

INTEGRATED CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE FOR KANSAS (ICKAN): Ethanol CO₂ Capture and Transportation Cost Analysis

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Scenario 1: Fifteen Nebraska and Kansas ethanol plants to Kansas oilfields

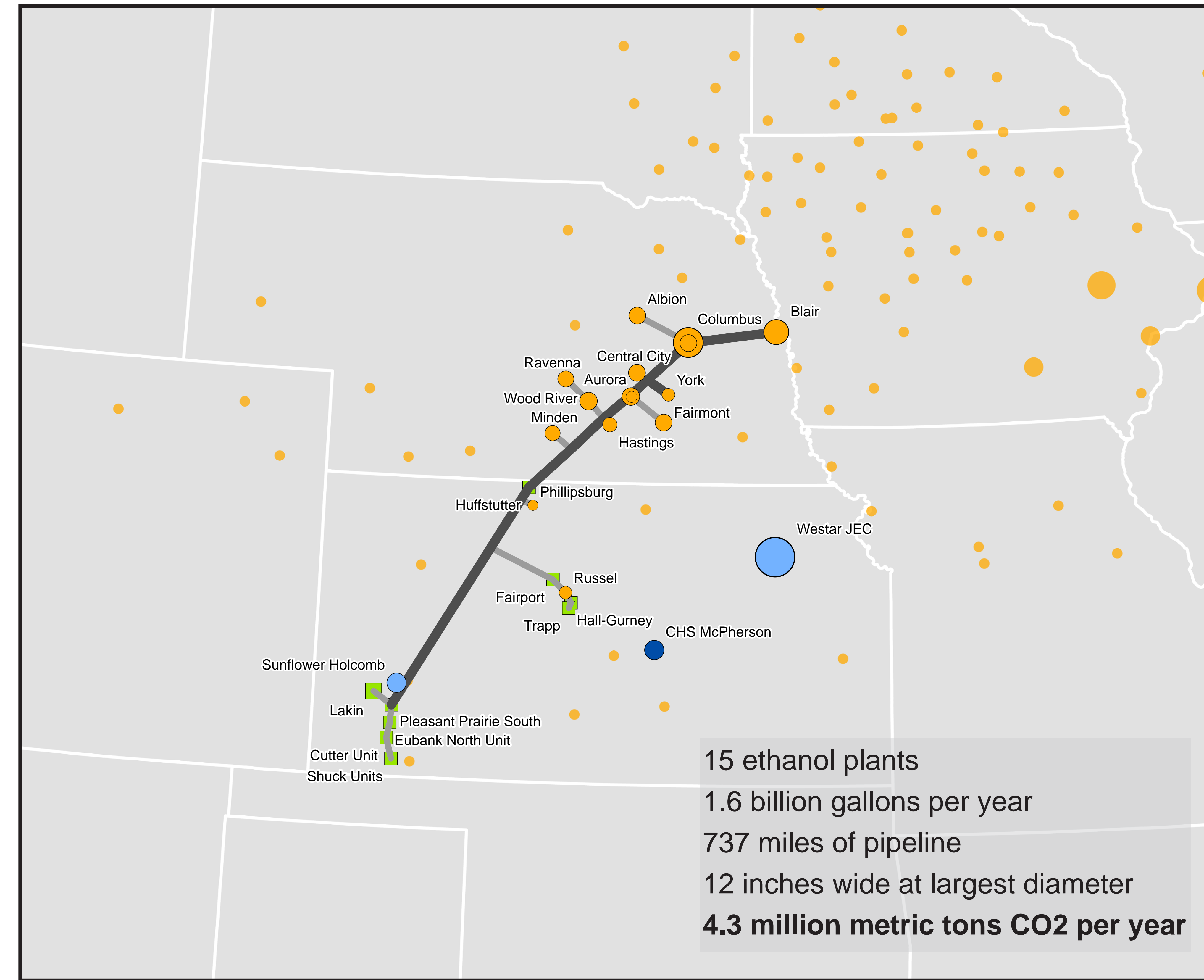


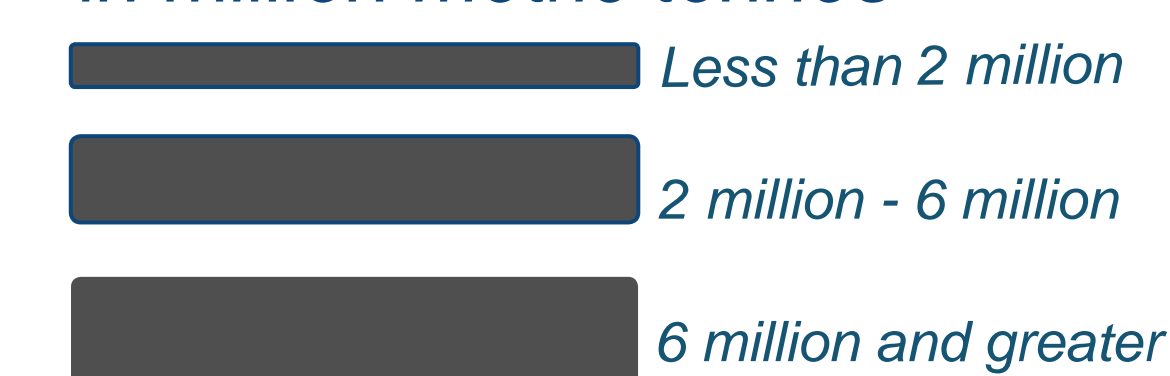
Table 1: Scenario 1 Costs and Required CO₂ Price

	Plant Capture	Pipeline Transport	Total	Required CO ₂ Price for 10% ROI		
				\$ / metric ton	\$ / mcf	
CapEx	\$364	\$842	\$1,006	Without 45Q	\$42	\$2.19
Annual OpEx	\$37	\$16	\$52	With 45Q	\$14	\$0.75

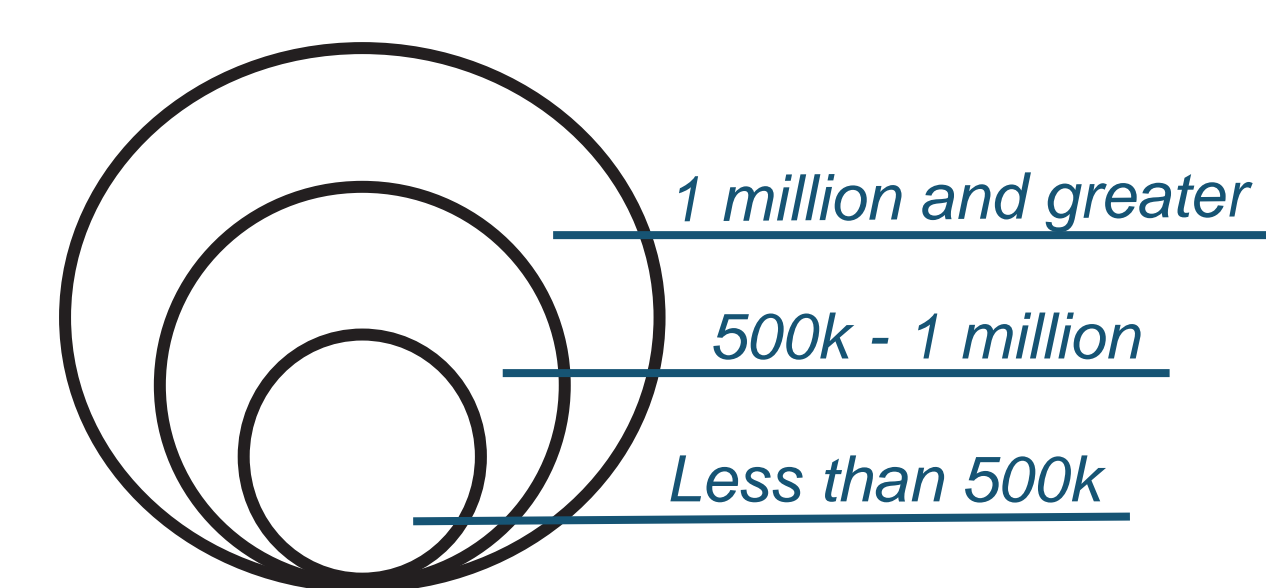
\$ million

Network Infrastructure - Map Key

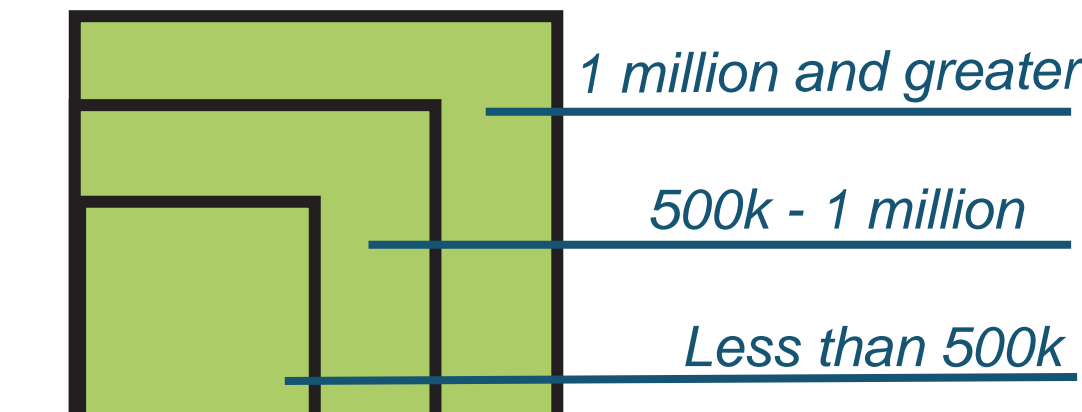
Pipelines by Volumetric Flow
in million metric tonnes



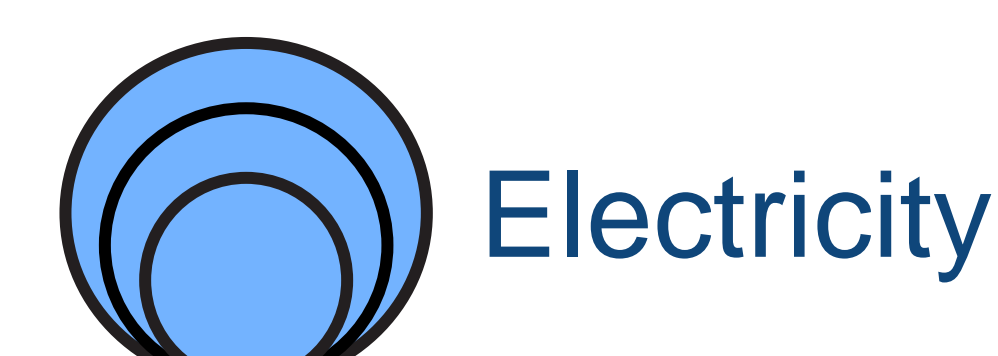
Size of Source in annual million metric tonnes



Size of Sinks in million metric tonnes



Electric & Ethanol CO₂ Sources by Volume



ICKAN Project Cost Analysis

As part of the Integrated Carbon Capture and Storage for Kansas (ICKAN) project, the Great Plains Institute (GPI) and Improved Hydrocarbon Recovery, LLC, (IHR) collaborated with the Kansas Geological Survey to create a number of illustrative scenarios for carbon capture from a variety of industrial and energy sources.

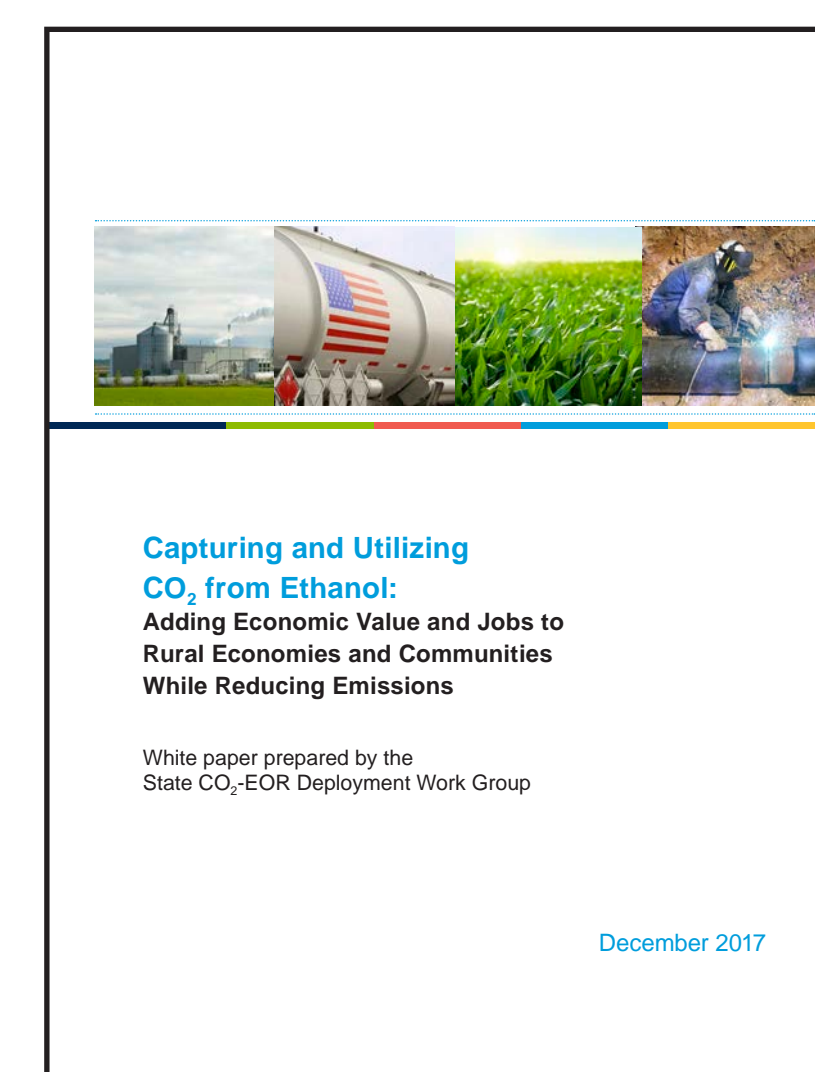
Presented here are two of those scenarios:

1. An efficiently planned, regional-scale pipeline system that would connect 15 of the larger ethanol plants in Nebraska and Kansas to transport CO₂ to multiple oilfields in Kansas.
2. A large-scale multistate pipeline network that connects 34 of the largest ethanol plants throughout the Midwest to a trunk pipeline that would link up with existing pipelines in the Permian Basin.

GPI and IHR utilized the National Energy Technology Laboratory's (NETL) CO₂ Transport Cost Model, modified by GPI for this application, to calculate capital and operating costs of CO₂ pipelines in each scenario.

Economic Analysis Assumptions

- 10% ROI
- 2 year construction period
- 20 year operational life
- Not inflation adjusted
- Capture 90% of CO₂ from each ethanol Plant



Read More:

This work was featured in a recent white paper released by the State CO₂-EOR Deployment Work Group and the Great Plains Institute. While this paper was published before the passage of recent 45Q tax credit legislation, the primary economics and modeling remain the same.

Find the paper on GPI's website [betterenergy.org](http://www.betterenergy.org):
<http://www.betterenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Capturing-and-Utilizing-CO2-from-Ethanol.pdf>

References

Dubois, M. D. McFarlane and T. Bidgoli, 2017, CO₂ Pipeline Cost Analysis Utilizing and Modified FE/NETL Cost Model Tool, poster presented at the Carbon Storage and Oil and Natural Gas Technologies Review Meeting, Pittsburgh PA, August 3, 2017.

Grant, T., D. Morgan, and K. Gerdes, 2013, Carbon Dioxide Transport and Storage Costs in NETL Studies: Quality Guidelines for Energy Systems Studies: DOE/NETL-2013/1614, 22 p.

Grant, T. and D. Morgan, 2014, FE/NETL CO₂ Transport Cost Model. National Energy Technology Laboratory. DOE/NETL-2014/1667. <https://www.netl.doe.gov/research/energy-analysis/analytical-tools-and-data/co2-transport>. Accessed 6/28/2017.

State CO₂-EOR Deployment Workgroup, 2017, Capturing and Utilizing CO₂ from Ethanol: Adding Economic Value and Jobs to Rural Economies and Communities While Reducing Emissions. <http://www.betterenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Capturing-and-Utilizing-CO2-from-Ethanol.pdf>. Accessed 7/17/2018

Scenario 2: Large scale Midwestern pipeline network to Permian Basin

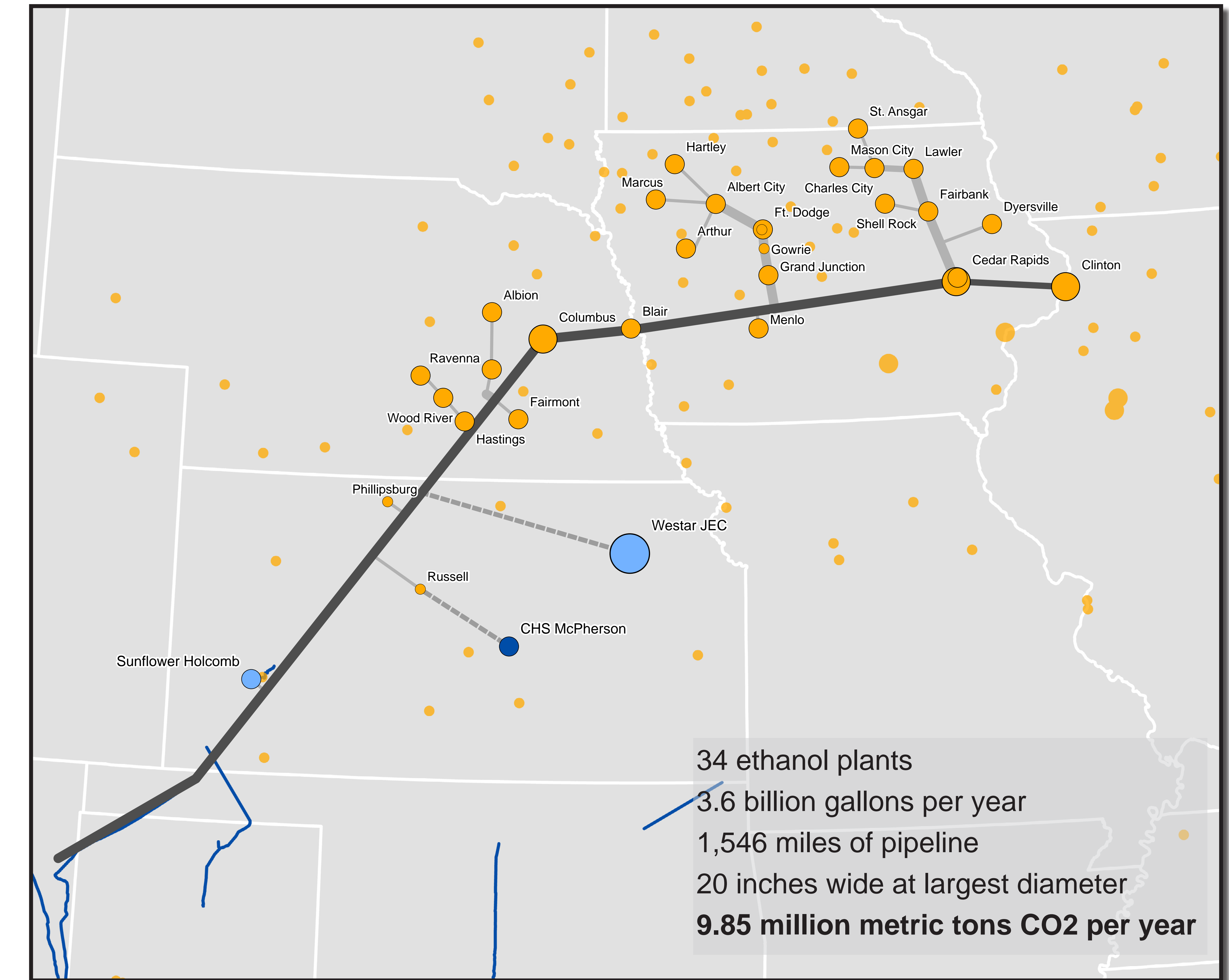


Table 2: Scenario 1 Costs and Required CO₂ Price

	Plant Capture	Pipeline Transport	Total	Required CO ₂ Price for 10% ROI		
				\$ / metric ton	\$ / mcf	
CapEx	\$809	\$1,857	\$2,667	Without 45Q	\$47	\$2.46
Annual OpEx	\$85	\$47	\$131	With 45Q	\$19	\$1.03

\$ million

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