INDUSTRIAL CCS FEASIBILITY STUDIES IN NORWAY

2016 CSLF Technology Workshop

GASSNOVA

Trude Sundset, CEO

CCS IS A PART OF THE SOLUTION

COP21: From urgency to action!
Obama: "The best chance we have to save the one planet that we've got."

GASSNOVA SF

THE NORWEGIAN STATE ENTERPRISE FOR CCS

For 10 years, Gassnova has navigated the intersection between high-level politics, technology and commercial interest to find solution to the climate challenge. We have made major progress.

Purpose:

- Manage the State's interests in relation to CCS and implement projects
- Advise the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy in CCS issues.
- Contribute to technology development and knowledge-sharing through specific CCS projects and implementation of the CLIMIT programme.
- Approx. 40 employees

Govern a total budget of approx. 40 € millions (in 2016)

GASSNOVA IS SET UP TO SUCCEED WITH CCS

> FULL-SCALE

TCM Demo



CLIMIT R&D

CLIMIT: FROM R&D – DEMO

Annual budget 25 million Euro since 2005

• More than 300 projects have received support

CLIMIT: SUPPORT THAT HAS YIELDED RESULTS

CAPTURE

- More effective solvents
- Qualified material selection
- New methods
- Experience from industrial emissions

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

• Amine emissions



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

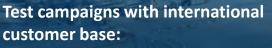
- USA
- Canada
- Germany
- The Netherlands
- UK

TRANSPORT

- Pilot testing of CO₂ with impurities
- Corrosion
- STORAGE
- Capacity simulation
- Monitoring
- Enhanced oil recovery

CO₂ TECHNOLOGY CENTRE MONGSTAD (TCM)

2012 → 2017 → 2020



- Aker Solutions
- Alstom (now GE)
- Shell Cansolv
- Carbon Clean Solutions

Planned test campaigns:

- ION Engineering (USA)
 - Test Agreement signed
 9 August 2016

Reference campaigns on MEA:

- MEA (30 wt%) is well suited
- Data open to third party

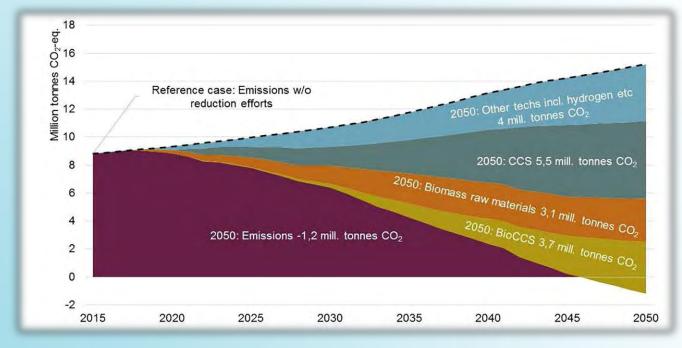
Owners: Gassnova (on behalf of the Norwegian state), Statoil, Shell and Sasol

WE NEED TO REALIZE FULL SCALE PROJECTS TO DEVELOP CCS FURTHER

NORWAY:



INDUSTRY AIM TO HAVE ZERO EMISSIONS BY 2050 CCS IS AN IMPORTANT TOOL TO REACH THIS GOAL



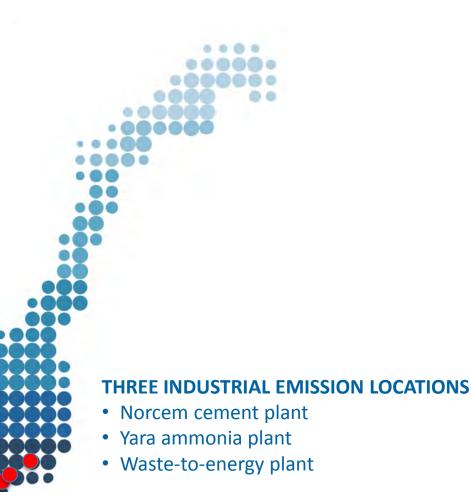
The Norwegian process industries' roadmap Combining growth and zero emissions by 2050

> The Federation of Norwegian Industries

NORWAY: FEASIBILITY FULL-SCALE CCS PROJECT

CO₂ TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

- Ship transportation
- Intermediate onshore storage
- Offshore storage in an aquifer
- The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy is ultimately responsible for transport and storage



CO₂ CAPTURE IS TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE

Sources – Cement plant – Ammonia plant – Waste-to-Energy plant No technical showstoppers Various regional challenges (e.g.: logistics, proximity to neighbors ...) Significant learning potential in all three capture projects

NORCEM HEIDELBERG CEMENT PLANT IN BREVIK

• 400 000 tonnes of CO₂/year (50% of their CO₂ emissions)

• Concept of capture as much CO₂ possible utilising the excess heat from cement production

YARA PORSGRUNN FERTILIZER PLANT

- 805 000 tonnes of CO₂/year (will capture 90% of the factory's emissions)
- Three main sources of CO₂ emissions from the ammonia plant
- Yara sell 200 000 tonnes of CO_2 /year by liquefaction and ship transport to the market

THE KLEMETSRUD WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANT IN OSLO

- 315 000 tonnes of CO₂/year (90% of their CO₂ emissions)
- 60% is bio-fuel making it a CO₂ negative project
- Focus on heat integration to minimize energy loss

CO₂ TRANSPORTATION

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- Ship transportation more flexible compared to pipelines
- Shipping solutions in the market to transport from quay to quay

CO₂ STORAGE

- An offshore storage site in a saline aquifer
- The "Smeaheia" storage area is approximately 50 km from the coast
- Injection pump onshore and a pipeline to a subsea injection well
- Large storage capacity in this aquifer (this project will utilize < 1%)

COSTS

		One source	Three sources
~		400 kt CO ₂ /y	1 300 kt CO ₂ /y
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111 M	Planning and investment costs (€ millions)	791	1384
Leve M.	Operating and maintenance costs (€ millions/y)	39	98



LEARNING

- Construction and operation of capture plant
- Integration with existing plant in operation
- Establishing business models for CCS
- Liability and regulatory framework
- Risk reduction and CCS technology development

NEXT PHASE...

Autumn 2016: Invitation to Tender

First quarter 2017: Start-up concept phase

Autumn 2018: Concept and FEED studies finalized

North Contraction

Spring 2019: Investment decision

In 2022: Full-scale CCS chain in operation

NORWAY CCS: THE TIME IS NOW!

- CO₂ emissions from different industries
- Feasibility studies performed in cooperation with dedicated industries
- Solutions with real potential for deployment
- CCS Necessary to achieve our climate goals
 - CCS Essential for industry to stay competitive in a green economy