On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

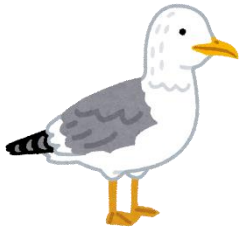
Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

What's New

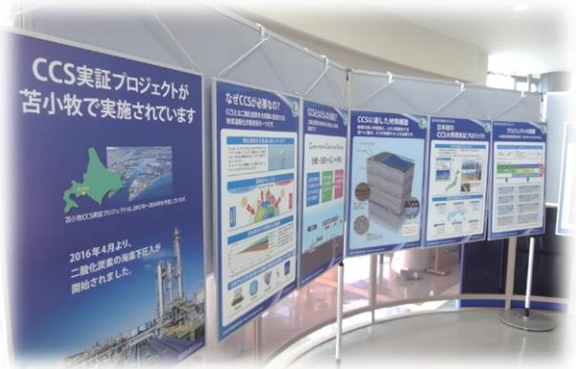
Panel Exhibition was held at Tomakomai West Port Ferry Terminal

Date of the event: August 1~31, 2020

The "Tomakomai West Port Ferry Terminal" is the gateway to Hokkaido by sea, where many people visit from inside and outside Hokkaido.



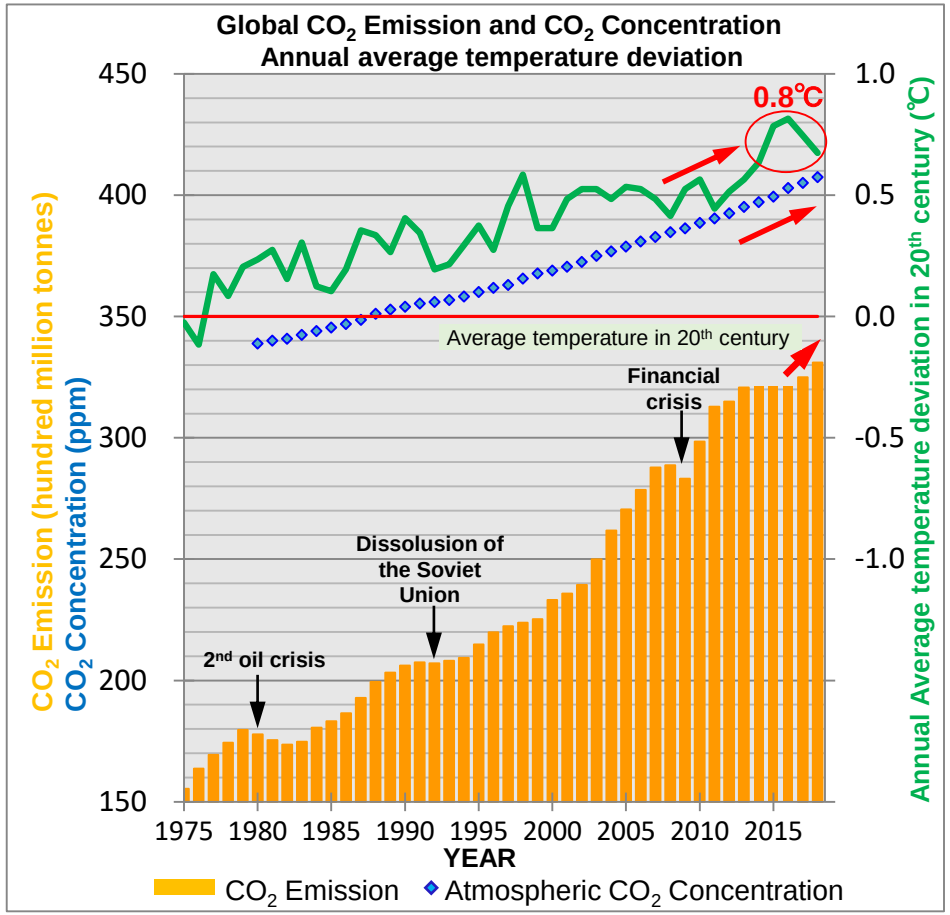
In continuation from last year, Japan CCS exhibited panels and pamphlets which were viewed by many visitors.



On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3 tonnes

Global warming continues



Source: Created by JCCS from the documents of Global Energy & CO2 Status Report 2018 (IEA, 2019), NOAA, Japan Meteorological Agency

The increase in the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is said to be the cause of global warming. In particular, the effect of carbon dioxide (CO_2) is large.

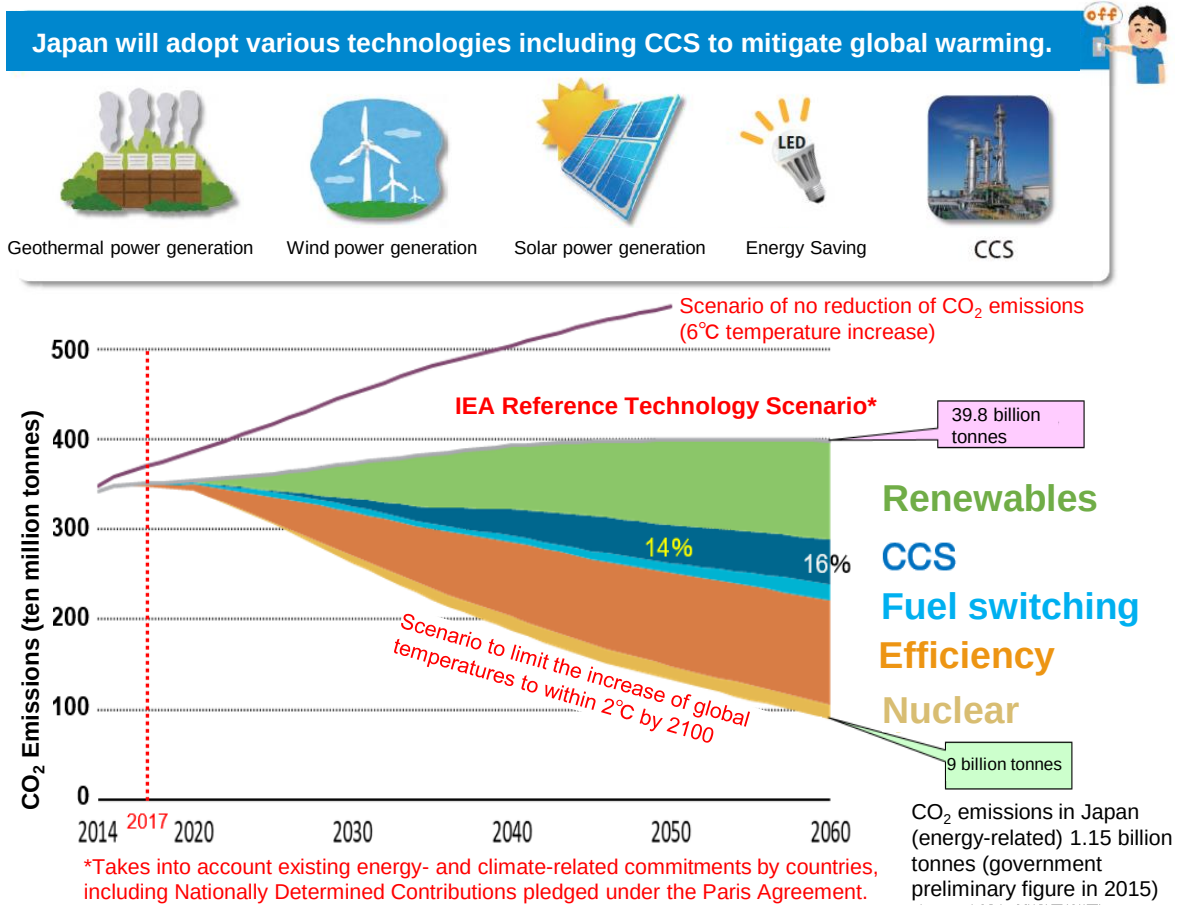
Global CO_2 emissions have been on the rise since the Industrial Revolution, and as a result, CO_2 concentrations in the atmosphere have increased as well as global average annual temperatures.

In Japan, the number of days of heavy rain and hot days shows an increasing trend, which may be the effect of global warming.

On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions



Annotations added based on ©OECD/IEA 2017 Energy Technology Perspectives, IEA Publishing
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In order to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it is necessary to employ all mitigation measures including the expanded use of renewable energy, the promotion of efficiency and CCS.

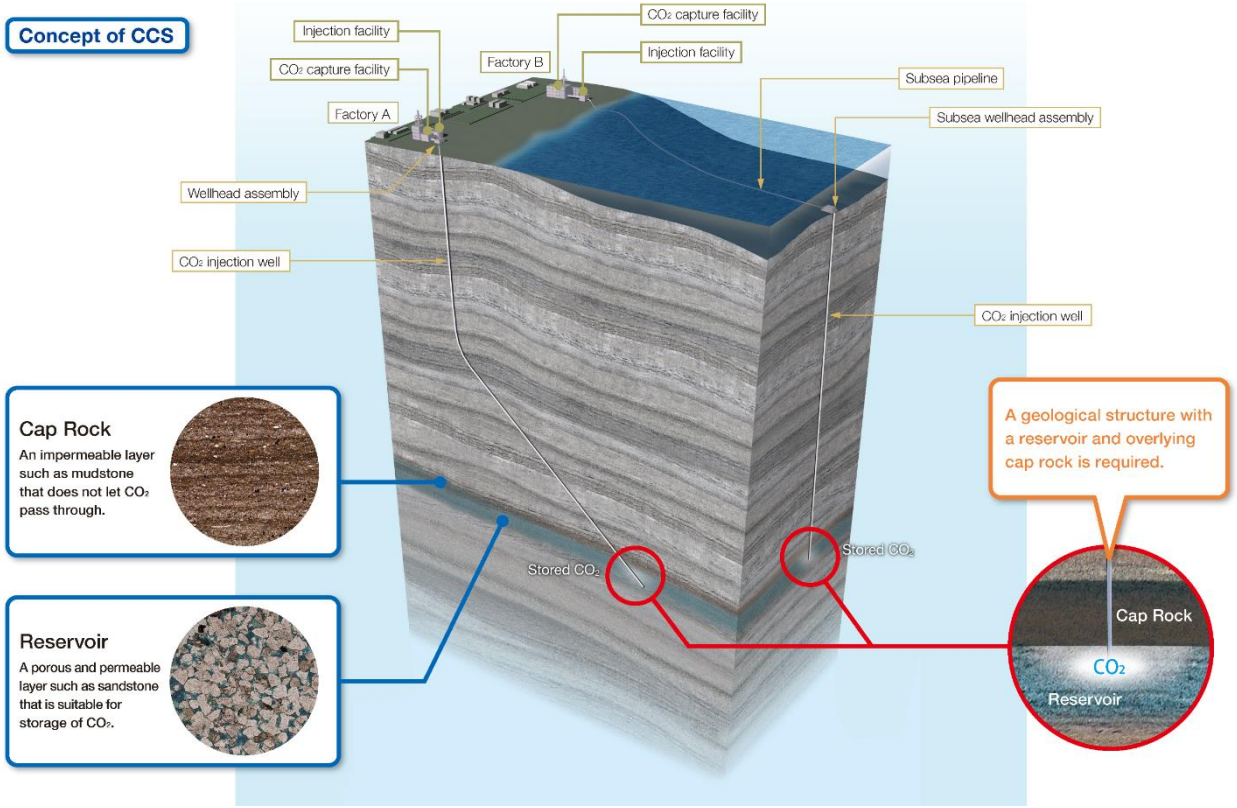
To keep the increase of global average temperature to within 2℃ over the period to 2100, carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions in the second half of this century need to be net-zero, and the cumulative contribution of CCS (indicated in blue in the figure) in CO_2 reductions over the period to 2060 will be 14%, and 16% in the year 2060.

On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

What is CCS?

Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage

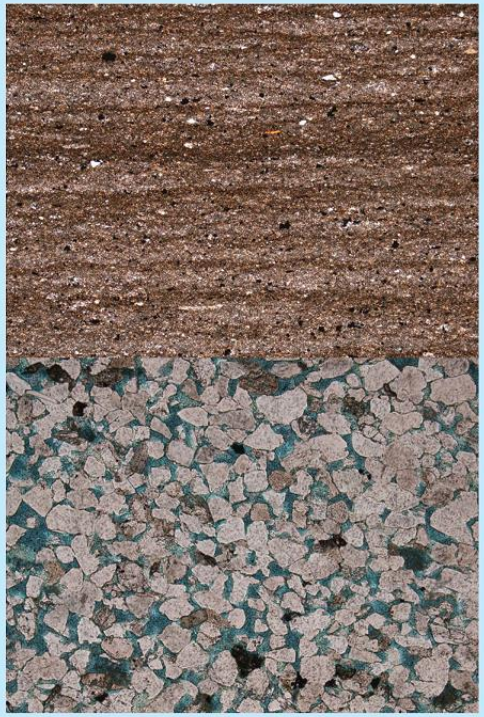


CCS is a technology to prevent carbon dioxide (CO_2) released into the atmosphere emitted by facilities such as power plants and factories. The technology involves capturing the CO_2, injecting it into underground geological formations and storing it permanently. Along with energy efficiency and renewable energy, CCS helps to tackle global warming.

On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

How to store CO_2



■Features of Caprock
Mudstone etc., made of fine mud grains
- Impervious
- Sufficient blocking ability
- Covering reservoir layer widely and thickly

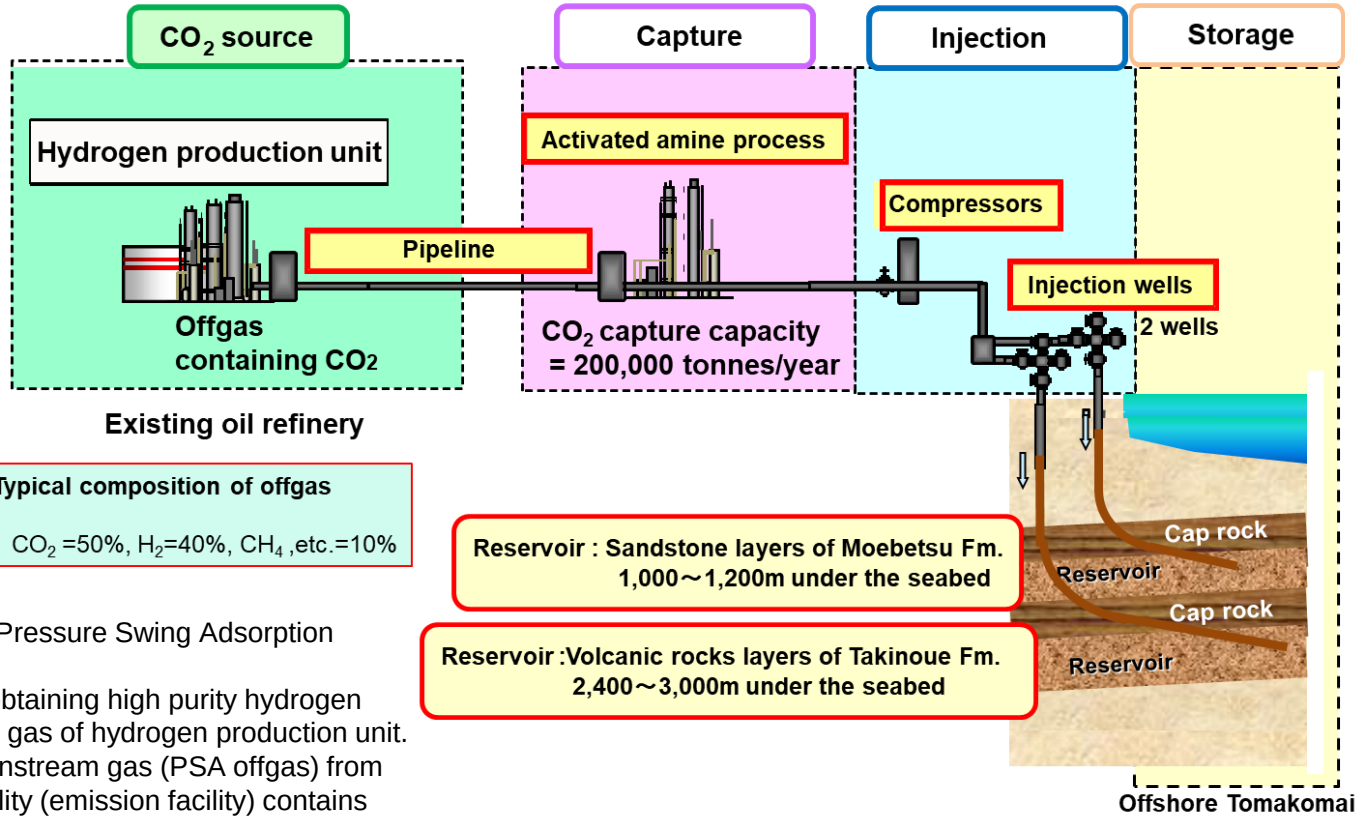
■Features of Reservoir
Sandstone, volcanic rock, etc., made of coarse grains
- Sufficient pore spaces to store CO_2
- Pervious

In order to store CO_2 in the subsurface under the seabed, a geological structure where a reservoir is overlain by a cap rock is required. The cap rock blocks the leakage of injected CO_2 from the reservoir.

On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

Flow Scheme of Tomakomai CCS Demonstration Project



※**PSA** Pressure Swing Adsorption

Facility obtaining high purity hydrogen gas from gas of hydrogen production unit. The downstream gas (PSA offgas) from PSA facility (emission facility) contains high concentration of CO_2.

CO_2 is captured from the offgas containing CO_2 generated by a hydrogen production unit of a refinery, pressurized (up to 23 MPa) to the pressure required for injection, injected at a scale of about 100,000 tonnes of CO_2 per year and stored in two sub-seabed reservoirs offshore Tomakomai.

Source: Edited from the demonstration test plan at Tomakomai site, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

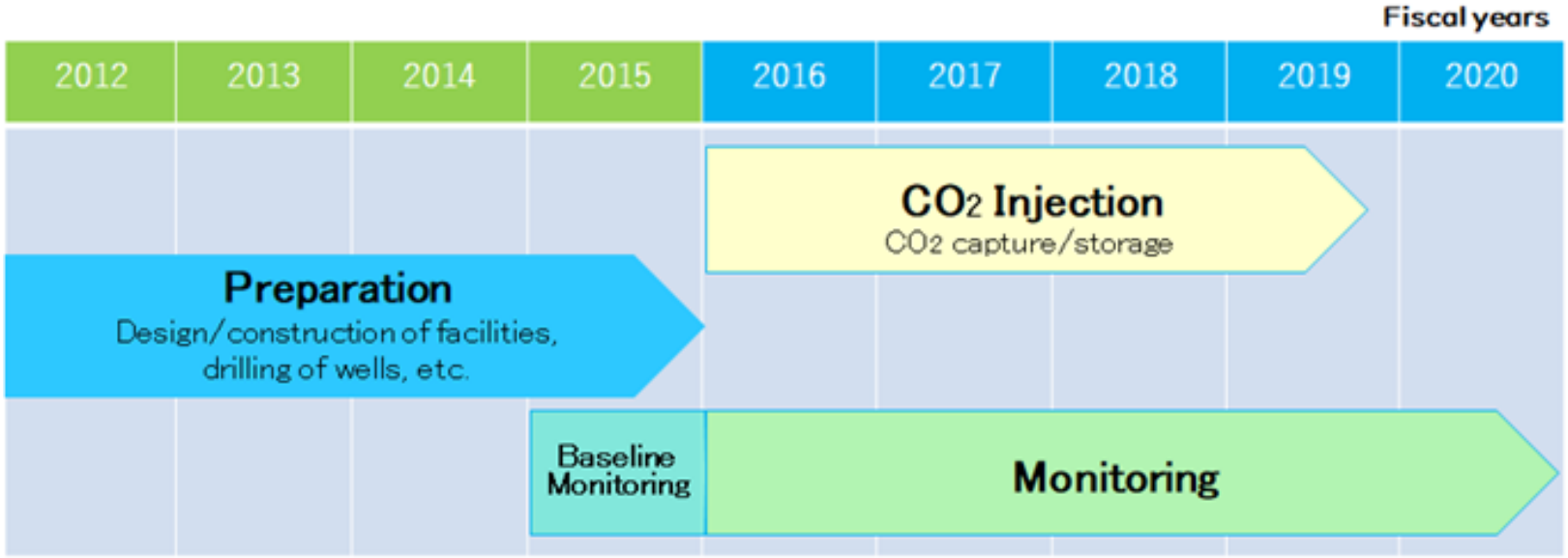
Schedule of Tomakomai Project

■From JFY2012 to JFY2015 : Preparation, Construction

Activities including the design and construction of facilities, drilling of injection wells (to inject CO_2 into the subsurface), and preparation for demonstration operation were carried out.

■From JFY2016 to JFY2020 : Injection, Monitoring

On April 1, 2016, Japan CCS Co., Ltd. was commissioned by METI to conduct “Tomakomai CCS Demonstration Project (JFY2016)”, and commenced CO_2 injection on April 6. On November 22, 2019, the target of 300,000 tonnes of CO_2 injection was achieved, and injection was terminated. The monitoring of CO_2 is being continued.

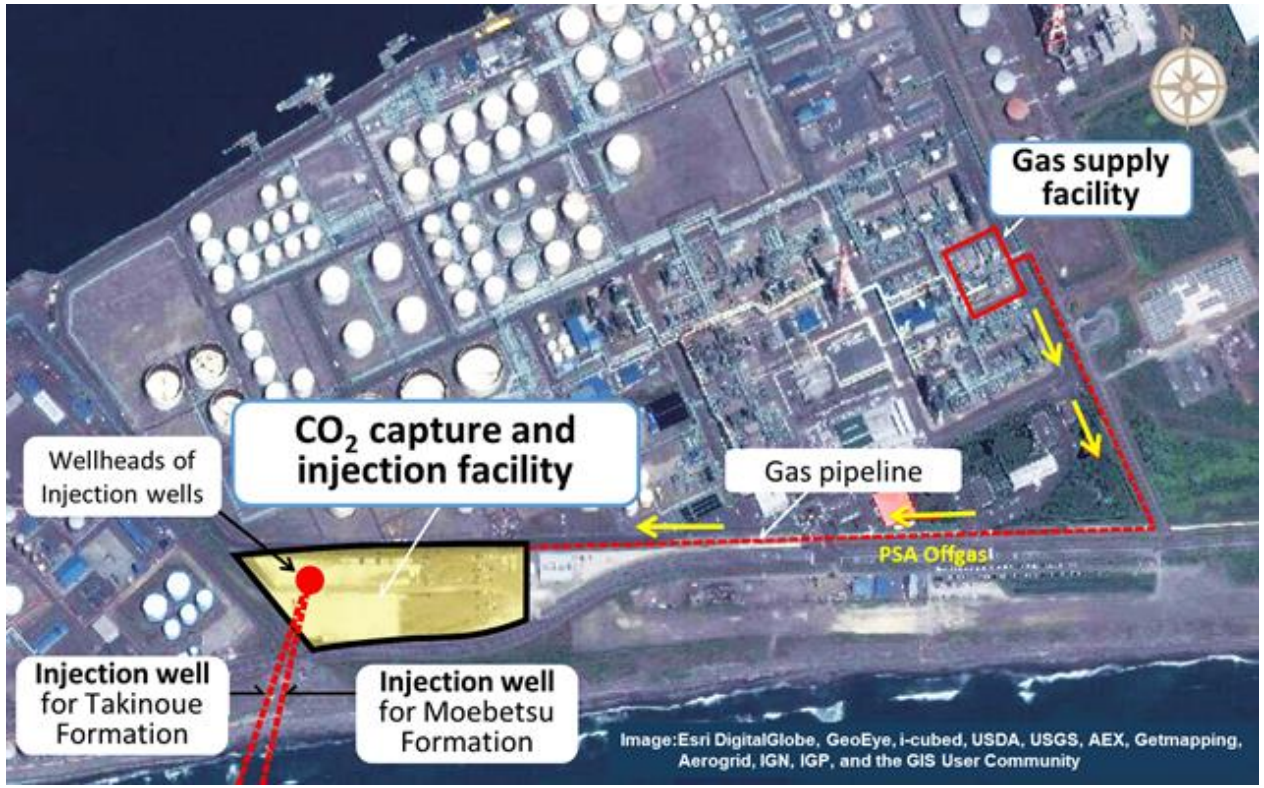


※ Years are in Japanese Fiscal Years (April of calendar year to March of following year)

On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

Positional Relation of Onshore Facilities



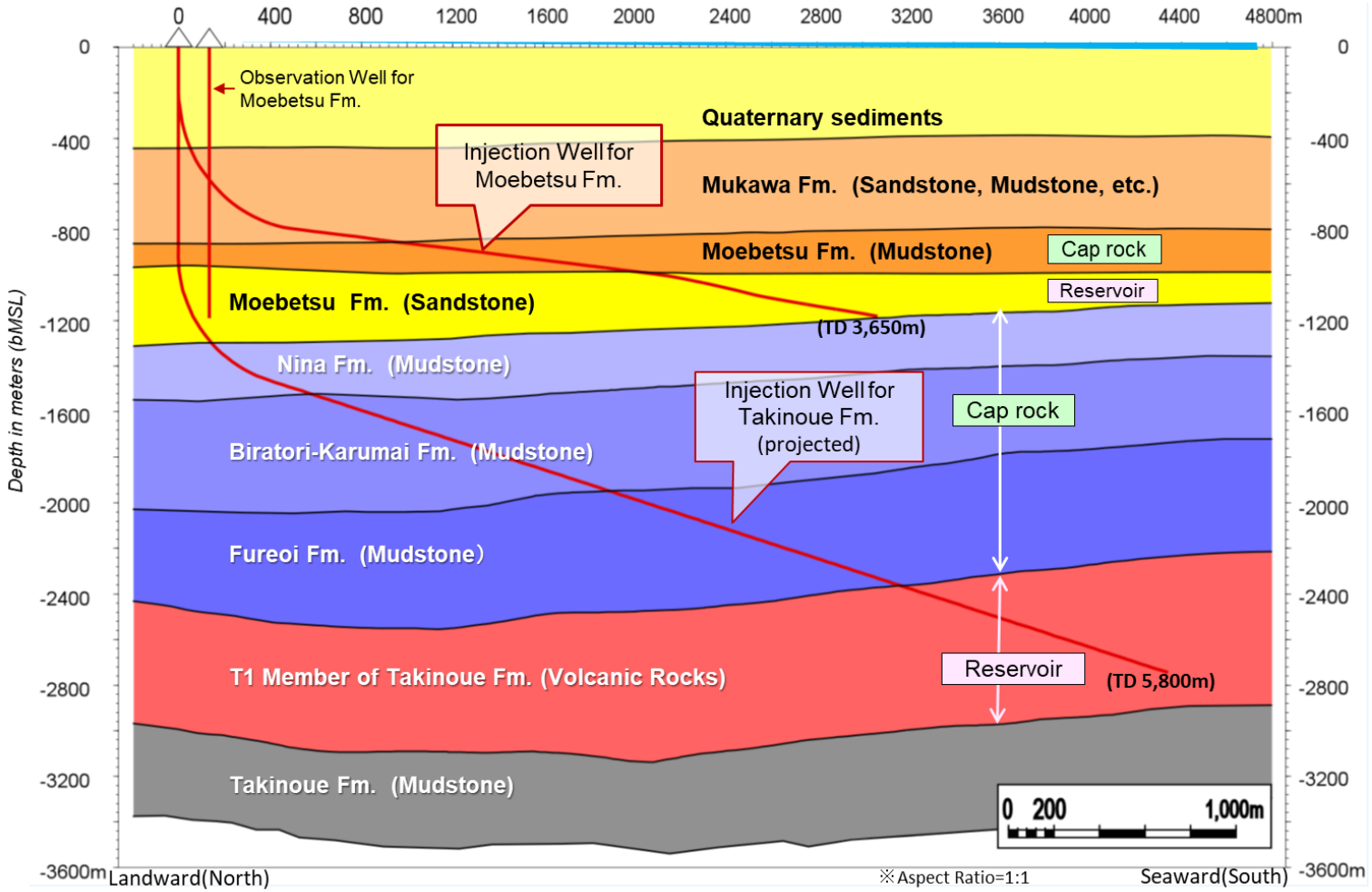
In the "Gas supply facility“, PSA offgas (CO_2 containing gas) is generated in the hydrogen production process of the refinery and sent to the Tomakomai Project “Capture and injection facility" via a 1.4 km gas pipeline.

At the “Capture and injection facility", CO_2 is captured at purity of 99% or more from the PSA offgas sent through the Gas pipeline, pressurized by compressors, and injected by 2 injection wells into offshore sub-seabed reservoirs for storage.

On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

Schematic Geological Section



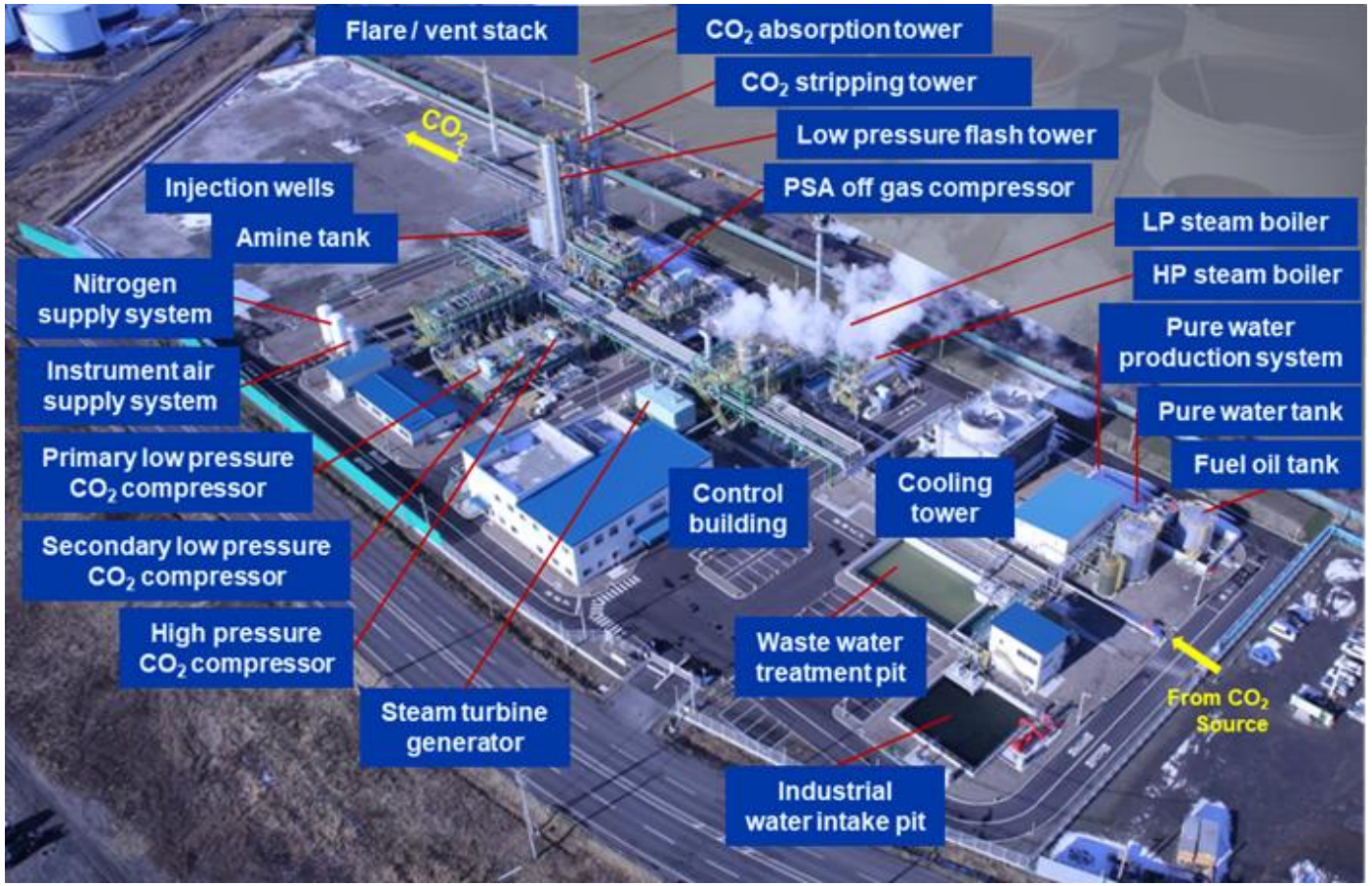
This is a schematic geological section showing how the CO_2 is injected by two injection wells extending to the two reservoirs, the Takinoue Formation T1 Member (volcanic rocks) and Moebetsu Formation (sandstone).

The Takinoue Formation injection well is a directional well with a total depth of 5,800m and maximum inclination of 72 degrees. The Moebetsu Formation injection well is a directional well with a total depth of 3,650m and maximum inclination of 83 degrees.

On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

Bird's Eye View of Capture and Injection Facilities



On November 22, 2019, CO_2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

CO_2 Capture Facilities and Compressors

CO_2 Capture Facility
Captures CO_2 from PSA Offgas

3 stage CO_2 Compressors
Increases pressure of captured CO_2 to the pressure required for injection

CO_2 Injection Report

Injection was suspended on November 22, 2019.

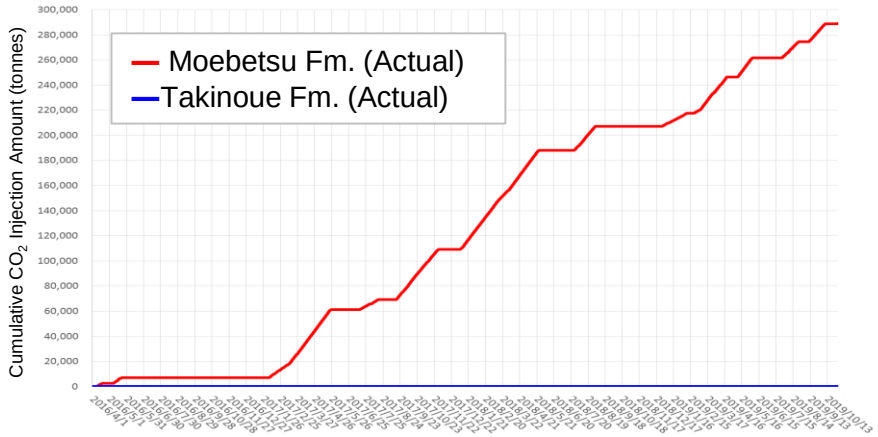
Cumulative CO_2 Injection amount
(April 06, 2016～November 22, 2019)

300,110.3
tonnes

Injection Amount in November 2019

	Injection Amount/month (November 2019)	Cumulative CO_2 Injection Amount (As of November 22)
Moebetsu Fm.	10,793.5 tonnes	300,012.2 tonnes
Takinoue Fm.	0.0 tonnes	98.2 tonnes

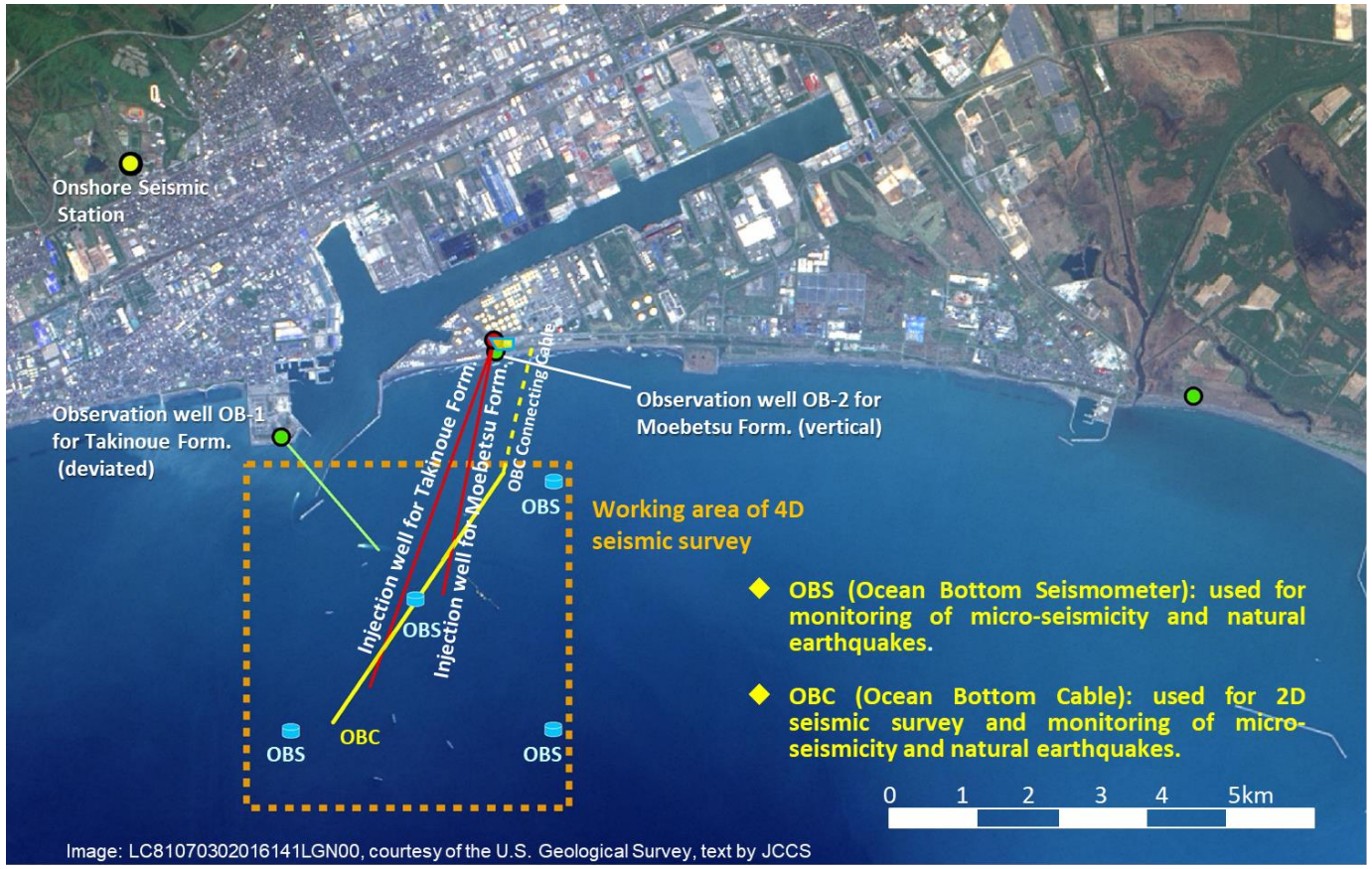
Change of cumulative CO_2 Injection Amount



On November 22, 2019, CO2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

Layout of Monitoring Network

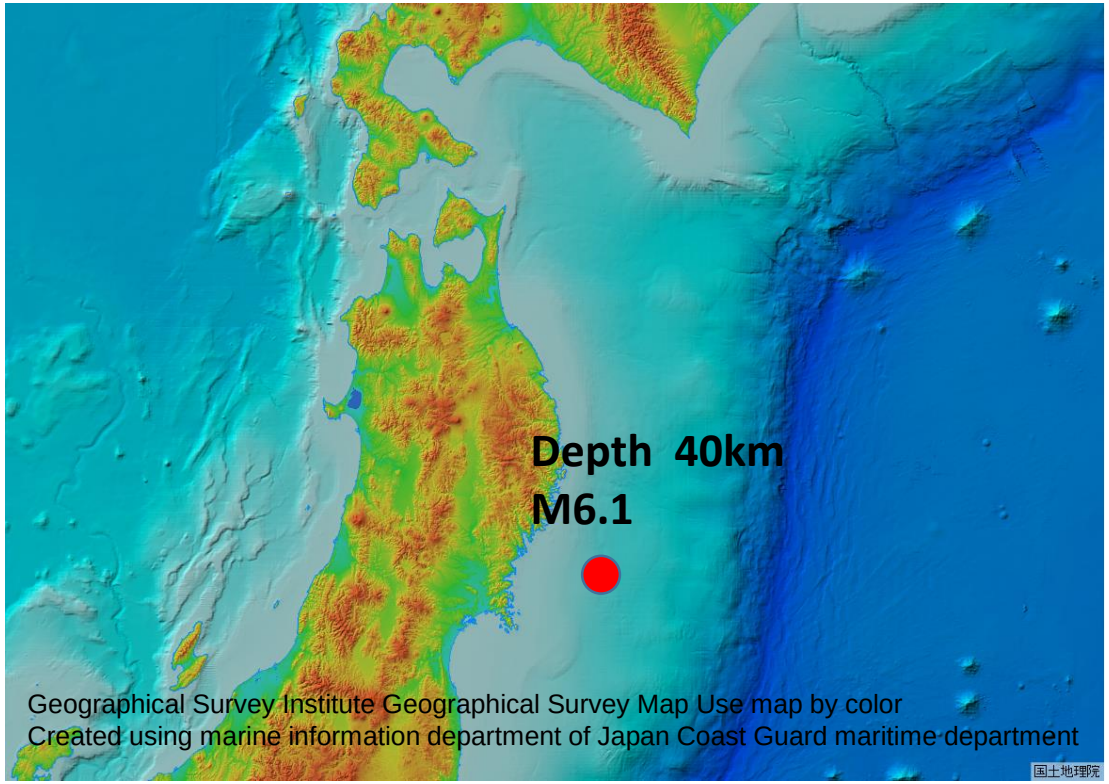


- A monitoring network was constructed near and around the CO_2 injection point, and continuous monitoring over six years comprising before CO_2 injection (1 year), during CO_2 injection (3 years) and after termination of injection (2 years) is being carried out.
  - The formation pressures and temperatures of the wells - observation wells (3 wells) drilled around the CO_2 injection point and CO_2 injection wells (2 wells) are being monitored.
  - Seismometers were installed in the observation well and on the seabed to monitor earthquakes (including micro-seismicity - minute tremors that cannot be felt by humans).
  - Observed data is controlled centrally at the Tomakomai Demonstration Center and constant monitoring for the presence of abnormal conditions is carried out.

On November 22, 2019, CO2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

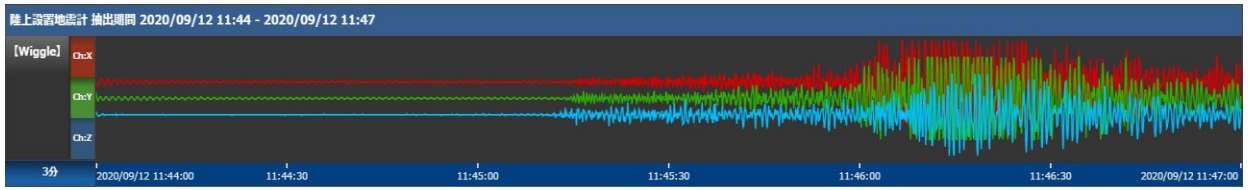
Cumulative CO2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

The most recent noticeable tremors observed in Tomakomai



Observation record of Onshore Seismometer

Observation record at Midorigaoka Park

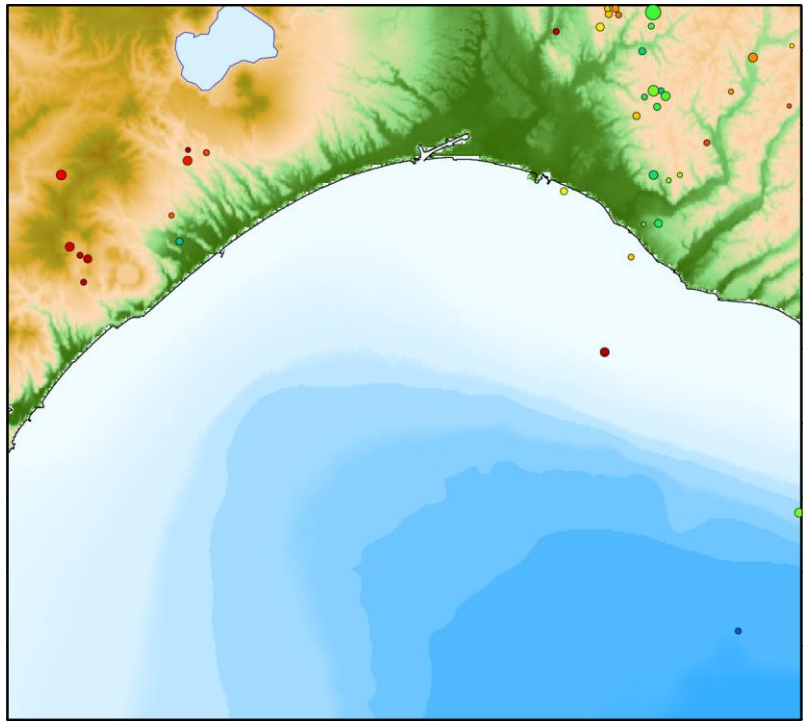


Earthquake Information Announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency	
Time & Date	11:44 (JST) 12 Sep, 2020
Hypocenter	Lat. 38° 42'N Lon. 142° 24'E Depth 40km
Magnitude	6.1
Seismic Intensity at Tomakomai-city	1

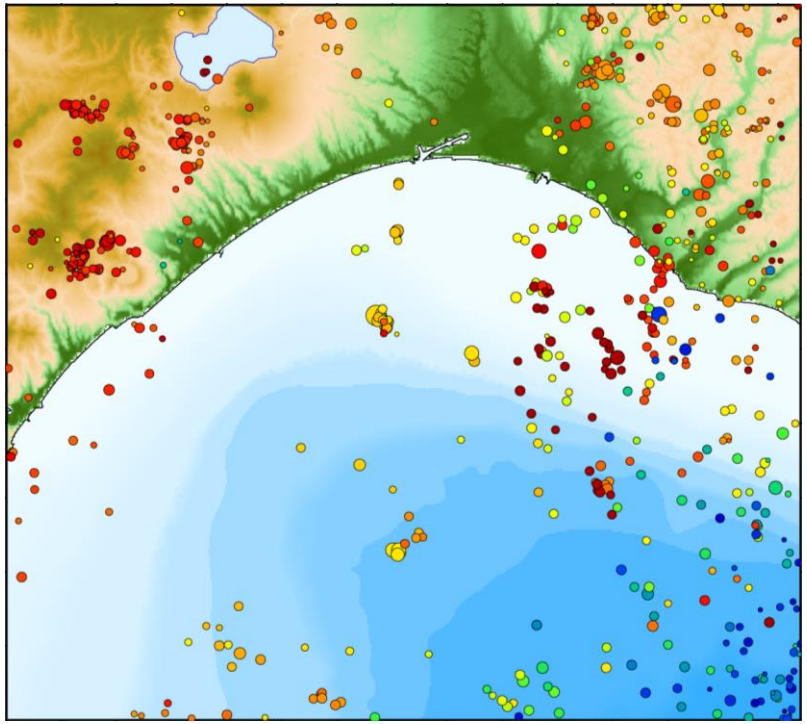
On November 22, 2019, CO2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO2 Injection amount
300,110.3
tonnes

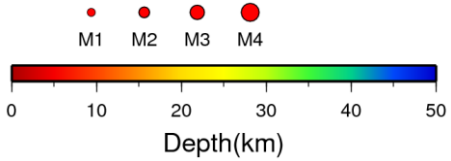
Distribution of Natural Earthquakes around Tomakomai

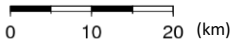


Natural earthquake hypocenter distribution in August 2020



Natural earthquake hypocenter distribution occurred from 2001 to 2010





The hypocenters in the figure is from the JMA Unified Hypocenter Catalog.
Earthquakes with the hypocenter depth of 50 km or less are displayed.

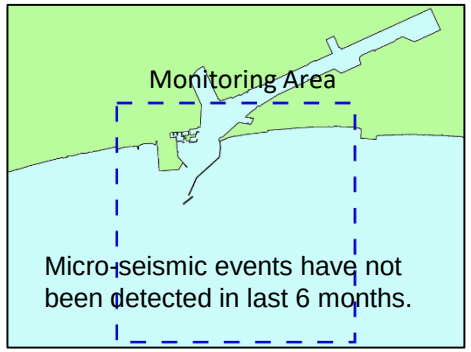
Geomorphic map is prepared from Geographical Survey Institute numerical map 250 m mesh (altitude) and Japan Marine Safety Agency 'Japan Oceanographic Data Center' 500 m mesh water depth data

On November 22, 2019, CO2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

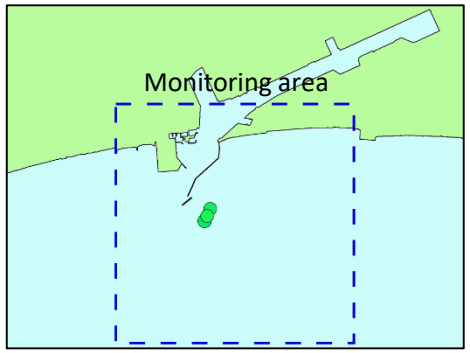
Cumulative CO2 Injection amount
300,110.3 tonnes

Micro-seismic events nearby injection point

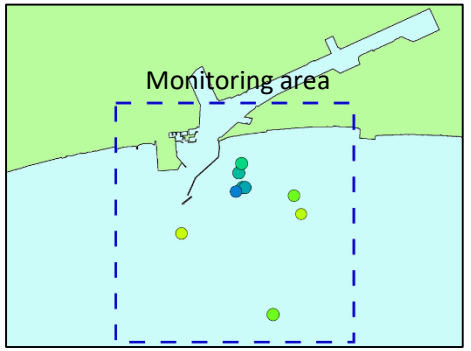
Distribution over last 6 months (2020/3/1-2020/8/31)

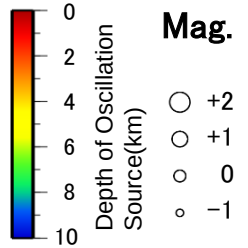


During injection period (2016/4/6-2019/11/22)



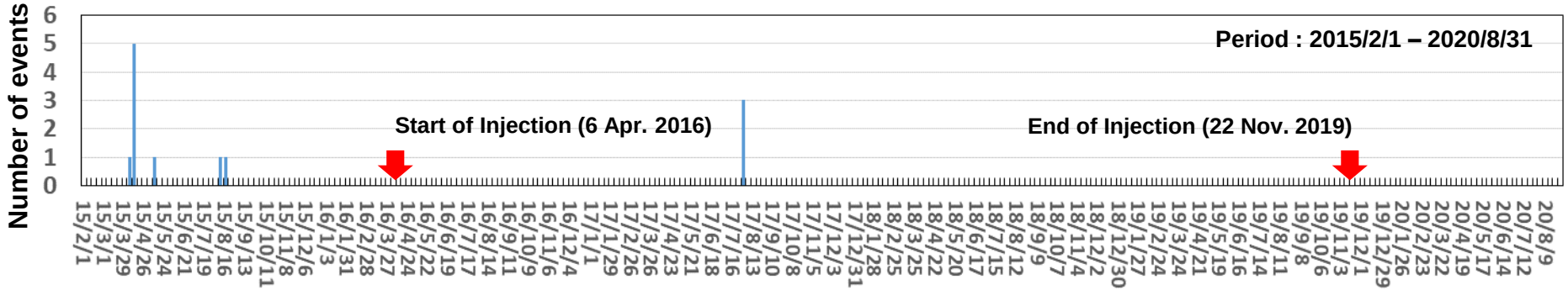
Distribution over 14 months pre-injection (2015/2/1-2016/3/31)





The left map is created based on the base map Information coastline data of Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.

Detection of micro-seismic events (weekly)

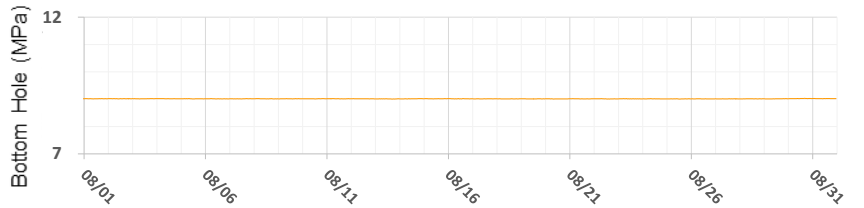


- There are perceptible earthquakes that can be felt, and imperceptible earthquakes that cannot be felt even though there are actual vibrations.
- In this project, particularly small (less than magnitude 1) imperceptible earthquakes are defined as micro-seismicity.
- In this project, micro-seismicity with a magnitude of -0.5 or more with a depth of less than 50 km in the vicinity of the injection point are monitored, due to restrictions on the placement of observation points, and constraints on seismograph detection capability, etc.

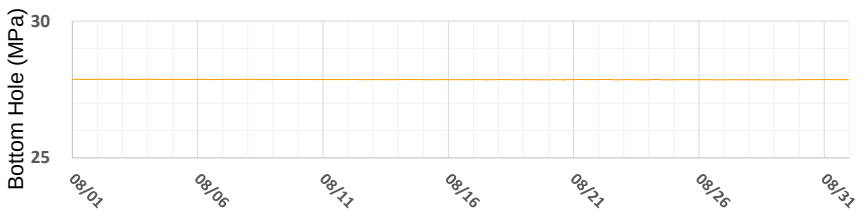
On November 22, 2019, CO2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO2 Injection amount
300,110.3 tonnes

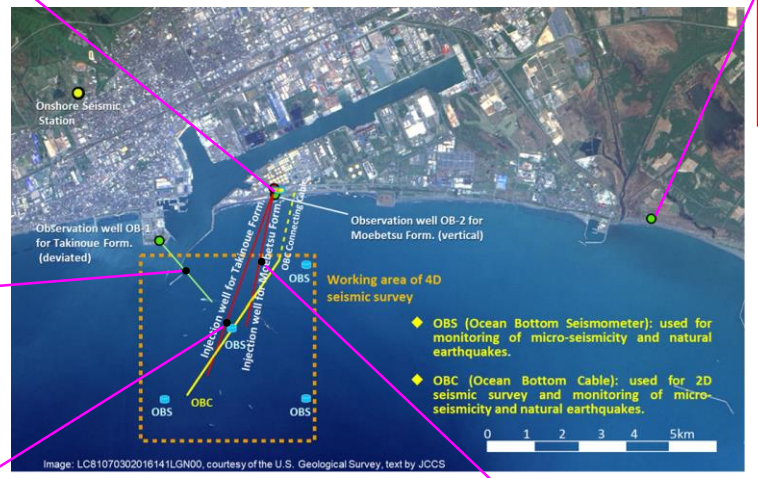
Observation of pressure in the wells (August 2020)

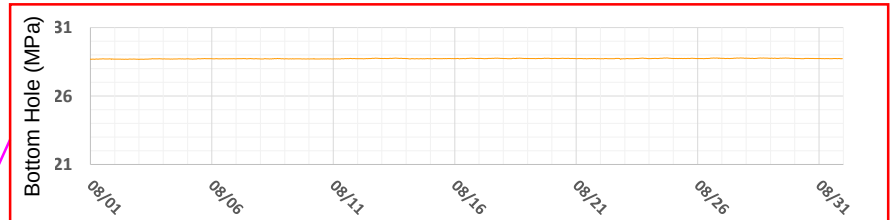


Moebetsu Fm. Observation Well OB-2 Average: 9.01MPa（Depth 893m）



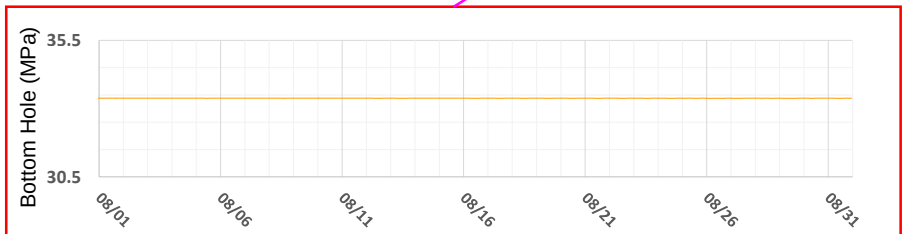
Takinoue Fm. Observation Well OB-1 Average: 27.86MPa（Depth 2003m）



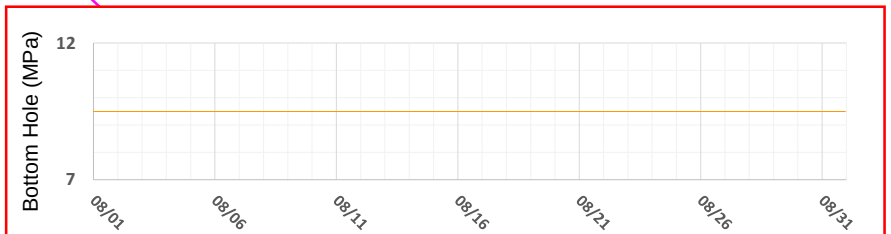


Takinoue Fm. Observation Well OB-3 Average: 28.68MPa（Depth 1743m）

As the pressure inside the borehole was released during regular maintenance work, the pressure is reduced. It may take about six months for the pressure to recover.



Takinoue Fm. Injection Well Average: 33.38MPa（Depth 2351m）

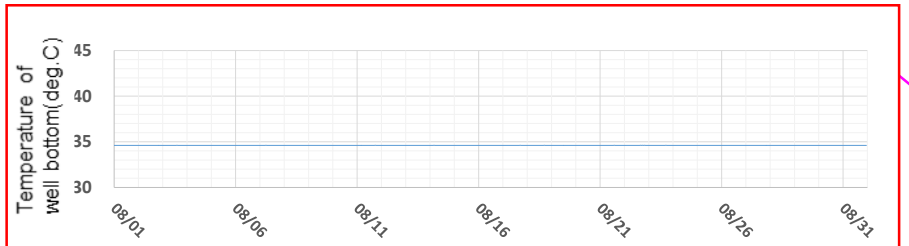


Moebetsu Fm. Injection Well Average: 9.49MPa（Depth 930m）

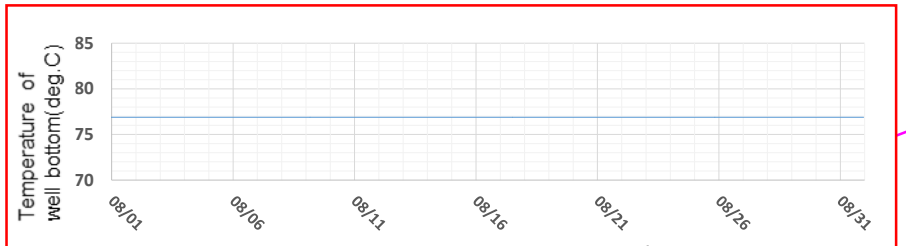
On November 22, 2019, CO2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO2 Injection amount
300,110.3 tonnes

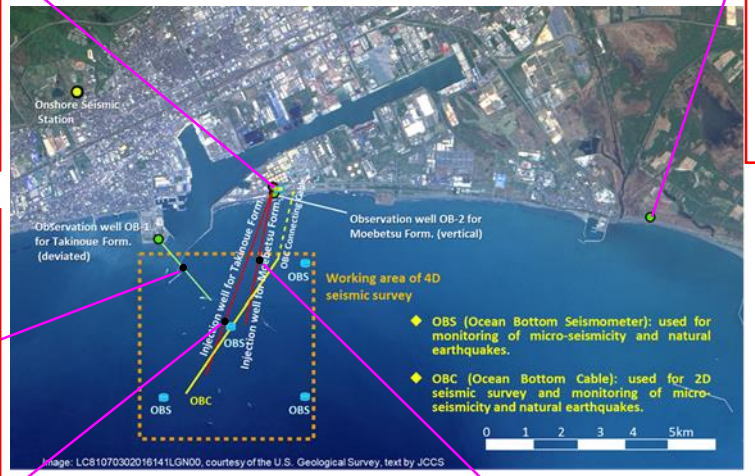
Observation of temperature in the wells (August 2020)

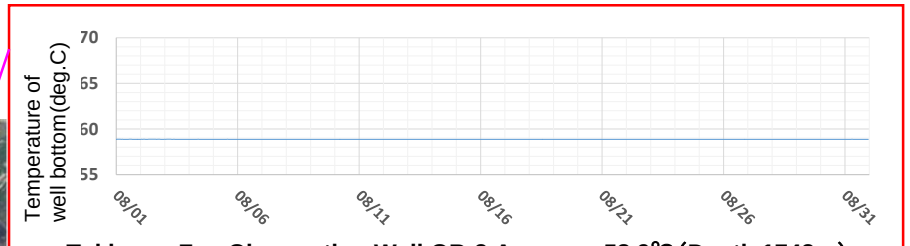


Moebetsu Fm. Observation Well OB-2 Average: 34.6℃（Depth 893m）

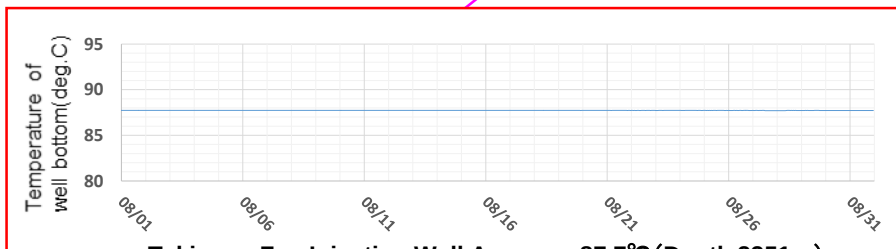


Takinoue Fm. Observation Well OB-1 Average: 76.9℃（Depth 2003m）

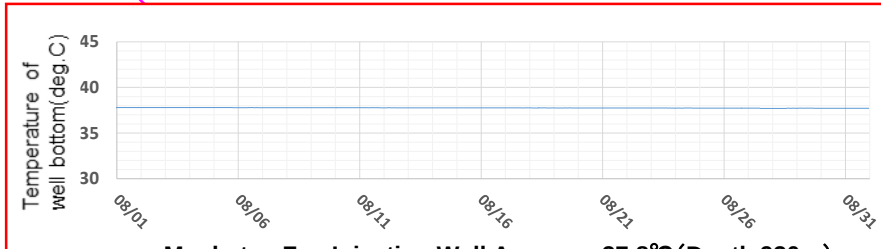




Takinoue Fm. Observation Well OB-3 Average: 58.9℃（Depth 1743m）



Takinoue Fm. Injection Well Average: 87.7℃（Depth 2351m）

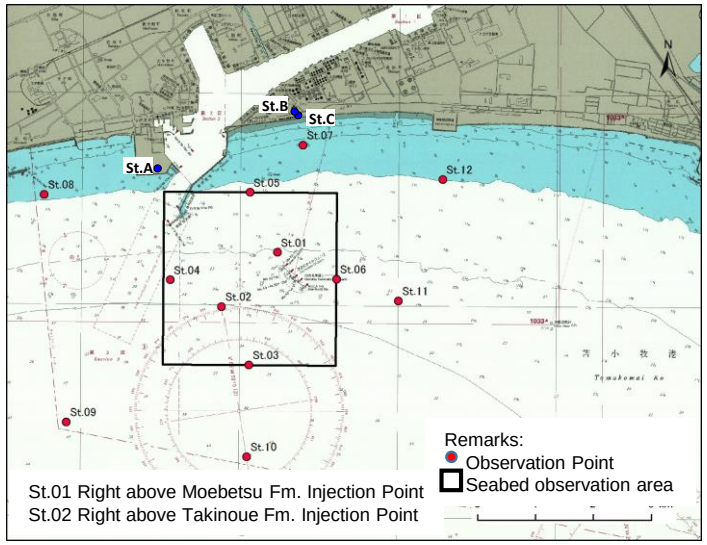


Moebetsu Fm. Injection Well Average: 37.8℃（Depth 930m）

On November 22, 2019, CO2 injection of this demonstration project was suspended.

Cumulative CO2 Injection amount
300,110.3 tonnes

CO_2 Concentration around injection point（seasonal）



Cruise to the Japan Coast Guard issue navigation chart (W1034)

	2013				2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Spring	Smmr	Fall	Winter	Spring	Smmr	Fall	Winter	Spring	Smmr	Fall	Winter	Spring	Smmr	Fall	Winter	Spring	Smmr	Fall	Winter	Spring	Smmr	Fall	Winter	Spring	Smmr	Fall	Winter
St.01		323	425	388	424								372	401		339	228	474	410	403	301	386	348	304	351	402	528	359
St.02		364	432	393	428								475	389		351	255	484	440	399	308	454	371	307	346	415	497	389
St.03		343	410	377	420								477	386		347	254	431	424	390	328	450	355	280	427	415	550	388
St.04		351	399	393	436								432	394		335	239	485	440	395	312	384	355	248	324	428	499	388
St.05		326	352	387	430								370	416		309	247	354	372	369	256	348	356	261	300	360	562	353
St.06		283	417	395	424								411	366		332	259	450	426	390	306	408	356	303	325	435	545	382
St.07		314	353	368	424								358	517		316	273	371	384	366	270	343	355	216	307	364	530	364
St.08		370	349	366	327								360	439		316	277	320	366	375	276	356	327	228	313	409	510	349
St.09		358	395	379	417								437	391		335	276	423	428	391	346	437	369	302	417	407	544	390
St.10		353	395	372	415								477	394		333	266	423	420	374	337	423	353	269	407	412	565	386
St.11		350	415	394	418								443	391		338	264	448	436	384	310	397	353	330	319	408	542	394
St.12		317	377	383	420								334	447		334	252	349	383	389	260	348	344	263	305	400	556	369
St.A					396	379	412	400	397	394	399	424	417	404	407	432	414	404	414	413	411	395	401	419	430	411	454	445
St.B					365	382	405	407	400	394	388	415	411	397	405	417	413	392	408	414	412	395	423	424	425	411	429	444
St.C					403	395	403	403	392	406	396	409	423	410	412	403	413	417	428	417	427	404	421	421	430	414	438	440

Seasonal observation of CO_2 concentration is conducted at three onshore points (St.A to C) and 12 offshore points (St.01 to 12). The concentration of CO_2 is indicated as
Volume ratio (unit: ppm) at the onshore observation points, and as partial pressure (unit: μ atm) at the offshore points. The figures of the offshore points are based on the measurement at 2 meters above the seabed.

* Offshore observation was not conducted in fall 2016.