

What's New

CCS Forum will be held on March 14 (Sat)

Invited speakers

Part 1: Dr. Kazutaka Tateyama

Associate Professor, School of Earth, Energy and Environmental Engineering
Environmental Protection and Disaster Prevention Course, Kitami Institute of Technology
National University Corporation Hokkaido Higher Education and Research System

Theme: Global warming as seen from the frozen sea

Part 2: Mr. Masaki Tone

Director, Carbon Management Division, Natural Resources and Fuel Department
Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Theme: Japan's GX/CCS policy and Tomakomai

Date: March 14, 2026 (Sat) from 13:00

Venue: Grand Hotel New Oji

Capacity: 200 persons (first-come-first-served basis)

Registration: free of charge (advance registration is required)

For more information, please visit the website of Japan CCS (in Japanese)

★ Site tour of Tomakomai CCS Demonstration Center will be held in the morning of March 14
(limited to first 40 persons)

1-1/19

2026年3月14日(土)
13:00~15:15 開場12:30予定
Grand Hotel New Oji
苫小牧市表町4-3-1

最果ての海に広がる氷の世界
いま、その静かな変化が
地球の未来を語り始めています
最新の研究をもとに
温暖化の「サイン」を読み解きます

館山 一孝氏 (左側にて)

第一部 講演 「凍る海から見た地球温暖化」
北見工業大学 工学部 地球環境工学科 准教授 館山 一孝氏

第二部 講演 「我が国のGX/CCS政策と苫小牧」
資源エネルギー庁 資源・燃料部 燃料環境適合利用推進課長(カーボンマネジメント課長) 刀瀬 正樹氏

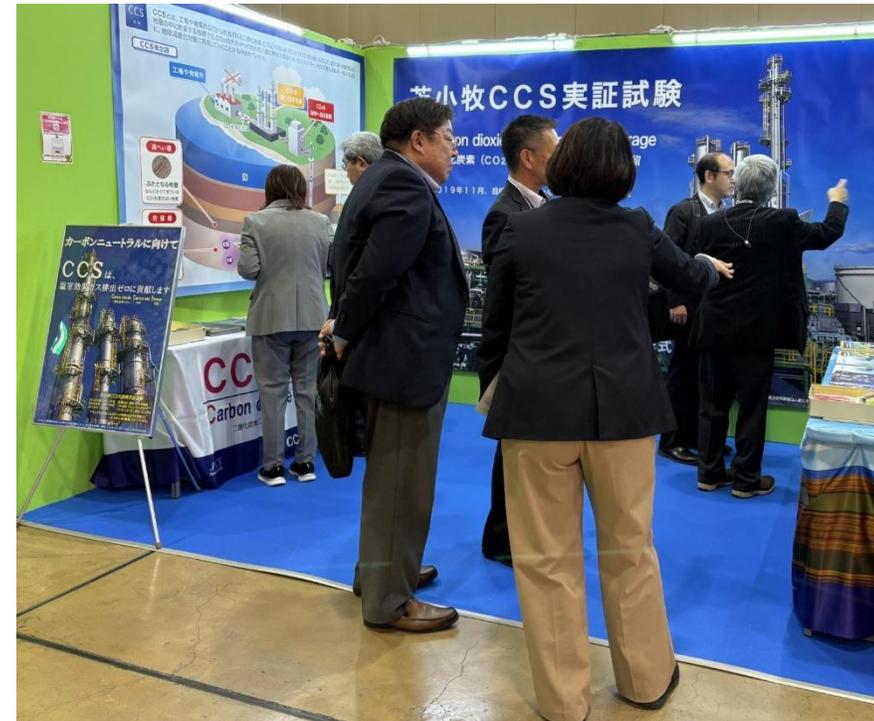
参加費無料 (事前申込制)



What's New

Japan CCS exhibited a booth at Hokkaido Business EXPO on November 6 & 7.

We would like to thank everyone who visited our booth.



What's New

This year's experiment classes were held at five locations in the city.

We would like to thank everyone who participated in the classes, and everyone at the children's center for your cooperation!



What's New

This year's experiment classes were held at five locations in the city.

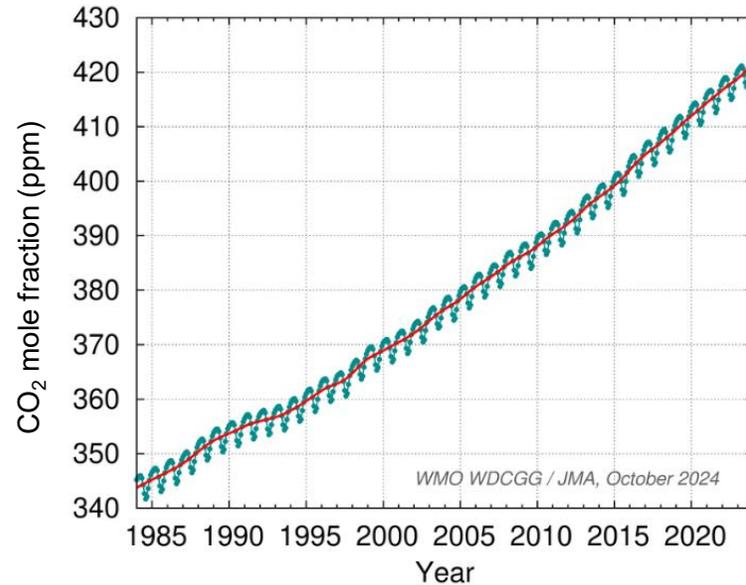
We would like to thank everyone who participated in the classes, and everyone at the children's center for your cooperation!



Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most significant greenhouse gas contributing to global warming

● Time-series representation of Globally Averaged CO₂ Mole Fractions

The global mean annual atmospheric CO₂ mole fraction was 420.0 ppm in 2023, an increase of 2.3 ppm from the previous year. This is 51% higher than the pre-industrial level (about 278 ppm).

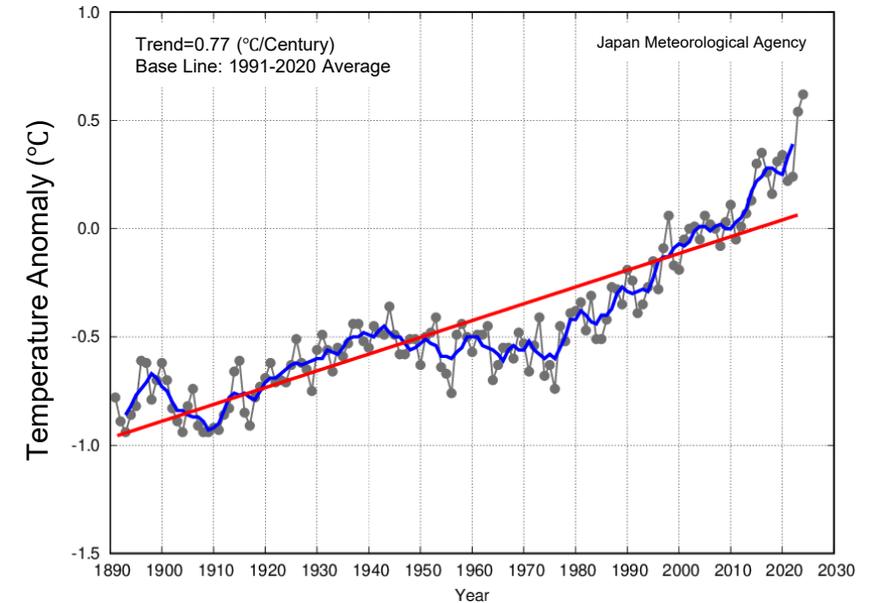


Blue: monthly mean concentration
Red: monthly mean with seasonal variations removed

Source: Japan Meteorological Agency "Globally averaged mole fractions" (updated on March 25, 2025); as modified by Japan CCS Co., Ltd. https://www.data.jma.go.jp/ghg/kanshi/ghgp/co2_e.html

● Annual anomalies of Global Average Surface Temperature

The global average surface temperature is rising while repeatedly experiencing various fluctuations. In particular, since the mid-1990s, there has been an increasing number of years with high temperatures.

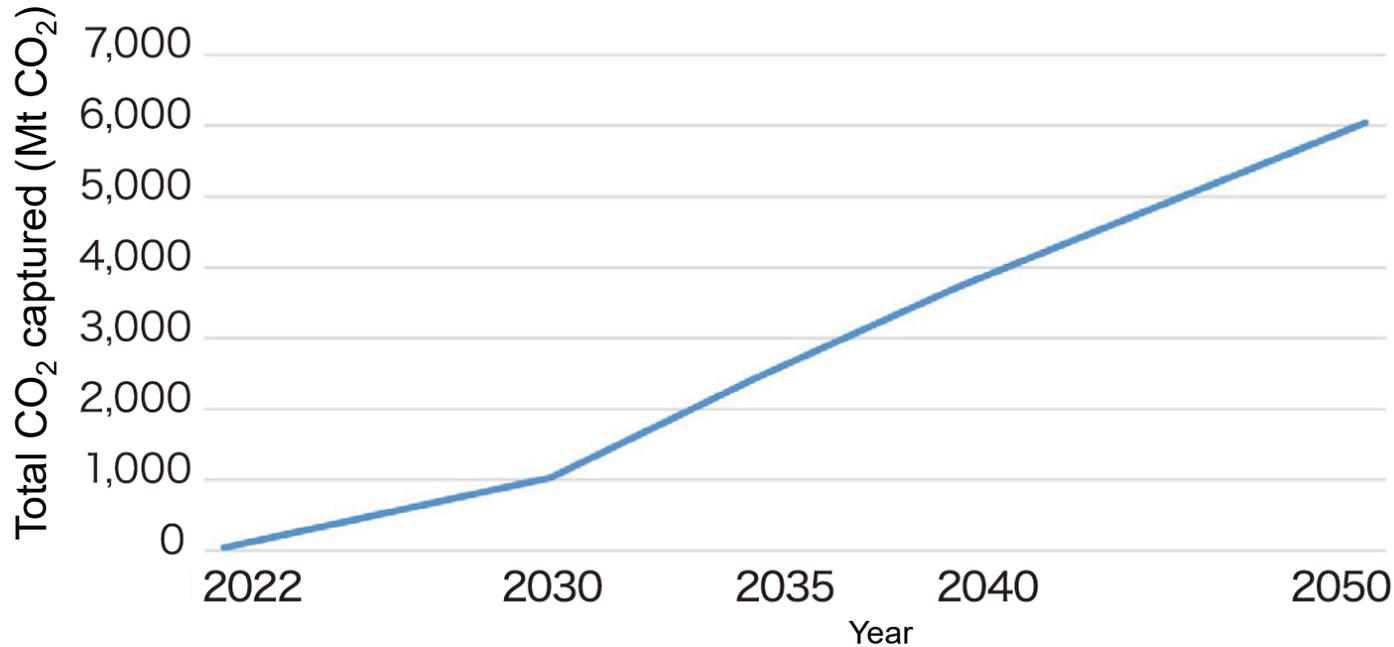


Black thin line: surface temperature anomaly of each year
Blue line: 5-year running mean
Red line: long-term linear trend

Source: Japan Meteorological Agency "Global Average Surface Temperature Anomalies"; as modified by Japan CCS Co., Ltd. https://www.data.jma.go.jp/tcc/tcc/products/gwp/temp/ann_wld.html

Potential of CO₂ reduction by CCUS

- CO₂ capture amount based on Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE Scenario)



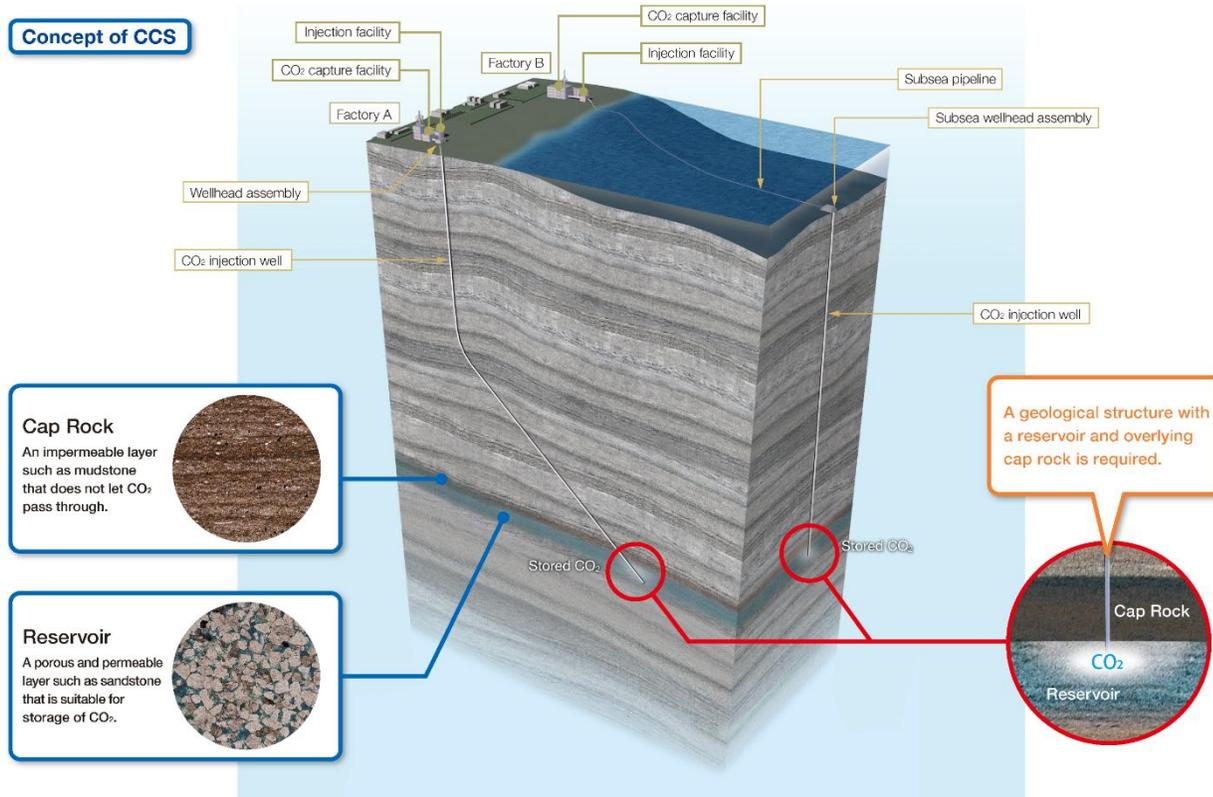
According to the IEA (International Energy Agency), to achieve net zero by 2050, the amount of CO₂ that will need to be captured globally by CCUS is estimated to be approximately 6 billion tonnes per year at that point.

Source: IEA Net Zero Roadmap 2023 "Table A. 4: World CO₂ emissions"; as modified by Japan CCS Co., Ltd.

What is CCS?

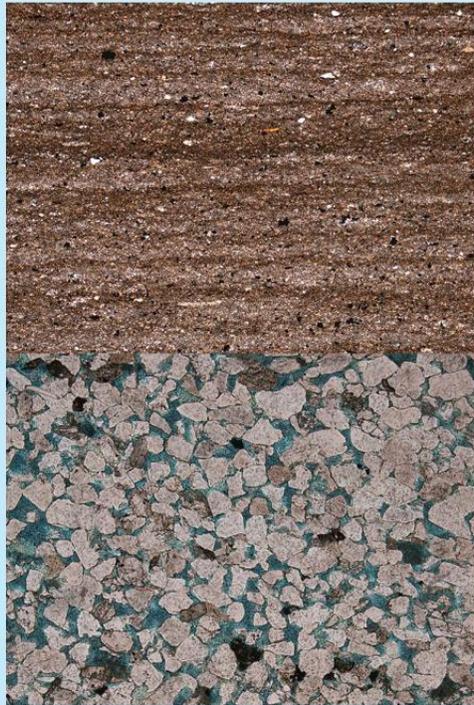
Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage

Concept of CCS



CCS is a technology to prevent carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted by facilities such as power plants and factories from being released into the atmosphere. The technology involves capturing the CO₂, injecting it into subsurface geological formations and storing it permanently. Along with energy efficiency and renewable energy, CCS is a key countermeasure against global warming.

How to store CO₂



■ Features of Caprock

Mudstone etc., made of fine mud grains

- Impervious
- Sufficient blocking ability
- Covering reservoir layer widely and thickly

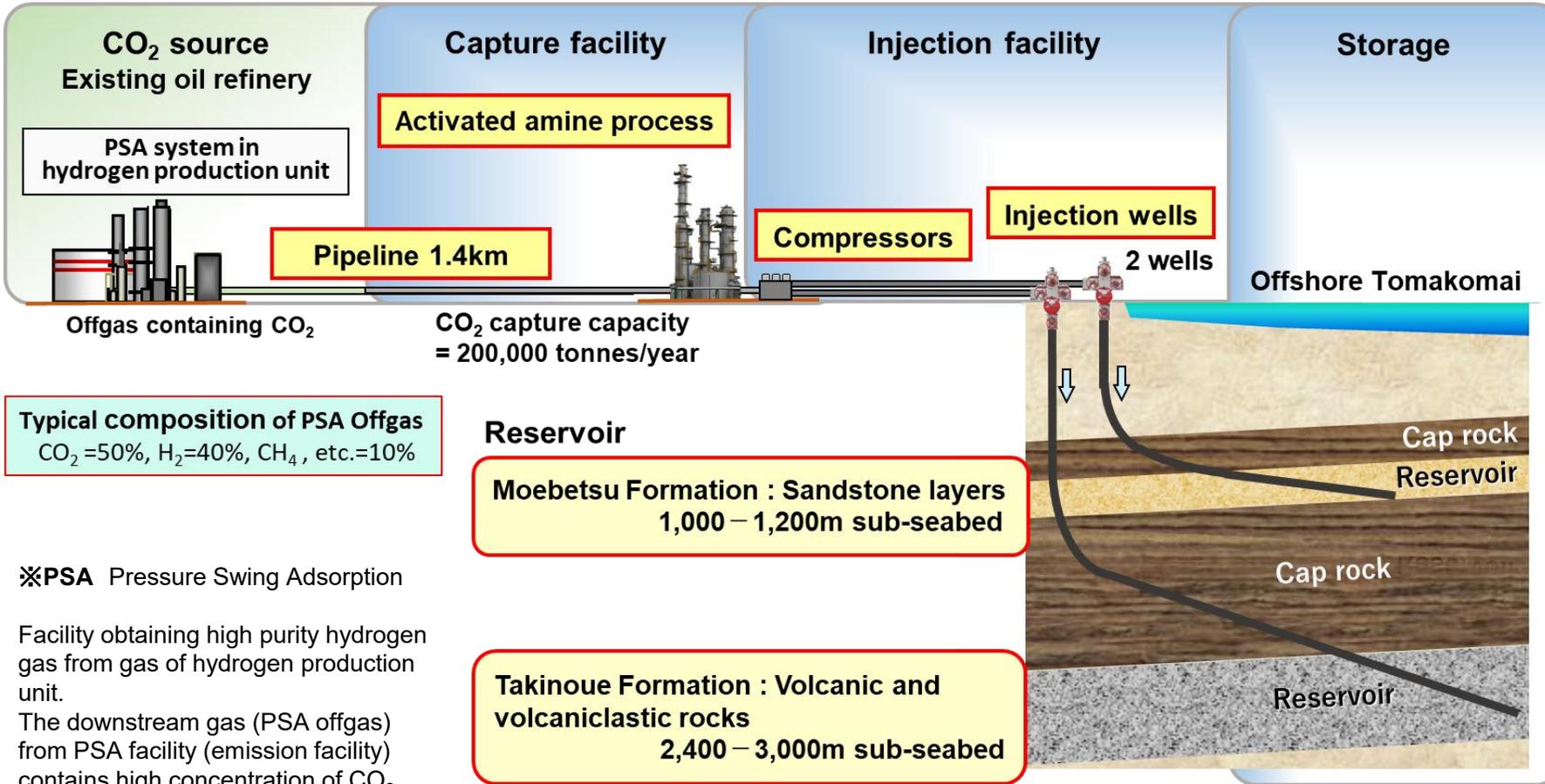
■ Features of Reservoir

Sandstone, volcanic rock, etc., made of coarse grains

- Sufficient pore spaces to store CO₂
- Pervious

In order to store CO₂ 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 CO₂ from the reservoir.

Flow Scheme of Tomakomai Demonstration Project



CO₂ is captured from offgas containing CO₂ 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 CO₂ per year and stored in two sub-seabed reservoirs offshore Tomakomai.

Schedule of Tomakomai Demonstration Project (from JFY2012 -)

Contract Period: From JFY2012 to JFY2026

■ From JFY2012 to JFY2015: Preparation

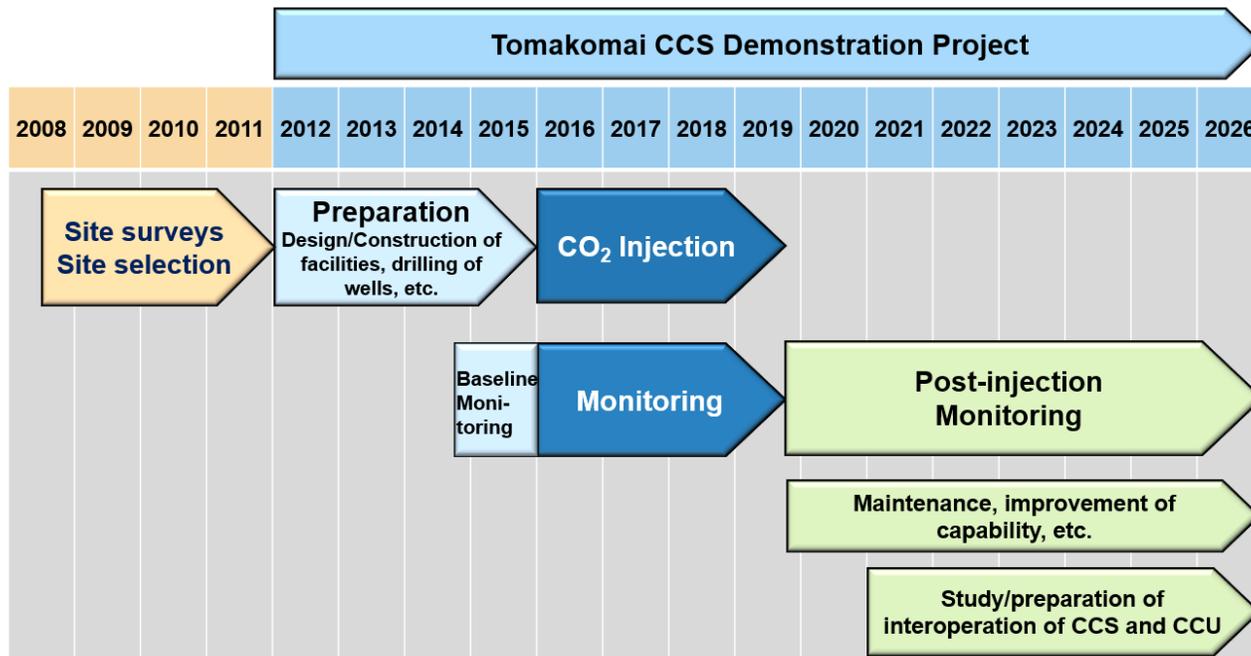
Activities including the design and construction of facilities, drilling of wells, and preparation for demonstration operation were carried out.

■ From April 2016 to November 2019: CO₂ injection (On November 22, 2019, the target of 300 thousand tonnes of CO₂ injection was achieved, and injection was terminated.)

■ From JFY2016: Monitoring of CO₂(*) ; being continued.

■ From November 2019: Maintenance of facilities, improvement of capability, etc.

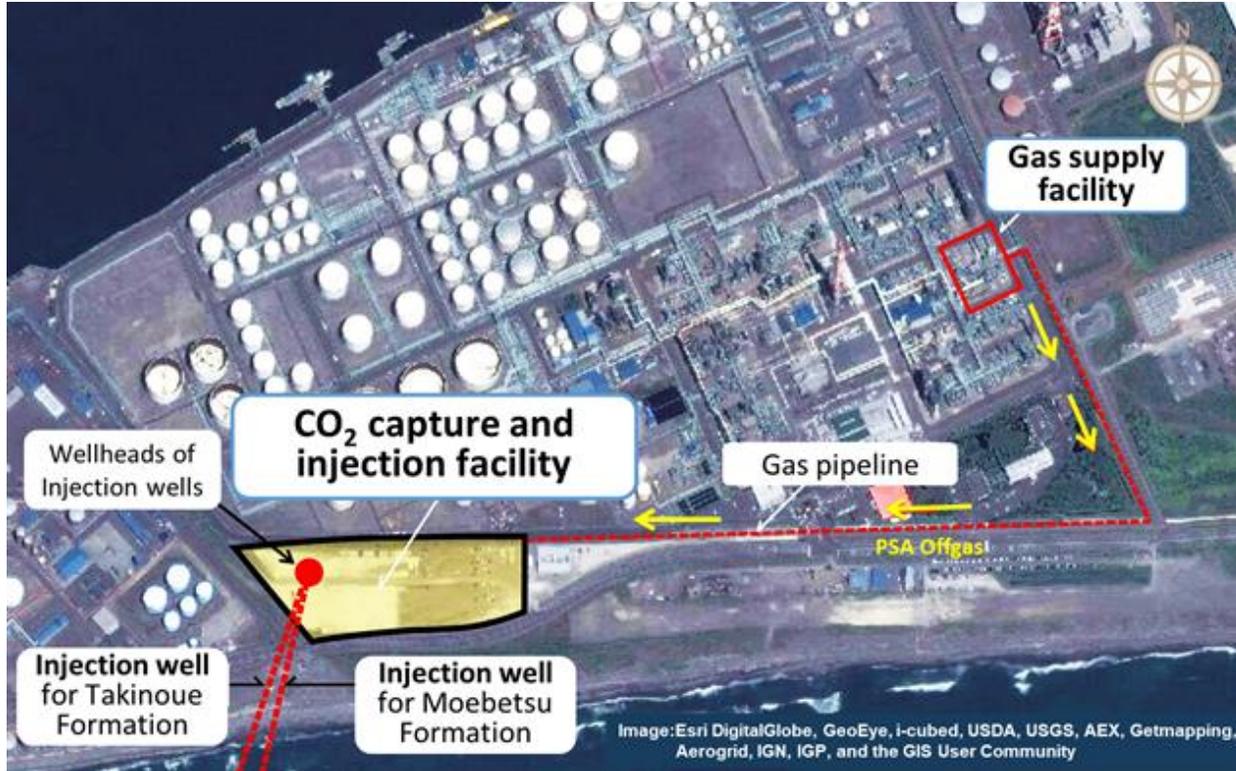
■ From JFY2021: Study/preparation of the interoperation of CCS and CCU



(*) Monitoring the behavior (migration, distribution) of the injected CO₂, continuous monitoring of micro-seismicity and natural earthquakes, marine environmental monitoring to detect for possible CO₂ leakage/seepage are being conducted.

※Years are Japanese Fiscal Years (April to March)

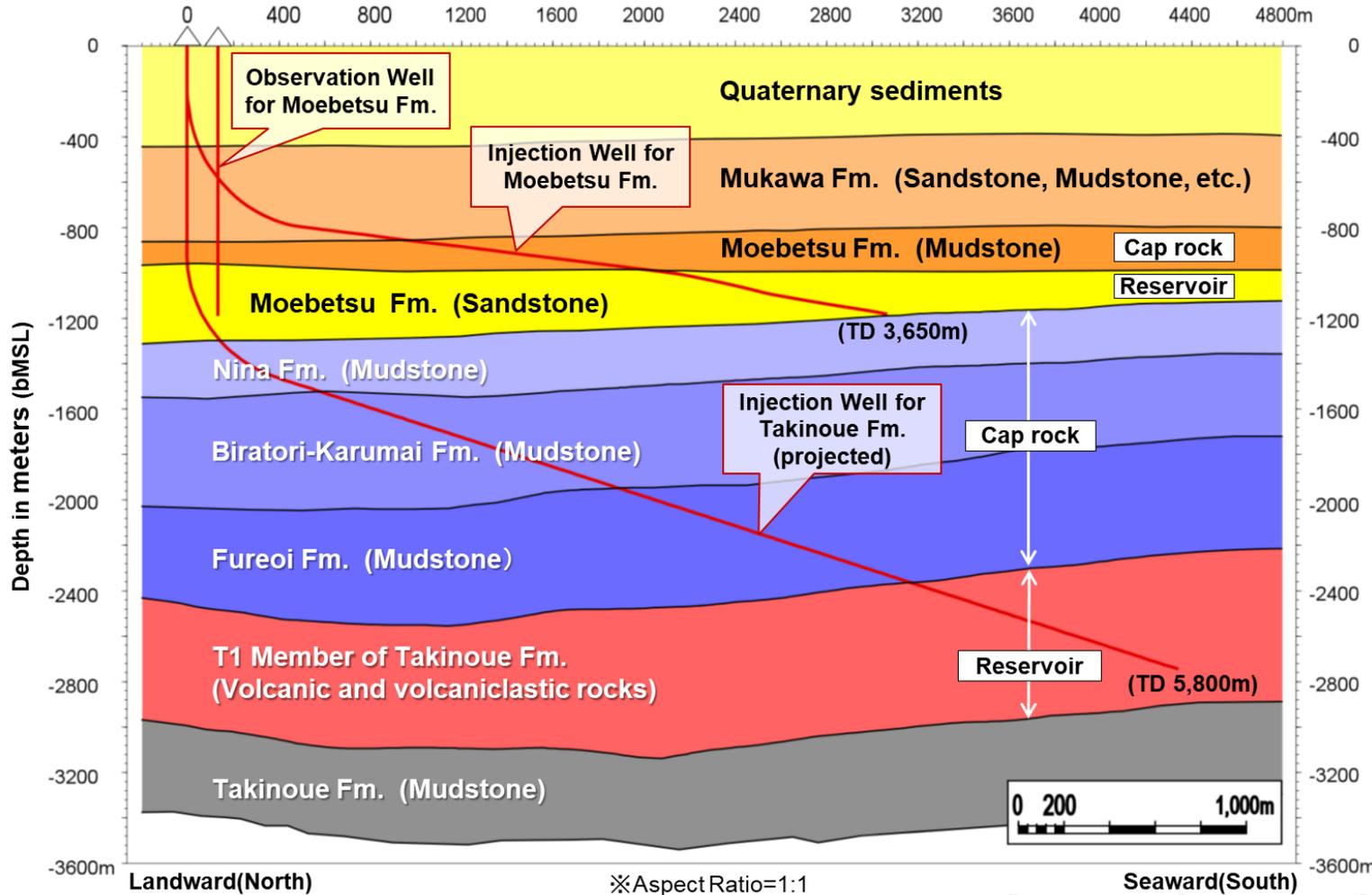
Positional Relation of Onshore Facilities



In the "Gas supply facility", PSA offgas (CO₂ containing gas) is generated in the hydrogen production process of the refinery and sent to the Tomakomai Project "CO₂ capture and injection facility" via a 1.4 km gas pipeline.

At the "CO₂ capture and injection facility", CO₂ 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.

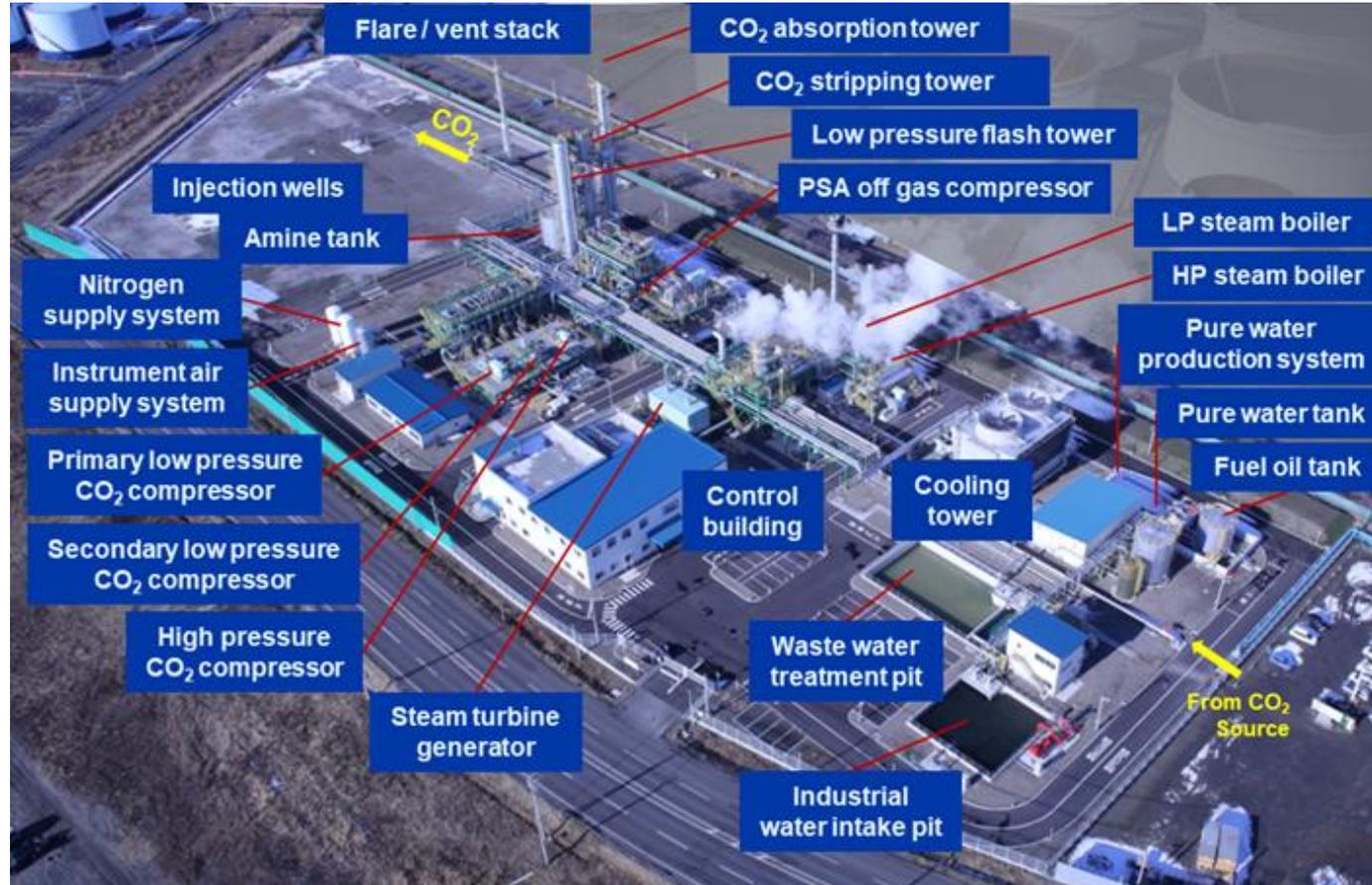
Schematic Geological Section



This is a schematic geological section showing how the CO₂ 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.

Bird's Eye View of Capture and Injection Facilities



CO₂ Capture Facilities and Compressors



3 stage CO₂ Compressors

Increases pressure of captured CO₂ to the pressure required for injection

CO₂ Capture Facility
Captures CO₂ from PSA Offgas

CO₂ Injection Report

Injection was terminated on November 22, 2019.

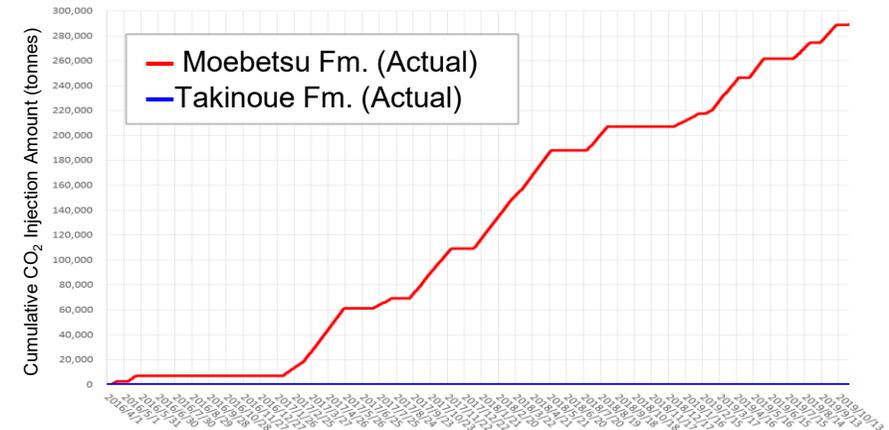
Cumulative CO₂ Injection amount
(April 06, 2016~November 22, 2019)

300,110.3
tonnes

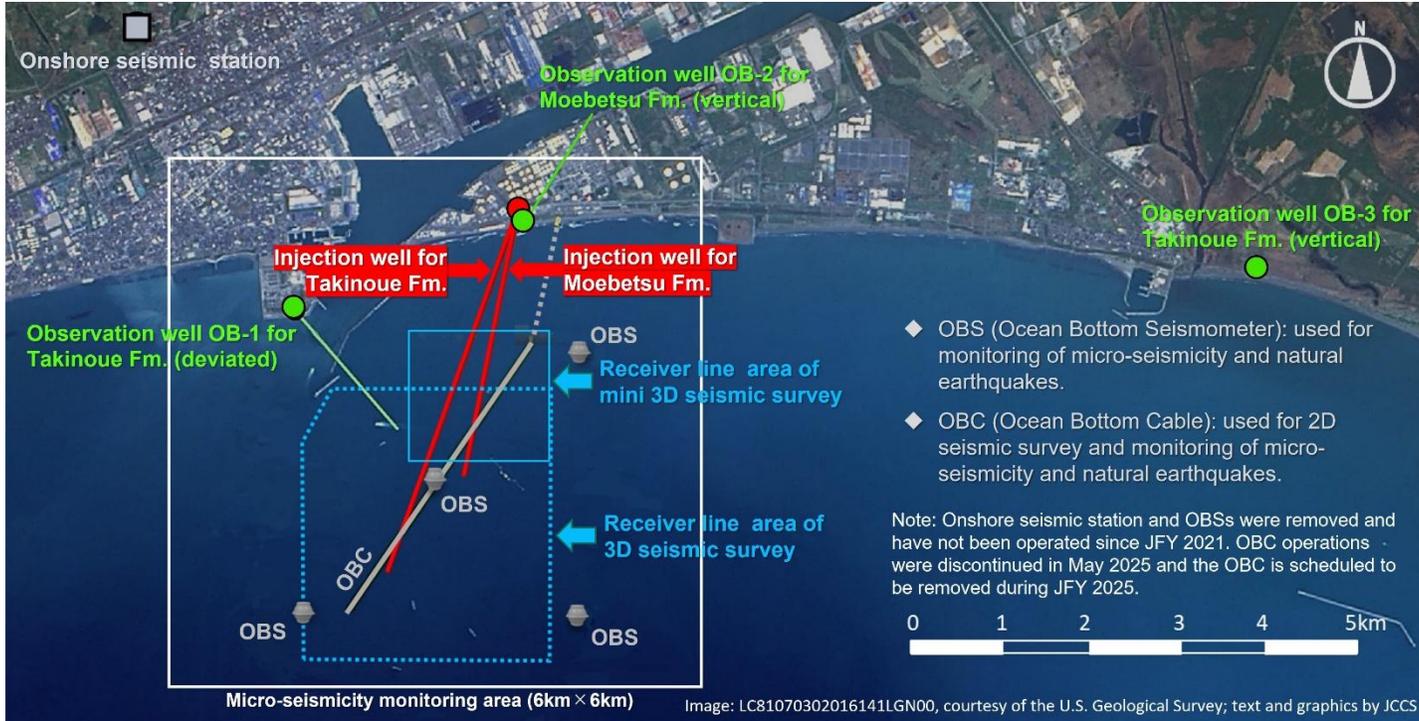
Injection Amount in November 2019

	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 CO₂ Injection Amount



Layout of Monitoring Network

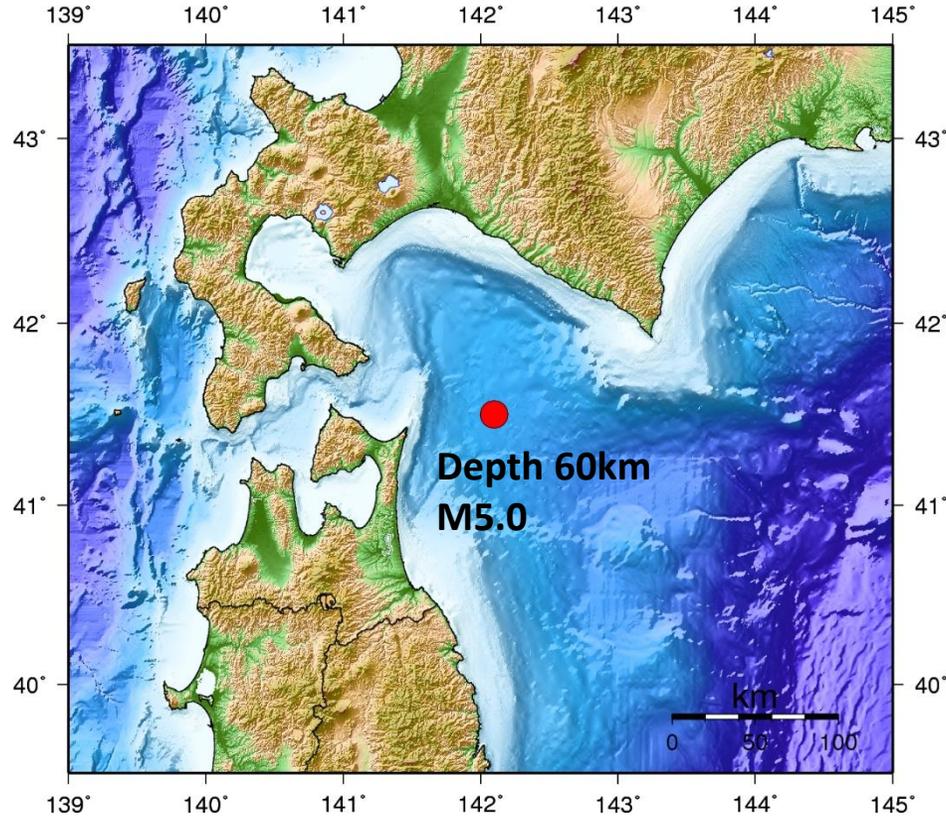


A monitoring network was constructed near and around the CO₂ injection point, and continuous monitoring over six years comprising before CO₂ injection (1 year), during CO₂ injection (3 years) and after termination of injection (over 6 years) is being carried out.

- The formation pressures and temperatures of the wells - observation wells (3 wells) drilled around the CO₂ injection point and CO₂ 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 continuous monitoring for the presence of abnormal conditions is being carried out.

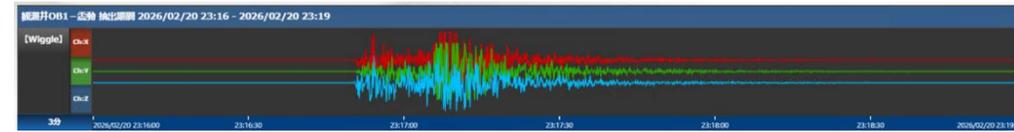
Note) Based on the results of an optimization study of the micro-seismicity monitoring system, the operation of the onshore seismic station and ocean bottom seismometers (OBS) was suspended in FY2021, and the operation of the permanent OBC was suspended in FY2025 (Suspended items are shown in gray). Micro-seismicity monitoring is currently being continued by the observation wells.

Most recent perceptible earthquake observed in Tomakomai



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

Observation record of Seismometer in Observation Well

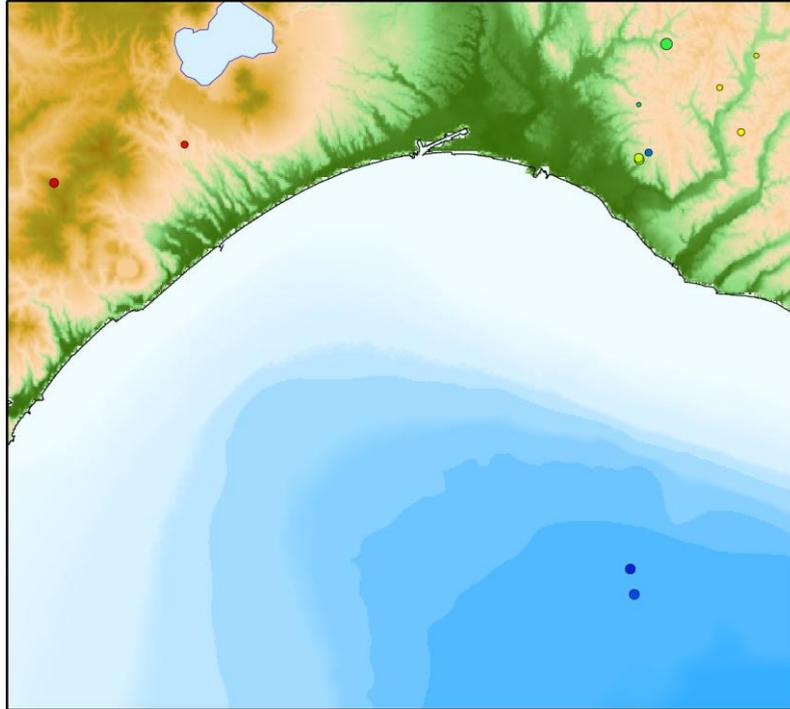


Earthquake Information

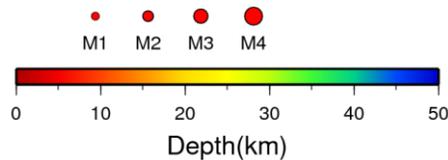
Announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency

Time & Date	23:16 (JST) 20 Feb, 2026		
Hypocenter	Lat.	41°	30'N
	Lon.	142°	6'E
	Depth	60km	
Magnitude	5.0		
Seismic Intensity at Tomakomai-city	1		

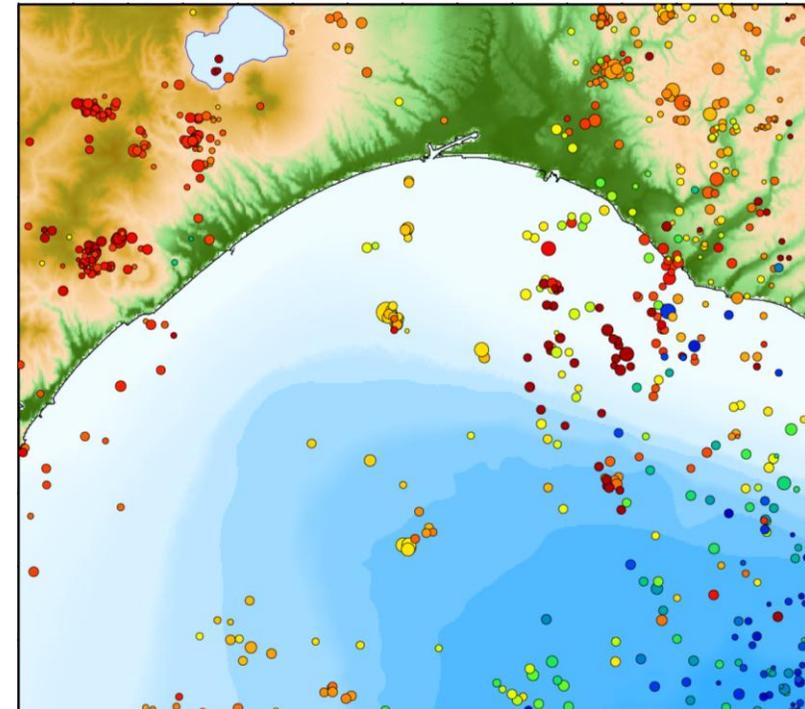
Distribution of Natural Earthquakes around Tomakomai



Natural earthquake hypocenter distribution in Jan 2026



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

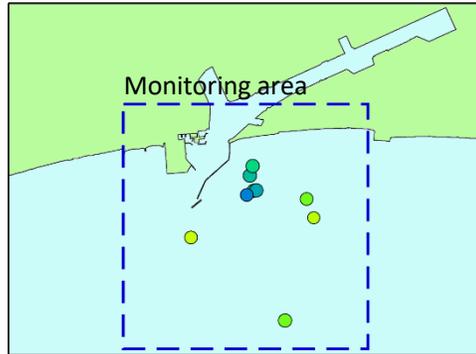


Natural earthquake hypocenter distribution occurred from 2001 to 2010

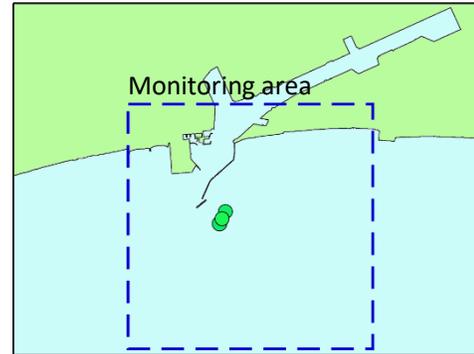
The hypocenters in the figure is from the JMA Unified Hypocenter Catalog. Earthquakes with the hypocenter depth of 50 km or less are displayed.

Micro-seismic events nearby injection point

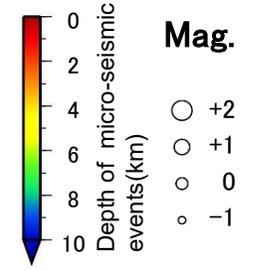
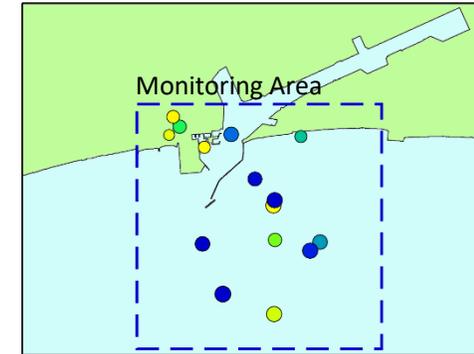
Pre-injection events (2015/2/1-2016/4/5)



Events during CO₂ injection (2016/4/6-2019/11/22)

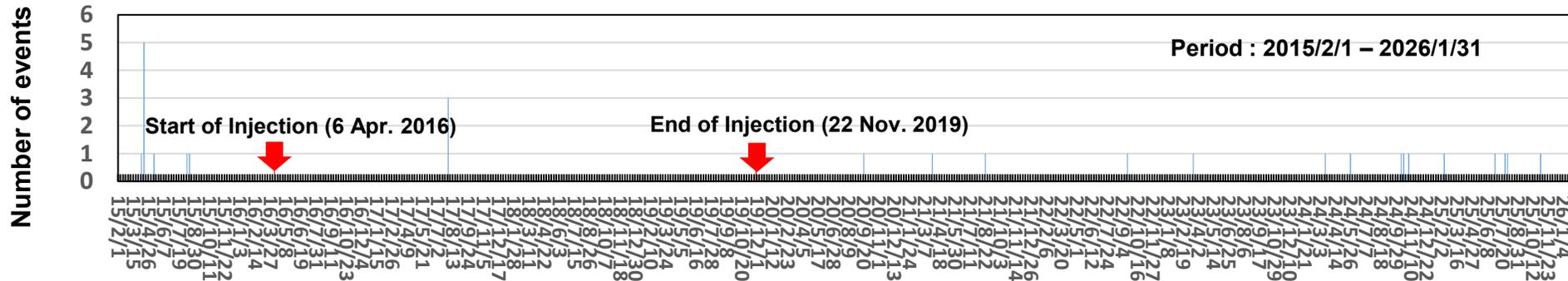


Post-injection events (2019/11/23-2026/1/31)



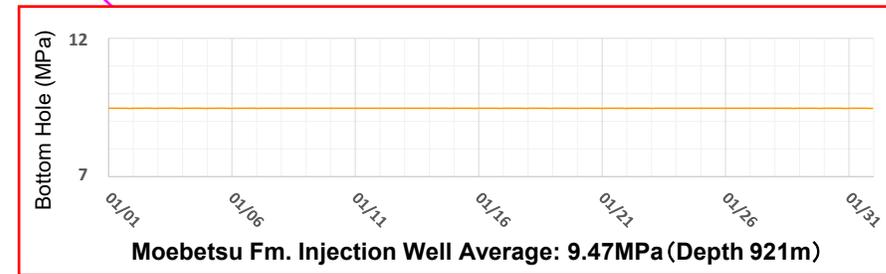
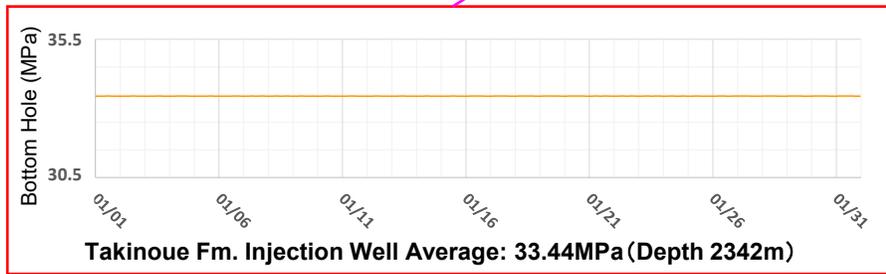
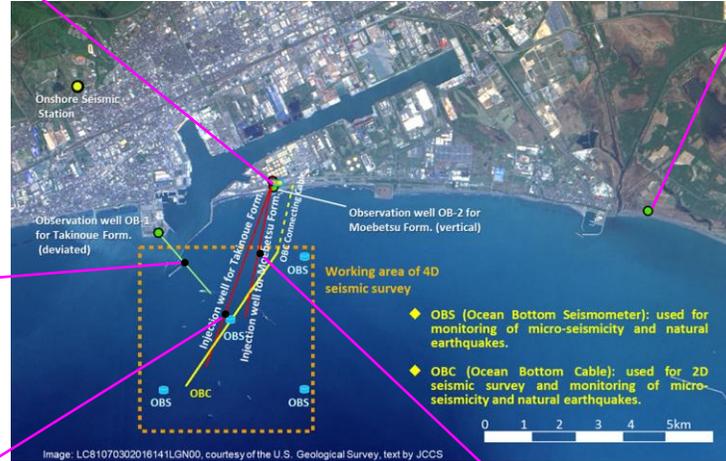
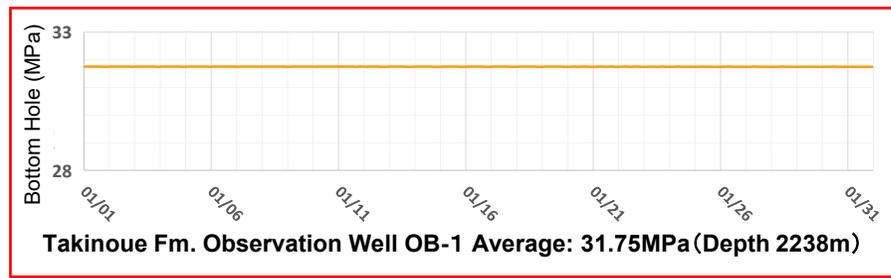
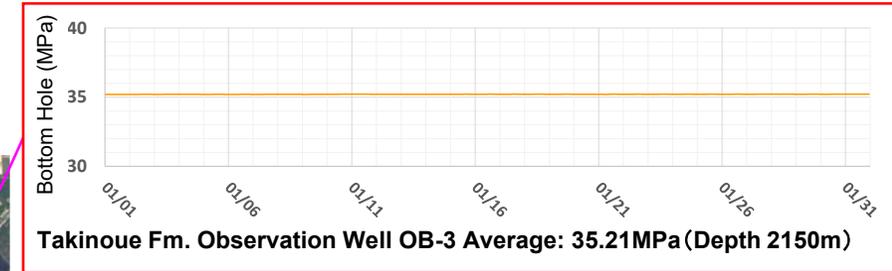
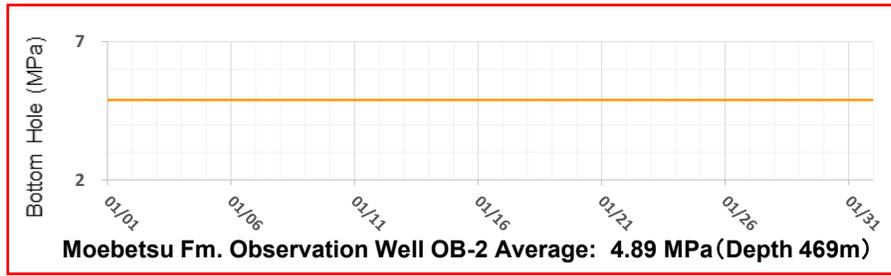
The left map is created based on the base map Information coastline data of Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.

Detection of micro-seismic events (weekly)

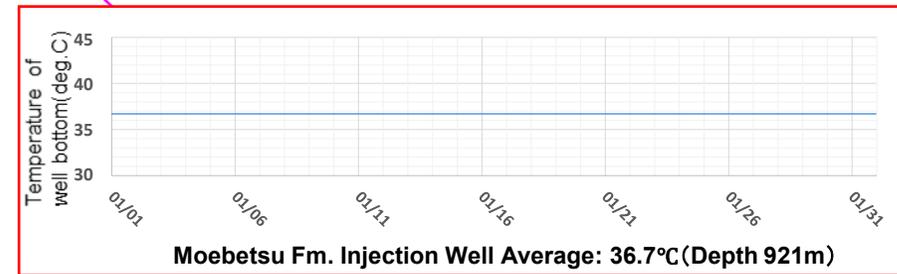
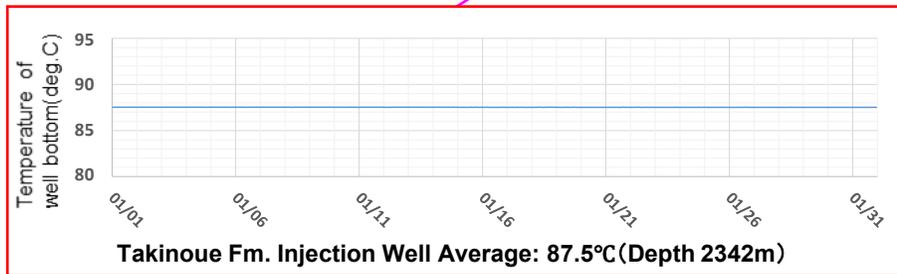
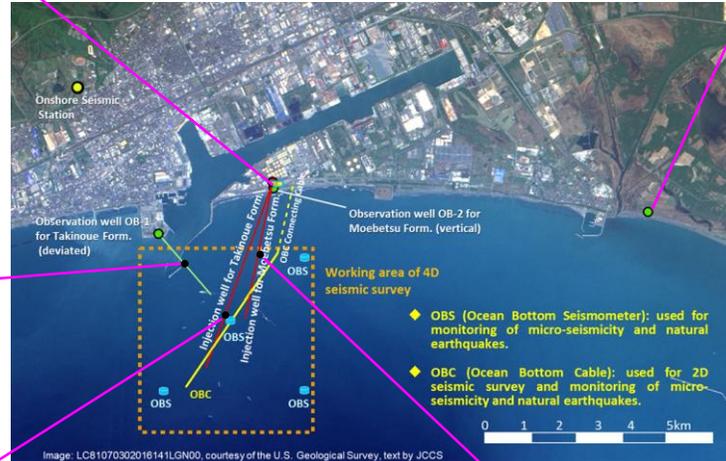
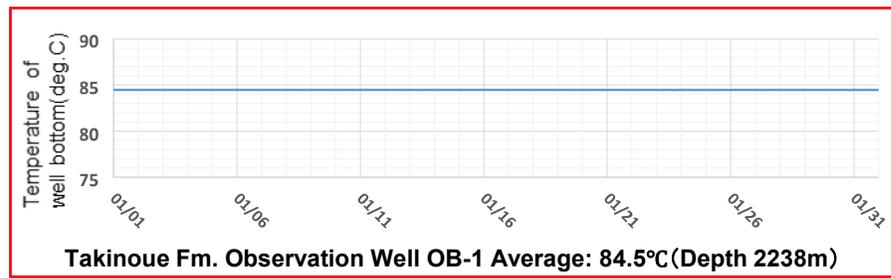
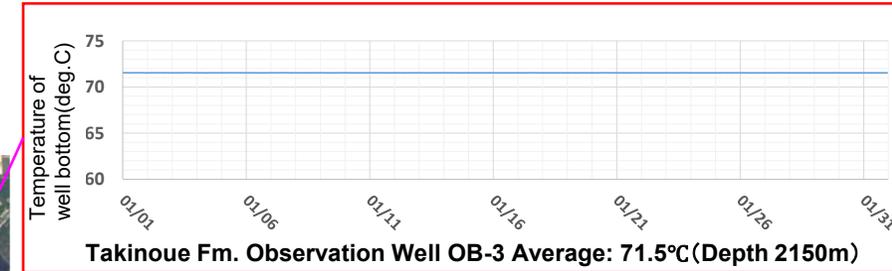
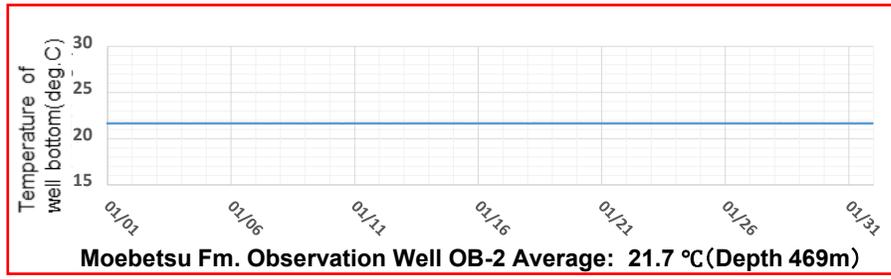


- There are perceptible earthquakes that can be felt, and imperceptible earthquakes that cannot be felt even though there are actual vibrations.
- In this project, particularly small (less than magnitude 1) imperceptible earthquakes are defined as micro-seismicity.
- In this project, micro-seismicity 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.

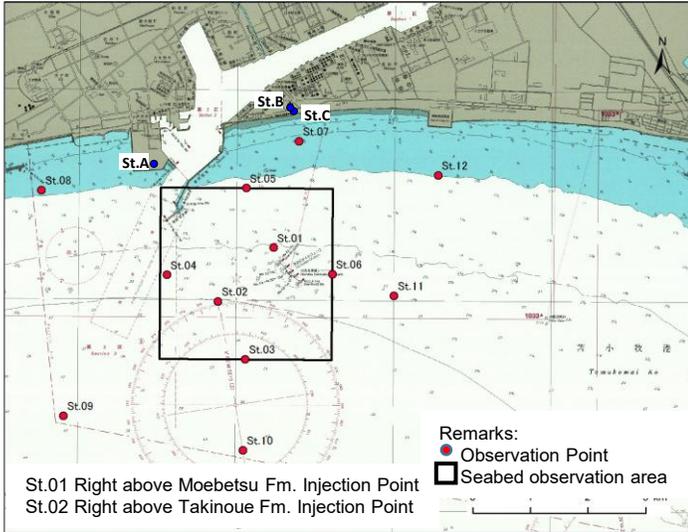
Observation of pressure in the wells (Jan 2026)



Observation of temperature in the wells (Jan 2026)



CO₂ Concentration around injection point (seasonal)



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

Seasonal observation of CO₂ concentration is conducted at three onshore points (St.A to C) and 12 offshore points (St.01 to 12). The concentration of CO₂ is indicated as Volume ratio (unit: volppm) 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.

