



# Technology Update

July 2025

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# A proven Norwegian carbon capture system with no harmful chemicals without need for heat

## Challenges & Triggers



Global industries emit nearly **38 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually**, with record atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations hitting ~422 ppm—underscoring the urgent scale of the challenge



Without effective solutions, industries face mounting regulatory pressures, rising costs, and reputational risks that threaten long-term competitiveness



The **growing momentum** among governments and industries to **reduce carbon emissions and embrace circular economies** rapidly accelerates the demand for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction technologies and solutions

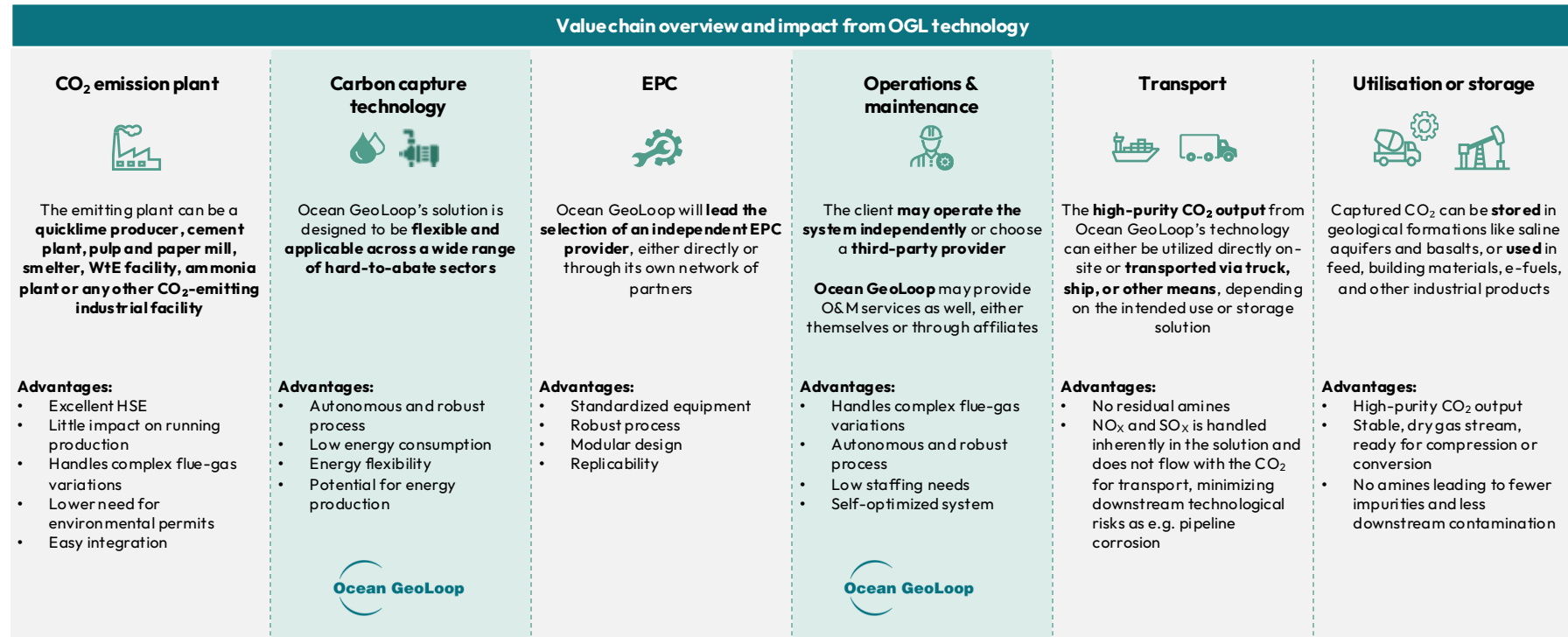
## Solution



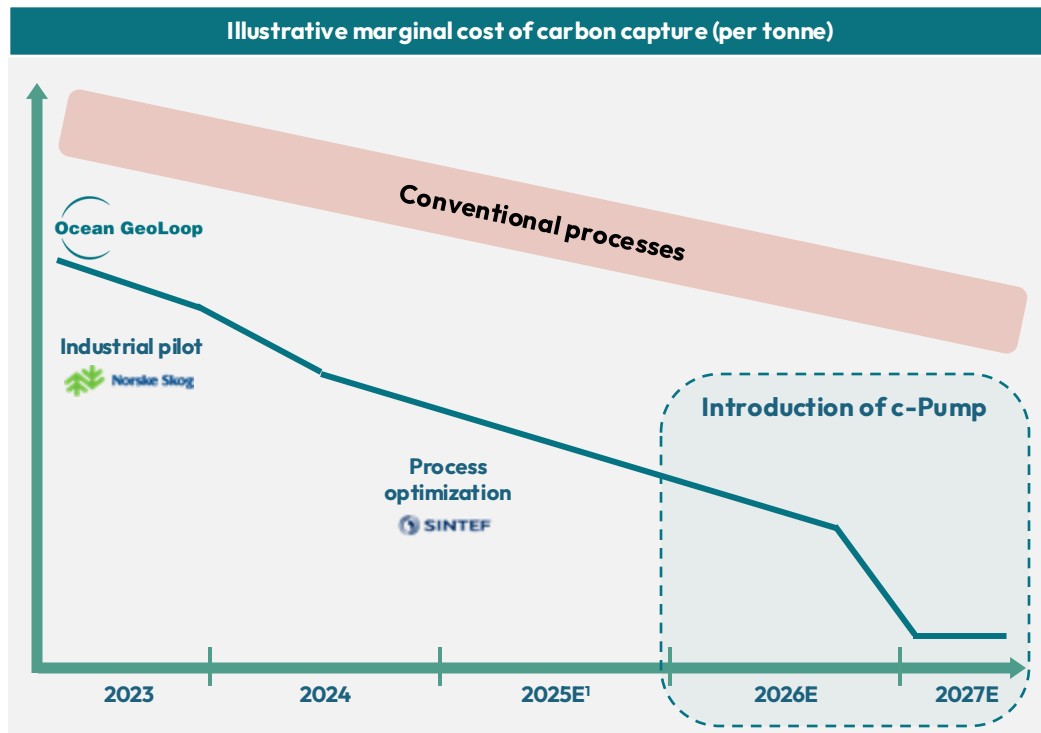
OGL delivers a **chemical-free, low-energy and fully electric** carbon capture solution. It is robust to real-world pollutants, **integrates easily with existing operations, and does not rely on residual heat** - making it ideal for hard-to-abate sectors. OGL enables clean, efficient decarbonization across key industries such as **lime, cement, and waste-to-energy** - helping decarbonize global value chains



# Advantages of OGL's technology across the CCUS value chain



# Proven technology with clear roadmap to best-in-class capture cost



## From industrial pilot until today and going forward

### Improvements from industrial pilot until today

- Control system developed for safe, autonomous operations
- Optimized process kinetics through targeted process optimization and materials technologies

### Digital tools:

- Data capture to cloud
- On-demand visualization
- Dashboard livestreaming KPIs

### Introduction of energy recuperation tools:

- Francis turbine
- Turboexpander

### Anticipated further improvements going forward

- Continued optimization through materials and process technologies
- Optimization of energy recuperation methods
- Live automatic process optimization by enhanced control system
- Successful introduction of the c-Pump has potential to reduce net electricity consumption to close to zero if sufficient waste heat and cooling is available

# Proven, 100% clean, autonomous and energy efficient carbon capture

## Key benefits and differentiators

**Non-toxic – non-amine**  
- no local emissions or  
chemical handling



**Superior energy efficiency**  
- low energy needs with  
incorporated energy recuperation



**Low staffing needs**  
- fully autonomous operation



**No need for waste heat**  
- easily integrated electrically  
powered process



**Robust and suited for a  
broad range of emissions**  
- universal, versatile and  
scalable technology



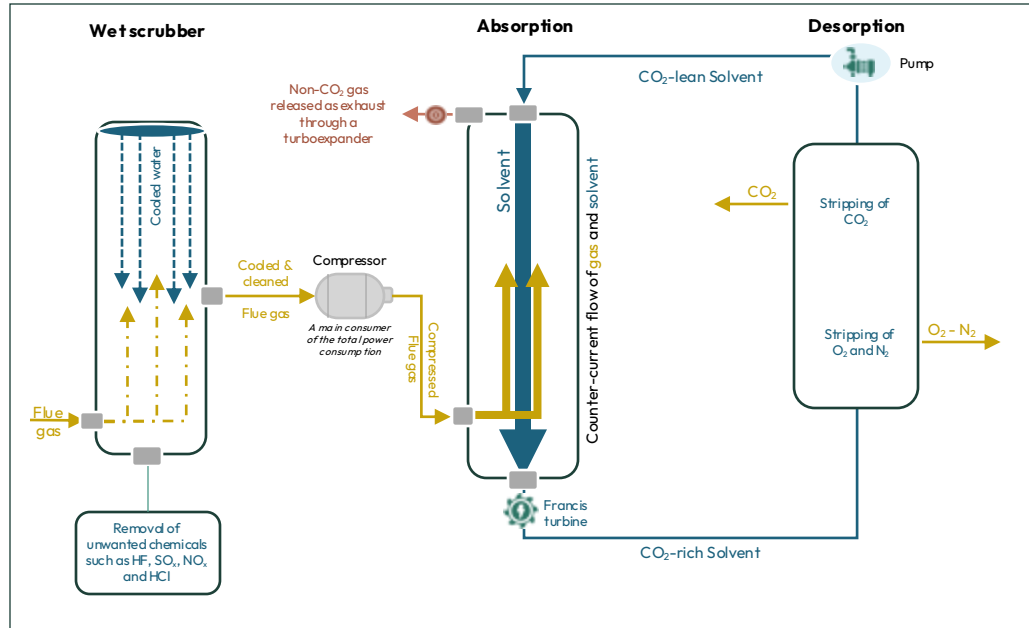
**Energy flexibility**  
- optimization potential  
using thermal energy



Industrial pilot at Norske Skog Skogn,  
co-funded by Innovation Norway



# Innovative and energy efficient closed-loop water-based CO<sub>2</sub> capture process



## Comments:

### Wet scrubber (Preconditioning)

- Initial cooling and scrubbing of the flue gas to remove unwanted particles and chemicals
- Primarily based on standard wet scrubber technology
- Efficient handling of pollutants

### Absorption

- A physical process of absorbing the CO<sub>2</sub> from the flue gas in a water-based liquid
- As the gas rises in the absorption column, it meets fresher liquid allowing for efficient uptake of the CO<sub>2</sub> component in the gas
- Relies on proprietary IPR to achieve continuous high CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and stable solvent absorption capacity

### Desorption

- Through low-pressure stripping and proprietary OGL techniques, the CO<sub>2</sub>-rich liquid phase is regenerated and reused for sustained CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- OGL's proprietary IPR facilitates rapid and cost-efficient CO<sub>2</sub> stripping, by improving the desorption kinetics (reducing the energy consumption), including the use of advanced materials technologies setting it apart from other physical methods
- Use of a proprietary control system to optimize the process, including handling of process variations

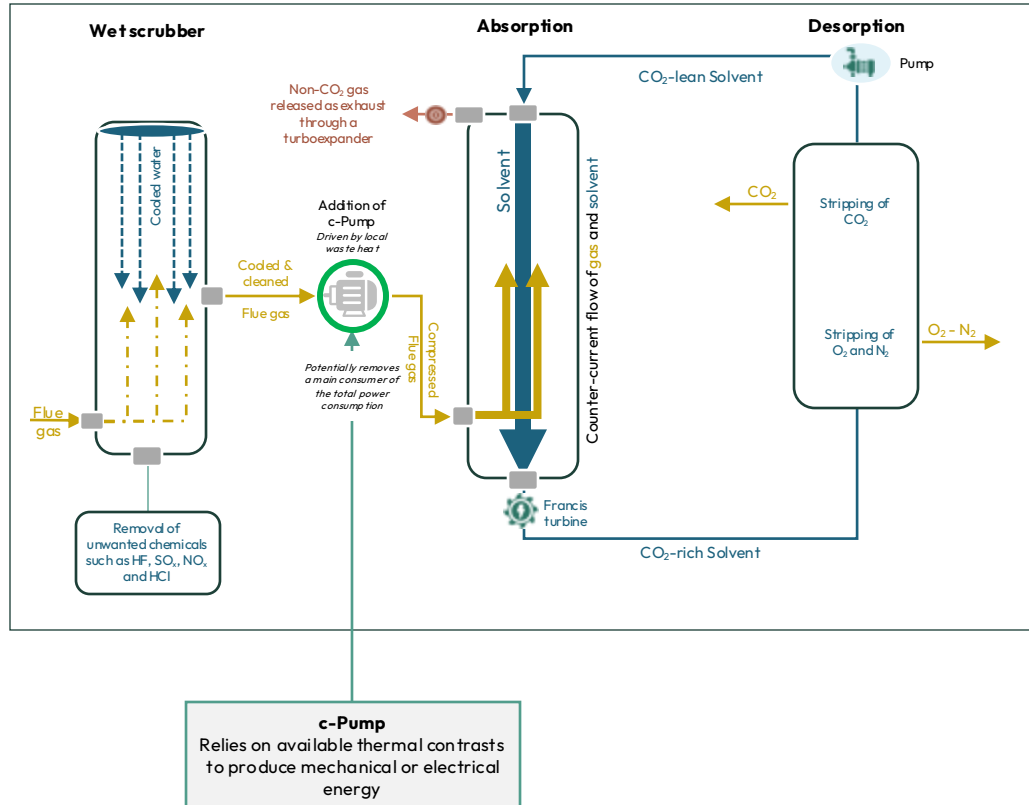
### Energy recovery

- The CO<sub>2</sub>-rich liquid is depressurized through a Francis turbine
- A turboexpander is used to convert pressure energy into mechanical work

### Digital infrastructure

- The capture system is supported by a comprehensive digital infrastructure, including autonomous cloud-based operations
- Supported by real-time data integration Model Predictive Control is currently in development to enable self-optimizing operations and system performance

# Addition of c-Pump can reduce net electricity demand by >80%

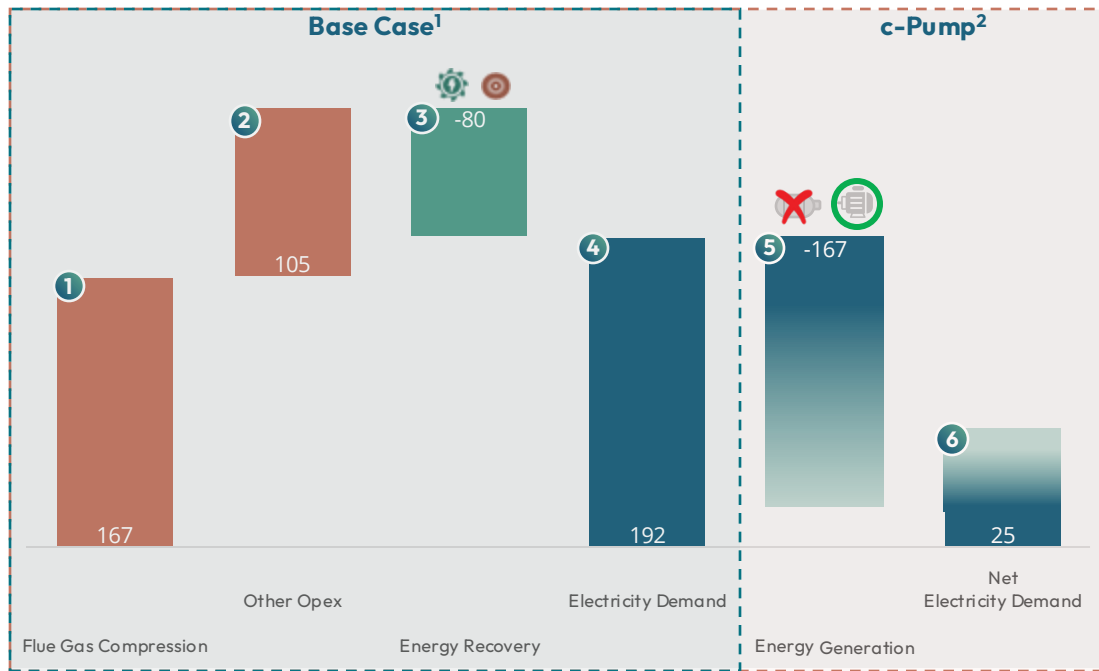


## Comments:

- **If sufficient waste heat and cooling is available**, the c-Pump can be integrated in the facility by replacing the compressor, effectively reducing the net electricity demand to close to zero
- The c-Pump is a heat engine, utilizing heat differences, taking the waste heat and turning it into mechanical energy to compress the flue gas
- Facilities in areas with limited grid capacity can benefit from implementation of the c-Pump by significantly reducing their electricity need
- Could potentially connect a generator between the wet scrubber and the c-Pump to achieve the exact pressure needed for the c-Pump to generate sufficient mechanical energy, and generate electricity in the process
- The capex of the c-Pump is expected to be comparable to the capex of the compressor
- Building on our established commercial partnership with Herøya Industry park, we intend to jointly explore and initiate pilot testing activities on the c-Pump during 2026

# c-Pump: Can be used where excess waste heat and cooling is available

## Net electricity demand (kWh/tonne CO<sub>2</sub> captured)



## Comments

- 167 kWh/tonne, or 61% of opex, stems from flue gas compression
- 105 kWh/tonne, or 39% of opex, stems from other opex elements
- Energy recovery of 80 kWh is a result of utilizing a Francis turbine and a turboexpander
- Net electricity demand is in the size order of 200 kWh electric energy per tonne for flue gases with 25 % CO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- The c-Pump has potential to reduce net electricity demand by >80% in plants with excess waste heat and cooling. The recovered energy could match the full 167 kWh currently consumed by compression, be slightly less, or potentially even exceed that amount depending on available waste heat and cooling
- A full-scale plant with sufficient waste heat and cooling, will potentially have a net electricity demand of approximately 25 kWh per tonne, depending on the energy recovery from the c-Pump

(1) SINTEF Report 2024/01162: "Energy consumption in the OceanGeoLoop CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Process";  
 (2) SINTEF Report 2024/00619: "Analysis of the c-Pump system"

