# An Example Case Study of CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Site Development in the MRCI

**MRCI** 

October 2023



### **Steps to Implementing** CO<sub>2</sub> **Storage Projects**

- Key steps to developing a CCS project in the MRCI:
  - Site feasibility study,
  - Front End Engineering and Design,
  - Test well drilling & characterization,
  - Acquisition of land/pore space assets,
  - Capture system construction,
  - Pipeline construction,
  - Permitting,
  - Injection system construction,
  - Baseline monitoring.
  - System operations and routine monitoring.
  - Post-injection site closure/well plugging & abandonment.





## **Steps to Implementing CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Projects**

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- 2-4 year timeline for CCS system development
- Financing & economics are important factors for CCS
- Initial capital costs can be offset by 45Q tax credits during operations

Step 1 Feasibility	3-4 Weeks
Determine if a site has geologic and economic potential for carbon storage.	RISK
Step 2 Modeling	3-4 Months
Perform a detailed <b>geologic assessment</b> and begin the <b>permitting plan</b> using existing data.	RISK
Step 3 Characterization and Permitting	6-24 Months
Drill a test well to sample and characterize the rock.	RISK
Step 4 Construction	6-12 Months
Build the capture and injection systems.	RISK
Step 5 Operation and Monitoring	Ongoing
Begin injection of CO <sub>2</sub> and monitor the progress.	RISK

Midwest Regional Carbon Initiati

## **Steps to Implementing CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Projects**

• Higher risk in early activities related to geologic uncertainty.





## **Example CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Case Study for MRCI**

### **Generic Ethanol Plant**

- 200,000 metric ton/yr CO<sub>2</sub>
- 4 million metric tons over 20 years
- ~\$17M/yr 45Q (~\$100M-150M total)
- Farmland and industry land use
- Plant owner working with developer for CCS financing, design, construction

### **Example CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Site Case Study**

- Sedimentary basin with few deep wells nearby, only regional data avail.
- Basal Sandstone storage zone
- Agricultural area with large farms and landowners









## **Feasibility Study**



### RISK

#### Scope

- High level analysis of a plant location
- Local geologic interpretation
- Social factors and permitting assessment
- All work is completed with readily available public data

#### **Battelle Advantage**

Highly experienced team with extensive history of study throughout different US regions

Deliverable: Professional recommendation to move forward or stop pursuit, including some indications of challenges to be faced in Step 2.



# **Feasibility Study**

Identify any "show-stoppers", evaluate reservoir, injection, confinement

- Regional geological maps
- Regional Well logs, rock core test data
- Estimated downhole hydrologic conditions





- Regional data shows basal sandstone ~3,700-4,050 ft deep
- Multiple shale and carbonate caprocks ~2,000-3,700 ft
- No geological structures nearby, no history of seismic activity
- No nearby CO<sub>2</sub> sources
- Agricultural land use, no wetlands, no deep drinking water aquifers





## Modeling



Perform a detailed **geologic assessment** and begin the **permitting plan** using existing data.



RISK

#### Scope

- Detailed geologic assessment
- Geologic and reservoir model development
- Well design and costs
- Data collection plan
- Permitting plan and contact with US EPA
- Existing data used, some purchased

#### **Battelle Advantage**

Proprietary, accelerated data analysis workflows that increase confidence and agility in model generation

Deliverable: Site identification, detailed characterization well plan, and informed no/no-go decision



# **Pore Space/Financing/Liability**

### • Pore space

- Pore space defined by area of review
- May involve leasing 2-15 sq. mile area at \$/acre

### Financing options

- 1. Plant self-financing and own the capture/storage site
- 2. Developer financing with plant override on the project
- 3. Combination of 1 & 2

### Liability

- Fit-for-purpose insurance products, 'Operators Extra Expense' insurance for drilling, Class VI UIC financial responsibility bond
- Insurance market for CO<sub>2</sub> storage is evolving

- Preliminary analysis suggests 2.3 square mile area of review for 4 Mt total storage volume (200,000 mt/yr X 20 years)
- ~1500 acres for pore space, plan out \$50/acre = \$75,000/yr





## **Characterization and Permitting**



RISK

#### Scope

- Drilling of a characterization well, built to regulatory specs
- Seismic data collection if required
- Data analysis and reporting
- Initial permit filing
- Detailed modeling and injectivity estimations
- Capture system scoping
- Construction Plan

#### **Battelle Advantage**

In-house well construction and data collection expertise and extensive network for field work in several locales

Deliverable: Recommendations for a Final Investment Decision



## **Site Characterization and Testing**

- Seismic Survey through site (if necessary)
- Highly visible for local community

### **Case Study**

- 6 mile 2-D seismic survey through CO<sub>2</sub> storage site shows fairly flat, continuous reservoir and caprocks
- No significant faults, fractures in reservoir, caprock, basement. Difficult to discern reservoir quality







#### **BUSINESS SENSITIVE**

# **Site Characterization and Testing**

### • Drill test well

- 2-3 acre well pad site prep and mobilization of drill rig
- 2-6 weeks drilling depending on total depth
- 24/7 drilling during
- Rock core sampling/tests
  - full core or sidewall coring or both in selected reservoir and caprock zones
- Wireline logging
  - geophysical logging runs to delineate rock properties
- Reservoir injection tests
  - brine injection tests to confirm sustainable injection rates, pressures

- Drilling test well shows basal sandstone 3755-4019 ft (264 ft thick...less than expected)
- Main porosity, permeability zone in middle SS.
- Shale stringers in upper zones. Low permeability caprocks >1000 ft total thickness.
- Injection test at 3 BBL/min at 600 psi (~540 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>/day equivalent or 197,000 metric tons per year.)







## **System Design**

- Design of surface injection system, pipeline, surge tanks, SCADA system, compression, etc.
- Injection well design
- Reservoir modeling
- UIC Permitting

- Static earth model suggests best reservoir zone in middle basal sand.
- Reservoir simulations show area of review of 2.8 square miles or 1800 acres. Long-term pressure buildup possible, 2 injection wells recommended.
- Multi-stage compression, glycol dehydration for 1,100 psi design specified to reach supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> conditions.
- 7-mile pipeline to injection site.
- Submit Class VI permit for EPA review.





### Construction



Deliverable: Permitted, functional and operational CO<sub>2</sub> injection well with capture, compression, monitoring and regulation tools in place.



# **Injection System Construction**

- Drill additional Injection well(s)
  - Pending USEPA UIC Class VI "permit to construct," drill additional injection wells
  - Well completion (tubing, packer, interannulus fluid, SCADA system, etc.)
- Pipeline metering and construction
  - local distribution system at minimum (<20 km)</li>
  - larger effort for "trunkline" system (>20 km)
- Surface Injection system construction
  - booster pumps, metering, safety, support buildings

- UIC Class VI 'permit to construct' passed.
- Drill 2<sup>nd</sup> injection well, which has better reservoir thickness, quality.
- Compression/dehydration capital/operating costs higher than expected.
- Local pipeline to injection site requires additional land acquisition.









## **Operation and Monitoring**



Deliverable: Annual reporting as required by US EPA and IRS



### Monitoring, Mitigation, and Verification (MMV)

- Prepare MMV plan
- Baseline testing and sampling
- Continuous system safety monitoring
- Periodic MMV of injected CO<sub>2</sub>
- Associated UIC well workovers, monitoring and reporting

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- Monitoring plan uses 2<sup>nd</sup> well for verification well during early stages of injection.
- Reservoir pressure and temperature key parameters for monitoring.
- Cost-benefit approach utilized to streamline monitoring program, prioritizing most useful monitoring methods.
- Class VI permit approved, "permit to inject."







## **Injection O&M**

• Active CO<sub>2</sub> injection



- System/injection-well operation and maintenance (O&M)
- Pipeline O&M
- Associated MMV



### Case Study

- Pressure buildup in primary injection well requires injection in 2<sup>nd</sup> well after 9 months operation. 2<sup>nd</sup> well has better injectivity.
- Reservoir injection pressures remain several hundred psi below safety limits.
- CO<sub>2</sub> spreads less than models suggested.
- Some corrosion of wellhead materials requires workovers every 2-3 years.







#### **BUSINESS SENSITIVE**

## **Post Injection Site Closure**

- Post-injection site closure- monitor pressure, CO<sub>2</sub> plume to demonstrate safety, containment, stabilization
- Plug & abandon wells





#### **Case Study**

- Monitor pressure fall off after injection stops, monitor any CO<sub>2</sub> migration
- Reservoir pressures return to within 10% baseline in 7-8 years
- Plug and abandon 2 injection wells
- Apply for early site closeout of Class VI permit
- Restore surface site







#### **BUSINESS SENSITIVE**

# Summary

- CCS projects are being implemented in the MRCI
- Timeline for project development 2-4 years
- Phased approach can limit initial costs, reduce risks, and ensure safety
- Broadly seeing progress in:
  - Pore space ownership
  - Liability
  - Insurance
  - Injection field logistics







## Timeline

Phased approach can minimize upfront costs, reduce risk, accommodate permitting, and ensure safety.





**BUSINESS SENSITIVE** 

### CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Projects in MRCI (not including CO2-EOR)

- 1 Active Class VI Well.
- ~9 CCS project sites pending.
- ~20 Class VI UIC permits with EPA Region 5
- ~10-15 additional CCS projects under development in MRCI.
- 4 post injection or closed out projects https://www.epa.gov/uic/class-vi-wells-permitted-epa (7/12/2023)

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State	County	Permittee/Permit Applicant	Proposed CO2 Injection Rate	Maximum Total CO2 Injection Volume	Current Status	Current Project Phase
IL	Christian	HeartInd Grnway Navigator	N/A	N/A	Pending (6 permits)	Pre-construction
IL	Ford	One Earth Sequestration, LLC	N/A	N/A	Pending (3 permits)	Pre-construction
IL	Sangamon	City, Water, Light, & Power	N/A	N/A	(FEED)	(CarbonSAFE)
IL	Macon	ADM (IBDP)	1.0-1.2 Mt/year	6.0 Mt	Active	Injection
IL	Macon	ADM (IL ICSP)	N/A	N/A	Pending	Pre-Construction
IL	Macon	ADM (Maroa Campus)	N/A	N/A	Pending (3 permits)	Pre-Construction
IL	Mclean	HeartInd Grnway Navigator	N/A	N/A	Pending (2 permits)	Pre-Construction
IL	Putnam	Marquis Carbon Injection, LLC	N/A	N/A	Pending	Pre-Construction
IL	St. Clair	Carbon SAFE IL Corridor	NA	NA	Class VI prepared	Pre-Construction
IN	Randolph	One Carbon Partnership, LP	N/A	N/A	Pending	Pre-Construction
IN	Vigo	Wabash Carbon Services, LLC	0.834 Mt/year 0.834 Mt/year	10 Mt 10 Mt	Pending Pending	Pre-Construction Pre-Construction
IN	Lawrence	Heidelberg Materials	N/A	N/A	(FEED)	(CarbonSAFE)
OH	Lorain	Lorain Carbon Zero Solutions	N/A	N/A	Pending	Pre-Construction
KY	Boone	Duke East Bend	0.001 Mt/yr	0.001 Mt	Class V	Closed
IL	Macon	ADM	0.3 Mt	1.0 Mt	Class V	Post-Injection
MI	Otsego	Core Energy	0.5 Mt/year	0.06 Mt	Class V	Closed
WV	Mason	AEP Mountaineer	0.12 million metric tons/year	0.037 million metric tons total	Class V	Closed