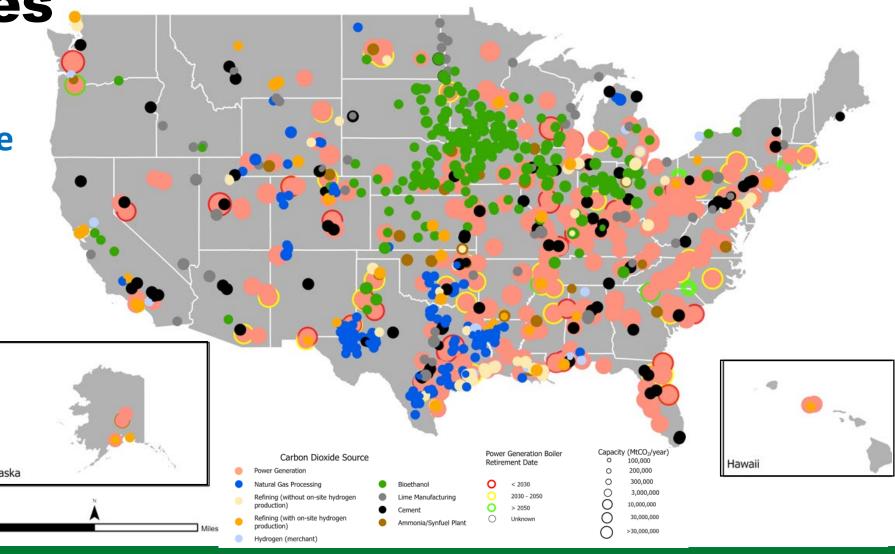


San Juan Basin CarbonSAFE

...every Region is Different, but ALL Regions Contribute!

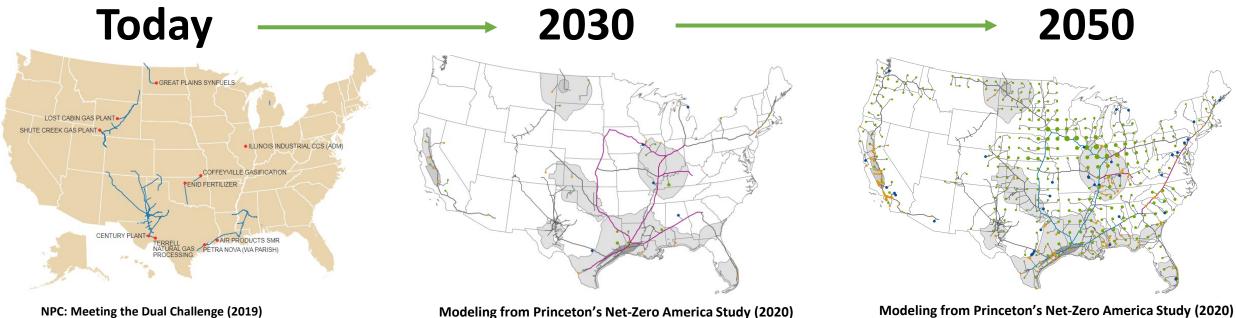
CO₂ Sources

How do you develop the Storage Infrastructure needed to address the challenge of decarbonization across all source types?



CO₂ Transport Must Expand Rapidly

The build out of CO₂ transport infrastructure enables CCUS and CDR industry growth and meeting midcentury decarbonization goals.



NPC: Meeting the Dual Challenge (2019)

11,000+ miles of pipelines

13,000+ miles of trunk pipelines 52,000+ miles of spur pipelines

5,000 miles of pipelines

SimCCS by LANL, an open-source toolset for regional CCS infrastructure decision support, can help determine optimal, regional networks of CO₂ sources, sinks, and transport infrastructure

Interactive **EDX4CCS Smart CO2 Transport** to assist in planning routes of new CO₂ pipelines while also considering multiple environmental and social justice variables (for public release in early 2024)



Methodical Approach to Developing Storage Infrastructure—CarbonSAFE



Phase I: Integrated CCS Pre-Feasibility 12-18-month initiative



Phase II: Storage Complex Feasibility 18-24-month initiative





Phase IV: Construction <2.5-year initiative

- Formation of team
- Inventory available data
- Purchase seismic data
- Purchase and condition well data
- Model scenarios
- Risk Assessment
- Community Benefits

- Data collection
- Geologic analysis
- Analysis of contractual and regulatory requirements
- Subsurface modeling
- Risk Assessment
- Evaluate monitoring requirements
- Community Benefits

- Detailed site characterization
- Prepare/Submit UIC Class VI or BSEE Permits to Construct
- CO₂ Source(s) Feasibility Study
- CO₂ Pipeline FEED Study
- Storage Field Development and Commercialization Plan
- NEPA process/approvals
- Community Benefits

- Drill and complete injection and monitoring wells
- Complete risk and mitigation plans
- Obtain EPA UIC Class VI or BSEE Permit/ Authorization to Inject
- Community Benefits

Phase III.5

- NEPA process/approvals
- CO₂ Pipeline FEED and supplemental analyses
- Community Benefits

De-risking Storage Pay Targets

From Storage Potential to Practical Storage Estimates

Storage Potential

Confirm Resource Potential and Site Suitability

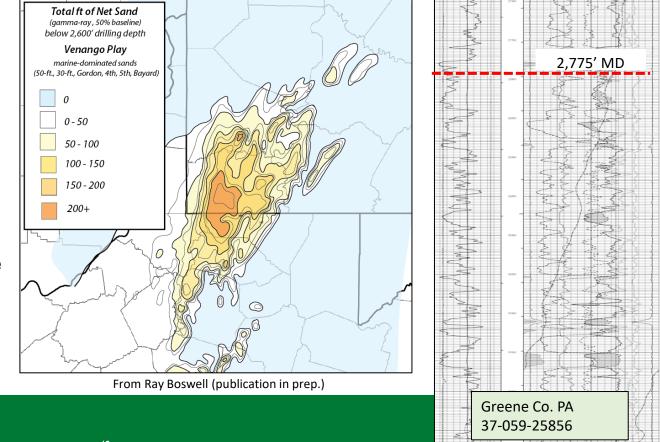
Capacity

Stored

CarbonSAFE

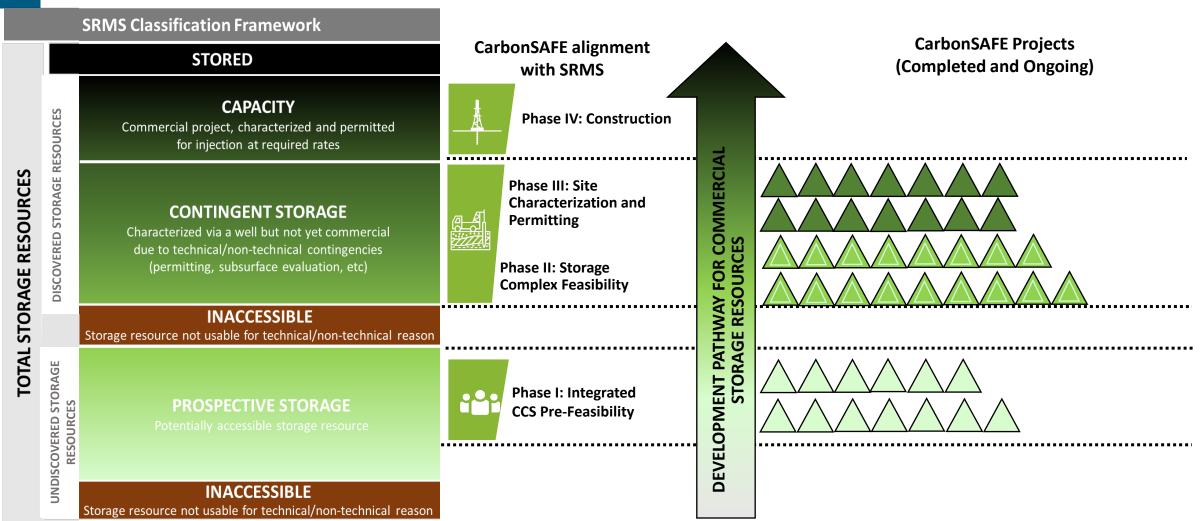
Identify specific areas/targets

- · Geology must drive project site selection!
- · Detailed local mapping.
 - Establish local pay criteria as possible.
 - Map H, Porosity, Sw, P/T in current condition utilizing all known wells.
 - Refine local CO₂ density calculation and depth "cut-off".
- · Acquire samples for petrophysics (permeability) where possible
- Conduct modeling studies to determine practicable storage of specific site.
- Consider seal integrity, seismicity concerns, ...

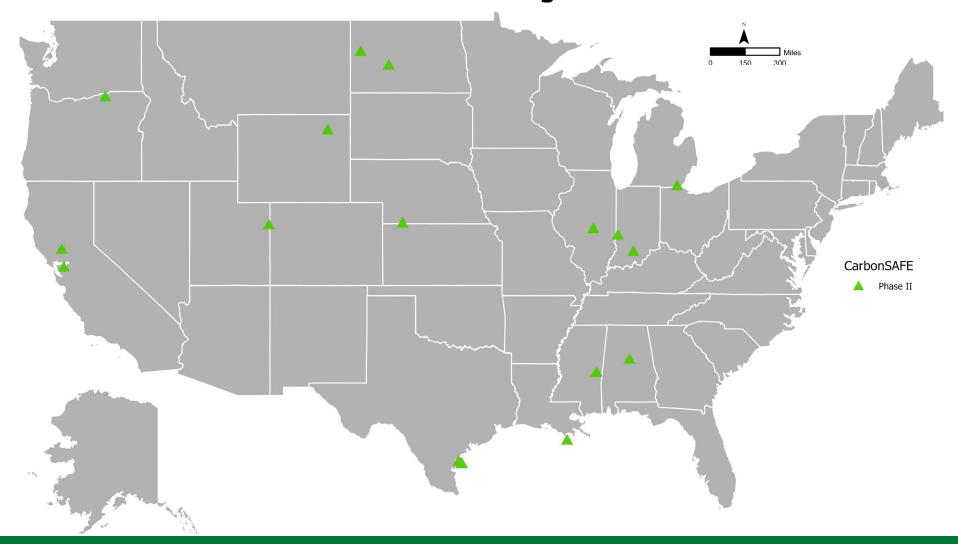


Storage Resources Management System (SRMS)

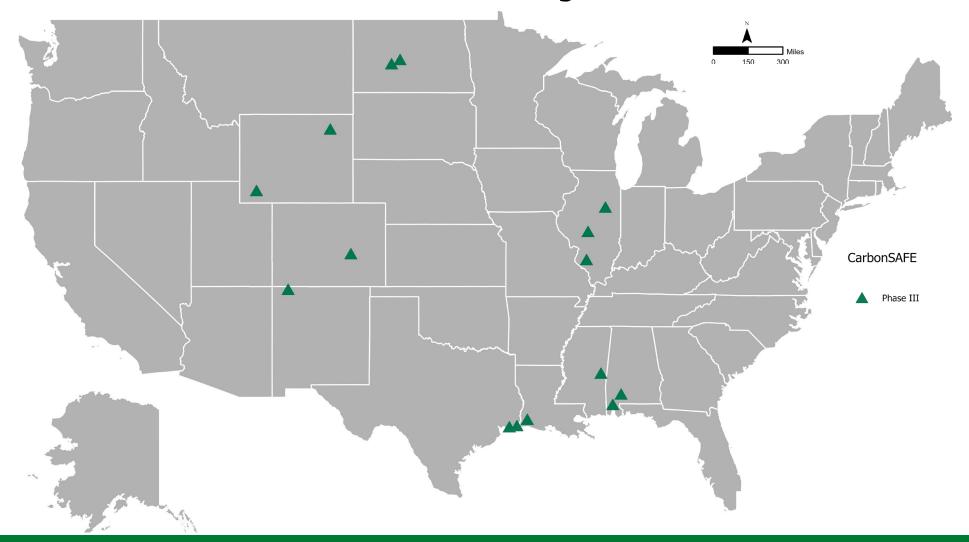
Commercial viability framework CO2 Storage Resources Management System (spe.org)



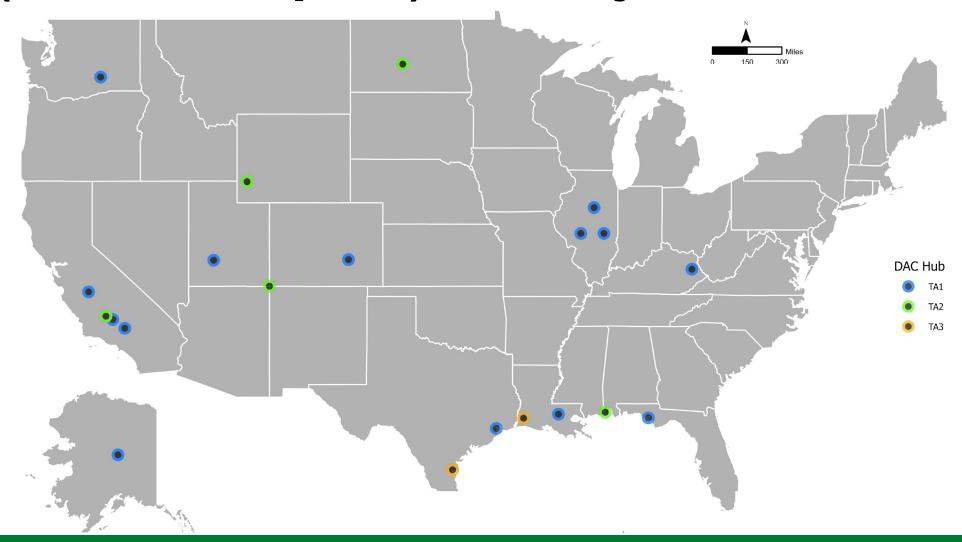
CarbonSAFE Phase II Projects



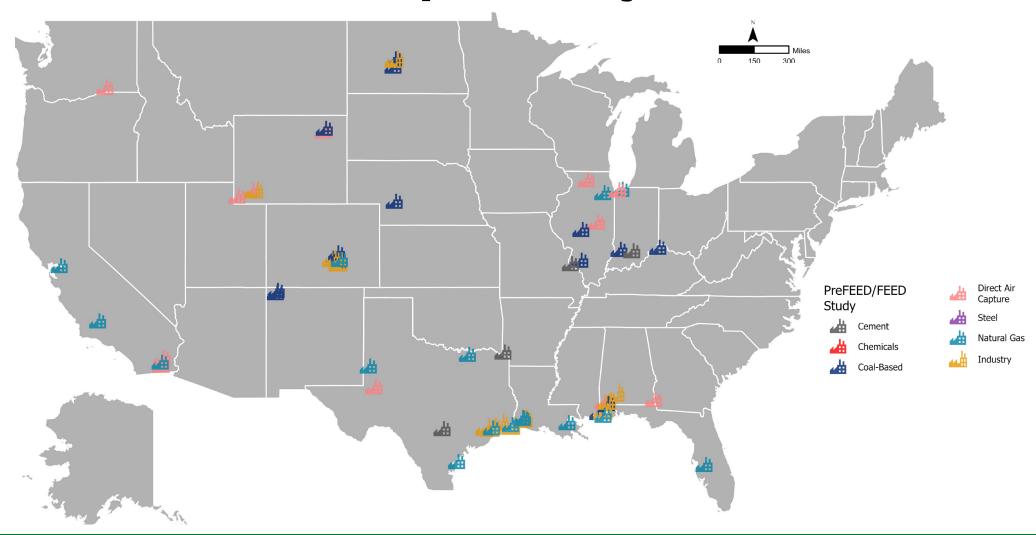
CarbonSAFE Phase III Projects



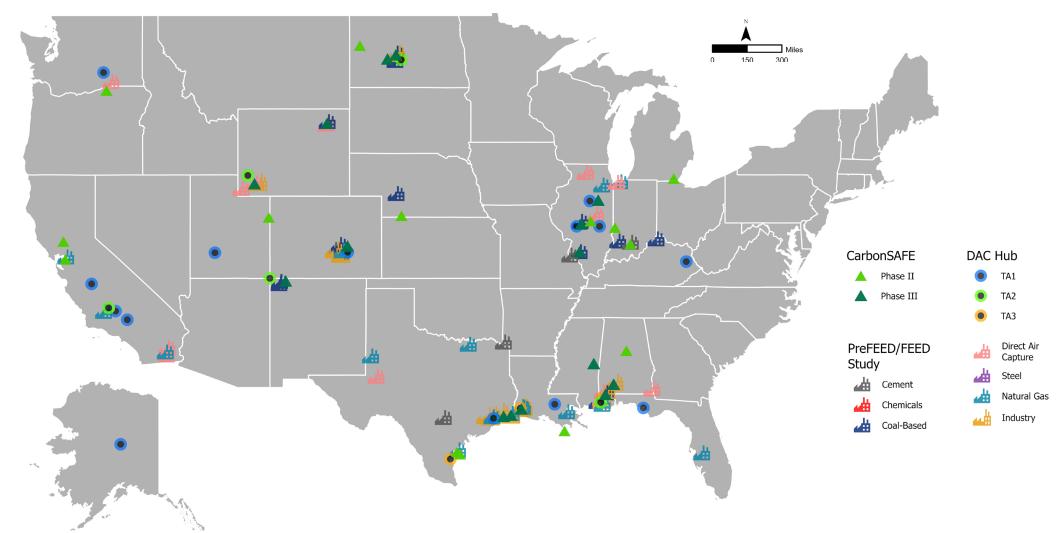
(Direct Air Capture) DAC Projects



Pre-FEED/ FEED Capture Projects



Capture and Storage Infrastructure Projects



Basin-scale Management for Rapid Deployment

Major Basins Requiring Basin Management Strategies

CarbonBASE Initiative – FY 2024

(Carbon <u>Basin</u> <u>Assessment and <u>Storage</u> <u>Evaluation</u>)</u>



- Multiyear initiative 5+ years
- \$35M in FY 2024
- Embark on a national geologic data collection/drilling campaign in basins where storage potential is high and geologic data availability is low
- Models for basin management

NRAP Phase III

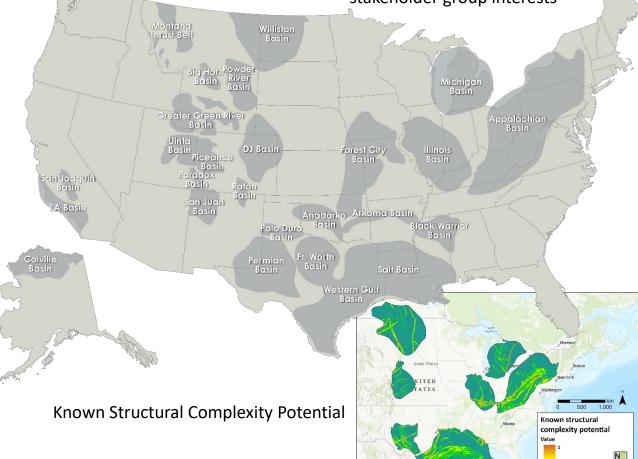
Assessing and managing basin-scale risks associated with rapid, commercial-scale GCS deployment

A Framework for Basin-Scale Storage **Optimization based on Geomechanical Studies**



- LBNL Sept 2022 Sept 2025
- Translate fault geomechanics knowledge derived from in-situ experiments to larger scales and simulate geomechanical effects for large CO₂ storage hubs







CTS Base Program Integration with BIL



Data collection & tools to support CarbonSAFE site selection.

- Develop basin-scale resource management frameworks.
- Risk-based decision making (permit restriction, leasing, etc).

SAFF

• \$2.5B BIL funding. 20-40 commercial storage projects; >100 wells.

• Site specific geologic data collection as input to **CarbonBASE** tools.

Host CarbonSTORE projects in different settings.

STORE

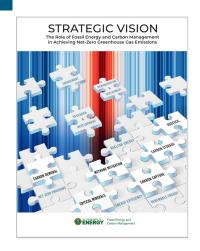
Provides <u>field laboratories</u> to test & compare carbon storage technologies, useful for next generation **CarbonSAFE** projects.

Base Program
BIL

RIs Provide technical assistance and community engagement.

NRAP developing basin-scale risk management strategies

Resources and Engagement Opportunities



Justice & Engagement: Planning for Societal Considerations & Impacts in FECM Projects

Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management

e of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management > Resources >

he projects that build the clean energy economy will create new infrastructure that holds the obtantial to drive new regional economic development, technological innovation, and high-wase imployment for communities across the United States as we work to make progress on the nation's climate goals. At the same time, it is critical to understand and address the societal onsiderations and impacts of these projects at local, regional, and global levels.

Projects funded by the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management will develop the following plans to address societal considerations and impacts, ensuring projects center on justice and engagement:

- Community, Tribal, and Stakeholder Engagement
- Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility
- Quality Jobs

Learn more about each of these project plan areas below

A STRATEGIES FOR DECARBONIZING
U.S. INDUSTRY

CARBON CAPTURE,
UTILIZATION,
AND STORAGE

INDUSTRIAL
ELECTRIFICATION

Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap

Workshop R&D Priorities for Repurposing Infrastructure

(2) ENERGY Fossil Energy and

CARBON TRANSPORT &

STORAGE R&D PRIORITIES FOR REPURPOSING INFRASTRUCTURE NE NATIONAL ENERGY TL LABORATORY



Program Publications

FECM Strategic Vision

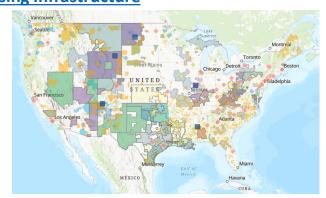




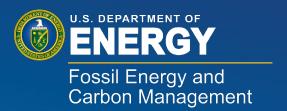
DOE-funded Carbon Management Projects—held Pittsburgh, PA Over 1,200 registrants 2023 Conference Proceedings



EDX 4CCS



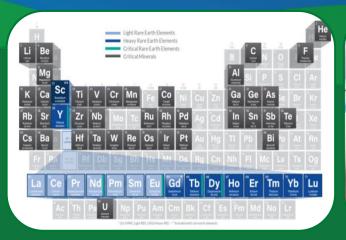
Carbon Matchmaker



Thank You!









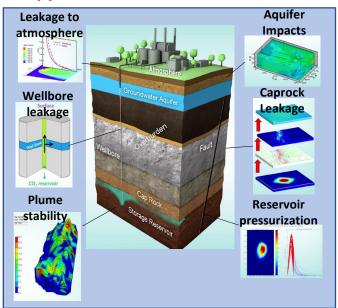
Storage Facilities Decision Support Tools

Technologies to improve performance and reduce the cost



National Risk Assessment Partnership

Site specific risk-based decision support tools for Stakeholders





Real-time Visualization, Forecasting, and Virtual Learning for Decision Makers Primary Focus Areas of SMART

REAL-TIME VISUALIZATION

Enable dramatic improvements in the visualization of key subsurface features and flows by exploiting machine learning to improve speed and enhance detail.

REAL-TIME FORECASTING

Transform reservoir management: perform rapid analysis of real-time data to inform operational decisions.

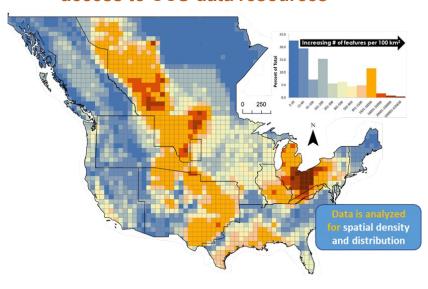
VIRTUAL LEARNING Develop a computer-based experiential learning environment to improve field development and monitoring strategies.

<u>Science-informed Machine Learning for Accelerating Real-</u> <u>Time Decisions in Carbon Storage Applications</u>



Welcome - EDX (doe.gov)

Providing stakeholders/community access to CCS data resources



DisCO₂ver

Objectives and Benefits

(Carbon Basin Assessment and Storage Evaluation)

Objectives:

- ⇒ Embark on a <u>national geologic data collection/drilling campaign</u> in basins where storage potential is high and geologic data availability is low
- ⇒ Develop user-friendly <u>site screening and selection tools</u> that enable more rapid and accurate decision making on site screening and selection
- ⇒ Develop basin scale management tools that assess storage performance and risks at the basin scale over time
- ⇒ Design and <u>deploy basin-wide monitoring systems</u> (collab USGS/NSF)

Benefits:

- ⇒ Reduces cost to project developers that might otherwise have to drill more exploration wells to identify a suitable storage site (more wells means more penetrations of the caprock(s))
- ⇒ Identifies areas to avoid either due to poor reservoir quality or potential hazard (e.g., critically stressed faults)

energy.gov/fe

- \Rightarrow Supports transparency by providing the public, regulators, and other stakeholder access to the same data
- \Rightarrow Refines estimates of the nations "practical" carbon storage resources.



CarbonBASE Concept:

- Stakeholder engagement 2023
- Multiyear initiative 5+ years
- EDX data warehouse



Carbon STORE

(Carbon Storage Technology and Operations REsearch Facility)



Field laboratories to test & compare carbon storage technologies

Leverage CarbonSAFE and other injection sites to ...

- ⇒ Compare performance of advanced vs. existing technologies
- ⇒ Gain R&D data from operating injection facilities to improve performance, and reduce uncertainty
- ⇒ Conduct experiments at different times to assess performance and potential long-term impacts

