



# Review of Existing Oil & Gas Infrastructure for Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Transportation

Prepared by:

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# Introduction

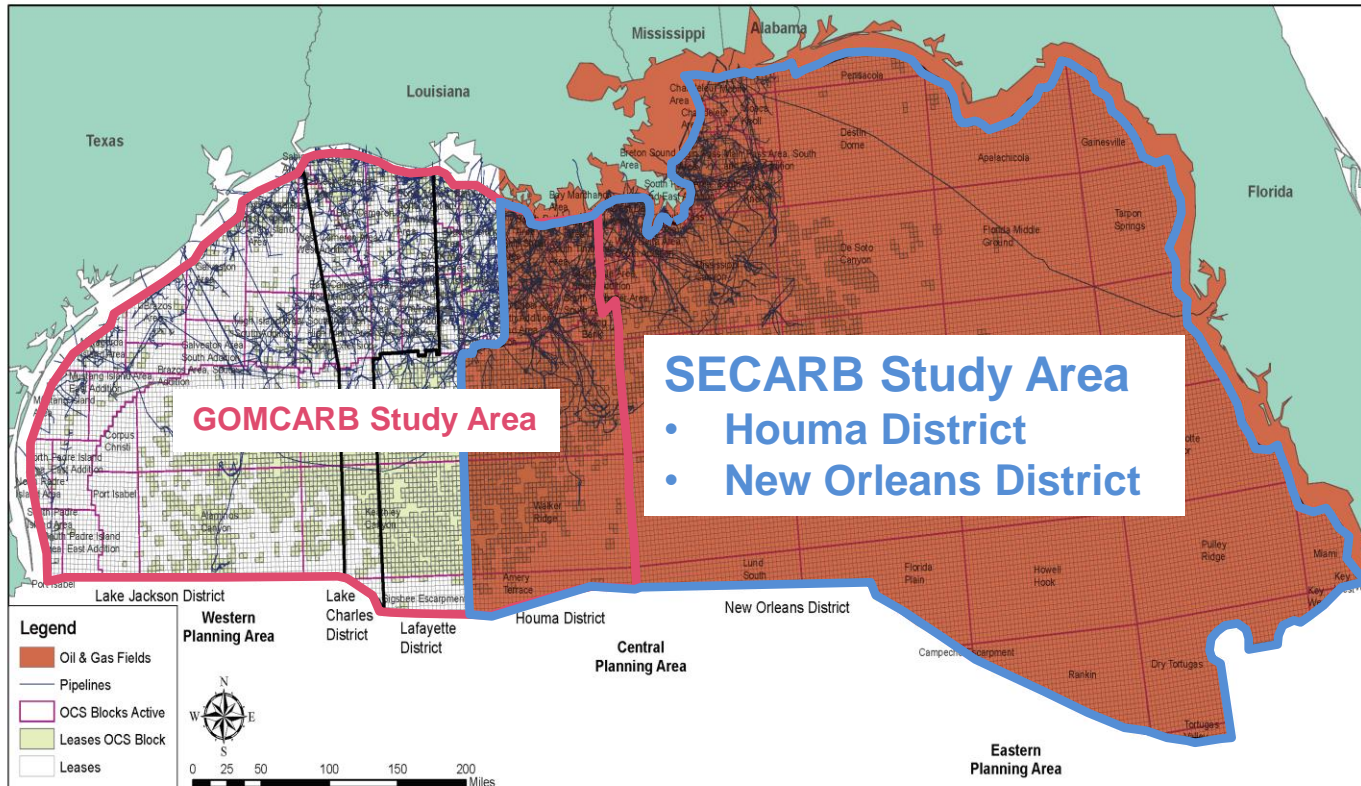
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- **This work was performed under SECARB Subtask 6.1: Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Transport and Delivery Options**
- This presentation will summarize:
  1. Results of screening GOM pipeline and platform infrastructure that could be used for offshore CO<sub>2</sub> transport,
  2. CO<sub>2</sub> storage opportunities in depleted oil reservoirs, and
  3. Infrastructure pathways technically viable for transporting CO<sub>2</sub> from onshore to offshore storage locations.

# Review of Existing Offshore Oil & Gas Infrastructure

## OBJECTIVE

Compile a database of existing oil and gas infrastructure in the SECARB GOM study area to identify pipelines and platforms that meet technical criteria for offshore CO<sub>2</sub> transport.



**Database Development**  
**BOEM**  
 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



- Pipeline Data
- Platform Data
- (August, 2021)

# Review of Existing Offshore Oil & Gas Infrastructure

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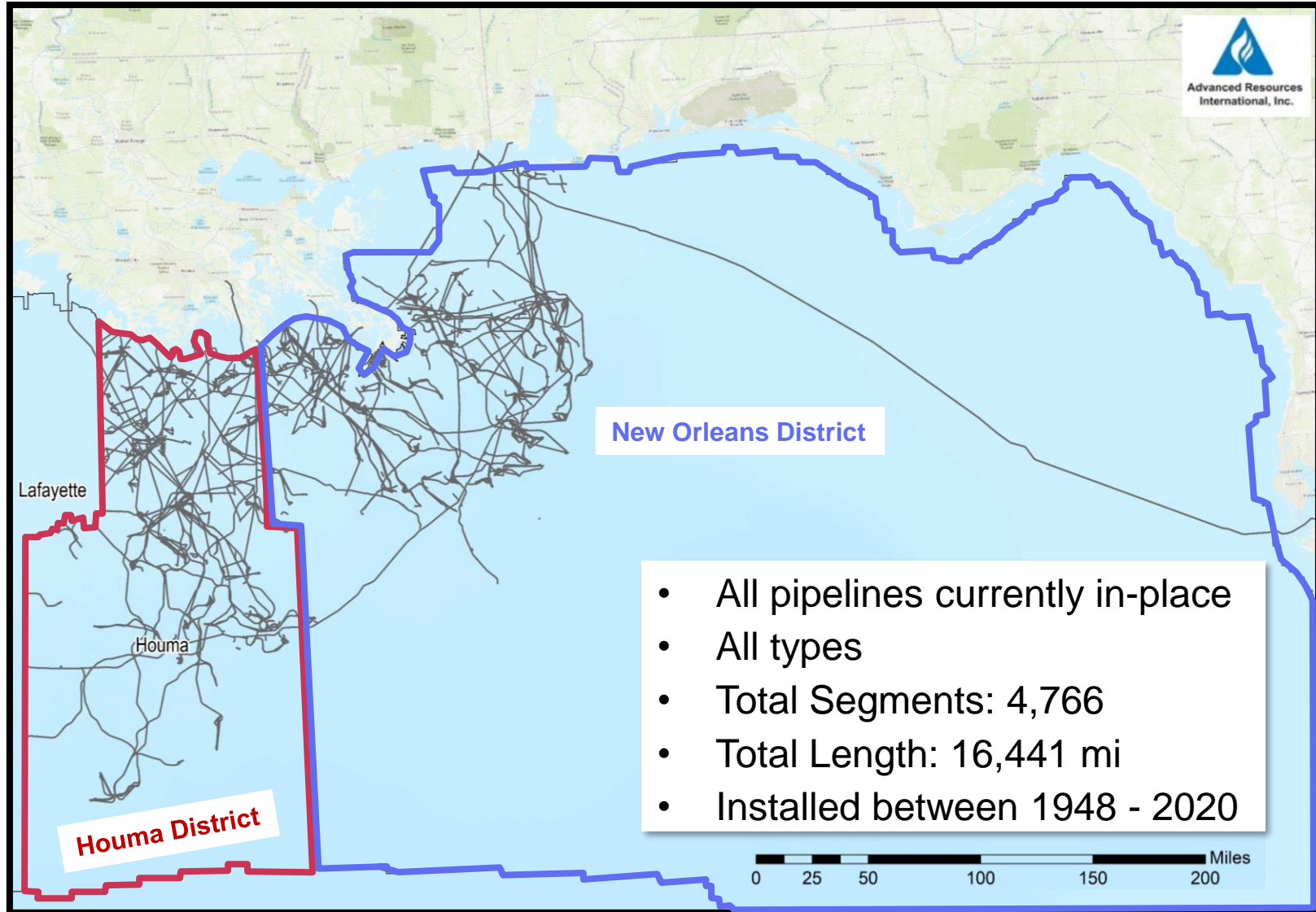
## METHODOLOGY

Apply technical screening criteria to the offshore pipeline and platform database based on requirements for large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> transport and delivery.

### Pipeline Screening Criteria

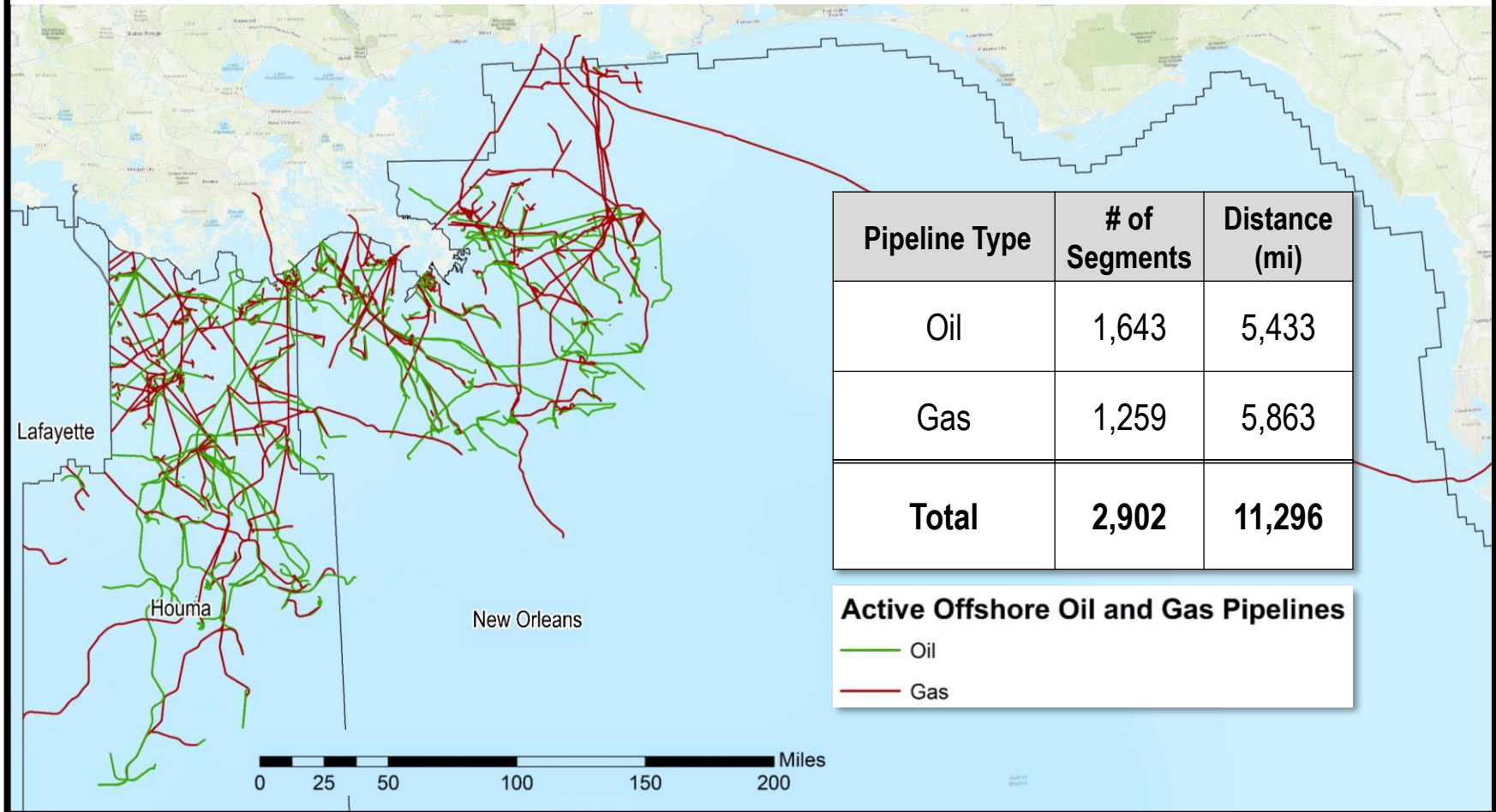
- **Status** – identify active pipelines vs decommissioned/shut-in/removed,
- **Type** – identify oil & gas pipelines vs water/service/other,
- **Age** – identify pipelines constructed after 1980,
- **Size** – minimum 8” diameter,
- **Operating Pressure** – minimum of 1,600 psi,
- **Network** – continuous link from onshore inlet location

# Existing Offshore Pipeline Infrastructure



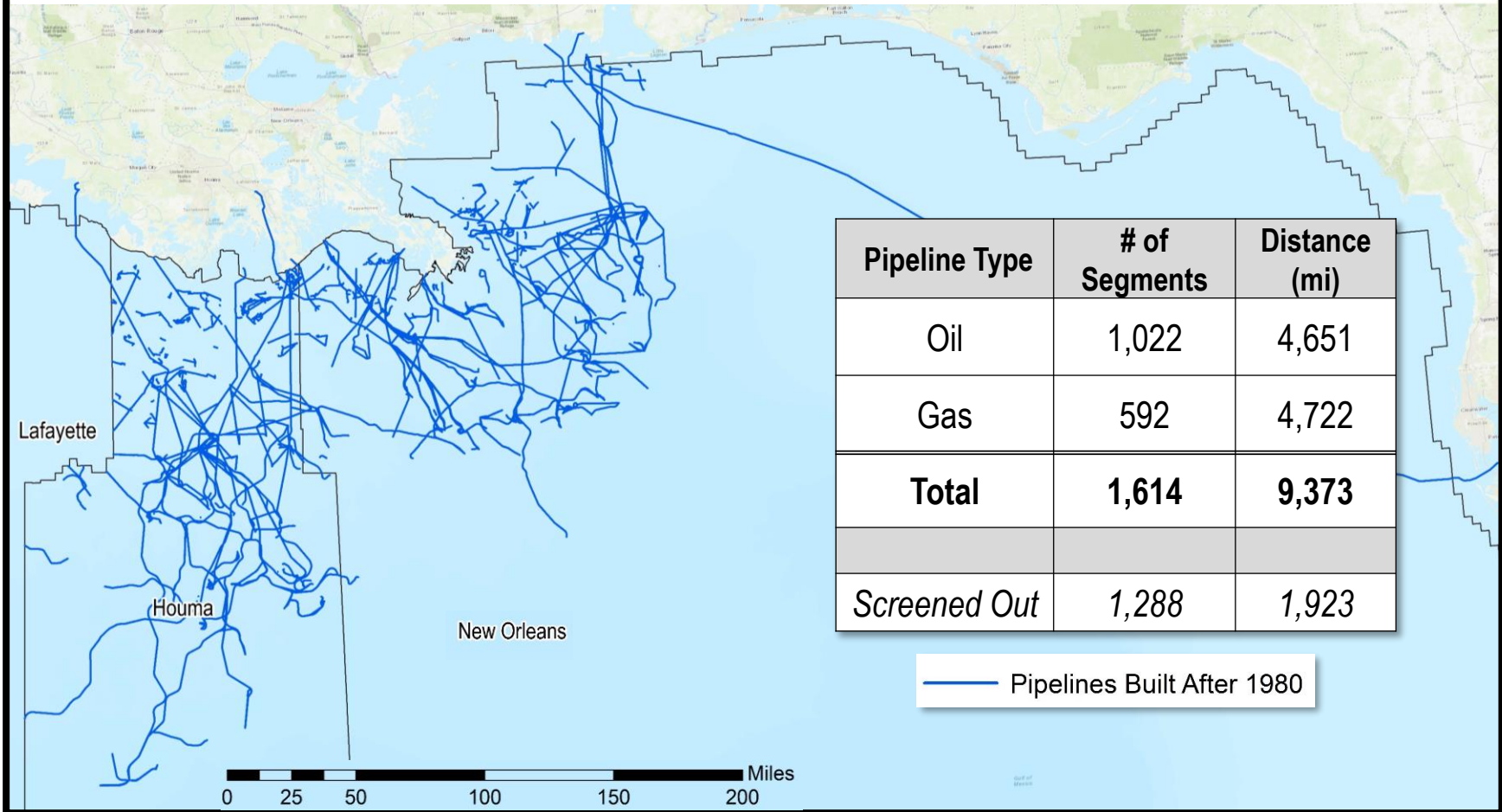
# Active Oil and Gas (O&G) Pipeline Infrastructure

- Smaller service and disposal pipelines were screened out as they are likely non-viable for CO<sub>2</sub> transportation.



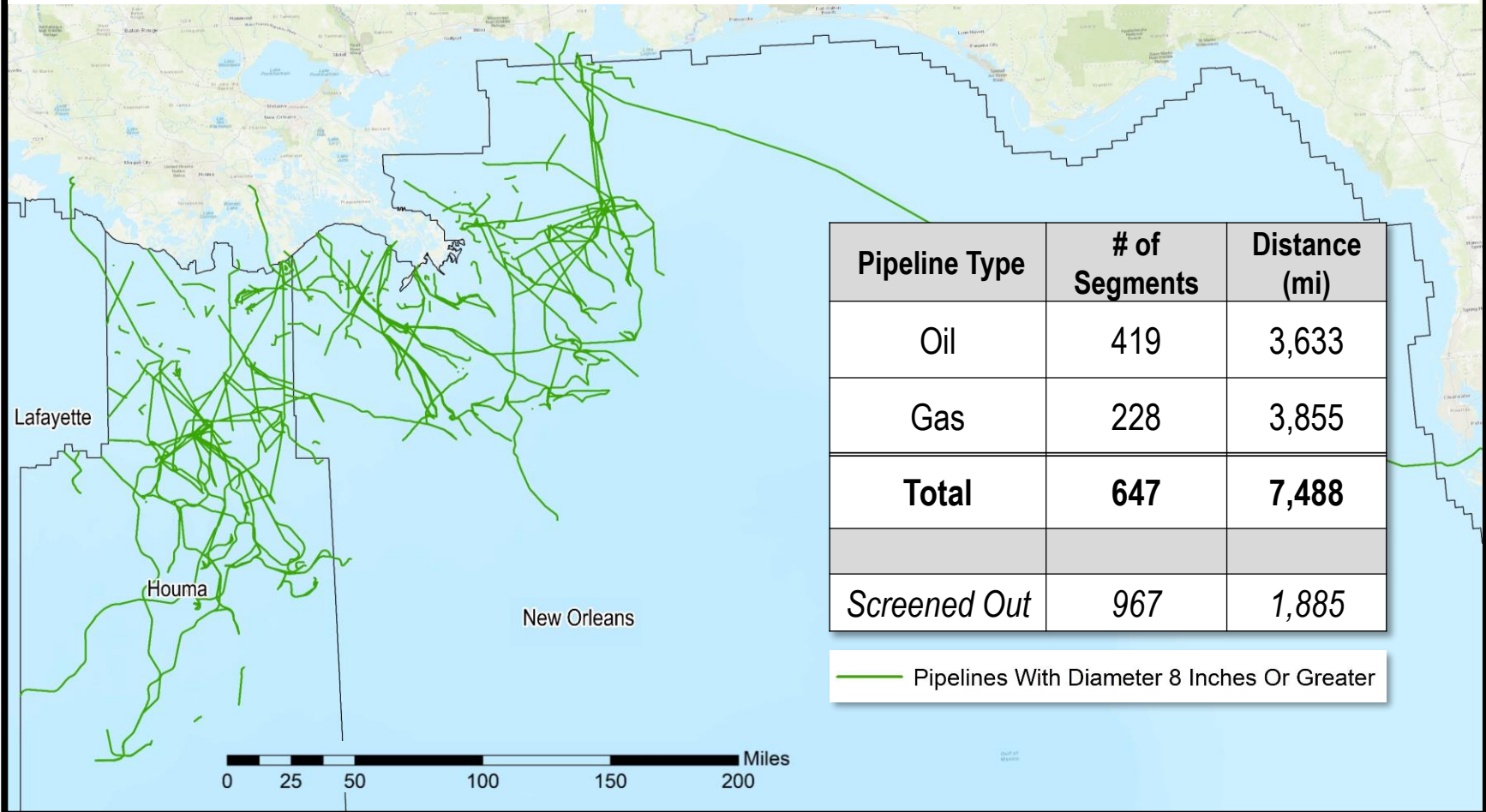
# Active O&G Pipelines Constructed After 1980

- Pipelines built post-1980 are nearing end-of-life but still viable if repurposed for CO<sub>2</sub> transportation



# Active O&G Pipelines, Post 1980, 8+ in Diameter

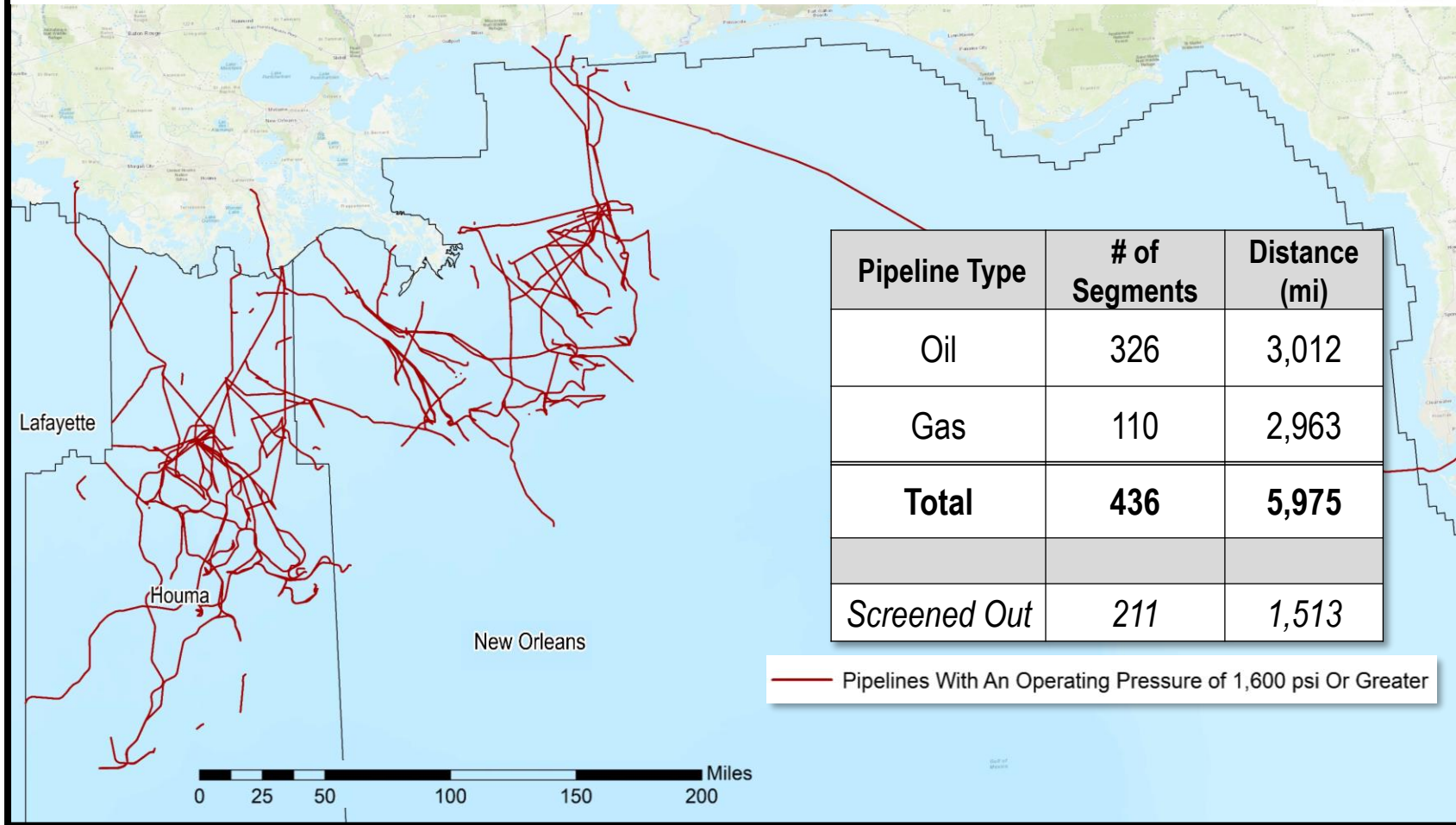
- 8 in diameter pipelines could carry up to about 1.5 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.





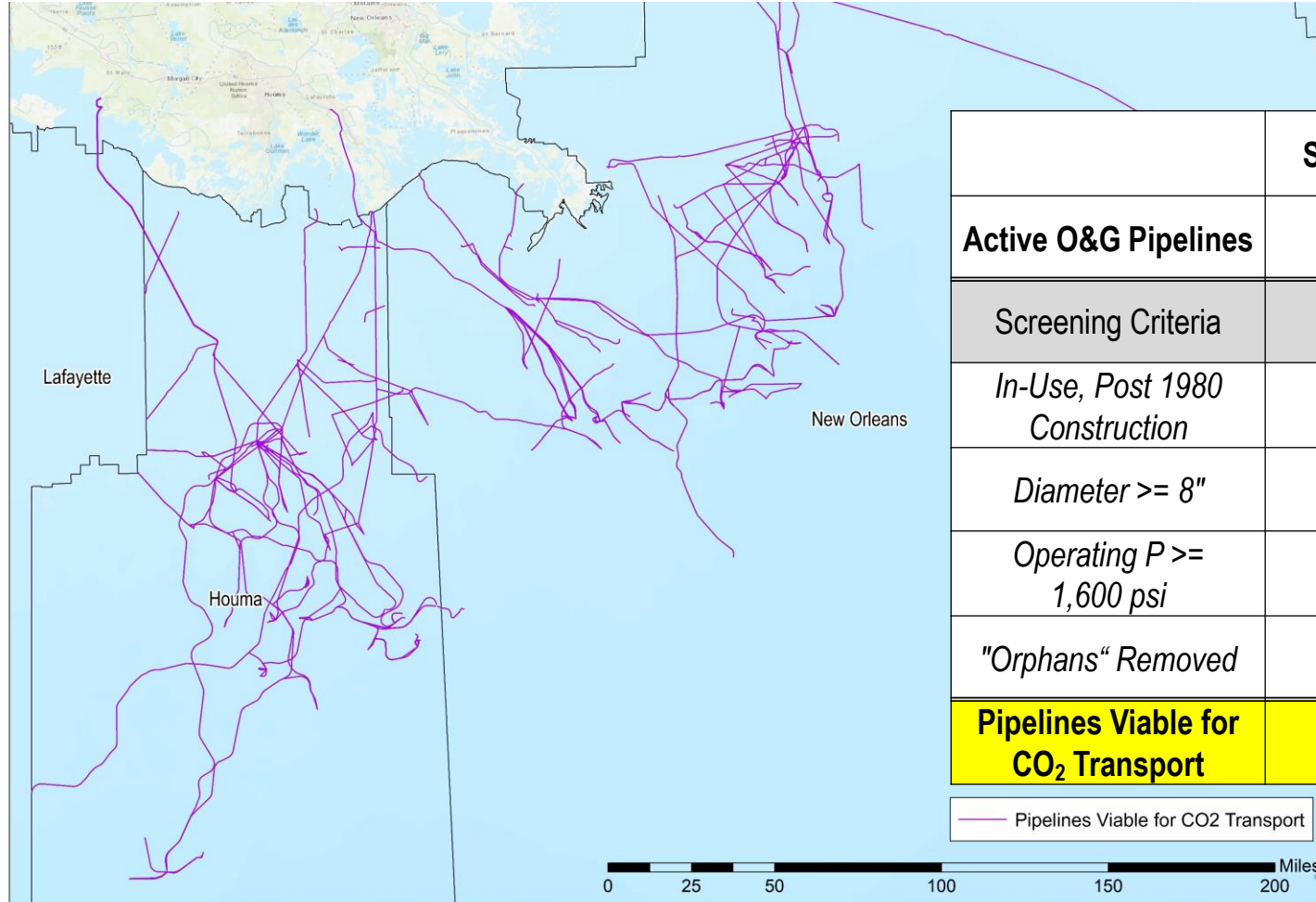
# Active O&G Pipelines, Post 1980, 8+ in, 1,600+ psi

- 1,600 psi is a conservative pressure rating estimate for the ability to transport supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>.



# Offshore Pipeline Network Viable for CO<sub>2</sub> Transport

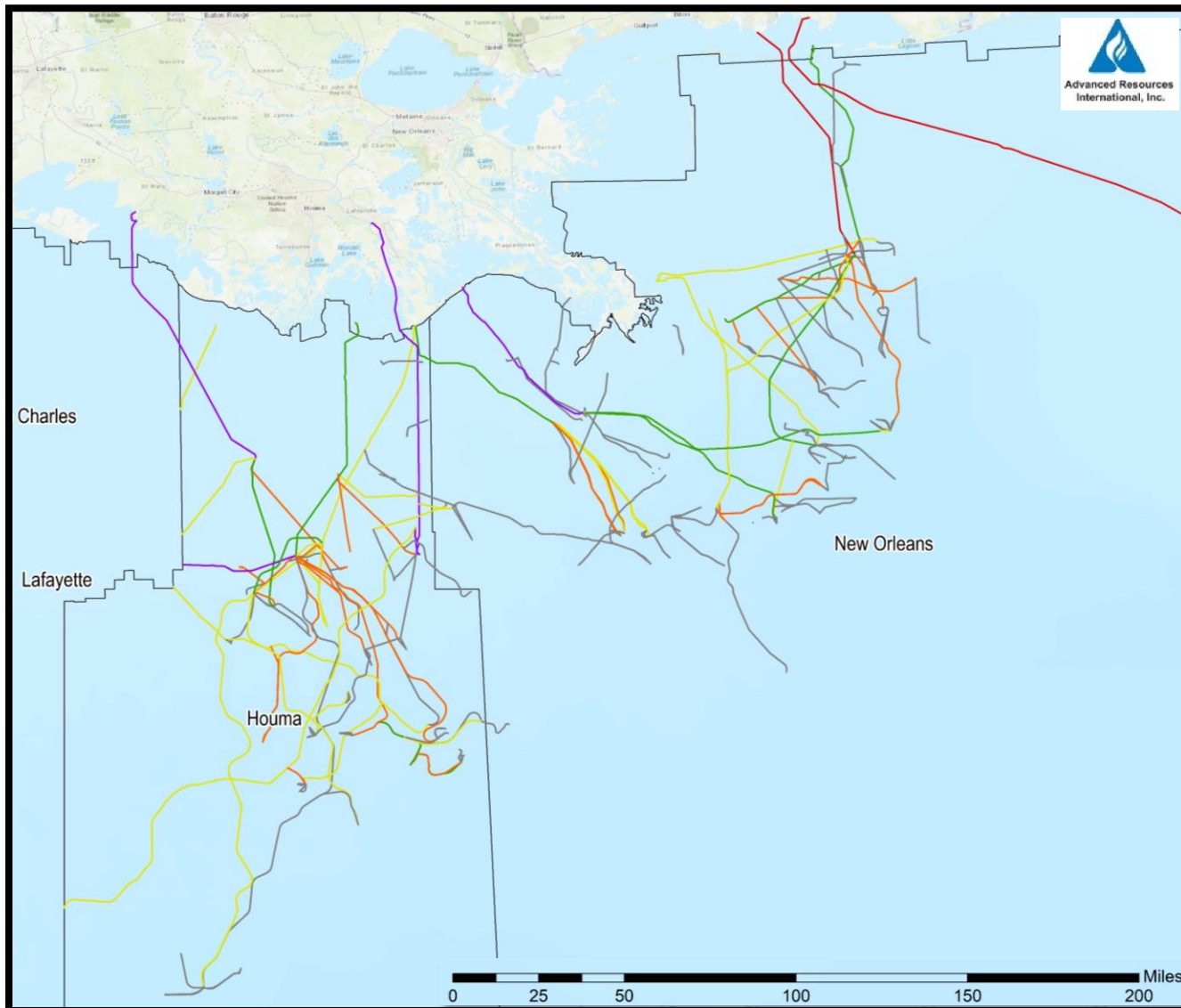
- Orphan segments (not linked to onshore) were removed



	Segments	Distance (mi)
<b>Active O&amp;G Pipelines</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>11,296</b>
Screening Criteria	<i>Screened Out</i>	
<i>In-Use, Post 1980 Construction</i>	1,614	9,373
<i>Diameter &gt;= 8"</i>	647	7,488
<i>Operating P &gt;= 1,600 psi</i>	436	5,975
<i>"Orphans" Removed</i>	25	90
<b>Pipelines Viable for CO<sub>2</sub> Transport</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>5,885</b>

— Pipelines Viable for CO<sub>2</sub> Transport

# Offshore Pipeline Network Viable for CO<sub>2</sub> Transport

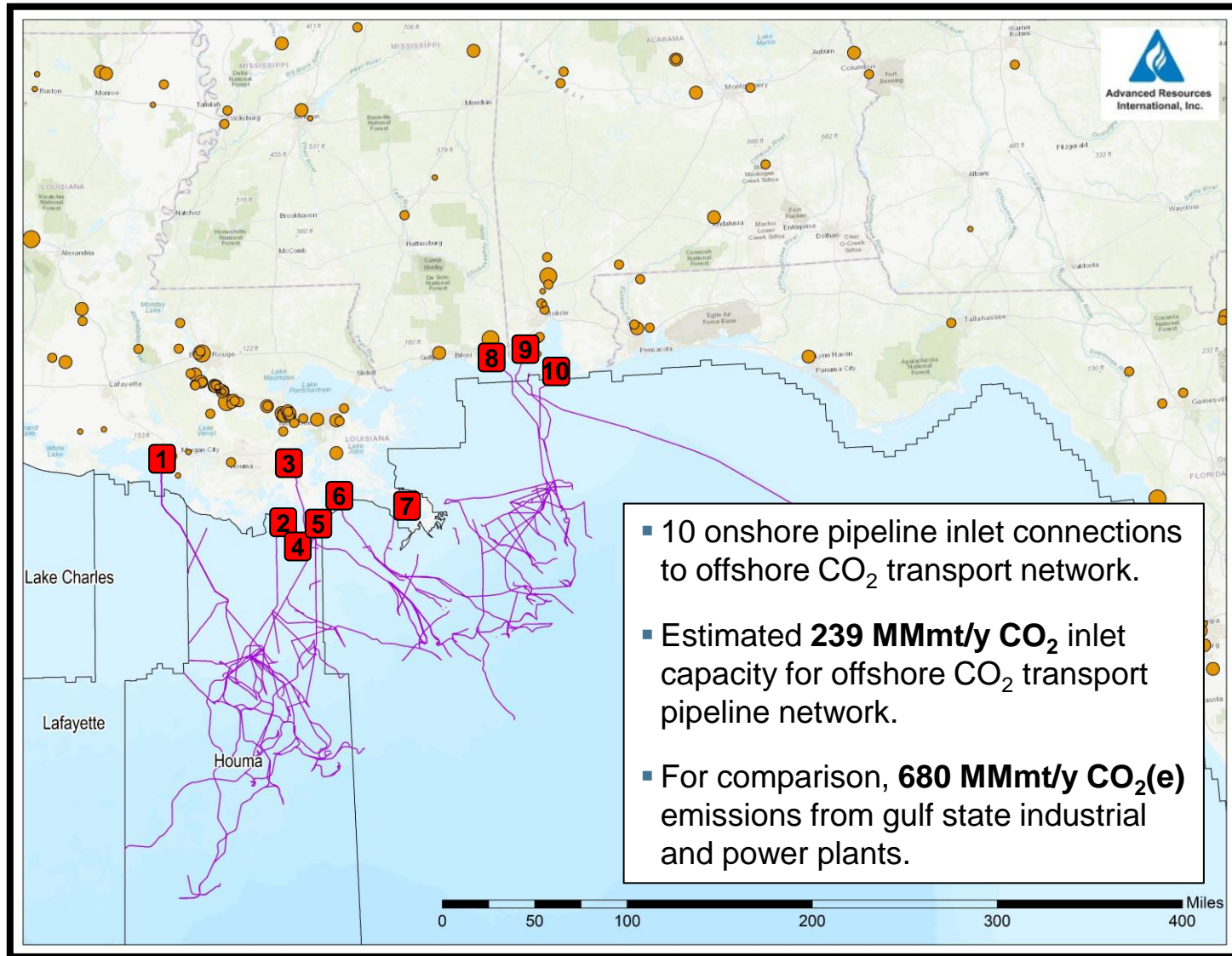


- Large pipelines (32+ MMmt/y) connect onshore sources to the offshore pipeline network.
- Small/medium pipelines (3 to 20 MMmt/y) comprise the offshore pipeline network.

## Pipeline Diameter and Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> Transport Capacity

—	8 - 12 in (1.1 - 3.3 MMmt/yr)
—	13 - 16 in (3.3 - 6.7 MMmt/yr)
—	17 - 20 in (6.7 - 12.3 MMmt/yr)
—	21 - 24 in (12.3 - 19.7 MMmt/yr)
—	25 - 28 in (19.7 - 32.0 MMmt/yr)
—	29 - 32 in (32.0 - 44.0 MMmt/yr)
—	33 - 36 in (44.0 - 56.5 MMmt/yr)

# Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Pipeline Network Inlet Capacity

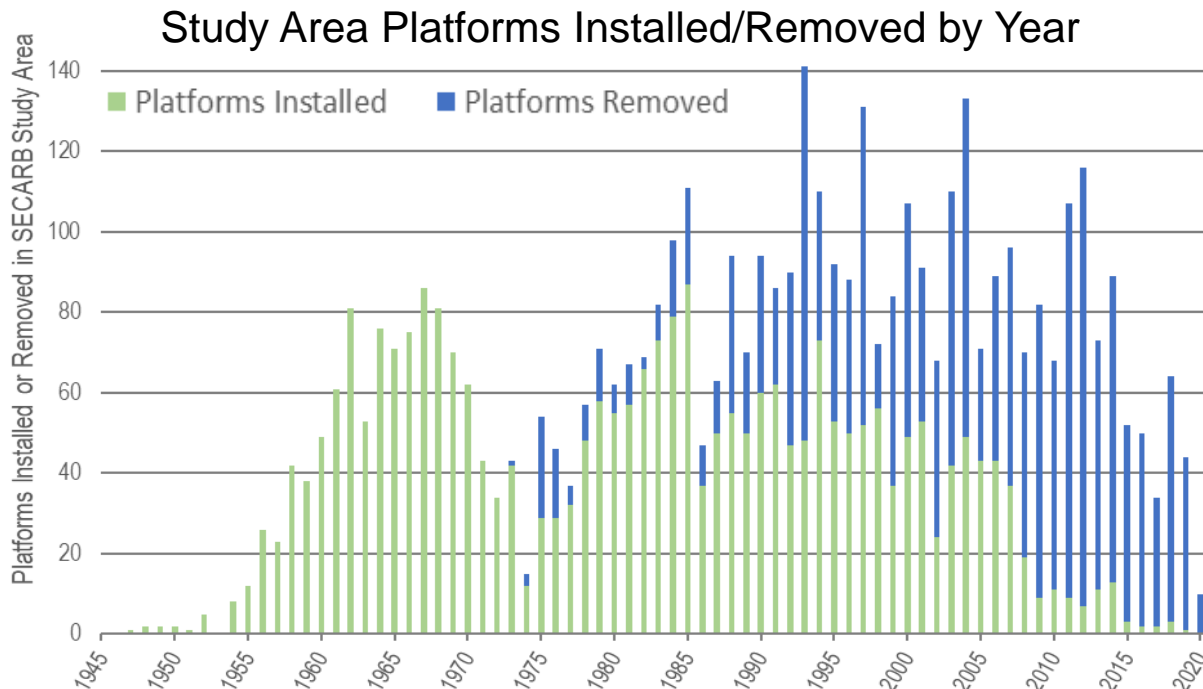


Inlet #	CO <sub>2</sub> Transport Capacity (MMmt/yr)
1	35
2	20
3	35
4	12
5	20
6	35
7	3
8	56
9	20
10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 MMmt/yr</b>

# Review of Existing Offshore Oil & Gas Infrastructure

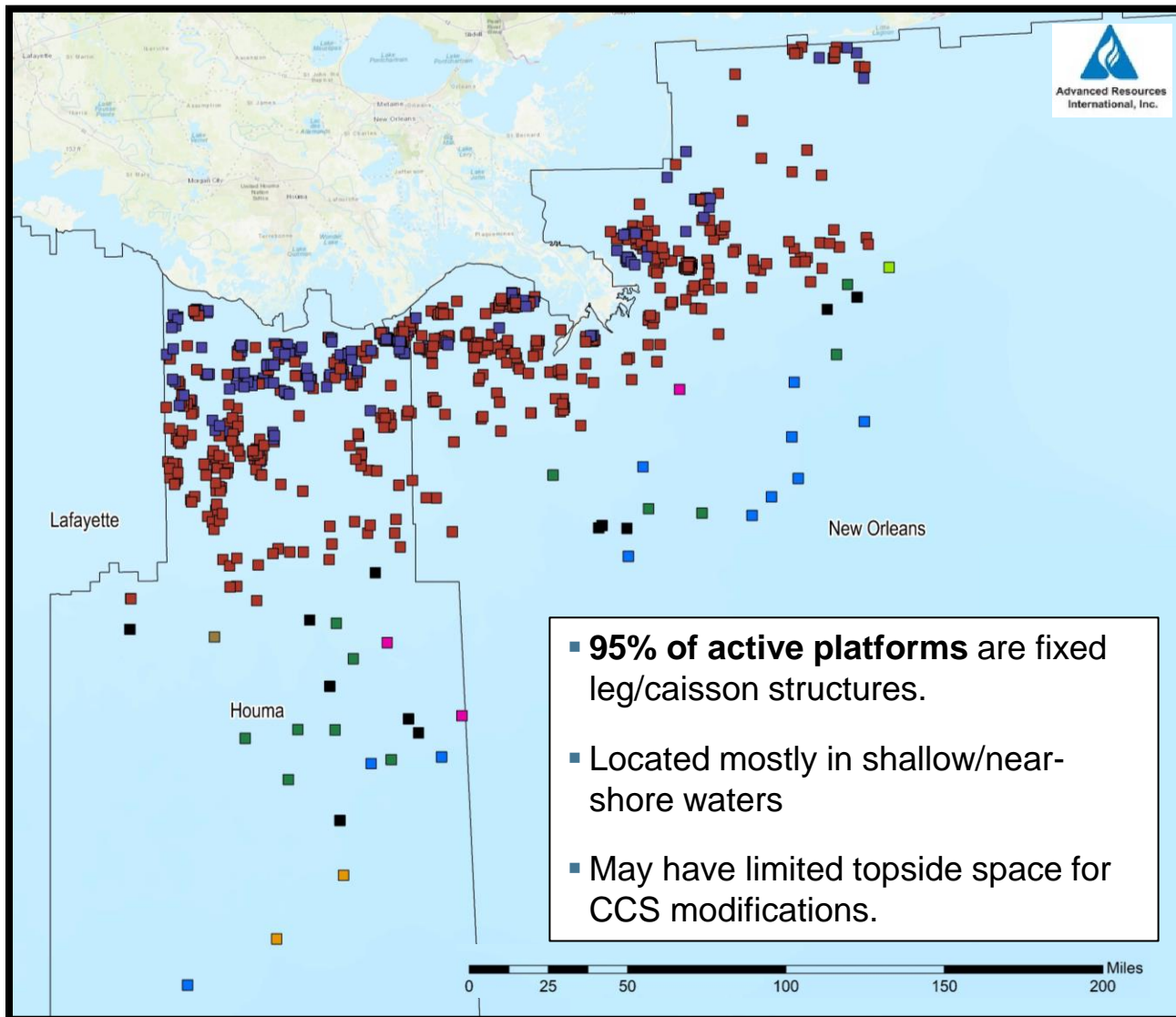
## Platform Screening Criteria

- **Type** – includes both shallow water and deep water structures,
- **Status** – active vs decommissioned/removed,
- **Location** – within 2 miles of candidate pipelines,



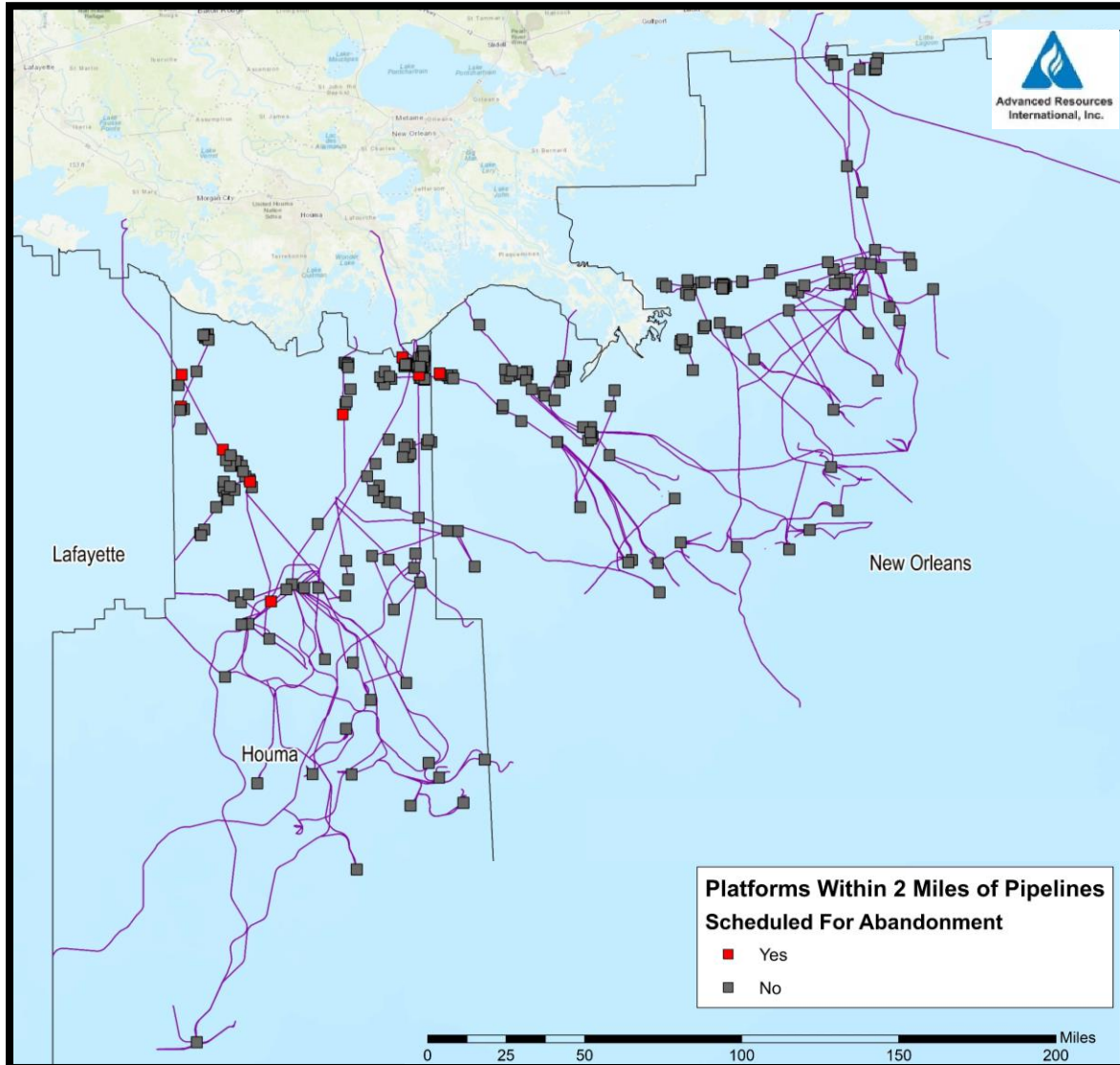
- 2,831 platforms installed since 1948.
- Two-thirds of installed platforms have been removed.
- 979 active platforms.
- **Critical to utilize platforms prior to decommissioning.**

# Active Offshore Platforms



Platform Structure	Total
■ Fixed Leg	707
■ Caisson	230
■ SPAR	12
■ Tension Leg	12
■ Semi-submersible FPS	11
■ Mini Tension Leg	3
■ Floating Production Unit	2
■ Compliant Tower	1
■ Mobile Production Unit	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>979</b>

# Platforms Near Potential CO<sub>2</sub> Transport Pipelines



Platforms Scheduled for Abandonment?	Total
Scheduled for Abandonment	9
Not Scheduled for Abandonment	322
<b>Total Platforms Within 2 Miles of Viable Pipeline</b>	<b>331</b>

- One-third of active platforms are within 2 miles of the CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline network
- Platforms scheduled for abandonment may be prioritized for utilization.
- Multiple platforms may be used to service the same storage location.

# CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Potential in Offshore Oil Reservoirs

- Previous SECARB work performed by ARI characterized the potential for CO<sub>2</sub> storage in depleted offshore GOM OCS reservoirs using CO<sub>2</sub> EOR.
- The study identified “optimal” reservoirs with large volume storage capacity that fit the technical requirements for CO<sub>2</sub> EOR.
- 168 reservoirs have technical storage capacity of 3.1 billion metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

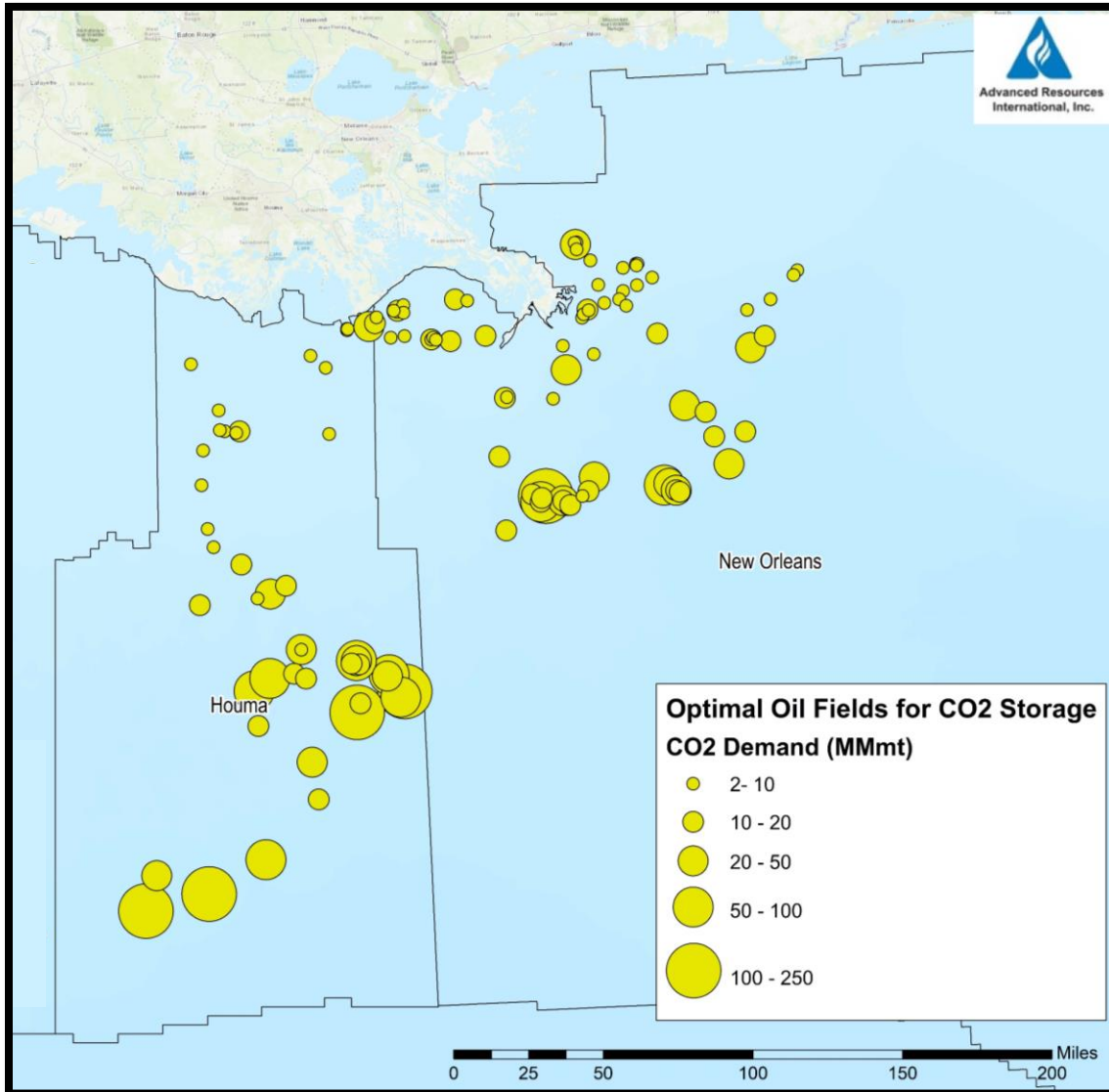


Resource Area	Fields	Reservoirs	OOIP (MMB)	CO <sub>2</sub> Storage Potential* (MMmt)
Shallow Water	44	82	7,740	510
Deep Water	44	86	26,540	2,630
Total	88	168	34,280	3,140

\* Lake Charles, Lafayette, Houma, and New Orleans districts



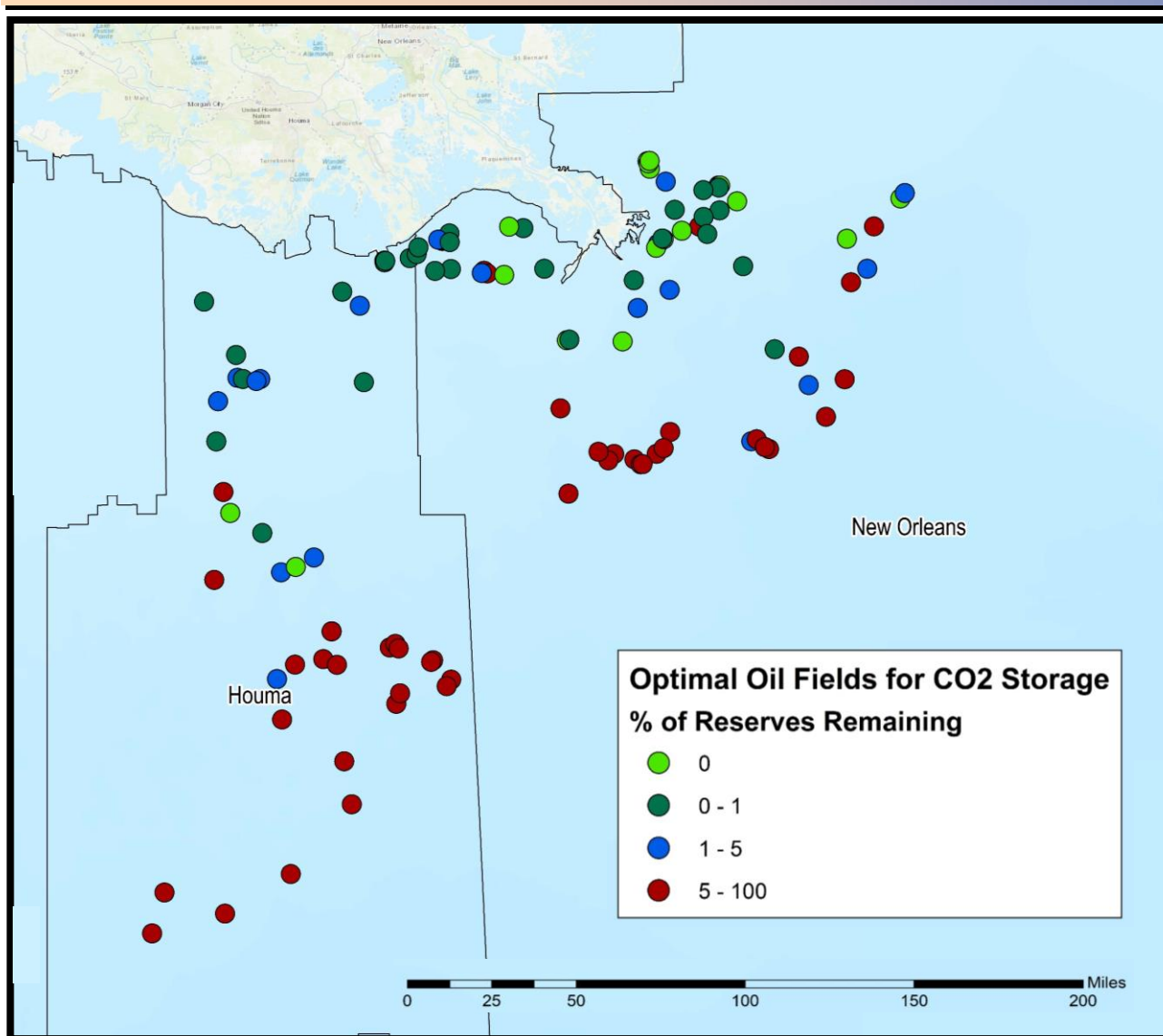
# CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Potential in Offshore Oil Reservoirs



District	Technical Storage Reservoirs	CO <sub>2</sub> Storage Potential (Bmt)
New Orleans	75	1.1
Houma	47	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2.9</b>

- 2.9 Bmt of technical storage capacity in Houma and New Orleans districts.
- Shallow water reservoirs range from 2 to 20 MMmt CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity.
- Deep water reservoirs range from 6 to 250 MMmt CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity.

# Oil Reservoirs Approaching End-of-Life



% ROR	Reservoir Count
0%	17
0% - 1%	33
1% - 5%	21
+5%	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>

- More depleted oil fields in near-shore, shallow water, but smaller storage volume opportunity.
- Geologic assessment of depleted oil fields should be performed prior to closure.

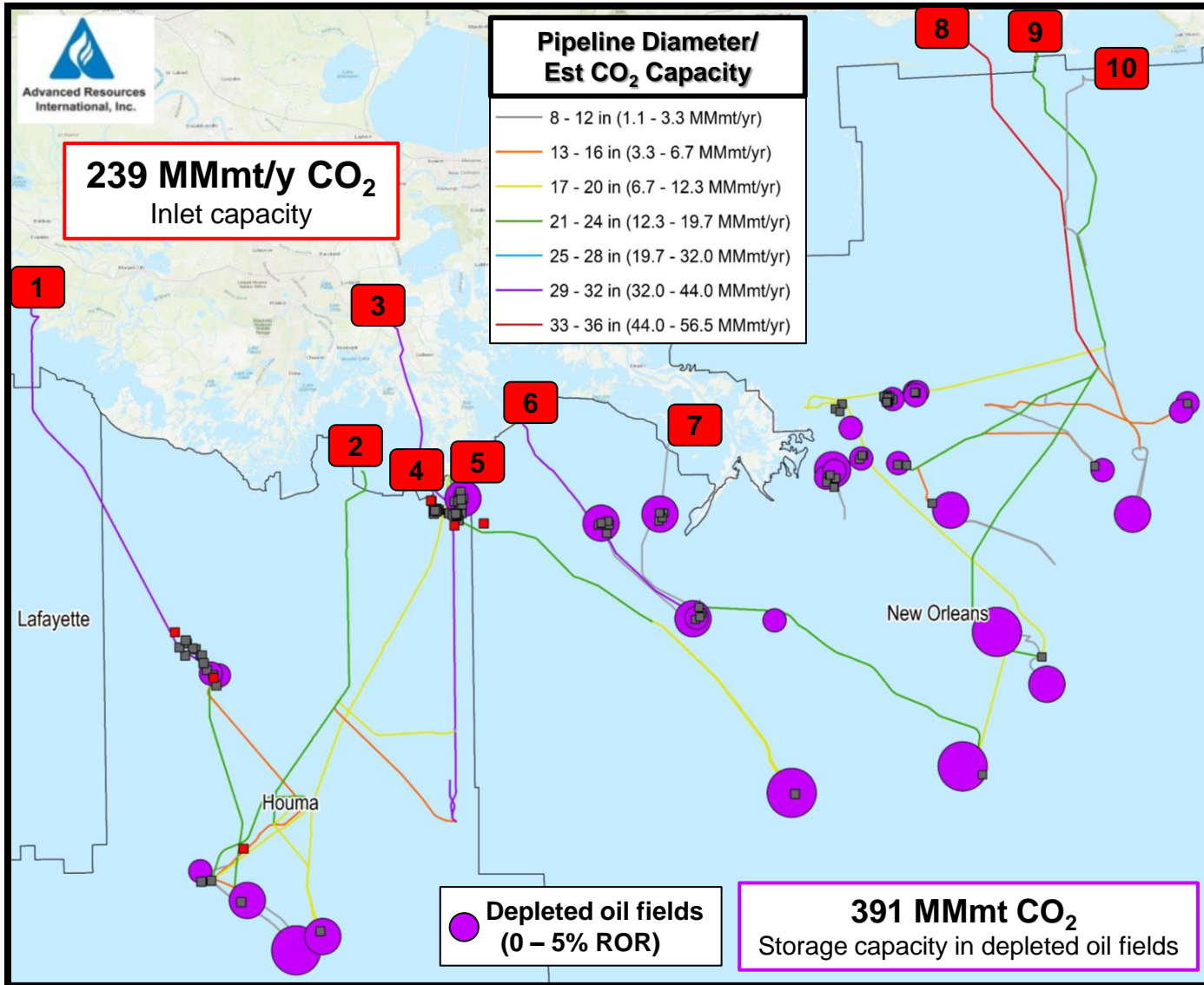
# Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Pathway Criteria

- Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> storage pathway criteria includes:
  - Continuous connection from onshore pipeline inlet to offshore storage location.
  - Pipeline network terminates at a depleted oil field with CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity.
  - At least one active platform structure within 2 miles of the pipeline network/depleted oil field location.

## CAVEATS

- Pathway transport capacity is limited by the smallest diameter pipeline in the connection from onshore to storage reservoir.
- Additional investigation of individual asset components is required to determine viability for offshore CO<sub>2</sub> transport.

# Potential Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Pathways



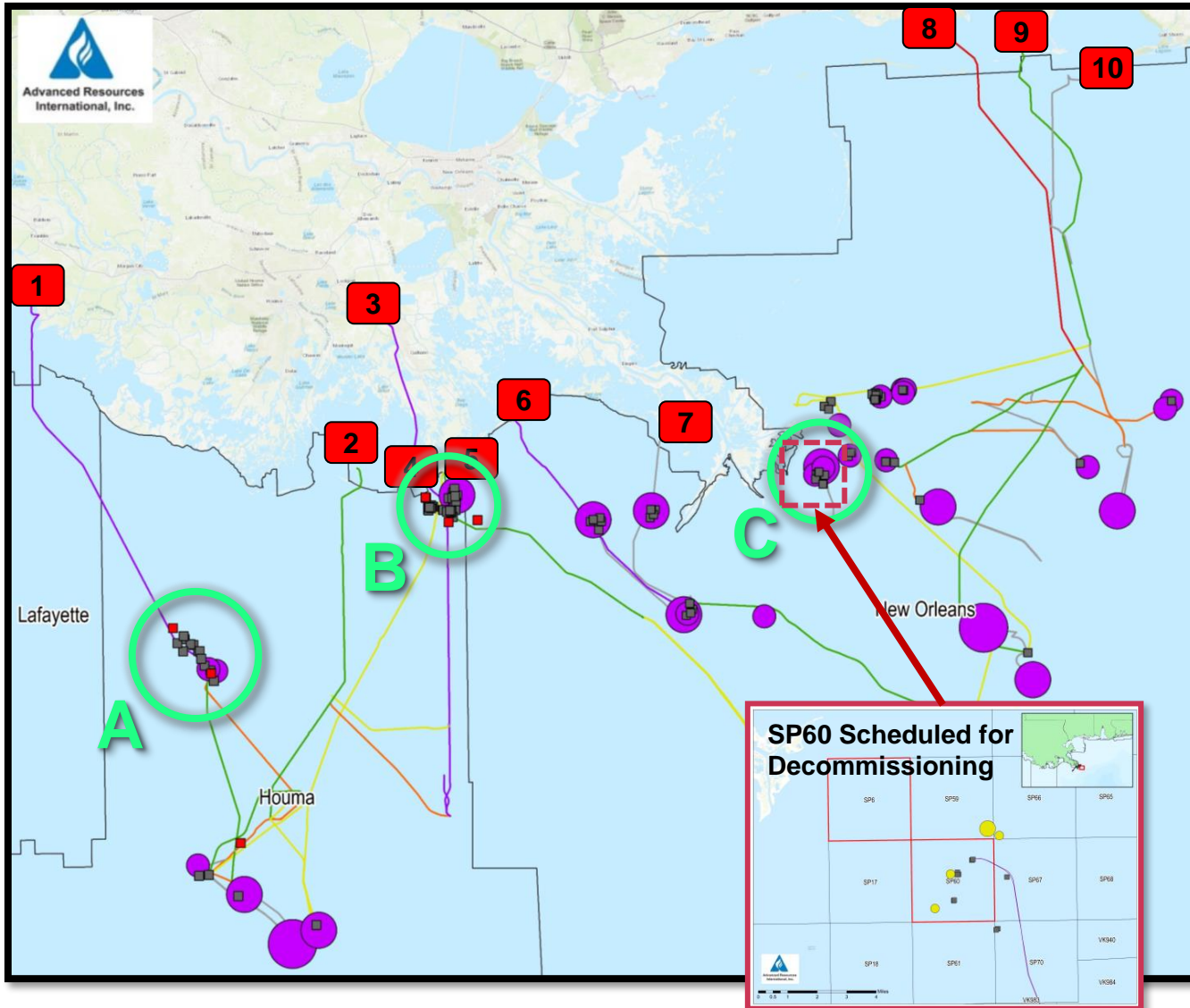
## Viable Pathway Statistics

- 82 pipeline segments totaling 1,784 miles,
- 125 offshore platforms; 6 scheduled for abandonment.
- **239 MMmt CO<sub>2</sub> inlet capacity** at 10 onshore pipeline connections.
- A total of **391 MMmt of CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity** in 31 depleted oil reservoirs.

# Prioritizing Pathways for Offshore CCS Projects

	Shallow Water	Deep Water
ADVANTAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced transportation and pipeline operating cost.</li> <li>• Many oil/gas fields approaching end-of-life.</li> <li>• Possible to combine multiple structures for topside CO<sub>2</sub> storage operations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larger reservoirs offer greater CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity.</li> <li>• Larger platform structures for topside CO<sub>2</sub> storage operations.</li> <li>• Multiple pipeline route options for CO<sub>2</sub> transportation.</li> </ul>
DISADVANTAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smaller reservoir capacity for CO<sub>2</sub> storage overall</li> <li>• Smaller/older platforms may not be suitable for CO<sub>2</sub> storage operations.</li> <li>• Older well completions may require significant workovers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibly greater storage \$/mt compared to shallow water.</li> <li>• Most large oil &amp; gas reservoirs not yet at end-of-life.</li> <li>• Greater logistical hurdles for pre-storage permitting and operations.</li> </ul>

# Prioritizing Pathways for Offshore CCS Projects



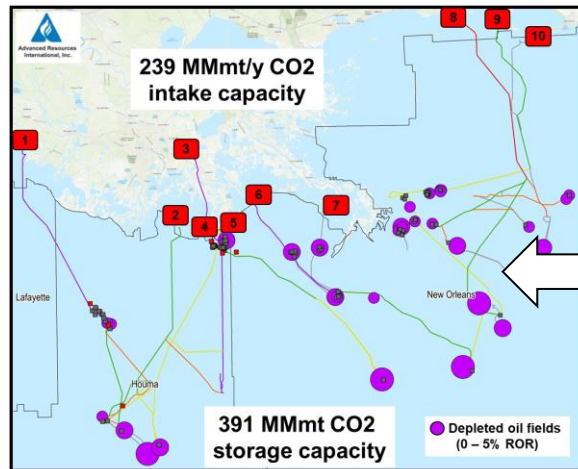
## Possible CCS Locations

- A**
  - Multiple platforms (some scheduled for abandonment).
  - Large CO<sub>2</sub> transport pipeline.
- B**
  - Multiple platforms (some scheduled for abandonment).
  - Near-shore.
  - Multiple inlet pipeline options.
- C**
  - Near-shore.
  - South Pass 60 announced for decommissioning (May, 2022)
  - Multiple storage reservoirs.

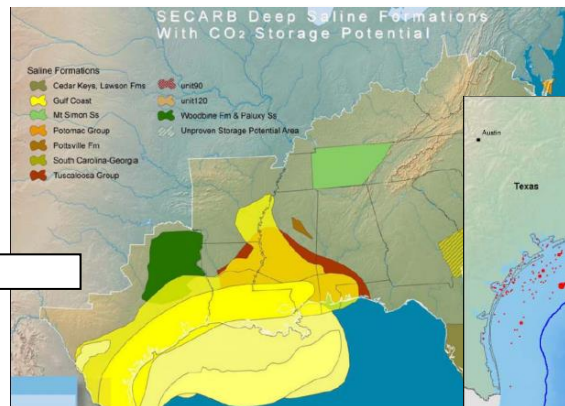
# Next Steps

- Investigate the individual pathway assets to identify potential obstacles to CO<sub>2</sub> transport and delivery i.e., pipeline mechanical integrity concerns, platform topside space constraints, well completions, etc.
- Incorporate CO<sub>2</sub> storage potential in saline reservoirs and depleted gas fields to understand the overall potential for CO<sub>2</sub> transport in the GOM OCS using existing infrastructure.

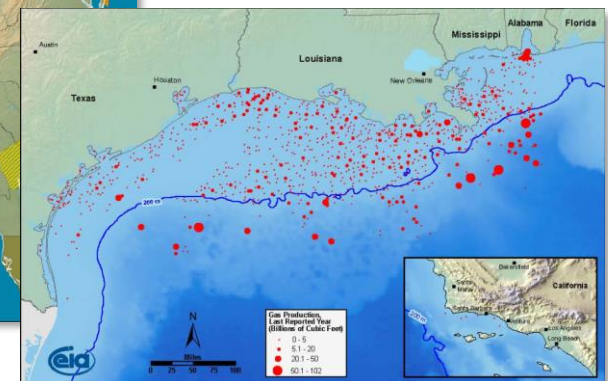
## Offshore CCS Pathways



## Saline Storage Potential



## Depleted Gas Fields





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