Emerging Challenges for CCUS Deployment in the Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative (MRCI) Region

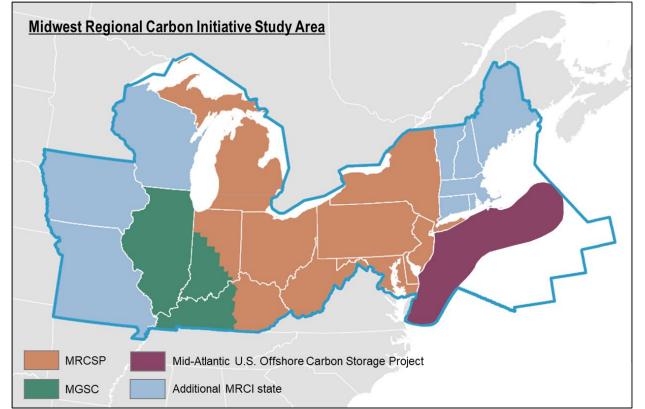
Neeraj Gupta, Mark Kelley, Joel Sminchak, Priya Ravi Ganesh – Battelle Annual CCUS Conference, Houston, Mar 3-5, 2025





Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative (MRCI) Accelerate CCUS Across 20 States Region

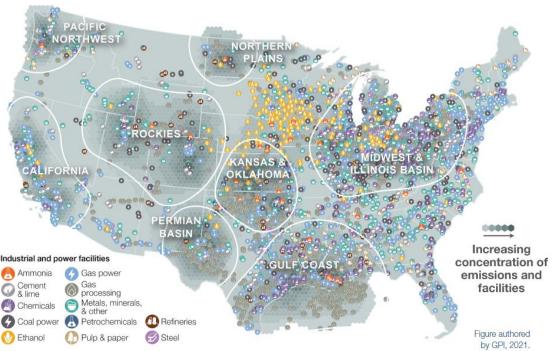
- Implement a collaborative Regional Initiative to accelerate CCUS in the Midwestern and Northeastern US - build on >20 years of CCUS experience (MRCSP & MGSC).
- Engage national and international stakeholders - States, universities, industrial partners and advisors, fossil fuel production and utilization companies, and NGOs.
- Advanced CCUS research through:
 - Addressing key technical challenges.
 - Obtaining and sharing data to support CCUS.
 - Facilitating regional infrastructure planning.
 - Performing regional technology transfer.

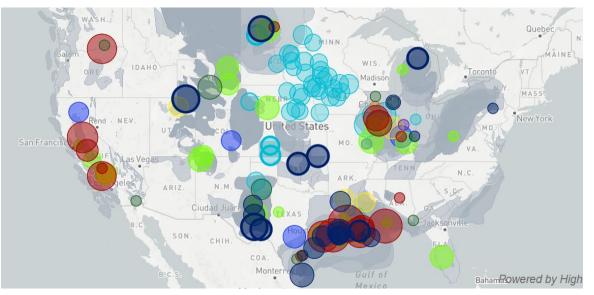




US Clusters – An Emerging National Framework Numerous current and emerging sources in MRCI Region

- Current CO₂ Sources Organizing into Clusters in many regions:
 - Midwest and Illinois Basin
 - Gulf Coast and Permian Basin
 - Rockies and northern Plans



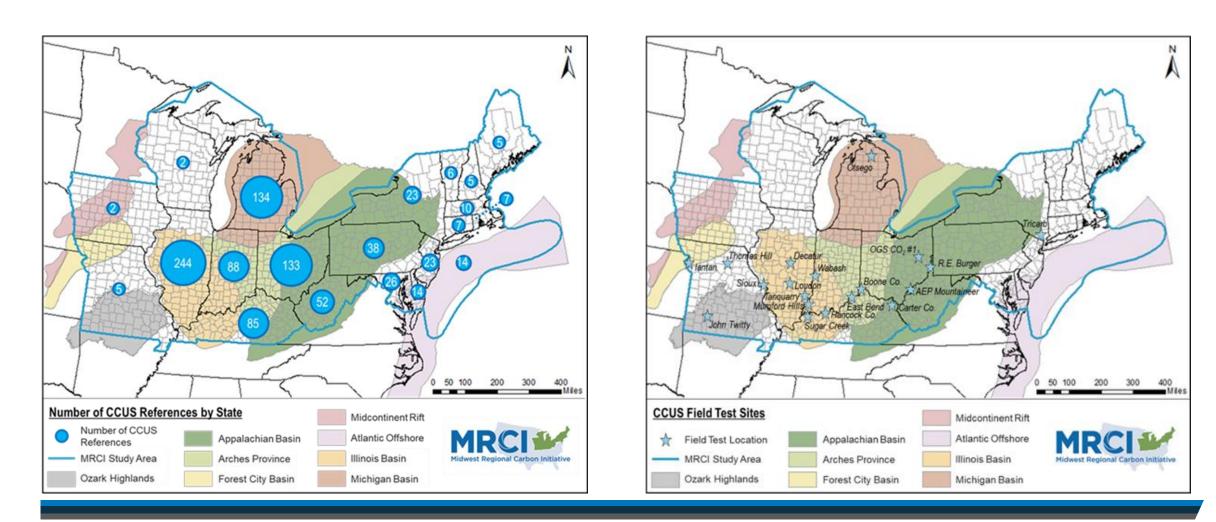


- Future CO₂ Sources will likely to follow clusters and geologic storage resources:
 - Natural gas power generation
 - Industrial facilities
 - Bio energy
 - Natural gas to Hydrogen
 - Direct Air Capture

Map Sources – Great Plains Institute and Clean Air Task Force



Past Projects and CCUS References in the MRCI CCS R&D since mid-1990s





Nearly 30 Years of CCUS R&D in MRCI Region Provides a **Foundation for Deployment Phase**

MRCSP/MRCI Large-Scale **Public-Private Partnership**

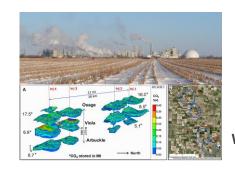




AEP Mountaineer Pilot and FutureGen

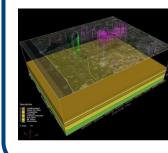


CarbonSAFE - Scaling Up



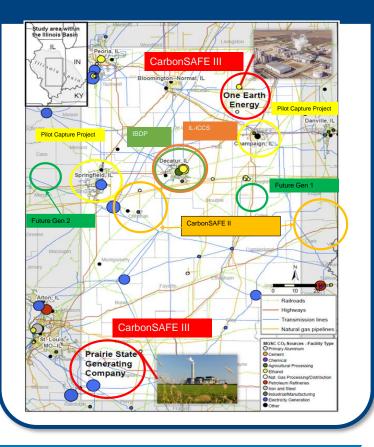
Illinois. Indiana. Ohio. Michigan Kentucky West Virginia

Commercial Carbon Storage Development





Illinois Basin Corridor Cluster

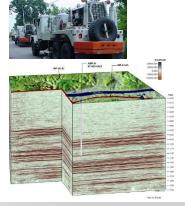




AEP Mountaineer program – full life-cycle CCS spanning 15 years with Battelle as CO₂ storage service provider

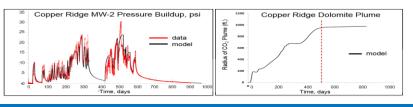
Feasibility – Exploration Well

- Seismic survey conducted and AEP-1 test well was drilled in 2002
- Included extensive data collection and community outreach
- DOE and industry funded



Injection and Operations Monitoring

- ~37,000 tonnes of CO₂ was injected and stored over 18 months from 2009 to 2011
- Included monitoring of reservoir pressure, groundwater chemistry, CO₂ injectate, and soil gas



Pilot Construction & Commissioning

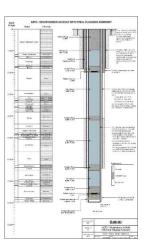
- Network of five wells, two injection and three monitoring, constructed (drilling and completion) in 2008-2009
- Integrated with 20MWe chilled ammonia capture system



 Pressure maintenance and monitoring system installed

Post-Injection and Site Closure

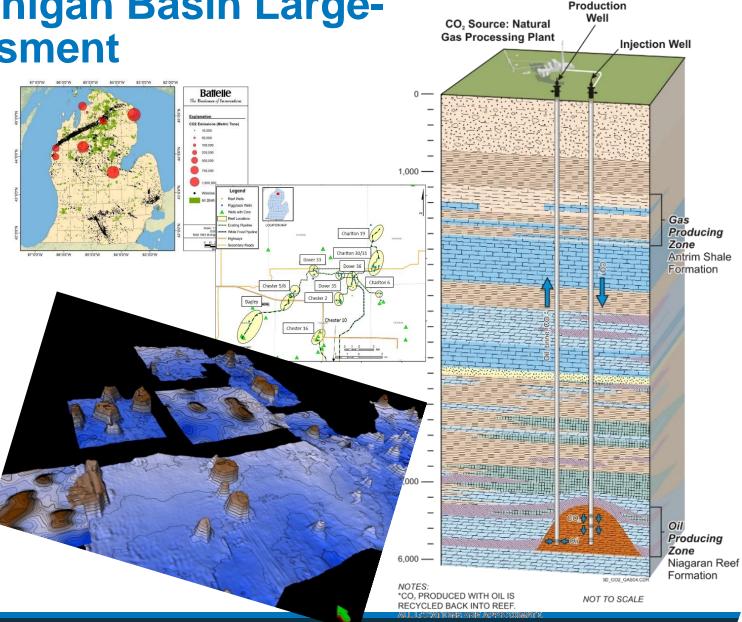
- Post-injection pressure, groundwater monitoring, plume modeling
- Well plugging and site closure within 5 years by working with regulators and meeting all permit requirements
- Scale-up design for 235 MWe facility completed





MRCSP Pilots and Michigan Basin Large-Scale CO₂-EOR Assessment

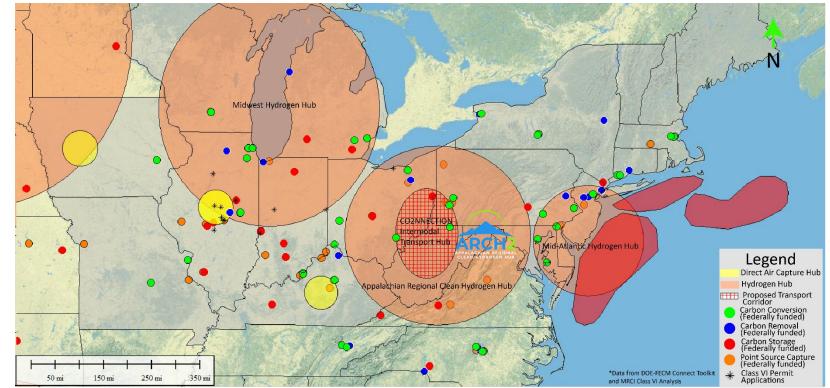
- Three pilot tests under MRCSP II
- MRCSP III Injected/monitored +2 MMT CO₂ in collaboration with EOR
- Hosted by Core Energy, LLC
- Evaluated CO₂ injectivity, migration, containment
- Tested numerous monitoring options
- Demonstrated net-negative life-cycle
- Evaluated regional storage resources
- Outreach and knowledge share
- Reports available from DOE EDX





Key/Emerging CCS/CDR Projects in the MRCI

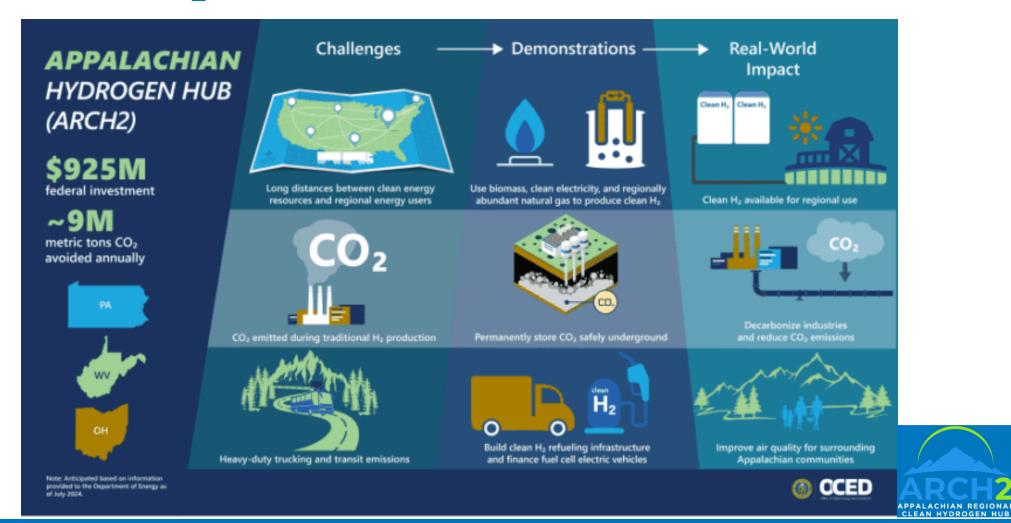
- Regional Initiatives:
 - MRCI (MRCSP/MGSC)
 - FOA2799 States Surveys
 - FOA2799 Battelle offshore
 - RITAP App. and Mich. Basin?
- >10+ CarbonSAFEs I, II, III
- Industrial Decarbonization
- FEED studies
- Three H₂ hubs
- Three DAC hubs
- Transport $CO_2NECTION$



In Addition, numerous private projects are not shown on the Map



Appalachian Regional Clean Hydrogen Hub (ARCH2) – Emerging CO₂ Source in Deeper Basins



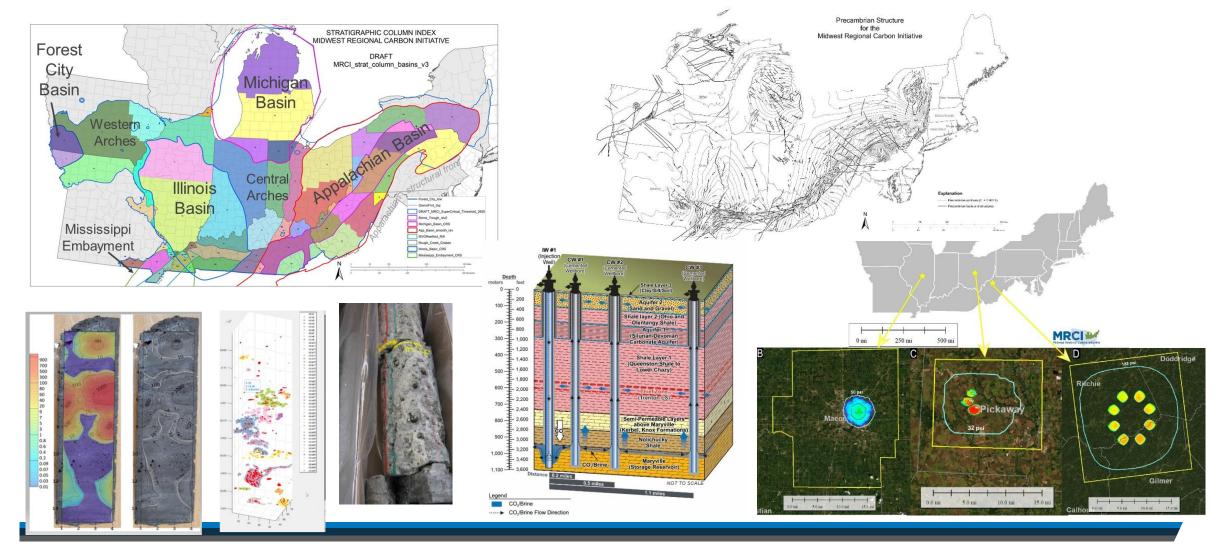


Despite Tangible Progress, Significant Challenges Remain for Broad-Scale Deployment of CCUS

- Finding/qualifying storage resources for project life-cycle to meet business goals
 - Where is the storage no proven large hub-scale fields yet, except central Illinois Basin
 - MRCI region projects still limited to Mt. Simon Sandstone. We need deeper basin and carbonate fields
 - Scale-up will require use of well fields, stacked storage, multilateral wells. How to permit these
 - Managing plume and pressure interference, cross-boundary projects
 - Legacy wells remain a major issue and can impede scale-up need to assess and manage project risk
 - Materials and corrosion issues increased risk and cost. More monitoring. Regulatory compliance
- Regulatory permitting, due-diligence, up-front well costs for large hubs are significant
- Stakeholder acceptance, community benefits challenges scaling up as projects scale up
- Alignment of projects components capture, transport, storage development; variable nature of sources; financing, permitting (Class VI, pipeline, source reviews, NEPA, federal lands, state commissions), stakeholder acceptance

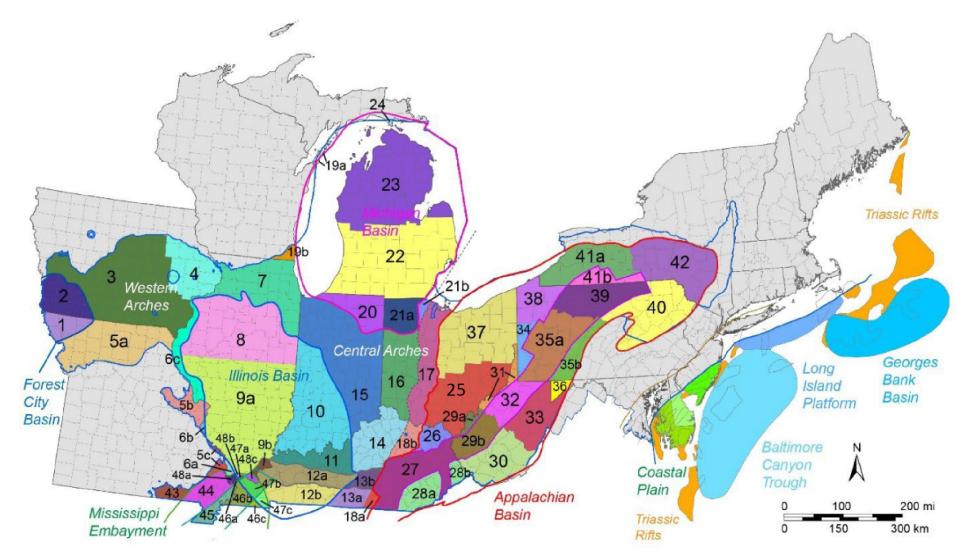


MRCI Technical Challenges – Developing Geologic Storage Framework and Addressing Risk Factors





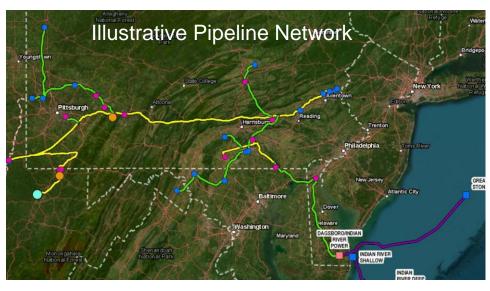
Subregions of the MRCI study area based on Stratigraphy

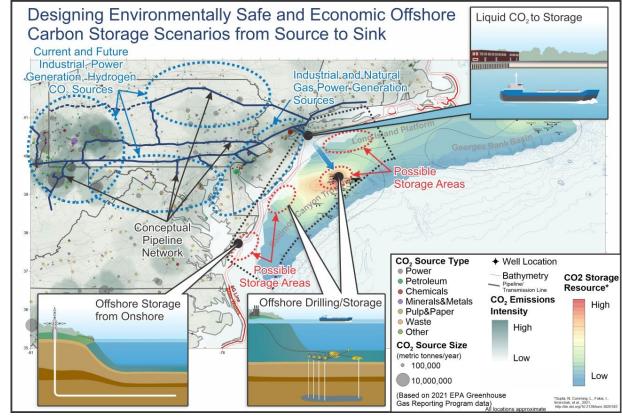




Mid-Atlantic Offshore Storage Cluster – Potential major solution for Eastern US?

- Sources East Coast, Central PA/MD, Appalachian Basin
- Sinks Baltimore Canyon Trough; maybe Long Island Platform rift basins
- 100s of Giga tonnes storage resources



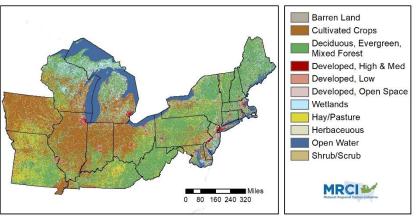


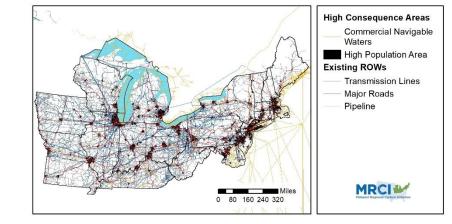
- Transport onshore pipelines, offshore pipeline/ shipping
- Societal and policy considerations are key



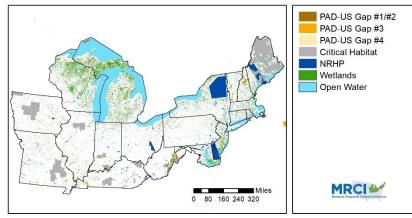
Regional Infrastructure and Societal Factors

Transport and storage infrastructure must consider other than sources and sinksLand cover data = project feasibilityExisting infrastructure = obstacles or opportunities

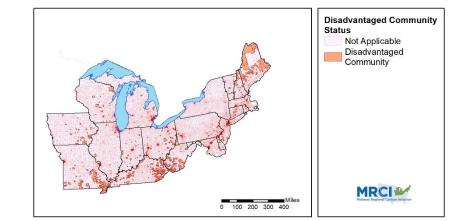




Sensitive areas = potential project pitfalls

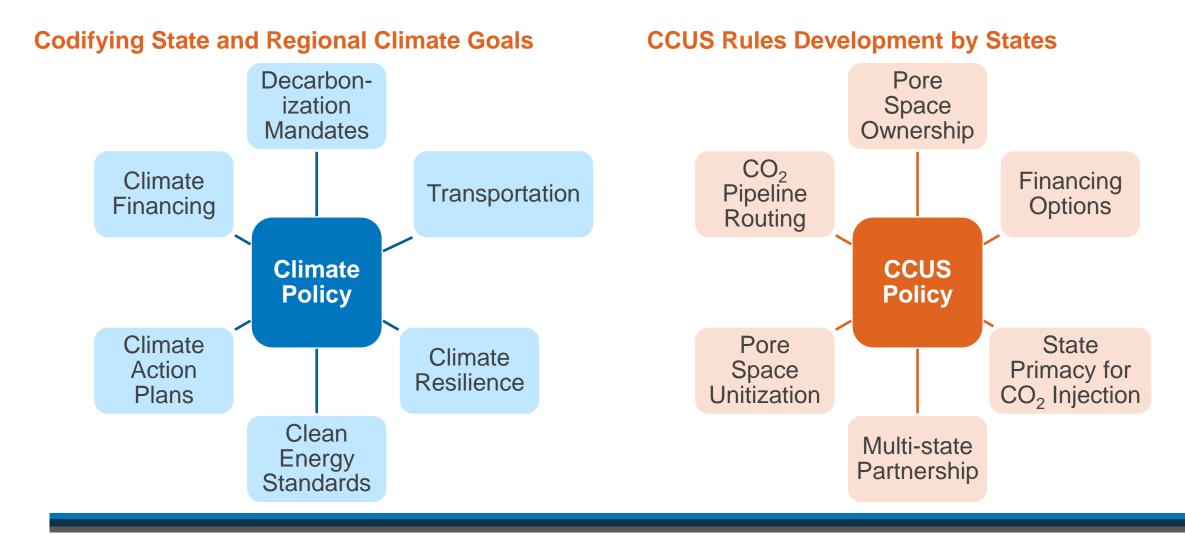


Societal acceptance remains a key challenge





State/Regional Policies Influence CCUS Development



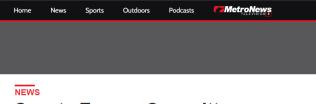


CCS Regulatory Advancement and Legislation In The Region Paving the way for Deployment

- Pennsylvania CCUS Enabling legislation in place!
- The Illinois Senate establishing additional requirements for CO₂ pipeline development, permitting for sequestration projects, and protections for pore space owners.
- West Virginia primacy and enabling legislations passed. Class VI primacy achieved!
- Ohio DNR directed to develop primacy application
- Indiana enabling legislation passed
- Other states considering regulatory roadmap

Pa. hopes to regulate carbon storage wells with new law Rachel McDevitt \odot





Senate Energy Committee approves carbon dioxide sequestration bill

ENERGY WIRE

Illinois' Pritzker signs law to regulate CO2 storage, pipelines

By Jeffrey Tomich | 07/19/2024 06:49 AM

he measure includes a moratorium on CO2 pipeline pprovals while federal regulators revamp agulations.



Illinois Gov. J.B. Pritzker (D) is pictured last year in Chicago. Charles Rex Arbogast/AP

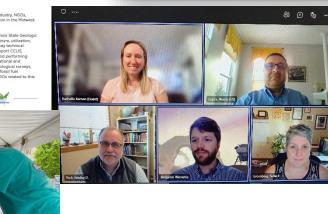


Outreach Issues and Regional Technology Transfer

- Promote CCUS deployment through commercialization and technology transfer
- Communicate information from technical tasks to stakeholders
 - MRCI reports to be released in coming weeks
- Engage with federal and state governments, industry consortia and NGOs
- Engage with global institutions
- Continued outreach is a must for advancing CCUS in the region and nationally









CCUS in MRCI Region – Poised for Growth but Numerous Challenges to Address!

- A successful 25+ years history of research, pilots, and demonstration projects
- An early microcosm for CCS deployment
- Established broad-based consortium of researchers and stakeholders
- Regional storage assessment and validation is only in it's infancy geology, well fields, regional monitoring, crisis management)
- Infrastructure challenges (transport, hubs, power) are only beginning to be addressed
- Policy, economic, and social issues can hamper progress, if not address properly
- Continued education and public advocacy for CCS by respected researchers is needed
- Public-private collaboration financial, technical, basin-scale management is essential

