

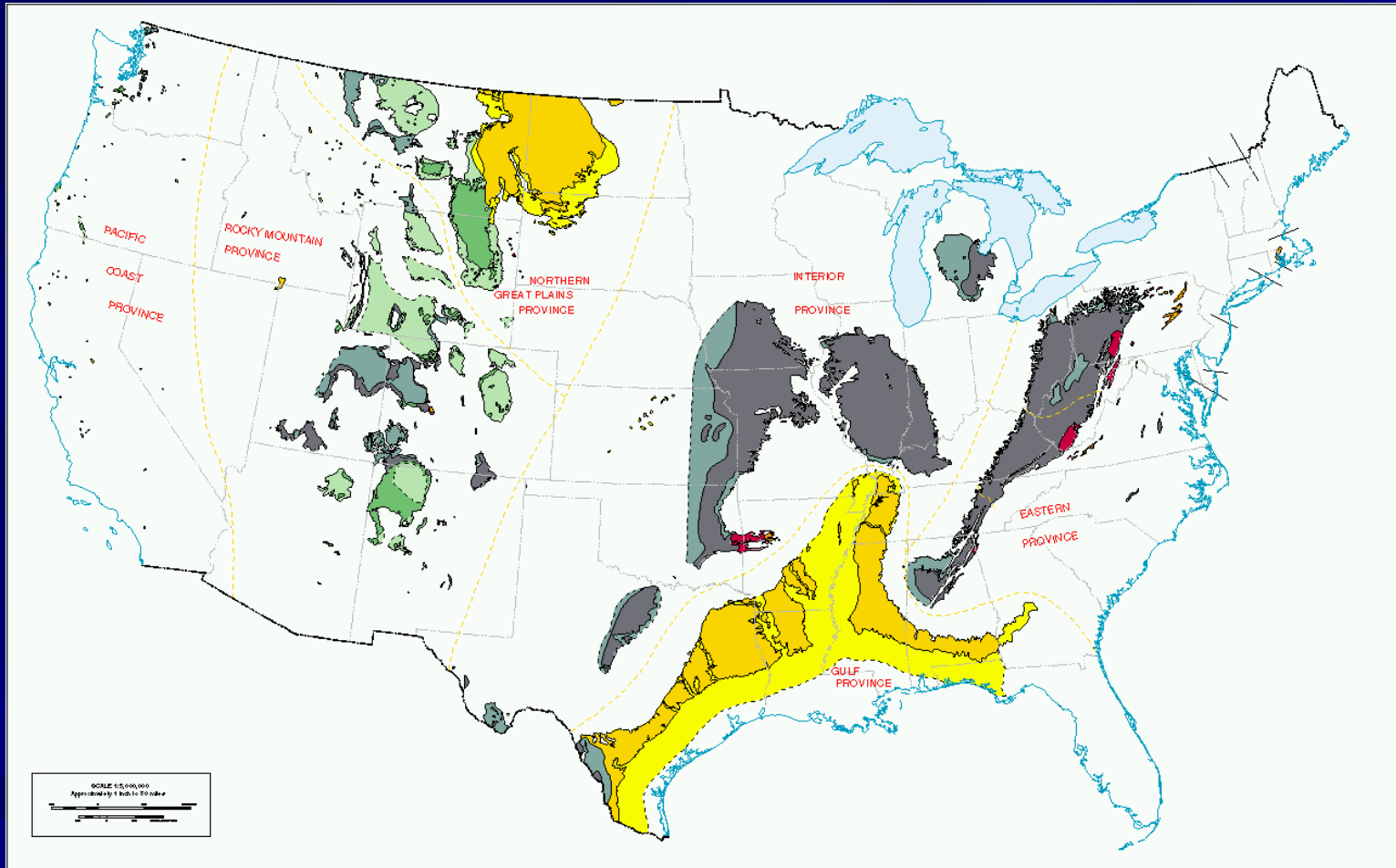
Experience with Gasification of Low Rank Coals

**Workshop On Gasification Technologies
Bismarck, North Dakota**

June 28, 2006

Phil Amick
Chairman
Gasification Technologies Council

U.S. Coal Resource Regions (Lower 48)



Source: Energy Information Administration


IMPACTS OF FUEL CHOICE ON GASIFICATION PLANTS

- Environmental**
- Generally independent of Fuel Choice
 - Sulfur 0.5% to 8%, Sulfur Removal Technology changes but emissions can be constant
 - Slag quality maintained
- Oxygen**
- Usage increases as ash and moisture increase
 - Main Component of Auxiliary Power Consumption
- Heating Value**
- Throughput needs determine size and number of gasifiers

Gasifying Western Coals

■ Myths

- Gasification doesn't work
- Technology is not ready
- IGC is not economical



is in the future

“Mythbusters” is a documentary show on the Discovery Channel

www.gasification.org

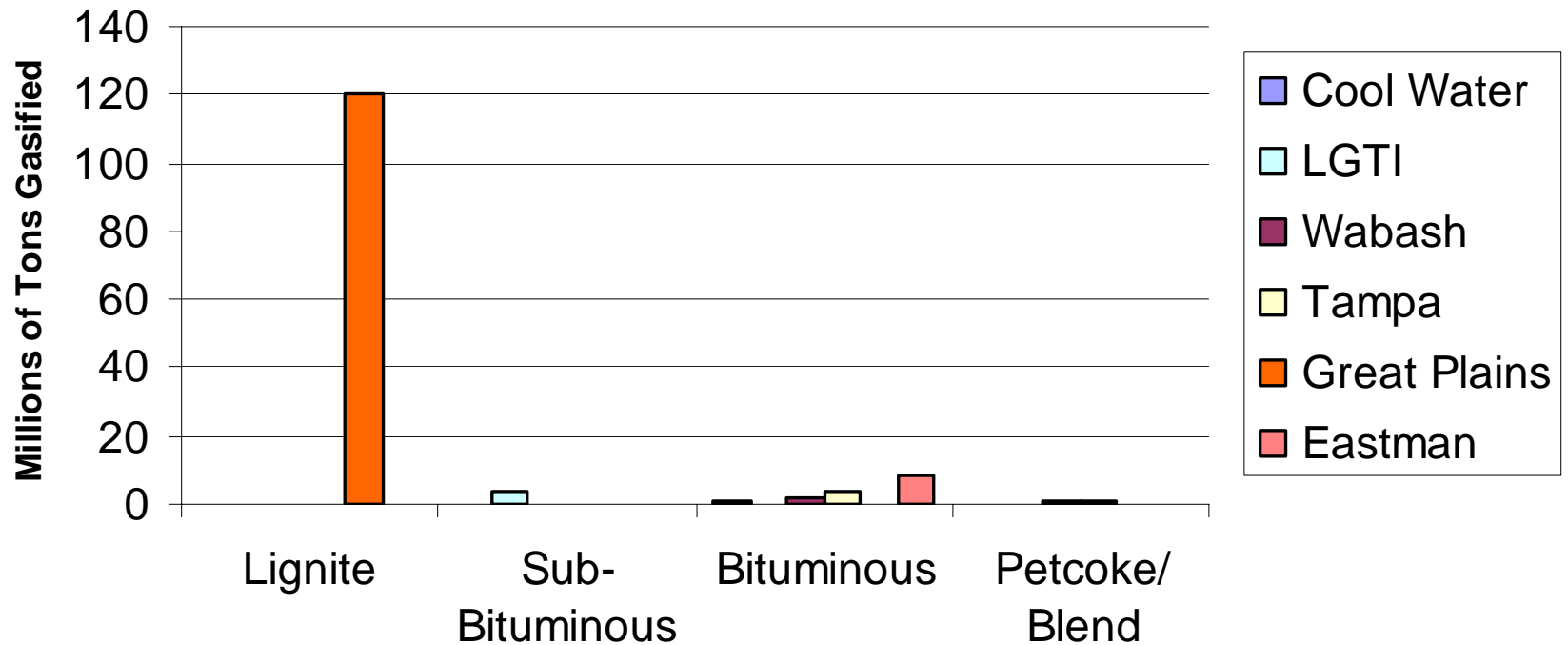
Gasifying Western Coals

■ Myths

- Gasification doesn't work with PRB or Lignite

Modern Era Coal Gasification – Power & Industrial

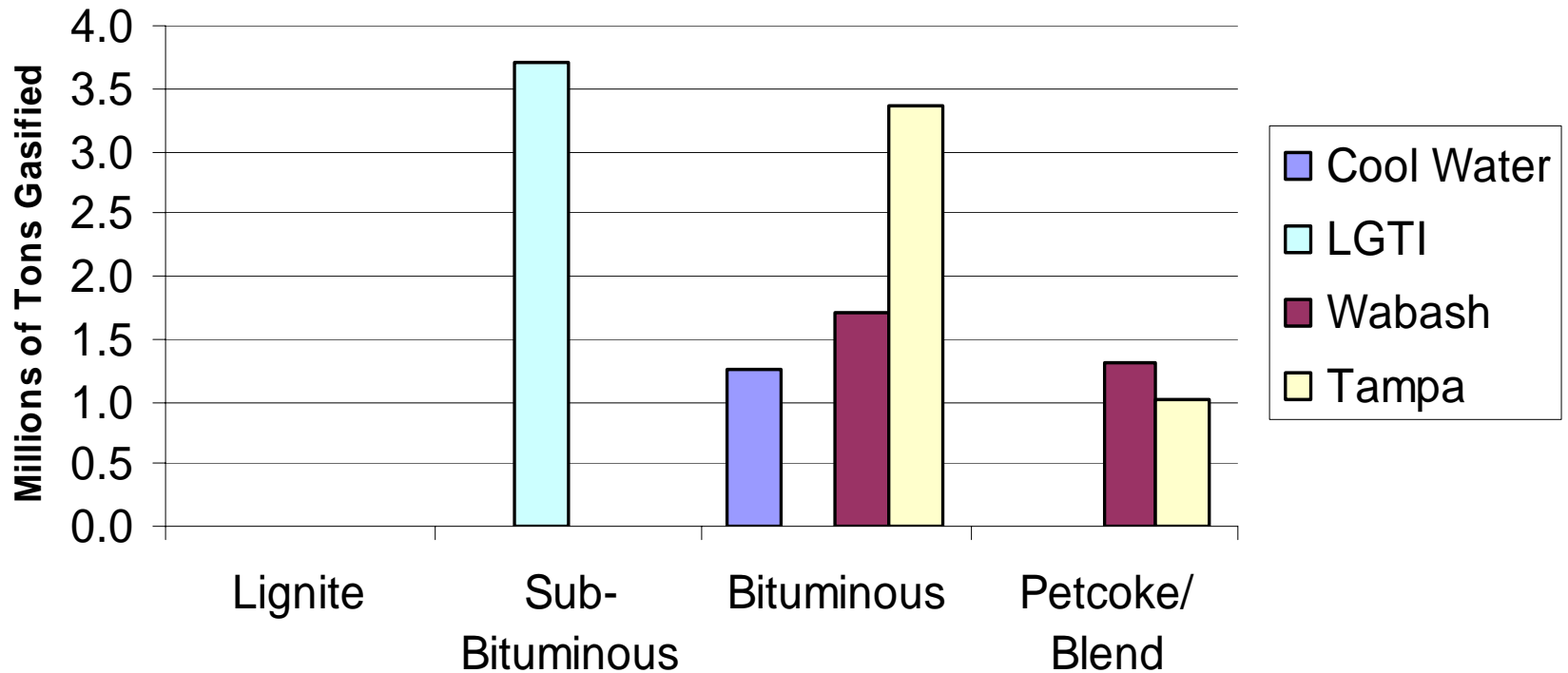
Coal Used: 94% Lignite



Source: Gasification Technology Council

U.S. Coal-to-Power Gasification

Coal Used: 37 % Sub-Bituminous - 63% Bituminous



Through 1Q05

Source: Gasification Technology Council

www.gasification.org

Great Plains Synfuels Plant

Over 90% of All of the Coal Ever Gasified in the United States

- Lurgi Gasification Technology
- 54 BCF per year of Natural Gas produced
- 6 MM Tons of Lignite per Year Processed
- Commercial Operation since 1984
- Also produces fertilizer, solvents and CO₂ commercially



LGTI – Louisiana Gasification Technology, Inc

One Third of the Coal-to-Power Gasification in U.S.

- ConocoPhillips E-Gas™ Technology
- 3.7 MM Tons of PRB Coal
- 2400 tpd Sub Bituminous coal feed
- Commercial Operation 1987 – 1995
- Processed 3.7 MM tons
- Fueled (2) Siemens SGT6-3000E GTGs



Source: ConocoPhillips

Gasifying Western Coals

■ Myths

- Technology Suppliers and Developers aren't interested

Solid Fuel Gasification Experience

High Ash Coals	Lignite	Sub-Bituminous	Bituminous Illinois Basin	Bituminous Appalachian	Anthracite & Other Bitum	Petcoke
	Tested	Tested	Allied Syngas BGL	Tested		
	Tested	Tested	ConocoPhillips E-Gas	Tested		Tested
	Tested	Tested	General Electric	Tested	Tested	Tested
	Tested	Tested	KBR Transport			
Tested	Tested	Tested	Sasol – Lurgi	Tested	Tested	
	Tested	Tested	Shell	Tested	Tested	Tested
	Tested	Tested	Siemens Sustec		Tested	

Tested	Tested
Demonstrated (500 TPD or more)	Tested
Million Tons Operation	Tested

Mesaba Energy Project



“Mesaba Energy Project Permitting and Environmental Information Volume”, Bob Evans, Excelsior Energy and Tom Lynch, ConocoPhillips, Platts IGCC Symposium, May 10, 2006, Pittsburgh, PA

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Mesaba Energy Project

Excelsior Energy is the Owner

Nominal 600 MW IGCC in Minnesota Iron Range

Fuel Flexible for Sub-Bituminous, Bituminous and Petcoke

Technology Selection May 2004

PUC Filings December 2005

Air Permit draft application filed May 2006; Final June 2006

Commercial Operation 2011

Orlando Gasification Project



“KBR Transport Gasifier”, Peter V. Smith, KBR, Gasification Technologies conference, October 2005, San Francisco, CA

Orlando Gasification Project

Southern Company and Orlando Utilities Commission are the Owners
Nominal 330 MW IGCC in central Florida
Sub-Bituminous coal from the Powder River Basin

Commenced Design October 2005
Construction Start December 2007
Commercial Operation 2010

Pacific Mountain Energy Center



Pacific Mountain Energy Center

Located at the Port of Kalama near Kalama, WA.

Energy Northwest will develop, permit, construct, own, operate, and maintain the public-private development.

Public power will purchase power from one 300 MW CT, and private companies will purchase power from the other 300 MW CT.

Sub-bituminous coal and/or petroleum coke for feedstock

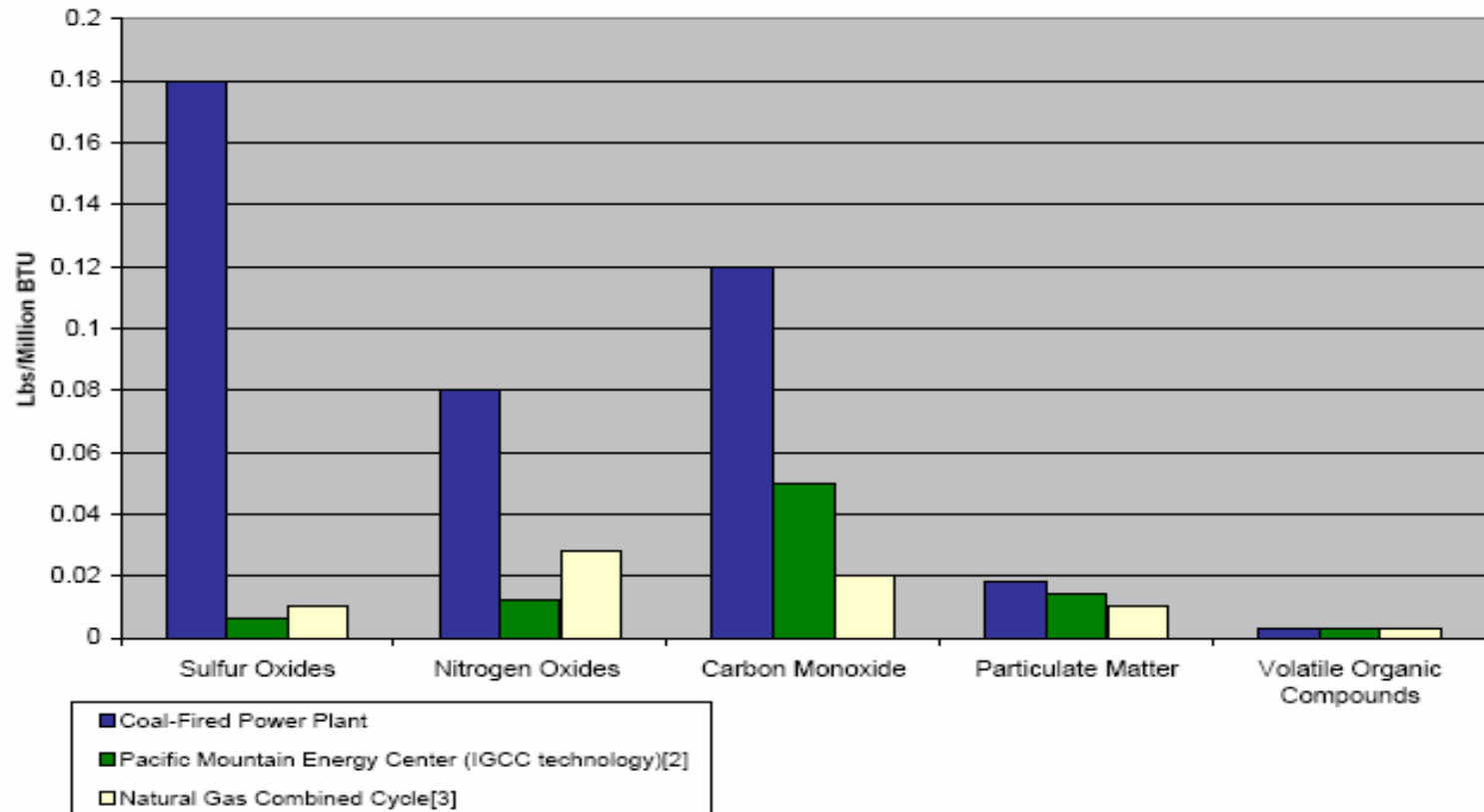
Conceptual Engineering completed in 2005

Qualifications RFP 2Q06

Commercial operation in 2012

Pacific Mountain Energy Center

Emissions Comparisons of Coal, Natural Gas, and IGCC Power Plants Using Modern Pollution Control Technology



[1] Calculations based on Conoco-Phillips 2005 Preliminary Engineering Study.

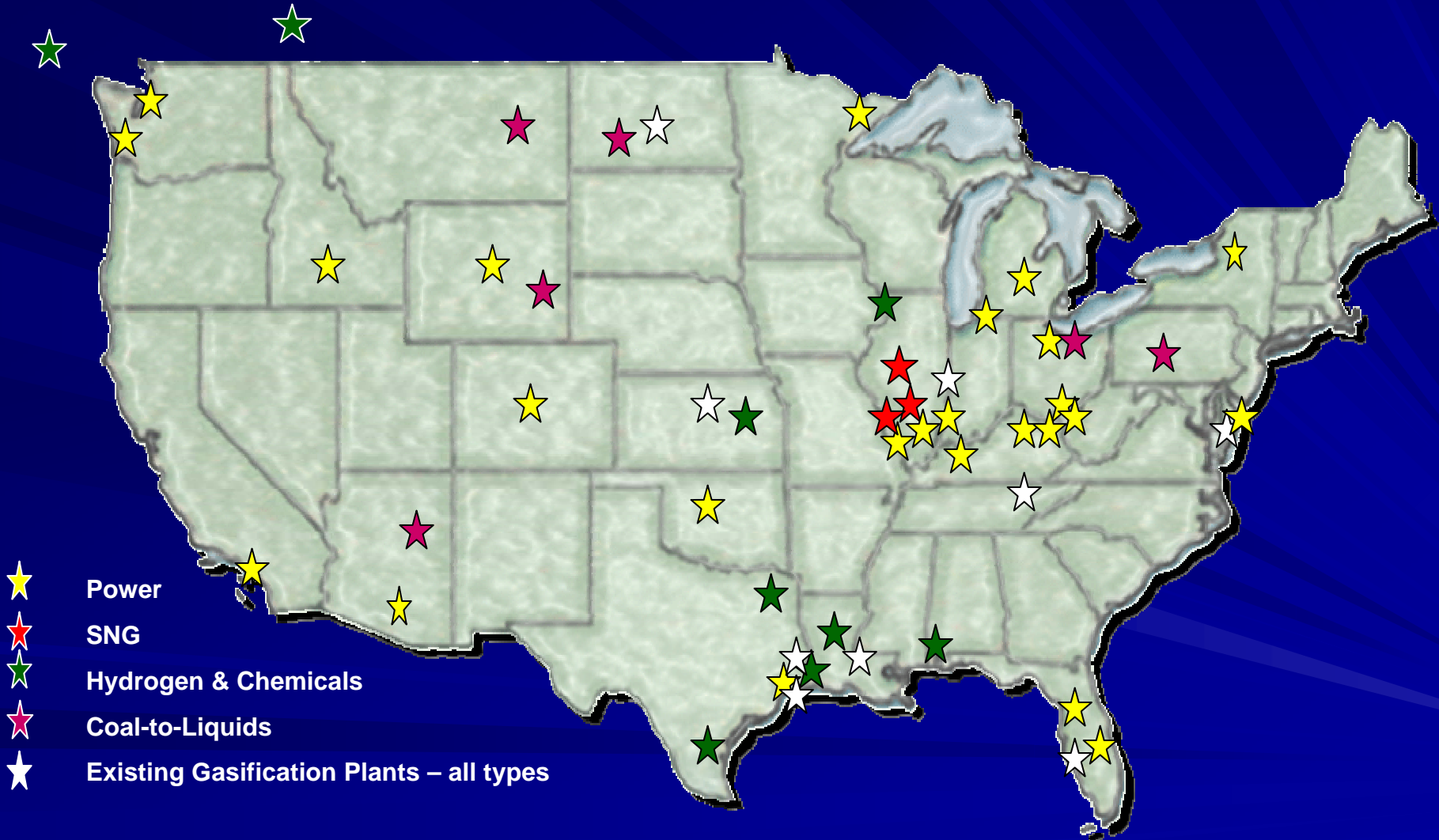
[2] Calculations from 2005 Engineering Study and refer specifically to Energy Northwest's IGCC project.

[3] Numbers based on Best Available Control Technology for Natural Gas Combined Cycle power plant.

Other Coal Projects in the West

- IGCC projects under development in Arizona and Idaho
- IGCC evaluations announced by utilities in Colorado and Texas
- CTL Project announcements in Arizona, Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming
- Four of the Twelve Proposed FutureGen Sites are in western states

Publicly Announced Gasification Project Development



- ★ Power
- ★ SNG
- ★ Hydrogen & Chemicals
- ★ Coal-to-Liquids
- ★ Existing Gasification Plants – all types

Technology Suppliers

- ConocoPhillips, Shell, Allied Syngas, KBR all pursuing U.S. Low Rank Fuel Projects
- Siemens Technology announced in European Brown Coal Project
- Shell Technology announced in Australian Brown Coal Project
- GE announced Low Rank Gasification Initiative; ConocoPhillips developing advanced gasifier for lignite and PRB coals.

Gasifying Western Coals

■ Myths

- Pulverized Coal is cleaner

Coal Plant Main Stack Permit Targets

Permit Targets	IGCC Amine Based	IGCC Selexol with SCR	SCPC¹
SO ₂ Emission Rate (lb/MMBtu of coal feed)	0.03	0.01	0.16
NO _x Emission Rate (lb/MMBtu of coal feed)	0.06	0.02	0.07
Total NO _x & SO ₂ TPY (based on 630MW Plant –IL6)	1,640	500	4,500

1) Wisconsin Electric Power SCPC information from April 2003 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Elm Road Generating Station, Volume 1, Public Service Commission of Wisconsin & Department of Natural Resources, Table 7-11, p. 155 (Pittsburgh No. 8 coal)

Criteria Pollutant Comparisons

Pollutant	IGCC Bituminous	Subcritical PC Bituminous	Subcritical PC Subbituminous
NOx	0.049	0.06	0.06
SO ₂	0.043	0.086	0.065
PM/PM ₁₀	0.007	0.012	0.012
VOC	0.0017	0.0024	0.0027
CO	0.03	0.10	0.10

All emissions in lb/MMBtu. IGCC NOx based on 15 ppmvd/15% O2 and with no SCR. An SO2 removal of 87% reflects a very low coal sulfur content (0.22%).

Source: S. Khan, U.S. EPA

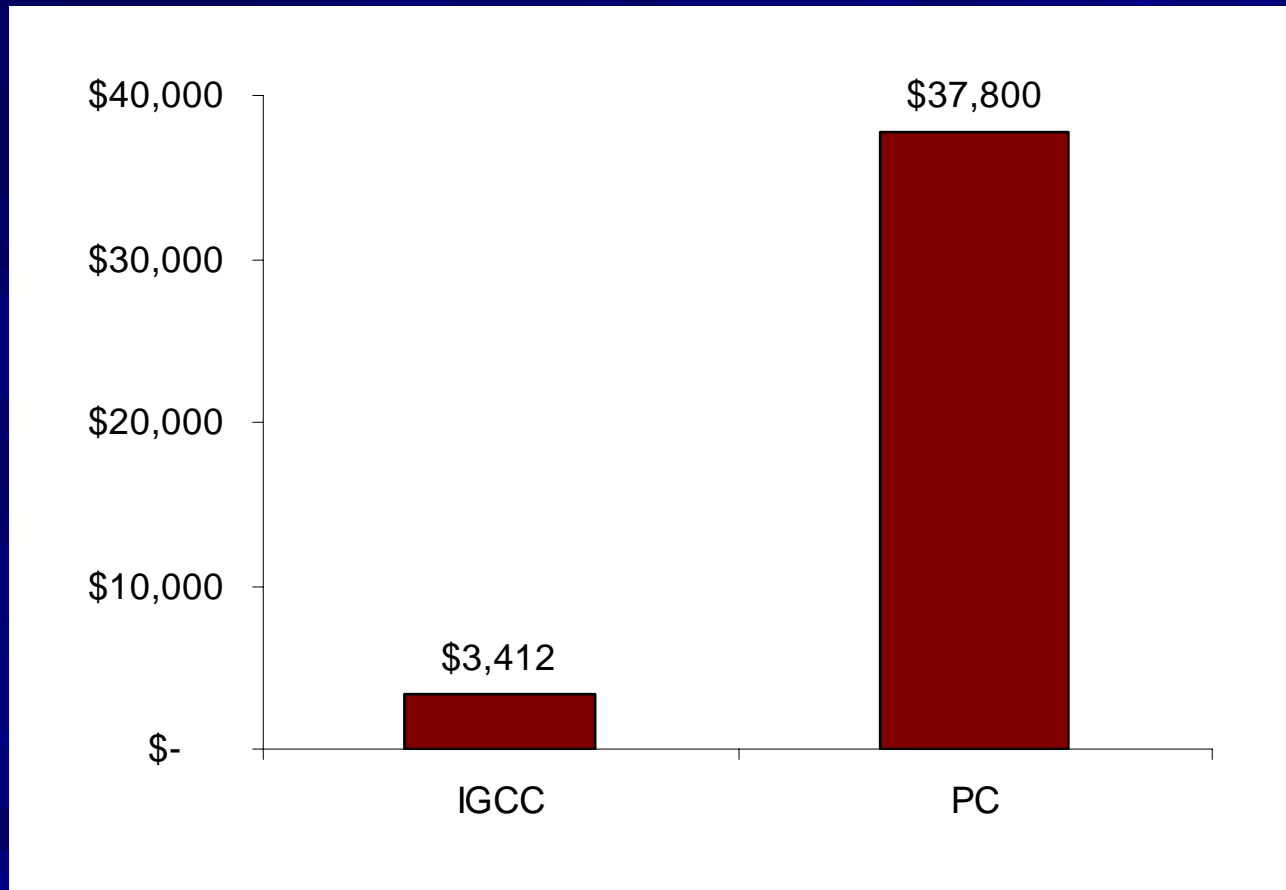
Water Use and Solid Waste Comparisons

Parameter*	PC Plant	IGCC Plant	% less for IGCC
Solid waste, bituminous coal, tpd	1,090	430	60
Solid waste, subbituminous coal, tpd	480	280	42
Solid waste, lignite, tpd	2,080	1,600	23
Plant makeup water, gpm	9,340	6,030	35
Wastewater discharge, gpm	2,910	1,960	33

Note: gasification slag included in solid waste; only recovered sulfur considered non waste.

Comparative Cost of Hg Removal

Cost per pound of mercury removed



Source: U.S. DOE from industry data

Gasifying Western Coals

■ Myths

- IGCC doesn't work at high altitude

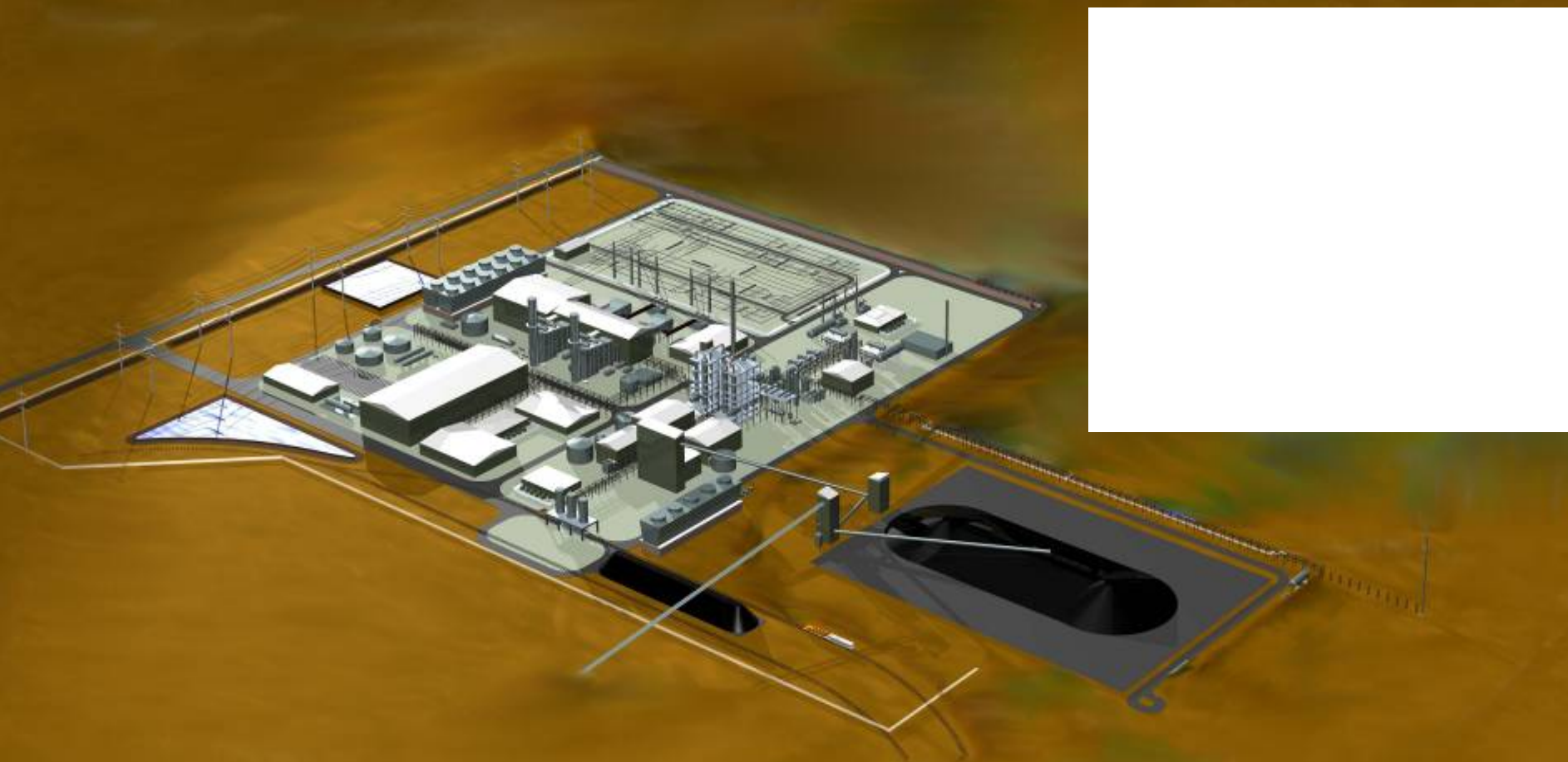
Case Study on PRB Coal



Minemouth Location
5000 feet
45F average ambient

Midwestern Location
500 feet,
50F average ambient

600 MW Sub Bituminous IGCC Design Template



3D Rendering Provided by Fluor/Siemens/ConocoPhillips

600 MW Sub Bituminous IGCC Case Description

	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>Mine Mouth</u>
Site Conditions	500 ft, 50 F avg. amb.	5,000 ft, 45 F avg. amb.
Q Coal (AR, HHV), Btu/lb	8,340	
Carbon (dry basis), wt%	69	
Sulfur (dry basis), wt%	0.5	
Ash (AR), wt%	5	
Moisture (AR), wt%	30	
Acid Gas Removal	3 Col. Selexol™	
Steam Conditions psig/F	1800/1050/1050	
Heat Rejection	Cooling Tower	Air Cooled
GTG Emissions Control	15 ppm NOx (diluent) plus SCR	
Process Wastewater	SW recycle via R.O.	SW recycle + ZLD

Source: ConocoPhillips

600 MW Sub Bituminous IGCC Estimated Plant Performance

	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>Mine Mouth</u>
Feed Rate, tpd (AR)	8,300	7,300
Oxygen, tpd (95% vol)	4,700	4,100
Gross Power, MW	780	670
Aux. Power, MW	130	120
Net Power, MW	640	560
Net H.R., Btu/kWh (HHV)	9000	9,100
Emissions [1]:		
NO_x, lb/MMBtu		0.02
SO₂, lb/MMBtu		0.01

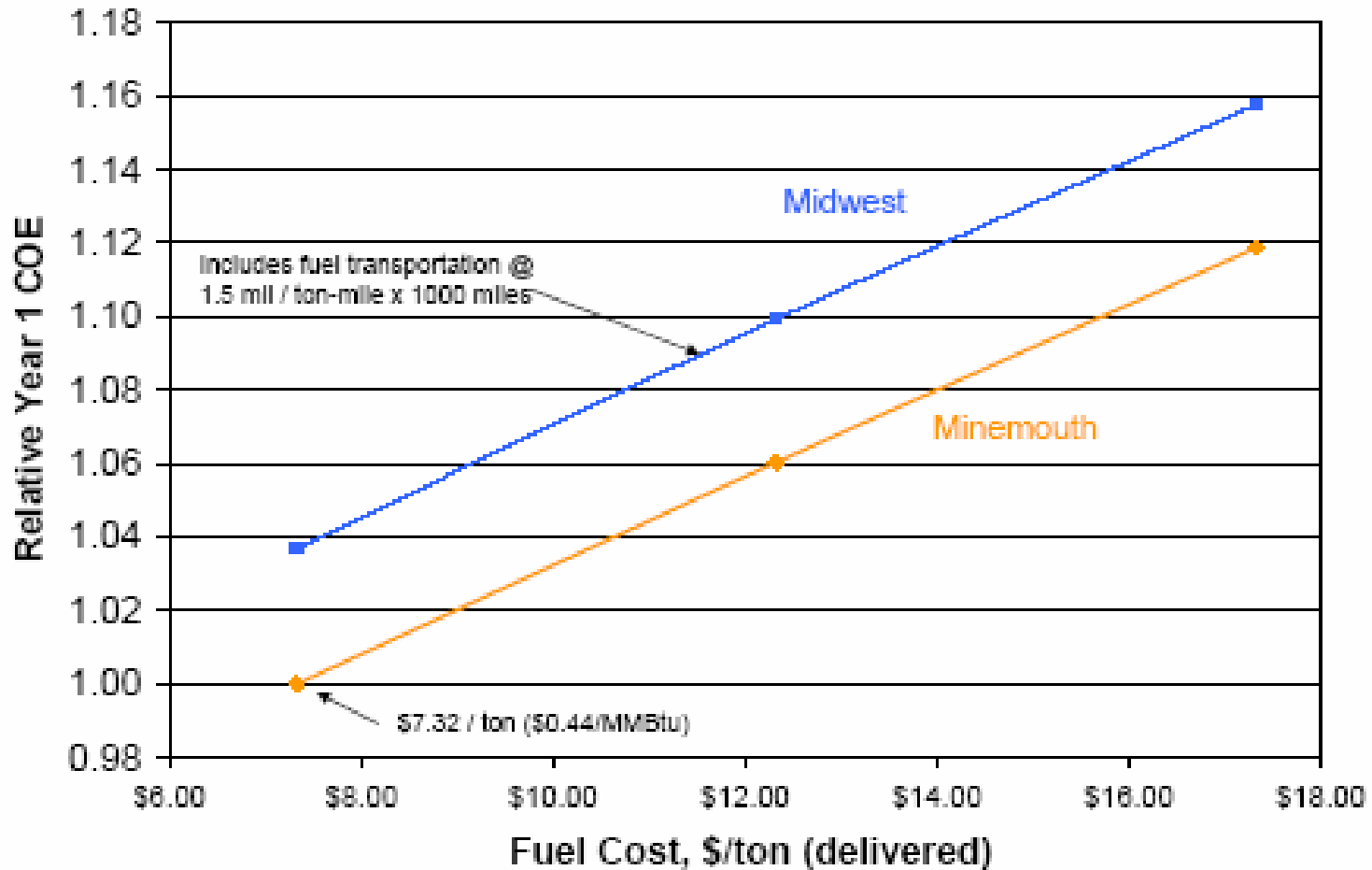
Notes:

[1] Target permit levels

Source: ConocoPhillips

www.gasification.org

COE vs. Fuel Cost (\$2010)



Source: ConocoPhillips

Gasifying Western Coals

■ Myths

- Carbon capture is in the future

Projects Implementing Carbon Capture

- Great Plains Synfuels is providing CO₂ to the Weyburn oilfield
- Pernis Refinery gasification facility supplies CO₂ to greenhouses in the Netherlands
- At least 2 of the expected EPACT tax credit applicants are planning carbon capture for enhanced oil recovery

Comparative Cost Impact of CO₂ Capture and Sequestration

Parameter	IGCC Plant	PC Plant
CO ₂ capture, %	91	90
Unit output derating, %	14	29
Heat rate increase, %	16.5	40
Capital cost increase, %	47	73
COE increase, %	38	66



WASHINGTON, D.C.

www.gasification.org

Gasification – The Enabling Technology

Save the Dates

OCTOBER 1-4

JW MARRIOTT HOTEL

Gasification
TECHNOLOGIES 2006

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