

GET White Paper

CRYSTAL CLEAR ENERGY, INC.

Phase I

Green Coin – Green Energy Token (GET)
Financing Project Start-Up Governance
Token Launch, January '22

Phase II

Renewable Energy Certificate Token (REC)
Token Launch March '22

Phase III

Carbon Credit Offset Token
(CCO) Token Launch June '22

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Overview

Crystal Clear Energy, Inc. is the owner of Green Energy Token that will invest in renewable energy resources that will focus on the fossil fuel usage in the cryptocurrency industry. Token built to provide the cryptocurrency market the ability to offset their fossil fuel energy consumptions. The main idea behind this GreenToken is purchasers of the coin will be able to sale/trade/hold their coin for investment purposes. The Green Energy Token will operate first on the Ethereum blockchain (BEP-20) with emphasis on integrateing into Bitcoin blockchain. Each Coin/token will be backed by renewable energy resource assets such as solar panels, wind turbines and other renewable energy infrastructural. 50,000 tokens or more pre-sale purchasers will be allowed to govern green energy coin.

About Company

Crystal Clean Energy, Inc. (CCE) founded in 2021 as a renewable energy resource company for the cryptocurrency industry with a visionary goal: To bring decentralized renewable energy resources to crypto mining and large institutional transaction networks, which operates on the Ethereum blockchain ERC-20 and the Bitcoin blockchain network. Most non-fungible tokens are built using the ERC-721 and ERC-1155 standards, which allow developers to issue unique crypto assets via smart contracts. The Green Coin was developed to help the entire cryptocurrency industry with a simpler way to reduce and offset the fossil fuel energy consumptions through blockchain technology. Supporters of our Green Coin will be supporting green energy solutions through the development of blockchain technologies.

Governance Token Economics

The governance decides critical decisions and parameters for the lending pools, including: Assets adding and removal Collateralization ratio per asset by asset's risk ratio Liquidity programs Fee rates / Usage of the fees Protocol upgrades

Token Allocation

100 Billion will be in circulation after presale ICO. 80% of the tokens will be for locking. 10% sent to liquidity pools. 5% is kept for development. 5% kept for the team. 50% of the tokens will buy back and burned.



Green Energy Token – GET

The green coin is a renewable green energy token (GET) that will be used and backed by renewable energy resources and infrastructural projects all around the world. Purchaser's of the green coin will be able to hold, sell or trade the green energy token which is known as the Green Coin for investment purposes.

What are renewable energy resources and infrastructural Projects?

Renewable energy sources and infrastructure projects include:

Wind, wind turbines capture the wind's energy to electricity.

Solar, solar cells turn sunlight into electricity.

Biomass, organic wastes are used to generate electricity.

Geothermal, heat is captured beneath the earth's surface to generate electricity.

Low-Impact & Small Hydro, Hydro facilities channel water through a turbine to generate electricity

Renewable Energy Certificate Token – REC – Tradable



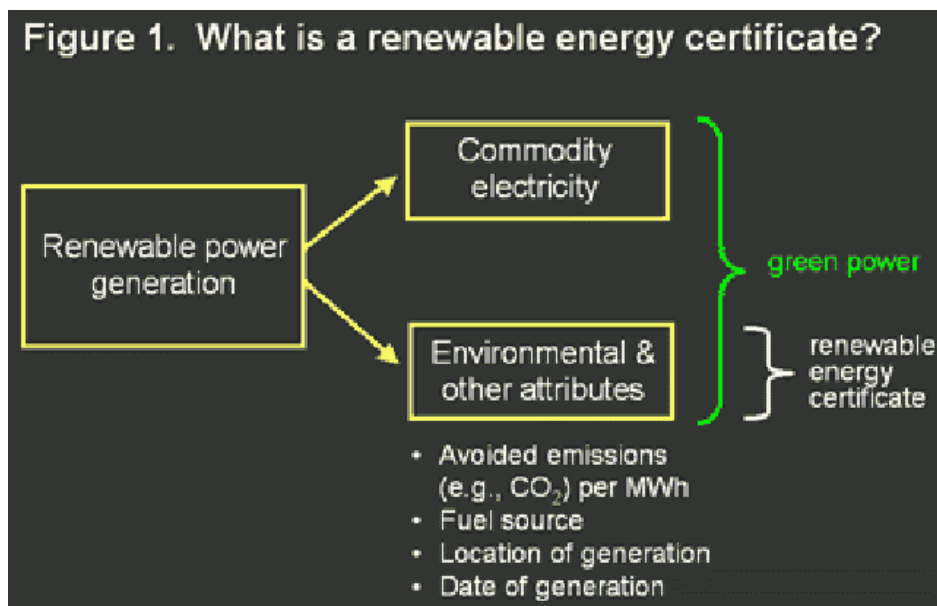
Renewable Energy Token will represent a renewable energy certificate (REC). A REC represent 1000 kwh of renewable energy generated from a renewable energy source. Purchasers of the REC token is not tradable and can only be used to make claims for renewable energy usage for your daily, monthly or yearly electricity consumptions. Our REC products are green-e certified by a third party certifier.

Renewable Energy Certificate Token – REC – Non Tradable – Retired Tokens will be burned of the purchasers.

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What are Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)?

RECs represent the environmental attributes of electricity generated from renewable energy sources. These attributes are unbundled from the physical electricity, and the two products- the attributes embodied in the certificates and the commodity electricity may be traded separately. The purchase of RECs offsets the production of polluting energy sources, while creating a market demand for new renewable sources of energy. While the mix of “green” (renewable) power and “brown” (conventional) power is actually shared by everyone, however the environmental attributes are credited to the customers who have paid a premium to create that benefit.



What do RECs provide?

RECs provide many benefits to companies. They can help corporations:

- Reduce corporate greenhouse gas emissions
- Meet renewable energy targets
- Strengthen customer and other stakeholder relations
- Differentiate products and brands

Carbon Credit Offset Token – CCO - Tradable



Carbon Credit Offset Token will represent the equivalent of removing or avoidance of 1 tonne of carbon dioxide CO₂ from the atmosphere. Purchasers of the CCO token is not tradable and can only be used to make claims for offsetting your daily, monthly or yearly carbon dioxide CO₂ emissions. Our offset products are certified by a third party certifier.

What are Carbon Offset Credits?

A **carbon offset** is a financial instrument aimed at a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon offsets are measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e) and may represent six primary categories of greenhouse gases.^[1] One carbon offset represents the reduction of one metric ton of carbon dioxide or its equivalent in other greenhouse gases.

There are two markets for carbon offsets. In the larger, compliance market, companies, governments, or other entities buy carbon offsets in order to comply with caps on the total amount of carbon dioxide they are allowed to emit. In 2006, about \$5.5 billion of carbon offsets were purchased in the compliance market, representing about 1.6 billion metric tons of CO₂e reductions.

In the much smaller, voluntary market, individuals, companies, or governments purchase carbon offsets to mitigate their own greenhouse gas emissions from transportation, electricity use, and other sources. For example, an individual might purchase carbon offsets to compensate for the greenhouse gas emissions caused by personal air travel.

Carbon Credit Offset Token – CCO - Non Tradable – Retire and will be burned on the behalf of the purchasers.

Carbon Credit Offset Token will represent the equivalent of removing or avoidance of 1 tonne of carbon dioxide CO₂ from the atmosphere. Purchasers of the CCO token is not tradable and can only be used to make claims for offsetting your daily, monthly or yearly carbon dioxide CO₂ emissions. Our offset products are certified by a third party certifier.

Carbon Market: Overview

A carbon offset is defined as an instrument representing the reduction, avoidance or sequestration of one metric tonne of carbon dioxide or greenhouse gas equivalent.

The voluntary carbon marketplace encompasses all transactions of carbon offsets that are not purchased with the intention to surrender into an active regulated carbon market. It does include offsets that are purchased with the intent to re-sell or retire to meet carbon neutral or other environmental claims.

Voluntary demand for carbon offsets is driven by companies and individuals that take responsibility for offsetting their own emissions, known as purely voluntary buyers, as well as entities that purchase pre-compliance offsets before emissions reductions are required by regulation.

Purely voluntary offset buyers are driven by a variety of considerations related to corporate social responsibility, ethics, and reputational or supply chain risk. Pre-compliance buyers speculatively procure offsets before a compliance carbon market start date, hoping to obtain a lower price than what the same offset may eventually fetch in the compliance program.

Voluntary markets co-exist with compliance offset markets driven by mandated caps on greenhouse gas emissions, which operate at a significantly larger scale. Compliance carbon markets are marketplaces through which regulated entities obtain and surrender emissions permits (allowances) or offsets in order to meet predetermined regulatory targets. In the case of cap-and-trade programs, participants – often including both emitters and financial intermediaries – are allowed to trade allowances in order to make a profit from unused allowances or to meet regulatory requirements. The most active compliance carbon offset program is the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, the source of offsets for Kyoto Protocol Signatory Countries and buyers in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme.

What the voluntary carbon markets lack in size, they make up for in flexibility – spinning off innovations in project finance, monitoring, and methodologies that also influence regulatory market mechanisms. For example, the voluntary carbon market has spawned its own standards, registries, and project types beyond the scope of existing compliance market mechanisms. In turn, in recent years governments worldwide have increasingly turned to voluntary carbon market mechanisms – particularly standards and registries – to inform the development of or serve as compliance instruments themselves.

Detail about Carbon Offset/Carbon Credit Trading Service Market

- Carbon offsets are measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e) and may represent six primary categories of greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). One carbon offset represents the reduction of one metric ton of carbon dioxide or its equivalent in other greenhouse gases.
- There are two markets for carbon offsets. In the larger, compliance market, companies, governments, or other entities buy carbon offsets in order to comply with caps on the total amount of carbon dioxide they are allowed to emit. This market exists in order to achieve compliance with obligations of the Kyoto Protocol, and of liable entities under the EU Emission Trading Scheme.
- In the much smaller, voluntary market, individuals, companies, or governments purchase carbon offsets to mitigate their own greenhouse gas emissions from transportation, electricity use, and other sources. For example, an individual might purchase carbon offsets to compensate for the greenhouse gas emissions caused by personal air travel. Many companies offer carbon offsets as an up-sell during the sales process so that customers can mitigate the emissions related with their product or service purchase (such as offsetting emissions related to a vacation flight, car rental, hotel stay, consumer good, etc.).
- In the report, we mainly discuss the global voluntary carbon market. Since voluntary carbon's projects are located around the world, the report's data is mainly based on the actual customer

location. In 2017, the global voluntary carbon market is led by Europe. USA is the second-largest region-wise market.

- Frankly speaking, people hope to build a low-carbon society. Many companies are carrying out these actions. However, excluding the EU market, due to various factors, developing countries and some developed countries are not willing to bear this responsibility. Companies are not willing to bear high costs unless enforced. For many regions, the compliance market is just an ideal. While total voluntary offset emissions reductions remain small compared to what's needed to combat climate change globally, actions on the voluntary markets have a ripple effect into compliance markets. Despite the comparatively small volume, voluntary offsets have an outsized impact on compliance markets and on emissions reductions activities in general.
- The volume of offsets sold represents total voluntary market activity (and by extension, market health). Yet on the primary market, volumes sold are also indicative of climate impact as well. For example, if many offsets are sold, more project developers may be interested in entering the market, thus driving up global emissions reductions. Lower volumes sold mean that sellers couldn't find enough buyers, which may result in some project developers discontinuing their projects. Some buyers are simply looking for the lowest cost way to reduce emissions, and care little about the type of project they support.

Carbon Offset Market

In 2009, 8.2 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent changed hands worldwide, up 68% from 2008, according to the study by carbon-market research firm Point Carbon, of Washington and Oslo. But at EUR94 billion, or about \$135 billion, the market's value was nearly unchanged compared with 2008, with world carbon prices averaging EUR11.40 a ton, down about 40% from the previous year, according to the study.

The global carbon market is dominated by Europe, where companies that emit greenhouse gases are required to cut their emissions or buy pollution allowances or carbon credits from the market. Europe, which has seen volatile carbon prices due to fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand, will continue to dominate the global carbon market for another few years, as the U.S. and China--the world's top polluters--have yet to establish national emission-reduction policies.

Certification/Verification of Products:

Certification, Certified products meet widely accepted consumer and environmental standards and ensure the product you buy comes from eligible renewable resources and meets product-marketing standards. Certification ensures the quality of a green power product, but also validates the product's environmental attributes. Certification includes standards of conduct for ethical behavior, including marketing claims by suppliers, and requires regular reporting to monitor these claims.

Verification answers the question "How do I know I'm getting what I pay for?" Third-party certification usually carries a requirement for independent verification to document that the amount of green power generated equals the amount of green power sold to customers. Third-party independent auditors apply the verification process to retail and wholesale electricity providers. The audit verifies

that the green power behind the product was produced and placed on the utility grid and helps verify the product's environmental benefit. Verification serves as a form of buyer protection against deception or fraud.

Why should I buy certified and verified products?

Renewable energy and carbon credit offset products certified by an independent third party offer consumers a higher level of certainty that they are getting what they pay for. In meeting specific environmental and customer protection guidelines adopted by the certifying organization, your organization can be sure that your purchase meets nationally accepted standards for resource and product quality.

Who certifies the products?

Currently, one organization certifies green power products: the [Center for Resource Solutions' Green-e Energy program](#). This organization has programs in place that not only certify green power products, but also independently verify the products on an annual basis.

Energy Consumption for Cash, Credit Cards and Crypto

Moving money carries cost—and not just the fee on your transaction or the value of your payment.

Whether it's in cash, on a credit card or with crypto, every transaction you make consumes energy, and therefore, emits pollutants into the environment.

The impact of this is startling when you look at the total transactions across an entire year—for any one form of currency.

Find out more about the environmental cost of some of the world's most popular and innovative currencies, and start making more educated choices about how you transact visit <https://xrpl.org/carbon-calculator.html#carbon-calculator-section>

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