



Decarbonizing Energy with e- Methanation Technology

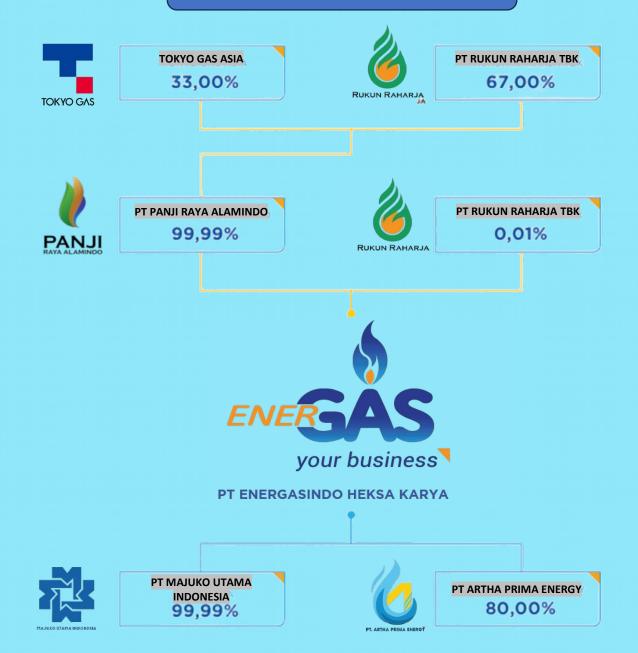


PT ENERGASINDO HEKSA KARYA



Company Group Structure









PT Energasindo Heksa Karya

- Berdiri Tahun Established in 1998
- Pionir Perusahaan Swasta Niaga Gas
 Pioneer of Private Gas Trading

 Company

Area Operational Operational Areas



210km

Total Panjang Pipa Total Pipelines Length



50 BBTUD

Alokasi Gas Gas Allocation

Konsumen Gas Pipa Gas Pipeline Consumers **53**

117

Konsumen CNG CNG Consumers





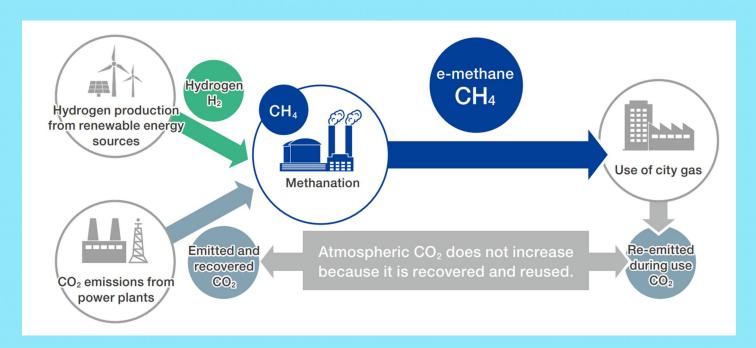
Our Group Portfolios







What is E-Methane?



E-methane is methane produced through methanation, using hydrogen and CO₂ as raw materials.

E-methane is carbon neutral because the CO₂ emitted during combustion is offset by the CO₂ used during production.

E-methane can be used with existing infrastructure, such as:

City gas pipelines & Domestic gas appliances

Since it works with current systems, e-methane helps to minimize additional costs in the transition to a carbon-neutral society.





What is Methanation?



Methanation is a technology for synthesizing e-methane from hydrogen and CO_2 . It is required to develop efficient, large-scale methanation facilities to replace conventional natural gas with e-methane.



Example undertaking small-scale methanation pilot projects.

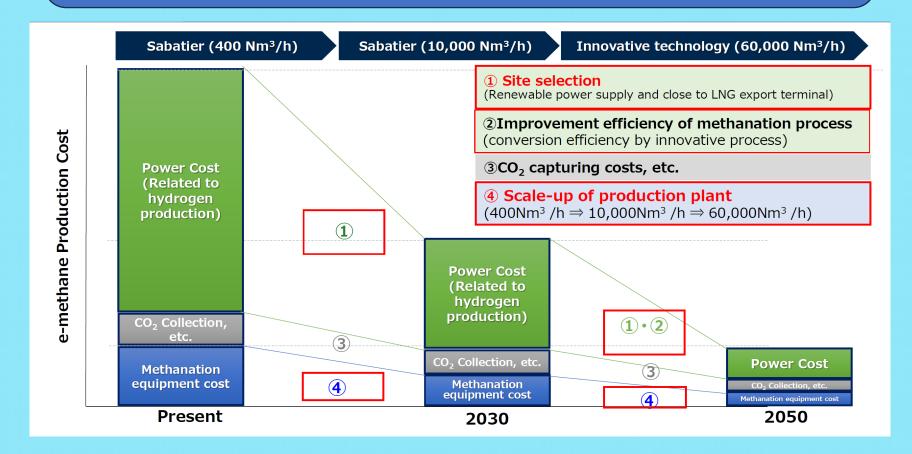
They are also working on e-methane manufacturing projects overseas and establishing an international supply chain.





Image of production cost structure and critical factors for cost reduction

- The cost structure of e-methane is estimated to be much dependent on hydrogen production.
- Procurement of stable and inexpensive renewable power is the key. Production site selection is the most important.
- Followed by technological factors such as large-scale production and advanced higher efficient process.







Innovation technologies challenged for efficiency improvement

- Major gas companies are challenging innovation technologies to improve production efficiency for cost reduction supported by "Green Innovation Funding Program" by the government.
- There are SOEC and hybrid processes that include Sabatier reaction, featured by direct use of water without hydrogen production process. Target efficiency is excess 70 to 90%, commercialization is expected in the 2040s.

	Existing Technology	Innovative Technology				
	Reference	Osaka Gas	Tokyo Gas			
Process	Sabatier Reaction (Conventional)	SOEC	Water Electrolysis	PEM		
Conceptual image	H ₂ サバティエ 反応器 H ₂ O	Renewable power H ₂ O SOEC CH ₄ SEE ADVANCE CH ₂ CCD ₂	Renewable power H ₂ O water H ₂ O CO ₂ CH ₄	Renewable power H ₂ O CH ₄ CH ₄ CH ₄ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₄ C		
Feedstock (molecule)	Hydrogen and CO ₂	Water and CO ₂	Water and CO ₂	Water and ${\rm CO_2}$		
Reaction formula	4H ₂ +CO ₂ →CH ₄ +2H ₂ O	3H ₂ O+CO ₂ →CO+3H ₂ +2CO ₂ CO+3H ₂ →CH ₄ +H ₂ O	CO ₂ +4H ₂ O→CH ₄ +2H ₂ O+2O ₂	CO ₂ +4H ₂ O→CH ₄ +2H ₂ O+2O ₂		
Reaction method	Chemical Reaction	Electrochemical Reaction	Electrochemical Reaction	Electrochemical Reaction		
Temperature	up to 500℃	up to 800°C (high temperature)	up to 220°C (low temperature)	up to 80°C (low temperature)		
Merit	Existing technology	- No need to procure hydrogen - High efficiency by use of effective use of waste heat	- No need to procure hydrogen - High efficiency by use of effective use of waste heat	- No need to procure hydrogen - One-step methane synthesis - Low temperature process		
Efficiency (targeted)	55-60%	85-90% (Future Target)	Over 80% (Future Target)	Over 70% (Future Target)		
Challenges	Improvement of overall efficiencyManagement of thermal reactions	- Cell development for high temperature thermal electrolysis - Catalyst durability etc.	- Cell development for water electrolysis - Catalyst durability etc.	- Durability of methane synthesis catalysts		





Various efforts by leading Japanese Companies

Japanese major gas companies are leading field tests. Various efforts are now underway to scale-up production, demonstrations and feasibility studies of International projects

					, ,				
	Project site	Business entities, partners	Capacity	Feedstocks	Schedule				
Large scale 1000-100000 Nm³/h)	Cameron	Mitsubishi Corporation Tokyo Gas, Osaka Gas, Toho Gas, Sempra Infrastructures Partners LP	130,000 ton-CH ₄ /y	Green H ₂ , recycled CO ₂ , etc.	FY2023 FS FY2025 FID				
ge scale 00000 N	Midwest	Osaka Gas, Tallgrass, Green Plains	Max 200,000 ton-CH ₄ /y	Blue H ₂ , biogenic CO ₂	FY2030- Start production				
Large 00-100	FSs in other potential regions (Australia, Middle East, South-East Asia, South America, etc.) for commercial production plants								
(10	- Study on production scale : 10,000 Nm³/h (or 250,000 ordinary households) in Osaka port area.								
scale 1000 /h)	- In May 2024, start studying domestic e-methane production at Oji Paper's Mill in Tomakomai City, Hookaido Start of demonstration of e-methane production by 2030, expand to several thousand Nm³/h beyond 2030								
Middle scale (100 – 1000 Nm³/h)	INPEX **	- Main construction of the methanation test plant started in Nagaoka City in October 2023. - Approximately 400Nm³/h production and injection into gas pipelines will start from FY2025.							
		E Steel and IHI signed contract in Dec 2 0Nm³/h e-methane production plant by							
III scale 0 Nm³/h)	SAIBU GAS HOLDINGS KITAGAS	- Joint e-methane production demonstration with Hokkaido Gas / Hiroshima Gas / Nihon Gas, etc 12.5 Nm³/h of e-methane to be produced at Kitakyushu LNG terminal by the end of FY2025.							

2022- 12.5Nm³/h production

TOKYO GAS 2023- CO₂ from incineration plant

♥OSAKA GAS 2022- 5 Nm³/h biomethanation

in Konohana area

2024- 5Nm³/h in Chita with

municipal government





THANK YOU

