

CIBO 31st Annual Meeting San Antonio, Texas 15 October 2009

Peter H. Anderson Partner



Nexus between Energy Generation and Carbon Emissions

- New world agenda compels them to be inextricably linked
- Heightened focus on Energy Management
 - Energy security and independence
 - Reduced energy consumption through increased efficiency
 - Alternative energy sources
 - Energy procurement

coupled with

Increasing GHG regulatory, economic, and social drivers



Alignment of Energy and Carbon Management Programs

An integrated strategy leads to:

- Operational efficiency
- Energy conservation
- Energy security
- Reduced GHG emissions
- ➤ Positive environmental impact
- Proof of social responsibility





Supply Side – Future reliance on mix of Energy Sources to Lower/Offset GHG Emissions

- Fossil fuel energy sources
 - » Emergent Clean Technology
 - » Repowering energy efficient technology and/or cleaner fuels
 - » Co-generation
 - » Distributed generation
- <u>Low-emitting</u> renewable energy sources
 - » Biomass
- Non-emitting renewable energy sources
 - » Wind
 - » Solar
 - » Geothermal
- Lower carbon impact fuels
 - » Nuclear
 - » Landfill gas
 - » Facility residual waste



Thermal Energy Efficiency Measures

System	Average Annual Energy Savings (% of total facility energy use)		
Boiler efficiency measures	2.8%		
Steam Systems	2.0%		
Heat Containment	1.5%		
Waste Heat Recovery	4.6%		
Process Cooling	1.1%		
Air Compressors	0.4%		
Source: US EPA Climate Wise Wise Rules for Industrial Efficiency			



Other GHG Reduction Options - Offsets/Green Power Purchase

- Carbon Markets, e.g.,
 - Voluntary Emission Reductions (VERs)
 - Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS)
 - Chicago Climate Exchange
 - Climate Action Reserve
- Sources of Offsets vary from renewable energy to agro-forestry
- Some stakeholders question the value of offsets vs. reducing demand and efficiently generating power on-site
- Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)
 - Used to offset emissions from electricity purchased from the grid
- Green power available for purchase from utilities (RPS)



Who wants to know about your carbon emissions? Seems like everyone!

- CEO, President, CFO, Director of Sustainability Business Opportunities and Risks
- US EPA Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule, GHG-related air regulations
- Congress/Obama Administration Emerging National Legislation (e.g., Cap and Trade)
- State Agencies Voluntary and mandatory GHG reporting
- Shareholders Concerns for their investment and how you are managing Climate Change business risks
- Employees and Students Taking a keen interest in the Company they work for or school they attend
- SEC and Investors Disclosure of GHG emissions and carbon risks and management plan
- Customers Greening of Supply Chain
- Other stakeholders Social responsibility and sustainability



US EPA Final GHG Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 98) – Covered Sources

Category	Examples	Emissions Threshold	Sources to Include
Named Source Categories	 Petroleum Refineries Cement Plants Aluminum Production Electricity Generation 	None	Listed sources in source category
Named Source Categories	 Glass Production Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Iron and Steel Production 	25,000 metric tonnes CO ₂ e actual emissions	Listed sources in source category
Sources not otherwise named	ManufacturingUniversities and Colleges	25,000 metric tonnes CO ₂ e actual emissions	Stationary fuel combustion sources only (est. 3,000 facilities)



Looking Forward - National Climate Change Legislation

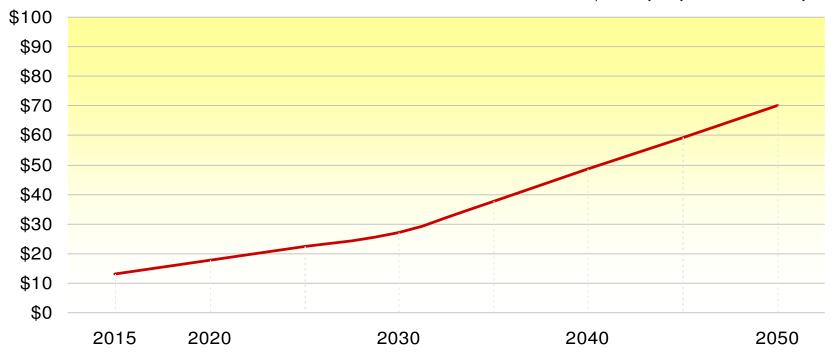
- Underpinnings of Waxman-Markey and Boxer-Kerry House and Senate Bills
 - Create "Clean Energy" jobs
 - Make America energy independent
 - Address global warming through GHG reductions
- Still a long way to go with much debate
- What will be a given (as it relates to ICI energy production):
 - Emphasis on decarbonizing power generation
 - Investment in energy efficiency
 - Promotion of clean technology
 - Some form of a carbon market
- US EPA using tactical strategy to move Congress



Cost of Carbon and Why GHG Accuracy is Important

Projected cost of carbon allowances (\$/ton in 2005 constant dollars)

Source: EPA preliminary analysis of Waxman-Markey



Boxer-Kerry "Carbon Collar" @ \$28/ton

- Small Facility (25,000 tpy) @\$25/ton **\$625,000** Value at Risk



Looking Forward (cont'd) – US EPA GHG Air Regulatory Initiatives

US EPA Actions

- Finalizing light duty vehicles GHG emissions regulation will establish GHG as CAA "regulated" pollutant
- Triggering a domino effect with "tailored" program?
 - New Source Review (PSD and BACT ...)
 - Title V Operating Permitting

Consequences

- Stakeholders' have "...little or no understanding of the diversity and technical complexities..."
- Disconnect with state PSD programs
- Overburdening an already stressed federal and state permitting system
- Difficult BACT issues
- Questionable added value and redundancy with national and state programs in place to reduce GHG emissions

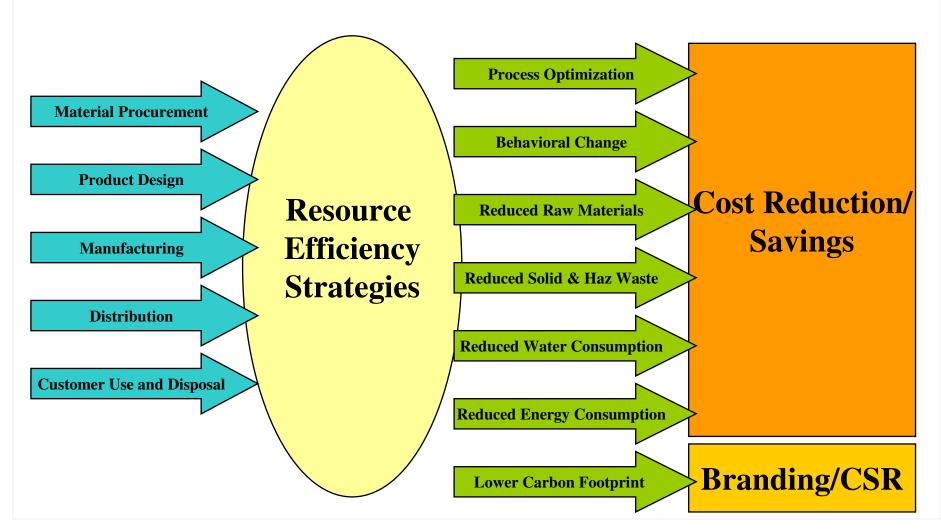


Meeting Carbon Management Obligations - Creating a New Business Paradigm

- GHG impacts of a project now assessed as part of Capital Appropriation Funding Requests
- Integrated in M&A/Due Diligence transactions
- Leading driver for Corporate, Institution and Community Sustainability Programs
- GHG Reduction Project Identification and Prioritization
 - Build marginal abatement cost curves to maximize financial advantage of options
 - Becoming a key criterion for evaluating projects in the capital planning pipeline
- Industry leaders securing position by installing low-carbon technology



Resource Efficiency is Part of Every Day Business





Closing Thoughts

- You have an ever increasing role in managing your organization's business risks and associated impacts (upside and downside)
- Need to develop strategies now to minimize the impacts of operating in a carbon-constrained world or otherwise forfeit control and suffer the consequences
- Ensure the quality of your data sources and accuracy of your GHG emission estimates
- Document your energy efficiency successes and keep a detailed accounting of GHG reductions

