

# CCS: Driving Deployment and Reducing Costs

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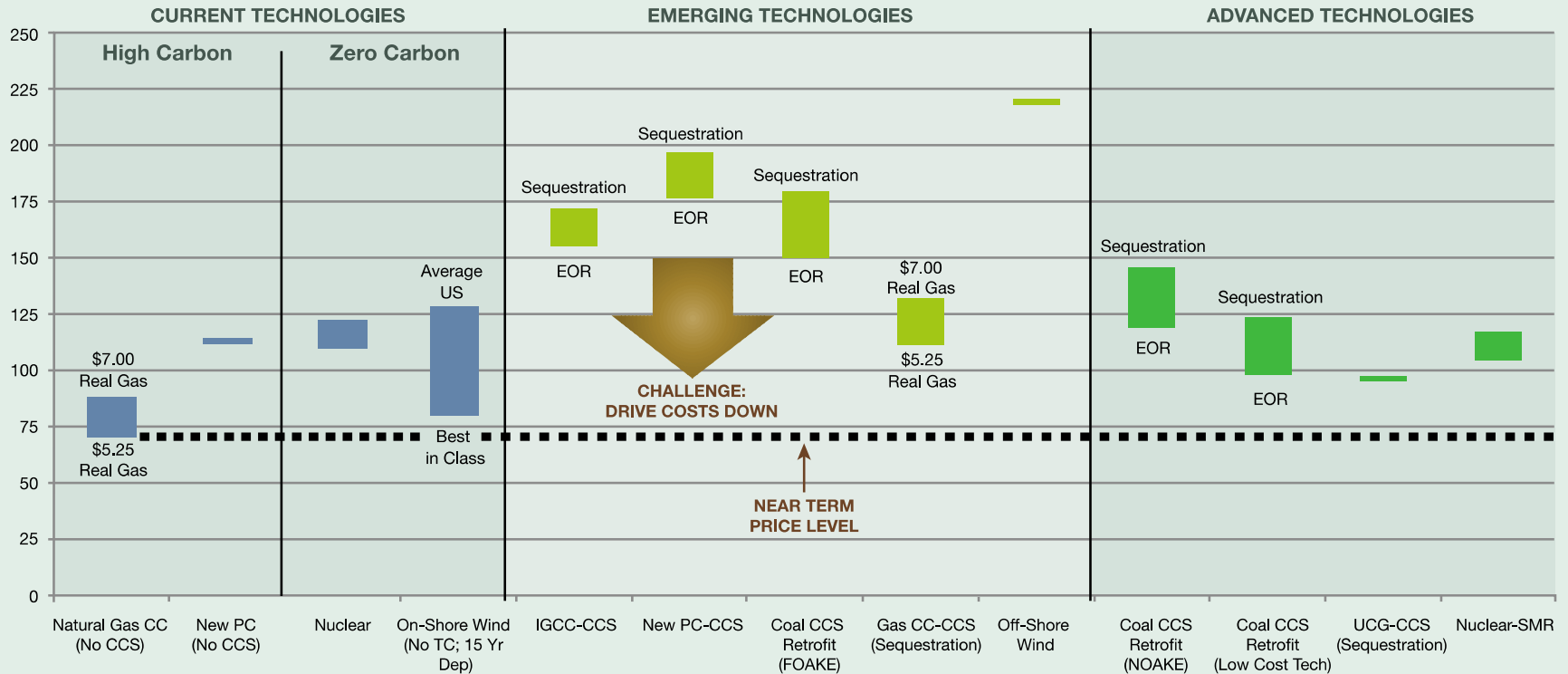
June 16, 2011

# Overview

- Cost Reduction Objectives
- Enhanced Oil Recovery
- US China Collaboration

# CCS Costs Too Much, Today

**Technology Cost Comparison**  
Real Levelized \$/mWh, 2018 ISD, Merchant Financing

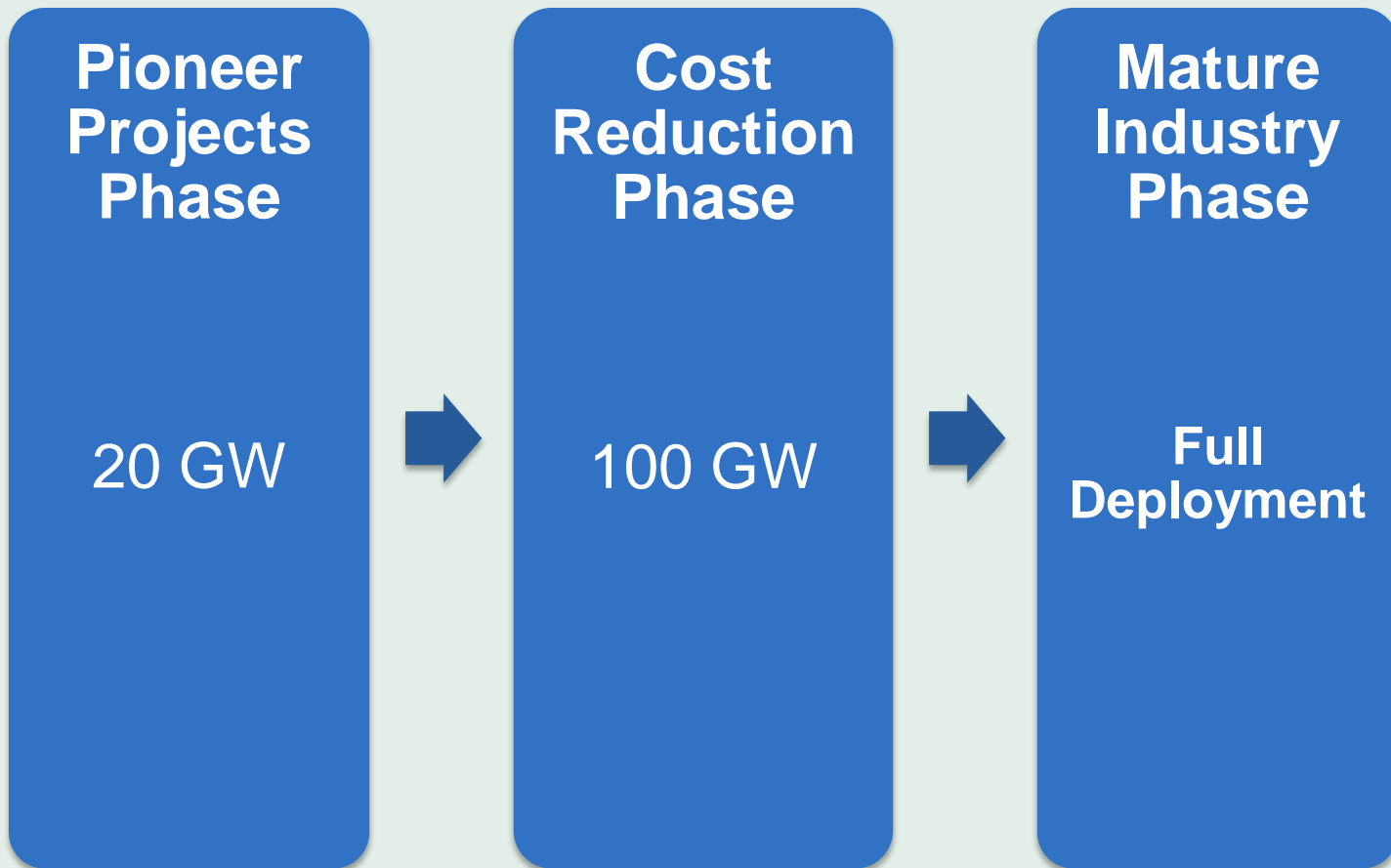


**Notes:**

1. These are US costs. Absolute costs will be much lower in China, as will be the “spread” among the different technologies.
2. For intermittent technologies such as wind, no penalty is added for lower value of non-dispatchable power, or additional capacity that needs to be built to provide back up power to offset unit intermittency.

Real levelized cost metric escalates from 2018 at 2.5% annually.

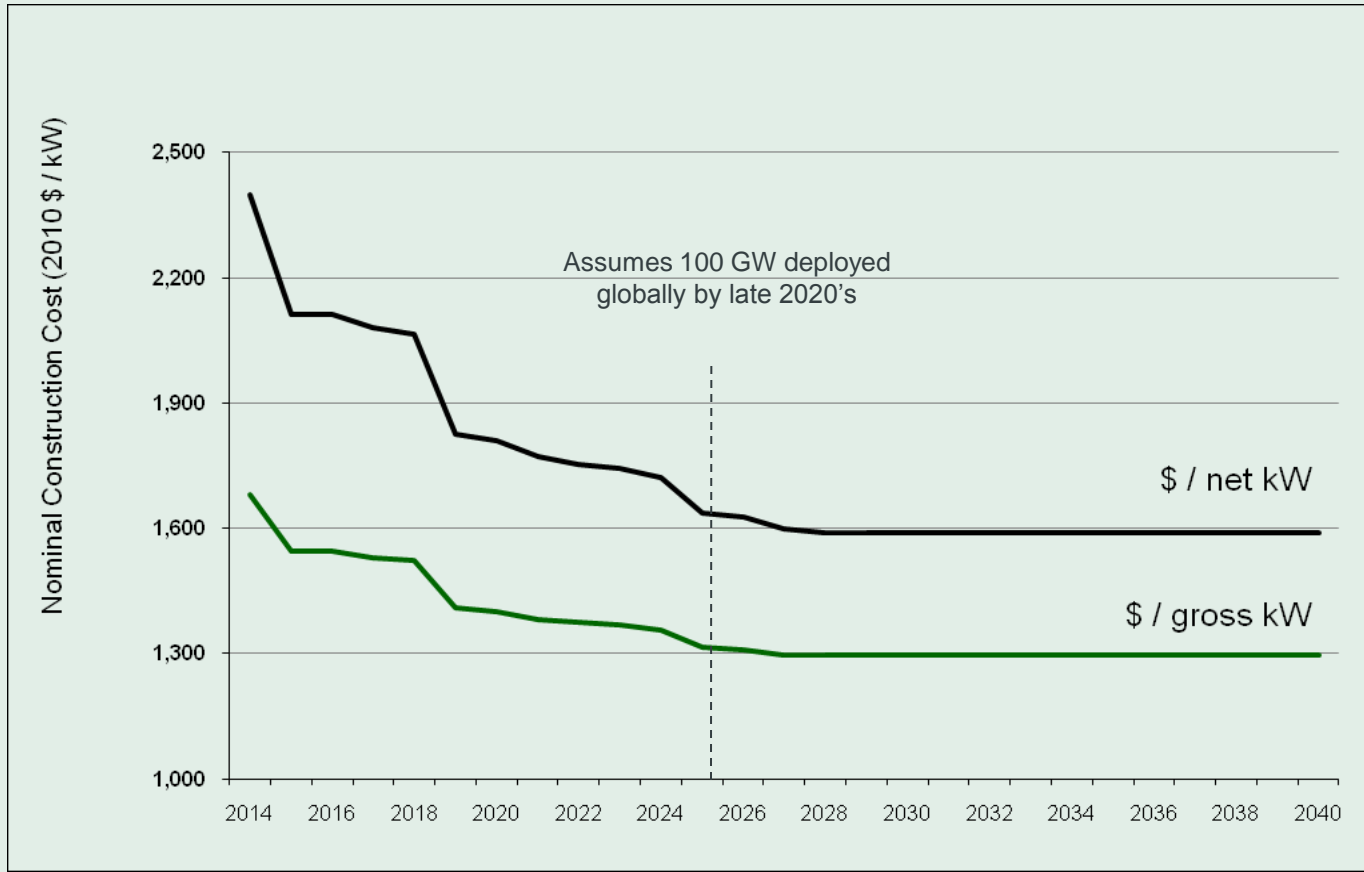
# Phases of CCS Deployment



***Global Objectives***

# Deployment Will Drive Future Cost Savings

## PCC Construction Costs Projected Drop: 30%\*



\*2014 cost estimate is for a scale "Nth" unit, not a first-of-a-kind demonstration project.

Source: NorthBridge & Associates

# Reducing CCS Costs

## GOALS

Cost Reduction

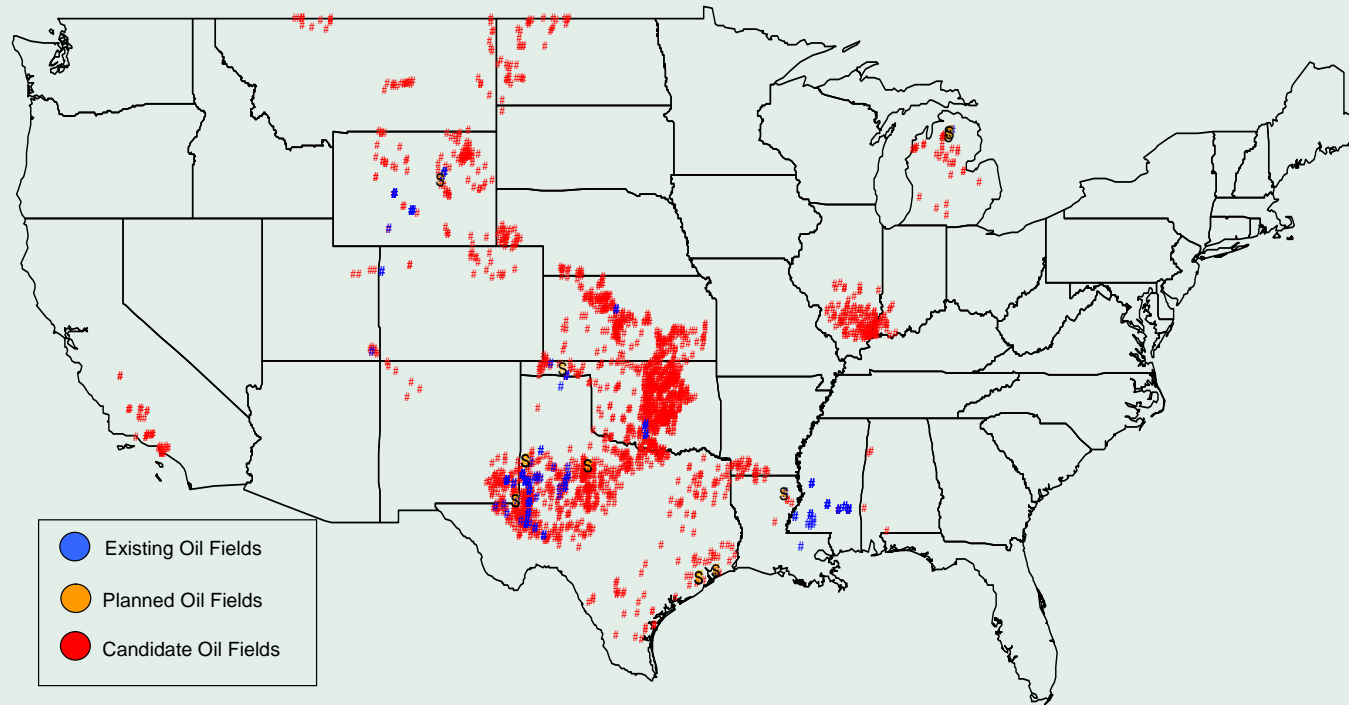
Deployment

## TOOLS

Enhanced Oil  
Recovery

Collaborations  
with China

# The EOR Opportunity



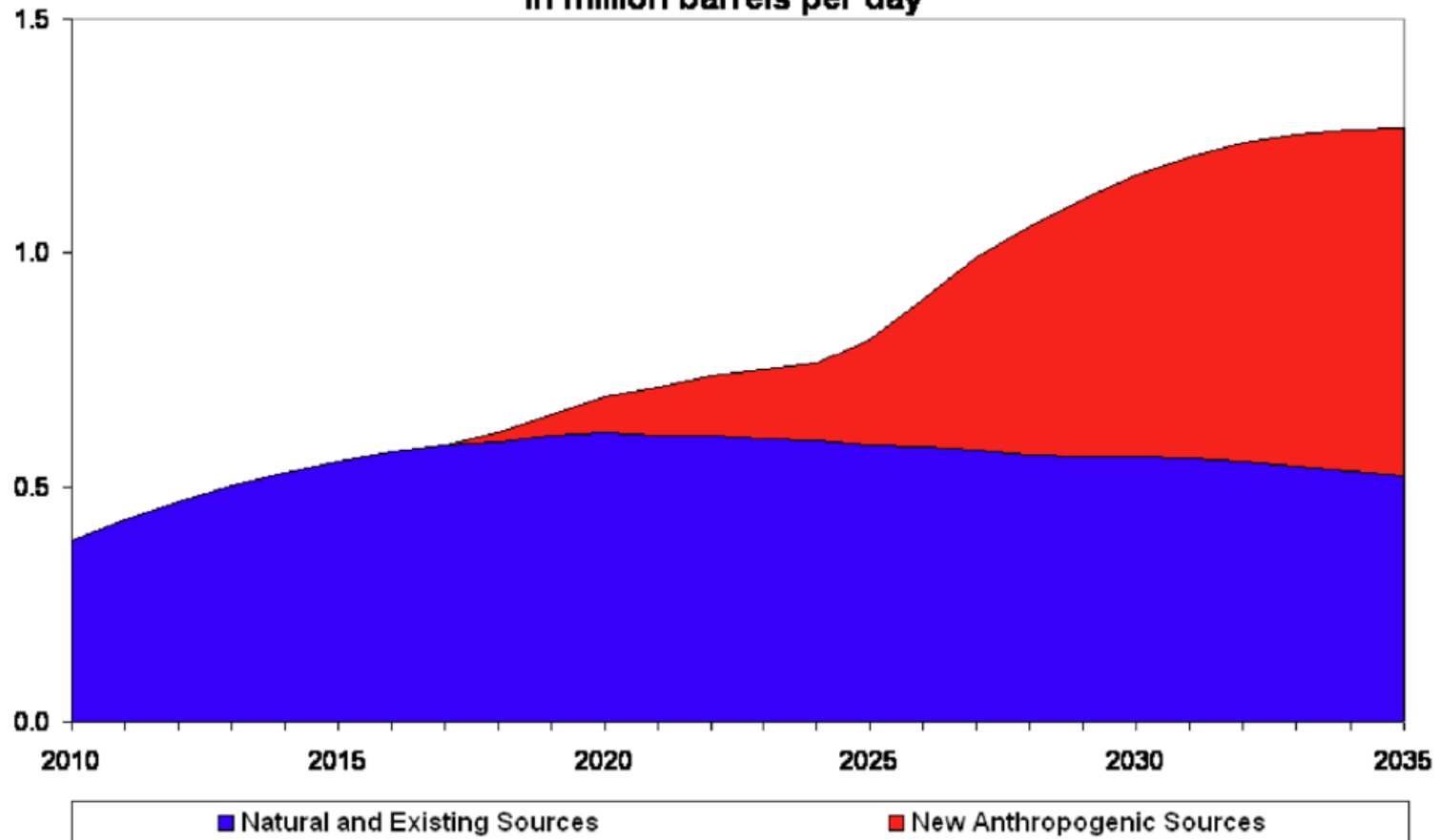
- 27-35 billion barrels = \$3 to \$4 trillion
- 9 – 11 billion tons = 50 to 61 GW of 90% CCS

Source: EIA, ARI 2010

*With ROZs and Advanced flooding, demand could be as high as 19.5 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>*

# More CO2 is needed for future EOR

**EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2010 Reference Case  
2010 - 2035 Carbon Dioxide EOR Production by CO2 Source  
in million barrels per day**





# The CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR barrel

**3 tons  
CO<sub>2</sub>  
Injection**



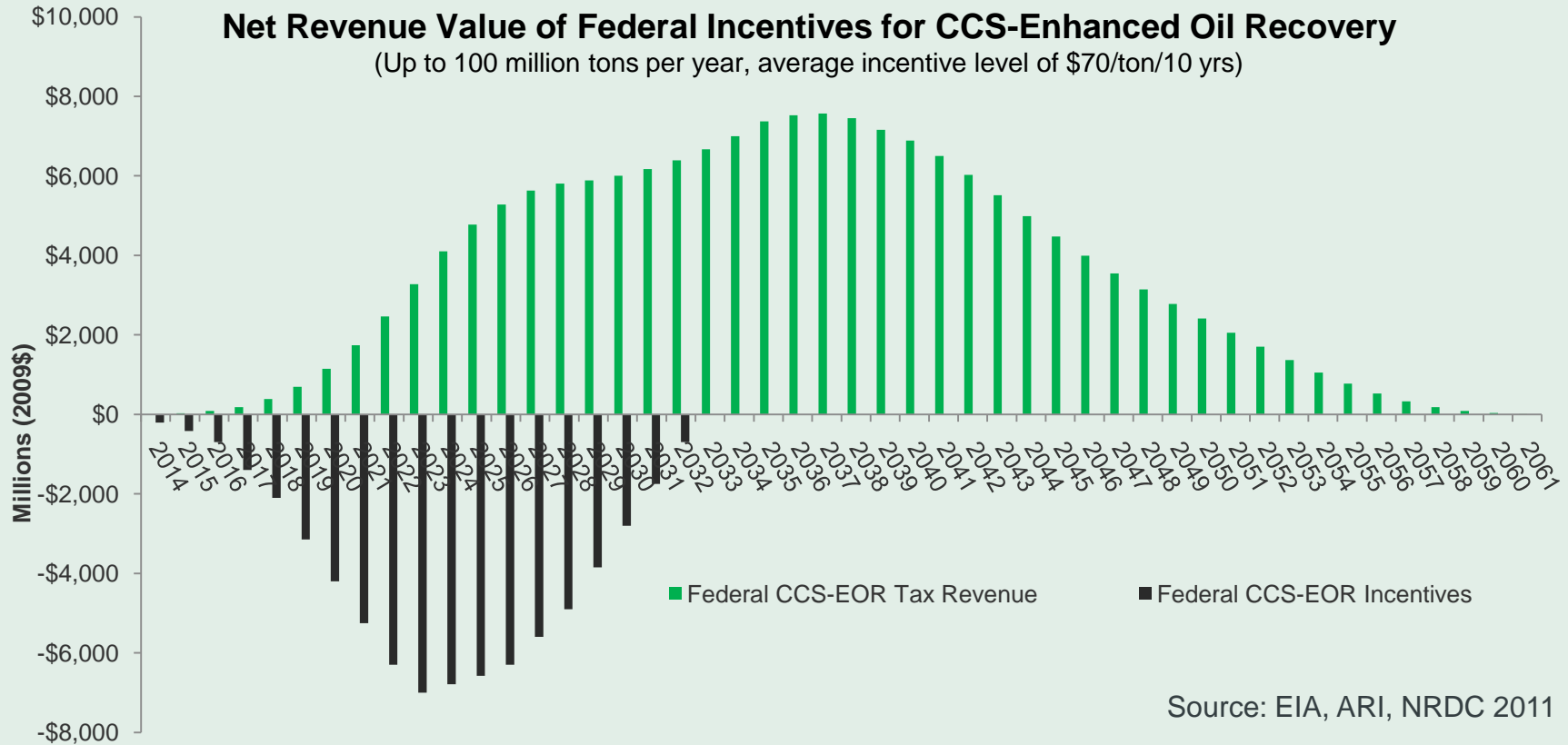
# The CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR barrel



Fed Tax  
revenue:  
**\$69 per**  
**ton of**  
**CO<sub>2</sub>**

CO<sub>2</sub>  
Revenue:  
**\$30 per**  
**ton**

# Potential Net Federal revenue from CCS-EOR



CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered = 3 billion tons  
 Oil produced = 9 billion barrels  
 Total oil value = \$1.05 Trillion

CCS incentives = \$70 billion  
EOR revenue = \$180 billion  
 NPV (3.5% DR) = \$40 billion

# The China Opportunity

## China

Low Cost PCC  
manufacturing

Speed of  
Construction



## US

EOR depth

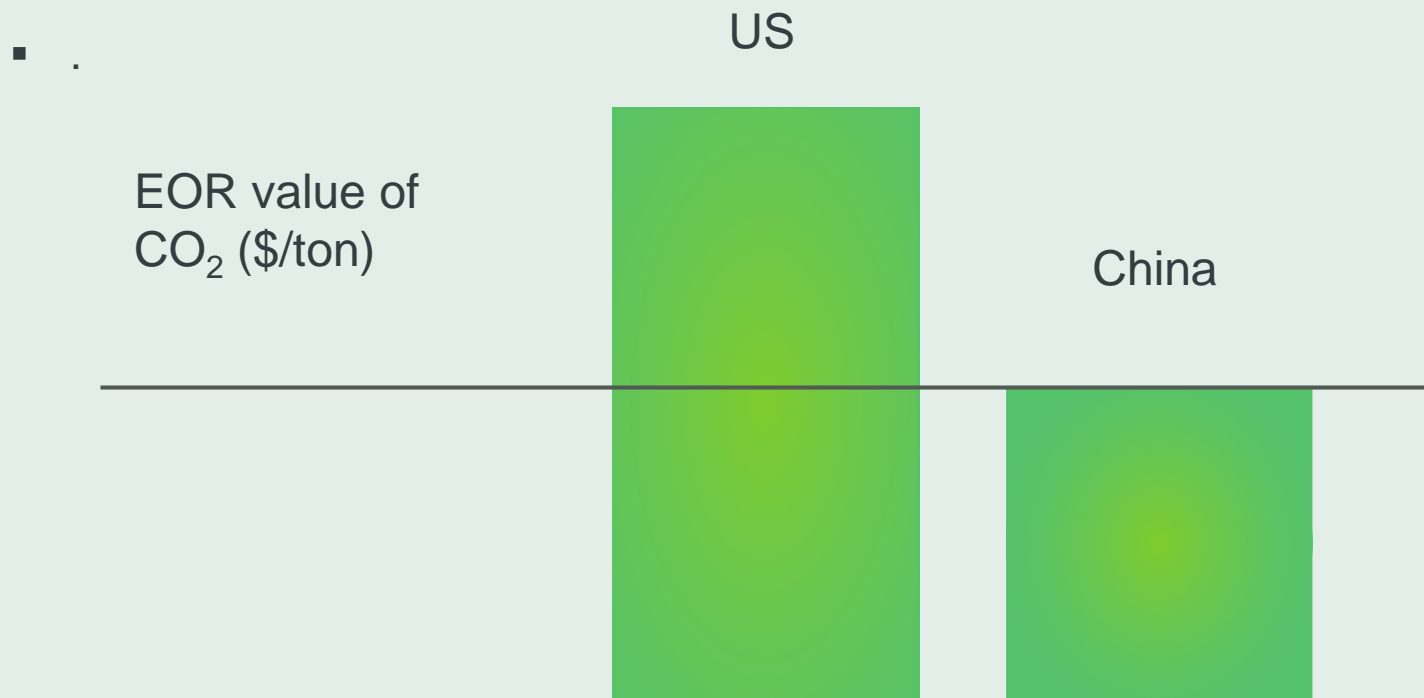
Innovation  
strength



## Potential Benefits

- Large CCS deployment in China where fossil growth is occurring
- Technical uncertainty eliminated.
- Lower CCS costs in West due to “Nth” plant
- Faster CCS deployment and innovation worldwide

# China Opportunity: CCS-EOR is economic with little subsidy



CO<sub>2</sub> capture and compression costs  
from fossil-fueled power plant in \$/ton

# China's CCS Innovation

Leveraging China's market to accelerate US advances  
&  
Capture and compression advances and  
innovation from China



***CCS project costs to be lowered in US and China***

# Policy Goals

## DESIGN STATE CCS POLICY AS A DRIVER FOR FEDERAL POLICY

- Expand domestic oil production by 900 million barrels through EOR
- Establish CO<sub>2</sub> capture from power plants as a mature technology through wide application
- Establish early saline injection projects

# Takeaways

- For EOR:
  - Near-term incentives (tax credits, rate recovery)
  - Can produce long term benefits (revenue, lower rates)
- US China Collaboration Benefits:
  - Accelerates US tech commercialization
  - Access to lower cost China innovation
  - China investment and learning on CO2 EOR/Sequestration