

DOE Perspective on CCUS and EOR

Workshop on California Opportunities for CCUS and EOR:
Challenges & Policy Requirements

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Meeting the President's Energy Goals

"This country needs an all-out, all-of-the-above strategy that develops every available source of American energy. A strategy that's cleaner, cheaper, and full of new jobs."

President Barack Obama
State of the Union Address
January 24, 2012



Photo courtesy of the White House, Pete Souza



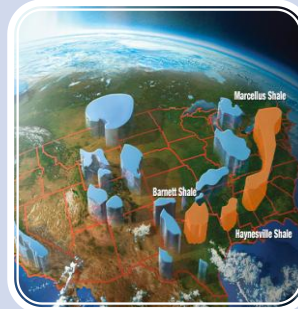
Responding to New Realities - CCUS



No carbon legislation



Oil @ \$100/bbl



Low cost natural gas from shale



CO₂ capture costs must be driven to business case economics

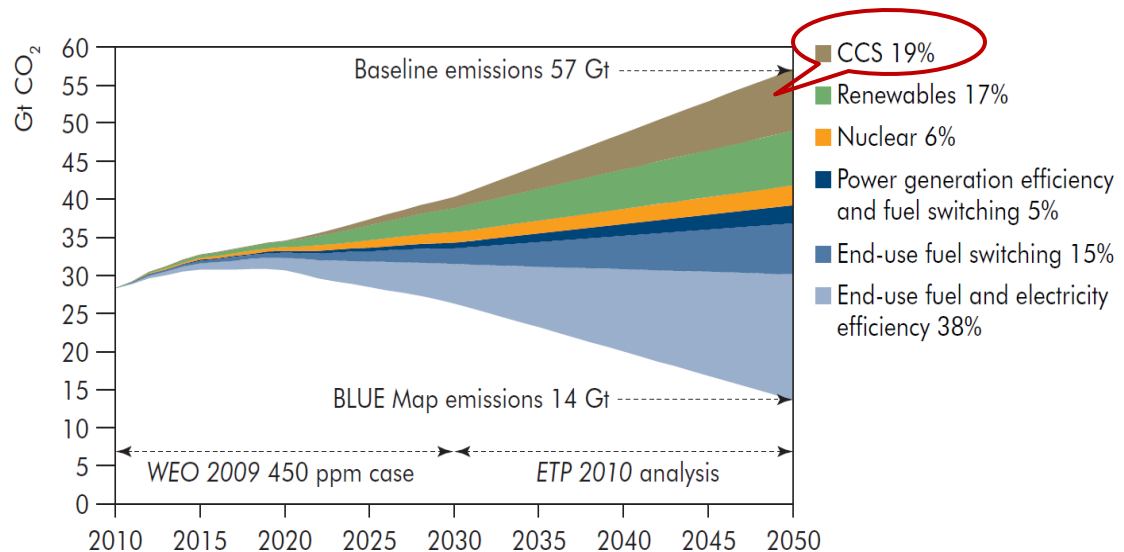
CCUS is a business-driven path to promote CO₂ capture and storage

Strong incentive to pursue carbon capture and storage



CCUS Meets National and International Climate Goals

- ▶ President Obama: By 2050, 83% reduction in GHG emissions from 2005 levels
- ▶ IEA: “application of CCS... represents potentially the most important new technology option for reducing direct emissions in industry.”



Source: IEA. *Energy Technology Perspectives 2010*



No CCS? – Game over on Climate Change

Supported by the Environmental Community

*...at present, no other technology comes close to matching the potential of CCS in the fight against global warming...**If we don't implement** carbon capture and storage," says John Thompson of the Clean Air Task Force, an environmental advocacy group, **"it's probably game over on climate change."***

Excerpted from "What's Killing Carbon Capture?"
by Ken Wells and Ben Elgin in Bloomberg Businessweek
July 21, 2011



United Nations



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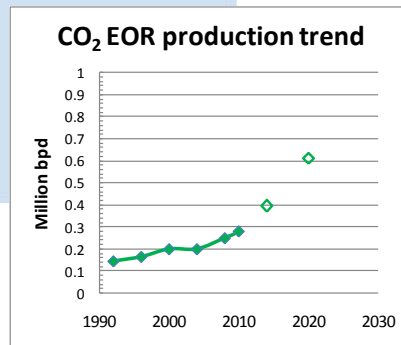
CCUS – EOR

The “Un-Mined Gold” Story for Energy and Jobs

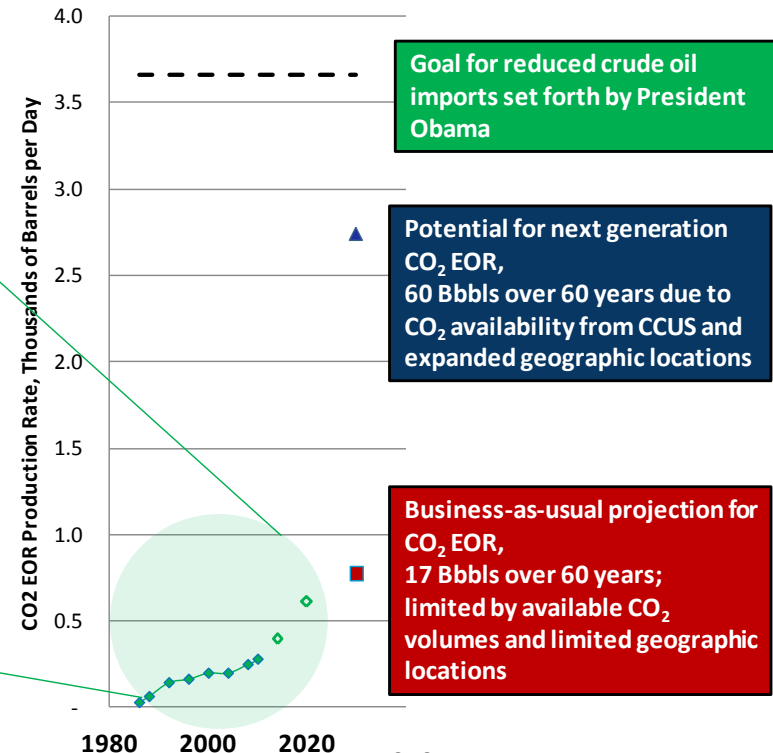
Benefits of CO₂-EOR

- **Improves Balance of Trade**
\$3.5 trillion over 60 years
- **Promotes Energy Security**
Reduces imports by 2 MMbpd¹
- **Increases Domestic Activity**
\$60 Billion/year (wages, royalties, taxes, profits)¹
- **Creates Jobs**
622,000 new jobs¹

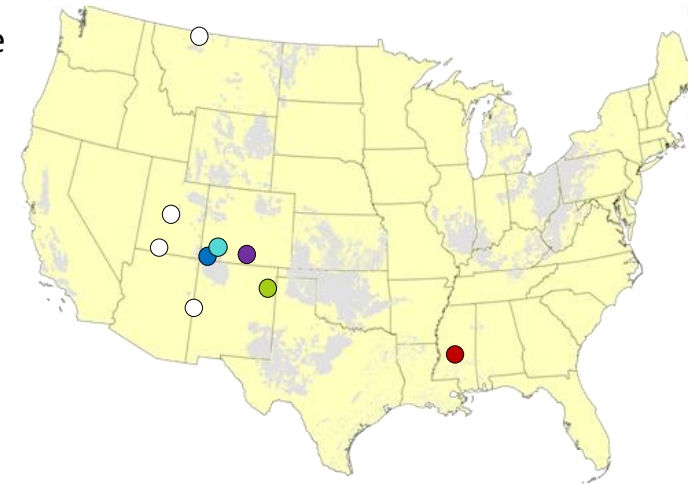
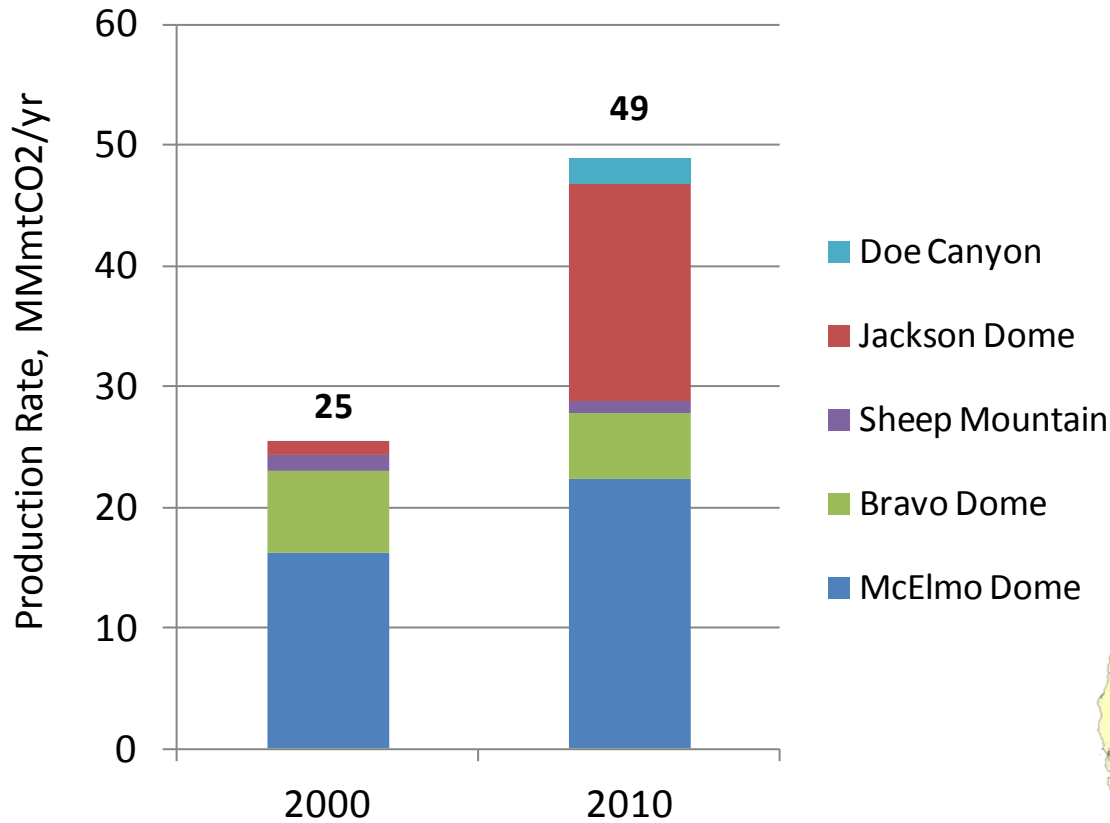
¹ Source : NETL Report, “Improving Domestic Energy Security and Lowering CO₂ Emissions with “Next Generation” CO₂ EOR,” June 2011



Domestic Oil Supplies and CO₂ Demand (Storage) Volumes enabled by CCUS Technology



CO₂ Production from Natural Sources

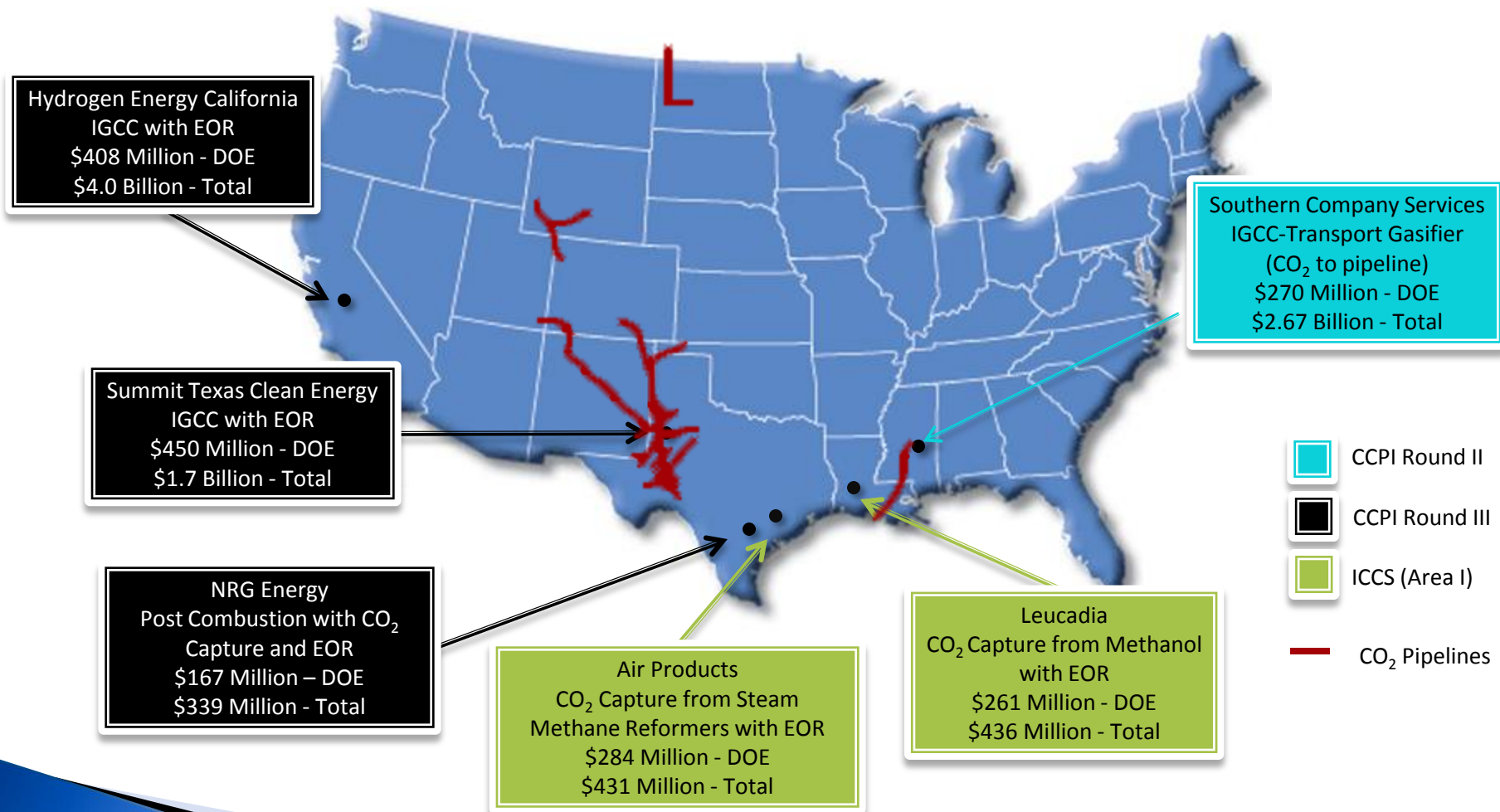


Source: DiPietro, Balash, and Wallace. 2012



Major CO₂-EOR U.S. Demonstrations

Leveraging Existing Infrastructure and Creating New Markets



North American CO₂ Stationary Sources with Geologic Basins

CO₂ Sources

- Agricultural Processing
- Cement Plants
- Electricity Generation
- Ethanol Plants
- Fertilizer
- Industrial
- Petroleum and Natural Gas Processing
- Refineries/Chemical
- Unclassified

Yearly CO₂ Release (Metric Tons)

- 0 - 250,000
- 250,001 - 500,000
- 500,001 - 750,000
- 750,001 - 10,000,000
- 10,000,001 - 18,000,000

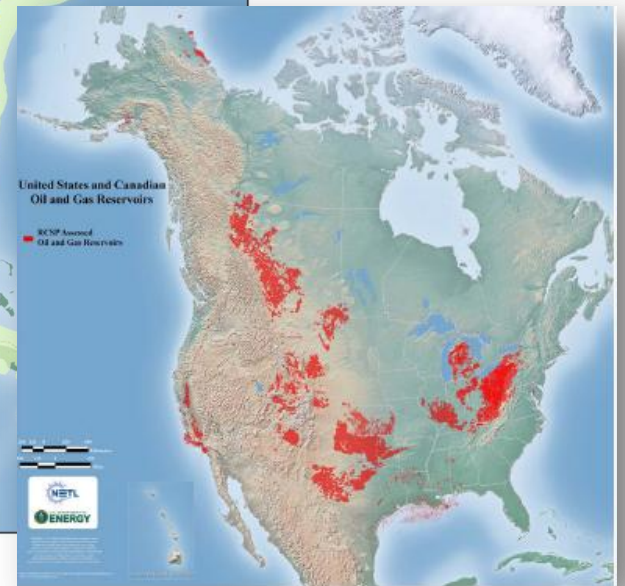
Geologic Basins



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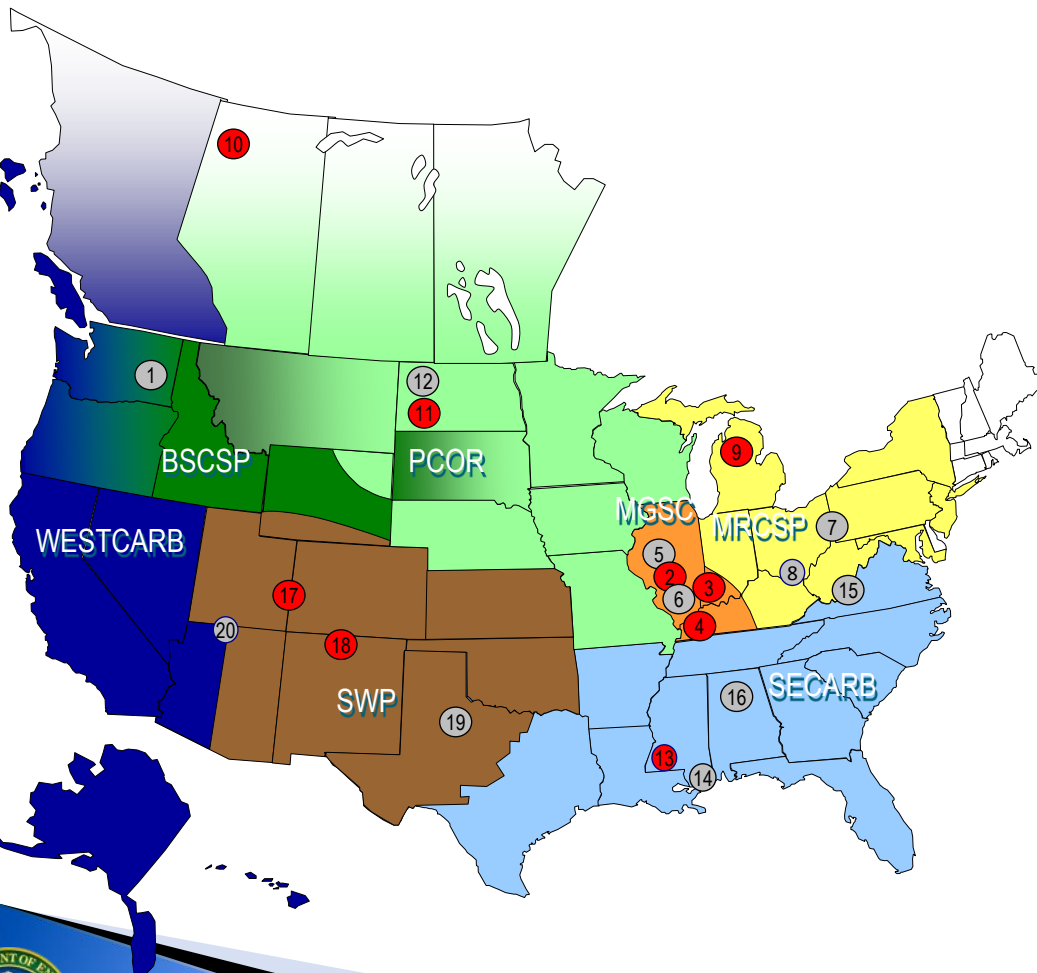
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http://www.naturalearthdata.com

Hawaiian Islands 16-600-000



Existing Investment in CCUS

Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships – Validation Tests



RCSP	Formation Type
Big Sky	Saline (1)
MGSC	Oil-bearing (2, 3, 4) Saline (5) Coal seam (6)
MRCSP	Saline (7, 8) Oil-bearing (9)
PCOR	Oil-bearing (10, 11) Coal seam (12)
SECARB	Oil-bearing (13) Saline (14) Coal seam (15, 16)
SWP	Oil-bearing (17, 18) Coal seam (19)
WESTCARB	Saline (20)



Comparison of State of the Art and Next Generation CO₂-EOR Technology: Onshore California

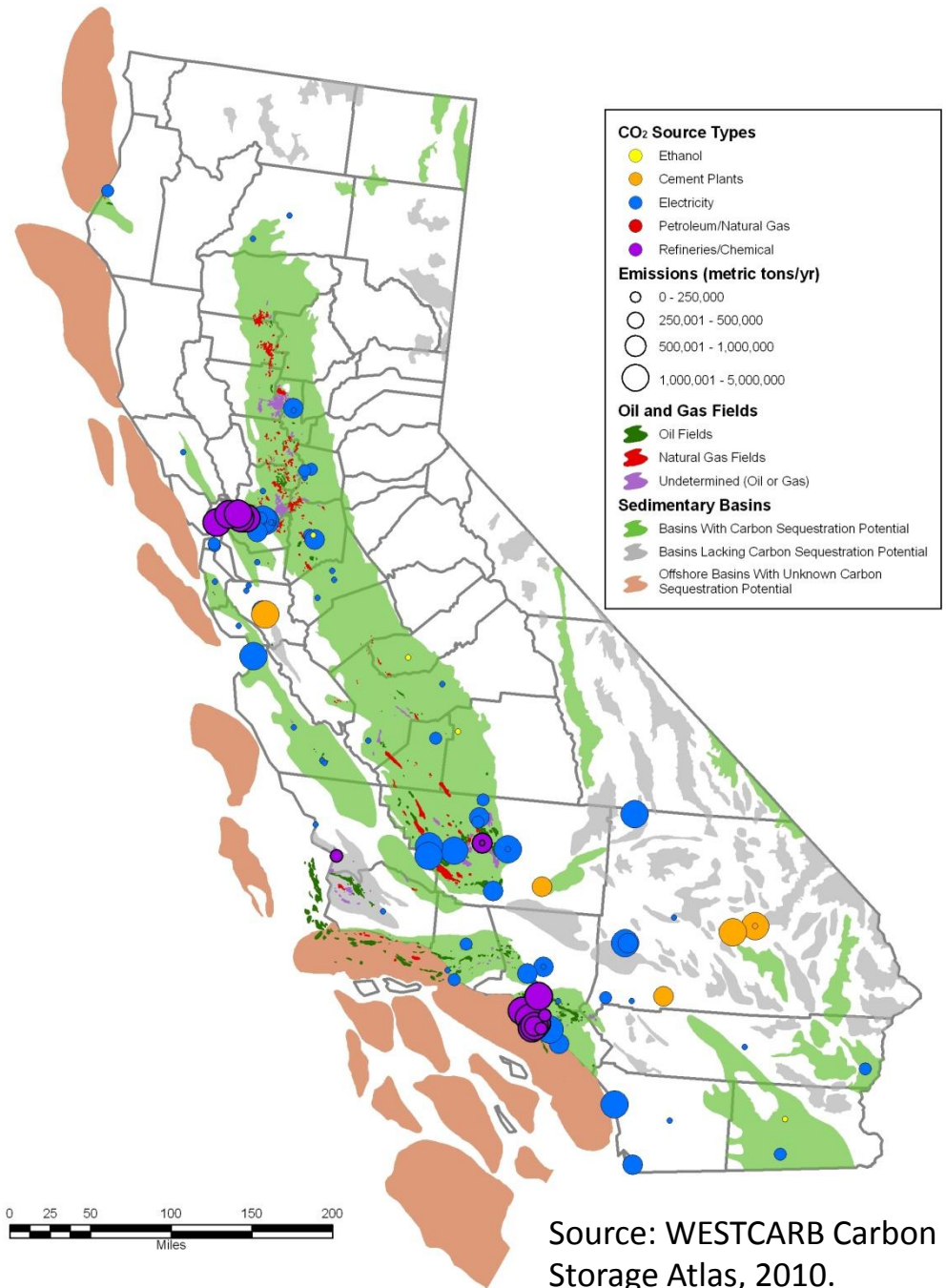
		State of Art	"Next Generation"
Oil Recovery (Billion Barrels)			
	▪ Technical	3.1	7.9
	▪ Economic	1.2	6.7
CO₂ Demand (Million Metric Tons)			
	▪ Technical	1,340	2,320
	▪ Economic	480	1,760

- CA annual CO₂ emissions: 84 million metric tons

National Energy Technology Laboratory, Improving Domestic Energy Security and Lowering CO₂ Emissions with "Next Generation" CO₂-Enhanced Oil Recovery (CO₂-EOR), June 20, 2011.



CO2 Sources and Potential Storage Opportunities in California



Conditions for Establishing a “Business Case” for CCUS

Matrix of Market and Policy Scenarios

EOR Revenues Needed for Coal to Compete?

		Yes	No
Regulation-Based Cost for Carbon Emissions?	No	2 nd -Gen CCUS needs 20% COE reduction and ~\$40/tonne CO ₂ revenue	
	Yes		Transformational CCS needs 38% COE reduction and no CO ₂ revenue

COE reductions are required to compete with other baseload options in the future electricity market (e.g., NGCC and nuclear). Percent reductions are relative to today's IGCC with CCS.

- ▶ Fossil Energy's CCS Program can effectively proceed, bridging the mid-term, by Using CO₂ commercially (CCUS)
- ▶ The commercial opportunity for anthropogenic CO₂, used for EOR, is expanding rapidly, offering significant, parallel capacity for attaining the President's Energy Security Goal
- ▶ CO₂ EOR revenues in the range of \$32-46/tonne will enable 2nd-Gen coal with CCUS to have COE parity with NGCC *without* CCUS.
- ▶ For all scenarios, 2nd-Gen coal with CCUS has a lower COE than NGCC *with* CCUS at any given CO₂ EOR price.



High Level Program Goals

2nd Gen and Transformational Technology

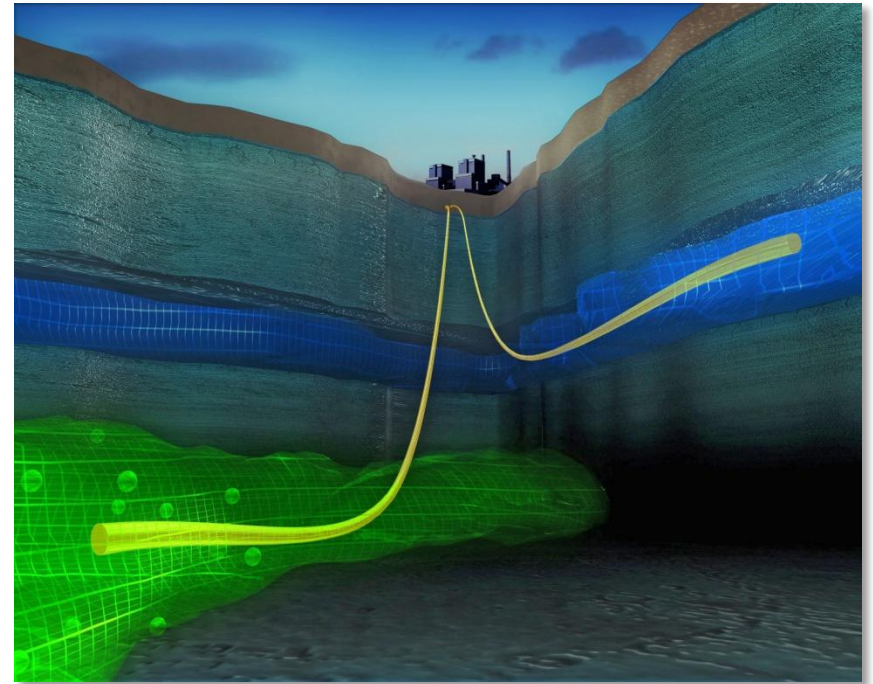
Distilled to the highest level, the FE program for CCS has the following goals:

- ▶ **2nd Generation CCUS technology:** <\$40/tonne removed CO₂ capture cost to satisfy strong EOR market opportunities, meet broad acceptance, and enable the United States to benefit from a significant increase in domestic oil production.
- ▶ **99% monitoring and mass balance closure:** tracking CO₂ to ensure leakage from large geologic storage sites does not offset future annual emissions if/when billions of tons of CO₂ is stored.
- ▶ **Best Practice Manuals:** address key aspects of putting CCUS projects into commercial service on topics such as site selection and reservoir characterization, simulation and risk assessment, well bore completion and closure, monitoring verification and accounting, regulatory compliance, and public outreach and education.
- ▶ **Transformational CCS technology:** <\$10/tonne removed CO₂ capture cost for commercial deployment to:
 - open greater domestic EOR opportunities,
 - expand beneficial utilization opportunities such as conversion of CO₂ to higher value chemicals, and
 - deliver advanced higher performance coal-fueled energy systems that reduce the cost of generating electricity by 38% relative to today's IGCC with CCS, and compete with NGCC systems under EIA's AEO 2011 Low Gas, Reference, and Macro-economic natural gas pricing scenarios (i.e., when the natural gas price is \$6.70/MMBtu or higher).

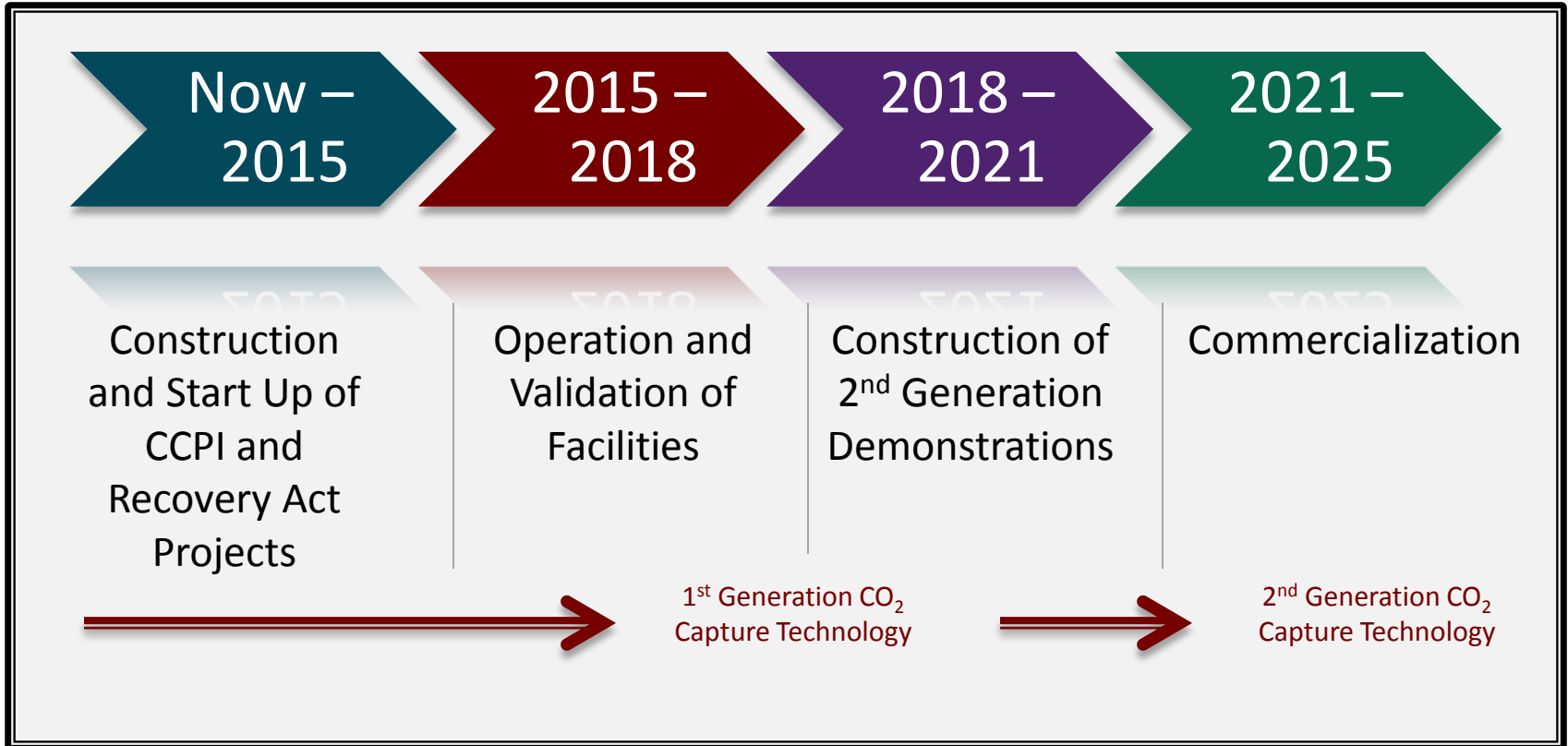


Moving Forward – Next Steps

- ▶ Supplement existing oil and gas next generation EOR projects
- ▶ Continue next generation EOR R&D and new geologic discovery
- ▶ Initiate CO₂ EOR class-based demonstration
- ▶ Investigate CO₂ conversion to other value-added products
- ▶ Accelerate path to 2nd generation CO₂ capture technology
- ▶ CCUS commercialization post-2020



Moving Forward – Next Steps



Linking Business and Policy to Do the Best for America

*The Environment
AND
The Economy*

The Power of AND – not Or

