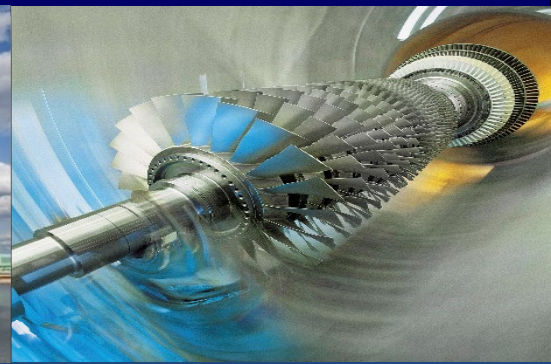


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Fossil Energy



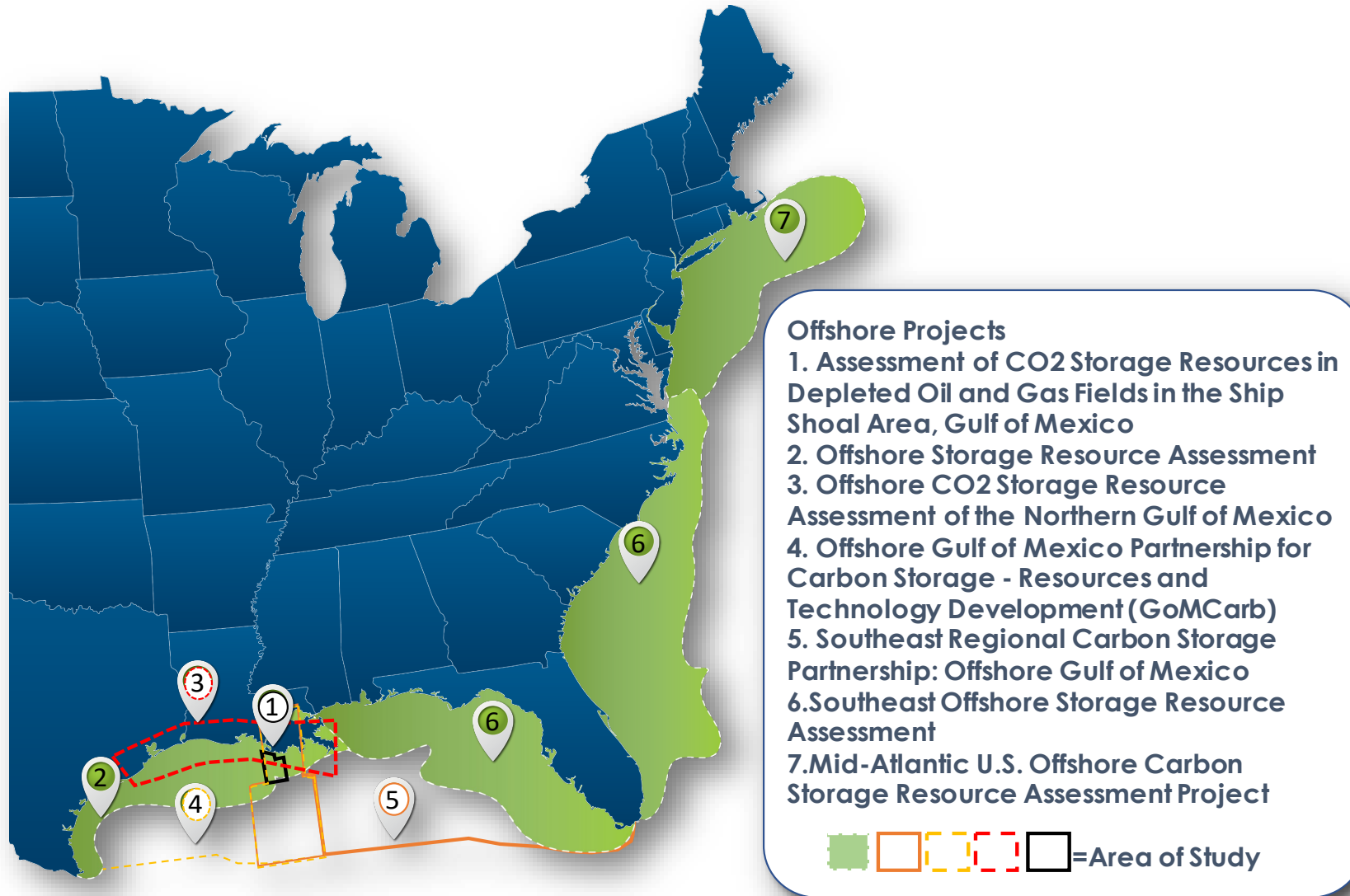
4th International Offshore Workshop **US Storage Resource Assessments**

February 12, 2020

Darin Damiani

Carbon Storage Program Manager
U.S. DOE Office of Fossil Energy

Offshore Resource Assessment & Regional Projects



Offshore Storage Projects

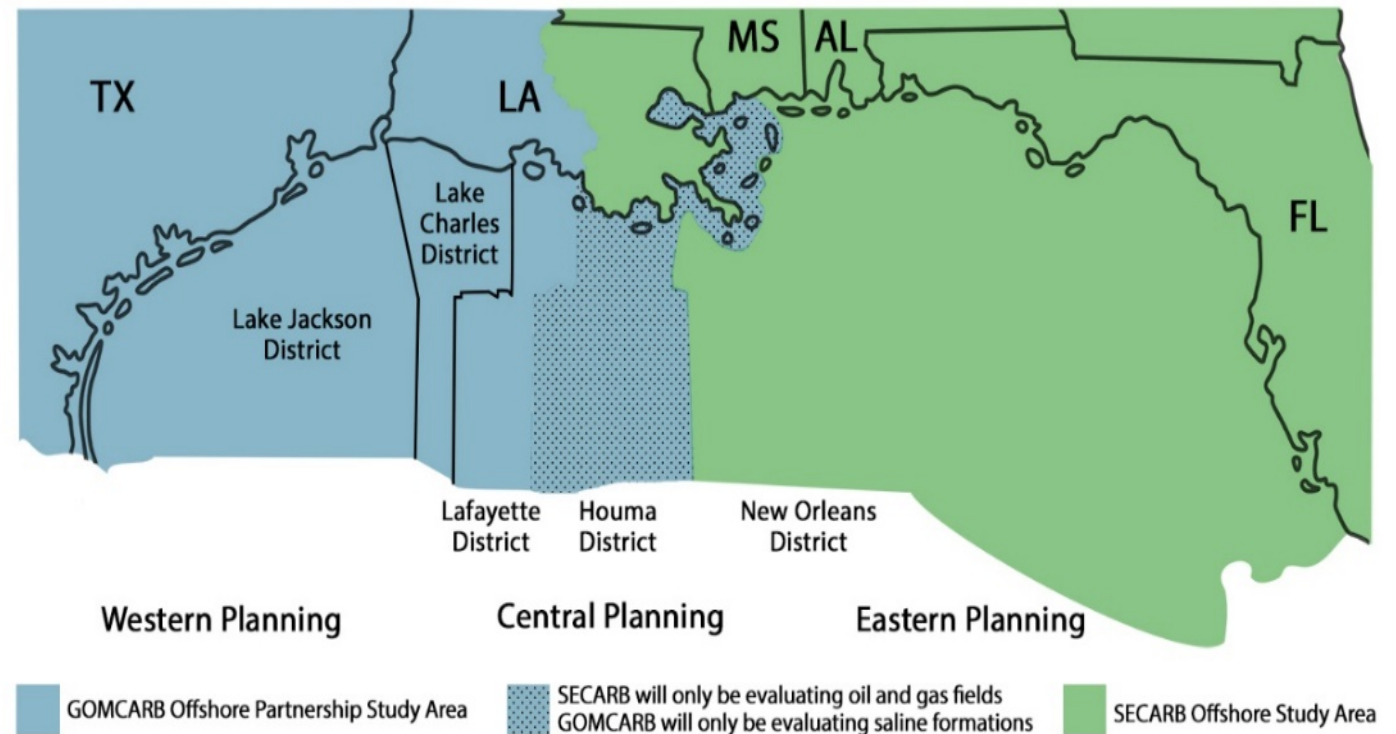
- Resource Assessment Projects (2015): 5 Projects awarded, valued at \$13.8M of DOE costs with additional cost share.
- Gulf of Mexico (GOM): “vast”, “nationally-significant”, CO₂ storage resource
 - Enormous data base from oil/gas industry operations
 - About 20 Gt storage capacity in active/depleted oil/gas fields/reservoirs
 - Initial characterization of three 30MT storage sites: High Island 24L field; High Island 10L field; Ship Shoal Block 84 and Block 107
 - Eastern GOM: multi-Gt storage resource in DeSoto Canyon Salt Basin and Sarasota Arch
- Atlantic continental shelf - New York to Florida
 - Sparse well control; “vintage” 2D seismic
 - Overall multi-Gt storage resource; potential storage complexes in Cretaceous-aged sediments
 - High storage resource per unit area ($\geq 2.5 \text{ MtCO}_2/\text{km}^2$) in part of Northern Baltimore Canyon Trough
 - No highly critical risk factors identified that would impede CO₂ storage

Offshore Regional Projects

- Offshore Regional Projects (2017): Awarded 2 projects, \$16 million total.

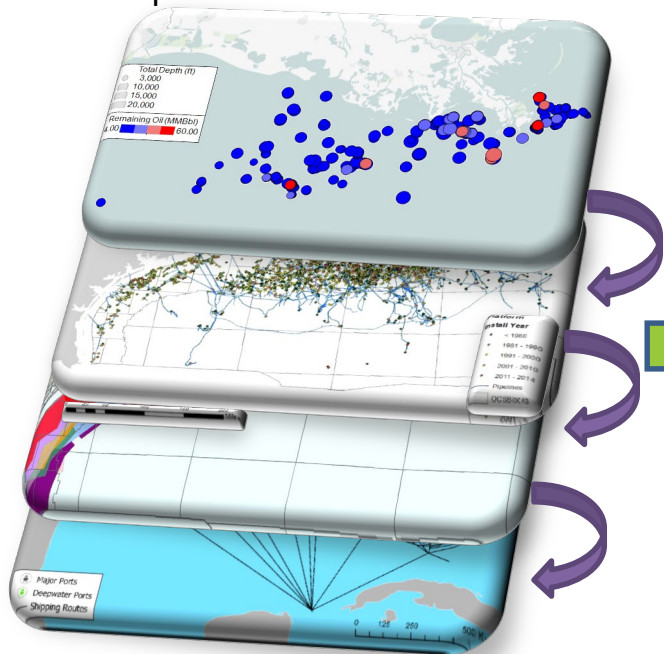
Key Objectives:

- Combine the capabilities and experience of industry, academia, and government to develop and validate key technologies and best practices to ensure safe, long-term, economically-viable carbon storage in offshore environments
- Identify and address knowledge gaps, regulatory issues, infrastructure requirements, and technical challenges associated with offshore CO₂ storage



Multi-criteria CCUS Screening Framework of GOM OCS

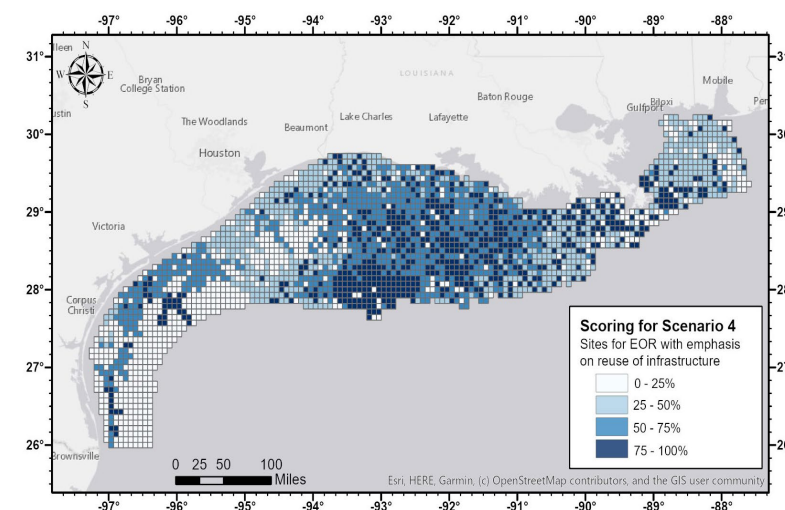
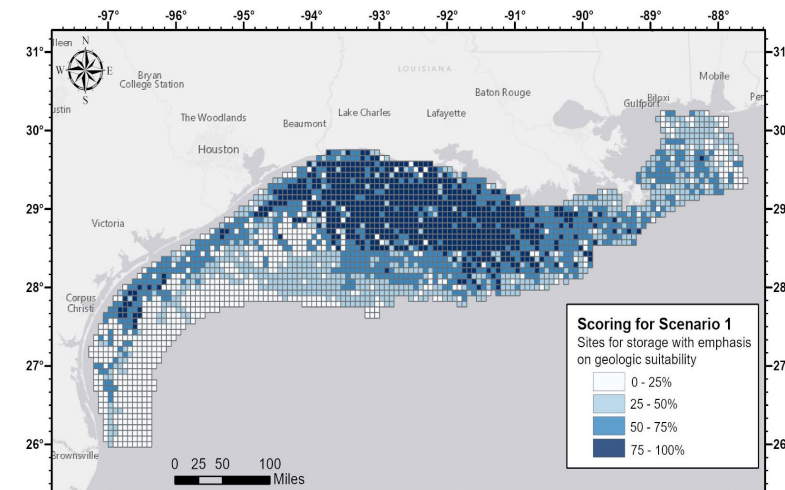
- Incorporate multiple and disparate CCUS decision making criteria into a systematic, quantitative analysis of OCS in the GOM to identify areas with potentially high suitability for CO₂ storage
- Sites/regions best suited for offshore CO₂ storage would possess criteria and characteristics deemed appropriate for offshore CCUS applications; from both technical and logistical / feasibility-related standpoints



Incorporate criteria into a quantitative analysis to identify areas with potentially high suitability using NETL-developed (G&G team) Cumulative Spatial Impact Layer (CSIL) tool*

Number	Criteria
i = 1	Reservoir quality without depth ranked by quartile
i = 2	Sum of injectivity proxy
i = 3	Sum of oil in reserve (barrels)
i = 4	Number of active caissons
i = 5	Number of active well protectors
i = 6	Number of major active multi-purpose platforms
i = 7	Distance to closest onshore CO ₂ source > 100,000 tonnes/year
i = 8	Pipeline right-of-way proxy
i = 9	Within major shipping route buffer area
i = 10	Water depth – saline reservoirs
i = 11	Water depth – oil reservoirs
i = 12	Above salt domes
i = 13	Plugged and abandoned wells
i = 14	Faults

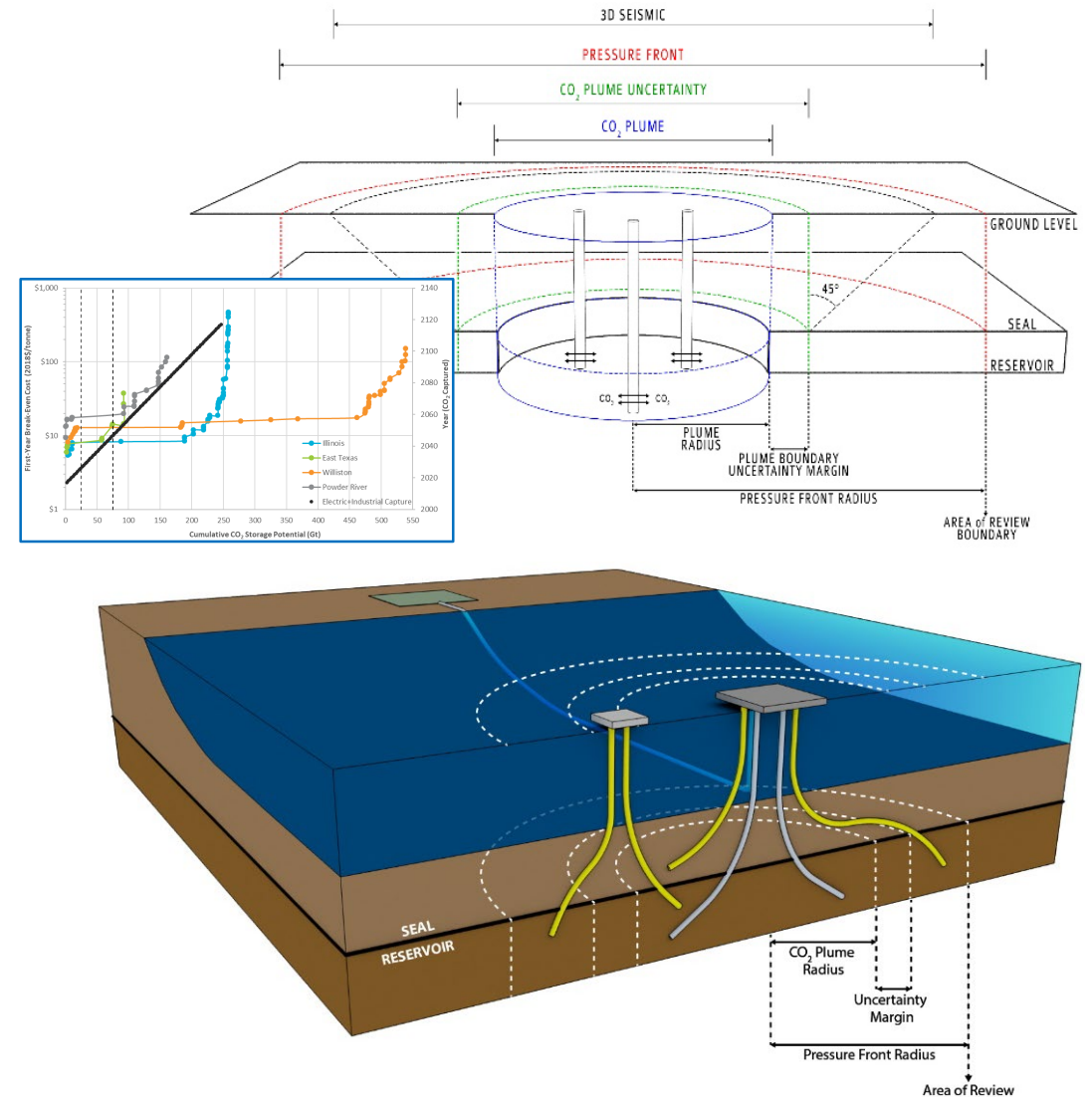
Qualitative input from experts to weigh the importance of each for 4 separate scenarios



*Romeo, Lucy, Nelson, Jake, Wingo, Patrick, Bauer, Jennifer, Justman, Devin, and Rose, Kelly (In Press). *Cumulative Spatial Impact Layers: A Novel Multivariate Spatio-Temporal Analytical Summarization Tool*. Transactions in GIS.

FE/NETL Offshore CO₂ Saline Storage Cost Model

- Extension of onshore CO₂ Storage Cost Model
- Will model storage costs for single reservoir or multiple reservoirs
- Will be a key tool for helping to estimate cost of pilot-project(s)
- Challenges: estimates based on cost of regulatory compliance but regs for storage in federal waters is not yet firmly established.



Thank you !