Southern Company's Views on Advanced Coal Technology



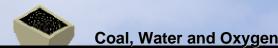
February 8, 2007

Advanced Coal Technology

- Supercritical and ultrasupercritical pulverized coal
- Integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC)
- Oxy-fueled combustion



IGCC: Innovative Technology



Advantages of IGCC

- Provides a fuel price hedge for NGCC
- Design cycle can be shorter than PC due to standardization to fit gas turbine

Electricity

Energy to Serve Your World

- Allows coal to benefit from gas turbine technology improvements
- · Easier to permit than new pulverized coal
- Versatile feedstock flexibility and multiple products (electricity, chemicals including hydrogen, transportation fuel, or "synthetic" natural gas)
- 20% less CO₂ emissions than existing fleet; potential to reduce incremental cost of CO₂ capture

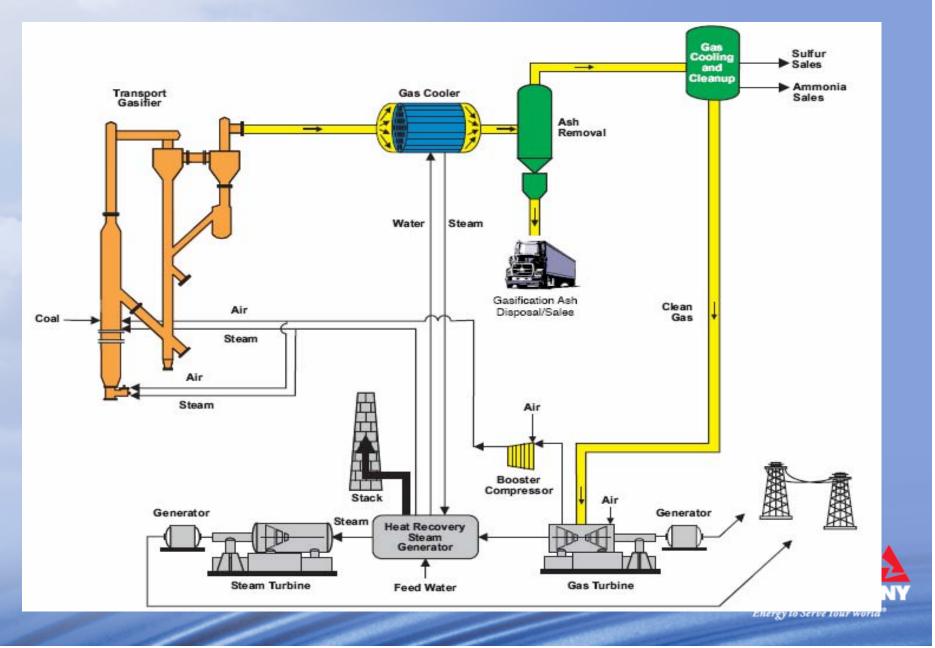
Southern Company's IGCC

- Transport Reactor Integrated Gasification --TRIG[™] technology – developed at Power Systems Development Facility –Wilsonville, Alabama
- Technology to be further demonstrated at Orlando

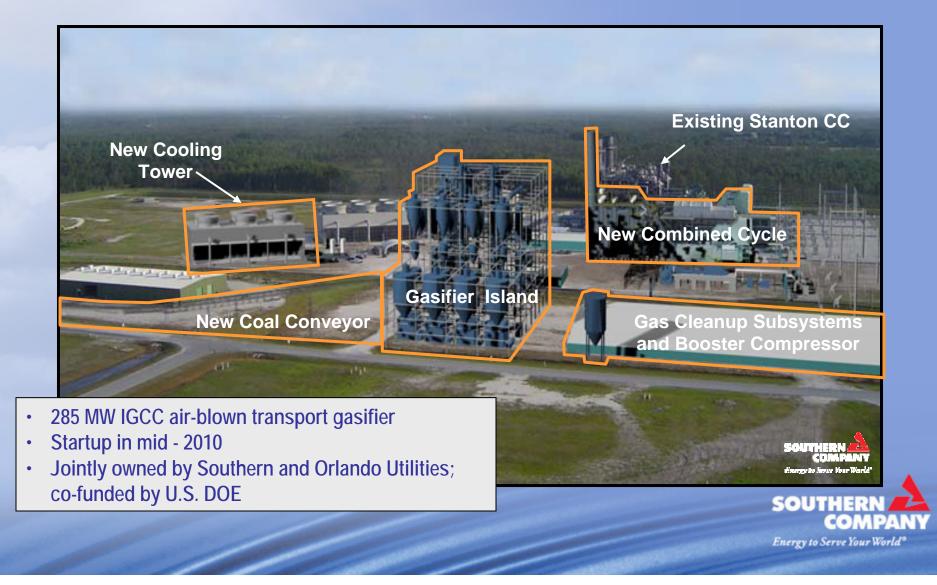




Schematic of TRIG Gasifier



TRIG[™] at Orlando Utilities' Stanton Energy Center



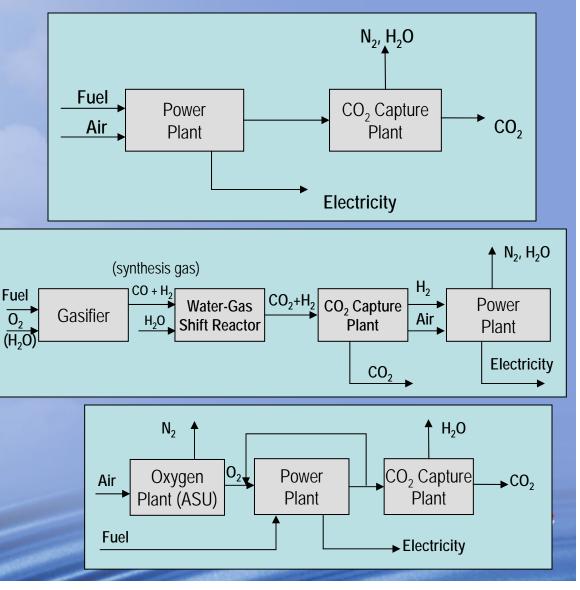
CO₂ Capture -- Fossil-Fired Power Plants

Post-Combustion

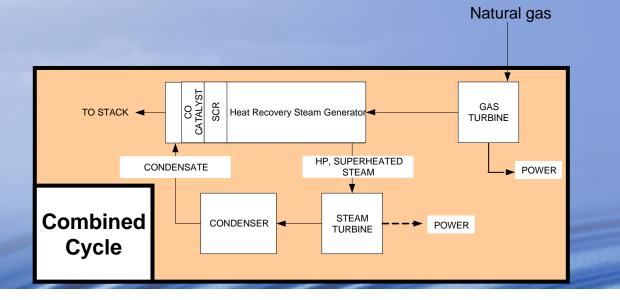
- Applicable for PC or NGCC
- At or near atm pressure
- Low [CO₂]/large scfm leads to large/expensive equipment
- Add'l flue gas clean-up req'd

Pre-Combustion

- Applicable for IGCC
- CO₂ in higher concentrations and at elevated pressures, 20 atm (higher driving force)
- Oxy-Fuel Combustion
 - Combustion with pure O_2 ; avoids large volumes of N_2
 - [CO₂] > 90%
 - Recycle req'd to reduce flame temp
 - Expensive ASU for O₂ supply

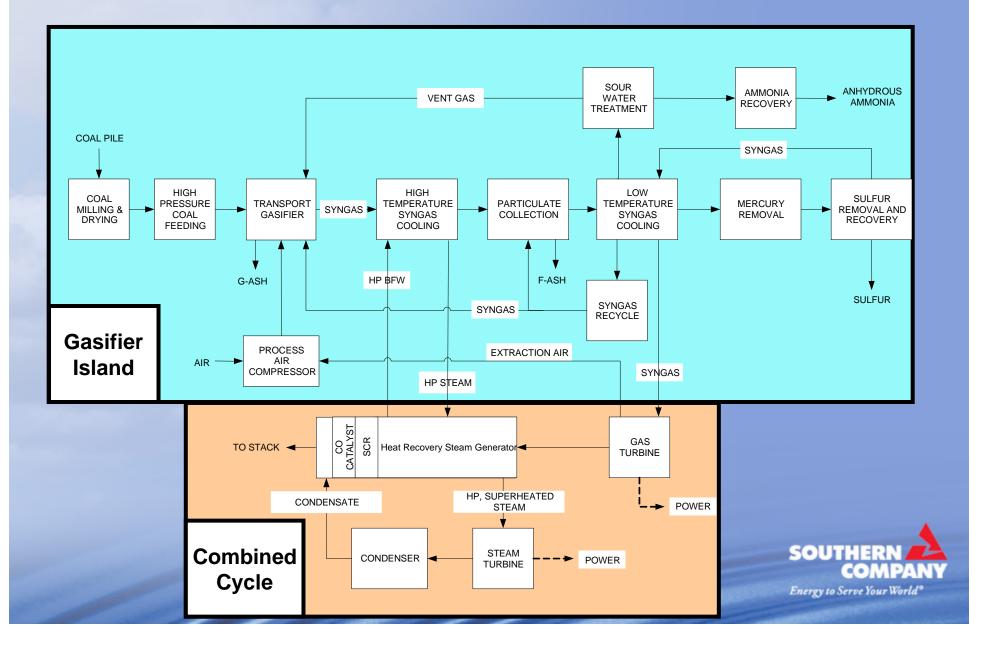


Transitioning from NGCC to IGCC Adds Cost and Complexity

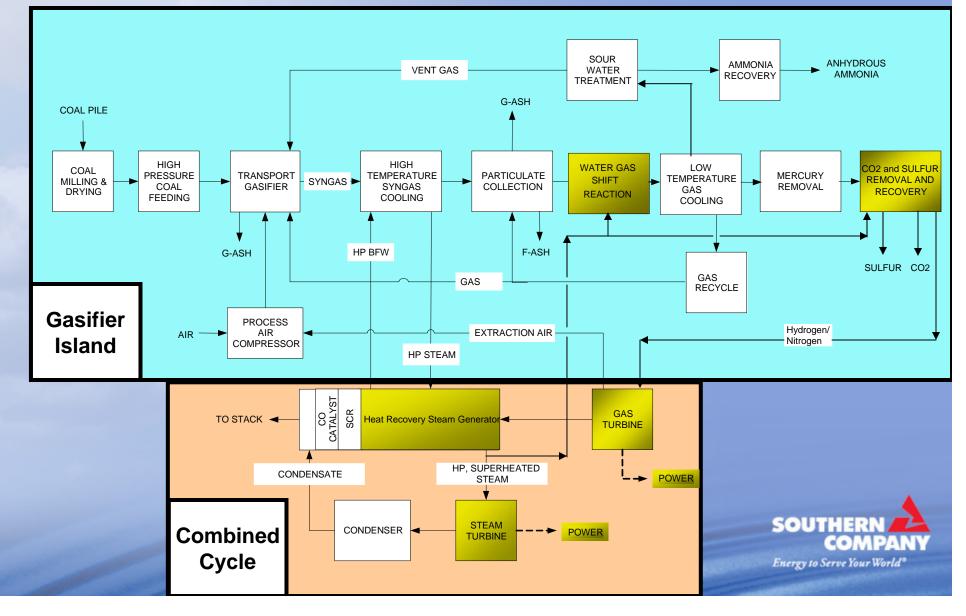




TRIG[™] Simplified Flow Diagram

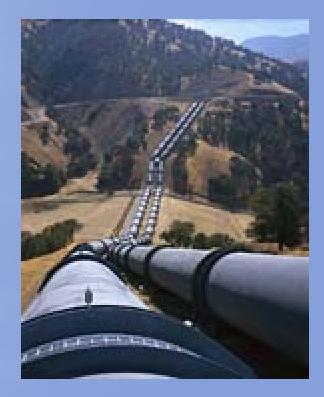


TRIG[™] with Carbon Separation Technology Added



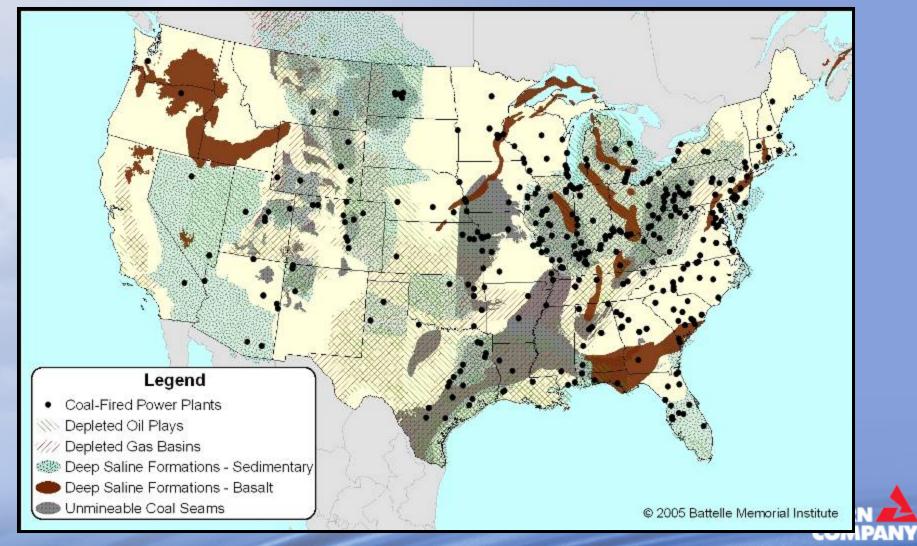
Transportation

- CO₂ source/sink location dependent
- Scale size of natural gas
 pipeline
- Cost \$5/ton (200 mi)
 - Small component of CCS total cost
 - Depends on terrain, population density, etc.
- Need to monitor for leaks as the CO2 is heavier than air and would settle in low places





CO₂ Sequestration Geology



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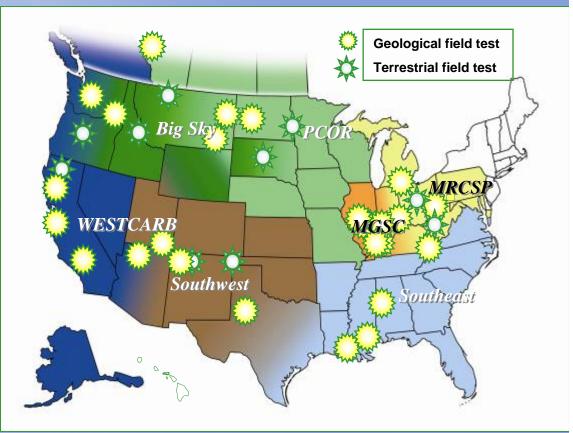
DOE Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships

Phase 1 – CO₂ sources and sinks data collection

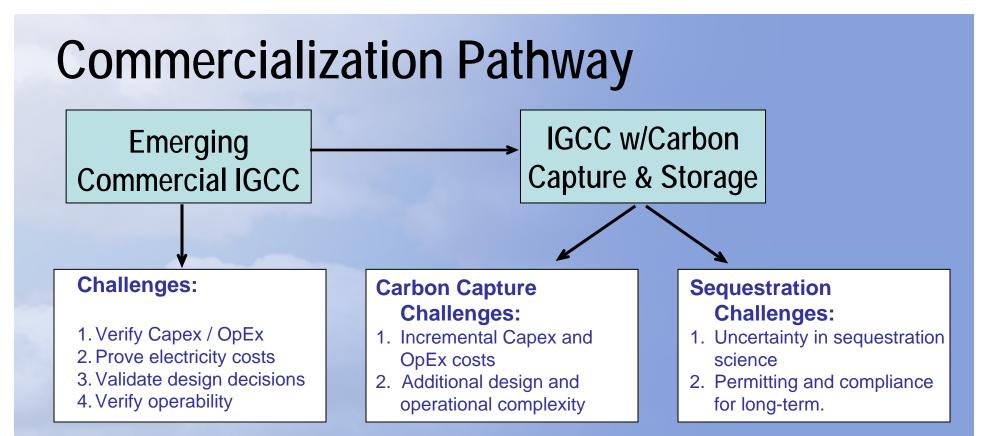
- **Phase 2 –** CO₂ storage pilots
- SECARB: 3 pilots
 - Saline reservoir (MS Gulf Coast)
 - Coal Seam (AL & VA)
 - Stacked EOR/saline (TX/LA)

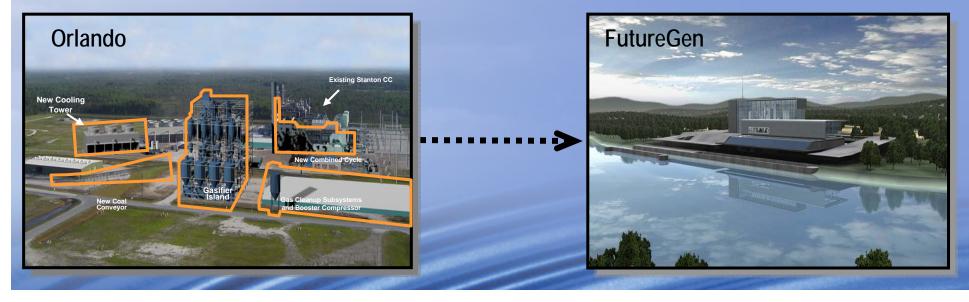
Phase 3 – Large capacity CO₂ storage demonstrations

Integrate with CO₂ capture pilots



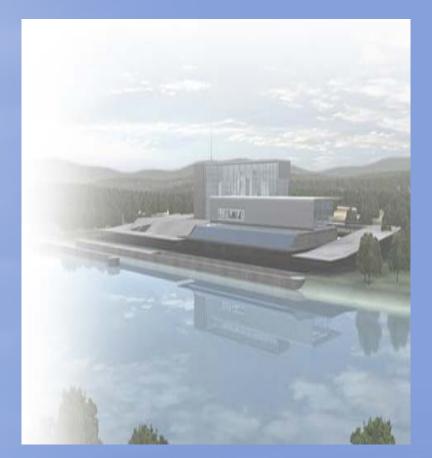






FutureGen Project Key Features

- \$1 billion project
- Commercial-scale 275-MW
 plant, startup planned in 2011
- 1 million tons/year CO₂ captured and sequestered
- "Living laboratory" to test and validate cutting-edge technologies
- Public-private partnership
- Stakeholder involvement
- International participation





The FutureGen Alliance

- An international, non-profit consortium of some of the largest coal and utility companies in the world
- Partnering with US Department of Energy to design, construct and operate the facility



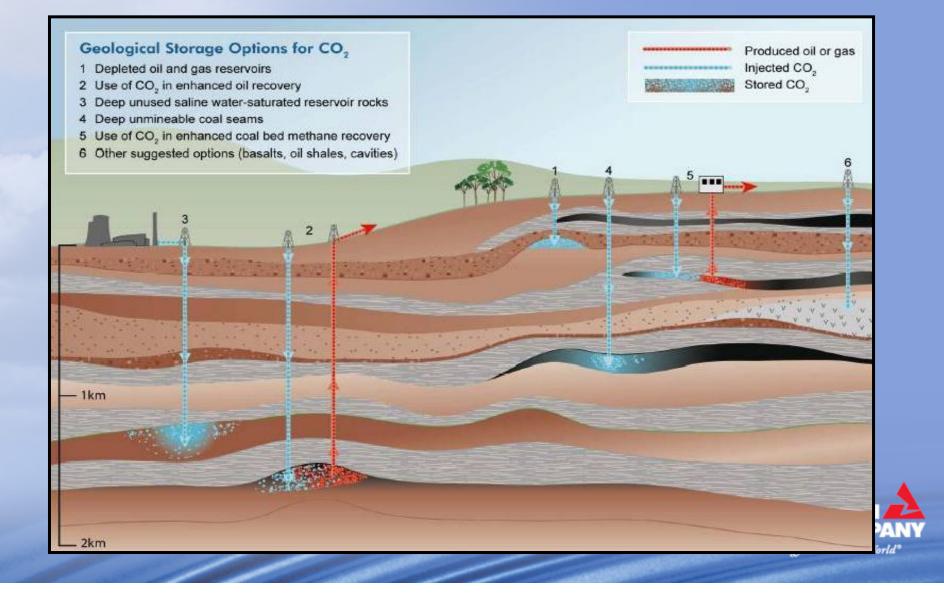
Advanced Coal Technology: challenges and opportunities

- Challenges:
 - Cost, cost, cost
 - Successful demonstration at full-scale achieving utility-required reliability
 - Permitting
- Opportunities
 - Continued research, development, and demonstration to address technical issues (which add costs) and demonstrate reliability
 - State and federal regulators help facilitate permitting
 - Air
 - For CCS applications, underground permitting, acquisition of mineral rights, and liability issues

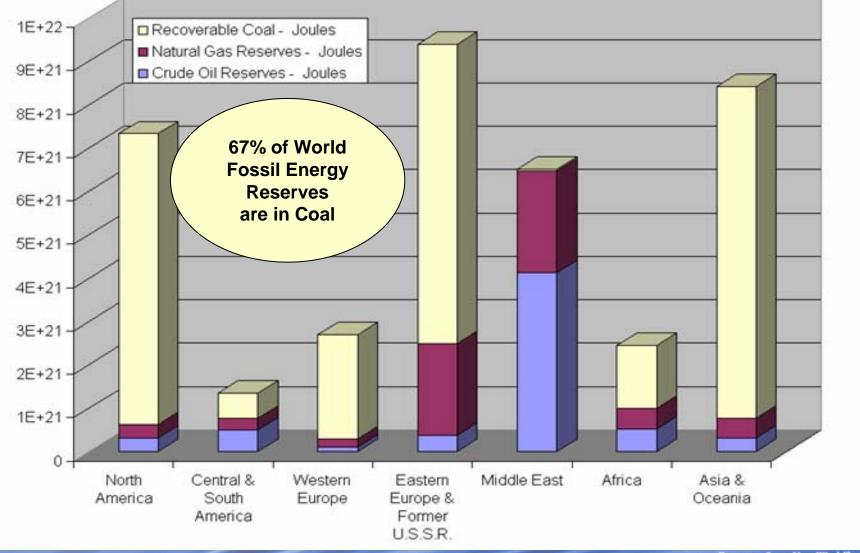




CO₂ Sequestration



World Energy Reserves Oil, Gas, and Coal Reserves in Joules



Source: Energy Information Administration/ International Reserves Data