

Waste Heat to Power September 25, 2007

3rd Annual Waste Heat to Power Workshop, 2007

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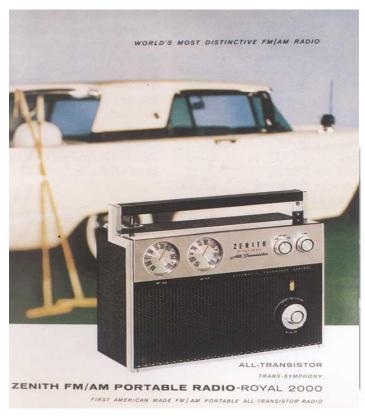


Presentation Summary

- Unprecedented technology gains since 1958, but:
- Electric efficiency frozen for five decades
- Top Ten Reasons for stagnate efficiency
- Possible removal of some barriers to efficiency
- □ Will you help remove barriers?



Consider Radios







Consider Air Travel

1959 2007







Consider Computers







Consider Electric Generation

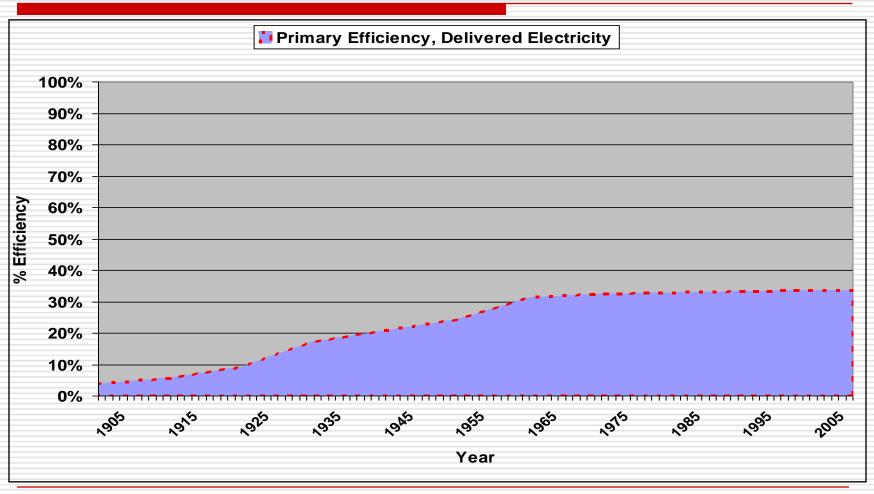
Dominant Central Generation 1959 and 2007



Eddystone Power Station (PA)- twin coal-fired units (combined 650MW) built in 1959 and still operating in 2007

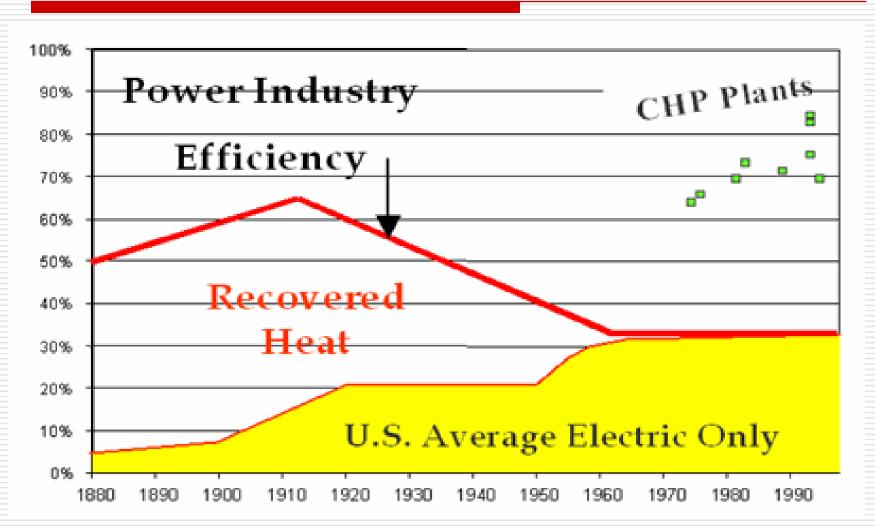


U.S. Electric Efficiency 1900 - 2005



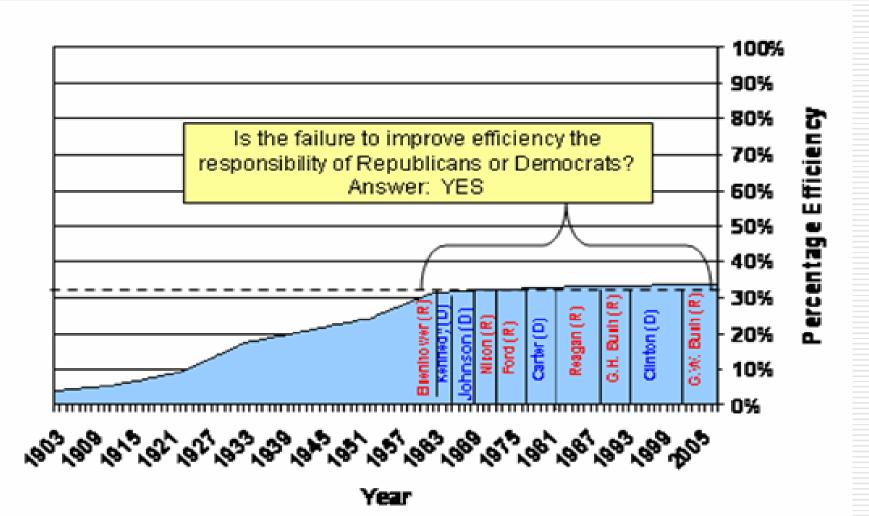


Net Power Industry Efficiency Peaked in 1910



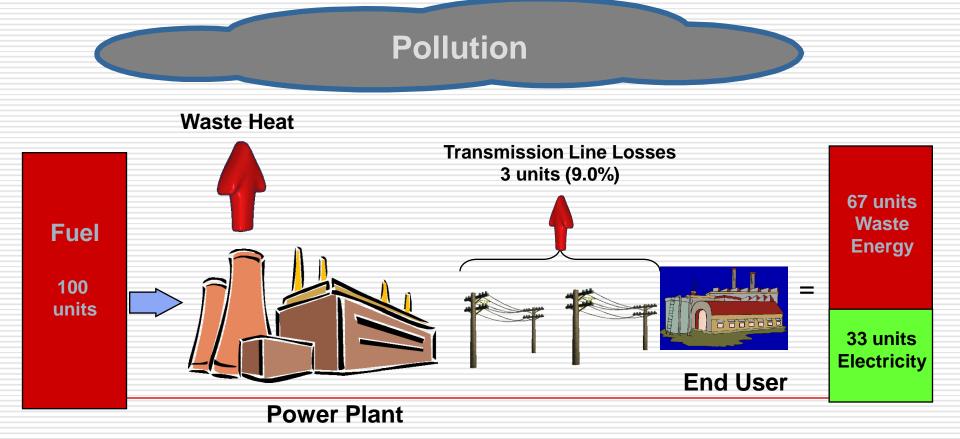


US Electric Efficiency, Last Ten Presidents



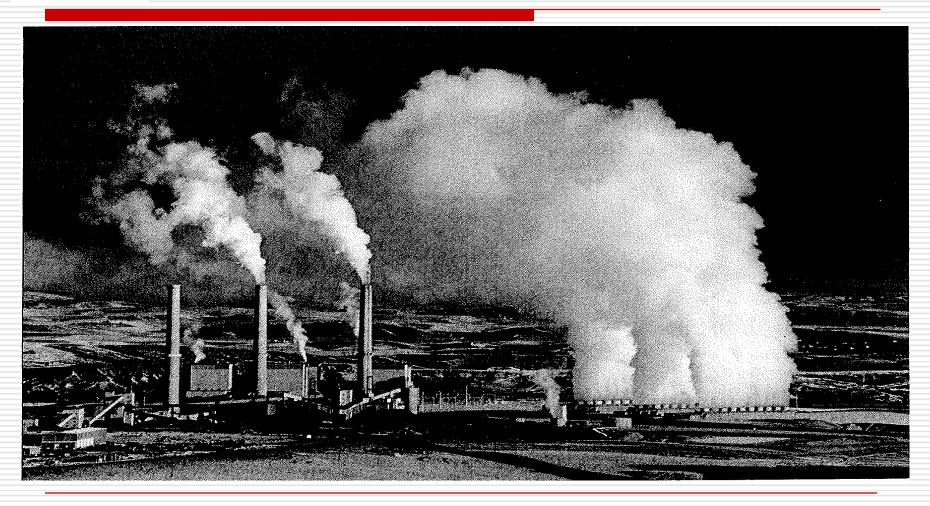


Conventional Electric System Efficiency Since 1959





Remote Generation Waste (66%)





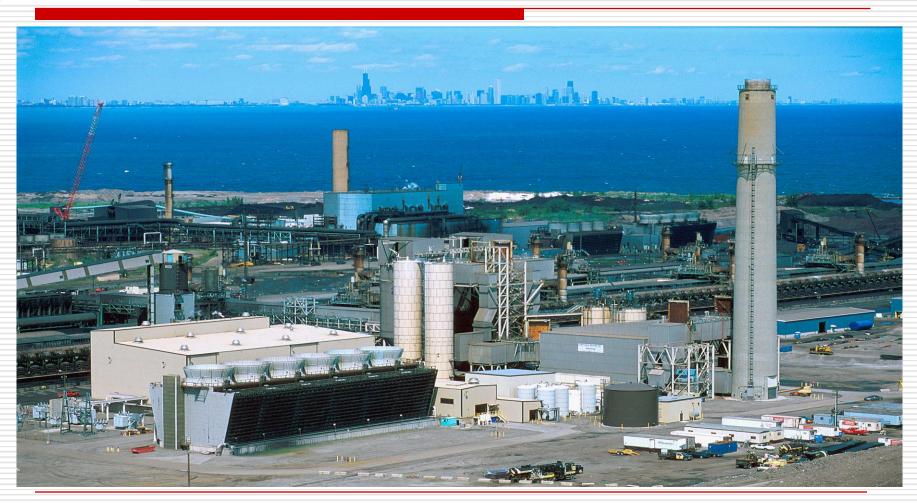
Local Generation Recycles Heat To Industrial Plant

(85% efficiency)



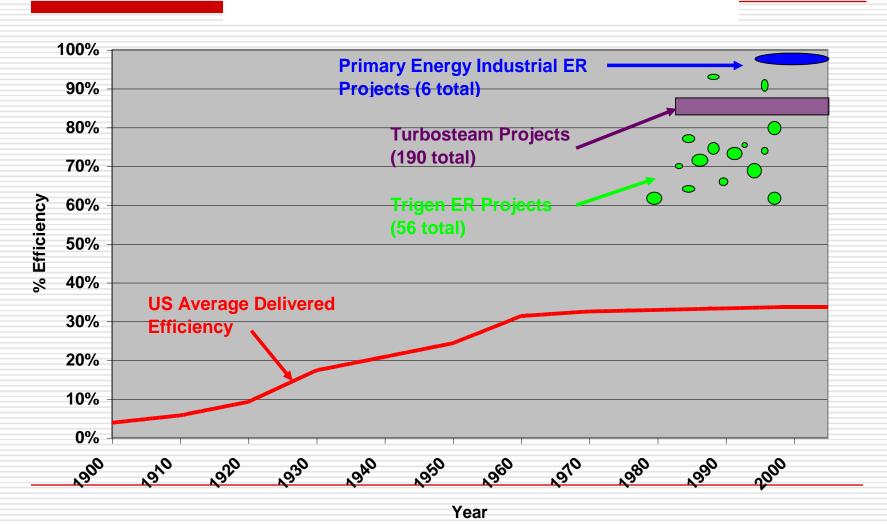


90 MW Recycled from Coke Production





30 Years Experience 250 Plants, \$2.0 Billion



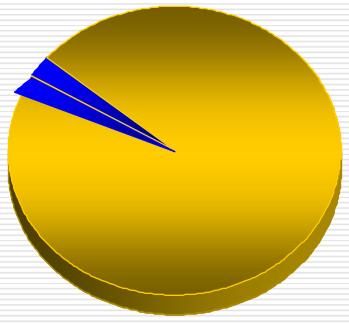


Best New Generation: Recycle Industrial Energy

□ Wasted energy streams in nineteen industries could generate 19% of US electricity

Recycled Energy in the US





95,000 MW

Identified
Opportunities

Source: USEPA 2004 Study



Estimated Potential to Recycle Waste Energy (Million MWh)

2005 US fossil elec. generation: 2,633

Waste Energy Recycling potential

From Industrial waste energy 450

From new CHP plants
900

□ Total Energy Recycling potential: 1,350

Avoided fossil central gen.:
51%

 \square Avoided U.S. CO₂: 10% to 20%

US savings per year in billions \$70



What Explains Five Decades of Stagnant Efficiency?

Why do policy makers ignore this 'elephant' in the room?



- # 10: Distribution utilities seldom pay local generation plants for supplying VARS, capacitance, inductance
- # 9: Distribution utilities have sole right to provide backup power to local generation plants, rates ignore the grid benefits from local generation.
- # 8: Utilities recover their costs for rate cases, but local generators bear expense of rate case intervention.



- # 7: Commissions allow utilities to over specify interconnection designs to raise the cost of interconnection.
- # 6: Typical rate structures create throughput bias, reward distribution utilities for blocking local generation.
- # 5: Electric rates don't cover health and environmental costs of coal-fired generation, significantly understating true costs.



- # 4: EPA rules bestowed near immortality on old, dirty generation plants with grandfather rights to pollute.
- # 3: Pollution permits ignore output of useful energy, Do not reward efficiency.
- # 2: Commissions guarantee profits on utility investments while local generators bear all risk of their capital investment.



- #1: Universal bans on private electric wires crossing a public street.
 - (These bans 'gift' 30% to 50% of the value created by local generation to the distribution monopoly.



A Convenient Truth:

Recycling Can Profitably Reduce CO₂

- US can reduce CO₂ emissions by 20%, save \$70 billion/year with proven technology
- Governments can induce Energy Recycling by sharing societal savings and removing barriers to local generation
- House Energy Bill 3221, Subtitles E and G would achieve some of these goals
- □ Will you help to end barriers to efficiency and enable Energy Recycling?



Thank you