TO PROVIDE GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS WITH CLEAN ENERGY MADE IN THE USA FOR THE USA

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Business Overview

MARBA Energy is a privately held company registered in Nevada aiming at offering clean renewable energy to the greater Las Vegas and Southern California markets. We believe this will be the ideal market as most of the customers in this region are very environmentally conscience, and are looking for renewable energy sources. The ever increasing awareness and concern for the environmentis what will be pushing our product and bring our company's name to the forefront of the list of providers of green energy and environmentally conscious companies.

Our objective is to create electricity using PV solar technology, in order to supply the growing demand of California and parts of Nevada. The project will be managed and supervised by Mehrzad Kondazi. The installation will carried out by Depcom EPC firm, which is one of the largest EPC company's in the US and has a great deal of experience in installation and connection of community solar plants.

Mr. Mehrzad Kondazi will oversee and manage this project and control all operational aspects of this. Mr. Kondazi is a U.S. Army and Navy veteran, has a BA from University of Houston in Economics with over 25 years' experience in Management and Finance including financial analysis. He has a wide ranging of experience when it comes to operations management, ranging from oil and gas to senior operations management. He has extensive experience managing multi-million dollar operations, and therefore will prove to be an invaluable asset in this project.

We intend on starting with a 5 MW plant within the next 18 months. Once more PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) are secured; this will increase to 30 MW in less than 5 years. The panels are ready for purchase in Long Beach, California warehouse; therefore we will not have any issue with delays in shipping and bottleneck logistics. Also we are avoiding any extra tariffs and duties as those have already been paid by the manufacturer.

The financials for MARBA Energy are extremely promising and present a very bright future mainly for two main factors the steady increase in electricity demands and the extremely low cost of maintenance and production. Another factor that will contribute to the success of MARBA Energy will bethe fact that this project once installed will require no steady overhead, with the exception of hiring EPC firms to expand the size of the Solar plant.

The Solar plant will be located approximately 30 miles from the California state line and 15 miles from the Las Vegas strip. This allows us to utilize both the expanding population of Las Vegas as well the increasing energy needs of California. Additionally we will be benefiting from Nevada's extremely cheap land and the swiftness of processing permits, as well as the high cost of energy in California. The Solar plant itself will consist of 10885 Mono Solar panels with an output of 460W each, for a total of 9293-11200 MWh per year. It will be located on an over 2400 acre land that will allow easy expansion in the future.

Industry Description and Outlook

The solar industry is one of the fastest growing sectors in the US and the globe. Just in the US it has gone from 4327 MW in 2012 to 90,891 MW in 2020. As of 2021, twenty one states and the District of Columbia have set themselves targets of between 2032 and 2050. Additionally the federal government has set a net zero targets by 2050. All these facts are fueling the growth of the solar industry. Another huge factor is the fact that increased manufacturing of improved and more efficient solar panels with more user friendly and hyper accurate sun tracking systems, are allowing for more productivity.

2022 looks very promising and showing an accelerated path for growth in the renewable energy industry specifically in the solar industry. This is being supported and advancing aggressively by supportive policies from the administration that is focused on fighting climate change. In our particular case wewill be looking at only California and Nevada. According to the U.S. Energy information administration (EIA) at this current time California is by far one of the largest importers of electricity and will be remaining so for the near foreseeable future.

As per the EIA in 2022 there is a planned 46.1 Gigawatts of new utility scale electric generating capacity to be added in the US, of which 46% (21.5 GW) of that will be solar. This will be one of largest increases in the past decades, however this represent the current and ongoing trend of moving to a net Zero. Another factor that plays a major role in the development and increase of market share is the social awareness and customer preferences in helping to fight climate change. This has been one of the factors why a great number of states are moving away from coal.

Over the next 5-10 years, revenue from the solar energy industry is expected to grow exponentially. Additionally both the installation costs and the cost of solar panels are expected to fall gradually, due to improvements in solar panel technology and the increasing number of installation and engineering firms entering the market. There are a few other specific industry drivers, such as tax credits for energy efficiency and renewable energy generation, which will cause the increase in profitability. Furthermore this plant will also be producing carbon credits which can then also be sold in a separate transaction. The carbon credit market varies state by state and country to country. In the United States a single carbon credits go from $25-40 per MWh, with California going for around $30 per MWh. The closer we get to the deadlines set by the U.S. at the Paris Accord, the more valuable the Carbon credit will become.

The solar industry has suffered supply chain issues, increased shipping costs and other similar logistical challenges as other industries have, however it has been much more resilient and the impact has been much less, since the production costs have dramatically dropped, and therefore the negative impact has been minimal, and profit margins have stayed for most part positive. According to Deloitte, this is shown by the fact that wind and solar capacity additions rose by 13.8 GW in the first eight monthsof 2021, which is an increase of 28% versus the same period the previous year.

The solar industry has enjoyed a reduction of 85% in the cost of production, whilst at the same a steady increase in electricity prices. Additionally the industry is seeing a very strong growth in solar energy storage development and business models, in sub sectors such as the pairing of hydro-electricity storage and more efficient and larger battery capacity.

A key factor in the growth of this sector is the current administrations push to improve infrastructure, in particular the modernization of the electricity grid, since approximately 760 GW of proposed renewable energy capacity production, will be bottle necked by transmission and interconnection queues. The passing of the 2021 one Trillion dollar infrastructure bill, with a set aside of $65 billion for updating the power grid, and an addition $7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging stations, looks promising for the bottle necks to be alleviated, and it has created an opportunity for increased production of renewable energy. In a recent Deloitte survey of the power and utility 76% of respondents are either planning or depending on new transmission projects to boost their renewable energy requirements.

According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration Annual energy outlook renewableenergy is projected to account for over 42% of the energy market share by 2050. In a February 2021 statement the EIA said “The renewable share is projected to increase as nuclear and coal-fired power generation decrease and the natural gas-fired generation share remains relatively constant.” Texas alone is set to add 8 GW of Solar in 2022 according to Platts Analytics.

The S & P Global Market Intelligence has reported that the “U.S. solar and wind deployments are on track to hit new records in 2022 as momentum behind the energy transition grows.” They expect around 44 gigawatts for utility-scale solar, which is double 2021’s estimate of 23 gigawatts. According to S & P a number of factors are fueling and expediting the push and upswing in the renewable energy sector. First and foremost the requirements from states government to expand renewable energy, and secondly the extension and expansion of tax credits for the sector. Furthermore the increased demand from corporations looking to either meet their emission goals or to increase their Public Relations campaigns to attract younger and more environmentally conscious customers, and switching to renewable energy is a very easy adjustment.

Looking at the overall picture of the global renewable energy market was valued at $881.7 billion in 2020 and projected to reach $1,977.6 billion by 2030. The investments in wind and solar reached $300 billion in 2017 and as evident by the rate of investment it is growing a t a very rapid pace. Even with steady levels of investment, the amount of capacity installed has continued to increase as efficiency gains and falling costs mean each dollar in investment leads to more capacity now that it did in the past. In 2015 solar PV became cost competitive with fossil fuel power, in 2018 more than 50 countries set 100% renewable energy targets and finally in 2021 renewable energy became cheaper than existing coal power for the first time. New Solar and wind projects are now not only cheaper than building coal plants, they are cheaper than operating many of the cheapest and least sustainable coal-fired plants.

Target Markets:

The Market is filled with opportunities, due to the increased awareness of the benefits of renewable energy and the cultural shift towards green technology, in addition to the increasing wave of "green" legislation. A major point that has a great deal of influence in this project is the fact that this is being increasingly more supported by legislation and government support such as the most recent "2030 Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Target". The marketing for MARBA Energy Corporation and the subsequent sale of electricity shall be done through a variety of mediums including but not limited to internet, mass media, print and networking. The core of the business will come from long term PPAs which will be signed before commencement of the project. Additional marketing and lead generation will come from professional networking done through local chambers of commerce and business networking groups and affiliates. More importantly MARBA Energy will secure signed PPA with Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) prior to the commencement of this project.

MARBA Energy has multiple potential target markets. First and foremost would be the California Grid, as the purchasing rates are higher and has more demand. Furthermore as California has set a zero carbon electricity target of 2045, the demand for clean electricity will be that much more. As of Jan 2022 the state of California is behind the schedule of the 2045 target. As we will be within 30 miles of the California border and there are already electricity lines established. Another factor that is in our favor is the fact that the hoover damn that provides 56.22% of the electricity for California has been over the past 20 years producing 25% less energy.

Nevada has also a passed senate bill 358 in 2019 committing Nevada to raising its renewable portfolio standard to 50% by 2030. This allows us to have a backup market, as well as be ahead of curve and in great position to offer renewable energy to the Nevada market. As a fall back or a possible additional expansion we would target the multitude of industries in the greater Las Vegas area, such as Casinos and the increasing number of Data centers located there. The larger casinos will not be our first choice, as there will always be a resistance to change initially, and our initial 5 MW would not be able to sufficiently provide stable energy that they would require. We would look to target smaller casinos first because their power needs are more easily met.

The benefit of being this close to both the Greater Las Vegas area as well as to the California border allows us to not only have plenty of markets to expand to but also use the benefits of both states; the ease of setup in Nevada and the high demand in California. As a final back up we also have the option of connecting with one of the native tribes. In this particular case the selling rates would be lower; however the government incentives and tax breaks will be more than other PPA's. In this particular case we would also need to install batteries in order to be able to provide electricity on a 24/7basis.

As we plan on setting up in Nevada, we will be benefiting from the State and Federal tax incentive, which allow us to deduct 26% for the following 3 years. This does not include any other state and Federal incentives that are being introduced.

Primary Target Analysis: California market

Our primary market is California and Nevada. In 2020 California used approximately 272,576 GWh which is approx. 7% of total US down from 282,194 GWh in 2019 however this number has stayed fairly stable for the previous 4 years and does indicate a trend. If anything the trend is actuallyincreasing due to 2 main reasons. The first one being the Covid-19 pandemic and a great deal of people were working from home and in a great deal of cases this has become a permanent solution. Another factor is that gas prices have been rising steadily, and with the increasing number of electric vehicles on the market and the need for recharge stations. Additionally the fact there are still up to $7500 in federal tax rebates for simply buying an electric vehicle, increase the probability for increased energy demand.

California produces approximately 190,913 GWh per year which is approximately 5% of total US total production. Coal produces around 317 GWh, and Petroleum and oil 30 GWh as per California Energy Commission. In 2018, California's energy consumption was second-highest among the states, butits per capita energy consumption was the fourth-lowest due in part to its mild climate and its energy efficiency programs. In 2019, California was the nation’s top producer of electricity from solar, geothermal, and biomass energy, and the state was second in the nation in conventional hydroelectric power generation. In 2019, California was the fourth-largest electricity producer in the nation, but the state was also the nation’s largest importer of electricity and received about 28% of its electricity supply from generating facilities outside of California, including imports from Mexico. 836.8 GWh from Arizona and 811.6 GWh in Solar PV and Solar Thermal electricity production.

The California Independent System Operator (CAISO) is a non-profit independent system operator responsible for transmission lines and the California electricity market and transmission by its member utilities. The CAISO is responsible for delivering of over 300 TWh of electricity and managing and overseeing California’s electric transmission.

As of 2015 six investor-owned Utility companies, 46 public owned utilities, 4 electric co-operatives, 3 community choice aggregators and 22 electric services provides. The major investor owned utility companies that regulated by the California Public Utilities commission are Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas and Electric (PG & E), San Diego Gas and Electric, PacifiCorp, Bear Valley Electric, and Liberty Utilities.

The current price that is being used varies by time of delivery and by month. An average number used by Southern California Edison is provided in the chart below. The main pricing is set by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), which acts as a regulator for supply and demand as well as grid capacity moderator on a real time basis. Currently the average price of Solar is approx. $50to $70 per MWh depending on the month and time of day. This price fluctuate by demand and supply, however the price can be locked in and adjusted for inflation for approximately 10 years. Contracts can range from 1 year to 10 years. Additionally this project will generate between 9293- 11200 Metric Tons

of carbon credits per year which will be sold separately and on an open market, and therefor produce a separate source of income. On a conservative estimate the gross margin of profit will be around the $500,000 per year not including any Local, State or Federal tax incentive. This also does not include any additional profit from the sale of Carbon Credits.

The purchase cycle will depend mainly on the duration of the contract. The contracts are standardized and public information. The contracts that will be signed, will be between MARBA Energy and any one of the three major utility companies in California, and can range from 1 to 15 years. They will guarantee a steady income stream, and allow for stable operations. The benefit of such a contract is twofold. The first it will benefit as to steady the price, the second it will be the length of the contract is both long enough to provide stability and short enough to keep up with both inflation as well as the rising price of energy, even though the contracts have gradual price increases built in.

There is no real requirement for media outreach, since this will be a business to business deal, and will only require occasional contact with the customer/ utility company. Additionally as we will have no contact with the general public, we will have no need for a media outreach other than a standard business website with minimal Social media interaction.

California has its electricity regulated through the CAISO (California Independent System Operator) and its usage and pricing is divided into four sections. The first being “On-Peak”, the second is “Mid-Peak”, third being “Off-Peak” and finally the last being “Super-Off-Peak, additionally the price also being adjusted by the seasons of the year with the Summer months increasing price, due to the high residential usage. The demand and requirements are forecasted and published by CAISO on their website.

As a secondary market, we have briefly spoken with third party energy brokers in Nevada that are willing to sign multi- year purchase agreements. These contracts have not yet been worked out in full detail; however a general agreement is in place, and the option is pass or accept is with MARBA Energy. The company that we would need to go through would be NV Energy; however the connection permit and interconnection would be done by the energy brokers and not us. A ballpark price has been agreed to in principal. The agreed upon price would be about 10%-15% lower than California, which is the main reason this would be a fallback. Even though the purchase price would be somewhat lower, it would stillallow us to have a stable local Energy off taker.

As a third alternative we would be able to sell directly to NV Energy in a net metering program. Prior to August 2015 Nevada had a net metering cap of 235 Mw. However, NV Energy no longer has a cap for its net metering program. This option is actually the most difficult and complicated process to go through, since Nevada only has one electricity provider and monopolizes the process. The state of Nevada for the past 8 years moved to greatly make this process much easier and more available to the general public. They have done this through introduction of numerous “green” legislations.

Trends and Potential Changes that may affect Primary target market

Following the recent gathering of leaders in Glasgow for COP26, climate action continues to gain a significant impetus around the world. Since the 2015 Paris Agreement, countries and territories have intensified their climate actions and many have committed to reaching Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2050, meaning that any additional carbon emissions will be completely offset by carbon emissions withdrawn from the atmosphere. However, as per the Paris Agreement, the timeframe to contain the maximum amount of emissions allowed to limit global warming to below 2°C (preferably 1.5°C) are quickly running out, as global warming continues at pace.

According to the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) Atlas of Mortality and Economic Losses from Weather, Climate and Water Extremes (1970 – 2019), there were more than 11,000 reported disasters attributed to weather hazards globally

than during the previous 50-year period, with over 2 million deaths and US$3.6 trillion in losses cumulatively. Indeed, disasters related to weather, climate or water hazards have occurred every day for the past 50 years, on average killing 115 people and resulting in daily losses of US$202 million. As per the report, weather, climate and water hazards account for 50% of all disasters, 45% of all reported deaths and 74% of all reported economic losses.

The changes needed to keep warming below 1.5˚C include a substantial reallocation of capital, which offer both unprecedented risks and opportunities. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that getting countries on track for Net Zero Energy (NZE) requires an increase in annual investment in energy from over US$2 trillion globally on average over the previous five years to almost US$5 trillion by 2030. The EIA expects such investment needs to reach US$4.5 trillion by 2050 (on the expectation that the cost of renewable energy technologies will continue to decline)

There is already a big shift taking place among asset managers towards sustainable investments, with global green bond issuances also being accelerated – the stock of this category of bonds stood at US$269.5 billion in year 2020. However, sustained long-term growth of the green bond market (and other asset categories) will require agreed taxonomies and common disclosure frameworks acrosscountries' regulatory bodies and central banks, as well as support from international organizations.

The window of opportunity for containing global warming is closing and the associated costs will continue to rise rapidly. Natural disasters will continue to impede future economic growth prospects as it becomes increasingly costly to substitute physical capital for natural capital, and switching to renewable and environmentally-friendly resources will not necessarily follow a smooth trajectory. Without an urgent narrowing of policy and financing gaps, further delays in emission reduction targets beyond 2050 would only increase transition costs and put temperature goals beyond reach, thereby posing a threat to macroeconomic and financial stability going forward. These costs and impacts are

likely to be felt to different degrees and through different routes in terms of developed economies vis- vis frontier and emerging market.

According to Delloitte power/utilities outlook in 2021, the power and utilities industry tackled a great number of challenges, however they were able to make significant progress, and received clean energy encouragement from the current administration. A possible sign of things to come, and as the US economy began to emerge from the pandemic-induced recession, electricity sales rose 3.8% through August 2021 over the prior year. At the same time, unprecedented and unpredictable extreme weather events challenged the grid's reliability and resiliency as we saw during the 2021 Texas blackout, additionally cyberattacks on critical infrastructure increasingly made headlines. Addressing such challenges, a group of the largest utilities broke annual capex records again, spending an estimated $142 billion to upgrade and modernize the grid and add renewables in 2021, up 9.2% from 2020. In addition, spiking wholesale natural gas prices helped drive average retail electricity prices up 4.4% through August compared with full year 2020.

The industry took a big step forward in its quest to provide cleaner electricity, adding 13.8 GW of wind and solar capacity in the first half of 2021, up about 28% from the same period in 2020. Additionally the Biden administration sought to accelerate de-carbonization by rejoining the Paris Agreement, targeting 100% carbon-free electricity by 2035, and providing further support through executive orders, regulatory rulings, and a massive injection of infrastructure spending. A big challenge that the energy industry faces is the fact that it needs to boost clean/renewable energy, whilst ensuring reliability and maintaining security, whilst keeping the cost as low as possible. The industry has generally accepted and adopted a "3 D" strategy of "*De-carbonization, Digitalization and Decentralization*". This is one of the biggest factors that make projects such as this not only profitable, but also ideal, as it answers and accomplishes all three requirements and targets. It creates energy with no carbon production; it isfully automated and finally since it is on a relatively small scale, it also fulfills the third requirement which is decentralization.

As of mid-November 2021, 48 out of 55 US large investor-owned utilities had committed to reduce carbon emissions, many by 2050. And nearly three out of four customer accounts were served by an entity with a 100% carbon reduction target—either an individual utility or a utility owned by a parent company with a 100% target. In 2022, more utilities will likely jump on board and firm up commitments and strategies, driven by consumer support; opportunities for value creation; environmental, social, and governance (ESG) goals; evolving state clean energy mandates, and federal legislation. Even outside of state mandates, 24 utility parent companies have adopted voluntary carbon-reduction targets, with 20 aiming for 100%. The administration's goal to reach 100% clean electricity by 2035 is another key driver.

The US electric power sector has reduced carbon emissions 40% since 2005. Progress has come largely from retiring coal-fired generation and replacing it with natural gas, wind, andsolar; 56% of new generation capacity added in the five years from 2016–2020 was wind and solar, rising to 86% in the first eight months of 2021. As the power sector approaches 80% to 85% clean electricity in the coming years, progress could slow unless new technologies, suchas long-duration energy storage and green hydrogen, have been commercialized. US Department of Energy programs are already investing in reducing the cost of these technologies. The federal government move forward with Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) investment of about $23 billion into these technologies as well as advanced nuclear and carbon capture and storage is one of the largest advancements and most concentrated efforts toward Net Zero Emission goal. In the next year, more utilities will likely announce decarbonization goals and interim targets, increase existing targets, and push out their decarbonization strategies with strategic plans for implementation as stakeholder interestgrows. Overall utility ESG reporting may become more detailed and consistent as well. Federal policies will likely become more clear, as well as the impact they may have on the transition.

The unprecedented frequency, intensity, and unpredictability of extreme climate and weather events in 2021 point toward an increasing focus on utility resiliency strategies in 2022. A recent report counted 3,165 extreme weather events globally during the 2010s and 3,536 events between 2000 and 2009, compared to just 711 in the 1970s. In the first three quarters of 2021, the United States experienced 18 weather and climate disasters with losses exceeding $1 billion per event. For electric utilities, resiliency planning is key because extreme events such as wildfires can impact both electricity supply and demand—a costly double whammy as we saw during the northern California wildfires of 2020. In addition to wildfires, events may also include heat waves, deep freezes, sea- level rise, floods, and more intense storms. Experts have made it clear that global weather patterns are inuncharted territory and planners can no longer use the past to predict the future. In 2022, utilities are expected to continue proactively preparing for that uncertain future. One of the main solutions to mitigate and minimize the effects of these disasters would be to adopt the previously mentioned 3D's more precisely the decentralization.

One critical resiliency strategy is grid hardening, which ranges from replacing and reinforcing transmission and distribution infrastructure to burying wires underground. Non- wire alternatives are also increasingly common, including distributed energy resources (DER) such as rooftop solar, battery storage, and micro grids. Some utilities are mapping optimal DERlocations to support grid resiliency, and many are looking to third-party DER ownership to reduce costs. In addition, utilities are expected to increasingly rely on smart meters and other control systems that can help reduce demand during an emergency, combined with flexible load programs.

One of the biggest challenges is the cost of resiliency investments, which can be a subject of debate between utilities, state and local governments, and regulators. Yet community resilience plans can also be a source of cooperation, and public-privatepartnerships can help fund resilience projects. For example, a $500 million project to bury some of the most vulnerable power distribution lines within the District of Columbia is funded by a public-private partnership, with $250 million coming from the city and $250 millionthrough local utility Pepco's rates. At the federal level, policies such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) Order 2222 aim to ultimately bring more DER onto the grid, which could contribute to longer-term resiliency.

As the electric power sector continues modernizing the grid, companies are envisioning how 5G communications technologies and cloud can help them harness the power of the growing wave of connected devices and data. 5G refers to the fifth generation of mobile communications technology, which can support up to a hundred times more connected devices transmitting a thousand times more data at much faster speeds than current wireless technologies. It enables utilities to move data from smart meters, sensors, and other devices to the cloud, where they can more effectively and efficiently analyze and act on it. In the year ahead, many utilities will likely prepare to benefit from 5G technologies by planning for the services they can provide.

According to a 2021 Deloitte survey of networking executives across industries globally, 58% of respondents are already deploying 5G or running pilots. Twenty-six percent of our power and utilities industry survey respondents report that 5G communications technologies are incorporated into their company's strategy, while 36% plan to incorporate it. Another industry study found that 39% of utility respondents were prototyping 5G solutions, but only 13% had moved to commercial execution. 5G can help utilities decentralize energyinfrastructure and manage the grid more nimbly as they connect devices and assets through the Internet of Things. 5G's low-latency capabilities allow for the adoption of more smart devices and interconnectivity of the grid.

Weaknesses Assessment

In order to provide a balanced, transparent and genuine overview of this project, one must consider the possible weaknesses and possible risks. First and foremost we must review the high cost of entry. Surprisingly it is not the land nor is it the actual equipment that is that creates the high cost of entry, but rather it is the installation and engineering. Ironically the larger the Project the cheaper the installation and engineering becomes, due to the fact that it is not the work itself that takes up the cost, but rather the transportation of the heavy equipment involved in theleveling and installing of the poles and the frames. Additionally depending on the location of the project the wiring and connection to the grid could pose an additional cost. In our particular case this risk will be mitigated and avoided by choosing a site that is not only close to existing power lines, but also somewhat close to other solar plants. The install cost can be negotiated down with EPC firms, or finding a balance of plant size, investment and install cost.

An additional possible obstacle that could be a factor is the fact that there is always a reluctance from larger utility companies to allow smaller "community" solar plants from entering the market, due to the fact that if the supply of energy is not correctly planned, could lead to the grid being overwhelmed and unable to handle the increased load. Fortunately this issue will not be arising in this particular project as we will be dealing with CAISO (California Independent System Operator) and the supply and demand is clearly planned out and published on the real time map at least 24 hours prior. Additionally as this project is relatively small compared to other ongoing projects, it will not pose that much a threat to the larger utility companies such as Nevada Energy. Another factor that works against solar is the lowering of the Federal Tax credit going from 26% for any projects started after Dec 31st 2022 and down to 22% for project started after Dec 31st 2023, unless congress changes that.

From an operational point of view one of the factors that could prove to be a liability, is the fact that solar energy is reliant on weather, and the elements which are not controllable. Rainy and cloudy days, as well as dust and dirt on the solar panels, create an inherent problem for solar panels, given the fact that energy contracts with the utility companies or for that matter any other client will require some type assurance of amount of energy provided. The solution for this problem is the purchase of reputable insurance policies that could guarantee the purchase of deficit energy on the open market should a weather disruption occur, or at least pay for the penaltyfor non-delivery. These types of insurance policies are guarantees and safe guards against any possible loses from an investment point of view.

After multiple consultations with several EPC firms including engineers from Siemens as well as independent engineers, the install process for a 5-6 MW project will only take approximately 8-10 weeks, however depending on the preparations and the EPC firm that is chosento do the work, this install time could go down to as low as 4-6 weeks. One of the fortunate advantages of this project is that it is in the vicinity of another solar farm and the connection to the grid has been made easier and does not require any special consideration, and also reduces cost as no new heavy power lines need to be put up.

It is very important to note and keep in mind, that as far as the California utility companies are concerned this is a very normal and straight forward project that has been done numerous times and is a very standard.

There are a few reasons why this project will located in Nevada, instead of California where the end user/client will be. The first and foremost reason is the fact that the State of Nevada has very easy and very user friendly. The permit process can easily be completed within 30 days. All remaining permit and paperwork are submitted via the California Utility company and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO). This includes the remote shut off control between the solar plant and the grid. This is a safety measure to ensure no harm comes to the grid.

From a financial point of view, the biggest hurdle is the fairly substantial investment required in the initial stages. The approximate cost to entry is about $1,000,000 per MWh. In our project this cost can be reduced to $750,000 due to the very aggressive negotiation with the solar panel suppliers, and engineering firms. The ROI without considering the tax breaks and without the government subsidies is approximately 6.5 to 7 years.

Another possible obstacle that could pose a potential risk is the negotiations with the utility company. It must be noted that this is not much of an obstacle but rather a possible delay due to filling out forms, and agreements. The reason there is not much of potential risk, as the price is essentially set by CAISO, and really the only to be negotiated is the amount that is to be offloaded and the time.

One of the factors that was once a disadvantage, which has recently become an advantage, is the fact that oil exports from other countries were so cheap, and the relatively low price of gas. Given the current geo political conditions and the oil and gas embargo of Russia, and the ever increasing price of gas and the push to become energy self-sufficient has given solar an even greater push.

The amount and level of environmental legislation could be a potential weakness depending on which party is controlling Congress. In the 2022 budget the Biden Administration hadproposed a $10 billion investment in clean Energy R&D, which is an increase of over 30% from previous years. The administration also proposed a $2 billion to be invested in green energy projects; this is in addition to setting aside $6.5 billion to lend to communities to lend to rural communities in support of additional green energy, power storage and transmission projects. The continuation of these pro environmental funds and legislation will very much depend on which party hold majority in the next election cycle. Even though the Biden administration holds the white house it is very much dependent on Congress to pass the budget. Fortunately this project is mainly dependent on state legislation, specifically on California and Nevada, both which have very pro-environmental laws.

Other possible risk, that we must consider is the construction risk. There is always the possibility that error could occur during the construction phase, however this will be mitigated and prevented by using only reliable and experienced engineering firms. Fortunately as solar plants are becoming more and more common, the number of Engineering firms who install solar cells are also

becoming more common placed and more experienced.

The financial risk is fairly minimal, as the energy off taker will be in determined prior, with set contracts in place. Additionally the price is set by CAISO, and therefore pre-determined. This project does not require much if any in operating capital as the only real operating cost will be minor maintenance, insurance, property taxes. The minor maintenance cost is divided into six categories as shown in the chart below per kW/Year. It must be noted that these number are from 2018 and the operation cost have dropped by 15-18%.

O&M Cost by Category		
	Fixed-Tilt	**Tracking**
Module cleaning & vegetation Management	$3.30	$3.30
System inspection & monitoring	$1.79	$2.43
Component parts replacement	$0.55	$0.87
Module replacement	$0.91	$0.91
Inverter replacement	$3.77	$3.77
Operation administration	$2.50	$2.86
Total	**$12.82**	**$14.14**

Source: National Renewable Energy Laboratory

For the example considered (a 10-MW ground-mounted system with 10 inverters), annual costs vary from less than $100,000/year early in the analysis period to almost $400,000 late in the analysis period, with an annualized value of $143,581/year or $14.36/kW/year. The net present value is $2,044,656, or $0.013/kWh per unit of delivered energy. Assuming a desired probability General Inputs Analysis Period (Project Life) 25 years (40 max) Discount Rate 7.00% % per annum Inflation Rate 2.00% % per annum Desired Confidence that Reserve Covers Cost 0.92 Working Hours/year 2,080 System Inputs Name of System 10 MW Ground Mount Tracking Location Denver, CO System Size (kWp DC) 10,000.0 System Size (Wp DC) 10,000,000.0 Energy Yield Year 1 (kWh/kWp/year) 1,400.0 System Installed Cost $25,600,000 Module Efficiency 16.0% Module Power (W STC) 305 Array Area (m2) 62500 Number of Modules 32787 Module Type/ Degradation Multi-crystal Silicon:0.64%/year Degradation Rate per year 0.0064 Modules per String 14 Number of Strings 2342 Strings per Combiner Box 15 Number of Combiner Boxes 157 Combiner boxes per DC disconnect 1 Number of DC Disconnects 157 Inverter Type Central Inverter Replacement Cost/ Wp $0.190 Number of Inverters 5.0 Inverter Capacity (kWp) 2,000.0Number of Transformers 5.0 Inverter Warranty (years) 10.0 PV Module Product Warranty (years) 20.0 Other equipment (EPC) Warranty (years) 1.0 Purchased monitoring contract (years) 1.0 Enter '0' if not applicable Inputs16 21 This report is available at no cost from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) at www.nrel.gov/publications. of 92%, the amount to keep in reserve varies from less than $100,000 early in the analysis period to a maximum of $800,840 in Year 21.

The major obstacle for all renewable is weather. For Solar the main hindrance to production is lack of sun. Fortunately in our location the number of hours of sun will range from 7.42 – 13.42

hours. The total hours of sun averages between 3838-4383 per year, with 87.6% of sunshine, with the remaining 12.4% of the time are either cloudy, shade, haze or low sun intensity. It must be stated that even though there won't direct sun, the solar panels will still continue to produce. They will merely produce at a lower rate. The main disadvantage that we come across with the Las Vegas weather is the high temperature that the climate offers. Temperatures in southern Nevada can reach 107°. High temperatures can reduce the efficiency of solar panels. The reduction in efficiency in this particular case is offset by the fairly large amount of sunlight hours, and therefore electricity production.

The immediate impact of the presence of any of these risk factors is uncertainty around the revenue and profitability projections for the project and thus the financial viability of the project. Many of the risks mentioned above can be managed through financial instruments and insurance products. For example, weather risks can be mitigated through weather futures and technology risks can be offset through warranties. As with any new industry, the pace of innovation in utility-scale solar is high. Thankfully that also applies to the field of risk management for utility-scale solar projects.

The remarkable growth of solar energy in the U.S. makes a clear case that increases in deployment are closely tied to decreases in costs. Solar is competing with other low-cost fuel sources, soeven the slightest increase in the price of modules can mean that homeowners, utilities and businesses will choose an alternative for their power generation. That's why these tariffs present significant risk to the domestic renewable energy industry. When hardware costs rise because of import fees, some projects will never come to fruition, which hurts job growth and economic investment — a missed opportunity for growing the U.S. economy.

The U.S. will likely continue to import 80 percent to 90 percent of solar cells and modules. But at a higher cost due to tariffs, some utility-scale projects may be scrapped or put on hold for budgetary reasons, and solar may be out of reach for many homeowners, driving up pricesfor ratepayers. However these tariffs are being reversed by the Biden Administration.

Financials

The United States spends $37.5 billion on subsidies for fossil fuels every year, according to an estimate by Oil Change International. Through direct subsidies, tax breaks, and other incentives, U.S. taxpayers help fund the industry's research, operations and electricity generation. Such subsidies have constrained the growth of renewable energy, while the fossil fuel industry has simultaneously used its influence to spread misleading information about climate change. The industry has been aware of the risks of global warming since the 1970s, according to researchers, but has responded by funding climate disinformation campaigns, aimed at casting doubt on both climate change and renewable energy.

As extreme weather events continue to plague the United States, manufacturers and installers of renewable energy equipment will need to keep innovating to ensure their products have the resilience necessary to withstand increasingly volatile climate risks.

A formidable challenge for renewable energy is the extension and phase-down of the Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit (PTC) and Investment Tax Credit (ITC). The PTC and ITC have been key financial drivers for wind and solar power project development and help sustain the supply, construction, management and operation of renewable power generation assets. The tax credits were extended through 2019, with a phase-down annually. For the U.S. wind industry, for example, the value of the PTC drops to 60 percent in 2022 and 40 percent in 2023 before disappearing entirely in 2024. A 2017 report published by the Department of Energy noted that expected wind capacity increases to 10– 13 GW in 2020, "forecasts for 2021 to 2025 … show a downturn in additions in part due to the PTC phase-out."

A pain point for renewables came in the form of 2017's Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The sweeping tax legislation decreased the federal corporate income tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent, reducing tax liabilities for companies and reducing appetite for tax credits. Along with the corporate tax cuts, the new tax law includes the Base Erosion Anti-abuse Tax (BEAT), which attempts to ensure that corporations cannot use cross-border payments to lower their tax bill. But it also lowered the value of the production taxcredits and investment tax credits that are used to help finance wind and solar projects, potentially making renewable projects a less attractive investment. However, questions remain as the tax credit drops down and it is uncertain if stakeholders will lose their appetite for renewable projects. One or two tax equity investors left the market soon after the details of the bill were released. That's a small number, but still enough to impact a market that included a total of 35 investors for both wind and solar in 2017.

After an investment has been made, the actual energy production can be viewed as one of the most important indicators of risk to an investor. The ratio of the actual electricity generated to the initial projection is called its "Production Index." Investors need to know if the system is working to an acceptable standard, which is often 90-95% of original projections, and if not, ensure that a plan is in place to remedy the situation. The regulatory environment also continues to evolve, with examples of retroactive changes in net-metering policy and changes to renewable energy credit incentive structures. In this context, it is important for investors to get ahead of potential disruptions by, at a minimum, proactively measuring their exposure to potential liabilities. Reviewing investment allocations and historic operating history may inform a warranty claim, a spare parts strategy, or a modification to O&M practices.

For our particular project the financials are fairly simple. They consist of cost of Land, Equipment cost, Engineering and Installation (EPC), and connection cost.

5 MW Project ROI										
Active years	Year	Land Cost	EPG Cost	PV Solar panels	Estimate Generation Per year (MWh)	Average selling Price per MWh	O&M Cost	Equipment and install cost after tax incentive	Gross Profit	ROI
1	2022	$88,371.48	$2,750,000.00	$2,150,000.00	9570.00	$50.00	$70,000.00	$3,626,000.00	$478,500.00	-$3,165,871.48
2	2023	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9557.48	$52.50	$72,100.00	$3,147,500.00	$501,767.58	-$2,662,003.90
3	2024	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9544.97	$53.55	$74,263.00	$2,645,732.42	$511,133.23	-$2,148,707.67
4	2025	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9532.48	$54.62	$76,490.89	$2,134,599.19	$520,673.70	-$1,625,806.07
5	2026	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9520.01	$55.71	$78,785.62	$1,613,925.48	$530,392.25	-$1,093,119.10
6	2027	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9507.55	$56.83	$81,149.19	$1,083,533.23	$540,292.20	-$550,463.33
7	2028	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9495.11	$57.96	$83,583.66	$543,241.04	$550,376.93	$2,348.08
8	2029	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9482.69	$59.12	$86,091.17		$560,649.90	$558,369.59
9	2030	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9470.28	$60.31	$88,673.91		$571,114.61	$571,417.04
10	2031	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9457.89	$61.51	$91,334.12		$581,774.65	$584,737.30
11	2032	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9445.51	$62.74	$94,074.15		$592,633.67	$598,336.34
12	2033	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9433.15	$64.00	$96,896.37		$603,695.37	$612,220.26
13	2034	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9420.81	$65.28	$99,803.26		$614,963.55	$626,395.33
14	2035	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9408.48	$66.58	$102,797.36		$626,442.04	$640,867.92
15	2036	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9396.17	$67.91	$105,881.28		$638,134.79	$655,644.59
16	2037	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9383.88	$69.27	$109,057.72		$650,045.79	$670,732.03
17	2038	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9371.60	$70.66	$112,329.45		$662,179.11	$686,137.08
18	2039	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9359.33	$72.07	$115,699.33		$674,538.90	$701,866.75
19	2040	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9347.09	$73.51	$119,170.31		$687,129.39	$717,928.22
20	2041	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9334.86	$74.98	$122,745.42		$699,954.89	$734,328.83
21	2042	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9322.64	$76.48	$126,427.79		$713,019.78	$751,076.08
22	2043	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9310.44	$78.01	$130,220.62		$726,328.53	$768,177.67
23	2044	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9298.26	$79.57	$134,127.24		$739,885.69	$785,641.45
24	2045	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9286.09	$81.16	$138,151.06		$753,695.90	$803,475.47
25	2046	$88,371.48	$0.00	$0.00	9273.94	$82.79	$142,295.59		$767,763.88	$821,687.99

Total land price of $1,400,000 amortized over 25 year at 4% interest rate.
This is using the ITC (Investment Tax credit) of 26% of cost and install in year 1.

As is evident the income statement that we are using has a very aggressive payback schedule. This is possible because the initial income for the executive team will come from the sale of carbon credits. Also we have used over conservative figures for installation, production and salesprice. Realistically the EPG cost should be around $2,500,000 the production should be approximately 10% higher giving us approximately 10,572 MWh per year, thus giving us expedited pay back; however we would like to continue using these conservative estimates to due to the everchanging political and economic environment.

In conclusion this project has very specific advantages. It is actually a combination of a variety of factors. First and foremost would be the fact that the California energy market is rising both in demand and in price. Additionally it has one of the most progressive environmental and aggressive Net Zero policies in the US, which is an added assurance that this process will continue. Secondly the rapid growth of the greater Las Vegas area and the increasing energy demand that itis bringing with it is not only provides us with further assurance, but also more evidence that this a very secure project as far as success and profitability is concerned.

The main success factor that should be noted is the fact that the supply of daylight is both unlimited and free. Furthermore the demand for energy is increasing at a very rapid pace, and finally is fact that this project has several possible clients and provides multiple separate sources of income.

OVERALL REPORT SUMMARY

EXEXUTIVE SUMMARY:

MARBA Energy is a privately held company registered in Nevada aiming at offering clean renewable energy to the greater Las Vegas and Southern California markets. We believe this will be the ideal market as most of the customers in this region are very environmentally conscience, and are looking for renewable energy sources. The ever increasing awareness and concern for the environmentis what will be pushing our product and bring our company's name to the forefront of the list of providers of green energy and environmentally conscious companies. The project will be managed and supervised by Mehrzad Kondazi. The installation will carried out by Depcom EPC firm, which is one ofthe largest EPC company's in the US and has a great deal of experience in installation and connection of Community solar plants. Mr. Mehrzad Kondazi is a U.S. Army and Navy veteran, has a BA from Universityof Houston in Economics with over 25 years' experience in Management and Finance including financial analysis.

We intend on starting with a 5 MW plant within the next 18 months. Once more PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) are secured; this will increase to 30 MW in less than 5 years. The panels are ready for purchase in Long Beach California warehouse; therefore we will not have any issue with delays in shipping and bottleneck logistics. Also we are avoiding any extra tariffs and duties as those have already been paid by the manufacturer. The financials for MARBA Energy are extremely promising and present a very bright future mainly for two main factors the steady increase in electricity demands and the extremely low cost of maintenance and production. Another factor that will contribute to the success of MARBA Energy will be the fact that this project once installed will require no steady overhead, with the exception of hiring EPC firms to expand the size of the Solar plant.

This project is located on a 240 acre plot of land in approximately 15 miles from Las Vegas and 30 miles from the California state line. The initial phase of this project will be a 5 MW solar project which generate approximately 9570 MWh energy per year. We will have an agreement with one of the 3 major utility companies in the state of California. The price of which is set by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), and for the previous 12-18 months (July 2020-Jan 2022) has been averaging $60 per MWh, with a few exceptions such as during and after natural disasters, such as extreme heat waves and forest fires have occurred . As an alternative and backup we have already spoken with and arranged an additional off-taker in the greater Las Vegas area. Having secured a buyer prior to any investment is alone in itself one of the many benefits and advantages of this project.

INDUSTRY OUTLOOK:

The solar industry is one of the fastest growing sectors in the US and the globe. Just in the US it has gone from 4327 MW in 2012 to 90,891 MW in 2020. As of 2021, twenty one states and the District of Columbia have set themselves targets of between 2032 and 2050. Additionally the federal government has set a net zero targets of 2050. All these facts are fueling the growth of the solar industry. Another huge factor is the fact that increased manufacturing of improved and more efficient solar panels with more user friendly and hyper accurate sun tracking systems, are allowing for more productivity.

According to the U.S. Energy information administration (EIA) at this current time California is by far one of the largest importers of electricity and will be remaining so for the near foreseeable future. As per the EIA in 2022 there is a planned 46.1 Gigawatts of new utility scale electric generating capacity to be added in the US, of which 46% (21.5 GW) of that will be solar. This will be one of largest increases in the past decades, however this represent the current and ongoing trend of moving to a net Zero. Another factor that plays a major role in the development and increase of market share is the social awareness and customer preferences in helping to fight climate change. This has been one of the factorswhy a great number of states are moving away from coal.

There are a few other specific industry drivers, such as tax credits for energy efficiency and renewable energy generation, which will cause the increase in profitability. The solar industry has suffered supply chain issues, increased shipping costs and other similar logistical challenges as other industries have, however it has been much more resilient and the impact has been much less, since the production costs have dramatically dropped, and therefore the negative impact has been minimal, and profit margins have stayed for most part positive. The solar industry has enjoyed a reduction of 85% in the cost of production, whilst at the same a steady increase in electricity prices. Additionally the industryis seeing a very strong growth in solar energy storage development and business models, in sub sectors such as the pairing of hydro-electricity storage and more efficient and larger battery capacity.

Looking at the overall picture of the global renewable energy market was valued at $881.7 billion in 2020 and projected to reach $1,977.6 billion by 2030. The investments in wind and solar reached $300 billion in 2017 and as evident by the rate of investment it is growing a t a very rapid pace. Even with steady levels of investment, the amount of capacity installed has continued to increase as efficiency gains and falling costs mean each dollar of investment leads to more capacity now than it did in the past. In 2015 solar PV became cost competitive with fossil fuel power, in 2018 more than 50 countries set 100% renewable energy targets and finally in 2021 renewable energy became cheaper than existing coal power for the first time. New Solar and wind projects are now not only cheaper than building coal plants, they are cheaper than operating many of the cheapest and least sustainable coal- fired plants.

OUR CUSTOMER(S):

MARBA Energy has multiple potential target markets. First and foremost would be the California Grid, as the purchasing rates are higher and has more demand. Furthermore as California has set a zero carbon electricity target of 2045, the demand for clean electricity will be that much more. As of Jan 2022 the state of California is behind the schedule of the 2045 target. As we will be within 30 miles of the California border and there are already electricity lines established. Another factor that is in our favor is the fact that the hoover damn that provides 56.22% of the electricity for California has been over the past 20 years producing 25% less energy.

In 2020 California used approximately 272,576 GWh which is approx. 7% of total US down from 282,194 GWh in 2019 however this number has stayed fairly stable for the previous 4 years and does indicate a trend. If anything the trend is actually increasing due to 2 main reasons. The first one being the Covid-19 pandemic and a great deal of people were working from home and in a great deal of cases this has become a permanent solution. Another factor is that gas prices have been rising steadily, and with the increasing number of electric vehicles on the market and the need for recharge stations. Additionally the fact there are still up to $7500 in federal tax rebates for simply buying an electric vehicle, increase the probability for increased energy demand.

Nevada has also a passed senate bill 358 in 2019 committing Nevada to raising its renewable portfolio standard to 50% by 2030. This allows us to have a backup market, as well as be ahead of curve and in great position to offer renewable energy to the Nevada market. As a fall back or a possible additional expansion we would target the multitude of industries in the greater Las Vegas area, such as Casinos and the increasing number of Data centers located there. The larger casinos will not be our first choice, as there will always be a resistance to change initially, and our initial 5 MW would not be able to sufficiently provide stable energy that they would require.

California produces approximately 190,913 GWh per year which is approximately 5% of total US total production. Coal produces around 317 GWh, and Petroleum and oil 30 GWh as per California Energy Commission. In 2018, California's energy consumption was second-highest among the states, butits per capita energy consumption was the fourth-lowest due in part to its mild climate and its energy efficiency programs. In 2019, California was the nation’s top producer of electricity from solar, geothermal, and biomass energy, and the state was second in the nation in conventional hydroelectric power generation. In 2019, California was the fourth-largest electricity producer in the nation, but the state was also the nation’s largest importer of electricity and received about 28% of its electricity supply from generating facilities outside of California, including imports from Mexico. 836.8 GWh from Arizona and 811.6 GWh in Solar PV and Solar Thermal electricity production.

SUCCESS FACTORS:

The industry took a big step forward in its quest to provide cleaner electricity, adding 13.8 GW of wind and solar capacity in the first half of 2021, up about 28% from the same period in 2020. Additionally the Biden administration sought to accelerate de-carbonization by rejoining the Paris Agreement, targeting 100% carbon-free electricity by 2035, and providing further support through executive orders, regulatory rulings, and a massive injection of infrastructure spending. A big challenge that the energy industry faces is the fact that it needs to boost clean/renewable energy, whilst ensuring reliability and maintaining security, whilst keeping the cost as low as possible. The industry has generally accepted and adopted a "3 D" strategy of "*De-carbonization, Digitalization and Decentralization*". This is one of the biggest factors that make projects such as this not only profitable, but also ideal, as it answers and accomplishes all three requirements and targets. It creates energy with no carbon production; it is fully automated and finally since it is on a relatively small scale, it also fulfills the third requirement which is decentralization.

In 2022, more utilities will likely jump on board and firm up commitments and strategies, driven by consumer support; opportunities for value creation; environmental, social, and governance (ESG) goals; evolving state clean energy mandates, and federal legislation. Even outside of state mandates, 24 utility parent companies have adopted voluntary carbon-reduction targets, with 20 aiming for 100%. The administration's goal to reach 100% clean electricity by 2035 is another key driver.

POLITICAL FACTORS:

In the 2022 budget the Biden Administration had proposed a $10 billion investment in clean Energy R&D, which is an increase of over 30% from previous years. The administration also proposed a $2 billion to be invested in green energy projects; this is in addition to setting aside $6.5billion to lend to communities to lend to rural communities in support of additional green energy, power storage and transmission projects. The continuation of these pro environmental funds and legislation will very much depend on which party hold majority in the next election cycle. Even though the Biden administration holds the white house it is very much dependent on Congress to pass the budget. Fortunately this project is mainly dependent on state legislation, specifically on California and Nevada, both which have very pro-environmental laws.

2022 looks very promising and showing an accelerated path for growth in the renewable energy industry specifically in the solar industry. This is being supported and advancing aggressively by supportive policies from the administration that is focused on fighting climate change. In our particular case we will be looking at only California and Nevada. According to the U.S. Energy information

administration (EIA) at this current time California is by far one of the largest importers of electricity and will be remaining so for the near foreseeable future.

ADDITIONAL INCOME AND TAX INCENTIVES

The additional income of this project comes from the sale of Carbon credits. There are a number of major benefits of having this additional income, with the most prominent ones being that this will enable the operations team funding and salaries to be paid without compromising the loan payback timeline, thus expediting the payback schedule. Additionally the benefit of the sale of carbon credits will be that its price is independent of the electricity sales price, therefor providing a balance to the overall income of this project.

The carbon credit market varies state by state and country to country. In the United States a single carbon credits go from $25-40 per MWh, with California going for around $30 per MWh. The closer we get to the deadlines set by the U.S. at the Paris Accord, the more valuable the Carbon credit will become.

This is not factoring in the tax benefits that are currently available, and the ones that are being introduced through both the state as well as federal legislatures. These tax advantages ultimatelyprovide higher net profits. Two of the factors that is are making the tax incentives even more advantages, the first one being the Covid-19 pandemic and a great deal of people were working from home and in a great deal of cases this has become a permanent solution. Another factor is that gas prices have been rising steadily, and with the increasing number of electric vehicles on the market and the need for recharge stations. Additionally the fact there are still up to $7500 in federal tax rebates for simply buying an electric vehicle, increase the probability for increased energy demand.

As we plan on setting up in Nevada, we will be benefiting from the State and Federal tax incentive, which allow us to deduct 26% for the following 3 years. This does not include any other state and Federal incentives that are being introduced.

In conclusion we believe this project has all the furnishings of a highly successful and profitable enterprise, it is also in line with the wave of green industry that is gripping the world. This project not makes great ethical sense, because we will be reducing emissions and will help save the planet for future generations, but also make great financial sense as shown in the fact and figures.