

# NET POWER

TRULY CLEAN, CHEAPER ENERGY



# NET Power 50 MW Reference Plant

- NET Power was invented by the 8 Rivers team in 2010.
- Zero emissions power from natural gas at lower cost than a combined cycle plant.
  - >97% Carbon Capture and no NOX, SOX, or particulate pollutants.
  - 45Q tax credits in The US add ~\$300M NPV per 300 MW
- Complements renewables with clean back-up power and energy storage capability
- NET Power has raised >\$150M from 8 Rivers, McDermott, Exelon, and Occidental Petroleum.
- Combustor demonstrated in Q2 2018, multiple commercial projects in development.

## WORLD CLASS PARTNERS

NET POWER IS SUPPORTED BY  
STRONG PARTNERS WITH  
DEMONSTRATED EXPERTISE TO DRIVE  
COMMERCIALIZATION

**8 RIVERS**

- Inventor/developer
- Engineering/sales/marketing

**TOSHIBA**  
Leading Innovation >>>

- Key OEM partner (2011)
- Turbine design, testing and supply
- Market Cap: \$8B. Employees 168,000

 **Exelon**

- Investor (2012)
- EPC and sales expertise
- Market Cap: \$49B. Employees: 34,000

**MCDERMOTT**

- Investor (2014)
- Operations and owner input
- Market Cap: \$1.4B. Employees: 40,000

 **Oxy Low Carbon Ventures, LLC**  
A subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation

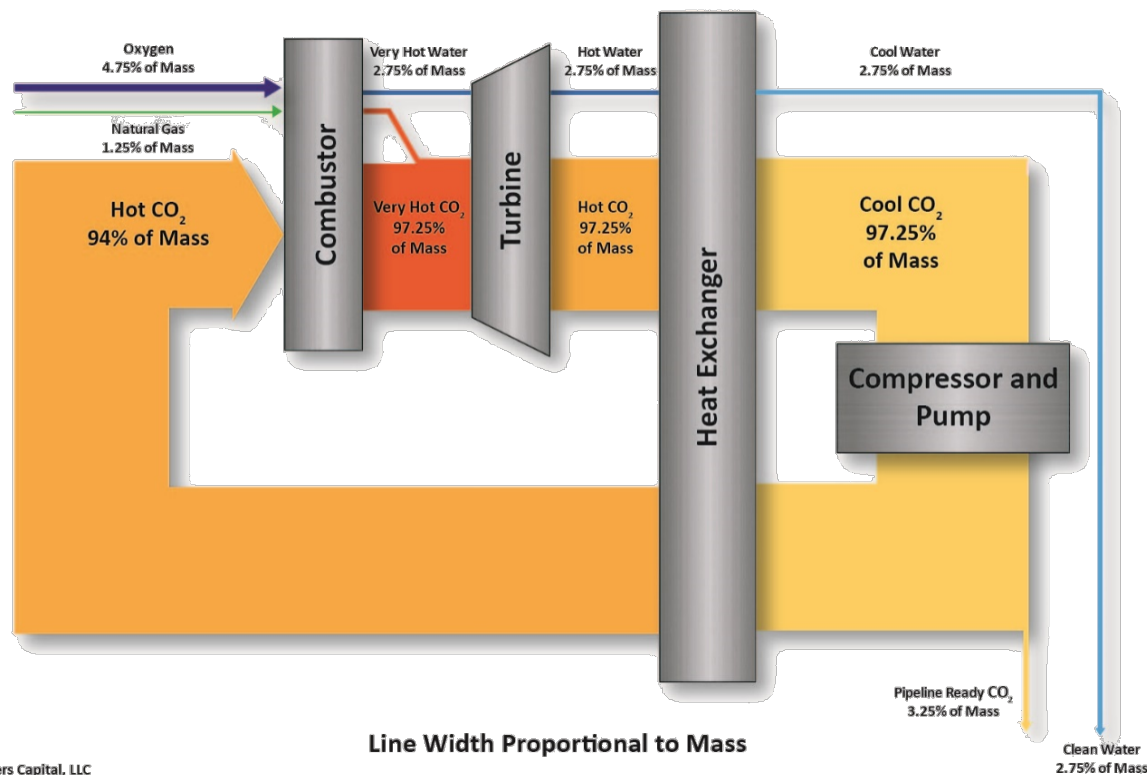
- Investor (2018)
- CO<sub>2</sub> and commissioning expertise
- Market Cap: \$37B. Employees: 11,000



# THE ALLAM CYCLE RUNS ON SUPERCRITICAL CO<sub>2</sub>

300 MW Allam Cycle	Efficiency (LHV)
Turbine Shaft Power	82.5%
CO <sub>2</sub> compressor and generator	-8%
ASU auxiliary load	-12%
Balance of Plant	-7%
<b>Net Efficiency</b>	<b>55.1%</b>

\* 58.9% efficiency is achievable at higher capital cost.



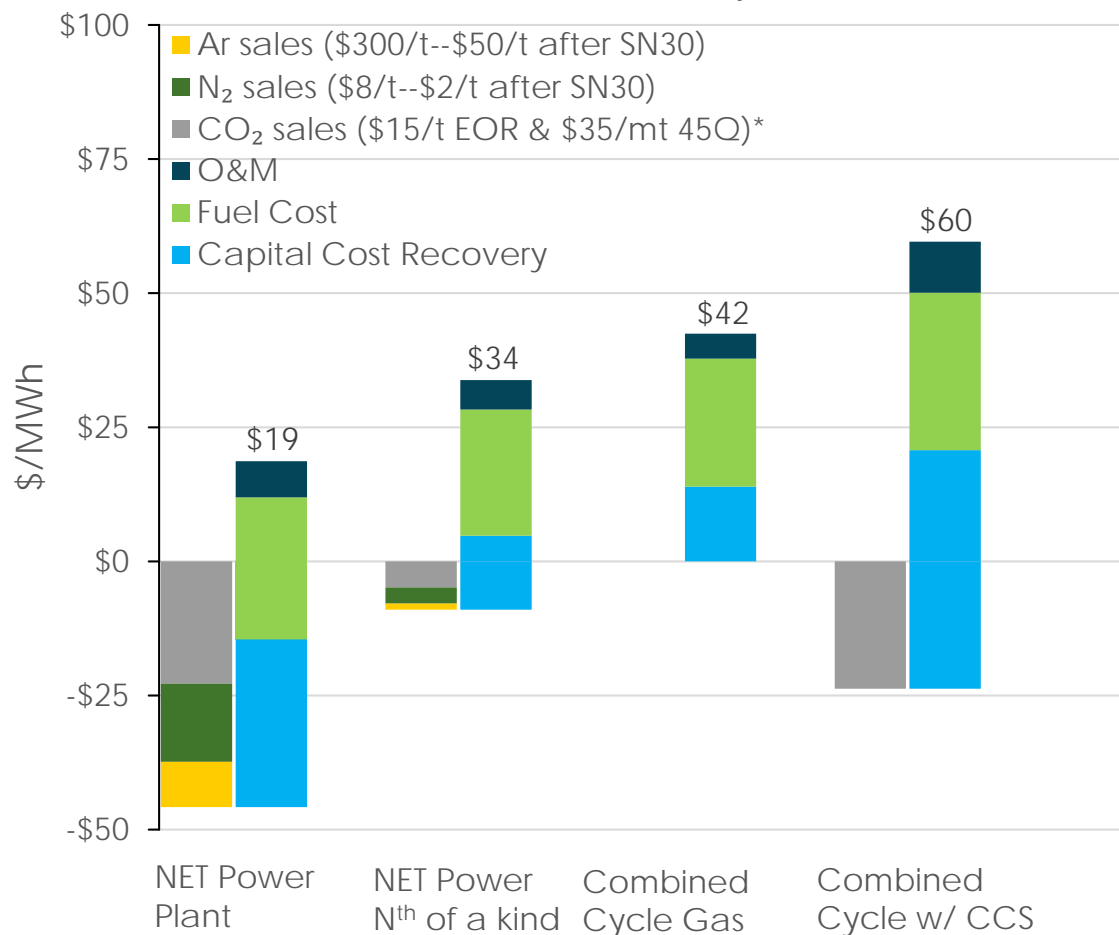
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# NET POWER PLANTS ARE EXTREMELY COMPETITIVE

45Q AND INDUSTRIAL GAS SALES  
PROVIDE NET POWER WITH A COST  
ADVANTAGE TODAY.

AT MATURE COSTS, NET POWER  
PLANTS ARE ABLE TO COMPETE ON  
ELECTRICITY ALONE.

## Levelized Cost Comparison



\$55/ton CO<sub>2</sub>. 45Q Tax Credit converted to a pre-tax \$/short ton basis to illustrate impact

Notes: Assumes \$2.85/MMBTU natural gas in 2018, with annual escalation at 2%. All data for utility-scale projects. Capacity payments and other ancillary service revenue not included. 92% Capacity Factor

## 50MW<sub>TH</sub> PLANT IN LA PORTE TEXAS

2016

CONSTRUCTION START (MAR)

2017

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE (DEC)

2018

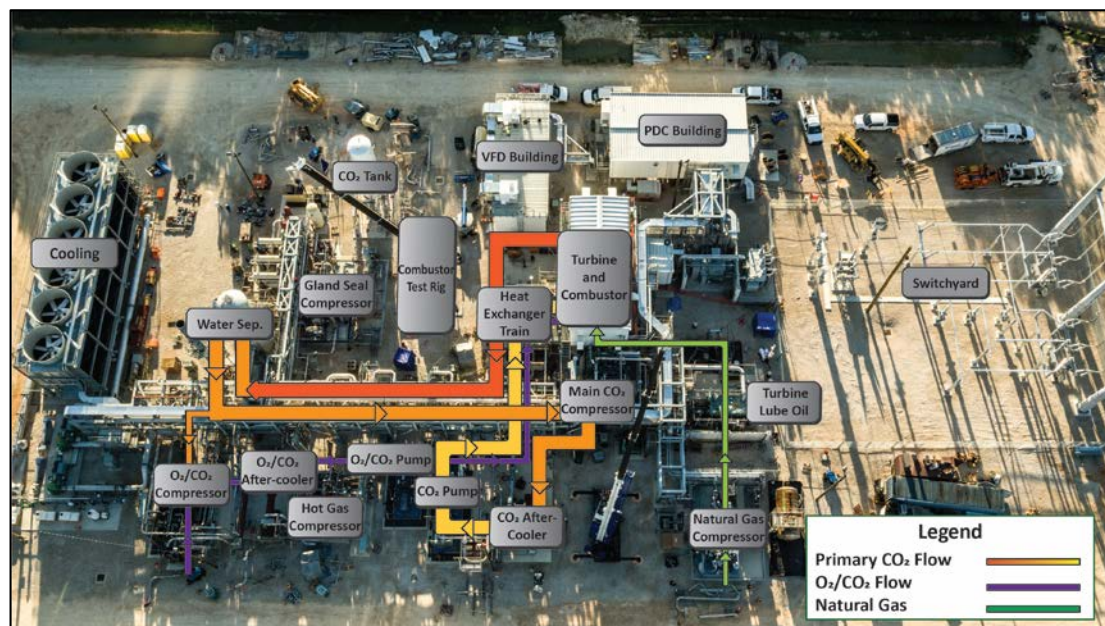
COMMISSIONING COMPLETE (APR)

COMBUSTOR FIRST FIRE (MAY)

COMBUSTOR TEST COMPLETE (AUG)

2019

TURBINE TEST PATH (UNDERWAY)



La Porte, TX Plant





# COMMERCIAL PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

**MULTIPLE 303 MW SCALE  
PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION**

**COMPLETED DETAILED PRE-FEED  
FOR A 303 MWE PLANT**

**SCALING FROM 50 MW<sub>TH</sub> PLANT:**

- **COMBUSTOR:** NO SCALE-UP,  
TESTING FULL-SCALE
- **TURBINE SHELL:** 2.5X SCALE-UP
- **BALANCE OF PLANT:**  
COMPONENTS COMMERCIALY  
AVAILABLE AT SCALE



Plant outputs	
Electric Output	303MW
CO <sub>2</sub> Output	• 963,000 ton/year
N <sub>2</sub> Output	4.2 MM ton/year
Ar Output	70,000 ton/year
ASU O <sub>2</sub>	4,200 ton/day
Site Area	13 acres

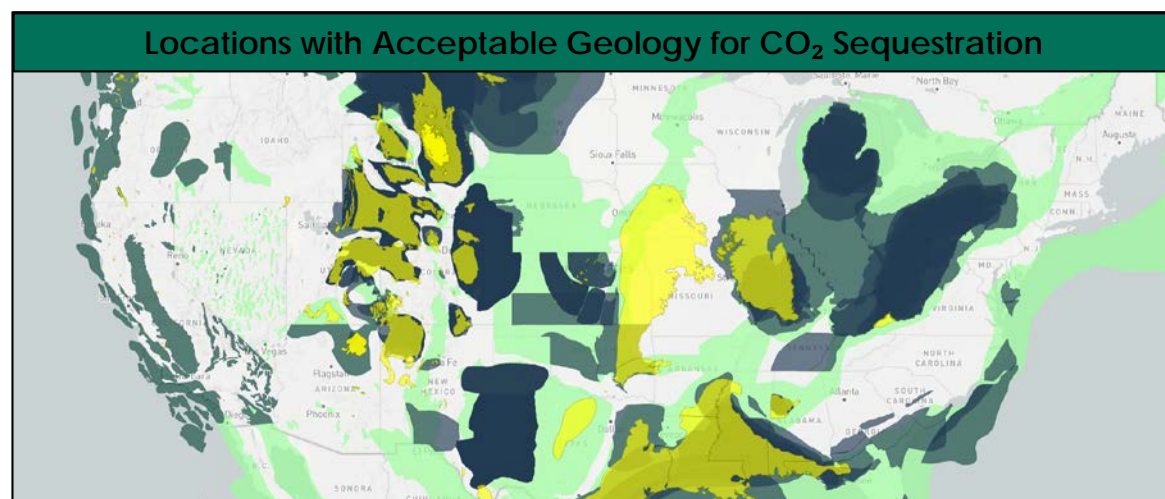
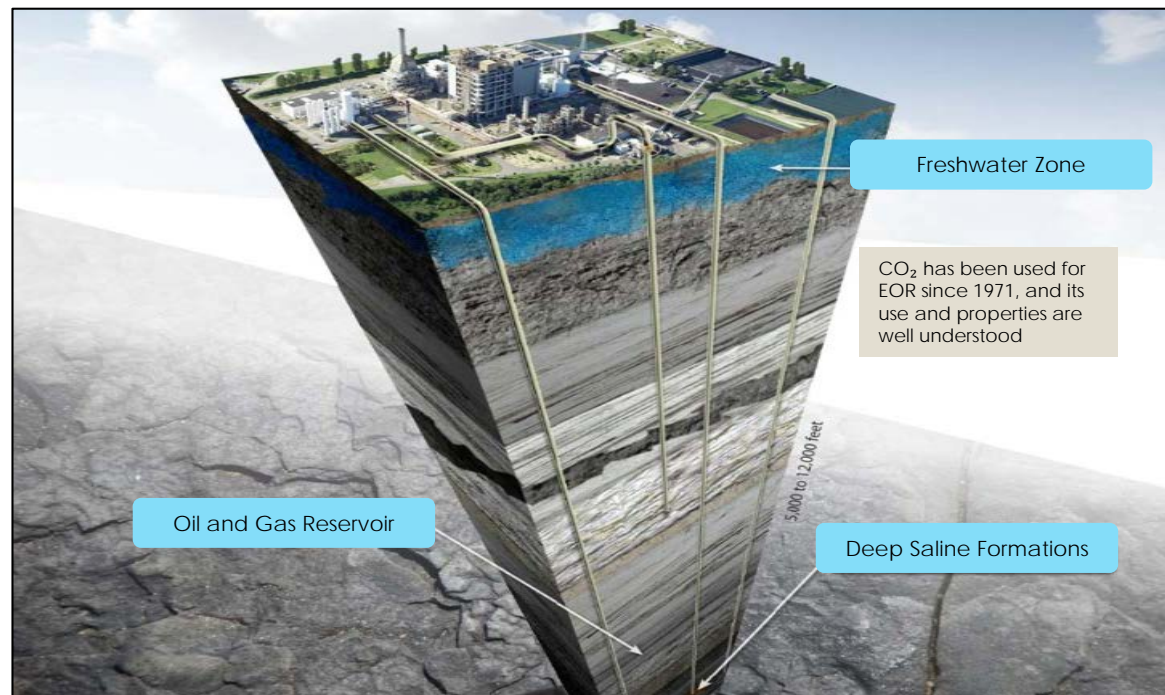
Commercial Plant Performance*		
<b>Thermal Heat Input (MW)</b>	<b>549.1</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Turbine Shaft Power (MW)</b>	<b>453.0</b>	<b>-18%</b>
Shaft-mounted CO <sub>2</sub> compressor and generator	-47.9	-8%
<b>Gross Electrical Output (MW)</b>	<b>405.1</b>	
ASU auxiliary load	-65.1	-12%
BOP parasitics (pumps, cooling tower, etc.)	-37.5	-7%
<b>Net Electrical Output (MW)</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>55.1%</b>
Net Plant Efficiency (% on LHV)*	55.1%	55.1%
Net Plant Heat Rate (LHV)*	6,193	6,193
* Efficiency optimized for US economics. For countries with high gas prices, 58.9% efficiency is achievable at higher capital cost.		

## CO<sub>2</sub> CAN BE SEQUESTERED

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY (EOR) USES CO<sub>2</sub> FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OIL, WHILE BEING NET CARBON NEUTRAL (~1 CARBON ATOMS SEQUESTERED FOR EVERY CARBON ATOM IN OIL)

CO<sub>2</sub> CAN ALSO BE SEQUESTERED IN IN DEEP SALINE FORMATIONS

IN THE US, 45Q PROVIDES FEDERAL TAX CREDIT OF \$50/TONNE FOR SEQUESTRATION AND \$35 FOR EOR





# APPENDIX

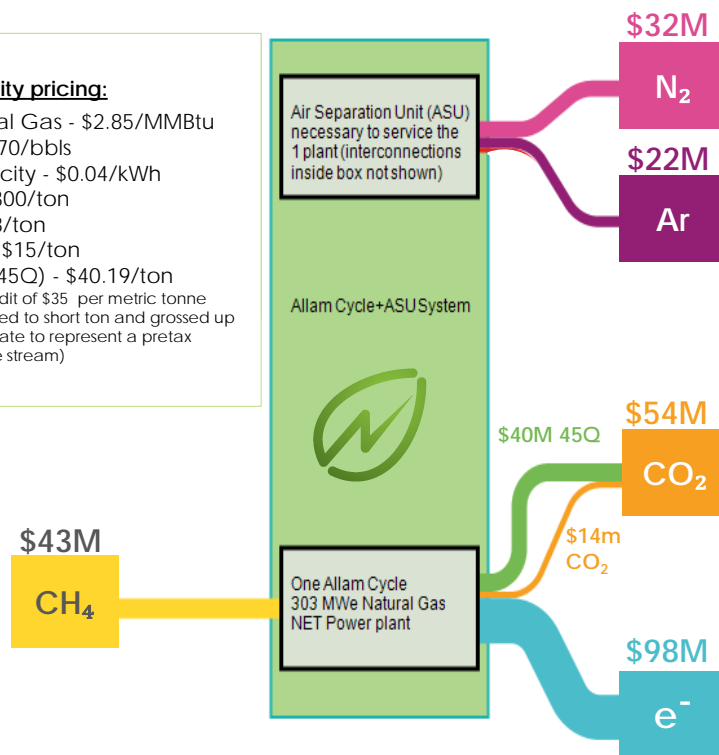
# NET POWER IS ABOUT MORE THAN POWER

VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL GAS STREAM  
APPROACHES VALUE OF ELECTRICITY

45Q TAX CREDITS FOR CO<sub>2</sub>  
CAPTURE PROVIDE \$35-50/TON  
FOR NET POWER'S CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Commodity pricing:

- Natural Gas - \$2.85/MMBtu
- Oil - \$70/bbls
- Electricity - \$0.04/kWh
- Ar - \$300/ton
- N<sub>2</sub> - \$8/ton
- CO<sub>2</sub> - \$15/ton
- CO<sub>2</sub> (45Q) - \$40.19/ton
- (tax credit of \$35 per metric tonne converted to short ton and grossed up at 21% rate to represent a pretax revenue stream)



# NET POWER'S ALLAM CYCLE DELIVERS

THE NET POWER TECHNOLOGY IS A  
PARADIGM SHIFT

A SYSTEM THAT IS ABLE TO MEET THE  
WORLD'S CLIMATE TARGETS WITHOUT  
PAYING MORE FOR ELECTRICITY.

- Ⓜ ELECTRICITY FROM NATURAL GAS FOR LESS THAN A COMBINED CYCLE PLANT
- Ⓜ ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS
  - NO **NOX OR SOX** EMISSIONS.
  - **CAPTURES OR ELIMINATES** SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF THE CARBON AND NON-CARBON ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS **WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COST**
  - DOES **NOT REQUIRE WATER** (AT A SMALL REDUCTION IN EFFICIENCY)
- Ⓜ ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW VALUE STREAMS
  - CAPTURED CO<sub>2</sub>
  - IN THE US, 45Q TAX CREDITS
    - PER 300MW TURBINE ~\$430M TOTAL/~\$300M PV
  - INDUSTRIAL GASES SUCH AS N<sub>2</sub> AND AR
- Ⓜ ECONOMICS
  - DEMONSTRATES **SUPERIOR TOTAL ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE** TO EXISTING NATURAL GAS POWER PLANTS
  - CAN USE **INEXPENSIVE FUELS** SUCH AS ACID GAS, SOUR GAS, ASSOCIATED GAS, AND PRODUCED GAS
  - PRODUCES **VALUABLE GASES**, INCLUDING CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> AND AR
  - CAN PROVIDE CO<sub>2</sub> FOR **EOR AND SOUR GAS CLEAN-UP**



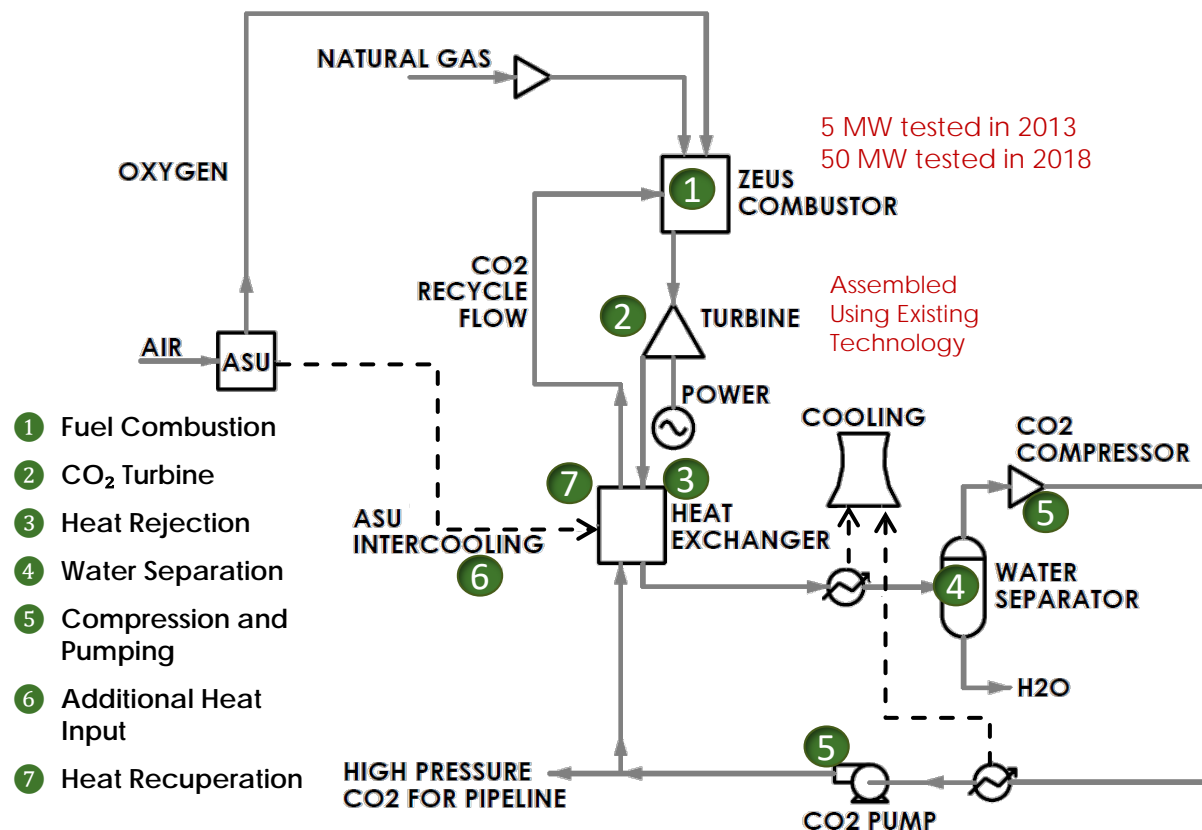
# ALLAM CYCLE NATURAL GAS PLATFORM

OXY-FUEL, SEMI-CLOSED-LOOP,  
WITH A CO<sub>2</sub> WORKING FLUID.

55 TO 59% (LHV) NET EFFICIENCY  
(CAN BE ADJUSTED), WITH CAPTURE  
OF >97% OF CO<sub>2</sub>.

CO<sub>2</sub> AND WATER ARE THE ONLY  
EFFLUENTS. ASU ALSO PRODUCES  
SALEABLE BYPRODUCTS.

A NEAR-TERM CO<sub>2</sub> SOLUTION THAT  
UTILIZES MOSTLY EXISTING  
EQUIPMENT IN A NOVEL WAY.



# THE ALLAM CYCLE IS A DIFFERENT KIND OF BRAYTON CYCLE

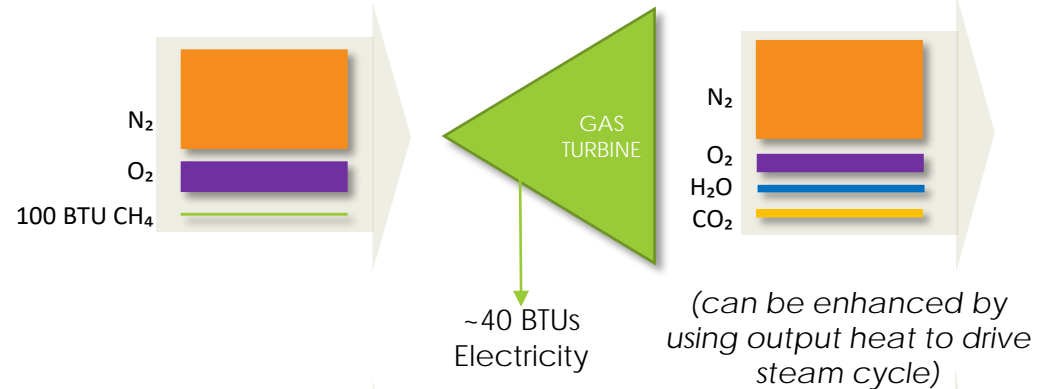
TURBINES ARE DRIVE BY "MASS"  
AND "HEAT"

THE ALLAM CYCLE INCREASES  
MASS BY REPLACING THE  $N_2$  IN THE  
AIR WITH A MUCH GREATER MASS  
OF  $CO_2$

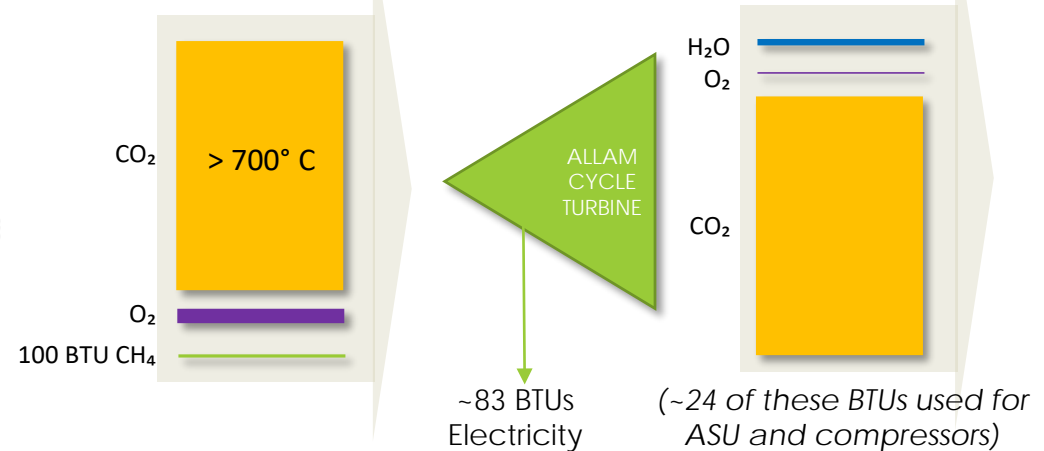
THE ALLAM CYCLE RECUPERATES  
EXHAUST HEAT TO WARM THE  $CO_2$   
TO HIGH TEMPERATURES

THE SHARPLY INCREASED  
EFFICIENCIES ARE USED TO OFFSET  
THE PARASITIC LOADS OF AIR  
SEPARATION AND RECOMPRESSION

SIMPLE  
CYCLE  
GAS  
TURBINE



ALLAM  
CYCLE  
TURBINE



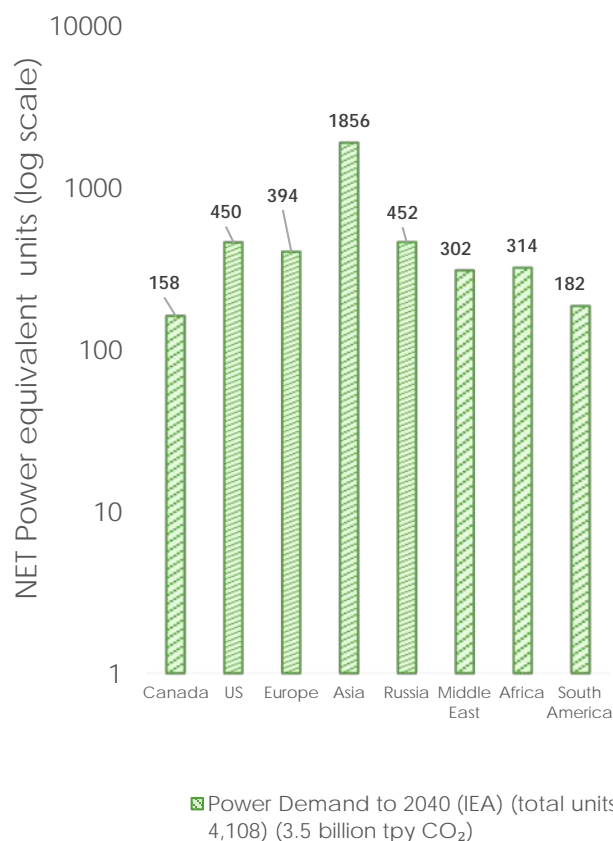
WIDTH OF LINES PROPORTIONAL TO MASS.

# THE DEMAND FOR CO<sub>2</sub> IS SUBSTANTIAL

DEMAND FOR CO<sub>2</sub> FROM NET POWER PLANTS OUTSTRIPS IEA PROJECTIONS FOR NEW AND REPLACEMENT POWER PLANTS

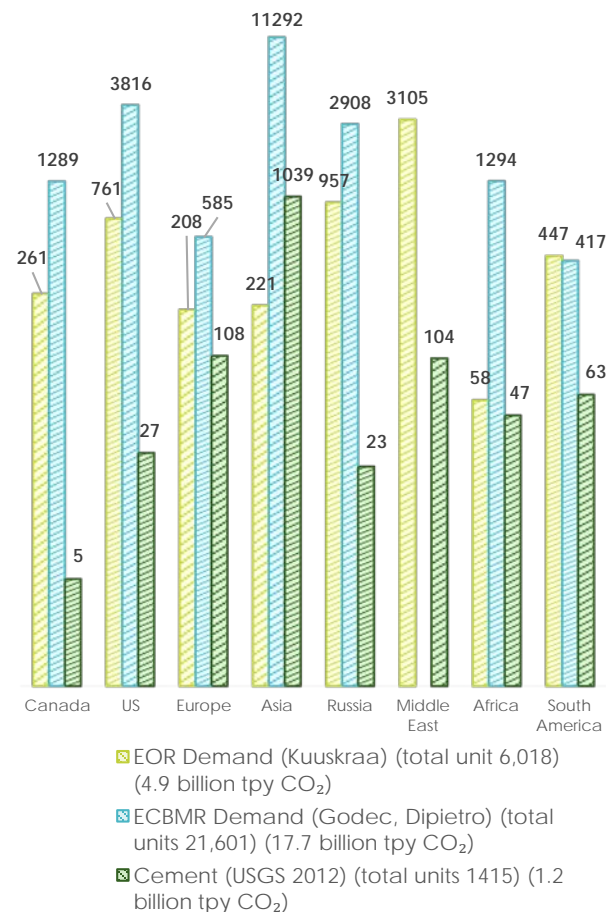
## Power

NUMBER OF NET POWER 300 MW PLANTS NEEDED BY REGION TO FULFILL NEW AND REPLACEMENT FOSSIL BUILDS



## CO<sub>2</sub>

NUMBER OF NET POWER 300 MW PLANTS NEEDED FOR TO MEET CURRENT CO<sub>2</sub> DEMAND FOR EOR, ECBMR, AND CEMENT





# THE NET POWER ADVANTAGE - THE ALLAM CYCLE

THIS DIAGRAM HAS "PRESSURE" LOGARITHMICALLY SPACED UP AND DOWN.

AND "ENTHALPY" IS EVENLY SPACED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. ENTHALPY IS A MEASURE OF ENERGY. AS YOU MOVE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, YOU ARE INJECTING ENERGY INTO THE SYSTEM, AND VICE VERSA.

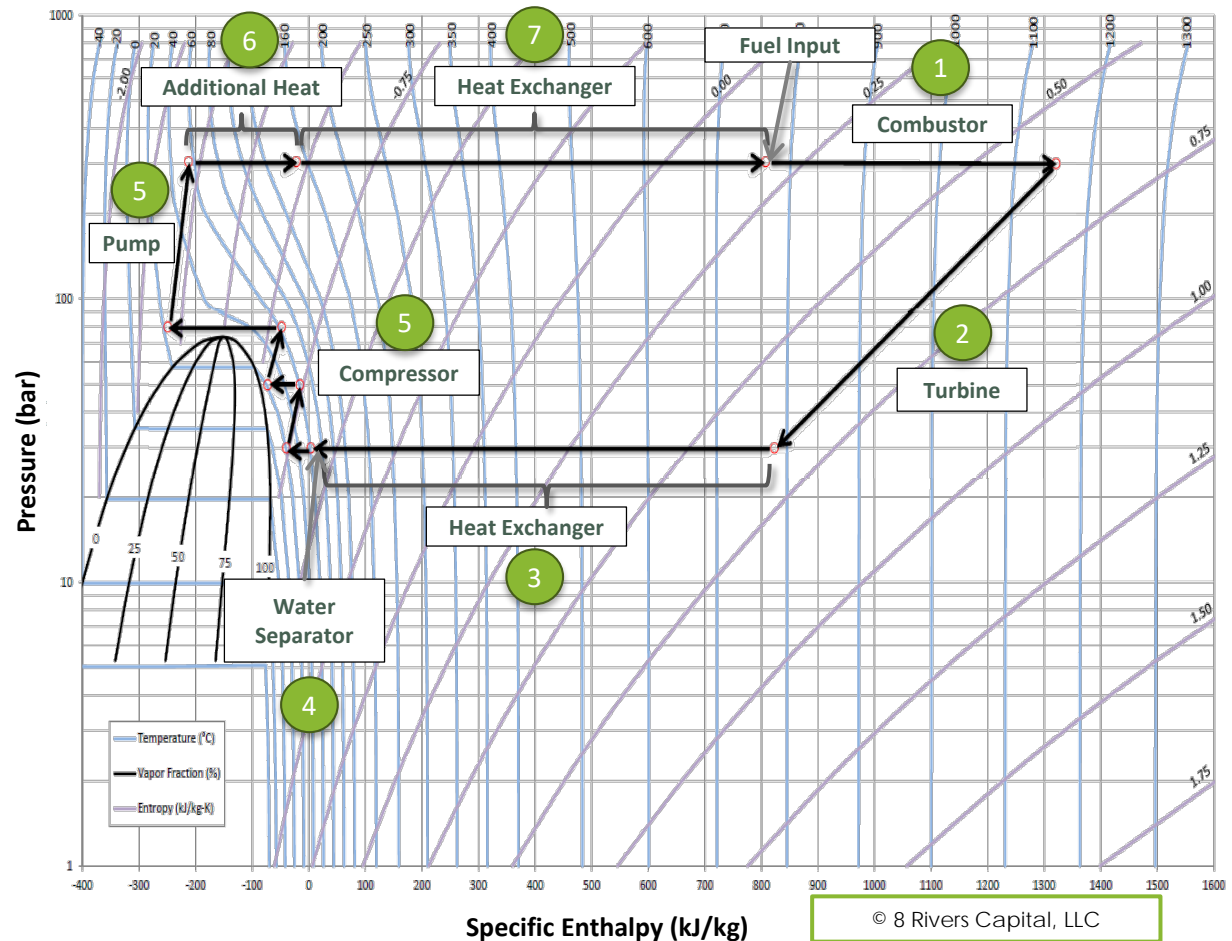
TEMPERATURE IS ON THE UP-DOWN BLUE LINES. TO THE RIGHT, THEY AND ENTHALPY MOVE TOGETHER.

THE "DOME" IS AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK. ABOVE THE TOP,  $\text{CO}_2$  IS "SUPERCRITICAL". BELOW THE TOP AND TO THE RIGHT,  $\text{CO}_2$  IS A GAS, AND TO THE LEFT,  $\text{CO}_2$  IS A LIQUID. INSIDE, IT IS A MIXTURE OF GAS AND LIQUID.

ONE MORE THING. THE PURPLE LINES ARE "ENTROPY" LINES. THINK OF THESE AS RAILROAD TRACKS FOR GOING UP AND DOWN IN PRESSURE. IN THE TURBINE, THE TRACKS GO FROM UPPER RIGHT AND DOWN AND TO THE LEFT. THE LEFT-RIGHT DISTANCE IN ENTHALPY IS THE AMOUNT OF POWER THE TURBINE PRODUCES.

NOTE THAT ON THE LEFT, THESE RAILROAD TRACKS ARE STEEPER, AND THOSE FOR THE PUMP ARE STEEPER THAN THOSE FOR THE COMPRESSOR. THAT MEANS IT TAKES LESS ENERGY (LEFT-RIGHT) TO PUMP THAN TO COMPRESS.

ONE LAST THING. THE SYSTEM DESIGN POINT IS WHERE THE TURBINE DUMPS INTO THE HEAT EXCHANGER. ASK YOURSELF "WHY?"



# 45Q TAX CREDIT FOR CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE AND STORAGE

ELIGIBLE FACILITIES CAN CLAIM  
CREDITS FOR UP TO 12 YEARS

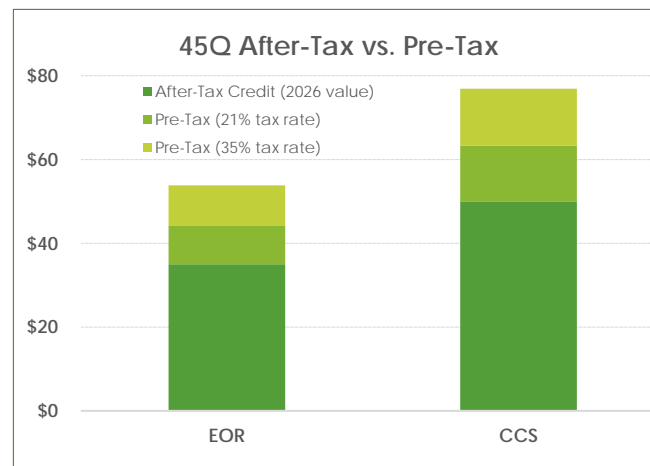
JANUARY 1, 2024 DEADLINE TO  
COMMENCE CONSTRUCTION

IF CO<sub>2</sub> USED FOR EOR, MUST  
CAPTURE AT LEAST 500,000  
TONNES/YEAR.

CREDITS ASSIGNED TO THE FACILITY  
OPERATOR, MAY BE TRANSFERRED  
TO THE CO<sub>2</sub> STORAGE ENTITY

- TAX LEGISLATION (45Q) PASSED IN THE U.S. IN FEB '18, PLACING SIGNIFICANT VALUE ON CAPTURED AND SEQUESTERED CO<sub>2</sub>
- TAX CREDIT VALUE IS \$428M (PRE-TAX REAL VALUE BASIS) FOR A 2022 COD PROJECT WITH EOR

	EOR or Chemical Conversion	Sequestration
2021 (ramping from present to 2026)	\$24/mt	\$36/mt
2026 (ramped at inflation after 2026)	\$35/mt	\$50/mt



## NET POWER COMPLEMENTS RENEWABLES

DEEP DECARBONIZATION, WITHOUT  
DIMINISHING RETURNS.

SOLAR AND WIND'S RELIANCE ON  
NATURAL GAS BACK-UP CEASES TO BE  
A CO<sub>2</sub> PROBLEM WITH NET POWER

## Turns out wind and solar have a secret friend: Natural gas



By **Chris Mooney**

- NET POWER REMOVES SOLAR AND WIND'S RELIANCE ON COMBINED CYCLE
- IT PROVIDES PEAKING, BACK-UP, AND RAMPING, WITH ZERO CO<sub>2</sub>.
- OUR RAMP RATE IS HIGHER THAN CCGT AND COMPARABLE TO CT
- EACH PLANT CAN CREATE >150 MWH OF ELECTRICITY STORAGE

### NETPOWER'S ECONOMICS ARE DIFFERENT

- MOST CARBON CAPTURE PROJECTS STRUGGLE IN A HIGH RENEWABLES WORLD BECAUSE OF THE CHALLENGE OF LOW CAPACITY FACTORS.
- NET POWER RETAINS ITS ADVANTAGE OVER CCGT REGARDLESS OF CAPACITY FACTOR, BECAUSE NET POWER'S CAPEX-OPEX RATIO IS EQUIVALENT TO CCGT.



# NET POWER

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