

SUNFLOWER FUELS

CARBON | PEOPLE | LAND



Our Mission: Harnessing the power of people and land in rural/coal communities to combat climate change

How: Grow Miscanthus as a feedstock for biomass derived energy and fuels without displacing food crops

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MISCANTHUS AS AN ENERGY CROP

	CONVENTIONAL JET FUEL	CORN ETHANOL	CORN STOVER	MISCANTHUS	SWITCHGRASS
YIELD / ACRE (TONS)	N/A	4.8 TONS	2.75 TONS	10-12 TONS	4-6 TONS
GALLONS OF ETHANOL / TON	N/A	98 GALLONS	66 GALLONS	90 GALLONS	
GALLONS OF ETHANOL / ACRE	N/A	470 GALLONS	180 GALLONS	900 GALLONS	450 GALLONS
CARBON INTENSITY GCO ² E/MJ (BY ICAO, CORSIA)	84.5	90.8	37.6	(22.5)	6.6
ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL	N/A	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	PERENNIAL	PERENNIAL
FERTILIZER INPUTS	N/A	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
TECHNOLOGY	PROVEN	PROVEN	DEVELOPING	DEVELOPING	DEVELOPING
ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION	N/A	39.8M	90M	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE

Low input requirements: Minimal water, fertilizers and pesticides needed, decreasing environmental impact and cost.

Non-food crop: Miscanthus doesn't compete with food supply or contribute to food price fluctuations.

Adaptability: Thrives in various climates and soil types, suitable for marginal or degraded lands.

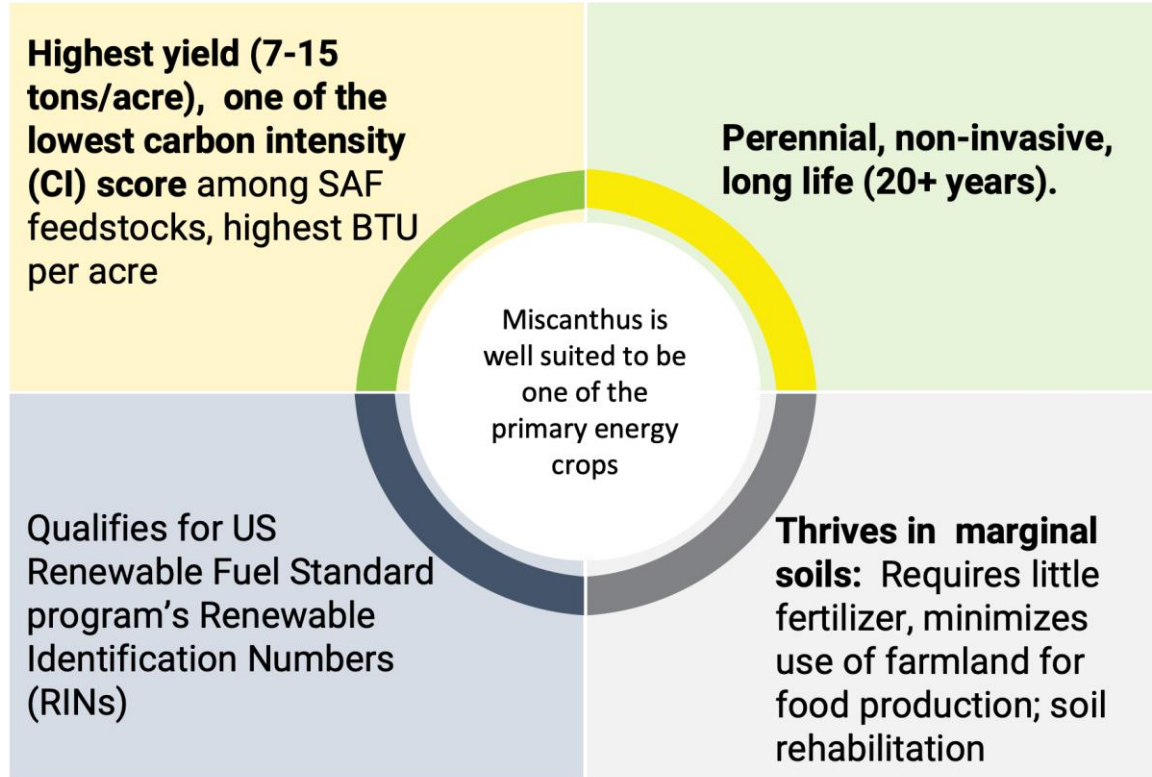
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Miscanthus has a unique set of advantages when compared to other feedstocks

Rapid growth and high yield: Miscanthus offers large biomass production per acre for efficient biofuel production.

Carbon sequestration: Miscanthus' extensive root system stores carbon in soil, reducing biofuel carbon footprint.



KENTUCKY IS A NATURAL FOCAL POINT



KENTUCKY AND ADJOINING STATES OFFER AN ATTRACTIVE MIX OF LAND, CLIMATE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

