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Environmental Credits & Environmental Credit Obligations

December 2025

What are Environmental Credits?

Environmental Credits

Water Quality Credits

- Nitrogen reduction credits
- Wetland mitigation banking credits
- Stream mitigation credits

Biodiversity / Habitat Credits

- **Endangered Species Habitat credits**
- Grassland conservation credits

Carbon Credits

- IFM (Improved Forest Management)
- ARR (Afforestation, Reforestation, & Revegetation)
- Agricultural Carbon
- Biochar Removals

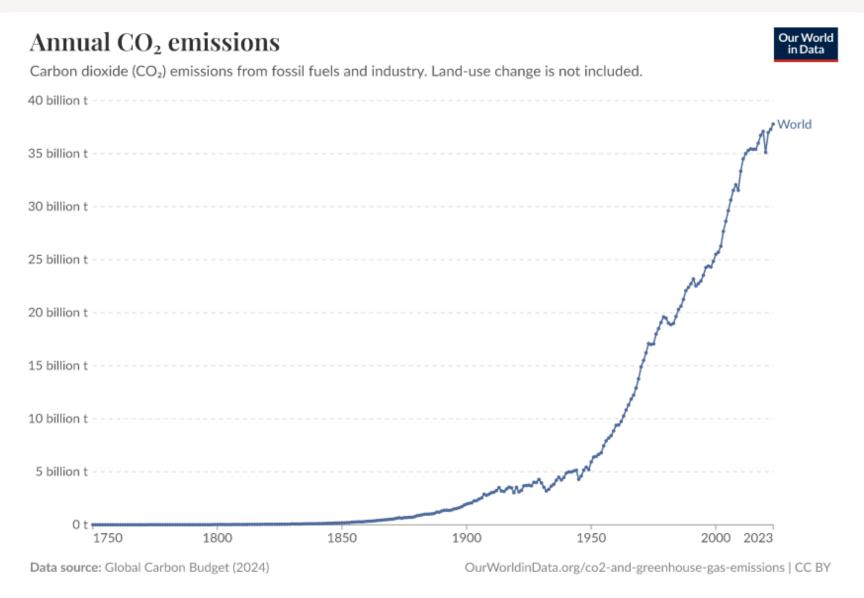
Air Quality Credits (other than CO₂)

- NOx credits
- SO₂ allowances (Clean Air Act cap-and-trade)
- Particulate matter credits

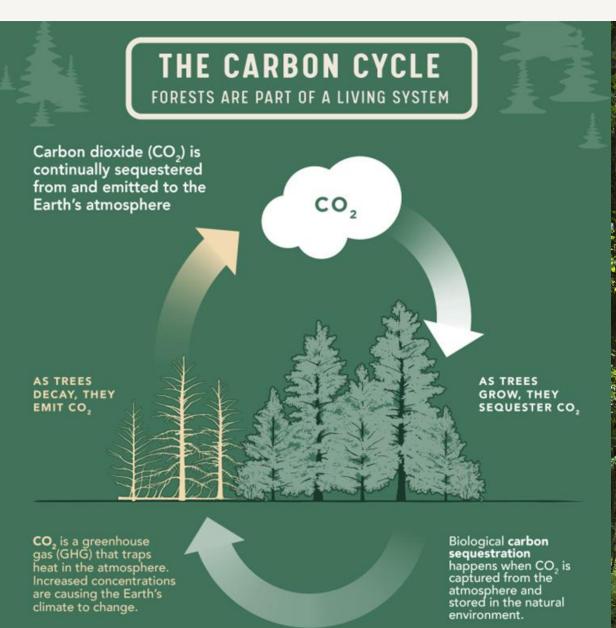
Renewable Energy / Energy Attribute Credits

- RECs (renewable energy certificates)
- White certificates (energy efficiency)

Emissions are up



Forests contribute to the global carbon cycle





Climate Mitigation Potential

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

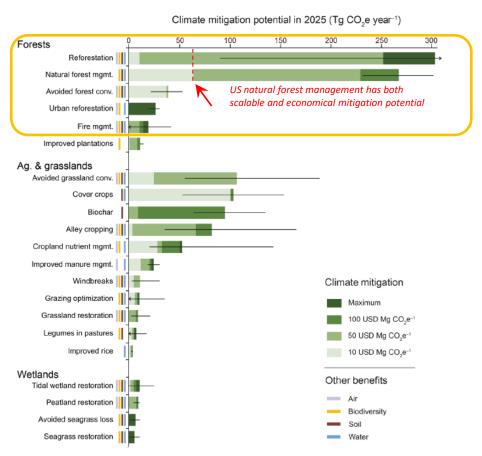


Fig. 1. Climate mitigation potential of 21 NCS in the United States. Black lines indicate the 95% CI or reported range (see table S1). Ecosystem service benefits linked with each NCS are indicated by colored bars for air (filtration), biodiversity (habitat protection or restoration), soil (enrichment), and water (filtration and flood control). See the Supplementary Materials for detailed findings and sources.

Carbon Credits

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Reduction
- Removal

Carbon Credit Generation

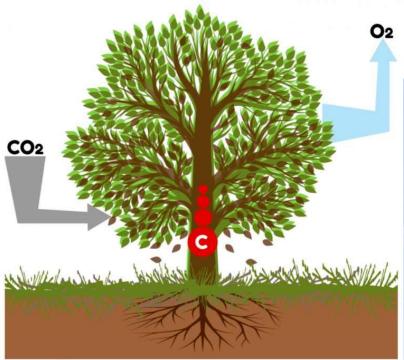
- Δ carbon stock
- Avoided emissions
- Leakage deductions
- Buffer pool contributions
- Permanence requirements

Single Commodity Class

All carbon credits equal to 1 MT/CO₂E

Carbon Sequestration

CARBON SEQUESTRATION



Carbon Dioxide is absorbed by trees.

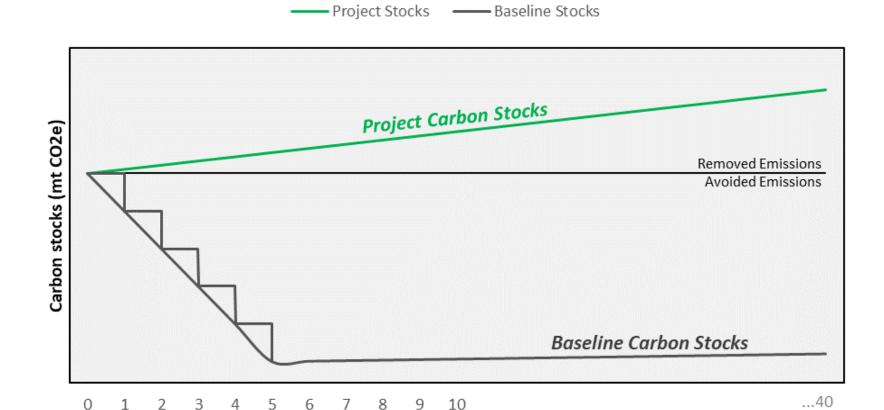
Trees capture and store Carbon.

Oxygen is released back into the air.



The Wedge

VOLUNTARY IFM PROJECT MECHANICS

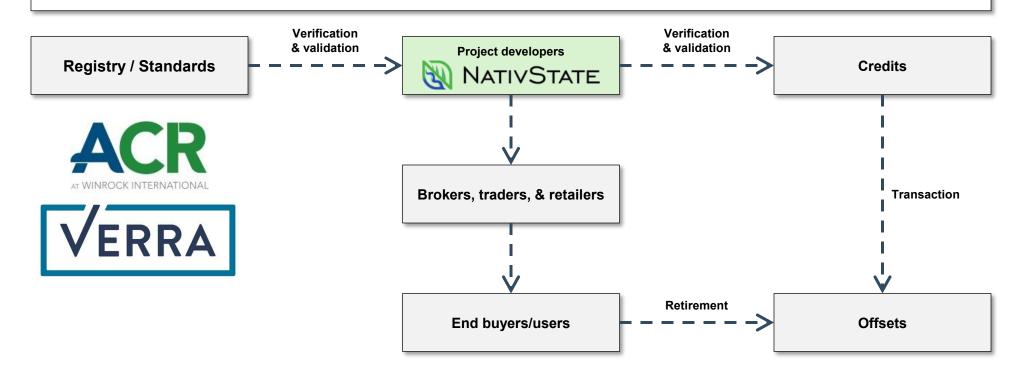


Project year

The Carbon Market

Carbon Credit Defined

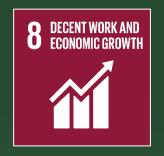
- Also known as a carbon offset, a carbon credit is the direct, measurable, and additional mitigation of a metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) into the atmosphere through a verifiable project (or methodology)
- Project activities can also generate co-benefits, such as enhancements to biodiversity, reduced pollution, and/or economic assistance



NativState is a Project Developer that creates carbon credits and sells them to brokers or end users seeking to offset their carbon footprints

Healthier forests, healthier communities

















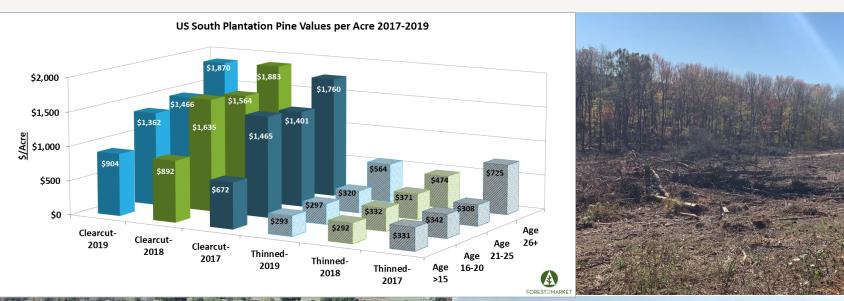






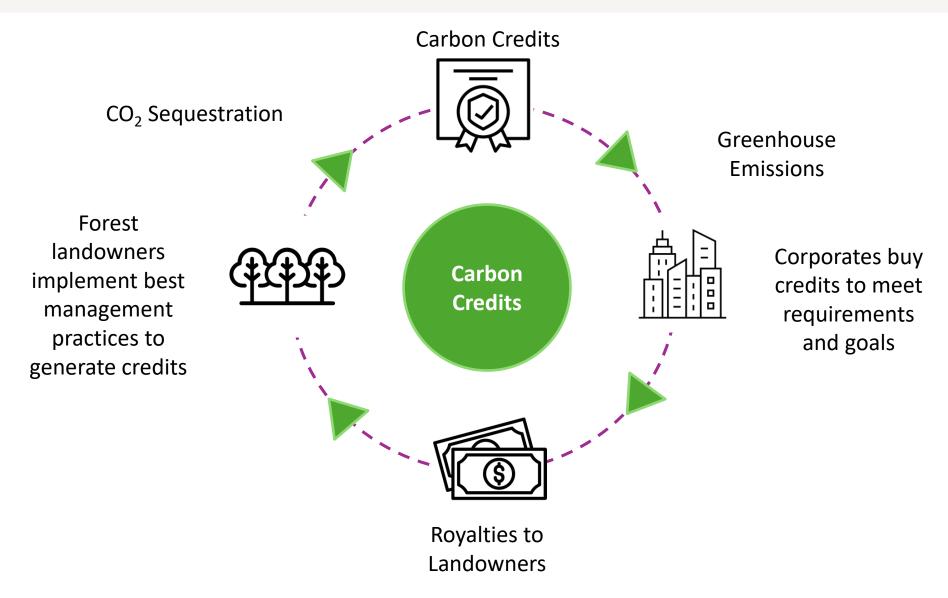


An economic challenge for small forest landowners





Voluntary carbon markets

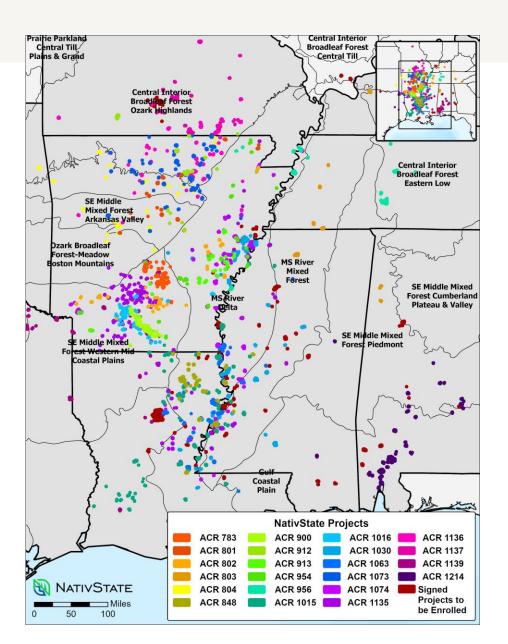


NativState Area Map

NativState (est. 2021) has rapidly expanded its presence through boots-on-the-ground engagement with local communities and landowners. NativState has successfully enrolled 675,000+ gross acres between small and medium-sized forestland owners across the South-Central US.

NativState's core focus is generating **high-quality** carbon credits for the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) through the implementation of Improved Forest Management (IFM) over a 40-year project life. Nature-based solutions host a wealth of cobenefits such as improved air, water, and soil quality, improved wildlife habitat, social and community benefits, and other cobenefits.

NativState adheres to the standards and methodologies set forth by the American Carbon Registry (ACR) ensuring transparency, credibility, and scientific rigor in the carbon credit generation process. By aligning with this trusted framework, NativState delivers reliable nature-based carbon solutions that help market participants meet their climate goals by changing landowner behavior from aggressive timber harvesting to carbon sequestration and conservation.



Project Co-Benefits

Improved wildlife habitat and biodiversity













Thank you!

J.T. Schrock - CFO

www.nativstate.com