

BOSTON METAL

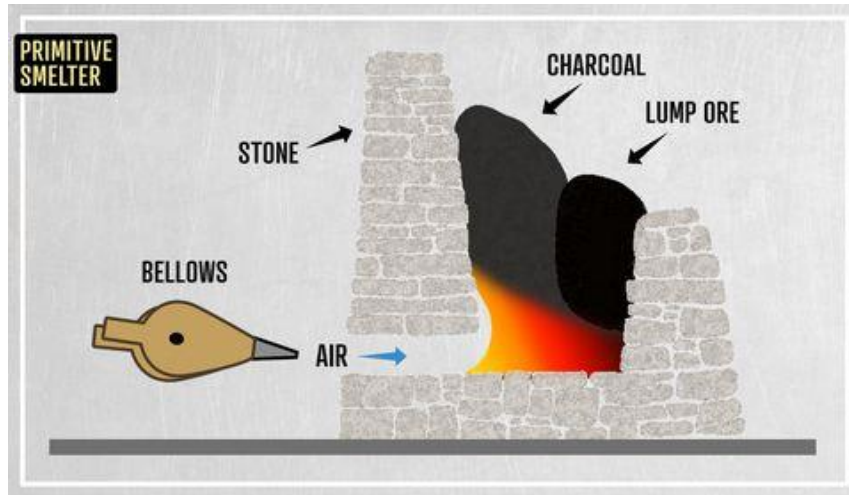
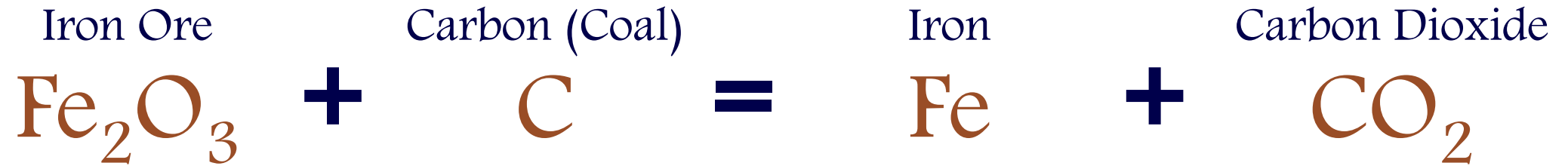
Steel production through electrolysis: impacts for
electricity consumption

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A 3,000 year old formula



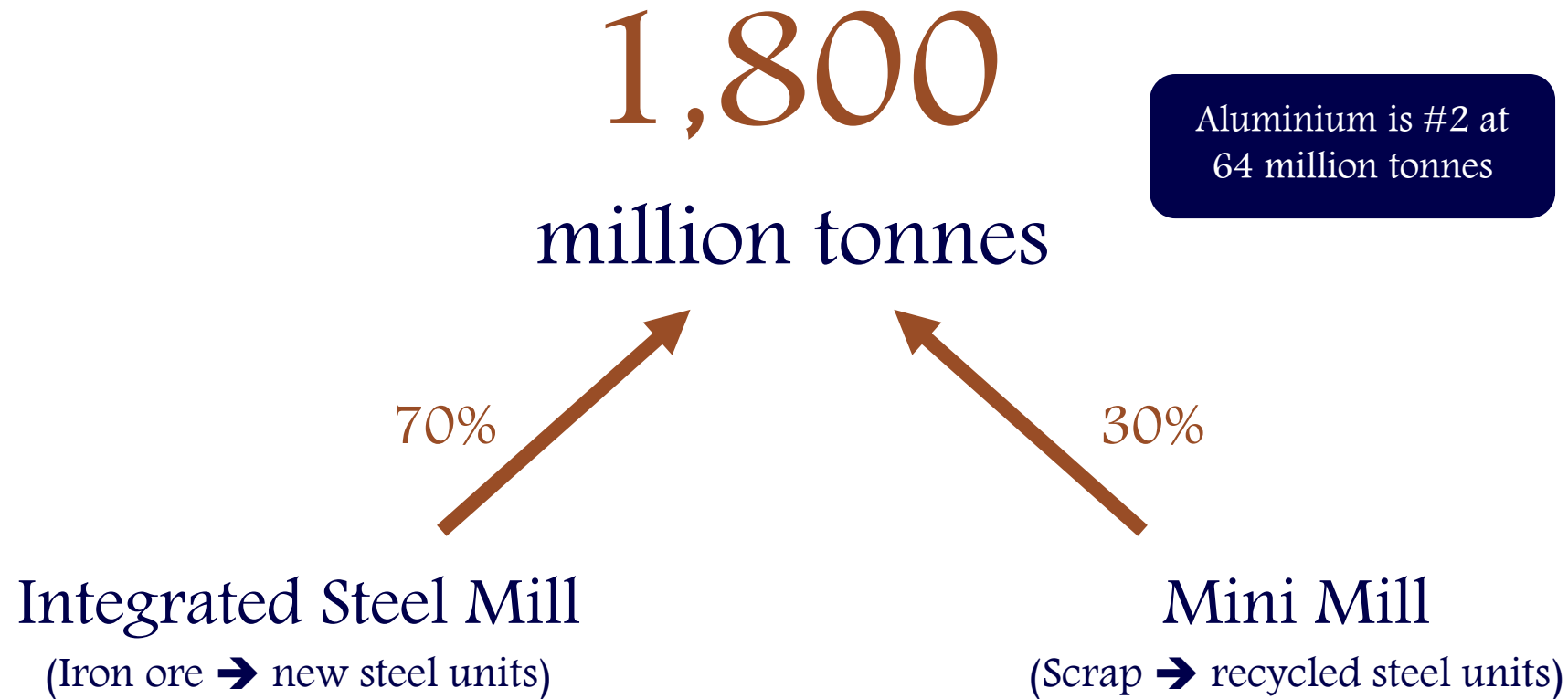
Iron Age 1000 BC

> 2
Gt CO₂ per year
(8% of global emissions)

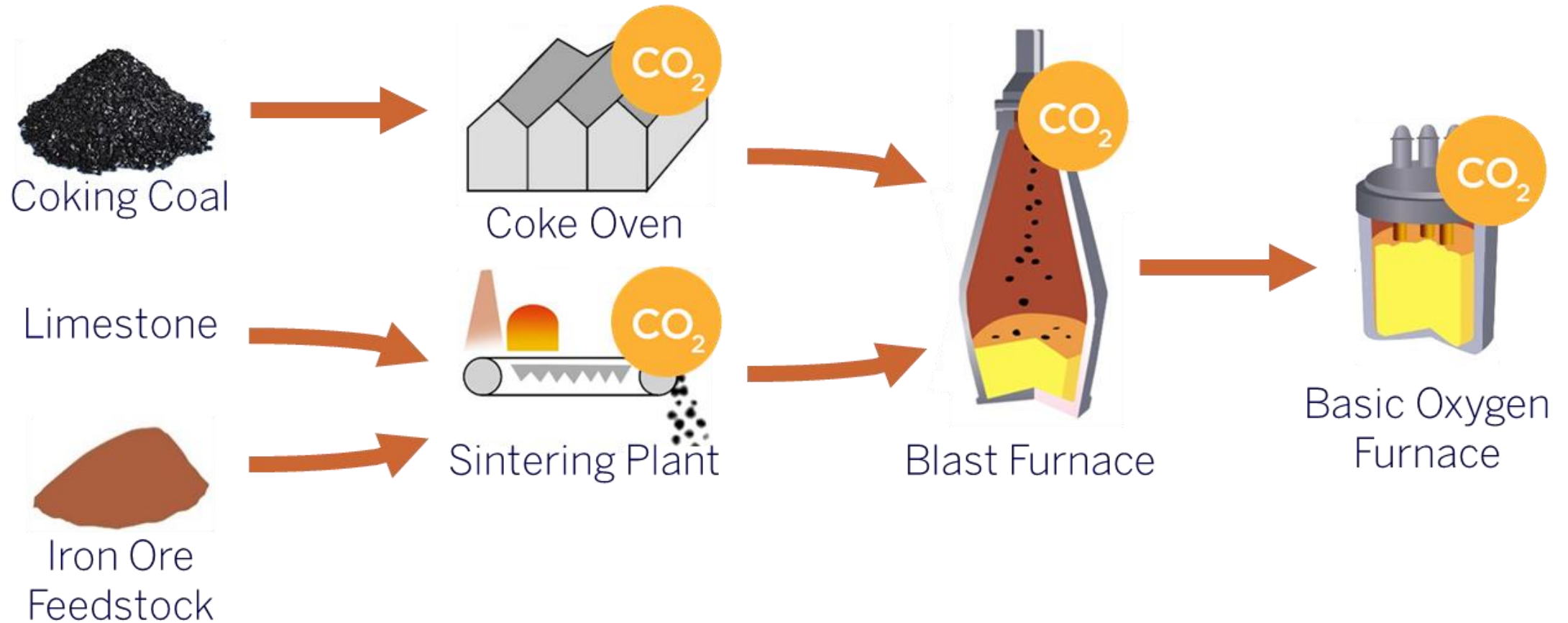


Digital Age 2019

Steel in 2018

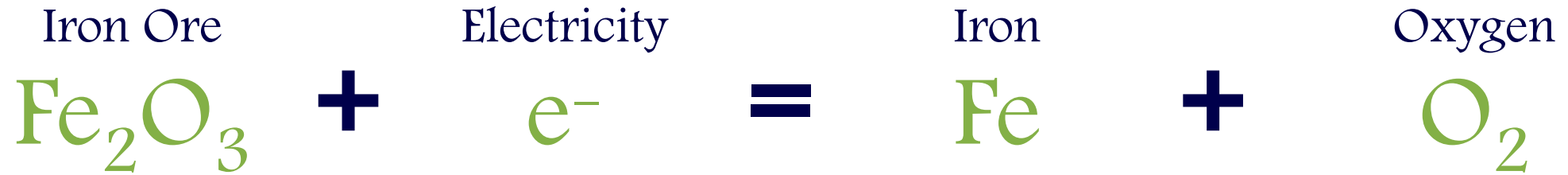


Integrated steel mill: material flow



Molten oxide electrolysis (MOE) is emissions free

Molten Oxide Electrolysis (MOE)

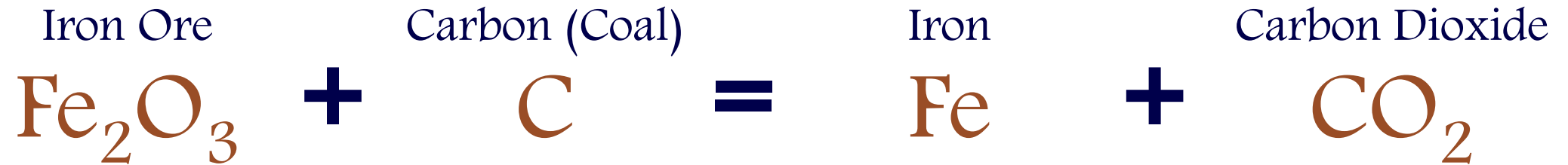


No carbon in the process = No CO₂ emitted

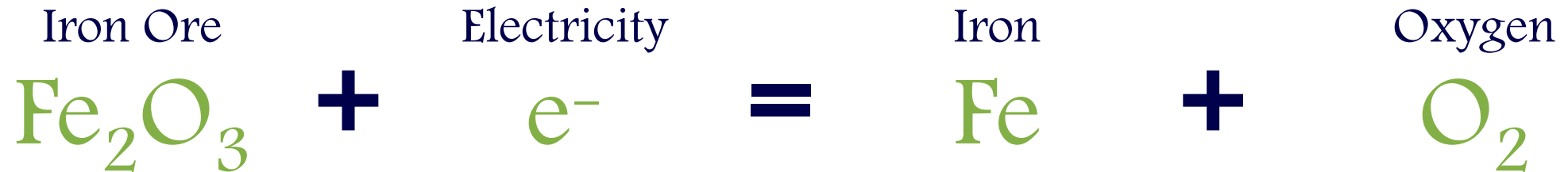
Electricity decarbonization eliminates/reduces indirect emissions!



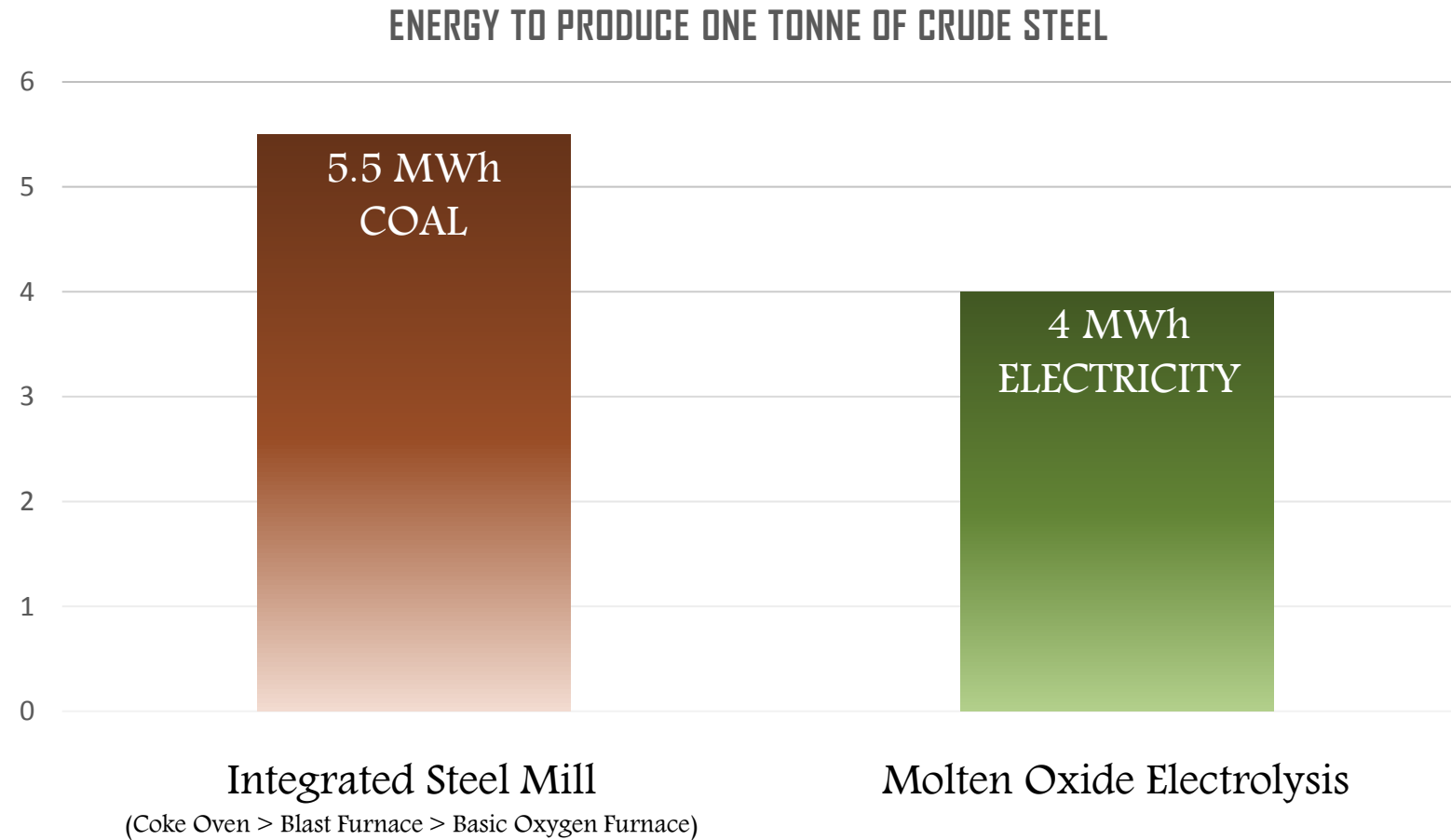
Changing the formula from coal to electricity



Molten Oxide Electrolysis (MOE)



MOE is more energy efficient



But the sheer volume (and energy) is immense

1.2 Bt

Integrated Steel production requires:

Today

Nearly 1 Bt of Coal
(~15% of 2018 consumption)

100% MOE

4,800 TWh of Electricity
(~20% of 2018 consumption)

Aluminium production used 870 TWh

Transportation will demand far more electricity

	Fossil Fuel Retirement (TWh)	Electricity Growth (TWh)
Steel Production (100% MDE Adoption)	6,600 (Coal)	4,800
Transport (2 ^o Scenario)	15,900 (Oil)	7,100
Transport (Beyond 2 ^o Scenario)	22,900 (Oil)	10,200
TWh (2014 vs 2060)		

In US, LED savings could power all MOE steel

26 Mt

US Integrated Steel
production 2017

MOE Production

104 TWh

Electricity needed

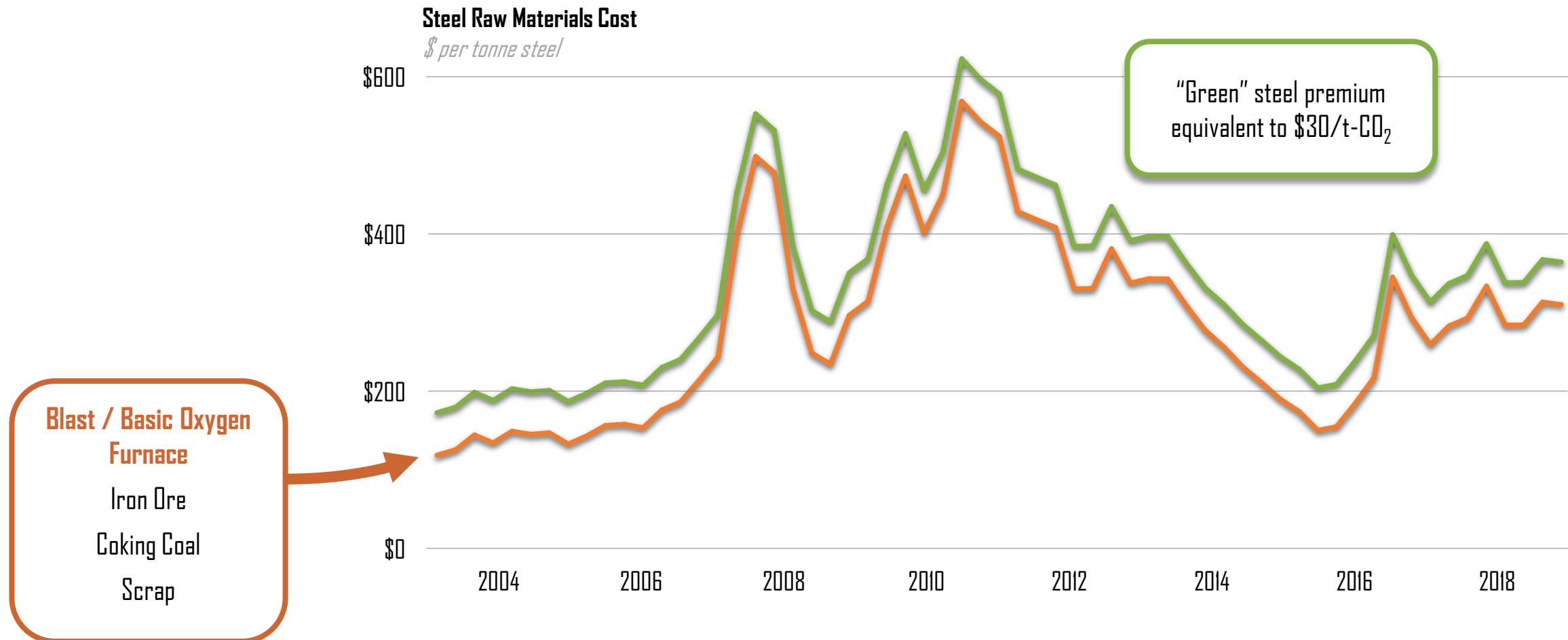
ACEEE: US LED Lighting Electricity Savings (2030 vs 2019)

45 TWh + 56 TWh

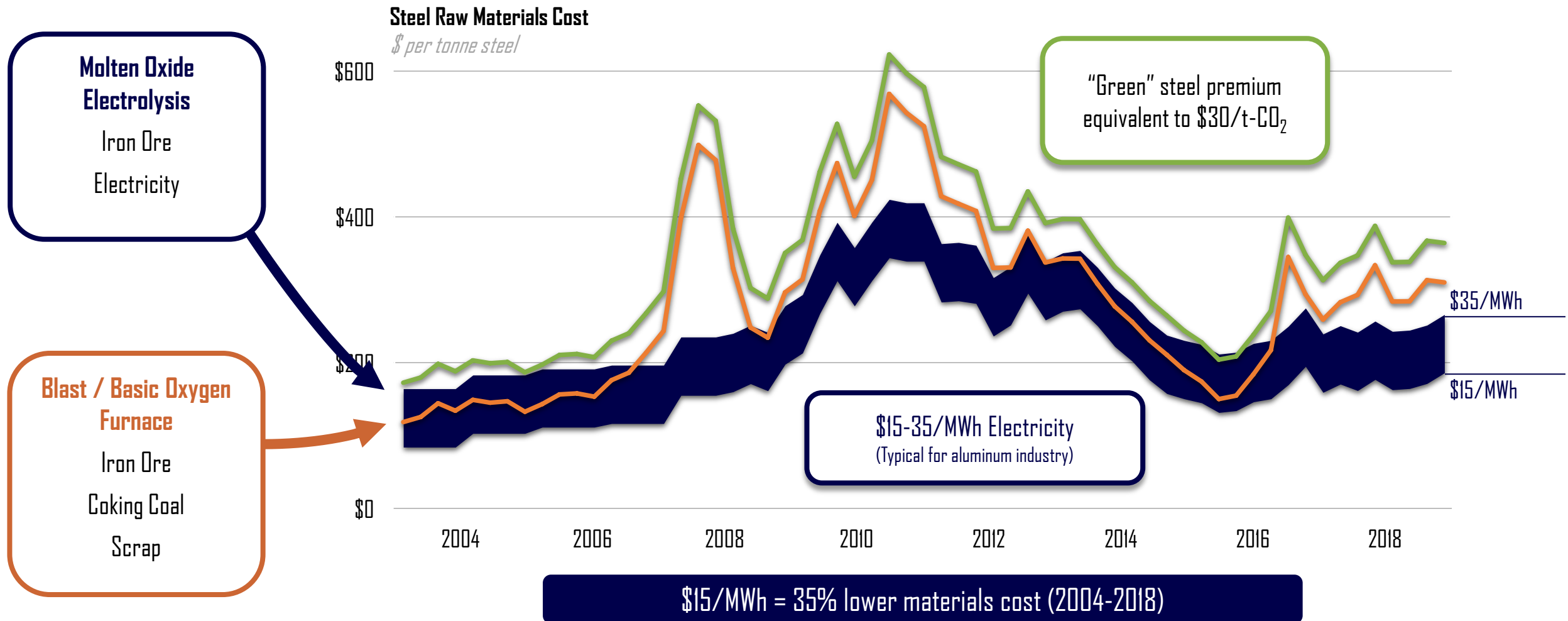
Residential

Commercial

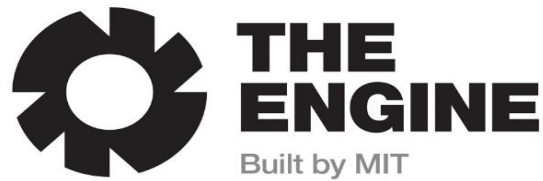
Lower cost and lower volatility



Lower cost and lower volatility



World-class partners



Tavarua
International



Metals made better

Emissions free steel



Electrifying the largest industrial source of CO₂

Lower commodity cost



Competitive without a carbon tax

Industrial-scale modularity



Efficient allocation of capital