



### ASX Announcement - 23 March 2023

### Investor Update presentation and townhall on WAH<sub>2</sub> Project today at 11:00 AM AWST / 2:00 PM AEST

#### WAH<sub>2</sub> Project Review

Further to its announcement on 15 March 2023, Hexagon Energy Materials Ltd is pleased to provide a copy of the Investor Update presentation to be given today at 11 am Perth time and 2 pm AEST.

To register for the call, please email <u>anas@hxgenergymaterials.com.au</u> and you will be sent the link to join. Please feel free to include any questions on the project that you would like the team to address in the Q&A session at the end of the presentation.

The WAH<sub>2</sub> Project is Hexagon's flagship project to supply low-emissions ammonia to Asia Pacific markets as they decarbonise their energy sectors.

The WAH<sub>2</sub> Project is well-placed as the energy transition drives an increasing demand for lowemissions energy.

The project aims to:

- Use proven technology to reform feed-gas from WA gas fields to produce hydrogen which is then converted to ammonia (as the most cost-effective and energy-efficient means of transport to market).
- Capture and permanently store by-product CO<sub>2</sub> in sequestration projects that are being developed in the area.
- Use renewable energy as far as practicable as a source of power for the project.

The call will include:

- Perspective on the evolving Asia Pacific ammonia market and customer base.
- Update on WAH<sub>2</sub> Project progress.
- Next steps in terms of project progression and potential strategic partnerships.
- o **Q&A**.

#### Ends

#### About Hexagon Energy Materials Limited

Hexagon Energy Materials Limited (ASX: HXG) is an Australian company focused on future energy project development and energy materials exploration and project development.

Hexagon 100% owns the McIntosh Nickel-Copper-PGE and Graphite project in Western Australia and the Halls Creek Gold and Base metals project in WA. On 14 February 2022 Hexagon announced a binding Graphite Mineral Rights Earn-in agreement (up to 80%) had been entered into with Critical Green Minerals Pty Ltd, with McIntosh Graphite expected to



become part of an ASX Initial Public Offering during 2023. In the USA, Hexagon has an 80 per cent controlling interest of the Ceylon Graphite project located in Alabama, over which South Star Battery Materials Corp (TSXV: STS) on 7 December 2021 signed an Option to develop and Earn-In up to 75% interest.

Hexagon is developing a business to deliver low-emissions hydrogen/ammonia into export and domestic markets at scale, via Hexagon's WAH<sub>2</sub> Project.

Hexagon plans to use renewable energy in its low-emissions hydrogen production as far as practicable.

Hexagon's overarching goal for 2023 is to secure and leverage technical and commercial alliances by commodity across its project portfolio whilst maintaining a core focus on Northern Australian Future Energy and Future Energy Materials project development.



### Northern Australia

Locations of Hexagon's projects

To learn more please visit: <u>www.hxgenergymaterials.com.au.</u>

#### Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, please contact:

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## Investor townhall on Hexagon's WAH<sub>2</sub> Project Narch 2023

### **Overview**

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- **1.** The Opportunity
- 2. WAH<sub>2</sub> Project Update
- 3. Timeline and Milestones
- 4. Questions & Answers



# 1. The Opportunity

### **Market Context**

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### The energy transition is happening; driving a growing, unsatisfied global appetite for low-emissions energy

#### **Demand**



#### Hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) and Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) each have a major part to play

- Global H<sub>2</sub> demand forecast<sup>1</sup> to increase by up to 36 MTPA; 38% from 2021 to 2030
- NH<sub>3</sub> made up ~35% of the global H<sub>2</sub> market in 2021 (34 MTPA H<sub>2</sub>e equating to 190 MTPA NH<sub>3</sub>)

#### Low-emissions $H_2$ and $NH_3$ forecast<sup>1</sup> to have ~25% market share by 2030

• New applications such as power generation and transport, plus displacement of high-emissions alternatives in refining and industrial processes

#### Strong demand forecast in APAC, with Japan and Korea playing key roles

- Japan<sup>2</sup> targeting imports of 3 MTPA low-emissions NH<sub>3</sub> by 2030, 30 MTPA by 2050
- Korea<sup>3</sup> targeting 3.6% of power generation from  $NH_3$  in 2030, increasing thereafter



#### Australia is well-positioned to become a globally significant exporter

• Plentiful natural resources, high renewable energy potential, CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration sites, supportive Government

### Global exports of low-emission $\rm H_2$ and $\rm NH_3$ are estimated to increase to 12 MTPA $\rm H_2$ equivalent by 2030, from essentially zero today^1

- Most export projects focusing on NH<sub>3</sub> as chosen carrier, reflecting challenges of long-distance H<sub>2</sub> transport
- Australia's share over 20% at 2.7 MTPA  $\rm H_2$  equivalent, equating to ~15 MTPA  $\rm NH_3$  if  $\rm NH_3$  was the chosen carrier

### The US Inflation Reduction Act (August 2022) will impact the planned supply forecast shown above

Source: (1) IEA Global Hydrogen Review 2022, 'Announced Pledges' Scenario; (2) METI Ammonia Strategy and Policy in Japan; (3) S&P Platts 'South Korea to commercialize ammonia-fuelled power generation by 2030'

### <u>Supply</u>

### The case for blue hydrogen in the energy transition

Low-emissions hydrocarbon-based hydrogen/ammonia will form the transitional source

### International research and policy documents focus on the need for "blue" hydrogen and ammonia

- Blue hydrogen is currently less that half the cost of production of "Green" hydrogen
- By the late 2020's blue hydrogen will be cheaper than grey hydrogen
- Green hydrogen is not expected to compete with the cost of blue hydrogen until the late 2040s

#### Blue hydrogen and ammonia plants are not all equal

 Access to competitively priced feed gas and proximity to CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration sites are an advantageous



- 1 Steam methane reforming without carbon capture. Gas price of flat \$2.6-6.8/Mmbtu; based on \$30/t CO<sub>2</sub> (2020), \$50/t CO<sub>2</sub> (2030), \$150/t CO<sub>2</sub> (2040) and \$300/t CO<sub>2</sub> (2050),
- 2 Gas price of flat \$2.6-6.8/million British Thermal Units (MMBtu);based on \$30/ton CO<sub>2</sub> (2020), \$50/ton CO<sub>2</sub> (2030), \$150/ton CO<sub>2</sub> (2040), and \$300/ton CO<sub>2</sub> (2050). Assumes autothermal reforming with carbon capture and storage 98% CO2 capture rate
- 3 Based on alkaline with size classes of 2 megawatts (MW) (2020), 20 MW (20205) and 80 MW from 2030); based on levelized cost of energy of \$25-73/mega-watt-hour (MWh) 2020, \$13-37/mega-watt-hour (MWh) 2030, \$7-25/mega-watt-hour (MWh) 2050

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### Japan

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Japan is at the forefront of demand for low-emissions Hydrogen and ammonia demand in Asia Pacific

Japan's energy strategy has well developed policy and targets for using hydrogen and ammonia as part of Japan's decarbonisation

### One of the largest initiatives uses hydrogen and ammonia to decarbonise thermal power generation:

- 20% ammonia co-firing in coal power plants by 2030
- 30% hydrogen co-firing in gas power plants by 2030
- Hydrogen/ammonia to comprise 1% of Japan's overall power mix by 2030

Japan plan expects to invest JPY300bn (A\$3.4bn) per year into establishing low-emissions hydrogen and ammonia supply chains

Japanese companies are actively seeking low-emissions investment opportunities in Australia





# 2. WAH<sub>2</sub> Project Update



### Potential first mover, producing and exporting low-emissions ammonia to APAC markets planned pre-2030

#### Preparatory studies completed in Q4 2022 have confirmed the project concept

- Growing APAC demand for clean energy with Northern Western Australia well placed to supply
- Cost and schedule advantages over electrolysis-based alternatives
- Availability of required inputs natural gas, power and water
- Capacity and readiness of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration services aligned with WAH<sub>2</sub> project timeline

#### Current prefeasibility work is focusing on identified key levers to drive maximum value

- Consideration for differing H<sub>2</sub> production technologies and assessment of tangible differences in cost, utility requirements and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- · Assessment of economies of scale to appropriately balance production capacity and cost
- Engaging with Government and industry on potential multi-user infrastructure to further drive down unit costs
- Defining an appropriate path to net zero before 2050

#### The WAH<sub>2</sub> Project is on track to enter 'Select' phase by mid 2023<sup>1</sup>

- Completion of WAH<sub>2</sub> Project Pre-feasibility Report in Q2 2023
- Targeting award of 'Option to Lease' over preferred Maitland Strategic Industrial Area site in Q2 2023
- Progression of commercial discussions regarding gas supply, utilities supply, CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration and ammonia offtake

### WAH<sub>2</sub> Project Outline – PFS focus

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### Leverage proven technology and established energy infrastructure to reduce project costs and execution risk



### WAH<sub>2</sub> Technical Overview

Preparatory studies confirmed concept, PFS<sup>1</sup> to focus on identified levers to drive maximum value

		Preparatory studies	PFS focus
	Gas supply	<ul> <li>Requirements small in the context of the WA gas market</li> <li>Phase 1 requirement 23 TJ/d (~2% of forecast WA supply at start-up), increasing to 74 TJ/d for Phase 2</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Access to DBNGP (CS1 spur adjacent to Maitland SIA)</li> <li>Contracting approach and indicative gas price</li> </ul>
Inputs	Power supply	<ul> <li>Reliable supply of 8 MW for Phase 1, increasing to 25MW for Phase 2</li> <li>Third-party provider may be able to access greater economies of scale and renewable penetration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Investigate 3<sup>rd</sup> party suppliers (lower unit cost)</li> <li>Optimise renewables penetration</li> <li>Potential access to multi-user infrastructure</li> </ul>
	Water supply	<ul> <li>Access to groundwater not realistic</li> <li>Desalination plant required to convert seawater to freshwater for process cooling, steam production, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explore opportunity to share water infrastructure with other SIA proponents to access economies of scale</li> <li>Potential for access to multi-user infrastructure</li> </ul>
Process	H <sub>2</sub> / NH <sub>3</sub> production	<ul> <li>Methane reforming technology field proven and widely used</li> <li>Choice of specific H<sub>2</sub> production technology drives tangible differences in costs, power requirements and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> <li>Economies of scale can be significant</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Appropriate choice of H<sub>2</sub> production technology</li> <li>Appropriate production capacity for Phase 1</li> <li>Incremental scope of Phase 2</li> <li>Class 4 capital and operating cost estimates</li> </ul>
outs	Ammonia export	<ul> <li>NH<sub>3</sub> export via isotank for Phase 1, unless multi-user infrastructure available</li> <li>Phase 2 predominantly via pipeline and bulk carrier</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explore optimal plant capacity of Phase 1 considering export bottlenecks</li> <li>Explore customer logistics constraints and drivers</li> <li>Potential access to multi-user NH<sub>3</sub> export infrastructure</li> </ul>
Out	Greenhouse gas emissions	<ul> <li>Plant to capture &gt;90% of direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to meet low-emissions benchmarks</li> <li>Phase 1 to sequester up to 0.5 MTPA CO<sub>2</sub>, Phase 2 up to 1.5 MTPA CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Confirm direct and lifecycle emissions</li> <li>Define path to net zero</li> <li>Confirm CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration requirements</li> <li>Potential for access to multi-user CO<sub>2</sub> transmission infrastructure</li> </ul>

Note: (1) Preliminary Feasibility Study

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## **3. Timeline and milestones**

### **Timeline of major milestones**



The coming months will contain a series of important outcomes

As the project progresses, relationships with key partners will be developed and appropriate commercial agreements negotiated. These will become more defined in-step with the technical definition of the project.



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### **Next Steps**

### Four key milestones targeted for completion by Q2 2023

- **1.** Complete WAH<sub>2</sub> Project Prefeasibility Report
- 2. Secure Option to Lease from the WA Government over Hexagon's preferred project site

#### 3. Progress commercial discussions

- Gas supply volume, availability, price, emissions profile
- Power supply availability, price, renewables penetration
- CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration capacity, readiness, price, access point
- Ammonia offtake volumes, logistics, price, emissions profile

And, subject to PFS results:

#### 4. Progress project structuring and participation discussions with strategic partners





### **Important Notices**



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