NextGEN

Your Path to Smart Cities

A Micro Cosmos of Independent Power Plants 100% OFF-GRID

Green Self-Sustaining power supply with the Grid as it's Backup

Our Team

NextGen Living Homes

Custom Architectural Design

Mr. Jean-Pierre D'Zahr

CEO-Founder

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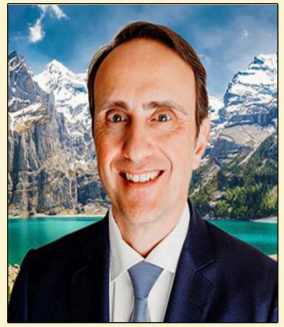

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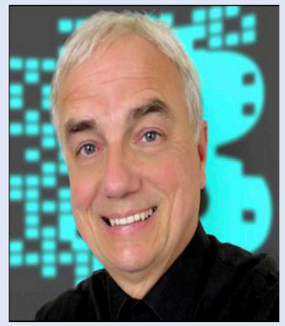

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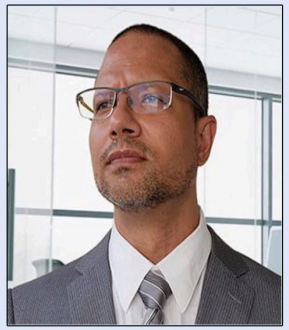

Daniel Sobers Barbados

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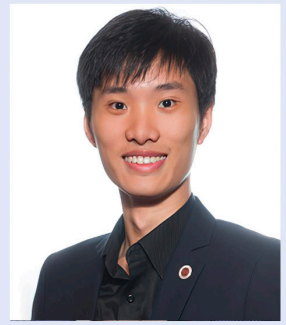

Mr. Maximus Au-Yeung Hong Kong

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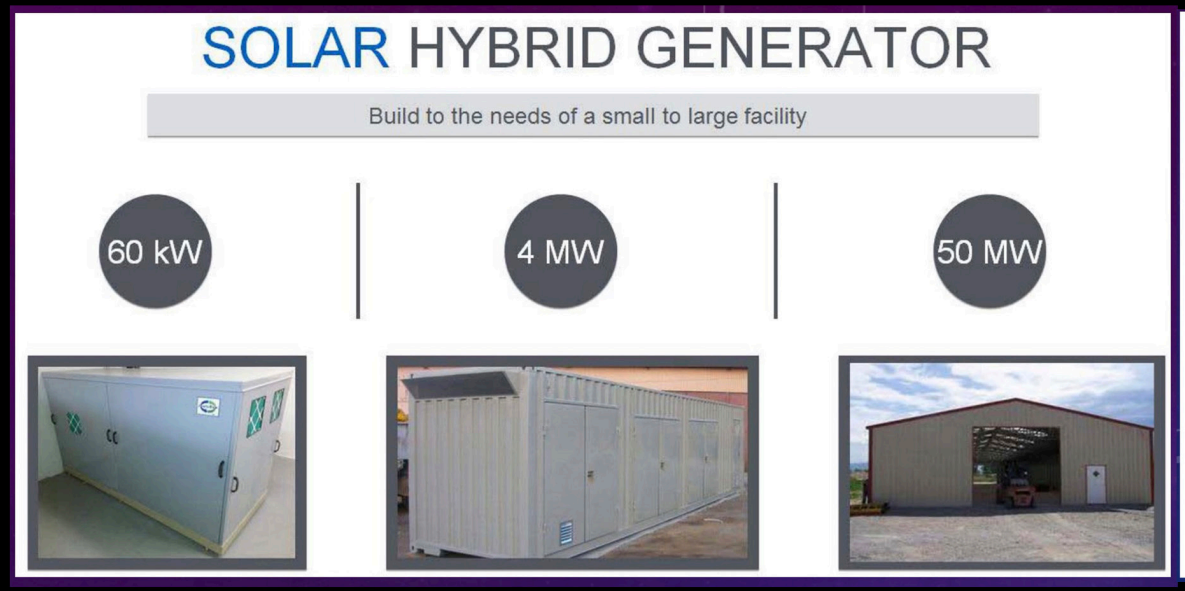
60/75 KILOWATTS

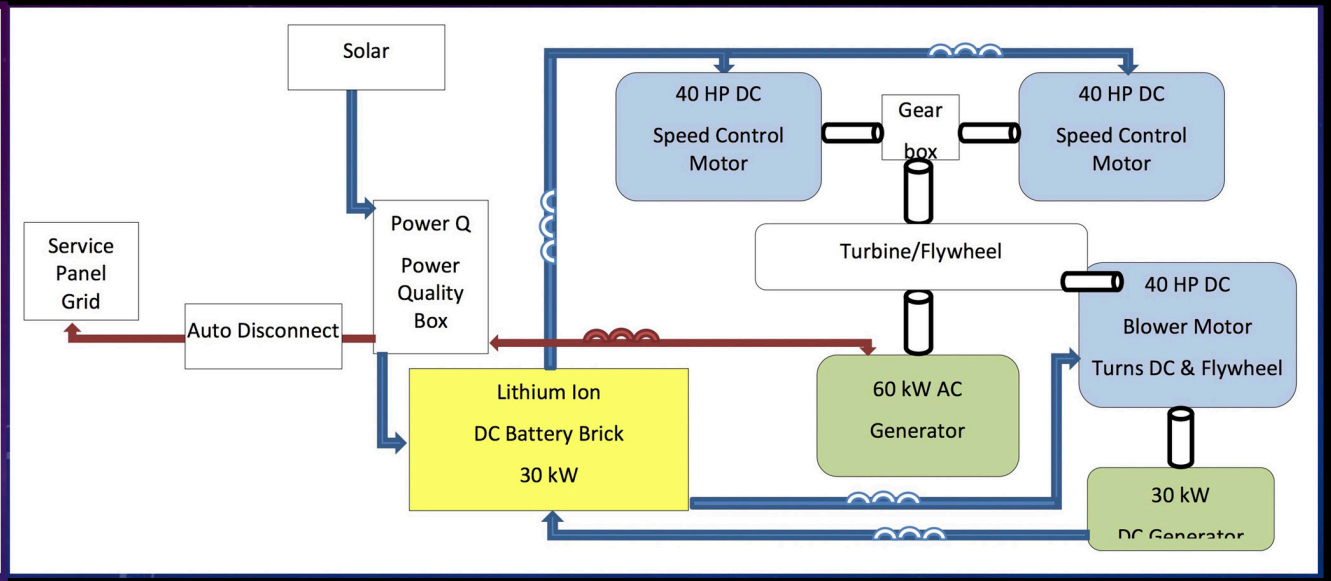
OnDemand ElectroMagentic Power Stations

24 HOURS A DAY

7 DAYS A WEEK

365 DAYS A YEAR





100% OFF-GRID Electricity Solutions

NO GAS
NO DIESEL
NO FOSSIL FUELS

SOLAR
BATTERIES
EM FORCE

Understanding Power Generation & Management Comparing the Problems with Different Technologies

The power generation industry is diverse and highly competitive. All the technologies produce the same thing, MWhs (1000 kWhs) of electricity. While the kWh end product is a commodity item, the delivery of the kWh is very complex and adds considerable cost and quality to the final price.

Hydro power is one of the oldest and most reliable forms of power generation. Large hydro dam projects have very large capital expense (CapEx) and can take 10 years to build. The primary advantage of hydro is there are no fuel costs and the operation is very inexpensive. Besides the time to construct there are limited opportunities with enough water to make the operation viable. Environmentalists have stopped all new hydro dams in the US and many are being decommissioned and removed. Environmental impact is spreading to other parts of the world. But drought caused by climate change is impacting hydro more than anything else. Adding solar or wind near hydro isn't realistic because locations that have lots of rain are not usually viable for other renewables. Hydro usually has high transmission expense because the hydro dams are a long distance from the cities where the power is needed.

Conventional fossil fuel gensets are very inexpensive; the fuel cost is a huge variable that can vary by 3 or 4-fold based on global markets. A coal plant produces 2,180 pounds CO2 per MWh. Natural gas (NatGas) is a little better at 898 pounds CO2 per MWh but NatGas requires very expensive ports to handle compressed natural gas (CNG) and gas pipelines are very expensive and typically take 10 years or more. Coal is very inexpensive but enormously polluting. The biggest problem with fossil fuels is the impact on climate change. It is anticipated that global carbon taxes will be added to price carbon fuels out of the market.

Nuclear energy was thought to be clean renewable energy. One thing changed that – Fukushima. Japan has approved a plan to release more than one million tons of contaminated water from the destroyed Fukushima nuclear plant into the sea. Japan, France and Germany all want to shut down all their nuclear power plants. California only has one nuclear power plant remaining and that is scheduled to be shut down in 2024 because a study puts the generation costs including long term disposal costs for power from new nuclear plants at 25 to 30 cents per kilowatt-hour—triple current U.S. electricity rates!

Renewable energy is a catch-all label to include hydro, solar, land-based wind, off-shore wind, solar thermal and geo thermal. Geo thermal has only been viable on a larger scale in Iceland which has lots of volcanos. There are limited opportunities globally and it is not known if extracting the heat will affect the volcanos and earthquakes.
Solar and wind have major challenges. Both are intermittent power. Solar tops out at an average of 6 hours per day. The best wind sites provide quality wind about 8 hours per day. The other 16 to 18 hours per day require fossil fuel plants to produce the baseload power. The most solar and wind can solve is 20- 33% of the problem. Additionally, grid management is greatly complicated with more intermittent solar and wind. The more solar and wind generation, the greater the need for rotating equipment Peaker Plants and Grid Inertia Plants to manage the Reactive vs. Real power (or effective power). Up until now this meant more fossil fuel plants. The utilities and the fossil fuel producers have driven down the price of solar and wind power because of the added cost of battery storage and grid management.

Batteries typically have to be replaced every 4-5 years. The waste disposal is becoming a huge problem with toxic materials. People try to stress the lower installation cost and kick the can down the road with replacement cost waste disposal.

But the biggest problem with solar and wind is not the cost of the batteries, but the expense that is added to Grid Inertia and Reactive Power Management. It is as basic as Newton's 1st Law of Motion. Energy stored in batteries is not in motion. When a light switch is turned on in the city, there is not enough time to move the power from the solar farm to the city lights. The breaker trips, the transformers blow or the wires short or there is a drop in voltage. The utilities have been forced to build NatGas plants to handle the grid inertia problems of intermittent renewable energy. There are many expensive solutions to avoid these problems but the easiest is to produce the power with rotating equipment. The more solar and wind power is deployed the more the utilities are forced to build fossil fuel plants; Peaker Plants, Reactive/Real Power Management Plants and Grid Inertia Plants. The Induction Thermal Steam Turbine Paradigm Power Plant (P3) is the solution for all 3 plants rather than fossil fuel plants. Installing solar or wind without the P3 locks the utility into a 25- 33% maximum renewable energy solution and a 66-75% dirty fossil fuel problem. And if you want to know where costs are going for fossil fuels look at the gasoline prices. Can they go higher? We all know the answer.

Saudi Arabia signed a 3 GW PPA for solar power at $0.014 kWh with great fanfare that they are using more renewable energy. It looked good on the surface. The sheer size drove the cost down to make other renewable projects economically unviable. But what really happened was that they locked in the sale of their natural gas for the next 30 years for 75% of the power consumed. And none of their natural gas is discounted a dime. As the world switches to more EV cars and the use of gasoline is down, the market for natural gas has increased 38%.

Steam turbine gensets are proven technology and produce 75% of all power generation in the world. The problem is the way the hot water is produced to make the steam. Coal and NatGas are the primary sources of heating the water. The P3® creates the pressurized hot water using clean and green induction heating that is released as steam to turn an off-the-shelf steam turbine synchronous generator (genset). The steam turbine gensets last 50-60 years in the field. Our partner, Inductotherm invented induction heating 68 years ago for the metal industry to melt gold and silver as well as steel at temperature of up to 2400 F. In the last 68 years, Inductotherm has produced 50% of all industrial heaters ever made. Many of the original units are still operational…absolutely proven technology. Over the years the induction heating technology has improved greatly, but for our purposes we only need 500-600 F hot water. The engineers at Inductotherm have worked with our group of nuclear engineers to know exactly what the steam pressure vessel will produce. With this new, yet proven technology, we are able to produce a 10 Coefficient of performance (COP). COP is used to measure the transfer of electricity to heat or cooling. A COP of ~10 means 200 kW in produces enough steam to turn a 2 MW synchronous AC generator. The P3 replaces all Peaker Plants, Grid Inertia Plants and Reactive/Real Plants and can easily make the solar and wind farms viable and very useful.

The P3 saves the need for Batteries every 5 years. No need for Peaker Plants because the P3 can overproduce at 125% of rated capacity. Grid Inertia Management is never a problem because all power is produced with rotating equipment that creates inertia in the lines which makes it easy to move the solar power. With plants installed in the urban areas where the power is consumed there is not a question of Reactive/Real Power Management. The P3 has automatic voltage regulators so voltage management isn't a problem.

Grid management. The greatest problem and expense to power management is the distance from the power plant to the consumer. High voltage wires have transformer losses of up to 7% on the step-up and another 7% on the stem-down. Every mile or KM creates PF losses and line losses.

Every dollar invested in intermittent renewable energy or HV Grids creates a required investment of 75% more in fossil fuel plants and very expensive grids that may lose up to 25% of the power put into the grid. If a true solution is wanted for the cost of power, protection of the planet and fighting climate change, the only solution is to include the P3 in every power system.

REFERENCES:

GRID INERTIA REPORT/ARTICLE:

https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/baseload/grid-inertia-why-it- matters-in-a-renewable-world/

Managing grid stability in the changing energy landscape:

https://www.powerengineeringint.com/smart-grid-td/td-infrastructure/managing-grid-stability-in-the- changing-energy-landscape/

LCOE _ LAZARD REPORT:

https://www.lazard.com/perspective/levelized-cost-of-energy-levelized-cost- of-storage-and-levelized-cost-of-hydrogen/

Comparing the Costs of Different Technologies Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE)

Each technology has different costs associated with it. Hydro has large CapEx and low operating costs. While NatGas has a relatively low CapEx, NatGas has a high fuel and operating cost, in addition to the environmental greenhouse gas expense. Solar and Wind have low operating expense, but the battery storage to obtain baseload power along with Grid Inertia management and Peaker Plants add a great deal of additional expense and make the transformation to renewable energy almost impossible.

The P3 solves all these problems:

- Proven technology
  - Steam Turbine Synchronous AC Generators creating rotating equipment power generation Induction
  - Induction heating of hot water
  - Distilled recycled water means
- no calcium, salts or mineral build-up
- maintenance shutdown every 2-3 years vs. annual shutdown for descaling and maintenance of conventional steam turbines
- Rotating Equipment
  - Solves the Grid Inertia Management problems
  - Reactive vs. Real power
  - All power generation is rated at 80% Power Factor (PF)
  - We produce 99% PF and <5% Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) greatly reducing maintenance expense
  - Each 2 MW system can handle Peaker Demand of up to 2.5 MW.
- CE, UL, CSA, PSE, SNI or any other specified Marks will be provided for each installation so everyone knows it is safe.
- 24/7/365 Baseload Renewable Energy
- Scalable from 2 MW to 200 MW plants inside a Faraday Cage Building to protect against EMP or any interference
- 24/7 monitoring
- Operational from -50C to +50 C because we are in an insulated (up to R-60) building
- The building can withstand Cat 5 Hurricanes/typhoons or EF5 tornado.
- Manufacturer's Warranty and Performance Guarantee – 90% of rated output of 8,760,000 kWh annually per MW (MW * 24 hrs. * 365 days = 8,760,000kWh annually) or 17,520,000 kWh annually for 2 MW.

Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) allows one to compare the capital and operating costs of different equipment without financing expense. This means that all the cost is brought down to a cost per MWh (1000 kWh). If one site is using solar + batteries then the Solar LCOE is added to the Battery LCOS to determine. If Peaker Plants or Grid Inertia Management Plants are needed then that LCOE is added to the total LCOE to compare with other technologies.

The P3 is competitive with solar and wind based on CapEx and operating costs alone. When Battery Storage, Peaker Plants and Grid Inertia management is added to other technologies, the P3 becomes a very inexpensive solution.

Carbon Credits and future Carbon Taxes need to be considered but are not included in the LCOE calculations. Carbon Credits are available to be sold on traded markets for all renewable energy generation. The price is based on the amount of CO2 and other greenhouse gases are replaced by the new installation. A solar farm that replaces power from a coal plant is much more valuable on the open market than a solar farm that replaces hydro power. Generally, prices for Carbon Credits are in the range of $40- 50 per ton of greenhouse gases replaced. Prices recently hit €71/MT in November 2021. There are approx. 9000 metric tons in a 1 MW of continuous power generation per year. It is unknown when or if carbon taxes will be enacted and if there will be different rates for the developed vs. the developing world economies.

Comparison of Different Power Generation

LCOE - Levelized Cost of Energy - Costs per MWh

Technology	Size Installation MW	Size	Capital cost Per 2 MW Plant	Yearly expense /Fuel Costs	Yearly maintenance	Yr. Generation Per Installed MW	Yearly generation kWh	LCOE - 30 Yr. Per MWH	LCOE - 20 Yr. Per MWH	LCOE - 10 Yr. Per MWH
Natural Gas	2	<800 Sq. Ft.	$ 2,500,000	$1,927,200	$240,975		17,520,000	**Natural Gas $56 - $110**		
Diesel	2	<800 Sq. Ft.	$ 2,000,000	$5,080,800	$265,073		17,520,000	**Diesel - $150 - $380**		
Wind + Storage	6	30 acres	$ 13,500,000	$192,720	$185,021		17,520,000	Wind - $26-50		
Battery Storage $250 per MW	4	4 acres	$ 1,000,000	Replace every 5 years				Battery Storage $240 - $541 Replace every 5 years		
Peaker Plants/ Grid inertia/Reactive Power vs. Real power (or effective power)			$ 2,000,000	$1,284,864				Peaker/Grid Intertia Plants $151 -$196		
Total Cost of Wind+Battery		**18 acres**	**$ 14,500,000**	**$1,877,584**			**17,520,000**	**SEE LAZRD REPORT**		
Offshore wind w/ transmission expense Unknown	6	NA	$ 9,000,000	$700,800	$900,000		17,520,000	Off-shore Wind $30 - $120		
Peaker Plants/ Grid inertia/Reactive Power vs. Real power (or effective power)			$ 2,000,000	$1,284,864				Peaker/Grid Intertia Plants $151 -$196		
Battery Storage $250 per MW	4	4 acres	$ 1,000,000	Replace every 5 years				Battery Storage $240 - $541		
Total Cost of Offshore Wind+Battery		**4 acres**	**$ 12,000,000**	**$2,185,664**				**SEE LAZRD REPORT**		
Solar PV ($1 mil per MW) + Storage (6 hr. solar)	8	30 acres	$ 9,000,000	$87,600		2,190,000	17,520,000	Solar $30-41 Solar Thermal $126-156		
Battery Storage $250 per MW	6	6 acres	$ 1,000,000	Replace every 5 years				Battery Storage $240 - $541		
Peaker Plants/ Grid inertia/Reactive Power vs. Real power (or effective power)			$ 2,000,000	$1,445,400				Peaker/Grid Intertia Plants $151 -$196		
Total Cost of Solar + Battery		**18 acres**	**$ 10,000,000**	**$1,733,000**				**SEE LAZRD REPORT**		
Fuel Cells (Bloom Box)	2	<20,000 Sq. Ft	$ 16,000,000	$1,401,600	$92,510		17,520,000	**$131-$160**		
InductionThermal SteamTurbine - 24/7, Baseload, Distributed Generation, Power	**2**	**<800 Sq. Ft.**	**$ 12,800,000**	**$0**	**$166,440**	**8,760,000**	**17,520,000**	$ 33.853	$ 46.030	$ 82.559
Peaker Plants/ Grid inertia/Reactive Power vs. Real power (or effective power)	**Max. Prod. 2.5 MW which eliminates the need for Peaker Plants**	**Placed at Distribution Substation. No need for "Grid Inertia Plants" or "Peaker Plants". Actually allows for greater usage of low cost Solar and Wind**			**$ -0- NO COST. This represents a considerable savings in Capital Costs, Operational Costs, Grid Management Costs, with greatly enhanced Grid Stability**					

REFERENCES:

GRID INERTIA REPORT/ARTICLE: **https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/baseload/grid-inertia-why-it-matters-in-a-renewable-world/ (copy in browser)**

LCOE _ LAZARD REPORT : **https://www.lazard.com/perspective/levelized-cost-of-energy-levelized-cost-of-storage-and-levelized-cost-of-hydrogen/ (copy in browser)**

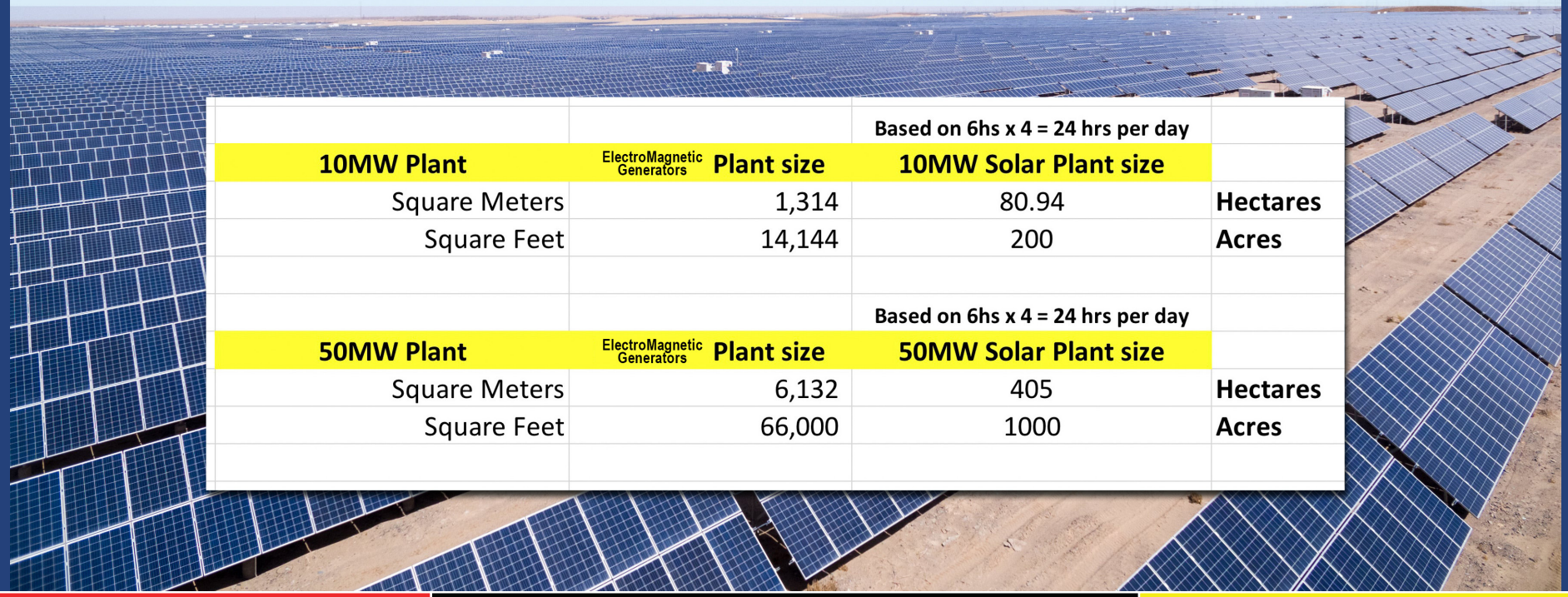
Managing grid stability in the changing energy landscape: https://www.powerengineeringint.com/smart-grid-td/td-infrastructure/managing-grid-stability-in-the-changing-energy-landscape/ **(copy in browser)**

SOLAR vs NextGen COMPARISON

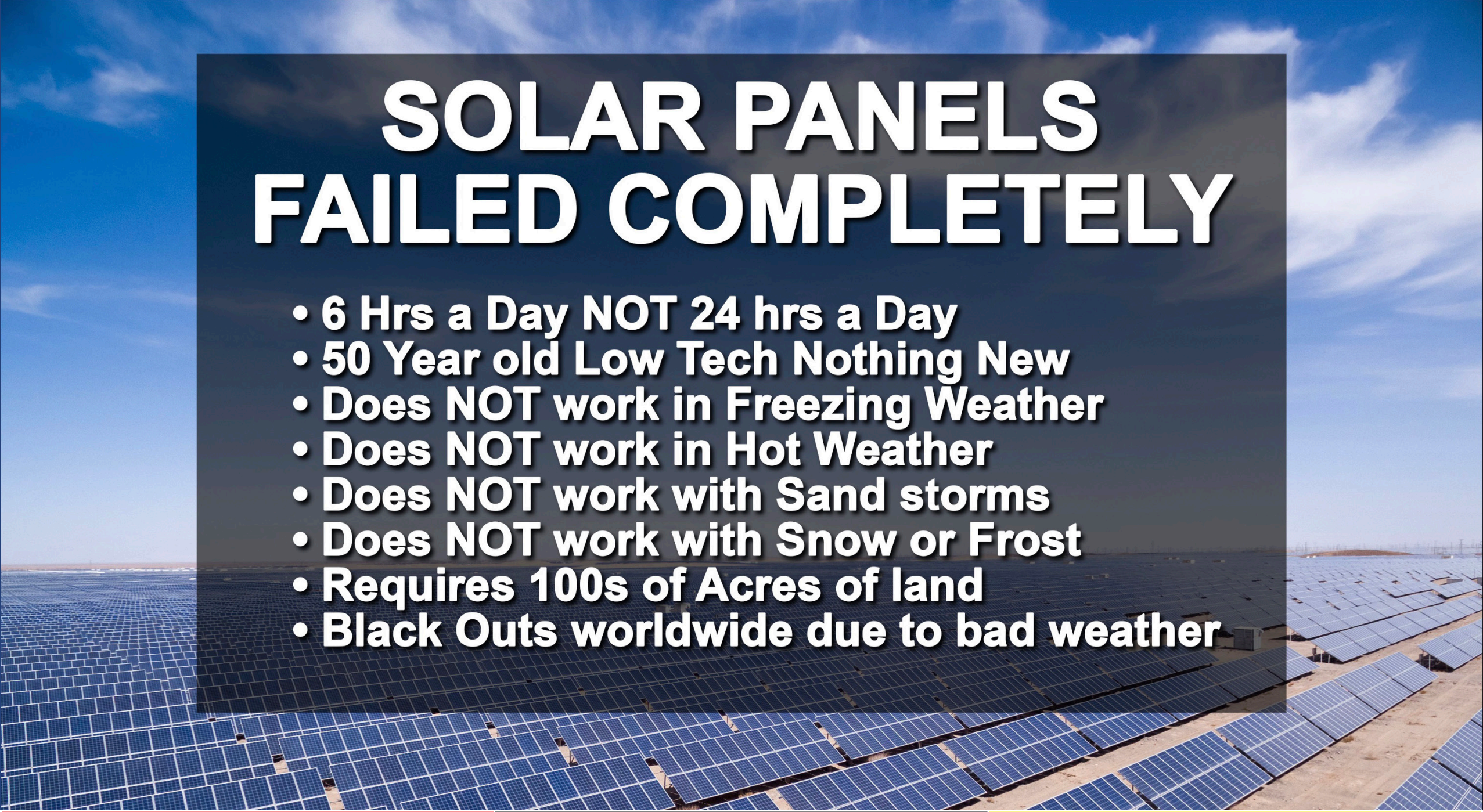
10MW Solar Plant
Generates kWh in 1 year
13,800,000 kWh Annually
14% Energy
-86% Less Energy

10MW NextGen Power Plants
Generates kWh in 1 year
100,740,000 kWh Annually
7.3x Greater Energy
24 hours a Day

SOLAR: at 5 or 6 HOURS A DAY



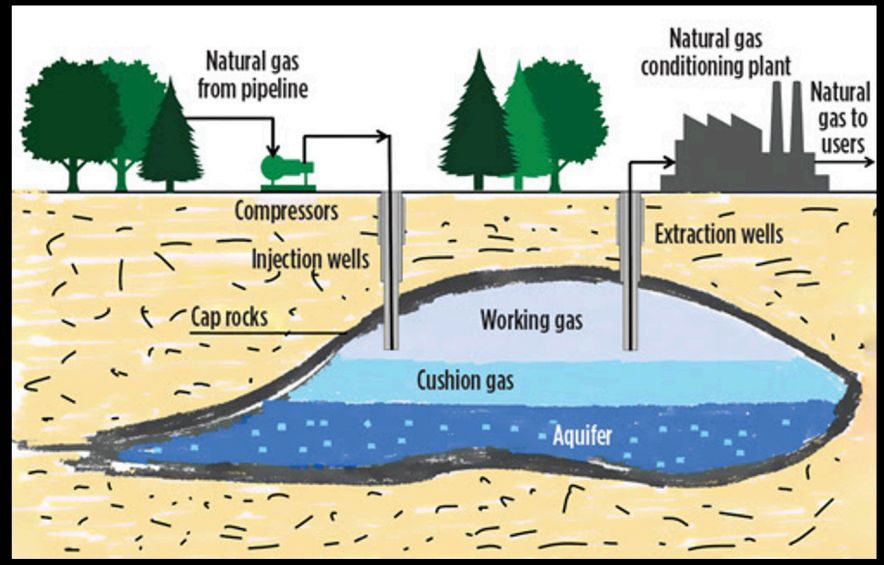
			Based on 6hs x 4 = 24 hrs per day	
10MW Plant	ElectroMagnetic Generators	**Plant size**	**10MW Solar Plant size**	
Square Meters		1,314	80.94	**Hectares**
Square Feet		14,144	200	**Acres**
			Based on 6hs x 4 = 24 hrs per day	
50MW Plant	ElectroMagnetic Generators	**Plant size**	**50MW Solar Plant size**	
Square Meters		6,132	405	**Hectares**
Square Feet		66,000	1000	**Acres**

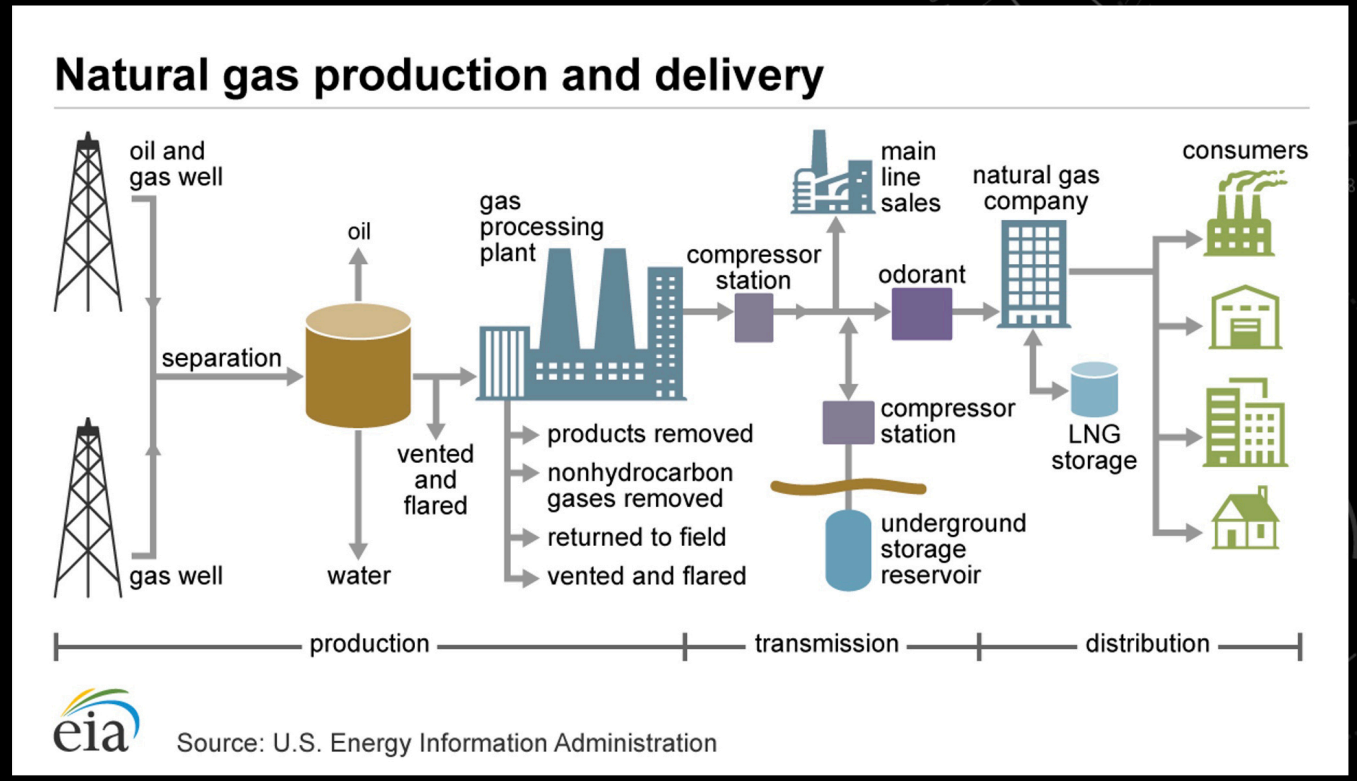

SOLAR PANELS
FAILED COMPLETELY
• 6 Hrs a Day NOT 24 hrs a Day
• 50 Year old Low Tech Nothing New
• Does NOT work in Freezing Weather
• Does NOT work in Hot Weather
• Does NOT work with Sand storms
• Does NOT work with Snow or Frost
• Requires 100s of Acres of land
• Black Outs worldwide due to bad weather


WIND: 8 OR 9 HOURS A DAY

NATURAL GAS AND HYDROGEN GAS IS A FOSSIL FUEL

- Natural gas went up 200% in 2020. Why does anyone want that volatility? Gas prices will always rise, and in the extraction process of hydrogen gas they release methane gas which is 19x more pollution than CO2. In extreme freezing weather pumping of natural gas and hydrogen gas shuts down due to frozen pipelines.
- **The following are Not a Renewable Energy resource** like: coal, natural gas, oil, and nuclear energy.

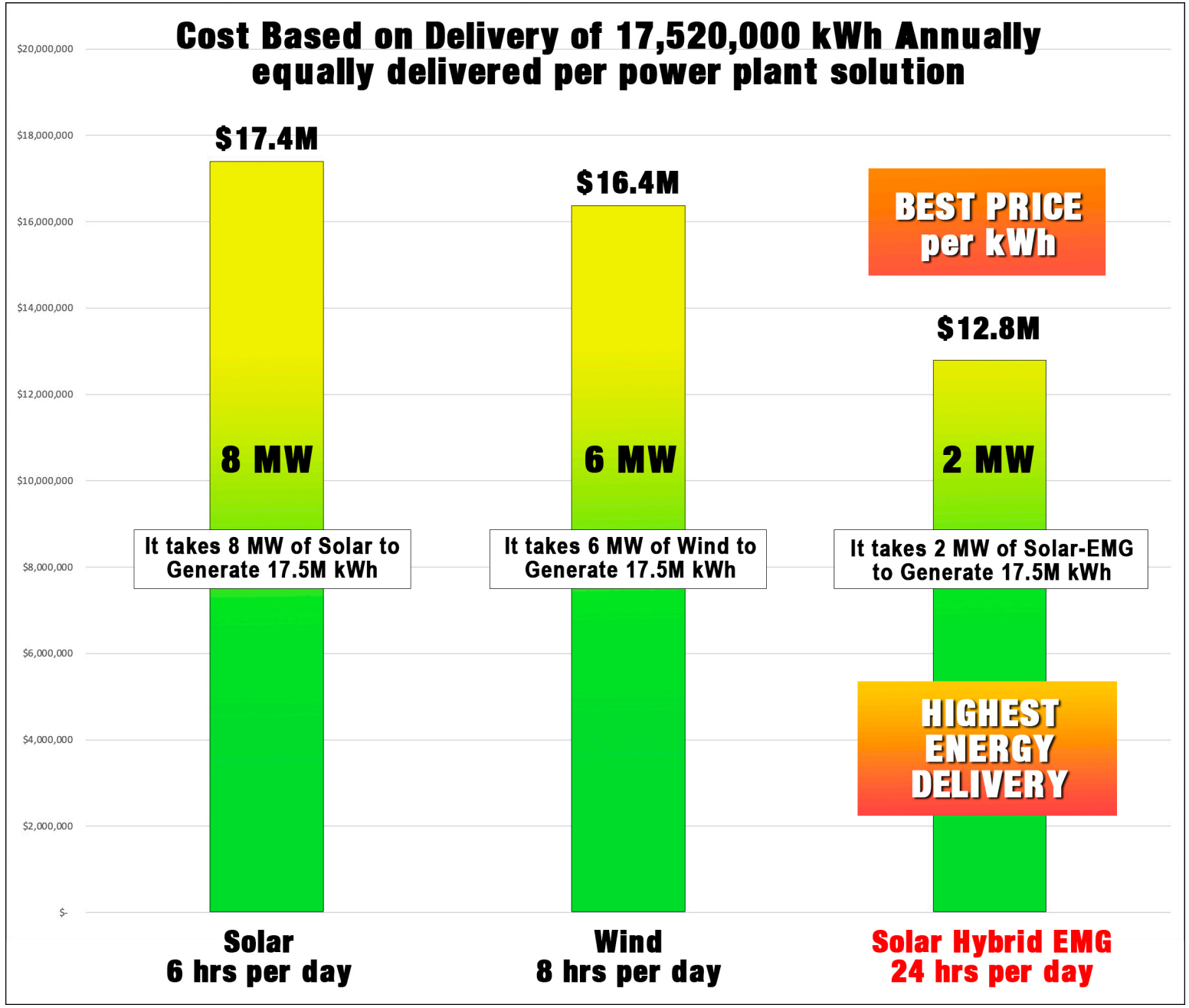




SOURCE: **Natural gas prices are skyrocketing around the world. U.S. prices have doubled this year.**
https://www.cnbc.com/2021/10/08/natural-gas-prices-are-skyrocketing-globally-what-it-means-for-the-us.html

EIA forecasts U.S. winter natural gas bills will be 30% higher than last winter
https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=50076

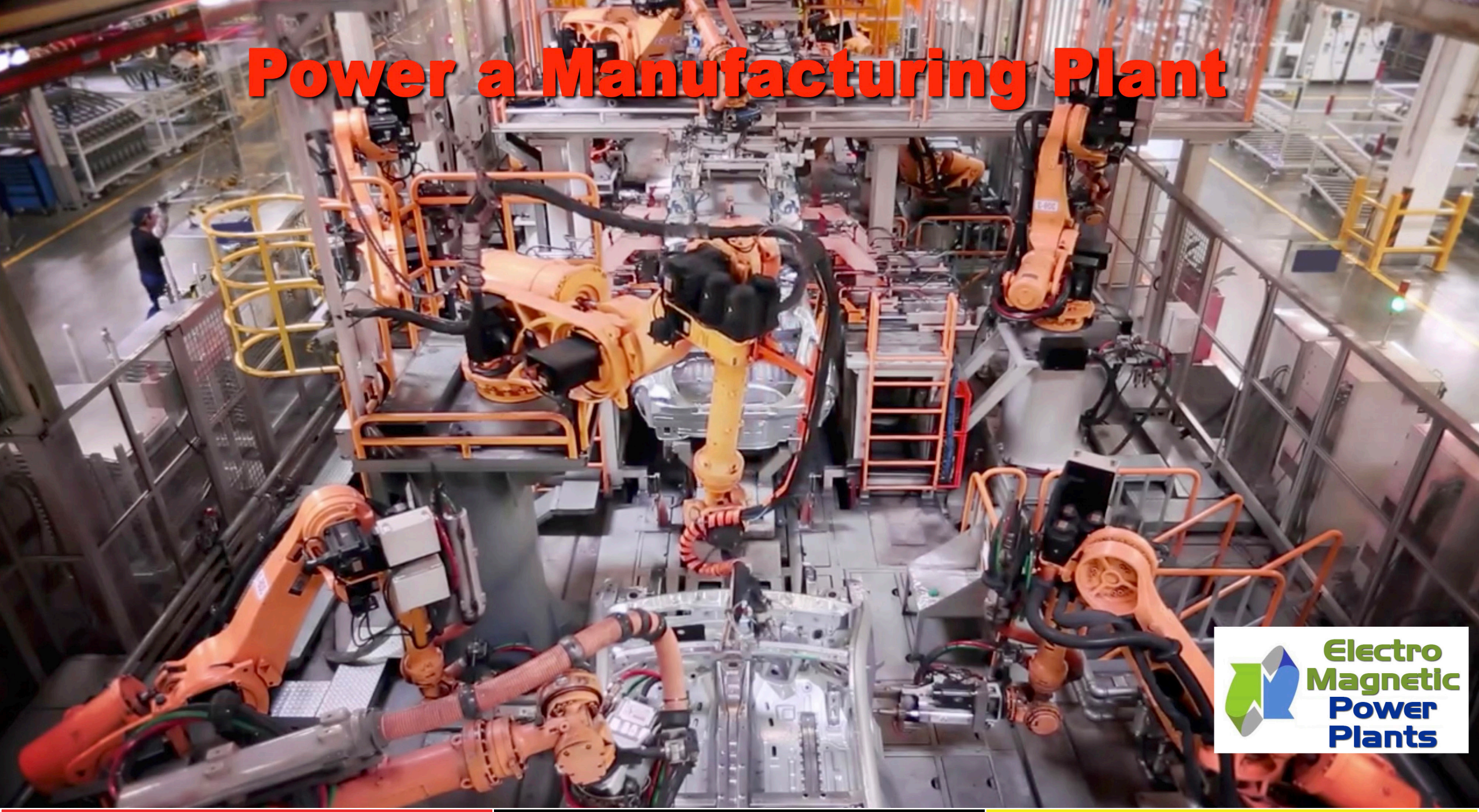
Surging Natural Gas Prices: Threat to Consumers This Winter? Brace for a rude surprise on your winter heating bills. By Associated Press Sept. 30, 2021
https://www.usnews.com/news/business/articles/2021-09-30/surging-natural-gas-prices-threat-to-consumers-this-winter



BENEFITS

- 100% Green Energy and Carbon Neutral
- We don't sell Energy, we sell power plants
- No more refueling or delivery charges
- No Fuel expenses
- Reduce Fuel costs to Zero
- No battery banks needed
- 100% OFF-GRID for remote locations like islands or mining operations
- Never go offline
- Secure and enclosed Power plant buildings where you need them
- Never any Load shedding
- Can be connected to the GRID to sell Energy

Power a Manufacturing Plant



Electro Magnetic Power Plants

Power a University Campus

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

Power a Small City!

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

YES...Power an Entire Island!

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

ElectroMagnetic Power Stations & Plants

NextGEN

- Current Electric Plans requires 100 MW
- 100 MW unit is rated at 80% Power Factor
- Can Produce 876,000,000 KWh at rated output
- Max. Output 125 MW through the On Demand System
- 10 year Manufacturing Warranty and Performance Guarantee
- Power Factor 99%; THD <5%

- **Risk Free**

- Insurance Wrap by Lloyd's of London or A+ Rated Insurer
- Extended warranty available
- Operated, Maintained and Monitored

60 KILOWATTS

24 HOURS A DAY

7 DAYS A WEEK

365 DAYS A YEAR

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

SOLAR BATTERIES EM FORCE

NO GAS
NO DIESEL
NO FOSSIL FUELS


LLOYD'S
LLOYD'S OF LONDON


Intertek
Valued Quality. Delivered.

THE COFOUNDER OF THE ENERGY STAR RATINGS SYSTEM FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


GO
solar
CALIFORNIA

International Organization for Standardization

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

No More Black Outs or Brown Outs due to Poor Electrical Conditions or Bad Weather Events

Now there is a Better Way 1/2

NextGEN

Traditional Energy

Expensive, Pollution, Not Sustainable

Fossil Fuels

Nuclear Power Plants

Renewables

Coal, Natural Gas, produce 4-8 Hours per day All fossil fuels have solar, wind, hydro fuel costs and Carbon footprint that is not sustainable.

- **San Onofre – Shut down**
- **Fukushima – Radioactive Problems**
- **Environmental Damage**
- **Expensive Transmission Costs**

Technology Overview

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GENERATOR (EM)

PURPOSE : FOR ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

- EXCEPTIONALLY CLEAN, SUSTAINABLE, RENEWABLE AND MOST EFFICIENTLY PROCESSED ELECTRICAL
- POWER GENERATION HARNESSED FROM ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENERGY AVAILABLE IN THE UNIVERSE

EXCITATION SOURCE
(3x Solar Panels)

EM Power Plants

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENERGY
Capacity: Min. 2 MW / Module (>10 TIMES OF EXCITATION)

PRIVATE INSTALLATION FOR INDUSTRIES, DATA CENTERS, COMMERCIAL COMPLEXES, RESIDENTIALS AND OTHERS

LV / HV TRANSFORMER

STATE POWER GRID

100% OFF-GRID
Energy at
1 Cent per kWh

Advantages of EM Technology

POWER STATION ADVANTAGES

- **100%** green and renewable energy with unlimited source for power generation (infinite)

- Environmentally friendly and requires no waste disposal measures

- No emission of harmful wastes i.e. carbon dioxide, toxic smoke and other chemical pollutants

ElectroMagnetic Power Plants

- Modular size allows for transport of **Power Stations** to remote areas and save costs on power transmission

- Individual **Power Stations** can be connectedin parallel to attain desired output capacity

- Requires very much less area (space) as opposed to power plants and solar farms

- Innovative design minimizes occurrence of breakdown and allows for easier maintenance

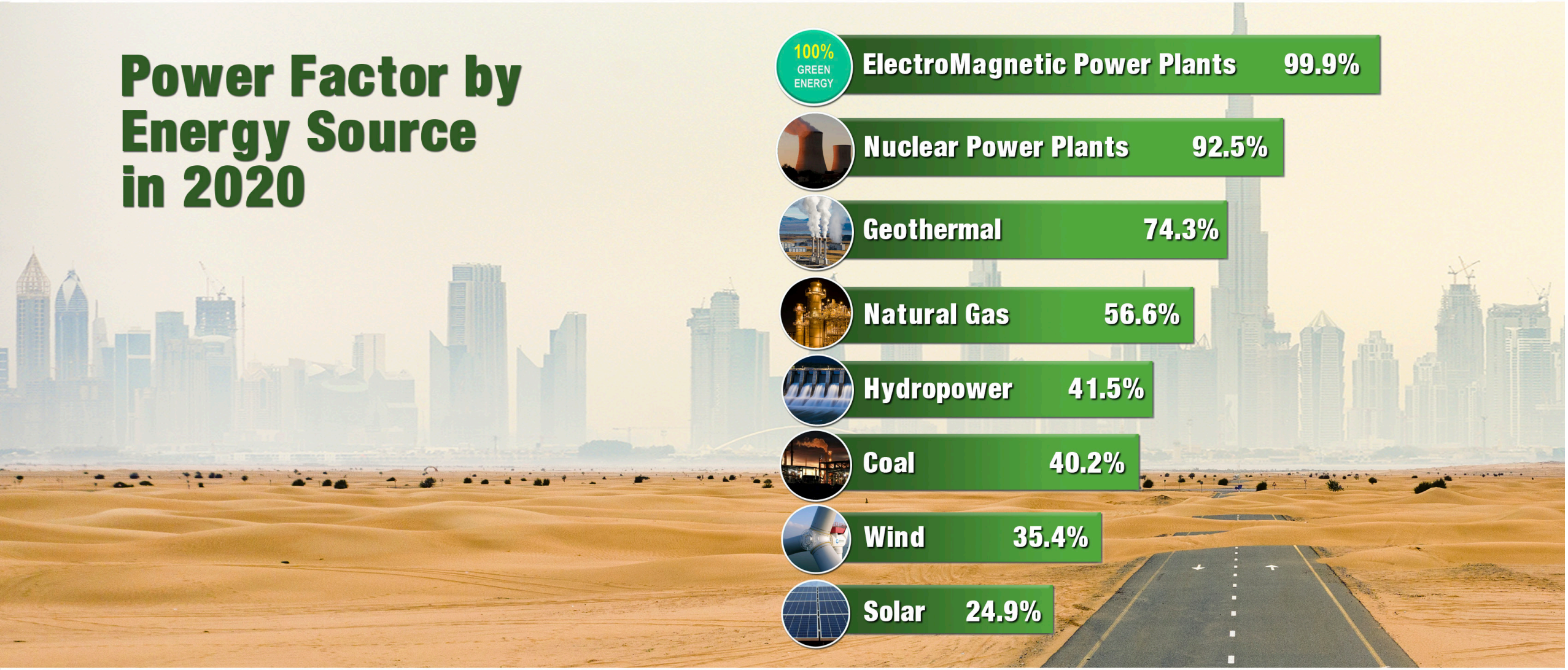
How We Compare with Traditional Renewable

Solar	Wind	Geothermal	Hydro	ElectroMagnetic Power Plants
▪ Requires large physical space ▪ Not feasible for all geographic locations	▪ Requires large physical space ▪ Not feasible for all geographic locations	▪ Requires high investment to locate to suitable space	▪ Not feasible for all geographic locations	▪ Requires minimal real estate ▪ Can be setup anywhere and everywhere
▪ Dependent on sunny weather	▪ Output is proportional to wind speed	▪ High risk of failure	▪ Can be affected by droughts and other natural disasters	▪ In-door protected housing so no impact on weather patterns
▪ Transmission costs ▪ Output losses	▪ Transmission costs ▪ Output losses	▪ Transmission costs ▪ Output losses	▪ Transmission costs ▪ Output losses	▪ Zero transmission costs
▪ Solar panel maintenance	▪ Low maintenance	▪ Maintenance shut-downs impact output ▪ Backup power is expensive	▪ Maintenance shut-downs impact output ▪ Backup power is expensive	▪ Each generator only needs to be shut down for 15 mins per year ▪ No Down Time or Energy Loss during maintenance
▪ 6-8 Hours of power per day	▪ Power generation is seasonal	▪ Consistent power	▪ Consistent without a drought	▪ 24/7/365 days of power
▪ 12-18 months to setup	▪ 12-24 months to set up	▪ 24-36 months to setup	▪ 24-36 months to setup	▪ 6-8 months to setup

Advantages of ElectroMagnetic Generator Technology

NextGEN

Power Factor by Energy Source in 2020

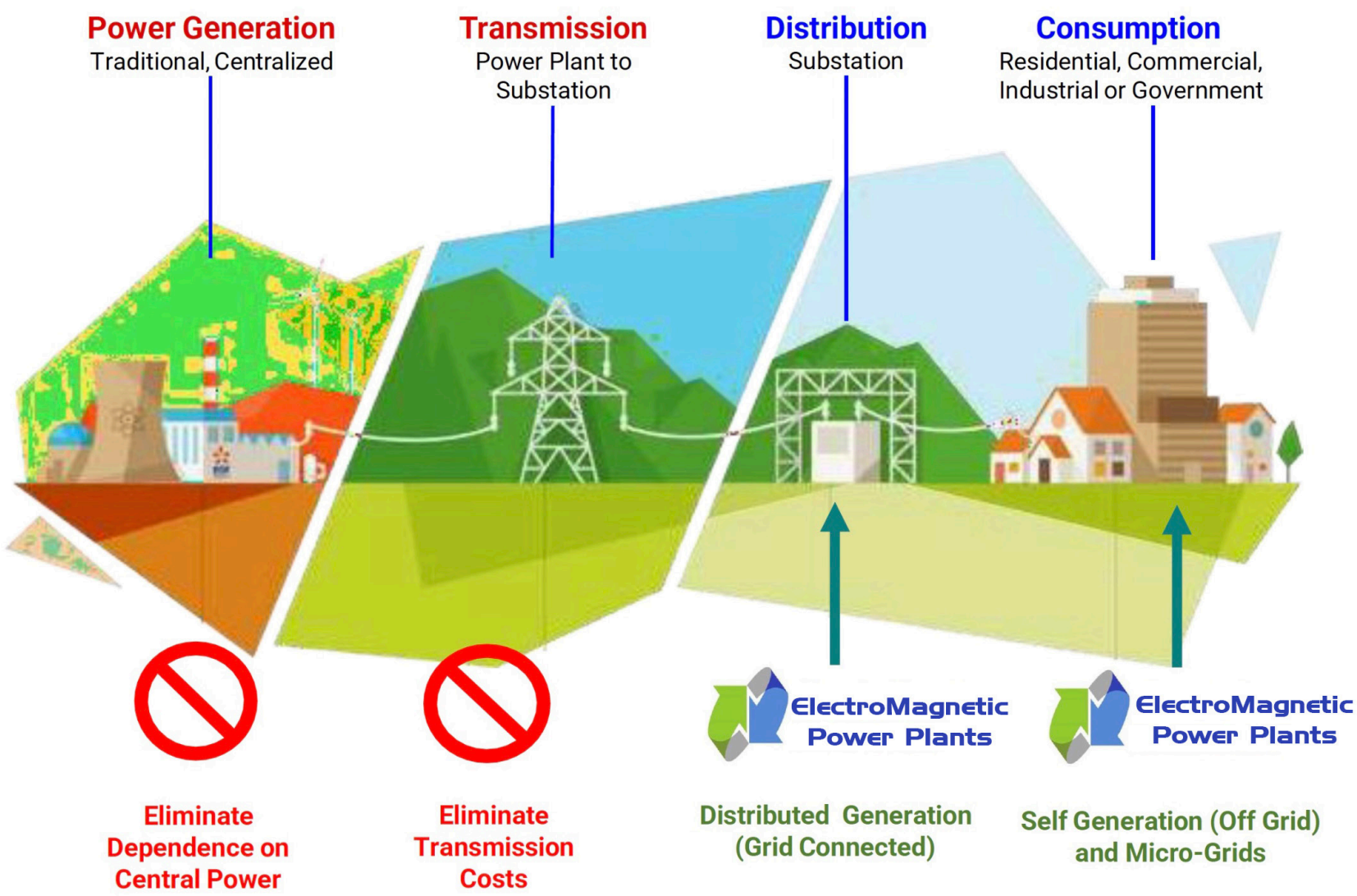


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

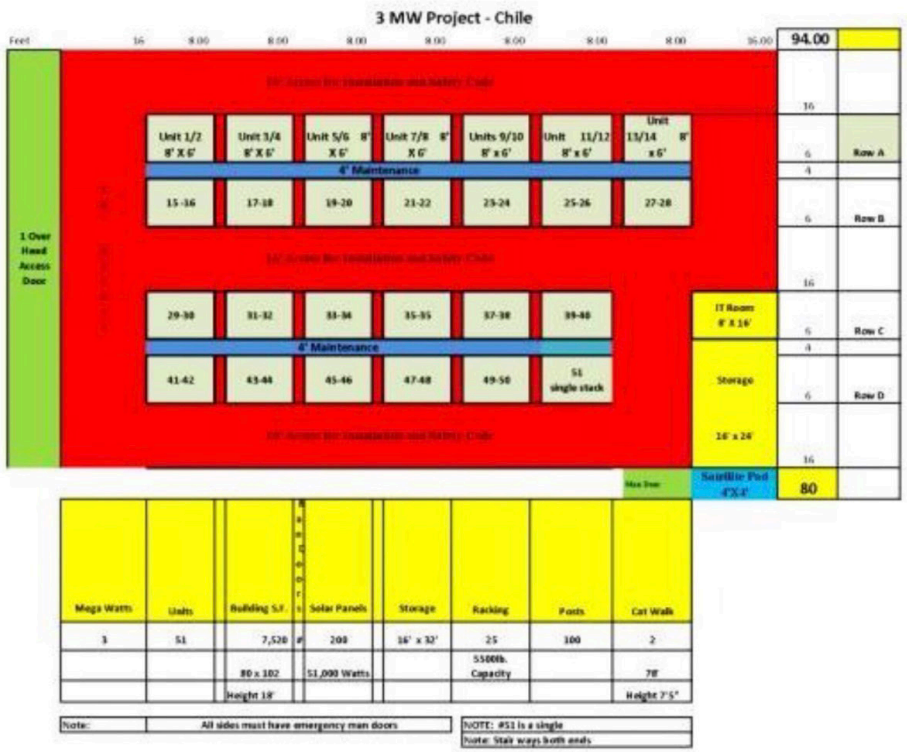
eia | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Office of NUCLEAR ENERGY

Deployment Methods

- ✓ Install next to the substations and avoid transmission costs.
- ✓ Connect to the grid to stabilize existing energy requirements and benefit from net-metering.
- ✓ Install off-grid for 100% grid independence.



Installations 3/3



Installation 3

All EM Generators are installed inside a safe and secure metal building.

Can be sized from 2 MW building to multiple buildings with 50 MW each. Install next to Sub-station where energy is needed.

24/7/365 Satellite communications monitoring.

Scalable Deployments

The ElectroMagentic Power Plants can Scale to Giga Projects

We took everything we know about electro-magnetic power technology to enable the world's largest energy projects. A 1 Gigawatt hour (GWh) or more project provides record energy capacity—enough to power every home in Kuching for 24/7 – 365 days.

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

The ElectroMagnetic Power Plant

6MW, 12MW, 18MW 24MW, 30MW, 36MW, 42MW, 48MW & 54MW Building

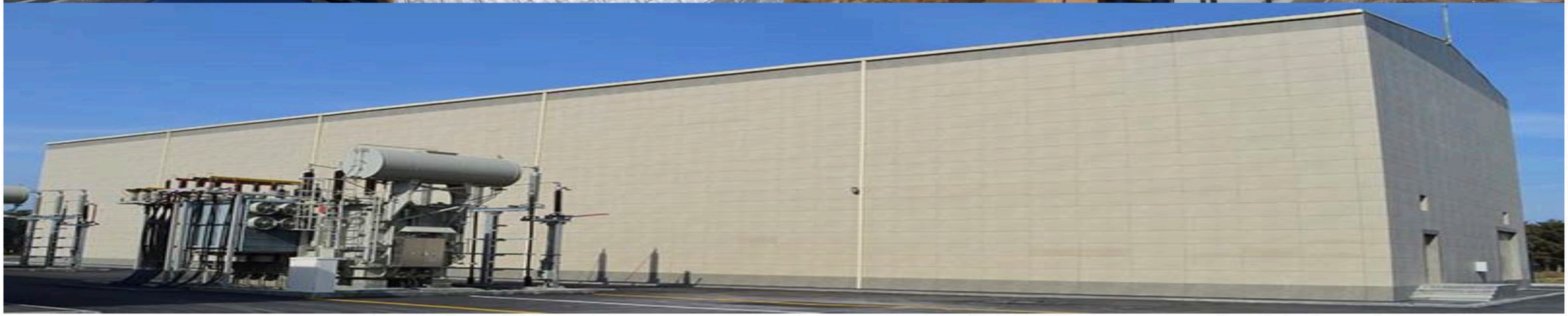
NextGEN

SCIP Building to provide R40 insulation and the metal wires and rebar act as a Faraday Cage to protect the equipment from electro-magnetic radiation or EMP.

Buildings can be installed in less than 30 days.





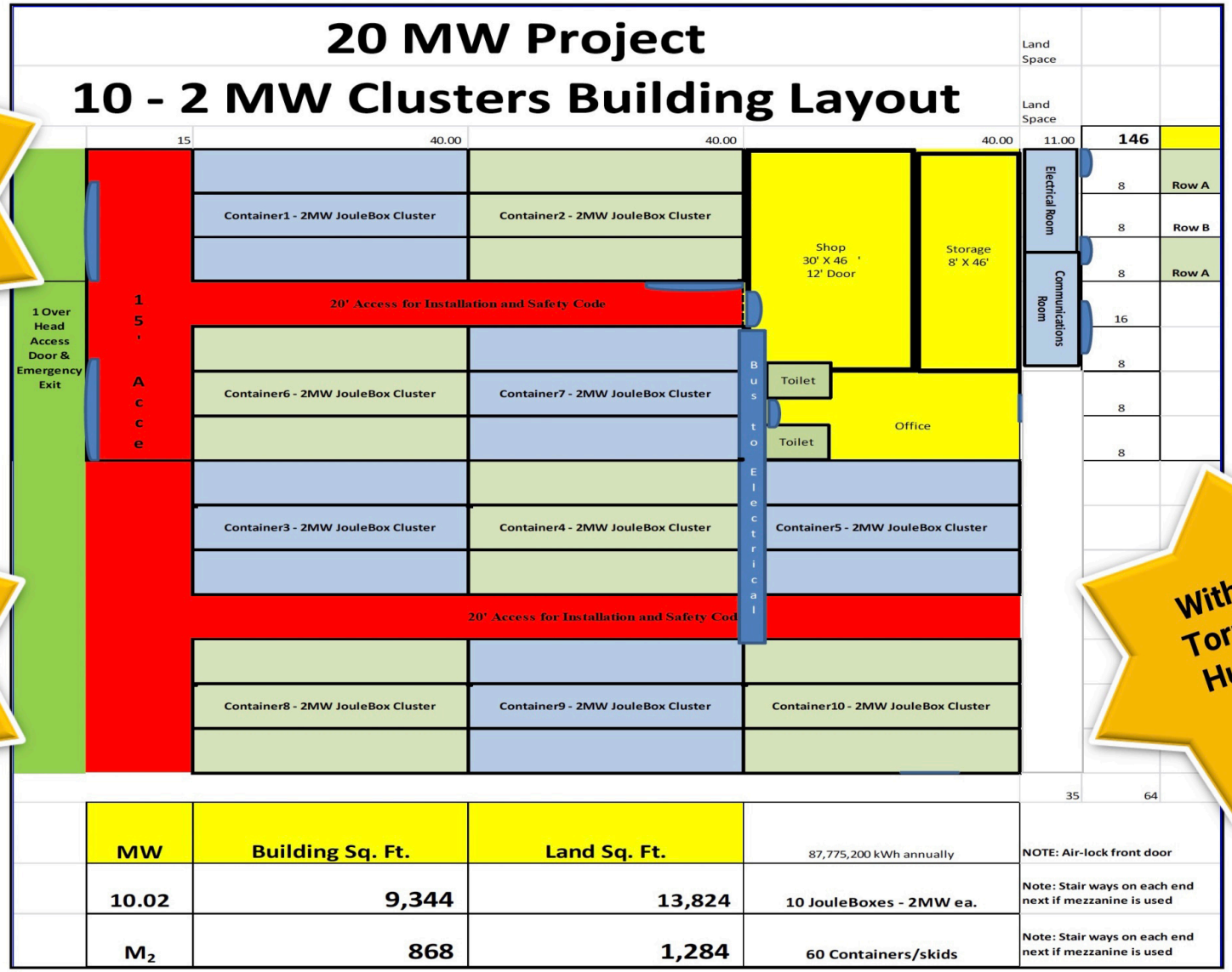


The ElectroMagnetic
Power Plant 20 MW Building Layout

NextGEN

Earthquake Proof (Up to 9.4)

Insulation (Up to R40)



Withstand Tornado or Hurricane Cat 5

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

Advantages of ElectroMagnetic Generator Technology

NextGEN

Electro Magnetic Power Plants

1 MW
17 Units

Industrial Facility

From industrial zones to entire industrial cities, the ElectroMagentic Generators ability to scale to the power needed for these to run 24/7 full-time 365 days a year.

10 MW
170 Units

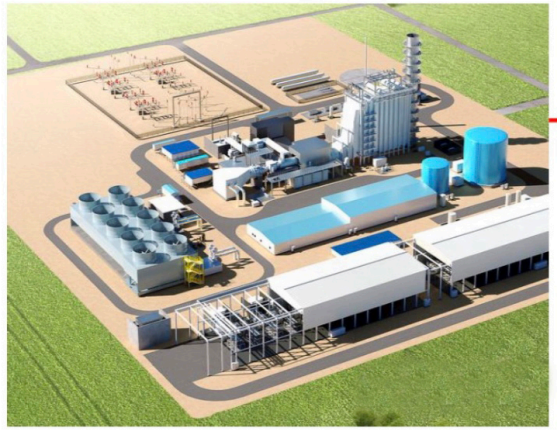
Isolated Community

The ElectroMagentic Generators is the only solution that has the ability to power a rural community or islands where access to electricty is limited or costs too much to distribute

Scalable From 5 - 50 MW
850 Units

Large Power Plant

Whether it's a big city or a small town, the ElectroMagentic Power Plants are able to connect directly to distribution substations to efficiently power entire cities on demand.



Scalable From 1 – 10 GW

Hydrogen Industrial Giga-Scale ElectronMagentic Power Plants

The ElectronMagentic Power Plants is the only solution that has the ability to power Energy Industrial Parks and Deepwater Terminal projects with low cost tariff for its operations and production of hydrogen, ammonia, oil, gas, or diesel plants for export markets and to remain competitive as a world top exporter.

From 10 MW to 100 MW

Utility Scale

The ElectroMagnetic Generator Power Plant is the only solution that has the ability to power Distribution Substation in the middle of a city to Distribution Substations in a rural community where access to electricity is limited or costs too much to distribute. The fooprint is amazingly small and the sustainable solution is Huge!

Next Steps

THE NEXT STEPS	
Step 1	**SIGNUP for a Demo Request with NextGen** Review your proposal and complete financing application
Step 2	**SITE INSPECTION** A member of our site inspection team will come out and take various measurements and determine what is needed for your project
Step 3	**FINALIZE SYSTEM DESIGN** We will finalize your system design and pull the required permits from your city or county.
Step 4	**SYSTEM INSTALLATION** We will schedule a date for your **Power Plant** installation. The installation only takes a few days on average. After the system is installed it will be interconnected to your utility grid.
Step 5	**CITY & UTILITY INSPECTION** The city inspector will inspect the **Power Plant.** Your utility will install a digital net meter and give you permission to turn on your system or Permission To Operate (PTO).
Step 6	**SYSTEM ACTIVATION** Turn your system on and start producing your own power !

ElectorMagnetic Power Generators

NextGEN

From 2 MegaWatts to GigaWatt Power Plants

Global Master Distributor

Sign-up For a Full Presentation with NextGen

ElectroMagnetic Generators Power Station

100% OFF-GRID Energy at 1 Cent per kWh

OWN THE POWER PLANT