

Recovering Maximum Value from Waste Conversion to Achieve Clean Energy



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URBAN CENTERS ARE CONCENTRATED
CONSUMERS OF ENERGY

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rbryden, 10/1/2010

POWER SOURCES ARE REMOTE





THE “GREEN” CHOICE – REMOTE AND
VARIABLE

MSW Always in Urban Centers - More Energy per tonne than Oil Sand ...

Table 1: A Comparison of the
Energy Value of Various Fuels

“Typically, oil sands contain about 75% inorganic matter, 10% bitumen, 10% silt and clay, and 5% water.

*Congressional
Research Service,
2008*

| Energy Source | BTU (mil)/ Tonne |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Conventional Oil | 39.6 |
| Coal | 21 - 30 |
| Seasoned Firewood | 15.3 |
| Switchgrass | 14.4 |
| Wood Pellets | 11 |
| Municipal Solid Waste | 13.9 |
| Wood Waste | 10 |
| Yard Trimmings | 6 |
| Food Waste | 5.2 |
| Tar Sand | 2.7 – 3.3 |

BUT OF COURSE IT IS BURIED



While we dig up the oil sands...



Canadian Tar Sands Development,
National Geographic, 2009



A photograph of an industrial facility. In the foreground, there are several tall, silver metal smokestacks. A large, thick plume of white smoke or steam is being emitted from the top of these stacks, drifting across the sky. The sky is a clear, deep blue. In the lower right corner, there is a large, modern building with a curved facade, featuring red and white panels. The overall scene suggests a power plant or a large-scale industrial operation.

WHY NOT BURN IT
FOR HEAT?

UGLY + TRUCK TRAFFIC = NIMBY



Garbage to Useful with NO Emissions

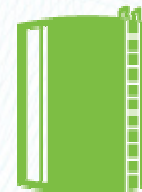
Landfilled
MSW



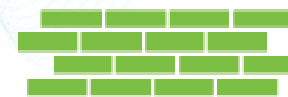
Plasco Conversion System



Potable
Quality
Water



Synthetic
Fuel Gas



Clean
Aggregate



PlascoEnergy
GROUP

Plasco's Emission Profile

| Parameter | Units | A7 Guidelines (Ontario) | PTR Regulation (Ontario) | Plasco Flare ¹ | Plasco Engine ¹ |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Particulate Matter | mg/Rm ³ | 17 | 12 | 3.45 | 2.74 |
| Organic Matter | NMHC- mg/Rm ³ | - | - | - | 5.90 ² |
| | CH4 - mg/Rm ³ | - | - | - | 146.04 |
| | TOC - mg/Rm ³ | 66 | 49 | 0.14 | 153.58 |
| Hydrogen Chloride | mg/Rm ³ | 27 | 19 | 0.75 | 1.25 |
| Sulfur Dioxide | mg/Rm ³ | 55 | 37 | 30 | 22 |
| NOx | mg/Rm ³ | 207 | 207 | 134 | ≤100 |
| Carbon Monoxide | mg/Rm ³ | - | - | 0.60 | 26 |
| Mercury | µg/Rm ³ | 20 | 20 | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| Cadmium | µg/Rm ³ | 14 | 14 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Lead | µg/Rm ³ | 142 | 142 | 3.1 | 0.7 |
| Dioxans and Furans | ngTEQ/Rm ³ | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.016 | 0.010 |

All values are expressed at 11% O₂ and reference conditions (101.3 kPa, 25°C)

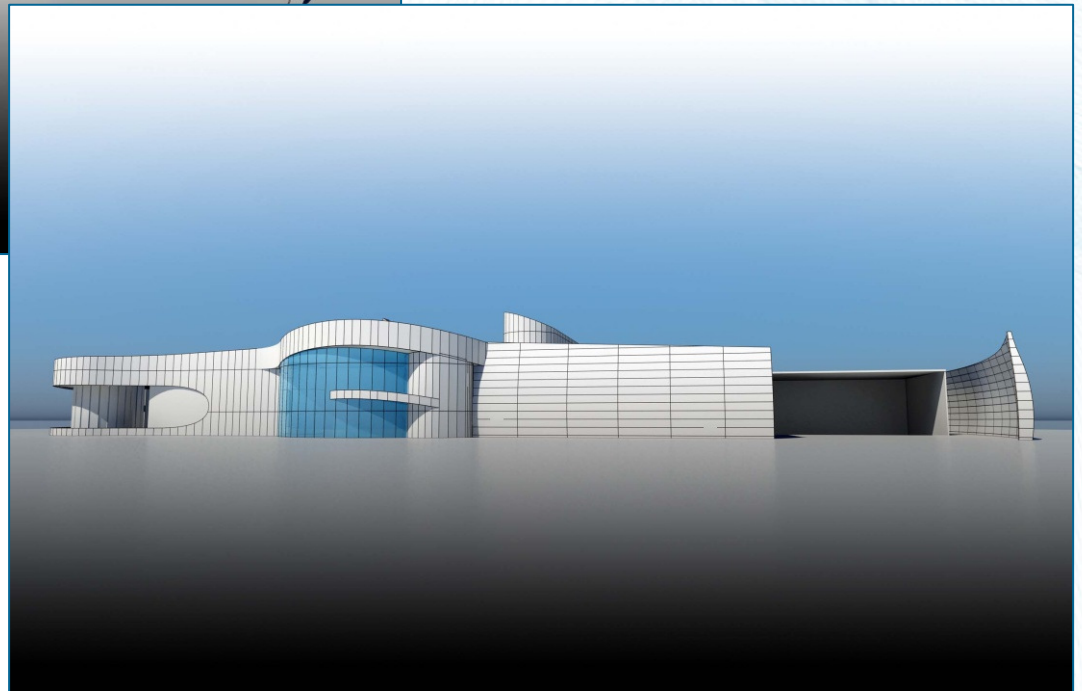
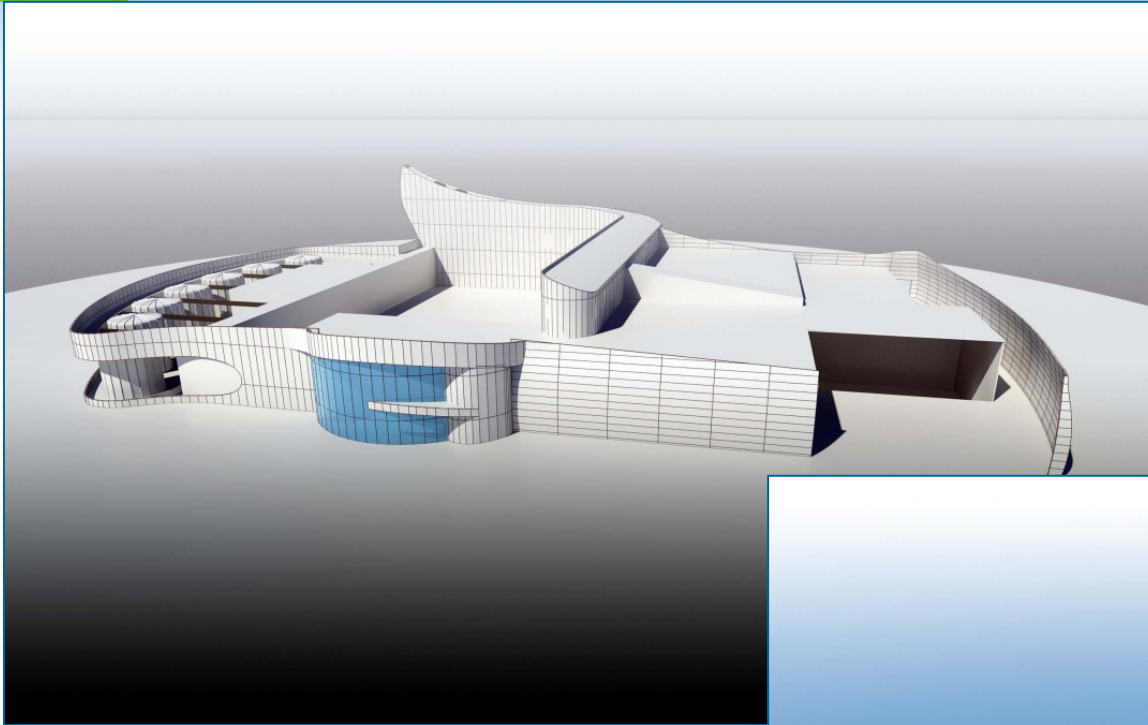
1. CEMS and Source Testing done by Plasco – Not approved by MOE
2. Proposed Ontario Engine Regulation for NMOC 1.3 kg/MWh, Plasco source test 0.04 kg/MWh
3. With SCR, NOx levels less than 100 mg/Rm³

Efficient at a Small Scale

- 100 tonne per day modules
- Optimal plant size 3 module or more
- Reduce trucking
- Process waste where it is generated
- Locally distributed power supply



Aesthetically Pleasing



But Can We Afford It?

| | Proposed Covanta Incinerator (Durham Region) | Proposed Plasco Facility |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Capacity | 140,000 TPY | 140,000 TPY |
| Tip Fee | \$110 per tonne | \$70 – 80 per tonne |
| Power per Tonne | 767 kWh per tonne | 960 kWh per tonne |
| Capital Cost to Community | \$272,000,000 | \$0 (Paid by tipping fee and power sales) |

And the Alternative?

| | Wind Power | Plasco Power |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Power Price | \$ 0.135 per kWh + transmission costs | ?? |
| Transmission Load | High Variable | Reduction – Inside local distribution grid |
| GHG per Mwh | 0 CO2e | -1.5 Tonnes CO2e (assumes 0% LFG Capture) |

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