2012 AGM Presentation

28 November 2012

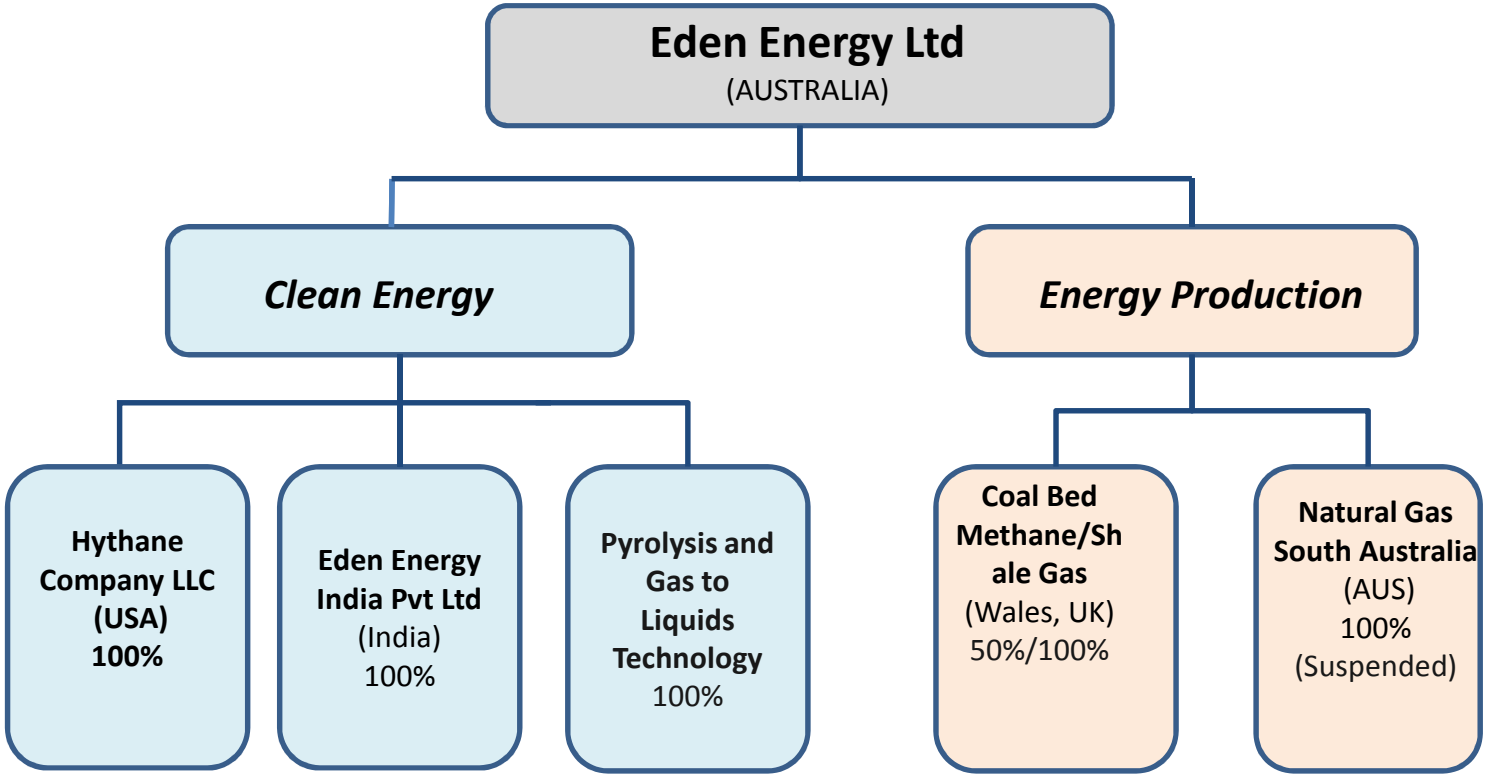
Greg Solomon
Chairman

Corporate Details 27 November 2012

ASX Code:	**EDE**
Total Shares:	**625m**
Share Price:	**$0.012 – historical high of $0.84**
Market Capitalisation	**$7.5m – historical high of <$80m**
Cash	**$1.3m**
Receivables	**<$1.5m**

Cash flow - increasing from US/Indian Optiblend sales

Corporate Structure



Current Clean Energy Products

- **Pyrolysis Project - Solid Carbon and Hydrogen Production without CO_2**

  - Single Walled Carbon Nanotubes (SWCNT)
  - Multi Walled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCNT)
  - Carbon Nanofibres (CNF)

- **OptiBlend® Dual Fuel** - India and US

  - over 25 units sold and in operation and sales increasing

- **Hythane®**- India and US

  - plan to use hydrogen from pyrolysis project

Current Energy Projects

UK

Coal Bed Methane JV-50% (2100km2)

Shale Gas JV-50% (2100km2)

AUSTRALIA

SA Natural Gas Untested natural gas target (100km x10km)

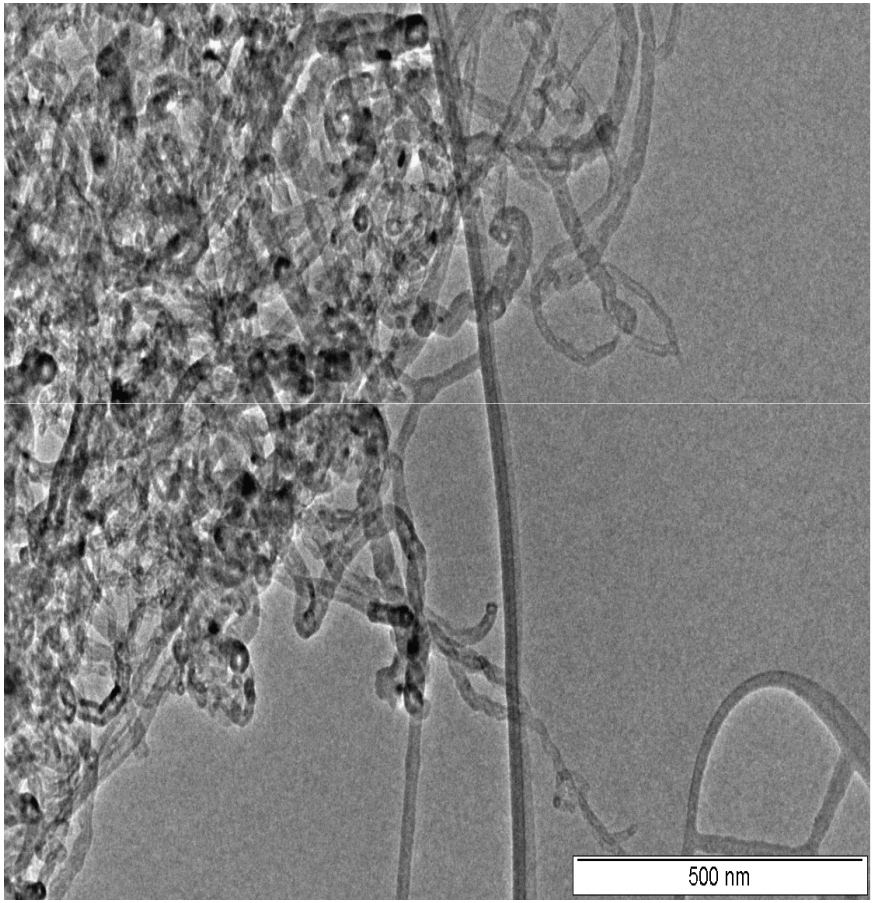
100% - Obligations suspended for 12 months

Plan: to establish separate listed gas company

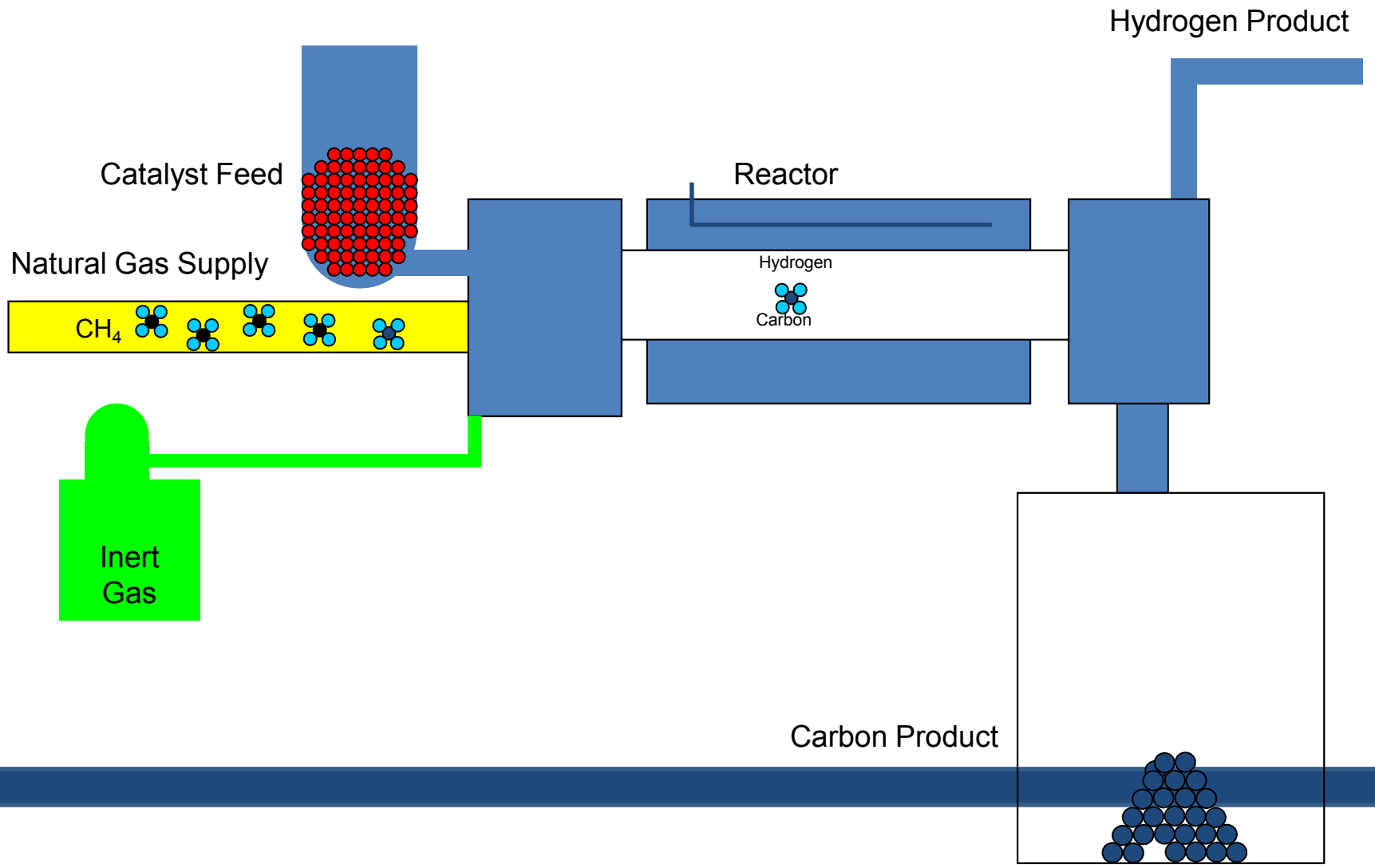
Pyrolysis Project – Eden 100%

Low Cost Production of Carbon Fibres/Nanotubes and H_2 from CH_4

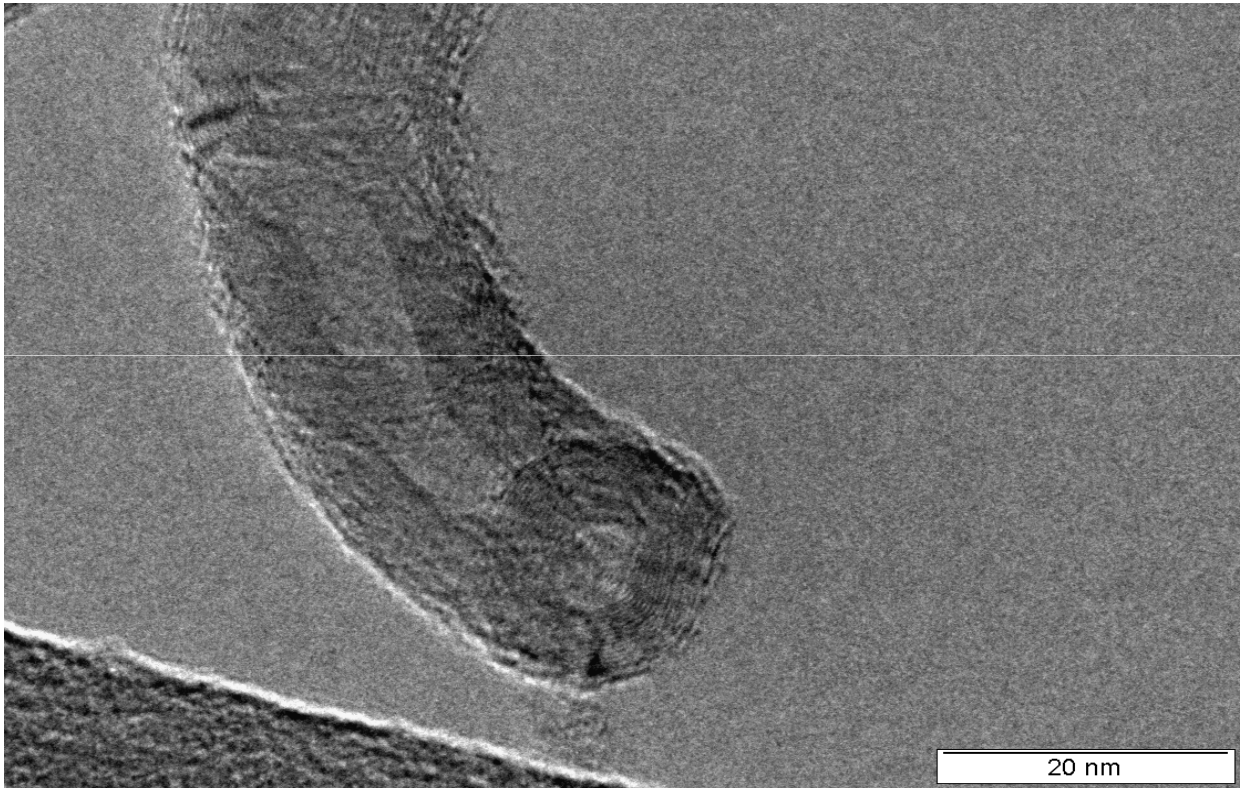
- New process developed with UQ
- Patent applications lodged -over 50 countries
- No CO_2 – H_2 becomes a high value byproduct
- Produces hydrogen and single /multi-walled carbon nanotubes and carbon fibres
  - tensile strength up to 200-300 times steel
  - approx 17% the weight of steel
  - structural /electrical/ thermal qualities
- Scale -up by Eden in US completed
- Commercial prototype is operational in US



Eden Energy CNT/ CNF Production



Production of H_2 and Carbon Nanotubes from CH_4

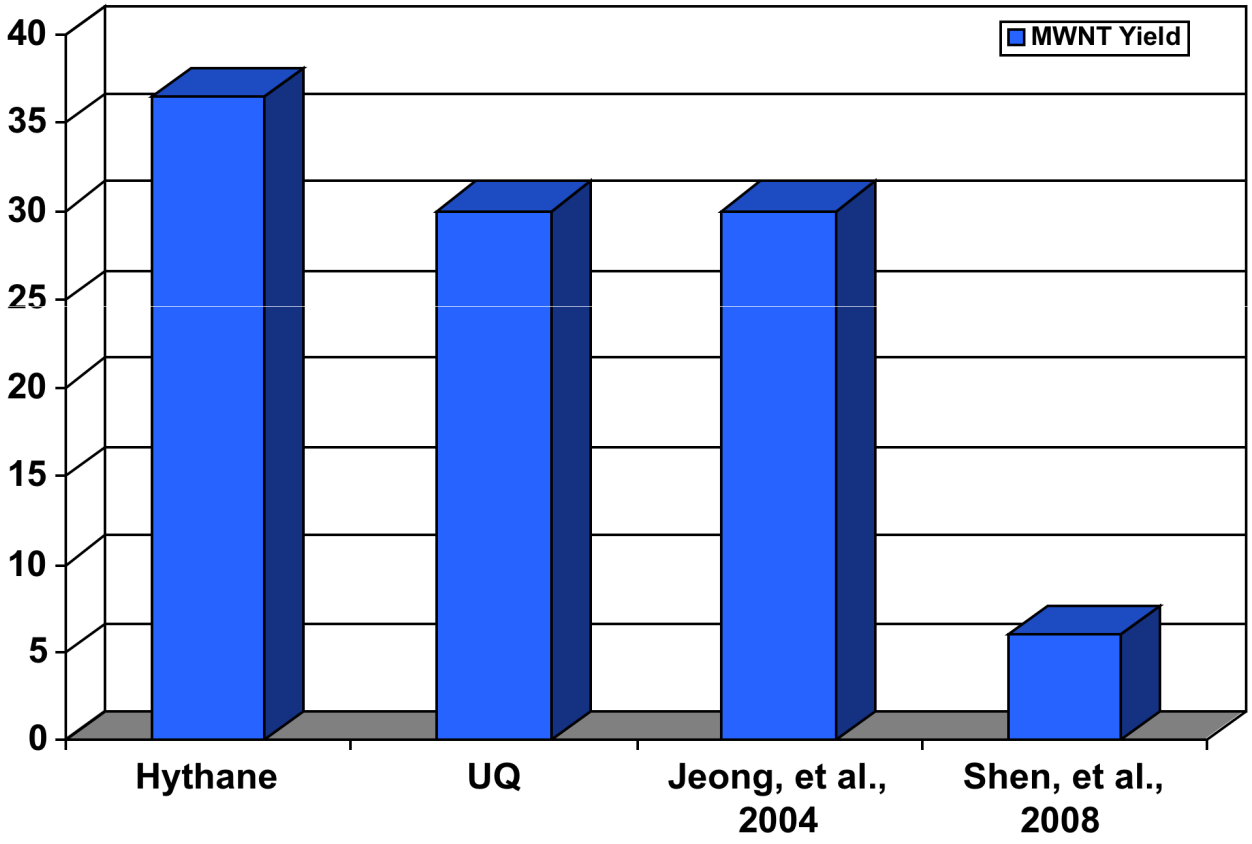


TEM image of MWCNT produced at Hythane Co in Denver

Commercial Scale Reactor Operational

Eden MWNT Catalyst Yield

(Shown in grams carbon per grams catalyst)



Eden's Current Capability and Targets

- **Commercial scale unit (40-250tpa) operational since Oct 2011**
- **Produces MWCNT/ CNF**
- **Target markets**

  Concrete - compressive/tensile strength/electrical thermal qualities conductivities - 2 R&D Projects with US and AUST universities commencing

  Composite plastics – strength/conductivity - R&D with Aust university commenced

  Electrical Applications

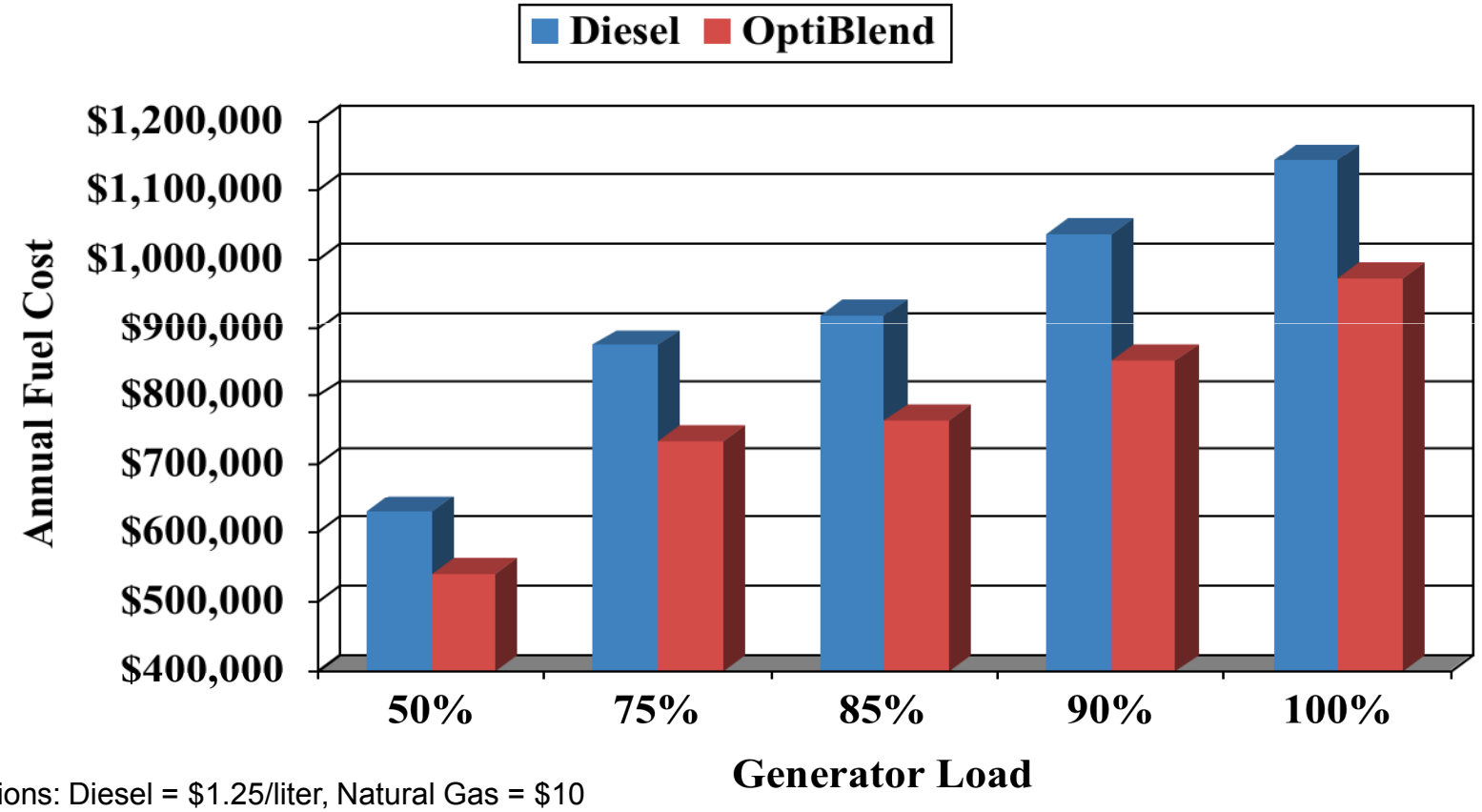
  - batteries, electronic paper, conductive paint and coatings

OptiBlend Dual Fuel System

- Displaces up to 70% of diesel with natural gas in diesel engines
- Indian market – hundreds of thousands of gensets / locomotives
- Huge cost savings
  - Dramatic cost savings in full and part time applications
  - Payback period less than 12 months for larger gensets
- 11 sales of US kits in September quarter – expanding with gas supplies
- Eden India nearly cash flow positive
- Target to make Eden cash flow positive within 18 months

OptiBlend- Indian Installation

OptiBlend-Typical Power Production Costs



Assumptions: Diesel = $1.25/liter, Natural Gas = $10 mmbtu, Cummins K19 Genset

Hythane ® - the transitional fuel

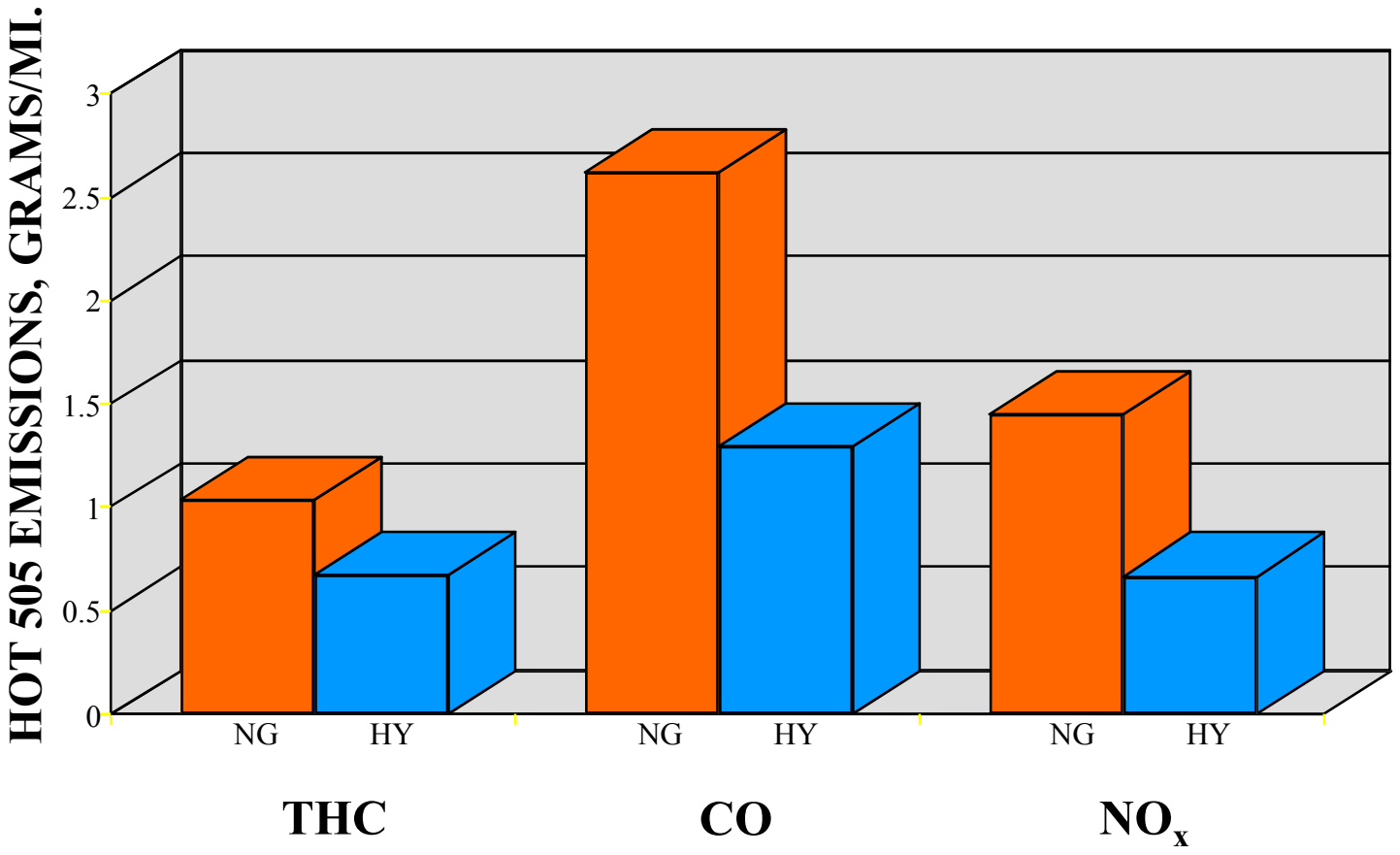
$H_2 + CH_4$ → Hythane ***Significantly lower pollution / Higher efficiency***

- **Premium blend of Natural Gas**

  - 5-7% H_2 (by energy); 20% H_2 (by volume)

- Ultra-low emissions – 50% NOx /CO - Euro V emission standards
- High efficiency - 10-15% increase in efficiency with suitable engines
- Low engine cost - only software changes to suitable engines
- Anticipated Hythane® sale price ≈ 10% more than natural gas
- Tested over 15 years – adopted in Indian Hydrogen Roadmap

Denver Hythane® Emissions Results



Output of pollutants (grams per mile) of Natural Gas versus Hythane®. *Source: Colorado Department of Health*

Hythane® Economics and Revenue Model

Economics

- Hythane® production costs- approx 4-6% more than natural gas
- Increased efficiency in Hythane® engines (6.5%-15% targeted)
- Marginal increase in cost of vehicles- software change only
- New pyrolysis process -cheaper hydrogen and Hythane® possible

Eden's projected revenue sources

- Sale or lease of stations and/or equipment
- Sale of fuel from station (solely owned or JV)
- Engine conversions and royalties
- Possible carbon credits – approx 15 tonnes/year CO2 savings per bus

History of Hythane® in India

- Extreme air pollution – Govt push to reduce pollution
- 2006 Indian hydrogen roadmap - proposes HCNG as transitional fuel
- Cost of natural gas – historically cheaper (per GGE) than diesel
- Increasing supply of natural gas
- National rollout of pipelines and Gas distribution networks
- 2009 First Public Hythane® station – Delhi - built by Eden

First Indian Hythane® Station

Delhi January 2009

Future of Hythane® in India

- 2013 Hythane® project planned Gujarat- Ashok Leyland bus

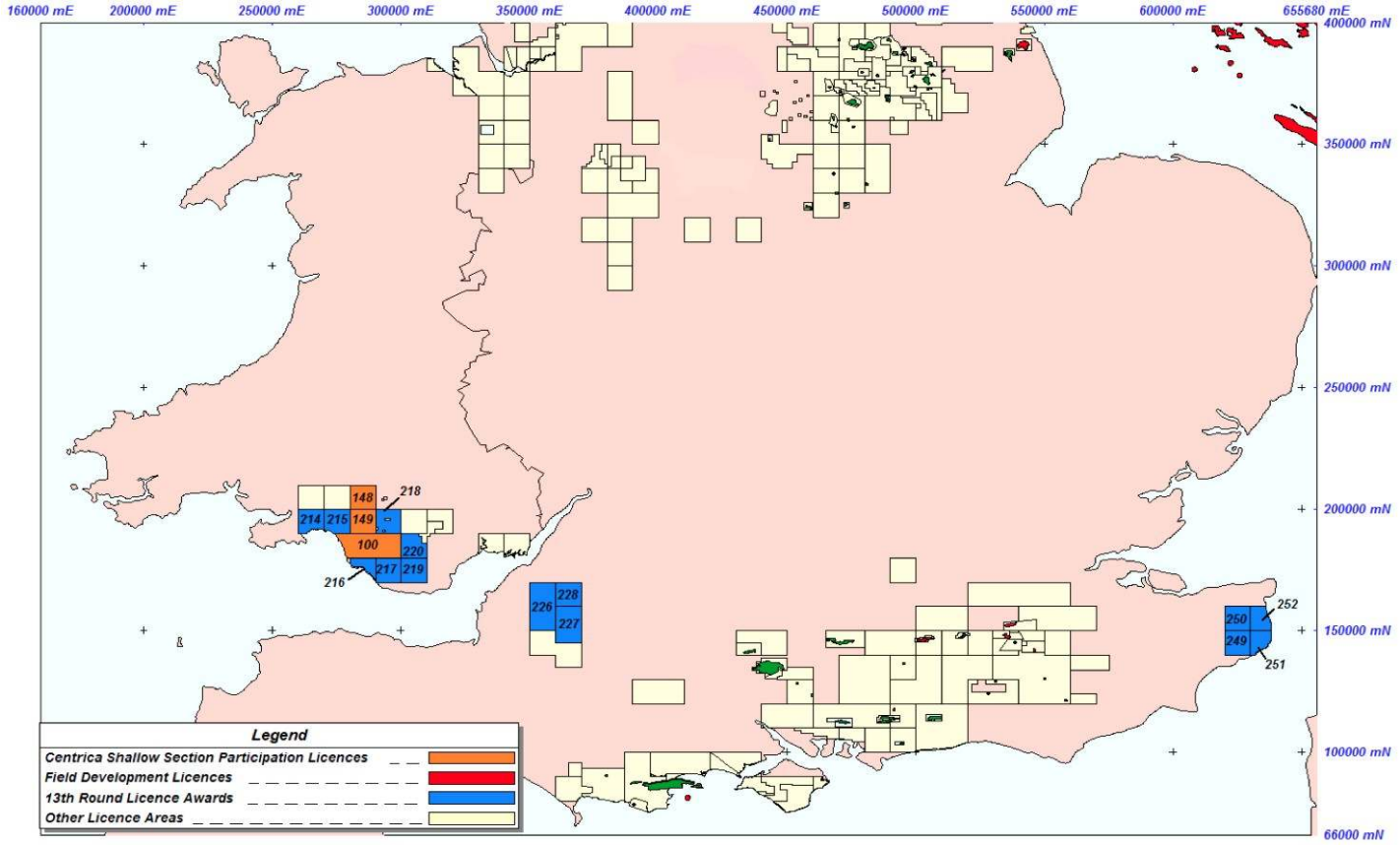
  - some delay but project still looks possible

- Objective- to establish economics of a commercial Hythane®
- Agreements signed with GSPC and GAIL
- Initially 2 buses planned and expanding to 20-30 buses
- Duration - 18-24 months – then planned commercial rollout
- Potential - up to 500,000 buses over 5-10 years
- Total Market - Buses, trucks, cars, auto rickshaws, locomotives

Energy Assets

COAL BED METHANE/ CONVENTIONAL/ SHALE GAS (WALES, UK)

50% Joint venture (with Coastal Oil and Gas) -17 Licences - 100% - 3 licences



UK Gas Asset Overview

- **Spinout planned when appropriate** – ASX IPO - Adamo Energy Ltd
- **Large UK landholding** – 50% interest in 17 licences/ 100% in 3 Licences
  - 2,100km2 (510,000 acres) gross approx-– South Wales, Bristol and Kent
- **Shale Gas Resource** (Source: RPS Dallas independent expert report)
  - GIIP P50 = 49.8 tcf (Gross) : Eden 24.9 tcf (Net)
  - Prospective Recoverable Resource P50 = 18.3 tcf (Gross) : Eden 9.2 tcf (net)
- **CBM Resource** (Source: RISC independent expert report)
  - Prospective Resource P50 = 3.1 tcf (Gross) : Eden 1.4 tcf (net)

Tcf (net Eden)	GIIP (P50)	2C	3C	Prospective Resource (P50)
CBM	3.2	0.3	0.5	1.4
Shale Gas	24.9			9.2

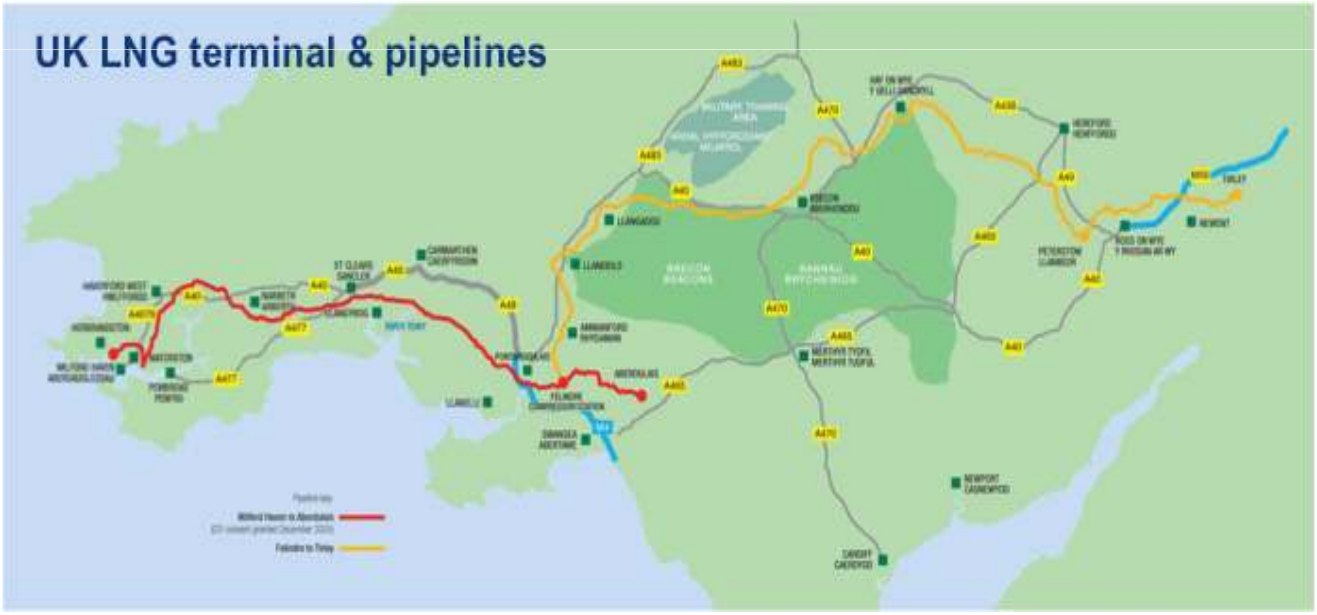
UK Gas Market

Price volatility tied to seasonal demand shifts, supply fluctuations and storage capacity constraints- North Sea in decline

UK - net importer of petroleum/gas- growing dependence -Qatar & Russia

UK Govt Reports support shale gas exploration and fracking

Major customers situated on gas licences in South Wales (steel mill, paper mill, insulation factory)



Milford Haven LNG terminal and major pipeline and energy network nearby

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Disclaimer – Forward-looking Statements and Projections

Whilst reasonable care has been taken in compiling the forward projections in this presentation, they necessarily are based on many assumptions and factors that are beyond the control of the company and accordingly there is no representation or warranty given that these projections will be achieved. There are many uncertain market and exploration risk factors on all the projects, particularly related to new markets and products such as carbon nanotubes and fibres and energy projects including the coal bed methane, shale gas, natural gas and geothermal projects, all of which are at very early stages of development. On the technology projects, the risks are varied, including risk that patent applications will not be granted, or another party may claim priority or that other methods of producing better and cheaper alternative products will be developed and that projected prices will not be achievable. In the Indian market, there are many risks which are beyond the control of the company and which could significantly impact on both the prices that are achieved , the sales turnover and the production and operating costs. These risks include delays in the availability of the Natural Gas in India, increases in the price of Natural Gas, reduction in the price of alternate fuels such as diesel, changes in Indian Government or Indian Supreme Court policies and rulings, market competition, shortages and cost increases in raw materials and labour, political or economic instability, problems with reliability of equipment produced and sold, warranty claims, currency fluctuations, restrictions on foreign investment, disputes with potential joint venturers, market resistance to the products or services offered, lack of available capital or finance, restrictions on international travel and similar factors beyond the control of the company. For these reasons, all potential investors and others must satisfy themselves on the reliability of these forward looking projections before acting upon any information provided to them in relation to forward looking projections, and neither the company nor any of its officers make any representations, warranties or commitments that these or any other forward projections will necessarily be achieved.