

Green Power Solutions, Inc.

Unlocking the power of biomass







Refining Waste into Resource

An Environmentally Responsible Solution



4 GPS A Zero Waste Organization



Unlocking the power of biomass

GREEN POWER SOLUTIONS, INC. PO BOX 411 BOTSFORD CT 06404



U GPS Turning Waste into Resource

Green Power Solutions' core business is to:

Capture the value of organic wastes through refinement into higher value products

Green Power Solutions facilitates organic waste processing to supply refined products to the following markets:

Energy-

- Clean Renewable Electricity through the anaerobic digestion of organic wastes
 Oleo Chemicals-
 - Refining of waste lipids providing refined feedstock to the advanced biofuel and biochemical supply markets

Organic Fertilizers-

Refined nutrient-rich soil amendments for use in agriculture

Green Power Solutions is a privately held corporation in business since 2006

- Headquartered in Newtown, CT
- Currently generating industrial chemicals from waste grease sources
- Currently supplying feedstock (organic waste) to multiple New England AD facilities
- Focused on the development of Anaerobic Digestion facilities in Connecticut



U GPS The GPS Organic Waste Solutions

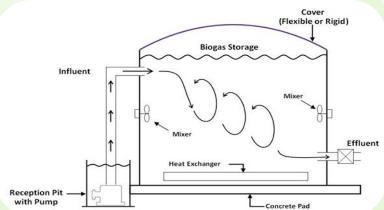
The GPS Organic Refining Plan is focused on urban waste greases and residual food solids created in highly populated areas throughout North America.

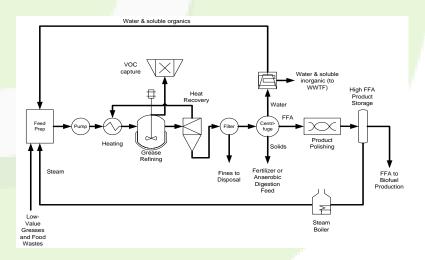
Anaerobic Digestion

- Agricultural Wastes
- Supermarkets & Restaurants
- Institutions
- Food Manufacturers

■ Fats, Oils, Grease (FOG) Refining

- DAF Sludge
- Sewer/Trap Greases
- Fry-o-later greases
- Butcher waste scraps
- Off-spec Yellow Grease







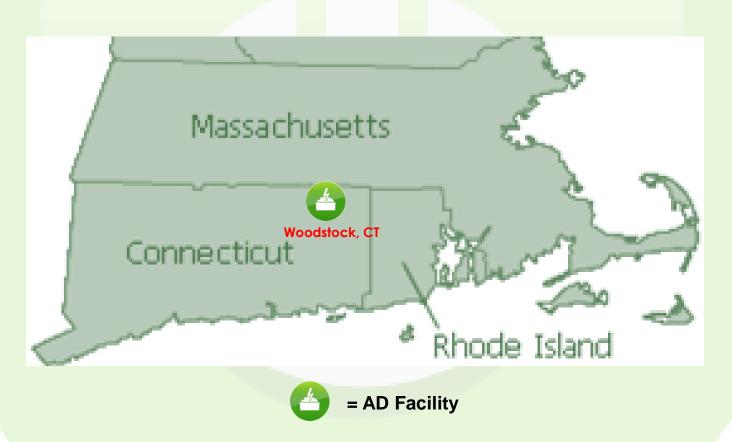
GPS The Organic Waste Opportunity

- Legislative Progress Organics Diversion
 - Organic Bans Multiple NE States have instituted or are considering organic disposal bans
 - 2010 MA DEP Draft Solid Waste Master Plan
 - Set a goal to divert 350,000 tons/yr of food waste by 2020
 - Includes ban on disposal of commercial food waste starting in 2014
 - 2011 State of Connecticut Public Act No. 11-217
 - Organic waste ban for commercial generators >104 tpy
 - 2012 State of Vermont Public Act No. 148
 - Organic waste ban for commercial generators >104 tpy
 - 2014 State of Rhode Island Public Act H7033 Substitute A
 - Similarly instituted an organic waste ban for generators >104 tpy



U GPS The GPS Focus - Connecticut

Phase I - GPS plans to construct anaerobic digestion facilities to reform organic wastes generated throughout the East Coast, starting in Connecticut.





GPS Project 1: Woodstock BioEnergy Center

- Woodstock, CT Anaerobic Digester and R&D Facility
 - Location: Fairvue Farms, Woodstock, CT
 - CAPEX: \$10.5 Million Dollars
 - Nameplate Generation: 1 MW
 - On-site energy to power the Fairvue Farm operation, plus additional capacity sufficient to meet the demand of 800 CT homes.



- 42,000 tons/year of manure/AG waste
- 35,000 tons/year of food waste
- Biomass R&D Facility:
 - Research Biomass-to-energy/feed technologies.
- Project Financing:
 - Grants, Debt & Equity







U GPS The Organic Waste Opportunity - CT

- Connecticut State-wide Solid Waste Composition and Characterization
 Study, Final Report; May 26, 2010
 - http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/waste management and disposal/solid waste/wastecha rstudy/ctcompositioncharstudymay2010.pdf

Ten Most Common Materials, by Weight - Overall Statewide Disposed Waste			
	Est.	Cum.	Est.
Material	Percent	Percent	Tons
Food Waste	13.5%	13.5%	321,481
Compostable Paper	8.2%	21.7%	195,185
Leaves & Grass	7.2%	29.0%	172,408
OCC/Kraft Paper	5.8%	34.8%	138,240
Wood - Treated	4.7%	39.4%	111,404
Durable Plastic Items	3.6%	43.1%	86,325
Other Recyclable Paper	3.6%	46.7%	85,517
Other Film	3.5%	50.2%	83,478
Carpet	3.5%	53.7%	83,125
R/C Organic	3.2%	56.8%	75,195
Total	56.8%		1,352,359



Highlights

- Nearly 500K tpy of organics being incinerated or landfilled.
- At \$60 a ton, this represents a \$29.6 million dollar revenue opportunity



(J) GPS CT Legislative Progress – AD Incentives

- Significant legislative rule making needs to be implemented to spur investment into AD facilities.
 - CT Progress to date Anaerobic Digestion Incentives
 - 2011 AD Pilot Program State funding for AD facilities
 - Project Financing \$450 per kw of generation
 - 2013 Legislative Energy Bill Defined Anaerobic Digestion as a Class I renewable, allowing for CT REC sales.
 - 2013 Virtual Net Metering Bill Defined a retail program for AD projects for both municipal and agricultural producers that offers retail generation rates including a portion of transmission and distribution values.



(b) GPS CT Legislative Progress – In Reality

Progress Reality

- Connecticut AD Specific Road Blocks
 - 2011 AD Pilot Program State funding for AD facilities
 - To Date 5 projects have been selected; 0 facilities have been built
 - 2013 Energy Bill Defined Anaerobic Digestion as a Class I renewable, allowing for CT REC sales.
 - Due to ZREC/LREC Program Traditional RECS are price and term limited.
 - Traditional RECs no longer trade for long term fixed pricing
 - 2013 Virtual Net Metering Bill Agricultural Producers
 - AD Projects are competing against LREC/ZREC subsidized projects
 - Unlike Municipalities, to qualify for VNM Farms have to own these projects outright.
 - VNM Credit Values change on a 6 month basis, leaving significant risk in project investment

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U GPS Jumpstarting an Organic Waste Industry

- How to jumpstart an Industry Real Legislative Solutions
 - Legislation needs to eliminate/reduce long term risk
 - Long Term Fixed/defined off-take agreements must be available to these projects. (Options)
 - Institute an AD Specific Carve-Out
 - Similar to solar carve-out legislation, mandate the utilities to purchase a % of their total power supply from AD energy sources.
 - Alternatively Institute an AD Feed-in-Tariff (FIT)
 - Similar to the Vermont or Ontario FIT programs
 - Instituting an AD-RECs
 - Similar to the Z-REC and L-REC programs
 - Allowing Class I AD technologies compete for long term off-take contracts with utilities.



GPS What do you think?

Discussion Points

- How to get State energy policy to value the organic diversion benefits of these projects?
- Why are Net Reduction Technologies (such as AD) as defined by REGI not considered to be on par with technologies like solar and wind?
- Over time, tipping fees for organic waste will likely reach a \$0 rate due to competition, improved technology, and unlevered facilities. Due to the public benefit, does it make sense to look to states/municipalities to facilitate bond funding for such projects? This has been the norm for large scale burn facilities?



GPS GPS – Contact Information

Contact Information

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