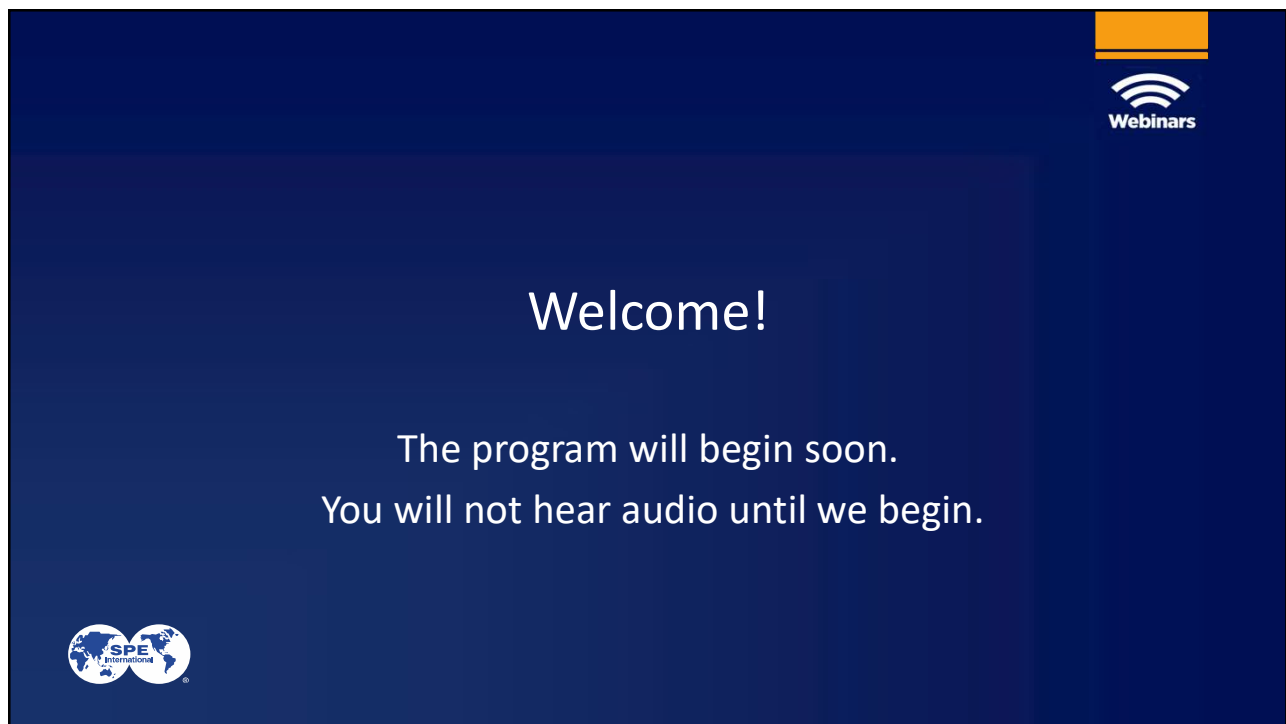




A dark blue rectangular slide with a lighter blue rectangular area in the center. In the top right corner, there is an orange square above a white Wi-Fi symbol and the word "Webinars". In the bottom left corner, there is a logo for SPE International, which consists of two globes and the text "SPE International".

Welcome!

The program will begin soon.
You will not hear audio until we begin.



My Storage is Bigger Than Your Storage: Use of SPE's CO₂ Storage Resources Management System

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University of Illinois @ Urbana-Champaign
September 7, 2023



Prairie Research Institute
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The Content of This Presentation



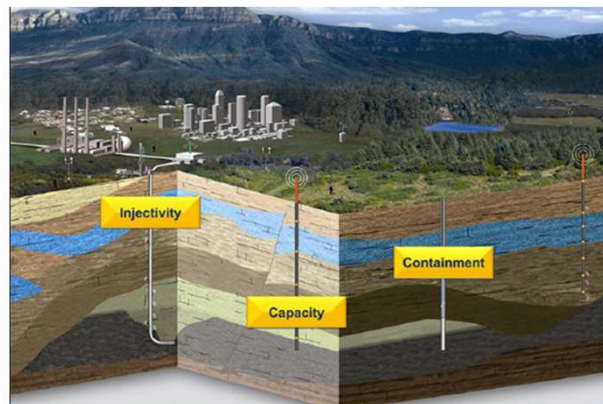
- The slides presented here were developed by the presenter for this presentation and from previous presentations.
- Application of resource management systems are subjective; therefore, the opinions shared here are those of the presenter and not necessarily SPE, CCUS Technical Section, or the CO₂ Storage Resources Committee.



Storage Resources Management System (SRMS) Outline



- Background
- SRMS Structure:
 - Classification
 - Categorization
- Example Applications
- Summary



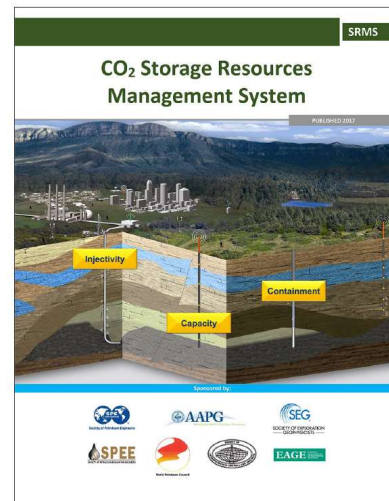
5

Background

SRMS: Purpose and Intended Users



- Intended users: financial, corporate, government organizations involved **commercial** CO₂ storage projects
- Purpose: to provide
 - **common terminology** and **clear definitions** needed to classify storable quantities in the context of defined projects intended to be matured to commerciality.
 - context for investment and performance tracking
- Applicable to
 - regional or basin resource assessments via a notional storage project
 - Brine aquifers ($S_w = 100\%$) and depleted oil and gas reservoirs
 - **Note:** 2024 SRMS expected to include CO₂ EOR.



2017 SRMS

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Background: SRMS Development



- CO₂ Storage Resources Committee (CSRC) member selection
 - PRMS and/or CO₂ storage expertise
 - Represent seven professional societies
- Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS)
 - Seed Document
 - Time tested and applied system
 - Supported by financiers, security exchanges, and governments (world)
- Fall 2017: SRMS Published by SPE
- Summer 2021: Sponsoring Societies
 - SPEE, AAPG, EAGE, SEG, SPWLA, WPC
- February 2022: First published commercial usage:
 - Santos booked, with external auditors:
 - 100 Mt of CO₂ Capacity, at 1.7 Mt/yr
 - 1.2-1.6 B\$
- June 2022: SRMS-Guidelines published by SPE



Storable Quantities



- Quantities of CO₂ (mass or standard volume) that can be stored as part of an estimated pore volume of a geologic formation that is accessible to CO₂ via a storage project sometime in the future
- Requires containment
- Directly related to project specifications
- For a geologic formation to have storable quantities, it must have
 - pore volume accessible to CO₂ (quantity and sustained injection rate commensurate with the **project specifications**) and
 - containment (e.g., existing wellbore and caprock integrity) of the **Stored** CO₂ over a time period established by the **project specifications**



Definition in 2017 SRMS

2022 SRMS Guidelines

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Project Specifications



Commercial Projects

- Development plan with details to mature the project to active, commercial storage
- Standalone project
 - CO₂ storage as a business with expenses and income directly related to the storage of CO₂
- Integrated project
 - CO₂ storage is integrated into a project with other revenue generating product, e.g. an industrial plant to power generating plant
 - CO₂ storage part may be expense only or generate revenue and expenses



Notional Projects

- Development plan to scope resource to provide general understanding of the storable quantities
- Exclusively used for very immature projects
- Primarily defines the **area, geologic formation** (i.e. thickness), and **containment**
- May lead to
 - Region for site *screening*
 - Area for site *selection*
 - Location to drill characterization well
 - Identification of existing well to characterize

2022 SRMS Guidelines, Section 2.1.4.4

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SRMS Structure: Classification of Storable Quantities



Based on Project Maturation

- **Discovered (DSR) vs Undiscovered (USR)**

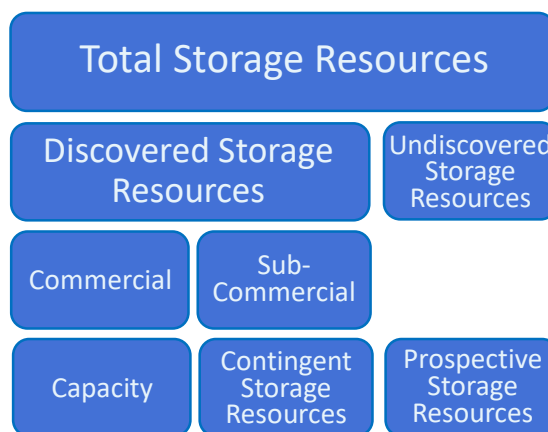
- storable quantities for which one or more wells established through testing, sampling, and/or logging the existence of storable quantities sufficient to meet project specifications.

- **Commercial vs. Sub-commercial DSR**

- essential social, environmental, and economic conditions are met, including political, legal, regulatory, and contractual conditions.
- degree of management commitment is such that storage project is expected to be developed and placed on injection within a reasonable timeframe.



Specific to Commercial or Notional Project



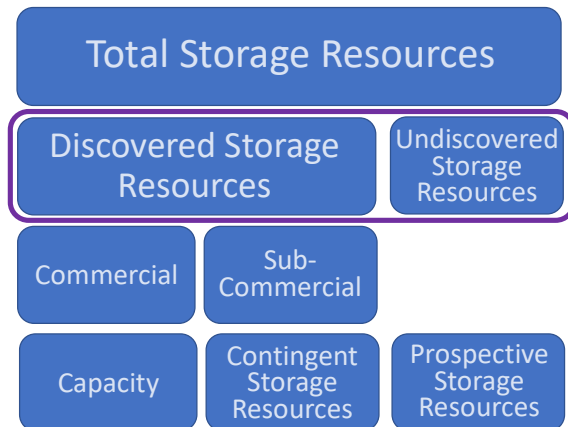
**Not shown, Inaccessible SR, which has no project.*

Total SR includes Inaccessible SR: Discovered and Undiscovered ISR

Discovery

- Refers to storable quantities for which at least one well has established through testing, sampling, and/or logging the existence of *significant* storable quantities.
 - *Storable quantities requires containment*
- “Significant” implies evidence of sufficient storable quantities to justify evaluation of commercial storage via a project’s specifications

Specific to a Defined or Notional Project



Definition in 2017 SRMS

Excludes inaccessible storage resources (ISR)

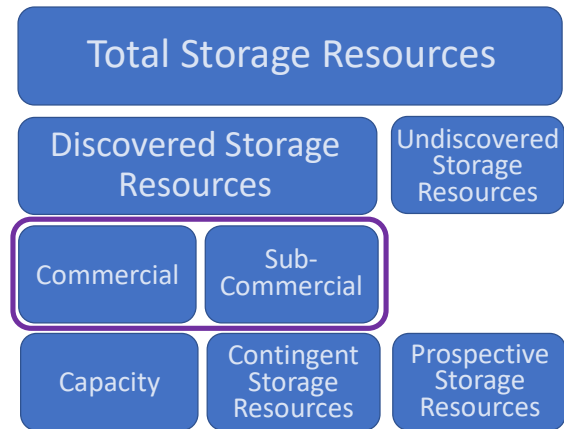
11

Commerciality

- Social, environmental, economic conditions are (or will be) met
- Political, legal, regulatory, contractual conditions are (or will be) met
- Commitment: project expected to be developed and placed on injection within a reasonable timeframe.
 - five years recommended, but longer timeframe could be used
 - for example, development of project deferred at the option of the operator for, among other things, market-related reasons, or to meet contractual or strategic objectives.

Definition in 2017 SRMS

Specific to Commercial or Notional Project



Excludes inaccessible storage resources (ISR)

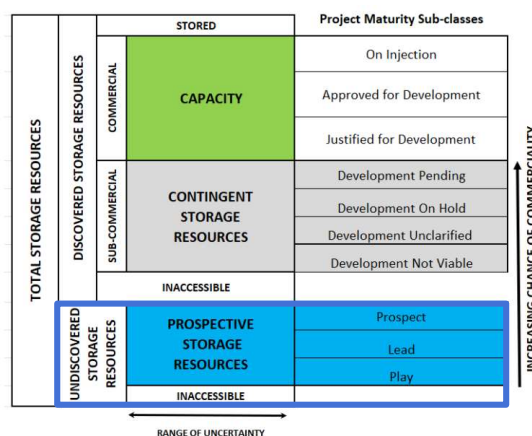
12

Classification: **Prospective** Storage Resources (Undiscovered Storage Resources)



Well does not exist or not assessed

- Increasing Chance of Commerciality ↓
- **Play:** project associated with a prospective trend of potential prospects that requires more data acquisition and/or evaluation to define specific leads or prospects.
 - **Lead:** project associated with undiscovered storable quantities that is currently poorly defined and requires more data acquisition and/or evaluation to be classified as a prospect.
 - **Prospect:** project associated w/ undiscovered storable quantities sufficiently defined to represent a viable drilling target or identification and evaluation of existing well
 - PSR maturation process “ends” with a drilling prospect or existing well identified to assess



Revised figure 2.1 in errata of 2017 SRMS

13

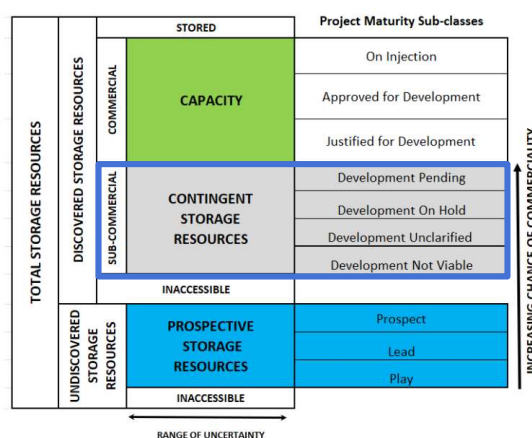
Classification: **Contingent** Storage Resources (Discovered, Sub-Commercial Storage Resources)



Well exists and assessed or being assessed

- **Development Not Viable:** Discovered storable quantities for which there are no current plans to develop or to acquire additional data at the time of assessment as a result of limited storage.
- **Development Unclassified:** Discovered storable quantities where project activities are under evaluation and where justification as a commercial development is unknown on the basis of available information.
- **Development On Hold:** Discovered storable quantities where project activities are on hold and/or where justification as a commercial development may be subject to significant delay.
- **Development Pending:** Discovered storable quantities where project activities are ongoing to justify commercial development in the foreseeable future.
- CSR maturation process “ends” with commercial proposal to management

Increasing Chance of Commerciality



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Classification: Capacity

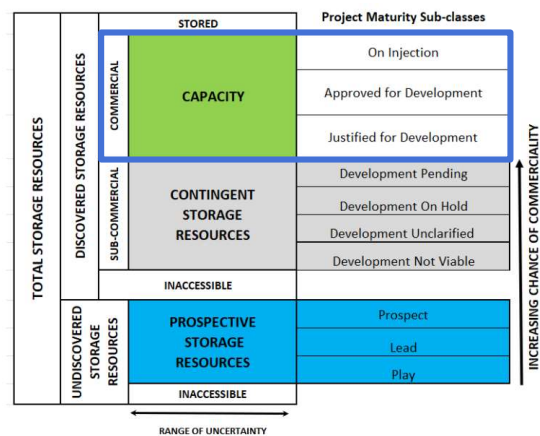
(Discovered, Commercial Storage Resources)



No Contingencies Exist

- **Justified for Development:**
Implementation of the development project justified on basis of reasonable forecast commercial conditions at time of reporting and ***reasonable expectations*** that ***all*** necessary approvals/contracts will be ***obtained***.
- **Approved for Development:**
All necessary ***approvals*** have been ***obtained***, capital funds have been ***committed***, and implementation of the development project is ***underway***.
- **On Injection:** development project is ***currently*** ***injecting*** and storing CO₂.

Increasing Chance of Commerciality



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Classes: Decision Gates for Maturing a Project



- **PSR:** A well has NOT been characterized for storable quantities
- **PSR to CSR:** At least one well is being actively characterized for storable quantities in the context of a project's specifications
- **CSR to Capacity:**
 - No technical or commercial contingencies exist
 - Management committed to actively storing CO₂ with the current development plan and project specifications
 - Project is forecasted to be commercial
 - Approvals and permissions forecasted to be obtained
 - Financing forecasted to be obtained



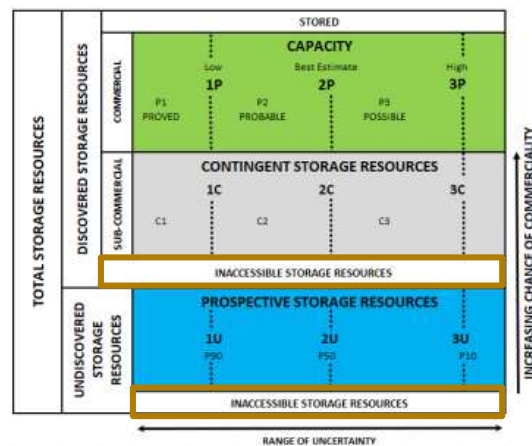
Classification: Inaccessible Storage Resources



- Storable quantities classified as Discovered or Undiscovered Storage Resources, which are estimated as of a given date, not to be developed for storage.
- These quantities may be developed for storage in the future if circumstances change.
- For example, current regulatory restrictions may prohibit storage at the time of the assessment and foreseeable future.



Definition in errata of 2017 SRMS



Revised figure 1.1 in errata of 2017 SRMS

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Process of Classifying Resources



- Is subjective and may vary from assessor to assessor, company to company
- Does not require starting with PSR-Play
 - Especially if an emissions site looking for storage site in an area or region with publicly available storage assessments; would likely start with PSR-Prospect
 - Examples available storage assessments: DOE RCSP and CarbonSAFE Phase I projects)
- May not require every class or subclass to be used
 - Will be dependent on the stakeholders involved. For example:
 - Financiers may require more detailed timeline of the project maturation using every subclass to track their investment
 - Private companies may focus only on Capacity or Proved Capacity as company assets



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SRMS Structure: Categorization of Storable Quantities



Categories

- **Low** estimate
 - High probability
 - P₉₀
- **Best** estimate
 - Most-likely (median)
 - P₅₀
- **High** (low probability) estimate
 - Low probability
 - P₁₀

Categorization: (2017 SRMS, p 12, sect 2.2)

- Indicative of certainty in storable quantities
- Includes technical and commercial uncertainty
- Based on project's specifications, but **NOT** the project's maturity

Category	Probability	Project Maturity		
		Capacity	Contingent	Prospective
Low Estimate	P ₉₀	1P	1C	1U
Best Estimate	P ₅₀	2P	2C	2U
High Estimate	P ₁₀	3P	3C	3U



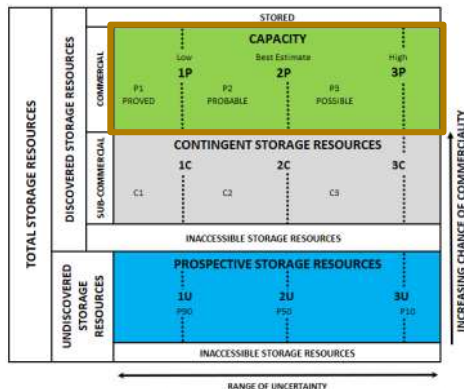
*Capacity, Low Estimate: **highest** geologic certainty and **highest** project maturity*
*Prospective SR, High Estimate: **lowest** geologic certainty and **lowest** project maturity*

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Categorization: Certainty in Storable Quantities



Capacity Categories not directly affected by project maturity.



Ex: $P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = 3P$

Note: All Capacity categories are subordinate to all Capacity class requirements.

Examples: Management commitment exists; permit allows development; capital committed

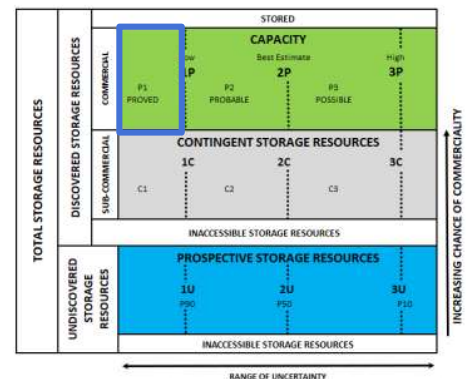
- **Proved (P1): Proved Capacity (P_{90})** quantity of storage that, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially used for storage, from a given date forward, from known geologic formations and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations.
- **Probable (P2): Probable Capacity (P_{50})** additional Capacity that analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicate are less likely to be used for storage than Proved Capacity, but more certain to be used for storage than Possible Capacity
- **Possible (P3): Possible Capacity (P_{10})** additional Capacity that analysis of geoscience and engineering data suggest are less likely to be stored than Probable Capacity.

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Proved Capacity's Operational Status



- **Proved, Developed, Injecting:** Developed Injecting Capacity is expected to be stored from completion intervals that are open and injecting at the time of the estimate.
- **Proved, Developed, Non-injecting:** Developed Non-injecting Capacity includes shut-in and behind-pipe Capacity.
- **Proved, Undeveloped:** Undeveloped Capacity is the quantity expected to be stored through future investments.



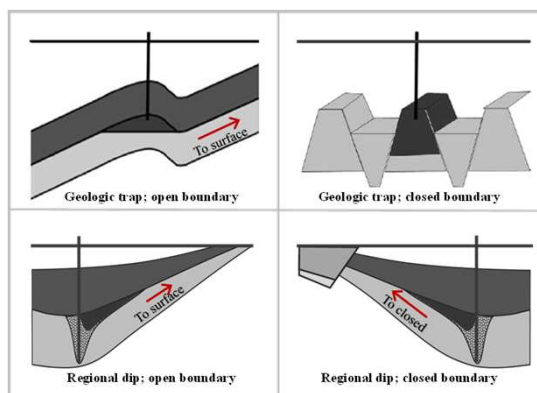
*Note: All Status are subordinate to all Capacity requirements.
Examples: Management commitment exists; permit allows development; capital committed*

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Estimating Storable Quantities



- Deterministic and Probabilistic approaches
 - Volumetric Methods (including analogs)
 - Material Balance
 - Reservoir simulation
 - Injection Performance Analysis
- Estimate ranges or distributions recommended
- Single value approach:
 - *best or most likely estimate*



2022 SRMS Guidelines, fig 4-1

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Storable Quantities: Containment



- Containment
 - Geologic containment
 - Wellbore containment
- Storable quantities coincide with containment and management of all displaced fluids
 - Must be defined and described in the project specifications
 - Include all geologic formations in which CO₂ is stored and brine displaced
- Containment uncertainty reflected in storable quantities uncertainty
- Containment assessment area is area of projected CO₂ plume and pressure footprint *and* the displaced in situ fluids
- Progression of containment assessment should be consistent with maturity of project and financial commitment associated with project's development plan



2022 SRMS Guidelines, sections 2.2.4 and 4.2

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SRMS Applications Examples

PROJECT MATURATION: FROM REGIONAL STUDY TO ACTIVE INJECTION



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Assumptions Common to the Examples



- Thick, pervasive, basal sandstone (single geologic formation)
- Containment:
 - Wellbore: Few wellbore penetrations (No known minerals)
 - Geologic: Extensive, thick, clay-rich shale caprock with minimal faulting
- Depth
 - Maximum: cementation lower porosity and permeability
 - Minimum: liquid-like CO₂ density; fresh water



Regional Assessment: Notional Project



- Purpose: general storage assessment
- Notional project:
 - Total regional emissions from stationary sources
 - Fully developed infrastructure
- Volumetric approach
 - Pore volume with storage efficiency
 - Single value (deterministic)
- Boundaries:
 - Perimeter: State lines
- Outcome:
 - General geographical area for a site
 - Estimate: 800 Gtonnes (high estimate)



Classification: Prospective Storage Resources–Play Categorization: 800 Gtonnes – 3U

CAPACITY			On Injection
Low	Best Estimate	High	
P1 PROVED	1P P2 PROBABLE	2P P3 POSSIBLE	3P
CONTINGENT STORAGE RESOURCES			Approved for Development
			Justified for Development
			Development Pending
			Development On Hold
			Development Unclassified
			Development Not Viable
INACCESSIBLE STORAGE RESOURCES			
PROSPECTIVE STORAGE RESOURCES			Prospect
1U P90	2U P50	3U P10	Lead
			Play
INACCESSIBLE STORAGE RESOURCES			

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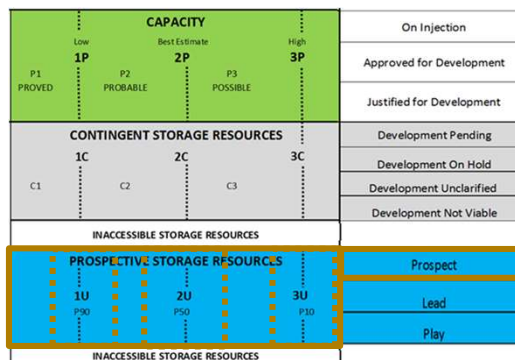
Regional Assessment: Notional Project Use of New Data and New Analysis



- Objective: general storage assessment, site screening
- Volumetric, GIS approach
 - Efficiency: displacement, and geologic attributes
 - High, medium, low values (E= 1, 2, 4%)
- Boundaries:
 - Perimeter: State Lines
- Outcome:
 - General geographical area for a site
 - Storing on regional dip
 - Estimate: 25, 50, 100 Gtonnes



Classification: Prospective Storage Resources – Prospect
Categorization: 25 Gt – 1U; 50 Gt – 2U; 100 Gt – 3U

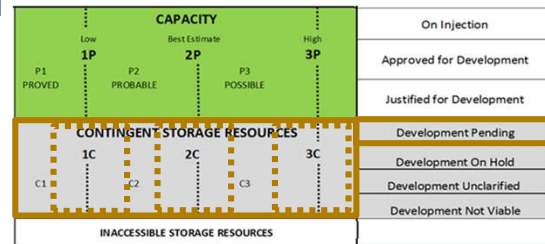


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Site Selected, Well Drilled, Well Assessed, Awaiting Management Commitment



- Purpose: assess storage site single well injection and CO₂ emitted
- Storage Project Status (at time of assessment)
 - Site CO₂ emissions: 3,000 tpd
 - Capture facility (planned): 1,000 tpd,
 - Management commitment NOT finalized 25 yr life
- Deterministic-scenario approach (2017 SRMS, p 13, sect 2.2.2)
- Simulation: 8,000 tpd, well's max injection rate
- Boundaries: Storage rights and real estate ownership



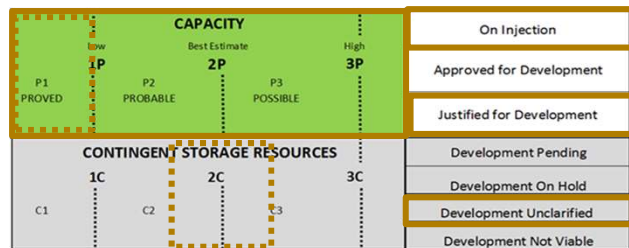
Project	Class	Subclass	Comment	Stor Quantity	Category	Comment
Facility	Contingent SR	Development Pending	No Management commitment	9 Mt (1,000 tpd)	1C	Small facility
Site	Contingent SR	Development Pending	No Management commitment	30 Mt (3,000 tpd)	2C	Total site emissions
Well	Contingent SR	Development Pending	No management commitment	70 Mt (8,000 tpd)	3C	High estimate based on well

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Active Injection: Defined, Management Approved Project



- Purpose: Assess active project(s)
- Final Project
 - Infrastructure purchased: 1,000 tpd
 - Management commitment: 12 years
 - Permits and contracts issued/completed
- Planned Project Expansion
 - Management commitment: 1,000 tpd (incremental)
 - Reasonable expectation of permit



Project	Class	Subclass	Comment	Stor Qty	Category	Comment
Final	Capacity	On Injection	Management commitment	4 Mt	Proved Developed Injecting, 1P	Active injection, equip. available
Planned	Capacity	Justified for Development	Management commitment; Permit expected	8 Mt	Proved Undeveloped, 1P	Permit required
Site	Contingent SR	Development Unclassified	No management commitment	58 Mt	2C	Best estimate

Summary of SRMS Applications Examples



- Classification: certainty in project
- Categorization: certainty in storable quantities
- SRMS intended use is in the context of storage project specifications
 - Active project specifications directly influences storable quantities
 - Notional project specifications acceptable for large scale resource assessments
- Storable quantities requires containment
- Prospective Storage Resources
 - no well available for assessment
- Contingent Storage Resources
 - well assessed or being assessed, and expected to meet project goals, but contingencies exist
- Capacity
 - solely for commercial/ economic projects
 - Reasonable expectation (minimum) that all permits/contracts obtained
 - Essential social and environmental project conditions met
- Classification and Categorization of storable quantities are subjective



Summary

SRMS Usage: Expected Outcomes



- Provides guidelines for developing commercial storage projects
- Gives standardized terminology and definitions in commercial contracts similar to other subsurface commodity industries
- Assessors and stakeholders have a management system to make comparisons between projects
- System that relates project certainty and geologic certainty to storable quantities estimate



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Acknowledgements



- Society of Petroleum Engineers' members are leading and organizing the SRMS guidelines development with support of SPE staff. SPE is the largest individual-member organization serving managers, engineers, scientists and other professionals worldwide in the upstream segment of the oil and gas industry.
- Sponsored by American Association of Petroleum Geologists, European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, Society of Petrophysics and Well Log Analysts, and World Petroleum Council
- Recommended by US Department of Energy



References



- “The CO₂ storage resources management system (SRMS): toward a common approach to classifying, categorizing, and quantifying storage resources”, Scott M Frailey, George J Koperna, Owain Tucker, 14th Intl Conf on Greenhouse Gas Control Tech (GHGT-14) Proceedings, October 21-15, 2018, Australia
- “The genesis of the CO₂ storage resource management system (SRMS)”, Scott M Frailey, Owain Tucker, George J Koperna, 2016, 13th Intl Conf on Greenhouse Gas Tech (GHGT-13) Proceedings. Energy Procedia 114: 4262-4269.
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- “How to discover a storage resource: following the principles of the SPE-SRMS what is required to classify as storage resources as ‘discovered’ Lesley R Seldon, Owain Tucker, Sylvain Thibeau, Jacobo Canal Vila, Franco Masserano, 14th Intl Conf on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies (GHGT-14) Proceedings, October 21-15, 2018, Australia



CO₂ Capture, Utilization, and Storage Tech Section

<https://connect.spe.org/ccusts/home>

CO₂ Storage Resources Committee

<https://connect.spe.org/ccusts/aboutus/csrrc>




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Net zero commitments, strengthening policy and developing carbon markets are driving adoption of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology across the globe. Although the technology has been around for decades, the deployment of large-scale CCS projects is still in its infancy. While the pipeline of global CCS projects continues to grow, much more is still required to decarbonize the various industrial sectors.

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