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QUPEX Presentation

9 April 2024



Gas Market Overview

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Macro Overview



The desired energy transition is very hard

- A wide variety of challenges physical, economic and political – to the desired energy transition
- Increasingly being recognised by various (but not all) parties
- Gas is not optional demand will in fact grow



LNG demand forecast to rise

- Multiple industry and Government parties forecast growing LNG demand
- Asian demand particularly strong
- Australian security of supply increasingly valued



East Coast Australia gas supply crisis

- 🄕 Elixir Energ
- The long recognised supply crunch is nearly upon us
- To date Govt actions and inactions have arguably increased risks
- Current prices of >A\$12 expected to be a long term floor

The Reality of the Energy Transition

The reality of the energy transition is that it is very hard and long dated – gas demand will grow not fall

The Uber-realists

Vaclav Smil:

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"Since Kyoto in 1997, there has been no absolute worldwide decarbonization. In fact the very opposite is the case....

In 2022 the world consumed nearly 55% more energy locked in fossil carbon than it did in 1997....

In that quarter century, the world has substantially increased its dependence on fossil carbon....

Responsible analyses must acknowledge existing energy, material, engineering, managerial, economic and political realities".

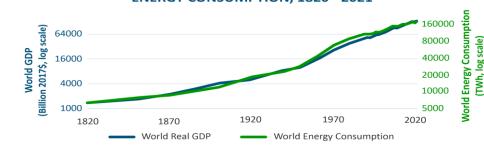


Jeremy Grantham:

"Indeed, the long-term correlation between energy use and GDP growth is over 0.95 (see Exhibit 1).

That is the equivalent of saying that since the industrial revolution – which was really based on the introduction of fossil fuels into our economy – almost all our gains have been dependent on increased resource use.

Without new sources of effective energy, cheap and in vast quantities, there would have been very little science, and very little productivity".



As of 2021 | Source: Our World in Data

EXHIBIT 1: WORLD REAL GDP and WORLD TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 1820 - 2021

Growing Demand for LNG

Multi decade growth – with an increasing focus on security of supply

Shell LNG Outlook 2024:

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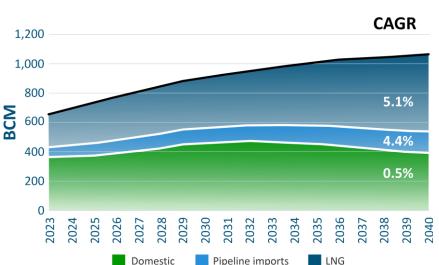
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- The global LNG market will continue growing into the 2040s
- Rising demand for LNG expected to keep pace with new supply
- Renewables, supported by gas, erode coal's role in Asia

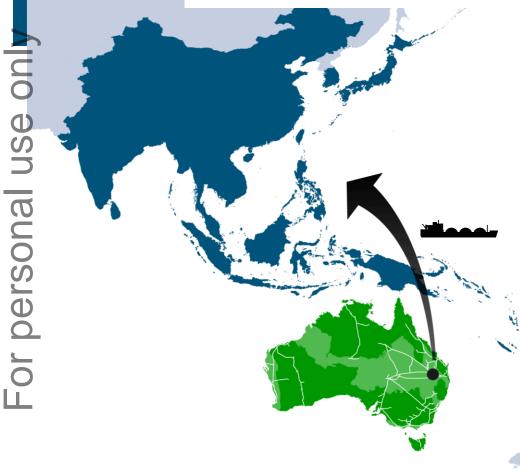
Security of Supply in Cold War 2.0 Or De

- Choke-point anxiety growing
- Qatar concentration concerns growing given Iran adjacency
- Impact of US politics on US (and Mexican) LNG
- Australia is the only Western LNG supply source with liquefaction ullage



EMERGING ASIA GAS SUPPLY SOURCE

Current East Asian LNG Market Dynamics



Australia still the best located supplier to East Asian LNG Markets:

- Lower transportation costs than USA or Qatar
- No choke points like Panama Canal, Red Sea, Malacca Straits
- Geo-political ally of traditional buyers Japan and South Korea
- Still largest supplier of LNG to the PRC
- Strong history of reliability over many decades

Upcoming East Coast Gas Supply Crunch

Is it even worse than feared?

The now imminent East Coast gas supply crunch has been forecast for some time

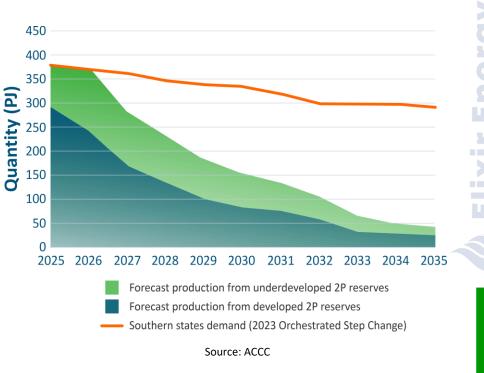
It is almost upon us – a cold winter and falling Gippsland supplies could hit this year

Demand destruction has happened but cannot keep pace with falling supply

Only one FSRU project FID'ed (but with an unpredictable owner) – the others face material political and financing challenges

Any new gas material gas supplies from NSW and Victoria seem highly unlikely

Although multiple constraints on more supply from Queensland – physical capacity, State politics, geo-politics, sovereign risk, etc - there are very few alternatives



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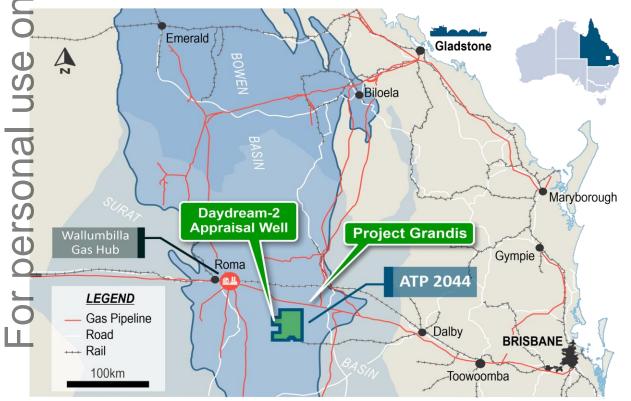
2. The Grandis Gas Project in the Taroom Trough

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The Taroom Trough – An Advantaged Location

The prolific Bowen Basin is now set to deliver another energy source



- The Grandis Gas Project is very well located in the Taroom Trough in the Southern Bowen Basin
- Australia's premier physical and commercial gas hub – Wallumbilla – is immediately adjacent
- Market factors are now driving new rounds of drilling in the Taroom Trough - including by Majors
- Pipeline costs minimal material savings per GJ – as well as avoidance of financing concerns over new transmission pipelines
- Long term community acceptance of oil and gas in the region
- Australia's onshore oilfield service sector is centred in the region

Gladstone LNG Plants Have Growing Ullage

The 3 LNG Plants at Gladstone need more gas

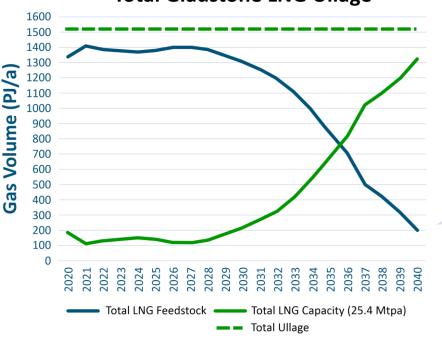
The three LNG plants (6 trains in total) at Gladstone have never operated at full capacity (and well constructed LNG plants should generally operate above nameplate capacity)

Current supplies – primarily gas feedstock from Queensland CSG - have arguably irreversibly peaked

Brownfield economics therefore should favour decisions to develop gas for these existing plants versus pursuing global greenfields options

Gas from the Taroom Trough is very well placed to fill this gap

Various Operators are actively pursuing multiple gas appraisal targets in the Taroom at present – media coverage is behind this reality



Total Gladstone LNG Ullage

Source: EnergyQuest report for Elixir Energy

An Emerging Energy Super Basin

The Taroom can be seen as an emerging Energy Super Basin

Wood Mackenzie's Energy Super Basin concept:

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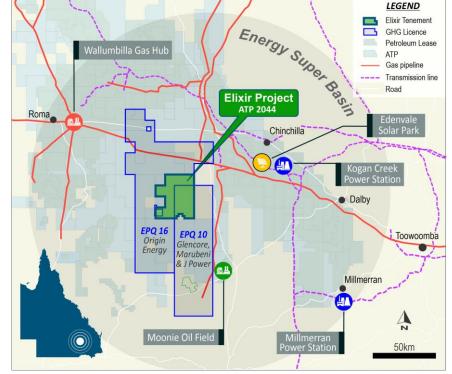
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- "The future is upstream co-located with low carbon"
- "These are basins with the co-location of upstream hydrocarbons, clean electricity, standalone and/or hub scale CCS"

The Taroom Trough is emerging as such an **Energy** Super Basin:

- Tcfs of contingent and prospective gas resources (with low CO2 and strong liquids potential)
- **Overlapping GHG (CCS) licences**
- Major electricity infrastructure with solar projects adding to thermal power stations
- Elixir's 2023 deal with Origin Energy supports the thesis



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Material and Growing Energy Infrastructure

The Taroom Trough is adjacent to substantial and growing energy infrastructure

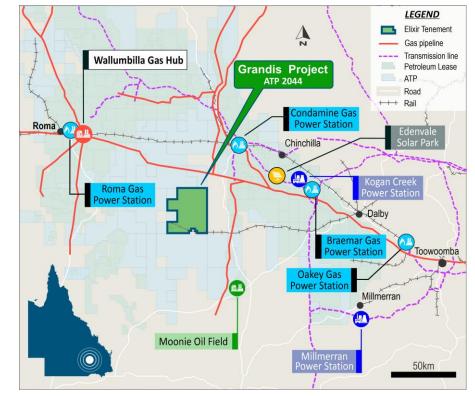
New energy sources always benefit from adjacency to existing energy infrastructure – brownfields economics apply

The region has a substantial existing gas fired generation fleet – and plans for more (and potentially much more as Queensland's energy mix evolves)

Complementary gas storage assets are already in the area - with an arguable need for much more – cheaper and less politically challenged than greenfields pumped storage hydro

The existing gas transmission network, centred around the Wallumbilla Hub, provides ready market access to both LNG and domestic gas markets

Greenfields gas transmission developments are likely challenged by ESG concerns from investors (and lawfare) – not relevant in brownfields location



Attractive to Large Sources of Capital

Securing material capital for gas development needs to pass through multiple gates

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The best source of capital for new gas developments is arguably existing large oil and gas companies – they provide not only money, but multiple technical, commercial and political skill sets

• The Taroom Trough is a favourable location for such large companies:

Brownfields – many majors,

large LNG buyers, etc, are already in Queensland – and even for those who are not, the existence of the incumbents reduces risk perceptions

Materiality – the resource size is multi-Tcf (with possibly 100Ms of bbls of liquids) and could accept billions of dollars of investment

Investments in the future can be varied in response to market conditions – a key feature of an onshore unconventional play close to existing infrastructure

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Low emissions profile – the Taroom is low in CO2 (pipeline spec) and has a long term pathway to eliminating scope 1 & 2 emissions from electrification, CCS, etc

Low sovereign risk – Queensland is a favourable location within Australia for resource investments – and despite its recent sins, Australia itself is still relatively benign

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Multiple Operator Activity

Home to several majors, the Taroom Trough hosts material discovered and potential gas resources

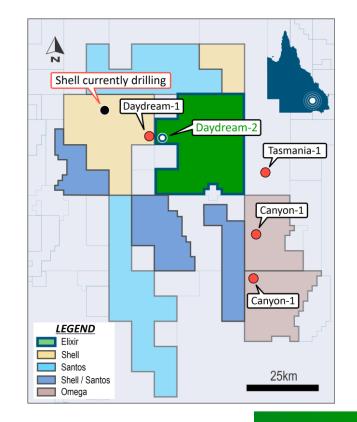
Shell: Currently drilling. *"The estimate of recoverable hydrocarbons in this reservoir across ATP 645 in the area covered by PCA 1 (305), on an unrisked P50 basis, is 3.0 Tcf sales gas and 252 mmboe NGLs and condensate"*¹

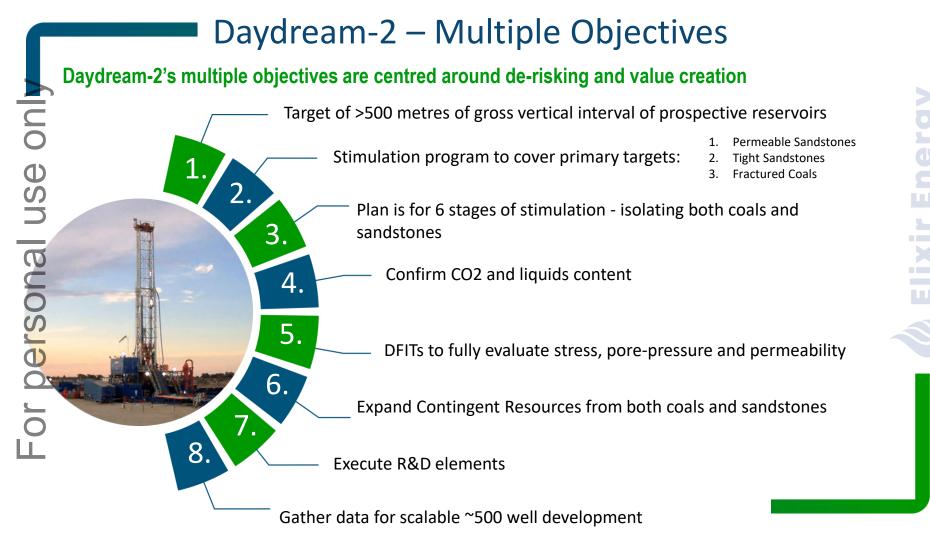
Santos: Recently executed Data Sharing Agreement with Elixir. *"If the play works then we believe there is multi-Tcf potential"* (Kevin Gallagher - Santos CEO -Australian Financial Review on 15 November 2018

Elixir: initial 2C contingent resources of 395 Bcf and 2U prospective resources of 3,603 Bcf – to be upgraded in next few months

Omega: 2C contingent resources of 1.7 Tcf. Stimulated horizontal well to follow in 2024

With multiple operators investing substantially and experimenting with different approaches – the greater the chance the "code" is cracked for the benefit of all





Daydream-2 Delivers a Welcome Surprise

Daydream-2 discovered a first in the Taroom Trough – a free flowing deep permeable formation

- Drilled to total depth of 4,300 metres (14,108 feet) use.
 - Well drilled safely and under budget

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- Gross interval of 607 metres intersected with peak gas shows of up to 800 units
- Logged 180 metres of net pay in the Permian sandstones
- Measured an additional 65 metres of gaseous coals in the primary objective interval as a new target for stimulation and flow testing
 - Encountered an unexpected free-flowing gas zone at 4,200 metres – gas flowed to surface without stimulation
- Analogues with deep Perth Basin?

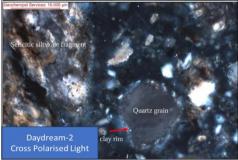


Flare at Daydream-2

Lab Results Deliver More Upside

Lab results reported in recent results suggest Perth & Cooper Basin analogues

- Significant over-pressure confirmed 9,400 psia in deep permeable zone
- Analysis of cuttings samples from the deep permeable sand interval has identified clay coatings (rims) around individual quartz grains. It is interpreted that these clay rims assist in the preservation of primary porosity at these depths
 - These are also recognised in the relatively recently discovered highly productive deep Permian sections of the Perth Basin
- Also unexpected were very high gas contents in the deep coals (similar to the Cooper Basin) – 34 cubic metres/tonne (dry ash free) – significant gas in cleats as well as fractures
- CO2 in gas measured from coals a negligible 1%



Sample 5; 4212 – 4215m; Res Pressure: 9400 psia

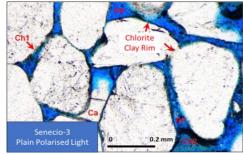


Plate 64; 3176.5m; Res Pressure: 5032 psia. Source: AWE Limited

Daydream-2 (Taroom Trough) and Senecio-3 (Perth Basin) Clay Rims Comparison

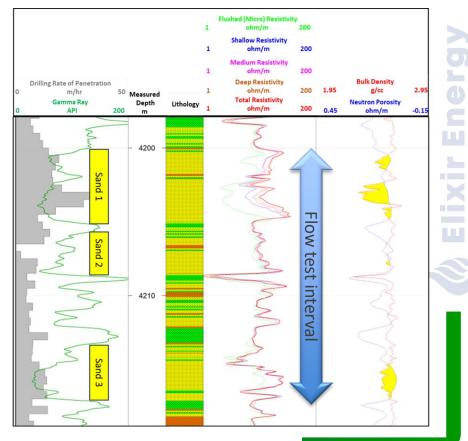
Impressive Initial Flow Test Results

Successful Lorelle Sandstone flow testing

- Conducted after a successful suite of DFITs
- 2 stage flow test over permeable zone from 4,200 4,217 metres
- Maximum Rate 2.3 MMSCFPD
- Stabilized Rate 1.3 MMSCFPD
- Gas was dry without indications of condensate or water
- Low CO₂ content lab to test for NGLs shortly
- Stimulation of 6 stages imminent

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A New Play is Being Proven

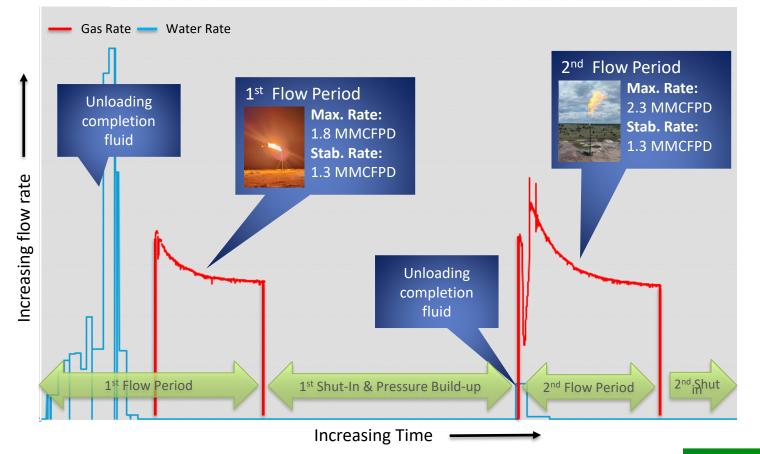
At 4,200 metres this is the deepest sustained natural flow of gas in Queensland and may herald the start of a whole newand material - gas play in Australia

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Daydream-2 Lorelle Sandstone Flow Testing



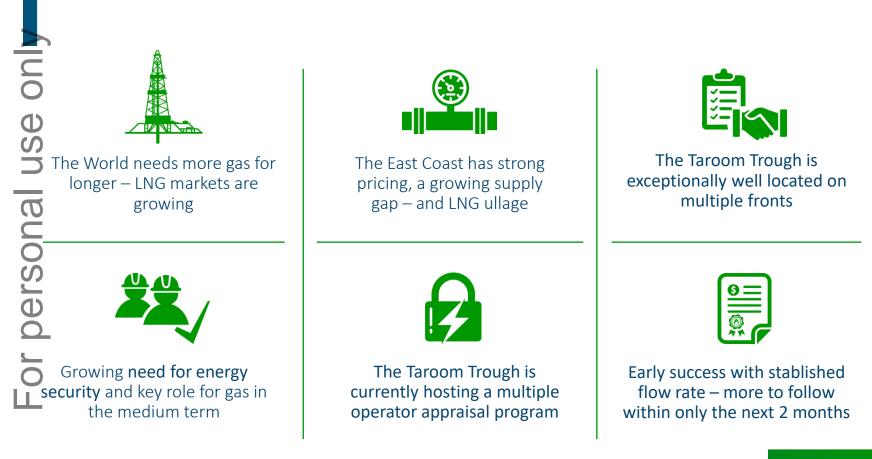
Project Timeline – Delivering Upon Objectives

	lan	Fab	Mar	Apr	May)24	Aug	Son	Oct	Nov	Dee
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	INOV	Dec
Post Drill Analysis	1 2		3)						3		
Injectivity & Pre-Stimulation Testing			4 5)								
Stimulation Planning			6									
Lorelle Sst Flow Test				7								
Stimulation, Completion & Production Testing				8	9							
 Compilation of post well Additional Laboratory An Review of Resource Certian Diagnostic Fracture Inject Pre-stimulation optimisat Working with Halliburton Permeable Lorelle SSt flor Execution of stimulation Completion and producti 	alysis fication tivity Tes tion and Global w test flo program	sting (DF testing a Technolo ows at M o for sand	IT) to dire activity (to ogy Centre 1ax Rate o dstone an	ctly mea o guide f e for opti of 2.3 MN d coal re	isure form ormal stim imal strate MCFPD servoirs	ation stre nulation p gy on sti	ess, pore blans) ✔ mulation	pressure of Daydr	ream 2 re	servoirs		

4. Summary, Disclaimer and Appendix

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Summary



Very Material Resources

Contingent Resources – Sandstones only

O	ATP – 2044 – GRANDIS GAS PROJECT								
	Contingent Resources (100%)								
		Units	1C	2C	3C				
	Gas Initially In Place	Bcf	2,128	7,007	22,699				
\square	Recoverable Gas	Bcf	93	395	1,493				
	Recoverable Condensate	MMbbl	0.7	3.6	17.3				

Note – tight sandstone reservoirs only

- In October 2022 ERC Equipoise Pte Ltd (ERCE) prepared a Competent Person's Report (CPR)
- ERCE has attributed Contingent Resources to the ATP 2044 permit as shown
 - Only the sandstone reservoirs' hydrocarbon volumes were attributed as Contingent Resources

Prospective Resources - Coals

ATP – 2044 – GRANDIS GAS PROJECT							
Prospective Resources (100%)							
	Units	1U	2U	3U			
Recoverable Gas	Bcf	1,156	3,603	12,632			
Note – updated as per ASX announcement of 21 February 2024							

- In addition to the Contingent Resources calculated by ERCE in the Tight Sandstone Play, the Fractured, Thermally Mature Coals Play provides an additional primary target
- Flowing gas from the coals in Daydream-2 should start to convert prospective into contingent resources

Notes

1. Prospective Resources are those estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) related to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further explorations appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons. 2 At least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate. 3.At least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate. 3.At least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate. 4.The arithmetic average of the probability distribution. 5. At least a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate. 6. Prospective Resources have been assessed on the basis that they are unconventional in nature. 7. Bcf means billion standard cubic feet of gas. 8. MMbbl means million barrels of oil or condensate. 9. The resource calculations are probabilistic but each reservoir was added arithmetically. See appendix for further information.

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The estimate of Prospective Resource was compiled by Elixir's Chief Geoscientist, Mr Greg Channon, who has completed a detailed and formal report on the prospective resources in ATP 2044. The work was undertaken in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers internationally recognised Petroleum Resources Management System 2018 (PRMS). Mr Channon's methodology was to compile and review all available data and make interpretations of (amongst other things) the wireline logs, seismic data and historical well records relevant to the permit area. An estimate of the gross and net rock volume was determined, and from that, a probabilistic distribution of the prospective resource was compiled. A site visit to the area was conducted.

Competent Person:

Elixir's Competent Person is Mr Greg Channon. Mr Channon is a qualified geoscientist with over 35 years of oil and gas industry experience and is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the South East Asian Exploration Society and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He is qualified as a competent person in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.41. Mr Channon consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Reporting Standards:

Reserves and resources are reported in accordance with the definitions of reserves, contingent resources and prospective resources and guidelines set out in the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) prepared by the Oil and Gas Reserves Committee of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and reviewed and jointly sponsored by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), World Petroleum Council (WPC), Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts (SPWLA) and European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers (EAGE), revised June 2018.

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