# A framework for linking quantitatively assessed risks and costs for geologic carbon storage (GCS) to consider the impact of contingency plans at a GCS site

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NRAP Phase III **Task 5 Motivation:** 

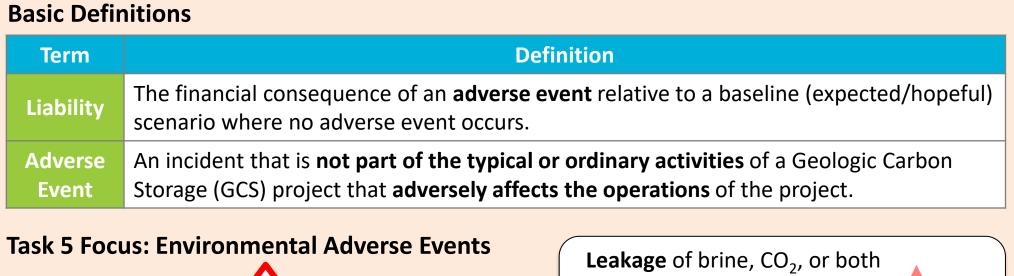
Develop tools to quantify long-term liability associated with responding to potential adverse events, such as leakage, for a GCS project.

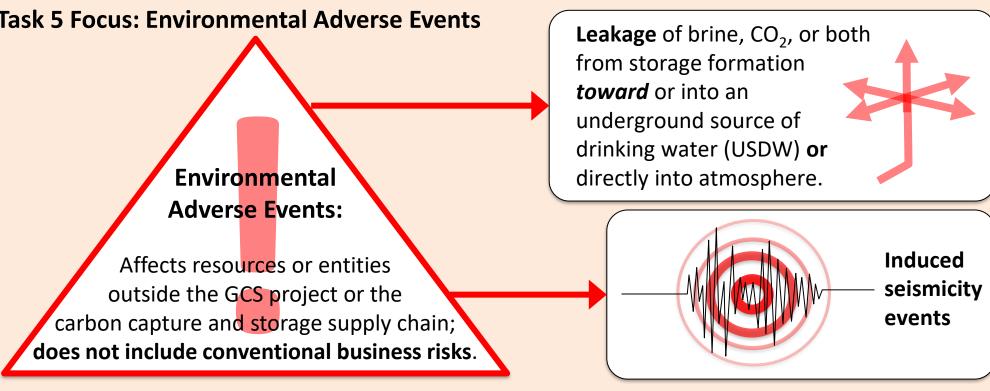
Task 5 Case Study **Motivation:** 

Create prototype interactions between NRAP tools and the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM)/NETL CO<sub>2</sub> Saline Storage Cost Model (CO2\_S\_COM) to provide a concrete example of quantifying the costs associated with responding to a potential environmental adverse event.

CO<sub>2</sub> Injection Rate

## **Task 5 Terminology**





medial Response and Remedial Action							
Term	Definition						
Remedial Response	A single <b>remedial action</b> , or series of remedial actions, that completely address an adverse event, from start to finish.						
Remedial Action	A unique action designed to address an aspect of an adverse event.						

#### **Remedial Action Types**

Remedial Action Type	Remedial Action Description	Remedial Action(s) Example	Inclusion in ERR Plan Cost Estimates
Operational	"Baseline" or "normal" operation of the GCS project is altered.	Injection of CO <sub>2</sub> is reduced or halted for a specified period due to leakage.	Yes (possibly)
Extrinsic	Action taken outside of "normal" operation of a GCS project; likely the major elements of the Emergency and Remedial Response (ERR) Plan.	Source of leak investigated with monitoring technologies; found to be a leaky legacy well, which is located and plugged.	Yes (definitely)
Penalty	Fine or contractual fee associated with an adverse event.	If a leak forces a GCS project to cease injection, the GCS project may have to pay a take-or-pay fee to the CO <sub>2</sub> source that can no longer claim 45Q tax credits.	No

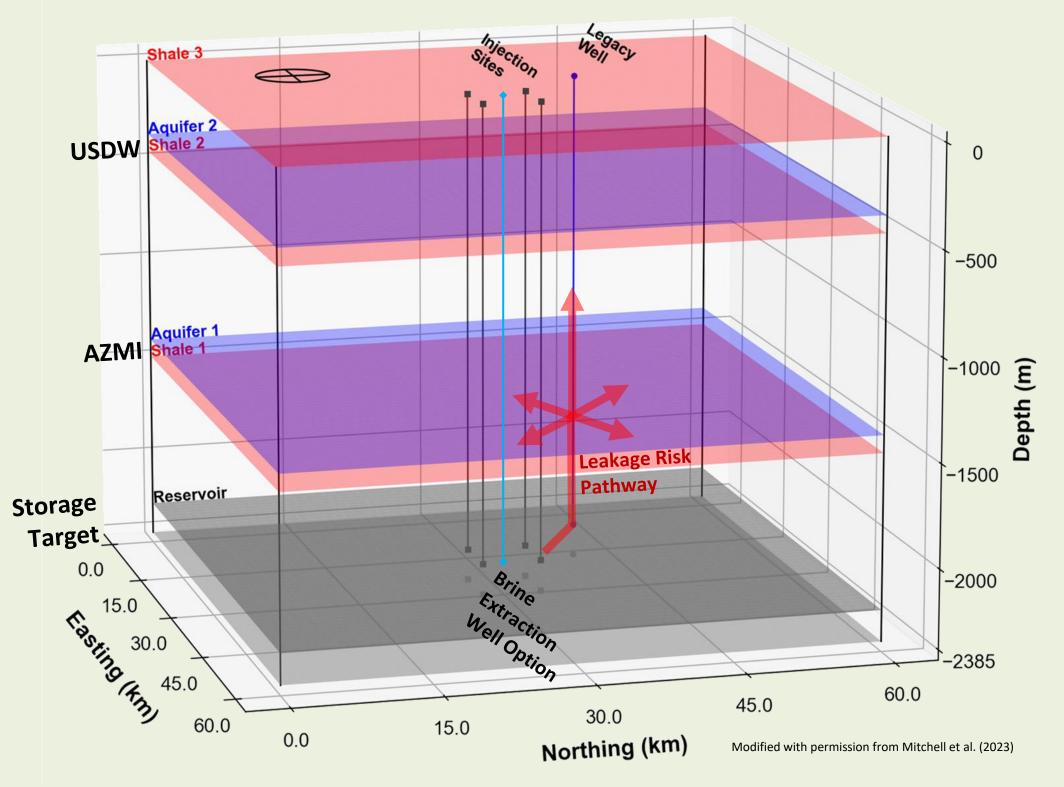
Stakeholder	Perspectives on Liability
Stakeholder	Costs Included in Liability
Regulatory Authority	Capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) of remedial response only; regulatory authority assumes liability if GCS owner cannot pay for ERR Plan implementation; funds provided by financial responsibility instruments purchased by the GCS owner prior to permit approval.
GCS Project Owner	Total cash flow to/from owners associated with remedial response, including CAPEX, OPEX, debt payments and proceeds, trust fund payments and withdrawals, taxes, lost revenues, penalties, and fines.

## **Basis Study**

N. Mitchell, G. Lackey, B. Schwartz, B. Stazisar, and R. Dilmore (2023). "A quantitative risk assessment approach for developing contingency plans at a geologic carbon storage site," Greenhouse Gases: Science and Technology, Vol. 13, Issue 3, pp. 320–339.

• Scenario: A hypothetical GCS site discovers an unplugged legacy well at the end of the fifth year of injection operations; re-plugging and abandoning the legacy well, which provides a potential leakage pathway toward USDW, is not feasible at this site.

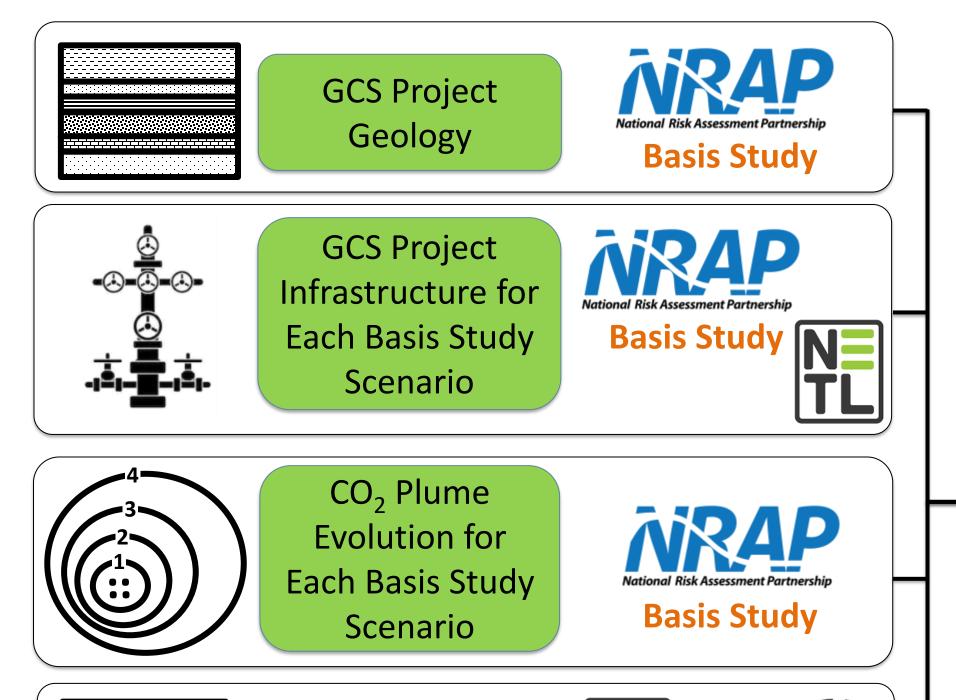
### Basis Study GCS Project's Site Layout and Stratigraphy

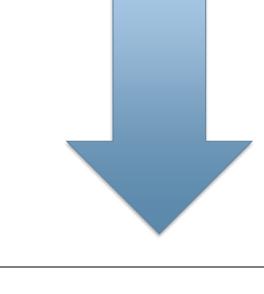


- **Evaluation:** Reservoir pressure management options were evaluated using the NRAP Opensource Integrated Assessment Model (NRAP-Open-IAM) for technical risk of potential leakage.
- **P50 Results**: The baseline case and early stoppage of injection after 10 operating years (ES10) posed both technical risk of potential brine leakage into the above zone monitoring interval (AZMI) aquifer.

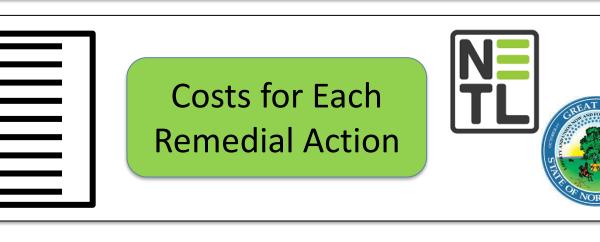
## Basis Study Scenarios' Remedial Response Options and Actions

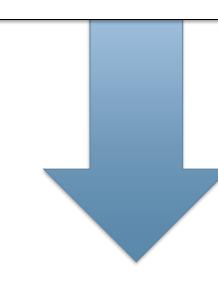
BC BC	Descrip Baseline		Years 1–5		Years 11–50	[Mt]	Short-Term (immediate; year 5)		ong-Term years 6+)	Operational Remedial Actions	Remedial Actions	
Bring	Baseline	Water			1						Penalty Remedial Actions	
Brine			]		•	200	None		None	None	None	
Afte	e Extraction er Year 5	Onsite Class I Disposal Offsite Class I Disposal	4	2	1	200	USDW endangerment actions (i.e., emergency monitoring	Drill brine extraction well(s); Pipeline to treatment or disposal	extraction well(s);  Pipeline to reatment or  Treated water sales Drill Class I disposal well(s) onsite; Disposal OPEX Drill Class I disposal well(s) offsite:	None		
	ly Stop of	After Year 5	4	0		20	costs to locate leak; labor to assess leak and	None		Cease OPEX; begin Post- Injection Site Care (PISC) in Years 6+	Take-or-Pay for <b>4</b> Mtpa in Years 6–12	
ES10 Op	perations	After Year 10		4	0	40	determine appropriate		None	Cease OPEX; Begin PISC in Years 11+	Take-or-Pay for 4 Mtpa in Years 11–12	
	ction Rate	Reduced 50% of Initial Rate		2	2	110	ERR)	None		Reduce Injection Rate	Take-or-Pay for 2 Mtpa in Years 6–12	
	educed ter Year 5	Reduced 75% of Initial Rate		1	L	65			None	Dependent OPEX in Years 6–50	Take-or-Pay for <b>3</b> Mtpa in Years 6–12	





Excel version of CO2\_S\_COM modified to incorporate basis study's GCS project parameters and simulation results used by NRAP-Open-IAM; long-term liability calculated for each scenario.





#### **Case Study Long-Term Liability Results Financial Results Relative to BC Financial Results Relative to BC**

Scenario/	Basis Study's Risk of Brine Leakage Into:		(\$M, discounted to 2018) Costs (negative is more \$ spent)						BC Scenario CO <sub>2</sub> Price	(\$M, discounted to 2018)				FYBE CO <sub>2</sub>	Extrinsic Remedial
Remedial										Sources of Cash			NPV of Project	Price	Actions' Cost
Response Option Abbreviation	AZMI		ОРЕХ	САРЕХ	TOP Penalty Cost	Debt Payments	Trust Fund Payments	Taxes	(2018\$/	Revenue	Trust Fund Withdrawal	Debt Proceeds	Total Cash Flow to/from Owners (Liability)	(2018\$/ tCO <sub>2</sub> )	(\$M, discounted to 2018)
ВС	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		-	-	-	-	4.07	0
BE – onsite disp.			-53.5	-20.2	_	3.6	-1.0	4.1		0	0.8	29.7	-36.6	7.54	-73.7
BE – offsite disp.	No Risk		-107.5	-0.9	_	3.6	0	4.1		0	0.8	50.5	-49.5	8.42	-108.4
BE – water tmt.		No	-288.7	-0.9	-	3.6	0	4.1	4.07	0.5	0.8	158.7	-121.9	14.83	-289.6
ES5	No Risk	Risk	21.7	10.9	-150.3	2.5	-1.1	4.1		-53.8	3.2	88.3	-74.6	15.63	-0.8
ES10	Yes	NISK	12.7	9.2	-32.6	2.1	-0.04	2.7		-32.1	2.5	17.4	-18.1	6.06	-0.8
RI50	No Risk		3.5	5.0	-75.1	-1.0	2.7	4.1		-26.9	0.8	42.9	-43.2	9.66	-0.8
RI75	No Risk	isk	5.7	7.9	-112.8	1.8	0.9	4.1		-40.4	0.8	69.2	-62.7	12.54	-0.8

## **Process for Calculating Liability**

## **Determine Costs of Baseline**

- Evaluate revenues, costs, and financial performance of GCS Project *assuming no* environmental adverse events occur.
- Calculate key financial metrics for baseline situation (e.g., net present value [NPV] for project or first-year breakeven [FYBE] CO<sub>2</sub> price).

### **Determine Costs of**

**Remedial Response Actions:** For each potential environmental

- adverse event: Generate a list of remedial response options and associated remedial actions.
- Generate activity costs and scheduling parameters (e.g., start time, duration, recurrence) for each remedial action.

## **Estimate Overall Liability of Responding to Each Potential Environmental Adverse Event:**

For each remedial response option:

- 1. Evaluate revenues, costs, and financial performance of GCS project assuming the remedial response option is implemented.
- 2. Calculate key financial metrics for the remedial response option from the regulatory authority and GCS project owner's
- 3. Compare key financial metrics for the remedial response option with those for the baseline situation.
- 4. The difference in these financial metrics represents the overall liability of responding to the environmental adverse event.

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