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Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale

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Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	x
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential , only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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Abstract



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INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the major updates applied at the RISCS website (www.riscs-co2.eu) during the period July-December 2010.

The website has been designed and implemented by Barbara Merson and Sergio Persoglia (OGS) by using the NetScience software tool developed by Promoscience. The website development and its updates are managed through RISCS Work Package 5: Research Integration and Dissemination.

1. THE RESTRICTED PART OF THE PROJECT WEBSITE – MAJOR UPDATES

The first version of the website has been implemented and the major functionalities in the restricted part are fully operative.

Here are presented the major updates applied to the restricted part, grouped by main topics.

- Partners and staff

A complete list of the partners has been updated, with a description, a logo, the institution's website address and the contact person for each partner.

For each institute a Partner Administrator has been chosen and has been informed about how to update the information related to their institution and staff.

To every participants of the staff an email has been sent indicating the login data necessary to access the private area of the website.

- WPs and Deliverables

The five WP leaders were informed about how to keep updated the list of the participants in their own WP and how to upload deliverables and files.

To respond to a specific request coming from the Project Coordinator, the website's code has been modified in a way to send an alerting message when a deliverable is uploaded or closed:

- when a deliverable is uploaded an alert message is sent to the Project Coordinator and to the WP leader;
- when a deliverable is closed, the alerting message will reach all the participants to the WP.

In any case, the user can always decide to send an alert to all the participants or to a group of them by using the notification tool available once uploading a deliverable.

- Project email address

An email box specific for the project has been created. The address (info@riscs-co2.eu) is at disposal of the Project Coordinator for sending messages to all the partners, or to officially communicate to other stakeholders.

This email address is the same as that used in the “Contact us” tool: all the incoming messages are automatically redirected to the Project Coordinator.

2. THE PUBLIC PART OF THE PROJECT WEBSITE – MAJOR UPDATES

Here are presented the major updates applied to the public part, grouped by main topics.

- General presentation of the project

The area of the website visible to the public is of a great importance for the project. For this reason a big effort has been applied for doing the website attractive and user-friendly.

In these months, besides final adjustments to the layout, the following pages have been created explaining the aims and the activities of the project: “The project” (reachable directly through the home page), “Project summary” and “What is CCS?”.

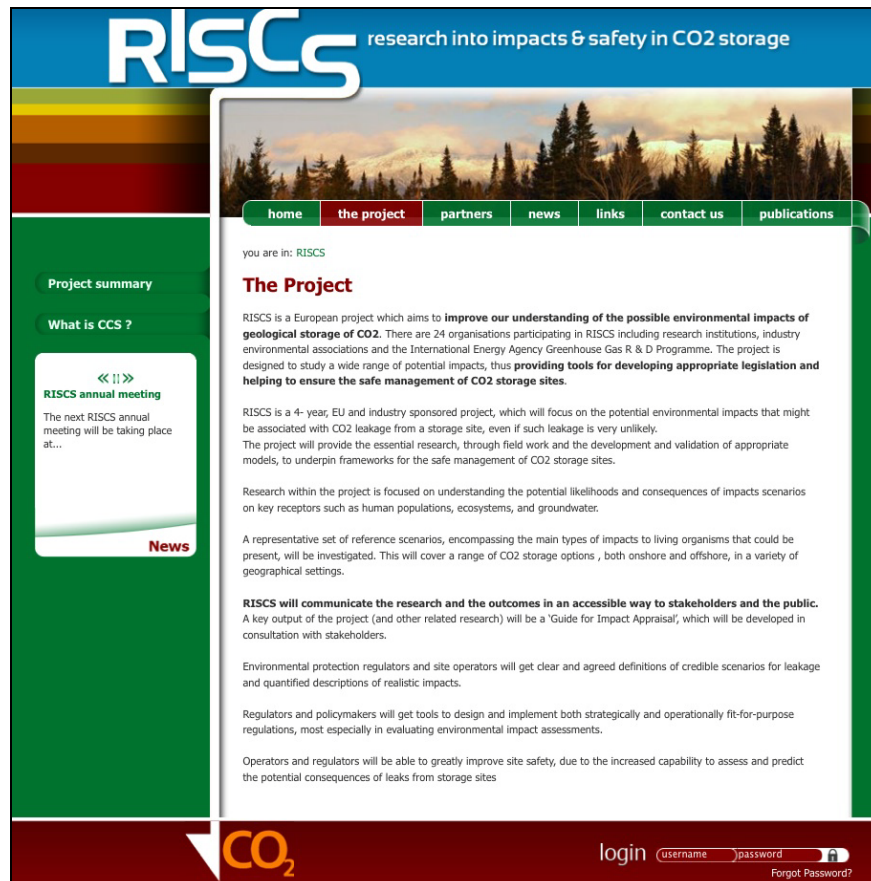


Figure 1.1 – The page illustrating the Project

home the project partners news links contact us publications

you are in: RISCs > What is CCS ?

What is CCS ?

CLIMATE
 Global warming is one of the greatest challenges humanity has ever faced, and urgent measures are necessary to achieve the magnitude of CO2 emissions reduction required to stabilize and reduce atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs).
 Stabilization of CO2 emissions can be best achieved through the development of a portfolio of solutions, including energy efficiency measures; increased use of renewable energy sources and the decarbonisation of power generation from fossil fuels through CO2 capture and storage (CCS).

CCS
 Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a process whereby CO2 emitted from large stationary emission sources is captured and stored safely underground.
 Capturing CO2 means separating it from the other components of the exhaust from sources such as coal-or gas fired power plants.
 Storing CO2 involves compressing the CO2 gas and then transporting it by pipeline or ship to a suitable location where it can be stored deep underground in a variety of geological settings.

WHERE TO STORE CO2 ?
 There are several types of storage sites that are well suited for CO2 storage. The most important characteristics of a good geological storage site are the presence of porous rock in which the CO2 can be stored (much like water is held in a sponge), and an impermeable seal that prevents the escape of CO2. The most common types of site will be old oil and gas fields and deep, water-filled formations.

The diagram, titled 'Geological Storage Options for CO₂', illustrates six different storage scenarios in a cross-section of the earth. A legend indicates that red arrows represent 'Produced oil or gas', blue arrows represent 'Injected CO₂', and a blue shaded area represents 'Stored CO₂'. The scenarios are: 1. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs; 2. Use of CO₂ in enhanced oil recovery; 3. Deep unmineralized saline water-saturated reservoir rocks; 4. Deep unmineralized coal seams; 5. Use of CO₂ in enhanced coal bed methane recovery; 6. Other suggested options (basalts, oil shales, sandstones).

Figure 1.2 – The page explaining what the CCS is.

- News & Events

The News page has been used, for example, to publish the Annual Project Meeting in Greece.

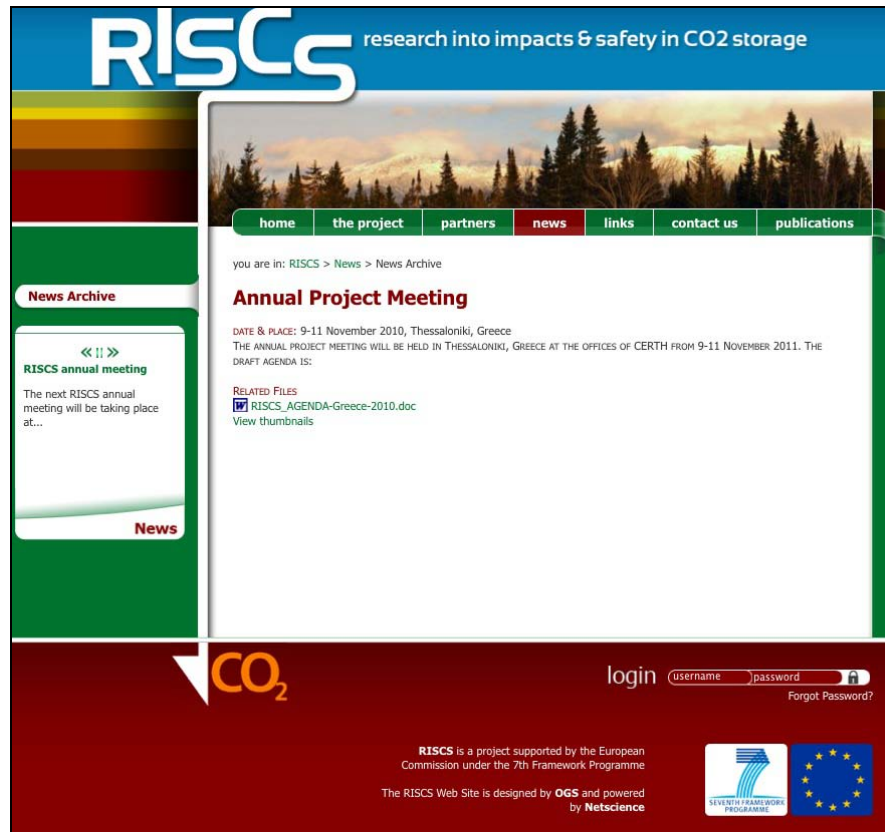


Figure 2.1 – The page announcing the Annual Project Meeting