



86 U.S. WTE Plants - \$14 Billion is Assets Generating approx. 2,700 MWs

Technology	Operating Plants	Daily Design Capacity (TPD)	Annual Capacity (1) (Million Tons)
Mass Burn	64	71,354	22.1
Modular	7	1,342	0.4
RDF - Processing & Combustion	13	16,928	5.3
RDF – Coal Combustion	2	4,592	1.4
Total U.S. Plants	86	94,216	29.2

(1) Annual Capacity equals daily tons per day (TPD) of design capacity multiplied by 365 (days/year) multiplied by 85 percent. Eighty-five percent of the design capacity is a typical system guarantee of annual facility throughput.



Source: IWSA (now Energy Recovery Council), 2010 Directory

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1 Ton of MSW

- Has 11 million BTUs with 30% moisture
- Equivalent to:
 - 1 barrel of oil
 - 1/2 ton of coal
 - 11 DT natural gas
- Can make:
 - 5,500 lbs. of steam
 - 400 to 600 KWHrs of electricity
 - 48 gallons of ethanol





What if half of the waste landfilled went to WTE?

...that's 200,000 tons per day of new capacity needed!



Locations Advancing "Proven' Technologies in the U.S.

- Mass burn expansions
 - Completed:
 - · Hillsborough County, FL Covanta
 - · Lee County, FL Covanta
 - Olmsted County, MN Olmsted County
 - Under construction: Honolulu, HI Covanta
- Locations advancing new facilities with 'proven' technologies:
 - Baltimore, MD Energy Answers
 - Frederick County, MD (NMWDA) Wheelabrator
 - Harford County, MD (NMWDA) Wheelabrator
 - Palm Beach County, FL (SWAPBC) B&W
 - Puerto Rico Energy Answers
 - U.S. Virgin Islands Alpine Energy/EPI

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Energy Answers - Baltimore, MD



- Developing the Fairfield Renewable Energy Power Plant on 90-acre "brownfield" site on the Fairfield Peninsula in Baltimore, MD
- 4,000 tons per day of Processed Refuse Fuel
- RDF preparation offsite; locations under development
- Received all major permits and approvals for dedicated boiler and recycling operations
- Outputs:
 - 160 MW combined heat and power plant;
 - 350 tons/day of recovered, recyclable metals; and
 - 800 TPD construction-ready aggregate and other building materials
- Schedule
 - Construction expected to begin spring 2011
 - Power production expected to begin spring 2013
 - Commercial operation late 2013

Source: Energy Answers



Energy Answers - Puerto Rico



- Puerto Rico Resource Recovery and Renewable Energy Project I
- 2,100 TPD, 80MW Renewable Energy Power Plant
- Private initiative not requiring a commitment of government financial resources to its construction, operation or long-term performance
- \$500 million private investment in renewable energy and solid waste management
- Expected to be in service in the next 3 years
- Site size is approximately 40 acres

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Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach County, FL

- New Facility Notice of Award April 2011
 - 3,000 TPD Mass Burn facility
 - 130 MW renewable power; enough for over 86,000 houses
 - \$668 million construction price
 - \$20.5 million first year O&M cost
 - To use advanced emissions control system



Source: Babcock & Wilcox; artist's rendering of proposed facility.

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Gershman, Brickner & Bratton, Inc.



Overcoming Procurement and Contracting "Potential Interruptions"

GBB Reports for the Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach County

- "Meeting the Future: Evaluating the Potential of Waste Processing Technologies to Contribute to the Solid Waste Authority's System (A White Paper)" – September 12, 2009
- "Response to the Florida Chapter of the Sierra Club" May 3, 2011
- See: <u>www.swa.org</u> 'Agendas & Minutes'

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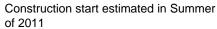
<u>NAWTEC</u>

Alpine Energy Group, LLC

St. Croix, US Virgin Islands

Uses Bouldin WasteAway Refuse Derived Fuel ("RDF") processing and recycling facility that will convert 200 tons-per-day of Municipal Solid Waste ("MSW") into approximately 150 tonsper-day of RDF

- Annual pelletized RDF consumption expected to be at least 109,500 tons
- 16.5MW (net) power generating facility
 - To use a wide variety of alternative fuels, including biomass, energy crops, rum bottoms, sewage sludge and tire-derived fuel; no petroleum coke



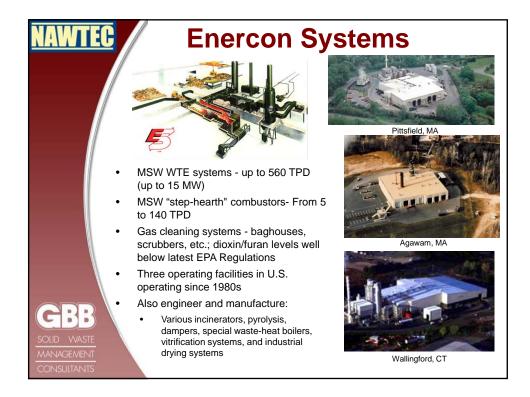
Public hearing before the St. Croix Coastal Zone Management Commission in late April 2011





Bouldin Corp. "WastAway" Process

- Processes MSW into RDF; then steam heated and hydrolyzed to make RDF into a "Fluff" product
- First commercial plant in Morrison, TN began operations in 2003
- Commercial plant in Aruba; operational July 2009
- Selected by Alpine for projects in the U.S. Virgin Islands





Recent Activities Investigating Conversion Technologies in the U.S.

- Some locations that have investigated technology:
 - Broward County, FL
 - City of Los Angeles, CA
 - City of Sacramento, CA
 - King County, WA
 - Los Angeles County, CA
 - New York, NY
 - Tallahassee, FL
- Some locations that are currently investigating technologies:
 - City of Allentown, PA
 - City of Glendale, CA
 - City of Plano, TX
 - City of San Antonio, TX
 - Santa Barbara County, CA
 - San Bernardino County, CA

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563 (and counting) Companies Offering Technology and/or Development Services

- 30 Aerobic Composting
- 106 Anaerobic Digestion
- 34 Ethanol Fermentation
- 170 Gasification
- 47 Plasma Gasification
- 47 Pyrolysis
- 61 WTE: mass burn, modular, dedicated boilers, and RDF
- 68 Others (agglomeration, autoclave, depolymerization, thermal cracking, steam reforming, hydrolysis)

Source: Gershman, Brickner & Bratton, Inc., September 2010.



58 Conversion Locations Claimed to be Operating Commercially with MSW

- 31 Anaerobic Digestion
- 17 Gasification
- 2 Plasma Gasification
- 6 Pyrolysis
- 2 Other (Agglomeration, autoclave, depolymerization, Thermal Cracking, Steam reforming, hydrolysis)

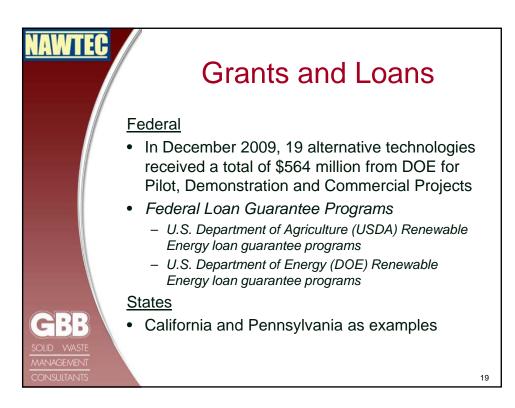
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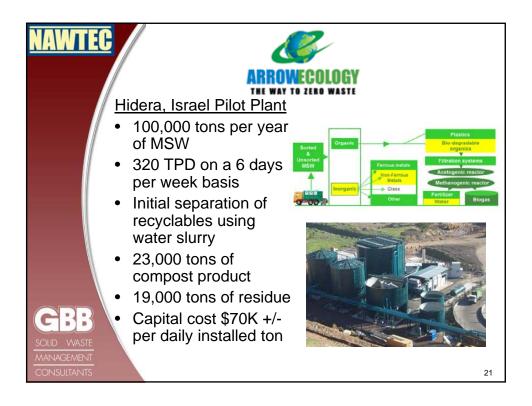


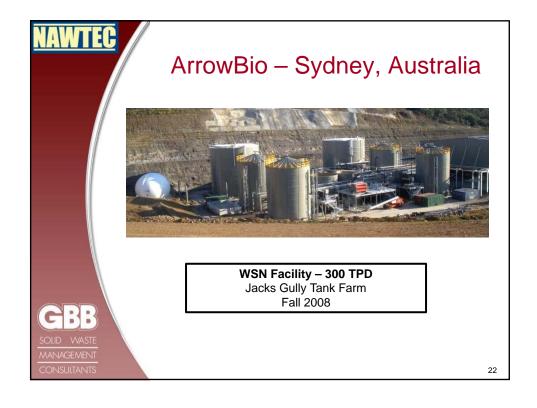
Issues to Consider in Technology Development

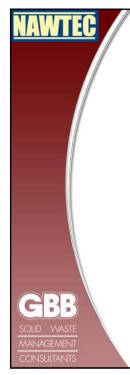
- · Performance history and size
- Scaling uncertainties
- Environmental impacts
- Siting and permitting needs
- Cost uncertainties and their \$ coverage
- Product market uncertainties
- Process guarantees
- Financial resources of developer and/or guarantor
- Community acceptance
- · Other risks and unknowns





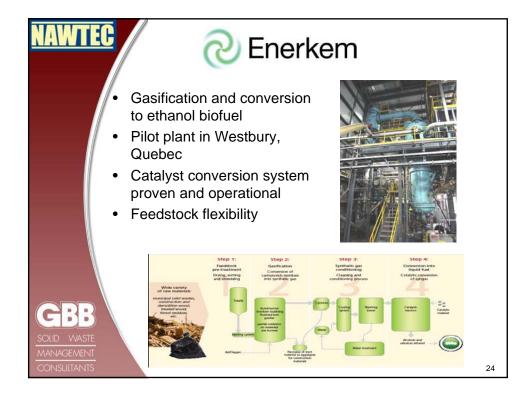




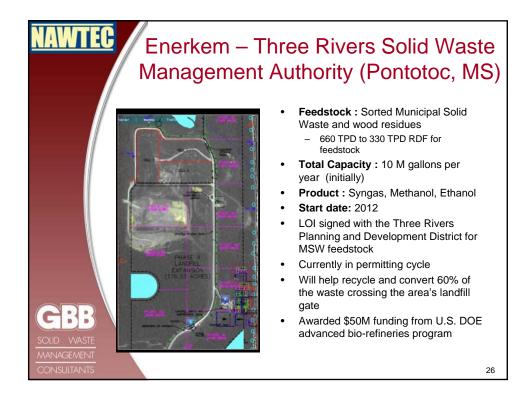


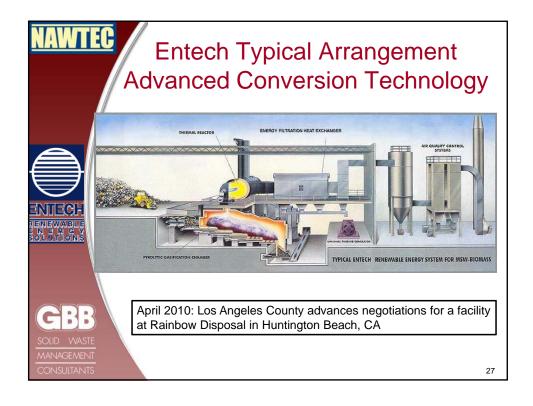
CR&R Inc. - Perris, CA

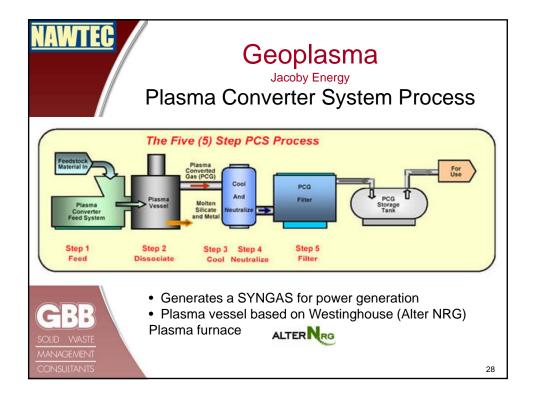
- Selected as one of four by Los Angeles County alternative technology projects
- 150 TPD from CR&R dirty-MRF postrecycled residual output to Arrow Bio anaerobic digestion system; convert the biogas generated into biomethane for their truck fleet
- In January 2011, received a \$4.5 million California Energy Commission Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program grant
- Advancing permit approvals













GeoPlasma St. Lucie LLC Renewable Waste-to-Energy Project

- Feedstock (Tons Per Day): 525 MSW and 75 tires
- Capital cost: \$125 million
- 9-acre site at County Landfill
- Energy output type(s): approx. 20 megawatts power and steam offload to Tropicana Products
- Owner: GeoPlasma, Atlanta, GA / **Energy Resources Group**
- Financing method: Private
- Construction Start: First Quarter 2011, subject to permits and financing
- Florida DEP Air Construction Permit Application obtained September 2010

Operations Start: Mid 2013



Source: GeoPlasma-St. Lucie, LLC and Energy Resources Group, May 2010



INEOS New Planet Bio Energy, LLC Indian River County, FL Vero Beach, Indian River County, FL In Dec. 2009, received \$50

Feedstock: wood, vegetative residues, and C&D materials

million DOE grant

- into ethanol 80-100 gallons of ethanol per
- dry ton of biomass The project ground breaking
- February 2011 150,000 tons annually of waste materials from landfills to

produce 8 million gallons of fuel-grade ethanol and 6 megawatts of electric power



INEOS Bio





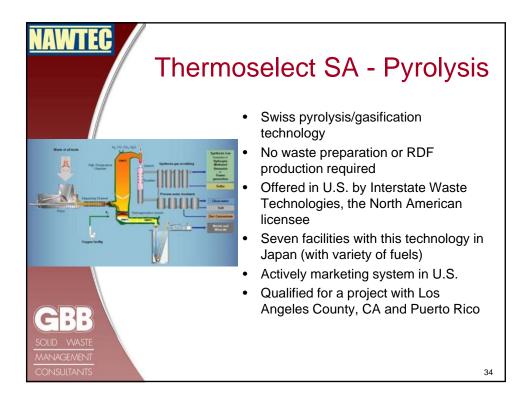
Lake County (IN) Solid Waste Management District Waste-to-Ethanol Project

- Powers Energy One of Indiana LLC (developer) to use INEOS technology
- 2,000 TPD facility with multiple lines @ 125 TPD (16 lines)
- · Capital cost: \$256 million
- Plans include expanding to as 10,000 tons per day
- INEOS guaranteeing 90 gallons ethanol per ton MSW input
- Tipping Fee projected to be \$17.25 per ton after 3 cent per gallon ethanol payment to municipalities participating and \$2.50 per ton host community fee to the District
- Service agreements needed with most municipalities in Lake County; many executed

Source: Jeffrey Langbehn, Executive Director; June 2010





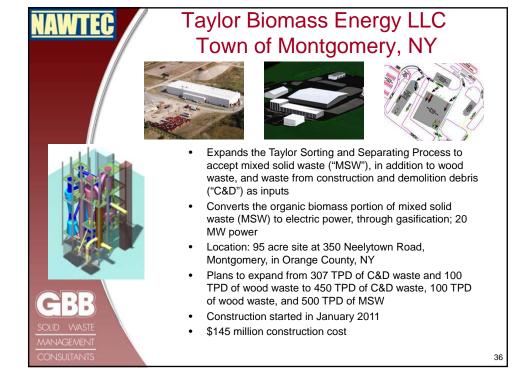


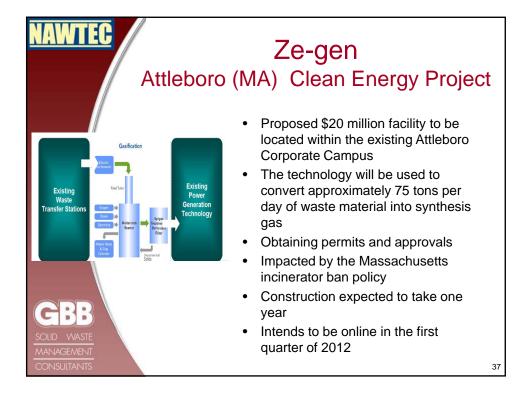


City of Taunton, MA Solid Waste Management Facility

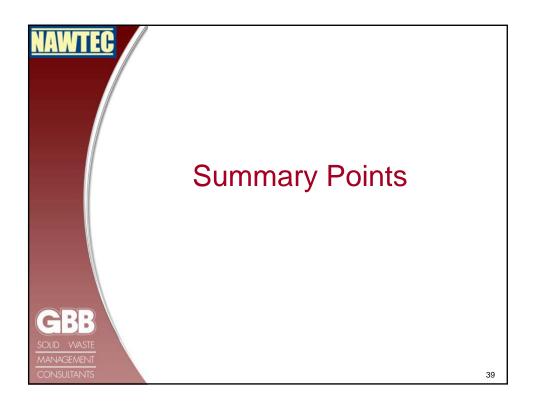
- Awarded through public procurement for nonmass burn incineration technologies
- Design capacity: 1,770 tons per day
- Guaranteed availability: 85.6% or 552,750 tons per year
- Construction cost: \$420 million
- Operating costs: \$55 million
- Estimated Start-up date: Third Quarter 2013
- Electricity Output (initially): sell net 54 Mw; 733 Kwhr per ton
- Ethanol Output (current): 34 million gallons per year; 61.3 gallons per ton
- Other Outputs (Per Input Ton): approx. 20 percent (Aggregate, Metal, Sulfur, Salt, and Zinc Concentrate)
- Net Service Fee: Approximately \$50 per ton
- Owner is IWT Taunton Renewable Energy
 I.I.C.
- Financing: debt and equity; to apply for loan under DOE Loan Guarantee Program

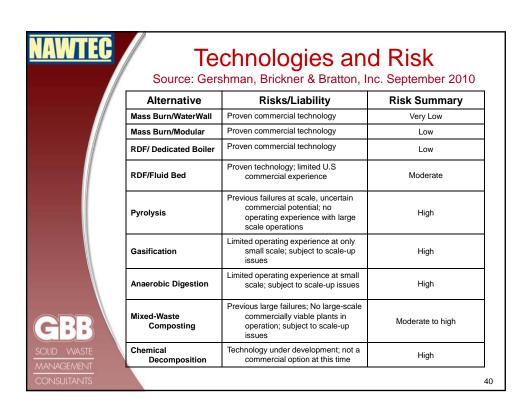
Source: Interstate Waste Technologies, May 2010













More Mixed Waste Processing In The Future...Again!

- Many conversion technologies require MSW pre-processing
- Electric utilities may become a player
 - 20 percent of demand met through renewable energy and efficiency measures by 2020
 - FYI: 10 percent of coal now used equates to 225 millions tons RDF per year (more than we could make!)

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Economics Holding Back WTE

- Landfill disposal abundant and relatively cheap
 - Why don't we tax landfill use more like they do in Europe?
- · Recyclables worth a lot
- Energy revenues not high enough
 - · Power alone not enough
 - Cogeneration/CHP applications necessary with power
 - Liquid fuel products have much higher value
- Create funds for higher cost WTE by making collection more efficient

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS



STATEMENT FROM GOVERNOR MARTIN O'MALLEY ON HIS DECISION TO SIGN SENATE BILL 690

ANNAPOLIS, MD (May 17, 2011) – Governor Martin
O'Malley issued this statement today regarding Senate
Bill 690 - Renewable Energy Portfolio - Waste-toEnergy and Refuse-Derived Fuel:

"After careful deliberation, I have decided to sign Senate Bill 690. Our State has an aggressive goal of generating 20% of our energy from Tier I renewable sources by 2022 and we intend to achieve that goal through as much in-state energy generation as possible. This will require a diverse fuel mix including onshore and offshore wind, solar, biomass including poultry litter, and now waste-to-energy if we are to realize our 20% goal. ..."

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Trend for Future

- New technologies will need 4-6 years to learn if they work and their economics
- Added economic benefit of placing value on carbon credits and power from waste as 'renewable energy'
 - Possible impetus for more proven technologies that are now deemed too expensive
- Renewable fuel standards from EPA and added recycling requirements





Trend for Future (Cont'd)

- Low risk assumption by public sector until new technologies proven
- Continued demand for recyclables; industry wants more paper, aluminum, and plastics
- 'Environmentalists' and 'Zero Waste' proponents will continue to fight WTE and alternative technologies calling them all "incineration"

