

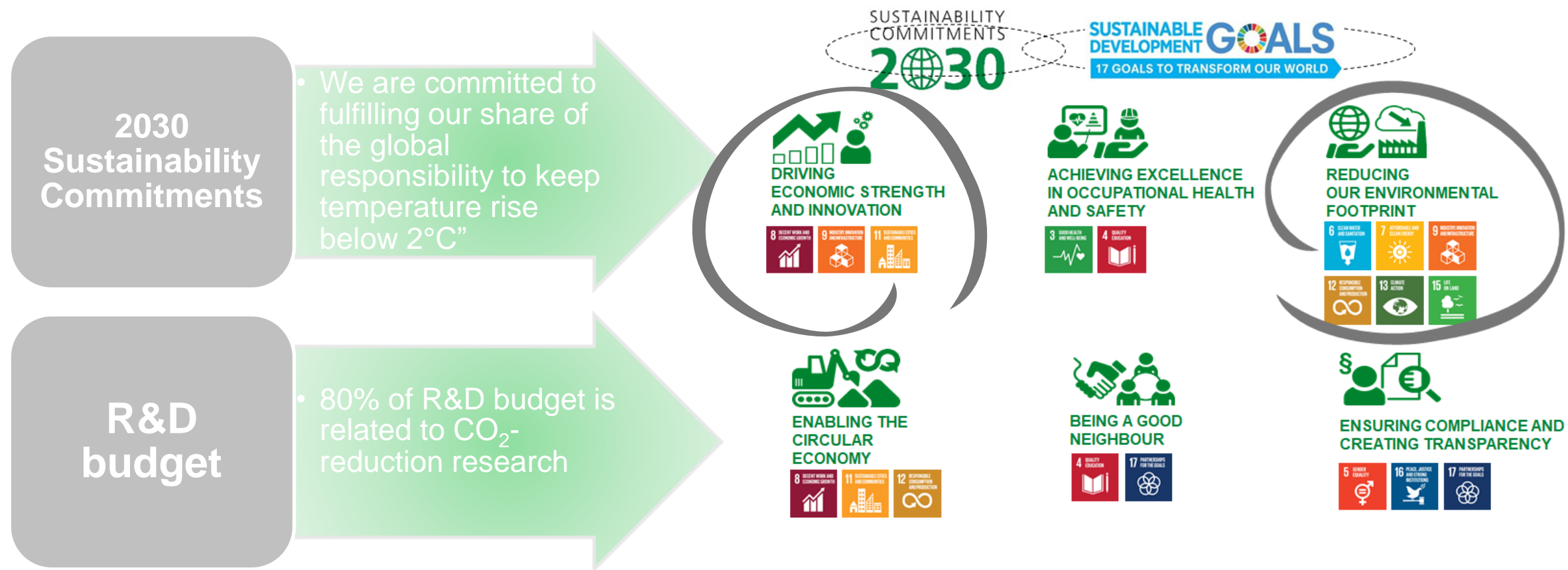


CCS and the cement industry

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GES (Global Environmental Sustainability)
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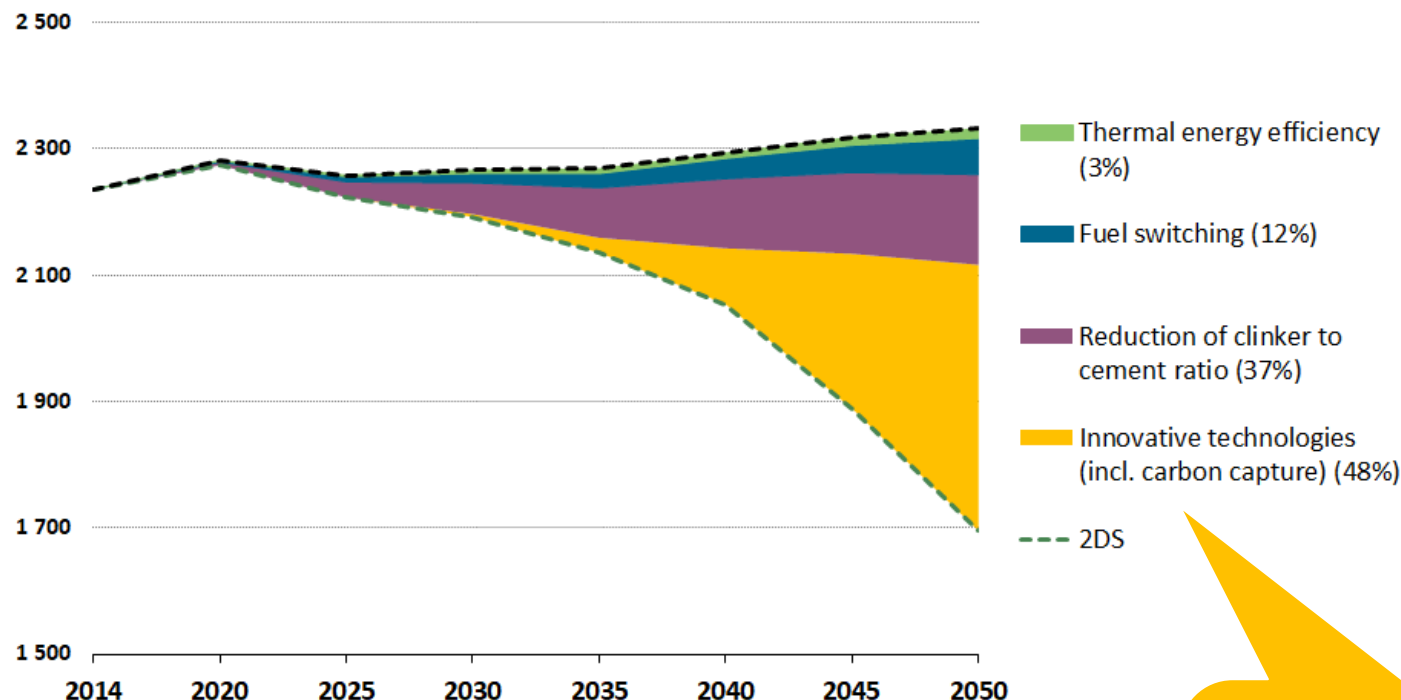
COP24, December 6th, 2018

HeidelbergCement has committed to reduce its carbon footprint



The cement industry Roadmap 2050: we share responsibilities

Direct CO₂ emissions from global cement production (Mt/yr)



Source: IEA-CSI Technology Roadmap, 2018

- Concrete is the world 2nd most used commodity
- Cement production is responsible for 5-7% of manmade CO₂-emissions
- CO₂-roadmaps are defined at worldwide and on EU-level
- HeidelbergCement is co-founder and frontrunner in all these initiatives

CCS/ CCU (share of generated CO₂ captured in 2050)

- 25% in IEA Roadmap
- 46% in European Roadmap

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Proud to be frontrunners in CCUS

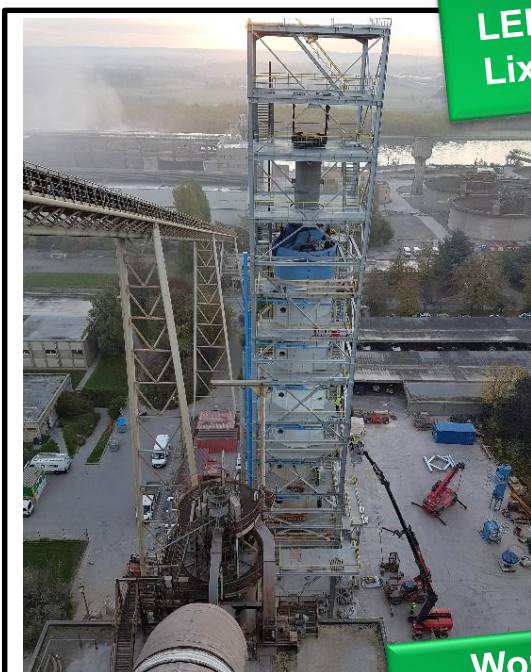
World's first CCS
for Cement pilot
Brevik –Norway



World's first Oxyfuel
clinker Hannover-
Germany



World's first
LEILAC reactor
Lixhe- Belgium



World's most
commercial algae
farm Safi- Morocco



- ❑ **Post combustion CC** in HeidelbergCement Norway tested in 2016; in preparation for full scale 300 m€
- ❑ **Oxyfuel** reduces the cost of CC; demo for 80 m€
- ❑ **LEILAC**: innovative calciner to separate CO₂ without energy-penalty: EU-funded 12 m€
- ❑ **CCU**: using CO₂ to grow algae for sustainable protein for animal nutrition (own investment 2 m€)

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The Norwegian full scale demonstration CCS project

CO₂-STORAGE

- Planning by Equinor and partners (Shell and Total)
- Intermediate storage on shore
- Offshore storage in the North Sea
- Huge capacity

Intermediate storage for CO₂ on shore:
«Naturgassparken» in Øygarden

CO₂-TRANSPORT

- By ship
 - Responsibility Equinor
- Equinor develops transport and storage



Norcem
HeidelbergCement
Cement production



Yara Porsgrunn
Ammonia production

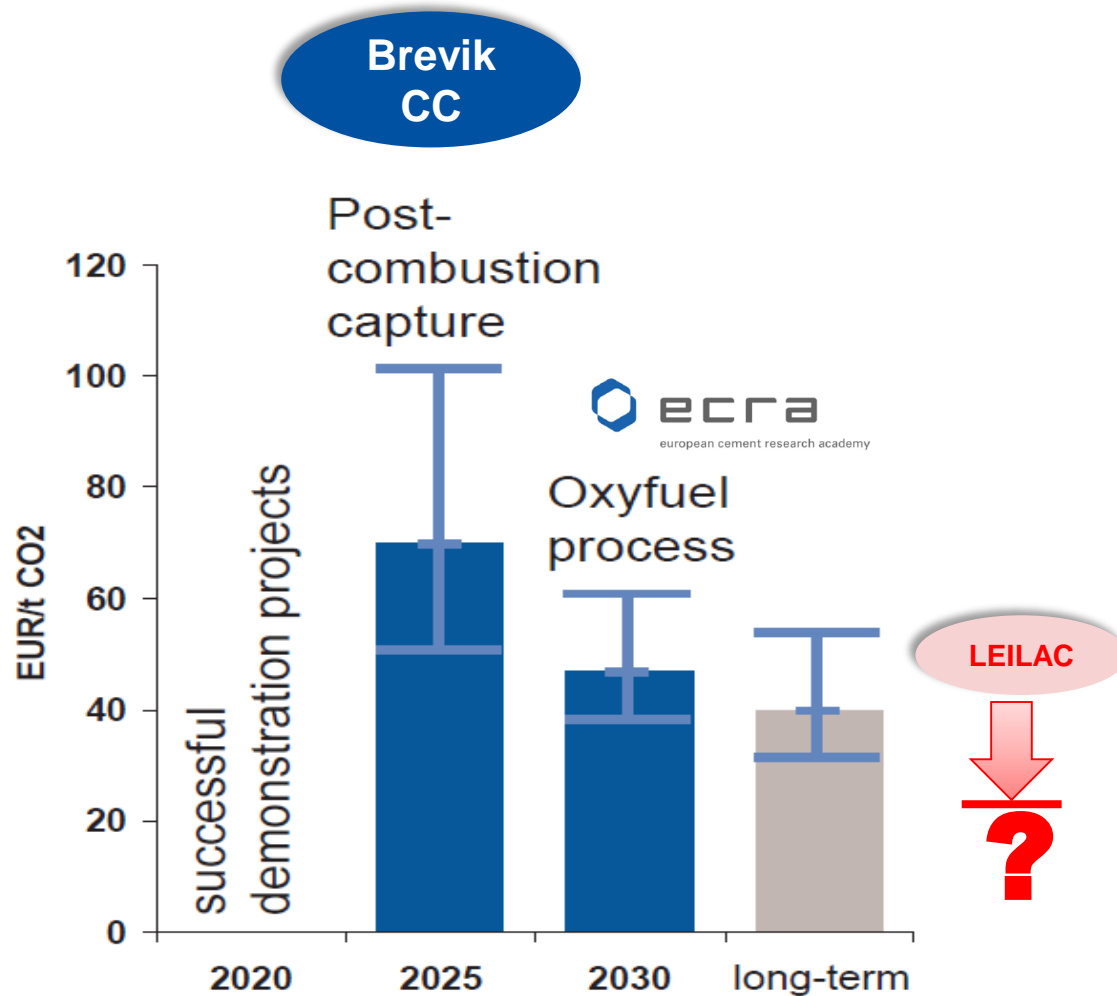


Fortum Oslo Varme AS
Waste-to-energy plant

- ❑ First full-chain industrial CCS project in Europe
- ❑ Project 75% funded by Norwegian government
- ❑ Co-funded with 3 m€ by Norcem-HC
- ❑ After successful tests (2014-2016), project is now set for real scale
- ❑ Investment decision **for full-chain demonstration in 2020/2021** (0.4 mio ton/year CO₂). **Costs: 300m€**
- ❑ In operation late 2023 (or 2024)

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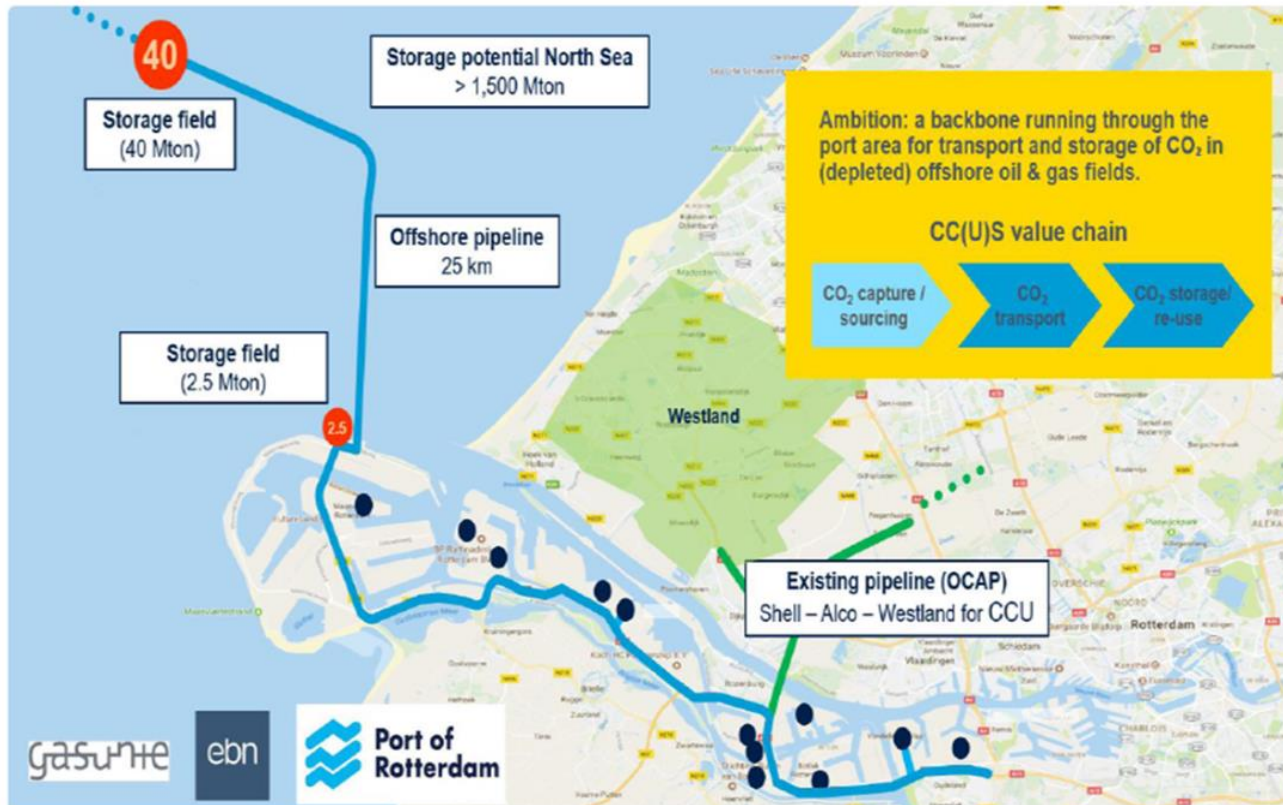
Carbon Capture: the challenges



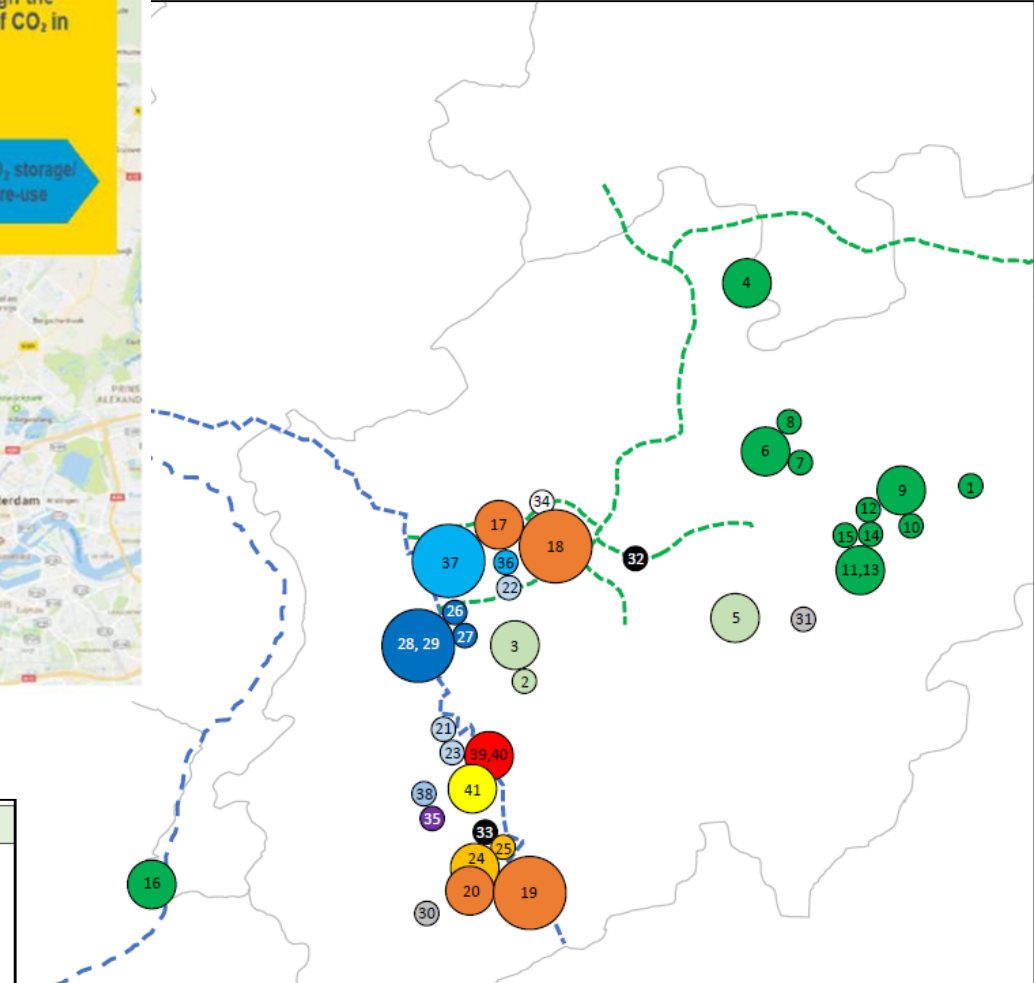
Significant increase in production costs:

- ❑ Currently, the legal and economic conditions of these technologies would impair the competitiveness of cement production
- ❑ CO₂ storage or reuse strategy and infrastructure
- ❑ Oxyfuel still requires R&D
- ❑ Post-combustion requires further development of high-performance capture materials to reduce energy demand

Looking beyond cement plants

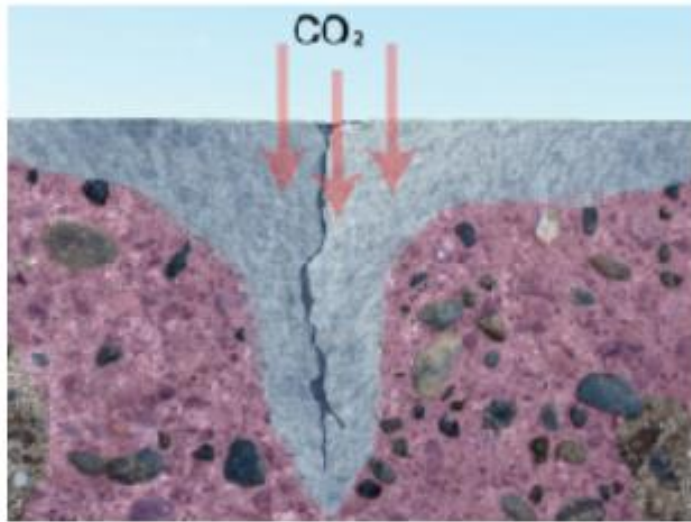


| Industrial sector | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| ● Cement | ● Steel | ● Bulk Chemicals | ● Carbon black |
| ● Lime | ● Aluminum | ● Refineries | ● Paper |
| | ● Coke | ● Ethylene | ○ Hydrogen |
| | | ● Ammonia | ⊗ Comb. of fuels |

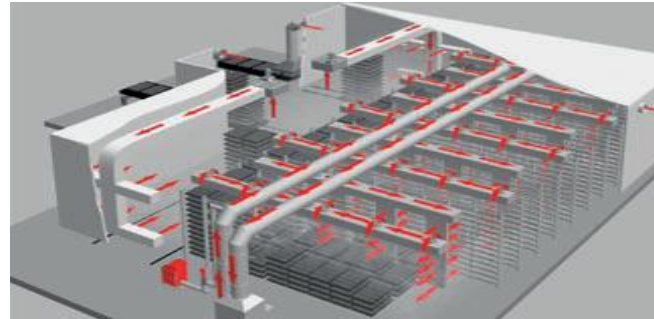


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And beyond emissions: recarbonation (CO₂-uptake)



- ❑ Ambient CO₂ reacts with Ca(OH) in concrete to CaCO₃
- ❑ Alkalinity drops (PH < 10): rebar's surface passivation dissolves
- ❑ Corrosion reinforcing steel accelerates



- ❑ Curing of pre-cast concrete with CO₂



- ❑ CO₂ sequestration during lifetime of construction



- ❑ Recycled concrete fines recarbonate with CO₂

Concluding remarks

- HC commits to fulfill its share in the Paris 2° target
- HC is engaging pro-actively with politics and society to find most effective way in decarbonizing the industry, while maintaining a competitive position
- In its operations worldwide HC is testing and developing Carbon Capture and when possible the (commercial) Use of CO₂ from stacks applying various technologies
- HC estimates maximum 10-20% of CO₂ emissions can be used by CCU, thus CCS is unavoidable





Thank you

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