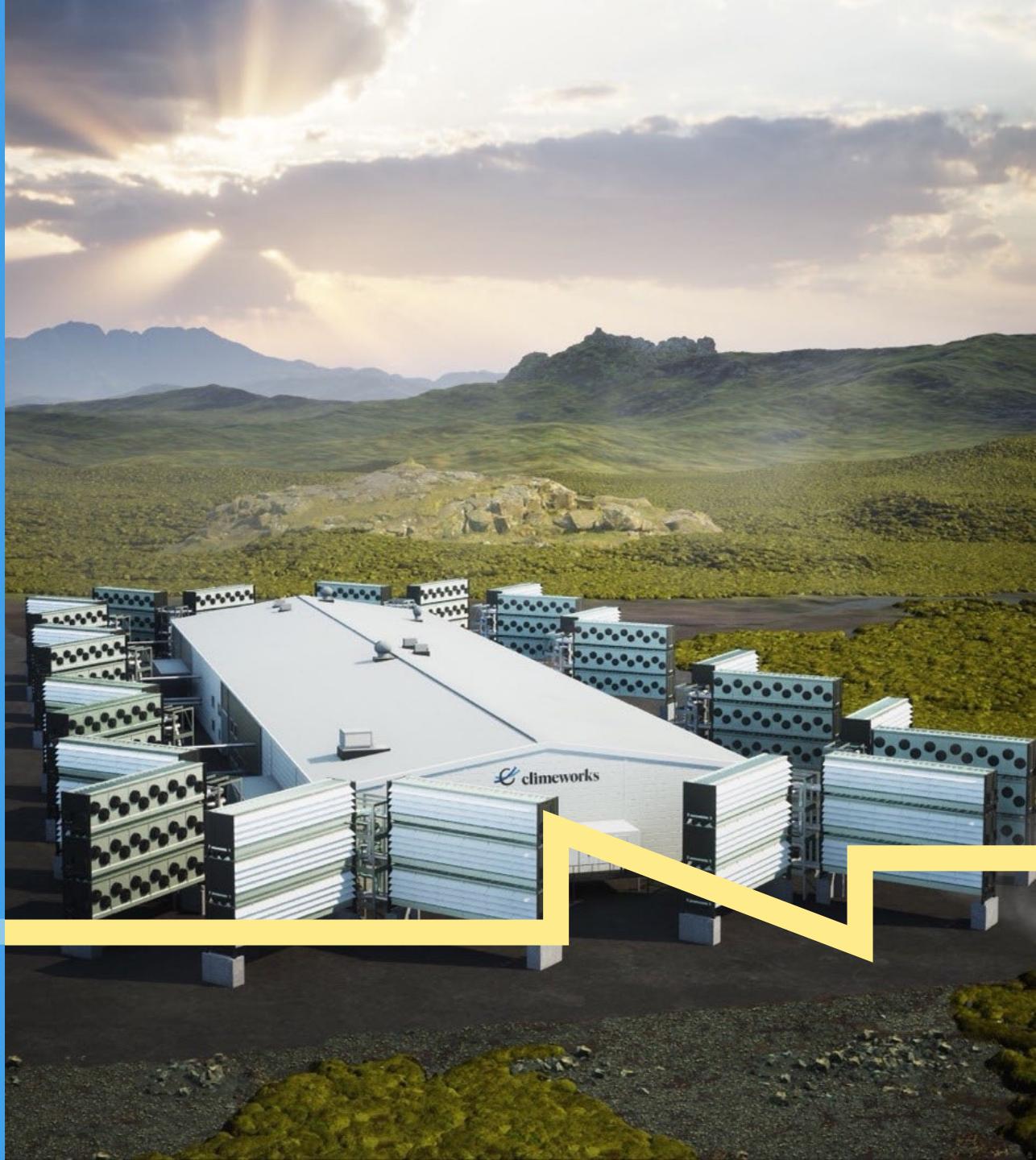




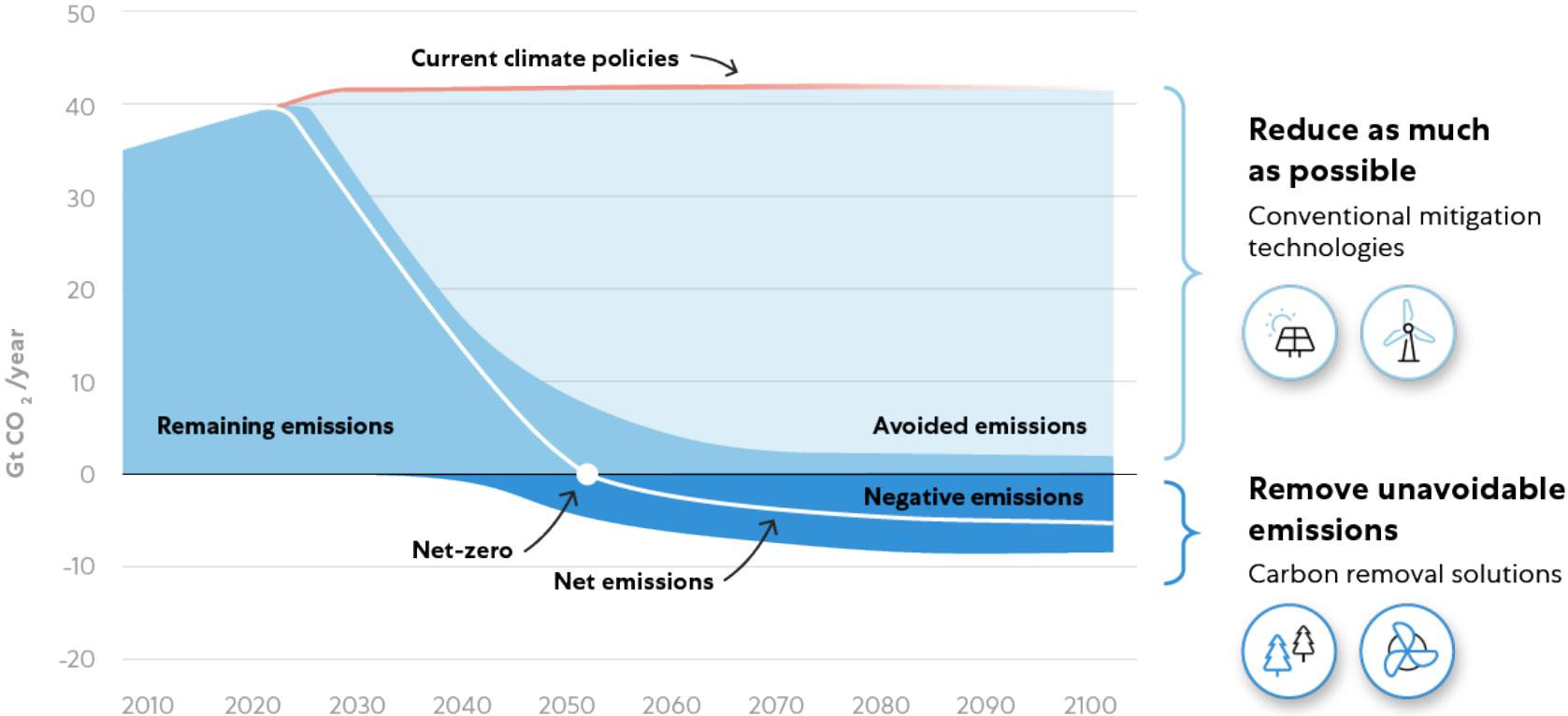
Climeworks and Life Cycle Assessment

Sustainability Circle, 2024

September 24



Net zero requires carbon dioxide removal (CDR)



- Based on all IPCC scenarios, **CO₂ must be removed from the air** to keep global warming within 1.5°C.
- Companies need to accelerate emissions reduction while starting to invest in **removals for your residual emissions**.

Varying mechanisms of CDR technology



Afforestation/ reforestation

Drives **biomass** carbon uptake through **non-forest to forest land conversion**. AF vs RF differ in how long the non-forest condition has prevailed



Biochar

Utilizes **pyrolysis** to heat biomass at high temperatures and store carbon in a more stable form **in addition to soils**



Enhanced weathering

Accelerates natural **chemical mineralization** of CO₂ to capture CO₂ from the atmosphere through **treatment/distribution of minerals**



BECCS

Involves **processing biomass for bioenergy** while capturing and storing the CO₂, with variations depending on the storage methodology



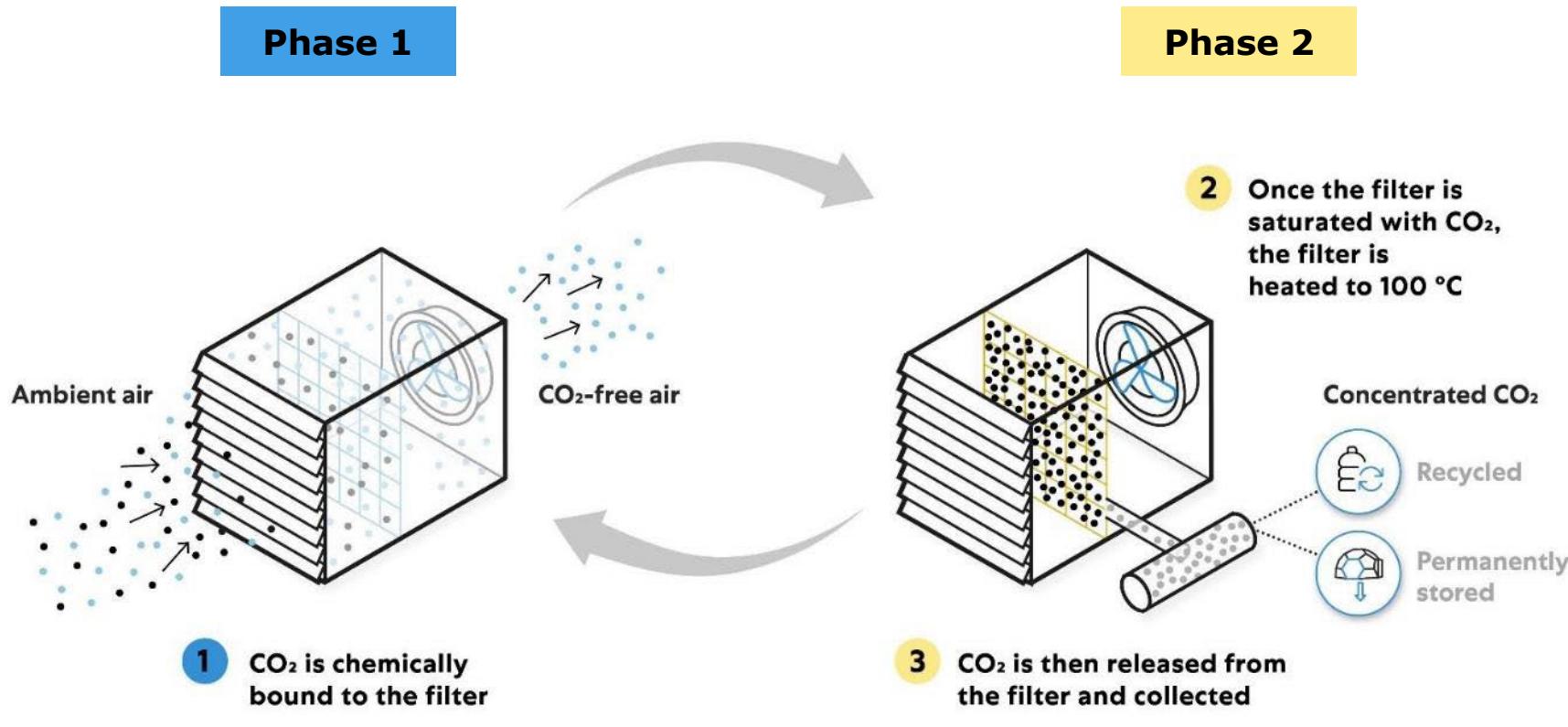
DAC+S

Uses a **chemical process** to **absorb** CO₂ from **ambient air**, and **stores** the captured CO₂ **underground** in geological reservoirs

This is how our technology solution works



How our technology works

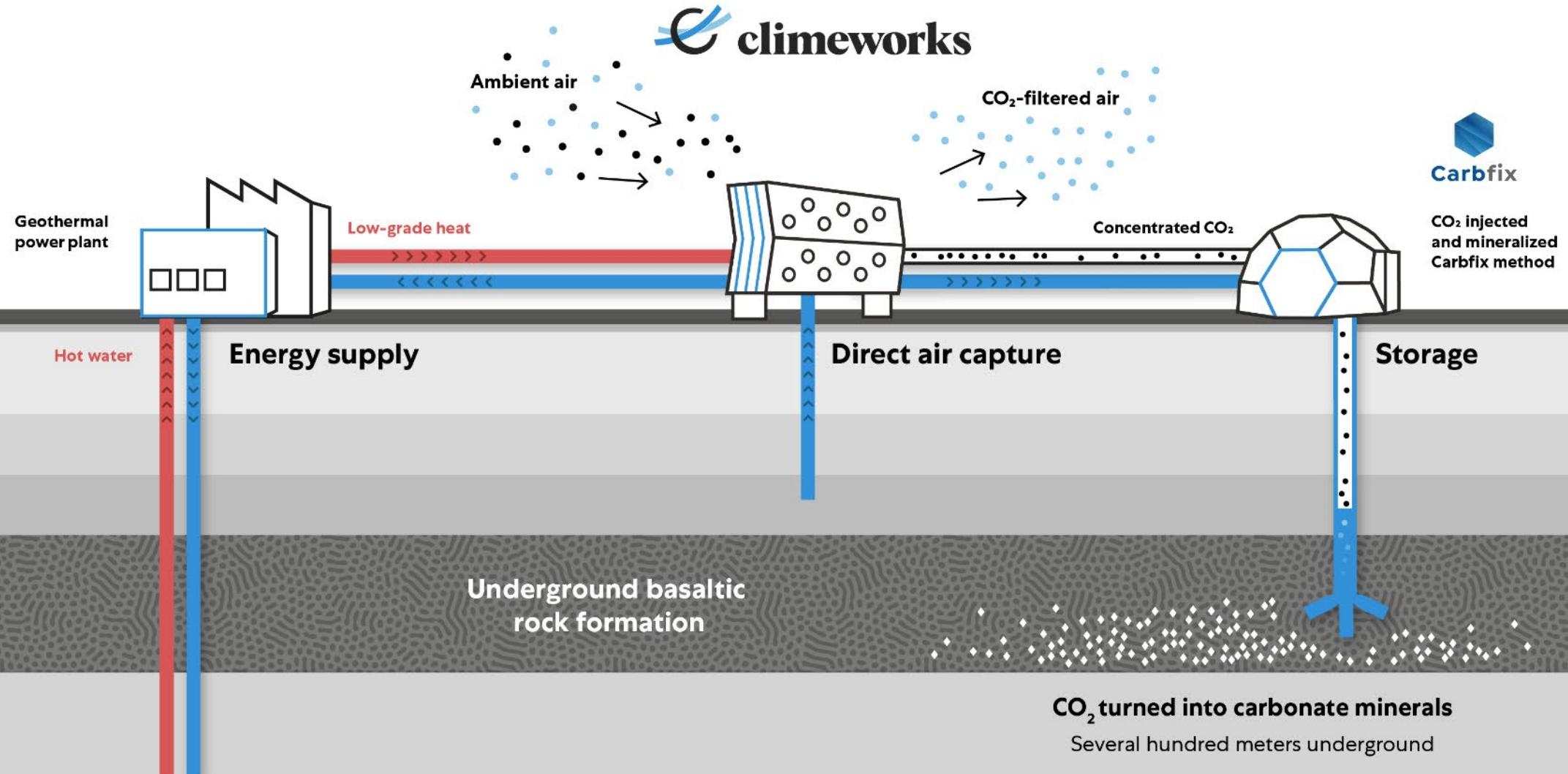


- The air is drawn with a fan into the collector where the CO₂ is captured on a **filter material**.
- The collector is then closed the temperature is increased up to 100 °C to **release the CO₂**, to be collected for storage.

Direct air capture and mineralization



Energy supply, direct air capture and storage with Climeworks' Orca



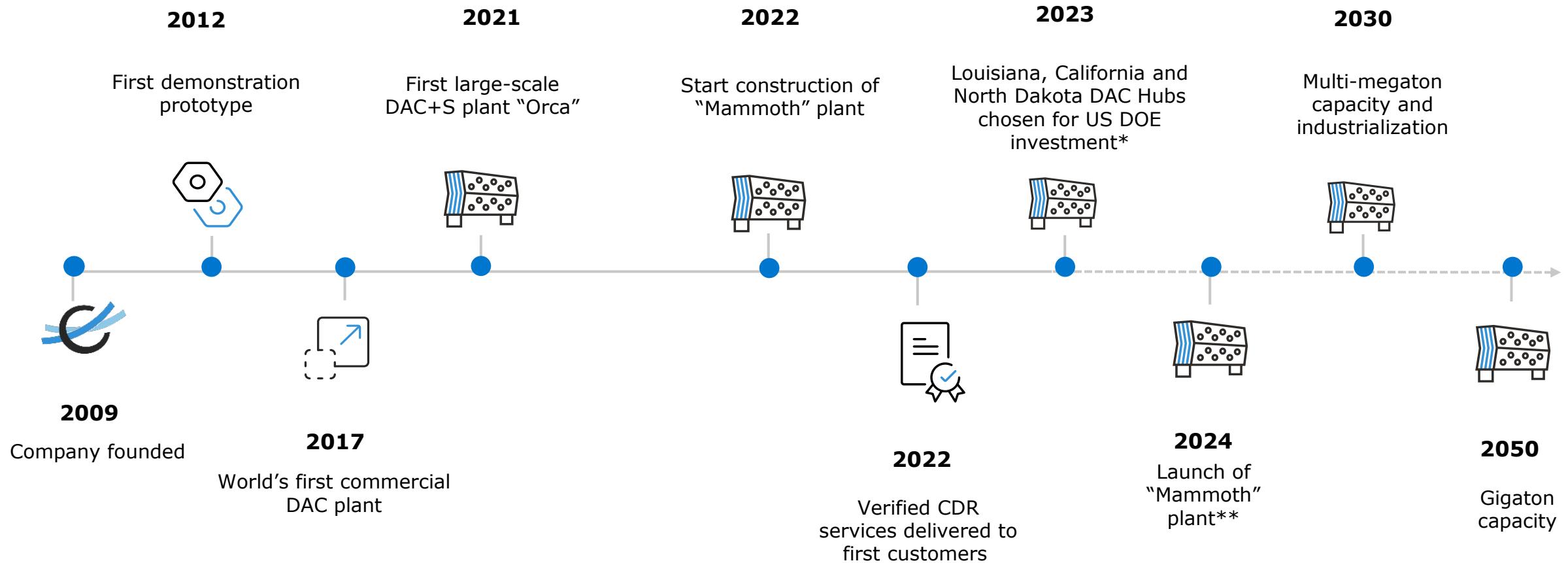


Hellisheiði geothermal power plant, Iceland.

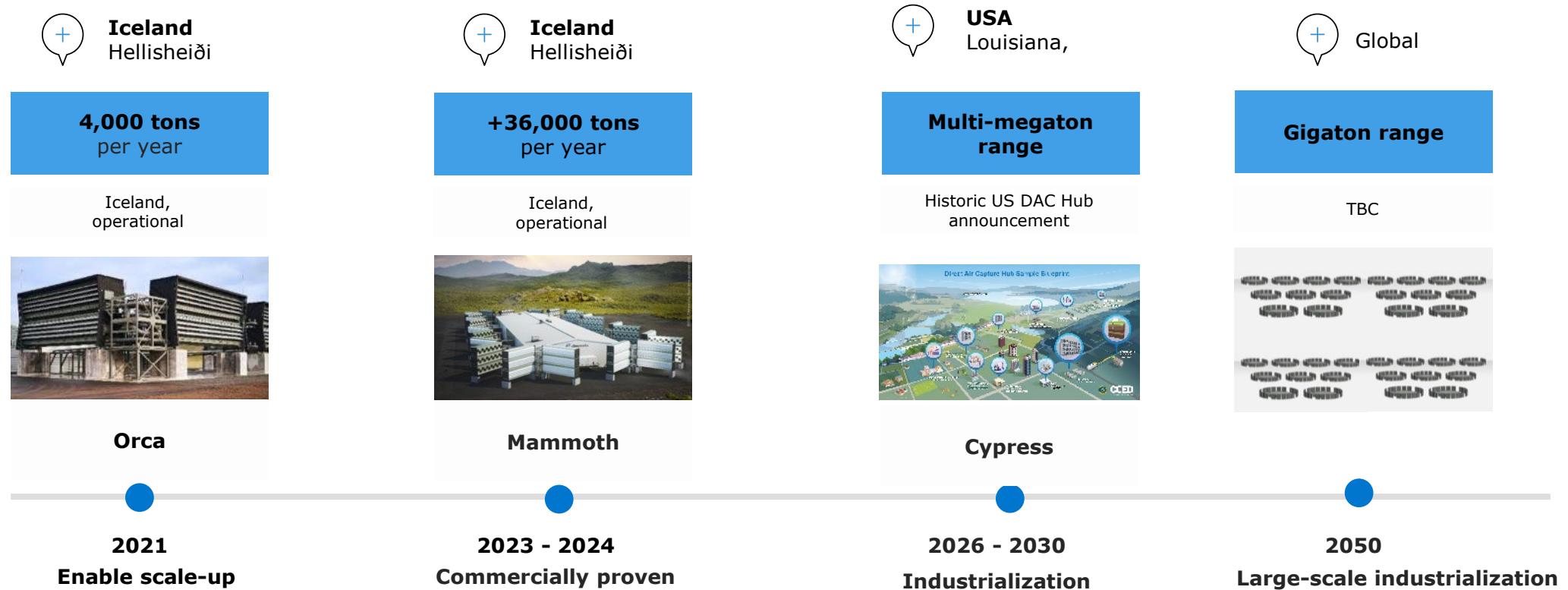
Orca Direct Air Capture facility, Iceland.

Injection well or igloo where CO_2 is permanently sequestered.

Our journey to impact at scale

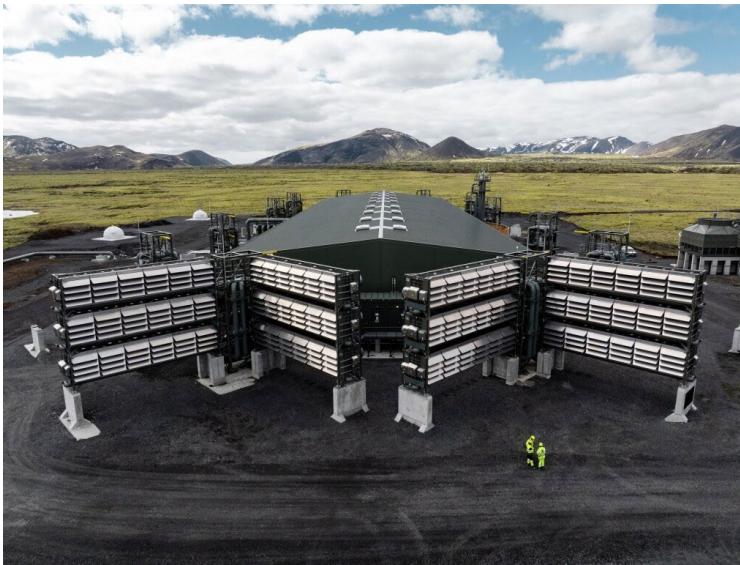


Climeworks plans continuous DAC capacity increase



- Most advanced DAC player with real **field experience**
- World's **largest DAC+S facility** in commercial operations
- Over 120,000 hours of **operational experience** in diverse climatic conditions
- A clear strategy to **scale removal capacity** to megaton scale by 2030 and gigaton scale by 2050

Climeworks and Life Cycle Analysis



Mammoth, Iceland

Nameplate capture capacity:
36,000 tons per year.

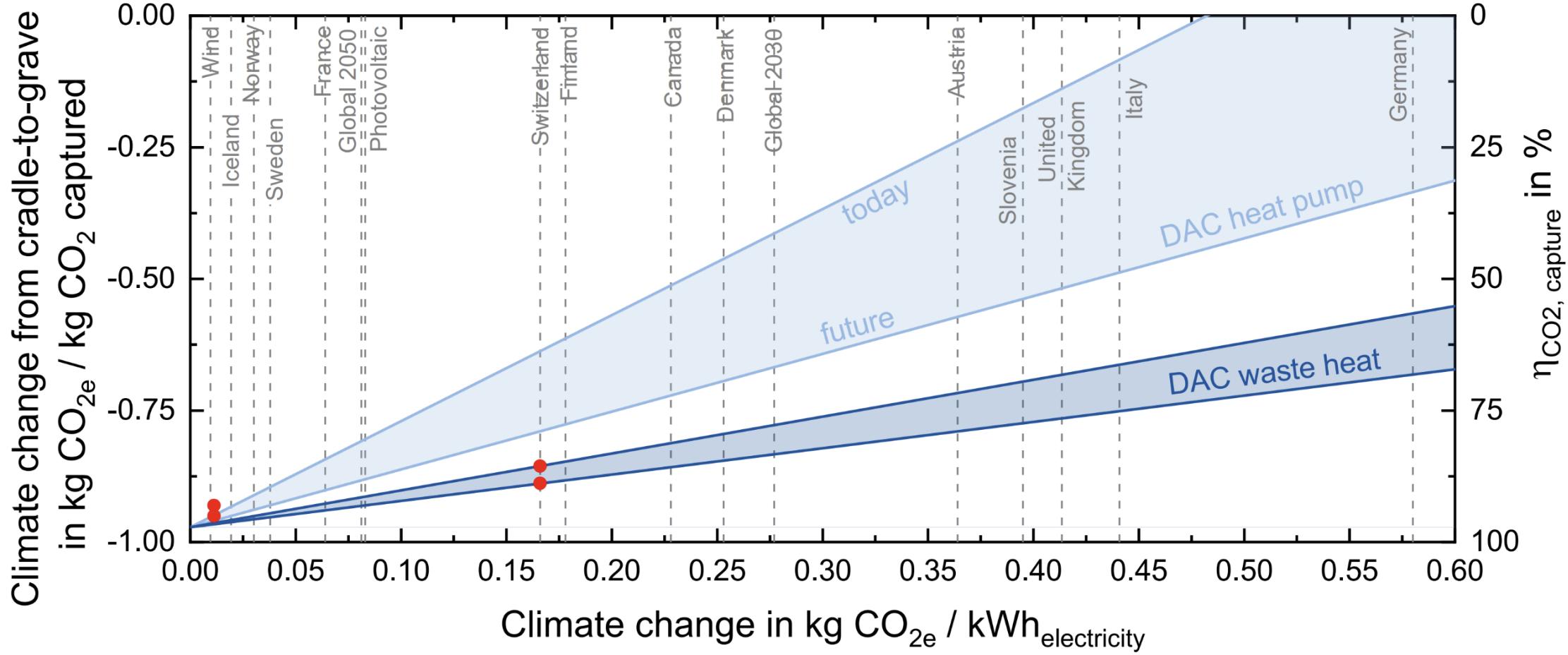
Nameplate capacity of 36,000 represents the **gross** capture capacity.

For **net CDR** produced, grey emissions created during the construction and operation of the plant need to be deducted.

The grey emissions fall into the following buckets:

- Project emissions – steel, concrete and collector containers.
- Energy – even low emissions energy such as geothermal or PV has an emission factor per kWh.
- Sorbent filter material
- Emissions associated with sequestering the CO_2 underground.

Importance of energy emission factor

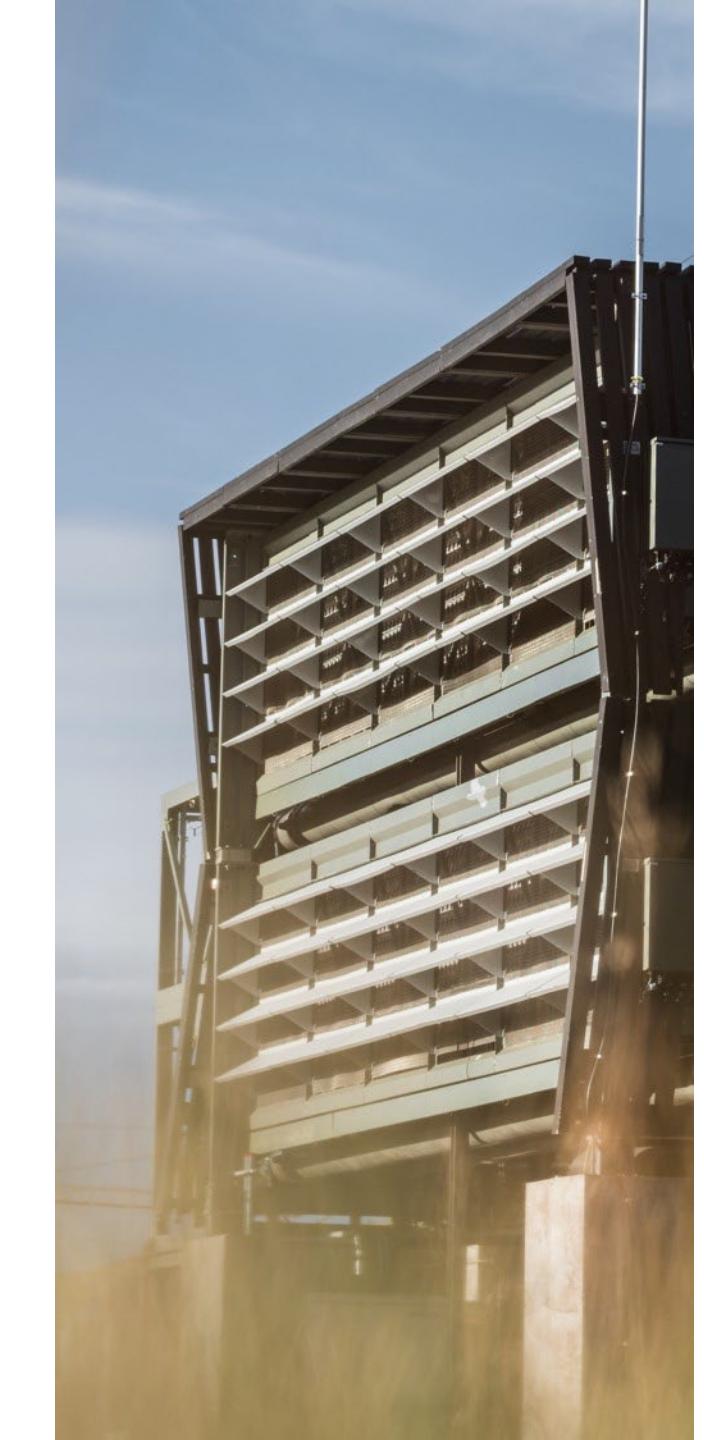


Source: Deutz and Bardow, 2021

Climeworks and loss to grey emissions

Deutz and Bardow's LCA shows that direct air capture has

- a low carbon footprint when run on low-carbon energy, such as waste heat or renewable energy.
- Specifically, it found that Climeworks' plants can reach a net carbon dioxide removal efficiency of more than 90%. In other words, over its whole lifespan (including construction, operations and recycling), a typical Climeworks plant re-emits less than **10% of the carbon dioxide it captures**.



Reality - 2023 loss to grey emissions: 20-25%



Why?



1. The filter material (sorbent) that was used for the first fill of Orca was an early version in the sorbent portfolio.



2. First of a kind (FOAK) plant, there were more interruptions than anticipated.



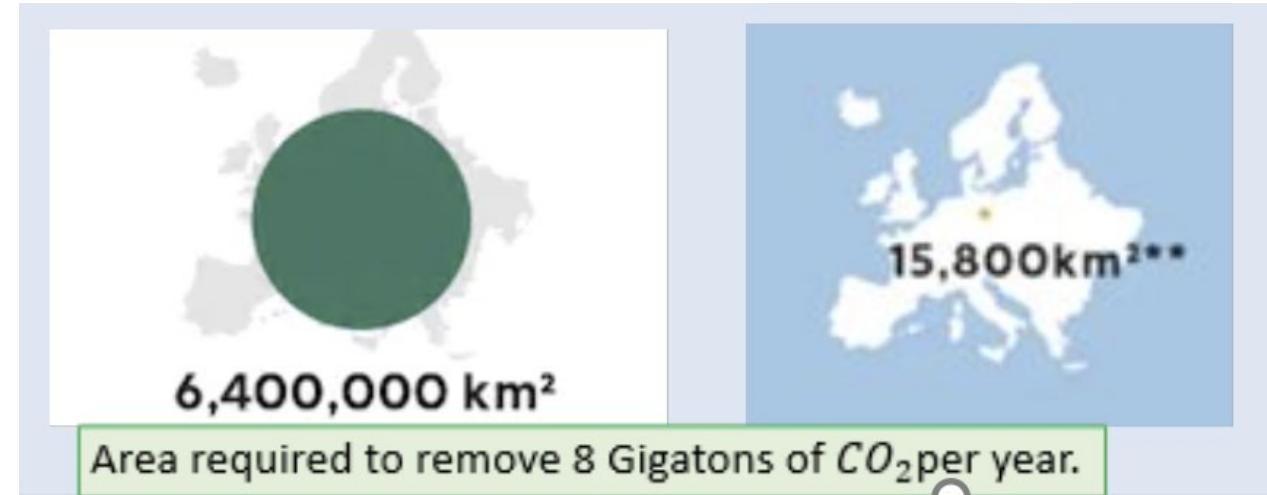
3. Choices were made to proceed with components that had a lower service life, for example, carbon steel instead of stainless steel



Orca Plant during harsh Icelandic winter.

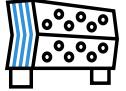


Land use



- The land footprint of Climeworks' Orca and Mammoth plants are 1.7 and 7.5 hectares respectively.
- The indirect land use includes land required to produce renewable energy for Climeworks' operations.
- US research shows that even ambitious growth of photovoltaic panels will have a negligible effect on agricultural land or food supply.
- Climeworks estimates that to remove 8 gigatons of CO₂ a year using DAC+S would require 15,800 km² of land. Removing the same quantity by planting trees would require 400 times more land. This chimes with the IPCC report which suggests that land use is no a restraining factor for DAC+S to become climatically significant.

Orca – our living proof



The world's **first** and to-date **largest** commercial direct air capture & storage facility



Started operation in September **2021**



Nominal capacity of up to **4,000 tons of CO₂** per year



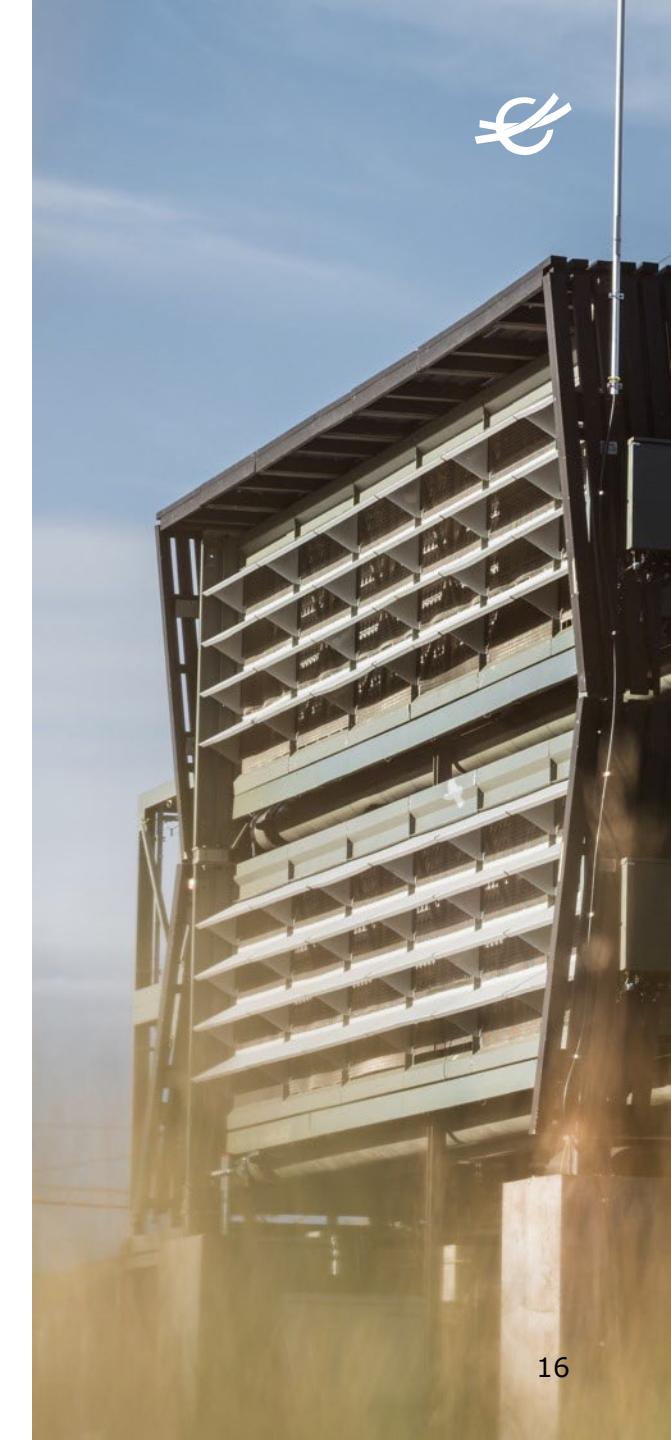
Located in **Iceland**



Powered 100% by **geothermal energy**



CO₂ permanently stored underground through **mineralization** (via Carbfix)



Climeworks customers:



SWAROVSKI



- **For companies**
- High-quality CO₂ removal as part of corporate emissions reduction roadmaps to achieve net zero and beyond.



- **For individuals**
- CO₂ removal as a service for individuals to remove emissions and enable DAC's scale-up:
www.climeworks.com/subscriptions

Our co-CEOs and co-founders named to
the inaugural TIME100 Climate list 2023



Climeworks has been named to Fast Company's
Worlds' 50 Most Innovative Companies of 2024

Making it to #1 in the Sustainability category



FAST COMPANY
WE MADE
THE LIST!
—
MOST INNOVATIVE
COMPANIES 2024



- Our vision

**To inspire 1 billion people to remove
carbon dioxide from the air**





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