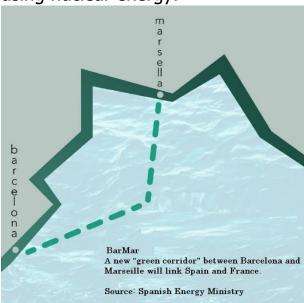
On December 9<sup>th</sup>, the leaders of France, Spain, and Portugal met in the Spanish city of Alicante together with European Commission President Ursula



von der Leyen to discuss a construction timeline and financing for a new hydrogen pipeline. It is estimated that the underwater pipeline to carry green hydrogen between Barcelona and Marseille will cost around 2 billion euros (\$2.1 billion). Spain and Portugal aim to become clean hydrogen hubs and net energy exporters, while France plans to produce hydrogen using nuclear energy.



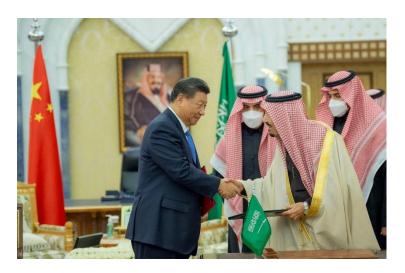
building a \$4 billion hydrogen factory in North Texas. The hydrogen factory will produce more than 73,000 metric

On December 8<sup>th</sup>, Texas Governor Greg Abbott announced that Air Products and AES Corp. will be



tons of green hydrogen per year using solar and wind power making it the largest green hydrogen facility in the U.S. and among the top 10 largest worldwide.

On December 8<sup>th</sup>, during a state visit by Chinese President Xi Jinping, Saudi Arabia and China signed memorandums of understanding on hydrogen energy and the encouragement of direct investment between the two states.



On December 6<sup>th</sup>, BP announced that they are doubling down on hydrogen as the fuel of the future. BP will be developing a large, low-carbon hydrogen hub around its Whiting, Indiana refinery. In February 2023, BP



will unveil a green hydrogen production target for the first time, aiming to capture a 10% share of hydrogen in core markets by 2030.

On December 5<sup>th</sup>, Alstom and Air Products signed a Memorandum of Understanding to introduce hydrogen trains in the Czech Republic.



On November 30<sup>th</sup>, Airbus announced that it is developing a hydrogen-powered jet engine for the world's largest passenger airliner the A380 superjumbo. Test flights will begin in 2026.



Most hydrogen is currently used in oil refining and the fertilizer industry and is usually made by heating natural gas, a highly polluting process, known as grey hydrogen. Grey hydrogen becomes "blue hydrogen" if the polluting emissions are captured. Green hydrogen is made by splitting water using renewables-powered electrolysis.

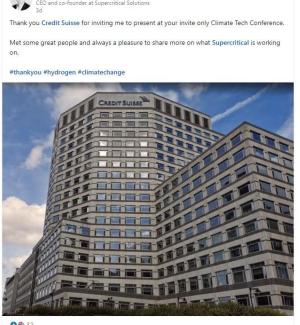


JVJERICHO ENERGY VENTURES

Jericho Energy Ventures (TSXV: JEV) is an undiscovered low market cap publicly traded company that is set to become a leader of the 2023 green hydrogen boom.

In January 2022, JEV was the lead investor alongside billionaire Chris Sacca's Lowercarbon Capital in the Seed Preferred Shares Round of Supercritical Solutions, which is developing the world's first high pressure, ultraefficient green hydrogen electrolyzer.

Chris Sacca previously invested into the seed rounds of Twitter, Uber, Instagram, Twilio, and Kickstarter.





Three days ago, the CEO of **JEV**Portfolio Company **Supercritical Solutions** presented their technology to a **private invite-only event** hosted by **Credit Suisse**.





In March 2022, JEV was a coinvestor alongside Hess Oil in the Series A Preferred Shares Round of H2U Technologies a Caltech spinout that is developing technologies that dramatically reduce the cost of green hydrogen production leveraging its Catalyst Discovery Engine™.



Two days ago, **H2U Technologies** announced that in a strategic effort to reduce the costs of Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) electrolyzers, it has demonstrated electrolyzer stacks that replace expensive and scarce iridium catalysts with inexpensive and abundant catalyst materials. With this successful demonstration, **H2U Technologies** is **on track to ship its first proof-of-concept electrolyzer systems** in 2023.



The world-class
technology featured in H2U
Technologies' products
stems from ten years of
research and
development at Caltech,
funded by the U.S.
Department of Energy.



JEV's most
valuable business
is its 100% owned
Hydrogen
Technologies Inc.,
which has patented
a breakthrough
method for burning
hydrogen and oxygen
in a vacuum chamber



to create high-temperature heat and steam with **zero greenhouse gases**.

There are a wide range of applications for the **cleanH2steam DCC™ Boiler**, which work much like traditional commercial heat, hot water and industrial steam boilers: be it power generation plants, district heating, food processing, chemical refining, pulp and paper mills or large venue



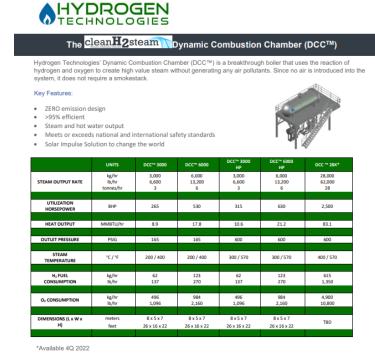


JEV's patented zero
emissions DCC boiler
system aims to
decarbonize the nearly
\$30 billion global
commercial and
industrial heating
industry while providing

best-in-class energy efficiencies.

The traditional water heating, steam generation and CHP market has been powered by fossil fuel for over 100 years, producing harmful Carbon Dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulfur dioxide (SO2) emissions which are increasingly being phased out or eliminated through government-led emission-based performance standards worldwide. Globally, 85% of all Industrial Boilers emit harmful greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) with over 35% of the Industrial Boiler install base still powered by coal.

**37%** of all fossil fuels utilized in US Industry today are burned to produce steam, with all the major industrial energy users devoting significant proportions of their fossil fuel consumption to steam production: food processing (57%), pulp and paper (81%), chemicals (42%), petroleum refining (23%) and primary metals (10%). Steam is used in 80% of the electrical generation in the US.



The Hydrogen
Technologies
cleanH2steam DCC™
Boiler is cost competitive
with existing hydrocarbon
boiler systems. It is 20%
more efficient in fuel
usage than a typical
conventional steam boiler —
a result of the DCC™
patented design High
Energy Efficiency. The
boiler system has been
specifically designed to
function as a closed-loop

fuel system, which eliminates all CO2 and NOx emissions. The only by-product is water which is recycled for further use.

With the **cleanH2steam DCC™ Boiler**, hydrogen burns in the ultraviolet (with little to no radiant heat) compared to typical fossil-based combustion processes where radiant heat (energy) is released and lost. The chemical reaction fully captures the total heat of steam, allowing for the greatest amount of heat retained in the combustion reaction of hydrogen and oxygen.

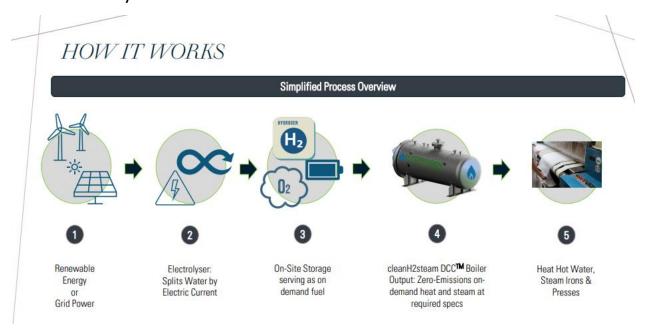
**JEV's Hydrogen Technologies DCC™ boilers** are now being considered for deployment at major facilities across the globe, with **DCC™ feasibility studies** being conducted or considered at **34 site locations** across 7

industries and 5 continents. The industries with the most feasibility studies in progress or under review are Food & Beverage with



11, followed by Auto and Pharma, with 7 each.

The DCC™ is the world's only hydrogen boiler with zero CO2 and zero Greenhouse Gas emissions and has been validated as operating with an overall GHG-free fuel combustion efficiency of nearly 100% in recent independent testing by Process Engineering Associates, LLC, a specialized process engineering firm. The DCC™ is designed to replace existing boilers that burn coal, natural gas, diesel, or fuel oil, which are estimated to account for over 20% of all global greenhouse gasses emitted each year.



Prior to shifting its focus to the hydrogen industry, JEV was originally an oil & gas company and continues to own valuable oil & gas interests that are generating significant cash flow for the company. In 3Q 2022 alone, JEV's share of the income earned by its oil & gas ventures reached \$1.46 million for growth of 95% on a year-over-year basis.

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