Presentation for the Energy Development and Transmission Committee October 3, 2010

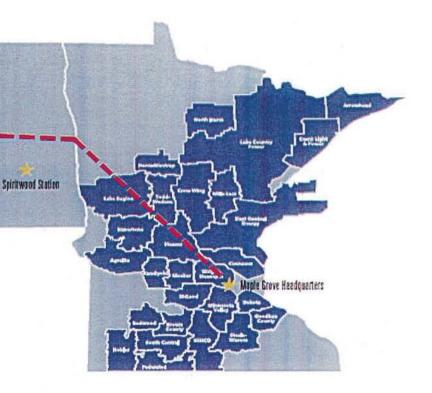




Great River Energy

Stanton Station

- Generation & transmission cooperative
- 28 member cooperatives in MN and WI
- Serving 645,000 homes & businesses
- 850 employees
- \$850 million revenue
- \$3.3 billion total assets
- Investment grade debt
- 2,800+ MW of generation
- 4,500+ miles of transmission lines

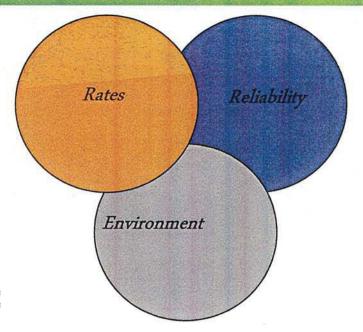






Background - The "Triple Bottom Line"

- Great River Energy has a commitment to provide customers with:
 - Stable rates
 - Reliable electricity
 - Environmental stewardship
- Members annually approve:
 - Rates
 - New projects
 - Environmental investments



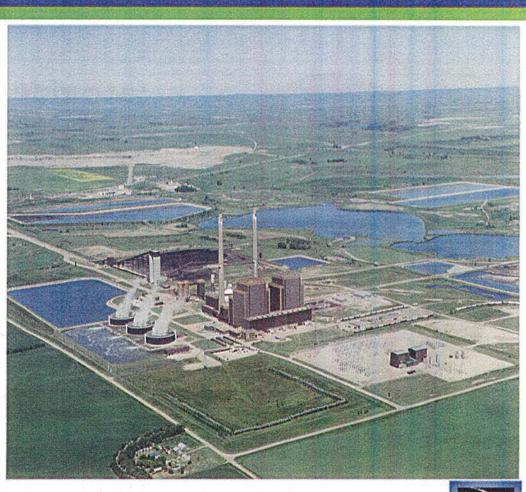




Coal Creek Station

- Coal Creek Units #1 and #2...
 - 2 X 600 MW Natural Circulation
 - Tangentially Fired, Dual Furnace
 - 8 X 8 burners, plus SOFA
 - Eight Pulverizers per Unit
 - Mine Mouth, ND Lignite
 - 6,200 BTU/lb (14.4 MJ/kg)
 - 38% moisture
 - Commissioned 1979, 1981
 - Base Loaded
 - Wet FGD's, No SCR's
 - Closed Loop Cooling









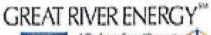


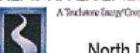


Problem Statement:

- Plant performance is based on 6,800 BTU/lb (15.8 MJ/kg) fuel (with normal margins), but delivered fuel HHV has rarely exceeded 6,200 BTU/lb (14.4 MJ/kg)
- As a result....
 - Lost Boiler And Cycle Efficiency
 - 9% Higher Coal Flow Rate Than Design
 - 20 MW Of Station Service Power
 - 20% Higher Flue Gas Flow Rate Than Design
 - High Exit Gas Temperature
 - Lost Spare Mill Capability
 - Increased Operating And Maintenance Costs

Partnership Development Effort



















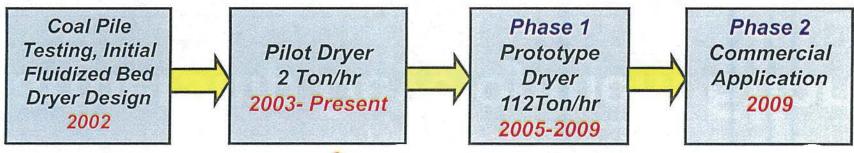




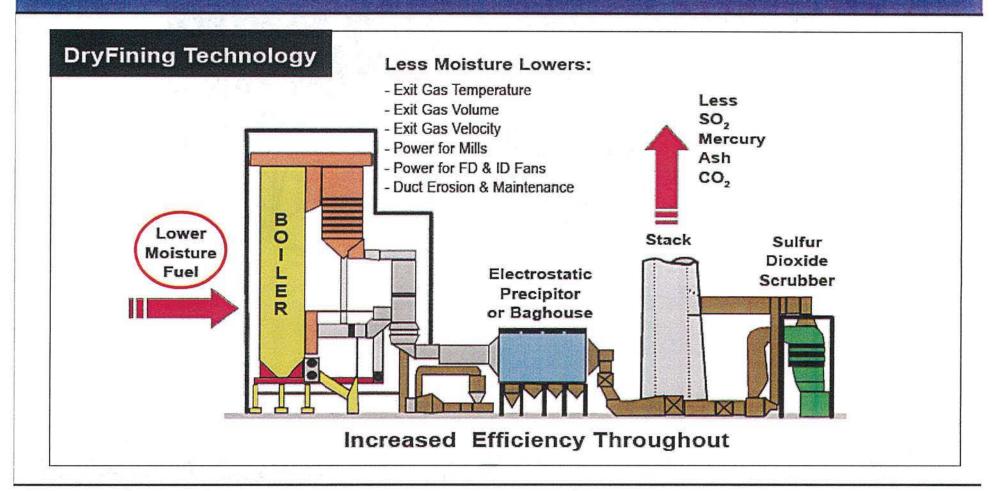


Solution

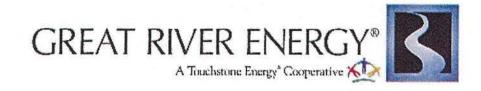
- Objective....
 - Restore lost performance by removing moisture in the incoming fuel stream just prior to bunkering
- How....
 - Employ waste heat to reduce moisture content of the lignite conveyed to the bunkers
- Approach....
 - Demonstrate and Select Basic Drying Process Concept
 - Develop "Proof Of Concept" Pilot Plant
 - Develop Dryer Design And Predictive Performance Modeling
 - Prototype Full Scale Dryer Design
 - Integrate Full Scale Commercial Demonstration Into Existing Plant Project



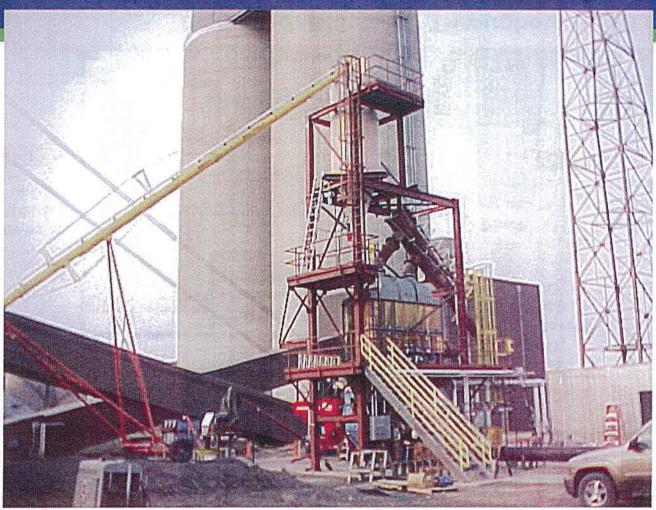
DryFiningTM Process





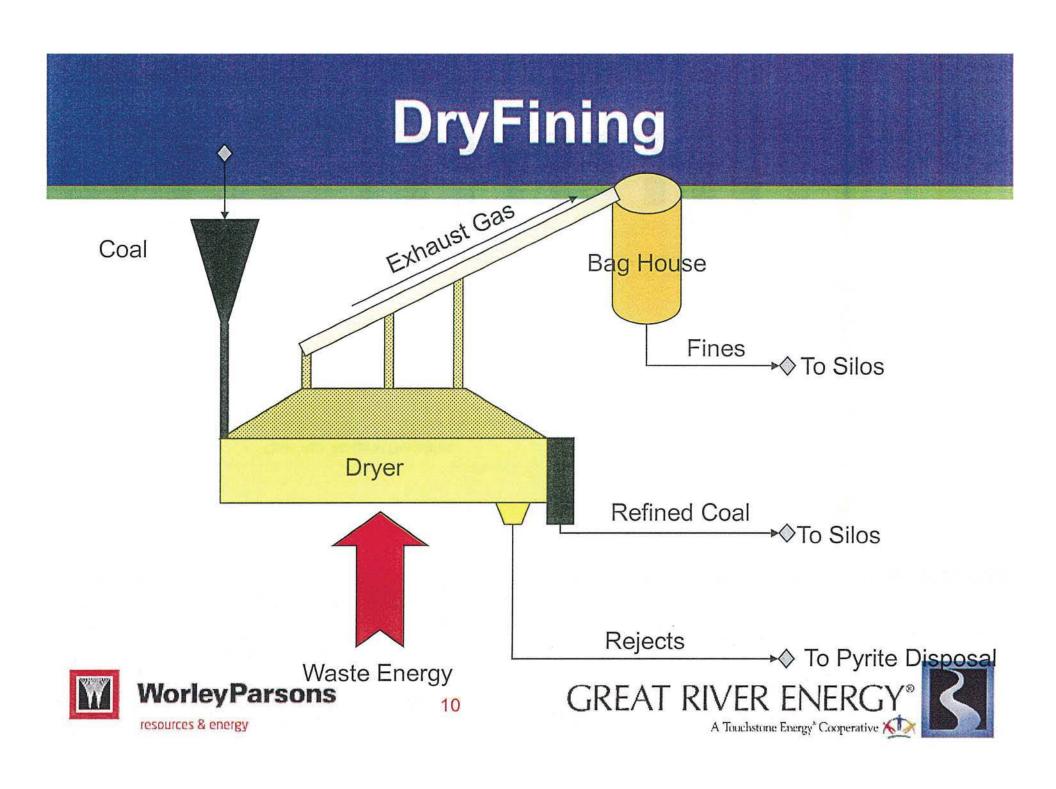


2 Ton/Hr Pilot Coal Drying

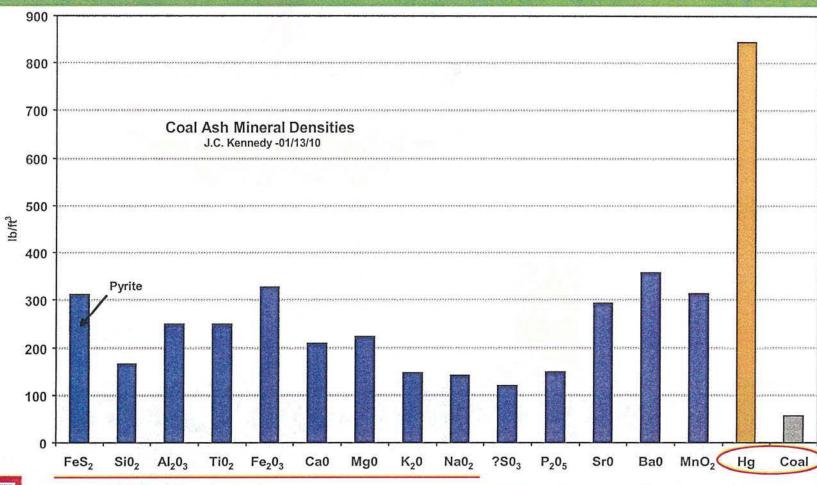








Ash Segregation



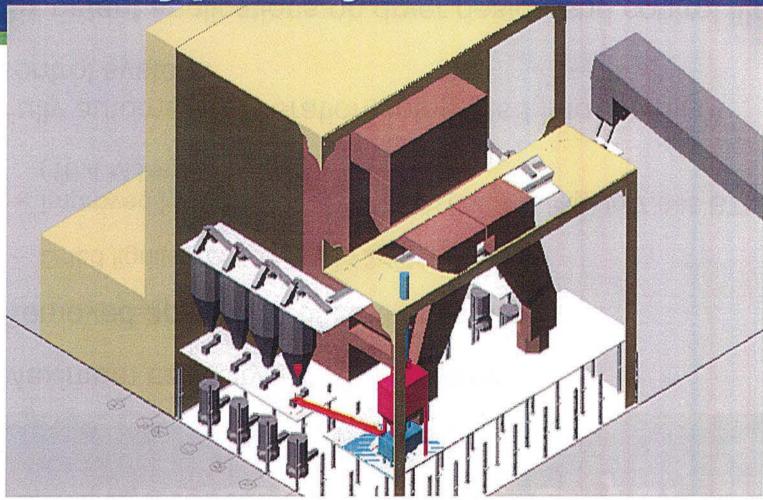


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Prototype Dryer: Unit 2 East







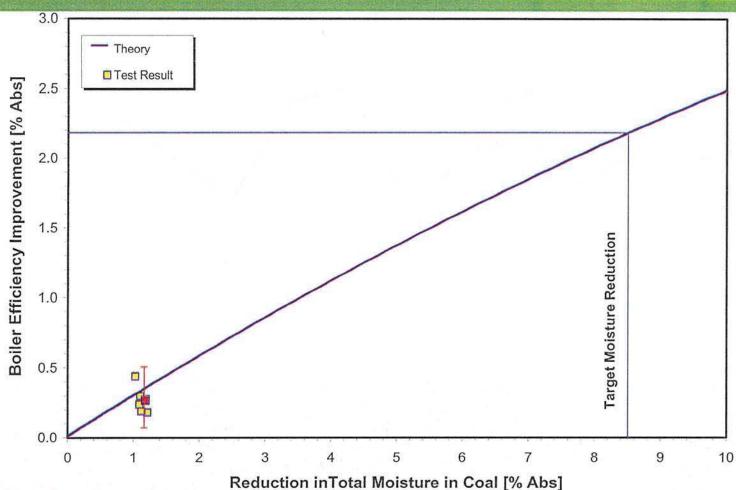
Prototype Coal Dryer

- Maximum capacity 112.5 tons/hr
- Removed approx. ¼ of coal moisture.
 - Dried lignite from 38.5% to 29.5% moisture
 - Improved HHV from 6,200 BTU/lb (14.4 MJ/kg) to 7,045 BTU/lb (16.4 MJ/kg)
- Fully automated operation, integrated into the plant control system.
- Six patent applications on dryer design and control filed by GRE (two awarded).





Boiler Efficiency Improvement

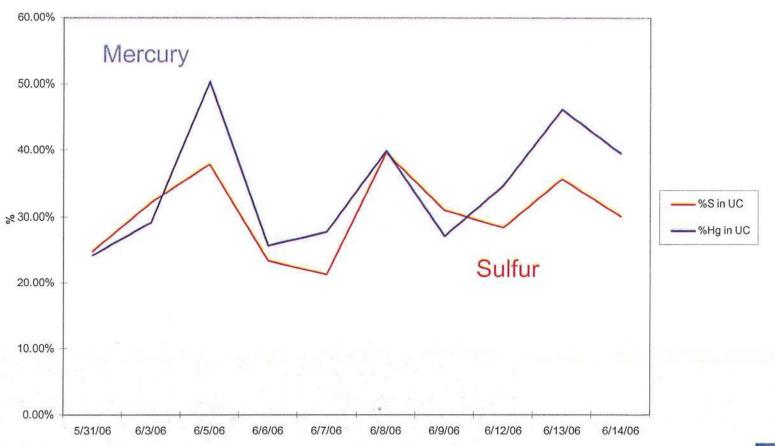






Segregation Stream

Sulfur and Hg in Segregation Stream

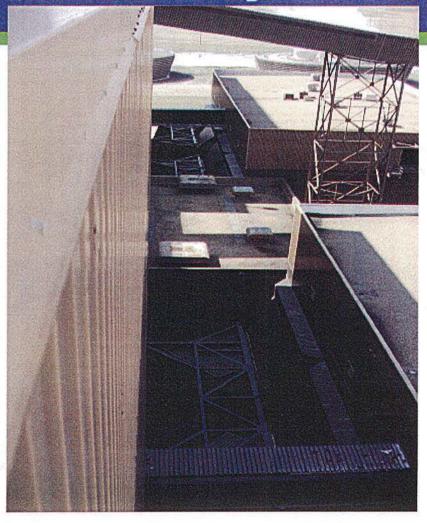


date





Commercial Dryer Location







Unit #2 "Complete" April '08

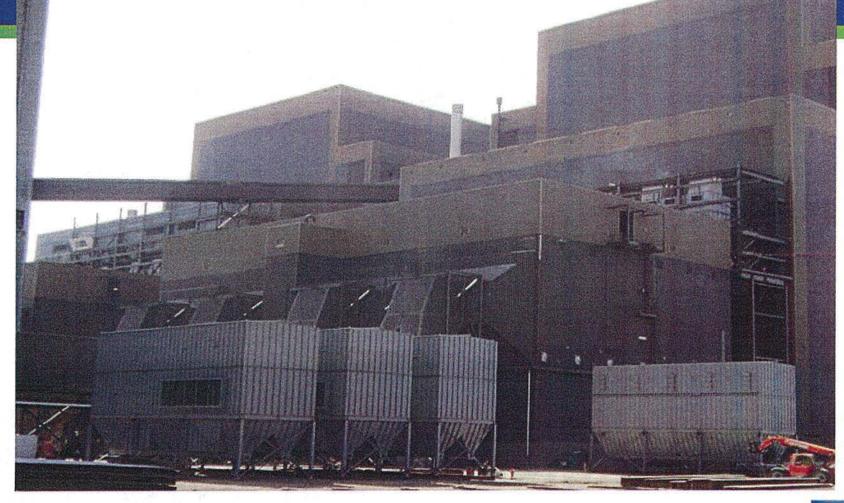








July '08: U2 (left), U1 (right)







Summer 2009 Installation

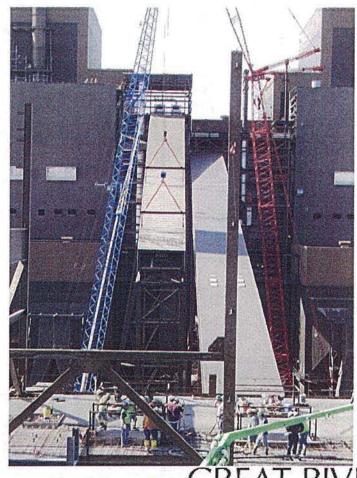






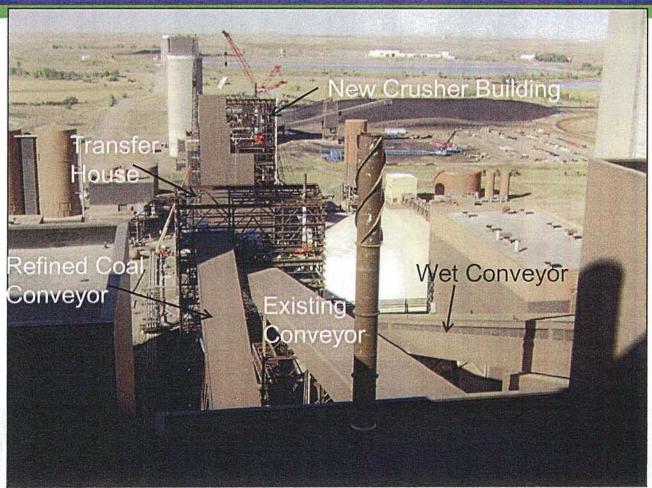


Install "wet" Conveyor





DryFining Conveying System







January 2010



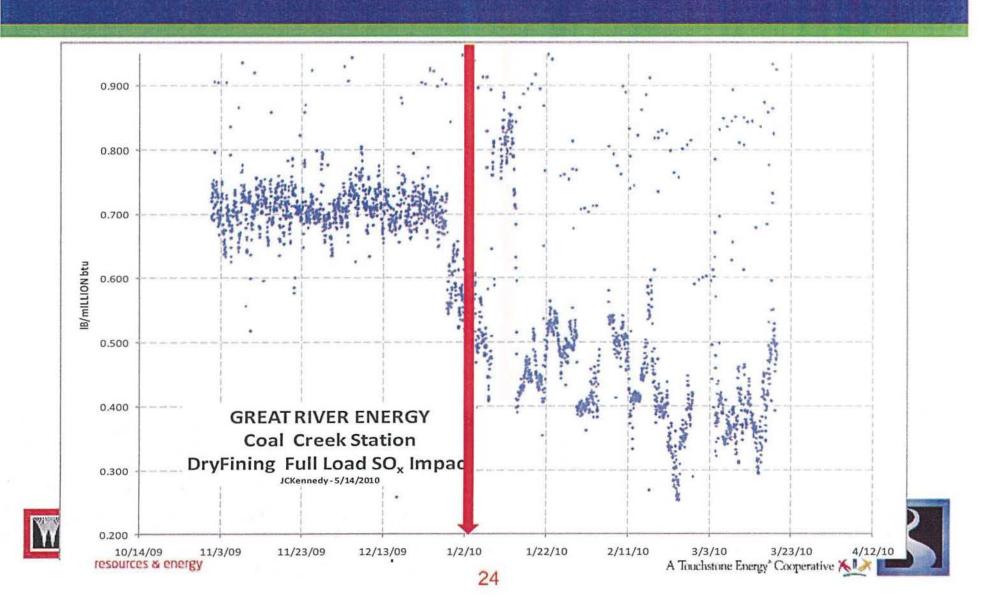




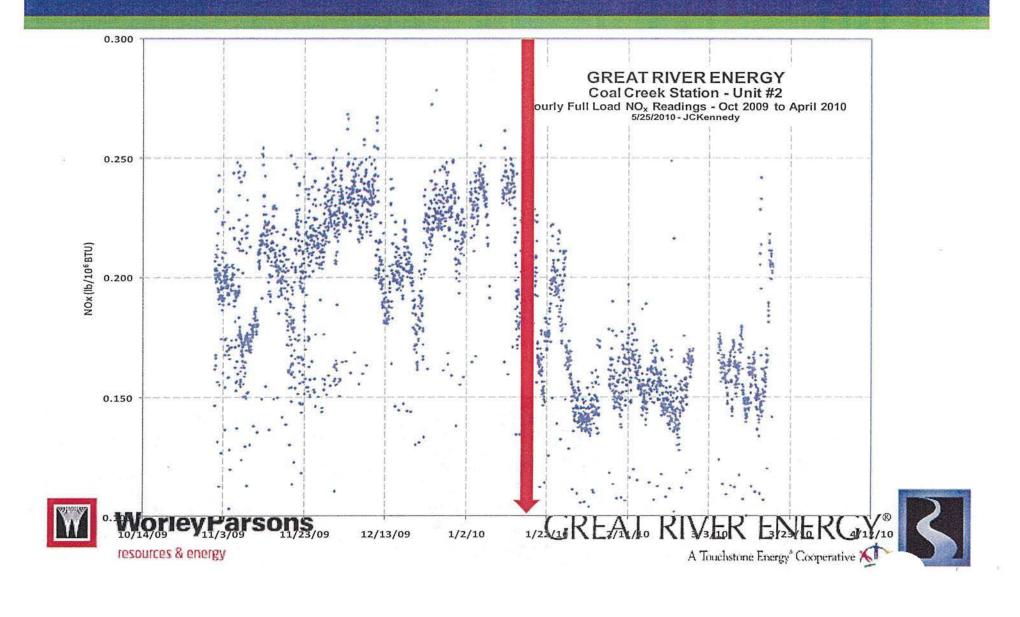


DryFining™ Performance

SO₂ Reduction

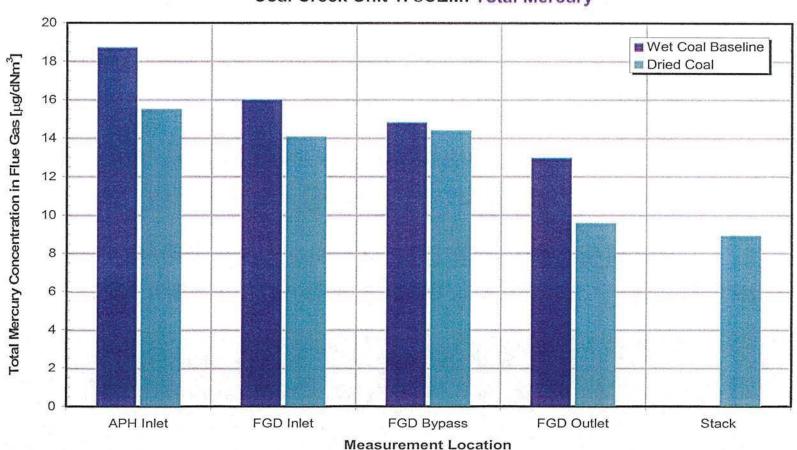


NO_x Reduction



Summary: Hg^T

Coal Creek Unit 1: sCEM: Total Mercury







DryFining Results

- □ 25% less H₂O dry lignite from 38 to 29% moisture, improving HHV from 6,100 to 6,800 BTU/lb
- □ 54% less SO₂ Segregation of ash minerals, plus improved collection efficiency
- □ 40% less Hg Segregation of ash minerals, plus improved collection efficiency
- □ 32% less NO_X- Reduced volumetric release rate, improved fineness and air & fuel distribution to furnace
- ☐ 4% less CO₂ 4% improved cycle efficiency





System Performance Impacts:

Observed:

- Each unit now operates with N-1 pulverizers in service
- Total station service reduced
- Boiler thermal efficiency increased by 3.7% (on HHV basis)

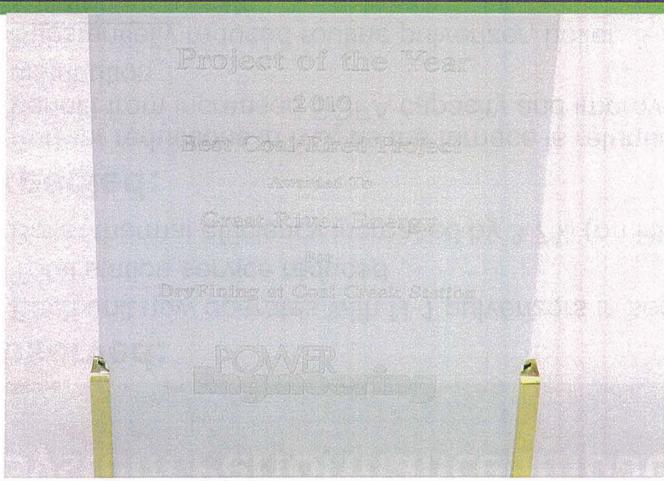
Expected:

- Further reductions in NO_x as the furnace is retuned to benefit from increased SOFA capacity and improved fuel distribution
- Substantially reduced routine pulverizer, boiler, & AQCS maintenance costs





2010 Coal-fired Project of the Year







Process integrations

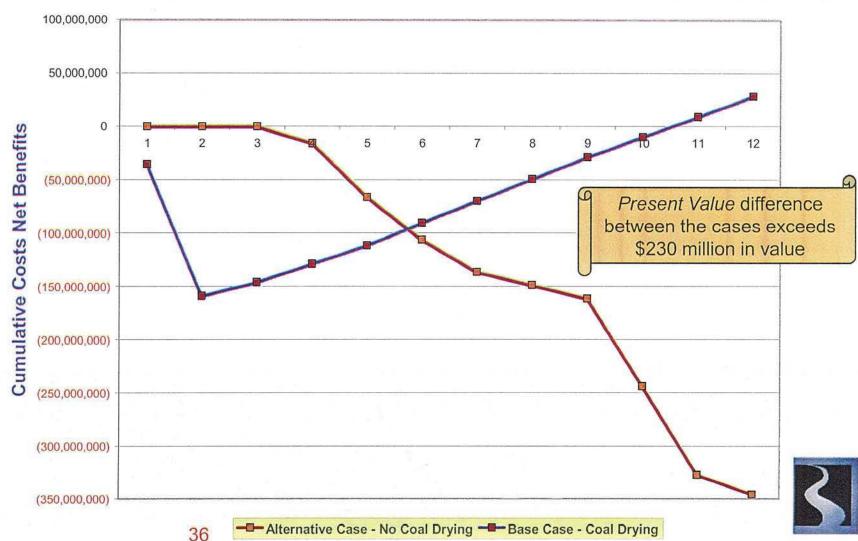
- Gasifiers
 - IGCC
 - Coal to Liquids
- SCPC
- Activated Carbon
- Oxy-fuel firing
- Confidentiality agreements
 - 50% Global reserves





Financial Justification

DryFining is the clear choice





IRS Section 45

- Refined Coal Tax Credits for electric generation
 - 20% reduction in NO_X
 - AND
 - 40% reduction in SO₂ OR Hg
- Economic Stabilization Act of 2008
 - \$6.27 per ton tax credit for 10 years
 - In service by 12/31/2009 Extended to 12/31/2011
- \$420 million tax credits produced by 1200 MW of DryFining at Coal Creek Station





Introducing EPRI...

EPRI is a company that...

...brings together great people...

...with new and exciting ideas...

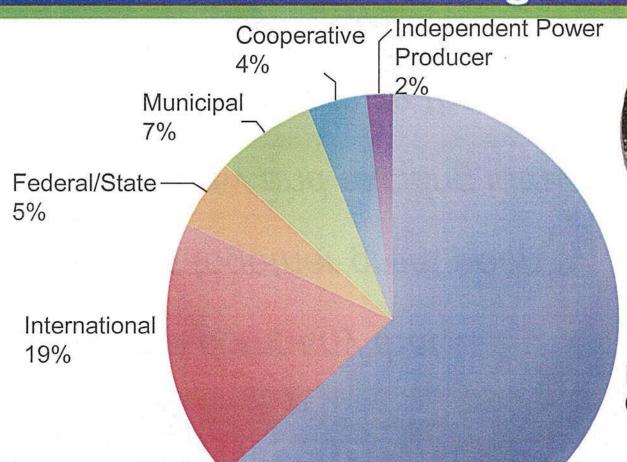
...to help energize the world!







EPRI Members Breakdown By 2010 Annual Research Portfolio Funding



RIECTIRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
3420 Hilliview Ave.

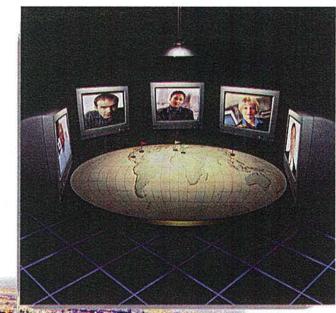
Investor-Owned 63%



A Touchstone Energy* Cooperative

Our Mission...

To conduct research on key issues facing the electricity sector...on behalf of its members, energy stakeholders, and society.



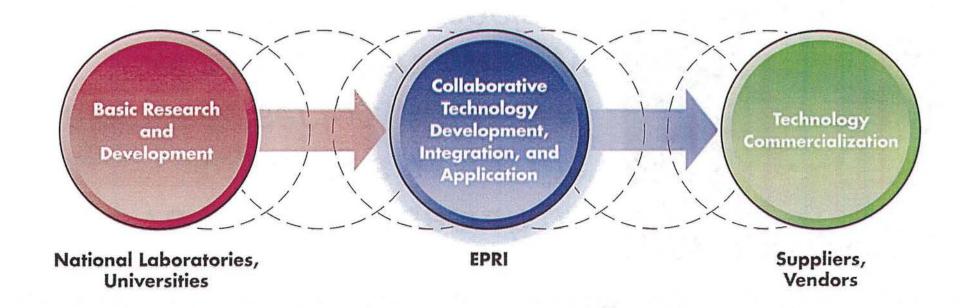






Our Role...

Help Move Technologies to the Commercialization Stage...



Technology Accelerator!





EPRI...the Power of Collaboration...

Delivering greater value for our members' investment...

 Helps reduce the associated costs and risks of technology development, delivery, and commercialization

 Collaborative model shares the ideas, expertise, and valued experiences of EPRI membership

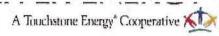
 Costs and benefits are shared among EPRI members

 Ultimate goal is to ensure society's energy needs are met cleanly, efficiently, and economically











Sector Research Area Roadmaps

- Advanced Coal Generation
- Flexible Operation of Fossil Fleet
- Gas Generation Technology
- Generation Fleet Transition
- Long Term Operation
- Near-Zero Emissions
- Renewable Generation Technology
- Water Management.



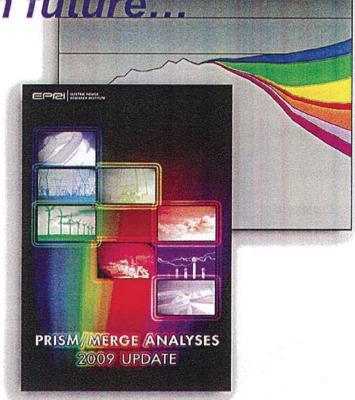




EPRI's Prism / MERGE Analysis...

Roadmap for a low-carbon future...

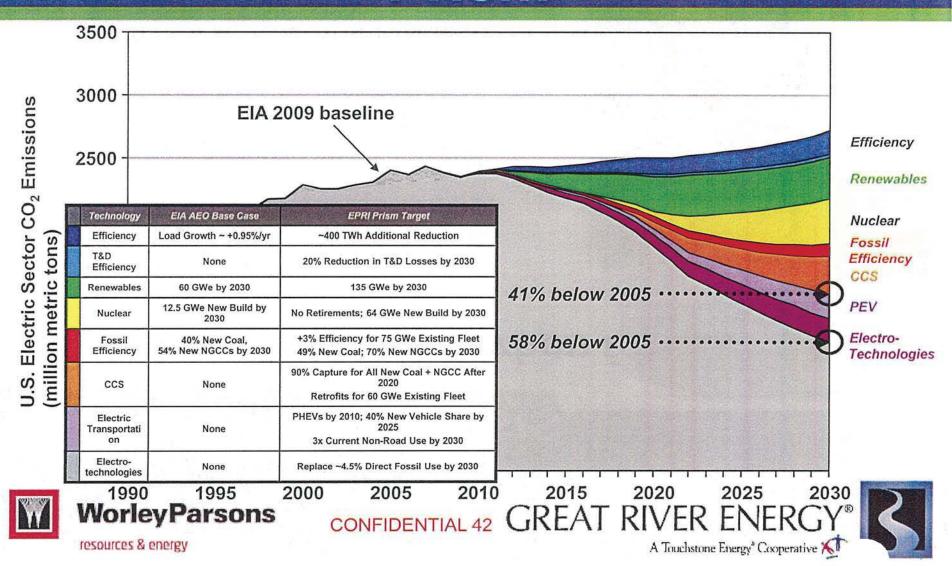
- Detailed analysis of the pathway to reducing CO₂ emissions across the electricity sector
- Provides guidance on the needed generation mix to slow, stop and reverse global CO₂ emissions
- Cited in numerous national and international publications as pre-eminent work on global climate and energy



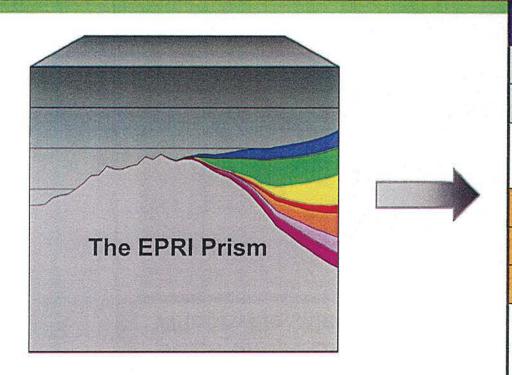




Analysis Framework...2009 Prism



Industry Demonstration Projects... From Analysis to Action



Demonstration Projects

Energy efficiency projects

Smart grids

Compressed air energy storage projects

Pulverized coal with CCS

IGCC with CCS

Low cost oxygen (O₂)

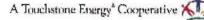
Solar and biomass projects

Goal is to help develop large-scale demonstration projects in multiple areas required to provide the full portfolio of technologies



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National Carbon Capture Center

DOE-Funded CO₂ Capture Test Facilities in Wilsonville, Alabama



Power Systems Development Facility (PSDF) started combustion testing June 1996 and gasification September 1999.

In May 2009 PSDF transitioned to the National Carbon Capture Center (NCCC).

Existing facilities used to support development of pre-combustion CO₂ capture.

ocation of PC4

Additional facility, the Post-Combustion CO₂ Capture Center (PC4), built and started testing March 2011.

Located at adjacent power plant, Alabama Power's Plant Gaston





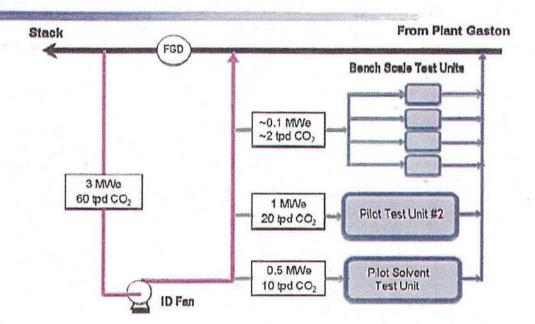






NCCC: PC4

Layout of PC4



Flue gas drawn from downstream of FGD and returned upstream so any contaminants introduced are removed by FGD before passing to stack

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Coal Generation Plans for Canadian Utilities

- Alberta new units coming on line (Keephills 3 just became commercial)
- Saskatchewan no decision on new units; run existing units beyond EOL if feasible
- Manitoba one unit left; operate on emergency basis only until 2020
- Ontario retire all units by 2014
- New Brunswick run existing units until EOL and then retire
- Nova Scotia run existing units until EOL and then retire



Proposed Canadian Coal Plant CO₂ Regulations (cont.)

- New and old units 375 tonnes of CO₂/GWh
 - Deemed equivalent to combined cycle natural gas
 - No provision for credits, off-sets or trading
- New unit commissioned after July 1, 2015
- Old unit operating after end of useful life
 - Useful life 45 years after commissioning or determined by end of power purchase agreement
- Existing unit neither new or old



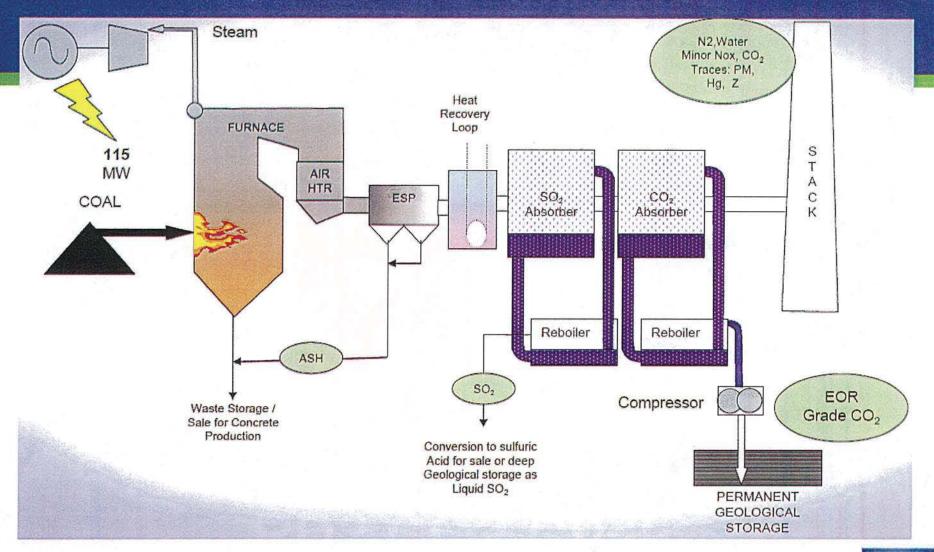
BD3 CCS Renderina







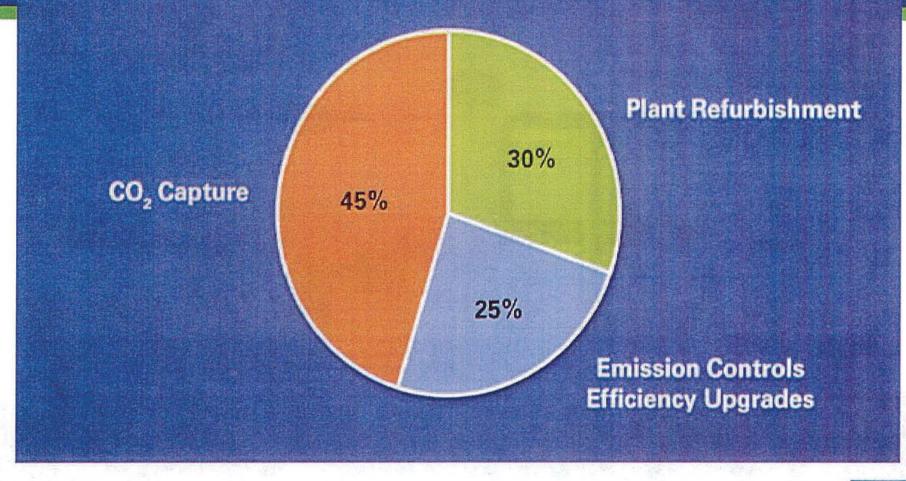
BD3 CCS Schematic







BD3 CCS Costs







Magnitude!

Chemicals from CO₂ - Global

CHARTMAN WE SPEAKED	PROPERTY AND LOCATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Estimate +13% for			GWe if equimolar
Rank	Chemical	2002 Production	2002 Production 2007		rxn with CO2
		Mt *	Mt	Gmol	90% capture
1	Sulfuric Acid	36.65	41.54	423.54	2.74
2 3	Nitrogen	30.76	34.87	1244.65	8.06
3	Ethylene	23.67	26.83	838.44	5.43
4	Oxygen	22.04	24.98	890.27	5.76
4 5 6	Lime	18.42	20.87	372.24	2.41
6	Polyethylene	16.06	18.20	568.91	3.68
7	Propylene	14.46	16.38	380.27	2.46
8	Ammonia, Anydrous	13.20	14.96	878.51	5.69
9	Chlorine	11.39	12.91	182,02	1.18
10	Phosphoric Acid	10.81	12.26	125.06	0.81
95	Sodium Bicarbonate	0.54	0.61	7.24	0.05
95	Cyclohexanone	0.54	0.61	6.19	0.04
97	Propylene Glycol	0.53	0.60	7.92	0.05
98	Phthalic Anhydride	0.53	0.60	4.03	0.03
99	Sodium Sulfate	0.51	0.58	4.06	0.03
100	Potassium Hydroxide	0.47	0.54	9.55	0.06
	TOTAL	443,08	502.16	10339.12	66,95

Global top 100 chemicals production total ~ 0.5 Gt/yr; CO_2 Emissions ~ 30 Gt/yr $A + CO_2 \rightarrow ACO_2$

Limited supplies of A & limited sales of ACO₂ Need to regenerate A or make A with CO₂ constraints

* Source: American Chemistry Council
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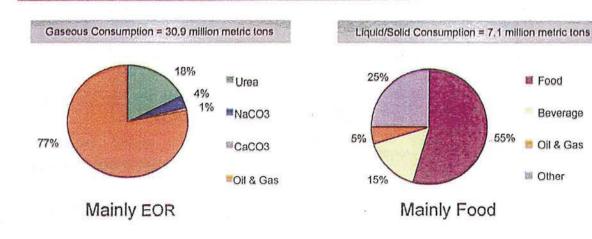






USA CO2 Usage

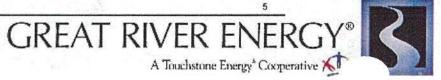
CO₂ Usage – United States



~40M Tonnes of Use vs. 6B Tonnes Currently Emitted (2.5B Tonnes from US Utility Sector)

Source: Howard Herzog / MIT Laboratory for Energy and the Environment





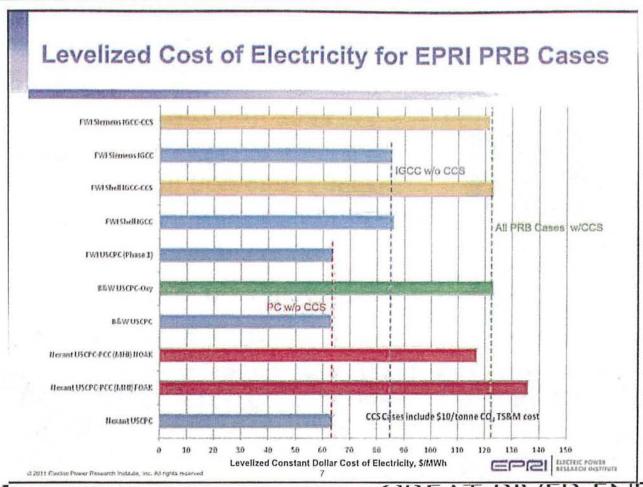
Food

Beverage

Oil & Gas

M Other

COE





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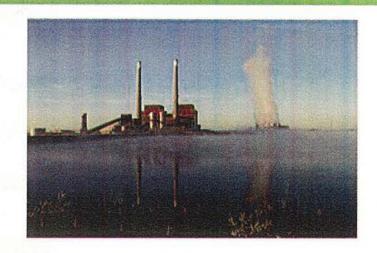
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Coal Creek Station

- Two units built in 1979 & 1981
 - 25+ years of operation
 - 1,180 megawatts of generation
- Uses 8 million tons of lignite coal annually from adjacent Falkirk
 Mine
 - Contract through 2045
- Electricity delivered to customers via high voltage direct current transmission system







Efficiency Improvements

- Turbine blades
 - Future upgrades
- Cooling Towers
- Simulator
- Ventilation
- Variable packing
- Fans/VFD's
- Controls
- Leak detection
- Compressed air
- 605,771 tons total

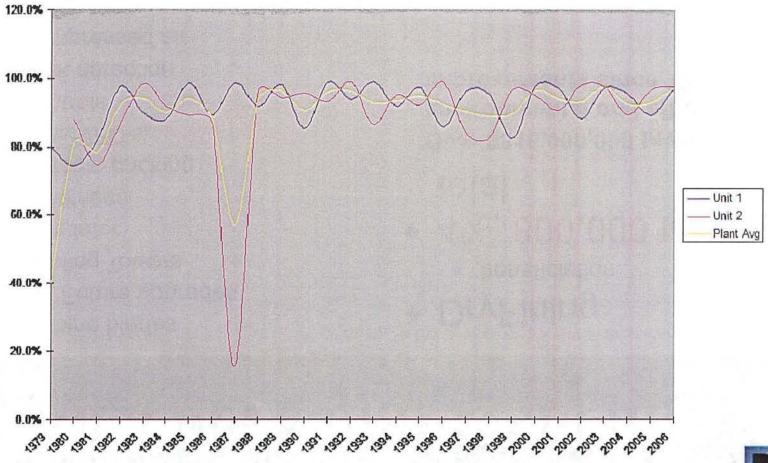
- DryFining
 - beneficiation
- 4%, 800,000 tons total

Over \$316,000,000 invested in environmental and efficiency improvements since 1979





Availability

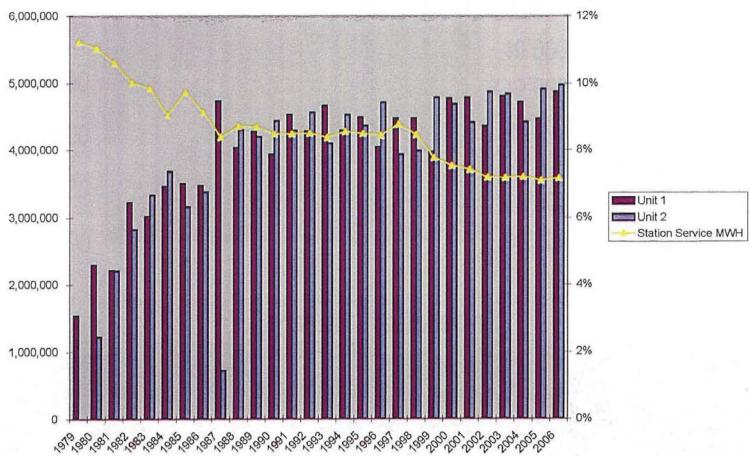




GREAT RIVER ENERGY

Aux power

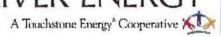
GMW vs. AuxMW





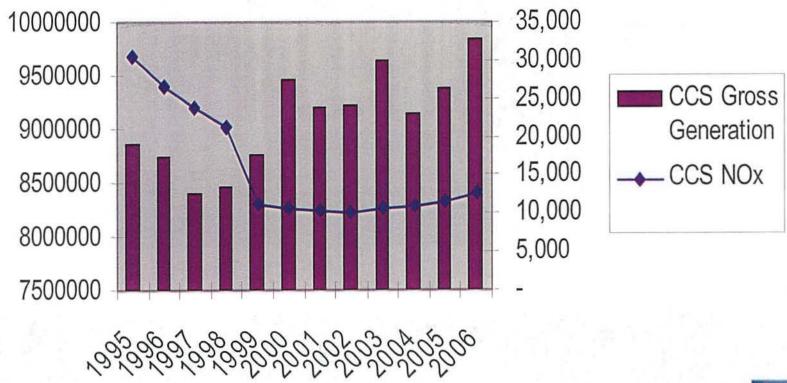
Morreys around

GREAT KIVER ENERGY





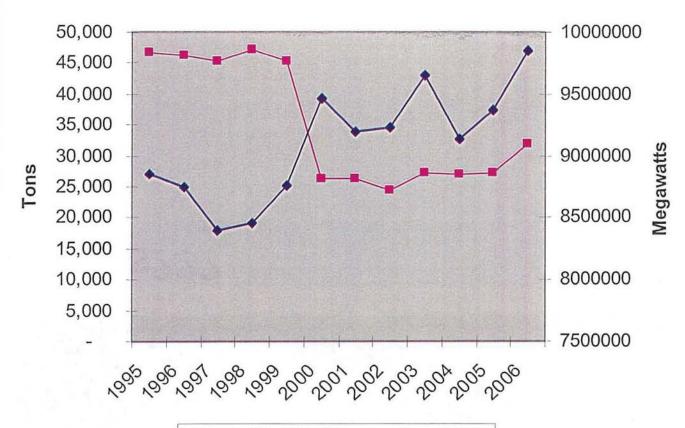
NOx vs. Generation



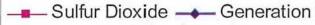




Coal Creek Station Sulfur Dioxide Emission vs Generation









Any questions???

Questions???



