

**EMBARGOED UNTIL 00.01, Monday 21<sup>st</sup> May 2018**

## **Drax CCS Project Takes First Step Towards Negative Emissions**

The Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA) welcomes the announcement from Drax that it will launch a new pilot bio-energy CO<sub>2</sub> Capture project at its power station in North Yorkshire. The project, which will be undertaken in partnership with Leeds University spin-out company C-Capture, will investigate a new solvent to capture emissions from the biomass flue gas at the Drax power station. Capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from biomass and permanently storing the CO<sub>2</sub> – known as bio-energy CCS or BECCS – enables the removal of carbon dioxide that is already in the atmosphere.

*Dr. Luke Warren, Chief Executive of the CCSA, commented:*

“Today’s announcement represents an important step forward in the development of technology that can capture and store carbon dioxide from sustainable bio-energy to deliver negative emissions.

It is clear that negative emissions are likely to be needed if we are to deliver on UK and global climate change goals.

The UK Government is currently developing a CCUS Deployment Pathway, which is due to be published by the end of this year. It will be important to ensure that BECCS is part of this pathway alongside the development of CCUS to reduce existing emissions from industry, heat, power and transport.”

## **ENDS**

### **Notes to Editors:**

1. On Monday 21<sup>st</sup> May 2018, Drax announced that, together with Leeds based company C-Capture, it will pilot Europe's first bio-energy with CCS (BECCS) project at its power station in North Yorkshire. The announcement can be found [here](#).
2. CCS has a vital role to play in meeting UK and global climate change targets at least cost. The Committee on Climate Change has concluded that CCS "*could almost halve the cost of meeting the 2050 target in the Climate Change Act*". CCS is also the only technology available that allows deep decarbonisation in energy intensive industries, and is therefore crucial in enabling a long-term sustainable future for these important industries. The combination of Steam Methane Reforming (SMR) of natural gas with CCS is currently the best option for producing large-scale, low-cost hydrogen, which can then be used to decarbonise heating and transport.
3. To achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement will require unprecedented amounts of renewables and CCS. The International Energy Agency has concluded that CCS will need to make up 32% of the extra effort to move from a 2°C scenario to well-below 2°C. A substantial proportion of this effort will need to be met by sustainable bio-energy with CCS (BECCS).
4. The Carbon Capture and Storage Association exists to represent the interests of its members in promoting the Business of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). The Association works to raise awareness, both in the UK and internationally, of the benefits of CCS as a viable climate change mitigation option, and the role of CCS in moving towards a low-carbon global economy.

<http://www.ccsassociation.org/>



*Carbon Capture &  
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