



Report from Projects Interaction and Review Team

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PIRT Chair

Rome, Italy

16-19 April 2013

Agenda 10



Outcomes PIRT: Perth Meeting

1. Outcomes and Minutes of PIRT meeting Perth approved



PIRT approves outcomes and minutes from PIRT, Perth



Outcomes PIRT: Submission Form

2. Review of CSLF Project Submission Form

Consensus that review is required to modify document

- PIRT Chair and Secretariat will modify document
 - Seek approval of changes

Proposed Project Submission Form

- CSLF focus on large-scale CCUS Projects
- Information must be relevant to all stakeholders
- Aim to remove duplication and several legacy categories

PIRT proposes to revise CSLF Project Submission Form



Proposed Submission Form

1. Project Elements: No consensus

The project sponsor is currently being requested to check all that apply from a list of possible project features, many of them redundant with items in the Gaps Analysis Checklist.

- Suggest that this section be eliminated.



Proposed Submission Form

2. Information Availability (a): Accepted

The project sponsor is currently being requested to:

“Please also provide information about the relevance of the project to the overall aims of the CSLF and to carbon capture and storage technology in general.”

- Suggest that this sentence be eliminated.



Proposed Submission Form

3. Information Availability (b): Revision required

- The project sponsor is currently being requested to provide answers to three questions pertaining to information availability from the project.
 - Suggest that these three questions be revised.

Please also provide answers to the following questions:

Is the project management willing to share non-proprietary project information with other CSLF Members? _____

Will the expected information from the project be sufficient to allow others to make informed estimates of the technology's potential technical performance, costs, and benefits for any future applications? _____

Will English-language project summaries be available for posting at the CSLF website?

(Please also provide details on how, and how often, these summaries and other project information will be made available.)



Proposed Submission Form

4.Relevance to CSLF Gaps Analysis: No consensus

- Suggest that this section be eliminated

5.Project Nominators: Accepted

- Suggest that this section be revised
 - Add *“Email notification to the CSLF Secretariat (cslfsecretariat@hq.doe.gov) is an acceptable alternative to a signature.”*

6. CSLF Gaps Analysis Checklist: Accepted

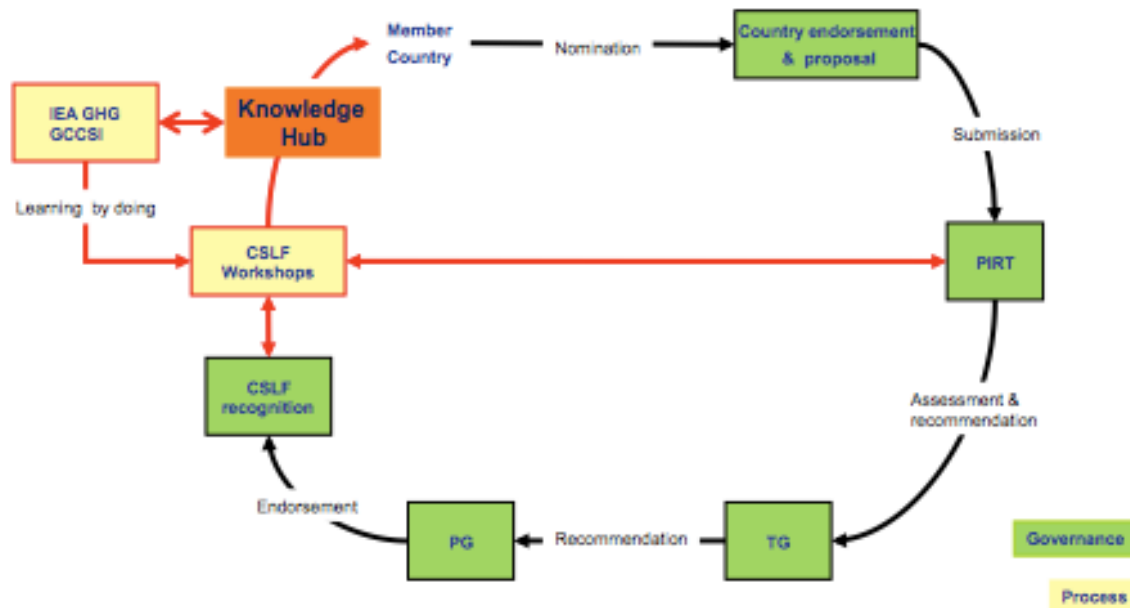
- Items in the Gaps Analysis Checklist are not gaps.
 - Suggest that this be re-titled as “CSLF Project Elements Checklist”.



Outcomes PIRT: Knowledge sharing

Knowledge-sharing of CSLF Projects

- Deferred to next meeting
- PIRT Working Group to revise



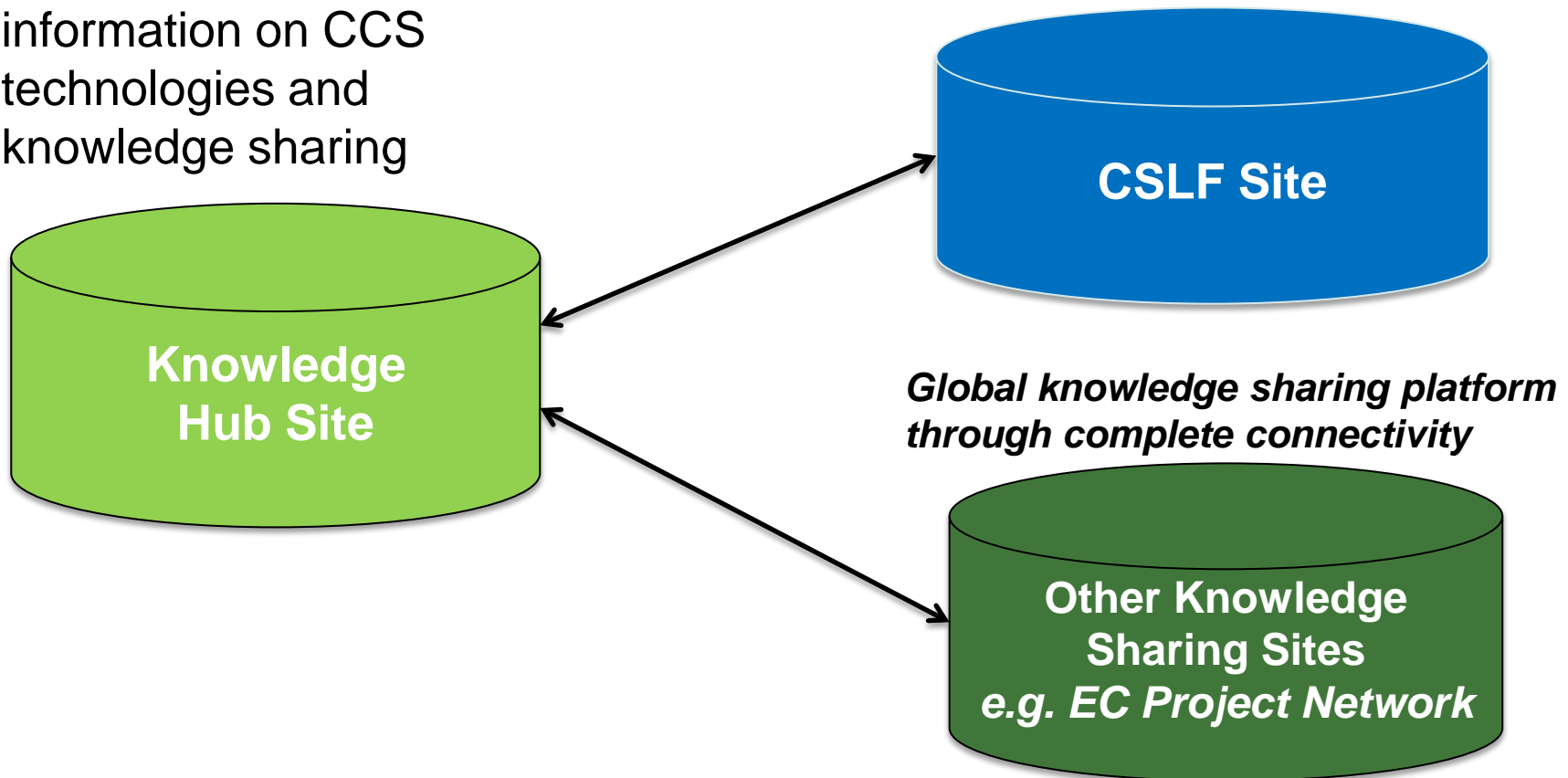
Adopted: CSLF PIRT Meeting, 03 March 2011, Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia



Outcomes PIRT: Knowledge sharing

The “go to place” for information on CCS technologies and knowledge sharing

A distinct visual identity for the CSLF, integrated to the hub





Outcomes PIRT: Knowledge sharing

CCS Knowledge

- Co-branded
- CSLF Project

- Web-ready, multi-range

CSLF Members

Home
Play

- Shell Quest
- PIRT

- Well injection design
- Well completion design

- Restricted

Identity

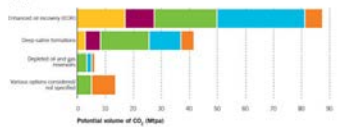
9.1 Introduction

Injecting CO₂ into mature oil fields has been a method used for enhancing oil production for about 40 years. Enhanced recovery (EOR) refers to a suite of techniques that can be applied to reservoirs with declining production to maintain or improve production. Most fields considered for EOR have already undergone primary production – in which the natural reservoir pressure brings the oil to surface – and secondary production methods, usually by injecting water to restore reservoir pressure (using CO₂ for EOR (CO₂-EOR)) has proven successful in rejuvenating oil production in many mature oil fields and extending their productive lives by decades – the degree of improvement in production is highly dependent on site-specific reservoir characteristics and oil composition, and not all oil fields are amenable to CO₂-EOR.

Of the more than 130 CO₂-EOR projects in operation globally, the considerable majority take place in North America and of these, about half are in a geologic setting known as the Permian Basin in West Texas. There are other commercial CO₂-EOR operations ongoing in Canada, Turkey, and Hungary, and pilot projects scattered even further afield. The historical development of CO₂-EOR has largely been constrained by the availability of reservoir CO₂ in the US, large naturally occurring accumulations of CO₂ (N-CO₂) are found in geologic reservoirs such as McElme Dome, Dole Canyon Deep, and Sheep Mountain in Colorado and Dravo Dome in New Mexico, sources from which the CO₂ can be produced relatively inexpensively. CO₂ produced by human activities, such as those associated with extraction or burning of fossil fuels or other industrial process, is considered anthropogenic CO₂ (A-CO₂) and is also used for CO₂-EOR. Because A-CO₂ must be separated or captured using physical and chemical processes it is generally more expensive and historically less available than N-CO₂. A-CO₂, however, is now becoming increasingly recognized as an economically viable option as more operators globally are interested in CO₂-EOR and geologic (N-CO₂) sources are not always accessible. In North America more than 650 km³ of pipeline-transport CO₂ for use in CO₂-EOR operations to produce around 300,000 barrels of oil per day. The expected supply of CO₂ in 2012 for EOR in North America is 66 Mt/a of which over 25 per cent is A-CO₂ from anthropogenic CO₂ as injected by operating CO₂-EOR projects than by any other storage option for CCS (Figure 65).

This chapter presents the role CO₂-EOR may play in CCS (along with some of the technical and legal aspects of CO₂-EOR relative to carbon storage) and describes the economic, commercial, and regulatory landscape influencing these operations.

FIGURE 65 Potential volume of CO₂ stored by storage type options and Asset Lifecycle stage



9.1 CO₂ enhanced oil recovery as CCS | 10 | 9.2 Potential role of CO₂-EOR in CCS |

About this publication

The Global Status of CCS: 2012



Authors: Global CCS Institute
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Download

Members Only: Interaction and Knowledge

Big Sky Carbon Sequestration Partnership (BSCSP)

One of the 7 US DOE Regional Partnerships, working on developing effective, safe and economical...

[View Project Details](#)

Translations

- 🇨🇳 Summary report in Chinese (全球碳捕集与封存现状 - 总结报告: 2012)
- 🇯🇵 Summary report in Japanese (世界のCCSの動向: 2012年)
- 🇰🇷 Summary report in Korean (요약 보고서 - 세계 CCS 동향: 2012)

Topics: [Demonstration Projects](#) [Capture](#) [Storage](#) [Transport](#)





Outcomes PIRT

- Two projects recommended to TG for recognition as CSLF Projects
 - Uthmaniyah EOR Demonstration Project
 - Alberta Carbon Trunk Line Project
- One project deferred to CSLF Fall Meeting
 - UNIS CO2 Lab

Two projects recommended to PIRT for TG



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