TALON ENERGY INVESTOR PRESENTATION

Talon Energy Ltd (**Talon** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a copy of its latest Investor Presentation.

The presentation provides a summary of Talon's current operations including the recently announced acquisition of a patented Superheated Steam Technology process for sequestering greenhouse gases, and enhancing the recovery of hydrocarbons from coal seams.

This Announcement is authorised for release by the Managing Director.

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TALON ENERGY LTD

Building a next generation energy company

GreenFlame Presentation

The final piece of the puzzle

August 2021

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The information in this presentation is current as at the date on the cover of the presentation and remains subject to change without notice, in particular the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

Competent Persons Statement. Any information in this report that relates to Prospective Resource information in relation to the Skymoos and Rocket, Vantage, Thelma, Louise and Buffalo Prospects are based on information compiled by Mr Graham Dore and Mr Paul Young. Mr Dore and Mr Young are each consultant to the Company. Information in this report that relates to Prospective Resource information in relation to the Walyering Prospect and Contingent Resource information in relation to Ocean Hill is based on Prospective Resource and Contingent Resource information compiled by Strike Energy Limited, the operator both EP447 and EP495. Information in this report that relates to Prospective Resource that relates to the Condor Structure is based on information complied by Mr John Begg and Mr John Lamberto, both consultants to the Company. This information was subsequently reviewed by Mr David Casey BSc (Hons), who has consented to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Casey is a director of the Company, with approximately 30 years relevant experience in the petroleum industry and is a member of The Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia. The resources included in this report have been prepared using definitions and guidelines consistent with the 2007 Society of Petroleum Engineers(SPE)/World Petroleum Council(WPC)/American Association of Petroleum Geologists(AAPG)/Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE) Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS).The resources information included in this report are based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Casey. Mr Casey is qualified in accordance with the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.41 and consents to the inclusion of the information in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Energy Industry Game Changer

Green Energy from CO_2

The Challenge…

To be an energy company in an emissions constrained environment

- Every energy company has no choice but to develop a strategy to manage their emissions footprint while still providing for the world's energy needs
- Talon has chosen to approach this from a technology perspective and look at it as an opportunity
- By focusing on its core competencies, new technology will offset Talon's emissions while still increasing production and profitability

BUSINESS NEWS DECEMBER 15, 2020 / 1:46 AM / UPDATED 5 MONTHS AGO

Exxon Mobil, under pressure on climate, aims to cut emissions intensity by 2025 REUTERS

Shell: Europe's biggest oil firm sets out carbon neutral plans

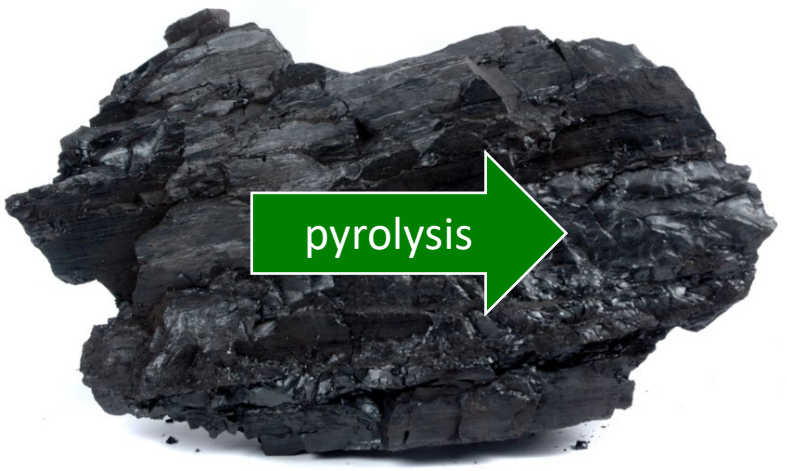
By Tom Espiner
Business reporter, BBC News

Talon is determined to remain an important energy provider by managing its emission offset obligations

The Solution…

Sequestering CO_2 in coal seams to enhance energy production

CO_2 Injection (Sequestration)



Enhanced CH_4 & H_2 Production

Talon and Applied Vapor Solutions LLC have formed GreenFlame Energy Pty Ltd

The Solution…

Talon (60%) & AVS (40%) GreenFlame energy

- GreenFlame enables Talon to potentially offset any emissions associated with its projects here or overseas
- The underlying premise is coal pyrolysis which is the process of subjecting coal to high temperature in the absence of oxygen
- Coal pyrolysis dramatically increases a coal seams porosity and permeability and therefore greatly increases its capacity to store CO_2 while significantly enhancing methane and hydrogen production
- As a consequence coals are an ideal sequestration reservoir as they can hold over 100x more CO_2 than a comparable sandstone reservoir

CO_2 sequestration ✓

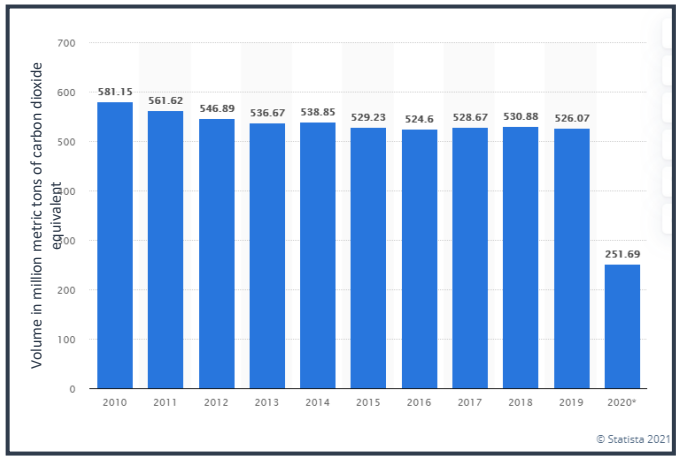
Enhanced CH_4 & H_2 Production ✓

Extraordinary volumes of CO_2 can be sequestered in coal especially if supercritical CO_2 is used as the pyrolysis gas

How much CO_2 can be stored in coal seams?

Can it make a material difference?

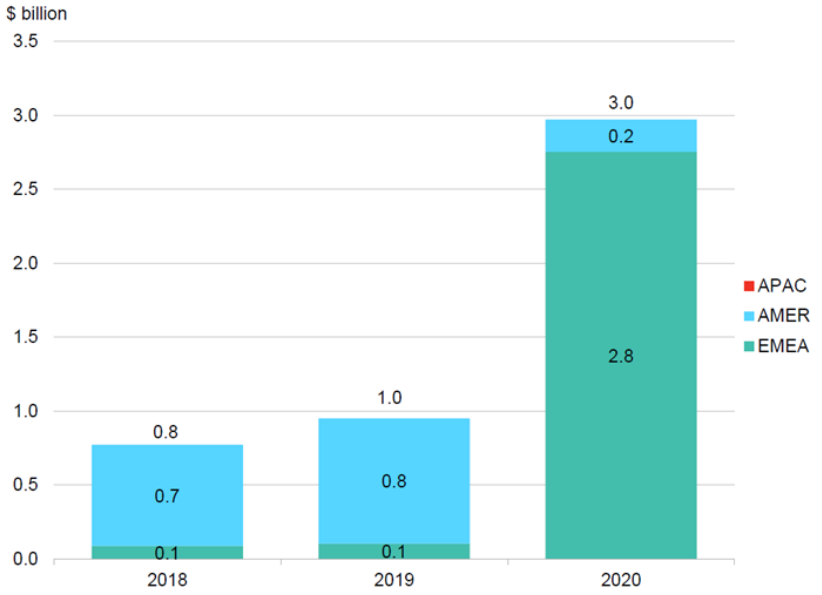
Australia's annual volume of greenhouse gas emissions
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)



- By way of example:
  - At 1,500 m depth and 2,130 psi pressure, a pyrolyzed coal can store 211 kg/m^3 of CO_2

- Australia's annual volume of greenhouse gas emissions is on the order of 526 million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent
- To sequester this volume of CO_2 in a one metre thick seam would require an area of 2,492km^2
- **With up to 135m of coal thickness PEL96 alone, when pyrolyzed, could potentially sequester Australia's annual greenhouse gas emissions for 10 to 20 years**

Global investment in carbon capture and storage by region



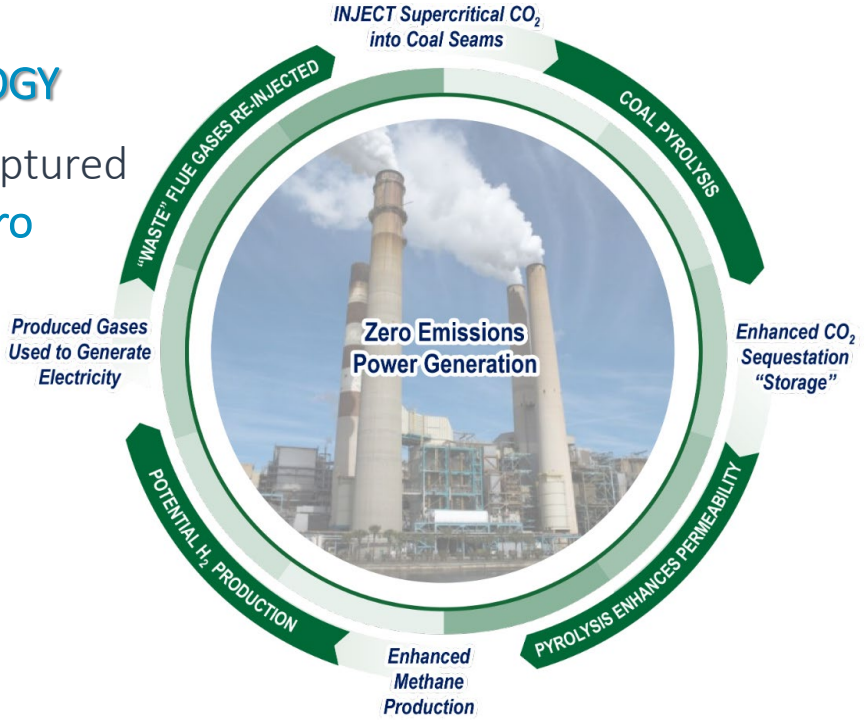
Source: BloombergNEF. Note: expenditure commitments considered only if recipient is announced.

Worldwide investment in Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) increased markedly in 2020

The Technology…

Could Talon become Australia's first carbon negative energy company?

- GreenFlame has a patented and licenced small scale modular Superheated steam generator that can inject all combustion gases into coals seams to initiate pyrolysis
- This is the only technology that can vary the flue gas & gas composition from combustion up to 100% CO_2
- As a consequence this is a **ZERO EMISSIONS TECHNOLOGY**
- Because power station flue or exhaust gases can be captured and sequestered, this technology can also generate zero emissions electricity



With Superheated CO_2 injection, permeability could increase by up to a 1000 times as observed in heavy oilfields

The Next Energy Revolution…

Hydrogen is another by-product of coal pyrolysis

- The volatile matter in the coal is transformed by heat delivered at the coal face into valuable fuel gases
- Hydrogen (H_2) is one such gas produced, along with methane, as part of the pyrolysis and CO_2 sequestration process, and by varying the temperature can be as high as 80%
- In addition, because the CO_2 is re-injected, excess methane can also be used to create H_2 utilising zero emissions electricity turning otherwise "blue" H_2 to "green" H_2

ExxonMobil Greening Up via Carbon Capture and Hydrogen, while Eschewing North American Natural Gas ≡ NGI NATURAL GAS INTELLIGENCE

BY CAROLYN DAVIS
March 3, 2021

Santos to focus on CCS and hydrogen technologies

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS & PROJECTS

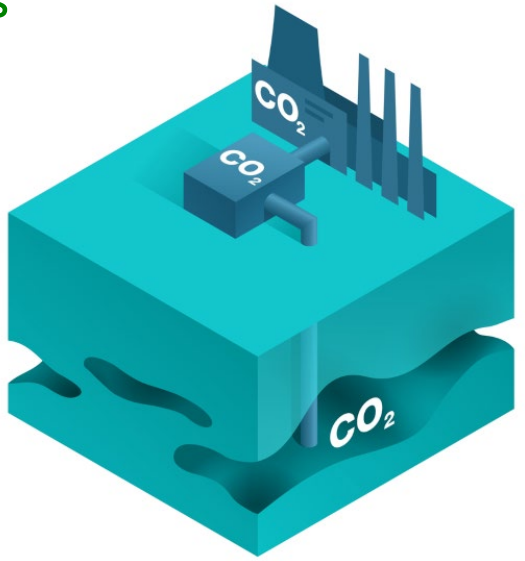
April 21, 2021, by Sanja Pekic

OFFSHORE ENERGY

Hydrogen as a by-product can make the task of sequestrating CO_2 profitable as opposed to an impost

The where…to trial technology

PEL96 – South Australia is a favourable jurisdiction for many reasons



- The challenge particularly for a small company is how to most cost effectively prove any new technology, and PEL96 is an ideal candidate for many reasons:
  - **Minimal capex required** – substantial investment in pre-existing infrastructure
  - **No wells to drill** – 4 deep wells and Jaws lateral completed and accessible with minimal retrofitting
  - **No approvals needed** – wells and required infrastructure already permitted
  - **No need to wait** – existing pilot accelerates process by at least 24 months
- Cooper Basin ideal location to undertake first trial - Moomba gas processing plant alone currently vents 1.7Mt of CO_2 each year
- Cooper Basin is a proven oil & gas province with access to important services and trained personnel

Carbon capture and storage

Government of South Australia
Department for Energy and Mining

https://www.petroleum.sa.gov.au/infrastructure-and-energy-markets/new-technologies/carbon-capture-and-storage2

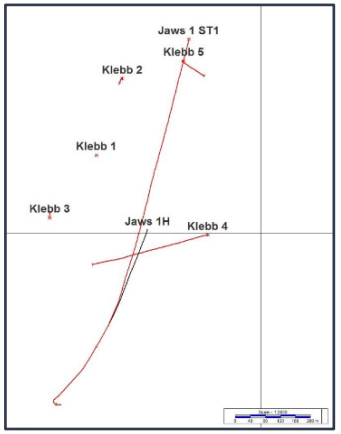
- Cost of initial trial is covered by Talon's existing cash reserves
- Outstanding potential return on a risk reward basis and very modest investment

Third Party and Government funding expected to support initial trials and see early commercialization of technology

PEL96 – the first but not the last?

Successful application of technology could transform coal seam gas industry

- Excellent geological and engineering database collated by STX who have for obvious reasons transitioned to the Perth Basin
- Existing infrastructure accelerates timetable and will see first trial early next year
- Very thick, deep, undersaturated coals are ideal CO_2 sequestration candidates
- Extensive production history enables unambiguous comparisons to be made on the effectiveness of sequestering CO_2 at supercritical temperatures (coal pyrolysis) and the resultant impact on permeability and enhanced methane production



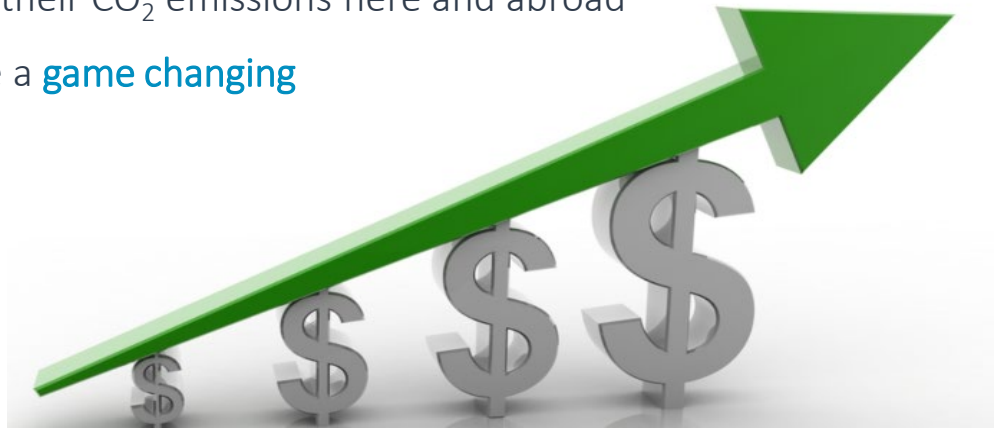
- Success of any sort, but particularly with respect to enhanced methane production, will be readily transferable to Talon's coal seam gas project in Mongolia
- Talon/GreenFlame already in discussions with third party groups to trial technology elsewhere

Immediate access to existing wells and infrastructure saves years on permitting, approvals & very costly drilling operations

What does it mean for Talon?

GreenFlame's superheated steam/supercritical CO_2 technology could be a gamechanger

- GreenFlame's Technology is an ideal fit with Talon's expertise and existing portfolio which has the potential to significantly enhance CSG production in Mongolia, and by increasing recovery rates, make what we believe will be a multi-TCF resource even larger and more productive over time
- Potential to sequester very large volumes of CO_2 to not only offset emissions across Talon's entire portfolio, but also assist other companies in meeting theirs
- With a multi-well pilot already drilled, PEL96 will allow Talon to rapidly progress to the technology appraisal phase without lengthy approvals processes and costly drilling operations enabling field activities to commence in early 2022
- Success will very likely see rapid deployment of the technology across the CSG and broader energy industry as companies look to address the challenges around their CO_2 emissions here and abroad
- Establish the viability and scalability of what could be a game changing technology with worldwide applicability



Talon has chosen to be an industry leader and at the forefront of new technologies

GreenFlame ticks all the boxes for Talon

Talon is in a unique position to differentiate itself in a challenging energy environment

Enhanced Methane Production

- ☑ Significantly increase coal seam gas peak production rates and ultimate recovery

CO_2 Sequestration

- ☑ Sequester Talon's equivalent CO_2 emissions and be a technology provider of choice for broader industry

Hydrogen Production

- ☑ Produce H_2 from coal pyrolysis gases and from "**green**" methane

Power Generation

- ☑ Generate emission free electricity at a fraction of the cost of conventional steam turbines

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Talon's extensive coal seam gas experience makes the GreenFlame technology an obvious and ideal fit

The Next Milestones

Mongolia & Perth Basin

There are other value drivers and near-term catalysts

Mongolia

- The Gurvantes XXXV coal bed methane Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) awarded last month
- Planning is well underway on this year's program, as is preparation of an independently certified Prospective Resource with anticipated multi-TCF potential
- Drilling and testing program expected to see Mongolia's largest Contingent Resource booked
- Mongolia is the ideal next candidate for enhanced CSG production and CO_2 sequestration following successful trials in the Cooper Basin which would see Talon forge ahead with a distinct technological advantage

Gas content cannisters being unloaded in Mongolia

The 2021 program will represent most efficient return on capital per Contingent Resource "booked"

The are other value drivers and near-term catalysts

Perth Basin

- Drilling at Walyering still on track for the back end of the 3rd quarter this year
- Significant re-rate for much larger Condor project on successful Walyering result
- Condor has a (P10) upside of in excess of 700BCF

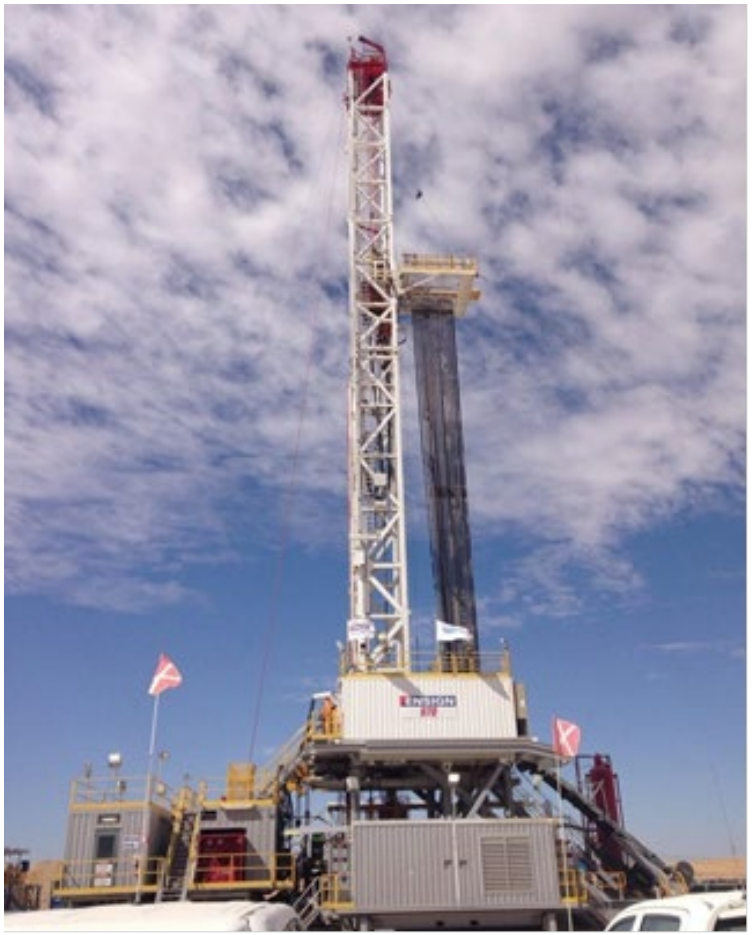
Net Talon Prospective Gas Resource (bcf)*

Low (P90)	Best (P50)	High (P10)
202	408	710

Net Talon Prospective Condensate Resource (mmbbls)*

Low (P90)	Best (P50)	High (P10)
9.5	20.2	39

For more information on Prospective Resources, refer to ASX announcement dated 17 March 2021. Talon confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates contained in that announcement have not materially changed and continue to apply. **Cautionary Statement: The estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of future development projects relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons.**



Talon has laid the foundations for success, and the transition continues

APPENDIX I

Transaction Details

GreenFlame transaction details

GreenFlame Energy Pty Ltd – Talon 60% AVS 40%

- General Terms
  - David Casey and Matt Worner to form GreenFlame Board along with one representative of AVS
  - AVS has granted GreenFlame an exclusive licence to the Superheated steam technology for Australia, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, NZ and South Africa (Tier 1); and Argentina and Colombia (Tier 2) (**Selected Countries**)
  - AVS has been granted a royalty by GreenFlame of 3% of revenues generated by the AVS Technology
  - AVS to provide the first 3 tech unit to GreenFlame at cost; additional units to be provided at cost + 15%; Talon to provide the initial asset to be put into GreenFlame (PEL96)
  - Talon to provide initial funding to GreenFlame of up to $A1.5mm (**TPD Funding Amount**) and based on a budget designed to provide proof of concept (CO_2 sequestration in CBM formations)
  - Upon Talon providing the TPD Funding Amount:
    - Talon shall be entitled to receive 90% of any production proceeds/revenues; and
    - AVS shall forgo the royalty until such time as Talon has recouped the TPD Funding Amount plus 20%

GreenFlame transaction details

GreenFlame Energy Pty Ltd – Talon 60%, AVS 40%

- **Exclusivity for Technology – 3 years**
  - If at the end of the 3-year exclusivity period:
    - GreenFlame has purchased and is operating (or can demonstrate that it has made significant advances towards operating) an additional five (5) units, GreenFlame shall have the right to extend the Initial Exclusivity Period for a period of 12 months ("Extension Period") in respect of any or all of the Selected Countries; or
    - GreenFlame has not purchased and is not operating an additional five (5) units, but still wishes to enter into the Extension Period, it can pay an annual fee to AVS of A$300,000 per Tier One Selected Country (**Tier One Fee**) and A$150,000 per Tier Two Selected Country (**Tier Two Fee**) for an extention.
  - Thereafter, the Extension Period can be renewed annually by GreenFlame in respect of individual Selected Countries by way of the payment by GreenFlame to AVS of the Tier One Fee or the Tier Two Fee (as applicable). For the avoidance of doubt, where in any calendar year, GreenFlame has not elected to renew the Extension Period and has not paid the applicable fee in respect of a Selected Country, that country will no longer qualify as a Selected Country and may not be reinstated as a Selected Country (unless otherwise agreed by AVS and GreenFlame).
  - If, at any time, GreenFlame is operating fifteen (15) units per year, the Exclusivity Period shall be extended indefinitely without the requirement of an annual fee or purchasing additional units
- **PEL96**
  - GreenFlame to acquire Strike Energy's 67% interest in PEL 96 via conditional Share Purchase Agreement for relevant holding company
  - Consideration payable:
    - Nominal fee; plus
    - GreenFlame to assume responsibility for relevant rehabilitation liability applicable to Strike's 67% interest, being an amount equal to A$1.56mm and replacement of Government Bond (A$200,000)

GreenFlame transaction details

Applied Vapor Solutions LLC

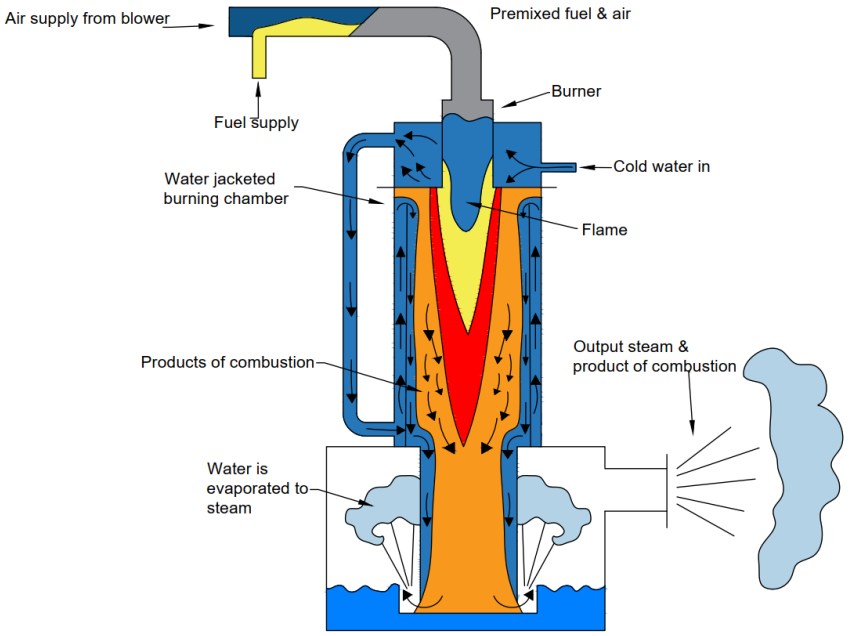
- Background
  - Principals have combined experience in excess of 100 years in thermal and enhanced hydrocarbon recovery operations globally.
    - Keith Lapeze, former Environmental Section equity partner at the international law firm Vinson & Elkins LLP.
    - Steve Byles CEO of Valkor LLC, world leader in gas processing and facilities.
    - Dr. David Kahn, formerly at Texaco and Enron, and specialist in heavy oil operations
    - Brian Hughes, former COO of Ultra Petroleum and Pennaco.
  - AVS has aggregated **PROPRIETARY AND PATENTED** technology and expertise for enhanced, environmentally sustainable, carbon-neutral to negative production of heavy oil and CBM.
  - AVS has agreements to use the direct fired superheated steam generator process to recover heavy oil in Utah, Missouri, and Trinidad & Tobago.

APPENDIX II

Superheated Steam/Supercritical CO_2 Technology

Superheated CO_2 Steam Technology

Patented modular small footprint low capex game changing technology



Technology is a direct-fired superheater that injects a flame into a stream of water or steam and superheated steam is created in one step within one vessel. All greenhouse gases are injected into the target zone.

Ultra-heated (500^0+C) Steam and Hot Gas Generator:

- Direct Contact steam generator (150-650^0C) that injects all combustion gases into the target zone
- Compact, simple and no corrosion zones
- This is a ***ZERO EMISSIONS TECHNOLOGY***
- The only technology that can vary the flue gas mass & gas composition from combustion (up to 100% CO_2)
- Enhances both production and recovery from any reservoir (coal, sandstone, carbonates, shale, oil shale)

Major Ultra-Heated Steam Strengths:

- Temperature decoupled from pressure
- Creates pyrolysis gases including **hydrogen**
- Emphasizes temperature rather than heat, i.e., only 18% additional energy input over normal steam operations changes the reaction rates from thousands of years to just seconds

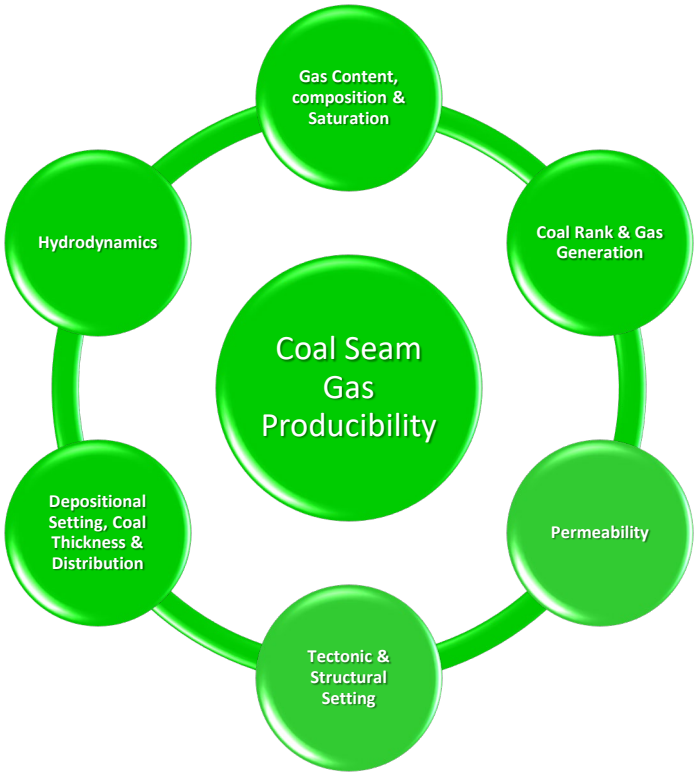
Coal Pyrolysis involves subjecting coal to high temperature (400-450^0C) in the absence of oxygen

APPENDIX III

Enhanced Coal Seam Gas Production

Coal Seam Gas (CSG) Production

Permeability & Gas Saturation are the main challenges

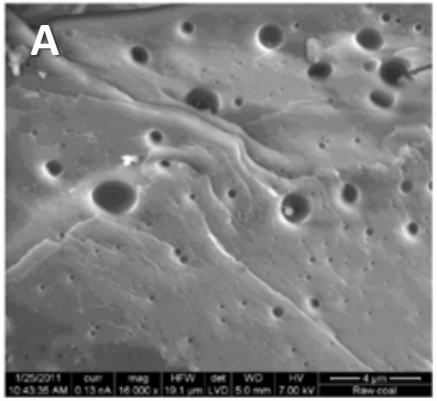


- Interplay of Key Factors for Commercial CSG production:
  - Tectonic, structural and depositional settings combine to control coal seam thickness and distribution, burial depth and coal rank for thermogenic methane generation and cleat development for coal seam permeability
  - Coals must generally be buried at least 2,000 m to reach mainstage thermogenic methane generation, but at such depths coal seam permeability is substantially reduced by overburden pressure
  - Tectonic uplift of coals above 1,000 m restores permeability but gas expansion in the coals leads to undersaturation, unless hydrodynamics (groundwater) introduces biogenic methane to re-saturate the coals
  - **Many CSG projects are economically challenged because one or more of these essential factors are lacking: low permeability and/or low gas saturation are by far the most typical culprits**
- Opportunity for Superheated Steam Technology:
  - Superheated steam technology involves injecting a mixture of high temperature superheated steam/CO_2/flue gas that pyrolyzes the coal, simultaneously creating coal seam permeability and generating methane, **thus resolving low permeability and low gas saturation**

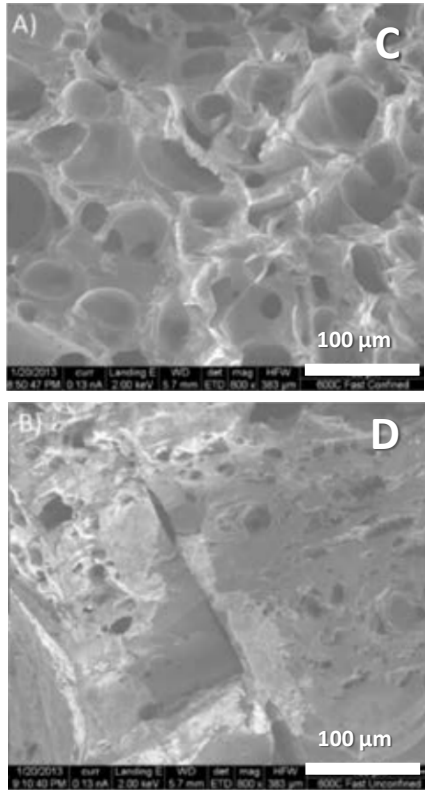
Superheated CO_2 steam resolves the two most important technical challenges in any coal seam reservoir

Coal Pyrolysis by Superheated CO_2

Creates and enhances coal seam permeability (k)



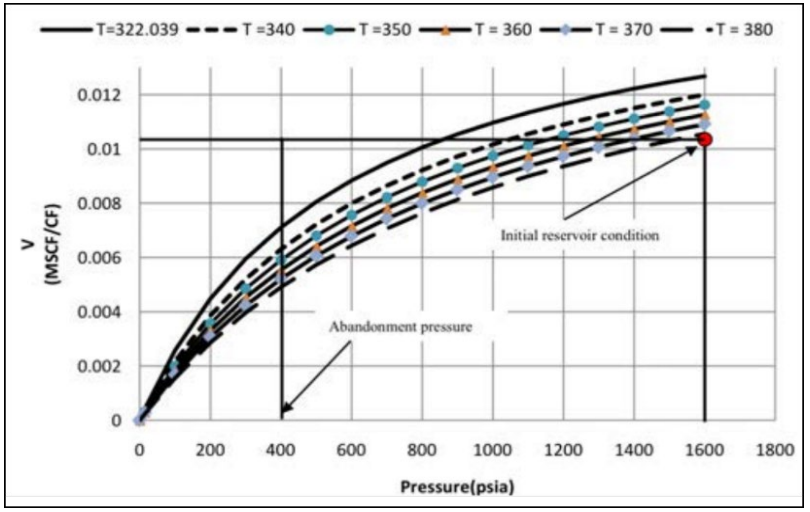
- SEM (scanning electron microscope) photomicrograph of an unheated bituminous coal core from Utah (A) shows coal pores on the order of 2 µm in size
- SEM photograph of a pyrolyzed bituminous coal core from Utah (B) shows coal pores on the order of 100 µm in size
- For confined systems, such as subsurface coal seams, pyrolysis creates much greater surface area, **enhancing both coal seam porosity and permeability**
- SEM photograph of surface area created when a fully confined bituminous coal core was heated to 600^0C (C) compared to an unconfined bituminous coal core heated to the same temperature (D)
- Confined deep coal seams have a much higher carbon storage capacity than unconfined systems essentially creating *in situ* activated carbon



With Superheated CO_2 injection permeability could increase by up to a 1000 times as observed in heavy oilfields

Coal Pyrolysis by Superheated CO_2

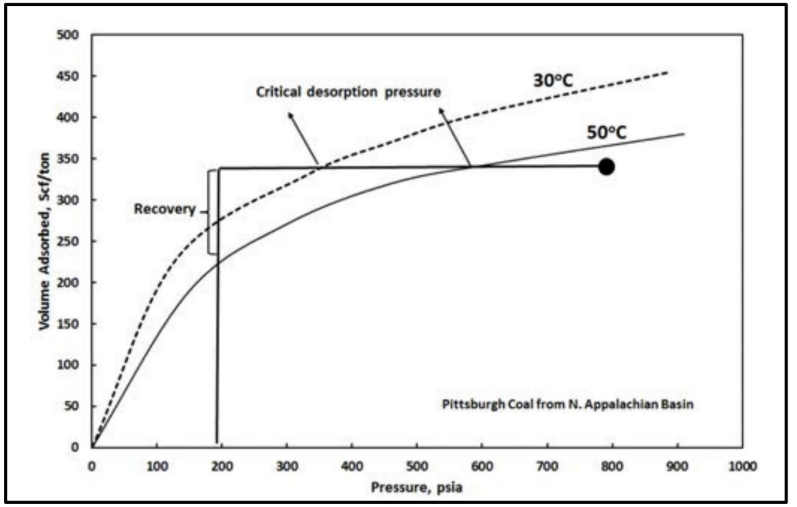
Enhances methane desorption from coal surfaces



From Lau and others, 2017

- Sorption of methane on coal is governed by the Langmuir isotherm which in addition to pressure is also temperature dependent
- The ability of coal to adsorb methane is significantly reduced at high temperature
- Heating the coal by injecting superheated steam/CO_2/flue gas can therefore substantially enhance methane desorption from coal surfaces and thus increase methane production

- For an undersaturated coal, an increase in temperature can increase the critical desorption pressure at which methane desorption initiates
- Therefore methane production commences at a higher reservoir pressure and gas recovery is incrementally increased above the abandonment pressure



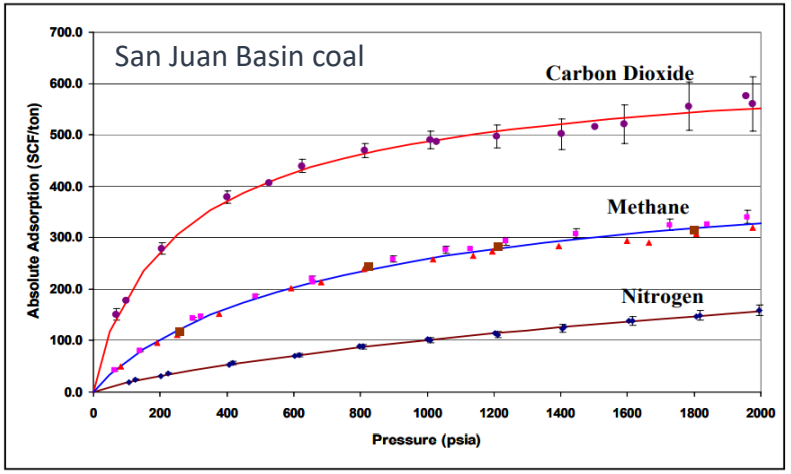
Injecting supercritical CO_2 increases permeability, gas desorption and ultimately methane production

APPENDIX IV

CO_2 Sequestration

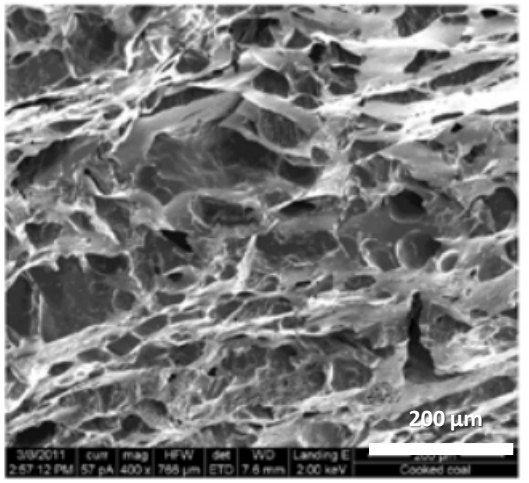
CO_2 Sequestration

Coal Pyrolysis enhances CO_2 Sequestration



From Reeves and Oudinot, 2004

- Isotherms measured in the laboratory show that coal adsorbs up to three times as much CO_2 by volume than methane (depending on coal rank), but more importantly, because CO_2 preferentially adsorbs on the coal surface it displaces the methane from the coal surface and can be sequestered in the CSG reservoir
- As pyrolysis increases the rank and macroporosity of the coal, it also significantly increases the potential for carbon sequestration



- Conversion to gas of volatile matter in coal is a function of time and temperature, and as injection of Supercritical CO_2 continues, the volatile matter turns to liquid, gas is produced, and **coal porosity & permeability are substantially increased**
- At completion of devolatisation, the remaining coal consists of very porous and permeable fixed carbon or char, something akin to a carbon sponge

Extraordinary volumes of CO_2 can be sequestered in coal especially if supercritical CO_2 is used as the pyrolysis gas

CO_2 Sequestration

How do different reservoirs compare?

Sandstone

Average Depth = 1500 meters
Average Porosity = 21%
Temperature = 66°C
Density CO_2 = 540.5 kg/m^3
Geothermal Gradient = 35°C/km
Efficiency Factor = 1.2% (Efficiency factor is the total pore volume of an aquifer to the volume of trapped CO_2)
Total Storage Capacity = 5 Giga Tons
*Mass of CO_2 stored in 1m^3 = 1m^3 * 0.21 (porosity) * .012 (efficiency factor) * 540.5 kg/m^3 = 1.36 kg/m^3*

Coal

Average Depth = 1500 meters
Average Porosity = 37.5% (assume all volatile matter is converted to gas and expelled)
Temperature = 66°C
Density CO_2 = 540.5 kg/m^3
Geothermal Gradient = 35°C/km
Efficiency Factor = 85% (assume water saturation of 15%)
Density of Coal = 1300 kg/m^3
Hydrostatic Gradient = 1.42 psi/m
Reservoir Pressure = 2130 psi
Adsorbed CO_2 = (1100 x [hydrostatic pressure/(hydrostatic pressure + 620)] (Nelson: 2005, Table 4)
Adsorbed CO_2 = (1100 x [2130/(2130+620)] = 852 scf/short ton
*Remaining coal = 1300 kg * (1-.375) = 812.5 kg = .896 short tons*
*Adsorbed CO_2 = .896 * 852 = 763 scf/remaining ton of pyrolyzed coal*
Mass at reservoir conditions = 39.59 kg
*Mass of CO_2 stored in 1m^3 = 1m^3 * 0.375 (porosity) * .85 (efficiency factor) * 540.5 kg/m^3 = 172.28 kg/m^3*
Adsorbed + Stored CO_2 in 1m^3 = 172.28 + 39.59 = 211.87 kg/m^3

- Coal seams per unit thickness hold ~3x more methane than a typical sandstone gas reservoir
- Coal seams also typically hold an average of 3x, but as much as 13x more CO_2 than methane
- **Pyrolyzed coals can store from ~15x to as much as ~155x more CO_2 than sandstone depending on depth and pressure**

Rock Type	Depth	Pressure psi	Temperature °C	CO_2 Density kg/m^3	Storage Capacity kg/m^3	x Difference /m^3 volume
Sandstone	1500m (4921ft)	2130	66°	540.5	1.36	
Coal	1500m (4921ft)	2130	66°	540.5	211.87	x155.8
Coal	457m (1500ft)	650	31°	104.3	59.39	x44.0
Coal	152m (500ft)	217	19°	29.6	21.63	x15.9

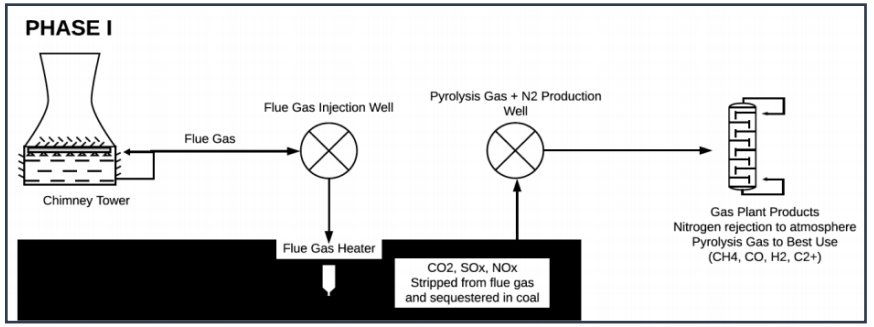
Pyrolyzed coals can store significantly more CO_2 than sandstone reservoirs or aquifers

APPENDIX V

Hydrogen Production

Hydrogen Production

CO_2 sequestration, enhanced methane production and…hydrogen



During Phase I, flue gas is delivered to the superheated steam generator configured for heating flue gas and positioned at the coal face. The flue gas is heated to between 450^0C to 1000^0C and injected into the coal. This converts the volatile matter into pyrolysis gases and produced at the production well. The CO_2 remains sequestered in the coal. The gas plant rejects the nitrogen to the atmosphere and the remaining gases delivered to best use.

- The volatile matter in the coal is transformed by heat delivered at the coal face into valuable fuel gases including up to **80% hydrogen**
- Production of hydrogen can be achieved by varying the temperature, rate of temperature increase, pressure and syngas generating fluid (oxygen, steam CO_2, hydrocarbons, air) delivered by the superheater
- The production of hydrogen can make the business of sequestering CO_2 profitable rather than an uneconomic burden

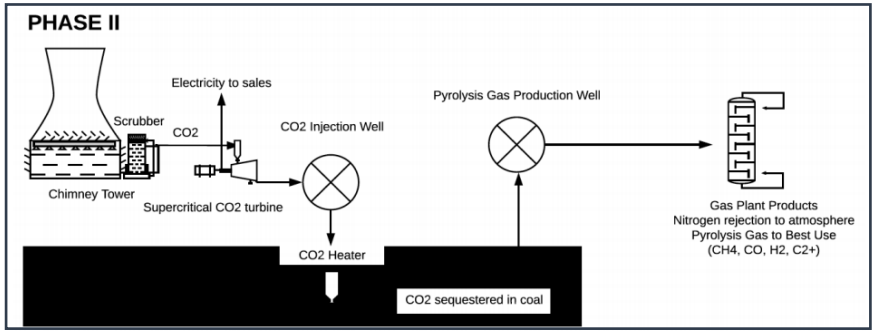
Hydrogen as a by-product can make the task of sequestrating CO_2 very profitable on a very large scale

APPENDIX V

Power Generation

Generating “Green Power”

Multiple applications ultimately resulting in zero emissions power generation



Phase II, commences with installation of the post-combustion CO_2 capture. The pure CO_2 is delivered to the superheated steam generator configured for high-pressure high-temperature CO_2 operations and drives the supercritical CO_2 turbine to produce electricity. The turbine is located near the CO_2 injection well and the exhaust of the turbine goes into the CO_2 injection well.

- Hot supercritical CO_2 is much more efficient in turbines than conventional steam and our technology simply heats the CO_2 to supercritical temperature then runs it through the turbine and then into the injection well
- GreenFlame technology is simple and cheap and generates electricity at a fraction of the CAPEX of a conventional steam turbine (e.g. electricity generation when using our superheater will cost about 2c/kWh with gas costs of $3/mcf)

Greenflame technology is an emission-free system even when coal is used as the fuel for combustion

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