

Maryland Department of the Environment SB 171 Discussion December 3, 2018





- •200 + modular biogas plants in Europe, the UK and Japan rated energy capacity 250 kW to 3 mW +
- •"Owned & Operated" or "Build to Suit"
- •Organic Feed stocks: food waste (pre- or post-consumer), manure, fats, grease, and oil, DAF waste and other bio-degradable by-products
- •Guaranteed energy performance: Refine biogas into bio-methane, grid injection, use by fleet, CHP, and thermal.



Food Waste for Anaerobic Digestion

Wide range of food waste accepted:

- •Fruits and vegetables
- •Meats and dairy
- Cooked foods
- •Fats, greases, and oils
- Packaged food

Industries Served:

- •Food processing and distribution
- Foodservice / Hospitality
- •Agriculture
- Public institutions
- Municipalities
- Academic Institutions







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Our Products

Renewable Energy

- •Renewable Natural Gas
- Direct to Grid / Fleet Vehicle
- •Electricity Power Purchase Agreements
- •Surplus Thermal Energy -Refrigeration

Class A Soil Amendment

- •Liquid
- Dewatered
- •Dried, Granulated
- Pelletized
- •N and / or P stripped









- •No more incineration - no more landfills
- •Focus on GHG reduction: trucks off the road, land fill gas use, even "nimby" compost challenges
- •Sustainability as a public/private focus
- •The move to "Zero Waste"
- •Lots of promises, little "proven" Innovation







- Permitting: where go and how to proceed
- •The County Vs. State requirements
- Lack of definition
- •"I've heard that before" syndrome
- Landfills as a financial asset





- (5) identify the infrastructure needs
- (6) **identify means to encourage investment** and provide economic incentives to expand capacity
- (10) subject to the approval of the affected local governments,
 recommend a pilot program for the region in which Elkridge and
 Jessup are located to prioritize infrastructure development and food
 waste recovery from large food waste generators.

HB 171: Tasks 5 and 6 Infrastructure Challenges

In plain English:



- Identify infrastructure challenges related to organic diversion that are unique to geographic regions of the State, and
- •Identify means of **encouraging investment** in new infrastructure.

Main revenue challenges to the organics diversion industry:

- -Securing enough **feedstock** with an appropriate **tipping** fee,
- -Developing markets for **finished products** at appropriate prices.

Tasks 5 and 6: Infrastructure Challenges



When entrepreneurs in the the organics diversion industry solve these challenges, financing for real estate and capital expenses follow.

Our Suggestions:

- 1) Provide **funding incentives** for counties to implement programs to collect and transfer organics to a nearby processing facility.
- 2) Require state and county-operated organics diversion and processing operations to insure tipping fees and sale of finished product, are aligned to the market rate.

Tasks 10: A Recommended Pilot



In plain English: Right time, Right Place



BTS BioEnergy at the Maryland Food Center Authority Urban industrial campus of food processors and distributors 100,000 TPY, primarily food waste 3 mW power Schedule to open 4th Quarter, 2019





Concentrations of digestible waste & demand for renewable energy

Our history, experience, and technology

A customized solution that reduces wastes disposal costs and carbon footprint



A Global Leader in Anaerobic Digestion

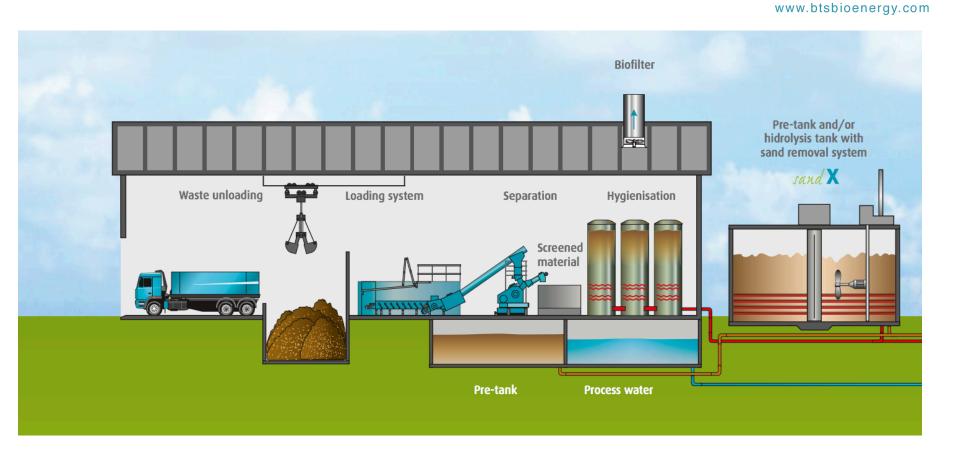


How It Works: The BTS Process



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Feedstock Receipt and Pre-treatment



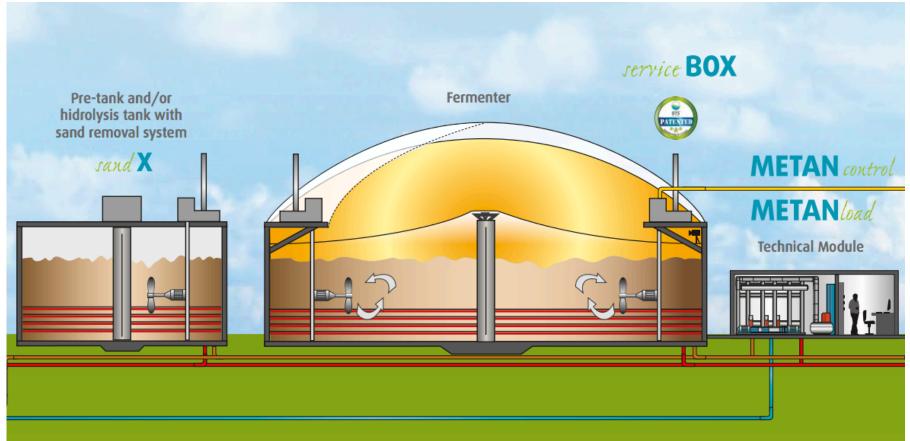
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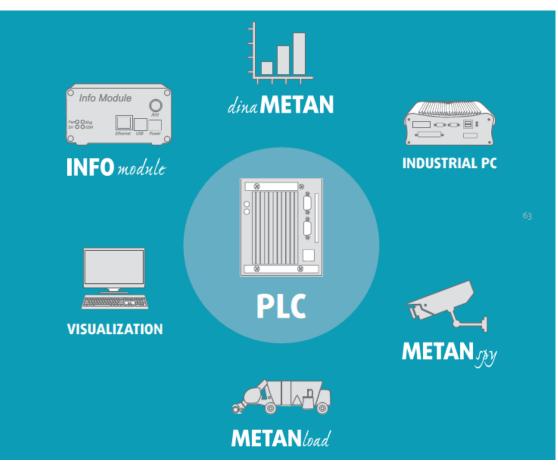
Primary Fermentation





Our Proprietary Control System



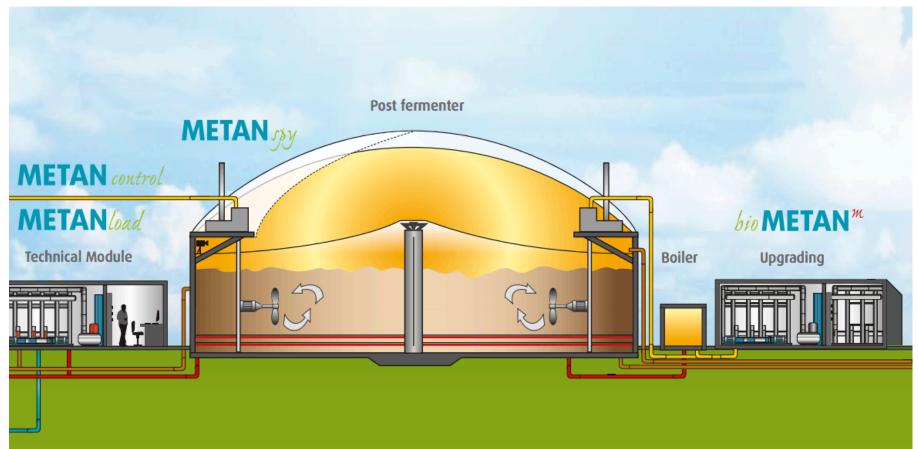




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Post Fermentation





Upgrading and Digestate Refinement



