# The value chain of the future



### **Storage**

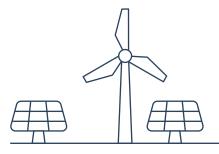
As Austria's biggest gas storage company – making it the country's largest energy storage operator and one of the leading storage operators in Europe – RAG's natural pore reservoirs put it in a position to provide high-volume, flexible and seasonal storage of conventional natural gas, green gas, biogas and, in the future, larger quantities of hydrogen. These energy sources are ready to be called on in large volumes precisely when and where they are needed, enabling us to underpin security of supply for Austria and Europe.

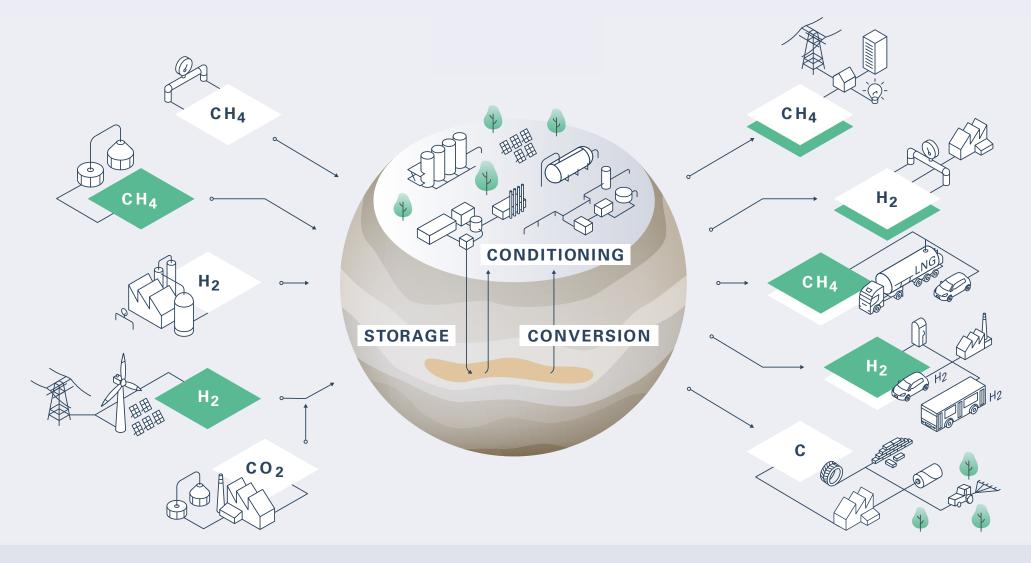
### Conversion

Renewable solar and wind power is converted into hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) by means of carbon-neutral electrolysis. This makes it possible to store a portion of the summer energy harvest as gas in our pore reservoirs for use in winter, or to combine the hydrogen with carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) produced from biomass or industrial operations and convert it into synthetic natural gas, in depleted underground gas reservoirs, by means of a natural microbiological process. This creates a sustainable carbon cycle, and the naturally produced green gas is carbon-neutral.

## **Conditioning**

Stored energy can be withdrawn and used at any time as required. This green energy can then be delivered via existing pipeline networks for power generation at gas-fired power stations, heat generation at local cogeneration stations, as well as for district heating, gas heating systems or eco-friendly transportation running on LNG. What's more, in the future methane splitting will produce carbon that can be used as a valuable basic material for batteries, insulation materials, tyres, construction materials and steel, or in agriculture as a soil conditioner. The process also produces carbon-neutral, climate-friendly hydrogen for use as fuel, as well as in energy generation or industrial processes.





#### **Gaseous Energy Sources:**

CH<sub>4</sub> Natural Gas

CH<sub>4</sub> Biogas / Bio-Methane

H<sub>2</sub> Hydrogen from pyrolysis

H<sub>2</sub> Hydrogen from electrolysis

CO<sub>2</sub> Carbon Dioxide from biomass or industrial process

#### Applications:

CH<sub>4</sub> CH<sub>4</sub> Use for electricity and heat

H<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub> Hydrogen in transport network and industry

CH<sub>4</sub> Green Gas for mobility

H<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub> Hydrogen for industry, mobility and heat

C Carbon from pyrolysis