

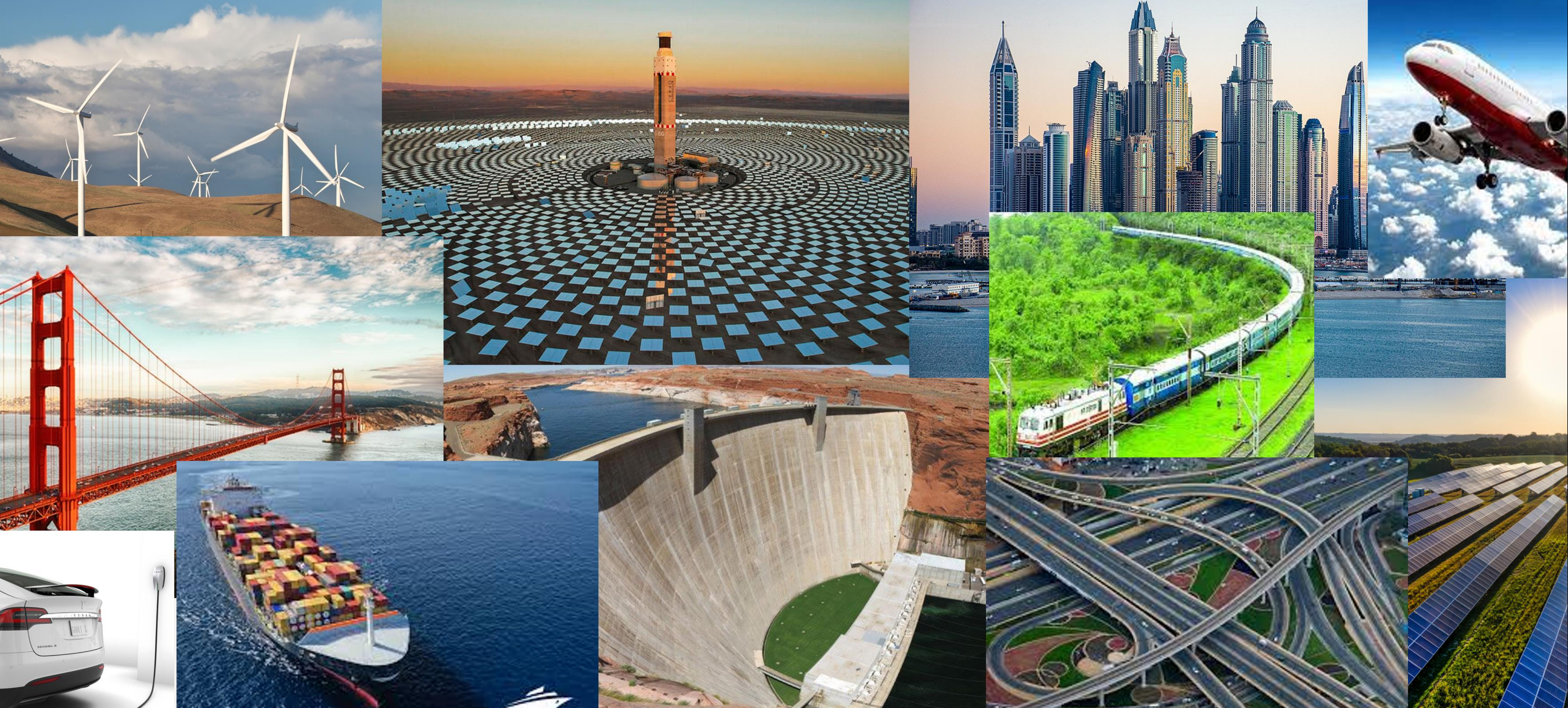
# Carbon Capture Battery

Transforming CO<sub>2</sub> Capture into a Profitable Grid-Scale Battery



Omid Saghafifar  
Moji Hashemi





What is the common factor?



# Cement and Steel are killing our planet

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6 billion

Cement and steel  
annual CO<sub>2</sub> emission



18%

Annual global CO<sub>2</sub>  
emission

Equal to transport sector CO<sub>2</sub> emission

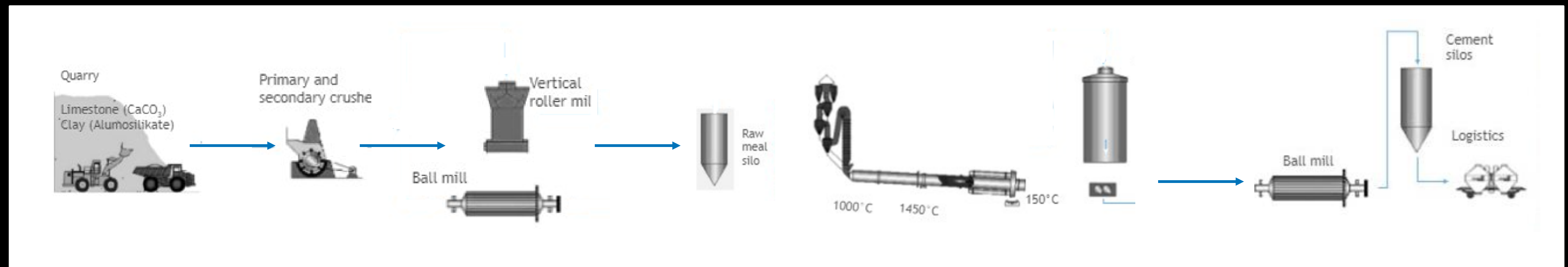
# Emissions along the cement value chain

1. Processing of raw materials

2. Milling

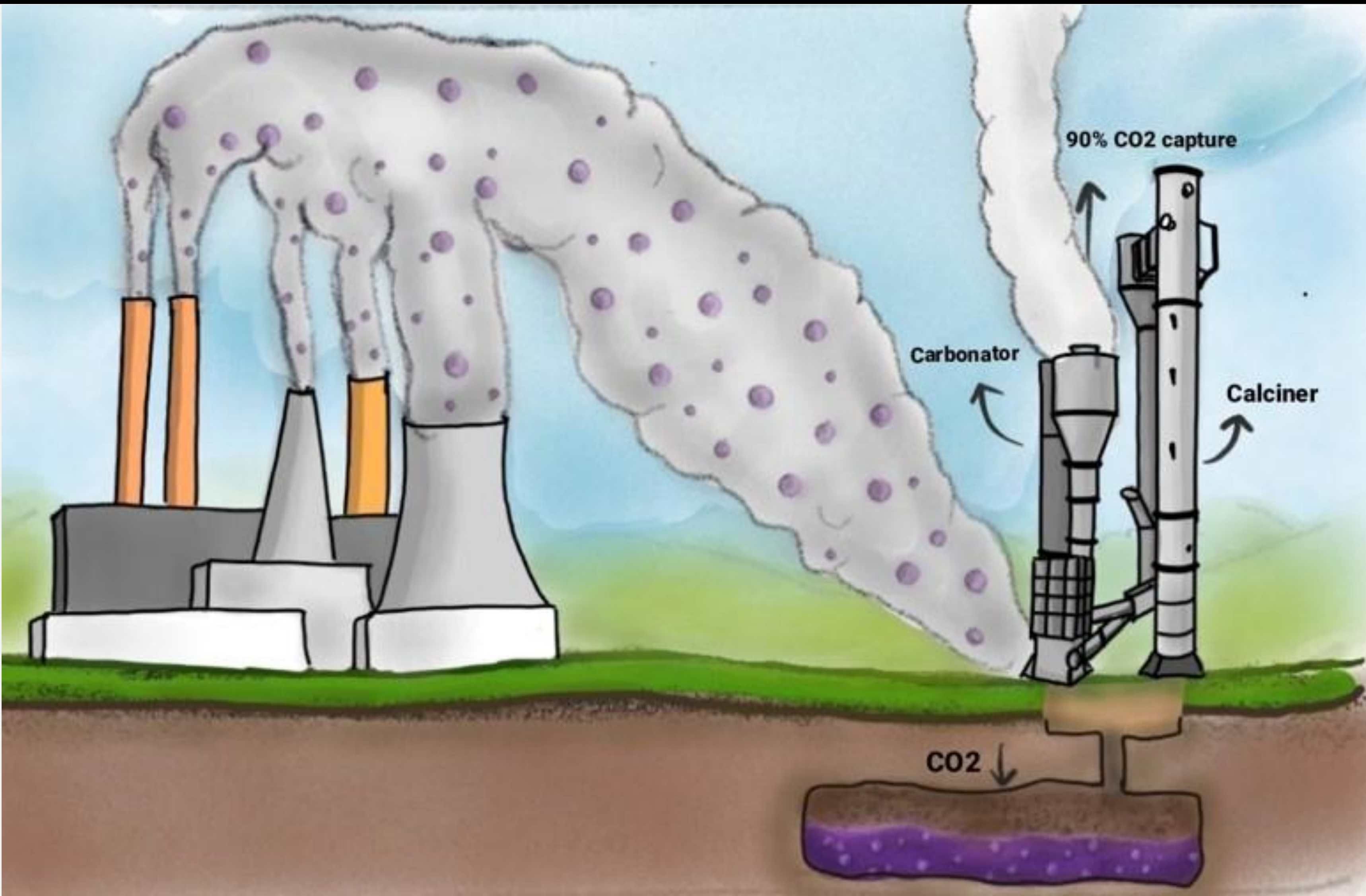
3. Burning and storing clinker

4. Cement milling and packing



|                       |      |      |                         |                  |      |      |      |
|-----------------------|------|------|-------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|
| Scope 1 emissions (%) | 0.4% | 2.6% | 52% calcination process | 34% fossil fuels | 3%   | 5.3% | 2.4% |
| Scope 2 emissions (%) | 0.3% | 2%   | 39%                     | 26%              | 2.3% | 4%   | 1.8% |

# A Potential to save our planet



## Carbon Capture

Carbon Capture is the most feasible CO<sub>2</sub> abatement pathway to decarbonise Cement and Steel



# Where we are, where we need to be!

43 Mtpa

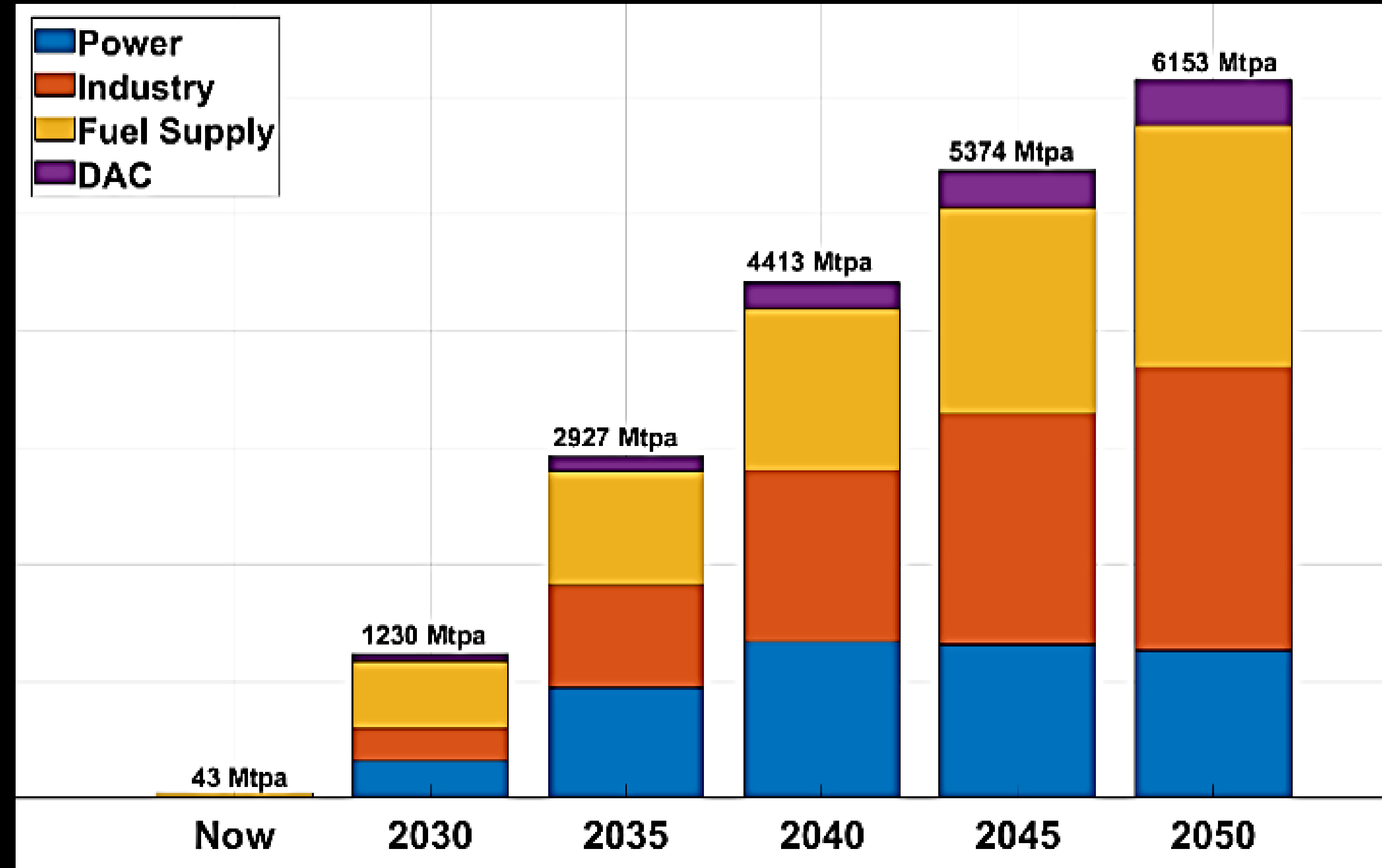
Current carbon capture capacity.

4400 Mtpa

Carbon capture capacity needed by 2040.

100x

Carbon capture capacity increase in less than 16 years.

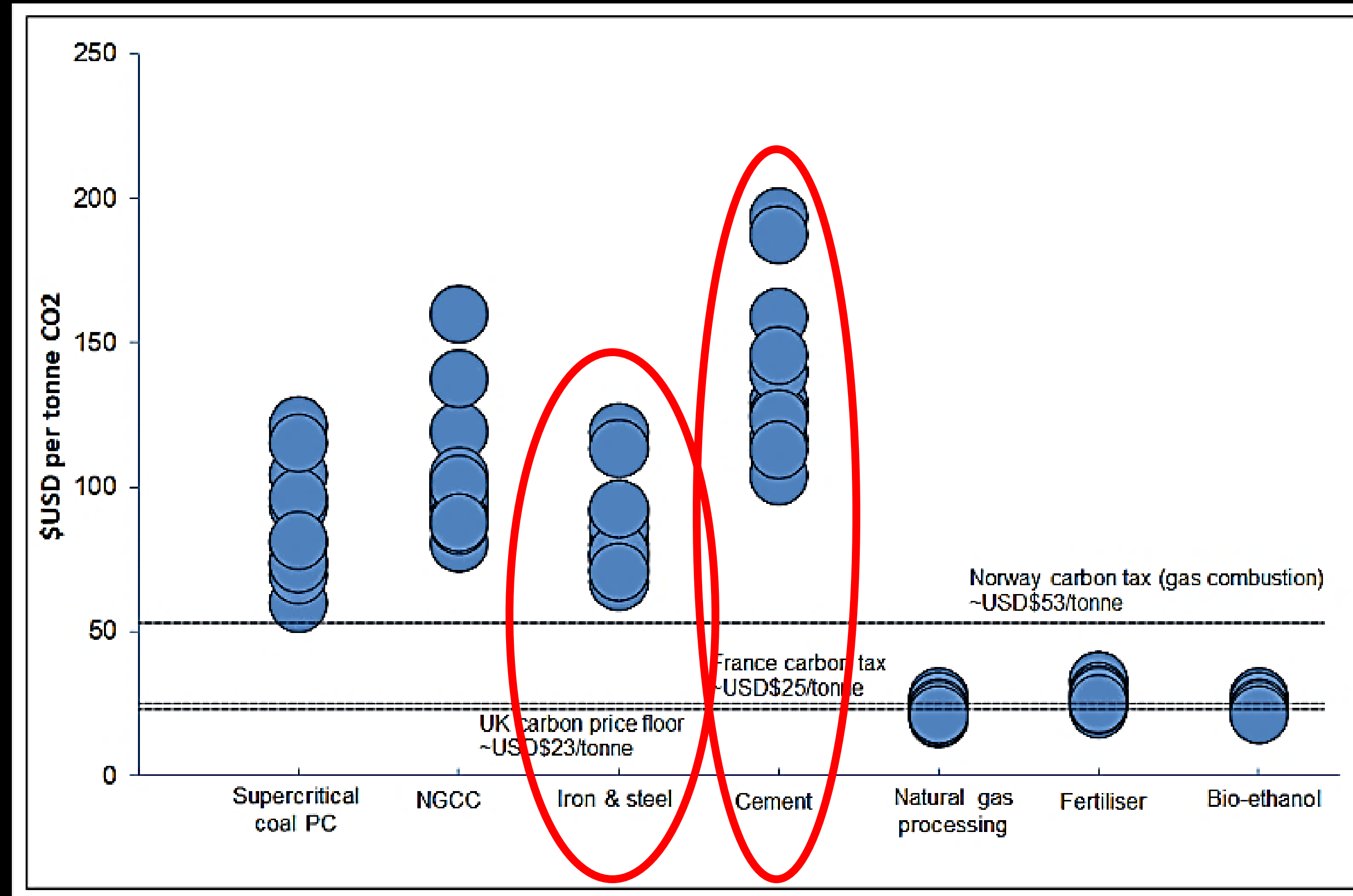


IEA World Energy Outlook Report

# What is the main barrier?

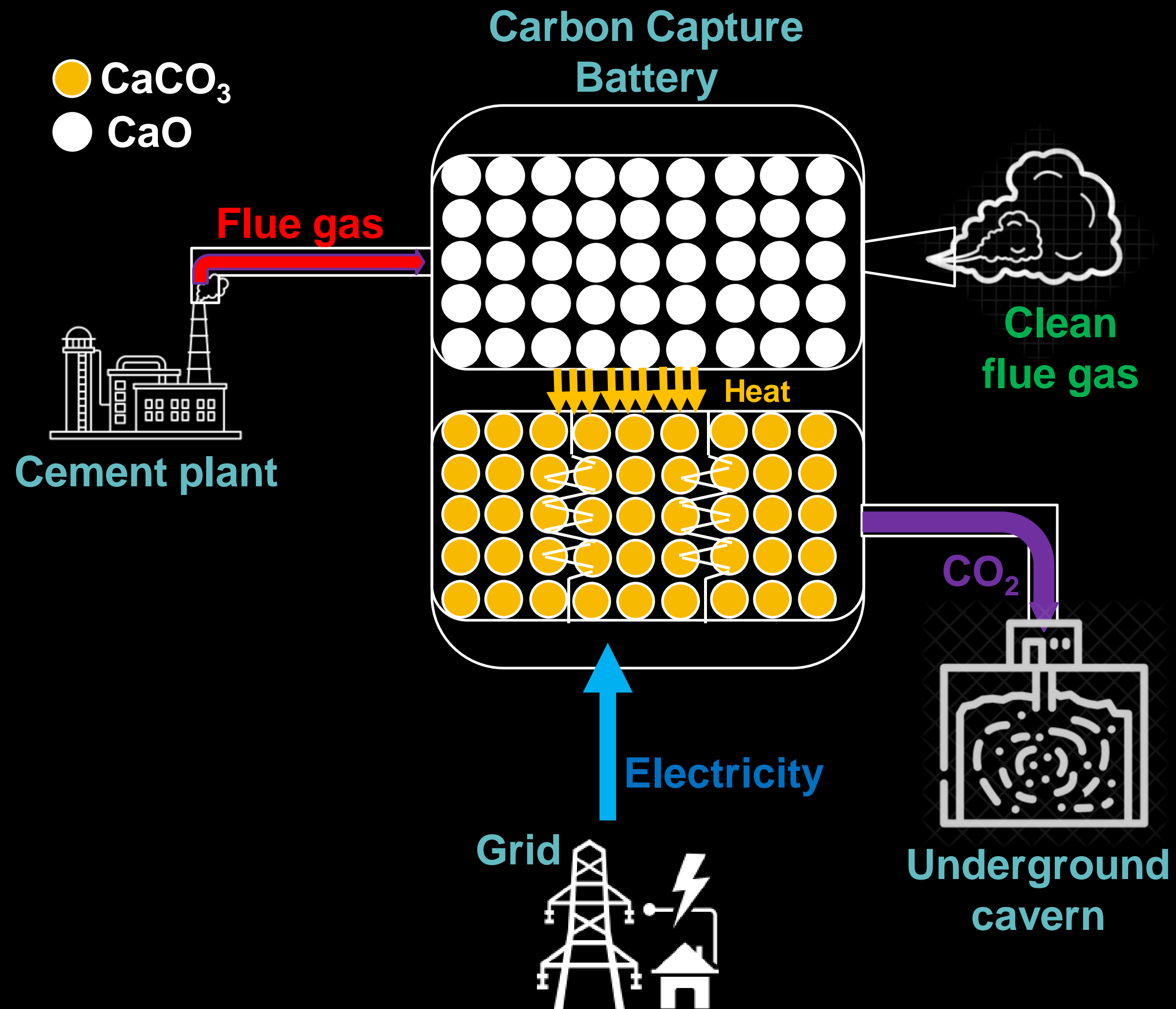
50-200 \$/t CO<sub>2</sub>

Cost of carbon capture in cement and steel industry.



Global costs of carbon capture and storage

# Capture CO<sub>2</sub> and electricity storage



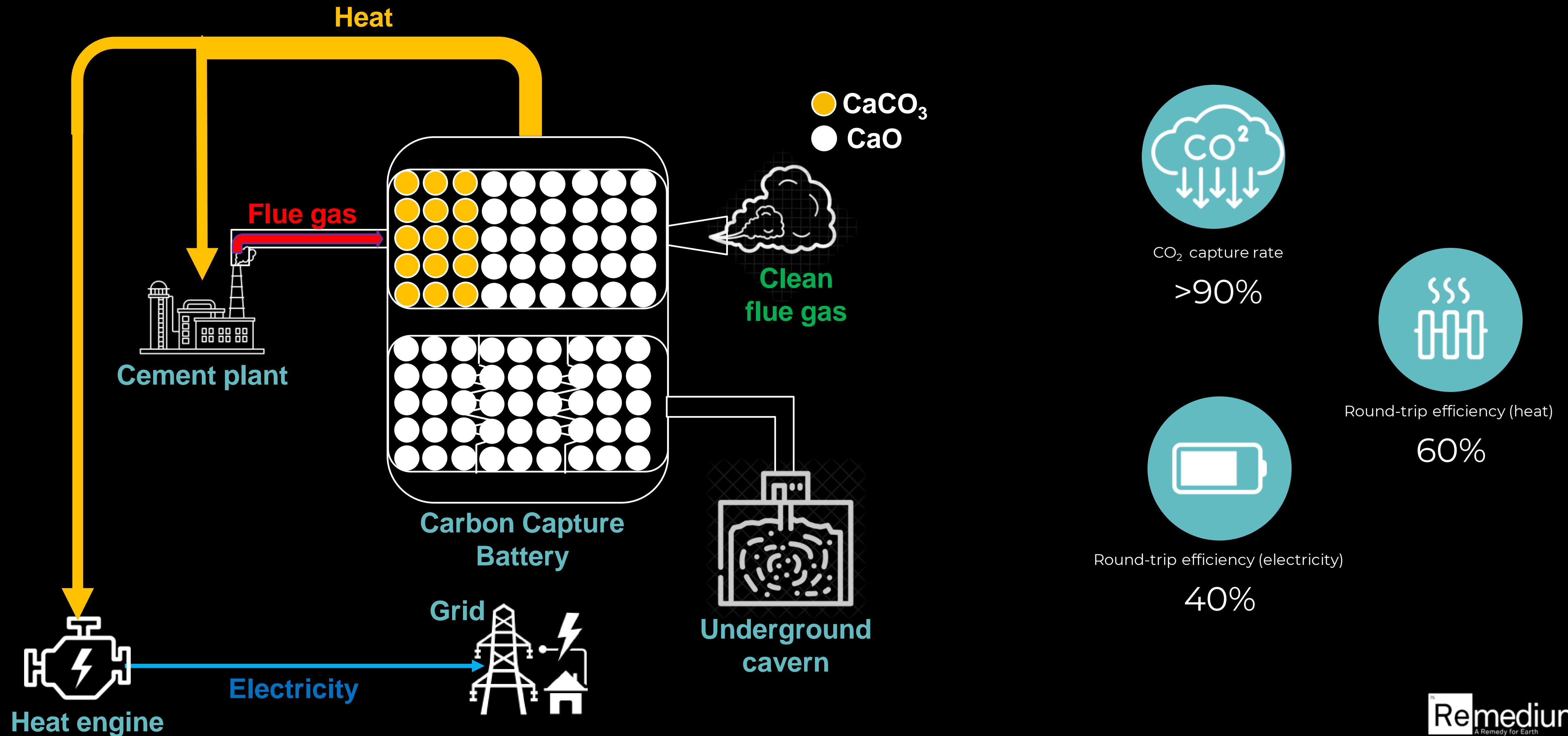
CO<sub>2</sub> capture rate  
>90%



Store electricity  
300 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>




# Capture CO<sub>2</sub> and electricity discharge

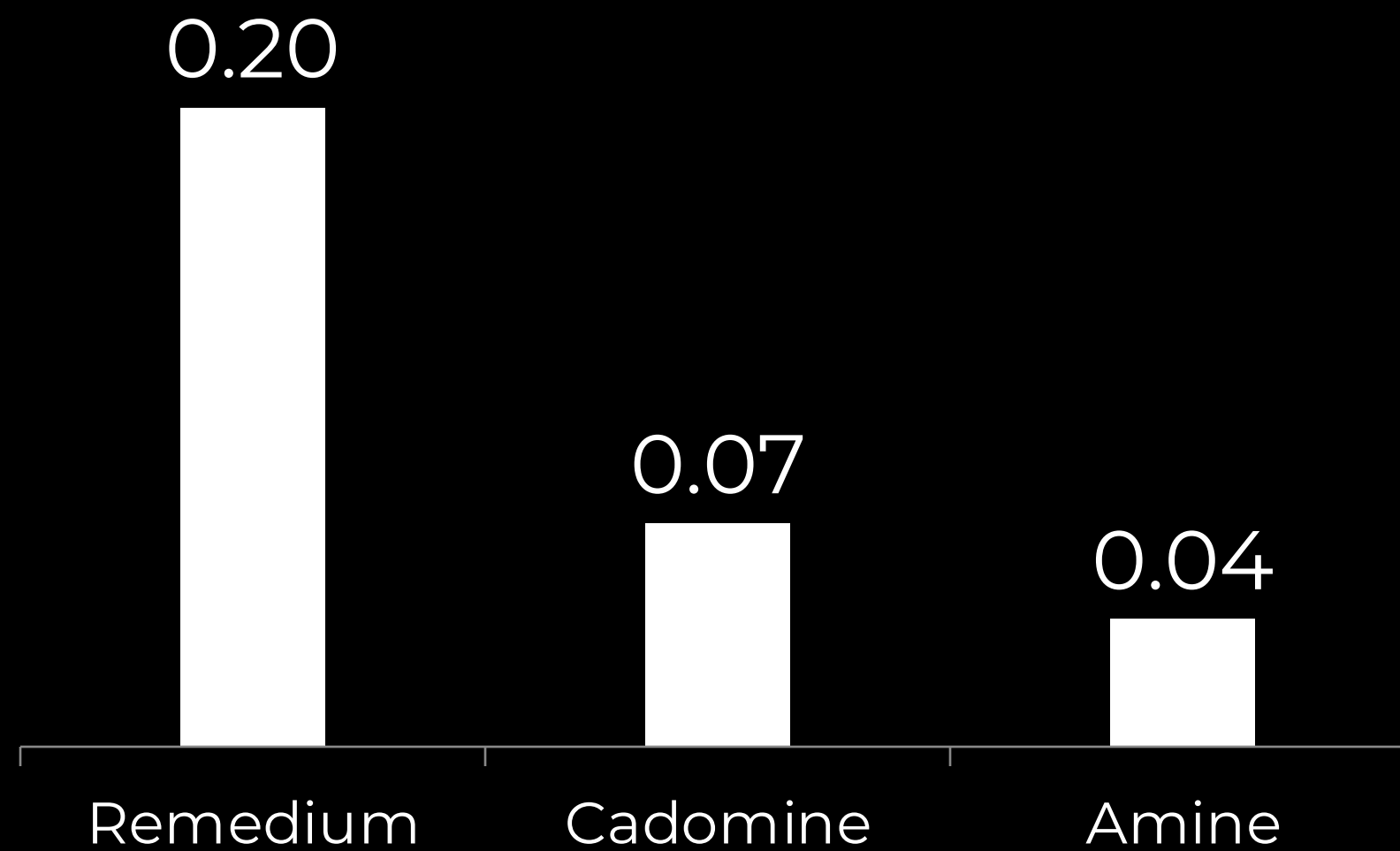




# A cheap and abundant sorbent

**3x**   
More efficient CO<sub>2</sub> capture

CO<sub>2</sub> Uptake (kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kg sorbent)



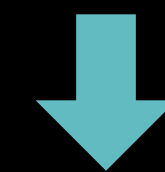
Bench-scale Production Setup

Conventional amine

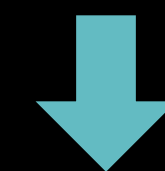
Up to **2 kg** of waste amine per tonne CO<sub>2</sub>

**Remedium**  
A Remedy for Earth

Cheap precursors



Efficient sorbents







Reused in cement

  
Waste Free



# Is this a shift? No, a revolution

|                              | <br>Remedium<br>A Remedy for Earth | <br>Svante | <br>Delta<br>CLEANTECH<br>CAPTURING SUSTAINABILITY | <br>climeworks |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Income per tonne CO2 capture | \$+10  | -\$50   | -\$60   | >-\$100   |
| Versatility                  | Post-comb<br>Pre-combustion  | Post-comb   | Post-comb   | DAC   |
| Additional functionality     | Electricity storage  | None  | None  | None  |
| Sorbent regeneration         | Electricity  | Fossil fuel   | Fossil fuel   | Electricity   |
| Process waste                | Minimal  | Minimal   | 2 kg per tonne CO <sub>2</sub>  | Minimal   |



# Market size: Annual revenue

Global annual market for Carbon Capture in 2050  
CAGR 8.4% 2030-2050

TAM

\$307.6Bn

Cement & steel carbon capture market in 2050

SAM

\$84.4Bn

30% of Cement  
10% of Steel  
NA/EU/UK

SOM

\$1.2Bn



# Here is a billion-dollar enterprise

## T&S Scheme

Emitter → Capture → Transport → Storage

## Joint Venture

Emitter → Capture → Transport → Storage

## Emission off-take

Emitter → Capture → Transport → Storage

Route 1: 2024-2034

## CCS Plant Design & Licensing

Remedium acts as the IP holder and know how expert.  
By partnership with EPC companies, we design and build CCS plans for joint venture users and emitters in T&S scheme



Total Revenue

\$158 million

Route 2: 2034-2044

## Emission off-take service

Remedium charge a fix fee per tonne Co<sub>2</sub> capture from emitters.



Total Annual Revenue

\$80 million-\$1.2 billion



# Team

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CO-founder - CEO  
**Omid Saghafifar**

- PhD in Engineering, University of Cambridge
- **Post-doc associate, University of Cambridge**
- Thesis in CCUS and Electricity Storage
- Former R&D Engineer, NanoSUN



Co-founder - CTO  
**Moji Hashemi**

- PhD in Chemical Engineering, University of Calgary
- **Energy and climate consultant, BCG**
- Thesis in CCUS
- Former Post-doc at University of Calgary
- Process Engineer Experience in Canadian Oil Sands Industry



Engineering Director  
**Ahmad Saghafifar**

- BSc in Mechanical Engineering, University of Shiraz
- **+30 Years of Experience in EPC companies**
- Former Lead Piping Engineer, Wood & Petrofac

# Our Milestones

## 2022 – Sorbent Development

- Carried out sorbent bench-scale testing
- **Reached TRL of 5**
- Demonstrated carbon capture potential of sorbent over 100 cycles
- Published results in scientific journal papers
- **Filed a patent** on sorbent manufacturing procedure



## 2023 - Business development

- Incorporated Remedium Energy
- Participated in entrepreneurship and training programs:
  - ✓ CarbonNext (Foresight Canada)
  - ✓ EnterpriseTech (student)
  - ✓ Impulse at Maxwell Centre
  - ✓ EnterpriseTech (Inventor)
  - ✓ EnterpriseTech Star

2022  
Start

2024  
Going On

## 2023 – Electricity storage scheme

- Carried out detailed techno-economic analysis
- **Reached TRL of 3**
- Published results in scientific journal papers
- **Filed a patent** on electricity storage scheme
- Build a single reactor (5g reactor) showcasing the concept
- Reached **TRL of 4**





# Awards and Competitions

2022  
Start

## Nov 2022 Prototype for Humanity

Corporate solution winner amongst 100 finalist and more than 1000 entries

Prize: \$25k



## Aug 2023 Chris Abell Competition

Was selected amongst 12 semi-finalists in University of Cambridge



2024  
Going On



## Jun 2023 Falling Wall lab

Was selected amongst finalist in Cambridge University



## Mar 2024 21toWatch list

Was selected to be on 21toWatch list Amongst 7 companies in 2024 in East of England with high potential  
Prize: included services worth £20k

# Traction and Customer Discovery

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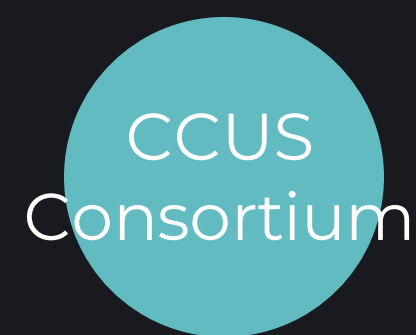
## Pan United (Singapore's largest cement producer)

We held multiple meetings with representatives from Pan United and discussed our solution for decarbonising their industry. They showed vast interest in Remedium's carbon capture technology and its synergy with cement industry.



## Canadian Natural

We held a meeting with a member of Technology & Innovation team at Canadian Natural. Our discussion with CNRL has been encouraging and we have been invited to present our solution their GHG emissions team.



## CCUS Consortium in Singapore

Remedium participated in a Foresight ESG event presenting our company to Singapore Enterprise and CCUS Consortium in Singapore. CCUS Consortium in Singapore has shown massive interest in Remedium's solution and we had a follow up meeting with them discussing the technical and economic aspects of our solution.



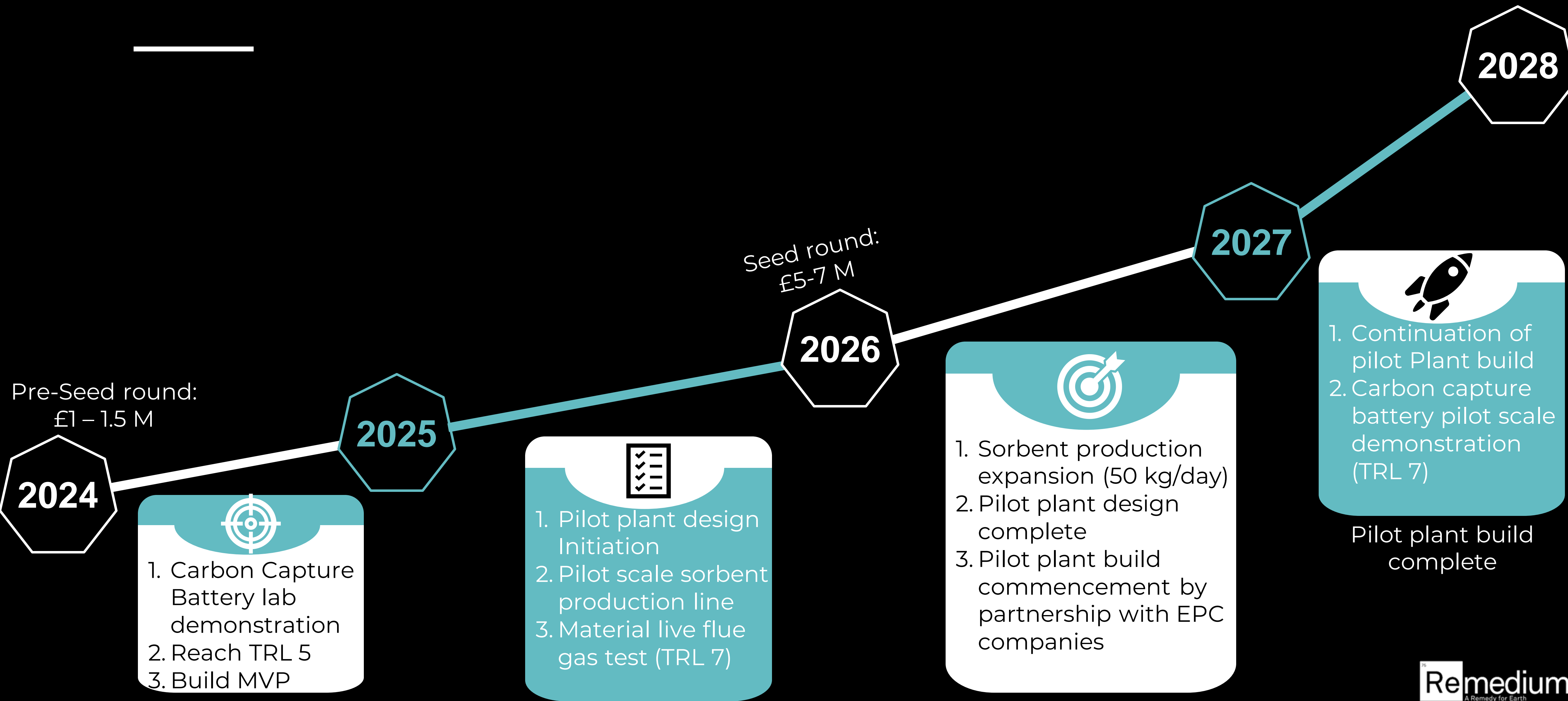
## Arcelormittal (2<sup>nd</sup> largest steel producer)

We held a call with a former member of acquisition of Arcelormittal venture arm, and he showed massive interest in our solution and recommended details of how such a solution can be integrated with a steel plant. He believes that such a solution can play an important role in decarbonising steel.

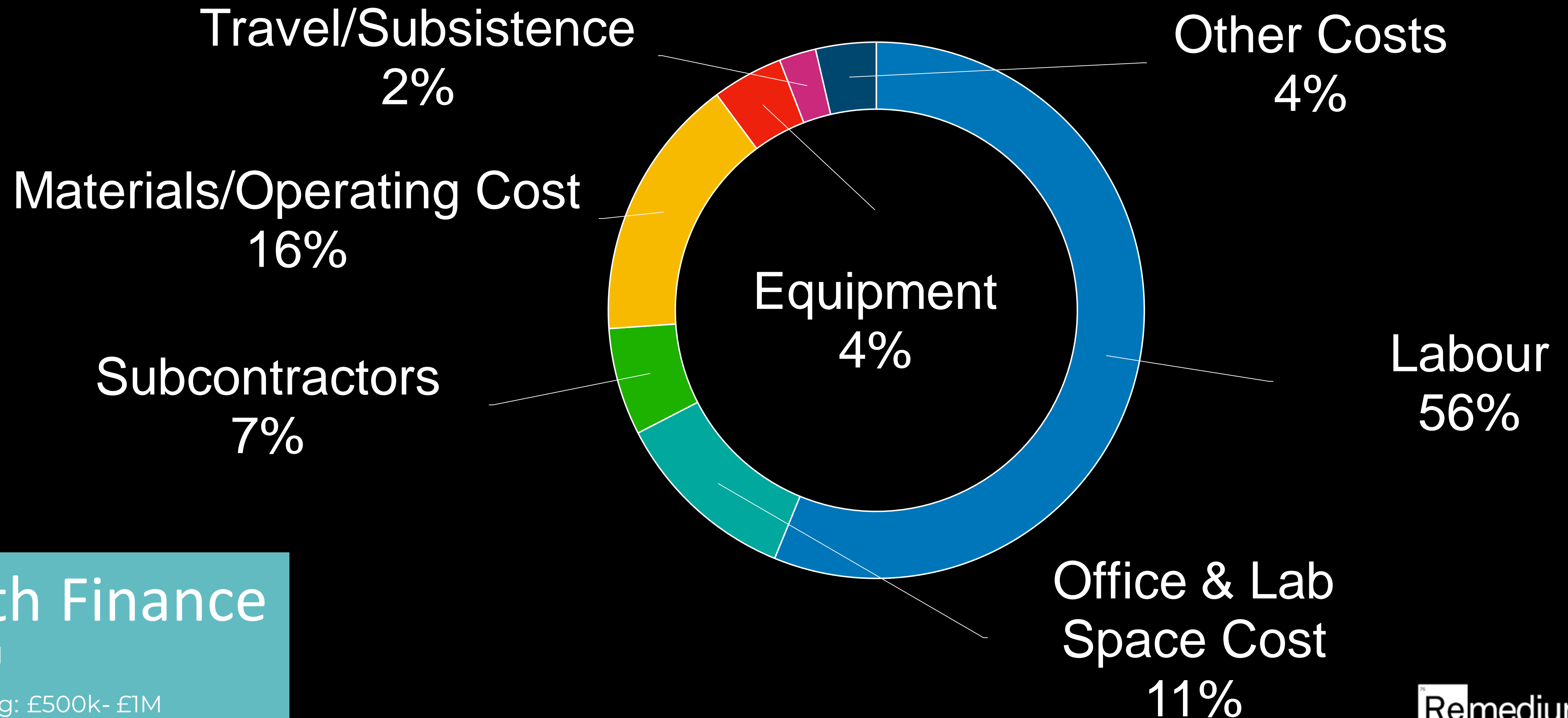


# Building our pilot plant by 2028

Series A round:  
£20-40 M



# Cost Breakdown



**24-month Finance**  
Pre-seed: £1 - £1.5M  
Grants and Funding: £500k - £1M





**Mohammad Saghafifar, CEO**  
[mohammad.saghafifar@remediumenergy.com](mailto:mohammad.saghafifar@remediumenergy.com)

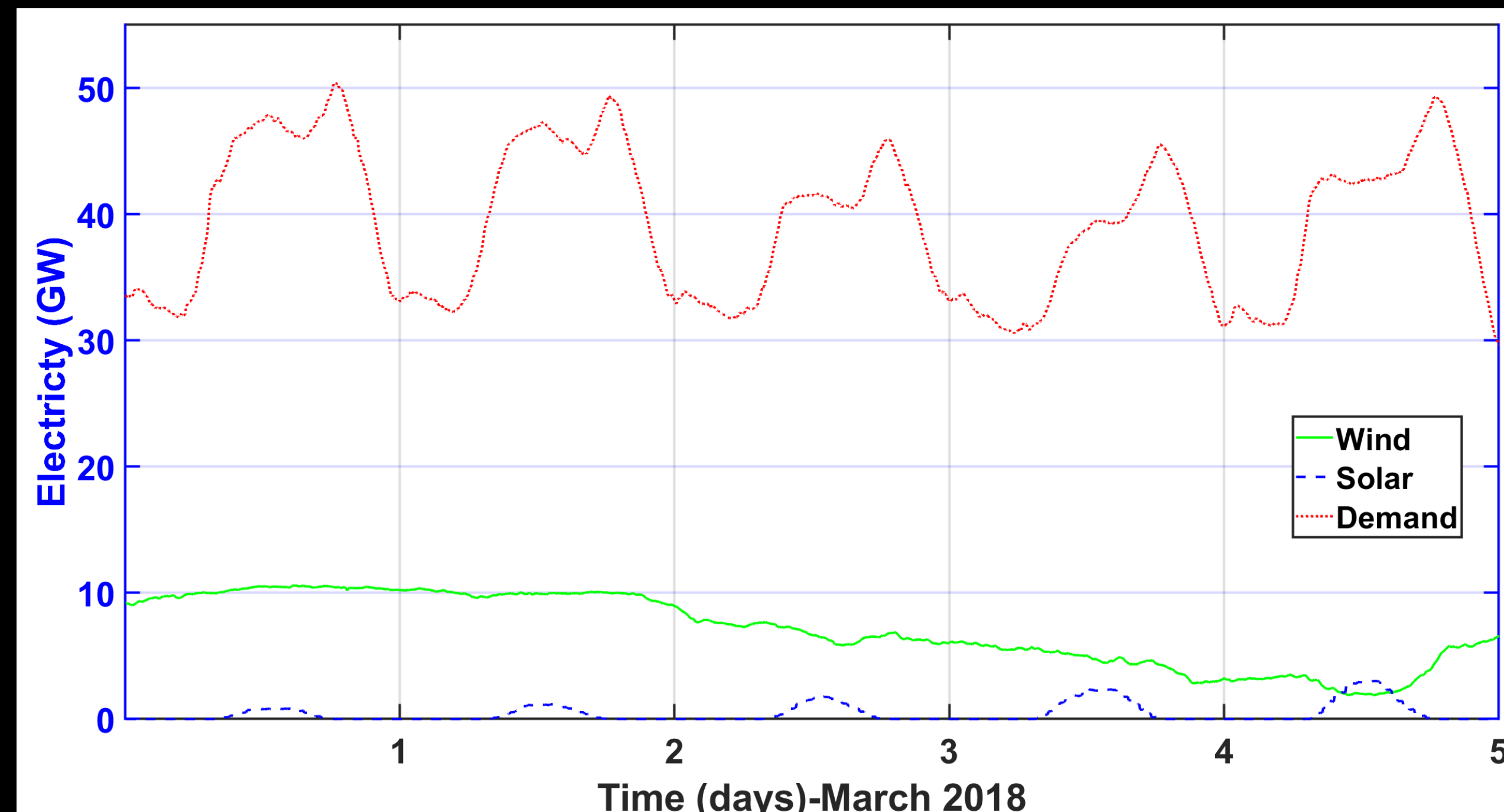
**Moji Hashemi, CTO**  
[moji.hashemi@remediumenergy.com](mailto:moji.hashemi@remediumenergy.com)

# Q&A





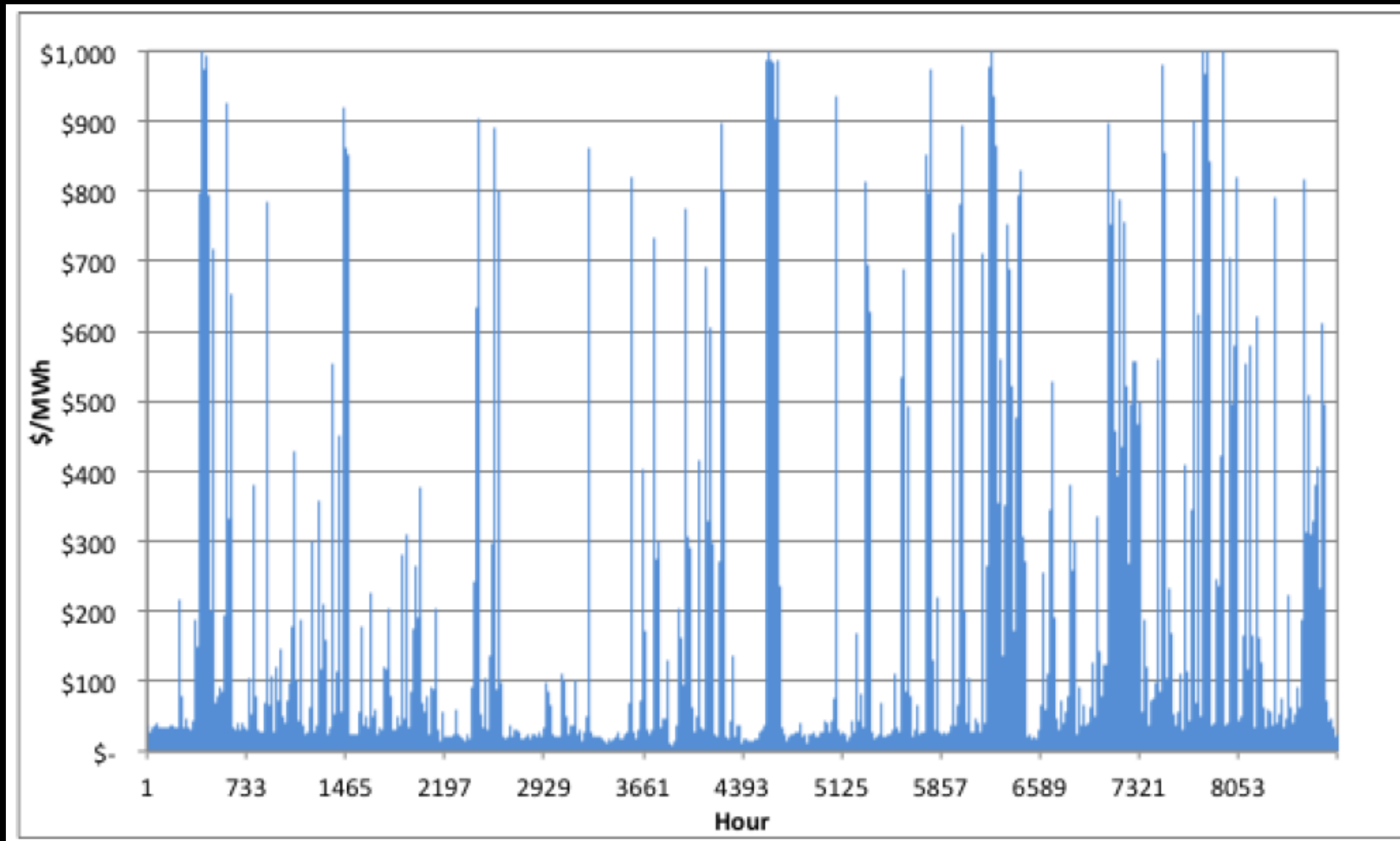
# Supplementary 1: UK Grid Data



**UK grid data**



# Supplementary 2: UK Grid Data

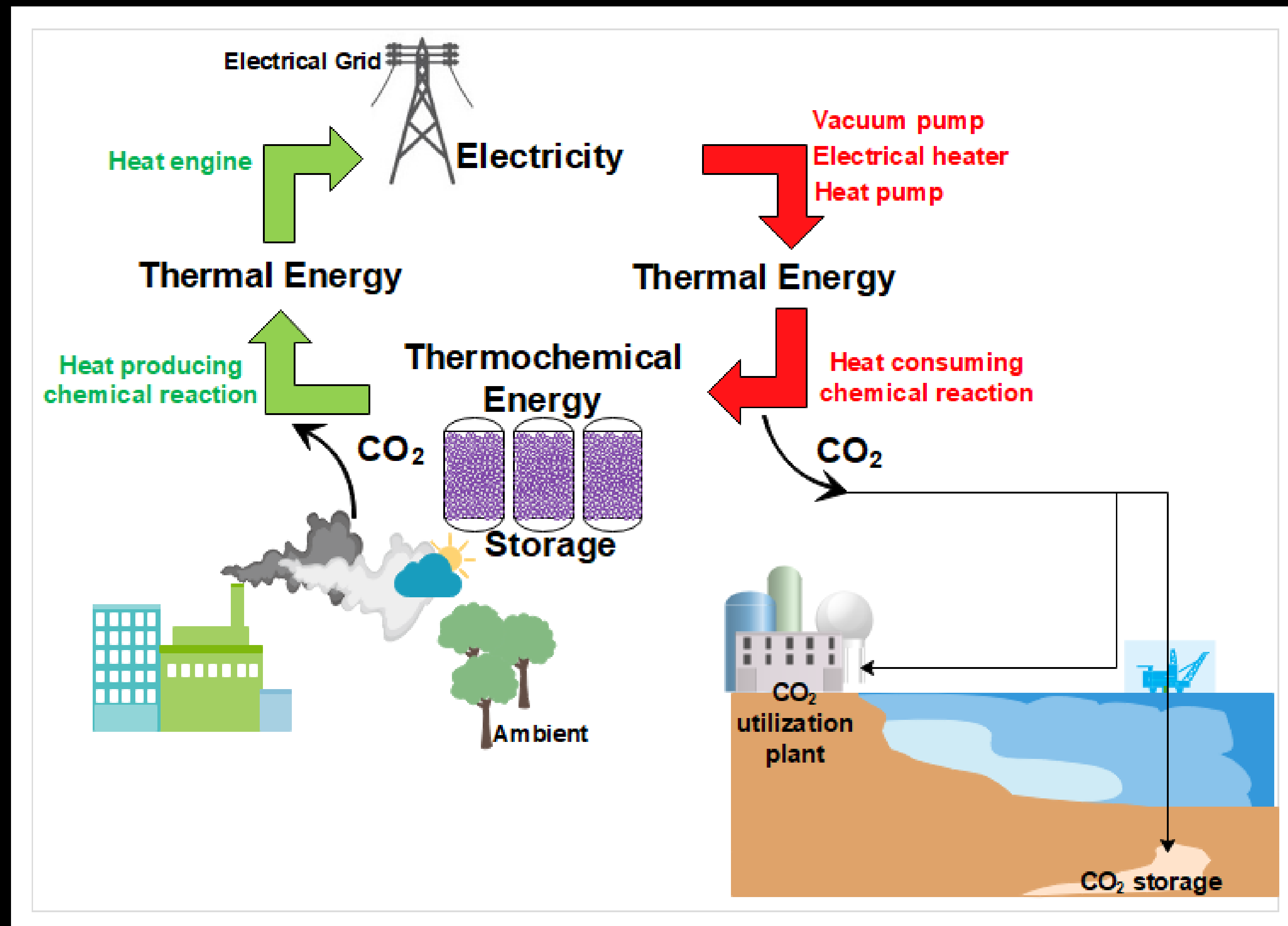


Hourly price of electricity is very volatile

- 50% of the time: below \$25/MWh
- Average of the remaining: \$110/MWh
- Price volatility increases with increase in the share of renewable energy

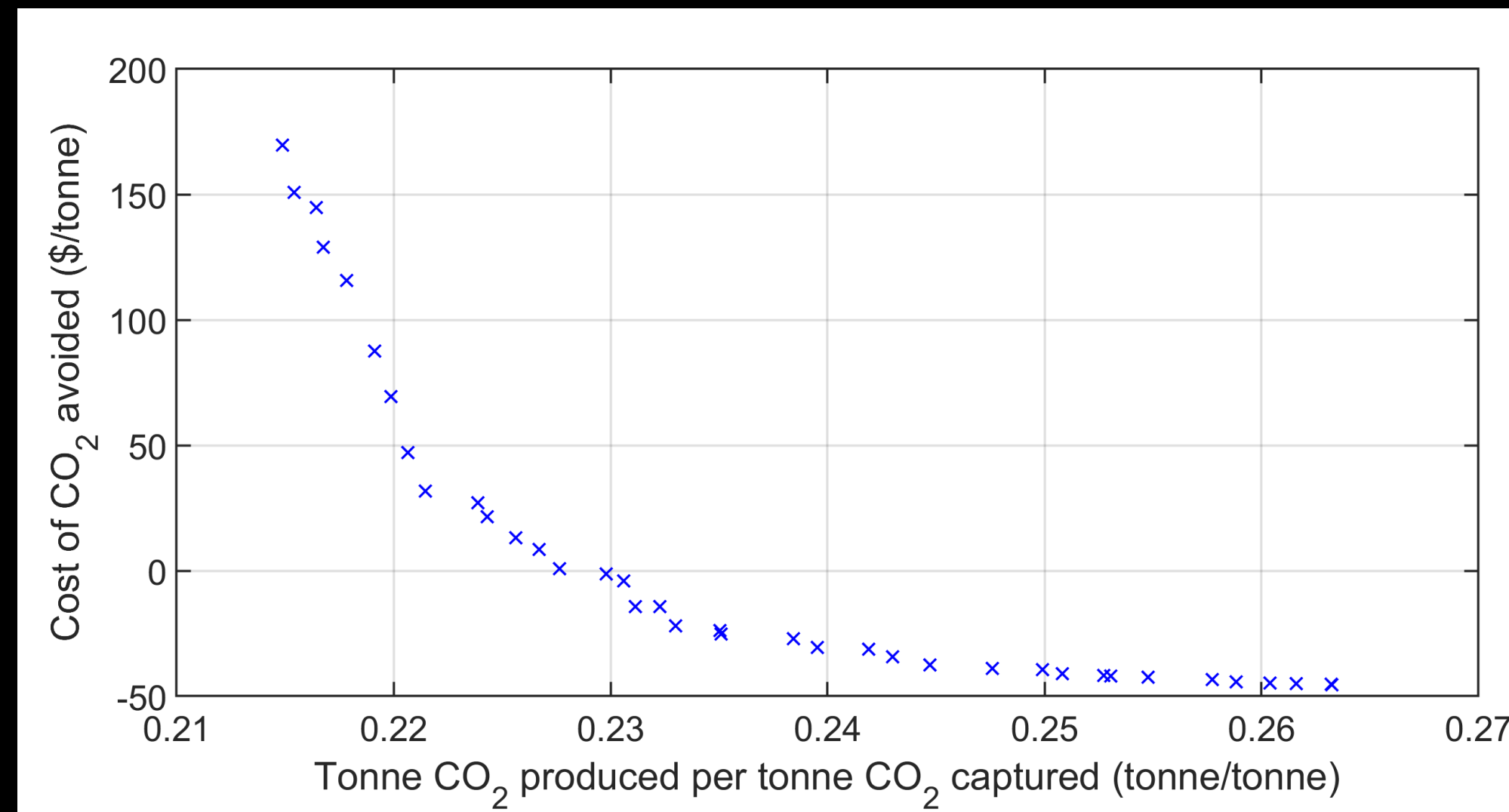
Electricity Price-Alberta 2012

# Supplementary 2: UK Grid Data





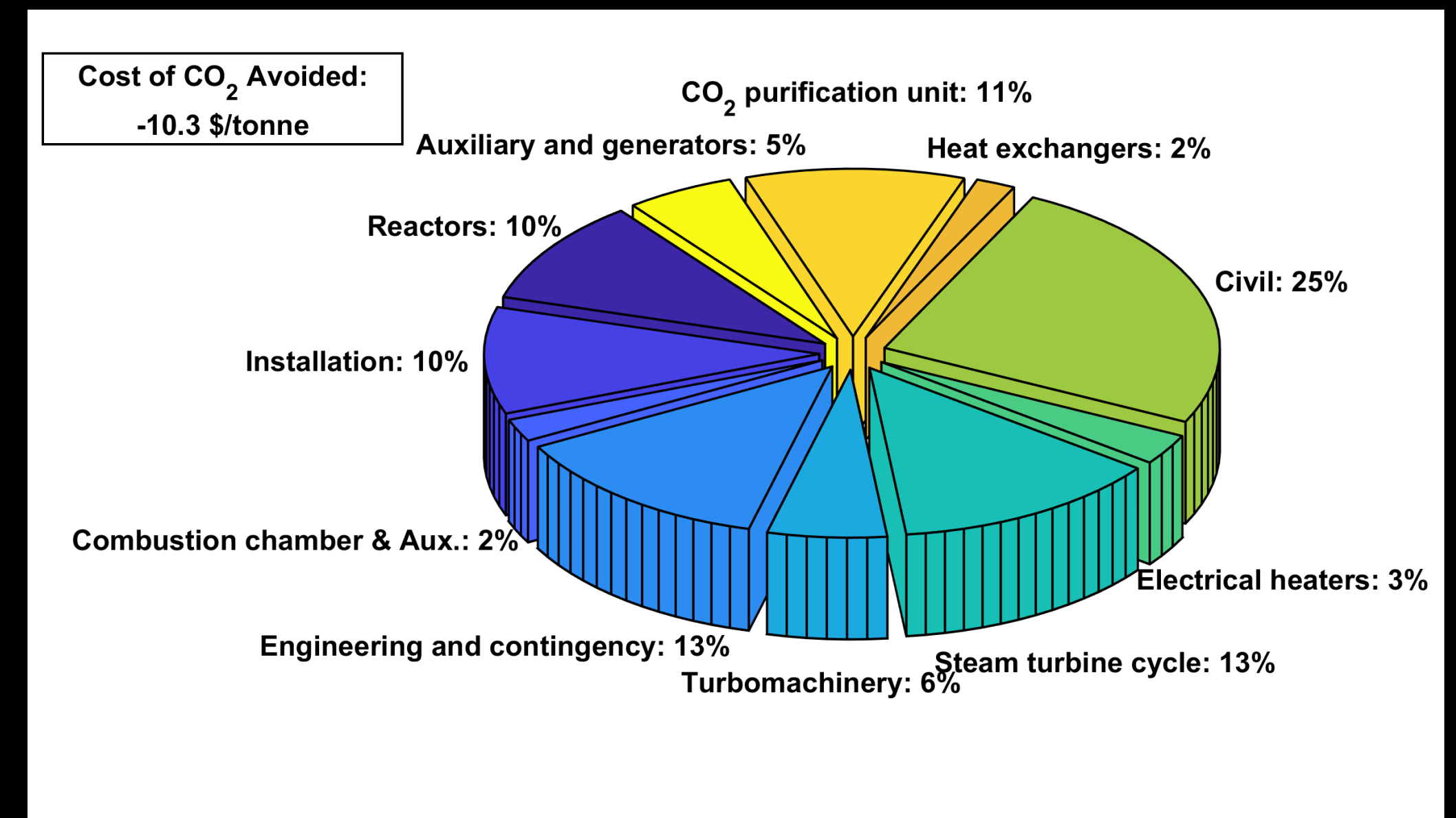
# Supplementary 4: Carbon Capture Battery potential



## Negative Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

For the first time a technology was shown to achieved negative cost of CO<sub>2</sub> capture, i.e. making the process of capturing CO<sub>2</sub> profitable

Additional investment needed to make the carbon capture battery as compared with the conventional calcium looping process only account for about **10% total initial investment.**

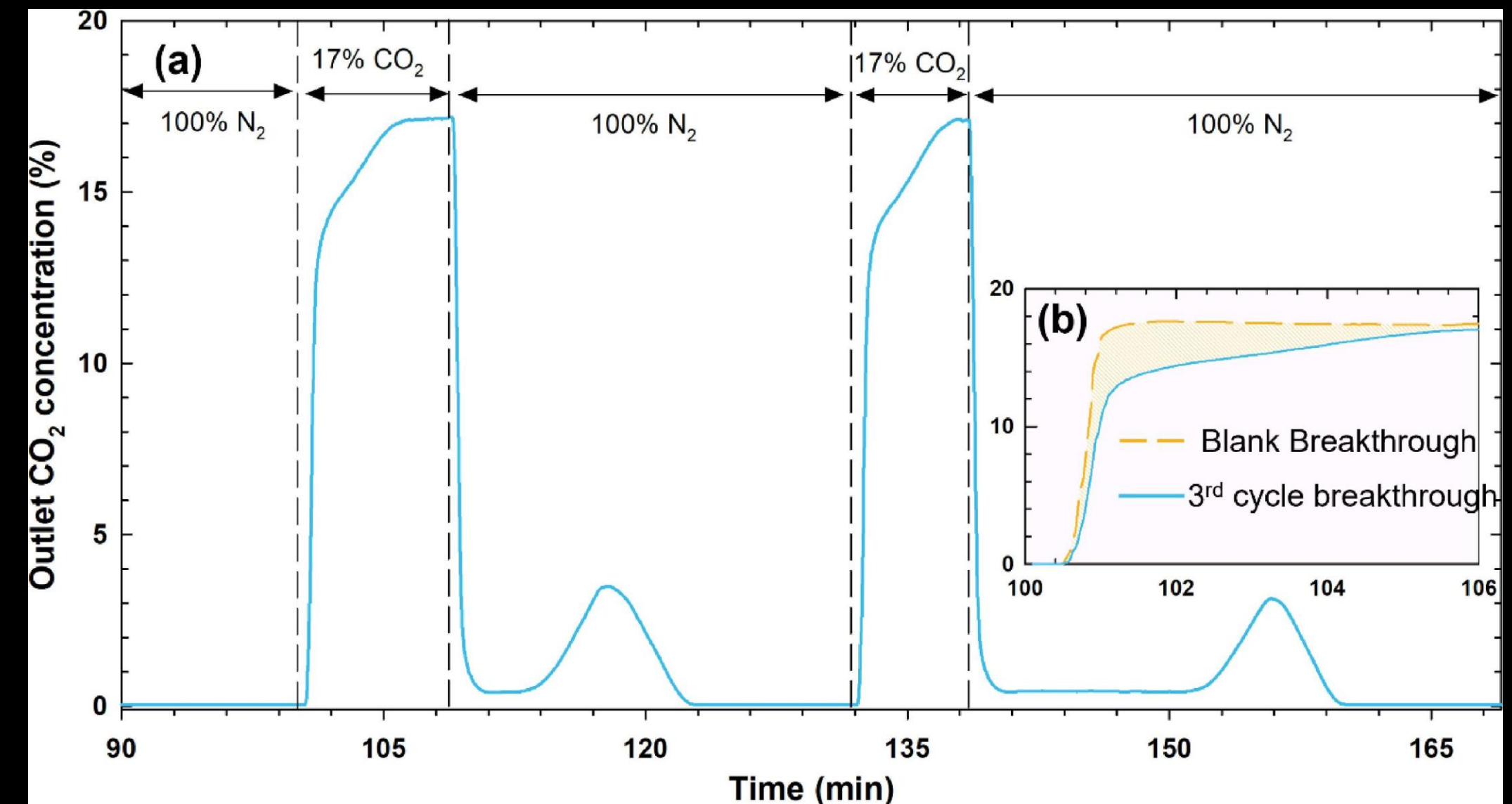
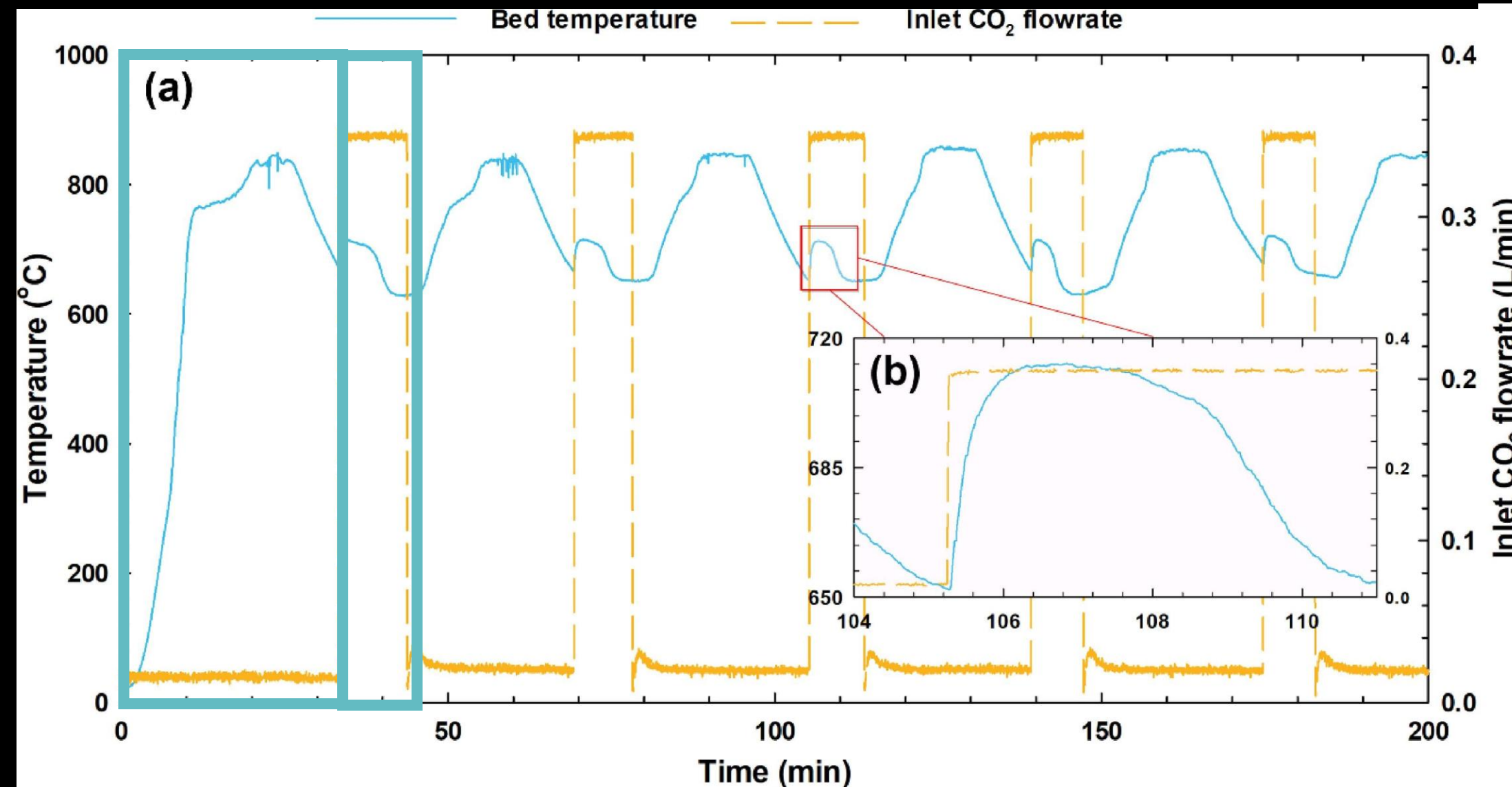


# Supplementary 5: Grid Scale electricity storage comparison

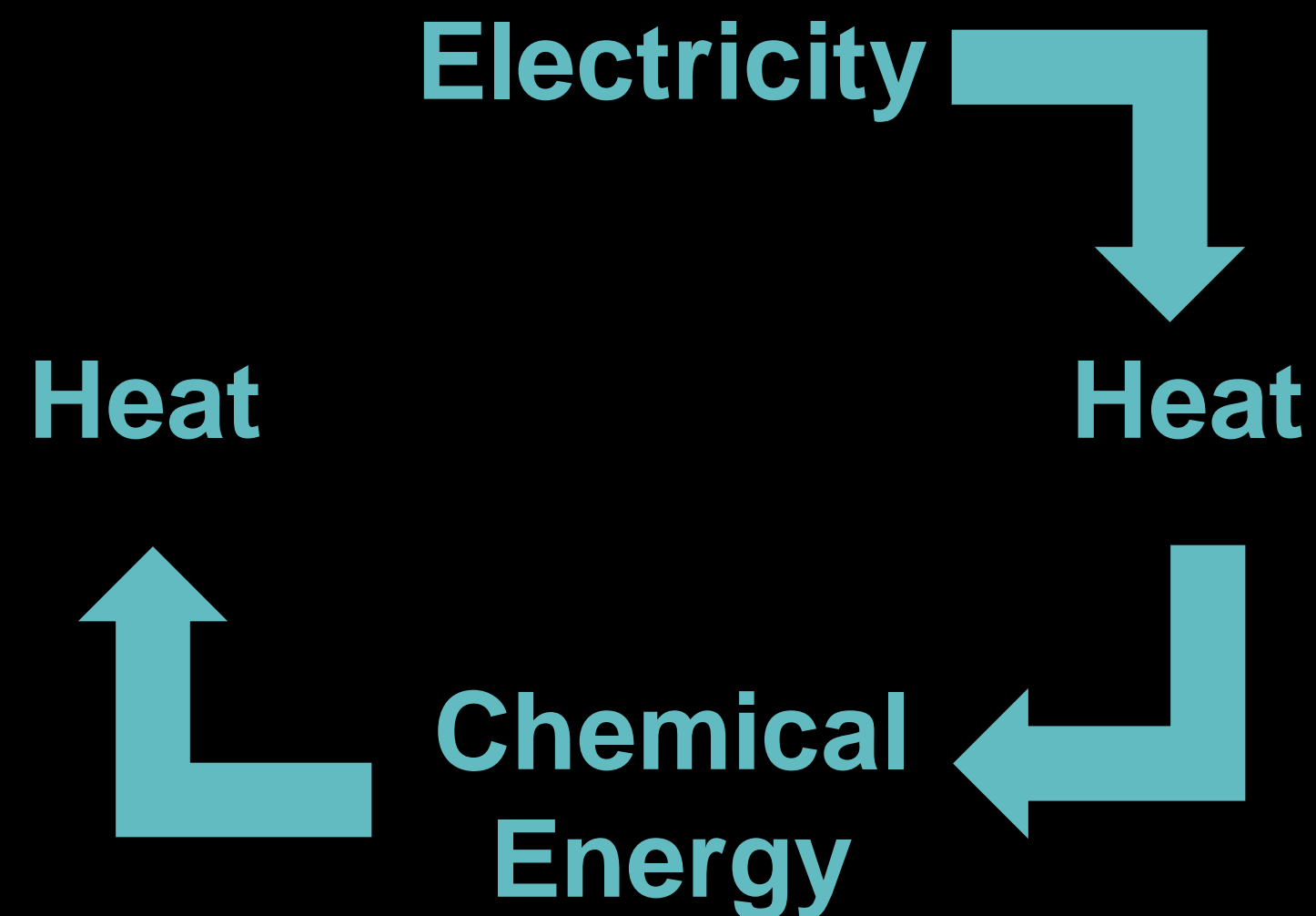
| Technology             | Round-trip efficiency (%) | Capacity (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Cost (US\$/MWh) |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Pumped Hydro           | 65-80                     | 0.5-1.5                        | 10-15           |
| Compressed air         | 70-80                     | 5-10                           | 15-20           |
| Carbon capture battery | 35-45                     | 150-300                        | 20-25           |
| Hydrogen               | 25-40                     | 600                            | 25-30           |



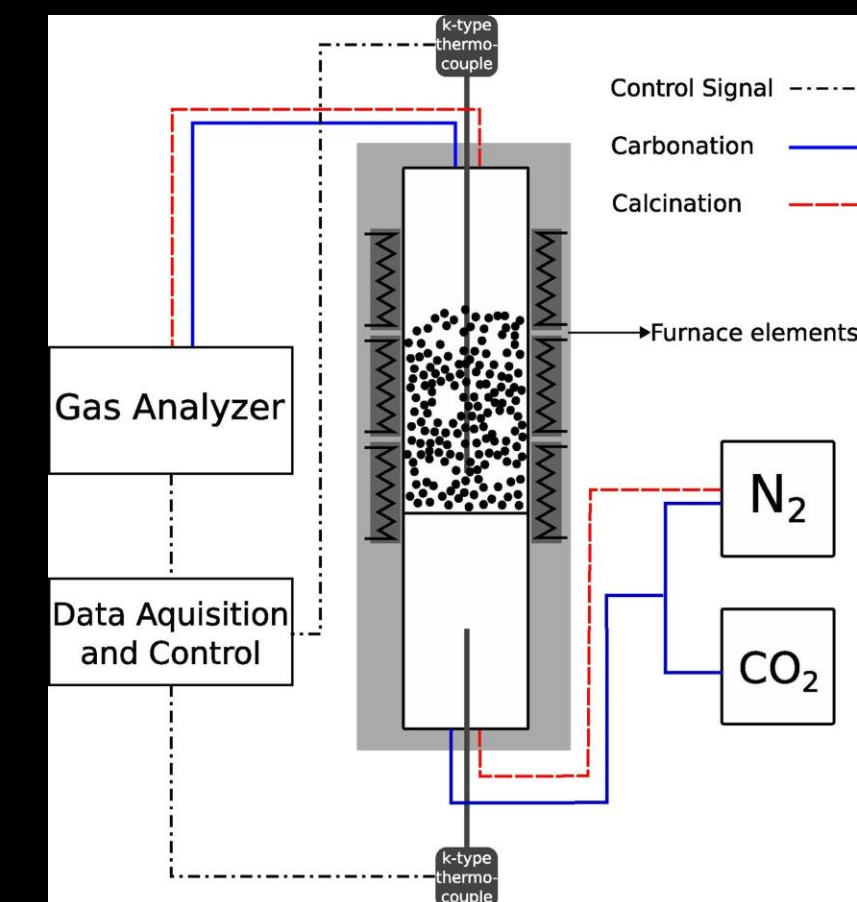
# Supplementary 6: Proof of Concept Single Reactor



Using electricity to desorb CO<sub>2</sub> and regenerate heat during absorption



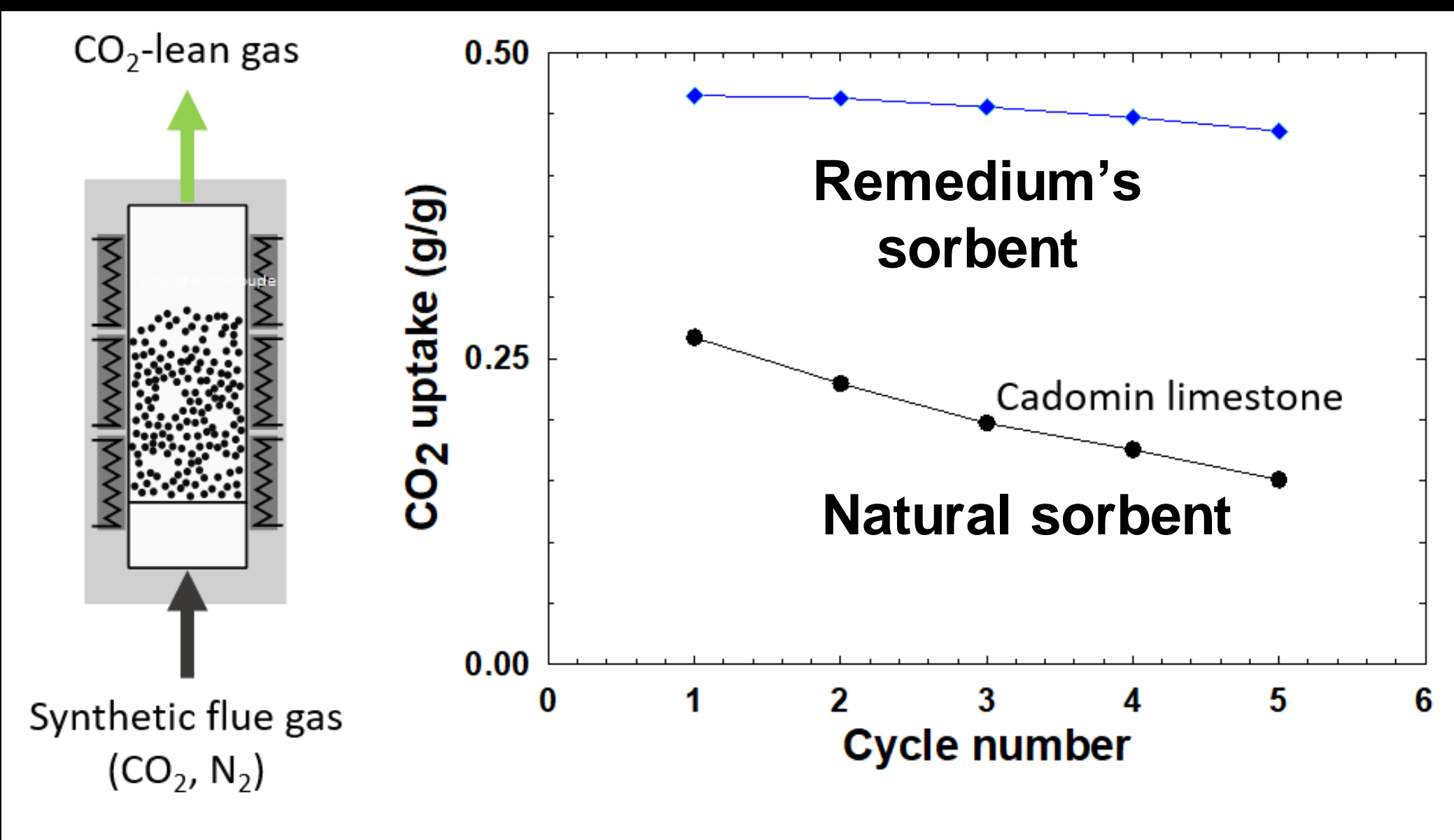
CO<sub>2</sub> absorption/desorption cycles



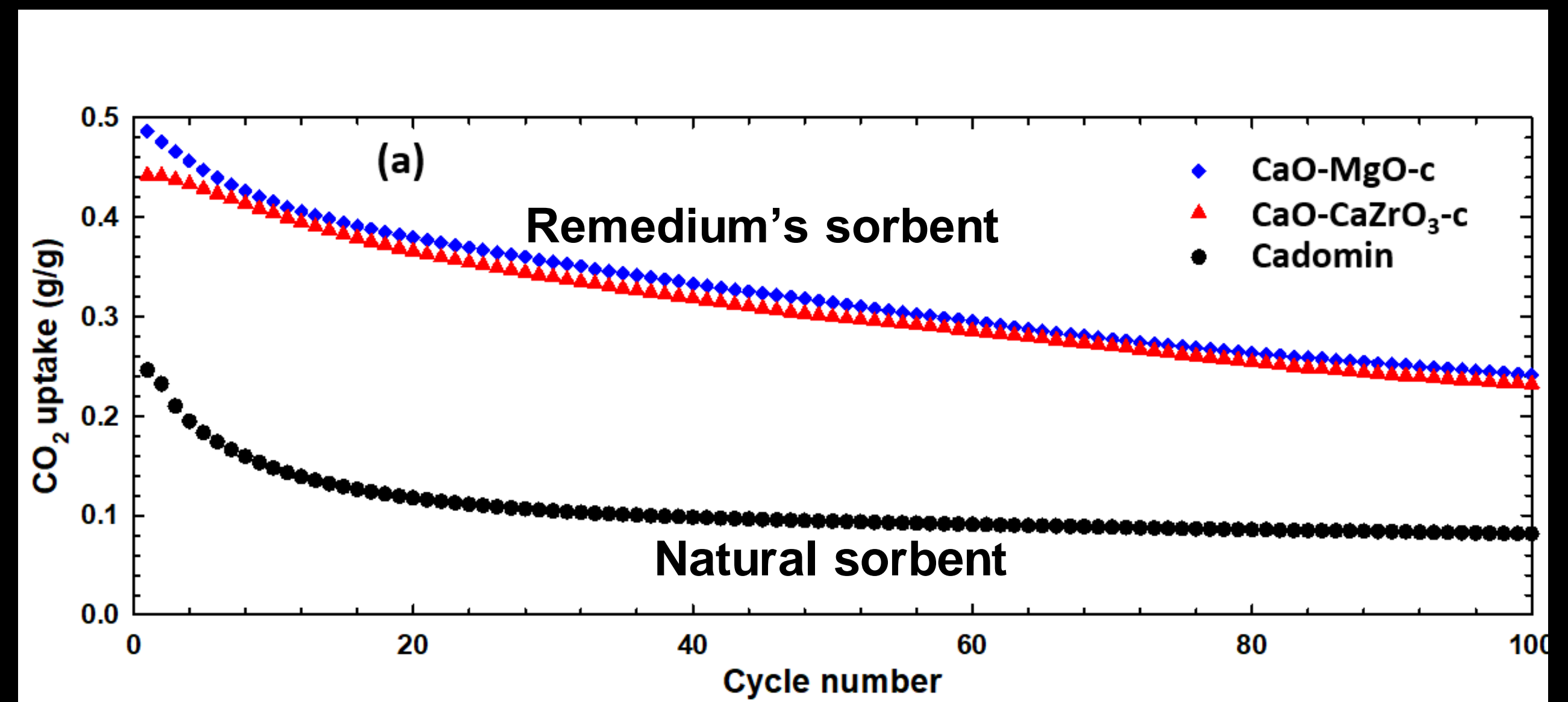
Reactor Setup

# Supplementary 7: Remedium's superior sorbent

## Performance in bench-scale reactor



## Performance in lab-scale micro-reactor





# Supplementary 8: Competitor Analysis

|                                       | Remedium (Carbon Capture Battery)   | Svante (Metallic Organic Framework)  | Delta CleanTech (Amine absorption)  | Climeworks (Direct Air Capture)   |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Benefits</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Profitable Carbon capture scheme</li> <li>- Applicable to wide range of flue gases</li> <li>- Minimal waste (used sorbents recycled in cement)</li> <li>- Electrical regeneration enabling renewable energy use</li> <li>- Providing storage capability to the grid for excess renewable energy storage</li> <li>- Capable of retrofitting current infrastructure</li> <li>- Improved performance in presence of humidity</li> <li>- Cheap and abundant calcium based solid sorbent</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low heat requirement</li> <li>- Applicable to cases with low temperature waste heat</li> <li>- Applicable to a wider range of scales</li> <li>- Minimal waste</li> <li>- Capable of retrofitting current infrastructure</li> <li>- Pilot scale demonstration</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commercially available</li> <li>- High TRL</li> <li>- Applicable to low temperature waste heat</li> <li>- Capable of retrofitting current infrastructure</li> <li>- Humidity does not have an effect on its performance</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capturing CO2 from air</li> <li>- Can be utilized anywhere</li> <li>- Pilot scale demonstration</li> <li>- Minimal waste (used solid sorbents)</li> <li>- Electrical regeneration enabling renewable energy use</li> </ul> |
| <b>Cons</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High capital investment</li> <li>- Applicable only at large scale</li> <li>- Low TRL</li> <li>- High heat requirement (Advantageous as an energy storage scheme)</li> <li>- High Temperature heat needed (Advantageous as an energy storage scheme)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expensive sorbent (Metallic Organic Framework)</li> <li>- Fossil fuel fired heat input</li> <li>- Degraded performance in presence of humidity</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High heat requirement</li> <li>- Up to 2kg of waste amine per tonne of CO2</li> <li>- Fossil fuel fired heat input</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expensive cost of capture</li> <li>- High heat requirement</li> </ul>  |
| <b>USPs over competitor</b>           | N/A   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A means of revenue generation</li> <li>- Grid-scale electricity storage</li> <li>- Electrified regeneration process</li> <li>- Cheap calcium based sorbent</li> <li>- No need for flue gas dehumidification</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A means of revenue generation</li> <li>- Grid-scale electricity storage</li> <li>- Electrified regeneration process</li> <li>- Minimal Waste</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A means of revenue generation</li> <li>- Grid-scale electricity storage</li> <li>- Electrified regeneration process</li> <li>- Minimal Waste</li> </ul>  |
| <b>COST of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided</b> | 20£ to -10£   | 50£  | 50£   | > 100£  |
| <b>Competitor risk rating</b>         | N/A   | Low  | Medium  |   |

# Supplementary 9: Metrics

| Key Metric                       | Description of Key Metric  | Best in Class Incumbent            | Your Solution Today                                  | Your 24-month Target   | Your long-term goal    |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| <b>Round-Trip Efficiency</b>     | Percentage of electricity output during discharge over electricity input during charge | Pumped Hydro<br>65-75%             | 0%   | 20%  | 40%                    |
| <b>Energy Density</b>            | Amount electricity stored per volume of storage medium                                 | Hydrogen<br>600 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> | 0 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>                                 | 50 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>  | 300 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> |
| <b>Levelized cost of storage</b> | Cost of electricity stored over the technology lifetime                                | Pumped Hydro<br>10-15 \$/MWh       | n.a.   | >1000 \$/MWh<br>(Because of its small scale)                                       | 25-30 \$/MWh           |
| <b>CO2 capture effectiveness</b> | Percentage of CO2 captured by the technology from the flue gas stream                  | Amine<br>>90%                      | 40-50%<br>(Published results: <a href="#">Link</a> ) | >90%   | >90%                   |
| <b>Cost of CO2 Avoided</b>       | Change in the levelized cost of the plant product due to addition of carbon capture    | Calcium Looping<br>30-50 \$/tonne  | n.a.   | 300-500 \$/tonne<br>(Because of its small scale and no electricity selling scheme) | -10 \$/tonne           |
| <b>TRL</b>                       | Technology Readiness Level   | Amine<br>10                        | 3  | 5  | 10                     |



# Supplementary 10: Carbon Intensive Industries Likely to Take a Hit

Tax credits (e.g. 45Q in the US) and carbon taxes (e.g. in Canada) are the main market drivers.

|             | Price/tonne (or MWh)<br>w/o carbon tax | Carbon emitted/<br>tonne (or MWh) | Price/tonne (or MWh)<br>w carbon tax | Change       |
|-------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cement      | \$125                                  | 1 tonne                           | \$295                                | <b>+136%</b> |
| Steel       | \$750                                  | 1.8 tonne                         | \$1056                               | <b>+41%</b>  |
| Ethylene    | \$1,000                                | 1.3 tonne                         | \$1221                               | <b>+22%</b>  |
| Electricity | \$66                                   | 0.4 tonne                         | \$134                                | <b>+103%</b> |

# Supplementary 11: Potential customers CO<sub>2</sub> emission

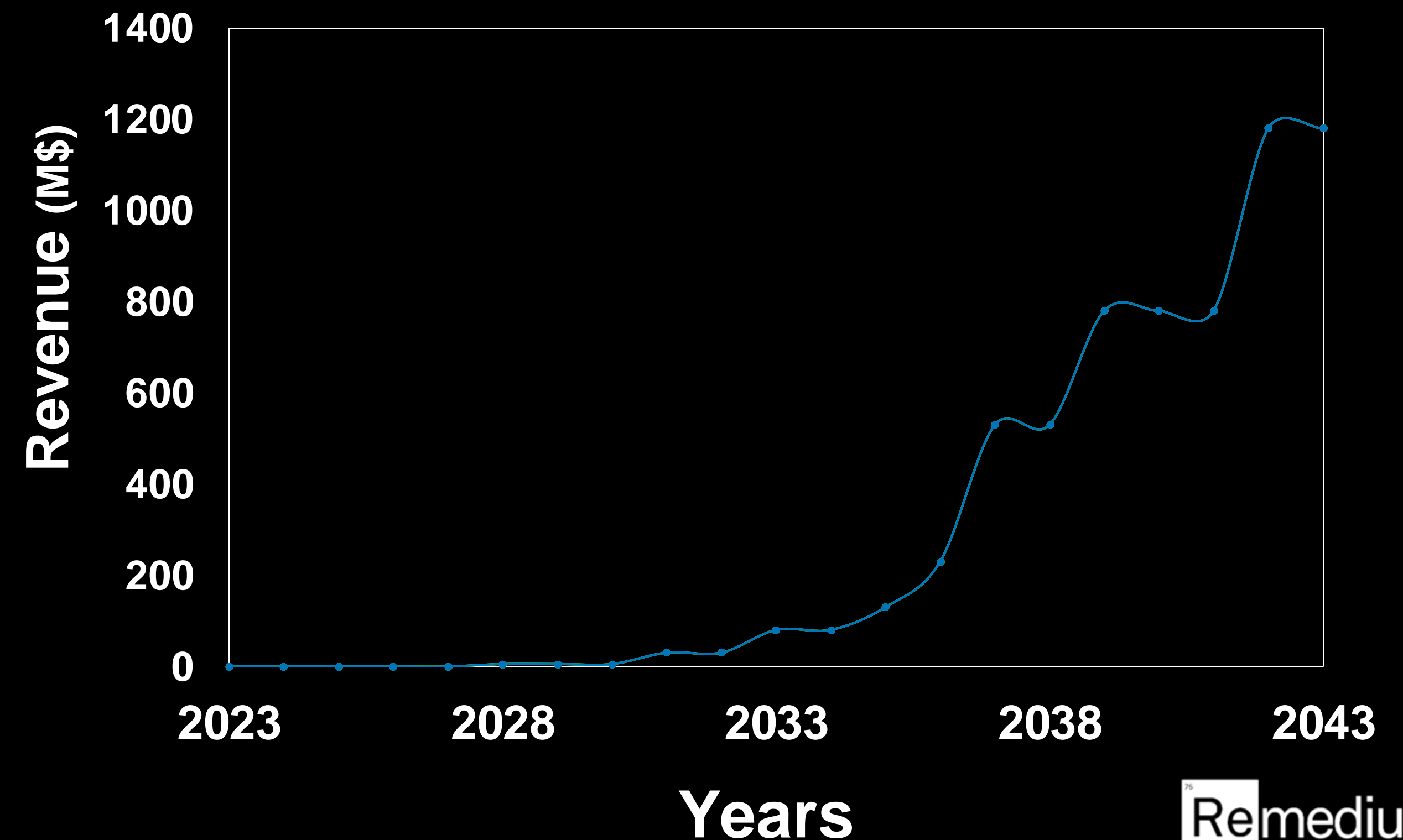
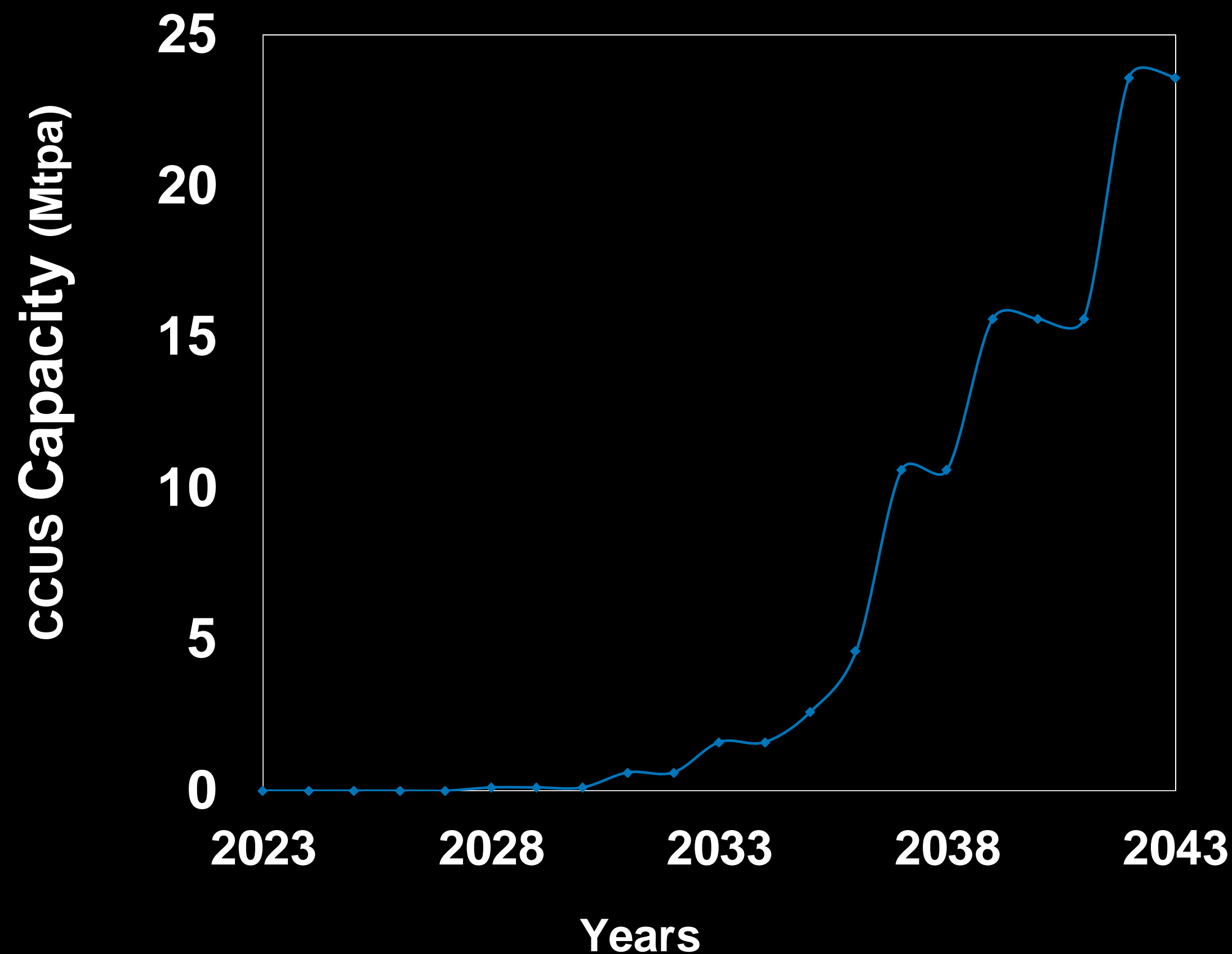
|             | Worldwide production<br>(million tonne or TWh) | Worldwide CO <sub>2</sub> emission<br>( million tonne) | Countries shares (million tonne or TWh) |         |        |     |        |
|-------------|--|--|---|---------|--------|-----|--------|
|             |  |  | USA                                     | Germany | France | UK  | Canada |
| Cement      | 4400   | 4400   | 83                                      | 31      | 18     | 8   | 12     |
| Steel       | 1900   | 3400   | 85.8                                    | 40.1    | 13.9   | 7.2 | 13     |
| Ethylene    | 150  | 200  | 31.4                                    | 4.9     | 2.4    | -   | -      |
| Electricity | 28000  | 11200  | 4381                                    | 584     | 555    | 309 | 633    |



# Supplementary 12: CCUS Capacity & Revenue

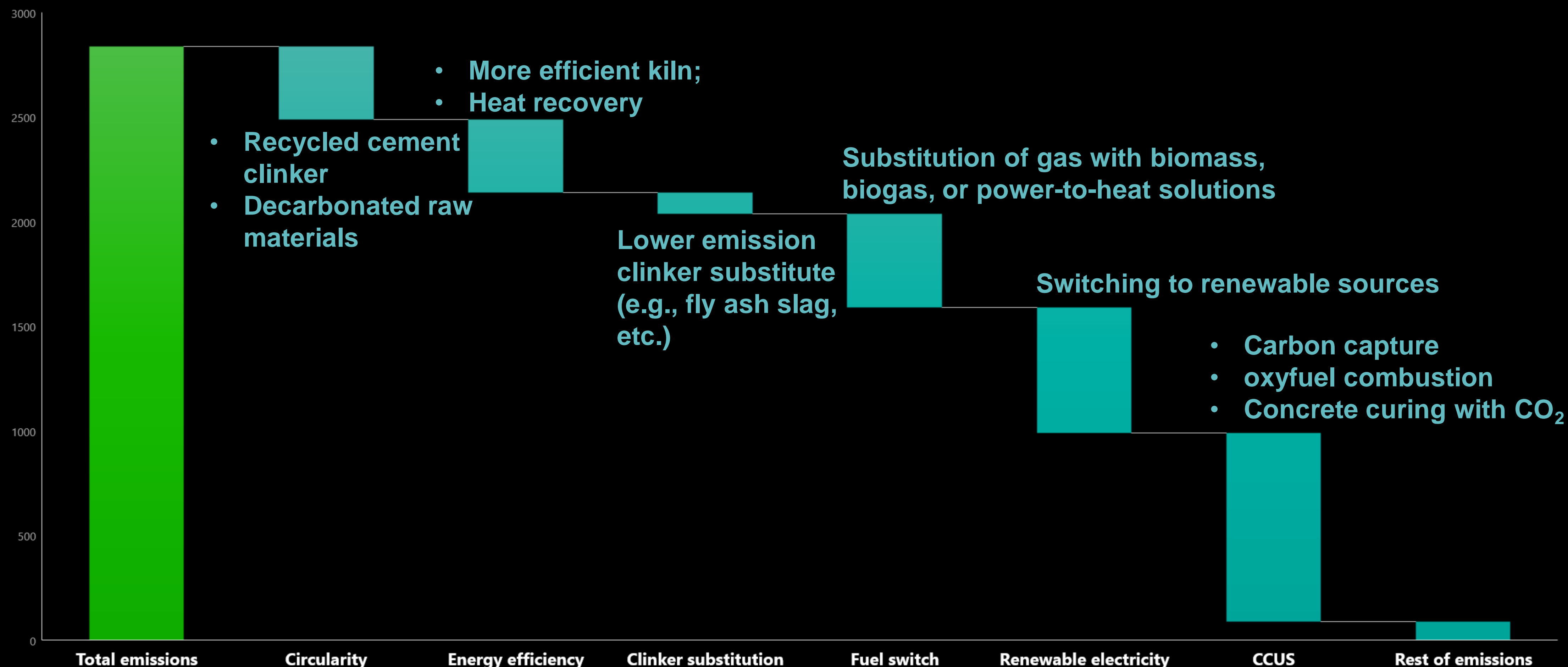
We intend to build our pilot plant by 2028 with annual CO<sub>2</sub> capture capacity of 0.1 Mtpa. The next stage of our growth is to construct our first commercial plant with capacity of 0.5 Mtpa by 2031.

As we continue our growth and expansion, Remedium's CO<sub>2</sub> capture capacity is expected to at least increase to 24 Mtpa by 2043 which is roughly 0.5% of total global demand for CCUS in 2040.



# Supplementary 13: Cement emission reduction levers

Contribution of various abatement levers to cement decarbonization





# Supplementary 14: Business models

## End-to-end player

Single player owns and operates capture, transport, and storage assets. Most commonly used for own-asset decarbonization.

Example: Shell Quest

## Emissions offtake

Capture service providers buy CO<sub>2</sub> from emitters for a fixed fee

OR

Emitters pay a fixed fee to capture service providers to reduce their emissions and avoid taxes/penalties

## Joint venture

Emitter pay a fixed liability cost based on the cost of carbon emissions to the JV pool; risks and rewards split between the JV parties

## T&S as a service

T&S owners charge a fixed fee for their services to enable emitters to reduce their emissions and/or receive government incentives.

Example: Northern Lights, Porthos, Aramis

