











A portfolio of innovative products ...



Small & mid electrolyzers



Large electrolyzers



Disruptive H₂ solid storage technology

... addressing 2 main high-growth markets



INDUSTRIAL HYDROGEN



ENERGY & MOBILITY





Hydrogen: essential today, disruptive tomorrow



Massively used in the industry as raw material

- > Produced / used / transported for over a century
- > 60 million tons per year ≈ €30 Bn



Unlimited resource

Can be extracted from water (H₂0) through electrolysis



High energetic capacity

- > Used as fuel for rocket engines
- > 1kg H₂ = 33.3 kWh (3 times more than other conventional fuels)
- > $1 \text{kg H}_2 = 100 \text{ km car drive}$

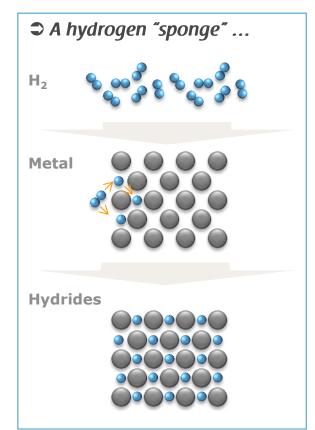




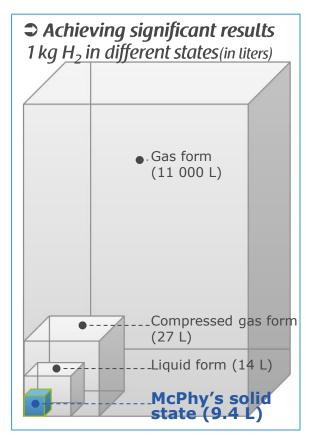
But an extremely light gas, particularly difficult to store ...



*H*₂*storage has now been mastered*









Solid storage is a disruptive technology

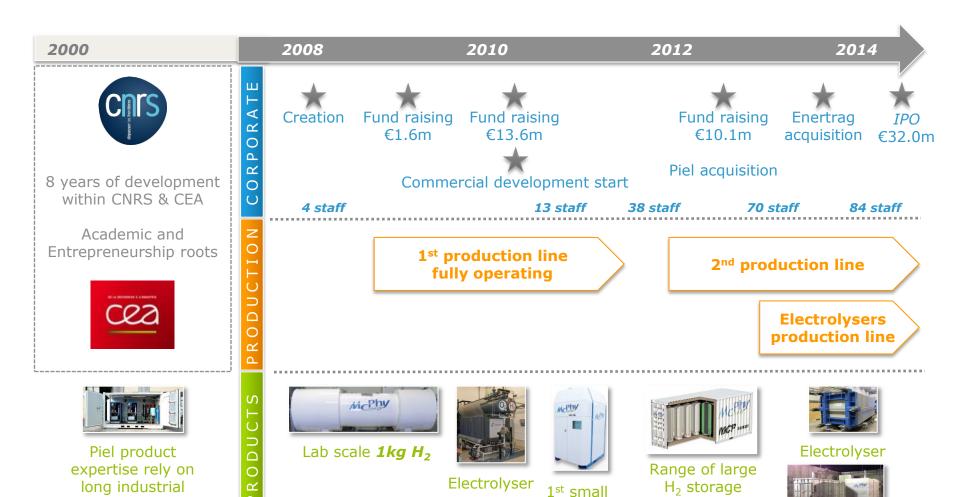


INNOVATION AS PART OF MCPHY'S DNA

100 kg H₂

commercial storage

4kg H₂



history

Integrated units with electrolyser



A mature electrolysis technology...



Small & mid-size electrolyzers

<500 kW 1/100 Nm³/h Typical project size: €50,000 / 500,000 (€10,000/20,000 historically for PIEL)

EQUIPEMENTS



>500 kW
100/500 (or more)
Nm³/h

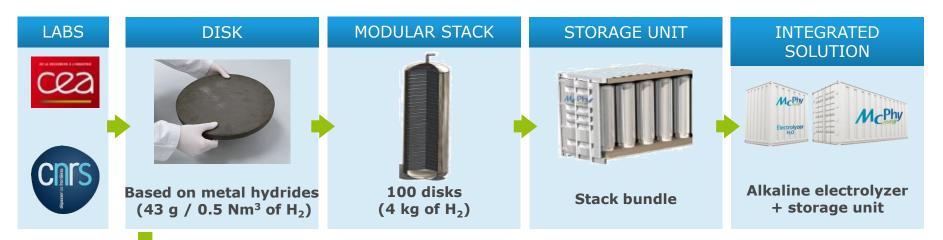
Typical project size: >€1,000,000

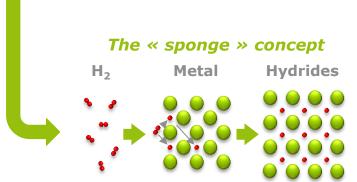
SERVICES & MAINTENANCE > Services: Deployment services on new product sales

> Maintenance: Recurring revenue on installed equipment base (parts and stack replacements)

Only supplier capable of offering full range of scale and pressure Moving up-market on larger commercial projects

$M_{C_{pergy}}$... combined with a disruptive H_2 storage technology





McPhy's key advantages

- > 13 years of R&D, 8 patents:
 - > 3 under licence, 3 co-owned, 2 proprietary patents
- Metal hydrides based technology
- Much higher volume density than compressed liquid or gas
- High level of safety





ECHNOLOGY STRVIORS

MARKET!

OPERATIONS

Mc Phy



H₂ on-site production

H₂ storage

Engineering & Project management

Maintenance services

H₂ for **industrials**

H₂ for **energy**

H₂ for **mobility**

France (La Motte-Fanjas)

- → H₂ storage production site
- 7 R&D center
- Project engineering





Germany (Wildau)

- → >500KW electrolysers
- Product engineering
- Production site



Italy (Ponsacco)

- → <500KW electrolysers
 </p>
- Product engineering
- Production site







International client base Installed base: +1,000 clients / 3,000 electrolyzers (*)



















- Hydrogen generation solution
- Hydrogen generation solution with embedded flexibility
- Hydrogen storage solution

* note: including electrolyzers sold by PIEL before its acquisition by McPhy in December 2012



Energy flagship projects

LASSY **PROJECT**

- **7** 250 kg H₂
- **7** 8.3 MWh
- Industrial

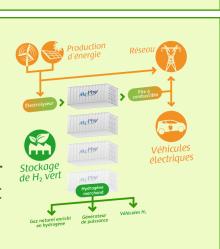
green H₂

→ France

7 2015

INGRID PROJECT

- **7** 1000 kg H₂
- **7** 33.3 MWh
- → PtG & green H₂ for
 → PtG & green H₂ industry/transport
- → Italy
- **7** 2014



GRHYD PROJECT



↗ Power to Gas & green H₂ for industry/transport **7** 2015/2016

7 150 kg H₂ (4.5 MWh)

↗ Leader: GDF-Suez

















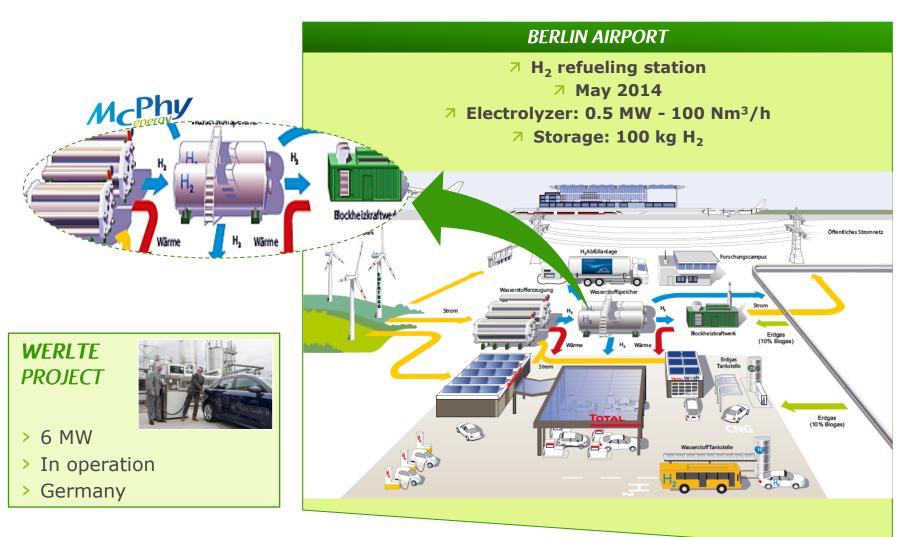
Energy Production

H₂ Production + Storage

Direct to grid



Mobility flagship project



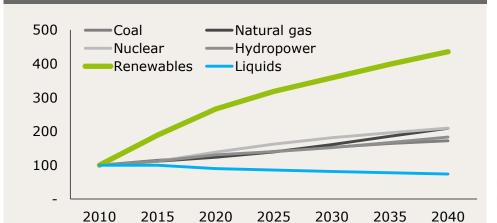


A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITIES



Increasing "fatal" renewable energy

World net electricity production growth Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration 2013



The How to lose half a trillion euros

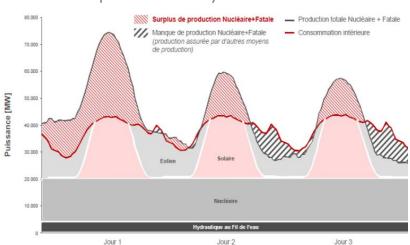
Europe's electricity providers face an existential threat

Oct 12th 2013 | From the print edition

ON JUNE 16th something very peculiar happened in Germany's electricity market. The wholesale price of electricity fell to minus €100 per megawatt hour (MWh). That is, generating companies were having to pay the managers of the grid to take their electricity. It was a bright, breezy Sunday. Demand was low. Between 2pm and 3pm, solar and wind generators produced 28.9 gigawatts (GW) of power, more than half the total. The grid at that time could not cope with more than 45GW without becoming unstable. At the peak, total generation was over 51GW; so prices went negative to encourage cutbacks and protect the grid from overloading.

Limits of current technologies

- > Irregular output
- Grid saturation
- > Low predictability



Smoothing and storage are critical for continued penetration of renewable energy in the energy mix



Valuing energy surpluses through decarbonated road transport



European road transport $\approx 17\%$ of CO₂ emissions

95% abatement required



Hydrogen vehicles Carbon-free, delivering same customer value as traditional vehicles



Batteries

- > 150-250 km
- > Refueling: 2 to 8 hours
- > Small vehicles only



Hydrogen

- > 500 km
- > Refueling: <€50 , 3 to 5 min.
- > Small to large vehicles

Comparing energy sources(q CO₂/km) Source: McKinsey, Power trains for Europe 180 Gasoline / diesel 160 (ICE) 140 120 2010 100 2050 (PHEV) 80 Hydrogen 60 (FCV) 2010 McPhy Battery (BEV) 2050 2050 Autonomy (km) 1 200 1 400 1 600



*As H*₂ *mobility is gaining momentum worldwide*

FCEV cars now available







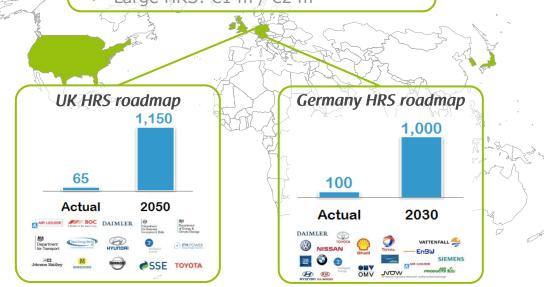
... HRS* network expansion will drive the growth of the mobility H₂ market

Worldwide HRS network:

> 330 ** vs. >230,000 gas stations (Europe, USA, Japan)

HRS typical cost per unit

- > Small HRS: €200,000 / €300,000
- Large HRS: €1 m / €2 m



Pioneers: Germany, UK, California, Japan, South Korea

* HRS: Hydrogen Refueling Station ** source: H2mobility.org



Valuing energy surpluses through gas networks

SMART USE OF SURPLUS ENERGY ENABLED BY POWER TO GAS

- Stored energy is not restricted to the site of generation
- Connection of energy networks increase flexibility
- Improvement of overall efficiency
- No modification on existing infrastructures up to 6% of H2 in CH₄ grid
 = potentially 200 Bn m³ per year*
 (≈ 600 TWH)

* World CH₄ consumption in 2010 estimated at 3,200 billion m³ Source: EIA, July 2013





