



—twelve

we have transformed CO₂ into products for flagship customers

e-jet[®]
by twelve



E-Jet[®]: World's first jet fuel made from CO₂ electrolysis



U.S. AIR FORCE

Alaska
AIRLINES



shopify



Microsoft

الإتجاه
ETIHAD

IAG INTERNATIONALS
AIRLINES
GROUP

CO₂Made[®] / e.naphtha[®]



World's first CO₂Made[®] ingredients for Tide

P&G



World's first CO₂Made[®] auto parts



Mercedes-Benz

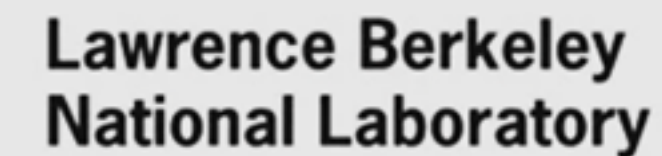
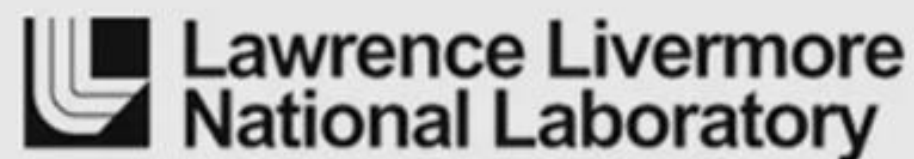


World's first CO₂Made[®] sunglass lenses

PANGAIA^{LAB} × twelve

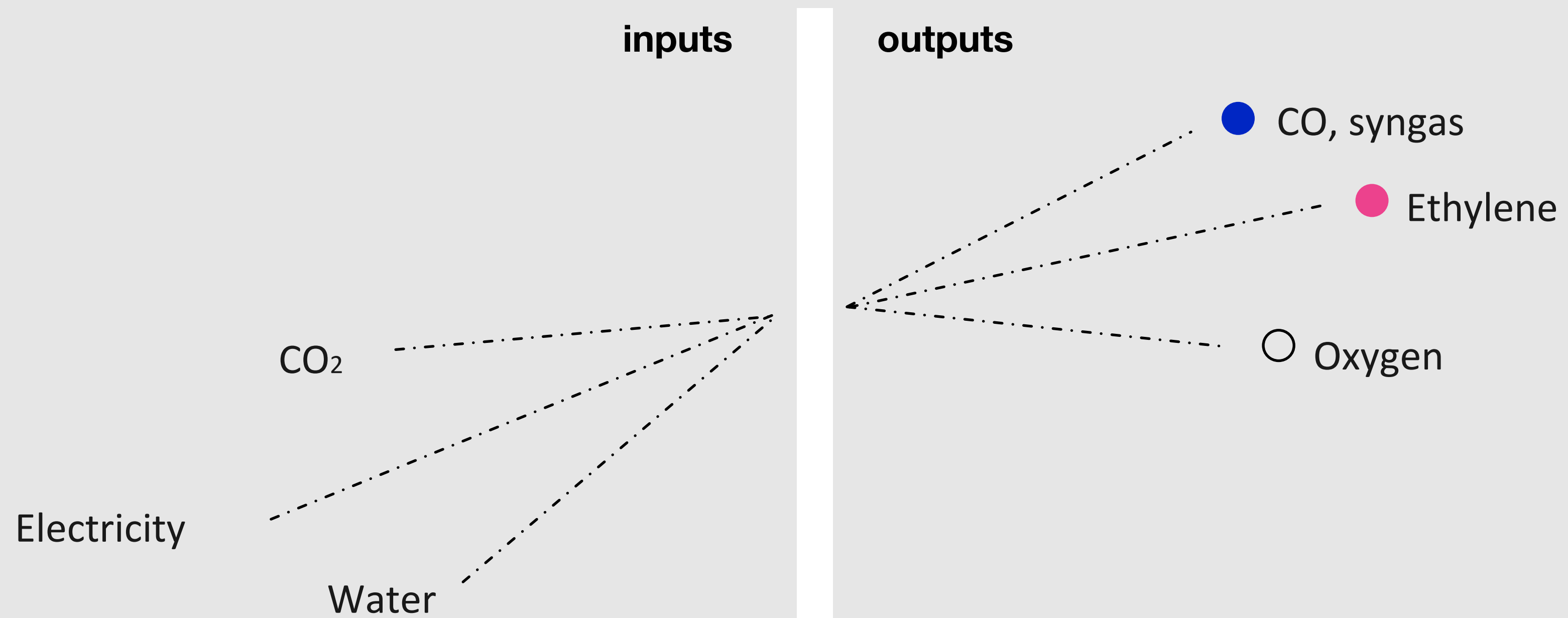
Twelve is backed by the world's leading climate investors

Over \$700 million raised in company equity and project finance since 2021



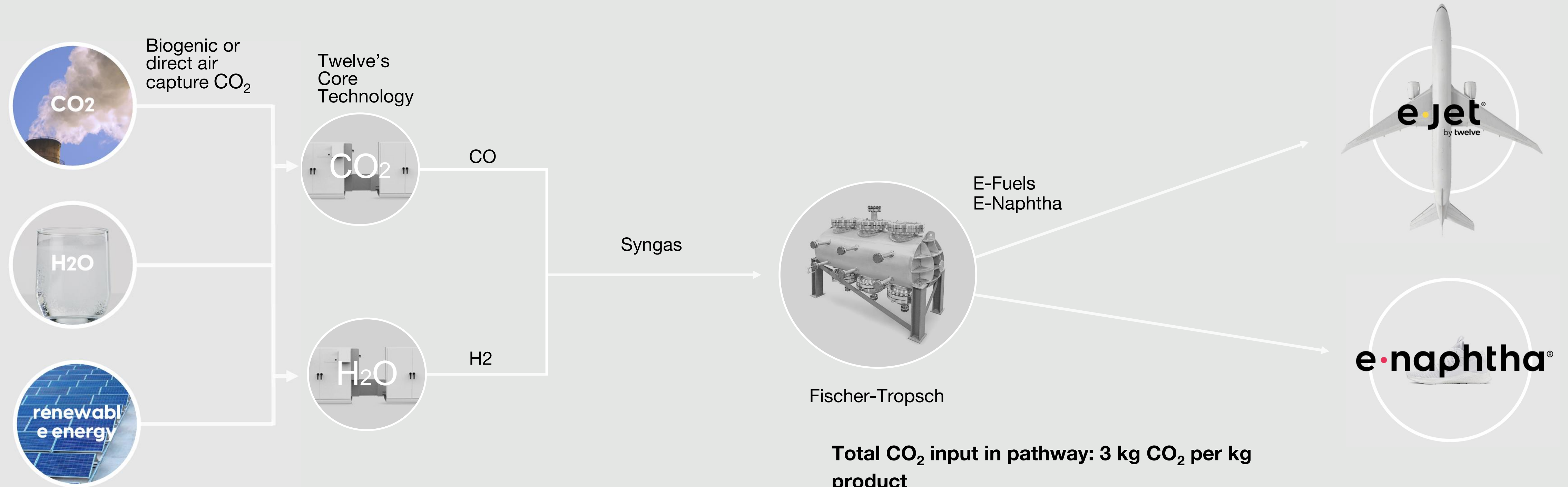
Founded 2016, Stanford University

we transform CO₂ into ingredients for chemicals, materials, and fuels



process: a platform technology that enables PEM electrolyzers to make carbon-based products

Twelve's AirPlant™ turns CO₂ into fuels and building blocks for materials



1. Twelve combines proprietary low temperature CO₂ electrolysis with H₂O electrolysis to produce syngas from captured CO₂ and water

2. Syngas is used to produce naphtha and drop-in fuels via Fischer-Tropsch process

3. Twelve's products are identical to conventional products with zero new emissions, zero fossil fuels, and zero tradeoffs in quality and performance

key inputs unlocking product value proposition



Biogenic sources of carbon dioxide

- Pulp and paper factories
- Corn ethanol plants
- Biogas facilities



Renewable sources of energy

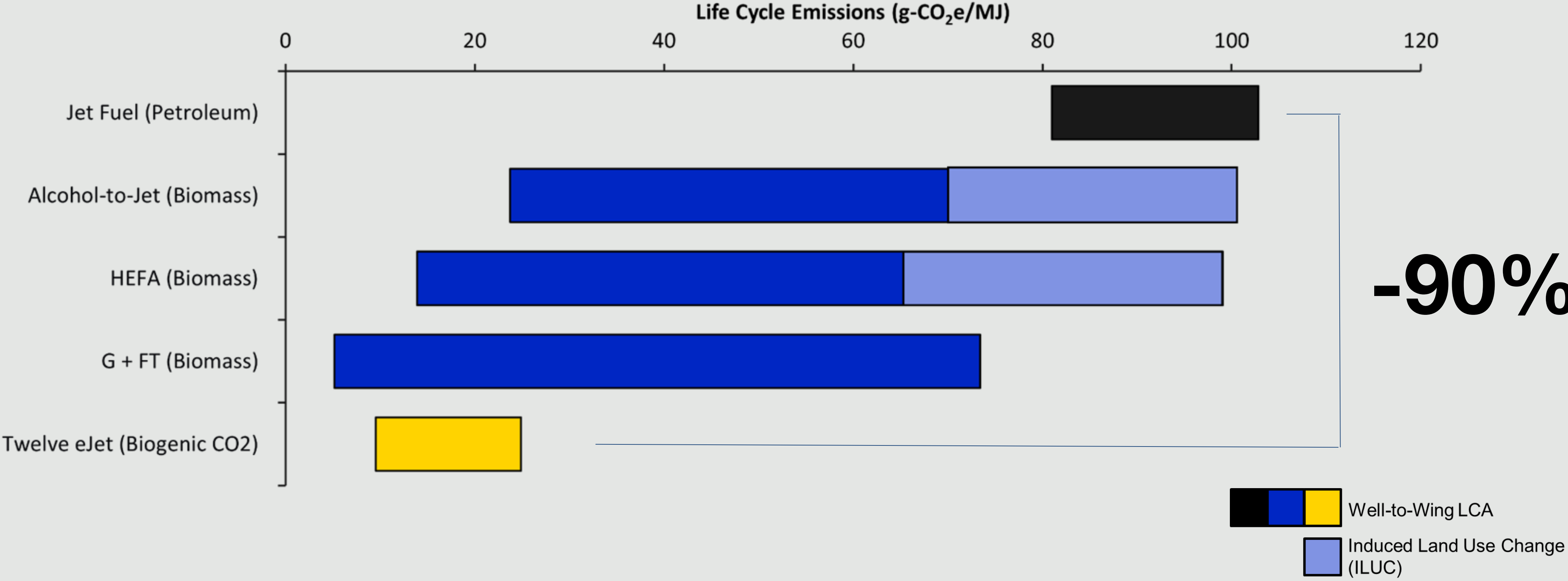
- Solar, Wind, Hydro & Nuclear



Green Hydrogen

- Direct acquisition
- Water electrolysis

E-Jet has 90% lower lifecycle emissions than fossil jet fuel



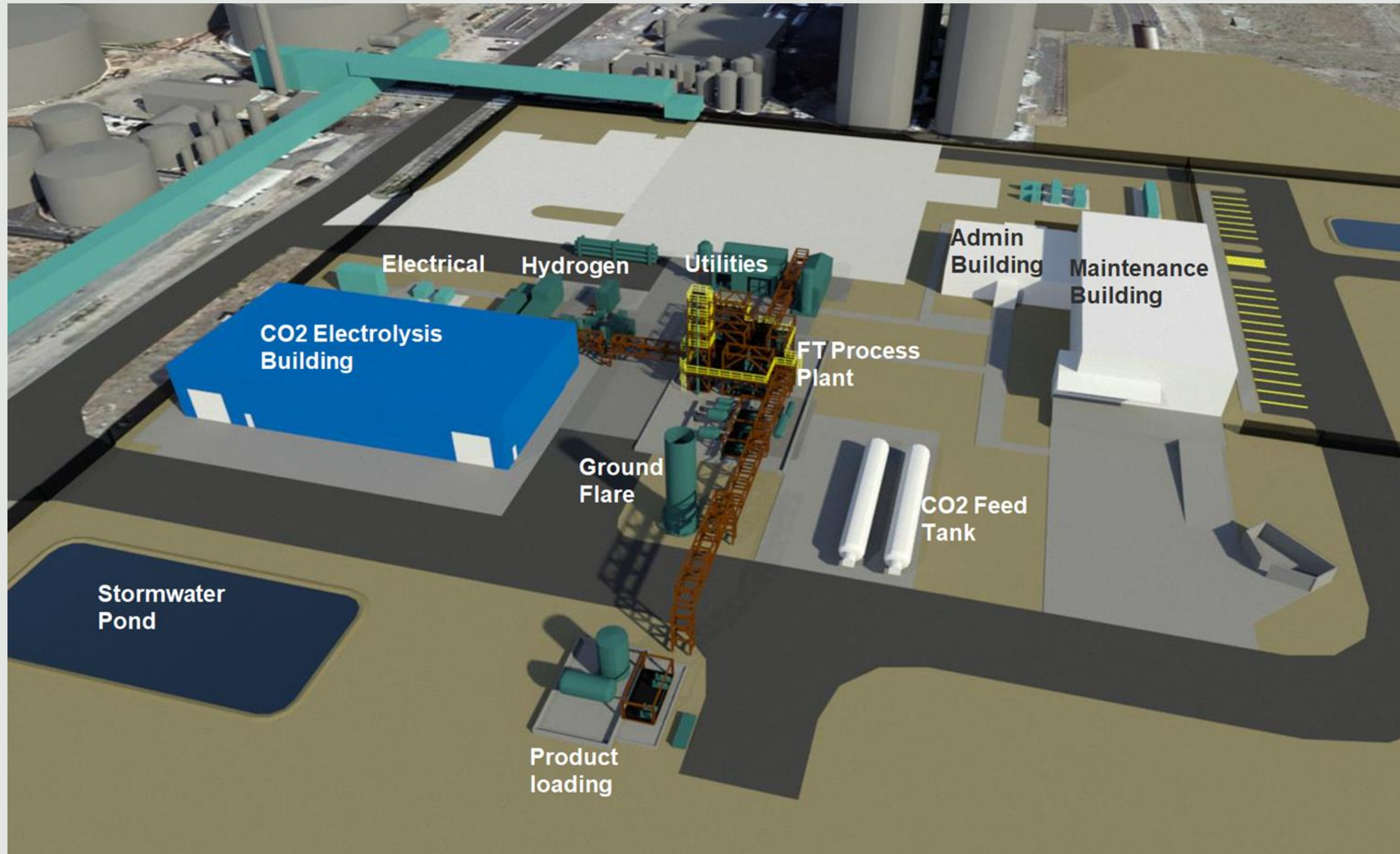
-90%

Notes:

- **Petroleum Jet Fuel** range depends on geography¹
- **Biomass-Derived Jet Fuel** range depends on feedstock²
(Alcohol-to-Jet low to high: Forestry Residues, Agricultural Residues, Sugarcane, Molasses, Herbaceous Energy Crops, Corn Grain)
(HEFA low to high: Used Cooking Oil, Corn Oil, Palm Fatty Acid Distillate, Tallow, Brassica Carinata, Camelina, Soybean Oil, Rapeseed Oil, Palm Oil)
(G + FT low to high: Agricultural Residues, Forestry Residues, Herbaceous Energy Crops, Short-Rotation Woody Crops, Municipal Solid Waste (40% non-biogenic component))
- **Twelve eJet** range depends on low-carbon electricity source (*low to high: hydroelectric, nuclear, wind, solar*)

¹ Jing, L. *et al. Nat Commun* **13**, 7853 (2022).
² ICAO (2022).

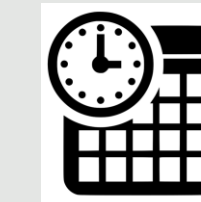
first production plant



Location: Moses Lake, WA



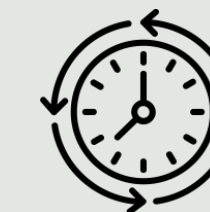
Capacity: 5 BPD E-fuel



Production Start: H1 2024



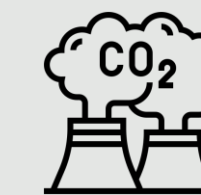
Staff: 15-20 people



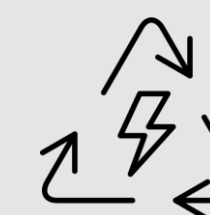
Operation: 24/7 operations



Products: SAF, naphtha



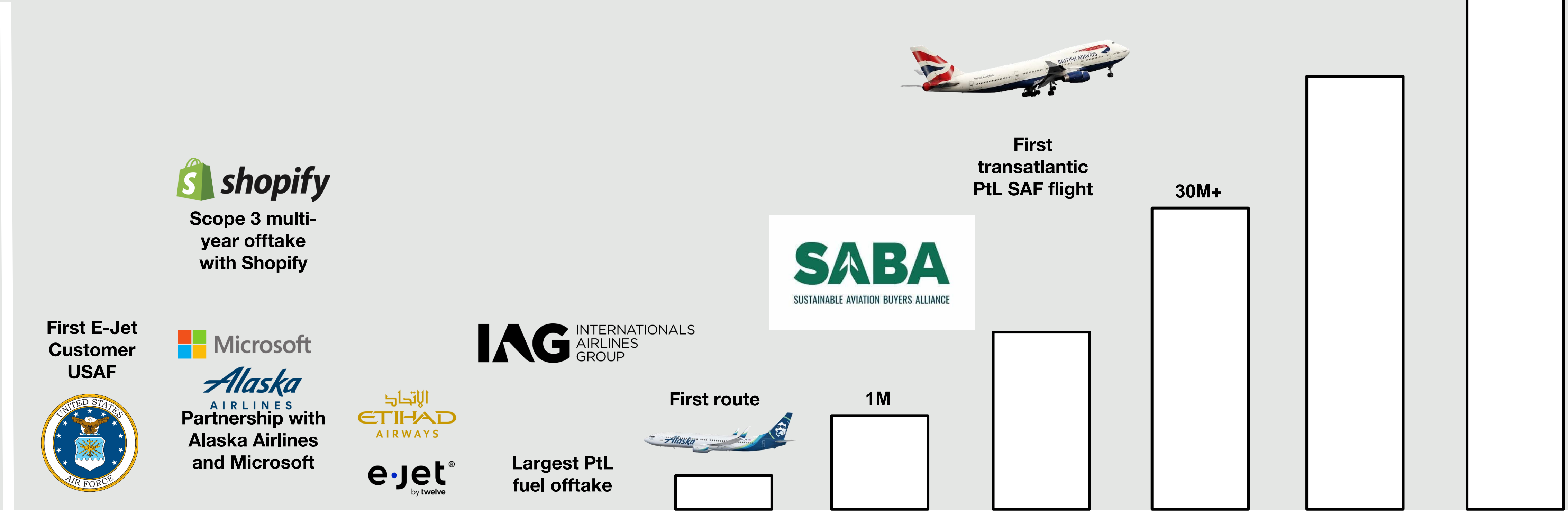
CO2: Corn-Ethanol Factory



Electricity: Hydro (100%)

E-Jet® supply scale-up timeline

Production capacity
(gallons per year)



2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

Delivered and Tested, ASTM compliant

Commercial CO₂ electrolyzer online in 2022 in Alameda, California

Etihad MOU; First E-Jet plant under construction, Moses Lake, WA

IAG large-scale, long-term deal signed

First flight using E-Jet; Continuous delivery to SeaTac airport

Production ramp-up at Moses Lake

Multiple new sites and scale-up across North America

contact us

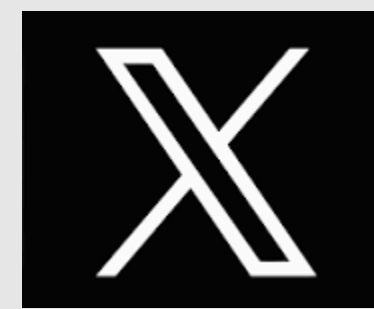


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www.twelve.co

the future is fossil free

our board



Anne Roby, Independent Board Director
Former EVP of Praxair, Linde,
Member of the National Academy of Engineering



Zack Bogue, Board Member
Co-founder and managing partner @ DCVC



Ion Yadigaroglu, Board Member
Co-founder and partner @ Capricorn Investment Group



Elizabeth Stone, Board member
Principal @ TPG Rise Climate

Founders



Dr. Kendra Kuhl, CTO
PhD in Chemistry, Stanford
Post Doc, SLAC National Lab



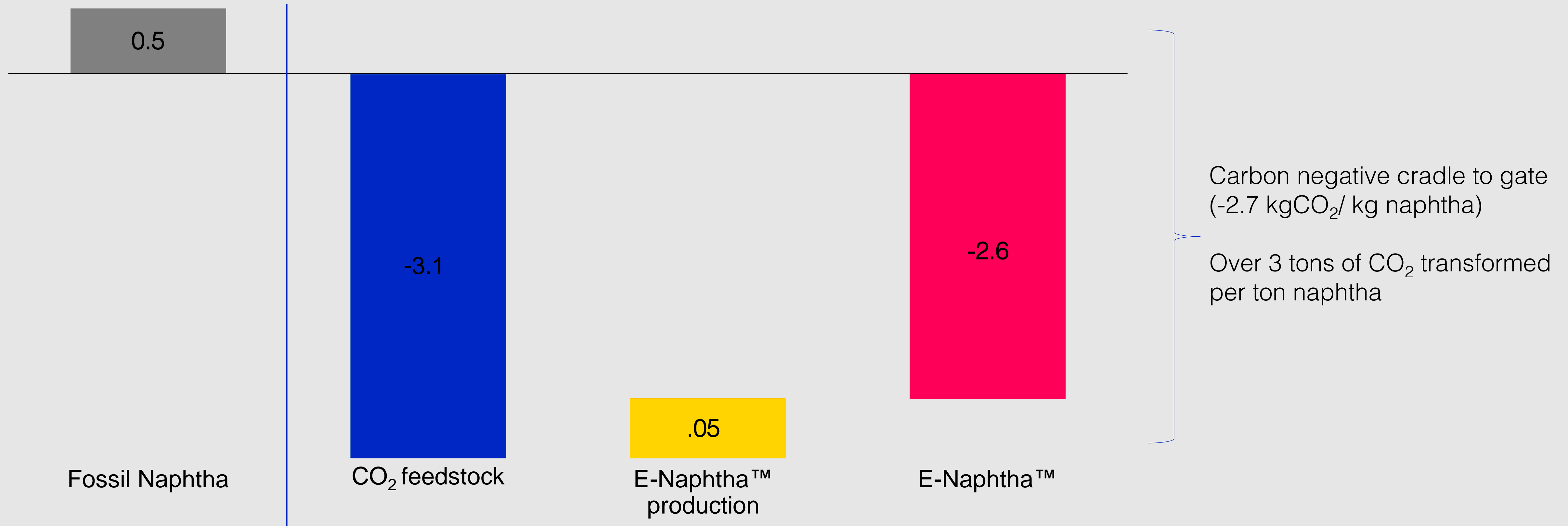
Dr. Etosha Cave, CSO
PhD in Mechanical Eng., Stanford



Nicholas Flanders, CEO
MBA/MS Stanford,
McKinsey, COO Levo

E-Naphtha™ is carbon negative

Cradle to gate lifecycle emissions – kg CO₂/ kg Naphtha

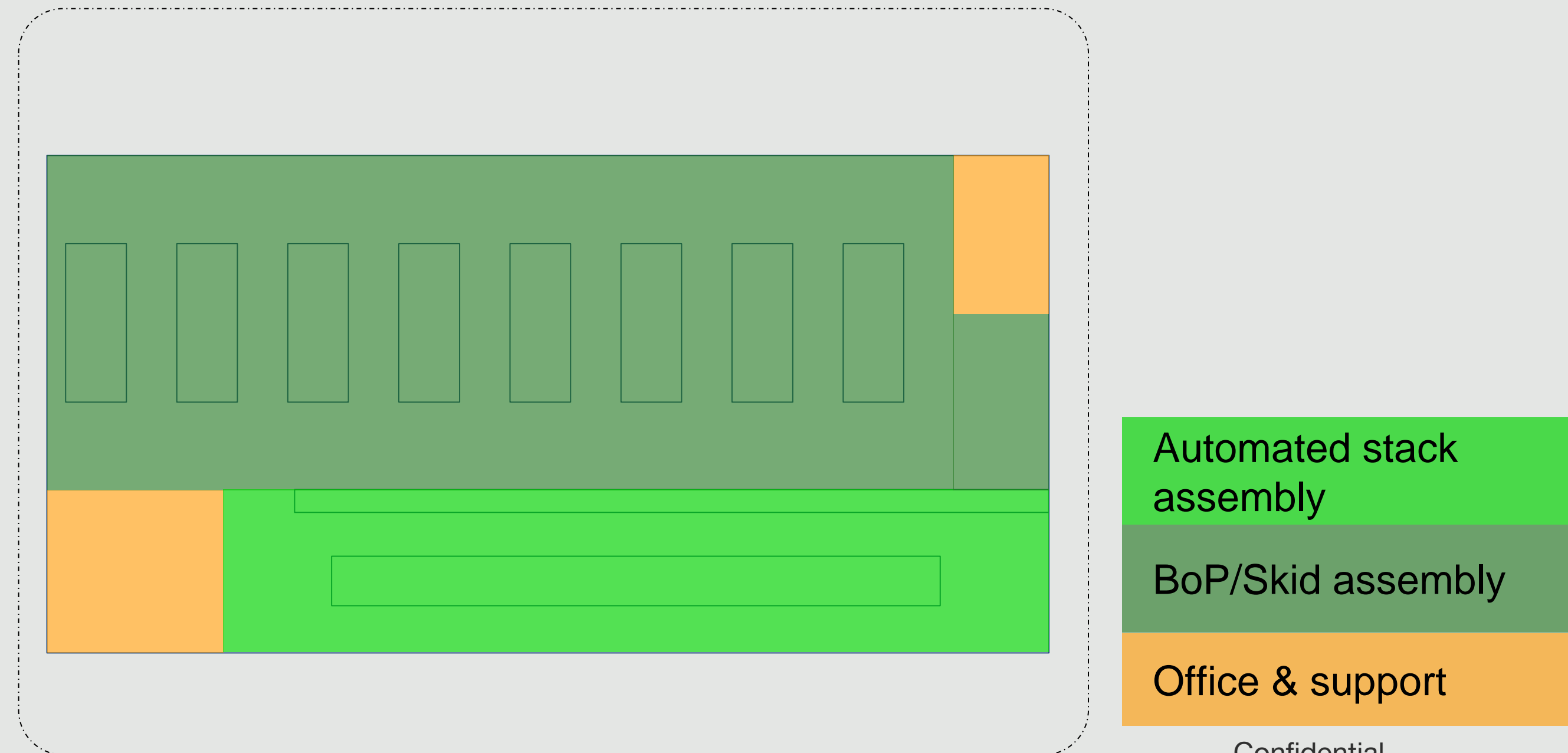


Notes

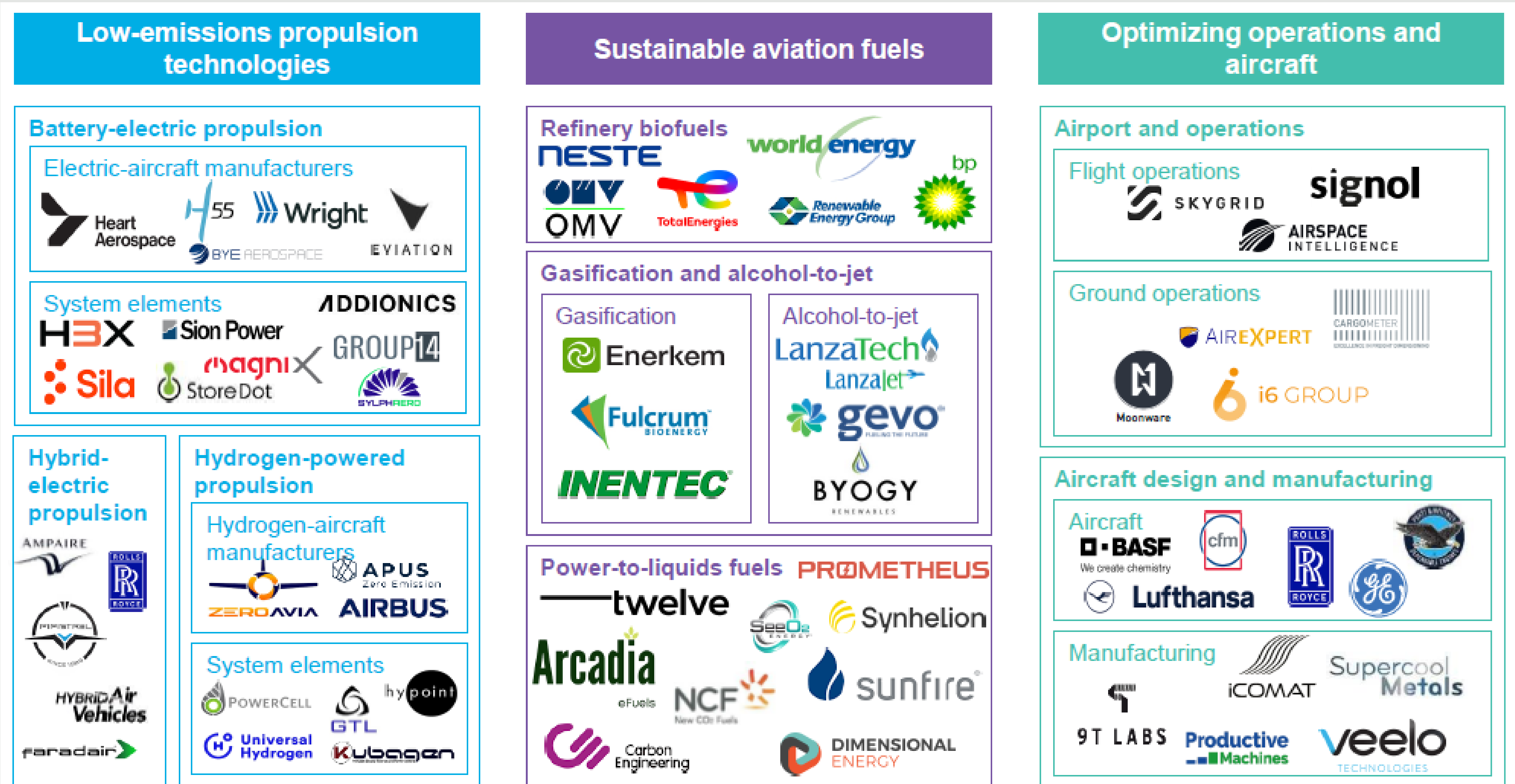
- Allocation of emissions to naphtha and e-jet based on mass
- Naphtha baseline emissions calculated using inventory from ecoinvent 3.7 and process outlined in Plastics Euro 2015 LCA on SAN and ABS
- Green hydrogen emissions adapted from NREL's LCA of Renewable Hydrogen Production via Wind/Electrolysis, 2004.
- CO₂-to-CO impacts calculated using inventory from ecoinvent 3.7, and process outlined internally.
- CO₂ capture impacts adapted from Advanced Post-Combustion CO₂ Capture, Prepared for the Clean Air Task Force, 2009.

gigafactory (future)

- 100,000 square feet
- Office for manufacturing technicians, supervisors, minimal G&A: employee seating, conference rooms, break room, etc.
- Manufacturing capabilities (Phase 1 and 2)
 - Automated Plate Assembly
 - Automated MEA Assembly
 - Automated Stack assembly
 - Balance of plant/electrolyzer skid assembly



market landscape



Source: BloombergNEF

SAF product landscape



HEFA



Alcohol-to-jetⁱ



Gasification/FT



Power-to-liquid

	HEFA	Alcohol-to-jet ⁱ	Gasification/FT	Power-to-liquid	
Opportunity description	Safe, proven, and scalable technology	_____	Potential in the mid-term, however significant techno-economical uncertainty	_____	Proof of concept 2025+, primarily where cheap high-volume electricity is available
Technology maturity	Mature	_____	Commercial pilot	_____	In development
Feedstock	Waste and residue lipids, purposely grown oil energy plants ⁱⁱ Transportable and with existing supply chains Potential to cover 5%-10% of total jet fuel demand	_____	Agricultural and forestry residues, municipal solid waste ^{iv} , purposely grown cellulosic energy crops ^v High availability of cheap feedstock, but fragmented collection	_____	CO ₂ and green electricity Unlimited potential via direct air capture Point source capture as bridging technology
% LCA GHG reduction vs. fossil jet	73%–84% ⁱⁱⁱ	_____	85%–94% ^{vi}	_____	99% ^{vii}

i. Ethanol route; ii. Oilseed bearing trees on low-ILUC degraded land or as rotational oil cover crops; iii. Excluding all edible oil crops; iv. Mainly used for gas./FT; v. As rotational cover crops; vi. Excluding all edible sugars; vii. Up to 100% with a fully decarbonized supply chain

Source: CORSIA; RED II; De Jong et al. 2017; GLOBIUM 2015; ICCT 2017; ICCT 2019; E4tech 2020; Hayward et al. 2014; ENERGINET renewables catalogue; Van Dyk et al., 2019; NRL 2010; Umweltbundesamt 2016

swot analysis

Strengths

- ▶ Drop-in capability (fuel, logistics, engine)
- ▶ High energy density
- ▶ Huge global renewable power potentials
- ▶ Near-zero GHG emissions potential well-to-wake
- ▶ Compared to biofuels
 - lower water demand
- ▶ lower land requirements

Opportunities

- ▶ Strengthening the local economy
- ▶ Business perspective for regions with large wind and solar power potentials
- ▶ Provision of grid ancillary services
- ▶ Possible reductions of local and high-altitude emissions

Power-to-Liquids

Challenges/Weaknesses

- ▶ Total costs of fuel production
- ▶ Renewable CO₂ supply
- ▶ No option for zero pollutant emissions

Potential concerns/Threats

- ▶ Lock-in of established aircraft technologies (combustion engines)
- ▶ Lock-in of conventional CO₂ sources for synthesis
- ▶ Acceptance of extensive renewable power plants

Source: Ludwig-Bolkow Systemtechnik GmbH (2016)

global emissions footprint

