



## *The Road to Awesome!*

Tokyo  
November, 2014



# Carbon is Pervasive

## Heavy Industry

Steelmaking, ferroalloy production, and other industrial processes use carbon as a reagent

## Transportation Fuels

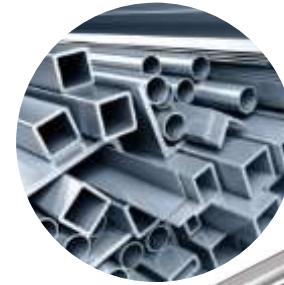
High energy density fuels allow for cars, boats, and planes

## Chemical Products

Carbon forms the backbone of all organic chemical and material products

## Nutrition

Our biochemistry is entirely dependent on carbon, as is all of the food that we eat



Steel

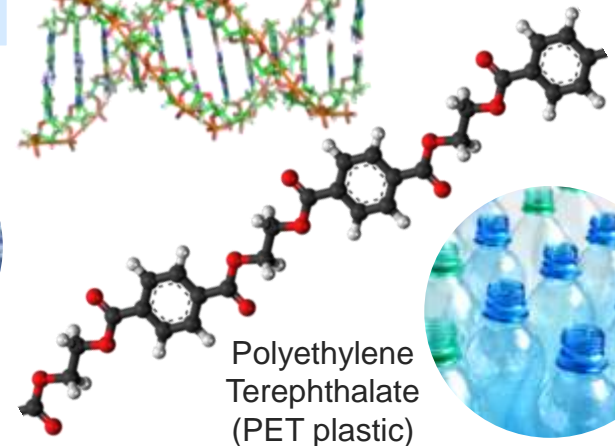
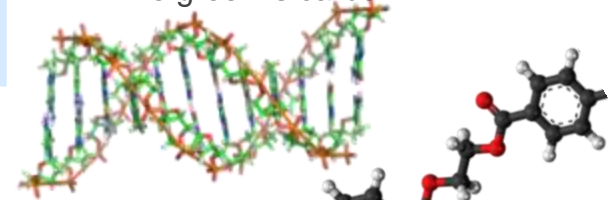


Liquid Fuels

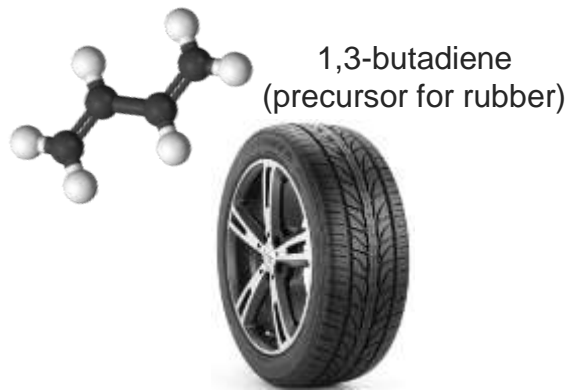


All food contains carbon

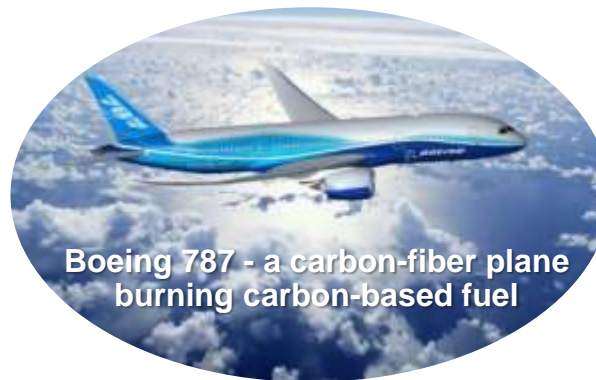
DNA: The green is carbon.



Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET plastic)



1,3-butadiene (precursor for rubber)



Boeing 787 - a carbon-fiber plane burning carbon-based fuel



# But Problematic When Combusted

## GHG Emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>)



*Climate Change*

## Particulate Emissions



*Increased Respiratory Illness*

## NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, and Hg Emissions



*Acid Rain*



# The Carbon Imperative

Energy can be  
Carbon free

Wind:



Solar:



Hydro:



Liquid Fuels &  
Petrochemicals  
must contain



Efficiency  
Recycle C



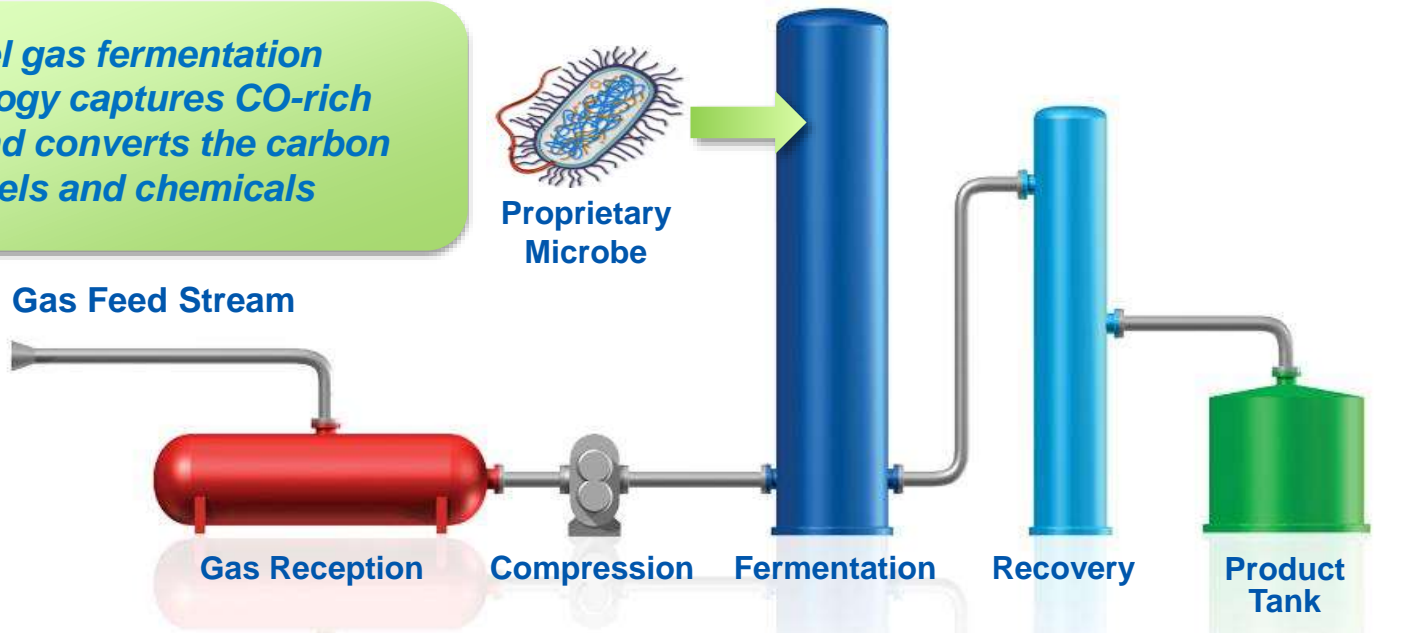
*Use only as much carbon as we must!*





# The LanzaTech Process

*Novel gas fermentation technology captures CO-rich gases and converts the carbon to fuels and chemicals*



- Process recycles waste carbon into fuels and chemicals
- Process brings underutilized carbon into the fuel pool
- Potential to make material impact on the future energy pool (>100s of billions of gallons per year)



LanzaTech

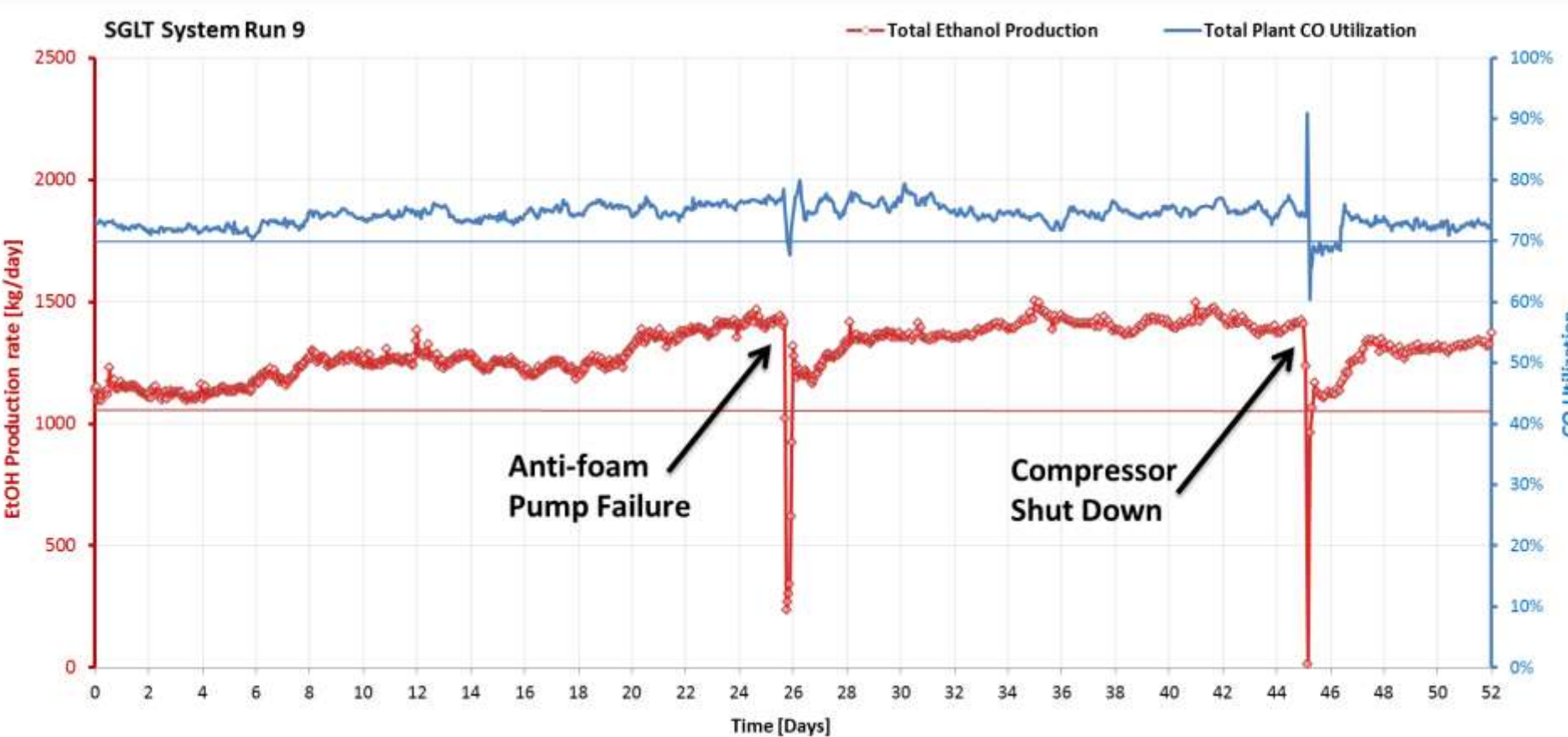


Shougang Demo Plant  
December 2012



# Shougang Demo: Extended Runtime, Robustness

Performance milestones achieved and exceeded for >1000 hours

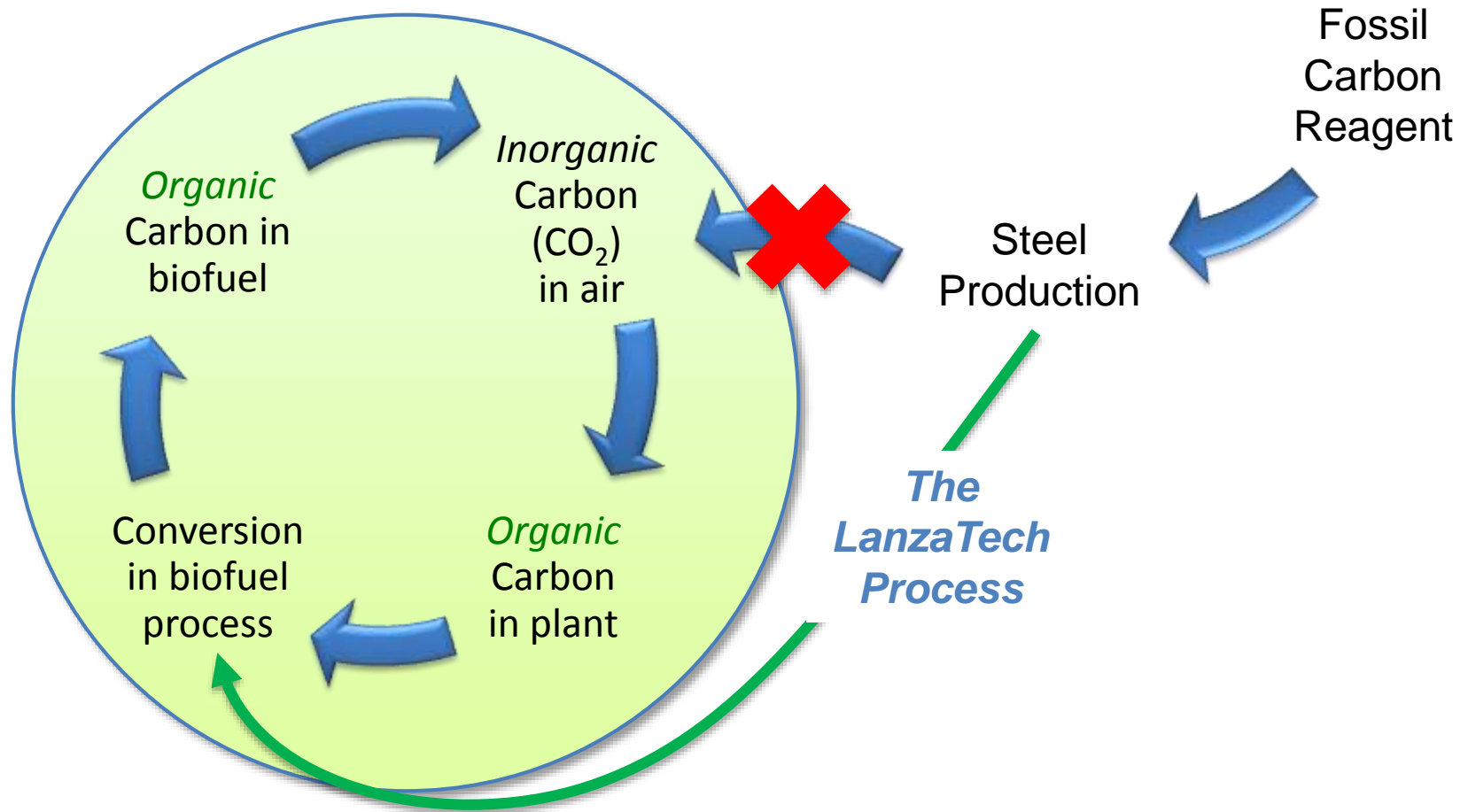


| System Run | Runtime (days) | Average CO Utilization (%) | Average Ethanol Production + Stripping (kg/day) | Average Ethanol Production (kg/day) |
|------------|----------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 9          | 52+            | 74.4                       | 1344  | 1286                                |





# Direct Conversion of Carbon Increases the Efficiency of the Carbon Cycle

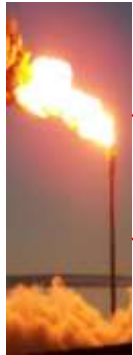


**Shortening the carbon cycle!**





# Carbon Efficiency Means Cleaner Air: Emissions Savings (WtT)



1 tonne ethanol produced as CO averted from flare

*The LanzaTech Process*

Gas Feed Stream

Gas reception    Compression    Fermentation    Recovery    Product tank



5.2 barrels of gasoline are displaced by every tonne of ethanol produced



*Per tonne of LanzaTech ethanol*

|                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> MT | kg PM      | kg NO <sub>x</sub> | kg SO <sub>x</sub> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Averted from flare                    | 2.1                | 0.6        | 4.1                | 0.9                |
| Displaced gasoline                    | +0.5               | +2.5       | +7.4               | +4.0               |
| Energy required for LanzaTech Process | -0.8               | -0.2       | -0.8               | -1.6               |
| <b>Avoided per tonne of ethanol</b>   | <b>1.8</b>         | <b>2.9</b> | <b>10.7</b>        | <b>3.3</b>         |



# LanzaTech RSB Certification

- LanzaTech received RSB certification for Shougang demonstration plant in October 2013
- Certification included evaluation of:
  - Environmental, economic and social management practices
  - Greenhouse gas emissions of process
  - On-site audit of production process
  - Safety procedures
- Shougang on site demo plant audit occurred September 2013



## News Release



### Beijing Shougang LanzaTech New Energy Science & Technology Company Earns Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) Certification

*LanzaTech's joint venture with Shougang Jingtang Iron and Steel United Company and the Tang Ming Group earns first-ever RSB certification for waste-gas to biofuel process*

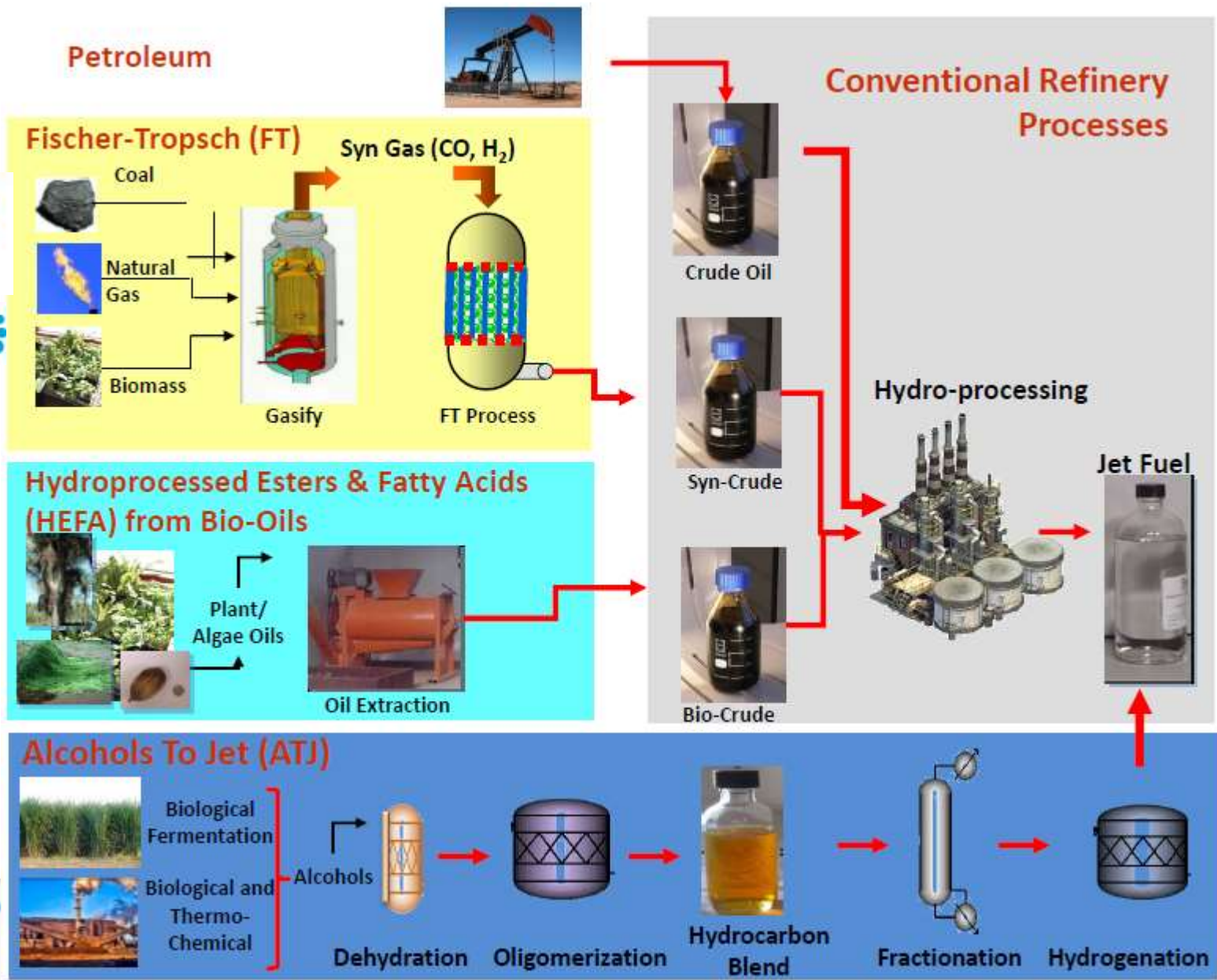
WASHINGTON, D.C., USA and Beijing, China (November 5, 2013) Beijing Shougang LanzaTech New Energy Science & Technology Co., Ltd. and the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials Services Foundation, the implementing entity of the RSB, announced today that Beijing Shougang LanzaTech New Energy Science & Technology Co., Ltd. has earned RSB's sustainability certification for the joint venture's facility that converts waste steel mill gases to sustainable biofuels. The RSB is a global sustainability standard and certification system for biofuels and biomaterials production. The facility, which utilizes LanzaTech technology, is the first RSB-certified biofuel plant in China, and the first of its kind anywhere to receive this key certification for industrial carbon capture and utilization.

"The joint venture uses a process that creates a sustainable biofuel and does so by efficiently reusing greenhouse gases that would have otherwise been released into the atmosphere," said Peter Ryus, RSB Services' CEO. "This solution, which does not impact the food chain or land use, meets the RSB principles and practices and serves as an example of how continued innovation in the industry will lead to sustainable biofuels in the future. We are honored to be working with LanzaTech and their joint venture partners on greenhouse gas reduction and global sustainability improvements."

RSB certification shows the joint venture's commitment to environmental improvements through a novel biological approach that converts waste carbon emissions from steelmaking into biofuels and chemicals. Using the RSB methodology and assumptions based on commercial production, it is estimated that ethanol from the process may reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions by 60 percent compared to petroleum fuels.



# Routes to Alternative Jet







## The Road to Awesome!



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**JAPAN AIRLINES**



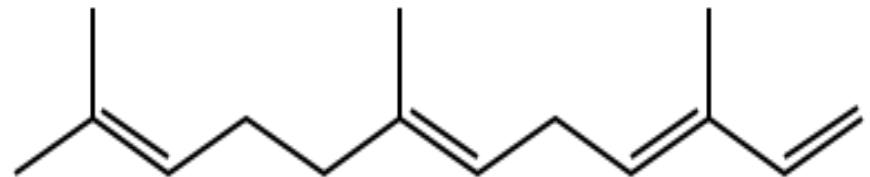
**LanzaTech**  
capturing carbon. fueling growth.



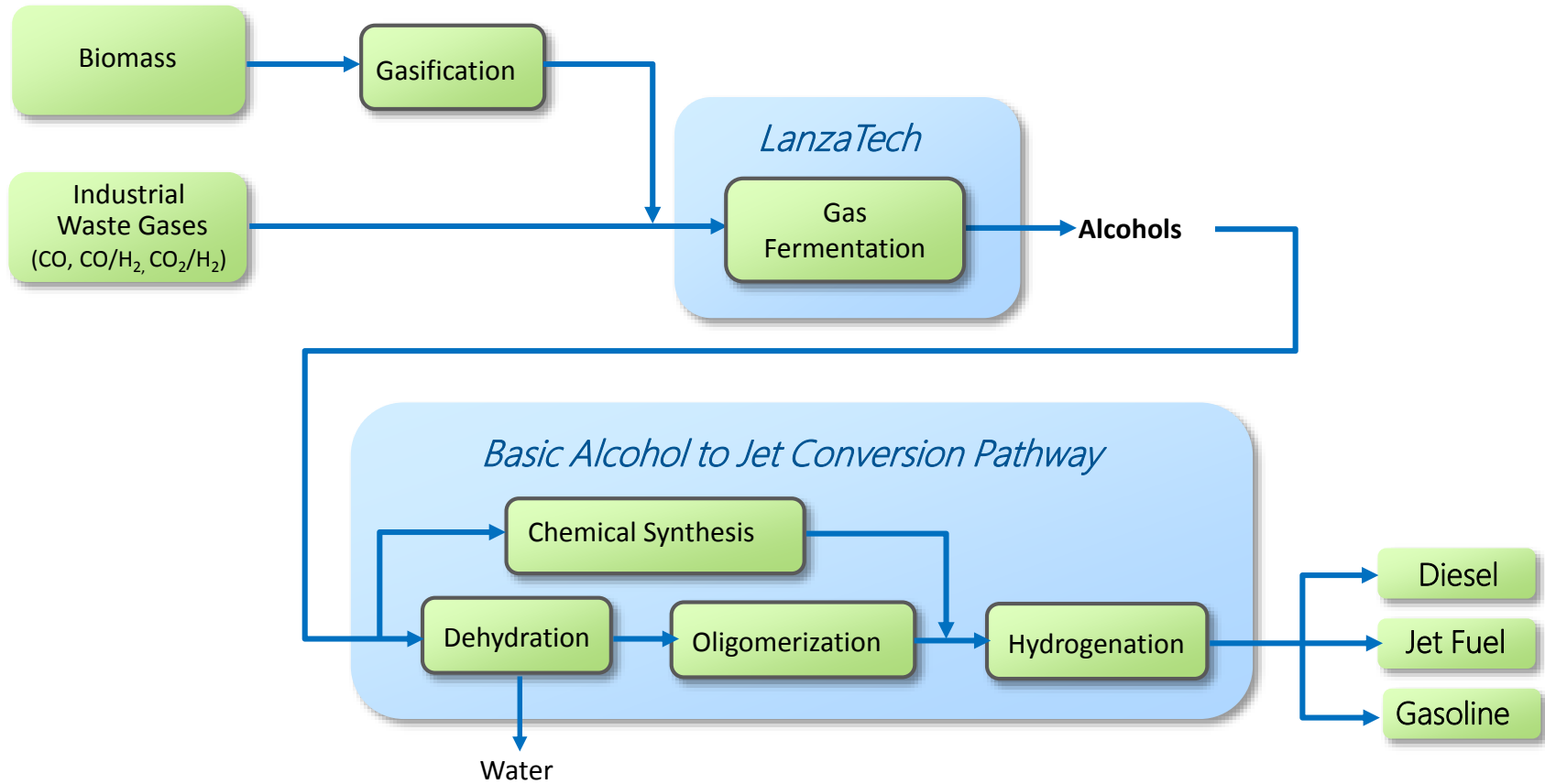
# Farnesene



- Sugar Fermentation for Farnesene production
- Commercial plant the Paraíso Bioenergia mill (Brazil)
- First Flight this year: GOL 737 from Orlando to Sao Paulo



# Alcohol to Jet (ATJ) Pathway



*A novel route to synthetic jet fuel*



# LT-PNNL SPK Sample Properties

| <i>Property</i>                  | <i>ASTM Test Method</i> | <i>ASTM D7566</i>                            | <i>Lanzanol Jet</i> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Hydrogen Content, mass%          | D7171                   | n/a  | 15.1                |
| Freeze point, °C                 | D5972                   | ≤ -40  | < -70               |
| Flash point, °C                  | D93                     | ≥ 38   | 56                  |
| Density at 15°C, kg/L            | D4052                   | 0.775 – 0.840 (Jet A)<br>0.751 - 0.770 (SPK) | 0.782               |
| Viscosity at -20°C, cSt          |                         | <8   | 7.4                 |
| Heat of combustion, MJ/kg        | D4809                   | ≥ 42.8                                       | 43.8                |
| Thermal Stability (325°C)        | D3241                   | 2/25   | 1/0 (pass)          |
| <b>Hydrocarbon Type Analysis</b> |                         |  |                     |
| Aromatics, volume %              | D6379                   | ≤ 0.5  | 0.21(GC)            |
| Paraffins, mass%                 | D2425                   | report                                       | 99.73 (GC)          |
| <b>Distillation</b>              | D86                     |  |                     |
| 10%                              |                         | 205 max                                      | 181                 |
| Final Boiling Point              |                         | 300 max                                      | 284                 |
| T90-T10, °C                      |                         | >22  | 85                  |



# LT-SB SPK Sample Properties

| <i>Property</i>                         | <i>ASTM Test Method</i> | <i>ASTM D7566</i>                | <i>LT-SB ATJ-SPK</i> |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Total Aromatics, volume %</b>        | D1319                   | ≤ 25                             | 0.4                  |
| <b>Freeze point, °C</b>                 | D5972                   | ≤ -40                            | < -60                |
| <b>Flash point, °C</b>                  | D93                     | ≥ 38                             | 46                   |
| <b>Density at 15°C, kg/L</b>            | D4052                   | 0.775 – 0.840<br>(0.751 - 0.770) | 0.756                |
| <b>Heat of combustion, MJ/kg</b>        | D4809                   | ≥ 42.8                           | 43.8                 |
| <b><i>Hydrocarbon Type Analysis</i></b> |                         |                                  |                      |
| Aromatics, volume %                     | D6379                   | ≤ 0.5                            | < 0.2                |
| Paraffins, mass%                        | D2425                   | report                           | 83                   |
| <b>API Gravity at 60°F</b>              | D1298                   | 52 - 57                          | 53.1                 |
| <b>Olefins, % volume</b>                | D1319                   | report                           | 0.8                  |



*Key Properties Confirmed*





# LT-SB Fully Synthetic Sample Properties

| <i>Property</i>                         | <i>ASTM Test Method</i> | <i>ASTM D7566</i> | <i>DARPA LT-SB ATJ-SKA</i> | <i>FAA LT-SB ATJ-SKA</i> |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total Aromatics, volume %</b>        | D1319                   | ≤ 25              | 14.0                       | 16.9                     |
| <b>Freeze point, °C</b>                 | D5972                   | ≤ -40             | <-60                       | <-80                     |
| <b>Flash point, °C</b>                  | D93                     | ≥ 38              | 44                         | 49                       |
| <b>Density at 15°C, kg/L</b>            | D4052                   | 0.775 – 0.840     | 0.781                      | 0.788                    |
| <b>Heat of combustion, MJ/kg</b>        | D4809                   | ≥ 42.8            | 43.4                       | 43.4                     |
| <b><i>Hydrocarbon Type Analysis</i></b> |                         |                   |                            |                          |
| Aromatics, volume %                     | D6379                   | ≤ 0.5             | 12.9                       | 14.5                     |
| Paraffins, mass%                        | D2425                   | report            | 75                         | 64                       |
| <b>API Gravity at 60°F</b>              | D1298                   | 52 - 57           | 49.6                       | NA                       |
| <b>Olefins, % volume</b>                | D1319                   | report            | 2.0                        | 1.2                      |



**100% Fully Synthetic Jet Fuel**



# LanzaTech Ethanol Life Cycle Assessment Third Party Study – EU Basis

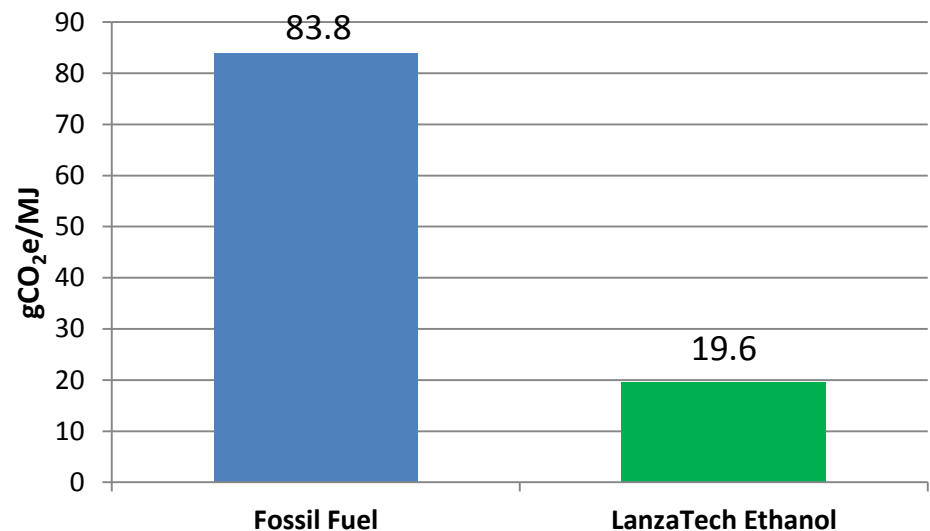


LanzaTech ethanol achieves a **76.6% reduction** in greenhouse gas emissions over baseline fossil fuel

## Key Assumptions:

- Cradle-to-pump lifecycle of ethanol
- EU's Renewal Energy Directive methodology
- BOF gas considered as waste gas by steel industry and as residue by RSB.
- GHG emissions for LanzaTech ethanol from steel mill waste gas (BOF)

Lifecycle GHG emissions following RED methodology



Fossil fuel comparator emissions (83.8 gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ) from EU's FQD



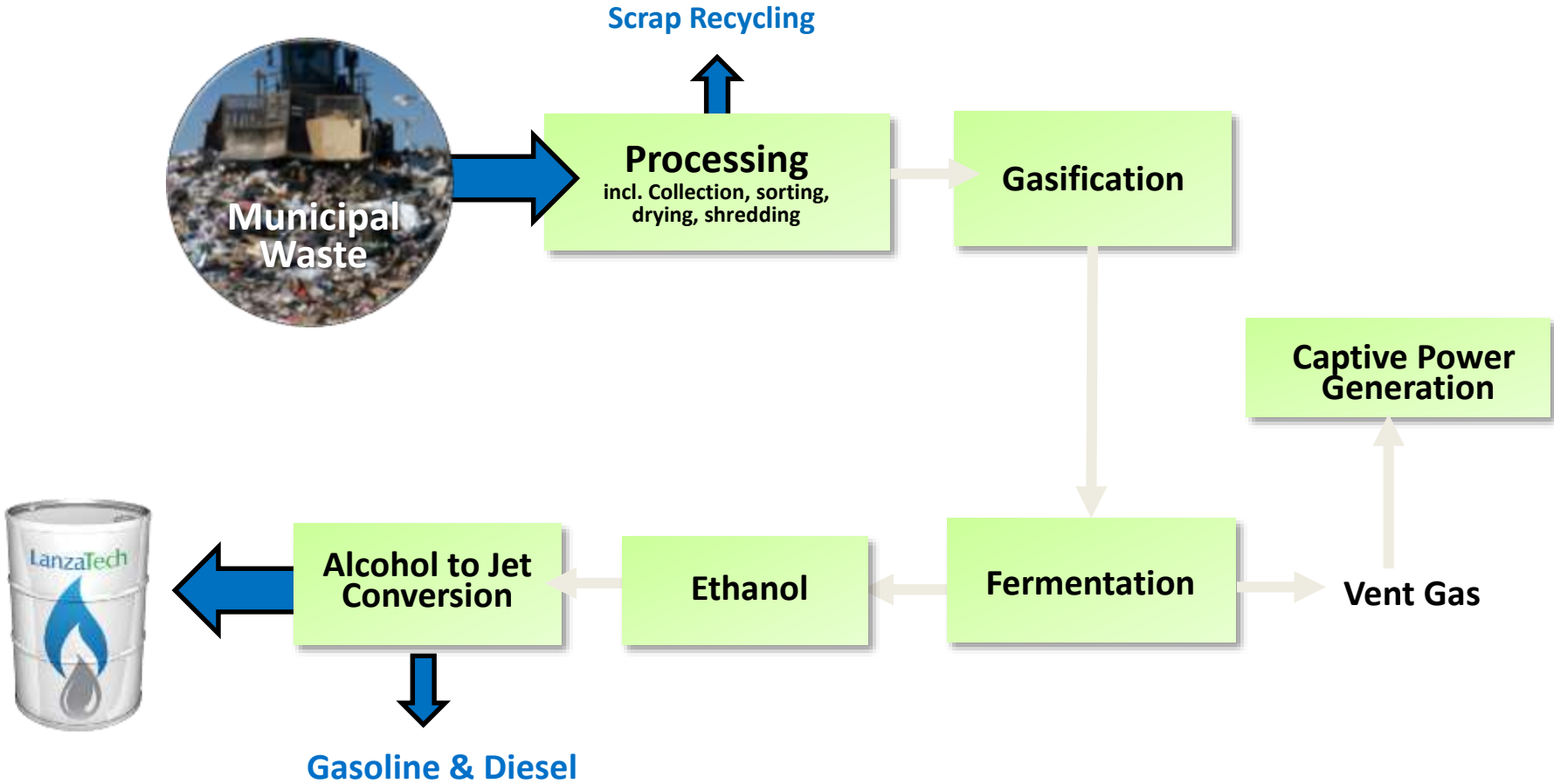
# Jet Life Cycle Assessment (China Basis)

|  | GHG Emissions<br>(g CO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ fuel) |
|--|--|
| LT ethanol, cradle-to-gate               | -40.33   |
| Hydrogen, SMR                            | 2.51   |
| Electricity, China grid                  | 0.38   |
| Fuel combustion                          | 72.71  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                             | <b>35.26</b>                                   |
| <b><i>Reduction from fossil fuel</i></b> | <b>60.8%</b>                                   |

***Meets all carbon reduction legislation***

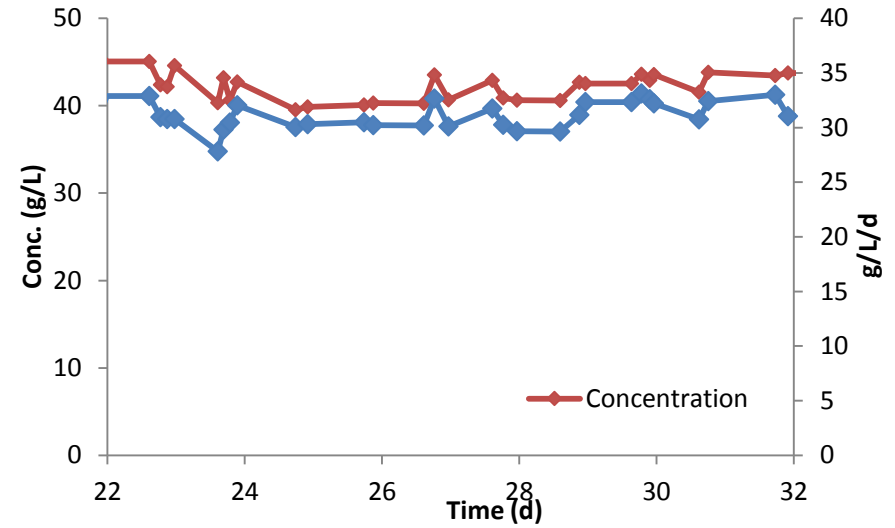
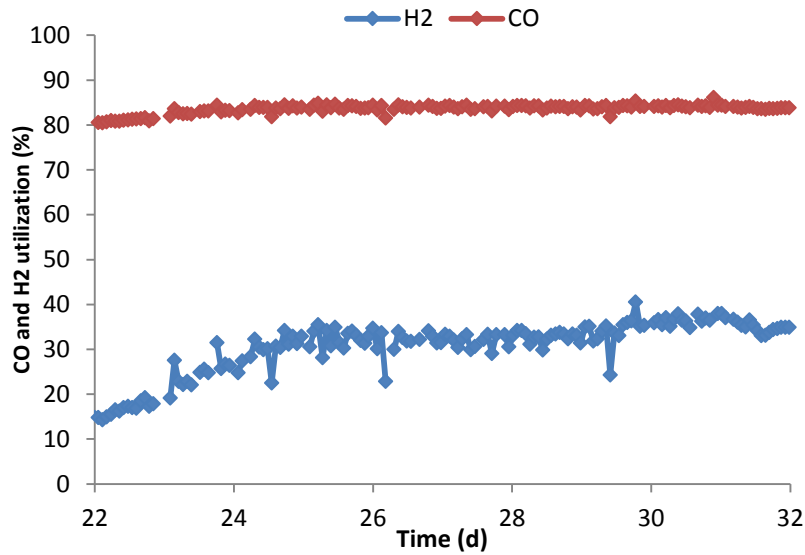


# MSW to Jet Fuel Case





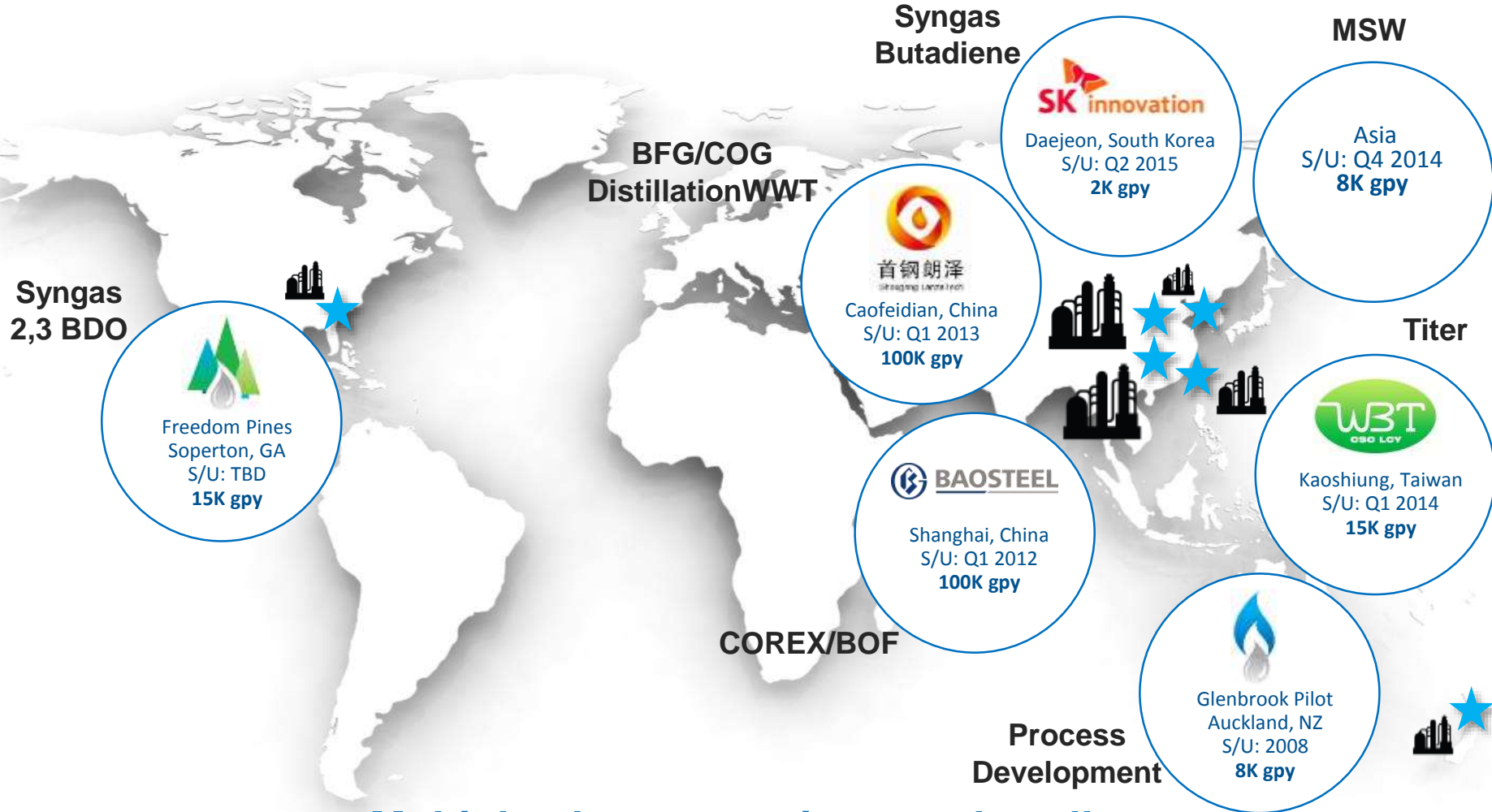
# Gas Utilization in CSTR



| Composition | CO (%) | H <sub>2</sub> (%) | CO <sub>2</sub> (%) | N <sub>2</sub> (%) | CH <sub>4</sub> (%) |
|-------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Syngas      | 33.43  | 33.8               | 22.52               | 10.32              | 0                   |



# Global Technology “Lab”



**Multiple plants at various scales all demonstrating different key aspects of process**



# Jet Life Cycle Assessment

|                            | GHG Emissions<br>(g CO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ fuel) |
|----------------------------|--|
| LT ethanol from MSW        | -73.3  |
| Hydrogen, SMR              | 2.3  |
| Electricity, China grid    | 0.1  |
| Fuel combustion            | 74.4   |
| TOTAL                      | 3.4  |
| Reduction from fossil fuel | 96%  |

- Energy efficiency, MSW to hydrocarbon fuel: **55%**



# PNNL, Imperium and LanzaTech Collaboration

- **Development**

- Proprietary catalyst preparation method
- Testing of process conditions to support scale-up
- Integration of process steps for continuous production

- **Validation**

- Production of specification samples from Lanzanol for certification of ASTM pathway

- **Scale-Up**

- Scale-up of proprietary catalyst preparation to commercial vendor
- Commercial catalyst selection for non-proprietary portions of process
- Process modeling and Flow Diagram development



# Lanzanol to Jet Fuel: Road to ASTM Pathway Certification & Commercialization

**Production of Jet Fuel  
for Engine Testing &  
Test Flight**



**ASTM Certification  
&  
Commercial Scale  
Production**

**Process Scale-up and  
Catalyst Development with PNNL**





# Commercialization of Aviation Fuel

HSBC 

virgin atlantic 

 **BOEING**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY** | Energy Efficiency &  
Renewable Energy



  
Pacific  
Northwest  
NATIONAL  
LABORATORY

  
Imperium  
renewables



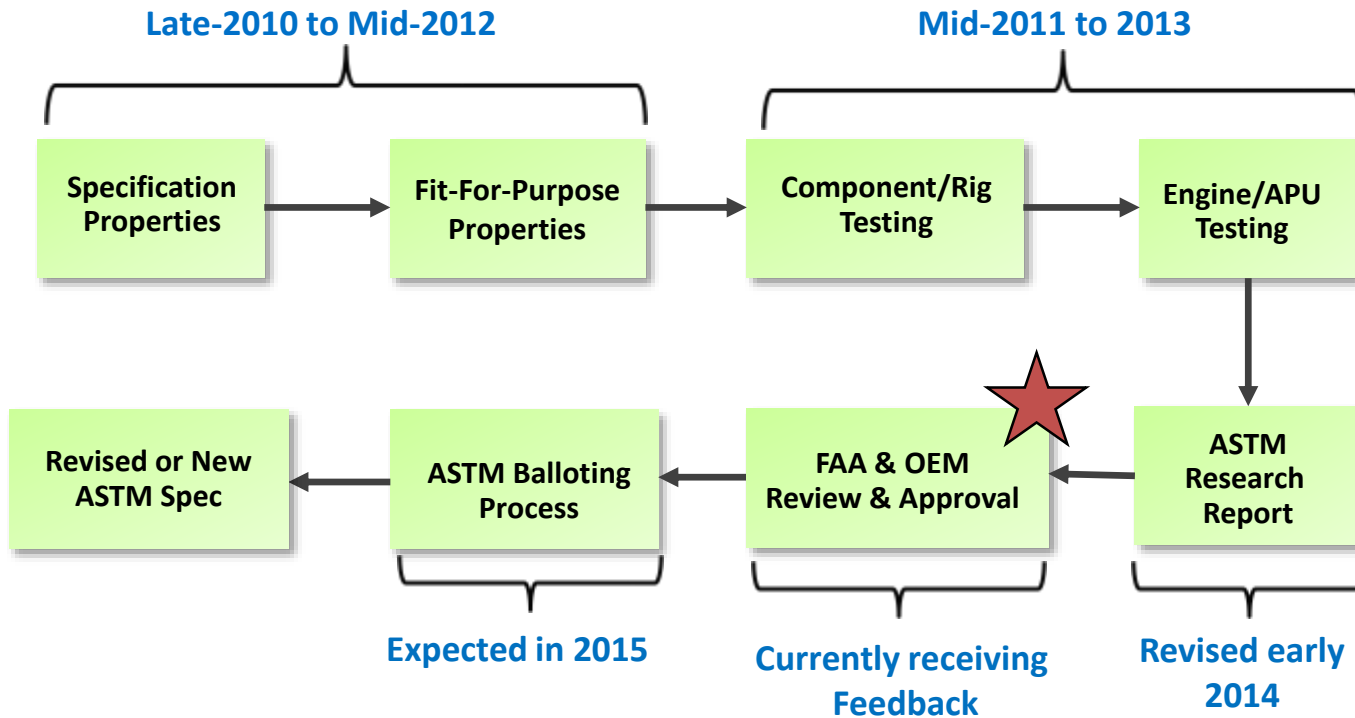
- **World First Proving Flight using sustainable ATJ from steel mill off gases**
- **Flight will provide fuel performance data to help accelerate ASTM certification of ATJ production pathway**



# ASTM Certification Progress

## Alcohol to Jet (ATJ) Pathway

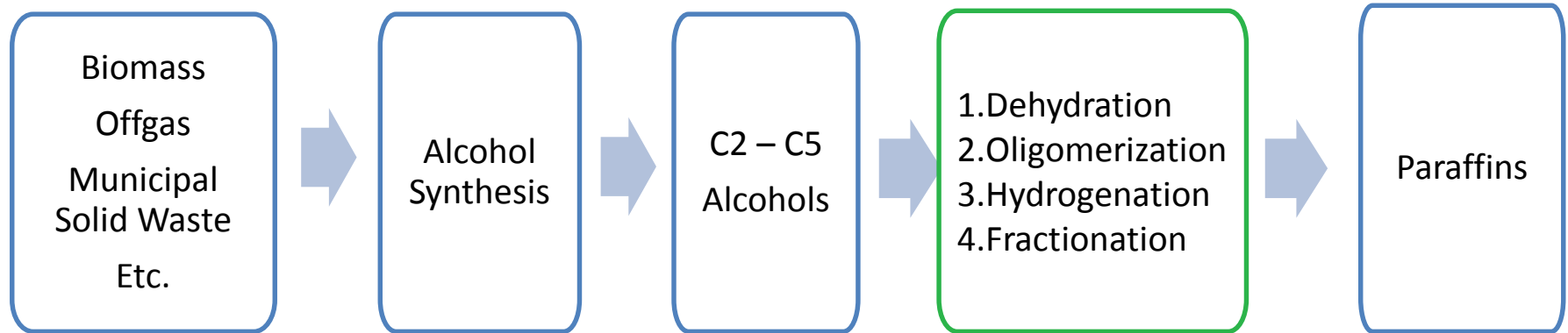
- Alcohol to Jet Fuel Taskforce created in 2010
- Taskforce Members: ATJ Technology Providers, Airlines, Engine OEMs, and Air Frame Manufactures
- ATJ Technology Providers at different scales and process readiness levels cooperating on ASTM pathway certification



**ATJ-SPK ASTM Research Report Under review by FAA and OEMs**



# ASTM Alcohol to Jet Pathway



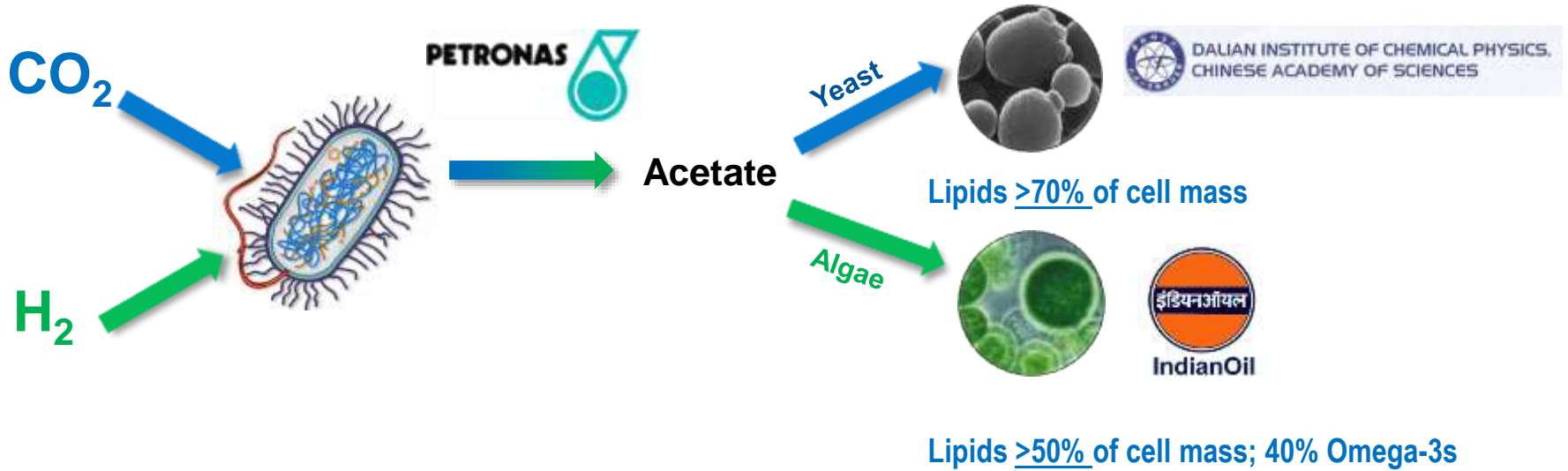
- C2 to C5 alcohols represent the feedstock for the ATJ-SPK pathway
- ATJ-SPK pathway
  - Dehydration of alcohol to an olefin
  - Oligomerization of olefin to a longer molecule
  - Hydrogenation
  - Fractional distillation to select the jet fuel
- Pathway steps have all been demonstrated at commercial scale individually (known thermochem technology)



# Using and Commercializing CO<sub>2</sub>



# Direct Conversion of CO<sub>2</sub>



## Lipids Product Markets



Hydrocarbon Transport Fuels  
>US \$ 3 trillion/year



Oleochemicals  
US \$15 billion/yr



Animal Feeds  
US \$370 billion/yr



Food, Nutritional Supplements  
US \$25 billion/yr





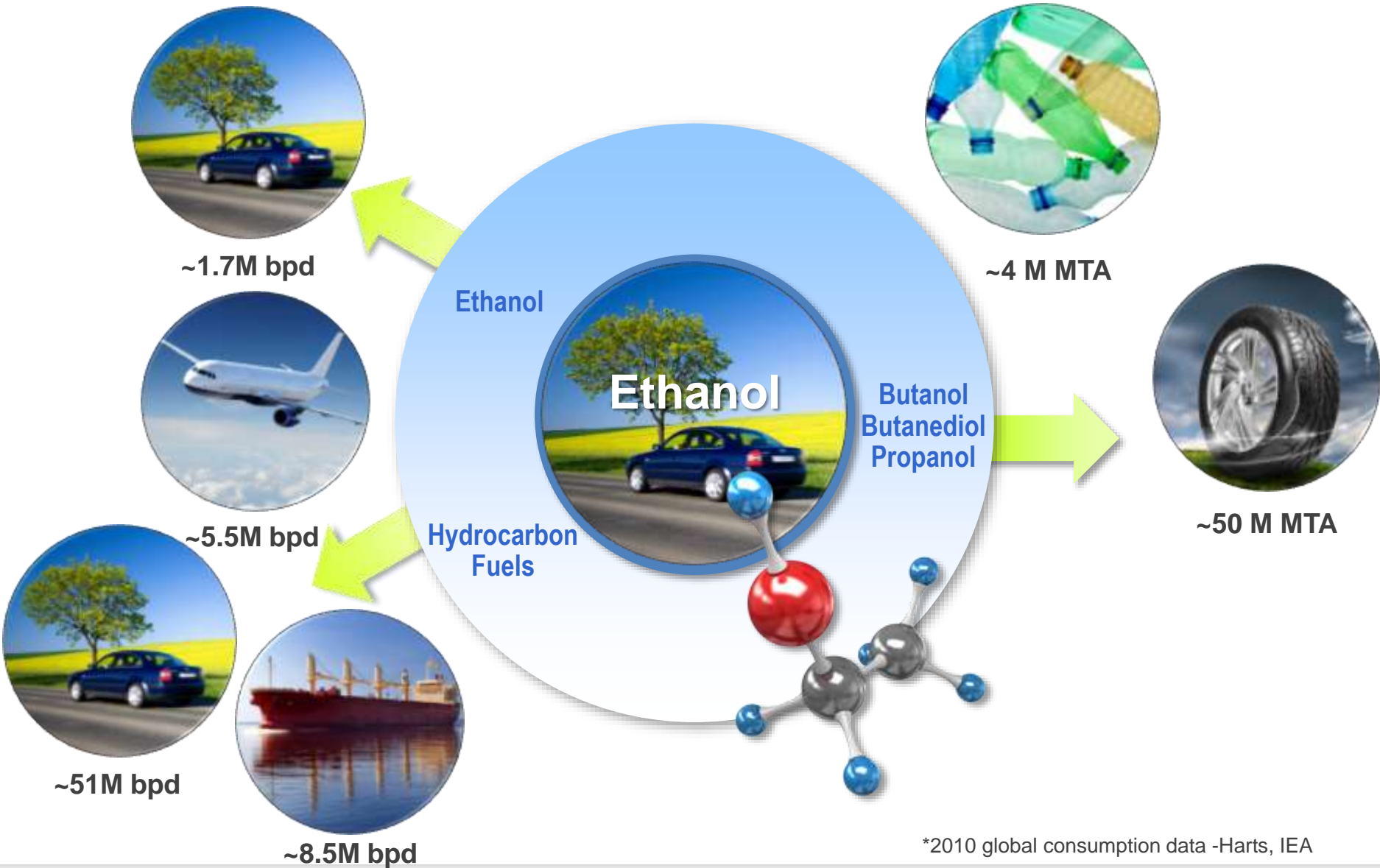
# Biofuels “Done Right”

*No impact on water, food, land or biodiversity*

- Provide a sustainable solution to our climate and energy challenges
- Provide energy security from sustainable, regional resources
- Provide affordable options to meet growing demand in emerging economies
- Provide economic development that creates “green jobs”



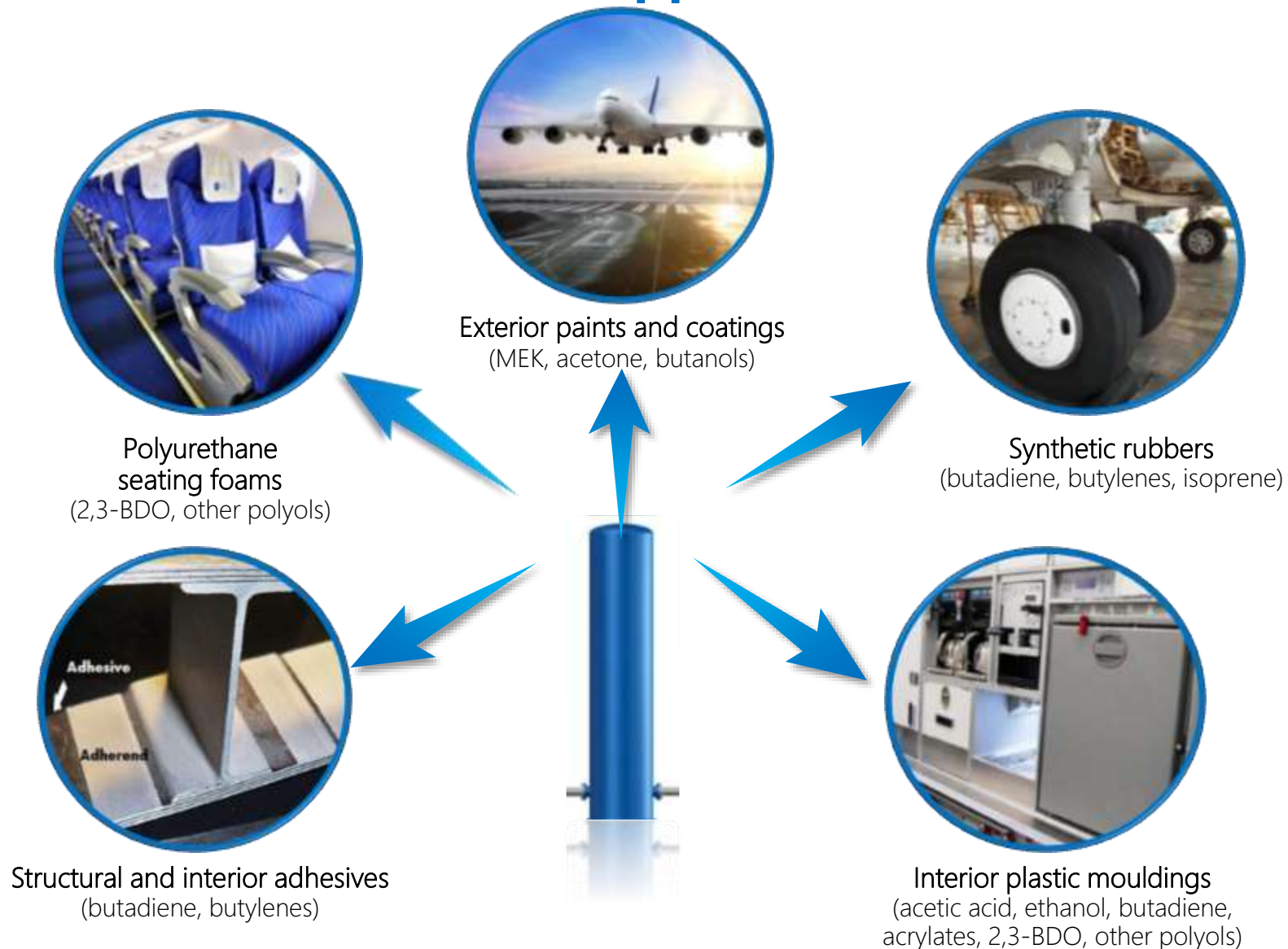
# Diverse Products in Large Markets



\*2010 global consumption data -Harts, IEA



# Potential Future Aviation Applications



# LanzaTech Global Partnerships





# Innovation, Strong Will and Regulation!



*Unsafe and inefficient industrial products and processes continue to lead to dangerous levels of pollution in the air we breathe*

PM 2.5 level of  $120+\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

New Delhi

PM 2.5 level of  $76\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Iran

PM 2.5 level of  $92\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Qatar

PM 2.5 level of  $59\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Beijing

May 2014, WHO global PM2.5 annual mean



*Environmental regulations have improved conditions...but it is a work in progress*





# Carbon, the Final Frontier.



***"I BELIEVE THAT IF ONE ALWAYS  
LOOKED AT THE SKIES, ONE WOULD  
END UP WITH WINGS."***

***GUSTAVE FLAUBERT***





We all Need to be Superheros!

