

Fortum Oslo Varme AS

CCS will be the future for circular economy and urban societies









Liv Monica Stubholt

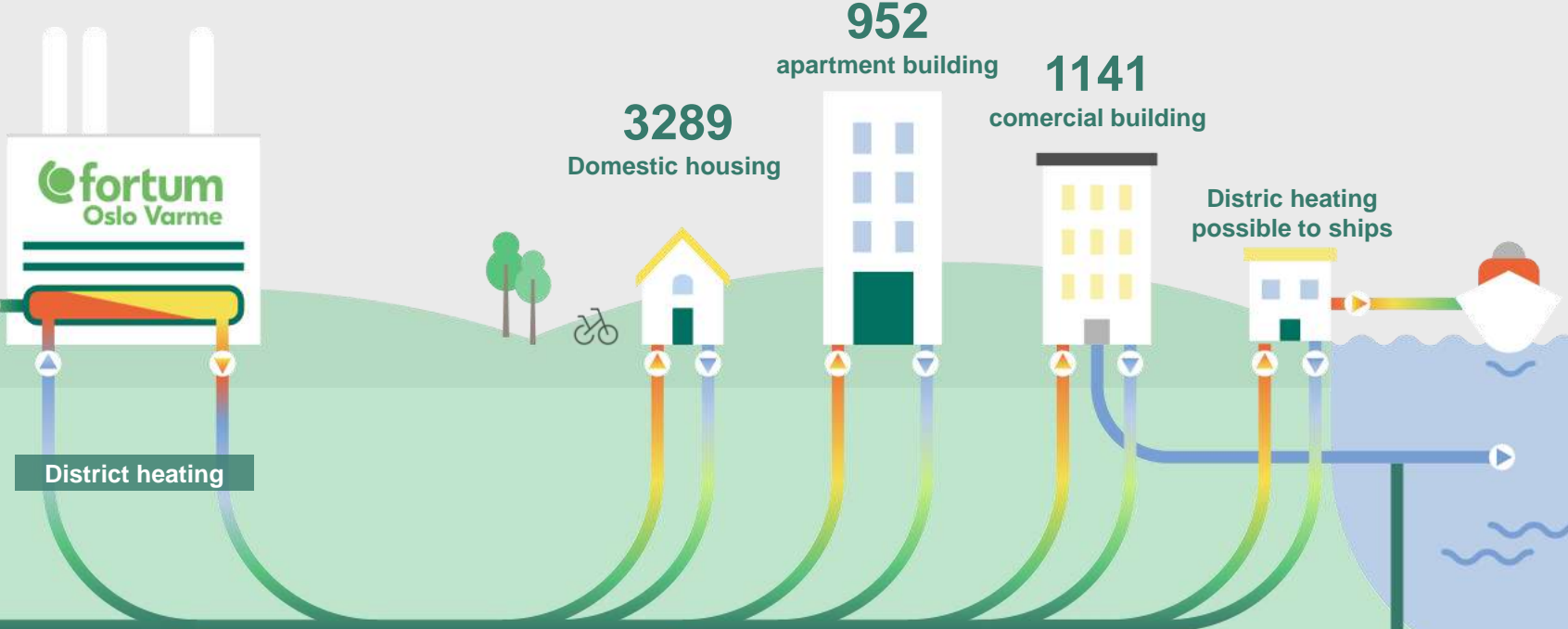
Partner Selmer Law firm and Chairman Fortum Oslo Varme

TCCS10, 17. June 2019

Fortum Oslo Varme AS

Energy sources:

-  WASTE HEAT
-  ELECTRICITY
-  HEATPUMP/ SEWER
-  DATACENTER
-  WOOD PELLET
-  BIOFUEL
-  FOSSIL OIL
-  LNG



ENERGY RECOVERY FROM 400.000 TONNES WASTE/ YEAR

600 km district heating network

30 mill liters hot water distributed throughout Oslo

District cooling

Production approx **150 GWh** electricity (est. 2017)

Fortum – for a cleaner world



Nordics

Power production 45,4 TWh

Heat sales 5,0 TWh

Electricity customers 2,4 million

Poland

Power prod. 0,5 TWh

Heat sales 3,7 TWh

Baltics

Power prod. 0,7 TWh

Heat sales 1,4 TWh

Russia

Power prod. 26,3 TWh

Heat sales 19,8 TWh

India

Power prod. 0,3 Wh

Sustainable waste treatment
Decarbonizing energy systems



CCS



Oslo: Europe's Environmental Capital 2019

A young child with curly hair is running through a vibrant, green rooftop garden. In the background, a modern city skyline is visible, featuring several tall buildings under construction, with multiple cranes reaching into a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The scene captures a blend of nature and urban development.

CCS from Waste to Energy

50 % GHG reduction within 2022

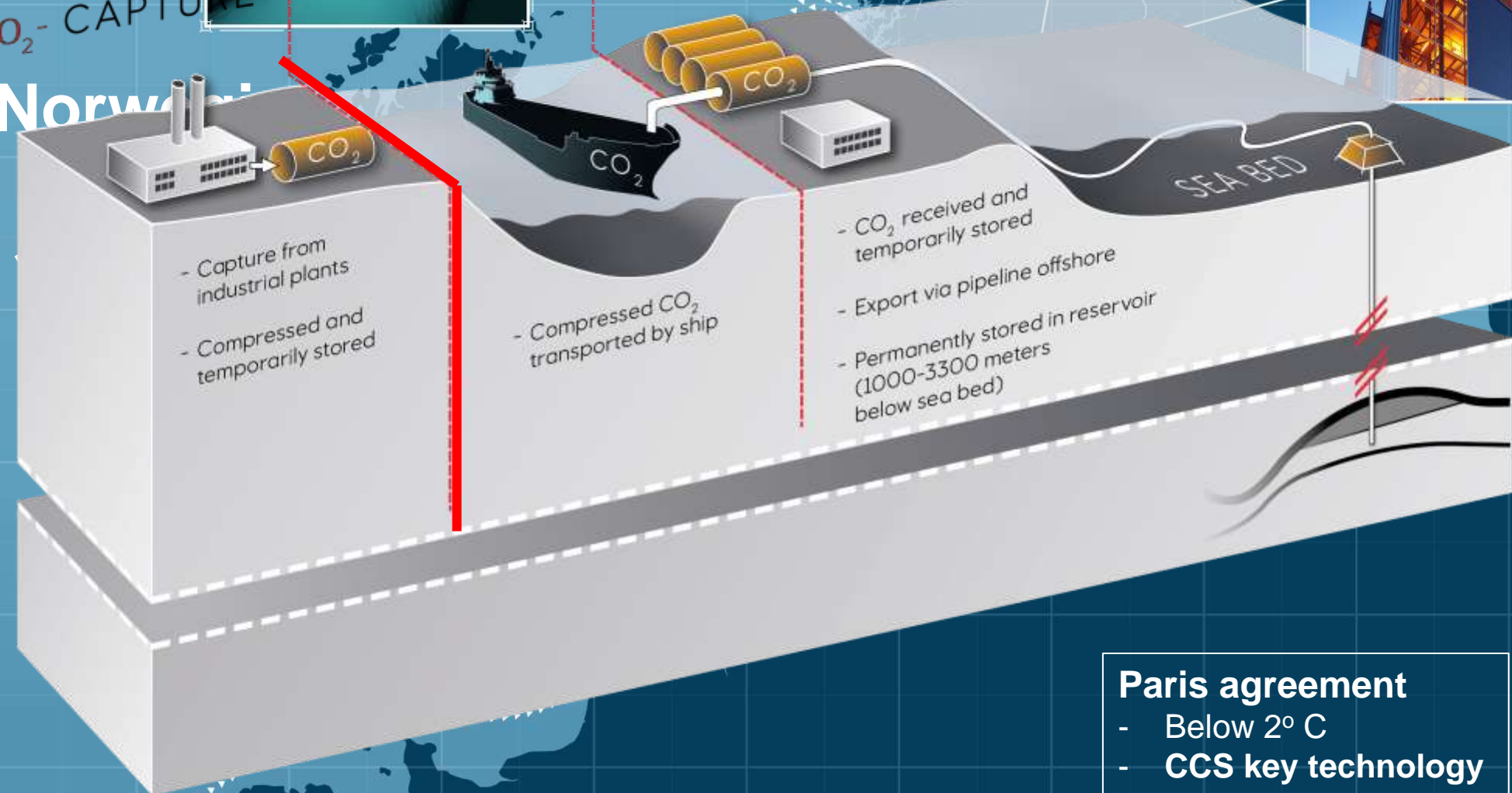
95 % GHG reduction within 2030

The Norwegian CCS

CO₂-CAPTURE

TRANSPORT

PERMANENTLY STORED

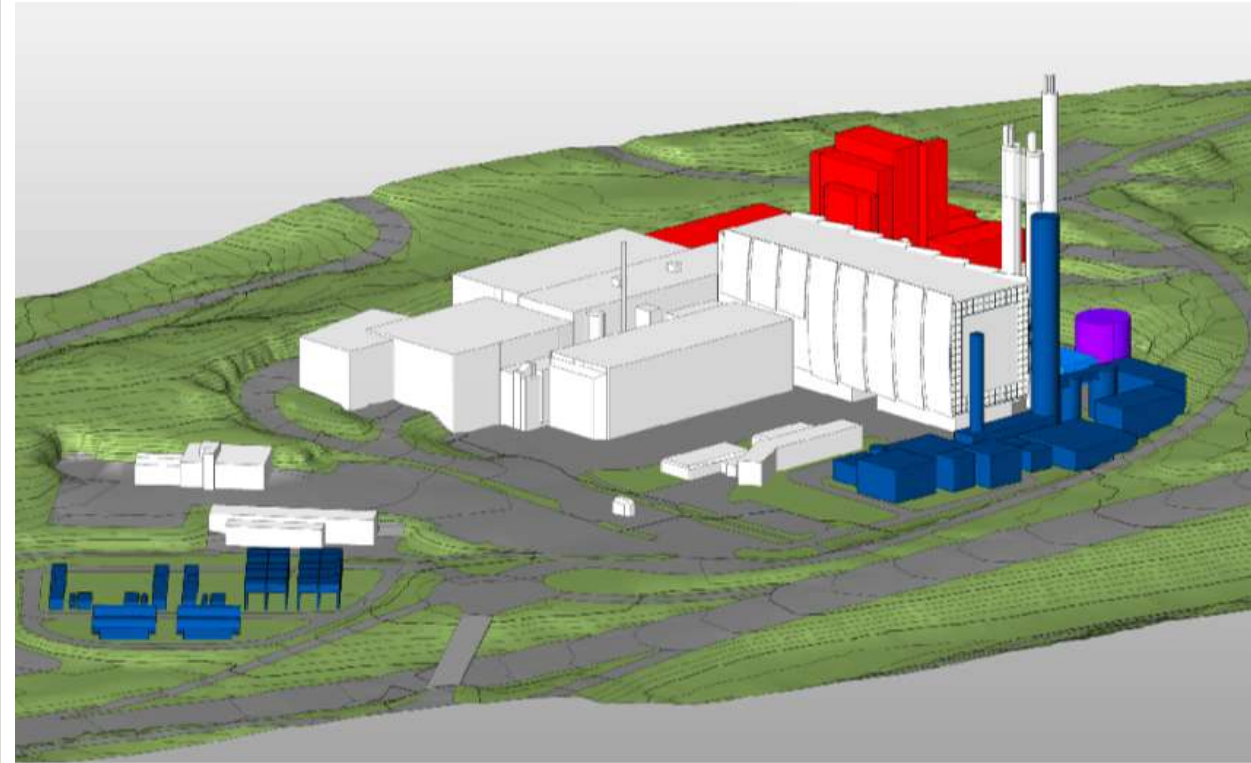


Paris agreement

- Below 2° C
- **CCS key technology**

CO₂ capture at Klemetsrud Waste-to-Energy plant

- Capture of about 400 000 tons CO₂ yearly
- Removes both fossil and biological CO₂ (appr. 50 % BIO-CCS)
- CO₂ transport to port via emission free cars
- Connection to the district heating grid gives effective utilization of waste heat
- 90% cleaning of CO₂ and technology supplier with full scale experience (Shell Cansolv)
- Pilot testing at Klemetsrud ongoing



Pilot testing

- The pilot plant started capturing CO₂ Tuesday February 26th
- 24-hour performance test completed Friday March 1st
- Stable operation – 2000 hour test completed May 31st
- Test program with main focus emissions and degradation
- Cooperation with Gassnova, TCM, DNV, UiO and Rambøll



**We need a waste
revolution!**





Kilde: Wasteaid.org



Kilde: ISWA

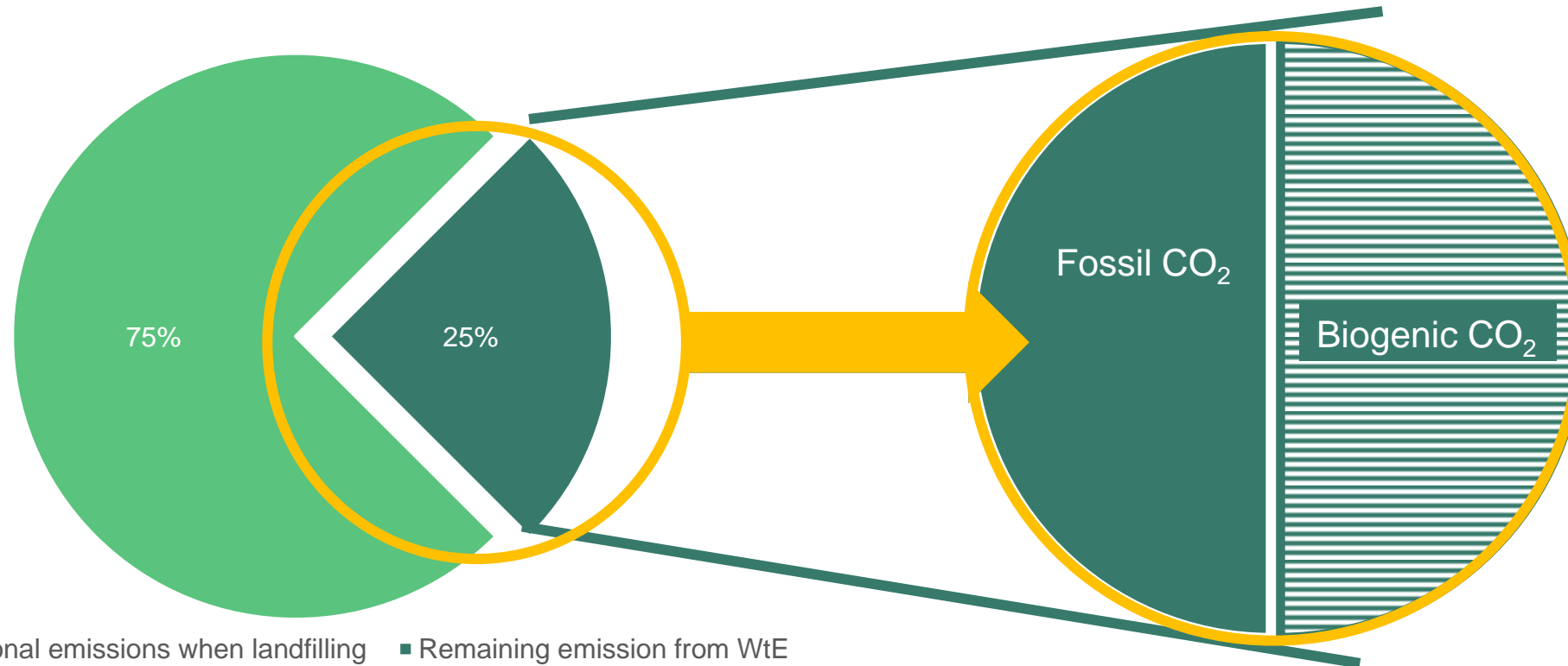
Waste to Energy with CCS solves two global headaches

- Almost 2,2 bill. tons of waste is produced every year, doubling towards 2025
- Dumps and landfills cause large, diffuse methane emissions
- WtE is the best solution for residual waste that cannot or should not be recycled
- **A necessary addition** to sorting and recycling, and a part of the solution in a circular economy
- WtE with CCS can help avoid massive emissions from landfills, and help solve ocean plastics



Decarbonizing the waste sector

Emissions from landfilling waste → Energy recovery with carbon capture



WtE with CCS gives negative CO₂-emissions, and can neutralize other emissions that are difficult to reduce/remove

The transition from landfills to WtE reduces climate emissions with **75 %**

About 50% of the remaining emissions from WtE are biogenic. CCS → carbon-negative solution

Global increase in waste amounts - Large CCS potential in Europe

100

Million tons
landfilled in EU
yearly

450

Waste-to-Energy
plants in Europe

**82 million
tons**

Energy recovered
in EU yearly

500 000
landfills

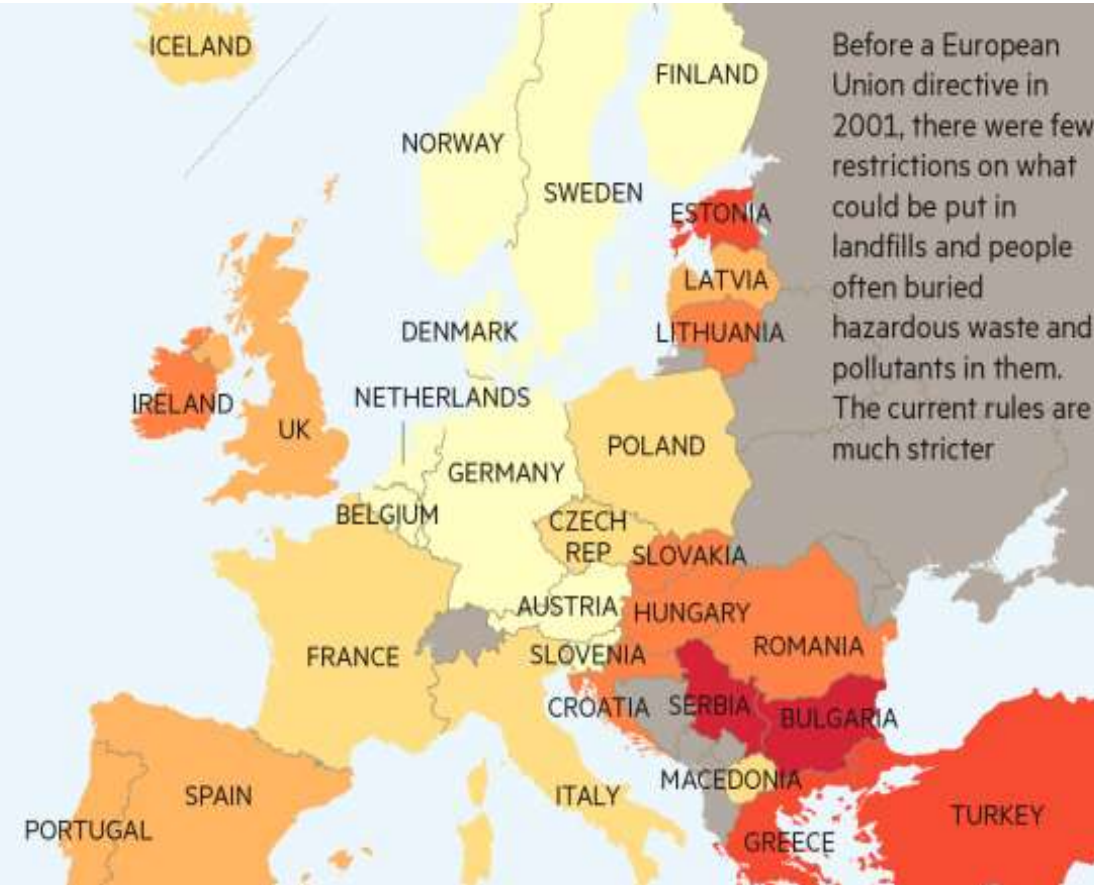
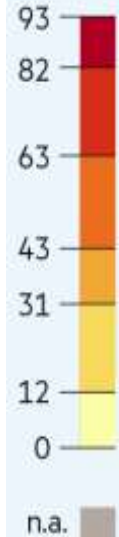
**Landfill
directive**

**1
tonn
waste**



**1
tonn
CO₂**

Share of landfilled
waste versus total
waste generated
(%), 2012



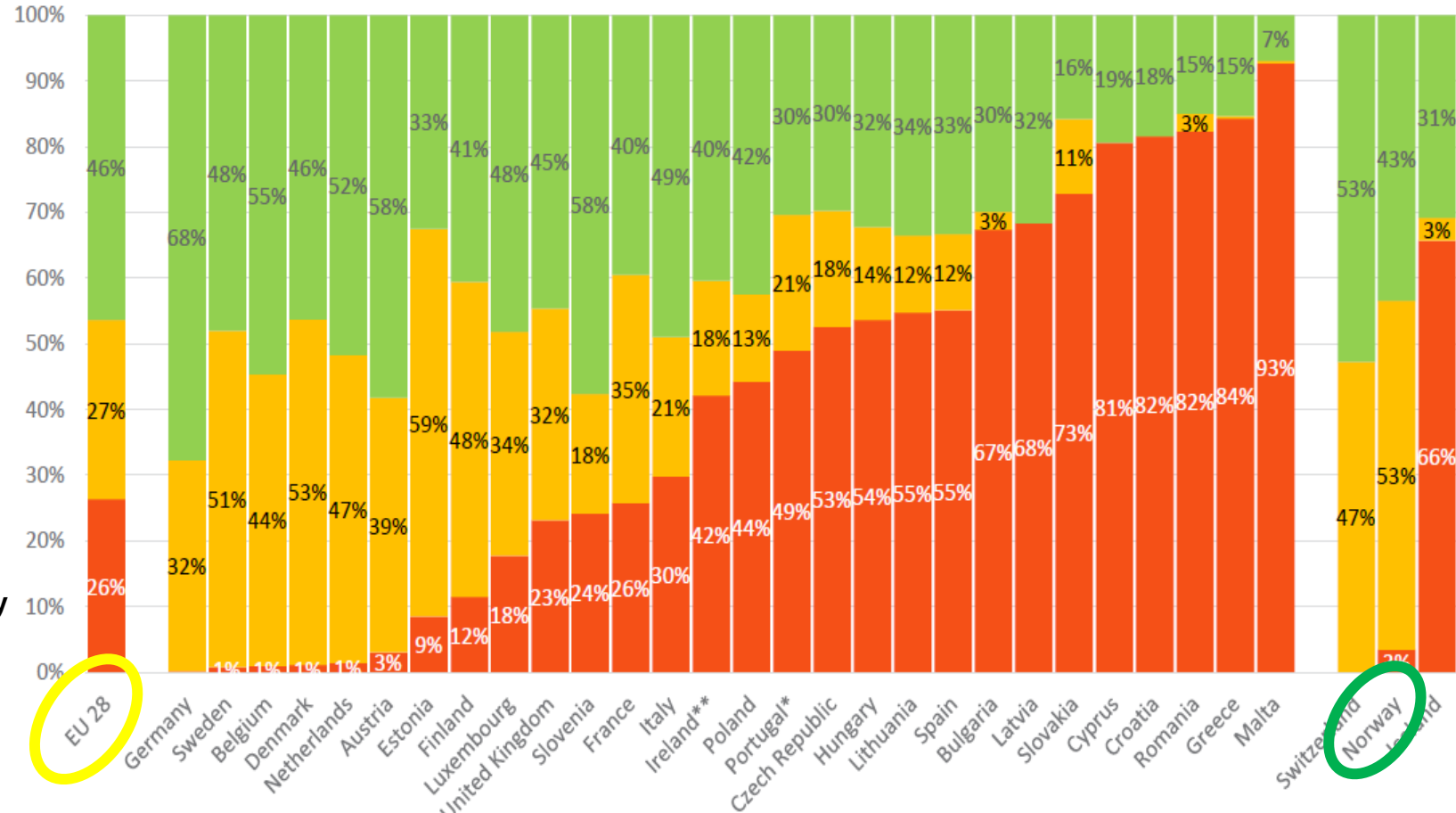
Before a European Union directive in 2001, there were few restrictions on what could be put in landfills and people often buried hazardous waste and pollutants in them. The current rules are much stricter

Financial Times (Jan. 2018)

Great global potential for transfer of technology and competence

- Realistic global numbers in 2030

- 40 % material recycling
- 50 % energy recovery (WtE)
- 10 % landfill

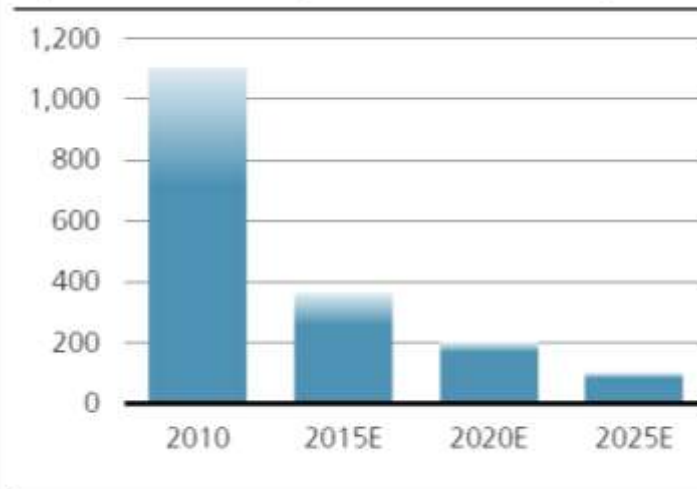


- 50 % WtE equals about 2 billion tons of waste in 2030
- Transfer of technology and competence to global waste industry and other process industry
- ¹⁵FPCC; carbon negativity necessary to reach the 2^o target

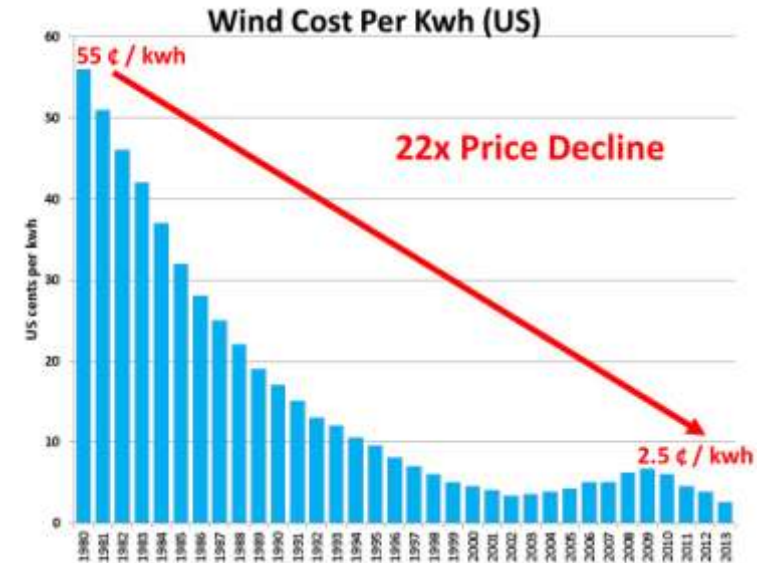
We need volume to cut costs

- Electrical cars
- Batteries
- Solar power
- Wind power

Figure 2: Lithium battery cost to decline >50% by 2020



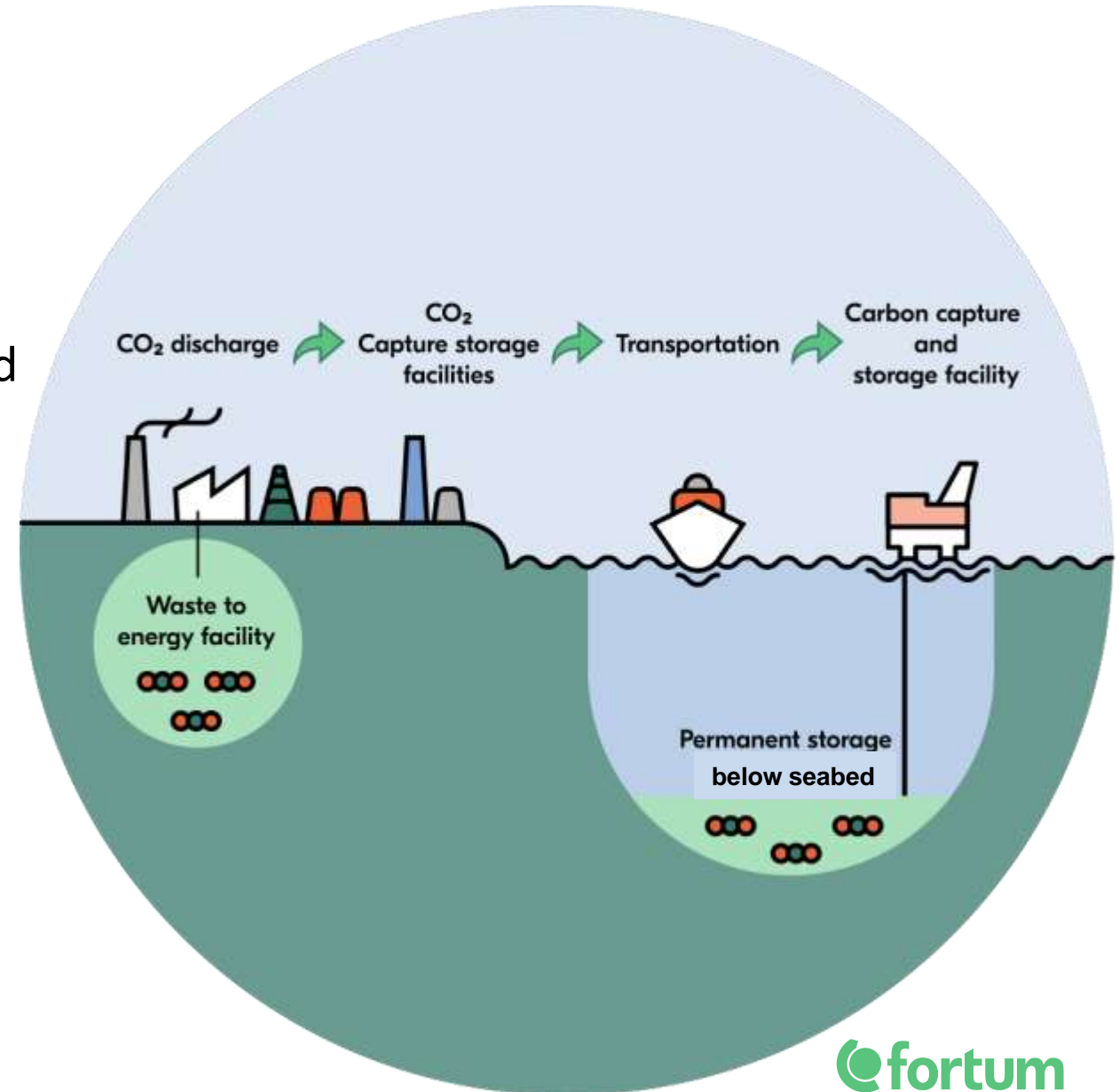
Source: Tesla, Umicore, UBS. Cost estimates are for the battery pack (€/kWh).



- A CO₂ capture plant at Klemetsrud will be the most expensive and the biggest - because it's the first! (in a long row of similar WtE CCS plants 😊).
- Klemetsrud as a starting point for learning, technology development and cost cuts

Waste to Energy (WtE); part of the climate solution

- IEA; at least 6 bill. tonn CO₂ must be captured and stored within 2050 (20 000 new capture projects)
- CO₂ storage below seabed is a safe, proven and effective solution to mitigate climate change
- CCS on WtE will give negative CO₂-emissions (BECCS/BIOCCS), and can neutralize other emissions that are difficult to reduce/remove
- The Fortum project shows how cities can cut emissions and mitigate climate change from waste handling as part of sustainable city solutions





Join the change!