



EnerTech Environmental, Inc.

Converting Biosolids to a Usable Fuel: The Emerging Technology of Biosolids Carbonization – The Rialto Regional Biosolids Facility

Presentation to CIWMB

May 12, 2005



Today's Agenda



- SlurryCarb™ Process Overview
- SlurryCarb™ Facilities
- Process Performance
- Utilization of E-Fuel
- The Rialto Regional Facility
- Advantages for the Region

SlurryCarb™ Process Overview

Step 1: Slurry Preparation

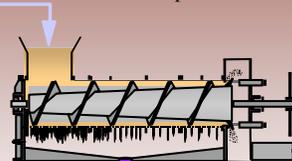
Biosolids are received, and if required, dewatered to 20% solids. This becomes the feed slurry for the process.

Biosolids at 20% Solids



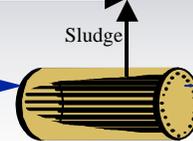
Step 5: Dewatering

Excess moisture is removed from the carbonized products to form a slurry fuel and dewatered mechanically to 50%. Also, carbonized products may be washed to remove trace pollutants.



Step 6: Filtrate Recycle

Trace contaminants like chlorides, Dissolved solids, BOD, COD, are removed from filtrate utilizing a high-shear membrane technology. Sludge from the pretreatment is added to the fuel product.



Step 7: Combustion

The carbonized slurry fuel is dried, pelletized or kept in slurry form and transported and transported to the customer to be utilized off-site



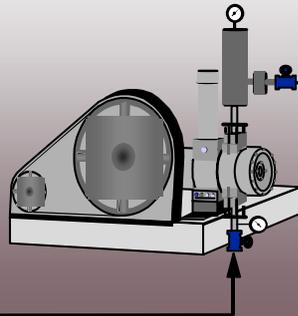
Pellet or Slurry Fuel



Pre-Treated Excess Water to WWTP

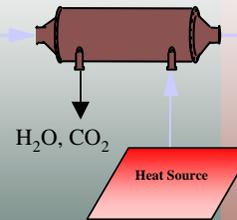
Step 2: Slurry Pressurization

Feed slurry is continuously pressurized with a pump to maintain liquid conditions when heated.



Step 3: Slurry Heating

The pressurized slurry is brought to reaction temperature through heat exchange with reaction products and an external heat source.



H₂O, CO₂

Heat Source

Step 4: Reaction

In reactor, oxygen groups from the solid slurry are removed as carbon dioxide gas and chlorinated organics are decomposed to soluble salts.



Current SlurryCarb™ Facilities



Rendering of Regional Facility Plant



Mitsubishi Plant



Process Development Unit (PDU)





Process Performance



- Viscosity of biosolids – 30% biosolids pumpable
- Reaction time less than 12 minutes
- Reacted product dewatered to greater than 50% solids
- Produced 6,500 Btu/lb E-Fuel using digested biosolids
- Pellet form preferred by market at 90% dry
- Combustion characteristics similar to coal and an excellent feedstock for the cement industry
- No residual remains at the end of the process

SlurryCarb™ Performance vs. Drying

Assume 100 wet tons per day @ 20% solids



⇒ Drying

80 H₂O



100 wet tons
80 H₂O
20 Solids



⇒ 20 Product

⇒ SlurryCarb™

100 wet tons
80 H₂O
20 Solids



94 reacted tons
80 H₂O
14 Solids

Dewatering
Step 5 of
Process

14 Solids
14 H₂O



Pelletizing
Portion

Energy



Energy



@ 1000 Btu/lb
= 160,000,000 Btus

SlurryCarb @ 175 Btu/lb = 28,000,000 Btus
Pelletization @ 1,000 Btu/lb = 28,000,000 Btus
56,000,000 Btus

66 H₂O

SlurryCarb™ Utilizes 65% less energy than drying



Utilization of E-Fuel



- The final product (a renewable fuel) reduces the volume of 20% biosolids by 84%
- Product fuel has ~6,500 Btu/lb (as pellet) and the economic value of lignite coal
- Fuel can be utilized in multiple scenarios:
 - cement kiln
 - gasifier
 - pulverized coal boiler
 - fluid bed
 - waste boiler - other boilers
 - incinerator
 - in the process heater for internal energy needs



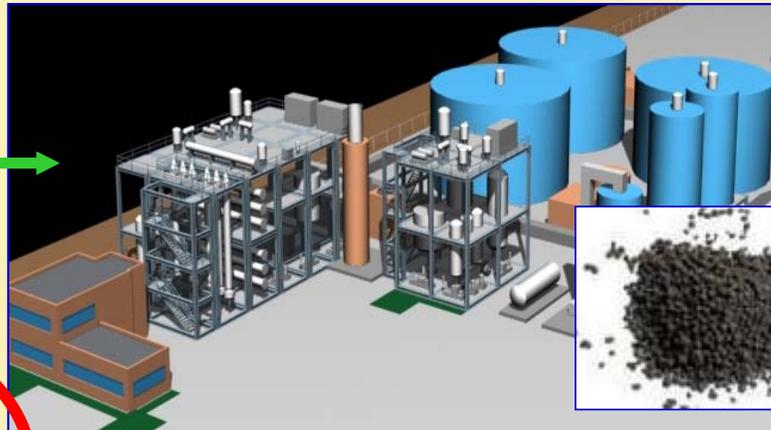


The Rialto Regional Biosolids Facility



625 WTPD of Biosolids from the Region:

Biosolids Production from Region



~110 tons E-Fuel

Current Stakeholders Include four Municipalities

60% Capacity Filled

Renewable E-Fuel to Cement Kiln



The Site



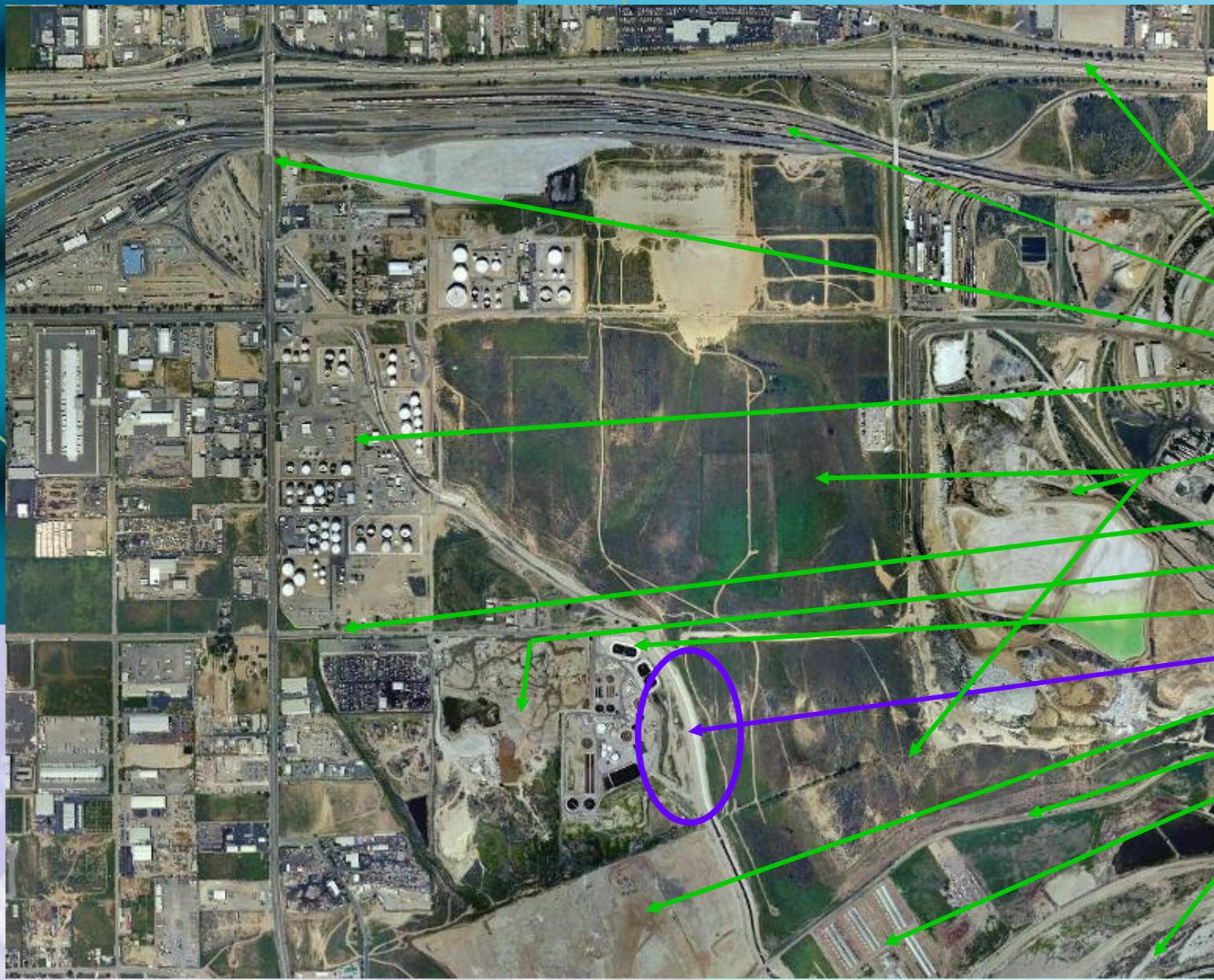
Santa Ana Ave.

Rialto WWTP

EnerTech 6.2 acre site

**Footprint
of Regional Facility**

Project Location



- I - 10
- Railroad Yard
- Riverside Ave.
- Tank Farm
- Calif. Portland Cement
- Santa Ana Ave.
- Holiday Rock
- Rialto WWTP
- Regional Facility
- Yeager Landfill
- Aqua Mansa Rd
- Duck Farms
- Santa Ana River



California Project Status



- Finding Stakeholders - biosolids commitments
- EIR complete; air permit done
- Fuel Users Located – back-up included
- Partners Secured
- Financing Structure (CPCFA and equity)
- Engineering has begun
- Begin operations in 3rd Q 2006



California Project Economics

- 1) Long-term, predictable cost
- 2) Avoided capital cost for digesters, dewatering, and/or dryers
- 3) Reduced chemical costs
- 4) Reduced operating costs
- 5) Reclaim land utilized for disposal issues
- 6) Reduced trucking costs with regional facility
- 7) Reduced energy costs





The Project Team



The City of Rialto

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