

Lignite Research Program Update and Strategies

Mike Holmes WDEA – Watford City October 13, 2022

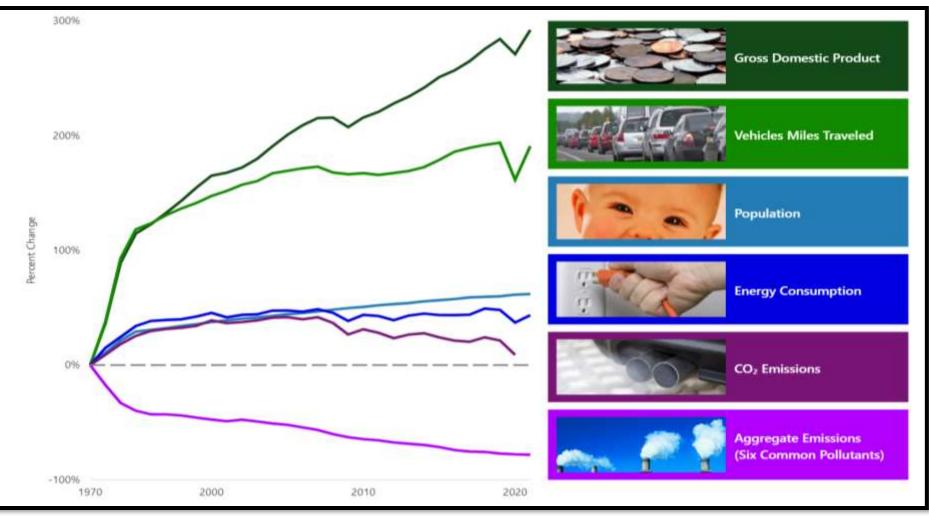


Topics of Presentation

Lignite Research Program Overview

- Current Project Portfolio
 - Carbon Management
 - Emerging Markets
- Enhance Preserve and Protect Project
 - New Proposal
 - Planned and Current White Papers
- Q&A and Discussion of Strategy / Path Forward

Comparison of Growth Areas & Declining Emissions 1970-2021



EPA Air Trends (U.S.) - https://gispub.epa.gov/air/trendsreport/2022/#growth

Lignite Research Program Historical Challenges Met



Basin Electric Antelope Valley Station and DGC Synfuels Plant www.dakotagas.com

To highlight a few...

- Thriving with high-sodium coal
- Optimized operations and cleanability
- Support of only U.S. coal-to-synfuels plant
- DGC added urea to product suite
- Lignite mining, use, and reclamation advances through data, instrumentation & controls
- Spiritwood industrial complex
- DryFining coal upgrading
- Meeting regulations for primary pollutants
- Addressed control of nitrogen and sulfur emissions
- Mercury costs reduced by more than 20X

Lignite Industry Technology Roadmap



Support continued options to enhance performance of the existing fleet



Invest in transformational research (Next generation of Lignite conversion systems that integrate CO₂ capture)



Focus on Carbon Capture Utilization & Storage (CCUS)



Leverage International R&D breakthroughs



Renewed Focus

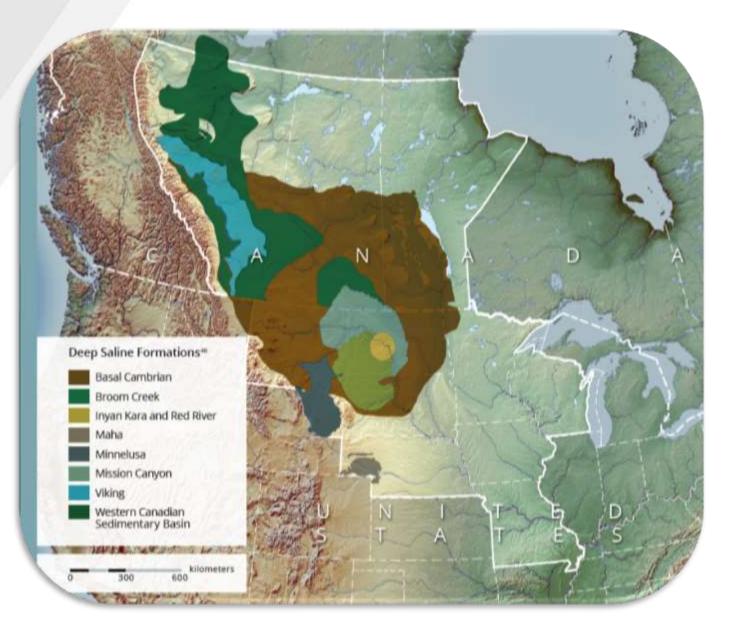
Additional value propositions for lignite Polygeneration opportunities

Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)



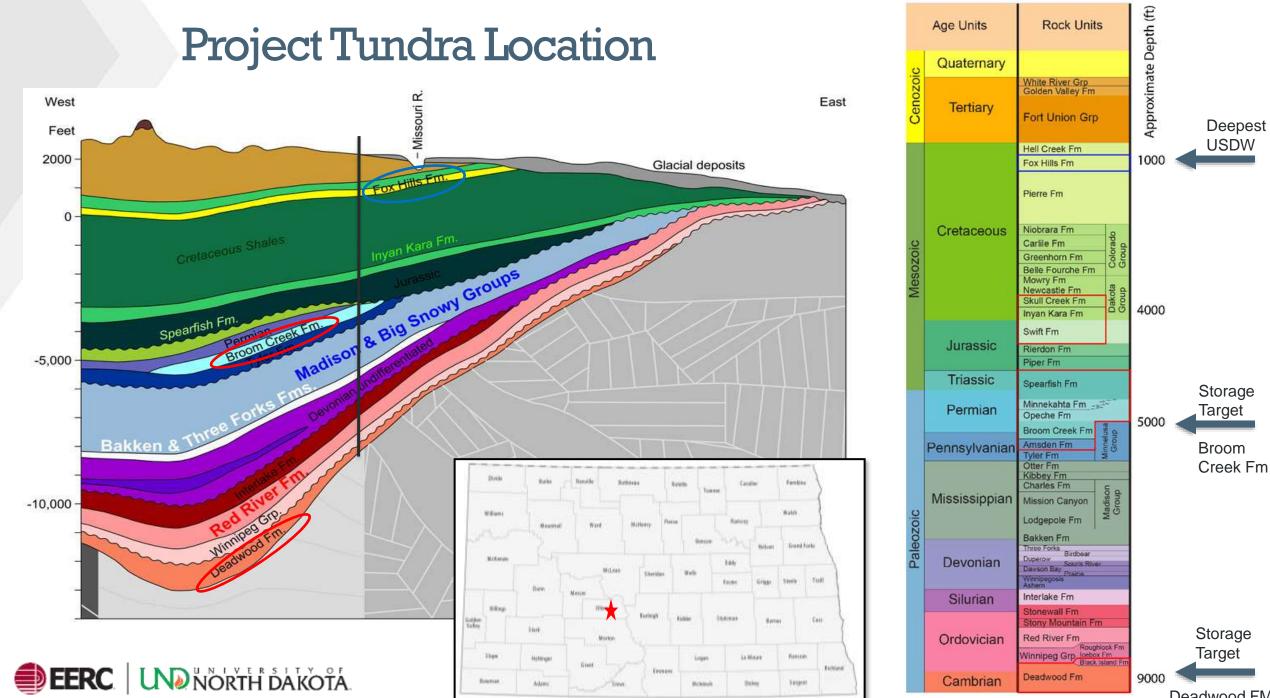
Graphic from EERC PCOR Program

CO₂ Storage Resource in the PCOR Partnership Region



Several deep saline formations throughout the PCOR region have been evaluated for CO₂ storage.

North Dakota formations have the ability to store between 76 billion and 252 billion tonnes of CO_2 .



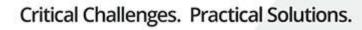
Deadwood FM

Carbon Management Projects – Recent

- Tundra
 - FEED
 - Two injection wells into the Broom Creek Formation can inject 4 million tonnes CO₂/year for at least 20 years.
 - One injection well into the Black Island/Deadwood interval (contingency target up to 1 million tonnes CO₂/year).
- One monitoring well that extends to the Black Island/Deadwood (NRDT-1).

- USDW monitoring well in the Fox Hills Formation.
- One Class I wastewater disposal well into the Inyan Kara Formation.

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Lignite Research Program Carbon Management Projects



This project provides a continuation of the PCOR program to help address challenges and opportunities for commercial CCUS in the region.

Lead: Kevin Connors, EERC (UND)

Project Tundra

Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) study for carbon capture utilization and storage at the Milton R. Young Station.

Lead: Gerry Pfau, Minnkota Power

Final report under review and includes associated Carbon SAFE storage evaluation.

Project Tundra CREST Study

Construction readiness evaluation that also includes evaluation of opportunities to improve the process economics and operation.

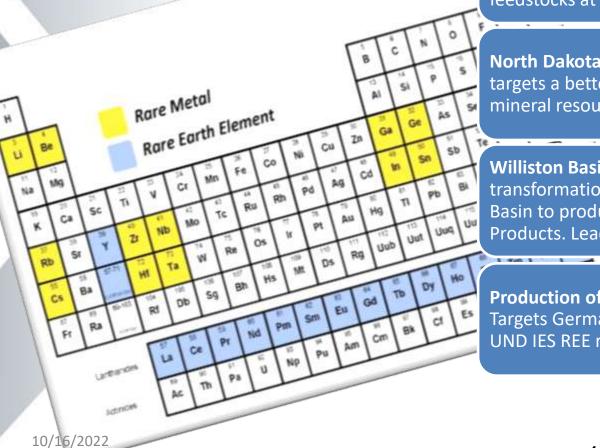
Lead: Craig Bleth, Minnkota Power



Study for a full-scale carbon dioxide capture system at Coal Creek Station (CCS2) – Initial investigation of the potential for CCUS at Coal Creek through a pre-FEED study and includes investigation of the storage geology.

Lead: John Bauer, Rainbow Energy – Completed FEED study is ongoing under the CSEA Program

Lignite Research Program Rare Earth Elements and Critical Minerals



Rare Earth Element Extraction and Concentration at Pilot-Scale from North Dakota Coal-Related Feedstocks – Phase 3 – Directed at demonstrating novel technology for rare earth element recovery from North Dakota lignite coal feedstocks at the pilot scale. Lead: Nolan Theaker, UND Institute for Energy Studies

North Dakota Rare Earth and Critical Element Resource Evaluation – This project targets a better understanding of the North Dakota rare earth element and critical mineral resource. Lead: Steven Benson, MTI

Williston Basin CORE-CM Initiative – Focused on the expansion and transformation of coal and coal-based resource utilization within the Williston Basin to produce Rare Earth Elements, Critical Minerals and Non-fuel Carbon Products. Lead: John Kay, EERC

Production of Germanium and Gallium Concentrates for Industrial Processes – Targets Germanium and Gallium removal and concentration, integrated into the UND IES REE recovery process. Lead: Steven Benson, MTI

Lignite Research Program Carbon Materials

Laboratory-Scale Coal-Derived Graphene Process – Development of a technological process for converting North Dakota Lignite into highvalue solid carbon products such as graphene. Lead: Alexander Azenkeng, EERC (UND)

Advanced Processing of Coal and Coal Waste to Produce Graphite for Fast-Charging Lithium-Ion Batteries – Follow on EERC project, Alexander Azenkeng. Lignite Derived Carbon Materials for Lithium-Ion Battery Anodes – Develop and demonstrate an economic process for production of advanced composite anode materials for lithium-ion batteries using lignite. Lead: Xiaodong Hou, UND Institute for Energy Studies ND Lignite Coal-Based Pitch for Production of High Value Carbon Products – Use of Lignite to produce coal pitch for use in carbon materials such as graphene, asphalt, tires, ... Lead: David Berry, AmeriCarbon Products, LLC.

Lignite Research Program Building Materials Projects

Semplastics EHC LLC



Artist's conception of coal building proof-of-concept design by CART

Systematically Applied Research to Develop High Value Products from Coal – Development of new improved building materials out of lignite-based resources.

Lead: Bill Easter, Semplastics

Incorporation of Coal and Coal Waste Into High-Value Materials – Follow-on of Semplastics project for development of new improved building materials out of lignite-based resources. Leading toward a demonstration structure.

Lead: Bill Easter, Semplastics

Development of Novel Sintered Coal Building Materials – Microbeam Technologies Incorporated (MTI) approach to making building materials from coal Feedstocks.

Lead: Matt Fuka, MTI

Strategic Studies

Regional Haze Studies – MTI, AECOM, & Troutman Pepper

MISO and SPP Impacts and Strategies NDGS Evaluation of REE Resource in ND Evaluation of Demand Growth / Update 2023 - Barr

Forecast of EV Impacts on regional demand and the grid

Next Generation Lignite Power Options

NDSU Economic Impact (2022) – Public Affairs

Others to be identified jointly between industry and the Industrial Commission

Regional Economic Impact of CCUS (TBD) Evaluation of ESG Impacts on Lignite (TBD)

Coal to Hydrogen (TBD)

Strategic Study - EPP

The Unquestionable Success of the Petra Nova Carbon Capture Utilization & Storage (CCUS) Demonstration Project



Petra Nova CCUS White Paper (Preliminary Findings)

- Petra Nova is an oil company that performed a CCS demonstration.
- The demonstration was a success in terms of schedule, budget, meeting guarantees, and with lower emissions and water use than expected.
- The decision to suspend operation was because the oil company was not profitable during the time of depressed oil prices.
- The project was not designed with a geologic storage backup option and there was no 45Q credit available to generate revenues outside of oil sales.

Petra Nova CCUS White Paper (Preliminary Findings)

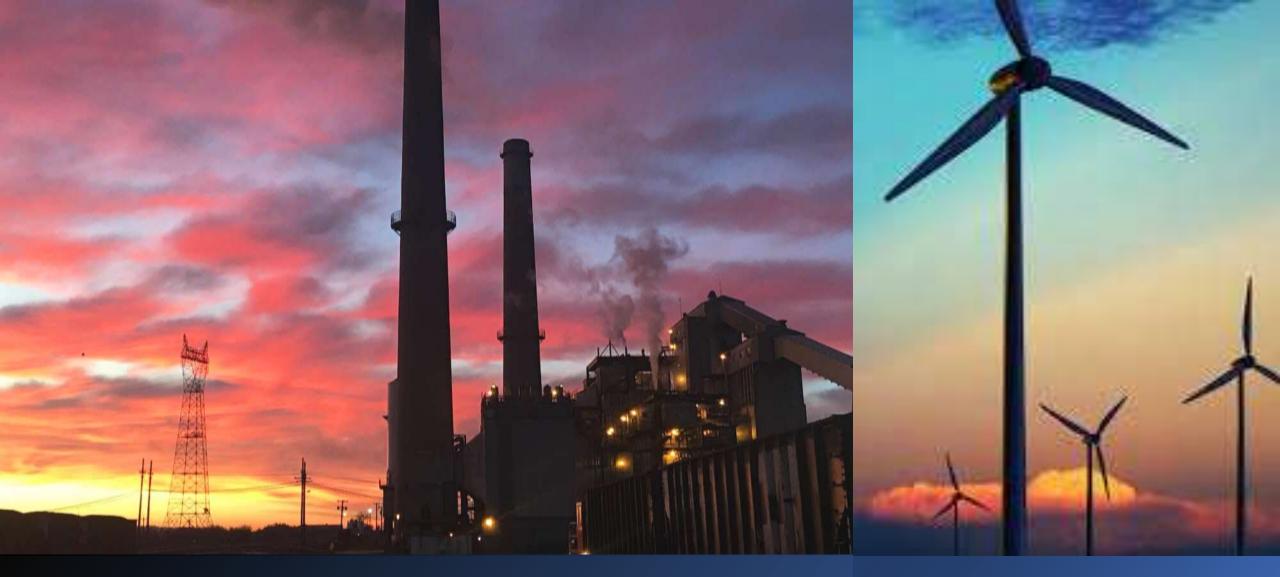
- The Petra Nova project was on time, under budget, and achieved nearly all its central demonstration objectives.
- Despite the use of partial information by CCS opponents to argue failure, the project results tell a story of success.



Some of the Petra Nova CCS Project Myths Versus the Facts



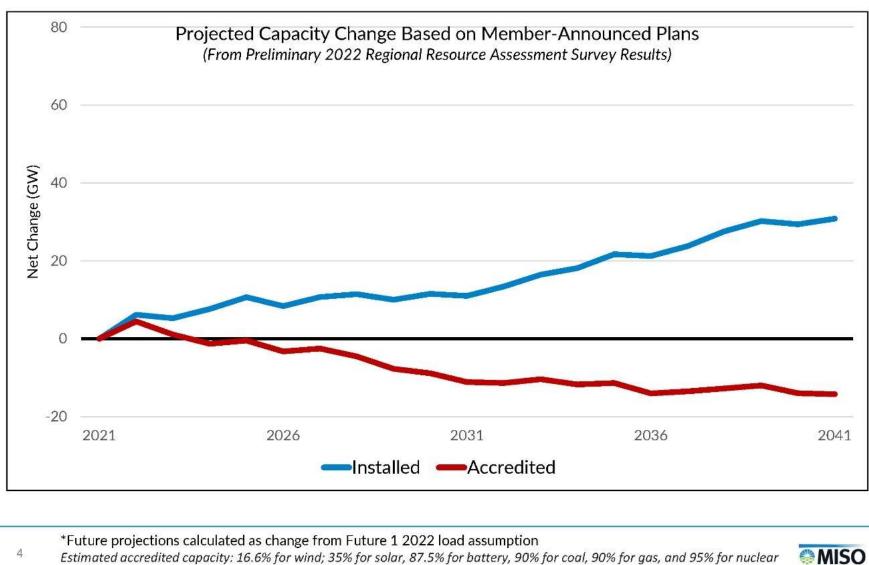
- Petra Nova did not achieve its target of 90% capture
 - The system averaged 92.4% capture over the full 3 years.
- The mothballing of Petra Nova highlights the financial risks that others will face
 - The only thing that is highlighted is the risk of relying on a volatile commodity market.
- Petra Nova is indefinitely mothballed.
 - There was a recent announcement by JX Nippon Oil & Gas Exploration to buy an additional 50% stake and operations are expected to restart very soon.
- Capacity, Costs ...



Resilience of the Electric Grid in North Dakota

John Weeda & Claire Vigesaa North Dakota Transmission Authority

...accredited capacity is declining due to the rapid pace of retirements of controllable resources



Estimated accredited capacity: 16.6% for wind; 35% for solar, 87.5% for battery, 90% for coal, 90% for gas, and 95% for nuclear

Questions & Strategy Discussion