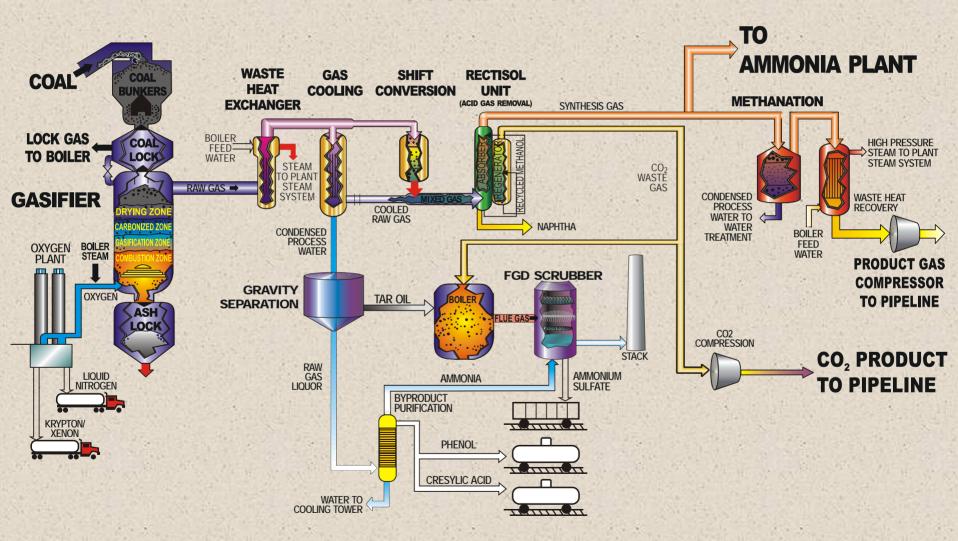


A Look at the Past

- Plant origin: '70s energy shortages
- \$2.1 billion cost
- First SNG produced in July 1984
- DGC began operating facility in 1988 as a subsidiary of Basin Electric Power Cooperative
- With decreasing natural gas prices, times were often difficult
- Hard work, dedication, and innovation kept the plant alive



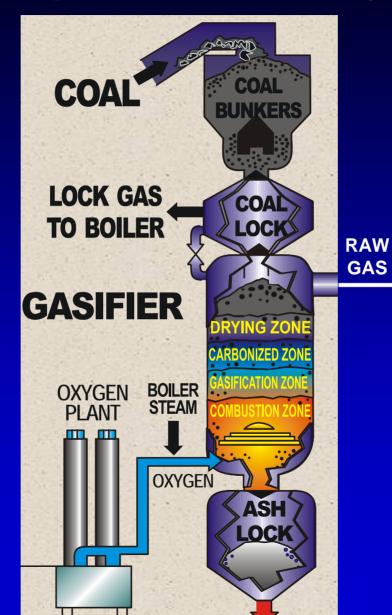
Great Plains Synfuels Plant Process Flow



14 Lurgi Mark IV Gasifiers

Typical Lignite Analysis

- 37% Moisture
- 6% Ash
- 27% Volatile Matter
- 30% Fixed Carbon
- 7000 BTU/lb



Typical Raw Gas Analysis

- 39% Hydrogen
- 32% CO₂
- 15% CO
- 12% Methane
- 0.8% C₂+
- 0.7% H₂S
- 315 BTU/scf (HHV)

DGC is Unique

- Only commercial coal gasification facility producing synthetic natural gas.
- Liquids production.
- Fertilizer production.
- CO2 capture and sequestering.

Liquids Production Blessing and Curse

Tar Oil Phenol Cresylic Acid Naphtha

- High capital cost and operating costs.
- Limited markets.
- Transportation issues.

Fertilizer Production Anhydrous Ammonia & Ammonium Sulfate

- Ammonia plant added in 1996 to diversify product base.
- Ammonium sulfate plant added in 1997 for environmental fix and revenue source.

Ammonia Plant (foreground) Ammonium Sulfate Plant (background)



Ammonia 1150 tpd



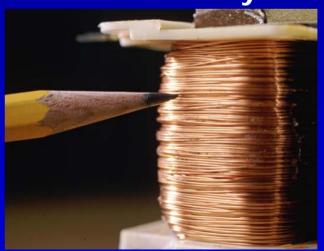
Phenol 33 million lb/yr



Ammonium Sulfate 350 tpd



Cresylic Acid 33 million lb/yr



Carbon Dioxide – Initially 95 mmscfd Later in 2006, 150 + mmscfd



Project Startup – September 2000



Why does DGC's CO₂ have an advantage over other sources for EOR?

- Natural sources are often far from the oil fields that could use it.
- Flue gas contains water vapor and nitrogen.
- DGC Product CO2:
 - -100° F Dew Point
 - 95 + % Carbon Dioxide
 - 1.1% Hydrogen Sulfide
 - 1.0% Ethane
 - 0.3% Methane
 - 0.8% Other

