



**Carbon dioxide capture, transportation
and geological storage—
Geological storage**

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AS ISO 27914:2019

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- Australian Energy Council
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- Department of Premier and Cabinet (SA)
- Engineers Australia
- Geoscience Australia
- Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia (Victorian Branch)
- University of Melbourne

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EE-002, Carbon dioxide capture, transportation, and geological storage.

The objectives of this Standard are as follows:

- (a) establishes requirements and recommendations for the geological storage of CO₂ streams, the purpose of which is to promote commercial, safe, long-term containment of carbon dioxide in a way that minimises risk to the environment, natural resources, and human health;
- (b) applicable for both onshore and offshore geological storage within permeable and porous geological strata including hydrocarbon reservoirs where a CO₂ stream is not being injected for the purpose of hydrocarbon production or for storage in association with CO₂-EOR;
- (c) includes activities associated with site screening and selection, characterization, design and development, operation of storage sites, and preparation for site closure;
- (d) recognizes that site selection and management are unique for each project and that intrinsic technical risk and uncertainty will be dealt with on a site-specific basis;
- (e) acknowledges that permitting and approval by regulatory authorities will be required throughout the project life cycle, including the closure period, although the permitting process is not included in this Standard;
- (f) provides requirements and recommendations for the development of management systems, community and other stakeholder engagement, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication;
- (g) does not apply to, modify, interpret, or supersede any national or international regulations, treaties, protocols or instruments otherwise applicable to the activities addressed in this Standard; and
- (h) does not apply to or modify any property rights or interests in the surface or the subsurface (including mineral rights), or any pre-existing commercial contract or arrangement relating to such property.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 27914:2017, *Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage – Geological storage*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

Contents

Preface	ii
Foreword	vi
Introduction	vii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Management systems	9
4.1 Scope of activities	9
4.1.1 General	9
4.1.2 Storage project operator's roles and responsibilities	9
4.1.3 Stakeholder identification and engagement	10
4.1.4 Storage project delineation	10
4.2 Project boundaries	11
4.2.1 Responsibility	11
4.2.2 Organizational boundaries	11
4.2.3 Operational boundaries	11
4.3 Management commitment to principles	11
4.3.1 General	11
4.3.2 Internal principles	12
4.3.3 External principles	12
4.3.4 Health, safety, and environment principles	12
4.4 Planning and decision-making	13
4.4.1 General	13
4.4.2 Intellectual property	13
4.5 Resources	13
4.5.1 General	13
4.5.2 Competence of personnel	13
4.5.3 Equipment management	13
4.6 Communications	13
4.6.1 General	13
4.6.2 Public communications	14
4.6.3 Internal communications	14
4.7 Documentation	14
4.7.1 General	14
4.7.2 Information management	14
5 Site screening, selection, and characterization	14
5.1 General	14
5.2 Site screening	15
5.3 Site selection	16
5.4 Site characterization and assessment	18
5.4.1 General	18
5.4.2 Geological and hydrogeological characterization of the storage unit	18
5.4.3 Characterization of confining strata	18
5.4.4 Baseline geochemical characterization	19
5.4.5 Baseline geomechanical characterization	19
5.4.6 Well characterization	20
5.5 Modelling	20
5.5.1 General	20
5.5.2 Geostatic model	20
5.5.3 Flow modelling	21
5.5.4 Geochemical modelling	22
5.5.5 Geomechanical modelling	24

6	Risk management	26
6.1	General	26
6.2	Objectives	26
6.3	Process	26
6.4	Context	27
6.4.1	General	27
6.4.2	Context elements	27
6.5	Risk evaluation criteria	27
6.6	Risk management plan	28
6.7	Risk assessment	28
6.7.1	General	28
6.7.2	Risk identification	29
6.7.3	Risk analysis	29
6.7.4	Risk evaluation	30
6.8	Risk treatment plan	31
6.9	Review and documentation	31
6.9.1	Review	31
6.9.2	Documentation	32
6.10	Risk communication and consultation	33
6.10.1	General	33
6.10.2	Objectives	33
6.10.3	Scope of risk communication and consultation activities	33
6.10.4	Performance goals	34
7	Well infrastructure	34
7.1	General	34
7.1.1	Scope	34
7.1.2	Documentation	34
7.2	Materials	35
7.2.1	Conditions for use	35
7.2.2	Materials selection	35
7.2.3	Material requirements	35
7.3	Design	36
7.3.1	General	36
7.3.2	Safety	36
7.3.3	Wells	36
7.3.4	Tubulars	37
7.4	Construction and completions	38
7.4.1	General	38
7.4.2	Cementing	38
7.4.3	Groundwater protection	38
7.4.4	Post-cementing evaluation and remediation	39
7.4.5	Completion and stimulation	39
7.4.6	Wellbore monitoring requirements	39
7.5	Corrosion control	39
7.5.1	General	39
7.5.2	Well maintenance	39
7.5.3	Cathodic protection systems	40
7.5.4	Environmental compatibility	40
7.6	Evaluation of wells	40
7.6.1	General	40
7.6.2	Legacy wells	40
7.6.3	Inspection and testing	41
7.7	Recompletion and workover of wells	41
7.7.1	General	41
7.7.2	Conditions for recompletion and workover of wells	41
7.7.3	Wellbore integrity	41
7.8	Abandonment of wells	42
7.8.1	General	42

7.8.2	Evaluation of existing abandoned wells.....	42
7.8.3	Abandonment.....	42
8	CO₂ storage site injection operations.....	42
8.1	General.....	42
8.1.1	Objectives.....	42
8.1.2	Scope of operations.....	43
8.2	Design of CO ₂ injection operations.....	43
8.2.1	General.....	43
8.2.2	Components of operations design.....	43
8.2.3	Injection design parameters.....	43
8.2.4	Storage facility design plan.....	44
8.3	Operations and maintenance plan.....	45
8.3.1	General.....	45
8.3.2	Operational protocols and maintenance schedules.....	45
8.3.3	Recording management of change.....	45
8.3.4	Communication plan.....	45
8.3.5	Safety plan.....	45
8.3.6	Security plan.....	46
8.4	Injection operations.....	46
8.4.1	General.....	46
8.4.2	Injection.....	46
8.4.3	Shutdown.....	46
8.5	Data acquisition, monitoring and testing.....	47
8.5.1	General.....	47
8.5.2	Surface equipment and injection line data.....	47
8.5.3	Wellbore monitoring.....	48
8.5.4	Well testing.....	49
8.5.5	Corrosion mitigation.....	50
8.6	Well intervention (workovers).....	50
9	Monitoring and verification.....	50
9.1	Purpose.....	50
9.2	M&V program periods.....	51
9.2.1	General.....	51
9.2.2	Pre-injection period monitoring.....	51
9.2.3	Injection period monitoring.....	51
9.2.4	Closure period monitoring.....	51
9.3	M&V program objectives.....	51
9.4	M&V plan design.....	52
9.4.1	M&V program procedures and practices.....	52
9.4.2	M&V plan specifications.....	52
9.4.3	M&V program contingency monitoring.....	54
10	Site closure.....	54
10.1	General.....	54
10.2	Criteria for site closure.....	54
10.3	Closure plan.....	54
10.4	Closure qualification process.....	55
10.4.1	Process.....	55
10.4.2	Documentation.....	56
10.4.3	Related activities.....	56
	Bibliography.....	57

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 265, *Carbon dioxide capture, transportation, and geological storage*.

Introduction

Geological storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is recognized as a key technology for abatement of CO₂ emissions to the atmosphere or ocean and is an essential component in the process of carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) [1]. The objective of this document is to provide recommendations for the safe and effective storage of CO₂ in subsurface geologic formations through all phases of a storage project life cycle (see [Figure 1](#)). While CCS is a nascent industry, this document is supported by a wide range of operational experiences in pilot to commercial scale carbon dioxide storage projects that have used methods and technologies mostly developed and widely deployed by the oil and gas industry including CO₂-enhanced oil recovery (EOR). This document applies to injection of CO₂ into geologic units for the sole purpose of storage and does not apply to CO₂ injection for hydrocarbon recovery, or storage of CO₂ that occurs in association with carbon dioxide enhanced hydrocarbon recovery. [ISO 27916 is in development to address carbon dioxide storage using enhanced oil recovery (CO₂-EOR)]. This document is supplemented by recommended practice manuals for CO₂ storage and numerous standards and technical recommendations developed for the oil and gas industry. [See Bibliography for selected references (References [1] to [12])].

Australian Standard[®]

Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage— Geological storage

1 Scope

This document

- a) establishes requirements and recommendations for the geological storage of CO₂ streams the purpose of which is to promote commercial, safe, long-term containment of carbon dioxide in a way that minimizes risk to the environment, natural resources, and human health,
- b) is applicable for both onshore and offshore geological storage within permeable and porous geological strata including hydrocarbon reservoirs where a CO₂ stream is not being injected for the purpose of hydrocarbon production or for storage in association with CO₂-EOR,
- c) includes activities associated with site screening and selection, characterization, design and development, operation of storage sites, and preparation for site closure,
- d) recognizes that site selection and management are unique for each project and that intrinsic technical risk and uncertainty will be dealt with on a site-specific basis,
- e) acknowledges that permitting and approval by regulatory authorities will be required throughout the project life cycle, including the closure period, although the permitting process is not included in this document,
- f) provides requirements and recommendations for the development of management systems, community and other stakeholder engagement, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication,
- g) does not apply to, modify, interpret, or supersede any national or international regulations, treaties, protocols or instruments otherwise applicable to the activities addressed in this document, and
- h) does not apply to or modify any property rights or interests in the surface or the subsurface (including mineral rights), or any pre-existing commercial contract or arrangement relating to such property.

The life cycle of a CO₂ geological storage project covers all aspects, periods, and stages of the project, from those that lead to the start of the project (including site screening, selection, characterization, assessment, engineering, permitting, and construction), through the start of injection and proceeding through subsequent operations until cessation of injection and culminating in the post-injection period, which includes a closure period. [Figure 1](#) illustrates the limits of this document.

NOTE 1 This document does not address any post-closure period or specify post-closure period requirements.

This document does not apply to

- the post-closure period,
- injection of CO₂ for enhancing production of hydrocarbons or for storage associated with CO₂-EOR,
- disposal of other acid gases except as considered part of the CO₂ stream,
- disposal of waste and other matter added for purpose of disposal,
- CO₂ injection and storage in coal, basalt, shale and salt caverns, or
- underground storage using any form of buried container.

NOTE 2 This document may not be suitable for research projects, for example, those with a primary objective to test technologies or methods of monitoring.