

CCS Perspectives and Recommendations on Quantification Methodologies

John Thompson
Director, Fossil Transition Project
Clean Air Task Force

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Clean Air Task Force

North America

- Working to move NGCC-CCUS projects
- Modeling proposed EPA CO2 rules to increase CCS deployment
- Promoting technology innovation aimed at cutting costs and improving performance

China

- Facilitating projects between US and Chinese companies
- Holding workshops and training schools on EOR and CCUS.
- Hosting delegations from China to tour US sites

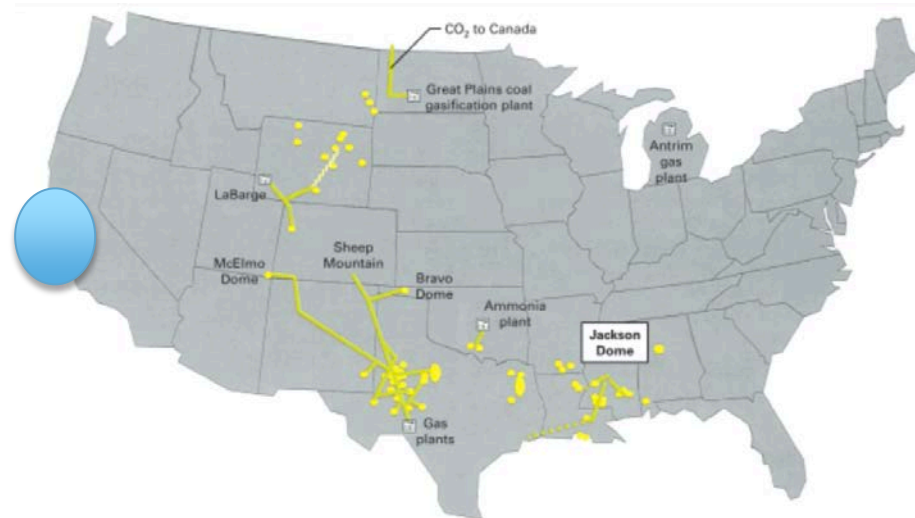


Two CCS Points (that may not have been mentioned)

- CCS isn't just for power, but for industrial plants too.



- To develop CCS, focus on “hubs”

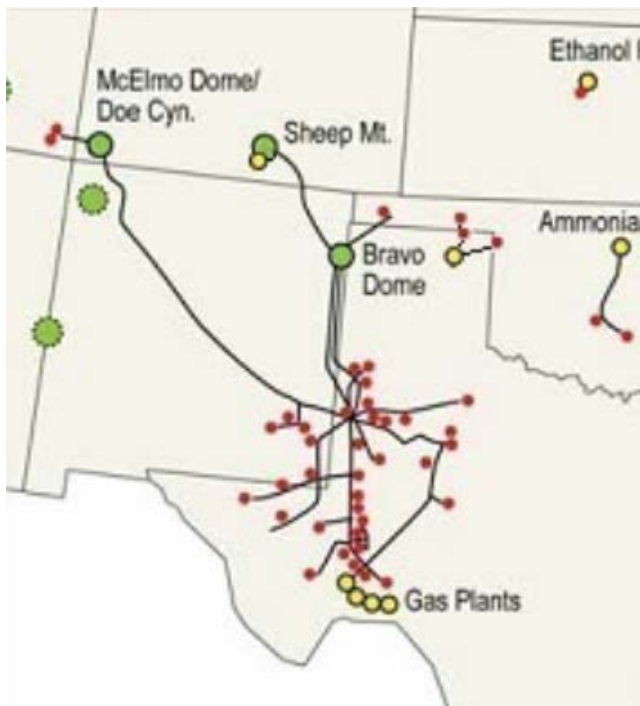


Industrial CCS

- Industrial CO₂ emissions represents 25% of total global CO₂ energy emissions.
- IEA concludes that CCS is the most important new technology to address direct CO₂ emissions from the industrial sector.
- In California, 9 of the 10 largest stationary sources of CO₂ are industrial.
- California needs CCS if for no other reason than to address industrial emissions.

Storage Site Networks or “Hubs”- CCS network of pipelines and storage sites

The Permian Basin Hub in Texas



What hubs do:

- De-risk projects by removing storage and transport uncertainties
- Act as a nucleus for new capture technologies

CATF's Quantification Methodology

Priorities

- Site selection and screening
- Identify an area of study and surveillance.
- Well integrity
- Monitoring: targeted at vulnerabilities
- Quantification of storage
- Well closure requirements