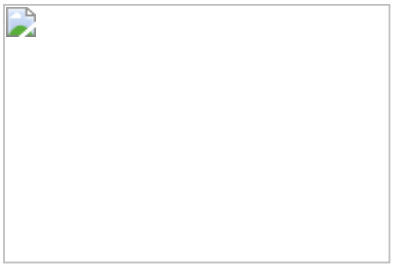
The Next Generation of BioEthanol



EthaNext Energy Development, LLC

The future is bright for alternative fuels. The future is especially bright for anyone who can establish a process for converting cellulosic sources such as straw, switch grass, post consumer waste-paper, and other sources of cellulose, into ethanol and related products. Related products include such things as…. The purposes of EthaNext are:

1. to perfect the development of the cellulosic/enzymatic process, implement it on a small commercial scale, and....
1. then, build and operate production facilities, producing commercial grade ethanol from established waste-streams. And to....
1. license the perfected process to others, and to form joint ventures, to build new production facilities around the World.

We have an opportunity to literally change the face of an industry, and make a very large impact on the way that fuel is produced in the future. We are EthaNext Development, LLC - the Next Generation of Ethanol Production Technology.

Developing a Proprietary No-Cook, Dilute-Acid Hydrolysis Ethanol Production Process

1. EthaNext will soon bring to the market two new, highly efficient, enzymatic processes for producing ethanol. They can be used as stand-alone processes or combined.
1. The ATSH (ambient temperature starch hydrolysis) process eliminates the high temperature starch hydrolysis step of conventional alcohol production processes. It reduces the capital cost for new plant construction and significantly reduces energy requirements. The ATSH process can be used with barley, corn, wheat or other starch based feedstocks.
1. The Cellulosic process combines cellulase enzymes and yeast to convert cellulose feedstocks such as wheat straw, barley straw, grass straw, switch grass, recycled paper waste, etc to alcohol. The straw is milled and pretreated with dilute hydroxide to remove the lignin component. A ton of pretreated grass straw yields approximately 60 gallons of alcohol.
1. Combining the ATSH process with the Cellulosic process takes advantage of low cost

sugars from cellulose hydrolysis and the efficient use of tank volume and distillation energy provided by high concentration starch. The end result is a no-cook, enzymatic, dilute-acid hydrolysis process that produces ethanol much more efficiently than is currently practiced in most Wet Mill Operations.

1. Our process and enzymes enable the production of ethanol with less than 70% of the energy used in the traditional wet mill process. We are also able to utilize a broad range of feedstocks and inputs.
1. This no-cook process reduces energy requirements associated with heating and cooling the mash. The hydrolyzation and fermentation take place at ambient temperature reducing capital costs through the elimination of heat recovery equipment, reduced boiler size and the use of plastic tanks rather than expensive stainless steel tanks.
1. Another advantage of the ATSH enzyme is that it effectively reduces viscosity of barley mash, reducing mixing energy and increasing throughput compared to a conventional barley to alcohol fermentation process.
1. We have a Pilot Plant in Butte, MT where we will be running sample batches using various feedstocks this summer. Please ask for a private demonstration.

We are seeking Joint-venture or Licensing partners, who would like to build production facilities that utilize this process. Contact us with your interest by sending e-mail to:info@ethanext.com