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# Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative - MRCI

*(Regional Initiative to Accelerate CCUS Deployment in  
Midwestern and Northeastern USA)*

DE-FE0031836

U.S. Department of Energy  
National Energy Technology Laboratory  
**CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Project Review Meeting**  
August 28-September 1, 2023



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**



NATIONAL  
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**ILLINOIS**

# Outline

- Background and Program Goals
- Previous Efforts in the Region and Data Collaboration
- Addressing Key Technical Challenges for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage
- Enhancing Infrastructure Development
- Stakeholder Outreach
- Summary

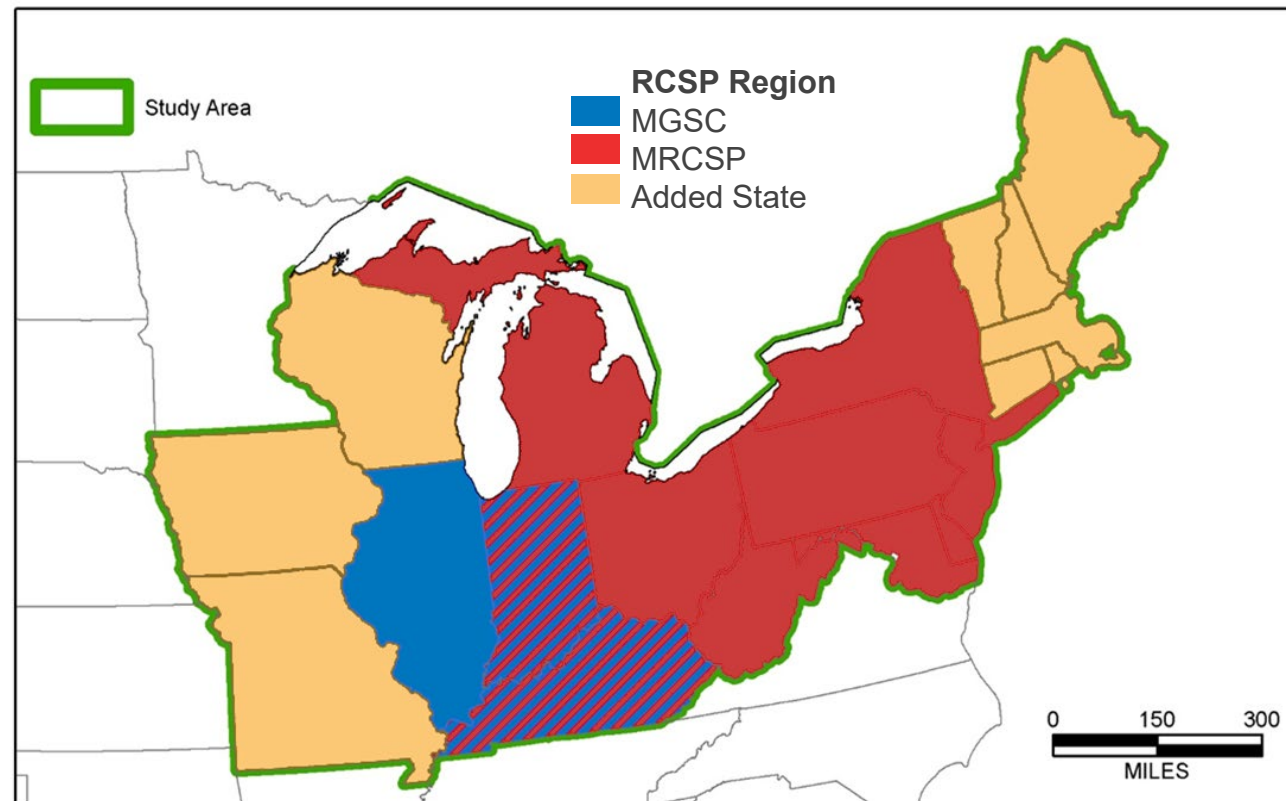
# MRCI Program Goals

- Implement a collaborative Regional Initiative to accelerate CCUS deployment across the Midwestern and Northeastern US.
- Build on more than 20 years of CCUS experience in the region by combining expertise of two RCSPs (MRCSP & MGSC).
- Engage national and international stakeholders, including state geological surveys, universities, industrial partners and advisors, fossil fuel production and utilization companies, and NGOs.
- Advanced CCUS research through four tasks:
  - Addressing key technical challenges.
  - Obtaining and sharing data to support CCUS.
  - Facilitating regional infrastructure planning.
  - Performing regional technology transfer.

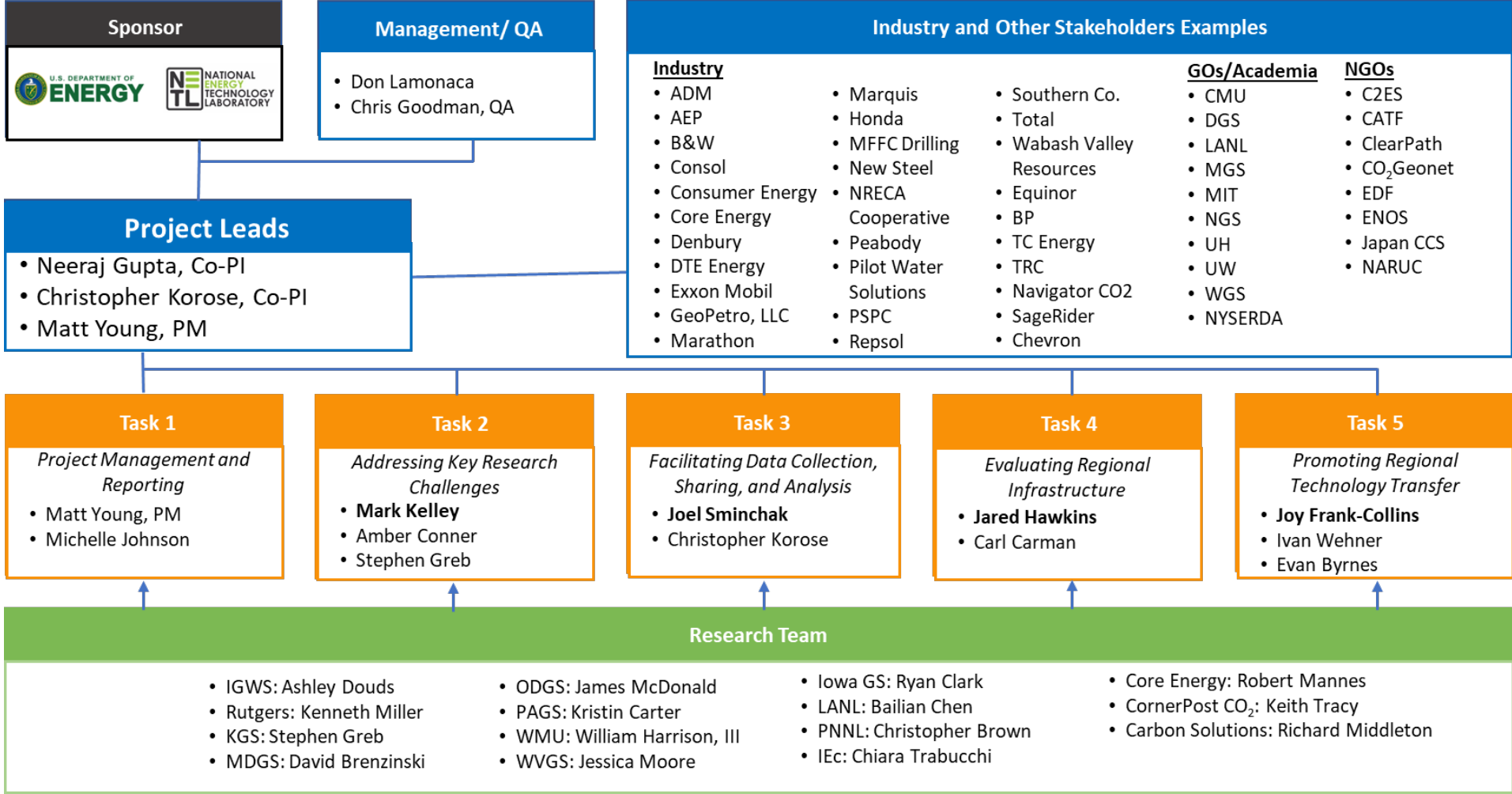


# MRCI – Covering 20 States in Midwest and Northeast

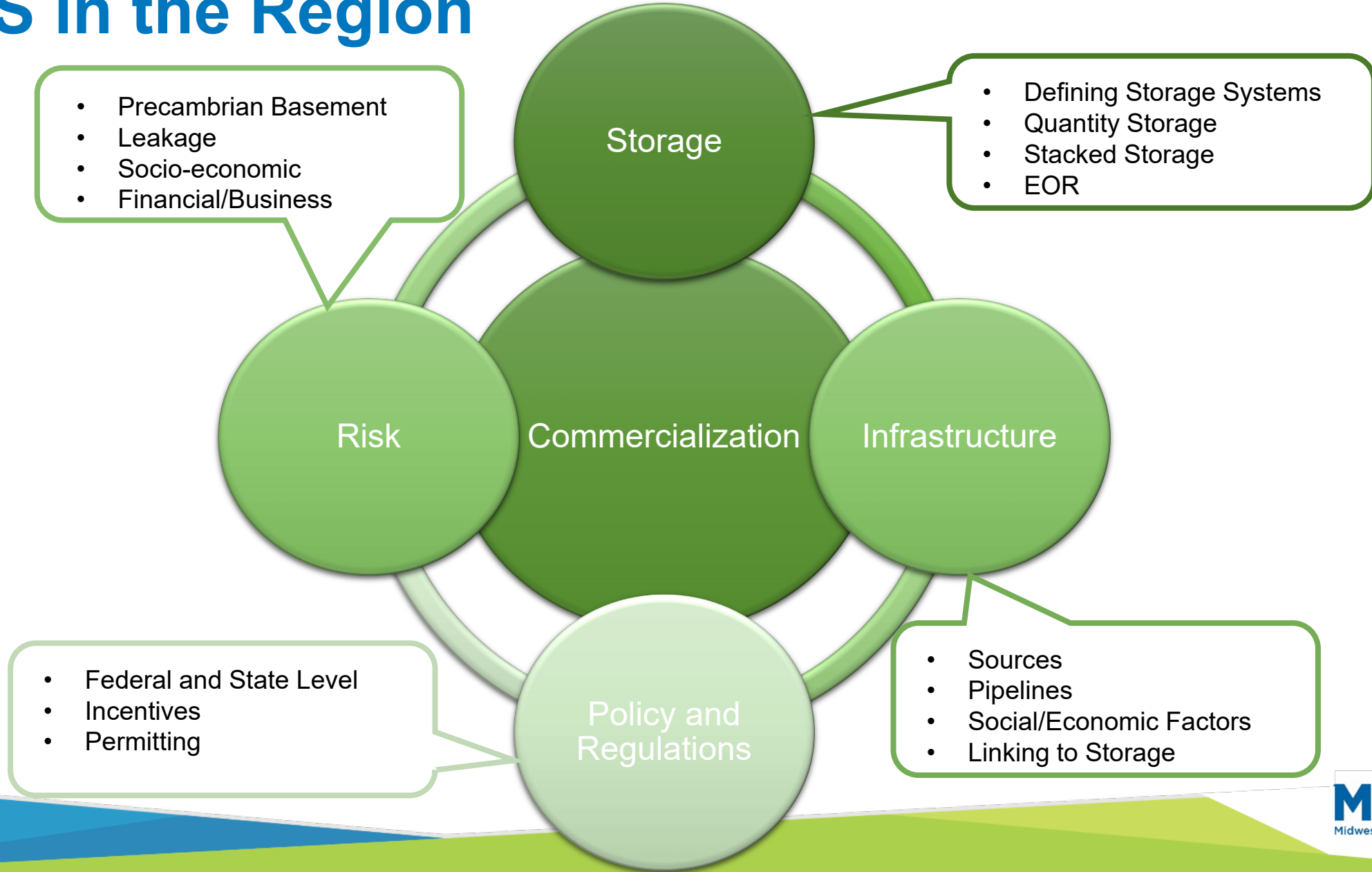
- Battelle and Illinois State Geological Survey combine expertise from MRCSP and MGSC
- Working with State Geological Surveys and Universities across the Region to Accelerate deployment of CCUS



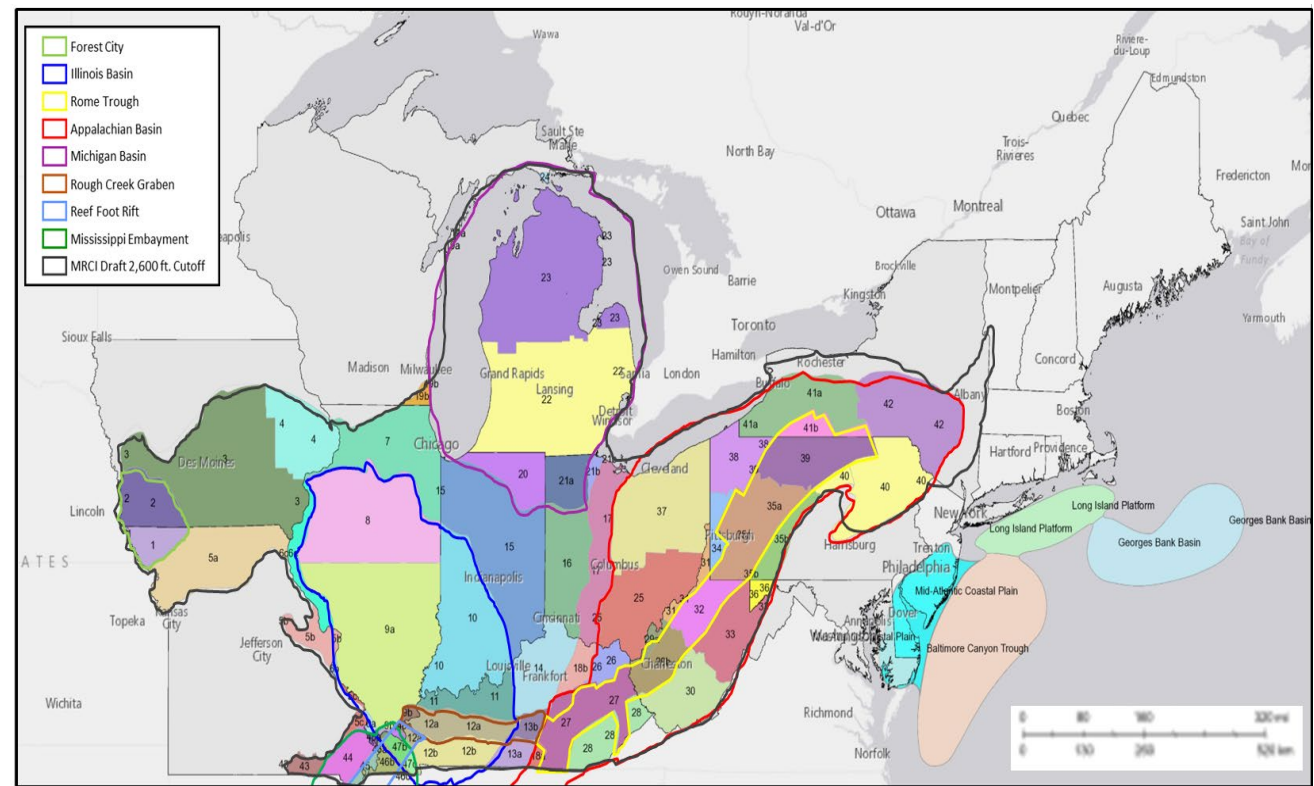
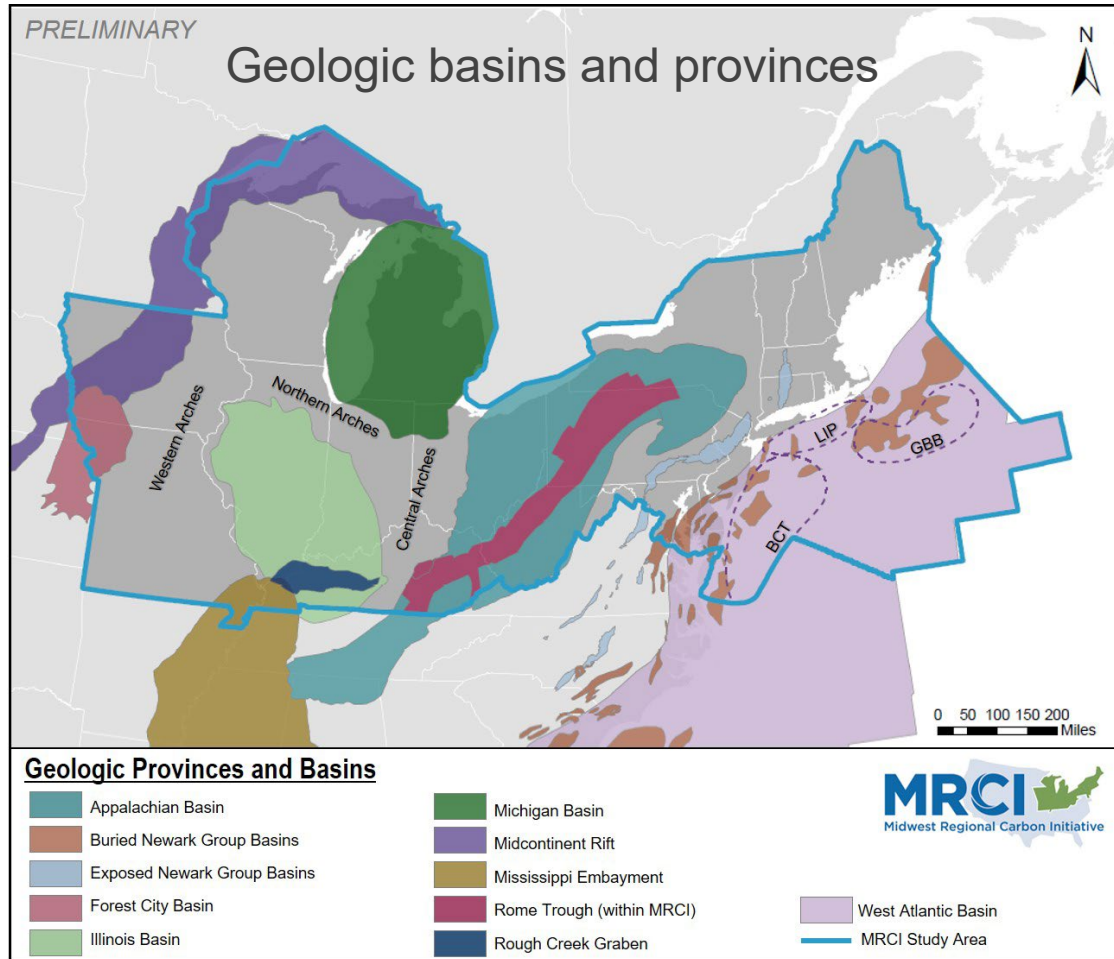
# MRCI – Collaboration between Researchers, Industry, and Government, and non-Governmental Organizations



# Project Aims to Tackle Challenges to Pave Way for CCUS in the Region



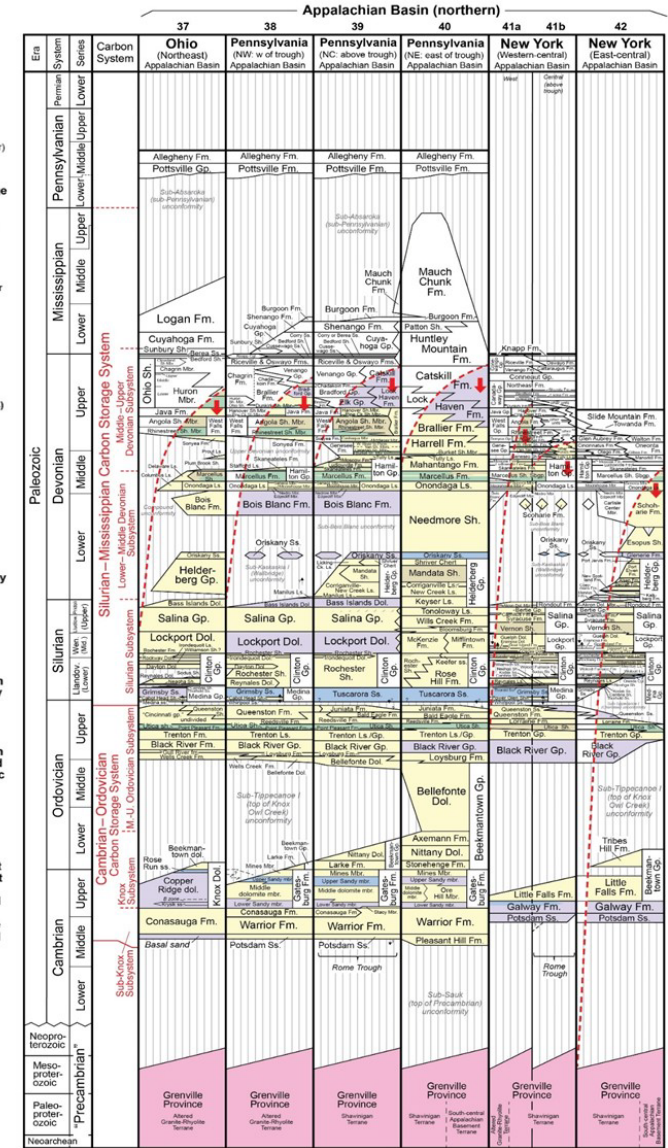
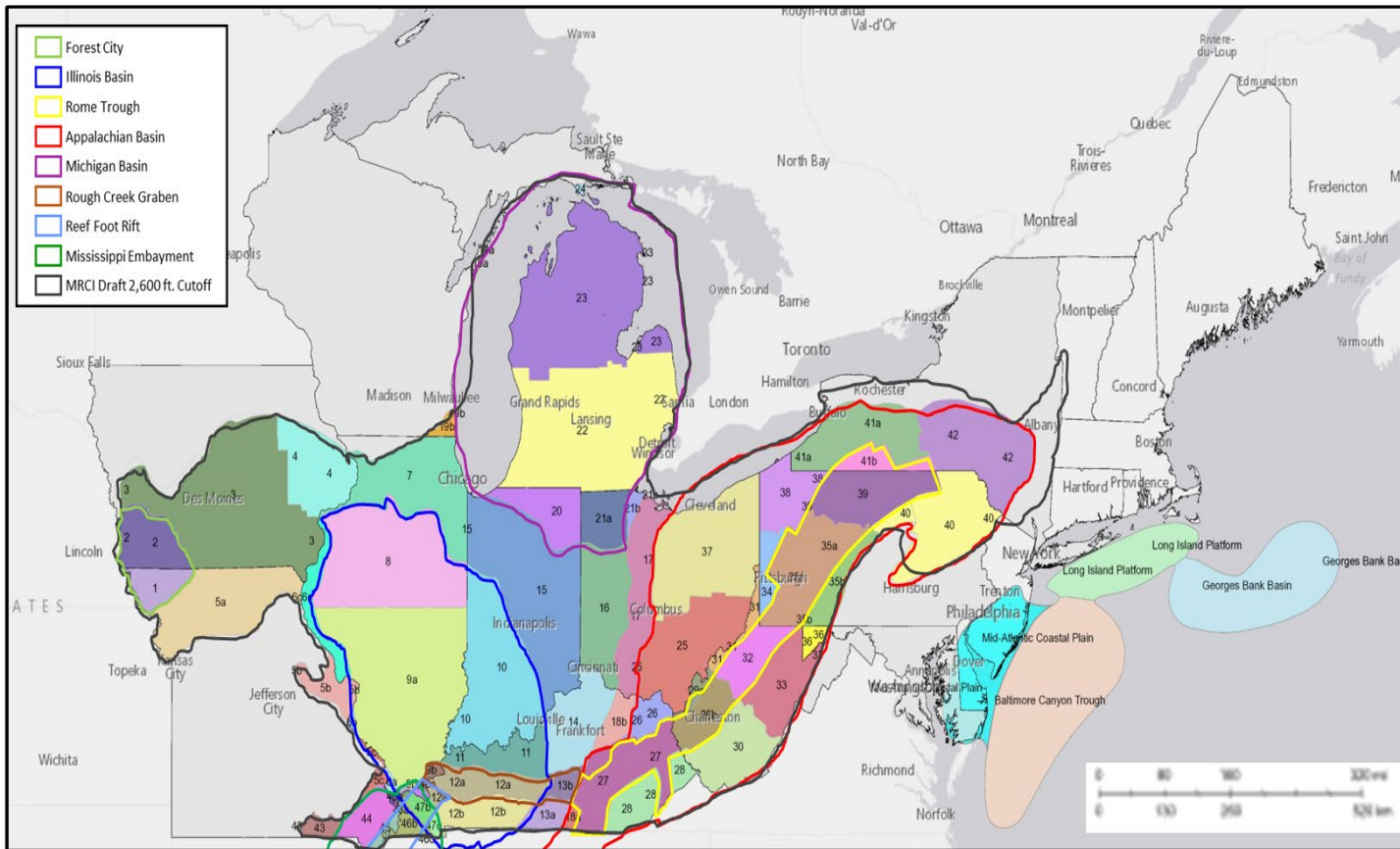
# Geologic Framework - Defining Carbon Storage Systems



Geologic basins and provinces were subdivided into 48 continental sub-regions and 4 off-shore sub-regions on the basis of stratigraphy.

# Defining Carbon Storage Systems

## Stratigraphy of Northern Appalachian Basin



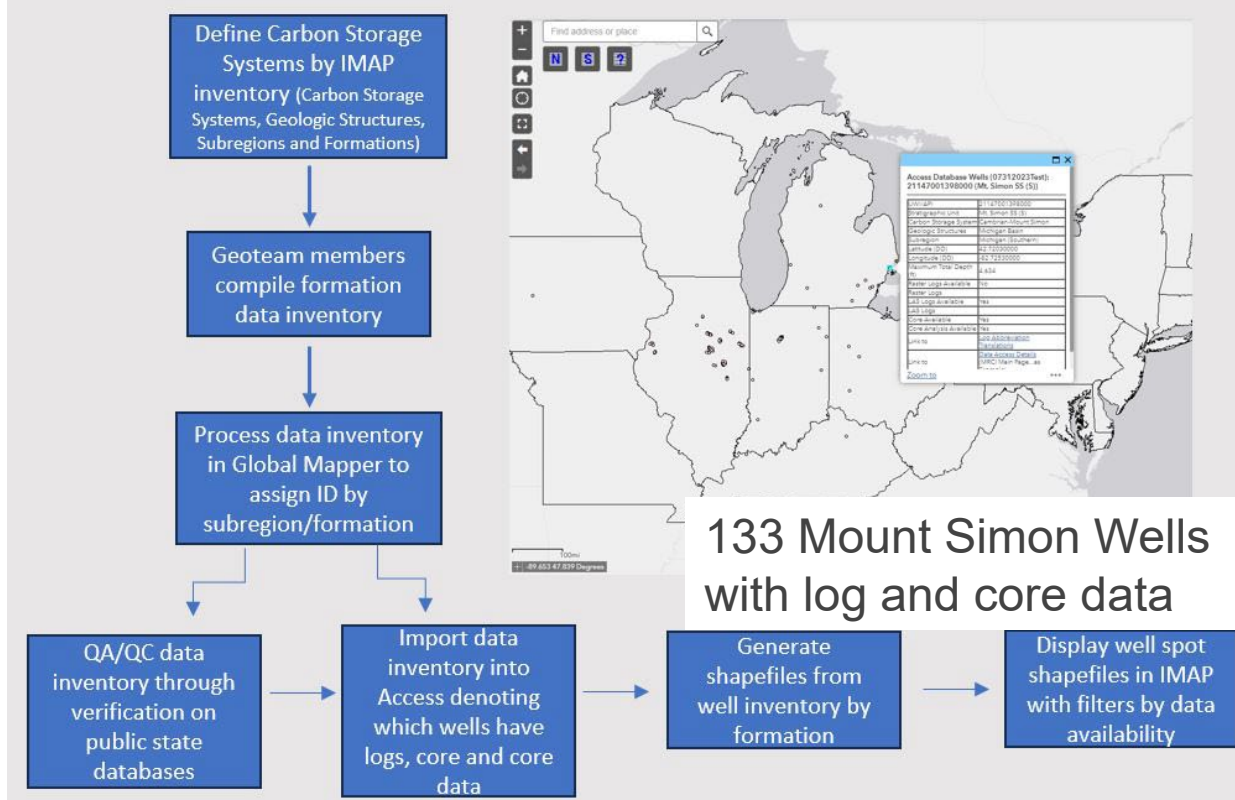
Stratigraphic columns were developed for each on-shore and off-shore region (example shown here for the Northern App Basin)  
 The columns identify potential storage targets and confining layers deeper than 2,600 ft deep.



# Data Inventory Workflow

## MRCI GeoTeam Collaboration

### IMAP Data Inventory Workflow



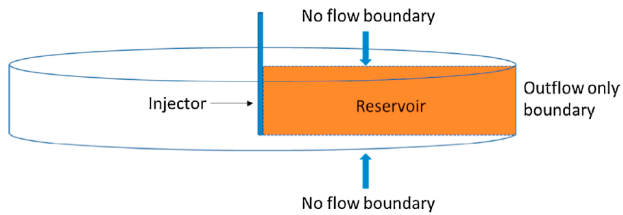
Across the MRCI region - identified that are potential storage targets with log, 28 formations and core data.

| Formation           | Count of Wells | Wells with Logs | Wells with Core Analysis |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Basal Sand          | 186            | 184             | 3                        |
| Bass Islands        | 1,891          | 1,889           | 1                        |
| Beekmantown Dol.    | 36             | 32              | 1                        |
| Bois Blanc          | 1,481          | 1,481           |                          |
| Bradford Gp.        | 4              | 4               |                          |
| Clinton SS          | 1,983          | 1,982           | 1                        |
| Copper Ridge Dol.   | 2,306          | 2,233           | 18                       |
| Dundee LS           | 284            | 284             | 11                       |
| Elk Gp.             | 6              | 6               |                          |
| Gatesburg Fm.       | 100            | 100             |                          |
| Grimsby SS          | 5,179          | 5,179           |                          |
| Lock Haven Fm.      | 22             | 22              |                          |
| Lockport Dol.       | 4,389          | 4,389           |                          |
| Lower Cretaceous 1  | 44             | 40              | 5                        |
| Lower Cretaceous 2  | 44             | 39              | 7                        |
| Medina SS           | 3,633          | 3,633           | 1                        |
| Middle Cretaceous 1 | 44             | 40              |                          |
| Middle Cretaceous 2 | 44             | 40              | 3                        |
| Middle Cretaceous 3 | 44             | 40              | 1                        |
| Middle Jurassic     | 44             | 31              |                          |
| Mt. Simon SS        | 1,360          | 1,116           | 143                      |
| Oriskany SS         | 8,105          | 6,868           | 6                        |
| Potosi Dol.         | 1,004          | 851             | 3                        |
| Rose Run SS         | 2,431          | 2,347           | 18                       |
| Salina Gp.          | 271            | 271             | 3                        |
| St. Peter SS        | 8,282          | 3,500           | 222                      |
| Tuscarora SS        | 249            | 201             | 2                        |
| Upper Jurassic      | 44             | 40              | 12                       |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>43,510</b>  | <b>36,842</b>   | <b>461</b>               |

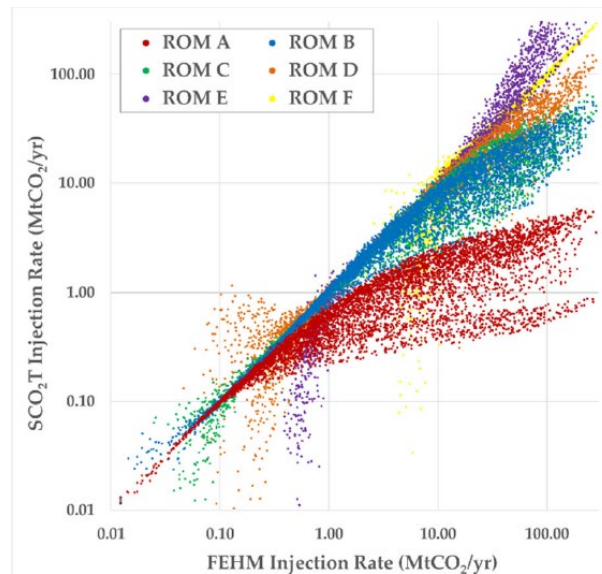


# CO<sub>2</sub> Injectivity Assessment

- BP-1 - Evaluated the feasibility of commercial-scale CO<sub>2</sub> injection ( $\geq 1$  MMT for 30 yrs) in 5 storage systems region using 3D models to simulate CO<sub>2</sub> injection
- BP-2 - Expanded the feasibility to additional formations using:
  - Reduced order injectivity model (ROM) trained to synthetic data from a 3-D models; and
  - Site-scale 3-D numerical flow models.



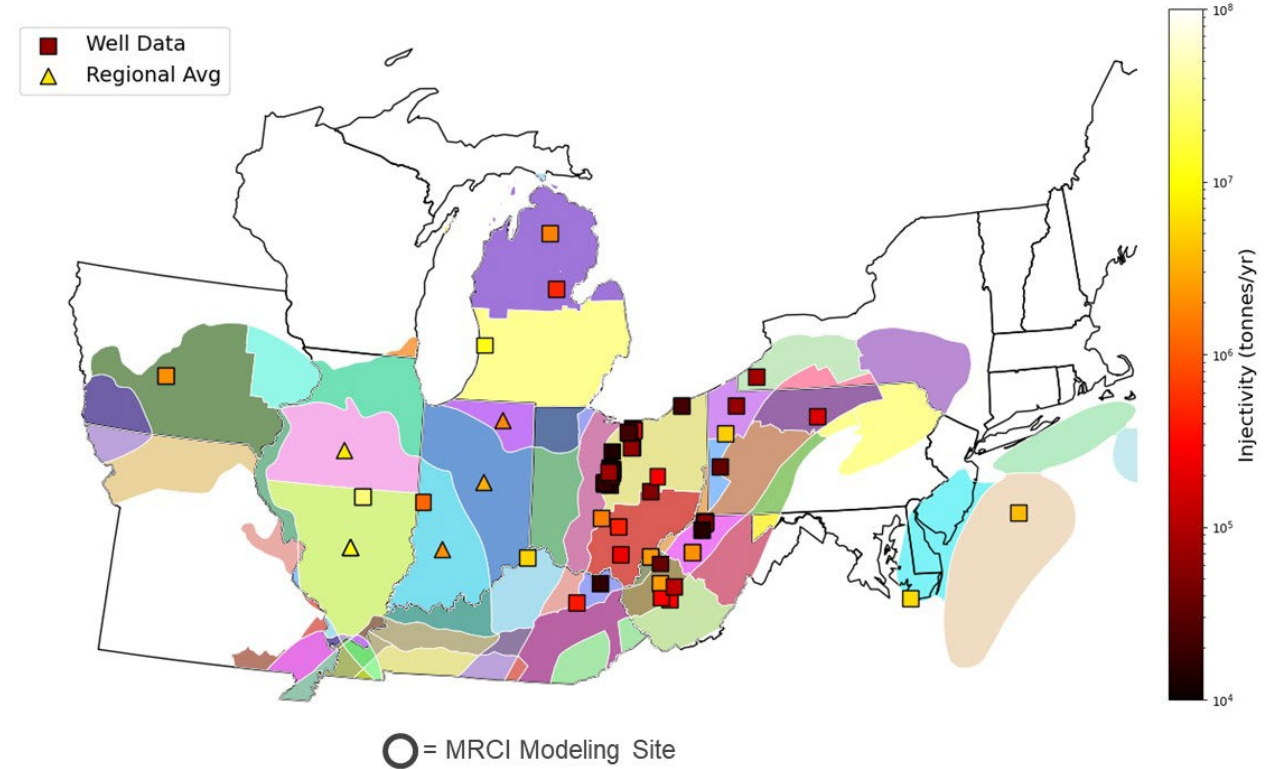
Example simulation from training dataset (from Chen et al (2020))



| Input Parameters                                    |              |        |       |                     |         |                    |   |                        |                       |  |                                    |           |                      | Project Assumptions (economics and engineering) |  |  |  | ROM selection |  |
|---|--------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---|--|--|--|---------------|--|
| Parameter   | Combinations |        |       | Normal distribution |         | Read ReservoirData | Project Assumptions (economics and engineering) |                        |                       |  | ROM selection                      |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |
|   | Min          | Max    | Step  | Mean                | Std Dev |                    | Maximum number of points in charge              | Financing period [yrs] | Capital charge factor | Water treatment/disposal cost (\$/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Number of pumps per injection well | Selection | Export SimCCS (full) |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Depth (m)   | 1500.0       | 1500.0 | 10.0  | 2000.0              | 0.00    | 0.00               | 10000   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   | 1                                  | GO        | GO                   |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Defined hydrostatic pressure (MPa)                  | -1.0         | -1.0   | 1.0   | -1.0                | 0.00    | 0.00               | 0.104   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   | 2                                  | GO        | GO                   |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Thickness (m)                                       | 5.0          | 100.0  | 1.0   | 20.0                | 0.10    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   | 3                                  | GO        | GO                   |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Permeability (mD)                                   | 18.0         | 18.0   | 0.10  | 14.00               | 0.10    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   | 4                                  | GO        | GO                   |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Porosity (fraction)                                 | 0.20         | 0.20   | 0.00  | 0.20                | 0.10    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   |                                    |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Geothermal gradient (°C)                            | 25.0         | 25.0   | 0.1   | 30.0                | 0.00    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   |                                    |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Temperature (°C)                                    | -1.0         | -1.0   | 1.0   | -1.0                | 0.00    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   |                                    |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Area (km <sup>2</sup> )                             | 256.0        | 256.0  | 100.0 | 256.0               | 0.00    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   |                                    |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Maximum injection pressure (as fraction)            | 0.80         | 0.80   | 0.00  | 0.80                | 0.00    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   |                                    |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Maximum well injection rate (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /yr) | 1.00         | 1.00   | 1.00  | 1.00                | 0.00    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   |                                    |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Injection period (years)                            | 30.0         | 30.0   | 1.0   | 30.0                | 0.00    | 0.00               | 0.100   | 30.00                  | 0.100                 | 2.00   |                                    |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |
| Realizations  |              |        |       |                     | 1,000   |                    |   |                        |                       |  |                                    |           |                      |   |  |  |  |               |  |

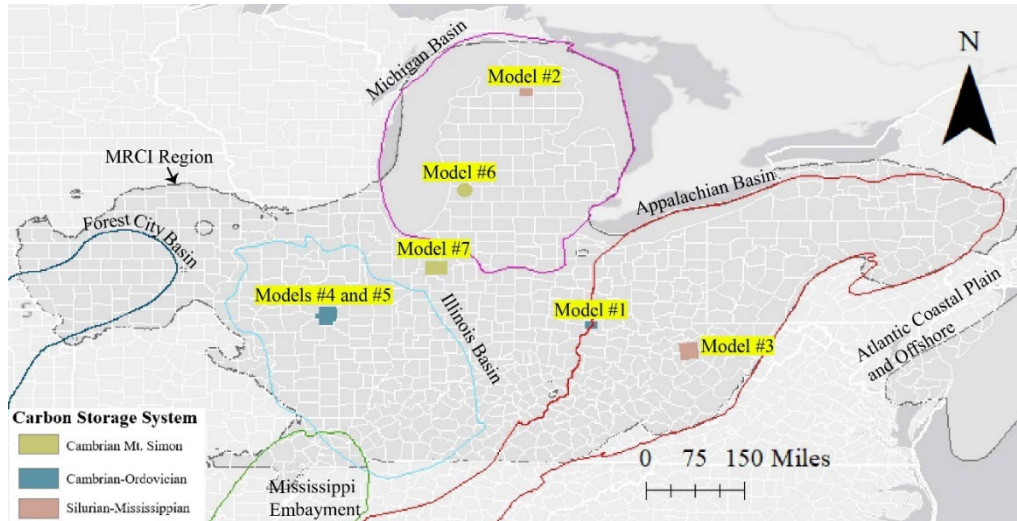
# CO<sub>2</sub> Injectivity from Reduced Order Model (ROM)

- The map shows the injectivity as tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> injected per year for a single well as predicted by the ROM.
- Yellow-orange areas have injectivity > 1 million tonnes per year.
- Injectivity is highly variable across the region.
- *Not all sub-regions/formations have necessary data to estimate injectivity with the ROM – especially in deeper basins.*



ROM Injectivity Tool description in Chen et al (2020) and Middleton et al (2020)

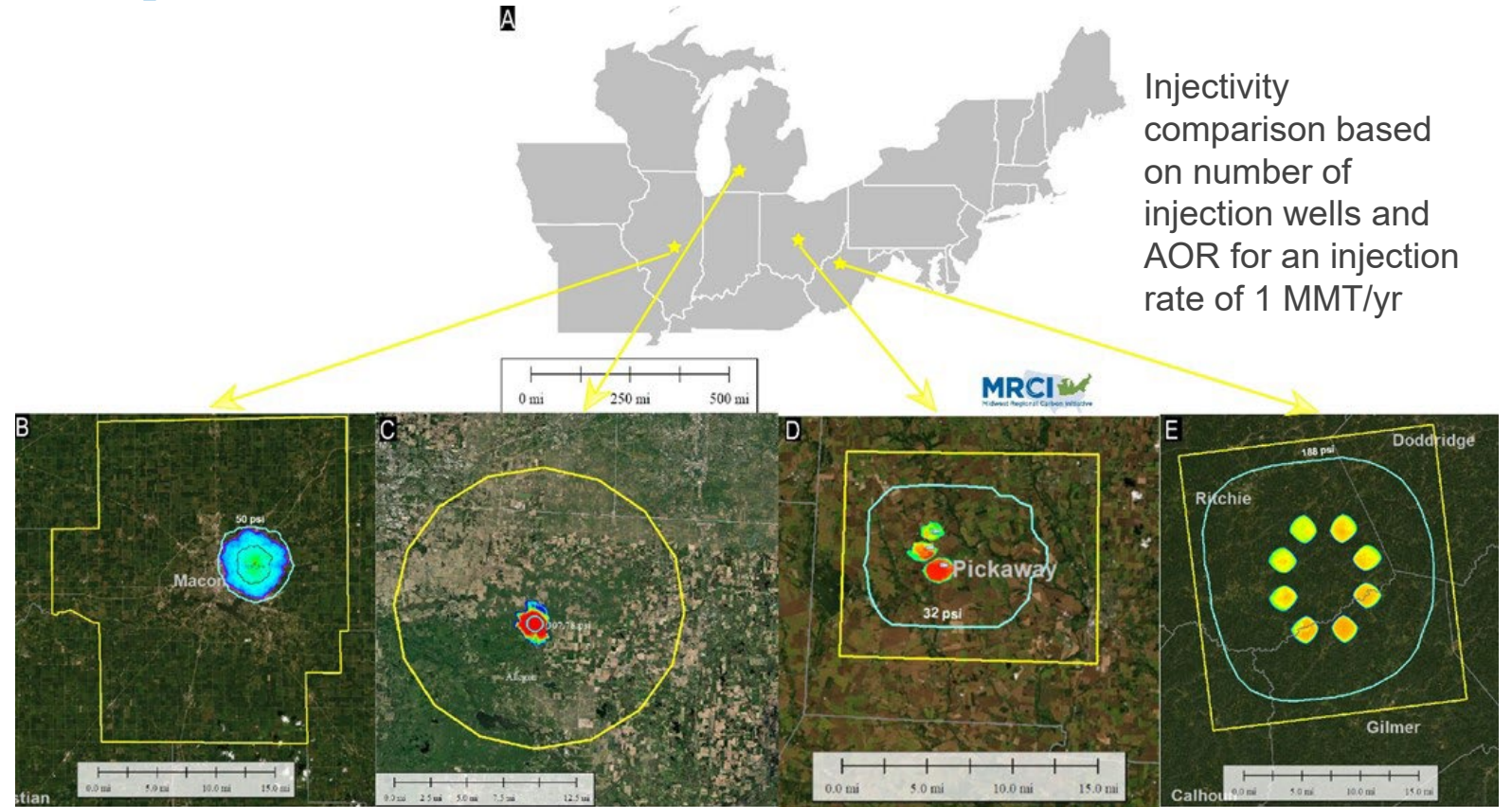
# MRCI Sites for CO<sub>2</sub> Injectivity Feasibility Analysis using 3D Site-Scale Models



| Model #                             | Model Location   | Carbon Storage System  | Formations of Interest            |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Model #1                            | Pickaway County, OH                                      | Cambrian-Ordovician    | Maryville                         |
| Model #2                            | Antrim and Otsego Counties, MI                           | Silurian-Mississippian | Bass Islands Dolomite, Bois Blanc |
| Model #3                            | Tri-State Area (Gilmer, Ritchie, Doddridge Counties, WV) | Silurian-Mississippian | Oriskany Sandstone                |
| Model #4 (Will et al., 2014)        | Macon County, IL   | Cambrian-Ordovician    | St. Peter Sandstone               |
| Model #5 (Smith and Adushita, 2014) | Macon County, IL   | Cambrian-Ordovician    | Potosi                            |
| Model #6                            | Ottawa County, MI  | Cambrian Mount-Simon   | Mt. Simon Sandstone               |
| Model #7                            | Cass, Fulton, and Pulaski Counties, IN                   | Cambrian Mount-Simon   | Mt. Simon Sandstone               |

# CO<sub>2</sub> Injectivity Examples from Site-Scale Models

- Feasibility of select formations showing number of injection wells and Area of Review (CO<sub>2</sub> plume and pressure) required to accommodate the target injection rate.
- Best sites with sufficient data are in the Illinois Basin and Michigan Basin
- Deeper basins require more wells and exploration



Injectivity comparison based on number of injection wells and AOR for an injection rate of 1 MMT/yr

Potosi Fm  
Illinois (1 well)

Mt Simon Fm  
Mich (1 well)

Marysville Fm  
Ohio (3 wells)

Oriskany Fm  
only, WV (8 wells)

# CCS Projects are Taking off in MRCI Region – Building on Past Pilots and Demos

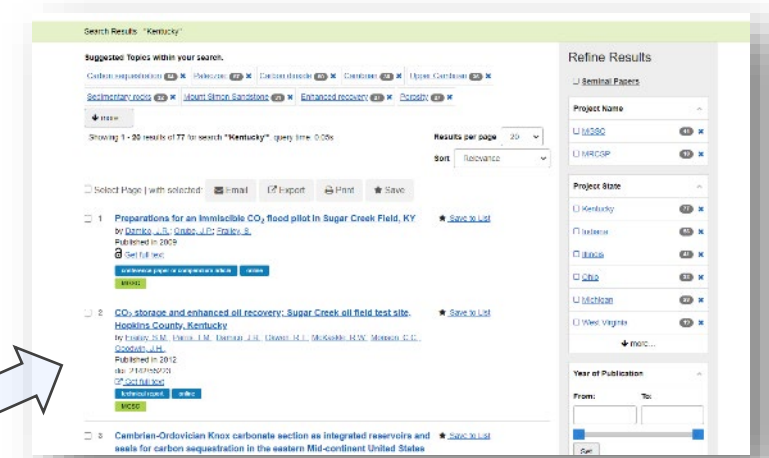
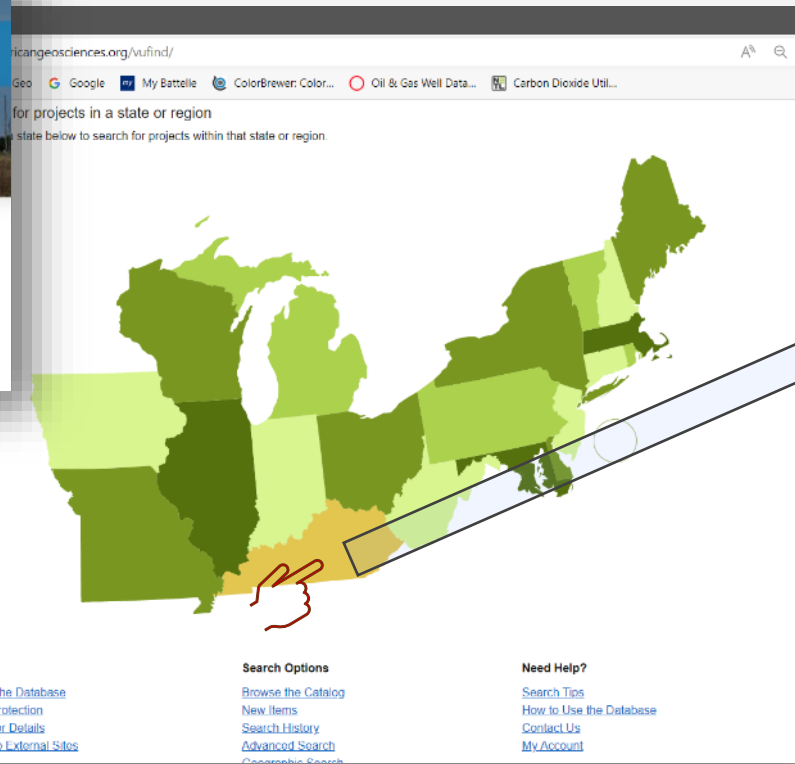
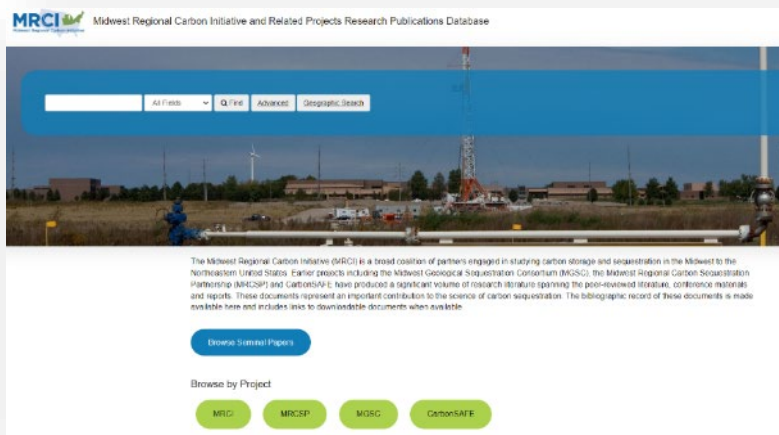
## CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Projects in MRCI (not including CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR)

- **1 Active Class VI Well.**
- **~9 CCS project sites pending.**
- **~20 Class VI UIC permits with EPA Region 5**
- **~10-15 additional CCS projects** under development in MRCI.
- **4 post injection or closed out projects**

| State | County    | Permittee/Permit Applicant    | Proposed CO <sub>2</sub> Injection Rate | Maximum Total CO <sub>2</sub> Injection Volume | Current Status      | Current Project Phase                |
|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| IL    | Christian | HeartInd Grnway Navigator     | N/A                                     | N/A  | Pending (6 permits) | Pre-construction                     |
| IL    | Ford      | One Earth Sequestration, LLC  | N/A                                     | N/A  | Pending (3 permits) | Pre-construction                     |
| IL    | Sangamon  | City, Water, Light, & Power   | N/A                                     | N/A  | (FEED)              | (CarbonSAFE)                         |
| IL    | Macon     | ADM (IBDP)                    | <b>1.0-1.2 Mt/year</b>                  | <b>6.0 Mt</b>                                  | <b>Active</b>       | <b>Injection</b>                     |
| IL    | Macon     | ADM (IL ICSP)                 | N/A                                     | N/A  | Pending             | Pre-Construction                     |
| IL    | Macon     | ADM (Maroa Campus)            | N/A                                     | N/A  | Pending (3 permits) | Pre-Construction                     |
| IL    | Mclean    | HeartInd Grnway Navigator     | N/A                                     | N/A  | Pending (2 permits) | Pre-Construction                     |
| IL    | Putnam    | Marquis Carbon Injection, LLC | N/A                                     | N/A  | Pending             | Pre-Construction                     |
| IL    | St. Clair | Carbon SAFE IL Corridor       | NA                                      | NA   | Class VI prepared   | Pre-Construction                     |
| IN    | Randolph  | One Carbon Partnership, LP    | N/A                                     | N/A  | Pending             | Pre-Construction                     |
| IN    | Vigo      | Wabash Carbon Services, LLC   | 0.834 Mt/year<br>0.834 Mt/year          | 10 Mt<br>10 Mt                                 | Pending<br>Pending  | Pre-Construction<br>Pre-Construction |
| IN    | Lawrence  | Heidelberg Materials          | N/A                                     | N/A  | (FEED)              | (CarbonSAFE)                         |
| OH    | Lorain    | Lorain Carbon Zero Solutions  | N/A                                     | N/A  | Pending             | Pre-Construction                     |
| KY    | Boone     | Duke East Bend                | 0.001 Mt/yr                             | 0.001 Mt                                       | Class V             | Closed                               |
| IL    | Macon     | ADM                           | 0.3 Mt                                  | 1.0 Mt   | Class V             | Post-Injection                       |
| MI    | Otsego    | Core Energy                   | 0.5 Mt/year                             | 0.06 Mt  | Class V             | Closed                               |
| WV    | Mason     | AEP Mountaineer               | 0.12 million metric tons/year           | 0.037 million metric tons total                | Class V             | Closed                               |

# MRCI Data Sharing

- Information on geological storage provided to project developers in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, & Ontario, CAN.
- Online database developed by American Geosciences Institute for MRCI website.



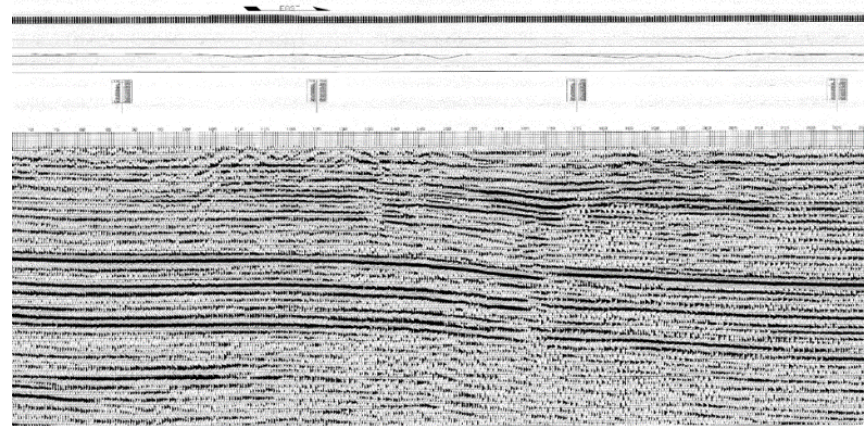
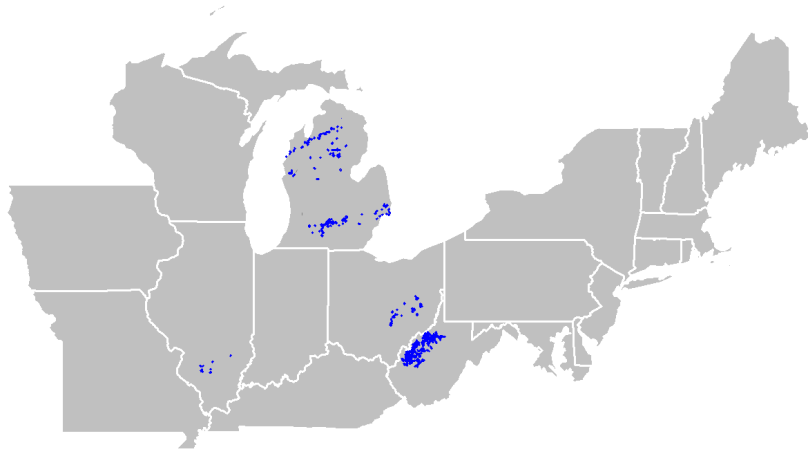


# Rescuing Legacy Seismic Datasets

Legacy seismic data was organized, summarized, and digitized so that it may support CCS in the MRCI region:

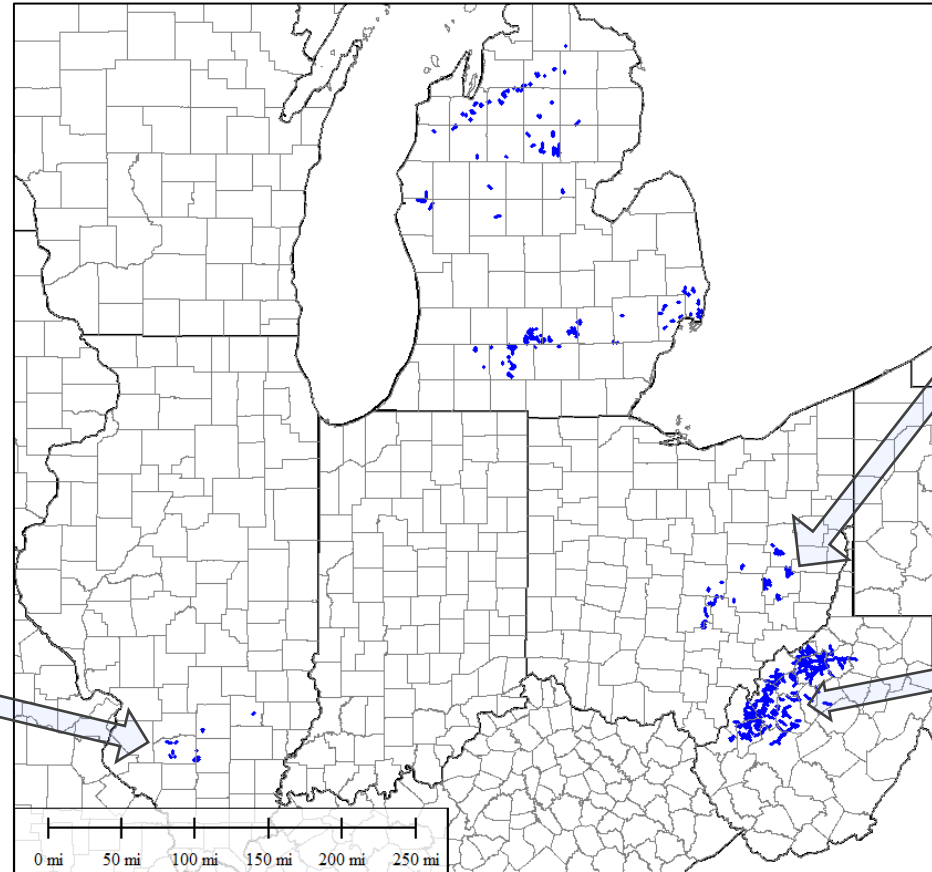
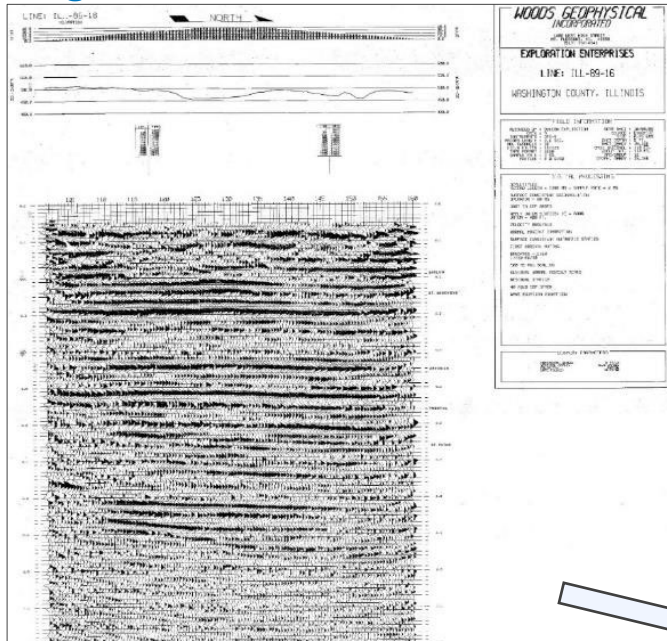
- 986 seismic surveys - 1,892 linear miles of 2D seismic data
- 43 square miles of 3D seismic data
- 61 boxes with CD's, DVD's, tape cartridges, floppy disks, reels, mylars, paper plots
- 8 oil and gas operating companies with data from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia

Seismic surveys cataloged in terms of location, acquisition parameters, data type, format.

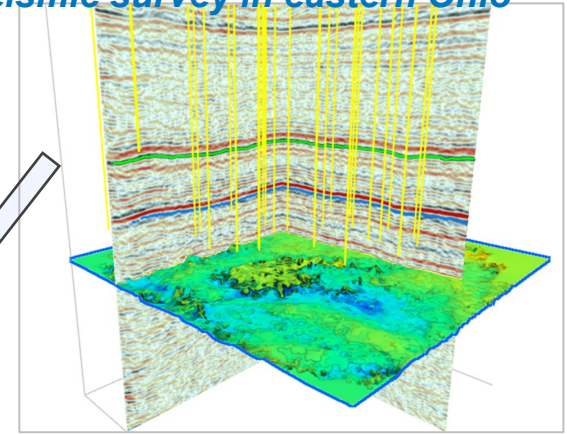


# Leveraging Legacy 2D and 3D Seismic Datasets

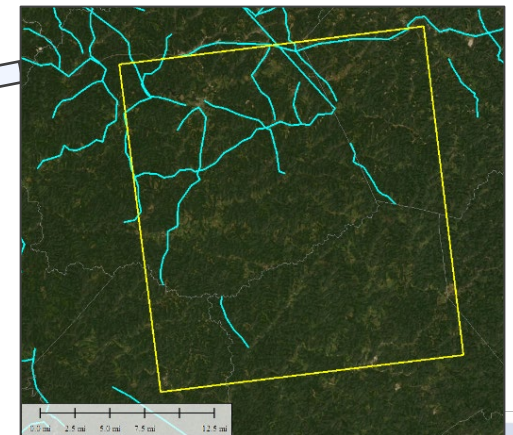
2D seismic line in southern Illinois scanned from mylar to digital format



Mount Simon horizon on a 3D seismic survey in eastern Ohio

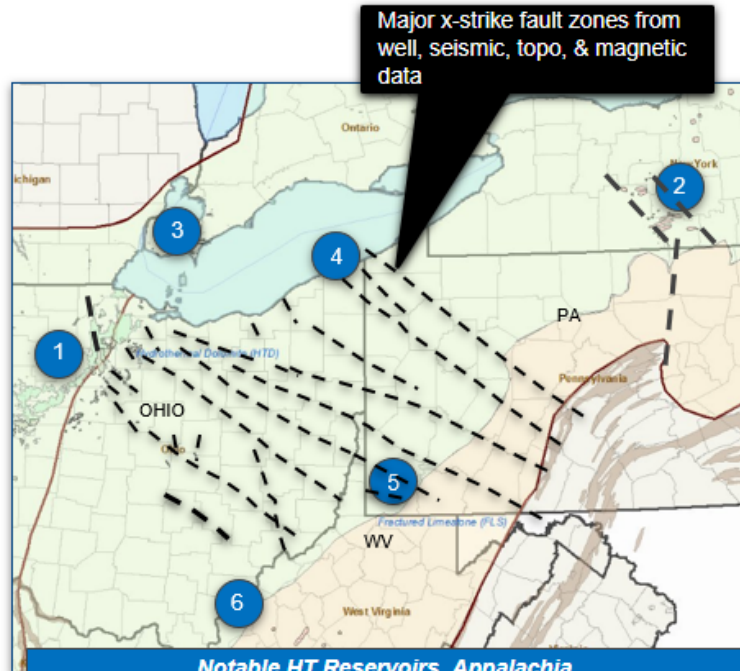
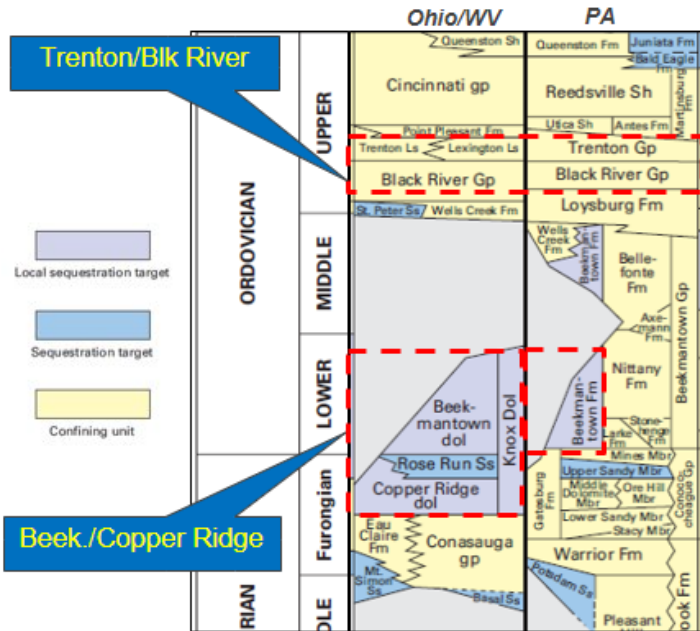


Legacy seismic lines (blue) in relation to the model area in West Virginia



# Exploring CO<sub>2</sub> Storage in Carbonates

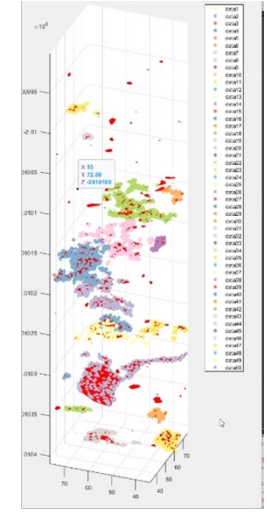
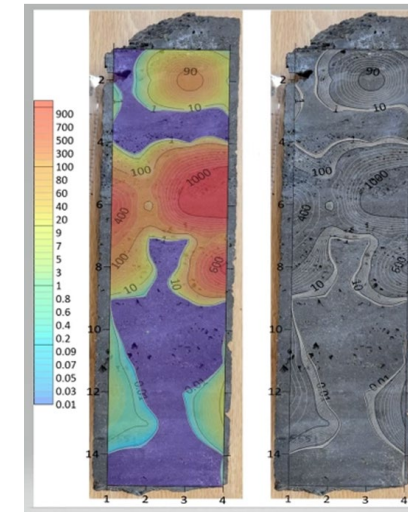
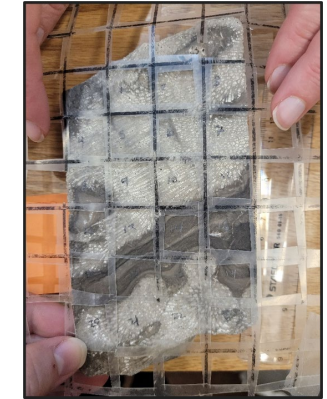
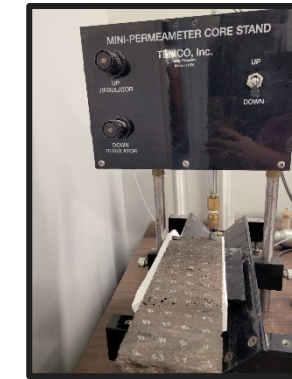
## Hydrothermal Dolomite for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage in Appalachian Basin



- PreC crustal zones of weakness and three subsequent orogenies
- Resulted in development of a vast, long-lasting system of wrench/strike-slip faults
- A thick section of Ordovician carbonates were exposed to deep, hot brines via the extensive wrench system

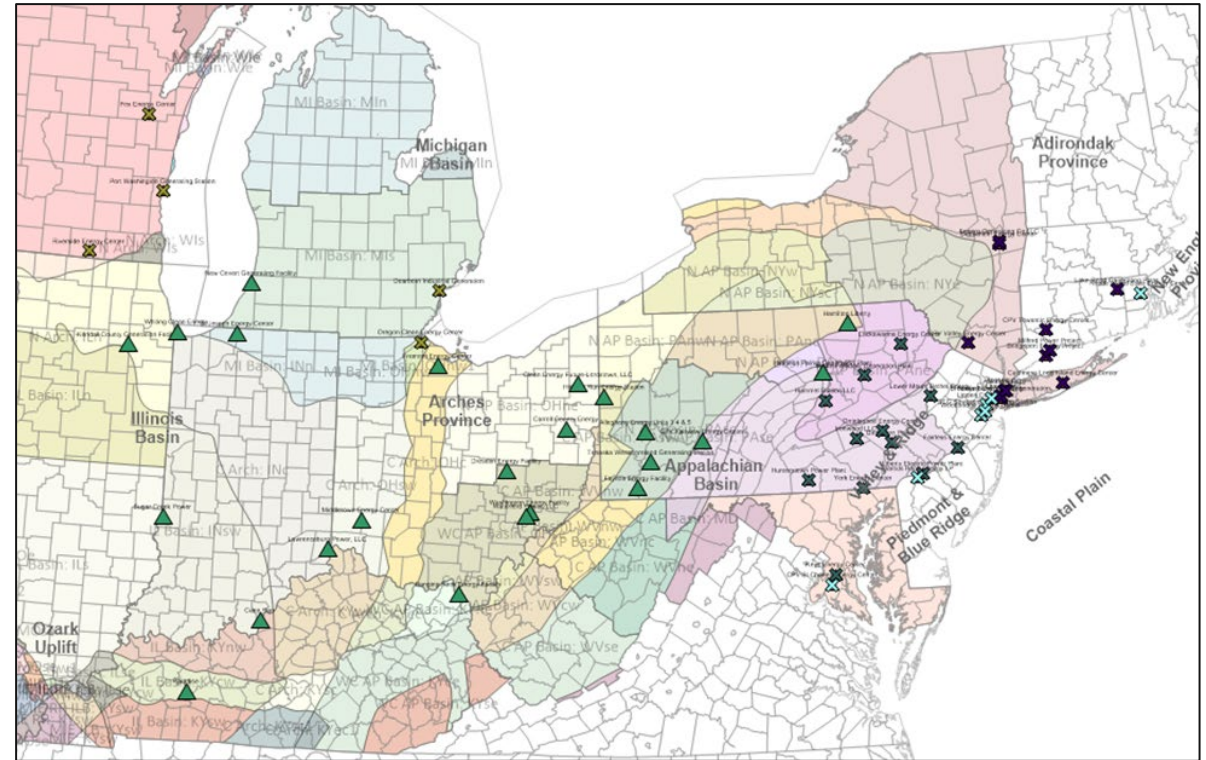
- Notable HT Reservoirs, Appalachia**
1. Lima-Indiana: World's first giant oil field
  2. Prolific HT gas fields of S. NY
  3. Rochester oil field, Ontario
  4. Saybrook HT oil/gas, OH
  5. Scotts Run: biggest "shale gas" well.
  6. **Copper Ridge Fm** vuggy zones
- } Trenton/Blk River Fm

## Mapping Vugular Porosity in Carbonates via Rock Core CT Scans



# Existing Natural Gas Power Plant CCS Screening

- 781 Natural Gas Power Plants in the MRCI were evaluated for CCS feasibility.
- 59/781 NG plants meet proposed EPA rules (>300MW & 50% Capacity Factor).
- Screening results for engineering specifications, geologic setting, and surface factors for CCS:
  - 15 fair/favorable plants
  - 8 marginal plants
  - 36 unfavorable plants
- Favorable plants located in deeper portions of sedimentary basins, undeveloped lands.
- Many marginal plants, unfavorable plants along east coast, eastern Appalachian Basin.



# MRCI- Additional Data Analyses

Additional analysis completed with existing CCS datasets for MRCI:

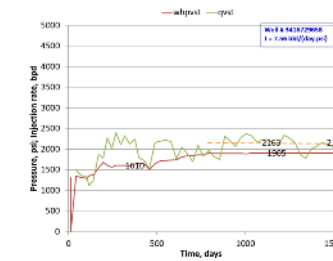
- Class I & II Underground Injection Control well injectivity analysis
- Central MRCI Ethanol Plant CCS Screening Study
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Life Cycle Analysis for MRCI Sources
- ACT collaboration for micro-seismicity
- Machine learning for downhole pressure/temperature prediction
- CT scan for carbonate porosity zones
- NRAP tool validation with field data in MRCI

Effective monitoring of long-term site stability for transparent carbon capture and storage hazard assessment (ENSURE)

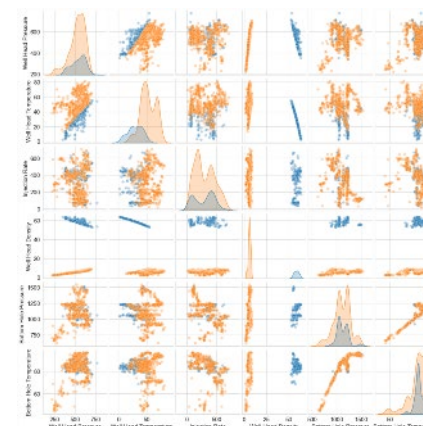
Description of case study sites



## Class II UIC Well Injectivity Analysis

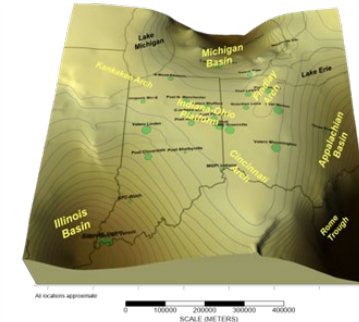


## Machine Learning for Bottomhole Pressure/Temp

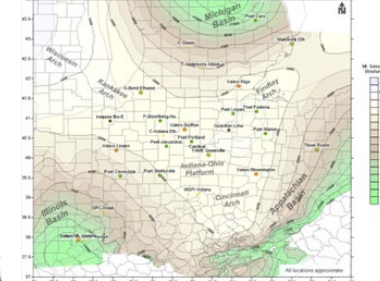


## Central MRCI Ethanol Plant CCS Screening

3D Diagram of Regional Basins & Arches



Mt. Simon/Basil Sandstone Structure (ft msl)



## GHG LCA Net CO<sub>2</sub> Storage

- Ethanol Plant with CS (82-90%)
- Direct Air Capture Plant (59-90%)  
(depending on energy source for capture)
- Petroleum refinery (NA)
- Fertilizer/Ammonia Plant (87-88%)
- Natural Gas Power Plant (71-76%)  
(accounting for displaced electricity)
- Hydrogen Plant (88-90%)
- Cement Plant (90-91%)  
(new facility)
- CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR (59-66%)  
(not including downstream combustion of fuel products)

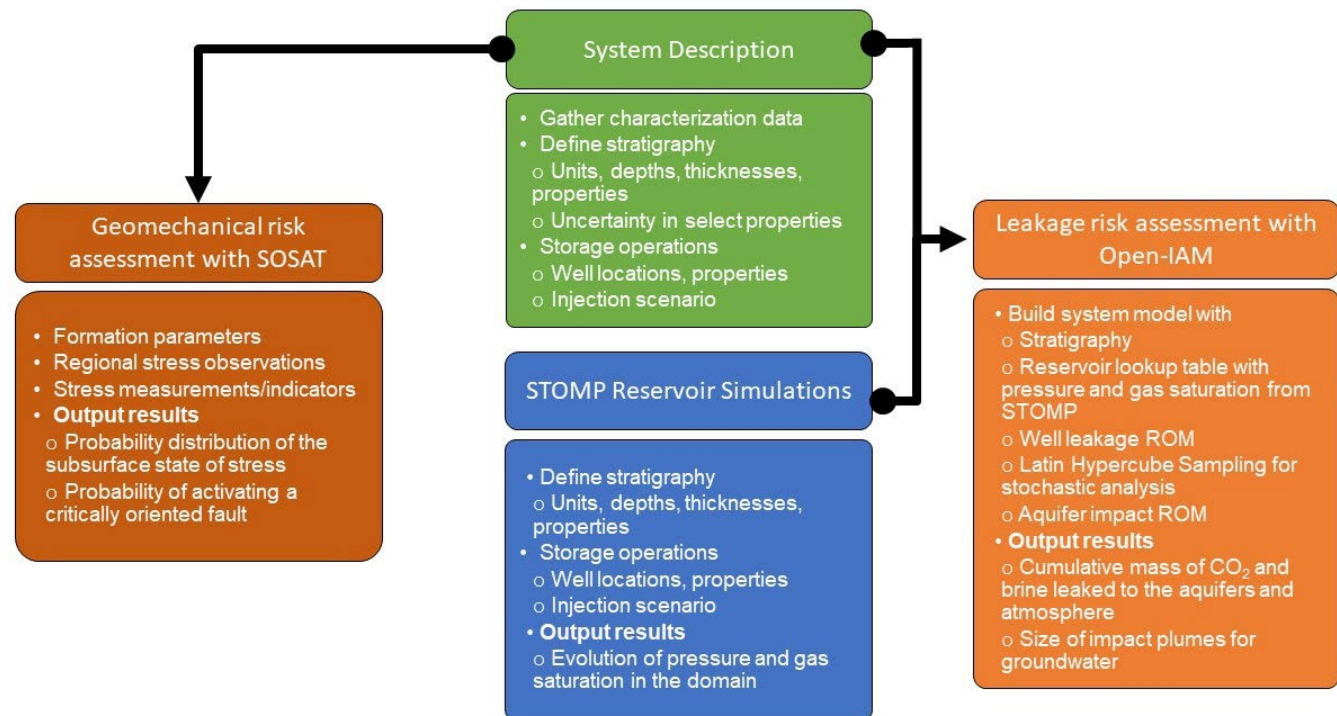
| Source                   | CO <sub>2</sub> Storage (Mtpa) | Net CO <sub>2</sub> Storage (Mtpa) | GHG Intensity (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/Mtpa) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Ethanol Plant with CS    | 82-90%                         | 82-90%                             | ~1.5                                    |
| Direct Air Capture Plant | 59-90%                         | 59-90%                             | ~2.5                                    |
| Petroleum refinery       | NA                             | NA                                 | ~1.8                                    |
| Fertilizer/Ammonia Plant | 87-88%                         | 87-88%                             | ~1.2                                    |
| Natural Gas Power Plant  | 71-76%                         | 71-76%                             | ~1.0                                    |
| Hydrogen Plant           | 88-90%                         | 88-90%                             | ~1.1                                    |
| Cement Plant             | 90-91%                         | 90-91%                             | ~1.3                                    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> -EOR     | 59-66%                         | 59-66%                             | ~1.4                                    |

# Working with NETL National Risk Assessment Partnership

- The Illinois State Geological Survey worked with PNNL in support of the Wabash CarbonSAFE project, including STOMP reservoir simulations for the Potosi Dolomite, and assessments of well leakage risk and subsurface stresses using the NRAP-Open-IAM (Integrated Assessment Model) and a new version of the SOSAT (State-of-Stress Analysis Tool).

General workflow for assessing leakage and geomechanical risks associated with the injection of carbon dioxide using two NRAP tools

- The CarbonSAFE Illinois Storage Corridor project is currently in progress and leveraging NRAP tools (SOSAT, NRAP-Open-IAM and Designs for Risk Evaluation and Management [DREAM]) for site characterization and to support UIC Class VI permit applications for the project's two site hosts.



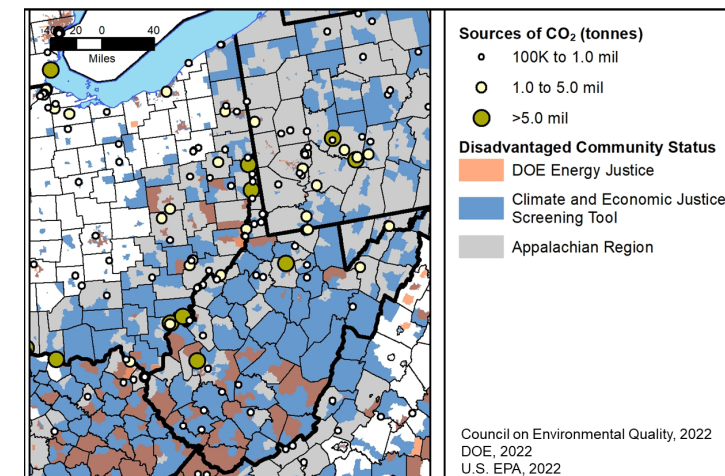
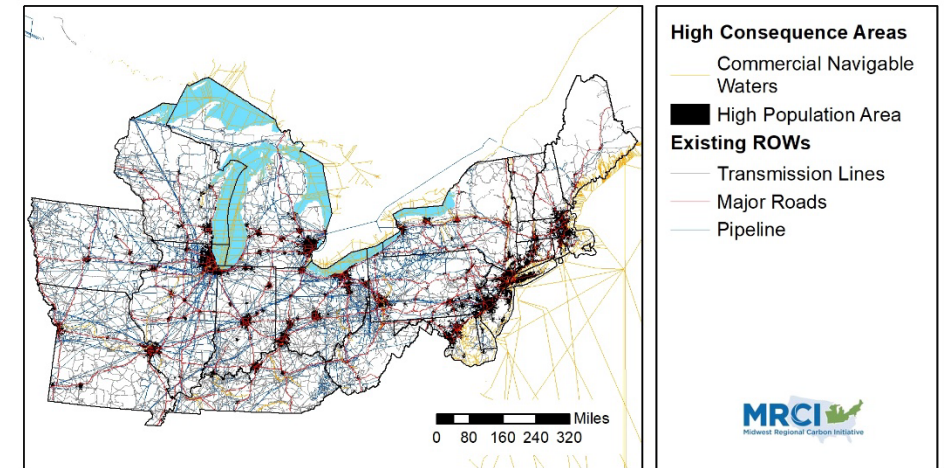
# Rethinking infrastructure for Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS)

Researching the infrastructure of CCUS is more than just the physical equipment that enables CCUS; it also includes the policy, economics, and people that make CCUS work.

# Evaluating Regional Infrastructure

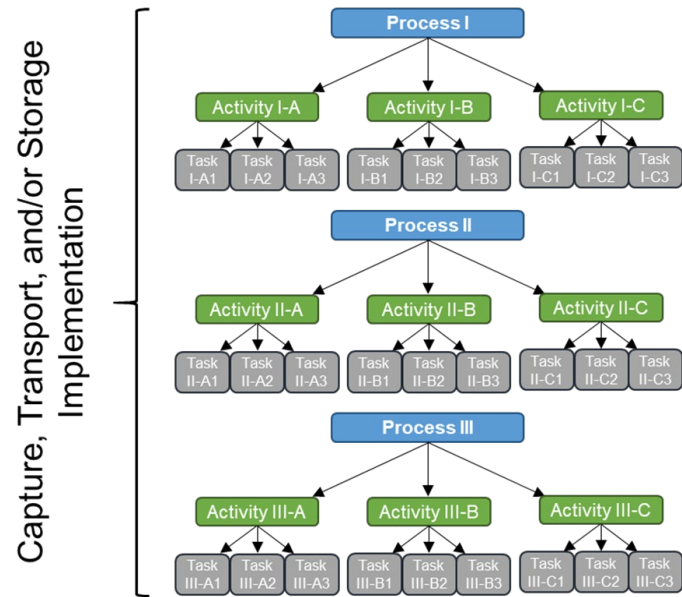
**GOAL: Evaluate current infrastructure and future needs to accelerate CCUS deployment**

- Conduct a screening level assessment of surface and subsurface infrastructure
- Assess **site readiness** to rank areas
- Conduct analysis of **social, economic, and workforce development** factors
- Analyze current **regulatory, pore space issues, gaps, policy, and tax incentives**





# Evaluating Regional Infrastructure Progress



2020 Census Results



Quarterly Workforce Indicators



EJScreen



CIP | THE CLASSIFICATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

- Evaluating jobs using input-output models.
- Calculating projects expenses, benefits, and tax.

Jobs and Economic Impact

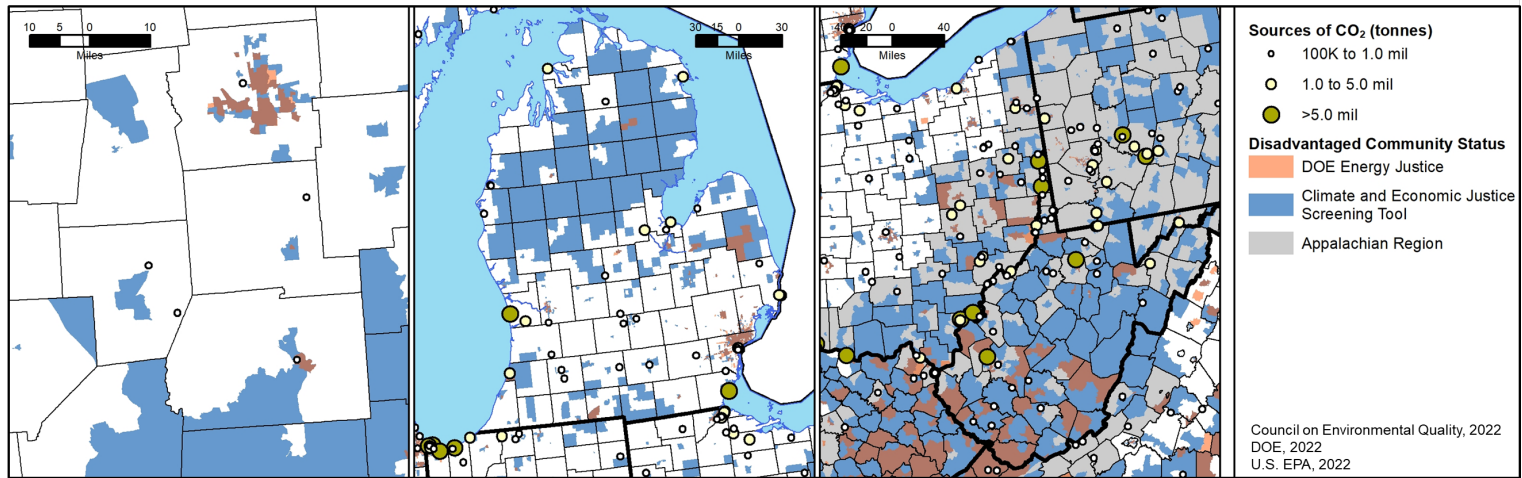
- Conducting community characterization.
- Researching environmental justice and sustainability.
- Working with outreach task.

Social Characteristics

- Determining workforce characteristics.
- Outlining workforce needs.
- Identifying training institutions.

Workforce Development

# Disadvantaged Communities— Using the tools



Local (Central Ohio)

Hub (Michigan Basin)

Distributed (Central Appalachian Basin)

| Scenario    | No. Tract | Underserved |     | Climate Change |      | Energy |      | Health |     |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----|----------------|------|--------|------|--------|-----|
| Local       | 321       | 123         | 38% | 5              | 1.6% | 19     | 5.9% | 99     | 31% |
| Hub         | 3,060     | 1,106       | 36% | 49             | 1.6% | 575    | 19%  | 843    | 28% |
| Distributed | 2,581     | 1,013       | 39% | 327            | 13%  | 359    | 14%  | 703    | 27% |
| All MRCI    | 30,671    | 9,856       | 32% | 1,783          | 5.8% | 3,128  | 10%  | 5,515  | 18% |

| Scenario    | Legacy Pollution |     | Transportation |     | Water |      | Workforce Dev. |     | Housing |     |
|-------------|------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-------|------|----------------|-----|---------|-----|
| Local       | 32               | 10% | 31             | 10% | 10    | 3.1% | 72             | 22% | 61      | 19% |
| Hub         | 313              | 10% | 397            | 13% | 529   | 17%  | 585            | 19% | 656     | 21% |
| Distributed | 374              | 14% | 287            | 11% | 145   | 5.6% | 348            | 13% | 422     | 16% |
| All MRCI    | 4,169            | 14% | 3,421          | 11% | 2,903 | 9.5% | 5,835          | 19% | 5,654   | 18% |

Projects offer benefits to these categories. Well-designed projects are unlikely to negatively impact them.

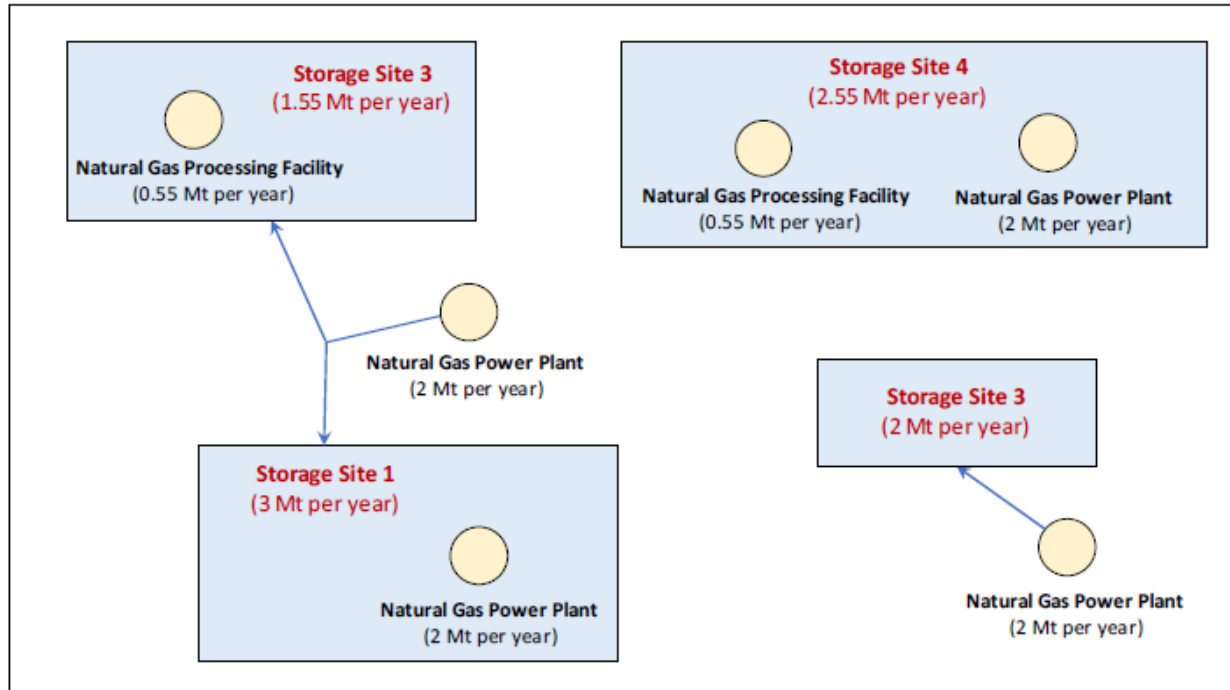
Project could offer benefits to these categories. Poorly designed projects may negatively impact them.

Projects may negatively impact these categories. Well-designed projects will mitigate impacts and/or add benefits.

From identifying the communities to understanding their issues, the tools provide a way to find opportunities for sharing community benefits and mitigating possible impacts.

The MRCI project is demonstrating this with case studies.

# Jobs and Economic Revitalization – A hypothetical case study from the Appalachian Region



The economic revitalization of an integrated multi-source project in Pennsylvania:

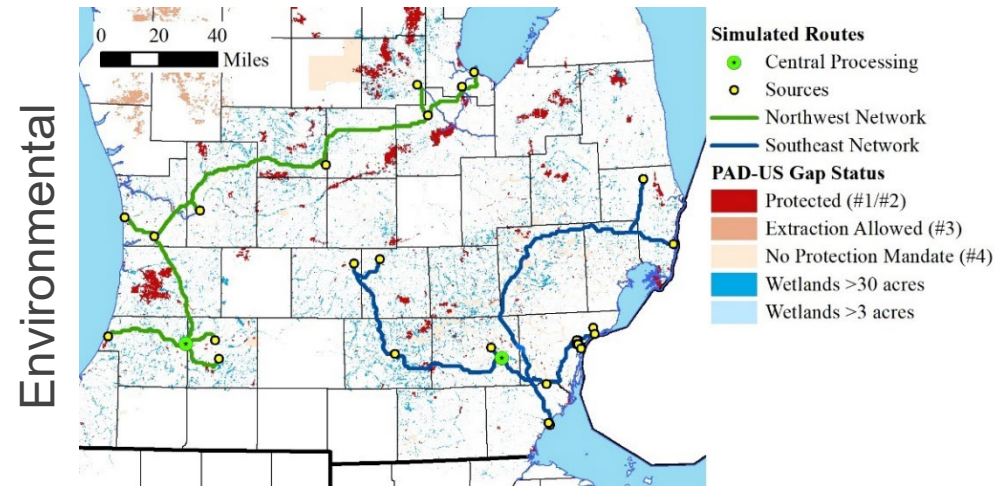
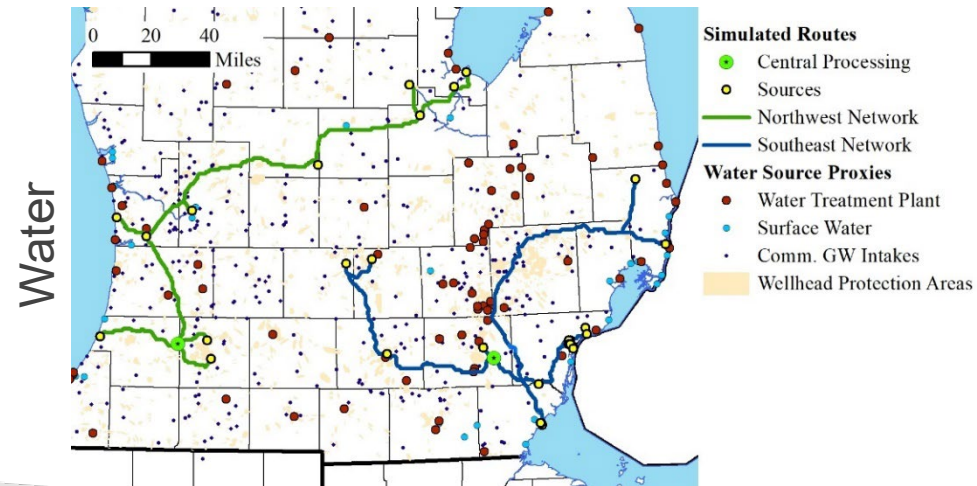
- 6 sources (9.1 Mt/yr)
  - Natural gas processing (x2)
  - Natural gas power plant (x4)
- Pipeline transport
- 4 storage sites

## Direct, indirect, and induced employment and economic impact (\$million)

| Phase                           | Employment  |        | Labor Income |         | Value Added |         | Output      |         |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                                 | Avg. Annual | Total  | Avg. Annual  | Total   | Avg. Annual | Total   | Avg. Annual | Total   |
| Pre-Injection phase (3 years)   | 8,600       | 25,800 | \$676        | \$2,000 | \$1,000     | \$3,100 | \$1,700     | \$5,200 |
| Injection phase (25 years)      | 800         | 20,000 | \$55         | \$1,400 | \$76.1      | \$1,900 | \$142       | \$3,500 |
| Post-Injection phase (25 years) | 20          | 600    | \$2          | \$49    | \$2.8       | \$70    | \$5         | \$120   |
| Total (53 years)                | 900         | 46,400 | \$65         | \$3,500 | \$95        | \$5,000 | \$166       | \$8,800 |

# Accounting for Sensitive Areas – Michigan Basin Example

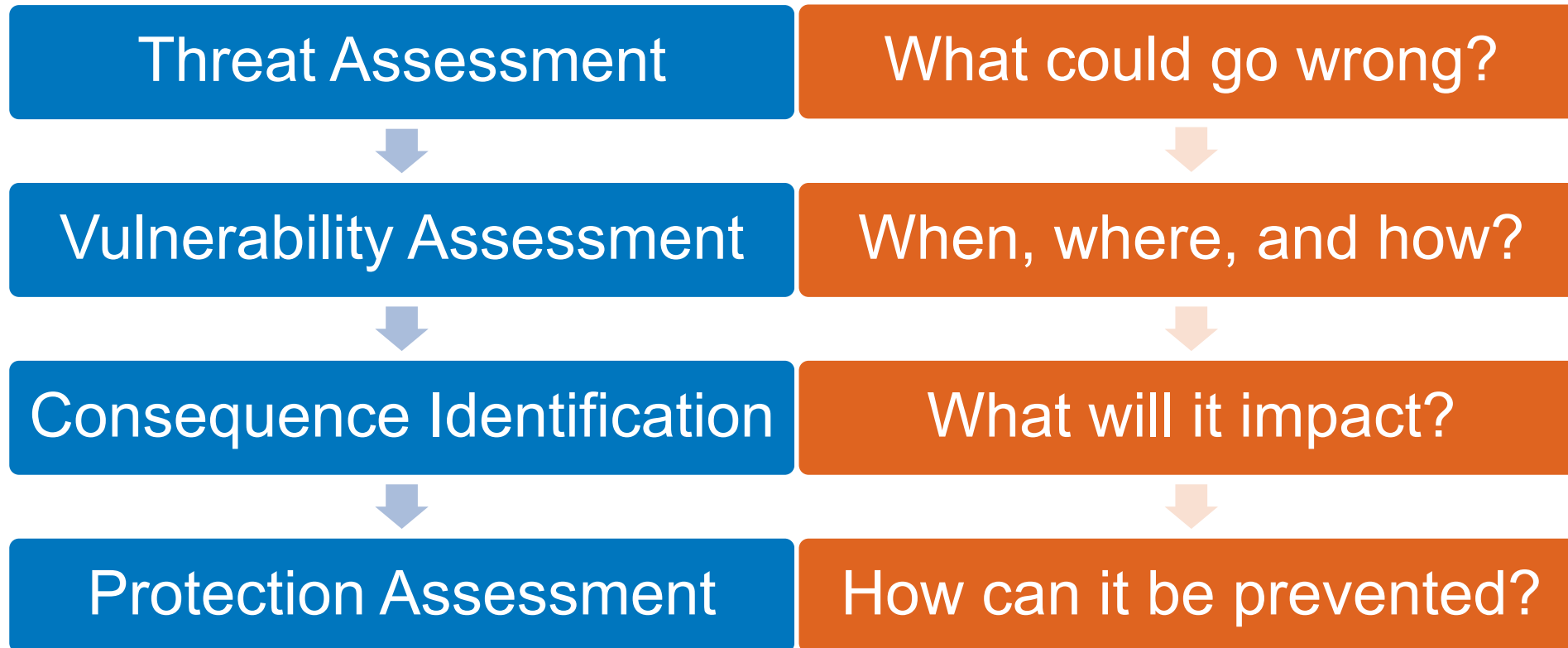
Analyzing simulated network for how it impacts sensitive areas and environmental justice



# Thinking to the Future – How Infrastructure Security is an emerging issue for CCS

Infrastructure security is important for CCS because of digital and physical proximity and interconnections to critical infrastructure and varying risk receptors.

The process used to assess physical security and cybersecurity:



# Promoting Regional Technology Transfer

**GOAL:** Leverage existing and new relationships with critical CCUS stakeholders within the RI and globally and become a key resource for CCUS development.

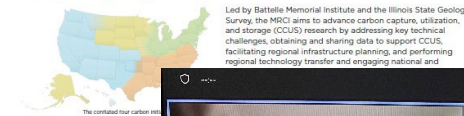
- Promote acceleration of CCUS deployment by providing general support for commercialization and technology transfer
- Compile and communicate information from previous tasks to interested stakeholders
- Engage with federal and state governments, industry consortia and NGOs
- Engage with global institutions



We created this newsletter based on feedback received from our February 2021 stakeholder meeting and are working hard to provide you with the information you requested, including technical webinars, CCUS-related fact sheets, upcoming Energy/Climate/CCUS events, access to databases, reports, and other resource materials; and links to industry-related headlines.

## What is the MRCI?

The Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative is a broad coalition of partners from research, academia, industry, NGOs, and the US government dedicated to the study and acceleration of carbon storage and sequestration in the Midwest, Northeast, and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States.



Led by Battelle Memorial Institute and the Illinois State Geologic Survey, the MRCI aims to advance carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) research by addressing key technical challenges, obtaining and sharing data to support CCUS, facilitating regional infrastructure planning, and performing regional technology transfer and engaging national and



# Aligning Outreach Strategy with Targeted Audiences

## General Public

- Annual Meetings
- Website
- Newsletter
- Fact sheets
- Educational Videos
- Podcast
- Story Maps

## Technical

- Annual Meetings
- Newsletter
- Website
- Webinars
- Podcast
- Story Maps
- Conferences and papers
- Short courses

## Academic/Educators/ Students

- Annual Meetings
- Newsletter
- Website
- Fact Sheets
- Educational Videos
- Story Maps
- Short courses
- Hands-on learning opportunities

## Industry

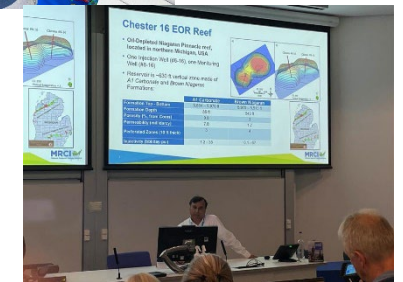
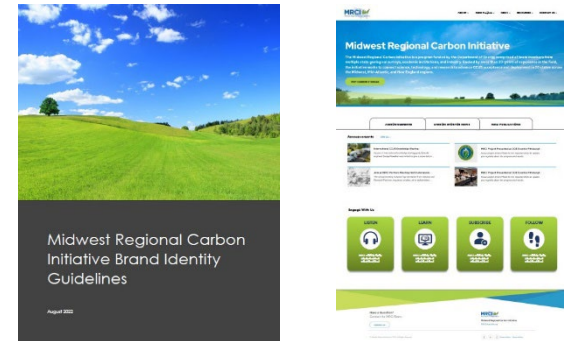
- Annual Meetings
- Newsletter
- Website
- Fact Sheets
- Podcast
- Story Maps

## Policy/Regulators

- Annual Meetings
- Newsletter
- Website
- Fact Sheets
- Informational meetings
- Story Maps
- CURC engagement

# Outreach Status

- Full branding package created
- Support platforms - website, podcast, social media presence, newsletter
- Three Stakeholders and Partners meetings hosted, with attendance tripling in three years
- Presentations and panel appearances supporting published research at conferences across the country and globe
- Community outreach at science festivals (COSI) and community meetings about CCS and related projects

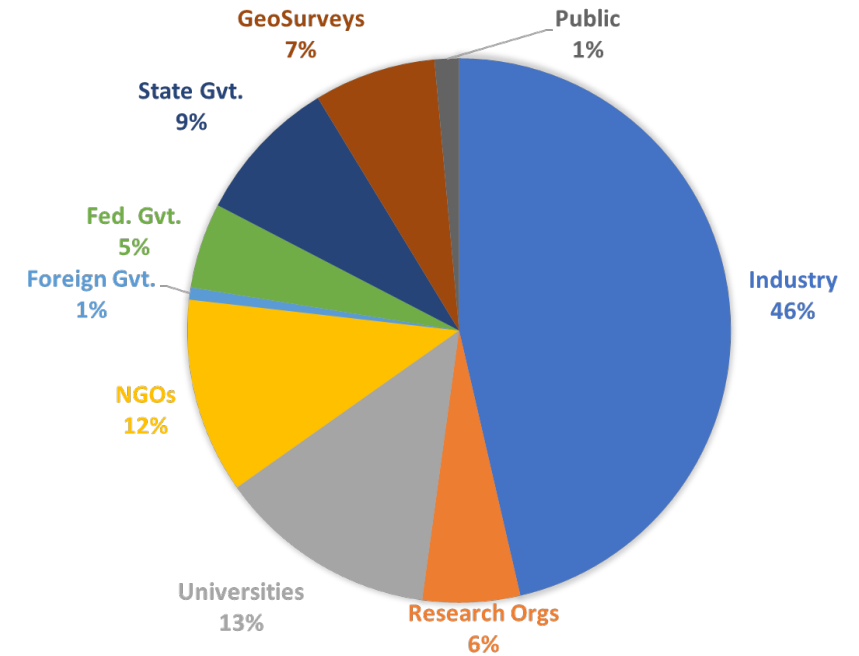
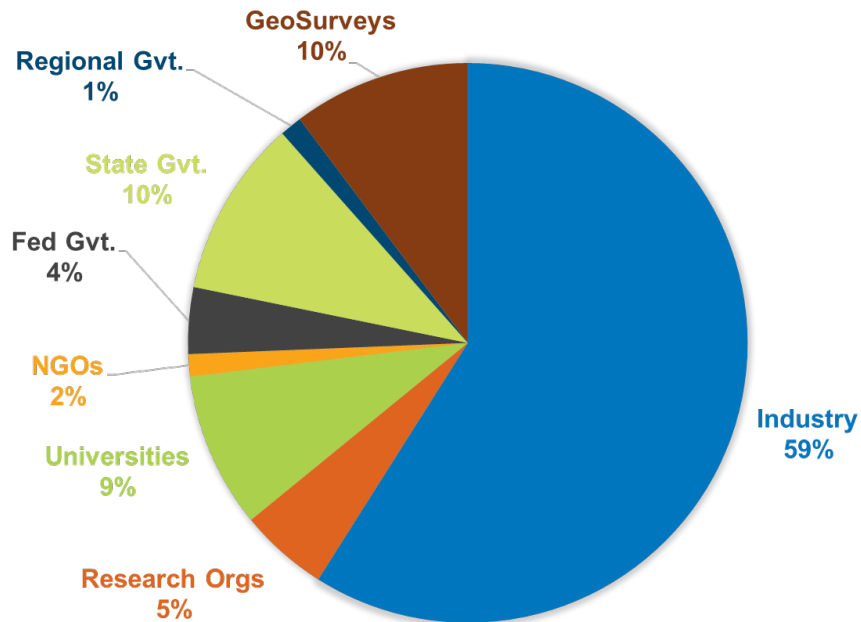




# Growth of Program in Region

## First Stakeholder Meeting February 2021, virtual

245 attendees, including: AEP, Duke Energy, BP, Shell, Tuscaloosa Chamber of Commerce, NORSAR, Univ. Wyoming EORI, CATF, EDF, SSEB, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, DOE-NETL, EPA



## Third Stakeholder Meeting September 2022, in-person

Columbus, OH, Over 175 attendees, including: ADM, Navigator CO<sub>2</sub>, Global CCS Institute, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, SARTA, Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District

Two pre-conference sessions:

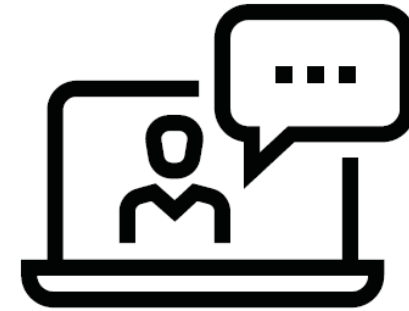
Machine Learning = 25 attendees

Stakeholder Engagement and Environmental Justice = 70 attendees

# Focus on Environmental Justice

## Learning, Connecting, and Informing

- Formed MRCI EJ Working Group to explore the topic, learn about its roots, and how it intersects with CCUS
- Compile and communicate information about Justice40 Initiative, Energy Communities, etc. with stakeholders
- Hosting EJ Workshop at Annual Stakeholders Meeting Sept. 27-28, 2022
- Engaging with other Initiatives on EJ in late 2022, early 2023



# Steps Forward for Outreach

- Stakeholders and Partners Meeting - **October 3-5, 2023, Morgantown, WV**
  - Workshops on **Storage Resources Management System (SRMS), Community Benefits, and Hydrogen/CCS**
- Bi-monthly webinars and YouTube Channel
- Beta testing CCS teacher kits with geo survey partners in up to 5 states
- Joining/Continuing conversations worldwide to promote acceptance and deployment of CCS in region with big potential
- Continued one-on-one support to stakeholders with education and advice on community engagement – which is crucial for successful deployment

# Summary and Expected Outcome

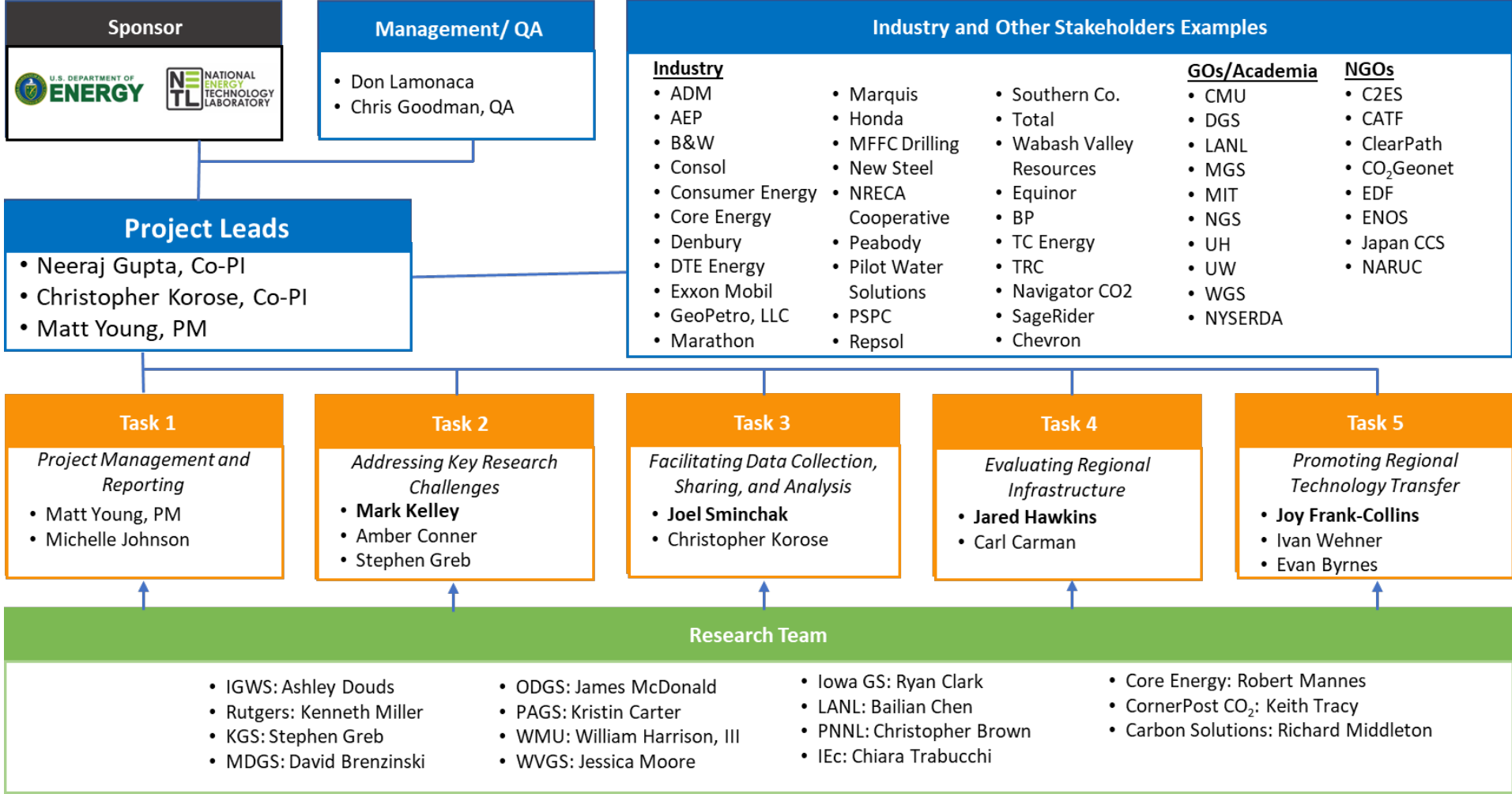
- Established a broad-based consortium of researchers and stakeholders
- Addressed regional storage and infrastructure challenges
- Assessed of policy, economic, and social issues, including knowledge sharing materials and workforce development plans
- Continued education and public advocacy for CCS by respected researchers and agencies is vital for acceptance
- Provide support/partnership on community engagement efforts for DOE-funded projects – CarbonSAFE, Hydrogen, DAC, etc. to ensure consistent and public-forward approach
- Collaborate with newly selected projects – offshore storage, State Geological Surveys, and industry under FOA2799
- MRCI is entering final year of current funding and will look for DOE's direction in continuing this important program – as we enter the CCS deployment phase!



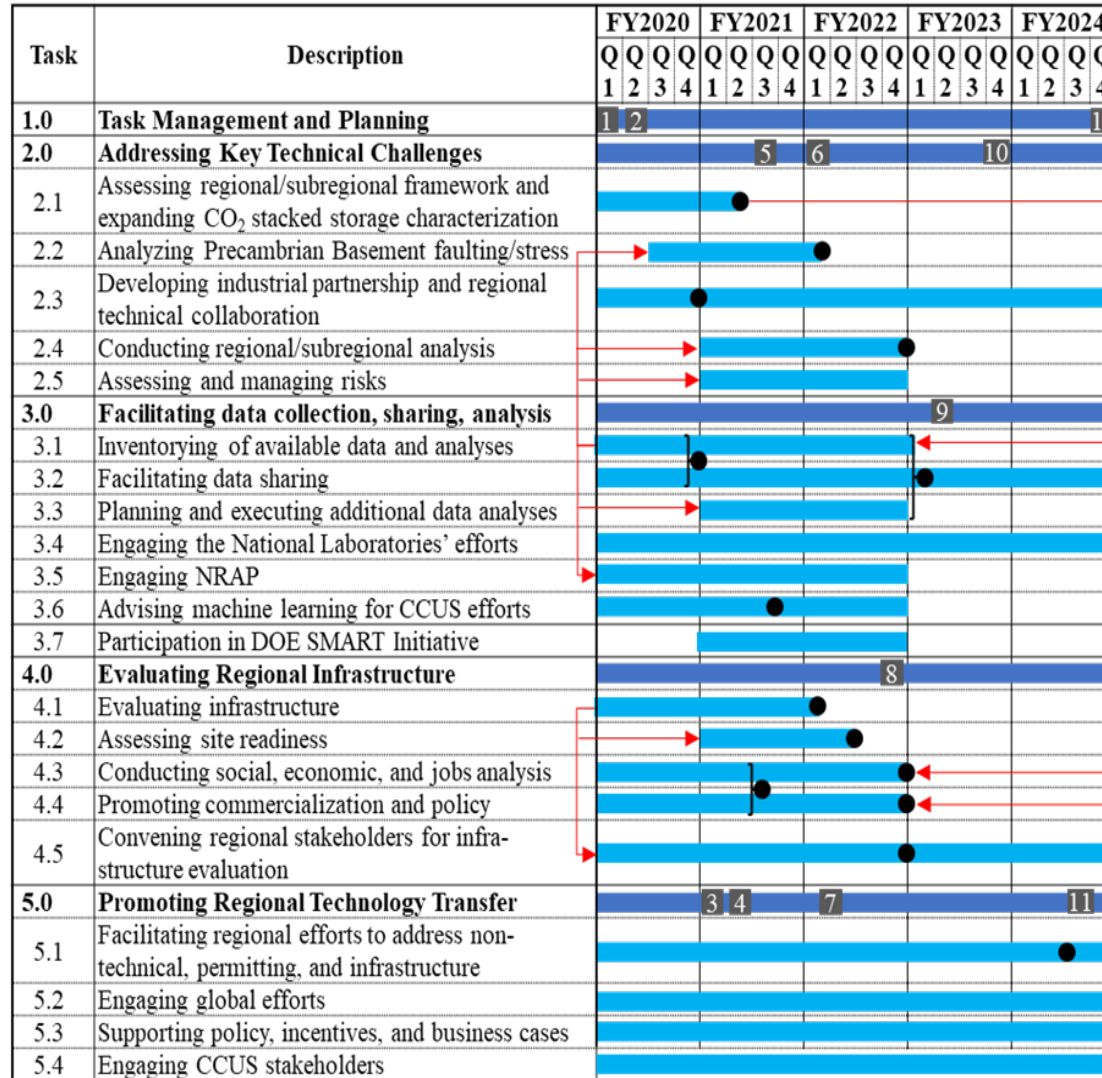
**MRCI**

**Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative**

# MRCI – Collaboration between Researchers, Industry, and Government, and non-Governmental Organizations



# Gantt Chart



Task POP
  Subtask POP
  Deliverable
  Milestone\*
  Subtask Dependence

\*Values correspond to Table 2.

# MRCI Research, Projects, Datasets

**Objective:** facilitate CCUS development through collection and sharing of existing and new technical data from CCUS projects for further analysis and assessment of tools by the project team and other DOE research programs.

- Inventory & Compile Data from MGSC, MRCSP, State initiatives: completed summarizing 1000+ reports, datasets, projects completed in MRCI over the past 20+ years!
- Additional Data Analysis: completed topical studies for key CCS challenges in MRCI region.
- Collaborate with DOE-NETL, NRAP, Nat. Labs.

