

## OBJECTIVES

The Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage Environmental Assessment - Joint Participants Network (CCSEA-JPN) is a research network for leading scientists and engineers in the area of environmental issues of offshore CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage and ocean sequestration. The network was launched under the initiative of the Department of Ocean Technology, Policy and Environment in the University of Tokyo in Japan in 2012. CCSEA-JPN is aimed at investigating the impacts of the unintentional CO<sub>2</sub>

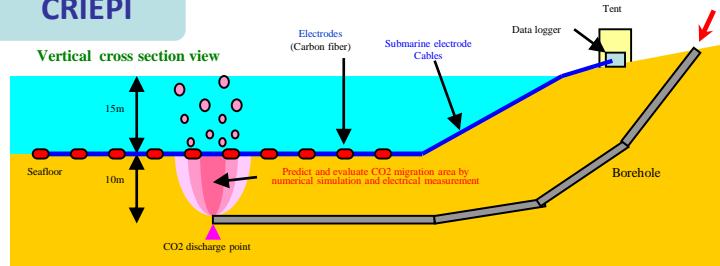
leakage and migration on marine and local environment, advancing technologies to project and monitor CO<sub>2</sub> leakage, helping establish legislations, and securing public acceptance for CCS. Through these activities, CCSEA-JPN will contribute to accelerating large-scale demonstrations and subsequent commercialization of CCS in Japan and help to introduce Japan's innovative technologies into the overseas markets.

## SCOPE

(1) Simulation and monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> migration

Numerical simulation of CO<sub>2</sub> migration around a discharge point under seafloor  
Electrical monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> migration on seafloor

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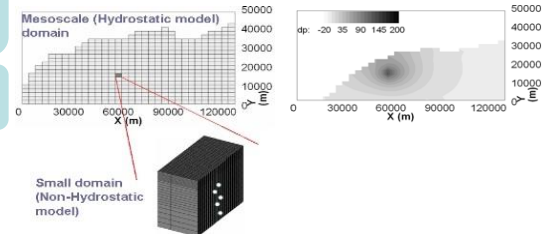
(2) Estimating and modeling CO<sub>2</sub> leak

Numerical simulation of dispersion of CO<sub>2</sub> seeping from seafloor by using multi-scale ocean models

Numerical simulation of flow field by regional ocean models

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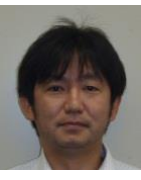
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General Enquiry

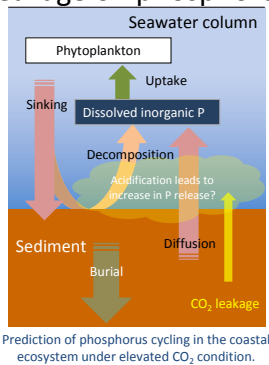
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(3) Impact of CO<sub>2</sub> leak on marine biogeochemical cycles

- Impacts of CO<sub>2</sub> leakage on phosphorus cycling (by AIST)

Assess the impacts of CO<sub>2</sub> leakage on biogeochemistry of phosphorus (P), an essential nutrient sustaining marine productivity, including changes in sedimentary P-pools, P fluxes to/from sediments.



Prediction of phosphorus cycling in the coastal ecosystem under elevated CO<sub>2</sub> condition.

- Impacts of leaked CO<sub>2</sub> in seawater (Kyushu Univ.)

- Mapping survey by AUV installed with chemical sensors
- Vertical observation and long term monitoring of pH and pCO<sub>2</sub>

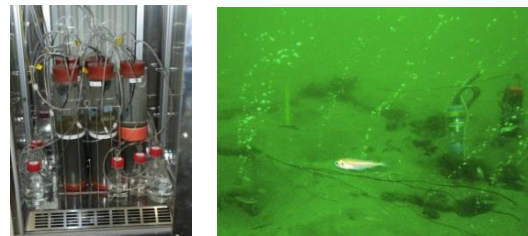
(4) Impact of CO<sub>2</sub> leak on marine ecosystem

Development of safety assessment methods if there should be any CO<sub>2</sub> leakage into the marine environment

- Monitoring techniques of biological impacts
- Evaluation methods of ecosystem impacts

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Kanso Technos



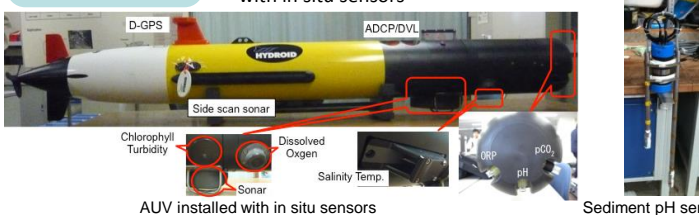
(5) Monitoring CO<sub>2</sub> leak

Monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> leakage in water and sediment

- Goals**
- Establishment of strategy for detection and monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> leakage in sub-seafloor CCS.
  - Understanding of diffusion and impact of leaked CO<sub>2</sub> into seawater

**Procedure**

- Monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> leakage into seawater by sensor moored on seafloor.
- Monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> behavior in sediment by sensor
- Monitoring of diffusion of leaked CO<sub>2</sub> by AUV installed with in situ sensors



(6) Risk assessment & Outreach

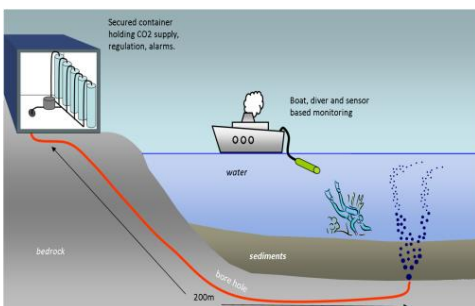
- To promote the dissemination of knowledge on safe implementation of offshore CCS
- To facilitate communication/engagement of local communities
- To develop best environmental practices guidance
- To analyze public perception
- To promote international collaboration

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QICS Project

All Members



The members of CCSEA-JPN has been collaborating with UK researchers in a UK funded **Quantifying and Monitoring Potential Ecosystem Impacts of Geological Carbon Storage (QICS)** project (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/qics>), led by the Plymouth Marine Laboratory. The Japanese members have been conducting computational simulation, monitoring, observation and chemical analysis in the project's primary experiment. The test was carried out by releasing moderate levels of CO<sub>2</sub> into shallow sediments in a Scottish Bay in May and June 2012. They have studied the progress and effects of a controlled CO<sub>2</sub> leak and extrapolated these to real-life situations, which might occur in the future, together with their UK partners.