



The Thermo-chemical Revolution

Presented By:
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Company



Vancouver, B.C.



Arrow Lake, B.C.

- Syntec Biofuel Inc. is a Washington State corporation based in Vancouver, British Columbia
- Company is developing proprietary catalysts & processes to convert biomass into fuel alcohols (**B2A**) via gasification

Global Fuel Mandates & Market Value



Market Value
\$MM per year



❖ USA 24% (36 Bgpy) by 2022
(21 Bgpy from non-corn sources)

\$72,000



❖ Canada 5% by 2010

\$1,600



❖ UK 5% by 2010

\$1,200



❖ EU 10% by 2020
(4% from non-food and feed-competing)

\$19,830



❖ India 20% by 2017

\$7,550



❖ China 10% by 2020

\$10,510

Current Technologies

Fermentation	→	Corn/Sugar	→ Ethanol
Enzymatic	→	Cellulosic	→ Ethanol
Thermochemical w/ Fermentation	→	Multi-Feedstock (everything)	→ Ethanol
Thermochemical w/ Catalyst	→	Multi-Feedstock (everything)	→ Ethanol & Fuel Alcohols

Why Thermochemical?

- Proven FT technology
- High yields of in demand liquid fuel alcohols
- Feedstock Flexible – uses any cellulosic or organic material
- Economical at a small scale (12mmgpy) - processing approximately 300dtpd of biomass
- Reduced Carbon Footprint: clean burning, CO₂ neutral, no sulphur emissions

- Higher GHG reduction profile (75-94%) than traditionally produced biofuels (15-30%)
- Lignin compatible - constitutes approx 25-30% of all organic matter
- Eligible for tax + carbon credits
- Reduced water consumption
- Syngas can be used for multiple applications

Technology: Feedstock



Corn Stover



Bagasse

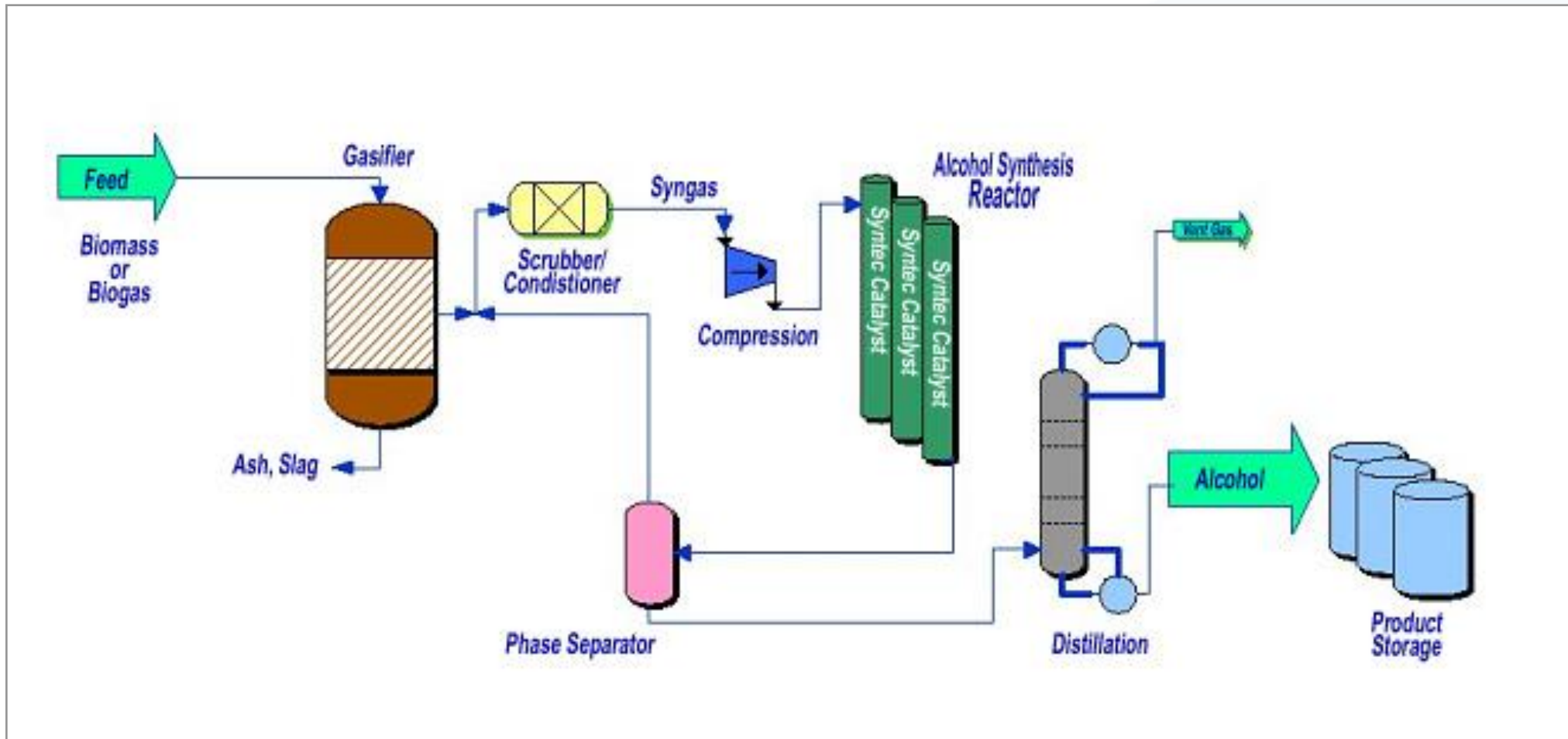


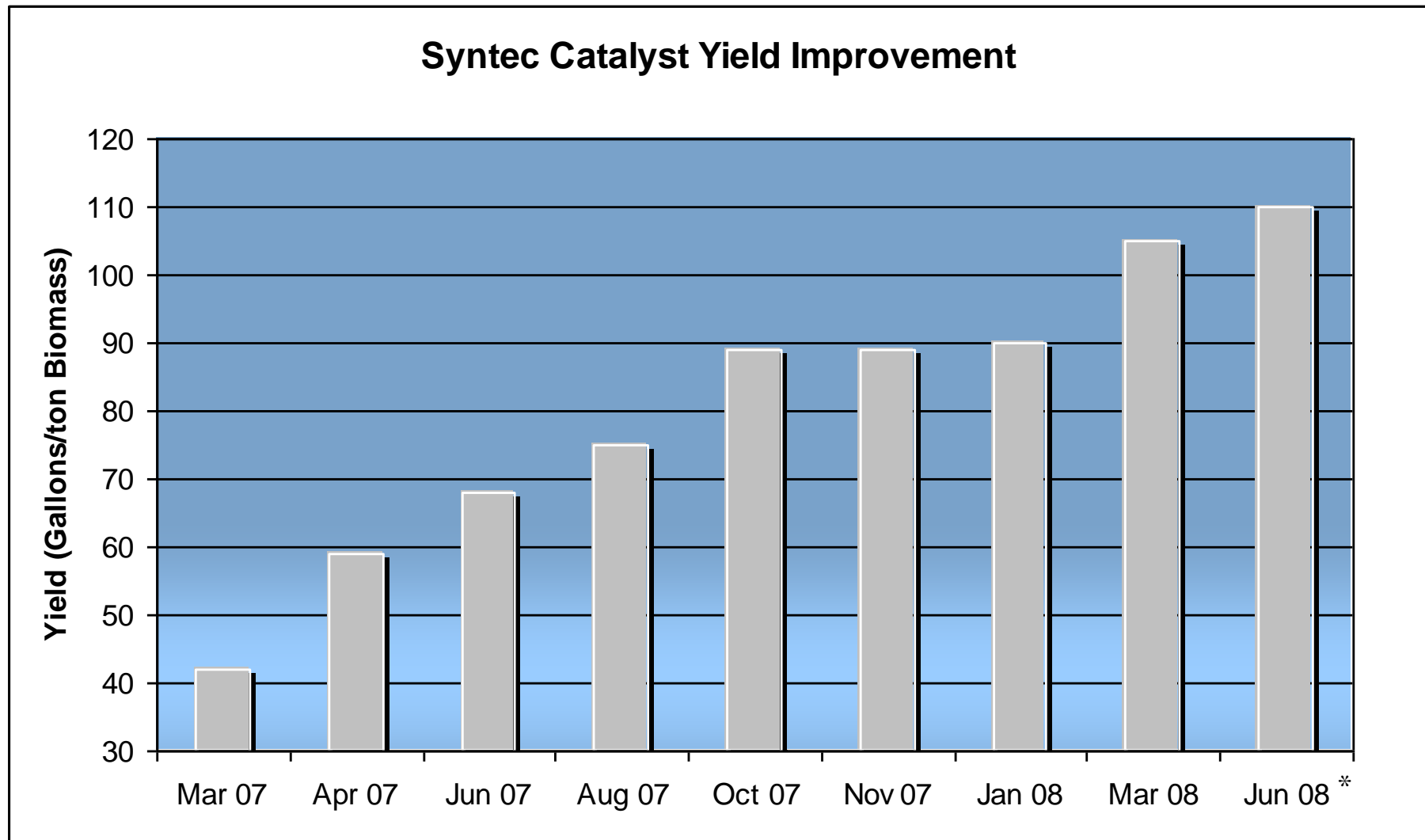
Wood Residues



MSW

B2A Thermo-chemical Process





175% Catalyst yield improvement in 1 year (2008)

Syntec Catalyst Yields Based on Improved Efficiency				
	Current	Future		
Theoretical Yield (gpt)	300	300	300	300
Gasification Efficiency (%)	67*	70	70	75
Catalyst Efficiency (%)	55	58	60	63
Actual Yield (gpt)	110**	122	126	142

* Carbon conversion

** Currently, Syntec's catalysts have one of the highest yields in the world

Syntec Catalyst Process Outputs

Product	Current
Methanol	42%
Ethanol	38%
n-Propanol	15%
n-Butanol	5%

Comparative Economics



Manufacturing Costs (\$/gallon)			
Company	Aventine	Verenium*	Syntec Biofuel
Process	Fermentation	Enzymatic	Thermochemical
Outputs	Ethanol	Ethanol	Ethanol & Mixed Alcohols
Feed	Corn	Cellulosic	Cellulosic
Yield**	90	79	110***
Feedstock Cost	\$1.41	\$0.44	\$0.32
Operating Cost	\$0.73	\$0.90	\$0.56
Total Cost	\$2.14	\$1.34	\$0.88

*May 2008 Investor Presentation

** Gallon Per Ton Of Feedstock

***We expect to increase the yield to 122/142 gpt (short term)

Case Profile: MSW

- US produces approx 250 million tons of Municipal Solid Waste (“MSW”) annually. Of which 70% is available for RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel)

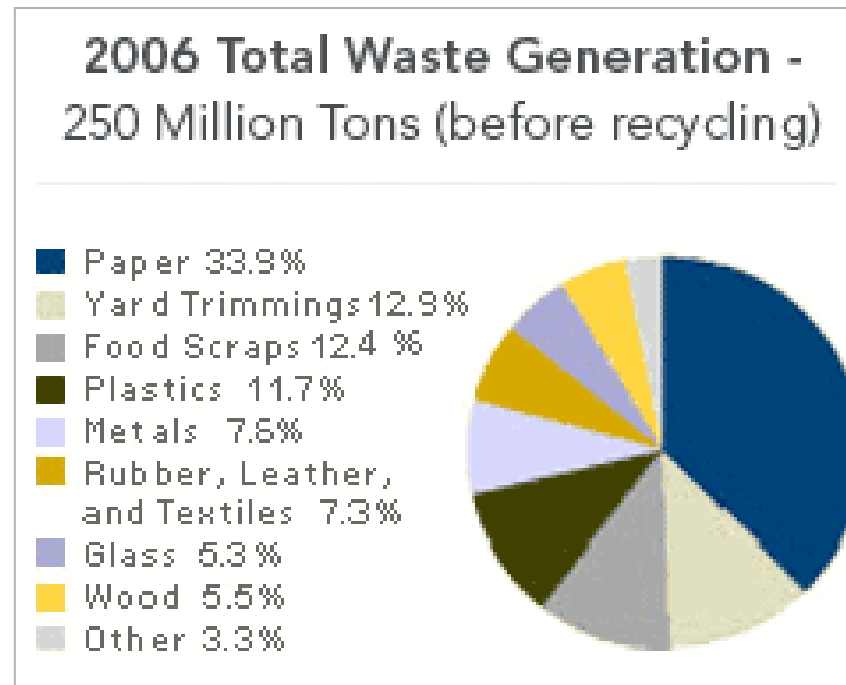
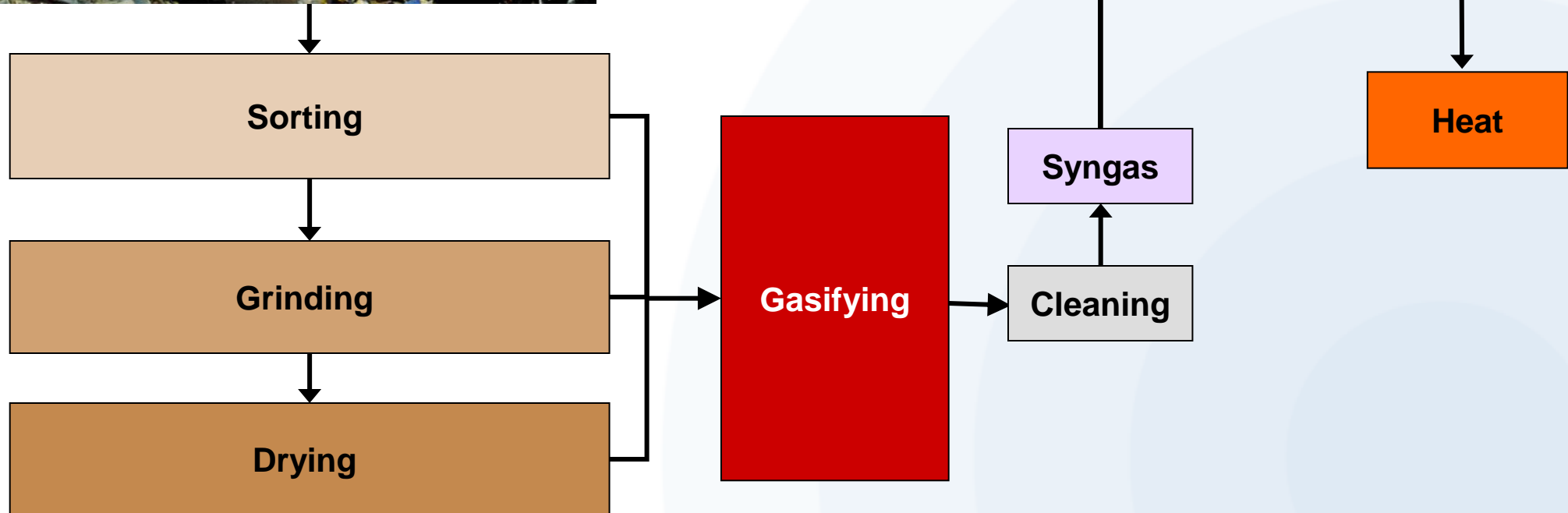


Figure 1: US Environmental Protection Agency

- As landfill space becomes more limited, MSW disposal costs will continue to escalate.
- MSW creates a global opportunity for TCP

Case Profile: MSW



Feedstock & Cost

- MSW is a secure and continuous low cost feedstock source
- Biofuel production at substantially lower prices than those produced from other non-waste feedstocks

Integration

- TCP can be easily integrated into the existing infrastructure for collecting, separating, recycling and or disposing of MSW without adding significant logistical costs
- Such projects can reduce costs and pollution for municipalities and landfill sites, and generate revenue from liquid fuels

Process Comparison

Process Comparison Chart

	Traditional	Cellulosic		
	Fermentation (corn)	Thermochemical (Syntec)	Fermentation (acid-hydrolysis)	Fermentation (enzymatic)
Feedstock Flexibility		●		
Higher Conversion Efficiency		●		
Greater GHG Reductions		●	●	●
Reduced Water Consumption		●		
Economical at Smaller Scales		●		

Process Comparison



Traditional Fermentation Method

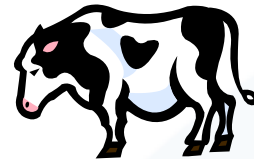


1 Bushel Corn
\$4.36



3 Gallons
\$5.31

+



18# Feed
\$0.90

Gross= \$1.85

Syntec B2A Process



1 Bushel Biomass
\$1.00



3.2 Gallon
\$5.66

Gross= \$4.66

- The TCP process can benefit the following industries:
 - Gasification
 - MSW
 - Agriculture / Forestry
 - Saw Mills / Pulp & Paper
 - Corn/Sugar Ethanol Producers
 - Engineering Companies
 - Industrial / Chemical
 - Energy / Petroleum / Automotive

Power Generation vs. Biofuel Generation		
	POWER	BIOFUEL
CAPEX	\$30M	\$60M
Outputs	Electricity/Heat	Ethanol & Mixed Alcohols
Revenue	\$10-12M	\$24M
EBITDA	\$4-6M	\$13M

Capital Costs - 12MM gpy

Section	Cost (US\$ Millions)
Wood Handling	4
Gasifier	22
Scrubber	3
Reactor	13
Separation	10
Tank Farm	3
Engineering & Construction	5
TOTAL	60

Projected Net Income – Per Plant (US\$million)

Projected Net Income US\$million	
Revenue	
Fuel Alcohol Sales	\$24.33
Expenses	
Total manufacturing costs	\$11.06
EBITDA (without tax credits)	\$13.27
Methanol Tax Credit (USA)	\$1.91
Ethanol Tax Credit (USA)	\$4.68
EBITDA (with tax credits)*	\$19.86

* excluding carbon credits

- License our technology
 - 25 Plants over the next 5 years
- Typical Plant size is 300 TPD which produces 12MM GPY
- Revenue Model
 - License Fee US\$250,000
 - Royalty Fee 7.5¢ per gallon = US\$900,000 per annum per plant

- **Financial Risk**

- Syntec's adopted strategy is to build smaller, lower capital cost plants to mitigate risk & reduce transport costs

- **Market Size**

- The US market for advanced biofuels is currently \$14 billion and projected to be \$42 billion by 2022. We propose to capture 0.3% of this market by 2014.

- **Customer Adoption**

- US government mandate 21 billion gallons of advanced biofuel by 2022 assures customer adoption

The TCP process is...

- **Ecologically Superior**
 - GHG Reduction
 - Uses Waste Biomass
- **Ethically Superior**
 - Uses waste feedstock & MSW
- **Economically Superior**
 - Profitable at small scale

- TCP has the competitive advantage of high yields & low production costs
- Does not require the use of food crops or added agricultural expansion
- A wider range of input materials can be used to produce a wider variety of output fuels and is an extremely efficient method of extracting energy from biomass.
- Accommodates a wider geographical range for development
- Higher GHG reduction profile with corresponding tax and carbon credits
- Process is economically competitive at a small scale (10-40 mmgpy)
- One of the most technically and economically compelling energy possibilities for a carbon neutral economy
- There is really no competition as the market will absorb all supply. However, the most successful companies will be those with the lowest cost and highest yield

- Patent approved for catalyst to produce mixed alcohol from biomass
- 5 years of research and filed a 2nd patent application
- Achieved yields of 110 gpt in laboratory environment working with clean syngas
- Joined a highly respected consortium applying to DOE for funding a Pilot plant in the US
- In dialogue with UBC and EERC (University of North Dakota) to formulate a service agreement where they can use their higher-grade facilities to perform enhanced testing.



Thank You

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