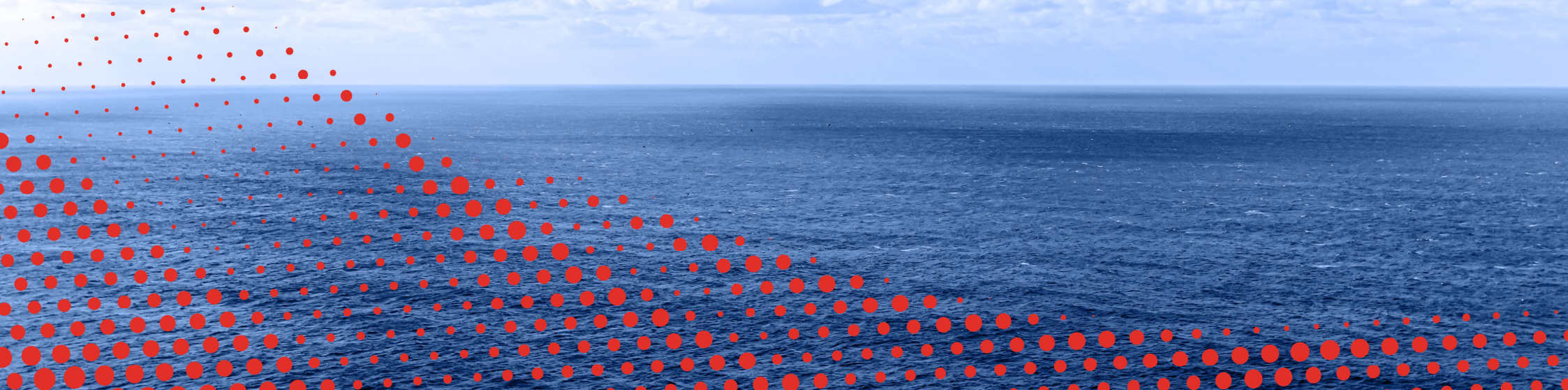


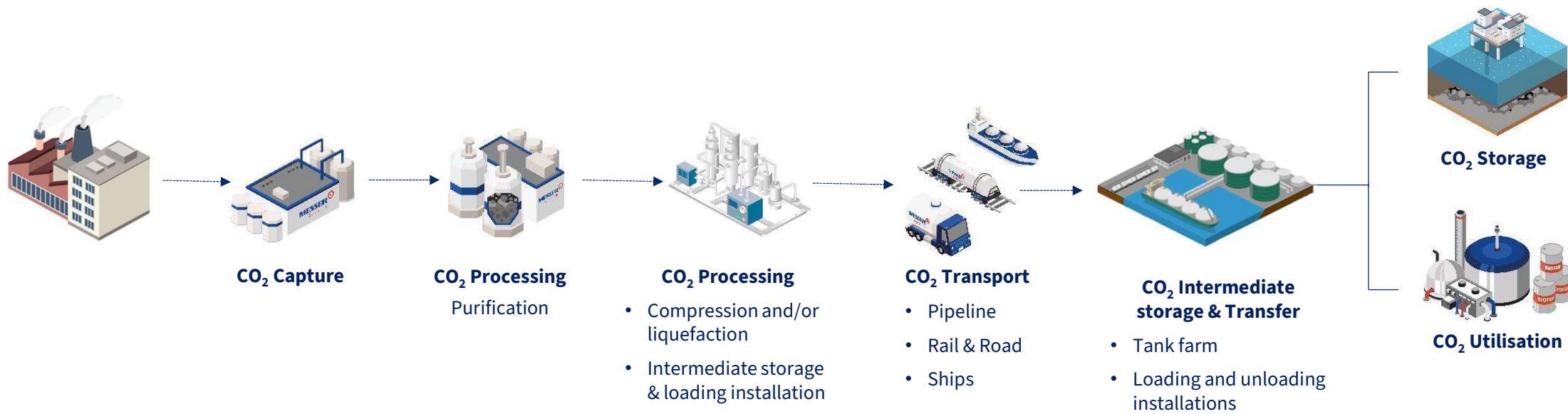
Simplifying carbon neutrality

ZeCARB®



From Capture to Storage, some technical-economic challenges to optimise the value chain

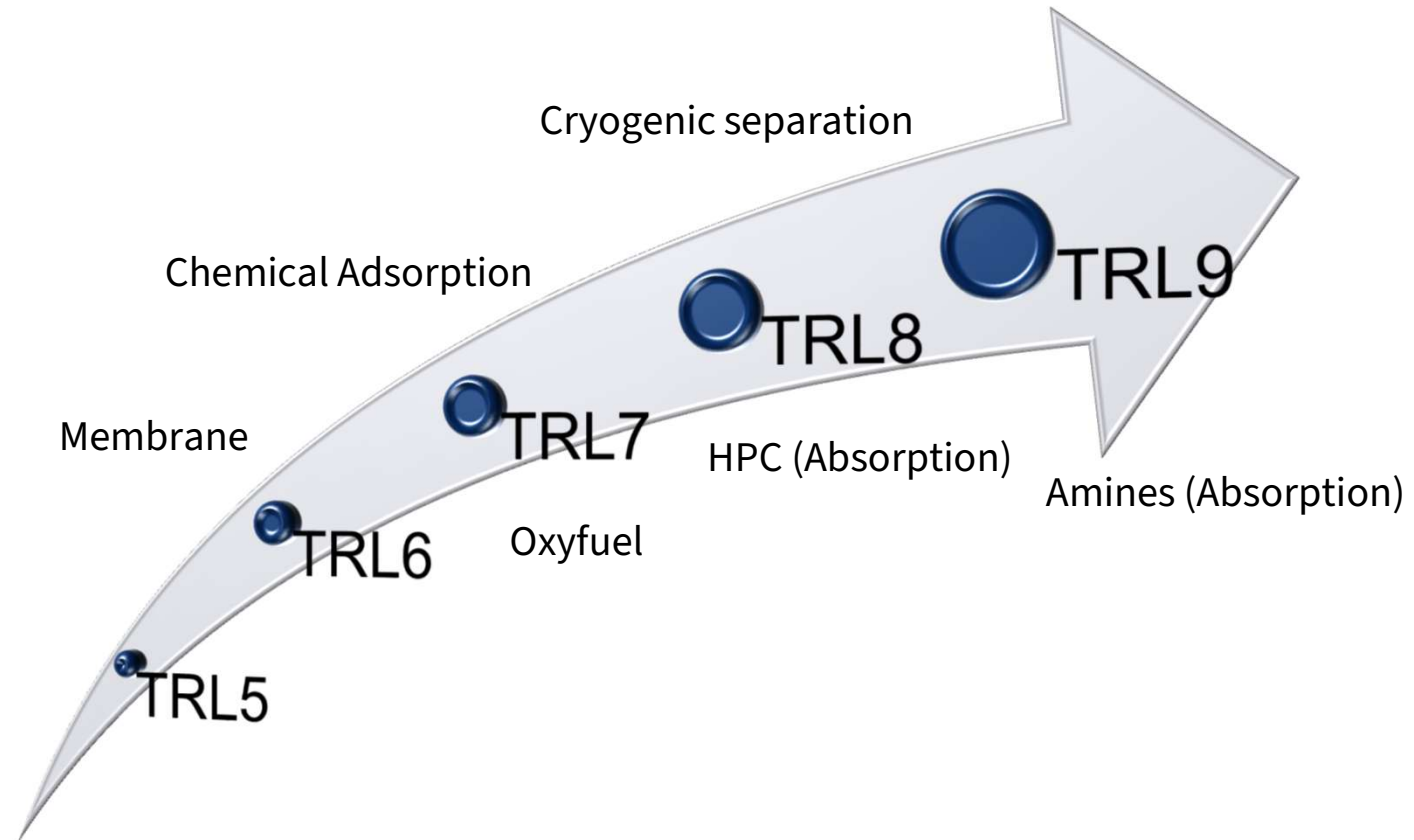
The complexity of the CCUS value chain



Challenges along the value chain




Carbon capture technologies ...on progress




CO₂ specifications

What is the destination of the CO₂ after capture and processing?

Influence:

 Downstream process

 Material compatibility

 Chemical cocktail

Identified challenges:

- Blockages due to solid CO₂, H₂O or hydrate formation
- Corrosion due to H₂O, H₂S, SO_x, NO_x, MEA, DEA, NH₃
- Predictability related to incondensable such as N₂, H₂, Ar, O₂...
- Interactions and contamination

Constituents	Units	Requirements	Note
CO ₂	% mol	> 95	(1)
H ₂ O	ppm mol	< 40	(1)
He	% mol	< 0,75	(1)
N ₂	% mol	< 2,4	(1)
Ar	% mol	< 0,4	(1)
CH ₄	% mol	< 1	(1)
CO	ppm mol	< 750	(1)
O ₂	ppm mol	< 40	(1)
He+N ₂ +Ar+CH ₄ +CO+O ₂	% mol	< 4	(1)

2 Non-binding, for information purposes only.

Rijks Carbon Spec/Qualiflex Proposal – March 2022

Total aliphatic hydrocarbons (C2-10)	ppm mol	< 1200	(1)
Total aromatic hydrocarbons (C6-10, incl. BTEX)	ppm mol	< 0,1	(1)
H ₂ S	ppm mol	< 5	(1)
SO _x	ppm mol	< 0,1	(2)
SiO _x	ppm mol	< 10	(1)
SiO _x (COS, DMS, HS, SO _x , Mercaptan)	ppm mol	< 20	(1)
NO _x	ppm mol	< 5	(1)
Dewpoint (for all liquids)	°C on whole operating pressure range	< -10	(1)
NH ₃	ppm mol	< 3	(2)
Total volatile organic compounds (excl. methane, total aliphatic, HC C ₂ to C ₁₀ , methanol, ethanol, and aldehydes)	ppm mol	< 10	(2)
Total aldehyde compounds	ppm mol	< 10	(2)
Ethanol	ppm mol	< 20	(2)
Methanol	ppm mol	< 620	(2)
Total carboxylic acid and amide compounds	ppm mol	< 1	(2)
Total phosphorus - contained compounds	ppm mol	< 1	(2)
Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)	ppm mol	< 2	(2)
Mercury (Hg)	ppm mol	< 0,03	(2)
Cadmium (Cd) + Thallium (Tl)	ppm mol	< 0,03	(2)
Total amine compounds	ppm mol	< 1	(2)

(1) Compounds that shall be measured on a continuous basis at entry points
(2) Compounds that do not have to be measured on a continuous basis at entry points. However, the producers need to demonstrate that they respect the requirements in the table :

X A:

ACTERISTICS

IN BEVERAGES FOR SOURCE 'ION'

tration
v/v min.
v/v max.
v/v max.
v/v max.
w/w max.
w/w max.

Quality specification for liquefied

Component	Concentration, ppm (mol)
Hydrogen (H ₂)	≤ 30
Sulphur oxides (SO _x)	≤ 10
Nitric oxide/Nitrogen dioxide (NO _x)	≤ 10
Hydrogen sulphide (H ₂ S)	≤ 9
Carbon monoxide (CO)	≤ 100
Amine	≤ 10
Ammonia (NH ₃)	≤ 10
Hydrogen (H ₂)	≤ 50
Formaldehyde	≤ 20
Acetaldehyde	≤ 20
Mercury (Hg)	≤ 0.03
Cadmium (Cd), Thallium, (Tl)	Sum ≤ 0.03

CO₂ specifications

Component	Mole Base
CO ₂	≥ 95%
H ₂ O	≤ 70 ppm
Sum (H ₂ +N ₂ +Ar+CH ₄ +CO+O ₂)	≤ 4%
He	≤ 0.75%
N ₂	≤ 2.4%
Ar	≤ 0.4%
CH ₄	≤ 1%
CO	≤ 750 ppm
O ₂	≤ 40 ppm
Total sulfur-contained compounds (COS, DMS, H ₂ S, SO _x , Mercaptan)	≤ 20 ppm Of which H ₂ S ≤ 5 ppm
Total NO _x	≤ 5 ppm
Total aliphatic hydrocarbons (C2 to C10)	≤ 1200 ppm
Total aromatic hydrocarbons (C6 to C10, incl. BTEX)	≤ 0.1 ppm
Total volatile organic compounds ¹⁾ (excl. methane, total aliphatic HC (C2 to C10), methanol, ethanol, and aldehydes)	≤ 10 ppm
Total aldehyde compounds	≤ 10 ppm
Ethanol	≤ 20 ppm
Methanol	≤ 620 ppm
Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)	≤ 2 ppm
Total amine compounds	≤ 1 ppm
Total glycol compounds	Follow dew point specification
Ammonia (NH ₃)	≤ 3 ppm
Total carboxylic acid and amide compounds	≤ 1 ppm
Total phosphorus-contained compounds	≤ 1 ppm
Toxic compounds ²⁾	
Dew point limit value measurement (for all liquids, i.e. for complete CO ₂ composition)	< -10 °C (at 20 bara)

Note 1: Specification values are molecular based
Note 2: VOC defined according to Dutch policy
Note 3: Toxic compounds: Although CO₂ and other gases like (e.g. H₂ and N₂) can form a risk of asphyxiation, Porthos would like to know other components within the stream which involve a risk of personal safety to be taken into account in Porthos HSE policy.

Title: Porthos CO₂ specifications
Date: 30 September 2021

Which CO₂ phase ...

- Liquid
 - Medium pressure 13-18 bar (-20/-40°C)
 - Low pressure 7-9 bar (-50°C)
- Gaseous
- Dense phase (pressure > 70 bar, temperature > 0°C)

Figure 4: Pressure and temperature ranges of the three conditions considered for CO₂ transportation¹³

	Low pressure	Medium pressure	High Pressure
Temperature (degC)	-55 to -40	-30 to -20	0 to 15
Pressure (Barg)	5 to 10	15 to 20	35 to 50
Density (kg/m3)	1170 to 1120	1080 to 1030	930 to 820
Tonnes cargo weight per m3	1.2 to 1.1	1.1 to 1.0	0.9 to 0.8

Source: CCSA-ZEP report

Note: There is some rounding in these numbers

Source: What do we need to know to make CO₂ shipping for CCS a reality? – March 2024 – The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

... for which transport modal



Pipeline: dense phase or high pressure



Ship: large vessels in liquid - low pressure



Railcar / Trailers: liquid – medium pressure

Sources: ZEP reports - [A-Trans-European-CO2-Transportation-Infrastructure-for-CCUS-Opportunities-Challenges-1.pdf \(zeroemissionsplatform.eu\)](#) & [ZEP-CCSA-Report-on-CO2-transport-by-ship-March-2022.pdf \(zeroemissionsplatform.eu\)](#)

Other challenges along the value chain

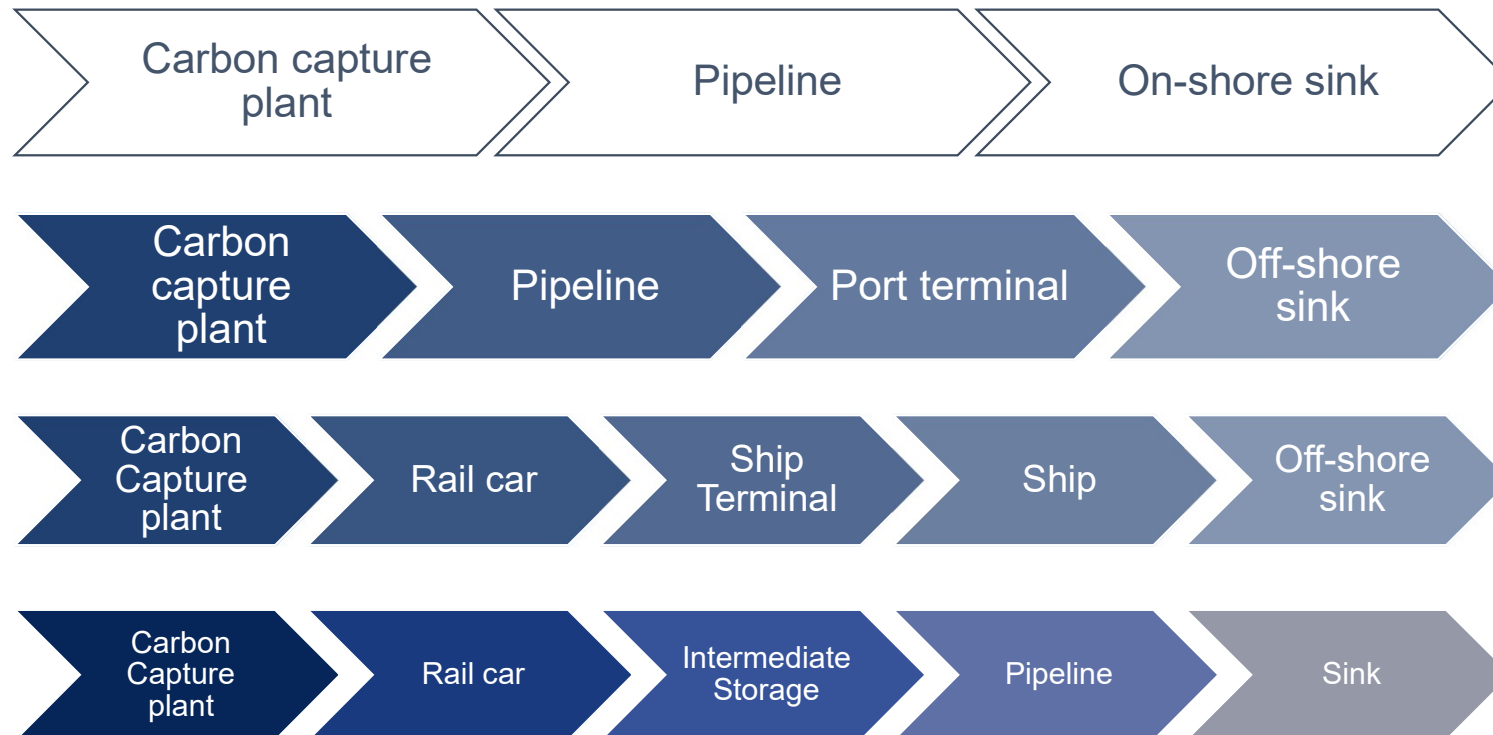
Energy efficiency along the supply chain

Change of CO ₂ phase	Energy requested
Liquefaction from non-pressurised gas	~150-200 kWh/t
Boosting from liquid to 130 bar	~5-7 kWh/t
From gaseous 50 bar to liquid 15 bar	~80-120 kWh/t

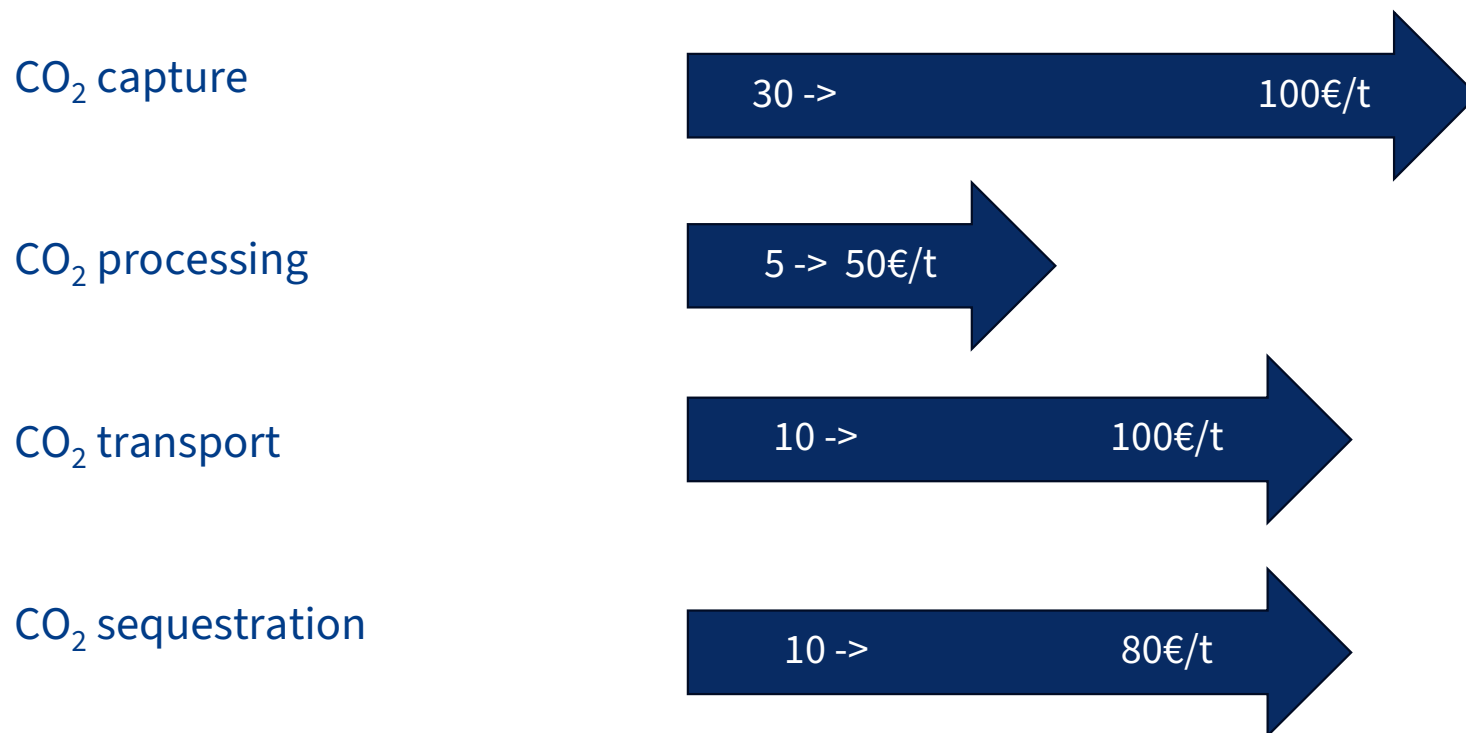
Losses monitoring

- Losses will occur along the value chain, from the capture to the sink, on each transfer and phase change
- Reasonable estimation of carbon capture rate: 85%
- Monitoring is not easy
- Responsibility of losses

Complexity of the value chain



Split cost in the CCS value chain*



Carbon capture costs represent about 60% of CCS value chain or large emitters
For small or intermediate emitters, the supply chain will represent more than 30% of the costs

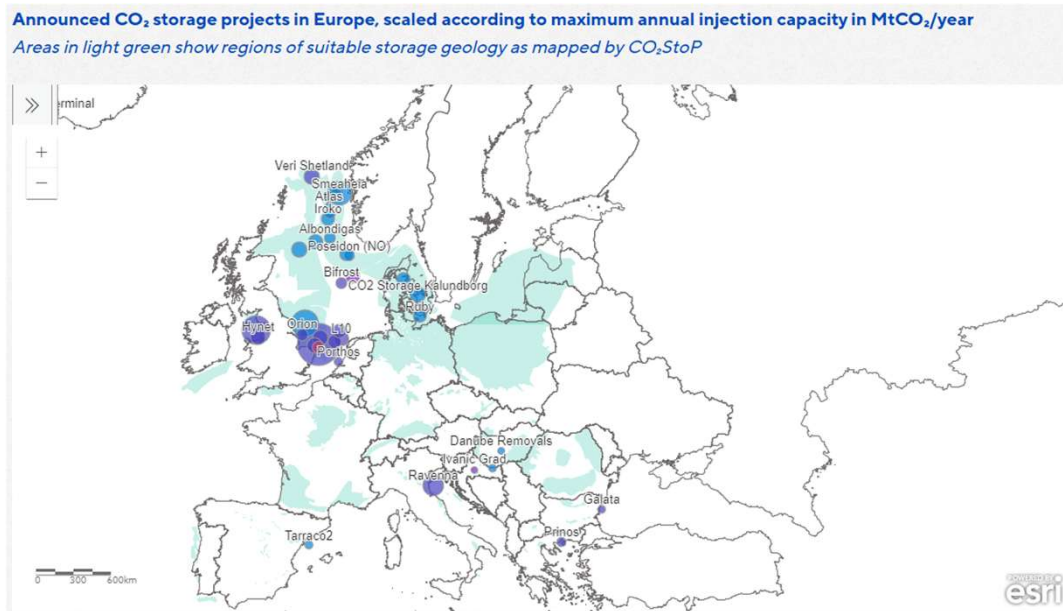
*those values are indicative, based on the various literature and our understanding of the current market.

Multi-modal transport costs

Transportation	Estimated costs*
On-shore pipeline	~ 5 -> 12 €/t
Off-shore pipeline	~ 10 -> 20 €/t
Ships	~ 10 -> 30€/t
Rails	~ 10 -> 60 €/t

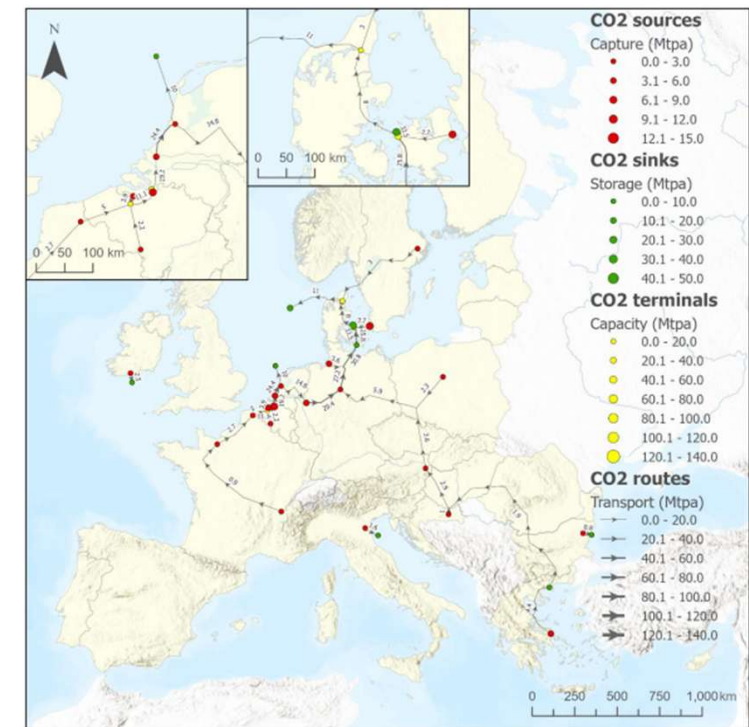
*Those costs are influenced by the volumes of the carrier, the distance to cover.

CO₂ infrastructure is expected



Source: [Tracking CO₂ Storage Project Capacity in Europe – Clean Air Task Force](#)

Figure 7. Scenario A1 - CTP 2040 (EU), year 2030



Source: JRC, 2024

Source: [Shaping the future CO₂ transport network for Europe](#)

Aggregation in a ship terminal

- Intermediate storage tank farm
- Railway unloading station
- Future local pipeline connection
- Losses control unit
- Ship loading station
- Monitoring and verification



On-going collaboration with Ambrion Energy in Bremen (Germany)

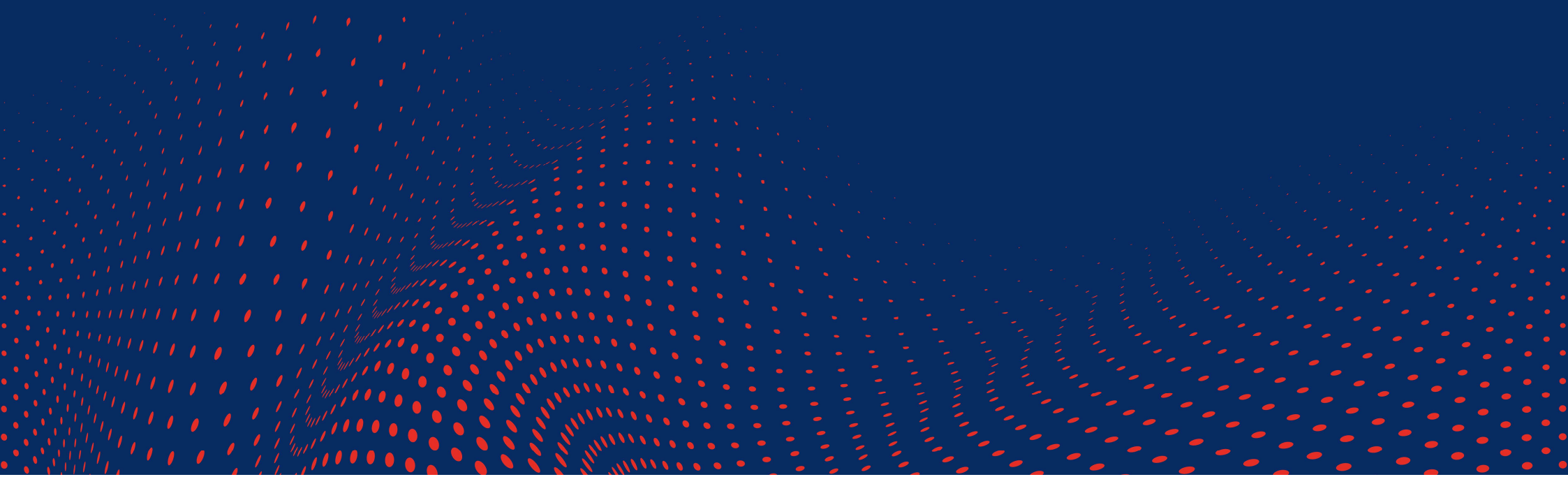
Conclusions

- Many clarifications are still needed in term of regulations, infrastructure, standardization
- Capture technologies are in good progress
- Energy efficiency is vital in CCUS projects
- Let's start with trains and ships, and expect pipelines to come later
- Working together to share the risk and move faster





About ZeCarb

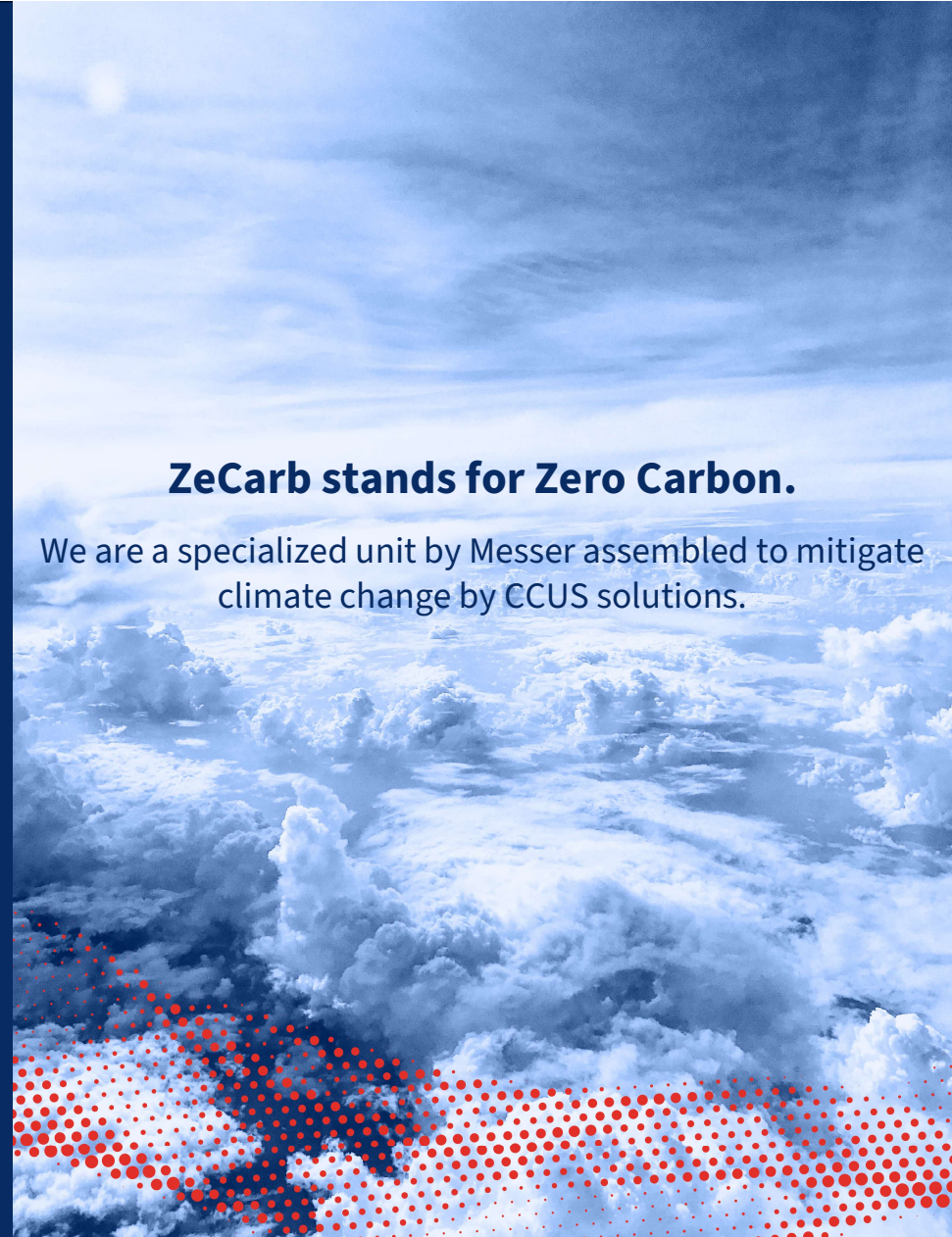


Hello, we are ZeCarb.

- 70 years of experience in the CC-Business
- Capable of capturing from different CO₂ sources
- Global reach for CO₂ capturing
- Partner for all questions on CO₂
- Extensive partner network

ZeCarb stands for Zero Carbon.

We are a specialized unit by Messer assembled to mitigate climate change by CCUS solutions.



ZeCarb is a brand by Messer Group

Group sales figures and number of employees 2024:

		Total
Sales	in billion euro	4,5
EBITDA	in billion euro	1,4
Investments	in million euro incl. IFRIC4	878
Employees	Contractual employment relationships in FTE**	> 11,800

** Full Time Equivalent

About Messer:

Messer is the world's largest privately held specialist for industrial, medical, electronic and specialty gases and a highly professional and sustainable global player.

Products

Messer manufactures and supplies oxygen, nitrogen, argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, helium, shielding gases for welding, specialty gases, medical gases and food gases as well as many different gas mixtures.

Customers

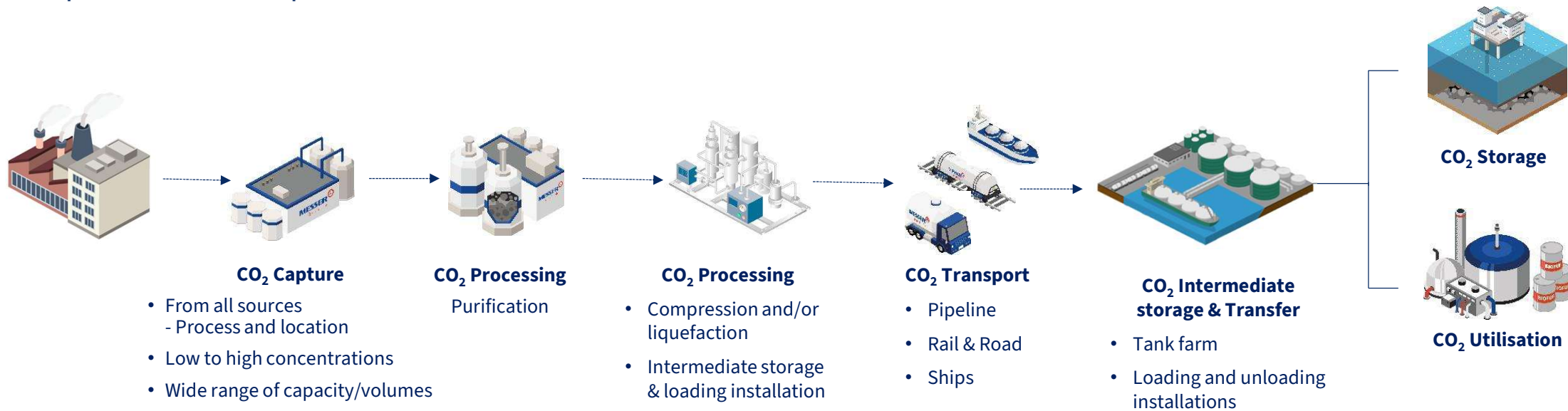
Our products are used in industry, environmental protection, medicine, the food and beverage sector, welding and cutting technology, 3D printing, construction, and research and science.

ZeCARB Simplifying carbon neutrality.



We simplify carbon neutrality!

ZeCarb offers Carbon Capture as a Service (CCaaS). Our services can be tailor made to your specific carbon capture needs.



ZeCarb is your single-source solution!

We unify complex CCUS management processes under one roof!

We tackle your emission reduction targets together!

You take care of your business. We take care of the whole CCUS process

Economic stability

- Cost effectiveness
- Market positioning
- Financial security
- Planning security

Strategic forecast

- Sustainability goals
- Risk mitigation
- Stakeholder engagement
- Image benefit

Technological Benefits

- Innovation
- Maintenance and support
- Scalability

Carbon Capture as a Service (CCaaS) offers various advantages.



Get in touch!

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