

# EAGE

EUROPEAN  
ASSOCIATION OF  
GEOSCIENTISTS &  
ENGINEERS

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

Second EAGE CO<sub>2</sub> Geological Storage Workshop

# From Laboratory to Deployment

11-12 March 2010  
Berlin, Germany

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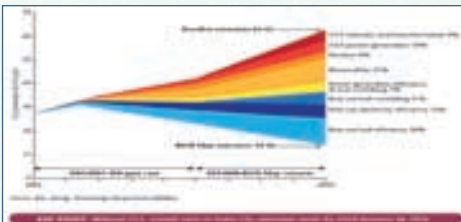
## About the Workshop

CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage (CCS) is predicted by the International Energy Agency to be capable of delivering a large contribution towards reducing anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during the remainder of this century. In fact, CCS is expected to deliver 1/5 of the lowest-cost greenhouse gas reduction solution in 2050.

For Europe, the ambition as elaborated by the Zero Emission Power (ZEP) Technology Platform is to have CCS commercially available by 2020. In order to expedite the development and implementation of CCS, the EU has initiated a number of R&D and financing initiatives aiming at having 10-12 large-scale demonstration projects in operation by 2015.

The deployment of CCS is just beginning, with only a handful of storage projects in operation today. These include the Norwegian Sleipner and Snøvitt natural gas projects, the In Salah gas field in Algeria, enhanced oil recovery in Canadian Weyburn and pilot CO<sub>2</sub> storage at Ketzin in the heart of Germany.

Geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub> in porous formations in the deep subsurface has many similarities to storage of natural gas. Europe's largest natural gas storage facility happens to be located underneath Berlin – something which very few inhabitants are aware of. Much of the science and methodologies for CO<sub>2</sub> storage can be directly transferred from other industries, especially oil and gas, while some methods need adaptation. Much development work has gone into maturing capture technologies – particularly for power generation and many small pilot plants for capture have been constructed capable of producing from 0.1 to 10 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per hour. Generally the CO<sub>2</sub> has been vented- or as is the case for the CO<sub>2</sub> captured at the Schwartz



Pumpe oxyfuel pilot plant in Germany – CO<sub>2</sub> is trucked to a storage site. With a dozen or so large-scale CCS projects emerging in Europe, the availability of sufficient storage capacity of good quality is about to become the key focus for the rollout of CCS.

It will be of paramount importance that the demonstration projects provide solid scientific evidence of the viability of geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub> and that this information is interpreted not only by the industries and regulators involved in the actual projects, but also by researchers and other scientists at universities and research institutes.

The objective of the workshop will be to assess the state of play for deployment of geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub> and to illuminate measures necessary to support the transition from laboratory/pilot-scale storage projects to large-scale storage across Europe.

## Workshop Format

Interactive workshop format and discussion forum (round tables).

Scientific Themes:

- Storage capacity and site selection
- Demos and Pilot projects
- Modelling and monitoring
- Safety and remediation
- Transport and land planning

The workshop will include a poster session covering all topics related to CO<sub>2</sub> storage.

Participants are invited to submit an abstract for a poster (1 page A4) on the EAGE website **before 15 January 2010**. CO<sub>2</sub>GeoNet will record discussion and conclusions which will be presented to ZEP and the European Commission.

Organised in cooperation with:

- CO<sub>2</sub>GeoNet - the European Network of Excellence for Geological Storage of CO<sub>2</sub>
- ZEP - the European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Power
- CO<sub>2</sub>Net East