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Energy & Environmental Research Center (EERC)

Updates on Integrated Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) Projects in North Dakota

January 24, 2023

Charles D. Gorecki, CEO

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OUR VISION

TO LEAD THE WORLD IN DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS TO ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES. HIGH-BAY Technology Demonstration FUEL

FABRICATION SHOP

PROCESSING

OUR FACILITIES

CHEMICAL STORAGE

LABORATORIES

1

OFFICES

WATER USE MINIMIZATION TECHNOLOGY

MOBILE LABORATORIES

/ TECHNOLOG DEMONSTRATIO



CENTER

TECHNOLOGY

DIVERSE EXPERTISE AND CAPABILITIES TO IMPACT THE WORLD





CO₂ CAN BE MANAGED





PLAINS CO₂ REDUCTION (PCOR) PARTNERSHIP

2003–2005 – PCOR Partnership: Characterization

2005–2008 – PCOR Partnership: Field Validation

2007–2019 – PCOR Partnership: Commercial Demonstration

2019–2024 – PCOR Partnership Initiative: Commercial Deployment

Image credit – FFRC





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SAMPLING OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS THAT THE EERC HAS PARTNERED ON WITH INDUSTRY TO ENABLE CCUS (SINCE 2003)*



* Does not include direct contract work to support commercial CCUS project development and implementation without a publicly funded component.



Active and Developing CCUS Projects in the PCOR Partnership Region

- Active Capture
- Active Injection
- O Developing Capture
- ✓ Developing Injection
- CO₂ Pipeline
- ---- Proposed CO₂ Pipeline

EOR Fields for ACTL Boundary Dam Aquistore Weyburn Great Plains Synfuels Plant Carbon Vault Red Trail Energy. Coal Creek Station Midwest CCA Milton R. Young Station Bell-Creek Summit Lost Cabin Dry Fork Station Riley Ridge Summit Shute Creek-Navigator Tallgrass Project Phoenix-Gerald Gentleman

ACTL Nutrien

and Sturgeon

Quest

WILLISTON BASIN SALINE STORAGE OPPORTUNITIES







Class VI Primacy 45Q Tax Credit CO₂ Storage Long-Term Liability Laws

Pore Space Ownership Laws

20 Years of Applied R&D in CCUS

North Dakota's Energy Future



UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC) Program

UIC Program Standards:

- 1) Protection of USDW
- 2) Injection zone

- 3) Confining zones (upper and lower)
- 4) Area of review and corrective action

NORTH DAKOTA. DEPARTMENT OF

5) Wellbore integrity demonstration

Class VI Primacy in the United States



Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
Hazardous and nonhazardous fluids (industrial and municipal wastes).	Brines and other fluids associated with oil and gas production, including CO ₂ EOR.	Fluids associated with solution mining of minerals.	Hazardous or radioactive wastes. This class is banned by EPA.	Nonhazardous fluids into or above a USDW and are typically shallow.	Injection of CO ₂ for long-term storage.

NATIONAL

ABORATORY

INCENTIVES

TRANSPORTATION

45Q Tax Credits

LIGNI

MINING

- Projects beginning construction before January 1, 2033, can claim credits for 12 years after operations begin.
- Provides for direct payment for 45Q credits.
- Tax credit for CO₂ stored in a qualified enhanced oil recovery (EOR) project: \$60/tonne.
 - Tax credit from direct air capture (DAC): \$130/tonne.

CO. CAPTURE

- Tax credit for CO₂ stored in a saline formation: \$85/tonne.
 - Tax credit from DAC: \$180/tonne.

West Coast LCFS Markets

- Credits trading up to \$80-\$220 per ton (June 2021-2022).
- Stacked with 45Q.

North Dakota Incentives

- No sales tax on capture-related infrastructure.
- No sales tax on CO₂ sold for EOR.
- No sales tax on construction of pipeline.
- Property tax-exempt for 10 years (equipment).
- Coal conversion tax: tax reduction with CO₂ capture (up to 50%).
- No sales tax on CO_2 EOR infrastructure.
- 0% extraction tax for 20 years for CO₂ EOR.

COMPRESSION/ RECYCLING

ASSOCIATED CO₂ STORAGE

ANCILLARY REGULATORY MECHANISMS FACILITATE INDUSTRIAL CCUS Carbon dioxide storage facility administrative fund (\$0.01/ton): administer program.

Carbon dioxide storage facility trust fund (\$0.07/ton): postinjection compliance and long-term liability.

Amalgamation of pore space (forced at 60%).

Final decision issued within 12 months of the date a submitted carbon storage facility permit (SFP) application is deemed complete.

State issues certificate of project completion (all criteria met – at least 10 years postinjection).

- Releases responsibility, regulatory requirements, and bonds.
- Transfer of title and custody to storage facility and stored CO₂ to state.
- State oversees/responsible for monitoring and managing the storage facility until such time as federal government assumes responsibility (assures site access/confidence).

State retains all authority to regulate future mineral and UIC activities.

Preserve the integrity of storage facility (guard against recapture).

State-issued determination of storage (facilitate carbon credits, allowances, trading, emission allocations, offsets, or participation in other incentive program).

NORTH DAKOTA CCUS ACTIVITY

Approved permits:

- Red Trail Energy (RTE)
- Minnkota (Milton R. Young Station)

Pending permits:

- **Great Plains Synfuels Plant**
- **Blue Flint Ethanol**

8-month Review and **Approval Process**



RED TRAIL ENERGY

- RTE announced June 16, 2022 as the official start date of carbon capture and storage (CCS) operations.
- RTE is capturing 100% of CO₂ from the fermentation process and is injecting approximately 500 metric tons of CO₂ per day into the Broom Creek Formation.
- Approximately 82,000 tons stored as of December 31, 2022.





Images Credit: Red Trail Energy





Critical Challenges. Practical Solutions.

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RED TRAIL ENERGY SITE LAYOUT





RTE NORTH DAKOTA SFP

Monitoring Type	RTE Monitoring Program	Target Structure/Project Area
Analysis of Injected CO ₂	Compositional and isotopic analysis of the injected CO ₂ stream	Wellhead
CO_2 Flow Line	DTS/DAS and distributed strain sensing (DSS)	Capture facility to the wellsite
Continuous Recording of Injection Pressure, Rate, and Volume	Surface pressure/temperature gauges and a flowmeter installed at the wellhead with shutoff alarms	Surface-to-reservoir (injection well)
Well Annulus Pressure Between Tubing and Casing	Annular pressure gauge for continuous monitoring	Surface-to-reservoir (injection well)
Near-Surface Monitoring	Groundwater wells in the AoR, dedicated Fox Hills monitoring wells, and soil gas sampling and analyses	Near-surface environment, USDWs
Direct Reservoir Monitoring	Wireline logging, external downhole pressure and temperature gauges, and DTS/DAS fiber optic cable	Storage reservoir and primary sealing formation
Indirect Reservoir Monitoring	Time-lapse geophysical surveys, gravity surveys, inSAR and passive seismic measurements.	Entire storage complex
Internal and external mechanical integrity	Tubing-casing annulus pressure testing (internal) DTS/DAS fiber optic cable,	Well infrastructure
	ultrasonic imager tool (USIT) (external)	
Corrosion Monitoring	Flow-through corrosion coupon test system for periodic corrosion monitoring.	Well infrastructure



- Supplemental U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)–PCOR Partnership monitoring activities integrated with RTE's SFP.
 - SFP ensures safe storage and compliance.
 - SFP requires a periodic testing and monitoring plan.

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RTE NDIC SFP

RED TRAIL ENERGY STORAGE FACILITY AREA







The project team will investigate the integration of these data sets into automated-predictive decision-making.

光ファイバーによるCO2モニタリング





Credit: Takayuki Miyoshi at RITE

DAS(音響計測)	CO2プルームの広がり把握(DAS/VSP)
DSS (ひずみ計 測)	坑井健全性、貯留層/遮蔽層安定性監視、CO2挙動監視
DTS(温度計測)	坑井周辺のCO2挙動監視(坑井健全性)





DISTRIBUTED FIBER-OPTIC STRAIN AND TEMPERATURE

- DTS and DSS calibrated with casingconvey pressure/temperature gauges.
- DTS will continuously monitor temperatures for wellbore integrity.
- DSS will continuously measure and monitor stress changes related to reservoir changes and integrate with other pressure data.



INTEGRATED GEOMECHANICAL MONITORING



- Integration between injection data, InSAR, and DSS.
- High-frequency (weekly) data and AI/ML-ready.



Fig. 14. Reservoir pressure differences between September 2015 and December 2016 inverted from measured InSAR data.



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InSAR

SCALABLE AUTOMATED SPARSE SEISMIC ARRAY (SASSA)

- Monitoring of strategically located subsurface discrete locations for understanding plume extents.
- Single-fold weekly reflection changes indicate change in CO₂ saturation.
- Integrate with dynamic reservoir simulations.



Bell Creek Oil Field, MT – SASSA Example



SASSA





SASSA PLANNING – NOISE TEST

Enhancing and optimizing cost-effective methods that reduce surface impact, lower HSE risk, and allow for safer storage.

- Deployment of a sparse array of geophones at strategic locations for monitoring the injected CO₂ plume.
- RITE's SOV source will be recorded with the sparse array on a daily/weekly basis.
 - 96 Zland 3C nodes to be deployed for noise characterization and SASSA baseline.
 - 20 Geospace GSX-C nodes for demonstration of on demand remote harvesting. (
 - 750 Stryde nodes deployed in high-density arrays for noise characterization and monitoring phase of SASSA.





https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/seismic/permitfiles/970304.pdf

HIGH-FREQUENCY VERTICAL SEISMIC PROFILES

- Four SOVs are installed in sheds for protection.
- Each SOV includes a geophone installed beneath the foundation to capture source signature.
- Maximum ground force is 15 tonnes.





SUSTAINABLE MONITORING

- Ensure safe storage and regulatory compliance.
- Robust risk-based sustainable monitoring plan to meets storage goals.
- Allows for adaptations to the monitoring plan.
- Track the movement of CO₂ and assure permanence for geologic storage.
- Provide measurements of downhole and reservoir conditions for real-time decisionmaking and process optimization.
- Decrease the cost and uncertainty in measurements and satisfy regulations.
- Provide long-term postinjection monitoring.

Be good stewards of the land...





PCOR PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE MISSION: Accelerating Commercial Deployment of CCUS in the Region





Critical Challenges. Practical Solutions.

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