



NET POWER INC.

203,473,864 SHARES OF CLASS A COMMON STOCK

10,900,000 WARRANTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OF CLASS A COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the resale from time to time of 203,473,864 shares of our Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Class A Common Stock”), by the selling security holders named in this prospectus or their permitted transferees (each, a “Selling Securityholder” and, collectively, the “Selling Securityholders”), which consist of (i) 53,199,594 shares of Class A Common Stock issued at a purchase price of \$10.00 per share in a private placement that closed substantially concurrently with the consummation of the Merger (as defined herein), (ii) 2,500 shares of Class A Common Stock issued to Rice Acquisition Sponsor II LLC (“Sponsor”) in a private placement prior to the consummation of the initial public offering (the “IPO”) of Rice Acquisition Corp. II (“RONI”), at an effective price of approximately \$0.0036 per share, (iii) 10,900,000 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants (as defined below), originally acquired at a purchase price of \$1.00 per warrant, (iv) 7,121,950 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon redemption of the 7,121,950 units of NET Power Operations LLC (f/k/a Rice Acquisition Holdings II LLC and referred to herein as “Opco”) held by the initial shareholders of RONI or transferees thereof, all of which were issued prior to the consummation of the IPO at an effective price of approximately \$0.0036 per unit, (v) 131,931,213 shares of Class A Common Stock issued or issuable upon redemption of the units of Opco (“Opco Units”) issued as consideration upon consummation of the Merger to certain Legacy NET Power Selling Securityholders (as defined herein) at a value of \$10.00 per unit, and (vi) 318,607 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the redemption of the 318,607 Opco Units issued to Baker Hughes Energy Services LLC (an affiliate of Baker Hughes Company) for services provided by Nuovo Pignone International, S.r.l. (an affiliate of Baker Hughes Company) pursuant to the Amended and Restated JDA (as defined herein). For more information on the terms of the Amended and Restated JDA, see “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions — Related Party Transactions — Baker Hughes Agreements — Amended and Restated JDA.” In addition, this prospectus relates to the resale from time to time of the 10,900,000 warrants (the “Private Placement Warrants”) issued to Sponsor at a purchase price of \$1.00 per warrant in a private placement that closed simultaneously with the consummation of the IPO. Each Private Placement Warrant is exercisable to purchase for \$11.50 one share of Class A Common Stock, subject to adjustment.

The shares of Class A Common Stock and the Private Placement Warrants that may be sold by the Selling Securityholders are collectively referred to in this prospectus as the “Offered Securities.” Our registration of the resale of the Offered Securities does not mean that the Selling Securityholders will offer or sell any of the Offered Securities.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the Selling Securityholders of any of the Offered Securities. We will receive the proceeds from the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants for cash, but not from the sale of the underlying shares of Class A Common Stock. We will bear all costs, expenses and fees in connection with the registration of the resale of the Offered Securities. The Selling Securityholders will bear all commissions and discounts, if any, attributable to their respective sales of the Offered Securities.

The Selling Securityholders may offer and sell the securities covered by this prospectus in a number of different ways and at varying prices. We provide more information about how the Selling Securityholders may sell the securities in the section titled “Plan of Distribution.” In addition, certain of the securities being registered hereby are subject to vesting and/or transfer restrictions that may prevent the Selling Securityholders from offering or selling such securities. See the section titled “Description of Securities” for more information.

As of May 1, 2024, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock that may be offered for resale by the Selling Securityholders pursuant to this prospectus is almost three times larger than the number of outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock and, assuming the cash exercise of all of the Company’s outstanding warrants and the redemption of all outstanding Opco Units for an equal number of shares of Class A Common Stock, represents approximately 87% of the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock. Sales of a substantial number of shares of Class A Common Stock in the public markets, including by the Selling Securityholders, each of whom obtained their shares at prices or values below the current market price, or the perception in the market that such sales could occur, could result in a significant decline in the public trading price of the Class A Common Stock. For more information regarding this risk, see “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Ownership of the Offered Securities — Future sales, or the perception of future sales, by the Company or its stockholders in the public market could cause the market price for the Class A Common Stock to decline.”

You should carefully read this prospectus, and any applicable prospectus supplement, before you invest in any of our securities.

The Class A Common Stock and warrants initially sold as part of the units issued in the IPO (the “Public Warrants”) are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the symbols “NPWR” and “NPWR WS,” respectively. On May 16, 2024, the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock and the Public Warrants as reported on the NYSE were \$11.51 per share and \$3.02 per warrant, respectively. Based on such sale prices, the Selling Securityholders, each of whom obtained their Offered Securities at prices or values below the current market price, may experience a potential profit of between \$11.5064 and \$1.51 per share and a potential profit of \$2.02 per warrant. Other securityholders, including those that purchased securities in the IPO, may not experience a similar rate of return on the securities they purchased due to differences in the prices or values at which the Selling Securityholders were issued the Offered Securities and the current trading price of the Class A Common Stock and the Public Warrants.

Investing in our securities involves certain risks, including those that are described in the section titled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 7 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is May 22, 2024.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. No one has been authorized to provide you with information that is different from that contained in this prospectus. This prospectus is dated as of the date set forth on the cover hereof. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than that date.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-1 that we filed with the SEC using a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf registration process, the Selling Securityholders may, from time to time, offer and sell, as applicable, any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings. The Selling Securityholders may use the shelf registration statement to sell up to an aggregate of 203,473,864 shares of Class A Common Stock (which includes up to 10,900,000 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants and 138,754,960 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon redemption of Opco Units) and up to an aggregate of 10,900,000 Private Placement Warrants from time to time through any means described in the section titled “Plan of Distribution.” More specific terms of any securities that the Selling Securityholders offer and sell may be provided in a prospectus supplement that describes, among other things, the specific amounts and prices of the shares of Class A Common Stock and/or Private Placement Warrants being offered and the terms of the offering.

A prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information included in this prospectus. Any statement contained in this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in such prospectus supplement modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified will be deemed to constitute a part of this prospectus only as so modified, and any statement so superseded will be deemed not to constitute a part of this prospectus.

You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the date on the front of those documents only, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any applicable prospectus supplement, or any sale of a security. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

Neither we nor the Selling Securityholders have authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus we have prepared. We and the Selling Securityholders take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you.

This prospectus is an offer to sell only the securities offered hereby and only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. This prospectus is not an offer to sell securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy securities, in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

This prospectus contains summaries of certain provisions contained in some of the documents described herein, but reference is made to the actual documents for complete information. All of the summaries are qualified in their entirety by the actual documents. Copies of some of the documents referred to herein have been filed, will be filed or will be incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, and you may obtain copies of those documents as described below under the section titled “Where You Can Find Additional Information.”

CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

Unless otherwise expressly stated or, unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to:

- “8 Rivers” means 8 Rivers Capital, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (a company controlled by SK);
- “Areca” means Areca, Inc., a Delaware corporation;
- “Amended and Restated JDA” means the Amended and Restated Joint Development Agreement, dated December 13, 2022, by and among Old NET Power, RONI, RONI Opco, NPI and NPT, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with its terms;
- “Baker Hughes” or “BH” means Baker Hughes Company, a Delaware corporation;
- “BH License Agreement” means the License Agreement, dated February 3, 2022, by and between Old NET Power and NPT, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with its terms;
- “BHES” means Baker Hughes Energy Services LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and affiliate of Baker Hughes;
- “BHES JDA” means collectively, the Original JDA and the Amended and Restated JDA;
- “Board” or “Board of Directors” means the board of directors of the Company;
- “Business Combination Agreement” means the Business Combination Agreement, dated as of December 13, 2022, by and among RONI, RONI Opco, Buyer, Merger Sub and Old NET Power, as amended by the First Amendment to the Business Combination Agreement, dated as of April 23, 2023, by and between Buyer and Old NET Power;
- “Business Combination” means the Domestications, the Merger and other transactions contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement, collectively, including the PIPE Financing;
- “Buyer” means Topo Buyer Co, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Opco (following the Domestications) or of RONI Opco (prior to the Domestications);
- “Bylaws” means the bylaws of NET Power adopted on June 8, 2023;
- “Certificate of Incorporation” means the certificate of incorporation of NET Power filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on June 8, 2023;
- “Chamaedorea” means Chamaedorea, Inc., a Delaware corporation;
- “Class A Common Stock” means the Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of NET Power;
- “Class B Common Stock” means the Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of NET Power;
- “Clean,” in relation to the energy generated through the Net Power Cycle, refers to the NET Power Cycle’s capability to significantly reduce direct CO₂ emissions and emissions of other air pollutants in comparison to energy generated with conventional gas-fired technology;
- “Closing” means the consummation of the Business Combination contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement;
- “Closing Date” means June 8, 2023, the date on which the Closing occurred;
- “Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
- “Common Stock” means the Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock;

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- “Company,” “our,” “we” or “us” means, prior to the Business Combination, RONI or Old NET Power, as the context suggests, and, following the Business Combination, NET Power Inc., in each case, with its consolidated subsidiaries;
- “Constellation” means Constellation Energy Generation, LLC, a Pennsylvania limited liability company formerly known as Exelon Generation Company, LLC;
- “Continental” means Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company;
- “Demonstration Plant” means the facility located in La Porte, Texas used to demonstrate the viability of the NET Power Cycle;
- “DOE” means the United States Department of Energy;
- “Domestication” means the change of RONI’s jurisdiction of registration by deregistering as a Cayman Islands exempted company and continuing and domesticating as a corporation registered under the laws of the State of Delaware, upon which RONI changed its name to NET Power Inc.;
- “Domestications” means the Domestication and the Opco Domestication;
- “Earnout Shares” means the Class B units of Opco and shares of Class B Common Stock that vest if the share price of Class A Common Stock on the NYSE is greater than or equal to \$12.00 for any 20 trading days within a consecutive 30-trading-day period beginning on or after June 23, 2023;
- “Exchange Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;
- “Gen1U” means the Company’s first commercial-scale power plant;
- “IPO” means RONI’s initial public offering, which was consummated on June 18, 2021;
- “Legacy NET Power Holders” means the holders of equity securities of Old NET Power prior to the consummation of the Merger;
- “Legacy NET Power Selling Securityholders” means the Legacy NET Power Holders whose securities are being registered for resale pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part;
- “Merger” means the merger of Merger Sub with and into Old NET Power pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, in which Old NET Power survived and became a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Buyer;
- “Merger Sub” means Topo Merger Sub, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Buyer;
- “NET Power” means NET Power Inc., a Delaware corporation (f/k/a Rice Acquisition Corp. II), with its consolidated subsidiaries (unless the context otherwise indicates), upon and after the Domestication;
- “NPEH” means NPEH, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
- “NPI” means Nuovo Pignone International, S.r.l., an Italian limited liability company and affiliate of Baker Hughes;
- “NPT” means Nuovo Pignone Tecnologie S.r.l., an Italian limited liability company and affiliate of Baker Hughes;
- “NYSE” means the New York Stock Exchange;
- “Old NET Power” means, prior to the consummation of the Merger, NET Power, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
- “Opco” means NET Power Operations LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (f/k/a Rice Acquisition Holdings II LLC), upon and after the Opco Domestication;

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- “Opco Domestication” means the change of RONI Opco’s jurisdiction of registration by deregistering as a Cayman Islands exempted company and continuing and domesticating as a limited liability company registered under the laws of the State of Delaware, upon which RONI Opco changed its name to NET Power Operations LLC;
- “Opco LLC Agreement” means the Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Opco, dated as of June 8, 2023, which was entered into in connection with the Closing;
- “Opco Unitholder” means a holder of Opco Units;
- “Opco Units” means the units of Opco;
- “Original JDA” means the Joint Development Agreement, dated February 3, 2022, by and among Old NET Power, NPI and NPT, as amended by the First Amendment to Joint Development Agreement, dated effective June 30, 2022, by and among the same parties;
- “OXY” means OLCV NET Power, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
- “PIPE Financing” means the issuance and sale of 54,044,995 shares of Class A Common Stock for aggregate consideration of \$540,449,950 in private placements pursuant to subscription agreements that RONI entered into with certain qualified institutional buyers and accredited investors, which was consummated immediately prior to the Merger;
- “PIPE Investors” means the investors who participated in the PIPE Financing;
- “PIPE Subscription Agreements” means the subscription agreements, entered into by RONI and the PIPE Investors in connection with the PIPE Financing;
- “Preferred Stock” means shares of NET Power preferred stock, par value \$0.0001;
- “Principal Legacy NET Power Holders” means OXY, Constellation and 8 Rivers (through NPEH);
- “Private Placement Warrants” means the 10,900,000 warrants to purchase shares of Class A Common Stock that were issued and sold to Sponsor in a private placement in connection with the IPO;
- “Public Warrants” means the warrants to purchase shares of Class A Common Stock that were issued and sold as part of the RONI Units in the IPO;
- “RONI” means Rice Acquisition Corp. II, a Cayman Islands exempted company, prior to the Domestication;
- “RONI Opco” means Rice Acquisition Holdings II LLC, a Cayman Islands limited liability company and direct subsidiary of RONI, prior to the Domestications;
- “RONI Units” means the units of RONI sold in the IPO, each of which consisted of one Class A Share and one-fourth of one Public Warrant;
- “SEC” means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission;
- “Securities Act” means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended;
- “Selling Securityholders” means the persons listed in the table in the section titled “Selling Securityholders” and the pledgees, donees, transferees, assignees, successors, designees and others who later come to hold any of such persons’ interest in the Class A Common Stock or warrants other than through a public sale;
- “Serial Number 1” means our first commercial plant deployment;
- “SK” means SK Inc., a company registered in South Korea;
- “Sponsor” means Rice Acquisition Sponsor II LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;

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- “Sponsor Letter Agreement” means the letter agreement, dated December 13, 2022, by and among RONI, Sponsor, RONI Opco, Old NET Power and RONI’s directors and officers;
- “Stockholders’ Agreement” means the Stockholders’ Agreement, dated as of June 8, 2023, by and among RONI, RONI Opco, Sponsor and the NET Power Holders (as defined therein);
- “Tax Receivable Agreement” means the Tax Receivable Agreement, dated June 8, 2023, entered into by NET Power and Opco with Opco Unitholders who received Opco Units pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement as consideration for equity interests in Old NET Power and the Agent (as defined therein);
- “Tillandsia” means Tillandsia, Inc., a Delaware corporation;
- “Up-C” means umbrella partnership, C corporation, which describes a corporate structure in which an ultimate c corporation parent consolidates a partnership or partnership structure treated as a pass-through entity for US state and federal purposes tax;
- “Warrant Agreement” means the Warrant Agreement, dated as of June 15, 2021, by and among RONI, RONI Opco and Continental as it may be amended and/or restated from time to time in accordance with its terms; and
- “warrants” means, collectively, the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants.

In addition, the following is a glossary of key industry terms used herein:

- “CO₂” means carbon dioxide;
- “CO₂e” means the number of metric tons of CO₂ emissions with the same global warming potential as on metric ton of another greenhouse gas;
- “CO₂e/kWh” means carbon dioxide emissions per kilowatt-hour;
- “GW” means gigawatt;
- “MW” means megawatt;
- “MWe” means megawatt electrical which refers to the electricity output capability of a plant;
- “MWth” means megawatt thermal which refers to the input energy required;
- “NO_x” means nitrogen oxides;
- “sCO₂” means supercritical CO₂; and
- “SO_x” means sulfur oxides.

SOURCES OF INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Where information has been sourced from a third party, the source of such information has been identified. Unless otherwise indicated, the information contained in this prospectus on the market environment, market developments, growth rates, market trends and competition in the markets in which we operate is taken from publicly available sources, including third-party sources, or reflects our estimates that are principally based on information from publicly available sources.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Statements that do not relate strictly to historical or current facts are forward-looking and usually identified by the use of words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “forecast,” “future,” “intend,” “may,” “opportunity,” “plan,” “project,” “seek,” “should,” “strategy,” “will,” “will likely result,” “would” and other similar words and expressions, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. Forward-looking statements may relate to the development of the Company’s technology, the anticipated demand for the Company’s technology and the markets in which the Company operates, the timing of the deployment of plant deliveries, and the Company’s business strategies, capital requirements, potential growth opportunities and expectations for future performance (financial or otherwise). Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, projections, targets, opinions and/or beliefs of the Company, and such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors.

The risks and uncertainties that could cause those actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) risks relating to the uncertainty of the projected financial information with respect to the Company and risks related to the Company’s ability to meet its projections; (ii) the ability to recognize the anticipated benefits of the Business Combination, which may be affected by, among other things, competition, the ability of the Company to grow and manage growth profitably and the ability of the Company retain its management and key employees; (iii) the Company’s ability to utilize its net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards effectively; (iv) the capital-intensive nature of the Company’s business model, which may require the Company to raise additional capital in the future; (v) barriers the Company may face in its attempts to deploy and commercialize its technology; (vi) the complexity of the machinery the Company relies on for its operations and development; (vii) the Company’s ability to establish and maintain supply relationships; (viii) risks related to the Company’s arrangements with third parties for the development, commercialization and deployment of technology associated with the Company’s technology; (ix) risks related to the Company’s other strategic investors and partners; (x) the Company’s ability to successfully commercialize its operations; (xi) the availability and cost of raw materials; (xii) the ability of the Company’s supply base to scale to meet the Company’s anticipated growth; (xiii) the Company’s ability to expand internationally; (xiv) the Company’s ability to update the design, construction and operations of its technology; (xv) the impact of potential delays in discovering manufacturing and construction issues; (xvi) the possibility of damage to the Company’s Texas facilities as a result of natural disasters; (xvii) the ability of commercial plants using the Company’s technology to efficiently provide net power output; (xviii) the Company’s ability to obtain and retain licenses; (xix) the Company’s ability to establish an initial commercial scale plant; (xx) the Company’s ability to license to large customers; (xxi) the Company’s ability to accurately estimate future commercial demand; (xxii) the Company’s ability to adapt to the rapidly evolving and competitive natural and renewable power industry; (xxiii) the Company’s ability to comply with all applicable laws and regulations; (xxiv) the impact of public perception of fossil fuel-derived energy on the Company’s business; (xxv) any political or other disruptions in gas producing nations; (xxvi) the Company’s ability to protect its intellectual property and the intellectual property it licenses; (xxvii) risks relating to data privacy and cybersecurity, including the potential for cyberattacks or security incidents that could disrupt our or our service providers’ operations; (xxviii) potential litigation that may be instituted against the Company; and (xxix) other risks and uncertainties indicated in this prospectus, including those under the section titled “Risk Factors,” and other documents filed or to be filed with the SEC by the Company.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of the assumptions made by our management prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those projected in the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements in deciding whether to invest in our securities.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, we undertake no obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. The Company gives no assurance that it will achieve its expectations.

SUMMARY OF THE PROSPECTUS

This summary highlights selected information from this prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you in making an investment decision. Before investing in our securities, you should carefully read this entire prospectus, including our financial statements and the related notes included in this prospectus and the information set forth under the sections titled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Our Business

NET Power is a clean energy technology company that has developed a novel power generation system (which we refer to as the “NET Power Cycle”) designed to produce clean, reliable and low-cost electricity from natural gas while capturing virtually all atmospheric emissions. Old NET Power was founded in 2010 and methodically progressed the technology from a theoretical concept to reality with the construction and commissioning of the Company’s demonstration facility in La Porte, Texas (the “Demonstration Plant”). The NET Power Cycle is designed to inherently capture CO₂ while producing virtually no air pollutants such as SO_x, NO_x, and other particulates. It is nearly immune to differences in altitude, humidity and temperature and can be a net water producer rather than consumer, which can facilitate project siting and operation in a variety of climates. It can operate as a traditional baseload power plant, providing reliable electricity to the grid at capacity factors targeted to be above 90%. It can also complement intermittent renewables, providing clean dispatchable electricity that can be programmed on demand at the request of power grid operators and according to market needs, while demonstrating substantial improvements in effectiveness, affordability and environmental performance as compared to existing carbon capture technologies for power generation. It leverages existing natural gas infrastructure and avoids issues of generation capacity and grid transmission overbuild created by other technologies, helping to further reduce system-wide decarbonization costs.

The NET Power Cycle is designed to achieve clean, reliable and low-cost electricity generation through NET Power’s patented highly recuperative oxy-combustion process. This process involves the combination of two technologies:

- *Oxy-combustion*, a clean heat generation process in which fuel is mixed with oxygen such that the resulting byproducts from combustion consist of only water and pure CO₂; and
- *Supercritical CO₂ power cycle*, a closed or semi-closed loop process that replaces the air or steam used in most power cycles with recirculating CO₂ at high pressure, as sCO₂, producing power by expanding sCO₂ continuously through a turbo expander.

In the NET Power Cycle, CO₂ produced in oxy-combustion is immediately captured in a sCO₂ cycle that produces electricity. As CO₂ is added through oxy-combustion and recirculated, excess captured CO₂ is siphoned from the cycle at high purity for export to permanent storage or utilization.

The NET Power Cycle was first demonstrated at our 50 MWth Demonstration Plant in La Porte, Texas, which broke ground in 2016 and began testing in 2018. We conducted three testing campaigns over three years and synchronized to the Texas grid in the fall of 2021. Through these tests, we achieved technology validation, reached critical operational milestones and accumulated over 1,500 hours of total facility runtime as of December 31, 2023.

NET Power plans to license its technology through offering plant designs ranging from industrialscale configurations between 25-115 MW net electric output to utility-scale units of up to 300 MW net electric output capacity. This technology is supported by a portfolio of 447 issued patents (as of December 31, 2023) in-licensed on an exclusive, irrevocable basis (in the applicable field) from 8 Rivers as well as significant know how and trade secrets generated through experience at the Demonstration Plant. NET Power’s first-generation utility-scale design (which we refer to as Gen1U) will be a 300 MWe class power plant, targeting a CO₂ capture rate of 97% or greater. Early Gen1U deployments are focused on ensuring a clean and reliable system. Based on the Company’s work to date, NET Power expects these early projects to target a net efficiency of approximately 45%. Incorporating the lessons learned from early plants’ operations, NET Power targets delivery of later Gen1U plants with net efficiency of approximately 50%.

Over the next several years, NET Power plans to conduct additional research and equipment validation testing campaigns at its Demonstration Plant and construct its first utility-scale plant. NET Power will begin purchasing initial long-lead materials for the first utility-scale plant in 2024 and targets initial power generation between the second half of 2027 and the first half of 2028. NET Power intends to deploy its technology in the United States (“U.S.”) and around the world by leveraging experience gained from the Demonstration Plant as well as from the support and expertise of NET Power’s current owners, including OXY, BHES, Constellation and SK.

NET Power’s potential customers include electric utilities, oil and gas companies, midstream oil and gas companies, technology companies and industrial facilities, both in domestic and international markets. NET Power has engaged in active dialogue with potential customers in each of these industries. NET Power’s end-markets can be broken down into three general categories: baseload generation, dispatchable generation and industrial applications. Baseload generation includes replacing emitting fossil fuel-fired facilities (brownfield) or installing new clean baseload capacity (greenfield). NET Power believes many customers will seek its dispatchable technology to balance the intermittency of renewable generation. Potential industrial customers, such as direct air capture facilities, steel facilities, chemical plants, and hydrogen production facilities, include those that have significant 24-hour energy needs and goals to decarbonize. NET Power’s technology can provide the necessary clean, reliable, low-cost electricity and heat energy to these facilities as well.

Key benefits for customers include the following:

- *Clean:* The NET Power Cycle is expected to result in a life cycle carbon intensity (“CI”) of 40g to 75g CO₂e/kWh and capture CO₂ at > 97% rate, providing for approximately 85% CO₂ emissions reduction in comparison to conventional combined cycle gas turbine technology. CO₂ is inherently captured at pipeline pressure and ready for transportation. The NET Power Cycle results in de minimis NO_x, SO_x and particulate emissions that result from traditional coal or natural gas fossil fuel generation, which may allow for project siting near population centers. NET Power expects efforts to reduce upstream methane emissions will further reduce the NET Power Cycle CI.
- *Reliable:* The NET Power Cycle can provide 24/7 baseload power, with a targeted capacity factor of 92.5%, power ramp rates of 10% to 15% per minute and 0% to 100% load following capabilities. It can function as a utility-scale large plant or seamlessly pair as a load-following asset to support variable renewable energy.
- *Low-cost:* NET Power targets levelized cost of energy in the U.S. that is lower than both legacy firm generation technology like combined cycle gas turbine and intermittent technologies such as solar photovoltaic panels (“PVs”) coupled with four hours or more of battery storage.
- *Utilizes existing infrastructure:* The U.S. alone has approximately 2.5 million miles of natural gas pipeline infrastructure, with over 300,000 miles of transmission pipelines. Approximately 50 individual CO₂ pipelines with a combined length of over 4,500 miles exist in the U.S. today. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (the “EIA”), there further exist hundreds of thermal power generation facilities at or nearing their retirement or replacement period through 2050, which NET Power believes could serve as potential brownfield site locations. The EIA estimates nearly a quarter of the 200 GW of coal-fired capacity will retire by the end of 2029. Their transmission interconnections and auxiliary systems can be repurposed with minimal changes to serve NET Power’s facilities. With the addition of CO₂ infrastructure, NET Power can fit within the existing grid network with low incremental cost.
- *Compact footprint:* NET Power’s modular design and the inherent energy density of sCO₂ as a working fluid leads to a low surface footprint targeted to be less than 15 acres, equal to 1/100th of the solar PV of a similar electric output. This footprint is smaller than existing unabated combined cycle facilities of similar capacity, allowing NET Power to serve as a re-powering option for retiring facilities or facilities that cannot secure additional space for capture equipment.

NET Power believes that the NET Power Cycle can serve as a key enabling platform for a lowcarbon future, addressing shortfalls inherent to alternative options while contributing to an overall lower system-wide cost of decarbonization. NET Power believes that through its innovative process, it can provide a lower cost of electricity, reduction and in some cases elimination of environmental impacts related to thermal power use (air pollution, water

use, land use and deforestation), reliability and dispatchability contributing to energy security and lower costs as well as an ability to achieve required carbon reduction targets. NET Power believes the build-out of the NET Power Cycle will provide the world with clean, reliable and low-cost energy.

Summary Risk Factors

Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those highlighted in the section titled “Risk Factors,” that represent challenges that we face in connection with the successful implementation of our strategy and the growth of our business. In particular, the following risks, among others, may offset our competitive strengths or have a negative effect on our business strategy, which could cause a decline in the price of the Class A Common Stock or warrants and result in a loss of all or a portion of your investment:

- We have incurred significant losses since inception, and we anticipate that we will continue to incur losses in the future, and we may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability.
- We may be unable to manage our future growth effectively.
- We face significant barriers in our attempts to deploy our technology and may not be able to successfully develop our technology.
- The technology we are developing will rely on complex machinery for its operation, and deployment involves a significant degree of risk and uncertainty in terms of operational performance and costs.
- Our deployment plans rely on the development and supply of turbomachinery and process equipment by NPI pursuant to a joint development agreement.
- Our commercialization strategy relies heavily on our relationship with Baker Hughes, OXY and other strategic investors and partners, who may have interests that diverge from ours and who may not be easily replaced if our relationships terminate.
- Our partners have not yet completed development of, and finalized schedules for, delivery of key process equipment to customers, and any setbacks we may experience leading up to our first commercial delivery and other demonstration and commercial missions could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations and could harm our reputation.
- Manufacturing and transportation of key equipment may be dependent on open global supply chains.
- Manufacturing and construction issues not identified prior to design finalization, longlead procurement and/or module fabrication could potentially be realized during production, fabrication or construction and may impact plant deployment cost and schedule.
- Our Demonstration Plant has not yet overcome all power loads to provide net positive power delivery to the commercial grid during its operation.
- We may encounter difficulty in attracting licensees prior to the deployment of an initial fullscale commercial plant.
- We expect a consortium led by NET Power to undertake the first commercial plant deployment to establish our technology. Such a deployment will require significant capital expenditures.
- Our future growth and success depend on our ability to license to customers and their ability to secure suitable sites. We have not yet entered into a binding contract with a customer to license the NET Power Cycle, and we may not be able to do so.
- Conflicts of interest may arise because several directors on the Board are designated by the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and Sponsor.
- The energy market continues to evolve and is highly competitive. The development and adoption of competing technology could materially and adversely affect our ability to license our technology.

- The market for power plants implementing the NET Power Cycle is not yet established and may not achieve the growth potential we expect and may grow more slowly than we expect.
- There is limited infrastructure to efficiently transport and store carbon dioxide, which may limit deployment of the NET Power Cycle.
- The cost of electricity generated from the NET Power Cycle may not be cost competitive with other electricity generation sources in some markets.
- Our business relies on the deployment of power plants that are subject to a wide variety of extensive and evolving government laws and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations.
- We and our potential licensees may encounter substantial delays in the design, manufacture, regulatory approval and launch of power plants. Regulatory approvals and permits may also be denied.
- Any potential changes or reductions in available government incentives promoting greenhouse gas emissions projects, such as the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022's (the "IRA") financial assistance program funding installation of zero-emission technology, may adversely affect our ability to grow our business.
- We are developing NET Power-owned intellectual property, but we rely heavily on the intellectual property we have in-licensed and that is core to the NET Power Cycle. The ability to protect these patents, patent applications and other proprietary rights may be challenged by our inability or failure to obtain, maintain, protect, defend and enforce.
- We may lose our rights to some or all of the core intellectual property that is in-licensed by way of either the licensor not paying renewal fees or maintenance fees, or by way of third parties challenging the validity of the intellectual property, thereby resulting in competitors easily entering into the same market and decreasing the revenue that we receive from our customers.
- Our patent applications may not result in issued patents and our patent rights may be contested, circumvented, invalidated or limited in scope, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from interfering with commercialization of our technology.
- The trading price of the Class A Common Stock and Public Warrants may be volatile.
- Concentration of ownership among the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions.
- We will incur significant increased costs to implement an effective system of internal controls as a result of operating as a public company as compared to Old NET Power, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to public company compliance initiatives.
- Pursuant to the Tax Receivable Agreement, NET Power is required to pay to certain Opco Unitholders 75% of the tax savings that NET Power realizes as a result of increases in tax basis in Opco's assets resulting from the exchange of Opco Units for shares of Class A Common Stock (or cash) pursuant to the Opco LLC Agreement as well as certain other tax benefits, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, and those payments may be substantial. In certain cases, payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement may exceed the actual tax benefits we realize or may be accelerated.
- We are a holding company and our only material asset is our interest in Opco, and we are accordingly dependent upon distributions made by Opco and its subsidiaries to pay taxes, make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement and pay dividends (it being understood that we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on the Class A Common Stock in the foreseeable future).

Corporate Information

On June 8, 2023, we completed the Business Combination, pursuant to which we were renamed “NET Power Inc.” As of the open of trading on June 9, 2023, the Class A Common Stock and Public Warrants of NET Power, formerly those of RONI, began trading on the NYSE as “NPWR” and “NPWR WS,” respectively.

Our principal executive offices are located at 320 Roney Street, Suite 200, Durham, North Carolina 27701, and our telephone number at that location is (919) 287-4750. Our website address is <https://www.ir.netpower.com>. Information contained on our website is not a part of this prospectus, and the inclusion of our website address in this prospectus is an inactive textual reference only.

Emerging Growth Company and Smaller Reporting Company

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, as modified by the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”), and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”), reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our securities and the prices of our securities may be more volatile.

Further, Section 102(b) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards). The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such election to opt out is irrevocable. We have elected not to opt out of such extended transition period, which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, we, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. This may make comparison of our financial statements with certain other public companies difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accounting standards used.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (i) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the IPO, which occurred on June 18, 2021, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.235 billion or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our common equity that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter, and (ii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period.

Additionally, we are a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K. Smaller reporting companies may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure obligations, including, among other things, providing only two years of audited financial statements. We will remain a smaller reporting company until the last day of the fiscal year in which (i) the market value of our common equity held by non-affiliates exceeds \$250 million as of the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter or (ii) the market value of our common equity held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter and our annual revenue in the most recent fiscal year completed before the last business day of such second fiscal quarter exceeded \$100 million. To the extent we take advantage of such reduced disclosure obligations, it may make comparison of our financial statements with other public companies difficult or impossible.

THE OFFERING

We are registering the resale by the Selling Securityholders of (i) up to 203,473,864 shares of Class A Common Stock (which includes up to 10,900,000 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants and 138,754,960 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon redemption of the Opco Units) and (ii) up to 10,900,000 Private Placement Warrants. The shares of Class A Common Stock and the Private Placement Warrants that may be sold by the Selling Securityholders are collectively referred to in this prospectus as the “Offered Securities.”

Any investment in the Offered Securities is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the information set forth under the section titled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus.

Shares of Class A Common Stock offered by the Selling Securityholders	<p>203,473,864 shares (including 10,900,000 shares that may be issued upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants and 138,754,960 shares issuable upon redemption of the Opco Units), which consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53,199,594 shares of Class A Common Stock issued at a purchase price of \$10.00 per share in the PIPE Financing; • 2,500 shares of Class A Common Stock issued to Sponsor in a private placement prior to the consummation the IPO, at an effective price of approximately \$0.0036 per share; • 10,900,000 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, originally acquired at a purchase price of \$1.00 per warrant; • 7,121,950 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon redemption of the 7,121,950 Opco Units held by the initial shareholders of RONI or transferees thereof, all of which were issued prior to the consummation of the IPO at an effective price of approximately \$0.0036 per unit; • 131,931,213 shares of Class A Common Stock issued or issuable upon redemption of the 131,931,213 Opco Units issued as consideration upon consummation of the Merger to certain Legacy NET Power Selling Securityholders at value of \$10.00 per unit; and • 318,607 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the redemption of the 318,607 Opco Units issued as consideration to BHES (an affiliate of Baker Hughes) for services provided by NPI (an affiliate of Baker Hughes) pursuant to the Amended and Restated JDA.
Warrants offered by the Selling Securityholders	10,900,000 Private Placement Warrants that were originally purchased at a price of \$1.00 per warrant.
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the Class A Common Stock and Private Placement Warrants to be offered by the Selling Securityholders. With respect to shares of Class A Common Stock underlying the Private Placement Warrants, we will not receive any proceeds from such shares except with respect to amounts received by us upon exercise of such Private Placement Warrants to the extent such Private Placement Warrants are exercised for cash.
Lock-up agreements	Certain of our stockholders are subject to certain restrictions on transfer until the termination of applicable lock-up periods. See “Securities Act Restrictions on Resale of Securities — Lock-up Agreements” for further discussion.
NYSE ticker symbols	“NPWR” and “NPWR WS” for the Class A Common Stock and Public Warrants, respectively.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves risks. Before you make a decision to buy our securities, in addition to the risks and uncertainties discussed above under the section titled “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements,” you should carefully consider the specific risks set forth herein. If any of these risks actually occur, it may materially harm our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations. As a result, the market price of our securities could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. Additionally, the risks and uncertainties described in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or in any document incorporated by reference herein or therein are not the only risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may become material and adversely affect our business.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

We have incurred significant losses since inception, we anticipate that we will continue to incur losses in the future, and we may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability.

NET Power has historically incurred significant losses and experienced negative cash flows since inception, including net losses of \$43.1 million for the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor), \$34.2 million for the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) and \$54.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor). We have not generated any material revenue, but we have substantial overhead expenses. We do not expect to generate meaningful revenue unless and until we are able to complete our first commercial plant deployment and begin licensing the NET Power Cycle and we may not be able to accomplish either of these milestones on our anticipated timetable, if at all. We have not yet commercialized the NET Power Cycle and may never do so successfully, and, as a result, it is difficult for us to predict our future operating results. Our losses may be larger than anticipated, and we may not achieve profitability according to our expected timeline or at all; even if we do, we may not be able to maintain or increase profitability.

We expect our operating expenses to continue to increase over the next several years as we begin to commercialize the NET Power Cycle, continue to refine and streamline our technology, make technical improvements, hire additional employees and continue research and development (“R&D”) efforts relating to new products and technologies. These efforts may be more costly than we expect and may not result in increased revenue, profits or growth in our business. Any failure to increase our revenue sufficiently to keep pace with our expenses could prevent us from achieving or maintaining profitability or positive cash flow. Furthermore, if our future growth and operating performance fail to meet investor or analyst expectations, or if we have future negative cash flows or losses resulting from our investment in acquiring customers or expanding our operations, this could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We may be unable to manage our future growth effectively, and such inability could make it difficult to execute our business strategy.

If our operations grow as planned, we may need to expand our sales and marketing, research and development and supply and manufacturing functions, and there is no guarantee that we will be able to scale the business and the sale of licenses as planned. We have relied heavily on key partnerships to date, and there is no guarantee that we will be able to maintain these relationships or find additional suitable partners in the future, and as such we may have difficulty commercializing our technology or broadening our internal capabilities.

Any failure to effectively incorporate updates to the design, construction and operations of power plants using the NET Power Cycle to ensure cost competitiveness could reduce the marketability of the NET Power Cycle and has the potential to impact deployment schedules. Updating the design, construction and operations of such power plants will be necessary to ensure their competitiveness and attractiveness in the market, particularly in the U.S., where the price of power is generally lower than in other countries. If we are not able to achieve and maintain cost competitiveness in the U.S. or elsewhere, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our continued growth could increase the strain on our resources, and we could experience operating difficulties, including difficulties in hiring, training and managing an increasing number of employees and delays in production and launches. These difficulties may result in the erosion of our brand image, divert the attention of management and key employees and impact financial and operational results. If we are unable to drive

commensurate growth, these costs, which include lease commitments, headcount and capital assets, could result in decreased margins, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face significant barriers in our attempts to deploy our technology and may not be able to successfully develop our technology. If we cannot successfully overcome those barriers, it could adversely impact our business and operations.

The technology behind the NET Power Cycle is very complex, and, while we successfully achieved grid synchronization with our test facility, we have not yet built any commercial facilities and may face significant barriers in continuing to operate our test facility, developing and commercializing Serial Number 1 and developing and commercializing subsequent facilities. The NET Power Cycle has yet to be integrated with a combustion system and turbine operating coincidentally at target temperature and pressure. We are reliant on NPI to successfully deliver a turbo expander that can meet these conditions to support commercial initiatives. Furthermore, project execution risks associated with deployment of a nascent technology include, but are not limited to, supply chain management, schedule compliance, general engineering, procurement, and construction (“EPC”) competence, commissioning and startup tuning. If we are unable to successfully develop our technology, this would materially adversely affect our business and we may be forced to cease operations.

The technology we are developing will rely on complex machinery for its operation, and deployment involves a significant degree of risk and uncertainty in terms of operational performance and costs.

The NET Power Cycle relies heavily on complex machinery and involves a significant degree of uncertainty and risk in terms of operational performance and costs. Our test facility consists of, and our future NET Power plants are expected to consist of, large-scale machinery combining many components. These manufacturing plant components are likely to suffer unexpected malfunctions from time to time and will depend on repairs and spare parts to resume operations, and such repairs and spare parts may not be available when needed. If there are delays in the development and manufacturing of our technology by our partners or third-party suppliers, it may adversely impact our business and financial condition.

Unexpected malfunctions of the plant components may significantly affect our intended operational efficiency. Operational performance and costs can be difficult to predict and are often influenced by factors outside of our control, such as, but not limited to, scarcity of natural resources, supply chain issues, environmental hazards and remediation, costs associated with decommissioning of machines, labor disputes and strikes, difficulty or delays in obtaining governmental permits, damages or defects in electronic systems, industrial accidents, pandemics, war, fire, seismic activity and natural disasters. Should operational risks materialize, it may result in the personal injury to or death of workers, the loss of production equipment, damage to manufacturing facilities, monetary losses, delays and unanticipated fluctuations in production, environmental damage, administrative fines, increased insurance costs and potential legal liabilities, all which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition or prospects.

If we, our partners or our third-party suppliers experience any delays in the development and manufacturing of turbo expanders, heat exchangers and other implementing technology, our business and financial condition may be adversely impacted.

We have previously experienced, and it is possible that we may experience in the future, delays and other complications from our partners and third-party suppliers in the development and manufacturing of turbo expanders, heat exchangers, air separation units and other implementing technology required for deploying the NET Power Cycle. We have in the past faced a number of delays relating to the NET Power Cycle; for example, we had to obtain a redesigned rotor following synchronization, our recuperative heat exchanger train underwent modifications to meet welding specifications necessary for improved strength associated with nickel material portions, and we changed sealing materials compatible with the plant process chemistry for the remaining balance of the plant associated with compressors and pumps. Any disruption or delay in the development or supply of such components and technology could result in the delay or other complication in the design, manufacture, production and delivery of our technology that could prevent us from commercializing the NET Power Cycle according to our planned timeline and scale. If

delays like this recur, if our remediation measures and process changes do not continue to be successful or if we experience issues with planned manufacturing activities, supply of components from third parties or design and safety, we could experience issues or delays in commencing or sustaining our commercial operations.

If we encounter difficulties in scaling our production and delivery capabilities, if we fail to develop and successfully commercialize our technologies, if we fail to develop such technologies before our competitors or if such technologies fail to perform as expected, are inferior to those of our competitors or are perceived as less safe than those of our competitors, our business, reputation and financial condition could be materially and adversely impacted.

We, our licensees, and our partners may not be able to establish supply relationships for necessary components or may be required to pay costs for components that are higher than anticipated, and such inability or increased costs could delay the deployment of our technology and negatively impact our business.

We, our licensees, and our partners rely on third-party suppliers for components and materials used to develop, and eventually commercialize, the NET Power Cycle. Any disruption or delay in the supply of components or materials by our key third-party suppliers or pricing volatility of such components or materials could temporarily disrupt production of our components or materials until an alternative supplier is able to supply the required material. In such circumstances, we may experience prolonged delays, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may not be able to control fluctuation in the prices for these materials or negotiate agreements with suppliers on terms that are beneficial to us. Our business depends on the continued supply to us and to our licensees of certain proprietary materials. We are exposed to multiple risks relating to the availability and pricing of such materials and components. Substantial increases in the prices for our raw materials or components would increase our operating costs and the operating costs of our licensees, either of which could materially impact our financial condition.

Currency fluctuations, inflation, trade barriers, extreme weather (which may be influenced by climate change), war, tariffs, pandemics, or shortages and other general economic or political conditions may limit our ability or our licensees' ability to obtain key components or significantly increase freight charges, raw material costs and other expenses associated with our business and our licensees' business, and such increased costs could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our deployment plans rely on the development and supply of turbomachinery and process equipment by NPI pursuant to a joint development agreement. We and NPI may not be able to commercialize technology developed under our joint development relationship. If NPI fails to commercialize such equipment, or such equipment fails to perform as expected, our ability to develop, market and license our technology could be harmed.

In February 2022, we entered into a strategic exclusive partnership with NPI pursuant to the Original JDA, which was amended and restated by the Amended and Restated JDA on December 13, 2022, pursuant to which NPI is developing sCO₂ turbo expanders for use in facilities implementing the NET Power Cycle. These turbo expanders are intended to be compatible with our existing technology, and as such, they are highly specialized and difficult to design. We expect these turbo expanders, as well as other critical technology such as our heat exchangers, to be vital to the success of Serial Number 1, other future commercial-scale facilities and our licensing operations, and as such, any delay in their development or manufacture would likely adversely impact our business and financial condition.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain or further our relationship with NPI and/or that NPI will be successful in developing a turbo expander that successfully integrates with our other technology. Our relationship with NPI is subject to various risks that could adversely affect the value of our investments and our results of operations. These risks include the following:

- our interests may diverge from those of NPI, or we may not be able to agree with them on ongoing development, manufacturing and operational activities, or on the amount, timing or nature of further investments in our joint development;
- our control over NPI's operations is limited;

- the terms of our arrangement under the Amended and Restated JDA with NPI may turn out to be unfavorable to us;
- provisions of the joint development agreement could give rise to disputes regarding the rights and obligations of the parties, potentially leading to termination of the agreement, delays in development or commercialization of the turbo expander, or litigation or arbitration; or
- changes in tax, legal or regulatory requirements may necessitate changes to our arrangement under the joint development agreement.

If our strategic relationship with NPI is ultimately unsuccessful or less successful than anticipated, our business, results of operations or financial condition may be materially adversely affected. Any such lack of success could also reduce our ability to secure collaboration agreements in the future or impair our relationships with other existing collaborators.

Our commercialization strategy relies heavily on our relationship with Baker Hughes, OXY and other strategic investors and partners, who may have interests that diverge from ours and who may not be easily replaced if our relationships terminate, and any such divergent interests or inability to replace could adversely impact our business and financial condition.

We are, and for a period of time will be, substantially reliant on our relationship with Baker Hughes, OXY and other strategic investors and strategic partners to develop and commercialize the NET Power Cycle. We are also reliant on our license agreement with 8 Rivers for the in-license of the core technology of the NET Power Cycle. For a fulsome discussion of such partnerships, see the section titled “Business — Partnerships.” Our strategic partners may have interests that diverge from our interests, and that may hinder our ability to license our technology to customers. If we lose our agreements with strategic partners, we may need to find new contractors who may have less experience designing and building power plants and complex machinery. We may also need to locate alternative sources of intellectual property rights enabling us to carry out our operations and to avoid infringing previously licensed intellectual property, and we may be unsuccessful in securing such new licenses or unsuccessful in finding suitable alternatives that would not infringe previously licensed intellectual property. The loss of any such relationships, if not adequately replaced, could substantially hinder or prevent our ability to commercialize our technology and adversely affect our business, financial condition and future prospects.

Our partners have not yet completed development of, and finalized schedules for, delivery of key process equipment to customers, and any setbacks we may experience leading up to our first commercial delivery and other demonstration and commercial missions could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations and could harm our reputation.

The success of our business will depend on our ability to successfully license our technology to customers on-time and on-budget at guaranteed performance levels, and such success would tend to establish greater confidence in our subsequent customers. Our partners have not yet completed development of and finalized schedules for delivery to customers of key process equipment, including turbo expanders, sCO₂ combustors, primary recuperative heat exchangers, and air separation units. There is no guarantee that our planned commercialization efforts will be successful. There can be no assurance that we will not experience operational or process failures and other problems during our first commercial deployments. Any failures or setbacks, particularly on our first commercial ventures, could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Any actual or perceived safety or reliability issues may result in significant reputational harm to our business, in addition to tort liability and other costs that may arise. Such issues could result in delaying or canceling planned licenses, increased regulation or other systemic consequences. Our inability to meet our safety standards or adverse publicity affecting our reputation as a result of accidents or mechanical failures could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We may pursue the development of NET Power plants through joint ventures, which may lead to disagreements with our joint venture partners and adversely affect our interest in the joint ventures.

We may seek to enter into joint ventures to fund the construction and development of NET Power plants and other endeavors related to NET Power plants. Joint venture arrangements may restrict our operational and financial flexibility. Moreover, joint venture arrangements involve various risks and uncertainties, such as committing us to fund operating and/or capital expenditures, the timing and amount of which we may have little or partial control over, and our joint venture partners may not satisfy their obligations to the joint venture.

Lack of availability or increased costs of component raw materials may affect manufacturing processes for plant equipment and increase our overall costs or those of our licensees.

Recent global supply chain disruptions have increasingly affected both the availability and cost of raw materials, component manufacturing and deliveries. These disruptions have resulted in, and may continue to result in, delays in equipment deliveries and cost escalations that adversely impact our ability to develop and commercialize the NET Power Cycle.

Our processes are reliant on certain supply, including natural gas, and the profitability of our processes will be dependent on the price of such supply. The increased cost of natural gas and other raw materials, in isolation or relative to other energy sources, may adversely affect the potential profitability and cost effectiveness of our processes.

We intend to license the NET Power Cycle for the generation of electrical power using natural gas. Accordingly, the prices we eventually receive for our licenses will likely be tied to the prevailing market prices of natural gas. Historically, the price of natural gas has been volatile, and this volatility may continue to increase in the future. Factors that may cause volatility in the prices of natural gas include, among others, (i) changes in supply and availability of natural gas; (ii) governmental regulations; (iii) inventory levels; (iv) consumer demand; (v) price and availability of alternatives; (vi) weather conditions; (vii) negative publicity about natural gas; (viii) production or transportation techniques and methods; (ix) macro-economic environment and political conditions, including the conflict between Ukraine and Russia; (x) transportation costs; and (xi) the price of foreign imports. We expect that natural gas prices will remain volatile for the near future because of these and other factors. High natural gas prices in isolation or relative to other energy sources are likely to adversely affect the demand for the NET Power Cycle and our potential profitability and cost effectiveness. The prices we receive for our licenses depend on numerous factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the following:

- changes in global supply of, and demand for, natural gas;
- worldwide and regional economic conditions impacting the global supply and demand for natural gas;
- social unrest, political instability or armed conflict in major natural gas producing regions outside the U.S., such as the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, and acts of terrorism or sabotage;
- the ability and willingness of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and allied producers (known as OPEC+) to agree and maintain oil price and production controls;
- the price and quantity of imports of foreign natural gas;
- governmental, scientific, and public concern over the threat of climate change arising from greenhouse gas emissions;
- the level of global natural gas exploration and production;
- the level of global natural gas inventories;
- localized supply and demand fundamentals of regional, domestic and international transportation availability;
- weather conditions, natural disasters and seasonal trends;

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- domestic and foreign governmental regulations, including embargoes, sanctions, tariffs and environmental regulations;
- speculation as to the future price of natural gas and the speculative trading of natural gas futures contracts;
- technological advances affecting energy consumption;
- increasing attention to environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) matters; and
- the price, availability and use of alternative fuels and energy sources.

While Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and its contribution to the volatility in the price of natural gas could impact demand for the NET Power Cycle, we have not yet been affected by such volatility in a materially adverse manner.

Manufacturing and transportation of key equipment may be dependent on open global supply chains. Supply chain issues could negatively impact deployment schedules.

Our customers and the projects they develop will be reliant on equipment supplied by a core group of key global suppliers, generally including, but not limited to, air separation units, heat exchangers, control systems, piping, valves, fabricated modules and rotating turbomachinery. Recent global supply chain disruptions have increasingly affected both the availability and cost of raw materials, component manufacturing and deliveries. These disruptions may result in delays in equipment deliveries and cost escalations that could adversely affect our business. While we expect to take steps to minimize the impact of these increased costs by working closely with our suppliers and customers, global supply chain disruption may deteriorate and such disruption compounded by increasing inflation could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Moreover, any material disruption in the supply chain could delay our commercialization efforts, potentially causing us to delay the launch of Serial Number 1 and of subsequent commercial plants later than expected or to begin licensing our technology later than expected.

Suppliers of key equipment to our customers may not be able to scale to the production levels necessary to meet the anticipated growth in demand for our technology, and such inability could negatively impact our business and financial plan.

We do not have manufacturing assets and our future licensees may not have manufacturing assets, and thus we rely, and our future licensees may rely, on third-party manufacturers to build licensed power plants and associated equipment. Moreover, we and our licensees are dependent on future supplier capability to meet production demands attendant to our forecasts. If suppliers of key equipment to our customers cannot meet the level of supply and schedule demands of such customers after we achieve commercialization, our revenues could be materially impacted, which would impact our operations and profitability.

Manufacturing and construction issues not identified prior to design finalization, long-lead procurement and/or module fabrication could potentially be realized during production, fabrication or construction and may impact plant deployment cost and schedule, and such impact could adversely impact our business.

The NET Power Cycle design will be actively managed through design reviews, prototyping, involvement of external partners and application of industry lessons, but we could still fail to identify latent manufacturing and construction issues early enough to avoid negative effects on production, fabrication, construction or ultimate performance of our technology, licenses or plants. Where these issues arise at such later stages of deployment, plant deployment could be subject to greater costs or be significantly delayed, and such delay could materially and adversely affect our business.

Our Demonstration Plant test facility and future facilities and operations could be damaged or otherwise adversely affected as a result of natural disasters and other catastrophic events, and such adverse effects would negatively impact our ability to develop key process equipment and technologies within our anticipated timeline and budget.

Natural disasters or other catastrophic events may cause damage or disruption to our operations and the global economy and, thus, could have a strong negative effect on us. Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters (including those associated with climate change, such as floods, droughts and severe storms), fire, power shortages, civil unrest, war, pandemics, acts of terrorism and other events beyond our control. While we maintain crisis management and disaster response plans, natural disasters and other events could also make it difficult or impossible for us to continue operations and could decrease demand for our platform.

In addition, our test facility is located in La Porte, Texas, which is prone to natural disasters, such as severe weather, making our business particularly susceptible to natural disasters and other catastrophic events in those areas. Our test facility and future facilities could be harmed or rendered inoperable, or our other assets could be damaged or destroyed, by natural or manmade disasters, including severe weather, flooding, power outages, earthquakes and contamination, and such damage or destruction may render it difficult or impossible for us to operate our business for some period of time. The inability to operate our test facility — for even a short period of time — may harm our reputation and result in a delay in our commercialization schedule, and such reputational harm or delay would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

If we cannot extend the lease for our Demonstration Plant, which is currently set to expire in 2025, then we may need to remove, rebuild and relocate our equipment to a suitable facility elsewhere and resume development activities thereafter, which could represent a significant expense to us and have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We lease the land where the Demonstration Plant is located from Air Liquide Large Industries U.S. LP (“Air Liquide”) under a lease that is set to expire on July 1, 2025. The NET Power Cycle was first demonstrated at the Demonstration Plant, and we continue to conduct development activities at this site, which are expected to continue beyond July 1, 2025. If we are unable to renew the lease for the Demonstration Plant with Air Liquide on acceptable terms or at all, then we may need to relocate an alternate facility that meets the specifications required for our Demonstration Plant and rebuild our Demonstration Plant at such location. During this time, we may also be required to discontinue our development activities ongoing at the Demonstration Plant. Furthermore, the costs of rebuilding and relocating the facility could be significant, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our Demonstration Plant has not yet overcome all power loads to provide net positive power delivery to the commercial grid during its operation. If initial commercial plants using the NET Power Cycle are unable to efficiently provide a net power output to the commercial grid, it will negatively impact our business.

Our Demonstration Plant successfully generated electric power while synchronized to the grid, but it has not yet overcome all facility auxiliary power loads (pumps, compressors, etc.) to provide net positive power delivery to the commercial grid during its operation. If initial commercial power plants are unable to efficiently provide net power output to the commercial grid using the NET Power Cycle, this could harm our business, results of operation and reputation.

We may encounter difficulty in attracting licensees prior to the deployment of an initial full-scale commercial plant. If we cannot successfully overcome the barriers to deploying a first full-scale plant, our business will be negatively impacted and could fail.

Until we have completed the deployment of Serial Number 1 and, potentially, until we have completed deployment of one or more additional commercial plants, we may encounter difficulty attracting licensees. We expect revenues from licensing the NET Power Cycle to be vital to reaching and sustaining profitability, but until potential customers have seen a plant successfully implement the NET Power Cycle, they may decide to wait to purchase a license or forgo purchasing a license altogether. There is no guarantee that we will be able to attract any licensees in our desired price range, or at all prior to our initial deployment or that our initial deployment efforts will be timely or successful enough to attract licensees. If we cannot attract licensees and earn licensing revenue, we may experience delays in our commercial plant deployments and may otherwise suffer harm to our business, results of operations and reputation.

We expect a consortium led by NET Power to undertake the first commercial plant deployment to establish our technology. Such a deployment will require significant capital expenditures, and, depending on availability of capital, including grants, could require substantial capital investment from us and our partners. If we cannot establish a first commercial-scale plant, our business could fail.

Our ability to find third parties willing to partner with us to launch Serial Number 1 is vital to our future success. This deployment is expected to be very expensive, require significant capital, and be time consuming. If we cannot find suitable third parties to partner with us, we may not be able to launch Serial Number 1. We may seek Department of Energy (“DOE”) Loan Program Office (“LPO”) Title XVII project funding. In furtherance of this possibility, we have submitted a Title XVII Part I LPO application in support of such funding, and we have been invited to submit a Part II application. However, the DOE advises that an invitation to submit a Part II application is not an assurance that DOE will invite the Company into the due diligence and term sheet negotiation process, that DOE will offer a term sheet to the Company or that the terms and conditions of a loan guarantee will be consistent with terms proposed by the Company. The foregoing matters are wholly dependent on the results of the DOE’s review and evaluation of the Part II application, and determination whether to proceed. If we are unable to bring Serial Number 1 to market, or launch other commercial plant deployments, our ability to create stockholder value will be limited, and our business could fail.

Our future growth and success depend on our ability to license to customers and their ability to secure suitable sites. We have not yet entered into a binding contract with a customer to license the NET Power Cycle, and we may not be able to do so.

The future growth of our business depends on our ability to license the NET Power Cycle and to expand our sales geographically. The NET Power Cycle has never been utilized on a full-scale commercial basis. All tests conducted to date with respect to the technology have been performed at our Demonstration Plant, and the same or similar results may not be obtainable at competitive costs on a large-scale commercial basis. It will be difficult to demonstrate the value in our technology to licensees until we have deployed a successful full-scale commercial plant, as discussed under “— We may encounter difficulty in attracting licensees prior to the deployment of an initial full-scale commercial plant. If we cannot successfully overcome the barriers to deploying a first full-scale plant, our business will be negatively impacted and could fail” We have not yet entered into a binding contract with a customer to license the NET Power Cycle, and we may not be able to do so on acceptable terms or at all. Even if we do enter into agreements with licensees, such licensees might be unable to find suitable sites for building their own power plants. If we are unable to successfully enter into agreements with a sufficient number of licensees, it may adversely impact our business and results of operations.

We may not be able to accurately estimate the future demand for our technology, and such inability could result in a variety of inefficiencies in our business and could hinder our ability to generate revenue. If we fail to accurately predict market demand, we could incur additional costs or experience delays, adversely impacting our business and financial condition.

Our business requires us to estimate future market demand for electricity and for licenses for our technology. We may be adversely affected to the extent that we overestimate or underestimate such demand.

Our future success hinges on how many licenses for our technology we are able to sell. We have already incurred and expect to continue to incur significant expenses in connection with developing our technology, and we do not expect the amount of expenses incurred to vary significantly as we increase or decrease the number of licenses sold. As such, our profitability with respect to our licenses will likely depend entirely on the demand for such licenses, and, if we cannot sell enough licenses, the expenses incurred in connection with such licenses will be sunk costs. Thus, it is imperative that we accurately estimate the demand for such licenses. However, there is no guarantee that our current estimates, or any future estimates, will prove accurate, especially if competitors develop similar technology and compete for our target licensees or if the general landscape of the natural gas industry shifts in an unfavorable direction. If we cannot accurately estimate future demand for our licenses, our business and financial condition could be materially adversely impacted.

Our ability to market our technology depends on numerous factors beyond our control, the effect of which cannot be accurately predicted or anticipated. Some of these factors include, without limitation, the availability of domestic and foreign natural gas production, the marketing of competitive fuels, the proximity and capacity of pipelines, fluctuations in supply and demand, the availability of a ready market, the effect of U.S. federal and state regulation of production, refining, transportation and sales and general national and worldwide economic conditions.

We are highly dependent on our senior management team, key employees and other highly skilled personnel, and if we are not successful in attracting or retaining highly qualified personnel, we may not be able to successfully implement our business strategy and our ability to compete may be harmed.

Our success depends, in significant part, on continuing to attract and retain highly qualified talent, retaining the services of our senior management team and our ability to attract, motivate, develop and retain a sufficient number of other highly skilled personnel, including, but not limited to, engineers, manufacturing and quality assurance, finance, marketing and sales personnel. Our senior management team has extensive experience in the energy and manufacturing industries, and we believe that their depth of experience is instrumental to our continued success. The loss of any one or more members of our senior management team for any reason, including resignation or retirement, could impair our ability to execute our business strategy and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition if we are unable to successfully attract and retain qualified and highly skilled replacement personnel with experience necessary to fill the applicable senior management position or positions.

Conflicts of interest may arise because several directors on the Board were designated by the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and Sponsor.

Representatives or affiliates of OXY, Constellation, 8 Rivers and Sponsor designated director nominees for election to the Board pursuant to the Stockholders' Agreement. See the section titled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions — Related Party Transactions — Stockholders' Agreement" for additional details. As a result of these designation rights and the resulting relationships between the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and Sponsor and their respective director nominees on the Board, conflicts may arise in the future with the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and Sponsor where their independent business interests are inconsistent with the Board's and our stockholders' interests.

Further, disagreements or disputes with the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and Sponsor could result in litigation, resulting in increase of expenses incurred and potentially limit the time and effort our officers and directors are able to devote to remaining aspects of our business, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Despite implementing and maintaining industry standard security measures and controls, the website, systems and data we maintain may be subject to intentional disruption, other security incidents or alleged violations of laws, regulations or other obligations relating to data handling that could result in liability and adversely impact our reputation and future sales.

We and our service providers face threats from a variety of sources, including attacks on our networks and systems from numerous sources, including traditional "hackers," sophisticated nation-state and nation-state supported actors, other sources of malicious code (such as viruses and worms) and phishing attempts. We and our service providers could be a target of cyberattacks or other malfeasance designed to impede the performance of our software and services, penetrate our network security or the security of our cloud platform or our internal systems, misappropriate proprietary information and/or cause interruptions to our services. Our software, platforms and system, and those of our service providers, may also suffer security incidents as a result of non-technical issues, including intentional or inadvertent acts or omissions by our employees or service providers. With the increase in personnel working remotely, we and our service providers are at increased risk for security breaches. Due to the significant military action against Ukraine launched by Russia, the risk of such cyberattacks, malfeasance, security breaches, misappropriations and interruptions has increased. The conditions caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine could also result in disruption or other security incidents for our service providers.

We have taken and are taking steps to monitor and enhance the security of our software and services, cloud platform and other relevant systems, information technology infrastructure, networks and data. Furthermore, our Board schedules periodic discussions with management regarding significant risk exposures, including risks related to data privacy and cybersecurity, and assists in taking steps to mitigate the risk of cyberattacks on us. However,

the unprecedented scale of remote work may require additional personnel and resources and nevertheless cannot be guaranteed to fully safeguard our software and services, our cloud platform or any systems, IT infrastructure networks or data upon which we rely. We may be targeted for cyberattacks and other security incidents. A breach in our data security or an attack against our service availability, or that of our third-party service providers, could impact our networks or networks secured by our software and services, creating system disruptions or slowdowns and exploiting security vulnerabilities of our software and services, and the information stored on our networks or those of our third-party service providers could be accessed, publicly disclosed, altered, lost or stolen, possibly subjecting us to liability and causing us financial harm. If an actual or perceived disruption in the availability of our software and services or a breach of our security measures or those of our service providers occurs, it could adversely affect the market perception of our software and services, result in a loss of competitive advantage, have a negative impact on our reputation, result in the loss of customers, channel partners and sales and expose us to the loss or alteration of information, to litigation, to regulatory actions and investigations and to possible liability. Any such actual or perceived security breach, attack or disruption could also divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel. We also may incur significant costs and operational consequences of investigating, remediating, eliminating and putting in place additional tools and devices designed to prevent actual or perceived security incidents as well as the costs to comply with any notification obligations resulting from any security incidents. In addition, any such actual or perceived security breach could impair our ability to operate our business and to provide software and services to our customers. If this happens, our reputation could be harmed, our revenues could decline and our business could suffer.

Any financial or economic crisis, or perceived threat of such a crisis, including a significant decrease in consumer confidence, may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In recent years, the global economies suffered dramatic downturns as a result of a deterioration in the credit markets and related financial crisis and a variety of other factors including, among other things, extreme volatility in security prices, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, inflation, ratings downgrades of certain investments and declining valuations of others. The U.S. and certain other governments have taken unprecedented actions in an attempt to address and rectify these extreme market and economic conditions by providing liquidity and stability to the financial markets. The outcome of the actions taken by these governments is still ongoing and, consequently, the return of adverse economic conditions may negatively impact the demand for our technology and may negatively impact our ability to raise capital, if needed, on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or at all.

Our commercialization strategy relies heavily on our contractual relationship with Baker Hughes.

We have entered into the Amended and Restated JDA with NPI in connection with the joint development arrangement for the design and development of a turbo expander for use in the NET Power Cycle. Pursuant to the Amended and Restated JDA, NPI may terminate the arrangement, among other things, in the event of a change of control, and there is no guarantee that a change of control will not occur in the future. We may not be able to replace this strategic partnership if our relationship terminates, which could adversely impact our business and financial condition.

We, our licensees and our partners may be unable to adequately control the costs associated with the development and deployment of our technology.

We will require significant capital to develop and grow our business, and we expect to incur significant expenses, including those relating to developing and commercializing the NET Power Cycle, research and development, production, sales, maintenance and service and building the NET Power brand. Our largest costs prior to project deployment are expected to be equipment and construction costs. Our current estimates of the costs associated with development and commercialization could prove inaccurate, and that could impact the cost of our technology and of our business overall. If we are unable to efficiently design, develop, commercialize, license, market and deploy our technology in a cost-effective manner, our margins, profitability and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

Increased scrutiny and changing stakeholder expectations with respect to ESG matters may impact our business and expose us to additional risks.

Companies across all industries are facing increasing scrutiny from a variety of stakeholders, including investor advocacy groups, proxy advisory firms, certain institutional investors and lenders, investment funds and other influential investors and rating agencies, related to their ESG and sustainability practices. If we do not adapt to or comply with investor or other stakeholder expectations and standards on ESG matters as they continue to evolve, or if we are perceived to have not responded appropriately or quickly enough to growing concern for ESG and sustainability issues, regardless of whether there is a regulatory or legal requirement to do so, we may suffer from reputational damage and our business, financial condition, and/or our stock price could be materially and adversely affected.

Growing interest on the part of stakeholders regarding sustainability information and growing scrutiny of sustainability-related claims and disclosure have also increased the risk that companies could be perceived as, or accused of, making inaccurate or misleading statements, often referred to as “greenwashing.” Such perception or accusation could damage our reputation and result in litigation or regulatory actions. In addition, organizations that provide information to investors on corporate governance and related matters have developed ratings processes for evaluating companies on their approach to ESG matters. Such ratings are used by some investors to inform their investment and voting decisions. Unfavorable ESG ratings could lead to increased negative investor sentiment toward us and our industry and to the diversion of investment to other industries, which could have a negative impact on our stock price and our access to and costs of capital.

Further, our operations and projects require us to have strong relationships with various key stakeholders, including our shareholders, employees, suppliers, customers, local communities, and others. If we do not successfully manage expectations across these varied stakeholder interests, it could erode stakeholder trust and thereby affect our brand and reputation. Such erosion of confidence could negatively impact our business through decreased demand, delays in projects, increased legal action and regulatory oversight, adverse press coverage and other adverse public statements, difficulty hiring and retaining top talent, difficulty obtaining necessary approvals and permits from governments and regulatory agencies on a timely basis and on acceptable terms, and difficulty securing investors and access to capital.

Risks Related to Our Market

The energy market continues to evolve and is highly competitive, so we may not be successful in competing in this industry or in establishing and maintaining confidence in our long-term business prospects among current partners, future partners and customers. The development and adoption of competing technology could materially and adversely affect our ability to license our technology.

We operate in the highly competitive area of clean energy production with a substantial number of other companies, including combined cycle power plant (“CCGT”) assets with post-combustion capture, renewables with long-duration storage and small modular reactor (“SMR”) plants. We face intense competition from independent, technology-driven companies in each of the following areas:

- acquiring desirable properties or leases for developing plants;
- marketing our licenses;
- integrating new technologies; and
- acquiring the equipment, personnel and expertise necessary to develop and operate our power plants.

Many of our competitors have financial, managerial, technological and other resources that are substantially greater than ours. Many of our competitors may enjoy technological advantages and may be able to implement new technologies more rapidly than we can. Our ability to compete effectively in the future will depend upon our ability to successfully conduct operations, implement advanced technologies, evaluate and select suitable properties and consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment.

The market for power plants implementing the NET Power Cycle is not yet established, and there is limited infrastructure to efficiently transport and store carbon dioxide. If the market for power plants implementing the NET Power Cycle does not achieve the growth potential we expect or if it grows more slowly than expected, it could materially and adversely affect our business.

We expect the NET Power Cycle to be the first standalone natural gas ondemand carbon-free energy (“24/7 CFE”) solution, and, as such, the market for our technology has not yet been established. In addition, there is limited infrastructure to efficiently transport and store carbon dioxide, and such limited infrastructure may limit the deployment of the NET Power Cycle. Our estimates for the total addressable market are based on a number of internal and third-party estimates, including the number of potential customers that have expressed interest in licensing our technology, assumed prices and production costs for our plants, our ability to leverage our current logistical and operational processes and general market conditions. However, our assumptions and the data underlying our estimates may not be correct and the conditions supporting our assumptions or estimates may change at any time, thereby reducing the predictive accuracy of these underlying factors. As a result, our estimates of the annual total addressable market for our plants, as well as the expected growth rate for the total addressable market for our plants, may prove to be incorrect, which could materially and adversely affect our business.

The cost of electricity generated from the NET Power Cycle may not be cost competitive with other electricity generation sources in some markets, and such lack of competitiveness could materially and adversely affect our business.

While our modeling suggests that a fully decarbonized, 24/7 CFE power grid, which is what our technology is designed to provide, is expected to result in lower electricity prices as compared to a grid solely based on variable renewable energy, like wind and solar, there can be no guarantee that such modeling is accurate or that our technology will actually result in lower prices of this magnitude or at all, and a fully renewable grid is not, in any event, currently cost-competitive with prevailing electric supply in many regions of the U.S. To that end, some electricity markets experience very low power prices due to a combination of subsidized renewables and low-cost fuel sources, and we may not be able to compete in these markets unless the benefits of the NET Power Cycle are sufficiently valued in the market. Given the relatively lower electricity prices in the U.S. when compared to many international markets, the risk may be greater with respect to business in the U.S. Moreover, historically very low or negative market prices are the result of surplus generation that cannot be curtailed and are transitory. These low prices do not reflect a price to beat for our technology.

Risks Related to Government Regulation

Our business relies on the deployment of power plants that are subject to a wide variety of extensive and evolving government laws and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations. Changes in and/or failure to comply with such laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Regulatory risk factors associated with our business include:

- our ability to obtain additional applicable permits, approvals, licenses or certifications from regulatory agencies, if required, and to maintain current permits, approvals, licenses or certifications;
- our ability to obtain regulatory approval for a site boundary emergency planning zone defined in such a fashion as will benefit the majority of U.S.-based customers;
- regulatory delays, delays imposed as a result of regulatory inspections and changing regulatory requirements may cause a delay in our ability to fulfill our existing or future orders or may cause planned plants to not be completed at all, many of which may be out of our control, including changes in governmental regulations or in the status of our regulatory approvals or applications or other events that force us to cancel or reschedule plant construction, any of which could have an adverse impact on our business and financial condition;

- regulatory, availability and other challenges may delay our progress in establishing the number of plant sites we require for our targeted build rate, and such challenges could have an adverse effect on our ability to grow our business; and
- challenges as a result of regulatory processes or in our ability to secure the necessary permissions to establish these plant sites could delay our customers' ability to achieve commercial operations and could adversely affect our business.

Any of these risk factors could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our customers must obtain regulatory approvals and permits before they construct power plants using our technology, and approvals may be denied or delayed.

The lead time to build a natural gas power facility is long and requires site licensing and approvals from applicable regulatory agencies before a plant can be constructed. The regulatory framework to obtain approvals is complex and varies from country to country, and regulators' lack of familiarity with our technology may prolong this process, alongside any potential objections or adverse public reaction to the construction of a natural gas power plant. Any delays or inability to secure necessary permits experienced by our customers in siting a power plant using our products and services could materially and adversely affect our business.

Unfavorable changes in laws, regulations and policies in foreign countries in which we seek to license our technology, failures to secure timely government authorizations under laws and regulations or our failure to comply with such laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to our international operations increases our cost of doing business in foreign jurisdictions. We may be unable to keep current with changes in foreign government requirements and laws as they change from time to time. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could have adverse effects on our business. In many foreign countries, it is common for others to engage in business practices that are prohibited by our internal policies and procedures or by U.S. regulations applicable to us. Although we have implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with these laws and policies, there can be no assurance that all of our employees, contractors, partners and third-party service providers will comply with these laws and policies. Violations of laws or key control policies by our employees, contractors, partners or third-party service providers could result in delays in revenue recognition, financial reporting misstatements, fines, penalties or the prohibition of the importation or exportation of our products and services and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in laws and regulations and electric market rules and protocols regarding the requirements for interconnection to the electric transmission grid and the commercial operation of our customers' power generation projects could affect the cost, timing and economic results of conducting our operations.

Our customers' operations will be subject to governmental and electric grid regulations in virtually all aspects of our operations, including the amount and timing of electricity generation, the performance of scheduled maintenance and the compliance with power grid control and dispatch directives as well as environmental protection regulations. There can be no assurance that these regulations will not change in the future in a manner that could adversely affect our business.

We and our potential licensees may encounter substantial delays in the design, manufacture, regulatory approval and launch of power plants, and that could prevent us and our licensees from commercializing and deploying our technology on a timely basis, if at all.

Any delay in the design, manufacture, regulatory approval and launch of power plants or related technology could adversely affect our business because it could delay our ability to generate revenue and could adversely affect the development of customer relationships. Additionally, we may encounter delays in obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals or delays in commercializing our technology, including delays in entering into agreements for the supply of component parts and manufacturing tools and supplies. Delays in the launching of our technology would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

Our partners and customers are subject to environmental, health and safety laws and to regulations including, if applicable, remediation matters that could adversely affect our business, results of operation and reputation.

The operations and properties of our anticipated partners and customers are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations governing, among other things, air emissions, wastewater discharges, management and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous materials and waste and remediation of releases of hazardous materials. Although our business model is primarily focused on licensing our technology, we must design the technology so it complies with such laws and regulations. Compliance with environmental requirements could require our customers to incur significant expenditures or could result in significant restrictions on their operations. The failure to comply with such laws and regulations, including failing to obtain any necessary permits, could result in substantial fines or enforcement actions, including regulatory or judicial orders enjoining or curtailing operations or requiring our customers to conduct or to fund remedial or corrective measures, to install pollution control equipment or to perform other actions. More vigorous enforcement by regulatory agencies, future enactment of more stringent laws, regulations or permit requirements, including those relating to climate change, or other unanticipated events may arise in the future and may adversely impact the market for our products, and such unanticipated events could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Transition risks related to climate change, including negative shifts in investor, regulator, and broader public sentiment with respect to fossil fuels, could have a material and adverse effect on us.

Increasing attention from governmental and regulatory bodies, investors, consumers, industry, and other stakeholders on combating climate change, together with changes in consumer and industrial/commercial behavior, societal expectations on companies to address climate change, investor and societal expectations regarding voluntary climate-related disclosures, preferences and attitudes with respect to the generation and consumption of energy, the use of hydrocarbons, and the use of products manufactured with, or powered by, hydrocarbons, may result in the enactment of climate change-related regulations, policies, and initiatives (at the government, regulator, corporate, and/or investor community levels), including alternative energy requirements, new fuel consumption standards, energy conservation and emissions reductions, measures and responsible energy development; technological advances with respect to the generation, transmission, storage, and consumption of energy (including advances in wind, solar, and hydrogen power, as well as battery technology); increased availability of, and increased demand from consumers and industry for, energy sources other than hydrocarbons (including wind, solar, nuclear, and geothermal sources as well as electric vehicles); and development of, and increased demand from consumers and industry for, products that enable lower emissions (such as carbon capture technology). While we believe that natural gas, and particularly natural gas used to produce clean energy using our 24/7 CFE technology, is an integral part of the global energy transition, these developments may in the future adversely affect the business of our customers and the demand for our product while supporting the development of competing technologies and energy sources. We may not be able to respond to competitive pressures or implement new technologies on a timely basis or at an acceptable cost. If one or more of the technologies we use now or in the future were to become obsolete, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. See also “— We may be subject to new, stricter measures and/or regulatory requirements for the mitigation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that could require radical changes to development models and adversely affect our business, reputation and operations” for a discussion of how climate change-related regulations and policies may have adverse effects to our business.

Our future prospects are also dependent upon a certain level of public support for natural gas. There is still substantial opposition to natural gas due to its association with greenhouse gas emissions as well as other factors such as hydraulic fracturing (“fracking”), its non-renewability and its reliance on high energy and water inputs. There is a significant coalition of people advocating against the use of natural gas for power generation and instead advocating for nuclear energy or renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy. There is no guarantee that the existence or adoption of the Net Power Cycle will be able to positively influence public sentiment toward gas-fired electricity generation. Any adverse public reaction to our business or the business of our customers or business partners, including any high-profile incident involving fracking, could directly affect our customers and could ultimately affect our business. Adverse public reaction could lead to fewer customers, damage to our reputation, and increased regulatory, legislative, and judicial scrutiny, which may in turn lead to increased regulation or outright prohibition of aspects of our operations, limitations on the activities of our customers or other constituents within our value chain, more onerous operating requirements or other conditions that could have a material adverse impact on our customers’ and on our business.

More broadly, while we believe our business is well-positioned to benefit from the enactment of climate change-related policies and initiatives across the market at the corporate level and/or investor community level (e.g., clean or renewable energy consumption targets or net zero commitments), such developments may in the future also result in adverse effects on our business, the degree of which may in part depend on the nature of any adverse effects that such developments have on our customers.

Accordingly, the progress and challenges of the energy transition could have a significant adverse effect on us if we are unable to keep up with the pace of the global energy transition and allocate our resources effectively.

Restrictions on the use of certain operation practices, such as fracking, could adversely impact our business.

Some states and certain municipalities have regulated or are considering regulating fracking, and such regulations could impact certain of our operations. While we do not believe that these regulations and contemplated actions have limited or prohibited fracking, and while they have not impacted our activities to date, there can be no assurance that these actions, if taken on a wider scale, may not adversely impact our business operations and revenue.

We may be subject to new, stricter measures and/or regulatory requirements for the mitigation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that could require radical changes to development models and adversely affect our business, reputation and operations.

Global climate change creates new challenges for the energy industry and its regulators. The United Nations and several countries have adopted, or are evaluating the adoption of, new measures and/or regulatory requirements for the mitigation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere, such as taxes on carbon, raising efficiency standards or adopting cap and trade regimes. Certain mitigation actions could require radical changes to development models, such as the transition from the use of conventional energy sources to the use of renewable or low carbon energy sources that reduce environmental pollution, contribute to sustainable development and help avoid global warming. While we believe that electricity produced using natural gas through our NET Power Cycle will be an integral part of the global energy transition and help customers remain resilient to or excel under climate-related regulatory and policy pressures, we cannot rule out the possibility that the adoption of legislation or regulatory programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (including carbon pricing schemes), or the adoption and implementation of regulations that require reporting of greenhouse gas emissions or other climate-related information, could adversely affect our business, including by requiring us or our customers to incur increased operating costs, inhibiting gas-fired electricity generation or otherwise restricting our ability to execute on our business strategy, reducing our access to financial markets, or creating greater potential for governmental investigations or litigation. Any such legislation or regulatory programs could also increase the cost of consuming electricity generated through gas combustion, and thereby ultimately adversely affect demand for our product. Consequently, legislation and regulatory programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas emissions could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Moreover, incentives to conserve energy or use alternative energy sources as a means of addressing climate change could have an adverse impact on the demand for our products.

We therefore cannot assure you that future regulations or measures adopted by the U.S. government or foreign governments will not have an adverse effect on our business and our results of operations.

Additionally, the SEC issued a proposed rule in March 2022 that would mandate extensive disclosure of climate-related data, risks, and opportunities, including financial impacts, physical and transition risks, related governance and strategy, and greenhouse gas emissions, for certain public companies. While we cannot predict the costs of implementation or any potential adverse impacts resulting from the proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, we could incur increased costs and compliance burden relating to the assessment and disclosure of climate-related risks. We may also face increased litigation risks related to disclosures made pursuant to the rule if finalized as proposed.

We are exposed to price volatility risks related to incentives.

Transportation fuel carbon intensity reduction targets set by various regulators may have an impact on demand for our fuel and the price of related incentives. For example, changes in such targets in states with incentive programs may have a material negative impact on incentive supply and demand, and, therefore, pricing, which in

turn could materially negatively impact our business. We may be unable to manage the risk of volatility in incentive pricing for all or a portion of our revenues, which would expose us to the volatility of commodity prices with respect to all or the portion of the incentives that we are unable to sell through forward contracts, including risks resulting from changes in regulations, general economic conditions and changes in the level of renewable energy generation. A significant decline in the price of such incentives for a prolonged period could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The ability to license and deploy natural gas power plants may be limited due to conflict, war or other political disagreements between gas-producing nations and potential customers, and such disagreements may adversely impact our business plan.

Conflict, war or other political disagreements between natural gas producing nations and potential customers could affect our operations in unpredictable ways, including disruptions of fuel supplies and markets and the possibility that infrastructure facilities, including pipelines, production facilities, refineries, electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, offshore rigs and vessels and communications infrastructures, could be direct targets of, or indirect casualties of, a cyberattack or an act of piracy or terror. The continued threat of terrorism and the impact of military and other government action has led and may lead to further increased volatility in prices for natural gas and could affect the natural gas market or the financial markets that we use.

In late February 2022, Russian military forces commenced a military operation and invasion against Ukraine. The U.S., other countries and certain international organizations have imposed broad economic sanctions on Russia and certain Russian individuals, banking entities and corporations as a response and additional sanctions may be imposed in the future. The length, impact and outcome of the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine is highly unpredictable, and such unpredictability has created uncertainty for financial and commodity markets. While NET Power does not currently have operations overseas, the conflict elevates the likelihood of supply chain disruptions, heightened volatility in energy prices and negative effects on our ability to raise additional capital when required and could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or future results.

Conflicts of this sort, or the threat of conflicts of this sort, may also have an adverse effect on the broader economy. Instability in the financial markets as a result of war, sabotage, piracy, cyberattacks or terrorism could also affect our ability to raise capital and could also adversely affect the natural gas and power industries and could restrict their future growth. Any resulting economic downturn could adversely affect our results of operations, impair our ability to raise capital or otherwise adversely impact our ability to realize certain business strategies.

Any potential changes or reductions in available government incentives promoting greenhouse gas emissions projects, such as the IRA's financial assistance program funding installation of zero-emission technology, may adversely affect our ability to grow our business.

In August 2022, President Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA") into law. The provisions of the IRA are intended to, among other things, incentivize domestic clean energy investment, manufacturing and production. The economics for carbon sequestration will benefit from raising the carbon capture tax credit from \$50 per metric ton to \$85 per metric ton. The credit will be "direct pay," meaning it would be a refundable credit, for the first five years, starting with the year a "qualified facility" is placed in service, but not beyond December 31, 2032. In addition, the law lowers the threshold for eligibility as a "qualified facility" to include any carbon capture, utilization and sequestration ("CCUS") facility placed on an electric generating facility that captures 18,750 tons of carbon annually and has a capture rate of at least 75%, as measured by an applicable electric generating unit's baseline carbon oxide production. We believe that a project utilizing the NET Power Cycle can meet the criteria for a "qualified facility" under this definition, and, as such, we intend to apply for tax credits under Section 45Q of the Code.

We view the enactment of the IRA as favorable for our development and commercialization efforts. However, we are continuing to evaluate the overall impact and applicability of the IRA to our development and commercialization efforts. It is unclear how this legislation will be implemented by the U.S. Department of Treasury and what, if any, impact it will have on our tax rate. If the IRA or any current or future similar legislation is amended or repealed, or if it is interpreted by courts or implemented by regulatory agencies differently than we expect, then this could adversely affect our anticipated timelines, projected financials and ability to grow our business.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

We are developing NET Power-owned intellectual property, but we rely heavily on the intellectual property we have in-licensed and that is core to the NET Power Cycle. The ability to protect these patents, patent applications and other proprietary rights may be challenged by our inability or failure to obtain, maintain, protect, defend and enforce, exposing us to possible material adverse impacts on our business, competitive position and operating results.

Our discovery and development technology platforms are built, in part, around intellectual property rights in-licensed from our partners, including our license from 8 Rivers that is core to the NET Power Cycle. Under our existing license agreements, we are subject to various obligations, which may include diligence obligations with respect to development and commercialization activities, payment obligations upon achievement of certain milestones and royalties on product sales. If there is any conflict, dispute, disagreement or issue of nonperformance between us and our counterparties regarding our rights or obligations under these license agreements, including any conflict, dispute or disagreement arising from our failure to satisfy diligence or payment obligations, we may be liable to pay damages and our counterparties may have a right to terminate the affected license. The termination of any license agreement with one of our partners, including 8 Rivers, could adversely affect our ability to utilize the intellectual property that is subject to that license agreement in our discovery and development efforts, our ability to enter into future collaboration, licensing and/or marketing agreements for one or more of our technologies and our ability to commercialize the affected technology. Furthermore, disagreements under any of these license agreements may arise, including those related to:

- the scope of rights granted under the license agreement and other interpretation-related issues;
- whether and the extent to which our technology and processes may infringe on intellectual property of the licensor that is not subject to the licensing agreement;
- our right to sublicense patent and other rights to third parties under collaborative development relationships; and
- the ownership of inventions and know-how resulting from the joint creation or use of intellectual property by our licensors and us and our partners.

These disagreements may harm our relationship with our partners, and such harm could have negative impacts on other aspects of our business.

Additionally, the intellectual property we have in-licensed from 8 Rivers could be susceptible to third-party challenges of 8 Rivers' retained rights. Pursuant to our license agreement and a related excluded field agreement, we have exclusive rights to the NET Power Cycle for the generation of electricity using CO₂ as the primary working fluid utilizing any carbonaceous gas fuel other than those derived from certain solid fuel sources. 8 Rivers retains the rights of use to the NET Power Cycle for the generation of electricity using CO₂ as the primary working fluid utilizing any carbonaceous gas derived directly or indirectly from such solid fuel sources, and if any third party challenges such use, such challenges could tangentially impact our use of the in-licensed technology.

We may lose our rights to some or all of the core intellectual property that is in-licensed by way of either the licensor not paying renewal fees or maintenance fees, or by way of third parties challenging the validity of the intellectual property, thereby resulting in competitors easily entering into the same market and decreasing the revenue that we receive from our customers, and this may adversely affect our ability to develop, market and license our technology.

Because our technology requires the use of proprietary rights held by third parties, the growth of our business will likely depend in part on our ability to continue to in-license these proprietary rights. Licensing intellectual property involves complex legal, business and scientific issues. If we are not able to maintain such licenses, or if we fail to obtain any future necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms or with sufficient breadth to cover the intended use of third-party intellectual property, our business could be materially harmed. Further, if our licensors lose their licenses, whether due to not paying renewal or maintenance fees, third parties challenging the validity or otherwise, we would also lose rights to the covered intellectual property, and such loss could also materially harm our business.

If disputes over licensed intellectual property prevent or impair our ability to maintain the licensing arrangements on acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop and commercialize our technology, or the dispute may have an adverse effect on our results of operation.

We, our partners, our licensees and our critical equipment suppliers may need to defend ourselves against intellectual property infringement claims, which may negatively impact market demand for our process licenses. Further, defending against intellectual property claims can be time consuming and expensive, and such defense may divert our resources away from our business efforts, regardless of the outcome of these claims.

Third parties may hold or obtain patents, trademarks or other proprietary rights that would prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to manufacture, develop or sell our products, and that could make it more difficult for us to operate our business and generate revenue. From time to time, we may receive inquiries from holders of patents or trademarks inquiring whether we are infringing on their proprietary rights and/or seeking court declarations that they do not infringe upon our intellectual property rights. Companies holding patents or other intellectual property rights relating to our technology may bring suits alleging infringement of such rights or otherwise asserting their rights and seeking licenses. In addition, if we are determined to have infringed upon a third party's intellectual property rights, we may be required to do one or more of the following: cease licensing, selling, incorporating or using products that incorporate the challenged intellectual property; pay substantial damages; obtain a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right that may not be available on reasonable terms or at all; or redesign our plant technology. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us and our failure or inability to obtain a license to the infringed technology, our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, any litigation or claims, whether or not valid, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management's attention.

Third parties may successfully challenge or invalidate our rights or ability to use in-licensed intellectual property that is core to the NET Power Cycle.

Competitors or other third parties may infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate our in-licensed issued patents or other intellectual property we may own. To counter such infringement, misappropriation or other unauthorized use, we may be required to file infringement claims, which can be expensive and time-consuming and can divert the time and attention of our management and scientific personnel. Any claims we assert against third parties could provoke these parties to assert counterclaims against us alleging that we infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate their patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property. In addition, our in-licensed patents may become involved in inventorship or priority disputes. Third parties may raise challenges to the validity of certain of our in-licensed patent claims and may in the future raise similar claims before administrative bodies in the U.S. or abroad, even outside the context of litigation. For example, we may be subject to a third-party pre-issuance submission of prior art to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, or we may become involved in derivation, revocation, reexamination, post-grant review, inter partes review and equivalent proceedings in foreign jurisdictions, such as opposition proceedings challenging any patents that we may own or in-license. Such submissions may also be made prior to a patent's issuance, precluding the granting of a patent based on one of our owned or licensed pending patent applications. A third party may also claim that our potential future owned patents or licensed patent rights are invalid or unenforceable in a litigation. The outcome following legal assertions of invalidity and unenforceability is unpredictable. An adverse determination in any such submission, proceeding or litigation could reduce the scope of, invalidate or render unenforceable our potential future owned patents or licensed patent rights, allow third parties to commercialize the NET Power Cycle or related technologies and compete directly with us without payment to us, or such adverse determination could result in our inability to manufacture or commercialize products without infringing third-party patent rights. In a patent infringement proceeding, there is a risk that a court will decide that a patent we in-license is invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, and that we do not have the right to stop the other party from using the invention at issue. There is also a risk that, even if the validity of such patents is upheld, the court will construe the patent's claims narrowly or decide that we do not have the right to stop the other party from using the invention at issue on the grounds that our in-licensed patents do not cover the invention. An adverse outcome in a litigation or proceeding involving our in-licensed patents could limit our ability to assert our in-licensed patents against those parties or other competitors and may curtail or preclude our ability to exclude third parties from making and selling similar or competitive products. Similarly, in the future, we expect to rely on trademarks

to distinguish the NET Power Cycle or related technologies, and if we assert trademark infringement claims, a court may determine that the marks we have asserted are invalid or unenforceable or that the party against whom we have asserted trademark infringement has superior rights to the marks in question. In this case, we could ultimately be forced to cease use of such trademarks.

In any infringement litigation, any award of monetary damages we receive may not be commercially valuable. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during litigation. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments, and, if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the price of our securities. Moreover, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient financial or other resources to adequately file and pursue such infringement claims, which typically last for years before they are concluded. Some of our competitors and other third parties may be able to sustain the costs of such litigation or proceedings more effectively than we can because of their greater financial resources and more mature and developed intellectual property portfolios. Even if we ultimately prevail in such claims, the monetary cost of such litigation and the diversion of the attention of our management and scientific personnel could outweigh any benefit we receive as a result of the proceedings. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing, misappropriating or successfully challenging our intellectual property rights. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could have a negative impact on our ability to compete in the marketplace, and that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Despite actively monitoring for potential third-party infringement, misappropriation, dilution or other violations of our intellectual property rights, there could be activities that could diminish the value of our services, brands or goodwill and that cause a decline in our revenue.

If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights adequately, our competitors might gain access to our technology, and our business might be harmed. In addition, defending our intellectual property rights might entail significant expense. Any of our trademarks or other intellectual property rights may be challenged by others or invalidated through administrative process or litigation. While we plan to file new patents, we may be unable to obtain patent protection for the technology covered in our patent applications. In addition, any patents issued in the future may not provide us with competitive advantages or may be successfully challenged by third parties. Furthermore, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain.

Effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available to us in every country in which our service is available. The laws of some foreign countries may not be as protective of intellectual property rights as those in the U.S., and mechanisms for enforcement of intellectual property rights may be inadequate. Legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain, and any changes in, or unexpected interpretations of, intellectual property laws may compromise our ability to enforce our trade secrets and intellectual property rights. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may be unable to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property.

We might be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect our intellectual property rights. We may initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of our proprietary rights or to establish the validity of our proprietary rights. Any litigation, whether or not it is resolved in our favor, could result in significant expense to us and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel.

Our patent applications may not result in issued patents and our patent rights may be contested, circumvented, invalidated or limited in scope, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from interfering with commercialization of our technology.

Our patent applications may not result in issued patents, and not having such patents may have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from commercially exploiting products similar to ours. The status of patents involves complex legal and factual questions, and the breadth of claims allowed is uncertain. As a result, we cannot be certain that any patent applications we have or will file will result in patents being issued or that our patents and any patents that may be issued to us will afford protection against competitors with similar

technology. Numerous patents and pending patent applications owned by others exist in the fields in which we have developed and are developing our technology. In addition to those who may have patents or patent applications directed to relevant technology with an effective filing date earlier than any of our existing patents or pending patent applications, any of our existing or pending patents may also be challenged by others on the basis that they are otherwise invalid or unenforceable. Furthermore, patent applications filed in foreign countries are subject to laws, rules and procedures that differ from those of the U.S., and, thus, we cannot be certain that foreign patent applications related to issued U.S. patents will be issued.

Even if our patent applications succeed and even if we are issued patents in accordance with them, it is still uncertain whether these patents will be contested, circumvented, invalidated or limited in scope in the future. The rights granted under any issued patents may not provide us with meaningful protection or competitive advantages, and some foreign countries provide significantly less effective patent enforcement than in the U.S. In addition, the claims under any patents that issue from our patent applications may not be broad enough to prevent others from developing technologies that are similar to ours or that achieve results similar to ours. The intellectual property rights of others could also bar us from licensing and exploiting any patents that issue from our pending applications. In addition, patents issued to us may be infringed upon or designed around by others, and others may obtain patents that we need to license or design around, either of which would increase costs and may adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

We maintain certain technology as trade secrets and others could independently develop competing or similar technologies, allowing others to develop plants without our license if our other intellectual property rights are insufficient to prevent such unlicensed development and deployment of plants.

We currently rely, and intend to rely in the future, on trade secrets, knowhow and technology that are not protected by patents to maintain our competitive position. We may not be able to protect our trade secrets, know-how and other internally developed information adequately. Although we use reasonable efforts to protect this internally developed information and technology, our employees, consultants and other parties (including independent contractors and companies with which we conduct business) may unintentionally or willfully disclose our information or technology to competitors. Moreover, third parties may independently develop similar or equivalent proprietary information or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets, know-how and other internally developed information. Enforcing a claim that a third party illegally disclosed or obtained and is using any of our internally developed information or technology is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable.

We rely, in part, on non-disclosure, confidentiality and assignment-of-invention agreements with our employees, independent contractors, consultants and companies with which we conduct business to protect our internally developed information. These agreements may not be self-executing or they may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for such breach. These agreements may be found by a court to be unenforceable or invalid. We may fail to enforce our agreements in court if we are compelled to present them as evidence but are unable to locate and provide copies. Moreover, when employees with knowledge of our trade secrets and confidential information leave us and join new employers, it may be difficult or impossible for us to detect or prove misappropriation of our confidential information and trade secrets by the former employee and/or the former employee's new employer. In addition, others may independently discover trade secrets and proprietary information, and, in such cases, we could not assert any trade secret rights against such party.

Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights, and failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive position, business, financial condition and results of operations.

A number of foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the U.S., and, so, our intellectual property rights may not be as strong or as easily enforced outside of the U.S.

Patent, trademark and trade secret laws are geographical in scope and vary throughout the world. Some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the U.S.. In addition, trade secrets and know-how can be difficult to protect and some courts inside and outside the U.S. are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets and know-how. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor or other third party, we would have no right to prevent them from using

that technology or information to compete with us, and our competitive position would be materially and adversely harmed. Further, even if we engaged local counsel in key foreign jurisdictions, policing the unauthorized use of its intellectual property in foreign jurisdictions may be difficult or impossible. Therefore, our intellectual property rights may not be as strong or as easily enforced outside of the U.S., and efforts to protect against the infringement, misappropriation or unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights, technology and other proprietary rights may be difficult and costly outside of the U.S. Furthermore, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain, and any changes in, or unexpected interpretations of, intellectual property laws may compromise our ability to enforce our patent rights, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights.

We, our partners or our licensees may not identify relevant third-party patents or may incorrectly interpret the relevance, scope or expiration of a third-party patent, and such failure to identify or correctly interpret the patent may adversely affect our ability to develop, market and license our technology.

We cannot guarantee that any of our patent searches or analyses, including the identification of relevant patents, the scope of patent claims or the expiration of relevant patents, are complete or thorough nor can we be certain that we have identified each and every third-party patent and pending application in the U.S. and abroad that is relevant to or necessary for the commercialization of our technology in any jurisdiction.

The scope of a patent claim is determined by an interpretation of the law, the written disclosure in a patent and the patent's prosecution history. Our interpretation of the relevance or the scope of a patent or a pending application may be incorrect, and such incorrect interpretation may negatively impact our ability to market our products. We may incorrectly determine that our products are not covered by a third-party patent or may incorrectly predict whether a third party's pending application will issue with claims of relevant scope. In addition, because patent applications can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending applications unknown to us that may later result in issued patents upon which our technology may infringe. Our determination of the expiration date of any patent in the U.S. or abroad that we consider relevant may be incorrect, and such incorrect determination may negatively impact our ability to develop and market our technology. Our failure to identify and correctly interpret relevant patents may negatively impact our ability to develop and market our products.

The information technology systems and data that we maintain may be subject to intentional or inadvertent disruption, other security incidents or alleged violations of laws, regulations or other obligations relating to data handling that could result in regulatory investigations or actions, litigation, fines and penalties, disruptions of our business operations, reputational harm, loss of revenue or profits, loss of customers or sales and other adverse business consequences.

We rely on information technology systems in order to conduct business, including communicating with employees and our facilities, ordering and managing materials from suppliers and analyzing and reporting results of operations as well as for storing sensitive, personal and other confidential information. While we have taken steps to ensure the security of our information technology systems, our security measures or those of our third-party vendors may not be effective and our or our thirdparty vendors' systems may nevertheless be vulnerable to computer viruses, security breaches and other disruptions from unauthorized users. If our or our third-party vendors' information technology systems are damaged or cease to be available or function properly for an extended period of time, whether as a result of a significant cyber incident or otherwise, our ability to communicate internally as well as with our retail customers could be significantly impaired, and such impaired ability to communicate may adversely impact our business.

Additionally, the techniques used to obtain unauthorized, improper or illegal access to information technology systems are constantly evolving, may be difficult to detect quickly and often are not recognized until after they have been launched against a target. We may be unable to anticipate these techniques, react in a timely manner or implement adequate preventative or remedial measures. Any operational failure or breach of security from these increasingly sophisticated cyberthreats could lead to the loss or disclosure of both our and our retail customers' financial, product and other confidential information, lead to the loss or disclosure of personally identifiable information about our employees or customers, result in negative publicity and expensive and time-consuming regulatory or other legal proceedings, damage our relationships with our customers and have a material adverse effect on our business and reputation. In addition, we may incur significant costs and operational consequences in connection with investigating, mitigating, remediating, eliminating and putting in place additional tools and

devices designed to prevent future actual or perceived security incidents and in connection with complying with any notification or other obligations resulting from any security incidents. Because we do not control our third-party vendors or the processing of data by our third-party vendors, our ability to monitor our third-party vendors' data security is limited and we cannot ensure the integrity or security of the measures they take to protect and prevent the loss of our or our consumers' data. As a result, we are subject to the risk that cyberattacks on, or other security incidents affecting, our third-party vendors may adversely affect our business, even if an attack or breach does not directly impact our systems.

Risks Relating to the Tax Receivable Agreement

Pursuant to the Tax Receivable Agreement, NET Power Inc. is required to pay to certain Opco Unitholders 75% of the tax savings that NET Power Inc. realizes as a result of increases in tax basis in Opco's assets resulting from the exchange of Opco Units for shares of Class A Common Stock (or cash) pursuant to the Opco LLC Agreement as well as certain other tax benefits, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, and those payments may be substantial.

Opco Unitholders may exchange their Opco Units for shares of Class A Common Stock or, upon the election of NET Power Inc., cash pursuant to the Opco LLC Agreement, subject to certain conditions and transfer restrictions as set forth therein. These exchanges are expected to result in increases in NET Power Inc.'s allocable share of the tax basis of the tangible and intangible assets of Opco, and such share may increase (for income tax purposes) depreciation and amortization deductions to which NET Power Inc. is entitled.

In connection with the Business Combination, NET Power Inc. entered into the Tax Receivable Agreement, which generally provides for the payment by NET Power Inc. of 75% of certain tax benefits, if any, that NET Power Inc. realizes (or in certain cases is deemed to realize) as a result of these increases in tax basis and for the payment of certain other tax benefits, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. These payments are the obligation of NET Power Inc. and not of Opco. The actual increase in NET Power Inc.'s allocable share of Opco's tax basis in its assets, as well as the amount and timing of any payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, will vary depending upon a number of factors, including the timing of exchanges, the market price of the Class A Common Stock at the time of the exchange, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable and the amount and timing of the recognition of NET Power Inc.'s income. While many of the factors that will determine the amount of payments that NET Power Inc. will make under the Tax Receivable Agreement are outside of its control, NET Power Inc. expects that the payments it will make under the Tax Receivable Agreement may be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on NET Power Inc.'s financial condition and liquidity. To the extent that NET Power Inc. is unable to make timely payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement for any reason, the unpaid amounts will be deferred and will accrue interest until paid; however, nonpayment for a specified period may constitute a material breach of a material obligation under the Tax Receivable Agreement and would therefore accelerate payments due under the Tax Receivable Agreement, as further described below. Furthermore, NET Power Inc.'s future obligation to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement could make it a less attractive target for an acquisition. See the section titled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions — Related Party Transactions — Tax Receivable Agreement."

In certain cases, payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement may exceed the actual tax benefits NET Power Inc. realizes or may be accelerated.

Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement are based on the tax reporting positions of NET Power Inc., and the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") or another taxing authority may challenge, which a court may sustain, all or any part of the tax basis increases, as well as other tax positions that we take. In the event that any tax benefits that we initially claim are disallowed as a result of such a challenge, we would not be reimbursed for any excess payments that may previously have been made under the Tax Receivable Agreement. Rather, excess payments made to such holders will be netted against any future cash payments otherwise required to be made by us, if any, after the determination of such excess. A challenge to any tax benefits claimed by us may not arise for a number of years following the time payments begin to be made in respect of such benefits or, even if challenged soon thereafter, such excess cash payment may be greater than the amount of future cash payments that we might otherwise be required to make under the terms of the Tax Receivable Agreement, possibly resulting in insufficient future cash payments against which to net such excess. As a result, in certain circumstances, we could make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement in excess of our actual income or franchise tax savings, and such excess payment could materially impair our financial condition.

Moreover, the Tax Receivable Agreement provides that, in the event that (i) we exercise our early termination rights under the Tax Receivable Agreement, (ii) certain changes of control of NET Power occur (as described in the Tax Receivable Agreement), (iii) we, in certain circumstances, fail to make a payment required to be made pursuant to the Tax Receivable Agreement by our final payment date, which non-payment continues until 30 days following receipt by us of written notice thereof or (iv) the Tax Receivable Agreement is rejected in a case commenced under bankruptcy laws (in which case no written notice of acceleration is required), our obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement will accelerate and we will be required to make a lump-sum cash payment to the applicable parties to the Tax Receivable Agreement equal to the present deemed value of all forecasted future payments that would have otherwise been made under the Tax Receivable Agreement, and such lump-sum payment would be based on certain assumptions that may materially overstate such present value, including those relating to our future taxable income. The lump-sum payment could be substantial and could materially exceed the actual tax benefits that we realize subsequent to such payment because such payment would be calculated assuming, among other things, that we would have certain tax benefits available to us and that we would be able to use the potential tax benefits in future years.

There may be a material negative effect on our liquidity if the payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement exceed the actual income or franchise tax savings that we realize.

Furthermore, our obligations to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement could also have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing certain mergers, asset sales, other forms of business combinations or other changes of control.

Risks Relating to Our Organizational Structure

NET Power Inc. is a holding company and its only material asset is its interest in Opco, and it is accordingly dependent upon distributions made by Opco and its subsidiaries to pay taxes, make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement and pay dividends (it being understood that we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on the Class A Common Stock in the foreseeable future).

NET Power Inc. is a holding company with no material assets other than its ownership interest in Opco. As a result, NET Power Inc. has no independent means of generating revenue or cash flow. Our ability to pay taxes, make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement and pay dividends (if any such dividend were to be paid) will depend on the financial results and cash flows of Opco and its subsidiaries and on the distributions it receives from Opco. Deterioration in the financial condition, earnings or cash flow of Opco and its subsidiaries for any reason could limit or impair Opco's ability to pay such distributions. Additionally, to the extent that NET Power Inc. needs funds and Opco and/or any of its subsidiaries are restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation or under the terms of any financing arrangements, or Opco is otherwise unable to provide such funds, it could materially adversely affect NET Power Inc.'s liquidity and financial condition. Opco is generally prohibited under Delaware law from making a distribution to a member to the extent that, at the time of the distribution, after giving effect to the distribution, liabilities of Opco (with certain exceptions) exceed the fair value of its assets. Opco's subsidiaries are generally subject to similar legal limitations on their ability to make distributions to Opco.

Opco is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, as such, generally is not subject to any entity-level U.S. federal income tax. Instead, taxable income is allocated to holders of Opco Units. Accordingly, NET Power Inc. will be required to pay income taxes on its allocable share of any net taxable income of Opco. Under the terms of the Opco LLC Agreement, Opco is obligated to make tax distributions to Opco Unitholders (including NET Power Inc.), calculated at certain assumed tax rates. In addition to income taxes, NET Power Inc. also incurs expenses related to its operations, including payment obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement, which could be significant, and some of which will be reimbursed by Opco (excluding payment obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement). NET Power Inc. intends to cause Opco to make ordinary distributions on a pro rata basis and to make tax distributions to Opco Unitholders in amounts sufficient to cover all applicable taxes, relevant operating expenses, payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement and dividends, if any, declared by NET Power Inc. However, Opco's ability to make such distributions may be subject to various limitations and restrictions including, but not limited to, retention of amounts necessary to satisfy the obligations of Opco and its subsidiaries and restrictions on distributions that would violate any applicable restrictions contained in Opco's debt agreements or any applicable law or that would have the effect of rendering Opco insolvent. To the extent that we are unable to

make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement for any reason, such payments will be deferred and will accrue interest until paid; provided, however, that nonpayment for a specified period may constitute a material breach of a material obligation under the Tax Receivable Agreement and may therefore accelerate payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, which could be substantial.

Additionally, although Opco generally will not be subject to any entity-level U.S. federal income tax, it may be liable under U.S. federal tax law for adjustments to its tax return, absent an election to the contrary. In the event Opco's calculations of taxable income are incorrect, Opco and/or its members, including NET Power Inc., in later years may be subject to material liabilities pursuant to this U.S. federal tax law and its related guidance.

We anticipate that the distributions NET Power Inc. will receive from Opco may, in certain periods, exceed our actual tax liabilities and obligations to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. The Board, in its sole discretion, may make any determination from time to time with respect to the use of any such excess cash so accumulated, which may, among other uses, be used to pay dividends on Class A Common Stock. We will have no obligation to distribute such cash (or other available cash other than any declared dividend) to its stockholders.

The organizational structure of NET Power confers certain benefits upon the holders of shares of Class B Common Stock and Opco Units (which includes the Legacy NET Power Holders) that will not benefit the holders of shares of Class A Common Stock to the same extent.

As noted in the immediately above risk factor, NET Power Inc. is a holding company with no material assets other than its ownership interest in Opco. Subject to the obligation of Opco to make tax distributions and to reimburse NET Power Inc. for corporate and other overhead expenses, NET Power Inc. has the right to determine whether to cause Opco to make non-liquidating distributions, and the amount of any such distributions. If Opco makes distributions, the holders of Opco Units (who also hold Class B Common Stock) will be entitled to receive equivalent distributions from Opco on a pro rata basis. However, because we must pay taxes, amounts that we may distribute as dividends to holders of Class A Common Stock are expected to be less on a per share basis than the amounts distributed by Opco to the holders of Opco Units on a per unit basis.

Risks Related to Ownership of the Offered Securities

The market price of the Offered Securities may be volatile.

Fluctuations in the price of the Company's securities could contribute to the loss of all or part of your investment. Prior to the Closing, there was not a public market for the stock of Old NET Power. Accordingly, the valuation ascribed to Old NET Power in the Business Combination may not be indicative of the price that will prevail in the trading market following the Closing.

If an active market for the Company's securities develops and continues, the trading price of the Company's securities could be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. Price volatility may be greater if the public float and/or trading volume of the Class A Common Stock is low.

Any of the factors listed below could have a material adverse effect on your investment in our securities and the Company's securities may trade at prices significantly below the price you paid for them. In such circumstances, the trading price of the Company's securities may not recover and may experience a further decline. Factors affecting the trading price of the Company's securities may include:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly financial results or the quarterly financial results of companies perceived to be similar to the Company;
- changes in the market's expectations about the Company's operating results;
- success of competitors;
- lack of adjacent competitors;
- the Company's operating results failing to meet the expectation of securities analysts or investors in a particular period;
- changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts concerning the Company or the industries in which the Company operates in general;

- operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to the Company;
- announcements by the Company or its competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, joint ventures, other strategic relationships or capital commitments;
- changes in laws and regulations affecting the Company's business;
- commencement of, or involvement in, litigation involving the Company;
- changes in the Company's capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of additional debt;
- the volume of shares of Class A Common Stock available for public sale;
- any significant change in the Board or management;
- sales of substantial amounts of Class A Common Stock by our directors, executive officers or significant stockholders or the perception that such sales could occur;
- general economic and political conditions such as recessions, interest rates, fuel prices, international currency fluctuations and acts of war or terrorism; and
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles.

Broad market and industry factors may materially harm the market price of our securities irrespective of our operating performance. The stock market in general and the NYSE have experienced price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of the particular companies affected.

In the past, following periods of market volatility, stockholders have instituted securities class action litigation. If the Company is involved in securities litigation, it could have a substantial cost and divert resources and the attention of executive management from the Company's business regardless of the outcome of such litigation.

An active trading market for Class A Common Stock may not develop and you may not be able to sell your shares of Class A Common Stock.

Prior to the closing of the Business Combination, there was no public market for Class A Common Stock. Although we have listed the Class A Common Stock on the NYSE, an active trading market may never develop or be sustained. If an active market for the Class A Common Stock does not develop or is not sustained, it may be difficult for you to sell shares at an attractive price or at all.

If equity research analysts do not publish research or reports, or if they publish unfavorable research or reports, about us, our business, our market, our stock price and our trading volume could decline.

The trading market for Class A Common Stock will be influenced by the research and reports that equity research analysts publish about us and our business. In the event we do have equity research analyst coverage, we will not have any control over the analysts or the content and opinions included in their reports. The price of our stock could decline if one or more equity research analysts downgrade our stock or issue other unfavorable commentary or research. If one or more equity research analysts ceases coverage of our company or fails to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our stock could decrease, which, in turn, could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Concentration of ownership among the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions.

Concentration of ownership among the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions. The Principal Legacy NET Power Holders, if they were to act together, would be able to significantly influence all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election and removal of directors, any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other significant corporate transactions. For further information, please see "— Conflicts of interest may arise because several

directors on the Board were designated by the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and Sponsor.” Moreover, some of these entities may have interests different than other stockholders. For example, because many of these stockholders have held their shares for a long period, they may be more interested in selling our company to an acquirer than other investors, or they may want us to pursue strategies that deviate from the interests of other stockholders.

We are an “emerging growth company” and a “smaller reporting company” and, if we take advantage of certain exemptions from disclosure requirements available to emerging growth companies or smaller reporting companies, this could make our securities less attractive to investors and may make it more difficult to compare our performance with certain other public companies.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions and relief from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies.” In particular, while we are an “emerging growth company,” we will not be required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we will be exempt from any rules that could be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board requiring mandatory audit firm rotations or requiring a supplement to the auditor’s report on financial statements, we will be subject to reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and we will not be required to hold non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation or stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

In addition, the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards. This allows an emerging growth company to delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected not to “opt out” of such extended transition period, which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, we, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. This may make comparison of our financial statements with another public company which is neither an emerging growth company nor an emerging growth company which has opted out of using the extended transition period difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accountant standards used.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (i) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the IPO, which occurred on June 18, 2021, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.235 billion or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our common equity that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter, and (ii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period.

The exact implications of the JOBS Act are subject to interpretation and guidance by the SEC and other regulatory agencies, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to take advantage of all of the benefits of the JOBS Act. In addition, investors may find the Class A Common Stock less attractive to the extent we rely on the exemptions and relief granted by the JOBS Act. If some investors find the Class A Common Stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for the Class A Common Stock and our stock price may decline or become more volatile.

Additionally, we are a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation SK. Smaller reporting companies may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure obligations, including, among other things, providing only two years of audited financial statements. We will remain a smaller reporting company until the last day of the fiscal year in which (i) the market value of our common equity held by non-affiliates exceeds \$250 million as of the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter or (ii) the market value of our common equity held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter and our annual revenue in the most recent fiscal year completed before the last business day of such second fiscal quarter exceeded \$100 million. To the extent we take advantage of such reduced disclosure obligations, it may make comparison of our financial statements with other public companies difficult or impossible.

If we fail to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and effective disclosure controls and procedures, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results in a timely manner or prevent fraud, and such inability may adversely affect investor confidence in our company.

The standards required for a public company under Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are significantly more stringent than those required of Old NET Power when it was a privately-held company. Management may not be able to effectively and timely implement controls and procedures that adequately respond to the increased regulatory compliance and reporting requirements that are applicable following the Closing. To comply with the requirements of being a public company, we have undertaken actions, such as implementing new internal controls and procedures and hiring additional accounting and internal audit resources. When evaluating our internal control over financial reporting, we may identify material weaknesses that we may not be able to remediate in time to meet the applicable deadline imposed upon us for compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If we identify any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, if we are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting once we are no longer an emerging growth company, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports. As a result, the market price of the Class A Common Stock could be materially adversely affected.

Because we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on the Class A Common Stock in the foreseeable future, capital appreciation, if any, will be your sole source of gains and you may never receive a return on your investment.

You should not rely on an investment in the Class A Common Stock to provide dividend income. We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our business. In addition, the terms of any future debt agreements we may elect to utilize are likely to similarly preclude us from paying dividends. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of the Class A Common Stock will be your sole source of gain for the foreseeable future. Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase Class A Common Stock.

Future sales, or the perception of future sales, by the Company or its stockholders in the public market could cause the market price for the Class A Common Stock to decline.

Pursuant to the Stockholders' Agreement, each Principal Legacy NET Power Holder and BHES agreed to the following lock-up restrictions:

- 331/3% of its equity interests in the Company and Opco ("Company Interests") that were received pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement as consideration for equity interests in Old NET Power (or in the case of BHES, pursuant to the JDA (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement)) (the "Price-Based Lock-up Shares") may not be transferred until after the three-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least 15 days after the Closing, exceeds (i) \$12.00 per share, then one-third of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions (the "First Price-Based Lock-up Release"), (ii) \$14.00 per share, then an additional one-third of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions (the "Second Price-Based Lock-up Release"), and (iii) \$16.00 per share, then all of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions; and
- 662/3% of its Company Interests that were received pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement as consideration for equity interests in Old NET Power (or in the case of BHES, pursuant to the JDA) (the "Time-Based Lock-up Shares") may not be transferred until after the one-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least six months after the Closing Date, exceeds \$12.00 per share, then the Time-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions.

In addition, Sponsor and RONI's independent directors and officers (the "RONI Insiders") agreed to certain "lock-up" and vesting provisions pursuant to the Sponsor Letter Agreement, including as follows:

- 3,510,643 of Sponsor's (and permitted transferees thereof) and the RONI Insiders' Company Interests (the "Sponsor Lock-Up Shares") may not be transferred until after the one-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least six months after the Closing Date, equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share, then the Sponsor Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions;
- 1,575,045 of Sponsor's Company Interests (the "Sponsor Extended Lock-Up Shares") may not be transferred until after the three-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least 15 days after the Closing, equals or exceeds (i) \$12.00 per share, then one-third of the Sponsor Extended Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions (the "First Sponsor Extended Lock-up Release"), (ii) \$14.00 per share, then an additional one-third of the Sponsor Extended Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions (the "Second Sponsor Extended Lock-up Release"), and (iii) \$16.00 per share, then all of the Sponsor Extended Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions; and
- 986,775 of Sponsor's Company Interests (the "Sponsor Trading Price Vesting Shares") are subject to forfeiture; if, during the period beginning on the Closing Date and ending on the date that is the three-year anniversary of the Closing Date, the trading share price on the principal exchange on which the Class A Common Stock are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least 15 days after the Closing, equals or exceeds (a) \$12.00 per share, then one-third of the Sponsor Trading Price Vesting Shares will vest and no longer be subject to forfeiture (the "First Sponsor Vesting Condition"), (b) \$14.00 per share, then an additional one-third of the Sponsor Trading Price Vesting Shares will vest and no longer be subject to forfeiture (the "Second Sponsor Vesting Condition"), and (c) \$16.00 per share, then all of the Sponsor Trading Price Vesting Shares will vest and no longer be subject to forfeiture.

Upon the expiration or waiver of the lock-ups and the satisfaction of the vesting conditions described above, shares held by such persons (or their distributees) will be eligible for resale (in the case of such persons who are or were deemed to be affiliates of the Company or who were deemed to be affiliates of Old NET Power, subject to volume, manner of sale and other limitations under Rule 144 or Rule 145(d), as applicable, when such rule becomes applicable to the Company, or pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part). On July 24, 2023, the First Price-Based Lock-up Release and the First Sponsor Extended Lock-up Release occurred and the First Sponsor Vesting Condition was satisfied, and on September 12, 2023, the Second Price-Based Lock-up Release and the Second Sponsor Extended Lock-up Release occurred and the Second Sponsor Vesting Condition was satisfied. By selling a large number of shares, these stockholders could cause the prevailing market price of the Class A Common Stock to decline.

As of May 1, 2024, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock that may be offered by the Selling Securityholders pursuant to this prospectus is almost three times larger than the number of outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock and, assuming the cash exercise of all outstanding warrants and the redemption of all outstanding Opco Units for an equal number of shares of Class A Common Stock, represents approximately 87% of the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock. Sales of a substantial number of shares of Class A Common Stock in the public markets, including resales by stockholders, or the perception in the market that such sales could occur, could result in a significant decline in the public trading price of the Class A Common Stock. Because there is a large number of shares being registered for resale pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, the Selling Securityholders may offer such securities for a significant period of time, the duration of which cannot be predicted. Accordingly, the adverse market and price pressures resulting from an offering pursuant to the registration statement may continue for an extended period of time.

Additionally, the shares of Class A Common Stock that may be offered pursuant to this prospectus include shares that were purchased at prices that are currently, and may continue to be, significantly below the trading price of the Class A Common Stock and below the price at which RONI Units were offered in the IPO, which could heighten the adverse market and trading price pressures resulting from potential sales pursuant to this

prospectus. In particular, the shares of Class A Common Stock that may be offered pursuant to this prospectus consist of (i) 53,199,594 shares of Class A Common Stock issued at a purchase price of \$10.00 per share in the PIPE Financing, (ii) 2,500 shares of Class A Common Stock issued to Sponsor in a private placement prior to the consummation of the IPO, at an effective price of approximately \$0.0036 per share, (iii) 10,900,000 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, originally acquired by Sponsor at a purchase price of \$1.00 per warrant, (iv) 7,121,950 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon redemption of the 7,121,950 Opco Units held by Sponsor and the other initial shareholders of RONI or transferees thereof, all of which were issued prior to the consummation of the IPO at an effective price of approximately \$0.0036 per unit, (v) 131,931,213 shares of Class A Common Stock issued or issuable upon redemption of the 131,931,213 Opco Units issued as consideration upon consummation of the Merger to certain Legacy NET Power Selling Securityholders at value of \$10.00 per unit, and (vi) 318,607 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the redemption of the 318,607 Opco Units issued as consideration to BHES (an affiliate of Baker Hughes) for services provided by NPI (an affiliate of Baker Hughes) pursuant to the Amended and Restated JDA. As a result, even if the trading price of the Class A Common Stock were significantly below \$10.00 per share (the offering price for the RONI Units sold in the IPO), some of the Selling Securityholders will still have an incentive to sell their shares as they will still profit on such sales due to their lower effective purchase price as compared to the public stockholders who purchased their shares as part of the RONI Units in the IPO, which could result in a significant decline in the public trading price of the Class A Common Stock. Such a decline could make it more difficult for you to sell your shares of Class A Common Stock at a time and price that you deem appropriate and could also make it more difficult for us to raise additional funds through future offerings of shares of Class A Common Stock or other securities. Based on the closing price of our Class A Common Stock of \$11.51 per share as of May 16, 2024, the Selling Securityholders may experience a potential profit of between \$11.5064 and \$1.51 per share. Other securityholders, including those that purchased securities in the IPO, may not experience a similar rate of return on the securities they purchased due to differences in the prices or values at which the Selling Securityholders were issued the Offered Securities and the current trading price of the Class A Common Stock.

Furthermore, the shares of Class A Common Stock reserved for future issuance under the NET Power Inc. 2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “Incentive Plan”) will become eligible for sale in the public market once those shares are issued, subject to provisions relating to various vesting requirements and, in some cases, limitations on volume and manner of sale applicable to affiliates under Rule 144. Subject to adjustment in the event of certain transactions or changes of capitalization in accordance with the Incentive Plan, 20,468,545 shares of Class A Common Stock were initially reserved for issuance pursuant to awards under the Incentive Plan. The number of shares available for issuance under the Incentive Plan is subject to an annual increase on the first day of each calendar year beginning January 1, 2024, and ending and including January 1, 2033, equal to the lesser of (i) 5% of the aggregate number of shares outstanding on December 31 of the immediately preceding calendar year and (ii) any such smaller number of shares as is determined by the Board. The Company has filed a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register shares of Class A Common Stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of Class A Common Stock issued pursuant to the Incentive Plan, and shares registered under such registration statement will be available for sale in the open market.

In the future, we may also issue securities in connection with investments or acquisitions. The amount of shares of Common Stock issued in connection with an investment or acquisition could constitute a material portion of our then-outstanding shares of Common Stock. Any issuance of additional securities in connection with investments or acquisitions may result in additional dilution to our stockholders.

The outstanding warrants are exercisable for Class A Common Stock, and, if exercised, would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and would result in dilution to our stockholders.

As of May 1, 2024, the Company has 19,522,235 warrants outstanding, which are exercisable to purchase an aggregate of 19,522,235 shares of Class A Common Stock for a price of \$11.50 per share (subject to adjustments as set forth in the Warrant Agreement). To the extent such warrants are exercised, additional shares of Class A Common Stock will be issued, which will result in dilution to the holders of Class A Common Stock and will increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market or the fact that such warrants may be exercised could adversely affect the market price of Class A Common Stock.

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for certain disputes between us and our stockholders, and such provision could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or with our directors, officers or employees.

Our Certificate of Incorporation specifies that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the sole and exclusive forum for most legal actions involving actions that may be brought against us by stockholders; provided that, if and only if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware dismisses any such action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, such action may be brought in another state or in the federal court sitting in the State of Delaware. Our Certificate of Incorporation also provides that the federal district courts of the U.S. are the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action against us or any of our directors, officers, employees or agents and arising under the Securities Act. We believe these provisions may benefit us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law and federal securities laws by chancellors and judges, as applicable, particularly experienced in resolving corporate disputes, efficient administration of cases on a more expedited schedule relative to other forums and protection against the burdens of multi-forum litigation. However, these provisions may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers. The choice of forum provision requiring that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware be the exclusive forum for certain actions would not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act.

There is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce such provisions, and the enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' charter documents has been challenged in legal proceedings. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive forum provisions, and there can be no assurance that such provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions. If a court were to find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable and if a court were to find the exclusive forum provision in our Certificate of Incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, and such costs could materially adversely affect our business.

The Warrant Agreement designates the courts of the State of New York or the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by holders of our warrants, which could limit the ability of warrant holders to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with our company.

The Warrant Agreement provides that, subject to applicable law, (i) any action, proceeding or claim against us arising out of or relating in any way to the Warrant Agreement will be brought and enforced in the courts of the State of New York or the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and (ii) we irrevocably submit to such jurisdiction, which will be the exclusive forum for any such action, proceeding or claim. We will waive any objection to such exclusive jurisdiction and that such courts represent an inconvenient forum.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, these provisions of the Warrant Agreement do not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal district courts of the U.S. are the sole and exclusive forum. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any of our warrants will be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the forum provisions in the Warrant Agreement. Investors cannot waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

If any action, the subject matter of which is within the scope of the forum provisions of the Warrant Agreement, is filed in a court other than a court of the State of New York or the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (a "foreign action") in the name of any holder of our warrants, such holder will be deemed to have consented to: (x) the personal jurisdiction of the state and federal courts located in the State of New York in connection with any action brought in any such court to enforce the forum provisions (an "enforcement action") and (y) having service of process made upon such warrant holder in any such enforcement action by service upon such warrant holder's counsel in the foreign action as agent for such warrant holder.

This choice-of-forum provision may limit a warrant holder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with our company, and, therefore, the provision may discourage such lawsuits. Alternatively, if a court were to find this provision of the Warrant Agreement inapplicable or unenforceable with respect to one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, and such costs could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and could result in a diversion of the time and resources of our management and Board.

Delaware law and our governing documents contain certain provisions, including anti-takeover provisions, that limit the ability of stockholders to take certain actions and that could delay or discourage takeover attempts that stockholders may consider favorable.

Delaware law and our governing documents contain provisions that could have the effect of rendering more difficult, delaying or preventing an acquisition deemed undesirable by the Board and, therefore, could depress the trading price of the Class A Common Stock. These provisions could also make it difficult for stockholders to take certain actions, including electing directors who are not nominated by the current members of the Board. Among other things, our governing documents include provisions regarding:

- the ability of the Board to issue shares of preferred stock, including "blank check" preferred stock and to determine the price and other terms of those shares, including preferences and voting rights, without stockholder approval because such ability could be used to significantly dilute the ownership of a hostile acquirer;
- the limitation of the liability of and the indemnification of our directors and officers;
- a prohibition on stockholder action by written consent, thereby forcing stockholder action to be taken at an annual or special meeting of stockholders after such date and possibly delaying the ability of stockholders to force consideration of a stockholder proposal or to take action, including the removal of directors;
- the requirement that a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by the Chief Executive Officer, the Chairman of the Board or the Board, possibly delaying the ability of stockholders to force consideration of a proposal or to take action, including the removal of directors;
- controlling the procedures for the conduct and scheduling of Board and stockholder meetings;
- the ability of the Board to amend our Bylaws, possibly allowing the Board to take additional actions to prevent an unsolicited takeover and to inhibit the ability of an acquirer to amend our Bylaws to facilitate an unsolicited takeover attempt; and
- advance notice procedures with which stockholders must comply to nominate candidates to the Board or to propose matters to be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting, possibly precluding stockholders from bringing matters before annual or special meetings of stockholders, delaying changes in the Board and discouraging or deterring a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer's own slate of directors or to otherwise attempt to obtain control of the Company.

These provisions, alone or together, could delay or prevent hostile takeovers and changes in control or changes in the Board or in its management.

The NYSE may delist our securities from trading on its exchange, which could limit investors' ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

Currently, the Class A Common Stock and the Public Warrants are traded on the NYSE. However, we cannot assure you that our securities will continue to be listed on the NYSE in the future. In order to continue listing our securities on the NYSE, we are required to maintain certain financial, distribution and stock price levels. We are required to maintain a minimum market capitalization (generally \$50 million) and a minimum number of holders of our listed securities (generally 300 public holders).

If the NYSE delists our securities from trading on its exchange and we are not able to list our securities on another national securities exchange, we expect our securities could be quoted on an over-the-counter market. If this were to occur, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our securities;
- reduced liquidity for our securities;
- a determination that the Class A Common Stock is a “penny stock,” which will require brokers trading in the Class A Common Stock to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly result in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our securities;
- a limited amount of news and analyst coverage; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

The National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, which is a federal statute, prevents or preempts the states from regulating the sale of certain securities, which are referred to as “covered securities.” Since the Class A Common Stock and the Public Warrants are listed on the NYSE, they are covered securities. If we are no longer listed on the NYSE, our securities would not be covered securities and we would be subject to regulation in each state in which we offer our securities.

We may redeem your unexpired warrants prior to their exercise at a time that is disadvantageous to you, thereby making your warrants worthless.

We have the ability to redeem the outstanding Public Warrants and the Private Placement Warrants (assuming the Private Placement Warrants are no longer held by a Permitted Transferee (as defined in the Warrant Agreement) of the Sponsor) at any time after they become exercisable and prior to their expiration, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant, provided that the closing price of our Class A Common Stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant as described under the heading “Description of Securities — Warrants — Public Warrants — Anti-Dilution Adjustments”) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to proper notice of such redemption and provided that certain other conditions are met. Redemption of the outstanding warrants could force you to (i) exercise your warrants and pay the exercise price therefor at a time when it may be disadvantageous for you to do so, (ii) sell your warrants at the then-current market price when you might otherwise wish to hold your warrants or (iii) accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the outstanding warrants are called for redemption, we expect would be substantially less than the market value of your warrants.

In addition, we have the ability to redeem the outstanding Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants at any time after they become exercisable and prior to their expiration, at a price of \$0.10 per warrant upon a minimum of 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption provided that the closing price of our Class A Common Stock equals or exceeds \$10.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant as described under the heading “Description of Securities — Warrants — Public Warrants — Anti-Dilution Adjustments”) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to proper notice of such redemption and provided that certain other conditions are met, including that holders will be able to exercise their warrants prior to redemption for a number of shares of Class A Common Stock determined based on the redemption date and the fair market value of our Class A Common Stock. Please see “Description of Securities — Warrants — Public Warrants — Redemption of Redeemable Warrants When the Price per Share of Class A Common Stock Equals or Exceeds \$10.00”; provided, however, if the closing price of our Class A Common Stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to proper notice of such redemption, then the Private Placement Warrants will only be redeemable pursuant to the foregoing once no longer held by a Permitted Transferee of the Sponsor. The value received upon exercise of the warrants (i) may be less than the value the holders would have received if they had exercised their warrants at a later time where the underlying share price is higher and (ii) may not compensate the holders for the value of the warrants, including because the number of shares received is capped at 0.361 share of Class A Common Stock per warrant (subject to adjustment) irrespective of the remaining life of the warrants.

We may amend the terms of the warrants in a manner that may be adverse to warrant holders. As a result, the exercise price of your warrants could be increased, the warrants could be converted into cash or stock (at a ratio different than initially provided), the exercise period could be shortened and the number of shares of Class A Common Stock purchasable upon exercise of a warrant could be decreased, all without the approval of a warrant holder.

The Warrant Agreement provides that any modification or amendment to increase the exercise price of the warrants or shorten the exercise period of the warrants shall require the vote or written consent of the registered holders of 50% of the then-outstanding Public Warrants, and any modifications or amendments to the terms of the Private Placement Warrants shall also require the vote or written consent of the registered holders of 50% of the then-outstanding Private Placement Warrants. Accordingly, we may amend the terms of the Public Warrants in a manner adverse to a holder thereof if holders of at least 50% of the then-outstanding Public Warrants approve of such amendment, and we may amend the terms of the Private Placement Warrants in a manner adverse to a holder thereof if holders of at least 50% of the then-outstanding Private Placement Warrants approve of such amendment. Although our ability to amend the terms of the warrants with such consent is unlimited, examples of such amendments could be amendments to, among other things, increase the exercise price of the warrants, convert the warrants into cash or stock (at a ratio different than initially provided), shorten the exercise period or decrease the number of shares of our Class A Common Stock purchasable upon exercise of a warrant.

USE OF PROCEEDS

All of the shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants offered by the Selling Securityholders pursuant to this prospectus will be sold by the Selling Securityholders for their respective accounts. We will not receive any of the proceeds from these sales.

The Selling Securityholders will pay any underwriting fees, discounts, selling commissions, stock transfer taxes and certain legal expenses incurred by such Selling Securityholders in disposing of their shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants, and we will bear all other costs, fees and expenses incurred in effecting the registration of such securities covered by this prospectus, including, without limitation, all registration and filing fees, NYSE listing fees and fees and expenses of our counsel and our independent registered public accountants.

We will receive any proceeds from the exercise of the warrants offered hereby for cash, but not from the sale of the shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon exercise. We will receive up to an aggregate of approximately \$125 million from the exercise of the warrants offered hereby, assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash. We expect to use the net proceeds from the exercise of such warrants for general corporate purposes, which may include acquisitions and other business opportunities and the repayment of indebtedness. Our management will have broad discretion over the use of proceeds from the exercise of such warrants.

There is no assurance that the holders of the warrants offered hereby will elect to exercise any or all of the warrants. To the extent that the warrants are exercised on a “cashless basis,” the amount of cash we would receive from the exercise of the warrants will decrease.

MARKET PRICE OF THE CLASS A COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDENDS

Market Price of the Class A Common Stock

The Class A Common Stock and the Public Warrants are listed on the NYSE under the symbols “NPWR” and “NPWR WS,” respectively.

On May 16, 2024, the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock and the Public Warrants as reported on the NYSE were \$11.51 per share and \$3.02 per warrant, respectively.

As of May 1, 2024, there were 72,162,054 shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding held of record by 28 holders, 141,608,678 shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding held of record by 29 holders and warrants to purchase 19,522,235 shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding held of record by 19 holders. The number of record holders does not include The Depository Trust Company participants or beneficial owners holding shares or warrants through banks, brokers, other financial institutions or other nominees.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid any cash dividends on the Common Stock. The payment of cash dividends in the future will be dependent upon revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition from time to time. The payment of any cash dividends will be within the discretion of the Board. It is presently expected that we will retain all earnings for use in our business operations and, accordingly, it is not expected that the Board will declare any dividends in the foreseeable future.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the related notes thereto included in this prospectus. Certain information included in this discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those projected or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions and currently available data and are neither predictions nor guarantees of future events or performance. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. See the sections titled "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements.

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this section to "NET Power," "we," "us," or "our" and the "Company" refer to the business of NET Power Inc. and its subsidiaries. Additional terms used herein are defined in the section entitled "Certain Defined Terms" and elsewhere in this Report.

Overview

We are a clean energy technology company that has developed a unique power generation system (which we refer to as the NET Power Cycle) that can produce clean, reliable, and low-cost electricity from natural gas while capturing virtually all atmospheric emissions. The NET Power Cycle is designed to inherently capture CO₂ and eliminate air pollutants such as SO_x, NO_x, and particulates.

The Business Combination

On December 13, 2022, NET Power, LLC entered into the Business Combination Agreement with RONI, RONI Opco, Buyer and Merger Sub. Pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, Merger Sub merged with and into NET Power, LLC with NET Power, LLC surviving the merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of Buyer. Upon the consummation of the Business Combination on June 8, 2023, RONI was renamed NET Power Inc.

Pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, the aggregate consideration payable upon closing of the Business Combination to Legacy NET Power Holders consisted of 136,073,365 vested Class A units of Opco and a corresponding number of vested shares of Class B Common Stock, 1,119,198 unvested Class A units of Opco and 1,119,198 unvested shares of Class B Common Stock. Following the Closing, NET Power Inc. retained its umbrella partnership, C corporation or "Up-C" structure, whereby all of the equity interests in NET Power, LLC are held by Opco, and NET Power Inc.'s only assets are its equity interests in Opco.

Opco is considered a variable interest entity with NET Power Inc. serving as its primary beneficiary. NET Power Inc. was determined to be the primary beneficiary of NET Power, LLC because it is the sole managing member of Opco with the power to control the most significant activities of NET Power, LLC, while also having an economic interest that provides it with the ability to participate significantly in NET Power, LLC's benefits and losses. As a result, NET Power, LLC was treated as the "acquired" company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the Business Combination represents an acquisition of a business and NET Power, LLC's identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interests were measured at their estimated fair value on the acquisition date.

As a result of the Business Combination, the Company's financial statement presentation distinguishes NET Power, LLC as the "Predecessor" through June 7, 2023 (the "Predecessor Period") and NET Power Inc. as the "Successor" for periods after the Closing Date (the "Successor Period"). Revenue and earnings after the date of the Business Combination are shown in the Successor Period on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. As a result of the application of the acquisition method of accounting in the Successor Period, the consolidated financial statements for the Successor Period are presented on a full step-up basis; therefore, Successor Period consolidated financial statements are not comparable to the consolidated financial statements of the Predecessor Period, which are not presented on the same full step-up basis.

Key Factors Affecting Our Prospects and Future Results

As a result of the Business Combination, NET Power Inc. became a publicly traded company with Class A Common Stock and Public Warrants trading on the NYSE, which has necessitated the hiring of additional personnel and the implementation of procedures and processes to address public company regulatory requirements and customary practices. We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, material additional annual expenses as a public company for, among other things, directors' and officers' liability insurance, director fees, and additional internal and external accounting, legal, and administrative resources, including increased personnel costs, audit and other professional service fees.

We believe that our performance and future success depend on a number of factors that present significant opportunities for us but also pose risks and challenges, including, but not limited to, cost over-runs in the testing and operation of the Demonstration Plant, technical problems with the NET Power Cycle, potential supply chain issues, and development of competing clean-energy technology sooner or at a lesser cost than the NET Power Cycle. Supply chain issues related to the manufacturing and transportation of key equipment may lead to a delay in our commercialization efforts, which could impact our results of operations.

Commencing Commercial Operations

Over the next several years, the Company plans to conduct additional research and testing campaigns at its Demonstration Plant and construct its first utility-scale plant. NET Power began purchasing and expects to make additional purchases of initial long-lead materials for the first utility-scale plant in 2024 and targets initial power generation between the second half of 2027 and the first half of 2028. We expect that the 300 MWe class plant will be a NET Power-led consortium project located at an OXY-hosted site in the Permian Basin of West Texas. We expect that the project will fully integrate power production with transportation and underground storage of carbon dioxide. We are focused on delivering a project that will catalyze future adoption for utility-scale customers.

Major remaining development activities relating to completing construction of our first utility-scale plant are similar to the activities we previously undertook to design, build, and commission the Demonstration Plant. These activities include but are not limited to: finalizing a siting study, initiating all permitting required, conducting a Front End Engineering Design ("FEED") study, originating all required supply and off-take contracts, structuring the project to attract any required third party equity and debt financing and achieving final investment decision, initiating the EPC process, and constructing and commissioning the facility.

Key Components of Results of Operations

We are a development stage company and our historical results may not be indicative of our future results. Accordingly, the drivers of our future financial results, as well as the components of such results, may not be comparable to our historical or future results of operations.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 (Successor) and March 31, 2023 (Predecessor) (In thousands)

The following table sets forth our condensed results of operations data for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)	\$ Change	% Change
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 50	\$ (50)	(100.0)%
Cost of revenue	—	—	—	n/a
Gross profit (loss)	—	50	(50)	(100)%
Operating expenses				
General and administrative	6,409	5,673	736	13.0%
Sales and marketing	751	340	411	120.9%
Research and development	11,242	7,566	3,676	48.6%
Project development	324	178	146	82.0%
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	20,057	3,332	16,725	502.0%
Total operating expenses	38,783	17,089	21,694	
Operating loss	(38,783)	(17,039)	(21,744)	
Other income (expense)				
Interest income (expense)	7,690	(30)	7,720	n/m
Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability	(14,577)	—	(14,577)	n/m
Other income (expense)	—	2	(2)	(100.0)%
Net other income (expense)	(6,887)	(28)	(6,859)	
Net loss before income tax	(45,670)	(17,067)	(28,603)	
Income tax benefit	(4,038)	—	(4,038)	n/m
Net loss after income tax	(41,632)	(17,067)	(24,565)	
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(30,211)	—	(30,211)	n/m
Net loss attributable to NET Power Inc.	\$ (11,421)	\$ (17,067)	\$ 5,646	

n/m = not meaningful

Revenue

We have not generated material revenue to date. We have historically generated revenue through various contracts with potential future license customers for access to testing results, other data and feasibility studies. We have also generated revenue for conducting syngas testing at our Demonstration Plant. Revenue decreased by \$50, or 100.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2024, as compared to \$50 for the three months ended March 31, 2023. Revenue during these two periods was not significant.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses associated with our general and administrative organization and professional fees for legal, accounting, and other consulting services. Our general and administrative expenses increased by \$736, or 13.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2024, as compared to \$5,673 for the three months ended March 31, 2023. This increase was primarily attributable to costs associated with growth in employee headcount.

Sales and marketing

Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs, consultants and information technology costs directly associated with our sales and marketing activities, which include general publicity efforts for the Company. Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$411, or 120.9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2024, as compared to \$340 for the three months ended March 31, 2023. This increase was primarily attributable to costs associated with growth in employee headcount.

Research and development

Our research and development (“R&D”) expenses consist primarily of labor expenses and fees paid to third parties working on and testing specific aspects of our technology, including testing at our Demonstration Plant and development activities under the BHES JDA. R&D expenses increased by \$3,676, or 48.6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2024, as compared to \$7,566 for the three months ended March 31, 2023. This increase was primarily due to the commencement of development activities under the BHES JDA.

Project development

Project development expenses consist of labor expenses and fees paid to third parties developing commercial scale projects. Our project development expenses increased by \$146 for the three months ended March 31, 2024, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023. This increase was due to the initiation of activities related to the development of a utility-scale facility.

Depreciation, amortization and accretion

Our depreciation, amortization and accretion expenses consist primarily of depreciation on our Demonstration Plant and amortization of intangible assets. Depreciation, amortization and accretion expense increased by \$16,725, or 502.0%, for the three months ended March 31, 2024, as compared to \$3,332 for the three months ended March 31, 2023. As a result of the Business Combination, we adjusted the value of acquired assets to fair value, which resulted in a significant increase in intangible assets for internally developed technology and the fair value of our Demonstration Plant. These increases resulted in an increase in related amortization and depreciation expense in the Successor Period.

Interest income (expense)

Our interest income (expense) increased by \$7,720 for the three months ended March 31, 2024 compared to \$(30) for the three months ended March 31, 2023. Interest income grew in 2024 due to an overall higher cash balance as a result of the Business Combination and the deployment of cash into fixed income securities and interest-bearing short-term investments. Interest expense in 2023 was attributable to expensing of the loan discount associated with the option liability relating to the member loans, as well as adjustment of the option liability to fair market value.

Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability

The change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability was \$14,577 for the three months ended March 31, 2024, predominately due to the change in the fair value of the Private Placement Warrants. The Earnout Shares and the Warrants were issued in connection with the Business Combination; therefore, there are no corresponding amounts in the three months ended March 31, 2023.

Income tax benefit

Our income tax benefit increased by \$4,038 for the three months ended March 31, 2024. There was no income tax benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2023 as, prior to the Business Combination, the Company was organized as a limited liability company and therefore was a pass-through entity for federal income tax purposes.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (In thousands)

As it relates to the results of operations, while the January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) period and the June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) period are distinct reporting periods, the effects of the Business Combination did not have a material impact on the comparability of our results of operations

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between the periods, unless otherwise noted related to the impact from pushdown accounting. Please reference Note 1 — Organization and Operations and Note 3 — Business Combination to our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus for additional information about the Business Combination.

The following table sets forth our condensed results of operations data for the periods presented:

	Period from		Year ended			
	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	\$ Change	% Change	
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 175	\$ 580	\$ (405)	(69.8)%	
Cost of revenue	—	3	275	(272)	(98.9)%	
Gross profit (loss)	—	172	305	(133)	(43.6)%	
Operating expenses						
General and administrative	41,344	12,861	17,189	37,016	215.3%	
Sales and marketing	1,791	869	801	1,859	232.1%	
Research and development	25,665	14,301	18,938	21,028	111.0%	
Project development	625	479	15	1,089	7260.0%	
Option settlement	79,054	—	—	79,054	n/a	
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	45,031	5,812	13,387	37,456	279.8%	
Total operating expenses	193,510	34,322	50,330	177,502	352.7%	
Operating loss	(193,510)	(34,150)	(50,025)	(177,635)	355.1%	
Other income (expense)						
Interest income (expense)	19,473	4	(4,791)	24,268	506.5%	
Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability	26,515	—	—	26,515	n/a	
Other income (expense)	(1)	(30)	38	(69)	(181.6)%	
Net other income (expense)	45,987	(26)	(4,753)	50,714	1067.0%	
Net loss before income tax	(147,523)	(34,176)	(54,778)	(126,921)	231.7%	
Income tax benefit	(5,707)	—	—	(5,707)	n/a	
Net loss after income tax	(141,816)	(34,176)	(54,778)	(121,214)	221.3%	
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(98,760)	—	—	(98,760)	n/a	
Net loss attributable to NET Power Inc.	\$ (43,056)	\$ (34,176)	\$ (54,778)	\$ (22,454)	41.0%	

Revenue

We have not generated material revenue to date. We have historically generated revenue through various contracts with potential future license customers for access to testing results, other data and feasibility studies. We have also generated revenue for conducting syngas testing at our Demonstration Plant. Revenue decreased by \$405, or 69.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to \$580 for the year ended December 31, 2022. Revenue during these two periods was not significant.

Cost of revenue

Cost of revenue primarily includes the cost of subcontractor labor, as well as supplies and materials directly associated with conducting the syngas testing. Our cost of revenue decreased by \$272, or 98.9%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to \$275 for the year ended December 31, 2022, as the Company did not conduct syngas testing in 2023.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses associated with our general and administrative organization, professional fees for legal, accounting, and other consulting services. Our general and administrative expenses increased by \$37,016, or 215.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to \$17,189 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The majority of the increase is due to \$16,644 in costs related to the Business Combination and \$1,958 in costs incurred in the Successor Period as a result of becoming a public company. This increase was also attributable to overall increases in corporate activity, including staffing. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in equity-based compensation.

Sales and marketing

Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs, consultants and information technology costs directly associated with our sales and marketing activities, which include general publicity efforts for the Company. Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$1,859, or 232.1%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to \$801 for the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was primarily attributable to increased engagement of external consultants and systems to support increased marketing activities.

Research and development

Our R&D expenses consist primarily of labor expenses and fees paid to third parties working on and testing specific aspects of our technology, including testing at our Demonstration Plant and development activities under the BHES JDA. R&D costs have been expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses increased by \$21,028, or 111.0%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to \$18,938 for the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was primarily due to the commencement of development activities under the BHES JDA.

Project development

Project development expenses consist of labor expenses and fees paid to third parties developing commercial scale projects. Our project development increased by \$1,089 for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was due to the initiation of activities related to the development of a utility-scale facility.

Option settlement

Option settlement expense increased by \$79,054 for the year ended December 31, 2023 due to a onetime cost to settle an option agreement in association with the close of the Business Combination. There were no corresponding charges in the year ended December 31, 2022.

Depreciation, amortization and accretion

Our depreciation, amortization and accretion expenses consist primarily of depreciation on our Demonstration Plant and amortization of intangible assets. Depreciation, amortization and accretion expense increased by \$37,456, or 279.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to \$13,387 for the year ended December 31, 2022. As a result of the Business Combination, we adjusted the value of acquired assets to fair value, which resulted in a significant increase in intangible assets for internally developed technology and the fair value of our Demonstration Plant. These increases resulted in an increase in related amortization and depreciation expense in the Successor Period. See Note 3 — Business Combination to our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus for additional information.

Interest income (expense)

Our interest income (expense) increased by \$24,268 for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$(4,791) for the year ended December 31, 2022. Interest income grew in 2023 because a higher cash balance and new short-term investment generated more interest revenue than in the prior year. Interest expense in 2022 was attributable to expensing of the loan discount associated with the option liability relating to the member loans, as well as adjustment of the option liability to fair market value.

Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability

The change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability increased by \$26,515 for the year ended December 31, 2023, predominately due to the change in the fair value of the Private Placement Warrants. The Earnout Shares and the Warrants were issued in connection with the Business Combination; therefore, there are no corresponding amounts in the period from January 1 — June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) and the year ended December 31, 2023 (Predecessor).

Income tax benefit

Our income tax benefit increased by \$5,707 for the year ended December 31, 2023. There was no income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2022 as, prior to the Business Combination, the Company was organized as a limited liability company and therefore was a pass-through entity.

Liquidity and Capital Resources (In thousands)

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash and investments on hand, which are short-term in duration and highly liquid. Historically, our sources of liquidity have also included raising additional capital through the sale of ownership interests. We may issue additional equity securities in the future. We measure liquidity in terms of our ability to fund the cash requirements of our R&D activities and our near-term business operations, including our contractual obligations and other commitments. Our current liquidity needs primarily involve R&D activities for the ongoing development of our technology, general and administrative costs, and expenditures to purchase long-lead items related to our first commercial scale facility.

The following tables summarize our liquidity position as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 428,595	\$ 536,927
Available-for-sale securities	96,983	—
Short-term investments	100,000	100,000
Total liquidity	<u>\$ 625,578</u>	<u>\$ 636,927</u>

As of March 31, 2024, we had short-term investments totaling \$100,000, which was comprised of a single six-month certificate of deposit custodied by a domestic banking institution and available-for-sale securities comprised of investment grade, fixed income securities totaling \$96,983. Additionally, our current liabilities were \$10,546 and \$12,021 at March 31, 2024 (Successor) and December 31, 2023 (Successor), respectively.

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 536,927	\$ 5,164
Short-term investments	100,000	—
Total liquidity	<u>\$ 636,927</u>	<u>\$ 5,164</u>

As of December 31, 2023, we had short-term investments totaling \$100,000, which was comprised of a single six-month certificate of deposit custodied by a domestic banking institution. Additionally, our current liabilities were \$12,021 and \$8,451 at December 31, 2023 (Successor) and December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), respectively. The increase in our liquidity position is primarily a result of cash received in connection with the Business Combination of approximately \$661,623. See Note 3 — Business Combination to our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus for additional information.

We believe we have the ability to manage our operating costs, including R&D expenditures, such that our existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments will be sufficient to fund our obligations for the next 12 months following the filing of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2024. We believe that our current sources of liquidity on hand should be sufficient to fund our general corporate operating

expenses as we work to commercialize our technology, but certain costs are not reasonably estimable at this time and we may require additional funding. More specifically, we may require additional funding in order to successfully construct our first utility-scale plant and to originate additional NET Power plant opportunities.

Cash Flow Summary (*In thousands*)

The following tables show our cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the presented periods:

	Three Months ended	
	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (2,663)	\$ (5,144)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (105,669)	\$ (615)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ —	\$ 5,836

	Period from		Year ended
	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (38,379)	\$ (10,623)	\$ (16,630)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (101,269)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (115)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 319,556	\$ 15,836	\$ 21,467

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities decreased by \$2,481 for the three months ended March 31, 2024 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023. Our net cash used in operating activities to date have been primarily comprised of payroll, material and supplies, facilities expense, and professional services related to R&D, including the BHES JDA, and general and administrative activities. As we continue to increase hiring and the build out of the Company, we expect our cash used in operating activities to increase significantly before we start to generate any material cash inflows from our operations.

Cash used in operating activities increased by \$32,372 for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. Our net cash used in operating activities to date have been primarily comprised of payroll, material and supplies, facilities expense, and professional services related to R&D and general and administrative activities. These costs have been increasing over time as the Company has grown and development of our technology has progressed. Additionally, we experienced an increase in costs associated with achieving and maintaining our public company status. As we continue to increase hiring and the build out of the Company, we expect our cash used in operating activities to increase significantly before we start to generate any material cash inflows from our operations.

Investing Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, net cash used in investing activities increased by \$105,054 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023. Our cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2024 primarily reflects the investment of a portion of the proceeds received from the PIPE Financing in investment grade fixed income securities and capital expenditures related to our Demonstration Plant and long-lead items for our first utility scale plant.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, net cash used in investing activities increased by \$103,585 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. Our cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 primarily reflects the investment of a portion of the proceeds received from the PIPE Financing in an interest-bearing, short-term certificate of deposit. Additionally, there continues to be cash used for equipment and equipment upgrades, which is partially offset by cash acquired as part of the Business Combination.

Financing Activities

Our cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2024 decreased by \$5,836 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023. The decrease was driven by proceeds from option exercises during the three months ended March 31, 2023, compared to no exercises during the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Our cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased by \$313,925 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was driven by proceeds from the PIPE Financing, less transaction expenses and shareholder redemptions.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations (In thousands)

Leases

We hold a lease for the approximately 218,900 square feet of land under the Demonstration Plant from Air Liquide at a rate of one dollar per year. The lease expires on the earlier of (i) July 1, 2025 and (ii) the termination of our oxygen supply agreement with Air Liquide, pursuant to which Air Liquide supplies oxygen for our use at the Demonstration Plant. The term of the oxygen supply agreement is perpetual but may be terminated by us or by Air Liquide upon 30 days written notice. The underlying lease requires the removal of all equipment and the obligation to restore the land to post-clearing grade level, which has resulted in the recognition of an asset retirement obligation liability of \$2,103 and \$2,060 as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

As of March 31, 2024, future minimum lease payments attributable to the Company's lease arrangements are approximately \$2,482.

The Company leases corporate office space in Durham, North Carolina, and Houston, Texas. The lease for the Company's corporate office space in Houston, Texas, was executed on February 28, 2024, but the term of the lease has not yet commenced. The Company also entered into a land lease agreement with OXY, a related party, on March 8, 2024, for land in West Texas with commencement of the lease to occur no later than December 31, 2024. The term of the Company's land lease has not yet commenced.

Joint Development Agreement

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we have committed to funding a portion of the remaining development costs incurred under the BHES JDA through a combination of cash and equity. The BHES JDA's total value is \$140,000. As of March 31, 2024, we recognized approximately \$15,306 of inception-to-date cash expenses and approximately \$15,306 of inception-to-date share-based expenses related to the BHES JDA. The share-based expense excludes \$5,000 of realized loss on share issuance.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we have not engaged in any offbalance sheet arrangements, as defined in the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Capital Commitments

As of March 31, 2024, we have committed to purchase certain components of industrial machinery for use at our Demonstration Plant and at our first utility-scale plant. The total commitments, which were initially unrecognized on our balance sheet, totaled \$26,009. We recognize portions of these commitments on our balance sheet as portions become payable per contract milestones. We recognized \$1,372 of these commitments on our balance sheet within the current period and \$5,191 of these commitments in prior periods.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("US GAAP"). Preparation of the financial statements requires our management to make a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amount of expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of

contingent assets and liabilities. We consider an accounting judgment, estimate or assumption to be critical when (1) the estimate or assumption is complex in nature or requires a high degree of judgment and (2) the use of different judgments, estimates and assumptions could have a material impact on our financial statements. Our significant accounting policies are described in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Business Combinations

We account for business acquisitions in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 805, *Business Combinations*. We measure the cost of an acquisition as the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed as incurred. We record goodwill for the excess of (i) the total costs of acquisition, fair value of any non-controlling interests and acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquired business over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquired business.

We believe accounting for business combinations is a critical accounting estimate because the acquisition method of accounting requires management to exercise significant judgment and make estimates and assumptions based on available information regarding the fair values of the elements of a business combination as of the date of acquisition, including the fair values of identifiable intangible assets. We refine these estimates over a one-year measurement period, to reflect any new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. If we are required to retroactively adjust provisional amounts that we have recorded for the fair value of assets and liabilities in connection with an acquisition, these adjustments could materially impact our results of operations and financial position.

Estimates and assumptions that we must make in estimating the fair value of acquired developed technology include future cash flows that we expect to generate from the acquired assets. If the subsequent actual results and updated projections of the underlying business activity change compared with the assumptions and projections used to develop these values, we could record impairment charges. In addition, we have estimated the economic lives of certain acquired assets and these lives are used to calculate depreciation and amortization expense applicable to those assets. If our estimates of the economic lives change, depreciation or amortization expenses could be accelerated or decelerated, which could materially impact our results of operations. An estimate of the sensitivity to changes in our assumptions is not practicable given the numerous assumptions that can materially affect our estimates.

Goodwill

We recognize goodwill in accordance with ASC Topic 350, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Goodwill represents the excess cost of an acquired entity over the fair value amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is tested for impairment between annual tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. Among the factors that could trigger an impairment review are current operating results that do not align with our annual plan or historical performance; changes in our strategic plans or the use of our assets; restructuring charges or other changes in our business segments; competitive pressures and changes in the general economy or in the markets in which we operate; and a significant decline in our stock price and our market capitalization relative to our net book value. An impairment charge for goodwill is recognized only when the estimated fair value of a reporting unit, including goodwill, is less than its carrying amount. As of December 31, 2023, no impairment charges for goodwill have been recognized.

We believe evaluating the recoverability of goodwill is a critical accounting estimate because it requires management to make judgments and assumptions regarding future trends and events. As a result, both the precision and reliability of our estimates are subject to uncertainty. Among the factors that we consider in our qualitative assessment are general economic conditions and the competition present within our business environment; actual and projected reporting unit financial performance; forward-looking business measurements; and external market assessments. An estimate of the sensitivity to changes in our assumptions is not practicable given the numerous assumptions that can materially affect our estimates.

Earnout Shares and Warrants

The fair values of the Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability were determined using Monte Carlo simulations that have various significant unobservable inputs. We believe these valuations are critical accounting estimates because management is required to make assumptions that could have a material impact on the valuation of these liabilities, which include our best estimate of expected volatility and expected holding periods. Changes in the estimated fair values of these liabilities may have material impacts on our results of operations in any given period, as any increases in these liabilities have a corresponding negative impact on our results of operations in the period in which the changes occur and vice versa. An estimate of the sensitivity to changes in our assumptions is not practicable given the numerous assumptions that can materially affect our estimates.

Income Taxes

We believe income taxes are critical accounting estimates because significant judgment is required in assessing the recoverability of our deferred tax assets from future taxable income and the timing of reversing temporary differences. Additionally, accounting for uncertain tax positions requires management to make judgments regarding the likelihood the position will be sustained based on its technical merits.

As managing member of Opco, NET Power Inc. consolidates the financial results of Opco in its consolidated financial statements. Opco represents a pass-through entity for income tax purposes. As a pass-through entity, Opco is not subject to U.S. federal and certain state and local income taxes. Any taxable income or loss generated by Opco is passed through to its members, including NET Power Inc., which is taxed as a corporation that pays corporate federal, state and local taxes with respect to income allocated from Opco. A change to future taxable income or tax planning strategies could impact our ability to utilize deferred tax assets, which would increase or decrease our income tax expense and taxes paid. An estimate of the sensitivity to changes in our assumptions is not practicable given the numerous assumptions that can materially affect our estimates.

Equity-Based Compensation and Fair Value of Shares

We believe that equity-based compensation is a critical accounting estimate because the assumptions underlying management's estimates involve inherent uncertainties and require the application of significant judgment.

We recognize the cost of equity-based awards granted to our employees and directors based on the estimated grant-date fair value of the awards. Cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the service period, which is generally the vesting period of the award. Prior to the Business Combination, we determined the fair value of equity awards using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which is impacted by the following assumptions:

- Expected Term — We use the expected term to liquidity, which is generally to vesting period of the award.
- Expected Volatility — Volatility is based on a benchmark of comparable companies.
- Expected Dividend Yield — The dividend rate used is zero as we have never paid any cash dividends and we do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future.
- Risk-Free Interest Rate — The interest rates used are based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with an equivalent remaining term equal to the expected life of the award.

Prior to the Business Combination, there was no public market for our equity instruments and, as a result, the estimated fair value of our equity has historically been determined by the NET Power, LLC board of directors as of the grant date with input from management, considering our most recently available third-party valuations of equity and the NET Power, LLC board of directors' assessment of additional objective and subjective factors that the NET Power, LLC board believed were relevant and which may have changed from the date of the most recent valuation through the date of grant. We engaged an independent third-party valuation specialist to perform contemporaneous valuations of our equity. The valuations were performed in accordance with the guidance outlined in the American Institute of

Certified Public Accountants (“AICPA”), *Practice Aid, Valuation of Privately-Held Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation*. The independent third-party valuation specialist considered all objective and subjective factors that it believed to be relevant for each valuation conducted in accordance with AICPA’s Practice Aid, including our best estimate of our business condition, prospects, and operating performance at each valuation date. Other significant factors included:

- Our results of operations and financial position;
- Our stage of development and business strategy and the material risks related to our business and industry;
- The lack of liquidity of our equity;
- The valuation of publicly traded peer companies; and
- The likelihood of achieving a liquidity event for the holders of our ownership shares and equity awards, given prevailing market conditions.

An estimate of the sensitivity to changes in our assumptions is not practicable given the numerous assumptions that can materially affect our estimates.

Emerging Growth Company Accounting Election

Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies (“EGCs”) from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect not to take advantage of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-EGCs, and any such election to not take advantage of the extended transition period is irrevocable. We expect to be an EGC at least through the end of 2024 and will have the benefit of the extended transition period. We intend to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period.

BUSINESS

Overview

NET Power is a clean energy technology company that has developed a novel power generation system (which we refer to as the NET Power Cycle) designed to produce clean, reliable and low-cost electricity from natural gas while capturing virtually all atmospheric emissions. Old NET Power was founded in 2010 and methodically progressed the technology from a theoretical concept to reality with the construction and commissioning of the Demonstration Plant. The NET Power Cycle is designed to inherently capture CO₂ while producing virtually no air pollutants such as SO_x, NO_x, and other particulates. It is nearly immune to differences in altitude, humidity and temperature and can be a net water producer rather than consumer, which can facilitate project siting and operation in a variety of climates. It can operate as a traditional baseload power plant, providing reliable electricity to the grid at capacity factors targeted to be above 90%. It can also complement intermittent renewables, providing clean dispatchable electricity that can be programmed on demand at the request of power grid operators and according to market needs, while demonstrating substantial improvements in effectiveness, affordability and environmental performance as compared to existing carbon capture technologies for power generation. It leverages existing natural gas infrastructure and avoids issues of generation capacity and grid transmission overbuild created by other technologies, helping to further reduce system-wide decarbonization costs.

The NET Power Cycle is designed to achieve clean, reliable and low-cost electricity generation through NET Power's patented highly recuperative oxy-combustion process. This process involves the combination of two technologies:

- *Oxy-combustion*, a clean heat generation process in which fuel is mixed with oxygen such that the resulting byproducts from combustion consist of only water and pure CO₂; and
- *Supercritical CO₂ power cycle*, a closed or semi-closed loop process that replaces the air or steam used in most power cycles with recirculating CO₂ at high pressure, as sCO₂, producing power by expanding sCO₂ continuously through a turbo expander.

In the NET Power Cycle, CO₂ produced in oxy-combustion is immediately captured in a sCO₂ cycle that produces electricity. As CO₂ is added through oxy-combustion and recirculated, excess captured CO₂ is siphoned from the cycle at high purity for export to permanent storage or utilization.

The NET Power Cycle was first demonstrated at our 50 MWth Demonstration Plant in La Porte, Texas, which broke ground in 2016 and began testing in 2018. We conducted three testing campaigns over three years and synchronized to the Texas grid in the fall of 2021. Through these tests, we achieved technology validation, reached critical operational milestones, and accumulated over 1,500 hours of total facility runtime as of December 31, 2023.

NET Power plans to license its technology through offering plant designs ranging from industrialscale configurations between 25-115 MW net electric output to utility-scale units of up to 300 MW net electric output capacity. This technology is supported by a portfolio of 447 issued patents (as of December 31, 2023) in-licensed on an exclusive, irrevocable basis (in the applicable field) from 8 Rivers as well as significant know how and trade secrets generated through experience at the Demonstration Plant. NET Power's first generation utility-scale design (which we refer to as Gen1U) will be a 300 MWe class power plant, targeting a CO₂ capture rate of 97% or greater. Early Gen1U deployments are focused on ensuring a clean and reliable system. Based on the Company's work to date, NET Power expects these early projects to target a net efficiency of approximately 45%. Incorporating the lessons learned from early plants' operations, NET Power targets delivery of later Gen1U plants with net efficiency of approximately 50%.

Over the next several years, NET Power plans to conduct additional research and equipment validation testing campaigns at its Demonstration Plant and construct its first utility-scale plant. NET Power will begin purchasing initial long-lead materials for the first utility-scale plant in 2024 and targets initial power generation between the second half of 2027 and the first half of 2028. NET Power intends to deploy its technology in the U.S. and around the world by leveraging experience gained from the Demonstration Plant as well as from the support and expertise of NET Power's current owners, including OXY, BHES, Constellation and SK.

NET Power's potential customers include electric utilities, oil and gas companies, midstream oil and gas companies, technology companies, and industrial facilities, both in domestic and international markets. NET Power has engaged in active dialogue with potential customers in each of these industries. NET Power's end-markets can be

broken down into three general categories: baseload generation, dispatchable generation and industrial applications. Baseload generation includes replacing emitting fossil fuel-fired facilities (brownfield) or installing new clean baseload capacity (greenfield). NET Power believes many customers will seek its dispatchable technology to balance the intermittency of renewable generation. Potential industrial customers, such as direct air capture facilities, steel facilities, chemical plants, and hydrogen production facilities, include those that have significant 24-hour energy needs and goals to decarbonize. NET Power's technology can provide the necessary clean, reliable, low-cost electricity and heat energy to these facilities as well.

Key benefits for customers include the following:

- *Clean:* The NET Power Cycle is expected to result in a life cycle CI of 40g to 75g CQe/kWh and capture CO₂ at > 97% rate, providing for approximately 85% CO₂ emissions reduction in comparison to conventional combined cycle gas turbine technology. CO₂ is inherently captured at pipeline pressure and ready for transportation. The NET Power Cycle results in de minimis NO_x, SO_x and particulate emissions that result from traditional coal or natural gas fossil fuel generation, which may allow for project siting near population centers. NET Power expects efforts to reduce upstream methane emissions will further reduce the NET Power Cycle CI.
- *Reliable:* The NET Power Cycle can provide 24/7 baseload power, with a targeted capacity factor of 92.5%, power ramp rates of 10% to 15% per minute and 0% to 100% load following capabilities. It can function as a utility-scale large plant or seamlessly pair as a load-following asset to support variable renewable energy.
- *Low-cost:* NET Power targets levelized cost of energy in the U.S. that is lower than both legacy firm generation technology like combined cycle gas turbine and intermittent technologies such as solar PVs coupled with four hours or more of battery storage.
- *Utilizes existing infrastructure:* The U.S. alone has approximately 2.5million miles of natural gas pipeline infrastructure, with over 300,000 miles of transmission pipelines. Approximately 50 individual CO₂ pipelines with a combined length of over 4,500 miles exist in the U.S. today. According to the EIA, there further exist hundreds of thermal power generation facilities at or nearing their retirement or replacement period through 2050, which NET Power believes could serve as potential brownfield site locations. The EIA estimates nearly a quarter of the 200 GW of coal-fired capacity will retire by the end of 2029. Their transmission interconnections and auxiliary systems can be repurposed with minimal changes to serve NET Power's facilities. With the addition of CO₂ infrastructure, NET Power can fit within the existing grid network with low incremental cost.
- *Compact footprint:* NET Power's modular design and the inherent energy density of sCO₂ as a working fluid leads to a low surface footprint targeted to be less than 15 acres, equal to 1/100th of the solar PV of a similar electric output. This footprint is smaller than existing unabated combined cycle facilities of similar capacity, allowing NET Power to serve as a re-powering option for retiring facilities or facilities that cannot secure additional space for capture equipment.

NET Power believes that the NET Power Cycle can serve as a key enabling platform for a lowcarbon future, addressing shortfalls inherent to alternative options while contributing to an overall lower system-wide cost of decarbonization. NET Power believes that through its innovative process, it can provide a lower cost of electricity, reduction and in some cases elimination of environmental impacts related to thermal power use (air pollution, water use, land use and deforestation), reliability and dispatchability contributing to energy security and lower costs as well as an ability to achieve required carbon reduction targets. NET Power believes the build-out of the NET Power Cycle will provide the world with clean, reliable and lowcost energy.

Corporate Strategy

NET Power employs a three-pillar corporate strategy as the foundation to direct our capital allocation and align our decision-making with our long-term vision.

Pillar 1: Develop and prove NET Power's technology at the utility-scale

Our first priority is to progress our joint development program with Baker Hughes. Together with Baker Hughes, we plan on conducting several testing campaigns at our Demonstration Plant in 2024 through 2026, which will provide invaluable operational data ahead of deploying our first utility-scale plant.

Concurrently, we are progressing project development of our first utility-scale plant in west Texas, including FEED, preparing and filing permits and interconnect applications and securing land and supply and offtake agreements. The ultimate goal for the first utility-scale deployment will be to construct and operate with a focus on clean, reliable and safe operations as we expect it to serve as the launch-point for all future deployments.

Pillar 2: Build the project backlog

In parallel to developing and proving NET Power's technology, we will focus over the next few years on creating a backlog for future deployment. This involves identifying CO₂ sequestration sites, securing surface rights for plant sites, filing applications to connect to the regional grid systems, and forming strategic partnerships with a variety of stakeholders to set up projects for success. With this approach, we believe we will accelerate deployment of NET Power's technology in the most cost effective and responsible manner for the benefit of our customers, the communities where these plants will be located, and our owners. Our goal is to have a robust backlog that creates pathways to several hub deployments by the time our first utility-scale plant comes online.

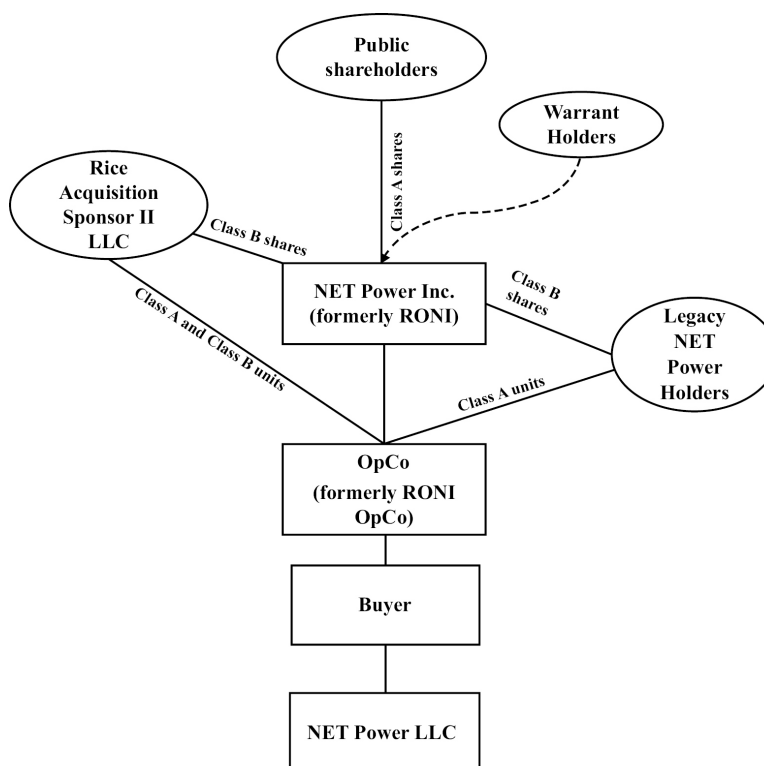
Pillar 3: Prepare for manufacturing mode

One of the largest drivers of our plant economics is the plant capital cost. To reduce capital cost, NET Power plans to standardize the design, supply, and construction of NET Power plants, allowing our original equipment manufacturers and EPC partners to enter mass manufacturing mode. Rather than each plant being bespoke with different parts sourced one-off, a standardized design means continuously producing the same parts over and over. We expect standardization and scale efficiencies will be large drivers of future capital expenditure reductions. Similarly, we expect more work will take place in a controlled factory environment, and less will take place in the field at remote locations. By taking this approach, we expect to have more control over driving down the plant capital cost, reducing project risk, and reducing lead time to build future plants.

The Business Combination

On December 13, 2022, Old NET Power entered into the Business Combination Agreement with RONI (a blank check company incorporated as a Cayman Islands exempted company on February 2, 2021 and formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more target businesses), RONI Opco (a majority owned and controlled operating subsidiary of RONI), Buyer (a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of RONI Opco) and Merger Sub (a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Buyer). On June 8, 2023, the Business Combination was consummated and, among other things, Merger Sub merged with and into Old NET Power (which we refer to as the Merger), with Old NET Power surviving the Merger.

Immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger, on June 8, 2023, as contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement, RONI became a Delaware corporation named "NET Power Inc.," and (i) each issued and outstanding Class A ordinary share, par value \$0.0001 per share, of RONI was automatically converted, on a one-for-one basis, into a share of Class A Common Stock of NET Power Inc., (ii) each issued and outstanding Class B ordinary share, par value \$0.0001 per share, of RONI was automatically converted, on a one-for-one basis, into a share of Class B Common Stock of NET Power Inc., and (iii) each issued and outstanding warrant of RONI (which was exercisable for a Class A Share) automatically converted into a warrant to purchase one share of Class A Common Stock of NET Power Inc. Immediately following this Domestication, RONI Opco became a Delaware limited liability company and was renamed NET Power Operations LLC.



Following such Domestications, the Merger was consummated, and at the effective time of the Merger, the issued and outstanding equity interests of Old NET Power were canceled and converted into the right to receive an aggregate of 137,192,563 Class A units of Opco and an equivalent number of shares of Class B Common Stock. The Opco LLC Agreement provides each member of Opco (other than the Company) the right to cause the Company to cause Opco to redeem all or a portion of such member's Class A units of Opco in exchange for an equal number of shares of Class A Common Stock or, at the Company's election under certain circumstances set forth therein, cash, in each case, subject to certain restrictions set forth therein. Upon redemption of any Opco Units, an equal number of shares of Class B Common Stock held by the redeeming member of Opco is canceled.

Also on June 8, 2023, in connection with the consummation of the Merger, the Company consummated the private placement of 54,044,995 shares of Class A Common Stock for gross proceeds of \$540,449,950.

Government and Regulatory Environment

Carbon-free energy technology has received significant support in the last several years at the U.S. federal level, with valuable improvements to existing tax credits, new grant appropriations, and additional loan guarantee authority.

Grant and Loan Opportunities: The November 2021 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law ("BIL/IIJA") provided further support to the DOE LPO Title XVII program to support early commercial facilities across the U.S. More recently, the IRA, which was adopted in August 2022, ushered in further support to LPO Title XVII (additional

appropriations of \$40 billion through 2026), \$3.6 billion to cover credit subsidy costs of loans and introduced a new “Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment” fund with \$250 billion of new commitment authority to “retool, repower, repurpose, or replace energy infrastructure” with emission control technologies.

Global funding opportunities, such as the EU Innovation Fund, the European Commission’s Just Transition Fund, and the United Kingdom (“UK”) Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (“BEIS”) Net Zero Innovation Portfolio, offer opportunities in Europe. Other opportunities exist across the world, and we are evaluating these on a case-by-case basis to de-risk and support initial projects.

Tax Credit Opportunities: The IRA also provided dramatic enhancement to the 45Q tax credit program, a tax credit providing incentives to CO₂ capture facilities. It increased the credit value per metric ton of captured CO₂ from \$50 to \$85/ton of CO₂ permanently geologically sequestered, with similar enhancements allocated to CO₂ captured and then utilized for enhanced oil recovery EOR or other uses, from \$35 to \$60/ton CO₂. Further changes to the regulations improved the 45Q tax credit opportunity through the relaxing of program restrictions, reducing the annual CO₂ capture threshold to qualify for the credit, providing a multi-year extension on the commencement of construction window, allowing for “direct pay” for the first five years after carbon capture is placed in service, and creating a “design” minimum capture rate for electric generating units of 75%, which the NET Power Cycle is inherently designed to meet and exceed.

We are monitoring the global market for other tax credit or carbon tax opportunities, with the belief that any value ascribed to carbon, whether a credit or tax, benefits our technology over other emitting alternatives.

Our Technology

We have developed and maintain exclusive licensing rights for the NET Power Cycle using natural gas and certain other carbonaceous gas fuels other than those derived from certain solid fuel sources. The NET Power Cycle efficiently generates electricity with virtually zero emissions. The NET Power Cycle combusts natural gas with pure oxygen to form sCO₂, which expands through the turbo expander to generate electricity. The NET Power Cycle captures virtually all CO₂ emissions for recuperation in a semi-closed loop maintaining supercritical gas inventory in the system while allowing for the export of excess CO₂ via pipeline. The technology has been developed and optimized during more than a decade of research and development, and operational demonstration at the Demonstration Plant beginning in 2018.

NET Power Cycle Licenses and Support Services

In the future, our primary revenue stream is expected to be license and royalty fees paid by the customer for each project. A customer seeking to deploy a NET Power plant will purchase a license from us to construct, operate, and maintain the plant. We expect that the customer will pay a license deposit before the commencement of FEED, which would be credited toward the license fee, and the remaining license fee would be paid in installments at key milestones leading to a plant’s commercial operations. We also expect that customers will pay an annual royalty fee for the life of the plant. We currently expect each 300 MWe class license to generate discounted present value licensing fees of approximately \$65 million using a 10 percent discount rate.

In addition to licenses, we expect to provide customers with a list of pre-qualified EPC companies. We believe that our pre-qualification of these EPC companies can provide customers with reasonable confidence that the contractors they engage have the requisite skill and expertise to successfully deliver a NET Power plant. Furthermore, this process is designed to ensure that EPC companies understand and appreciate our business model and quality control expectations.

We expect to also provide customers with a preferred vendors list and a robust approved list for key equipment suppliers, further ensuring quality control and de-risking the supply chain. Customers developing a NET Power plant will purchase equipment from one of our licensed suppliers.

We intend to provide support to customers throughout the development process. During scoping and early development of potential facility sites, we will conduct feasibility studies and pre-FEED for customers. When customers are ready to begin FEED processes, we intend to provide a license package with the necessary

specifications to pre-qualified EPC companies. We plan to support each customer's execution of FEED, with the appropriate scope of work being determined on a case-by-case basis. We expect that our support will continue to the commercial operations of each plant and will include support for start-up and commissioning as well as operator training.

We also intend to originate and develop early projects by identifying sites, securing land and sequestration rights, filing interconnection and sequestration permit applications, and securing supply and offtake agreements. We intend to partner with local businesses in the regions we originate projects, and expect the originated projects to pay us license and royalty fees similar to those paid by third-party customers.

Competition

Our competitors are other power generation technologies, including traditional baseload, renewables, and advanced nuclear. We believe our competitive strengths differentiate us from our competition globally, in part because we expect our technology to achieve clean, reliable, and low-cost power generation while we expect most of our competitors only achieve two of these three factors.

Traditional Baseload: According to the International Energy Agency ("IEA"), approximately 72% of global generation capacity in 2020 was natural gas, coal, oil and large-scale nuclear. These technologies are highly reliable, cost-effective and dispatchable. However, with the exception of traditional large-scale nuclear, these resources are carbon-intensive, and we expect them to largely be replaced with carbon-free generation over time. Traditional natural gas power plants, while delivering lower carbon electricity than other fossil fuel feedstocks, are not viewed as a permanent solution by certain regulators and policymakers in light of concerns related to climate change. Instead, some view conventional natural gas as a bridge fuel until other sources of energy are available. Our technology combines the reliability of natural gas with the decarbonizing capabilities of carbon capture.

Advanced Nuclear: There are several advanced nuclear reactor technologies that are in various stages of development. These technologies are designed to be clean, safe and highly reliable. However, these technologies have not received regulatory approval in the U.S., and many of the technologies have not been demonstrated and generally do not have fuel supply infrastructure in existence. As of December 31, 2023, there is only one SMR that has received a Standard Design Approval from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and while Standard Design Approvals are not required for SMR designs, alternative regulatory pathways for permitting and constructing SMRs also entail substantial uncertainties with respect to cost and timing.

Renewables: According to the IEA, approximately 28% of global generation capacity in 2020 was wind, solar, hydroelectric and other renewable power generation sources. Although these sources generate carbon-free power, wind and solar can be intermittent and non-dispatchable, unless paired with storage, and hydroelectric can be seasonal and subject to curtailment. Additionally, since renewables are weather-dependent, we believe they are too unreliable to support certain end-use cases, including certain mission-critical applications or industrial applications that require extensive on-site, always-available power. Our technology allows for the reliability and low-cost nature of natural gas to remain intact while reducing carbon emissions arising from natural gas-fired generation of electricity.

Customers

Our potential customers include electric utilities, independent power producers, oil and gas companies, midstream companies, renewable energy companies, clean energy technology companies, and industrial facilities, both in domestic and international markets. Our end-markets can be broken down into three general categories: baseload generation, dispatchable generation, and industrial applications. Baseload generation includes the replacement of emitting fossil fuel-fired facilities or the installation of new clean baseload capacity. Some customers may deploy the facility to provide a reliable low-cost energy source to complement intermittent renewables, helping the grid reduce carbon emissions. Potential industrial customers, such as direct air capture facilities, steel facilities, chemical plants, and hydrogen production facilities, include those that have significant energy needs and goals to decarbonize. Our technology can provide the necessary clean, reliable electricity and heat energy to these facilities.

Partnerships

License Agreement with 8 Rivers

On August 7, 2014, we entered into a license agreement with 8 Rivers, pursuant to which 8 Rivers granted us perpetual, irrevocable worldwide rights under patents relating to the NET Power Cycle (which was invented by 8 Rivers), for the generation of electricity using CO₂ as the primary working fluid. The license is exclusive in the field of utilizing any carbonaceous gas fuel other than those derived from certain solid fuel sources. 8 Rivers remains an investor in us. For a summary of the 8 Rivers license agreement, see “Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions — Related Party Transactions — NET Power Cycle Agreements.”

License Agreement and Joint Development Agreement with Baker Hughes

On February 3, 2022, we entered into the Original JDA, which was amended and restated on December 13, 2022. Pursuant to this agreement, NPI is developing sCO₂ turbo expanders for use in facilities implementing the NET Power Cycle. These turbo expanders are intended to be compatible with our existing technology and are highly specialized. We and NPI formed a Joint Design Committee to provide oversight and support for program schedule, equipment design and performance.

NPI will oversee the installation and commissioning of the first industrial scale combustor and turbo expander at the Demonstration Plant. A team of NPI specialists will be deployed at the site offering technical advice and conducting testing and validation processes. We intend to work with NPI to ensure the implementation and integration process occurs according to plan and any required personnel is trained properly.

In connection with the Original JDA, on February 3, 2022, NET Power entered into the BH License Agreement with NPT, pursuant to which NPT and its affiliates will have limited exclusivity for manufacturing utility-scale turbo expanders and full exclusivity for industrial-scale units. We will own intellectual property developed by NPI related to the NET Power Cycle, and NPI can only sell the jointly developed turbo expanders to our licensees. We and NPI will market through the Joint Commercial Committee, leveraging Baker Hughes’ global sales channels. For a summary of the Amended and Restated JDA, the BH License Agreement and our collaboration with Baker Hughes, see “Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions — Related Party Transactions — Baker Hughes Agreements.”

OLCV NET Power, LLC Investment

OXY invested in NET Power in 2019 and provides expertise in the CO₂ value chain. OXY is expected to play a key role in the development and commercialization of the first utility-scale NET Power plant (SN1) and will provide the host site for the project near Odessa, Texas.

Intellectual Property

As of December 31, 2023, our technology is supported by a portfolio of 447 issued patents (and 67 pending applications) that extends across more than 30 countries and six continents. These patent rights have been in-licensed from 8 Rivers pursuant to a 2014 license agreement which provides us with exclusive licensing, sublicensing and commercialization rights for natural gas and certain other fuel sources. Such patents extend through the mid-2030s. Protections are intended to provide coverage for integrated permutations of the patented technology as it expands as a platform and not simply a power generation concept. We also have trade secrets that may provide for an additional scope of protected and licensable rights extending beyond patent lifetimes.

Our intellectual property encompasses rights under patents related to the NET Power Cycle and trade secret information derived from the Demonstration Plant. Our registered trademarks include the NET Power logo and company name. We also have explicit company policy to protect our proprietary data through various classification, handling, and control systems.

Pursuant to the BH License Agreement, NPT and its affiliates will have limited exclusivity for manufacturing utility-scale turbo expanders and full exclusivity for industrial-scale units. We will own intellectual property developed by NPI related to the NET Power Cycle, and NPI can only sell the jointly developed turbo expanders to our licensees. The Amended and Restated JDA and the BH License Agreement include contractual obligations dictating the use of our intellectual property to preserve its integrity.

Our technology, including its use and incorporation in processes, plants, and components for use, is protected by certain intellectual property and contractual rights in the U.S. and various other countries of the world. We continually review our development efforts to assess the existence and patentability of our intellectual property. Our intellectual property continues to grow and expand protecting iterative product design and development of our technology.

We rely upon a combination of patents, copyrights, trade secrets and trademark laws, along with employee and third-party non-disclosure agreements and other contractual restrictions to establish and protect our proprietary rights. Patent protection was obtained shortly after the invention of our technology, providing protection for this one-of-a-kind natural gas cycle from its earliest stages.

Human Capital

As of December 31, 2023, we had 43 full-time employees and four contractors and on-site service employees. Our headquarters are located in Durham, North Carolina and we also anticipate opening a Houston office by the middle of 2024. None of our employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relationship with our employees to be positive.

Talent Acquisition and Retention

We support business growth by seeking to attract and retain best-in-class talent. We use internal and external resources to recruit highly skilled candidates for open positions. We provide employees with compensation packages that may include various components, such as base salary, annual incentive bonuses and long-term equity incentive awards. We also offer comprehensive employee benefits, such as life, disability and health insurance, vision and dental insurance, paid time off, and a 401(k) plan with an employer contribution. It is our intention to be an employer of choice in our industry by providing a market-competitive compensation and benefits package.

Training and Development

We believe in encouraging employees to become lifelong learners by providing ongoing learning and leadership training opportunities. While we strive to provide real-time recognition of employee performance, we have a formal annual review process designed to identify areas where training and development may be necessary or beneficial.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Accessibility

We believe a diverse workforce is critical to our success. Our mission is to value differences in races, ethnicities, religions, nationalities, genders, ages, abilities and sexual orientations as well as education, skill sets and experience. We are focused on inclusive hiring practices, fair and equitable treatment, organizational flexibility and training and resources.

Government Regulations

Energy Regulatory Matters

Electric power sales and markets in the U.S. are subject to extensive regulation at both the federal and state levels. Accordingly, NET Power's Demonstration Plant, which is located within the Electric Reliability Council of Texas ("ERCOT"), and other NET Power plants that NET Power may own in the future located in ERCOT and other jurisdictions within the U.S. are subject to substantial energy regulation and may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, as well as liability under, or any future ability to comply with, existing or future energy regulations or requirements. Compliance with the requirements under these various regulatory regimes may cause the applicable company to incur significant costs, and failure to comply with such requirements could result in the shutdown of the non-complying facility or the imposition of liens, fines, or civil or criminal liability.

State regulators also regulate the rates that retail utilities can charge and the terms under which they serve retail (end-use) electric customers. Certain states also have authority to regulate mergers, acquisitions, financing, and securities issuances. State regulators may also review individual utilities' electricity supply requirements and have oversight over the ability of traditional regulated utilities to pass through to their ratepayers the costs associated with

power purchases from independent generators. Federal regulatory filings and authorizations generally are required for generation projects in the U.S. that sell energy wholesale and are connected to the interstate transmission grid. Furthermore, even when a particular energy business entity is subject to federal energy regulation, state and local approvals (such as siting and permitting approvals) are often required.

Federal Power Act

The Federal Power Act (the “FPA”) provides the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) exclusive federal jurisdiction over the sale of electric energy at wholesale (that is, for resale) in interstate commerce and the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce, including wholesale markets for electric energy, capacity, ancillary services, and transmission services. Section 205 of the FPA gives FERC jurisdiction includes, among other things, authority over the rates, charges, and other terms for the sale of electric energy, capacity, and ancillary services at wholesale by public utilities (entities that own or operate projects subject to FERC jurisdiction) and for transmission services. These rates may be based on a cost-of-service approach or may be determined on a market basis through competitive bidding or negotiation.

As a result, a public utility must obtain FERC approval of its rates and charges and must make the associated, required filings to maintain the granted authority. To obtain authority to make sales at market-based rates, the public utility must demonstrate to FERC that it does not possess market power, as defined by FERC.

The FPA also provides FERC authority for the regulation of mergers, acquisitions, financings, and securities issuances involving entities subject to its jurisdiction. In certain cases, FERC approval may be required prior to entering into a transaction involving a public utility.

ISOs and RTOs

Generation projects also may be located in regions in which the bulk power transmission system and associated wholesale markets for electric energy, capacity, and ancillary services are administered by Independent System Operators (“ISOs”) and Regional Transmission Organizations (“RTOs”) that are subject to FERC jurisdiction and operate under FERC jurisdictional tariffs, including open access transmission tariffs, or, in the case of ERCOT, generation, and transmission tariffs and protocols that are regulated by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (“PUCT”). These RTOs and ISOs prescribe rules and protocols for the terms of participation in the wholesale energy and ancillary services markets (and for certain RTOs and ISOs, capacity markets). Many of these entities can impose rules, restrictions, and terms of service that are regulatory in nature and may have a material adverse effect on business. For example, ISOs and RTOs have developed bid-based locational pricing rules for the electric energy markets that they administer. In addition, most ISOs and RTOs have also developed bidding, scheduling, and market behavior rules, both to curb the potential exercise of market power by electricity generating companies and to ensure certain market functions and system reliability. These rules, restrictions, and terms of service could change over time and could materially adversely affect a power plant’s ability to sell, and the price received for, energy, capacity, and ancillary services.

Energy Policy Act of 2005

NET Power and its projects may also be subject to the mandatory reliability standards of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (the “NERC”). In 2005, the U.S. federal government enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which supplemented the FPA to vest FERC with authority to ensure the reliability of the bulk electric system. Such authority mandated that FERC assume both oversight and enforcement roles. Pursuant to this mandate, FERC certified the NERC as the nation’s Electric Reliability Organization (“ERO”) to develop and enforce mandatory reliability standards and requirements to address medium- and long-term reliability concerns. The NERC reliability standards are a series of requirements that relate to maintaining the reliability of the North American bulk electric system and cover a wide variety of topics, including physical security and cyber-security of critical assets, information protocols, frequency and voltage standards, testing, documentation, and outage management. If generation and transmission owners and operators that are part of the bulk electric system fail to comply with these standards, they could be subject to sanctions, including substantial monetary penalties. NERC and FERC also delegate these responsibilities to regional entities, such as Texas Reliability, Inc., which enforce both NERC and regional reliability standards.

Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005

The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005 (“PUHCA”) provides FERC and state regulatory commissions with access to the books and records of holding companies and other companies in holding company systems; it also provides for the review of certain costs. Companies like NET Power that are holding companies under PUHCA solely with respect to one or more Exempt Wholesale Generators or Qualifying Facilities are generally exempt from requirements which give FERC access to books and records.

State Utility Regulation

While federal law provides the utility regulatory framework for our project subsidiaries’ sales of electric energy, capacity, and ancillary services at wholesale in interstate commerce, there are also important areas in which traditional public utilities fall under state jurisdiction. For example, the regulated electric utility buyers of electricity from our projects are generally required to seek state public utility commission approval for the pass-through in retail rates of costs associated with power purchase agreements entered into with a wholesale seller or seek approval for the siting and construction of a new power plant. Certain states also regulate the acquisition, divestiture, and transfer of some wholesale power projects and financing activities by the owners of such projects. In addition, states and other local agencies require a variety of environmental and other permits.

Texas

The Demonstration Plant is located in ERCOT. ERCOT is a largely self-contained market on a standalone grid with only approximately 1,100 MW of transfer capability through direct-current, asynchronous ties with the Southwest Power Pool, and the Comision Federal de Electricidad in Mexico. Therefore, in ERCOT, the wholesale electricity market is, for most purposes, considered to be intrastate commerce, and so its rules, as well as the provision of transmission and distribution service in Texas, generally remain regulated by PUCT.

The PUCT, with the help of ERCOT, regulates competitive market participants, including power generation companies (i.e., owners and operators of power plants that make sales into the wholesale electricity and ancillary services markets in ERCOT) and power marketers (i.e., entities that do not own power plants but make sales of electricity at wholesale). Such regulation includes oversight of operations (including imposing real-time telemetry and dispatch requirements, monitoring for market power abuses, and requiring emergency operations planning and weather preparedness), registration, reporting, and record-keeping requirements. The PUCT and ERCOT do not directly regulate wholesale or retail prices, except to monitor for potential market power abuses and anti-competitive behavior. The PUCT has authority to investigate and impose fines for violations of its enabling statute, the Public Utility Regulatory Act (Tex. Util. Code §§ 11.001-66.016), its rules (set out in Chapter 25 of Title 16 of the Texas Administrative Code), and of the ERCOT Protocols or other binding documents. Fines can be up to \$25,000 per violation per day for most violations and up to \$1,000,000 per violation per day for specific violations relating to weather-preparedness requirements.

Power generation companies also must seek pre-approval from the PUCT for proposed mergers, acquisitions, or other affiliations with other power generation companies in certain circumstances, pursuant to the Public Utilities Regulatory Act § 39.158.

The structure of the energy industry and its regulation in the U.S. is currently, and may continue to be, subject to change. We expect the laws and regulation applicable to our business and the energy industry generally to be in a state of transition for the foreseeable future. Changes in such laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Environmental Matters

Power plant operations are required to comply with various environmental, health, and safety (“EHS”) laws and regulations. For NET Power plants in which we have an ownership interest, these existing and future laws and regulations may affect existing and new projects, require us to obtain and maintain permits and approvals, undergo environmental review processes, and implement EHS programs and procedures to monitor and control risks associated with the siting, construction, operation, and decommissioning of regulated or permitted energy assets, all of which involve a significant investment of time and resources.

We also incur costs in the ordinary course of business to comply with these laws, regulations, and permit requirements. EHS laws and regulations frequently change, and often become more stringent or subject to more stringent interpretation or enforcement over time. Such changes in EHS laws and regulations, or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, could require us to incur materially higher costs, or cause a costly interruption of operations due to delays in obtaining new or amended permits.

The failure of our project operations to comply with EHS laws and regulations, and permit requirements, may result in administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, imposition of investigatory, cleanup, and site restoration costs and liens, denial or revocation of permits or other authorizations, and issuance of injunctions to limit, suspend, or cease operations.

In addition, claims by third parties for damages to persons or property, or for injunctive relief, have been brought in the past against owners and operators of projects similar to the projects we will own and operate, as a result of alleged EHS effects associated with such projects, and we expect such claims may be brought against us in the future.

Environmental Regulation

To construct and operate our projects, we are required to obtain from federal, state, and local governmental authorities a range of environmental permits and other approvals, including those described below. In addition to being subject to these regulatory requirements, we or similar projects have experienced and/or may experience significant opposition from third parties during the permit application process or in subsequent permit appeal proceedings.

Clean Water Act. In some cases, our projects may be located near wetlands and we will be required to obtain permits under the federal Clean Water Act from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the “Army Corps”) for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands and streams. The Army Corps may also require us to mitigate any loss of wetland functions and values that accompanies our activities. In addition, we are required to obtain permits under the federal Clean Water Act for water discharges, such as storm water runoff associated with construction activities, and to follow a variety of best management practices to ensure that water quality is protected and effects are minimized.

Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) Right-of-Way Grants. Our projects may be located, or partially located, on lands administered by the BLM. Therefore, we may be required to obtain and maintain BLM right-of-way grants for access to, or operations on, such lands. Obtaining and maintaining a grant requires that the project conduct environmental reviews (discussed below) and implement a plan of development and demonstrate compliance with the plan to protect the environment, including potentially expensive measures to protect biological, archaeological, and cultural resources encountered on the grant.

Environmental Reviews. Our projects may be subject to federal, state, or local environmental reviews, including under the federal National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), which requires federal agencies to evaluate the environmental effects of all major federal actions affecting the quality of the human environment. The granting of a land lease, a right-of-way grant, a federal permit, or similar authorization for a major pre-construction project, or the interconnection of a significant private project into a federal project, generally is considered a major federal action that requires review under NEPA. As part of the NEPA review, the federal agency considers a broad array of environmental effects, including effects on air quality, water quality, wildlife, historical and archaeological resources, geology, socioeconomics, aesthetics, and alternatives to the project. The NEPA review process, especially if it involves preparing a full Environmental Impact Statement, can be time-consuming and expensive. A federal agency may decide to deny a permit based on its environmental review under NEPA, though in most cases a project would be redesigned to reduce effects or we would agree to provide some form of mitigation to offset effects before a denial is issued. Such measures are often implemented to occur during the operational phase, and may compromise or even require temporary cessation of operations under certain conditions such as seasonal migrations. As noted above and discussed more fully below, our projects may be subject to similar environmental review requirements at the state and local level in jurisdictions with NEPA equivalents.

Threatened, Endangered and Protected Species. Federal agencies considering the permit applications for our projects are required to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the “USFWS”) to consider the effect on potentially affected endangered and threatened species and their habitats under the federal Endangered Species

Act and related statutes, which prohibit and impose stringent penalties for harming endangered or threatened species and their habitats. We may also be required to obtain permits from the USFWS and state agencies authorizing the incidental take of certain protected species. There is also increasing interest in nature-related matters beyond protected species, such as general biodiversity, which may similarly require us or our customers to incur costs or take other measures that may adversely impact our business or operations.

Historic Preservation. State and federal agencies may be required to consider a project's effect on historical or archaeological and cultural resources under the federal National Historic Preservation Act or similar state laws, and may require us to conduct archaeological surveys or take other measures to protect such resources. Among other things, the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to evaluate the effect of all federally funded or permitted projects on historic properties (buildings, archaeological sites, etc.) through a process known as Section 106 review. Ongoing monitoring, mitigation activities, or financial compensation may be required as a condition of conducting project operations.

Clean Air Act. Certain project operations may be subject to federal, state, or local permit requirements under the Clean Air Act, which regulates the emission of air pollutants, including greenhouse gases. Federal and state regulators have developed, and continue to develop, stringent regulations governing emissions of air pollutants at specified sources. New facilities may be required to obtain permits before work can begin, and modified and existing facilities may be required to obtain additional permits.

Climate Change. Climate change continues to attract considerable public and scientific attention. As a result, numerous proposals have been made and may continue to be made at the international, national, regional, and state levels of government to monitor and limit emissions of greenhouse gases, with the reduction of greenhouse gases from the energy sector being a key focus. In the U.S., the Biden Administration has demonstrated a willingness to pursue new climate change legislation, executive actions or other regulatory initiatives to limit greenhouse gas emissions. For example, the \$1 trillion legislative infrastructure package endorsed by President Biden in 2021 included climate-focused spending initiatives targeted at climate resilience, enhanced response and preparation for extreme weather events, and clean energy and transportation investments. The IRA also provided significant funding and incentives for research and development of low-carbon energy production methods, carbon capture, and other programs directed at addressing climate change. Further, under the Biden Administration, the U.S. has rejoined the Paris Agreement treaty on climate change, made a commitment under the Paris Agreement to cut U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by 50 – 52 percent from 2005 levels by 2030, and participated in the Global Methane Pledge, a pact that aims to reduce global methane emissions at least 30% below 2020 levels by 2030. Since its formal launch at the 26th United Nations Conference of the Parties, over 150 countries have joined the pledge. At the 27th Conference of the Parties, President Biden announced the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (the "EPA") supplemental proposed rule to reduce methane emissions from existing oil and gas sources and agreed, in conjunction with the European Union and a number of other partner countries, to develop standards for monitoring and reporting methane emissions to help create a market for low methane-intensity natural gas. At the 28th Conference of the Parties, member countries agreed to the first "global stocktake," which calls on countries to contribute to global efforts, including a tripling of renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency improvements by 2030, accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power, phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, and transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems. Furthermore, many state and local leaders have intensified or stated their intent to intensify efforts to support international climate commitments and treaties, in addition to considering or enacting laws requiring the disclosure of climate-related information and developing programs that are aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by means of cap and trade programs, carbon taxes or encouraging the use of renewable energy or alternative low-carbon fuels. We are committed to a clean energy future and we believe our business is well-positioned to benefit from growing regulatory and policy support for decarbonization. However, the adoption and implementation of any international, federal, or state legislation, regulations or other regulatory initiatives that requires reporting of greenhouse gases or otherwise restricts emissions of greenhouse gases from our equipment and operations could require us to incur increased operating costs. In addition, increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, floods, droughts, and other extreme climatic events. If any such effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on the construction and operation of our renewable energy projects. In addition, in March 2022, the SEC issued a proposed rule regarding the enhancement and standardization of mandatory climate-related disclosures for investors. As drafted, the proposed rule would mandate extensive disclosure of climate-related data, risks, and opportunities, including financial impacts, physical and transition risks, related governance and strategy, and greenhouse gas emissions, for certain public companies.

Underground Injection and Carbon Sequestration. In certain cases, we may be responsible for the underground injection of CO₂ for long-term carbon sequestration. Such injection is regulated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and similar state laws, which ensure the quality of the nation's public drinking water through adoption of drinking water standards and the regulation of underground injection of fluids to protect drinking water sources. Such injection may require us to secure permits for the injection activity, which may be costly, time-consuming, and subject to opposition by third parties. Additionally, for long-term carbon sequestration, we will need to control the underground pore-space where carbon is to be stored, which will require legally securing the necessary real property rights for such storage. In some states and other jurisdictions, the legal requirements for pore-space ownership are unsettled and evolving, and there may be conflicts between mineral owners and landowners as to who has the right to use pore-space. If one of our projects is proposed in a jurisdiction with unsettled law, that could have an adverse effect on our ability to operate the project or to properly sequester carbon and may give rise to future liability regarding the sequestered carbon.

Health and Safety. We are subject to the requirements of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act ("OSHA") and comparable state statutes. These laws and the implementing regulations strictly govern the protection of the health and safety of employees in the workplace. The OSHA hazard communication standard, the EPA community right-to-know regulations under Title III of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and similar state statutes require that we organize and/or disclose information about hazardous materials used or produced in the construction, operation, and maintenance of our projects.

Local Regulations. Our project operations are subject to local environmental and land use requirements, including county and municipal land use, zoning, building, water use, and transportation requirements. Permitting at the local municipal or county level often consists of obtaining a special use or conditional use permit under a land use ordinance or code, or, in some cases, rezoning in connection with the project. Obtaining or maintaining a permit often requires us to demonstrate that the project will conform to development standards specified under the ordinance so that the project is compatible with existing land uses and protects natural and human environments. Local or state regulatory agencies may require modeling, testing, and, where applicable, ongoing mitigation of sound levels, radar, and other microwave interference, or shadow flicker in connection with the permitting and approval process. Local or state agencies also may require decommissioning plans and the establishment of financial assurance mechanisms for carrying out the decommissioning plan.

Other State and Local Programs. In addition to the federal requirements discussed above, our current projects, and any future projects, are subject to a variety of state environmental review and permitting requirements. Many states where our projects are or may be located have laws that require state agencies to evaluate a broad array of environmental effects before granting state permits. The state environmental review process often resembles the federal NEPA process and may be more stringent than the federal review. Our projects also often require state law-based permits in addition to federal permits. State agencies evaluate similar issues as federal agencies, including a project's effect on wildlife, historic sites, aesthetics, wetlands and water resources, agricultural operations, and scenic areas. States may impose different or additional monitoring or mitigation requirements than federal agencies.

Additional approvals may also be required for specific aspects of a project, such as a stream or wetland crossing, effects to designated significant wildlife habitats, storm water management, and highway department authorizations for oversize loads and state road closings during construction. Permitting requirements related to transmission lines may be required in certain cases.

Finally, to the extent a project is located on Native American lands, such projects may be subject to a variety of environmental permitting and review requirements that are similar to, and potentially more stringent than, those arising under equivalent federal, state, and local laws, including those relating to the protection of cultural, historic, and religious resources.

Management, Disposal, and Remediation of Hazardous Substances

Real property that we own or lease for our projects may be subject to federal, state, and local requirements regarding the storage, use, transportation, and disposal of petroleum products and toxic or hazardous substances, including spill prevention, control, and counter-measure requirements. Project properties and materials stored or disposed thereon may be subject to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and analogous state

laws. If our owned or leased properties are contaminated, whether during or prior to our ownership or operation, we could be responsible for the costs of investigation and cleanup and for any related liabilities, including claims for damage to property, persons, or natural resources. That responsibility may arise even if we were not at fault and did not cause or were not aware of the contamination. In addition, the waste we generate is at times sent to third-party disposal facilities. If those facilities become contaminated, we and any other persons who arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous substances at those sites may be jointly and severally responsible for the costs of investigation and remediation as well as for any claims for damage to third parties, their property, or natural resources. We may incur significant costs in the future if we become responsible for the investigation or remediation of hazardous substances at our owned or leased properties or at third-party disposal facilities.

Government Incentives

U.S. federal, state, and local governments and utilities have established various incentives to support the development of emissions reductions technologies. Set forth below is a summary of various programs and incentives that we expect will apply to our business.

The global regulatory landscape surrounding CCUS has considerably improved in recent years. In the U.S., the passage of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law in November 2021 and the IRA in August 2022 introduced and bolstered government incentives for emissions reduction technologies such as the NET Power Cycle.

Tax Credits

45Q Tax Credit. The 45Q federal tax credit, first enacted in 2008 as a part of the Energy Improvement and Extension Act, provides an incentive to capture CO₂. 45Q initially provided \$20/metric ton for carbon sequestration and \$10/metric ton for EOR. Following the passage of the IRA in August 2022, these tax credits increased for both permanent geological carbon sequestration and EOR to \$85/metric ton and \$60/metric ton, respectively. These tax credits can be monetized through a fully refundable direct payment or transferred to a third-party in exchange for cash payment. The deadline to commence construction is January 1, 2033 to qualify for the tax credit, and eligible facilities like NET Power plants can claim the tax credit for up to 12 years. As of February 2024, the IRS within the U.S. Department of Treasury is working to issue additional guidance to further implement the 45Q tax credit.

Grants and Government Funding

U.S. Department of Energy. The DOE oversees U.S. national energy policy, funds large infrastructure projects, and administers research funding across the industry. In fiscal year 2023, the DOE had a total budget of approximately \$45 billion with \$17 billion dedicated to energy programs. Within energy programs, the budget of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management was over \$890 million, and includes specific allocations to Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage and Power Systems. DOE's fiscal year 2024 budget is still pending final congressional action, but has been so far maintained at 2023 levels through continuing resolutions.

Other Government Funding. Multiple pools of government capital are potentially available to aid in de-risk financing for early movers using our technology. The EU Innovation Fund, European Commission Transition Fund, Invest EU fund, and Catalyst EU programs all offer incentivized opportunities. Additionally, the UK BEIS Net Zero Portfolio and the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund also offer potential financial support.

Regulatory Standards

Air Pollution Control. Under the U.S. Clean Air Act, the EPA maintains standards for the regulation of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions from existing and planned power plants to protect air quality and address climate change, respectively. Criteria air pollutants include ground level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide.

In addition, Sections 111(b) and (d) of the Clean Air Act require the EPA to regulate the emission of greenhouse gases from industrial sectors, including the power generation sector, which entails establishing standards based on the "best system of emission reduction" for such facilities. In May 2023, the EPA proposed New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units. On May 11, 2023, the EPA issued proposed carbon emission limits and guidelines for new, modified, reconstructed and existing "fossil fuel"-fired (i.e., coal, oil and gas-fired) power plants.

If enacted, the proposed emission limits aim to avoid up to 617 million metric tons of total CO₂ through 2042, a sizable increase from the reduction of 11 million short tons projected by 2030 under the Affordable Clean Energy Rule. The final rule is expected to be published in 2024 and also subject to legal challenges when finalized.

Regarding requirements both for the control of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, we believe the NET Power Cycle offers customers a distinct advantage over competitors because of the low level of pollutants that result from the operation of the NET Power Cycle relative to conventional gas-fired electricity generation and the reuse and capture of carbon dioxide inherent to the design of the NET Power Cycle.

Facilities

Our corporate headquarters are in Durham, North Carolina, where we lease approximately 12,000 square feet under a lease that expires in December 2028. Most of the facility is used for our research and development and corporate operations.

Our Demonstration Plant is in La Porte, Texas, where we lease approximately 218,900 square feet of land from Air Liquide under a lease that expires on the earlier of (i) July 1, 2025 and (ii) the termination of our oxygen supply agreement with Air Liquide, pursuant to which Air Liquide supplies oxygen for our use at the Demonstration Plant. The term of the oxygen supply agreement is perpetual but may be terminated by us or by Air Liquide upon 30 days' written notice.

We believe these facilities are adequate to meet our current needs. However, in order to accommodate anticipated growth, we may need to seek additional facilities.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be involved in various legal proceedings and subject to claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. Although the results of litigation and claims are inherently unpredictable and uncertain, we are not currently a party to any legal proceedings the outcome of which, if determined adversely to us, are believed to, either individually or taken together, have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows or financial condition. Regardless of the outcome, litigation has the potential to have an adverse impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors.

MANAGEMENT

Executive Officers and Directors

The following sets forth certain information, as of May 1, 2024, concerning each of our executive officers and directors.

Name	Age	Position
Daniel Joseph Rice, IV	43	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Brian Allen	51	President and Chief Operating Officer
Akash Patel	42	Chief Financial Officer
Kelly Rosser	48	Chief Accounting Officer
Ralph Alexander	69	Director
Peter J. (Jeff) Bennett	56	Director
J. Kyle Derham	36	Director
Frederick A. Forthuber	60	Director
Joseph T. Kelliher	63	Director
Carol Peterson	66	Director
Brad Pollack	42	Director
Eunkyung Sung	50	Director
Alejandra Veltmann	56	Director

Daniel Joseph Rice, IV. Mr. Rice has served as NET Power’s Chief Executive Officer since June 2023. Mr. Rice has over 15 years of experience in the energy industry. Mr. Rice is a Partner of Rice Investment Group and served as Chief Executive Officer of Rice Energy Inc. (“Rice Energy”) from October 2013 through the completion of its acquisition by EQT Corporation (“EQT”) in November 2017. Prior to his role as Chief Executive Officer of Rice Energy, Mr. Rice served as Chief Operating Officer of Rice Energy from October 2012 through September 2013 and as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Rice Energy from October 2008 through September 2012. Mr. Rice oversaw Rice Energy’s growth from start-up through its \$1 billion initial public offering in 2014 and eventual \$8.2 billion sale to EQT in 2017. Mr. Rice also oversaw the creation and growth of Rice Midstream Partners LP (“Rice Midstream”), which was acquired by EQT Midstream Partners, LP for \$2.4 billion in 2018. Mr. Rice established Rice Energy’s strategic framework for value creation, which yielded success for its shareholders and employees. He has utilized his operating and growth strategy formulation experience as the founder of Rice Energy to help portfolio companies of Rice Investment Group to refine and optimize their business strategies in order to profitably grow. Prior to joining Rice Energy, he was an investment banker for Tudor Pickering Holt & Co. in Houston and held finance and strategic roles with Transocean Ltd. and Tyco International plc. Mr. Rice is currently a director of EQT. Mr. Rice was previously a director of Archaea Energy Inc. from September 2021 until December 2022 when Archaea Energy Inc. was acquired by BP Products North America Inc. and was previously a director of Whiting Petroleum Corporation from September 2020 until July 2022 when Whiting Petroleum Corporation combined with Oasis Petroleum Inc. to form Chord Energy Corporation.

Brian Allen. Mr. Allen has served as NET Power’s President and Chief Operating Officer since June 2023 and as Old NET Power’s President and Chief Operating Officer since April 2022. Prior to joining Old NET Power, Mr. Allen worked for Mitsubishi Power Americas, serving as Senior Vice President of New Generation Systems from February 2022 to April 2022 and as Vice President of Product Line Management from October 2018 to January 2022. Prior to that, Mr. Allen was seconded to Old NET Power by CB&I, Inc. and thereby served as Vice President of Commercial Plant Development of Old NET Power from July 2016 to September 2018. Mr. Allen received a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Florida, an M.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Texas A&M University and an MBA from Carnegie Mellon University.

Akash Patel. Mr. Patel has served as NET Power’s Chief Financial Officer since June 2023 and as Old NET Power’s Chief Financial Officer since May 2020. Prior to joining Old NET Power, Mr. Patel worked at Barclays for almost a decade, serving as Director of Investment Banking from March 2017 to May 2020, as Vice President of Global Natural Resources from March 2014 to March 2017 and as an associate from August 2010 to February 2014. Prior to his employment at Barclays, Mr. Patel held various roles at Citigroup and KPMG LLP. Mr. Patel received a B.A. in Economics from Boston University, and he received an MBA in Corporate Finance and Accounting from the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University.

Kelly Rosser. Ms. Rosser joined NET Power in January 2024 and has served as NET Power's Chief Accounting Officer since May 2024. Prior to joining NET Power, Ms. Rosser worked for Heliogen Inc., serving as Chief Accounting Officer from August 2022 to January 2024 and as Interim Chief Financial Officer from February 2023 until July 2023. Ms. Rosser served as Corporate Controller at Zenith Energy Management, LLC from April 2019 to August 2022. Previously, Ms. Rosser was an independent consultant from September 2016 to April 2018 and served as Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller at Par Pacific Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: PARR) from May 2014 to September 2016. Ms. Rosser has an M.S. in Accounting and a B.B.A. from Texas A&M University.

Ralph Alexander. Mr. Alexander, who has served as a member of the Board since June 2023, served as Chief Executive Officer of Talen Energy Corporation, one of the largest competitive power generation and infrastructure companies in North America, from December 2016 to June 2021 and as its Chairman from June 2021 to April 2023. In December 2022, Talen Energy Corporation filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection and consummated the strategic transactions contemplated by its Chapter 11 plan of reorganization and completed its restructuring in May 2023. Mr. Alexander was previously affiliated with Riverstone Holdings LLC, an energy and power-focused private equity firm, from 2007 to 2016. Prior to that, for nearly 25 years, he served in various positions with subsidiaries and affiliates of BP plc, one of the world's largest oil and gas companies ("BP"). From 2004 until 2006, Mr. Alexander served as Chief Executive Officer of Innovene, BP's \$20 billion olefins and derivatives subsidiary. From 2001 until 2004, he served as Chief Executive Officer of BP's Gas, Power and Renewables and Solar segment and was a member of the BP group executive committee. Prior to that, Mr. Alexander served as a Group Vice President in BP's Exploration and Production segment and BP's Refinery and Marketing segment. He held responsibilities for various regions of the world, including North America, Russia, the Caspian, Africa and Latin America. Prior to these positions, Mr. Alexander held various positions in the upstream, downstream, and finance groups of BP. Since its inception in 2013, he has served on the Board of Directors of Enviva Inc. (NYSE: EVA), a global energy company specializing in sustainable wood bioenergy and one of the world's largest producers of sustainable wood pellets, which provide a low-carbon alternative to fossil fuels. He previously served on the boards of EP Energy Corporation, Foster Wheeler, Stein Mart, Inc., Amyris and Anglo-American plc. Mr. Alexander holds an M.S. in Nuclear Engineering from Brooklyn Polytech (now NYU School of Engineering) and an M.S. in Management Science from Stanford University.

Peter J. (Jeff) Bennett. Mr. Bennett, who has served as a member of the Board since June 2023, served as President of U.S. Onshore Resources and Carbon Management, Commercial Development of Occidental Petroleum Corporation ("Occidental"), the parent of OXY, since October 2020. In this role, Mr. Bennett is responsible for the strategic direction and capital placement for Occidental's U.S. Onshore Resources and Carbon Management business. He also served as Senior Vice President of Permian Resources of Occidental Oil and Gas, a subsidiary of Occidental, from April 2018 to April 2020 and as President and General Manager of Permian Resources and the Rockies from April 2020 to October 2020. Mr. Bennett previously served as President and General Manager — Permian Resources, New Mexico Delaware Basin, from January 2017 to April 2018, Chief Transformation Officer from June 2016 to January 2017, Vice President, Portfolio and Optimization of Occidental Oil and Gas from February 2016 to June 2016 and, prior to that, pioneered innovative logistical and operational solutions as Vice President, Operations Portfolio and Integrated Planning of Occidental Oil and Gas from October 2015 to February 2016. Mr. Bennett has served as a member of the board of directors of Western Midstream Partners, LP (NYSE: WES) since August 2019 and as chairperson of such board since December 2021. Mr. Bennett received a B.A. in accounting from Louisiana State University and an MBA from Pepperdine University in California. He is also a Certified Public Accountant (inactive).

J. Kyle Derham. Mr. Derham, who has served as a member of the Board since June 2023, served as the Chief Executive Officer of RONI from February 2022 until the Closing; prior to that, he served as RONI's Chief Financial Officer from February 2021 to February 2022. Mr. Derham is a Partner of Rice Investment Group. Mr. Derham was a director of Archaea Energy Inc. from September 2021 until December 2022 when Archaea Energy Inc. was acquired by BP Products North America Inc. Mr. Derham, as part of certain members of the Rice Investment Group, led the shareholder campaign in 2019 to revamp the strategic direction of EQT and elect a majority slate of director candidates to the board of EQT, the largest operator of natural gas production in the U.S. Following the campaign, Mr. Derham served as interim Chief Financial Officer of EQT and subsequently served as a strategic advisor to the company. Mr. Derham previously served as Vice President, Corporate Development and Finance of Rice Energy and Rice Midstream from January 2014 through November 2017. Through his various roles working alongside the Rice family, Mr. Derham has focused on evaluating, structuring and negotiating key acquisitions and execution of critical strategic initiatives to generate attractive risk adjusted returns for investors. Mr. Derham also has experience as a private equity investor, working as an associate at First Reserve and as an investment banker at Barclays Investment Bank.

Frederick A. Forthuber. Frederick A. Forthuber, who has served as a member of the Board since June 2023, currently serves as President of Oxy Energy Services, LLC, a subsidiary of Occidental. In this role, Mr. Forthuber has global functional responsibility for midstream and marketing of crude oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas. In addition, Mr. Forthuber has global functional responsibility for Health and Safety, Process Safety and Risk Engineering. Mr. Forthuber has more than 35 years of industry experience in oil and gas operations. He has held positions of increasing responsibility in engineering and project management since joining Occidental with the acquisition of Altura Energy in 2000. Most recently, he served as Vice President Worldwide Operations for Occidental Oil and Gas Corporation. Prior to joining Occidental, Mr. Forthuber served in engineering roles for Altura Energy and Exxon. He has been a Director for the Western Midstream Board of Directors since 2021 and is a member of the Environmental, Social, and Governance Committee. Mr. Forthuber holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Marine Engineering Systems from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and an Executive Scholar Certificate in Finance from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University.

The Honorable Joseph T. Kelliher. Mr. Joseph T. Kelliher, who has served as a member of the Board since June 2023, is a former Executive Vice President-Federal Regulatory Affairs for NextEra Energy, Inc. (“NextEra”) and former Chairman of FERC. Mr. Kelliher was responsible for developing and executing FERC regulatory strategy for NextEra and its principal subsidiaries, NextEra Energy Resources and Florida Power & Light Company, from 2009 to 2020. NextEra is the largest electricity company in the U.S., one of the few national electricity companies, operating in every region and every organized market, and the most complex company regulated by FERC, with multiple business lines subject to FERC regulation. Previously, Mr. Kelliher served as FERC Chairman and Commissioner from 2005 to 2009. A hallmark of his chairmanship was efficient implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the largest expansion in FERC regulatory authority since the 1930s. This law gave FERC a new mission to assure reliability of the interstate power grid, granted the agency strong enforcement authority for the first time and expanded FERC powers in other areas. Chairman Kelliher pursued a series of reforms to promote competitive wholesale power and natural gas markets, improve FERC economic regulation and strengthen the U.S. energy infrastructure. Mr. Kelliher has spent his entire professional career working on energy policy matters, serving in a variety of roles in both the public and private sectors. These include senior policy advisor to the U.S. Secretary of Energy, majority counsel to the U.S. House Commerce Committee and positions with private corporations, trade associations and law firms. Mr. Kelliher earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service, and a Juris Doctor degree, magna cum laude, from The American University Washington College of Law.

Carol Peterson. Ms. Peterson has served as a member of the Board since June 2023. From 2004 until her retirement in February 2022, Ms. Peterson held multiple executive positions at Constellation. From January 2015 to February 2022, she served as Senior Vice President of Strategy & Planning, in which position she led major transformations including the separation of Constellation from Exelon Corporation and the integration of acquired power plants. Previously at Exelon Generation, from March 2014 to January 2015, she served as Vice President of Strategy, from April 2010 to March 2014, she served as Vice President of Project Management, and from October 2004 to April 2010, she served as Vice President of Finance. Ms. Peterson does not currently hold any positions with Constellation. Prior to Constellation, Ms. Peterson held positions in engineering and operations for Duke Energy Corporation (NYSE: DUK), Wisconsin Energy Corporation and Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Ms. Peterson has served on the Board of the Northern Illinois Food Bank since 2016. Ms. Peterson earned a bachelor’s degree in engineering from the University of Illinois and a master’s of management from Northwestern University.

Brad D. Pollack. Mr. Pollack, who has served as a member of the Board since June 2023, currently serves as Deputy General Counsel, Commercial Development and Operations of Occidental. In this role, which he has held since April 2023, Mr. Pollack is responsible for the legal support for domestic and international mergers, acquisitions and other commercial transactions, and manages the legal teams supporting Occidental’s operations in the Middle East, North Africa, South America and Gulf of Mexico as well as major projects. He has also served as Vice President, Legal of OXY since July 2022, pursuant to which he is responsible for the legal support for Occidental’s low carbon ventures business, which seeks to leverage Occidental’s legacy of carbon management expertise to develop carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) projects. Mr. Pollack joined Occidental in 2014 and has held multiple positions of increasing responsibility within Occidental’s legal department, including most recently serving as Associate General Counsel of Occidental Petroleum from January 2022 to April 2023, prior to which he served as Assistant General Counsel, M&A and Strategic Transactions, from April 2019 to June 2022, as Managing Counsel, M&A and Strategic Transactions, from April 2018 to March 2019, and as Senior Counsel, M&A and Projects, from December 2014 to March 2018. Before joining Occidental, Mr. Pollack was a senior corporate and securities lawyer at Dechert LLP where he represented public and private companies in domestic and cross-border mergers and

acquisitions, capital market transactions, corporate governance and other legal matters across a wide range of industry sectors, such as energy, technology, advanced manufacturing and financial services. Mr. Pollack received a B.S.E. in systems engineering from the University of Pennsylvania and a J.D. from Syracuse University College of Law.

Eunkyung Sung. Ms. Sung, who has served as a member of the Board since June 2023, has served as Senior Vice President of SK Inc. and SK SUPEX Council, which is the official management advisory body of SK Group (“SK Group”), since April 2006. Over the course of her career with SK Group, Ms. Sung has successfully established group-level strategies in the CCUS and clean energy sectors, led multiple business development projects and played a significant role in many of SK Group’s major investments in the CCUS, clean power, and clean ammonia areas. Ms. Sung recently spearheaded SK Group’s \$100 million investment in 8 Rivers and has served as a member of 8 Rivers’ board of directors since March 2022. Ms. Sung has led an investment and business development team scouting for opportunities in the energy transition sector to help SK Group accelerate its business expansion in that space. Ms. Sung holds a B.S. in Bio Engineering from Yonsei University.

Alejandra Veltmann. Ms. Veltmann, who has served as a member of the Board since June 2023, is an executive with financial leadership of publicly-listed entities, private entrepreneurial companies and global auditing firms. Ms. Veltmann has served as a member of California Resources Corporation’s (NYSE: CRC) Board of Directors and Audit Committee Chair since December 2021. Ms. Veltmann serves as Senior Advisor of ESG Lynk, a sustainability reporting company she founded and sold, and served as CEO from 2018 to 2023. From 2021 to its acquisition in 2022, she served as a director and chair of the Audit Committee for Structural Integrity Associates, a private engineering company that provides life cycle engineering solutions services to the nuclear, fossil, renewables and critical infrastructure sectors. From 2015 to 2018, she was Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of Paragon Offshore Plc., an offshore drilling company. From 2010 to 2015, she worked in various roles including Corporate Controller and Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer at Geokinetics, Inc., formerly one of the world’s largest independent land and seafloor geophysical companies. She also worked in various auditor capacities at KPMG LLP from 1995 to 2002 and before that at Arthur Andersen LLP from 1992 to 1995. Ms. Veltmann is a certified public accountant and holds the FSA Credential from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board. She has a BBA degree in Accounting from the University of New Mexico and is an alumna of the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School.

Corporate Governance

Classified Board of Directors

In accordance with our Certificate of Incorporation, the Board is divided into three classes with only one class of directors being elected in each year and each class serving a three-year term. Upon expiration of the term of a class of directors, directors for that class will be elected for three-year terms at the annual meeting of stockholders in the year in which that term expires. Each director’s term continues until the election and qualification of his or her successor or his or her earlier death, resignation or removal. Any increase or decrease in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of an equal number of directors.

At the extraordinary general meeting of RONI shareholders on June 6, 2023, (i) Messrs. Alexander and Forthuber and Ms. Peterson and Sung were elected to serve as Class I directors with a term expiring at the Company’s 2024 annual meeting of stockholders, (ii) Messrs. Bennett and Derham and Ms. Veltmann were elected to serve as Class II directors with a term expiring at the Company’s 2025 annual meeting of stockholders, and (iii) Messrs. Kelliher, Pollack and Rice were elected to serve as Class III directors with a term expiring at the Company’s 2026 annual meeting of stockholders, in each case, effective immediately in connection with the consummation of the Business Combination.

Stockholders’ Agreement

In connection with the Business Combinations, we entered into the Stockholders’ Agreement with RONI Opco, Buyer, Sponsor, the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and BHES. This agreement grants certain holders the right to designate one or more directors for appointment or election to our Board during the term of the Stockholders’ Agreement. See “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions — Related Party Transactions — Stockholders’ Agreement” for additional information.

Independence of the Board of Directors

The NYSE listing standards require that a majority of the members of the Board be independent. An “independent director” is defined generally as a person who has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company). The Company currently has eight “independent directors” as defined in the NYSE listing standards and applicable SEC rules and as determined by the Board using its business judgment: Messrs. Alexander, Bennett, Derham, Forthuber, Kelliher and Pollack and Ms. Peterson and Veltmann.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board currently has three standing committees: the audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating and corporate governance committee. The Board has adopted a charter for each committee, each of which is available on our corporate website at <https://ir.netpower.com>, under “Governance.”

Audit Committee

Mr. Alexander and Ms. Peterson and Veltmann serve as members of the audit committee of the Board, with Ms. Veltmann serving as its chairperson. Under the NYSE listing standards and applicable SEC rules, we are required to have at least three members of the audit committee, all of whom must be independent; Mr. Alexander and Ms. Peterson and Veltmann are independent.

Each member of the audit committee is financially literate, and the Board has determined that Ms. Veltmann qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined in applicable SEC rules. The primary functions of the audit committee include:

- the appointment, compensation, retention, replacement, and oversight of the work of the independent registered public accounting firm and any other independent registered public accounting firm engaged by us;
- pre-approving all audit and permitted non-audit services to be provided by the independent registered public accounting firm or any other registered public accounting firm engaged by us, and establishing pre-approval policies and procedures;
- reviewing and discussing with the independent registered public accounting firm all relationships the auditors have with us in order to evaluate their continued independence;
- setting clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent registered public accounting firm;
- setting clear policies for audit partner rotation in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- obtaining and reviewing a report, at least annually, from the independent registered public accounting firm describing (i) the independent registered public accounting firm’s internal quality-control procedures and (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the audit firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm and any steps taken to deal with such issues;
- reviewing and approving any related party transaction required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC prior to us entering into such transaction; and
- reviewing with management, the independent registered public accounting firm, and our legal advisors, as appropriate, any legal, regulatory or compliance matters, including any correspondence with regulators or government agencies and any employee complaints or published reports that raise material issues regarding our financial statements or accounting policies and any significant changes in accounting standards or rules promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC or other regulatory authorities.

Compensation Committee

Messrs. Alexander and Kelliher and Ms. Veltmann serve as members of the compensation committee of the Board, with Mr. Alexander serving as its chairperson. Under the NYSE listing standards and applicable SEC rules, we are required to have at least two members of the compensation committee, all of whom must be independent; Messrs. Alexander and Kelliher and Ms. Veltmann are independent.

The principal functions of the compensation committee include:

- reviewing and approving on an annual basis the corporate goals and objectives relevant to our chief executive officer's compensation, evaluating our chief executive officer's performance in light of such goals and objectives and determining and approving the remuneration (if any) of our chief executive officer based on such evaluation;
- reviewing and approving on an annual basis the compensation of all of our other officers;
- reviewing on an annual basis our executive compensation policies and plans;
- implementing and administering our incentive compensation equity-based remuneration plans;
- assisting management in complying with our proxy statement and annual report disclosure requirements;
- approving all special perquisites, special cash payments and other special compensation and benefit arrangements for our officers and employees;
- if required, producing a report on executive compensation to be included in our annual proxy statement; and
- reviewing, evaluating and recommending changes, if appropriate, to the remuneration for directors.

The charter also provides that the compensation committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain the advice of a compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser and will be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any such adviser. However, before engaging or receiving advice from a compensation consultant, external legal counsel or any other adviser, the compensation committee will consider the independence of each such adviser, including the factors required by the NYSE and the SEC.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Messrs. Derham, Kelliher and Pollack and Ms. Peterson serve as members of the nominating and corporate governance committee of the Board, with Mr. Kelliher serving as its chairperson. Each of Messrs. Derham, Kelliher and Pollack and Ms. Peterson are independent under applicable NYSE listing standards. The principal functions of the nominating and corporate governance committee include:

- identifying, screening and reviewing individuals qualified to serve as directors and recommending to the Board candidates for nomination for election at the annual meeting of stockholders or to fill vacancies on the Board;
- developing, recommending to the Board and overseeing implementation of our corporate governance guidelines;
- coordinating and overseeing the annual self-evaluation of the Board, its committees, individual directors and management in the governance of the Company; and
- reviewing on a regular basis our overall corporate governance and recommending improvements as and when necessary.

The nominating and corporate governance committee is governed by a charter that complies with the rules of the NYSE.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of the Company's executive officers currently serve, or in the past year have served, as members of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on the Board.

Code of Ethics

We have a code of ethics that applies to all of our executive officers, directors and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions. The code of ethics is available on our corporate website at <https://ir.netpower.com>, under "Governance." We intend to make any legally required disclosures regarding amendments to, or waivers of, provisions of our code of ethics on our website rather than by filing a Current Report on Form 8-K.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

We have adopted corporate governance guidelines in accordance with the corporate governance rules of the NYSE that serve as a flexible framework within which the Board and its committees operate. These guidelines cover a number of areas including board membership criteria and director qualifications, director responsibilities, board agenda, roles of the chairman of the board, chief executive officer and presiding director, meetings of independent directors, committee responsibilities and assignments, board member access to management and independent advisors, director communications with third parties, director compensation, director orientation and continuing education, evaluation of senior management and management succession planning. A copy of our corporate governance guidelines is available on our corporate website at <https://ir.netpower.com>, under "Governance."

Risk Oversight

The Board is responsible for overseeing our risk management process. The Board focuses on our general risk management strategy, the most significant risks facing us, and oversees the implementation of risk mitigation strategies by management. Our audit committee is also responsible for discussing our policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management. The Board believes its administration of its risk oversight function has not negatively affected the Board's leadership structure.

Limitation on Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that our directors will not be personally liable for monetary damages to us or our stockholders for breaches of their fiduciary duty as directors, unless they violated their duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders, acted in bad faith, knowingly or intentionally violated the law, authorized unlawful payments of dividends, unlawful stock purchases or unlawful redemptions, or derived an improper personal benefit from their actions as directors.

Our Bylaws also permit us to secure insurance on behalf of any officer, director or employee for any liability arising out of his or her actions, regardless of whether Delaware law would permit such indemnification. We have purchased a policy of directors' and officers' liability insurance that insures our officers and directors against the cost of defense, settlement or payment of a judgment in some circumstances and insures us against our obligations to indemnify our officers and directors. In addition, we have entered into, or will enter into, agreements with our officers and directors to provide contractual indemnification.

Our indemnification obligations may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against our officers or directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against our officers and directors, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our stockholders. Furthermore, a stockholder's investment may be adversely affected to the extent we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against our officers and directors pursuant to these indemnification provisions.

We believe that these charter and bylaw provisions, the insurance and the indemnity agreements are necessary to attract and retain talented and experienced officers and directors.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Introduction

This section provides an overview of NET Power’s executive compensation programs, including a narrative description of the material factors necessary to understand the information disclosed in the summary compensation table below. As an emerging growth company, we have opted to comply with the executive compensation disclosure rules applicable to “smaller reporting companies” as such term is defined in the rules promulgated under the Securities Act, which generally require compensation disclosure for its principal executive officer and its two other most highly compensated executive officers.

This section covers the compensation of those individuals who served as NET Power’s principal executive officer, former principal executive officer and our two other most highly compensated executive officers as of December 31, 2023, collectively referred to as our “Named Executive Officers” or “NEOs.”

Summary Compensation Table

The following table shows information concerning the annual compensation for services provided to NET Power by our NEOs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Name and Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) ⁽²⁾	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Daniel Joseph Rice, IV <i>Chief Executive Officer</i> ⁽³⁾	2023	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ron DeGregorio, <i>Former Chief Executive Officer</i> ⁽³⁾	2023	175,758	—	—	—	1,144,416 ⁽⁴⁾	1,320,174
	2022	400,000	—	1,530,250	414,000	—	2,344,250
Brian Allen, <i>President and Chief Operating Officer</i> ⁽⁵⁾	2023	380,000	—	—	218,325	47,832 ⁽⁷⁾	646,157
	2022	269,167	126,000 ⁽⁶⁾	3,213,525	228,375	181,665 ⁽⁸⁾	4,018,732
Akash Patel, <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2023	395,000	—	—	191,813	765 ⁽⁹⁾	587,578
	2022	380,000	—	173,408	226,688	—	780,095

- (1) The amounts reported in this column represent the grant date fair value of profits interest share awards for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 (“ASC 718”). See Note 12 to NET Power’s audited consolidated financial statements included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 for a discussion of all assumptions made by us in determining the grant date fair value of our equity awards. In connection with the Business Combination, the outstanding profits interests in NET Power, LLC were converted into Class A units of Opco and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock of NET Power. For additional details, please see “Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table – Long-Term Equity Incentive Compensation – Converted Awards” below.
- (2) The amounts reported in this column include payments made in respect of 2022 performance-based bonuses for the performance year running from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 (the “2022 Cash Bonuses”). As the time period in which the award was earned included portions of two fiscal years, the table above assumes 75% of the 2022 Cash Bonuses were earned during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and 25% of the 2022 Cash Bonuses were earned during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. The amounts reported in this column also include payments made in respect of 2023 performance-based bonuses for the performance year running from April 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 (the “2023 Cash Bonuses”). The 2023 Cash Bonuses were earned during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.
- (3) Mr. DeGregorio ceased to be the Chief Executive Officer upon his resignation as of June 8, 2023. As of June 8, 2023, Daniel Joseph Rice, IV became Chief Executive Officer of NET Power. Mr. Rice did not receive any compensation as Chief Executive Officer during fiscal year 2023.
- (4) The amounts reported represent (i) a market adjustment payment of \$633,750 made to Mr. DeGregorio pursuant to the DeGregorio Profits Interest Agreement (as discussed further in the “Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table — Long-Term Equity Incentive Compensation — Profits Interest Share Award Agreements — Mr. DeGregorio’s Profits Interest Share Award Agreement” below for additional details) and (ii) a severance payment of \$510,666 made to Mr. DeGregorio in connection with his resignation as Chief Executive Officer as of June 8, 2023.
- (5) Mr. Allen joined NET Power as President and Chief Operating Officer on April 18, 2022.

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- (6) This amount represents a one-time signing bonus of \$126,000 paid to Mr. Allen.
- (7) Represents (i) reimbursement for relocation expenses paid to Mr. Allen in connection with his hiring, (ii) tax gross-ups, and (iii) payments made by NET Power for enhanced life insurance benefits for Mr. Allen.
- (8) Represents (i) reimbursement for relocation expenses paid to Mr. Allen in connection with his hiring and (ii) tax gross-ups.
- (9) Represents payments made by NET Power for enhanced life insurance benefits for Mr. Patel.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table

Base Salary

Mr. DeGregorio's annualized base salary for 2023 was \$400,000. Mr. Allen's annualized base salary in 2023 was \$380,000. Mr. Patel's annualized base salary in 2023 initially was \$380,000 and increased to \$400,000 on April 1, 2023. Mr. Rice did not receive a base salary for 2023.

Service Provider Agreements

Ron DeGregorio

On October 1, 2021, NET Power, LLC, a subsidiary of NET Power, entered into a Service Provider Agreement with Ron DeGregorio, and such agreement was amended on April 28, 2022 and December 5, 2022 (as amended, the "DeGregorio Employment Agreement"). Pursuant to the DeGregorio Employment Agreement, Mr. DeGregorio was entitled to an annual base salary of \$400,000, which could have been adjusted at the sole discretion of NET Power's board of managers. Mr. DeGregorio was also eligible to receive an annual bonus based on a target of 77% of his then-effective base salary, with the amount of such bonus determined at the sole discretion of the board of managers. The term of Mr. DeGregorio's employment was indefinite, provided that either NET Power, LLC or Mr. DeGregorio could have terminated his employment upon 30 days' written notice. Mr. DeGregorio resigned as Chief Executive Officer of NET Power effective June 8, 2023.

Under the DeGregorio Employment Agreement, upon Mr. DeGregorio's termination of employment, subject to his execution of a timely release, he received the sum of: (i) accrued but unpaid salary, reimbursement for unreimbursed business expenses and any employee benefits to which he was entitled under NET Power, LLC's employee benefit plans (collectively, the "Accrued Amounts"), (ii) a lump sum payment equal to two times (x) six months of his then-current base salary, plus (y) one month of base salary per full year of service with NET Power, LLC, up to a maximum of 12 months (the number of months of base salary payable as severance pay, the "DeGregorio Severance Period"), (iii) a lump sum payment equal to the estimated amount of COBRA continuation coverage until the end of the DeGregorio Severance Period, until loss of COBRA eligibility or until Mr. DeGregorio becomes eligible to receive substantially similar coverage from another source, whichever is earliest, and (iii) payment of any unpaid annual bonus, as Mr. DeGregorio worked through the last day of the prior performance year.

Brian Allen

On March 31, 2022, NET Power, LLC entered into a Service Provider Agreement with Brian Allen, and such agreement was amended on May 2, 2022 (as amended, the "Allen Employment Agreement"). Pursuant to the Allen Employment Agreement, Mr. Allen was entitled to an annual base salary of \$380,000, which was subject to adjustment at the sole discretion of the board of managers. Mr. Allen was also eligible to receive an annual bonus based on a target of 56% of his then-effective base salary, with the amount of such bonus determined at the sole discretion of the board of managers. The term of Mr. Allen's employment was indefinite, provided that either NET Power, LLC or Mr. Allen could have terminated his employment upon 30 days' written notice. Effective April 1, 2024, Mr. Allen agreed to terminate the Allen Employment Agreement in exchange for his participation as an Eligible Executive in the Executive Severance Plan (as defined below).

Akash Patel

On October 4, 2021, NET Power, LLC entered into a Service Provider Agreement with Akash Patel, and such agreement was amended on April 27, 2022 (as amended, the "Patel Employment Agreement"). Pursuant to the Patel Employment Agreement, Mr. Patel was entitled to an annual base salary of \$380,000, which was subject to adjustment at the sole discretion of the board of managers. Mr. Patel was also eligible to receive an annual bonus

based on a target of 43% of his then-effective base salary, with the amount of such bonus determined at the sole discretion of the board of managers. The term of Mr. Patel's employment was indefinite, provided that either NET Power or Mr. Patel could have terminated his employment upon 30 days' written notice. Effective April 1, 2024, Mr. Patel agreed to terminate the Patel Employment Agreement in exchange for his participation as an Eligible Executive in the Executive Severance Plan.

Long-Term Equity Incentive Compensation

Profits Interest Share Award Agreements

Mr. DeGregorio's Profits Interest Share Award Agreement. On September 30, 2021, NET Power, LLC entered into a Profits Interest Share Award Agreement with Mr. DeGregorio, and such agreement was amended on April 28, 2022 and December 5, 2022 (as amended, the "DeGregorio Profits Interest Agreement"). Pursuant to the DeGregorio Profits Interest Agreement, Mr. DeGregorio was granted a total of 175,000 profits interest shares, of which Mr. DeGregorio forfeited 30,000, with various award dates and threshold amounts. The profits interest shares were subject to either time-based vesting or performance-based vesting provisions which were established from time to time by the NET Power board of managers. Vesting of all profits interest shares was subject to Mr. DeGregorio's continued service with NET Power, LLC, provided, however, that all of Mr. DeGregorio's unvested profits interest shares vested immediately upon the Closing. In addition, pursuant to the RONI Transition — Market Adjustment Payment Side Letter (the "Side Letter"), 15,000 of Mr. DeGregorio's unvested profits interest shares were subject to a "market adjustment payment" (as defined in the Side Letter) in an amount equal to \$633,750, as all of the 15,000 unvested profits interest shares vested upon Mr. DeGregorio's termination of employment.

Messrs. Patel and Allen's Profits Interest Share Award Agreements. On September 30, 2021, NET Power, LLC entered into a Consolidated Profits Interest Share Award Agreement with Mr. Patel, and such agreement was amended on April 27, 2022 (as amended, the "Patel Profits Interest Agreement"). Pursuant to the Patel Profits Interest Agreement, Mr. Patel was granted a total of 45,333 profits interest shares in NET Power, LLC with various award dates and threshold amounts.

On April 18, 2022, NET Power, LLC entered into a Profits Interest Share Award Agreement with Mr. Allen, and such agreement was amended on May 2, 2022 (as amended, the "Allen Profits Interest Agreement"). Pursuant to the Allen Profits Interest Agreement, Mr. Allen was granted a total of 52,500 profits interest shares in NET Power, LLC with various award dates and threshold amounts.

The profits interest shares granted pursuant to the Patel Profits Interest Agreement and the Allen Profits Interest Agreement were subject to either time-based vesting or performance-based vesting provisions which were established from time to time by the NET Power, LLC board of managers and/or the Chief Executive Officer. Vesting of all profits interest shares was subject to Mr. Patel's or Allen's, as applicable, continued service with NET Power.

Converted Awards

In connection with the Business Combination, the outstanding profits interests in NET Power, LLC held by Messrs. Allen and Patel were converted into Class A units of Opco and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock of NET Power (the "Converted Awards"). The Converted Awards are subject to the time-based vesting conditions that applied to the original profits interest awards.

2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan

In connection with the Closing, the shareholders of RONI approved the NET Power Inc. 2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Omnibus Plan"), which became effective on June 8, 2023. Our Named Executive Officers, employees, consultants, and non-employee directors, and employees, consultants, and non-employee directors of our affiliates are eligible to participate in the Omnibus Plan. The Omnibus Plan provides for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, other share-based awards, performance awards, dividend equivalents, cash awards and substitute awards. As of December 31, 2023, no grants had been made under the Omnibus Plan to any of our NEOs.

Additional Narrative Disclosure

Retirement Benefits

We do not have a defined benefit pension plan or nonqualified deferred compensation plan. We currently maintain a retirement plan intended to provide benefits under Section 401(k) of the Code, pursuant to which employees, including the NEOs, can make voluntary pre-tax contributions. We contribute 3% of base salary for all eligible employees up to the IRS maximum permitted. These contributions are immediately vested. All contributions under the plan are subject to certain annual dollar limitations, which are periodically adjusted for changes in the cost of living.

Life Insurance

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, NET Power provided enhanced life insurance benefits to Messrs. Allen and Patel for which NET Power paid \$743 and \$765, respectively.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control

Service Provider Agreements

Messrs. Patel and Allen's Service Provider Agreements

Under the Patel Employment Agreement and Allen Employment Agreement, if Mr. Patel's or Mr. Allen's employment, as applicable, was terminated by NET Power for Cause or by Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, without Good Reason (as such terms are defined below under "— Definitions"), then Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, would have been entitled to the Accrued Amounts. During the period in which NET Power determined if grounds for termination of employment for Cause existed, NET Power was permitted to place Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, on paid leave for up to 60 days.

Under the Patel Employment Agreement and the Allen Employment Agreement, if Mr. Patel's or Mr. Allen's employment, as applicable, was terminated by NET Power without Cause, by Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, for Good Reason, or by reason of death or disability, then subject to Mr. Patel's or Mr. Allen's, as applicable, execution of a timely release, Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, would have been entitled to the Accrued Amounts plus (i) six months of severance pay at the rate of his then-current base salary, plus one month per full year of service with NET Power up to a maximum of 12 months (the "Severance Period," and such total amount of severance pay, the "Severance Pay"), (ii) for the duration of the Severance Period, monthly payments equal to one twelfth of the average of the annual bonus received by Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, during the two preceding calendar years, (iii) COBRA continuation coverage until the end of the Severance Period, until loss of COBRA eligibility or until Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, became eligible to receive substantially similar coverage from another employer or other source, whichever was earliest (the "COBRA Benefits"), (iv) payment of any unpaid annual bonus if Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, worked through the last day of the prior performance year, and (v) any benefits available under the Patel Profits Interest Agreement or the Allen Profits Interest Agreement, as applicable. Neither Messrs. Patel nor Mr. Allen could terminate their employment for Good Reason unless (A) they provided written notice to NET Power within 90 days of the initial existence of circumstances supporting Good Reason and (B) NET Power had at least 90 days from such notice to cure such circumstances.

Under the Patel Employment Agreement and the Allen Employment Agreement, if Mr. Patel's or Mr. Allen's employment, as applicable, was terminated by NET Power without Cause or by Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, for Good Reason, and such termination occurred either within three months before or 12 months following a Change in Control (as defined below under "— Definitions"), then subject to Mr. Patel's or Mr. Allen's, as applicable, execution of a timely release, Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, would have been entitled to the Accrued Amounts plus (i) a lump sum payment equal to double the Severance Pay, (ii) a lump sum payment equal to the estimated amount of COBRA Benefits, and (iii) payment of any unpaid annual bonus if Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, worked through the last day of the prior fiscal year.

Definitions

"Cause" is defined under the Patel Employment Agreement and the Allen Employment Agreement (collectively, the "Employment Agreements") as (i) failure to perform duties (other than any such failure resulting from incapacity due to physical or mental illness), provided that, under the Allen Employment Agreement, such

failure is not cured within 15 days of notice of such failure; (ii) failure to comply with any valid and legal directive of the board of managers, provided that, under the Allen Employment Agreement, such failure is not cured within 15 days of notice of such failure; (iii) willful engagement in dishonesty, illegal conduct, or gross misconduct, which is, in each case, materially injurious to NET Power or its affiliates; (iv) embezzlement, misappropriation, or fraud, whether or not related to the NEO's engagement with NET Power; (v) the NEO's conviction of or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a crime that constitutes a felony (or state law equivalent) or a crime that constitutes a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; (vi) material violation of NET Power's written policies or codes of conduct, including written policies related to discrimination, harassment, performance of illegal or unethical activities, and ethical misconduct, provided that, under the Allen Employment Agreement, such written policies have been communicated to Mr. Allen; (vii) willful unauthorized disclosure of confidential information; (viii) material breach of any material obligation under the employment agreement or any other written agreement between the applicable NEO and NET Power; or (ix) under the Patel Employment Agreement, engagement in conduct that brings or is reasonably likely to bring NET Power negative publicity or into public disgrace, embarrassment, or disrepute.

"Good Reason" is defined under the Employment Agreements as (i) a material reduction in the applicable NEO's base salary other than a general reduction in base salary that affects all similarly situated executives or service providers in substantially the same proportions; (ii) a relocation of the applicable NEO's principal place of engagement by more than 50 miles; (iii) any material breach by NET Power of any material provision of the employment agreement; or (iv) a material, adverse change in the applicable NEO's authority, duties, or responsibilities (other than temporarily while the applicable NEO is physically or mentally incapacitated or as required by applicable law) taking into account NET Power's size, status as a public (or non-public) company, and capitalization as of the date of the employment agreement.

"Change in Control" is defined under all of the Employment Agreements as (i) one person (or more than one person acting as a group) acquiring ownership of shares of NET Power, LLC that, together with the shares held by such person or group, constitutes more than 50% of the total fair market value or total voting power of the shares of such company; provided that, a Change in Control shall not occur if any person (or more than one person acting as a group) owns more than 50% of the total fair market value or total voting power of such company and acquires additional shares; or (ii) the sale of all or substantially all of NET Power, LLC's assets.

Profits Interest Award Agreements

Under the DeGregorio Profits Interest Agreement, upon the termination of Mr. DeGregorio's employment, all unvested profits interest awards immediately vested.

Under the Patel Profits Interest Agreement and the Allen Profits Interest Agreement, if Mr. Patel's or Mr. Allen's employment, as applicable, is terminated by NET Power, LLC for Cause or by Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, without Good Reason, any unvested profits interest awards would be immediately forfeited upon termination. If Mr. Patel's or Mr. Allen's employment, as applicable, is terminated by NET Power, LLC without Cause, by Mr. Patel or Mr. Allen, as applicable, for Good Reason, or by reason of death or disability, any unvested profits interest awards would immediately vest.

Amended and Restated Executive Severance Plan

On March 7, 2024, the Board adopted the NET Power Inc. Amended and Restated Severance Plan (the "Executive Severance Plan"). The Executive Severance Plan provides severance payments to eligible officers and management employees who are designated as Eligible Executives, including Messrs. Allen and Patel, and whose employment is terminated on or after March 7, 2024. Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein have the meanings assigned to them in the Executive Severance Plan.

Upon the termination of an Eligible Executive's employment due to a Qualifying Termination (as defined below) that occurs outside of a Change in Control Protection Period, and so long as the Eligible Executive satisfies the conditions to payment described below, the Eligible Executive will be entitled to receive a cash severance payment equal to the sum of the following amounts, payable in a lump sum generally within 30 days after satisfaction of the Release Requirement (as defined below): (i) an amount equal to the sum of the Eligible Executive's (A) Base Salary and (B) Average Actual Annual Bonus (the "Base Cash Severance Amount"), (ii) a pro-rated portion of the Eligible Executive's Target Annual Bonus (the "Pro-Rata Bonus Amount"), and (iii) an amount equal to the product of (x) 12 and (y) the monthly premium amount for the Eligible Executive's group

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health plan coverage (including coverage for the Eligible Executive's eligible dependents) under NET Power's group health plans as in effect immediately prior to the Eligible Executive's Date of Termination (the "Group Health Plan Amount"). For purposes of the Executive Severance Plan, a "Qualifying Termination" means the termination of an Eligible Executive's employment (I) by NET Power or any of its affiliates without Cause (which, for the avoidance of doubt, does not include a termination due to death or Disability); or (II) due to an Eligible Executive's resignation for Good Reason.

Upon the termination of an Eligible Executive's employment due to a Qualifying Termination that occurs during a Change of Control Protection Period, and so long as such Eligible Executive satisfies the conditions to payment described below, such Eligible Executive will be entitled to receive a cash severance payment equal to the sum of the following amounts, payable in a lump sum within 30 days after satisfaction of the Release Requirement: (i) an amount equal to the product of (A) 1.5 and (B) the Base Cash Severance Amount, (ii) the Pro-Rata Bonus Amount, and (iii) an amount equal to the product of (x) 1.5 and (y) the Group Health Plan Amount.

Severance payments under the Executive Severance Plan to an Eligible Executive are conditioned on the Eligible Executive's execution and non-revocation of a general release of claims (the "Release Requirement") and the Eligible Executive's continued compliance with the terms of the Executive Severance Plan, including the restrictive covenant obligations under the Executive Severance Plan. The Executive Severance Plan supersedes all prior agreements, practices, policies, procedures and plans relating to severance benefits, including but not limited to the Allen Employment Agreement and the Patel Employment Agreement.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2023 Fiscal Year-End

The following table shows information regarding outstanding equity awards held by Messrs. Allen and Patel as of December 31, 2023. All equity awards consist of unvested Converted Awards that Messrs. Allen and Patel received in exchange for outstanding profits interest shares upon the Closing.

Name	Stock Awards ⁽¹⁾	
	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽²⁾
Brian Allen	324,632 ⁽³⁾	3,278,783
Akash Patel	159,858 ⁽⁴⁾	1,614,566

- (1) All awards in this table represent unvested Converted Awards that are subject to time-based vesting conditions.
- (2) For purposes of this table, the market value of the Converted Awards is based on \$10.10 per share, the closing price of our Class A Common Stock as of December 29, 2023, which was the last trading day for the New York Stock Exchange in 2023. The Converted Awards may be exchanged for shares of Class A Common Stock at the holder's request.
- (3) On April 18, 2024, 162,316 Converted Awards vested pursuant to the terms of the Allen Profits Interest Agreement and an additional 162,316 Converted Awards will vest on April 18, 2025.
- (4) On April 1, 2024, 159,858 Converted Awards vested pursuant to the terms of the Patel Profits Interest Agreement.

Director Compensation

Prior to the Business Combination, the managers who served on NET Power's board of managers did not receive any form of compensation (including, without limitation, in the form of equity awards), other than customary reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in connection with their responsibilities on the board of managers.

NET Power's current non-employee director compensation policy is designed to provide competitive compensation necessary to attract and retain high quality non-employee directors and to encourage ownership of NET Power stock to further align their interests with those of NET Power's stockholders. Non-employee directors

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who are designated, nominated or appointed by, or on behalf of, any of our stockholders or any of their respective affiliates, are not eligible to receive any compensation under the policy. The policy provides the following compensation for eligible non-employee directors:

- an annual cash retainer of \$60,000 for each non-employee director;
- an additional annual cash retainer of \$25,000 for each of the non-executive chair and any lead director (or equivalent position, the “Lead Director”) (or if the non-executive chair also serves as the Lead Director or if no member of the Board serves as the Lead Director, \$50,000 for the non-executive chair);
- an additional annual cash retainer for serving as a committee chair in the following amounts: (i) \$20,000 for the audit committee chair, (ii) \$15,000 for the compensation committee chair and (iii) \$12,000 for the nominating and corporate governance committee chair;
- an additional annual cash retainer for serving as a committee member in the following amounts: (i) \$10,000 for each audit committee member, (ii) \$7,500 for each compensation committee member and (iii) \$6,000 for each nominating and corporate governance committee member (in each case, excluding the chair of the applicable committee); and
- commencing on the first annual meeting of NET Power’s stockholders, an annual equity award with grant date fair value of \$150,000 for each non-employee director, granted in the form of restricted stock units (“RSUs”) that will vest on the earlier of (i) the day before the date of the following annual meeting of NET Power’s stockholders and (ii) one-year anniversary of the grant date, subject to the non-employee director’s continuous service through the applicable vesting date.

The annual cash retainers are paid quarterly in arrears and prorated for the eligible non-employee director’s period of service on the Board or the applicable positions on the Board (or committee thereof) as described above. In addition, each of NET Power’s eligible non-employee directors who was appointed to the Board on the date of consummation of the Business Combination received a one-time grant of RSUs under the Incentive Plan with a grant date fair value of \$300,000. Each of these one-time grants will vest ratably on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date, subject to the non-employee director’s continuous service through the applicable vesting date.

The following table shows information concerning the compensation for services provided to our Board by the eligible non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2023. Mr. Rice, our Chief Executive Officer, receives no compensation for his service as a director.

Name	Fees Paid or Earned in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Total (\$)
Ralph Alexander	49,583	300,000	349,583
Joseph T. Kelliher	52,626	300,000	352,626
Carol Peterson	44,333	300,000	344,333
Alejandra Veltmann	51,042	300,000	351,042
Peter J. (Jeff) Bennett ⁽²⁾	—	—	—
J. Kyle Derham ⁽²⁾	—	—	—
Frederick A. Forthuber ⁽²⁾	—	—	—
Brad Pollack ⁽²⁾	—	—	—
Eunkyung Sung ⁽²⁾	—	—	—

- (1) The amounts reported in this column represent the grant date fair value of RSUs granted to the directors in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, as computed in accordance with ASC 718. See Note 12 to NET Power’s audited consolidated financial statements included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 for a discussion of all assumptions made by us in determining the grant date fair value of our equity awards. The RSUs vest in three equal installments on each of September 1, 2024, September 1, 2025, and September 1, 2026, subject to continued service as a director through each applicable vesting date.
- (2) These non-employee members of our Board did not receive any compensation for services on our Board in 2023.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The following summary of the material terms of our securities is not intended to be a complete summary of the rights and preferences of such securities. The full text of our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws is included as Exhibit 3.1 and Exhibit 3.2, respectively, to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and is incorporated herein by reference. We urge you to read our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws in its entirety for a complete description of the rights and preferences of our securities.

Authorized and Outstanding Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of (i) 520,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, (ii) 310,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock and (iii) 1,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock.

As of May 1, 2024, there were 72,162,054 shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding held of record by 28 holders, 141,608,678 shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding held of record by 29 holders and warrants to purchase 19,522,235 shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding held of record by 19 holders. The number of record holders does not include The Depository Trust Company participants or beneficial owners holding shares or warrants through banks, brokers, other financial institutions or other nominees.

Class A Common Stock

Voting Rights. Except as provided by law or in a preferred stock designation, holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted upon by the holders of Common Stock and do not have cumulative voting rights. Except as otherwise required by law, holders of Class A Common Stock are not entitled to vote on any amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation (including any certificate of designations relating to any series of Preferred Stock) that relates solely to the terms of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock if the holders of such affected series are entitled, either separately or together with the holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant to our Certificate of Incorporation (including any certificate of designations relating to any series of Preferred Stock) or pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law (the “DGCL”).

Dividend Rights. Subject to prior rights and preferences that may be applicable to any outstanding shares or series of Preferred Stock, holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to receive ratably in proportion to the shares of Class A Common Stock held by them such dividends (payable in cash, stock or otherwise), if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board out of funds legally available for dividend payments.

Liquidation Rights. Upon our liquidation, dissolution, distribution of assets or other winding up, the holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to receive ratably the assets available for distribution to the stockholders after payment of liabilities and the liquidation preference of any of our outstanding shares of Preferred Stock.

Other Matters. The shares of Class A Common Stock have no preemptive or conversion rights and are not subject to further calls or assessment by us. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to our Class A Common Stock.

Class B Common Stock

Generally. Shares of Class B Common Stock will not be transferrable except in connection with a permitted transfer of a corresponding number of Opco Units. Accordingly, each holder of Class B Common Stock will have a number of votes in the Company equal to the aggregate number of Opco Units that it holds.

Voting Rights. Except as provided by law or in a preferred stock designation, holders of shares of Class B Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted upon by the holders of Common Stock and do not have cumulative voting rights. Holders of shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock vote together as a single class on all matters presented to our stockholders for their vote or approval, except with respect to the amendment of certain provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation that would alter or change the powers, preferences or special rights of the Class B Common Stock so as to affect them adversely, which amendments must be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of the shares affected by the amendment, voting as a separate class, or as otherwise required by applicable law. Except

as otherwise required by law, holders of Class B Common Stock are not entitled to vote on any amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation (including any certificate of designations relating to any series of Preferred Stock) that relates solely to the terms of any outstanding series of Preferred Stock if the holders of such affected series are entitled, either separately or together with the holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant to our Certificate of Incorporation (including any certificate of designations relating to any series of Preferred Stock) or pursuant to the DGCL.

Dividend Rights. Holders of Class B Common Stock do not have any right to receive dividends, unless the dividend consists of shares of Class B Common Stock or of rights, options, warrants or other securities convertible or exercisable into or redeemable for shares of Class B Common Stock paid proportionally with respect to each outstanding share of Class B Common Stock and a dividend consisting of shares of Class A Common Stock or of rights, options, warrants or other securities convertible or exercisable into or redeemable for shares of Class A Common Stock on the same terms is simultaneously paid to the holders of Class A Common Stock.

Liquidation Rights. Holders of our Class B Common Stock do not have any right to receive a distribution upon a liquidation or winding up of the Company.

Preferred Stock

The Board has the authority to issue shares of Preferred Stock from time to time on terms it may determine, to divide shares of Preferred Stock into one or more series and to fix the designations, preferences, privileges, and restrictions of Preferred Stock, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, liquidation preference, sinking fund terms, and the number of shares constituting any series or the designation of any series to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL. The issuance of Preferred Stock could have the effect of decreasing the trading price of Class A Common Stock, restricting dividends on the Company's capital stock, diluting the voting power of the Common Stock, impairing the liquidation rights of the Company's capital stock, or delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company.

Election of Directors and Vacancies

Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock to elect additional directors under specified circumstances and the terms and conditions of the Stockholders' Agreement, the number of directors of the Board shall be fixed solely and exclusively by resolution duly adopted from time to time by the Board, but shall initially consist of 10 directors, which shall be divided into three classes, designated Class I, II and III, with Class I consisting of four directors, Class II consisting of three directors and Class III consisting of three directors.

Under the Bylaws, at all meetings of stockholders called for the election of directors, a plurality of the votes properly cast will be sufficient to elect such directors to the Board.

Except as the DGCL or the Stockholders' Agreement may otherwise require and subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock, in the interim between annual meetings of stockholders or special meetings of stockholders called for the election of directors and/or the removal of one or more directors and the filling of any vacancy in that connection, newly created directorships and any vacancies on the Board, including unfilled vacancies resulting from the removal of directors, may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. All directors will hold office until the expiration of their respective terms of office and until their successors will have been elected and qualified. A director elected or appointed to fill a vacancy resulting from the death, resignation or removal of a director or a newly created directorship will serve for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the new directorship was created or the vacancy occurred and until his or her successor will have been elected and qualified.

Subject to the rights, if any, of any series of Preferred Stock, any director may be removed from office only with cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Stock then entitled to vote at an election of directors. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Stockholders' Agreement, in case that any one or more directors should be so removed, new directors may be elected at the same time for the unexpired portion of the full term of the director or directors so removed.

In addition to the powers and authorities hereinbefore or by statute expressly conferred upon them, the directors are hereby empowered to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Company, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation and to any bylaws adopted and in effect from time to time; provided, however, that no bylaw so adopted will invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such bylaw had not been adopted.

For more information on the Stockholders' Agreement, see the section titled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions — Related Party Transactions — Stockholders' Agreement."

Quorum

The holders of a majority of the voting power of Common Stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote thereat, present in person or represented by proxy, will constitute a quorum at all meetings of the stockholders for the transaction of business except as otherwise required by law or provided by our Certificate of Incorporation. If, however, such quorum will not be present or represented at any meeting of the stockholders, the holders of a majority of the voting power present in person or represented by proxy, will have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum will be present or represented. At such adjourned meeting at which a quorum will be present or represented, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally noticed. If the adjournment is for more than 30 days, or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, a notice of the adjourned meeting will be given to each stockholder entitled to vote at such adjourned meeting as of the record date fixed for notice of such adjourned meeting.

Anti-takeover Effects of the Certificate of Incorporation and the Bylaws

Our Certificate of Incorporation and our Bylaws contain provisions that may delay, defer or discourage another party from acquiring control of us. We expect that these provisions, which are summarized below, will discourage coercive takeover practices or inadequate takeover bids. These provisions are also designed to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to first negotiate with the Board, which we believe may result in an improvement of the terms of any such acquisition in favor of our stockholders. However, they also give the Board the power to discourage acquisitions that some stockholders may favor.

Authorized but Unissued Capital Stock

Delaware law does not require stockholder approval for any issuance of authorized shares. However, the listing requirements of the NYSE, which would apply so long as the Class A Common Stock (or units or warrants) remains listed on the NYSE, require stockholder approval of certain issuances equal to or exceeding 20% of the then outstanding voting power or then outstanding number of shares of Common Stock. Additional shares that may be issued in the future may be used for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings, to raise additional capital or to facilitate acquisitions.

One of the effects of the existence of unissued and unreserved Common Stock may be to enable the Board to issue shares to persons friendly to current management, which issuance could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of the Company by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise and thereby protect the continuity of management and possibly deprive stockholders of opportunities to sell their shares of Class A Common Stock at prices higher than prevailing market prices.

Special Meeting, Action by Written Consent and Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals

Unless otherwise required by law, and subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock, special meetings of the stockholders of the Company, for any purpose or purposes, may be called only (i) by the Chief Executive Officer, the Chairman of the Board or the Board or (ii) at any time when no annual meeting has been held for a period of 13 months after the Company's last annual meeting, a special meeting in lieu thereof may be held, and such special meeting shall have, for the purposes of the Bylaws or otherwise, all the force and effect of an annual meeting. Unless otherwise required by law, written notice of a special meeting of stockholders, stating the time, place and purpose or purposes thereof, shall be given to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than 10 or more than 60 days before the date fixed for the meeting. Business transacted at any special meeting of stockholders will be limited to the purposes stated in the notice.

The Bylaws also provide that unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board or of any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the Board or of such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission, and the writing or writings or electronic transmission or transmissions are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee.

In addition, the Bylaws require advance notice procedures for stockholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting of the stockholders, including the nomination of directors. Stockholders at an annual meeting may only consider the proposals specified in the notice of meeting or brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors, or by a stockholder of record on the record date for the meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has delivered a timely written notice in proper form to our secretary, of the stockholder's intention to bring such business before the meeting.

These provisions could have the effect of delaying until the next stockholder meeting any stockholder actions, even if they are favored by the holders of a majority of our outstanding shares of Common Stock.

Limitations on Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Our Certificate of Incorporation limits the liability of our directors to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, and the Bylaws provide that we will indemnify them to the fullest extent permitted by such law. We have entered and expect to continue to enter into agreements to indemnify our directors, executive officers and other employees as determined by our Board. Under the terms of such indemnification agreements, we are required to indemnify each of our directors and officers, to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of the state of Delaware, if the basis of the indemnitee's involvement was by reason of the fact that the indemnitee is or was our director or officer or any of its subsidiaries or was serving at our request in an official capacity for another entity. We must indemnify our officers and directors against all reasonable fees, expenses, charges and other costs of any type or nature whatsoever, including any and all expenses and obligations paid or incurred in connection with investigating, defending, being a witness in, participating in (including on appeal), or preparing to defend, be a witness or participate in any completed, actual, pending or threatened action, suit, claim or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, or establishing or enforcing a right to indemnification under the indemnification agreement. The indemnification agreements also require us, if so requested, to advance all reasonable fees, expenses, charges and other costs that such director or officer incurred, provided that such person will return any such advance if it is ultimately determined that such person is not entitled to indemnification by us. Any claims for indemnification by our directors and officers may reduce our available funds to satisfy successful third-party claims against us and may reduce the amount of money available to us.

Exclusive Jurisdiction of Certain Actions

Our Certificate of Incorporation requires, to the fullest extent permitted by law, unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Company, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer, employee, agent or trustee of the Company to the Company or its stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against the Company or any director or officer or other employee of the Company arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws, or (iv) any action asserting a claim against the Company or any of its director or officer or other employee governed by the internal affairs doctrine, in each such case subject to (a) said Court of Chancery having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants therein and (b) the next sentence below hereof for any action asserted to enforce any liability or duty created by the Securities Act or the Exchange Act or, in each case, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, for which there is exclusive federal or concurrent federal and state jurisdiction. Unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the federal district courts of the U.S. will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the federal securities laws of the U.S. Although we believe this provision benefits the Company by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law in the types of lawsuits to which it applies, the provision may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers.

Warrants

Public Warrants

Each whole redeemable warrant entitles the registered holder to purchase one whole share of Class A Common Stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as discussed below, at any time commencing 30 days after the Closing Date. Pursuant to the Warrant Agreement, a redeemable warrant holder may exercise its redeemable warrants only for a whole number of shares of Class A Common Stock. This means only a whole redeemable warrant may be exercised at a given time by a redeemable warrant holder. No fractional redeemable warrants will be issued upon separation of the redeemable units and only whole redeemable warrants will trade. The redeemable warrants will expire five years after the Closing Date, at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. Upon the exercise of a warrant to purchase one whole share of Class A Common Stock, we will exercise a corresponding warrant to acquire one Opco Unit.

Redemption of Redeemable Warrants When the Price per Class A Common Stock Equals or Exceeds \$18.00

We may call the redeemable warrants for redemption for cash (except as described herein with respect to the Private Placement Warrants):

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per redeemable warrant;
- upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption to each redeemable warrant holder (the "30-day redemption period"); and
- if, and only if, the closing price of the Class A Common Stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant as described under the heading "— Redemption of Redeemable Warrants When the Price per share of Class A Common Stock Equals or Exceeds \$10.00 — Anti-dilution Adjustments") for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading-day period ending three trading days before we send the notice of redemption to the redeemable warrant holders.

We will not redeem the warrants for cash unless a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the Class A Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is then effective and a current prospectus relating to those shares of Class A Common Stock are available throughout the 30-day redemption period. Any such exercise would not be on a "cashless" basis and would require the exercising warrant holder to pay the exercise price for each warrant being exercised. If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws.

If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws.

We have established the last of the redemption criterion discussed above to prevent a redemption call unless there is at the time of the call a significant premium to the redeemable warrant exercise price. If the foregoing conditions are satisfied and we issue a notice of redemption of the redeemable warrants, each redeemable warrant holder will be entitled to exercise his, her or its warrant prior to the scheduled redemption date. However, the price of the Class A Common Stock may fall below the \$18.00 redemption trigger price (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant as described under the heading "— Redemption of Redeemable Warrants When the Price per share of Class A Common Stock Equals or Exceeds \$10.00 — Anti-Dilution Adjustments") as well as the \$11.50 (for whole shares) redeemable warrant exercise price after the redemption notice is issued.

Redemption of Redeemable Warrants When the Price per Share of Class A Common Stock Equals or Exceeds \$10.00

We may redeem the outstanding warrants (except as described herein with respect to the Private Placement Warrants):

- in whole and not in part;
- at \$0.10 per redeemable warrant upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption; provided that during such 30-day period holders will be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis prior to redemption and receive that number of shares determined by reference to the table below, based on the redemption date and the "fair market value" of our Class A Common Stock (as defined below) except as otherwise described below; provided, further, that if the warrants are not exercised on a cashless basis or otherwise during such 30-day period, we shall redeem such warrants for \$0.10 per share;
- if, and only if, the closing price of our Class A Common Stock equals or exceeds \$10.00 per public share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant as described under the heading "— Anti-dilution Adjustments") for any 20 trading days within the 30-day trading period ending three trading days before we send the notices of redemption to the warrant holders;
- if the closing price of the Class A Common Stock for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders is less than \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant as described under the heading "— Anti-dilution Adjustments"), the Private Placement Warrants must also concurrently called for redemption on the same terms as the outstanding Public Warrants, as described above; and
- if, and only if, there is an effective registration statement covering the issuance of Class A Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants and a current prospectus relating thereto available throughout the 30-day period after written notice of redemption is given.

Beginning on the date the notice of redemption is given until the warrants are redeemed or exercised, holders may elect to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis. The numbers in the table below represent the number of shares of Class A Common Stock that a holder of redeemable warrants will receive upon such cashless exercise in connection with a redemption by us pursuant to this redemption feature, based on the "fair market value" of our Class A Common Stock on the corresponding redemption date (assuming holders elect to exercise their warrants and such warrants are not redeemed for \$0.10 per warrant), determined for these purposes based on volume weighted average price of our Class A Common Stock during the 10 trading days immediately following the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of warrants, and the number of months that the corresponding redemption date precedes the expiration date of the warrants, each as set forth in the table below.

The share prices set forth in the column headings of the table above will be adjusted as of any date on which the number of shares issuable upon exercise of a redeemable warrant or the exercise price is adjusted as set forth under the heading "— Anti-dilution Adjustments" below. If the number of shares issuable upon exercise of a redeemable warrant is adjusted, the adjusted share prices in the column headings will equal the share prices immediately prior to such adjustment, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the exercise price of the redeemable warrant after such adjustment and the denominator of which is the price of the redeemable warrant immediately prior to such adjustment. In such an event, the number of shares in the table above shall be adjusted

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by multiplying such share amounts by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares deliverable upon exercise of a redeemable warrant immediately prior to such adjustment and the denominator of which is the number of shares deliverable upon exercise of a redeemable warrant as so adjusted.

Redemption Date (period to expiration of redeemable warrants)	Fair Market Value of Class A Common Stock								
	<\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$17.00	>\$18.00
60 months	0.261	0.281	0.297	0.311	0.324	0.337	0.348	0.358	0.361
57 months	0.257	0.277	0.294	0.310	0.324	0.337	0.348	0.358	0.361
54 months	0.252	0.272	0.291	0.307	0.322	0.335	0.347	0.357	0.361
51 months	0.246	0.268	0.287	0.304	0.320	0.333	0.346	0.357	0.361
48 months	0.241	0.263	0.283	0.301	0.317	0.332	0.344	0.356	0.361
45 months	0.235	0.258	0.279	0.298	0.315	0.330	0.343	0.356	0.361
42 months	0.228	0.252	0.274	0.294	0.312	0.328	0.342	0.355	0.361
39 months	0.221	0.246	0.269	0.290	0.309	0.325	0.340	0.354	0.361
36 months	0.213	0.239	0.263	0.285	0.305	0.323	0.339	0.353	0.361
33 months	0.205	0.232	0.257	0.280	0.301	0.320	0.337	0.352	0.361
30 months	0.196	0.224	0.250	0.274	0.297	0.316	0.335	0.351	0.361
27 months	0.185	0.214	0.242	0.268	0.291	0.313	0.332	0.350	0.361
24 months	0.173	0.204	0.233	0.260	0.285	0.308	0.329	0.348	0.361
21 months	0.161	0.193	0.223	0.252	0.279	0.304	0.326	0.347	0.361
18 months	0.146	0.179	0.211	0.242	0.271	0.298	0.322	0.345	0.361
15 months	0.130	0.164	0.197	0.230	0.262	0.291	0.317	0.342	0.361
12 months	0.111	0.146	0.181	0.216	0.250	0.282	0.312	0.339	0.361
9 months	0.090	0.125	0.162	0.199	0.237	0.272	0.312	0.339	0.361
6 months	0.065	0.099	0.137	0.178	0.219	0.259	0.296	0.331	0.361
3 months	0.034	0.065	0.104	0.150	0.197	0.243	0.286	0.326	0.361
0 months	—	—	0.042	0.115	0.179	0.233	0.281	0.323	0.361

The exact fair market value and redemption date may not be set forth in the table above, in which case, if the fair market value is between two values in the table or the redemption date is between two redemption dates in the table, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock to be issued for each redeemable warrant exercised will be determined by a straight-line interpolation between the number of shares set forth for the higher and lower fair market values and the earlier and later redemption dates, as applicable, based on a 365 or 366-day year, as applicable. For example, if the volume weighted average price of our Class A Common Stock during the 10 trading days immediately following the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of the redeemable warrants is \$11.00 per share, and at such time there are 57 months until the expiration of the redeemable warrants, holders may choose to, in connection with this redemption feature, exercise their redeemable warrants for 0.277 shares of Class A Common Stock for each whole redeemable warrant. For an example where the exact fair market value and redemption date are not as set forth in the table above, if the volume weighted average price of our Class A Common Stock as reported during the 10 trading days immediately following the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of the redeemable warrants is \$13.50 per share, and at such time there are 38 months until the expiration of the redeemable warrants, holders may choose to, in connection with this redemption feature, exercise their redeemable warrants for 0.298 shares of Class A Common Stock for each whole redeemable warrant. In no event will the redeemable warrants be exercisable in connection with this redemption feature for more than 0.361 shares of Class A Common Stock per redeemable warrant (subject to adjustment). Finally, as reflected in the table above, if the redeemable warrants are “out of the money” and about to expire, they cannot be exercised on a cashless basis in connection with a redemption by us pursuant to this redemption feature, since they will not be exercisable for any Class A Common Stock.

This redemption feature differs from the typical warrant redemption features used in many other blank check offerings, which typically only provide for a redemption of warrants for cash (other than the Private Placement Warrants) when the trading price for the Class A Common Stock exceeds \$18.00 per share for a specified period of time. This redemption feature is structured to allow for all of the outstanding redeemable warrants (other than the Private Placement Warrants) to be redeemed when the Class A Common Stock are trading at or above \$10.00 per public share, which may be at a time when the trading price of our Class A Common Stock is below the exercise price of the redeemable warrants. We have established this redemption feature to provide us with the flexibility

to redeem the warrants without the redeemable warrants having to reach the \$18.00 per share threshold set forth above under “— Redemption of Redeemable Warrants When the Price per Share of Class A Common Stock Equals or Exceeds \$18.00.” Holders choosing to exercise their redeemable warrants in connection with a redemption pursuant to this feature will, in effect, receive a number of shares for their redeemable warrants based on an option pricing model with a fixed volatility input as of the date of this prospectus. This redemption right provides us with an additional mechanism by which to redeem all of the outstanding warrants (other than the Private Placement Warrants), and therefore have certainty as to our capital structure as the warrants would no longer be outstanding and would have been exercised or redeemed. We will be required to pay the applicable redemption price to redeemable warrant holders if we choose to exercise this redemption right and it will allow us to quickly proceed with a redemption of the redeemable warrants if we determine it is in our best interest to do so. As such, we would redeem the redeemable warrants in this manner when we believe it is in our best interest to update our capital structure to remove the redeemable warrants and pay the redemption price to the redeemable warrant holders.

As stated above, we can redeem the redeemable warrants when the Class A Common Stock are trading at a price starting at \$10.00, which is below the exercise price of \$11.50, because it will provide certainty with respect to our capital structure and cash position while providing redeemable warrant holders with the opportunity to exercise their redeemable warrants on a cashless basis for the applicable number of shares. If we choose to redeem the redeemable warrants when the Class A Common Stock are trading at a price below the exercise price of the redeemable warrants, this could result in the redeemable warrant holders receiving fewer shares of Class A Common Stock than they would have received if they had chosen to wait to exercise their redeemable warrants for shares of Class A Common Stock if and when such shares were trading at a price higher than the exercise price of \$11.50.

No fractional shares of Class A Common Stock will be issued upon exercise. If, upon exercise, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, we will round down to the nearest whole number of the number of shares of Class A Common Stock to be issued to the holder.

Redemption Procedures. A holder of a warrant may notify us in writing in the event it elects to be subject to a requirement that such holder will not have the right to exercise such warrant, to the extent that after giving effect to such exercise, such person (together with such person’s affiliates), to the warrant agent’s actual knowledge, would beneficially own in excess of 9.8% (or such other amount as a holder may specify) of the shares of Class A Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately after giving effect to such exercise.

Anti-dilution Adjustments. The share prices set forth in the column headings of the table above shall be adjusted as of any date on which the number of shares issuable upon exercise of a warrant is adjusted pursuant to the following three paragraphs. The adjusted share prices in the column headings shall equal the share prices immediately prior to such adjustment, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares deliverable upon exercise of a warrant immediately prior to such adjustment and the denominator of which is the number of shares deliverable upon exercise of a warrant as so adjusted. The number of shares in the table above shall be adjusted in the same manner and at the same time as the number of shares issuable upon exercise of a warrant. If the number of outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock is increased by a capitalization or share dividend paid in Class A Common Stock to all or substantially all holders of Class A Common Stock, or by a split-up of Class A Common Stock or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such capitalization or share dividend, split-up or similar event, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issuable on exercise of each redeemable warrant will be increased in proportion to such increase in the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock. A rights offering made to all or substantially all holders of shares entitling holders to purchase shares of Class A Common Stock at a price less than the “historical fair market value” (as defined below) will be deemed a share dividend of a number of shares of Class A Common Stock equal to the product of (i) the number of shares of Class A Common Stock actually sold in such rights offering (or issuable under any other equity securities sold in such rights offering that are convertible into or exercisable for shares of Class A Common Stock) and (ii) one minus the quotient of (a) the price per share of Class A Common Stock paid in such rights offering and (b) the historical fair market value. For these purposes, (i) if the rights offering is for securities convertible into or exercisable for shares of Class A Common Stock, in determining the price payable for shares of Class A Common Stock, there will be taken into account any consideration received for such rights as well as any additional amount payable upon exercise or conversion and (ii) “historical fair market value” means the volume weighted average price of Class A Common Stock as reported during the 10 trading day period ending on the trading day prior to the first date on which the Class A Common Stock trade on the applicable exchange or in the applicable market, regular way, without the right to receive such rights.

In addition, if we, at any time while the redeemable warrants are outstanding and unexpired, pay a dividend or make a distribution in cash, securities or other assets to all or substantially all of the holders of shares of Class A Common Stock on account of such shares of Class A Common Stock (or other securities into which the redeemable warrants are convertible), other than (i) as described above and (ii) any cash dividends or cash distributions which, when combined on a per share basis with all other cash dividends and cash distributions paid on the Class A Common Stock during the 365-day period ending on the date of declaration of such dividend or distribution does not exceed \$0.50 (as adjusted to appropriately reflect any other adjustments and excluding cash dividends or cash distributions that resulted in an adjustment to the exercise price or to the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issuable on exercise of each redeemable warrant) but only with respect to the amount of the aggregate cash dividends or cash distributions equal to or less than \$0.50 per share.

If the number of outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock is decreased by a consolidation, combination, reverse share split or reclassification of Class A Common Stock or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such consolidation, combination, reverse share split, reclassification or similar event, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issuable on exercise of each redeemable warrant will be decreased in proportion to such decrease in outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock.

Whenever the number of shares of Class A Common Stock purchasable upon the exercise of the redeemable warrants is adjusted, as described above, the redeemable warrant exercise price will be adjusted by multiplying the redeemable warrant exercise price immediately prior to such adjustment by a fraction (i) the numerator of which will be the number of shares of Class A Common Stock purchasable upon the exercise of the redeemable warrants immediately prior to such adjustment, and (ii) the denominator of which will be the number of shares of Class A Common Stock so purchasable immediately thereafter.

In case of any reclassification or reorganization of the outstanding Class A Common Stock (other than those described above or that solely affects the par value of such Class A Common Stock), or in the case of any merger or consolidation of us with or into another corporation (other than a consolidation or merger in which we are the continuing corporation and that does not result in any reclassification or reorganization of our outstanding Class A Common Stock), or in the case of any sale or conveyance to another corporation or entity of the assets or other property of us as an entirety or substantially as an entirety in connection with which we are dissolved, the holders of the redeemable warrants will thereafter have the right to purchase and receive, upon the basis and upon the terms and conditions specified in the redeemable warrants and in lieu of the shares of Class A Common Stock immediately theretofore purchasable and receivable upon the exercise of the rights represented thereby, the kind and amount of shares or other securities or property (including cash) receivable upon such reclassification, reorganization, merger or consolidation, or upon a dissolution following any such sale or transfer, that the holder of the redeemable warrants would have received if such holder had exercised their redeemable warrants immediately prior to such event. However, if such holders were entitled to exercise a right of election as to the kind or amount of securities, cash or other assets receivable upon such consolidation or merger, then the kind and amount of securities, cash or other assets for which each warrant will become exercisable will be deemed to be the weighted average of the kind and amount received per share by such holders in such consolidation or merger that affirmatively make such election, and if a tender, exchange or redemption offer has been made to and accepted by such holders (other than a tender, exchange or redemption offer made by the company in connection with redemption rights held by shareholders of the company as provided for in the Certificate of Incorporation). If less than 70% of the consideration receivable by the holders of Class A Common Stock in such a transaction is payable in the form of shares of common equity in the successor entity that is listed for trading on a national securities exchange or is quoted in an established over-the-counter market, or is to be so listed for trading or quoted immediately following such event, and if the registered holder of the redeemable warrant properly exercises the redeemable warrant within thirty days following public disclosure of such transaction, the warrant exercise price will be reduced as specified in the Warrant Agreement based on the Black-Scholes value (as defined in the Warrant Agreement) of the redeemable warrant. The purpose of such exercise price reduction is to provide additional value to holders of the redeemable warrants when an extraordinary transaction occurs during the exercise period of the redeemable warrants pursuant to which the holders of the redeemable warrants otherwise do not receive the full potential value of the redeemable warrants.

The warrants were issued in registered form under a Warrant Agreement between Continental, as warrant agent, and us. The Warrant Agreement provides that the terms of the redeemable warrants may be amended without the consent of any warrant holder for the purpose of (i) curing any ambiguity or correct any mistake, including to conform the provisions of the Warrant Agreement to the description of the terms of the warrants and the Warrant

Agreement set forth in the prospectus relating to the IPO, or defective provision, (ii) amending the definition of “Ordinary Cash Dividend” as contemplated by and in accordance with the Warrant Agreement, (iii) adding or changing any provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Warrant Agreement as the parties to the Warrant Agreement may deem necessary or desirable and that the parties deem to not adversely affect the rights of the registered holders of the warrants in any material respect or (iv) to make any amendments that are necessary in the good faith determination of the Board (taking into account then existing market precedents) to allow for the warrants to be classified as equity in our financial statements; provided that the approval by the holders of at least 50% of the then outstanding Public Warrants is required to make any change that adversely affects the interests of the registered holders of Public Warrants and 50% of the registered holders of the Private Placement Warrants to make any change to the terms of the Private Placement Warrants. You should review a copy of the Warrant Agreement, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and is incorporated herein by reference, for a complete description of the terms and conditions applicable to the warrants.

The warrant holders do not have the rights or privileges of holders of Common Stock and any voting rights until they exercise their warrants and receive Class A Common Stock. After the issuance of Class A Common Stock upon exercise of the warrants, each holder will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted on by stockholders.

No fractional warrants will be issued and only whole warrants will trade. If, upon exercise of the warrants, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, we will, upon exercise, round down to the nearest whole number the number of shares of Class A Common Stock to be issued to the warrant holder.

We have agreed that, subject to applicable law, any action, proceeding or claim against us arising out of or relating in any way to the Warrant Agreement, including under the Securities Act, will be brought and enforced in the courts of the State of New York or the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, and we irrevocably submit to such jurisdiction, which jurisdiction will be the exclusive forum for any such action, proceeding or claim. See “Risk Factors — The Warrant Agreement designates the courts of the State of New York or the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by holders of our warrants, which could limit the ability of warrant holders to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with our company.” This provision applies to claims under the Securities Act but does not apply to claims under the Exchange Act or any claim for which the federal district courts of the U.S. are the sole and exclusive forum.

Private Placement Warrants

The Private Placement Warrants (including the shares of Class A Common Stock or Opco Units (and corresponding Class B Common Stock) issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants) were not transferable, assignable or salable until 30 days after the completion of the Business Combination (except, among other limited exceptions, to our officers and directors and other persons or entities affiliated with Sponsor), and they are not redeemable by us so long as they are held by Sponsor or its permitted transferees. Sponsor or its permitted transferees have the option to exercise the Private Placement Warrants on a cashless basis. Except as described below, the Private Placement Warrants have terms and provisions that are identical to those of the Public Warrants, including as to exercise price, exercisability and exercise period. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by holders other than Sponsor or its permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by us and exercisable by the holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants and will only be exercisable for Class A Common Stock. Upon the exercise of a warrant to purchase one share of Class A Common Stock, the Company will exercise a corresponding warrant to acquire one Opco Unit.

If holders of the Private Placement Warrants elect to exercise them on a cashless basis, they would pay the exercise price by surrendering his, her or its warrants for that number of shares of Class A Common Stock or Opco Units (and corresponding Class B Common Stock) equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the product of the number of shares of Class A Common Stock or Opco Units (and corresponding Class B Common Stock) underlying the warrants, multiplied by the excess of the “Sponsor fair market value” (defined below) over the exercise price of the warrants by (ii) Sponsor fair market value. For these purposes, the “Sponsor fair market value” shall mean the average reported closing price of the shares of Class A Common Stock for the 10 trading days immediately following the date on which the notice of warrant exercise is sent to the warrant agent. The reason that we have agreed that these warrants will be exercisable on a cashless basis so long as they are held by Sponsor and

its permitted transferees is because it is not known at this time whether they will be affiliated with us following the Business Combination. If they remain affiliated with us, their ability to sell our securities in the open market will be significantly limited. We expect to have policies in place that restrict insiders from selling our securities except during specific periods of time. Even during such periods of time when insiders will be permitted to sell our securities, an insider cannot trade in our securities if he or she is in possession of material non-public information. Accordingly, unlike public shareholders who could exercise their warrants and sell the Class A Common Stock received upon such exercise freely in the open market in order to recoup the cost of such exercise, the insiders could be significantly restricted from selling such securities. As a result, we believe that allowing the holders to exercise such warrants on a cashless basis is appropriate.

Sponsor has agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of the Private Placement Warrants (including the Class A Common Stock or Opco Units (and corresponding Class B Common Stock) issuable upon exercise of any of these warrants) until the date that is 30 days after the Closing Date, except that, among other limited exceptions made to our officers and directors and other persons or entities affiliated with Sponsor. If Sponsor transfers our Private Placement Warrants to any person other than a permitted transferee, the transferred warrants will become identical to our Public Warrants, including that they will be subject to redemption in certain circumstances, they generally will not be exercisable on a cashless basis, and they will be exercisable solely for our Class A Common Stock.

Transfer Agent and Warrant Agent

The transfer agent for our Class A Common Stock and warrant agent for our warrants is Continental. We have agreed to indemnify Continental in its roles as transfer agent and warrant agent, its agents and each of its shareholders, directors, officers and employees against all claims and losses that may arise out of acts performed or omitted for its activities in that capacity, except for any claims and losses due to any gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the indemnified person or entity.

SECURITIES ACT RESTRICTIONS ON RESALE OF SECURITIES

Rule 144

Pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act (“Rule 144”), a person who has beneficially owned restricted Common Stock or warrants of NET Power Inc. for at least six months would be entitled to sell their securities provided that (i) such person is not deemed to have been one of our affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale and (ii) we are subject to the Exchange Act periodic reporting requirements for at least three months before the sale and have filed all required reports under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the 12 months (or such shorter period as we were required to file reports) preceding the sale.

Persons who have beneficially owned restricted Common Stock or warrants of NET Power Inc. for at least six months but who are our affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding a sale, would be subject to additional restrictions, by which such person would be entitled to sell within any three-month period only a number of securities that does not exceed the greater of:

- 1% of the total number of shares of Common Stock then outstanding; or
- the average weekly reported trading volume of the Common Stock during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the sale.

Sales by our affiliates under Rule 144 are also limited by manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and by the availability of current public information about us.

Restrictions on the Use of Rule 144 by Shell Companies or Former Shell Companies; Rule 145

Rule 144 is not available for the resale of securities initially issued by shell companies (other than business-combination related shell companies) or issuers that have been at any time previously a shell company. However, Rule 144 also includes an important exception to this prohibition if the following conditions are met:

- the issuer of the securities that was formerly a shell company has ceased to be a shell company;
- the issuer of the securities is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
- the issuer of the securities has filed all Exchange Act reports and material required to be filed, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports and materials) other than Form 8-K reports; and
- at least one year has elapsed from the time that the issuer filed current Form 10type information with the SEC reflecting its status as an entity that is not a shell company.

Following the Closing, we are no longer a shell company, and so, once the conditions listed above are satisfied, Rule 144 will become available for the resale of restricted securities.

As of May 1, 2024, we had 72,162,054 shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding, 53,199,594 of which are restricted shares that were issued to the PIPE Investors in the PIPE Financing (all of which, pursuant to the terms of the PIPE Subscription Agreements, are being registered for resale pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part).

Pursuant to Rule 145 of the Securities Act (“Rule 145”), a person or entity that is an affiliate of a party to a merger, acquisition or reclassification (the “merger”), other than the issuer, at the time the merger is submitted for vote or consent is deemed to be an underwriter in connection with any transaction to publicly offer or sell securities acquired in the merger unless the following conditions are met: (i) the conditions set forth in the bullets in the first paragraph of this section are met; and (ii) either (a) the sale occurs at least 90 days after the securities were acquired in the merger and certain conditions applicable to resales under Rule 144, including volume limitations and manner of sale limitations, are satisfied or (b) for a person who is not an affiliate of ours on the date of sale (and has not been an affiliate of ours within three months prior to the date of sale), either (1) at least one year has elapsed since the securities were acquired in the merger or (2) if we satisfy the current public information requirements set forth in Rule 144, at least six months have elapsed since the securities were acquired in the merger. Certain of the Selling

Securityholders may be deemed to have been affiliates of Old NET Power at the time the Business Combination was submitted to its members for consent, and such Selling Securityholders' securities received in the Business Combination are being registered for resale pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Registration Rights

The holders of the shares of Common Stock issued prior to the IPO and the Private Placement Warrants are entitled to registration rights (including demand and piggyback rights) pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of June 15, 2021 (the "Registration Rights Agreement"), among RONI, Sponsor and certain other security holders.

In addition, certain Legacy NET Power Selling Securityholders are entitled to registration rights (including demand and piggyback rights) pursuant to the Stockholders' Agreement, and pursuant to the PIPE Subscription Agreements, the Company has agreed to register for resale the shares of Class A Common Stock issued to the PIPE Investors.

Lock-Up Agreements

The shares of Common Stock issued to the Company's stockholders prior to the IPO, the Private Placement Warrants and any shares of our Class A Common Stock issued upon conversion or exercise thereof are each subject to transfer restrictions pursuant to a Sponsor Letter Agreement entered into by Sponsor, the RONI Insiders and us. This letter agreement provides, among other things, that:

- with respect to 3,510,643 of Sponsor's (and permitted transferees thereof) and the RONI Insider Company Interests, such shares may not be transferred, assigned or sold until one year after the completion of the Business Combination or earlier if, subsequent to the Business Combination, the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least six months after the Closing;
- with respect to 1,575,045 of Sponsor's Company Interests (which are referred to as the Sponsor Extended Lock-up Shares), such shares may not be transferred, assigned or sold until three years after the completion of the Business Combination; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least 15 days after the Closing, exceeds (i) \$12.00 per share, then one-third of the Sponsor Extended Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions, (ii) \$14.00 per share, then an additional one-third of the Sponsor Extended Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions, and (iii) \$16.00 per share, then all of the Sponsor Extended Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions; and
- with respect to 986,775 of Sponsor's Company Interests (which are referred to as the Sponsor Trading Price Vesting Shares), such shares will be subject to vesting (or forfeiture) during the first three years following the Closing until the trading share price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least 15 days after the Closing, equals or exceeds (i) \$12.00 per share, then one-third of the Sponsor Trading Price Vesting Shares will vest and no longer be subject to forfeiture, (ii) \$14.00 per share, then an additional one-third of the Sponsor Trading Price Vesting Shares will vest and no longer be subject to forfeiture, and (iii) \$16.00 per share, then all of the Sponsor Trading Price Vesting Shares will vest and no longer be subject to forfeiture.

The Sponsor Letter Agreement also provides that the Private Placement Warrants may not be transferred, assigned or sold until 30 days following the completion of the Business Combination. The transfer restrictions in the Sponsor Letter Agreement permit securities to be transferred during the lock-up periods to certain permitted transferees, provided that they enter into a written agreement agreeing to be bound by these transfer restrictions,

and in the event of the completion of a liquidation, merger, stock exchange or other similar transaction which results in all of our stockholders having the right to exchange their shares of Common Stock for cash, securities or other property subsequent to our completion of the Business Combination.

Pursuant to the terms of the Stockholders' Agreement, each Principal Legacy NET Power Holder and BHES agreed to the following lock-up restrictions:

- 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its Price-Based Lock-up Shares may not be transferred until after the three-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least 15 days after the Closing, exceeds (i) \$12.00 per share, then one-third of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions, (ii) \$14.00 per share, then an additional one-third of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions, and (iii) \$16.00 per share, then all of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions; and
- 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of its Time-Based Lock-up Shares may not be transferred until after the one-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least six months after the Closing Date, exceeds \$12.00 per share, then the Time-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions.

On July 24, 2023, the First Price-Based Lock-up Release and the First Sponsor Extended Lock-up Release occurred and the First Sponsor Vesting Condition was satisfied. On September 12, 2023, the Second Price-Based Lock-up Release and the Second Sponsor Extended Lock-up Release occurred and the Second Sponsor Vesting Condition was satisfied.

Form S-8 Registration Statement

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register shares of Class A Common Stock issuable under the Incentive Plan, which became effective automatically upon filing. The shares covered by this registration statement are eligible for sale in the public market upon issuance, subject to Rule 144 limitations applicable to affiliates and vesting restrictions.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information known to the Company regarding beneficial ownership of shares of Common Stock as of May 1, 2024, by:

- each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of any class of the Company's voting securities;
- each of the Company's executive officers and directors; and
- all of the Company's executive officers and directors as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined according to the rules of the SEC, which generally provide that a person has beneficial ownership of a security if he, she or it possesses sole or shared voting or investment power over that security, including options, warrants and certain other derivative securities that are currently exercisable or will become exercisable within 60 days. As such, shares subject to warrants that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of May 1, 2024 are considered outstanding and beneficially owned by the person holding such warrants for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of that person but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

Unless otherwise indicated and subject to community property laws and similar laws, the Company believes that all parties named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by them.

Name of Beneficial Owners	Class A Common Stock		Class B Common Stock		Total Common Stock	
	Number of Shares	Ownership Percentage ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares	Ownership Percentage ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares	Ownership Percentage ⁽¹⁾
Five Percent Holders:						
Constellation Energy Generation, LLC ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	500,000	*	36,030,716	25.4%	36,530,716	17.1%
Daniel J. Rice, IV 2018 Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	5,935,680	8.2%	1,673,162	1.2%	7,608,842	3.6%
OLCV NET Power, LLC ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	33,999,995	47.1%	55,553,247	39.2%	89,553,242	41.9%
Tillandsia, Inc. ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	5,500,000	7.6%	30,005,300	21.2%	35,505,300	16.6%
Toby Z. Rice 2018 Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽⁷⁾	4,055,073	5.6%	869,629	*	4,924,702	2.3%
8 Rivers Capital, LLC and NPEH, LLC ⁽²⁾⁽⁸⁾	500,000	*	30,005,300	21.2%	30,505,300	14.3%
Baker Hughes Energy Services LLC ⁽²⁾⁽⁹⁾	562,672	*	8,038,341	5.7%	8,601,013	4.0%
Directors and Executive Officers:						
Ralph Alexander	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peter J. (Jeff) Bennett	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Kyle Derham ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	2,924,635	4.1%	1,676,668	1.2%	4,601,303	2.2%
Frederick A. Forthuber	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joseph T. Kelliher	6,636	*	—	—	6,636	*
Carol Peterson	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brad Pollack	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daniel Joseph Rice, IV ⁽²⁾⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eunkyung Sung	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alejandra Veltmann	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brian Allen ⁽²⁾⁽¹²⁾	—	—	405,774	*	405,774	*
Akash Patel ⁽²⁾⁽¹³⁾	—	—	790,448	*	790,448	*
Kelly Rosser	—	—	—	—	—	—
All directors and executive officers as a group (13 individuals)	2,931,271	4.1%	2,872,890	2.0%	5,804,161	2.7%

* less than 1%

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- (1) Based on 72,162,054 shares of Class A Common Stock issued and outstanding and 141,608,678 shares of Class B Common Stock issued and outstanding for a total of 213,770,732 shares of Common Stock as of May 1, 2024.
- (2) Pursuant to the Opco LLC Agreement, at the request of the holder, each Opco Unit may be redeemed for, at the Company's election, a newly-issued share of Class A Common Stock or cash, and upon redemption of such Opco Unit, a share of Class B Common Stock shall be surrendered by the holder and canceled by the Company.
- (3) Constellation Energy Generation, LLC is also the record holder of 36,030,716 Opco Units. The address of Constellation Energy Generation, LLC is 200 Exelon Way, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania 19348.
- (4) The number of shares of Class A Common Stock includes 2,465,680 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants. Daniel J. Rice, IV 2018 Irrevocable Trust is also the record holder of 1,673,162 Opco Units. Andrew L. Share, as trustee of Daniel J. Rice, IV 2018 Irrevocable Trust, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The address of Daniel J. Rice, IV 2018 Irrevocable Trust is c/o Nixon Peabody LLP, 900 Elm Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03101.
- (5) OLCV NET Power, LLC is also the record holder of 55,553,247 Opco Units. The address of OLCV NET Power, LLC is 5 Greenway Plaza, Suite 110, Houston, Texas 77046.
- (6) Tillandsia is the record holder of 5,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, 8 Rivers is the record holder of 500,000 shares of Class A Common Stock and NPEH is the record holder of 30,005,300 shares of Class B Common Stock and 30,005,300 Opco Units. 8 Rivers directly owns a majority of the outstanding equity of NPEH and is the manager of NPEH and thus NPEH is controlled by 8 Rivers, and 8 Rivers may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by NPEH. SK directly owns all of the outstanding equity of Tillandsia and thus may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by Tillandsia. In addition, SK directly owns all of the outstanding equity of Areca and Chamaedorea, and Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia collectively directly own a majority of the voting units of 8 Rivers and thus SK may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by 8 Rivers. The principal business address of SK is 26, Jong-Ro, Jongno-Gu, Seoul, South Korea 03188. The principal business address of each of Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia is 55 E. 59th Street, Floor 11, New York, New York 10022.
- (7) The number of shares of Class A Common Stock includes 1,257,573 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants. Toby Z. Rice 2018 Irrevocable Trust is also the record holder of 869,629 Opco Units. Andrew L. Share, as trustee of Toby Z. Rice 2018 Irrevocable Trust, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The address of Toby Z. Rice 2018 Irrevocable Trust is c/o Nixon Peabody LLP, 900 Elm Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03101.
- (8) 8 Rivers is the record holder of 500,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, and NPEH is the record holder of 30,005,300 shares of Class B Common Stock and 30,005,300 Opco Units. 8 Rivers directly owns a majority of the outstanding equity of NPEH and is the manager of NPEH and thus NPEH is controlled by 8 Rivers, and 8 Rivers may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by NPEH. The address of NPEH and of 8 Rivers is 406 Blackwell Street, 4th Floor, Durham, North Carolina 27701.
- (9) Baker Hughes is also the record holder of 8,038,341 Opco Units. The address of Baker Hughes is 575 N Dairy Ashford Road, Suite 100, Houston, Texas 77079.
- (10) The number of shares of Class A Common Stock consists of (a) 500,000 shares of Class A Common Stock held by Mr. Derham in his personal capacity, (b) 2,010,586 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by Mr. Derham in his personal capacity and (c) 414,049 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by The Derham Children's Trust of 2020. The number of shares of Class B Common Stock consists of (i) 1,390,348 shares of Class B Common Stock held by Mr. Derham in his personal capacity and (ii) 286,320 shares of Class B Common Stock held by The Derham Children's Trust of 2020. Mr. Derham, as trustee of The Derham Children's Trust of 2020, has voting and investment power over the securities held by The Derham Children's Trust of 2020.
- (11) Does not include the 3,470,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, 1,673,162 shares of Class B Common Stock or 2,465,680 warrants held of record by Daniel J. Rice IV 2018 Irrevocable Trust because the trustee, rather than Mr. Rice, has voting and investment power over such securities.
- (12) The executive officer is also the record holder of a number of Opco Units that is equal to the number of shares of Class B Common Stock held of record by him. The table does not reflect 162,316 unvested shares of Class B Common Stock and 162,316 unvested Opco Units held by Mr. Allen.
- (13) The executive officer is also the record holder of a number of Opco Units that is equal to the number of shares of Class B Common Stock held of record by him.

SELLING SECURITYHOLDERS

This prospectus relates to the resale by the Selling Securityholders from time to time of up to 203,473,864 shares of Class A Common Stock (which includes up to 138,754,960 shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon redemption of the Opco Units) and up to 10,900,000 Private Placement Warrants.

The Selling Securityholders may from time to time offer and sell any or all of the shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants set forth below pursuant to this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. We cannot advise you as to whether the Selling Securityholders will in fact sell any or all of such shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants.

When we refer to the “Selling Securityholders” in this prospectus, we mean the persons listed in the table below, and the pledgees, donees, transferees, assignees, successors, designees and others who later come to hold any of the Selling Securityholders’ interest in the Class A Common Stock or warrants other than through a public sale.

The following table sets forth, as of the date of this prospectus, the names of each Selling Securityholder, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants that each Selling Securityholder may offer pursuant to this prospectus, and the number of shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants owned by each Selling Securityholder before the offering (as of May 1, 2024) and after the offering, assuming that each Selling Securityholders will sell all of their Offered Securities and will make no other purchases or sales of Class A Common Stock or warrants. Information below regarding the Selling Securityholders is based on information provided to us by the Selling Securityholder.

The percentage of beneficial ownership is based on the 72,151,654 shares of Class A Common Stock issued and outstanding as of May 1, 2024 and is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC, which, among other things, assumes the exercise of warrants by a securityholder for shares of Class A Common Stock by such securityholder only.

Name of Selling Securityholder	Before the Offering		Number of Securities Being Offered		After the Offering		
	Number of Shares of Class A Common Stock	Number of Warrants	Number of Shares of Class A Common Stock Being Offered	Number of Warrants Being Offered	Number of Shares of Class A Common Stock	Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Class A Common Stock	
						Common Stock	Number of Warrants
Akinjide and Olawunmi Famuagun Joint Revocable Trust ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	88,322	127,723	88,322	127,723	—	—	—
Akash Patel ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	790,448	—	790,448	—	—	—	—
Aleena Capital, LP ⁽⁴⁾	50,000	—	50,000	—	—	—	—
Baker Hughes Energy Services LLC ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	8,601,013	—	7,136,628	—	1,464,385	*	—
Brian Allen ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	568,090	—	568,090	—	—	—	—
Carolina DeGregorio ⁽⁷⁾	120,865	—	120,865	—	—	—	—
Carrie M. Fox Exempt Trust ⁽²⁾⁽⁸⁾	88,322	127,723	88,322	127,723	—	—	—
Carrie M. Fox ⁽²⁾⁽⁹⁾	30,000	—	30,000	—	—	—	—
Cassandra Rice 2019 Irrevocable Trust ⁽¹⁰⁾	500,000	—	500,000	—	—	—	—
CH Burrus LLC ⁽²⁾⁽¹¹⁾	592,570	1,205,754	592,570	1,205,754	—	—	—
Constellation Energy Generation, LLC ⁽²⁾⁽¹²⁾	36,530,716	—	36,530,716	—	—	—	—
Daniel J. Rice III ⁽²⁾⁽¹³⁾	1,382,713	553,443	882,713	553,443	500,000	*	—
Daniel J. Rice III 2021 Irrevocable Trust ⁽¹⁴⁾	500,000	125,000	500,000	—	—	—	125,000
Daniel J. Rice, IV 2018 Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	5,143,162	2,465,680	4,973,162	2,423,180	170,000	*	42,500

Name of Selling Securityholder	Before the Offering		Number of Securities Being Offered		After the Offering		
	Number of Shares of Class A Common Stock	Number of Warrants	Number of Shares of Class A Common Stock Being Offered	Number of Warrants Being Offered	Number of Shares of Class A Common Stock	Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Class A Common Stock	Number of Warrants
Derek A. Rice 2018 Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	2,869,629	1,300,073	2,699,629	1,257,573	170,000	*	42,500
Elliana Rogers Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	—	15,071	—	15,071	—	—	—
Gavin Rogers Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	—	15,071	—	15,071	—	*	—
Gray Lisenby	85,800	—	75,000	—	10,800	—	—
Greenlight Capital, Inc. ⁽¹⁸⁾	1,154,599	—	1,154,599	—	—	—	—
Hundy Holdings LLC ⁽¹⁹⁾	100,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	—
Jack Rogers Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	—	15,071	—	15,071	—	—	—
James Lytal ⁽²⁾⁽²⁰⁾	118,322	127,723	118,322	127,723	—	—	—
James W. Rogers Intentionally Defective Grantor Trust U/A DTD 06/09/2021, as modified ⁽²⁾⁽²¹⁾	524,546	895,514	524,546	895,514	—	—	—
Jeffrey Philip Morgan	40,000	—	40,000	—	—	—	—
Jide Famuagun ⁽²⁾⁽⁹⁾	30,000	—	30,000	—	—	—	—
John C. Stephens WHCT Trust ⁽²²⁾	318,348	—	300,000	—	18,348	*	—
Jonathan Matthew Derham	2,500	—	2,500	—	—	—	—
J.E.B. Bolen	25,000	—	25,000	—	—	—	—
J. Kyle Derham ⁽²⁾⁽²³⁾	1,890,348	2,010,586	1,890,348	2,010,586	—	—	—
Liam Rogers Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	—	15,071	—	15,071	—	—	—
NGP XII Special Opportunities, LLC ⁽²⁴⁾	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	—	—	—	—
NPEH, LLC ⁽²⁾⁽²⁵⁾	30,005,300	—	30,005,300	—	—	—	—
OLCV NET Power, LLC ⁽²⁾⁽²⁶⁾	89,553,242	—	89,553,242	—	—	—	—
Quincy Rogers Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	—	15,071	—	15,071	—	—	—
Ron DeGregorio ⁽²⁾⁽²⁷⁾	1,725,919	—	1,725,919	—	—	—	—
Ryan Kanto ⁽²⁾⁽²⁸⁾	101,710	147,083	101,710	147,083	—	—	—
Ryan N. Rice 2018 Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽²⁹⁾	691,357	276,721	691,357	276,721	—	—	—
Samantha Rice 2019 Irrevocable Trust ⁽⁹⁾	500,000	—	500,000	—	—	—	—
The Derham Children's Trust of 2020 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁰⁾	286,320	414,049	286,320	414,049	—	—	—
Thomas J. Derham	2,500	—	2,500	—	—	—	—
Tillandsia, Inc. ⁽³¹⁾	5,000,000	—	5,000,000	—	—	—	—
Toby Z. Rice 2018 Irrevocable Trust ⁽²⁾⁽³²⁾	3,837,129	1,300,073	3,667,129	1,257,573	170,000	*	42,500
8 Rivers Capital, LLC ⁽³³⁾	500,000	—	500,000	—	—	—	—

* less than 1%

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- (1) The shares (before the offering) consist of 88,322 shares of Class B Common Stock and 88,322 Opco Units. Jide Famuagun, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. Prior to the Business Combination, the Mr. Famuagun was a director of RONI.
- (2) Pursuant to the Opco LLC Agreement, at the request of the holder, each Opco Unit may be redeemed for, at the Company's election, a newly-issued share of Class A Common Stock or cash, and upon redemption of such Opco Unit, a share of Class B Common Stock shall be surrendered by the holder and canceled by the Company.
- (3) The shares (before the offering) consist of 790,448 shares of Class B Common Stock and 790,448 Opco Units. Mr. Patel is the Chief Financial Officer of the Company and previously served as Old NET Power's Chief Financial Officer.
- (4) Jonathan P. Lefebvre, as the general partner of the general partner of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities.
- (5) The shares (before the offering) consist of 562,672 shares of Class A Common Stock, 8,038,341 shares of Class B Common Stock and 8,038,341 Opco Units.
- (6) The shares (before the offering) consist of 568,090 shares of Class B Common Stock and 568,090 Opco Units. Mr. Allen is the President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company and previously served as Old NET Power's President and Chief Operating Officer.
- (7) Prior to the consummation of the Business Combination, the Selling Securityholder's husband served as the Chief Executive Officer of Old NET Power.
- (8) The shares (before the offering) consist of 88,322 shares of Class B Common Stock and 88,322 Opco Units. Carrie M. Fox, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. Prior to the Business Combination, Ms. Fox was a director of RONI.
- (9) The shares (before the offering) consist of 30,000 shares of Class B Common Stock and 30,000 Opco Units. Prior to the Business Combination, the Selling Securityholder was a director of RONI.
- (10) Andrew L. Share, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The beneficiary of the Selling Securityholder is a step-sister of Daniel J. Rice, IV, who is Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and was a director and Chief Executive Officer of RONI.
- (11) The shares (before the offering) consist of 25,000 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 567,570 shares of Class B Common Stock and 567,570 Opco Units. Charles Burrus, as President of CH Burrus LLC, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. Mr. Burrus served as a consultant to RONI.
- (12) The shares (before the offering) consist of 500,000 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 36,030,716 shares of Class B Common Stock and 36,030,716 Opco Units. The Selling Securityholder is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Constellation Energy Corporation, a publicly traded company.
- (13) The shares (before the offering) consist of 1,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 382,713 shares of Class B Common Stock and 382,713 Opco Units. The Selling Securityholder is the father of Daniel J. Rice, IV, who is the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and was a director and Chief Executive Officer of RONI.
- (14) Jay D. Rosenbaum, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The beneficiary of the Selling Securityholder is the father of Daniel J. Rice, IV, who is the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and was a director and Chief Executive Officer of RONI.
- (15) The shares (before the offering) consist of 3,470,000 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 1,673,162 shares of Class B Common Stock and 1,673,162 Opco Units. Andrew L. Share, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The beneficiary of the Selling Securityholder is Daniel J. Rice, IV, who is the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and was a director and Chief Executive Officer of RONI.
- (16) The shares (before the offering) consist of 2,699,629 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 869,629 shares of Class B Common Stock and 869,629 Opco Units. Andrew L. Share, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The beneficiary of the Selling Securityholder is the brother of Daniel J. Rice, IV, who is the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and was a director and Chief Executive Officer of RONI.
- (17) Ted Tishman, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The beneficiary of the Selling Securityholder is a child of James W. Rogers, who was Chief Financial Officer of RONI.
- (18) Represents shares to be sold for the accounts of Greenlight Capital Offshore Master, Ltd. ("GCOM") and the Managed Account (defined below). DME Capital Management, LP (d/b/a Greenlight Capital, "Greenlight Capital") is the investment advisor for GCOM, and as such has voting and dispositive power over the 948,039 shares of common stock held by GCOM. DME Advisors, LP ("DME") is the investment manager for a managed account (the "Managed Account"), and as such has voting and dispositive power over the 206,560 shares of common stock held by the Managed Account. DME Advisors GP, LLC ("DME GP") is the general partner of Greenlight Capital and DME, and as such has voting and dispositive power over the 1,154,599 shares of common stock held by GCOM and the Managed Account. David Einhorn is the principal of Greenlight Capital, DME GP and DME, and as such has voting and dispositive power over the 1,154,599 shares of common stock held by GCOM and the Managed Account. Each of Greenlight Capital, DME, DME GP and Mr. Einhorn disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares of common stock, except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein.
- (19) Ryan Omohundro, as sole member of the Selling Securityholder, has sole voting and investment power over the reported securities.
- (20) The shares (before the offering) consist of 118,322 shares of Class B Common Stock and 118,322 Opco Units. Prior to the Business Combination, the Selling Securityholder was a director of RONI.

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- (21) The shares (before the offering) consist of 173,192 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 351,354 shares of Class B Common Stock and 351,354 Opco Units. Pamela N. Rogers, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. Prior to the Business Combination, the husband of the trustee of the Selling Securityholder was the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Accounting Officer of RONI.
- (22) John C. Stephens, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities.
- (23) The shares (before the offering) consist of 500,000 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 1,390,348 shares of Class B Common Stock and 1,390,348 Opco Units. The Selling Securityholder is a director of the Company, and prior to the Business Combination, the Selling Securityholder was the Chief Executive Officer and a director of RONI.
- (24) NGP XII Special Opportunities, LLC is wholly-owned by NGP XII US Holdings, L.P. NGP XII Holdings GP, L.L.C. is the sole general partner of NGP XII US Holdings, L.P., and NGP Natural Resources XII, L.P. is the sole member of NGP XII Holdings GP, L.L.C. G.F.W. Energy XII, L.P. is the sole general partner of NGP Natural Resources XII, L.P., and GFW XII, L.L.C. is the sole general partner of G.F.W. Energy XII, L.P. GFW XII, L.L.C. has delegated full power and authority to manage NGP XII US Holdings, L.P. to NGP Energy Capital Management, L.L.C. Chris Carter, Craig Glick, Philip Deutch and Jill Lampert serve as voting members on the Executive Committee of NGP Energy Capital Management, L.L.C. Accordingly, each of NGP XII US Holdings, L.P., NGP XII Holdings GP, L.L.C., NGP Natural Resources XII, L.P., G.F.W. Energy XII, L.P., GFW XII, L.L.C., NGP Energy Capital Management, L.L.C., Chris Carter, Craig Glick, Philip Deutch and Jill Lampert may be deemed to have or share beneficial ownership of the shares of Class A Common Stock held directly by NGP XII Special Opportunities, LLC.
- (25) The shares (before the offering) consist of 30,005,300 shares of Class B Common Stock and 30,005,300 Opco Units. 8 Rivers directly owns a majority of the outstanding equity of NPEH and is the manager of NPEH and thus NPEH is controlled by 8 Rivers, and 8 Rivers may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by NPEH. In addition, Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia collectively directly own a majority of the voting units of 8 Rivers. SK directly owns all of the outstanding equity of Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia and thus SK may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia. SK may also be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by 8 Rivers.
- (26) The shares (before the offering) consist of 33,999,995 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 55,553,247 shares of Class B Common Stock and 55,553,247 Opco Units. The Selling Securityholder is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, a publicly listed company.
- (27) The shares (before the offering) consist of 50,000 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 1,675,919 shares of Class B Common Stock and 1,675,919 Opco Units. Prior to the consummation of the Business Combination, the Selling Securityholder served as the Chief Executive Officer of Old NET Power.
- (28) The shares (before the offering) consist of 101,710 shares of Class B Common Stock and 101,710 Opco Units.
- (29) The shares (before the offering) consist of 500,000 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 191,357 shares of Class B Common Stock and 191,357 Opco Units. Andrew L. Share, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The beneficiary of the Selling Securityholder is the brother of Daniel J. Rice, IV, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and formerly a director and Chief Executive Officer of RONI.
- (30) The shares (before the offering) consist of 286,320 shares of Class B Common Stock and 286,320 Opco Units. J. Kyle Derham, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The beneficiary of the Selling Securityholder are the children of J. Kyle Derham, a director of the Company and formerly a director and the Chief Executive Officer of RONI.
- (31) SK directly owns all of the outstanding equity of Tillandsia and thus may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by Tillandsia.
- (32) The shares (before the offering) consist of 2,967,500 shares of Class A Common Stock as well as 869,629 shares of Class B Common Stock and 869,629 Opco Units. Andrew L. Share, as trustee of the Selling Securityholder, has voting and investment power over the reported securities. The beneficiary of the Selling Securityholder is the brother of Daniel J. Rice, IV, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and formerly a director and Chief Executive Officer of RONI.
- (33) Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia collectively directly own a majority of the voting units of 8 Rivers. SK directly owns all of the outstanding equity of Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia and thus may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia. SK may also be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares beneficially owned by 8 Rivers. Damian Beauchamp, President and Chief Development Officer of the Selling Securityholder, was a member of the board of managers of Old NET Power for a period of approximately three years prior to the closing of the Business Combination.

Selling Securityholder information for each additional Selling Securityholder, if any, will be set forth by prospectus supplement to the extent required prior to the time of any offer or sale of such Selling Securityholder's shares pursuant to this prospectus. To the extent permitted by law, a prospectus supplement may add, update, substitute, or change the information contained in this prospectus, including the identity of each Selling Securityholder and the number of shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants registered on its behalf. A Selling Securityholder may sell or otherwise transfer all, some or none of such shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants in this offering. See "Plan of Distribution."

For information regarding transactions between us and the Selling Securityholders, see the section titled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Transactions Policy

The Board of Directors has adopted a written Related Party Transactions policy that requires that related party transactions (as defined below) be reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the Board's audit committee, subject to certain exceptions. Our Related Party Transactions policy is designed to minimize potential conflicts of interest arising from any dealings we may have with our affiliates and to provide appropriate procedures for the disclosure of any real or potential conflicts of interest that may exist from time to time.

A "related party transaction" is a transaction, arrangement or relationship in which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was, is or will be a participant, the amount of which involved exceeds \$120,000, and in which any related party had, has or will have a direct or indirect material interest. A "related party" means:

- any person who is, or at any time during the applicable period was, one of the Company's executive officers or one of the Company's directors;
- any person who is known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company's voting securities;
- any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons, which means any child, stepchild, parent, stepparent, spouse, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law of a director, executive officer or a beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company's voting securities, and any person (other than a tenant or employee) sharing the household of such director, executive officer or beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company's voting securities; and
- any firm, corporation or other entity in which any of the foregoing persons is a partner or principal, or in a similar position, or in which such person has a 10% or greater beneficial ownership interest.

We have policies and procedures designed to minimize potential conflicts of interest arising from any dealings we may have with our affiliates and to provide appropriate procedures for the disclosure of any real or potential conflicts of interest that may exist from time to time. Specifically, pursuant to our Audit Committee charter and our written Related Party Transactions Policy, the Audit Committee has the responsibility to review, oversee and approve related party transactions. In determining whether to approve or ratify any such transaction, the Audit Committee will take into account, among other factors it deems appropriate, (i) whether the transaction is on terms no less favorable than terms generally available to unaffiliated third parties under the same or similar circumstances and (ii) the extent of the related party's interest in the transaction.

Related Party Transactions

Baker Hughes Agreements

The Amended and Restated JDA

On December 13, 2022, NET Power entered into the Amended and Restated JDA with RONI, RONI Opco, NPI and NPT. The Amended and Restated JDA amends and restates the Original JDA, which was entered into in connection with a capital investment by BHES into NET Power (described below), to allow for the joint development of a turbo expander prototype for use in Power Plants (as defined in the Amended and Restated JDA), including a combustor (the "Joint Development").

The development work to be undertaken by NPI and related milestones are described in statements of work. Subject to limited exceptions, the Company is required to reimburse NPI for all costs associated with the performance of its obligations under the applicable statement of work. A percentage of such reimbursement is paid in cash with the remaining amount being paid via issuance of additional Opco Units and Class B Common Stock to NPI or its designee. Similarly, the Company is required to reimburse NPI for certain cost overruns through a combination of cash and issuance of securities, as provided in the Amended and Restated JDA. During 2023, we paid \$9.7 million to NPI and we issued a total of 838,484 Opco Units and 838,484 shares of Class B Common Stock to BHES pursuant to the Amended and Restated JDA for services provided thereunder.

Also, pursuant to the Amended and Restated JDA, NPI or its designee will receive additional Opco Units and Class B Common Stock in up to an amount equal to the product of 64,799 and the Exchange Ratio (as defined in the Amended and Restated JDA) upon the achievement of certain milestones and the occurrence of certain other events. Immediately prior to the Closing of the Business Combination as a result of the Change of Control (as defined in the Amended and Restated JDA), NPI (or its designee) received 47,000 shares of Old NET Power, which were exchanged for 1,500,264 Opco Units and 1,500,264 shares of Class B Common Stock upon the Closing.

The Amended and Restated JDA is subject to customary covenants, representations and warranties. The term of the Amended and Restated JDA expires on the later of February 3, 2027 or the completion or termination of the statements of work, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the agreement. Either the Company or NPI may terminate the Amended and Restated JDA upon 15 days' prior notice to the other parties in the event of occurrence or continuation of certain events or material breaches of the terms of the Amended and Restated JDA. Furthermore, NPI may terminate the Amended and Restated JDA upon the occurrence of a change of control, other than the Business Combination.

In order to jointly commercialize the NET Power Platform (as defined in the BH License Agreement) together with the turbo expander and related equipment that may result from the Amended and Restated JDA (the "Commercialization"), on May 12, 2022, NPI and Old NET Power entered into a commercial agreement (the "BH Commercial Agreement") to provide a framework through which they will cooperate to identify, evaluate and pursue opportunities with potential customers in the utility and industrial markets. Pursuant to the terms of the BH Commercial Agreement and consistent with the exclusivity granted under the BH License Agreement, NPI has certain rights to be the sole supplier of a turbo expander equipment package for the NET Power Cycle.

BH License Agreement

In connection with the Original JDA, on February 3, 2022, NET Power entered into the BH License Agreement with NPT, pursuant to which the Company granted a worldwide, royalty-free, license to certain intellectual property rights that were licensed to the Company pursuant to the 8 Rivers License Agreement to NPT and its affiliates in connection with the Joint Development and the Commercialization. The Company's license to NPT is an exclusive license, subject to loss of exclusivity, upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the sale of a prescribed number of turbo expander equipment packages, as described in the BH License Agreement. In addition, pursuant to the BH License Agreement and the Original JDA, NPT granted a license to the Company to certain rights to derivative works, modifications and improvements related to the NET Power Platform (as defined in the BH License Agreement).

The BH License Agreement is subject to customary covenants, representations and warranties. The term of the BH License Agreement continues until terminated (a) by written agreement of NPT and the Company, (b) by NPT at any time, upon 30 days' prior written notice to the Company, and (c) by the Company in limited circumstances, including in the event of insolvency of NPT or valid termination of the Amended and Restated JDA, upon 60 days' prior written notice to NPT.

On February 3, 2022, in connection with the Original JDA and the BH License Agreement, 8 Rivers and NET Power entered into the Limited Excluded Field License Agreement, which was further amended and restated on December 13, 2022, pursuant to which 8 Rivers granted the Company a perpetual, royalty-free license for certain incidental uses of fuel sources that may be in the Excluded Field.

Services Agreements

On September 5, 2019, Old NET Power entered into a Master Services Agreement with OXY (a beneficial owner of more than five percent of each of the Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock), an affiliate of Occidental (the "OXY Master Services Agreement"), with an effective date of November 5, 2018, pursuant to which OXY provided the Company certain technical, administrative, marketing and other support services upon receipt of work orders. On November 25, 2022, Old NET Power entered into another Master Services Agreement with OXY, which replaced the OXY Master Services Agreement (together, the "OXY MSAs"). Pursuant to the terms of OXY MSAs, Old NET Power incurred an aggregate expense of \$2.0 million to OXY through December 31, 2023.

On January 1, 2020, Old NET Power entered into a Master Services Agreement with Constellation, effective as of January 1, 2021 (as amended, the "Constellation Master Services Agreement"), pursuant to which Constellation provided the Company certain technical, administrative, marketing and other support services upon receipt of

work orders. Prior to the Constellation Master Services Agreement, Constellation provided certain services to the Company pursuant to the Contribution Agreement valued at \$20 million. Pursuant to the terms of Constellation Master Services Agreement, Old NET Power incurred an aggregate expense of approximately \$1.2 million to Constellation through December 31, 2023.

Loan and Security Agreement

On October 19, 2021, NET Power entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Constellation, OXY, McDermott Technology Sub and 8 Rivers (the “Loan and Security Agreement”), pursuant to which NET Power received loans from Constellation and OXY amounting to \$10.0 million (the “Loan”). The Loan bore an interest rate of 9.25% per annum. The Loan was repaid in full in February 2022 and no amount of the Loan remains outstanding. In connection with the Loan and Security Agreement, NET Power issued a warrant to OXY to purchase up to 5,824 shares of NET Power at an exercise price of \$168.75 per share and a warrant to Constellation to purchase up to 28,764 shares of NET Power at an exercise price of \$168.75 per share (together, the “Loan Warrants”). The Loan Warrants were exercisable beginning February 3, 2022 until February 3, 2023.

OXY Lease Agreement

On March 8, 2024, a subsidiary of NET Power entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of OXY to lease approximately 59 acres of land in Martin County, Texas on which NET Power intends to construct its first utility-scale power plant. The lease has a term of five years, with three renewal periods of 10 years each. NET Power is to pay \$16,204 per year in base rent for the first five years of the lease, with rent during each of the renewal periods set at \$43.55 per acre. NET Power also has the option to purchase all or a portion of the land for \$25,000 per acre.

Stockholders’ Agreement

On June 8, 2023, as contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement, RONI, RONI Opco, Buyer, Sponsor, the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and BHES entered into the Stockholders’ Agreement.

The Stockholders’ Agreement provides that, among other things, the Board will initially consist of 10 members and:

- the holders of a majority of the Common Stock held by OXY or its Permitted Transferees (as defined in the Stockholders’ Agreement) will have the right to designate three director nominees for appointment or election to Board (the “OXY Directors” or each, an “OXY Director”); provided that (i) on the first date after the Closing Date that OXY, together with its Permitted Transferees, fails to hold at least 25% of the issued and outstanding voting interests of the Company, the right of OXY to designate three director nominees shall cease, and the term of one then current OXY Director shall thereupon automatically end, (ii) further, on the first date after the Closing Date that OXY, together with its Permitted Transferees, fails to hold at least 20% of the issued and outstanding voting interests of the Company, the right of OXY to designate two OXY Directors shall cease, and the term of one then current OXY Director shall thereupon automatically end, and (iii) further, on the first date after the Closing Date that OXY, together with its Permitted Transferees, fails to hold at least 10% of the issued and outstanding voting interests of the Company (the “Third OXY Fall-Away Date”), the right of OXY to designate an OXY Director shall cease, and the term of the then current OXY Director shall thereupon automatically end;
- the holders of a majority of the Common Stock held by NPEH (who is controlled by 8 Rivers) or its Permitted Transferees will have the right to designate one director nominee for appointment or election to the Board (the “8 Rivers Director”); provided that on the first date (the “8 Rivers Fall-Away Date”) after the Closing Date that (i) 8 Rivers, together with its Permitted Transferees, fails to hold at least 10% of the issued and outstanding voting interests of the Company and (ii) 8 Rivers’ Percentage Interest (as defined in the Stockholders’ Agreement) represents less than 50% of its Initial Percentage Interest (as defined in the Stockholders’ Agreement), the right of 8 Rivers to designate a director shall cease, and the term of the then current 8 Rivers Director shall thereupon automatically end;
- the holders of a majority of the Common Stock held by Constellation or its Permitted Transferees will have the right to designate one director nominee, who shall be an independent director for purposes of the applicable stock exchange listing standards, for appointment or election to the Board

(the “Constellation Director”); provided that, on the first date (the “Constellation Fall-Away Date”) after the Closing Date that (i) Constellation, together with its Permitted Transferees, fails to hold at least 10% of the issued and outstanding voting interests of the Company and (ii) Constellation’s Percentage Interest represents less than 50% of its Initial Percentage Interest, the right of Constellation to designate a director shall cease, and the term of the then current Constellation Director shall thereupon automatically end;

- the holders of a majority of the Common Stock held by Sponsor or its Permitted Transferees will have the right to designate one director for appointment or election to the Board (the “Sponsor Director”); provided that on the first date after the Closing Date that (i) Sponsor, together with its Permitted Transferees, fails to hold at least 5% of the issued and outstanding voting interests of the Company and (ii) Sponsor’s Percentage Interest represents less than 50% of its Initial Percentage Interest, the right of Sponsor to designate a director shall cease, and the term of the then current Sponsor Director shall thereupon automatically end;
- the Board will nominate the person then serving as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company for appointment or election to the Board; and
- the Board will nominate for appointment or election to the Board a minimum of three independent directors (the “Company Directors”), and prior to the Third OXY Fall-Away Date, the 8 Rivers Fall-Away Date and the Constellation Fall-Away Date, as applicable, the Board will consult with OXY, 8 Rivers and Constellation, respectively, concerning the persons to be designated by the Board as the Company Directors.

As of the date hereof, (i) Peter J. (Jeff) Bennett, Frederick A. Forthuber and Brad Pollack serve as the OXY Directors, (ii) Eunkyung Sung serves as the 8 Rivers Director, (iii) Carol Peterson serves as the Constellation Director, (iv) J. Kyle Derham serves as the Sponsor Director, (v) Daniel Joseph Rice, IV serves as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and as a member of the Board, and (vi) Ralph Alexander, Joseph T. Kelliher and Alejandra Veltmann serve as the Company Directors.

Also, subject to the terms and conditions and with exceptions as set forth in the Stockholders’ Agreement, each Principal Legacy NET Power Holder and BHES agreed to the following lock-up restrictions:

- 33⅓% of its Price-Based Lock-up Shares may not be transferred until after the three-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least 15 days after the Closing, exceeds (i) \$12.00 per share, then one-third of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions, (ii) \$14.00 per share, then an additional one-third of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions, and (iii) \$16.00 per share, then all of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions; and
- 66⅔% of its Time-Based Lock-up Shares may not be transferred until after the one-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the principal exchange on which such securities are then listed or quoted, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing at least six months after the Closing Date, exceeds \$12.00 per share, then the Time-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions.

On July 24, 2023, the First Price-Based Lock-up Release occurred, and on September 12, 2023, the Second Price-Based Lock-up Release occurred.

Additionally, pursuant to the Stockholders’ Agreement, subject to the terms and conditions and with customary exceptions as set forth therein, the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and BHES were granted certain customary registration rights, including, among other things, “piggyback” registration rights that allow them to include their Registrable Securities (as defined in the Stockholders’ Agreement) in certain registrations initiated by the Company. Also, subject to the terms and conditions and with customary exceptions as set forth in the Stockholders’ Agreement, each Principal Legacy NET Power Holder may request to sell all or any portion of its Registrable Securities in an underwritten offering, provided that the Company shall only be obligated to effect such an underwritten offering

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if the total offering price (before deduction of underwriting discounts and commissions) of the securities included therein is reasonably expected to exceed, in the aggregate, \$25 million or if the request is with respect to all of the then outstanding Registrable Securities of such Principal Legacy NET Power Holder.

The foregoing description of the Stockholders' Agreement is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the copy of the Stockholders' Agreement filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Opco LLC Agreement

On the Closing Date, Opco's existing limited liability company agreement was amended and restated to, among other things, reflect the Business Combination. Pursuant to the Opco LLC Agreement, the Company serves as the sole managing member of Opco. The Opco LLC Agreement provides each member of Opco (other than the Company) the right to cause the Company to cause Opco to redeem all or a portion of such member's Opco Units in exchange for an equal number of shares of Class A Common Stock or, at the Company's election under certain circumstances set forth therein, cash, in each case, subject to certain restrictions set forth therein. Upon redemption of any Opco Units, an equal number of shares of Class B Common Stock held by the redeeming member of Opco shall be canceled.

The foregoing description of the Opco LLC Agreement is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the copy of the Opco LLC Agreement filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Support Agreement

Concurrently with the execution of the Business Combination Agreement, RONI, Sponsor, Old NET Power and the Principal Legacy NET Power Holders and BHES (collectively, the "Support Agreement Unitholders") entered into a Support Agreement (as amended pursuant to its terms, the "Support Agreement"), pursuant to which each Support Agreement Unitholder agreed to, among other things, (i) retain their respective equity interests, (ii) vote in favor of the Business Combination Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and (iii) be bound by certain other covenants and agreements related to the Business Combination.

Participation in the PIPE Financing

Several NET Power related parties participated in the PIPE Financing, as summarized below:

PIPE Investor	Number of Shares of Class A Common Stock Subscribed For	Aggregate Subscription Amount
OXY	33,999,995	\$ 339,999,950
8 Rivers and Tillandsia ⁽¹⁾	5,500,000	\$ 55,000,000
Constellation	500,000	\$ 5,000,000

- (1) Tillandsia subscribed for 5,000,000 shares for a subscription amount of \$50.0 million. SK directly owns all of the outstanding equity of Tillandsia and thus, SK may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares owned by Tillandsia. 8 Rivers subscribed for 500,000 shares for a subscription amount of \$5.0 million. SK directly owns all of the outstanding equity of Areca and Chamaedorea, and Areca, Chamaedorea and Tillandsia, collectively, hold a majority of the voting units of 8 Rivers and thus, SK may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the shares owned by 8 Rivers.

Indemnification Agreements

Our Bylaws provide that NET Power will indemnify its directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, subject to certain exceptions contained in our Bylaws. In addition, our Certificate of Incorporation provides that NET Power's directors and executive officers will not be liable for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty.

NET Power has also entered into indemnification agreements with each of its executive officers and directors. The indemnification agreements provide the indemnitees with contractual rights to indemnification, and expense advancement and reimbursement, to the fullest extent permitted under the DGCL, subject to certain exceptions contained in those agreements. The foregoing description of the indemnification agreements is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the form filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Tax Receivable Agreement

On the Closing Date, as contemplated by the Business Combination Agreement, NET Power and Opco entered into the Tax Receivable Agreement, dated June 8, 2023, with Opco Unitholders who received Opco Units pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement as consideration for equity interests in Old NET Power (the “TRA Unitholders”) and the Agent (as defined therein). Pursuant to the Tax Receivable Agreement, the Company will be required to pay to the TRA Unitholders 75% of the tax savings that the Company realizes as a result of increases in tax basis in Opco’s assets resulting from the exchange of Opco Units for Class A Common Stock (or cash) pursuant to the Opco LLC Agreement as well as certain other tax benefits, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. Nonpayment of the Company’s obligations for a specified period may constitute a material breach of a material obligation under the Tax Receivable Agreement and therefore may accelerate payments due under the Tax Receivable Agreement resulting in a lump-sum payment, which may be substantial.

The term of the Tax Receivable Agreement will continue until all such tax benefits have been utilized or expired, unless the Company exercises its right to terminate the Tax Receivable Agreement for an amount representing the present value of all forecasted future payments that would have otherwise been made under the Tax Receivable Agreement (subject to certain assumptions), or certain other acceleration events, including a Change of Control (as defined in the Tax Receivable Agreement), occur.

The foregoing description of the Tax Receivable Agreement is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the copy of the Tax Receivable Agreement filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, which is incorporated herein by reference.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Selling Securityholders, which as used herein includes donees, pledgees, transferees, distributees or other successors-in-interest selling shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants or interests in our Class A Common Stock or warrants received after the date of this prospectus from the Selling Securityholders as a gift, pledge, partnership distribution or other transfer, may, from time to time, sell, transfer, distribute or otherwise dispose of certain of their shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants or interests in our Class A Common Stock or warrants on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants, as applicable, are traded or in private transactions. These dispositions may be at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market price, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices.

The Selling Securityholders may use any method permitted under applicable law, including one or more of the following methods when disposing of their shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants or interests therein:

- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- one or more underwritten offerings;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants as agent, but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its accounts;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- distributions to their employees, members, partners or shareholders;
- in “at the market” offerings, as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act, at negotiated prices, at prices prevailing at the time of sale or at prices related to such prevailing market prices, including sales made directly on a national securities exchange or sales made through a market maker other than on an exchange or other similar offerings through sales agents;
- short sales effected after the date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part is declared effective by the SEC;
- through the writing or settlement of options or other hedging transactions, whether through an options exchange or otherwise;
- in market transactions, including transactions on a national securities exchange or quotations service or over-the-counter market;
- directly to one or more purchasers;
- delayed delivery requirements;
- in settlement of short sales entered into after the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part;
- by pledge to secure debts and other obligations;
- through agents;
- broker-dealers may agree with the Selling Securityholders to sell a specified number of such shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants at a stipulated price per share or warrant; and
- a combination of any such methods of sale.

The Selling Securityholders may, from time to time, pledge or grant a security interest in some shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants owned by them and, if a Selling Securityholder defaults in the performance of its secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell such shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants, as applicable, from time to time, under this prospectus, or under an amendment or supplement to this prospectus amending the list of the Selling Securityholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as the Selling Securityholders under this prospectus. The Selling Securityholders also may transfer shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants in other circumstances, in which case the transferees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

In connection with the sale of shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants or interests therein, the Selling Securityholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions, which may in turn engage in short sales of our Class A Common Stock or warrants in the course of hedging the positions they assume. The Selling Securityholders may also sell shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants short and deliver these securities to close out their short positions, or loan or pledge shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants to broker-dealers that in turn may sell these securities. The Selling Securityholders may also enter into option or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions or the creation of one or more derivative securities that require the delivery to such broker-dealer or other financial institution of shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants offered by this prospectus, which shares or warrants such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell pursuant to this prospectus (as supplemented or amended to reflect such transaction).

The aggregate proceeds to the Selling Securityholders from the sale of shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants offered by them will be the purchase price of such shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants less discounts or commissions, if any. The Selling Securityholders reserve the right to accept and, together with their agents from time to time, to reject, in whole or in part, any proposed purchase of share of our Class A Common Stock or warrants to be made directly or through agents. We will not receive any of the proceeds from any offering by the Selling Securityholders.

The Selling Securityholders also may in the future resell a portion of our Class A Common Stock or warrants in open market transactions in reliance upon Rule 144 under the Securities Act, provided that they meet the criteria and conform to the requirements of that rule, or pursuant to other available exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Any discounts, commissions, concessions or profit they earn on any resale of shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants may be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. If any Selling Securityholder is an “underwriter” within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act, then the Selling Securityholder will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. Underwriters and their controlling persons, dealers and agents may be entitled, under agreements entered into with us and the Selling Securityholders, to indemnification against and contribution toward specific civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

To the extent required, our Class A Common Stock or warrants to be sold, the respective purchase prices and public offering prices, the names of any agent, dealer or underwriter, and any applicable discounts, commissions, concessions or other compensation with respect to a particular offer will be set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement or, if appropriate, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement that includes this prospectus.

To facilitate the offering of shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants offered by the Selling Securityholders, certain persons participating in the offering may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of our Class A Common Stock or warrants. This may include over-allotments or short sales, which involve the sale by persons participating in the offering of more shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants than were sold to them. In these circumstances, these persons would cover such over-allotments or short positions by making purchases in the open market or by exercising their over-allotment option, if any. In addition, these persons may stabilize or maintain the price of our Class A Common Stock or warrants by bidding for or purchasing shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants in the open market or by imposing penalty bids, whereby selling concessions allowed to dealers participating in the offering may be reclaimed if shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants sold by them are repurchased in connection with stabilization transactions. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilize or maintain the market price of our Class A Common Stock or warrants at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. These transactions may be discontinued at any time.

Under the Stockholders' Agreement, the Registration Rights Agreement and the PIPE Subscription Agreements, we have agreed to indemnify the Selling Securityholders party thereto against certain liabilities that they may incur in connection with the sale of the securities registered hereunder, including liabilities under the Securities Act, and to contribute to payments that the Selling Securityholders may be required to make with respect thereto. In addition, we and the Selling Securityholders may agree to indemnify any underwriter, broker-dealer or agent against certain liabilities related to the selling of the securities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

We have agreed to pay all expenses in connection with this offering, other than underwriting fees, discounts, selling commissions, stock transfer taxes and certain legal expenses. The Selling Securityholders will pay, on a pro rata basis, any underwriting fees, discounts, selling commissions, stock transfer taxes and certain legal expenses relating to the offering.

The Selling Securityholders may use this prospectus in connection with resales of shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants. This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement will identify the Selling Securityholders, the terms of our Class A Common Stock or warrants and any material relationships between us and the Selling Securityholders. Selling Securityholders may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act in connection with shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants they resell and any profits on the sales may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Unless otherwise set forth in a prospectus supplement, the Selling Securityholders will receive all the net proceeds from the resale of shares of our Class A Common Stock or warrants.

A Selling Securityholder that is an entity may elect to make an in-kind distribution of Class A Common Stock or warrants to its members, partners or shareholders pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part by delivering a prospectus. To the extent that such members, partners or shareholders are not affiliates of ours, such members, partners or shareholders would thereby receive freely tradable shares of Class A Common Stock or warrants pursuant to the distribution through a registration statement.

LEGAL MATTERS

Kirkland & Ellis LLP has passed upon the validity of the Class A Common Stock and warrants offered by this prospectus and certain other legal matters related to this prospectus.

EXPERTS

The audited financial statements of NET Power Inc. included in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement have been so included in reliance on the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the shares of Class A Common Stock and warrants offered hereby. This prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to the Company, the Class A Common Stock and warrants, reference is made to the registration statement and the exhibits and any schedules filed therewith.

Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete and in each instance, if such contract or document is filed as an exhibit, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, each statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov, from which interested persons can electronically access the registration statement, including the exhibits and any schedules thereto and which contains the periodic reports, proxy and information statements and other information that we file electronically with the SEC.

We also maintain an Internet website at <https://www.ir.netpower.com>. Through our website, we make available, free of charge, the following documents of the Company as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC: Annual Reports on Form 10-K; proxy statements for our annual and special shareholder meetings; Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q; Current Reports on Form 8-K; Forms 3, 4 and 5 and Schedules 13D; and amendments to those documents. The information contained on, or that may be accessed through, our website is not part of, and is not incorporated into, this prospectus or the registration statement of which it forms a part.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders
NET Power Inc.

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NET Power Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2023 (“Successor”) and December 31, 2022 (“Predecessor”), the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, shareholders’ equity and non-controlling interest, and cash flows for the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (“Successor”), the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, members’ equity and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (“Predecessor”) and the year ended December 31, 2022 (“Predecessor”), and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 (“Successor”) and December 31, 2022 (“Predecessor”), and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (“Successor”), the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (“Predecessor”) and the year ended December 31, 2022 (“Predecessor”), in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2021.

Raleigh, North Carolina
March 11, 2024

NET Power Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 536,927	\$ 5,164
Short-term investments	100,000	—
Accounts receivables, net	58	352
Interest receivable	1,942	—
Prepaid expenses	1,777	184
Other current assets	93	1,795
Total current assets	640,797	7,495
Long-term assets		
Intangible assets, net	1,307,265	263
Goodwill	423,920	—
Property, plant and equipment, net	96,856	69,595
Lease right-of-use asset	2,212	784
Total long-term assets	1,830,253	70,642
Total assets	\$ 2,471,050	\$ 78,137
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 617	\$ 577
Accrued liabilities	10,915	2,392
Due to related parties	142	178
Lease liability	347	130
Option liability	—	5,174
Total current liabilities	12,021	8,451
Long-term liabilities		
Due to related parties	—	2,212
Earnout Shares liability	1,671	—
Warrant liability	55,920	—
Asset retirement obligation	2,060	2,416
Lease liability	1,808	656
Tax Receivable Agreement liability	8,937	—
Deferred taxes	57,719	—
Total long-term liabilities	128,115	5,284
Total liabilities	140,136	13,735
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Mezzanine shareholders' and members' equity		
Redeemable non-controlling interests in subsidiary	1,545,905	—

NET Power Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets — (Continued)
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Shareholders' and members' equity		
Membership Interests: 4,987,845 units authorized; 3,722,355 units issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	—	262,622
Preferred Stock, \$.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) & December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	—	—
Class A Common Stock, \$.0001 par value; 520,000,000 shares authorized; 71,277,906 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) & no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	7	—
Class B Common Stock, \$.0001 par value; 310,000,000 shares authorized; 141,787,429 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) & no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	14	—
Additional paid-in-capital	851,841	26,288
Accumulated other comprehensive income	—	17
Accumulated deficit		
Members' equity	—	(224,525)
Shareholders' equity	(66,853)	—
Total shareholders' and members' equity	<u>785,009</u>	<u>64,402</u>
Total liabilities, mezzanine shareholders' and members' equity and shareholders' and members' equity	<u>\$ 2,471,050</u>	<u>\$ 78,137</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	Period from		
	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	January 1 – December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 175	\$ 580
Cost of revenue	—	3	189
Cost of revenue – related party	—	—	86
Gross profit (loss)	—	172	305
Operating expenses			
General and administrative	41,260	12,684	16,685
General and administrative – related party	84	177	504
Sales and marketing	1,791	869	801
Research and development	25,022	2,058	3,121
Research and development – related party	643	12,243	15,817
Project development	625	479	15
Option settlement – related party	79,054	—	—
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	45,031	5,812	13,387
Total operating expenses	193,510	34,322	50,330
Operating loss	(193,510)	(34,150)	(50,025)
Other income (expense)			
Interest income (expense)	19,473	4	(4,791)
Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability	26,515	—	—
Other income (expense)	(1)	(30)	38
Net other income (expense)	45,987	(26)	(4,753)
Net loss before income tax	(147,523)	(34,176)	(54,778)
Income tax benefit	(5,707)	—	—
Net loss after income tax	(141,816)	(34,176)	(54,778)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(98,760)	—	—
Net loss attributable to NET Power Inc.	(43,056)	(34,176)	(54,778)
Other comprehensive gain (loss)			
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	—	—	(3)
Total other comprehensive gain (loss)	—	—	(3)
Comprehensive loss	(141,816)	(34,176)	(54,781)
Comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(98,760)	—	—
Comprehensive loss attributable to NET Power Inc.	\$ (43,056)	\$ (34,176)	\$ (54,781)
Net loss per share of Class A Common Stock (Successor) or per membership interest (Predecessor)	\$ (0.62)	\$ (9.07)	\$ (14.79)
Weighted average shares of Class A Common Stock or membership interests, basic and diluted	69,755,848	3,766,871	3,702,803

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity and Non-Controlling Interest (Successor)
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	Class A Common Stock		Class B Common Stock		Class A Ordinary Shares		Class B Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests	RONI Class A Ordinary Shares		Total Mezzanine Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					Shares	Amount	
at June 8, \$ (cessor)	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	2,500	\$ —	8,625,000	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ (98,966)	\$ (98,965)	\$ —	34,500,000	\$ 356,318	\$ 356,318
forfeiture ONI s B nary shares reservation amount es	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,986,775)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tion of s A nary shares :ONI ic eholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(21,195,224)	(218,983)	(218,983)
tion of s A mon k	3,868,618	—	(3,868,618)	—	—	—	—	—	53,607	—	53,607	(53,607)	—	—	(53,607)
ion of NI Class A Class B nary shares NET er Inc. s A and s B mon k, ectively	13,307,276	1	6,638,225	1	(2,500)	—	(6,638,225)	(1)	60,045	—	60,046	87,094	(13,304,776)	(137,335)	(50,241)
o of RONI s A mon k to PIPE stors	54,044,995	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	540,445	—	540,451	—	—	—	—
o of s A mon k	54,278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	—	—
twards ed due to iness bination	—	—	8,356,635	1	—	—	—	—	542	(542)	1	109,639	—	—	109,639
o of RONI s B mon k to former Power, holders	—	—	129,822,703	12	—	—	—	—	(940)	75,711	74,783	1,677,546	—	—	1,677,546
o of rants	2,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47	—	—	—	—
tions to bers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(181)	—	—	(181)
hment of lities under Receivable ement, net ferred s arising 1 qualifying anges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(936)	—	(936)	—	—	—	—
of Earnout es	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,055	—	—	9,055
ation of e-based ments	—	—	838,484	—	—	—	—	—	765	—	765	13,358	—	—	13,358
g value stment of enable - rolling rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198,239	—	198,239	(198,239)	—	—	(198,239)
hensive	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(43,056)	(43,056)	(98,760)	—	—	(98,760)
at ember 31, \$ (cessor)	71,277,906	\$ 7	141,787,429	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 851,841	\$ (66,853)	\$ 785,009	\$ 1,545,905	—	\$ —	\$ 1,545,905

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Members' Equity (Predecessor)
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	Membership Interests		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Members' Equity
	Units	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	3,722,355	\$ 262,622	\$ 26,288	\$ 17	\$ (224,525)	\$ 64,402
Issuance of shares to:						
Occidental Petroleum	37,152	11,859	—	—	—	11,859
Constellation	28,764	9,181	—	—	—	9,181
BHES (Bonus shares)	—	—	4,690	—	—	4,690
BHES (In-kind shares)	15,491	3,269	634	—	—	3,903
Vesting of profits interests	—	—	2,864	—	—	2,864
Comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(34,176)	(34,176)
Balance at June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	3,803,762	\$ 286,931	\$ 34,476	\$ 17	\$ (258,701)	\$ 62,723

	Membership Interests		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Members' Equity
	Units	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2021 (Predecessor)	3,555,553	\$ 227,960	\$ 9,275	\$ 20	\$ (169,747)	\$ 67,508
Issuance of shares to:						
BHES	142,180	30,000	—	—	—	30,000
(Less equity issuance costs)	—	(533)	—	—	—	(533)
BHES (Bonus shares)	17,799	3,756	6,102	—	—	9,858
BHES (In-kind shares)	6,823	1,439	1,325	—	—	2,764
Vesting of profits interests	—	—	9,586	—	—	9,586
Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(3)	(54,778)	(54,781)
Balance as of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	3,722,355	\$ 262,622	\$ 26,288	\$ 17	\$ (224,525)	\$ 64,402

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Period from		
	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	January 1 – December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss after tax	\$ (141,816)	\$ (34,176)	\$ (54,778)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation	7,146	5,700	13,149
Amortization	37,735	9	22
Accretion	93	102	215
Non-cash interest expense	—	30	4,710
Non-cash lease expense	200	59	—
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	7	—	—
Conversion of equity awards	86,585	—	—
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	352	—
Deferred taxes	(5,707)	—	—
Change in fair value of Earnout Shares liability	(1,378)	—	—
Change in fair value of Warrant liability	(26,270)	—	—
Vesting of profits interests	—	2,864	9,586
Vesting of Earnout Shares	1,118	—	—
Share-based compensation	14,122	8,593	12,622
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivables	(58)	—	(301)
Interest receivable	(1,942)	—	—
Prepaid expenses	(1,140)	(453)	470
Other current assets	38	1,765	(1,795)
Accounts payable	(1,957)	1,768	(1,137)
Accrued liabilities	(5,249)	(384)	752
Lease liabilities	(48)	(55)	—
Due to related parties – current	142	5,414	(2,357)
Due to related parties – long-term	—	(2,211)	2,212
Net cash used in operating activities	(38,379)	(10,623)	(16,630)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash acquired as part of Business Combination	7,948	—	—
Purchase of short-term investments	(100,000)	—	—
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(9,217)	(2,431)	(115)
Net cash used in investing activities	(101,269)	(2,431)	(115)

NET Power Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows — (Continued)
(In thousands)

	Period from		
	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	January 1 – December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repurchase of redeemed Class A Ordinary Shares	(218,983)	—	—
Issuance of Class A Common Stock, including exercise of Warrants	74	—	—
Distributions to members	(181)	—	—
Proceeds from PIPE financing, net of issuance costs	540,451	—	—
Issuance of equity under JDA as a result of Business Combination	9,917	—	—
Payment of transaction expenses	(11,722)	—	—
Member loan proceeds	—	—	2,000
Member loan repayments	—	—	(10,000)
Proceeds from share issuances	—	15,836	30,000
Equity issuance costs	—	—	(533)
Net cash provided by financing activities	319,556	15,836	21,467
Net increase in cash	179,908	2,782	4,722
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash	—	—	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	357,019	5,164	445
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 536,927</u>	<u>\$ 7,946</u>	<u>\$ 5,164</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>
Remeasurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets due to lease modification (Note 13)	<u>\$ 1,472</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 1 — Organization and Operations

Background

NET Power Inc. (the “Company”) is a clean energy technology company that has developed a proprietary process for producing electricity using a predominantly carbon dioxide working fluid that involves the capture and reuse, sale and sequestration of carbon dioxide (the “NET Power Cycle”). The NET Power Cycle is the subject of U.S. and foreign patents, as well as additional applications and provisional applications on file with the United States Patent and Trademark Office and international patent authorities.

Business Combination

On December 13, 2022, NET Power, LLC entered into a Business Combination Agreement with Rice Acquisition Corp. II (“RONI”), Rice Acquisition Holdings II LLC (“RONI OpCo”), Topo Buyer Co, LLC (“Buyer”) and Topo Merger Sub, LLC (“Merger Sub”). On June 8, 2023 (the “Closing Date”), Merger Sub merged with and into NET Power, LLC, with NET Power, LLC continuing as the surviving entity, resulting in it becoming a majority-owned, direct subsidiary of Buyer. RONI OpCo, a subsidiary of RONI, renamed itself NET Power Operations LLC (“OpCo”) and RONI renamed itself NET Power Inc. upon completion of the merger (the “Business Combination”). The Business Combination resulted in an umbrella partnership, C corporation or “Up-C” structure.

OpCo is a variable interest entity (“VIE”) in accordance with the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 810, *Consolidation* (“ASC 810”); therefore, RONI represented the accounting acquirer within the Business Combination structure. The Company elected push-down accounting for the Business Combination and recorded the push-down entries at OpCo. ASC 810 requires that a reporting entity that possesses a controlling financial interest in a VIE consolidate that VIE. A controlling financial interest will have both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; and (b) the obligation to absorb the VIE’s losses and the right to receive benefits that are significant to the VIE. The Company determined that OpCo continued to meet the definition of a VIE after the Business Combination and that the Company became the primary beneficiary of OpCo beginning on the Closing Date of the Business Combination (Note 3); therefore, the Company has consolidated OpCo from the date of the Business Combination.

As a result of the Business Combination, the Company’s financial statement presentation distinguishes NET Power, LLC as the “Predecessor” through June 7, 2023 (the “Predecessor Period”) and NET Power Inc. as the “Successor” for periods after the Closing Date (the “Successor Period”). Revenue and earnings after the date of the Business Combination are shown in the Successor Period on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. As a result of the application of the acquisition method of accounting in the Successor Period, the consolidated financial statements for the Successor Period are presented on a full step-up basis; therefore, Successor Period consolidated financial statements are not comparable to the consolidated financial statements of the Predecessor Period, which are not presented on the same full step-up basis.

Reference Note 3 for further discussion of the Business Combination.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”). Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of subsidiaries that NET Power Inc. consolidated according to the rules set forth in ASC 810. The Company consolidates all wholly-owned subsidiaries and subsidiaries in which it owns a 50.0% or greater ownership interest and all VIE’s to which it is deemed to represent the primary beneficiary, as described below. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all wholly-owned subsidiaries and consolidated VIE’s. Intercompany balances have been eliminated through the consolidation process.

NET Power Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. The Company believes that the estimates, judgments and assumptions made when accounting for items and matters such as, but not limited to, depreciation, amortization, asset valuations and share-based compensation based on information available at the time they are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as amounts reported on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss during the periods presented. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Business Combinations

The Company applies the guidance within ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations* (“ASC 805”) to all merger and acquisition transactions, including the Business Combination (Note 3), through which the Company obtains control over one or more other businesses.

The Company applies the acquisition method for all transactions and other events through which the Company obtains control over one or more other businesses, including the Business Combination (Note 3). Under the acquisition method, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at fair value as of the acquisition date. Liabilities related to contingent consideration are recognized on the acquisition date and remeasured at fair value in each subsequent reporting period, if the contingent consideration is liability classified. Goodwill is recognized as the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.

Segment Reporting

In accordance with ASC Topic 280— *Segment Reporting* (“ASC 280”), the Company has one operating segment and one reportable segment, which comprises all of the Company’s consolidated accounts. The Company has one line of business. The Company has determined that its chief operating decision maker is a committee comprised of the following members of management: chief executive officer, chief financial officer and chief operational officer and president. The chief operating decision makers review financial information presented for the purposes of assessing performance and making decisions on how to allocate resources at the overall company level.

Revenue Recognition, Trade Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company follows the guidance within ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to determine how and when it recognizes revenues. The Company recognizes revenue when its performance obligations with its customers have been satisfied. To determine revenue recognition for contracts within the scope of ASC 606, the Company (i) identifies the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identifies the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determines the transaction price; (iv) allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations; and (v) recognizes revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligation.

The Company accounts for a customer contract when both parties have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective contractual obligations, each party’s rights can be identified, payment terms can be identified, the contract has commercial substance and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled.

When billed in advance, the payment is deferred and recognized upon delivery of the service. Collectability is assessed based on a number of factors including collection history and customer creditworthiness. If collectability of substantially all consideration to which the Company is entitled under the contract is determined to be not probable, revenue is not recorded until collectability becomes probable. Revenue is recorded based on the transaction price excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as sales taxes collected and remitted to governmental authorities.

NET Power Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

Trade receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The Company calculates an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a risk assessment performed when trade receivables are recognized. The allowance is calculated in accordance with ASC Topic 326, *Current Expected Credit Losses*. Write-offs are recorded at the time when trade receivables are deemed uncollectible.

Fair Value

Certain assets and liabilities are carried at fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820 *Fair Value Measurement*. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 — Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar, but not identical, assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data; and
- Level 3 — Significant unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data available and requires the Company to develop its own assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's estimates of fair values are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are uncertain and involve significant managerial judgments made by considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of fair value requires more judgment to the extent the valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining the fair value is greatest for instruments categorized as Level 3.

The Company's recurring fair value measurements comprise the Private Placement Warrants, the Public Warrants, the Earnout Shares (as defined in Note 11) and short-term investments (Note 9).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of liquid deposits at banking institutions that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). FDIC guidelines guarantee \$250 per depositor, per insured bank. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor) and December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), the Company held cash in excess of FDIC limits equal to \$334,289 and \$4,644 respectively.

As defined within ASC Topic 230, *Statement of Cash Flows*, cash equivalents represent short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, the Company considers highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less as cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), cash equivalents of \$202,138 are not covered by the FDIC program.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents equals its fair value.

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)***Short-Term Investments***

The Company classifies investments with maturities greater than three months but less than one year as short-term investments. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company's short-term investment balance consisted of a single six-month certificate of deposit custodied by a domestic banking institution.

Short-term investments are classified as held-to-maturity according to the guidance contained within ASC Topic 320, *Investments — Debt Securities* ("ASC 320") because the Company has the intent and ability to hold the certificate of deposit until maturity. Interest income generated from short-term investments is recorded as Interest income (expense) on the Company's consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Interest accrued on short-term investments is recorded as interest receivable on the consolidated balance sheets.

Investments in Securities

In accordance with ASC 320, the Company classifies investments in fixed maturity securities at the acquisition date and reevaluates the classification at each balance sheet date. Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost, reflecting the ability and intent to hold the securities to maturity. Trading investments are securities acquired with the intent to sell in the near term and are carried at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings. All other fixed maturity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value with net unrealized gains or losses related to non-credit factors reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The difference between the original cost and maturity value of a fixed maturity security is amortized to earnings using the interest method.

The primary objectives of the Company's investment portfolio are to maintain the safety of invested capital, provide prudent levels of liquidity to accommodate operational and capital needs and maintain an acceptable level of risk. These risks include credit risk, interest rate risk and concentration risk, which are mitigated through the creation of a diversified investment portfolio consisting of liquid and high credit quality financial instruments.

As required by ASC Topic 326, *Financial Instruments — Credit Losses*, the Company reviews its available-for-sale securities portfolio for impairment and determines if impairment is due to credit losses or other reasons. In making the assessment of whether a loss arises from credit or other factors, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency and adverse conditions related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an allowance is created, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Subsequent activity related to the credit loss component (e.g. write-offs, recoveries) is recognized as part of the allowance for credit losses on available-for-sale securities.

The Company did not hold any investments in securities as of either December 31, 2023 (Successor) or December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), respectively.

Warrants

The Company issued Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants (as defined in Note 3) prior to the consummation of the Business Combination. The Company accounts for both the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants as liability-classified instruments based on an assessment of the Warrants' specific terms and applicable authoritative guidance outlined in ASC Topic 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity* ("ASC 480"), ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* ("ASC 815") and relevant SEC reporting rules. The guidance considers whether the Warrants are freestanding financial instruments pursuant to ASC 480, whether the Warrants meet the definition of a liability pursuant to ASC 480, whether the Warrants meet all of the requirements for equity

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

classification under ASC 815 and whether class of equity into which the Warrants settle possess substantive voting rights. This assessment is conducted at the time of the instruments' issuance and at each subsequent quarterly period end date while the Warrants remain outstanding. In compliance with ASC 815, the Company accounts for the outstanding Warrants as a liability at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets. The Warrants are subject to remeasurement at each reporting date with any change in the fair value recognized in Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability on the Company's consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Tax Receivable Agreement Liability

As part of the Business Combinations, the Company entered into the Tax Receivable Agreement ("TRA") with certain OpCo unitholders that will represent approximately 75% of the calculated tax savings based on the portion of basis adjustments on exchanges of OpCo units and other carryforward attributes that are anticipated to be able to be utilized in future years. Such tax attributes include the existing tax basis of certain assets of OpCo and its consolidated subsidiaries; tax basis adjustments resulting from taxable exchanges of Class A OpCo Units; certain tax benefits realized by NET Power Inc. as a result of the Business Combination and tax deduction in respect of portions of certain TRA payments. All such payments made under the terms of the TRA are the obligations of NET Power Inc. and not of OpCo.

Reference Note 15 for additional information about the TRA Liability.

Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for definite-lived intangible assets, in accordance with ASC Topic 350, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* ("ASC 350"). Intangible assets are comprised entirely of developed technology related to the NET Power Cycle, which the Company amortizes over a 20-year useful life.

Goodwill

The Company recognizes goodwill in accordance with ASC 350. Goodwill represents the excess costs of an acquired entity over the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. The Company's goodwill is not tax deductible. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested annually for impairment. The Company assesses its goodwill value for impairment annually as of October 1. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value and an impairment loss is recognized. The Company determined that no impairment charges for goodwill were required to be recognized during the period ended December 31, 2023.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses consist of costs paid in advance for software and other subscriptions, patent renewal fees, general liability insurance and employee health insurance.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is generally recorded at the historical cost to acquire the assets. The costs bases of property, plant and equipment to which the Company held title prior to the Business Combination (Note 3) were stepped-up to their respective fair values on June 8, 2023 in accordance with the closure of the Business Combination.

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)**

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Amounts capitalized to construction in progress are not depreciated until the underlying asset is placed into service. The following table summarizes the estimated useful lives used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and assets:

Asset Classification	Useful Life
Furniture and Equipment	4 – 7
Demonstration Plant	7

Property, plant and equipment is presented at cost less accumulated depreciation on the consolidated balance sheets.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC Topic 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, tangible and intangible assets with finite useful lives are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets placed in service is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment equals the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. There were no impairment charges recorded during the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor), January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) or during the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor).

Leases

Lease agreements may fall within two categories according to ASC Topic 842 *Leases* (“ASC 842”), operating leases or financing leases. Both operating and finance leases result in the recognition of lease liabilities and associated right-of-use assets that are valued at the net present value of the lease payments and recognized. The Company has elected the short-term lease exception and therefore only recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with a term greater than one year. The lease term includes the committed lease term identified in the contract, taking into account renewal and termination options that management is reasonably certain to exercise. The Company also elected to not separate lease components and non-lease components when allocating contract consideration to leases of commercial office space. The discount rate used in the measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability is the rate implicit in the lease whenever that rate is readily determinable. If the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as a proxy for the discount rate based on the term of the lease.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company recognizes liabilities for future obligations associated with the retirement of assets. The fair values of legal obligations to retire and remove long-lived assets are recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred. When an asset retirement obligation arises, the liabilities and corresponding assets are recorded at their present values using a discounted cash flow approach and the liabilities are accreted using the interest method. The asset retirement obligations that have been recorded to-date relate to the Company’s obligation to restore the property underneath the Demonstration Plant at the end of the Demonstration Plant’s estimated useful life as required by the lease terms. The accretion expense generated by the Company’s asset retirement obligation liability is recognized ratably over the Demonstration Plant’s expected seven-year useful life.

Net Loss per Unit

During the Predecessor Period, the Company computed basic net loss per unit by dividing the total net loss applicable to membership interest holders by the weighted average number of membership interests outstanding during the period. The Company computed diluted net loss per unit by dividing the net loss applicable to

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)**

membership interest holders by the sum of the weighted-average number of membership interests outstanding during the period and the potentially dilutive effects of distribution units, profits interests and options to purchase membership interests. Such items were excluded if their effect was anti-dilutive. Since the impact of the distribution units, profits interests, and options to purchase membership interests were anti-dilutive during periods of net loss, there was no difference between the Company's basic and diluted net loss per unit for the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) or the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor).

Net Loss per Share

During the Successor Period, basic net loss per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding. Diluted net loss per share is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, increased by the number of any additional shares that would have been outstanding had any potentially dilutive common shares been issued. For the purposes of the diluted earnings per share calculation, Warrants, Earnout Shares (as defined in Note 11), restricted stock units and conversion of OpCo Units are excluded from the calculation for the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor), as the inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the losses reported in the year.

Share Based Compensation

The Company applies ASC Topic 718, *Share-Based Payments* ("ASC 718") to account for its equity awards. In accordance with ASC 718, the Company recognizes expense related to equity awards for which vesting is considered probable. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur. For service-based awards, compensation cost is measured at fair value on the grant date and expensed ratably over the vesting term. For performance-based grants, the fair value is measured on the grant date and recognized as non-cash compensation expense, considering the probability of the targets being achieved. Subsequent to the Business Combination, the Company uses the publicly quoted price on the grant date to estimate the fair value of the award. The Company recognizes compensation expense generated by all service-based awards on a straight-line basis over the underlying awards' vesting period. Compensation expense from share-based awards is recorded as General and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Prior to the Business Combination, equity awards granted to employees included unvested membership units in NET Power, LLC. The estimated fair value of NET Power, LLC membership units was determined by an independent, external valuation service provider at each equity grant date until the Closing Date, upon which the Company became publicly traded. On the Closing Date, the Company fair valued the OpCo Units used to satisfy outstanding share-based awards at the fair value of the Company's Class A Common Stock.

Earnout Shares and Restricted Shares

Unvested Earnout Shares (as defined in Note 11) are reported as liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The liability classification reflects the interpretation that the Earnout Share settlement provision contingent on a change in control event does not represent an input into a fixed-for-fixed option pricing model. The usage of a model other than a fixed-for-fixed option model results in liability classification pursuant to the guidance in ASC 815.

The Price Based Lockup Shares and the Time-Based Lockup Shares (as defined in Note 11) are included as equity within the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interests ("NCI") represent ownership positions of OpCo held by sponsors, certain strategic partners and owners of NET Power, LLC prior to the Business Combination. After the conversion of Class B OpCo Units to Class A OpCo Units in the Business Combination, NCI is comprised exclusively of Class A OpCo

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

Units (Note 11). After evaluating Class A OpCo Unit redemption rights under ASC 480, the Company determined that Class A OpCo Units are subject to potential cash redemption that rests outside the Company's control. The Company has classified NCI as a component of mezzanine equity in consideration of this cash redemption feature and in accordance with the guidance in ASC 810. The Company measures redeemable NCI each quarter at the higher of its book value or its redemption value, which equals the closing price of the Company's Class A Common Stock on the measurement date. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the book value was higher than the redemption value of non-controlling interests. The change in measurement is shown as the carrying value adjustment of redeemable Non-Controlling Interest in the Company's consolidated statement of shareholders' equity and non-controlling interest.

The Company's net loss before income tax and the non-tax components of comprehensive loss in the Successor Period are reduced by the portion of net loss before income tax and the non-tax components of comprehensive loss, respectively, attributable to non-controlling interests.

Research and Development Costs

The Company expenses costs related to operations and testing at the Demonstration Plant, as well as engineering and design costs related to development of the NET Power Cycle as incurred. These costs are included in Research and development expense on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Related Parties

The Company applies ASC Topic 850, *Related Parties* and prevailing SEC guidance to classify and report transactions with related parties.

The Company has entered into contractual relationships with several of its current shareholders and former members that qualify as related parties according to the aforementioned criteria. These relationships include loans from members and master service agreements ("MSA's"). Reference Note 8 for additional information.

Income Taxes

The Company applies the guidance set forth in ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740") to evaluate its tax positions. The Company evaluates the realizability of deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis and establishes a valuation allowance when it is more-likely-than-not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset may not be realized. In making such a determination, the Company considers all positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent results of operations.

NET Power Inc. consolidates the financial results of OpCo in its consolidated financial statements. OpCo represents a pass-through entity for U.S. federal and most applicable state and local income tax purposes. As a pass-through entity for tax purposes, OpCo is not subject to U.S. federal and certain state and local income taxes. Any taxable income or loss generated by OpCo is passed through to its members, including NET Power Inc., which is taxed as a corporation that pays corporate federal, state and local taxes with respect to income allocated from OpCo based on its economic interest in OpCo. During the Predecessor Period, NET Power, LLC's results of operations do not include any material provisions for U.S. federal income tax because NET Power, LLC represents a pass-through entity for federal income tax purposes.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

During November, 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280) — Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures* ("ASU 2023-07"). ASU 2023-07 requires that public entities include the following segment disclosures in its interim

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)**

and annual financial statements: significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss; an amount for other segment items, which comprise segment revenue less segment expenses and measures of segment profit or loss by reportable segment, and a description of their compositions; additional measures of segment profit, subject to qualifications, if the CODM uses more than one measure of a segment’s profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources; and the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measure(s) of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. ASU 2023-07 requires public entities that have a single reportable segment to provide all of these disclosures and all existing segment disclosures in ASC 280.

ASU 2023-07 is effective for all annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023 and for all interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted.

The Company incorporated ASU 2023-07’s relevant disclosure requirements by identifying the CODM and clarifying that the Company’s single reportable segment comprises all of the consolidated financial statements in Note 2. The disclosure requirements related to significant segment expenses, other segment items and measures of segment profit did not affect the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

During October, 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-06, *Disclosure Improvements: Codification Amendments in Response to the SEC’s Disclosure Update and Simplification Initiative* (“ASU 2023-06”). ASU 2023-06 incorporates 14 of the 27 disclosure requirements published in Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Release No. 33-10532, *Disclosure Update and Simplification into various topics within the Accounting Standards Codification*. ASU 2023-06’s amendments represent clarifications to, or technical corrections of, current requirements. For SEC registrants, the effective date for each amendment will be the date on which the SEC removes that related disclosure from its rules. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company does not expect ASU 2023-06 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

During December, 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) — Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-09”). ASU 2023-09 requires public business entities to provide annually a tabular reconciliation of the reported income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations to the product of the income (or loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and the applicable statutory federal income tax rate using specified categories and to disclose separately reconciling items within certain categories with absolute values equal to or greater than five percent of the product of the income (or loss) from continuing operations before tax and the applicable statutory tax rate. Additionally, ASU 2023-09 requires a public business entity to disclose the year-to-date amount of income taxes paid, net of refunds received, to federal, state and foreign jurisdictions. If a payment to a single federal, state or foreign jurisdiction equals or exceeds five percent of total income taxes paid, ASU 2023-09 requires separate disclosure of that payment. Finally, ASU 2023-09 requires a public business entity to disclose income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) disaggregated between domestic and foreign jurisdictions and to disclose income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations disaggregated between federal, state and foreign jurisdictions. ASU 2023-09 removes the requirement to disclose the nature and estimate of the range of reasonably possible increases or decreases in the unrecognized tax benefits balance in the next 12 months, or to make a statement that an estimate of the range cannot be made. ASU 2023-09 is effective for public business entity calendar years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the effect ASU 2023-09 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 3 — Business Combination

RONI, a Cayman Islands exempted company, was organized as a blank check company formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses. On June 18, 2021, RONI completed its IPO, generating gross proceeds of approximately \$345,000. The net proceeds from the IPO were subsequently placed in a trust account for the intended purpose of consummating a business combination. As discussed in Note 1, the Business Combination was consummated on June 8, 2023.

The result of the Business Combination generated the following financial results:

- The Business Combination generated \$121,883 of expenses, including \$16,021 of acquirer expenses recorded “on-the-line” because they would not have been incurred had the Business Combination not closed.
- In contemplation of the Business Combination, the Company modified certain outstanding profits interests awards, a portion of which vested during the pre-combination period. The Company included \$325 of previously vested, modified profits interests issued to the award recipient as consideration transferred to sellers.
- Certain outstanding profits interests, which were not modified in contemplation of the Business Combination, that vested during the pre-combination period and that were issued to recipients as part of the Business Combination were included in consideration transferred to sellers. The total fair value of previously vested, unmodified profits interests included in consideration transferred to sellers equaled \$651.
- All outstanding NET Power, LLC member interests converted into 136,073,365 vested Class A OpCo Units and a corresponding number of vested shares of Class B Common Stock, 1,119,198 unvested Class A OpCo Units and 1,119,198 unvested shares of Class B Common Stock upon completion of the Business Combination.
- The Company registered and issued 67,352,271 shares of Class A Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”).
- The Company recorded 8,624,974 Public Warrants exercisable into 8,624,974 shares of Class A Common Stock at a price of \$11.50 per share (the “Public Warrants”). The Company may redeem the Public Warrants for \$0.01 if the last reported trading price of the Company’s Class A Common Stock price equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period. Additionally, the Public Warrants may be redeemed if the last reported trading price of the Company’s Class A Common Stock equals or exceeds \$10.00 and is below \$18.00 by paying a make-whole premium. The Public Warrants expire five years after the Closing Date.
- The Company recorded 10,900,000 Private Placement Warrants, which are exercisable for 10,900,000 shares of Class A Common Stock at a price of \$11.50 per share (the “Private Placement Warrants,” and collectively with the Public Warrants, the “Warrants”). The Private Placement Warrants expire five years after the Closing Date. The Private Placement Warrants are exercisable on a cashless basis and are non-redeemable as long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. The Private Placement Warrants and Class A Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants are entitled to registration rights.
- The Company recorded \$71,426 of deferred tax liabilities, which represent the difference between NET Power Inc.’s tax basis and its US GAAP basis in OpCo, with an offsetting entry to goodwill. The basis difference is primarily attributable to the Company’s developed technology and its Demonstration Plant asset.
- The Company received \$661,623 of cash net of certain expenses paid on the Closing Date.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 3 — Business Combination (cont.)

The Business Combination was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The fair value of the total purchase consideration transferred was \$1,786,259. The following table summarizes the total consideration transferred in the Business Combination:

Consideration Transferred	Total
Pre-combination vesting of modified profits interests	\$ 325
Pre-combination vesting of unmodified profits interests	651
Consideration transferred to sellers	976
Class A OpCo Units – non-controlling interests	1,785,283
Fair value of total consideration transferred	<u>\$ 1,786,259</u>

The following table sets forth the fair value of the assets and liabilities assumed in connection with the Business Combination:

	Total
Assets acquired	
Current assets	
Cash	\$ 7,946
Prepaid expenses	637
Other current assets	30
Total current assets	8,613
Long-term assets	
Intangible assets, net	1,345,000
Property, plant and equipment	91,855
Right-of-use assets	940
Total long-term assets	1,437,795
Total assets acquired	<u>\$ 1,446,408</u>
Liabilities assumed	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 2,574
Accrued liabilities	7,370
Current lease liability	137
Other current liabilities	1
Total current liabilities	10,082
Long-term liabilities	
Deferred tax liability	71,426
Asset retirement obligation	1,967
Long-term lease liability	594
Total long-term liabilities	73,987
Total liabilities assumed	84,069
Total identifiable net assets	1,362,339
Goodwill	423,920
Net assets acquired	<u>\$ 1,786,259</u>

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 3 — Business Combination (cont.)**

The following methodologies were used to estimate the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities:

- Cash, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued liabilities were recorded at their historical book values as that approximates fair value.
- Developed technology was valued using a multi-period excess earnings method income approach. Leases were valued using the yield capitalization method income approach. The income approach is a general way of developing a value indication for an asset using one or more methods that convert anticipated economic benefits into a present single amount.
- Personal property was valued using the indirect cost method. The cost approach is a general way of estimating the value of an asset by determining the amount of money required to replace the asset with another asset having equivalent utility.

The purchase price allocation is subject to change upon finalizing the tax returns for the year ended December 31, 2023 (Successor), which the Company expects to occur prior to the one year anniversary of the acquisition date.

Unaudited Pro-Forma Information

The following table presents unaudited pro forma information as if the Business Combination occurred as of January 1, 2022 (Predecessor). The unaudited pro forma information reflects adjustments for additional amortization resulting from the fair value re-measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, for alignment of accounting policies, and transaction expenses as if the Business Combination occurred on January 1, 2022 (Predecessor). The unaudited pro forma results do not include any anticipated cost synergies or other effects of the combined company. Accordingly, pro forma amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results that actually would have occurred had the Business Combination been completed on the date indicated, nor are they indicative of the Company's future operating results.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Pro forma revenue	\$ 175	\$ 580
Pro forma net loss	\$ (205,387)	\$ (121,652)
Pro forma net loss attributable to non-redeemable controlling interest	\$ (67,778)	\$ (40,145)
Pro forma net loss attributable to non-redeemable non-controlling interests	\$ (137,609)	\$ (81,507)

NOTE 4 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets**Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits derived from the Company's unique market position, the growth attributable to the NET Power Cycle and the Company's assembled workforce, none of which are individually and separately recognized as intangible assets. Goodwill is allocated to the Company's sole reportable segment and reporting unit.

The following table presents the Company's goodwill balance as of December 31, 2023 (Successor):

Goodwill at June 8, 2023 (Successor)	\$ 433,736
Measurement Adjustments	(9,816)
Goodwill at December 31, 2023 (Successor)	<u>\$ 423,920</u>

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 4 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets (cont.)

Current period measurement adjustments of \$9,816 reflect the effects of changes to deferred tax liability estimates calculated as part of the purchase price allocation that accompanied the Business Combination.

Definite Lived Intangible Assets

The following tables present the Company's definite lived intangible assets as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) and December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) are as follows:

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Developed technology, gross	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 604
Accumulated amortization	(37,735)	(341)
Developed technology, net	<u>\$ 1,307,265</u>	<u>\$ 263</u>

Amortization expense for the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) and the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) was \$9 and \$37,735, respectively. Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) was \$22. Periodic amortization expense excludes expenses attributable to goodwill, which is not amortized. The Company does not own or control any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives except goodwill. The following table presents estimated amortization expense for the next five years and thereafter:

2024	\$ 67,250
2025	67,250
2026	67,250
2027	67,250
2028	67,250
2029 and thereafter	971,015
Total	<u>\$ 1,307,265</u>

NOTE 5 — Property, Plant and Equipment

The following table summarizes the key classifications of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) and December 31, 2022 (Predecessor):

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Furniture and equipment, gross	\$ 320	\$ 368
Demonstration Plant, gross	89,241	128,013
Construction in progress	14,441	—
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	104,002	128,381
Accumulated depreciation	(7,146)	(58,786)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 96,856</u>	<u>\$ 69,595</u>

Depreciation expense for the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) and the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) was \$5,700 and \$7,146, respectively. Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) was \$13,149.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 6 — Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) and December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) are as follows:

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Accrued incentive compensation	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,451
Accrued cash-based expense of BHES JDA	3,669	—
Accrued legal service provider fees	160	713
Accrued capital expenditures	3,605	—
Other accrued liabilities	1,465	228
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 10,915</u>	<u>\$ 2,392</u>

NOTE 7 — Revenue and Accounts Receivable
Revenue

The following table disaggregates the Company's revenue streams into its major sub-components:

	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	January 1 – December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Feasibility studies	\$ —	\$ 175	\$ 125
Test data sales	—	—	150
Testing services	—	—	305
Total revenue	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 175</u>	<u>\$ 580</u>

Feasibility studies revenue comprises studies conducted on behalf of potential licensees to determine the applicability of the NET Power Cycle to the counterparty's specific use case. The Company's performance obligations associated with feasibility studies are satisfied over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Company delivers the relevant reports. The Company measures progress under these arrangements using an output method based on contract phases reached.

Test data sales comprises the sale to potential licensees of access to testing results and other data associated with testing performed at the Demonstration Plant. The Company's performance obligations associated with test data contracts are satisfied over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Company performs. The Company measures progress under these arrangements using an output method based on contract phases reached.

Testing services revenue comprised reimbursement of costs associated with the performance of testing on behalf of a customer at the Demonstration Plant. The Company's performance obligations associated with testing services are satisfied over time because the grant recipient received the benefit simultaneous to the Company's performance. The Company was compensated based on expenses incurred plus an administrative markup. The Company measured progress under this arrangement using an input method based on costs incurred. Expenses related to the project were recorded as Cost of revenue on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss and submitted for reimbursement with an administrative markup.

Performance Obligations

Revenue recognized under contracts with customers exclusively includes the performance obligations satisfied in the applicable reporting period and excludes all performance obligations satisfied in prior reporting periods. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company recorded no transaction prices allocated to open performance obligations.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 7 — Revenue and Accounts Receivable (cont.)
Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) and December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) includes the following balances:

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Accounts receivable, gross	\$ 58	352
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 58	\$ 352

During the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor), the Company recorded bad debt expense associated with its accounts receivables equal to \$352 within General and administrative expense on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss, respectively. During the periods from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) and the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), the Company did not record any bad debt expense associated with its accounts receivable.

NOTE 8 — Related Party Transactions

The following table summarizes the related party amounts on the consolidated balance sheets:

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Amounts due to related parties under MSA	\$ 142	\$ 178
Due to related parties – current	\$ 142	\$ 178
Amounts due to related parties under BHES JDA	\$ —	\$ 2,212
Due to related parties – long-term	\$ —	\$ 2,212

The following table summarizes the related party amounts on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the periods presented:

	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	January 1 – December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
MSA costs related to testing services	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 86
Cost of revenue – related party	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 86
MSA administrative costs	\$ 84	\$ 79	\$ 247
Engineering support provided by former board member	—	97	230
Engineering services provided by former investor	—	—	27
General and administrative – related party	\$ 84	\$ 177	\$ 504
MSA costs for Demonstration Plant	\$ 643	\$ 530	\$ 984
BHES JDA	—	11,713	14,833
Research and development – related party	\$ 643	\$ 12,243	\$ 15,817
Option settlement – related party	\$ 79,054	\$ —	\$ —

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 8 — Related Party Transactions (cont.)*****MSA***

A significant shareholder has provided the Company with marketing services, patent administration services and technology maintenance services related to the development of the NET Power Cycle. The total cost incurred for these services was \$79 and \$84 during the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) and the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor), respectively. The total cost incurred for these services was \$247 during the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor). These totals are included in General and administrative — related party on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Another shareholder supports the Company with regard to general business oversight and with the operation of the Demonstration Plant. The total cost incurred for these services was \$530 and \$643 during the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) and the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor), respectively. The total cost incurred for these services was \$984 during the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor). These totals are reflected in Research and development — related party on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company had \$142 and \$178 in current liabilities payable to related parties as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) and December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), respectively, on the consolidated balance sheets related to these services. These related party payables are unsecured and are due on demand.

Engineering Support Provided by Former Board Member

A shareholder who is also a former board member, supported the Company with regard to general business oversight and with the operation of the Demonstration Plant. The total cost incurred for these services was \$97 during the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor). The total cost incurred for these services was \$230 for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor). These expenses are reflected in Research and development — related party on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss prior to the Business Combination. The counterparty ceased being a related party on June 8, 2023 upon completion of the Business Combination.

BHES JDA

Additionally, the Company has an agreement with a shareholder as discussed in Note 14. Transactions under the BHES JDA are included in Research and development — related party on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss prior to the Business Combination. Subsequent to the Business Combination, transactions under the BHES JDA are included in Research and development on the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity and non-controlling interest because BHES ceased being a related party on June 8, 2023. The Company had \$2,212 in long-term liabilities payable to related parties as of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) on the consolidated balance sheets related to this agreement.

Option Settlement

One of the Company's shareholders owned an option to purchase up to 711,111 membership interests from NET Power, LLC if NET Power, LLC met certain performance conditions, which it did not achieve prior to the close of the Business Combination. Immediately prior to the close of the Business Combination (Note 3), the option holder received 247,655 NET Power, LLC membership interests with a value of approximately \$79,054 in exchange for retiring the purchase option. The membership interests converted into 7,905,279 Class A OpCo Units and a corresponding quantity of shares of Class B Common Stock in conjunction with the Business Combination. The loss generated from the settlement of the share purchase option is recorded as Option settlement — related party expense on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 9 — Fair Value Measurement

The following table presents information about the Company's liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2023 (Successor) and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation inputs the Company utilized to determine each asset's and each liability's fair value:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Short-term Investments	\$ —	\$ 100,000	\$ —	\$ 100,000
Total	\$ —	\$ 100,000	\$ —	\$ 100,000

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Public Warrants	\$ 18,969	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,969
Private Placement Warrants	—	—	36,951	36,951
Earnout Shares	—	—	1,671	1,671
Total	\$ 18,969	\$ —	\$ 38,622	\$ 57,591

The following table presents information about the Company's liabilities that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation inputs the Company utilized to determine the liability's fair value:

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Option Liability	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,174	\$ 5,174
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,174	\$ 5,174

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of recurring level 3 fair value measurements:

	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	January 1 – December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Balance of recurring level 3 liabilities at beginning of period	\$ 63,851	\$ 5,174	\$ 1,459
Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability	(16,174)	—	—
Change in Option liability	—	—	3,715
Issuances	(9,055)	—	—
Payments	—	(5,174)	—
Balance of recurring level 3 liabilities at end of period	\$ 38,622	\$ —	\$ 5,174

Earnout Shares

The fair values for the Earnout Shares are estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The Monte Carlo simulation considers daily simulated stock prices as a proxy for the Company's daily volume-weighted average share price. The key inputs into the valuation of the Earnout Shares are an expected term of three years, a risk-free rate of 4.1% and estimated equity volatility of 38.5%. The estimated equity volatility assumption is based on a blended average of asset and equity volatility measurements of publicly traded companies within the Company's peer group.

NET Power Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 9 — Fair Value Measurement (cont.)

Warrants

The Public Warrants are valued using their quoted and publicly available market prices. Since their fair value is predicated on quoted prices in an active market for identical instruments, the Public Warrants are considered to be Level 1 fair value instruments because their price is observable.

The Company uses a Black-Scholes Merton Model to value the Private Placement Warrants. Key inputs into the Black-Scholes Merton Model include the Class A Common Stock closing price of \$10.10 as of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the risk free rate of 3.8%, volatility of 39.4%, a term of five years and a strike price of \$11.50 per share. The volatility assumption is based on a blended average of operating and equity volatility of publicly traded companies within the Company's peer group, the Company's own historical volatility and the implied volatility of the Public Warrants. The Private Placement Warrants are considered to be Level 3 fair value instruments because they are not traded on public markets; therefore, their price is not observable.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Short-term investments are considered Level 2 fair value instruments because cost basis is not observable in a public market.

Please reference Note 3 for a description of the terms of the Warrants.

Option Liability

The Company's option liability was issued in conjunction with member loans on October 15, 2021. The loans were fully repaid on February 3, 2022; however, the members had one year to exercise their options subsequent to the repayment of the loans. The interest expense related to these loan options was \$30 during the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor). These measurements were reported in Interest income (expense) on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. In early 2023, two option holders exercised their options to purchase an aggregate of 34,588 membership units in NET Power, LLC for total proceeds of \$5,836. There were no loan options outstanding at the time of the Business Combination.

NOTE 10 — Net Loss per Share/Unit

Successor Period

Basic net loss per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding. Diluted net income per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding, increased by the number of any additional shares of Class A Common Stock that would have been outstanding had any potentially dilutive shares of Class A Common Stock been issued and reduced by the number of shares of Class A Common Stock the Company could have repurchased from the proceeds from issuance of the potentially dilutive shares.

For the purposes of the diluted earnings per share calculation, Warrants, Earnout Shares, BHES Bonus Shares (as defined in Note 12), unvested Class A OpCo Units and the potential conversion of vested OpCo Units are excluded from the net loss per share calculation for the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the losses reported in the Successor Period. Additionally, Earnout Shares and BHES Bonus Shares are excluded from the net loss calculation because the contingencies that would allow for those Earnout Shares to vest into OpCo Units have not yet been met. Based

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 10 — Net Loss per Share/Unit (cont.)

on the amounts outstanding at December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company excluded the following financial instruments from the computation of diluted net loss per unit because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the losses reported in the Successor Period:

Anti-Dilutive Instrument	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Public Warrants	8,622,235
Private Placement Warrants	10,900,000
Earnout Shares	328,925
BHES Bonus Shares	2,068,416
Unvested Class A OpCo Units	848,415
Vested Class A OpCo Units	141,304,030
Unvested RSU's	443,221
Total	164,515,242

Only shares of Class A Common Stock participate in the Company's undistributed earnings. As such, the Company's undistributed earnings are allocated entirely to the Class A Common Stock based on the weighted-average number of shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding for the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor).

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net loss per share for the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor):

	Class A Common Stock
Numerator	
Net loss	\$ (141,816)
Net loss attributable to shareholders	\$ (43,056)
Denominator	
Weighted-average number shares outstanding, basic and diluted	69,756
Net loss per share attributable to shareholders, basic and diluted	\$ (0.62)

Predecessor Period

Basic net loss per unit is computed based on the weighted average number of membership interests outstanding. Diluted net loss per unit is computed based on the weighted average number of membership interests outstanding, increased by the number of any additional units that would have been outstanding had any potentially dilutive membership interests been issued and decreased by the number of membership interests the Company could have repurchased from the proceeds from issuance of the potentially dilutive membership interests.

As of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), the Company's anti-dilutive securities were profits interests, member loan share options and share options. Based on the amounts outstanding at December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), the Company excluded the following positions from the computation of diluted net loss per unit because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the losses reported in the Predecessor Period:

Anti-Dilutive Instrument	December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)
Unvested profits interests	226,494	119,076
Member loan share options	34,588	—
Occidental Petroleum share options	711,111	—
Total	972,193	119,076

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 10 — Net Loss per Share/Unit (cont.)

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net loss per unit for the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor), and for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), respectively:

	Period from January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Numerator		
Net loss	\$ (34,176)	\$ (54,778)
Net loss attributable to membership interest holders	\$ (34,176)	\$ (54,778)
Denominator		
Weighted-average number membership interests outstanding, basic and diluted	3,767	3,703
Net loss per unit attributable to membership interest holders, basic and diluted	\$ (9.07)	\$ (14.79)

NOTE 11 — Shareholders' Equity and Non-Controlling Interest
Successor Period

The Company's equity consists of a total of 831,000,000 authorized shares across all classes of capital stock, which the Company has the authority to issue. The 831,000,000 authorized shares consist of 1,000,000 authorized shares of Preferred Stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share, 520,000,000 authorized shares of Class A Common Stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share, and 310,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share.

As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company had no outstanding shares of Preferred Stock, 71,277,906 outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock, and 141,787,429 outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock.

Class A Common Stock is entitled to one vote for each share on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders and do not have cumulative voting rights. Class A Common Stock is entitled to receive dividends (payable in cash, stock or otherwise), if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board"). In the event of liquidation, dissolution, distribution of assets or other winding up, Class A Common Stock is entitled to receive ratably the assets available for distribution to the stockholders after payment of liabilities and the liquidation preference of any outstanding shares of Preferred Stock.

Class B Common Stock is not transferable except in connection with a permitted transfer of a corresponding number of OpCo Units. Class B Common Stock is entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by the holders of Common Stock. Holders of shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock vote together as a single class on all matters presented to stockholders subject to certain exceptions. Class B Common Stock does not have the right to receive dividends, unless the dividend consists of shares of Class B Common Stock or of rights, options, warrants or other securities convertible or exercisable into or redeemable for shares of Class B Common Stock paid proportionally with respect to each outstanding share of Class B Common Stock and a dividend consisting of shares of Class A Common Stock or of rights, options, warrants or other securities convertible or exercisable into or redeemable for shares of Class A Common Stock on the same terms is simultaneously paid to the holders of Class A Common Stock. Class B Common Stock does not have any right to receive a distribution upon a liquidation or winding up of the Company.

NET Power Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 11 — Shareholders’ Equity and Non-Controlling Interest (cont.)

As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), redeemable non-controlling interests are comprised of 140,610,089 vested Class A OpCo Units, of which 6,967,050 units were formerly vested Class B OpCo Units. Class A OpCo Units are exchangeable for shares of Class A Common Stock or redeemable for cash. Additionally, the Company holds a call right that enables it to redeem Class A OpCo Units for shares of Class A Common Stock or cash once the unit holder has elected to redeem the equity instrument.

After considering the effects of consolidation, the Company owns 33.0% of OpCo and NCI holders own the residual 67.0%. The table below demonstrates the calculation of net loss before income tax attributable to redeemable non-controlling interest holders for the June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) period and the June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) period:

	Period from June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Net Loss before income tax	\$ (147,523)
Redeemable non-controlling interest percentage – Class A OpCo Units	67.0%
Net Loss before income tax attributable to Class A OpCo Units	\$ (98,760)

Earnout Shares and Restricted Shares

As part of the Business Combination (Note 3), 128,908,518 Class A OpCo Units and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock, 7,624,999 Class B OpCo Units and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock and 54,047,495 shares of Class A Common Stock owned by the Sponsor, the Sponsor’s affiliates and private investors were subjected to certain vesting and transfer restrictions. Upon conversion of Class B OpCo Units to Class A OpCo Units, the 6,072,463 Class B OpCo Units subject to vesting and transfer restrictions became Class A OpCo Units.

Of the total shares subject to vesting and transfer restrictions, 986,775 Class A OpCo Units, all of which were formerly Class B OpCo Units, and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock vest in three equal tranches contingent upon the share price of the Class A Common Stock or the occurrence of a change in control event (the “Earnout Shares”). The first tranche vests if the closing price of the Class A Common Stock on the NYSE is greater than or equal to \$12.00 for any 20 trading days within a consecutive 30-trading-day period beginning on or after June 23, 2023. The second tranche vests if the closing price of the Class A Common Stock on the NYSE is greater than or equal to \$14.00 for any 20 trading days within a consecutive 30-trading-day period beginning on or after June 23, 2023. The third tranche vests if the closing price of the Class A Common Stock on the NYSE is greater than or equal to \$16.00 for any 20 trading days within a consecutive 30-trading-day period beginning on or after June 23, 2023 and ending on the threeyear anniversary of the Closing Date.

Of the OpCo Units subject to transfer restrictions, 44,544,551 Class A OpCo Units, of which 1,575,045 were formerly Class B OpCo Units, (the “Price-Based Lock-up Shares”) may not be transferred until after the three-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the NYSE, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing on or after June 23, 2023 exceeds (or, in the case of the 1,575,045 Class A OpCo Units that were formerly Class B OpCo Units, equals) (i) \$12.00 per share, then one-third of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions, (ii) \$14.00 per share, then an additional one-third of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lockup restrictions, and (iii) \$16.00 per share, then all of the Price-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lockup restrictions.

The remaining 89,449,655 Class A OpCo Units, of which 3,510,643 were formerly Class B OpCo Units (the “Time-Based Lock-up Shares”) subject to transfer restrictions may not be transferred until after the one-year anniversary of the Closing Date; provided, however, that if the last sale price of the Class A Common Stock on the

NET Power Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 11 — Shareholders' Equity and Non-Controlling Interest (cont.)

NYSE, for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading-day period commencing on or after December 8, 2023, exceeds (or in the case of the 3,510,643 Class A OpCo Units that were formerly Class B OpCo Units, equals) \$12.00 per share, then the Time-Based Lock-up Shares will no longer be subject to such lock-up restrictions.

On August 16, 2023, pursuant to the OpCo limited liability company agreement, all Class B OpCo Units converted into Class A OpCo Units on a one-for-one basis due to the exercise on such date by an OpCo Unitholder of its Class B OpCo Unit conversion right, which allowed the holder to convert its own Class B OpCo Units into Class A OpCo Units on a one-for-one basis.

During the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company's Class A Common Stock achieved the \$12.00 per share and \$14.00 per share prices necessary to cause two-thirds of the Earnout Shares to vest and to remove the lock-up provision from two-thirds of the Price-Based Lock-Up Shares. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), 328,925 Class A OpCo units and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock included in the Earnout Shares remain unvested. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), 14,848,184 Price-Based Lockup Shares remain restricted.

Predecessor Period

The Company's equity in the Predecessor Period comprised a single class of membership interests. The Company's members' equity as of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) included 4,987,845 authorized membership interests, of which 3,722,355 were issued and outstanding.

Due to the absence of an active market for the Company's membership interests, the Company utilized methodologies in accordance with the framework of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Technical Practice Aid — *Valuation of Privately-Held Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation* to estimate the fair value of its membership interests. The estimated fair value of the membership interests was determined at each grant date based upon a variety of factors, including price of equity issuances by the Company, the Company's financial position, historical financial performance, the Company's developed, external market conditions affecting any trends within the industry and the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event.

NOTE 12 — Share-Based Payments

OpCo Unit Awards (Predecessor and Successor)

As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), there was \$2,352 of unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to unvested Class A OpCo Units granted under previous programs, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of three years.

As of December 31, 2022 (Predecessor), there was \$9,312 of unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to unvested equity awards granted under previous programs, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of one year.

Pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement (Note 3), the Company agreed to amend the settlement provisions of certain unvested, outstanding profits interests previously issued by NET Power, LLC (the "Replacement Awards"). Unvested Replacement Awards that would have originally settled into NET Power, LLC membership interests will now settle into Class A OpCo Units and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock. The number of Class A OpCo Units and shares of Class B Common Stock into which the Replacement Awards will settle is calculated so that the settlement value approximates the value of NET Power, LLC membership interests into which the profits interests would have settled. The Replacement Awards will continue to vest over the original applicable service periods and are subject to the same performance conditions as the profits interests. Compensation cost associated with the Replacement Awards is recognized over the requisite service period as the Company evaluates the probability of performance conditions' achievement.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 12 — Share-Based Payments (cont.)

The following table presents a summary of employee equity awards comprised of Class A OpCo Units and the corresponding quantity of shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding, granted, forfeited, vested on an accelerated basis and redeemed during the current year-to-date:

	Quantity		Calculated Value	
	Period from June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	Period from January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	Period from June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	Period from January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)
Unvested, beginning of period	1,895,122	226,494	\$ 4.95	\$ 63.25
Granted	—	—	\$ —	\$ —
Forfeited	(324,568)	—	\$ 5.66	\$ —
Vested	(30,069)	(107,418)	\$ 4.32	\$ 63.18
Accelerated	(692,070)	—	\$ 4.32	\$ —
Unvested, end of period	848,415	119,076	\$ 4.62	\$ 63.32

Accelerated Vesting and Forfeiture of Certain Profits Interests

Also pursuant to the Business Combination Agreement, the Company agreed to accelerate the vesting of certain unvested profits interests upon completion of the Business Combination. The Business Combination resulted in the immediate vesting of 30,000 profits interests, which equated to 451,356 Class A OpCo Units and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock, that generated \$1,624 in compensation cost, which was directly attributed to the transaction on June 8, 2023. The expense generated by the accelerated vesting of certain profits interests is recorded in General and administrative within the June 8 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) period on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Additionally, the Business Combination resulted in the forfeiture of 30,000 unvested profits interests, which equated to 324,568 Class A OpCo Units and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock. This forfeiture did not affect the compensation expense recorded on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss because the awards were unvested at the time of forfeiture.

Restricted Stock Units (Successor)

In conjunction with the Business Combination, the Board and RONI's shareholders approved the 2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan. The 2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan initially reserves 20,468,545 shares of Class A Common Stock for issuance as equity awards. The quantity of shares of Class A Common Stock reserved for grant under the 2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan will be subject to an annual increase on the first day of each calendar year beginning January 1, 2024, and ending and including January 1, 2033, equal to the lesser of (i) 5% of the aggregate number of shares outstanding on December 31 of the immediately preceding calendar year and (ii) any such smaller number of shares as is determined by the Board.

During the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company authorized the issuance of 443,221 RSU's under the terms of the Omnibus Incentive Plan. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), there was \$5,188 of unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to unvested RSU's, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of three years.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 12 — Share-Based Payments (cont.)

The following table presents a summary of RSU's outstanding, granted, forfeited, vested and accelerated during the period from; June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor):

	Quantity	Fair Value
Unvested, beginning of period	—	\$ —
Granted	443,221	\$ 13.43
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Vested	—	\$ —
Accelerated	—	\$ —
Unvested, end of period	443,221	\$ 13.43

Awards granted to employees and the majority of executives cliff-vest on the three-year anniversary date of the grant. Awards granted to independent directors and certain executives use a graded vesting schedule over the three-year period that begins on each award's grant date.

BHES JDA (Predecessor and Successor)

The following table presents the quantity and value of equity issued to Baker Hughes Energy Services LLC ("BHES") as payment for costs incurred pursuant to the Original JDA and the Amended and Restated JDA (Note 14). The portion of BHES JDA costs that the Company pays with Class A OpCo Units and shares of Class B Common Stock is recorded within additional paid in capital on the consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity and non-controlling interest. The table below displays the fair value of shares distributed as payment for services rendered by BHES under the terms of the BHES JDA.

	Quantity		Total Fair Value		
	Period from June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	Period from January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	Period from June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	Period from January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	Equivalent Value per Unit or per Share ⁽¹⁾
Membership Interests	—	9,210	\$ —	\$ 1,943	\$ 168.75
Class A OpCo Units	1,236,265	296,160	8,172	1,958	\$ 5.29
Class B Common Stock	1,236,265	296,160	—	—	\$ —
Total			\$ 8,172	\$ 3,901	

(1) The Equivalent Value per Unit is the discounted price per membership interest or per share stipulated in the BHES JDA.

Shares used as payment under the terms of the Amended and Restated JDA are issued at a discount expected to cause a total loss of approximately \$17,500 to the Company. The Company has incurred inception-to-date losses of \$2,971 related to such issuances.

BHES may earn additional shares under the terms of the Amended and Restated JDA ("BHES Bonus Shares") if it meets certain contractually stipulated project milestones related to the development of the Demonstration Plant. The Company determined that BHES's achievement of each of these milestones is probable in accordance with the guidance in ASC 718; therefore, the Company recognizes the compensation cost associated with milestone share-based payments ratably over the expected service period. The following table disaggregates the variable compensation payable to BHES should it meet its milestone objectives:

	Performance Period End Date	Compensation Cost Incurred To Date	Remaining Compensation Cost	Total Compensation Cost
BHES JDA – variable share-based payments	January, 2027	\$ 21,167	\$ 6,178	\$ 27,345

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 12 — Share-Based Payments (cont.)**

Additionally, BHES received 47,000 membership interests that converted into 1,500,265 Class A OpCo Units and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock in conjunction with the consummation of the Business Combination (Note 3).

Reference Note 14 for additional quantitative disclosures related to the BHES JDA.

NOTE 13 — Leases

As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company had two leases, both of which are classified as operating leases. The following table presents the future minimum lease payments that the Company expects to make under its operating leases:

Year	Future Minimum Lease Payments
2024	\$ 504
2025	517
2026	531
2027	545
2028	512
2029 and thereafter	—
Total	\$ 2,608

Lease cost for the period from January 1, 2023 through June 7, 2023 (Predecessor) and the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor) was \$260 and \$85, respectively. Lease cost for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor) was \$95. Lease costs are recorded as General and administrative expense on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Office Lease

On June 6, 2022, the Company entered into an office space lease agreement (the “Measurement Building Lease”), which became effective on November 1, 2022 and had an original lease term of 60 months from the signing date. The lease was classified as an operating lease and the lease liability was calculated using an incremental borrowing rate of 8.0%. On August 11, 2023, the Company agreed to terminate the Measurement Building Lease, effective October 6, 2023, and entered into a new office lease agreement (the “Roney St. Lease”). The Roney St. Lease began on October 6, 2023 and has a term of 62 months from the commencement date. The simultaneous termination of the Measurement Building Lease and execution of the Roney St. Lease represents a single transaction accounted for as a modification of the Measurement Building Lease. As such, the Company remeasured the lease liabilities and right-of-use asset associated with the Measurement Building Lease and recognized those balances over the amended, remaining lease term.

As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company had \$2,155 in lease liabilities and \$2,059 in right-of-use assets attributable to the Roney St. Lease on its consolidated balance sheets.

The Roney St. Lease includes an early termination option that enables the Company to end the lease on or after its 50th month. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company determined that it is unlikely to exercise this termination option; therefore, the above minimum lease payments, as well as the right-of-use asset and liability associated with the Roney St. Lease, do not consider the effects of this termination option on the lease term.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 13 — Leases (cont.)
Land Lease

The Company leases the land under the Demonstration Plant. The lease expires on the earlier of (i) July 1, 2025 or (ii) the termination of the Company's oxygen supply agreement with the lessor. Lease payments for the land equal one dollar per year.

In conjunction with the Business Combination (Note 3), the Company revalued its land lease at its fair value, which involved a comparison of the land lease's terms against comparable market lease terms. As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the value of the right-of-use asset attributable to the Demonstration Plant land lease was \$153.

NOTE 14 — Commitments and Contingencies
Litigation

In conjunction with the Business Combination (Note 3), the Company entered into a settlement agreement with a RONI shareholder related to certain disclosures made in the registration statement filed by RONI for the Business Combination. The settlement amount did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company's valuation of the asset retirement obligation related to the Demonstration Plant encompasses an estimate for the cost to restore the site as required by lease terms.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of the asset retirement obligation for each period presented:

	Period from June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	Period from January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Asset retirement obligation, beginning of period	\$ 1,967	\$ 2,416	\$ —
Obligation incurred	—	—	2,201
Periodic accretion expense	93	102	215
Asset retirement obligation, end of period	\$ 2,060	\$ 2,518	\$ 2,416

Unconditional Purchase Obligations

The Company has committed to purchase industrial components for installation at its Demonstration Plant and its first commercial power plant. The Company pays for these components in installments aligned to contractual milestones specified by each commitment's counterparty. In accordance with ASC Topic 440, *Commitments*, the Company does not recognize these commitments on the consolidated balance sheets.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 14 — Commitments and Contingencies (cont.)

The following table presents the Company's material, unrecognized purchase obligations:

Commitment	Consideration Type	Gross Commitment	Period from June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	Period from January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	Prior Predecessor Periods	Remaining Commitment
Asset purchase commitments	Cash	\$ 26,009	\$ 4,023	\$ 1,168	\$ —	\$ 20,818
BHES JDA	Cash	70,000	6,536	3,121	2,211	58,132
BHES JDA	Share-Based	70,000	6,536	3,121	2,211	58,132
	Total	\$ 166,009	\$ 17,095	\$ 7,410	\$ 4,422	\$ 137,082

BHES JDA

On February 3, 2022, the Company entered into a Joint Development Agreement with affiliates of BHES, which is a shareholder (the "Original JDA"). The Original JDA's counterparties subsequently amended the agreement's terms on June 30, 2022 and December 13, 2022 (the "Amended and Restated JDA", and collectively with the Original JDA, the "BHES JDA"). The Amended and Restated JDA represents a contract that engages BHES to invest in, develop and deploy the NET Power Cycle in collaboration with the Company. The Amended and Restated JDA entitles BHES to payments of cash and equity in exchange for services related to the development and commercialization of the technology. The Company records the measurement of services provided by BHES within Research and development on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Prior to the Business Combination, the Company used membership interests to compensate BHES for its services under the BHES JDA (Note 12). After the Business Combination, the Company uses Class A OpCo Units and corresponding quantities of Class B Common Stock to compensate BHES for its services under the BHES JDA (Note 12).

The following table presents the costs associated with the BHES JDA during the periods presented:

	Period from		
	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)	January 1 – June 7, 2023 (Predecessor)	January 1 – December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)
Cash expense	\$ 6,536	\$ 3,121	\$ 2,211
Membership interests issued	—	3,902	2,765
Class A OpCo Units issued	8,172	—	—
BHES Bonus Share expense	6,620	4,690	9,857
Total research and development attributable to BHES JDA	\$ 21,328	\$ 11,713	\$ 14,833

Prior to June 8, 2023 (Successor), the Company recorded costs incurred under the BHES within Research and development — related party on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss due to the size of their ownership of the Company and because an employee of BHES served on the Company's Board of Directors. Subsequent to the Business Combination, neither BHES nor its affiliates occupy seats on the Company's Board of Directors and its percentage of ownership fell below 5%; therefore, BHES no longer qualifies as a related party after June 7, 2023.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 15 — Income Taxes

Prior to the Closing Date, NET Power, LLC was considered a passthrough entity for state and federal income taxes. As such, NET Power, LLC's income or loss was allocated to its partners and no income tax expense (benefit) was recognized.

The following table presents the components of the Company's current and deferred income taxes:

	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Federal	
Current tax expense (benefit)	\$ —
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(5,542)
Total federal	(5,542)
State and local	
Current tax expense (benefit)	—
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(165)
Total state and local	(165)
Total	\$ (5,707)

The following table presents the Company's effective income tax rate during the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor):

	June 8 – December 31, 2023 (Successor)
U.S. federal statutory rate	21.0%
Increase (decrease) due to:	
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	0.1%
Non-controlling interests	(14.1)%
Equity transactions	(3.8)%
Other permanent adjustments	(0.5)%
Change in investment in OpCo	(2.5)%
Valuation allowance	3.7%
Effective tax rate	3.9%

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 15 — Income Taxes (cont.)

The following table presents the effects of temporary differences arising from deferred income taxes as of December 31, 2023 (Successor):

	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Deferred tax assets	
Federal net operating losses	\$ 1,976
State net operating losses	186
Investment in OpCo	62,972
Deferred tax assets, gross	65,134
Valuation allowance	(62,972)
Deferred tax assets, net	2,162
Deferred tax liabilities	
Property, plant and equipment and developed technology	(59,881)
Deferred tax liabilities, gross	(59,881)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	\$ (57,719)

As of June 8, 2023 (Successor), the Company recorded a deferred tax asset of \$77,700, which was fully reserved. The change in the valuation allowance of \$14,728 from June 8, 2023 to December 31, 2023 corresponds to the change in the balance of the deferred tax asset attributable to NET Power Inc.'s investment in OpCo. The Company does not believe that this deferred tax asset is more-likely-than-not to be realized and has established a valuation allowance against it as of December 31, 2023 (Successor).

As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company recorded no unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would decrease the Company's effective tax rate. The measurement of unrecognized tax benefits is not expected to significantly change during the twelve months following the date of the consolidated balance sheets. Management evaluated the Company's tax positions and concluded that the Company had taken no uncertain tax positions that require adjustment to comply with applicable accounting guidance.

The Company and its subsidiaries file U.S. federal income tax returns as well as tax returns in various state jurisdictions. OpCo files U.S. federal and state tax returns. Generally, tax years between 2020 and 2023 remain open to examination by the tax authorities in these jurisdictions.

Although the outcomes of tax examination are uncertain, management believes that adequate provisions for income taxes have been made. If outcomes differ materially from management's estimates, those outcomes could have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Differences between actual results and assumptions or changes in assumptions in future periods are recorded in the period they become known. To the extent additional information becomes available prior to resolution, such accruals are adjusted to reflect probable outcomes.

Tax Receivable Agreement

As of December 31, 2023 (Successor), the Company recorded a liability of \$8,937 related to its projected obligations under the TRA, which is recorded as Tax Receivable Agreement liability on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. This obligation arose because of qualifying exchanges of Class A OpCo Units that occurred during the period from June 8, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (Successor).

NET Power Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 428,595	\$ 536,927
Short-term investments	100,000	100,000
Investments in securities, available-for-sale	69,190	—
Accounts receivable, net	—	58
Interest receivable	373	1,942
Prepaid expenses	1,501	1,777
Other current assets	358	93
Total current assets	600,017	640,797
Long-term assets		
Investments in securities, available-for-sale	27,793	—
Intangible assets, net	1,290,453	1,307,265
Goodwill	423,920	423,920
Property, plant and equipment, net	101,099	96,856
Operating lease right-of-use assets	2,120	2,212
Total long-term assets	1,845,385	1,830,253
Total assets	\$ 2,445,402	\$ 2,471,050
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,669	\$ 617
Accrued liabilities	7,211	10,915
Due to related parties	302	142
Operating lease liabilities, current portion	364	347
Total current liabilities	10,546	12,021
Long-term liabilities		
Earnout Shares liability	2,147	1,671
Warrant liability	70,021	55,920
Asset retirement obligation	2,103	2,060
Noncurrent operating lease liabilities	1,728	1,808
Tax Receivable Agreement liability	10,099	8,937
Deferred taxes	53,085	57,719
Total long-term liabilities	139,183	128,115
Total liabilities	149,729	140,136
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Mezzanine shareholders' equity		
Redeemable non-controlling interests in subsidiary	1,635,900	1,545,905

NET Power Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited) — (Continued)
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred Stock, \$.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding as of March 31, 2024 (Successor) and December 31, 2023 (Successor)	—	—
Class A Common Stock, \$.0001 par value; 520,000,000 shares authorized; 71,970,052 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2024 (Successor) and 71,277,906 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023 (Successor)	7	7
Class B Common Stock, \$.0001 par value; 310,000,000 shares authorized; 141,801,811 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2024 (Successor) and 141,787,429 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023 (Successor)	14	14
Additional paid-in-capital	737,802	851,841
Accumulated other comprehensive income	224	—
Accumulated deficit	(78,274)	(66,853)
Total shareholders' equity	659,773	785,009
Total liabilities, mezzanine shareholders' equity and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,445,402	\$ 2,471,050

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss (Unaudited)
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 50
Cost of revenue	—	—
Cost of revenue – related party	—	—
Gross profit	—	50
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	6,383	5,563
General and administrative – related party	26	110
Sales and marketing	751	340
Research and development	10,975	1,102
Research and development – related party	267	6,464
Project development	324	178
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	20,057	3,332
Total operating expenses	38,783	17,089
Operating loss	(38,783)	(17,039)
Other income (expense)		
Interest income (expense)	7,690	(30)
Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability	(14,577)	—
Other income	—	2
Net other income (expense)	(6,887)	(28)
Net loss before income tax	(45,670)	(17,067)
Income tax benefit	(4,038)	—
Net loss after income tax	(41,632)	(17,067)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(30,211)	—
Net loss attributable to NET Power Inc.	(11,421)	(17,067)
Other comprehensive gain (loss)		
Unrealized gain on investments	662	—
Total other comprehensive gain (loss)	662	—
Comprehensive loss	(40,970)	(17,067)
Comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(29,773)	—
Comprehensive loss attributable to NET Power Inc.	\$ (11,197)	\$ (17,067)
Net loss per share of Class A Common Stock (Successor) or per membership interest (Predecessor)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (4.55)
Weighted average shares of Class A Common Stock or membership interests, basic and diluted	71,894,553	3,748,476

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Non-Controlling Interest (Unaudited)
In thousands, except share and unit amounts

	Class A Common Stock		Class B Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests – Mezzanine Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2023 (Successor)	71,277,906	\$ 7	141,787,429	\$ 14	\$ 851,841	\$ —	\$ (66,853)	\$ 785,009	\$1,545,905
Redemption of Class A Common Stock	679,559	—	(679,559)	—	74	—	—	74	(74)
Issuance of Class A Common Stock	12,587	—	—	—	4,032	—	—	4,032	(4,005)
Tax Receivable Agreement, net of deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	(567)	—	—	(567)	—
Unrealized gain on investments	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	224	438
Amortization of share-based payments	—	—	693,941	—	647	—	—	647	5,622
Adjustment of redeemable non- controlling interest to redemption value	—	—	—	—	(118,225)	—	—	(118,225)	118,225
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,421)	(11,421)	(30,211)
Balance at March 31, 2024 (Successor)	71,970,052	\$ 7	141,801,811	\$ 14	\$ 737,802	\$ 224	\$ (78,274)	\$ 659,773	\$1,635,900

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Members' Equity (Unaudited)
In thousands, except unit amounts

	Membership Interests		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Members' Equity
	Units	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2022 (Predecessor)	3,722,355	\$ 262,622	\$ 26,288	\$ 17	\$ (224,525)	\$ 64,402
Issuance of shares to:						
Occidental Petroleum	5,824	1,859	—	—	—	1,859
Constellation	28,764	9,181	—	—	—	9,181
BHES (Bonus shares)	—	—	2,688	—	—	2,688
BHES (In-kind shares)	6,281	1,325	618	—	—	1,943
Vesting of profits interests	—	—	1,747	—	—	1,747
Comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(17,067)	(17,067)
Balance at March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)	3,763,224	\$ 274,987	\$ 31,341	\$ 17	\$ (241,592)	\$ 64,753

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss after tax	\$ (41,632)	\$ (17,067)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	3,176	3,268
Amortization	16,812	5
Accretion	43	59
Non-cash lease expense	113	33
Deferred taxes	(4,039)	—
Change in fair value of Earnout Shares liability	476	—
Change in fair value of Warrant liability	14,101	—
Vesting of profits interests	—	1,745
Share-based compensation	6,269	4,632
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivables	58	289
Interest receivable	1,396	—
Prepaid expenses	276	(252)
Other current assets	(46)	(629)
Accounts payable	2,078	95
Accrued liabilities	(1,820)	1,033
Lease liabilities	(84)	(31)
Option liability	—	31
Due to related parties – current	160	3,857
Due to related parties – long-term	—	(2,212)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,663)	(5,144)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(96,148)	—
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(9,521)	(615)
Net cash used in investing activities	(105,669)	(615)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from share issuances	—	5,836
Net cash provided by financing activities	—	5,836
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(108,332)	77
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	536,927	5,164
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 428,595	\$ 5,241
Non-cash investing activities:		
Liabilities recorded for property, plant, and equipment, net	\$ 1,721	\$ 26

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 1 — Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation*****Nature of Business***

NET Power Inc. (the “Company”) is a clean energy technology company that has developed a proprietary process for producing electricity using a predominantly carbon dioxide working fluid that involves the capture and reuse, sale and sequestration of carbon dioxide (the “NET Power Cycle”). The NET Power Cycle is the subject of U.S. and foreign patents, as well as additional applications and provisional applications on file with the United States Patent and Trademark Office and international patent authorities.

Business Combination

On December 13, 2022, NET Power, LLC entered into a Business Combination Agreement with Rice Acquisition Corp. II (“RONI”), Rice Acquisition Holdings II LLC (“RONI OpCo”), Topo Buyer Co, LLC (“Buyer”) and Topo Merger Sub, LLC (“Merger Sub”). On June 8, 2023 (the “Closing Date”), Merger Sub merged with and into NET Power, LLC, with NET Power, LLC continuing as the surviving entity, resulting in it becoming a majority-owned, direct subsidiary of Buyer. RONI OpCo, a subsidiary of RONI, renamed itself NET Power Operations LLC (“OpCo”) and RONI renamed itself NET Power Inc. upon completion of the merger (the “Business Combination”). The Business Combination resulted in an umbrella partnership, C corporation or “Up-C” structure.

OpCo is a variable interest entity (“VIE”) in accordance with the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 810, *Consolidation* (“ASC 810”); therefore, RONI represented the accounting acquirer within the Business Combination structure. The Company elected push-down accounting for the Business Combination and recorded the push-down entries at OpCo. ASC 810 requires that a reporting entity that possesses a controlling financial interest in a VIE consolidate that VIE. A controlling financial interest will have both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; and (b) the obligation to absorb the VIE’s losses and the right to receive benefits that are significant to the VIE. The Company determined that OpCo continued to meet the definition of a VIE after the Business Combination and that the Company became the primary beneficiary of OpCo beginning on the Closing Date of the Business Combination; therefore, the Company has consolidated OpCo from the date of the Business Combination.

As a result of the Business Combination, the Company’s financial statement presentation distinguishes NET Power, LLC as the “Predecessor” through June 7, 2023 (the “Predecessor Period”) and NET Power Inc. as the “Successor” for periods beginning on or after the Closing Date (the “Successor Period”). Revenue and earnings after the date of the Business Combination are shown in the Successor Period on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. As a result of the application of the acquisition method of accounting in the Successor Period, the consolidated financial statements for the Successor Period are presented on a full step-up basis; therefore, the Successor Period consolidated financial statements are not comparable to the consolidated financial statements of the Predecessor Period, which are not presented on the same full step-up basis.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of subsidiaries that NET Power Inc. consolidated according to the rules set forth in ASC 810. The Company consolidates all wholly-owned subsidiaries and subsidiaries in which it owns a 50.0% or greater ownership interest and all VIE’s to which it is deemed to represent the primary beneficiary, as described above. These condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all wholly-owned subsidiaries and consolidated VIE’s. Intercompany balances have been eliminated through the consolidation process.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) for interim financial information; however, certain information or footnote disclosures normally included in complete financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP may have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”).

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 1 — Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation (cont.)**

In management's opinion, these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and include all adjustments, which consist of only normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for fair statement.

The results reported in these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the SEC on March 11, 2024.

NOTE 2 — Significant Accounting Policies

In the opinion of the Company's management, the Company's significant accounting policies used for the three months ended March 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted below are consistent with those used for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. Accordingly, reference Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 ("2023 Annual Report") for the Company's significant accounting policies.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. The estimates, judgments and assumptions made by the Company when accounting for items and matters such as, but not limited to, depreciation, amortization, asset valuations and share-based compensation were based on information available at the time they were made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements, as well as amounts reported on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss during the periods presented. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassification

Certain immaterial prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

During December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) — Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* ("ASU 2023-09"). ASU 2023-09 requires public business entities to provide annually a tabular reconciliation of the reported income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations to the product of the income (or loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and the applicable statutory federal income tax rate using specified categories and to disclose separately reconciling items within certain categories with absolute values equal to or greater than five percent of the product of the income (or loss) from continuing operations before tax and the applicable statutory tax rate. Additionally, ASU 2023-09 requires a public business entity to disclose the year-to-date amount of income taxes paid, net of refunds received, to federal, state and foreign jurisdictions. If a payment to a single federal, state or foreign jurisdiction equals or exceeds five percent of total income taxes paid, ASU 2023-09 requires separate disclosure of that payment. Finally, ASU 2023-09 requires a public business entity to disclose income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) disaggregated between domestic and foreign jurisdictions and to disclose income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations disaggregated between federal, state and foreign jurisdictions. ASU 2023-09 removes the requirement to disclose the nature and estimate of the range of reasonably possible increases or decreases in the unrecognized tax benefits balance in the next 12 months, or to make a statement that an estimate of the range cannot be made. ASU 2023-09 is effective for the Company for calendar years beginning after December 15, 2025. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the effect ASU 2023-09 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 3 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets****Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits derived from the Company's unique market position, the growth attributable to the NET Power Cycle and the Company's assembled workforce, none of which are individually and separately recognized as intangible assets. Goodwill is allocated to the Company's sole reportable segment and reporting unit.

The following table presents the Company's goodwill included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

Goodwill at December 31, 2023 (Successor)	\$	423,920
Measurement Adjustments		—
Goodwill at March 31, 2024 (Successor)	\$	423,920

Current period measurement adjustments calculated as part of the purchase price allocation that accompanied the Business Combination are still pending finalization of the annual income tax return for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Definite Lived Intangible Assets

The following tables summarize the Company's definite lived intangible assets included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Developed technology, gross	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 1,345,000
Accumulated amortization	(54,547)	(37,735)
Developed technology, net	<u>\$ 1,290,453</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,265</u>

Amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor) and March 31, 2023 (Predecessor) was \$16,812 and \$5, respectively.

The Company does not own or control any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives except goodwill. The following table presents estimated amortization expense for the next five years and thereafter:

Remainder of 2024	\$	50,438
2025		67,250
2026		67,250
2027		67,250
2028		67,250
2029		67,250
2030 and thereafter		903,765
Total	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,290,453</u>

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 4 — Property, Plant and Equipment

The following table summarizes the key classifications of property, plant and equipment included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Furniture and equipment, gross	\$ 328	\$ 320
Demonstration Plant, gross	89,239	89,239
Construction in progress	21,853	14,443
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	111,420	104,002
Accumulated depreciation	(10,321)	(7,146)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 101,099</u>	<u>\$ 96,856</u>

Depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor) and March 31, 2023 (Predecessor) was \$3,176 and \$3,268, respectively.

NOTE 5 — Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following components included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Accrued incentive compensation	\$ 819	\$ 2,016
Accrued cash-based expense of BHES JDA	3,438	3,669
Accrued legal service provider fees	241	160
Accrued capital expenditures	1,721	3,605
Other accrued liabilities	992	1,465
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 7,211</u>	<u>\$ 10,915</u>

NOTE 6 — Revenue and Accounts Receivable
Revenue

The following table disaggregates the revenue included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss into its major components:

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Feasibility studies	\$ —	\$ 50
Test data sales	—	—
Testing services	—	—
Total revenue	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>

Performance Obligations

Revenue recognized under contracts with customers exclusively includes the performance obligations satisfied in the applicable reporting period.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 6 — Revenue and Accounts Receivable (cont.)
Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, net consist of the following balances included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Accounts receivable, gross	\$ —	\$ 58
Allowance for credit losses	—	—
Accounts receivable, net	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor) and March 31, 2023 (Predecessor), the Company did not record any provision for credit losses within General and administrative expense on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss associated with its accounts receivable.

NOTE 7 — Related Party Transactions

The following table summarizes the related party amounts included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Amounts due to related parties under master services agreements	\$ 302	\$ 142

The following table summarizes the related party transactions included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss:

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Master services agreement administrative costs	\$ 26	\$ 34
Engineering support provided by former board member	—	76
General and administrative – related party	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>
Master services agreement costs for Demonstration Plant	\$ 267	\$ 278
BHES JDA	—	6,186
Research and development – related party	<u>\$ 267</u>	<u>\$ 6,464</u>

Master Services Agreements

A significant shareholder has provided the Company with marketing services, patent administration services and technology maintenance services related to the development of the NET Power Cycle. The total cost incurred for these services was \$26 and \$34 during the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor) and March 31, 2023 (Predecessor), respectively. These totals are included in General and administrative — related party on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Another shareholder supports the Company with regard to general business oversight and with the operation of the Demonstration Plant. The total cost incurred for these services was \$267 and \$278 during the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor) and March 31, 2023 (Predecessor), respectively. These totals are reflected in Research and development — related party on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 7 — Related Party Transactions (cont.)**

The Company had \$302 and \$142 in current liabilities payable to related parties as of March 31, 2024 (Successor) and March 31, 2023 (Predecessor), respectively, on the condensed consolidated balance sheets related to these services. These related party payables are unsecured and are due on demand.

Engineering Support Provided by Former Board Member

A shareholder, who is also a former board member, supported the Company with regard to general business oversight and with the operation of the Demonstration Plant. The total cost incurred for these services was \$76 during the three months ended March 31, 2023 (Predecessor). These expenses are reflected in Research and development — related party on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss prior to the Business Combination. The counterparty ceased being a related party on June 8, 2023 upon completion of the Business Combination.

BHES JDA

The Baker Hughes Energy Services LLC Amended and Restated Joint Development Agreement (the “BHES JDA”) is discussed in more detail in Note 14. Transactions under the BHES JDA are included in Research and development — related party on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss prior to the Business Combination. Subsequent to the Business Combination, transactions under the BHES JDA are included in Research and development on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss because Baker Hughes Company ceased being a related party on June 8, 2023.

Lease

Reference Note 13 — Leases for a discussion of the OXY lease.

NOTE 8 — Investments

The Company has two types of investments, a certificate of deposit, which is classified as short-term investments, and investments in securities, which are classified as available-for-sale.

The entire balance of \$100,000 of the certificate of deposit is shown within short-term investments on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2024 (Successor) and December 31, 2023 (Successor). The interest receivable on the certificate of deposit was \$317 and \$1,886 at March 31, 2024 (Successor) and December 31, 2023 (Successor), respectively, and is included in Interest receivable on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents the Company’s available-for-sale investments included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets

March 31, 2024			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value
Current assets			
Corporate bonds	\$ 9,900	\$ 78	\$ 9,978
Commercial paper	23,641	199	23,840
U.S. treasuries	35,214	158	35,372
Total	\$ 68,755	\$ 435	\$ 69,190
Long-term assets			
Corporate bonds	\$ 2,900	\$ 30	\$ 2,930
U.S. treasuries	24,666	197	24,863
Total	\$ 27,566	\$ 227	\$ 27,793

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 8 — Investments (cont.)

The cost of securities sold is based on the specific-identification method. There were no credit losses recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor). The Company established no allowances for credit losses as of March 31, 2024 (Successor). The Company did not have available-for-sale investments as of December 31, 2023 (Successor).

NOTE 9 — Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the assets and liabilities that the Company measures at fair value on a recurring basis included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and indicates the level of the valuation inputs the Company utilized to determine each asset's and each liability's fair value:

	Level	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	December 31, 2023 (Successor)
Assets			
Available-for-sale investments ⁽¹⁾	1	\$ 96,983	\$ —
Short-term investments	2	100,000	100,000
Total assets		<u>\$ 196,983</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
Liabilities			
Public Warrants	1	\$ 25,004	\$ 18,969
Private Placement Warrants	3	45,017	36,951
Earnout Shares	3	2,147	1,671
Total liabilities		<u>\$ 72,168</u>	<u>\$ 57,591</u>

(1) \$27,793 of these investments are classified as long-term on our consolidated balance sheet.

The following table contains a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of recurring level 3 fair value measurements included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Balance of recurring level 3 liabilities at beginning of period	\$ 38,622	\$ 5,174
Change in Earnout Shares liability and Warrant liability	8,542	—
Payments	—	(5,174)
Balance of recurring level 3 liabilities at end of period	<u>\$ 47,164</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Earnout Shares

The fair values for the Earnout Shares are estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The Monte Carlo simulation considers daily simulated stock prices as a proxy for the Company's daily volume-weighted average share price. The key inputs into the valuation of the Earnout Shares are an expected remaining term of 2.19 years, a risk-free rate of 4.5% and estimated equity volatility of 37.3%. The estimated equity volatility assumption is based on a blended average of asset and equity volatility measurements of publicly traded companies within the Company's peer group.

Warrants

The Public Warrants are valued using their quoted and publicly available market prices. Since their fair value is predicated on quoted prices in an active market for identical instruments, the Public Warrants are considered to be level 1 fair value instruments.

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 9 — Fair Value Measurements (cont.)**

The Company uses a Black-Scholes Merton Model to value the Private Placement Warrants. Key inputs into the Black-Scholes Merton Model include the last Class A Common Stock closing price of \$11.39 as of March 31, 2024 (Successor), a risk-free rate of 4.2%, volatility of 38.1%, a term of five years and a strike price of \$11.50 per share. The volatility assumption is based on a blended average of operating and equity volatility of publicly traded companies within the Company's peer group, the Company's own historical volatility and the implied volatility of the Public Warrants. The Private Placement Warrants are considered to be level 3 fair value instruments.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Short-term investments are considered level 2 fair value instruments because cost basis is not observable in a public market.

Option Liability

The Company's option liability was issued in conjunction with member loans on October 15, 2021. The loans were fully repaid on February 3, 2022; however, the members had one year to exercise their options subsequent to the repayment of the loans. The interest expense related to these loan options was \$30 during the three months ended March 31, 2023 (Predecessor). These measurements were reported in Interest income (expense) on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. In early 2023, two option holders exercised their options to purchase an aggregate of 34,588 membership units in NET Power, LLC for total proceeds of \$5,836. There were no loan options outstanding at the time of the Business Combination.

NOTE 10 — Net Loss per Share/Unit**Successor Period**

For the purposes of the diluted earnings per share calculation, Warrants, Earnout Shares, BHES Bonus Shares (as defined in Note 12), unvested Class A OpCo Units and the potential conversion of vested OpCo Units are excluded from the net loss per share calculation for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor) because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the losses reported in the Successor Period. Additionally, Earnout Shares and BHES Bonus Shares are excluded from the net loss calculation because the contingencies that would allow for those Earnout Shares to vest into OpCo Units have not yet been met. Based on the amounts outstanding at March 31, 2024 (Successor), the Company excluded the following financial instruments from the computation of diluted net loss per unit because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive:

Anti-Dilutive Instrument	March 31, 2024 (Successor)
Public Warrants	8,622,235
Private Placement Warrants	10,900,000
Earnout Shares	328,925
BHES Bonus Shares	2,068,416
Unvested Class A OpCo Units	848,415
Vested Class A OpCo Units	141,274,719
Unvested RSU's	504,421
Total	164,547,131

Only shares of Class A Common Stock participate in the Company's undistributed earnings. As such, the Company's undistributed earnings are allocated entirely to the Class A Common Stock based on the weighted-average number of shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor).

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)

NOTE 10 — Net Loss per Share/Unit (cont.)

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor):

	Class A Common Stock
Numerator	
Net loss	\$ (41,632)
Net loss attributable to shareholders	\$ (11,422)
Denominator	
Weighted-average number shares outstanding, basic and diluted	71,895
Net loss per share attributable to shareholders, basic and diluted	\$ (0.16)

Predecessor Period

As of March 31, 2023 (Predecessor), the Company's anti-dilutive securities were profits interests, member loan share options and share options. Based on the amounts outstanding as of March 31, 2023 (Predecessor), the Company excluded the following positions from the computation of diluted net loss per unit because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive due to the losses reported in the Predecessor Period:

	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Anti-Dilutive Instrument	
Unvested profits interests	226,494
Member loan share options	—
Occidental Petroleum share options	—
Total	226,494

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net loss per unit for the three months ended March 31, 2023 (Predecessor):

	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Numerator	
Net loss	\$ (17,067)
Net loss attributable to membership interest holders	\$ (17,067)
Denominator	
Weighted-average number membership interests outstanding, basic and diluted	3,748
Net loss per unit attributable to membership interest holders, basic and diluted	\$ (4.55)

NOTE 11 — Shareholders' Equity and Non-Controlling Interest

Successor Period

The Company's equity consists of a total of 831,000,000 authorized shares across all classes of capital stock, which the Company has the authority to issue. The 831,000,000 authorized shares consist of 1,000,000 authorized shares of Preferred Stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share, 520,000,000 authorized shares of Class A Common Stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share, and 310,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share.

As of March 31, 2024 (Successor), the Company had no outstanding shares of Preferred Stock, 71,970,052 outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock, and 141,801,811 outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)
NOTE 11 — Shareholders' Equity and Non-Controlling Interest (cont.)

As of March 31, 2024 (Successor), redeemable non-controlling interests are comprised of 140,624,471 vested Class A OpCo Units, of which 6,967,050 units were formerly vested Class B OpCo Units. Class A OpCo Units are exchangeable for shares of Class A Common Stock or redeemable for cash. Additionally, the Company holds a call right that enables it to redeem Class A OpCo Units for shares of Class A Common Stock or cash once the unit holder has elected to redeem the equity instrument.

After considering the effects of consolidation, the Company owns 33.8% of OpCo and non-controlling interest holders own the residual 66.2%. The table below demonstrates the calculation of net loss before income tax attributable to redeemable non-controlling interest holders for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor):

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)
Net Loss before income tax	\$ (45,670)
Redeemable non-controlling interest percentage – Class A OpCo Units	66.2%
Net Loss before income tax attributable to Class A OpCo Units	\$ (29,773)

Predecessor Period

The Company's equity in the Predecessor Period comprised a single class of membership interests. The Company's members' equity as of March 31, 2023 (Predecessor) included 4,987,845 authorized membership interests, of which 3,763,224 were issued and outstanding.

NOTE 12 — Share-Based Payments
OpCo Unit Awards (Predecessor and Successor)

As of March 31, 2024 (Successor), there was \$1,639 of unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to unvested Class A OpCo Units granted under previous programs, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of three years.

The following table presents a summary of employee equity awards comprised of Class A OpCo Units and the corresponding quantity of shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding, granted, forfeited, vested on an accelerated basis and redeemed included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss:

	Quantity		Calculated Value	
	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Unvested, beginning of period	848,415	226,494	\$ 5.21	\$ 63.25
Granted	—	—	\$ —	\$ —
Forfeited	—	—	\$ —	\$ —
Vested	—	—	\$ —	\$ —
Accelerated	—	—	\$ —	\$ —
Unvested, end of period	848,415	226,494	\$ 5.21	\$ 63.25

Restricted Stock Units (Successor)

During the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor), the Company authorized the issuance of 504,421 restricted share units ("RSU") under the terms of the 2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan. As of March 31, 2024 (Successor), there was \$5,201 of unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to unvested RSU's, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of three years.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
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NOTE 12 — Share-Based Payments (cont.)

The following table presents a summary of RSU's outstanding, granted, forfeited, vested and accelerated during the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor):

	Quantity	Fair Value
Unvested, beginning of period	443,221	\$ 13.13
Granted	71,200	\$ 9.26
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Vested	—	\$ —
Accelerated	(10,000)	\$ 13.23
Unvested, end of period	504,421	\$ 12.85

Awards granted to employees and the majority of executives cliff-vest on the three-year anniversary date of the grant. Awards granted to independent directors and certain executives use a graded vesting schedule over the three-year period that begins on each award's grant date.

BHES JDA (Predecessor and Successor)

The following table presents the quantity and value of equity issued to Baker Hughes Energy Services LLC ("BHES") as payment for costs incurred pursuant to the Original JDA and the Amended and Restated BHES JDA (Note 14). The portion of BHES JDA costs that the Company pays with Class A OpCo Units and shares of Class B Common Stock is recorded within additional paid in capital on the condensed consolidated balance sheets and the condensed consolidated statement of shareholders' equity and non-controlling interest. The following table displays the fair value of shares distributed as payment for services rendered by BHES under the terms of the BHES JDA during the three-month periods described below:

	Quantity		Total Fair Value		
	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)	Equivalent Value per Unit or per Share ⁽¹⁾
Membership Interests	—	9,210	\$ —	\$ 1,943	\$ 168.75
Class A OpCo Units	650,248	—	4,298	—	\$ 5.29
Class B Common Stock	650,248	—	—	—	\$ —
Total			\$ 4,298	\$ 1,943	

(1) The Equivalent Value per Unit is the discounted price per membership interest or per share stipulated in the BHES JDA.

Shares used as payment under the terms of the Amended and Restated JDA are issued at a discount expected to cause a total loss of approximately \$17,500 to the Company over the term of the agreement. The Company has incurred inception-to-date losses of \$3,832 related to such issuances.

BHES may earn additional shares under the terms of the Amended and Restated JDA ("BHES Bonus Shares") if it meets certain contractually stipulated project milestones related to the development of our technology. The Company determined that BHES's achievement of each of these milestones is probable in accordance with the guidance in ASC Topic 718; therefore, the Company recognizes the compensation cost associated with milestone share-based payments ratably over the expected service period. The following table disaggregates the variable compensation payable to BHES should it meet its milestone objectives:

	Performance Period End Date	Compensation Cost Incurred To Date	Remaining Compensation Cost	Total Compensation Cost
BHES JDA – variable share-based payments	January 2027	\$ 21,777	\$ 5,568	\$ 27,345

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 12 — Share-Based Payments (cont.)**

Additionally, BHES received 47,000 membership interests that converted into 1,500,265 Class A OpCo Units and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock in conjunction with the consummation of the Business Combination.

Reference Note 14 for additional quantitative disclosures related to the BHES JDA.

NOTE 13 — Leases

The following table presents the future minimum lease payments that the Company expects to make under its operating leases as of March 31, 2024 (Successor):

Year	Future Minimum Lease Payments
2024	\$ 379
2025	517
2026	531
2027	544
2028	511
2029 and thereafter	—
Total	\$ 2,482

Lease cost for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Successor) and March 31, 2023 (Predecessor) was \$128 and \$49, respectively. Lease costs are recorded as General and administrative expense on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Office Leases

On June 6, 2022, the Company entered into an office space lease agreement for commercial office space in Durham, North Carolina (the "Measurement Building Lease"), which became effective on November 1, 2022 and had an original lease term of 60 months from the signing date. The lease was classified as an operating lease and the lease liability was calculated using an incremental borrowing rate of 8.0%. On August 11, 2023, the Company agreed to terminate the Measurement Building Lease effective October 6, 2023 and entered into a new office lease agreement (the "Roney St. Lease"). The Roney St. Lease commenced on October 6, 2023 and has an original lease term of 62 months from the commencement date. The simultaneous termination of the Measurement Building Lease and execution of the Roney St. Lease represents a single transaction accounted for as a modification of the Measurement Building Lease. As such, the Company remeasured the lease liabilities and right-of-use asset associated with the Measurement Building Lease and recognized those balances over the amended, remaining lease term.

As of March 31, 2024 (Successor), the Company had \$2,092 in lease liabilities and \$1,974 in right-of-use assets attributable to the Roney St. Lease on its condensed consolidated balance sheets.

On February 28, 2024, the Company entered into an office space lease agreement for commercial office space in Houston, Texas (the "Atlas Tower Lease"), which becomes effective no earlier than June 1, 2024 and has an original lease term of 68 months from the commencement date. The Company will measure the lease liabilities and right-of-use asset associated with the Atlas Tower Lease upon commencement of the lease, which is expected to occur mid-2024, and will recognize those balances over the lease term.

On March 8, 2024, the Company entered into a land lease with a subsidiary of OXY, a related party, which becomes effective no later than December 31, 2024. The lease has an initial term of 60 months from the commencement date. Additionally, the term may be extended for up to three consecutive periods of ten years. The Company will measure the lease liabilities and right-of-use asset upon commencement of the lease and will recognize those balances over the lease term.

NET Power Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
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NOTE 13 — Leases (cont.)

The Roney St. Lease includes an early termination option that enables the Company to end the lease on or after its 50th month. The Atlas Tower Lease includes an early termination option that enables the Company to end the lease at the end of its 44th month. As of March 31, 2024 (Successor), the Company determined that it is unlikely to exercise either termination option; therefore, the above minimum lease payments, as well as the right-of-use asset and lease liabilities associated with the Roney St. Lease, do not consider the effects of this termination option on the lease term.

NOTE 14 — Commitments and Contingencies
Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company's valuation of the asset retirement obligation related to the Demonstration Plant encompasses an estimate for the cost to restore the site as required by lease terms.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of the asset retirement obligation as of the dates presented:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Asset retirement obligation, beginning of period	\$ 2,060	\$ 2,416
Obligation incurred	—	—
Accretion expense	43	59
Asset retirement obligation, end of period	\$ 2,103	\$ 2,475

Unconditional Purchase Obligations

The Company has committed to purchase industrial components for installation at its Demonstration Plant and its first commercial power plant. The Company pays for these components in installments aligned to contractual milestones specified by each commitment's counterparty. In accordance with ASC Topic 440, *Commitments*, the Company does not recognize these commitments on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents the Company's material, unrecognized purchase obligations as of the periods described:

Commitment	Consideration Type	Gross Commitment	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	Prior Predecessor/ Successor Periods	Remaining Commitment
Asset purchase commitments	Cash	\$ 26,009	\$ 1,372	\$ 5,191	\$ 19,446
BHES JDA	Cash	70,000	3,438	11,868	54,694
BHES JDA	Share-Based	70,000	3,438	11,868	54,694
	Total	\$ 166,009	\$ 8,248	\$ 28,927	\$ 128,834

BHES JDA

On February 3, 2022, the Company entered into a Joint Development Agreement with affiliates of BHES, which is a shareholder (the "Original JDA"). The Original JDA's counterparties subsequently amended the agreement's terms on June 30, 2022 and December 13, 2022 (the "Amended and Restated JDA", and collectively with the Original JDA, the "BHES JDA"). The Amended and Restated JDA represents a contract that engages BHES to invest in, develop and deploy the NET Power Cycle in collaboration with the Company. The Amended and Restated JDA entitles BHES to payments of cash and equity in exchange for services related to the development

NET Power Inc.**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)***(In thousands, except share, per share and unit amounts, unless otherwise noted)***NOTE 14 — Commitments and Contingencies (cont.)**

and commercialization of the technology. Subsequent to the Business Combination, the Company records the measurement of services provided by BHES within Research and development on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Prior to June 8, 2023 (Successor), the Company recorded costs incurred under the BHES within Research and development — related party on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss due to the size of their ownership of the Company and because an employee of BHES served on the Company's Board of Directors. Subsequent to the Business Combination, neither BHES nor its affiliates occupy seats on the Company's Board of Directors and its percentage of ownership fell below 5%; therefore, BHES no longer qualifies as a related party after June 7, 2023 (Predecessor).

Prior to the Business Combination, the Company used membership interests to compensate BHES for its services under the BHES JDA (Note 12). After the Business Combination, the Company uses Class A OpCo Units and corresponding quantities of Class B Common Stock to compensate BHES for its services under the BHES JDA (Note 12).

The following table presents the costs associated with the BHES JDA included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss:

	March 31, 2024 (Successor)	March 31, 2023 (Predecessor)
Cash expense	\$ 3,438	\$ 1,554
Membership interests issued	—	1,943
Class A OpCo Units issued	4,298	—
BHES JDA Bonus Share expense	610	2,688
Total research and development attributable to BHES JDA	<u>\$ 8,346</u>	<u>\$ 6,185</u>

NOTE 15 — Income Taxes

As of March 31, 2024 (Successor), the Company estimated its annual effective tax rate to be 8.11%, and recorded a deferred income tax benefit of \$4,038 for the quarter. The annual effective tax rate varies from the statutory federal income tax rate due to amounts allocated to non-controlling interest, state income taxes and other permanent items.

Tax Receivable Agreement — As of March 31, 2024 (Successor), the Company recorded a liability of \$10,099 related to its projected obligations under the TRA, which is recorded as Tax Receivable Agreement liability in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. This obligation arose because of qualifying exchanges of Class A OpCo Units that occurred during the period from July 1, 2023 through March 31, 2024.