

Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)

Technology Development, Incentives, and Multilateral Initiatives Ari BenAissa

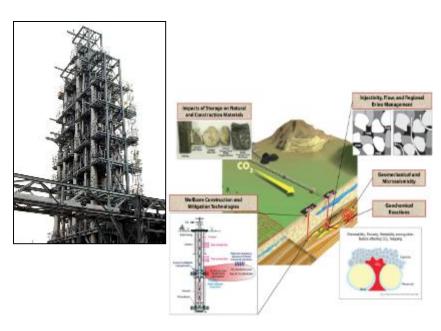
Office of Asian Affairs

Office of International Affairs

CCS Activities in the U.S. –

Focused on Technology Development and Market Mechanisms

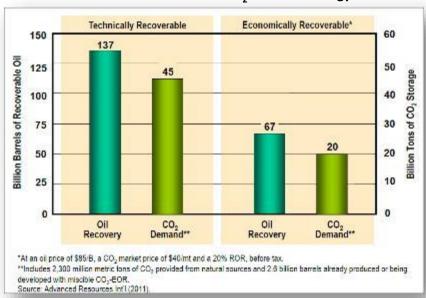
Technology Push



- Government and industry
- R&D focused on cost (capture) and confidence (storage)
- Demos (integration and learning)

Market Pull

Domestic Oil Supplies and CO₂ Demand (Storage) Volumes from "Next Generation" CO₂-EOR Technology**



- Existing Market Mechanisms: Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)
 - 65 million tons per year of CO₂ to produce nearly 300,000 barrels of oil per day
- Regulatory Framework
- Financing (Tax Credits and Loan Guarantees)

Commercial CO₂ Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) CCUS Technology's Beginning

- Primary and secondary (water flood) production of conventional light crude oil recovers only about 1/3 of oil in place
- Remaining 1/3 is target for EOR with steam, gas, or chemical injection ultimately producing 30-60% or more or reservoir's original oil in place
- For CO₂ injection, CO₂ is produced alongside the oil but recycled

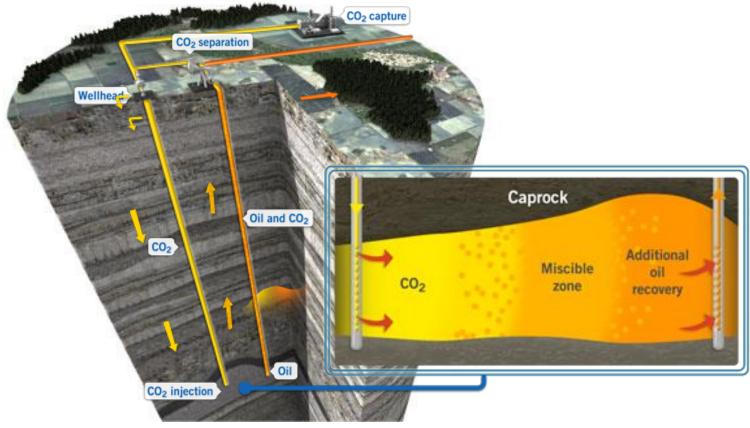
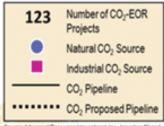


Image: Global CCS Institute

EOR in the United States Decades of experience and thousands of miles of pipelines



SOURCE: ARI, 2013



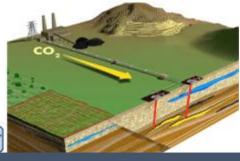
Gas Journal, 2012 and other sources.

- 123 CO₂ EOR projects provide 284,000 bbl/d incremental from EOR. Including all production, they produce more than 355,000 bbl/d.
- New CO₂ pipelines—the 325 mile Green Pipeline and the 232 mile Greencore Pipeline—are expanding CO₂ EOR to new oil fields and basins.
- The single largest constraint to increased use of CO₂ EOR is the lack of available, affordable CO₂ supplies.

USDOE Office of Clean Coal & Carbon Management Advancing Clean Coal Technology Development







Making Coal Plants
More Efficient

Capturing More CO₂

Turning CO₂ into Valuable Products

CO₂ Utilization

Gasification, Advanced Turbines, Advanced Combustion, and Fuel Cells Cost-effective carbon capture for new and existing power plants

New pathways to utilize captured CO₂

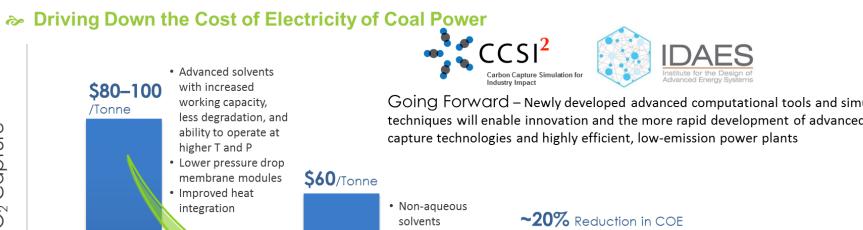
Safe use and permanent storage of CO₂ from power generation and industry

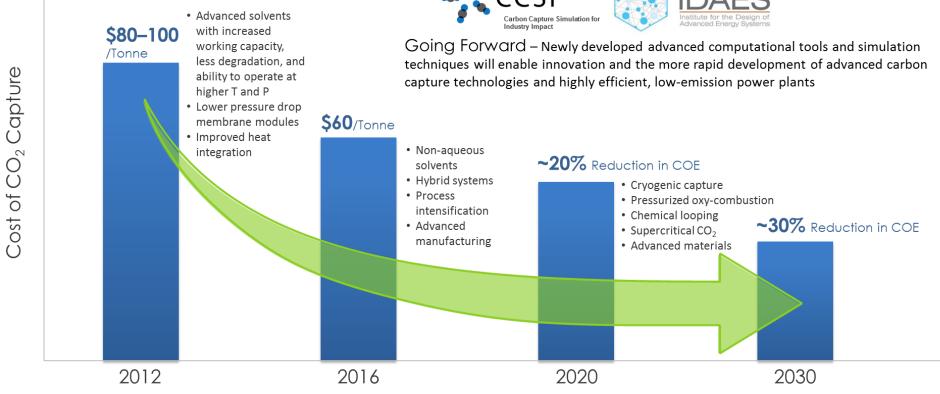


Bringing it All Together

Crosscutting technology development program

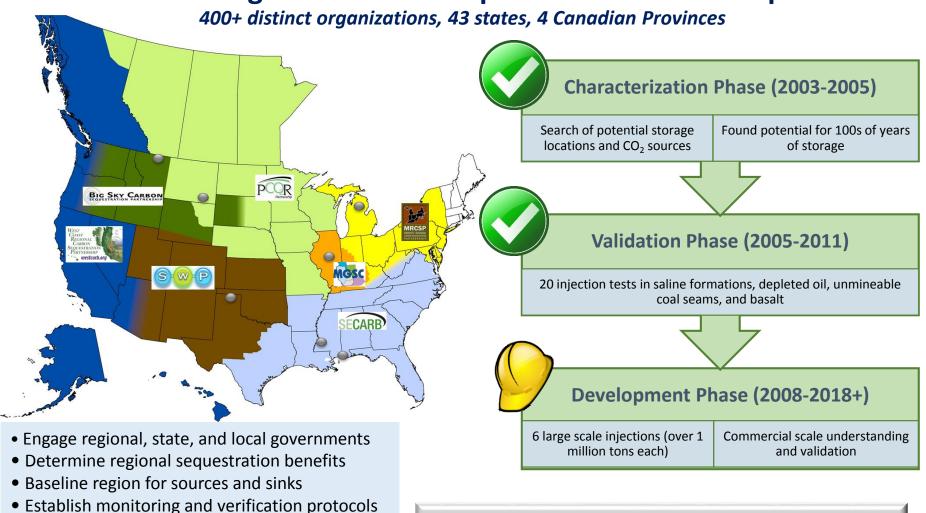
USDOE's CCUS Program Investing in RD&D to drive down costs and increase performance





USDOE FE's Carbon Storage Program Proving capacity, storage permanence, and public acceptance

Seven Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships



>16 million metric tons stored to date

7 | Office of Fossil Energy energy.gov/fe

Validate sequestration technology and

infrastructure

Post-Combustion Capture National Carbon Capture Center – Moving from Lab to Market

- Operated by Southern Co. Services
- Hosted at Plant Gaston, AL
- DOE funds 80% of operations
- Over 100,000 test hours (10+years)
- Technologies from U.S. and six other countries since 2008 founding of NCCC
- More than 40 carbon capture technologies tested
 - 20+ Post combustion
 - 20+ Pre-combustion
- Dedicated staff of plant engineers
- Standard design guidelines
- Small (0.05 MWe) and Large (0.5 MWe) **Solvent Test Units**
- 90+% of US developers opt for NCCC
- Natural Gas Combined Cycle and **Utilization Capabilities**



Bench-Scale Unit





Small Pilot-Scale Unit

USDOE Supported Major CCUS Demonstration Projects

AIR PRODUCTS FACILITY (PORT ARTHUR, TX) - 2013



- State-of-the-art system to capture the CO₂ emitted from two large steam methane reformers
- Captured gas transported via pipeline to oil fields in eastern Texas where it is used for EOR. Since 2013, the project has captured over 3 million metric tons of CO₂

PETRA NOVA CCS (THOMPSONS, TX) - 2017



- Demonstrate Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' CO₂ capture technology ability to capture 90% of CO₂ emitted from a 240-MW flue gas stream. (designed to capture/store 1.4 million tonnes of CO₂ per year)
- Captured CO₂ being used for EOR in West Ranch Oil Field in Jackson County, TX

ADM ETHANOL FACILITY (DECATUR, IL) - 2017



- Planned to capture 1 million metric tons of CO₂ per year as by-product of ethanol biofuels production and stored in deep saline reservoir
- First CCS project to use new USEPA Underground Injection Class VI well permit specifically for CO₂ storage

KEMPER CCS PROJECT (KEMPER COUNTY MS) - SUSPENDED



- 65% of plant's CO₂ emissions (around 3 million metric tons per year) were to have been captured and shipped to depleted oil fields in Gulf coast region
- Transport Integrated Gasification (TRIG) technology developed jointly by DOE, Southern Company, and KBR

Stable Regulatory Environment Needed for CCUS Deployment New USEPA Class VI Permits for CO₂ Injection



U.S. Incentives for CCUS Deployment 45Q Tax Credit Update

- Credit available for 12 years
- Applicable Amounts
 - > \$50 per metric ton for secure geologic storage*
 - > \$35 per metric ton for enhanced oil recovery (EOR), enhanced gas recovery (EGR), or utilization*

Adds qualification for Carbon Oxides (CO or CO₂) from Industrial sources

Excludes gases recaptured during EOR process

Qualified facilities:

- Construction begins by January 1, 2024
- Electricity Generating Units (EGUs): at least 500,000 tons captured
- > Other Industrial Facilities: 100,000 tons
- ➤ Air Capture: at least 100,000 tons
- Utilization, including Photo- or chemo-synthesis, chemical conversion, other purposes for which commercial markets exist
- Credit can be claimed by owner of capture equipment or transferred to disposal/use entity
- Treasury, EPA, Interior, and DOE to establish regulations to determine adequate security measures; Treasury may prescribe regulations to ensure proper allocation

U.S. Incentives for CCUS Deployment 45Q Tax Credit Update

Level of credit available for different combinations of CO₂ sources and uses

| | Minimum size of eligible carbon capture plant by type $(ktCO_2/yr)$ | | | | R | Relevant level of tax credit in a given operational year (USD/tCO_2) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|--|
| Type of CO_2 storage/use | | Power plant | Other industrial facility | Direct air capture | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | Later | |
| | Dedicated geological storage | 500 | 100 | 100 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 50 | Index linked | |
| | Storage via EOR | 500 | 100 | 100 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 35 | | |
| | Other utilisation processes ¹ | 25 | 25 | 25 | 172 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 35 | | |

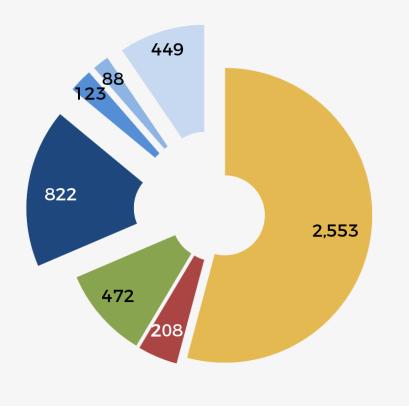
¹ each CO₂ source cannot be greater than 500 ktCO₂/yr

² Any credit will only apply to the portion of the converted CO₂ that can be shown to reduce overall emissions



Global 10-Year CCUS Historical Investment Profile

Investment by capture process and sector 2007 - 2017 (USD million) IEA Analysis



- Post combustion flue Power
- Fermentation Ethanol production
- Gas processing Gas processing
- Hydrogen production Oil production
- Hydrogen production Steel
- Hydrogen production Fertiliser production
- Hydrogen production Refinery



Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum











awareness and champions legal, regulatory, financial, and institutional

environments conducive to such technologies.











India



Japan



Mexico



New Zealand



Poland



Canada













International Ministerial-level initiative focused on developing improved cost-effective technologies for CCS. It also promotes







Korea



Netherlands



Norway

Mission to facilitate development of CCS technologies

via collaborative efforts that address key technical, economic, and environmental obstacles.



Romania





Arabia



Serbia



Africa



Emirates





United States

CSLF Ministerial Forum – Abu Dhabi, Dec. 2017



- Last forum hosted by Minister Suhail Al Mazrouei, Minister of Energy and Industry (UAE)
- Focused on advancing CCUS business case
- Ministerial Communique key points:
 - Support inclusion of CCUS as part of suite of clean energy technologies
 - Leverage success of operational CCUS projects and emphasize the need for greater project development
 - Encourage development of regional strategies to support CCUS deployment
 - Explore utilization options beyond CO2-EOR
 - Support collaborative research and development on innovative CCUS technologies
 - Expand stakeholder engagement and strengthen links with other clean energy efforts
 - Increase global shared learnings on CCUS through best practices and lessons learned
 - Continue engagement with the public on CCUS





Clean Energy Ministerial CCUS Initiative



- Expand spectrum of clean energy technologies actively considered under CEM to include CCUS
- Create sustained platform for private sector, governments, and investment community to engage and accelerate CCUS deployment
- ☐ Facilitate identification of both near and longer-term investment opportunities to improve business case for CCUS
- Disseminate emerging CCUS policy, regulatory, and investment best practices as part of integrated clean energy systems

CEM-CCUS Initiative Potential First-Year Actions



- Provide expert assistance and sharing of best practices to support in-country work
 - "Ask an Expert" service
 - CEM website
- Establish industry advisory body to provide regular dialogue with key energy ministers on CCUS progress and priorities
- Conduct workshops with industry and policymakers to identify promising CCUS opportunities
- Support feasibility studies and assessments

Mission Innovation



Minster-level initiative, with participation from 23 member governments (22 countries plus EC)

Goal

Double clean energy R&D investment from \$15B to \$30B over 5 years (2015-2020)

- ☐ Encourage mutually beneficial engagement with other partner countries in international collaborations
- ☐ Share information on national clean energy needs, plans, priorities, and supporting policies and programs for clean energy innovation
- Work closely with the private sector as it increases its investment in the earlier-stage clean energy companies that emerge from government R&D programs

Mission Innovation: Carbon Capture Challenge

Co-Leads: Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and United Kingdom

Work to date:

- Expert's Workshop in September 2017, focused on early-stage CCUS R&D
 - Over 250 experts from 17 countries developed 30 Priority Research Directions
 - https://www.energy.gov/fe/downloads/accelerating-breakthrough-innovationcarbon-capture-utilization-and-storage

Ongoing work:

- Forming collaborative platform to organize R&D investments multilaterally
- Aligning work through multilateral funding initiatives, such as Accelerating CCUS Technology (ACT) Programme
- Developing methods to reach out to private industry and create publicprivate linkages

CCS is Available Today! Global efforts focusing on reducing costs and deployment

Operating Facilities

<u>Air Products</u>, Port Arthur, TX – Since 2012, over 4 million tonnes CO₂ stored with EOR

<u>Archer Daniels Midland</u> Company, Decatur, IL – Full-capacity operation first quarter 2017; 900,000 tonnes CO_2 /yr for sequestration in saline formation

<u>Petra Nova</u>, Thompsons, TX – Full capacity operation January 2017; to capture ~1.6 million tonnes CO₂/yr via post-combustion capture for EOR

Boundary Dam, Saskpower, Saskatchewan – Since October 2014, capturing 1.1 million tonnes CO₂/yr for EOR and geologic storage

<u>Sleipner CO₂ Storage</u>, Offshore Norway – 0.85 million tonnes of CO_2/yr since 1996; over 17 million tonnes CO_2 injected