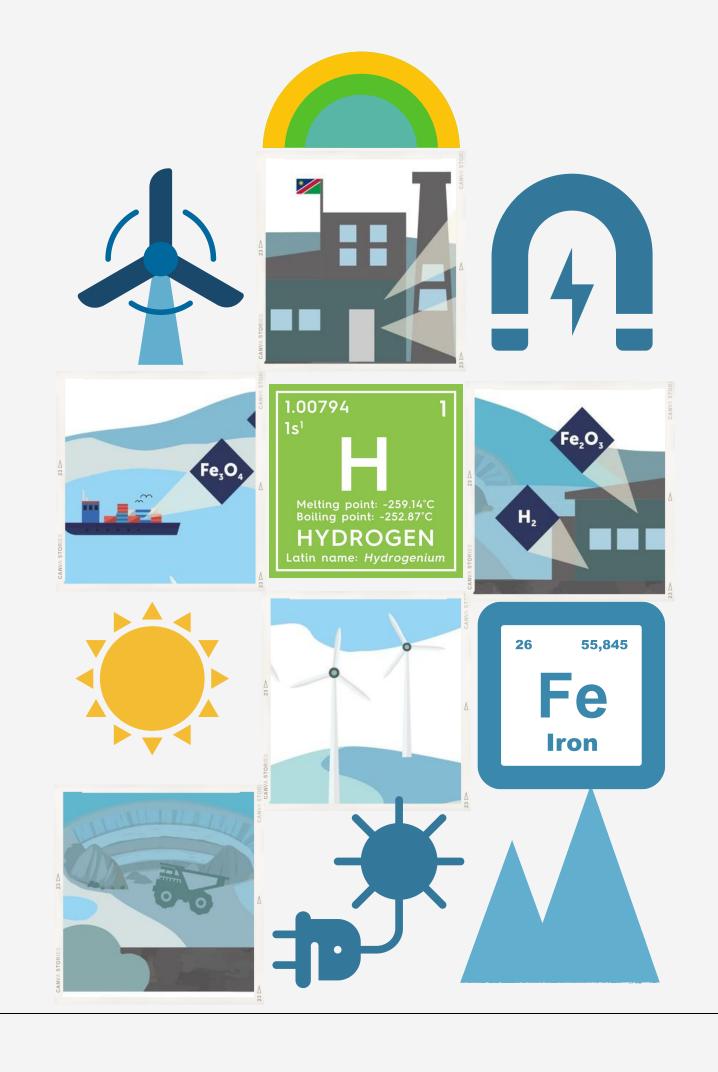


# OSHIVELA – GREEN IRON FROM NAMIBIA

First of its kind





### Introduction

Iron production at zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is an important goal in the fight against climate change. With 9% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, there is a need for rapid adaptation of the iron production processes. The rapid and positive development in the efficiency of renewable energy generation and the pricing of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions has created a positive tipping point: Iron from net-zero production is competitive!

Hylron has the goal of establishing a new technology concept for the production of green iron. Therewith generation capacities of renewable energy are made usable and a key industry can be supplied with important raw materials and energy. All of this sustainably and within the framework of new energy partnerships.

## Primary production:

#### Iron ore to Iron

#### **Iron-Oxide Reduction**

Traditional: Iron reduction with Carbon vs. Hylron: Iron direct reduction with hydrogen

Carbon monoxide CO Hydrogen H2 Iron ore (FE2O3 Iron ore (FE2O3 or FE3O4) or FE3O4) Ca. **3,5 MWh** energy required for on Ton of Sponge- / Pig iron CO2- carbon dioxide H2O - water Iron (FE) Iron(FE) Fe

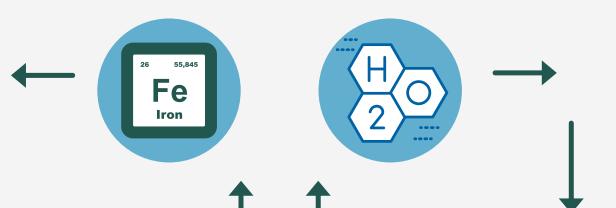
About 1.42 billion tons in 2020

No comercial production yet

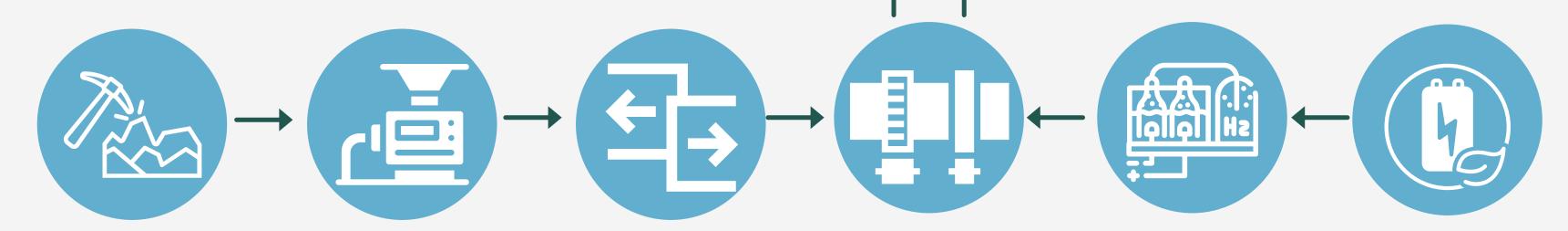
## How does it work?

#### **Overview**

The green iron can be used in foundries and steelworks



water from the reaction in the oven can be reused



Iron ore is mined

The material is ground to fines

With the help of magnetic separation the iron ore is separated from the waste materials

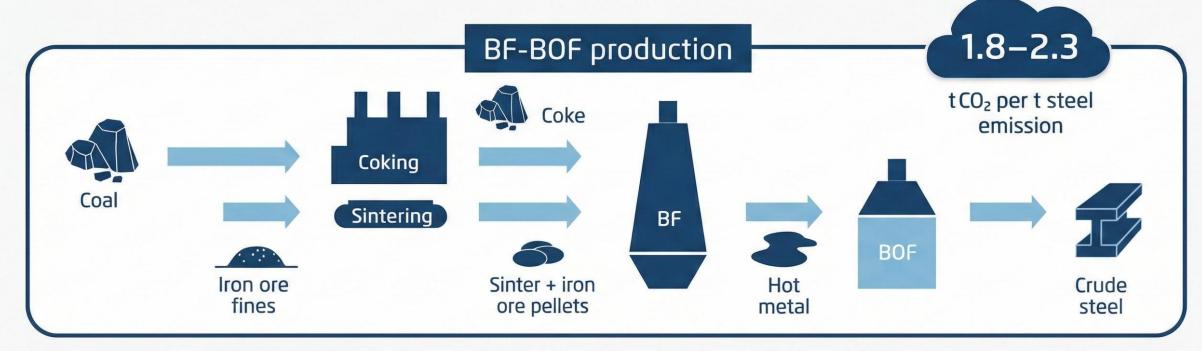
The iron ore concentrate and the hydrogen react in the Rotary Kiln and FE3O4 or FE2O3 and H2 become FE and H2O

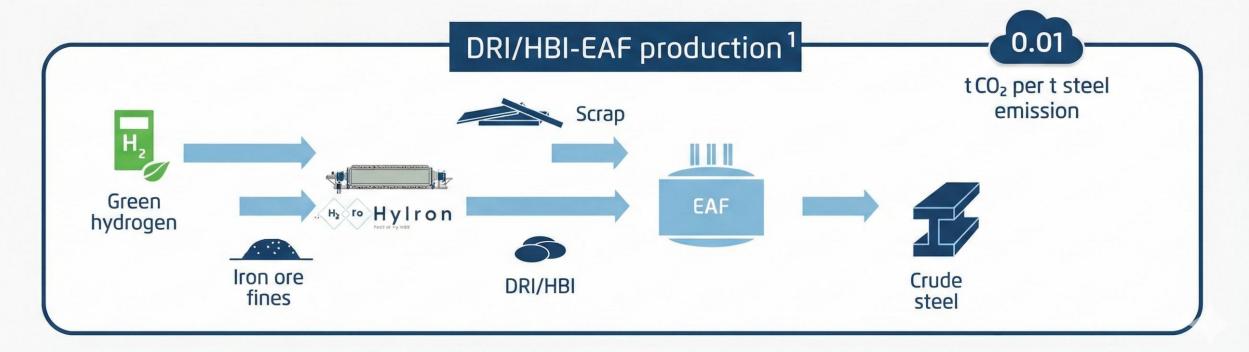
With the energy water is split into oxygen and hydrogen

Renewables energies from wind and solar power plants

## How does it work?

#### **Overview**





# Project Oshivela Phase 1 - 3



#### Expansion stages Oshivela:

### Energy requirement: Resulting CO2 savings:

## First Production stage: 5 T/H - 3000 hours per year. Annual Production: 15000T Beginning of 2025

Approximately 25 MW

- Approx.: 27,000 tons of CO2 abated
- This corresponds to approximately 0.75% of the total annual CO2 emissions of Namibia

#### Second Production stage:

25 T/H - 8000 Hours per year (including energy storage)
Annual Production: 200,000T - End of 2027

Approximately 360 MW

- Approx.: 360,000 tons of CO2 abated
- This corresponds to approximately 10% of the total annual CO2 emissions of Namibia
- Investment Volume ca. 220 Mio €

#### Third Production stage:

250 T/H – 8000 hours per year Annual Production : /2,000,000T **End of 2030** 

Approximately 3600

- Approx.: 3,600,000 tons of CO2 abated
- Around 88 % of Namibia's annual CO2 emissions
- Investment Volume ca. 2,4 Mrd €

•••

# Green industrialisation Energy costs?

#### **Overview**

Timeline	Hylron Cost per kg (H2)	Hylron Cost per kWh in form of H2	Coking Coal Cost per kWh	Status
Phase 1 (2025)	\$1.81	\$0.05	~\$0.025	Premium
Phase 2 (2028)	\$0.99	\$0.03	~\$0.025	Approaching Parity
Phase 3 (2030)	\$0.75	\$0.02	~\$0.025	Cheaper than Coal

## Project Oshivela Construction completed in February 2025













### END, the beginning,...

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