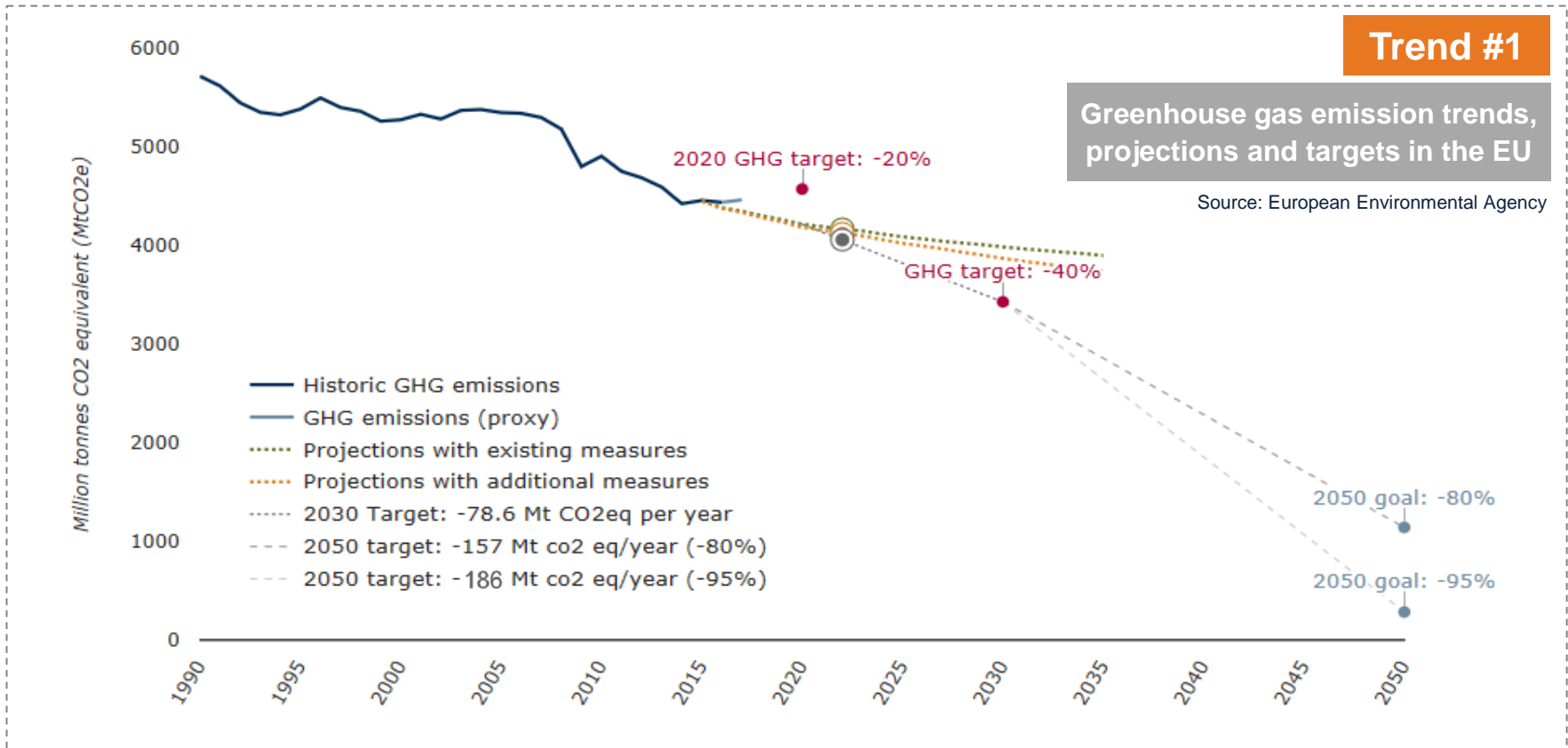




Enhanced Energy Efficient Steel Production – E³-SteP

October 2019

- 1 Main industrial trends
- 2 CO₂ emissions for steel making
- 3 Future scenarios for CO₂ reduction
- 4 Challenges for the Future
- 5 E³-SteP – Breakthrough Technology**



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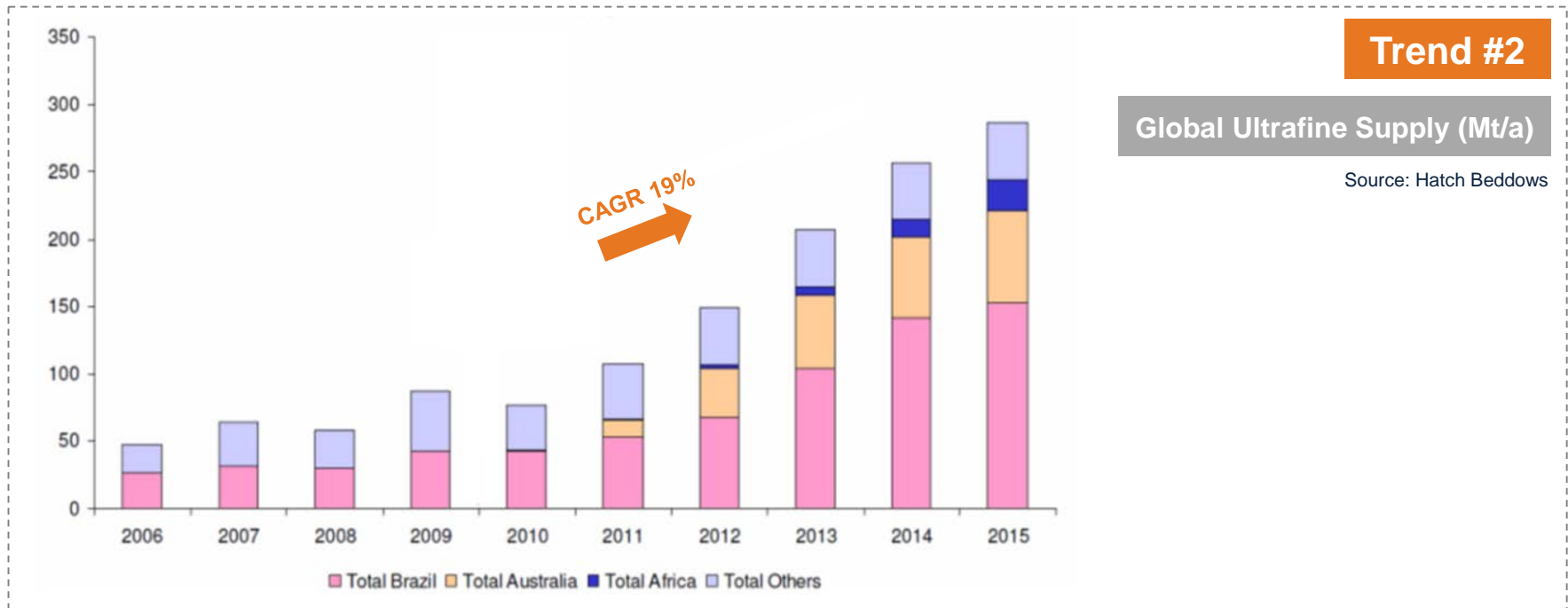
Challenge:

Global trend to **reduce CO₂ emissions** in steelmaking processes

✓

Solution:

Direct reduction route **using natural gas or hydrogen**



Challenge:



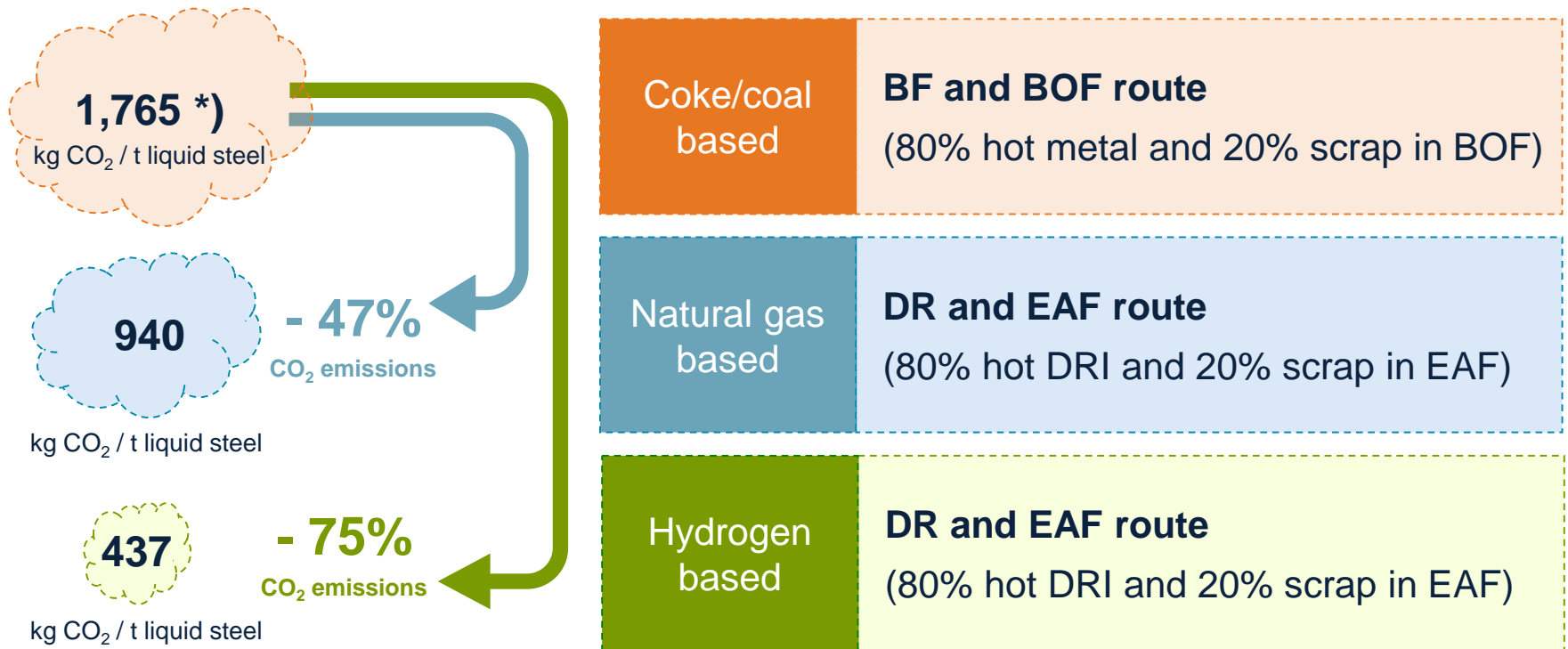
Increased demand for iron ore pellets by Blast Furnaces/Direct Reduction plants lead to an **increased price for iron ore** and **especially pellet premium**

Solution:



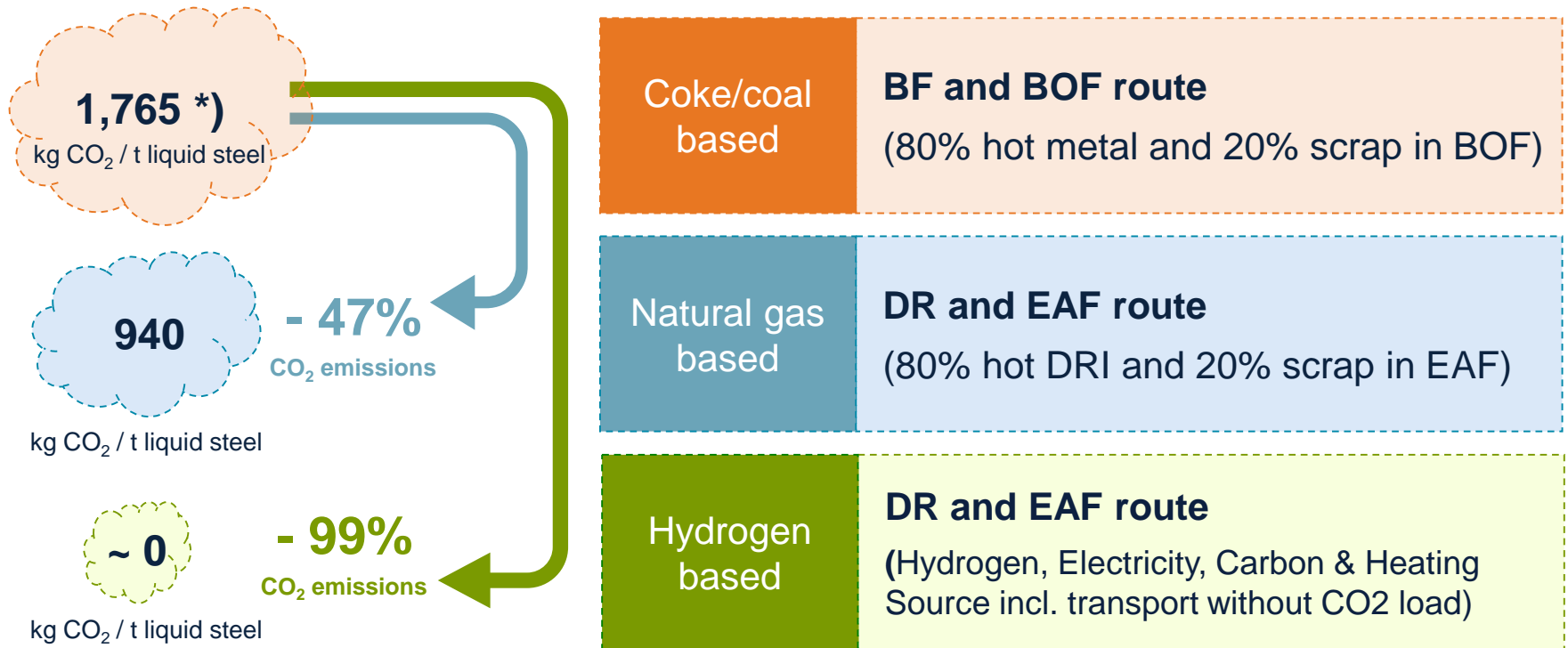
Direct use of pellet feed fine ore material → **Enhanced Energy Efficient Steel Production – E³-SteP**

CO₂ Emissions for Steel Making based on different Reductants (kg CO₂ / t liquid steel)



Note:
 *) based on a calculation model for an average modern blast furnace with 2.5 MTPY capacity and PCI injection; Location - OECD Europe
 CO₂ emission factor for grid/calculation model: 0.452 kg CO₂ / kWh

CO₂ Emissions for Steel Making based on different Reductants (kg CO₂ / t liquid steel)



Note:

*) based on a calculation model for an average modern blast furnace with 2.5 MTPY capacity and PCI injection
Location - OECD Europe

Raw steel production - CO₂ emissions

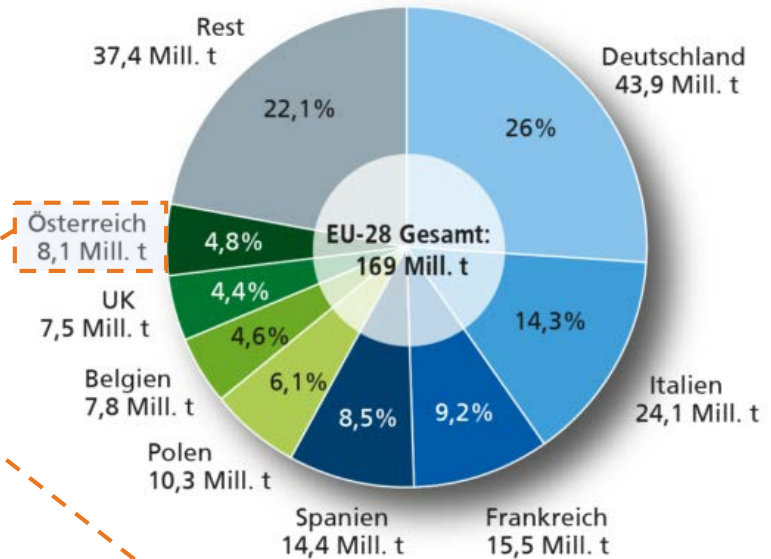
2500

Mio. t CO₂/a worldwide

12

Mio. t CO₂/a in Austria

EU28: Raw steel production 2018



Quelle: Eurofer, European Steel in Figures 2018

Linz/Donawitz raw steel production

100

% BF / BOF

Standort	Menge 10 ⁴ t _{RS}	spez. CO ₂ -Emissionen kg t _{RS}
Linz	5,260	1.654
Donawitz	1,610	1.824
EAF (gesamt)	0,708	126
Österreich	7,578	1.557

2
0
1
8

12

Mio. t CO₂/a in Austria

2
0
x
x

6,25

Mio. t CO₂/a in Austria

2
0
x
x

< 1

Mio. t CO₂/a in Austria

8,1 Mio. t raw steel/a

Natural Gas Based DR/EAF Route

CO₂ emission factor for grid/calculation model: 0.177 kg CO₂ / kWh (Austria)

Add. Electric Power 510 MW for EAF&DR !

E³-SteP

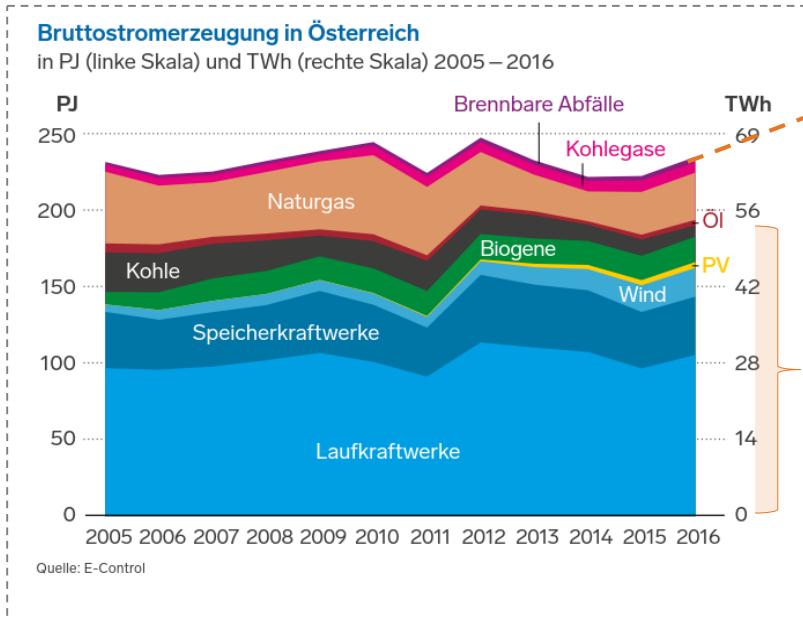
8,1 Mio. t raw steel/a

Green Hydrogen Based DR/EAF Route

CO₂ emission factor for grid/calculation model: <0,03 kg CO₂ / kWh

Add. Electric Power 2.9 GW for H₂ 510 MW for EAF&DR !

E³-SteP



Actual situation in Austria

67 TWh

Electricity production

~ 8 GW @ 8640h

Electricity production

~ 78 %

Renewable energy

21,3 GW

Installed Electrical Power

Future situation for this scenario:

~30 TWh !

Additional renewable energy demand

Green Hydrogen Based DR/EAF Route
Additional Electric Power:
2.9 GW for H₂
510 MW for EAF&DR

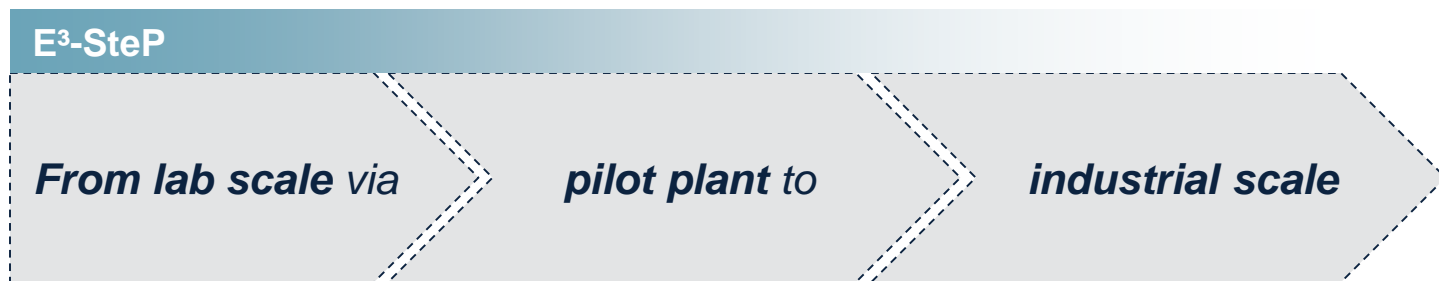
CO₂ emission factor for grid/calculation model: <0,03 kg CO₂ / kWh

! Development and implementation of **technologies and infrastructure** for **production and distribution of additional renewable energy**

! Innovation and development of **industrial scale hydrogen production technologies** from renewable energy (e.g. PEM, SoC)

! **Sufficient and secure supply of hydrogen** for steel works

! Initiative to develop **innovative, disruptive technologies** for steelmaking with hydrogen



Vast experience and know-how in fluidized bed processes by Primetals Technologies as well as usage of hydrogen, enabled the **development of the next generation DR process.**



FINORED (FINMET)

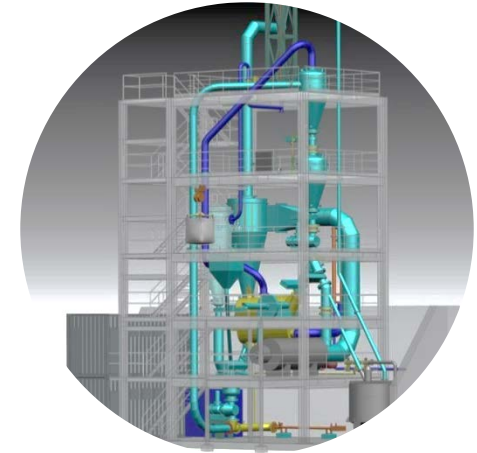
- Fluidized bed reduction technology
- **Hematite sinter fines** (0.06 – 8 mm) with a high Fe-content
- **Utilizes hydrogen rich reducing gas** (H₂/CO ration of > 6)
- 2 reference plants:
Orinoco Iron and BHP
(each 2.0 MTPY)



FINEX

- Fluidized bed reduction technology
- **Hematite sinter fines** (0.06 – 8 mm) with a high Fe content
- **Magnetite concentrate addition** (up to 30%) is possible
- Utilizes CO-rich reducing gas from coal gasification
- 3 reference plants:
POSCO FINEX # 1-3
(0.6 / 1.5 / 2.0 MTPY)

E³-Step



Breakthrough Technology

- Applying **in-house know-how for fluidization, DRI handling** etc.
- Direct use of any iron ore **pellet feed concentrate (< 0.15 mm; hematite or magnetite)**
- Utilizes **hydrogen as reducing gas** (optionally generated from natural gas)

“The next Generation of Direct Reduction Processes”

BREAKTHROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Is a new developed direct reduction process for **any type of iron ore concentrate** (hematite and magnetite)



E³-SteP

- MAIN INPUT**
- **Iron ore concentrate** – direct use of pellet feed concentrate
Typical grain size: 100% < 150 µm
Max. grain size: < 500 µm
 - **Reducing gas** – hydrogen (pure or generated from natural gas)

- MAIN BENEFITS**
- **No pelletizing required** – enables low operation cost
 - **High oxide yield** due to dry dedusting and recycling of oxide dust
 - **CO₂ free ironmaking** by use of hydrogen based on renewable energies
 - **High reduction rate at low temperatures and pressures** due to high particle surface

Output of the new developed Direct Reduction Process

Hot Direct Reduced Iron

- **Hot Direct Reduced Iron (HDRI)** is discharged from the reactor in hot condition and is transported to the EAF for melting.
- HDRI provides the **optimum way of DRI-charging of an EAF** to increase productivity and reduce cost.

Metallization	92 - 96%
Fe total	90 - 94%
Carbon	minor
P, S, gangue	depends on iron ore source
Physical form	finer
Temperature	600° C

Hot Briquetted Iron

- **Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI)** is the **premium form of DRI** and the preferred method of preparing DRI for transport and long term storage by the industry as well as public authorities.
- HBI is **normally used in EAFs** as well as in the foundry industry and can **also be added to the BF and BOF**.

Metallization	92 - 96%
Fe total	90 - 94%
Carbon	minor
P, S, gangue	depends on iron ore source
Physical form	briquettes

5 - Breakthrough Technology (4/6) – Consumption figures

1,4



Iron oxide (pellet feed concentrate)

Due to the direct processing of pellet feed concentrate, the use of a dry dedusting system as well as the recycling of dust direct into the reduction system, **an oxide yield of $\sim 1.4 \text{ t}_{\text{concentrate}} / \text{t}_{\text{DRI}}$** can be achieved, depending on the type of concentrate.

550



Reduction gas (pure hydrogen or produced by natural gas)

Approx. 550 Nm³ hydrogen per t_{DRI} are required for the reduction process. Additional energy is needed to heat the hydrogen and the oxide to the required reduction temperature (electric or gaseous heating). Alternatively approx. 300 Nm³ natural gas per t_{DRI} are required if natural gas is used. This amount includes the energy for heating of the reducing gas.

0,1



Electrical energy

The **power consumption per t_{DRI} is about 0.1 MWh.**



Water

Due to the usage of a waste heat recovery and a dry dedusting system, **less process water is required.** The reduction with hydrogen even generates water as a by-product, which lowers the amount of water treatment for process water and machinery cooling systems.

5



Others

Cost of plant operators, maintenance and other cost **can be assumed to be less than 5% of the overall operation expenses.**



Hot Bench Scale Plant



As next step a **hot bench scale plant will be set up in partnership with voestalpine Stahl Donawitz GmbH**, at the steel plant at Donawitz, Austria.

The **hot bench scale plant will consist of**

- Preheating and oxidation unit
- Reduction unit
- Gas supply and off-gas treatment

Hydrogen will be supplied by a gas supplier.

GOAL

Verification of the break-through process and to serve as a testing facility to provide the **data basis for a following industrial scale size plant**

Application for KPC funding submitted in June 2019

Timeline for installation of industrial production plants:



Hot Bench Scale Plant



Pilot plant in Austria

Start up: Mid of 2020

Testing phase:

- Test of different iron ore fines.
- Material tests of concentrates of customers interested in this new technology for iron ore reduction.

After successful testing, industrial plants will be built for lead customers.

Industrial plant



Module size by 250,000 t/a

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