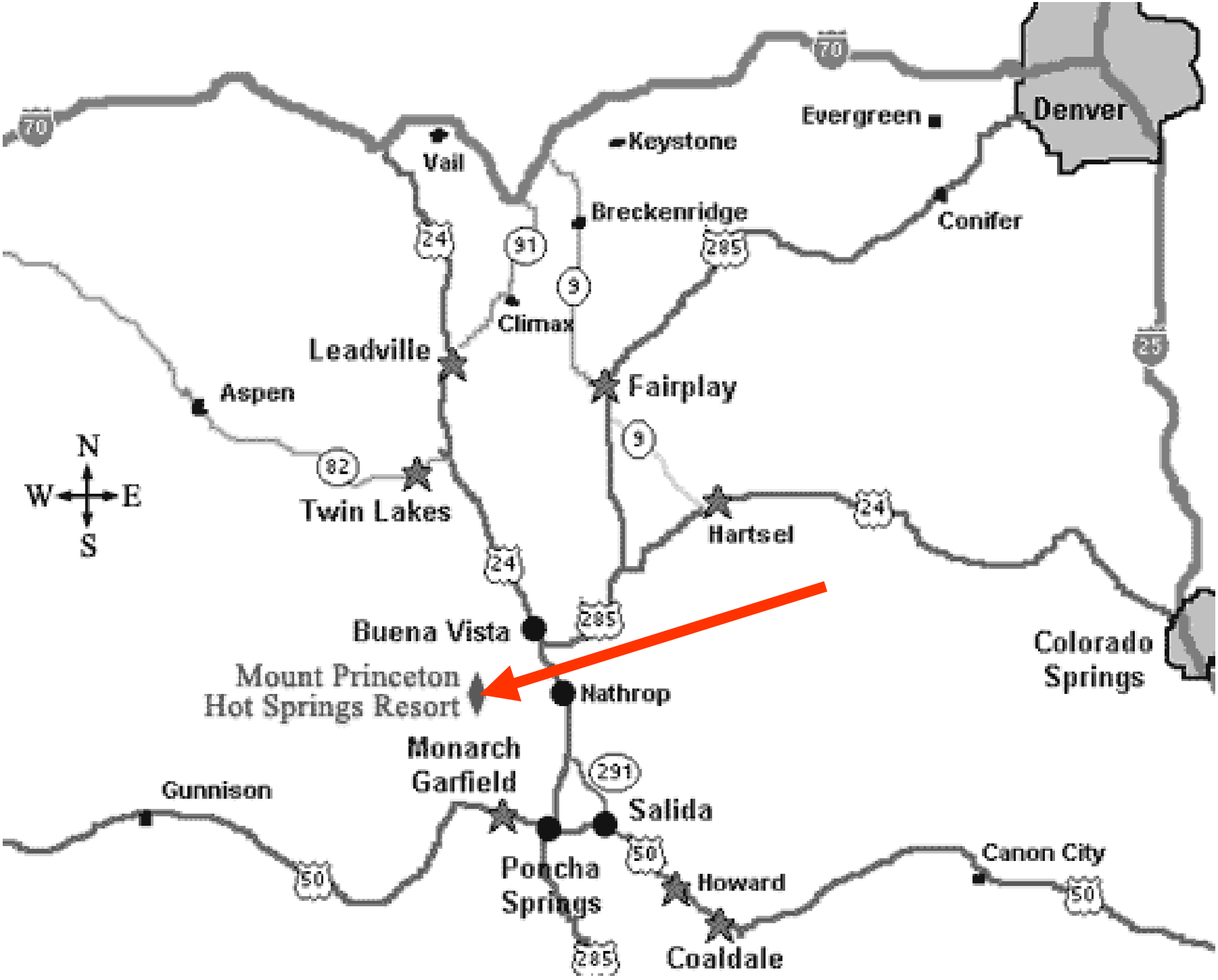
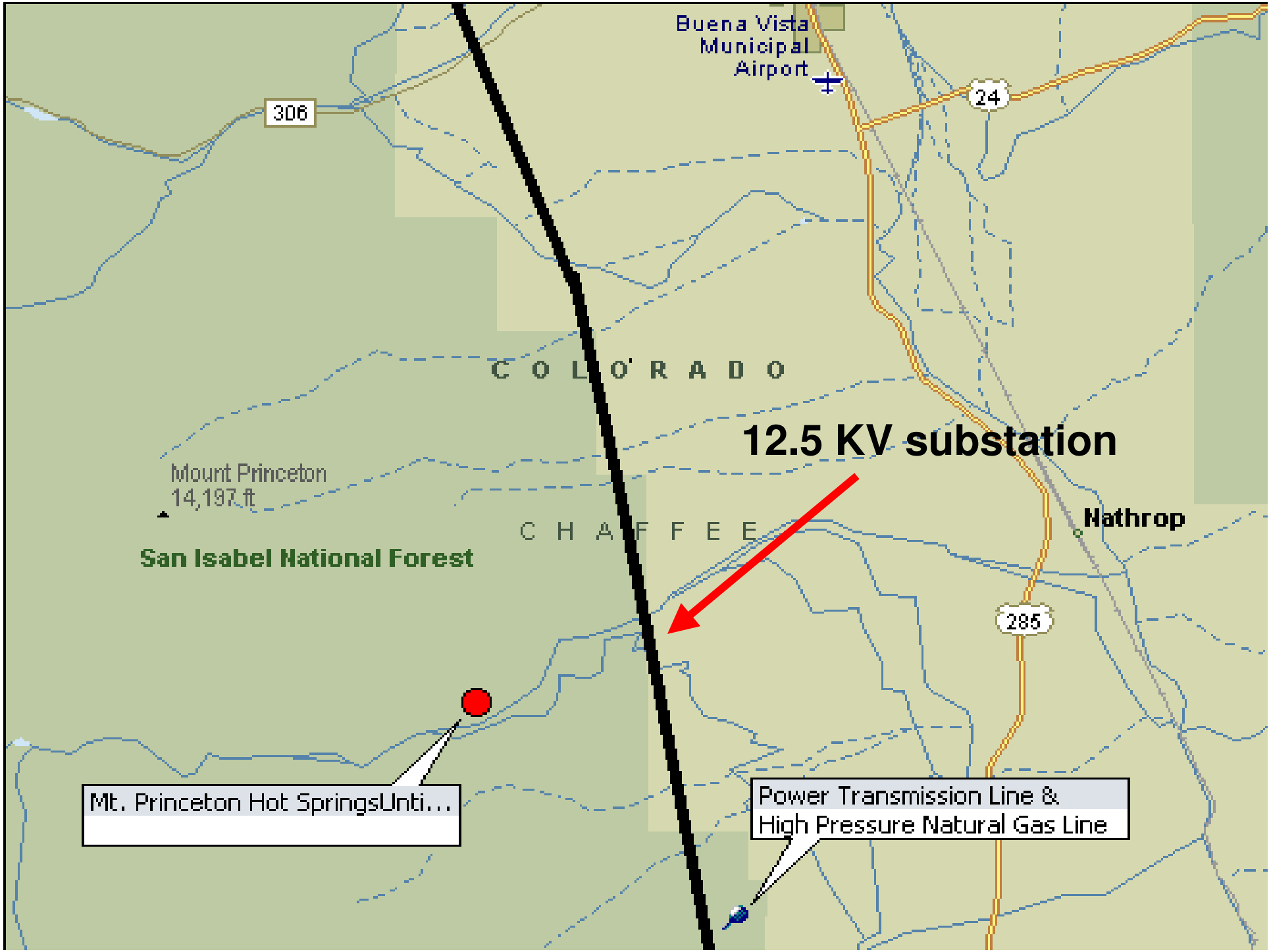
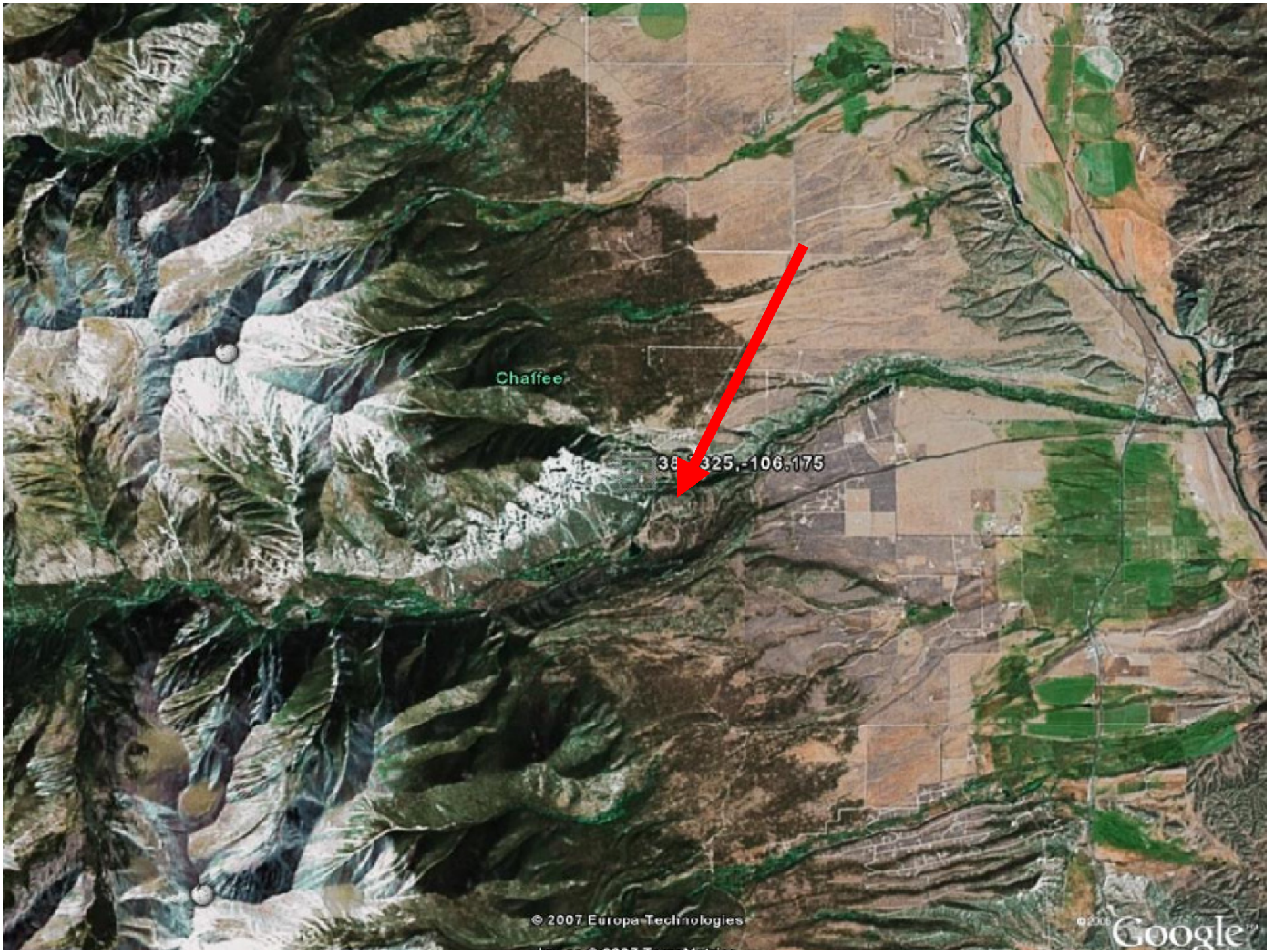
Mt. Princeton Geothermal, LLC

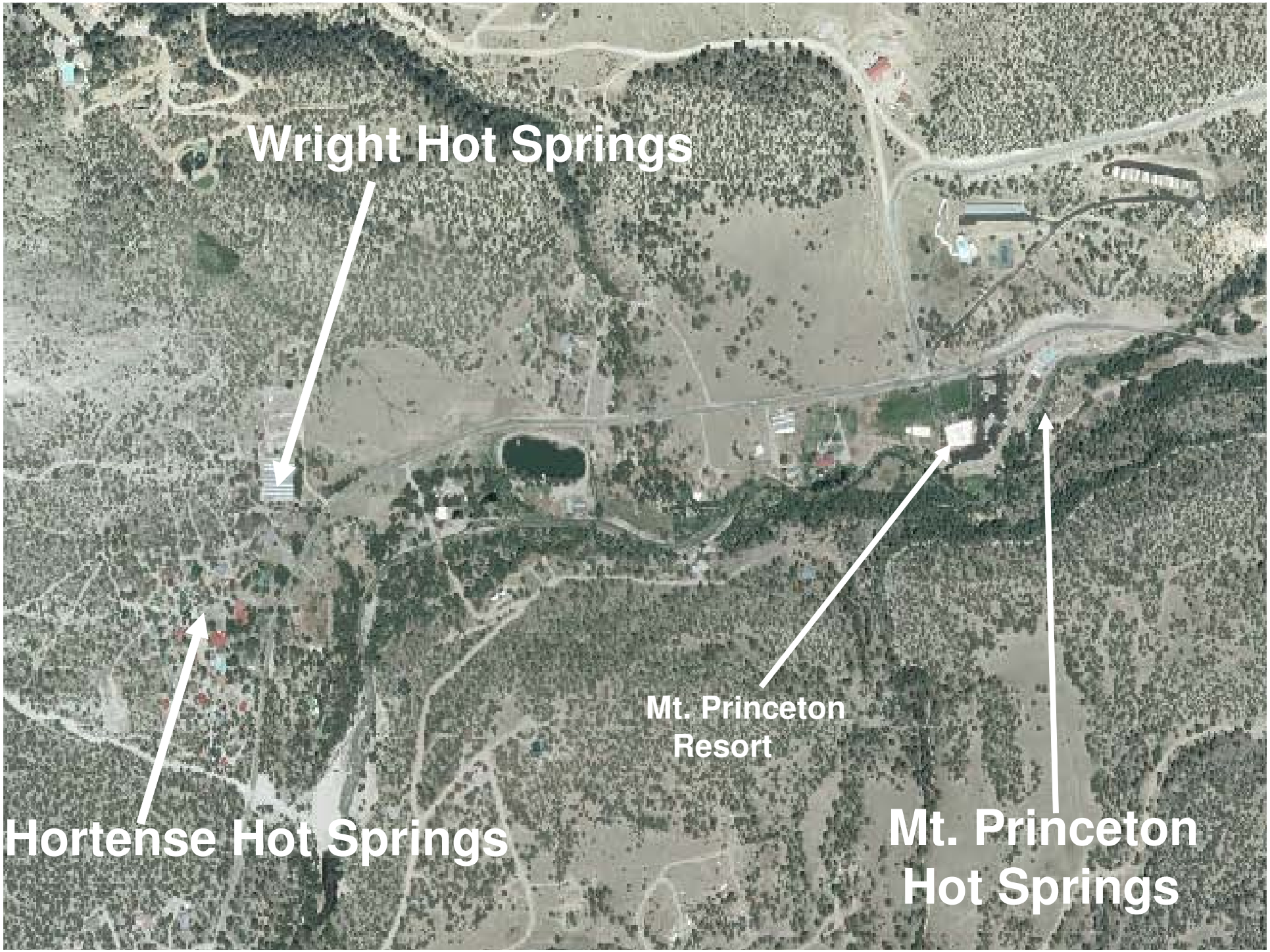
GeoPowering the West

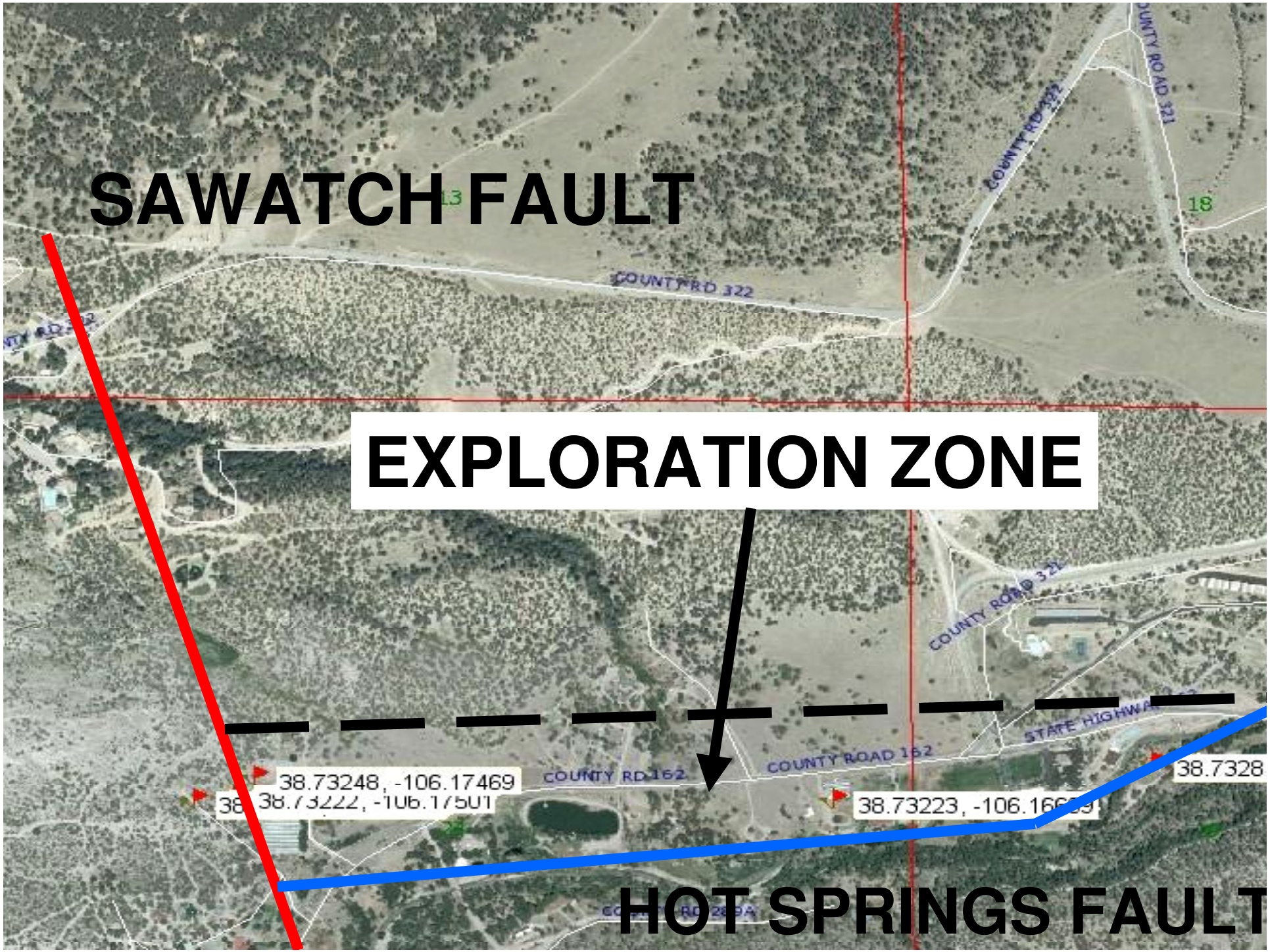
Geothermal Investor's Forum
Montrose, Colorado
October 19, 2007

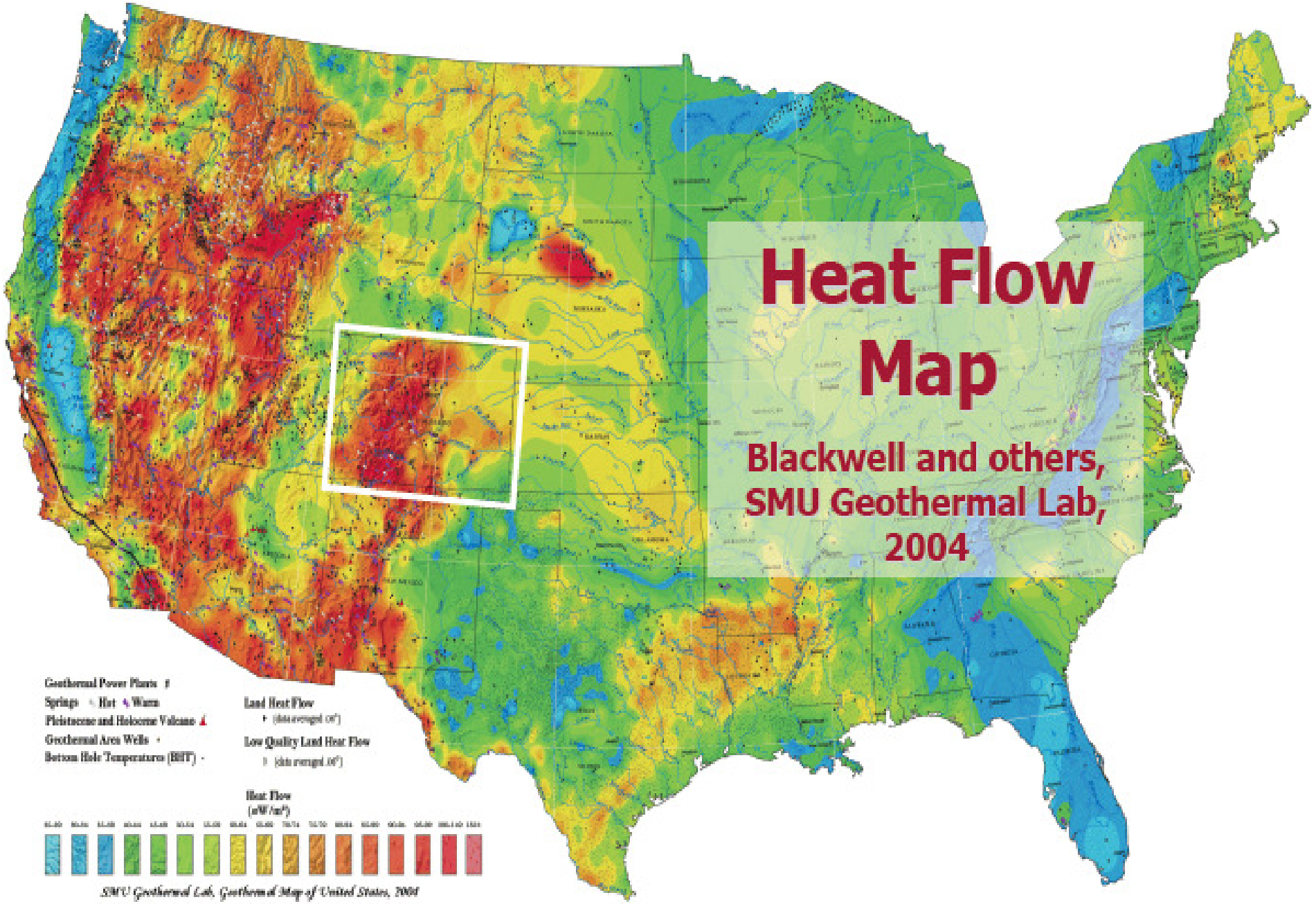

70
Denver
Evergreen
Keystone
Vail
Breckenridge
Conifer
24
91
285
9
Climax
Leadville
Fairplay
25
Aspen
N
W
E
S
82
Twin Lakes
Hartsel
24
24
285
Buena Vista
Colorado
Springs
Mount Princeton
Hot Springs Resort
Nathrop
Monarch
Garfield
291
Gunnison
Salida
50
Poncha
Springs
Howard
Canon City
50
285
Coaldale

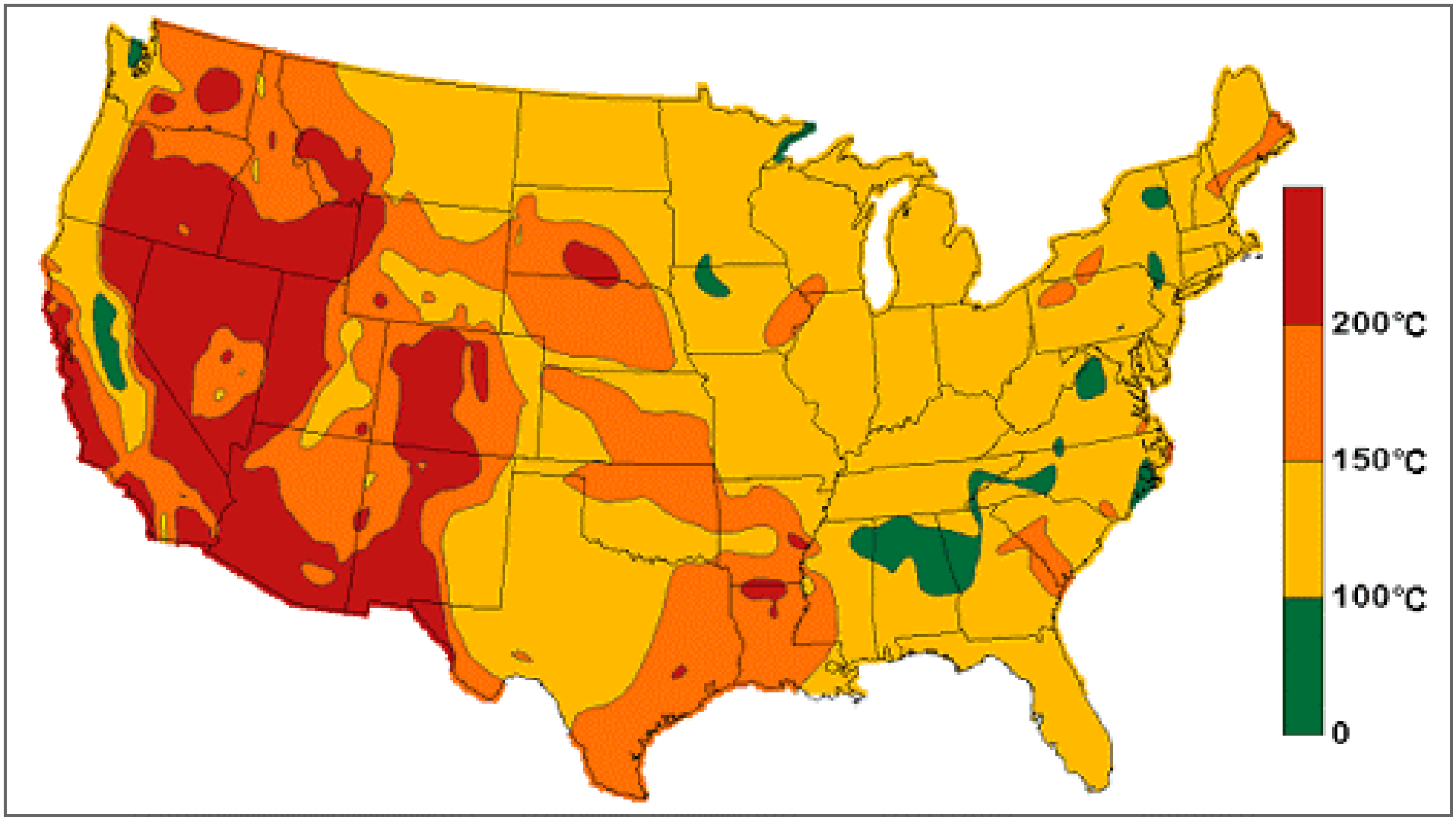

Buena Vista
Municipal
Airport
306
24
C O L O R A D O
12.5 KV substation
Mount Princeton
14,197 ft
C H A F F E E
San Isabel National Forest
Nathrop
285
Mt. Princeton Hot SpringsUnti...
Power Transmission Line &
High Pressure Natural Gas Line


Chaffee
38.9325,-106.175
© 2007 Europa Technologies
Google

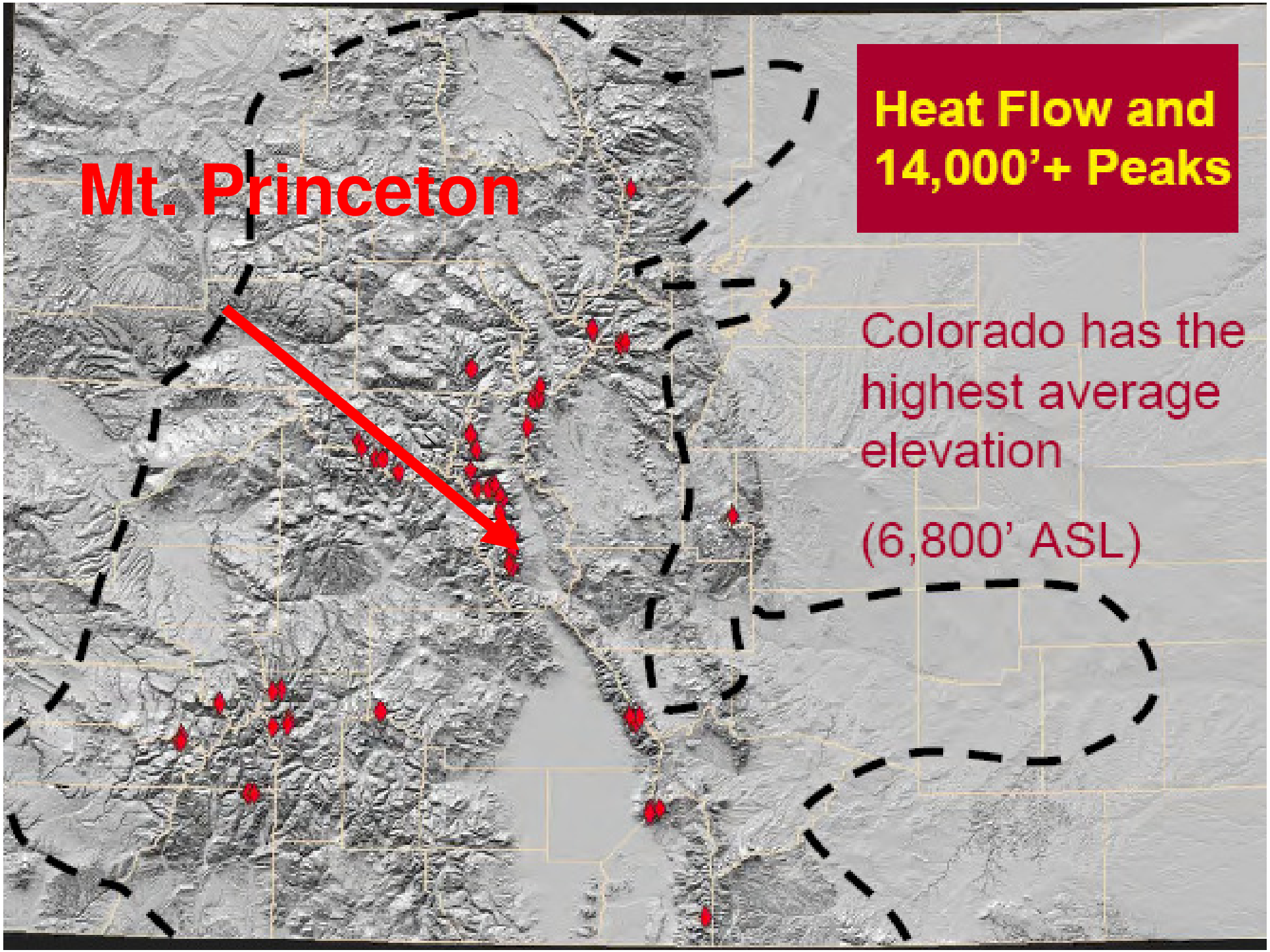

Wright Hot Springs
Mt. Princeton
Resort
Hortense Hot Springs
Mt. Princeton
Hot Springs

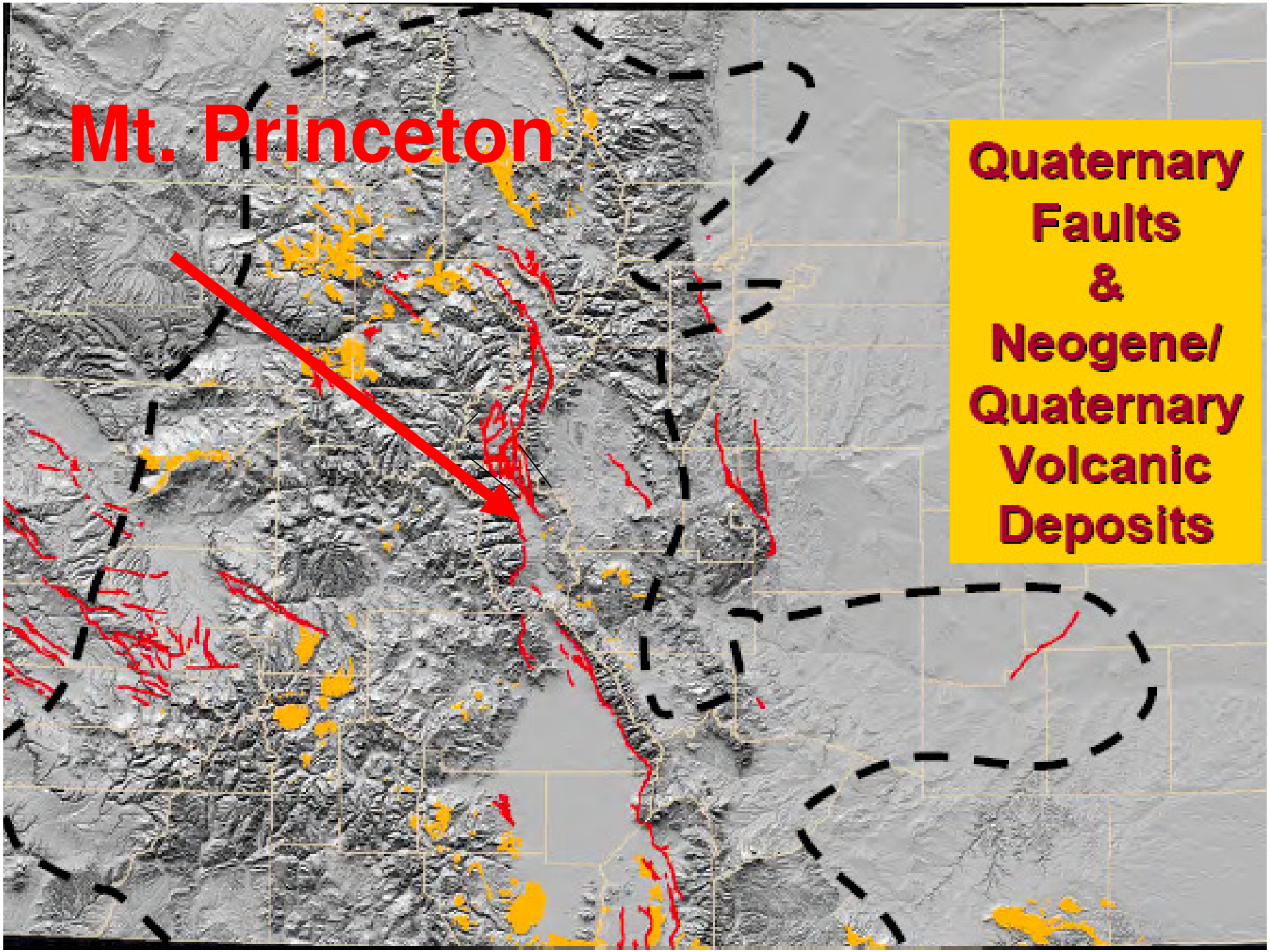

SAWATCH FAULT
EXPLORATION ZONE
HOT SPRINGS FAULT
COUNTY RD 322
COUNTY RD 321
COUNTY RD 162
COUNTY ROAD 162
38.73248, -106.17469
38.73223, -106.16
38.7328

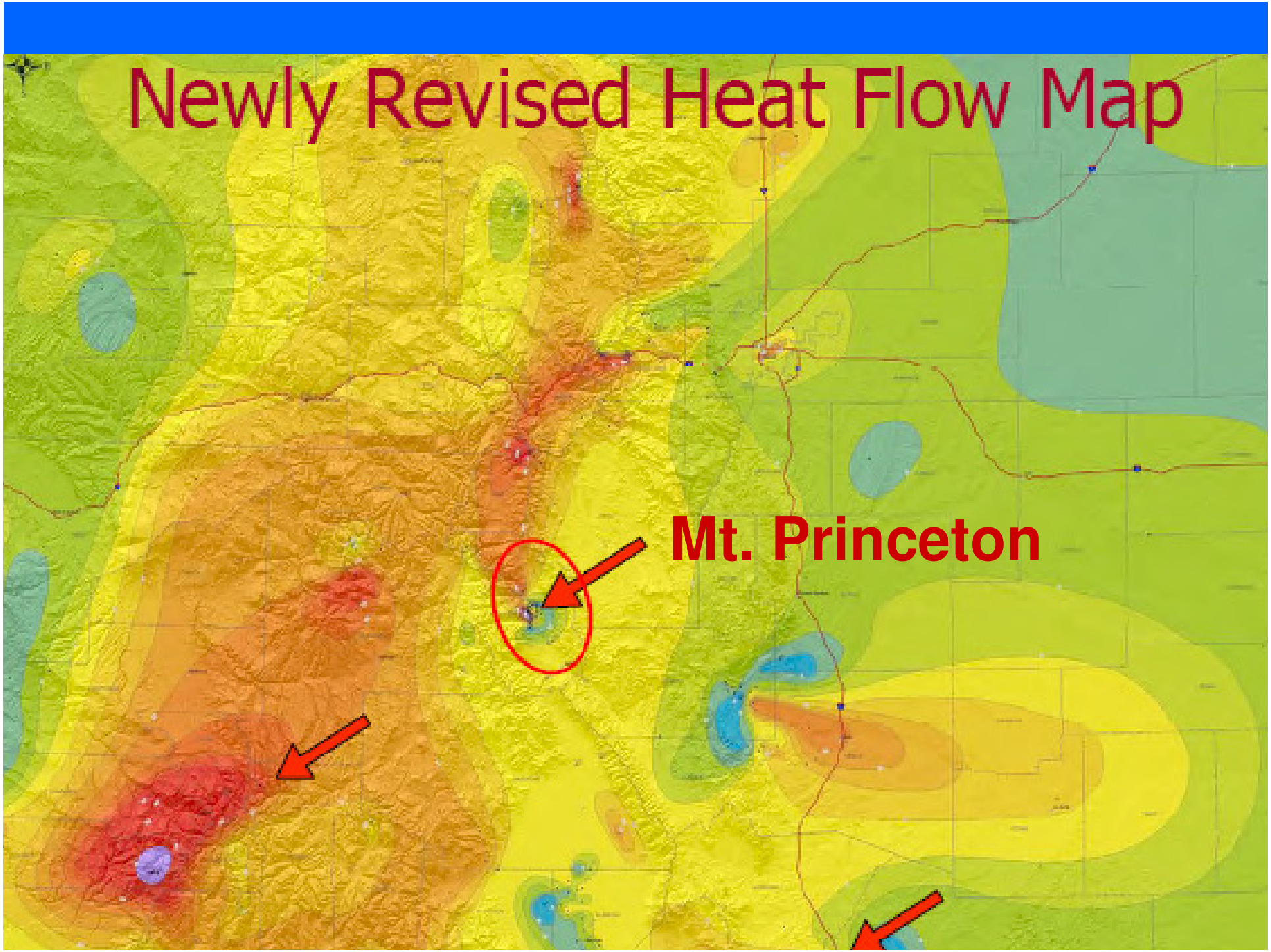

Heat Flow Map
Blackwell and others, SMU Geothermal Lab, 2004
Geothermal Power Plants
Springs: Hot, Warm
Pleistocene and Holocene Volcano
Geothermal Area Wells
Bottom Hole Temperatures (BHT)
Land Heat Flow
Low Quality Land Heat Flow
Heat Flow (mW/m²)
SMU Geothermal Lab, Geothermal Map of United States, 2004

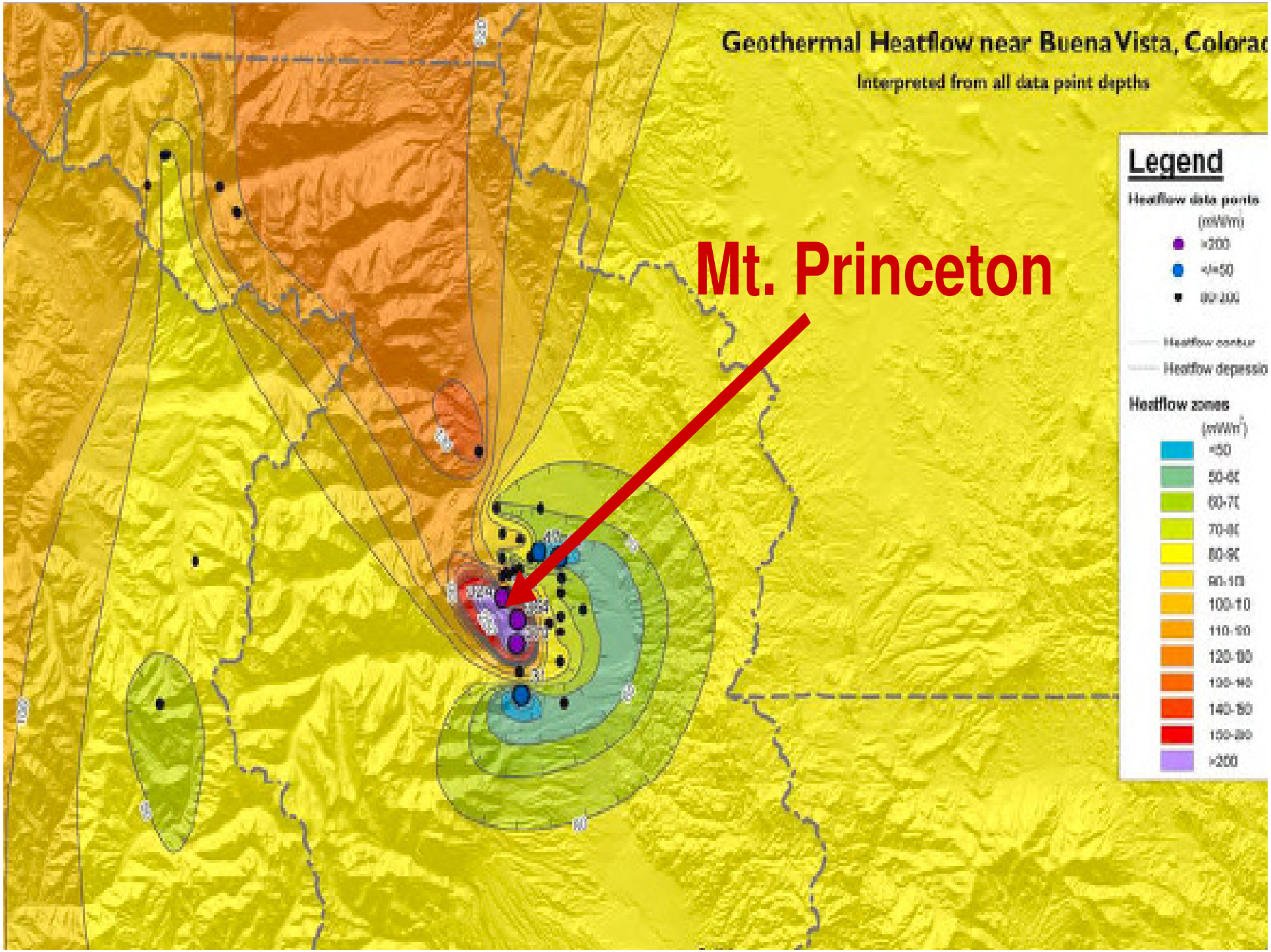


Estimated subterranean temperatures at a depth of 6 km.

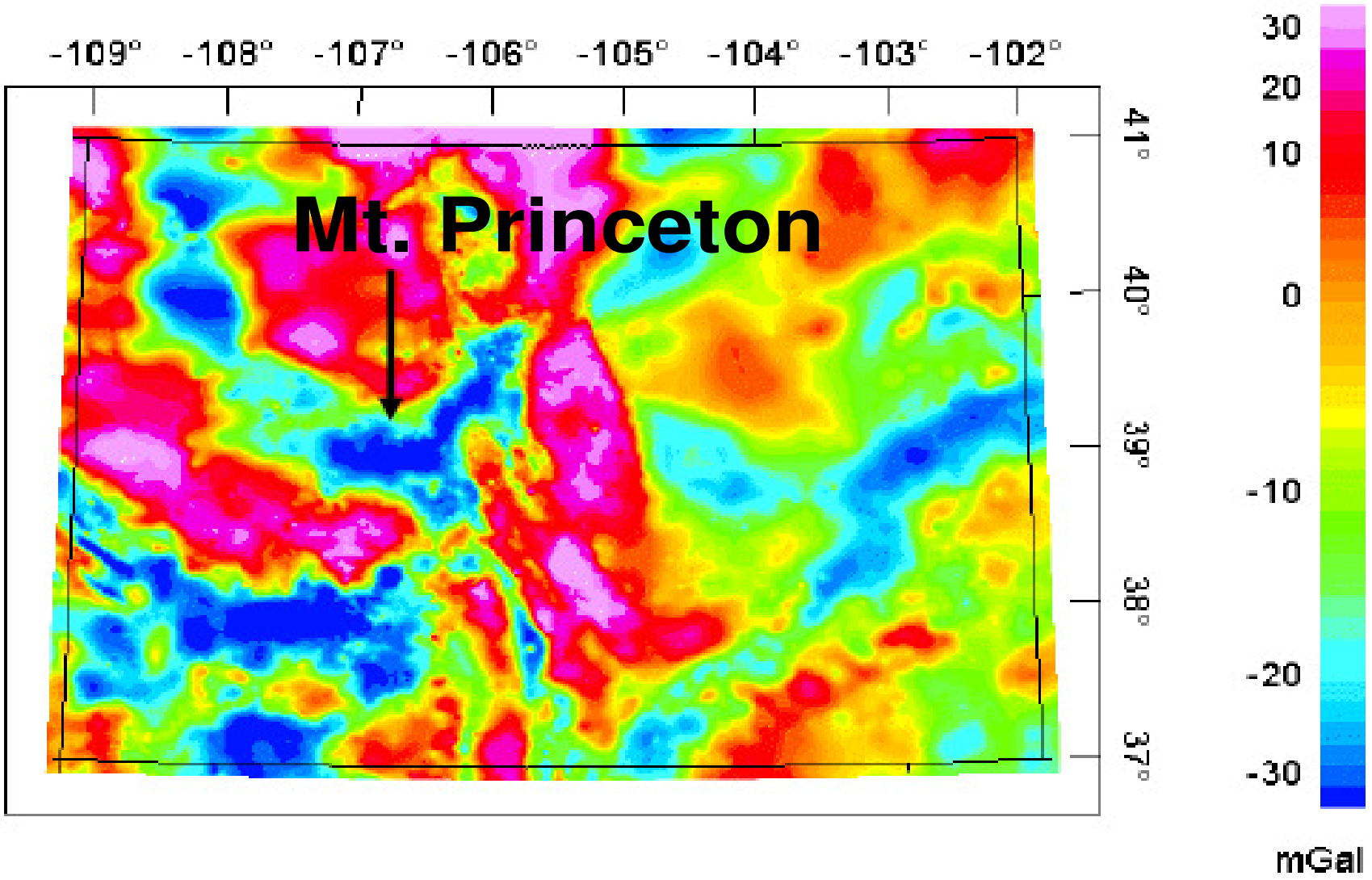

Mt. Princeton
Heat Flow and 14,000'+ Peaks
Colorado has the highest average elevation
(6,800' ASL)


Mt. Princeton
Quaternary
Faults
&
Neogene/
Quaternary
Volcanic
Deposits


Newly Revised Heat Flow Map
Mt. Princeton


Geothermal Heatflow near Buena Vista, Colorac
Interpreted from all data point depths
Mt. Princeton
Legend
Heatflow data points
(mW/m)
Heatflow zones
(mW/m²)
<50
50-60
60-70
70-80
80-90
90-100
100-110
110-120
120-130
130-140
140-150
150-200
>200

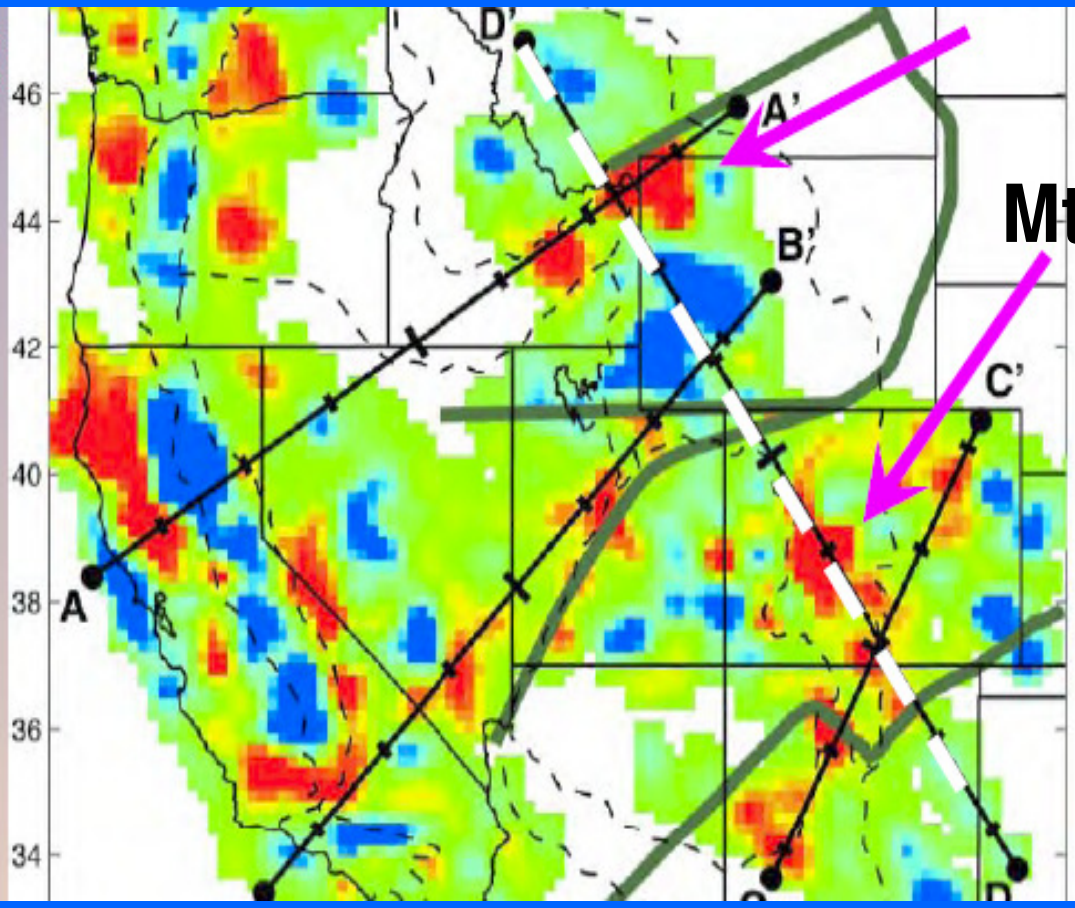
Isostatic Gravity Anomaly Map



Tomographic P-wave velocity variations

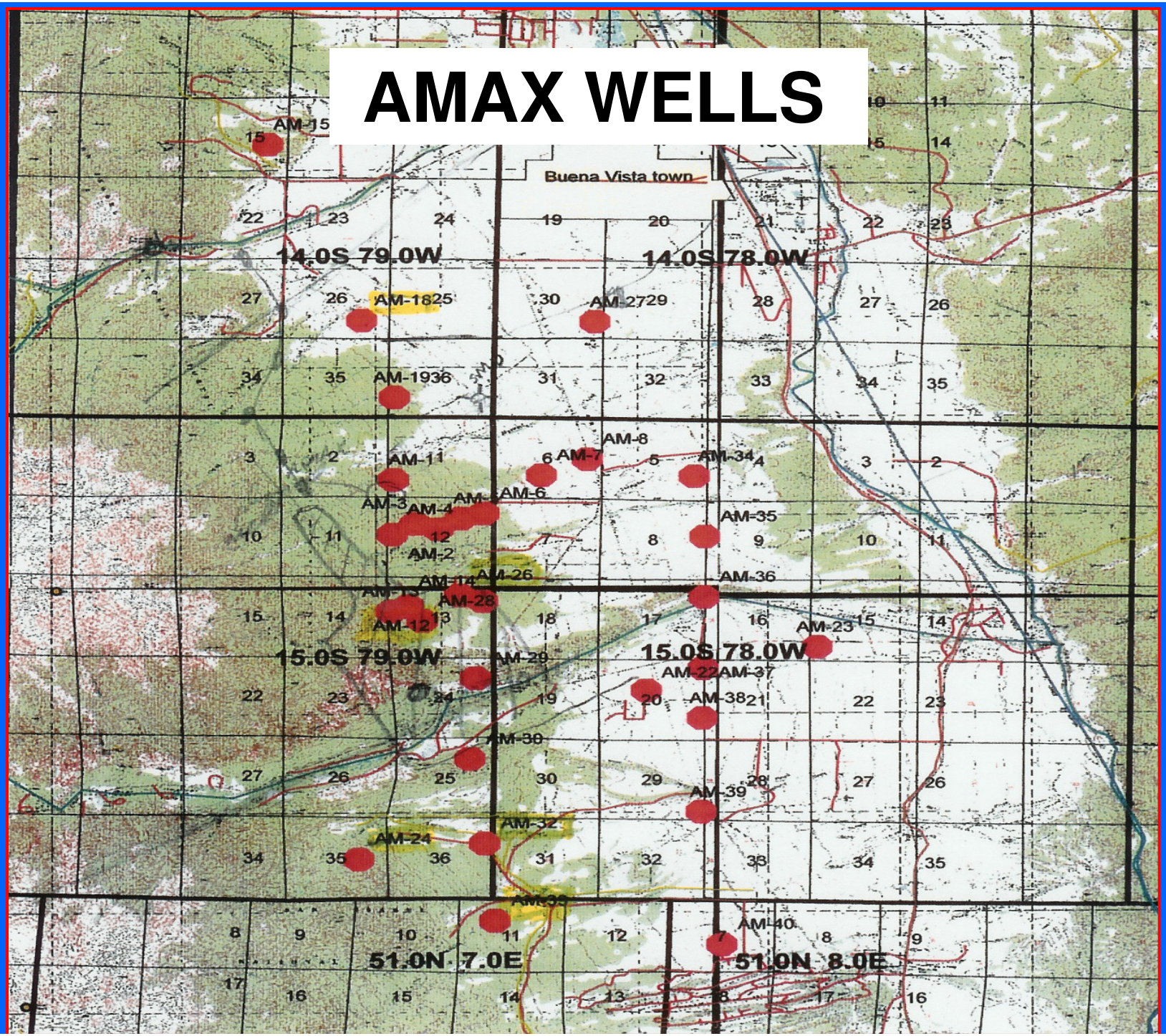
Map at 100 Km Depth

Yellow/red = Low Velocity Material

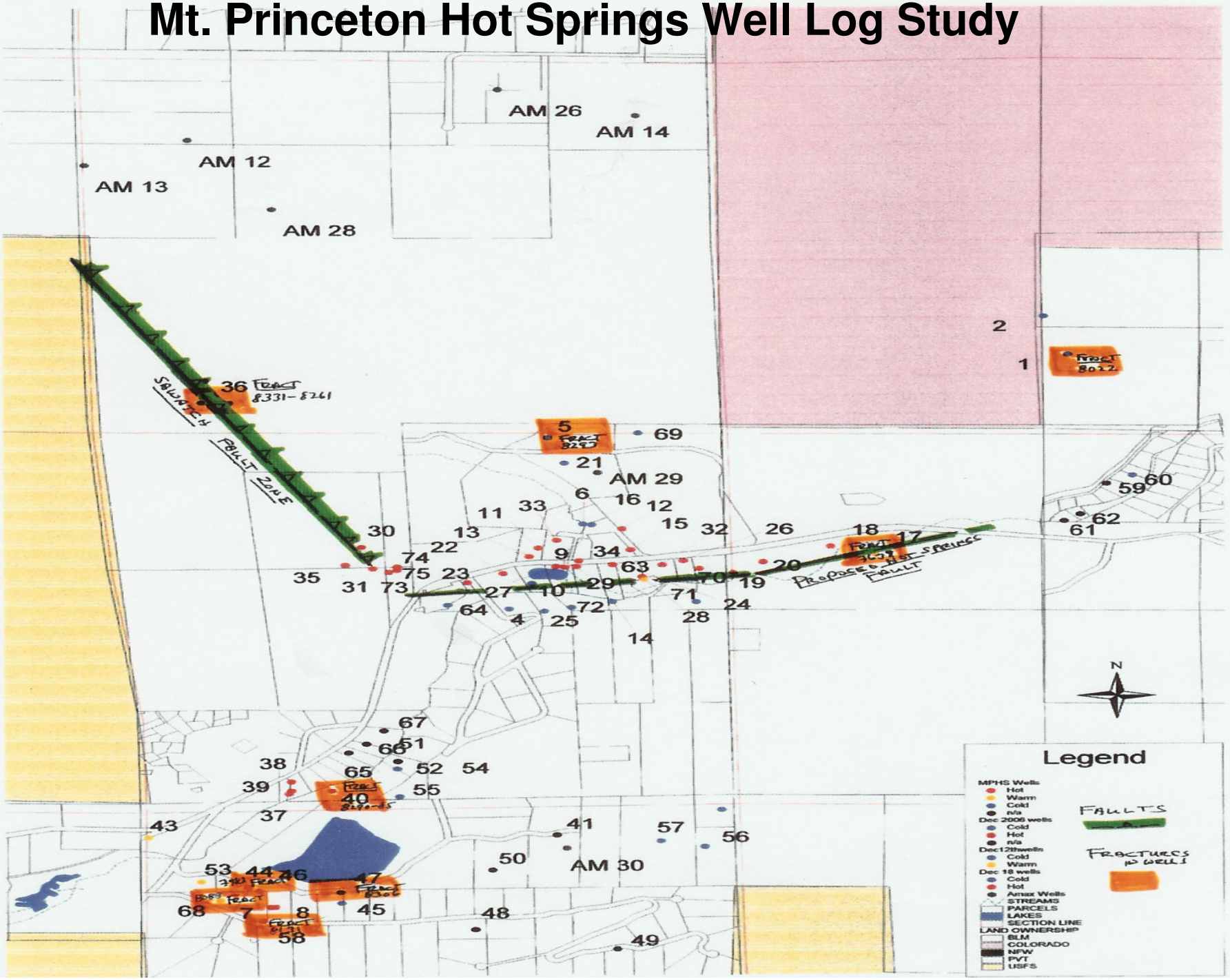


Mt.Princeton

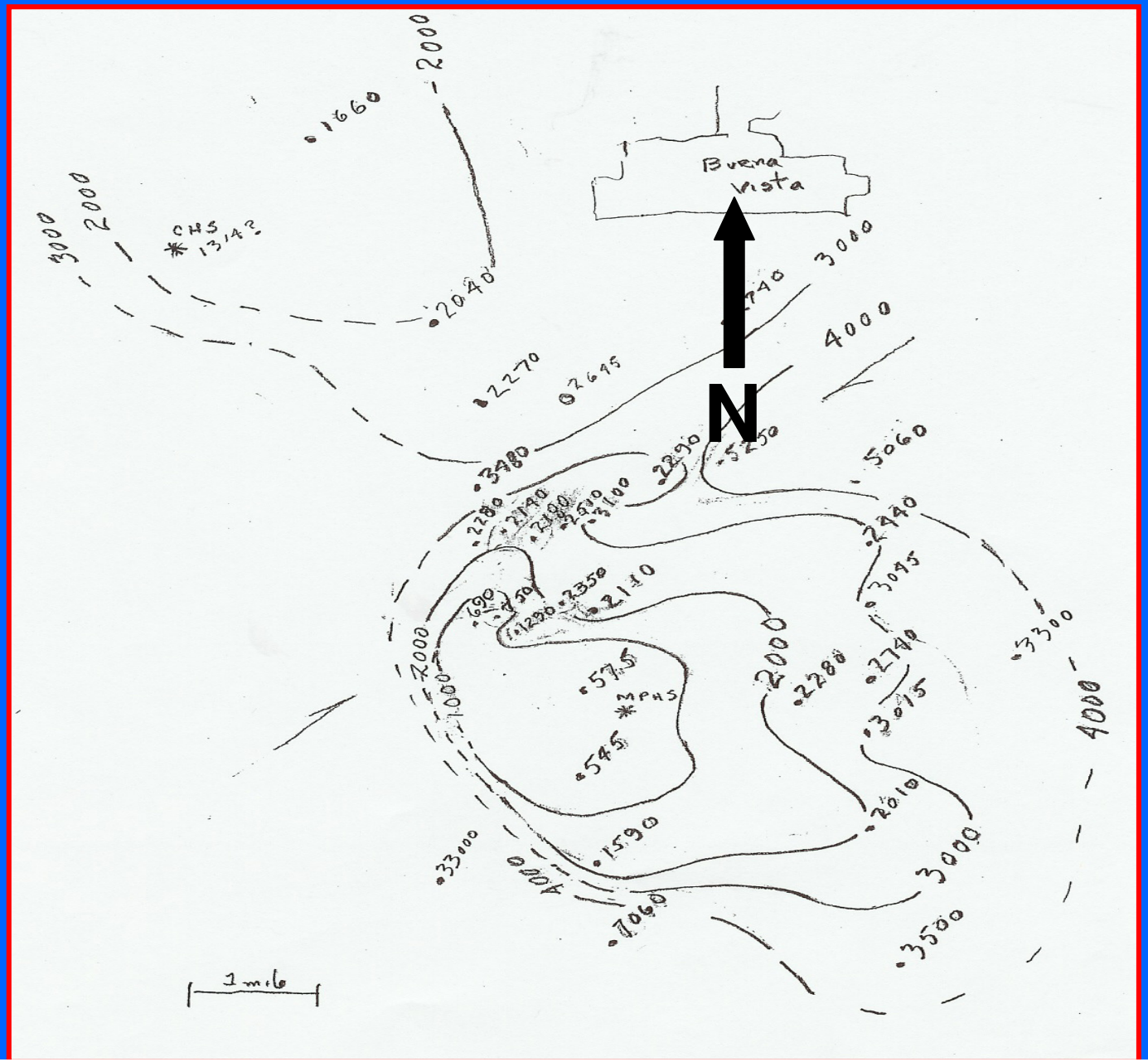
AMAX WELLS


Buena Vista town
14.0S 79.0W
14.0S 78.0W
15.0S 79.0W
15.0S 78.0W
51.0N 7.0E
51.0N 8.0E
AM-15
AM-1825
AM-2729
AM-1936
AM-11
AM-7
AM-8
AM-34
AM-3
AM-4
AM-6
AM-35
AM-2
AM-26
AM-36
AM-14
AM-28
AM-12
AM-23
AM-29
AM-22
AM-37
AM-38
AM-30
AM-39
AM-32
AM-24
AM-40

Mt. Princeton Hot Springs Well Log Study



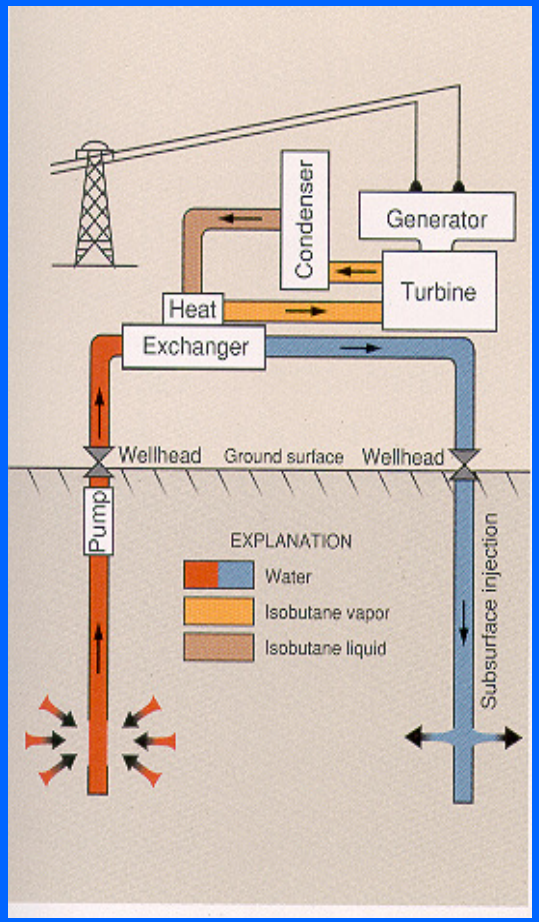
Geothermal Gradient Projected Dept (m) To 100°C (boiling) 1 km contours



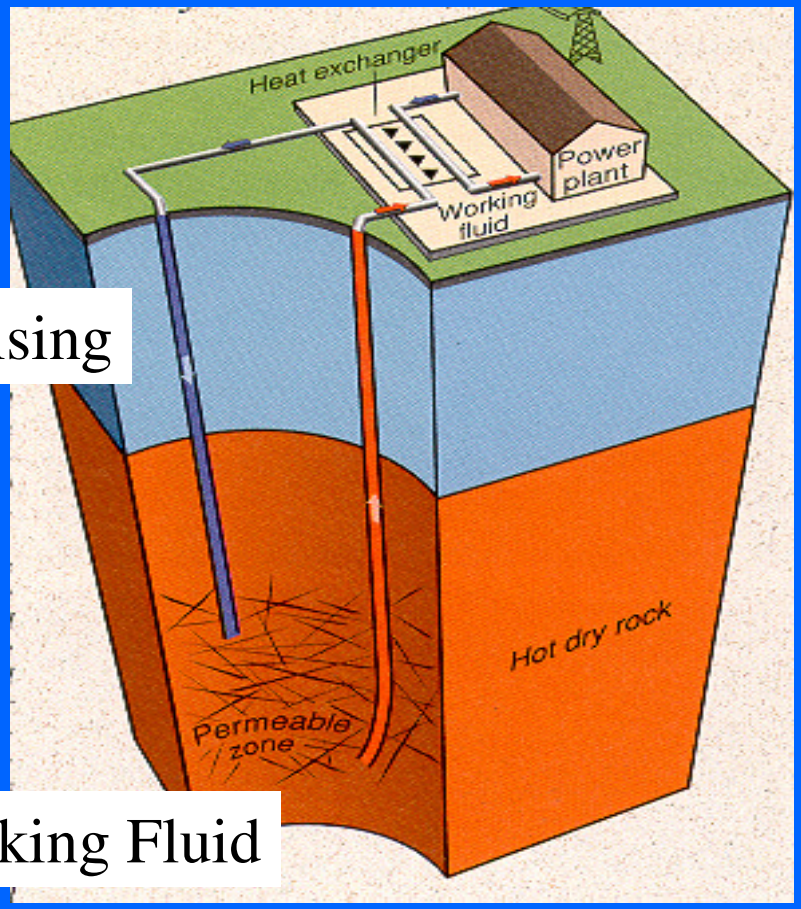
Geothermal Energy Production Methodologies

1) ***Binary Plant** – hot water passes through heat exchanger on earth's surface, heating the working fluid that then drives a turbine; water is then injected back into strata through a secondary well.*
2) ***Power Tube** – working fluid circulated through subsurface borehole, vaporizing the fluid and driving high speed turbine in the hole near the earth's surface.*

METHODS PRESENTLY USED

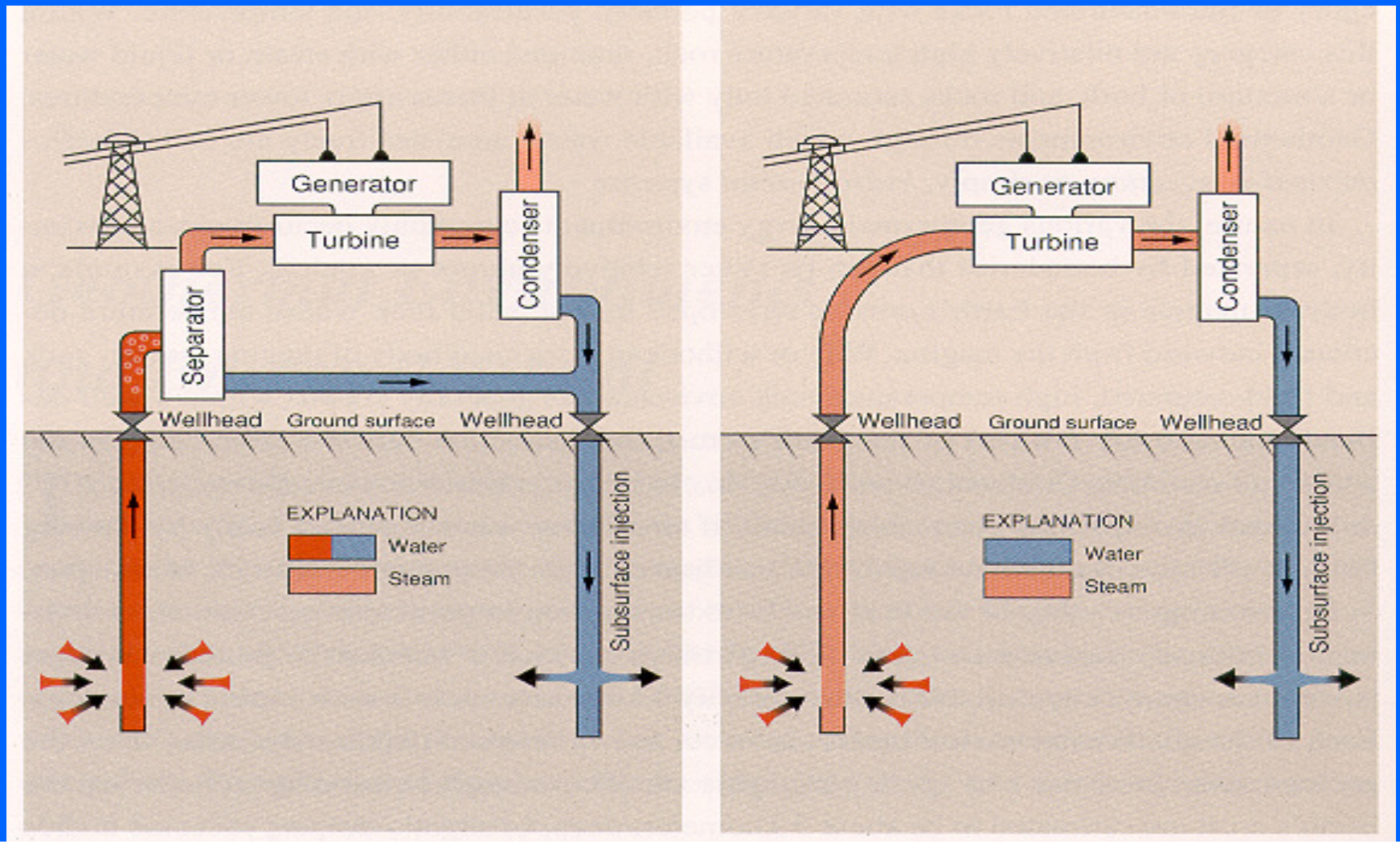


Steam Rising

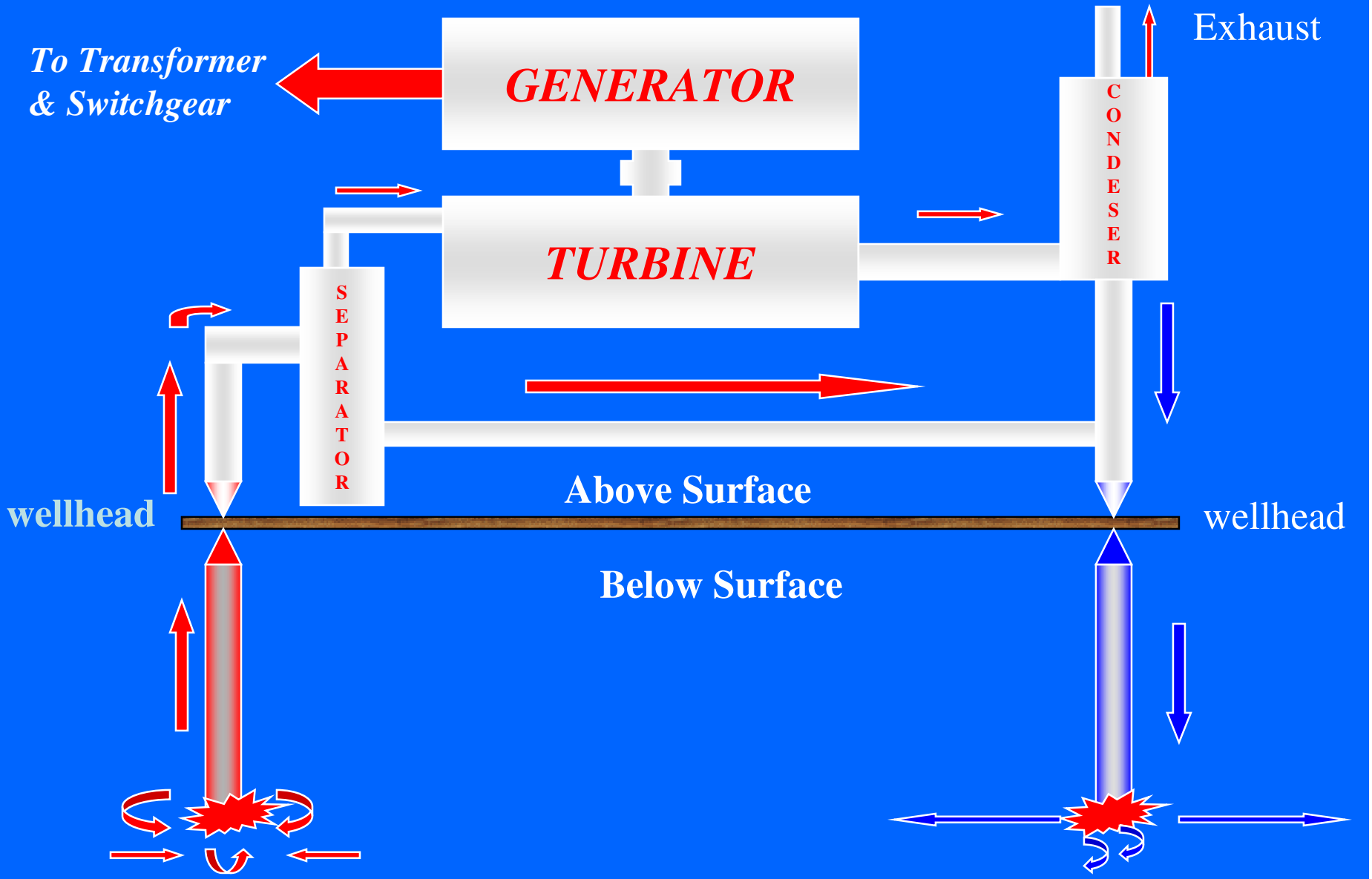


Injected Working Fluid

MOST PRESENT METHODS REQUIRE DRILLING TWO WELL SHAFTS



ONE OF PRESENT GEOTHERMAL METHODS



AS CAN BE SEEN, THIS IS VERY INEFFICIENT

PRESENT METHOD (Observations)

A: The time required to install a standard10MW geothermal power plant from start to finish can be as long as three years.

B: Space required can exceed ten acres of surface land.

C: Maintenance is costly compared to gas fired turbine plants.

D: Most injection geothermal plants use vast amounts of water.

E: Aquifer contamination is an ever present danger of present methods.

F: Geothermal wells depending on steam and pressure source, decline steadily from the day they are started.

PRESENT METHOD (Observation Continued)

G: Compared to gas fired or coal fired plants, the pollution emitted is far less, but the cost of installation is higher.

H: Since fuel costs is minimal compared to the price of gas, oil or coal, the cost of electricity should be cheaper. However this lower cost, eventually is offset by the need for drilling another pressure steam well or bringing water to the site to inject into the thermal cavity to continue electrical production.

I: Extensive use of surface pipes and connecting equipment requires greater maintenance and continual replacement and cleaning of these items due to inherent problems from the very system used.

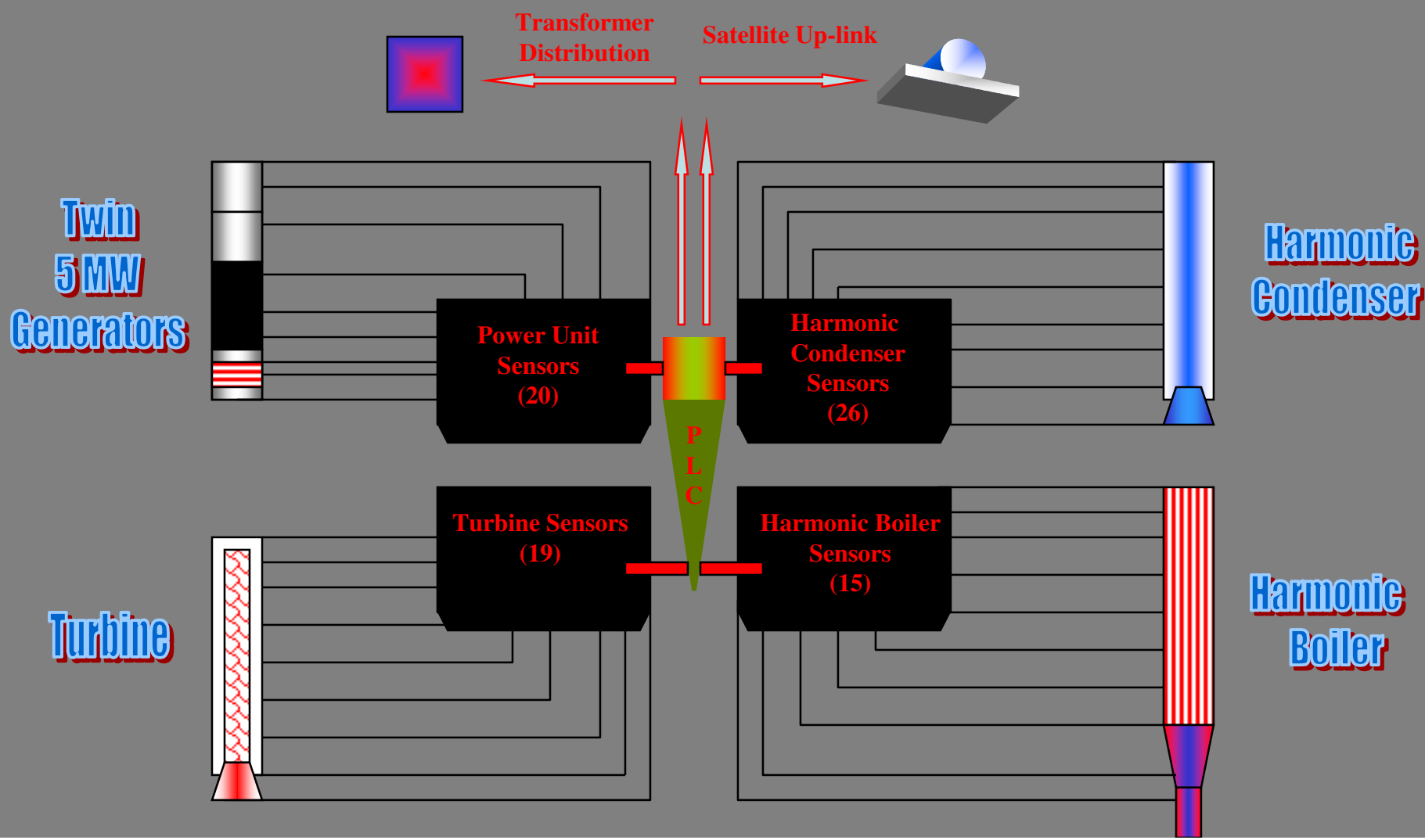
THE "NEW" TECHNOLOGY

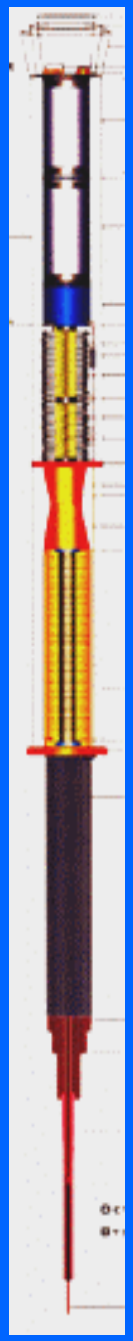
WHAT IS A POWER TUBE?

* A Unique Device That Produces Non Polluting Electrical Energy.
* Does Not Consume Hydro Carbon Fuels.
* Does Not Produce Toxic Environmental Waste
* Does Not Poison The Atmosphere.
* Does Not Litter The Landscape With Buildings and stains from waste.

THE HEART OF POWER TUBE

THE PLC CONTROL





Condenser.

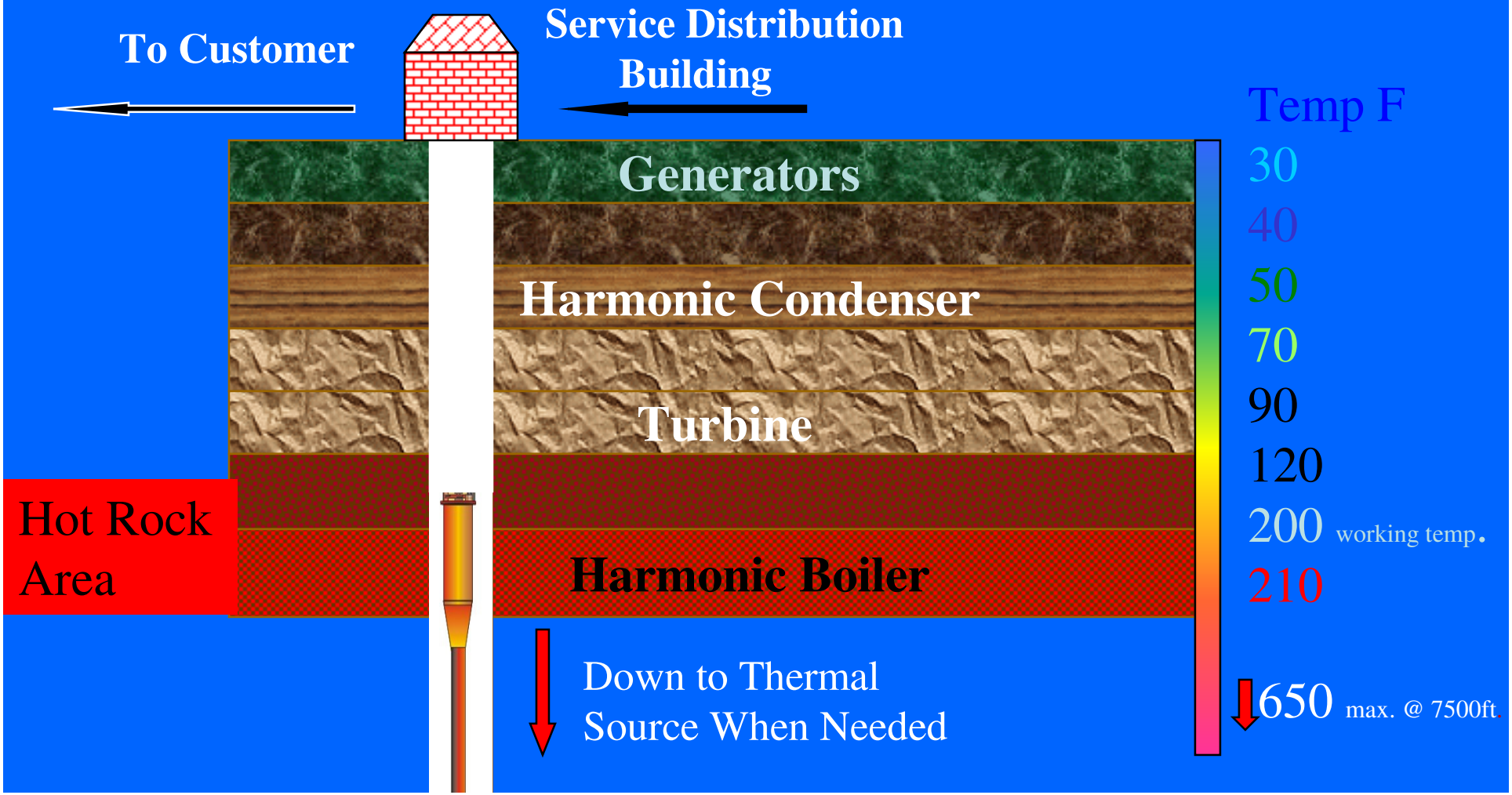
Twin 5 MW generators, end to end.

Turbine.

Harmonic boiler.

Thermal Riser-can be up to 5 miles long.

A TYPICAL POWER TUBE INSTALLATION



"Power Tube"

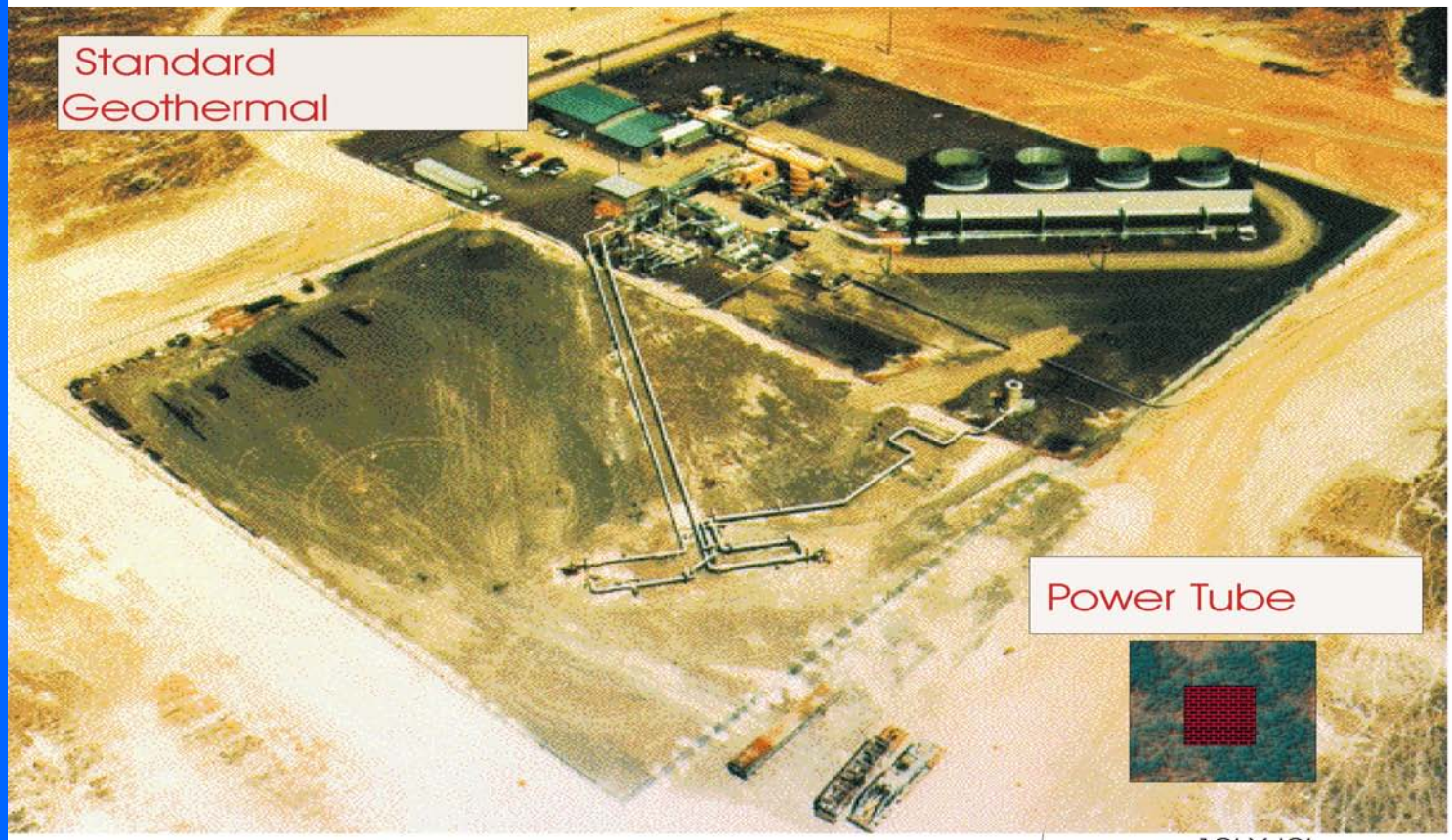
One 10 MW Power Tube will *eliminate* the following: over 1-year on a world wide average compared to the equivalent present methods of fossil fuel power production.

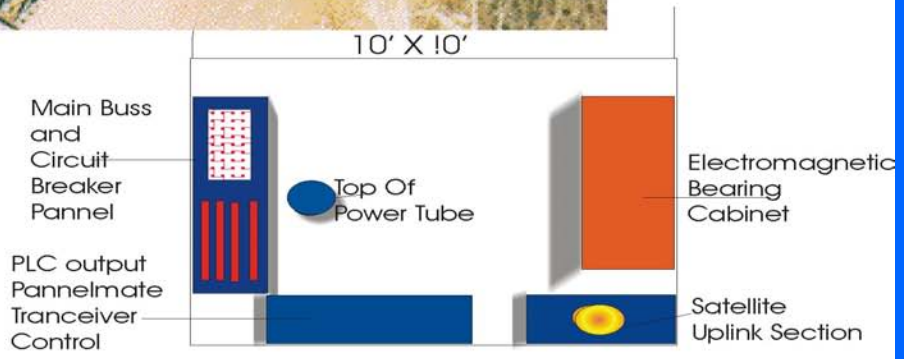
- The equivalent of burning of 1,000,000. gallons of fossil fuels.
- The equivalent of burning of 1,250 Tons of coal for steam production.
- The production of 400 tons of pollutants into the atmosphere.
- Contamination of underground aquifers;

- in addition it . . . .

  Will not contribute to acid rain.
  Will not contribute to global warming.
  Does not use any atomic fuels.

COMPARING TWO 10MW POWER GENERATING PLANTS





THE END