

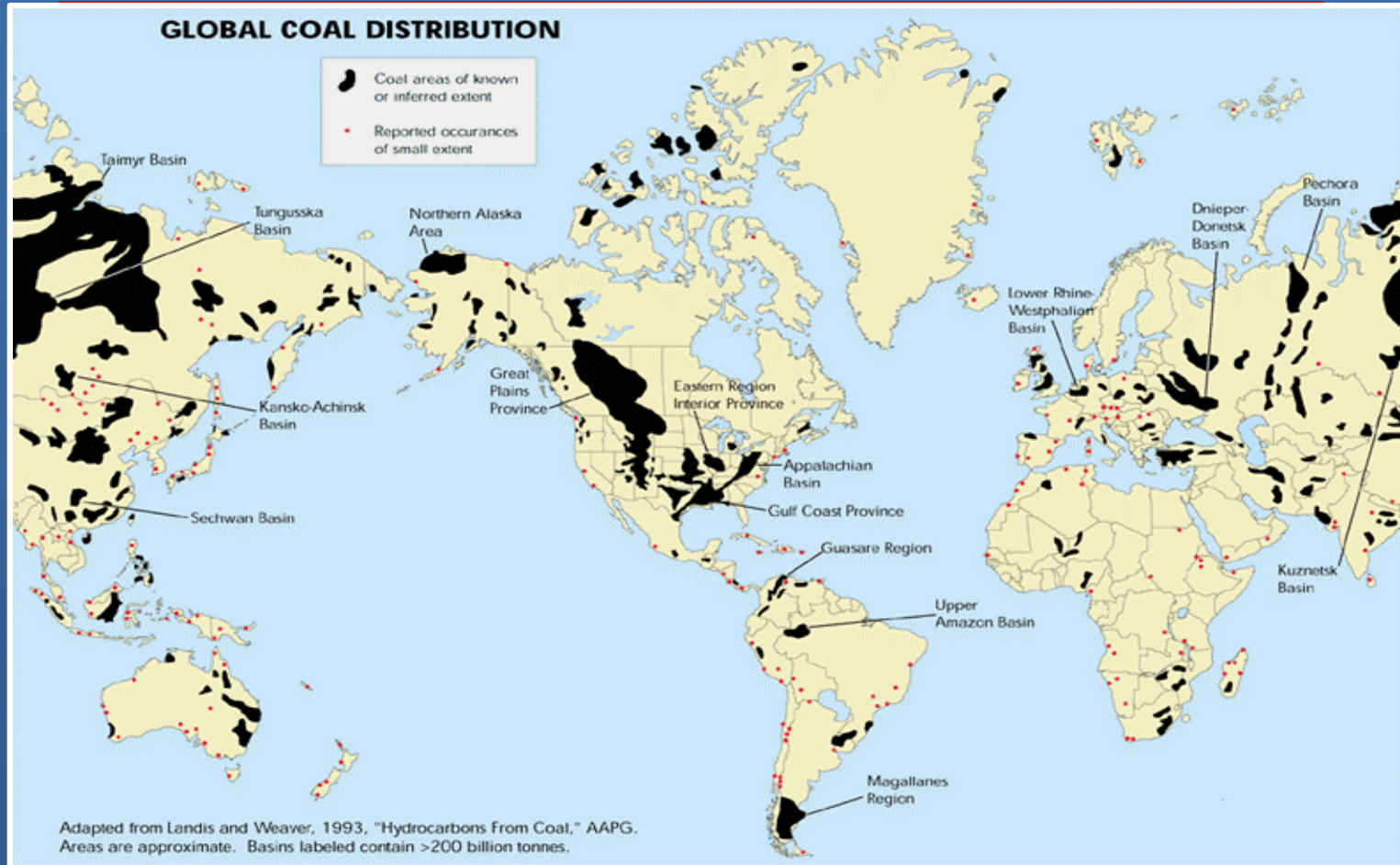
New Electricity Technology

Paul Clark
Director, Fuel Supply
TransAlta Utilities Corporation

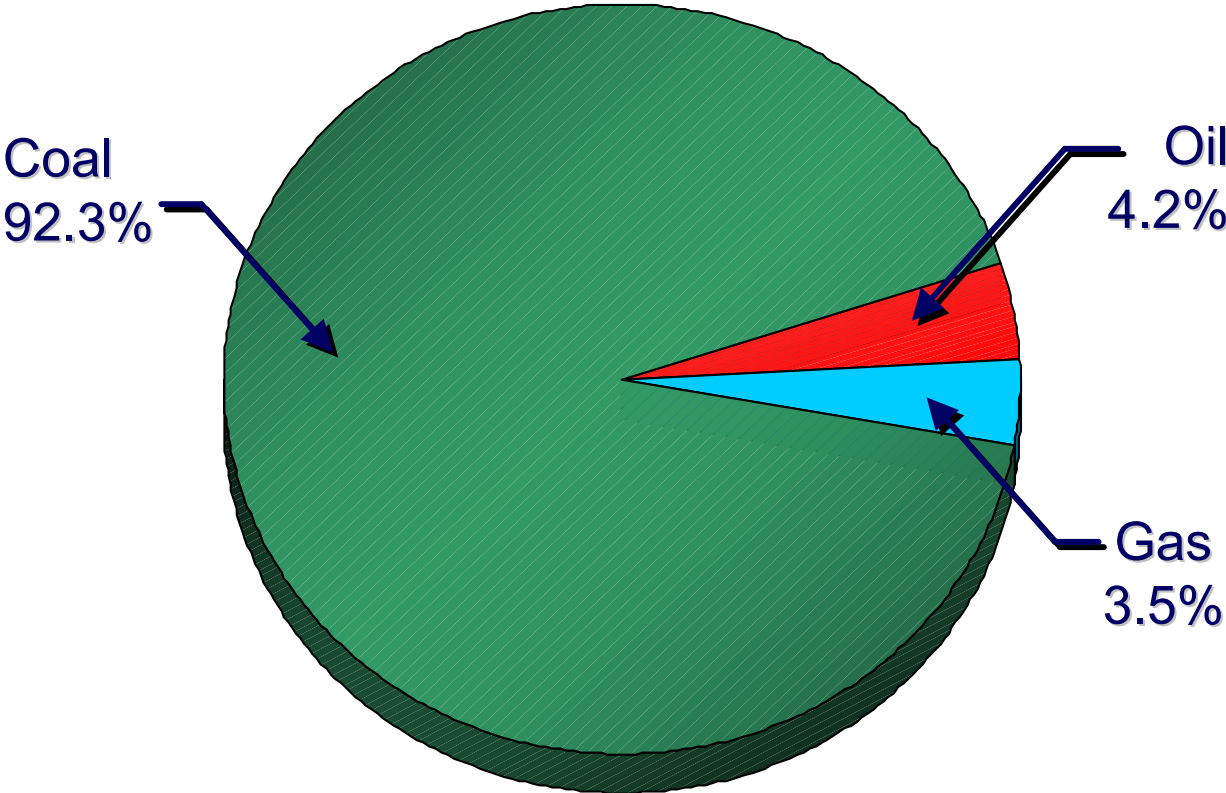
ASRA Retreat
June 7, 2002 – Ft. McMurray



Global Coal Distribution

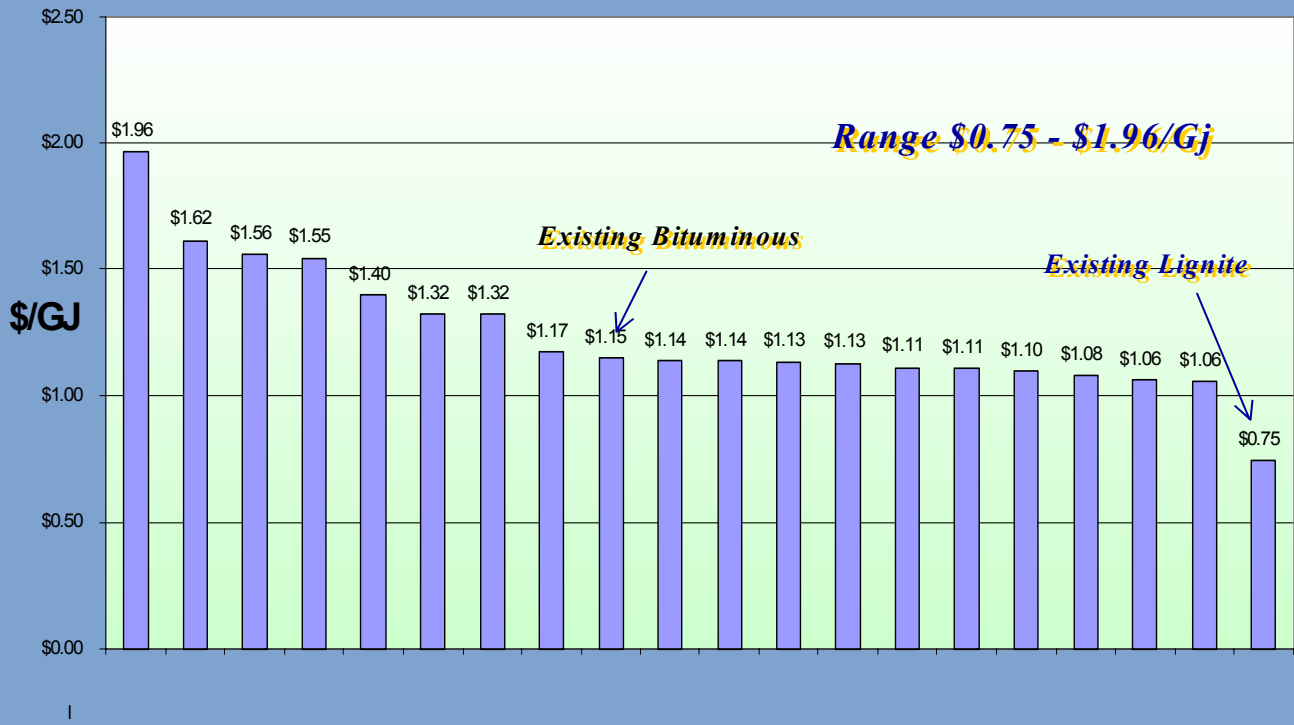


North American Hydrocarbon Reserves

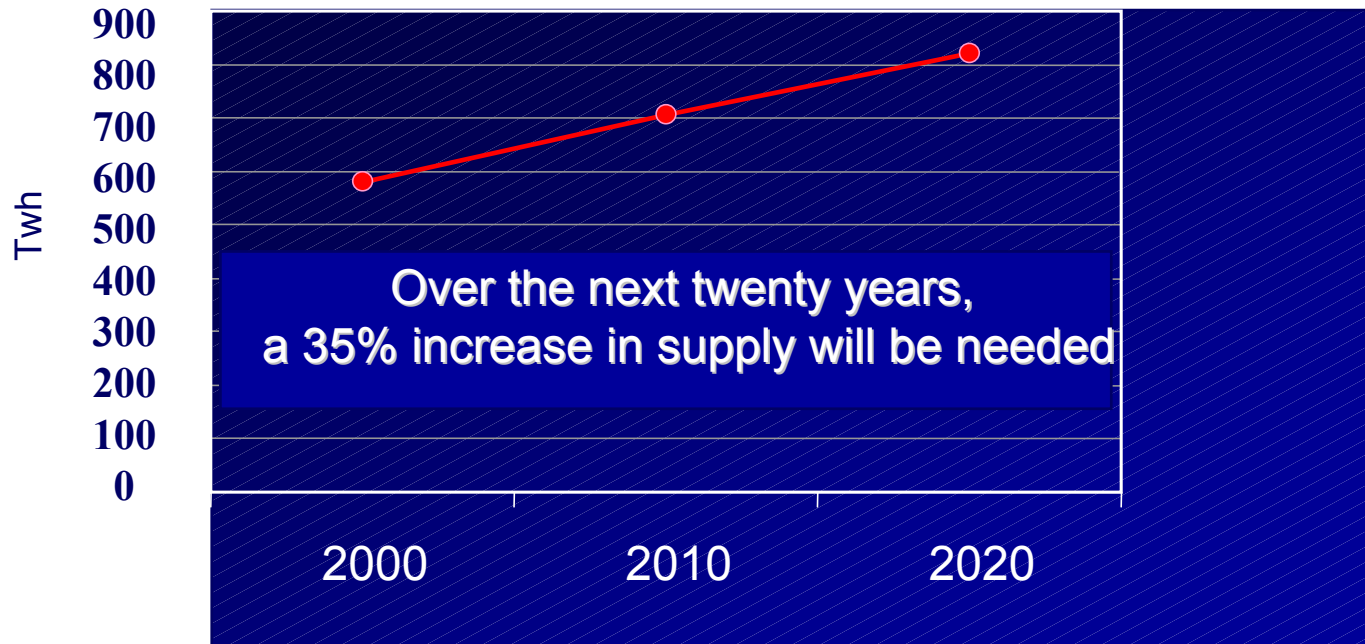


Source: Energy Information Administration; U.S. Crude oil, Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1999 Annual Report National Energy Board (Canada) <http://www.coal.ca/coalstat01.html>

Alberta Mine-gate Sub-bituminous Coal Prices – Prospective/Undeveloped

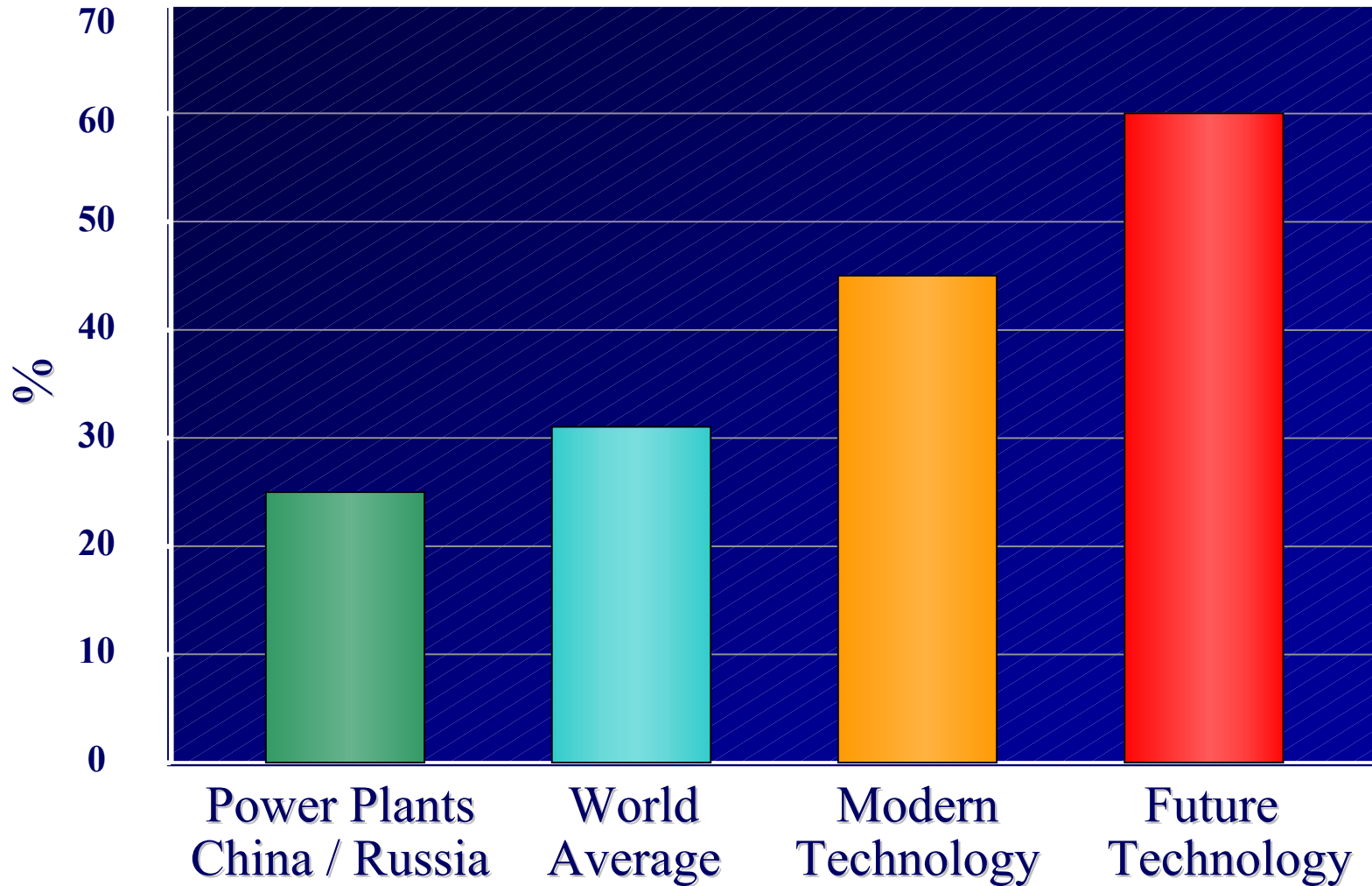


Canadian New Supply Requirements



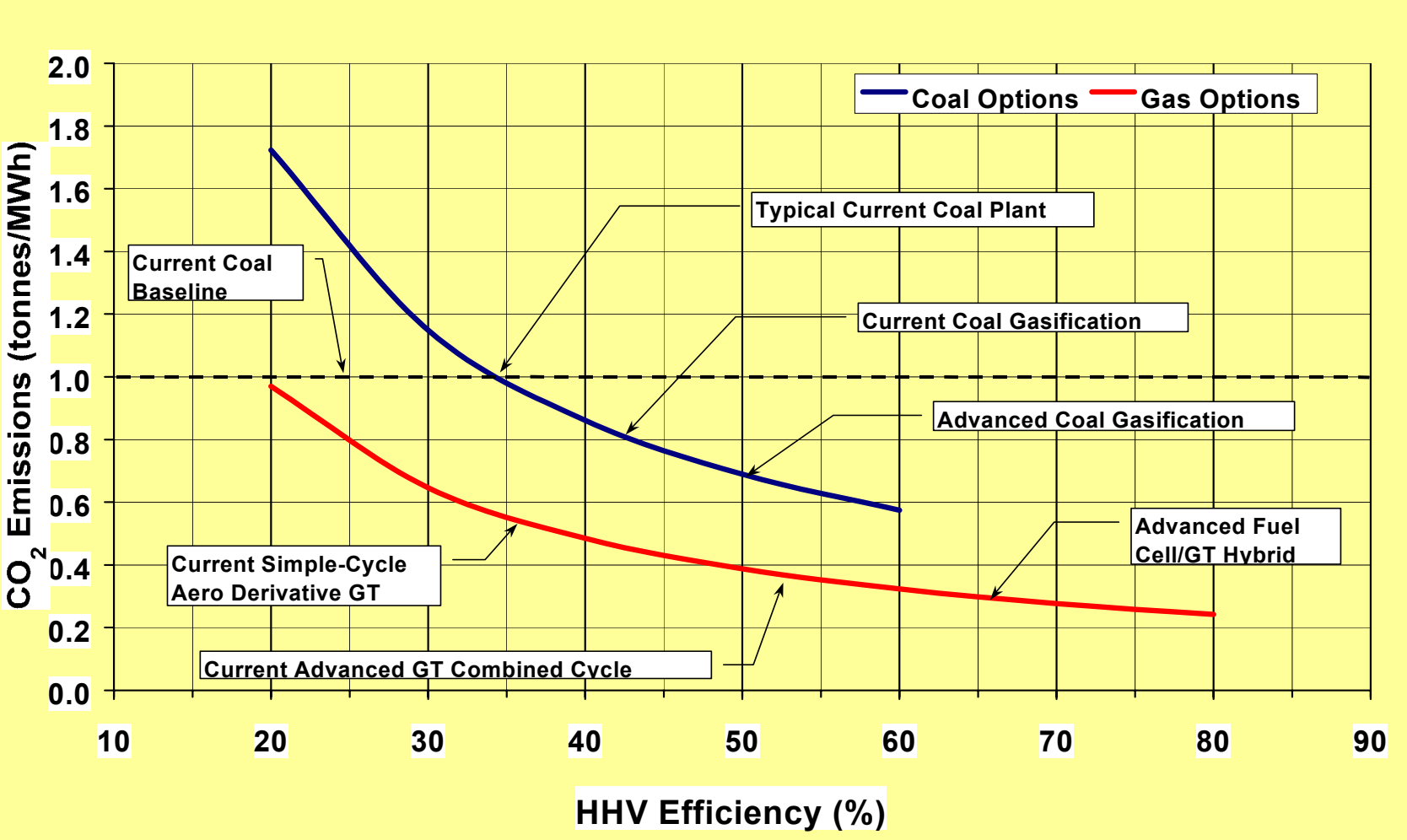
- 30 775-MW CANDU nuclear units, or
- Two and a half La Grande hydro complexes, or
- 7 Nanticoke (or 15 Sundance) coal-fired plants, or
- 635 50MW gas turbines, or
- 40,000 1.5-MW wind turbines

Efficiency of Coal Power Plants



Source: *Future Technologies: US Department of Energy (DOE/EIA), Vision 21*

IMPACT OF EFFICIENCY ON CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS



CO₂ Extraction Cost Projections

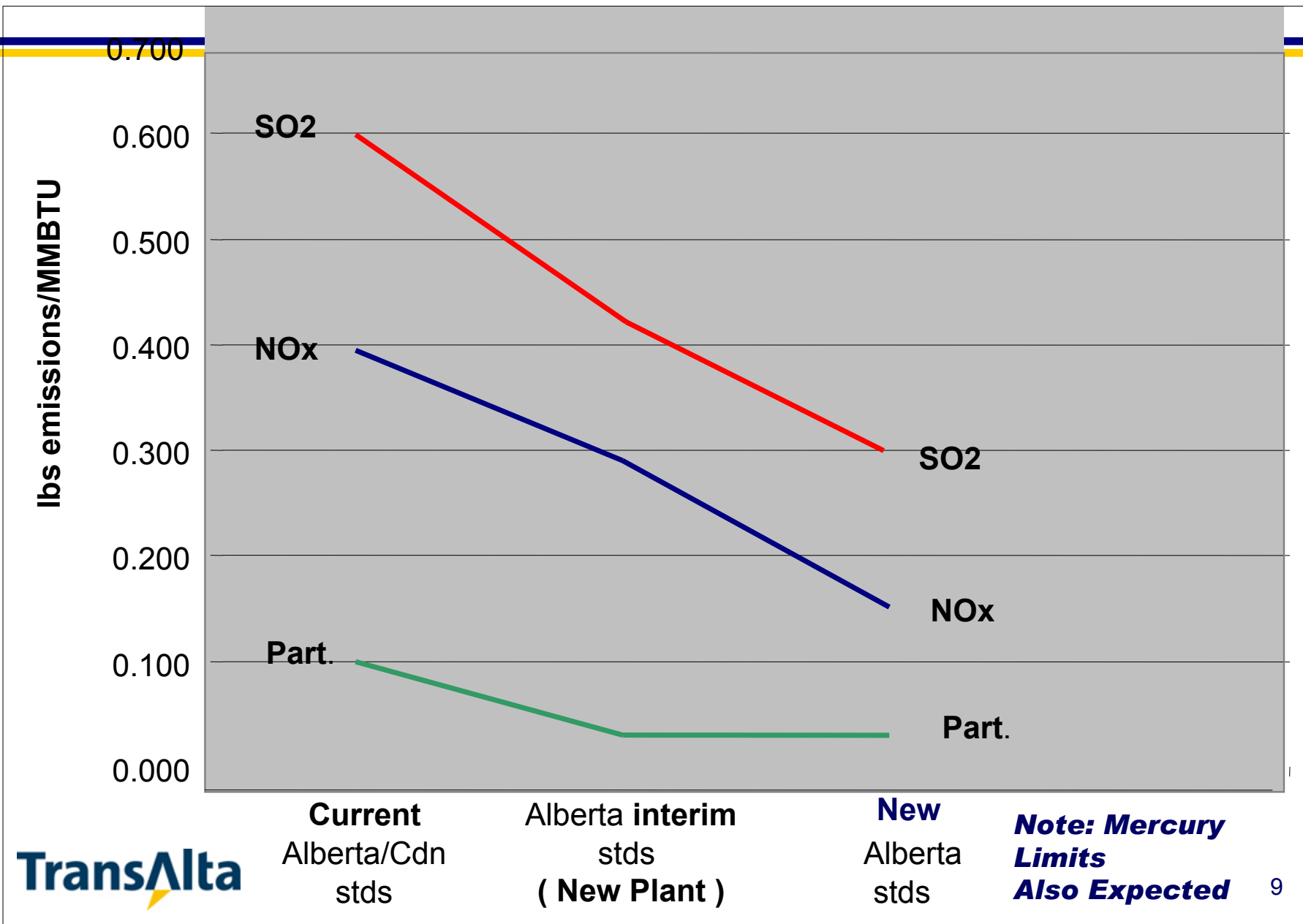
ITEM	IGCC	PC	NGCC
Percent Reduction in CO ₂ Emissions	90	90	90
Costs of Capture, \$US/ton CO ₂ Avoided	14.8	30	48.2
CO ₂ Removed, tpd	8145	8525	3105
Net Plant Efficiency, %	37	28.9	43.3
Energy Penalty, Percent of Output	4.9	28.7	19.2

IGCC: Integrated gasification Combined Cycle **PC:** Pulverized Coal **NGCC:** Natural Gas Combined Cycle

Source: Evaluation of Innovative Fossil Cycles Incorporating CO₂ Removal, DeLallo et al, Gasification Technologies

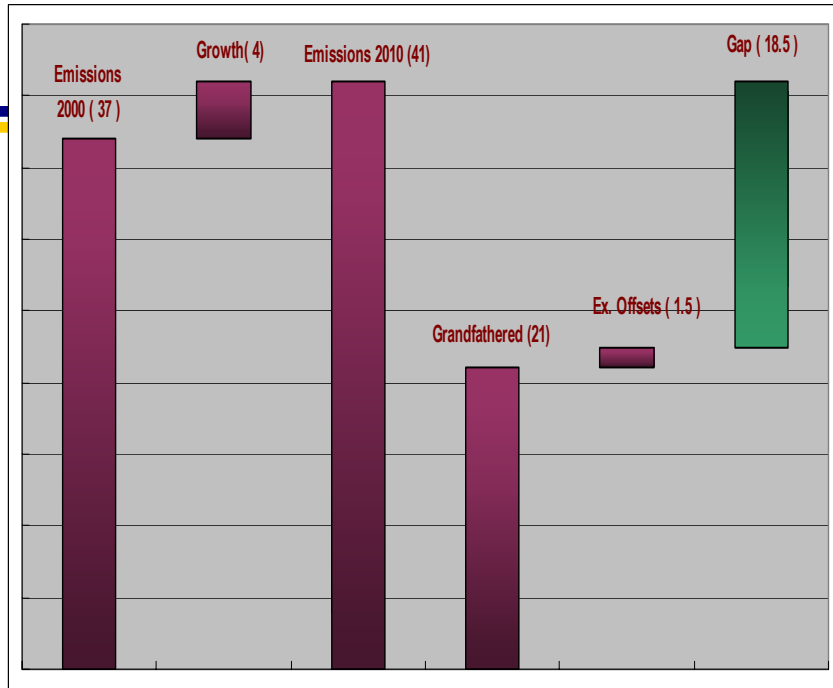
Conference, San Francisco, Oct., 2000.

Post 2005... Expected So2 / NOx / Part. Emission Reduction Obligations under Anticipated Regulation

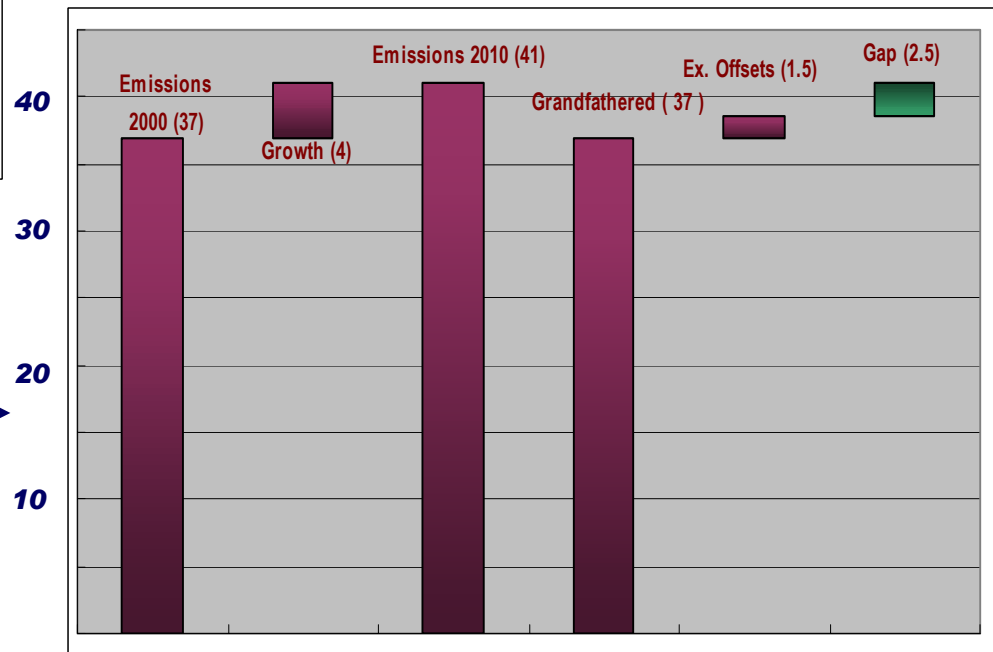


Note: Mercury Limits Also Expected

2010... Expected **GHG** Emission Reduction Obligations Under Anticipated Regs in Canada and the USA



← Kyoto Model (Canada, US States)
 Cost to close gap = \$ 5.00 per MWhr
 (2010 \$)

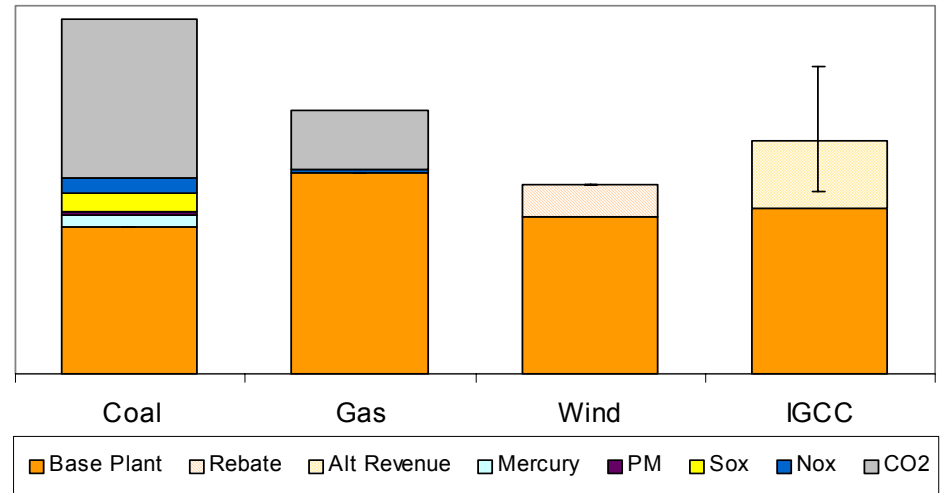


Efficiency Model (US Fed / Alberta) →
 Cost to close gap = \$ 0.80 per MWhr
 (2010 \$)

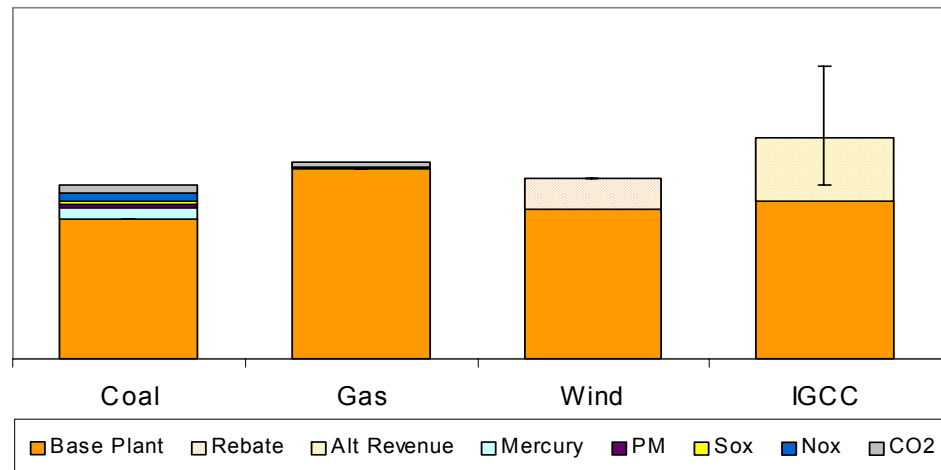
Environment Technology and Trading

- Many different options
 - Portfolio design
 - End of pipe technology
 - New technology
 - Offsets and trading
- Co-benefits not as big as you might think
- Integrated approach avoids trade-offs
- Clear targets, flexibility and choice are critical

Portfolio Options with Best Available Control Technology
Canadian \$ / MWh

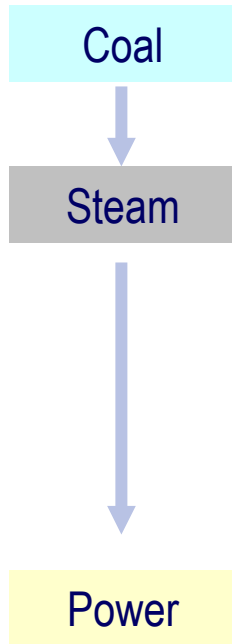


Portfolio Options with Trading
Canadian \$ / MWh



Gasification – Emission Solutions & Economic Plants

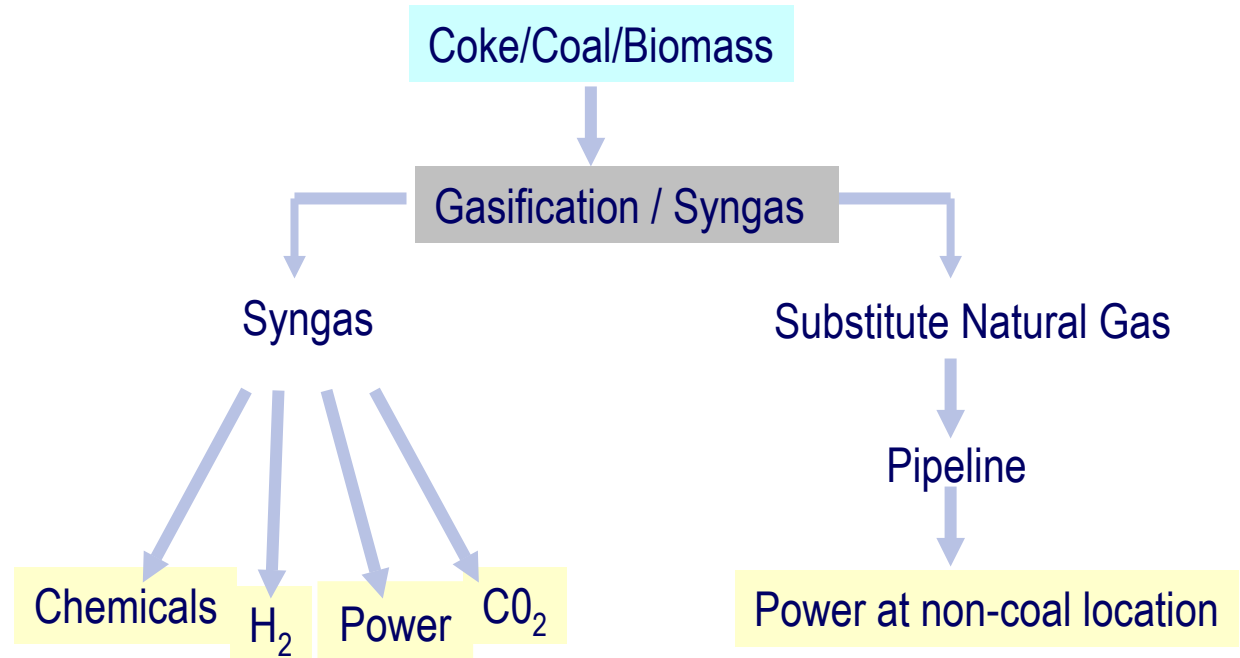
Traditional Coal Stovepipe



40% efficient, NO_x, SO_x

Reducing emissions = non-economic

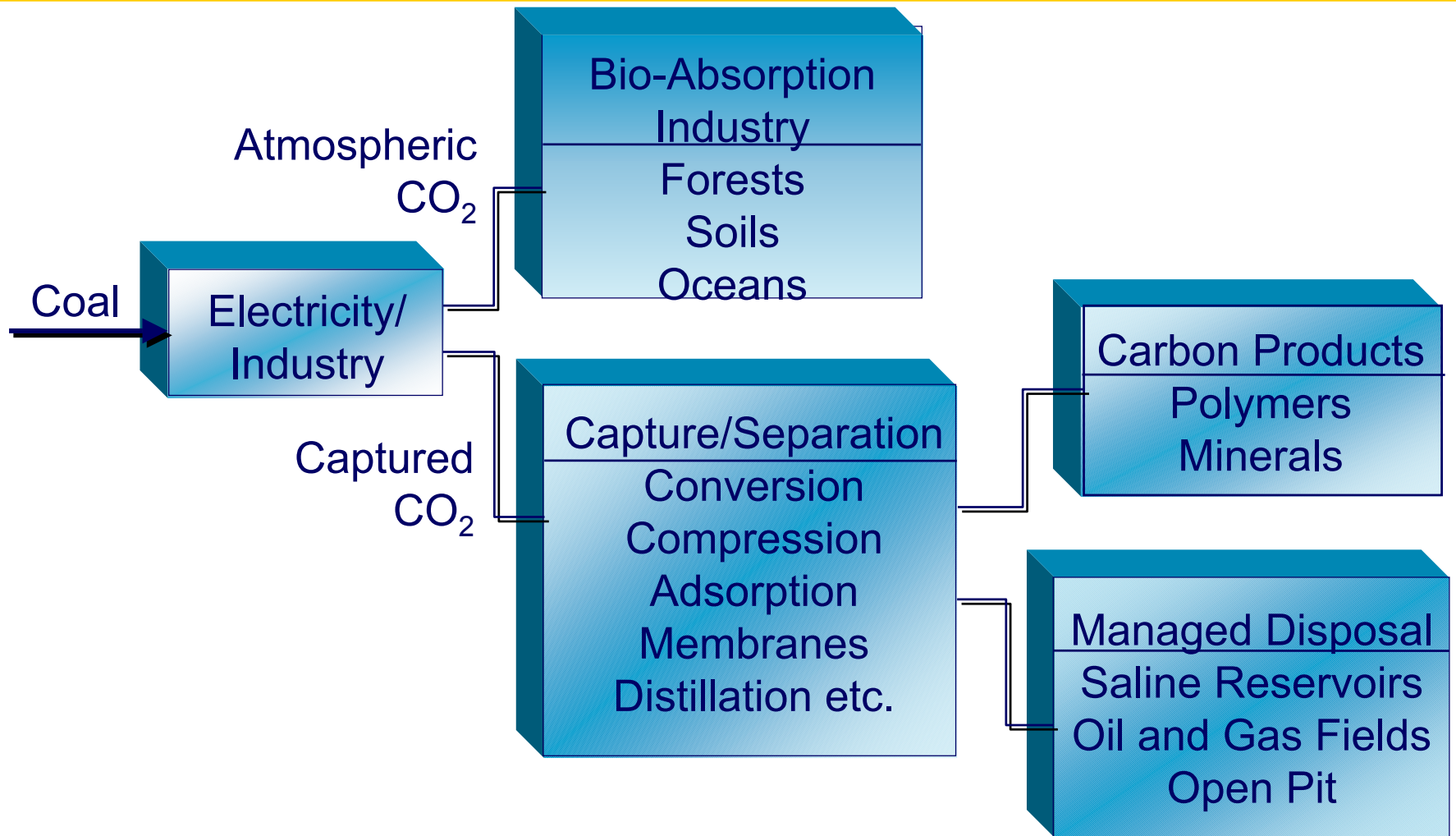
Multi Fuel / Multi Product = Flexibility & Commercial Viability



55% efficient, ~~NO_x~~, ~~SO_x~~, ~~OHG~~

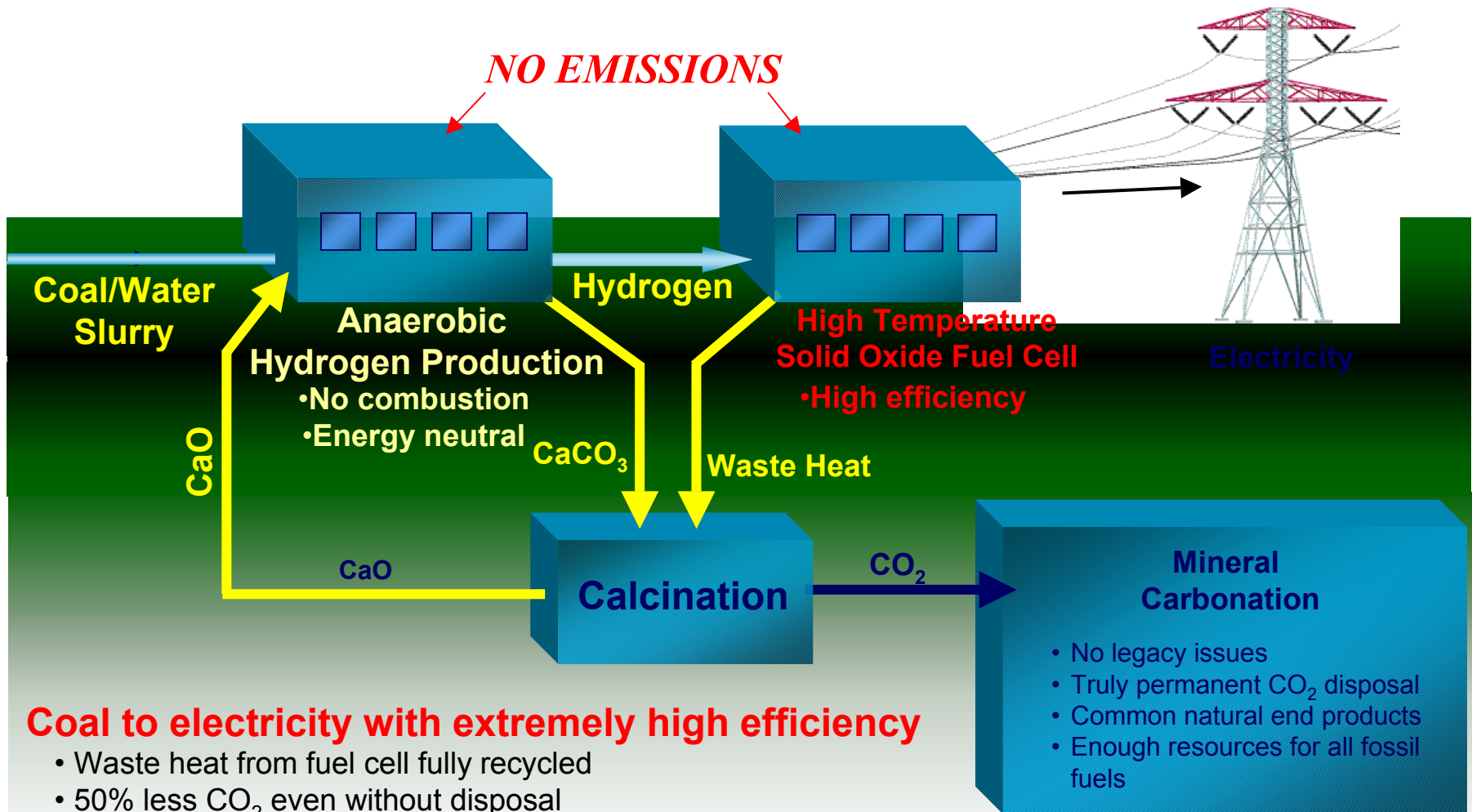
Integral emissions control & economics

Carbon Sequestration



Source: US Department of Energy (DOE), Technology Road Map for Carbon Capture and Sequestration, February 1999.

The Zero Emission Coal Concept



Coal to electricity with extremely high efficiency

- Waste heat from fuel cell fully recycled
- 50% less CO₂ even without disposal
- Capture all emission products

Optimizing Alberta's Coal Resource

- Integrated Development Concept
 - Electricity Supply
 - Cement
 - Agriculture
 - Co-generation
 - Heavy Oil
 - Enhanced Oil Recovery
 - Enhanced Coal Bed Methane
 - Synfuels
 - Hydrogen

Benefits for Integrating Coal Energy

- Lower input costs for
 - Electricity
 - Steam
 - Industrial Fuel
 - Agricultural Processing
- Expands resources
 - Gas for Export
 - Synthetic Oil
 - Enables the Hydrogen Economy

Electricity Supply for North America

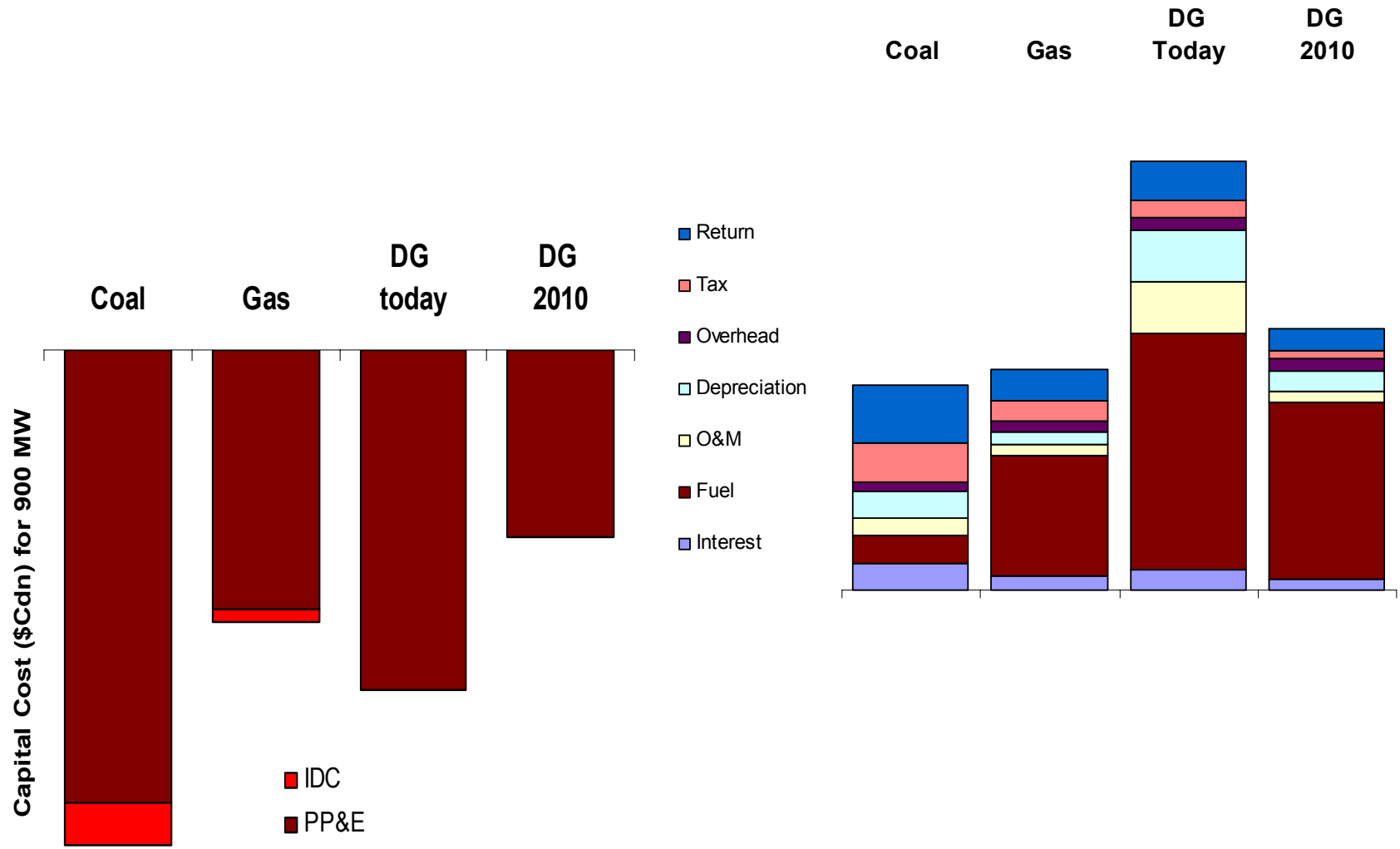
- Transmission Issues
 - Long Lead Times
 - Siting
 - Low Return on Investment
 - Who Pays

Potential lost opportunity for provincial/interprovincial and North American trade

What are the Drivers for Distributed Generation?

MARKET	REGULATED	DEREGULATED MARKETS
Customer Choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ kWhs ✓ CHP (large) ✓ Own standby ✓ Own UPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ kWhs ✓ Power quality ✓ Power reliability ✓ Waste fuel management ✓ Emission reductions ✓ CHP (small) ✓ Standby service ✓ Grid support
Technology	Internal combustion engine for standby, large gas turbines, coal	Internal combustion engines, micro-turbines, fuel cells, solar, wind turbines

What does Distributed Generation Cost?



How Costs Will Improve

- Capital Cost Improvements
 - Power Electronics
 - Systems Labour
 - Recuperator
 - Engine and Alternator
 - Package and BOP
 - Boiler
- Operating Cost Improvements
 - Scale of Operations
 - Simplification of Design
 - Solving Compressor Problems
 - Predictive Maintenance Capability
 - Increased Digitization of the Engine/Grid Interface

Photovoltaics

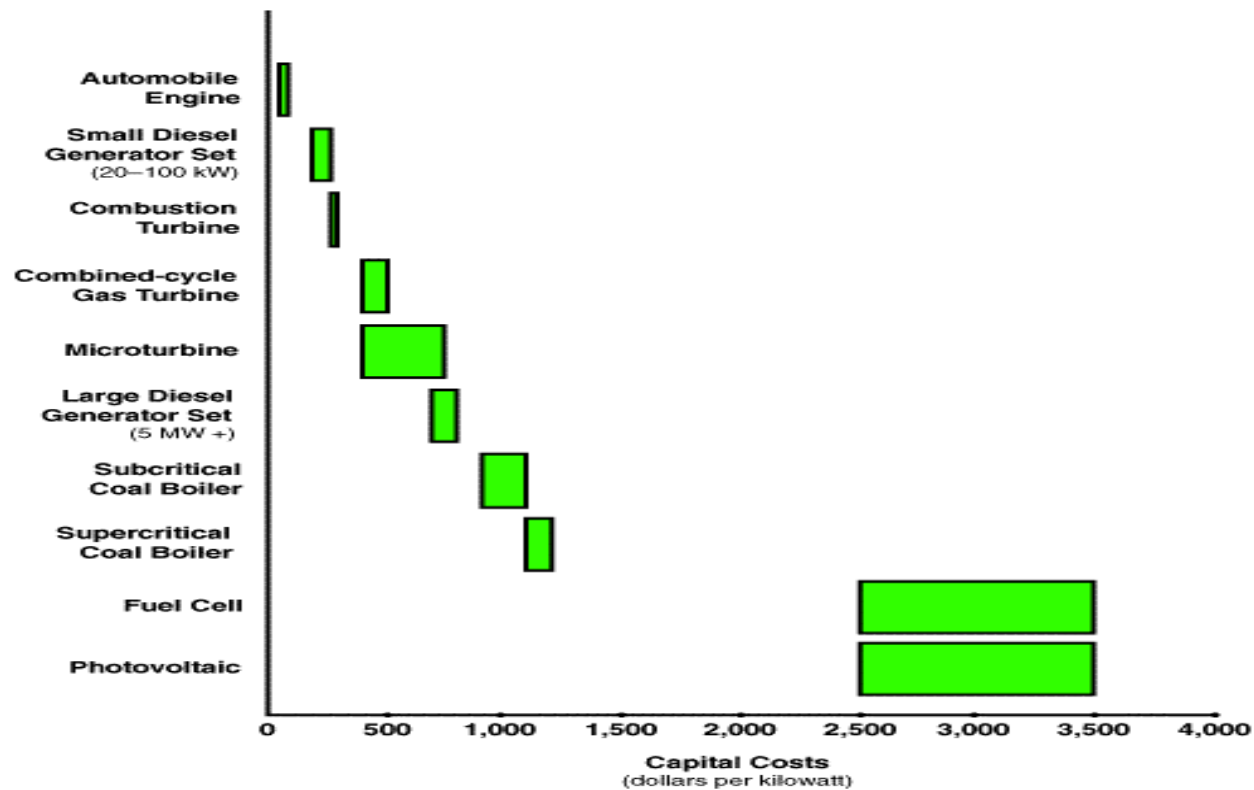


Fuel Cells and Solar are out for few years

Recips and turbines competitive now

Figure 3

Comparison of Capital Costs for Generating Technologies



Source: Cambridge Energy Research Associates.
90945-2
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Key Messages

Distributed Generation

- Distributed generation is still 5 -10 years out.
- Business model for DG is not well understood
 - Scaling down will not work
- Everyone is following technology developments
 - Technology is the least of our worries
- Entrepreneurial teams will create a competitive advantage
 - Today – no one has a competitive edge

Coal Resources

- Alberta needs a vision of coal as an abundant, competitively priced and clean input into a fully integrated energy, resource development and industrial production matrix.
- Key industries, Alberta and Canada, need to convene a task force to identify opportunities and develop work plans to realize synergies.