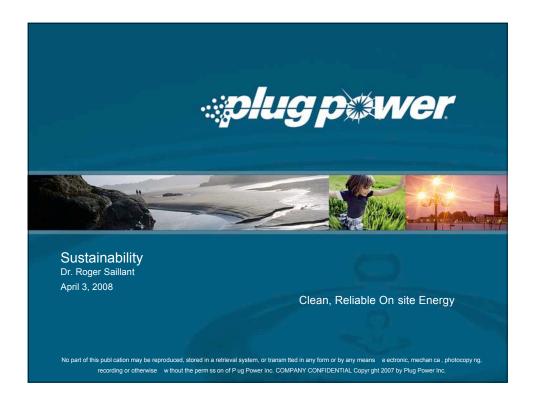
MIT OpenCourseWare http://ocw.mit.edu

15.992 S-Lab: Laboratory for Sustainable Business Spring 2008

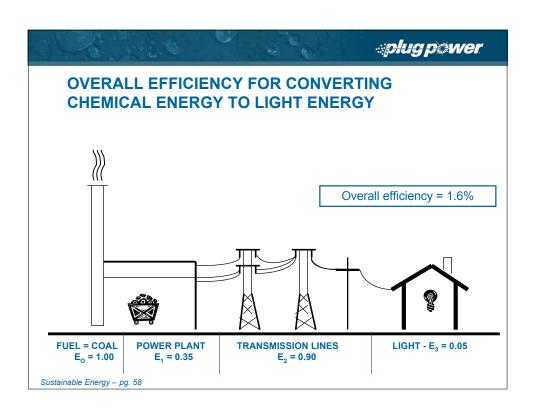
For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: http://ocw.mit.edu/terms.

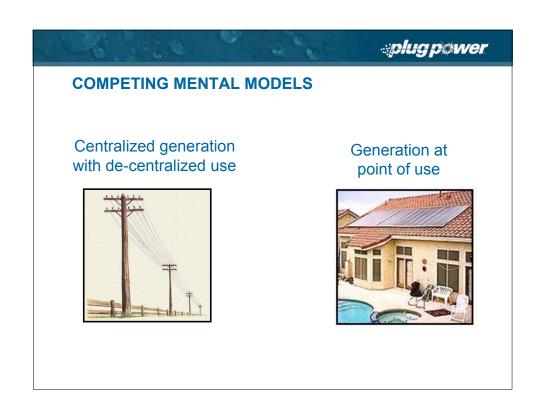


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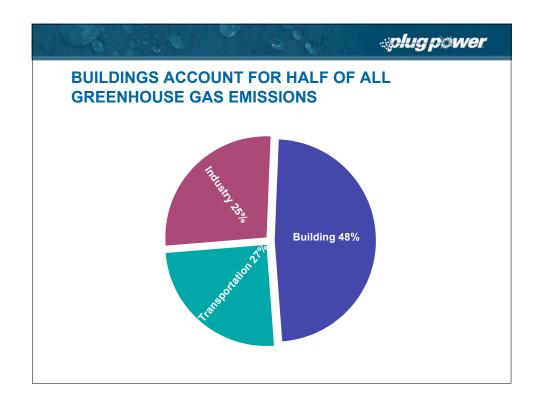
SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT

This communication contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including but not limited to our 2008 milestones and statements regarding our growth plans. We believe that it is important to communicate our future expectations to our investors. However, there may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or control and that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, the risk that the anticipated synergies of the Cellex Power Products, Inc. and General Hydrogen Corp. (now amalgamated as Plug Power Canada Inc.) acquisitions are not realized; the risk that unit orders will not ship, be installed and/or convert to revenue, in whole or in part; Plug Power's ability to develop commercially viable on-site energy products; the cost and timing of developing Plug Power's on-site energy products; market acceptance of Plug Power's on-site energy products; Plug Power's ability to manufacture on-site energy products on a large-scale commercial basis; competitive factors, such as price competition and competition from other traditional and alternative energy companies; the cost and availability of components and parts for Plug Power's on-site energy products; Plug Power's ability to establish relationships with third parties with respect to product development, manufacturing, distribution and servicing and the supply of key product components; Plug Power's ability to protect its Intellectual Property; Plug Power's ability to lower the cost of its on-site energy products and demonstrate their reliability; the cost of complying with current and future governmental regulations; the impact of deregulation and restructuring of the electric utility industry on demand for Plug Power's on-site energy products; and other risks and uncertainties discussed under "Item IA—Risk Factors" in Plug Power's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 17, 2008, and the reports Plug Power files from time to time with the SEC. Plug Power does not intend to and undertakes no duty to update the information contained in this communication.



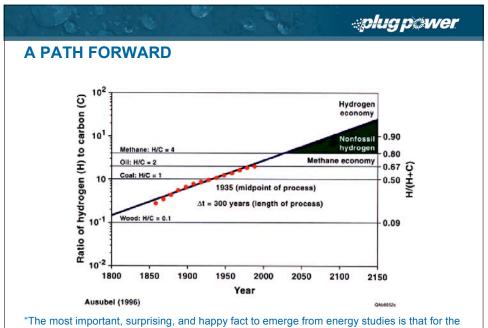








plugp@wer TRANSPORTATION POSSIBILITIES YR. ONSET OF **TECHNOLOGY** FE IMPACT % (Est.) **DOMINANCE (Est.)** 40 – 50 Hybrid 2026 - 31Electric Hybrid 2026 - 3110 Light Weight 2026 - 36 15 Fuel Cells 2050 5 - 7



"The most important, surprising, and happy fact to emerge from energy studies is that for the last 200 years, the world has progressively favored hydrogen atoms over carbon... The trend toward "decarbonization" is at the heart of understanding the energy system"

SOURCE: Jesse Ausubel - Senior Research Associate - Rockefeller University

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NATIONAL HYDROGEN VISION

Major Findings

- Hydrogen has the potential to solve two major challenges for America: energy security and environmental emissions (pollution and greenhouse gas emissions).
- Hydrogen is an energy carrier that provides a future solution for America
- The transition toward a "hydrogen economy" has already begun.
- The "technology readiness" of hydrogen energy systems needs to be accelerated.
- There is a "chicken-and-egg" issue regarding the development of a hydrogen economy.

http://www.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/pdfs/vision_doc.pdf



BARRIERS FACING THE HYDROGEN ECONOMY

H, generation

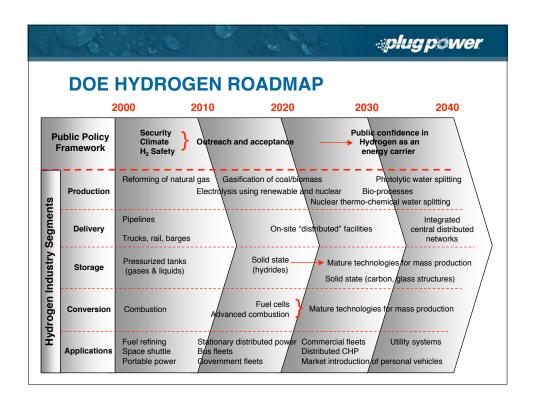
- · Water supply
- · Safety perceptions
- · CO₂ emissions
- · Regional (electrolysis) power and/or CH4 availability
- · Costs/kW; coupling PV with electrolysis and a fuel cell triples the costs

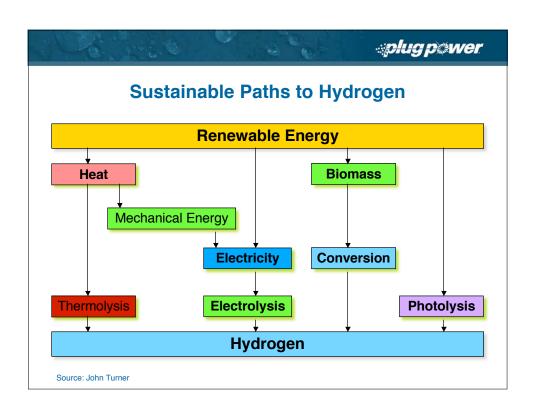
Storage

- · High pressure storage vessels (materials)
- Low wt% H₂/storage system (metal hydrides)
- · Cost of compression

Distribution

- · Cost of "new" delivery infrastructure
- · Materials issues embrittlement
- · Pipeline availability and location
- · Continued availability of low cost gasoline/natural gas





A PROPERTY.	eplug pewer
DOLLARS FOR MAJOR PROJECTS	
<u>Projects</u>	In billion 2006 \$'s
Federal Highway System	\$418
NASA Moon Program	\$106
Rural Electrification and Telephone (loans)	\$57
Yucca Mountain	\$50 (projected)
World War I	\$349
World War II	\$3245



MILITARY BUDGET VS. PLAN B

Military Budget

World Military Expenditure \$975 Billion

Total \$975 Billion

Plan B

Basic Social Goals \$68 Billion Earth Restoration Goals \$93 Billion

Total \$161 Billion

Plan B could be funded by 15% of the Military Budget

Plan B 2.0, Lester R. Brown

oplug power **MILITARY BUDGET VS. PLAN B BASIC SOCIAL GOALS EARTH RESTORATION GOALS** MILITARY BUDGET (PLAN B) (PLAN B) Funding Funding Budget Goals Country Goals (\$ billion) (\$ billion) (\$ billion) **United States** 492 Universal primary education 12 Reforesting the earth Russia 65 Protecting topsoil on 24 School lunch programs for 44 cropland China 56 poorest countries United Kingdom 49 Restoring rangelands Assistance to preschool 45 children and pregnant women in 44 poorest countries Japan Stabilizing water tables 40 France Reproductive health and family Restoring fisheries 13 Germany 30 planning Saudi Arabia Protecting biological 19 Universal basic health care diversity 31 India 19 Closing the condom gap Total 93 Total Italy 18 All Other 142 **World Military** 975 Expenditure Plan B 2.0, Lester R. Brown

