

Characterisation of European CO₂ storage

The SiteChar workflow to answer the requirement of characterization

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SiteChar Closing Conference, 28 November 2013, IFPEN (France) – www.sitechar-co2.eu





- To describe how the elements of the EU Storage Directive can be addressed
- To clarify the links between the areas of expertise required for a thorough site characterisation
- To provide the basis for an efficient and focused site characterisation



Challenges

Site characterisation:

- Iterative by nature
- Multi-disciplinary team
- Many links between disciplines
- Product / result is permit application

The SiteChar workflow:

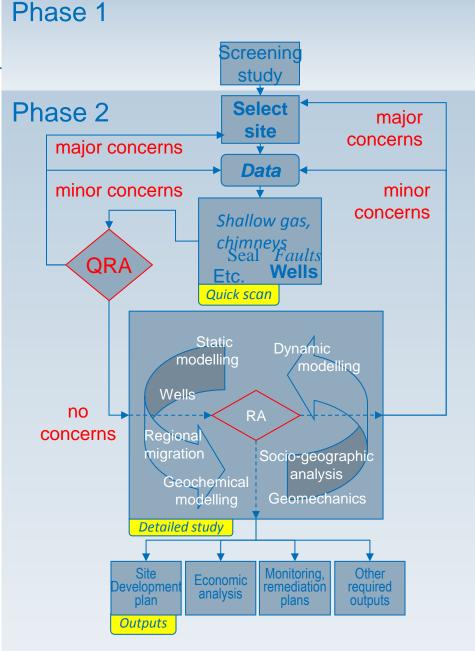
- Describes iterations in site characterisation
- Clarifies links between areas of expertise
- Provides clarification of site characterisation in addition to existing documents – CO2Qualstore, CSA-Z741, DNV-RP



Site characterisation study

Site characterisation workflow

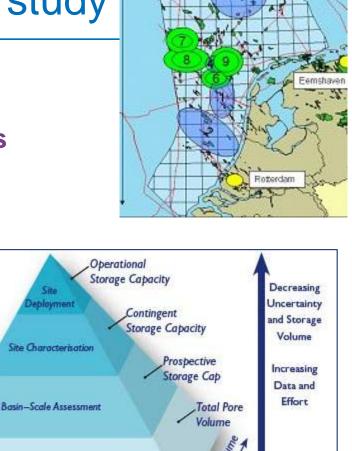
- Aligned with EU Storage Directive
- Tested and improved in five site studies in the SiteChar project



Workflow elements: screening study

Regional screening study

- High-level screening of potential sites
- Limited site data
- Criteria: (example list)
 - Total storage capacity
 - Injection rate
 - Distance
 - Availability
 - Surface use



Country/State-Scale Screening

Uncertainty

500 km

200 km

www.scotland.gov.uk

modified 2008 CO2CRC Storage Capacity Estimation

Adapted from CSLF 2007 Storage Pyramid

Storoge

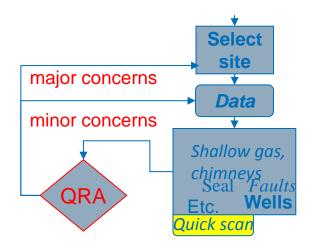
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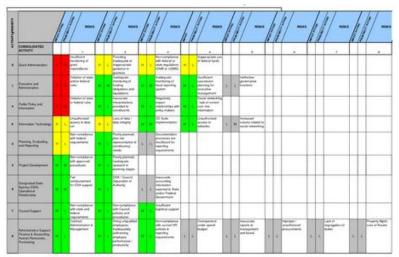


Workflow elements: detailed study

Preparation

- 1. Collect all available data
- 2. Quick analysis of data
 - Experts to define risks and potential show stoppers
- 3. Qualitative risk analysis
 - All expertises
 - Not necessarily integrated yet
 - May lead to collecting new data
 - Input: results from quick analysis
 - Output: first version of ranked risk matrix
- ... can take a long time and a sizable budget!





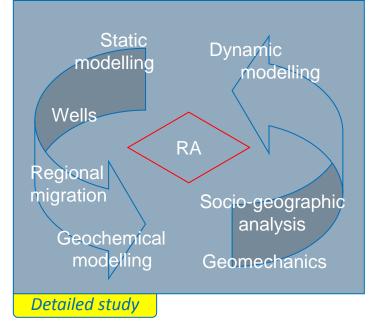
Example of ranked risk matrix



Workflow elements: detailed study

Detailed study

- Static model building, geomechanical analysis, dynamic (injection and flow) modelling, etc.
- Focus is on most important risks
- Links / interfaces and feedback loops between disciplines
- Work towards permit deliverables
 - Site characterisation is not a study of site geology, of reservoir behaviour, of large-scale flow...
 - Site characterisation is a study to produce input for a permit application.





Workflow elements: detailed study

- Risk matrix focuses the site characterisation work
 - Highest risks most emphasis
 - Define severity and probability more precisely
 - Risk mitigation options
 - E.g., injection scenario definition
 - Continuous risk assessment
 - New risks may be found

		Severity				
		Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Probability	Very low	0	0	4	1	0
	Low	0	3	20	13	0
	Medium	0	4	18	8	0
	High	0	2	4	2	0
	Very high	0	0	0	0	0

Example of risk matrix

Example of links between areas of expertise



Injection, plume migration*

- Pressure limits due to reservoir and cap rock strength; fault reactivation (geomechanics)
- Near-well pressures, CO₂ migration and pressure distribution in reservoir, number and location of wells required to reach target rate (*reservoir engineering*)
- History match leads to updates to static model (reservoir engineering)
- Iterative approach is required

* List is of course incomplete!



Risk assessment: a continuous process

- Improved understanding of risks through detailed study
- Identification of new risks
- Mitigation of risks through site design and monitoring

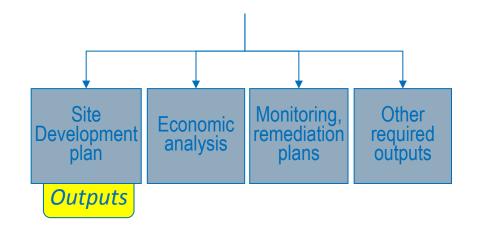
Close, regular contact with Competent Authority

- Improve CA's understanding of site and the CCS project
- Ensure site performance meets CA standards
- Important especially for early CCS projects



When all risks sufficiently characterised

- Use results to quantify risks and write permit application
 - Site development plan
 - Monitoring plan
 - Corrective measures plan
 - Environmental impact assessment (outside focus of SiteChar)
 - Economic analysis (cost of project)



Key learnings from the SiteChar experience



- Site characterisation is risk based; it is of key importance to continuously update the risk matrix during the site characterisation
- Regular contact with the competent authority is strongly recommended
- The characterisation team should be aware of the links between the areas of expertise and the iterative nature of the work



First of all:

To use the workflow in pre-competitive storage appraisal – focused, efficient

Also:

- To update the workflow with the feedback from many site characterisations
- To update the workflow when EU Storage Directive is updated

SiteChar Workflow



The workflow is available at

http://www.sitecharco2.eu/FileDownload.aspx?ldFile=605&From=Publications





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