



CO₂ Storage and Sink Enhancement: Developing Comparable Economics

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Storage of Captured CO₂

- Depleted gas reservoirs
- Depleted oil reservoirs
- Deep saline aquifers
- Enhanced oil recovery
- Enhanced coalbed methane recovery
- Ocean pipeline
- Ocean tanker

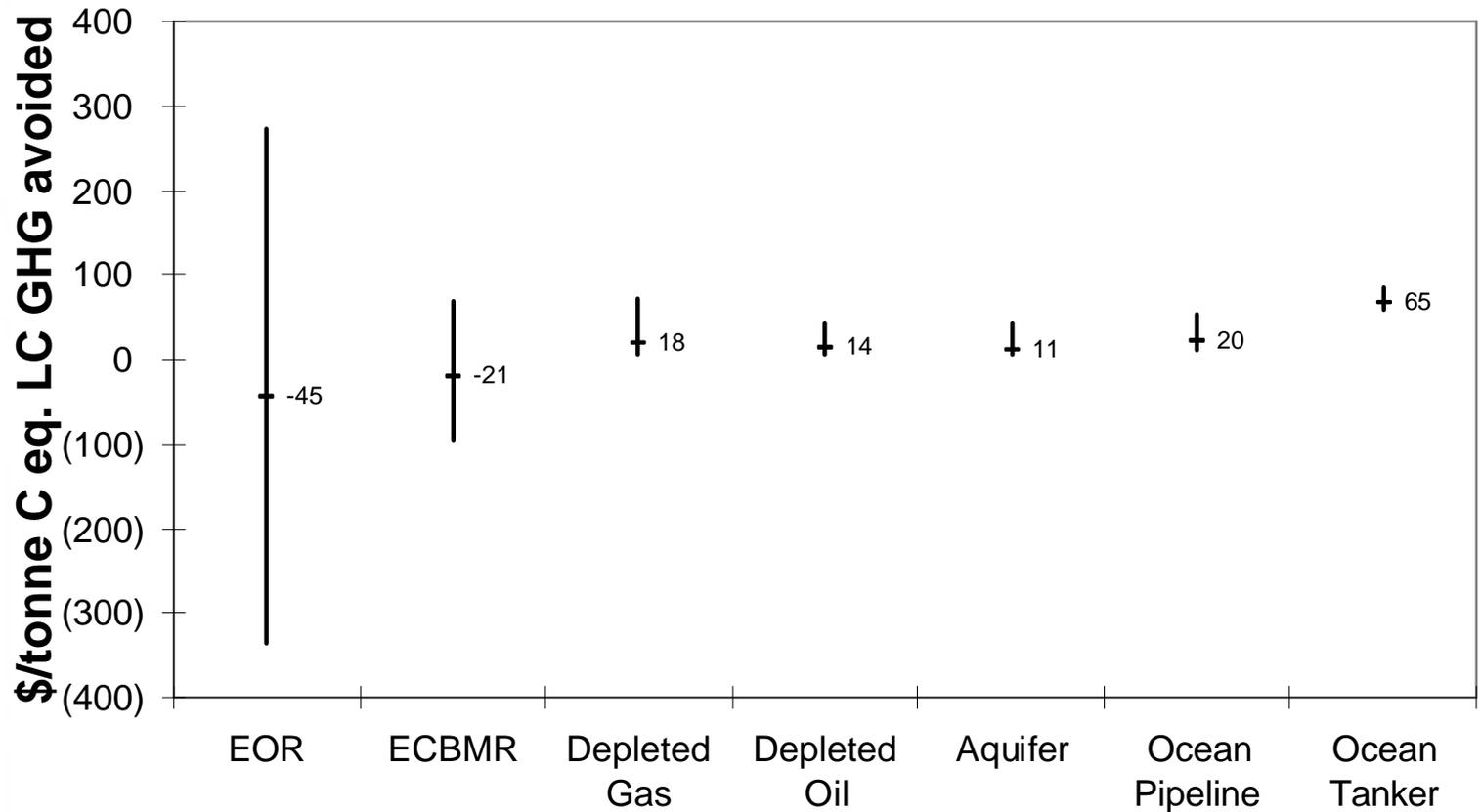
CO₂ Sink Enhancement

- Forest management
 - New plantations
 - Restoration
 - Agro-forestry
 - Avoided deforestation
- Cropland via reducing tillage (USA)

- **CO₂ capture costs + storage costs (DOE/EPRI, 2000) (this project)**
compared with
CO₂ sink enhancement costs (this project)
- Regulated utility perspective
 - Revenue requirement methodology for CO₂ capture and storage
 - Utility-funded forestry and cropland projects
- Life-cycle (LC) GHG avoided basis
- NPV basis (CO₂ sequest. costs and revenues)
- 100-year planning horizon
- Costs on C basis: \$/tonne C
($\$10/\text{tonne CO}_2 = \$37/\text{tonne C}$)

- Storage options sized to accommodate CO₂ from a 404 MW (net) IGCC CO₂ capture plant (DOE/EPRI, 2000)
 - 90% of CO₂ captured
 - 2.16 million tonnes CO₂ captured/year; 80% capacity factor
- Calculated forest and cropland areas required to avoid the same amount of GHG emissions as the CO₂ capture and storage options

Net Cost of Storing Captured CO₂



Summary: CO₂ Storage Costs (\$/tonne C eq. LC GHG Avoided)

- Typical cost ranges for CO₂ storage (transport + injection)
 - Without oil or gas by-product credit: \$10 to 20/tonne C
 - With oil or gas by-product credit: credit offsets storage costs
- With oil or gas by-product, net costs vary greatly with:
 - Oil and gas prices
 - Ratio of CO₂ stored to oil or gas by-product
- With more oil or gas per CO₂ stored
 - Lower net CO₂ storage cost
 - Less CO₂ storage capacity



IGCC Reference
Plant

- 425 MW net
- 43% efficiency

vs.

IGCC CO₂ Capture
Plant

- 404 MW net
- 37% efficiency

- \$64/tonne C eq. LC GHG avoided in capture process
- IGCC CO₂ capture costs are 3 to 7 times > typical storage costs without by-products

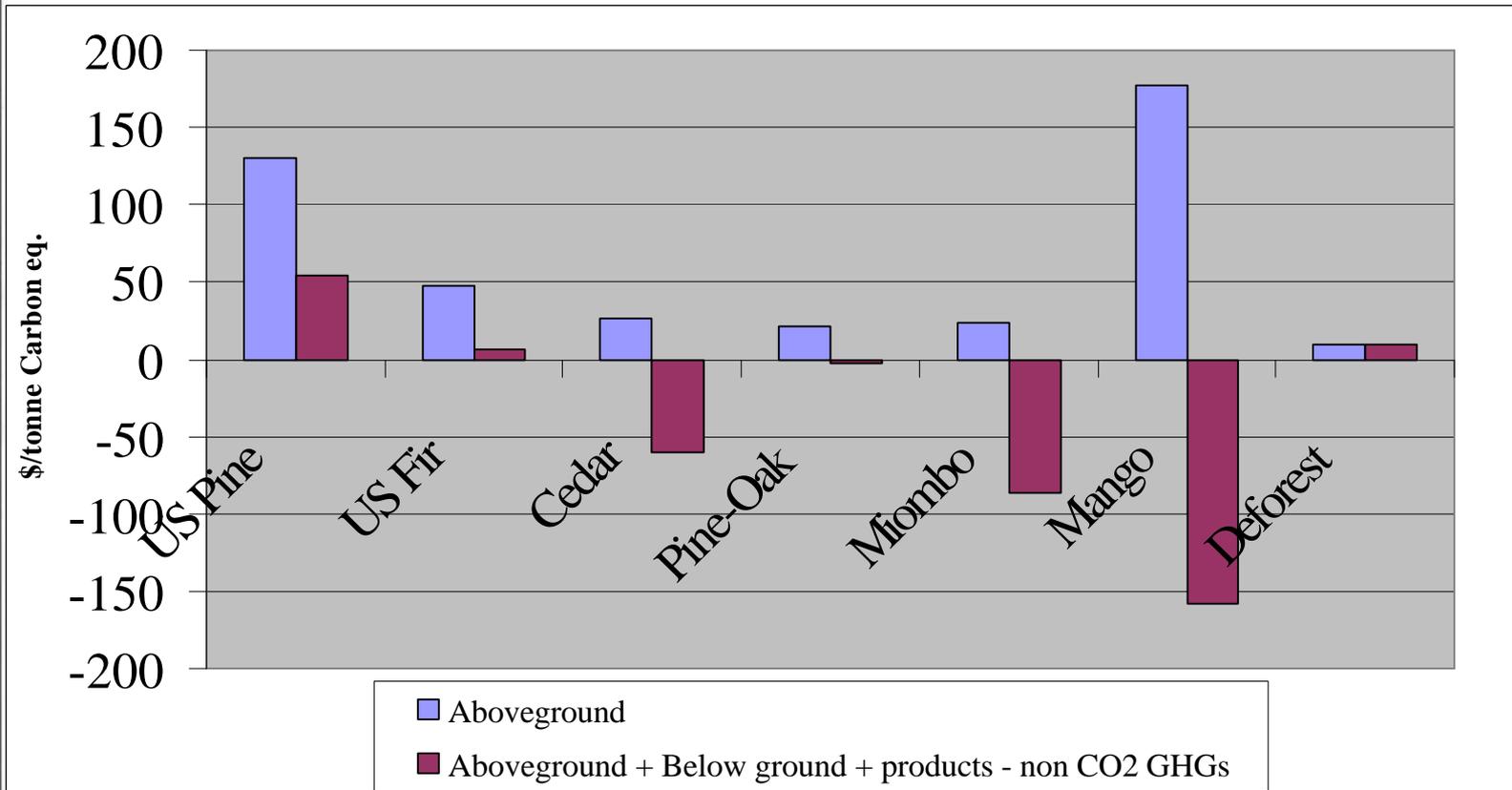


CO₂ Capture + Net Storage Costs: Base Cases, NPV Basis

CO₂ Storage Process	\$/tonne C eq. LC GHG avoided
Enhanced oil recovery	15
Enhanced coalbed methane recovery	41
Depleted gas reservoir	86
Depleted oil reservoir	81
Deep saline aquifer	77
Ocean pipeline	89
Ocean tanker	143

Management Type	Type of Trees	Country/region
Plantation	Loblolly pine	USA (South)
Plantation	Douglas Fir	USA (Pacific NW)
Plantation	Spanish Cedar	Mexico
Restoration	Pine-oak	Mexico
Restoration	Miombo	Southern Africa
Agro-forestry	Mango-Tamarind	India (South)
Avoidance of deforestation	Various	Mexico

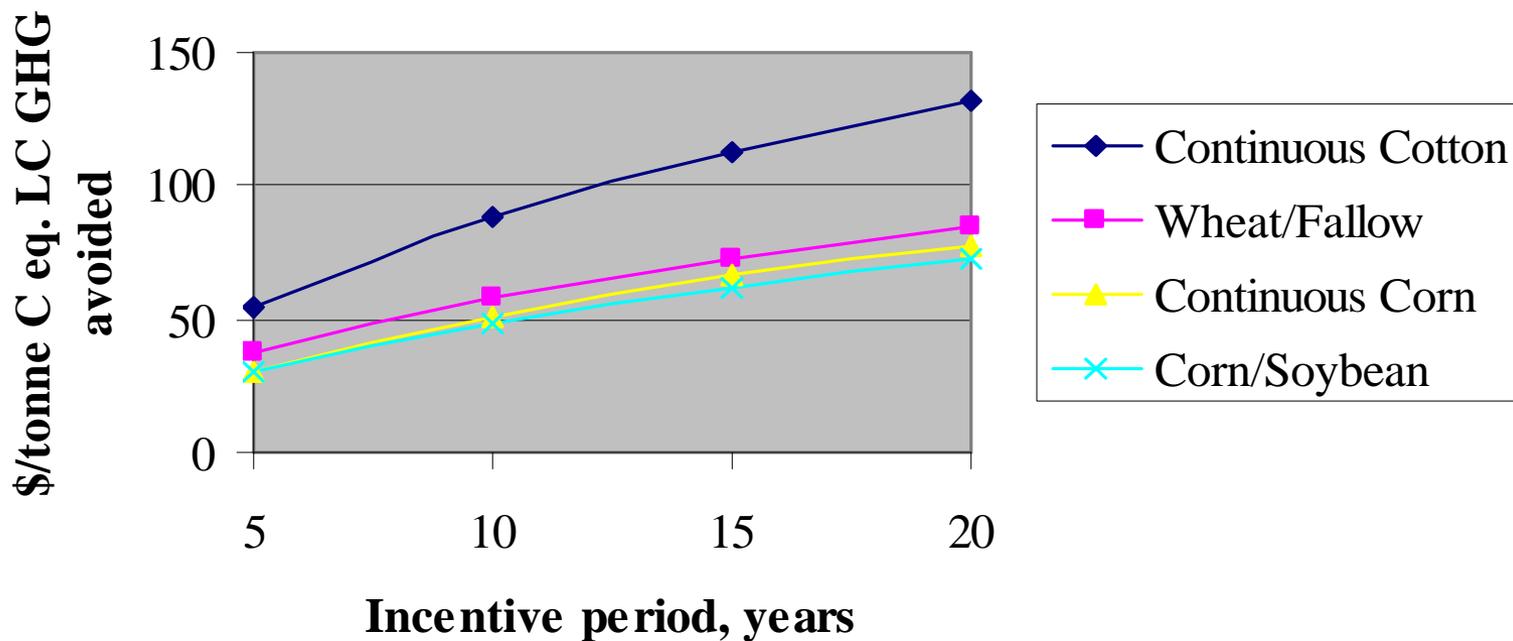
Costs: Medium Productivity Cases, NPV Basis



Reducing Tillage on U.S. Cropland: Factors Affecting Costs

- Adoption incentive paid to farmer by utility
= $f(\Delta \text{ crop yield}, \Delta \text{ crop production costs}, \Delta \text{ risk})$
- Transaction costs
- Monitoring costs
- $\Delta \text{ C}$ sequestered in soil organic matter
- $\Delta \text{ N}_2\text{O}$ emissions from soil
- $\Delta \text{ GHG}$ emissions from crop production inputs

Intensive Till to No Till Costs: Base Cases, NPV Basis





Base Case Cost Ranges (\$/tonne C eq. LC GHG Avoided, NPV Basis)

- CO₂ capture + net storage costs (\$15 to 145)
- Forest management
 - Aboveground + below ground + products - non CO₂ GHGs (\$-160 to 55)
- Cropland via reducing tillage
 - 10-year adoption incentive period (\$50 to 90)
- Forestry options with valuable products and EOR are least-cost options in situations where they are practical

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- Mike Klett - Parsons Infrastructure and Technology
- Gemma Heddle - Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- John Davison - IEA GHG R&D Programme
- Daniel De La Torre Ugarte - University of Tennessee
- Dale Simbeck - SFA Pacific
- George Booras - Electric Power Research Institute
- David Wallace - Tennessee Valley Authority