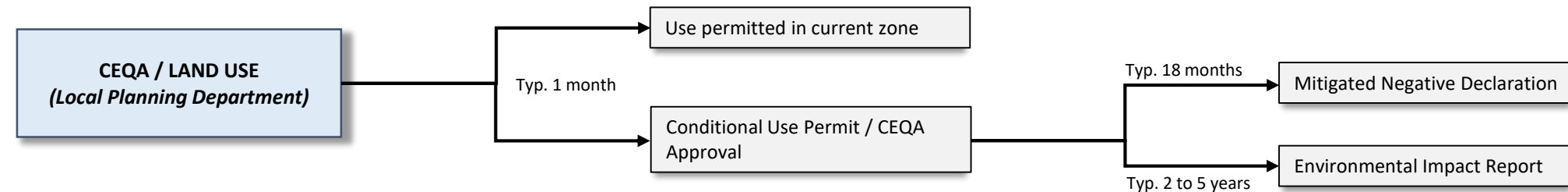
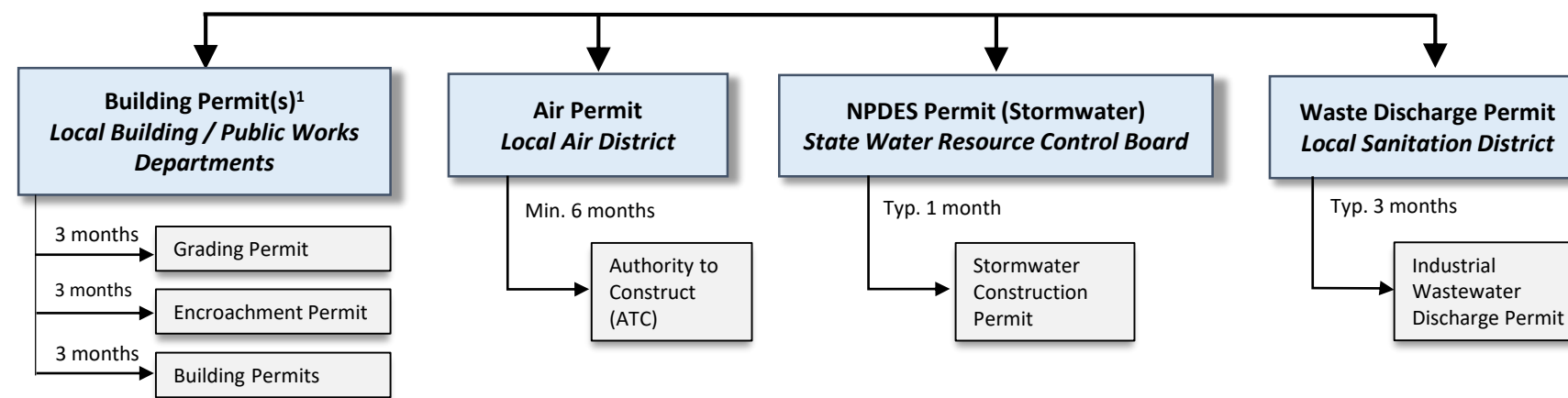


The Permitting Process: Gasification Facility (Biomass Feedstock)

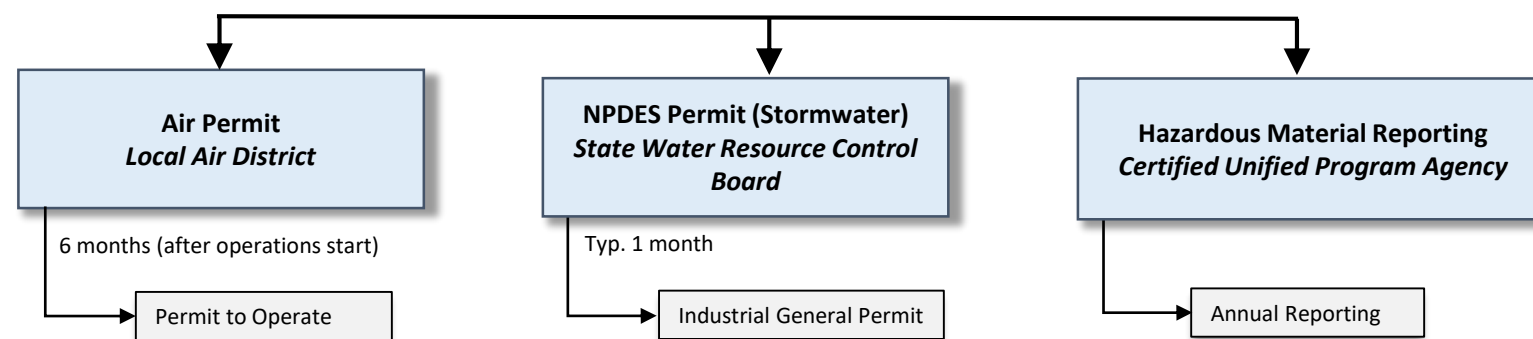
1 Obtain Land Use / CEQA Clearance



2 Obtain Permits Prior to Construction of Facility



3 Obtain Permits to Operate Facility



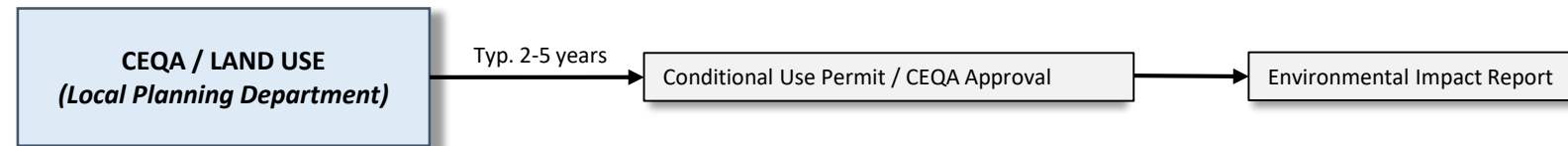
Approximate Timeline for Development

Process	Time
Land Use/CEQA	2-5 years
Obtain Permits Prior to Construction + Permits to Operate	7 months
Construct Facility	18 months
Commissioning + Start-up	3 months
TOTAL (Time to Operate)	2-5 years

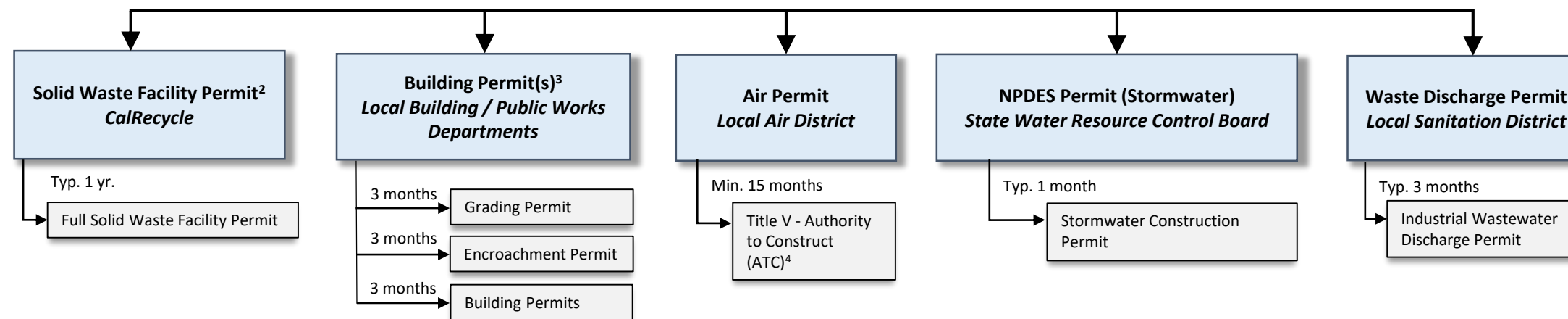
1. Required permits may vary between local jurisdictions. Per CalRecycle, biomass conversion is defined in Division 30 of the Public Resources Code 40106 and if the activity meets this definition it does not require a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) since it has been separated from the solid waste stream. If there is also an element to the project where there may be chipping and grinding activities, then may be subject to the requirements in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3.1. Compostable Materials Handling Operations and Facilities Regulatory Requirements.

The Permitting Process: Gasification¹ Facility (MSW Feedstock)

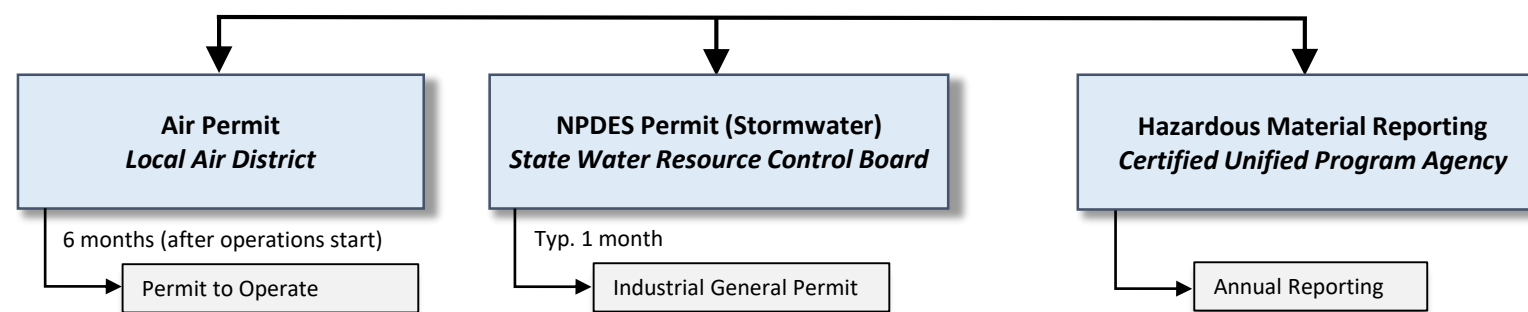
1 Obtain Land Use / CEQA Clearance



2 Obtain Permits Prior to Construction of Facility



3 Obtain Permits to Operate Facility



Approximate Timeline for Development

Process	Time
Land Use/CEQA	2-5 years
Obtain Permits Prior to Construction + Permits to Operate	18 months
Construct Facility	18 months
TOTAL (Time to Operate)*	5-8 years

* Permit to Operate for Local Air District obtained 6-12 months after operations start. Able to start operations with ATC.

1. Although the same permits are required for a pyrolysis facility, none are currently operational in California

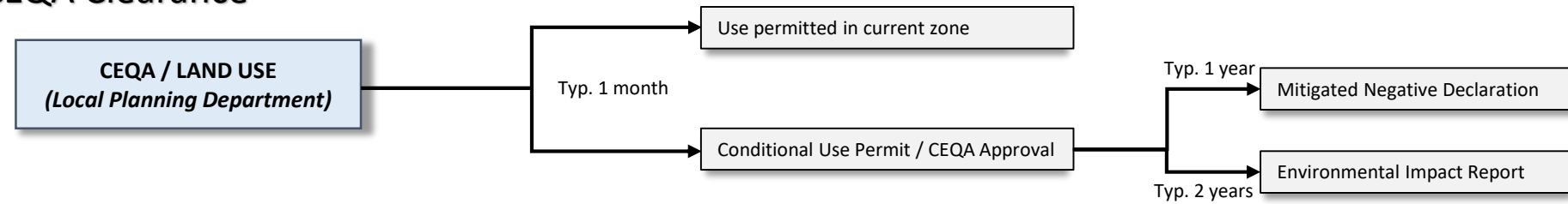
2. Per Public Resources (PRC) Section 40117: Facility must meet all of the following criteria to be issued a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP): (a) The technology does not use air or oxygen in the conversion process, except ambient air to maintain temperature control. (b) The technology produces no discharges of air contaminants or emissions, including greenhouse gases, as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 38505 of the Health and Safety Code. (c) The technology produces no discharges to surface or groundwaters of the state. (d) The technology produces no hazardous waste. (e) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted. (f) The facility where the technology is used is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances. (g) The facility certifies to the board that any local agency sending solid waste to the facility is in compliance with this division and has reduced, recycled, or composted solid waste to the maximum extent feasible, and the board makes a finding that the local agency has diverted at least 30 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting.

3. Required permits may vary between local jurisdictions

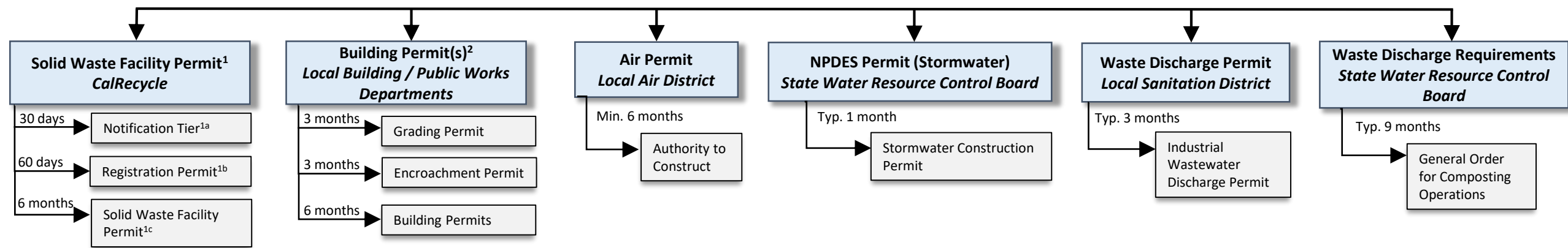
4. Title V air permits are for facilities that exceed the major source threshold for criteria pollutants and there are additional requirements for these facilities. Title V also requires concurrence by the EPA on the facility's permit.

The Permitting Process: Composting Facility

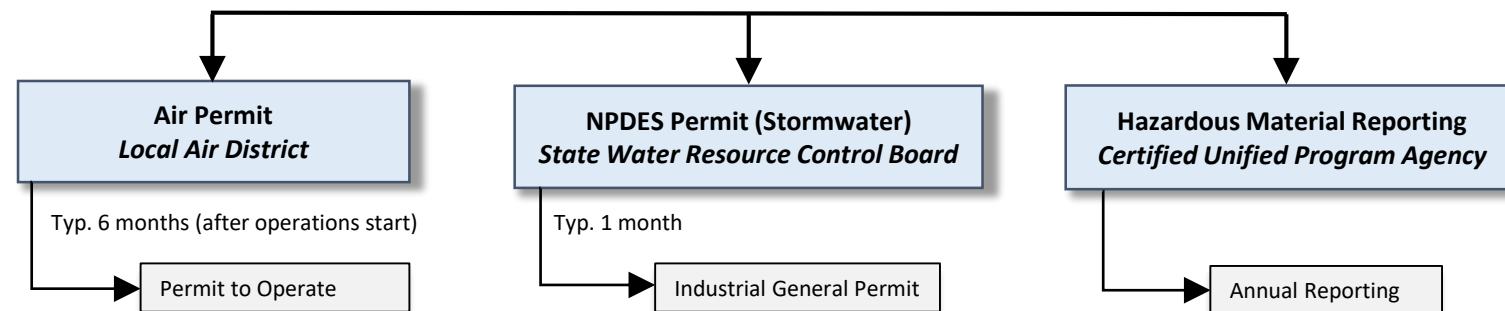
1 Obtain Land Use / CEQA Clearance



2 Obtain Permits Prior to Construction of Facility



3 Obtain Permits to Operate Facility



Approximate Timeline for Development

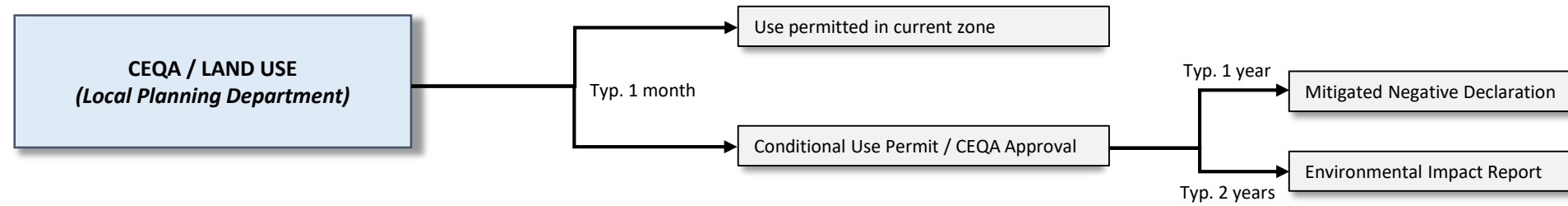
Process	Time
Land Use/CEQA	1-2 years
Obtain Permits Prior to Construction + Permits to Operate	1 year
Construct Facility	6 months
TOTAL (Time to Operate)*	2-4 years

* Permit to Operate for Local Air District obtained 6-12 months after operations start

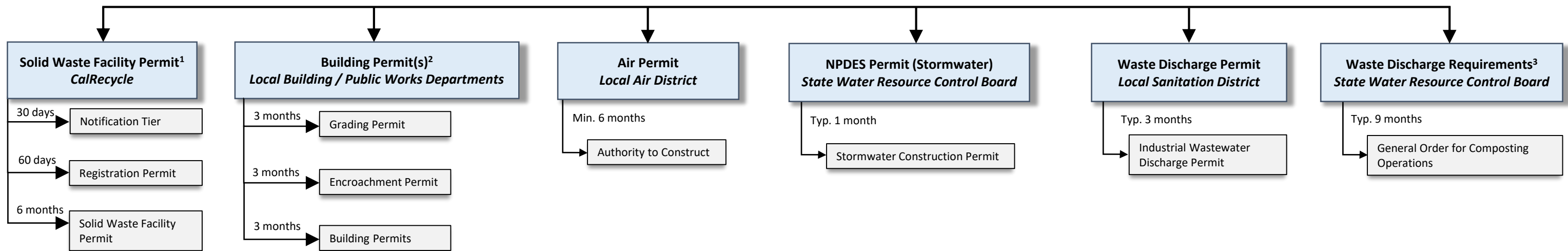
1. Typically obtained prior to construction, however only required prior to operation
 1a. Agricultural Material Composting Operations, Green Material Composting Operations (<12,500 CY)
 1b. Vegetative Food Material Composting Facilities (<12,500 CY)
 1c. Green Material Composting Facilities (>12,500 CY), Vegetative Food Material Composting Facilities (>12,500 CY) & all other Composting Facilities
 2. Required permits may vary between local jurisdictions

The Permitting Process: Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facility

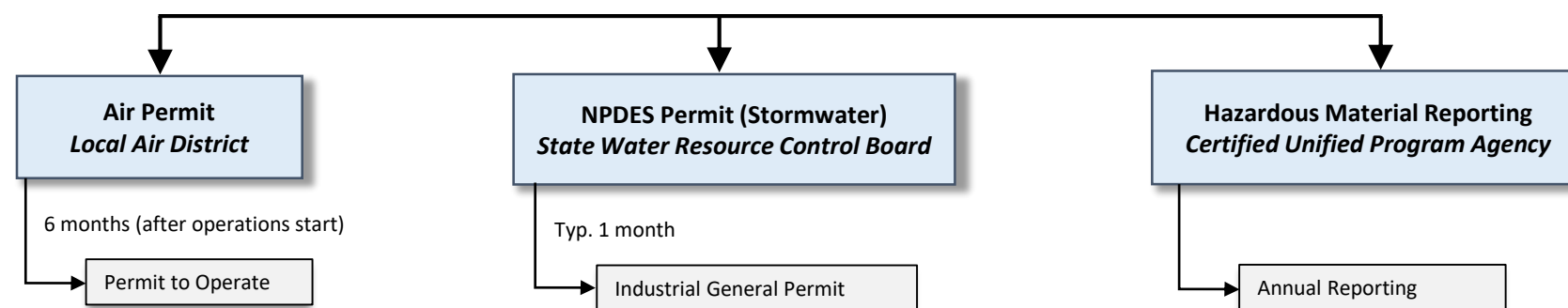
1 Obtain Land Use / CEQA Clearance



2 Obtain Permits Prior to Construction of Facility



3 Obtain Permits to Operate Facility



Approximate Timeline for Development

Process	Time
Land Use/CEQA	1-2 years
Obtain Permits Prior to Construction + Permits to Operate	1 year
Construct Facility	1 year
TOTAL (Time to Operate)*	3-4 years

* Permit to Operate for Local Air District obtained 6-12 months after operations start

1. Typically obtained prior to construction, however only required prior to operation
2. Required permits may vary between local jurisdictions
3. Required only if facility is composting on-site