EVEREST: Improved calcination and carbon capture for the largest lime plant in Europe

The objective of the Everest project is to almost completely decarbonise Europe's largest lime plant, located in Flandersbach, Germany. The project will construct a completely new type of lime kiln and a large-scale industrial separation plant, which will allow CO2 to be captured and stored, both permanently and safely. The project plans to achieve 89% relative greenhouse gas (GHG) emission avoidance compared to the reference scenario.

This innovative project will cover the full CO2 value chain from an inland lime plant: capture, pipeline transport, liquefaction, shipping, and offshore geological storage. It will bring together all the elements of the carbon capture and storage (CCS) chain, solving potential interface issues and demonstrating the full value chain for the first time on an inland lime plant. For the carbon capture aspect of the project, a CO2 capturing unit

| Project Factsheet |

COORDINATOR
RHEINKALK GMBH

LOCATION
Germany

CATEGORY
Energy intensive industries (EII)

SECTOR
Cement lime

AMOUNT OF INNOVATION FUND GRANT
EUR 228,721,666

EXPECTED GHG EMISSIONS AVOIDANCE
9,309,295 tonnes CO2 equivalent

STARTING DATE
01 January, 2024

ENTRY INTO OPERATION DATE
31 December, 2029

FINANCIAL CLOSE DATE
31 December, 2025

Updated on 21 May 2024
dedicated to flue gas treatment will be connected to a combination of rotary kilns and parallel flow regenerating kilns (PFRK). Moreover, new PFRK Oxyfuel kilns will be built with a specialised technology to capture the CO2 from these types of kilns which is already highly concentrated. This technology has the potential of wider impact in the sector, since PFRKs are the most commonly used kiln type in the lime industry worldwide. The project is expected to significantly raise the technology readiness level of the key technologies being used, particularly for existing kilns. The fully developed project aims to avoid, through capture and storage, absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of up to 9.3 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent over the first ten years of operation.

The project will contribute to the European goals of promoting carbon capture and storage technologies, such as the objective of the Net-Zero Industry Act of achieving 50 megatonnes (Mt)/y CO2 storage capacity by 2030. Throughout its lifetime Everest will share its experiences to support other industries in their efforts to contribute to the EU’s objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and will be instrumental to create CO2 supply chains and a new CO2 economy.

The project will also create potential socio-economic impact, planning to create 40 direct jobs and 500 indirect jobs. Everest shows a high scalability potential on existing plants both at sector level (cement and lime industry), and on an economy-wide level across sectors and across countries, tackling one key “difficult-to-abate” sector. Due to its sheer size, Everest will be a nucleus for the CO2 infrastructure that is needed in Europe and will it help other CO2 emitters within and outside the lime industry to develop and establish their own CCS projects.

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