Monolith develops innovative, cost effective, and environmentally sustainable technologies that convert natural gas into chemicals and materials for customers around the world.

Monolith’s proprietary process, which utilizes natural gas instead of crude oil as a feedstock, is more efficient as well as significantly more environmentally friendly than alternative methods of production.

This allows us to capitalize on North America’s abundant natural gas resources while reducing dependencies and demand for oil.

THE MONOLITH PLANT: OLIVE CREEK

Directly converting pipeline grade natural gas into carbon black and hydrogen, Monolith develops and builds plants strategically located near major natural gas, rail, electricity and petrochemical infrastructure. These plants are capable of servicing the industry’s largest customers.

Initial production capacity online in 2018 and full production capacity online in 2020. This facility will bring hundreds of new high-tech manufacturing jobs to the region, and will be capable of supplying large volume customers.

Monolith is developing a first of its kind partnership with the Nebraska Public Power District. The hydrogen byproduct will be used by NPPD to replace the coal fired boiler of unit 2 at Sheldon Station. Construction will commence in 2016, with
WHAT IS CARBON BLACK?

Carbon black is virtually pure elemental carbon produced by thermal decomposition of natural gas under tightly controlled and monitored conditions.

Carbon black forms these grape-like structures at a microscopic level. When shipped, it is normally formed into pellets to facilitate the ease of handling and to reduce the creation of dust.

Carbon black is not soot or black carbon, which are the two most common terms that are used incorrectly when referring to carbon black.

HEALTH STUDIES

The health effects of carbon black exposure have been studied in the United States and Western Europe for over 60 years. These studies indicate no evidence of significant clinical health effects due to occupational exposure to carbon black. U.S. and Western European studies have also examined morbidity (illness) among carbon black workers. These studies have focused primarily on lung disorders because inhalation is the major route of exposure. Carbon black workers do not appear to develop illnesses as a result of their work with this material.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Carbon black is not a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, 40 CFR 302) or the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 116).

Additionally, carbon black is not a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, 40 CFR 262), and is not a hazardous air pollutant under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAA, 40 CFR Part 63).

INNOVATION IN EVERYDAY USE

Carbon Black is a valuable commodity material used in reinforcing tires and other industrial rubber products. It can be customized to act as a pigment in inks, paints and toner, and as a UV absorber in pipes and other agricultural products. Highly specialized grades can be used in electrical cables, batteries, and many parts of high volume consumer electronics.

Certain grades of carbon black are FDA approved and are used in day to day items such as travel coffee mugs, food trays, and cutlery.

Commercial names and chemical identification of carbon black

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Carbon Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Acetylene Black, Channel Black, Furnace Black, Gas Black, Lampblack, Thermal Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS Name</td>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS Registry Number</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical (Molecular Formula)</td>
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SAFETY