

Value Creation with Waste-To-Carbon-Negative-Drop-In-Fuel Facilities for Los Angeles County Public Works





Who are We?

Experienced oil and gas engineers and managers (including offshore) redeploying knowledge and skillset in the renewable energy space.

Team transitioning heavy oil / oil sands upgrading and conventional fossil power generation experience into the renewable energy transition with the CleanCarbon Energy Process – a battery scale biomass-to-drop-in fuel plant design.

Experience includes work with the Enerkem waste-to-fuels gasification plant (Edmonton Alberta), Supercritical Water Upgrader (Japan Gasoline Corporation pilot) and Nexen Long Lake Upgrader and Gasifier (including 80MW syngas-to-power plant).

Mission

Deployment of Renewable Carbon Negative Drop-In-Fuel Production Energy Projects





Organic Feedstock (non foodstuffs)
Carbon Balanced



Affordable, convenient drop-in renewable fuels/power



Desalinated Water
+
Carbon Dioxide

Biochar
(Sequestered Carbon)



Flexible Design that converts inexpensive biomass sources to carbon balanced fuels

Wet



Municipal / Pulp Sludge



Micro/Macro Algae

Wet and Dry



Non merchantable wood fiber



Agricultural waste



Municipal Waste



Bioenergy Crops

Dry



Single Use Plastics



Used Tires

Multiple Value Added Products



Carbon Balanced Power



Waste Reduction



Drop-In Diesel/Gasoline



Biochar



Ammonium Nitrate or Sulfate
(Fertilizer)



Recovered
Metals





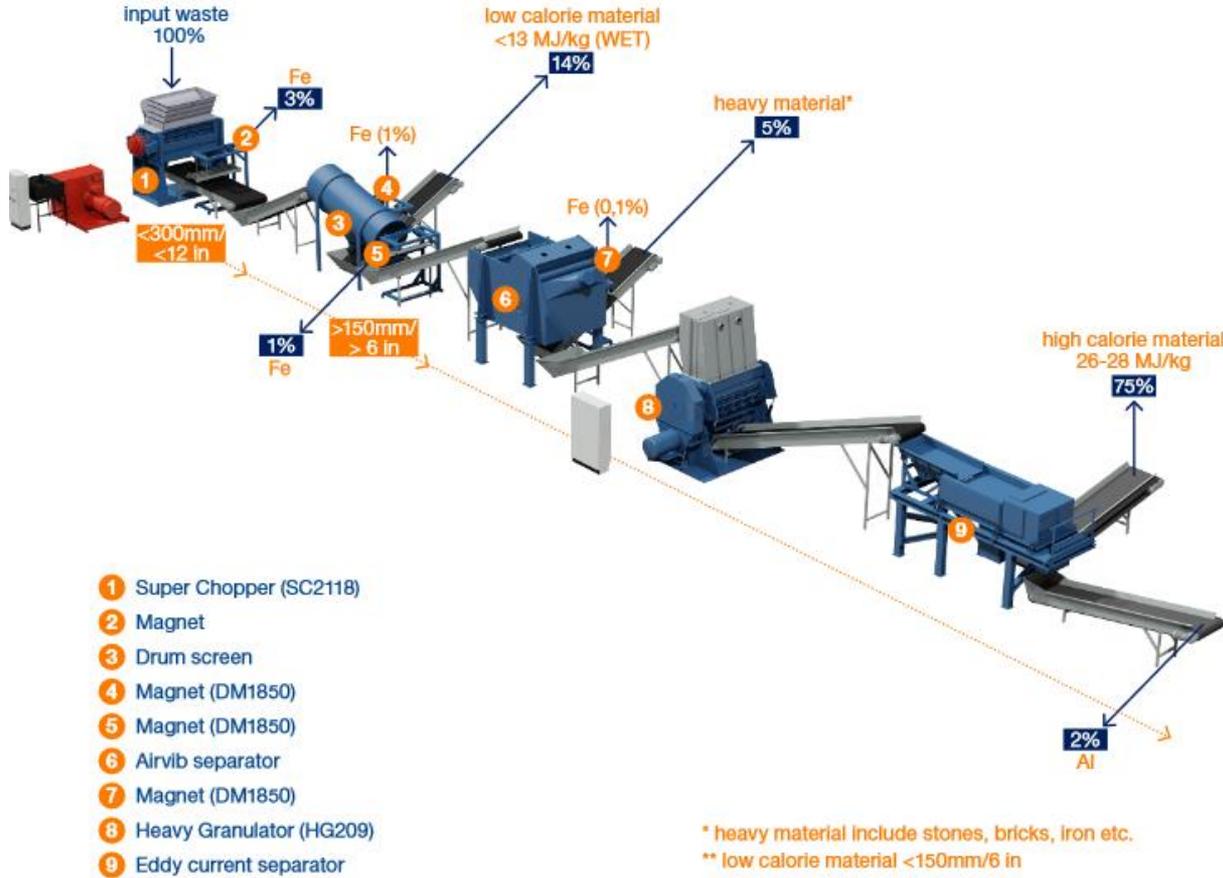
Typical Pyrolysis Oil
HHV ~ 16-19MJ/kg
28-40% oxygen



CCE
HHV ~ 45MJ/kg
<0.1wt% oxygen

High Value Renewable diesel, gasoline, jet fuel, naphtha, bunker fuel products





Up to 10000 kg/h



* heavy material include stones, bricks, iron etc.
** low calorie material <150mm/6 in

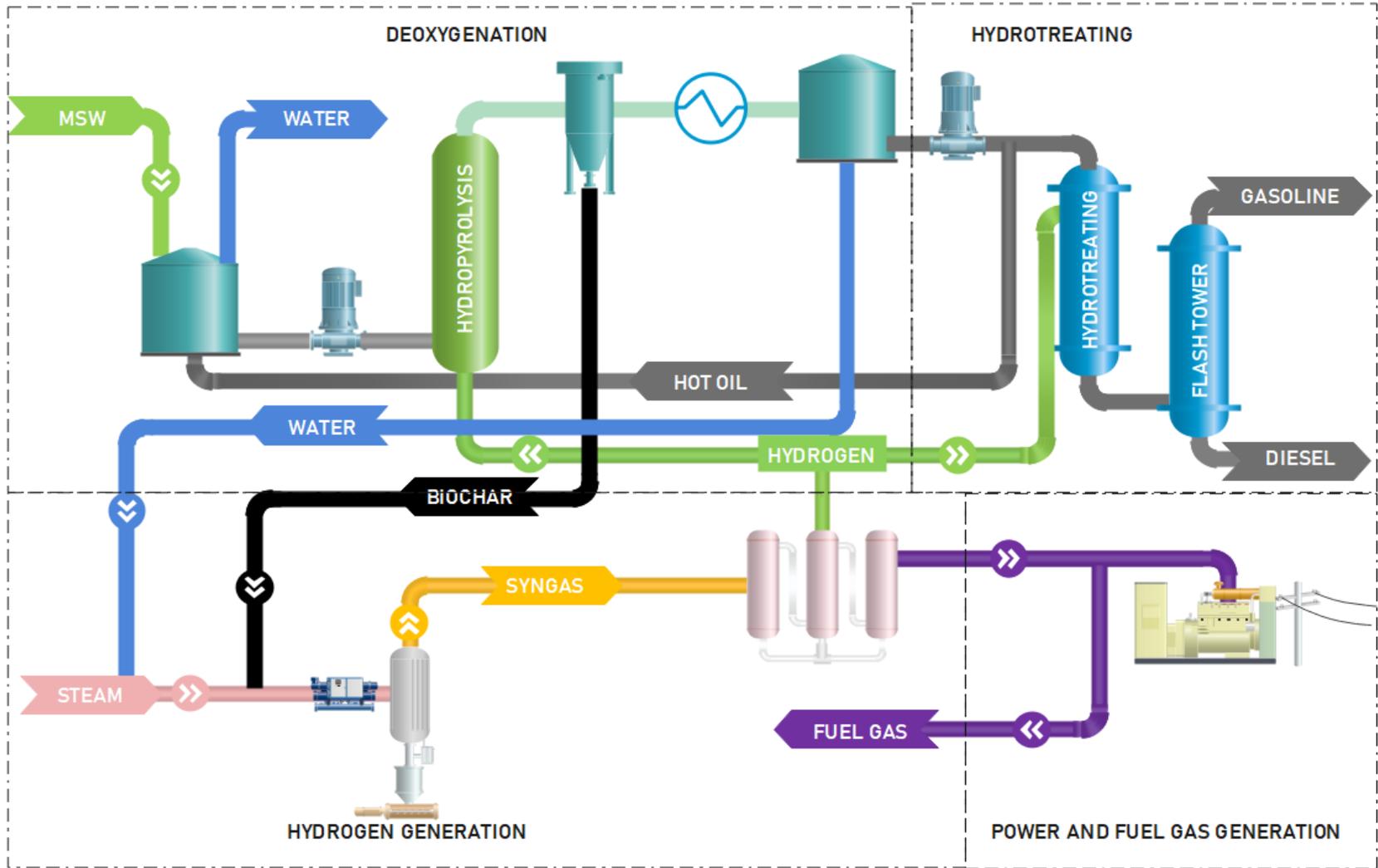


Table 1.2. Example MSW Characterization Table (California Biomass Collaborative 2006)

Material	Landfilled Mass, wet (MM sTon)	% of Total (wet) MSW	Moisture Content (wt.%)	Landfilled Mass (MM BDT)	Ash (wt.%,dry)	Ash (MM sTon)	HHV (MJ/kg dry)	HHV (MJ/kg daf.)	HHV (MJ/kg ar)
Biomass									
Paper/Cardboard	9.1	21.0	5.2	8.7	7.9	0.7	21.2	23.1	20.1
Food	6.4	14.6	36.6	4.0	5.4	0.2	-	23.7	-
Leaves and Grass	1.8	4.2	43.4	1.0	9.2	0.1	-	19.6	-
Other Organics	1.9	4.4	26.4	1.4	10.6	0.1	-	20.9	-
C&D Lumber	4.2	9.6	12.9	3.6	9.9	0.4	-	20.4	-
Prunings and Trimmings	1.0	2.3	31.0	0.7	6.8	0.0	-	19.6	-
Branches and Stumps	0.1	0.3	46.7	0.1	3.2	0.0	20.8	21.5	11.1
Total Biomass Carbon Compounds:	24.5	56.4	28.9	19.5	7.6	1.6	21.0	21.2	15.6
Other Organics									
All non-Film Plastic	2.2	5.1	0.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	41.9	42.9	41.8
Textiles	1.9	4.3	13.5	1.6	16.2	0.3	21.9	26.1	18.9
Film Plastic	1.9	4.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	40.6	40.7	40.6
Total Non-Biomass Carbon Compounds:	6.0	13.8	4.6	5.7	6.2	0.3	34.8	36.6	33.8
Inorganic									
Other C&D	5.3	12.1	-	5.3	100.0	5.3	-	-	-
Metal	3.3	7.7	-	3.3	100.0	3.3	-	-	-
Other Mixed and Mineralized	3.3	7.7	-	3.3	100.0	3.3	-	-	-
Glass	1.0	2.3	-	1.0	100.0	1.0	-	-	-
Total Mineral:	13.0	29.8	-	13.0		13.0	-	-	-
Total Landfilled MSW:	43.5	100.0	21.6	38.2	33.7	14.8	29.3	25.8	26.5



California LA Land Fill Diversion Project						
All Tons are American Short Tons						
CNP, March 19 2021						
Organics 2019	5,400,000	t/yr				
	14,795	tpd				
			TPY	TPD	Moisture (water)	
Total			10,534,431	28,861	wt%	
	% of total	Adjust org %	TPY	TPD		
Food Waste	14.9%	29%	1,569,630	4,300	36.6%	
Green Waste	2.3%	5%	242,292	664	43.4%	
Landscape	4.6%	9%	484,584	1,328	31.0%	
Wood	10.8%	21%	1,285,201	3,521	12.9%	
Paper Products	12.2%	24%	1,285,201	3,521	5.2%	
Printing/Writing	2.9%	6%	305,498	837	5.2%	
Digestate	0.0%	0%	-	-	0.0%	
Biosolids	3.4%	7%	358,171	981	26.4%	
	51.1%			15,152	21.4%	by wt



Production Frontier

- 11515tpd (dry biomass) feeding 8700BOPD Gasoline, 13600BOPD diesel
935000GPD of liquid fuels
- ~50MW to the grid
- Can alter mix to make naphtha, jet fuel and bunker fuel.
- Recover 3135 m³/d water
- Economies of scale at play

Pilot

- 100tpd (dry basis), recover 27m³/d water
- ~500kW excess power to grid
- 8115GPD of liquid fuels
- \$25-30MM project

Commercial Train

- 500tpd (dry basis), recover 136m³/d water.
- 40000GPD of liquid fuels (gasoline/diesel) or cycle oil to refineries
- ~2.5MW excess power to the grid
- Recovery 136m³/d water
- \$65-70MM project



- Decreased tipping fees offset by production of high value drop-in fuels.
- Benefit from carbon price, Renewable Identification Number (RIN) program, Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS).
- Increased landfill diversion
- Decreased capital cost with simplified sorting requirements
- Water recovery/desalination
- Economic development / spin-offs
- Carbon balance existing city transportation fleet
- Battery scale strategy can be deployed in manageable financeable trains (California Pollution Control Financing Authority) as opposed to massive mega-project.



Fuel (D Code)

D3 D4 D5 D6

QAP Service Type

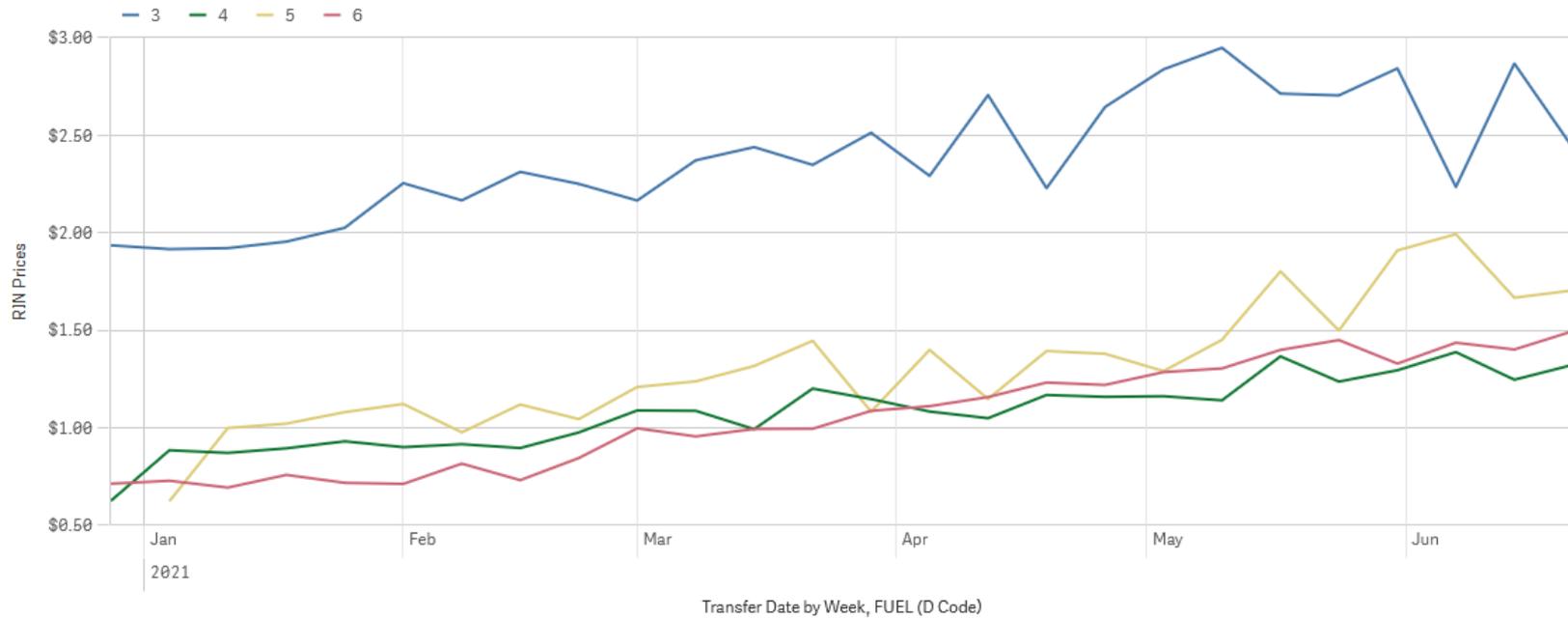
Q-RIN Unverified

Transfer Years

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019
2020 **2021**

Last updated date: Jul, 10, 2021 (Updated monthly)

Weekly D3, D4, D5 and D6 RINs Prices





Concept Validation
(2019-2020)



Economic Modelling
(2020)



Benchscale
2021



Nampa
Demonstration
2022



Commercial
Demonstration
2023



Initial Deployment Locations

Nampa Alberta

- Potential Sustainable Technology Development funding 50% matching
- Potential Emissions Reduction Alberta (ERA) funding for 25%
- Land with existing Sawmill, rail terminal and agreed upon biomass pricing
- 60tpd->95BOPD demonstration.

Imperial Valley California

- 3:1 Debt financing through California Pollution Control Financing Authority
- Available land
- Feedstock agreement to 500tpd wood waste -> 790BOPD
- Close proximity to US refineries with RFS pricing
- Energy crops for future expansion



Future Locations (Existing low cost Biomass)

Gayana (Giant King Grass/Forest residue), East Texas (Giant King Grass/ag waste), Australia (Mallee), Philippines (Bagasse/Giant King Grass)



ENERGY TRANSITION

Electric Vehicles vs. Renewable Drop-in Crude



Renewable Crude At the Pump

- Continue to use existing infrastructure (refineries, gas stations, cars, tankers, airplanes)
- Continue to use existing high performance internal combustion engines but with carbon balanced fuels.



Electric Vehicles

- Where does the electricity come from?
- Need to rebuild electric infrastructure to allow for cars to charge.
- Need new cars with battery issues, replacement batteries (exotic metals)
- Declining performance over time, inconvenience
- What about airplanes? Trucks?

RENEWABLE CRUDE THE CLEANER ENERGY TRANSITION

Cost effective feedstocks and locations identified for exponential growth



Organic Municipal Waste (Everywhere)



Giant King Grass
(California/Texas/Gayana/Philippines/Timor)



Mallee (Australia)



Sugarcane Bagasse
(California/Texas/Louisiana/Philippines)



Switchgrass
(North Dakota)



Hog Fuel
(BC/Alberta/Montana/Idaho)

What if every gallon of fuel that powered your affordable and convenient vehicle was not only net zero.... but carbon negative?



Process is self recuperating and designed to sequester carbon without the need for expensive compression, pipelines or storage caverns.

Process hydro-converts to drop in fuels such as gasoline, diesel, bunker fuel and jet fuel to carbon balance the existing fleet. Excess power and biochar is sold to the grid.

Affordable fuels produced from low cost non foodstuff organic feedstocks including wood, agricultural waste and energy crops in a battery scale process.

Enable the Circular Economy with CleanCarbon Energy Carbon Negative Drop-In Fuels



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Building a Better World

Thank you!

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**Learn more about renewable drop-in fuels
at rincrude.com**