

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES: THE FUTURE OF CCUS

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ADDRESSING THE NATION'S ENERGY NEEDS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY
INNOVATION

2019 NETL Carbon Capture, Utilization, Storage and Oil & Gas Technology
Integrated Review Meeting

David L. Lawrence Convention Center, Pittsburgh, PA

August 27, 2019

Carbon Utilization Research Council (CURC) Members

Coal Producers

Arch Coal, Inc.
Cloud Peak Energy Resources LLC
Lignite Energy Council
Peabody Energy

Equipment Suppliers

General Electric
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries America,
Inc. (MHIA)

Labor Unions

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

Technology Developers

ION Engineering
Jupiter Oxygen Corporation
NET Power

NGOs

ClearPath Action
EnergyBlue Project

Research Organizations

Battelle
Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)
Gas Technology Institute
University of North Dakota Energy &
Environmental Research

State Organizations

Southern States Energy Board
Wyoming Infrastructure Authority

Trade Associations

American Coal Council
American Coalition for Clean Coal
Electricity (ACCCE)
Edison Electric Institute (EEI)
Energy Policy Network
National Rural Electric Cooperative
Association (NRECA)

Universities

Lehigh University
Ohio State University
Pennsylvania State University
Southern Illinois University
University of Illinois/PRI
University of Kentucky/CAER
University of Wyoming
West Virginia University

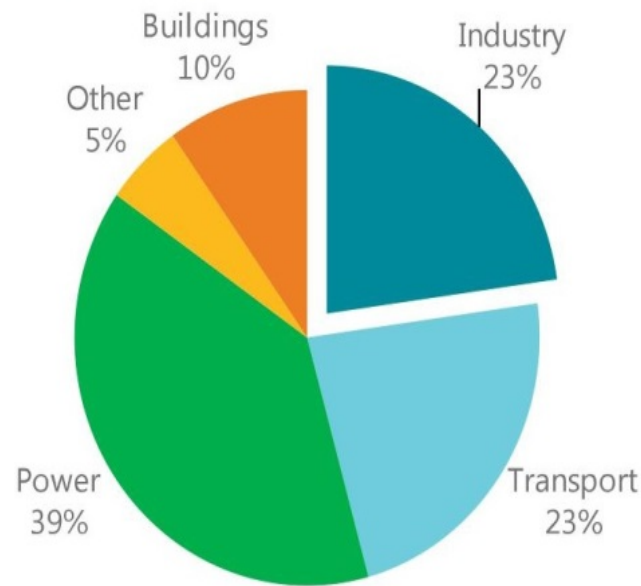
Utilities

Basin Electric Power Cooperative
Duke Energy Services
LG & E and KU Services
Company
Southern Company
Tri-State Generation &
Transmission Association

Companies in orange indicate
Steering Committee Members

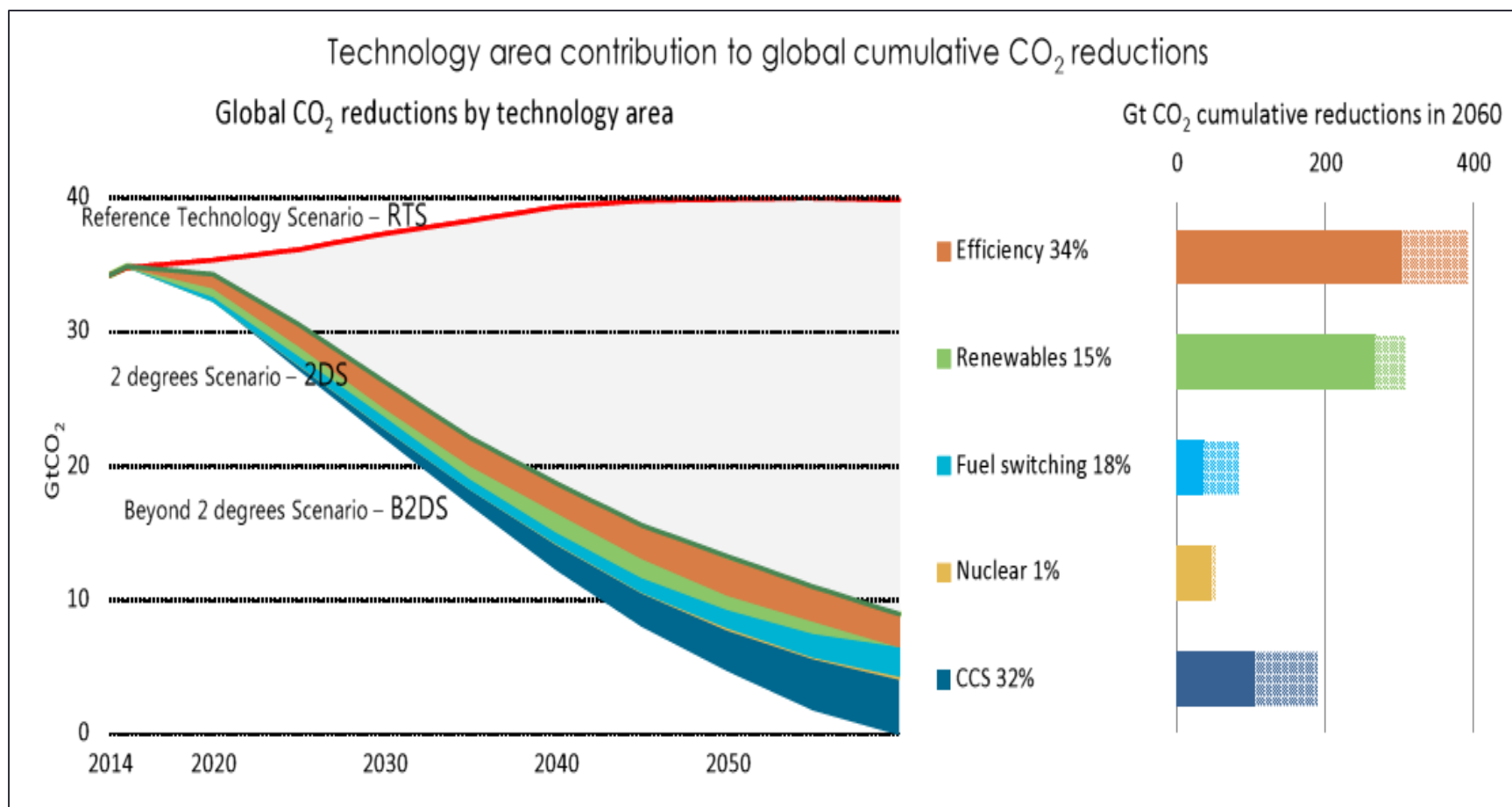
Global CO₂ Emissions from Different Economic Sectors

Figure 3. Direct CO₂ emissions by sector, 2017

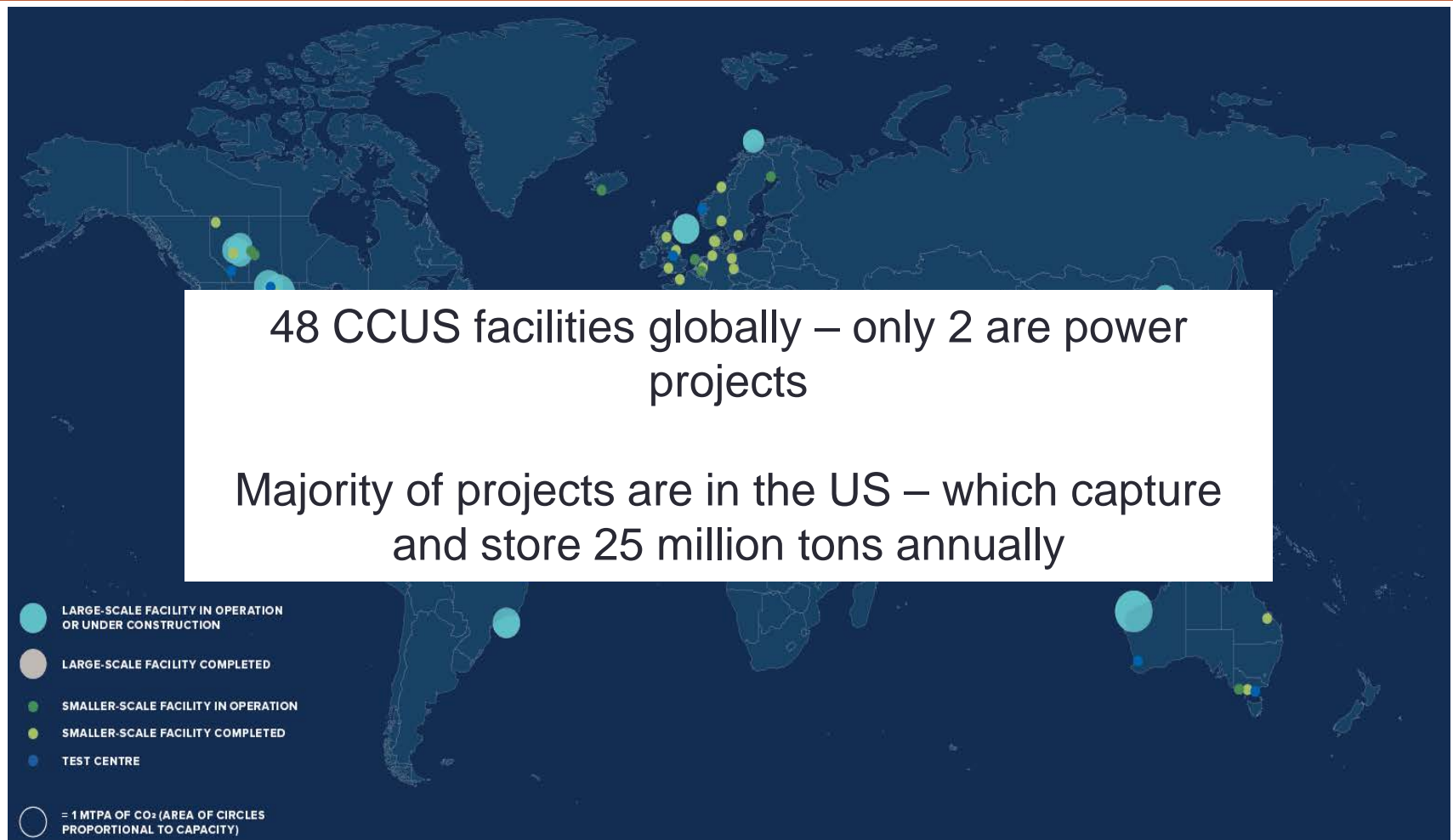


Source: IEA (2019). All rights reserved.

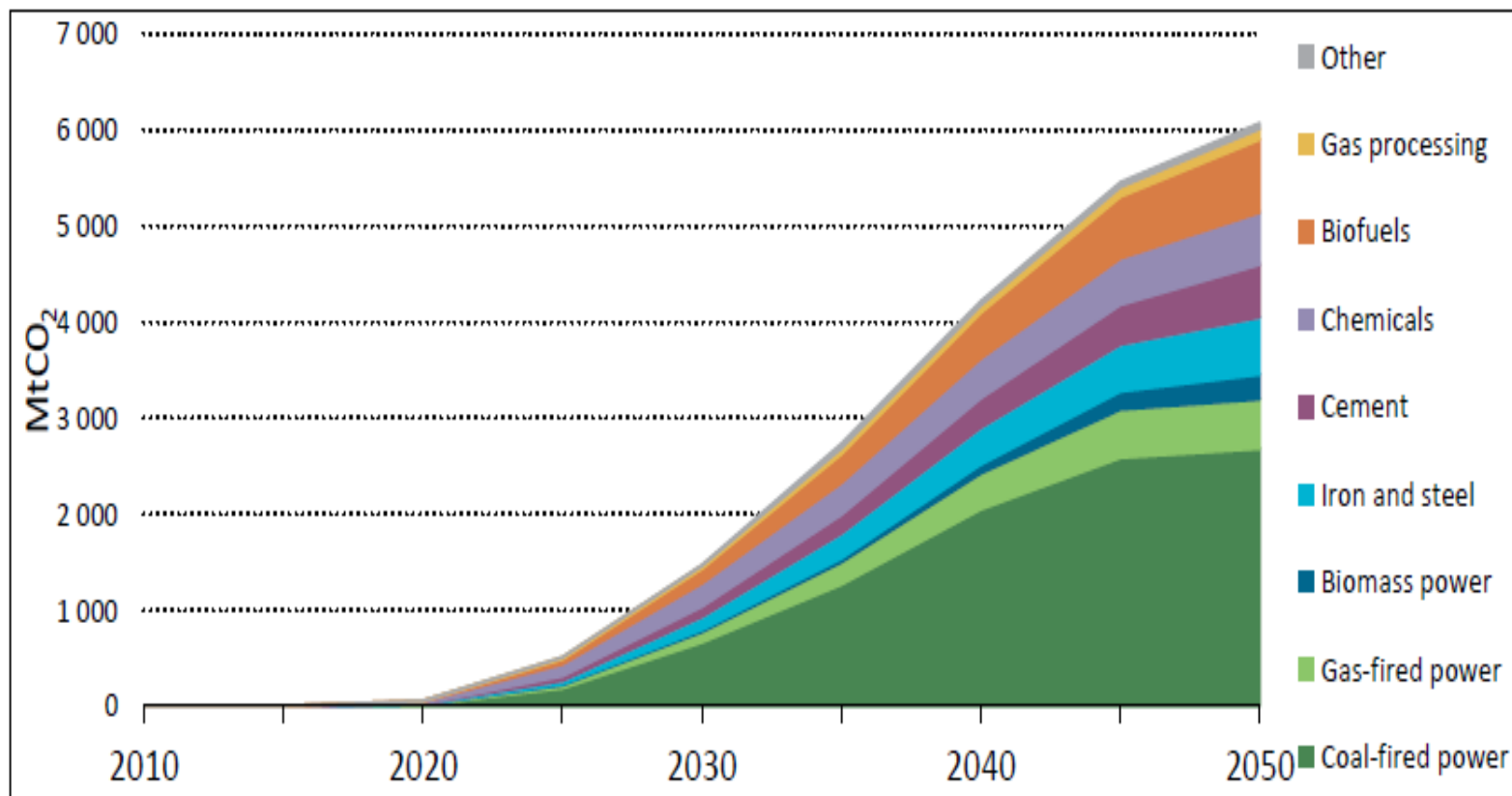
Importance of CCUS in Meeting Global Climate Targets



How Many CCUS Projects Operating Today?

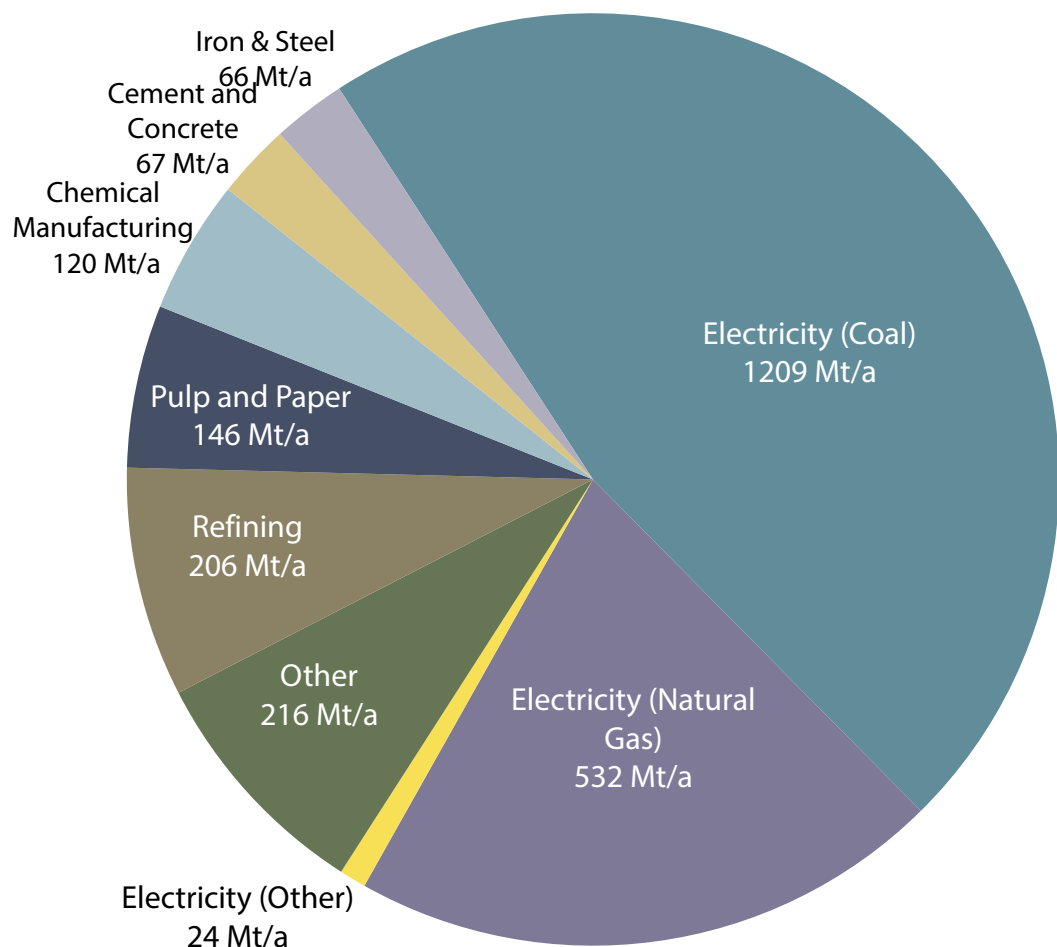


Global Carbon Capture by Industry to Meet 2°C Target



Source: Derived from *Energy Technology Perspectives 2016* (IEA, 2016).

U.S. CO₂ Emissions by Sector (2017)



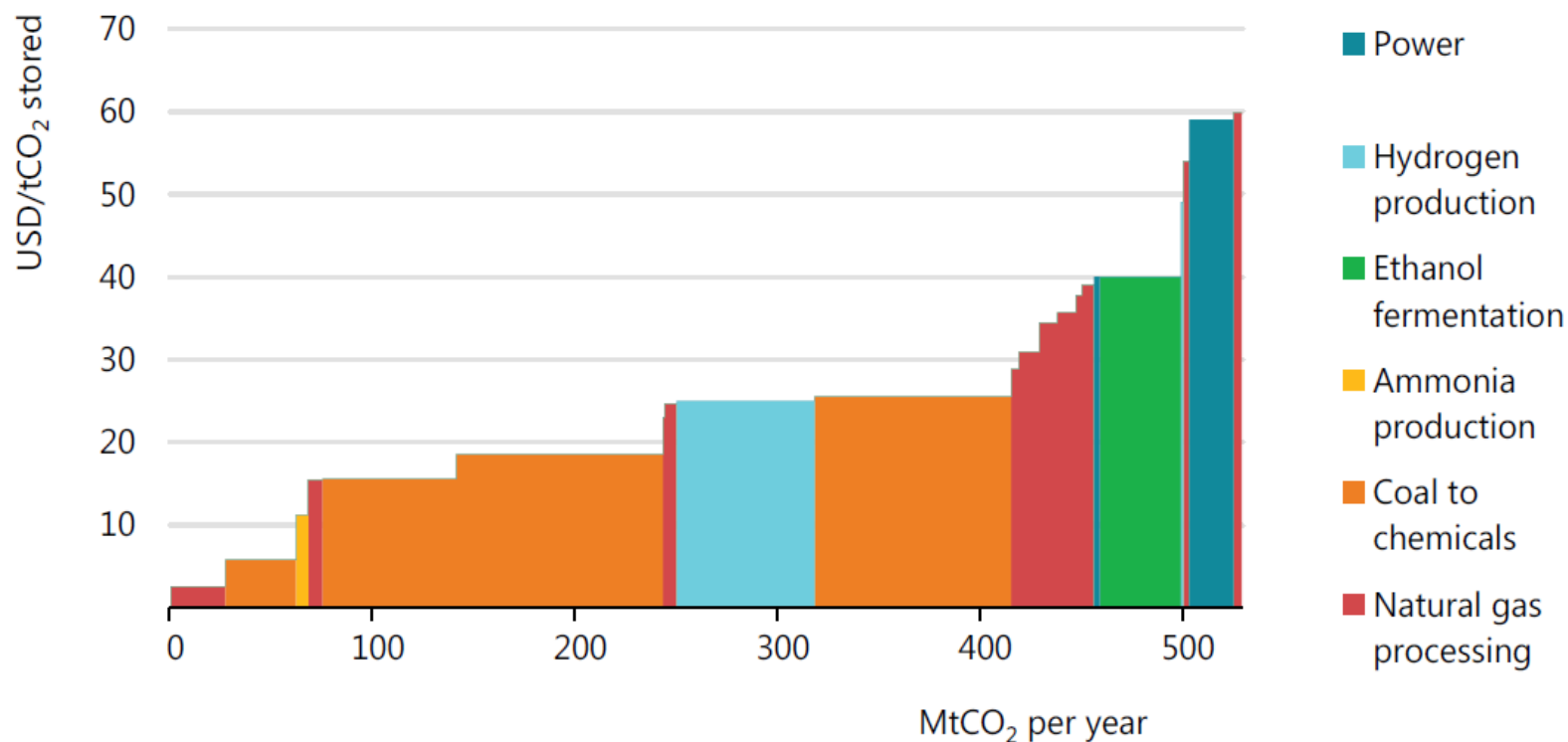
POWER GENERATION
ACCOUNTS FOR 68% OF CO₂
EMISSIONS FROM
INDUSTRIAL SOURCES

FROM POWER GENERATION,
THE MAKEUP OF CO₂
EMISSIONS: COAL 69%,
NATURAL GAS 30%

Source: Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)

First-of-a-kind CCS Costs In Different Industries

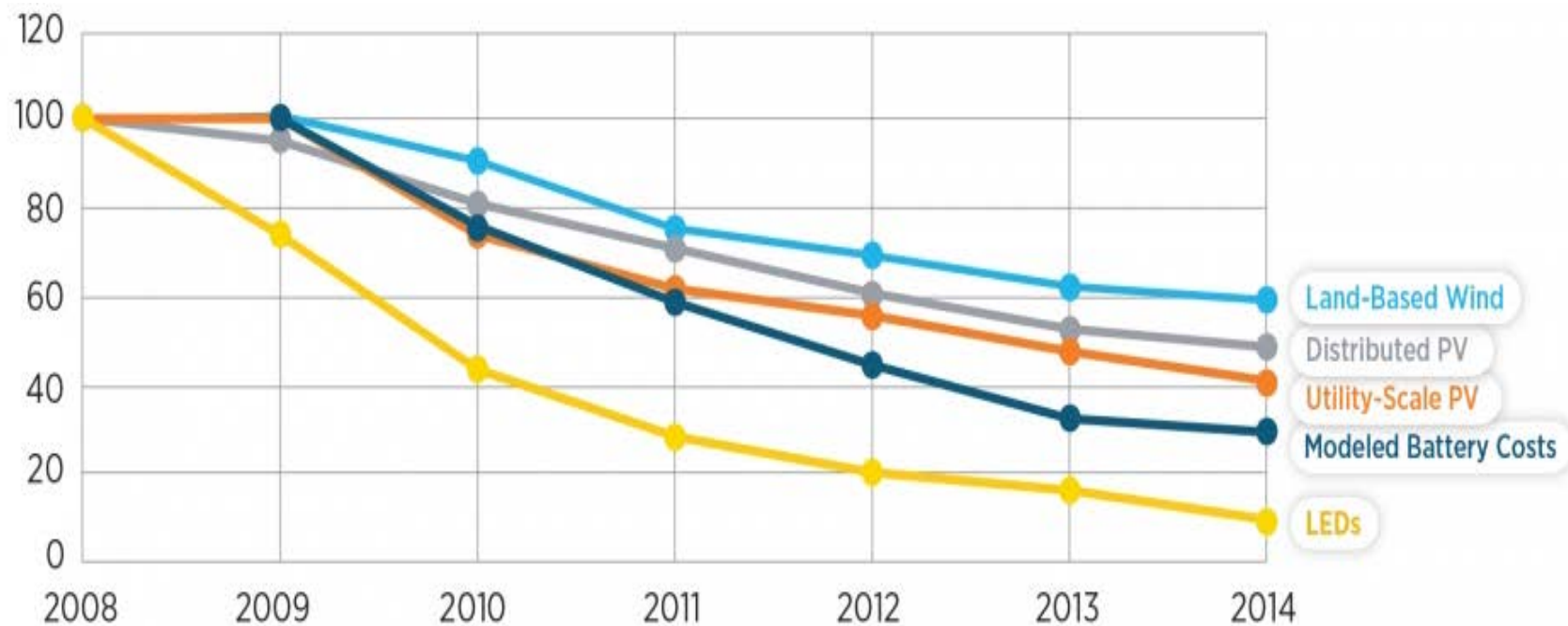
Figure 39. Break-even costs for CO₂ capture and storage by application



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CCS Costs Can Come Down with Aggressive and Sustained Policy Support

As witnessed by the deployment curve with renewable energy technologies, we know that the costs for CCS – when coupled with policies to support their successive application into the commercial market – will reduce over time and make CCS competitive in the marketplace.



Each of these technologies has dropped 40-90% in cost in the U.S. since 2008

What is Needed to Enable Widespread CCUS Deployment?

- More experience with the integration of capture, transport and storage
- Cross-industry understanding of different business models involved in CCUS projects
- Financial industry confidence in CCUS projects
- Resolution to questions on pore space/mineral rights and long term liability for saline storage projects
- Expansion of CO₂ pipelines including trunklines
- Demonstrated leadership and commitment to CCUS from both the public and private sector, including ENGOs, industrial sector and fossil fuel industry

Thank You and Questions

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