

Comprehensive, Quantitative Risk Assessment of CO₂ Geologic Sequestration

Project Number DE-FE0001112

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U.S. Department of Energy
National Energy Technology Laboratory
Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting
Developing the Technologies and Building the
Infrastructure for CO₂ Storage
August 21-23, 2012

Presentation Outline

- Benefits of the Program
- Project Overview: Objectives and Goals
- Project Team
- QFMEA Model
- Financial Modeling
- Process-Level Modeling
- System-Level Modeling
- Quantitative Risk Assessment
- Future Plans
- Accomplishments to Date
- Summary
- Appendix

Benefit to the Program

- Program goals being addressed.
 - Develop technologies that will support industries' ability to predict CO₂ storage capacity in geologic formations to within \pm 30 percent.
 - Develop technologies to demonstrate that 99 percent of injected CO₂ remains in the injection zones.
 - Validate risk assessment process models using results from large-scale storage projects to develop risk assessment profiles for specific projects.
- Project benefits statement.
 - This project is developing a comprehensive, quantitative CO₂ risk assessment tool, based on a Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) model, that can be customized to assess site-specific projects, integrated with other CO₂ storage assessment tools, and easily modified, improved or expanded. This tool will help identify and characterize risks and risk prevention/mitigation steps and estimate associated costs to ensure 99 percent CO₂ storage permanence in CO₂ sequestration in deep saline aquifers (DSA), enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and enhanced coal bed methane (ECBM).

- **Project Objectives**

- The primary objective of this project is to develop and apply an innovative, advanced, process-based risk assessment model and protocol to determine quantitative risks and predict quantitative impacts for CO₂ geologic sequestration project sites. The model shall be capable of integration with advanced simulation models and MVA technologies.

- **Project goals**

- Identify and characterize technical and programmatic risks for CO₂ capture, transportation and sequestration in DSA, EOR and ECBM.
- Employ probabilistic calculations, process- and system-level simulation models to quantify risks
- Develop a Quantitative Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (QFMEA) model.
- Estimate capital, operating and closure costs, potential damage recovery costs, risk mitigation costs and potential cost savings with risk mitigation.
- Conduct quantitative risk assessments on up to three different sites.

Project Team



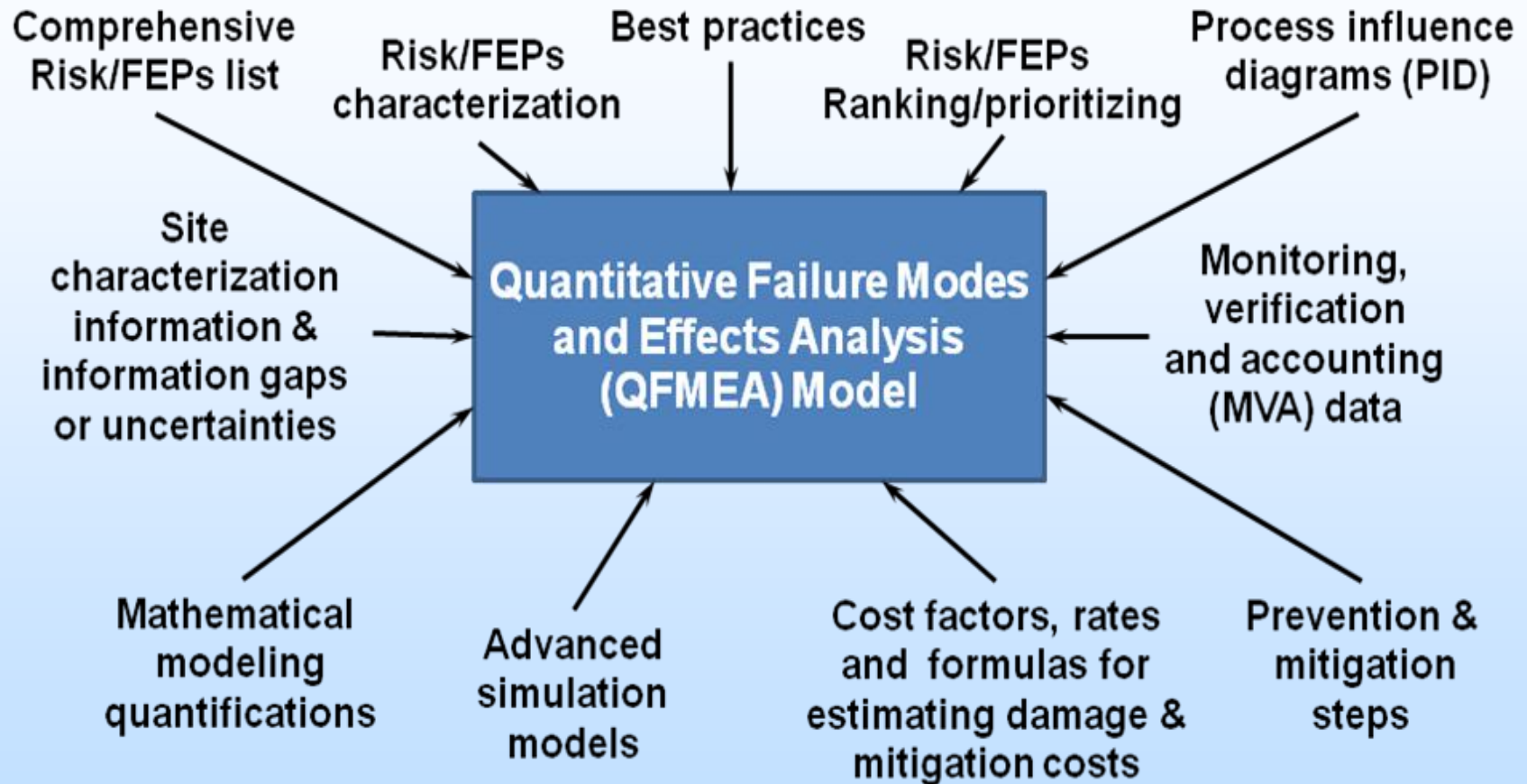
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FAULKNER & FLYNN
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS



- **Headwaters Clean Carbon Services LLC** – Risk identification and characterization, QFMEA development, financial modeling, estimating potential damage recovery costs and mitigation costs. Project management. Review of overall work product.
- **Faulkner & Flynn (Marsh)** – Refining QFMEA, financial model, estimates of potential damage recovery costs and mitigation costs. Development of insurance schedule for CO₂ sequestration. Review of overall work product.
- **The University of Utah** – Process-level modeling and probability calculations. Review of overall work product.
- **Los Alamos National Laboratory** – System-level modeling. Review of overall work product.

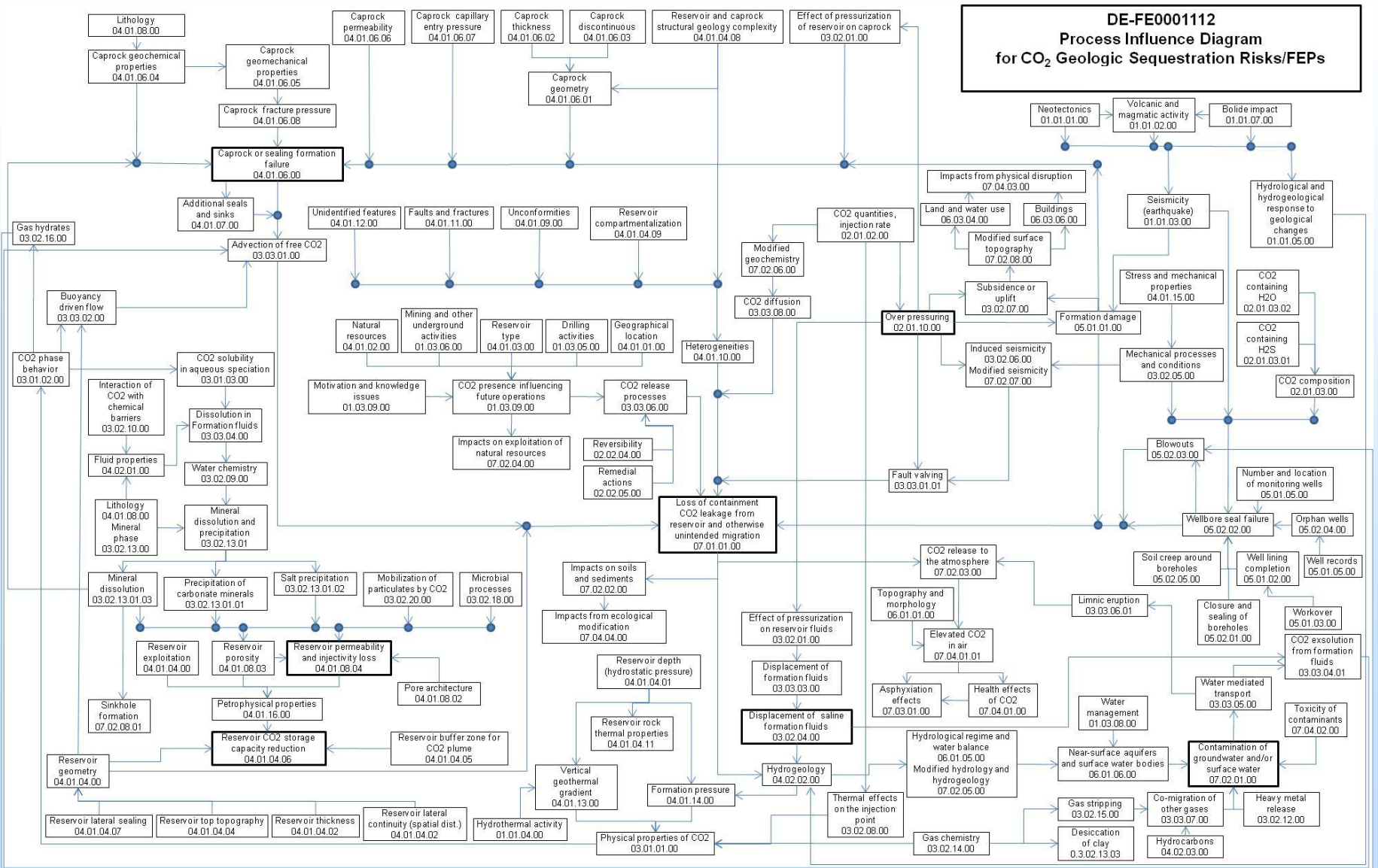
QFMEA Model



Risk Characterization

- Index number
- Risk area/FEP
- Description of risk/FEP
- Relevance to CO₂ geologic storage
- Site specific information
- Site specific information gaps or uncertainties
- FEPs type (feature, event, process)
- CO₂ storage type (DSA, EOR, ECBM)
- Project phase impacted (site characterization, EPC, startup/operation, post-injection site care)

				Project Specific Information		FEPs Type	Storage Type				Project Phase Impacted						
Index #	Risk Area/FEP	Description	Relevance	Site Specific Information	Information Gaps or Uncertainties	Feature	Event	Process	DSA	EOR	ECBM	All Storage Types	Site Characterization	Eng. Proc. Const. (EPC)	Startup and Operation	Post-Injection Site Care	All Project Phases



Separate PIDs for DSA, EOR and ECBM

- Potential failure mode
- Cause of failure
- Potential failure effect
- Method of detecting failure
- Prevention and mitigation steps
- Ranking probability of failure ($P = 1$ to 5)
- Ranking severity of failure ($S = 1$ to 5)
- Ranking difficulty to detect failure ($D = 1$ to 5)
- Risk priority number ($P \times S \times D = 1$ to 125)

Potential failure mode	Cause of failure	Potential failure effect	Method of detecting failure	Prevention steps	Mitigation steps	Probability of failure ($P=1$ to 5)	Severity of failure ($S=1$ to 5)	Difficulty to detect failure ($D=1$ to 5)	Risk priority number (RPN) $= P \times S \times D$ $= 1$ to 125)
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Ranking Factors for Risks

Ranking Factor	Probability of Failure Occurring	Severity of Failure Effect	Difficulty of Detecting Failure Early
5	Likely – frequency $\geq 1 \times 10^{-1}$ per year (one event every 1 to 10 years)	Catastrophic – Multiple fatalities. Damages exceeding \$100M. Project shut down.	Almost Impossible – No known control(s) available to detect failure early.
4	Possible – frequency from 1×10^{-2} to 1×10^{-1} per year (one event every 10 to 100 years)	Serious – Isolated fatality. Damages \$10M-\$100M. Project lost time greater than 1 year.	Low – Low likelihood current control(s) will detect failure early.
3	Unlikely – frequency from 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-2} per year (one event every 100 to 10,000 years)	Significant – Injury causing permanent disability, Damages exceeding \$1M to \$10M. Project lost time greater than 1 month. Permit suspension. Area evacuation.	Moderate - Moderate likelihood current control(s) will detect failure early
2	Extremely Unlikely – frequency from 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4} per year (one event every 10,000 to 1,000,000 years)	Moderate – Injury causing temporary disability. Damages \$100k to \$1M. Project lost time greater than 1 week. Regulatory notice.	High – High likelihood current control(s) will detect failure early
1	Incredible – frequency $< 1 \times 10^{-6}$ per year (less than one event every 1,000,000 years)	Light – Minor injury or illness. Damages less than \$100k. Project lost time less than 1 week.	Almost Certain – Current control(s) almost certain to detect the failure early. Reliable detection controls are known with similar processes.

Damage Recovery Cost

Human Health and Safety			Natural Resource Damage (\$)	Third-Party Property Damage (\$)	Owner Property Damage (\$)	Owner Business Interruption (\$)	Owner Economics (\$)	CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes and \$)	Litigation Costs (\$)
Fatalities (\$)	Serious Injuries (\$)	Minor Injuries (\$)							

Prevention/Mitigation Cost Savings

A. Damage Recovery Cost w/o Prevention and Mitigation (\$)	B. Damage Recovery Cost w/ Prevention and Mitigation (\$)	C. Cost of Prevention and Mitigation (\$)	D. Cost Savings with Prevention and Mitigation (\$) D = A - B - C
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Quantifying Damage Recovery Costs

Damage Scenario	Fatalities	Serious Injuries	Minor Injuries	Natural Resource Damage	Third-Party Property Damage	Owner Property Damage	Owner Business Interruption	Owner Economics	CO ₂ Emissions	Litigation Costs
Leaky borehole										
Leaky fault, fracture zone or permeable pathway										
Well blowout (CO ₂ or hydrocarbons)										
Pipeline puncture or rupture (CO ₂ ± H ₂ S)										
Induced or natural earthquake										
USDW contamination (CO ₂ /H ₂ S/brine/heavy metals)										
Soil/sediment contamination										
EOR oil spill										
Accumulation of CO ₂ in poorly ventilated low areas or confined spaces										
Water/brine extraction, storage, handling, treating and disposal.										
Fire and/or explosion										

Rates and formulas developed for key damage scenarios based on published data, experience and analogues.

- Pore space or land leasing/purchasing costs
- Site characterization and permitting costs
- Compressor and pipeline capital and operating costs
- Well drilling, completion and operating costs
- Monitoring, mitigation and verification (MMV) costs
- DSA, EOR and ECBM capital, operating and closure costs
- Insurance costs
- Business interruption costs
- Remediation costs for loss of containment
- Water/brine extraction, storage, handling, treatment and disposal costs
- Compensation for human fatalities and injuries
- Compensation for wildlife, vegetation, agricultural and natural resource damage
- EOR oil spill damage recovery costs
- Earthquake damage costs
- Lost value of accidental or intentional CO₂ emissions
- Litigation costs

Cost factors and formulas based on published data, vendor estimates, experience and analogues.

Project Assumptions

Key Inputs

Quantity of CO₂ to be injected
Years of CO₂ injection
Years of post-injection site care
CO₂ pipeline length
CO₂ reservoir dimensions/properties

Key Outputs

Ultimate extent of the CO₂ plume
Number of wells
Project capital costs
Project operating & maintenance costs
Financial responsibility required by EPA

Financial Assumptions

Key Inputs

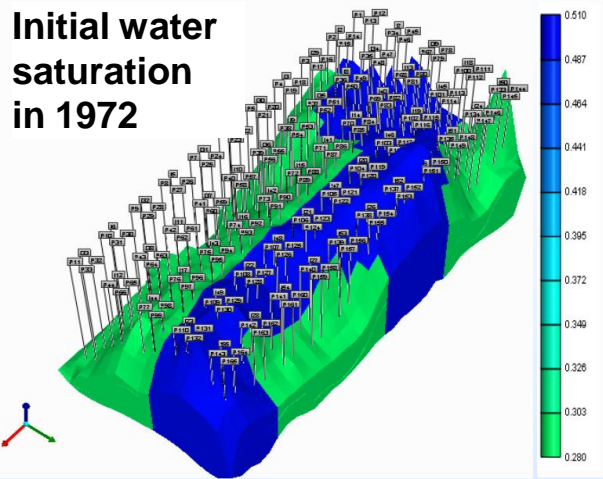
CO₂ storage fee
Electricity cost
Capacity utilization
Capital contingencies
Financing cost
Working capital
Construction and spending schedules
Debt/equity ratio, interest rate and term
Inflation rate

Key Outputs

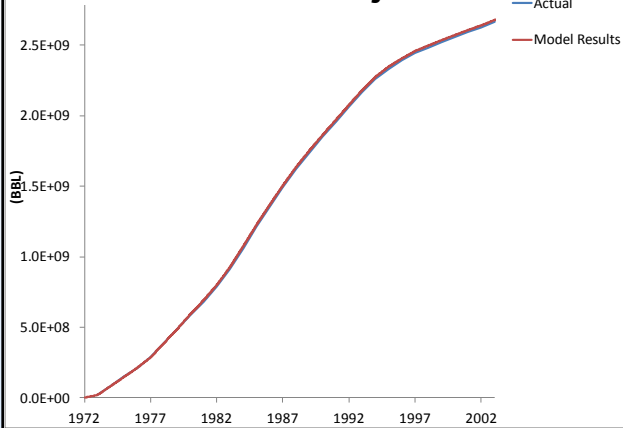
Income statement
Balance sheet
Cash flow forecast
Financial ratios
Internal rate of return

History Match of SACROC Northern Platform Area 1972-2002

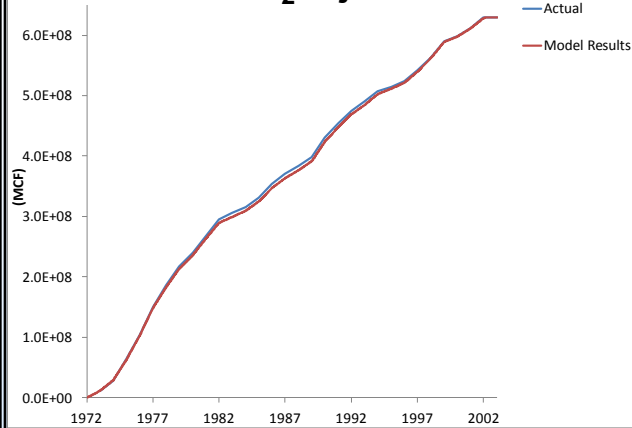
Initial water saturation in 1972



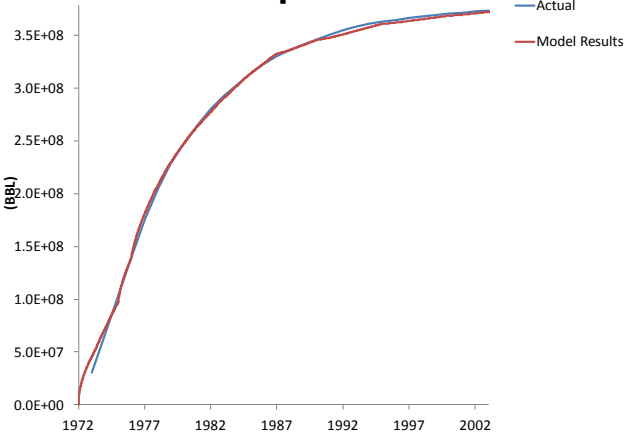
Cumulative water injection



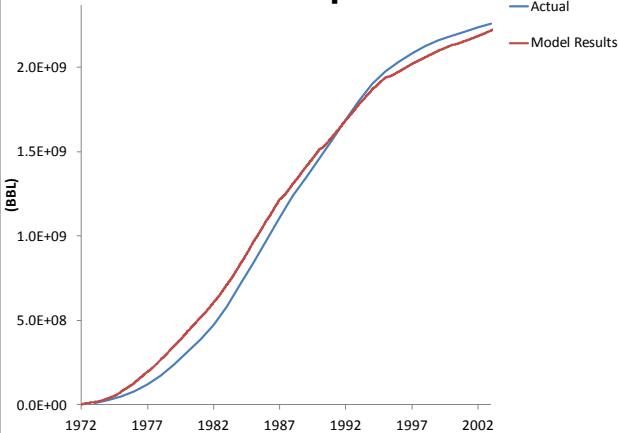
Cumulative CO₂ injection



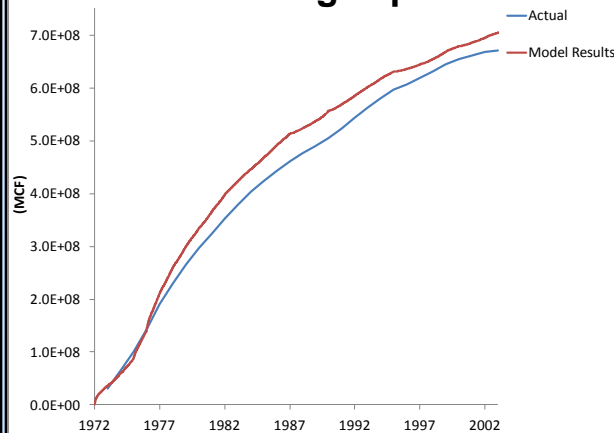
Cumulative oil production



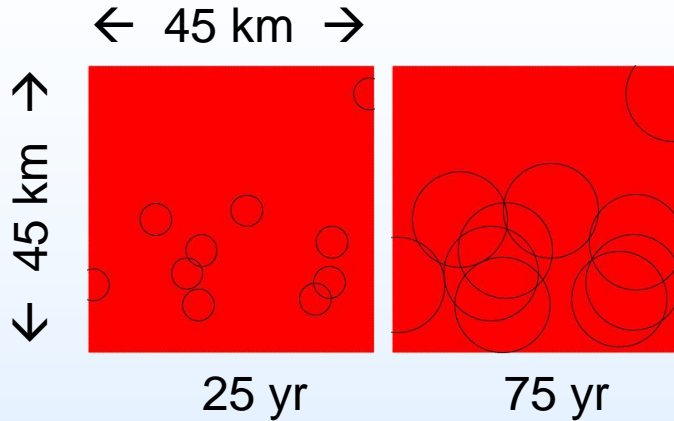
Cumulative water production



Cumulative total gas production



System-Level Modeling

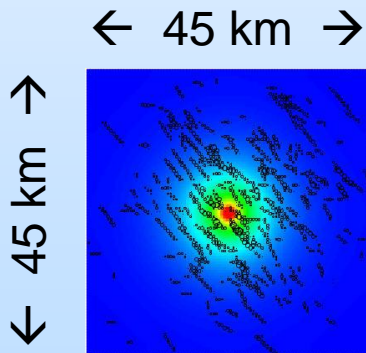


Modeling leaky wells

Evolution of CO₂/brine leakage over time

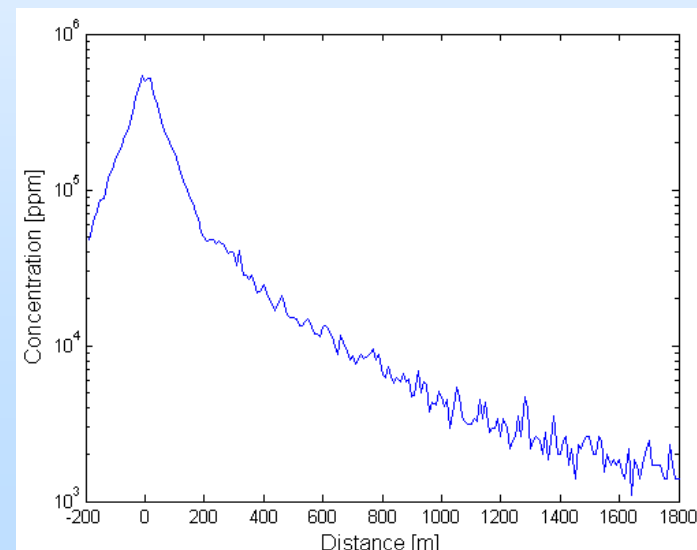


Modeling multiple stacked sinks & seals



Modeling leaky faults

Brine leakage through random faults (colors indicate fluid pressure at top of reservoir)



Modeling pipeline leaks & ruptures

HCCS Quantitative Risk Assessment

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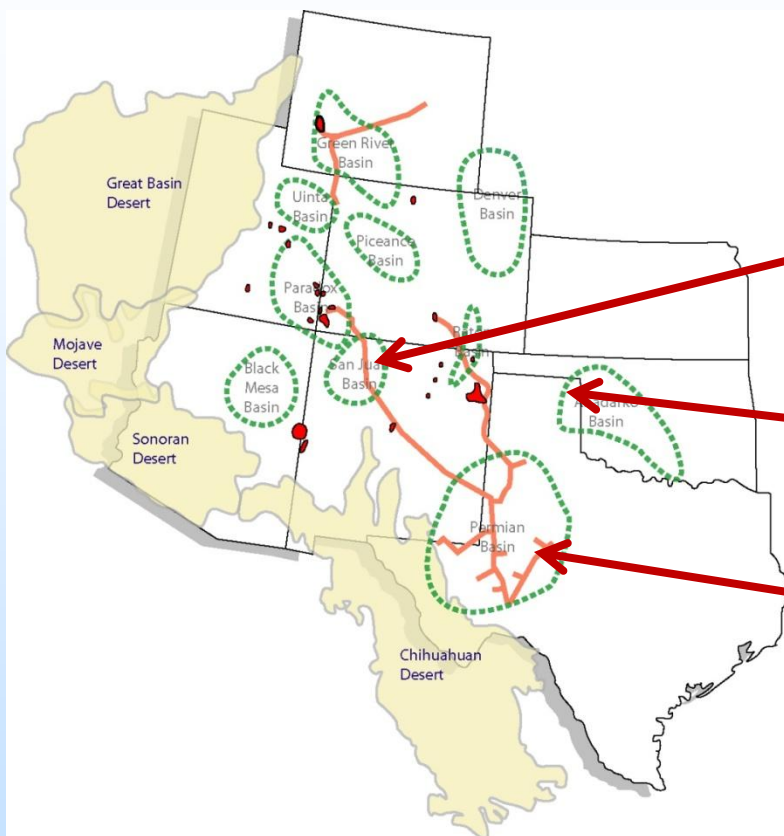
1. Gather site-specific information
2. Input site-specific information into the FMEA model
3. Identify information gaps or uncertainties
4. Adjust failure modes, causes, severity effect and methods of detection to the site-specific case
5. Eliminate risk areas that are not applicable
6. Identify relevant site-specific risk prevention and mitigation steps
7. Develop and run site-specific process-level, system-level and financial models to quantify probability, severity and cost factors.
8. Input potential damage recovery costs (w/o and w/ risk mitigation), risk mitigation costs and potential cost savings (cost/benefit analysis) into the QFMEA model.
9. Rank and prioritize risk areas for site-specific conditions based on probability of failure occurring, severity of failure effect and difficulty of detecting failure early.
10. Submit results to a cross-functional team of experts for review for completeness and accuracy.
11. Use results to manage risks during design, construction, operation and closure.
12. Update and revise as more information becomes available or conditions change.

Accomplishments to Date

- Identified and characterized a comprehensive list of technical and programmable risks for CO₂ capture, transport and sequestration in DSA, EOR and ECBM.
- Developed and employed probability calculations, process- and system-level simulation models, and shortcut calculations to quantify risks.
- Developed a comprehensive Quantitative Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (QFMEA) model for CO₂ capture, transport, and sequestration for DSA, EOR and ECBM.
- Developed financial models for CO₂ DSA and EOR to quantify capital and operating costs.
- Developed an insurance schedule for CO₂ DSA, EOR and ECBM to quantify insurance costs.
- Developed cost factors to estimate potential damage recovery costs, mitigation costs and potential cost savings associated with mitigation for DSA, EOR and ECBM.
- Developed a process-level, history-match model and preliminary QFMEA for the SACROC Northern Platform Area CO₂-EOR site.

Future Plans

Complete quantitative risk assessment on three different sites.



- Early CO₂ ECBM, Pump Canyon Unit, San Juan Basin, NM
- Early CO₂ EOR, Farnsworth Unit, Anadarko Basin, TX
- Mature CO₂ EOR, SACROC Unit, Permian Basin, TX



- Key Findings
 - QFMEA is an effective tool for quantitative risk assessment and generates the necessary thought process for risk management during design, construction, operation and closure.
 - QFMEA has been quantitatively verified against historical and existing field conditions.
 - CO₂ sequestration in deep saline aquifers is cost prohibitive under current regulatory requirements and energy policy.
 - SACROC Northern Platform Area is a low risk CO₂-EOR operation due to nearly ideal site conditions, long-term operating experience and extent of technical knowledge.
- Lessons Learned
 - Operators are reluctant to sponsor third-party risk assessments unless they can see a positive impact on their bottom line.
 - Location, location, location. Most CO₂ sequestration risks can be avoided by proper site selection.

APPENDIX

Project Schedule

Description	Work Days	Budget Period 1												Budget Period 2												Budget Period 3												BP 4									
		FY2010												FY2011												FY2012						FY2013															
		O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J
Project Management, Planning and Reporting																																															
Update the Project Management Plan	65	[Yellow bar]																																													
Planning and Reporting	865	[Yellow bar]																																													
Final report submitted to DOE																																															
Identify and Characterize Risks																																															
List of Risks	65	[Yellow bar]																																													
Comprehensive risk list submitted to DOE		◇																																													
Features, Events and Processes	63	[Yellow bar]																																													
FEPS registry submitted to DOE		◇																																													
Risk Characterization	65	[Yellow bar]																																													
Risk characterization database submitted to DOE		◇																																													
Process Influence Diagrams	66	[Yellow bar]																																													
Process influence diagrams submitted to DOE		◇																																													
Risk Quantification by Mathematical Modeling																																															
Develop Process-Level Models	260	[Yellow bar]																																													
Develop System-Level Models	260	[Yellow bar]																																													
Probabilistic Calculations	260	[Yellow bar]																																													
Functioning mathematical models. Summary reports on mathematical modeling submitted to DOE		◇																																													
Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) Model																																															
Set up FMEA and Prioritize Risks	130	[Yellow bar]																																													
Functioning FMEA model. FMEA report submitted to DOE		◇																																													
Evaluate the Impact of Risk Mitigation	130	[Yellow bar]																																													
Risk Mitigation Cost Savings																																															
Develop Method for Damage Recovery and Cost Savings	130	[Yellow bar]																																													
Report on risk mitigation cost savings submitted to DOE		◇																																													
Application of Risk Assessment Model																																															
Risk Assessment of CO2 Sequestration Sites	455	[Yellow bar]																																													
CQRA report for Site A submitted to DOE		◇																																													
CQRA report for Site B submitted to DOE		◇																																													
CQRA report for Site C submitted to DOE		◇																																													

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