



International Forum on Recent Developments of CCS Implementation

John Gale

General Manager

IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme

Leading the Way to a Low-Carbon Future

26th to 27th March 2015

Athens, Greece

Presentation Scope



- Summarise what is happening in CCS development globally
- Projects – several firsts in year period
- Project drivers
- Key future developments



Commercial Implementation of CCS (to date)



Sleipner
1Mt/y CO₂



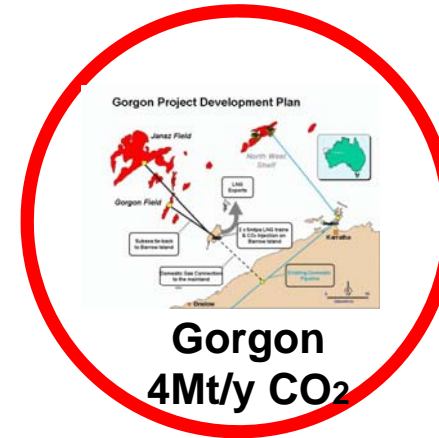
Weyburn
2.5 Mt/y CO₂



In-Salah
1.2 Mt/y CO₂

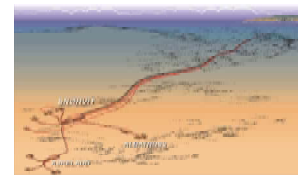


Snohvit
0.7Mt/y CO₂



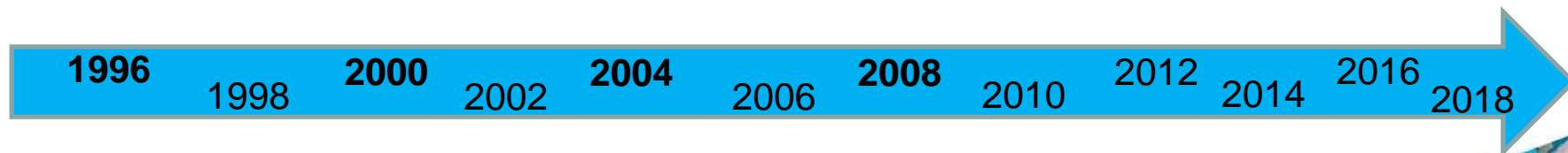
350km overland pipeline

150MWe



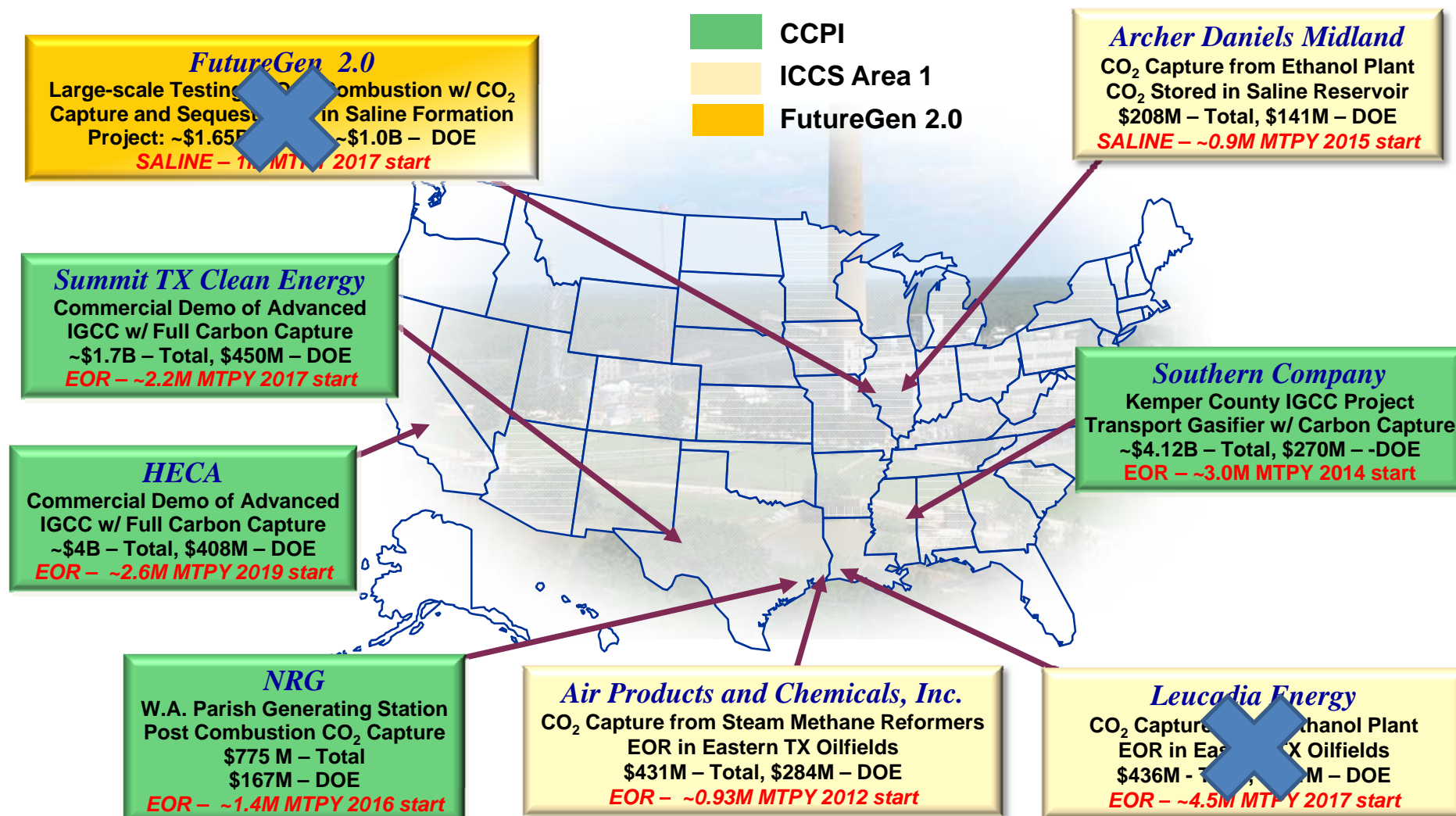
160km sub sea pipeline

- Major Scale up in Storage experience
- 600MWe power plant
- Pressure Management involved



Major CCS Demonstration Projects

Project Locations & Cost Share



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY Fossil Energy

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. ICCS Area 1

Steam Methane Reforming with CO₂ Capture

- Port Arthur, TX (Hydrogen plant at Valero Refinery)
- 90%+ CO₂ capture (Vacuum Swing Adsorption) from 2 steam-methane reformers (SMRs) yielding ~925,000 tonnes CO₂/year
- ~30 MWe cogeneration unit to supply makeup steam to SMRs and operate VSA and compression equipment
- CO₂ to Denbury “Green” pipeline for EOR in Texas at West Hastings oil field
- Total Project: \$431 MM; DOE Share: \$284 MM (66%)



Key Dates

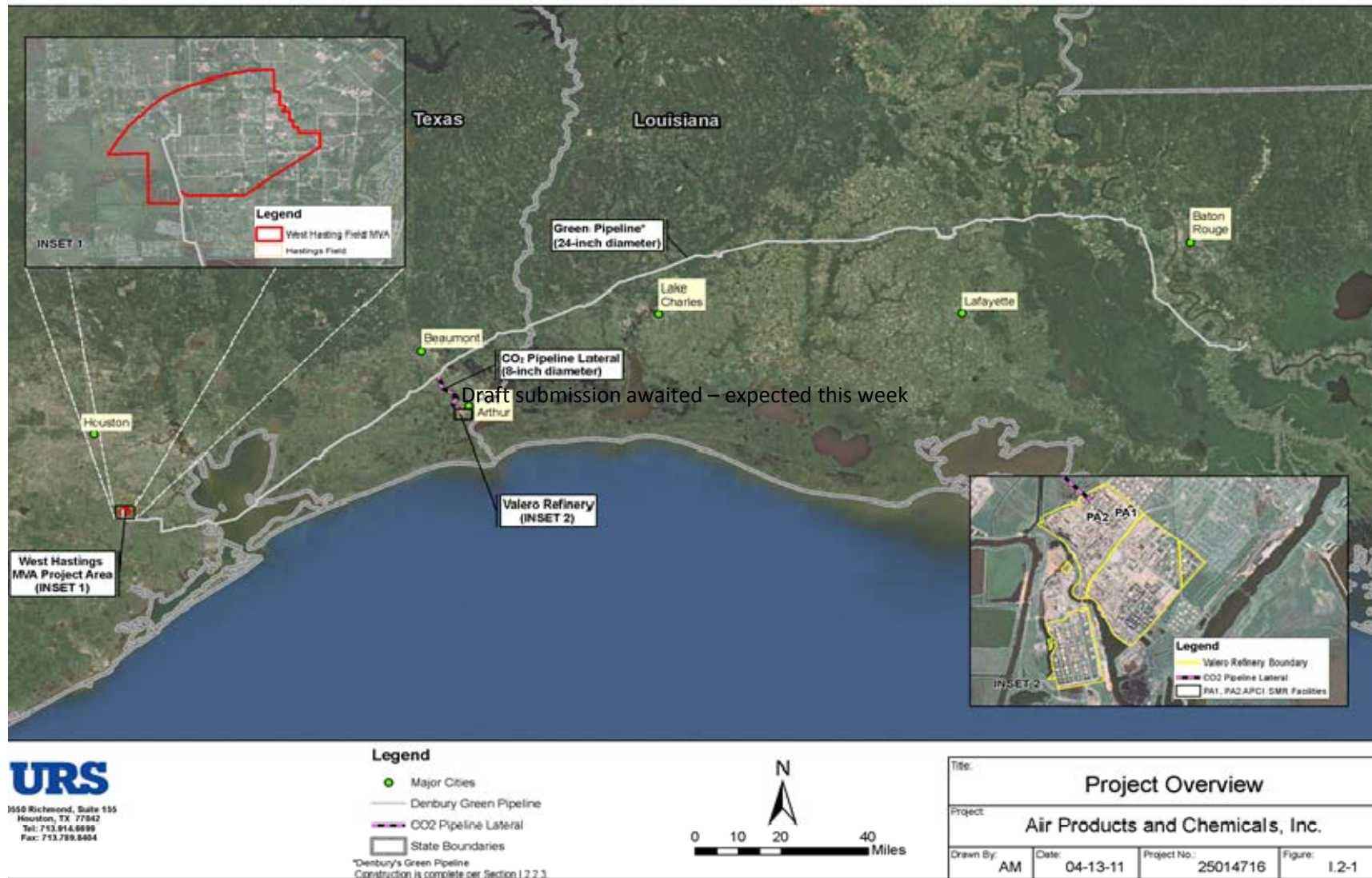
- Phase 2 Awarded: Jun 15, 2010
- FEED completed: Nov 2010
- Permit By Rule (PBR) and Standard Air Permits issued: May 2011
- NEPA FONSI: Jul 2011
- Construction started: Aug 2011
- Operation started: Dec 2012

Status

- PA-1 initiated operation: Mar 3, 2013
- PA-2 initiated operation: Dec 16, 2012
- Full capacity achieved: Apr 2013
- CO₂ compressor trip; damage to internals; May 29, 2013; CO₂ compressor restart: July 1, 2013
- Has operated at >100% of design when necessary
- **1MM tonnes CO₂ delivered on 4/24/14**
- **1,111,076 tonnes CO₂ delivered as of 6/9/14**



CO₂ Transportation to Sequestration Site (from Final Environmental Assessment)



Global Status of CO₂-EOR



- Principally North America (USA + Canada)
 - USA
 - 136 projects injecting 3.5Mt CO₂
 - Many projects Operating since mid 1980's
 - 3600km pipeline network – mostly non anthropogenic CO₂
 - Regulatory process developed – EPA Class II Wells
 - Drivers
 - » Tax incentives for increased oil production
 - » Readily accessible “cheap” CO₂
 - » Large numbers of small fields with high ROIP levels
 - » High exploration capacity



USA CO2-EOR Experiences

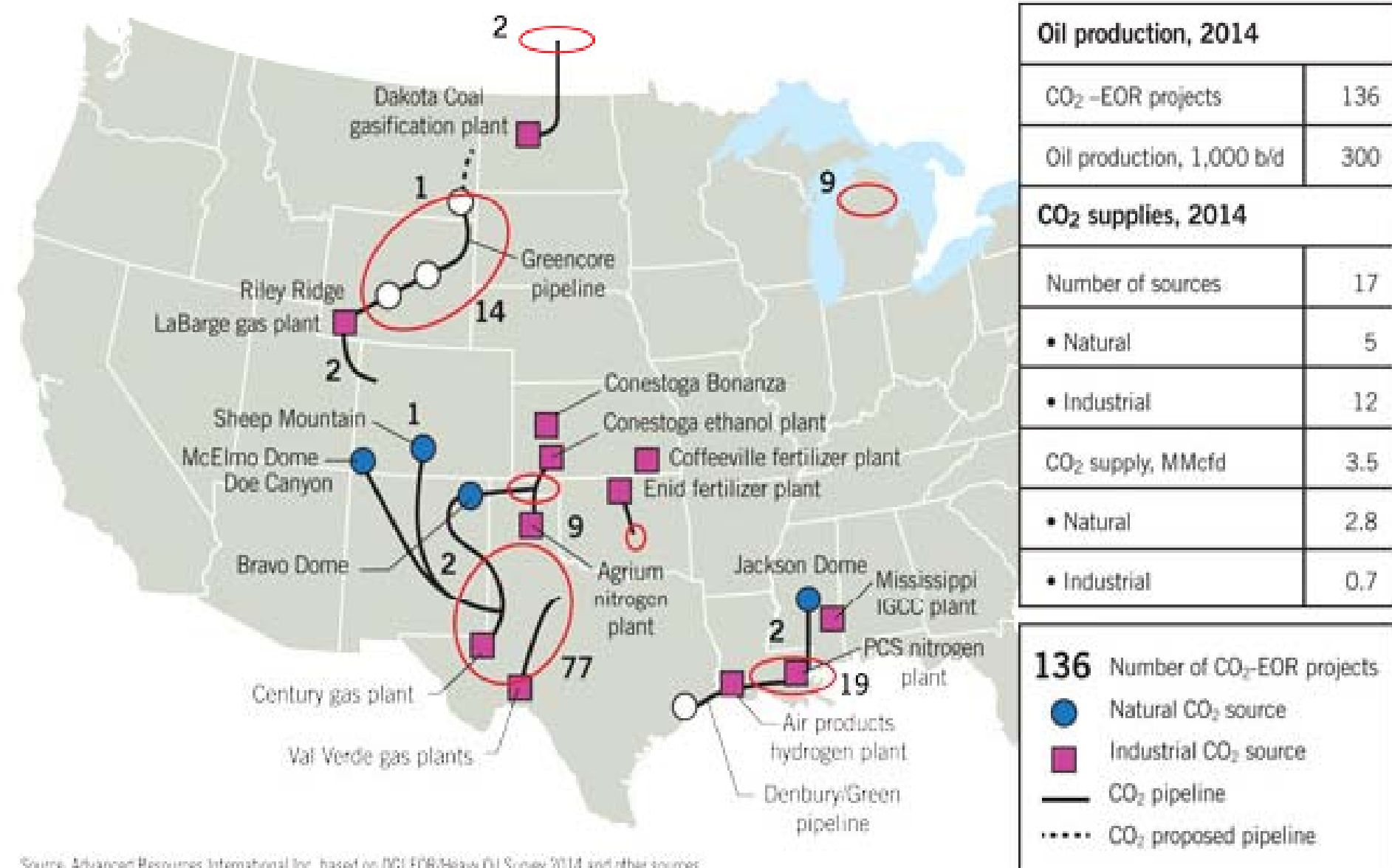


- Commercial technology proven to recover cost effectively additional oil
- Robust regulatory process tested for over 20 years
 - Potential problems with new EPA Class VI wells for CO₂ Storage
 - Limited monitoring under Class II well program
- Safety record industry good
 - US DOT records on pipeline safety
 - Good track record over 20+ years
 - No associated issues – like CBM or unconventional oil and gas
- Not originally as well researched as storage
 - IEAGHG Weyburn-Midale CO₂-EOR monitoring and stage project (2000-2012)



CO₂-EOR OPERATIONS, CO₂ SOURCES: 2014

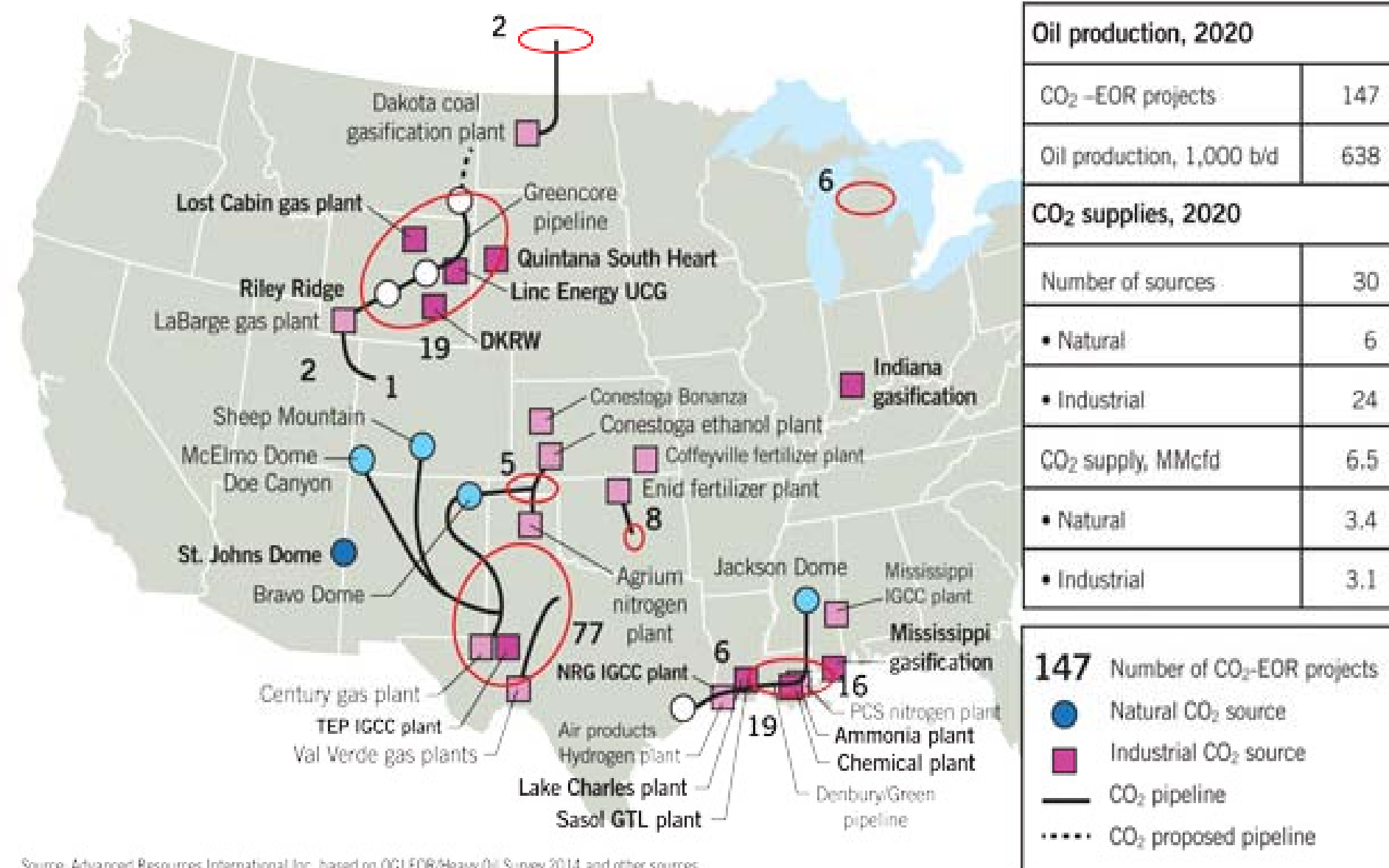
FIG. 1



Source: Advanced Resources International Inc., based on OGJ EOR/Heavy Oil Survey 2014 and other sources

PROJECTED CO₂, EOR OPERATIONS, AND CO₂ SOURCES: 2020

FIG. 4



Source: Advanced Resources International Inc. based on OGI EOR/Heavy Oil Survey 2014 and other sources

Boundary Dam – the first commercial scale CCS demonstration Project



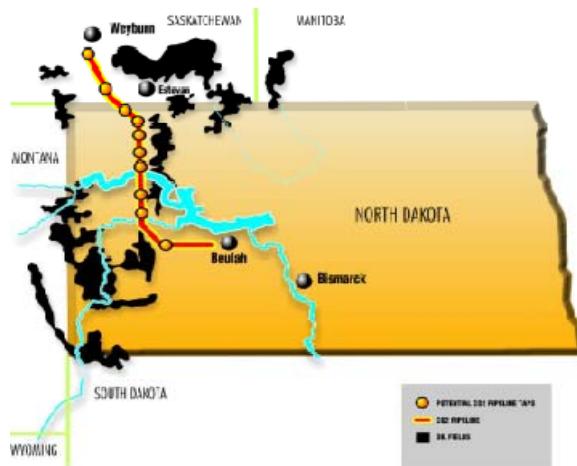
What are the drivers?



- Regulatory
 - Emissions cap – 0.42t/MWh
- Market
 - Electricity demand to grow
 - Monopoly supplier
 - Long term supply contract
- Energy Costs
 - Coal – predictable future price
 - Gas price volatility
- Limited RE options
 - Wind?
- Government support for CAPEX
- CO2 Market
 - CO2 demand for EOR/price
 - Demand expected to grow
 - Experience
 - Pilot testing
 - Weyburn CO2 monitoring project
 - Pipeline/pipeline & EOR operators
 - No public concerns

Experience

- Permitted and constructed without issue
- No operational issues reported – continuous supply to Cenovus



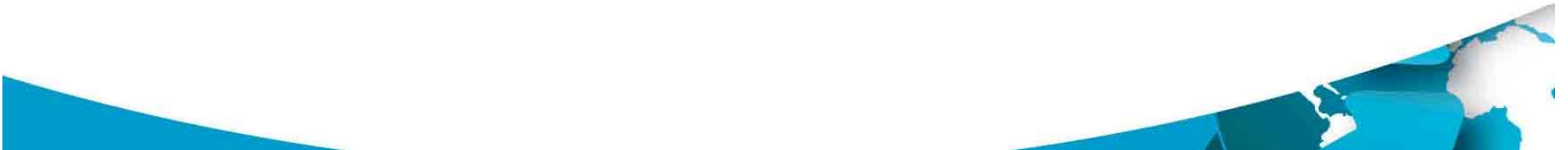
350km overland pipeline

- First fully monitored CO2-EOR project
- Established best practise for monitoring
- Demonstrated fate of CO2 using seismic monitoring
- Demonstrated importance of baseline monitoring
 - Supposed leak from site was disproved based on baseline monitoring



Future plans

- Boundary Dam 4 and 5 retrofits to follow
- Need to reduce CCS costs to negate need for Government subsidy
 - Boundary Dam 3 identified 30% reduction in CAPEX and 20% in OPEX
- Oil price???



CO2-EOR outside North America



- North Sea
 - Studies by Norway and UK, Shell and BP have shown CO2-EOR be uneconomic in North Sea
 - Large field size, low sweep efficiency
 - High recovery rates using other EOR techniques
 - Large CO2 volumes to be transported offshore, high infrastructure costs
 - Platform modification costs considered to be high
 - Prospects for near offshore CO2-EOR in Danish Oil Fields explored by Maersk – status unknown
 - UK Cost Reduction Task Force identified CO2-EOR as potential cost saving element for future CCS deployment
 - Tax incentives for brown field CO2-EOR opportunities
 - Opportunities were more limited than in USA
 - Synergies between CCS and CO2-EOR



CO2-EOR outside North America



- China
 - Desire to reduce oil imports
 - Large importer – small producer
 - CO2-EOR attractive proposition to expand internal production
 - 12 CO2-EOR pilots currently underway
 - Likely expansion of CO2-EOR in Northern China
 - » Linked to high concentration CO2 production from CTL, Fertiliser and Methanol production
 - China lacks technical capacity to develop CO2-EOR
 - Drilling rigs, oil industry expertise etc.,
 - US-China Co-operation agreement to share technical knowledge from CCS demonstrations
 - Trade - turbine experience and CO2-Eor experience



Lulea Project, Brazil

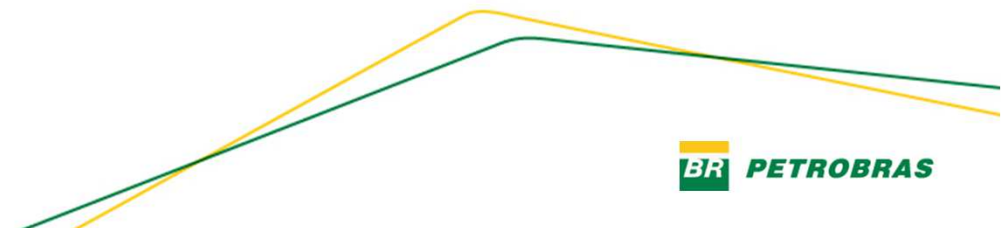
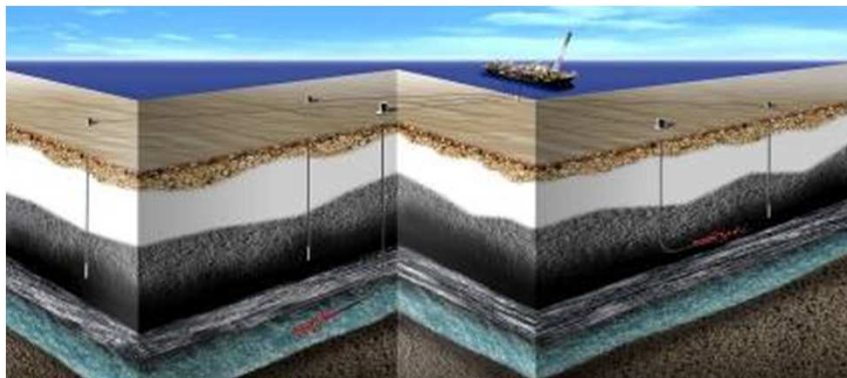
Handling of CO₂ in the Pre-Salt Hydrocarbon Fluids

Motivation:

- High (8 to 20%) CO₂ content in the gas phase in some wells;
- Although it doesn't have target obligations to reduce its emissions, Brazil is committed with climate change control;
- Accordingly, Petrobras and partners in the pre-salt blocks do not consider to vent the CO₂ associated to the produced gas.

Questions raised:

- What is the best way to capture the CO₂ in an offshore ultra-deep water environment (2,100 m WD), 300 km from shore?
- What is the best option for sequestering the captured CO₂?



Natural Gas Processing

CO₂ Content in the fluids address challenges:

- **Size & Footprint**
- **Weight**
- **Efficiency**

Membranes:

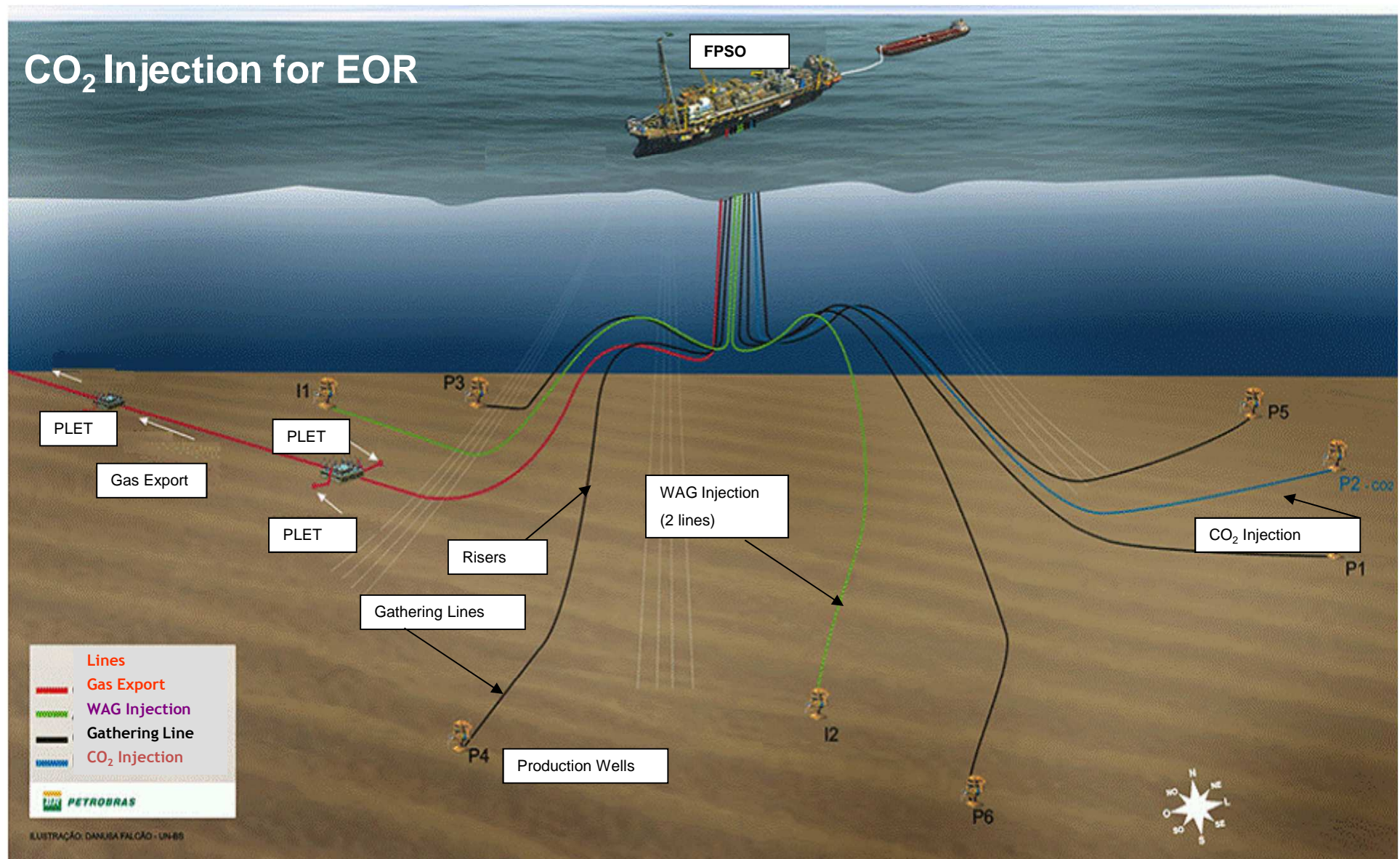
- **Better for medium or high CO₂ content.**
- **Smaller footprint**
- **Simple to operate and easy to maintain**
- **Process a wide range of CO₂ in the inlet stream.**



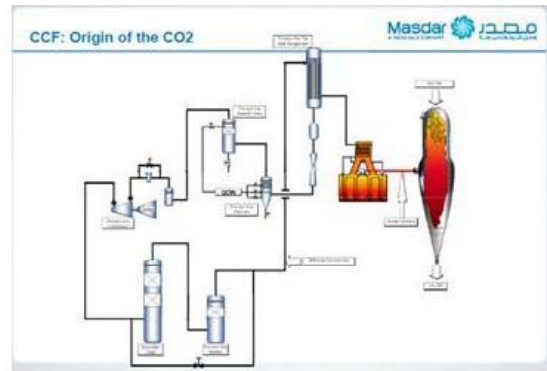
FPSO Cidade Angra dos Reis

WAG-CO₂ EOR

CO₂ Injection for EOR



ESI CCS Project Technical Overview



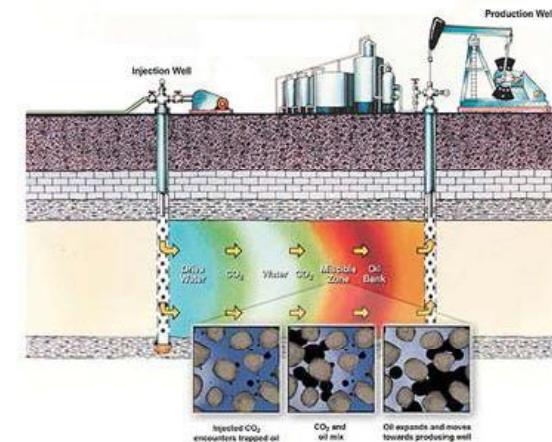
CO2 Source (ESI) and Capture



CO2 Transportation



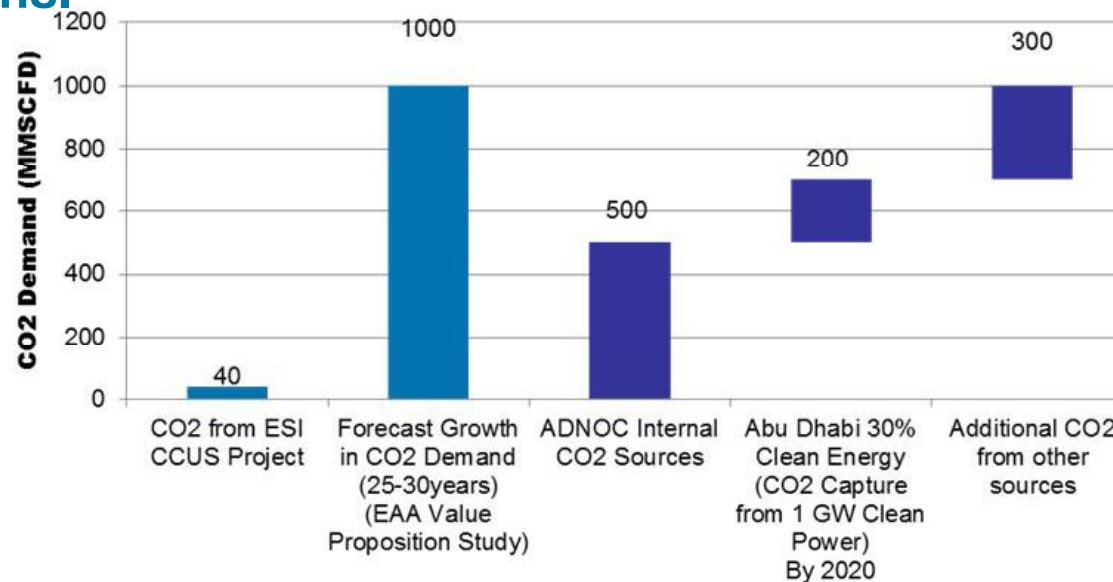
CO2 Compression & Dehydration



CO2 Injection in Rumaitha & Bab fields

Abu Dhabi CCS: Future Potential

- **CO₂ as an EOR agent has been endorsed:**
 - Success of the ESI CCS Project and Rumaitha / Bab Injection are key to future development.
- **Changing landscape in Abu Dhabi with potential CO₂ targets for field testing and development:**
 - CO₂ capture linked to ADNOC field demand and performance;
- **Whilst preliminary, the EAA CCS Value Proposition study forecast a growing CO₂ demand in the next 25-30 years, based on ADNOC estimations.**



Europe – the sick man of CCS



- CCS Directive launched and tested
 - ROAD issued storage Permit
- ETS launched
 - Low price of carbon
- EEPR – 6 projects funded all bar one ended
- ROAD project in Netherlands stalled
- Norway stops Mongstad full scale project
- UK left looking at CCS projects
 - White Rose project funded under NER300



UK – Deregulated Energy Market



- £1bn Government supported demonstration programme
 - £500k FEED studies
 - Peterhead – gas plus CCS
 - White Rose, coal plus oxy-firing
 - FID expected early 2015
- Changed market principles to allow for future low carbon technology investment
 - Contracts for Difference, Cfd's
 - Strike price set to generate long term stable revenues for investors
 - Secure fixed electricity prices for consumers



Contracts for difference



- Used to develop investment for:
 - Hinkley Point C nuclear power plant
 - 8 Renewables projects
 - 5 off shore wind
 - 2 conversions of existing coal fired power plant to 100% biomass firing
 - 1 biomass CHP plant
 - First renewable call over subscribed – next call autumn 2014
 - Two CCS demonstrations projects in 2015



Summary



- CCS implementation proceeding at a steady pace in parts of world.
 - All first of kind plants cannot mass fabricate like solar panels !!!
- CO2-EOR supporting early demonstration of CCS
 - Helping to financially de-risk projects
 - Effect of oil price crash unknown ??
- Need a stronger price signal on carbon
- UK leading on market reform to support CCS implementation.
- All eyes on COP in Paris in December
- Is CCS in a race with renewables in parts of the world?





Thank you, any Questions?

Contact me at: john.gale@[ieaghg.org](mailto:john.gale@ieaghg.org)



Website: www.ieaghg.org



LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/groups/IEAGHG-4841998



Twitter: <https://twitter.com/IEAGHG>



Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/IEA-Greenhouse-Gas-RD-Programme/112541615461568?ref=hl