

Considerations in CCUS Industrial Clusters Development

Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum Technical Group Meeting, Warsaw, June 2023

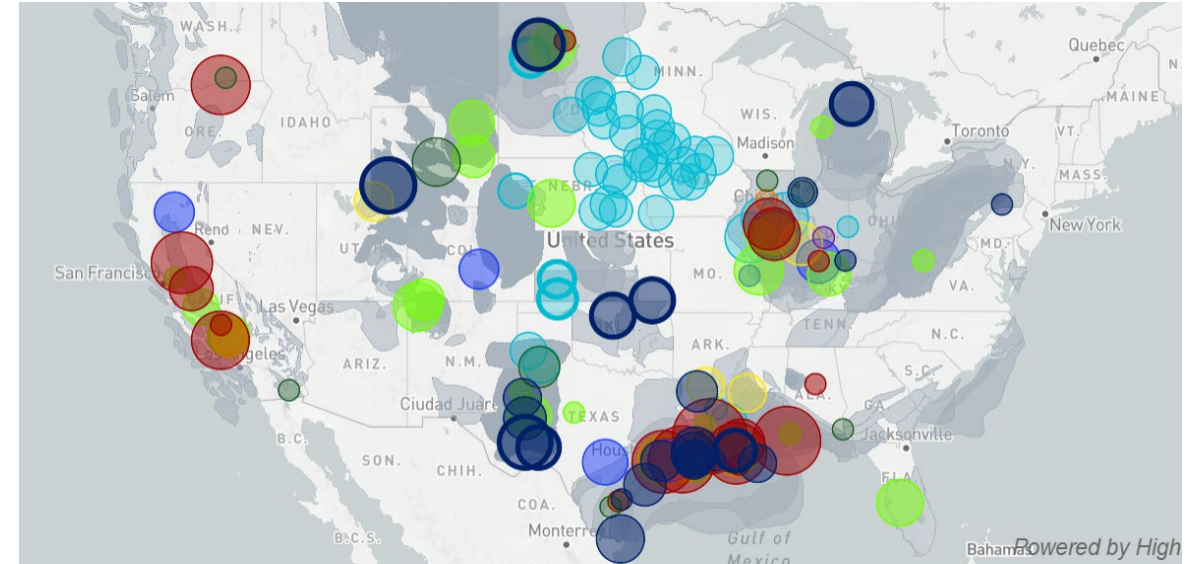
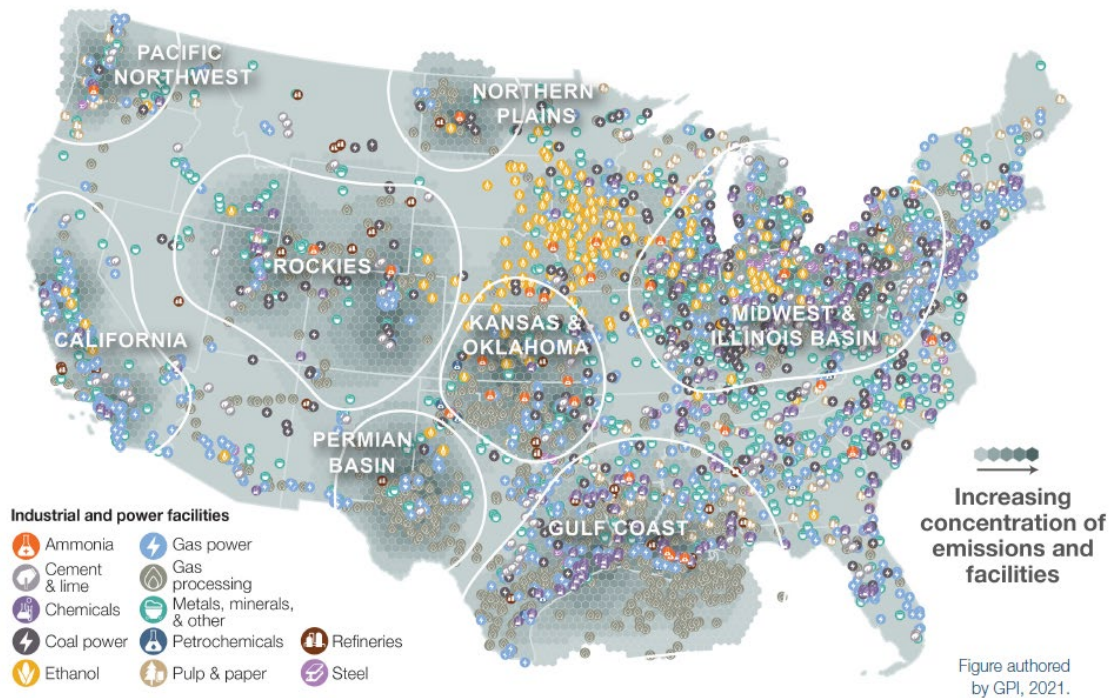
Neeraj Gupta, Technical Director - Carbon Management, gupta@battelle.org

Co-PI Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative



US Clusters – CO₂ Sources and Projects – An Emerging National Framework

- *Current CO₂ Sources Organizing into Clusters in many regions:*
 - *Midwest and Illinois Basin*
 - *Gulf Coast and Permian Basin*
 - *Rockies and northern Plains*



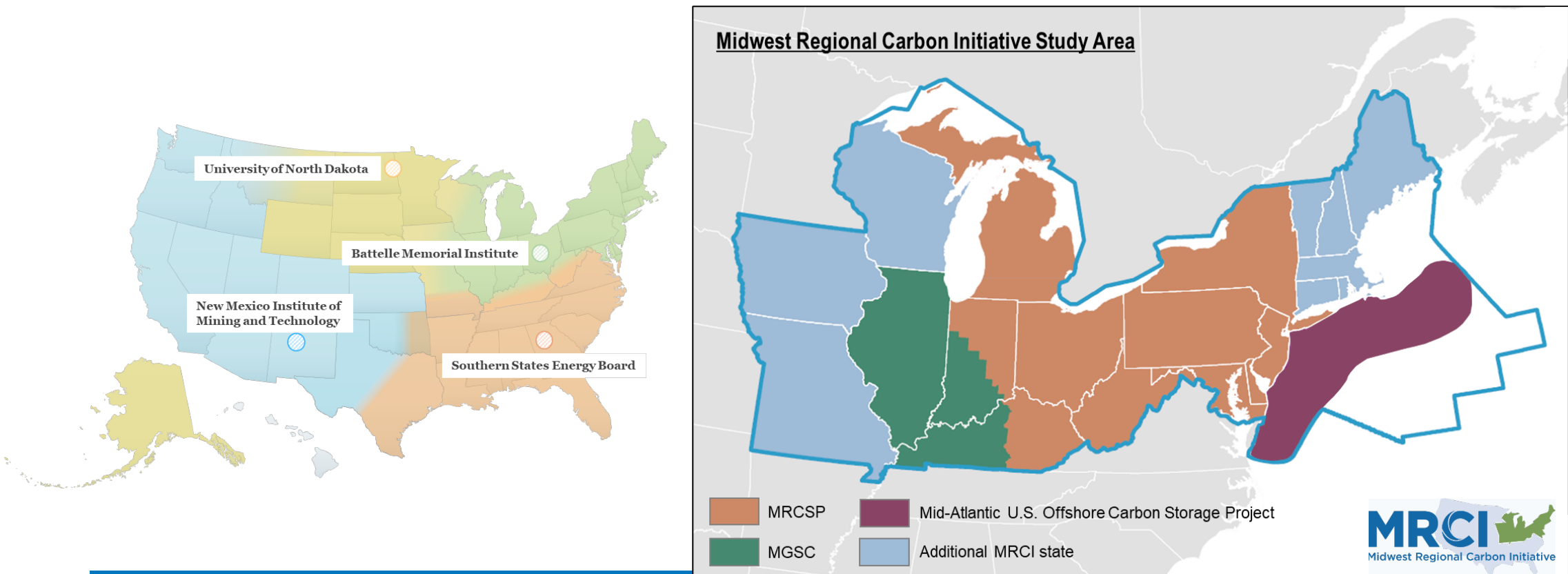
- *Future CO₂ Sources will likely to follow clusters and geologic storage resources:*
 - *Natural gas power generation*
 - *Industrial facilities*
 - *Bio energy*
 - *Natural gas to Hydrogen*
 - *Direct Air Capture*

Map Sources – Great Plains Institute and Clean Air Task Force

Midwest Regional Carbon Initiative

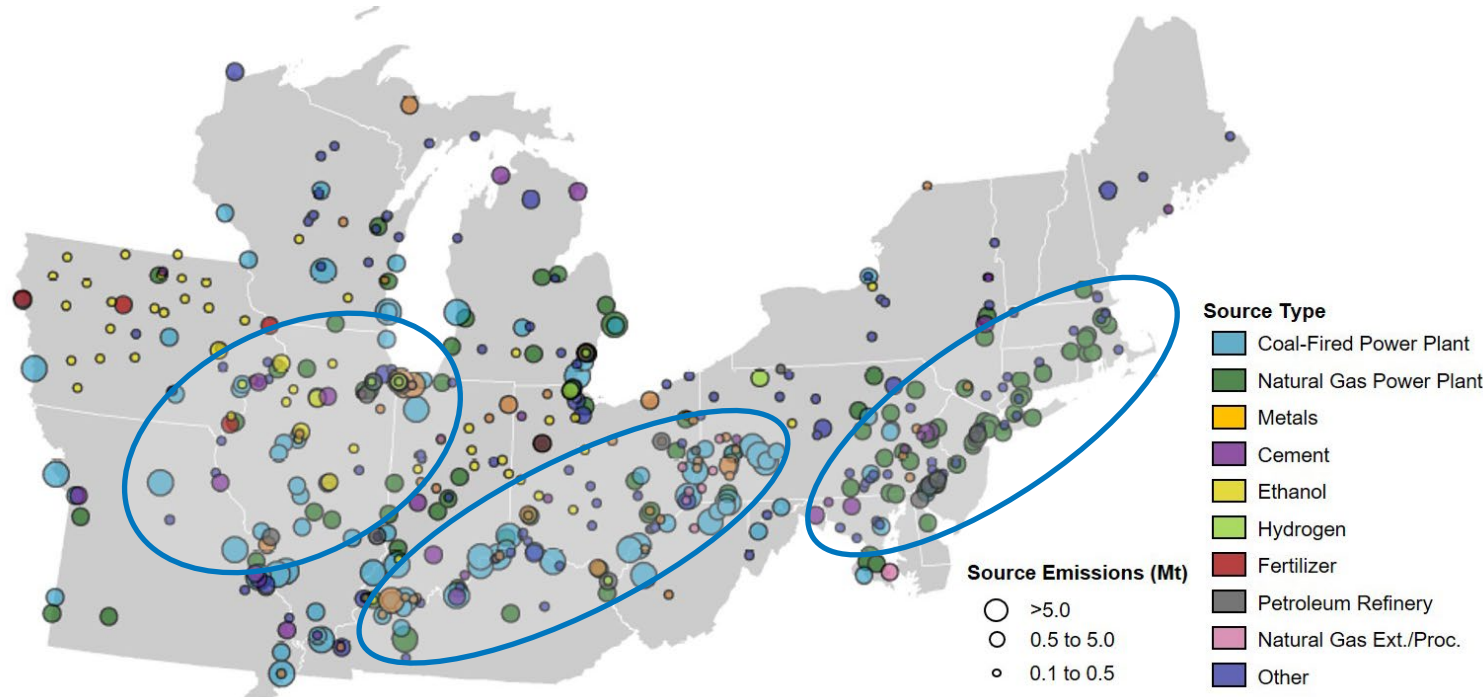
20 States in Midwest, Northeast, and Mid-Atlantic

- Battelle and Illinois State Geological Survey combine expertise from MRCSP and MGSC
- Work with Regional State Geological Surveys and Universities to accelerate CCUS deployment



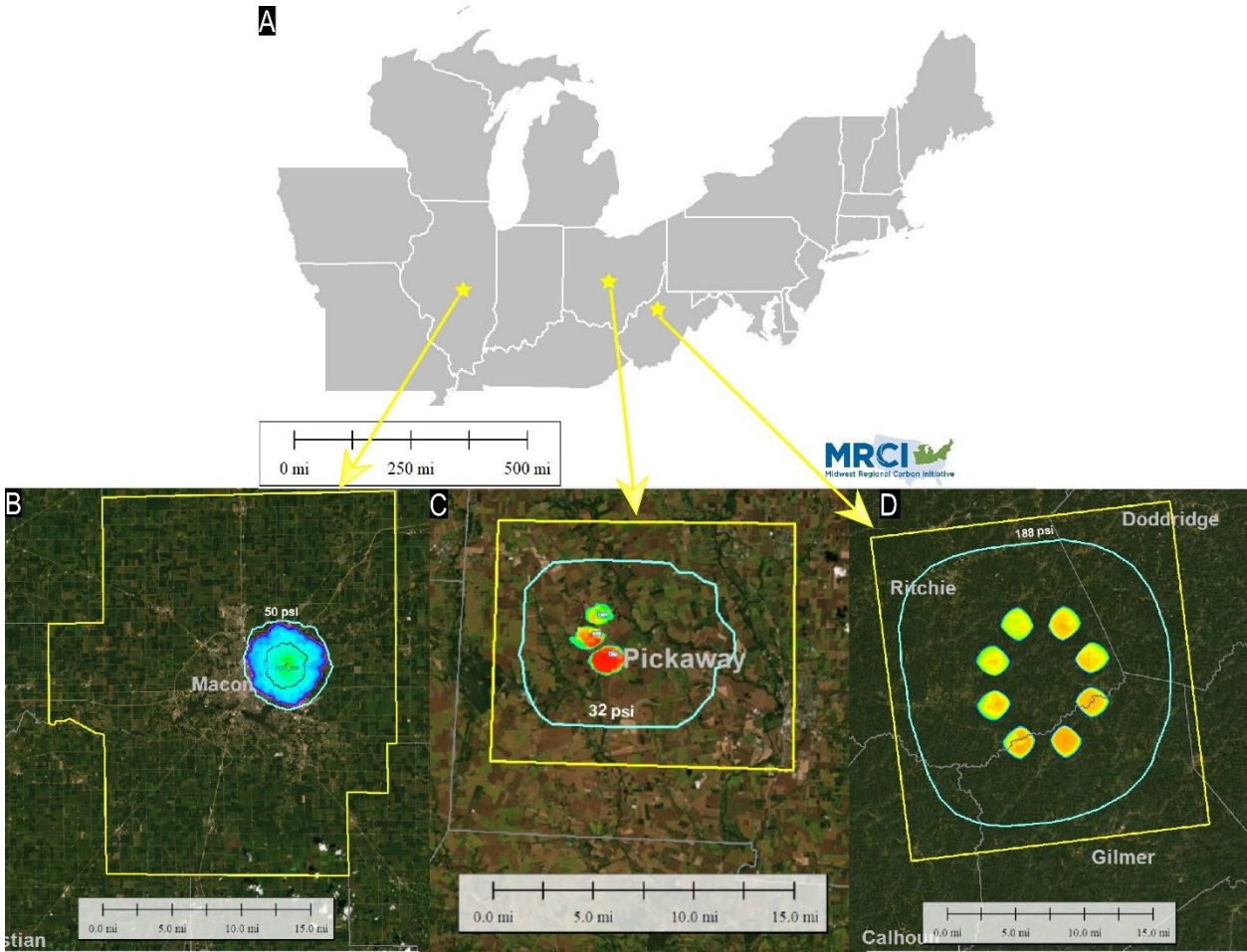
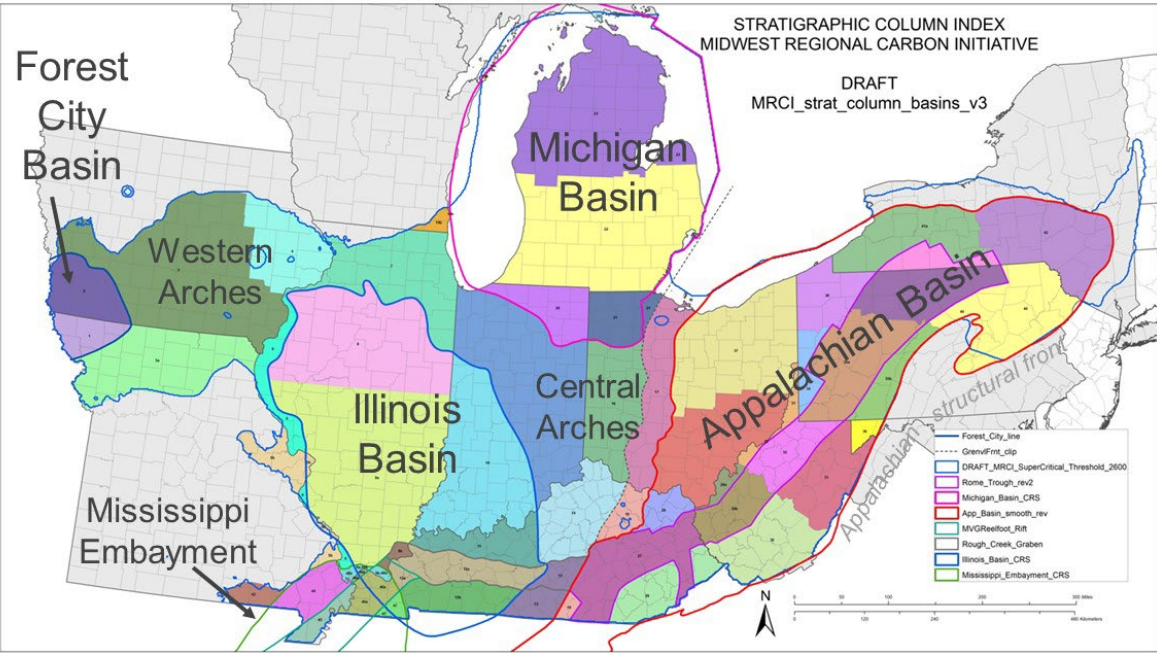
MRCI - CO₂ Source Diversity Influences Clusters

- More than 1/3 of the nation's CO₂ point sources
- Regional emissions from various industrial sources with power plants accounting for ~3/4
- Concentration along east coast and Ohio River Valley
- Future emissions sources may be different than present sources, e.g., hydrogen, BECCS, DAC



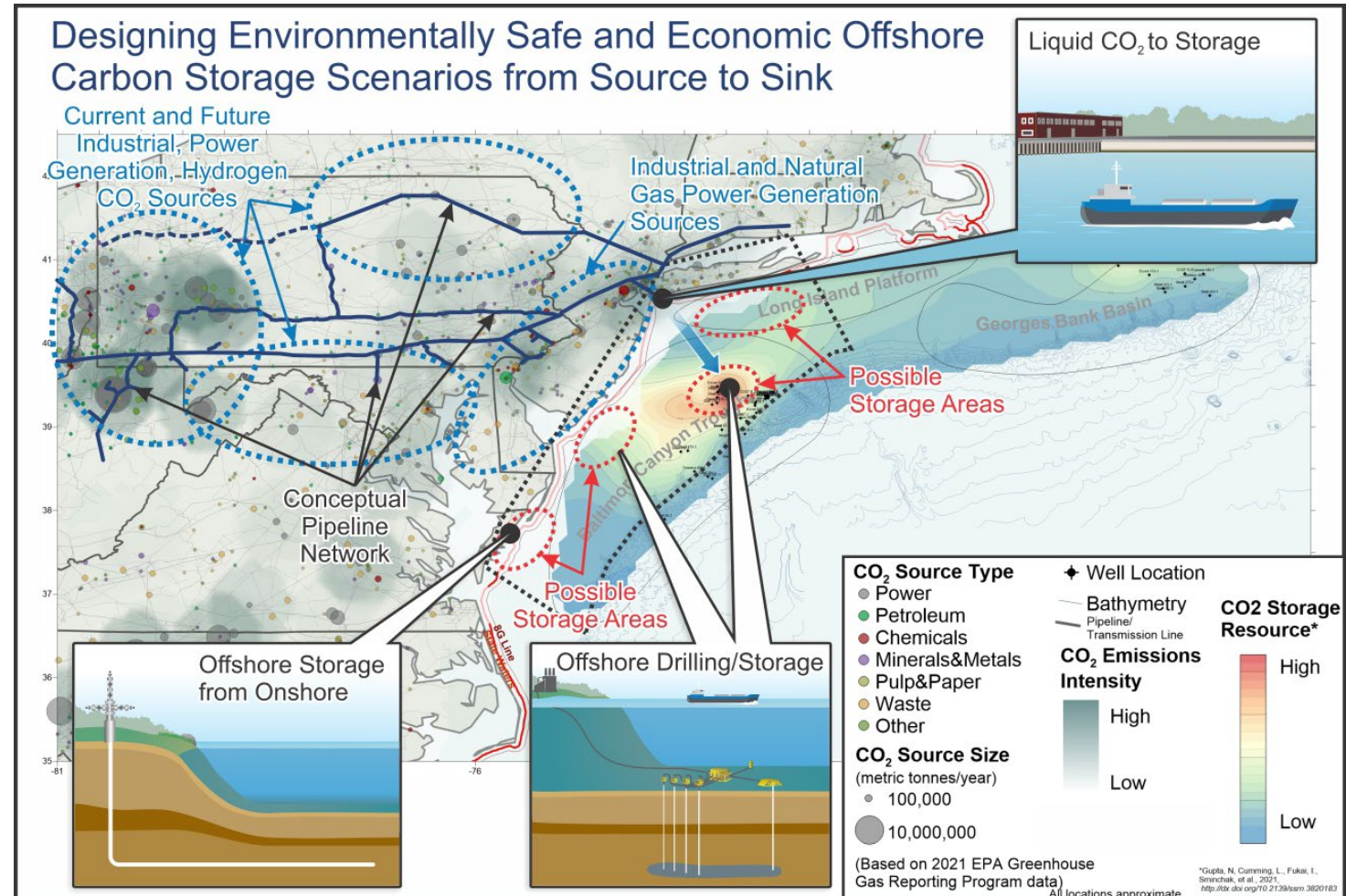
Source Type	2019 Emissions (MMt)	%
Hydrogen	4.2	<1%
Fertilizer	6.9	1%
Coal-Fired Power Plant	501.2	52%
Ethanol	23.2	2%
Metals	75.0	8%
Cement	24.2	3%
Natural Gas Power Plant	209.6	22%
NGL/LNG/NGExt.	3.2	<1%
Other	77.9	8%
Petroleum Refinery	35.9	4%
TOTAL	961	-

Geologic Storage Resource Development is Essential for Successful Clusters



Mid-Atlantic Offshore Storage Cluster – only major solution for Eastern US?

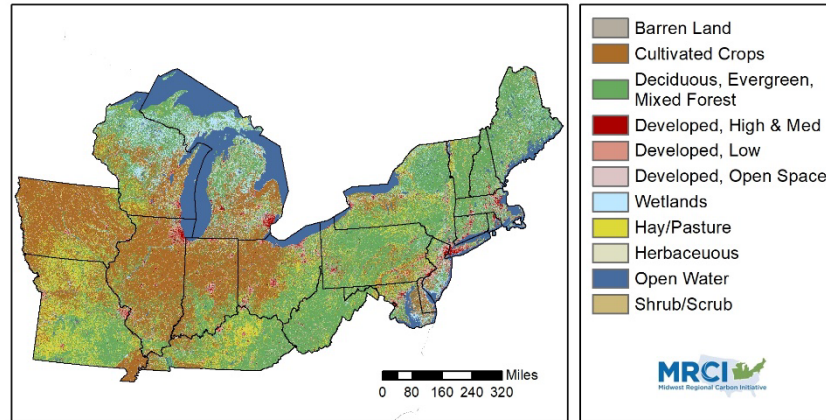
- Sources – East Coast, Central PA/MD, Appalachian Basin
- Sinks – Baltimore Canyon Trough; maybe Long Island Platform rift basins
- Hundreds of gigatonnes storage resources
- Transport – onshore pipelines, offshore pipeline or shipping
- Societal consideration emphasis



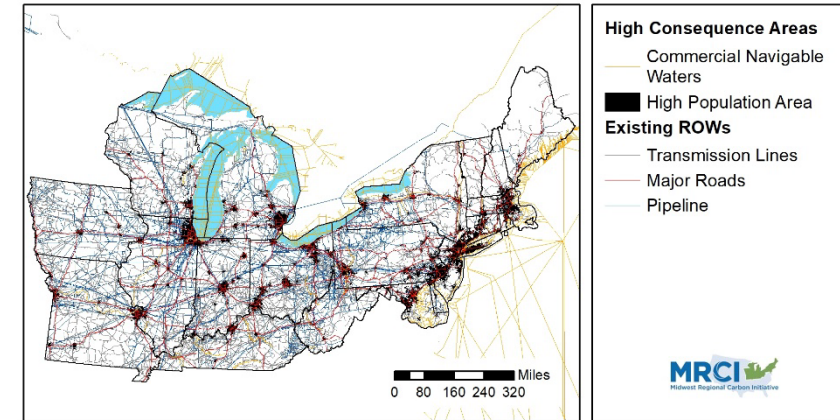
Regional Infrastructure and Societal Factors

Transport and storage infrastructure must consider more than sources and sinks

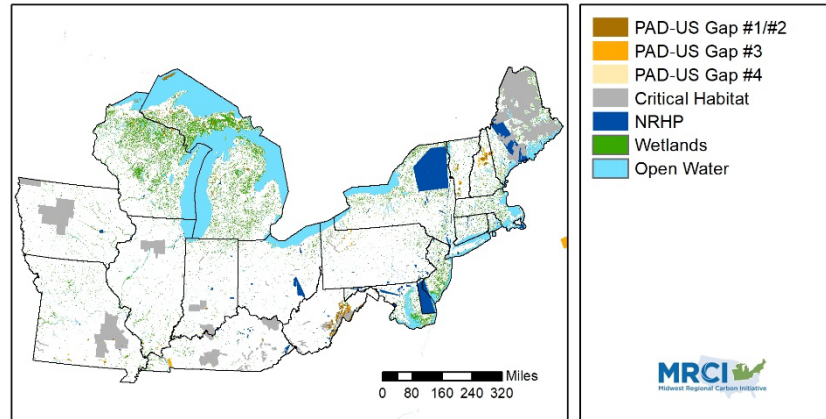
Land cover data = project feasibility



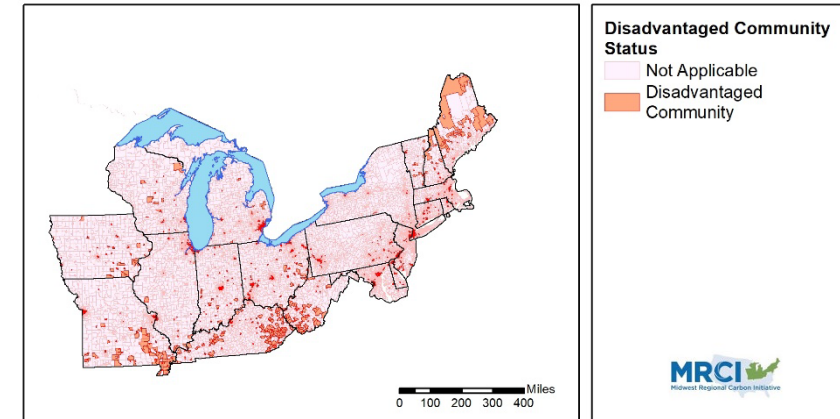
Existing infrastructure = obstacles or opportunities



Sensitive areas = potential project pitfalls

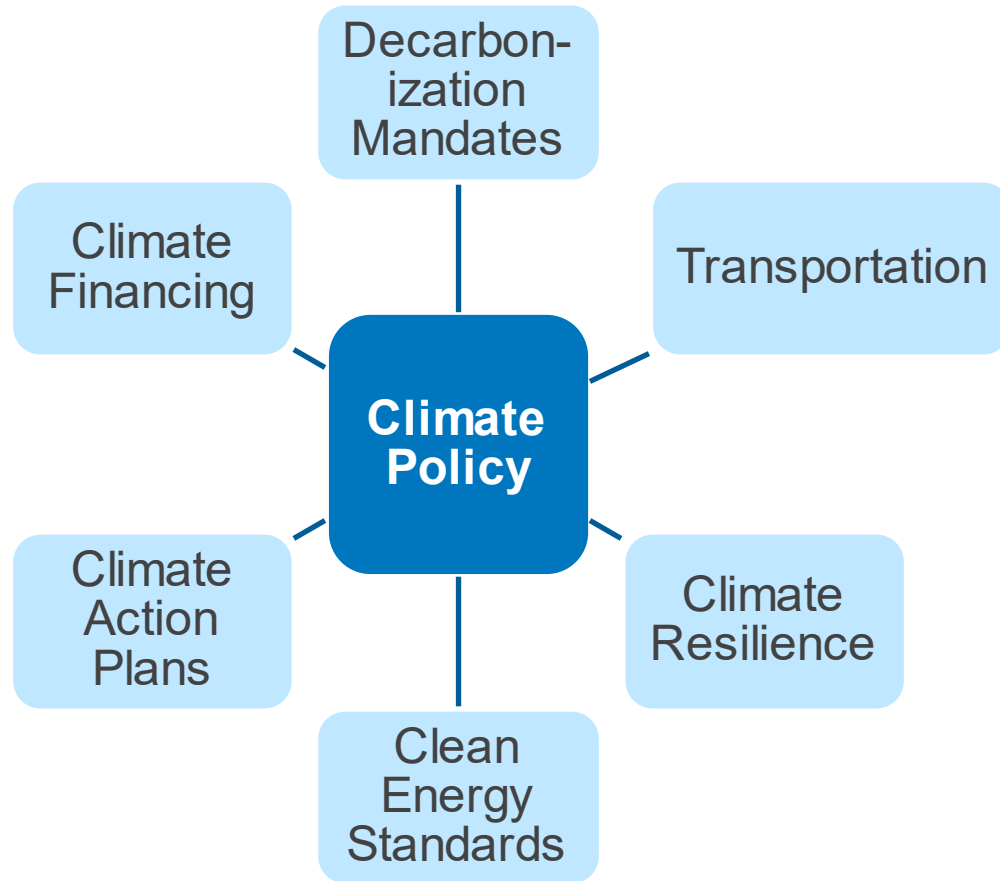


Environmental Justice = equity and project buy-in

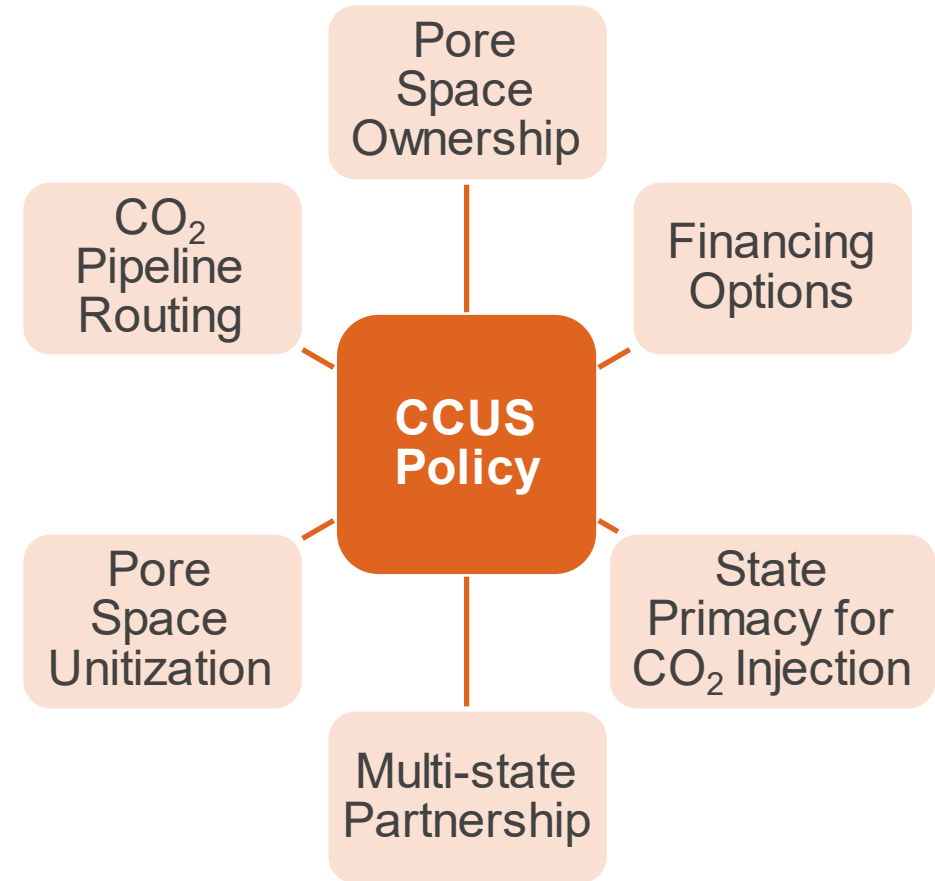


State/Regional Policies Influence Cluster Development

Codifying State and Regional Climate Goals

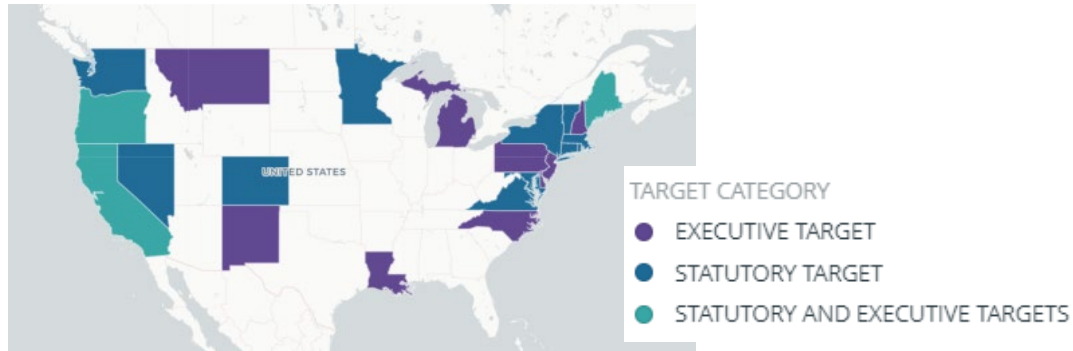


CCUS Rules Development by States

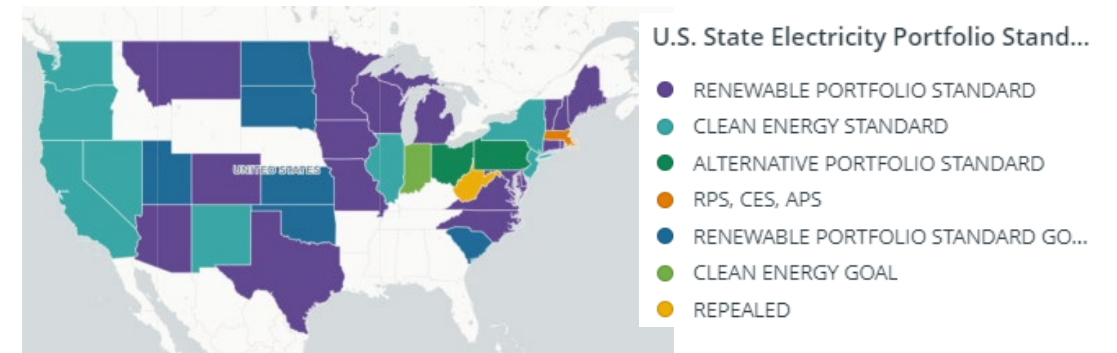
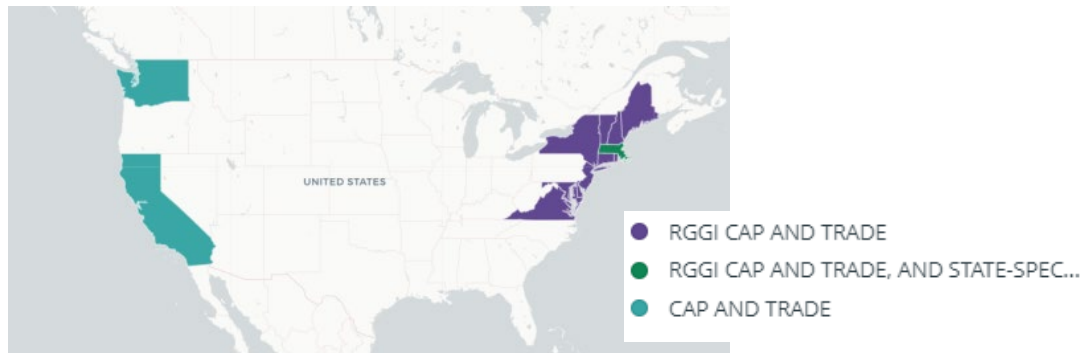
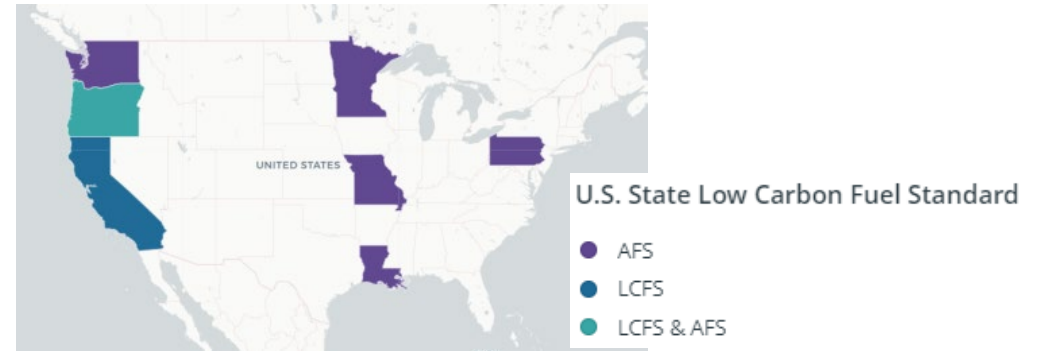


Climate Policies Implemented in the United States

State Carbon Pricing



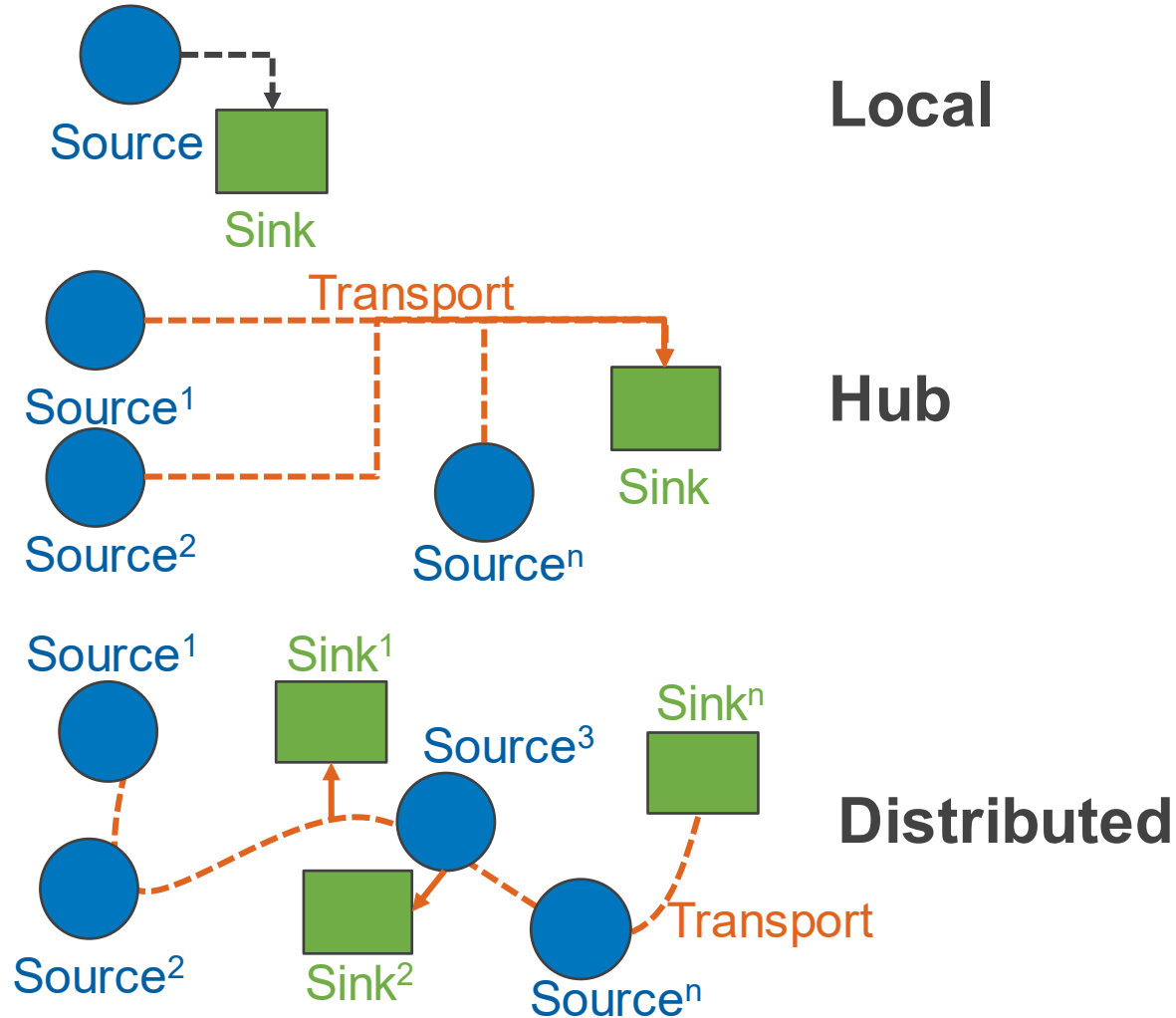
Electricity Portfolio Standards



From C2ES, 2022

Infrastructure Buildout Considerations

Infrastructure development strategies onshore and offshore



Emerging Industry: Blue Hydrogen, Bioenergy with CCS (BECCS), and Direct Air Capture (DAC)

DAC

- Heat
- Low-carbon power
- Storage

H₂

- Blue to green H₂
- Natural gas feedstock
- Demand for H₂
- Storage

BECCS

- Energy crops
- Land use considerations

BATTELLE

It can be done