

Hybrid Thermal Electric Energy Storage System

Bridging the Energy Gap by capturing/utilizing waste heat from any industry

"Efficiency | Independence | Innovation"

Meeting the Energy Challenge

Global energy/electricity demand is rapidly growing

Industry can utilize only around 35% of the useful heat/energy available

Ecotech 7 is solving this with unique innovative hybrid energy systems

Improved efficiency, waste heat utilization, environment friendly and reduced grid reliance

Supporting the Renewable Transition

Renewable reliability still lags behind

HTEESS boosts legacy systems & renewables

Enables reliable baseload power from renewables

Reduces
reliance on
fossil fuels
while
maintaining
grid stability

BRIDGING THE GAP: Core Technology

HTEESS = Hybrid Thermal Electric Energy
Storage System

Stores energy from heat or electricity

Delivers heat and/or electric output

Sits closer to end users, accelerating grid relief

Improved efficiency, waste heat utilization, environment friendly and reduced grid reliance

Paradigm shift



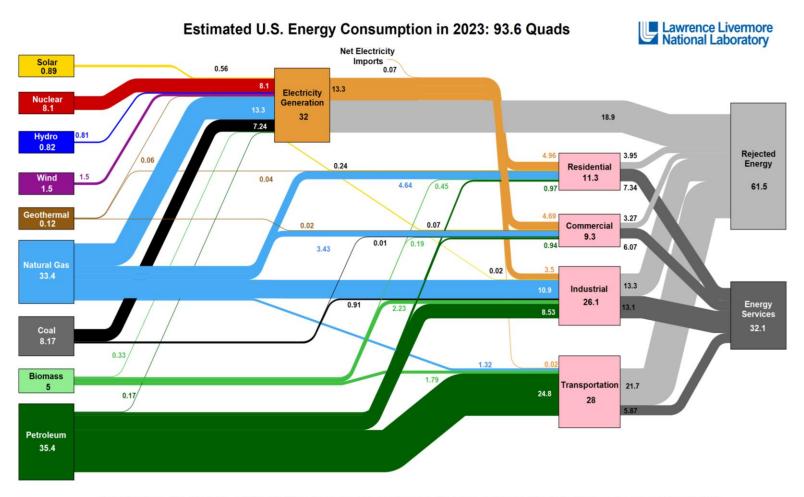
A dynamic system with a wide range of operating parameters that can save fuel and increase system output at levels not previously seen.



There is no other sector of business that can or does accept this level of loss and inefficiency. This loss represents as much as 4 to 5 trillion US dollars of capital loss annually.



As much as \$0.65 of every dollar spent on energy is wasted due to thermal energy losses.



- The light gray area represents our fuel source.
- As much as 65 % of all energy sold and consumed is rejected as wasted heat
- Losses of this magnitude are not accepted in any other area of business

Source: LLML October, 2024. Data is based on DOE/ELA SEDS (2024). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose suspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. ELA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in 870-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 45% for the commercial sector, 49% for the industrial sector, and, 21% for the transportation sector. 70% for all may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLML-MI-10252



The HTEESS technology can absorb thermal energy from heat sources ranging from -40F to 450F and beyond, store it and re-deploy it in the form of low heat, high heat and/or grid synchronized electric energy.



Huge increases in demand for such things as electrification of transportation, AI, cyber coin production and cloud storage, is already putting a strain on power systems like never before. Our technology, HTEESS, reduces dependence on fossil fuel based power plants, and increases capacity to meet the higher demand for electrical power



Thermal energy can be received from almost any source including but not limited to geothermal resources, solar energy, and waste heat.



Geothermal energy is abundant around the world but due to mid and low levels of energy in many regions, it is not always feasible or economically practical using traditional methods.



Solar is abundant in most areas of the globe, but the timing of the solar day does not sync well with the peak demand of the grid.



Wind is a strong potential resource, but the unpredictable and intermittent nature requires a robust storage capability to make it a truly viable option.



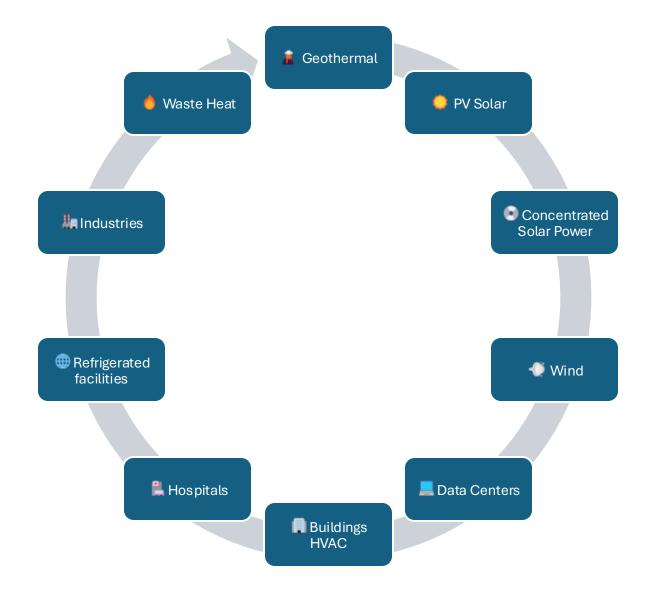
Waste energy is often captured and used but requires high temperatures at high volume to be of any significant use at all.



The wide range of operating availability of the Hybrid system's storage capability allows for more versatility and when coupled with these resources, unlocks useful potential that can be deployed in a manner that is favorable to grid timing. As a result, HTEESS improves operational efficiency and consequently economic performance.

 Existing geothermal, solar, wind, and waste heat resources can be collected making the technology currently in place, operate at higher levels of efficiency. By collecting the heat produced by each of them, operating efficiencies are increased, and parasitic loads are reduced. Redirecting that stored energy to be used at a time when it can be deployed as an energy product, to reduce demand, and significantly improve OPEX with minimal impact on CAPEX.

THERMAL SOURCES & INTEGRATION: Compatibility



Benefits:

- Efficient use of otherwise lost energy
- Grid-aligned deployment
- Improved OPEX with minimal CAPEX

GEOTHERMAL: Harvesting Subsurface Heat



CAPTURES BRINE HEAT AFTER STEAM CYCLE



ADDS BASELOAD CAPACITY



MINIMAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



ENHANCES REINJECTION PROCESS

PV SOLAR: Cooling + Power Output Boost

- Solar efficiency drops with heat
- Hybrid system cools panels
- Stores thermal energy
- Extends lifespan & increases generation



CSP ADVANTAGE: Concentrated Solar Power

- 90% efficiency vs 20% in PV
- Smaller footprint
- HTEESS stores and redistributes CSP heat
- Ideal for off-grid or remote zones

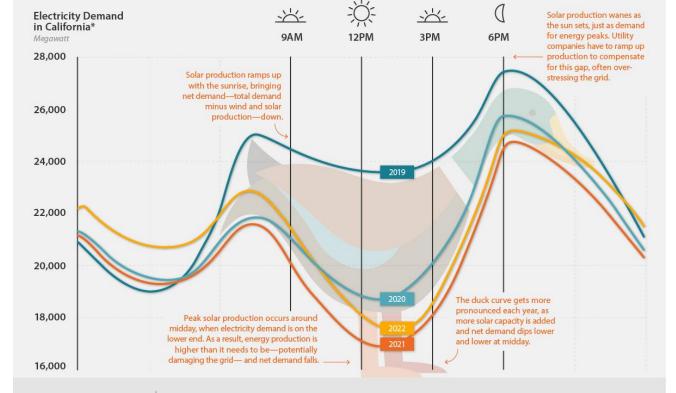


DUCK CURVE: The Solar Challenge

- Demand ramps up as solar tapers off
- Known as the "Duck Curve"
- HTEESS aligns solar with grid timing



As more solar power is introduced into our grids, operators are dealing with a new problem that can be visualized as the "duck curve."



SOLUTIONS?

With more countries starting to rely on solar power, there are many potential solutions for the duck curve being explored and implemented:



BETTER STORAGE

Overproduction of solar power during the day can be utilized by improving batteries and grid storage capacity.



POWERING ALTERNATIVES

Extra solar power can go towards powering energy generation at night, such as pumping water for hydroelectricity or overheating a material to dissipate energy later.



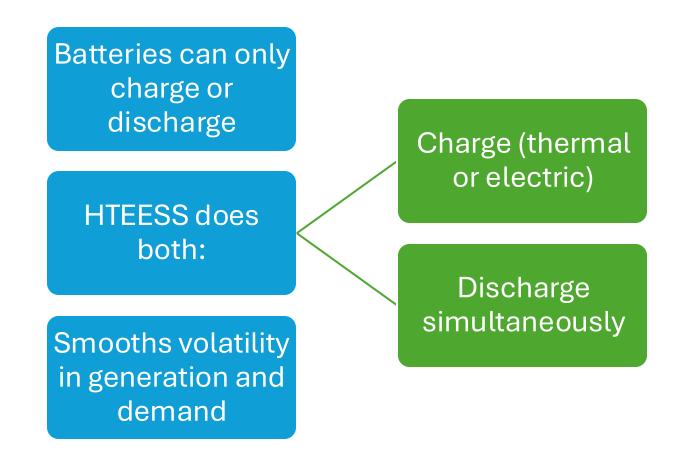
OTHER RENEWABLES

Unlike solar energy, sources like wind, nuclear, hydroelectric, and geothermal can operate continuously and fill in the demand gap.

ELEMENTS Source: CAISO *Data compares the first Saturday in February from 2019 to 2022.

ELEMENTS.VISUALCAPITALIST.COM

HTEESS ADVANTAGE: Simultaneous Charge + Discharge



BATTERY
ENHANCEMENT:
Boosting Battery
Life &
Performance

Cools lithium and other batteries

Extends life cycle

Fills in their performance gaps

Reduces storage cost per kWh

HTEESS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

100kW Units

1MW Thermal to Thermal Units: 1 unit

1MW Thermal to electric: 2 units

- * Modular * No toxic materials *Scalable to site needs
- * Safe and low-pressure * Small footprint

WHY ECOTECH7: Your Strategic Energy Partner

- Solves today's energy gaps, not just tomorrow's
- Versatile applications across sectors
- Global scalability
- ROI via OPEX reduction + new revenue streams
- ROI: 3-5 yrs
- Financing / Capex options available
 - Energy as a Service model
 - Leasing and lease purchase
 - Traditional Financing options



LET'S BUILD THE FUTURE OF ENERGY TOGETHER

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