LNG – Production, Safety, Benefits
New Fortress Energy Overview

New Fortress Energy (“NFE”) is a fully integrated LNG, logistics, and infrastructure business that delivers energy solutions to customers in the transportation, power generation, and industrial sectors.

New Fortress Energy’s Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas Supply</th>
<th>Logistics Services</th>
<th>Offtake</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami Liquefaction Plant</td>
<td>ISO Containers</td>
<td>Power Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Ship</td>
<td>Big Ship</td>
<td>Rocket Ships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terminal</td>
<td>Terminal</td>
<td>Trucks</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Rail</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine</td>
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<td>Industrial</td>
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</tbody>
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- To date, our portfolio features:
  - An operating liquefaction facility in Miami, FL
  - ISO containers, big / small LNG ships, and pipelines to facilitate the delivery of natural gas
  - Multiple import / export terminals under construction in Jamaica

- New Fortress Energy is an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC (NYSE:FIG)
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is simply natural gas cooled to its liquid form at -260°F and stored at atmospheric pressure.

By cooling natural gas to liquid form, it can be safely and easily transported to end users that don’t have access to a natural gas pipeline.
**Facility Operations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What happens at the facility</th>
<th>What does NOT happen at the facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Gas is sourced from interstate pipeline</td>
<td>▪ No storage or production of toxic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Gas is purified</td>
<td>▪ No storage or production of explosive materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ CO₂, water and small amounts of heavy hydrocarbons are removed from the gas</td>
<td>▪ No drilling or gas exploration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Heavy hydrocarbons are collected as a secondary product</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Gas is liquefied to -260°F</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ LNG is stored and loaded in approved shipping containers for movement by truck, ship or rail</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LNG Production

Proven technology used for years in international markets

LNG Plant

Natural gas pipeline → Removal of impurities → Liquefaction → LNG → Storage

Rail and Truck Application

LNG tank cars

LNG as cargo

End Markets

Marine

Power

Other HHP Industries

LNG as fuel

End Markets:

Marine

Power

Other HHP Industries

LNG as cargo
LNG Safety

LNG has safety advantages over other hydrocarbon fuels

If LNG is released into the atmosphere or spills, the liquid quickly vaporizes, leaving behind no residues.

LNG is not flammable in its liquid state.

LNG is not pressurized and is only flammable in its vapor state in a narrow mixture range of 5-15% with air.

Auto Ignition Points:
- Natural Gas: 1004°F
- Diesel: 480°F

Non-toxic  Colorless  Odorless  Not corrosive  Not pressurized
LNG Transportation Safety

Over the last 30 years, billions of gallons have been transported within the U.S., and there have been no LNG related injuries.

LNG is transported in double-hulled ISO containers:
- Ability to monitor volume, pressure and location
- More robust than tanks for other fuels and chemicals
- Undergo rigorous safety inspections
- Approved by U.S. Department of Transportation for movement on ship and roads
Benefits of Natural Gas

- Numerous environmental benefits vs. distillate fuels
  - Significant decrease in CO\textsubscript{2}, NO\textsubscript{x}, and SO\textsubscript{x} emissions

Converting to Natural Gas Will Help Clean Up the Environment

100MW conversion equals displacing approximately 40k passenger vehicles per year
Why Natural Gas?

- Less expensive than diesel for comparable energy output
  - $11 natural gas is equivalent to $55 diesel\(^{(1)}\)

- Relatively stable delivered price vs. oil based fuels
  - Since 2008 natural gas prices have been considerably less volatile vs. oil\(^{(2)}\)

- Cleaner burning and more environmentally friendly
  - Natural gas produces the lowest amount of CO\(_2\) emissions of the fossil fuels\(^{(3)}\)

### Natural Gas vs. Oil Prices\(^{(2)}\)

- ($/barrel oil equivalent)
- 2.6x
- 5 - 15x

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1) Based on management’s internal estimates of turbine technology, fuel efficiencies, capex, and opex.
2) Bloomberg, Henry Hub vs. WTI.
3) U.S. Energy Information Administration, June 2015. Analysis compares the amount of CO\(_2\) emitted per unit of energy output or heat content to analyze emissions across fuels.