


Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

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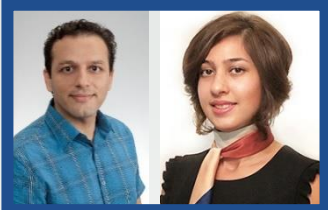
BUREAU OF
ECONOMIC
GEOLOGY

The Gulf Coast Carbon Center (GCCC)



- **Largest research group** devoted to the topic in the US; **globally recognized**.
- **Applied Research** – 1-3 year outlook
- **Enabling the private sector to develop an economically viable industry** to store CO₂ in the Gulf of Mexico, across the U.S., and globally
- **Educating all stakeholders** – industry, regulatory, policy, public, etc.

Fluid Flow Modeling



Seyyed
Hosseini Sahar
Bakhshian

Surface/Deep Monitoring



Hailun Ni Katherine
Romanak Susan
Hovorka

Geologic Characterization



Carlos Uroza Alex Bump Timothy
Meckel Mariana
Olariu

Seismic Interpretation



Michael
DeAngelo Dallas
Dunlap Ramón
Treviño

Energy Economist



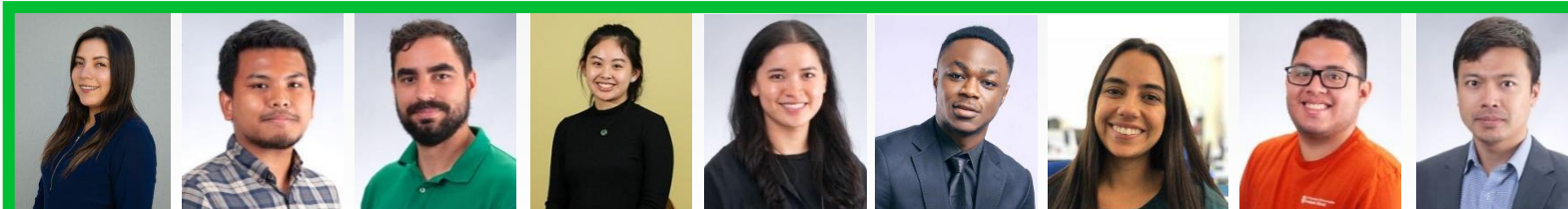
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Gil

Communications Coordinator



Dolores
van der Kolk

Graduate Students



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Postdoctoral Fellows



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Leng Reza
Ershadnia Hongsheng
Wang Refaat
Hashish

Current GCCC Sponsors

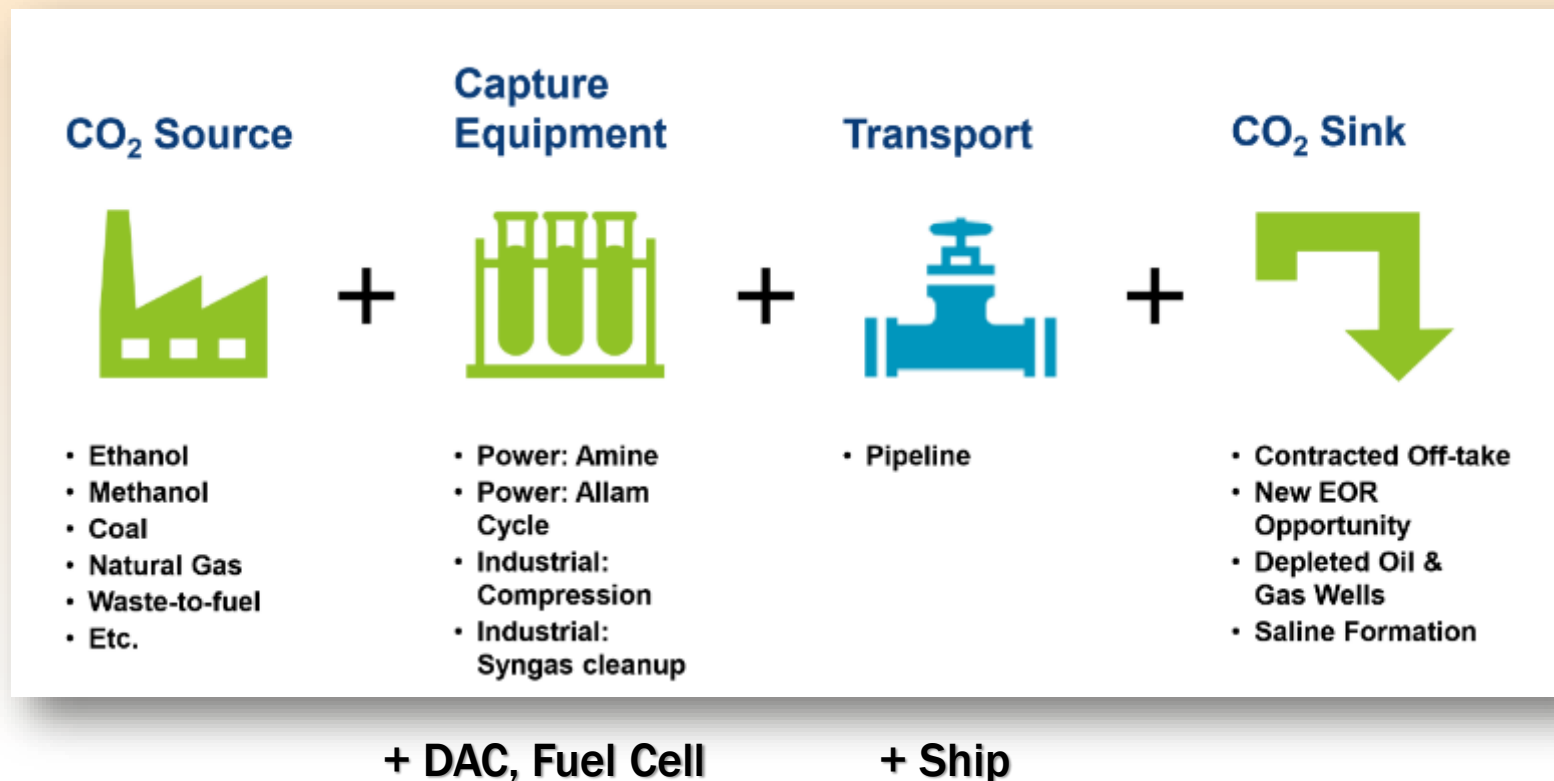


Key Points

- Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) is not a new topic.
- CCUS basics: Capture, Transport, Storage.
- Deployment focus is on emission hubs, including marine ports.
- Economics are rooted in tax credits

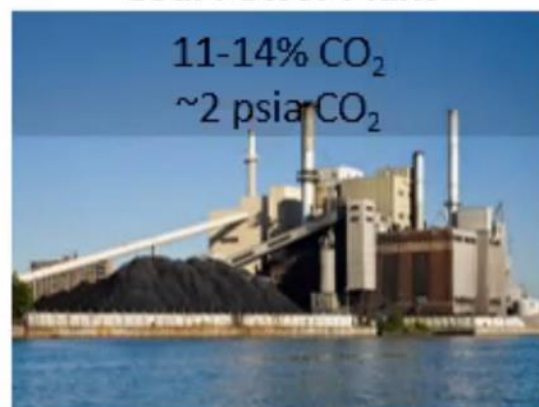
CCUS Components

The CCuS business is evolving, but at its core, it will likely be populated by emissions sources, service and technology providers, midstream transport, well and storage operators, and tax equity driven project investors / developers.



CO₂ Management Addresses Diverse Sources, and the CO₂ Concentration Affects Technical and Cost Challenges

Coal Power Plant



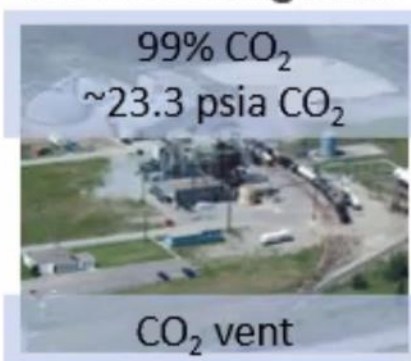
Gas Power Plant



Air Capture



NG Processing Plant



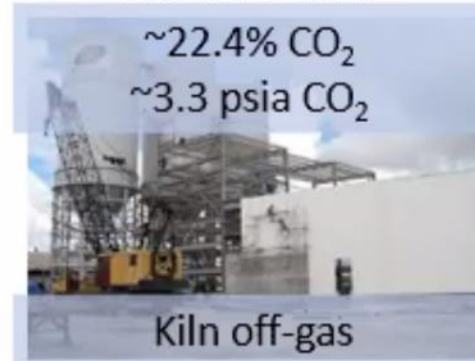
Ammonia Plant



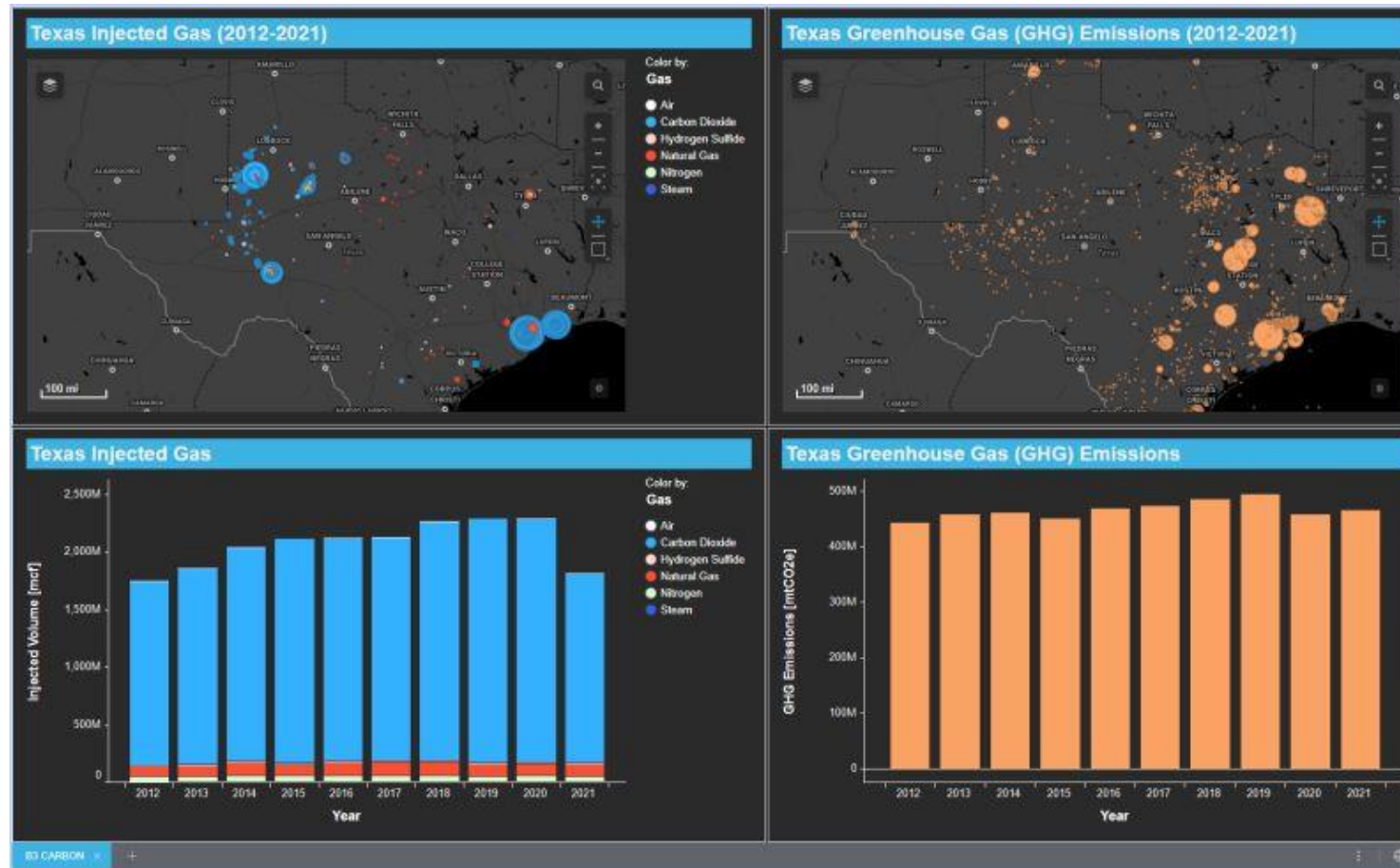
Ethanol Plant



Cement Plant



Over the past decade, **19 TCF (nearly 1 Gt)** of carbon dioxide was injected into subsurface formations throughout **Texas**.



We have already ‘done’ a lot of CCS!



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

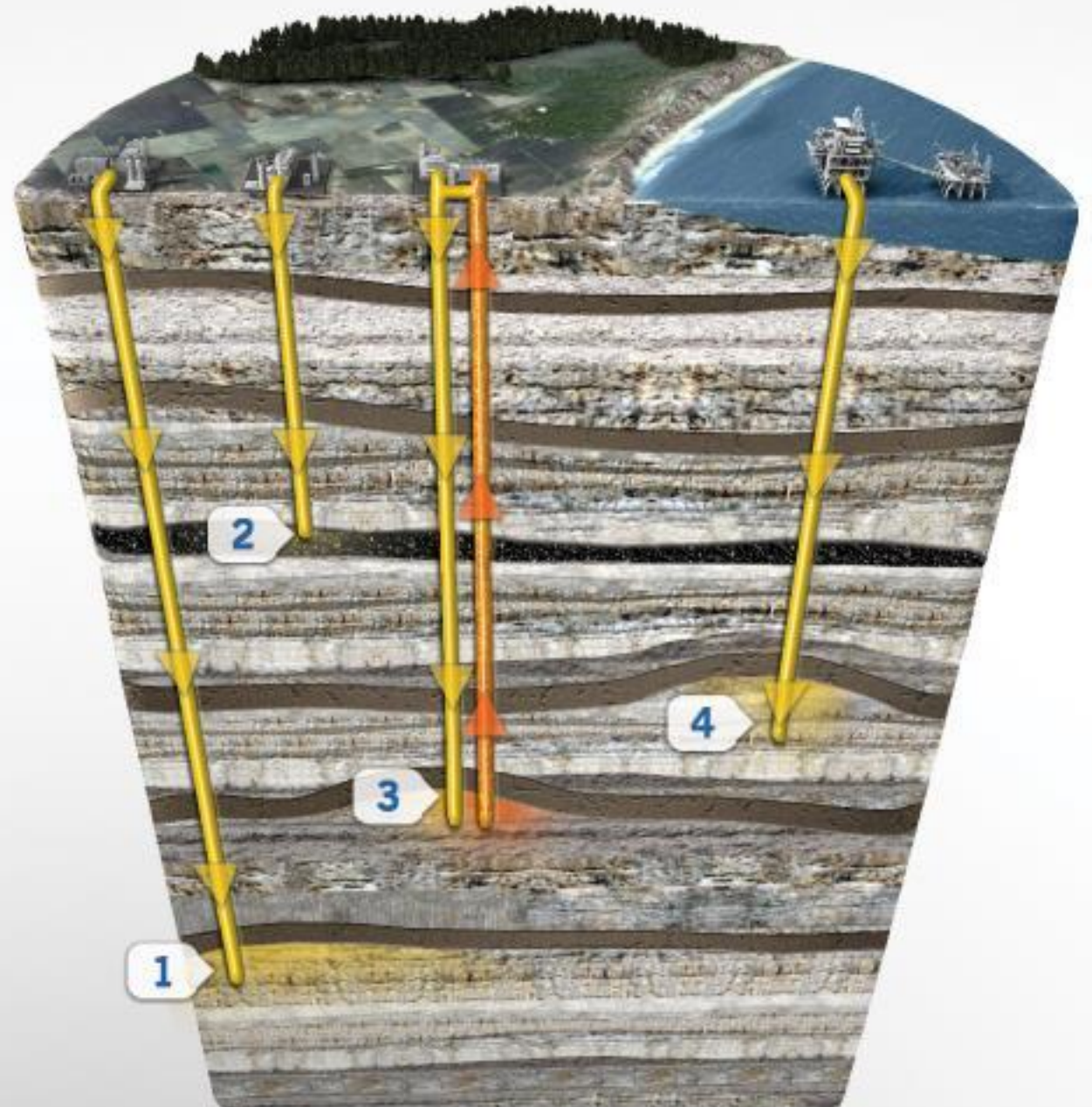
Exhibit 2-2. Map depicting locations of major U.S. DOE/NETL projects and global collaborations



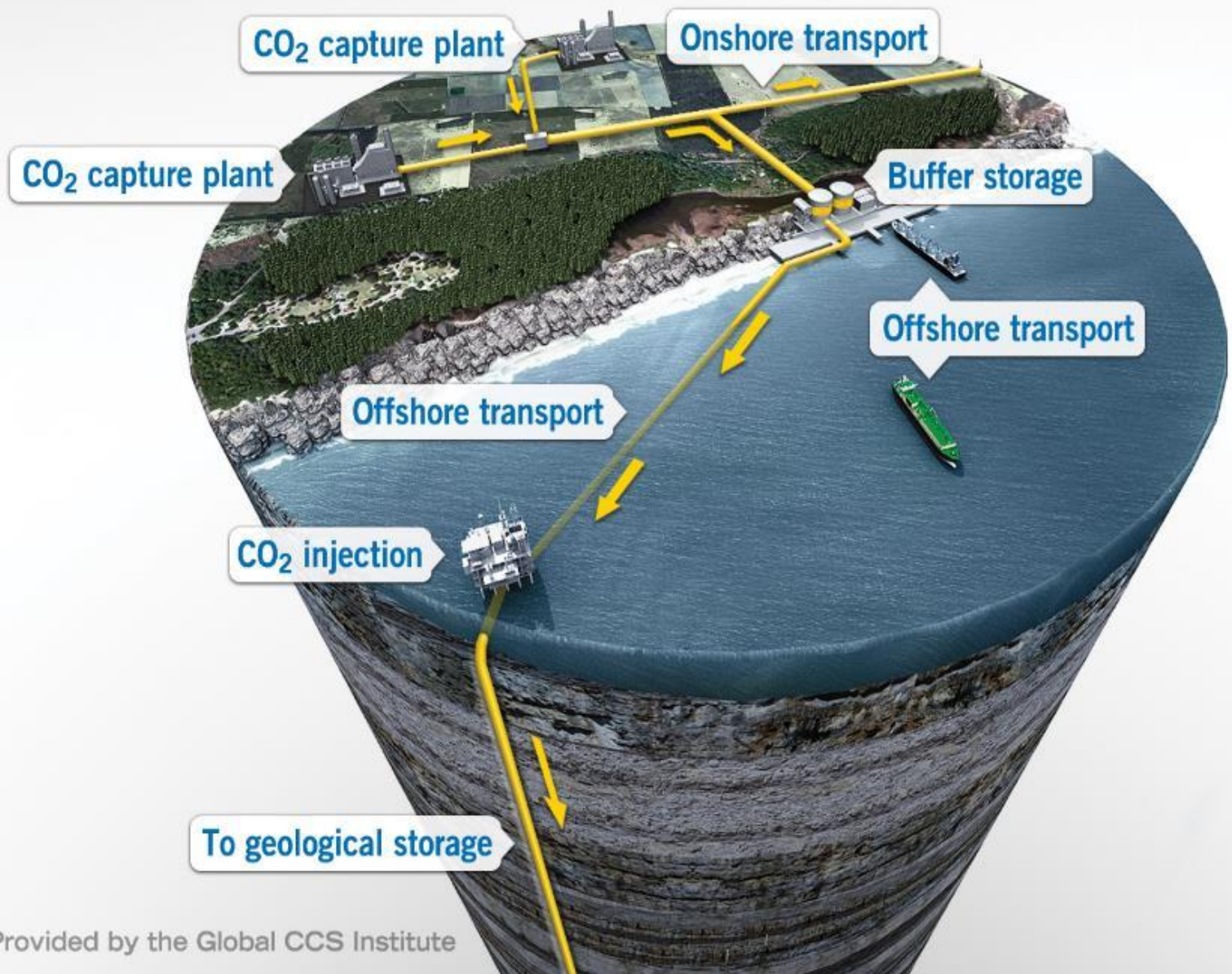
[STORAGE OVERVIEW]

SITE OPTIONS

- 1 Saline formations
- 2 Injection into deep unmineable coal seams or ECBM
- 3 Use of CO₂ in enhanced oil recovery
- 4 Depleted oil and gas reservoirs



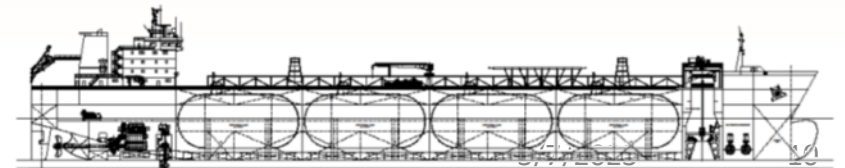
Provided by the Global CCS Institute



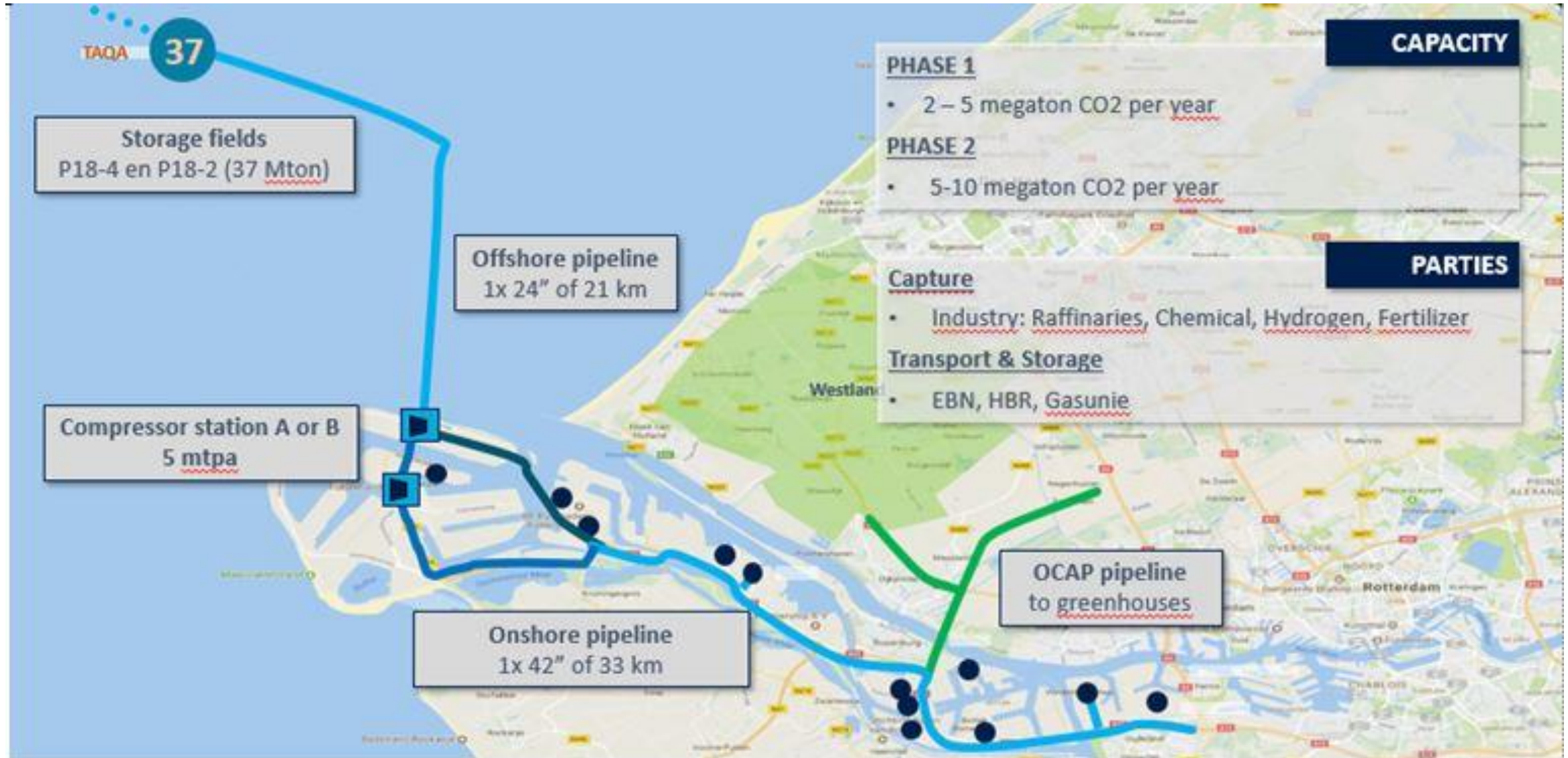
Provided by the Global CCS Institute

Why Offshore?

- Emissions hubs are at coast/ports
- **Single land/mineral owner (GLO)**
- **Avoid NUMBY/Unitization**
- Data availability
- Fewer, younger legacy wells
- Avoid USDW – Class VI focus
- Monitoring easier?
- Long term liability – GLO
- Vessel transport flexibility



PORTHOS PROJECT - NETHERLANDS

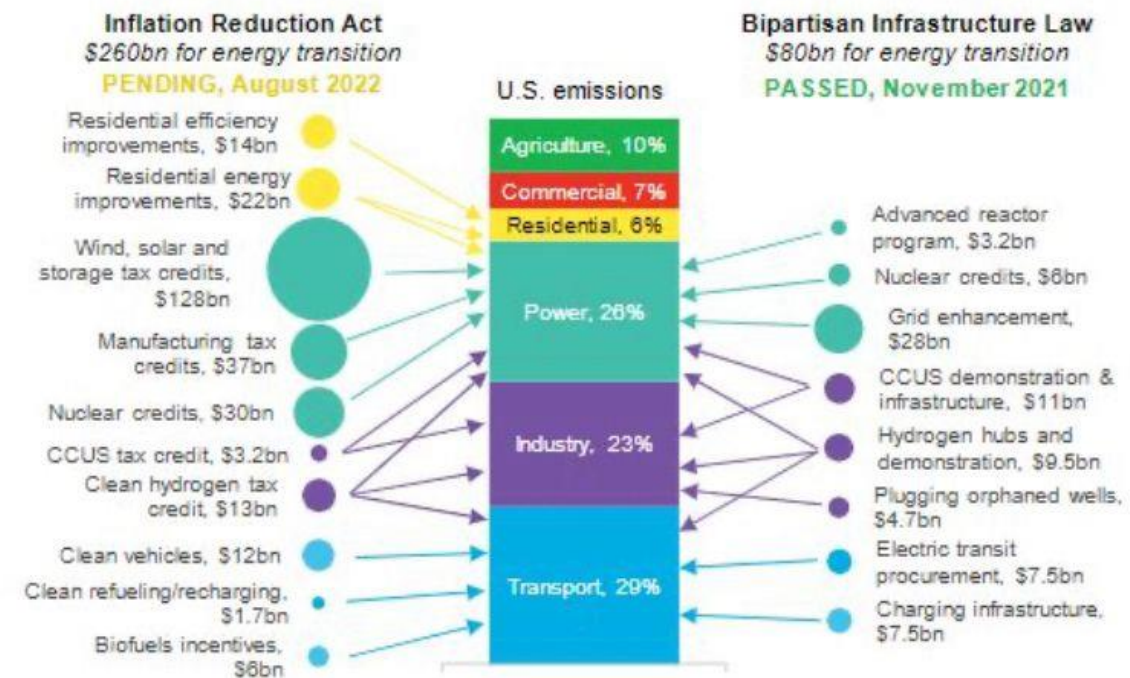


Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA)



- All carrots (credits), no sticks (taxes)
- Extremely broad, most focus is on EVs, renewables, and power, etc.
- CCS is very significant, but not the main element by far.
- Manchin (D-WV) wanted pipelines.
- Sinema (D-AZ) wanted carried interest continued.

Figure 1: Estimated 2022-31 energy transition spending in Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law



Source: EIA, EPA, Joint Committee on Taxation, BloombergNEF. Note: Chart only captures tax credits and incentives, not grant programs or loans. Bn is billion. CCUS is carbon capture, utilization and storage.

	Existing 45Q	IRA 45Q
CCUS Baseline Amount	\$50—for sequestration \$35—for EOR or utilization	\$17—for sequestration \$12—for EOR or utilization
CCUS Bonus Amount (if prevailing wage, hour, and apprenticeship requirements are met)	No bonus	\$85—for sequestration \$60—for EOR or utilization
DAC Baseline Amount	\$50—for sequestration \$35—for EOR or utilization	\$36—for sequestration \$26—for EOR or utilization
DAC Bonus Amount (if prevailing wage, hour, and apprenticeship requirements are met)	No bonus	\$180—for sequestration \$130—for EOR or utilization



The baseline amounts, however, may be multiplied by five if the qualifying facility meets certain wage, hour, and apprenticeship requirements.

\$85/ton CO₂ x 1 Mt/yt = \$85M/yr

X 12 years = \$1B total credit value

Credit can receive:

- **Direct Pay option**
- **Transferrable**

JOBS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CARBON CAPTURE DEPLOYMENT Texas

TOTAL JOBS POTENTIAL		
Project Jobs	Operations Jobs	Infrastructure Jobs
15,010	9,230	3,340

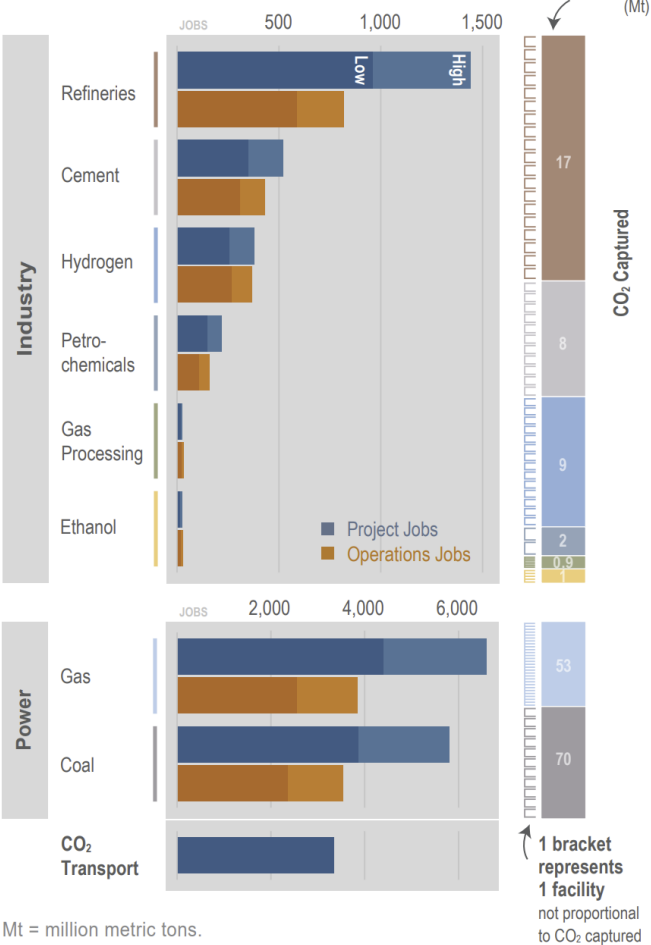
Texas has the opportunity to create an annual average of up to **18,350 project jobs** over a 15-year period and **9,230 ongoing operations jobs** through the deployment of carbon capture at 95 industrial and power facilities. The retrofit of equipment at these facilities has the potential to capture nearly **161 million metric tons** of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per year. Along with the development of CO₂ transport infrastructure, this would generate up to **\$59.9 billion** in private investment.

CREATING JOBS & CAPTURING CARBON

Carbon capture is essential to meeting mid-century emissions reduction goals while retaining and growing a domestic base of high-wage energy, industrial, and manufacturing jobs. Carbon capture retrofits require facilities to be outfitted with capture technologies such as amine scrubbers to remove CO₂ from exhaust gas and compressors to make the CO₂ transport-ready, that are dependent upon the type of industrial plant and vary across industries and facilities. There are jobs associated with the equipment, materials (e.g., cement and steel), engineering, and labor required to install the capture technology, as well as ongoing jobs to operate and maintain the retrofits. These are referred to as **project jobs** and **operations jobs**.

Rhodium Group performed an economic analysis based on the Regional Carbon Capture Deployment Initiative's near- and medium-term capture potential scenario.¹ The Rhodium analysis quantifies the economic impact and employment opportunities of carbon capture retrofit projects by deploying state-specific data in the IMPLAN economic model. The analytical results measure the impact of project investment and operation costs through expected annual jobs. Average annual project jobs were calculated assuming deployment of all projects within the 15-year period from 2021-2035. The jobs reported are in-state jobs, directly associated with carbon capture retrofits. They do not include other jobs at the facilities, nor indirect and induced jobs.

ANNUAL PROJECT AND OPERATIONS JOBS



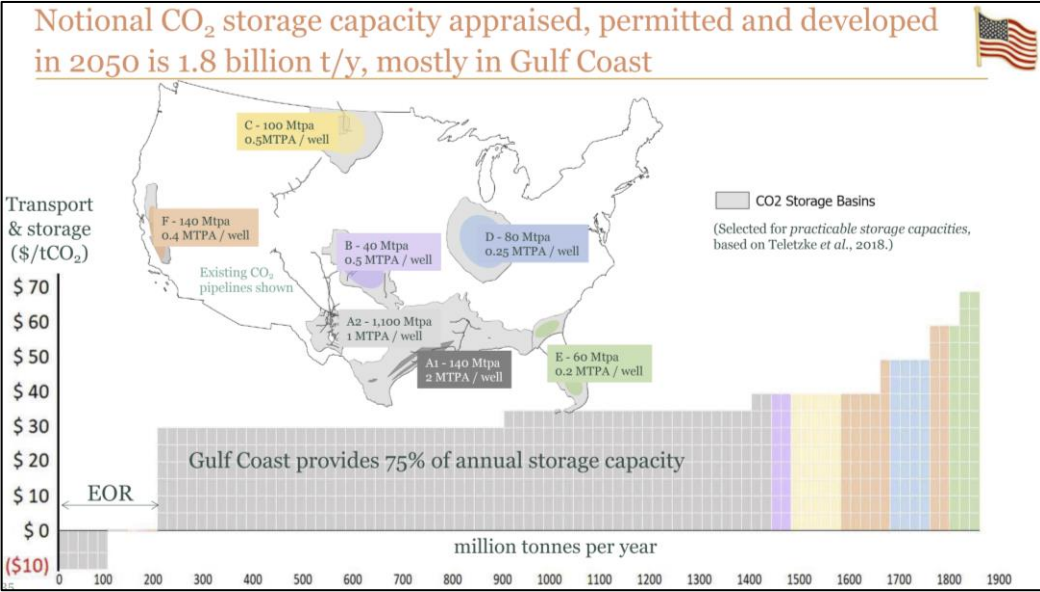
Mt = million metric tons.

This figure depicts the low and high range of estimated annual average project jobs, transport infrastructure jobs, and ongoing operations jobs that could be created through carbon capture retrofits at industrial and power facilities in Texas. The potential amount of CO₂ captured and the number of potential near- or medium-term capture facilities in each industry are shown on the right.

<https://rhg.com/research/state-ccs/>

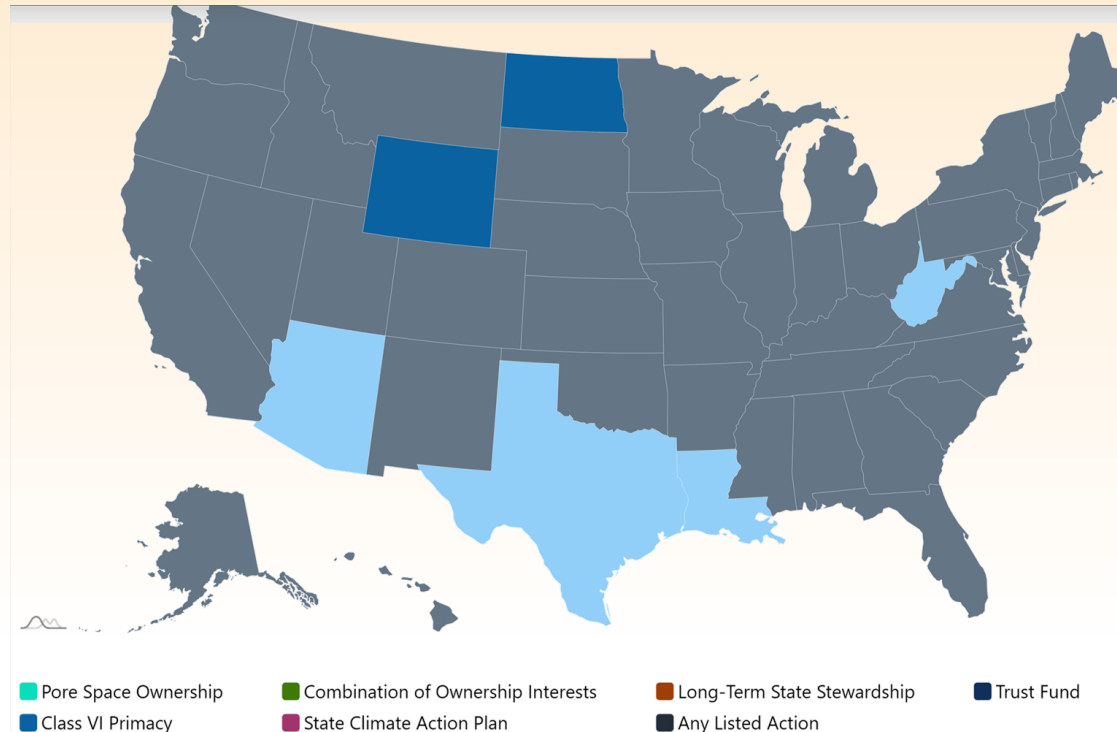


Interim Report Net-Zero America: Potential Pathways, Infrastructure, and Impacts

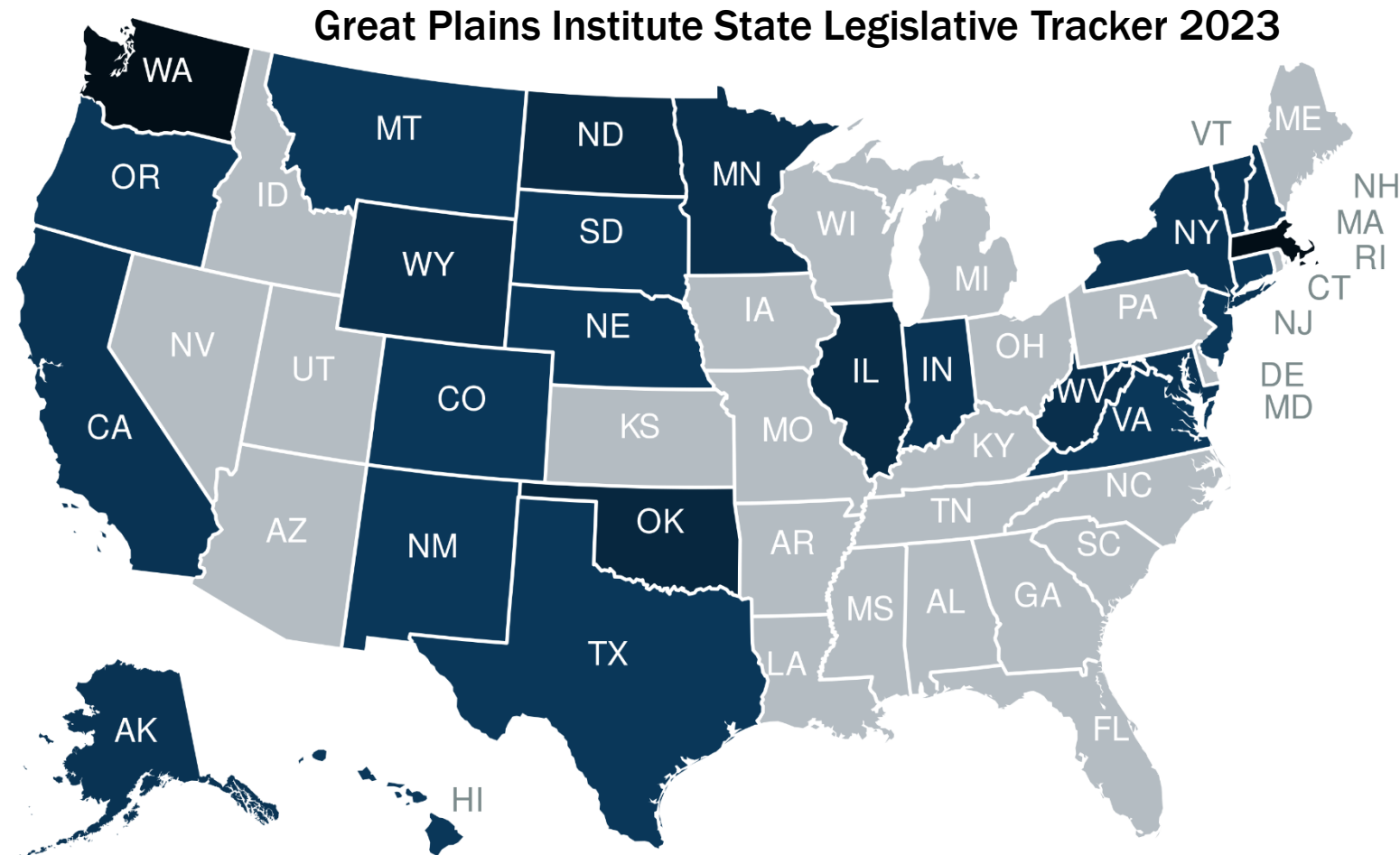


Injection Well Permitting

- EPA Class II – CO₂ used for enhanced oil recovery (EOR).
- EPA Class VI – CO₂ injected for storage/disposal.
- State Primacy



State legislative sessions are underway in 2023 in most states across the country and more than 70 carbon management, hydrogen, and procurement-related measures and bills of interest are under consideration.



<https://cdrlaw.org/ccus-tracker/>

SUMMARY

- Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) is not a new topic.
- CCUS basics: Capture, Transport, Storage.
- Deployment focus is on emission hubs, including marine ports.
- Economics are rooted in tax credits
- CCUS is an economic growth opportunity.

RESOURCES

- DOE-NETL CCS Newsletter: <https://listserv.netl.doe.gov/scripts/wa.exe?SUBED1=SEQUESTRATION&A=1>
- GCCSI: <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/>
- Gulf Coast Carbon Center: <https://www.beg.utexas.edu/gccc/>

THANK YOU

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US Department of Energy - NETL



Liquefied CO₂ (LCO₂) Shipping

Topics of interest: rapidly evolving full-chain maritime solutions for low-C energy development and use.

- Capture of emissions from powering vessels
- Transport of low carbon energy (carbon-neutral hydrocarbons, Hydrogen, Ammonia)
- LCO₂ transport; synergy with LPG/LNG transport and design
- Leapfrogging into offshore storage without pipelines – FPSO/FSO for CCS, injection capabilities
- Onshore buffer storage capacity aspects

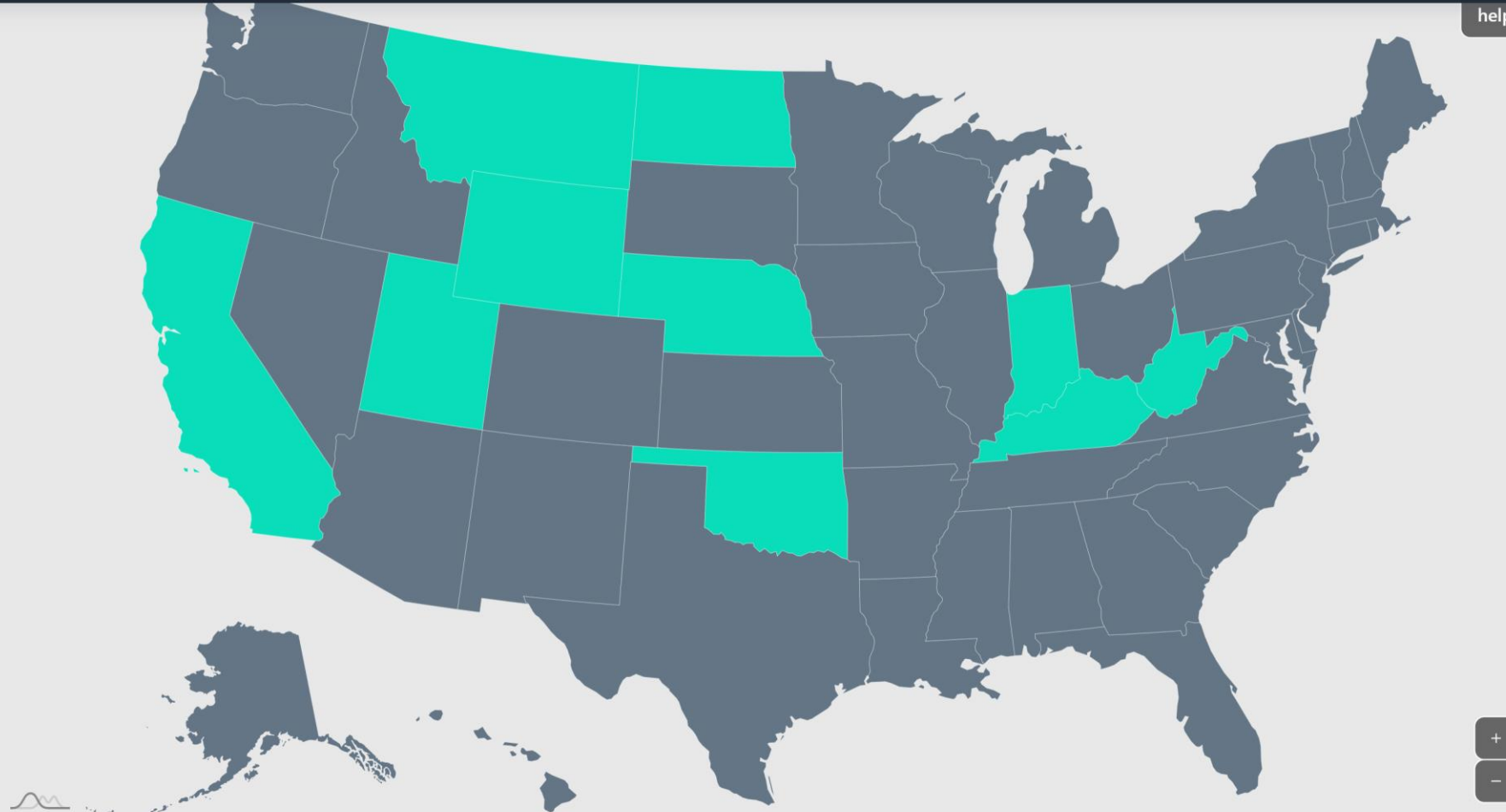


Northern Lights JV awarded contracts for building of two dedicated CO2 carriers to Dalian Shipbuilding Industry Co., Ltd. Transocean was selected to drill the carbon injection well and a second sidetrack well for the project.

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Red Pore Space Ownership

Green Combination of Ownership Interests

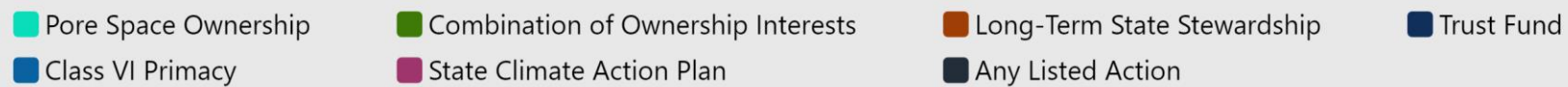
Orange Long-Term State Stewardship

Dark Blue Trust Fund

Blue Class VI Primacy

Purple State Climate Action Plan

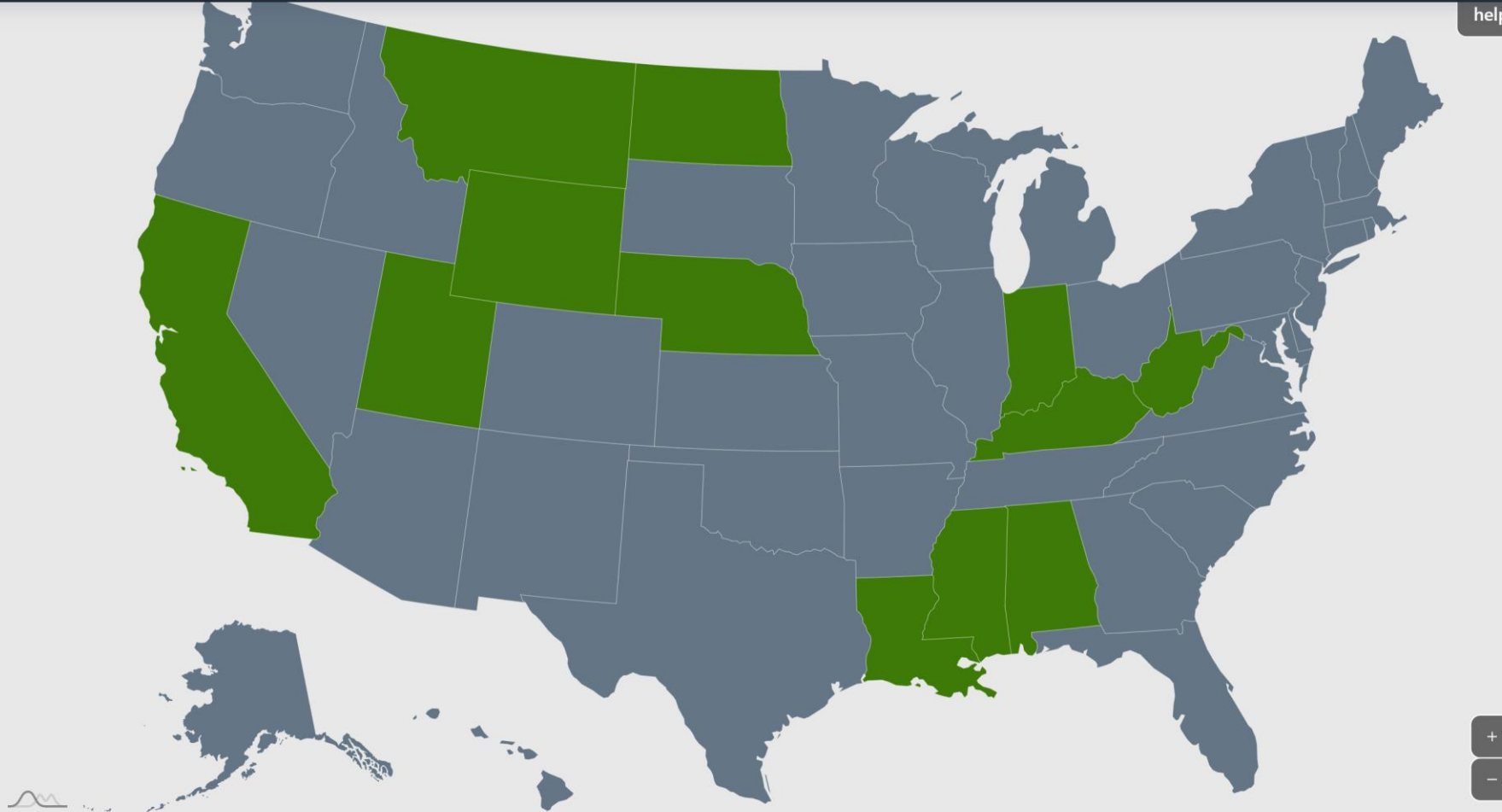
Black Any Listed Action



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Pore Space Ownership

Class VI Primacy

Combination of Ownership Interests

State Climate Action Plan

Long-Term State Stewardship

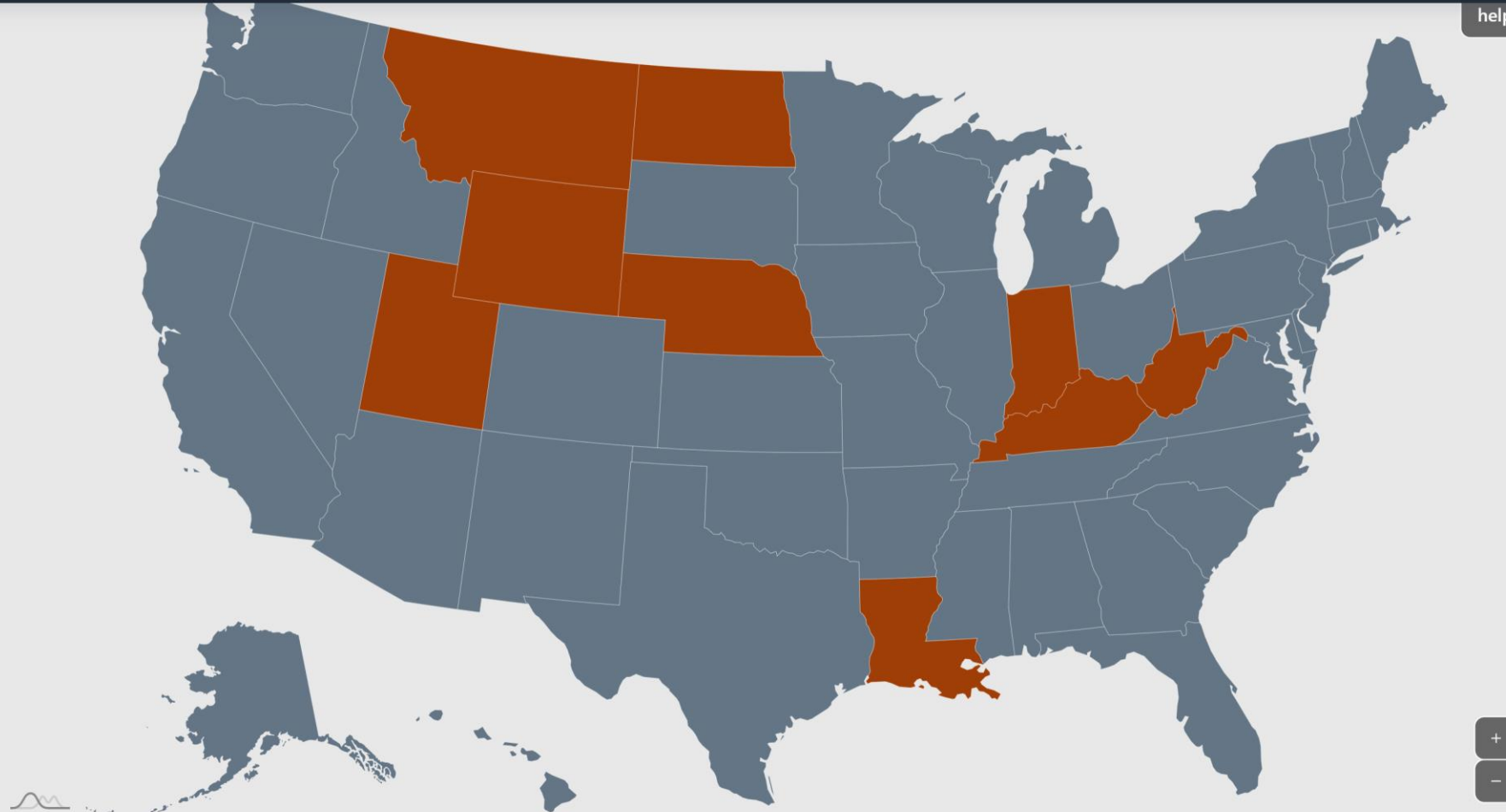
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Trust Fund

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|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Pore Space Ownership | Combination of Ownership Interests | Long-Term State Stewardship | Trust Fund |
| Class VI Primacy | State Climate Action Plan | Any Listed Action | |

