



# Carbon Capture & Utilization from a Waste-to-Energy Facility

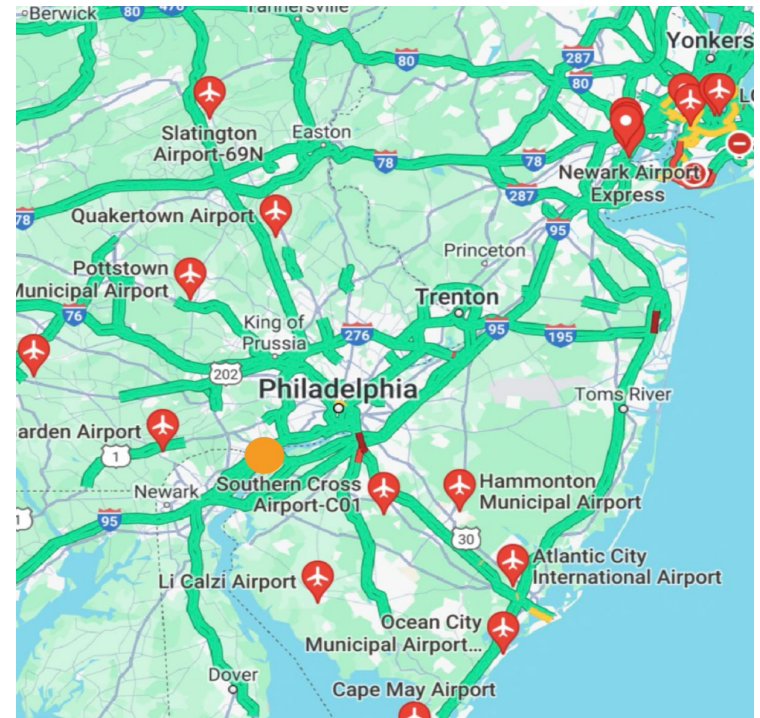
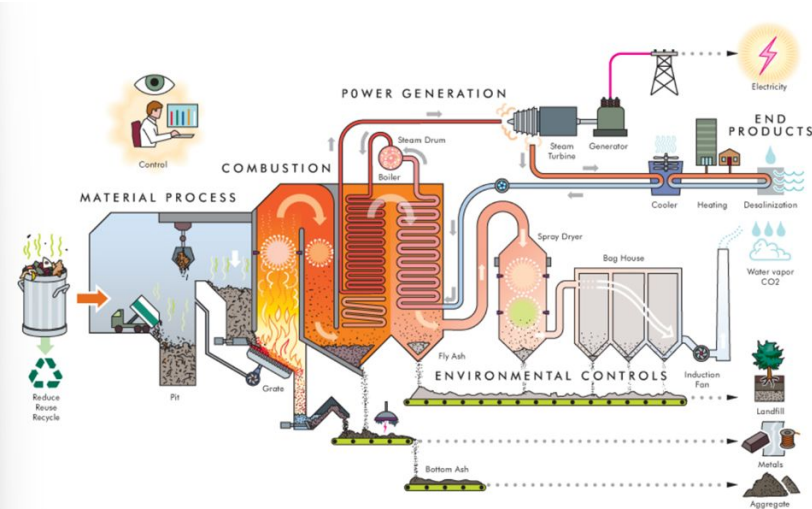
Final Presentation - Group 2

Ankit Chandra, Mallory Delanoy, Matthieu Dominici, Ashley  
Gigon, Jiaxin Wang, Benjamin Yang



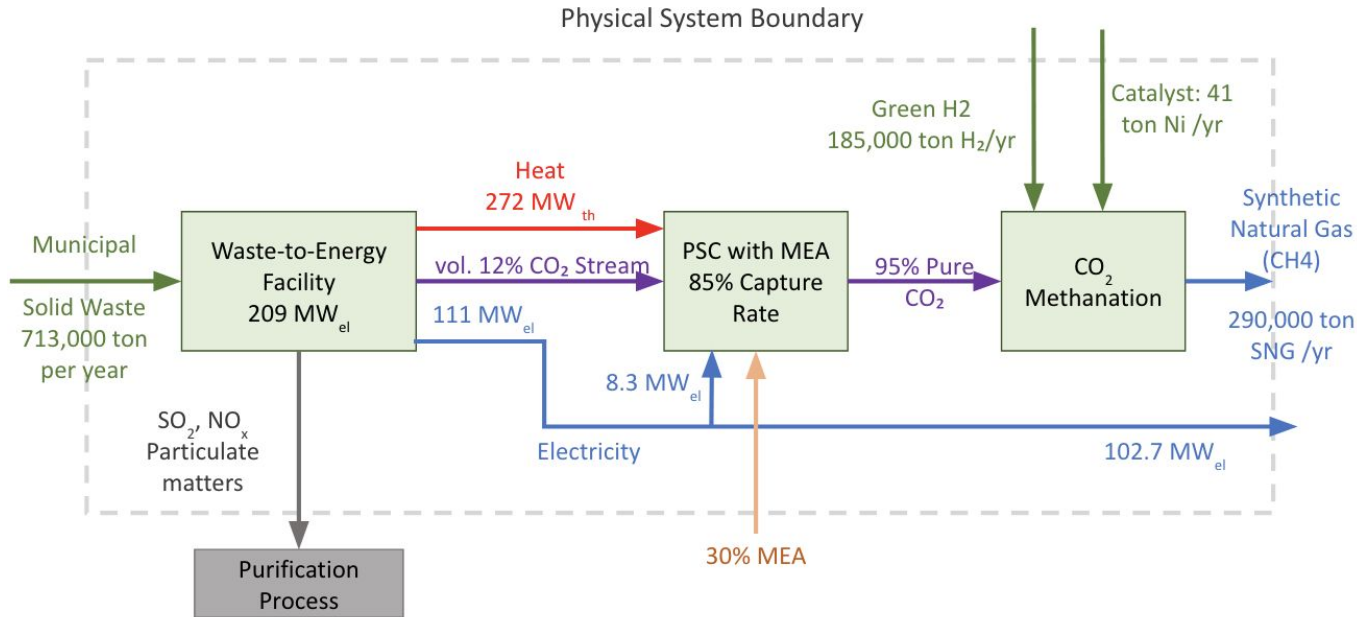
# Project Overview

- Focus on Chester, PA - Covanta site
  - Add PSC
  - Scale up by 2.4 times reach goal
  - Sufficient waste
- Co-Benefits from this process
  - Already saving waste from landfill



- Utilization
  - Most sensible
  - Close proximity to many airports

# Technical Analysis - Flow Diagram



## Inputs:

### Point Source Capture:

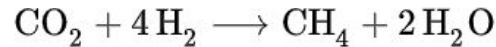
- Municipal solid waste
- CO<sub>2</sub> 12% vol of emissions = 1.2 M ton CO<sub>2</sub>/yr
- Heat (steam)

### Utilization:

- Green H<sub>2</sub> for conversion to aviation fuel

## Outputs:

- Synthetic Natural Gas



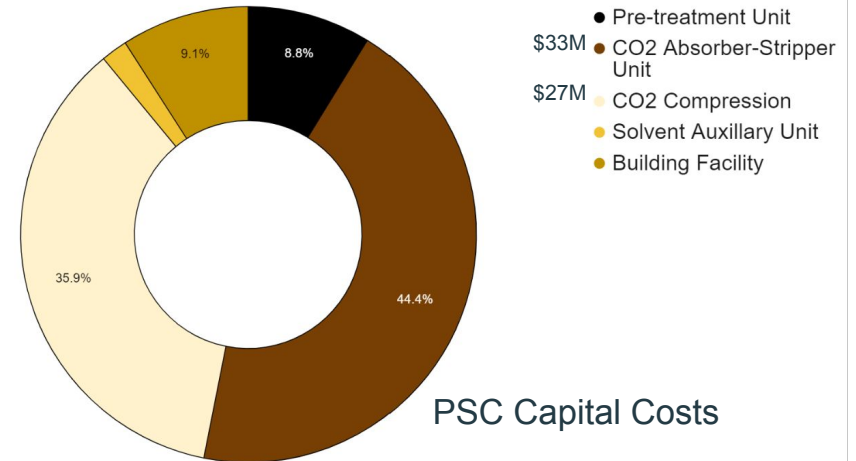
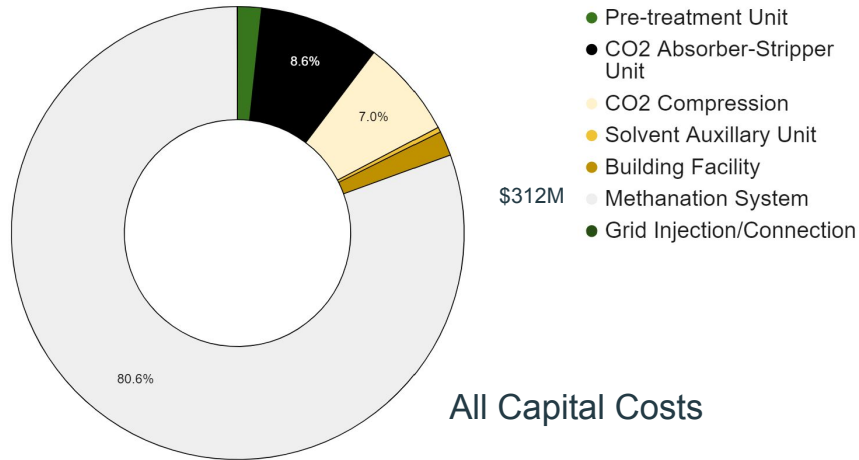
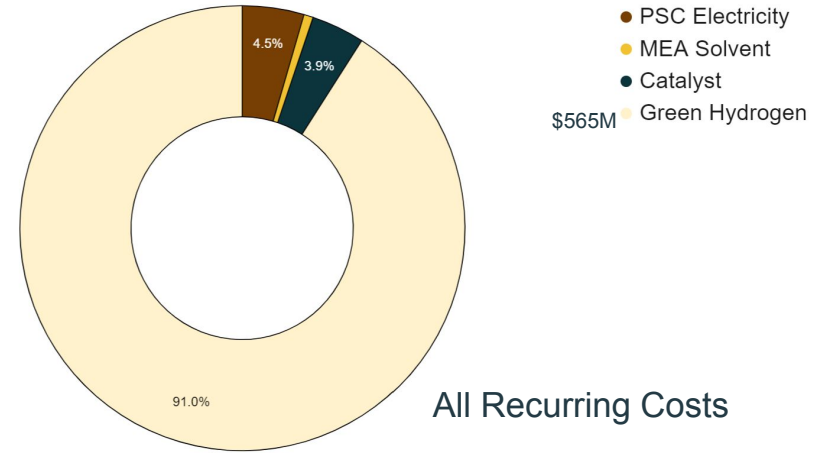
$$\Delta H_r = -165 \text{ kJ/mol CO}_2$$

# TEA Results - Costs & KPIs

- Capital costs:
  - PSC design: \$75M
  - Conversion: \$312M
- Operating costs:
  - PSC design: \$32M
  - Conversion: \$590M
- Revenue:
  - Synthetic NG: \$155M
- Key assumptions:
  - SNG sale price: \$0.54/kg
  - MEA: \$2.76/kg
  - Green H2: \$3.04/kg
  - Electricity: \$0.03/kWh

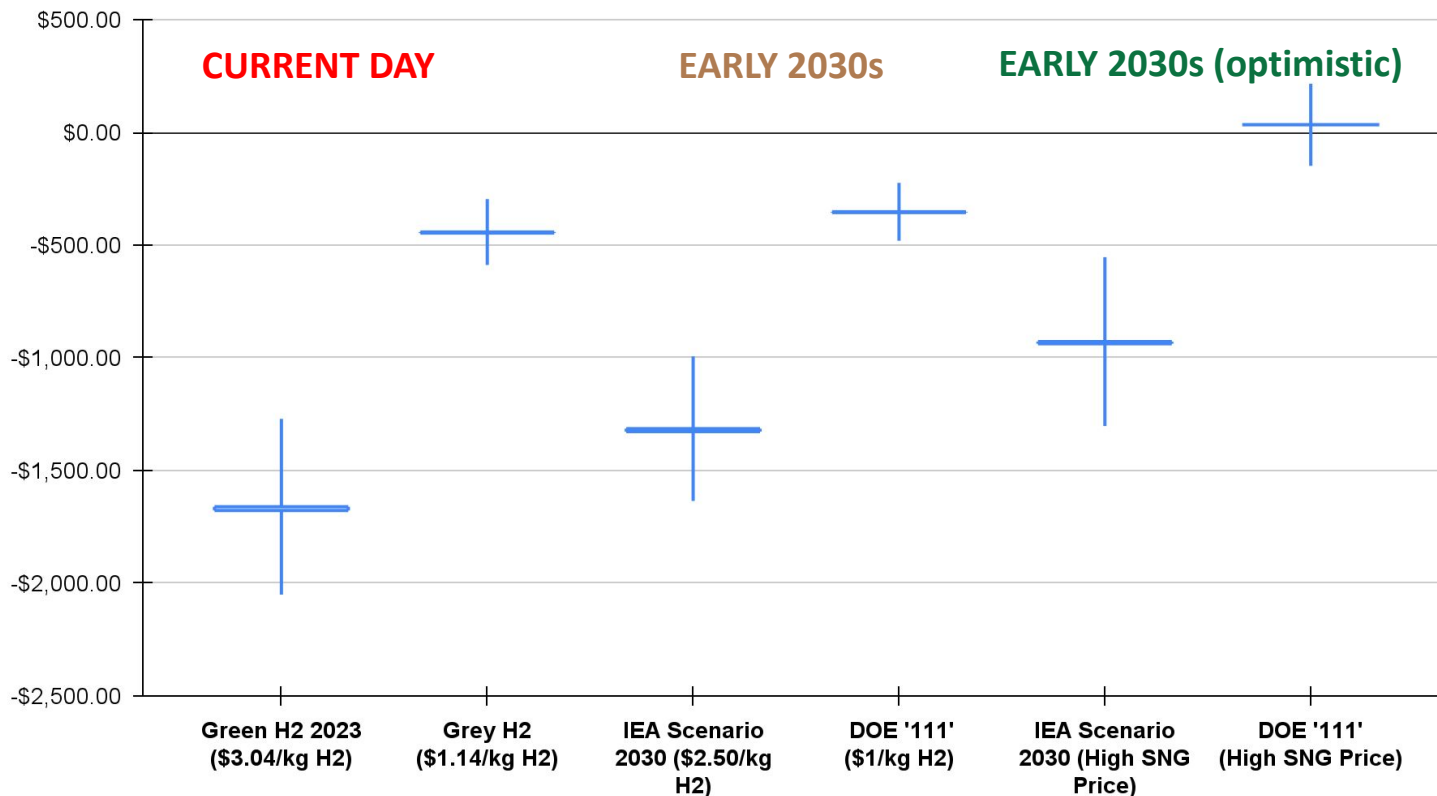
KPIs	Value
Net Present Value	-\$30B
Carbon Capture	\$627/ton CO2
SNG Production Cost	\$2,212/ton SNG
SNG Revenue	\$538/ton SNG
SNG Net Revenue	-\$1,675/ton SNG

# TEA Results - Major Contributors



# TEA Results - Sensitivity & Scenario Analysis

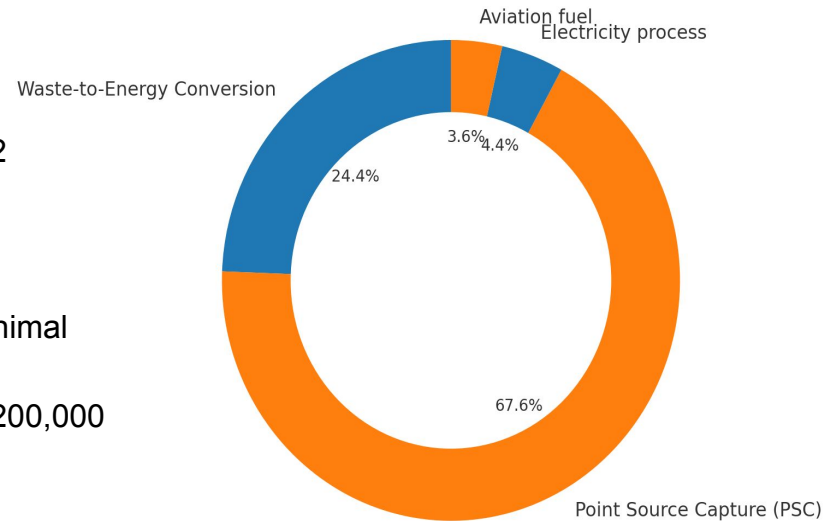
Net Profit based on Price Scenario (\$/ton SNG)





# Current Process LCA & Contributors

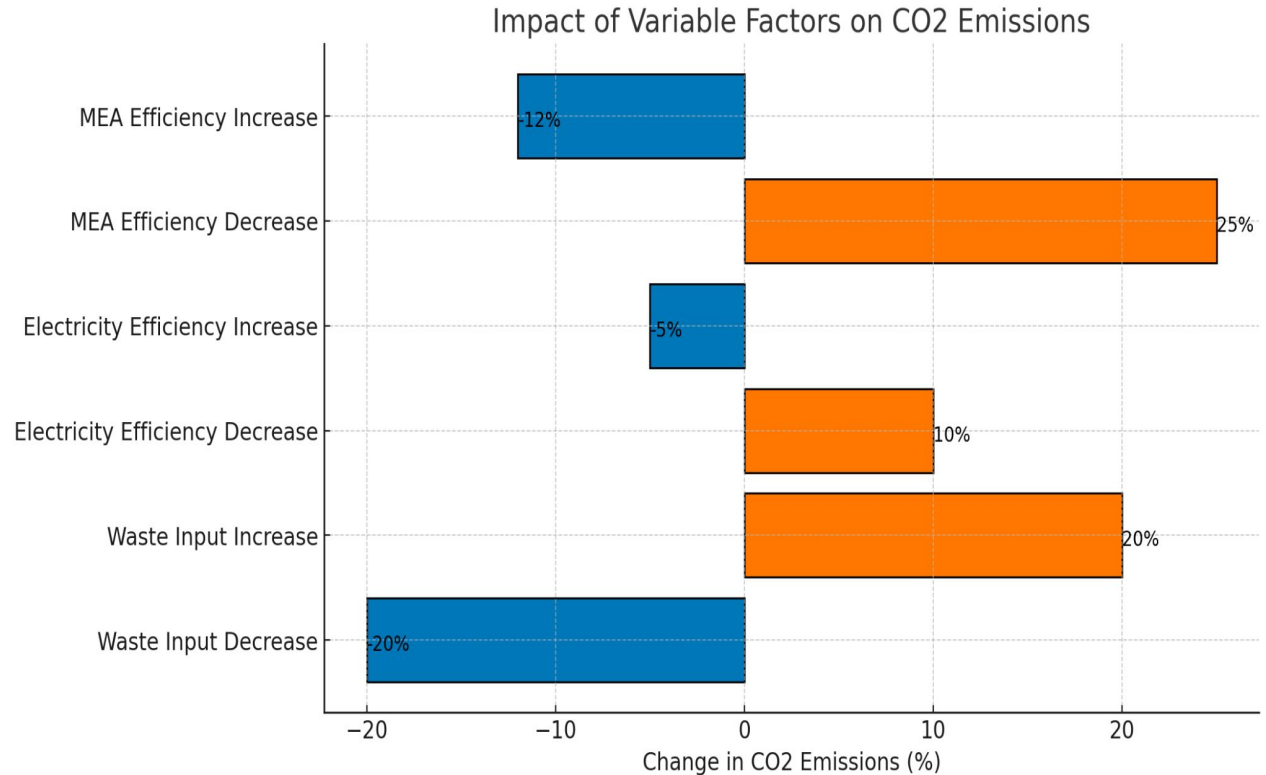
- Waste-to-Energy contributes 24.4% to total CO2 emissions.
- PSC, mainly solvent regeneration, is the major contributor at 75.6%.
- Electricity process & Aviation fuel/SNG have minimal impact.
- Net CO2 Emissions from WTE Conversion = 1,200,000 - 887,000 = 313,000 tons CO2 per year.
- PSC CO2 Capture Efficiency  $\approx$  85%





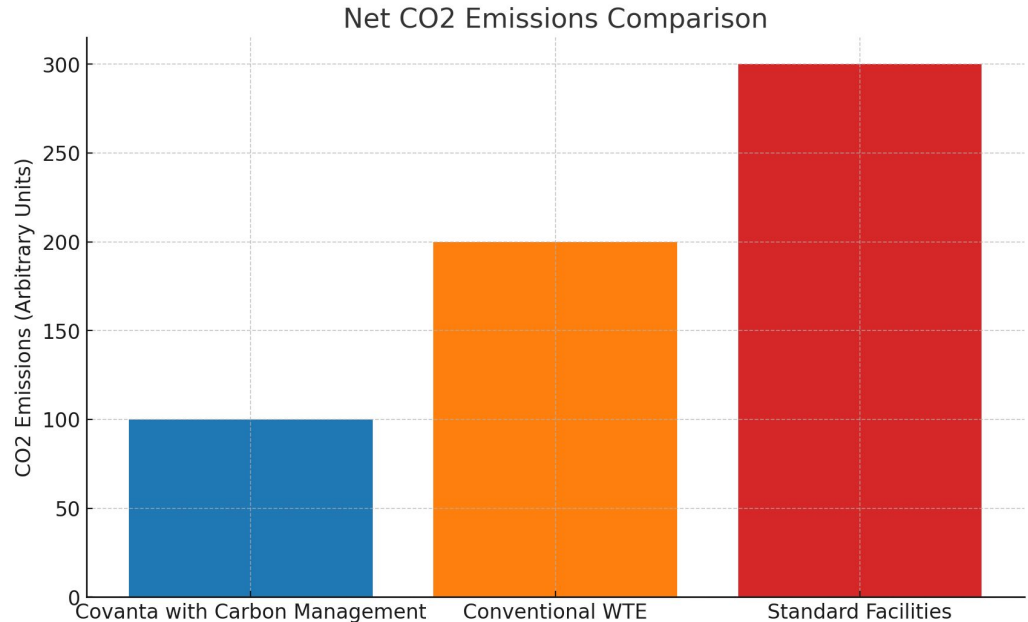
# LCA Sensitivity Analysis

- MEA efficiency strongly affects CO2 capture.
- Electricity efficiency has a moderate impact.
- Waste input directly influences CO2 emissions.



# LCA Comparison & Assumption

- Covanta's current process with carbon capture significantly reduces CO2 emissions compared to:
  - Conventional WTE without carbon management.
  - Standard power plants or industrial facilities emitting CO2 without capture.
- Assumptions and Deliberate Emissions
  - Emission Source Focus
  - Simplified Life Cycle Stages
  - CO2 Utilization Efficiency
  - No Secondary Effects



# Location: Chester, Greater Philadelphia Region

**Proximity to SAF Demand Centers:** Philadelphia International Airport (13 miles); Wilmington Airport (17.9 miles); Brandywine Regional Airport (19 miles); New Castle Airport (21 miles); and Chester County Airport (36 miles)

**Access to Colonial's Line 39 Pipeline:** for SAF delivery (Airport fuel tank farm). Also connects with Colonial's 5500 mile system connecting major airports



## Location of CO<sub>2</sub> Point Sources

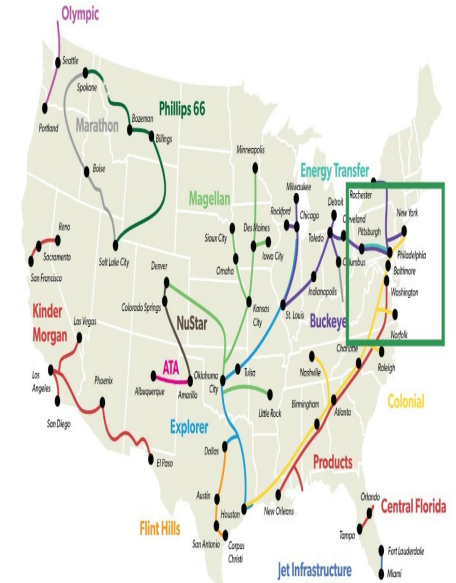
- In 2018, Philadelphia generated 2.2 MMT of MSW annually.
- Current MSW estimated between 3 to 3.5 MMT.

## Clean Energy Availability

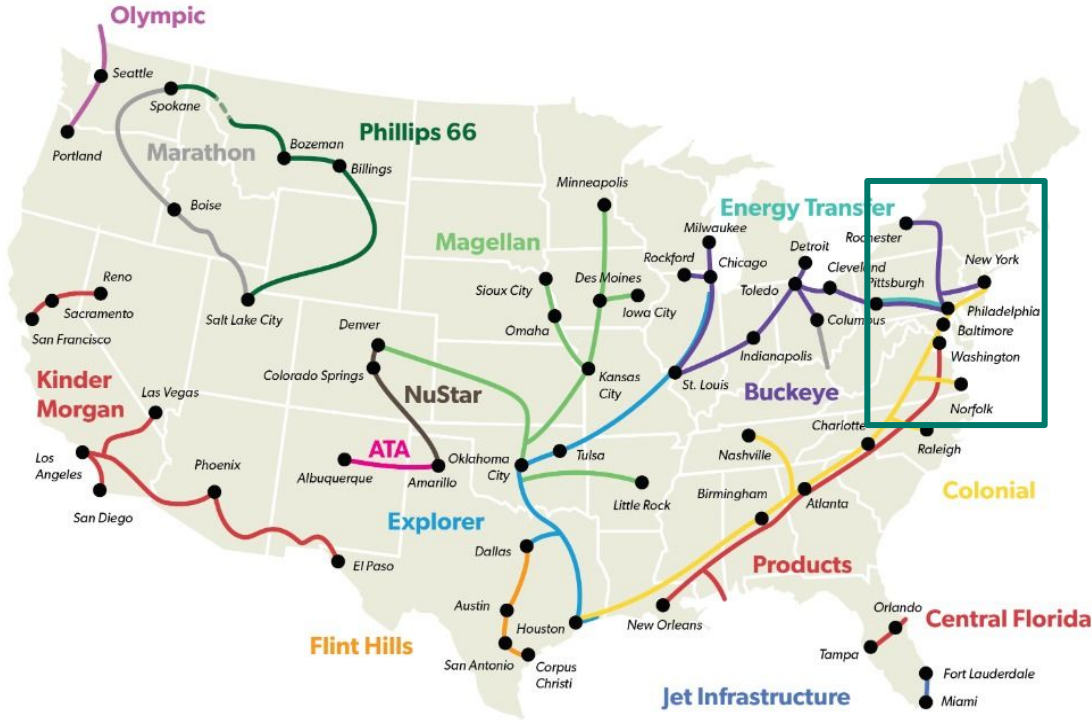
- Ample potential to leverage solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass sources.
- PA has committed to be 100% renewable powered by 2050 or sooner.

## Land, Water, Biomass Availability

- Ample industrial land availability in urban, peri-urban areas. Approx. 20 million sq. ft. @ \$6.3/sq. Ft.
- Industrial use accounts for 7% of ground & surface water withdrawals from Delaware River basin (6.4 bn gallons per day)
- PA forests produce ~ 6 to 9 MMT of wood and forest by products annually



# Location: Chester, Greater Philadelphia Region



# Socioeconomic & Community Impacts

## Jobs

- ❑ Up to 36 direct and indirect jobs created per 10,000 tons of waste processed annually
- ❑ PA lost over 600 coal mining jobs from 2017 to 2020, highlighting the need for new employment in sustainable industries

## Waste Reduction

- ❑ Philadelphia, fifth most populated city in the U.S.; population density @ 11,936.92/sq mi (2022)
- ❑ The WtE plant could reduce 2,000 lbs of garbage to 300-600 lbs of ash; thus potentially reducing waste volume by about 87%

## Communities

- ❑ Increase awareness of sustainable waste management, through renewable energy workshops, educational partnerships, facility tours.

## Others

- ❑ Effective waste management contributes to better air and water quality thereby enhancing overall quality of life
- ❑ Stimulate demand for local services and goods, enhancing economic resilience.

# Conclusions



## Process: 1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Conversion to Natural Gas from a Waste-to-Energy Plant

- Technologically mature but large-scale implementation of methanation are few
- Aggressive cost reduction of H<sub>2</sub> and methanation units is necessary
- PSC similar to that at standard fossil fuel or industrial facilities, can be carbon-negative like BECCS depending on biogenic waste fraction, and more effective than DAC
- Unlike carbon mineralization, CO<sub>2</sub> is not permanently sequestered (planes emit CO<sub>2</sub> back to atmosphere)
- Why converting valuable H<sub>2</sub> into CH<sub>4</sub> ?
  - Easy Long-term Storage
  - Existing Pipelines
  - Potential use as SNG

# Recommendations



- We recommend further research in this process because of multiple benefits for a densely-populated area with growing waste and demands:
  - Divert waste from landfills which emit  $\text{CH}_4$  (100x more potent than  $\text{CO}_2$ )
  - WTE facility powers itself, homes, and businesses
  - Produce synthetic natural gas to eventually use as fuel for nearby airports
- Investments in 2030 is economically viable
- Policies or incentives to improve prospects of implementation of the process at scale:
  - Certificates or tax credits for WTE negative emissions
  - Fund development and production of green hydrogen and SNG
  - Support research about new CCUS technologies
  - Streamline environmental review process and educate community



Thank you!

Questions?

