SSGE Bio-Energy

Presentation to JBPF

September 18, 2025



Agenda

- 1 Background on Company
- 2 Black Pellet Production Process
- **3** Overview of Myanmar Plant
- 4 Key Features of EFB Based BioCoal
- **5** Progress on Malaysian Operations
- **6** Future Plans and Strategy
- 7 Questions

CM Yeung – Chairman and CEO

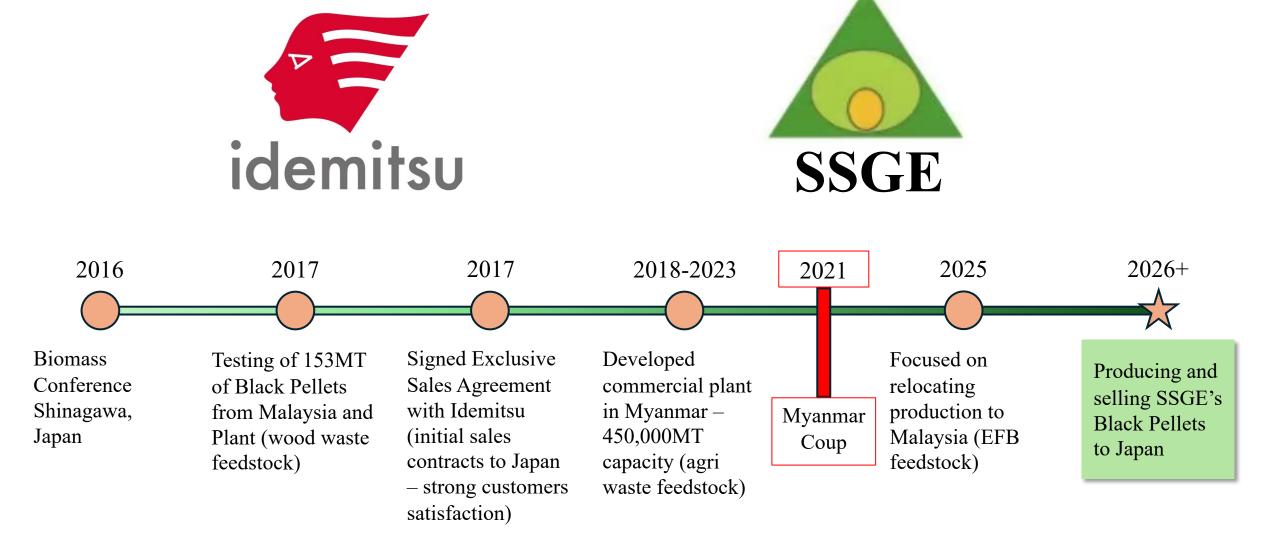
Sheldon Trainor – Executive Vice Chairman

Vincent Lai – CFO

Fredrick Kwong – Sales Director

1. BACKGROUND ON COMPANY

Relationship with Japan



SSGE Bio-Energy Overview

- Yeung Family (Hip Lik Packaging) has been developing Black Pellet technology for more than 13 years
- SSGE Bio-Energy established in 2019 in Hong Kong, taking over BioCoal operations from the Yeung Family
- SSGE is a leading BioCoal operator in Asia, with the World's largest Black Pellet production facility
- Building a demo plant in Malaysia (8,000MT operational 4Q 2025)
- Currently relocating Myanmar plant to Malaysia (100,000MT operational 1Q 2026)
- Our scope includes proprietary technology, operational design, manufacturing, technical support and more than 55 global patents (mostly focused on agri feedstock)

1 In-House Manufacturing
In-House design, manufacturing,
fabrication and assembly of both Pellet
and Torrefaction Plants – proven

technical team and capabilities

Proprietary and proven technology can operate on feedstocks both from agricultural and forest products waste – hydrophobic, safer, cheaper and modular

② World Class Technology

Target Projects:
Competitive
Location, Abundant
Feedstock Supply
and Good Partners

3 Existing Plant

Existing operations in Myanmar are being relocated to Malaysia and can quickly be placed into operations **4** Customer Engagement

Customer traction in both Asia and Europe with on going technical and commercial validation for long term offtake contracts

Hip Lik Packaging – World's Largest Plastic Packaging Company

- Industry Leader: Operates a state-of-the-art factory in Shenzhen, China, producing up to 2 million plastic boxes per day
- Business Scope: World's largest production plant specifically designed for manufacturing clear packaging products
- Advanced Technology: The facility uses the latest, toptier equipment and printing machines, including advanced techniques like hot and cold foil stamping
- Patented Innovation: Leads the industry with its patented soft crease technology and specialized automatic gluing equipment for plastic packaging



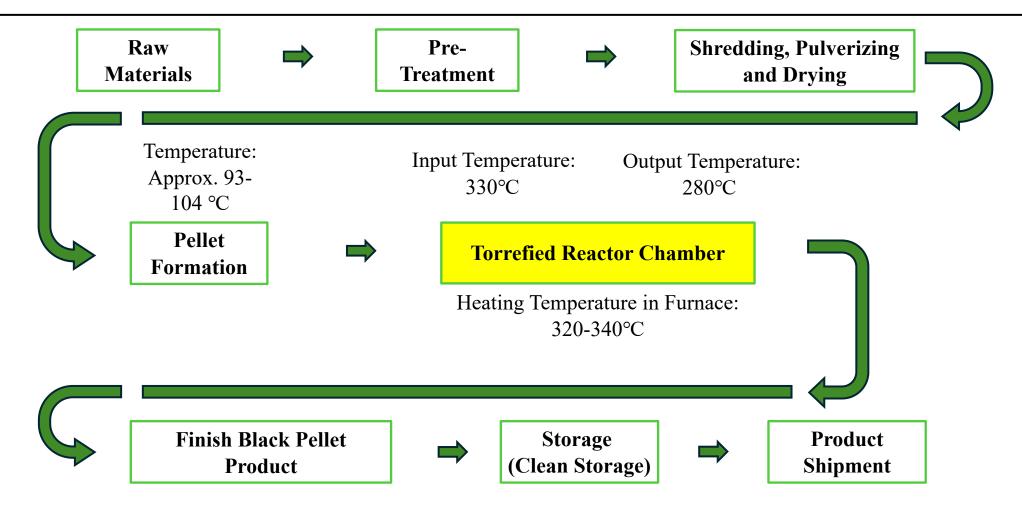






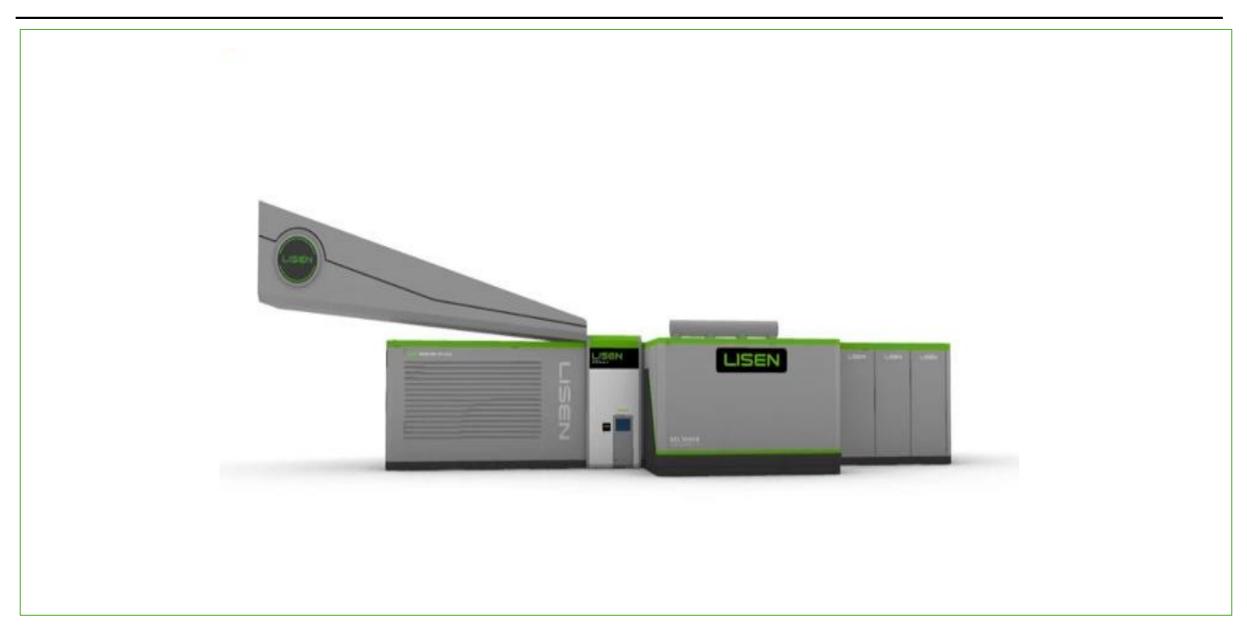
2. BLACK PELLET PRODUCTION PROCESS

SSGE: Torrefaction after Pelletization (TAP) Process



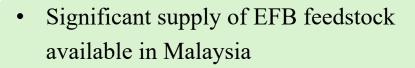
This technology is covered by SSGE's existing patents and can be used with more than 50 types of agri waste feedstock – technical details can be provided once an NDA is executed

SSGE: Next Generation of 15,000MT Torrefaction Plant



SSGE: EFB Feedstock to Black Pellet





- 434 palm oil mills (247 located in Peninsula Malaysia)
- In 2024 Malaysia had more than 74 million MT of palm oil waste (EFB, fibers and shell waste)



- SSGE's torrefaction process produces
 Black Pellets from agri waste equal to
 Black Pellets from wood waste
- Black Pellets product superiority to other types of pellets (hydrophobic)
- Ability to scale production and create reliable supply

Advantages of SSGE's Torrefaction Technology vs Steam Explosion Technology

1 Energy Efficiency

• Lower temperatures (200–300°C) and no high-pressure systems → reduced energy demand

② Product Superiority

• Hydrophobic, stable, energy-dense (≈30%↑ vs. raw biomass), and coal-like grindability

3 Environmental Edge

• Minimal emissions; avoids acidic wastewater (unlike steam explosion's process water)

4 Feedstock Flexibility

• Works with diverse, high-moisture and high-alkali biomass (agricultural residues, waste fiber)

⑤ Simple Operation, Low-Cost Equipment

• Atmospheric pressure → simpler, lower cost equipment and maintenance

6 Scaled Projects

• Steam explosion plant cannot be modular (i.e., small size units)

(7) Economic Benefits

• Lower operating costs (energy, drying) and higher market value (coal replacement premium)

8 Storage & Logistics

• Resists moisture/degradation → long-term storage and cost-effective transport

SSGE's Proprietary Torrefaction Technology offers a stable, energy-dense biofuel which is hydrophobic, has lower costs, has less environmental impact and has seamless integration into existing coal fired energy systems for either blending or replacing current coal usage

3. OVERVIEW OF MYANMAR PLANT

Overview of Existing Myanmar Operations

- Project located in Southwest Myanmar
- Manufacturing facility is 40,000 sq. meters on 40ha site
- Plant established to show case SSGE's technological expertise and production processes to potential customers and partners
- Electricity is self generated with a 6MW biomass power station
- Over 5,000 local raw material collection stations/warehouses
- Annual capacity of 450,000MT of torrefaction black pellet production (limited commercial operations post 2021)
- Photo includes: biomass power station, pellet plant, torrefaction plant, port and related service functions

Myanmar coup in 2021 and related sanctions has created issues in selling and transporting black pellets to customers in Asia





Myanmar Plant



Steam Power Plant Cooling Tower for 6MW Biomass Power Plant



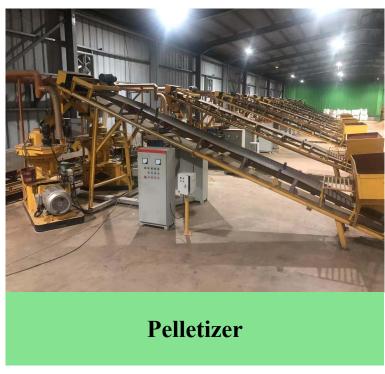
Electrical Control Center



Control and Operations Center

Myanmar Plant



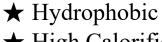


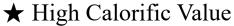


4. KEY FEATURES OF EFB BASED BIOCOAL

Product Specifications – SSGE EFB BioCoal

Dug dug et	SSCE EED DiaGoal	ISO17225-8	
Product	SSGE EFB BioCoal	TA1	TA2
Total Moisture (TM) (%)	approx. 4 - 5	< 8%	< 8%
Calorific Value (NAR) (kcal/kg)	approx. 4,650 - 4,850	> 4,300	> 4,060
Hardgrove Grindability Index (HGI)	approx. 30 - 35	Value Should	Be Stated
Ash (ash) (%)	approx. 2.5 - 3.0	< 3.5%	< 7.1%
Volatile Matter (VM) (%)	approx. 72 - 74	Value Should	Be Stated
Fixed Carbon (FC) (%)	approx. 21 - 23	Value to Be S	Stated
Bulk Density (kg/m³)	approx. 650 - 670	> 650	>600
Real Density (kg/m ³)	approx. 1.15	No Required	
Mechanical Durability (%)	approx. 97	> 97.5	> 96
Amount of Fine (%)	approx. 1	< 2	< 4
Water Resistance	Hydrophobic	No Required	
Water Absorption (%)	approx. 15	Value Should	Be Stated
Post Immersion Durability Decrease (%)	< 1	Value Should	Be Stated
Self-Heating Wire Basket Test (UN Test N.4)	N (Negative)	No Required	
Leaching Test (COD) (ppm)	< 100	No Required	
Alkali Content (K + Na) (ppm)	500 - 1,000	No Required	











★ Low COD

★ Low Water Absorption

★ Low Fine Content

★ Low Alkali

* This quality represents a predicted value based on past experience and specifications of trial production using Myanmar EFB at the Myanmar commercial plant, and the representative quality will be revised after the operation of the sample plant

Product Features – Third party analysis

HEAD OFFICE

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ORIGINAL

WIPPON KAIJI KENTE! KYOKA,

INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION & SURVEYING INSPECTIONS REQUIRED BY REQUIATIONS FOR DANGEROUS GOODS, SOLD BULK SUBSTANCES AND NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES MARINE SURVEY AND CARGO INSPECTION MARINE CONSULTANT NON-MARINE ADJUSTING PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL INSPECTION LIQUEFIED GAS INSPECTION CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

YOKOHAMA

CARGO WEIGHING AND MEASURING

SAMPLING AND TESTING

(Ref. MK) Analysis Certificate

Date: Feb. 14, 2025 Certificate No. MCO 569/24

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the under mentioned sample was analyzed by us with the following results:

Applicant : SSGE BIO-ENERGY CO.,LTD.

Description of Sample : EFB Torrefied Pellet

Sample submitted by : The applicant

Remarks : None

Result of Analysis:

 Moisture 	As received basis (%)	Test method
Total Moisture	2.9	ISO 18134-1

2. Proximate Analysis	As received basis (%)	Air dried basis (%)	Dry basis (%)	Test method
Inherent Moisture		3.1		ISO 18134-3
Ash@550 deg C	2.7		2.8	ISO 18122
Volatile Matter	72.9		75.0	ISO 18123
Fixed Carbon	21.5		22.2	ISO 17225-1

Calorific Value	As received basis	Dry basis	Test method
Gross Calorific Value (J/g)	20,680	21,300	
Net Calorific Value @Constant Pressure (J/g)	19,400	20,050	150 18125
Gross Calorific Value (cal/g)	4,940	5,090	ISO 18125
Net Calorific Value @Constant Pressure (cal/g)	4,630	4,790	

 Ultimate Analysis 	Dry basis (%)	Test method	
Carbon	52.8		
Hydrogen	5.73	ISO 16948	
Nitrogen	0.48		
Total Sulfur	0.06	100 10004	
Total Chlorine	0.003	ISO 16994	
Oxygen	38.13	ISO 16993	

Oxygen (Dry basis) = 100 - Carbon - Hydrogen - Nitrogen - Total Sulfur - Total Chlorine - Ash@550 deg C

	200.0		
	180.0		
	160.0		
	140.0		T Y
[c] a	120.0		
Temperature	100.0		
To	80.0	_	
	40.0		SSGE EFB BP1 REF!
	20.0		→-#REF!
	0.0		→
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 I		13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Wire Basket test

5. Trace element	Dry basis (mg/kg)	Test method	
Na (Sodium)	210	ISO 16967 mod.	
K (Potassium)	1,300	15O 10907 IIIod.	
As (Arsenic)	0.1		
Pb (Lead)	Less than 10		
Total Hg (Total Mercury)	Less than 0.01		
Cd (Cadmium)	Less than 0.5	ISO 16968 mod.	
Cu (Copper)	Less than 10		
Zn (Zinc)	30		
Ni (Nickel)	Less than 10		

6. Composition of Ash @550°C	Result (%)	Test method
SiO ₂	53.53	
Al ₂ O ₃	3.78	
Fe ₂ O ₃	7.89	ISO 16967 mod.
CaO	9.10	
MgO	8.60	
Na ₂ O	0.99	
K ₂ O	5.21	

 Fusibility Temperature of Ash @550 deg C (Reducing atmosphere) 	Result (°C)	Test method
Shrinkage starting temperature	1,110	ISO 21404
Deformation temperature	1,160	Ash preparation
Hemisphere temperature	1,200	temperature : 550°C
Flow temperature	1,210	temperature : 550 C

Physical and Mechanical test	As received basis	Test method
Bulk density (kg/m³)	670	ISO 17828
Fines content (%)	0.4	ISO 5370
Mechanical durability (%)	94.7	ISO 17831-1
Water sorption (Wsorp) (%)	13.7	ISO 23343-1
Post-immersion durability reduction (DURpi) (%)	0.1	150 25545-1
H.G.I.	29 *1	JIS M8801
T.T.B.G.I.	50 *1	Calculation

T.T.B.G.I. = $0.8239 \times m_1 \div (m_1 + m_2) \times 100 + 0.5052$; Analysis method specified by the applicant.

 m_1 is the total mass of the sieving fraction below 500 μ m in g m_2 is the total mass of the sieving fraction above 500 μ m in g.

Product Hazard Identification – SSGE EFB BioCoal

海洋运输危险性鉴定报告











海洋运输危险性鉴定报告

Hazard Identification report in the Sea Transport

样品名称 Name of Sample	EFB Torrefied Pellet	
报告编号 Issued No	MCHQD2500673-01A	
申请单位 Client	SSGE BIO-ENERGY (MALAYSIA) SDN. [***	
签发日期 Issue Date	2025年02月28日	SGS

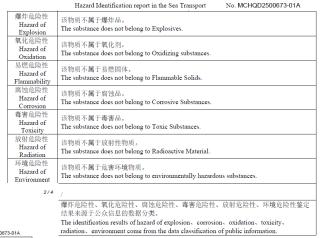
通标标准技术服务(膏岛)有限公 SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Qingo



申请单(/Client	-	SSGE BIO-ENERGY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.		
申请单位比	也址	8-2, JALAN KUCHAI MAJU 11 KUCHAI ENTREPRENEURS PARK 582		
/Client Add	iress	KU	ALA LUMPUR W.P. KUALA LUI	MPUR MALAYSIA
生产单位			SSGE BIO-ENERGY (MALAYSI	A) SDN. BHD.
Manufact				
样品名和 /Sample N			EFB Torrefied Pelle	t
样品别a				
/Synony		/		
样品状态、颜色				
/Sample Physical State.		ī		
Color, Odor				
委托方联	系人		委托方电话/Tel of Client	
/Contact Person	of Client	/	委托方传真/Fax of Client	/
各注		以上为委	托方提供的样品信息, 委托方对标	羊品资料的真实性负责。
/Remark		The information of the chemical /sample submitted by client, the authenticity of		
/Reman	K.		which is obligated and guaranteed	by the client.
鉴定依据	居	《国际海运危险	位货物规则》(2024版)	
/Criteria	a	International Ma	aritime Dangerous Goods Code, 202	24 edition
	1. 危	验性识别:/		
		s Identification: / 照《国际海运危险货物规则》(2024 版)办理的类别:不受本规则限制		
鉴定结论				
		ification based on International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, 2024 edition:		
Identification	Restricte			
Conclusion		b要求:/		
	Packagii	ng Requirements:	/	

授权签字人:	, /		
Authorised Signatory	JE	39	AI
日期/Date:	2025年0	2月28	H

SGS



Wire Basket test



Classification based on International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code, 2024 edition)

Non-Restricted

Hazard of Explosion: Not classified. Hazard of Oxidation: Not classified.

Hazard of Flammability: Not

classified

Hazard of Corrosion: Not classified

Hazard of Toxicity: Not classified



SSGE BioCoal can be transported as regular cargo without special hazardous material requirements



检验日期/ Inspection date: 2025-02-28 有效期/ Date of expire: 2026-02-27

5. PROGRESS ON MALAYSIA OPERATIONS

Projects in Malaysia

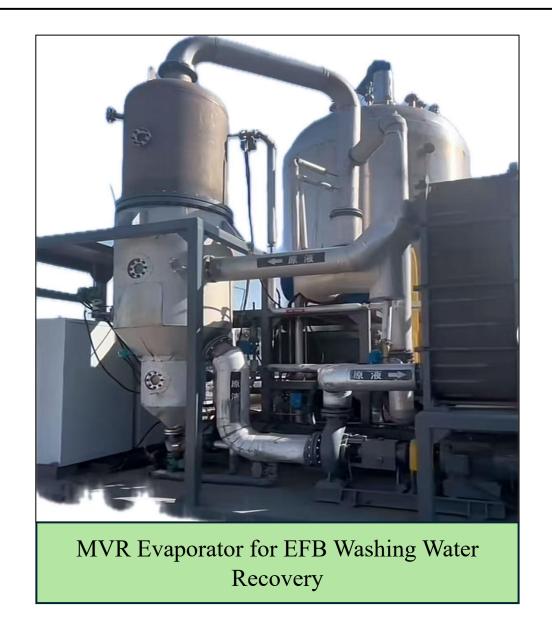
	1 Demonstration Plant	2 Commercial Plant
Capacity	8,000 MT/p.a.	100,000 MT/p.a.
Operational Date	December 2025	February 2026
Location	Perak	Perak
Power Supply	Diesel (8 months) and turn On-Grid	Diesel/On-Grid
Port Access	Lumut Port / Port Klang	Lumut Port / Port Klang
Feedstock Supply	10 palm oil mills	30+ palm oil mills
Additional Capacity	20,000 MT/p.a. (1H 2026)	350,000 MT/p.a. installed during 2026



1) Demonstration Plant

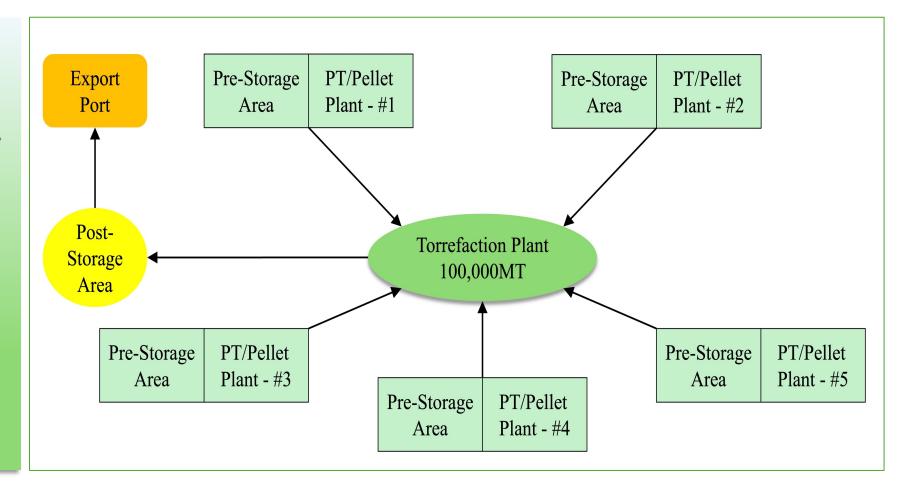


Pelletizing Unit for Demo Plant



2 Commercial Plant: Hub and Spoke Clusters

- Tailored projects for individual customers:
 - product specifications
 - environmental requirements
 - logistics/shipping
 - surveillance/compliance
- Ownership of clusters
 - individual SPV
 - potential for partnership
- Offtake Arrangements
 - long-term offtakes
 - phasing of new capacity
 - options for supply management



Pre-Treatment and Pellet Plant capacity of 10,000-20,000MT and catchment area for each Torrefaction Plant is less than 50km ensuring access to EFB feedstock and optimized operating and transport costs

② Commercial Plant: 100,000MT Operating Metrics

	Pre-Storage Area	Pre-Treatment / Pellet Plant	Torrefaction Plant	Post-Storage Area
Total Area (m ²)	7,500	12,000	8,000	7,500
Hub/Spoke (Sites)	5-7	5-7	2	2
Capacity (MT)	N/A	10,000-20,000 (per site)	4 x 15,000MT 3 x 15,000MT	N/A
Electricity (MW)	N/A	4	1	N/A
Electricity Supply	N/A	① Diesel② On Grid③ Gasification	① Diesel② On Grid③ Gasification	N/A
Supply Radius (km)	<50	<10	<50	<10
Staff (per shift)	1-2	4	4	1-2

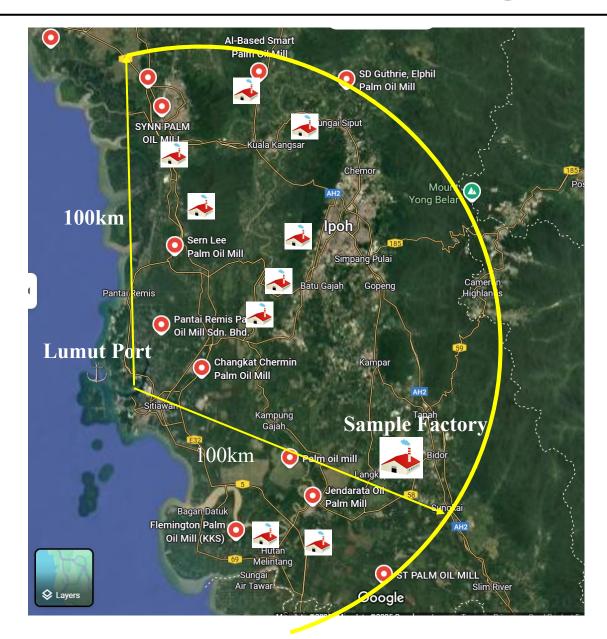
Commercial Plant







2) Commercial Plant: Logistics & Shipping



Torrefaction Plant



Truck 50-100km

Central Destribution center in Lumt Port

- ✓ Planned Capacity: Min 20,000MT (Secure space for 2 month of inventory)
- ✓ In-house Laboratory
- ✓ Dust Suppression Water Spraying System

1

Lumut Maritime Terminal (LMT)

- ✓ Maximum Vessel Size: Handy-size
- ✓ Max DWT & Draft : 80,000 DWT, -12m
- ✓ Loading Method : Grab Backet
- ✓ Shipping Conditions: WWD SHINC

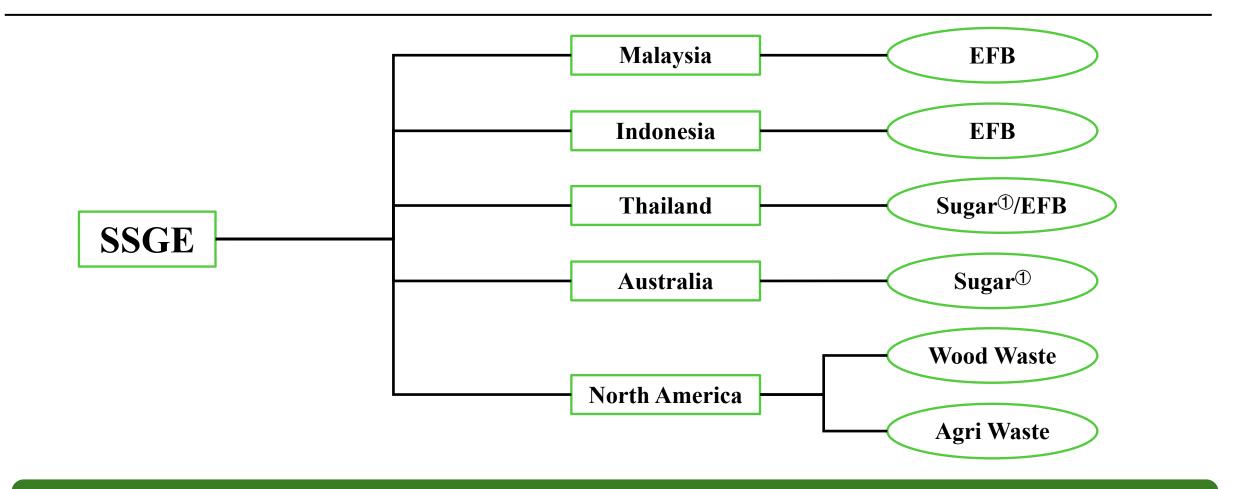
Commercial Plant: Permits Required for 100,000MT Facility

Approvals of Required for Production		
Step	Description	
1. Submit CF (Factory Layout Confirmation)	Submit CF layout to local council. Already submitted on Aug 8 and under discussion.	
2. Business Registration Certificate	Certified	
3. Obtain BOMBA (Fire Plan) Approval	Fire safety layout approval from BOMBA.	
4. Obtain TNB (Electricity Supply) Approval	Submit power load and substation plan to TNB.	
5. Indah Water (Sewage Plan) Approval	Approval of factory sewer connection plan.	
6. DOE (Department of Environment) Approval	Environmental compliance for air/water/discharge.	
7. DOSH (Safety & Health Dept.) Approval	Permit for pressure vessels, boilers, cranes etc.	
8. Obtain Building Permit (Local Council)	Final construction permit from local council.	
9. Start Construction Work	Commence minor civil work, utilities routing and structural renovation.	
10. Install Equipment / Interior Work	Fit-out for machinery, office, ducting, electric wiring.	
11. Obtain OC (Occupancy Certificate)	Final permission to operate factory legally.	
12. Apply for MIDA Tax Incentives	Request tax benefits (Pioneer Status/ITA).	
13. Water Supply Connection (e.g. SYABAS)	Formal connection of pipe to municipal system.	

Approvals Required for Export			
Step Description			
1. Apply for Import/Export License (if needed)	Register for export with MITI/RMCD; get E-permit.		
2. Obtain GGL & LC-GHG certificate	Sustainable certificate for Japanese FIT		
3. Start Export Shipment	First overseas shipment based on trial production.		

6. FUTURE PLANS AND STRATEGY

Long-Term Production Plan: Toward 2035



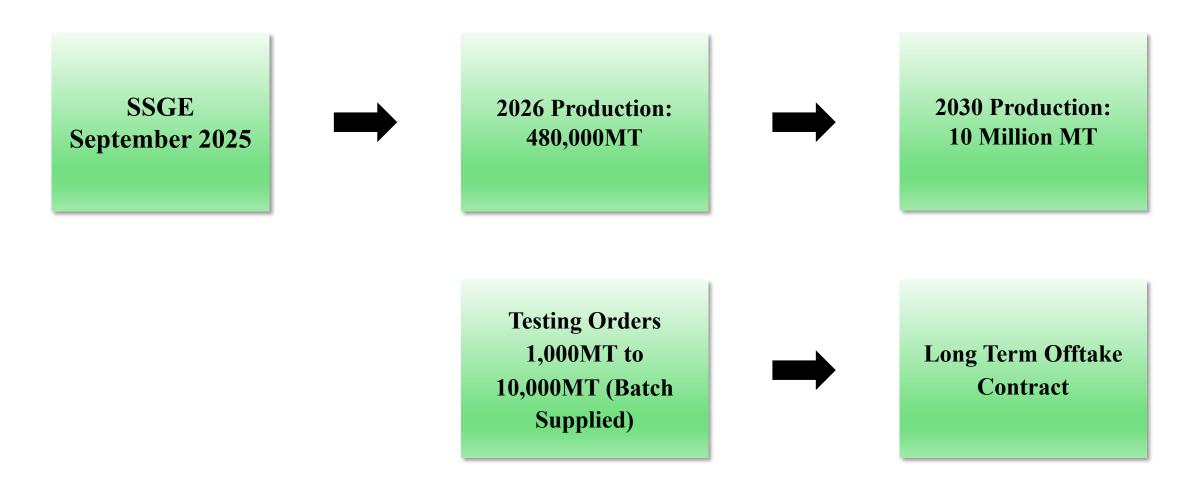
SSGE's Plans to develop a global production base to supply Black Pellets to customers in SAF, Green Steel and Coal-Fired Power generation in Asia, EU, UK and North America with a diversified feedstock of agricultural and wood waste

¹ Represents waste from processing sugar cane (bagasse and tops trash)

Long-Term Production Plan: Feedstock Availability

Global Waste Supply (Million MT)					
Waste Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Palm Oil Waste	161	169	167	174	178
Sugar Tops/Trash	262	265	269	272	275
Soybean Stem	494	543	526	553	600
Wood Waste	500	510	520	530	540
Cotton Stem	120	125	130	153	159
Peanut Shell/Stem	110	112	116	127	130
Total	1,647	1,724	1,728	1,809	1,882

Long-Term Production Plan: Next Steps



SSGE will expand production capacity of Black Pellets from 2026 through 2030 based on contracted long-term offtake contracts with global and Japanese customers – fixed price, fixed volume and tailored product specifications and delivery dates

Future Plans Strategy

1 Vision

- BioCoal is a key decarbonization solution for the World (including Japan)
- Potential demand : 100 MM MT by 2035





② Industry Collaboration

- Partner with leading feedstock producers and Black Pellet customers
- Scale operations in both Asia and North America

World's leading bio-coal supplier Supplying one-third of Japan's demand

3 Reliable Supplier

- Black Pellets are hydrophobic, safe, cheaper and can be produced in modular format
- Diversified feedstock can be agricultural or wood waste



4 Standardization of Quality

- Collaborate with all customers, including Idemitsu and JBPF members
- Common equipment standards, unified quality specifications and meeting environmental requirements

We seek long-term cooperation with JBPF members

Questions

Sheldon Trainor

Executive Vice Chairman

SSGE Bio-Energy

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Marketing Contact: marketing@ssge-energy.com

Thank You