



Integrated Midcontinent Stacked Carbon Storage Hub

Andrew Duguid
Battelle
505 King Ave
Columbus, Ohio 43201
Duguid@battelle.org
+1 614 561 4468

Carbon Management Technology Conference 2019
July 15 – 18, 2019
Houston, Texas

SUPPORTED BY US DOE NETL UNDER AGREEMENT DE-FE0031623

BATTELLE

Project Team

ADM

ARI

Battelle

Berexco

Conservation and Survey Div, SNR,
UNL

DGR&M

Energy and Environment Research
Center

Great Plains Energy

Great Plains Institute

Improved Hydrocarbon
Recovery

Kansas Geologic Survey

LANL

Loudon Technical Services

Nebraska Public Power
District

PNNL

Schlumberger

Introduction

- The Integrated Midcontinent Stacked Carbon Storage Hub plans to gather CO₂ from eastern and central NE and transport it southwest toward Red Willow County, NE along a CO₂-source collection corridor. The CO₂ will then be piped south into central KS along a stacked storage corridor.
- CarbonSAFE Program Objective: Develop a midwestern carbon storage facility having multiple sites with a 50-Mt or greater capacity to safely, permanently, and economically store CO₂ by 2025.

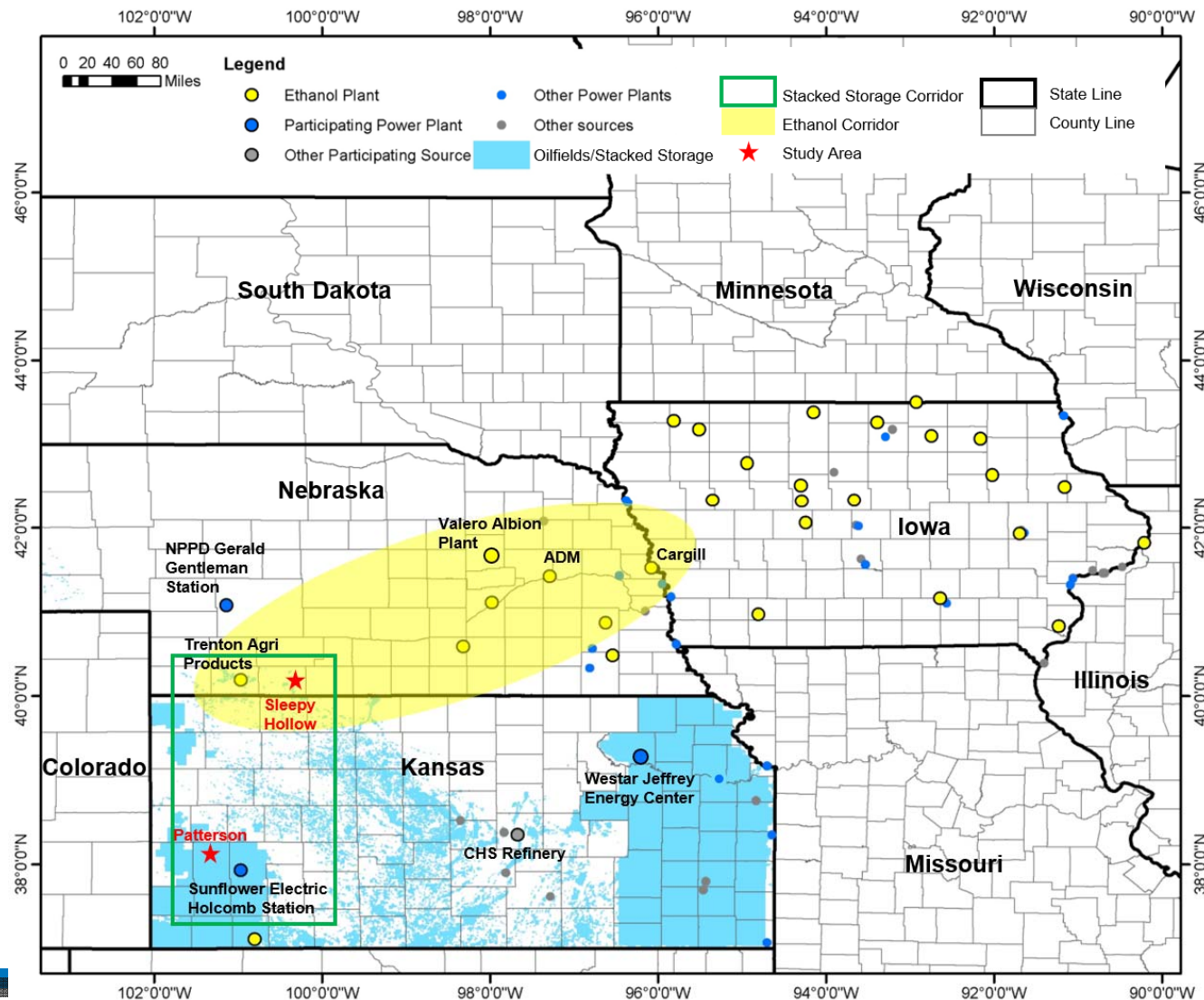


Phase II IMSCS-HUB Objectives

- Objective 1: Demonstrate multiple 50 Mt storage sites for the IMSCS-HUB concept by evaluating a Kansas and Nebraska site, each with the ability to safely, permanently, and economically store anthropogenic CO₂ through stacked-storage.
- Objective 2: Develop 50 Mt+ storage scenarios and provide a basis for UIC permitting.
- Objective 3: Demonstrate long-term seal integrity and minimize induced seismicity.
- Objective 4: Develop strategies to manage and store CO₂ from multiple sources.
- Objective 5: Leverage the data collected to scale the project to develop a regional commercial enterprise (three to ten 50 Mt+ storage sites).
- Objective 6: Identify and mitigate public outreach and regulatory barriers
- Objective 7: Develop a detailed commercial development plan.

Project Area

- Kansas
- Nebraska
- Kansas

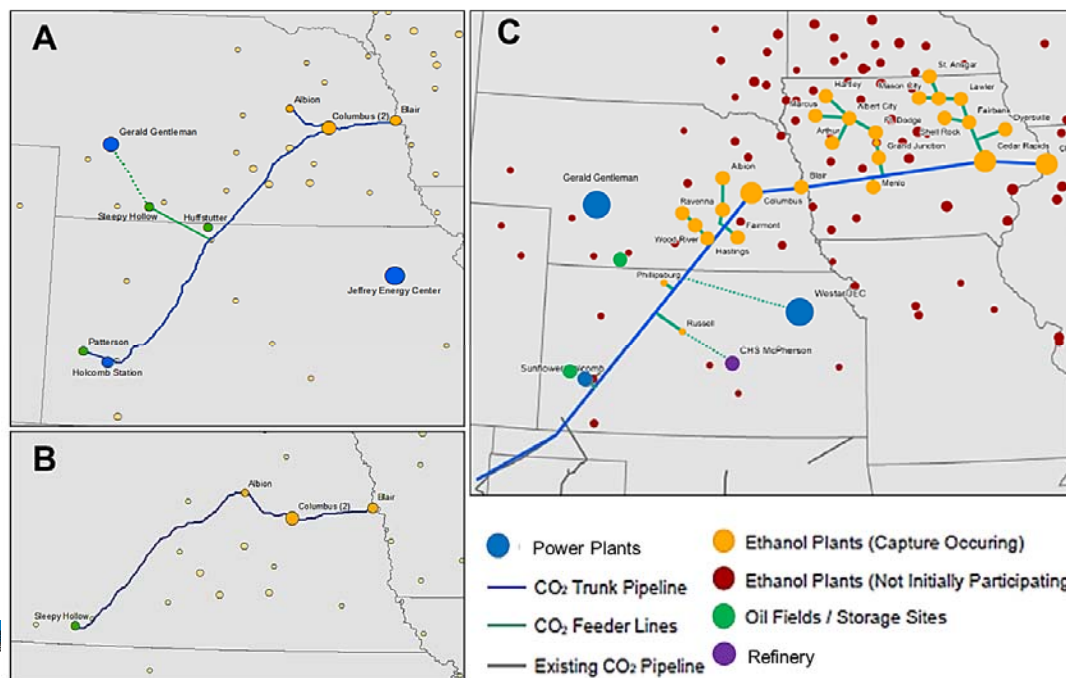


Corridors

- Source Corridor (Initially Ethanol Derived CO₂)
 - Run across IA into NE and then southwest across NE
 - Optimize maximize the number of sources/amount of CO₂ to develop market and infrastructure for CCUS
 - 16 Ethanol plants in the corridor with annual emissions of greater than 5 Mt. Capture in the \$12/t range
 - Saline storage at many of the ethanol plants in NE
 - Bring in electric utility generated CO₂ as capture comes on line. Existing market from ethanol derived CO₂ will provide certainty that a utilization market and storage is possible
 - 5 other sources (4 electric utility and 1 refinery) with 20 Mt annual emissions. Capture in the \$57/t range (NETL 2015)
- Stacked Storage Corridor
 - Run from SW NE southeast into SW KS
 - Saline storage and CO₂ EOR
 - Co-locate infrastructure for Saline and CO₂ EOR.

Phase I Economic Analysis

Scenario	Source(s)	Sink(s)	Pipeline (mi)	Pipeline Route
1	CAB ethanol plants	Sleepy Hollow	344	From sources to storage sites via oil fields
2	CAB ethanol plants	Sleepy Hollow	295	Direct from sources to storage site
3	GGs power plant	Sleepy Hollow	79	Direct from source to storage site
4	34 ethanol plants	Permian Basin	1,546	Direct from sources to Permian Basin



Phase I Project Economics

Capture and Transport Cost Parameters	Source-Sink Scenarios and Costs* Summary			
	1	2	3	4
Pipeline CapEx (\$Million**)	\$303	\$272	\$80	\$1,857
Pipeline Annual OpEx (\$Million)***	\$4.40	\$3.70	\$1.20	\$47
Capture CapEx (\$Million)	\$132	\$132	\$1,143	\$809
Capture Annual OpEx (\$Million)	\$16.80	\$16.80	\$17.20	\$84.50
Economics - Capture and Transportation	CO ₂ Price Required for 7% Rate of Return			
Pipeline Total (\$/tonne)	\$24.48	\$22.13	\$4.98	\$31.99
Capture Total (\$/tonne)	\$18.30	\$18.44	\$71.49	\$20.44
Combined Capture and Pipeline Total (\$/tonne)	\$42.78	\$40.57	\$76.47	\$52.43

*2016 USD; **4, 6, 8, 12, 16, and 20-inch pipe size divisions

Deep Saline Storage Cost Parameters	Source-Sink Scenarios and Costs Summary		
	1	2	3
Number of Injection wells	3	3	3
Average Injection Rate Per Well (kt/day)	1.80	1.70	1.64
Average Storage Zone Depth (ft)	3,112	3,112	3,112
Injection Duration (years)	20	20	20
Total Annual Storage Rate (Mt/year)	1.96	1.96	2.00
Cumulative CO ₂ Storage at 20 years (Mt)	39	39	40
Total OpEx (\$Million)	\$821	\$821	\$837
Total CapEx (\$Million)	\$94	\$94	\$96
Total Storage Project Costs (\$Million)	\$915	\$915	\$933
– in \$/tonne CO ₂	\$23	\$23	\$23
Total Storage Project 45Q Credits (\$MM)	\$1,416	\$1,416	\$1,445
Net Present Value of Storage Project – w/45Q (\$Million)	\$358	\$358	\$365
– in \$/tonne CO ₂	\$9.13	\$9.13	\$9.14

Phase I CO₂ EOR











Per Pattern CO ₂ -EOR Cost Model Results		Source-Sink Scenario		
		1	2	3
CO ₂ Cost (\$/tonne)		\$18.30	\$18.44	\$71.49
Total CO ₂ stored (kilotonne)		70	70	70
w/45Q EOR Storage Credits	Net Revenue (\$Million)	\$12.58	\$12.58	\$12.58
	Total Capital Costs (\$Million)	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.17
	Total O&M Costs (\$Million)	\$6.36	\$6.37	\$10.06
	Total Project Costs (\$Million)	\$7.52	\$7.53	\$11.22
	Net Present Value of EOR - (\$Million)	\$2.97	\$2.96	\$1.34
	- in \$/tonne CO₂	\$42.43	\$42.29	\$19.14
w/out 45Q EOR Storage Credits	Net Revenue (\$Million)	\$11.08	\$11.08	\$11.08
	Total O&M Costs (\$Million)	\$1.13	\$1.13	\$1.13
	Total Capital Costs (\$Million)	\$6.10	\$6.11	\$9.80
	Total Project Costs (\$Million)	\$7.22	\$7.23	\$10.93
	Net Present Value of EOR - (\$Million)	\$2.15	\$2.14	\$0.51
	- in \$/tonne CO₂	\$30.71	\$30.57	\$7.29

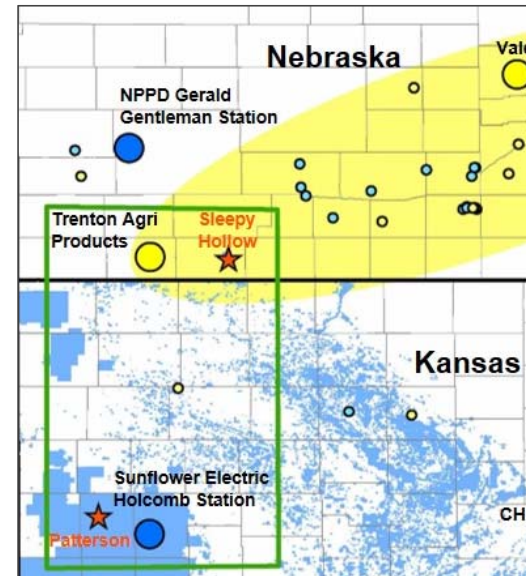
Storage: Geology

STRATIGRAPHY*					
Era	Period	Southwest Nebraska		Southwest Kansas	
Paleozoic	Permian	Nippewalla	caprock	Nippewalla	caprock
		Sumner	caprock	Sumner	caprock
		Chase	baffle	Chase	gas-bearing
	Pennsylvanian	Council Grove	caprock	Council Grove	
		Admire		Admire	
		Wabaunsee		Wabaunsee	baffle and deep saline
		Shawnee	deep saline	Shawnee	deep saline
		Douglas	deep saline	Douglas	deep saline
		Lansing-Kansas City	oil-bearing	Lansing-Kansas City	oil-bearing
		Pleasanton	deep saline	Pleasanton	baffle and deep saline
		Marmaton	deep saline	Marmaton	deep saline
		Cherokee		Cherokee	
		basal sandstone	oil-bearing	Atoka	caprock
	Mississippian			Morrow	oil-bearing
				Chester	oil-bearing
				Meramec	baffle
				Osage	deep saline
				Kinderhook	baffle
	Devonian				
	Silurian				
Ordovician			Viola		
			Simpson	deep saline	
			Arbuckle		
Cambrian			Reagan	bottom barrier	
Precambrian		crystalline basement			

* formal lithostratigraphic group and stage names used unless otherwise noted; not to scale

LEGEND:

-  shale + limestone
-  shale + sandstone + limestone
-  shale + limestone ± evaporite
-  shale + sandstone
-  limestone ± shale
-  sandstone + limestone ± shale
-  sandstone
-  dolomite
-  igneous and metamorphic rocks
-  major unconformity



Storage: Capacity

- The DOE-NETL volumetric methodology for deep saline formations was used to calculate the prospective storage resource of the deep saline storage zones at each potential site (DOE-NETL, 2010; Goodman et al., 2011, 2016).

Selected Area	Deep Saline Storage Zone	Prospective Storage Resource (Mt)		
		P ₁₀	P ₅₀	P ₉₀
SW Kansas (Patterson)	Osage	12.3	24.6	49.0
	Viola	9.9	16.7	28.1
	Arbuckle	7.8	19.2	47.5
	Total	30.0	60.4	124.6
SW-Central Nebraska (Sleepy Hollow)	Wabaunsee	14.0	27.7	48.9
	Topeka	5.9	11.0	17.2
	Deer Creek-Oread	5.7	11.7	23.3
	Lansing-Kansas City A	2.5	7.0	13.9
	Lansing-Kansas City D-F	16.4	25.9	37.4
	Pleasanton-Marmaton	5.2	10.7	19.0
	Total	49.7	94.0	159.6

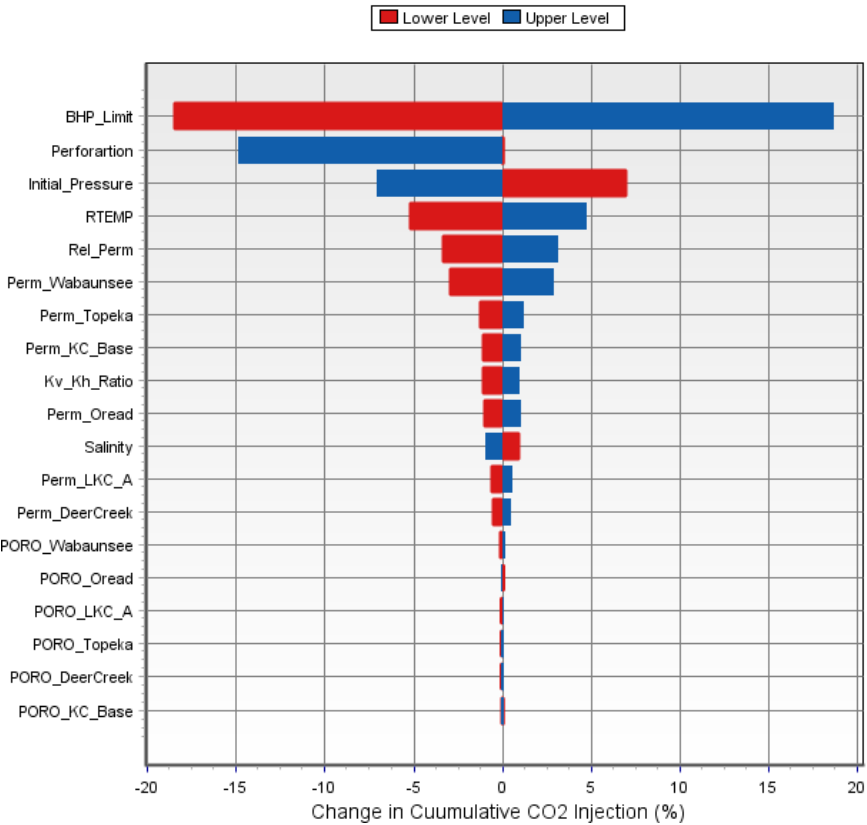
Storage: New Data Collection Planning

Data Gap Assessment. The team will consider the UIC Class VI requirements and storage model uncertainty to ensure that any data gaps for permitting are identified and filled.

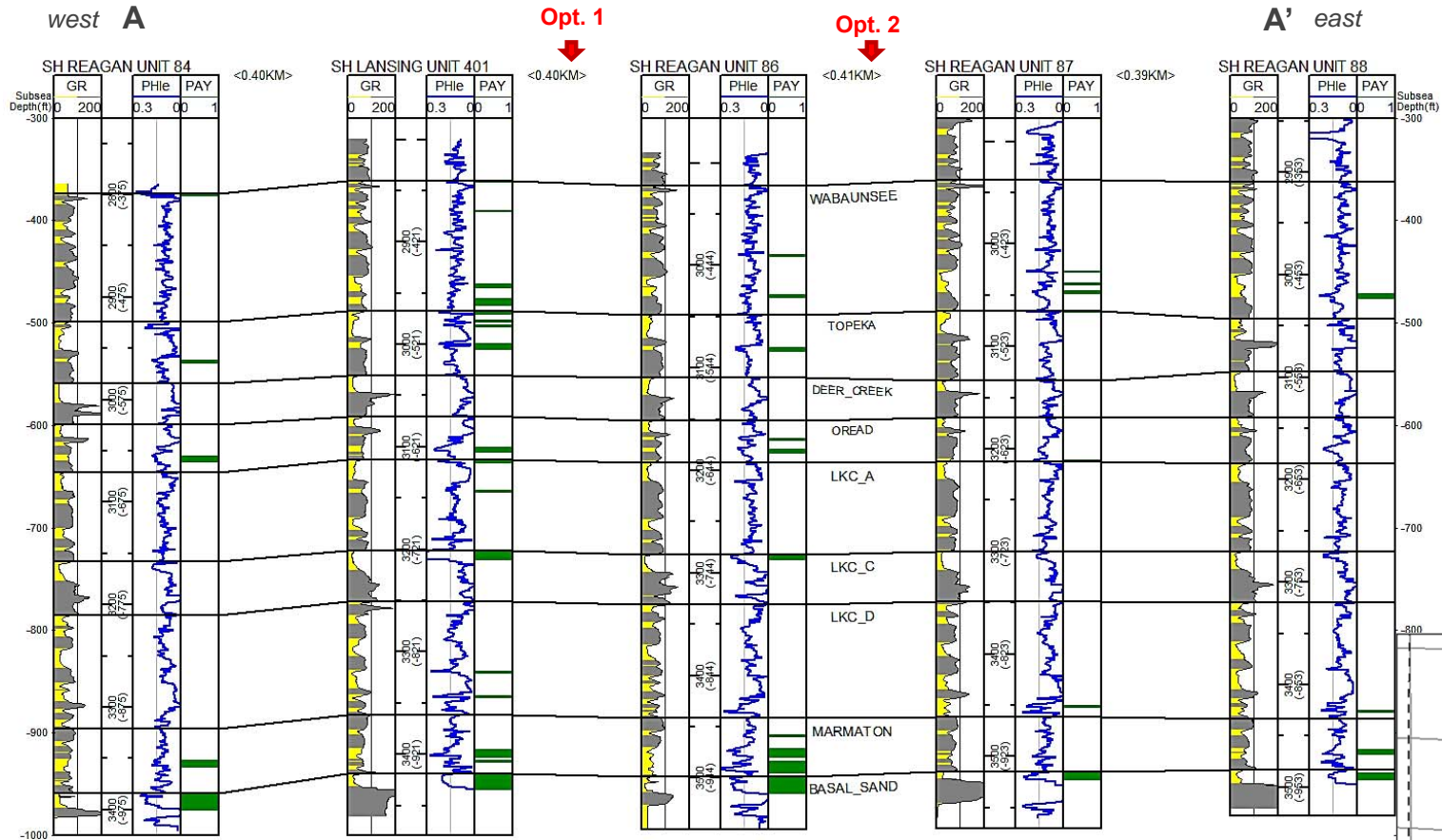
- Identify gaps in each model
- Identify uncertainty in each model

Storage Complex Data Collection Plan. The plan will cover the seismic survey, new wells at all sites, and existing wells at Sleepy Hollow Field

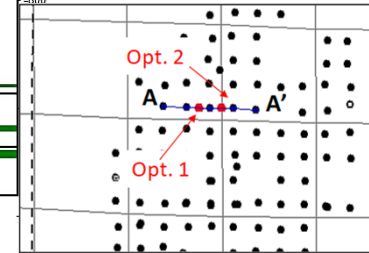
- Rank gaps
- Prioritize missing data
- Create Data Collection Plan



New Data Collection at Sleepy Hollow Field



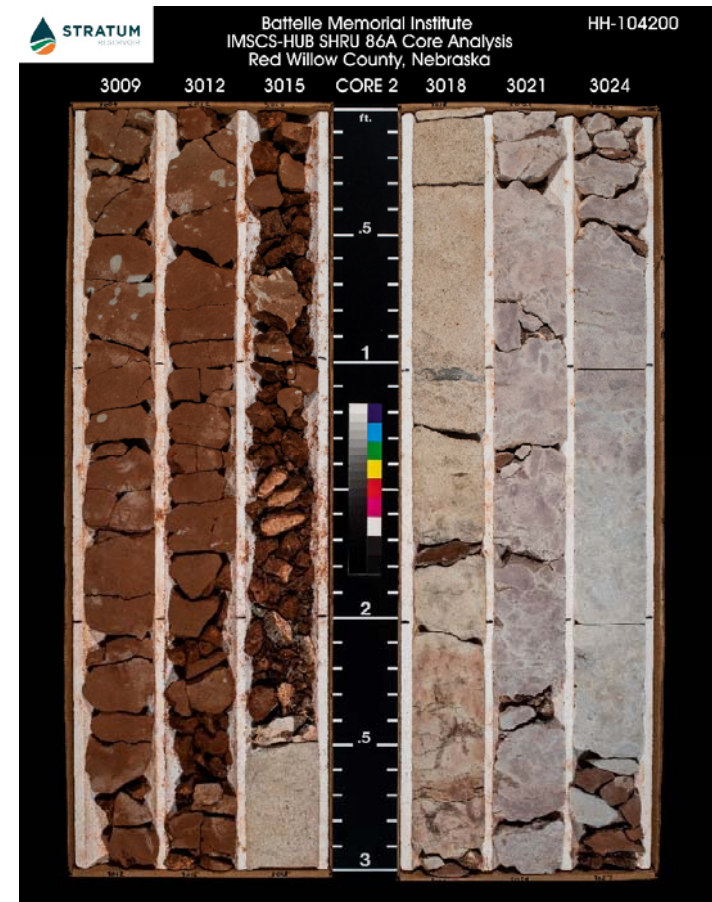
Pay: GR ≤ 65 gAPI, k ≥ 10 mD, PHIE ≥ 10%



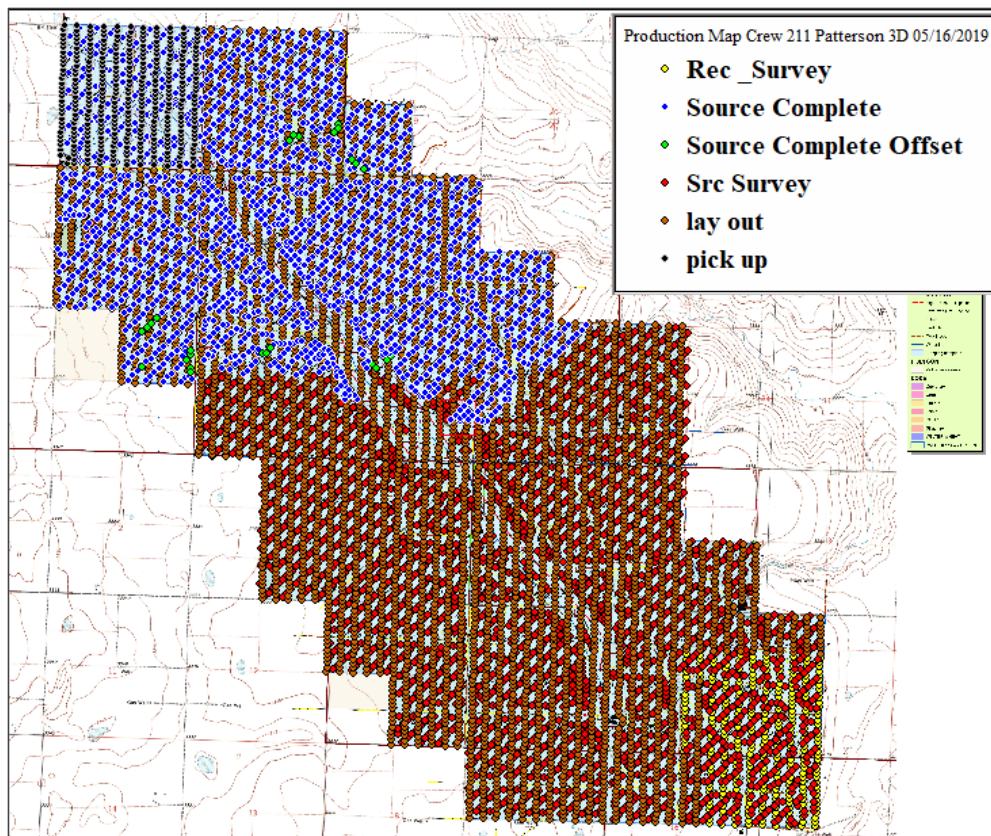
New Data Collection at Sleepy Hollow Field



- Focus on deep saline intervals in the Pennsylvanian Wabaunsee, Shawnee-Douglas, and Pleasanton-Marmaton groups and caprocks of the Council Grove and Sumner groups
- **Whole Core: 110 ft**
 - Admire, Wabaunsee, Oread, Marmaton
- **Sidewall cores: 28**
- **Logs:**
 - Triple Combo
 - Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
 - Dipole Sonic
 - Formation Micro Image
 - Elemental Capture Spectroscopy



New Data Collection at Patterson Heinitz Hartland

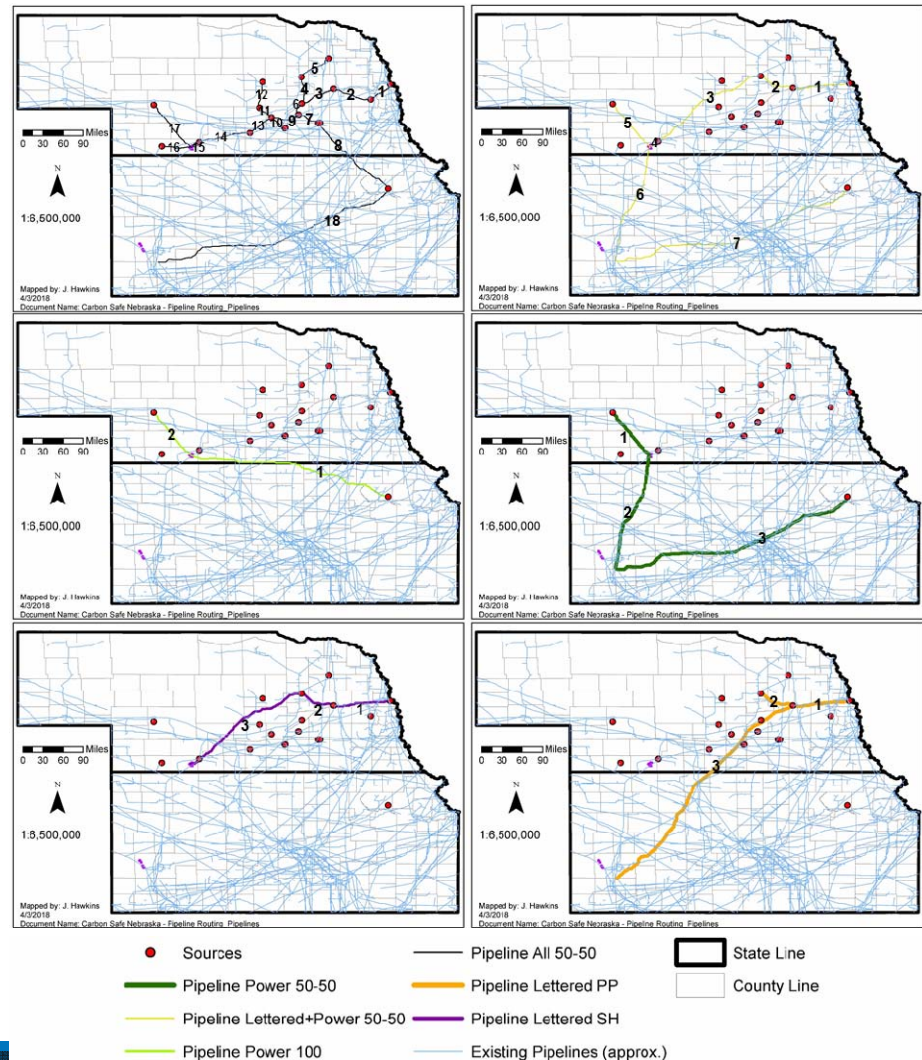


Patterson will focus on Mississippian and Ordovician deep saline storage zones within the Osage, Viola, and Arbuckle formations, and confining units such as the Meramec, Morrow and Sumner Group.



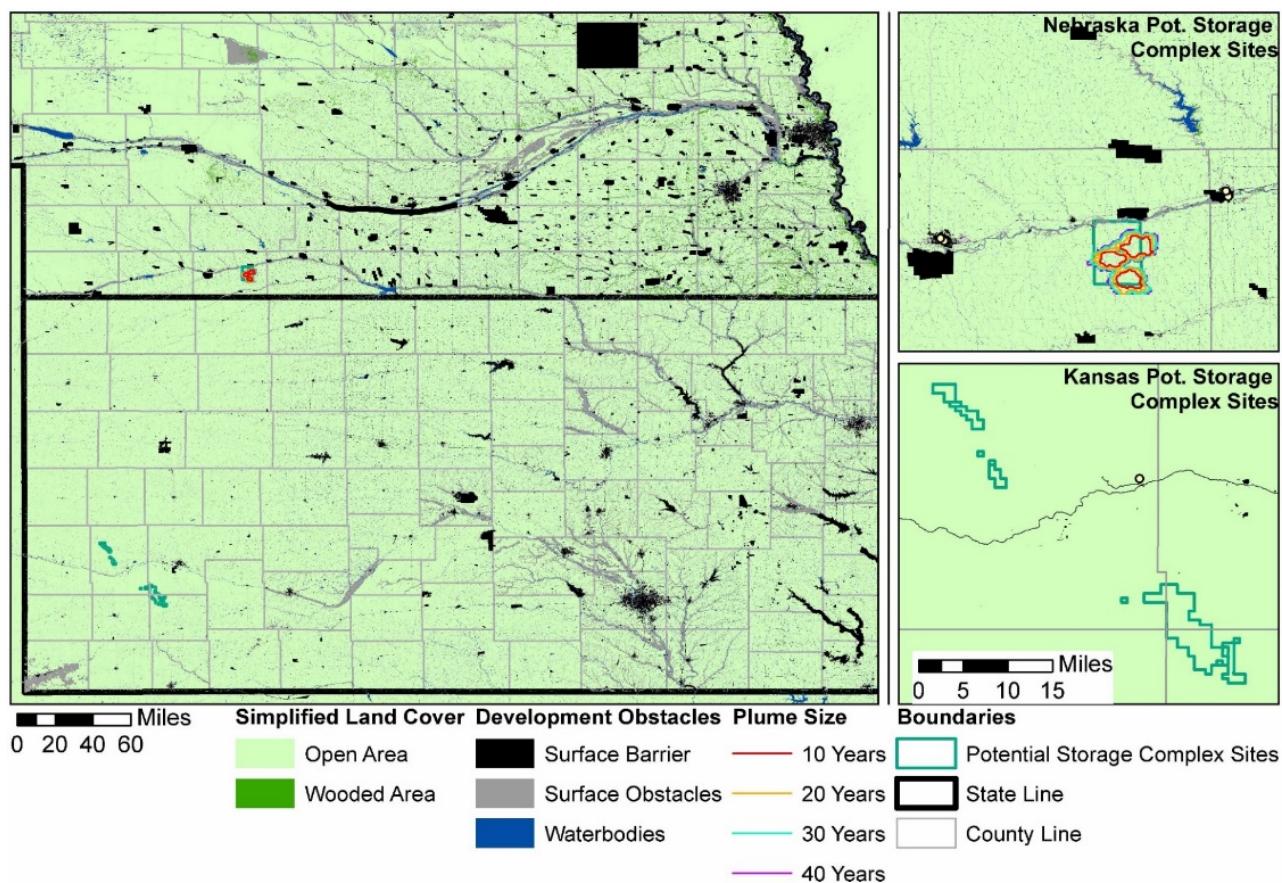
Pipeline Routing

- Ethanol plants in the region use natural gas as a fuel for processing corn.
 - Natural gas pipelines run to every ethanol plant in Nebraska and Kansas.
 - These pipelines occur within 3 miles of each potential site in Nebraska and Kansas.
- Routes generated the weighted-cost surface involves laying a grid ovetop of the geographic area and determining the cost to traverse from one cell to a neighboring cell.
- Included Kansas and Nebraska existing pipeline rights of way
- Sources were hardwired into the system



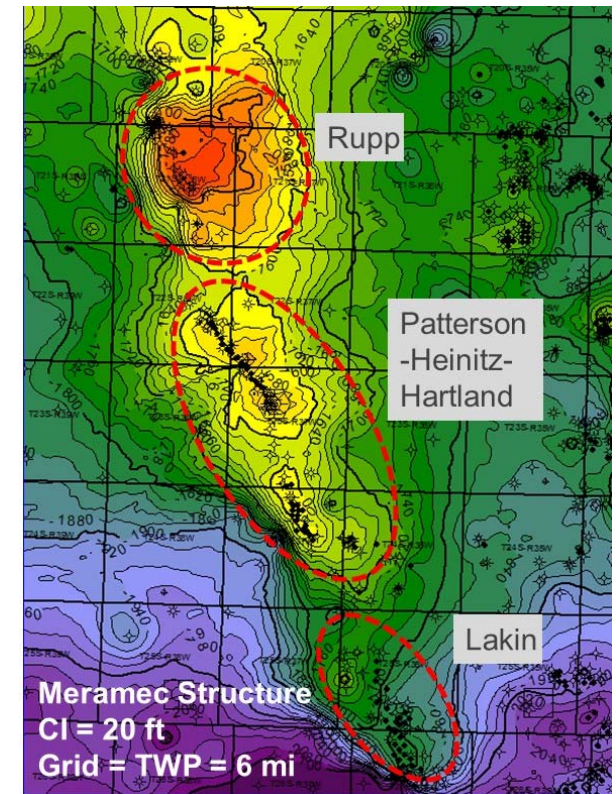
Geographic barriers

- Air Quality
- Surface Water
- Aquifers
- Wetlands
- Vegetation/Land Cover
- Land Ownership
- Protected Lands
- Historic Places
- Wildlife
- Mines
- Contaminated Sites
- Socioeconomic Resources



Summary

- New Data Collection based on uncertainty and gap assessment is ongoing
 - Sleepy Hollow Field: Characterization well drilled and cemented. Core, log, and teste data are under analysis or being added to the geologic model
 - Paterson Heinitz Hartland Field: 3D seismic collected for Patterson and Hartland was acquired and is being reprocessed
 - New data will be incorporated to site models to update the number and location of planned injection and monitoring wells allowing an update to the storage costs
- Updated pipeline model under development that will allow for better estimate of pipeline distances and diameters that will allow better estimate of transport costs



Thank you!

Andrew Duguid
Battelle
Energy Division
505 King Ave
Columbus, Ohio 43201
Duguid@battelle.org
+1 614 561 4468

Companion Talk:

*Integrated Midcontinent Stacked Carbon Storage Hub Phase II: Storage
Complex Data Collection Planning*

Joel Main

Session 10, 6:00-6:20 PM Wednesday July 17, 2019