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An Update on The Integrated Assessment

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The Southwest Regional Partnership (SWP) for Carbon Sequestration

The SWP Annual Workshop

Albuquerque, NM

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Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

Progress of the Integrated Assessment

Timeline

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

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- **Completed a Test Case Model**
- **Completed the String-of-Pearls Beta 1.0 model algorithms**
- **Where we are:**
  - Refining Regional Totals
    - » CO_2, Cost, Sequestration Volume potential
  - Developing a complimentary website to access Sandia's SWP work
  - **NatCarb**: The Carbon Capture working group is looking to document the CO_2 sources data/calculation methodologies & assumptions (much like the sinks working group)
    - » Determine Who can/will do the work, resources to meet the NETL requests
    - » The Carbon Capture working group teleconferences may integrate more with the GIS working group teleconferences
- **Thinking about:**
  - Including a financial payback model for CCS technology in the model
  - A cost optimization module capability to find the least cost solution for a Carbon-constrained future

Developing the Integrated Assessment Website: Another way to collaborate

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Carbon Sequestration

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String of Pearls

The Integrated Assessment Cost and Source-Sink Model

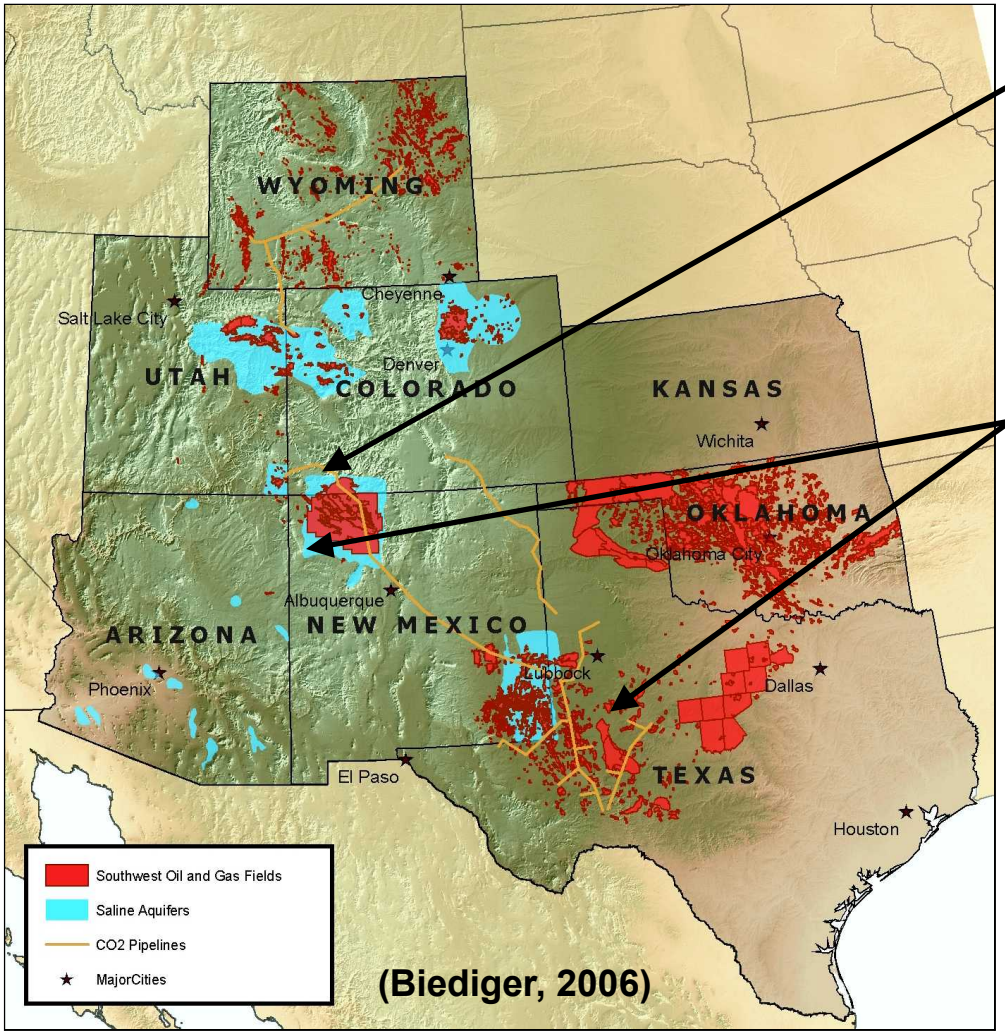
This research describes the 'String of Pearls' analytical model used by the Southwest Regional Partnership on Carbon Sequestration to assess potentially hundreds of carbon dioxide (CO_2) source and geological sink combinations in the Southwestern United States. The model can help decision makers (e.g., policy analysts and interested companies) determine where a power plant (or other CO_2 source) could be built given a set of planning decisions based on current power plant locations, sink availability, and existing pipeline infrastructure right-of-ways.

The working results indicate that the cost of capturing carbon dioxide is by far the majority of a project's overall capital cost. The analysis also develops overarching regional CO_2 sequestration totals and relative costs, and sink lifetimes across an initial fifty-year time horizon. The region may support anywhere from several decades to several thousand years' worth of sink capacity.

Illustrative interface only.

The Southwest Regional Partnership on Carbon Sequestration (SWP)

- ***One of seven*** regional partnerships throughout the U.S.
- Evaluating ***available technologies*** to capture and to reduce CO_2 emissions
- ***Source to Sink*** matching (Power plants to Geological Formations)
- String of Pearls Model ***'Tells the Story'*** for the SW Partnership
  - → Technology
  - → Economics
  - → Scale of the Issues



(Biediger, 2006)

CO_2 pipelines in NM, TX, CO, WY, UT

Potential Sequestration:

- Oil Fields
- Natural Gas Fields
- Saline Formations

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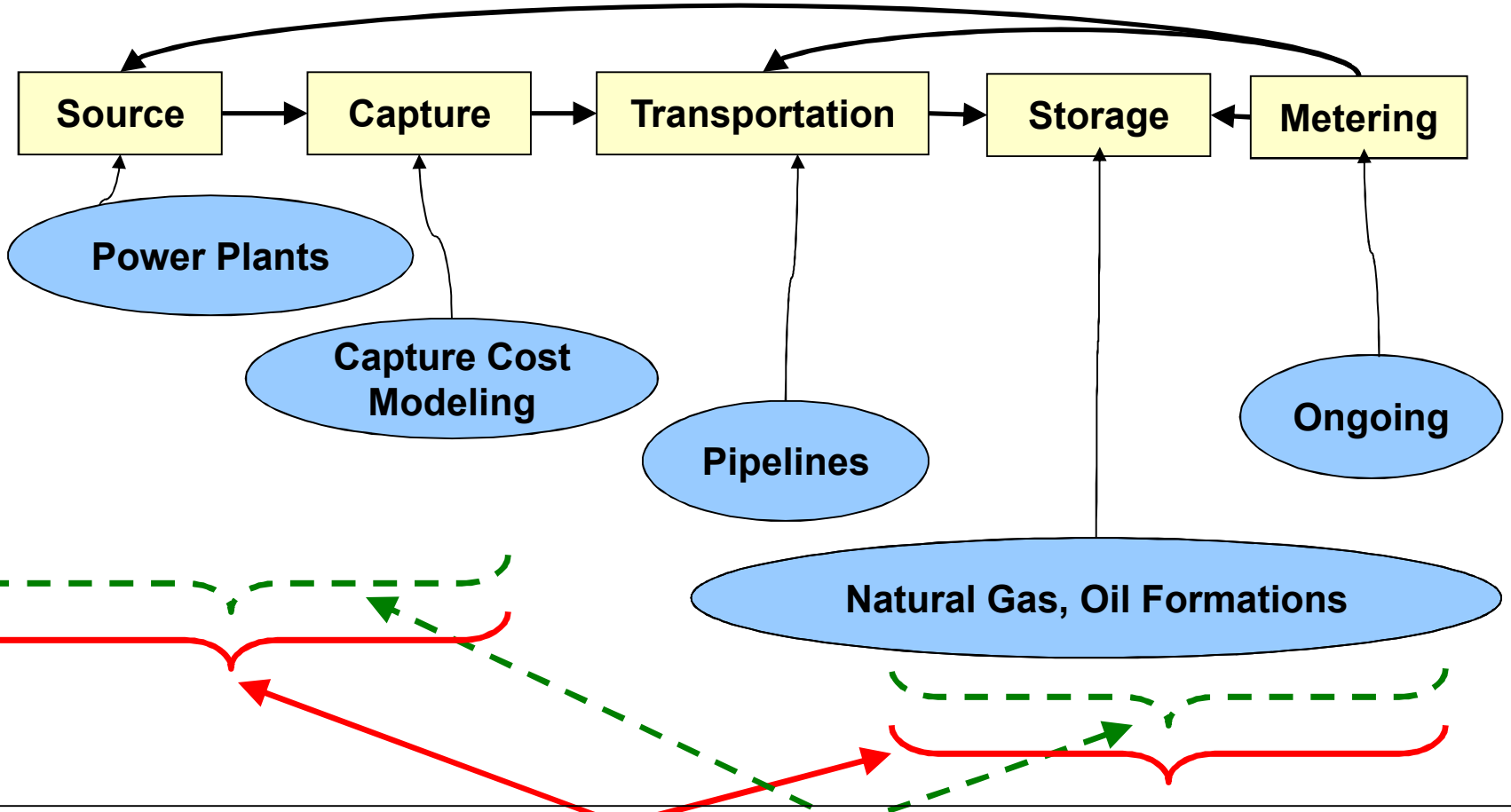
Working Framework for the Carbon Sequestration Modeling



Systems Cost =

Capture Cost $_{tCO2}$ + Pipeline Cost $_{tCO2}$ + Surface Piping and Well Costs $_{tCO2}$ + Measurement, Monitoring and Verification $_{tCO2}$

Performance Risk Issues

(Will it work?)

Economic Risk Issues

(Can we afford it?)

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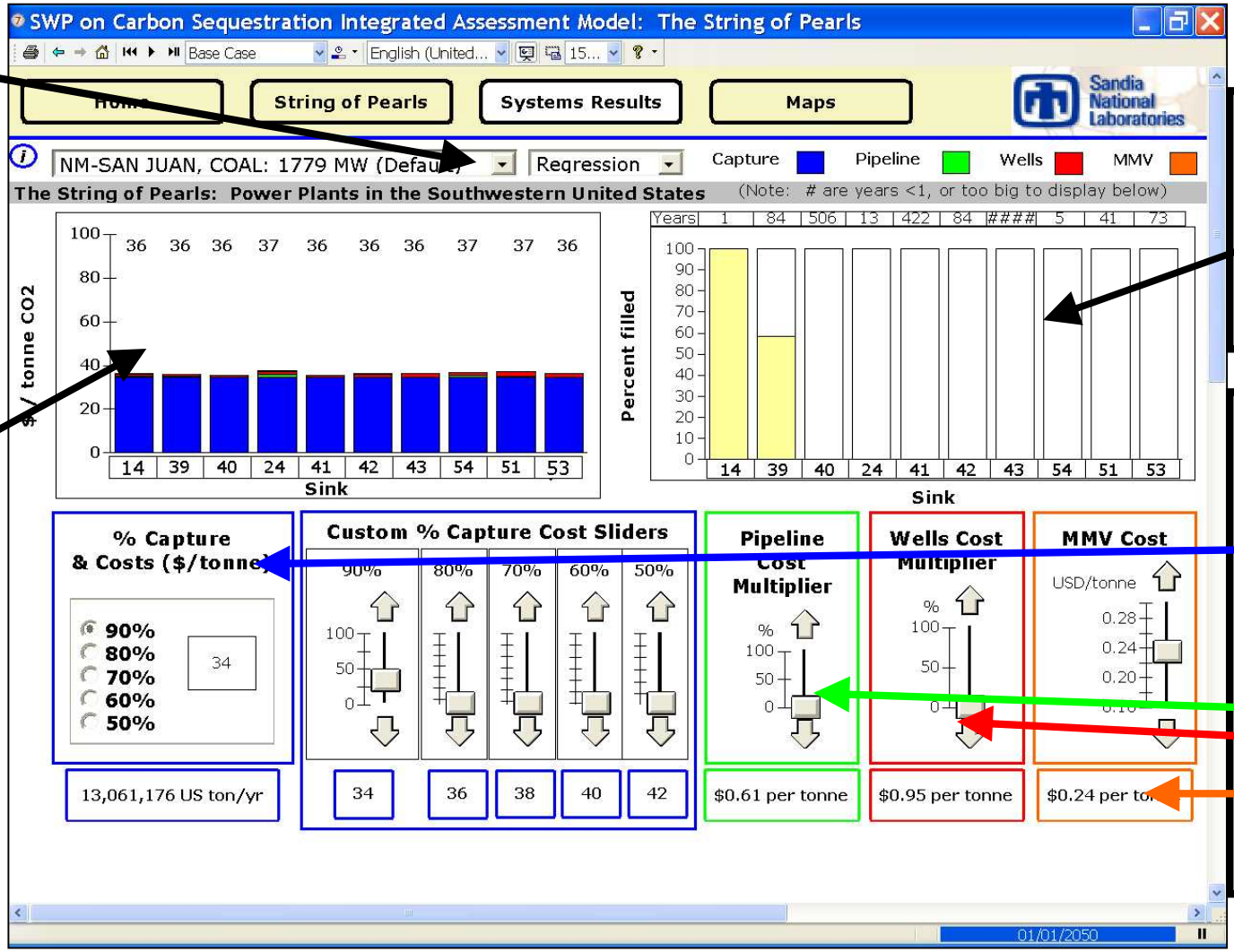
The String of Pearls Model's Working Interface

Select the Specific Power Plant in the SW U.S.

Stacked systems costs



Years of Useful Sink Fill Time

Users can Adjust the:

- % of CO_2 captured
- costs to capture CO_2
- pipeline cost
- Well costs
- Baseline MMV cost.

Illustrative model results as of July 2007

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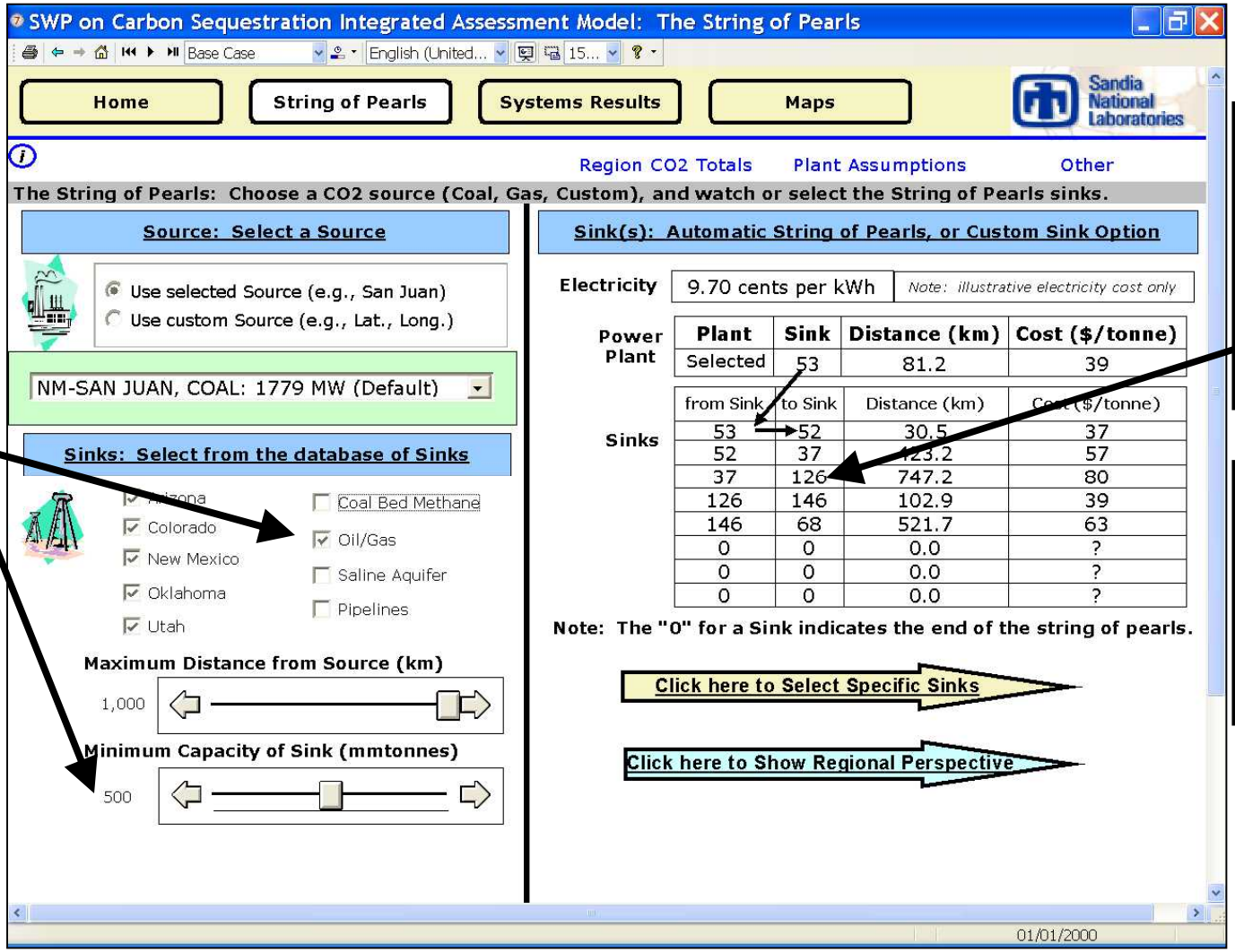
A Model Scenario, Selecting only Oil and Gas formations & those ≥ 500 million metric tonnes

Results for the San Juan Power Plant (1779 MW)

Select only Oil & Gas Sinks ≥ 500 mmt

Only 6 sinks are ≥ 500 mmt in the SW Partnership's Oil & Gas database

500 mmt = ~ 60 years of fill capacity per sink for the San Juan Plant



Illustrative model results as of July 2007

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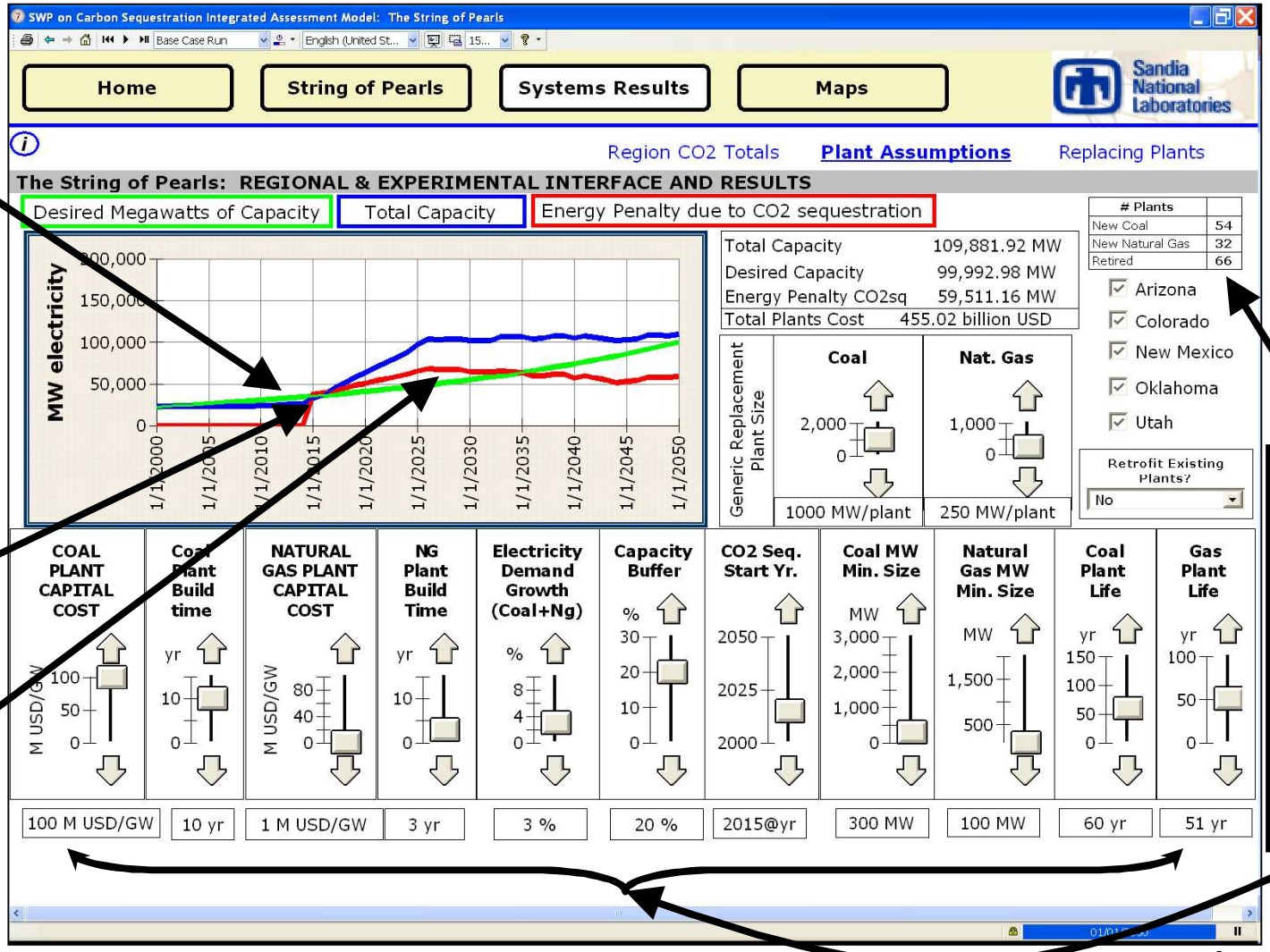
Prototype:
Total Installed Megawatts Regional Summary
(SWP under an Aggressive, Hypothetical Scenario)

Annual 3% growth rate in capacity (green line)

Total installed MW for the region (blue line)

Total energy needs due to carbon seq. (red line)



Coal and Natural Gas Power Plants (retired, replaced, new energy needs

Model User can Adjust the Plants' Parameters

Illustrative model results as of July 2007

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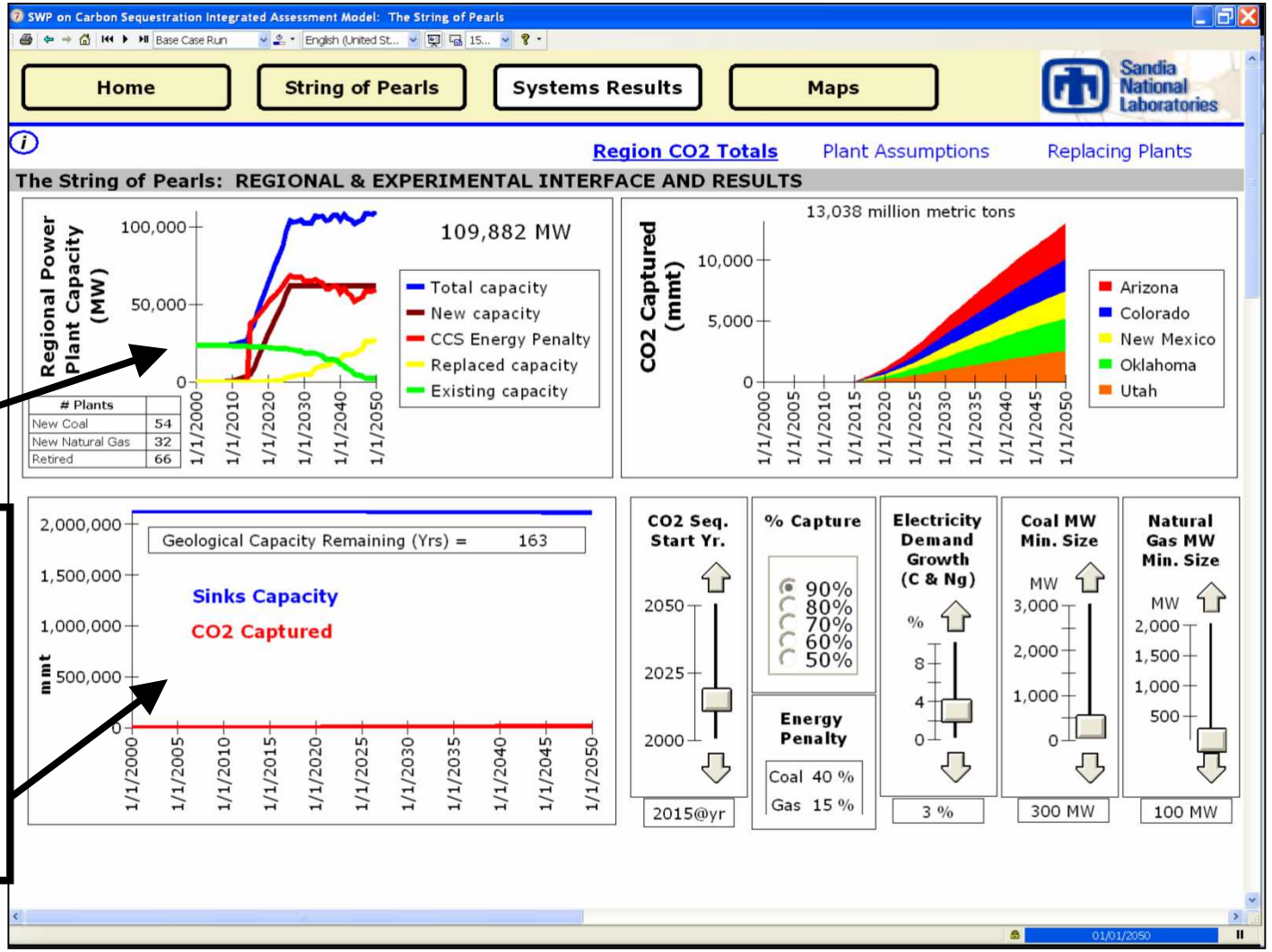
Prototype Power Plant, Carbon Capture and Sink Lifetime Summary for the SWP

Retired, Replaced, and New Power Plants

Net Sinks Storage Capacity after a 50 year, aggressive model run



Illustrative model results as of July 2007

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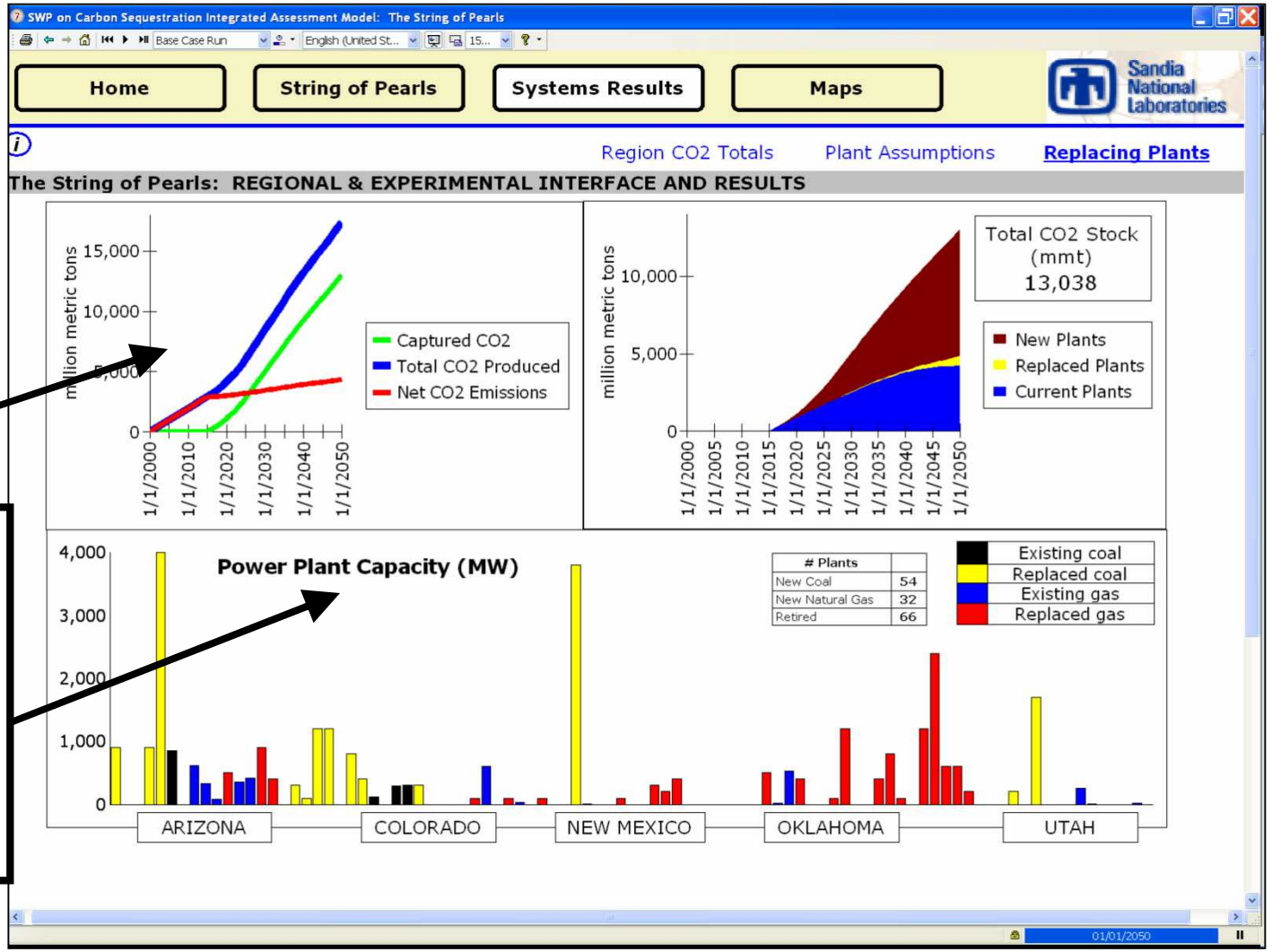
Prototype Power Plant Retirement, Replacement and Carbon Capture Interface

CO_2 Balance for the Region

Retired (Blue & Black) and new Power Plants (Red & Yellow)



Illustrative model results as of July 2007

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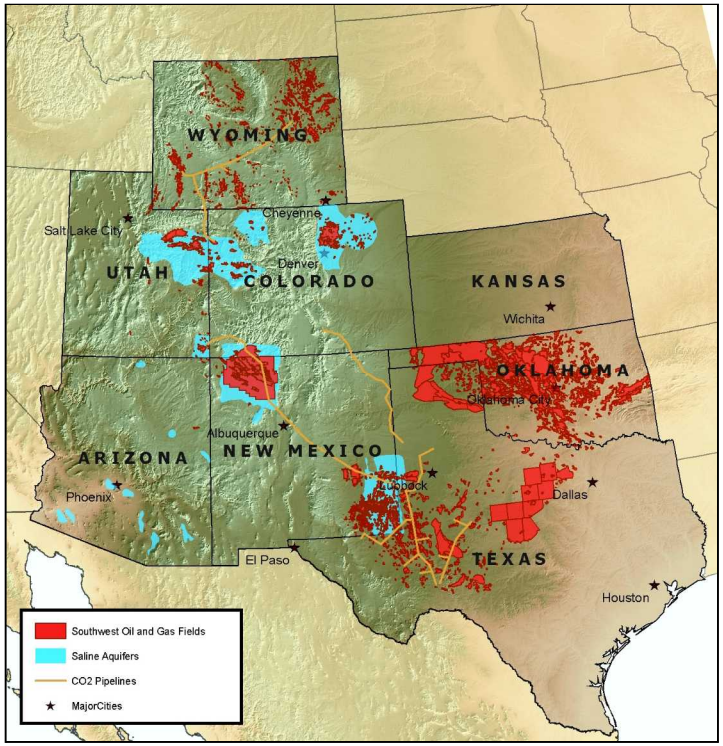
Future Modeling Efforts

- **Focus on test cases, & plant / CO_2 Source characteristics**
  - Keeping the information flowing is key to the model's development
- **Coordinating with other Regional Partnerships**
  - Tell a more 'seamless story' for Carbon Capture and Sequestration
  - Looking to standardize the capture cost metrics (NETL working group)
- **Looking to include more CO_2 sources**
  - The Capture Working Group (other partnerships, GIS working group, etc.)
  - Assistance/development efforts with other sources where possible (e.g., ethanol plants, cement facilities, etc.)
- **Ongoing iterative Partnership feedback**
  - » Workshops, Conferences
  - » One-on-one (interested groups), other methods

An Update on The Integrated Assessment

Thank You



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