

CO<sub>2</sub> Geological Storage Solutions  
www.cgss.com.au


**CAGS Technical Workshop**  
Canberra 18<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2010

Dr John Bradshaw  
Chief Executive Officer  
CO<sub>2</sub> Geological Storage Solutions  
[www.cgss.com.au](http://www.cgss.com.au)

**DEFINING STORAGE READY**


**Purpose of session**  
分组会议的目的

- Engage and elicit comments
- Consider issues raised in other presentations
- Identify what is reality now
  - Technically & commercially
  - Policy & regulatory & legal
- What is required for future
- Stimulate thoughts for Panel Session (afternoon)
  - “Are China and Australia Storage Ready?”



**Who are CGSS ?**


- CGSS = CO<sub>2</sub> Geological Storage Solutions
- CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage services firm
- Provide geoscience advice for geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub>:  
Technical, Legal, Regulatory, Strategic
- Assist in deployment of geological storage at industrial scale:  
Regional Assessment, Prospect Exploration, Site Injection
- Combined 60 years experience in CO<sub>2</sub> storage
- Main Office in Canberra- with Associates and Alliances  
nationally (Perth, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane) and  
Internationally



3

**Storage Ready questions ?**  
储存就绪涉及到的疑问

- How do we define Storage Ready?
  - And implement Storage Ready?
- When is a geological storage site Storage Ready?
  - How much drilling and modelling required?
- Are there other technical issues to consider?
  - Monitoring, long term sustainability
- Are there stages of Storage Ready?
  - Milestones, levels of proof and certainty
- Are there advanced technologies that may affect Storage Ready?
- Or is it just a policy matter – not technical?




Is “Storage Ready” simply knowing / believing you have a *viable* and *nearby* sedimentary basin  
“储存就绪”是否仅仅意味着知道和相信你已经有了一个可行的和近距离的沉积盆地？

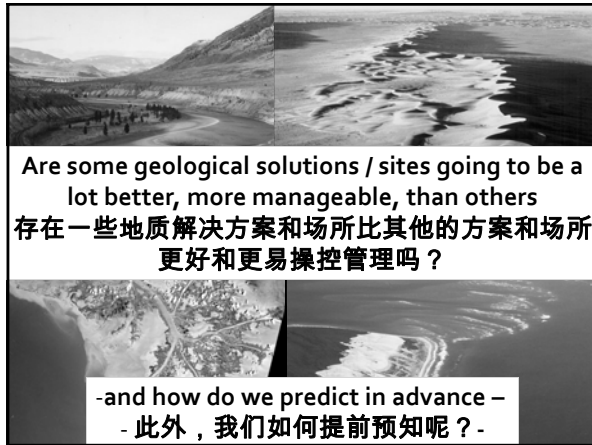
and a friendly geologist  
以及一个友善的地质学家？



How much detailed geological knowledge would qualify?  
需要多少详细的地质知识你就够资格了？


- Extensive 广泛的
- Thick 深厚的
- Reservoirs 储存层
- Seals 密封
- Faults 裂隙缺陷
- Migration Pathways 迁移路径






**Reservoir Pressure Build up: considerations**  
**储存地层压力蓄积：需要考虑的方面**

- Will impact across all aspects of geological storage
  - Technically
  - Legally
  - Regulatory
  - Commercially



### Depositional Environments 沉积环境

- Understanding reservoir and seal heterogeneity will influence numerous outcomes
  - Technical
  - Commercial
- ..... this is just doing our homework properly
  - normal business practices
  - or is it




It is not normal Power or Coal industry practices  
但对电力或煤碳工业而言，它却不是业内的常规实践

How do we make the technology transfer happen  
我们如何使技术转变发生？

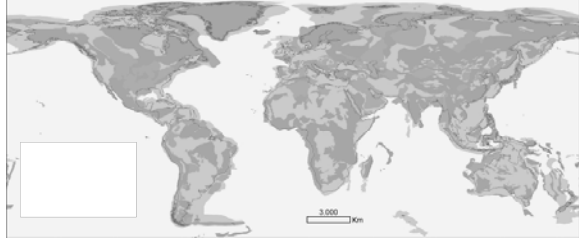


Does it matter the level we are working at  
我们工作所处的层次会影响它吗？

World, Country, Province (state), Basin, Site  
世界、国家、省(州)、盆地、场地



### World Map of CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Prospectivity CO<sub>2</sub>存储远景预测的世界地图



- Highly Prospective 高预期前景
- Prospective - High to Low 前景-高至低
- Non-Prospective 无预期前景

•From Bradshaw & Dance 2004

### All Basins & Storage Sites examined

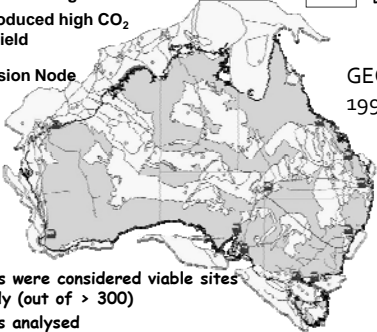
Potential Storage sites  
Unproduced high CO<sub>2</sub> gas field  
Emission Node

Basins Studied

GEODISC  
1999 to 2003

- \* 48 basins were considered viable sites for study (out of > 300)
- \* 102 sites analysed
- \* 65 proved viable Storage Sites
- \* 22 sites not viable; 15 regional basin overviews

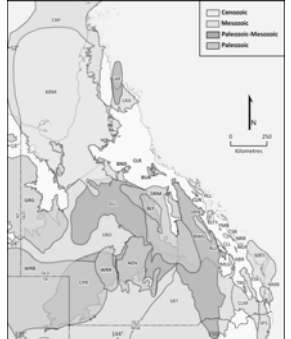
•From Bradshaw et al 2003



### Queensland CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Atlas 昆士兰州CO<sub>2</sub>储存地图集

- Stage 1 of QDME Carbon Geostorage Initiative: 768 - 1,296 Mt storage capacity required for major emission nodes
- 36 Queensland basins assessed for geological storage prospectivity
- High-grade basins for more detailed studies & data acquisition to identify storage sites
- Geological assessment - excludes existing resources
- Product includes A3 hardcopy atlas and GIS (ArcGIS and MapInfo formats)


Assessed sedimentary basins classified by age



•From Bradshaw et al 2003

### What is geological storage prospectivity? 什么是地质储存前景？

- “Prospectivity is a qualitative assessment of the likelihood that a suitable storage location is present in a given area based on the available information.
- By nature, it will change over time and with new information.
- Estimates of prospectivity are developed by examining data (if possible), examining existing knowledge, applying established conceptual models and, ideally, generating new conceptual models or applying an analogue from a neighbouring basin or some other geologically similar setting.
- The concept of prospectivity is often used when it is too complex or technically impossible to assign numerical estimates to the extent of a resource.”

 19

### World Map of CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Prospectivity CO<sub>2</sub>储存前景的世界地图


**Remember :** (“this is a geologists map”)

Like any Prospectivity map,  
this is a map of where to begin to look for  
CO<sub>2</sub> storage space

Not a map of where it actually is?

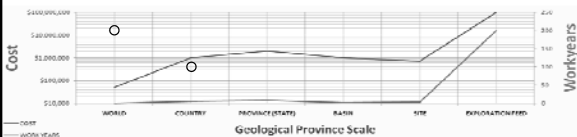
Now need real data with appropriate testing  
(Dedicated CO<sub>2</sub> wells, focussed seismic, aquifer tests)

Do we need these in place to be “Storage Ready”

 From Bradshaw & Dance 2004

### TIME & COSTS – SCREENING WORK 时间与成本—筛选工作

	WORLD	COUNTRY	PROVINCE (STATE)	BASIN	SITE	EXPLORATION FEED
WORK YEARS	0.5 (200)	6 (120)	9	2	4	100s
COST	\$50K	\$1 Mill	\$2 Mill	\$1 Mill	\$0.75 Mill	\$50 - \$3.00 Mill
LEVEL	BASIN	BASIN	BASIN/PLAY	PLAY / SITE	PLAY / SITE (SCREENING)	SITE (RES/SEAL)
ORIGINATOR	GOV'T	GOV'T	GOV'T	GOV'T, IND	INDUSTRY	INDUSTRY
DURATION (YRS)	0.25	2	1	0.5	1	5



At what level are we storage ready


### Data & knowledge ? 数据&知识 ?

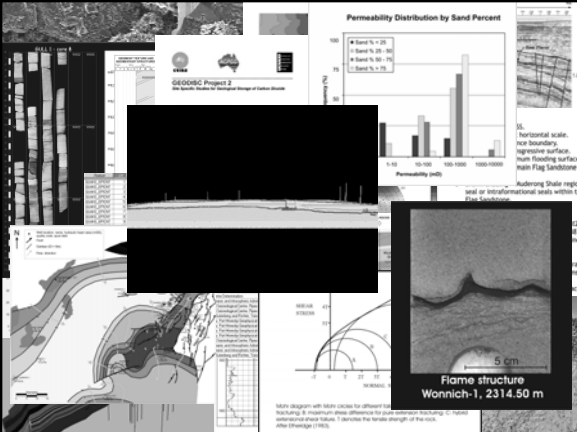
How much 多少

At what level of detail 细致到什么程度

What will regulators require 法规制定者需要什么

What levels of proof and certainty 有何种水平的验证和确定性





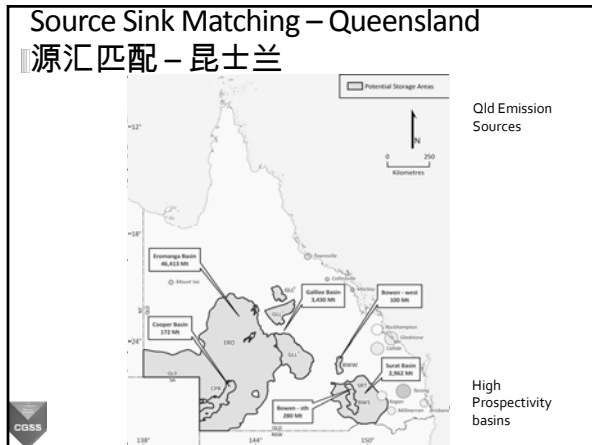
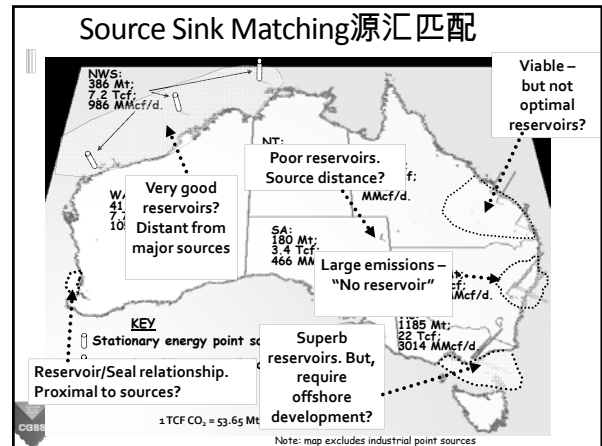
Permeability Distribution by Sand Percent

Flame structure  
Wonnich-1, 2314.50 m

### Are there fundamental conceptual issues? 有没有基础科学问题?

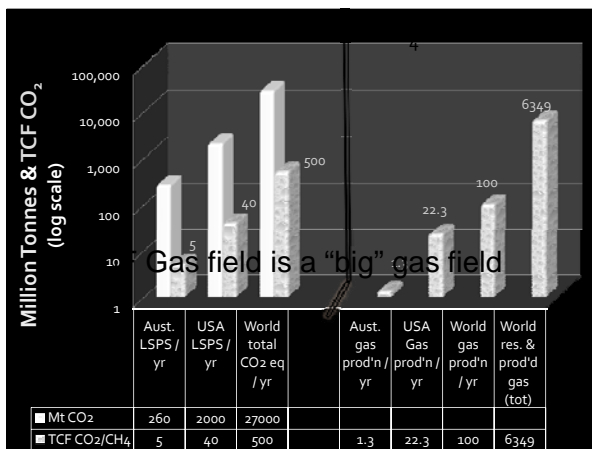
Will industry integration be an issue?  
工业集成会存在问题吗？





### Does the scale of the challenge affect the answer 挑战的存在会影响我们的响应吗?

Should we just get on and do it:  
我们是否应该放手去干:  
Less talk, more action  
少说多做, 行胜于言  
More policy certainty for business model  
为商业模式提供确定性更强的政策



### Subsurface Certainty 地下地质状况的确定性: Merow (2003a, 2003b)

- Over 1000 exploration & production projects from the oil and gas industry
- Projects from \$1 million to \$3 billion were assessed
  - 1 in 8 were disasters
- For the megaprojects (>\$1 billion)
  - Only 3 of the 14 assessed were described as successful in delivering as promised,

### Subsurface Certainty 地下地质状况的确定性 : Merrow (2003a, 2003b)

- Half described as failures
  - delivering as promised on project management and business perspectives.
- Difficulties associated with
  - the facilities and
  - subsurface reservoir, and
  - working to deadlines rather than making decisions based on the timing of arrival of accurate information.

### Subsurface Certainty 地下地质状况的确定性 : Bickel et al (2008)

- Whilst uncertainty quantification has improved over a 10 year period
  - this has not improved decision making in the oil and gas industry,
- The highest ranking of uncertainty in the investment decisions were
  - with subsurface considerations,
  - above other matters such as a volatile oil price
  - (82% of 494 respondents).

### Time & Cost: Storage 时间 & 成本: 储存

How much is required to find & develop storage sites



### Work Plan 工作流程

1. Desk Top Compilation 6 – 12 months
  - Identifying potential reservoir seal pairs, drainage cells, migration pathways and trapping mechanisms
2. Exploration Assessment 1 – 3 years
  - Finding injectivity and containment
3. Development 1 – 3 years
  - Validating and proving the extent and sustainability of injectivity, storage capacity and commerciality
4. Injection and Storage 1 - 50 years
  - Operation of the site, with ongoing monitoring, data acquisition and assessment
5. Abandon Storage site subject to regulation
  - Meet regulatory requirements to allow release from site

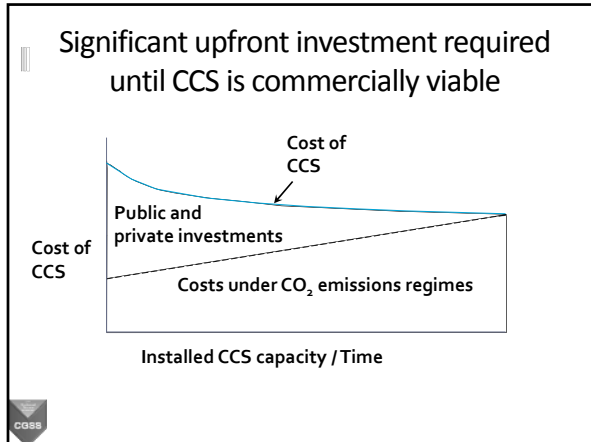
Generic Work Plan For Geological Storage	
Phases	Tasks
Screening Study For Selected Area	High level assessment of potential areas to examine
Compile & load data from existing sources	Publications, Well and seismic, field data, etc
Desk Top Compilation	Map well (stratigraphy) and seismic surfaces, Preliminary Assessment, Examine Prospects, Rock data (core & cuttings) Build Static Geological and Dynamic Reservoir model; iterative process Select sites for detailed assessment
Exploration Assessment	Public outreach (community engagement) Obtain new data, revisit desk top and compilation phases Select Storage Site
Development	Acquire New Data (Wells & Seismic) Develop Draft Injection and Storage Plan (with Regulator) Sub-surface Stakeholder Agreement & Collaboration Obtain Final Draft Plan Approval Acquire New Data - Wells & Seismic
Injection and Storage Activities	Maintain Monitoring, Measurement & Verification for Life of Project Maintain Entire Desk Top Compilation and Exploration Activities for Life of Project
Abandon Storage Site	Seek Regulator Permission to be Released from Storage Site

### Time & Cost : Storage 时间 & 成本 : 储存

TASK	Time (Years)	Cost \$mill (Onshore)	Cost \$mill (Offshore)
<b>Plus add \$2 – 3 + billion for Power Plant with Capture</b>			
FEED	1 – 2	5 – 10	5 – 30
Development	1 – 3	5 – 200	50 – 1500
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4 – 11</b>	<b>20 – 300</b>	<b>95 – 1830</b>

Note: Estimate are for Australian conditions and in \$AUS





## DEFINITIONS 定义

### 什么是“储存就绪”

是指辨识、验证并确保一个能够注入商业数量的CO<sub>2</sub>，并将其可持续地储藏在深层地下的地质储存地点，同时在注入期间和注入完成后的储存阶段保持地质结构和构造的完整性的过程和结果

但是：

- 但是没有描述证明一个封存地点可行需要开展的一系列过程，
- 没有详细分辨可能需要的确信度的不同等级，
- 没有表述清楚理解深层地下储层属性的概念性特性，
- 没有详细记录特定深层地下的地质特点对其能否被称作“储存就绪”的实际影响

39

### What is Storage Ready? 什么是“储存就绪”

*The processes and outcomes from identifying, proving and securing a geological storage site that is capable of having commercial quantities of CO<sub>2</sub> injected and stored in the deep subsurface on a sustainable basis, whilst maintaining high geological integrity in the geological structures and formations both during and after the injection and storage period.*

BUT:

- does not describe the processes involved proving a storage site,
- does not elaborate on levels of proof and certainty that may be required,
- does not express the conceptual nature of the understanding of the geological attributes of the deep subsurface, and
- does not document the actual impacts that the geological characteristics of the deep subsurface may have on a site being proven to be storage ready.

CGSS 40

### Technically

### What if not storage ready 如果没有储存就绪

- Delay the whole CCS Chain 延误整个CCS项目的实施
- Wrongly locate power stations 有可能会错误地规划建设电厂
- Build pipelines to sites that aren't sustainable 导致所建管道提前废弃
- Would you build an LNG plant first? 你是否会在发现气田之前建立LNG冷冻厂吗?
  - Then explore for a gas field!! 显然应该首先勘探天然气田!
- Without Storage Ready, does CCS exist at all 如果没有储存就绪，CCS会存在吗?!

CGSS