# Red Trail Energy

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# **EERC UN NORTH DAKOTA**

Critical Challenges. **Practical Solutions.** 

## Red Trail Energy (RTE) Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project

CCS Technical Workshop 2020

Tokyo, Japan

January 23, 2020

Dustin Willett, Chief Operating Officer RTE, North Dakota USA





## Outline

- RTE Ethanol Facility
- CCS Drivers
- RTE CCS Project
- Questions





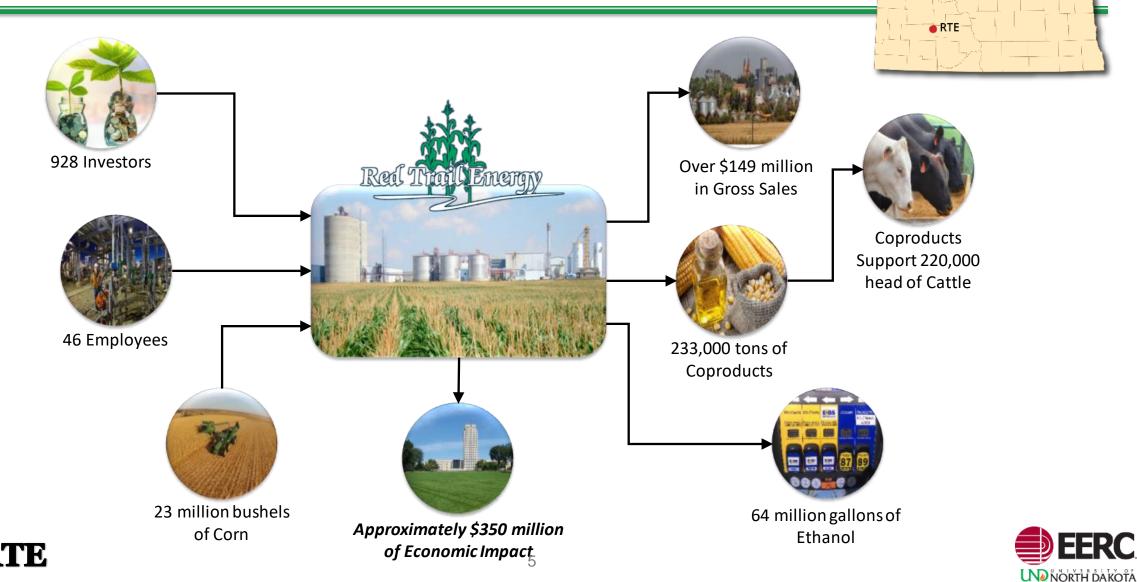


### **RTE Ethanol Facility**





#### Red Trail Energy, LLC Richardton, ND



NORTH DAKOTA

## **Investor-Owned since 2007**

#### 64-million-gallon-per-year Dry Grind Ethanol Plant:

- Constructed starting July 2005, operating by January 2007
- 180,000–185,000 gallons/day ethanol
- 480–500 tons/day dried distillers grains (DDG's)







## Corn → Ethanol

#### A bushel of corn weighing 56 pounds:

- 2.82 gallons ethanol (~18.7 pounds)
- 18.0 pounds CO<sub>2</sub>
- 18.5 pounds Distillers Grains
- 0.8 pounds Corn Oil





## **Corn Receiving**

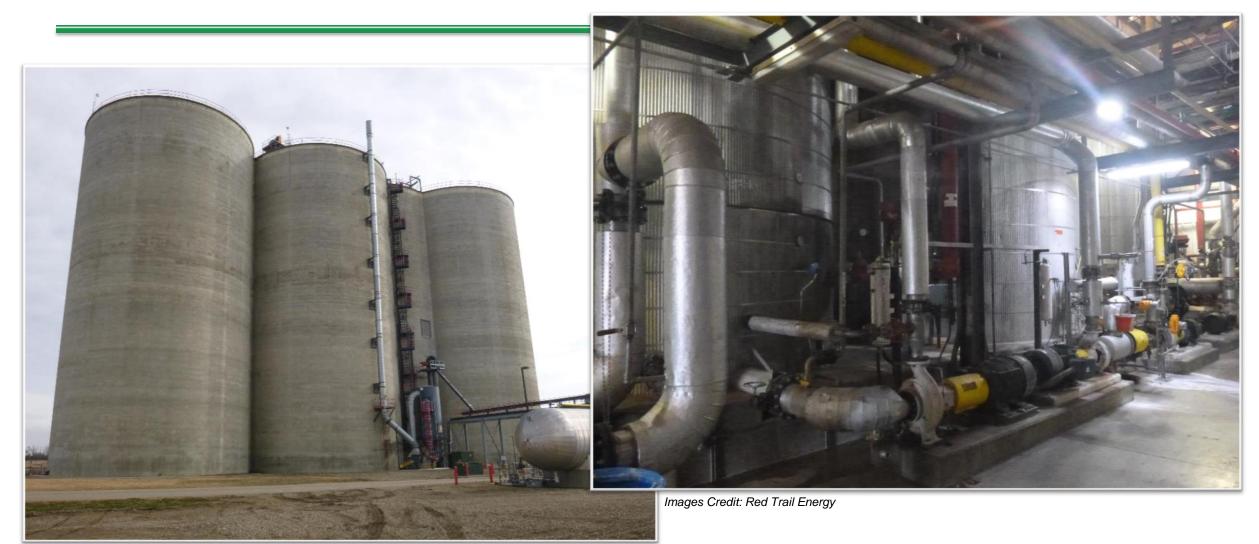
- RTE requires 23–24 millions bushels/year corn
- RTE receives corn by truck or hopper rail cars
- The corn receiving system can move 60,000 bushels/hour
- Silos + grind & scalping bin = 1.75 million bushels







## **Grain Silos and Slurry**







### Four (4) Fermenters and Beerwell







#### **Vacuum Distillation**







#### Four (4) Centrifuges and Eight (8) Evaporators







### Dryers A & B







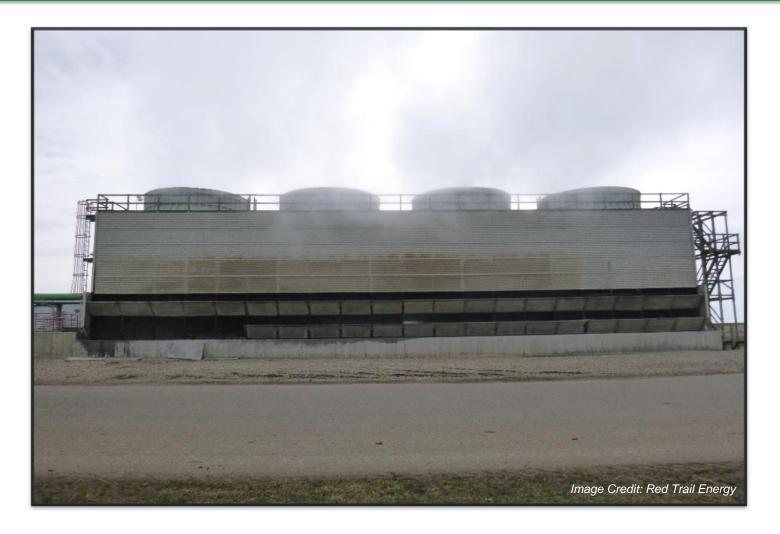
## **Dry/Modified Distillers Grains**







## **Staying Cool**







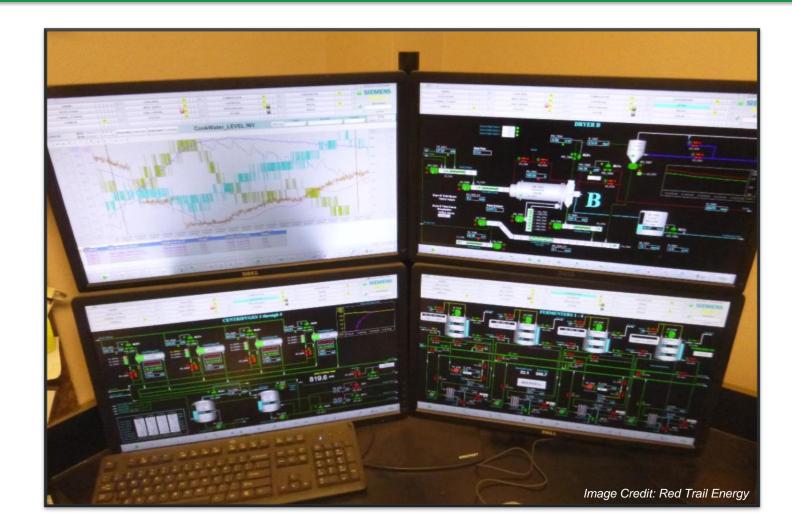
### **Dual Natural Gas Package Boilers**







## **Operating Stations**







### **Ethanol Storage**







## **Moving RTE Products by Rail**







## **Fuel Ethanol Stats**

Source: Renewable Fuels Association, 2017

- 90% plants use dry mill process
- 200 US plants, 28 states = 16 billion gallons
  *ND is Top 10 producer*
- US generates 60% global market
  - Exported 1 billion gallons in 2016
  - Canada and Brazil are half market
  - Other leading markets: China, India, Philippines, Peru and South Korea







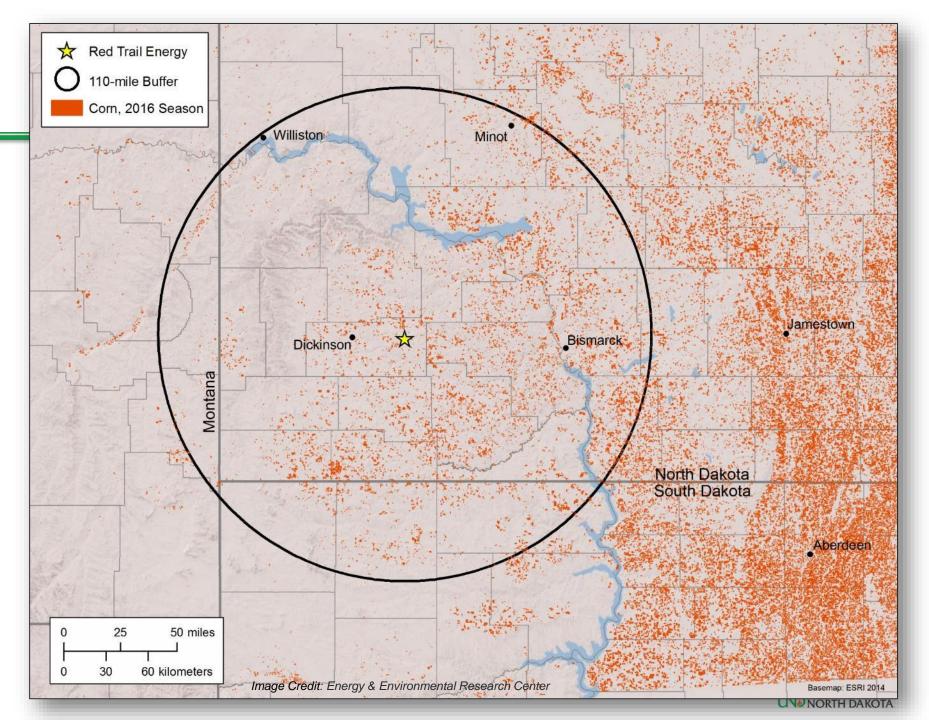
#### **RTE CCS Drivers**





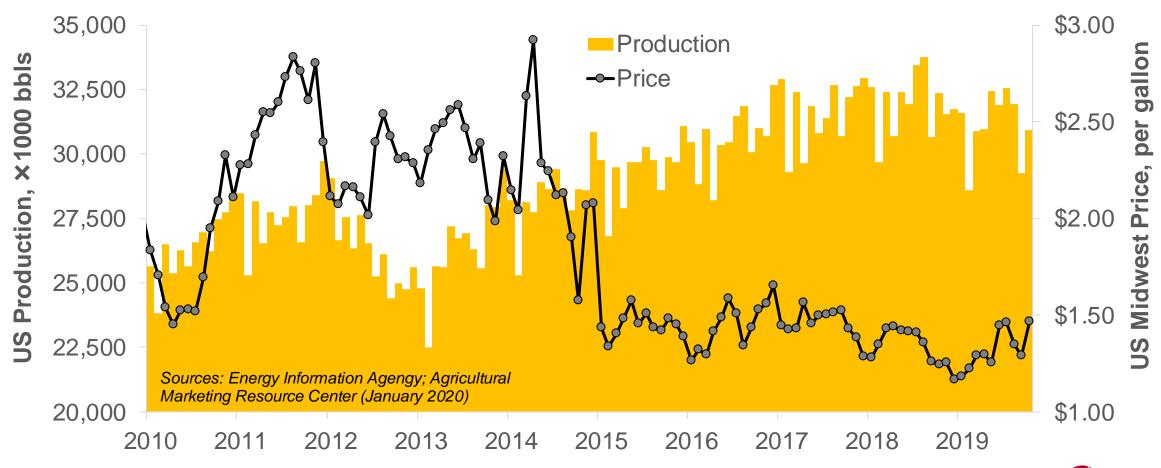
#### RTE's Growth:

Bound by economics of delivered corn feedstock





### **Historic Ethanol Production and Prices**







## **Evolving Ethanol Markets**

#### Low-carbon fuels

- A transportation fuel having a lower "carbon intensity" than conventional petroleum fuels
- Ethanol, Natural gas



Photograph by Lars Plougmann

#### Low-carbon fuel programs

- California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)
- Oregon's Clean Fuels Program
- RTE currently ships ethanol to California, Oregon

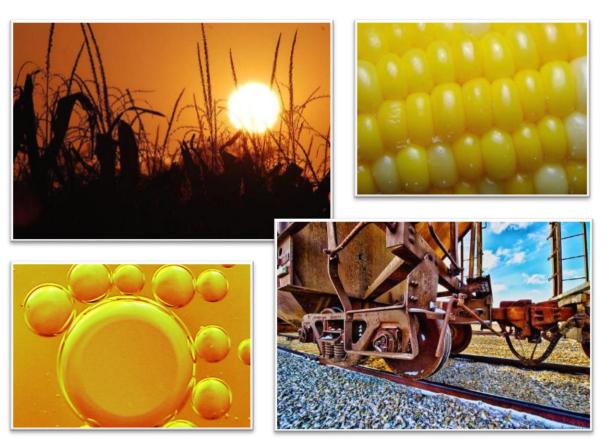


Photograph by University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



## Lowering the Ethanol Carbon Footprint

- Lower-carbon feedstocks
  - "No-till" agriculture
- Low-carbon business practices
  - Natural gas for production energy (as opposed to coal)
- Implementing carbon capture and storage (CCS)
  - Market advantage over conventional ethanol
  - Applicable for carbon-related US tax credits



Photographs by Judd McCullum, OpenSource.com, Ishikawa Ken, and Elvis Kennedy,



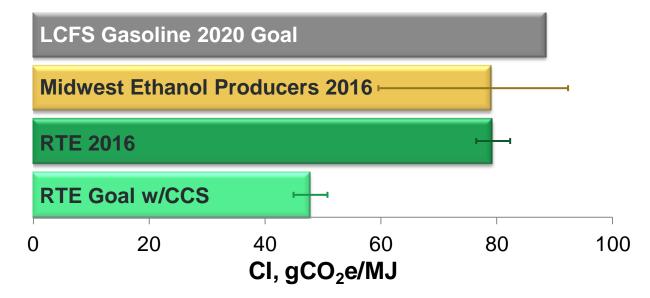


## The CCS Advantage

#### **USA IRS Tax Incentive**

- Up to \$50/tonne CO<sub>2</sub> for dedicated storage
- ➤ Construction before 2024
- ➢ Credits allowable for 12 years.

California LCFS Program: Carbon Intensity (CI) by Fuel Type

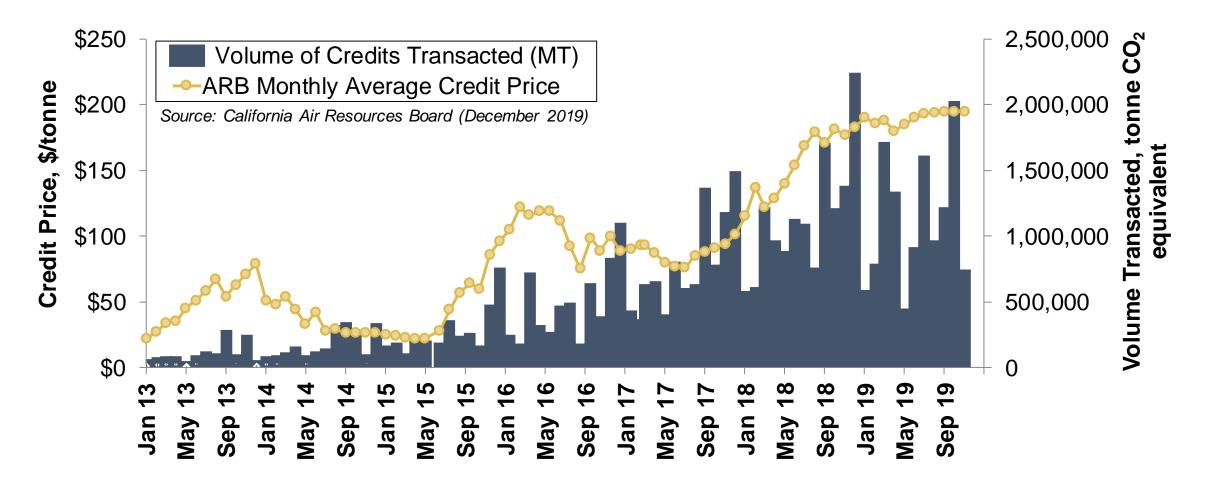


Source: California Air Resources Board (July 2016)





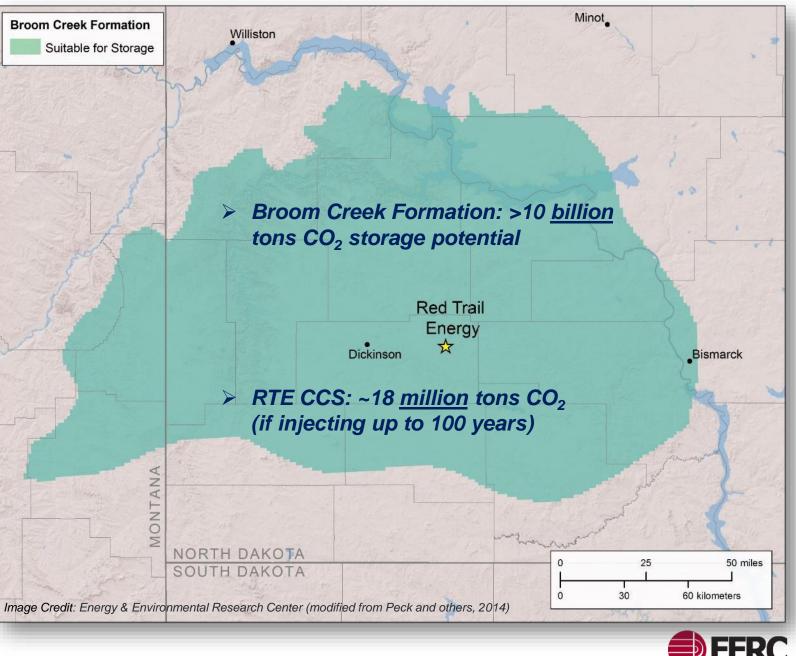
## **California's LCFS Credit Market**





#### RTE Site: Excellent CCS Case Study

- Carbon capture
  - 180,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year from fermentation
  - Nearly pure CO<sub>2</sub> stream
- Carbon storage
  - Broom Creek Formation
  - 6400 ft directly below
    RTE facility, ~300 ft thick



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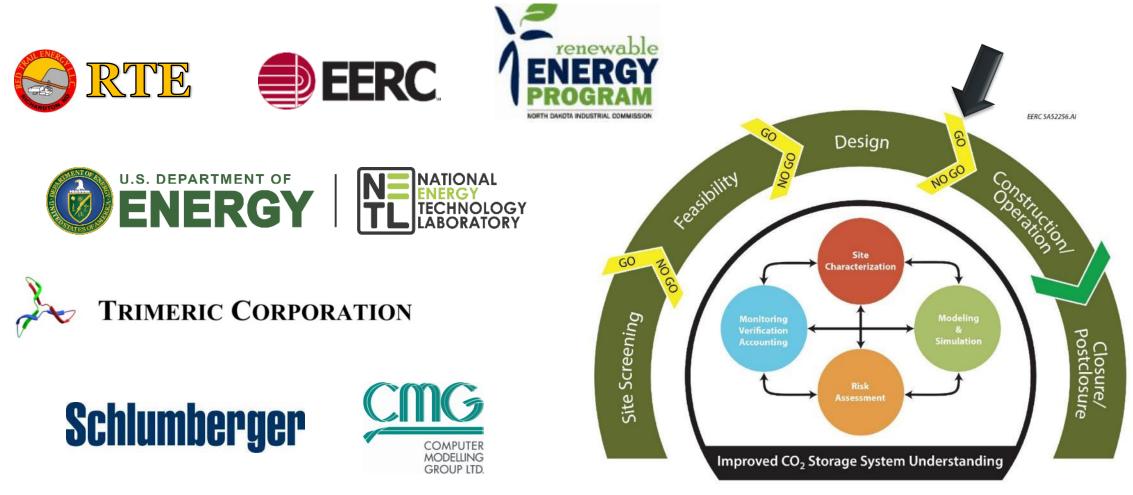


## **RTE CCS Project**





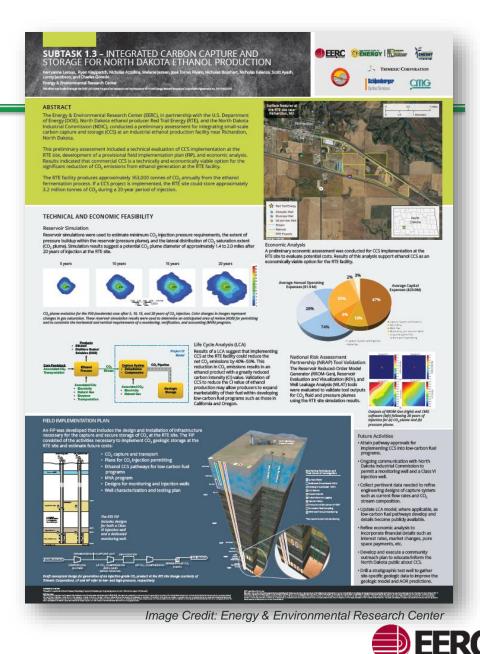
#### **RTE CCS Project:** *Funding and Technical Partners*





#### Phase I Summary Nov 2016 – May 2017

- Technically feasible: ~40%–50% net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction
  - CO<sub>2</sub> capture and transport
  - Site characterization, geologic modeling and simulation
  - Life cycle analysis (LCA), risk assessment
- Economic viability: Possible through low-carbon fuels
  programs or other incentives
- Completed preliminary Field Implementation Plan (FIP)
  - CO<sub>2</sub> capture system and pipeline
  - Permitting plan; monitoring, verification, accounting (MVA) plan
  - Well design, geologic characterization and testing plan



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#### Phase II Summary Nov 2017 – July 2018

- Technically feasible: ~30%–40% net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction for liquefied CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Analyzed fermentation exhaust gases, modified design and refined LCA
  - Established permitting pathways and updated
    Phase I FIP
    - North Dakota Class VI Program
    - Low-Carbon Fuel Programs
- Economic viability: Requirements for incentive programs add complications
- Developed detailed Community Outreach Plan

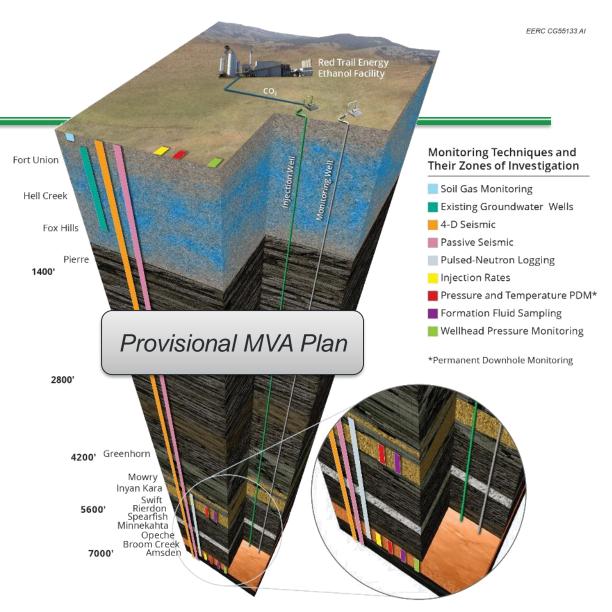


Image Credit: Energy & Environmental Research Center (Leroux and others, 2018)





#### Phase III Summary Dec 2018 – May 2020

> Design package for implementation of <u>first</u> commercial CCS project in ND.

✓ Develop CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Process Design Package (PDP)

- $\checkmark$  Initiate monitoring and characterization plans
  - Near-Surface monitoring (water and soil gas)
  - Reservoir characterization (seismic survey)
- Prepare CCS Permit Application Package
- Evaluate economic viability → Up-to-date requirements for CO<sub>2</sub> markets/incentives
- Execute Public Outreach Plan → Develop Public Outreach Package

> UPDATE: Permit to Drill recently approved for Stratigraphic Test Hole





## **RTE CCS Project: Accomplishments**

- $\checkmark$  Established technical feasibility
  - Approx. 40% net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction
- $\checkmark$  Established preliminary economic viability
  - Low-carbon fuels (LCF) programs, federal incentives, etc.
- Developed, initiated Community Outreach Plan
  - ✓ Conducted 2 local open houses
  - ✓ Updates with state/county/city officials
  - Topical fact sheets (for landowner interactions)

- Developed, initiated Field Implementation Plan
  - ✓ CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Process Design Package
  - Near-surface sampling and seismic survey
  - $\checkmark$  Characterization and testing design
  - $\checkmark$  Permit to Drill for stratigraphic test



hole





## **RTE CCS Project: Next Steps**

- Drill stratigraphic test hole
  - Core analyses and downhole testing
  - Update modeling and operation plans
  - Start downhole baseline monitoring
- Acquire Class VI permit and LCFS pathway
  - Complete all required plans
  - Submit all required documentation

- Install capture facility
  - Contract and construction
  - Shakedown operation
  - Integrate with CO<sub>2</sub> injection, geologic storage system



Image Credit: Energy & Environmental Research Center





## **Potential RTE CCS Activities Timeline**

CCS Components & Major Activities	2019					Today 2020				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Characterization & Monitoring*	Seismic Data Near-Surface Acquisition Monitoring (start)					Core, Testing, & Downhole/ Baseline Monitoring				
Capture System		Capture Bids	$\diamond$				ontract Capture	Cor	Capture struction	
Permits & Wells	Draft Permits (start) Permit to Drill Submitted, Approved					Drill Strat Well** Submit ND Storage Facility Permits				
CCS Components & Major Activities	2021					*Includes modeling/simulation updates with major data acquisition events				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		**Stratigraphic test and potential monitoring/injection wells depending on results				
Characterization & Monitoring*	Baseline Monitoring		Operational Monitoring	1	mo					
Capture System	Captu Constru		Capture Start		***Note: Timeframes are				ented for	
Permits & Wells	Drill 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Well**	♦ Injection Start			relative comparison purposes only***				

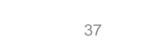




#### **Questions?**



Image Credit: Energy & Environmental Research Center







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# THANK YOU!

Image Credit: Energy & Environmental Research Center