

Integrated Energy Crop Plantation & Biomass Power Plant



Clean Energy for a
Cleaner Tomorrow



Giant King Grass: A Dedicated Energy Crop

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Biomass Power Session:
“Cultivating Electricity: Growing the Fuels
That Feed Our Power Plants”**

- VIASPACE is a publicly traded company on the US OTC Bulletin Board
 - VIASPACE stock symbol VSPC.OB

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Closed Loop Biomass Power Plant



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- Power plant co-located with Giant King Grass (or other biomass) plantation
- Water and sunshine in—clean, low carbon electricity out

Feedstock
Production

Feedstock
Handling
& Management

Boiler and
Power Plant
Design

Boiler
Manufacturing

Power Plant
Construction

Power
Generation
& CER
Business

Transmission

VIASPACE ← **Power Plant Partner** → **EPC** → **Customer**

- Wood or agricultural products as the fuel?
 - Wood is a better boiler fuel with higher calorific value, lower ash, higher melting temperature ash and lower chlorine compared to corn straw, wheat straw or grass
 - But wood has other higher value uses than fuel
 - Lumber, pulp and paper
 - Trees take 4-20 years to grow which means that it takes 4-20 years to get cash flow, and up to 20 years to recycle the CO₂ which may be too late
 - Much of the wood in the world is spoken for and it takes a long time to grow more

Agricultural Waste or Dedicated Energy Crops



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- Agricultural waste is initially free or low-cost, but price rises quickly when there is a demand
 - This is the experience in China, Thailand, India
- Agricultural waste only available on spot market, and banks and investors will not finance a power plant project without a long-term fuel supply contract
- Dedicated agricultural energy crops such as perennial grasses are very attractive
 - Short rotation (harvest annually or more often) means quick cash flow and rapid recycling of carbon dioxide
 - High yield means low cost. Long-term contracts available
 - Can grow on marginal land
 - Can be used for anaerobic digestion as well as combustion

Yield Comparison of Perennial Grasses



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Perennial Grass (Genus-Species)	Dry Mass (US ton/acre/year, <u>mt/ha/yr</u>)	
<u>Phalaris-- Reed Canary Grass</u>	2.0 – 3.6	4.5-8.1
<u>Panicum-- Switchgrass</u>	5-9	11-20
<u>Miscanthus--Miscanthus x Giganteus</u>	13-21	29-47
<u>Pennisetum-- Pennisetum Purpureum</u>	24 –27	54-61
Giant King Grass	44	100

Notes: data taken from the literature. Sources are available upon request

- Reed Canary Grass data from US state of Michigan and Ontario Canada
- Switchgrass data from trials by the University of Illinois in the state of Illinois
- Miscanthus data from trials by the University of Illinois in the state of Illinois
- Pennisetum Purpureum data from trials at the University of Florida in the state of Florida

Important factors to consider in interpreting the data.

- Phalaris and Panicum are cold weather grasses that can tolerate a long freeze. The growing season is relatively short in the cold areas
- Miscanthus can tolerate moderate but not deep freezes. Cold weather induces senescence
- Pennisetum Purpureum and Giant King Grass are tropical and subtropical grasses. They do not survive a long freeze. The growing season can be 12 months and these crops can be harvested more than once a year



Agricultural Waste is Disbursed And Seasonal



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Off-site storage of dried,
baled seasonal feedstock



← 100 km collection for agricultural waste →

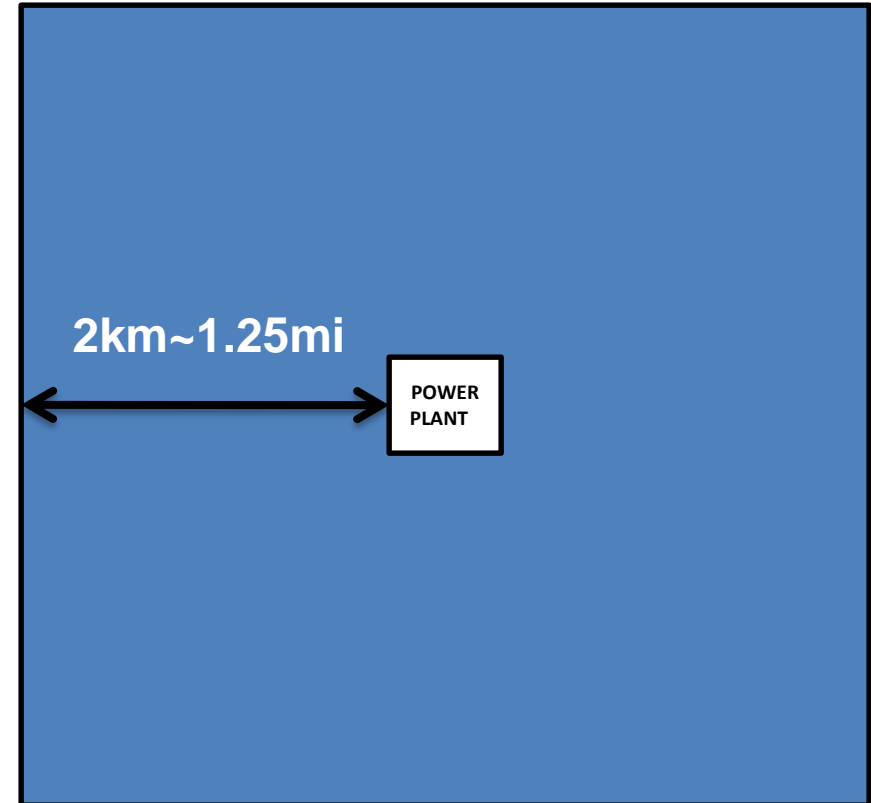


30 MW power plant

Dedicated Giant King Grass Plantation
& Power Plant Could Fit in Center Square

Advantages of High Yield & Co-location

- 30 MW power plant can be fueled by Giant King Grass grown on 1600 ha (4000 acres)
- High yield and co-location short distances means low cost fuel
 - Less expensive than agricultural waste
- Maximum transport distance is 2 km (1.25mi)



VIASPACE Giant King Grass



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Giant King Grass

Highest Yield=Lowest Cost

- Very high yield
 - 100 dry mt/ha/year (44 US t/acre)
- Sustainably grown, not a food crop, grows on marginal land
- Perennial grass, harvest 2x/year
- Not genetically modified
- Not an invasive species
- Needs sunshine, warm weather & rain or irrigation-no freezing
- Fertilizer use is modest
- No pesticide
- Extensive bioenergy test data





**Giant King
Grass
Test plot
6 ½ months
after planting
Cutting,
measuring &
propagating**





200 inches tall (5m) plant
Weighs 36.7 pounds (16.6 kg)





**Composite
picture
because
17 ft plant
is too tall
to get in a
single
picture**

**Corner
cleared
for
regrowth
test**





test plot with drip irrigation



One week



Two weeks



Two weeks¹⁴

New Growth & Regrowth at Four weeks

**Germination rate
95- 98%**





**Above: growth and regrowth
at five weeks**



Right: regrowth at 7 ½ weeks



Biomass Options to Produce Clean Electricity



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- Direct combustion--Burn Giant King Grass in a boiler to produce high pressure steam which turns a generator to make electricity
 - Sizes from 10 – 35 MW
- Anaerobic Bio digestion of Giant King Grass to produce biogas which is burned in an engine or turbine which turns a generator
 - Typical sizes from 0.5 – 3.0 MW
- High temperature gasification to syngas
- Co-fire pellets in existing coal power plant to reduce carbon dioxide emissions

30 MW Biomass Power Plant Uses Agricultural Waste Today



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Biomass Power Plant



- Grass and straw have higher ash, lower melting temperature ash, and higher chlorine compared to wood
- Many boilers designed for wood cannot use straw
- Water cooled grate, special boiler design, staged air & materials to control slag & and corrosion, and flue gas cleaning to meet air emissions standards
- Power plants suitable for grass and straw are available

Slag on →
superheater



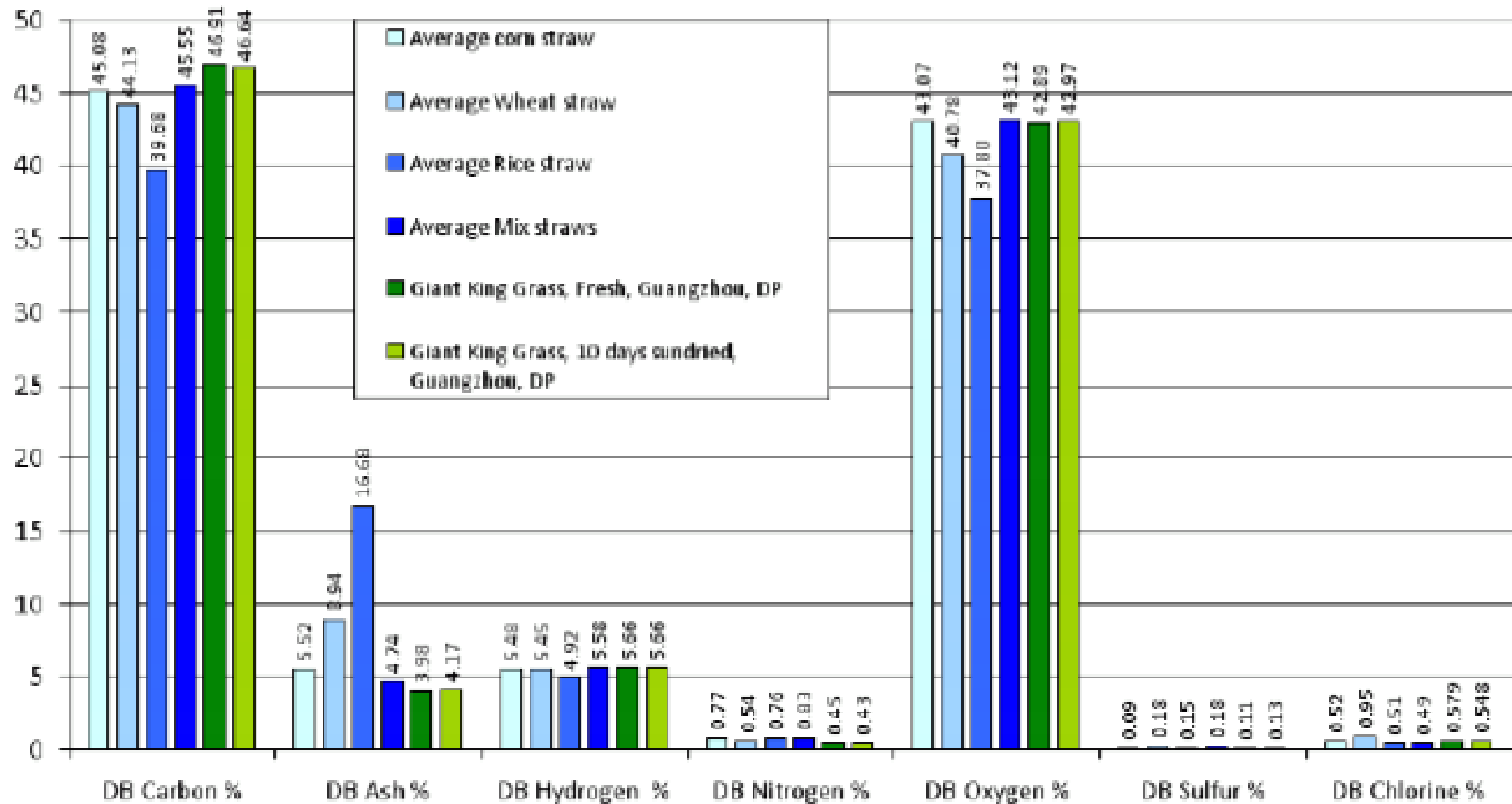
Giant King Grass Has Been Extensively Tested With Consistent Results



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Proximate Analysis	Unit	Sun Dried As Received	Giant King Grass Bone Dry
Total Moisture	%	14	0
Volatile Matter	%	65.68	76.37
Ash	%	3.59	4.17
Fixed Carbon	%	16.74	19.46
Total Sulfur	%	0.11	0.13
HHV	MJ/Kg	15.85	18.43
LHV	MJ/Kg	14.52	-

Giant King Grass & Waste Straws Have Same Properties



Giant King Grass Pellets as Coal Replacement



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- Giant King Grass pellets can replace up to 20% of coal in an existing coal-fired power plant
 - Burning coal and biomass together is called cofiring
 - Requires small modification
- Preserves large capital investment in existing power plant with 30 year additional life
- Meets carbon reduction targets
- 16M tons of pellets used globally today
 - 46M tons by 2020
- Grass is grown, dried and pressed into pellets and shipped in bulk like shipping grain
- Large global demand
 - Particularly in Europe
 - Korea, China, Japan emerging



Giant King Grass Pellets-- Tested by Many Independent Laboratories



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Compositional Analysis: Proximate/Ultimate Analysis

Parameter	As-Received	Oven Dry
Total Moisture (%)	7.62	
Ash (%)	2.42	2.61
Volatiles (%)	72.60	78.59
Fixed Carbon (%)	17.28	18.71
Gross Calorific Value (GJ/Tonne)	18.38	19.90
Net Calorific Value (cV)(GJ/Tonne)	17.20	18.81
Net Calorific Value (cP)(GJ/Tonne)	17.13	18.74
Carbon	44.63	48.31
Hydrogen	4.88	5.28
Nitrogen	0.69	0.75
Sulfur	0.09	0.09
Oxygen	39.69	42.96
Chlorine	1140	1234



Biomass Energy Lab, a JV of Timber Products Inspection & Control Union is only US lab accredited for European biomass fuel quality testing



국립산림과학원
KOREA FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Test Data on Giant King Grass

Composition Determination

Parameter	Amount (a.r.)	Amount (o.d.)
Total Moisture	8,81	
Moisture Airdry		
Ash	4,66	5,11
Volatile matter incl. moisture.		
Volatile matter	70,34	77,14
Fixed Carbon	16,18	17,75
Gross Calorific Value	4055,2	4446,9
	16,978	18,618
Nett Calorific Value (cV)	3742,1	
	15,667	
	6735,7	
Nett Calorific Value (cP)	15,592	



国家煤炭质量监督检验中心
China National Coal Quality Supervision
and Testing Center

TLR
international laboratories

SGS

Giant King Grass and Factory



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- 110 ha (270 acre) test site provides**
- seedlings for large energy projects**
- demonstration of production**
- sample quantities for customers**



Note CEO standing at lower right . Giant King Grass is 4 m tall

Field Dried Grass & Regrowth



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Field Dried Grass Transported to Nearby Factory



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Co-location of plantation and factory means grass does not need to be baled

Chipper, Rotary Dryer and Hammermill



Biogas from Giant King Grass



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Biogas plant generating 1 MW of electricity and 1 MW of heat plus organic fertilizer



Giant King Grass is cut every 30-45 days at 3-5 feet tall for biogas

- Biogas is produced when Giant King Grass decomposes without oxygen (anaerobic digestion)
- Biogas is composed of methane (55%) and carbon dioxide and used to generate electricity and heat
 - Organic fertilizer is the byproduct
- Giant King Grass has been independently tested for biogas yield and the results are excellent

Cellulosic Biofuels, Biochemicals & Bio Plastics



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- 1st generation bio ethanol is made from sugar cane, corn or recently cassava
 - Making fuel from food is being restricted or prohibited
- 2nd generation is cellulosic ethanol made from
 - corn straw— not the corn grain
 - Sugar cane bagasse—after the sugar is removed
 - Dedicated energy crops such as Giant King Grass
- 2nd generation processes utilize the polymeric sugars trapped in the stalks and leaves
 - Requires pretreatment and enzymatic hydrolysis
 - Currently more expensive and not yet commercial

Giant King Grass for Fermentation-Based Biorefinery



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<i>Composition Dry Weight %</i>	Giant King Grass	Corn Stover	Miscanthus
<i>Glucan</i>	43.0	37.4	44
<i>Xylan</i>	22.3	21.1	22
<i>Arabinan</i>	2.9	2.9	2
<i>Lignin</i>	17.4	18.0	17
<i>Ash</i>	4.5	5.2	2.5-4

Notes and references:

Giant King Grass: average of samples cut at 4 m tall

Corn Stover: Aden et al. NREL/TP-510-32438, 2002

Miscanthus: Murnen et al. Biotechnology Progress 23, 4, 846-850, 2007 and other sources

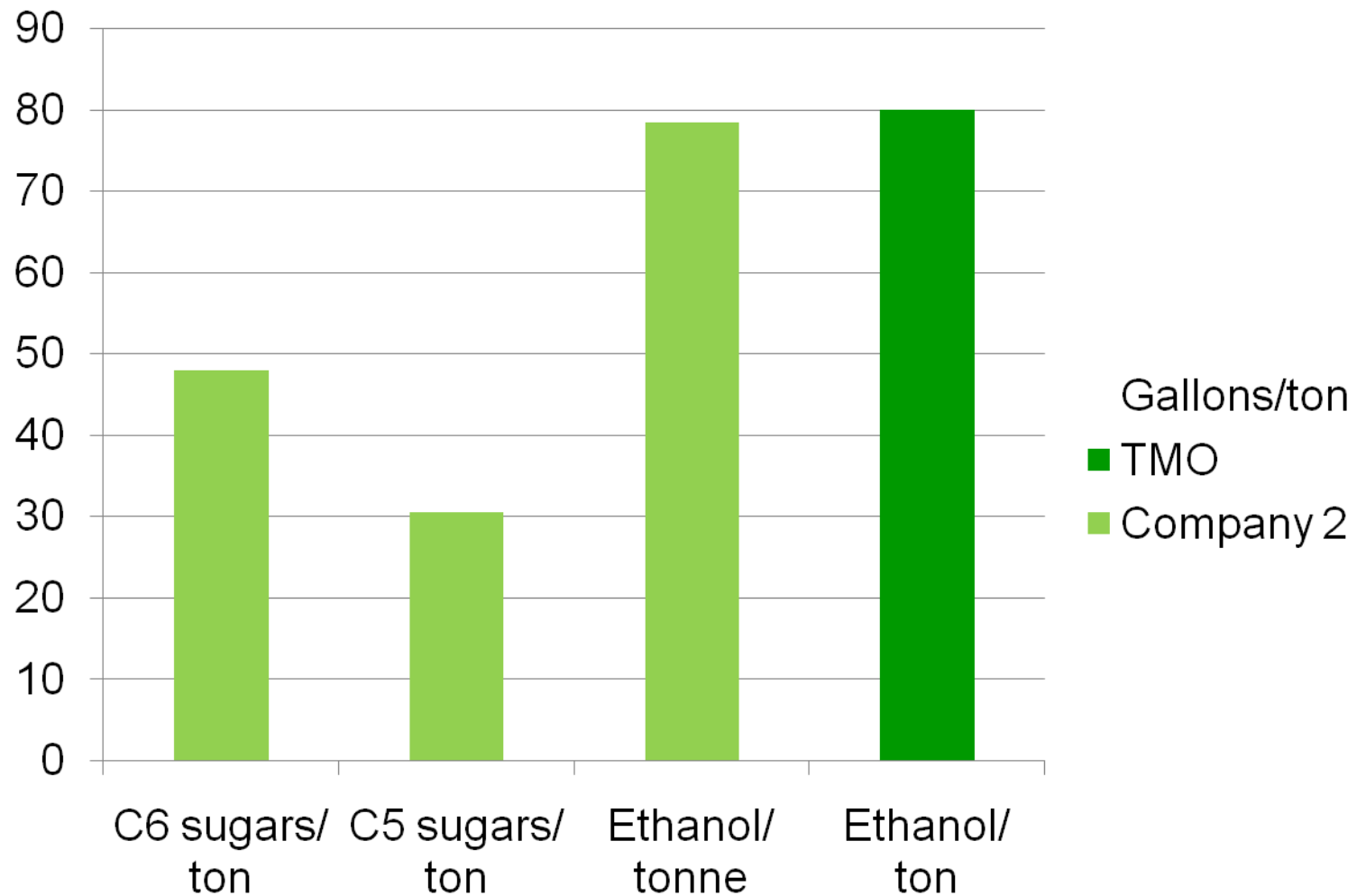
Giant King Grass tests by 3 independent companies.

Giant King Grass has essentially the same composition as corn Stover and miscanthus per dry ton

Sugar Data & Projected Ethanol Yield (gal/ton)



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Compare Giant King Grass Yield to Corn & Miscanthus



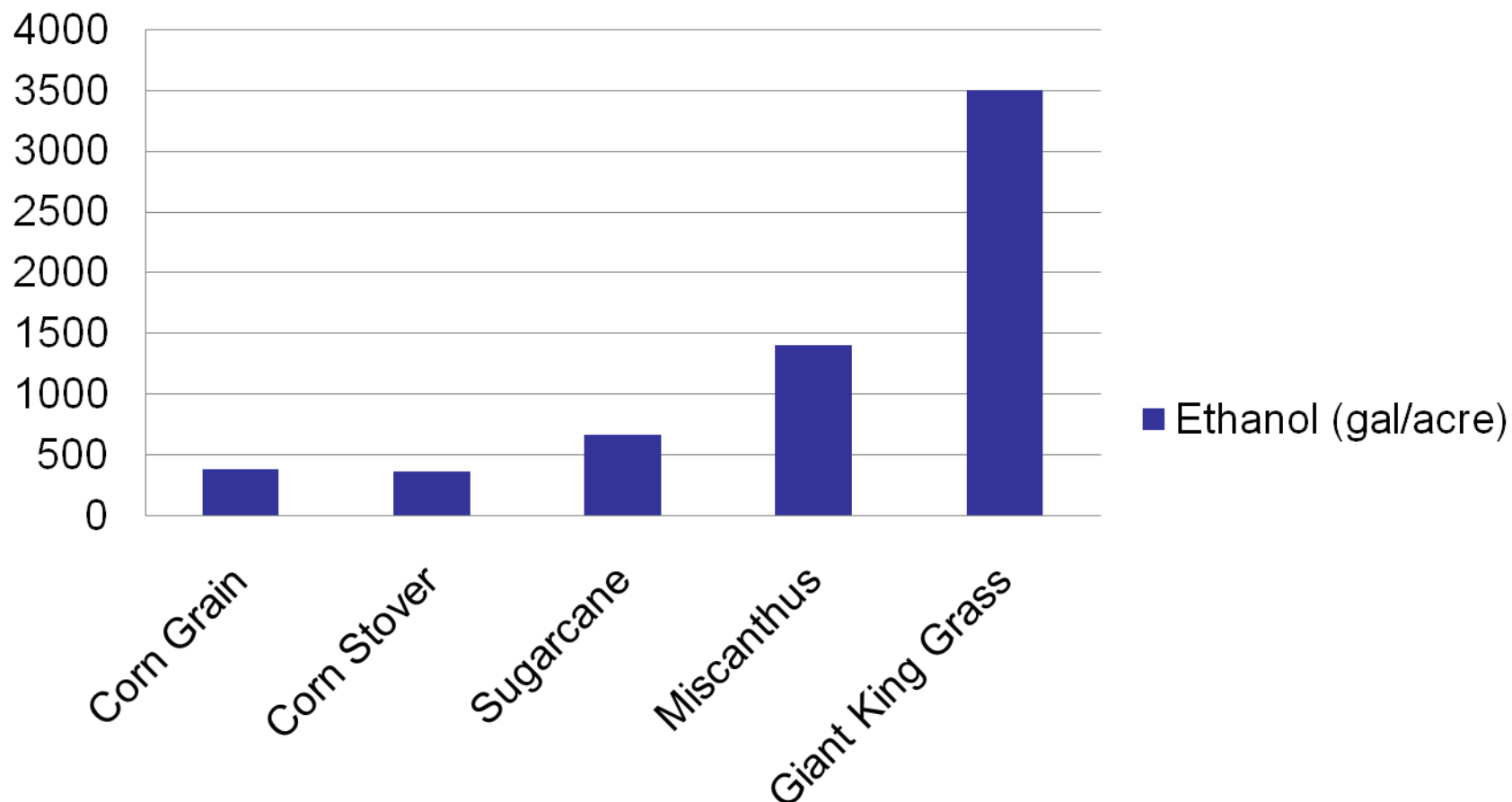
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Yield Dry Matter	Giant King Grass	Corn Stover	Miscanthus
US ton/acre	44	3.5-4.7	14-18
Metric ton/ha	100	8.6-11.6	30-40

Yield: The yield comparison amongst Giant King Grass, corn Stover and Miscanthus is not an exact apples-to-apples comparison.

- Corn will grow in cold areas, whereas Giant King Grass cannot tolerate freezing temperatures
- Corn is an annual crop and must be planted every year which causes additional expense. The annual planting also has issues for soil erosion, soil organic matter and some of the corn and wheat must be left on the field for nutrient recycling and to mitigate soil erosion, etc.
- Giant King Grass and Miscanthus are both perennial grasses. Giant King Grass requires tropical and subtropical regions and can be harvested several times a year for many years. Miscanthus will grow in cold areas.

Ethanol (gal/acre)

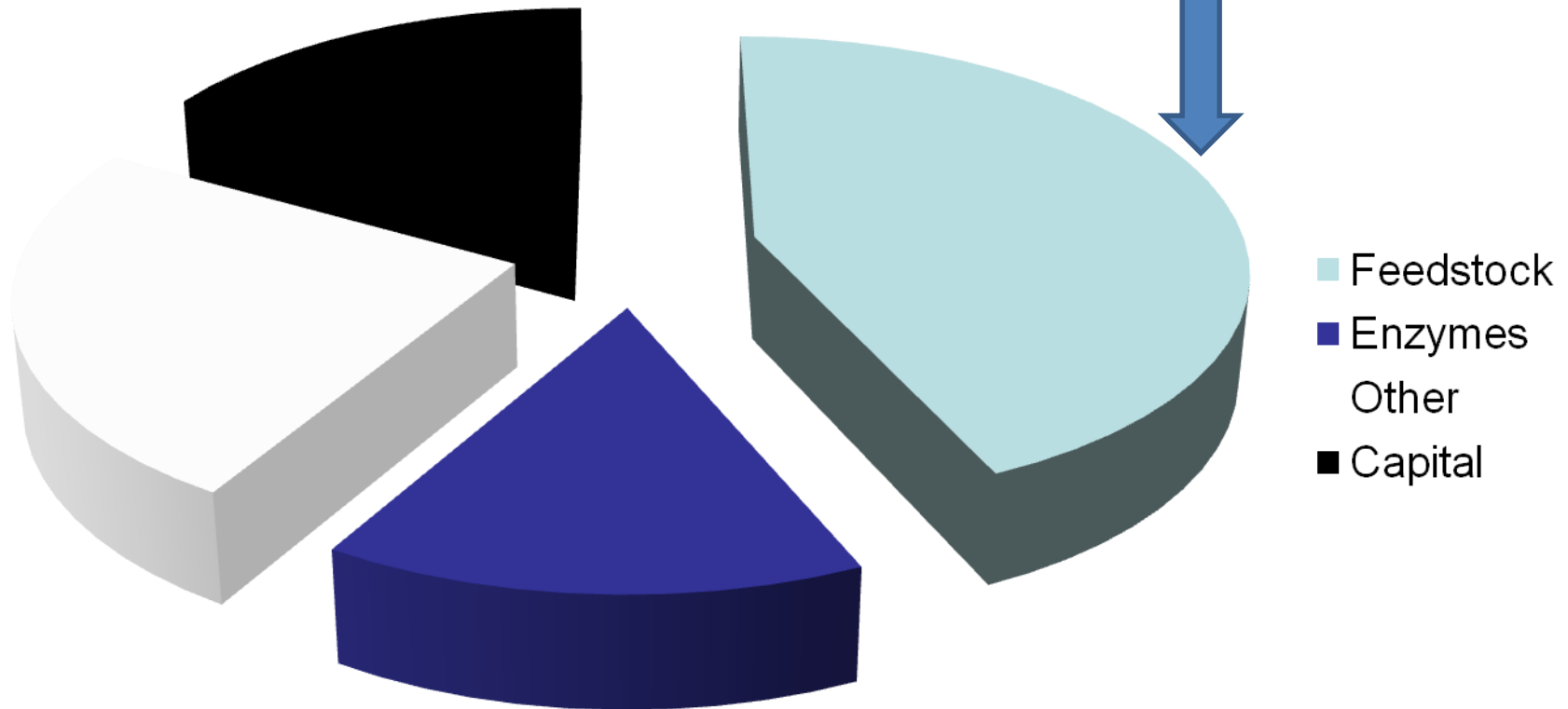


Feedstock is the Largest Cost of Cellulosic Ethanol



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**Giant King Grass and
co-location can reduce
feedstock cost by 40-50%
making cellulosic ethanol profitable**



Advantages of Giant King Grass



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- “Platform” energy crop for many bioenergy applications
 - Electricity, pellets, biofuels, biochemicals & bio plastics
- Low cost--Can meet cost targets for energy & biofuels applications because of high yield
 - Less expensive than agricultural waste
 - Can be used in combination w/ agricultural waste
- Perennial crop
 - Do not have to plant every year, just harvest
 - Short rotation—first harvested in 6.5 months
- Provides reliable, well documented, consistent quality fuel or feedstock with predictable, affordable price
 - Fuel supply reliability required for project financing

- VIASPACE works on integrated plantation and bioenergy, pellet or biorefinery projects
- VIASPACE is seeking quality project opportunities
- VIASPACE will work with partners, project developers or act as project developer
- Potential R&D collaborations
- Giant King Grass samples available

Thank You



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Dr. Carl Kukkonen

CEO Biography



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1998-PRESENT VIASPACE Inc. CEO

1984-1998 NASA/Caltech Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)

**Director Center for Space
Microelectronics Technology**

Manager of Supercomputing

- Led staff of 250 with \$70 million annual budget
- On review boards of 14 leading universities
- NASA Exceptional Achievement Award 1992
- Space Technology Hall of Fame 2001

1977-1984 Ford Motor Company

- Developed direct injection diesel engine
- Ford's expert on hydrogen as an automotive fuel
- Research in Physics Department

1975-1977 Purdue University postdoctoral fellow

1968-1975 Cornell University MS & PhD in theoretical physics

1966-1968 University of California Davis BS physics



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- The diagram illustrates a sustainable biomass cycle. It shows a landscape with a sun, clouds, and rain. A large blue arrow labeled "Carbon Dioxide" curves from a factory back to a forest. A brown arrow labeled "Biomass" curves from the forest to a factory. The factory produces "Fuel/Power/Heat and New Bioproducts" and has a "Mineral Recycle" loop. A river flows through the landscape, with "New Biomass Crops" and "Conventional Biomass" growing along its banks. A "Recycling" loop is shown for "Wood Products and Energy or Food/Feed Chemicals". "Agricultural Residues" are shown being sent to a "Landfill" or "Residues" area. "Fossil Energy" is also shown entering the system.

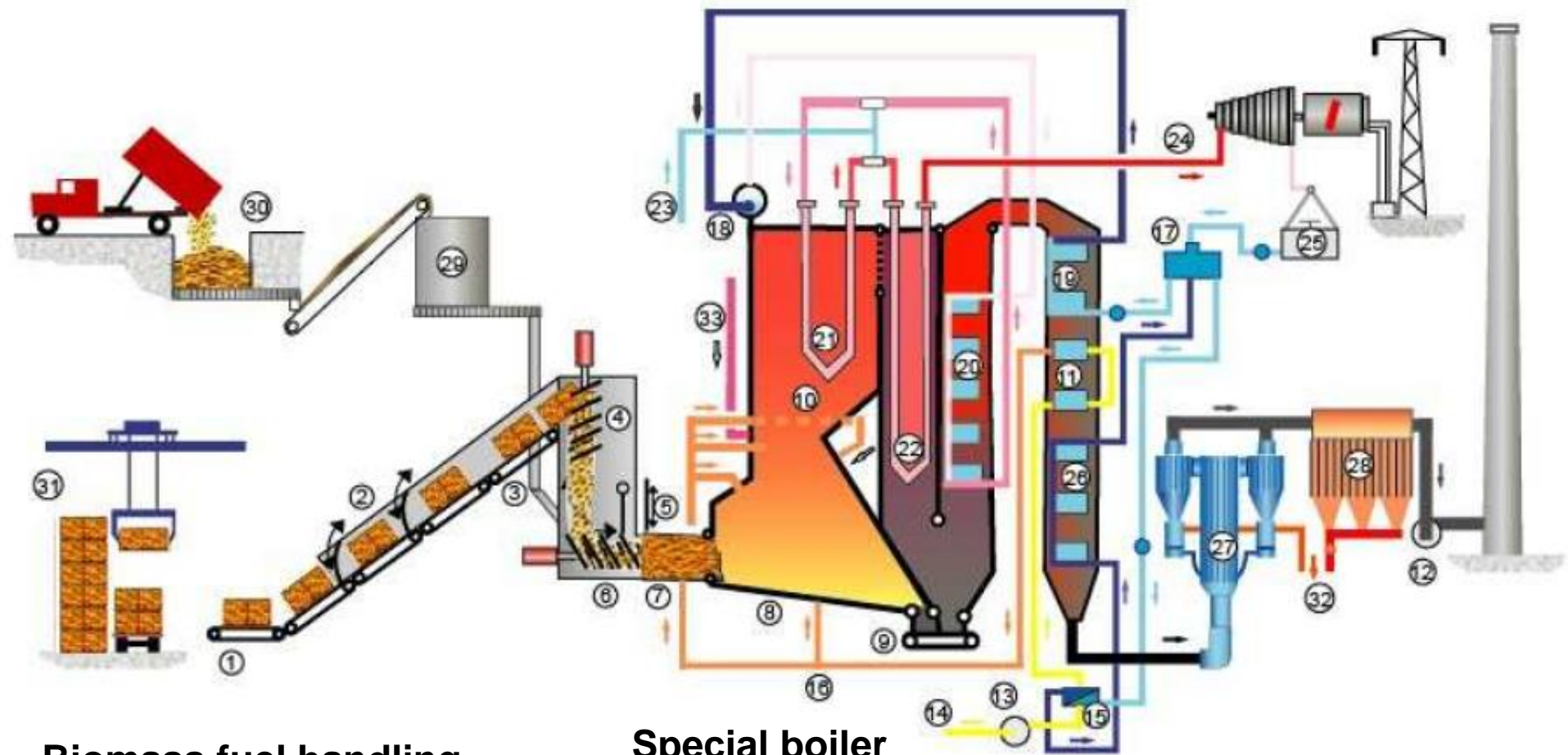
Applications of Giant King Grass

- **Direct combustion in electric power/heat/steam plant**
- **Pellets for co-firing with coal**
- **Briquettes for boilers**
- **Biogas /anerobic digestion**
- *Cellulosic liquid biofuels-- ethanol/butanol*
- *Biochemicals and bio plastics*
- *Pyrolysis to bio oil*
- *Catalytic conversion to bio diesel*
- *High-temperature gasification*
- *Torrefaction to bio coal*
- *Pulp for paper and textiles*

Applications that are commercial today with agricultural & forestry waste that can use Giant King Grass instead

Low cost of Giant King Grass will allow commercial applications in future

Direct Combustion Biomass Power Plant



Biomass fuel handling

**Special boiler
burns biomass
to create steam**

**High pressure steam
turbine turns generator
to make electricity**

Biogas to Electricity

- Sizes of Biogas power plants are 0.5 to 3 MW
- 70 hectare Giant King Grass per 1 MW power
- Provides 24/7 electricity for remote area, factory or to the grid
- Biogas power plant and plantation should be co-located to minimize fuel transportation costs
- Waste heat and organic fertilizer have value

Giant King Grass has both higher biogas yield per kilogram and higher kilogram yield per hectare than competing biomass

- Lower cost feedstock and electricity & higher profit



1.5 MW biogas engine generator set

Bio-Methane Yield/ Hectare of Land



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- Biogas production uses fresh Giant King Grass with yield of 375 mt/ha
- Measured biogas yields are 160-190 cubic meters of biogas/tonne of fresh grass
 - Methane content is 57% of biogas
- Bio-methane yield is 94 -111 m³/ha/day
- Giant King Grass bio-methane yield is 3.4 - 4.0 million BTU per hectare per day
- 1 MW of electricity requires 70 ha

- Giant King Grass plantation co-located with a power plant, pellet mill, bio-methane facility or biorefinery
 - Scalable, integrated, clean energy module that can be replicated throughout the world
- Provides local employment for farmers and power or processing plant operators
- Provides clean electricity
- Provides energy security & independence
- Money stays in country rather than sent overseas to purchase fuel