GENERAL



MOTORS

Brad Beauchamp General Motors Alternative Fuels









Population Growth & World Automobile Ownership Today 2020 ******* ******** İİİİİİ **. ...** TTTT ŎŎŎ ŎŎŎŎŎ ŎŎŎŎ **.** 6.6 890 7.5 1.1 billion billion billion million

 Global energy demand exceeds our current glide path for supply

 Global energy demand to increase 2% per year

 We will need 60% more energy in 2030 than in 2003



Risks in future petroleum availability:

Availability = reserves + pumping out of ground to above-ground infrastructure

- Not enough refineries
- Not enough increase in capacity
- Geopolitical issues
- Unpredictables:
 - Natural disasters
 - Wars
 - Hostile regimes



35% of World's Energy 96% of Transportation Energy comes from PETROLEUM



- Growing concern about Global Warming due to CO₂
- Push for legislation that:
 - Reduces emissions
 - Ultimately reduces the use of petroleum





Meeting the Energy Challenge







GM's Advanced Propulsion Technology Strategy

- Broad range of clean, efficient vehicles
- Powered by different sources of energy
- Meet local consumer needs around the world

Advanced Propulsion Technology Strategy





Why Biofuel?

Ees I Casoline

Biofuels, like ethanol, offer the best near-term solution to reducing our dependence on petroleum

- By 2030, Ethanol will reduce oil demand 30%
- Ethanol will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions



Benefits of E85 Ethanol

- Renewable energy source
- Domestically produced
 - Supports rural communities and the domestic agriculture industry
 - U.S. jobs creation
- Infrastructure issues simpler and less costly than gaseous alternative fuels (CNG, LPG, Hydrogen)
- High octane consumer alternative to gasoline



Biofuels Leader

GM is the world leader in providing customer choice through Biofuel and FlexFuel availability
More than 4 million ethanol-capable vehicles on the road worldwide
GM is committed to have 50% of annual volume E85-capable by 2012







E85 FlexFuel Models in 2009MY

Chevrolet Avalanche Express HIHR HIHR Panel Impala Malibu* Silverado Suburban Tahoe

<u>GMC</u> Sierra / Denali Savana Yukon / Denali Yukon XL / XL Denali <u>HUMMER</u> H2 H2 SUT

E85 ETHANOL

<u>Cadillac</u> Escalade Escalade ESV Escalade EXT

<u>Buick</u> Lucerne

<u>Pontiac</u> G6 Coupe/Sedan G6 Convertible



Biofuels Leader

 In Brazil, more than 95% of our fleet is available with FlexPower

Accounts for 90% of sales





Biofuels Leader

Saab's 9-5 BioPower is Europe's best selling FlexFuel vehicle

Saab

Saab offers BioPower in its core product lineup



North America

 The United States is the largest producer in the world with an estimated
 8 billion gallons for 2008



- Forecasting 12 billion annual gallons in 24 months
- 36 billion gallons mandated in US annually beginning in 2022

Latin America

 Brazil is the second-largest ethanol producer in the world



 Brazilian ethanol is forecast to grow from 4 billion to more than 7 billion gallons annually by 2010

Asia

- China is the third largest producer of ethanol in the world
- An estimated 1 Billion gallons annually and is focused on biomass for future expansion

Europe

 The European nations are producing ethanol from a variety of sources



Biomass is the current focus





Agricultural / Municipal Waste



Plastic



Tires

Cellulosic Ethanol Alliances

 GM alliances are aggressively working to make ethanol readily accessible at affordable prices
 Thermo-chemical to bio-chemical processes
 Garbage to non-food energy crops





Cellulosic Ethanol Alliances

coskata

The 3 Step Process

 Using proprietary microorganisms and bioreactor designs, Coskata can produce ethanol anywhere in the world, from almost any carbon containing feedstock.





Cellulosic Ethanol through Biochemical Processing In nature, no organism is

 In nature, no organism is capable of quickly and cost-effectively producing and fermenting sugars from cellulosic biomass

 Mascoma's research laboratories are now developing a new generation of microbes and processes for economical conversion of cellulosic feedstocks into ethanol Mascoma's organisms and processes are designed to:

- Rapidly break down the components of biomass
- Convert sugars and polymers of sugars to ethanol
- Thrive in a manufacturing environment



Biofuels Infrastructure

Working with others to help expand infrastructure



E85 Station and General Motors FlexFuel Vehicle Ownership

	FFV Owners*	E85 Stations**
Arkansas	37,719	7
Kansas	26,019	39
Louisiana	66,691	6
Mississippi	24,343	3
Missouri	52,949	97
Nebraska	21,375	47
Oklahoma	39,635	7
Texas	281,316	38

*5/2/08: GM Vehicles In Operation (New & Used). VIN Year List 2000-2009 **7/24/08: e85refueling.com



General Motors & National Governors Association E85 Collaboration

A state-industry partnership through NGA where GM will work with (8) states to expand E85 infrastructure

- Addresses lack of E85 pumps
- Paves the way to support scale-potential of cellulosic ethanol production
- Develops greater relationships with specific states to benefit future fuels and advanced technology efforts
- "Connects the dots" for GM's E85 strategy
 - Supply: Coskata and Mascoma cellulosic alliances
 - Vehicles: 50% volume commitment
 - Consumer availability: Optimizing consumer availability to increase number of stations and enable better pricing

General Motors & National Governors Association E85 Collaboration

The joint NGA & GM selection of the (8) states will be based on factors such as:

- Market size and potential
- Current E85 gaps
- Regional outlook
- Synergies



Selected states will then:

- Develop an E85 task force to analyze E85 status and potential
- Develop an implementation plan with programs to support and fund

Ethanol Myths

Separating facts from fiction

MYTH 1: Ethanol will not reduce U.S. dependence on oil

- Ethanol is a rapidly growing domestic fuel and every gallon reduces U.S. dependence on oil
 - In 2007, the production and use of ethanol in the U.S.
 reduced oil imports by 228.2 million barrels
 - Saving \$16.5 billion from being sent to foreign countries
- By 2030, more than 60 billion gallons of ethanol can be derived from grain-based and biomass sources
 - Reducing reliance on gasoline as a motor fuel

MYTH 1: Ethanol will not reduce U.S. dependence on oil

- The U.S. is starting to break its "addiction" to foreign oil
- Biofuel production and use in the U.S. and Europe during the last three years has cut consumption of crude oil by 1 million barrels a day
- According to a Merrill-Lynch study:
 - Ethanol in the fuel supply kept gasoline prices 15 percent lower than they would be without ethanol

MYTH 2: Ethanol requires more energy to produce than it delivers as a fuel

- Recent studies from the U.S. Department of Energy conclude that making fuel ethanol from corn yields about one-third more energy than is used to grow the grain
 - "net energy balance" of 1.34
- Next generation cellulosic ethanol technologies have an even higher energy balance
 - A joint study concludes that ethanol from switchgrass produced 540 percent more renewable than nonrenewable energy
 - Coskata's process generates up to 7.7 times as much energy as is used - compared to conventional gasoline

MYTH 3: Using corn for ethanol increases food prices and negatively impacts the global food supply

 Corn prices have minimal impact on consumer food prices

- For every dollar spent on food, only 19 cents goes towards raw materials. The balance – 81 cents – goes to:
 - labor (38.5 cents)
 - advertising and packaging (12 cents)
 - transportation and energy (7.5 cents)
 - other non-farm costs (23 cents)

MYTH 3: Using corn for ethanol increases food prices and negatively impacts the global food supply

- Many parts of the developing world have experienced high economic growth in recent years
 - Of the world's 34 most food-insecure countries 22 had average annual growth rates ranging from 5 to 16 percent between 2004 and 2006
 - This growth is a central force of change on the demand side of the world food equation

 High income growth in low-income countries readily translates into increased consumption of food

MYTH 3: Using corn for ethanol increases food prices and negatively impacts the global food supply.

Rising costs in energy and transportation have a more significant impact on food prices than corn

 America is growing enough corn for both food and fuel
 U.S. corn supply is projected to reach nearly 14.5 billion bushels - demand is expected to be 12.7 billion bushels

 Ethanol production yields co-products that contribute to the food supply

distiller's grain, a high-protein animal feed

MYTH 3: Using corn for ethanol increases food prices and negatively impacts the global food supply.

- World oil prices are the most significant factor driving the price of food across the globe
- According to the president of the Renewable Fuels Association:
 - It requires petroleum to grow, process, package and transport food all around the world
 - With oil prices at record levels it is little wonder that food prices are rising
 - The problems of hunger have existed long before the United States' ethanol industry
 - without structural reform in how aid is delivered will unfortunately persist

MYTH 4: The use of E85 ethanol increases greenhouse gas emissions.

 Ethanol is proven to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and contributes to eliminating other harmful pollutants

Corn ethanol by 21-29 percent

Cellulosic ethanol by 70-86 percent



Benefits of E85 Ethanol

CO₂ Savings from Different Ethanol Processes and Inputs

Cellulosic Ethanol



MYTH 4: The use of E85 ethanol increases greenhouse gas emissions.

- The efficiency of ethanol production continues to rise
 - Use of 6.5B gallons of ethanol in the US in 2007 resulted in the reduction of GHG emissions by ~10 million tons
- Nearly 25 percent of ethanol facilities are capturing carbon dioxide emissions for use in making dry ice and bottling carbonated beverages
 - More than one third of the distillers grain is being sold in wet form - reducing the amount of energy needed to dry and transport the product

MYTH 5: There is insufficient farmland to produce significant amounts of ethanol

- A Department of Energy (DOE) and USDA study demonstrates that:
 - By 2030 enough biomass could be produced using existing farmland to reduce oil consumption by 35 percent
 - There are more than 300 million acres of active cropland in the U.S.
 - In 2007 approximately 90 million acres of corn were planted yielding nearly 153 bushels per acre

MYTH 5: There is insufficient farmland to produce significant amounts of ethanol

 Technology for harvesting corn is improving as evidenced by corn yield increases

- Corn yields double every generation through technology
- Farmers are getting better at growing more on less land
- Emerging cellulosic ethanol technologies will augment the production of corn-based ethanol
 - In the U.S. there is more than 1 billion tons of biomass that can be converted into fuel annually
 - Coskata's process predicts that each ton of dry feedstock can be converted into more than 100 gallons of ethanol

MYTH 6: It takes 1,700 gallons of water to produce a gallon of ethanol.

- Cornell University's David Pimentel gets the number by adding in the water needed to grow corn
 - As little as 4 percent of the corn used for ethanol production in the United States requires irrigation
 - Ethanol production takes less than 4 gallons of water per gallon of ethanol
 - One acre of corn gives off 4,000 gallons of water per day in evaporation, according to the US EPA

MYTH 6: It takes 1,700 gallons of water to produce a gallon of ethanol.

- The majority of the water used in ethanol production is recycled and reused
- Technology improvements continue to reduce the amount of water required
 - Much of the water used is returned to streams and watersheds
- New technology, such as the Coskata process, uses less than one gallon of water to produce a gallon of ethanol

Driving the Future



GM's Advanced Propulsion Technology Strategy will...

- Reduce fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
- Be sustainable through energy diversity
- Displace petroleum
- Alleviate the issue of demand outgrowing limited supply
- Reduce our dependence on a supply subject to uncontrollable risks

DRIVING the **FUTURE...** GM Advanced TECHNOLOGY

Energy Diversity — Blending Strategy "Liquid Fuels/Electricity/Hydrogen" as the In-Vehicle Energy Carriers



Biofuels Will Play Increasing Role

Forecast

- 7% annual growth through 2030
- Greater amounts of traditional fuels to be blended with higher concentrations of renewable fuels

Our Job:

- To ensure products are designed for FlexFuel capability with high performance and long life
- To continue work with business and government on new sustainable biofuels and infrastructure



Summary for E85 Vehicles

- Developing a FlexFuel or a dedicated E85 vehicle is a major undertaking
 - Conversion to an existing flexfuel design requires extensive swapping of parts often deep inside the vehicle
 - Conversion of a vehicle that has never been flexfuel requires extensive engineering of new parts, finding suppliers, and validating the resulting hardware
 - Software and calibration development will be a major undertaking requiring specialists to execute
- Conversions lacking these elements will result in out-ofcompliance vehicles with significantly reduced life
 - Consumers will be dissatisfied with the product and, by extension, with ethanol

Typical Content Changes for E85 Vehicles

- Fuel system materials improved for corrosion resistance
 - Pump, level sender, OBD pressure sensor, fuel injectors, seals
 - These changes also needed for E20 compatibility in Thailand
- Higher fuel pump and injector flow capacity compensates for E85 energy density
- Cylinder head and valve materials
 - Software/calibration to detect fuel blend and optimize operVirtual fuel (software algorithm) identifies blend (or FlexFuel sensor)
 - Fueling and spark tailored to fuel characteristic (boost if turbocharged)



In General Motor's View, We Must:

- Increase the fuel efficiency of conventional propulsion vehicles
 - Develop alternative sources of propulsion that will displace traditional petroleumbased fuels
- Emphasize energy diversity

 Alternative sources of energy

Biodiesel Capable Trucks & Vans

Biodiesel is a renewable alternative to diesel:

- Made from plant oils, animal fats, recycled cooking oils, and even algae
- All Biodiesel must be properly processed to meet the current American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications

 GM covers under warranty:

 Certified biodiesel blends of up to 5% for use in all 2008-09 Duramax engines

- To be offered in:
 - Silverado/Sierra Pickups
 - Express/Savana Cutaway Vans

5F4 Option – B20 Biodiesel Capable

B20 Biodiesel Special Equipment Option is available to Government Fleets

- Allows biodiesel blends up to 20% (B20 Capability)

B20 Biodiesel SEO is available on:

- Silverado/Sierra One Ton & 3/4 Ton HD Pickups*

- Box delete is available on Regular and **Extended** Cabs
- SEO is not available on Chassis Cab models (C/K31**3)

– Express/Savana Cutaway Vans*

- Models G33*03 (Cutaway only)
- Not available with K08 Auxiliary Heater or 57 gallon tank * Special Configurations

MYTH 7 : Ethanol infrastructure can't keep pace with production.

• Ethanol fueling infrastructure is growing

- There are more than 1,600 E85 ethanol fueling stations in the U.S.
- Companies like GM and others are continuing extensive efforts in partnering with government, fuel providers and fuel retailers

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Thank You Have a great day!