ENERGY RESILIENCY AND SECURITY IN A GREEN ECONOMY

The Era of the Ammonia Economy

Presented by Adam Victor, President TransGas Development Systems

COAL ECONOMY

18th Century

Led to the Industrial Revolution

Most Resilient Fuel

- Long-term coal piles store massive amount of energy with no risk of interruption
- Difficult to ignite



OIL ECONOMY

19th Century

Gave us transportation modes we use today

Basis for petrochemical industry

Relatively Resilient

- Can be stored on site
 - but subject to attack
- Can be transported by rail, truck, pipeline and ship

NATURAL GAS ECONOMY

20th Century

Basis for hundreds of thousands of megaWatts of new electric generation

Allowed households to transform to solid fuel burring stoves for cooking and heating

 Freed up a new significant portion of the workforce Chemical Feedstock for common chemicals

Somewhat Resilient

 Pipelines and LNG are susceptible to interruption

HYDROGEN ECONOMY

22nd Century

Very expensive and energy intensive

Explosive - Hindenburg

Hydrogen
embrittlement makes
existing pipelines
unsuitable

Ideally used in Fuel
Cells and make
water vapor and
heat only

Least resilient due to reliance on new weather dependent sources of green energy

- Dispersal of power generation over broad areas challenges the ability to protect those assets
- Required solar farms can be over 100 square miles

AMMONIA ECONOMY

21st Century

Ammonia is the "carrier" of Hydrogen

Bridge to Hydrogen Economy

Ammonia, NH3 has no Carbon

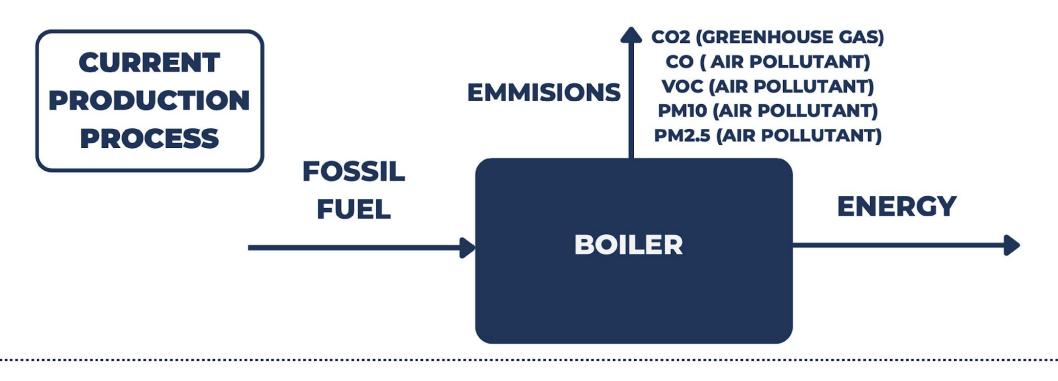
Technology allows existing boilers to burn Ammonia

Over 1000 Ammonia
 Combustors are in service
 in refineries worldwide

Very Resilient

- Most widely transported chemical in the world
- Farmers worldwide deal with Ammonia daily

Reciprocating engines
will be burning
Ammonia within 3 years



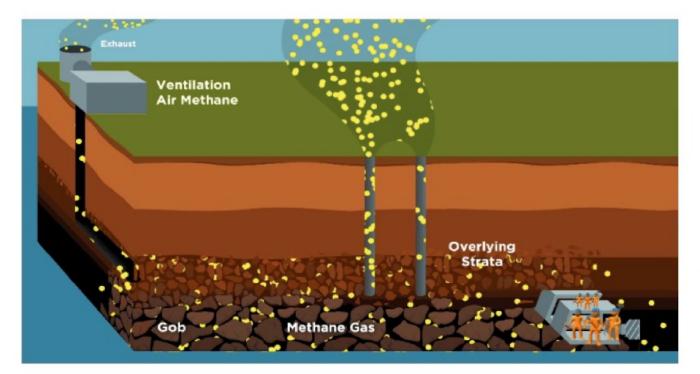


EXISTING LOW NOX AMMONIA COMBUSTOR IN REFINERY



COAL MINE WASTE METHANE & LOWER GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

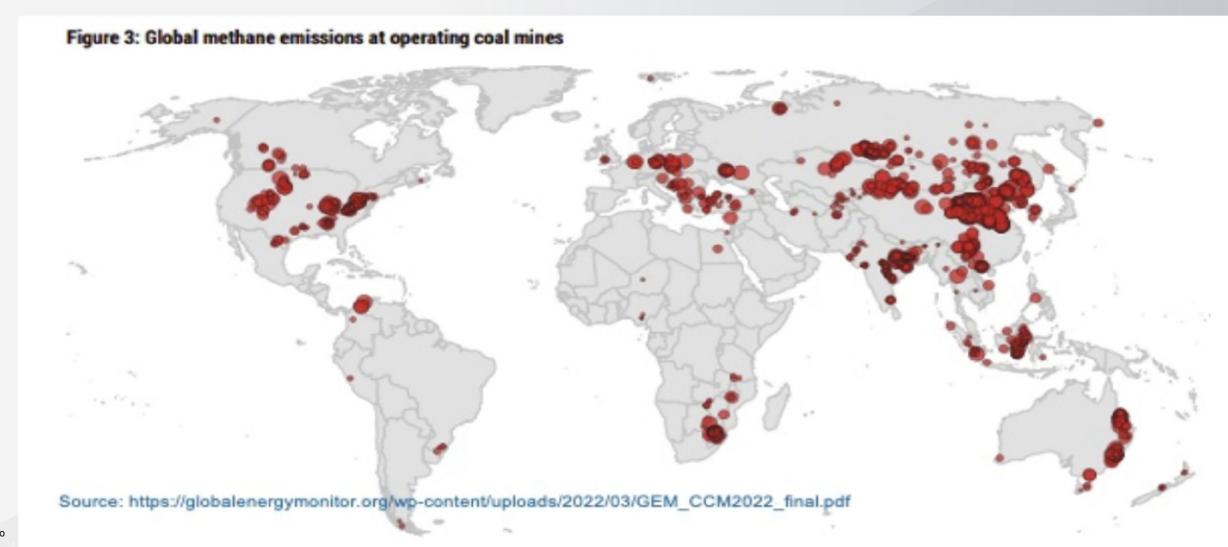
Mine Ventilation Process



Safety: Historically, mine waste gas has been released into the atmosphere unmitigated, a result of legal requirements designed to keep underground mine workers safe – i.e., preventing combustible gases (primarily methane) from building up at the wall face where workers and equipment are present.

IEA: "Global coal demand is set to rise...coal mine operations released around 40.5 Mt of methane into the atmosphere in 2022, representing more than 10% of total methane emissions"

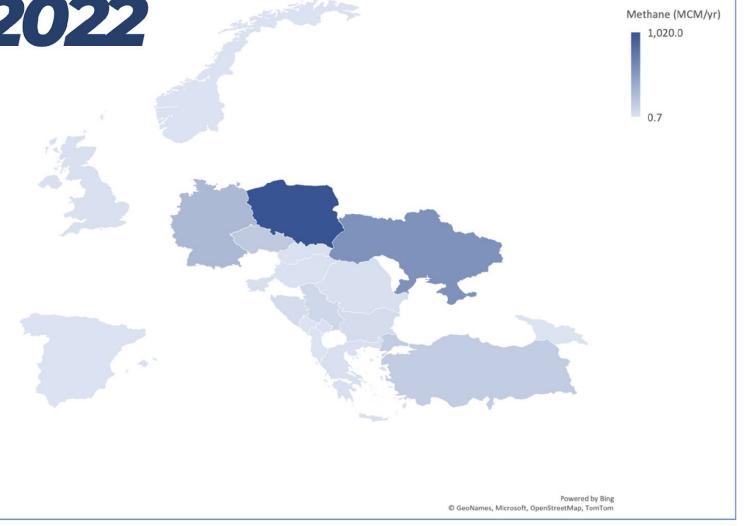
WHERE IS COAL MINE METHANE





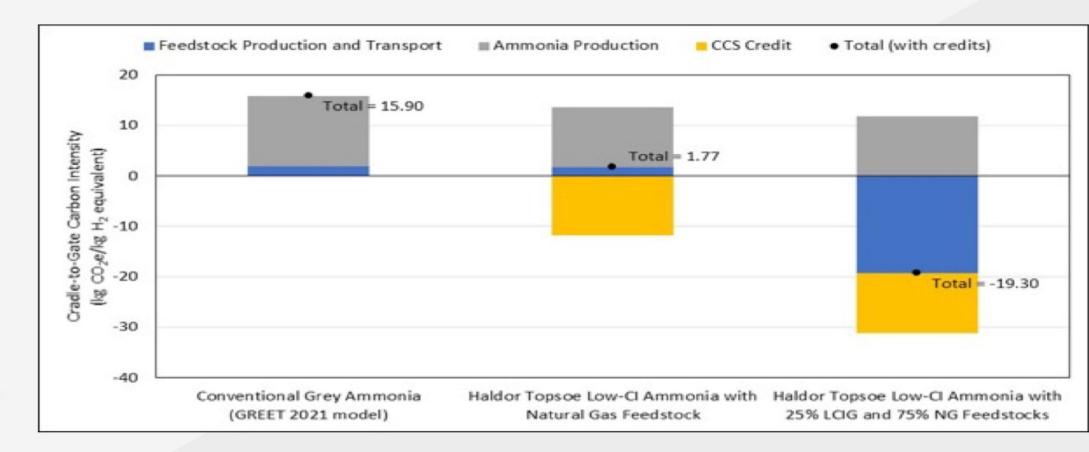
EUROPEAN COAL MINE METHANE 2022

Country	Methane (MCM/ yr)
United States of America	4,352.9
Poland	1,020.0
Ukraine	578.0
Germany	301.5
Czech Republic	176.0
Turkey	157.8
Serbia	79.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45.5
Bulgaria	44.2
Romania	25.6
Slovenia	22.3
Greece	16.6
United Kingdom	14.9
Kosovo	9.7
Hungary	9.1
Slovakia	8.5
Spain	4.4
Norway	2.0
Montenegro	1.8
Georgia	1.1
Albania	0.7



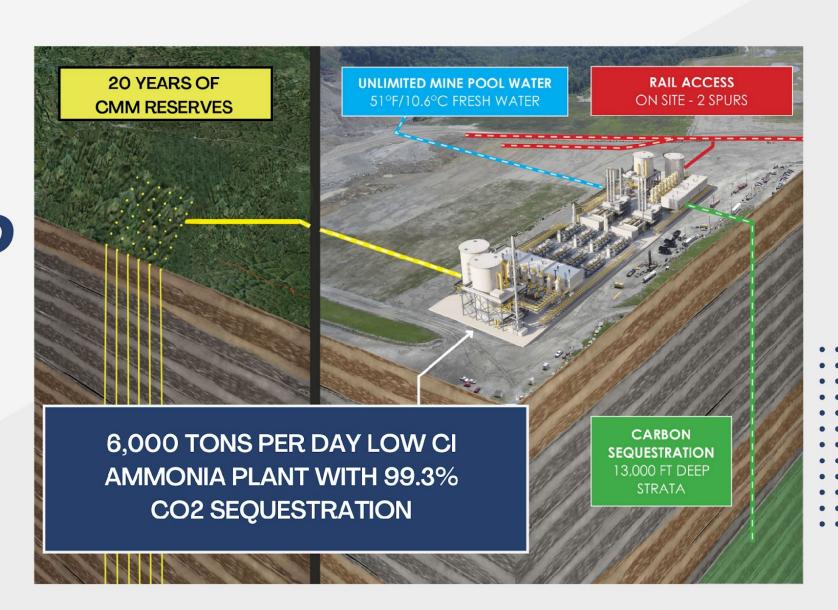
Source: Global Coal Mine Tracker, Global Energy Monitor, July 2022 release
Boston University Institute for Global Sustainability | visualizingenergy.org | CC BY 4.0





LOWER CARBON INTENSITY BY UTILIZING COAL MINE WASTE METHANE

COAL MINE WASTE METHANE BEING CONVERTED INTO NEGATIVE CARBON INTENSITY "BLUE AMMONIA"



IMMEDIATE CONCERN: WINTER 2023-2024

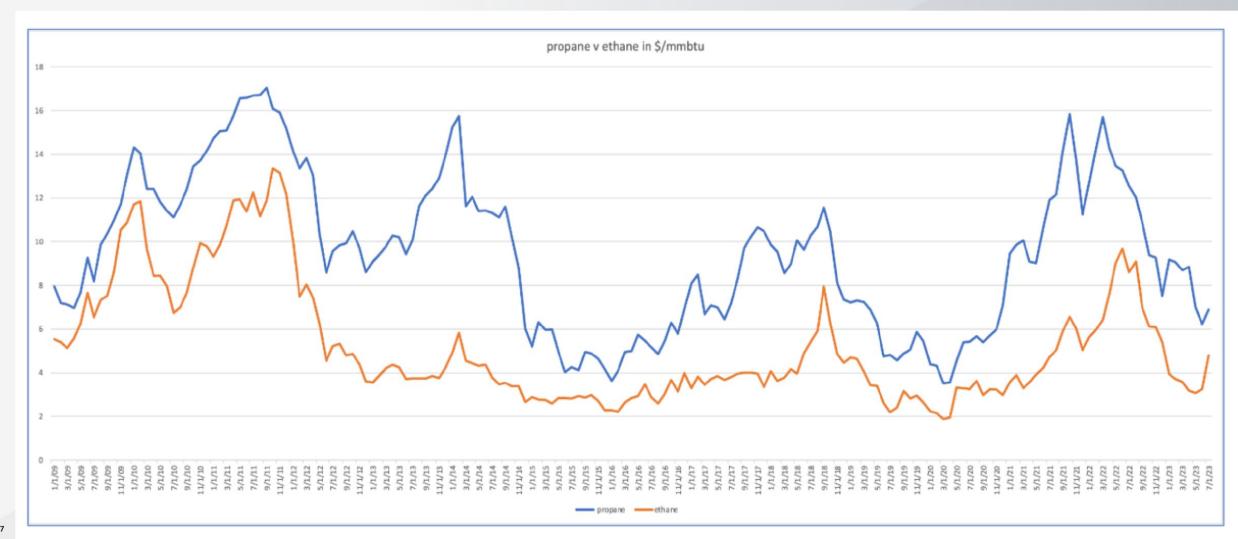
- Switch from importing Propane to EU to importing Ethane canisters
- Both Ethane and Propane can be shipped in cannisters in cargo ships
- Will be cheaper, cleaner and more reliable

ETHANE VS PROPANE

- Ethane C₂C6 has less Carbon than Propane C₃H8
 - Ethane is more Climate friendly than Propane
- Ethane is widely available
 - Ethane US exports now exceed Propane US exports
- Ethane is cheaper than Propane
 - Ethane is priced off US natural gas
 - Propane is priced off World oil



ETHANE VS PROPANE PRICING



PARADIGMS FOR EUROPEAN ENERGY RESILIENCY

- Forget Propane. Immediately starting this winter use West Virginia Ethane (Commence winter 2023-2024)
- Start converting all Coal boilers to multifueled fueled Coal, Blue Ammonia, CMM (direct gaseous use), Ethane and Methanol combustion (Commence winter 2024-2025)
- Harvest European Low Carbon Intensity Coal Mine Methane
 - Begin laying of Low Carbon Intensity CMM Pipelines to Coal plants (Winter 2024 2025)
 - Aggregate enough CMM for a small modular 300 tpd modular Methanol Plants
 - 7500 dekatherms per day (Winter 2025 2026)
 - Eventually aggregate enough CMM for a AFE type 6000 ATR Ammonia Plant
 - 200,000 dekatherms per day (Winter 2026 2027)
 - Operate coal plants on EU sourced CMM based Low Carbon Intensity Ammonia

THANK YOU

ADAM VICTOR PRESIDENT





TransGas Development Systems'
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