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PETITION/APPLICATION

OF

GREEN WASTE ENERGY, Inc.

Case No. _____

Hon. Jeffrey Cohen
Acting Secretary to the Commission
New York State Public Service Commission
Agency Building 3
Albany, NY 12223-1350

Dear Mr. Cohen

Green Waste Energy, Inc. is in the planning phases of a 1000 ton per day municipal solid waste (MSW) to energy facility on the BASF site in Rensselaer, NY. We are most interested in assuring that this project is eligble for the Renewable Energy Credit (REC) program with NYSERDA and make this Application for that purpose.

We believe that the C6 Technologies platform we will use meets the prerequisites detailed in the RPS Implementation order, on the following basis:

We create Synthetic gas using advanced Conversion Technology. Our feedstock forwarded to the pyrolysis process is converted for the most part, from Adulterated Biomass, such as non recyclable wood, paper, cardboard, food waste, yard waste etc. In addition, ,agricultural waste, C&D debris, sewer cake, FOGS (fats, oils and grease) – and in fact any form of carbon based waste (carbonaceous material) can be reduced to a refuse derived cellulose product through the application of our patent pending C6 technology. Our system creates an exhaust that is lower in emissions than any other system known to us.

We create a cellulose fiber that is formed from the above mentioned constituents in a very elegant manner, by converting the adulterated biomass to a uniform cellulose in an Autoclave. The material exiting the Autoclave is sterile, and the recyclables (and we capture 95% of the recyclables) are separated into the different collection bins of Glass, Metals, Stone and other inert materials, with the fiber being

conveyed onward to the Pyrolizers. The Pyrolizers then transform the refuse derived cellulose into a uniform and high calorific value syngas. Enclosed is our AREC Brochure that more eloquently describes the process. Please note that only carbonaceous material is transformed to cellulose fiber.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could confirm our belief that our system meets the prerequisites as detailed in the implementation order. If modification to the RPS is required for the processing of MSW, then we hereby formally request an amendment to the RPS so that MSW processed in the manner described above to form refuse derived cellulose fibre (biomass) is clearly covered for the REC's.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or need further discussion of our technology.

Sincerely,

Kevin M. Dailey

Kevin M. Dailey
VP Government and Community Affairs

I, Kevin M. Dailey, do hereby affirm that the contents of this document are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed: Kevin M. Dailey (kdailey@nycap.rr.com)
Kevin M. Dailey

Date: February 28, 2013

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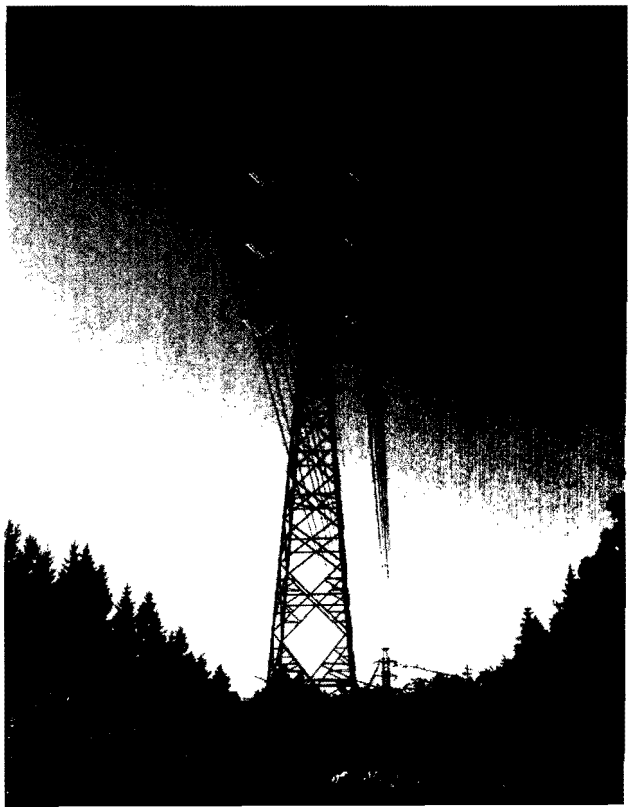
State-of-the-art in efficiency, flexibility and pollution control



WASTE, ENERGY AND THE FUTURE

THE PROBLEM

Among the problems facing world economies in the coming years are two very significant challenges:

Waste Disposal

Huge quantities of waste are produced around the world, with amounts increasing due to population growth and change in consumption patterns. The US alone produces over 250 million tons of municipal solid waste per year, plus many hundreds of millions of tons of commercial waste, hospital waste, used tires and other types of non-recyclable waste. Most waste is burned in incinerators or dumped in landfills, both of which are inefficient, costly and lead to a host of environmental problems.

- Contaminated moisture from landfills can leach into the water table for decades;
- The solid remains of landfills are a long-term contaminant;
- Methane and carbon dioxide (in addition to unpleasant odors) are released into the atmosphere;
- Landfills can catch fire, and are very difficult to extinguish, resulting in increased pollution;
- Incineration can release NOx, SOx, dioxins, furans and other dangerous pollutants;
- Fly-ash from incineration is hazardous and typically must be buried in specially designated landfills.

In many countries, landfill space is now in short supply. For example, in 1978 there were around 20,000 landfills in the US. The US Environmental Protection Agency estimated that by the end of 2010, only 1,200 landfills remain.

Recycling, while positive, can only address a fraction of the problem, as there remain many types of waste that cannot be recycled.

Over-Reliance on Fossil Fuels

The supply of fossil fuels is finite and subject to political uncertainty, which is reflected in the long term upward price trend. Burning oil and gas to produce electricity is very costly. Fossil fuel-fired power stations produce large amounts of pollutants and greenhouse gases.

THE SOLUTION

C6's Advanced Recycling and Energy Conversion technology provides a solution to both of these problems by turning harmful waste into energy using a state-of-the-art, pollution-free process that does not burn waste.

BENEFITS OF ADVANCED RECYCLING AND ENERGY CONVERSION

Advanced Recycling and Energy Conversion provides a number of benefits compared to other types of renewable energy:

Continuous and Predictable "Base Load" Renewable Energy: A robust and reliable process which produces sustainable energy continuously and at high availability, not dependent on wind, sun or other climactic conditions;

Energy Located Close to Consumers: AREC plants can, regulations permitting, be sited in or near population centers, unlike other types of renewable energy such as solar, wind, geothermal and marine which are often located at a considerable distances from where the energy is required, resulting in increased interconnection costs and transmission losses.

Reduction in Incineration and Landfill and Associated Pollution: C6 AREC plants provide a more efficient, environmentally-sound method of disposal of non-recyclable waste, eliminating the need for incineration and dramatically reducing new landfill requirements; even existing landfills can be remediated and the land re-used for other purposes. This in turn reduces harmful emissions and other pollutants caused by landfill and incineration.

Robust Financials with multiple revenue sources: The financial return is less dependent on the price of competing energy sources, since only a part of the revenue is derived from the sale of electricity, with tipping fees making up a significant percentage of revenues.

C6's AREC TECHNOLOGY

C6's Advanced Recycling and Energy Conversion (AREC) plants deploy an advanced process that integrates two proven thermal conversion technologies, autoclaving and pyrolysis, plus proprietary waste drying, syngas and exhaust clean-up technologies, shown in the process flow diagram on the next page.

The operating principle of the C6 plants is to pre-process the waste to remove recyclables and excess water, then generate an intermediate synthetic natural gas, "syngas", from the incoming waste by means of pyrolysis. This intermediate fuel is cleaned, then used in engines to produce electricity.

ADVANTAGES OF C6's AREC TECHNOLOGY

The C6 technology offers several advantages over competing waste to renewable energy technologies:

Multiple waste streams: The C6 technology is able to treat many types of waste, such as municipal solid waste, tires and contaminated oil, concurrently.

More Efficient: The C6 equipment has a higher thermal efficiency (MW per ton of waste) and a lower energy usage (parasitic load) than competitor products, allowing more of the energy produced to be sold rather than used to run the plant. It provides more than twice the energy conversion efficiency of traditional "mass-burn" incineration, without the adverse side effects. The C6 equipment also uses water very efficiently and in most cases returns clean water to the environment.

Further Reduction in Emissions: The syngas is automatically scrubbed to make it "engine-ready", thereby eliminating the need to clean engine flue gases. The C6 Thermal Oxidizer (patent pending) processes the combined dryer, pyrolyzer and engine exhaust to further reduce emissions and meet all global emissions standards with ease.

Automated Handling of Bio-Hazardous Waste: Sterilization in the autoclaves destroys pathogens and microbial life, eliminating the health hazards associated with landfill and standard Mechanical Recycling Facilities. Hazardous waste is processed in a fully automated, enclosed system, and MSW is treated without the need to open trash bags.

Automated Recycling: The C6 system automatically sorts waste constituents and sorts out the recyclables. The recyclables are sterilized and deglazed and reduced in volume for easy handling. C6 enhanced recycling recovers close to 100 % of all metal, plastic, glass, etc. Source separation typically recovers up to 1/3 of recyclables at best.

No Odors: Unlike landfills and incinerators, C6 plants will not produce any noticeable odors due to their integrated design, with the only emission point being the smokeless exhaust stack.

Flexible: The C6 technologies can handle a very diverse range of waste and can produce energy products in both liquid and gas forms in addition to electricity.

ADVANTAGES OF C6's AREC PLANTS

When the superior C6 technology is applied in practice it results in plants with several significant advantages over competing systems.

End-to-End Processing: The C6 technology solution combines sterilization, sorting, drying, pyrolysis and electricity production under one roof, which is revolutionary in the waste processing and waste to energy industries.

Scalable & Flexible Plant Design: The technology can be adapted to create various sized plants; plants can also be built to process mixed waste types in different quantities.

Multiple Revenue Streams: Plants earn revenues from three sources: tipping fees, generally charged in developed countries for disposal of waste; the sale of electricity and the sale of renewable energy credits or similar; the sale of recyclables, residue and other outputs such as liquid fuel.

No Odors: Plants are closed systems with no direct air emission points, therefore they do not emit unpleasant odors, unlike landfills and incinerators.

Improved Aesthetics: Each plant will be enclosed in a low-rise warehouse-type building designed to blend in with the environment. Unlike incinerators, there is no smokestack.

Modular Construction: Plants can be built in phases as additional waste streams are secured, which reduces initial capital outlay and the time to plant commissioning.

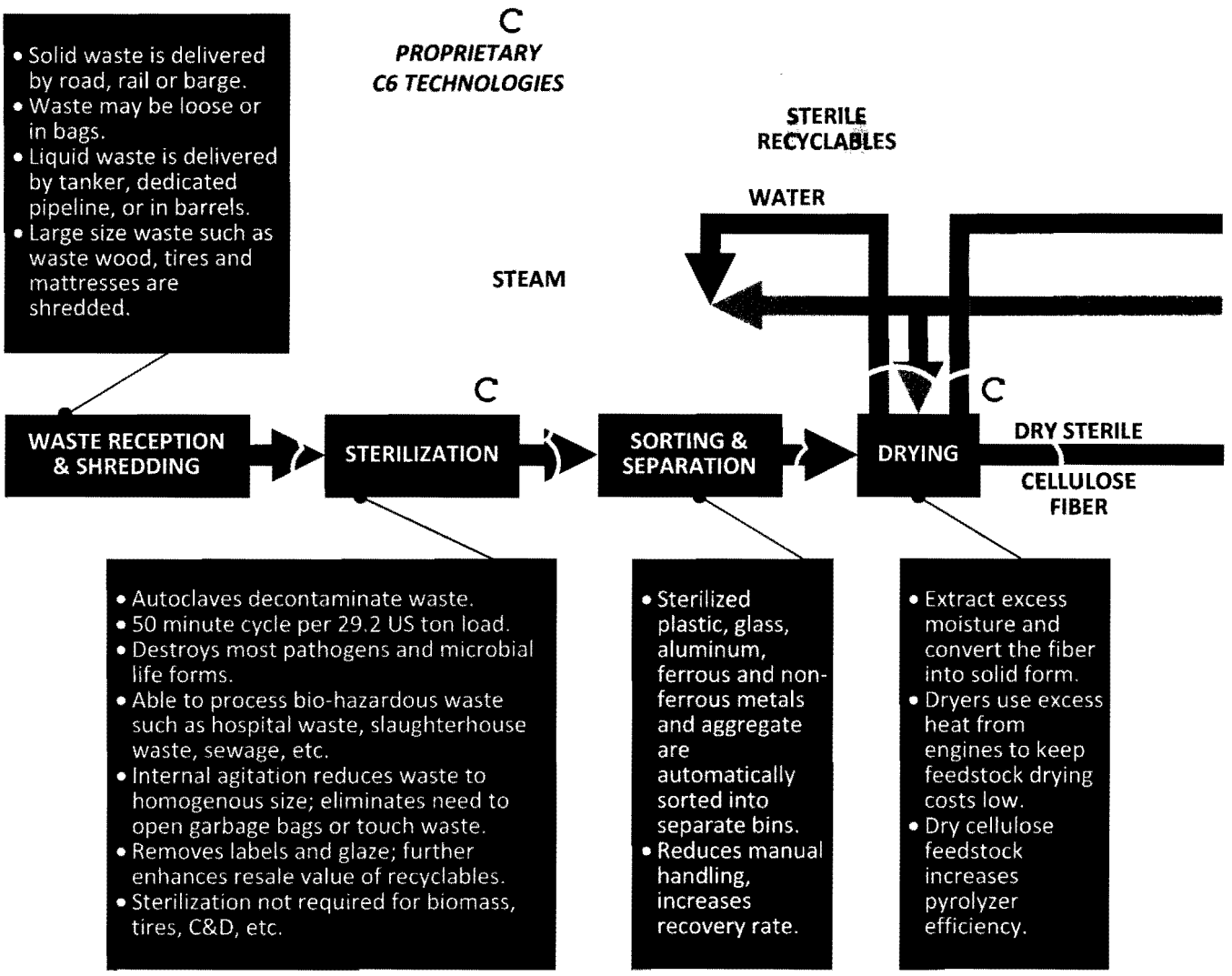
Attractive to equity investors: With excellent returns, long-term recurring free cash flows and early exit potential via sale to other investors upon plant commissioning.

Attractive to banks and debt providers: Strong debt service cover ratios and other metrics; revenues are not subject to capacity factor probability estimates, unlike wind and solar.

Turnkey Solution: All necessary equipment and materials to construct AREC plants are provided by the licensed manufacturer, apart from site facilities such as access roads and fencing, buildings and waste transportation vehicles.

EPC wrap and O&M contract: Provide low risk, integrated solution that is attractive to potential investors.

OVERVIEW OF THE C6 PROCESS



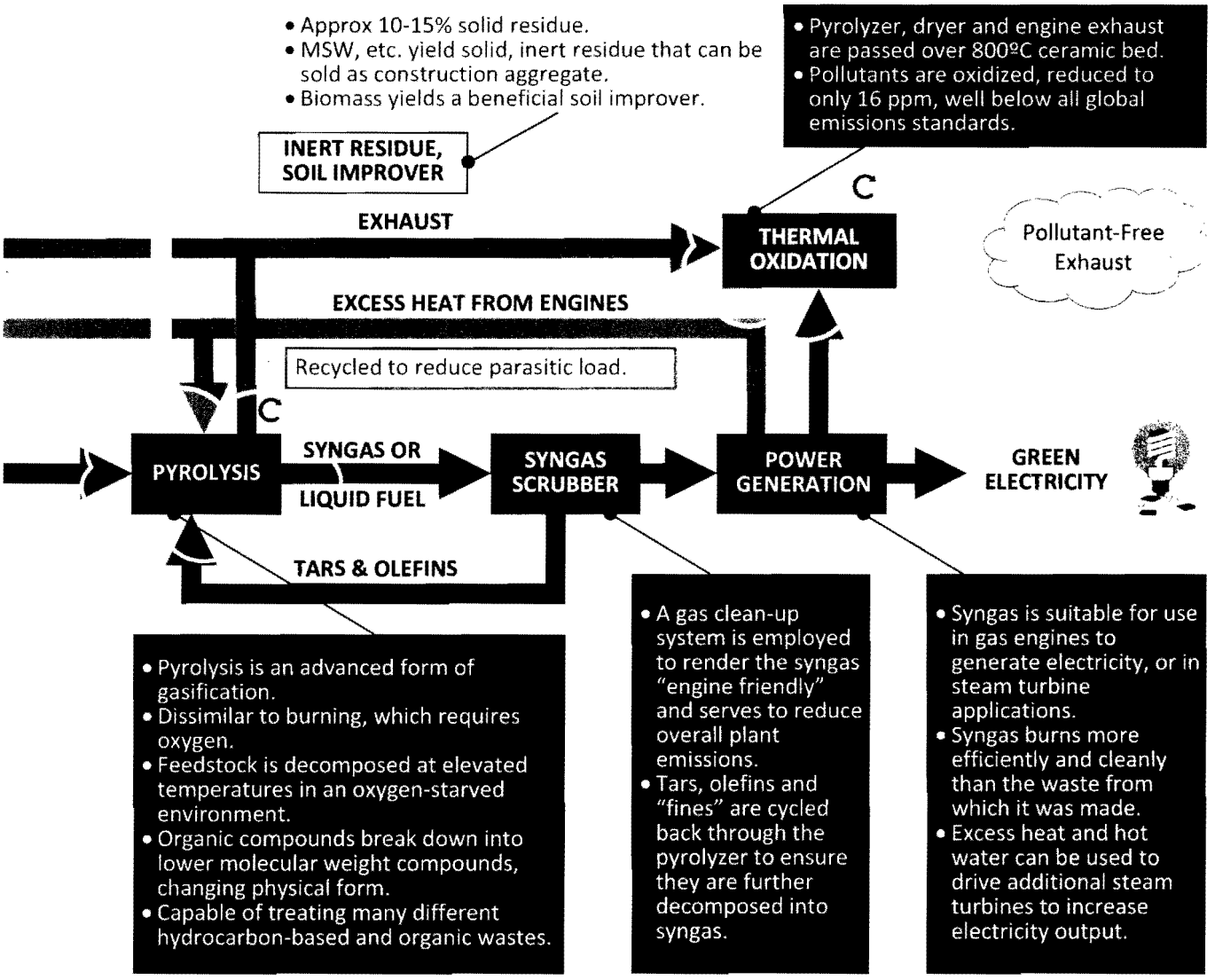
WHAT KINDS OF WASTE CAN BE PROCESSED?

The C6 technology can process any type of waste that has a calorific value:

- Hydrocarbons such as oil;
- Complex sugars such as vegetable waste;
- Organic chemicals such as animal fat.

Specific types of waste that can be processed include:

- Municipal solid waste ("MSW"): discarded food, bottles, cans, paper, fabric, hygiene products, plastic packaging and other household trash.
- Commercial & industrial waste.
- Construction & demolition debris such as old wooden doors and window frames, timber framing, wooden forms for concrete, waste wood products such as MDF, particleboard, Formica, etc.
- Hospital waste: blood, human tissue, used wound dressings, contaminated disposable instruments.
- Slaughterhouse waste and veterinary waste: animal tissue, blood, contaminated packaging.
- Sewage and cesspool waste. Animal manure and slurry.
- Contaminated oil: used oil from engines, transformers and other machinery, high in hazardous PCBs.
- Oil sludge: residue in oil storage tanks that cannot be used in refinery.
- Biomass including household garden waste, forestry waste, agricultural waste and energy crops.
- Contaminated timber such as old railway sleepers or fencing contaminated with oil, tar or creosote.



MARKETABLE OUTPUTS

Recyclables

The waste preparation process sterilizes and segregates various types of recyclables including:

- Glass;
- Plastic such as PET bottles;
- Aggregates such as stones;
- "Tin" cans, aluminum and other non-ferrous metals;
- Steel and ferrous metals from tires, building waste, mixed waste.

The process enhances the value of the recyclables:

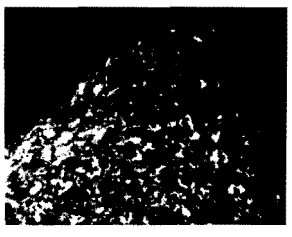
- All recyclables are sanitized;
- Labels are removed from bottles and cans, and the cans are deglazed, crushed and may optionally be baled;
- Plastics are ground into 1cm chips for recycling or if of low commercial value are included in the pyrolyzer stream.

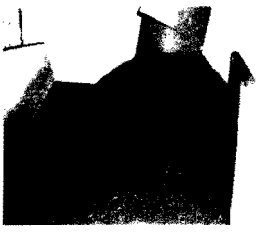
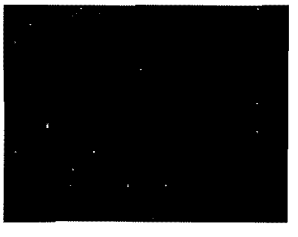
Pyrolysis Residue

The inorganic feedstock materials form an inert, non-hazardous residue that is approximately 15% of feedstock volume, depending on the feedstock composition. The residue is of grey granular form.

The inert residue has several applications including:

- Road Aggregate: rocks or sand;
- Brick-Making: Low cement type stock bricks;
- Combined with resin to make particle board substitute;
- In the worst case, the residue is a non-hazardous landfill;
- Pyrolysis of biomass produces a potassium-rich organic output that can be used as a beneficial soil additive.



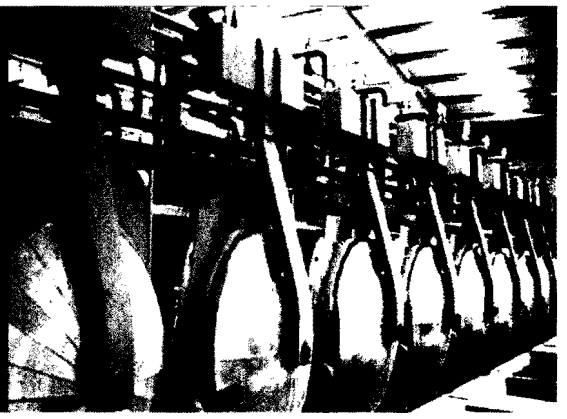



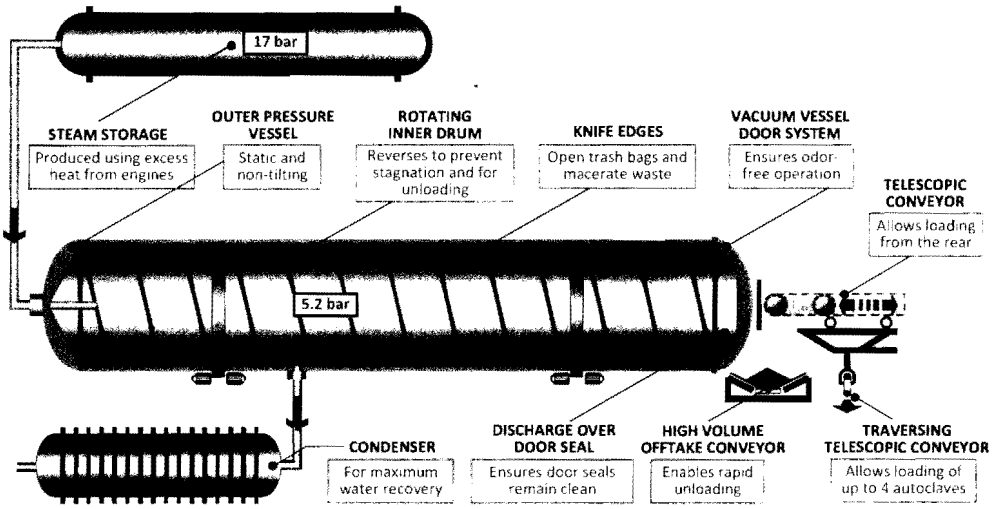
PROPRIETARY C6 TECHNOLOGIES

The innovative C6 AREC process is built upon 4 key proprietary pieces of equipment that are patented or patent pending.

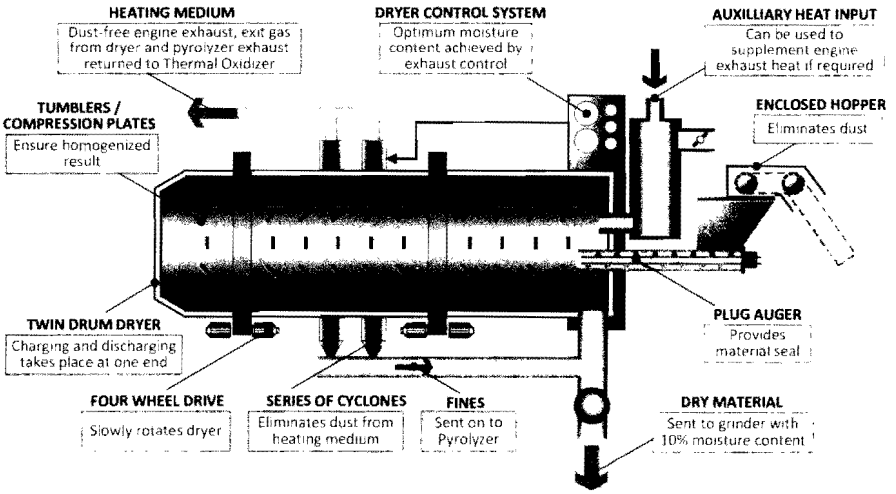
AUTOCLAVE

- Waste is processed in batches of 29 tons.
- Pressurized saturated steam (160°C and 5.2 bar) "pressure-cooks" the waste for up to 50 minutes, giving a very high pathogen and virus kill rate.
- [Feedstocks like forestry waste and oily sludges do not require autoclaving.]
- Outer pressure vessel is static; inner drum allows reverse / forward rotation for material homogenization, and continuous reverse for material discharge.
- Loading conveyor allows loading to 70% volumetric capacity in 15 minutes (competitor systems achieve 50%); telescoping feature allows loading from rear (eliminates bridging with alternative systems); traversing feature allows loading of up to 4 autoclaves.
- High volume offtake conveyor empties vessel in 10 minutes.
- Door seals (problematic on competitor designs) are protected by the inner drum extension into the door.
- Internal agitation eliminates need to pre-shred or open trash bags prior to loading.
- Steam stored at 17 bar to ensure availability on demand.
- System designed to duplex, saving 40% operational energy.
- Sealed unit; no emissions or odors.
- Condensers and vacuum pumps enable relatively dry discharge of cellulose fiber and recyclables.
- Deglazes cans, removes labels from bottles and cans, further enhancing resale value.





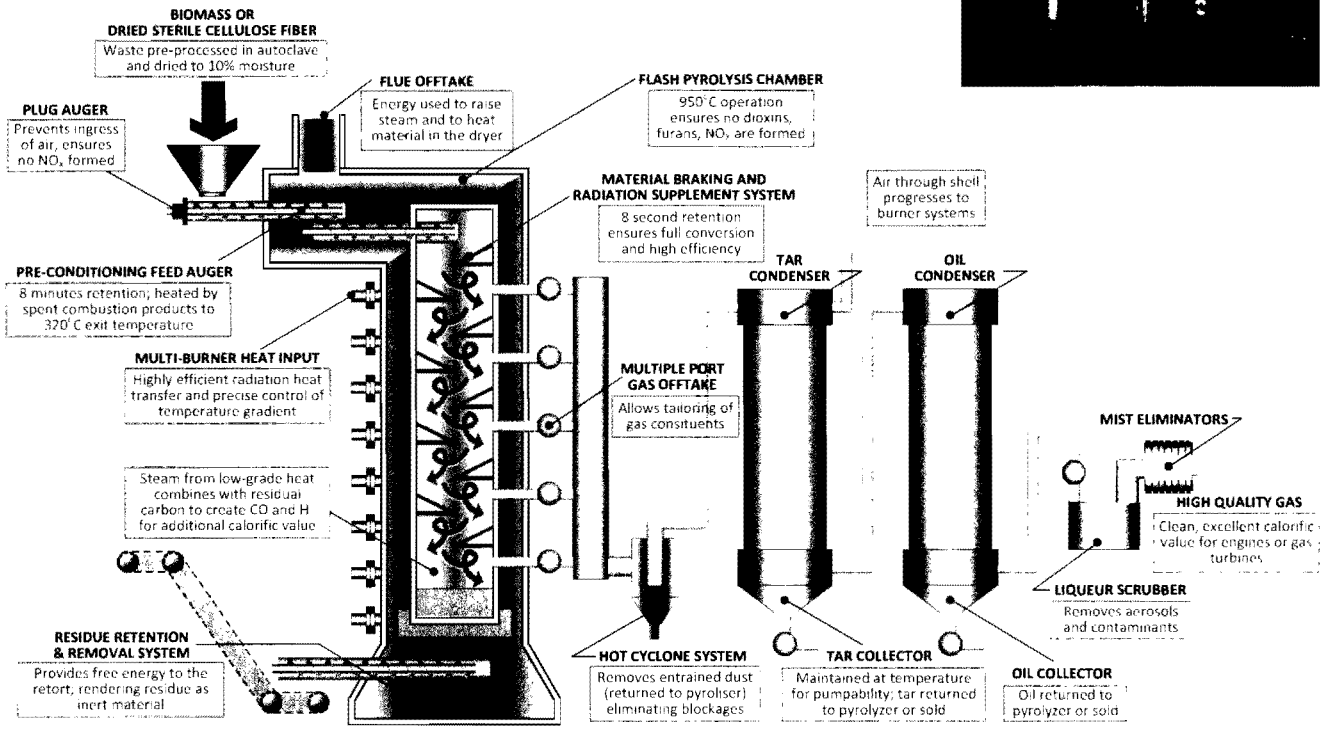
DRYER



- Can process all materials e.g. Refuse Derived Fuel, cellulose fiber from autoclaves, wood waste, chicken manure etc.
- Efficient twin drum design allows loading and unloading from one end and reduced overall length.
- Sealed hopper and auger for material handling eliminates dust.
- Extremely reliable four wheel drive rotates dryer.
- Internal tumblers and compression plates homogenize any feedstock.
- Accurate moisture content achieved through exhaust control.

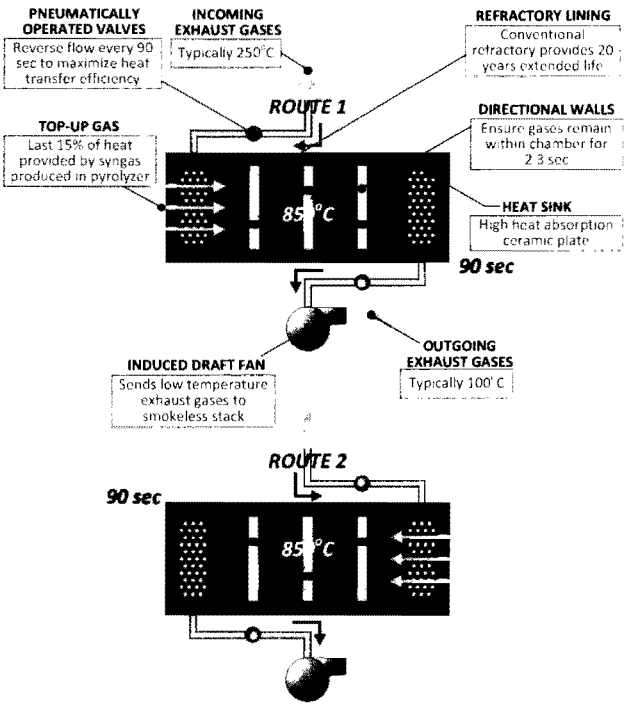
PYROLYZER

- Very high calorific value gas – typically 22MJ/m^3 (competitive systems less than 15MJ/m^3).
- High volume of gas and thus electrical energy – typically 1.1 MW per US ton for materials with nominal CV of 16 (competitive systems less than 0.7 MW).
- Maximum use of energy with parasitic load of around 10% (competitive systems typically 25%).
- No fines carry over to gas clean-up system.
- No high temperature moving parts.
- No gas leaks.
- No char (all carbonaceous fraction converted).
- Remainder of low grade heat is employed to preheat the air to the burners.
- Pyrolyzer exhaust provides heat to preconditioning system.
- Ultra low emissions.
- Purifying syngas is simpler and less expensive than cleaning flue gases from incineration.
- Entire system can be pre-assembled to minimize site construction.



THERMAL OXIDISER

- Most Environmental Agencies require all air emissions to be heated to 850°C for more than 2 seconds, typically requiring high energy consumption.
- The C6 design reduces energy consumed to almost 15 % of competitive designs.
- Gases acquire heat from a ceramic bed at one end and deposit it at a bed at the other end prior to discharge to the stack.
- Flow is reversed each 90 sec to allow the previous exit heat sink to heat the incoming gases.
- Last 15% of heat is supplied by syngas produced by the pyrolyzer.
- The unit removes all volatile organic compounds.
- In the event of high concentrations, NO_x can be reduced by 90%.
- System can be effective from full output to a fraction of output.
- Easily meets the very strict EU environmental emissions laws, as well as US EPA regulations.
- Neutralizers can be added to treat otherwise difficult compounds.



EMISSIONS DATA

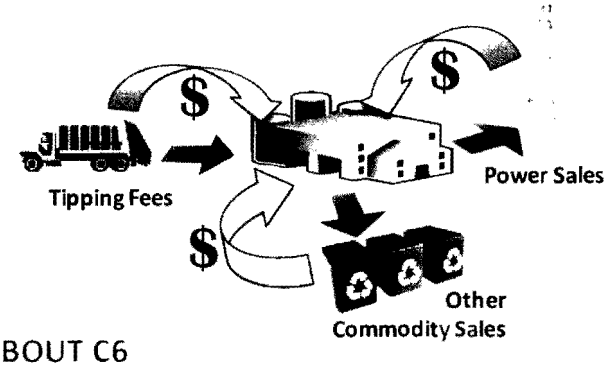
Thanks to their efficient pyrolysis technology and extremely effective thermal oxidizer clean up equipment, C6 plants easily meet all environmental agency pollution standards. The results below are typical of a C6 plant operating with one engine.

Contaminant	European Waste Incineration Directive Limits	Typical Result
CO	50 mg/m^3	17.7 mg/m^3
SOX	50 mg/m^3	negligible
NOX	200 mg/m^3	26.4 mg/m^3
Dioxins & Furans	0.1 ng/m^3	negligible
Particulates	10 mg/m^3	0.1 mg/m^3
TOCs	10 mg/m^3	negligible

PLANT REVENUE MODEL

Advanced Recycling and Energy Conversion plants benefit from multiple sources of revenue, which makes them less sensitive to price variations in any particular area. AREC plants generate revenues from:

- Tipping fees (in the form of landfill taxes and gate fees) from incoming waste.
- The sale of electricity or fuel, often enhanced with renewable energy incentives.
- The sale of recovered metals and other recyclable commodities, and (potentially) inert residue.



DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION

Exceptional technology is only part of a plant's success. As important is the ability to design, manufacture, install and operate the plant efficiently.

C6 has provided a sole manufacturing license to Prestige Thermal Energy South Africa, who are able to provide an end to end turnkey solution that includes:

Engineering analysis and design to optimize the plant to handle the specific waste stream and site layout.

Manufacture of all key equipment.

Partner with local suppliers for fabrication of high mass equipment.

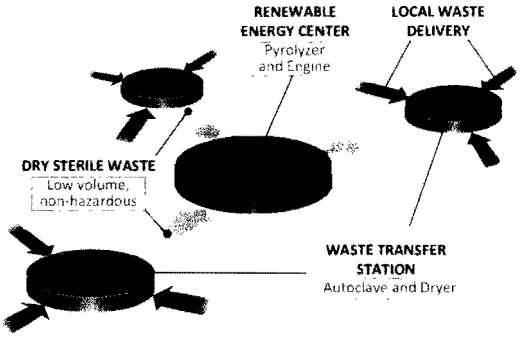
Plant construction (construction times vary between 12 months for a 300 tpd plant and 24 months for a 3,000 tpd plant).

PLANT OPERATING MODEL

C6's Advanced Recycling and Energy Conversion plants can utilize centralized or decentralized operating models:

Renewable Energy Centers provide end-to-end processing to convert waste into renewable energy all under one roof.

Alternatively, **Waste Transfer Stations** can aggregate, sterilize and dry the waste using C6's autoclave and dryer, which reduces its weight and volume by around 65%. Dry sterile cellulose fiber is then transported to Renewable Energy Centers, where it is pyrolyzed and used to produce renewable energy. This approach reduces waste transport costs and minimizes the risk of transporting bio-hazardous waste.



ABOUT C6

C6 Technologies (C6) is a W2E technology licensor. For 6 years C6 has been at the forefront of Research & Development into energy conversion involving pyrolysis and autoclaving equipment specifically designed for black bag and general waste.

C6 Technologies secure their return on the development through a licensing arrangement with the end user. The fees per item of equipment are very modest and the annual license fee can be negotiated as a percentage of total revenue or a percentage of electricity or liquid fuel income or the gate fee as appropriate. In this manner the plant operator is not burdened with cost without return.

Agreements already signed:

Green Waste Energy Inc. (GWE) is currently developing projects in the US and elsewhere and exclusively employs C6 technology for their waste to energy opportunities.

C6 Technologies also invite other project developers to utilize the C6 technology, under the same preferential conditions that GWE currently enjoys. Whilst it is not a pre requisite regarding the use of C6 products, GWE have agreed to co-develop plants with other developers should they consider this option to be preferable.

For additional information please contact:

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