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Conclusions of the DECC CO₂ Storage Appraisal Project

Den Gammer
CSLF 29th June

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Project Context

Autumn 2014 : 2 major CCS projects being progressed

: appraisal progressed for 3 stores

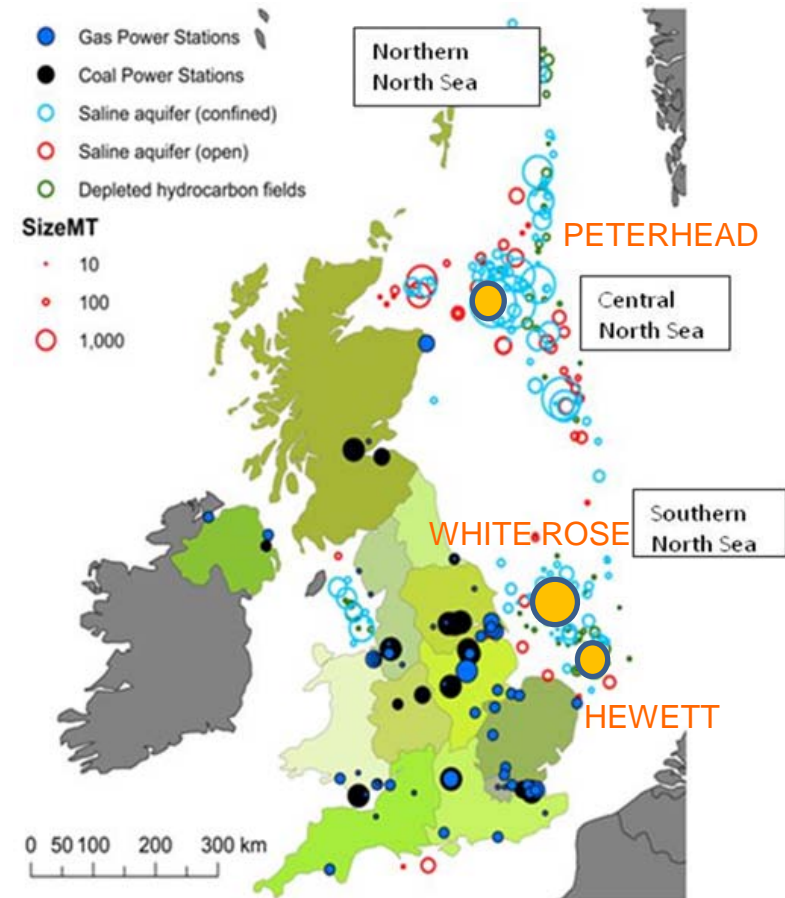
: concerned that emitters don't see CO₂ ready storage. Full chain projects lengthy and complex

: DECC take the initiative and fund more appraisal . ETI will define, commission manage it. £2.2M and 12 months

Dec 2014 : Public call issued . Kick – off Jan

May 2015 : Contract Signature

April 2016 : Complete. Dissemination May 2016





Objectives

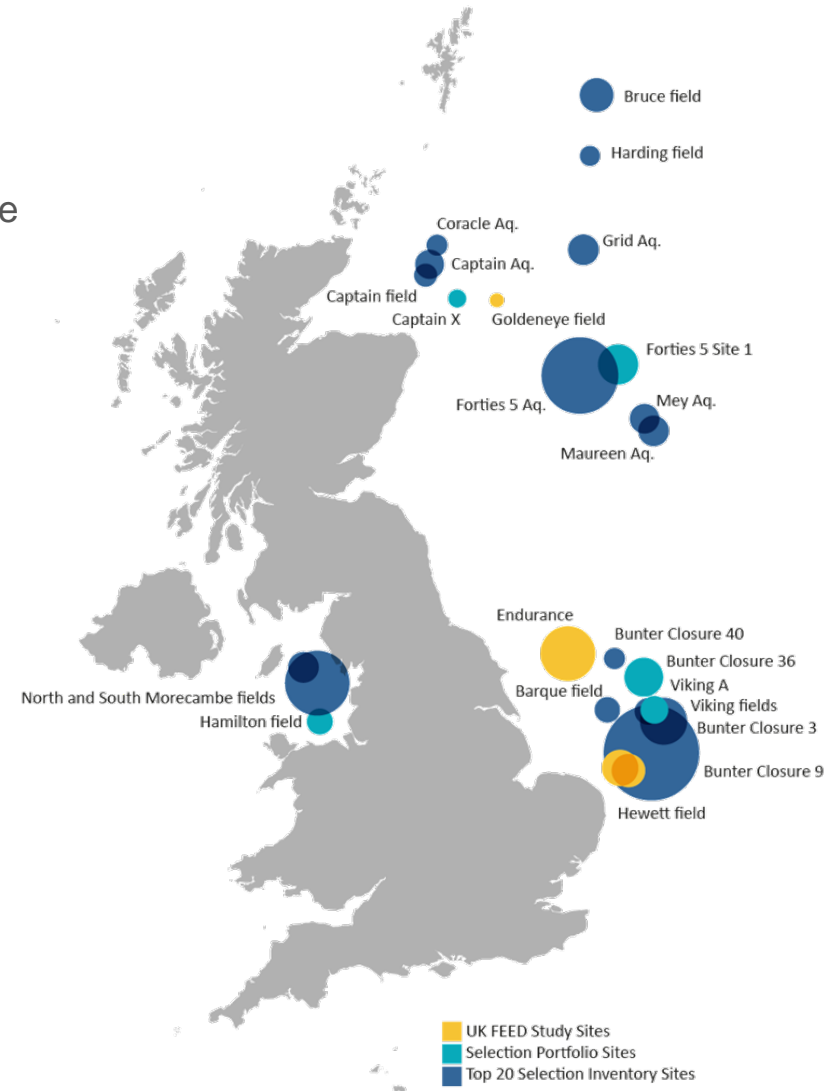
- To prove that there is a secure storage resource beyond what had already been appraised during UK FEED projects
- To alleviate most of the storage and schedule “risk” in projects – to simplify commercial discussions
- To provide encouragement that CCS is on a declining cost curve for CCS towards £100/MWh
- To mature a portfolio of 5 stores with different development timescales and costs, servicing a broad geography and balancing risk through its diversity. DECC provided £2.5M for this project
- To keep UK capable of storing up to 50MT/a by 2030





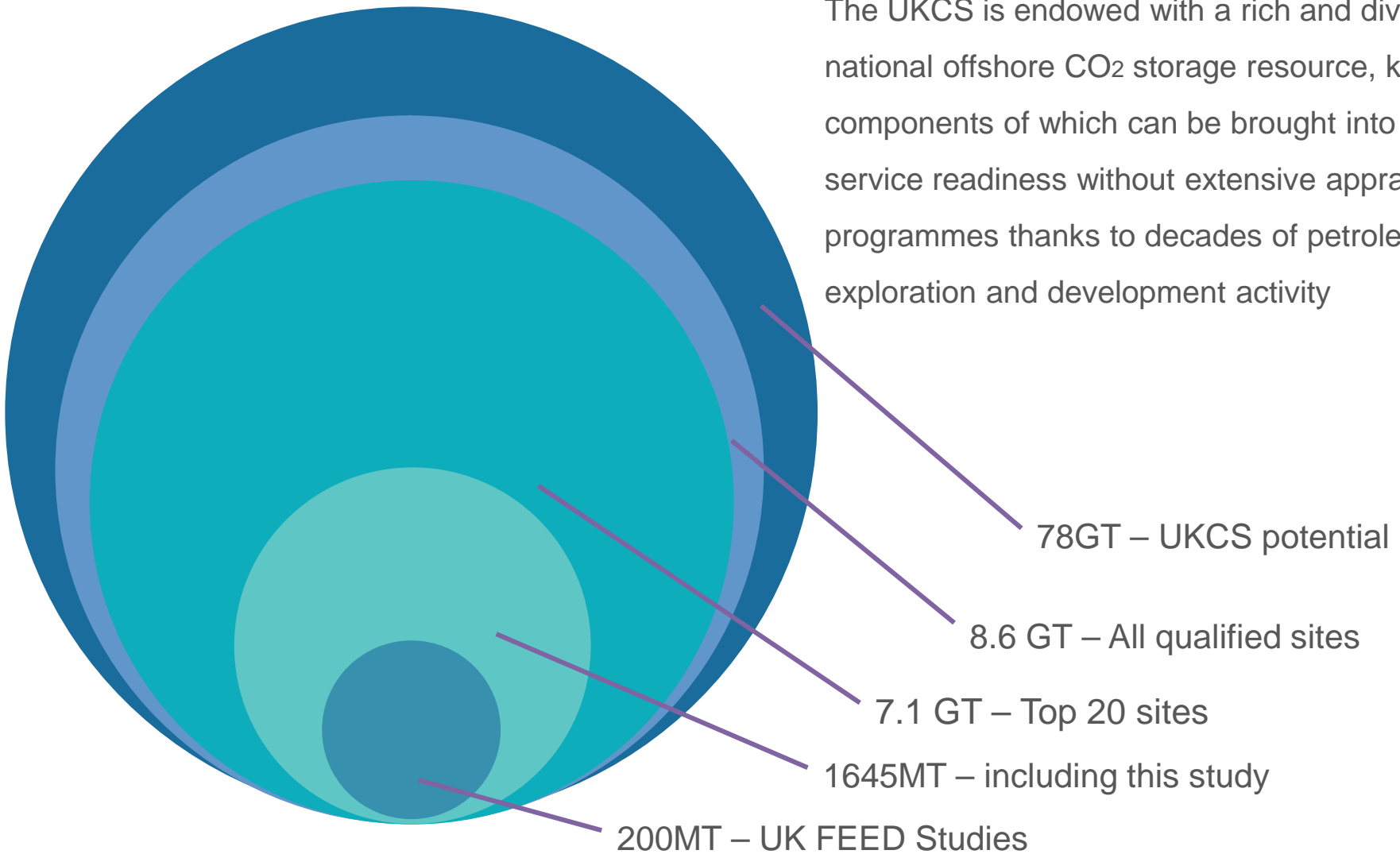
Varied Portfolio

- 20 stores were selected from the CO₂ Stored database for due diligence work. Then 5 stores were chosen for further appraisal effort
- The portfolio of 5 sites selected is geographically and technically diverse. Differing levels of data are available for each
- Only 2 of the 5 sites require any further appraisal drilling before an investment decision
- Alongside the detailed KT from UK FEED projects these sites characterise one of the most comprehensive and mature CO₂ storage potential propositions available within the public domain



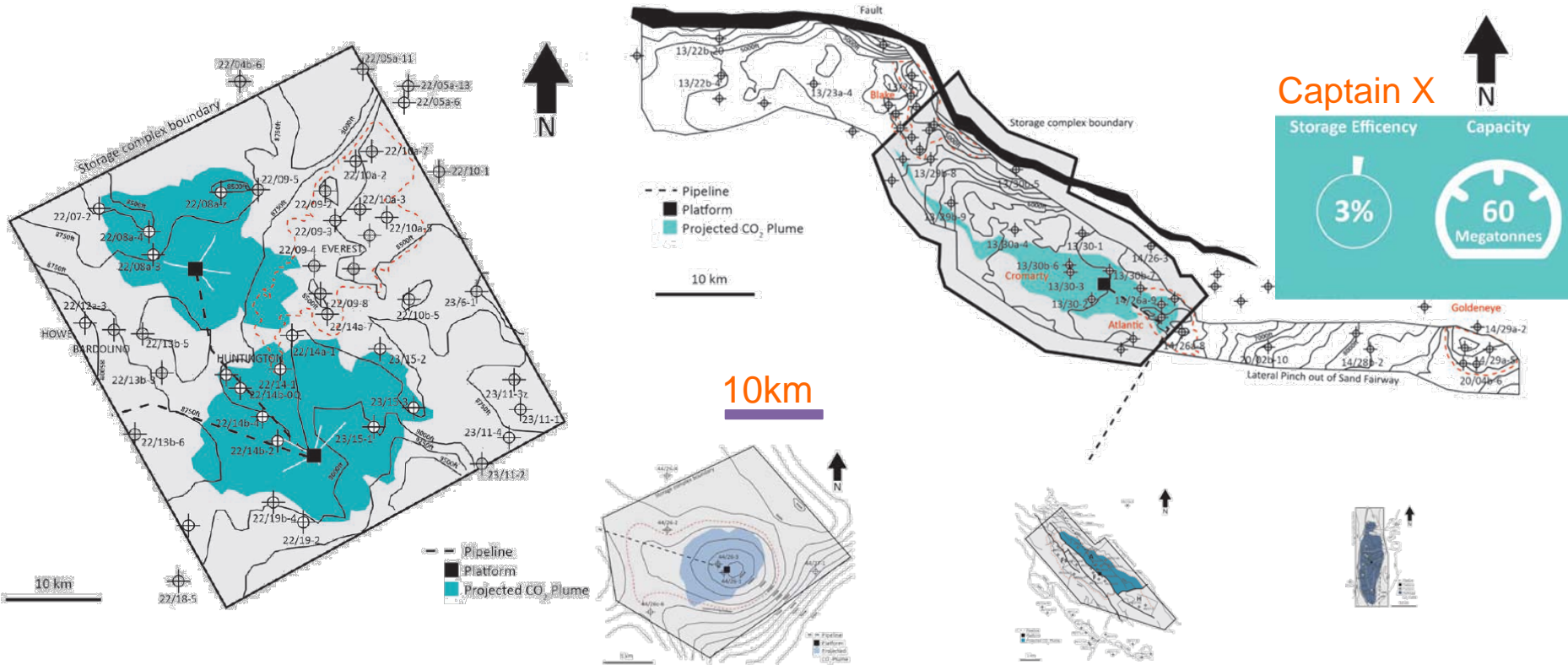


The UKCS is endowed with a rich and diverse national offshore CO₂ storage resource, key components of which can be brought into service readiness without extensive appraisal programmes thanks to decades of petroleum exploration and development activity

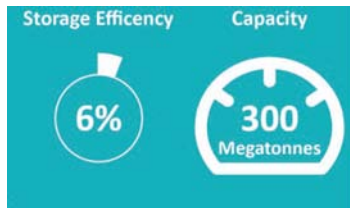




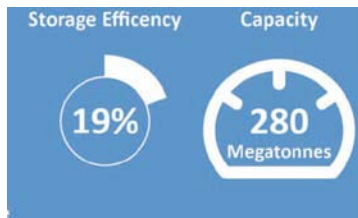
The portfolio at the same scale



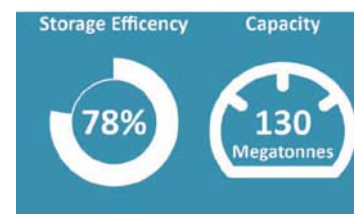
Forties 5 Site 1



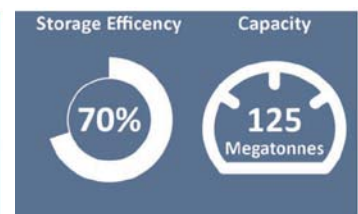
Bunter Closure 36



Viking A



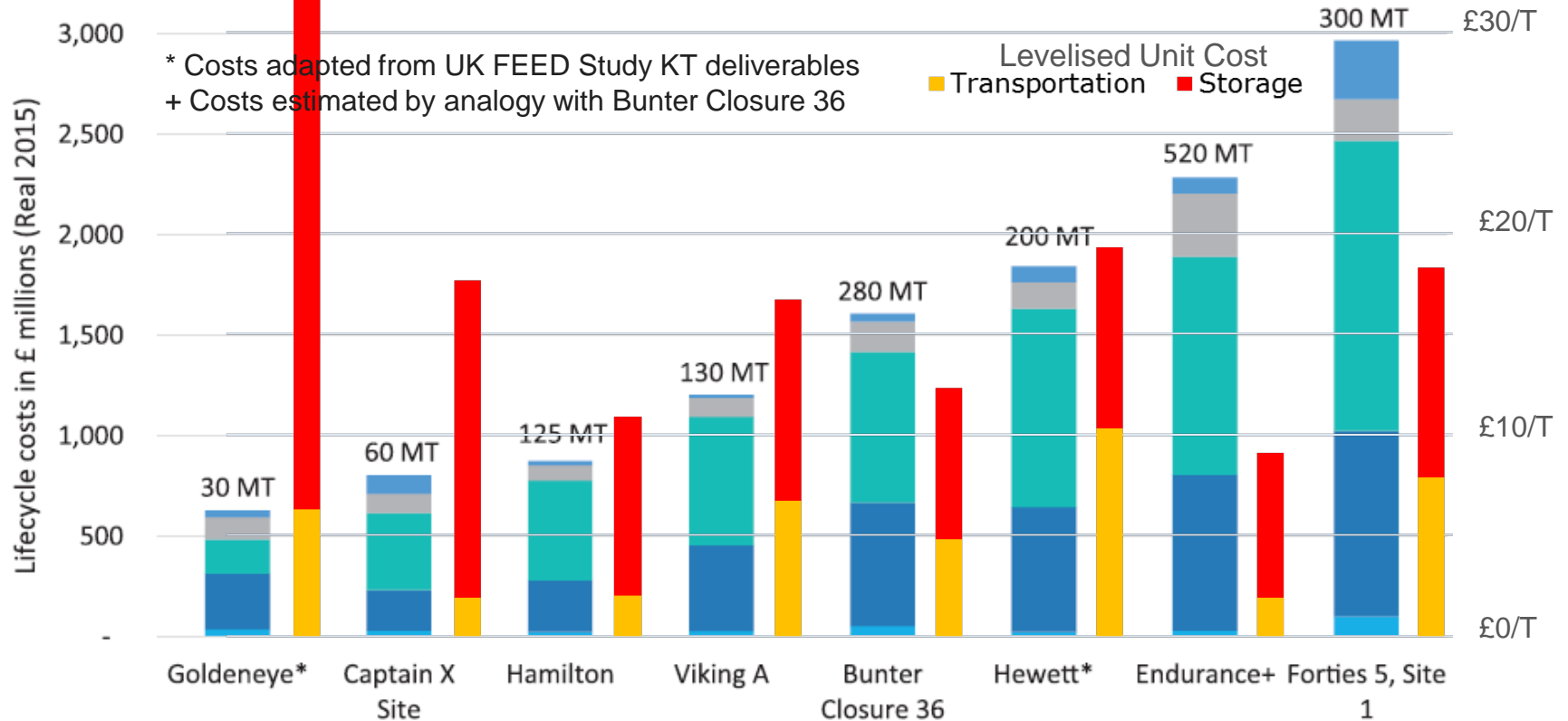
Hamilton





Lifecycle costs and Unit costs

CO₂ Transport and Storage Lifecycle Costs for Build Out Portfolio Sites





Conclusions

- Resource Potential
 - The Build-out Portfolio of eight stores can accommodate a CO₂ supply profile of up to 50Mt/y out to 2070
 - A total of 1645Mt is stored in the Build-out scenario by 2070
 - Our O&G legacy is very valuable – skills, information and confidence
- Risk
 - Key remaining risks involve the integrity of abandoned legacy wells.
 - We must ensure that in the future wells are abandoned to preserve the integrity of potential CO₂ storage sites
- Cost of Development
 - The Build-out Portfolio would require an investment of approximately £2.1 billion (Real, 2015 PV₁₀) over the lifetime of the portfolio
 - The unit cost of offshore transportation and storage ranges between £8 – 16/t in Real, 2015 terms
 - The aggregate levelised cost of transportation and storage of the eight stores is £14.4/t



Conclusions

- Contribution to Power Generation Cost
 - Offshore transportation and storage contributes £6.9/MWh to the levelised cost of gas fuelled electricity. Capture costs still dominate CCS
- Focus of cost reduction
 - The operating cost for the injection facility and the wells represents the largest component of cost
 - There appears to be a relationship between the levelised cost of storage and the storage efficiency factor

The entire study is publically available at:

<http://www.eti.co.uk/project/strategic-uk-ccs-storage-appraisal/>





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