

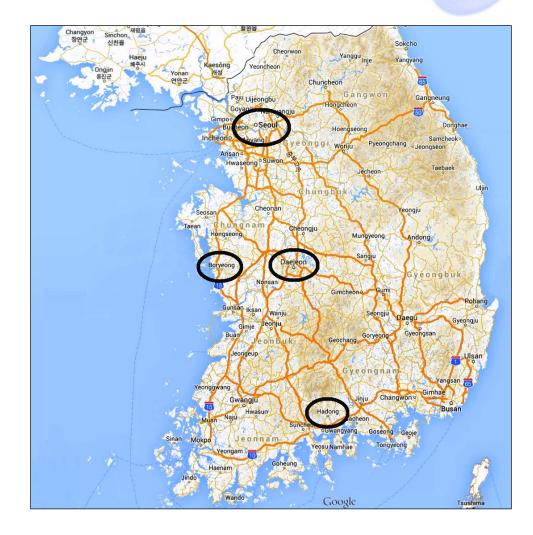
# Highlights from March 2014 CSLF Technical Group Meeting

#### **Trygve Riis**

**Technical Group Chairman** 



Four-day meeting, including Technology Workshop and visits to pilot plants at Hadong and Boryeong





#### **Technical Group Meeting Results**

- Created new Task Force on Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> Storage (led by United States)
- Concluded activities of Best Practices and Standards Task Force for Storage and Monitoring

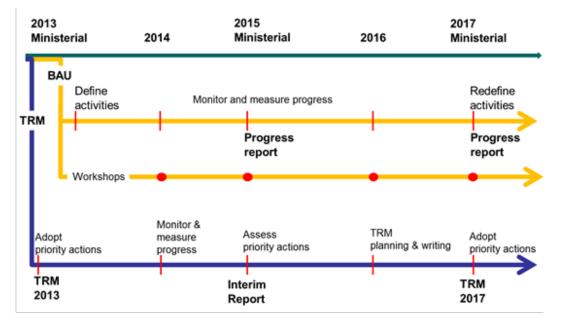
Results to be migrated to CSLF website

- Will establish collaborations with other CCS organizations in the area of knowledge sharing
- Will develop proposal for IEA GHG study on lifecycle assessments



#### CSLF Technology Roadmap (TRM)

- Next major revision scheduled for 2016-2017
- PIRT to gather information on eight "Identified Technology Needs" areas described in 2013 TRM





# Roundtable Event: CCS Technologies and Projects for Emerging Economies

- Provided depiction on how CCS would work best in emerging economy countries
- Featured representatives from Brazil, China, Mexico, and South Africa
- Moderated by ADB





#### Takeaways from Roundtable Event

- 1. CCS, as part of a suite of low carbon options, is becoming a national priority area for emerging economy countries. However, in some cases, lack of regulatory frameworks and other policy-related issues are holding back CCS.
- 2. Resource allocation will always be an issue for implementing CCS in emerging economy countries, and funding is usually a zero-sum situation. Resources are limited, and the most urgent national needs get addressed first.
- 3. Even though there are many similarities in the needs of emerging economy countries, each country has a specific set of circumstances in terms of national priorities, and this results in different strategies for implementing various aspects of CCS



#### Takeaways from Roundtable Event

- 4. One of the biggest challenges will be locating and characterizing  $CO_2$ storage sites. While  $CO_2$  capture and transport technologies can be brought in from the outside,  $CO_2$  storage is always a local issue.
- 5. Capacity building activities are essential to create in-country expertise for CCS in the developing world. The CSLF Capacity Building Program has been very beneficial, but much more is needed.



#### 2014 CSLF Technology Workshop

- Full-day event; two sessions:
  - Cost Reduction Strategies for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture
  - Examining Technology Pathways and Business Models for Scaling-up CCS
- Presentations and conclusions online at: <u>http://www.cslforum.org/meetings/workshops/technical\_seoul2014.html</u>

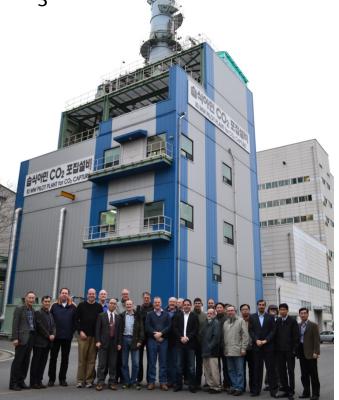


Session 2 Co-chairs and Presenters



#### **Visits to Hadong and Boryeong Pilot Plants**

- Hadong: 10-MW dry regenerable K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> sorbent.
- Boryeong: 10-MW amine sorbent
- Both CO<sub>2</sub> capture, no storage
- Hadong results:
  - o 85% capture rate
  - $\circ$  > 95% CO<sub>2</sub> purity
- Boryeong results:
  - o 90% capture rate
  - $\circ$  > 99% CO<sub>2</sub> purity
- Possible large demos before 2020





# Seoul Meeting page at CSLF website

- http://www.cslforum.org/meetings/seoul2014/
- Contains all presentations from meeting
- Contains draft of Minutes from meeting

## Future CSLF Technical Group Meetings



- Next CSLF Technical Group Meeting will be Day 2 of 2014 CSLF Annual Meeting (venue and dates still TBD)
- 2015 CSLF Technical Group Meeting will be in June 2015 in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
  - Will feature a technology workshop
  - Will include a site visit to SaskPower Boundary Dam Project



# Comments welcome!