

## CCS future potential in the Irish Sea: a One Day Stakeholder Workshop hosted by the National Centre for CCS.

The British Geological Survey, Keyworth.

16<sup>th</sup> May 2011

Strategic development of CCS networks provides the potential for point source CO<sub>2</sub> emitters to share the considerable cost of CCS infrastructure, permitting, construction and operation. The availability of sufficient and timely storage space is a vital prerequisite for CCS and will greatly influence the development of CCS networks. To date, most work surrounding clustering has been focused on the east side of the UK as it has easy access to storage in the North Sea, the largest off shore storage site around the UK. However the Irish Sea also has a large amount of storage space and it is surrounded by a number of large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> emitters in North West England, Northern Ireland, the east coast of Ireland, the west coast of Scotland and on the south coast of Wales. The Northwest of England is the second highest CO<sub>2</sub> emitter in the country with emissions at close to 60 million tonnes per year. These emitters will have to rely on the Irish Sea for CO<sub>2</sub> storage. The potential for CCS network development within the above regional clusters to exploit Irish Sea storage capacity presents a relatively unexplored area in comparison to the UK east coast, but its potential has been recently highlighted by a report written by Eunomia about this area.

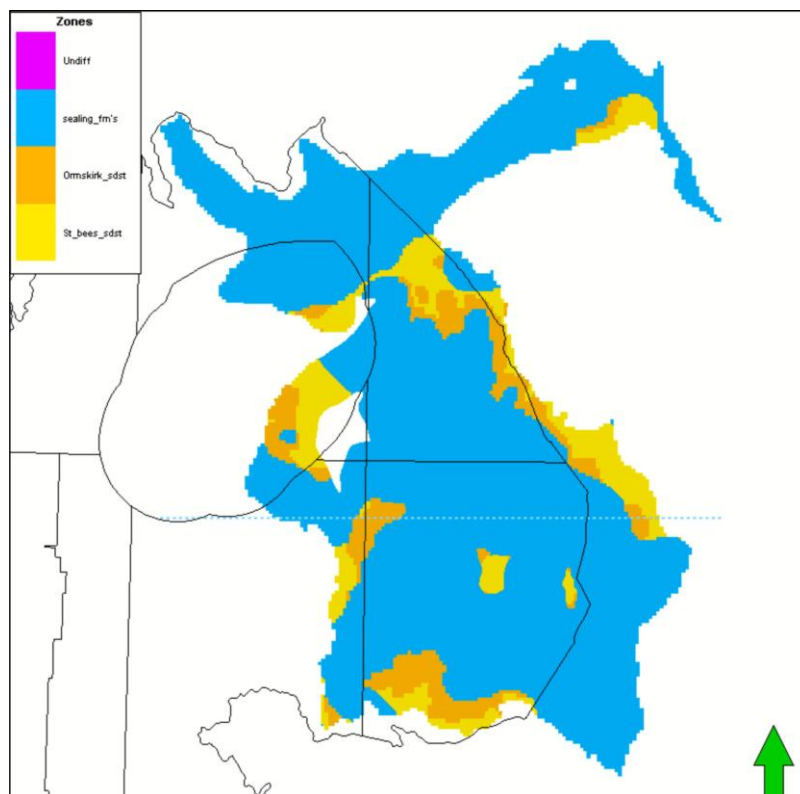


Figure 1: Map of the East Irish Sea Basin regional 3D model. The model describes the relationship between the Triassic Sandstone Formations and the thick sealing strata across the basin – the reservoir outcrops to surface and sea bed at the basin margins and at several other localities within the model area.

The National Centre for Carbon Capture and Storage would therefore like to invite you as a stakeholder in that region to a workshop on the Irish Sea. We are inviting key stakeholders from industry, relevant research organisations and government to attend and discuss the issues. The objectives of the workshop are:

1. To discuss the future potential for CCS network development to exploit Irish Sea storage potential.
2. To define key steps needed to address gaps in our collective understanding of how, when and where such networks might develop.

This workshop will build upon work done by Eunomia for the report titled: The East Irish Sea CCS Cluster: A Conceptual Design – Technical Report

For further information or to register please contact Dr Sarah Mackintosh;  
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NCCCS is one of the world's first integrated research centres in CCS that brings together the expertise and talents of the British Geological Survey and the University of Nottingham. NCCCS delivers research solutions for the deployment of CCS through extensive UK and international collaboration. The centre holds extensive data on storage capacity, point sources in the area and possible capture technologies for these sources. Attendance at this workshop will provide stakeholders with the opportunity to get a unique overview of storage in the Irish Sea and to discuss the potential for clustering in this area with other key stakeholders.

## Provisional Agenda

Morning:

Welcome and registration.

Introduction on clustering in the Irish Sea from Eunomia

Visualisation of the relevant Irish Sea geological data, including storage capacities and exact locations using the 3D modelling capabilities of BGS.

Presentations from the NCCCS on:

1. Building a CO<sub>2</sub> value chain for clustering in this area.
2. Criteria for an optimal CO<sub>2</sub> transport network.
3. Opportunities for CO<sub>2</sub> capture.
4. Cost-effectiveness of CO<sub>2</sub> capture.

Afternoon:

Presentations from stakeholders on the Irish Sea

Round table discussions, summing up and next steps.