

ICAES

Isothermal Compressed Air Energy Storage

2010 Energy Storage Systems Research Program Update Conference

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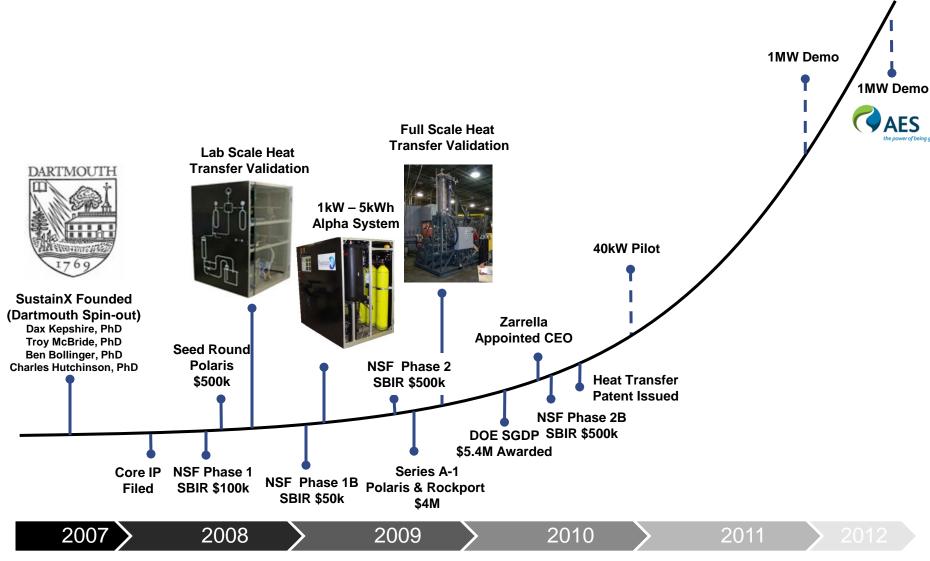




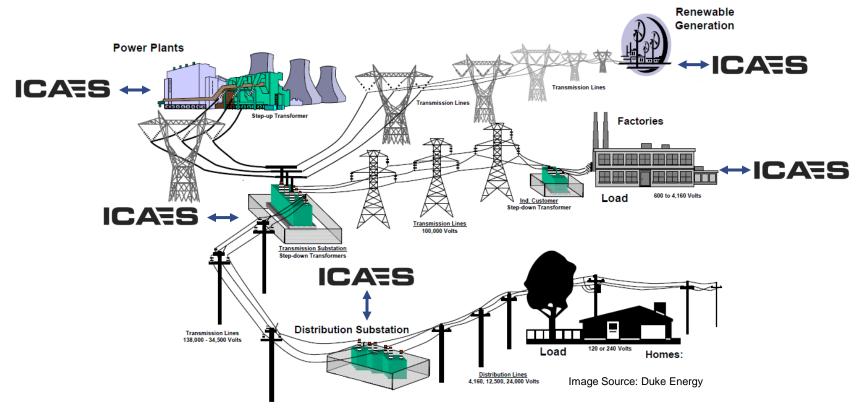
SustainX's transformative Isothermal Compressed-Air Energy Storage (ICAES™) technology uses electrical energy to compress air nearisothermally (i.e., at approximately constant temperature), stores the resulting high-pressure air aboveground in commercial pressure vessels, and expands it near-isothermally to generate electricity. No fuel is involved.

SustainX ICAES is targeting the emerging market for bulk (grid-scale) energy storage being created by the growth in renewable generation and aims to disrupt costly "peaker" plants that burn natural gas or other polluting fuels.

SustainX has successfully demonstrated its core technological innovations and is backed by top tier venture investors



The SustainX solution has the potential to add value to every component of the electricity market value chain



Generation	Renewables	Transmission	End User
Electric Energy Time-Shift Electric Supply Capacity Load Following Area Regulation Electric Supply Reserve Capacity	Renewables Energy Time-shift Renewables Capacity Firming Wind Generation Integration	Voltage Support Transmission Support Transmission Congestion Relief T&D Upgrade Deferral Substation On-Site Power	Time-of-use Energy Management Demand Charge Management Electric Service Reliability Electric Service Power Quality

Incumbent technologies suffer from high capital and levelized costs, high emissions, and extreme siting restrictions

Sodium Sulfur (NAS)		Simple Cycle Peakers		Pumped Hydro (<40 MW)		
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SustainX's Key Advantage	CAPEX / Life	SustainX's Key Advantage	Fuel / Green	SustainX's Key Advantage	Siting	
Siting Restrictions	Comparable	Siting Restrictions	High	Siting Restrictions	Extreme	
Lifetime (years)	12	Lifetime (years)	20	Lifetime (years)	30+	
System CAPEX (\$/kW)	\$3,750	System CAPEX (\$/kW)	\$1,300	System CAPEX (\$/kW)	\$2,800	
Levelized cost (¢/kWh)	31-35¢	Levelized cost (¢/kWh)	43¢	Levelized cost (¢/kWh)	26.3¢	
Lifetime highly dependent on operating		Low efficiency use of fossil fuels has high		Capital costs vary greatly with location		
conditions		emissions and high fuel costs		Like traditional CAES, it has significant		
Capital costs holding steady		Costly start-up limits flexibility		geographic constraints		
Hazardous chemicals		Vulnerable to natural gas price fluctuations		Lengthy regulatory and environmental review		
High operating temperature		Power increment is large, ~50MW		process (~5 years)		
Insufficient manufacturing capability				Extensive construction effort		
mountaining cape	mountaining supramity					

Pumped Hydro numbers from Maui Electric Company, Ltd. Integrated Resource Planning Advisory Group, November 1, 2005
LCOE model incorporates CAPEX and financing, insurance, property tax, fixed and variable O&M, fuel costs (off-peak electricity), efficiency, lifetime, and capacity factor.

Technology Roadmap

