Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Enable IPC Corporation

Valencia, CA

August 15 2008

Safe Harbor

Statements presented which are not historical facts, including, but not limited to, those relating to revenue growth, financial targets, product and marketing prospects, and product demand, are forward looking statements and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. Many factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated or projected. Additional information concerning these factors is contained in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The statements made in this presentation reflect facts and circumstances as of August 15 2008 and the Company does not undertake any duty to update any statement, including any forward-looking statement, unless required by law.

Agenda

Election / Meeting	9:00 – 9:10
1. Who we are	9:10 – 9:15
2. What we do	9:15 – 9:20
3. Microbattery	9:20 – 9:30
4. Ultracapacitor	9:30 – 9:40
5. Where we're going	9:40 – 9:50
Q&A	9:50 – 10:00

Who we are

- Technology commercialization
  - Turn technologies into products
- OTCBB: EIPC
- 32.7 million shares outstanding (8/15/08)
  - 26,127,601 certificated
  - 6,576,395 in street name

What we do

Enable IPC

(Intellectual Property Commercialization)

- Bring new technologies to market
  - Licensing
  - Manufacturing
  - Hybrid of the two
- Success for ourselves and shareholders
- Community

What we do

Two technologies:

- Nanowire-based microbattery

  Tiny battery with a lot of power

- Nanoparticle-based ultracapacitor

  Inexpensive ultracap with more energy

Microbattery

WHY ENABLE IPC?

- Greater surface area
- Greater power density
- Low cost process

Microbattery

- **Market description** – large and growing
  - $928.3 million (2007) to $3.1 billion (2012)
  - “Smart” cards, RFID tags, SRAM backup, etc.
- **Market need** – size, price and performance
  - low cost (depending on application:
    < $0.50 to > $5.00)
  - small size (depending on application)
  - high performance (i.e., mAh, peak pulses, lifetime, cycles, etc., again, depending on application)

Sources: *Micro Power Sources*, NanoMarkets, 2005; OEM interviews

Microbattery

- Competition – fierce and broad
  - Oak Ridge National Lab licensees

Cymbet Corp.
Excellatron, Inc.
Front Edge Technology
Infinite Power Solutions
Oak Ride Micro-Energy
Teledyne (abandoned)

  - Other (US only)

3M
Bipolar Technologies
Eveready
ITN Energy
mPhase Technologies
Ovonic Battery Co.
Quallion, LLC
Solicore
. . . and many others

Microbattery

- Next:
  - Packaged alpha units for target specs
  - Packaged beta units for OEM testing
- Completion goal: late 2008

Ultracapacitor

- What is an ultracapacitor?
  - Short, strong power bursts
  - Stores more energy than a standard capacitor

	Energy	Power	Leakage Current	Life Cycles	Discharge Time (sec)
Batteries	Good	Bad	Good	1-10,000	~1,000 - 10,800
Capacitors	Bad	Good	Bad	100,000 - 1,000,000	0.3 - 30

Sources: Isidor Buchmann, *Batteries in a Portable World*, 2001; David Linden and Thomas B. Reddy, *Handbook of Batteries*, 3rd Ed., 2002; product datasheets from several ultracapacitor companies;

Ultracapacitor

- Comparing batteries with ultracapacitors

Energy density:	**LiIon battery**	**110-130 Wh/kg**
	Ultracapacitor	**3-4 Wh/kg**
Power density:	**LiIon battery**	**600 W/kg**
	Ultracapacitor	**10,000 W/kg**
Life cycles:	**LiIon battery**	**3,000 to 40,000+**
	Ultracapacitors	**100,000 to 1,000,000+**

Sources: David Linden and Thomas B. Reddy, *Handbook of Batteries*, 3rd Ed., 2002;
Frost & Sullivan, *World Ultracapacitor Markets*, 2006

Ultracapacitor

- 1st generation: traditional electrolytic
  - Limited capacitance (F)
- 2nd generation: EDL (electric double layer)
  - Higher F, but lower V ratings
- 3rd generation: Pseudo-capacitors
  - 60% less volume than EDL for same capacitance
  - Holds up to 80% more energy than EDL
- 4th generation: Our design
  - Mfg cost reduction

Sources: University of Wisconsin researchers and product information from Nesscap, Maxwell Technologies and other ultracapacitor manufacturers

Ultracapacitor

WHY ENABLE IPC?

Ultracapacitor

- **Market description** – large and growing
  - $247.6 million (2007) to $599.5 million (2012)
  - Consumer electronics, industrial, transportation
- **Market need** – size, price and performance
  - Cost reduction (avg price: $0.24/F; needs to decrease)
  - Improve energy density limits (need up to 10x current)
  - Consumer acceptance

Sources: Frost & Sullivan, *World Ultracapacitor Markets*, 2006 and OEM interviews

Where we're going

Activities in the past year

- April / May 2007 -- Added two new Board members
  - Philip Verges, CEO, NewMarket Technology
  - Cathryn Gawne, Attorney / Shareholder, Silicon Valley Law Group
- May 22 2007 -- Nanotech 2007 Poster Sessions (2)
- Jan 29 2008 -- Lux Research interview article in their newsletter and inclusion in Nanotech Global Industry report
- Feb 24-26 2008 -- Presented: Friedland Global Equities Conference
  - Approx. 100+ people; mostly co-presenters
- March 10 2008 -- Flaherty Financial News article
- June 1-2 2008 -- Nanotech '08 Poster session
- July 14-16 2008 – World Ultracapacitor Summit / invited paper by Prof. Marc Anderson of UW, one of the ultracapacitor co-inventors
- July 22 2008 – IMDEA announcement

Where we’re going

Activities in the past year

THE UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN MADISON

University of Idaho

WARF

WONACOTT COMMUNICATIONS

UNITED STATES ARMY SBIR STTR Programs

SolRayo

imdea
instituto madrileño de estudios avanzados

Wisconsin Department of Commerce

Where we're going

WONACOTT
COMMUNICATIONS

Where we're going

- Partnership with renowned Madrid-based institution
- Initial program: ~$74K for ultracapacitor electrodes
- Follow-on programs:
  - Wind turbine power generation
  - Non peak power storage
  - Other renewable energy

Where we're going

"Smart" credit cards

- Phase I: Beta units (12-36 each)
- Phase II: Testing (2-4 million units)
- Phase III: Production
  - 500M units initially
  - 150M units/yr in production
- Expect phase I to begin: ~Dec 2008

Where we're going

Things we're looking at . . .

- Carbon nanotube / quantum dot-based Li-air batteries
- Nanowires for medical applications
- Ultracap / battery combo unit
- Solar / ultracap unit
- . . . and others.

Enable IPC Corporation

OTCBB: EIPC

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Ultracapacitor Technology Review

Kevin C Leonard

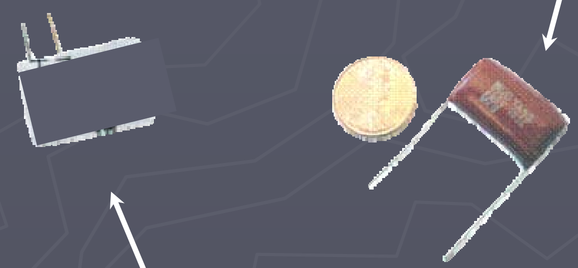
EIPC Annual Shareholders Meeting

August 15, 2008

What is an Ultracapacitor?

- Energy Storage Device
  - 10 - 100 Times the Power of Batteries
  - 1000 Times the Cycle Life of Batteries
  - Faster Charging Time
  - 1,000,000 Times the Energy of "Regular" Capacitors

"Regular" Capacitor
1 µF



Ultracapacitor
4F

Where are Ultracapacitors Used?

- High Power Consumer Electronics
  - For High Power Pulses
  - Extends Battery Life
  - Can Use Lower Cost Batteries

Where are Ultracapacitors Used?

- Transportation
  - Hybrid Electric Vehicles
    - Regenerative Braking
    - Electric Drive
    - Power Steering, Seat Belt Restraints, etc.

Where are Ultracapacitors Used?

- Renewable Energy Systems
  - Windmill Pitch
  - Solar and Wind Load Leveling and Energy Storage

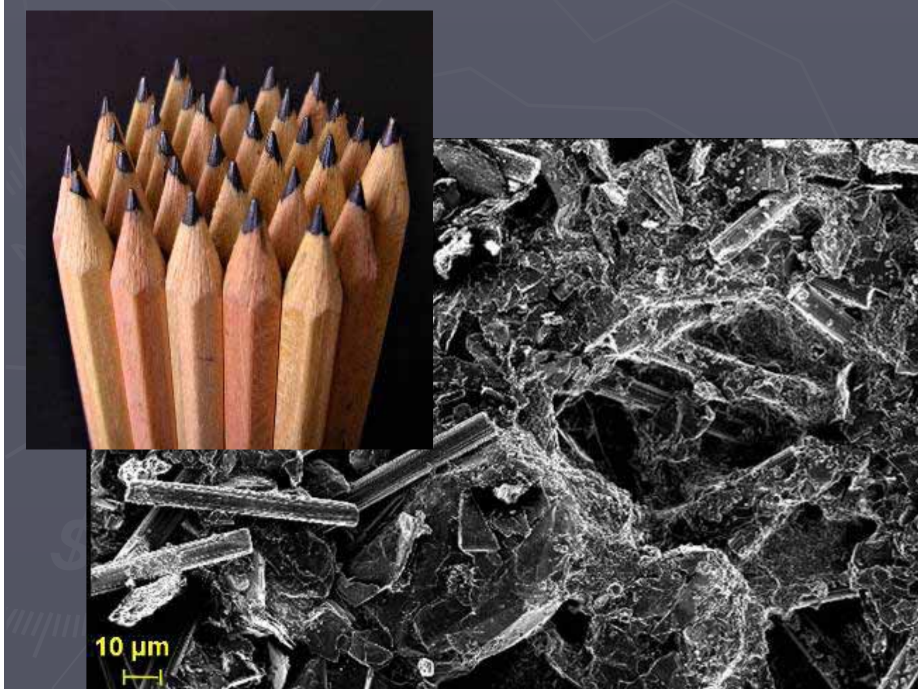
Problems with Current Ultracapacitors

- Currently Available Ultracapacitors are Expensive!!

- Cost of 1 kW-hr
  - Lead Acid Battery = $250
  - Industry Leader Ultracapacitor = $42,000

Our Ultracapacitors Use Inexpensive Raw Materials

- Commercially Available Carbon Materials



- “Nano Sand”
- 2-5 nm Particles

Isn't "Nano" Expensive?

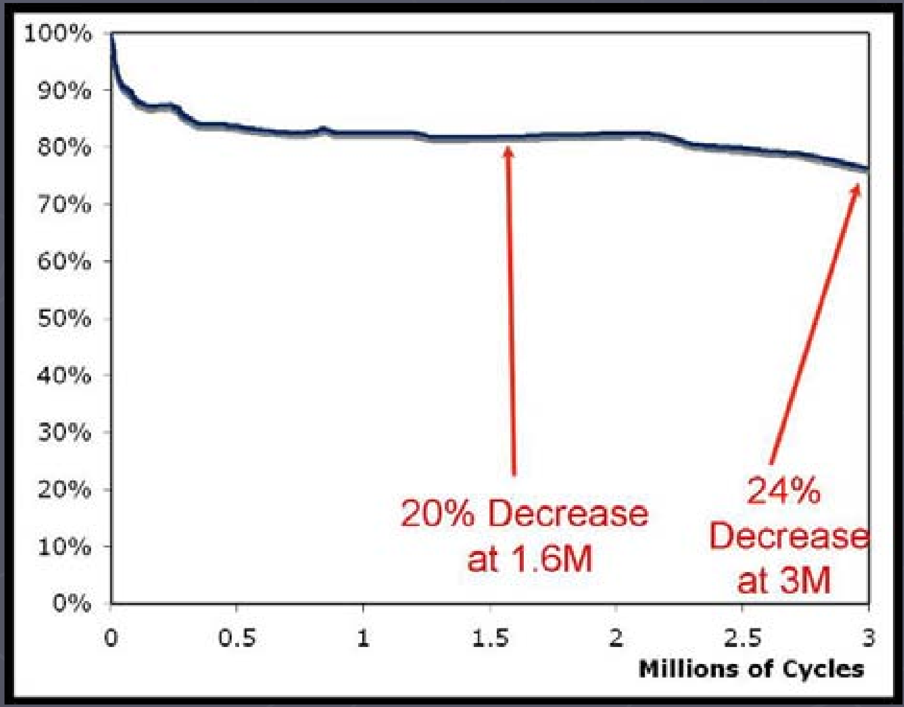
- Our Nanoparticles are Very Inexpensive
- Created by "Wet Chemistry" Techniques
- Nanoparticles Self Assemble

How well does it work?

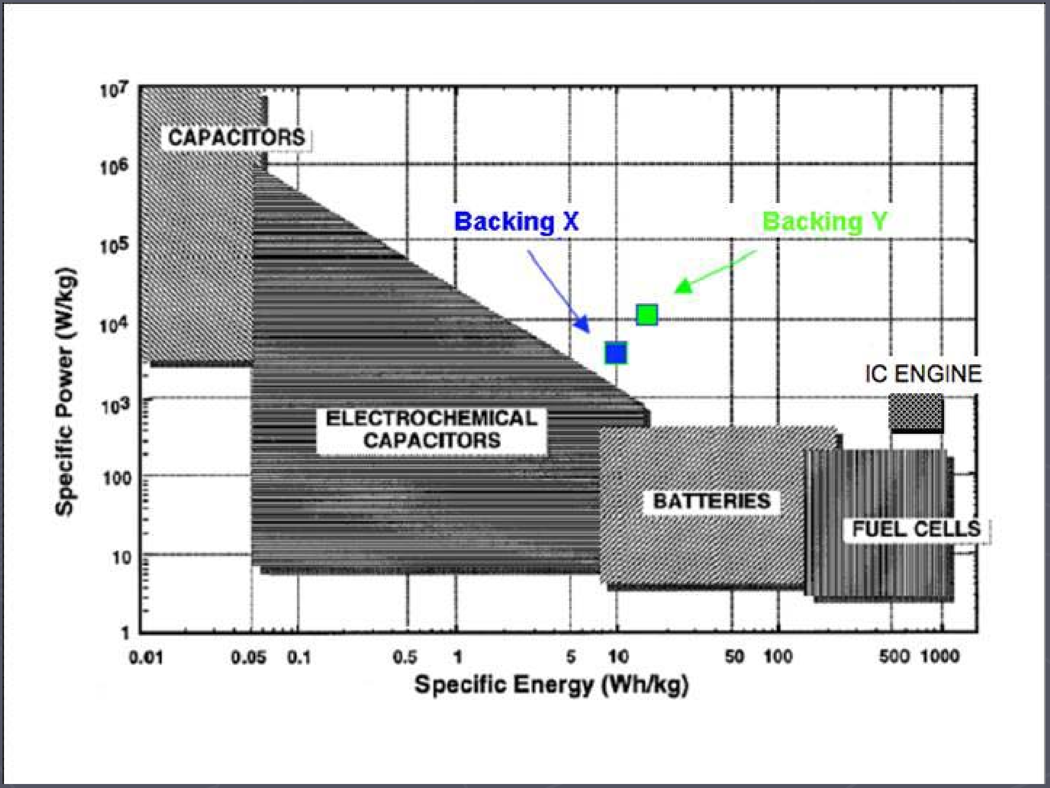
Carbon Description	Surface Area m^2/g	Ω/□	Uncoated Capacitance F/L	SiO_2 Coated Capacitance	Improvement Factor
High Surface Area	500	35	7500	11900	1.6
High Surface Area	400	7.	3200	5000	1.6
High Surface Area	100	99	340	590	1.7
High Surface Area	100	52	740	1320	1.8
Low Surface Area E	30	1.	110	210	1.9
Low Surface Area F	< 5	4.	30	77	2.6
Low Surface Area G	< 5	2.	19	81	4.3

What is our Cycle Life?

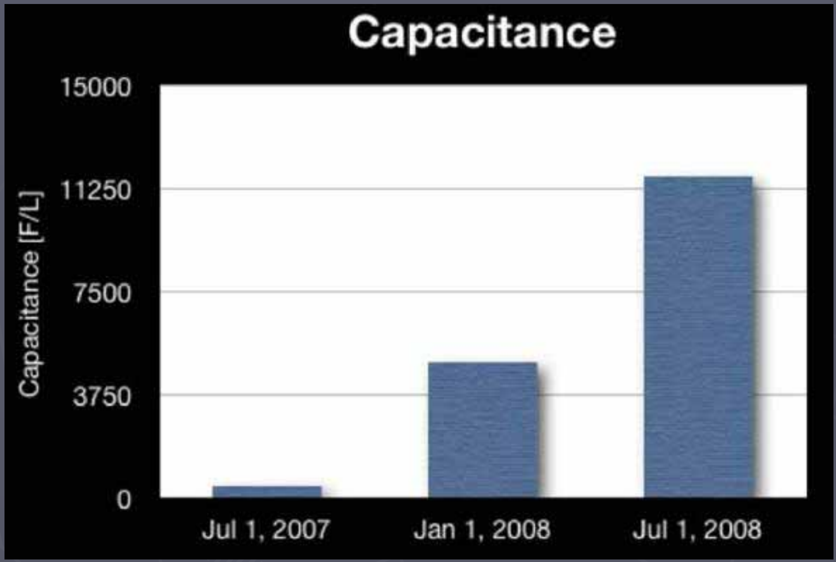
- The Best Commercial Ultracapacitors lose 20% after 500,000 - 1,000,000 cycles
- EIPC's Material Does Not Lose 20% until 1,600,000 cycles

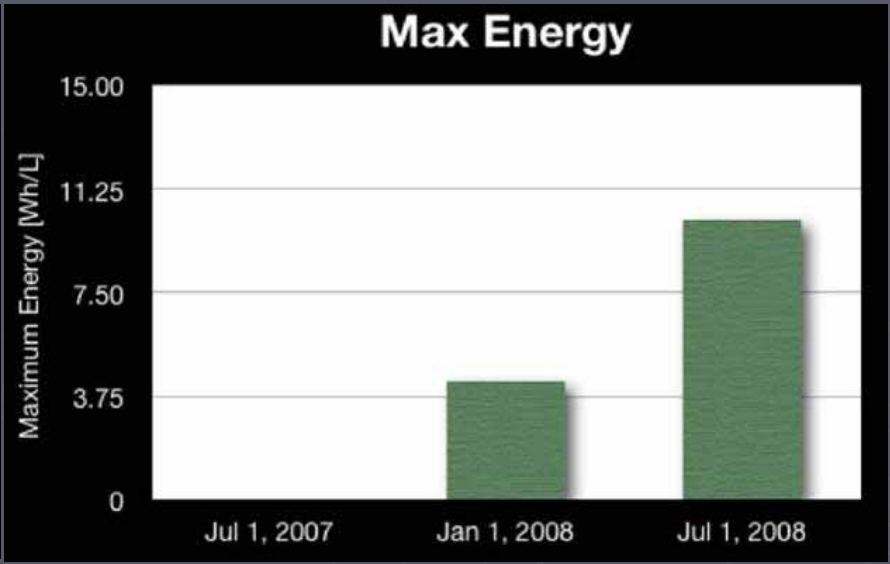


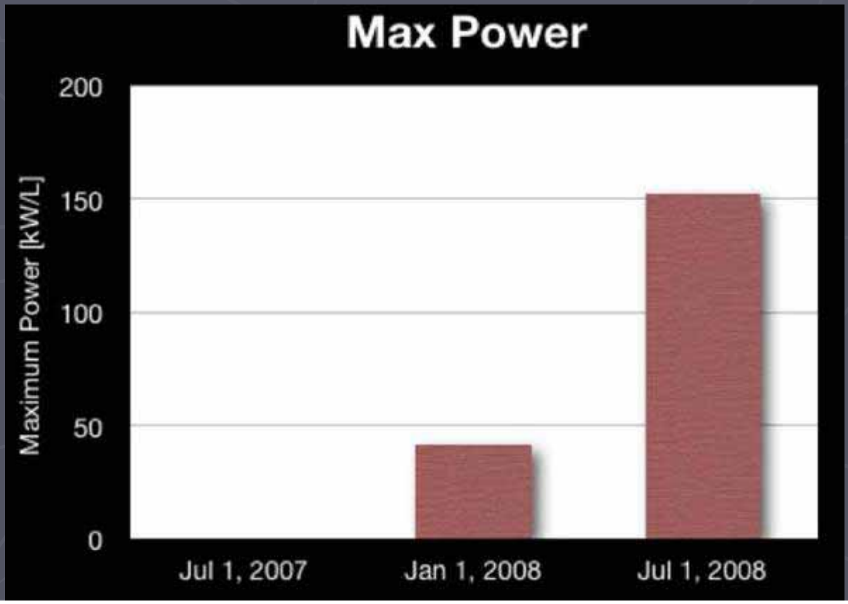
How do we compare to other Ultracapacitors?



Our Progress



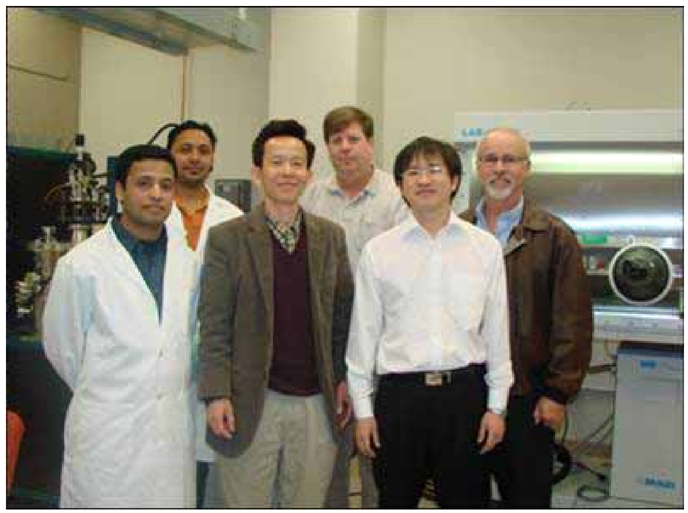




Advantages of SiO_2 Ultracapacitors

- Traditional Carbon Based Ultracapacitors
  - High Cost Materials = High Cost Capacitor
- SiO_2 Based Ultracapacitors
  - Inexpensive Carbon + Inexpensive SiO_2 Nanoparticles = Low Cost Capacitor
  - Lowering $/F of Ultracapacitors

Lithium primary batteries for card applications



July 18, 2008

*Jae-Hun Kim, Tarak Ayalasomayajula and Daniel Choi**

Nano & Micro Engineering Laboratory
Department of Materials Science and Engineering
University of Idaho, Moscow

Specification for Li/MnO_2 primary battery for Q-card

- **Nominal voltage**: 3 V
- **Capacity**: 20 mAh (originally 10 mAh)
- **Dimensions**: 5 cm^2 X 0.3 mm (300 μm)

University of Idaho

Cross section of the primary Li/MnO_2 cell

Cu anode current collector – 25 μm	
Li anode material – 20 μm	**By electrodeposition !!**
Electrolyte/Separator – 30 μm	
MnO_2 cathode material – 100 μm	**Mixture of MnO_2 (by electro-deposition) & carbon binders**
Al cathode current collector – 25 μm	

Total thickness of the cell: about 200 **μm**

MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Dan Choi, 7/24/2008

NAME
NAno & Micro Engineering Laboratory

University of Idaho

Li electrodeposition (low cost process) at UI

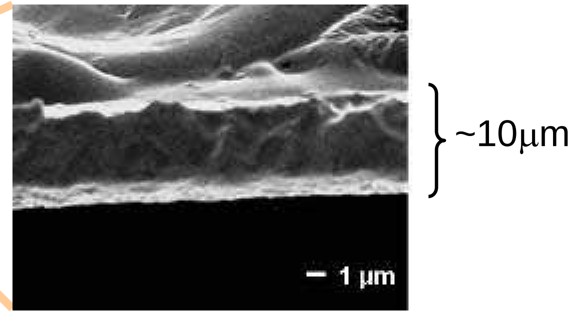
Set-up for Li electrodeposition in a glove box

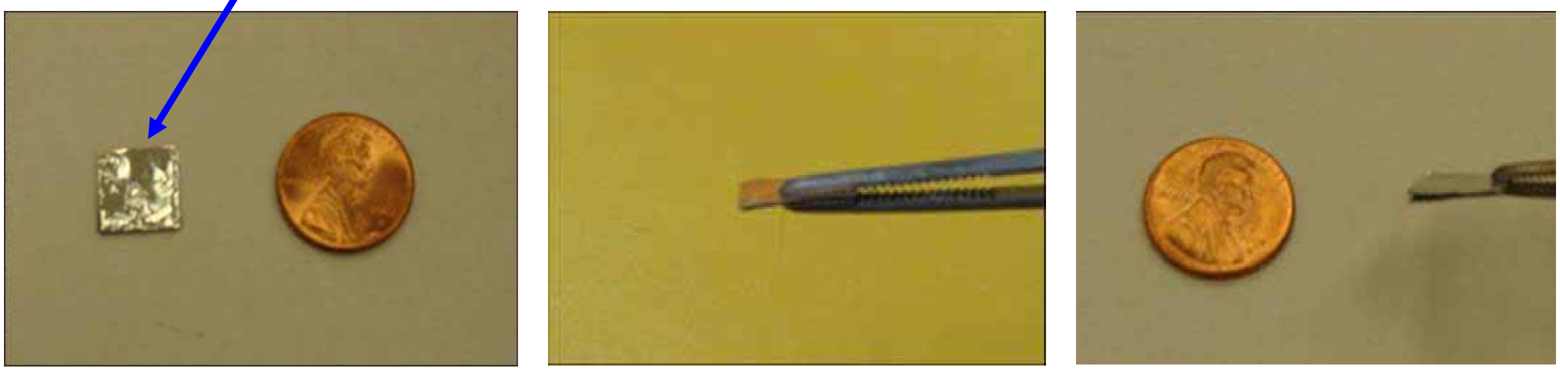
MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

NAMEL
NAno & Micro Engineering Laboratory

18 mAh primary Li/MnO_2 cell

Cu anode current collector –	25 μm
Li anode material –	20 μm
Electrolyte/Separator –	30 μm
MnO_2 cathode material –	100 μm
Al cathode current collector –	25 μm

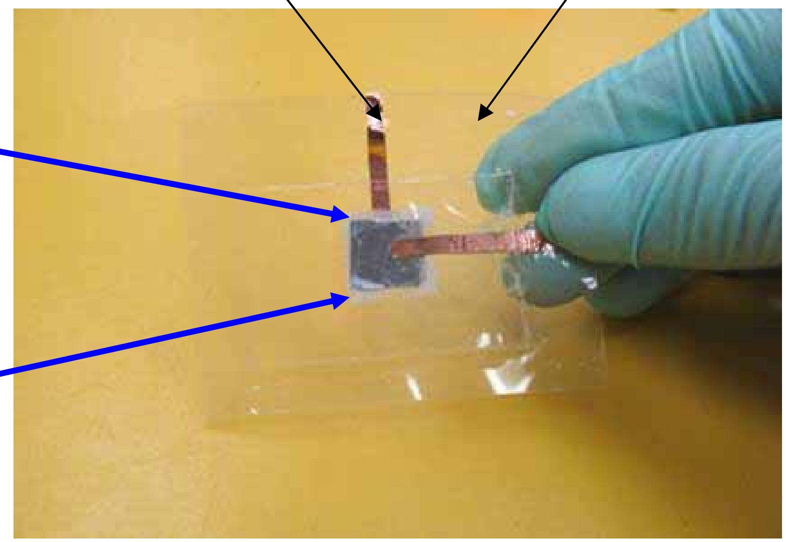




(18 mAh/g cell at University of Idaho, 7/14/2008)

18 mAh primary Li/MnO_2 cell

Cu anode current collector –	**25 μm**
Li anode material –	**20 μm**
Electrolyte/Separator –	**30 μm**
MnO_2 cathode material –	**100 μm**
Al cathode current collector –	**25 μm**



(Polymer test-packaged 18 mAh cell at University of Idaho, 7/17/2008)

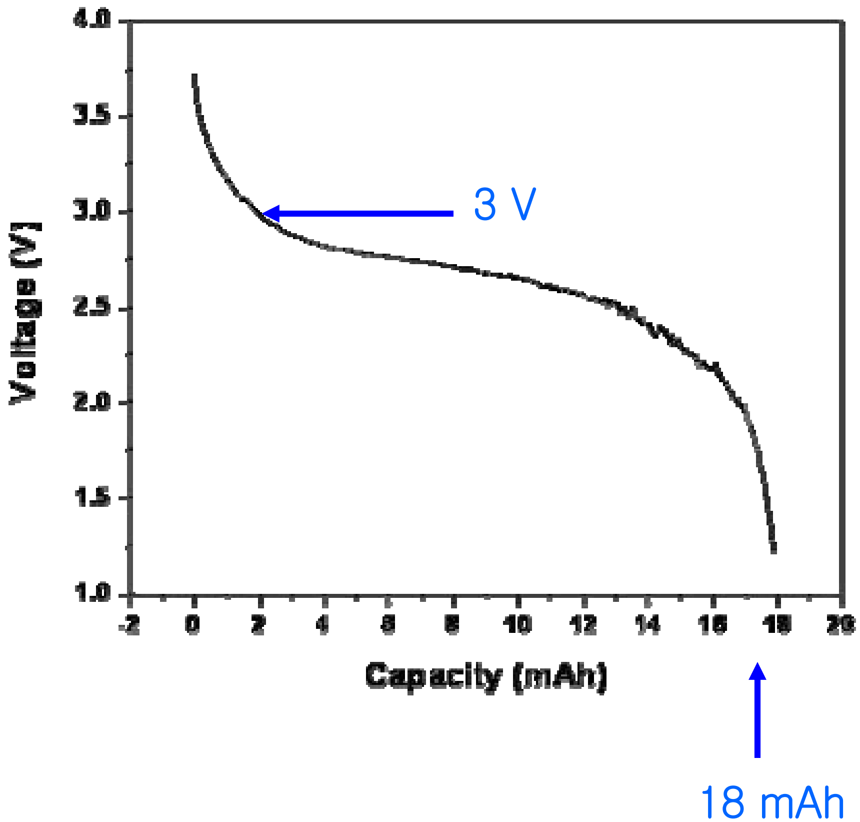
Packaging is not completed yet!!

University of Idaho

MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

NAMEL NAno & Micro Engineering Laboratory

Cell test results – Voltage profile



- **Nominal voltage**: 3 V
- **Capacity**: about 18 mAh (originally 10 mAh)
- **Dimensions**: 5 cm^2 X 0.2 mm (200 μm)
- **Li anode**: about **20 μm** thick film by electrodeposition

Dan Choi, 7/24/2008

Summary

1. Met 10 mAh specs (original target capacity); close to 20 mAh requirement

2. Developed electrodeposition of thick Li anode film 20 μm thick Li on Cu

3. Developing/testing easy polymer-based packaging

Future work

1. Will refine/test polymer-based packaging
2. Anticipate increasing capacity
3. Price estimate: < $0.50/unit (likely less)