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

Dane McFarlane Great Plains Institute dmcfarlane@gpisd.net

Martin K. Dubois Improved Hydrocarbon Recovery, LLC mdubois@ihr-llc.com

> In collaboration with Kansas Geological Survey







# Context

We outline a variety of scenarios for capture and transportation of large CO2 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 (ramp to \$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
- Large Ethanol (313 mgy) 50 mmcfd
- Coffeyville fertilizer plant 40 mmcfd
- Jeffrey Energy Center 650 mmcfd

0.17 million tonnes/yr0.94 million tonnes/yr0.8 million tonnes/yr12.5 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 Ramps to \$35/tonne \$1.84/mcf \$0.116/gal eth
- Possible LCFS credits \$70/tonne \$3.68/mcf \$0.232/gal eth

# 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
- $\checkmark$  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%)

# 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

#### CapX (\$million) = 9 + 0.146\* 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

OpX (\$) = \$8.58/tonne

# Pipeline assumptions and cost model

### FE/NETL CO2 Transport Cost Model

Grant & Morgan, 2014

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

Solve for Break-even First Year Price for

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



A. First year price per tonne	2011\$/tonne	2011\$/tonne	2014\$/	tonne																	
		first yr of proj	first yr o	ftransp																	
Price to Transport CO2 by Pipeline	2.10	2.10		2.29																	
		Run																			
Number of pumps	1			Inputs			10.00	Pipeline Dis	ismeter				6	epital Cost					Annua	O&M Cost	
		/		1.000	-			ne		100	100	111	1111		121	- MA -	100	1.000	10.0	- 7 818	1.000
length of nineline	26.6	Ni l																			
conger or priperine	20.0		21		1000		Min	nirmann	Pipeline										<b>Fipeline related</b>		
Key Outputs		ID Length Pum	ph Annual CO2	fector	Pressure	Pressure E	ievation Diar	meter	Diameter	Materials	Labor	NOW-Damages	Miscellaneous	CO2 Surge Tanks	system	Pumps	Total Capital	Pipeline O&M	pumps O&M	puttings	operating expenses
Calculated Minimum Inner Diameter for Pipe	5.15 ii	1 2 2016	1.1.1.1	Decimal													100 C	1000			
Pipeline Nominal Diameter	6 i	DEFAULT 50 1	Misrie/yr	0.8	2200	1200	0 12	2.03	16.00	\$ 13,604,459 77	\$ 33,196,655.17	5 11,437,733.93	\$ 11,230,476.86	\$1,244,743.66	5 111,907 19	52,695,877 77	573,801,854 36	5 423,845.47	5 162,101 14	51,413,050 29	51,996,996.91
Net Present Value (NPV) of Cash to Owners	-8,024,583 2	01 20 44.6 2	1.24	0.8	2200	1600	0 6	6.97	8.00	\$ 4,879,941.37	\$ 19,083,196.43	\$ 3,869,035.76	\$ 5,346,122.29	\$ 1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907.19	\$ 930,929.42	\$ 35,465,876.12	\$ 378,087.74	\$ 91,503.21	5 413,138.67	\$ 882,729.63
Rate of Return on Weighted Debt and Equity	NA	15 47.0 2	0.30	0.6	2200	1600	0 4	11	6.00	54,193,644,03	5 19,063,204,41	5 7 829 448 74	54,450,339,26	51,244,743.66	5111,907,19	5 352,543.05	5 32,538,360.04	5 404,778.52	5 60,367 76	5 100,276 38	5 573,422.66
		26 0.7 1	0.14	0.8	2200	1400	0 1	1.47	4.00	5 122,136.51	\$ 643,831.56	5 88, 110.47	5 195, 310, 96	\$ 1,244,743.66	5 111,907 19	5 125,293 96	\$ 2,531,332 31	\$ 6,229.86	\$ \$9,277.71	\$ 22,562.19	\$ 88,069.76
Summary of Costs	Real 2011\$	31 8.6 1	1.06	0.8	2200	1600	0 5	5.17	6.00	\$ 611,672.34	\$ 3,731,900.99	\$ 607,501.08	\$ 922,203.07	\$1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907,19	\$ 410,777.54	\$ 7,840,705.87	\$ 72,682.32	\$ 70,697.14	\$ 176,987.81	\$ 320,367.27
Summary of Costs	Real 20115	27 3.5 1	0.14	0.8	2200	1600	0 1	1.93	4.00	\$ \$17,507.60	\$ 1,669,909 43	\$ 227,051.02	\$ 372,894.08	\$ 1,244,743.66	5 111,907,19	5 125,291.96	\$ 4,069,304.94	5 29,756.54	5 59,277 71	\$ 22,562.19	\$ 111,596.64
	2011\$	28 81.9 2	0.96	0.8	2250	1600	0 5	. 92	6.00	5 2.827.384.24	\$ 12 868 028 48	\$2,119,909,05	5 8.025.688.27	\$ 1.244.743.66	\$ 111.907.19	5 773 356 18	\$ 22,972,017,03	\$ 270 335 03	5 85 200 28	\$ 327,903,74	\$ 683,429,05
Capital Costs	21,980,185	30 46.1 2	0.30	0.8	2200	1600	0 4	4.08	6.00	\$ 4,055,516.00	\$ 18,434,482.87	\$ 3,041,388.12	\$4,308,907.60	\$ 1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907.19	\$ 352,543.05	\$ 31,549,488.72	\$ 390,744.66	5 68,367.76	\$ 100,276.38	\$ 559,308.80
Operating Expenses	11,690,498	29 63.0 2	2.18	0.8	2200	1600	0 9	9.27	12.00	\$ 10,563,609.89	\$ 31,332,766.58	\$ 9,175,636.06	\$ 10,801,983.22	\$ 1,244,743.66	5 111,907.19	\$ 1,514,877 28	5 64,745,503.83	\$ 534,093.95	\$ 114,861 12	\$ 729,009.27	\$ 1,377,964.84
Total Costs	33,670,682	3 25.6 1	0.30	0.8	2200	1600	0 2	0.94	4.00	\$ 1,071,057.01	\$ 9,832,217.83	\$1,332,304.00	\$ 1,785,543.40	\$ 1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907.19	\$ 176,271.53	\$ 16,354,645.41	\$216,908.04	\$61,316.90	\$ \$0,130.19	\$ 328,363.13
Weighted total tonnes of CO2 transp (unweighted escalated escal & discounted)	17 844 246	15 15.5 1	1.91	0.8	2200	1600	0 7	7.26	8.00	\$ 1,746,953.31	\$6,094,594.14	\$1,362,131.99	\$ 1,960,193.68	\$1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907.19	\$ 672,163.60	\$ 14,012,687.64	\$ 131,797.12	\$ 01,152.50	\$ 310,377.49	\$ 531,327.19
Costs per toppe (using weighted total toppes)	1.89	34 18.7 1	2.09	0,8	2200	1600	0 7	7,39	8.00	\$ 2,083,985.28	\$ 8,205,786.09	\$ 1,649,661.28	\$ 2,324,435.80	\$ 1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907 19	\$727,777.75	\$ 16,348,297.05	5 158,291.89	\$ 83,377.14	\$ 348,460.40	\$ 590,129.44
Costs per tonne (dang weighted total tonnes)	000 400	5 32.6 2	2.39	0.5	2200	1600	0 8	1.44	12.00	5 5,507,134.43	5 16,413,427.95	5 4,778,802.72	55,668,171.37	51,244,743.66	5 111,907 19	51,640,935.76	5 35, 365, 123 10	5 276,724.32	5 119,903 46	5797,197 19	51,193,024.97
Capital Costs per mile of pipeline	826,420	7 48.0 2	0.55	0.5	2200	1600	0 4	67	6.00	5 4,210,782.75	5 12,350,324,74	5 621 453 12	5 941 656 79	51,244,743.00	5 111 907 19	5 331 990 97	57.895.454.50	574 509 50	5 67 545 67	5 110,309.02	5 276 425 52
Operating Expenses per mile of pipeline	439,544	22 87.1 2	1.25	0.8	2200	1600	0 6	6.76	8.00	54 068 803 27	\$ 15 927 538 17	\$8,725,120,43	54 469 497 28	51 744 743 66	\$111.907.19	5 940 198 43	5 29 597 858 44	5 814 822 51	\$91,873,97	5418 152 49	5 824 848 97
Operating Expenses per mile of pipeline per year of operation	14,651	6 49.8 2	0.28	0.8	2200	1600	0 4	1.01	6.00	\$4,371,759.87	\$ 19,867,844.48	\$ 3,278,668.93	\$ 4,639,079.23	\$ 1,244,743.66	5 111,907 19	\$ \$37,712.61	\$ 33,851,715.94	\$ 421,752.71	\$ 67,774.54	\$ 92,254 26	\$ 581,781 51
Total Costs per mile of nipeline	1 265 964	24 29.5 1	0.32	0.8	2200	1600	0 4	0.15	6.00	\$ 2,618,064.50	\$ 11,919,295.71	\$ 1,962,854.45	\$ 2,808,149.95	\$ 1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907 19	\$ 182,759.81	\$ 20,847,775.26	\$ 249,801.00	\$ 61,576.43	\$ 53,647.85	\$ 865,025.28
Total coso per nine or pipeline	1,205,504	4 14.7 1	0.30	0.8	2200	1600	0 8	1.54	4.00	5 1, 101, 974.09	\$ 5,789,882 77	\$ 784,933.98	\$ 1,085,937.16	\$ 1,244,743.66	5 111,907.19	\$ 176,271.53	5 10,295,650.39	\$ 124,222.37	5 61,316.90	\$ \$0,138.19	\$ 235,677.45
		1 17.9 1	0.12	0.8	2200	1600	0 2	2.59	4.00	51,333,075.48	57,003,614.11	5 949,284.57	51,295,997.44	51,244,743.66	5 111,907.19	5 120,657.45	5 12,059,279.90	5 152,051.70	5 59 092 33	5 20,055 28	5 231, 199, 32
Revenues	Real 2011\$	2 48.9 2	0.17	0.8	2200	16/0	0 3	1.29	4.00	51,757,286.44	\$ 18 4 18 940 08	5 2 492 734 72	53 225 102 35	\$1,264,743.66	\$111 907 19	5 269 121 93	5 29 347 901 93	5 414 749 40	5 65 030 91	5 65 152 01	5 534 432 32
	20115	21 36.4 2	0.30	0.8	2200	1600	0 2	1.90	4.00	\$ 2,635,473.06	\$ 13,843,782.08	\$ 1,875,500.58	\$ 2,479,815.49	\$ 1,244,743.66	5 111,907.19	\$ 352,543.05	5 22, 543, 715.11	5 808,887.04	5 68,367.76	\$ 100,276.38	\$ 477,531 18
Pevenue	37 472 917	25 35.6 2	0.33	0.0	2200	1600	0 4	4.03	6.00	\$3,152,001.77	\$ 14,339,705.98	\$ 2,363,532.73	\$ 3,365,605.69	\$ 1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907.19	\$ 371,001.07	\$ 24,946,738.08	\$ 302,161.97	\$ 69,109.28	\$ 110,304.02	\$ 401,575.26
Persona and the second sheet of the second	2,10	17 466.9 15	10.97	0.8	2200	1600	0 18	8.36	20.00	\$ 193,676,889.08	\$ 386,832,926.85	\$ 156,135,446.89	\$ 128, 159, 474.44	\$ 1,244,743.66	5 111,907 19 5	5 52,025,274.89	\$ 916,186,163.01	\$ 8,957,521.01	\$2,135,273.03	\$ 27,463,429.67	\$ 33,556,223.71
Revenue per conne (using weighted total connes)	2.10	20 75.4 3	7.25	0.0	2200	1900	0 14	4.32	16.00	\$ 20,003,305.74	2 42,020,446.54	2 17,210,415.57	2 10,026,718,56	21,244,743.66	\$ 111,907,19	20,203,202.00	5 113,126,940.15 5 297 A18 325 31	\$ 9,20,024.70	2 332,000.55	2 3,031,007.53	5 4,002,032.76
Revenue per mile of pipeline	1,408,922	25 91.0 3	0.71	0.6	2200	1600	0 6	5.12	8.00	\$9,878,215.66	5 10.520 523 46	57,836,566,74	\$ 10,747,930,26	51,244,743.66	5 111 907 19	5909.770.90	5 69,257,657,65	\$ 771 012 15	5 90.656.87	5 356 452 45	51,218,151,70
		9 26.6 1	0.59	0.8	2200	1600	0 5	5.15	6.00	5 2,369,809.12	\$ 10,794,088.89	\$1,776,586.06	\$2,548,961.24	\$ 1,244,743.66	\$ 111,907.19	\$ 267, 207.84	5 19, 113, 204.00	\$ 225,459.30	\$ 64,950.35	\$ 99,273.61	\$ 389,683.26
		1686							240	\$374,518,734	5979,119,070	\$102,810,291	\$296,828,785	538.587,053	53,469,123	591,534,814	\$2,086,867,869	\$14,295,382	55,343,640	546,348,479	565,987,501

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# 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 <u>+</u>10% for individual segments and <u>+</u>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





## 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 scenarios 1A, 2, 3 at two ROR

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, \$0.078 /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 ramps to \$1.85/mcf (\$35/tonne)

Cost Breakdown for 6.7% ROR case							
		\$/tonne	\$/mcf	\$/gal			
Pipelines	СарХ	\$15.15	\$0.80	\$0.051			
	ОрХ	\$3.79	\$0.20	\$0.013			
Ethanol Plants	СарХ	\$7.55	\$0.40	\$0.025			
	ОрХ	\$8.58	\$0.45	\$0.029			
		(\$35)	\$1.85	\$0.117			

#### Cost Breakdown for 10% ROR case

Ĵ		\$42	\$2 20	\$0.139
0	χα	\$8.58	\$0.45	\$0.029
Ethanol Plants C	арХ	\$9.77	\$0.51	\$0.033
0	рΧ	\$3.79	\$0.20	\$0.013
Pipelines C	арХ	\$19.60	\$1.03	\$0.065
		\$/tonne	\$/mcf	\$/gal

# 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)

	Ethanol	Pipeline	CO2	<b>Required P</b>	rice \$/tonne	Required I	Price \$/mcf
Scenario	Plants	Miles	(Mt/yr)	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



# 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 <b>\$75/BO</b>	
45Q credits could make	Pipe
it attractive at today's prices	Etha
LCFS credits could	
make storage without	
EOR possible for	
ethanol plants	
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Cost Breakdown (\$/tonne)							
Requ	ired ROR	10%	6.7%				
Pipelines	СарХ	\$9.12	\$7.05				
	ОрХ	\$1.48	\$1.48				
Ethanol Plants	СарХ	\$14.09	\$10.89				
	ОрХ	\$8.58	\$8.58				
TOTAL	\$/tonne	\$33	\$28				
	\$/mcf	\$1.75	\$1.47				
	\$/gallon	<b>\$0.11</b>	<b>\$0.09</b>				

# Scenario 2: Fifteen plants to Kansas oil fields



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# Scenario 2: Economics

### **Estimated Project Costs**



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%

#### **Cost of Capital = 6.7%**

	Pipeline	Ethanol	Combined	ŭ	Pipeline	Ethanol	Combined
CapX (\$/tonne)	\$18.60	\$10.55	\$29.15	CapX (\$/tonne)	\$14.37	\$8.15	\$22.52
OpX (\$/tonne)	\$3.80	\$8.58	\$12.39	OpX (\$/tonne)	\$3.80	\$8.58	\$12.39
Total (\$/tonne)	\$22	<mark>\$19</mark>	\$42	Total (\$/tonne)	<mark>\$18</mark>	<b>\$</b> 17	\$35
			\$/tonne				\$/tonne
CapX (\$/mcf)	\$0.98	\$0.56	\$1.53	CapX (\$/mcf)	\$0.76	\$0.43	\$1.19
OpX (\$/mcf)	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$0.65	OpX (\$/mcf)	\$0.20	\$0.45	<b>\$0.65</b>
Total (\$/mcf)	\$1.18	\$1.01	\$2.19	Total (\$/mcf)	\$0.96	\$0.88	\$1.84
			\$/mcf				\$/mcf

### Scenario 3 Large-scale, 10 Mt/yr



### Westar and CHS would reduce overall transport cost



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### **Parting Comments**

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

### 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?

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(Scenarios 1A, 2, 3)

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(Scenarios 1A, 2, 3)