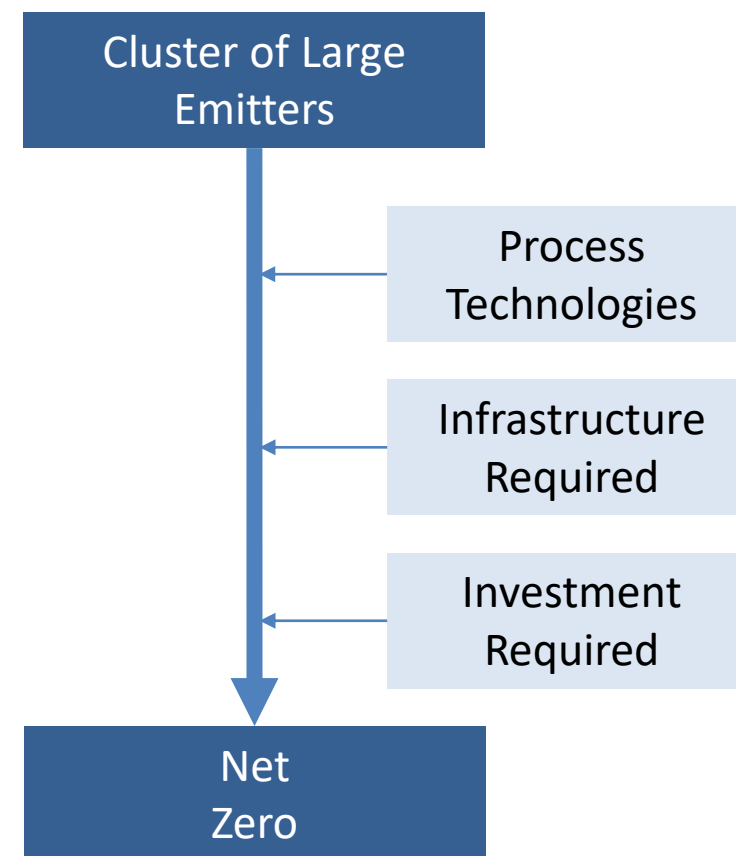


A Net Zero Roadmap for Scottish Industry

Iain Weir, Optimat Ltd

Project Objectives

- Identify a pathway for a selected cluster of large emitters to achieve net zero by 2045
 - Taking advantage of economies of scale and collective action
- Develop strategies for emitters and infrastructure that other companies can use
- Provide a route-map for emitters, infrastructure owners and government to jointly deliver a net-zero cluster



Project Partners



- Led by NECCUS with the following partners:



- With significant funding provided by Innovate UK

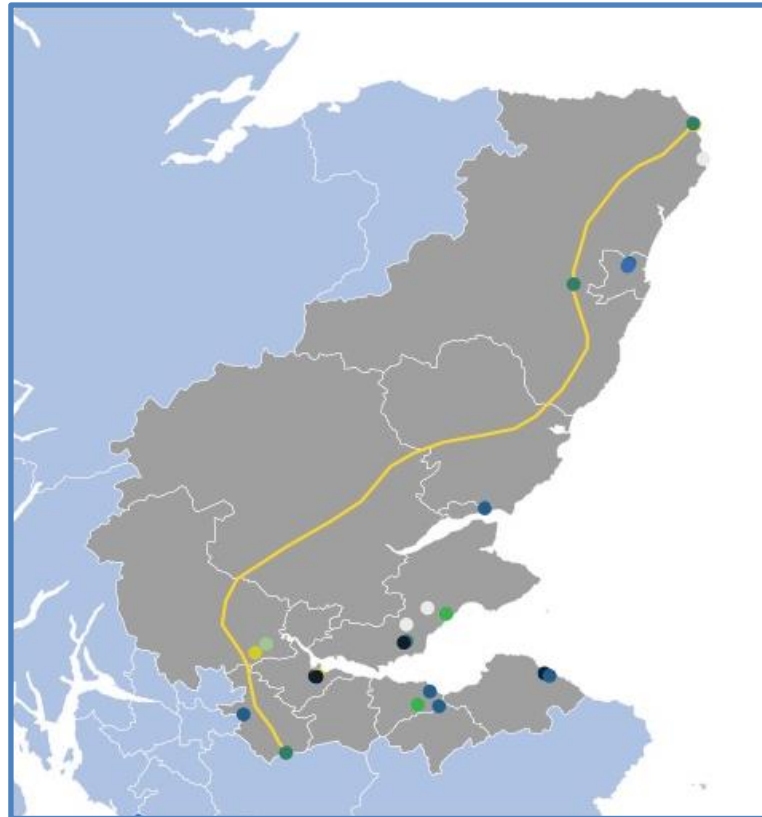


- Industry funding and support from the following partners:



Cluster Scope & Profile (2019)

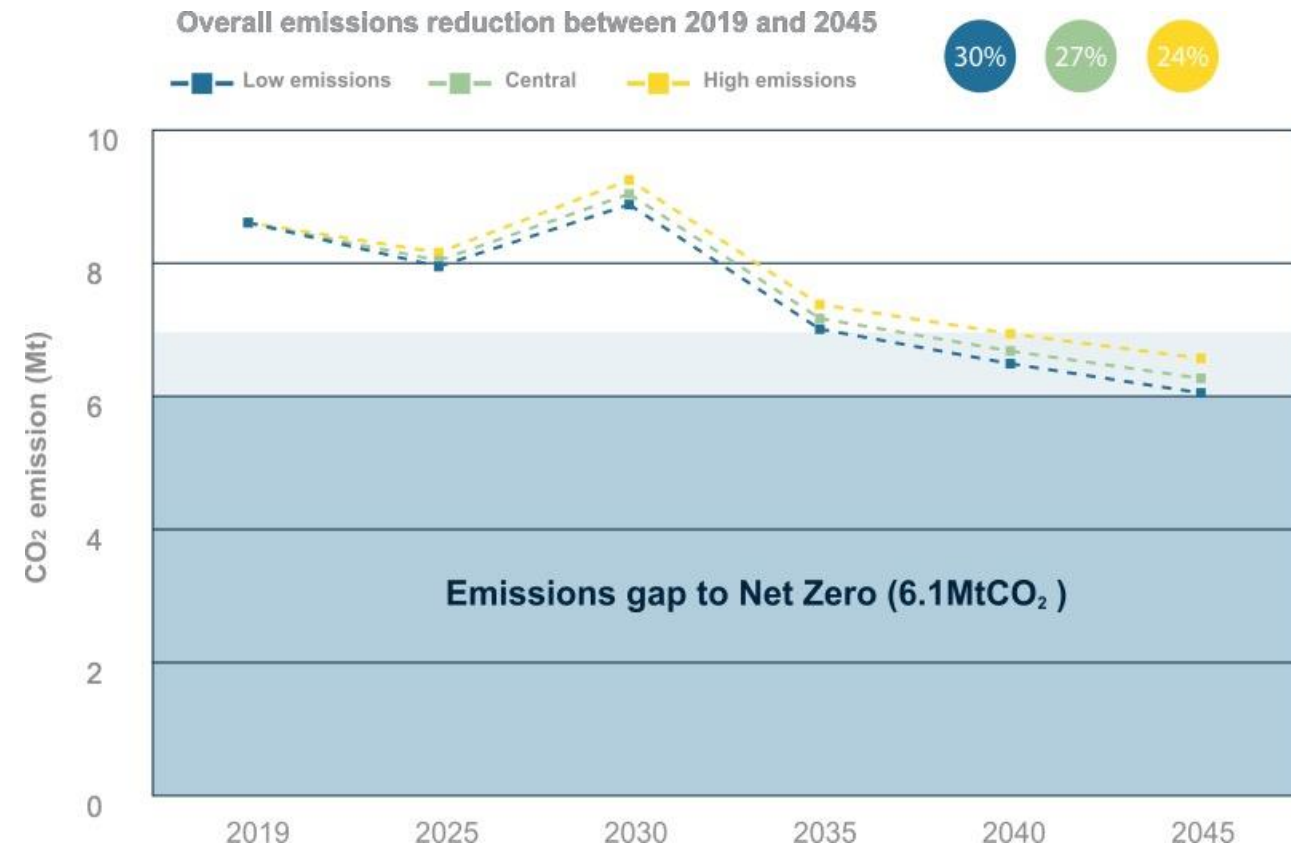
- Large geographical area
 - High percentage of Scotland's industrial CO₂ emissions
 - Multiple sectors
 - Aligned with existing and/or near-term gas transport and infrastructure options
-
- 28 sites
 - 11 industrial sectors
 - 14 local authority areas
 - 8.6Mt (76%) of Scotland's industrial CO₂ emissions (2019)



Company / Industrial Site		2019 Emissions (kt)
1	SSE Generation Limited	1,579
2	Petroineos Manufacturing Scotland Limited	1,343
3	ExxonMobil Chemical Ltd	680
4	Grangemouth CHP Ltd	641
5	Tarmac Cement & Lime Limited	559
6	INEOS Chemicals	522
7	RWE Markinch Limited	487
8	Ineos Infrastructure (Grangemouth) Limited	429
9	Ineos FPS Limited (Kinneil Terminal)	345
10	Shell UK Limited (St Fergus)	303
11	Viridor Waste Management Ltd. Dunbar ERF Dunbar	274
12	Shell UK Limited. Fife NGL Plant Cowdenbeath	250
13	Norbord Europe Limited	210
14	O - I Manufacturing UK Ltd	149
15	FCC Waste Services (UK) Limited.	132
16	MVV Environmental (Dundee Energy Recycling)	102
17	SAGE Gas Terminal (Wood Group UK Limited)	94
18	EPR Scotland Limited	86
19	Diageo Distilling Limited	68
20	Versalis UK Limited	58
21	Arjo Wiggins Fine Papers Ltd	58
22	PX Limited (St Fergus Gas Terminal)	52
23	National Grid Gas Plc - Bathgate	41
24	The North British Distillery Company Limited	35
25	Energen Biogas Limited. Energen Biogas Ltd	29
26	Veolia Water Outsourcing Limited	27
27	National Grid Gas Plc - Aberdeen	27
28	National Grid Gas plc - Gas Terminal	26

Business As Usual

- Emissions reduction by 2045 (best case): 2.6MtCO₂/yr
- Emissions gap to net zero in 2045 (best case): 6.1MtCO₂/yr
- Key changes by sector:
 - Power: -44%
 - Chemicals: -74%
 - Refining: -14%
 - Waste (Energy-from-Waste): +138%



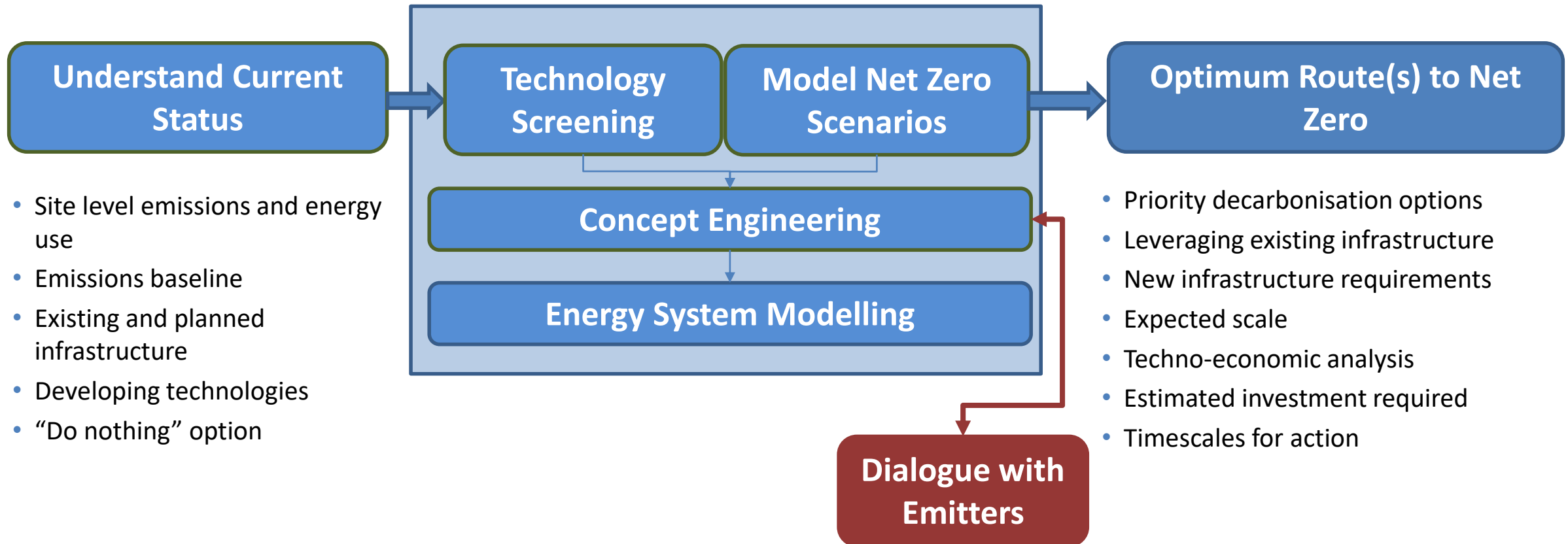
Our Approach



Months 1 to 6

Months 3 – 15

Months 15 - end



Key Technologies

CCUS

Carbon Capture,
Utilisation & Storage

- Flue Gas Capture
- Direct Air Capture (DAC)
- Utilisation Solutions
- Storage Solutions
- Membrane Technologies

Fuel Switching

Alternative Fuel Power Generation

- Replacement of methane (and/or diesel) in power generation
- Using lower carbon fuel and modifying would allow CO₂ emissions to be reduced for more assets at lower cost

Hydrogen Generation

Green & Blue Hydrogen Supply

- Steam Methane Reforming
- Electrolysis
- Biomass Gasification
- Hydrogen Storage

Electrification

Low Emission Energy Supply

- Energy Optimisation
- Renewable Integration
- Connection to Grid
- Energy Storage

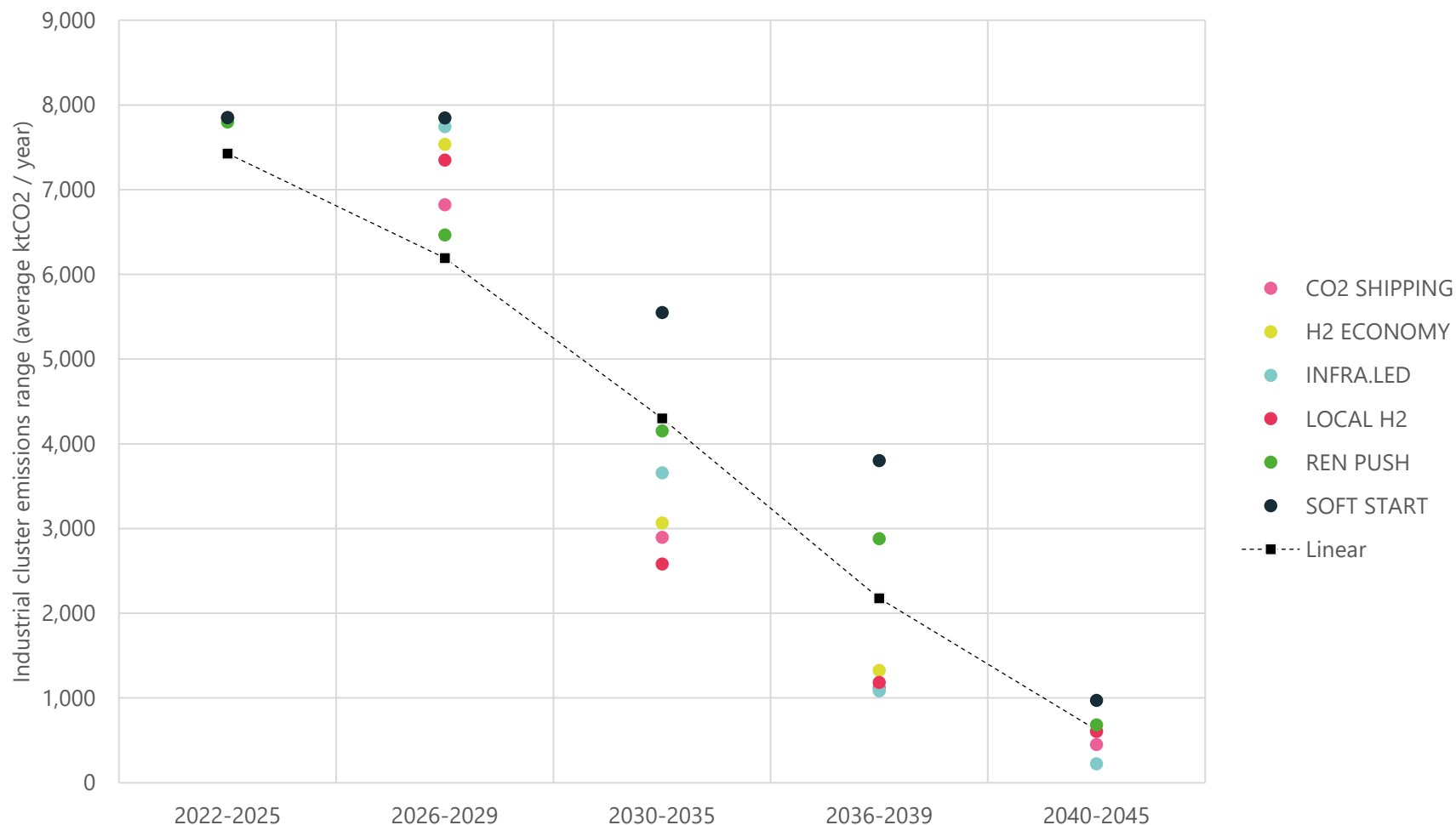
Net Zero Scenarios (Deployment Paths)



Scenario	Fuel Switching	Efficiency	Process emissions	H ₂ production	CO ₂ transport	Non-industry: heat	Non-industry: transport
Infrastructure-led	Baseline	Moderate	CCUS Early	Blue, local, early	Feeder 10, early	Electricity, Hydrogen, DHN	Electric cars, H ₂ trucks
Soft Start	Biomass, electricity	High	CCUS Later	Blue, local, early	Feeder 10, later	Electricity, Hydrogen, DHN	Electric
Local H₂ network	Hydrogen	Low	CCUS Later	Blue, local, early	Feeder 10, early	Electricity, Hydrogen, DHN	Electric cars, H ₂ trucks
H₂ economy	Hydrogen	High	CCUS Early	Blue, national, early	Feeder 10, early	Hydrogen	H ₂
Renewables push	Biomass, Electricity, Hydrogen	Low	CCUS Early	Green, national, early	Feeder 10, later	Hydrogen, Electricity, Biomass	Electric
CO₂ shipping	Baseline	Moderate	CCUS Early	Blue, local, early	Shipping, No Feeder 10	Electricity, Hydrogen, DHN	Electric cars, H ₂ trucks

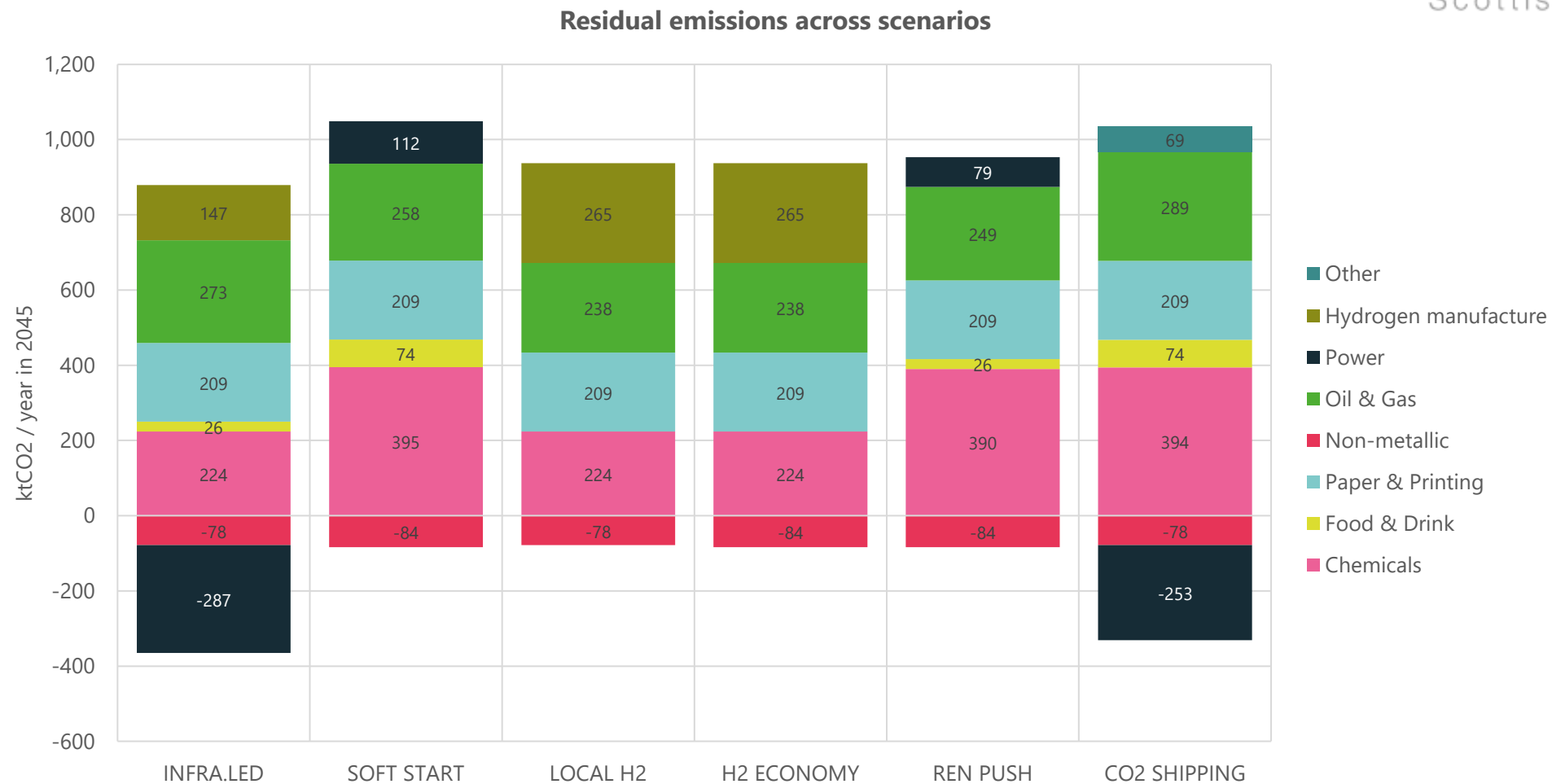
Key Scenario Outcomes

Emissions reduction profile for Scotland's industrial cluster across scenarios



- **Philosophy of scenarios** – and implied infrastructure requirements – informs speed of transition and alignment with economy-wide greenhouse gas targets. E.g. RENEWABLES PUSH scenario delivers early carbon savings via electrification; exclusion of hydrogen as fuel switch in some sectors increases residual emissions
- **In all scenarios:** cluster emissions reduced by at least 92% compared with baseline. DACC required to eliminate last 100-500 ktCO₂

Residual Emissions



- **Oil / gas** and **chemicals** sectors contribute more to residual emissions (typically CCS residuals), with bioenergy injection into power and non-metallic (cement / glass) sectors providing offset

Scenario Analysis - Critical Insights

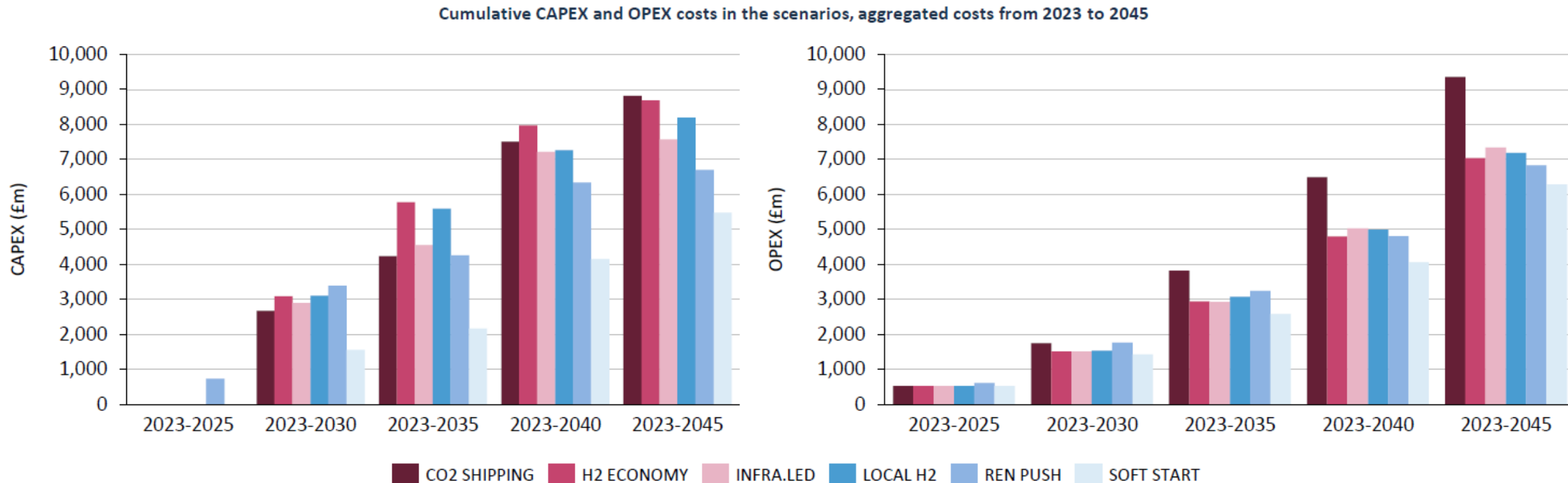
- **There are multiple possible routes to Net Zero for industry in Scotland**
 - CCS is mandatory for some sectors
 - A viable choice of electrification, hydrogen or CCS is present at many sites
 - Removals via DACC are highly likely to be required
- **Early decarbonisation is particularly challenging**
 - Ahead of major infrastructure availability (H₂ / CO₂ pipelines) options such as electrification are limited
 - Shipping of CO₂ could be impactful in terms of acceleration of capture
- **Activity in the late 2020s / early 2030s is vital**
 - CO₂ / H₂ pipeline development (or vehicular rollout) allows emissions removal first in Grangemouth and then in Fife. Extensive site and infrastructure projects
- **Strong synergies with out-of-cluster decarbonisation in hydrogen-focused scenarios**
 - Industrial demand for hydrogen can help underpin the economic case for hydrogen usage in other demand sectors nearby
- **Opportunity for multi-billions of capital investment in all scenarios**

Metric	Value
Emissions in 2045 (without DACC)	90 – 500 ktCO ₂ / year
Cumulative 2022-2045 emissions	83 – 120 MtCO ₂
Capital investment	£5-9bn
Approximate cost of decarbonisation	£130-170 / tCO ₂
Hydrogen consumed	0 – 25 TWh / year
Carbon captured	4 – 9 MtCO ₂ / year
Emissions offset through NETs	0 – 1 MtCO ₂ / year

Criterion	Promising scenario(s)
Low decarbonisation costs	INFRA LED / LOCAL H ₂
Successful delivery of Net Zero	INFRA LED
Low cumulative emissions	CO ₂ SHIPPING
Early progress	RENEWABLES PUSH
Site retained optionality	INFRA LED / LOCAL H ₂ / H ₂ ECONOMY
Synergy with non-industrial transition (e.g. transport, agri)	LOCAL H ₂ / H ₂ ECONOMY / INFRA LED

Potential Economic Impact (1)

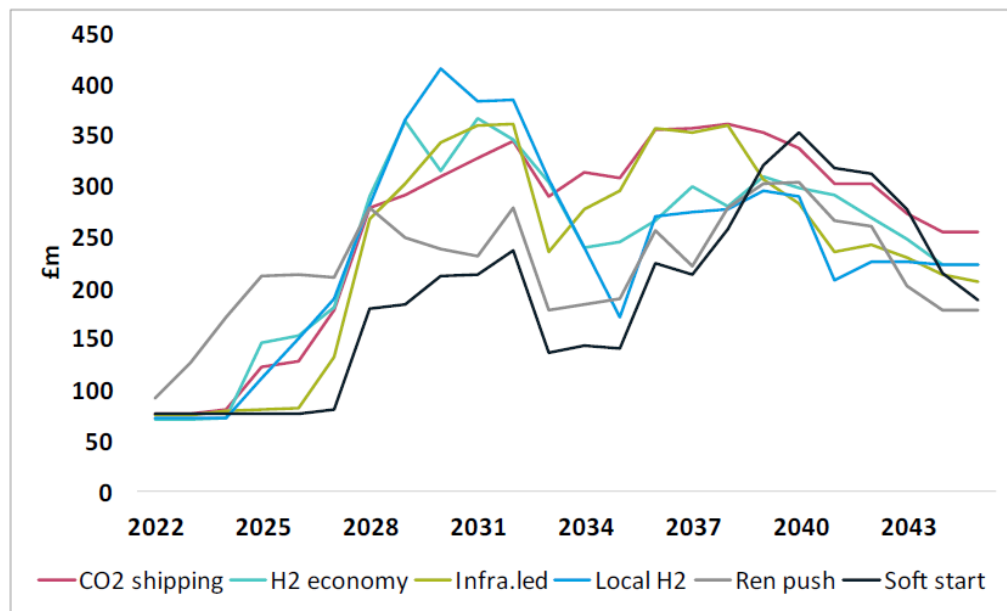
- **Capex** – varies by scenario, ranging from £5.5 to almost £9 billion
- **Opex** – varies between £6.2 to £7.3 billion except for one scenario where it is close to £9.5 billion



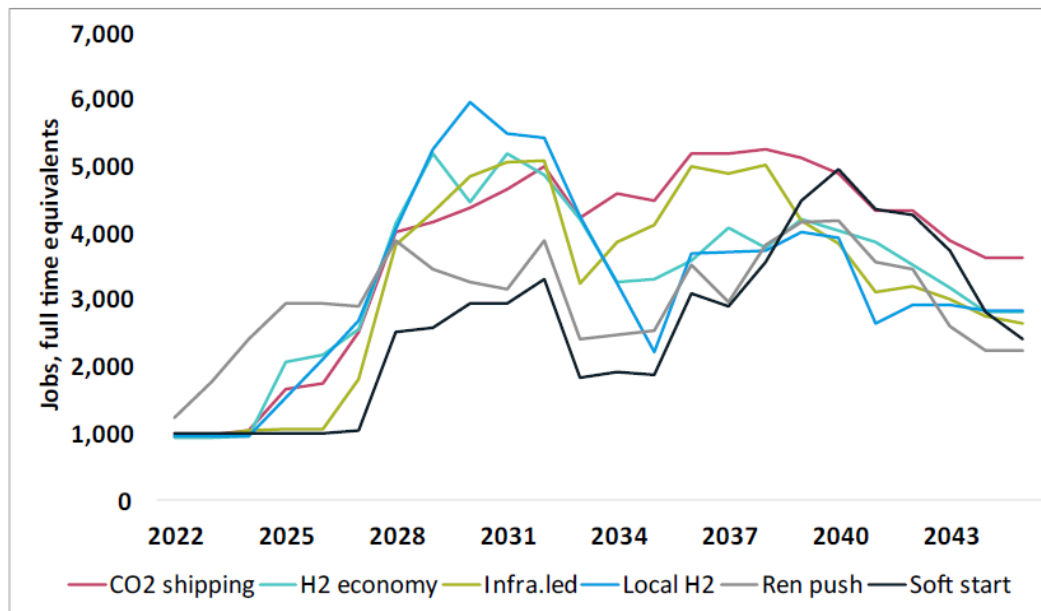
Potential Economic Impact (2)

- **GVA** - Varies by scenario
- **Employment**
 - Different scenarios will create an average of between 2,600 to 3,800 jobs per annum
 - Peak jobs varies up to 6,000 per annum

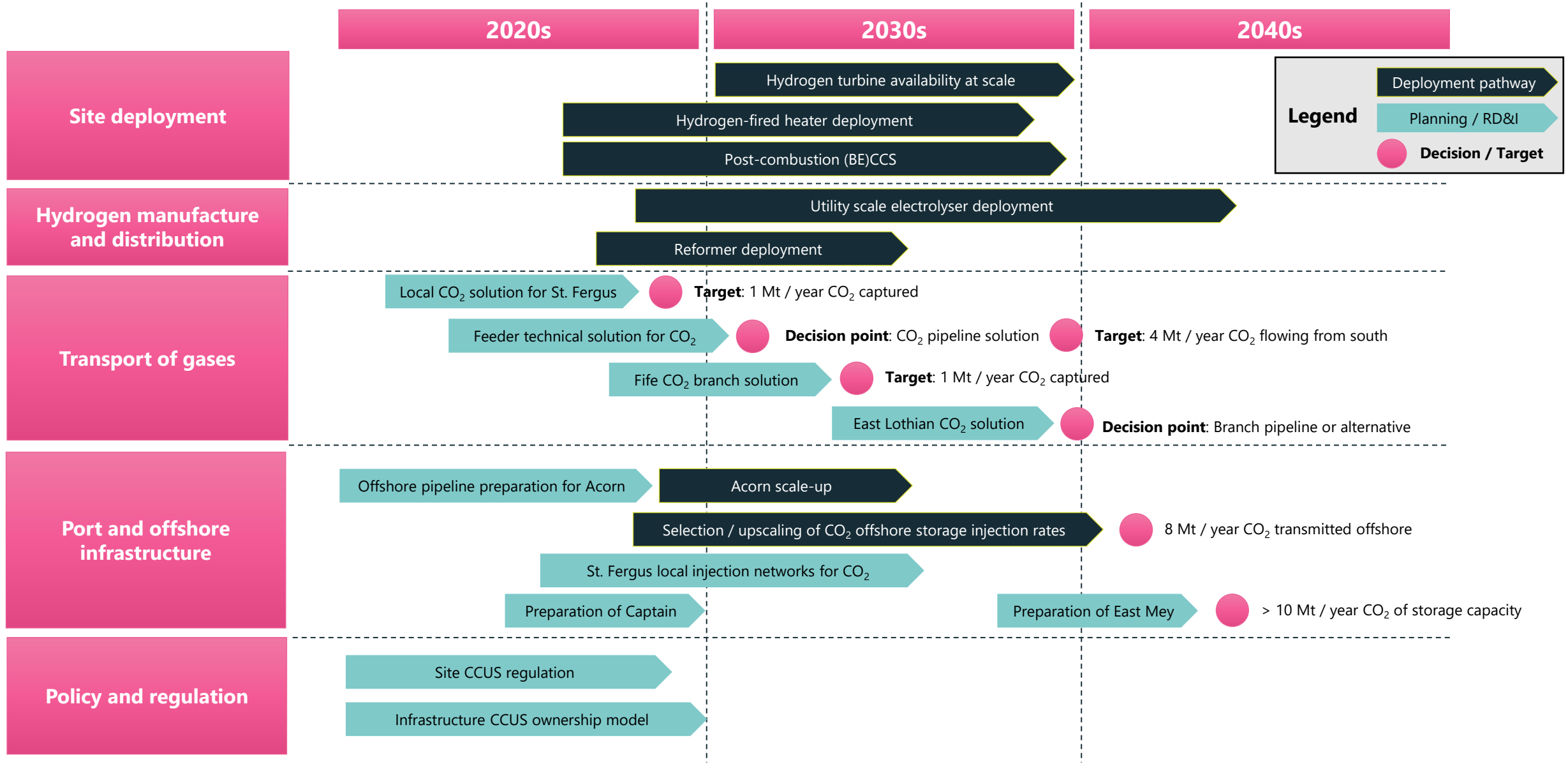
Type II (direct, indirect and induced jointly) GVA impact of different scenarios, by years (2022-2045), in million GBP



Type II (direct, indirect and induced jointly) employment impacts in different scenarios between 2022-2045 (in full time equivalents).



From Scenarios to a Roadmap



Key Actions

- Establish ownership and leadership of roadmap implementation
- Set-up a co-ordination mechanism
- Support ACORN projects as an initial focal point for the roadmap
- Invest in CO₂ pipeline infrastructure
- Invest in hydrogen manufacturing, transport and supply
- Invest in direct air capture capacity

THANK YOU

Iain Weir
Managing Director and Senior Consultant

Optimat Ltd.,
100 West George Street,
Glasgow,
G2 1PP

Tel: 0141 260 6260
www.optimat.co.uk

For more information, see <https://snzr.co.uk/>