



International
Association
of Oil & Gas
Producers

IOGP Report 665

Design guidance for subsea carbon capture and storage systems

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Introduction & Focus of Presentation

- My role
- Who are IOGP
 - The IOGP Subsea committee
- Drivers for the development of subsea CCS guidance
 - Development process
 - Structure
 - Maintenance
- Use case examples
- Other IOGP Energy Transition activities

About IOGP



We are the global
voice of our
industry



We bring
the industry
together



We drive good
practices



We serve
stakeholders
around the globe
as go-to experts

We speak on behalf of a global membership

IOGP has 90 Members (as of 1st January 2024)

Companies



Associations



Associate Members

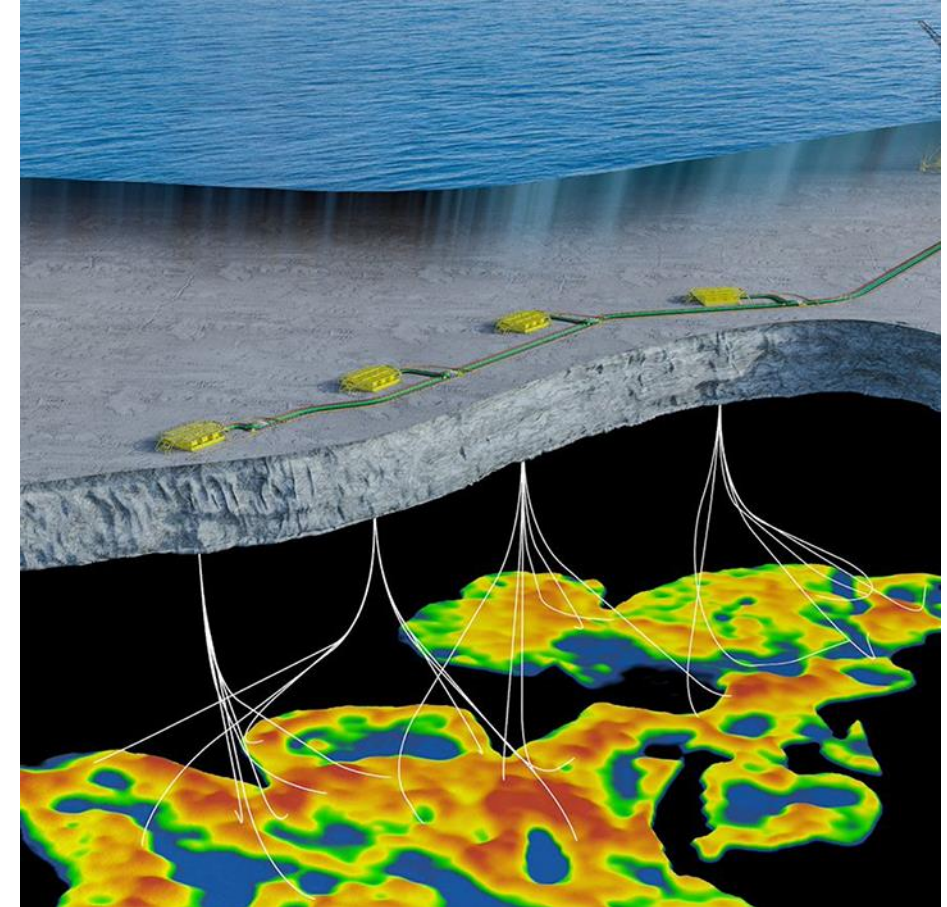
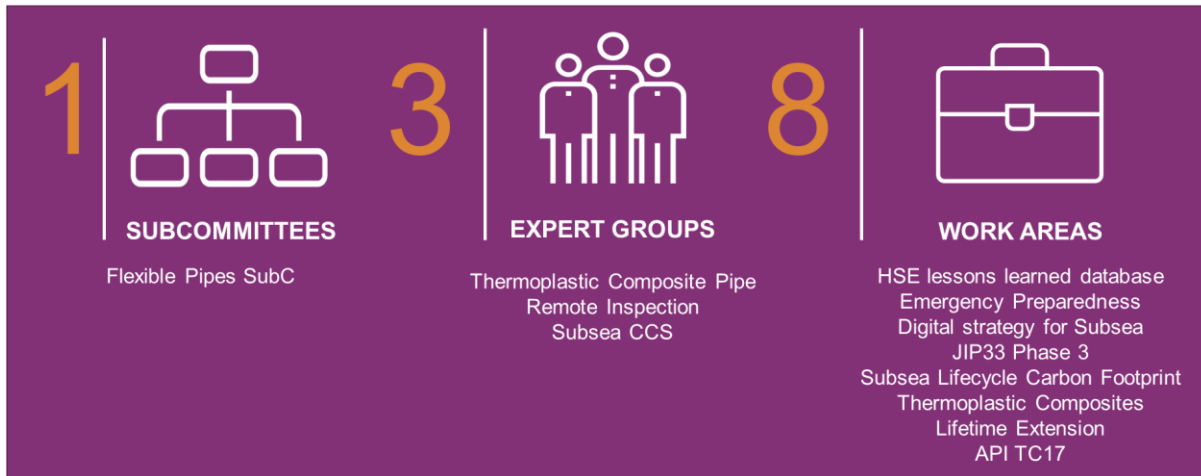


IOGP Subsea Committee Vision & Structure

The Subsea Committee purpose and vision is to:

- improve HSSE (Health, Security, Safety, Environment) performance
- contribute to value creation (including standardization & industrialization)

In 2023 the Subsea Committee prioritized development of industry guidance for subsea CCS systems to expedite the SSI process and add value to the subsea industry for this new area of subsea work.



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Subsea CCS Expert Group – Terms of Reference

Key elements of the Terms of Reference

Background: as industry embraces the “energy transition” and seeks to reduce carbon emissions, operators and suppliers are planning projects that involve capture carbon and storage offshore

Objective: define the role & requirements for subsea systems in the carbon capture space

Develop: guidance and alignment

- Regulations applicable to subsea
- Supplier design simplification, standardization and alignment on core functionality

Define: Operator requirements for subsea CCS projects

- Guide what Suppliers develop for broad applicability
- Facilitate discussions on regulations

Mission & aims

As industry embraces the “energy transition” and seeks to reduce carbon emissions, operators and suppliers are planning projects that involve capture carbon and storage offshore. The IOGP Subsea Committee will set up an Expert Group in 2023 with the objective: Defining the Role & Requirements for Subsea Systems in the Carbon Capture Space.

Key Areas for Guidance and Alignment

- Regulations applicable to Subsea (e.g. barrier philosophy, materials, well monitoring/barrier testing, controls design)
- Supplier design simplification, standardization and alignment on core functionality

Define Operator Requirements for Subsea CCS Projects, with the aim to:

- Guide what Suppliers develop for broad applicability
 - Product offerings that meet safety, and functional requirements for CCS applications
- Facilitate discussions on regulations
 - Regulatory requirements still forming, leading to uncertainty on design requirements
 - The goal is to develop minimum requirements with clear rationale which can provide a basis for regulations
 - Liaise with regulators such as the International Regulators Forum (IRF)

Scope will include the following subsea equipment:

- Pipeline and Riser systems
- Subsea Trees
- Manifolds/PLETs
- Control Systems including Umbilicals

The scope will not include:

- Onshore facilities or processing
- Offshore platforms (anything above waterline)
- Well completion design or downhole equipment
- Subsea separation and re-injection/pumping

Objectives

1. Enable a forum for Expert Group Members and subsea equipment suppliers to share knowledge, experience and strategies pertaining to subsea CCS system design
2. Develop industry guidelines for key design considerations for subsea CCS systems
3. Develop functional requirements for subsea CCS equipment which can later be considered for the JIP33 Program

Resources required

The Subsea CCS Expert Group will require the participation of dedicated members of the Subsea Committee, Suppliers, and an IOGP secretariat resource support. An Expert Group lead will be appointed from the participating SMEs and time contribution (2 hours a week on average) of participating members will be required to produce deliverables.

Bi-Weekly remote online meetings. Cadence can be adjusted by the Expert Group as required.

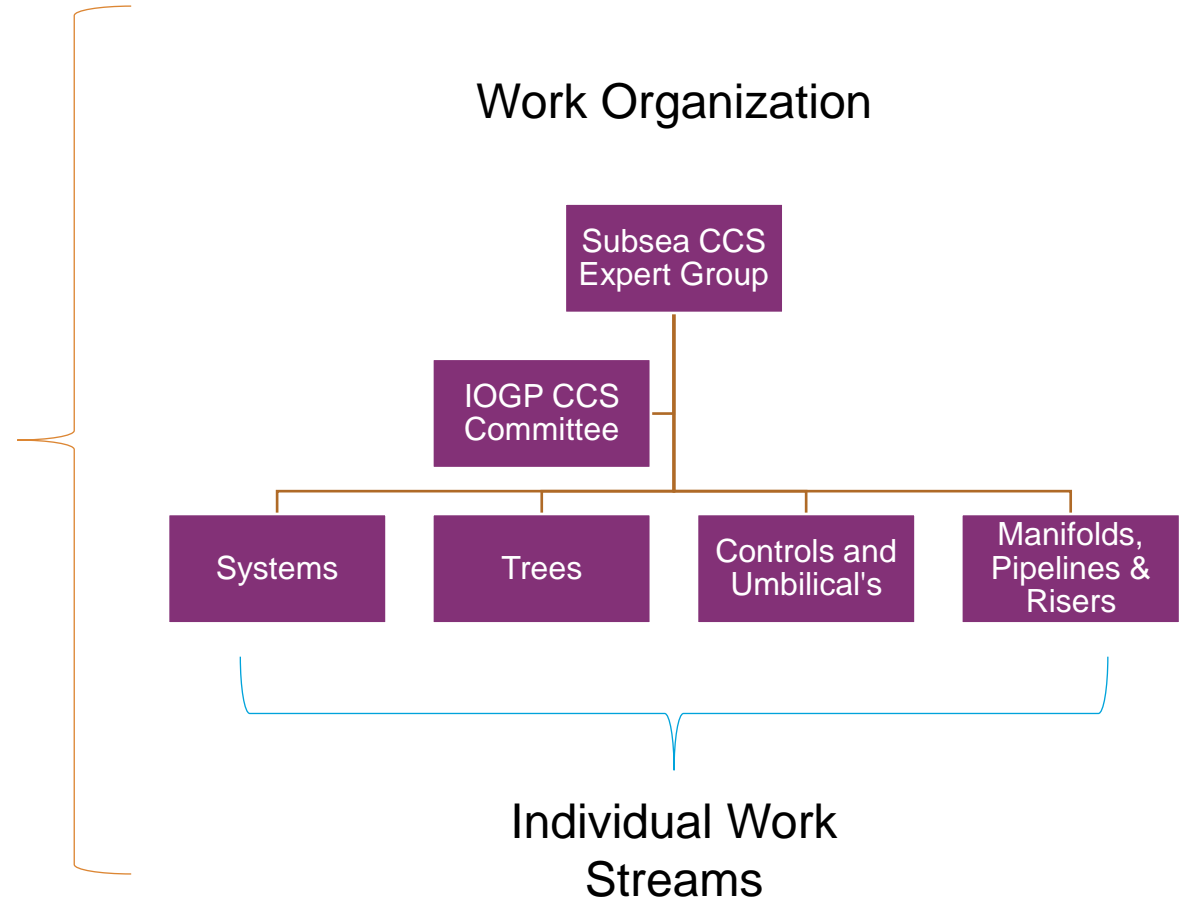
Deliverables

- Evaluate and generate list of key design considerations for subsea CCS equipment design
- Guideline for the Design of Subsea CCS Equipment.
 - The guideline will provide a framework to assist Operators and Suppliers in designing both Subsea CCS Systems and Subsea Equipment for CCS applications.
 - The guideline will include functional requirements for various Subsea Equipment for CCS applications.
 - This guideline will be made available on IOGP's publication library for IOGP Members and Non-Members.

Scope and Boundaries of Applicability

- Systems and equipment designed for CO₂ transport subsea and injection into a well, for permanent sequestration in a geologic reservoir.
- Content applies only to equipment submerged underwater.
- Focus is on new build systems and equipment
- Wells are assumed to be designed, drilled, and completed specifically for CO₂ injection and sequestration.
- Subsea pumping or compression is not in scope.

Subsea Committee CCS Expert Group Organization and Team Structure



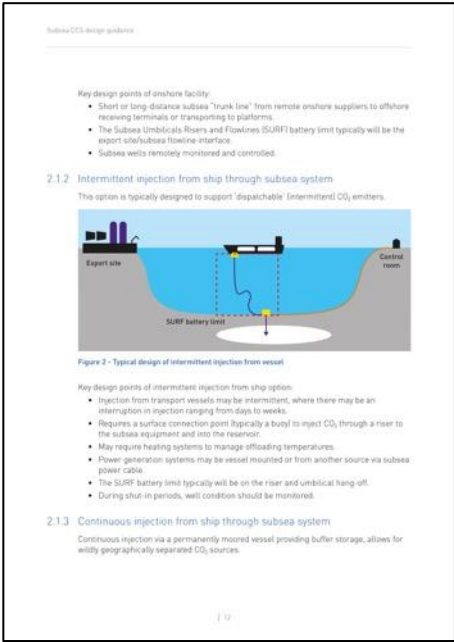
IOGP Report 665 Overview

IOGP Report 665 is written as design guidance, not a specification or requirement

- Highlights aspects that are unique vs same between CCS and hydrocarbon system/equipment design
- Provides references to existing industry documents & requirements to avoid duplication and promote standardization
- Provides recommendations for design (e.g., PSL, trim)

Main Content Sections

1. Subsea CCS projects overview
2. Subsea systems design
3. Subsea architecture
4. Equipment functional requirements
5. Appendices
 - A. Reuse of equipment
 - B. Installation, commissioning, and intervention



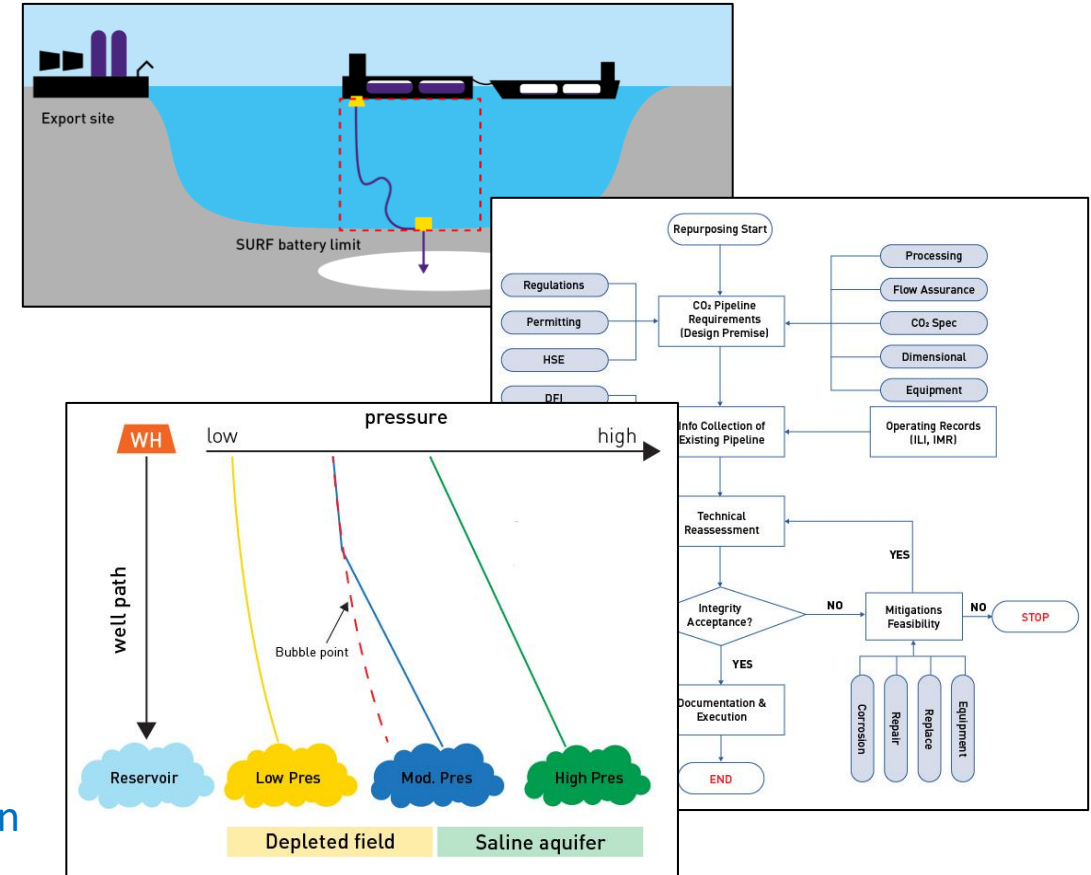
Subsea CCS design guidance

Table C.1 - Commentary on API 17D

API Section Number	Clause title	Commentary
4	Application, service conditions, and production specification levels (PSL)	
4.1	Service conditions	Equipment should be specified as PSL3S, however PSL3 may be accepted, depending on project specific operating conditions. PSL2 was considered, but not recommended due to the reduced level of quality control.
4.2	Service Conditions	
4.2.2	Temperature classifications	There is no standard design temperature classification for CCS applications due to the industry's relative immaturity. The design temperature range should be based upon flow assurance work specific to the CCS project. Selecting the temperature rating is the responsibility of the user, based on project specific operating conditions.
4.2.3	Surf service designation and marking	Due to potential CO ₂ flow stream impurities, water ingress, and potential backflow of hydrocarbons or reservoir fluids over the life of field, it is recommended that NACE MR01/ISO 15156 be specified for line material. Four service class RF or R4 is recommended for the injection line and CE line is recommended for the annulus line.
4.3	Product specification levels	Equipment should be specified as PSL3S, however, PSL2 may be accepted depending on project specific operating conditions. PSL2 was considered, but not recommended due to the reduced level of quality control.
9	Common System Requirements	
9.1	Design and Performance Requirements	
9.1.1	General	
9.1.1.1	Product capability	CO ₂ operating conditions may differ from oil and gas because of fluctuation in supply pressure and/or intermittent supply. Consideration should be given to an increase in operating cycles of valves and chokes, with consequential impact of pressure and temperature cycles for other equipment. Project specific steady state and transient flow assurance models should be used to define pressure and temperature limits. In CO ₂ storage applications, it is anticipated that a post injection monitoring period is required which may affect some elements of the design life. Components should be designed for the temperature range based on project specific operating conditions and flow assurance models. This is the responsibility of the user. Lower temperatures than hydrocarbon systems are expected in CO ₂ injection systems which may require additional components and insulation. Validation should follow methods described in API Spec 17D and ISO 15156-2.
9.1.1.2	Thermal integrity	

The Guidance Document in a Little More Detail

- Subsea systems design
 - alternative system concepts
 - impacts of reservoir type
- Subsea architecture
 - layout, sizing & depth considerations
 - qualification, availability
 - barrier philosophy
 - expansion
- Equipment functional requirements
 - trees
 - structures
 - pipelines
 - controls & risers
- Appendices
 - reuse of equipment
 - installation, commissioning & intervention



Use Cases

- People new to subsea CCS
 - primer for subsea CCS
 - relevant standards
- Projects delivering a subsea CCS development
 - pros and cons of various options
 - design considerations
 - relevant standards
- Suppliers looking to develop subsea CCS hardware
 - Functional requirements
 - relevant standards



Contributors & Reviews to New Guidance

Operators and Suppliers



Regulators*



*who accepted the offer to review the document prior to publication

Other IOGP Energy Transition Activities

CCS

- Methodology for CO₂ avoidance
- Subsurface Risk & uncertainty assessment tools
- Methodology to compare capture technologies

Electrification

- Technology Deployment Catalogue
- Early Concept Screening Methodology
- Specific Electrification Project Screening Methodology

Flares & Vents

- Recommended Practice to minimize/avoid flaring sources
- Database with typical venting situations and their possible solutions
- Guidelines to capture vent streams

Energy Efficiency

- Best Practices for energy Assessment & Audits
- KPIs for management of energy efficiency
- Compendium - Solutions

Hydrogen Opportunity Framing Workshop

- Revised mapping of stakeholders and ongoing activities
- Engagement with Integrated Gas Companies
- Refresh/update 2022 OFW

Collaborations



Next Steps

IOGP Subsea Committee anticipates revisions will be needed in the future

- Envision incorporating feedback, lessons, advances in technology and regulatory development
- Potential to handover document to a standards organization (e.g., API) to develop a specification, similar to JIP33 / IOGP work for S-561 and S-708

Work Plans in 2024

- 1. Barrier and Isolation Philosophy Work Scope** - Interdisciplinary work with IOGP CCS and Wells Committee's to define barrier and isolation philosophies for subsea CCS applications
- 2. Post Publication Support** - Review feedback / evaluation clarifications and questions
- 3. Communication outside of IOGP** - Present at conferences / industry publications to raise awareness of document and utilization/feedback



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