

# WELCOME BACK TO THE PEAT BEAT!

Although it's been quite a while since we published the Peat Beat, rest assured that American Peat Technology has not been idle. In fact, despite a global pandemic, we've been hard at work changing the face and structure of APT to expand our reach. Plus, we've had a little fun along the way with expanding our product line of value-added peat-based products to encompass whiskey production. We're excited to get back on schedule with regular issues of the Peat Beat!

#### **Headwater Technologies**

We have known for a long time that our APTsorb line of products has the potential to change the water treatment industry. APTsorb is a natural, green and premium product that removes heavy metals from water such as stormwater, industrial process water and mine water. But APTsorb was always in the shadows as we concentrated on our core business. Until now. In 2021, we launched a fullyowned subsidiary called Headwater Technologies (HWT) to introduce APTsorb to the world and provide full-service solutions for water treatment. HWT is staffed by seasoned professionals who understand comprehensive water treatment.

HWT represents and offers a full spectrum of technologies. If a water treatment customer needs a solution for dissolved heavy metals, APTsorb will certainly be considered the preferred option. But if the water also needs, for instance, treatment for oils and greases, HWT will provide second stage treatment to remove the contaminants that aren't good targets for APTsorb. That's a win-win-win. The customer gets a comprehensive solution for clean water, HWT drives revenues with outside technologies and APT makes APTsorb sales.

Check out Headwater Technologies today at headwatertech.com. Like the headwaters of a river, it's the start of something great!

# **Cold-Peated American Whiskey**

American Peat Technology has partnered with Brother Justus Whiskey Co. to create an innovative new use of peat in the distillation process. Instead of smoking barley in the germination process, Brother Justus wanted to directly infuse their whiskey with peat – and they wanted to use Minnesota-harvested peat.

Brother Justus came to us with an idea of using our granular peat products to finish their whiskey with a flavor that invokes the northern boreal forest, and now we're eager to introduce Torv Rök®, a first-of-its-kind granular peat product for use in distilling. The patented "Aitkin County Process®" of infusing Torv Rök during the final stages of the distillation process has truly transformative results. Instead of the strong, smokey flavor common in peaty Scotch, the cold-peated process produces an earthy, natural flavor – think mushrooms, dark chocolate and grassy floral flavors with an incredibly smooth whiskey finish.



Brother Justus products are available in Minnesota liquor stores, and you can also check out their cocktail room at 3300 5th Street NE, Minneapolis. Savor the flavors of Minnesota!

### **UPCOMING EVENTS**

## **Paddle Your Glass Off**

American Peat Technology was excited to participate in Paddle Your Glass Off, a kayak paddle event covering about 7 miles on the Mississippi River between the Kimball Access and the Aitkin County Campground Access. After paddling, participants were treated to a beer, wine, and whiskey tasting. Peggy Jones paddled with our friends from Brother Justus! Follow us on social media to see pictures!

#### **Aitkin All Class Reunion**

We're excited to be a major sponsor of the Aitkin All-Class Reunion August 4-7, 2022. The reunion committee is expecting about 1000 people to converge in Aitkin that weekend. This is a great opportunity for APT to spread our message of responsible resource development among an audience that knows peatlands, bogs and wetlands. If you're an Aitkin alumnus, stop by the Block North cocktail booth at the fairgrounds to check out the coldpeated whiskey from Brother Justus.

### **McGrath Project Update**

In March 2020, APT paused the effort to develop a second manufacturing location in McGrath, MN. At that time, we had three years of environmental data in our files, had purchased an abandoned gravel pit for the site of the processing plant and were only weeks away from submitting our first environmental document to the state agencies. We were forced to pause the project due to a significant reduction in our anticipated revenues and the need to pull back to concentrate on our core business.

We have not had the opportunity to resume the project. The last two years have been full of uncertainty. The dust from the pandemic, tariffs, climate challenges, labor issues, supply shortages and cropping changes has not settled, and we aren't yet in a position to confidently pick up the project and move toward opening the second location. But having said that, the McGrath project continues to be close to our hearts and we look forward to the day when our sales and projections send a clear message that it's time to start moving forward.

To our friends and supporters in the McGrath area, we appreciate your continued interest in APT's plans. We still intend, someday, to call you our neighbors!

#### **PEAT FORMATION 101**

If you've ever found yourself wondering what is peat and how is it formed? – you're not alone. We hear these questions often, and we've drafted a new blog post to shed a little light on the ancient processes involved in creating peat.

Peat is partially decomposed plant matter that accumulates in low-lying depressions. And it's pretty much everywhere, even if it's not accumulating outside your doorstep.

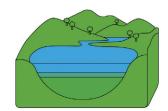
But what is peat really? APT VP of Sales and Research, Peggy Wallgren Jones, has shed some wisdom. Read her new blog to find out!

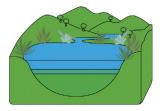
Continue reading about peat formation and other stories on Peggy's blog at

www.needawebsiteurl.com

# THE FORMATION OF PEAT

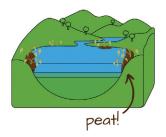
About 10,000 years ago, when the glaciers retreated, they left behind shallow bodies of fresh, fertile water.

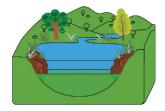




Over time, plant seeds made their way to the region and vegetation began to grow along the shorelines of these bodies of water.

In the colder months, this vegetation died and fell beneath the water's surface. The cold temperatures and lack of oxygen slowed down decomposition and the plant matter began to accumulate along the shoreline.





Over time, the open water surface area began to close in from the shoreline and woodland vegetation was established beyond the water's edge.

Eventually, the open water completely disappeared and the surface of the peat was covered in vegetation.

