## The Case for Carbon Capture and Sequestration

CSLF Stakeholders Forum London October 12, 2009

#### Temperature Record (1850 – 2008)



#### Can the recent changes be due to natural variations?



Satellite Data (since 1978): Solar Energy reaching the earth follows a 11 year cycle, but no net increase over 30 years. The periodicity may be due to astronomical changes in the Earth orbit (Milankovich Cycles)



Time (thousands of years)

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Time (thousands of years)

#### **Carbon Dioxide Concentration during the past 800,000 years**



#### **Coal is 40% of Global Fossil Carbon Emissions**



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, DOE Oak Ridge National Laboratory

#### **Coal provides roughly half of U.S. electricity**



Source: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" and predecessor forms

# IEA: Coal will be more than 1/3 of projected increase in world energy demand



#### IEA: World Energy Outlook 2008

#### US, China, Russia, Australia, and India have 3/4 of the world's known coal reserves



#### CCS is a part of any realistic CO2 abatement scenario



IEA: Energy Technology Perspectives 2008

## **Temporal Evolution of Trapping**

6 billion metric tonnes of coal is used each year, producing 18 billion tonnes of  $CO_2$ .

At geological storage densities of CO<sub>2</sub>, underground sequestration will require a storage volume of 30,000 km<sup>3</sup> per year.



Time since injection stops (years)

The United States is committed to developing CCS technologies through international collaborations and domestic investments

> The Department of Energy is funding \$4 billion in cost share for CCS projects

> Industry is putting up billions more

We can and must begin commercial deployment of CCS in 8 – 10 years



### President Obama's economic Recovery Act included \$3.4 billion for CCS

- \$800 million for the Clean Coal Power Initiative
- \$1.5 billion for a range of industrial carbon capture and energy efficiency improvement projects
- \$1.0 billion for fossil energy research and development programs (FutureGen)
- \$50 million for site characterization of geologic formations
- \$20 million for geologic CO2 sequestration training and research grants

### Additional U.S. investments in CCS R&D

- In 2010, we are investing over \$400 M in CCS-Clean Coal R&D aimed at:
  - cost and energy penalty reductions
  - to develop the science measurement and verification technology to enable safe, long-term effective geologic storage.
- We are investing more than \$500M over 10 years in research and modeling of geologic CO2 storage.

### U.S. testing storage in 9 geologic formations



2009 Injection Scheduled
2010 Injection Scheduled
2011 Injection Scheduled

- Nine large-volume tests
- Injections initiated 2009 2011

	Partnership	Geologic Province	Туре
	Big Sky	Triassic Nugget Sandstone / Moxa Arch	Saline
	MGSC	Deep Mt. Simon Sandstone	Saline
	MRCSP	Shallow Mt. Simon Sandstone	Saline
	PCOR	Williston Basin Carbonates	Oil Bearing
		Devonian Age Carbonate Rock	Saline
	SECARB	Lower Tuscaloosa Formation Massive Sand Unit	Saline
	SWP	Regional Jurassic & Older Formations	Saline
	WESTCARB	Central Valley	Saline

# We are strongly pursuing international collaborations



The CSLF is vital for promoting CCS globally

# We need to share solutions with developing countries



Sources: History: EIA International Energy Annual 2006; Projections: EIA, World Energy Projections Plus (2009)

#### **Temperature Record** (1850 – 2006)

From the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2007 assessment

