BEYOND THE LIMITS OF LUXURY

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STELLAR LUXURIES

IDEAL CUSTOMER PROFILE

Ultra High Net worth who are Collectors of Assets that are Active in Peer Groups

WHAT THEY WANT

Status:

Rare experiences and assets that money can’t buy.

BUYING TRIGGER

Emotional:
Owning something unique and flexing their power to get it.

WHERE ARE THEY

Invite only, paid networks.

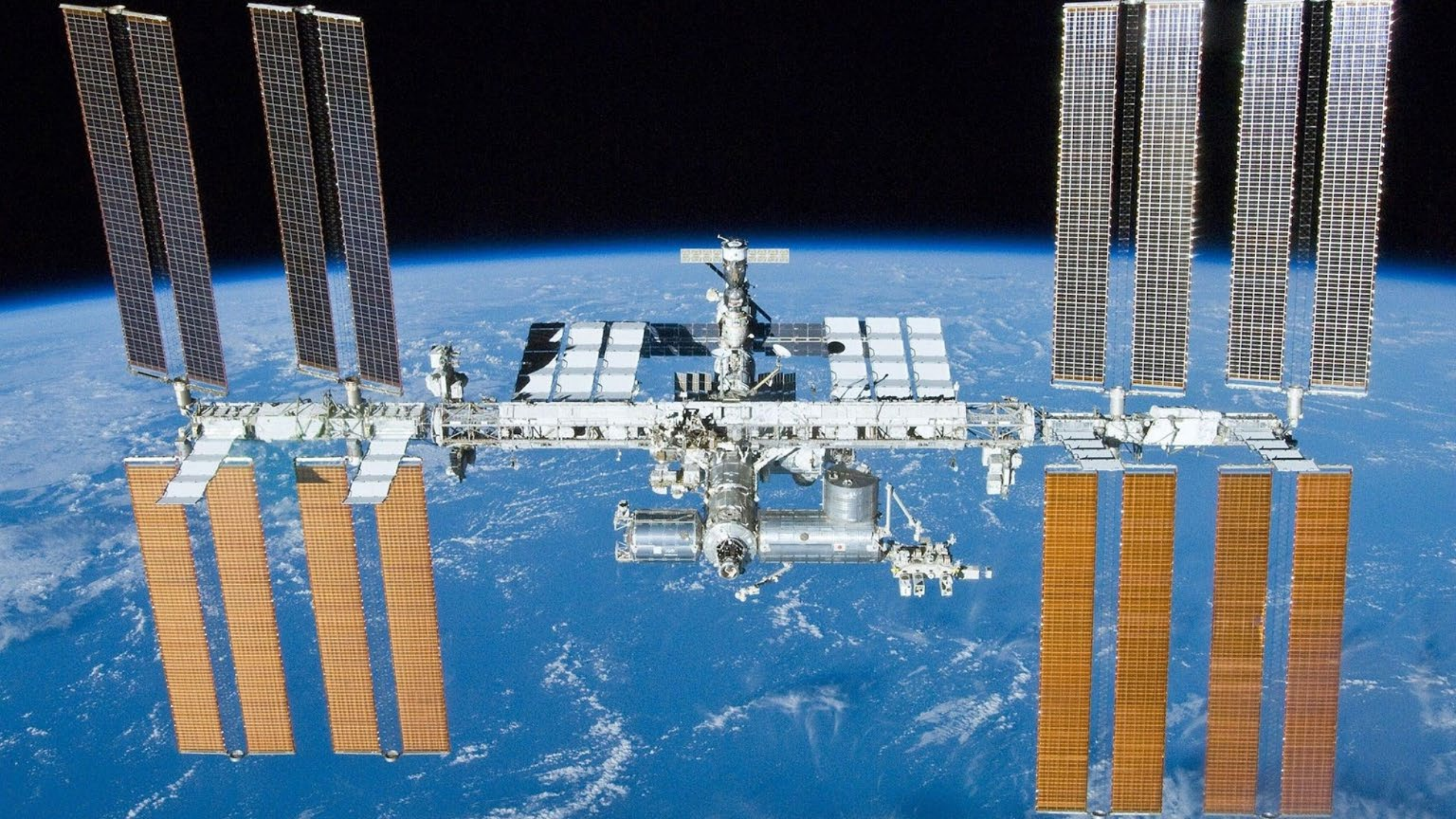



MARKET SIZE (Luxury Spirits)

The market is expected to reach $1.5 trillion by 2025. It’s up $200B since 2019.

PRODUCT

Produce the rarest alcohol ever that provides and exclusive buying experience and an asset worthy of coveting.



Adam Anderson

Chief Executive Officer

Joe Fenten

Chief Alcohol Officer

Linda Farrelly

Chief Strategy Officer

Christopher Huie

Director of Community

James Orsulak

Director of Corporate Partnerships (Space)

Jose Hernandez

VP of Engineering

Justin Kugler

VP of Manufacturing

George Pullen

VP of Space Economics

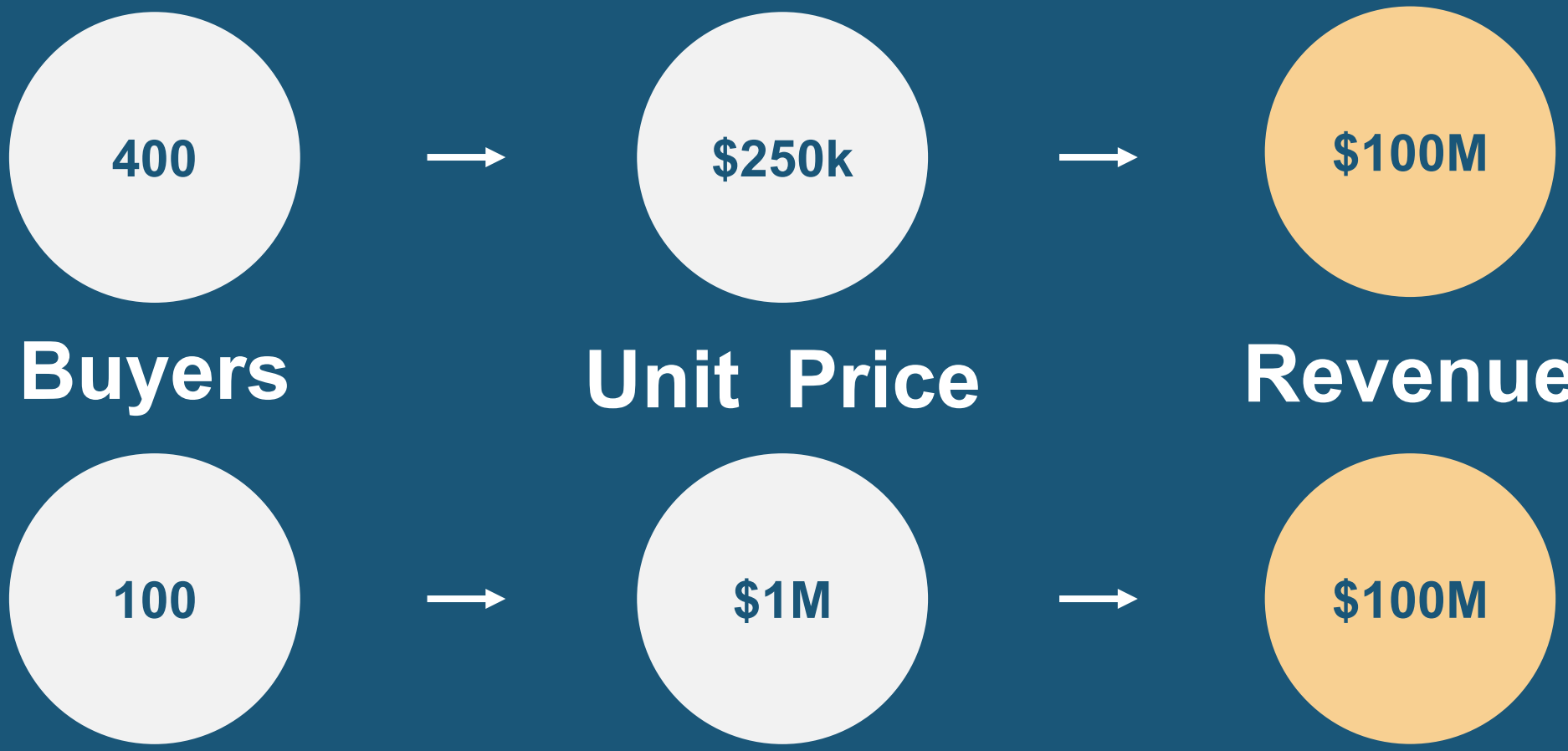
Joshua Sharp

Director of Compliance

Steven "Space Lawyer" Buckingham

General Council

BUSINESS MODEL



GETTING THIS STARTED

YouTube Channel Whiskey Tribe

Crowd Fund $5M Reg CF @ 25MM

Establish Product Market Fit through pre-selling every bottle.

ASK

We are seeking $750k for 15% to develop our first luxury product – Space Whiskey.

RETURNS

Dividends per batch.

One batch a year.

Add new luxury products.


SPACE WHISKEY

THANKS!

LET’S BE IN TOUCH

SPACE WHISKEY CORP
Greenville, SC

adam@stellarluxuries.com

stellarluxuries.com

FAQ

Why Space Manufacturing?

- Space manufacturing plays a crucial role in preserving and protecting the Earth by allowing for the development of sustainable resources, such as solar power satellites and space-based mining, and by reducing the strain on Earth's resources and environment.

Why now?

- The problem with Space Manufacturing is that the industry isn't profitable. This means that investors are not deploying capital at a pace fast enough to have the impact on the timetable we all desire.

Why Whiskey?

- Whiskey meets all the requirements for a "Cash flowing" manufacturing company. The product can be made in less than three months. Space and Zero G has a measurable impact on the quality of the whiskey. Revenue (100M) – Expenses (25M) = Profit (75M) is supported by the ultra-high net worth collector.

Who is the competition?

- There isn't a direct competitor in the ultra luxury market that uses space in mass to create products. At this point all other luxury brands are potential customers rather than competition.

What are the important milestones?

- Fully Funding the project. Pre-selling first batch. Securing corporate sponsorships and partnerships. Setting world record for highest altitude additive aging of whiskey. Age Whiskey on ISS with Ultrasonic Maturation. Build prototype orbital distillery. Build launch ready distillery. Age Whiskey in space. Drink that whiskey and do it again.

Is this even possible?

- Yes, check out our case studies.

Is this legal?

- Yes, though we will have to remain very aware of local laws and the changing landscape of policies.

What are you going to do with all this profit?

- Reinvest into more luxury brand projects. Build a fund that invest into space infrastructure. Fund cyber security non-profits focused on ending human trafficking of children.

How do you pre-sell?

- Identify the ideal customer, find people who already are selling products in our price range to them, get them to sell pre-orders and deposits (Think Tesla or Virgin Galactic)

How do you set your valuation?

- We look at all the industries that we overlap in, and our chief economic officer uses those comps to set the valuation.

How do I get my money back?

- Investors get their money back in the form of distributions based on our successful launches of our first run while also retaining their equity. This means they get paid as we go and we also get to patriciate in any future exit event.

What is the time frame?

- 18 months for pre-sales / ISS R&D in 24 months / First Batch in 36 months / Second Batch in 42 Months

Is this defensible?

- Currently there are huge barriers to entry for this market; Limited launch capacity, limited human resources that can do this, and limited orbital manufacturing capacity.
- There is also a wealth of intellectual capital that we will apply for patents on.

What's your exit strategy?

- With the youth of the space industry, there will be an extremely high level of M&A and exit opportunities. We have no plans to exit and are focused on producing outsized returns for our investors through distributions and dividends with a potential extreme upside possible.






AI Product Mockups

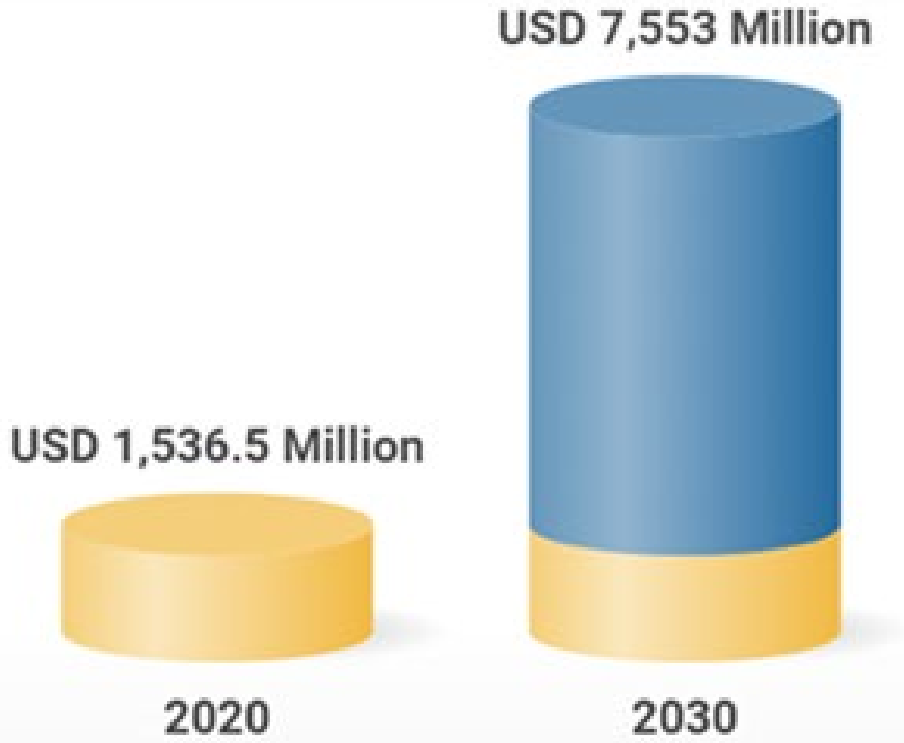
We use Ultrasonic Maturation applied to our whiskey in Low Earth Orbit.

MARKET & CUSTOMERS

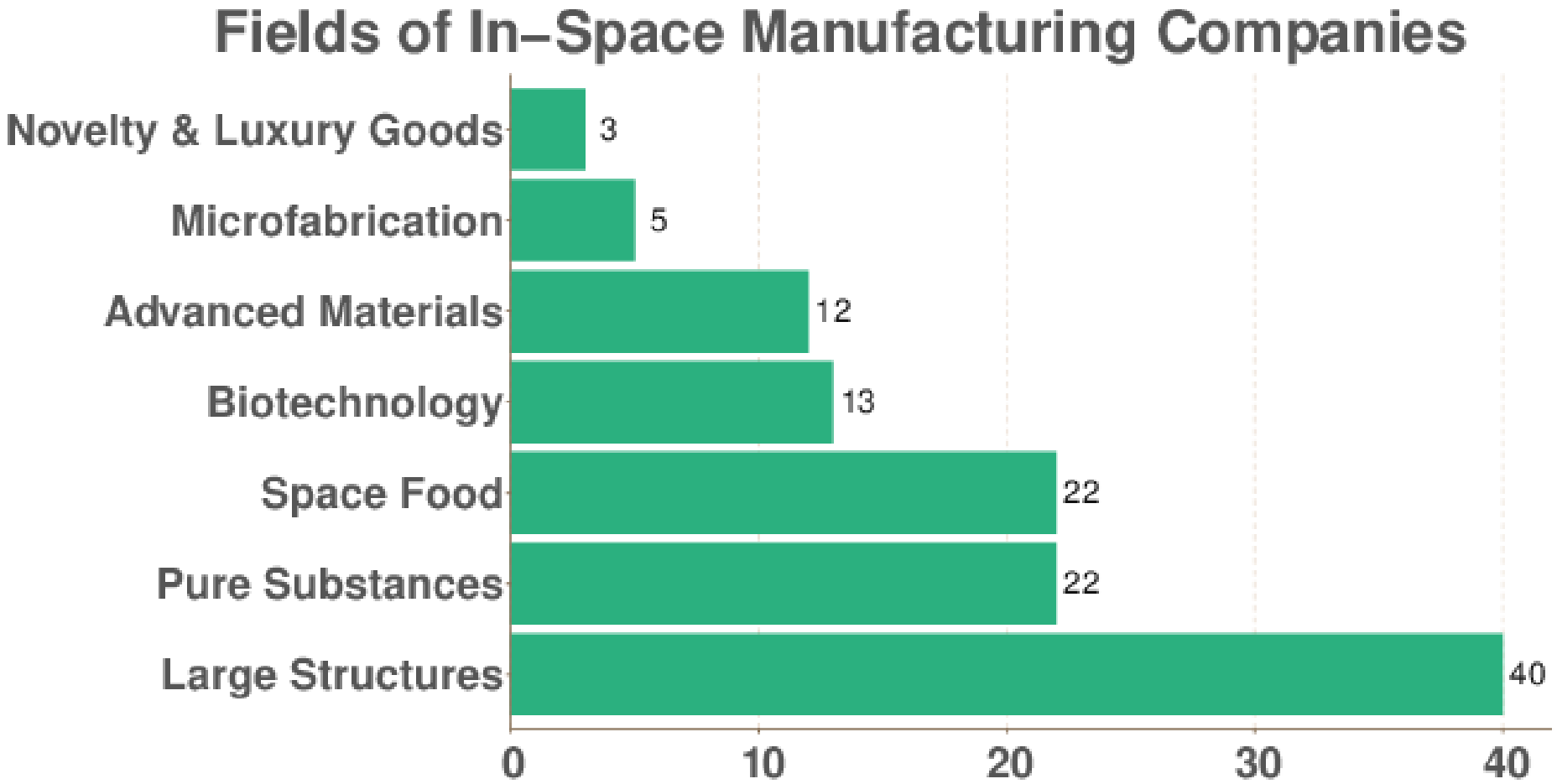
The brand for the 1% of the 1%

In-Space Manufacturing, Servicing, and Transportation Market

Market forecast to grow at a CAGR of 17.3%



Food and Luxury Goods in Space



Case Study: Budweiser in Space

The Budweiser International Space Station and Space Tango experiment was a partnership between Budweiser and Space Tango, a space technology company, to conduct research on the feasibility of brewing beer in space. The experiment was conducted on the International Space Station (ISS) and aimed to understand the effects of microgravity on the brewing process and the resulting flavor of the beer.

The experiment consisted of sending a small, specialized brewing facility, known as the "EXPRESS Rack," to the ISS. This facility allowed for the brewing process to be conducted in microgravity and contained all the necessary equipment for brewing, including a fermenter and a centrifuge. The experiment also included a control group on Earth, where the same brewing process was conducted under normal gravity conditions.

The brewing process on the ISS was conducted over a period of several months, during which time the beer was fermented, conditioned, and carbonated. The resulting beer was then analyzed for differences in flavor and aroma compared to the control group on Earth.

The experiment was a success and showed that it is possible to brew beer in space. The beer produced in microgravity had distinct differences in flavor and aroma compared to the beer brewed on Earth. However, it was not intended for commercial production and was not consumed.

The experiment was significant as it demonstrated the potential for space-based manufacturing and highlighted the potential for future space-based industries, including the production of food and beverages. It also provided valuable insights into the effects of microgravity on various chemical and biological processes, which could have important implications for future space research and exploration.

Budweiser, the beer brand, has stated that the experiment was not a PR stunt and was solely dedicated to the research of space-based manufacturing and its potential impact on the future. This experiment was a small step in expanding human capabilities in space and utilizing space for the betterment of life on Earth.

Watch the video here.


TangoLab-2
ABInSpace
Space Tango
SpaceX CRS-13
Budweiser
GLOBAL BARLEY RESEARCH
LAB104 F2
LOCKER - 8
POWER

Case Study: Ardbeg

The Ardbeg Distillery, a Scottish whiskey maker, conducted an experiment on the International Space Station (ISS) to study the effects of microgravity on the aging process of whiskey. The experiment, in partnership with NanoRacks, a commercial space company, aimed to understand how microgravity affects the maturation of whiskey and the resulting flavor profile.

The experiment sent a small, specialized container, known as the "Whiskey in Space" experiment, to the ISS. The container held small samples of Ardbeg's whiskey, which were aged for a period of several months in microgravity conditions on the ISS. The samples were then returned to Earth for analysis and comparison to a control group of whiskey that had been aged under normal gravity conditions on Earth.

The experiment found that the whiskey aged in microgravity had distinct differences in flavor and aroma compared to the control group. The whiskey aged in space had a higher concentration of certain compounds, such as woody and smoky notes, which contributed to a more intense flavor profile. The experiment also revealed that the aging process in microgravity was faster than on Earth, which could have potential implications for space-based manufacturing of food and beverages.

The Ardbeg experiment was significant as it was the first of its kind to study the effects of microgravity on the aging process of whiskey. It demonstrated the potential for space-based manufacturing and highlighted the potential for future space-based industries, such as the production of food and beverages.

The Ardbeg Distillery has stated that the experiment was not a PR stunt and was solely dedicated to the research of space-based manufacturing and its potential impact on the future. The samples of whiskey were not intended for commercial consumption and were used exclusively for scientific research. This experiment was a small step in expanding human capabilities in space and utilizing space for the betterment of life on Earth.


THE RETURN FROM
SPACE
EST 1815
Ardbeg
The Ultimate
ISLAY SINGLE MALT
SCOTCH WHISKY

Case Study: Terressentia

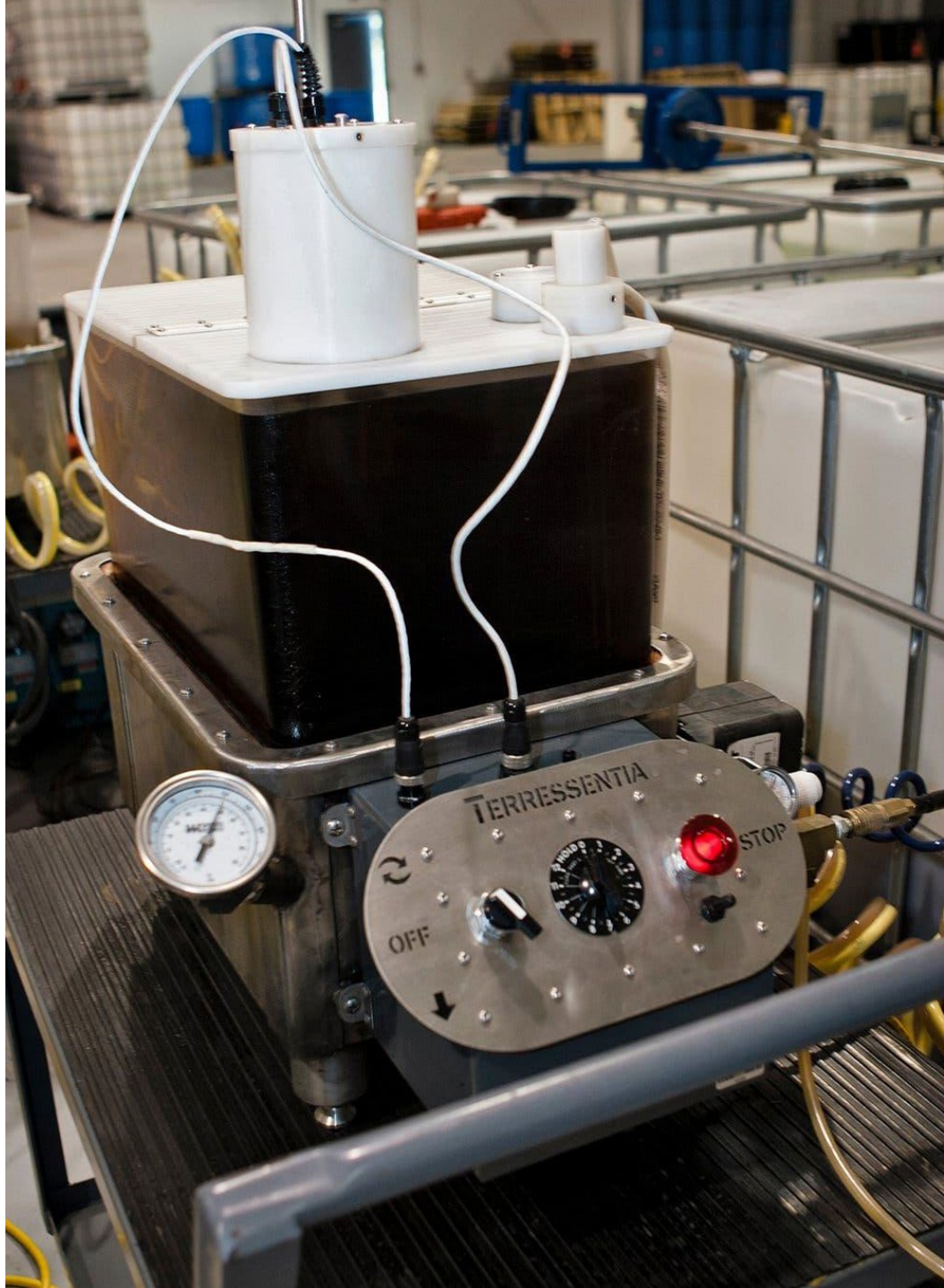
Terrestrial Beverage Technologies, also known as Terresenia, is a company that specializes in the development of technology for manufacturing alcoholic beverages on Earth using a process called "flash-vaporization." The process mimics the effects of aging in microgravity, which is believed to enhance the flavor profile of certain alcoholic beverages, such as whiskey and brandy.

The flash-vaporization process involves exposing the liquid to high-pressure and high-temperature conditions for a short period of time. This process causes the liquid to rapidly expand and contract, simulating the effects of aging in microgravity. The process is also done under a vacuum, which allows for the liquid to be exposed to a higher pressure than it would be under normal atmospheric conditions.

Terresenia's technology has been used to produce a variety of alcoholic beverages, including whiskey, brandy, and rum. The company claims that the use of flash-vaporization results in a more complex and intense flavor profile, as well as a faster aging process.

The company has conducted several blind taste tests to compare the flavor profile of their flash-vaporized beverages to traditional aged counterparts. The results have shown that the flash-vaporized beverages have a more complex and intense flavor profile than the traditional aged counterparts, which has been confirmed by a panel of expert tasters.

Terresenia's technology is significant as it demonstrates the potential for technology to mimic the effects of aging in microgravity on Earth. This technology can help to reduce the cost and time required for aging alcoholic beverages and can also lead to the development of new and unique flavors. It also has potential applications in other industries such as food, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. The company is planning to expand its technology to other industries as well, as a way to improve the manufacturing process and enhance the final product.



Case Study: Suntory - Yamazaki

Suntory, a Japanese company known for its whiskey and other spirits, has conducted an experiment on the International Space Station (ISS) to study the effects of microgravity on the aging process of whiskey. The experiment, in partnership with the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), aimed to understand how microgravity affects the maturation of whiskey and the resulting flavor profile.

The experiment sent small samples of Suntory's Yamazaki whiskey to the ISS, where they were aged for a period of several months in microgravity conditions. The samples were then returned to Earth for analysis and comparison to a control group of whiskey that had been aged under normal gravity conditions on Earth.

The experiment found that the whiskey aged in microgravity had distinct differences in flavor and aroma compared to the control group. However, it is important to note that this experiment has not been published in any scientific journal, and therefore, the results are not peer-reviewed.

This experiment was a significant step for Suntory as it allowed them to understand the effects of microgravity on the aging process of whiskey. They were one of the first companies to study the effects of aging whiskey in space, which could have potential implications for space-based manufacturing of food and beverages. Suntory's research could also help to improve the whiskey-making process on Earth and develop new and unique flavors. However, it's important to note that the results of this experiment have not yet been independently verified or peer-reviewed, and more research is needed to fully understand the effects of microgravity on the aging process of whiskey.


THE SPACE FOUNDATION
SPACE
REPORT
$469
Billion
global space economy
(for 2021)

THE SPACE ECONOMY: A MODERN DAY GOLD RUSH

Asteroid Mining Will Create A Trillion-Dollar Industry

As our **population grows** we need to find a **sustainable supply of natural resources** to fuel exploration in space and prosperity on Earth.

PLATINUM-RICH ASTEROID

Could contain more Platinum Group Metals than **what's been mined on Earth in all of history**

NEAR-INFINITE SUPPLY OF PRECIOUS RESOURCES

MORE ASTEROIDS DISCOVERED NEAR EARTH EVERYDAY

1,500	EASIER TO REACH THAN MOON
8,800	DISCOVERED TO DATE
1000+	NEARLY 1K+ FOUND EVERY YEAR

WATER-RICH ASTEROID

One water-rich asteroid could produce **enough fuel for every rocket launched in history.**

USES OF PLATINUM GROUP METALS ON EARTH

REDUCE COST OF ELECTRONICS

ELECTRIFY TRANSPORTATION

DRIVE INNOVATION, AND CREATE A GREENER EARTH

ONE SINGLE 500M platinum-rich asteroid

At current market prices, one ounce of platinum is valued over $1,500

Worth $2.9 Trillion

174 times more than the yearly world output of platinum

50 %

More than the known world-reserves of PGMs

USES OF WATER IN SPACE

ROCKET **FUEL**

ONE SINGLE 500M water-rich asteroid

It currently costs $20,000

Asteroid mining will open a trillion-dollar industry and provide a **near-infinite supply** of

In-Space Manufacturing (ISM)

Factories in Space

1: Launch / Re-supply

Equipment launched from Earth.
Raw materials & consumables from:
1) Earth
2) recycling
3) Moon
4) asteroids

Space Resources Transport
Momentus, TransAstra, Orbit Fab

Space Debris Recycling
Made in Space, CisLunar Industries, Orbit Recycling, Tethers Unlimited

Re-Supply Vechicles (1-way)
Cygnus, Progress, HTV, Tianzhou

Re-Supply Vechicles (2-way)
Dragon, Starship, Starliner, Dream Chaser, Sojuz

2: On-Orbit Manufacturing

Using microgravity environment to manufacture new products and materials, on or nearby:
1) space stations (multi-use or dedicated)
2) free-flying spacecraft (multi-use or dedicated)

Space Stations
ISS, Gateway, Tiangong

Microgravity End-to-End Services
Nanoracks, Ice Cubes, Bartolomeo, Space Tango, yuri

Commercial Space Stations
Axiom, Nanoracks, Orion Span, Orbital Assembly

Dedicated Space Factories

Dedicated Free-Flyers
Dragon, Space Tango, Space Forge, Space Rider, Dream Chaser, Arkisys

In-Space Construction/Assembly
Made in Space, Tethers Unlimited, Orbital Assembly, Arkisys, Momentus

3: Use in Orbit / Re-Entry

1) Large-scale space structures, solar power stations, space food etc will remain for use in space. The more accurate term for this activity can be in-space construction or in-space assembly.
2) Re-entry capsule (can be same) to bring samples and products to Earth, which will likely be the largest market for many materials.

Large-Scale Space Structures
Made in Space, Tethers Unlimited, Orbital Assembly, Momentus, Skycorp, United Space Structures

Space Food
Nanoracks

Re-Entry Capsules (1-way)
SpaceWorks, JAXA

Space Vechicles (2-way)
Dragon, Starliner, Dream Chaser, Space Tango, Space Rider, Sojuz

Mission Control

Landing Sites (land)

Spaceports

In-Space Internet

Landing Sites (sea)

Supporting Services

Spaceships (2-way)
Starship

Path 1: Space Station Services

1) Launch orbital factory to the ISS or commercial space station. As preparation or everything at the same time.
1a) Re-supply raw materials & consumables (optional).
2) Use the mostly automated orbital factory and help of (commercial) astronauts to manufacture the material or product in microgravity.
3) Use (the same) space capsule to return the products.

Path 2: Dedicated Free-Flyers

1) Launch reusable spacecraft or space capsule (e.g. Cargo Dragon) with raw materials, consumables and fully automated manufacturing apparatus included.
2) Use the free-flying spacecraft as a microgravity environment for in-space manufacturing.
3) Enter atmosphere & retrieve the (reusable) capsule.

*Lists of examples are not exhaustive

Space Station > Free-Flyer

- Regular Dragon, Starliner, Starship etc flights.
- Most not that time-sensitive if extra 1-2 months.
- Quantinities will likely be small for the near future.
- Multi-use and more consumables due to resupply.
- More electrical power thanks to larger solar arrays.
- Fast 24/7 telecommunications and mission control.
- Capsule retrival (tracking, legal, transport) handled.
- Lower costs all around to help with ISM economics.

Free-Flyer > Space Station

- Re-usable satellites or solo capsules are flexible.
- Independence if aiming for full vertical integration.
- Full use of payload capacity and 100% automation.

factoriesinspace.com
Erik Kulu, 2021-04-04

In-Space Economy

factoriesinspace.com
2021-01-03

Cislunar Economy

Human Landers
Human Spaceflight

Water
Space Utilities

Human-Rated Rovers
Commercial Rovers

In-Space Internet
Space Utilities

Surface Habitats

Commercial Landers
Cargo Transport

Robotic Rovers
Commercial Rovers

Space Suits
Miscellaneous

Re-Entry Capsules
Cargo Transport

Human Spaceflight

Space Situational Awareness
Space Traffic Management

Space Stations

Space Habitats

Space Tugs
In-Space Transportation

On-Orbit Servicing
In-Space Transportation

In-Orbit Inspection
In-Space Transportation

Human Spaceflight

Asteroid Mining
Space Resources

Propellant Depot
In-Space Transportation

Deep Space Food
In-Space Manufacturing

Commercial Astronauts
Miscellaneous

Energy
Space Utilities

Raw Materials
Space Resources

In-Situ Resource Utilization
Space Resources

In-Space Economy Classification:

1) Human Spaceflight
   - Human-Rated Spaceships & Shuttles
   - Human Landers
2) Cargo Transport (Spacecraft)
   - Cargo Resupply
   - Landers (Moon, Mars)
   - Re-Entry Capsules (Earth, Mars)
3) Rovers (Surface Spacecraft)
   - Human-Rated Rovers
   - Robotic Rovers/Drones/Hoppers
4) Space Stations & Habitats
5) Surface Habitats & Structures
6) In-Space Manufacturing
   - In-Space Assembly
   - Deep Space Food (Agriculture)
   - Microgravity Manufacturing
   - Additive Manufacturing,
   - In-Space Construction, etc
7) Space Resources
   - ISRU (In-Situ Resource Utilization)
   - Raw Materials (Ice, Metals)
   - Prospecting
   - Asteroid Mining & Processing
8) Space Utilities
   - Energy
   - In-Space Internet
   - Navigation
   - Water
9) In-Space Transportation (Space Trucks)
   - Space Mobility & Logistics
   - On-Orbit Servicing
   - Space Tugs
   - Space Transportation Nodes
   - Orbital Transfer Vechicles (OTV)
   - Propellant Refuel Stations (Depot)
   - Active Debris Removal
   - In-Orbit Inspection
10) Miscellaneous
   - Space Suits & Garments
   - Commercial Astronauts
   - Space Entertainment
   - Space Traffic Management
   - Space Tourism Support
   - Space Advocacy, etc

Factories in Space

*Original creation by Erik Kulu inspired by E2MC

OSAM
A Catalyst for U.S. Space Infrastructure

What are the First Steps?

"The Space Superhighway"

A Disaggregated, Commercial-First Infrastructure

OSAM
ON-ORBIT SERVICING, ASSEMBLY, AND MANUFACTURING

Regional Hubs

- Strategic footholds in space
- Provide utilities to hosted payloads
- Provide refueling and services to the transportation network
- Serve as a regional logistics depot

Sustainable Transportation Network

- Provides resiliency enabling rapid and responsive mobility
- Transports logistics between regional hubs
- Supports responsible disposal and debris mitigation

Earth-to-Orbit Logistics

- Fosters a competitive commercial launch industry
- Provides routine, low-cost access to space