



Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) Overview and Offshore Storage Task Force Report

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Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)



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Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)

The CSLF aims to:

- Share information on CCS projects, policy initiatives and legal and regulatory developments in member countries
- Build the capacity for CCS in the developing country CSLF members
- Explore methods for financing CCS projects
- Develop global roadmaps for research, development and demonstration of CCS technologies





CSLF Products

- High-level government input
- Technology Roadmap and Technical Workshops
- Project recognition
- Stand up new international initiatives (e.g., Carbon Capture Test Center Network, Large-Scale Saline Storage Network)
- Task Force Reports – Offshore Storage Task Force is one example

http://www.cslforum.org/publications/index.html?cid=nav_publications



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Offshore Storage Task Force

Purpose: Identify technical barriers and R&D needs/ opportunities for offshore, sub-seabed storage of carbon dioxide.

- Initiated at CSLF Ministerial Meeting in November 2013 in Washington, DC
- Final Report submitted at CSLF Ministerial Meeting in November 2015 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- Total team members/contributors: 31
 - 7 countries, 1 multilateral organization, 4 continents
 - Government agencies, universities, research laboratories, industry, non-governmental organizations

http://www.csforum.org/publications/documents/OffshoreStorageTaskForce_FinalCombinedReport.pdf





Final Recommendations (1)

Topic	Status/Description	Recommendation
Knowledge-Sharing	Narrow set of past R&D activities, but growing interest – need to leverage opportunities early and often.	Increase knowledge sharing to define potential areas for international collaboration on offshore storage.
Storage Capacity Assessments	currently inadequate.	Pre-qualify storage locations, basin evaluation; knowledge sharing and int'l collaboration.
Transport Infrastructure	Limited and potentially expensive, but less exposure to issues around routing.	Optimization of current practices and infrastructure; take advantage of pilots and demos.





Final Recommendations (2)

Topic	Status/Description	Recommendation
Offshore CO ₂ -EOR	Only one project - Lula in Brazil. Possible to catalyze storage opportunities and infrastructure.	Recent advances in subsea separation and processing could extend the current level of utilization of sea bottom equipment to also include the handling of CO ₂ streams. Explore opportunities to leverage existing infrastructure and field tests.
Understanding of CO ₂ Impacts on the Subsea Environment	Significant body of research exists, but complexity of impacts and the challenges to efficient monitoring, particularly natural variability to correctly identify and quantify non-natural change.	Leverage existing work. Understand buffering potential of sediments, and the impact of longer term exposures. Modeling: CO ₂ dispersion and influencing factors, marine systems.
Monitoring Technology Development	Technology exists but room for improvements. Cover large areas and lengthy periods.	Data processing and interpretation for CO ₂ storage. The quantification of CO ₂ within a reservoir still remains a challenge. Real-time data retrieval and navigation. Further development in integrated in situ sensors.





Outcomes

- TODAY: Workshop on Offshore Storage (University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology, IEAGHG – CSLF Capacity Building Fund and CTCN)
- IN PROGRESS: CSLF Offshore EOR task force report



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