<u>Greenhouse Gas</u> <u>Mitigation Options Database (G-MOD)</u>

Database of Technology and Strategy Options for Mitigation of GHG Emissions

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January 11, 2011
Presentation to Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC)
Subcommittee on Permits/NSR/Toxics

G-MOD

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Database of Technology and Strategy Options for Mitigation of GHG Emissions



G-MOD is a application developed by the U.S. EPA Office of Research & Development National Risk Management Research Laboratory Air Pollution Prevention & Control Division





GHG Mitigation Options Database

Information from literature, vendors, government agencies, states, others

Information on GHG mitigation technologies for *power, generation, transportation, industrial sectors, waste management*

Policy makers (EPA, other federal agencies, states, foreign governments)

Technology developers (DOE, academia, industry and vendors) Technology evaluators (federal agencies, states, foreign governments, industry, vendors. The database will help answer the following questions for key technologies:

- What is the stage of development / demonstration and availability?
- What are the projected utilization costs?
- What are the ancillary impacts of technology deployment?
 - Water use, parasitic power load, solid waste generation, other

Database Development

Stakeholders Workshop – April 2009

- Government (federal, state, local) incl. EPA, DOE, USDA, etc.
- Technology providers / technology users
- Energy Efficiency experts
- Sector-specific experts
- etc.

Power (Utility) Specific Workshop – November 2009

- Government (federal, state, local) incl. EPA, DOE, GAO, etc.
- Technology providers / technology users
- Industry experts and advocacy groups
- NGOs, etc.

Database Development Team

- Eastern Research Group (ERG) / Andover Technology Partners
- University of North Carolina Institute for the Environment (UNC-IE)
- EPA ORD (with input from OAR/OAQPS)



Database Development

- Beta Version released for Review April 2010
 - Agency reviewers (ORD, OAR, Regional, etc.)
 - Small external group coordinated by CAAAC GHG BACT working group
 - State/local regulators
 - Comments / Suggestions are being addressed now
 - Current URL = http://ghg.ie.unc.edu:8080/GHGMDB/
- Version 1.0 released November 2010
 - Power (Utility) and Cement Sectors only
- Subsequent versions
 - Additional industrial sectors (petroleum refineries, pulp & paper, iron & steel, etc.)
 - Transportation / mobile sources
 - Additional or refined information in the Power and Cement sectors

G-MOD



Welcome to the US EPA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Mitigation Strategies Database (MSD). This database contains sector-based information on strategies and control technologies for mitigation of GHG emissions.

"Electric Utility/Power" or

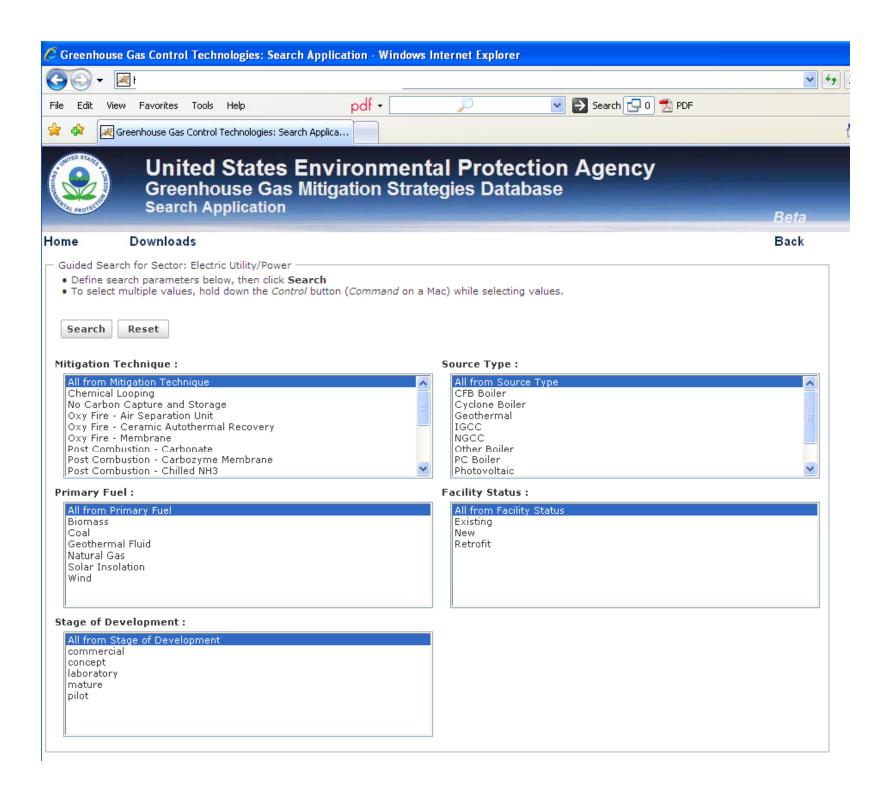
"Cement"

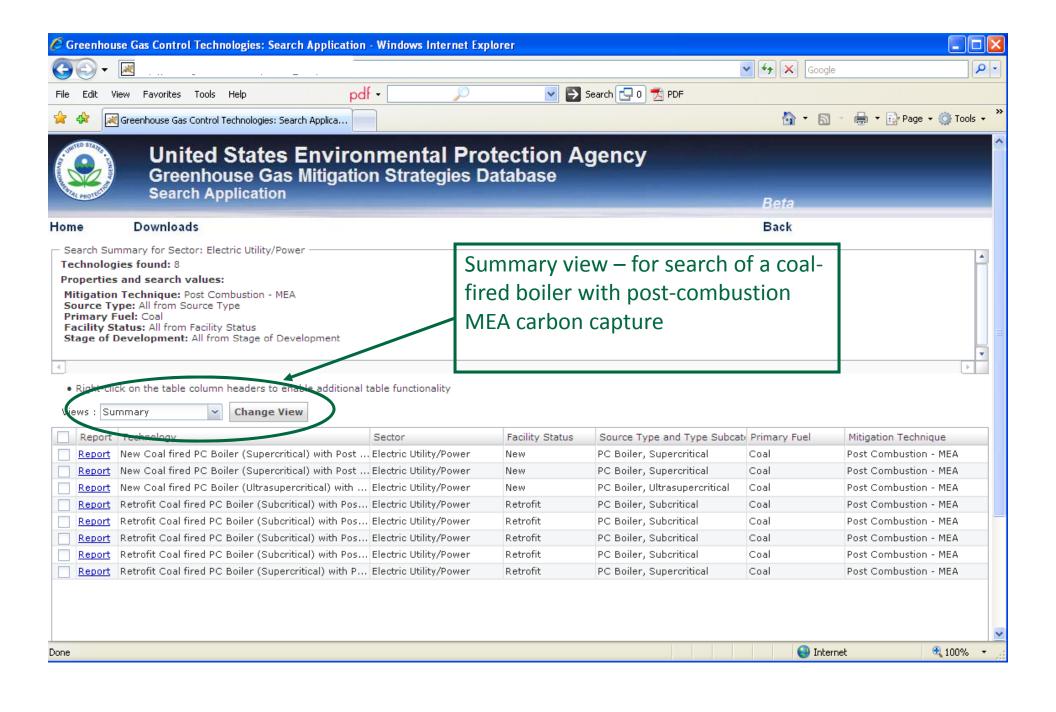
Sectors: Electric Utility/Power Search

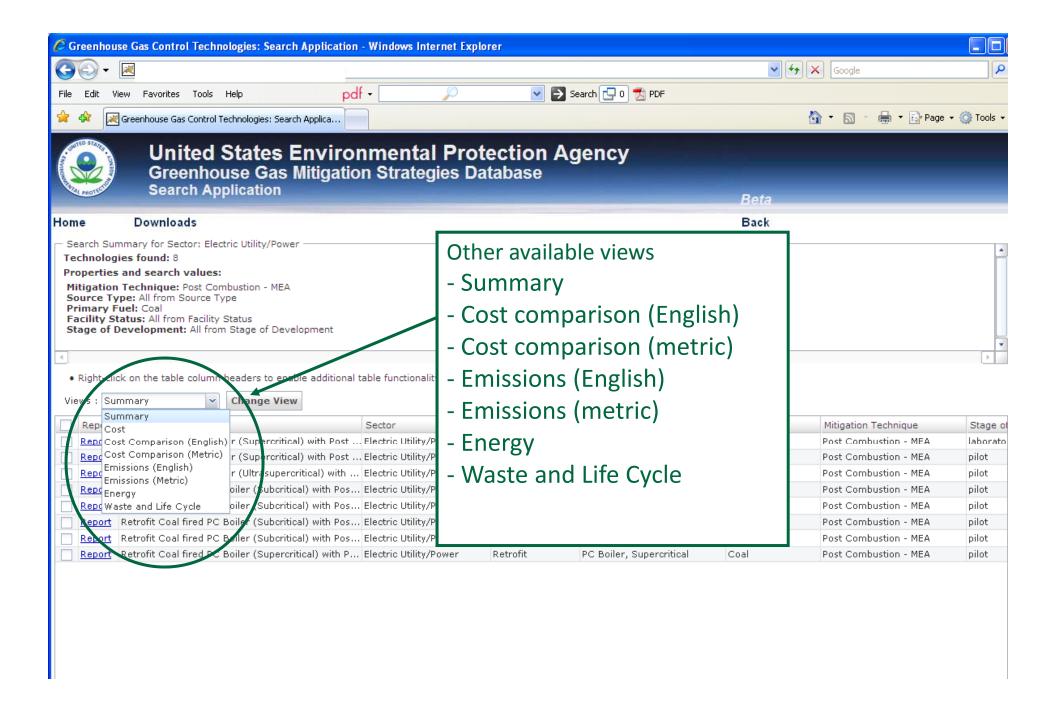
Cement
Electric Utility/Power

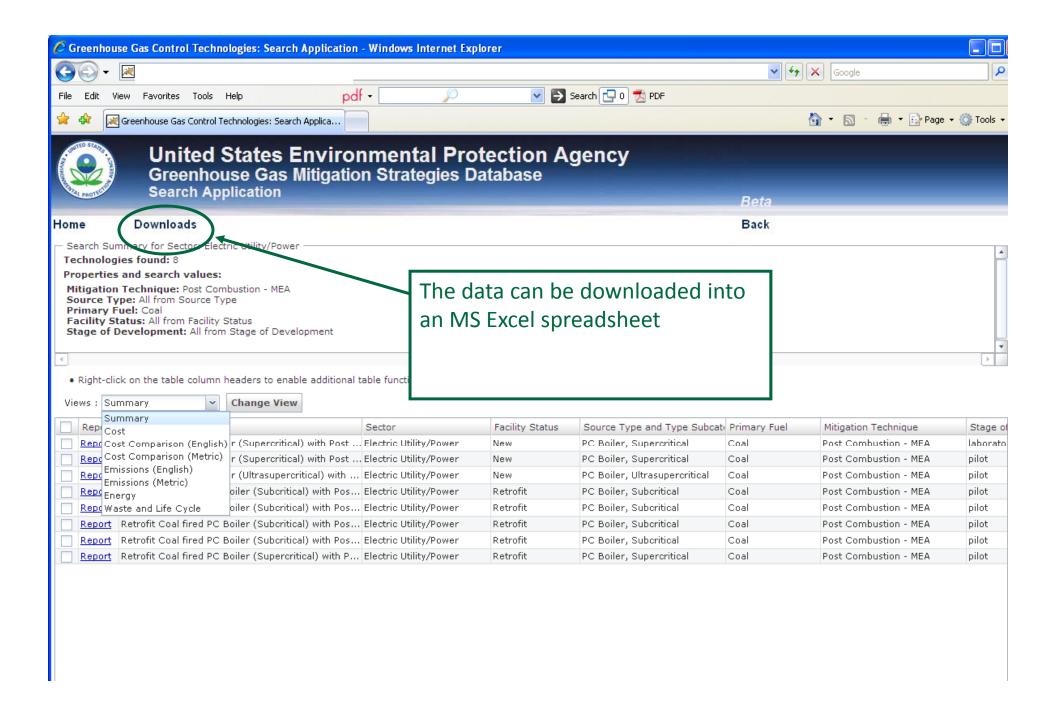
Drop down menu to select sector —

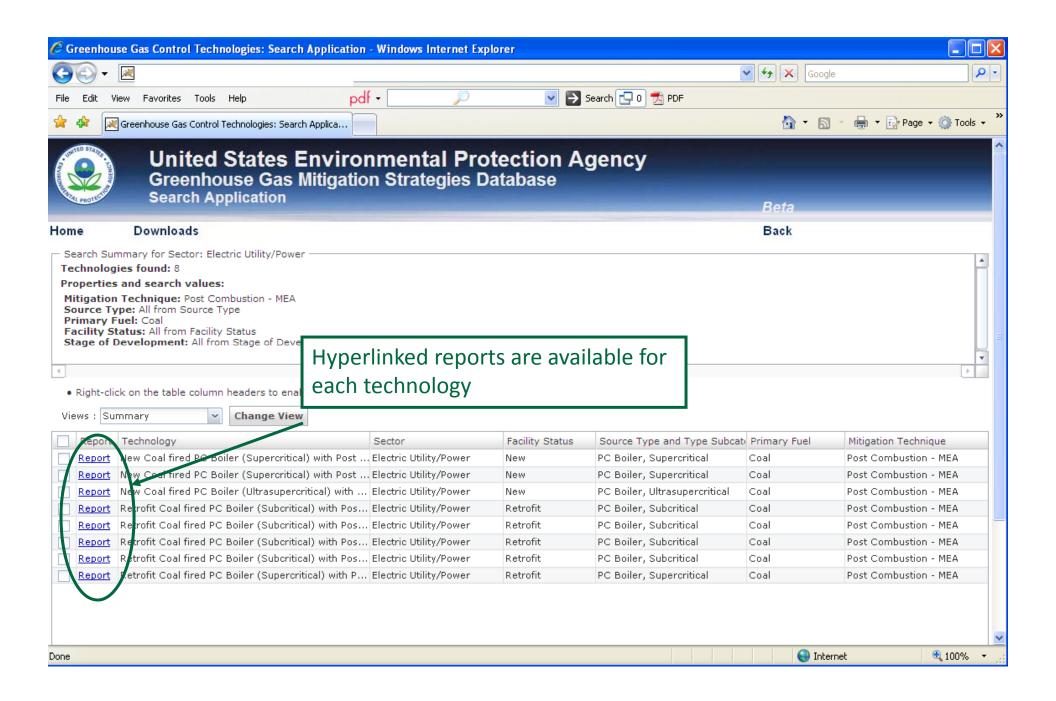
Select a sector from below, and click Search













Control Technology Report

Name

New Coal fired PC Boiler (Supercritical) with Post Comb - MEA

Description

Technical literature described the mitigation strategies as follows. It should be noted, that a degree of uncertainty is generally expected in cost and performance data. As a technology moves along the continuum of development from concept through commercial maturity uncertainty improves:

New 329 MW Supercritical Bituminous Wall-Fired Pulverized Coal Boiler, Air-Fired, with MEA Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) for 90% CO2 Removal

Sector

Electric Utility/Power

References

Technical information collected from the following source(s):

- U.S. Department of Energy, "Carbon Dioxide Capture from Flue Gas Using Dry Regenerable Sorbents", Final Report, January 2009
- EPRI and U.S. Department of Energy, "Evaluation of Innovative Fossil Fuel Power Plants with CO2 Removal", Interim Report, December 2000

Life Cycle

Technical literature described the mitigation strategies as follows. It should be noted, that a degree of uncertainty is generally expected in cost and performance data. As a technology moves along the continuum of development from concept through commercial maturity uncertainty improves:

Carbon dioxide transportation and sequestration technologies are commercially available today and will be more widely demonstrated over the next 10 -15 years. In the US, there are 35+ years of experience transporting and injecting CO2 into the deep subsurface. While this experience is concentrated in the oil and gas sector - existing CO2 pipelines and injection wells are used primarily for enhanced oil and gas recovery - it provides a strong foundation and many of the technologies needed for commercial-scale Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). In the US, the Department of Energy leads efforts to advance CCS through fundamental R&D and Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships designed to build capacity and deploy demonstration projects.

Contact Information

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