



Carbon Capture and Sequestration at El Dorado, AR Ammonia Plant

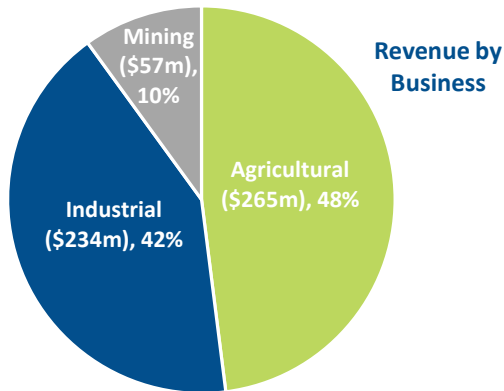
March 30, 2023

Jakob Krumpfenacher & Kevin Bourgeois

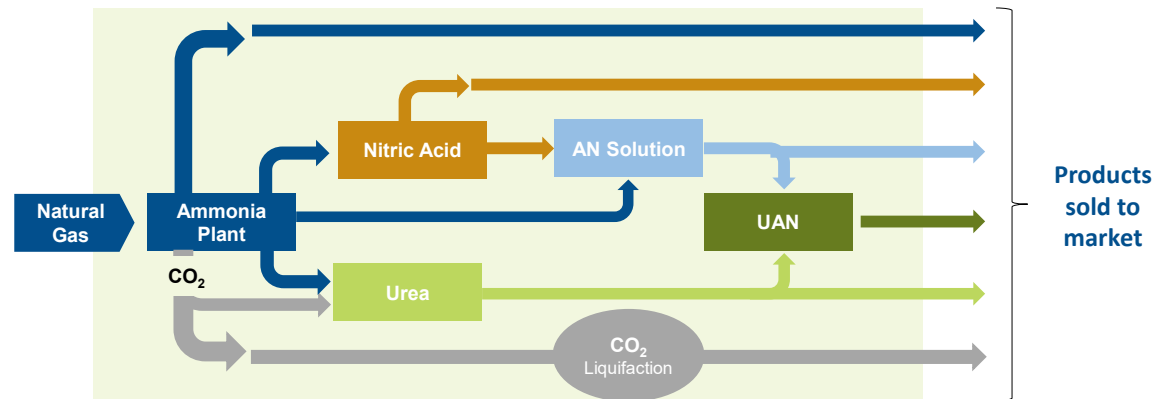
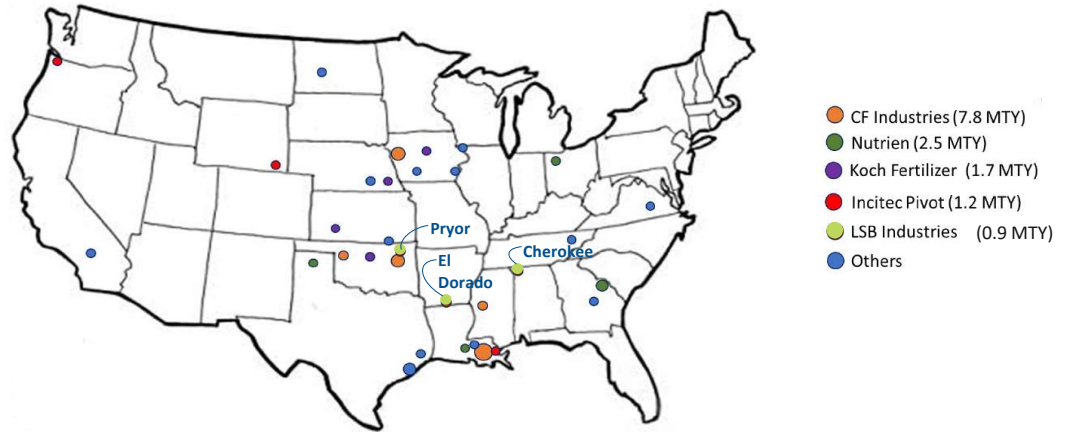
LSB Industries at a glance

Business Overview

- LSB Industries, founded in 1968 and headquartered in Oklahoma City, OK, is a publicly traded company that manufactures and sells chemical products for the agricultural, mining and industrial markets
 - \$550+m in annual revenue in 2021
- Three production facilities strategically located near customer demand areas
 - El Dorado, AR: Manufactures ammonia, ammonium nitrate, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, CO₂ and AN solution
 - Cherokee, AL: Manufactures UAN, ammonia, AN solution, nitric acid, CO₂ and diesel exhaust fluid
 - Pryor, OK: Manufactures UAN, ammonia and CO₂

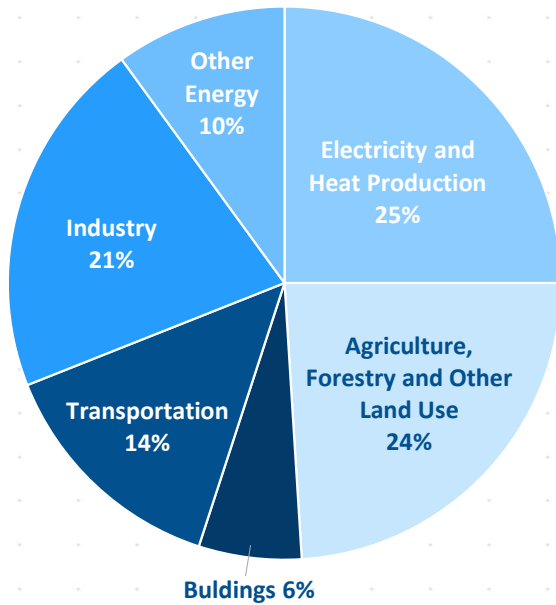


LSB is the fifth largest ammonia producer in the U.S.

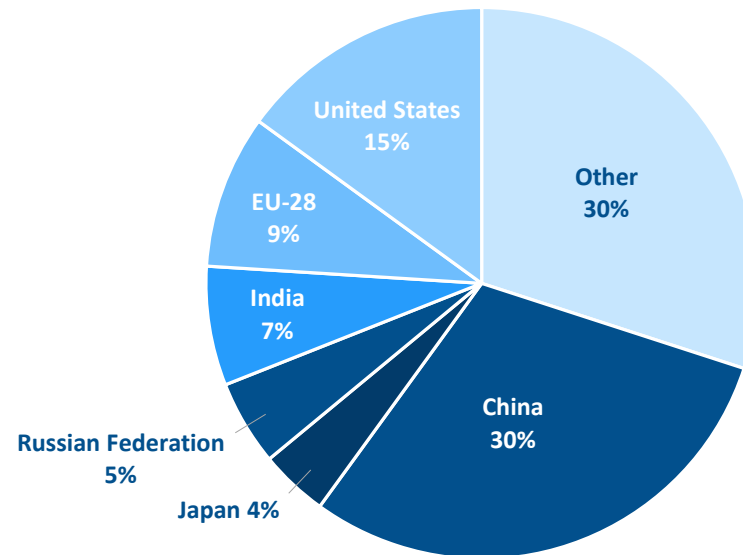


Globally a net of 40 Gt of CO₂e Greenhouse gas emissions are released into the atmosphere annually

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector



Global greenhouse gas emissions by country



Hydrogen and ammonia are expected to be the main carbon-free energy sources in the future

ENERGY



TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGY

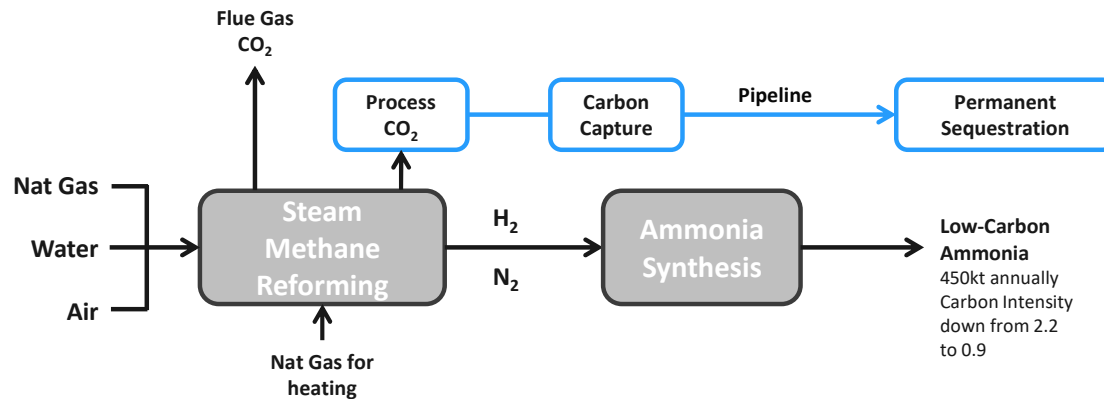
Today

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NG • Electricity • Heating oil • Propane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Electricity • RNG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NG • Coal • Nuclear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Electricity • Biomass • RNG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gasoline • Diesel • Bunker • Jet Fuel • Electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biofuels • Renewable Electricity

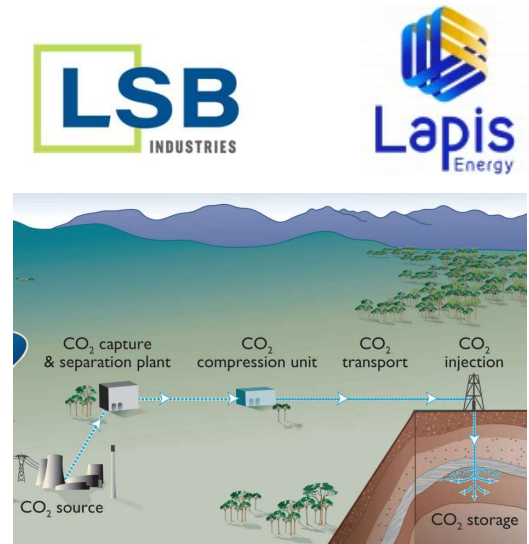
Tomorrow

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Electricity • RNG • Hydrogen • Ammonia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Electricity • Biomass & RNG • Nuclear • Hydrogen • Ammonia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Electricity • Biofuels • Hydrogen • Ammonia

Producing low carbon ammonia at El Dorado, AR



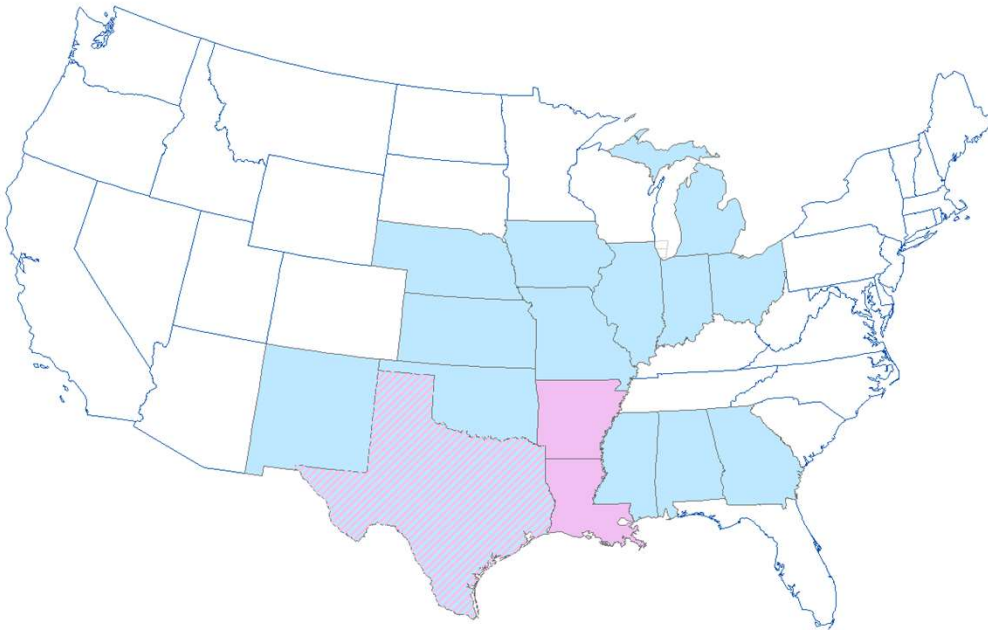
- Agreement with Lapis Energy to develop the CO₂ capture and sequestration (CCS) project
- Project will receive 45Q tax credits of \$85 per metric ton of CO₂ sequestered for the first 12 years of operation
- Project operations expected to begin by mid 2025, subject to Class VI EPA permitting
- Permanently sequestering >450k metric tons of CO₂ in saline formations directly under the facility. The sequestered CO₂ will reduce the company's scope 1 GHG emissions by ~25% from current levels



Lapis Energy

Our purpose is enabling industrial decarbonization through CCS

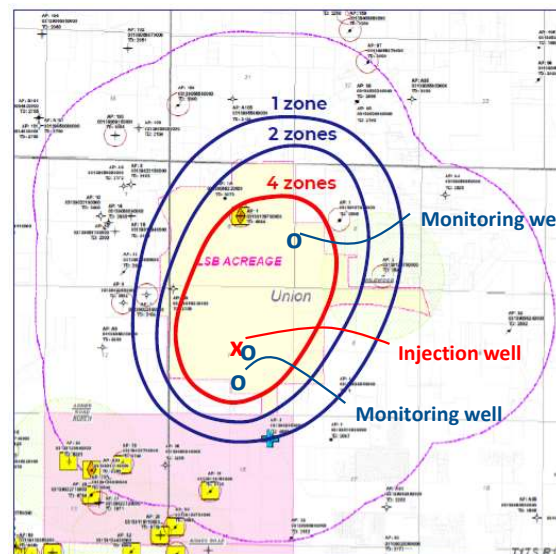
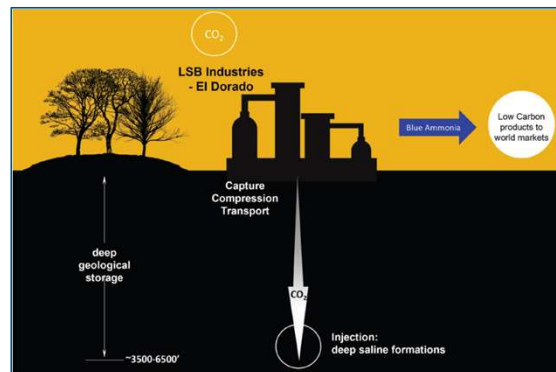
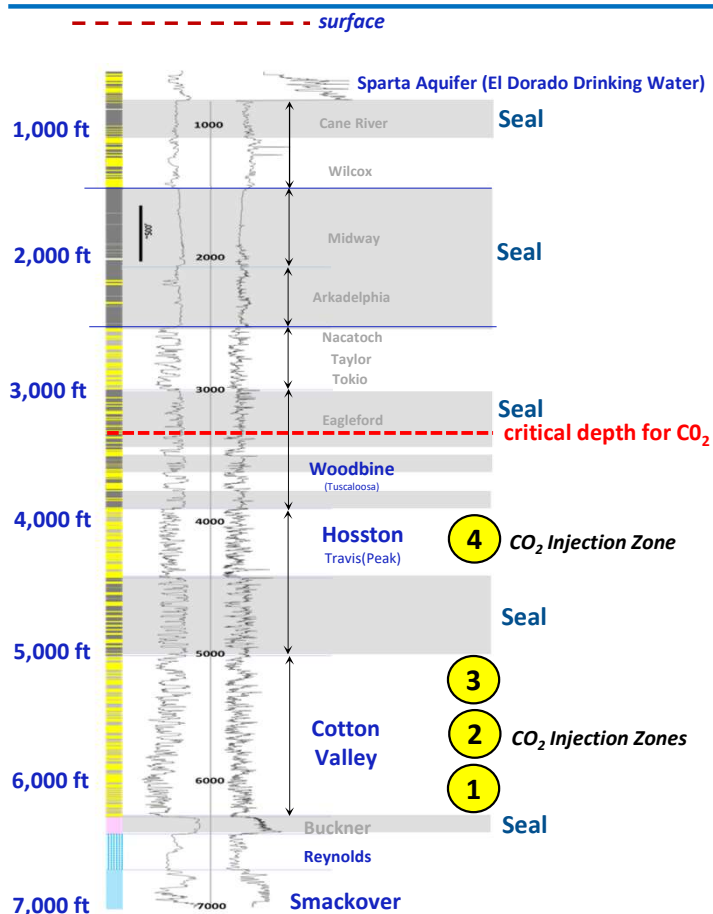
Lapis US Lower 48 Activity



Lapis value proposition

- World class subsurface technical team
- Entrepreneurial culture built from Kosmos Energy experience
- 100% capital commitment to FID
- Expertise in CCS and energy transition
- Proven capital large scale complex project delivery
- Unburdened by fluctuations in oil price
- Client focused decarbonization
- Cresta financial sponsorship

How will CO₂ be captured and stored at El Dorado?

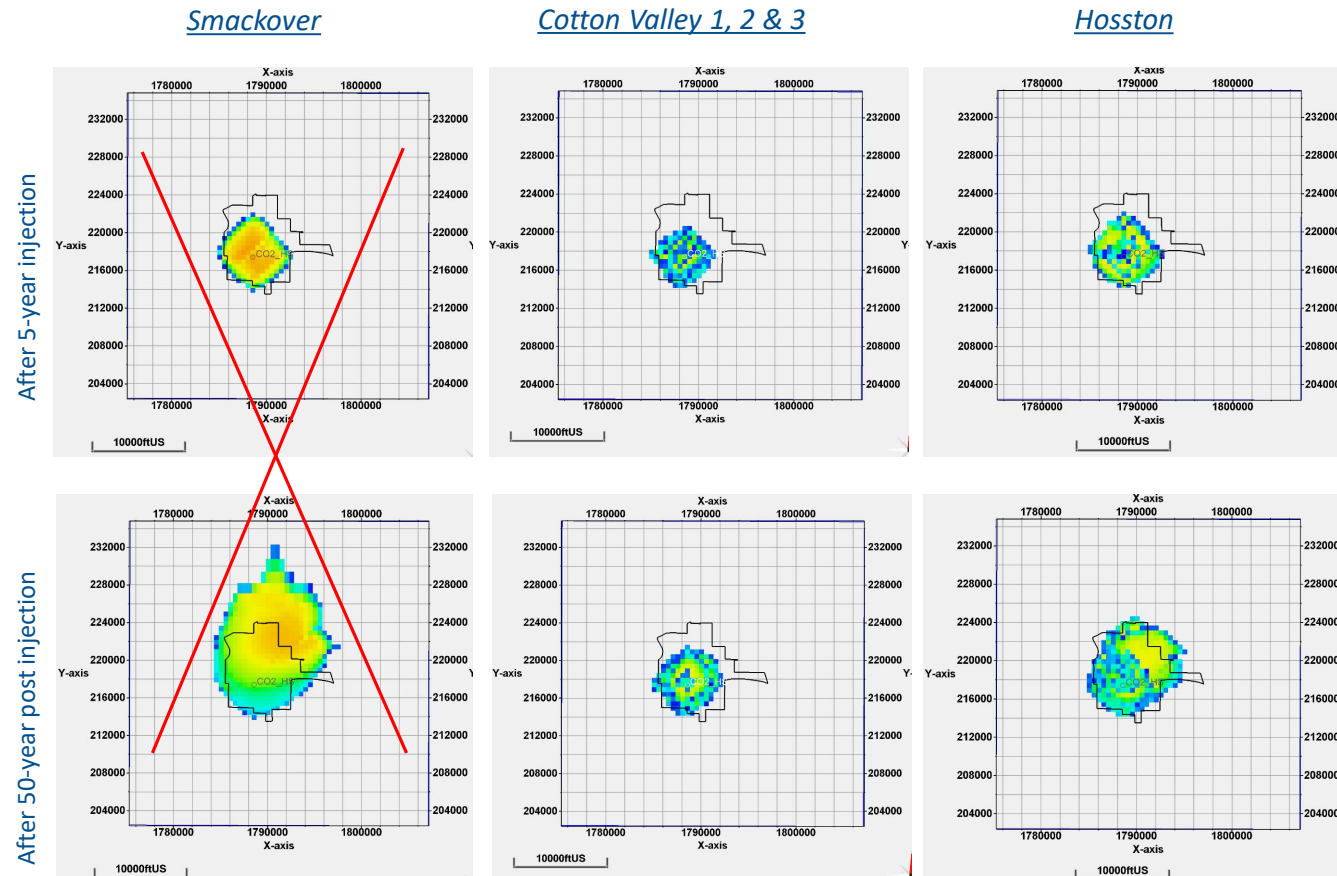


- The reservoirs holding the CO₂ are approximately 3500-6500 ft below the surface and 3000 ft below the area drinking water supply.
- A 1000 ft thick, impermeable layer of shale separates the injection zone and the area drinking water and prevents any upward migration of CO₂
- A stringent set of safety requirements will need to be satisfied before the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will give permission to start CO₂ injection.
- CO₂ injection pressures will be very carefully monitored by monitoring wells installed to further ensure integrity
- Increasing the number of possible injection zones will reduce the plume size significantly, and thus the need for private pore space rights.

Managing the CO₂ plume for 50 years post injection

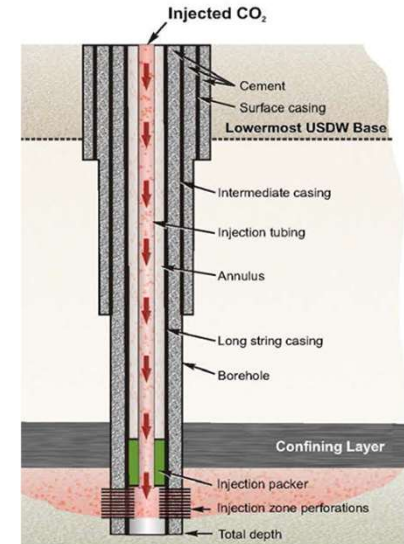
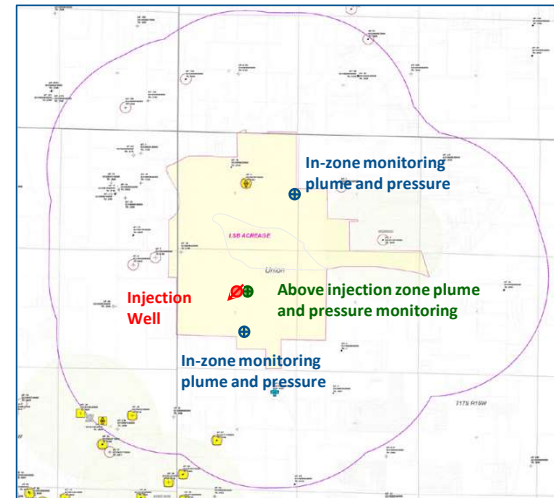
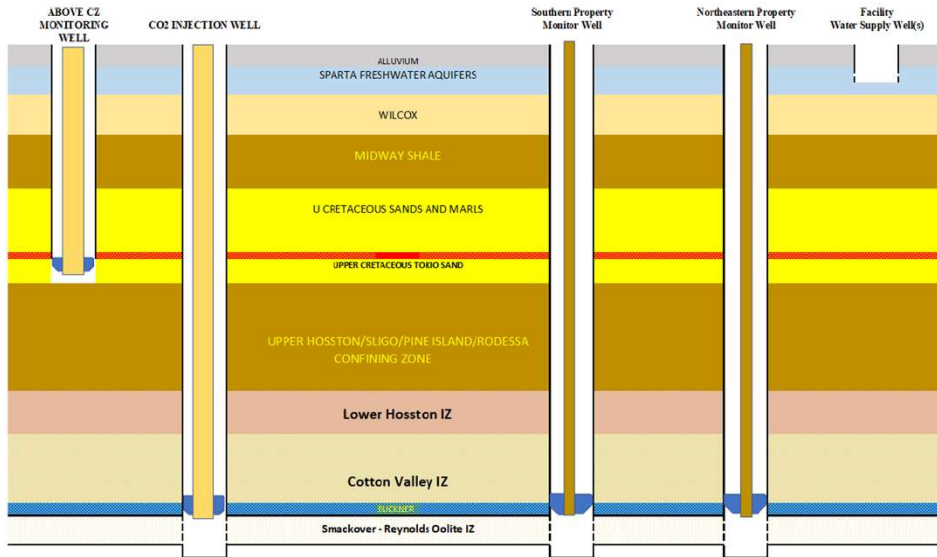
- Models include dissolution, but not hysteresis (would reduce plume size further)
- 4 injection intervals provide redundancy if one or two zones are not connected to enough pore volume, or the plume expands too aggressively
- Consider injecting longer (5-10 years) in some of the Cotton Valley intervals if well connected
- Smackover has a large plume size because of high permeabilities, salinities & Kv/Kh - **excluded**

	simulation phasing									
	Av. 5 year injection per zone				50-year post injection					
Completion	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lower Hosston										
Cotton Valley 3										
Cotton Valley 2										
Cotton Valley 1										



Proposed monitoring scheme and injection well

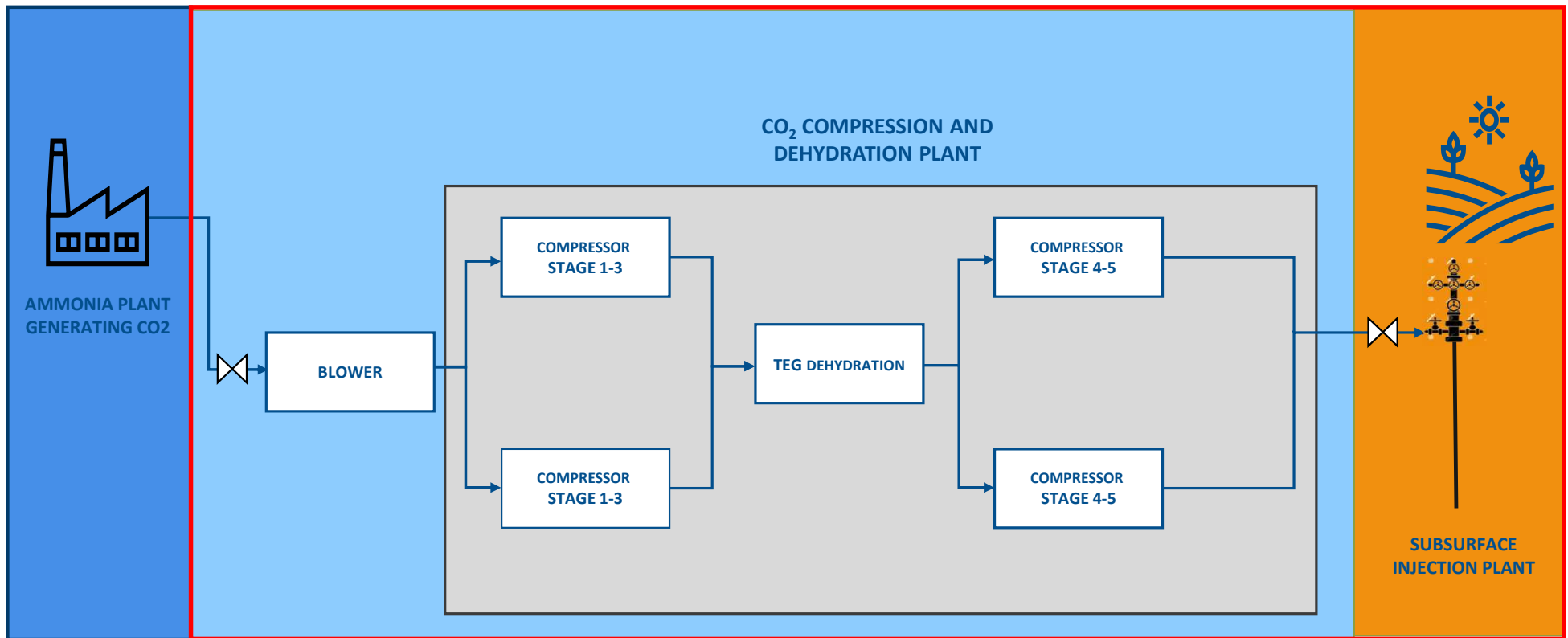
Initially two deep monitoring wells and one shallow monitoring location, one injection well



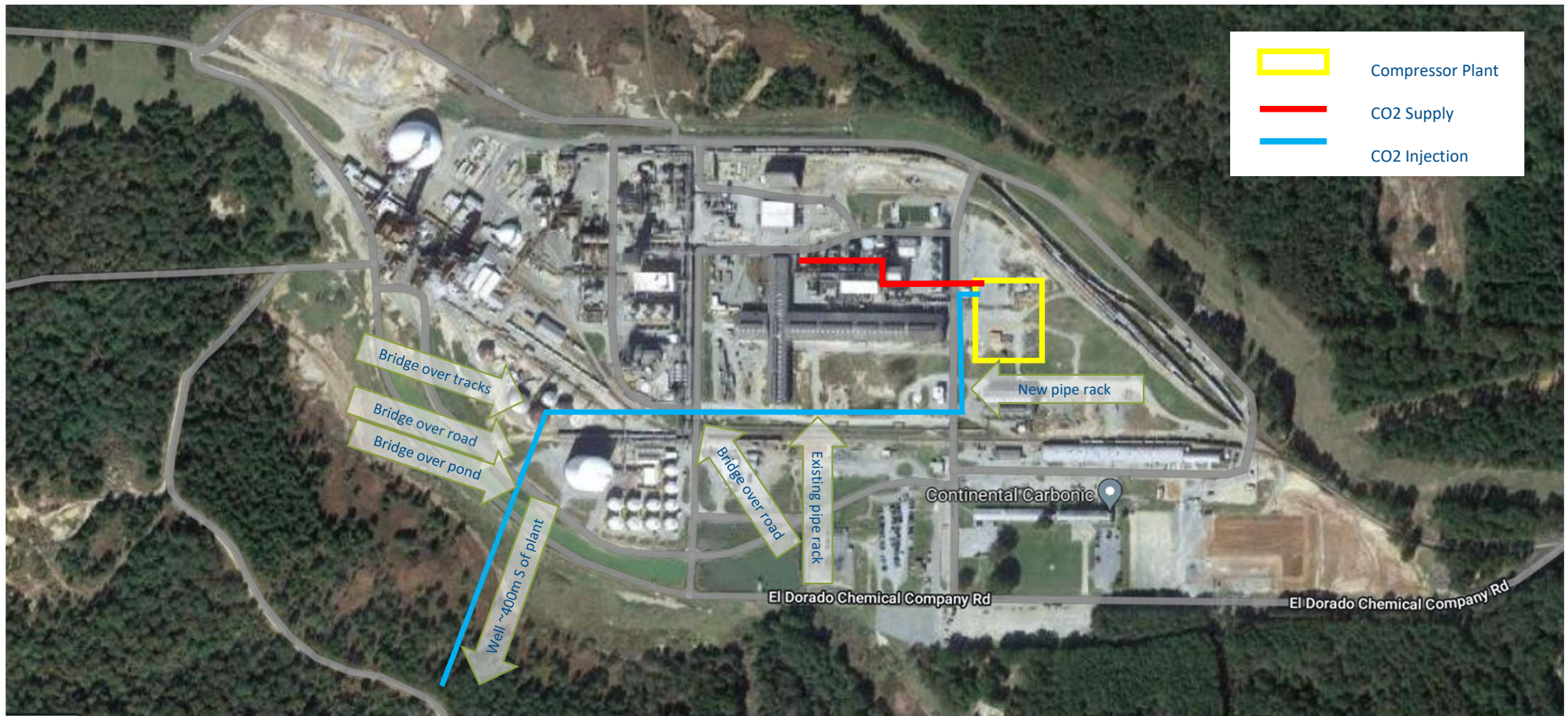
EPA cementing and casing requirements

- Firm-up well locations, based on final dynamic modelling
- Supplement subsurface monitoring with indirect monitoring; 4D VSP, 4D sparse array seismic or 4D 2D
- Once plume hits a deep monitoring well a new deep monitoring well will have to be drilled further away to track further plume expansion, or injection will have to be moved up to the next zone
- EPA well construction requirements are aimed to protect the USDW and provide zonal isolation

Schematic of the CO₂ capture facility

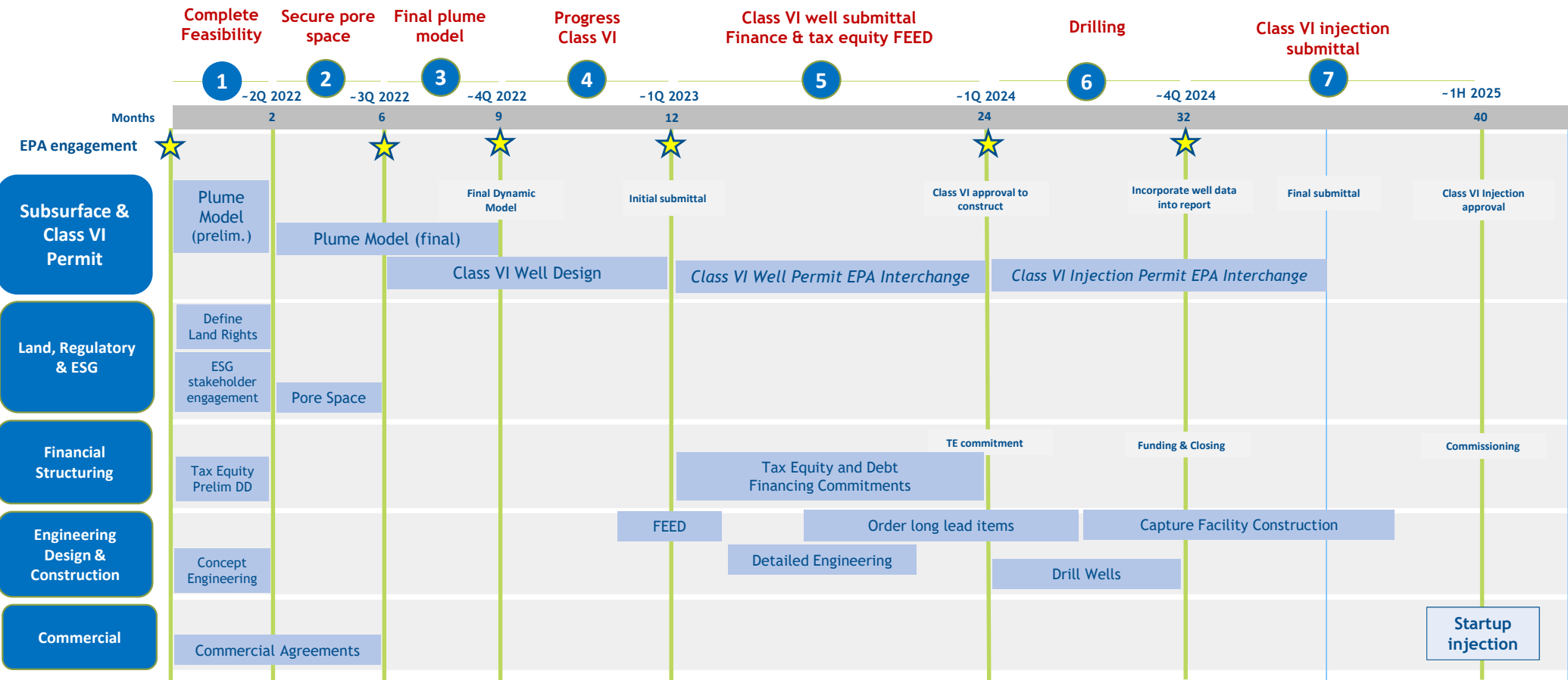


Location of the capture facility and CO₂ pipeline



Project Timeline

Expecting injections to start in 1H 2025



Questions?



LSB Industries – EL Dorado Chemical Plant