

Experienced Team of Industry Leaders



Cindy Taff Founder & Chief Executive Officer

Previously global VP of Unconventional Wells at Shell.





Dr. Lev Ring Founder & President

Previously Director of Technology Development at Weatherford and Technology Development Manager at Enventure (a joint venture between Shell and Halliburton).







Lance Cook Founder & Chief Technology Officer

Previously Chief Scientist and global VP Technology for Wells at Shell.





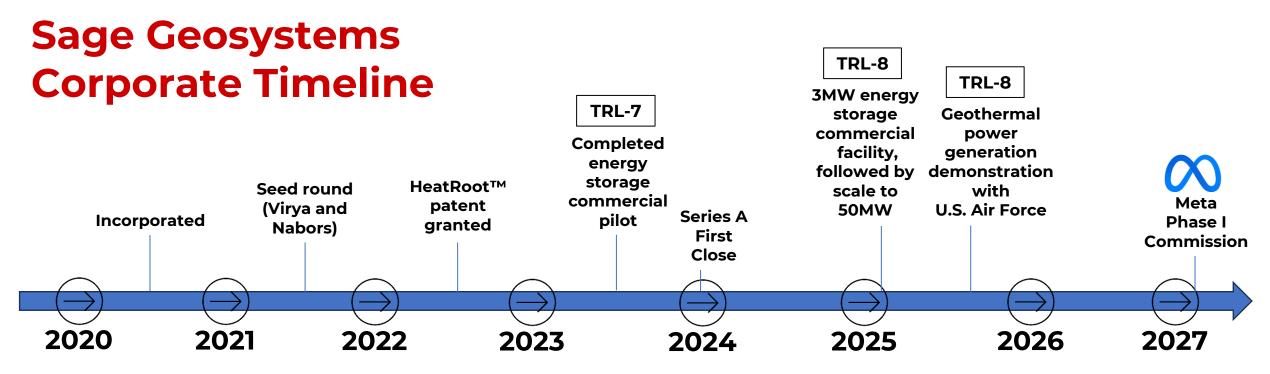












In less than 4 years, Sage has:

- Reached TRL-7
- One cornerstone patent granted (gravity fracturing methodology)
- One cornerstone patent with all claims allowed (using the earth's pressure energy)
- Designed, built, and load-tested a full-scale 3MW sCO2 turbine in partnership with SwRI

Over the next year, Sage will:

- Commission its first EarthStore[™] 3MW commercial energy storage facility
- Buy/sell electricity to the ERCOT grid to enable moving from equity to project financing
- Demonstrate its geothermal technology and generate electricity in a joint effort with the U.S. Air Force



Alaska's Abundant Geothermal and Subsurface Energy Storage Potential

High Potential:

• Subsurface heat >90 mW/m²

Proximity to Railbelt grid

De-risked subsurface (lithology, heat)

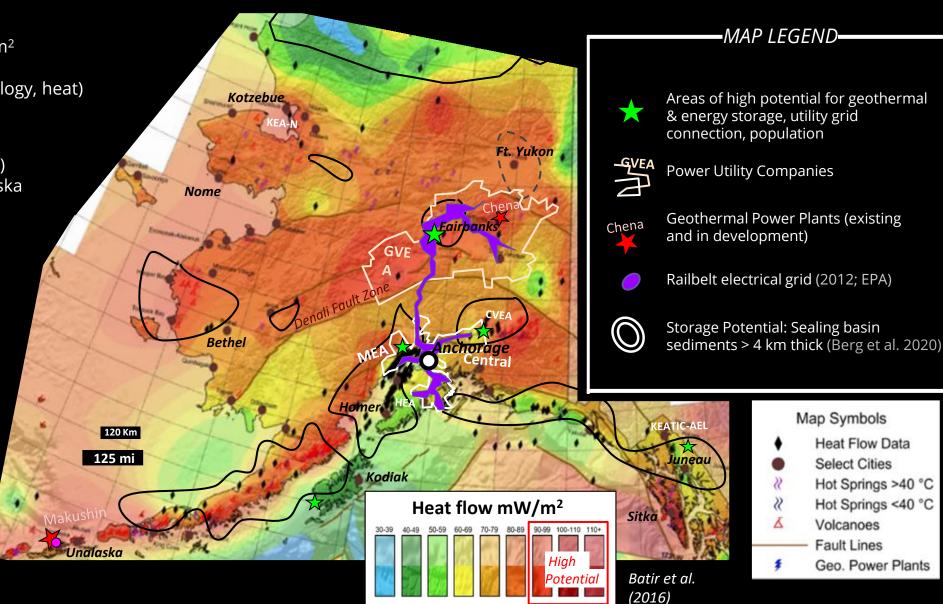
Geothermal Developments:

<500kW Chena Plant (2007)

 ~15 MW Makushin / Unalaska Plant (planned)



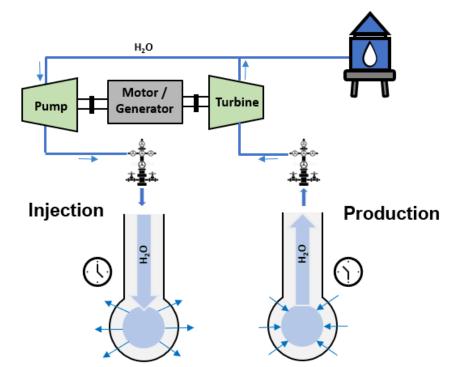
SAGE GEOSYSTEMS



New Subsurface Energy Solutions: Two Products Built on Same Technology

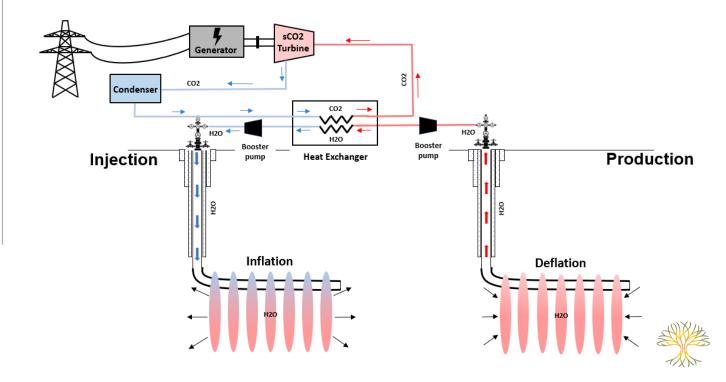
Energy storage (EarthStoreTM)

- Uses only pressure (mechanical) energy
- 70-75% round-trip efficiency (RTE):
- < 2% water losses and 3MW-5MW per well
- Can be designed for short-duration (3-4 hours) or long-duration (24+ hours)
- Demonstrated in Texas (2022-2025)



Geothermal (Geothermal Geopressured System)

- Uses pressure <u>and</u> heat energy
- 80% of the tech is the same (using pressure energy), with the remaining 20% being a heat exchanger and binary cycle turbine
- Sage's GGS geothermal technology will be demonstrated in 2025 with the U.S. Air Force



U.S. Department of Defense Projects









Feasibility Study for U.S. Army & DIU at Fort Bliss

|Ongoing|

Feasibility Study for U.S. Navy & DIU at Naval Air Station CC |Ongoing|









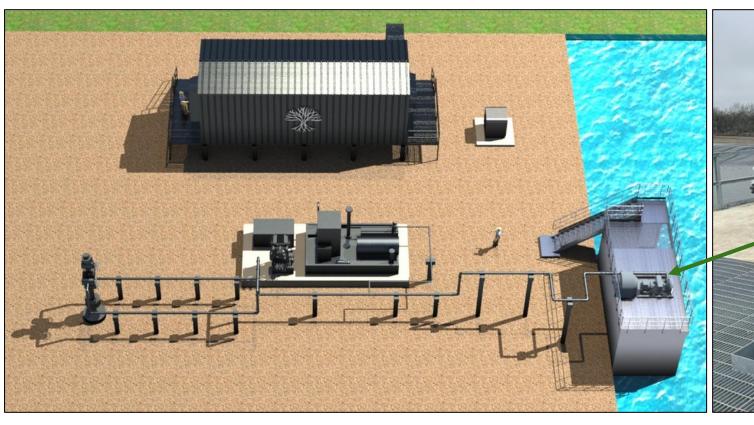




First Commercial 3MW Subsurface Storage Facility (2025)

COD in January 2025 in partnership with San Miguel Electric Cooperative Inc. (SMECI)

3MW Pelton turbine / generator

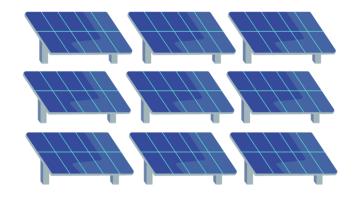






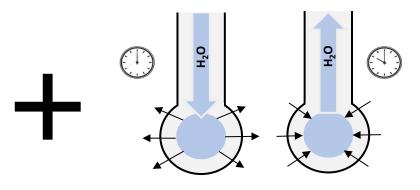
<u>Use Case</u>: Solar + Storage = Scalable 24/7 Power

Solar



- Solar = 200MW to sell directly to off taker
- Overbuild (2.7x) =
 540MW to pump and
 store water in well

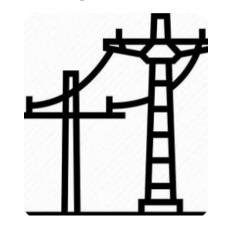
Energy Storage



Energy storage = 200MW
 to sell when the sun is down



24/7 Power



200MW to sell **24/7**



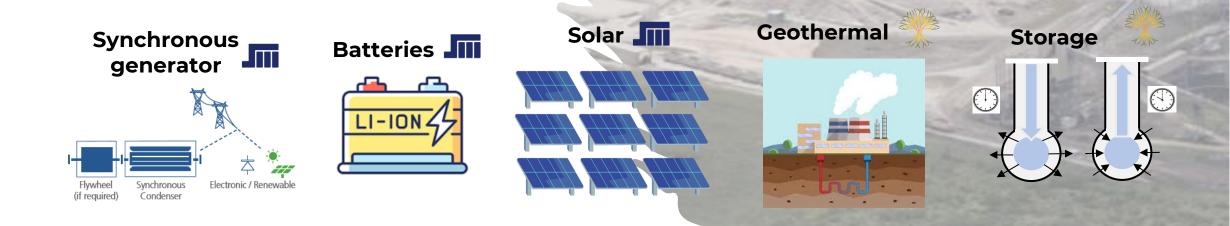
Energy Storage + Solar: Coal Power Plant Repurposing

Texas Example:



San Miguel Electric Cooperative Inc. (SMECI)
With Sage Geosystems: Lignite Coal Plant Staged
Plan

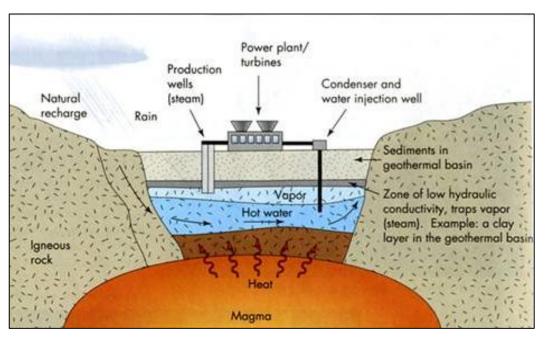
- Convert 410MW coal plant to clean, renewable power
- 1GW by 2030 = solar with storage + geothermal power
- Repurpose 400 SMECI jobs
- Fill economic void left from coal plant closure



Geothermal is < 1% of Utility Power

Current: Conventional Geothermal

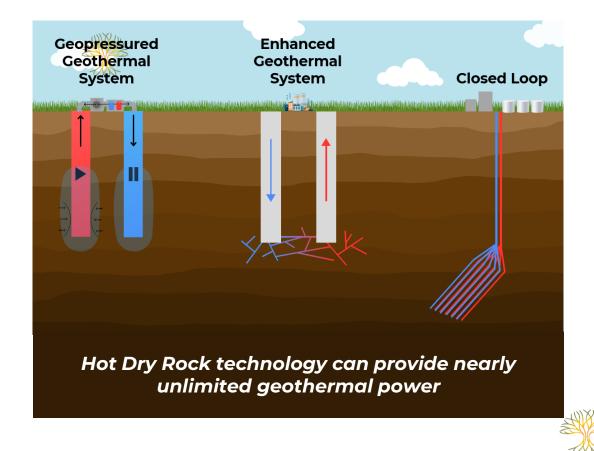
- Permeable rocks naturally flowing steam/water
- Geographically limited to areas near volcanoes
- Production rates often unpredictable



< 2% of geothermal resources

Future: Hot Dry Rock

- Rocks that do not naturally flow steam or water
- Drilling for temperature not water production



Hot Dry Rock Geothermal Competitive edge

Geothermal Geothermal Loop System System (e.g., Sage) (e.g., DOE/Fervo) (e.g., Eavor)

- + Conventional tech developed by the U.S. DOE
- Lower net power output due to high friction in fractures
- Added complexities of connecting multiple wells with fractures
- + Does not require fracturing
- Complex directional drilling = high Capex
- Requires tens of kms of well length for sufficient surface area = high Capex

Sage has figured out how to make hot dry rock geothermal commercially viable:

- Net power output is significantly higher (25-65%), as uses pressure and heat energy
- Less Capex
- Even fluid dispersion and lower friction pressure in fracture: Only company to operate above frac opening pressure
- Proprietary Geopressured Geothermal System (GGS) design
- Lower risk of induced seismicity
- Enabling commercial geothermal 'anywhere'



Use Case: 150MW Term Sheet with Meta Platforms

- Sage Geosystems & Meta terms:
 - Phase I = 8MW | COD 2027
 - Phase II = 150MW | COD 2030
 - Option for additional 200MW
- Location TBD (L48 east of the Rocky Mountains)
- Term sheet signed with VPPA to follow





Thank you to our investors and partners!

Happy to take questions.

For more information:

https://www.sagegeosystems.com/

























Arch Meredith





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