Tomakomai CCS Demonstration Project

Project At a Glance

Project Description

A large-scale CCS demonstration project is being undertaken by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (METI) in Tomakomai, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan. The objective is to demonstrate the viability of a full CCS system, from CO_2 capture to injection and storage. Approximately one hundred thousand tonnes/year or more of CO_2 will be injected and stored in offshore reservoirs in the Tomakomai port area. The implementation of the project has been commissioned to Japan CCS Co., Ltd. Construction of facilities was completed in October 2015, and after a test-run in February, CO_2 injection commenced in April 2016.

Project Site Tomakomai City, Hokkaido

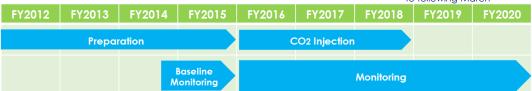


Main CCS Parameters

CO ₂ Source	Capture Type	Storage Formation	CO ₂ Stored	Storage Type
Hydrogen production unit in oil refinery	Industrial separation/ Chemical absorption	Sandstone at 1,000-1,200m depth & volcanic rocks at 2,400-3,000m depth	100,000 tonnes/ year or more	Deep saline aquifers

Schedule 9 years from FY2012-2020

FY: from April of calendar year to following March



Objectives & Tasks

- Demonstrate an integrated CCS system from capture to storage
- Confirm existing technologies adopted in the system work properly and efficiently
- Demonstrate that the CCS system is safe and reliable
- Confirm effectiveness of METI site selection guideline by demonstrating no leakage
- Remove concerns about earthquakes by the data collected
 - Natural earthquakes will have no effect on stored CO₂
 - Noticeable tremors will not be caused by CO₂ injection
- Confirm that guidelines for building and improving geological models are appropriate
- Prepare technical standards of operation and safety for practicalization of CCS technology
- Disclose project information & data and enhance understanding of CCS by the general public
- Clearly define areas to be improved or solved for commercialization

Progress to Date & Demonstration Schedule

Selection of Tomakomai Area

Tomakomai was selected from among 115 candidate sites as a result of comprehensive investigations and site surveys, and was authorized by the Evaluation Committee organized by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (METI). The data collected by detailed site surveys were used to establish a geological model and to perform simulation of long-term CO_2 behavior prediction. The results obtained revealed that the geological structures and formations in the Tomakomai area were highly suitable for geological CO_2 storage.

Preparation

During the Preparation phase (FY2012 – FY2015), the following work was conducted

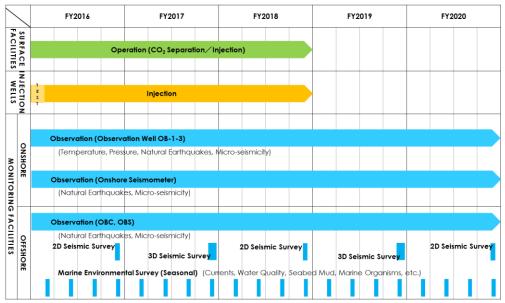
Construction of onshore facilities

- Design, construction and commissioning of facilities necessary for capture and injection of CO_2
- Drilling of injection wells
 - Drilling of wells for injecting CO₂ into deep subsea reservoirs
- Baseline monitoring
 - Development of monitoring network for obtaining baseline data
- Studies of regulations and standards for safety
 - Review of laws and regulations, technical standards and guidelines related to CCS

Demonstration Operation Schedule

The Demonstration Operation (FY2016 - FY2020) constitutes the following:

- CO₂ Separation/Injection
 - Test injection has been completed, and full injection will be conducted until FY2018.
- Monitoring
 - Monitoring of CO₂ behavior, natural earthquakes, micro-seismicity by observation wells, seismometers, and 2D/3D seismic surveys will be carried out during CO₂ injection, and for 2 years after termination of injection.
 - Marine environmental surveys will be carried out seasonally (4 times per year), each year between FY2016 and FY2020.



Main Features of Tomakomai Project

- First full sycle CCS system deployed in Japan
- Low energy CO₂ capture process → Page 4
- First case of deviated CO₂ injection wells drilled offshore from onshore site
 - \rightarrow Page 5, 6
 - Lower drilling & maintenance costs
 - 1 km injection interval enhances injection efficiency
- Extensive monitoring system
 - \rightarrow Page 7
 - Confirm safety and stability of CCS system
 - Remove concerns about earthquakes
- CO₂ storage governed by Act on Prevention of Marine Pollution & Maritime Disaster (Japanese law reflecting London Protocol) → Page 8
- First case of CCS near urban area; extensive public outreach activities engaging local government, residents and industry → Page 9



Bird's eye view of Onshore Facilities

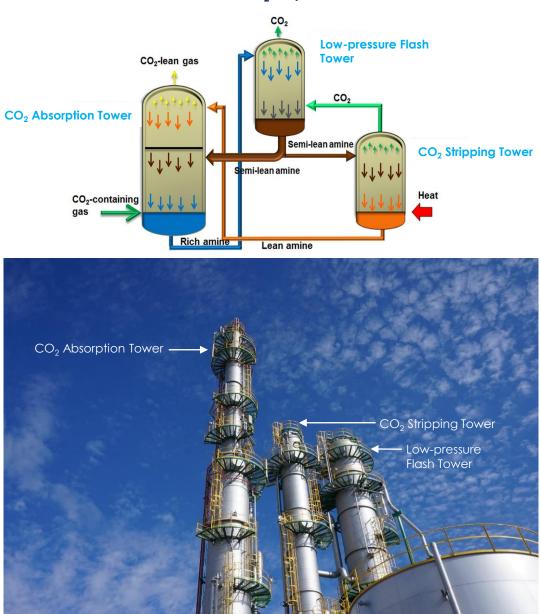
CO₂ Capture Process

Two-stage Absorption System with Low-pressure Flash Tower

Depressurization in Low Pressure Flash Tower strips substantial portion of CO₂

Energy consumption is 1/2 to 1/3 of conventional CO₂ capture process

The CO₂ source is a hydrogen production unit (HPU) of an adjacent oil refinery, which supplies off gas containing approximately 50% CO₂ from a Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) hydrogen purification unit. In the capture facility, gaseous CO₂ of 99% purity or more is recovered by a commercially proven amine scrubbing process. A two-stage absorption system including a low pressure flash tower reduces the amine reboiler duty in the capture system, and the energy consumption for CO₂ capture is approximately 1/2 to 1/3 of a conventional CO₂ capture process.

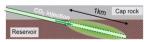


Tomakomai CO₂ Capture Process

CO₂ Injection

Injecting from Onshore to Offshore

- Deviated wells from onshore to offshore
 - Lower drilling and maintenance costs
 - Injection into two different reservoirs
 - 1Km injection interval enhances injection efficiency



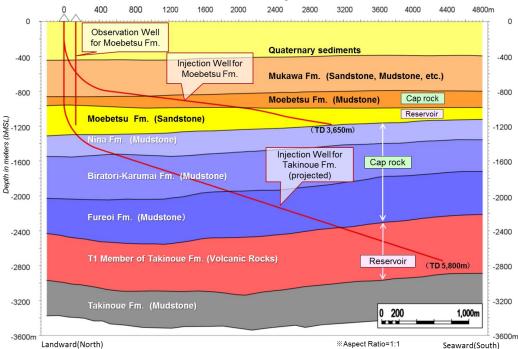
At the onshore injection facility, the CO₂ is compressed and injected into two different offshore reservoirs by two separate deviated wells. The storage points are located 3 to 4km offshore. The shallow reservoir (**Moebetsu Formation**), a saline aquifer mainly composed of sandstone located approximately 1,000m below the seabed, was reached by an extended reach drilling (ERD) well with a maximum inclination of 83 degrees, vertical depth of 1,188m and horizontal reach of 3,058m. A perforated liner covered by sand control screens was set over the injection interval of almost 1,200m in length in order to minimize sand flow back into the well. The deep reservoir (**Takinoue Formation**) is a saline aquifer composed of volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks located approximately 2,500m below the seabed. The deep injection well has a maximum inclination of 72 degrees, vertical depth of 2,753m and horizontal reach of 4,346m.





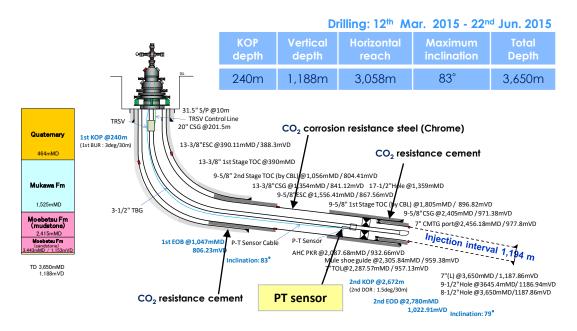
Heads of injection wells

Schematic Geological Section

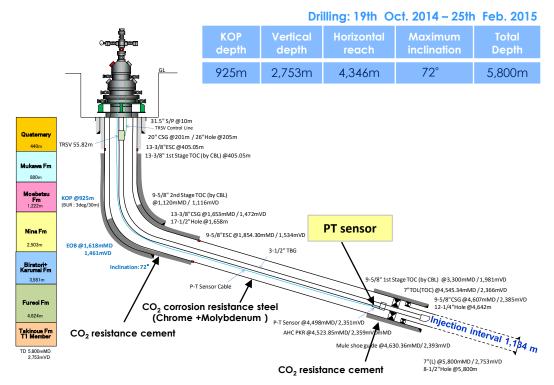


Wellbore Schematic Diagrams

Injection Well for Moebetsu Formation



Injection Well for Takinoue Formation



Monitoring & Verification

Objectives of Monitoring and Verification

Confirm the safety and stability of CO₂ injection

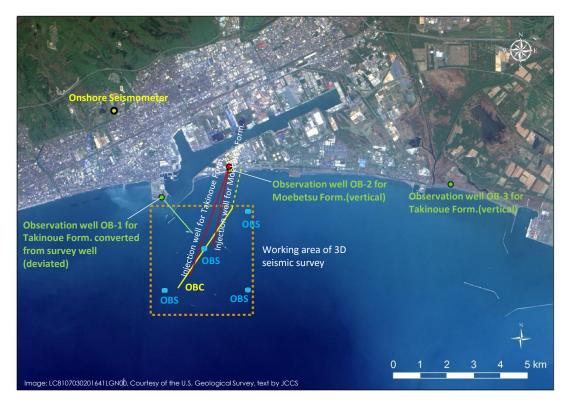
- The CO₂ behavior in the reservoirs will be monitored continuously to detect any CO₂ leakage.
- Seismic surveys to delineate the subsurface CO₂ distribution, and monitoring of the injected CO₂ volume, formation pressure and temperature will be conducted.
- Baseline seismic surveys were conducted during the site survey and preparation phases, and 2D and 3D seismic surveys will be repeated yearly until the end of the project.
- The monitoring data will be used to update a simulation model to predict CO₂ behavior.
- Verify that natural earthquakes do not affect the stored CO₂, and that CO₂ injection does not cause any increase in noticeable tremors
 - Monitoring of natural earthquakes and micro-seismicity will be conducted

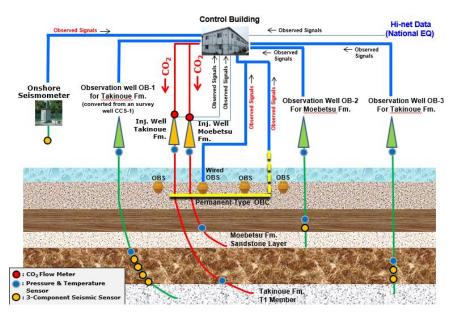
Monitor the marine environment

Surveys and monitoring will be conducted on ocean currents, water quality, seabed mud, marine organisms, etc., in accordance with the "Act on Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster".

Monitoring System

An extensive monitoring system comprising 3 observation wells, 4 ocean bottom seismometers, 1 ocean bottom cable, wellbore temperature/pressure, and flow meters has been established to continuously measure the temperature and pressure of the reservoirs, and to monitor natural earthquakes and micro-seismicity.

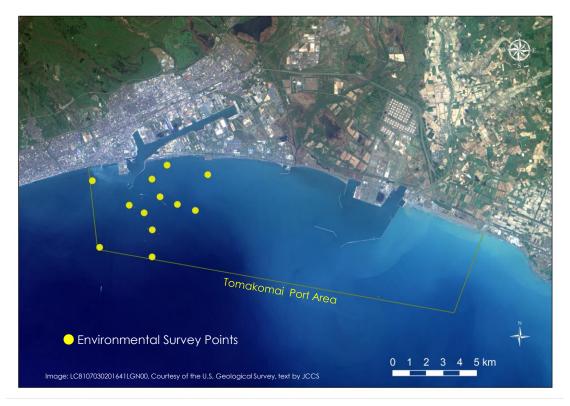




Schematic Diagram of Monitoring System

Marine Environmental Monitoring

Subsea CO₂ geological storage is regulated by the "Act on Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster", enforced to reflect the London 1996 Protocol. Marine environmental surveys were conducted in FY2013 and FY2014; from FY2016, seasonal surveys will be conducted quarterly.



Public Engagement

In Tomakomai City

Tomakomai City has a population of 173,000, and as the operation is taking place in the port area, intensive stakeholder engagement has been implemented since FY2011. Securing the strong support of the Tomakomai government, a wide range of activities; providing information on JCCS's website, exhibitions and forums for residents, receiving site visits, engaging in consultation and collaboration with government officials and fishery cooperatives, conducting interviews with local and national media, etc., is being carried out.

Tomakomai CCS Promotion Association

- Activities
 - Attraction of CCS Demonstration Project to Tomakomai
 - Information communication to Tomakomai citizens on CCS, etc.
- Chairman : Tomakomai City Mayor
- Secretariat : Tomakomai City
- Members : All major corporations in Tomakomai and industrial associations including Tomakomai Fishery Cooperative



Association Meeting





News Letters Published by CCS Promotion Association

Various Activities for local communities



Panel Exhibitions

CCS Forums

Site tours & Lectures



CCS courses for senior citizens



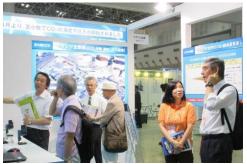
Science classes & site tours for school children

Public Engagement

Other areas & overseas



University lectures



Environmental exhibitions in Japan



Exhibitions & presentations at international conferences



Site visits from overseas

Outreach Materials



Pamphlets & Panels



Promotion Movies



School Supply



Comics



Animation Movie



JCCS Website

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Sapia Tower 19F, 1-7-12 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0005, JAPAN Tel: +81-3-6268-7610 Website: http://www.japanccs.com/?page_id=55&lang=en

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Global Environment Partnership Office 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8901, JAPAN Tel: +81-3-3501-1757