CO₂ STORAGE FOR COMPLETING THE ENERGY TRANSITION

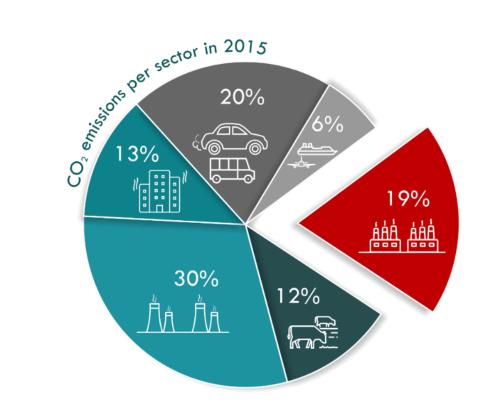
EuroWorkshop: Geology and the energy transition | Delft | 23 May 2019 | Ton Wildenborg

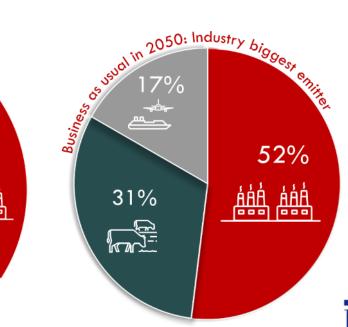




INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS SHARE



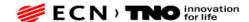


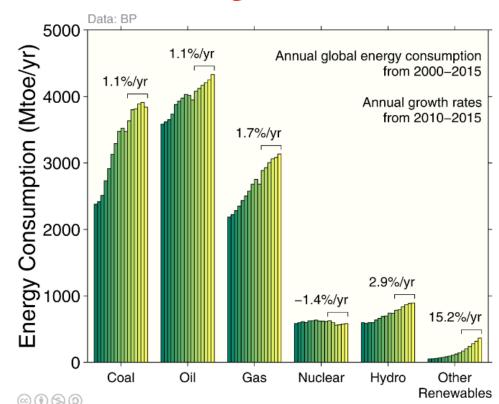




REALITY

- Emission levels develop along worst case scenario.
- Energy consumption is going up, not down.
 - Going up faster than renewables
- > 2050 is now 30 years away!
- We must reduce emissions, rather than assume that use of fossil fuels will end soon.

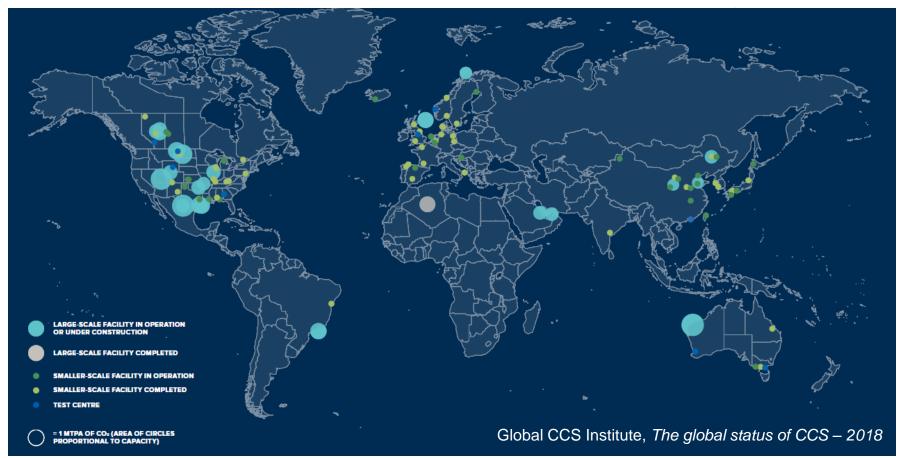




Sources: BP 2016; Jackson et al 2015; Global Carbon Budget 2016 the ambitious emission reduction goals in time.

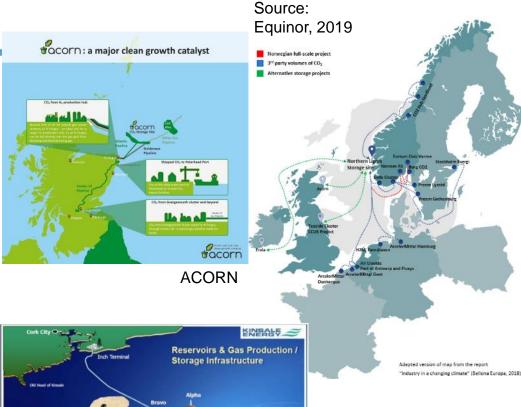


CCS WORLDWIDE



CCS IN EUROPE

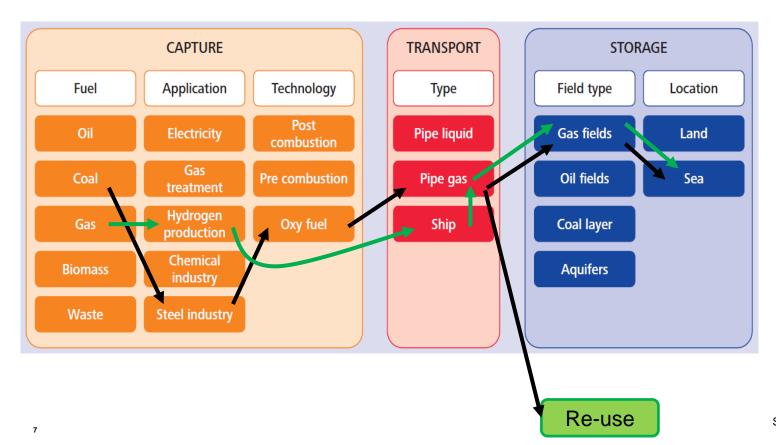
- Norway
 - Sleipner, Snøhvit
 - Northern Lights CCS project
 - Ship transport, aquifer storage
 - Potential links to GE, NL, UK, DK, ...
- UK
 - Several initiatives
 - ACORN, Grangemouth, hydrogen
 - Depleted gas field, aquifer
- Ireland
 - Cork CCS project
 - Depleted gas field





CC(U)S is a flexible emission reduction instrument.





Source: Utrecht University

CCS is real and it is working.



CCS IN THE NETHERLANDS



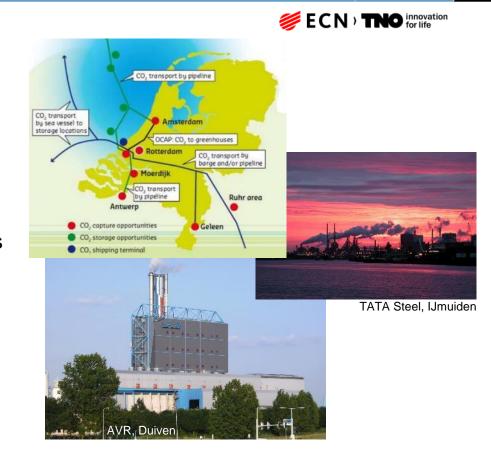
- Government target: meet Paris agreement targets
 - 49% reduction in CO₂ emissions in 2030 (compared to 1990 levels)
 - Emissions reduction of 56 Mtpa
 - 12 Mtpa by closing down coal fired power plants
 - Industry contribution: 22 Mtpa emission reduction
 - Process efficiency: 3 Mtpa
 - Recycling: 1 Mpta
 - > CCS: 18 Mpta
 - May 2018: ambition reduced to 7 Mtpa by 2030



'No to CO₂' (Barendrecht storage plans)

CURRENT CCS AND CCU DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

- Notterdam harbour: Porthos consortium
 - 20% of national emissions
 - Develop into 'green port'
 - Continue economic activity under increasingly strict greenhouse gas emission regulations
 - Target ~5 Mtpa by 2030; to grow beyond 2030 with storage in gas fields
- Steel plant (TATA Steel)
 - HIsarna process: pilot demo full scale plant
- Waste processing
 - Capture projects (CCU) starting



ROAD CCS PROJECT (CANCELLED 2017)





DEVELOPING STORAGE CAPACITY

- Abundant storage capacity, but how to develop it?
 - Timeline of field development
 - Ranking of options unit storage cost, location, capacity

Several clusters in central DCS K14-K15 cluster Several fields Q1 cluster Gas field, aquifer Re-use oil P08-08 P08-01 P08-04 pipeline? P15 cluster 35 Mt 16-01 1G P18 cluster 40 Mt

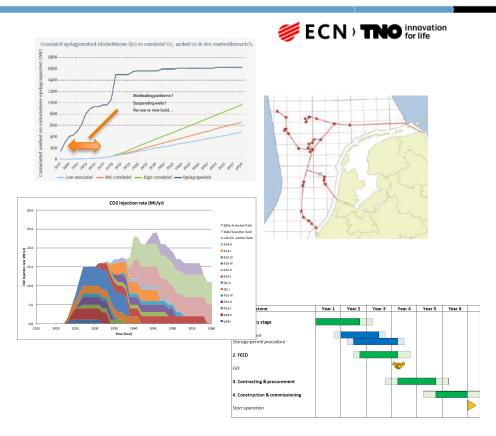
Potential transport and storage network in North Sea

First choice (~25 km dist.)

Second choice?

OFFSHORE CO₂ STORAGE CAPACITY - CHALLENGES

- Re-using facilities, installations, wells
 - Cost reductions?
 - 'Mothballing' platforms, suspending wells
- Timely development of storage capacity
 - Many depleted fields to be developed
 - Long lead time
- Governance, regulatory environment
 - Role government, role industry
 - Liability stored CO₂



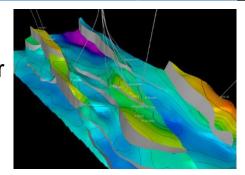
STORE DEVELOPMENT & REQUIRED GEOSCIENTIFIC EXPERTS

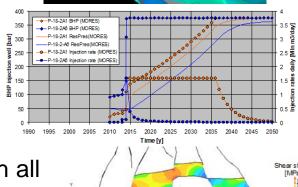
Activity in feasibility study

- Define storage complex: hydraulic connectivity and flow barriers
- 2. Develop static earth model
- 3. Perform flow simulations
- 4. Do geochemical analysis
- 5. Geomechanical modelling
- 6. (Analyse well integrity)
- 7. Risk assessment and risk reduction
- 8. Develop monitoring plan
- Develop corrective measures > plan

Experts

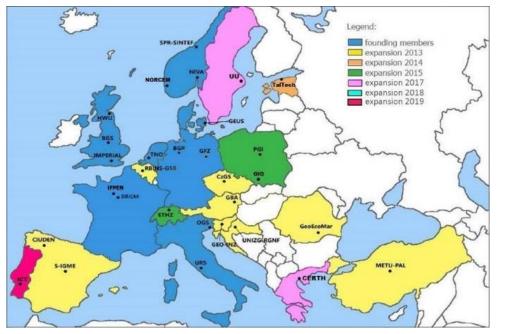
- Geologists and reservoir engineers
- Geologists
- Reservoir engineers
- Geochemisters
- Geomechanical eng.
- (Well engineers)
- Geo-risk analysts with all experts
- Geophysicists
- Reservoir (and well) engineers





CO₂GeoNet - The European Network of Excellence on the geological storage of CO₂





- Pan European coverage with 30 research institutes from 21 countries and still growing
- Come and visit our annual dissemination highlight in Venice:

CO₂GeoNet Open Forum

Save the date for the 15th edition:

From 11 to 14 May 2020

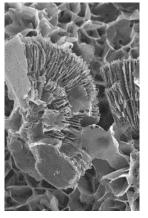
info@co2geonet.com

H2020 ENOS: Enabling Onshore Storage – 2019 Highlights



GeoEnergy Test Bed

Rock core testing underway Soil gas station installed





Sotacarbo Fault Lab

Near-final sensor array design





Coordination with local communities

Talking to local groups of citizens in the Netherlands and UK

CO₂-EOR optimization model for LBr-1

Model for optimisation of storage and oil production Lab tests on oil

Monitoring tool development at

Hontomin pilot:

Deep sampling tool tested

Coordinator:



TAKE-AWAY MESSAGES



- CCS is real and works.
- CCS is indispensable for achieving deep reductions in CO₂ emissions.
- Geoscientists have a central role in developing and implementing CO₂ storage activities.



CLOCK IS TICKING



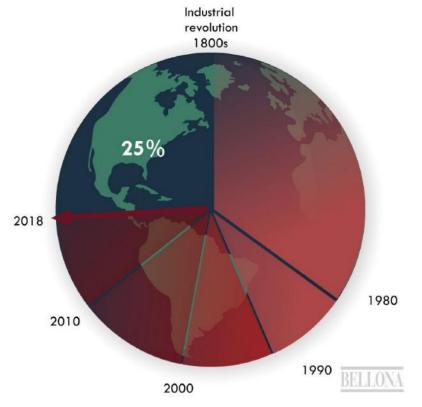


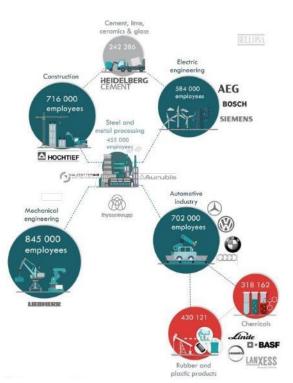
Figure 1: Over the past few decades, the pace of emitting greenhouse gases has hastened substantially. We now only have about a quarter of our carbon budget left before we cross the 2°C mark.

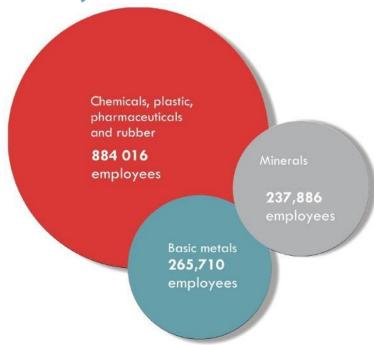
An industry's guide to climate action, Bellona, 2018





NOT JUST A TRANSITION, BUT A JUST TRANSITION



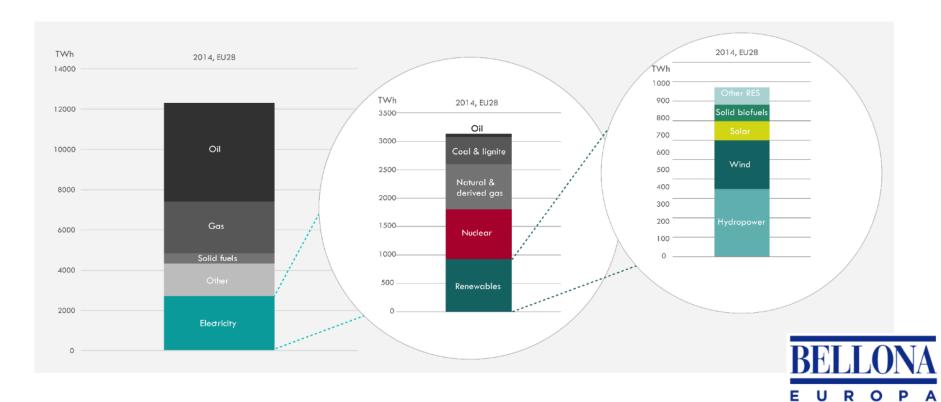


Coke and petroleum 22,302 employees



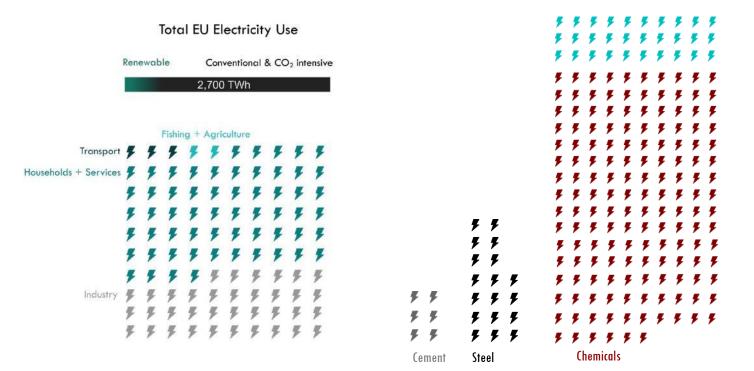
LIMITS OF ELECTRIFICATION





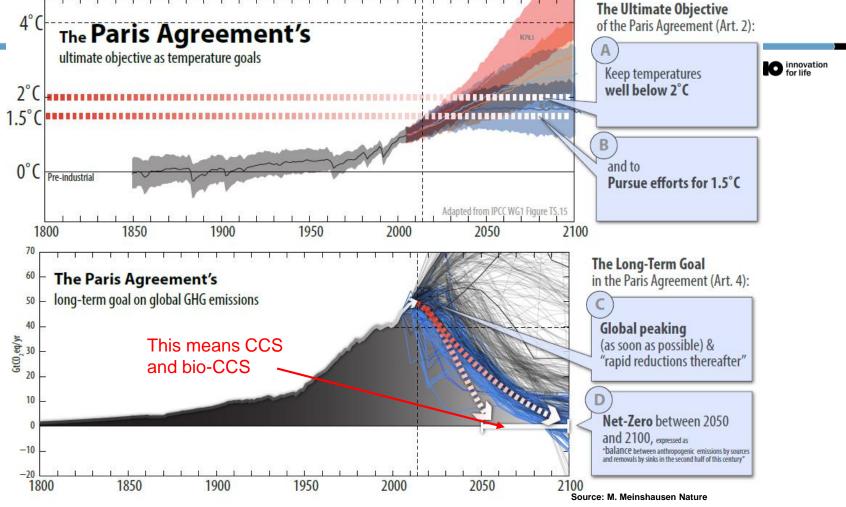


LIMITS OF ELECTRIFICATION



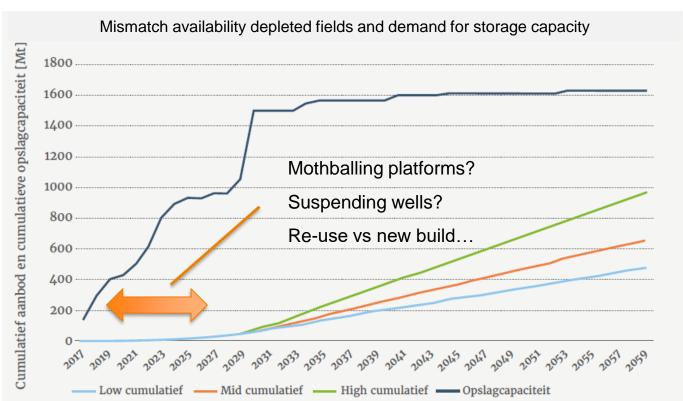
Electric Transport





CO₂ SUPPLY VS. STORAGE CAPACITY



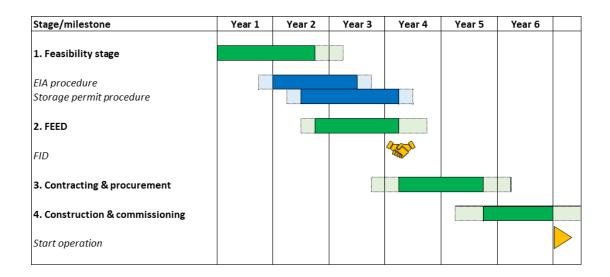


Source: EBN-Gasunie, 2017



STORAGE DEVELOPMENT LEAD TIMES

- Re-using platforms, wells
- New build pipelines
- Developing a depleted gas field into a CO₂ storage site takes at least 6 years



DEVELOPMENT OF CO₂ STORAGE SITE: DEPLETED GAS FIELDS



- Gas fields: typical capacity 15-50 MtCO₂
- Developing field clusters
 - Connect several fields to central hub
- Storage capacities 15-20 Mtpa reached by stacking several fields
 - Up to10 fields online in parallel in this example
- High rate of development
 - Fields brought online on yearly basis

