

Investment In Oasis Machines

Water scarcity is becoming one of the defining economic and environmental risks of the next decade, and the western United States is already experiencing the front edge of that crisis. Aquifers are collapsing, rivers are shrinking, and cities and farms are competing for the same dwindling supply. At the same time, the cost of electricity has prevented atmospheric water generation—already proven at industrial scale overseas—from becoming a viable solution in the United States. Bingham Labs is positioned to break this bottleneck by combining atmospheric water generation with ultra-low-cost electrolysis-based power, enabling decentralized water production at a price point the market has never seen.

The 2026 crowdfunding round launches the first phase of this strategy. With \$500,000, Bingham Labs will establish a fully equipped research laboratory in Loveland, Colorado, hire technical staff, and build a 500-gallon-per-day prototype capable of operating on self-generated hydrogen power. Founder Kent Bingham's earlier engineering work demonstrated that a properly designed electrolysis system can produce hydrogen at a fraction of current grid electricity costs plus operate in the middle of nowhere. Validating this approach unlocks the ability for Oasis Machines to operate independently of the grid, transforming atmospheric water from an expensive niche technology into a scalable infrastructure solution.

The market opportunity is enormous. Only one-seventh of global atmospheric water vapor falls as rain or snow, and climate change has disrupted that cycle so severely that hydropower production may fall by more than twenty percent by mid-century. The Ogallala Aquifer, which supports \$30 billion in annual crop production, is rapidly depleting. More than 160,000 center-pivot sprinklers across the United States rely on diesel because farms lack electricity, and many are shutting down as groundwater disappears. Cities face parallel challenges: aging pipes, unsafe water, extreme heat, and growth restrictions tied to water availability. Data centers, now among the largest consumers of both electricity and water, are projected to require up to fifteen percent of U.S. electricity by 2030, with cooling costs rising sharply as water prices increase.

Oasis Machines directly address these pressures. A single unit producing 500 gallons per day can supply irrigation, wildfire protection, urban cooling, or bottled water production. Larger units designed for data centers can supply thousands of gallons per day at a fraction of current water-acquisition costs. Because the machines generate their own electricity, they can operate in remote agricultural regions, wildfire zones, and urban districts without requiring new grid infrastructure. This independence is a competitive advantage that existing AWG manufacturers cannot match.

Bingham Labs is building not just a product but an infrastructure platform. The company plans to pursue a \$3 million EPA grant once the initial prototypes and laboratory capacity are in place. As the project scales, Bingham Labs anticipates selling up to half of the subsidiary company to a strategic partner under a Public Benefit Corporation structure, with states holding a minority stake to ensure public accountability. The first large-scale deployment concept could be a six-state Ogallala Aquifer pilot, where each state would test two thousand units annually. Revenue will come from machine licensing, manufacturing support, service packages, and complementary industries such as carbon capture, which can help states pay down revenue-bond financing.

The financial model is designed for scale. Industrial Development Revenue Bonds—already used for water, energy, and transportation projects—can fund statewide deployments of Oasis Machines. In California, philanthropic capital may support early adoption, while other states may rely on revenue bonds or public-private partnerships. The company is also preparing a banking coalition to study financing strategies for a \$100 million smart-infrastructure backbone in Colorado, with a long-term vision for a 210-mile corridor integrating water, hydrogen, wildfire mitigation, and urban cooling.

The first six months of the program will establish the laboratory, benchmark Electrolyzers, build initial prototypes, and launch public-education tools that support EPA priorities in climate resilience and environmental justice. Bingham Labs will publish open-source research, partner with engineering firms and ASCE,

and develop beta-testing models along the Colorado River, in Denver, and throughout the Rio Grande corridor. Demonstration projects will include wildfire-mitigation systems, urban landscaping along Cherry Creek and the Platte River, and other early-stage hydrogen-powered infrastructure concepts.

Oasis Machines represent a rare convergence of market demand, technological feasibility, and public benefit. The world is running out of water, and the cost of inaction is already measured in billions of dollars in lost crops, wildfire damage, and urban disruption. By decentralizing water generation and pairing it with ultra-low-cost power, Bingham Labs offers a scalable, economically viable solution that can reshape water access across agriculture, cities, industry, and disaster-prone regions. Investors in this phase are not funding a speculative concept; they are enabling the launch of a platform technology with the potential to become a cornerstone of twenty-first-century infrastructure.

See: [Research Agenda](#)