
Zajetje, transport in geološko shranjevanje ogljikovega dioksida - Geološko shranjevanje

Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage - Geological storage

iTeh STANDARD

Capture, transport et stockage géologique du dioxyde de carbone - Stockage géologique

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Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage — Geological storage

*Capture, transport et stockage géologique du dioxyde de carbone —
Stockage géologique*

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Contents

	Page
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 environmental 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

ISO 27914:2017(E)

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.....	47
8.5	Data acquisition, monitoring and testing.....	47
8.5.1	General.....	47
8.5.2	Surface equipment and injection line data.....	48
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.....	52
9.4	M&V plan design.....	52
9.4.1	M&V program procedures and practices.....	52
9.4.2	M&V plan specifications.....	53
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.....	55
10.4	Closure qualification process.....	55
10.4.1	Process.....	55
10.4.2	Documentation.....	56
10.4.3	Related activities.....	56
	Bibliography.....	57

ISO 27914:2017(E)

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).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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*.

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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 29716 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])].

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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.

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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.

NOTE 3 The closure period in this document does overlap with the post-closure phase of the EU regulatory definition. This document, however, is not concerned with transfer of liability.

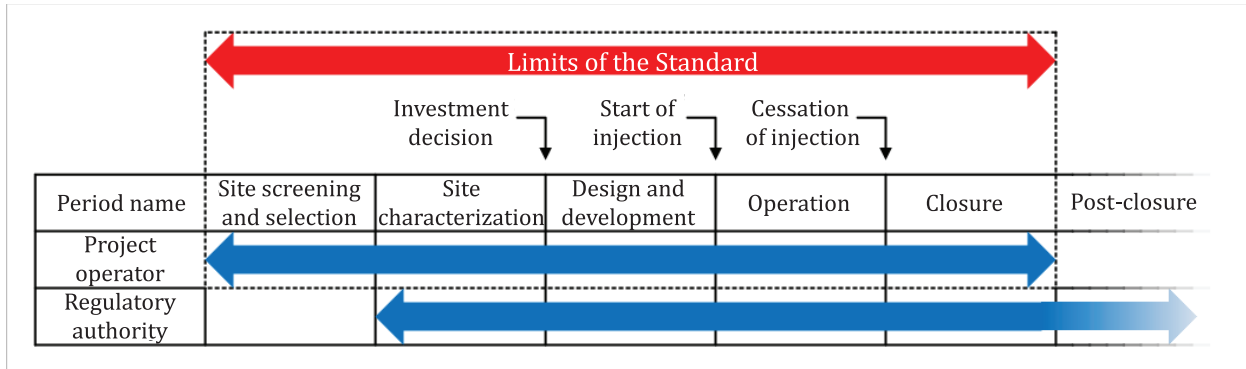


Figure 1 — Entities involved in the storage project life cycle

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

abandonment

process and procedures used to permanently end the operation of a well

Note 1 to entry: Well abandonment is designed to eliminate the physical hazard of the well (the hole in the ground), eliminate a pathway for migration of contamination, and prevent changes in the hydrogeologic system, such as the changes in hydraulic head and the mixing of formation fluids between hydraulically distinct strata.

3.2

acceptable risk

risk (3.39) borne by the *project operator* (3.33) and others, having regard to legal obligations and management policies

3.3

area of review

geographical area(s) of a *storage project* (3.56), or part of it, designated for assessment of the extent to which a storage project, or part of it, could affect life and human health, the environment, competitive development of other resources, or infrastructure

Note 1 to entry: The delineation of an area of review defines the outer perimeters on the land surface or seabed and water surface within which assessments will be conducted as may be required by regulatory authorities.

3.4

baseline

reference basis for comparison against which project performance is monitored or measured

3.5**biosphere**

realm of living organisms including the atmosphere, on the ground surface and in soils, in oceans and seas, in surface waters such as rivers and lakes, and in the subsurface above the *storage complex* (3.54)

3.6**carbon dioxide (CO₂) plume**

region within geologic strata where CO₂ is present in free phase

3.7**carbon dioxide (CO₂) stream**

stream consisting overwhelmingly of carbon dioxide

Note 1 to entry: The stream is a fluid mixture that may include any incidental associated substances derived from the source materials or the capture process and any substances added to the stream to enable or improve the injection process and/or trace substances added to assist in CO₂ migration detection.

3.8**casing**

pipe material placed inside a drilled hole to prevent the surrounding strata from collapsing into the hole

Note 1 to entry: There are many acceptable variations on casing design but typical types of casing in most injection wells are:

- a) surface casing, i.e. the outermost casing that extends from the surface to the base of the lowermost *protected groundwater* (3.37);
- b) intermediate casing is one or more strings of casing installed between the surface and long-string casing for various design reasons;
- c) long-string casing, which extends from the surface to or through protected groundwater to the bottom of the well.

3.9**casing shoe**

reinforcing steel collar that is screwed onto the bottom joint of the *casing* (3.8) to prevent abrasion or distortion of the casing when it is forced past obstructions on the wall of the borehole

3.10**closure period**

period between the cessation of injection and the demonstration of compliance with the criteria for *site closure* (3.52)

3.11**containment**

retention of CO₂ and formation fluids within a *storage complex* (3.54)

3.12**corrective action**

action taken to correct material irregularities or to contain breaches in order to prevent or minimize damage to, or release of CO₂ from, a *storage complex* (3.54)

Note 1 to entry: Corrective actions are implemented after an irregularity has occurred to help prevent or minimize damage.

3.13**decommission**

take an engineered system or component out of service, render it inoperative, dismantle and decontaminate it

3.14**element of concern**

valued element or objective for which *risk* (3.39) is evaluated and managed

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3.15

elevated pressure zone

zone within a *storage complex* (3.54) where there is sufficient pressure to cause flow of formation fluids through a pathway from the *storage unit(s)* (3.59) to outside the storage complex into economic resources, *protected groundwater* (3.37), or the *biosphere* (3.5)

3.16

event

material occurrence or change in a particular set of circumstances

3.17

geological storage

long-term *containment* (3.11) of *CO₂ streams* (3.7) in subsurface geological formations

Note 1 to entry: Long-term means the minimum period necessary for CO₂ geological storage to be considered an effective and environmentally safe climate change mitigation option.

Note 2 to entry: The term “sequestration” has been used by a number of countries and organizations instead of “storage” (e.g. the international “Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum”). The two terms are considered to be synonymous, and only “storage” is used in this document.

Note 3 to entry: Within the context of this document, geological storage

- a) is applicable to permeable and porous strata that do not contain *protected groundwater* (3.37),
- b) is applicable to nonproducing hydrocarbon reservoirs, and
- c) does not apply to
 - 1) CO₂ injection and storage in unmineable coal beds, basalt formations, shales, and salt caverns,
 - 2) CO₂ injection and storage in any formations containing producible hydrocarbons, and
 - 3) underground storage in materials involving the use of any form of man-made containers.

3.18

geosphere

solid earth below the ground surface and bottom of rivers and other bodies of water on land, and below the sea bottom offshore

3.19

injectivity

rate and pressure at which fluids can be pumped into the *storage unit* (3.59) without fracturing the storage unit

3.20

leakage

unintended release of fluid out of a pre-defined *containment* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: In this document, the pre-defined containment is the *storage complex* (3.54).

3.21

legacy well

pre-existing well within the *area of review* (3.3) of a CO₂ *storage project* (3.56) that was drilled for a different purpose than CO₂ injection or *monitoring* (3.27) of the respective CO₂ storage project

3.22

likelihood

chance of something happening, expressed qualitatively or quantitatively and described using general terms or mathematically, e.g. by specifying a probability or frequency of occurrence over a given period

3.23**liner**

casing (3.8) string that does not extend to the surface

3.24**management of change**

procedure used when making a change to the process equipment or operating procedures to detail changes made and to document steps taken to inform and train operating personnel and relevant stakeholders on process changes

3.25**mechanical integrity**

mechanical condition of a well, such that engineered components maintain their original dimensions and functions, solid geological materials are kept out of the wellbore, and fluids including CO₂ are prevented from uncontrolled flow into, out of, along, or across the wellbore, cement sheath, annulus, *casing* (3.8), *tubing* (3.62), and/or *packers* (3.30)

3.26**mechanical integrity test****MIT**

test performed on a well to confirm that it maintains internal or external *mechanical integrity* (3.25)

Note 1 to entry: MITs are a means of measuring the adequacy of the construction of a well and a way to detect problems within the well system.

3.27**monitoring**

continuous or repeated checking, supervising, critically observing, measuring or determining the status of a system to identify change from *baseline* (3.4) or variance from an expected performance level

Note 1 to entry: In case of *geological storage* (3.17), monitoring is not restricted to the technical infrastructure of an operator. It also includes the wider surroundings of the surface and/or subsurface *storage site* (3.58).

3.28**operational period**

period enduring from CO₂ stream first entering the wellhead for storage until injection ceases

3.29**overburden**

geological material overlying an area or geological formation of interest in the subsurface

3.30**packer**

mechanical device that seals the outside of *tubing* (3.62) to the inside of *casing* (3.8), isolating an annular space

3.31**post-closure period**

period that begins after the demonstration of compliance with the criteria for *site closure* (3.52)

Note 1 to entry: In some countries, demonstration of compliance may need approval from a third party.

3.32**primary seal**

continuous geological unit (known in reservoir engineering as caprock and in hydrogeology as aquitard or aquiclude) above a *storage unit* (3.59) that is part of a *storage complex* (3.54) and effectively restricts migration of fluids out of the storage unit and *leakage* (3.20) out of the storage complex

3.33**project operator**

entity that is legally responsible for the CO₂ *storage project* (3.56)