



**MOVING
AHEAD.**

Turbomachinery
Control Experts
Turbines
Compressors
Safety
Actuation

www.woodward.com/turbine



Turbomachinery
ONLINE HANDBOOK

CATEGORY
COMPANY
SEARCH



Is your LTSA finally running out?
It's time to choose decades of
turbine control retrofit experience.

OVATION

EMERSON
Process Management

FROM THE CURRENT ISSUE

Click a headline below to read the article from our current edition



THE EPA'S CLEAN POWER PLAN
IS ONLY A 'START'

STAINLESS STEEL COMPONENTS ENSURE
OPTIMUM MACHINERY LIFE

EXXONMOBIL LAUNCHES NEW HIGH-PERFORMANCE
GAS TURBINE OIL FOR POWER SECTOR

We Do More.

Industrial Gases
Oil & Gas
Renewable Energy
Aftermarket Services

Atlas Copco

energyservices
an NRG service

Responsive. Efficient. Proven.
FIELD SERVICE | OPERATION & MAINTENANCE | ROTOR LIFE
nrgenergyservices.com

TURBINE SAFETY
DYNAMIC SIMULATION
MECHANICAL RETROFIT

TRI-SEN
TURBOMACHINERY CONTROLS

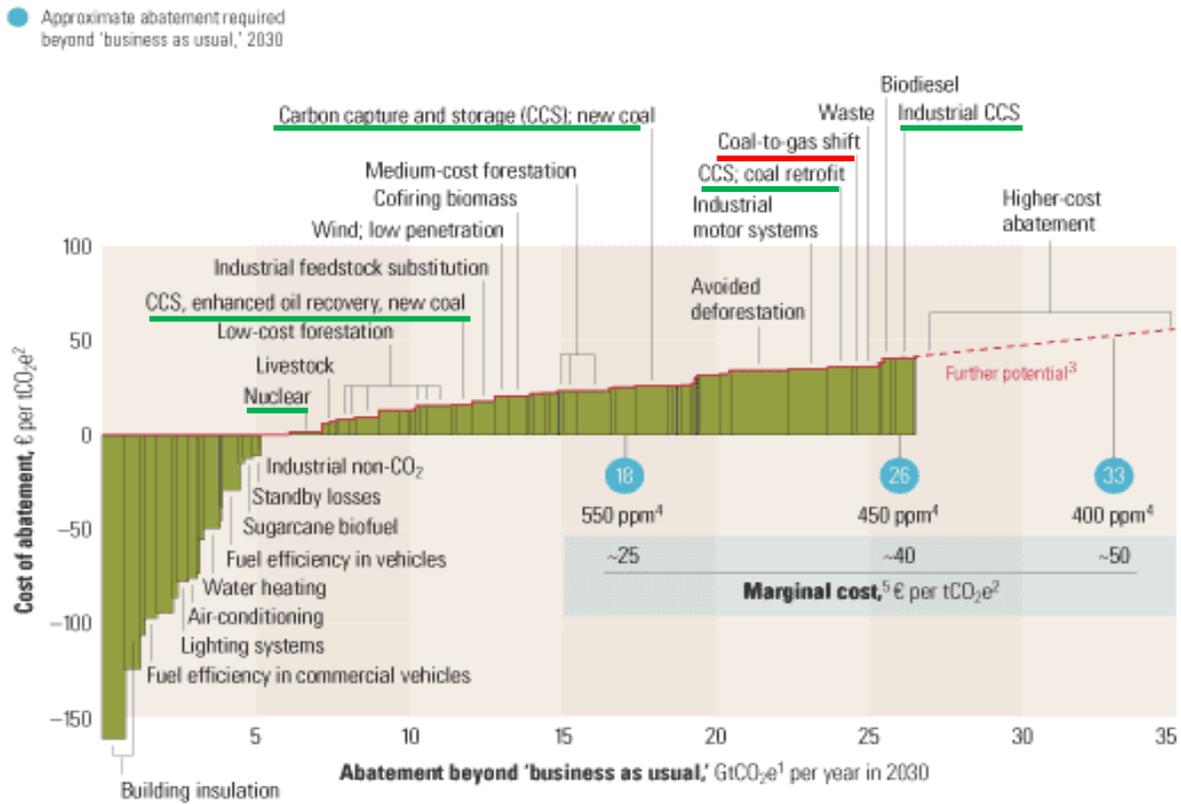
43rd Turbomachinery
30th Pump SYMPOSIUM
HOUSTON, TEXAS | SEPT. 22 - 25, 2014

The EPA's Clean Power Plan.....a Good Start

It seems a foregone conclusion that we're going to go with the "natural gas is a bridge fuel" logic, because it fits the current political narrative. I'd like to put this into perspective.

This approach puts us on the "Coal-to-gas shift" initiative, underlined in red, below:

Global cost curve for greenhouse gas abatement measures beyond 'business as usual'; greenhouse gases measured in GtCO₂e¹



¹GtCO₂e = gigaton of carbon dioxide equivalent; "business as usual" based on emissions growth driven mainly by increasing demand for energy and transport around the world and by tropical deforestation.

²tCO₂e = ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.

³Measures costing more than €40 a ton were not the focus of this study.

⁴Atmospheric concentration of all greenhouse gases recalculated into CO₂ equivalents; ppm = parts per million.

⁵Marginal cost of avoiding emissions of 1 ton of CO₂ equivalents in each abatement demand scenario.

Remember the McKinsey Cost Curve....right? Circa 2007! A little dated, but then again, not much has changed since 2007. I have always liked this representation, because it is simple.

The chart outlines a set of possible actions that could be deployed to reach a presumed 450 ppm atmospheric CO₂ concentration target, the consensus, thought to be the threshold needed to limit the temperature increase to not more than 2°C.

The width of the bars in this stacked bar chart represents the magnitude of the contribution for each of these potential initiatives in GtCO₂e (giga-tonnes of CO₂ equivalent) per year in 2030. The height of each bar represents the cost, in euro, per tonne of CO₂e. These defined actions are arranged by

increasing cost. The negative cost actions on the left side of the chart are efficiency and conservation initiatives. Added cost initiatives are to the right.

There are two disturbing things about this chart:

1. The first is how miniscule the positive effect of the Coal-to-gas shift is, underlined in red....
2. And the second is how large the bars are for the Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) and nuclear actions, seen as essential to reaching the 450 ppm target and underlined in green, and also the ones negatively affect by current policy.

The recent draft release of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report, Summary for Policymakers, concludes that there are very few options to reaching 450 ppm that don't include CCS.

We need all of these actions, but right now, we have set the rules up so that we're mostly getting the coal-to gas initiative for new plants, compliments of the EPA and their supporting gas team. And, in that process we are killing the others. The rules have so distorted the competitive balance, that these other initiatives are no longer being pursued in any meaningful way.

I scaled these negative effects on CCS and nuclear and they are about times (25x) larger than that of the gains that could be realized from the coal-to-gas shift. OK, the Coal-to-gas shift will become larger as we build more Natural Gas Combined Cycle (NGCC) plants, but that contribution alone does not get us where we need to be.

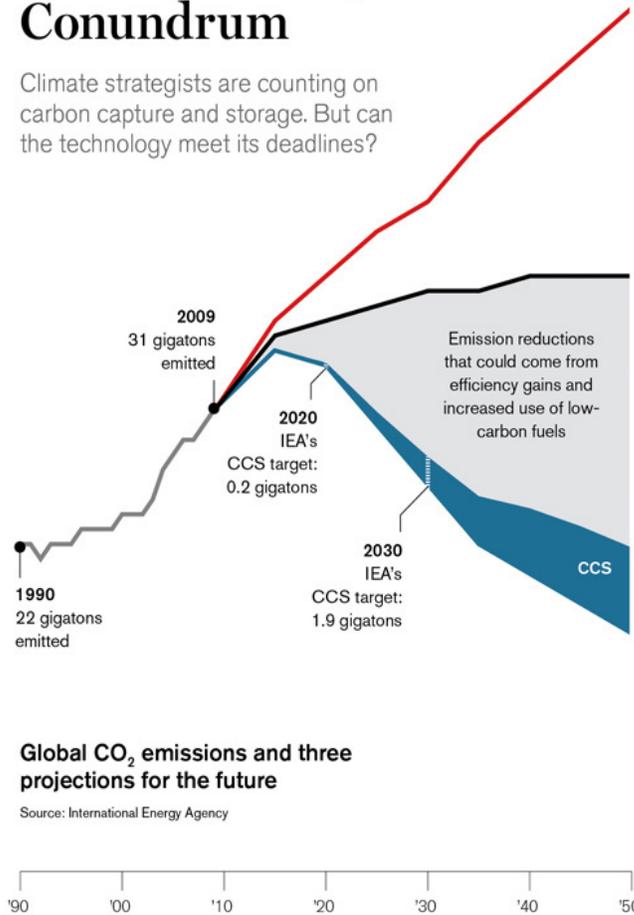
The problem is in thinking that natural gas is the so-called "bridge". Natural gas is the fuel. The "bridge" is CCS. CCS needs to be implemented across the board, and implemented without playing favorites. We also need to develop the full cost accounting tools to inform good policy decisions.

The Carbon Capture Conundrum, published by Mike Orcutt in 2012 offers another simplified explanation of the opportunity. The worldwide CO₂ emissions are running at 31Gt /year and the consensus opinion is that the Business as Usual trajectory will reach 58 Gt by 2050, an increase of 27 Gt/year.

The Carbon Conundrum calls for a U.S. contribution of 4.10Gt reduction, in total.

The Carbon Capture Conundrum

Climate strategists are counting on carbon capture and storage. But can the technology meet its deadlines?



Current trajectory 58 gigatons

This projection assumes that essentially no action is taken to address climate change. Models predict a long-term global temperature rise of 6 °C in such a scenario.

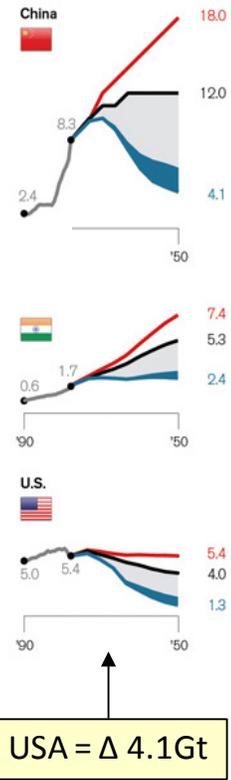
Global pledges 40 gigatons

If countries make go on their pledges to reduce emissions, the projected trajectory is much less steep. Models suggest a long-term global temperature rise of 4 °C.

Target 16 gigatons

Models associate this trajectory with a long-term global temperature rise no higher than 2 °C. That has been a long-standing goal in climate change negotiations.

Scenarios and CCS targets for the three highest-emitting countries (in gigatons)

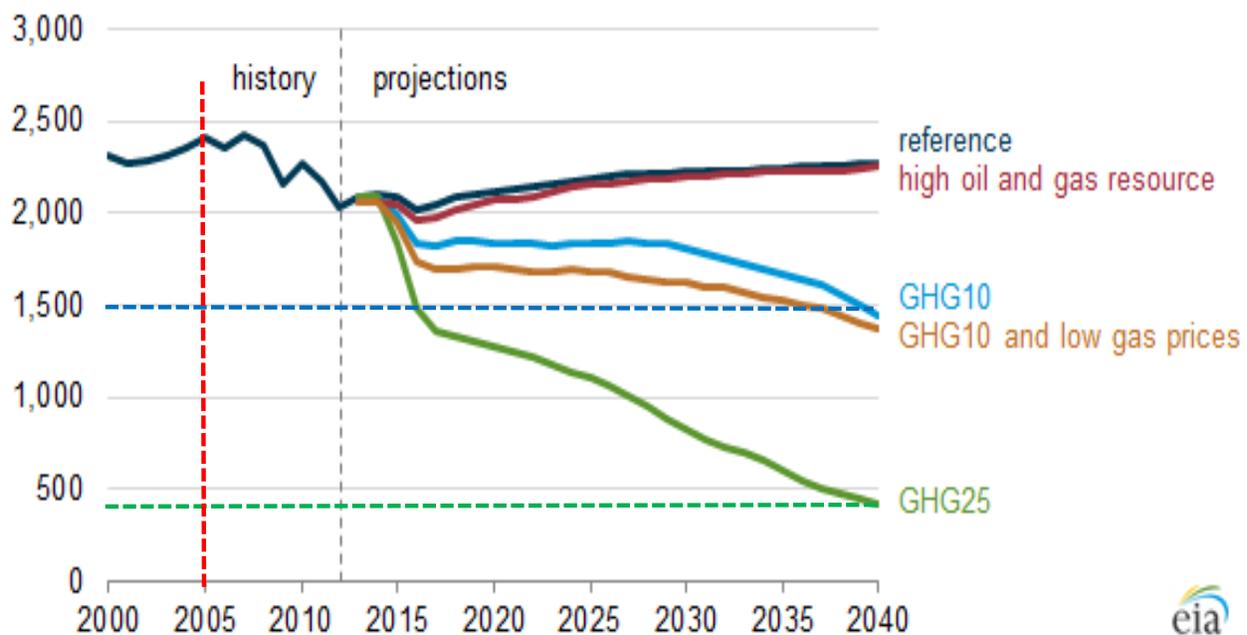


Mike Orcutt – M.I.T. Technology Review Aug. 2012

On June 2, 2014, the EPA released their draft ruling for CO₂ emitted from existing power plants, referred to as the Clean Power Plan. It calls for a 30% reduction of CO₂ from existing power plant sources, and is said to be complimentary with the previously announced NSPS for new power plants.

Coincidentally, on June 9, 2014, the Energy Information Agency (EIA) also released a set of projections, as shown below.

AEO2014 projections of power sector CO₂ emissions in five cases million metric tons



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, September 2013, and the *Annual Energy Outlook 2014*

These EIA projections, as stated, do not specifically include the effect of EPA's new ruling, but several scenarios explore the effect of a \$10 and \$25 Energy-Related CO₂ fee, as well as fuel cost and availability differences.

The 2005 U.S. Power Sector CO₂ emissions baseline for the new ruling is 2.40Gt (red vertical line) vs. the 6.11Gt U.S. total, a number published elsewhere. The 30% reduction from this 2.4Gt level required by the Clean Power Plan is a target reduction of 0.72Gt. If this 0.72Gt represents that same 40% contribution, the overall U.S. reduction, assuming all sectors performed as well as the power sector, would be 1.80Gt vs. the 4.10Gt Carbon Conundrum target.

To achieve the overall reduction of 4.10Gt with a 40% power-sector contribution rate, the U.S. power sector would need a 1.64Gt reduction and closer to 2.00Gt if the other sectors underperform.

To achieve that 2.00Gt target reduction, the power sector would have to reach a 0.40Gt level (green horizontal line) and, per the EIA chart; this would imply some form of CO₂ fee....the EIA GHG25 scenario at \$25/tonne of CO₂.

During the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, the parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020. The U.S. CO₂ emissions were 5.11Gt of which 1.82Gt were from power plants. The resulting Kyoto targets (blue horizontal line) would then be 4.19Gt in total and 1.50Gt for power plants, assuming their same contribution, also on the EIAGH25 trajectory.

In short, the EPA's plan is a good start, but it is only a start.