

# CARBON MANAGEMENT

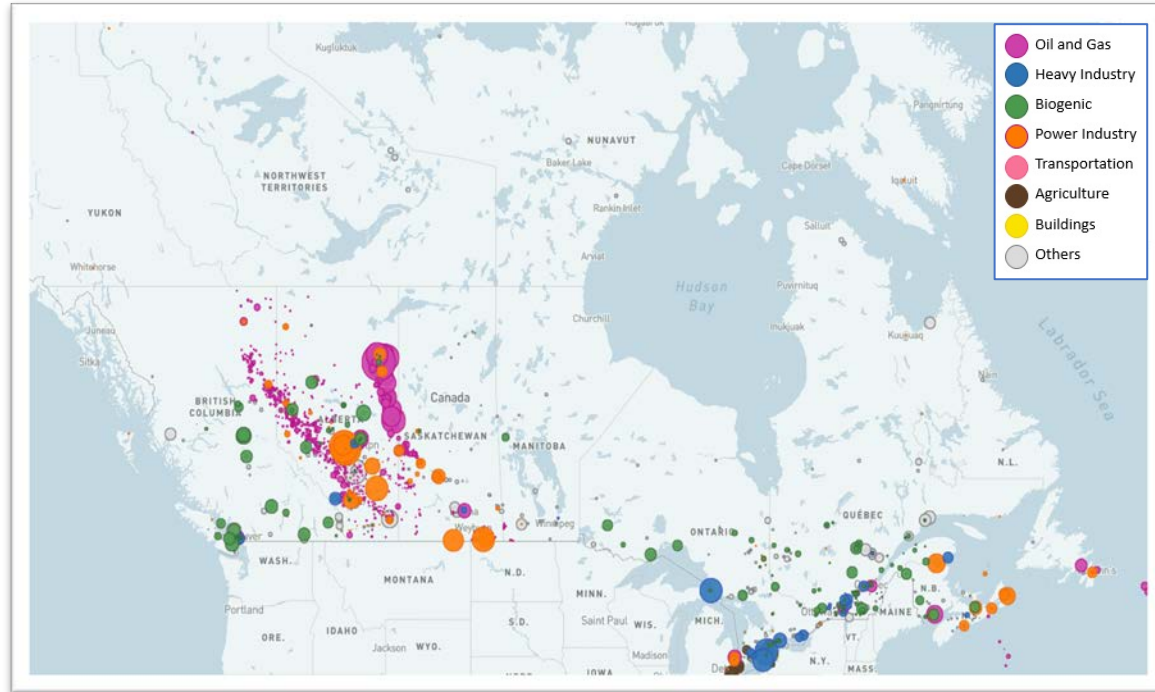
ATTAINING REGIONAL SOLUTIONS

NAOKO ELLIS, PROFESSOR, PHD, PENG



# How do we achieve net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

- Researchers at Natural Resources Canada are creating tools that we can all use to solve the CCUS part of the puzzle
- Extensive external collaboration with industry and universities
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture from fossil, process and biogenic sources
- CO<sub>2</sub> storage prospectivity
  - Geological reservoirs
  - Mineralization (e.g. tailings)
- CO<sub>2</sub> transportation
- CCUS hubs and clusters



*Major CO<sub>2</sub> emitters in Canada by emission rate;*

*Fossil & process ECCC 2018, biogenic data NRCAN 2018 from provincial sources*





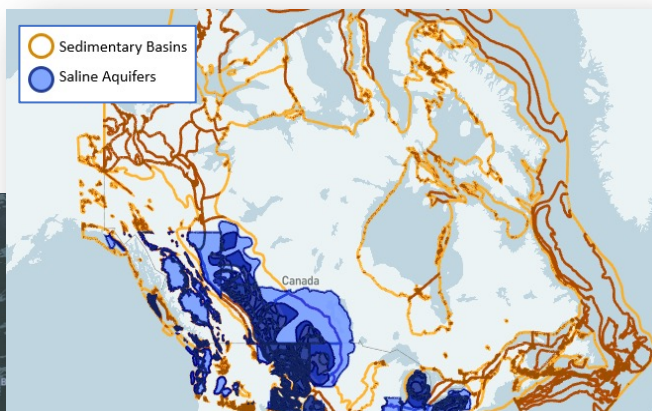
# Emissions in British Columbia



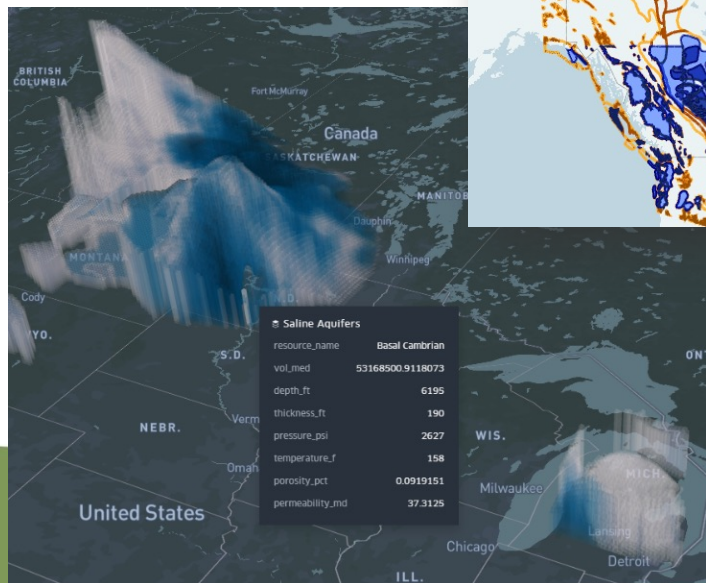
- Many of British Columbia's large emitters are distant from proven CO<sub>2</sub> storage reservoirs
- Bio-energy CCS opportunities, and hence negative emissions, are not co-located with CO<sub>2</sub> storage
- Process emission intensive industries are not co-located with CO<sub>2</sub> storage
- CO<sub>2</sub> transportation costs will be a relatively large fraction of total CCUS costs
- For many emitters the rule of thumb that 90% of cost of CCS is CO<sub>2</sub> capture is not valid



# CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Opportunities



*Above: Sedimentary basins and saline aquifers*



*Left: Saline aquifers coloured by volume, height showing depth*

- As CO<sub>2</sub> storage data becomes available it will become available in both our publicly available datasets and in the mapping tools, for example:
  - Reservoir identification
  - Data required for reservoir assessment
- Currently aggregating information and converting to a common data form
- National and regional analyses will provide '**combined chance of success**' type metrics giving clues as to where CO<sub>2</sub> storage projects are most likely to be successful
- Data can be easily filtered in order to identify opportunities with the 'right stuff'



# Transportation Planning

- National scale
- Snap shot & time varying optimization algorithms
- Operational and strategic approaches
- Cost minimization considering:
  - Potential impact on First Nations lands
  - Protected areas
  - Existing rights-of-way
  - Socio-economic implications
  - Local construction cost factors (e.g. slope, population density, soil type)
  - OPEX expenses (e.g. power, labour)
  - Integration with US potential CCUS networks
  - Robustness and redundancy
- Bottoms up engineering including pressure loss, pipe size and thickness, allowable stresses, re-compression stations



# A Tool to Support Industry



## Regional industrial hubs and clusters

- Minimize costs by working together
- For example, replicate the Alberta Carbon Trunk Line many times over



## Policy & regulatory requirements

- Identify and link to existing policies and regulations
- Identify applicable codes and standards
- Cross-boundary



## Data identifying and characterizing CO<sub>2</sub> storage opportunities

- Onshore
- Offshore
- Mineralization from tailings



## Cost characterization

- Nation-wide at industry level
- Facility based as updated information becomes available



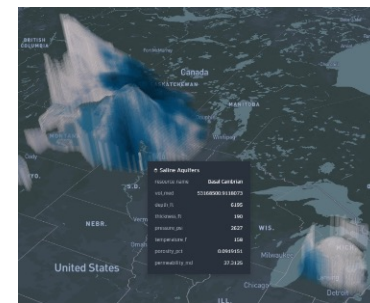
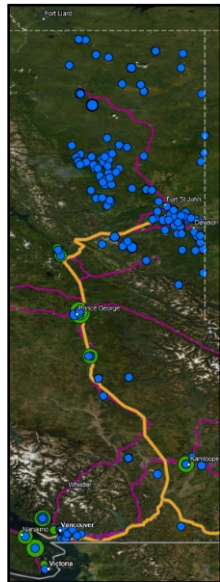
## Transportation infrastructure

- Support multi-player buy and public-private partnerships
- Cost and feasibility
- Repurposing of existing



# Milestones for 2021-22

- Potential hubs / clusters across Canada identified and characterized
- Data for CO<sub>2</sub> storage reservoirs aggregated
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture costs for facilities with high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions predicted:
- CO<sub>2</sub> transportation corridors characterized with optimization started
- Interactive graphics for sharing modeling results with the public to enhance overall knowledge of CCUS in our communities generated and shared
- Open-source code released to the public for use and improvement of the CCUS models



# OPPORTUNITIES

1. Leverage what is already being done
  - e.g. Lafarge concentrating 1t/d CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Behaviour change in businesses resulting from carbon tax
2. Lateral integration
  - Industrial ecology, circular economy, etc.
  - Test out innovation
3. Regional leadership
  - Leverage regional relationships
  - Be seen nationally



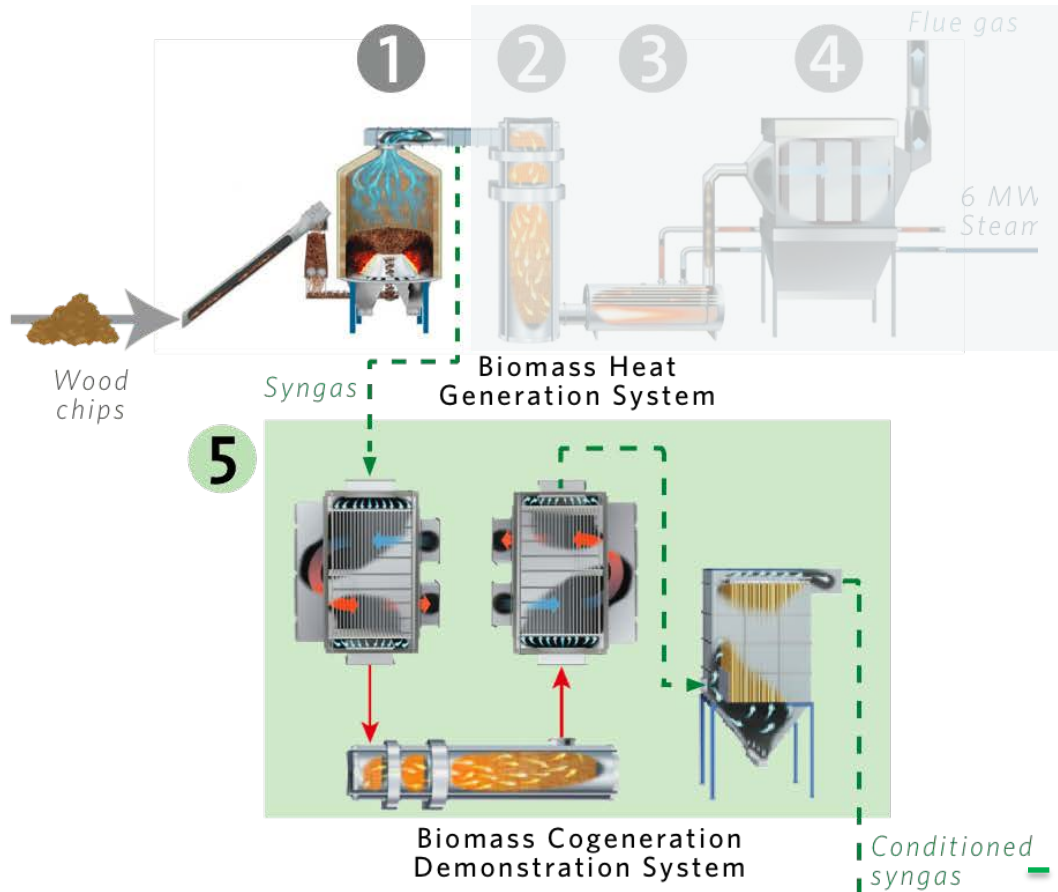


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# BIOENERGY WITH CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE (BECCS)



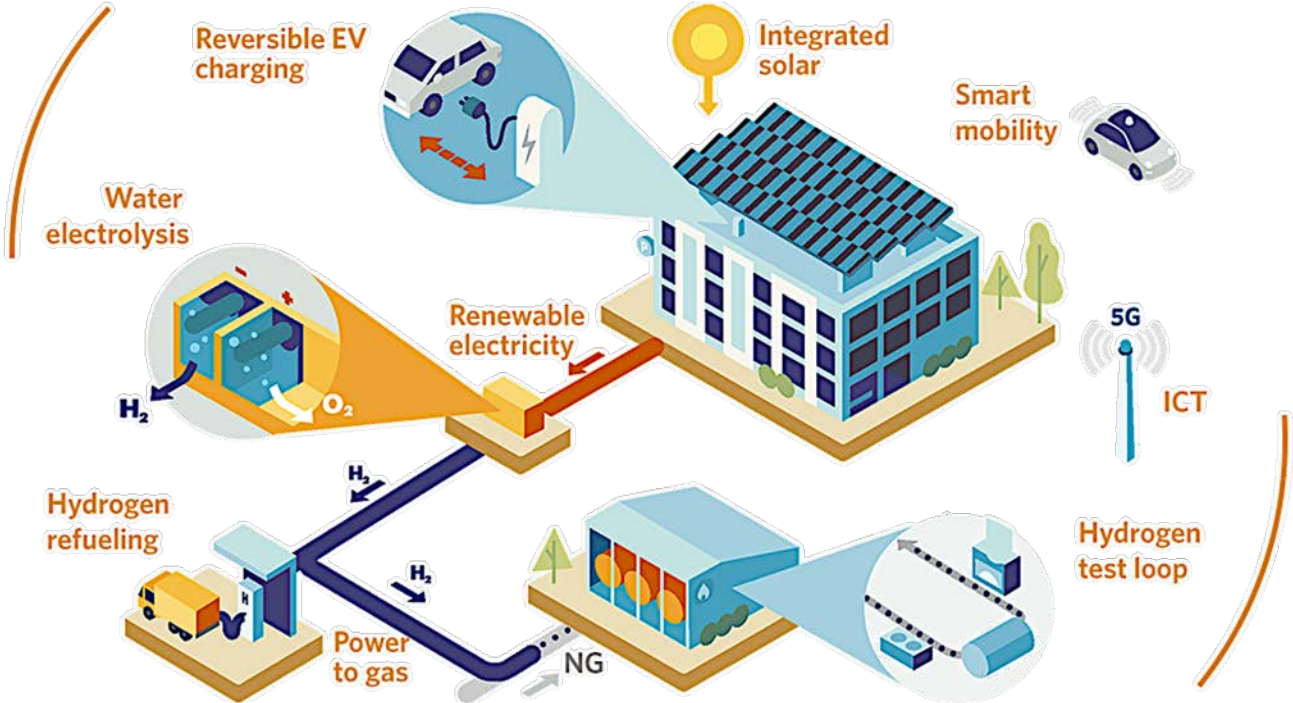
→ Clean syngas

- Renewable natural gas

→ Carbon capture

- Hydrogen production

# INTEGRATED RENEWABLE ENERGY HUB



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## IN SUMMARY

- **Leveraging**
  - Discover and communicate what is happening in the region
  - Funding opportunities
- **Connecting**
  - UBC
    - Campus as a living laboratory
    - Clean Energy Research Centre – Carbon Cluster
  - Regional connection for building an industrial ecosystem
- **Leading**
  - Tremendous opportunity for this region to lead

Visioning Workshop: BC CCUS Systems  
March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2022  
8:30am-3:30pm



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