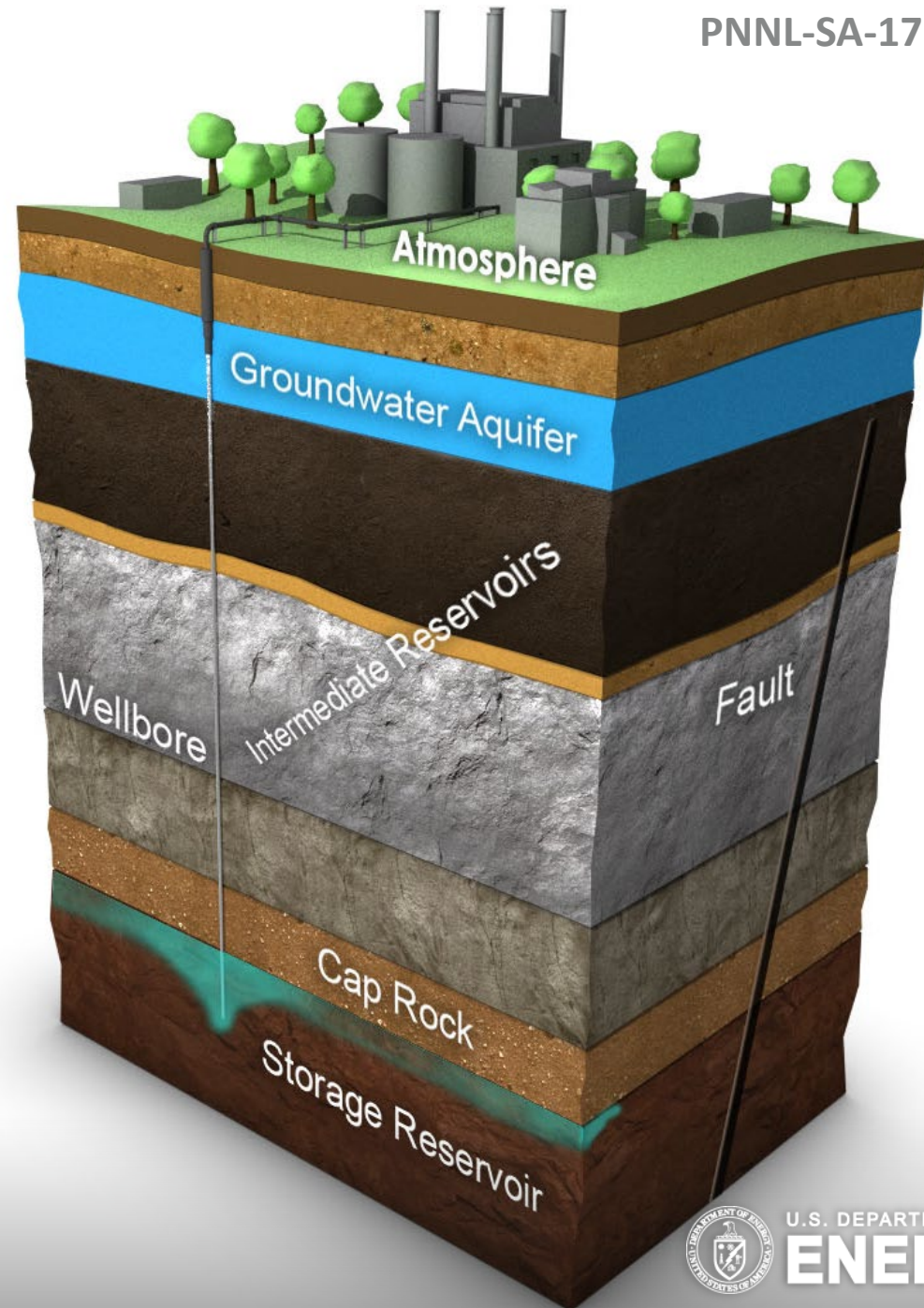


National Risk Assessment Partnership: Maturing Tools and Recommended Practices for Site- and Basin-Scale Risk Management

Diana Bacon

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

2022 Carbon Management
Project Review Meeting
August 18, 2022



Overview

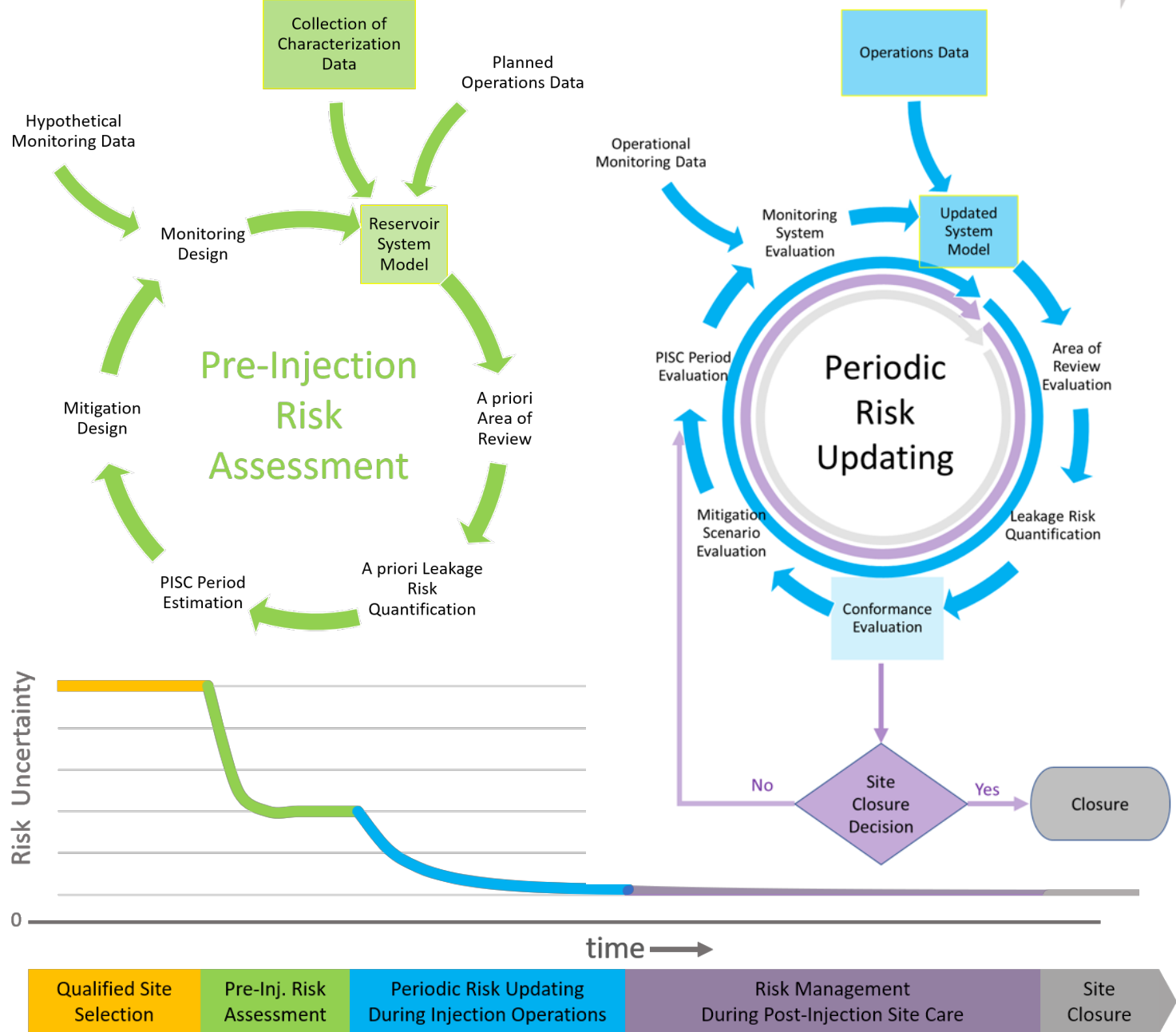
Maturing Tools and Recommended Practices for Site- and Basin-Scale Risk Management

- **Recommended Practices**
 - Burt Thomas, NETL
- **Containment Assurance**
 - Rajesh Pawar & William Cary, LANL
- **Strategic Monitoring**
 - Erika Gasperikova, LBNL
- **Field Applications & Basin-scale Risk Management**
 - Diana Bacon, PNNL



Recommended Practices for Containment Assurance and Leakage Risk Quantification

- Reduction in risk uncertainty with time



NRAP Recommended Practices and Tools

CCS Project Phases



Recommended Practices

	Siting / Evaluation	Permitting and Construction	CO ₂ Injection Operations	Post-Injection Site Care	Post Closure
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Risk-Based Site Characterization



Geomechanical Risks Assessment



Risk-Based AoR



Induced-Seismicity Risk Management



Risk-based Monitoring



GCS System Conformance



Risk Management/Mitigation to Inform Risk Management Decisions



Risk-Based PISC Definition



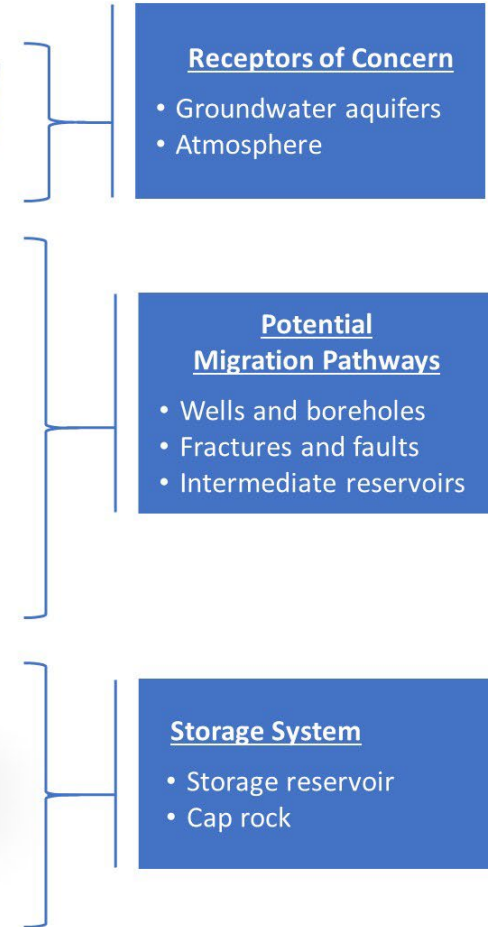
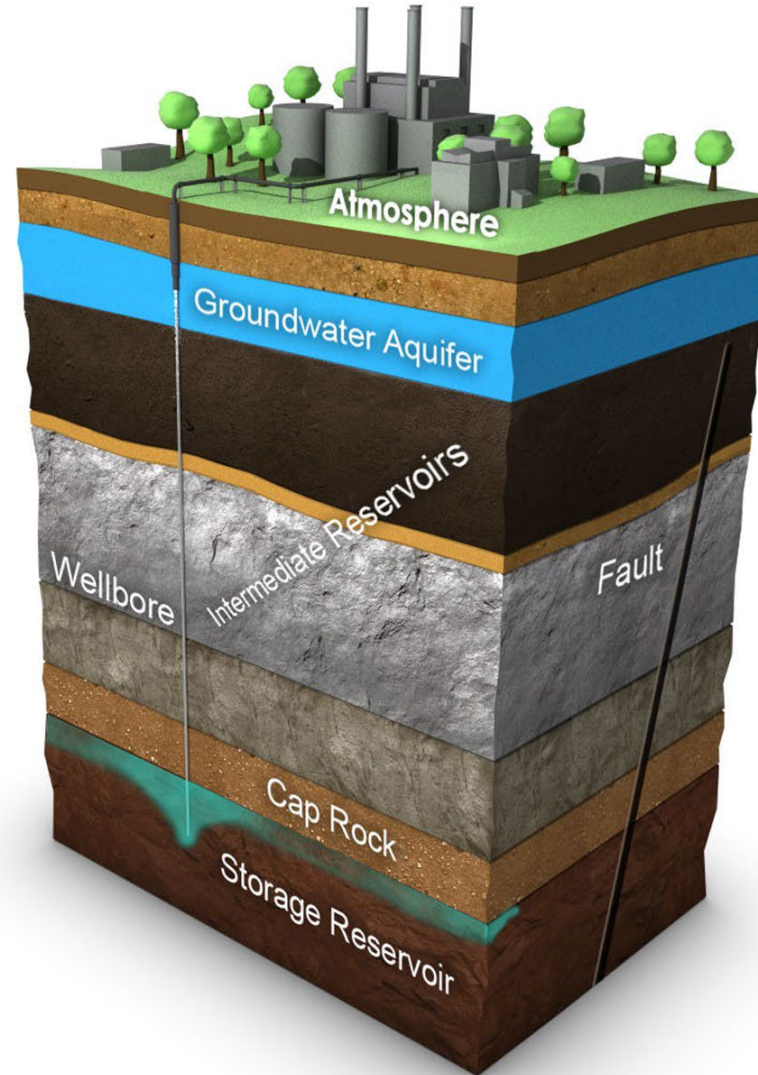
NRAP TOOLS

- State-of-Stress Analysis Tool (SOSAT)
- Short-Term Seismic Forecasting (STSF)
- RiskCAT
- NRAP-Open-IAM
- DREAM
- Passive Seismic Monitoring Tool (PSTM)

Risk-Based Site Characterization

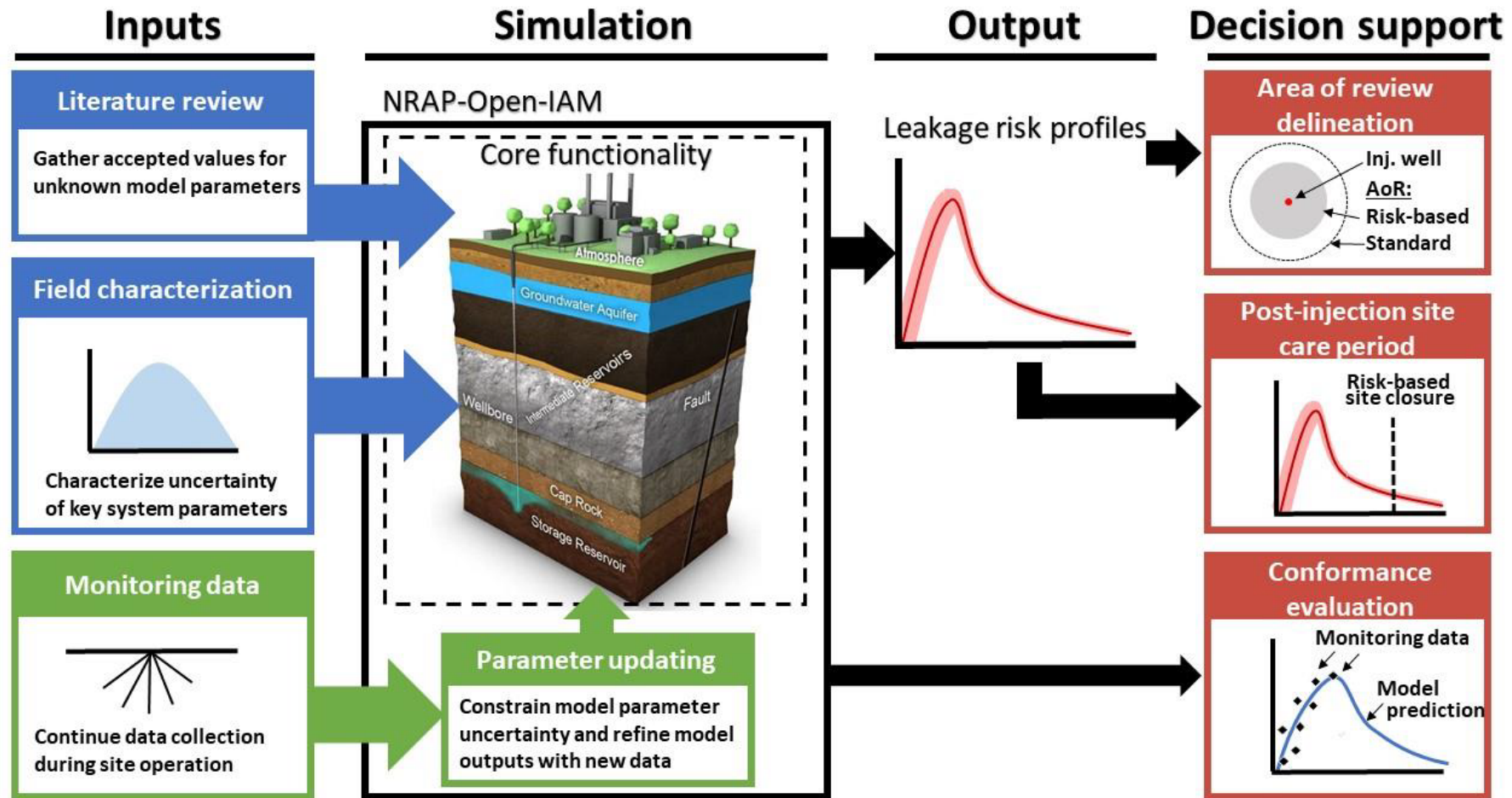
Best Practice

- Characterize system features (reservoir, confining zones, leakage pathways, potential receptors)
- Define potential unintended migration pathways
- Simulate response to planned injection
- Quantify unintended migration risks and potential impacts



NRAP-Open-IAM

Vasykivska, V., R. Dilmore, G. Lackey, Y. Zhang, S. King, D. Bacon, B. Chen, K. Mansoor and D. Harp (2021). "NRAP-open-IAM: A flexible open-source integrated-assessment-model for geologic carbon storage risk assessment and management." *Environmental Modelling & Software* 143.



Improvements of the scientific knowledge related to wellbore interactions at CO₂ storage sites

- Experimentally quantified the hydraulic, chemical and mechanical characteristics of CO₂ leaking from fractures in cement

- <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0210741>
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2020.102978>
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2021.103340>

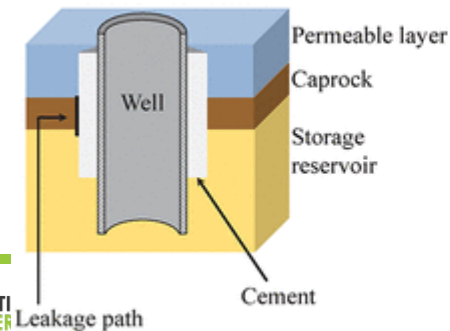
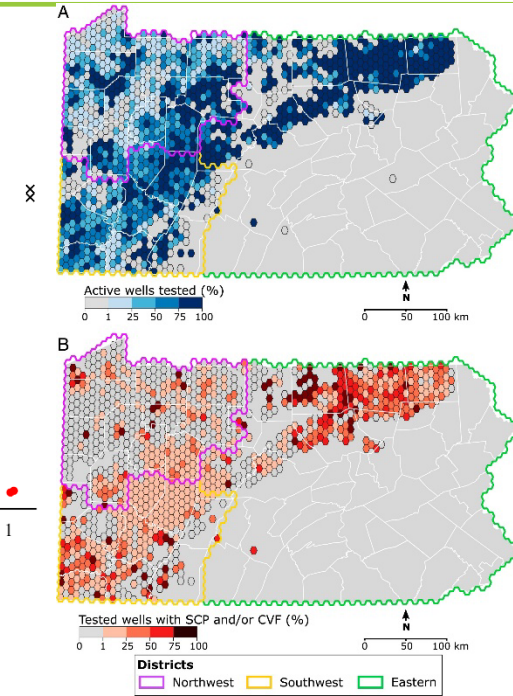
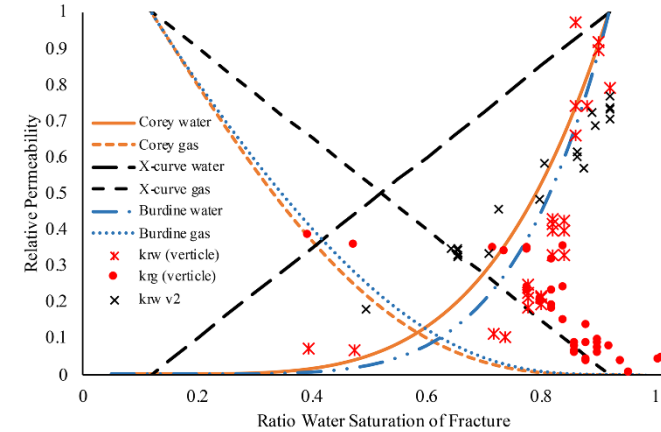
Self-sealing in ordinary cement can limit CO₂ leakage (for fractures of appropriate apertures and length)

- Developed models characterizing the flow, chemistry and mechanics of leakage through damaged wellbores

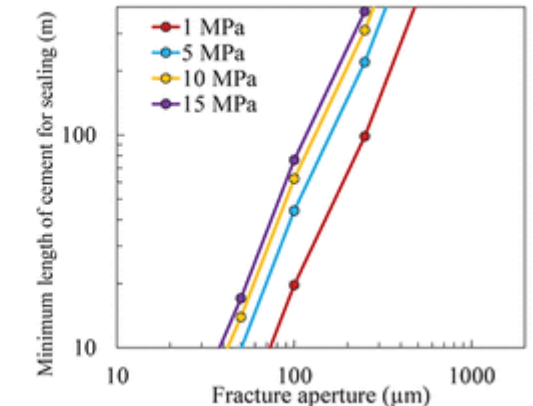
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2020.103025>
- <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.9b05039>
- <https://doi.org/10.3390/computation8040098>
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2018.04.006>

- Quantified the regional well leakage frequencies in three US states

- <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2013894118>

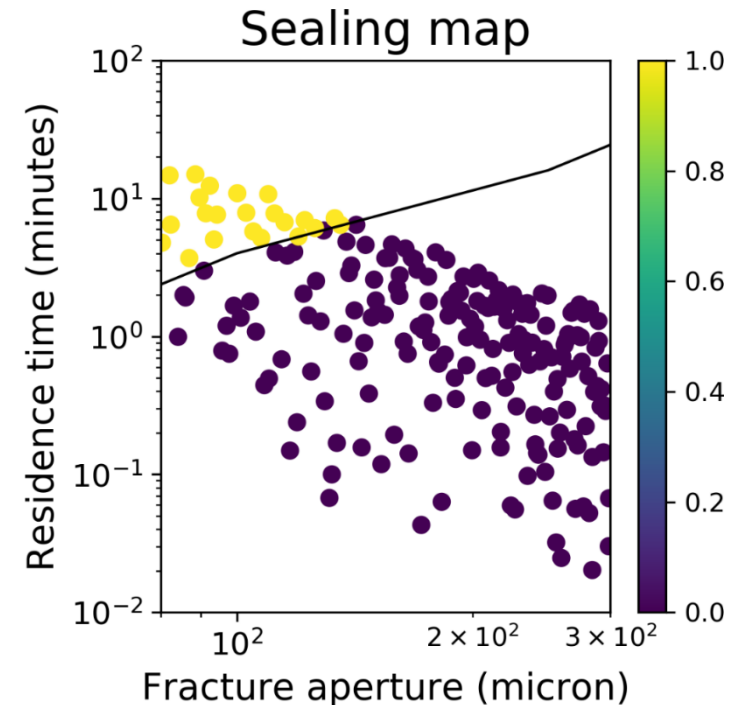


How long of a cemented interval is needed for sealing?



Development of reduced order models (ROMs) to quantify legacy well, seal and fault leakage

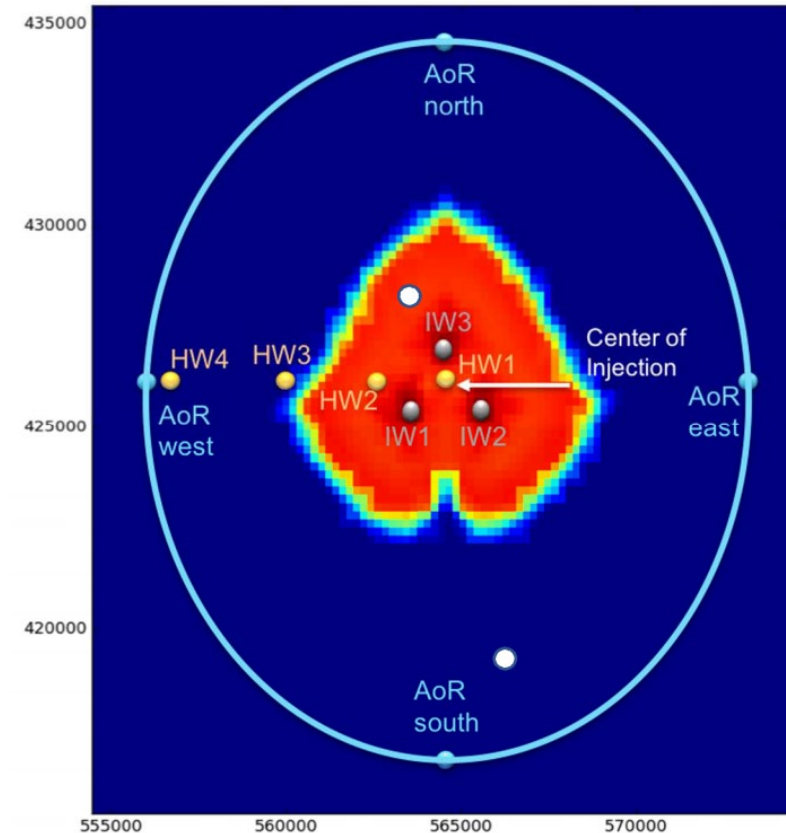
- New leakage ROMs
 - Seal_Flux ROM: predicts leakage through a seal (caprock)
 - Fault ROMs: analytical and high-fidelity simulation-based
 - Chemical sealing wellbore ROM: predicts if a damaged wellbore will self-seal
- Expanded parameter range and accuracy of Phase I Wellbore Leakage ROMs
- Quality assurance documents for the well leakage ROMs
- Wellbores at hydrocarbon-bearing reservoirs (Class II to Class VI conversion)



Risk Based Area of Review (AoR)

Best Practice

- Use site characterization data to define the conventional AoR
- Incorporate leakage pathways and hydrologic units into a carbon storage system model
- Analyze dynamic model results
- Delineate risk-based AoR based on modeled impact to USDWs



White et al., 2019

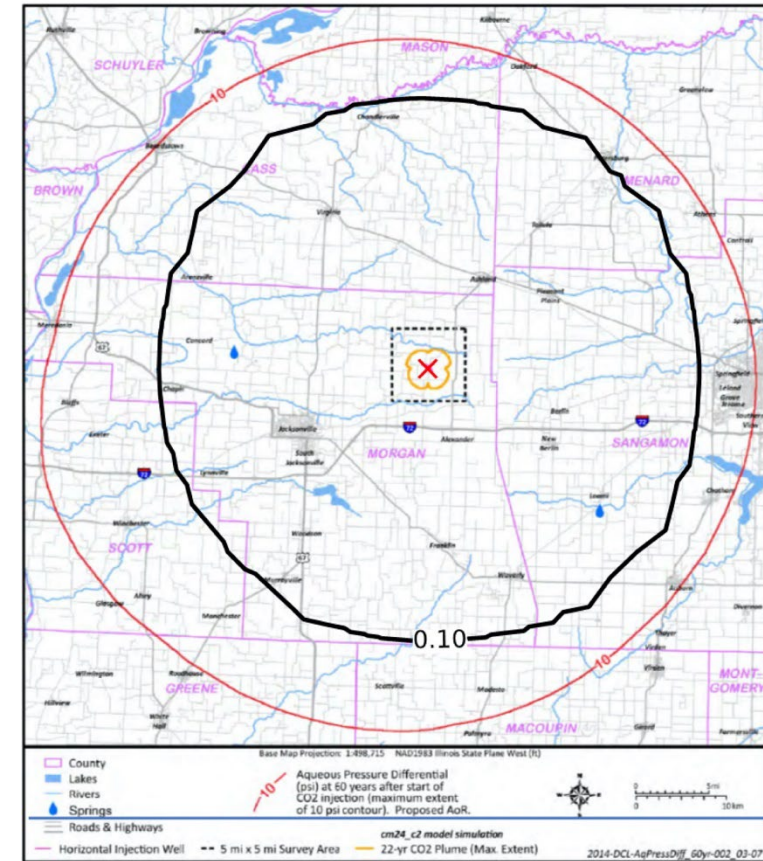
Workflow: Developing a Risk-Based Area of Review

Bacon, DH, DI Demirkanli, and SK White. 2020. "Probabilistic risk-based Area of Review (AoR) determination for a deep-saline carbon storage site", *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 102: 103153.

Key Findings

- Uncertainty in reservoir and aquifer characteristics used to determine the probability of aquifer impacts based on leakage from an open conduit
- Workflow is demonstrated using characterization and modeling data from a permitted carbon storage project
- Probabilistic risk-based analysis yields smaller Area of Review

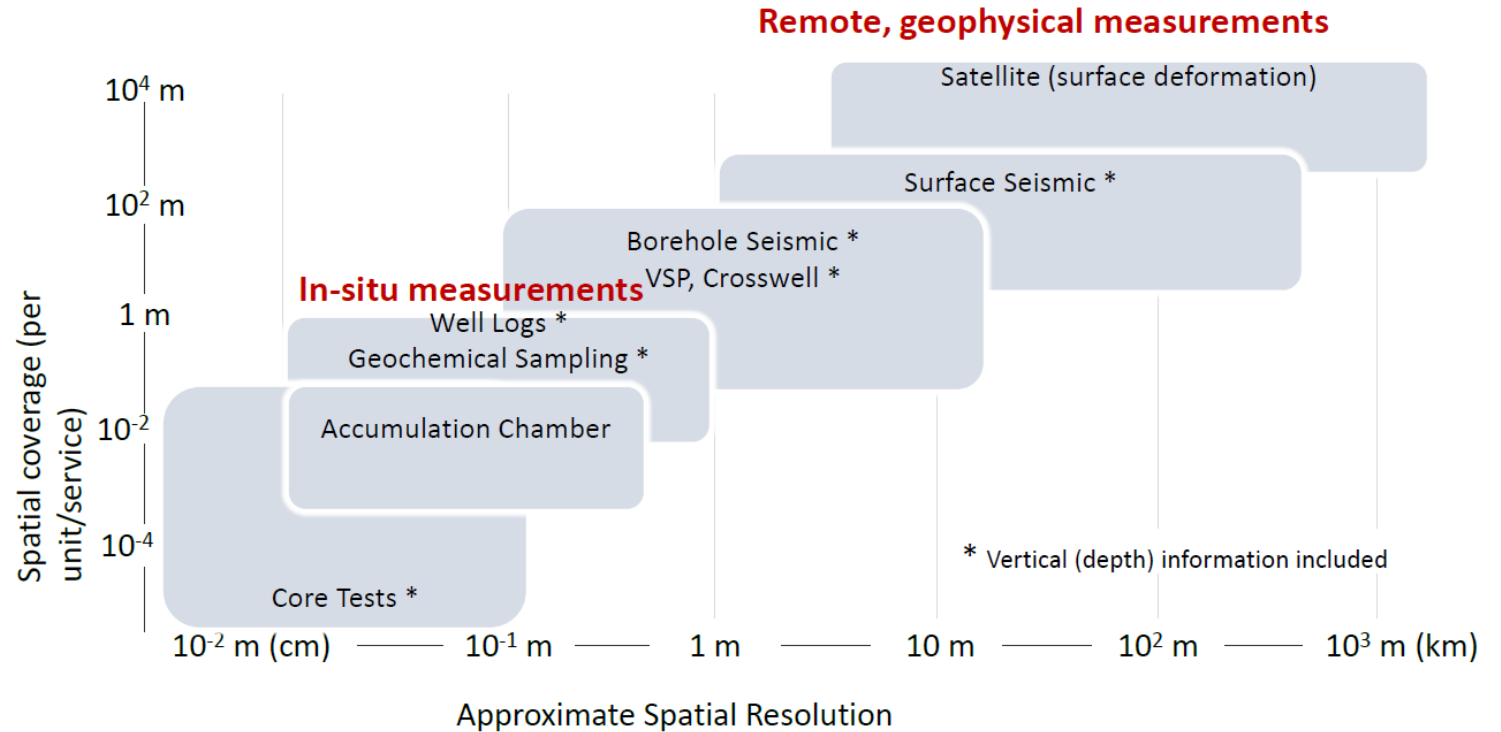
Risk-Based AoR (0.1 MPa/14.5 psi (black)
Class VI Permit AoR 0.69 MPa/10 psi (red)



Risk-Based Strategic Monitoring

Best Practice

- Characterize the site and develop an a priori system model
- Define conditions to detect unintended migration
- Select monitoring technologies
- Define threshold criteria for detection
- Design adaptive site monitoring network



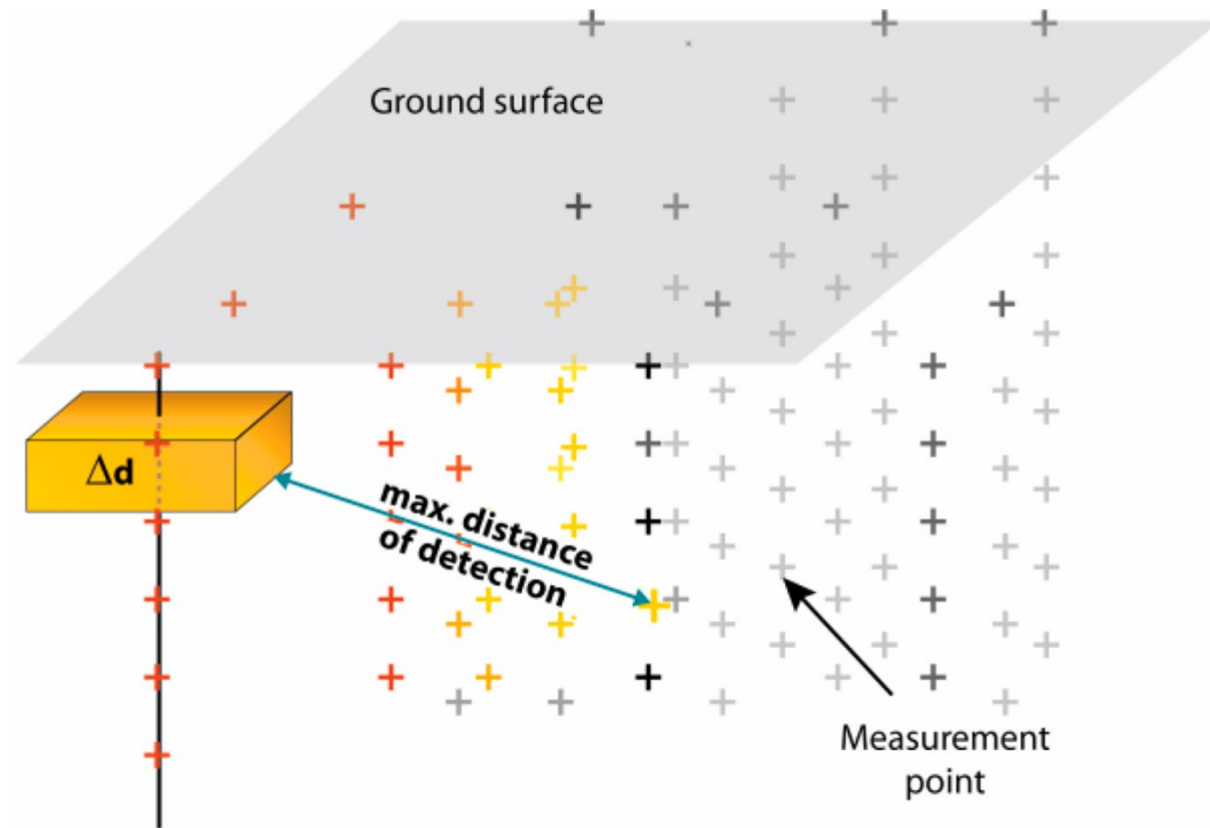
Gasperikova et al. 2020.

Estimating Leak Detection Thresholds of Monitoring Techniques

Gasperikova, E.; Appriou, D.; Bonneville, A.; Feng, Z.; Huang, L.; Gao, K.; Yang, X.; Daley, T. Sensitivity of geophysical techniques for monitoring secondary CO₂ storage plumes, *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* 2022, 114, Article 103585.

Key Findings

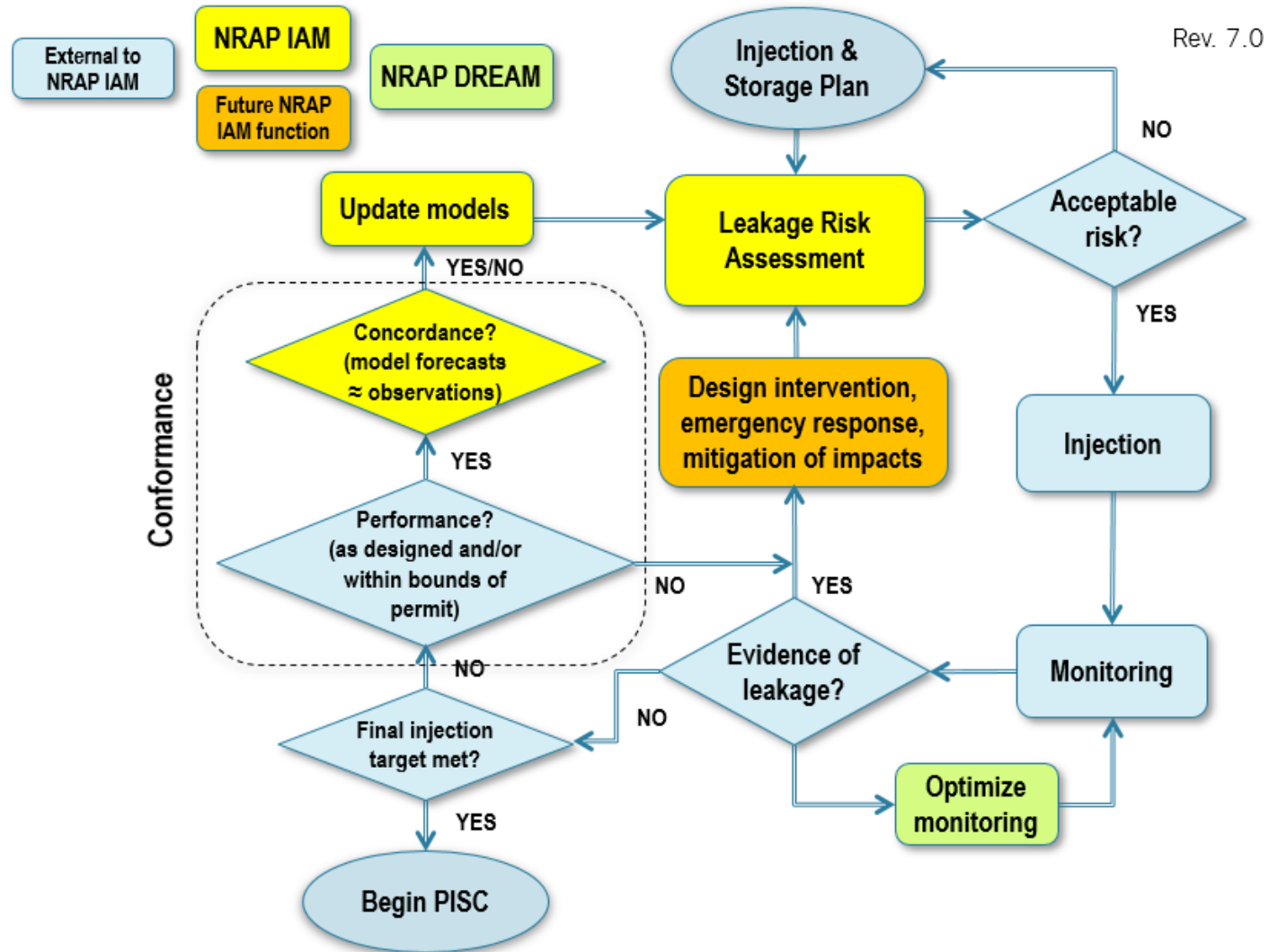
- Advanced imaging of surface seismic data has great potential to locate secondary CO₂ plumes
- Borehole-to-surface electromagnetic or surface gravity are feasible for time-lapse monitoring of deep secondary CO₂ plumes
- Demonstrates forward modeling approaches to evaluate post-injection monitoring configurations



Geologic Carbon Storage System Conformance

Best Practice

- Collect appropriate characterization and monitoring data
- Develop storage system model
- History match for concordance
- Check that system performance is within agreed upon thresholds

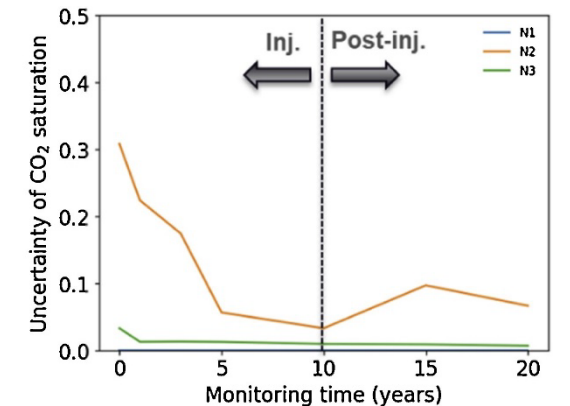
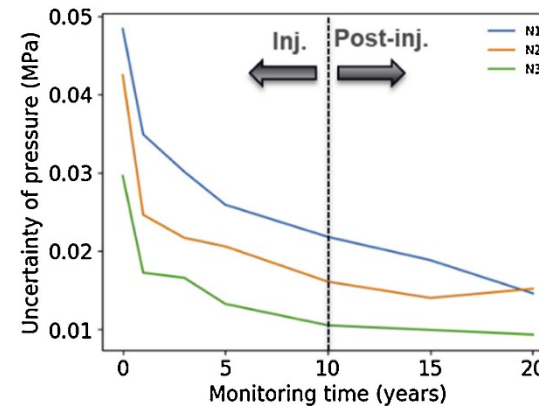
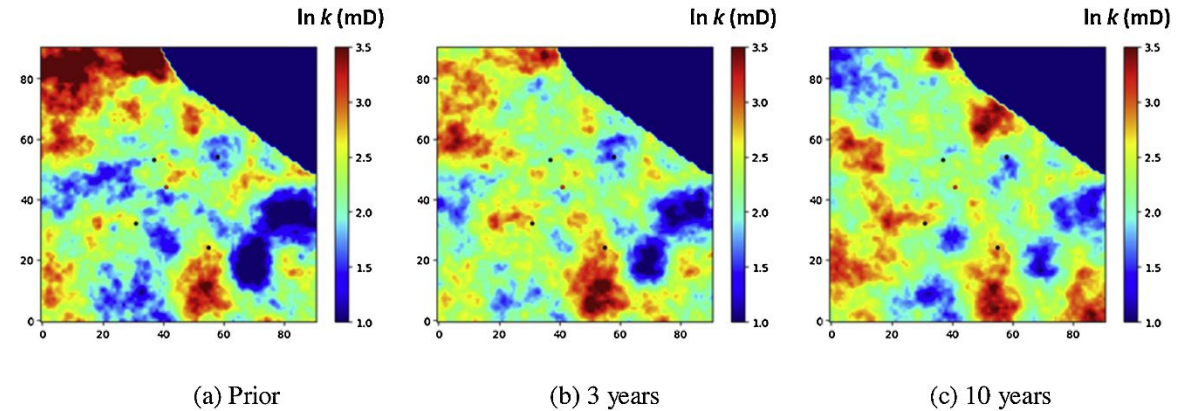


Reducing Risk Uncertainty

Chen, B.; Harp, D. R.; Lu, Z.; Pawar, R. J. Reducing uncertainty in geologic CO₂ sequestration risk assessment by assimilating monitoring data. *Int. J. Greenh. Gas Control*. 2020, 94, Article 102926.

Key Findings

- Ensemble Smoother with Multiple Data Assimilation (ES-MDA) can be used to assimilate the data collected from CO₂ monitoring operation
- Uncertainty reduction (UR) analysis is used to quantify UR in risk quantities
- Assimilation of monitoring data can reduce the uncertainties in risk quantities
- The models can be improved with repeated assimilation of monitoring data
- The extent of model improvement is dependent on the number of monitoring wells

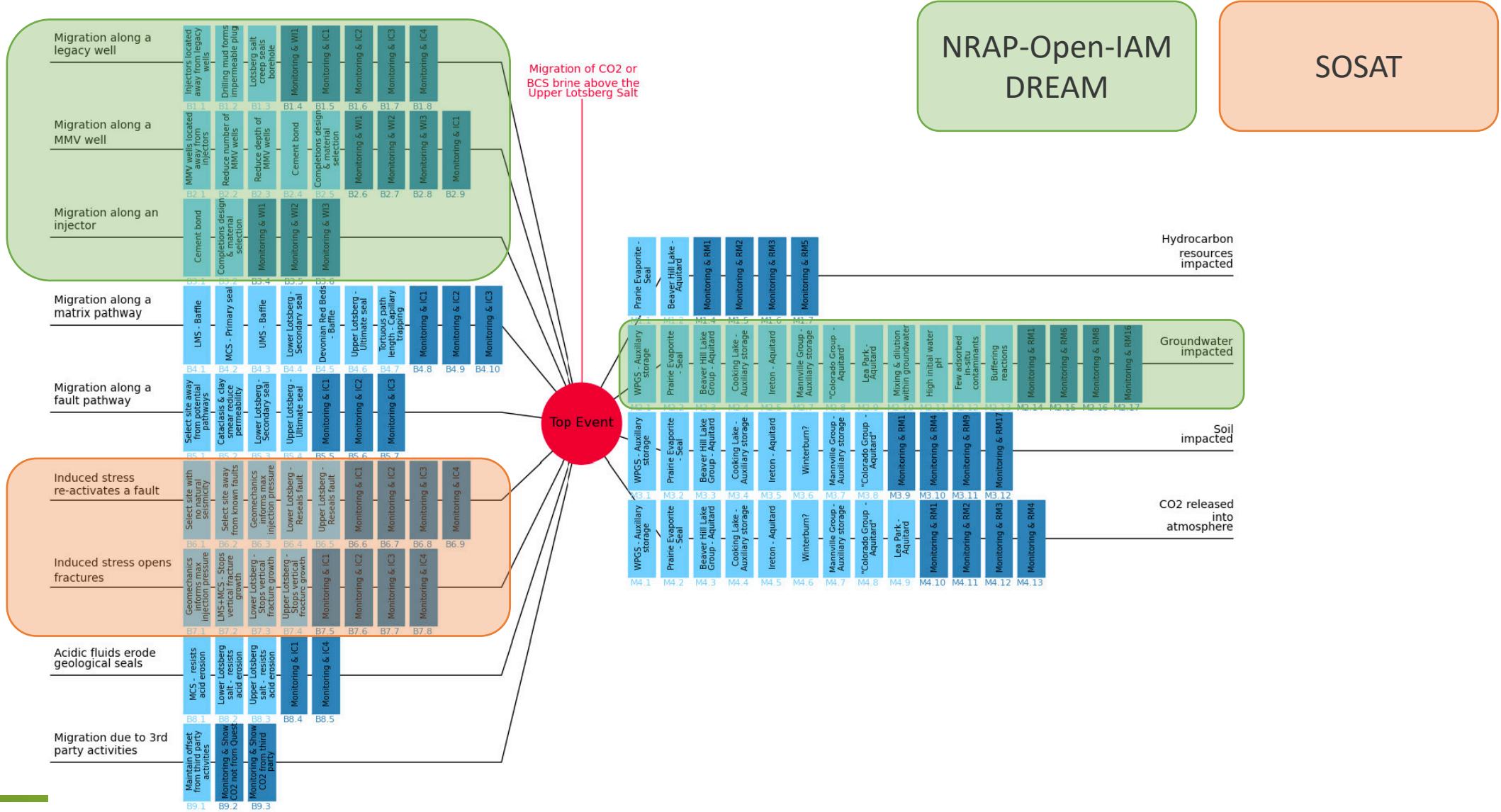


Evaluating Risk Management/Mitigation Scenarios

Best Practices

- Characterize potential leakage pathways
 - Develop monitoring plan
 - Estimate the acceptability of risk for the base case
 - Rank failure probability, severity, and detectability
 - Define acceptable responses for a set of unlikely, but possible emergency situations
- **Emergency & Remedial Response Plans**
 - “Kill” or plug the legacy well
 - Drill a production well to remove brine from the reservoir near the leakage pathway
 - Reperforate the well to redirect injection and modify flow and pressure distribution
 - Drill a new injection well to distribute pressure buildup
 - Lower the injection volume or rate
 - Shut the injection well in

Where NRAP tools can inform existing Risk Management Frameworks: Shell Quest bow-tie risk assessment



Risk-based Post-Injection Site Care Period and Closure

Best Practice

- **Initial PISC Period Determination**

- Develop system model
- Evaluate site leakage risks over time
- Determine leak impact
- Define risk-based PISC period

- **Closure Decision-Making**

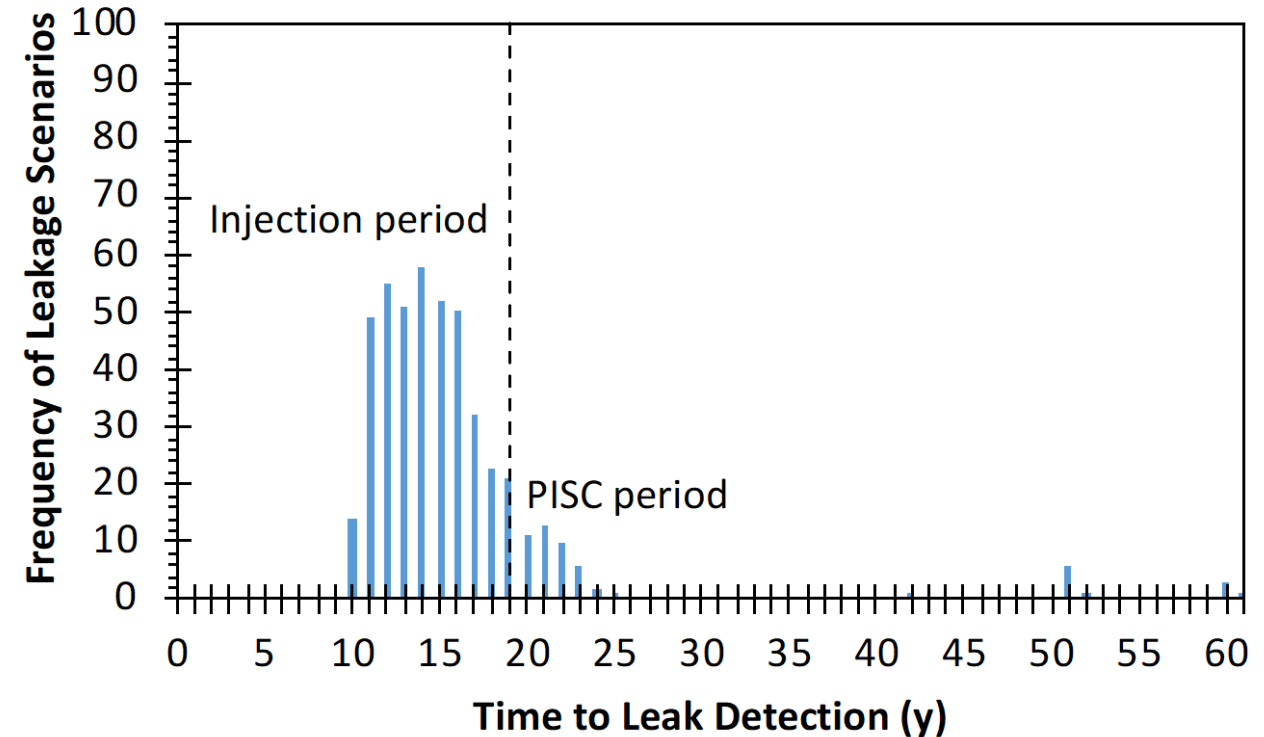
- Evaluate conformance
- Evaluate site leakage risks over time
- Determine leak impact
- Closure decision

Workflow: Defining a Risk-Based Period of Post-Injection Site Care in Support of Site-Closure Decision-Making

Bacon DH, CMR Yonkofski, CF Brown, DI Demirkanli, and JM Whiting. 2019. "Risk-based post injection site care and monitoring for commercial-scale carbon storage: Reevaluation of the FutureGen 2.0 site using NRAP-Open-IAM and DREAM." *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* 90:102784. 10.1016/j.ijggc.2019.102784.

Key Findings

- NRAP-Open-IAM and DREAM were used to determine an optimized monitoring network for a commercial-scale CO₂ storage project
- NRAP-Open-IAM revealed that maximum simulated leakage rates of brine were small and could be detected during the injection phase
- These NRAP tools can be used to define a risk-based, and substantially shorter, PISC period for the site

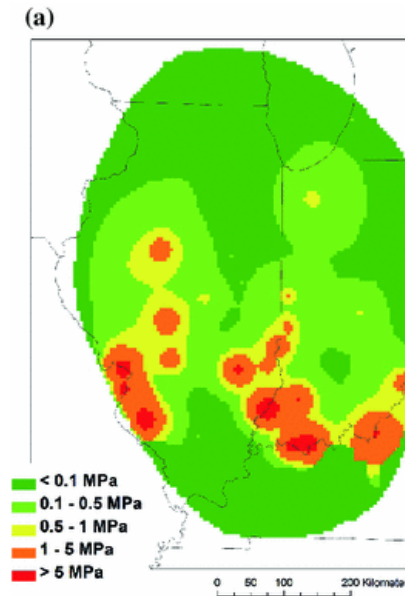


Assessing and managing risks of rapid basin-scale deployment

Motivation

- Pressure increases from adjacent carbon storage sites are likely to overlap
- Pressure build up from industrial-scale injection of CO₂ into saline formations in sedimentary basins increases the risks associated with CO₂ storage:
 - Wellbore leakage
 - Fault leakage
 - Induced seismicity
- Pressure buildup could also increase the cost of GCS by
 - limiting CO₂ injection rates, requiring more injection wells
 - constraining dynamic storage capacities to be far below estimates based on accessible pore volume
 - requiring adaptive pressure management measures (e.g. brine extraction)

Sector	Annual emissions		Number of sites	
	(Mt/year)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Electricity	289.0	79.1	129	37.5
Ethanol	13.7	3.7	32	9.3
Industrial	38.4	10.5	106	30.8
Petroleum/gas	1.8	0.5	43	12.5
Refineries	14.0	3.8	11	3.2
Cement	7.55	2.0	11	3.2
Agricultural	0.6	0.2	7	2.0
Other	0.2	0.1	5	1.5
Total	365.3	100.0	344	100.0

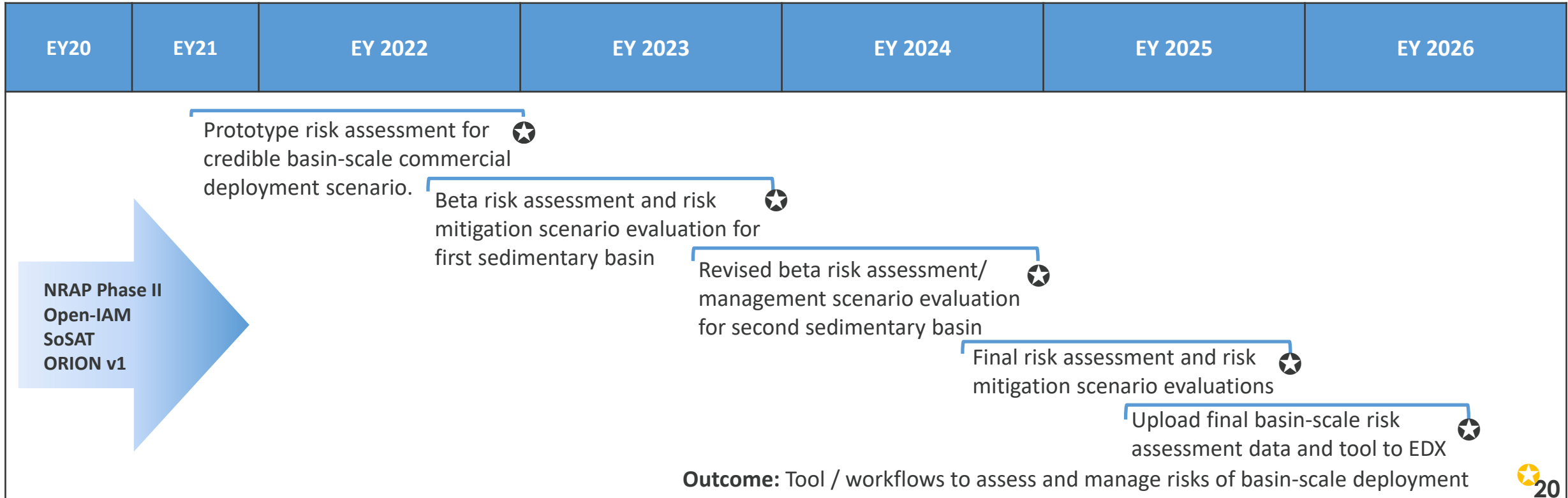


Illinois Basin
Birkholzer & Zhou, 2011
Bandilla et al., 2012
Anderson and
Jahediesfanjani, 2019

Task 6 Assessing and Managing Risks of Rapid, Basin-Scale GCS Deployment

Objective

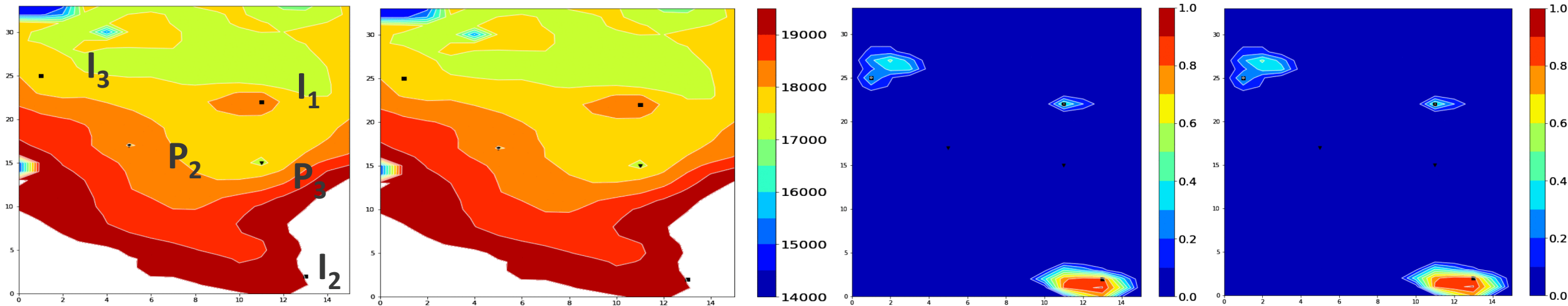
To develop and demonstrate a first-of-kind tool to assess and manage subsurface environmental basin-scale risks associated with rapid commercial-scale deployment of GCS.



Use Cases

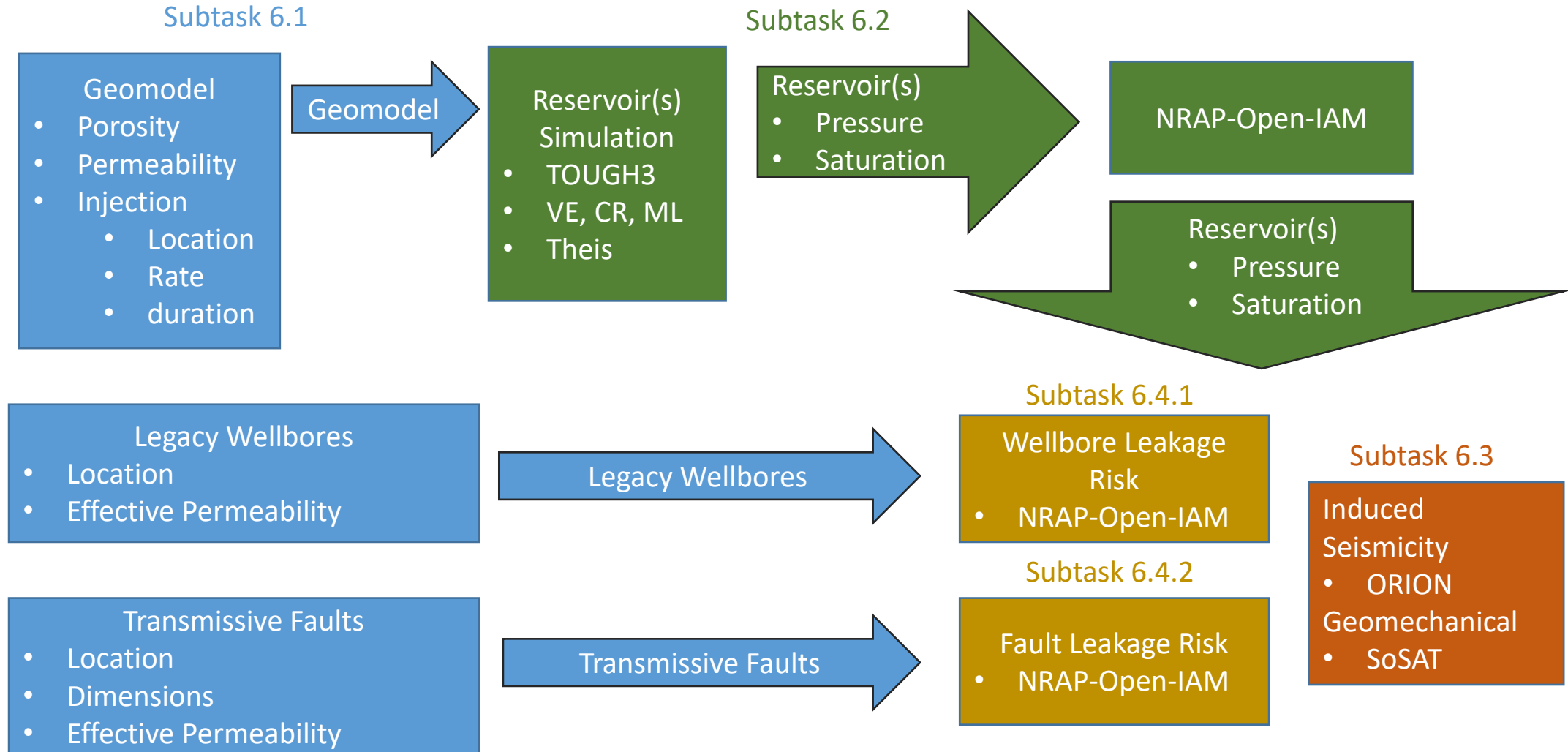
NRAP Basin Scale Integrated Assessment

- **Plan a new storage site**
 - Estimate impact of preexisting storage sites on risk
 - Evaluate pressure management strategies
- **Existing site can update risk assessment as new projects come online**
- **Evaluate potential to store CO₂ from all existing emitters**
- **Compare dynamic estimates of basin storage potential with static capacity estimates**
- **Look at benefits of unitization (sharing risk across sites)**



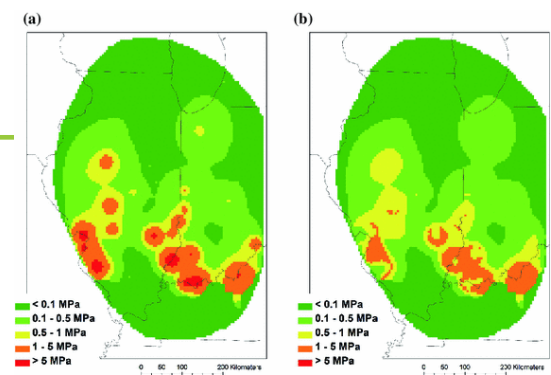
Prototype Data-flow

NRAP Phase 3 Task 6: Assessing and managing risks of rapid basin-scale deployment



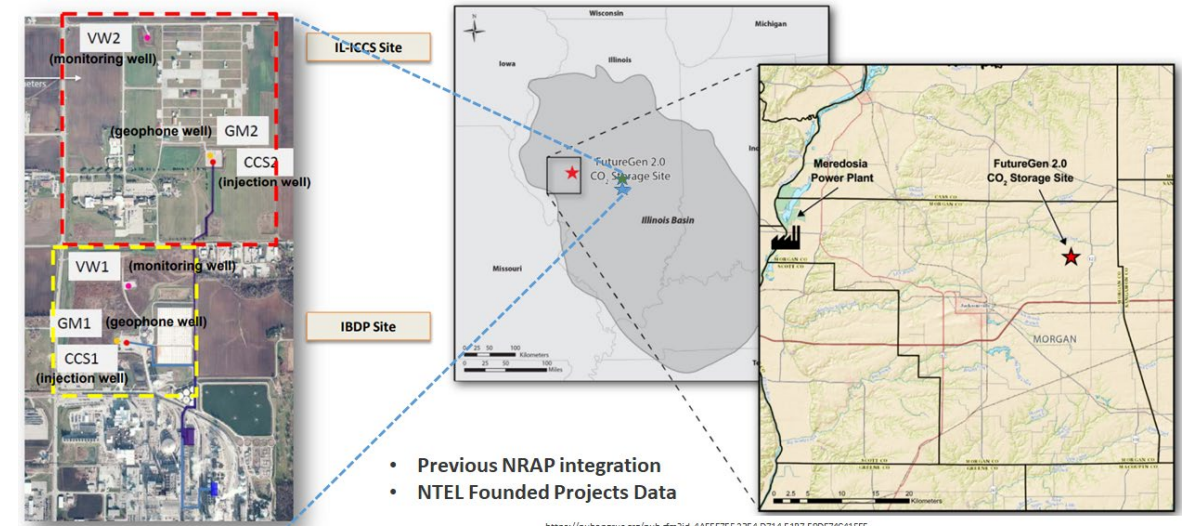
Illinois Basin

First Sedimentary Basin



- **Previous basin-scale injection simulations**
 - (Bandilla et al. 2012; Birkholzer and Zhou 2009; Person et al. 2010; Zhou et al. 2009)
- **Multiple carbon storage operations**
 - IDBP; ADM; Illinois Storage Corridor CarbonSAFE
- **Multiple emitters**
- **No previous basin-scale risk analyses**

Sector	Annual emissions		Number of sites	
	(Mt/year)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Electricity	289.0	79.1	129	37.5
Ethanol	13.7	3.7	32	9.3
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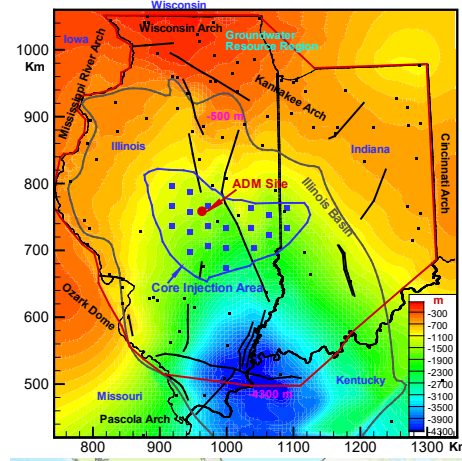
• Previous NRAP integration
• NTEL Founded Projects Data

<https://pubs.naruc.org/pub.dfm?id=4AE5E75F2354D714518758DE74C41F5E>

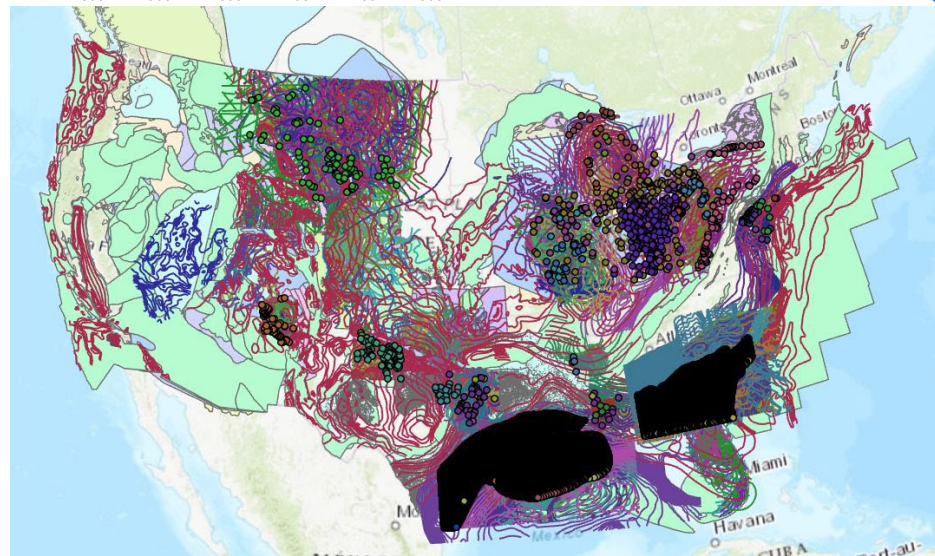
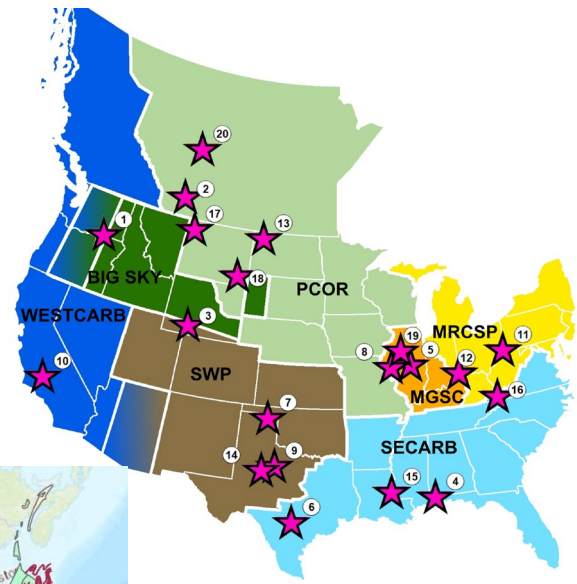
Illinois Basin Existing and Potential Data Sources

Building on previous work from Phase II to build out basin-scale datasets

- **Birkholzer & Zhou 2009 and Zhou 2010 for Illinois Basin and ADM site**
 - Basin-scale geological model of the Mt. Simon sandstone and Eau Clair shale will serve as example of data types, needs, and data organization
- **NRAP CCS Site Catalog data**
 - Cataloged data resources for 20 sites across USA
- **Carbon Storage Open Database**
 - Scraped from public websites
 - 800+ Spatial layers on ArcGIS Online
 - CCS related geologic data at multiple scales
- **Pulling data from other sources:**
 - 4 Regional Initiatives
 - EDX4CCS cross-cuts
 - Use of data from the Subsurface Trend Analysis tool to fill data gaps in subsurface properties
 - Use of data from the SIMPA tool to produce fracture/damage zone analyses
 - Reach out to state geologic surveys, USGS, and others to meet data needs
 - And more...



Basin-Scale Geological Model
(Birkholzer & Zhou, 2009; Zhou et al., 2010)



Current updates for Carbon Storage Open Database, Morkner et al. 2022

Key Findings & Next Steps

NRAP Phase II & III

- **NRAP Recommended Practices and Tools facilitate risk quantification and management at each stage of a geologic carbon storage project**
- **NRAP Basin Scale Risk Management System will extend these capabilities to assist site operators to manage risks arising from other storage operations in the same geologic basin**

Thank You

Comments and Questions:

NRAP@NETL.doe.gov



NRAP Website: <https://edx.netl.doe.gov/nrap/>

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Defining a Risk-Based Period of Post Injection Site Care in Support of Site Closure Decision-making

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