

# Supporting Responsible Natural Resource Management, CO<sub>2</sub> Transport Infrastructure, and Economic Development in Pennsylvania

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# Today's Focus

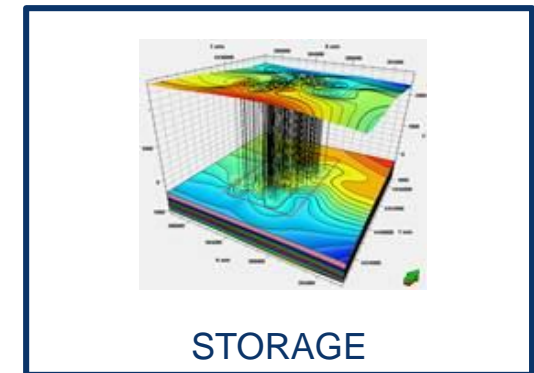
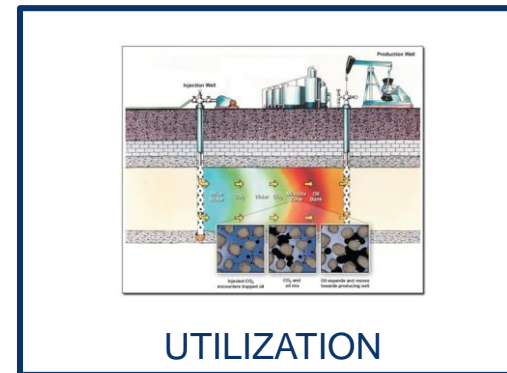
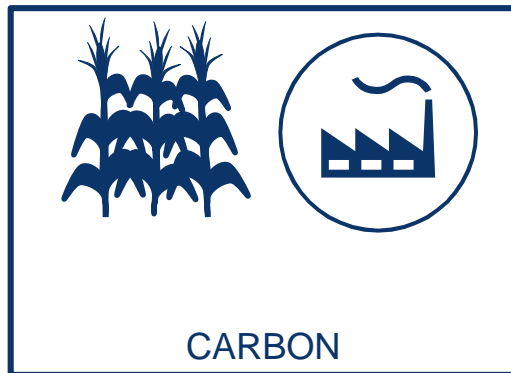
- *Define* CCUS and its role in climate mitigation efforts
- *Provide* a summary of Pennsylvania's geologic carbon storage research
- *Introduce* the work of the CCUS Inter-Agency Work Group
- *Present* current CO<sub>2</sub> transport infrastructure action plan preparation efforts



# What is CCUS?

Carbon – Capture – Utilization – Storage

“Commoditization of Emissions”



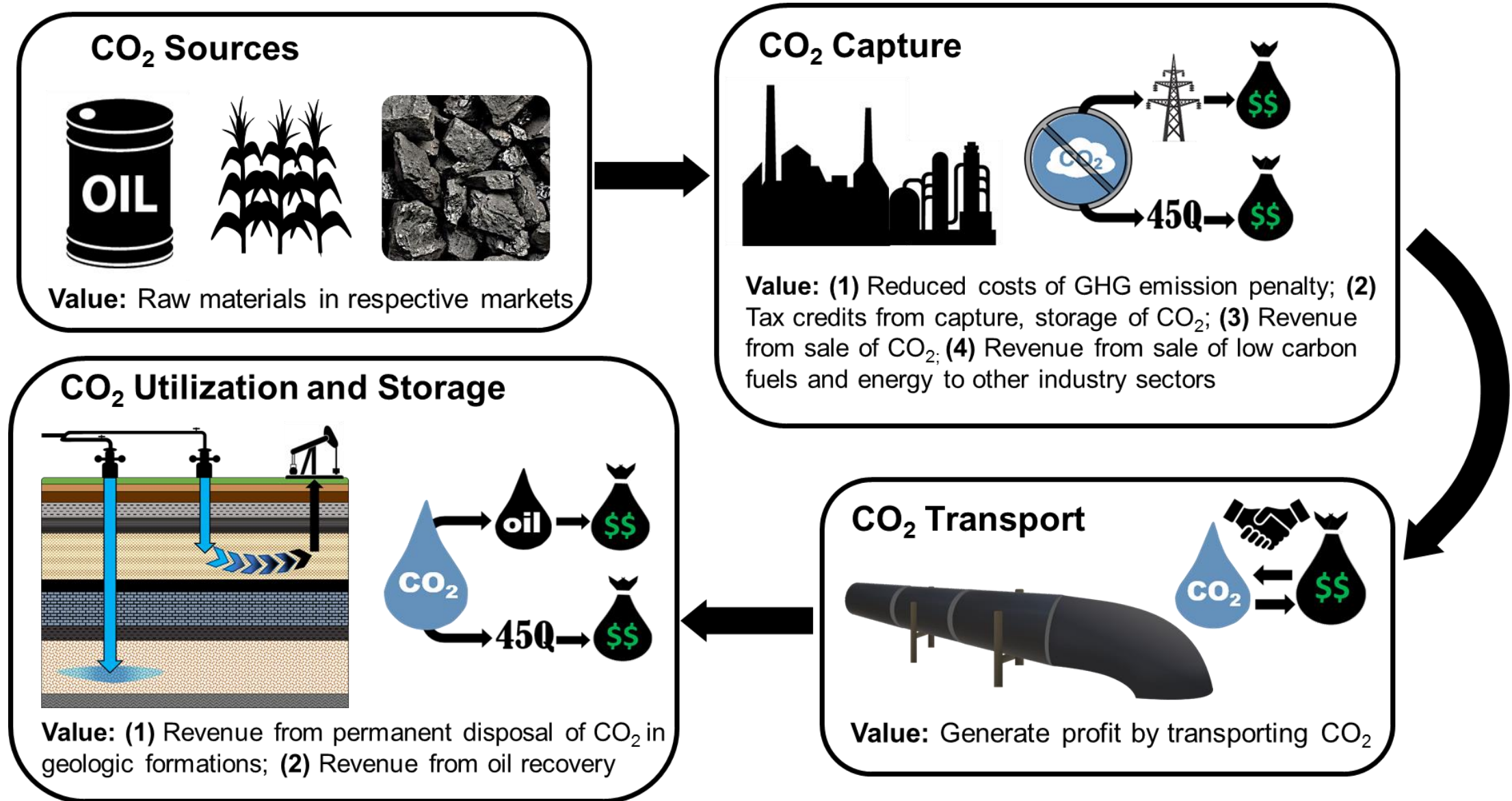
- Major Greenhouse Gas
- Carbon dioxide, aka CO<sub>2</sub>
- Origin: entire planet

- Purification & Drying
- Compression to Super-Critical Fluid
- Transport via pipeline

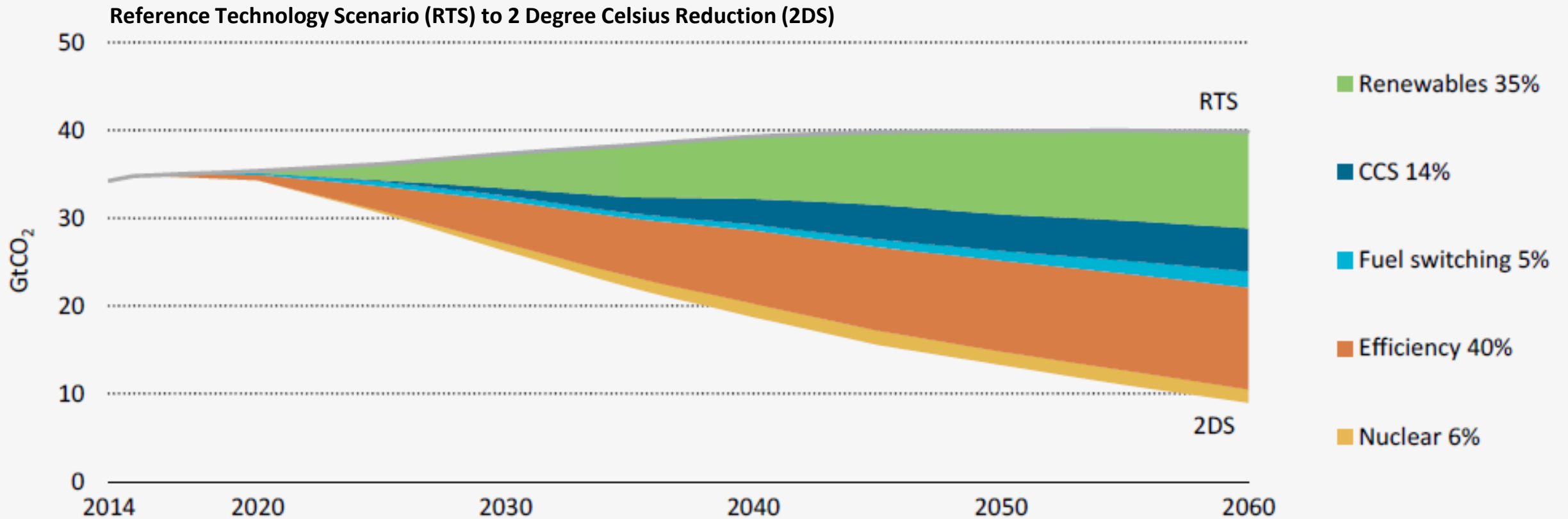
- Enhanced Oil Recovery
- CO<sub>2</sub> is major but not only type of EOR
- Injection → Production

- ½ – 2 miles depth
- Porous rock beneath non-permeable rock
- Established technology

# The Value Chain – CCUS leads to CCS



# Very few scenarios achieve the 2-degree climate mitigation goal without CCS



Note: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions include both energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and emissions from industrial processes.

Source: IEA Energy Technology Perspectives (2017)

# Pennsylvania's Landscape

## Coordination of Capture and Transport Infrastructure

✓ **Size of source vs. volume of sink**

Utilization

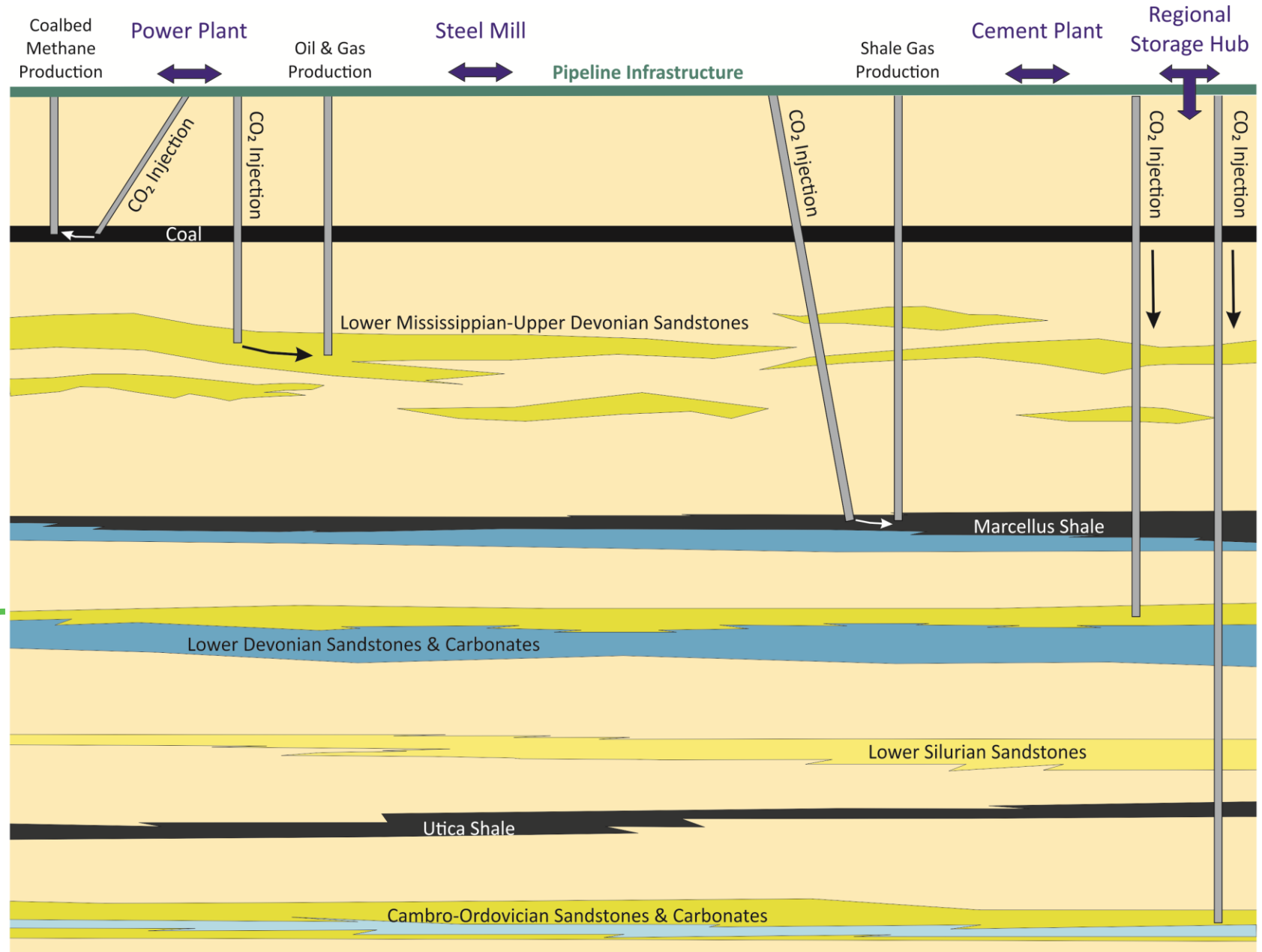
✓ **Active mining, natural gas extraction, natural gas storage, etc.**

Stacked Reservoirs

✓ **Pore Space Ownership/Access**

Permanent Storage

## Coordination of Resource Development



Cartoon not to scale

# Pennsylvania's Work in the CCUS Space

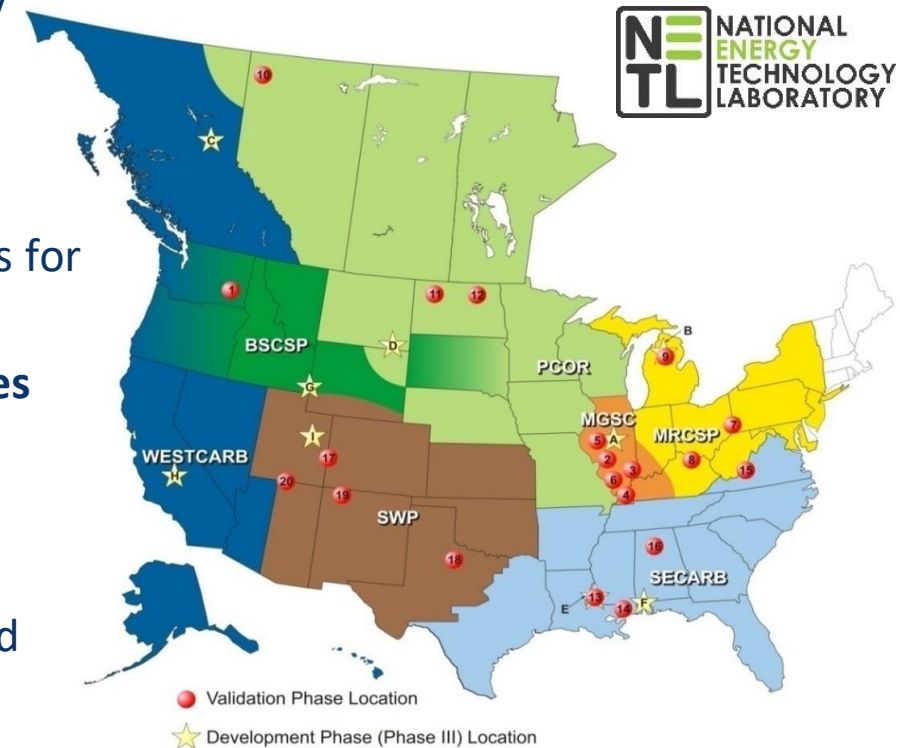
- Midwest Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership (MRCSP): 2003 – 2019
- **Carbon Management Advisory Group (CMAG): 2008**
- **Carbon Sequestration Technical Assessment (CSTA): 2009**
- Mid-Atlantic U.S. Offshore Carbon Storage Resource Assessment: 2016 – 2019
- **Governor's CCUS Inter-Agency Work Group: 2019 – present**
- Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative (MRCI): 2019 – 2022 (proposed extension to 2024)





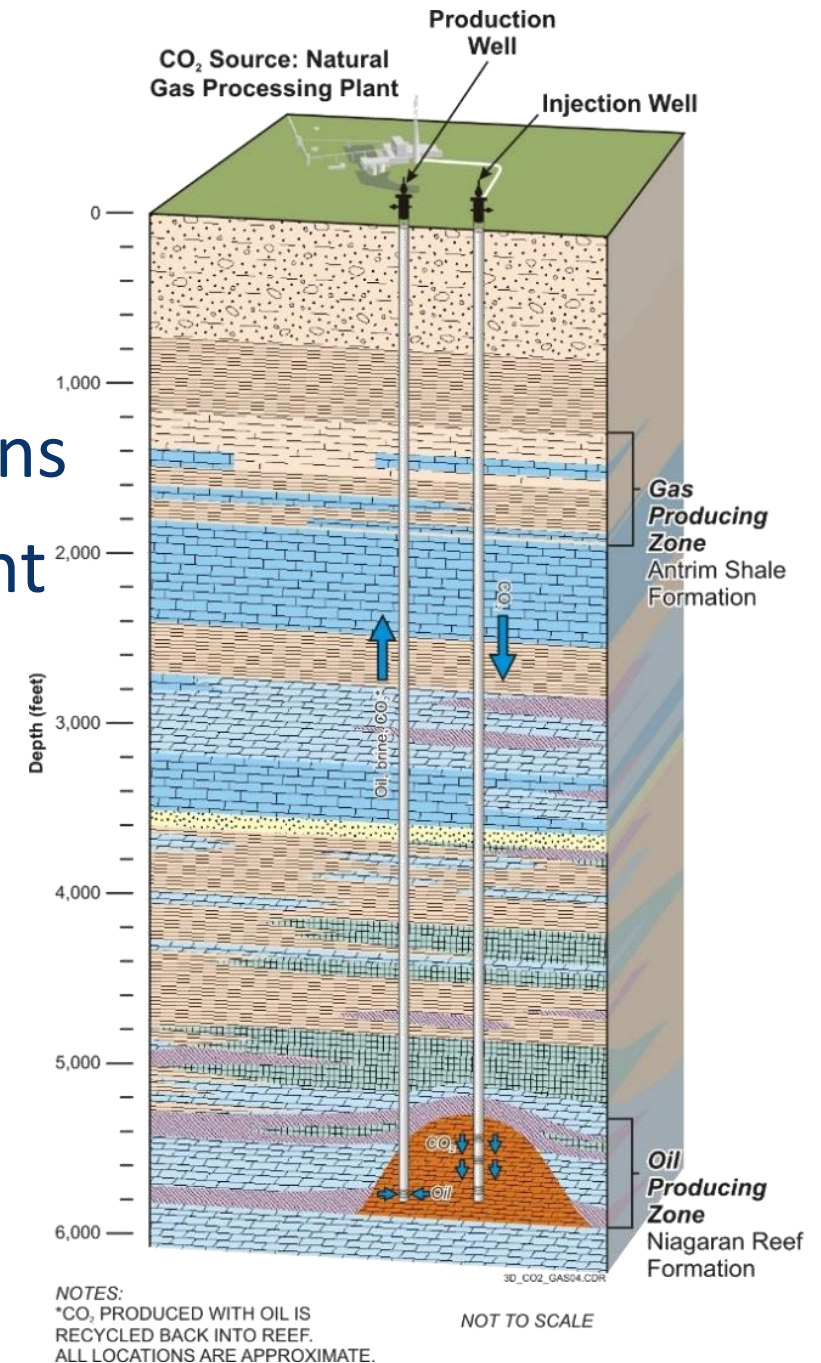
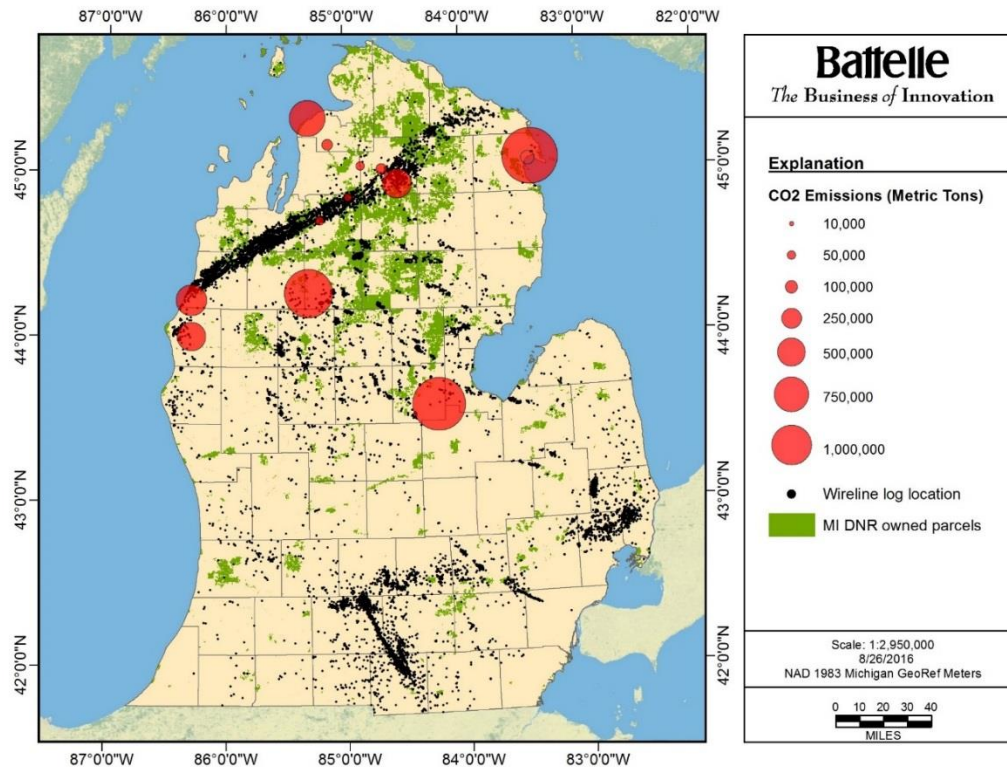
# MRCSP was part of US DOE's Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership (RCSP) Initiative

- Established the **first U.S. national network** of companies and professionals focused on carbon storage
- Proved adequate **large scale injectivity and available capacity** in regionally important storage formations
- Provided examples of simulation models and monitoring technologies that predict CO<sub>2</sub> movement and **confirm confining system integrity**
- Contributed toward developing/evaluating innovative storage technologies for a **cost-effective commercial toolbox**
- Developed and implemented expert panel-based **risk assessment strategies** such as the Adaptive Management Approach
- Demonstrated the benefits of early **engagement with local communities and stakeholders**
- Contributed to a series of **best practice manuals** on major topics associated with geologic storage implementation



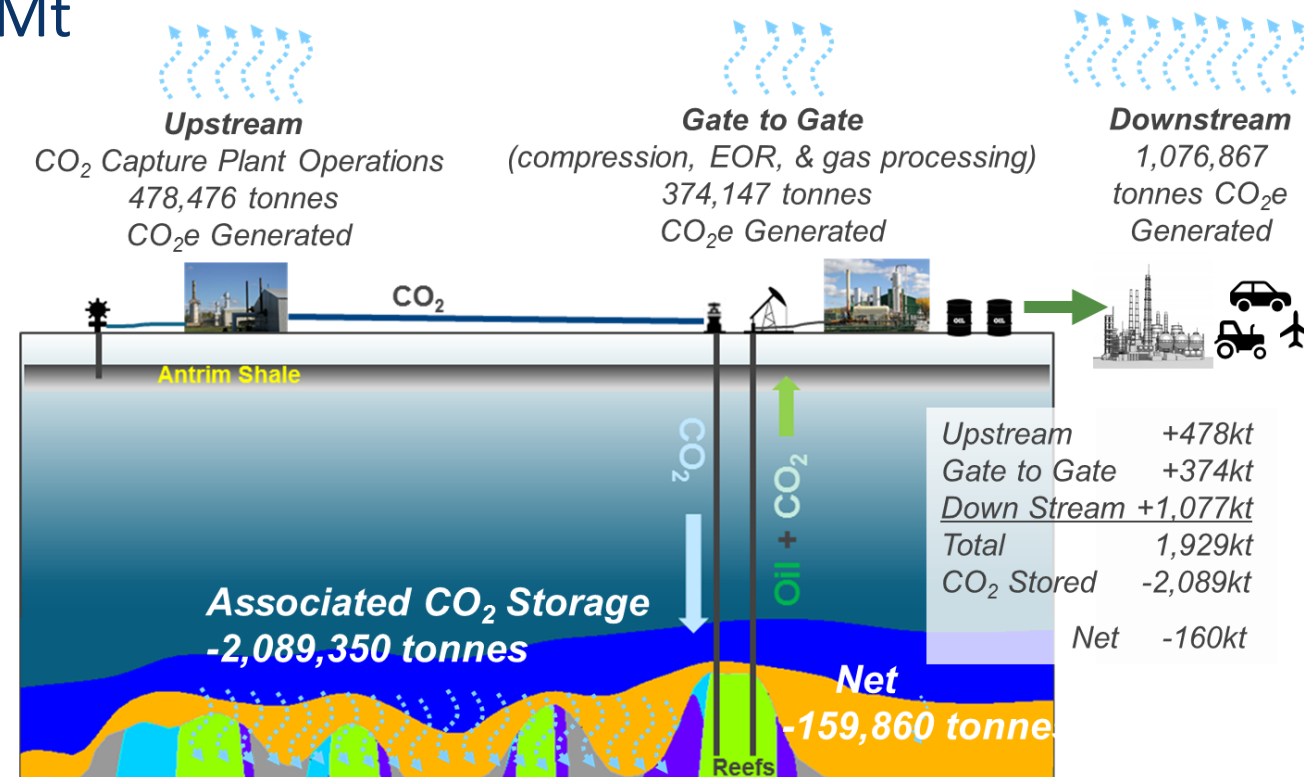
# MRCSP's Large-Scale Injection Project

- Objective – Inject/monitor 1+ Million tonnes (Mt) of CO<sub>2</sub> in collaboration with EOR operations
- Evaluate CO<sub>2</sub> injectivity, migration, containment



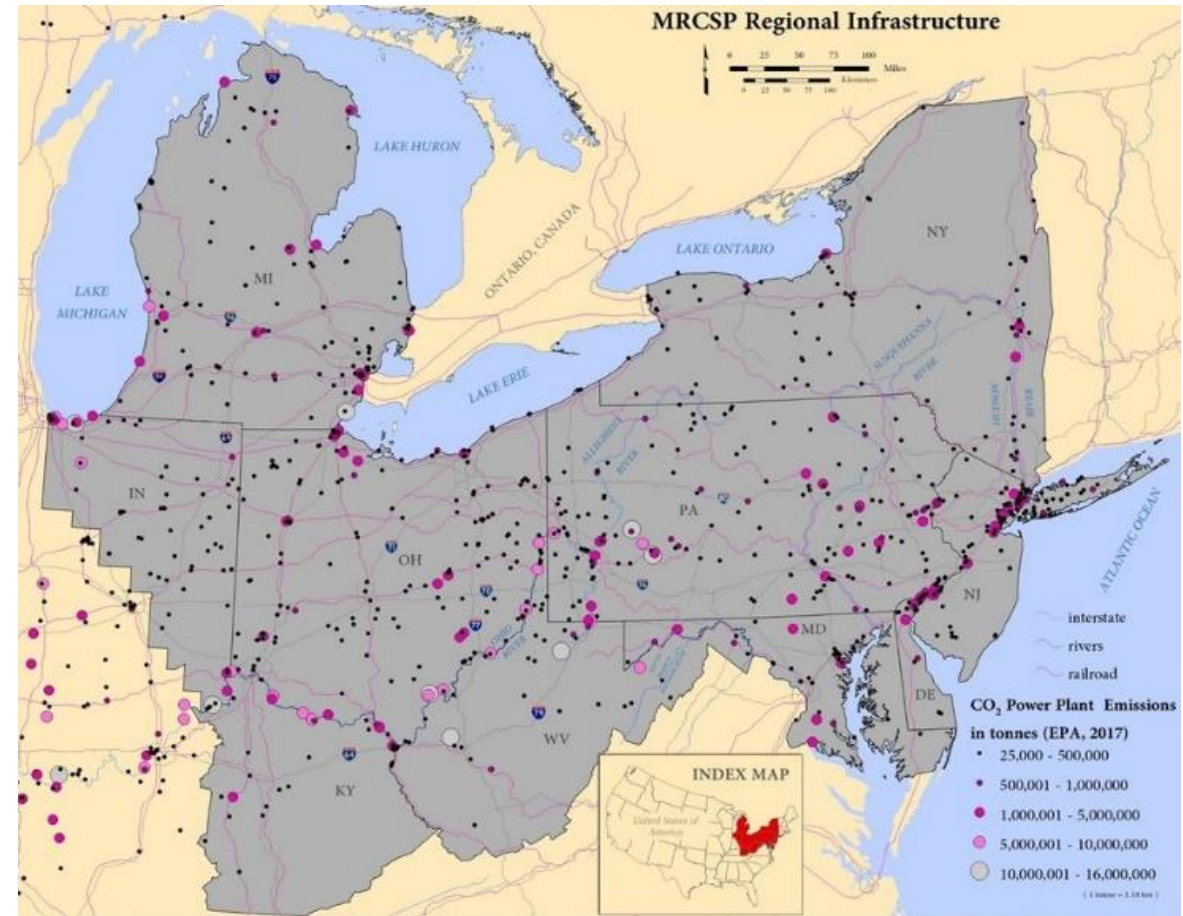
# Results - Total LCA Results 1996 – 2017

- Analysis shows 1.9 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions over 22 years of operation
  - Upstream CO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions – 478 Kt
  - Gate to Gate CO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions – 374 Kt
  - Downstream CO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions – 1.07 Mt
- Associated CO<sub>2</sub>e Storage 2.09 Mt
- **MI reefs have net negative (-160 Kt) CO<sub>2</sub>e GHG “cradle to grave” balance**
- Results certify environmental benefits of CO<sub>2</sub> EOR; ups/downs of CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR operations must be considered for life cycle GHG analysis

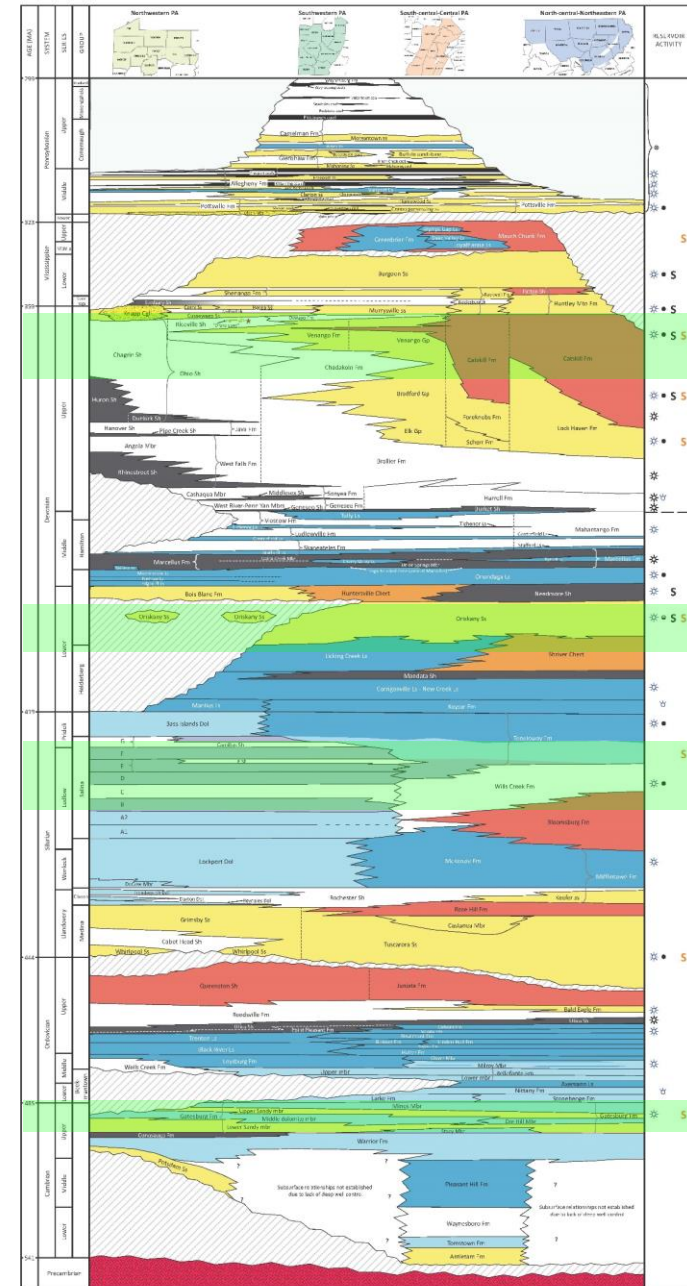
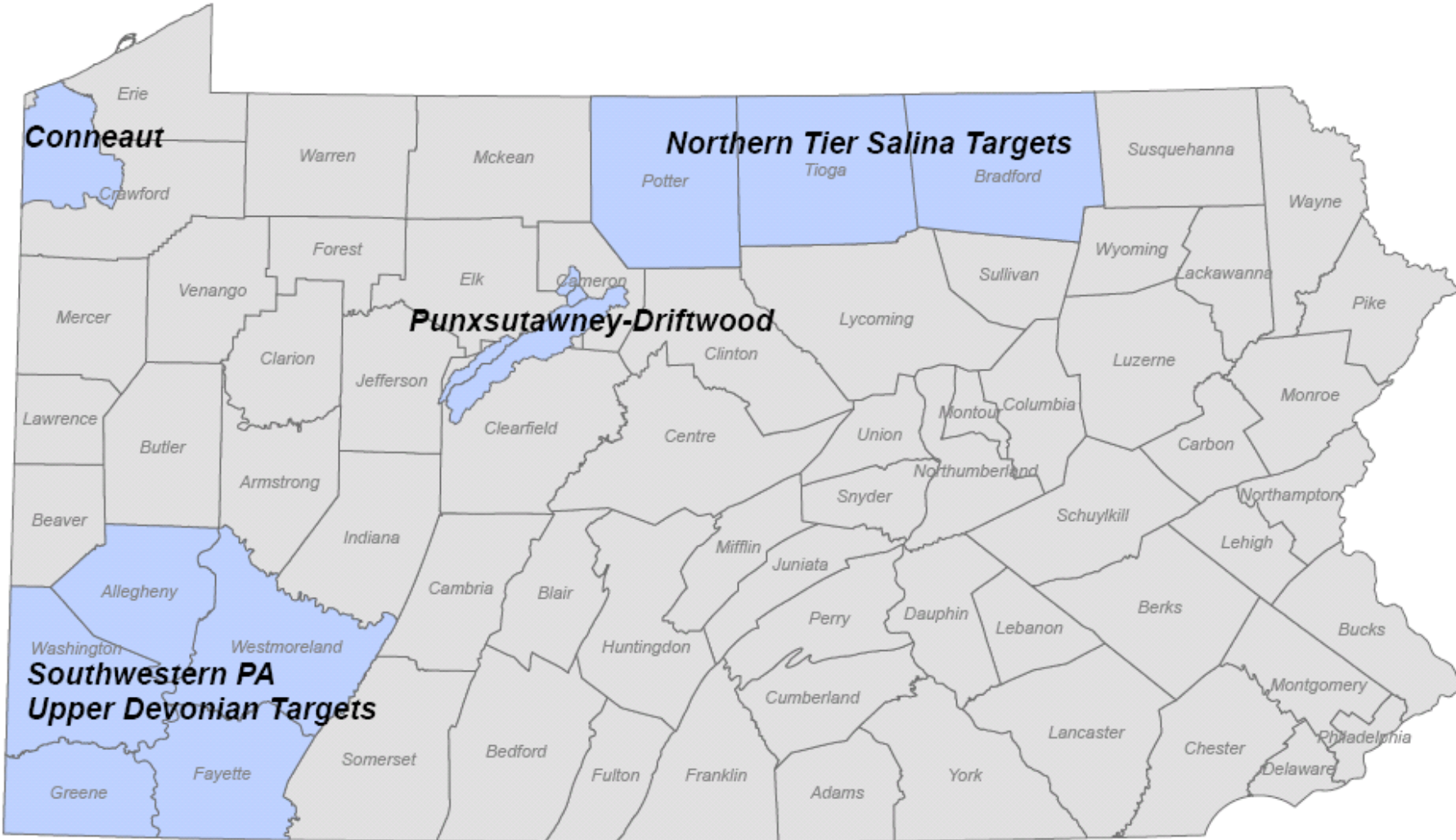


# Existing Infrastructure and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

- Road, rail and waterways
- Power plants are the largest (and most common) source; 40% of PA's power plants emit >1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>/yr
- But...other emissions exist, too (steel/metals, minerals, chemicals, petroleum products/refineries, pulp and paper...); steel/metals emit ~10,000 t – 1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>/yr; minerals: ~18,000 t – 800,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>/yr
- Industrial emissions cannot necessarily decarbonize simply by fuel-switching

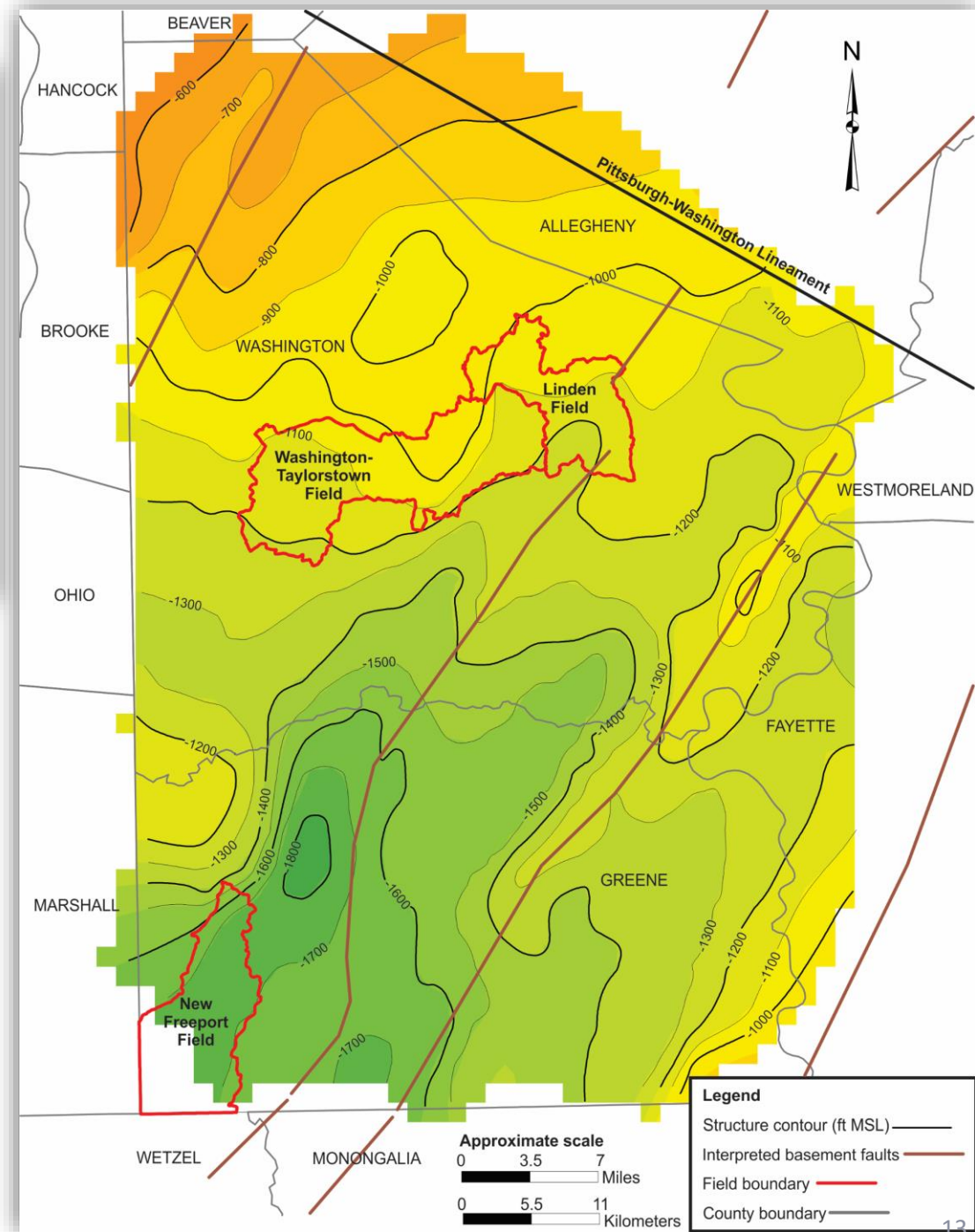
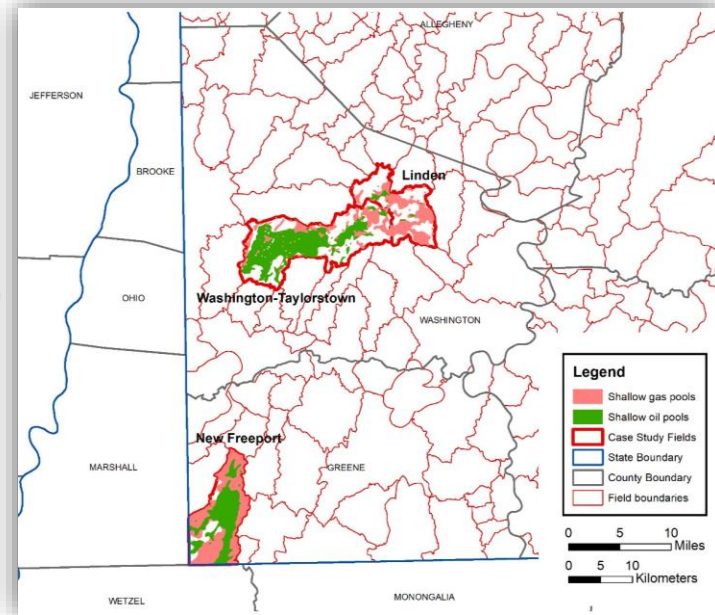


# Geologic Storage Opportunities in Pennsylvania (2009)



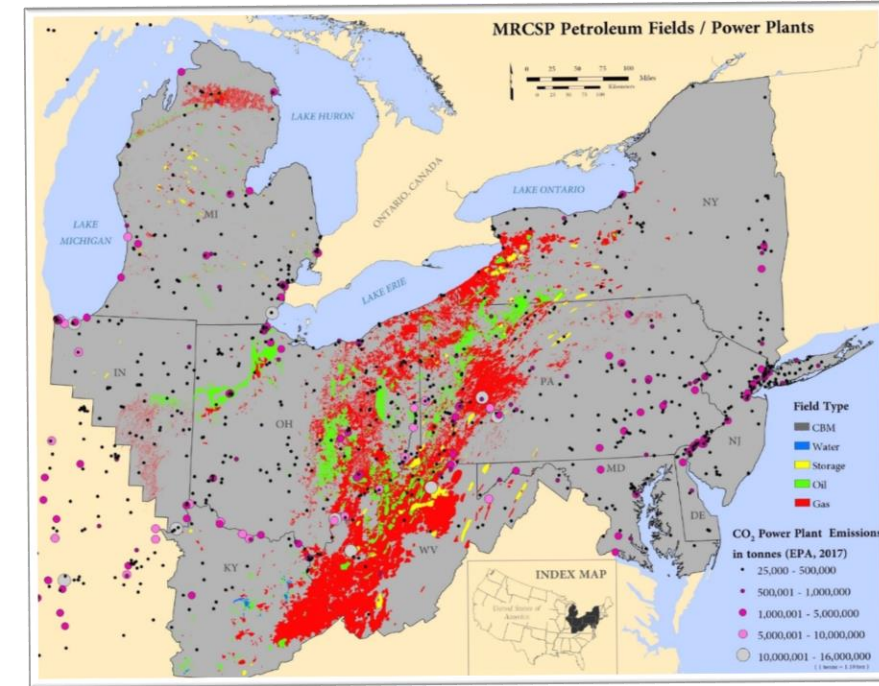
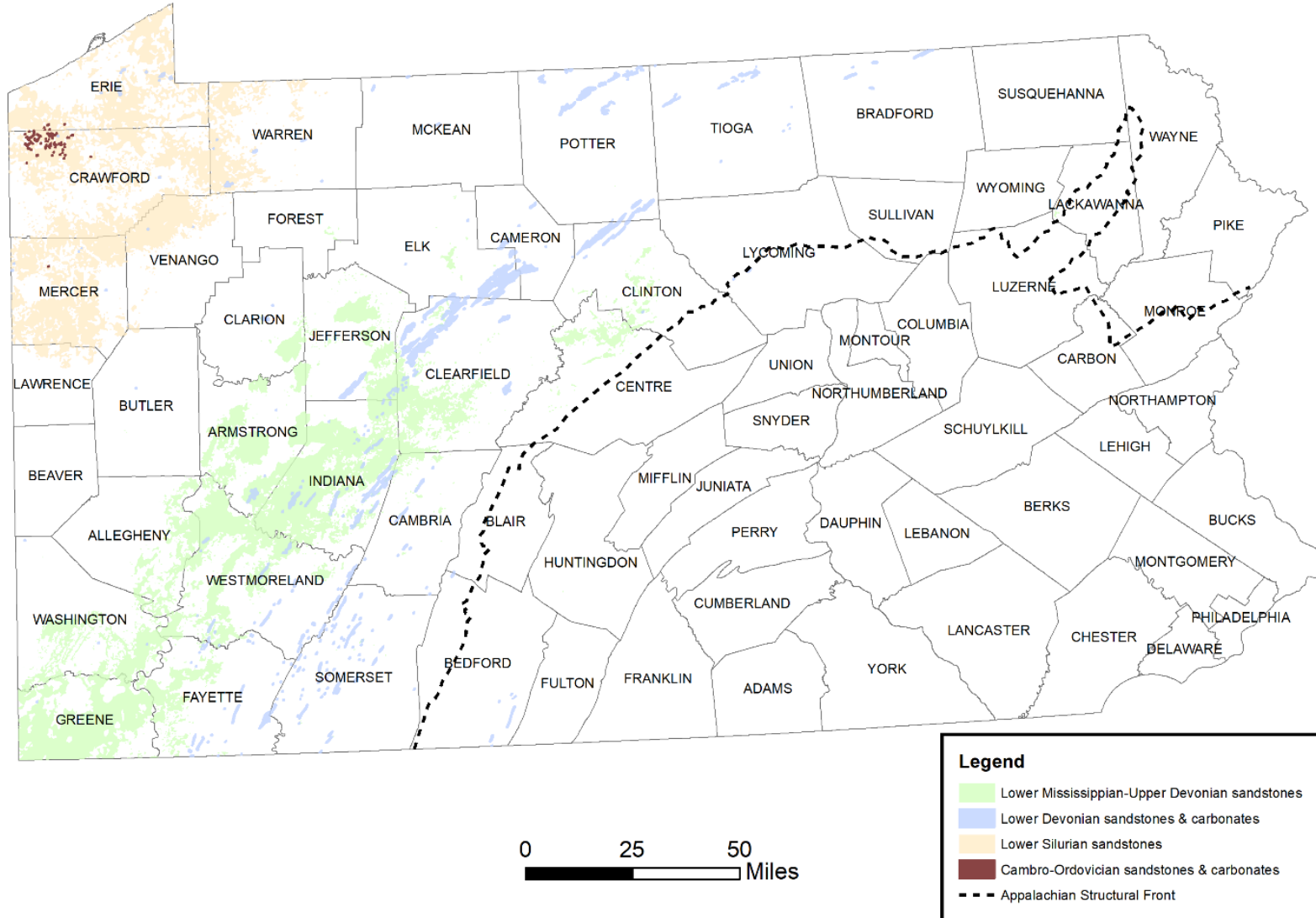
The plate is part of Pennsylvania's Energy and Geology Survey Report (2009), which was prepared in accordance with the open file reporting standards of the Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. The survey is available on the internet at <http://www.pennsylvania.gov>. The survey is a product of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. The survey is a product of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources.

# Pennsylvania Oil Field Case Studies (2019)



Drillers' Sand Name	Top Formation (ft)			Thickness (ft)		Porosity (%)		
	Min	Max	Avg	Gross	Net	Density	Neutron	Average
Hundred-Foot	1813	3306	2563	81	55	11	6	9
Gantz	1813	3306	2633	18	11	14	6	10
Fifty-Foot	1839	3342	2591	60	48	7	6	7
Nineveh	1968	3395	2708	39	23	12	7	10
Gordon Stray	2018	3451	2745	13	7	9	9	9
Gordon	2050	3482	2792	43	30	11	7	9
Fourth	2116	3555	2896	26	16	8	6	7
Fifth	2175	3611	2979	40	29	11	6	9

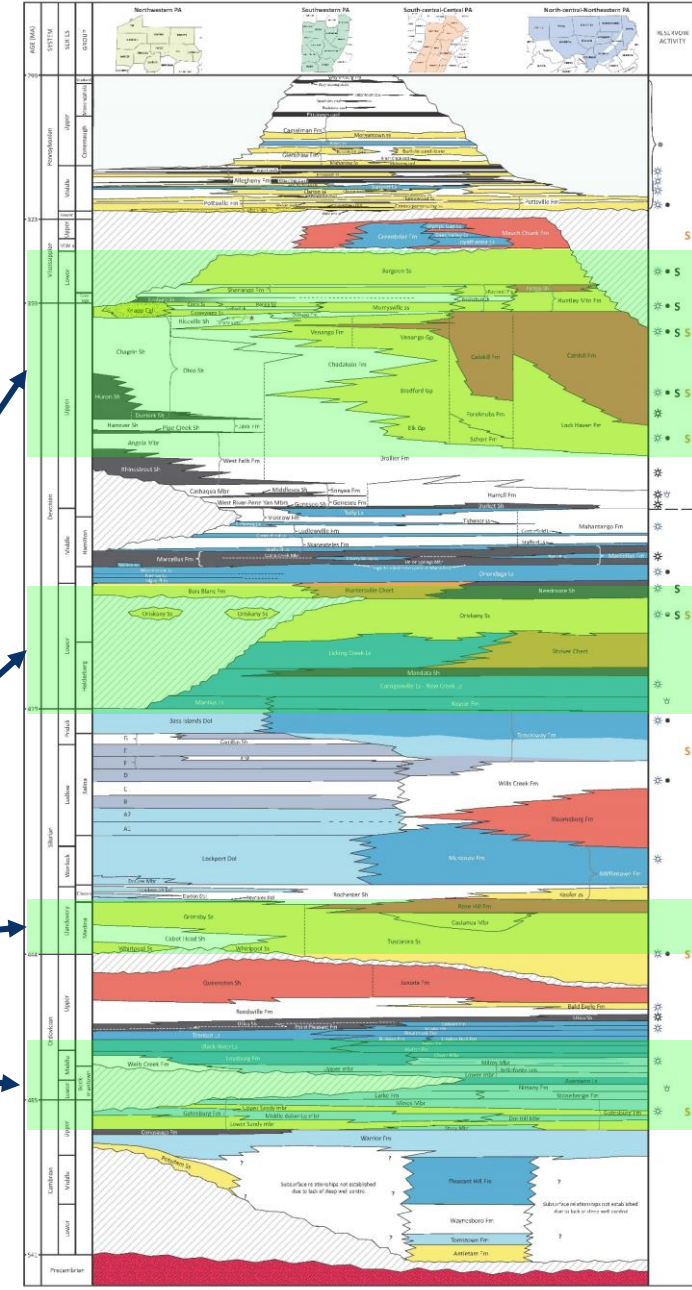
# Field-Level Reservoir Mapping and Pool-Level Attribution (2019)



- Given this example, potential CCS reservoirs may offer **1.4 – 4.4 billion tonnes (Bt)**
- Mode value – **2.4 Bt**

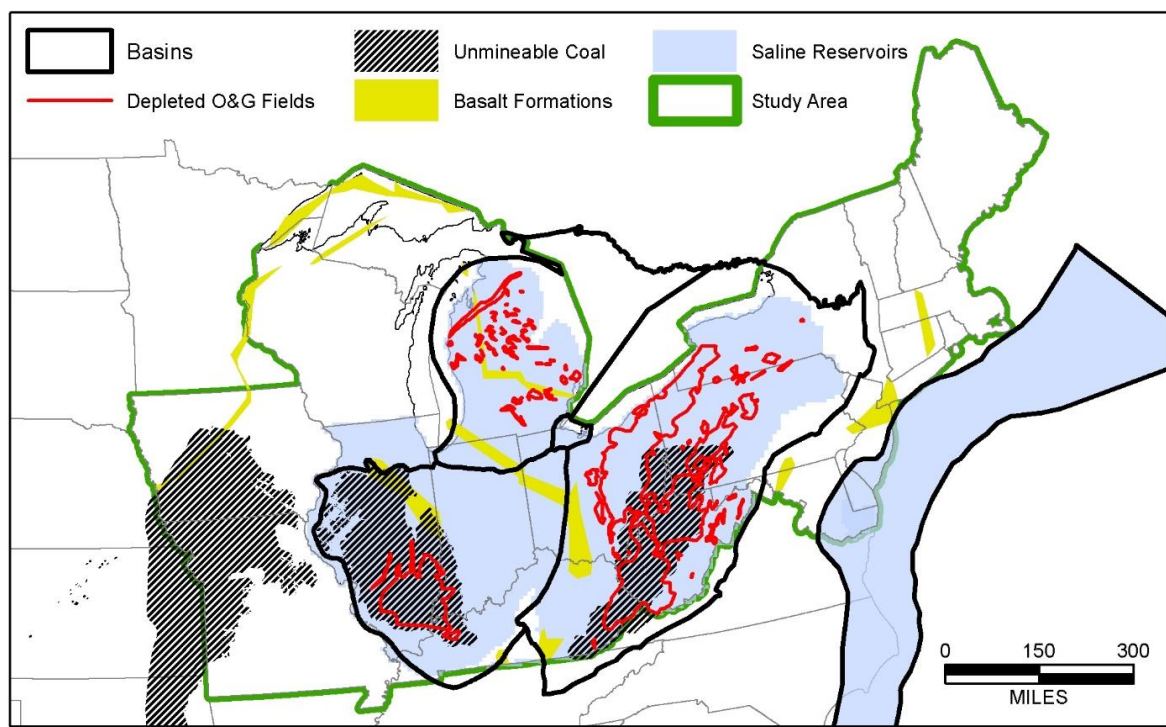
# Mode Storage for Selected Geologic Intervals in Pennsylvania

Geologic Interval	Reservoir Count	Mode Storage Volume (Bt)
Lower Mississippian-Upper Devonian sandstones	1,718	1.03
Lower Devonian sandstones and carbonates	293	0.12
Lower Silurian sandstones	803	1.25
Cambro-Ordovician sandstones and carbonates	64	0.001
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>2.4</b>



This plate is part of Pennsylvania's Geologic Survey Report FOG 19-01.0, Plate 1, which is available for review at the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Industries. The data presented in this report is based on the best available information and is not intended to be used for legal purposes. The names of the regions are for identification purposes only and do not represent any official boundary. © 2019 Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Industries.

# Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative (MRCI)



- Bigger geographic footprint (20 states *and* U.S. Mid-Atlantic offshore)
- Responsible infrastructure siting and development
- Match sources to sinks using infrastructure
- Stacked potential

Source Type	2017 Emissions (Mt)	% of Total
Power Plant	694	73%
Metals	72.5	8%
Minerals	44.4	5%
Chemicals	38.3	4%
Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Refineries	28.4	3%
Other	28.0	3%
Ethanol	16.9	2%
Pulp and Paper	10.7	1%
Waste	7.9	1%
Manufacturing	3.5	<1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>-</b>

# CCUS Inter-Agency Work Group



- Formed in October 2019
- Our work is framed and supported by four pillars: technical, regulatory, economic and policy drivers
- Preparing an inter-agency MOU to galvanize our collaborative efforts for the commonwealth
- Opportunities for collaboration – the MRCI Project, Climate Action Plan, regional infrastructure buildout, RGGI, etc.

# MOU for a Regional CO<sub>2</sub> Transport Infrastructure Action Plan

- **Recognizes** that development of CO<sub>2</sub> transport networks, together with financial incentives for carbon capture from various sources/sectors, can:
  - ✓ support long-term production and use of **domestic natural resources**;
  - ✓ create and preserve **high-paying jobs** in energy-producing, agricultural and industrial states; and
  - ✓ significantly **reduce net carbon emissions**
- **Establishes** a collaborative mechanism to develop and implement an action plan for the buildout of regional CO<sub>2</sub> transport infrastructure to enable large-scale carbon management
- **Seeks** to accelerate, through state leadership and coordination, the deployment of regional CO<sub>2</sub> transport infrastructure networks and carbon hubs in which industries take advantage of economies of scale through common transport and geologic storage infrastructure



# Action Plan Work – Scope and Schedule

- **Focused webinar offerings** – Oct-Dec 2020
- **Stakeholder engagement** – Oct 2020-Oct 2021
- **Outreach to additional states** – Oct 2020-Oct 2021
- **Action plan document preparation**
  - Develop outline – Oct-Dec 2020
  - Review/finalize outline – Dec 2020
  - Prepare action plan – Jan-June 2021
  - Review action plan – June 2021
  - Finalize action plan and develop public distribution plan for release – Sept 2021
  - Release final action plan – **Oct 2021**

# 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2020 Webinars

- November 10: 10:00 – 11:00 am CT | Analysis Overview & Federal Landscape
- November 17: 10:00 – 11:00 am CT | Overview of Alberta Trunk Line Project and Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative
- December 9: 10:00 – 11:00 am CT | Class VI Update and Announced Projects
- December 17: 11:00 am – 12:00 pm CT | Action Plan Preview
  - Elicit feedback on the action plan outline
  - Tee-up work plan for 2021

# Action Plan Elements (Working Outline)

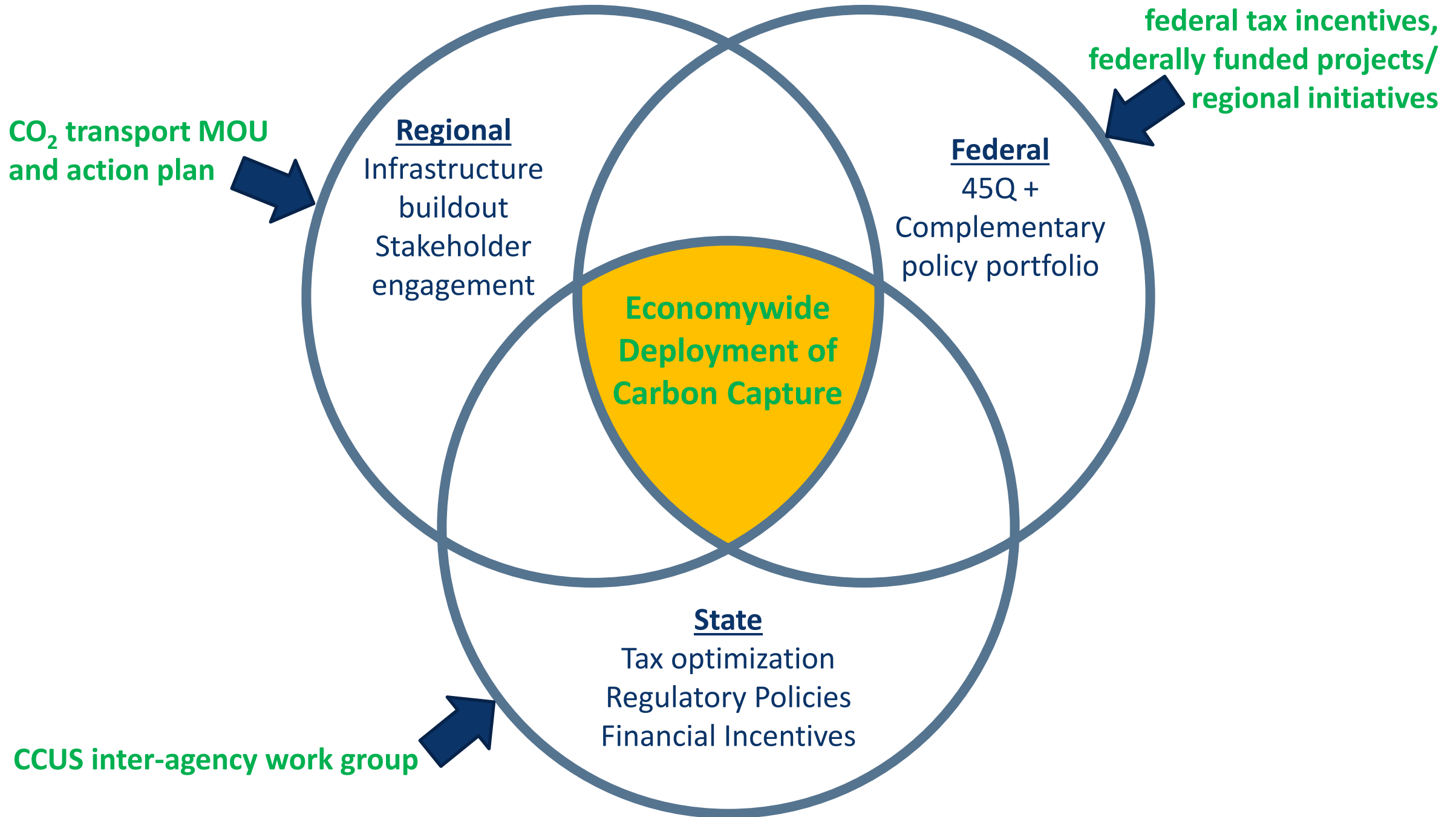
- Introduction
- Background
- Federal government policy support
- State level government policy support
- Federal and state recommendations



# Anticipated Follow-On Work for 2021

- Additional State Outreach
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Learning Webinars
- Action Plan Development





# Take Home Points...

- CCS and CCUS **technical research is well-established** for the state, region and country
- Full-scale CCS and CCUS projects have been **successfully and safely deployed**, both domestically and abroad
- CCS is necessary for meeting emission reductions and for **achieving the 2-degree climate mitigation goal**
- **Coordination** will be required to responsibly manage subsurface resources, CCUS projects and permanent carbon storage solutions



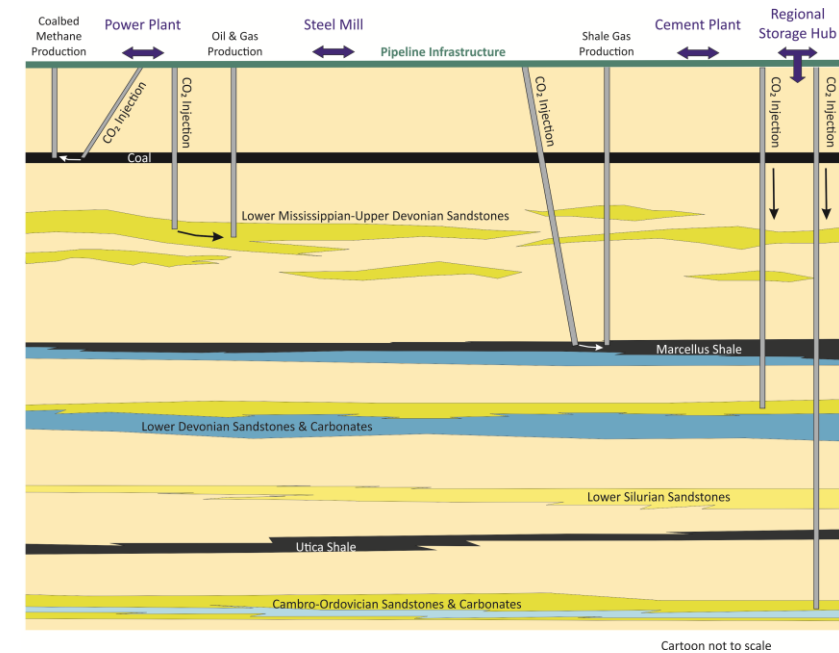
# Take Home Points...

- Pennsylvania has significant and varied geologic resources that could be used to **beneficially use and/or permanently store** CO<sub>2</sub>
- At any given site, one or more reservoirs may be needed to accommodate source emissions, so **stacked potential** will be important
- **Infrastructure** will be important to match sources to sinks, and Pennsylvania is one of seven signatory states (first in the Mid-Atlantic) supporting the regional CO<sub>2</sub> transport infrastructure action plan MOU



# Helpful Weblinks

- Midwest Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership – [www.mrcsp.org](http://www.mrcsp.org)
- The Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative – [www.MidwestCCUS.org](http://www.MidwestCCUS.org)
- State Carbon Capture Work Group – <https://carboncaptureready.betterenergy.org/resources/#state-work-group>
- The Regional Carbon Capture Deployment Initiative – <https://carboncaptureready.betterenergy.org/regions/>
- DCNR climate change webpage – <https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/ClimateChange/Pages/default.aspx>
- Follow DCNR on social media <https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Pages/Follow-Us.aspx>



# Thank you!

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