

Report on the TRM Area #8a CO₂ Utilization, non-EOR

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Technical Group Meeting

Regina, Canada

June 15, 2015



Reminder of TRM 2013

3. Assessment of 2013 Situation:

- 3.6: Utilization [non EOR]:
 - CO₂-enhanced hydrocarbon recovery: enhanced coal bed methane production (ECBM), enhanced gas recovery (EGR), enhanced gas hydrate recovery (EGHR), hydrocarbon recovery from oil shale and the fracturing of reservoirs → @ pilot-scale
 - Geothermal energy systems
 - Carbonate mineralization
 - Red mud neutralization
 - Urea, Methanol, Formic Acid production
 - Utilization in greenhouses
 - Polymers
 - Algae cultivation



Reminder of TRM 2013

4. Identified Technology Needs:

- 4.5.1: Recommendation 8: CO₂ Utilization:
 - Establish methods and standards that will increase and prove the permanent storage of CO₂ in EGR, ECBM, EGHR and other geological applications if CO₂ injection becomes more prevalent in these applications.
 - Research, evaluate and demonstrate carbonation approaches, in particular for mining residue carbonation and concrete curing, but also other carbonate mineralization that may lead to useful products (e.g. secondary construction materials)
 - Map opportunities, conduct technology readiness assessments and resolve main barriers for the implementation of the CO₂ utilization family of technologies including life-cycle assessments and CO₂ energy balances.



Reminder of TRM 2013

4. Identified Technology Needs:

- 4.5.1: Recommendation 8: CO₂ Utilization:
 - Increase the understanding of CO₂ energy balances for each potential CO₂ re-use pathways and the energy requirement of each technology using technological modelling.
 - Address policy and regulatory issues related to CO₂ utilization, particularly in enhanced hydrocarbon recovery.

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Assessment of present situation:

In 2014, the worldwide CO_2 market has reached approximately **180 million tons per year** (Aresta et al., 2013 in Armstrong and Styring, 2014): 114 million tons are used for urea, circa 50 million tons for inorganic carbonates and 8 million tons for methanol production. The remaining CO_2 is used for DME (DiMethylEther), TMBE (TertMethylButylEther) and formaldehyde production.

 CO_2 Utilization will favor the deployment of the CO_2 capture technologies while reducing concentrated emissions. Long-term forecasts are estimating carbon dioxide uses from **1.5 billion** tons per year (CO_2 Forum, Lyon, Sept. 2014) to **5.3 billion** t/yr (the latter figure for China only) (China, CSLF, 2015).

Who's developing CO₂ Utilization? Stakeholders are **universities** and national research organizations, startups, **major industrial companies**, public-private **consortia**,...There's also a rising interest from **NGO**. The **biological transformation** and the **chemical transformation** of CO₂ are investigated. Regarding the latter, there are two pathways: on the one hand the **functionalization** of CO₂ (for production of chemicals, construction materials) and on the other hand its reduction into **energy products** (methane, methanol, formic acid, ethers...).



Assessment of present situation:

Many pilot- and demo-scale units, **deployed worldwide**, have just started or are about to start. They're aiming at manufacturing:

- Renewable Methanol, DME, MEG (MonoEthyleneGlycol), Acrylic acid, Secondary Amines, DMC (DiMethylCarbonate), DEC (DiEthylCarbonate), formic acid,
- Polypropylene carbonate, Polycarbonate, Polyols for Polyurethane production
- Mineral aggregates, sodium carbonate

Developments of Power to Gas/Power to liquid fuels and the development of bioprocesses will be of a paramount importance in the next decades.

Recent reviews of utilization of CO_2 are JRC (2013), ADEME (2014), aiming at assessing economical and environmental benefits of 3 CO_2 Utilization routes, Styring et al. (©2015). A **high number of conferences**, **summits**, **workshops** are organized in that area.



Identified needs:

The CO₂ Utilization routes should have a triple value:

- An environmental value: a lower fossil fuel consumption, less CO₂ emissions for the new processes or products developed,
- An economic value based on strong and reliable bussiness models. CO₂ Utilization is the key for a circular economy based on carbon. It is a valuable raw material,
- A societal value, with the development of employment and the protection of human health. CO_2 capture for its utilization will also limit SO_x , NO_x , heavy metals and dusts emissions). It should also decrease the health hidden costs.

Recommendations:

- Promote the **industrial ecology**: ecoparks will help companies and industries exchanging raw materials, CO₂, energy so as to bring **competitiveness** through a **local and circular economy**.
- Differentiate the CO₂ utilization routes from conventional routes: as current CO₂-based products are more expensive, a « premium » should be given to the CO₂-based products (e.g. label).

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Identified needs:

Recommendations:

- Efforts in the field of research, development and innovation should be continued so as to:
 - Decrease the cost of capture, purification, liquefaction and transportation
 - Decrease the transformation cost of CO₂ (improve the know-how on thermo-kinetics of reactions with or without catalysts)
 - Improve the environmental impacts of new processes for CO₂-based products manufacturing
 - Promote and facilitate public-private collaborations
 - Consolidate the scientific and technological knowledge for a clear societal dialogue
 - All the routes detailed in Slide 5 and 6 should be investigated.



Identified needs:

Recommendations:

- Life Cycle Assessments: new routes vs conventional routes for producing a chemical:
 - All the CO₂ Utilization routes don't have the same environmental impacts. That's why a light methodology must be developed and accepted by all stakeholders to compare routes.
 - Moreover, LCA results vary, depending if we consider a « cradle to gate » or a « cradle to grave » approach.
- Support investments in the CO₂ Utilization sector:
 - Carbon pricing must be clarified and generalized, it should have a stabilized and incentive price.
 - 0% loan must be developed.
 - As the processes are capex-intensive, investments must be supported by industrial <u>and</u> thirdparties.



Identified needs:

Recommendations:

- Build the dialogue:
 - National networks gathering all stakeholders should emerge, bringing together companies, policy makers, regulators, investors, civil society representative, to create a debate and take appropriate decisions.
 - Data and knowledge on CO₂ Utilization must be widely spread: In the educational system,
 within the civil society, between major companies so as to assess potential synergies.



