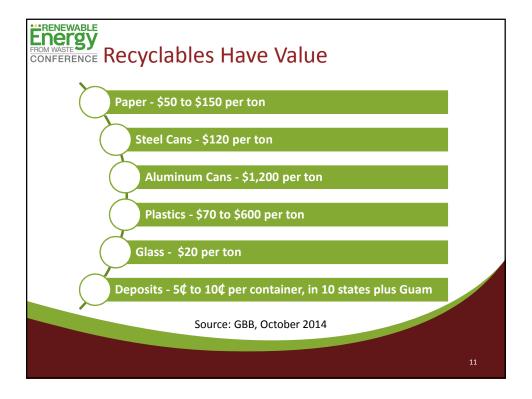
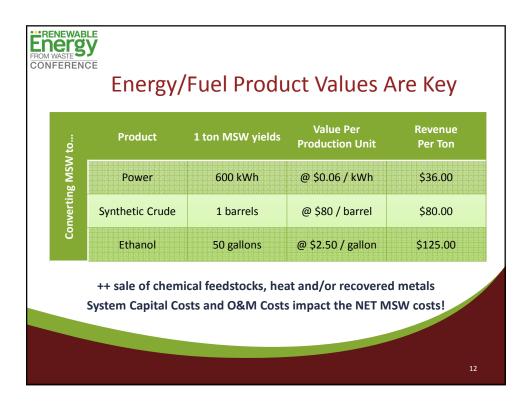
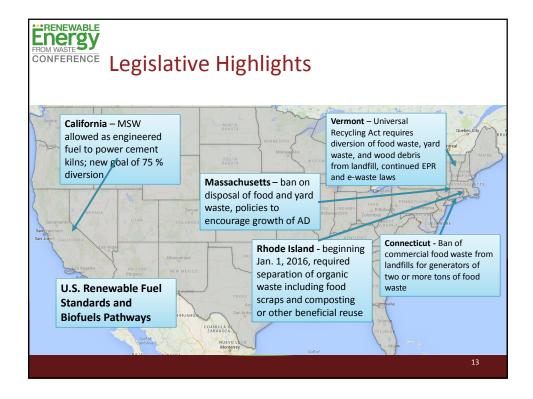
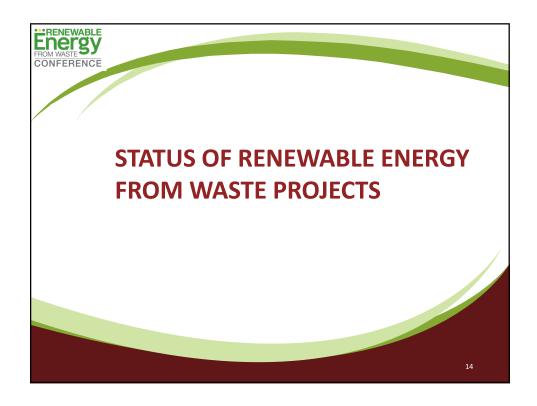


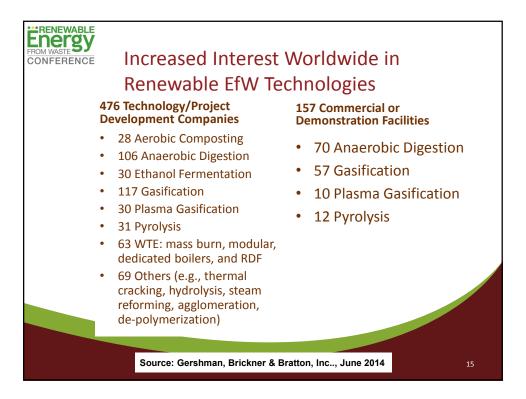
Energy FROM WASTE CONFERENCE	U.S. Waste Management Infrasti	ructure	
	Facility	Number	
*Excludes facilities that solely produce RDF	Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)	586	
	Composting	2,300	
	Mixed Waste Processing Facilities & Hybrid MRFs	70*	
	Mass Burn WTE	65	
	Modular WTE	9	
	RDF -Processing or Combustion	20	
	Anaerobic Digestion	19	
	Transfer Stations	3,350	
	Landfills	1,908	
	Landfill Gas Projects (LFG)	636	
	Source: GBB, October 2014		10



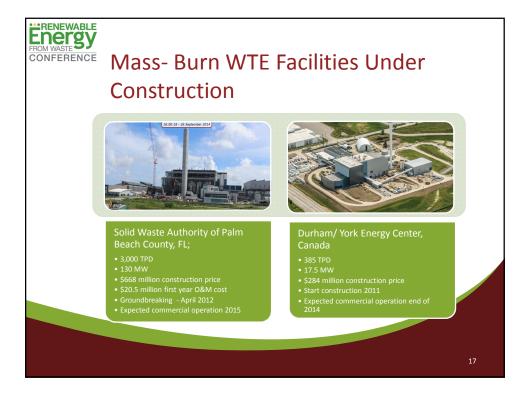














### Mixed Waste Processing for Significant Landfill Diversion

- More recyclables and organics
  - Recyclables can be an additional 15 to 35%
    - Organics can be an additional 20%
- Use cleaner/drier Refuse Derived Fuel in:
  - Existing mass burn facilities
  - Cement kilns, biomass, and coal boilers
  - New dedicated boilers/WTE facilities permitted with MACT
  - Conversion technologies



#### Montgomery, AL - Infinitus

- High-tech 80,000 square feet "state-of-the-art" Mixed Waste Processing Facility
- Capital cost in excess of \$30 million
- First "One Bin for All" in 21st Century in the U.S.
- Main equipment subcontractor, Bulk Handling Systems
  - One-line, 40 ton per hour input for 100,000 tons per year
  - 60 % material recovery guarantee plus other organics separation capabilities
- Commercial operations began April 2014



Source: GBB 2014

19



# RDF in Cement Kilns

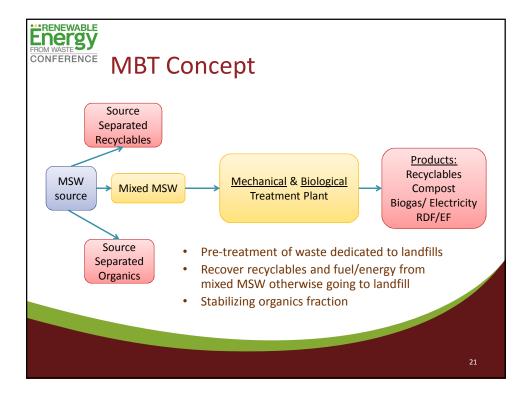




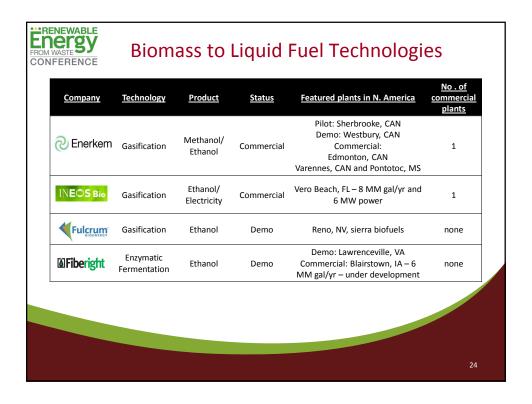
Engineered Fuel (EF) Fluff

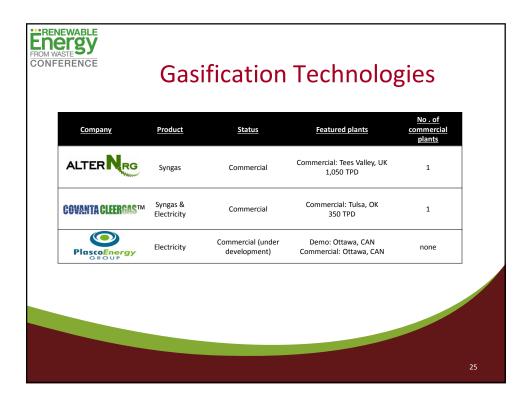
Engineered Fuel (EF) extruded pellet

- · Huge consumer of fossil fuels
- Closed systems; ash in fuels stays in cement
- 107 cement plants in 36 U.S. states
  - Top five companies collectively operate 49.6 percent of U.S. clinker capacity
  - Estimated 76.7 percent of U.S. clinker capacity is owned by companies HQ'd outside of the U.S.
- 16 plants in Canada
  - Eight companies operate in five provinces and produce over
    98% of the cement used in Canada
  - Nearly 90% of capacity under multinational ownership

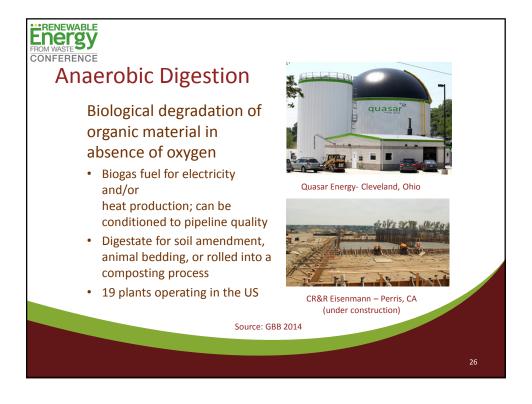






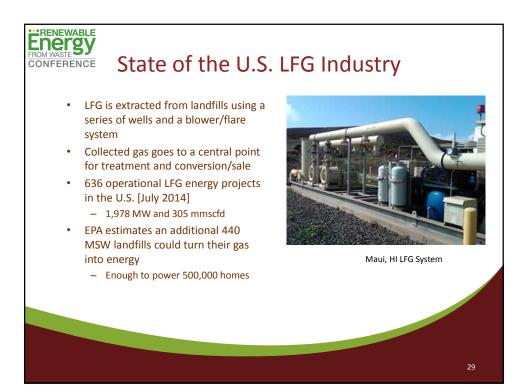












ERENEWABLE ENERGY FROM WASTE CONFERENCE		Technologies and Risk		
	Alternative	Risks/Liability	Risk Summary	
	Processing for Recyclables and Fuel	Proven commercial technology	Low	
	Composting	Proven commercial technology	Low	
N	Mass Burn Combustion	Proven commercial technology	Low	
	RDF Combustion	Proven technology; limited U.S. commercial experience	Moderate to Low	
	Anaerobic Digestion	Proven technology; limited U.S. commercial experience	Moderate to Low	
	Mixed-Waste Composting	Previous large failures; limited large-scale plants in operation; product quality issues	Moderate to High	
	Pyrolysis and Gasification	Previous failures at scale; no operating experience with large -scale operations in the U.S.; full-scale demonstrations nearing operation	High	
L	Landfill Gas Recovery	Proven commercial technology	Low	
	So	urce: Gershman, Brickner & Bratton, Inc. 2014	31	





## Opinion of Trends for Future

- More mixed waste processing (MBT is coming to North America!)
  - Added recycling side-benefit
  - Most conversion technologies require pre-processing for feedstock preparation
  - Cement kilns and coal-fired boilers potential RDF users
  - CNG from AD projects and municipal fleet use
- New conversion technology facilities and "Onebin" key to watch
- 'Environmentalists' and 'Zero Waste' proponents fight non-recycling only alternatives



## Legislation and Regulations

- Will more states ban food scraps from disposal?
- Will North American landfill disposal become more expensive?
- Permitting needs to be streamlined/rational
- Several states stepping up recycling/diversion goals and producer responsibilities
- USEPA needs to help lead the way with RFS2 and EF rules
- Will there be local leadership willing to make changes to their waste management systems at generally higher costs?
- Waste is very recyclable and it is also very renewable!
- A lot less waste to landfills is better!

