

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

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# Context

We outline a variety of scenarios for capture and transportation of large CO<sub>2</sub> 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# CO<sub>2</sub> / gallon ethanol
- 1 tonne = 1.1 tons
- 1 tonne CO<sub>2</sub> = 19 mcf

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## Scales of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 |

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## Other

- Net Utilization (CO<sub>2</sub> stored EOR) ~ 8mcf/BO (0.42 tonne/BO)
  - ✓ 2.4 million BO recovered for million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>
- 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
- ✓ 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

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

*(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

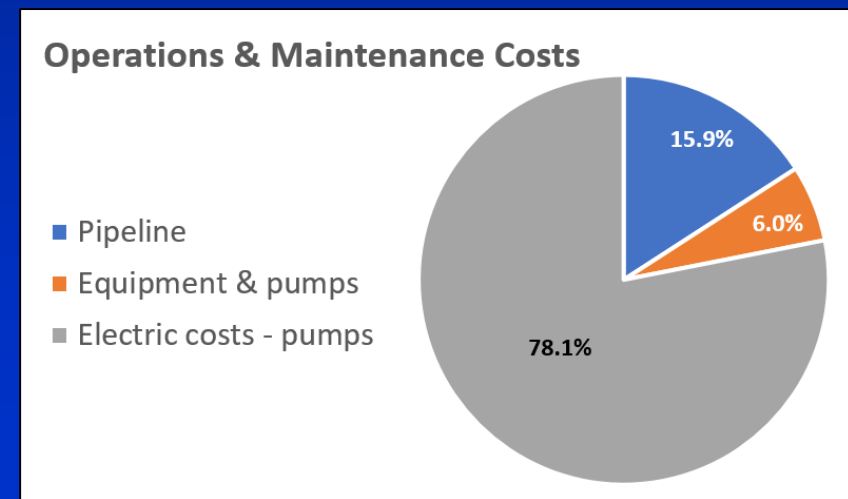
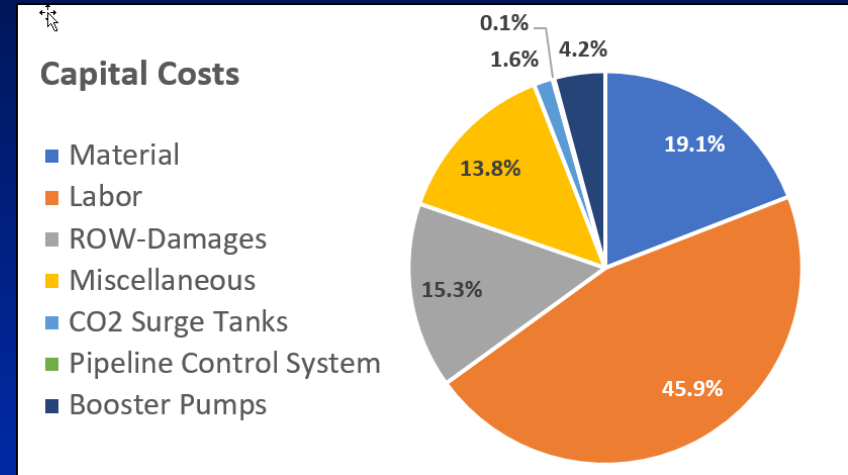
Grant & Morgan, 2014

- NETL model provides itemized costs for capital and O&M
- 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





# 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

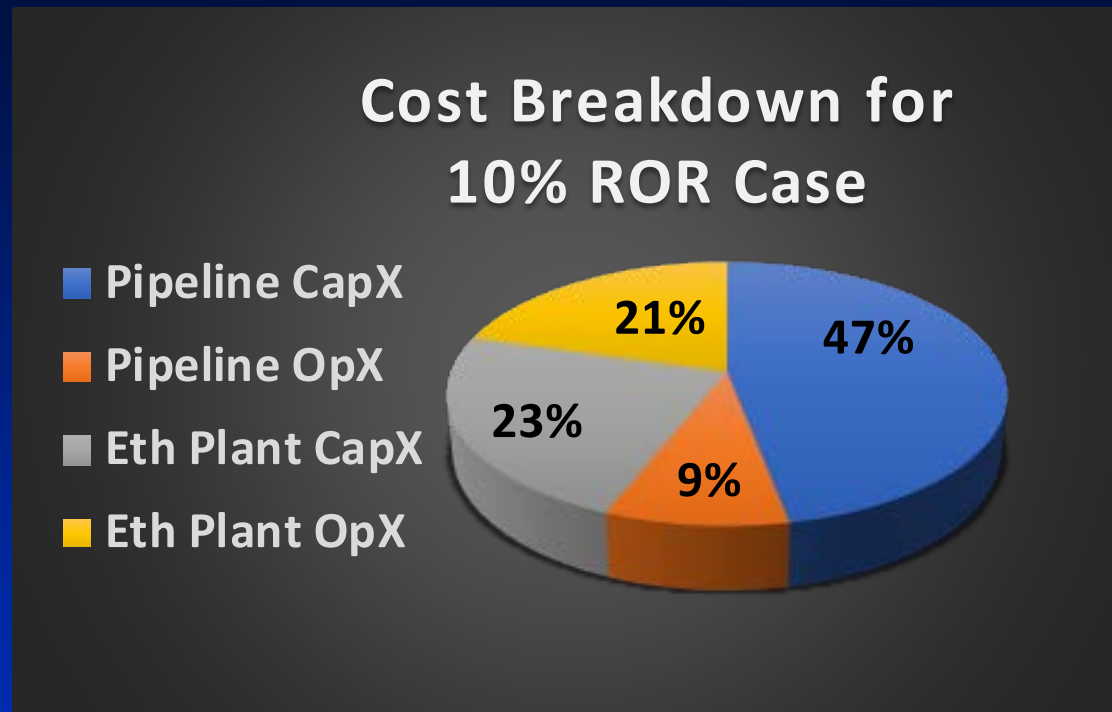
Mean CO2 Price Required		
Required ROR	10%	6.7%
\$/tonne	\$42	\$35
\$/mcf	\$2.20	\$1.85
\$/gal ethanol	\$0.14	\$0.12

(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	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
		<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$1.85</b>	<b>\$0.117</b>

### 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
		<b>\$42</b>	<b>\$2.20</b>	<b>\$0.139</b>

Average for three of the four scenarios at two ROR

# Simple summary for the four scenarios

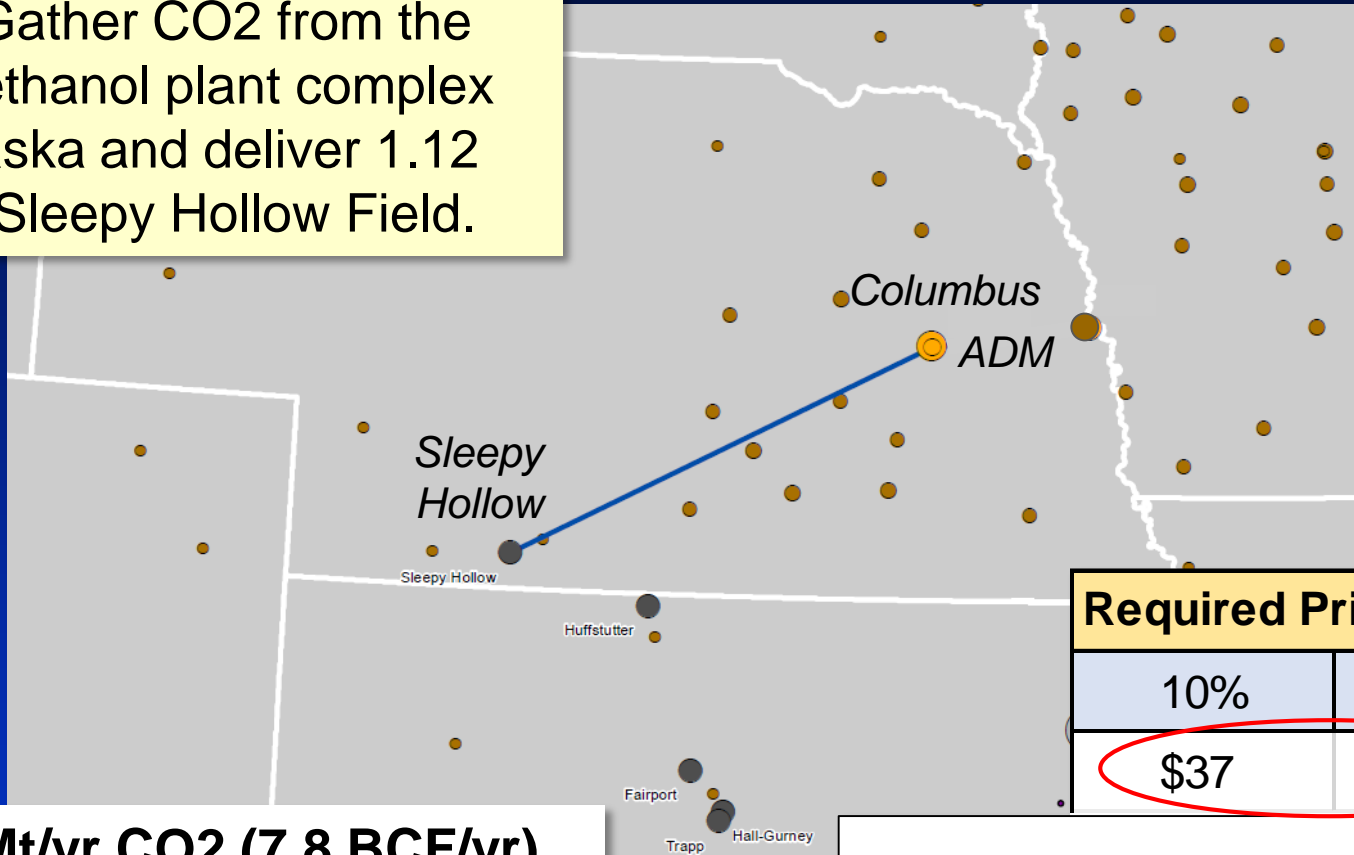
CO2 price for required ROR  
of 10% and 6.7% (weighted  
average cost of capital)

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 1.12 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
<i>Pipeline \$100k/inch-mi</i>		\$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*

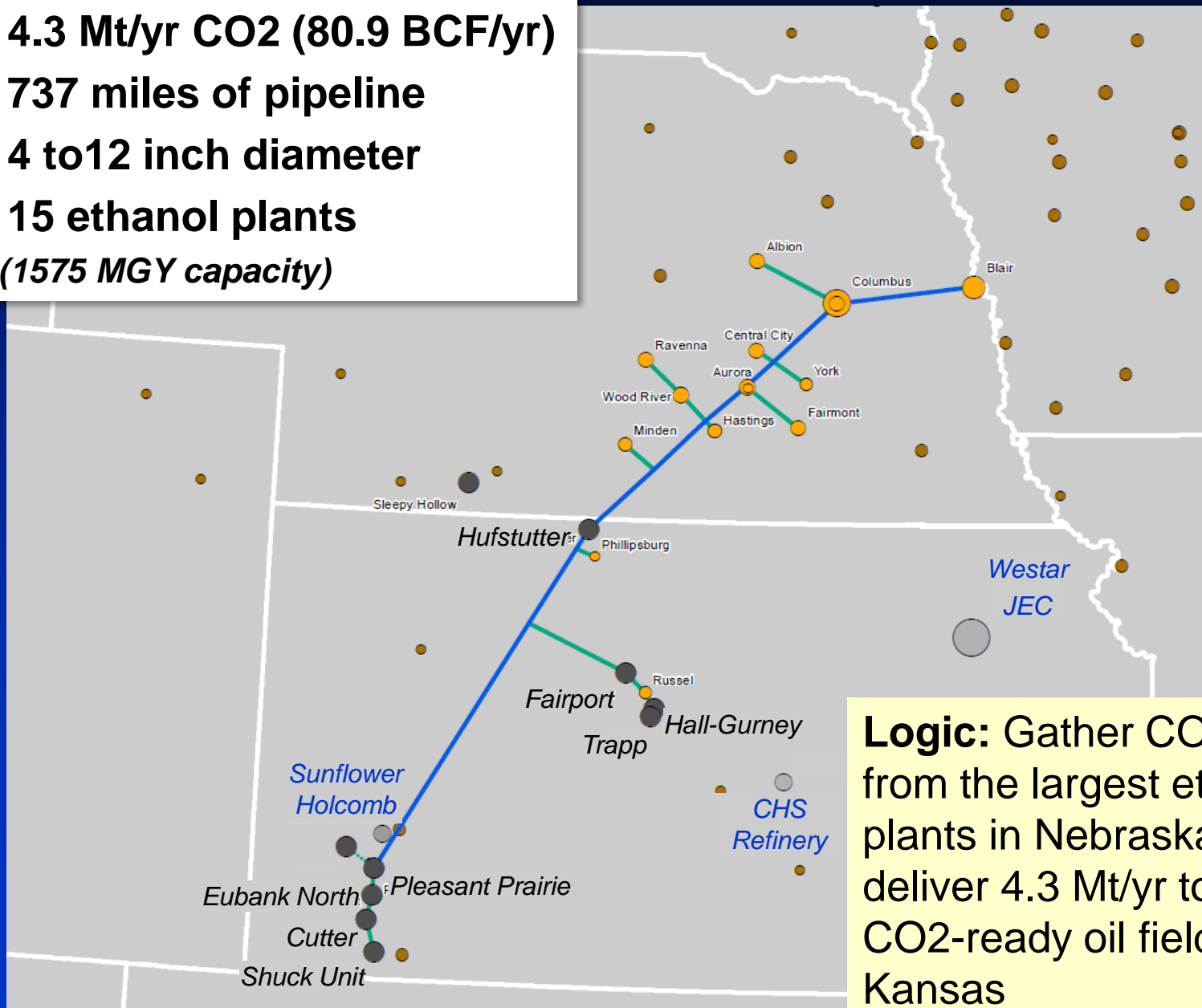
*45Q credits could make  
it attractive at today's  
prices*

*LCFS credits could  
make storage without  
EOR possible for  
ethanol plants*

		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	<b>\$/tonne</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$28</b>
	<b>\$/mcf</b>	<b>\$1.75</b>	<b>\$1.47</b>
	<b>\$/gallon</b>	<b>\$0.11</b>	<b>\$0.09</b>

# Scenario 2: Fifteen plants to Kansas oil fields

- ✓ 4.3 Mt/yr CO<sub>2</sub> (80.9 BCF/yr)
- ✓ 737 miles of pipeline
- ✓ 4 to 12 inch diameter
- ✓ 15 ethanol plants (1575 MGY capacity)



**Logic:** Gather CO<sub>2</sub> from the largest ethanol plants in Nebraska and deliver 4.3 Mt/yr to CO<sub>2</sub>-ready oil fields in Kansas

# Scenario 2: Economics

## Estimated Project Costs

<b>Cost \$million</b>	<b>Plant Capture</b>	<b>Pipeline Transport</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>CapX</b>	\$364	\$642	\$1,006
<b>Annual OpX</b>	\$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%

### Cost of Capital = 6.7%

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

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

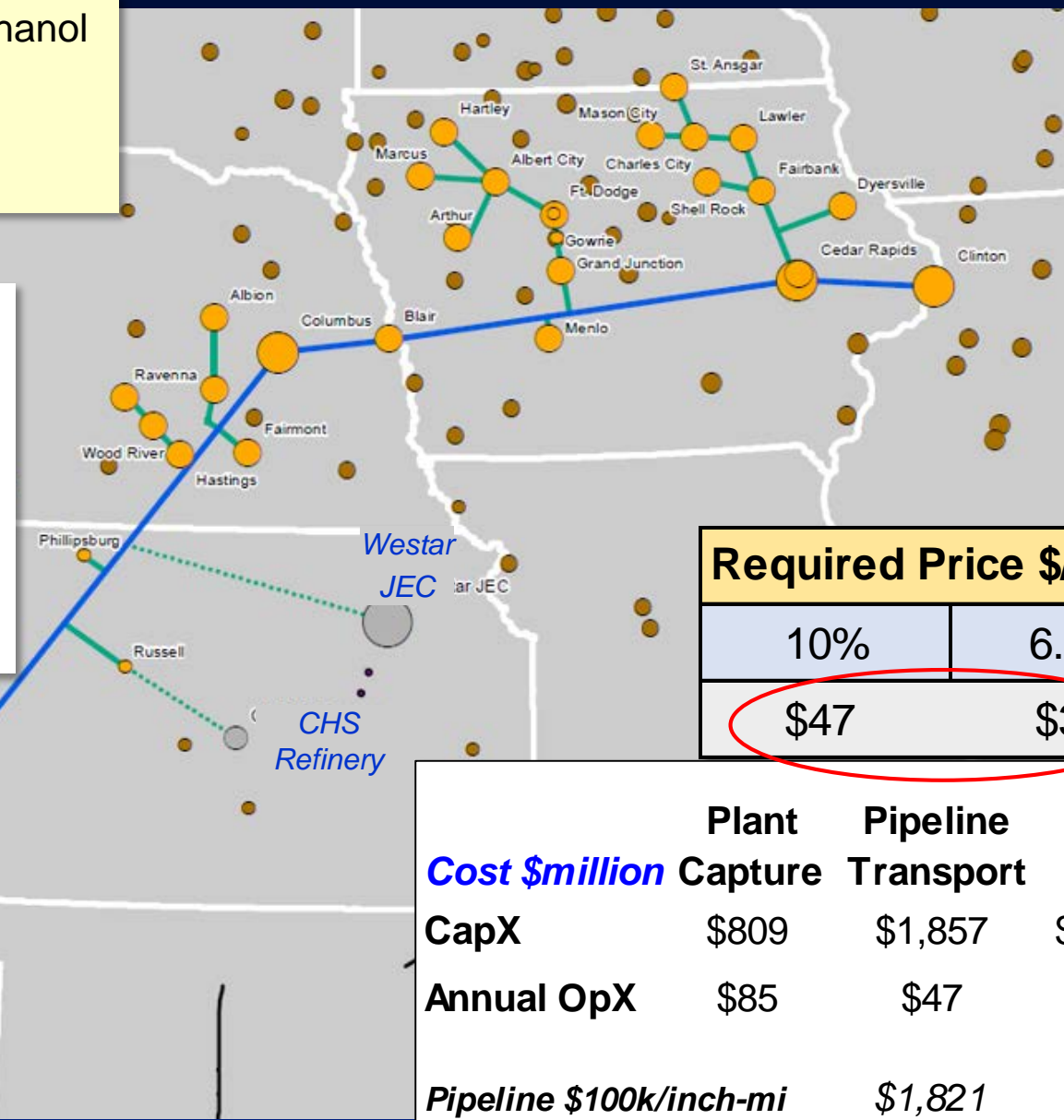


# Scenario 3 Large-scale, 10 Mt/yr

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)**
- ✓ **1546 miles of pipeline**
- ✓ **4 to 20 inch diameter**
- ✓ **34 ethanol plants (32 locations)**  
**(3643 MGY capacity)**



Required Price \$/tonne	
10%	6.7%
<b>\$47</b>	<b>\$39</b>

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



# Parting Comments

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

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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?

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