

The background of the entire image is a dark blue field filled with intricate, branching patterns of bright blue and cyan lightning. The lightning bolts vary in thickness and intensity, creating a sense of dynamic energy. In the center of the image, the word "PLASMA" is written in a large, bold, white, sans-serif font. To the right of "PLASMA" is a white, multi-pointed starburst or spark-like symbol. To the right of this symbol is the word "BLUE", also in a large, bold, white, sans-serif font. The overall composition is centered and visually striking due to the high contrast between the white text and the dark, energetic background.

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**Continuous Flow In-liquid Plasma Discharge for PFAS
Destruction in Water- Up Date February 25, 2026**

Outline

- Plasma Technology Overview
- Update on Progress
 - AFFF
 - On-site Leachate Treatment Results
- Cost Analysis
- Next Steps

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The logo features the words "PLASMA" and "BLUE" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. A white starburst symbol, composed of multiple thin lines radiating from a central point, is positioned between the two words. The background of the logo is a dark blue field with intricate, glowing patterns of light blue and white, resembling plasma or lightning.

PFAS Remediation Technologies

- Removal (Adsorption/Filtration/Concentration), require further treatment/disposal
 - Activated Carbon (granular, powdered, or nano char)
 - Ion Exchange
 - Membrane Filtration (reverse osmosis, nanofiltration)
 - Foam fractionation
- On-site Destruction
 - Non-thermal plasma.
 - Electrochemical reduction
 - Supercritical water oxidation (above 500°C and 3,200 PSI)
 - Hydrothermal alkaline treatment (sodium hydroxide)

**These increase
Plasma Blue
efficiency**

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Technology	Cost	Efficacy	Versatility	Limitations
Liquid Plasma				Increasing PFAS concentrations add passes through the reactor
Electrochemical				High energy use. In early development. Not clear that it will remove all species of PFAS
Supercritical Water Oxidation				High energy use (374°C, 221 bar), Safety considerations (high temperature & psi), Treats concentrated PFAS
Hydrothermal Alkaline Treatment				High energy use (350°C), Long residence time, Caustic process, Safety considerations (high temperature, psi & caustic), Treats concentrated PFAS. Results in waste stream

Plasma Blue's approach appears to be cost advantaged in most applications. Additionally, the simplicity of the system allows for rapid deployment using existing staff

Cold Plasma Technology Advantage

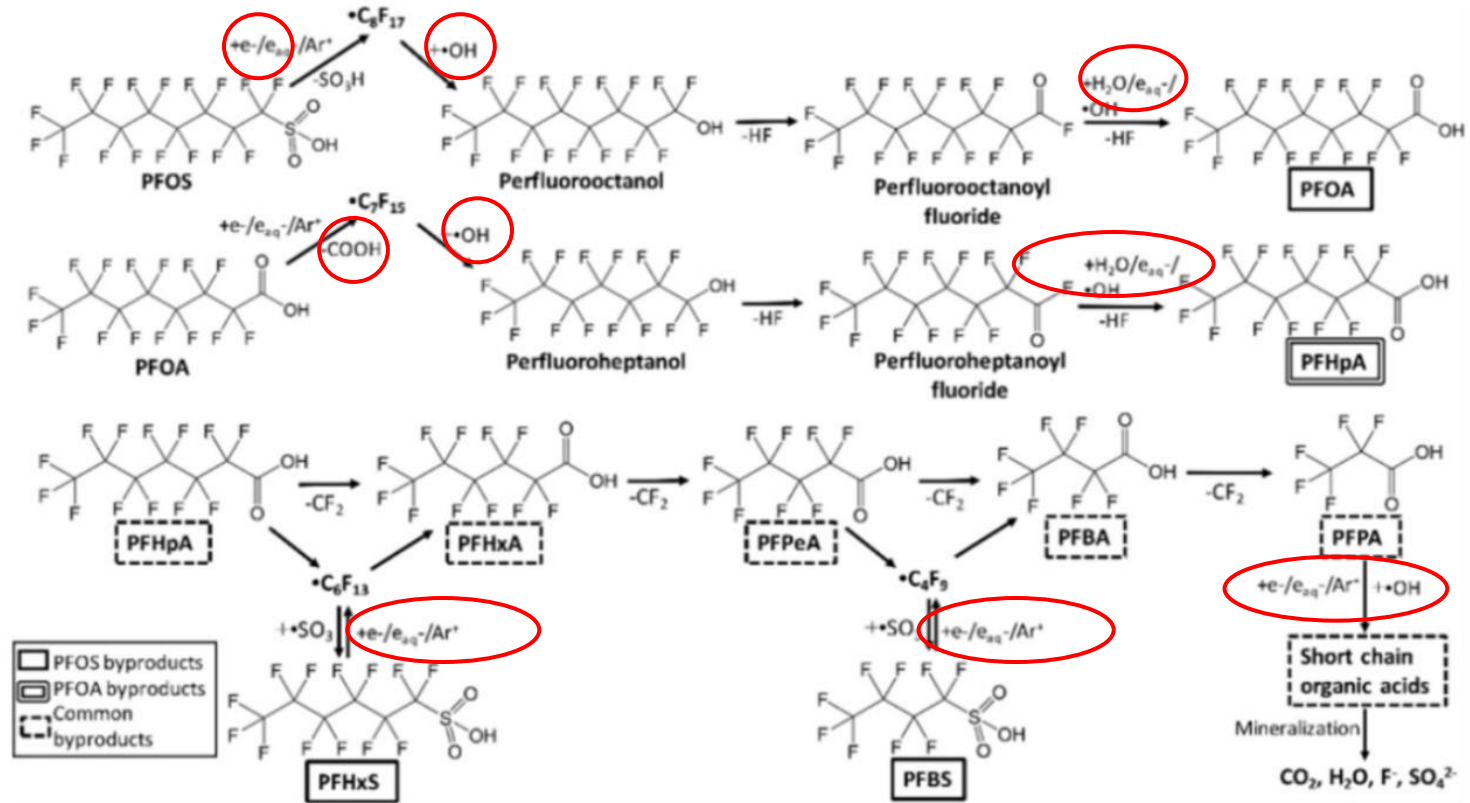
- Plasma is the most common state of matter in the universe and exists in two forms: cold (e.g. neon signs) and hot (e.g. the Sun)
- Cold refers to the fact that only the electrons are moving quickly relative to the rest of the molecule
- Since electrons only account for ~1:4000 of the weight of a molecule “shaking” only them requires much less energy
- It creates numerous reactive species that can degrade PFAS



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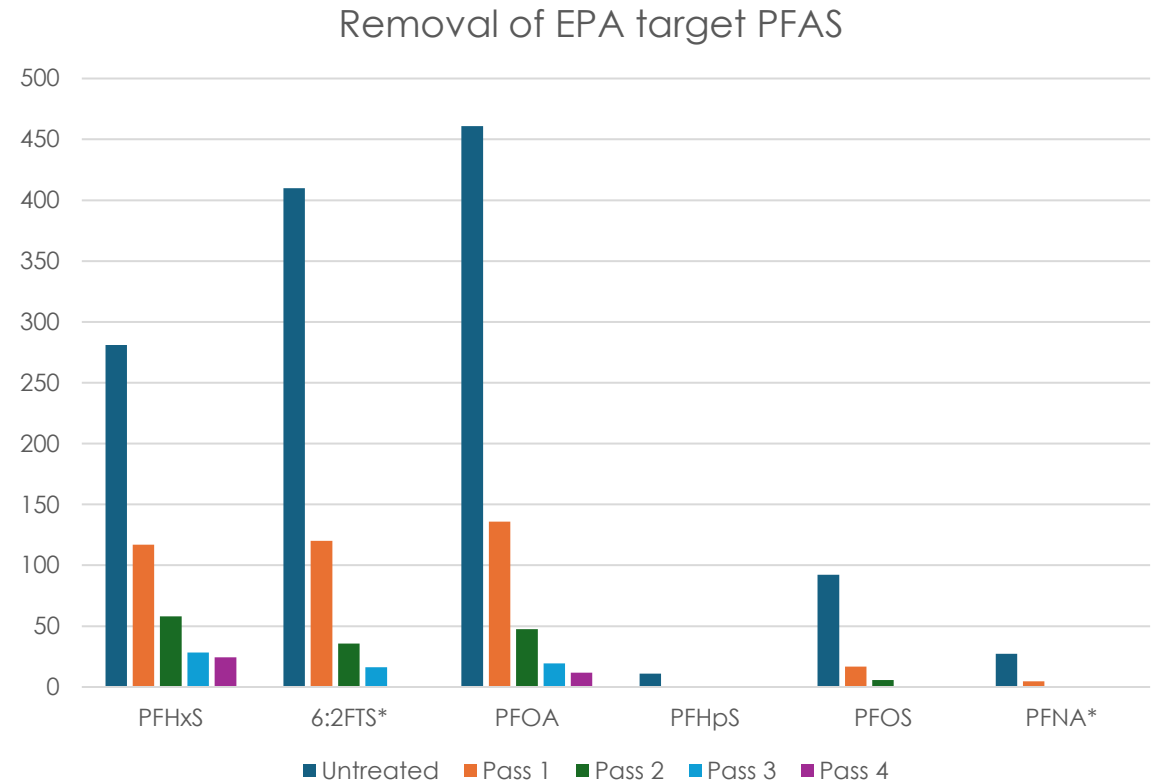
How Cold Plasma Works

- Cold plasma excite electrons, causing them to break free of their molecules
- In an aqueous environment this creates reactive species: e^- , $\bullet\text{OH}$, peroxides, ozone, etc. which attack other molecules
- These attack and break down PFAS



Real World Leachate Example

- Plasma Blue recently conducted on site experiments on landfill leachate
- The system was run as batch, but could easily be configured for continuous flow
- The goal of the test was to determine the readiness of the system for real world deployment, which was successful
- We believe we would have reduced EPA targeted compounds to below levels of concern in 2-3 more passes
- The cost for this treatment with a commercial system would be \$0.02-0.04/gal



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Real World AFFF



- Destruction of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) containing PFAS is an on-going challenge
- We treated a highly contaminated sample (23,000,000 ppt) using the plasma system
- We found that we were able to remove 99%-99.77% of the material through plasma treatment
- The estimated cost for this non-optimized treatment is \$2.00-\$3.50 per gallon of AFFF
- This is currently lower than HALT or other supercritical technologies

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Units are Deployable Today



Bench Top (L6B)
0.375 m/l per min



Lab Unit (L6f)
0.375 m/l per min
On-board cloud based
data collection



Commercial Unit (C50)
1.7 Gallons per min
(900,000 Gallons per year)
On-board cloud-based data collection



Commercial Unit (C120EC)
10 Gallons per min
(5 Million Gallons per year)
On-board cloud-based data collection



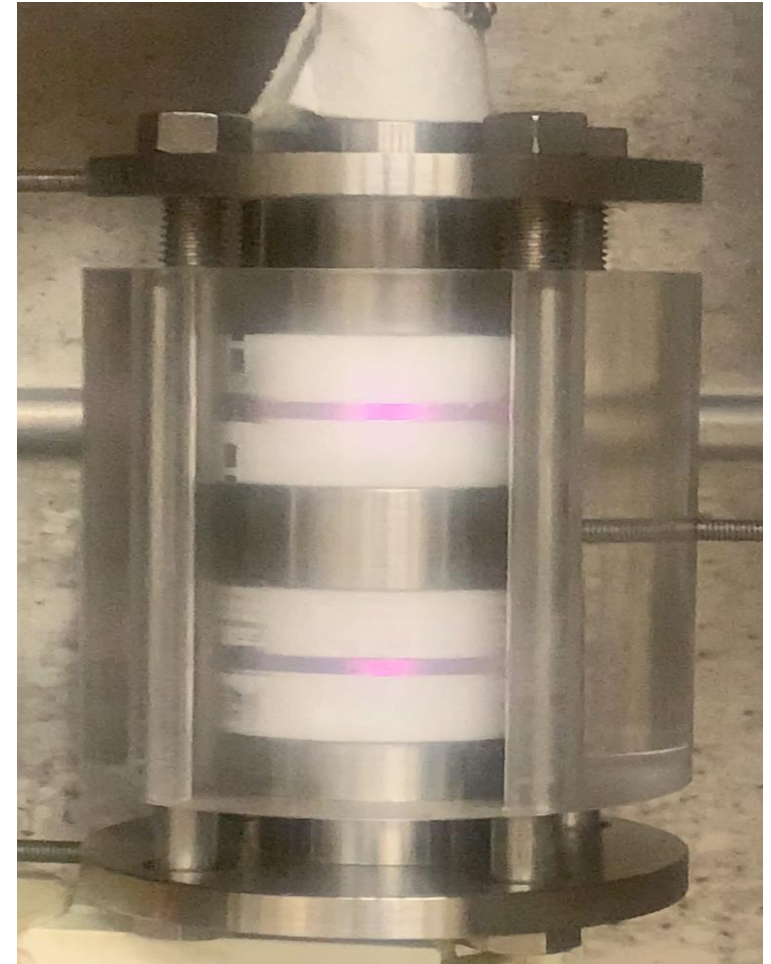
Commercial Unit (C300)
16.7 gallons per min
(8.5 millions gallons per year)
Scalable to your needs
On-board cloud-based data collection

*All units can be used to transesterification and acid esterification

**Listed capacities with transesterification with methanol
Capacities reduced by 50% when used in acid esterification and ethanol applications

Our Ask to You

- Tell us what you need
- Collaborate with us to solve your PFAS needs
- Advocate for technology development



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Thank You for Your Attention

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