

The way forward for CCS in Poland

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Alstom Thermal Power



Alstom Grid



Alstom Renewable Power



Alstom Transport



Alstom: Technology for Power Generation

Gas



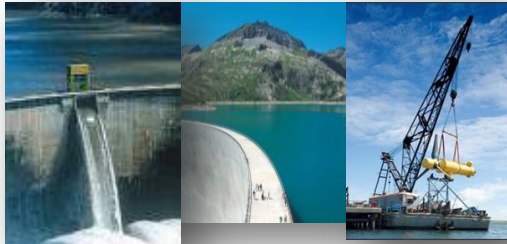
Coal



Oil



Hydro, Storage, Ocean



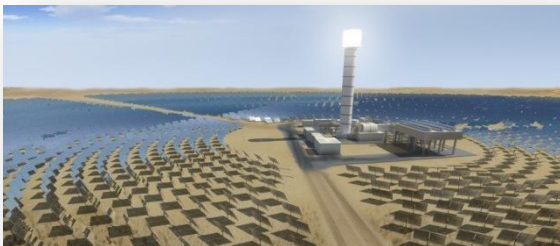
Nuclear (turbine island)



Wind on and offshore



Solar



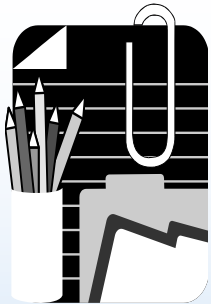
Geothermal



Biomass



Alstom CCS offering



Concept

- Technology Expertise
- Feasibility Study (+30/-30%)
- Basic Engineering (+20/-20%)
- Authority Engineering
- Financial Engineering



Engineering

- Project Management
- FEED (+/-10%)
- HAZOP Study
- Detail Engineering
- Procurement
- Scheduling
- Cost Control



Construction

- Construction Management
- Construction Supervision
- Safety
- Quality Control
- Schedule & Cost Control
- Field Engineering
- As-Built-Documentation



Commissioning

- Pre-Commissioning
- Commissioning
- Training of Operators
- Training of Maintenance Crews

Alstom CO2 capture technologies

Post-combustion

(New + retrofit)



- Advanced Amines
- Chilled Ammonia

2nd Generation

Regenerative Calcium Cycle

Oxy-combustion

(New + retrofit)



- Oxy-combustion with ASU

2nd Generation

Chemical Looping

From pilots to full-scale demonstration

TESTS COMPLETE



AEP Mountaineer
USA – 58 MWth
Chilled Ammonia, Coal



Vattenfall Schwarze Pumpe, Germany
30 MWth, Oxy - Lignite



EoN Karlshamn
Sweden - 5 MWth
Chilled Ammonia, Fuel



Total Lacq
France - 30 MWth
Oxy - Gas



WE - Energie
USA WI - 5 MWth
Chilled Ammonia, Coal



DOW Chemical Co.
USA, WV
Adv. Amines - Coal



EDF Le Havre
France - 5 MWth Adv.
Adv. Amines - Coal



TCM Mongstad Norway
40 MWth, Chilled Ammonia,
CHP & Refinery Offgas (RCC)

OPERATING



Alstom BSF Windsor
US - 15 MWth
Oxy - Coals



Alstom Labs Växjö
Sweden – 0.25 MWth
Post C.-multi purpose



DOE/Alstom Windsor
US - 3 MWth
Chemical Looping, Coal



Alstom GPU Pilot (Mobile)
0.3 MWth



COORETEC DE, FP7 EU - Darmstadt
Germany - 1 MWth
Regenerative Calcium Cycle - Coal



RFCS EU - Darmstadt
Germany - 1 MWth
Chemical Looping - Coal

LARGE-SCALE PROJECTS (under development)

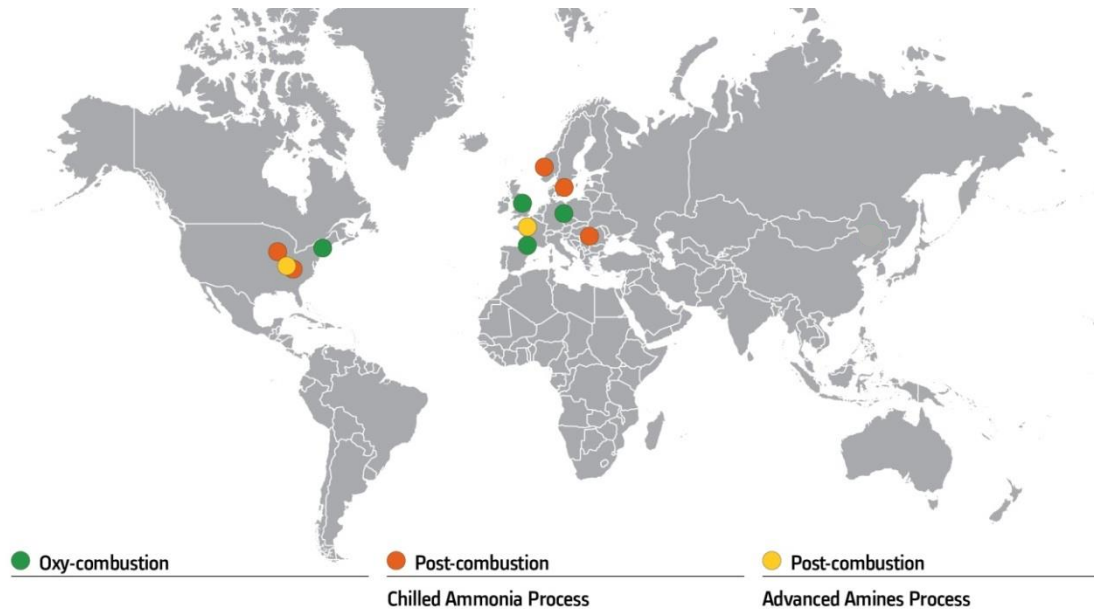


White Rose CCS Project
UK - 426 MWe
Oxy Hardcoal



**FINAL
INVESTMENT
DECISION:
end-2015**

Our CCS Partnerships



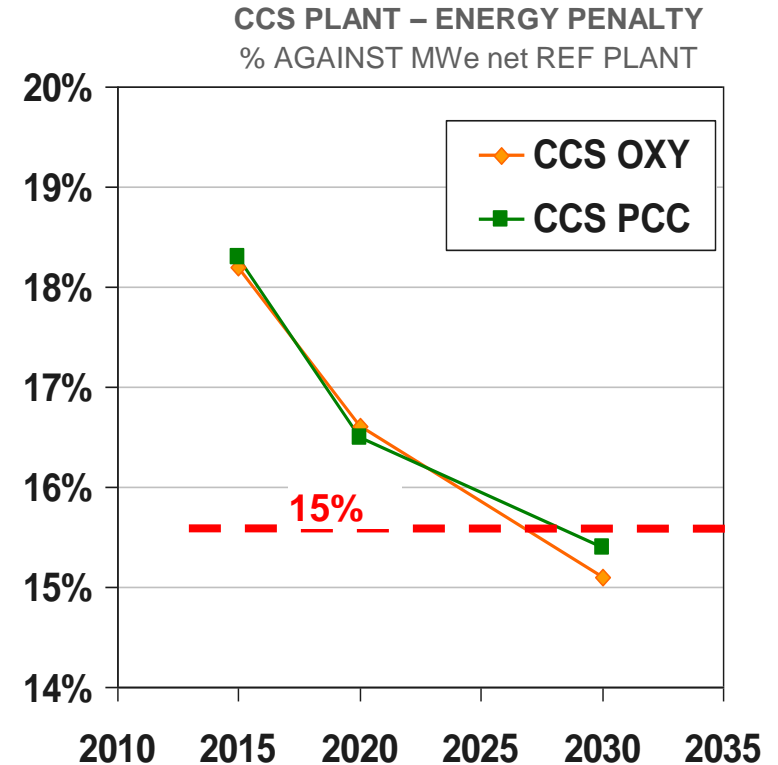
Global collaborations

Projects



What we've achieved

- technology works
- capture – transport – storage integrated
- 90 % capture at 99% purity
- energy penalty falling



2006

2015

2020

2030

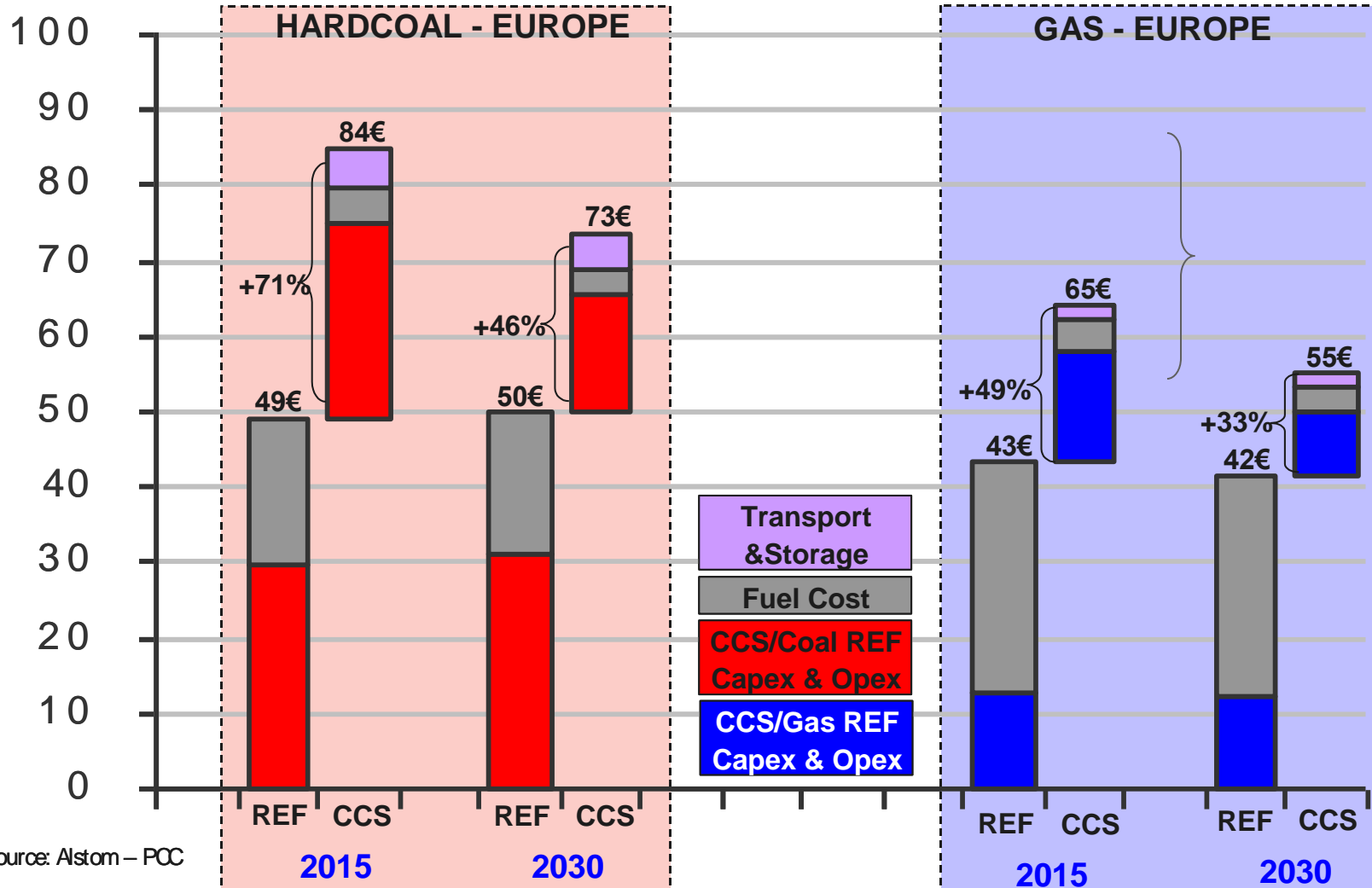
PILOTS

DEMONSTRATION + DEPLOYMENT in EU / NAM

ASIA

CCS is affordable

Euro / MWh net



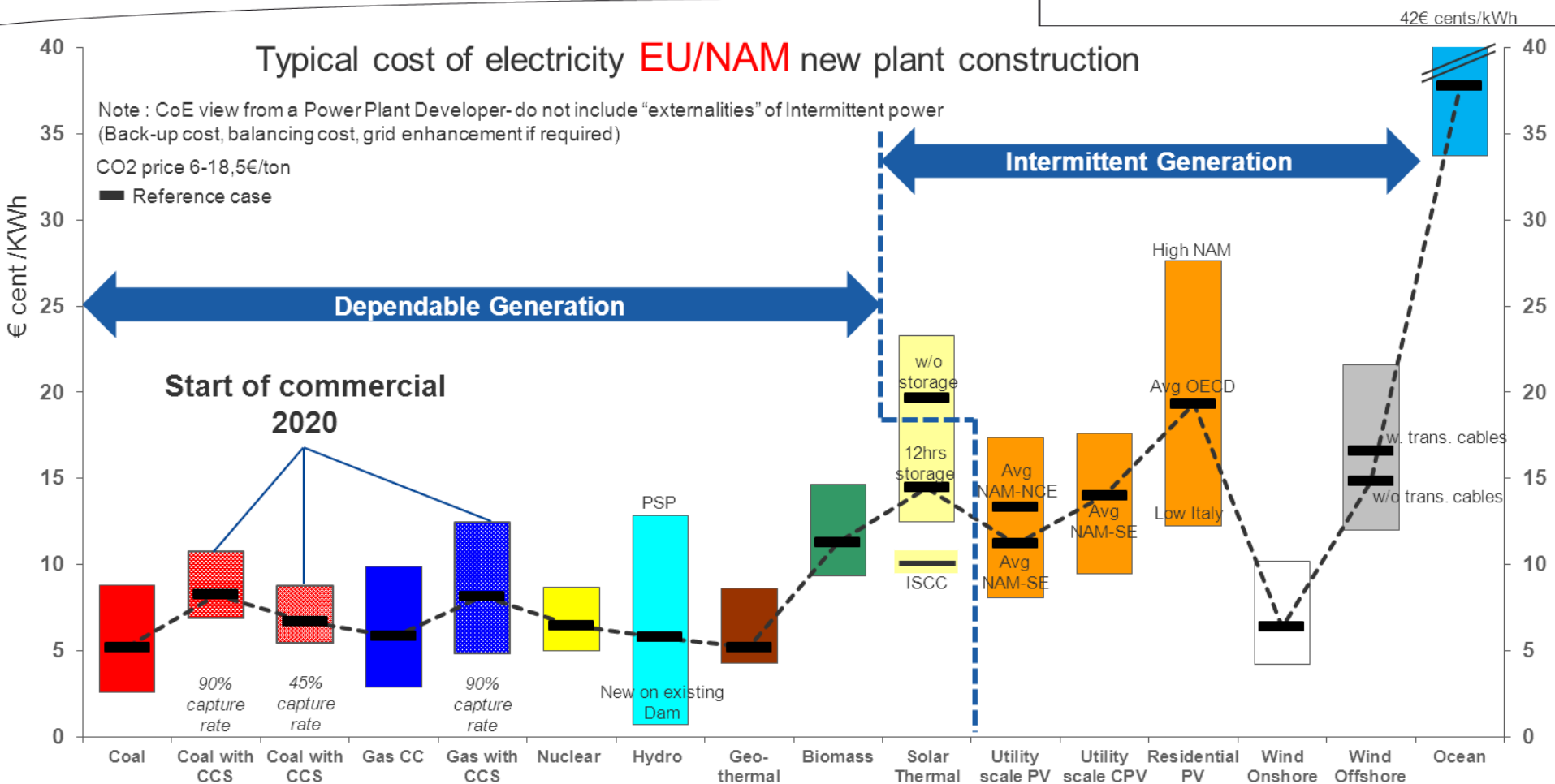
Source: Alstom – POC

Presentation title - 19/11/2014 – P 9

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Investment decision for New PP over next 5 years

Cost of Electricity by type - Expected range



Coal remains a low cost option in most OECD countries

Coal with CCS will be competitive with all other decarbonized power solutions

Building a diversified portfolio remains safest customer option over the long run

Full-scale demonstration: White Rose, UK



- 426MW
- Oxy-Combustion
- FEED study underway

- NER300 grant €300m
- UK feed-in tariff
- Commissioning 2018-19

ALSTOM



BOC
A Member of The Linde Group



nationalgrid



CCS in Poland: Belchatow



- €180m EU grant
- FEED completed
- Permits for plant
- Storage site chosen
- Pipeline routed
- Strong Lodz support
- Strong EU support

Why do CCS in Poland ?

- **Technology leadership**
- **Local economic benefits**
- **License to operate coal**
- **Energy security**
- **Affordable and viable**

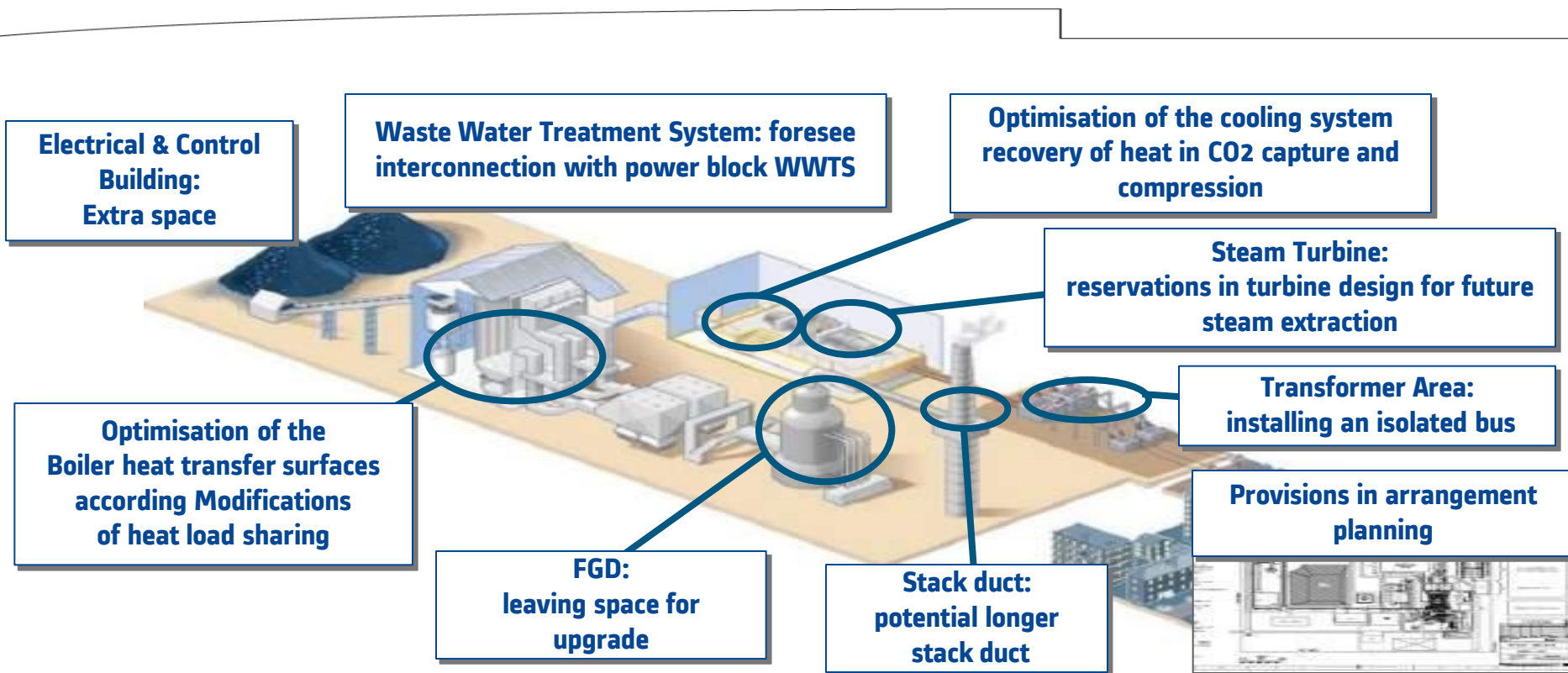
CCS in Poland: finance options

- **Free EU ETS allowances**
- **NER400**
- **EU Structural and Cohesion Funds**
- **Norway EU grants 2015-19**
- **EIB / EBRD**
- **EU €300bn Infrastructure Investment Package**

CCS in EU 2030 energy policy

2.6 the existing NER300 facility will be renewed, including for carbon capture and storage and renewables, with the scope extended to low carbon innovation in industrial sectors and the initial endowment increased to 400 million allowances (NER400). Investment projects in all Member States, including small-scale projects, will be eligible;

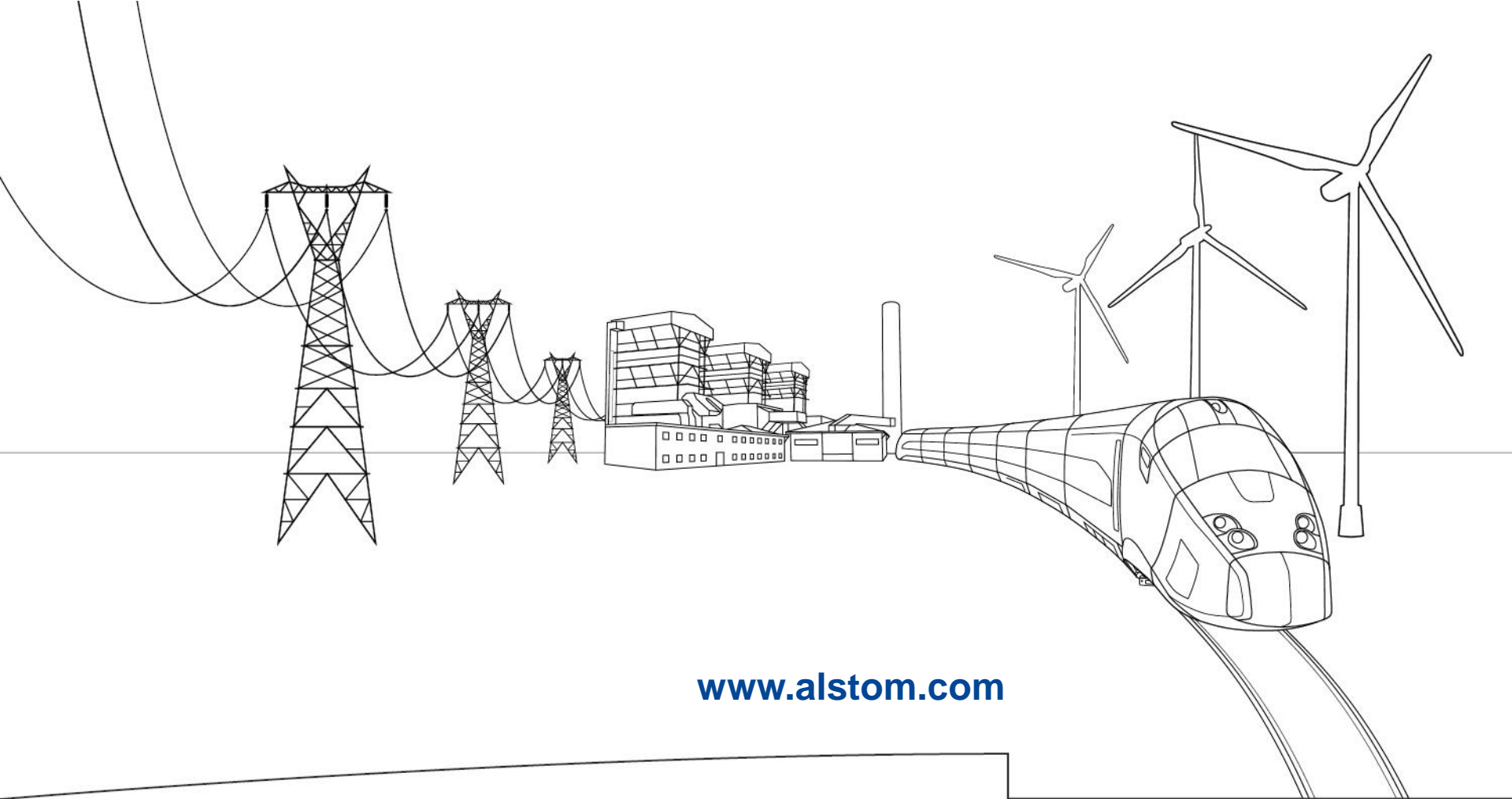
Build new plants capture-ready



- **Must be conducted in parallel with CO2 transport and storage feasibility study**
- **Cost ~+2% on total EPC –depending on land-space reservation costs**
- **Study mandatory for European projects**



**KEEP
CALM
AND
MAKE
CCS
HAPPEN !**



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ALSTOM
Shaping the future

Why CO₂ Capture and Storage

To combat climate change, according to IPCC, **the atmospheric GHG concentration needs to be stabilised at 450 ppm** to limit average global temperature rise to +2°C

CO₂ Capture and Storage (CCS) is a key CO₂ abatement option for Power generation and energy-intensive Industries

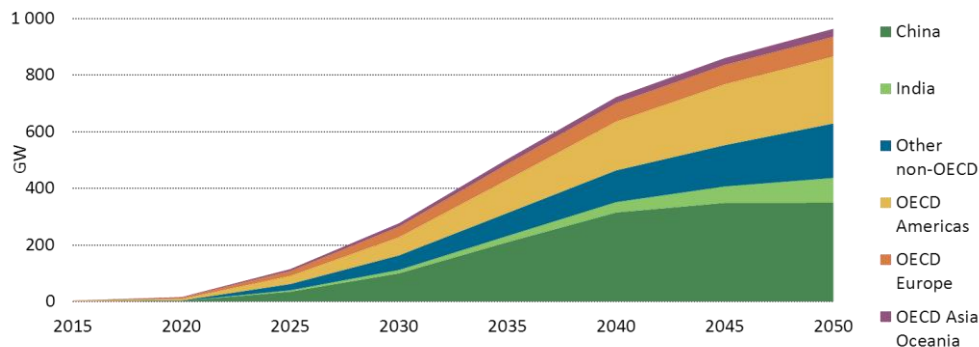
The challenge for the Power Industry : maintaining reliable and affordable low carbon electricity supply

- 2/3 of global power will be based on fossil fuels in 2035*, remaining strong through 2050
- Emissions reductions from the power generation sector crucial through:
 - ✓ Efficiency increase
 - ✓ Alternative low-carbon solutions : renewables and nuclear
 - ✓ **and extensive CCS deployment by 2050 on fossil-fuelled power plants;**

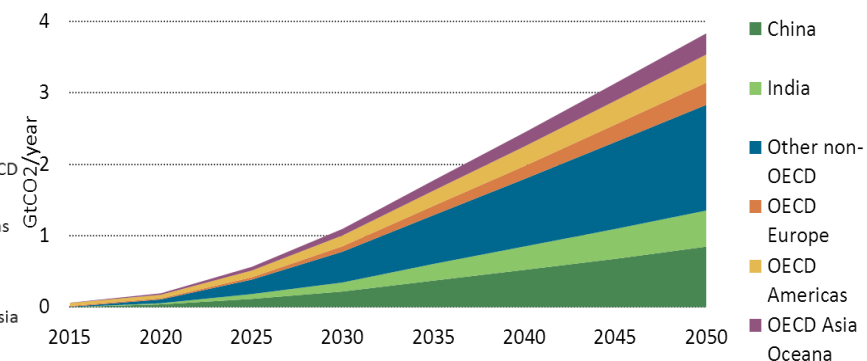
CCS applied to industry would represent 45% of the total CO₂ captured by 2050 *

- CCS can be applied to many industrial processes;
- Cement, Iron and steel, gas processing, bio-fuels and refining present the largest potential.

**Electric power generation capacity equipped with CCS
450 ppm Scenario ****



**Global CCS deployment in industrial applications
450 ppm Scenario ****



* From © OECD/IEA, WEO 2012, Current Policies Scenario

**From © IEA/OECD, Energy technology Perspectives 2012, Paris

Market overview

CO₂ Capture technologies

Post-combustion (New + retrofit)



Post-combustion

- Chemical absorption of CO₂ (advanced amines and chilled ammonia).
- Flue gas is contacted with a chemical solvent which reacts with the CO₂ or is captured by physical process. Raising the temperatures reverses the above reaction – releasing CO₂ and allowing the solvent to be recycled

Oxy-combustion (New + retrofit)



Oxy-combustion

- Fuel is burned in a mixture of oxygen and re-circulated flue gas. Due to the absence of Nitrogen, the resulting flue gas is rich in CO₂.
- After water condensing and further purification, CO₂ is compressed and sent for storage or re-use.

Pre-combustion (New only)



Source: Vattenfall

Pre-combustion

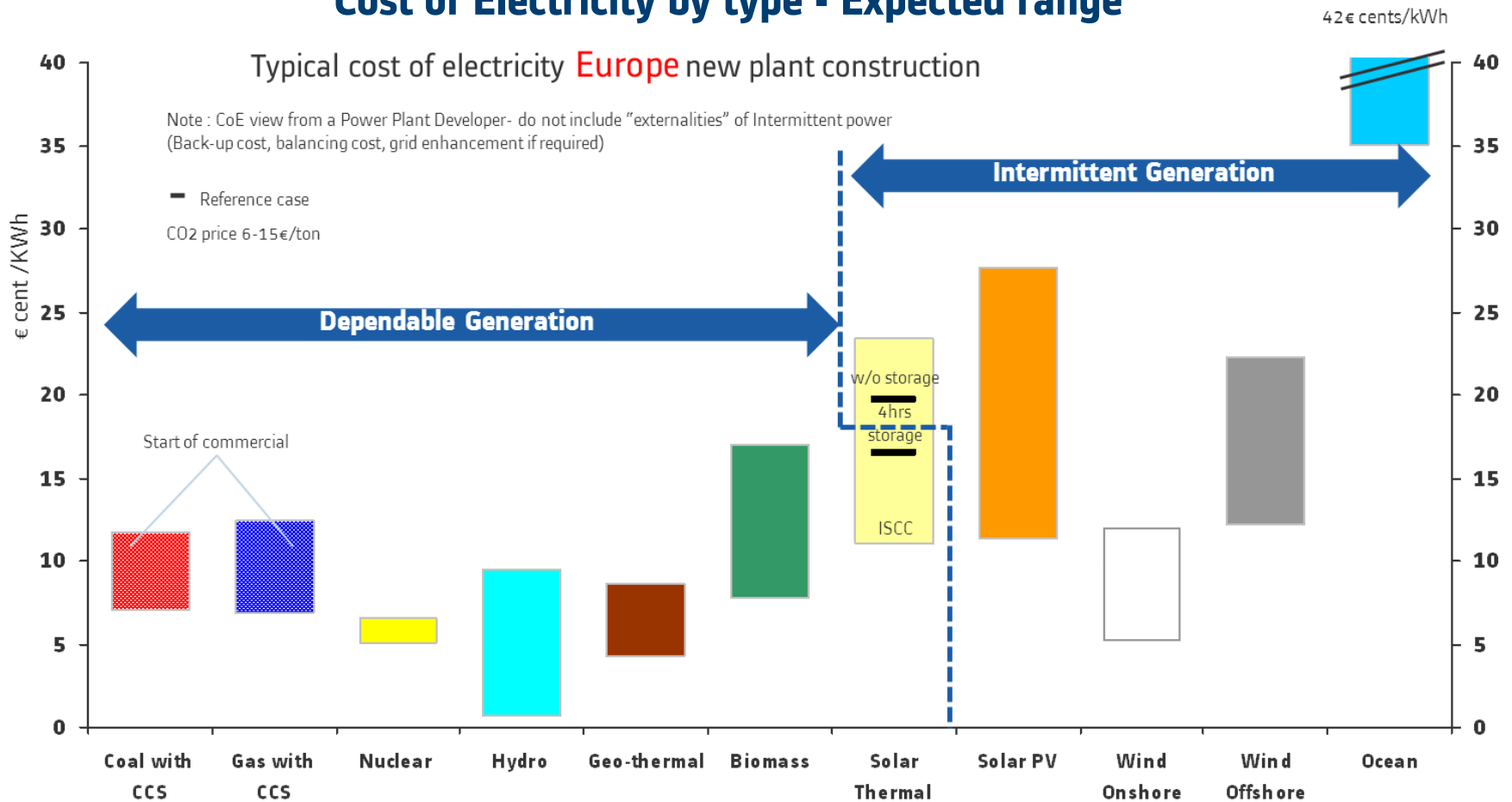
- Pre-combustion (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle - IGCC) is based on gasification which converts a fossil fuel into synthesis gas composed of CO and hydrogen. Following shift conversion ($\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2$), the resulting H₂ product is burned in a gas turbine.

Learning from others

- Knowledge-sharing from UK projects
- Strong local support Uk wr can contribute to knowledge sharing with others
- Permits
- Ccs directive
- Ppt efficiency loss 2.7 from relevant part of the block
- Public acceptance engagement of govt not just accts
- Lodz support
- Technology warsaw polytechnic and AGH Krakow

Investment decision for low carbon New PP over next 5 years

Cost of Electricity by type - Expected range



Source : Alstom analysis 2013

Competitiveness of CCS power plants – Power-gen Europe - June 2013- P 22

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