

High-level Economic Analysis for CO2 Capture, Compression and Transportation

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In collaboration with
Kansas Geological Survey

Context

We outline a variety of scenarios for capture and transportation of large CO_2 volumes that are economic at \$70–100 oil.

4.3 million tonne/yr could be captured and transported to Kansas oil fields for \$35–\$42 per tonne (~\$2/mcf).

Proposed 45Q credits (\$35/tonne - \$1.85/mcf) make the business proposition very attractive.

4.3 Mt/yr (221 mmcf/d) used for EOR could increase production in Kansas by 28% (10 million BO/yr).

Outline

Focus mainly on CO₂ capture from ethanol plants and transportation to EOR storage sites

1. Basis for capital and operating costs (CapX and OpX)
2. Describe financial modeling and assumptions
3. Economic analysis for multiple scenarios, small to very large
 - Summary of average costs
 - All the details for one scenario
 - Less detail for others
 - Transportation from larger industrial sources (power and refinery)
4. Summary and Discussion

Handy conversions, metrics and relationships

Conversions

- 6.624# CO₂ / gallon ethanol
- 1 tonne = 1.1 tons
- 1 tonne CO₂ = 19 mcf

Scales of CO₂ sources

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| • Small Ethanol (55 mgy) | 8.6 mmcfd | 0.17 million tonnes/yr |
| • Large Ethanol (313 mgy) | 50 mmcfd | 0.94 million tonnes/yr |
| • Coffeyville fertilizer plant | 40 mmcfd | 0.8 million tonnes/yr |
| • Jeffrey Energy Center | 650 mmcfd | 12.5 million tonnes/yr |

Other

- Net Utilization (CO₂ stored EOR) ~ 8mcf/BO (0.42 tonne/BO)
 - ✓ 2.4 million BO recovered for million tonnes of CO₂
- Proposed 45Q credits \$35/tonne \$1.84/mcf \$0.116/gal eth
- Possible LCFS credits \$70/tonne \$3.68/mcf \$0.232/gal eth

Basis for CapX and OpX for Ethanol Plant Capture, Dehydration and Compression

Capital Expense

- ✓ Cost data for three plant sizes from DOE-funded project reports
- ✓ Compression drives most of the cost
- ✓ Regression analysis - equation related to volume in MGY

$$\text{CapX (\$million)} = 9 + 0.146 * \text{MGY}$$

(MGY is plant size in million gallons per year)

Operating Expense


- ✓ Cost data for two 55 MGY plants from DOE-funded project reports
- ✓ Report cost data \$0.0732/kWh. Average Kansas industrial - \$0.0709/kWh
- ✓ Assumes electrical costs are main OpX and are directly proportional to HP

$$\text{OpX (\$)} = \$8.58/\text{tonne}$$


Pipeline assumptions and cost model

FE/NETL CO2 Transport Cost Model Grant & Morgan, 2014

- NETL model provides itemized costs for capital and O&M
- Added an input/output table to calculate pipeline network segment costs



FE/NETL CO₂ Transport Cost Model



Version: 1
 Status: Final
 Date: July 11, 2014
 NETL document number: DOE/NETL-2014/1667

This model estimates costs for transporting dense phase (liquid) CO₂ in a pipeline from a source, such as a power plant, to either a CO₂ saline storage site or a CO₂ EOR site. This is a point to point transport model and does not account for possible cost reductions from using a larger diameter trunk pipe as part of a pipeline network. The model includes costs for constructing the pipeline, including booster pumps if desired. The model also includes costs for operating the pipeline.

To use the model, change any of the inputs, which are always orange cells, to the values appropriate for your project.

The use of this model requires macros to be enabled.

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FE/NETL CO2 Transport Cost Model: Main Interface and Financial Model

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Solve for Break-even First Year Price for Transporting CO₂ in \$/tonne </div>		2011\$/tonne		2011\$/tonne first yr of proj	2014\$/tonne first yr of transp
		Price to Transport CO ₂ by Pipeline		2.10	2.29
A. First year price per tonne		2011\$/tonne		2011\$/tonne first yr of proj	2014\$/tonne first yr of transp
Number of pumps		1			
Length of pipeline		26.6 mi			
Key Outputs		5.15 in			
Calculated Minimum Inner Diameter for Pipe		6 in			
Pipeline Nominal Diameter		8 in			
Net Present Value (NPV) of Cash to Owners		-8,024,583.20			
Rate of Return on Weighted Debt and Equity		NA			
Summary of Costs		Real 2011\$			
Capital Costs		21,980,185			
Operating Expenses		11,690,498			
Total Costs		33,670,682			
Weighted total tonnes of CO ₂ transp. (unweighted, escalated, escal. & discounted)		17,844,246			
Costs per tonne (using weighted total tonnes)		1.89			
Capital Costs per mile of pipeline		826,420			
Operating Expenses per mile of pipeline		439,544			
Operating Expenses per mile of pipeline per year of operation		14,651			
Total Costs per mile of pipeline		1,265,964			
Revenues		Real 2011\$			
Revenue		37,472,917			
Revenue per mile of pipeline		1,408,922			

Pipeline assumptions and cost model

FE/NETL CO2 Transport Cost Model

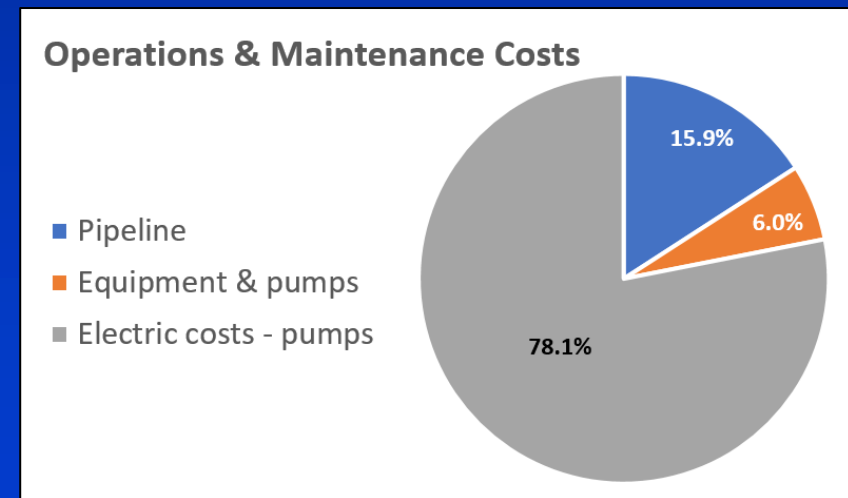
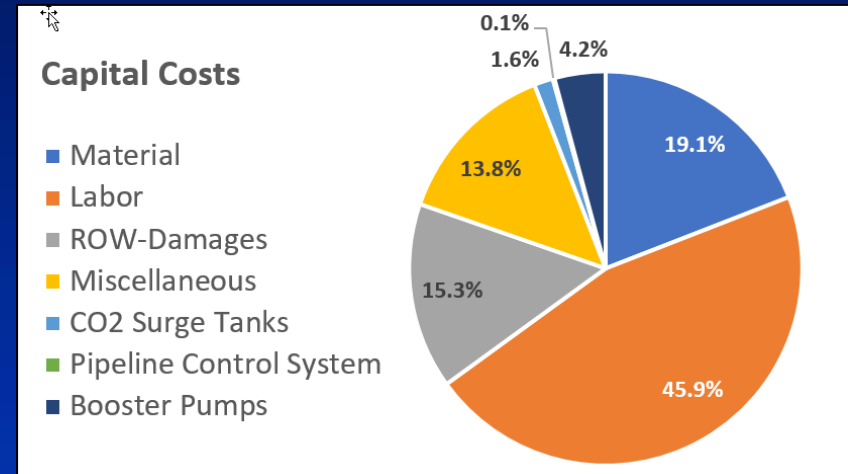
Grant & Morgan, 2014

- NETL model provides itemized costs for capital and O&M
- Compared to \$100k/inch-mile: Estimates $\pm 10\%$ for individual segments and $\pm 3\%$ for systems

Assumptions/Inputs

- 90% of plant rating for CO2 production (EIA 2016)
- 110% distance in miles
- 2000-1400 psi drops
- Booster stations
- Delivered to field at 1400 psi

CapX and OpX by expense category



Assumptions and methodology for simple financial model

- All financed in same manner: Ethanol plant capture, dehydration, and compression *and* pipeline construction
- All operations begin simultaneously: Capture facilities, pipeline, and sales points (oil fields)

- ✓ Twenty-two year project
- ✓ Two year construction phase
- ✓ 20-year operations and amortization
- ✓ Zero inflation
- ✓ **Determine CO₂ price required for CO₂ to provide a specified ROR (NPV=0)**

Two Finance Scenarios

Weighted Average Return = 10.0%

Taxable Bond BBB- (50%@5%)

Regular LLC (50%@15%)

Weighted Average Return = 6.7%

Tax-Exempt PAB BBB (55%@4%)

Publicly Traded MLP (45%@10%)

Economic Analysis of Ethanol CO2 Capture and Transportation at Varying Scales

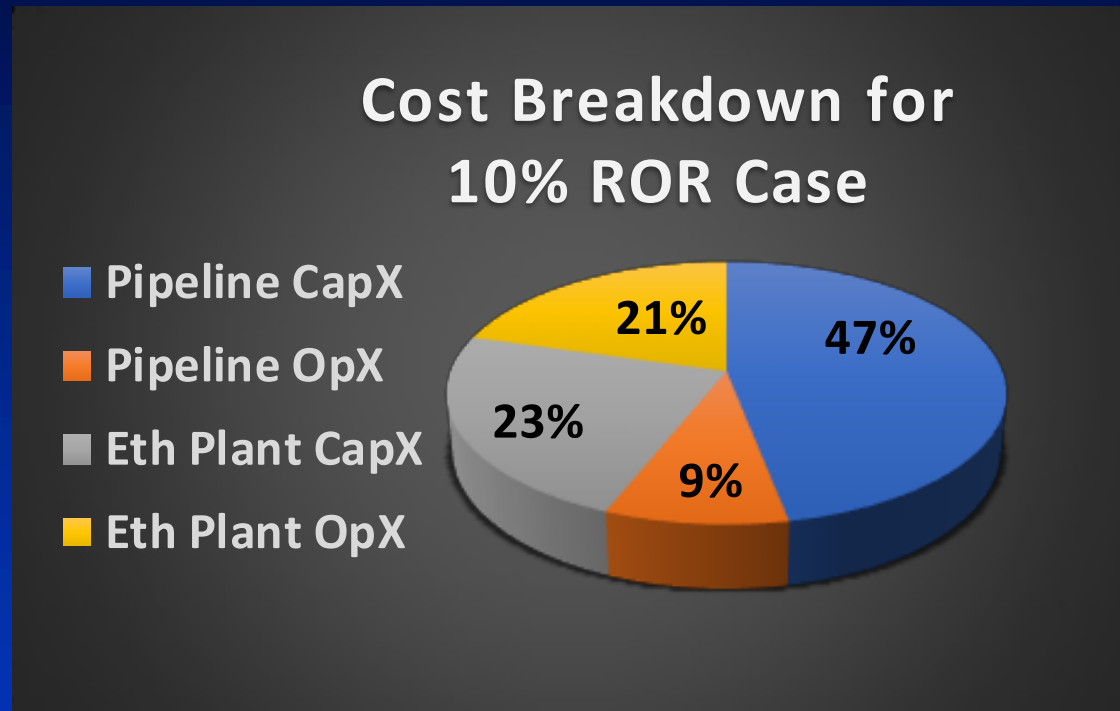
- Evaluated multiple scenarios - Four discussed today
- Range from simple, point-to-point (one source) to complex multi-source (up to 32 sources)
- Considered two Equity-Debt financing scenarios

Mean CO2 Price Required		
Required ROR	10%	6.7%
\$/tonne	\$42	\$35
\$/mcf	\$2.20	\$1.85
\$/gal ethanol	\$0.14	\$0.12
(Scenarios 1A, 2, 3)		

- Average for 3 of 4 of scenarios (1A, 2, 3) at two ROR
- Proposed 45Q tax credit (\$35/tonne) could cover most of cost

CO2 price for required ROR (weighted average cost of capital)

Average cost allocation across three scenarios



For the 10% ROR Case

Ethanol plant \$18 /tonne, \$0.85 /mcf, \$0.061 /gal
(capture and compress)

Pipeline (transport) \$23 /tonne, \$1.23 /mcf, \$0.78 /gal

More details on cost allocation

Perspective:

CO2 for EOR in W TX sells for \$1/mcf (2% of WTI price - \$50/BO)

Three years ago WTI was \$100/BO (\$2/mcf CO2)

Proposed 45Q tax credit is \$1.85/mcf (\$35/tonne)

Cost Breakdown for 6.7% ROR case

		\$/tonne	\$/mcf	\$/gal
Pipelines	CapX	\$15.15	\$0.80	\$0.051
	OpX	\$3.79	\$0.20	\$0.013
Ethanol Plants	CapX	\$7.55	\$0.40	\$0.025
	OpX	\$8.58	\$0.45	\$0.029
		\$35	\$1.85	\$0.117

Cost Breakdown for 10% ROR case

		\$/tonne	\$/mcf	\$/gal
Pipelines	CapX	\$19.60	\$1.03	\$0.065
	OpX	\$3.79	\$0.20	\$0.013
Ethanol Plants	CapX	\$9.77	\$0.51	\$0.033
	OpX	\$8.58	\$0.45	\$0.029
		\$42	\$2.20	\$0.139

Average for three of the four scenarios at two ROR

Simple summary for the four scenarios

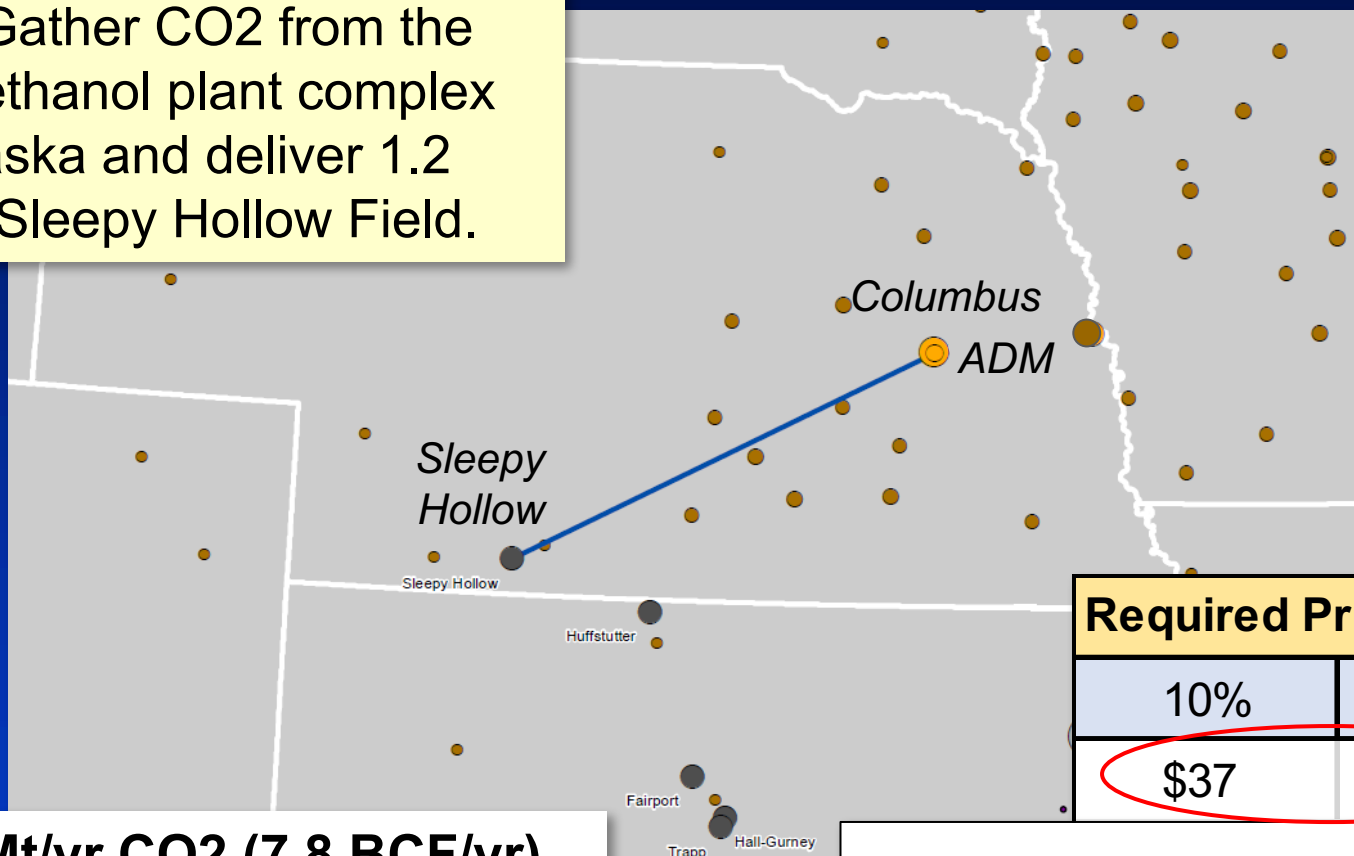
CO2 price for required ROR
of 10% and 6.7% (weighted
average cost of capital)

Scenario	Ethanol Plants	Pipeline Miles	CO2 (Mt/yr)	Required Price \$/tonne		Required Price \$/mcf	
				10%	6.70%	10%	6.70%
1A	2(1)	201	1.12	\$37	\$31	\$1.95	\$1.64
1B	1	16	0.15	\$33	\$28	\$1.75	\$1.47
2	15	737	4.26	\$42	\$35	\$2.19	\$1.84
3	34	1546	9.85	\$47	\$39	\$2.46	\$2.06

- 1A** Point-to-point, two ADM plants (413 MGY) to Sleepy Hollow field, Nebraska
- 1B** Generic Kansas point-to-point, 55 MGY plant to oil field within 16 miles
- 2** Fifteen plants (1575 MGY) to seven Kansas oil fields
- 3** Thirty-four plants (3643 MGY) through Kansas all the way to Permian Basin

Scenario 1A Large point-to-point

Logic: Gather CO₂ from the largest ethanol plant complex in Nebraska and deliver 1.2 Mt/yr to Sleepy Hollow Field.



Required Price \$/tonne

10%	6.7%
\$37	\$31

- ✓ 1.12 Mt/yr CO₂ (7.8 BCF/yr)
- ✓ 201 miles of pipeline
- ✓ 8 inch diameter
- ✓ 2 ethanol plants (co-located)
(413 MGY capacity)

	Plant	Pipeline	
<i>Cost \$million</i>	Capture	Transport	Total
CapX	\$78	\$154	\$232
Annual OpX	\$10	\$3	\$13
Pipeline \$100k/inch-mi		\$161	

Scenario 1B Small point-to-point

Kansas Examples:

Modeled: 148,000 tonnes/yr transported 16 miles

- ✓ Kansas Ethanol, Lyons (55MGY) to Geneseo Edwards Field
- ✓ USEP, Russell (55MGY) to Hall-Gurney
- ✓ Prairie Horizon, Phillipsburg (40MGY) to Huffstutter

*Could be attractive at
\$75/BO*

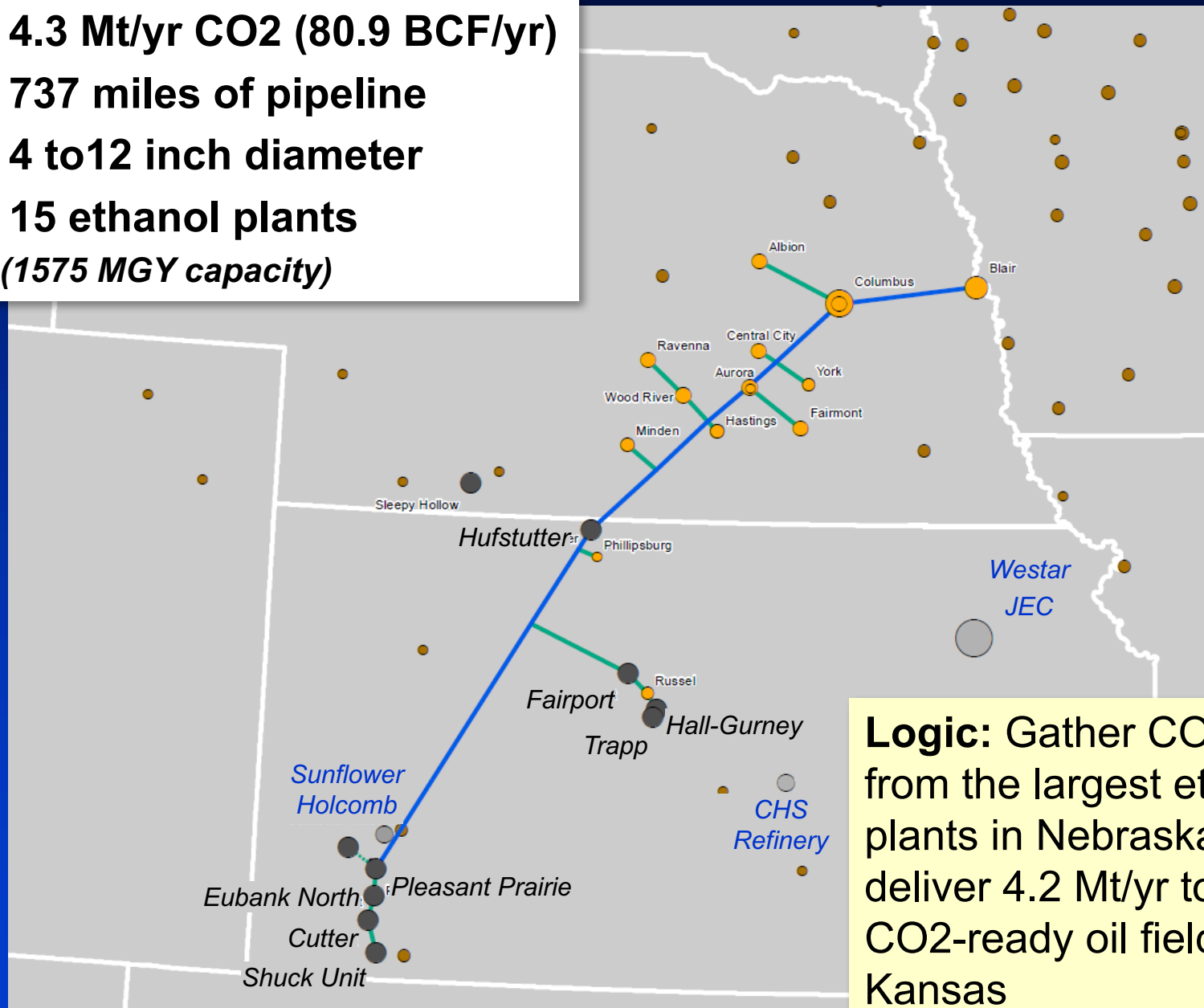
*45Q credits could make
it lucrative at today's
prices*

*LCFS credits could
make storage without
EOR possible*

Cost Breakdown (\$/tonne)			
Required ROR		10%	6.7%
Pipelines	CapX	\$9.12	\$7.05
	OpX	\$1.48	\$1.48
Ethanol Plants	CapX	\$14.09	\$10.89
	OpX	\$8.58	\$8.58
TOTAL	\$/tonne	\$33	\$28
	\$/mcf	\$1.75	\$1.47
	\$/gallon	\$0.11	\$0.09

Scenario 2: Fifteen plants to Kansas oil fields

- ✓ 4.3 Mt/yr CO₂ (80.9 BCF/yr)
- ✓ 737 miles of pipeline
- ✓ 4 to 12 inch diameter
- ✓ 15 ethanol plants
(1575 MGY capacity)



Logic: Gather CO₂ from the largest ethanol plants in Nebraska and deliver 4.2 Mt/yr to CO₂-ready oil fields in Kansas

Scenario 2: Economics

Estimated Project Costs

Cost \$million	Plant Capture	Pipeline Transport	Total
CapX	\$364	\$642	\$1,006
Annual OpX	\$37	\$16	\$53

*Note: Rule of thumb
\$100k/inch-mile yields \$613
million CapX for pipeline*

Cost breakdown (\$/unit CO₂) for two Cost of Capital cases

Cost of Capital = 10%

	Pipeline	Ethanol	Combined
CapX (\$/tonne)	\$18.60	\$10.55	\$29.15
OpX (\$/tonne)	\$3.80	\$8.58	\$12.39
Total (\$/tonne)	\$22	\$19	\$42
			\$/tonne
CapX (\$/mcf)	\$0.98	\$0.56	\$1.53
OpX (\$/mcf)	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$0.65
Total (\$/mcf)	\$1.18	\$1.01	\$2.19
			\$/mcf

Cost of Capital = 6.7%

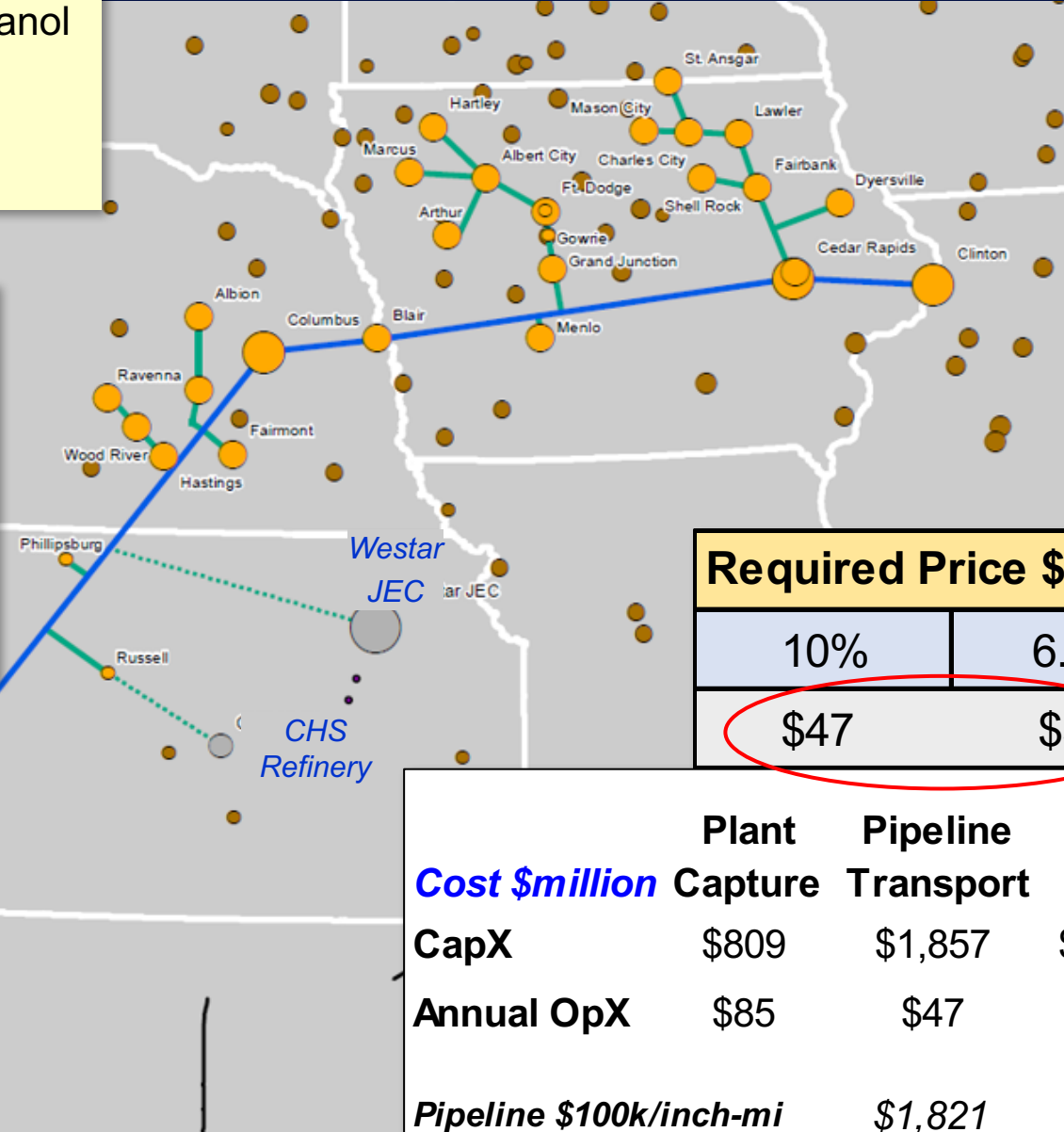
	Pipeline	Ethanol	Combined
CapX (\$/tonne)	\$14.37	\$8.15	\$22.52
OpX (\$/tonne)	\$3.80	\$8.58	\$12.39
Total (\$/tonne)	\$18	\$17	\$35
			\$/tonne
CapX (\$/mcf)	\$0.76	\$0.43	\$1.19
OpX (\$/mcf)	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$0.65
Total (\$/mcf)	\$0.96	\$0.88	\$1.84
			\$/mcf

Scenario 3 Large-scale, 10 Mt/yr

Gather CO₂ from largest ethanol plants in upper Midwest.

Deliver 9.85 Mt/yr through Kansas to Permian Basin

- ✓ **9.85 Mt/yr CO₂ (187 BCF/yr, 513 mmcf/d)**
- ✓ **1546 miles of pipeline**
- ✓ **4 to 20 inch diameter**
- ✓ **34 ethanol plants (32 locations)**
(3643 MGY capacity)



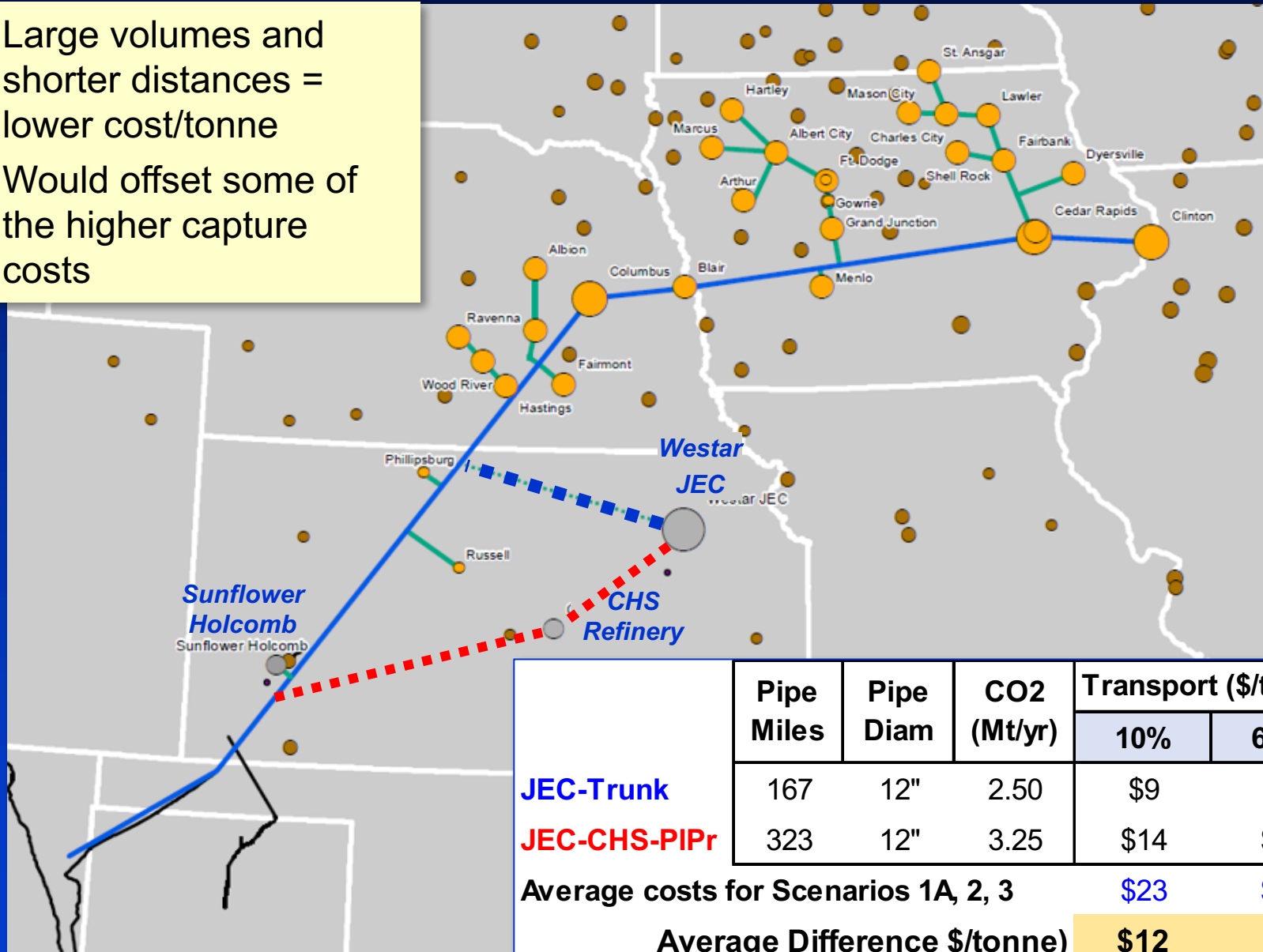
Required Price \$/tonne

10%	6.7%
\$47	\$39

	Plant	Pipeline	
<i>Cost \$million</i>	Capture	Transport	Total
CapX	\$809	\$1,857	\$2,667
Annual OpX	\$85	\$47	\$131
Pipeline \$100k/inch-mi		\$1,821	

Westar and CHS would reduce overall transport cost

- ✓ Large volumes and shorter distances = lower cost/tonne
- ✓ Would offset some of the higher capture costs



Parting Comments

- 45Q passes – better move quickly
- If not, smaller scale projects possible
- Keep an eye on larger industrial source opportunities

Mean CO2 Price Required		
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(Scenarios 1A, 2, 3)		

Discussion

- Economic modeling?
- Potential for lowering costs?
- Kansas have the resource to support 4Mt?

Later today in open discussion

- Business model(s) to pull it all together
- How would credits be captured? And shared?
- Ins and outs of 45Q and LCFS credits?