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Geological Storage of CO₂ in Europe

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Ministry for the Environment









Geological Storage of CO₂ - a viable method of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Europe?

Project rationale

If long term storage capacity can be demonstrated close to European CO₂ emission sources (e.g. within +/- 100 km), the geological storage method could potentially make fossil fuel based power generation environmentally acceptable.

Project Co-ordinator



British

Geological Survey







Country	Annual CO ₂ emissions (10 ⁶ tonnes)	
	Major indus-	Total
	sources	(IEA, 1998)
Belgium	75	122
Denmark	29	60
France	191	413
Germany	393	886
Greece	43	100
Netherlands	96	181
Norway	23	42
UK	218	546
Total	1068	2350

ST22

DANISH ENERGY AUTHORITY

bp

Geographical Information System (GIS)



The GESTCO Decision Support System (DSS)









The CO₂SINK Pilot Project for Demonstrution of Cupture and Storage of CO₂

Günther Borm, GFZ Potsdam, Niels Peter Christensen, GEUS Copenhagen Wolf Heidug, Shell The Hague

Project Co-ordinator





Mosaic Landsat ETM path: 193, rows 23 - 24, bands 7,5,3 > R,G,B

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POTSDAM

The Natural Gas Storage Facility at Ketzin



The general aim of the project is to develop cost effective CO_2 capture and sequestration technologies by establishing and operating a new fossil fuel and biomass fired combined heating and power plant in connection with an existing saline aquifer natural gas storage infrastructure close to Berlin. It will be world-

wide the first demonstration project of its kind.



Goals

- capture of CO₂ during energy production (electricity, heat, and hydrogen) from natural gas, brown coal and biomass
- underground storage of CO₂ in deep saline aquifers
- complete chain of processes from CO₂ capture at the source, transportation to the site, storage by injection
- monitoring of CO₂ at depth and on the surface
- development and verification of safety concepts







CO₂SINK Project Structure





The CO₂ plume will be monitored using surface and down-hole geophysical methods

- 1. Injection well with non-explosive inhole seismic sources and behind-casing 3C-receivers
- 2. Observation wells with 3C seismic receivers and hydrophones



THE CO₂SINK PROJECT Project Partners

GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam (D)

G.E.O.S. Freiberg Ingenieurgesellschaft (D)

Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (DK)

Mineral and Energy Economy Research Institute (PL)

Det Norske Veritas (N)

Statoil (N)



G.E.O.S. Freiberg Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH











International Energy Agency – Greenhouse Gas Programme (UK)

Vattenfall Europe Generation (D)













Shell International Exploration and Production (NL) University of Stuttgart (D) Vibrometric Finland (SF) University of Kent (GB) Uppsala University (S) RWE Power AG (D)



Proposal for JOINT CSLF ACTIVITIES

Project Recognition & Information Sharing

- CO₂SINK offered as joint project at Rome Meeting, January 2004
- 3 Positions on Scientific Advisory Board for CSLF Members

Technology Development and Transfer

- A joint leakage experiment would be welcomed (e.g. Teapot Dome)
- Testing of new tools for monitoring welcomed at Ketzin

Technology Awareness & Development

 GESTCO GIS and Economy methodology to be made available for other CSLF countries

• The size and quality of Geological Storage Capacity is a key issue: There is a need for joint action regarding protecols for such work *(joint proposal for action by EU, Canadian and Australian stakeholders)*