



# Brands



No Pipeline. No Problem.



**JUST!CE CAPITAL**

Just as much as we can get

Stranded Gas Well Solutions

Biogas as eco fuel for cogen and EV car charging

Gas Reserves Lending for Equipment Financing

Building Automation and Sub-Metering Water Gas Electricity

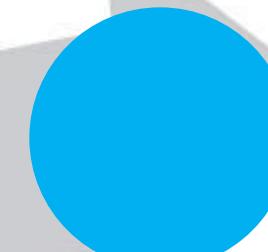


Blue Hydrogen for Distributed Power Generation and EV charging

# Key Gas Reserves Lending and Gas Wheeling Milestones

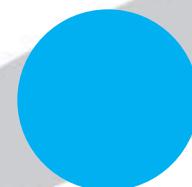
- Value Added Partners engaged
- Initial Time of Use Target markets identified
- First Pilot Site to be installed at multi-tenant sites w/ eco-heating, smart building tech

**2026-2027** – Sales and Partner Expansion



**2021** –Customer Acceptance

**2026 Q1** –Alpha Client sites, energy and equipment audits



**2026 Q3-Q4** – Testing and Exclusive Sales  
Rep of new energy tech



**2026 Q2- Q3** –Regulatory Approvals

## Technology and Market Development

- Development of Alpha units completed
- Development of Beta units to be completed by Q4 2026

**2025 Q4** – Geology reports and gas well appraisals

## Biogas and Stranded gas solution for localized Distributed Power Generation and EV charging

“Falling prices and government mandates are set to boost sales of electric vehicles globally, making owning and operating charging infrastructure an attractive area for investment.

Charging infrastructure in North America will draw \$18.6 billion by 2030, according to a report by [Wood Mackenzie Ltd](#). BY 2035, expects electric cars to displace 1.8 million barrels per day of oil demand or almost seven percent of global gasoline demand”

- 20% EV adoption will require over 2900 public charging stations. (3500 Megawatts)
- 35% EV charging will more than double the electricity consumption in the metro areas
- Public Car charging rates cost more than \$0.25/kw/h .
- Home charging and “Free public” charging may only be able to supply 35% of the pending EV Car fueling demand.
- The urban power grid is already at capacity
- Each cow can produce enough methane to run 2 two passenger EVs
- There are 12 million cows 3 million pigs and 730 million chickens and 24 million passenger cars in Canada.



## Economically Stranded Gas

A volume of gas can be economically stranded for one of two reasons: The resource may be too remote from a market for natural gas, making construction of a pipeline prohibitively expensive. The resource may be in a region where demand for gas is saturated, and the cost of exporting gas beyond this region is excessive. Such a reserve is likely to be tapped in the future when existing sources begin to deplete.

There are now over 177,000 gas wells in Alberta and BC 75% of which are economically stranded. Previously Alberta supplied 70% of the natural gas to all of north America. Today that has reduced to 40%. Nat gas prices are \$3.25 wholesale in the US and less than \$1.50 in Alberta.

## Gas Industry Overview

- The wholesale price is too low so as many as 70% of gas wells remain uneconomically idled
- Most gas wells have access to pipelines with available capacity but the regional market is saturated. Supply exceeds demand.
- Reducing the pipeline or transport cost by a small amount will have a huge impact
- Export of gas by LNG (possibly now as ANG instead) forecasted to exceed domestic consumption by 2020
- Gas transfer allows methane to be swapped . Gas entering the network in Alberta can be sold to end users in Vancouver (or Toronto or Seattle or Chicago or Los Angeles) at a significant cost savings while only paying a pipeline transfer fee to the utilities.

## The Virtual Pipeline Solution for BIOGAS

A “virtual pipeline” provides trucked natural gas solutions to locations where the pipeline does not provide gas service. Customers benefit from natural gas which is a less expensive, cleaner, and lower maintenance fuel alternative to conventional fuel oil and propane. Heating fuel and bunker shipping fuel are being phased out due to sulfur regulations. Wholesale industrial natural gas that costs less than \$3.50/Gj can now replace propane that is sold at \$19/Gj or LNG at Sold at \$15/Gj.

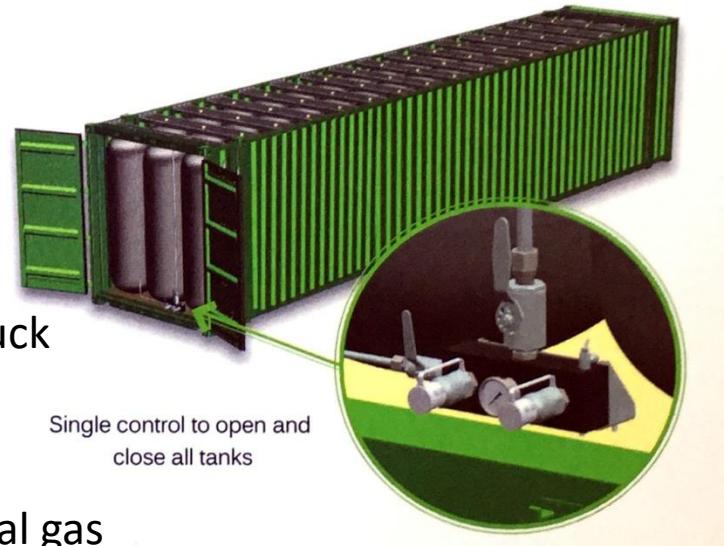
## Why Virtual Pipelining (Natural gas and Bio gas by truck and by rail)

- ANG enables Distributed Generation to bypass urban power lines and other bottle necks and also offers methane where pipeline capacity may be insufficient
- ANG allows us to distribute bio-methane into the urban grid or directly to the end user.
- ANG can also adsorb up to 11 tonnes of co2/load thus reducing the costs of co2 capture
- Oxyfiring mitigate with ANG transpo

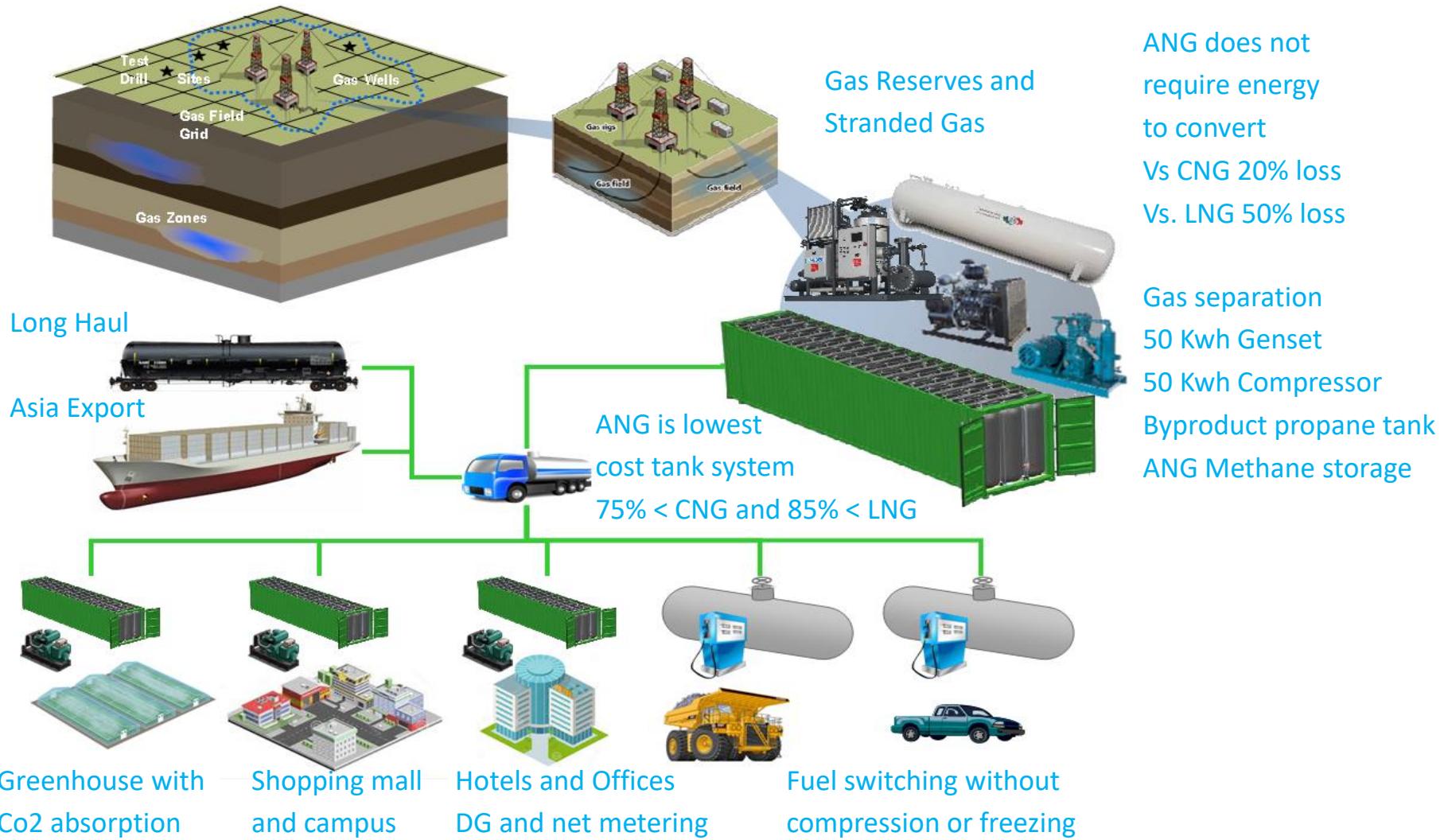


### Why Virtual Pipelining via Adsorbed Natural Gas

- ANG enables natural gas to act as alternative fueling for standby diesel generators
- ANG allows us to distribute bio-methane into the urban grid or directly to the end user.
- ANG can also adsorbs up to 11 tonnes of co2 per truck
- Similar Concepts already in use in eastern US to displace heating oil. Trials in China underway.
- ANG is only viable solution capable of moving natural gas by rail. The combination of safety, load capacity and capital cost factors favours ANG over CNG or LNG
- ANG is the only currently solution that could deliver gas directly to end users for fleet fueling as well as replacement to propane or heating oil.(no gas stations)
- EV vehicle charging will soon overwhelm the already taxed power grid. The methane network has over 10X the energy capacity than power lines in Canadian urban areas
- Seattle, New York, Chicago, Boston and Miami have similar energy logistics to Vancouver and Toronto

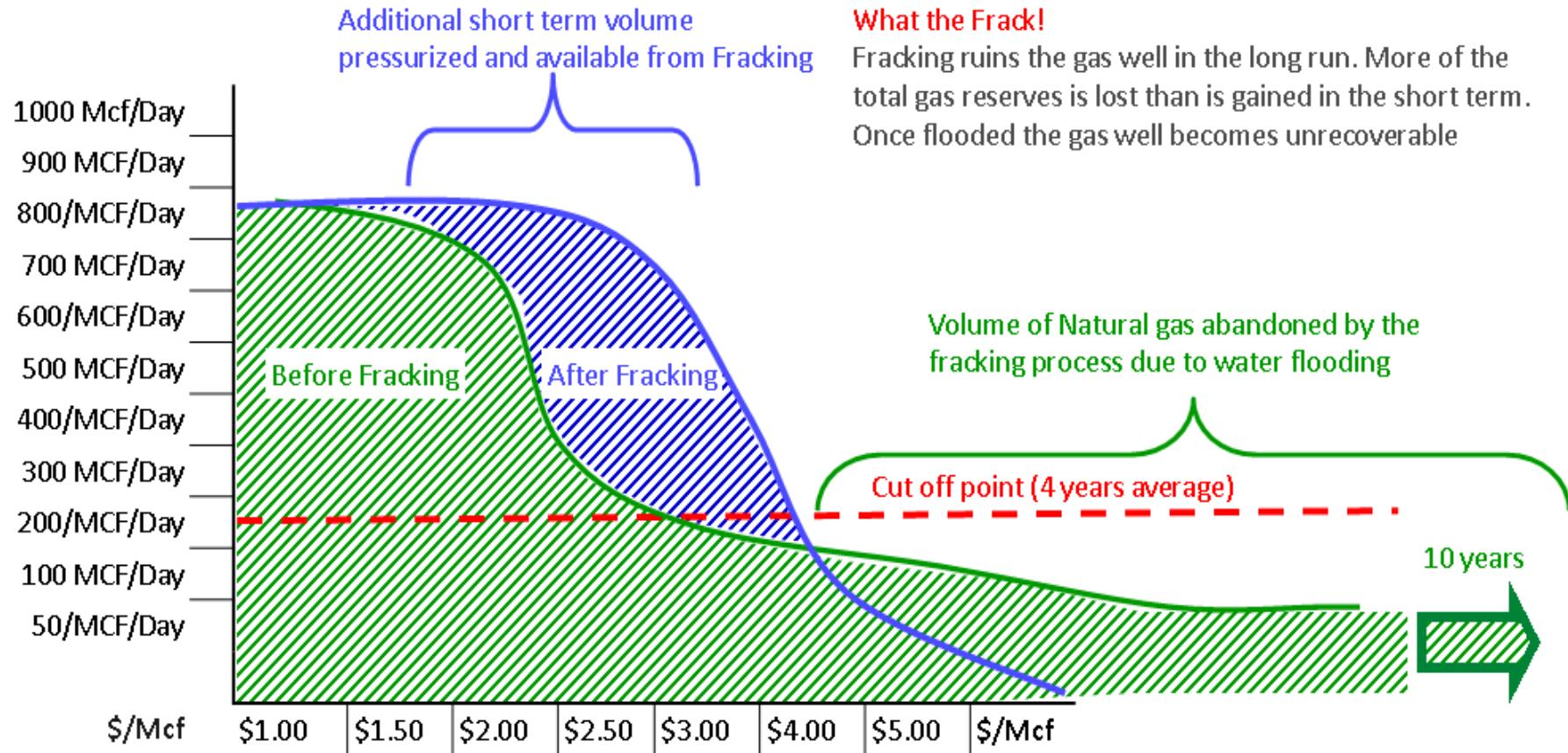


# Stranded Gas - No Pipeline, No Problem!



70 % of natural gas is inaccessible by pipeline. 60% of the accessible gas is unrecovered and abandoned. Using ANG we can commercialize most stranded and abandoned Gas.

# To Frack or Not to Frack



If ANG can access the abandoned gas then everyone would stop fracking. It becomes more profitable to commercialize the whole gas reserve than frack for the short term.



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Oil Wells



Natural Gas Trucks



Smart Building Tech

# Gas Reserves Lending for Asset Purchases



Data Center Equipment



Battery Storage



HVAC Equipment



Solar PV and Clean Tech



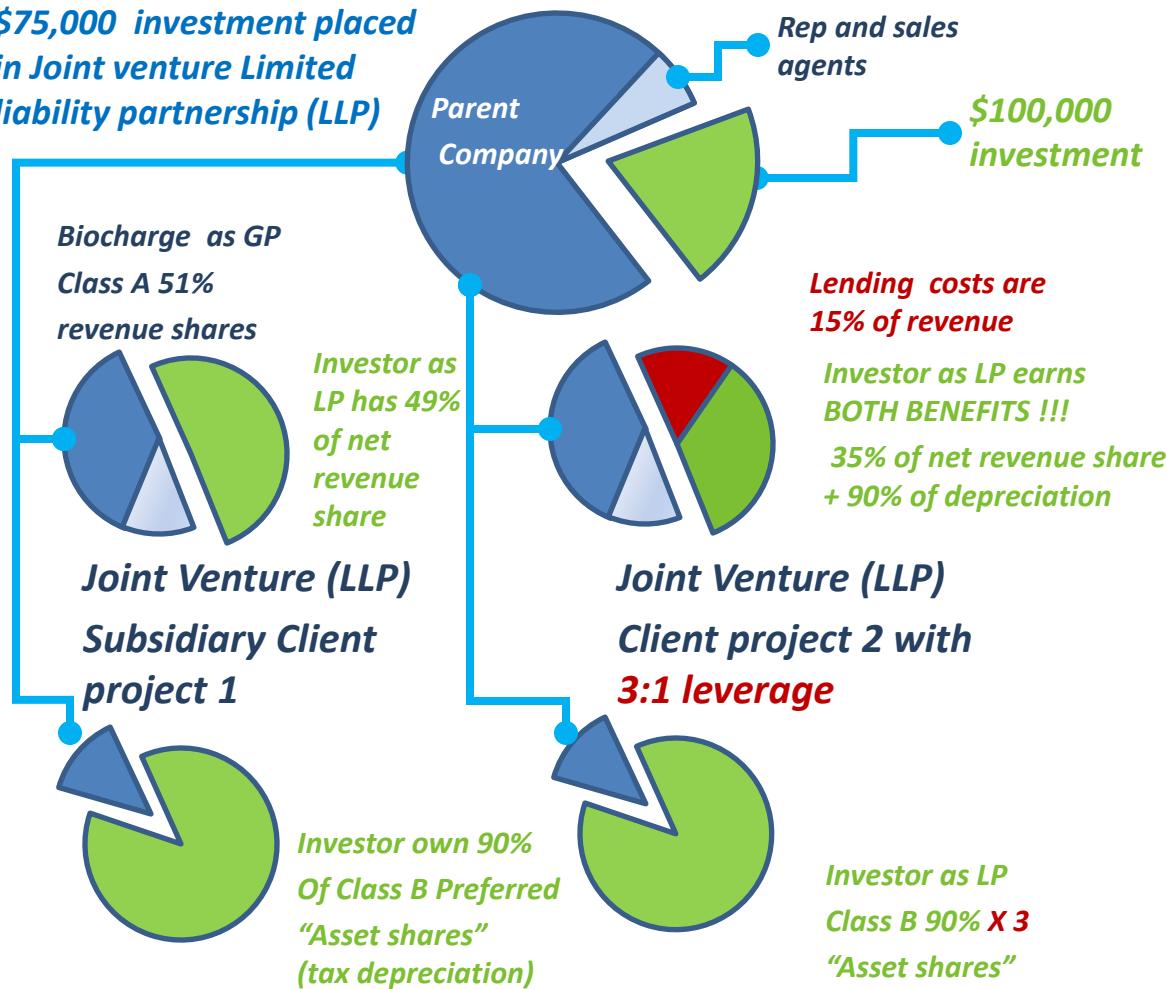
Natural Gas Generators



More Gas Wells ...

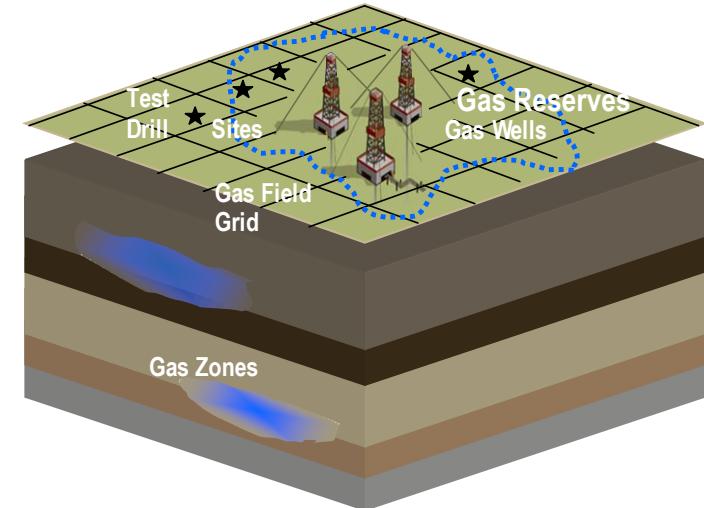
# Tax (depreciation) Flow Through Investor Partnership Model

**\$75,000 investment placed in Joint venture Limited liability partnership (LLP)**

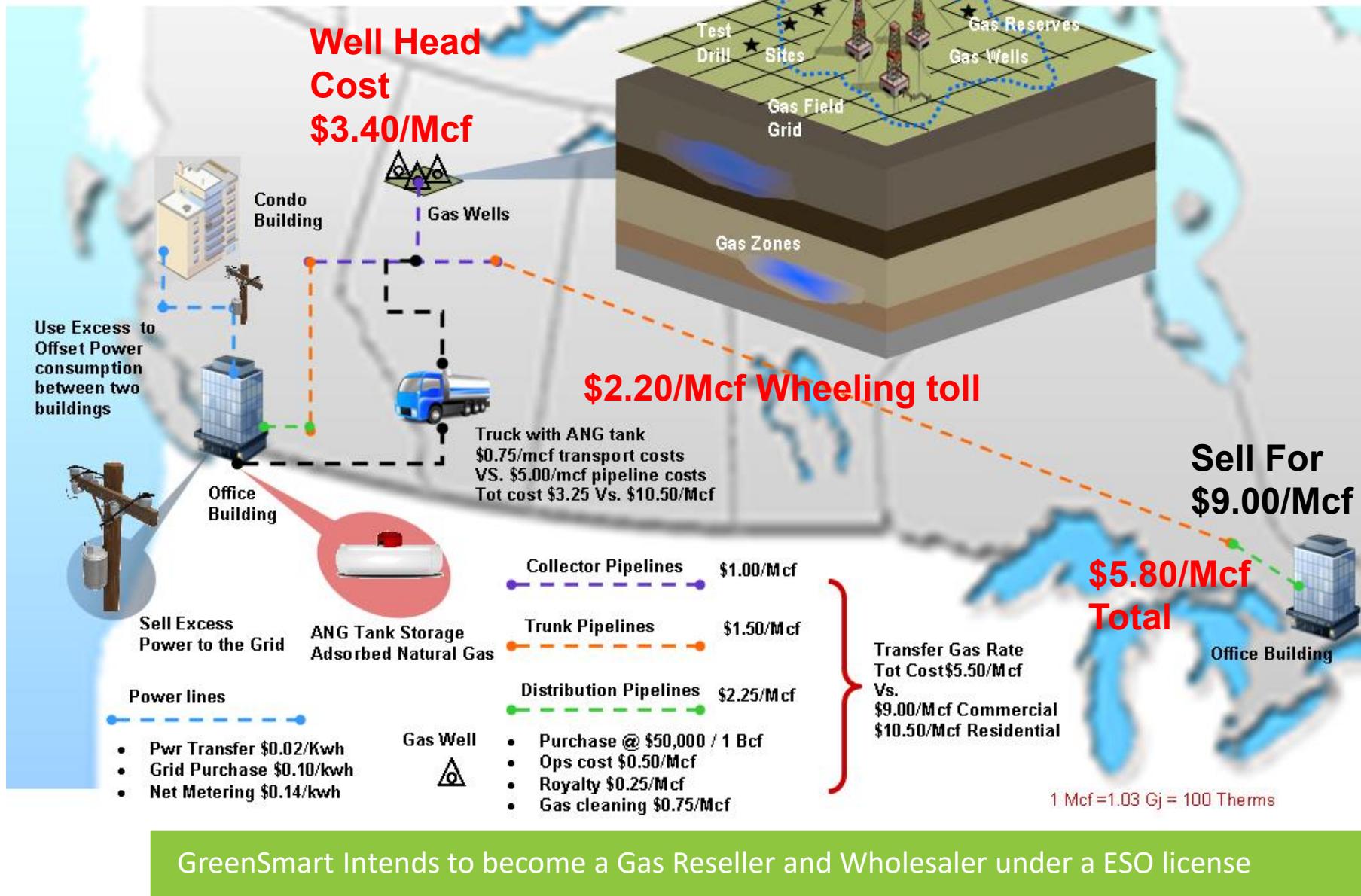


## Gas Reserves Lending Explained

- A shallow idle Gas wells typically produce 200 Mcf/day. They start producing at 800 Mcf/day and decline to 150 Mcf in 3 years . They stabilise and continue at 100 to 150 for 15 years thereafter.
- An average 100 unit condo building currently in Toronto requires 300 Mcf/day
- Lending applies only to connected, proven and producing and recently shut in wells (P1)
- It is possible to borrow \$1.5 million based upon 60% loan to value ratio of the gas reserves
- Borrowed RBL funds has to be applied to purchase additional assets associated with energy agreements or rentals with established clients. Both the new equipment and Gas well collectively act as collateral for the loan
- A typical gas well in BC/Alberta will have a reserves of 1 Bcf (billion cubic feet)
  - = 1,000,000 Mcf
  - = 60% LTV X \$2.50/Mcf X 1,000,000 Mcf
  - = \$1.5 Million Gas reserves borrowing



With ANG we could value add natural gas up to \$18.00/Mcf. This higher end user price makes gas wells viable again that would otherwise be shut-in.



# Combined Heat and Power, Distributed Generation : The Spark Spread Explained

## CHP and DG -- Why Now ? Why Us ?

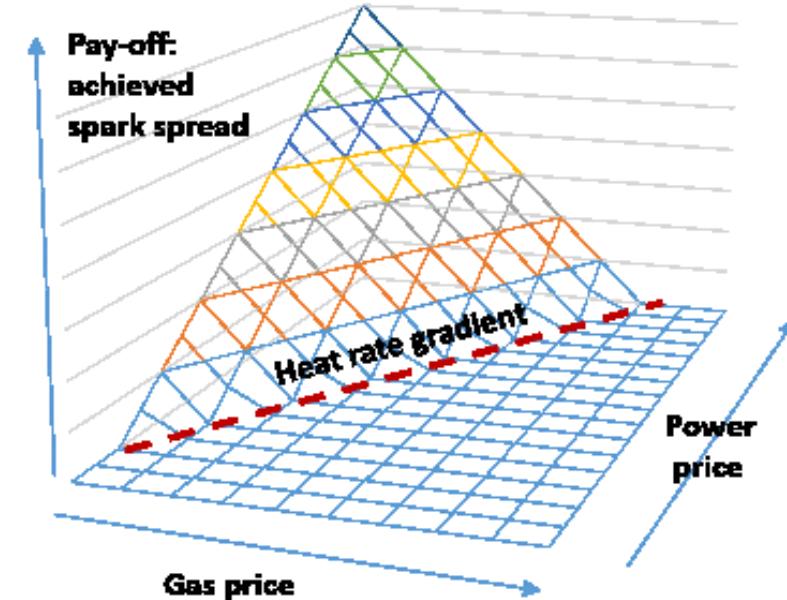
- The spark spread is the difference between the price received by a generator for electricity produced and the cost of the natural gas needed to produce that electricity.
- The spark spread is the theoretical gross margin of a gas-fired power from selling a unit of electricity, having bought the fuel required to produce this unit of electricity including all other costs (operation and maintenance, capital and other financial costs)
- Spark Spread = Price of Electricity - [ (Price of Gas) \* (Heat Rate) ]  

$$= \$/\text{MWh} - [ (\$/\text{MMBtu}) * (\text{MMbtu} / \text{MWh}) ]$$
- Spark spread in Vancouver 2016-2020  

$$= \$0.14/\text{kWh} - \$5.50/\text{MMBtu} * 0.09/\text{MWh}$$
  

$$= \text{Now} \quad \$0.09/\text{kWh} \quad (2016-2020) \quad \text{Vs.}$$
  

$$\text{Yesterday} \quad \$0.02/\text{kWh} \quad (2007-2014)$$



## "Spark Spread" Synopsis

- \$0.02/kwh Sucks
- \$0.04/kwh Fair
- \$0.06/kwh Good
- \$0.08/kwh Great
- \$0.10/kwh Fantastic

} Them Vs. Us

## Seed Investment -\$500,000 Use of Proceeds

### Phase 1 – Team Start-up, New tech trials, Gas asset acquisitions, : \$500,000

1. Working capital, Legal and Admin
2. Gas Well audits and Reserves acquisition
3. Begin regulatory registrations
4. Partner acquisition and new energy eco tech confirmations

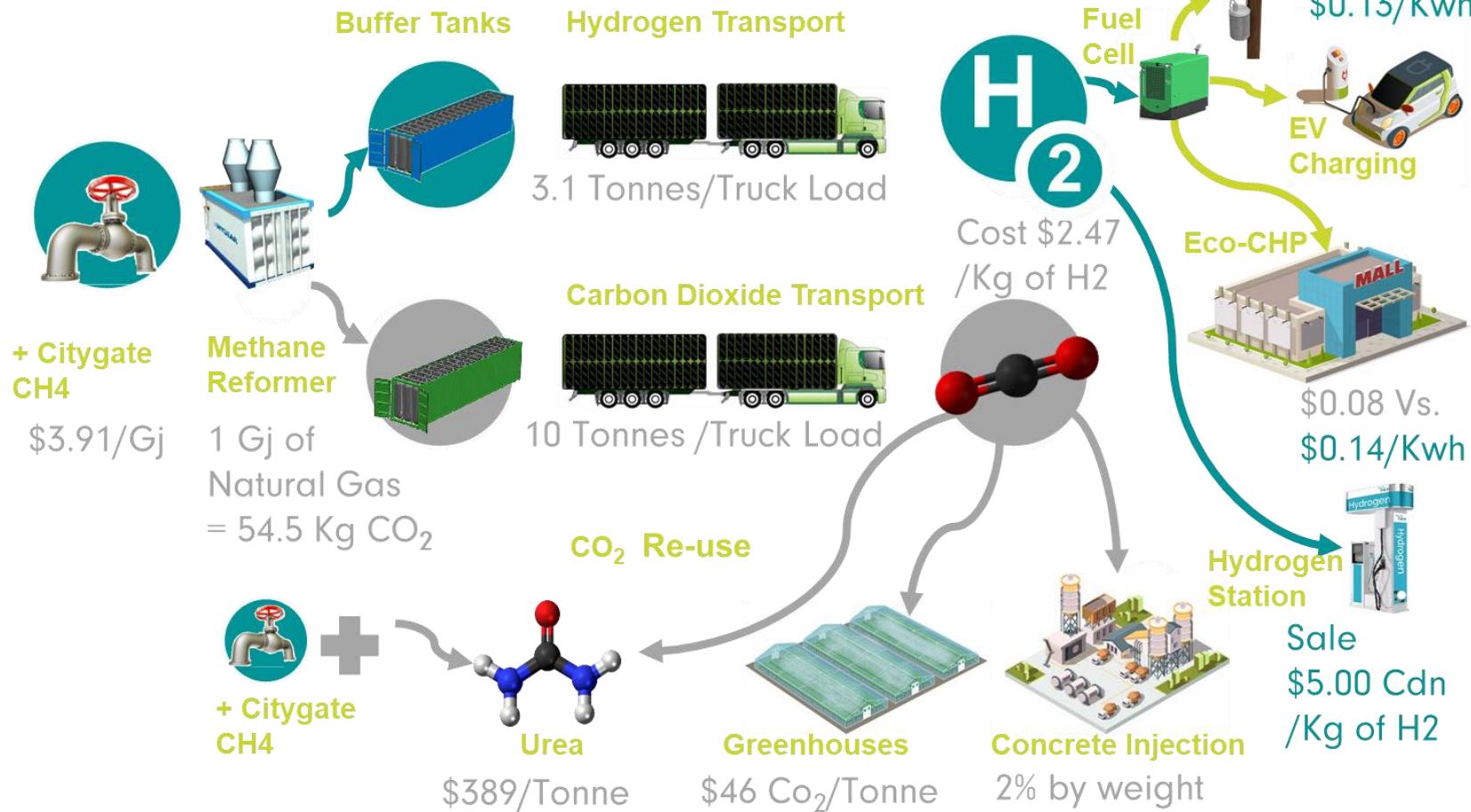
### Phase 2 – Beta Customer Trials: \$1.5 million

1. Demonstrations to consummate additional \$13 Mil USD in sales.
2. The Company will have secured the exclusive rights to Eco energy tech
3. Scale up commercial trials and total energy equipment modelling inhouse
4. Phased deployments at demo sites with key industry large clients

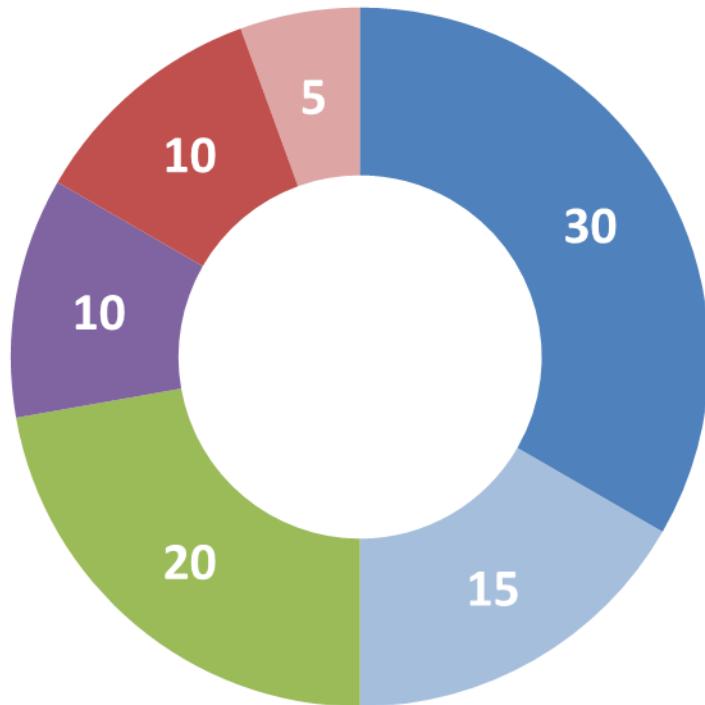
<b>Est. valuation, Q1-2025 (excl. Order Book)</b>	<b>USD \$20,000,000</b>
<b>Est. value w/ Order Book @ US \$150 million</b>	<b>USD \$60,000,000 +</b>



# Hydrogen Logistics for Clean Energy in Condos



\*Costs Forecasted output factors are indicated in **Grey** and proposed sales prices are indicated in **Blue**



## Use of Proceeds

- We wish to engage SEED Capital equity funding in two tranches
- \$500,000 Q3 2025
- and \$1,500,000 Q2 2026

 30%  
Sales &  
Working Capital

 10%  
Technology Testing

 15%  
Regulatory  
Registration

 10%  
Partnerships

 20%  
Gas Reserves  
Audits

 5%  
Admin and Legal

## Disclaimer

This document contains forward looking statements where Management cautions the reader that results may differ from those intended and as represented herein, which are based on the management's current expectations, estimates, projections, assumptions and beliefs. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve a number risks and uncertainties, because they relate to future events and circumstances and there are many factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "believes", "expects", "anticipates", "projects", "projected", "pro forma", "intends", "forecasted", "forecast", "assumed", "should", "continue", "seeks", "may", "will", "estimates", "estimated", "future", "could", "probably" or similar words or expressions or by discussion of strategy, goals, plans, intentions or projections of revenues, earnings, segment performance, cash flows, contract awards, market size, industry trends, expenses and future financing.

The forward-looking statements and forward-looking information are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements and information. Therefore, actual future results and trends may differ materially from what is forecasted in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including, without limitation:



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