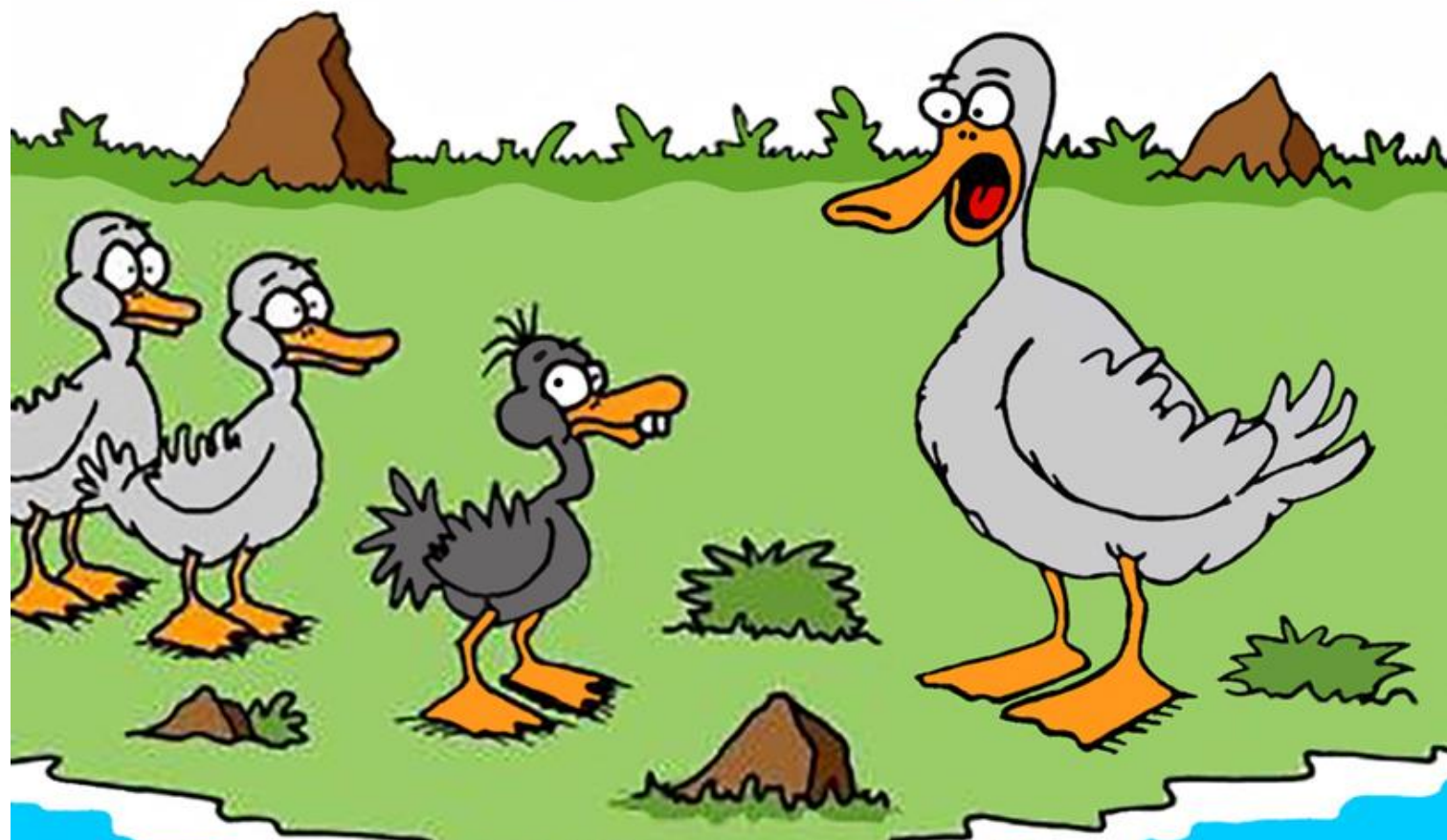


FOR THE LAST TIME, CCS!
YOU'RE NOT A SWAN! YOU'RE
JUST UGLY!





Rotterdam Opslag en Afvang Demonstratieproject (ROAD) *Lessons Learnt*

CATO Meets the projects 15th November 2017
Andy Read, ROAD Technical Director

SUPPORTED BY

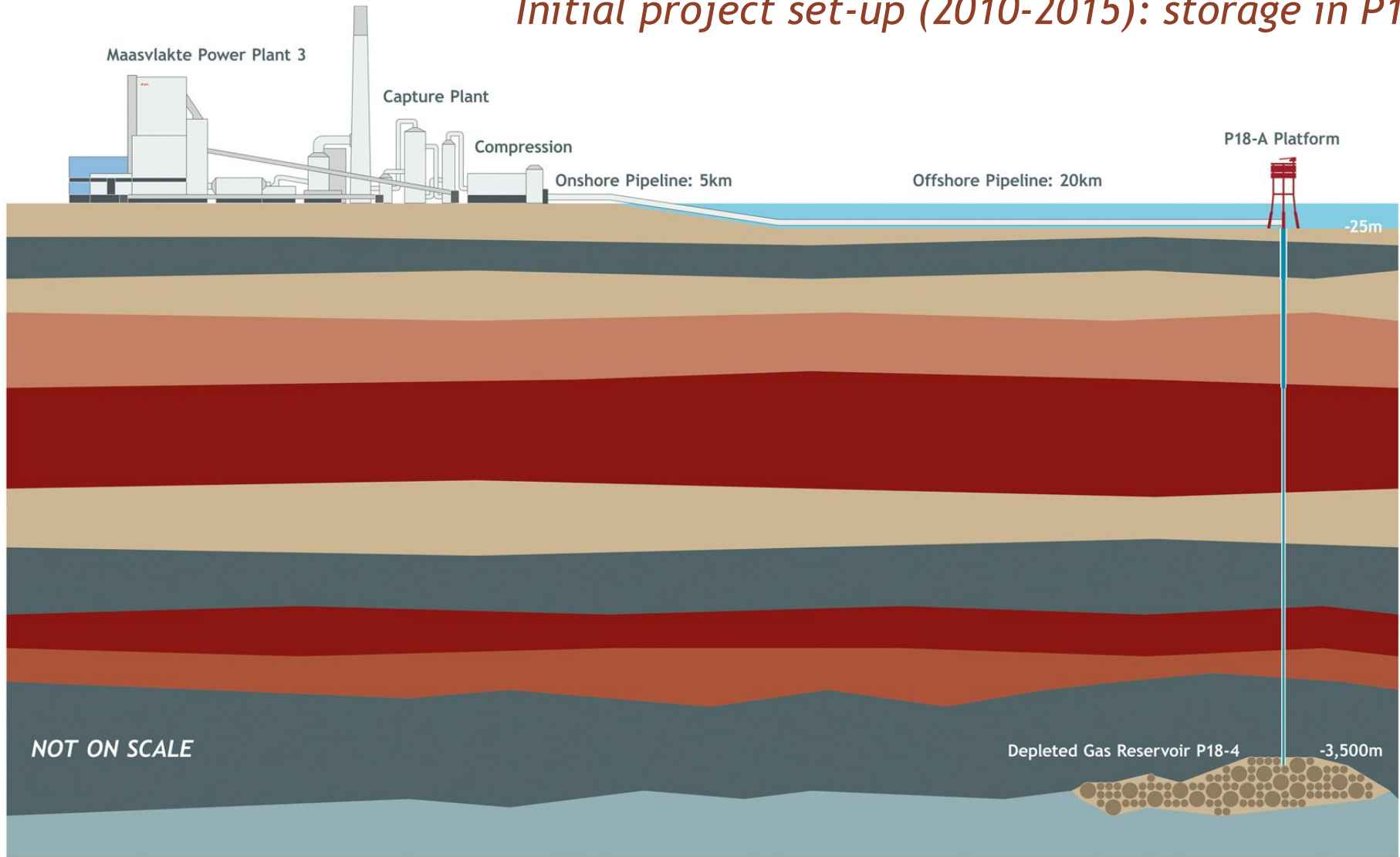


Government of the Netherlands

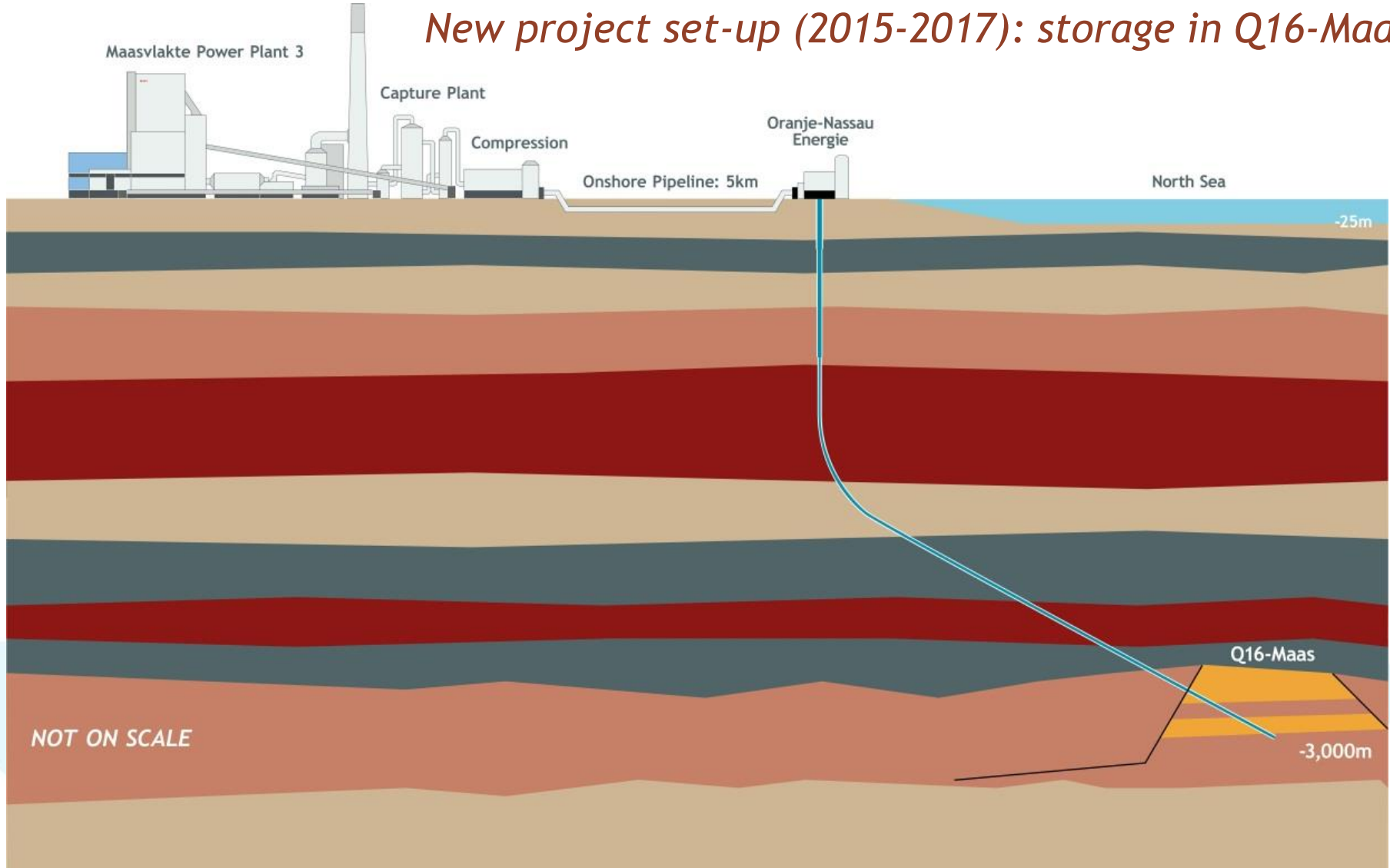


Co-financed by the European Union
European Energy Programme for Recovery

Initial project set-up (2010-2015): storage in P18-4



New project set-up (2015-2017): storage in Q16-Maas



Highlights on Capture, Transport & Storage (1)

Capture

- Proven capture technology available on market:
 - Multiple suppliers offering robust designs
- Some technical unknowns due to limited experience:
 - Design of 2012 would have needed some modification
 - Wise to allow for some contingency and some ‘teething’ problems
 - ... but engineers can solve all the engineering problems
- **Conclusion: the technology is available and will work**

Highlights on Capture, Transport & Storage (2)

Transport

- Some remaining technical uncertainties:
 - How to predict and manage two-phase flow behaviour (including transients)
 - QRA modelling for (onshore) CO₂ transport pipeline needs further development (e.g. “domino effect”)
- But the pipeline is largely conventional technology.
- **Conclusion: the technology is available and will work**

Highlights on Capture, Transport & Storage (3)

Storage

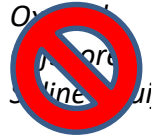
- Some remaining technical uncertainties:
 - Transients and two-phase flow in the well
 - Tolerance of the well to repeated temperature changes
- But a safe design was developed.
- Major regulatory barrier: Storage Liabilities.
 - The costs of long term storage liabilities are largely controlled by regulators and/or Government, and are largely out of the control of the operator. These liabilities need to be carried by the Government.
 - Especially true for large-scale or long-term projects.
- **Conclusions:**
 - The storage technology is available and will work,
 - But storage regulation is not (yet) fit for purpose.

Why did ROAD fail?

- **Nobody was prepared to pay for it**
- Industrial partners do not have a business case:
 - Neither short-term nor long-term (CO₂ price doesn't work on its own)
 - Perception that “industry must contribute” was not shared by industry!
- Public funders did not have sufficient public and political support:
 - CCS perceived as extending life-time of coal plants
 - CCS “competes” with investments in renewables
 - CCS positioned as (optional) measure of ‘last resort’
- **In summary: ROAD was a project without a customer**

Why did other European Projects Fail?

White Rose (UK)



**"Too expensive"
and too much
cross-chain risk**

Don Valley (UK)



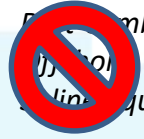
**No UK Govt
funds**

ROAD



**Not enough
funds**

Porto Tolle (Italy)



**No Govt funds and
no permit**

Compostilla (Spain)



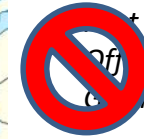
No Govt funds

Mongstad (Norway)



**Environment?,
cost?, doubts
over source?**

Peterhead (UK)



**"Too
expensive"**

Bełchatów (Poland)



**No Govt
support**

Jämschwalde (Germany)



**Public
opposition to
onshore storage**



Key lesson learnt

- Government has to fund CCS:
 - There is no other customer
- To succeed the projects must be designed and run to maximise long term Government support.
- Therefore do things which make it easy for the Government to support you, and hard for them to stop.

Personal recommendations for a new project

- Start small - if expensive, it's too tempting to cut the budget
- A “no regrets” first step:
 - No implied lock-in to follow-on projects - that scares people
 - But scalable - support the long term decarbonisation vision
- Select non-controversial capture and storage sites
 - e.g. waste incinerator (avoid fossil fuel if possible) and off-shore gas storage
- Create a local (public) value proposition and local supporters - e.g. supporting jobs, local industry, CO₂ use if possible (e.g. greenhouses)
- Avoid large profits for private parties (politically inexplicable)
 - Therefore Government / public bodies must carry long term risks (e.g. storage liabilities)
- Create / support an active pro-CCS political lobby
 - Publicly, proactively advocate the project and CCS in general

ROAD | Maasvlakte CCS Project C.V.

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