



Monolith Background & H₂ GHG Impact

Lightning Talk: Anthony Spizuoco

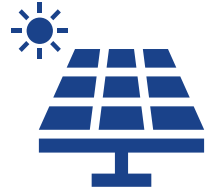
Monolith Presenter



Anthony Spizuoco
Director, Engineering Deployment

Technology Background

Clean Hydrogen & Carbon Black from Electricity and Natural Gas



Renewable electricity



Natural gas (CH₄)
renewable or pipeline

Protected Methane Pyrolysis Technology



No CO₂ Emissions
in Process

Olive Creek 1 (OC1)

Commercialization of technology complete



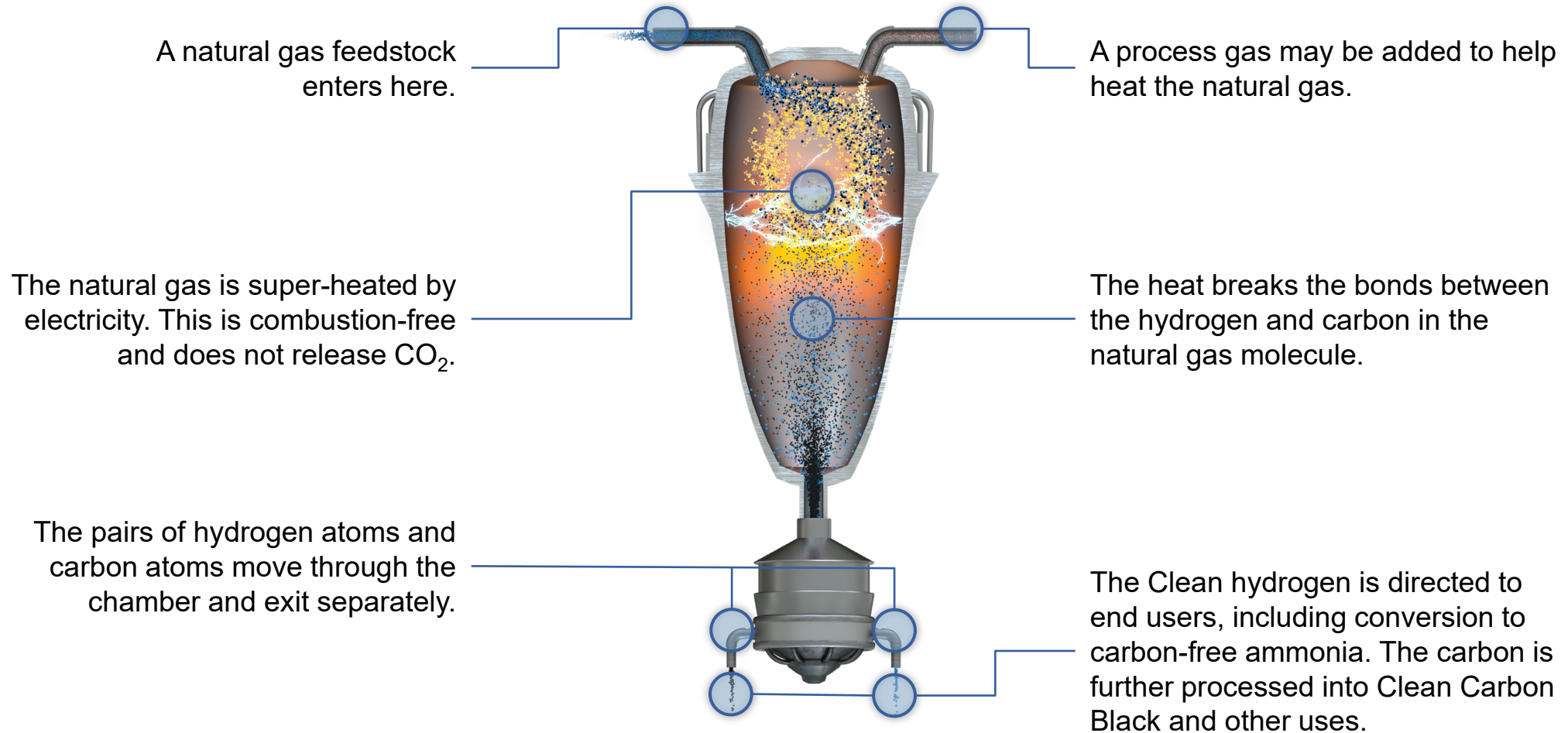
Hydrogen



Carbon Black

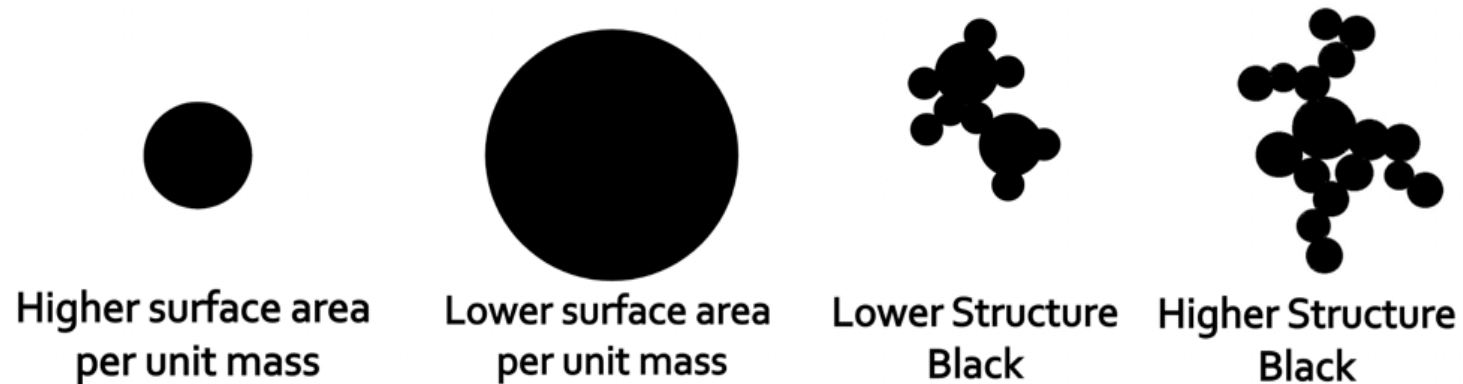
Monolith's proprietary methane pyrolysis technology uses renewable electricity to split natural gas into hydrogen and highly valuable solid carbon materials without emitting CO₂.

Methane Pyrolysis Process



What is Carbon Black?

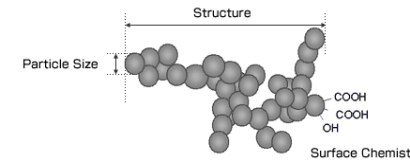
- A very fine, very black powder
- Has a molecular and crystalline structure similar to graphite, but with many curved and amorphous regions
- Consists of primary particles (typically 10-50 nm) welded together into aggregates (typically 50-250 nm)



Carbon Black Market and Applications

~\$16 bn global market (growing 2-3% / year) with prevalent and diverse end-uses

- Among the top 50 industrial chemicals worldwide
 - o 100-year-old commodity product with ubiquitous and diverse end-uses
- Output is 98.0 - 99.5% solid carbon
- Unique properties ideal for rubber and plastics applications
 - o Structure and surface properties help reinforce and color rubbers and plastics
 - o 1/3 of tire made of carbon black



Monolith Carbon Black pellets

Market Breakdown by Application (% share volume)

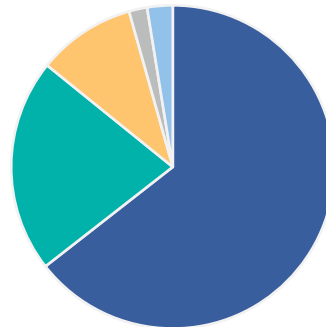
Inks
2%



Plastics
10%



Industrial Rubber
21%



Specialty
3%



Tires
64%

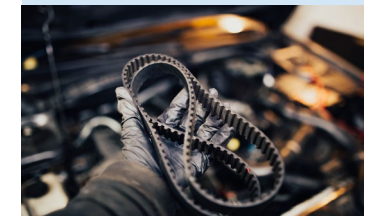
Tire

~\$11.3 bn / yr



MRG

~\$3.6 bn / yr



Specialty

~\$1.9 bn / yr



Successful Technology Scale-Up

CLEAN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION



Demonstrated ability to scale-up patent protected, commercially viable technology

Replicate Rx 12 Times
No technology scaling required



Note: Assumes 0.31kg of hydrogen is produced for every kg of carbon black

Monolith Expansion (Olive Creek 2)

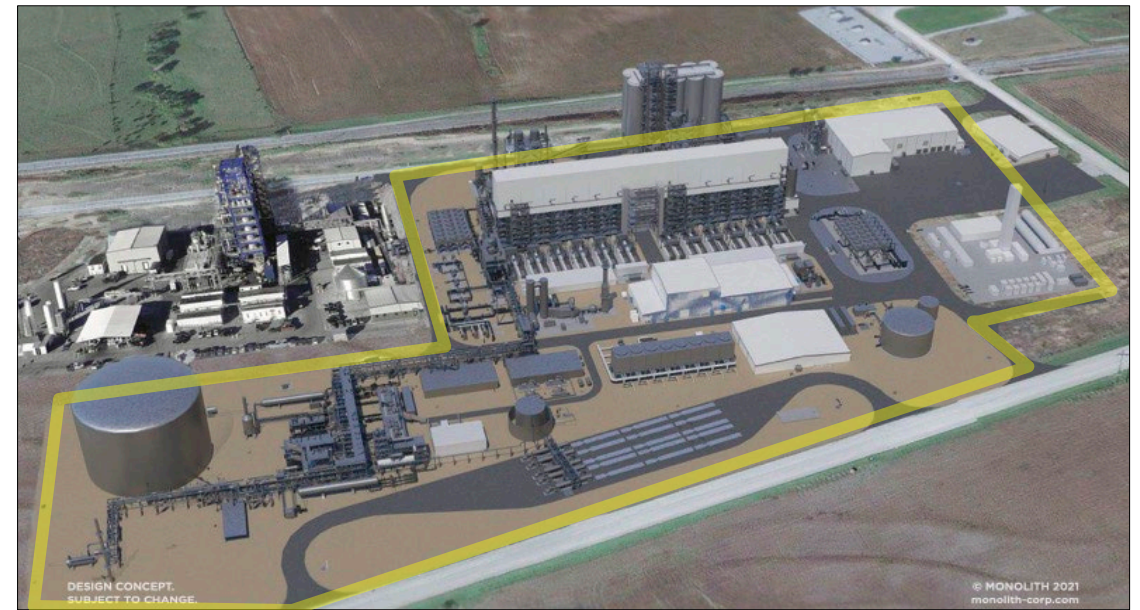
Olive Creek I (OC1)

Production Capacity	Hydrogen: ~5 ktpa Valuable Carbon: ~15 ktpa
Completion	June 2020
Location	Nebraska, United States
Technology	Full, commercial-scale reactor











Olive Creek II (OC2)

Production Capacity	Hydrogen: ~60 ktpa Valuable Carbon: ~180 ktpa
Completion	2027 (target)
Location	Nebraska, United States
Technology	Two 6-reactor trains (same scale as OC1)



Hydrogen Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Hydrogen Production Technologies

	Steam Methane Reforming (“SMR”)	Auto-Thermal Reforming (“ATR”)	Electrolysis	Pyrolysis
	 <p>Natural gas is passed through steam to split methane into hydrogen and CO₂; high carbon footprint but relatively cheap today.</p>	 <p>Natural gas is reacted with oxygen to split methane into hydrogen and CO₂;</p>	 <p>Electricity is used to split water into hydrogen and oxygen; greatly reduced carbon emissions, assuming a renewable energy source.</p>	 <p>Decomposition of natural gas into hydrogen and carbon; generates CO₂-free hydrogen with solid carbon as the only byproduct.</p>
Select Players				
H ₂ Carbon Intensity [kg CO ₂ / kg H ₂]	┌ ● ○ └	┌ ● ○ └	○	○
Technical readiness level	W/O CCS 11 9-10 With CCS ²	W/O CCS 9-10 9-10 With CCS ²	8	8
Capital Intensity	└ ● ● ┘	└ ● ● ┘	●	●
Water usage w Steam & Cooling	5.2 -13 gal / kg H ₂	5.2 -13 gal / kg H ₂	3- 4.7 gal / kg H ₂	2.5 gal / kg H ₂
Electricity usage	N/A	N/A	59 kWh / kg H ₂	30 kWh / kg H ₂
Natural gas usage	125 – 155 MMBTu / T H ₂	115 – 145 MMBTu / T H ₂	⊘	210 MMBTu / T H ₂ No allocation to Carbon
Access to government incentives like 45Q/ 45V	No Yes, @ \$3/kg H ₂ ³	No Yes, @ \$3/kg H ₂ ³	Yes, @ \$3/kg H ₂ ³	Yes, @ \$3/kg H ₂ ³

Sources: Wolfe Research, BNEF and company documents; C-Zero, EKONA and HazerGroup are at Technical Readiness Level (TRL) 5 as reported in ChemBioEng Reviews; ¹ Based on US hydrogen cost curve ² Carbon capture and storage (CCS) which comes with geographical restrictions. ³ Likely to need some level of RNG feedstock to get to 0.45.

LCA System Boundary (OC1 + OC2)

Monolith's LCA assesses the carbon intensity of its future products and process on a “Cradle-to-Gate” basis modeled with GREET1 2022

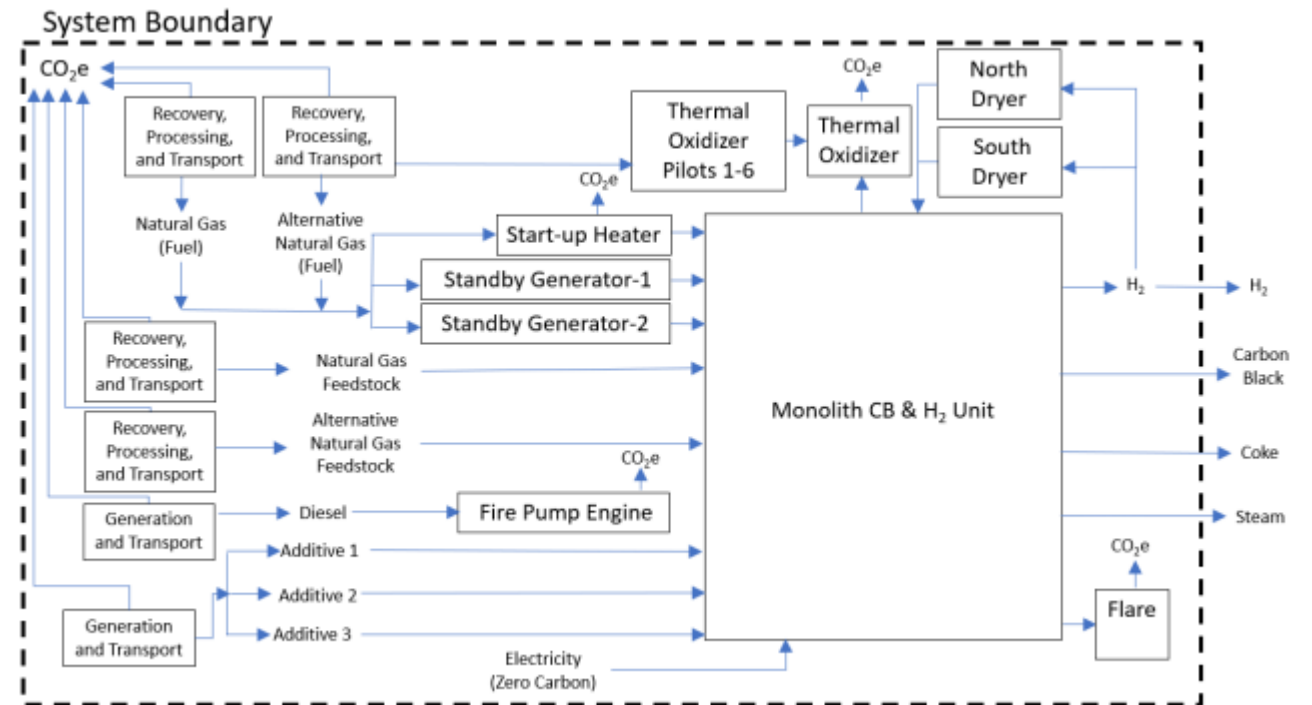
In Scope:

- Recovery, processing and transmission of natural gas (and alternatives) to the OC1+2 facility
- Production and transportation of process additives
- The production process

Out of Scope:

- Shipping
- End use
- Ultimate disposal after use stages

These steps are assumed to be like conventionally produced products in the market

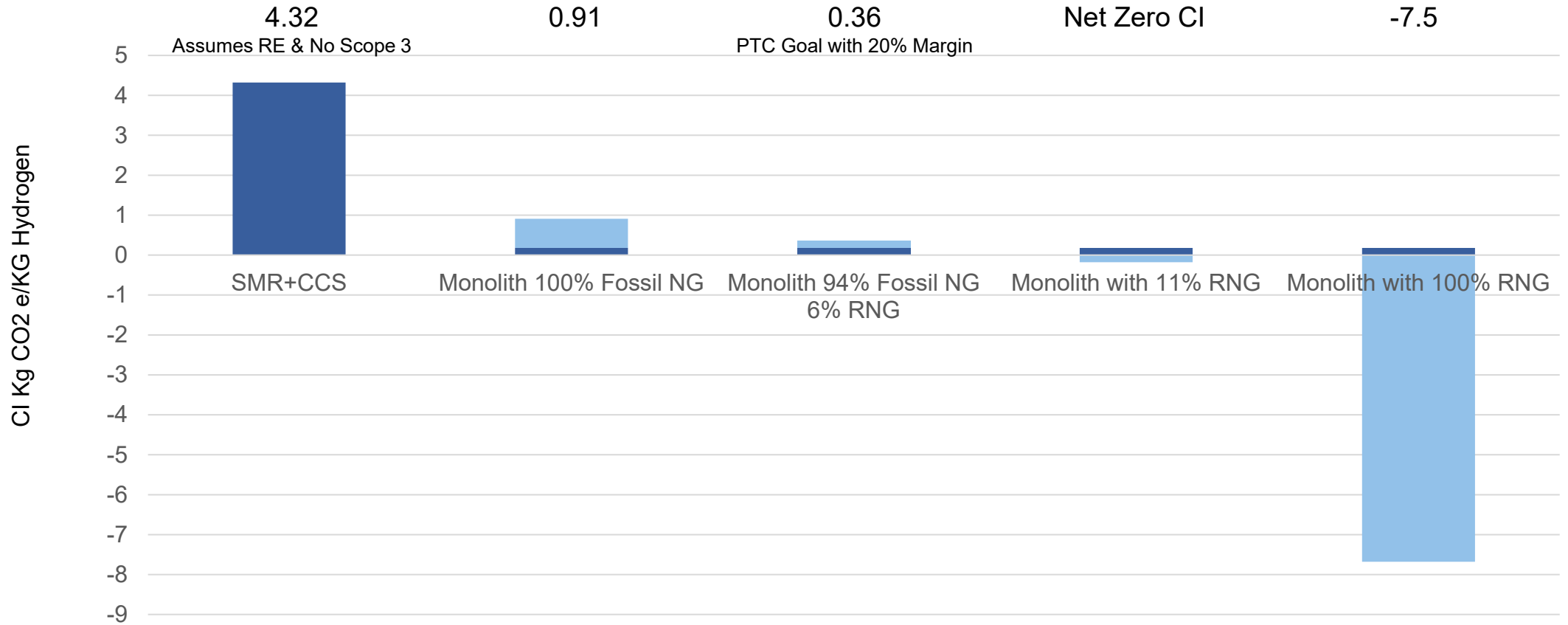


"Cradle-to-Gate" means...

- Scope 1 Direct Emissions (our production process)
- Scope 2 Indirect Emissions (purchased electricity)
- Scope 3 Upstream Emissions (production & transportation of procured raw materials)

...for the manufacture of our products. Our accounting ends when our product is produced.

Comparison of SMR + CCS Hydrogen & Monolith GHG Footprint



Ongoing study – results presented based on information available so far

RNG is Swine Manure RNG as per GREET 2022

SMR+CCS is per GREET 2022

■ Scope 1 ■ Scope 2 ■ Scope 3

Well To Gate

Monolith in the News



Monolith Receives Conditional Approval for a One Billion-Dollar U.S. Department of Energy Loan

Monolith / December 22, 2021



In Industry First, Goodyear Launches Tire with Monolith's Carbon Black

May 10, 2023