

# Excelsior Energy's Mesaba Energy Project

## Benefits Presentation



### *Clean Coal Power Initiative - Round 2 -*

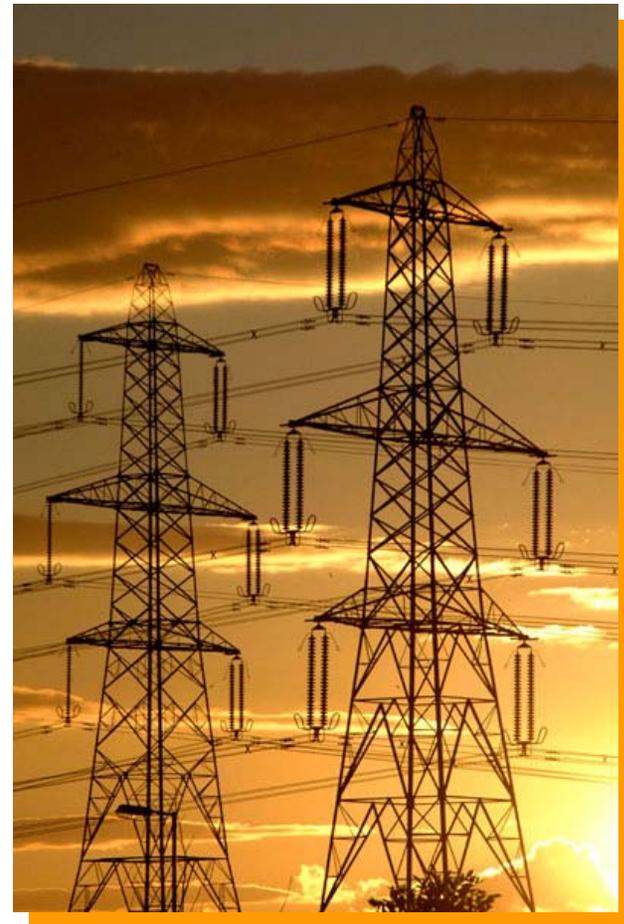
Next-generation Full-scale  
Integrated Gasification  
Combined Cycle (IGCC)  
Using ConocoPhillips'  
E-Gas™ Technology

Jason Lewis – Environmental and Industrial Division  
National Energy Technology Laboratory



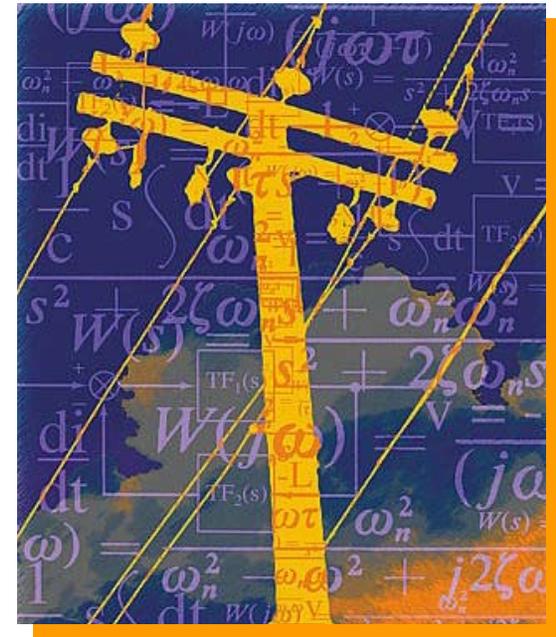
# Outline

- **Executive Summary**
- **Project Information**
  - Plant, location, cost, schedule, and fuel
  - Team composition
  - IGCC and ConocoPhillips E-Gas™ process
  - Mesaba process configuration
  - Air emissions



## Outline (continued)

- **Estimated Benefits**
  - Approach
  - Annual emissions reductions
  - Coal-fired power plant emission comparison
  - Combustion utilization by-products
  - Regional
  - National
- **Conclusions**



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## Executive Summary

- **Excelsior Energy's Mesaba Energy Project will utilize next-generation Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology to achieve higher plant efficiencies and availability, lower emissions (including Hg), and lower operating costs (fuel flexibility and by-product marketability)**
- **The facility will test the 1600 operational lessons learned from eight years of hands-on experience at the DOE Clean Coal Technology (CCT) Wabash Coal Gasification Repowering Project in Terre Haute, IN (Wabash River)**



## Executive Summary (continued)

- The Mesaba Energy Project is the first phase (600 MWe) of a planned 2-phase operation that will also test multiple feedstocks
- Avoided emissions through use of Mesaba contribute to a cleaner environment
- Marketable by-products provide a potential positive annual cash flow stream at Mesaba



# Project Information

## *Plant, Fuel, Cost, Schedule, and Location*

- Design, construction and operation of a new utility scale IGCC power plant using ConocoPhillips' E-Gas™ technology for coal gasification at the Mesaba Energy Project (Mesaba)
- Nominal plant generation capacity 600 MWe (net)
- Plant designed to be fuel flexible
  - Base case fuel - bituminous coal (Illinois Basin No. 6)
  - Predominant case fuel - blended sub-bituminous coal (Powder River Basin) and petroleum coke
- Total project cost: \$1.97 billion (DOE share: \$36 million)
- Schedule
  - 2006 Project Start
  - 2006 to 2011 Construction
  - 2011 to 2012 Operations



# Project Information (continued)

## *Plant, Fuel, Cost, Schedule, and Location*

- **Preferred project location is West Range plant site**
  - Greenfield, land designated for auxiliary mining purposes
  - Iron Range near Taconite and Bovey, approximately 70 miles northwest of Duluth, MN
  - Remote location, near natural gas pipelines, high voltage transmission line corridors and viable rail service
- **Alternate project location is the East Range plant site**
  - Iron Range near Hoyt Lakes, approximately 50 miles north of Duluth, MN
  - Greenfield, former taconite mining operations are located nearby
  - Access to water and feed-stock transportation options



# Project Information (continued)

## *Team Members*

- **Excelsior Energy (Minnetonka, MN)**
  - Partner
- **Fluor Enterprises (Aliso Viejo, CA)**
  - Engineering, procurement and construction
- **ConocoPhillips (Houston, TX)**
  - Technology rights holder



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## **Project Information (continued)**

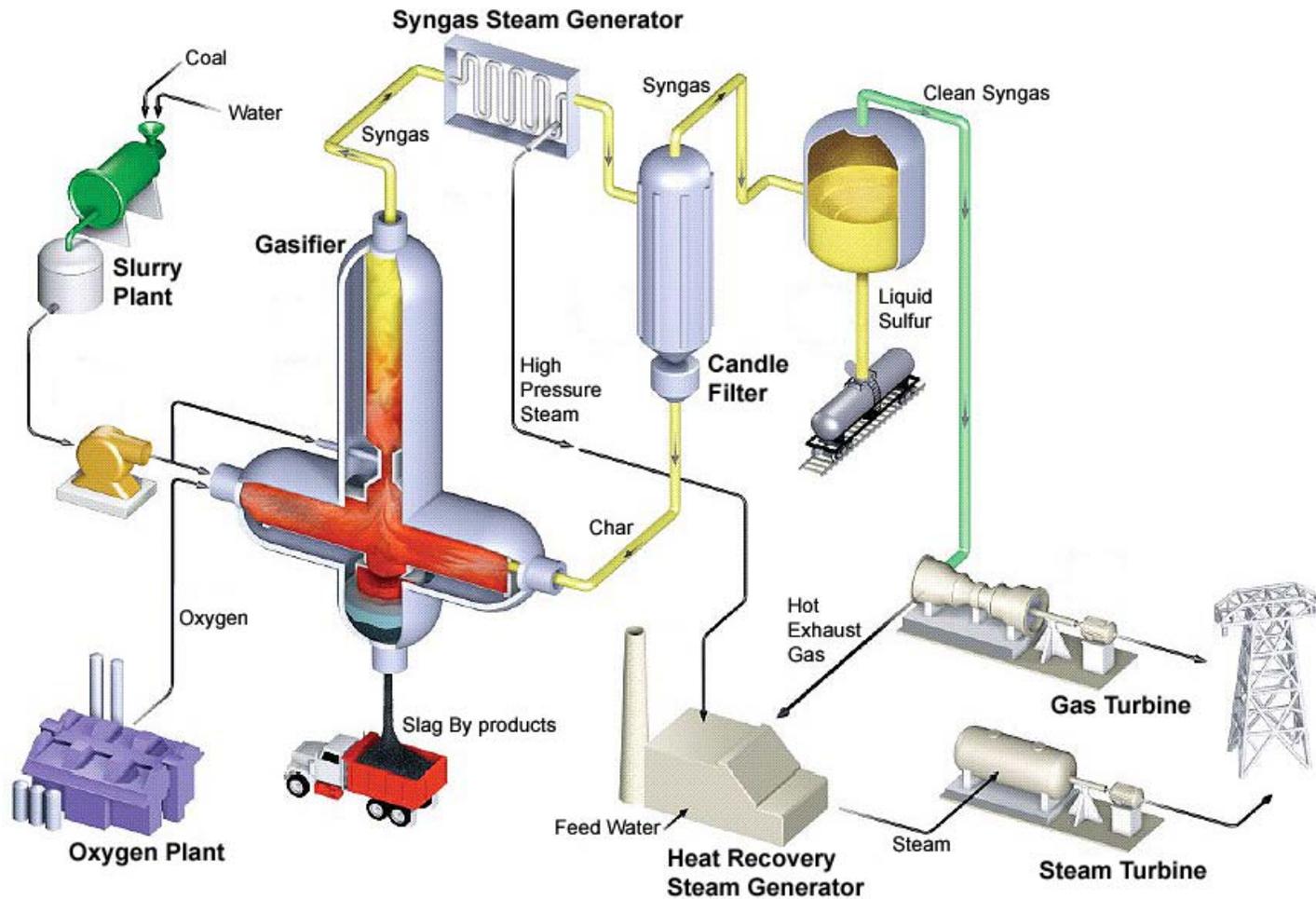
### ***IGCC and ConocoPhillips E-Gas™ Process***

- **The Mesaba project will improve commercial scale IGCC performance as a result of:**
  - DOE funded investigations of potential performance and technological upgrades
  - 1600 operational lessons learned from the CCT Wabash River Coal Gasification Repowering Project in Terre Haute, IN (Wabash River)
  - Research and development efforts of the DOE team and the ConocoPhillips team



# Project Information (continued)

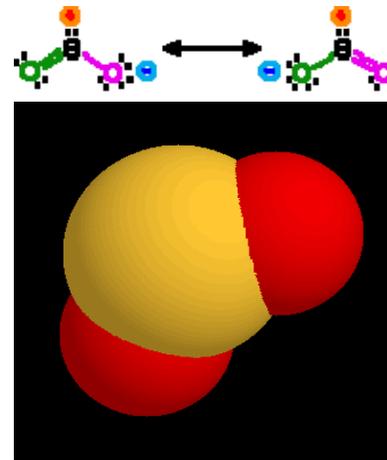
## Mesaba Process Configuration



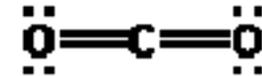
# Project Information (continued)

## *Air Emissions*

- Greater than 90% Hg removal from coal input
- Better than 99% S removal when combusting bituminous coal, slightly less for sub-bituminous coal
- NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduced to 15 ppmvd @ 15% O<sub>2</sub>
- Very low particulate matter emissions, i.e., on order of natural gas
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduced by 15%
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture adaptable



Sulfur Dioxide



Carbon Dioxide

Nitrogen  
Oxide (NO)

+

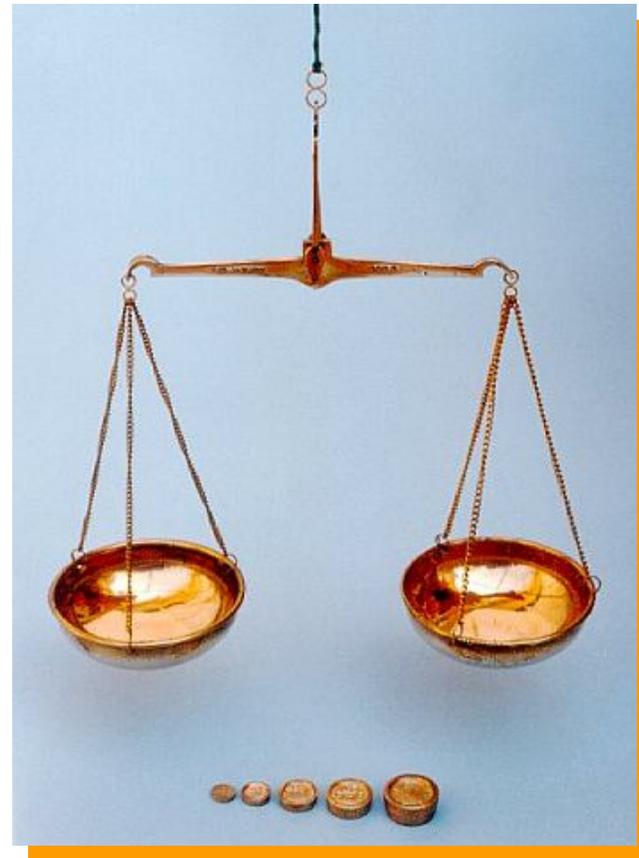
Nitrogen  
Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)

} = Nitrogen  
Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)



# Estimated Benefits *Approach*

- Quantify emissions and those avoided emissions on an annual basis for Mesaba
- Compare emissions against those for other conventional coal-burning technologies



## Estimated Benefits (continued)

### *Annual Emissions Reductions*

<b>Air Emissions Avoided</b>	<b>100% Sub- Bituminous Coal (Tons/year)</b>	<b>100% Bituminous Coal (Tons/year)</b>
<b>Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>108,000</b>
<b>Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>
<b>Mercury (Hg)</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.16</b>



**Estimated Benefits (continued)**  
***Coal-Fired Power Plant Emissions Comparison:  
 606 MWe (net) Basis, 90% Availability***

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Supercritical Pulverized Coal (Tons/year)</b>	<b>Pulverized Coal with ESP &amp; FGD (Tons/year)</b>	<b>Circulating Fluidized Bed (Tons/year)</b>	<b>Mesaba IGCC (Tons/year)</b>
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>560</b>
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Hg</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.013</b>



## Estimated Benefits (continued)

### *Coal-Fired Power Plant Emissions Comparison: 606 MWe (net) Basis, 90% Availability*

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Supercritical Pulverized Coal (Tons/year)</b>	<b>Pulverized Coal with ESP &amp; FGD (Tons/year)</b>	<b>Circulating Fluidized Bed (Tons/year)</b>	<b>Mesaba IGCC (Tons/year)</b>
<b>&gt;PM10</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>VOC</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>CO</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>760</b>



## **Estimated Benefits (continued)**

### *Combustion Utilization By-products*

<b>Marketable Combustion By-Products</b>	<b>100% Sub-Bituminous Coal (Tons/year)</b>	<b>100% Bituminous Coal (Tons/year)</b>
<b>Elemental Sulfur, TPY</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>54,000</b>
<b>Gasifier Slag, TPY</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>205,000</b>

- A ready market exists for both by-products
- Existing transportation options provide cost effective access to these markets



# Estimated Benefits (continued)

## *Regional*

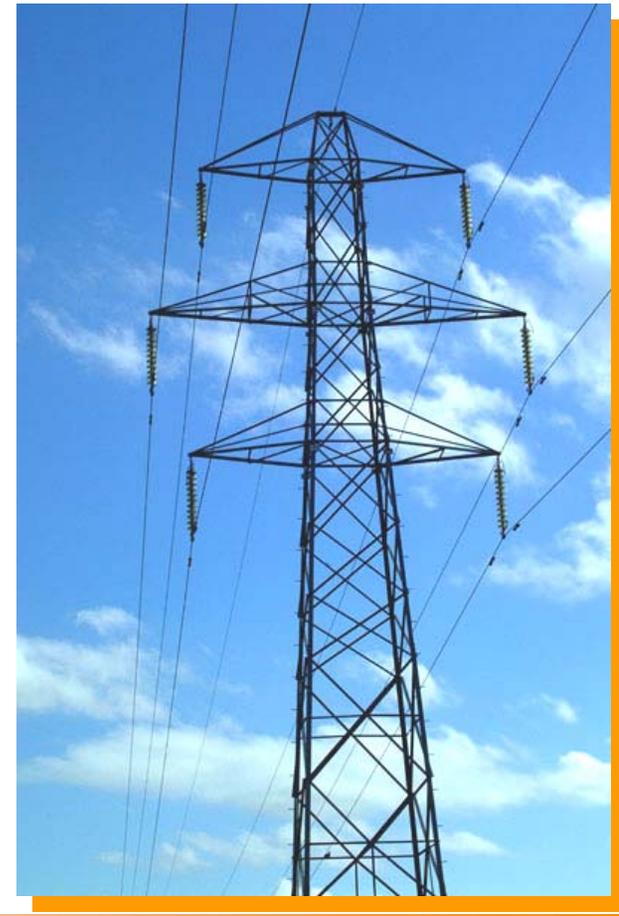
- **Reduced land disturbance**
  - Minimizes land and resource requirements
  - Recovered elemental sulfur and slag combustion utilization by-products offset both mining and landfill capacity for these materials
- **Reduced impact on local water sources**
  - Plant make-up water is readily available from existing abandoned mine pits
  - Zero liquid discharge system eliminates waste waters associated with contact cooling process



## **Estimated Benefits (continued)**

### *Regional*

- Remote location are not near major population center
- Both project locations zoned for industrial usage
- Construction employment could bring as many as 1000 temporary jobs
- Plant operation is anticipated to result in the addition of 300 to 400 permanent and support operations jobs to the area



## Estimated Benefits (continued)

### *National*

- **Will implement further refinements in IGCC, advancing the technology into mainstream national generation mix**
  - Largely eliminates the uncertainty of emerging regulatory programs associated with greenhouse gas emissions, Hg, and fine particulate matter that would otherwise complicate the permitting of a conventional coal fired power plant
  - Availability increases to 90%, up from 77% at Wabash River, resulting in a smaller construction footprint
  - Integrated Air Separation Unit with Gas Turbine (first in U.S.) increases technology efficiency and reduces auxiliary electrical load
  - Standard replicable design configuration with sound basis for installed costs provides pathway for similar installations
  - Flexibility to process both high- and low-rank coals (and petroleum coke, which may have a negative economic value) into a clean synthesis gas that contains hydrogen



## **Estimated Benefits (continued)**

### *National*

- **Reduced overall emissions, including CO<sub>2</sub>**
- **Carbon capture adaptable**
- **Will utilize the Nation's abundant coal resources and increase energy security as a result**
- **Further the President's environmental initiatives for America:**
  - FutureGen
  - Hydrogen Economy



# Conclusions

- **The Mesaba Project has excellent feedstock flexibility utilizing sub-bituminous and bituminous coal, as well as blends of sub-bituminous coal and petroleum coke**
- **Mesaba will establish a standard replicable design configuration for future commercialization**



**Visit the NETL web site for information on all  
Power Plant Improvement Initiatives and  
Clean Coal Power Initiative projects**

**[www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/coalpower/cctc](http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/coalpower/cctc)**

