

CO₂ Transportation

**Indiana Center for Coal Technology
Research**

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June 5, 2008

Discussion Topics

1. Introduction - Kinder Morgan CO₂
2. CO₂ Pipelines & Operations
3. The Future
4. Key CO₂ Pipeline Issues

Kinder Morgan

Asset Map



- Largest pipeline MLP
- Largest independent owner/operator of products pipelines
- Largest independent terminals operator
- Largest marketer and transporter of CO₂

CO₂ Business: Major Capital Commitment & Extensive Expertise



*CO₂ Supply Operation
McElmo Dome CO₂ Plant*



*CO₂-EOR Operations
(SACROC)
CO₂ Compression and
Processing Plant*

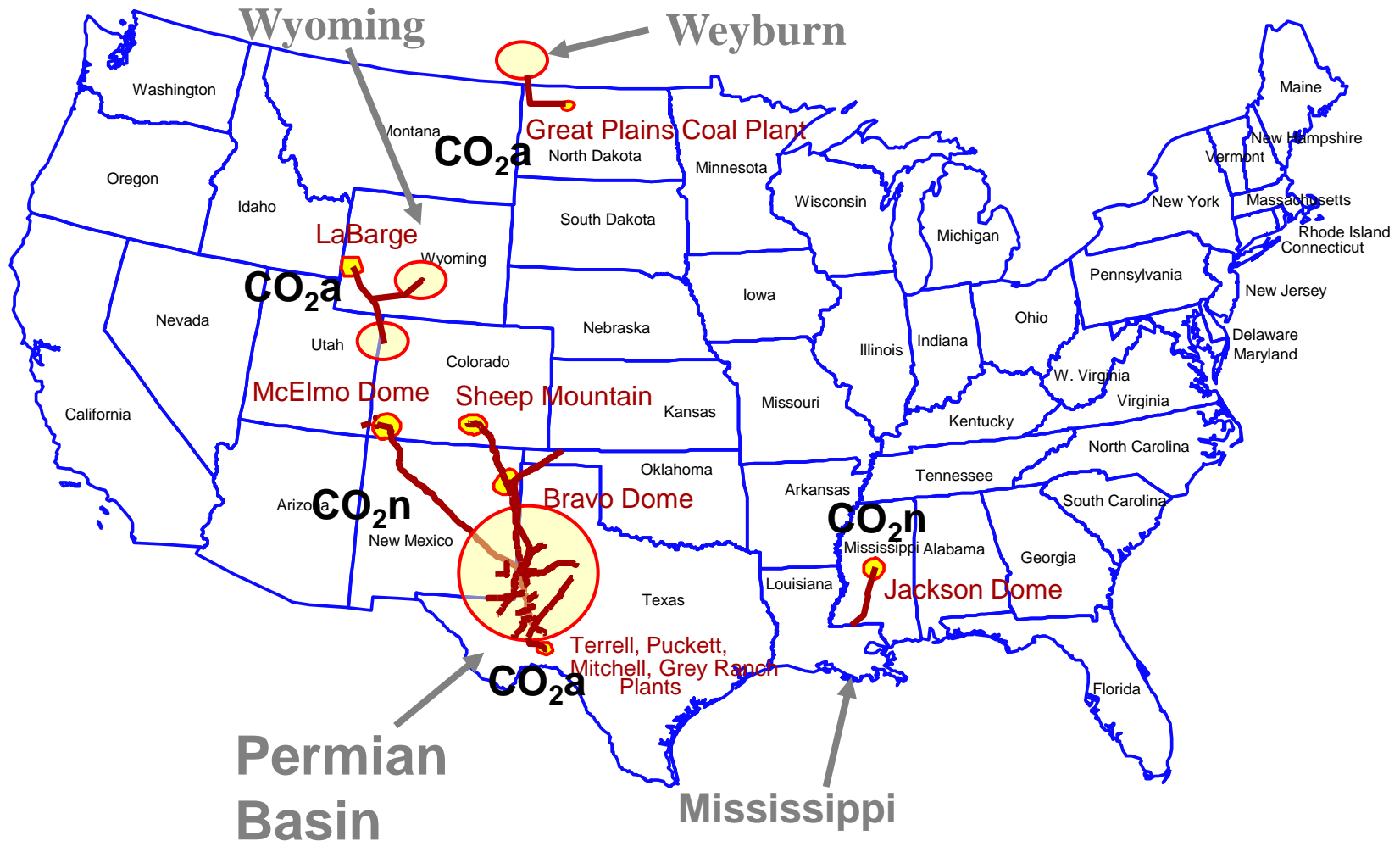
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CO₂ Pipelines & Operations

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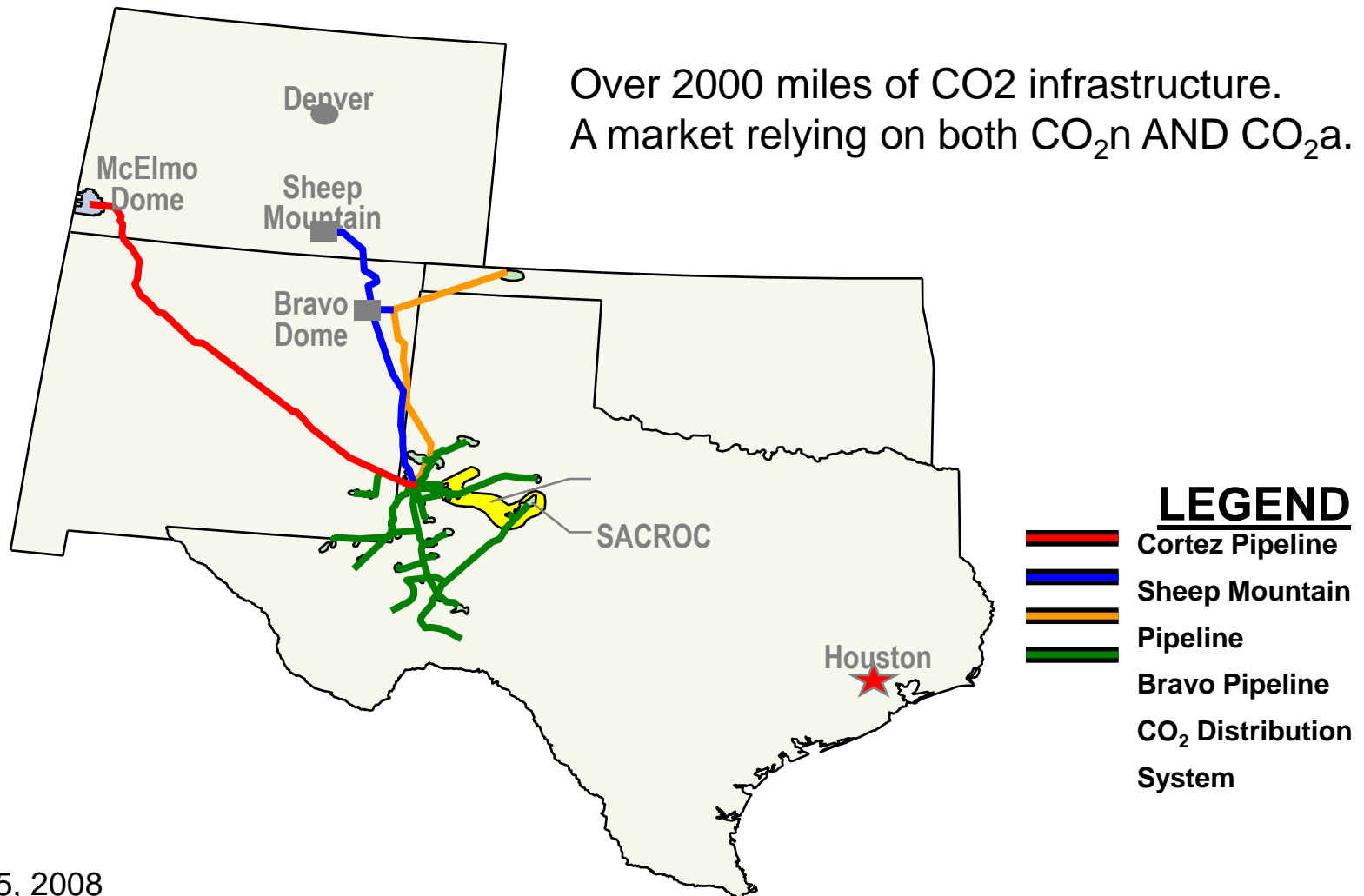
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North American CO₂ Map



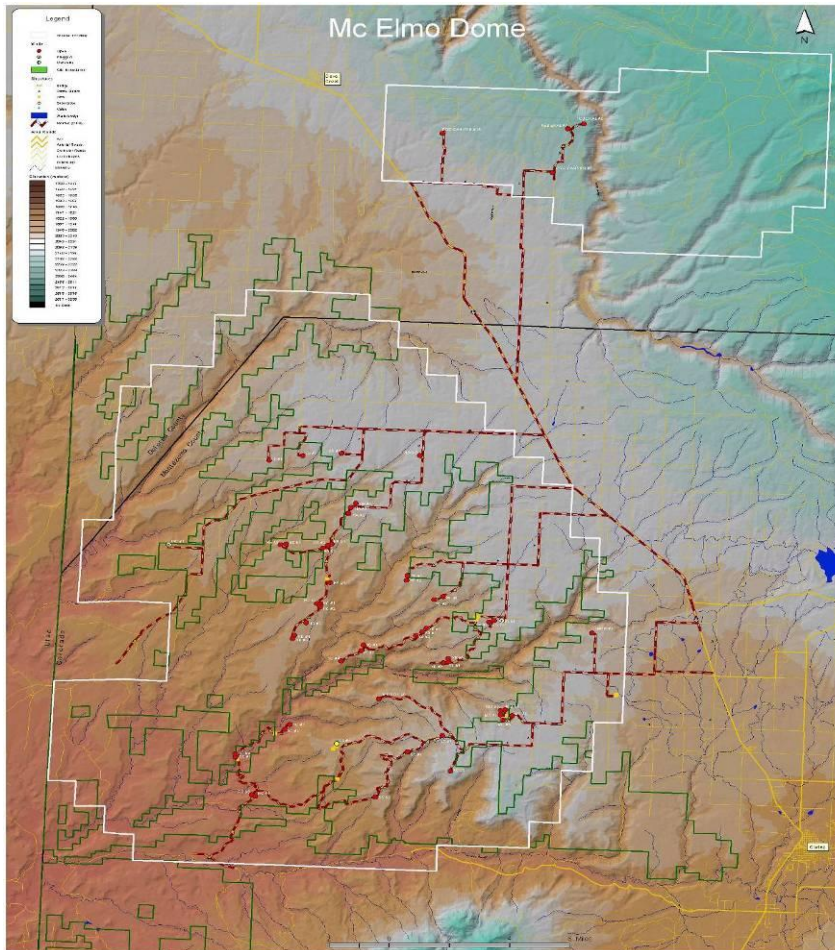
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Permian Basin Infrastructure



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Source Field CO₂n – McElmo Dome



- The McElmo Dome field was discovered in the 1930's
- The Unit encompasses 200,000+ acres and is located in the four corners area near Cortez, Colorado
- Shell and Mobil first began field development in 1976
- First production was in 1983

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Domestic CO₂ Industry Operational Achievements

Over the past 30+ years, the oil and gas industry has:

- Produced and safely transported more than 11 TCF of CO₂ from 7 sources.
 - 1.2 TCF of which came from sources that otherwise would have been vented.
- Constructed over 3100 miles of CO₂ mainline pipeline systems.
- Produced in excess of 1.2 billion barrels of incremental oil.
- Secured operating practices of:
 - Corrosion management, Metallurgies, Elastomers
 - Separation, Dehydration and Hydrocarbon extraction
 - Compression/pumping
 - Injection and production well completion and operation

CO₂ Pipelines – Gas Pipelines

- Use same steel metallurgy as Natural Gas Pipelines
 - Keep CO₂ dry
- Higher operating pressures
 - Gas – 600 psig to 1200 psig
 - CO₂ – 2000 to 3000 psig
 - Why? Maintain CO₂ in dense phase (>1300 psig) to allow pumping rather than compression.
- Pumps rather than compression
 - Energy savings
- CO₂ - PHMSA regulated under CFR Part 195,
“Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline”

Environmental Health and Safety

CO2 pipelines are:

- Designed and constructed to meet or exceed CFR 49 Part 195, Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline
- Protected from damage by
 - 24 hour monitoring by Control Center
 - Membership in statewide one-call
 - Compliance with Common Ground Alliance Best Practices
 - Patrolled by air 26 times per year
- Protected from corrosion by:
 - Annual pipe to soil survey of pipeline
 - Five year cycle of Close Interval Surveys
 - Assessments of High Consequence Areas under Pipeline Integrity Management program

SCADA: Operational Control



- 24 hour monitoring and control of Pipeline Facilities
- Full remote control to:
 - Start/stop pump stations
 - Flow control of meter facilities to customers
 - Shut-down and closure of valves during an emergency

Pipeline Integrity Management

- Assess, evaluate, repair and validate the integrity of the pipeline systems to meet or exceed the requirements of CFR Part 195.452, Pipeline Integrity Management
- Worked with PHMSA to utilize External Corrosion Direct Assessment to assess High Consequence areas
- Worked with high-resolution Magnetic Flux Tool manufacturers to develop pig to run in CO₂
- Completed high-resolution Magnetic Flux Tool run in November 2007 on the oldest CO₂ PL

CO₂ Pipeline Specifications

Following are specifications for CO₂ pipeline quality CO₂.

9.1 Specifications. The Product delivered by Seller or Seller's representative to Buyer at the Delivery Point shall meet the following specifications, which herein are collectively called "Quality Specifications":

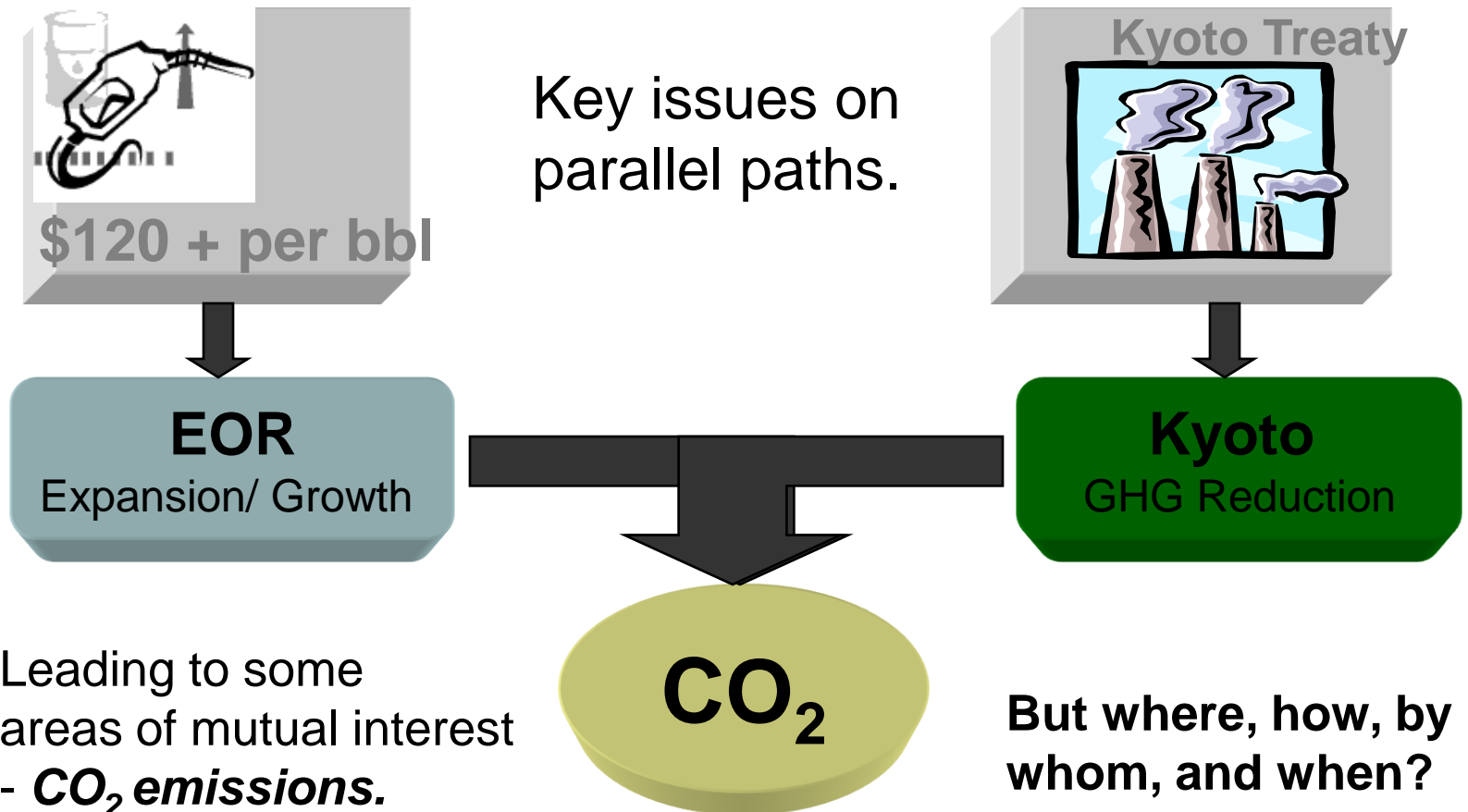
- (a) **Product**. Substance containing at least ninety-five mole percent (95%) of Carbon Dioxide.
- (b) **Water**. Product shall contain no free water, and shall not contain more than thirty (30) pounds of water per mmcf in the vapor phase.
- (c) **Hydrogen Sulfide**. Product shall not contain more than twenty (20) parts per million, by weight, of hydrogen sulfide.
- (d) **Total Sulfur**. Product shall not contain more than thirty-five (35) parts per million, by weight, of total sulfur.
- (e) **Temperature**. Product shall not exceed a temperature of one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit. (120°F).
- (f) **Nitrogen**. Product shall not contain more than four mole percent (4%) of nitrogen.
- (g) **Hydrocarbons**. Product shall not contain more than five mole percent (5%) of hydrocarbons and the dew point of Product (with respect to such hydrocarbons) shall not exceed minus twenty degrees Fahrenheit (-20°F).
- (h) **Oxygen**. Product shall not contain more than ten (10) parts per million, by weight, of oxygen.
- (i) **Other**. Product shall not contain more than 0.3 (three tenths) gallons of glycol per MMcf and at no time shall such glycol be present in a liquid state at the pressure and temperature conditions of the pipeline.

Future Possibilities

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Multifaceted Issue

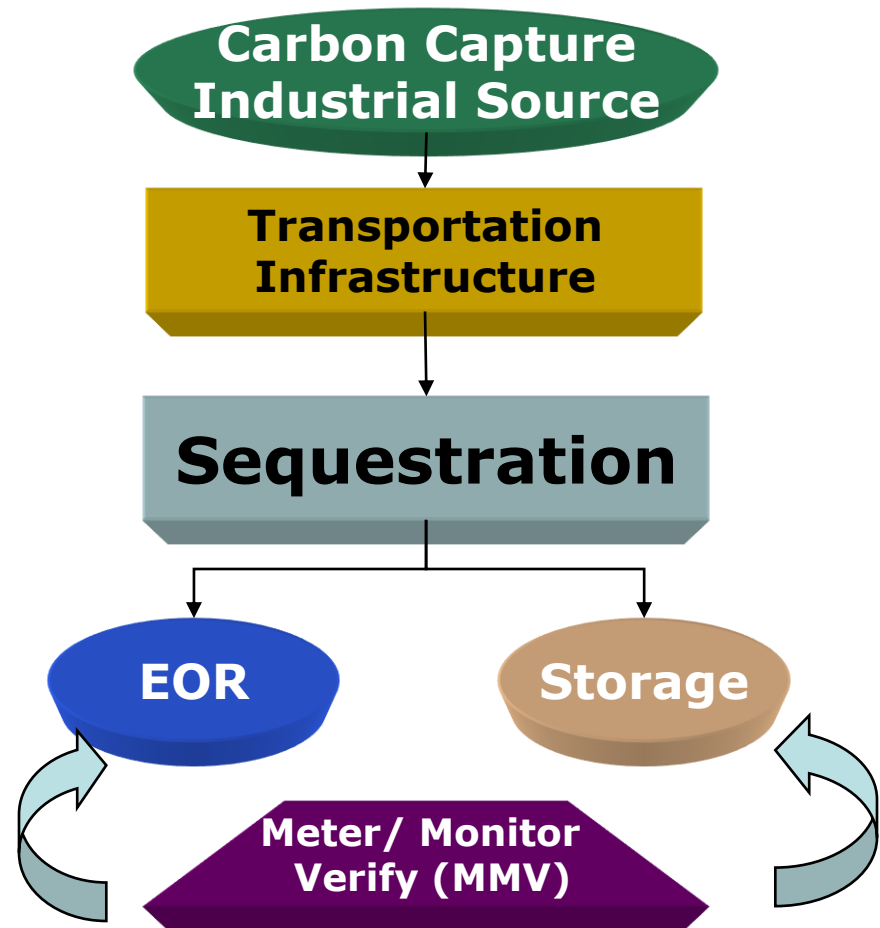


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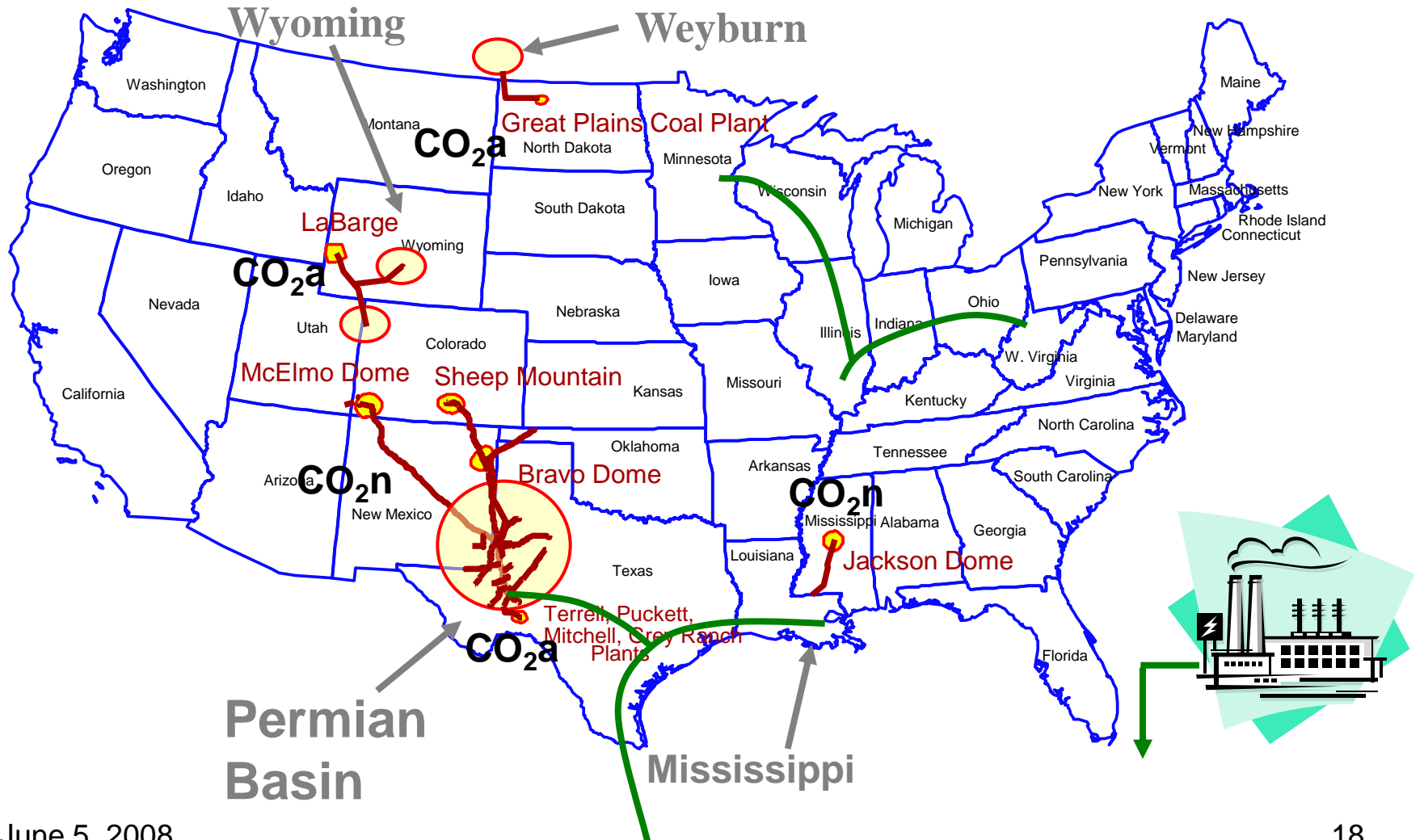
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Future Possibilities

1. Based on CO₂ captured from industrial processes
2. Pipeline infrastructure to accommodate all needs
3. Dual Objectives
 - EOR (Commercial)
 - Storage (Kyoto compliance)
4. Complex/ New Systems

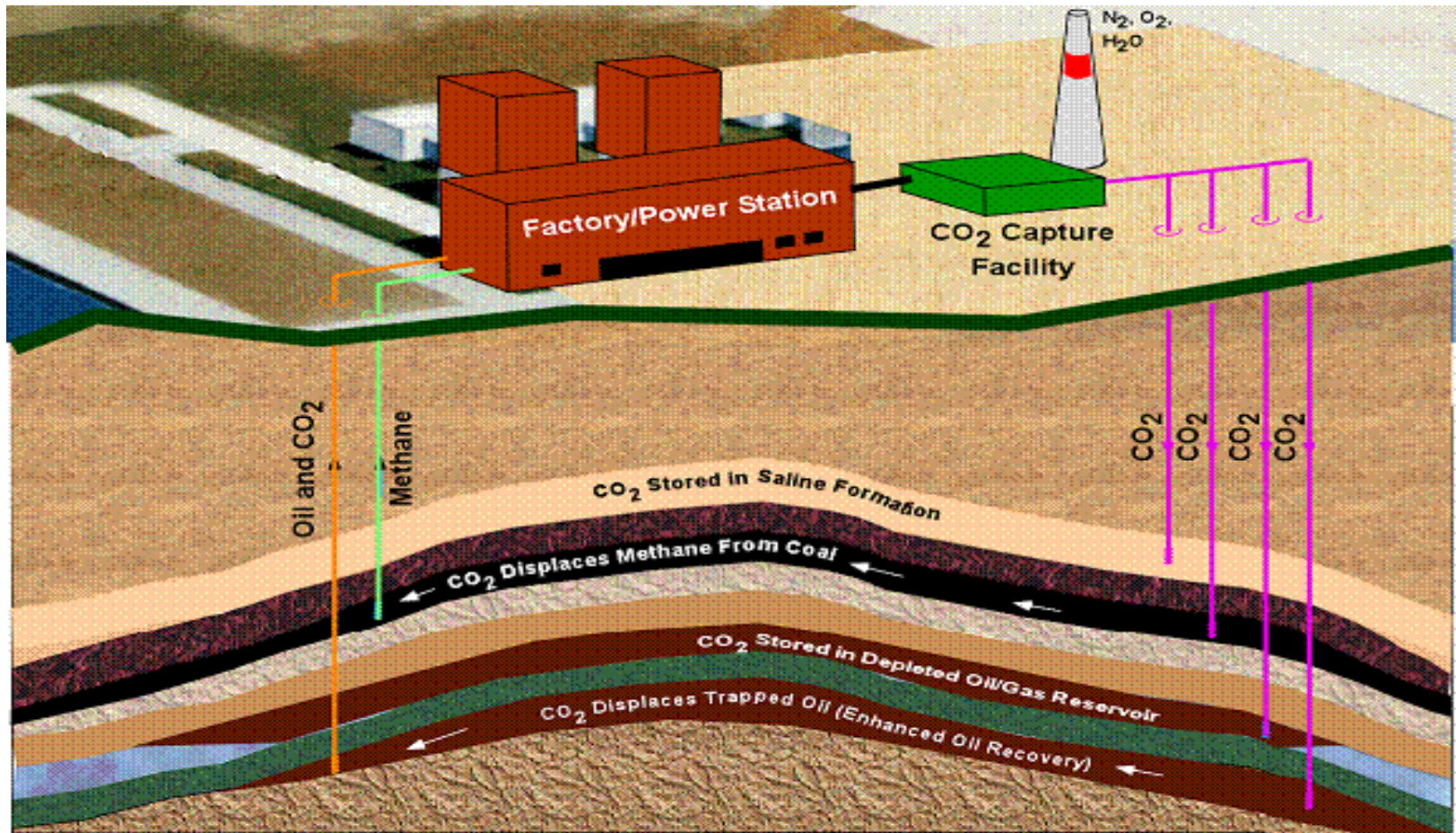


Carbon Highway



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Sequestration: The Simple View



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Key CO₂ Pipeline Issues

- Permitting of new CO₂ Pipelines
 - Eminent Domain
 - Environmental
- Issue of mixed gases versus current PL Quality specification
- Ownership and liability of sequestered CO₂
- Regulation of CO₂ Pipeline Tariffs should be initially avoided
- EOR fields should not be excluded from consideration as sequestration sites
- The transportation of CO₂ should qualify under the MLP structure rules