

Integrated Corn Cellulose Biorefinery

Biomass Research and Development
Technical Advisory Committee
Johnston, IA
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Project LIBERTY

- Converting Emmetsburg, IA plant to an integrated biorefinery
- Over \$200 million capital investment
 - Awarded DOE grant up to \$80 million
- Will produce 125 million gallons of ethanol
 - 25 million from cellulosic feedstock
- Cellulosic feedstocks are cobs and corn fiber
- Multiple synergies with corn and cellulose model

Project LIBERTY

- Expansion to 100 million capacity
- Corn Fractionation
- Solid Fuel Boiler
- Anaerobic Digestion
- Cellulosic Ethanol Plant

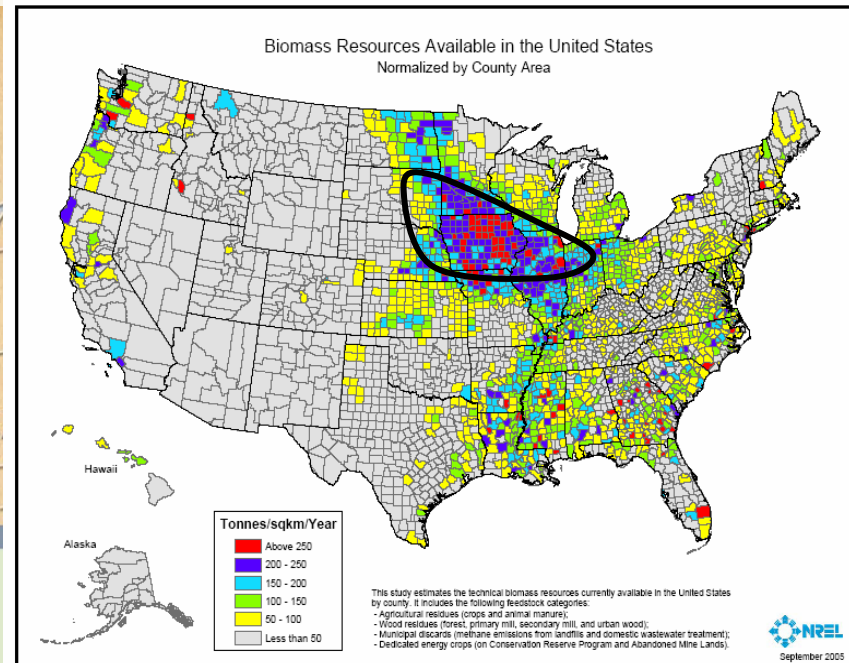
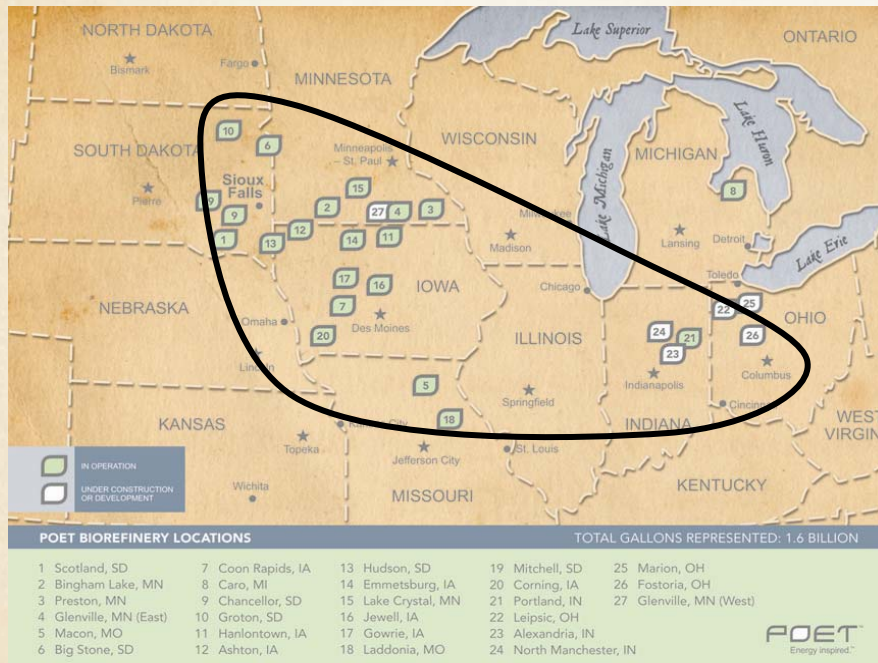
Research and Development

- Feedstock Collection, Storage and Processing
- Process Development and Optimization
- Scale Up
- Construction

Cellulosic Ethanol: Starts with Corn



Corn and Cellulose



Why Cobs?



- Abundant supply
- Low level of nutrients
- More carbohydrate
- More than 2X the density of corn stalks
- Collectible
- Sustainable
- Potential high yield
- Existing market

The Challenge

- Small scale business today
- Limited farm machinery available
- Not much experience with cob storage
- A lot to learn about how to process
- How do we engage farmers, OEMs and systems suppliers to meet our goals?

Collaborators



Cob Field Days 2007



Grain Harvest 2007 – Hurley, SD



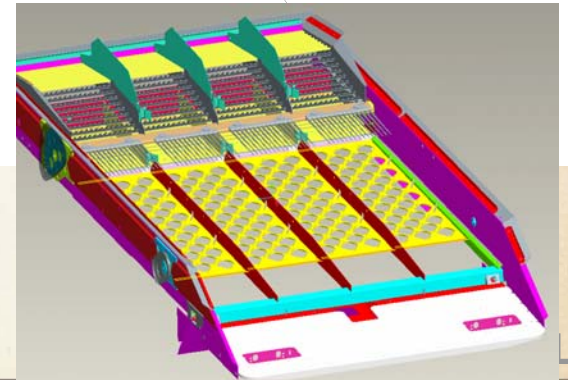
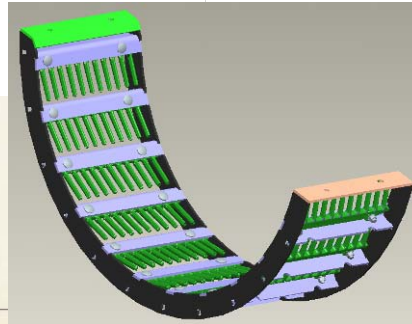
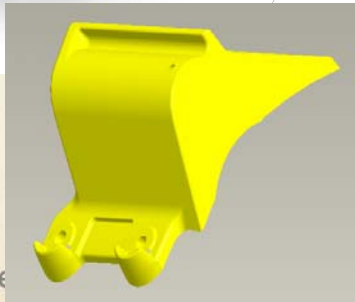
Grain Harvest 2007 – Hurley, SD



First Generation: Corn Cob Mix



Field Test '07 - CCM Package



Co-mingled Corn Grain and Cobs (CCM)

The corn & cob mixture is unloaded into common hopper bottom trailers & hauled to the farm, plant or separation area.



Storage Options

CCM can either be separated in the field or hauled to a pile for further processing.



Separation Options

The Corn & Cob mix can be separated at the field, farm or plant.



The “Cob Caddy”





Cob Caddy Dump to “Cob Cart”



Things Work



Prototype Biomass Harvester



Source: S. Birrell, Iowa State University

Prototype Biomass Harvester



Source: S. Birrell, Iowa State University



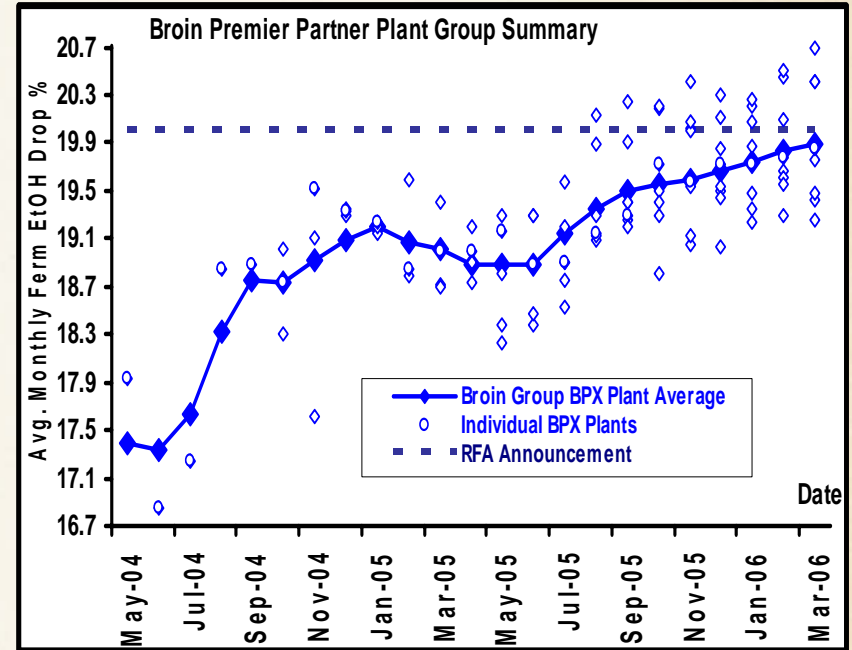
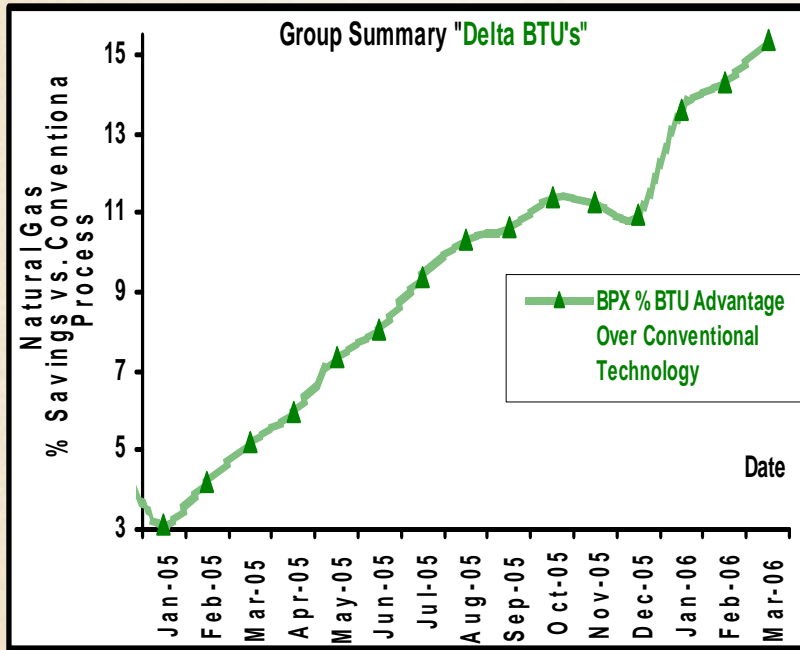


Enabling Technologies

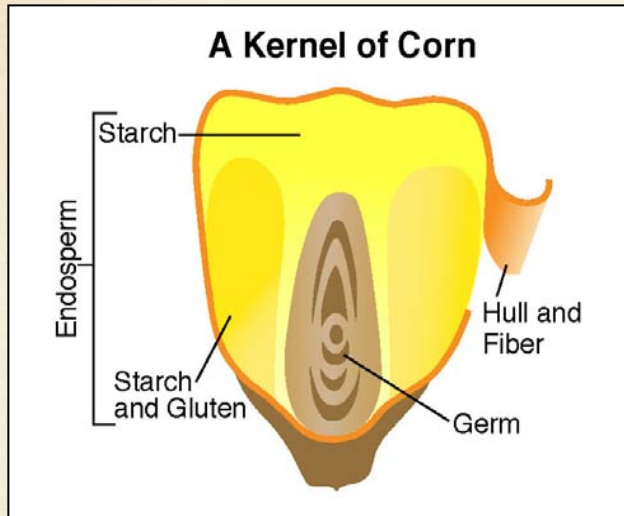
- Corn Fractionation
- Raw Starch Hydrolysis
- Feedstock Collection
- Process Strategies
- Alternative Energy

POET Research Center Scotland, South Dakota





Raw starch hydrolysis process without the need for cooking



Dry corn fractionation producing endosperm, fiber and germ

Dakota Gold HP Distillers Grains Nutrient Profile



Enhanced Nutrition Distillers Products

www.dakotagoldmarketing.com



DAKOTA GOLD HP™ Dried Distillers Grains

PROTEIN, FAT, ENERGY, FIBER

ITEM	VALUE ^{1,2}	ITEM	VALUE ^{1,2}
Dry Matter, %	92.2	NE _L , Mcal/cwt ³	103
Crude Protein, %	43.0	NE _M , Mcal/cwt ³	100
Crude Fat, %	4.3	NE _G , Mcal/cwt ³	68
TDN, %	89.2	ADF, %	8.6
ME – Swine, Kcal/lb ³	1842	NDF, %	18.1
ME – Poultry, Kcal/lb ³	1328	Ash, %	2.1

AMINO ACIDS, %

ITEM	VALUE ^{1,2}	ITEM	VALUE ^{1,2}
Alanine	3.89	Lysine	1.43
Arginine	1.30	Methionine	1.21
Aspartic Acid	3.17	Phenylalanine	2.22
Cystine	1.60	Proline	4.14
Glutamic Acid	8.35	Serine	2.27
Glycine	1.59	Threonine	1.64
Histidine	1.40	Tryptophan	0.50
Hydroxyproline	0.13	Tyrosine	1.94
Isoleucine	1.64	Valine	2.31
Leucine	5.52		

MINERALS

ITEM	VALUE ^{1,2}	ITEM	VALUE ^{1,2}
Calcium, %	0.02	Sulfur, %	0.82
Phosphorus, %	0.50	Copper, ppm	5
Sodium, %	0.13	Iron, ppm	61
Potassium, %	0.38	Manganese, ppm	7
Magnesium, %	0.13	Zinc, ppm	72

¹ All Values: Dry Matter Basis.

² Average of approximately 10 New Crop '05-'06 samples sent to Midwest Laboratories, Omaha, Nebraska.

³ All energy values determined experimentally assume following values for corn: NE_L = 91; NE_M = 98; NE_G = 65; ME – S = 1750; ME – P = 1779.

2006-2



FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT US AT
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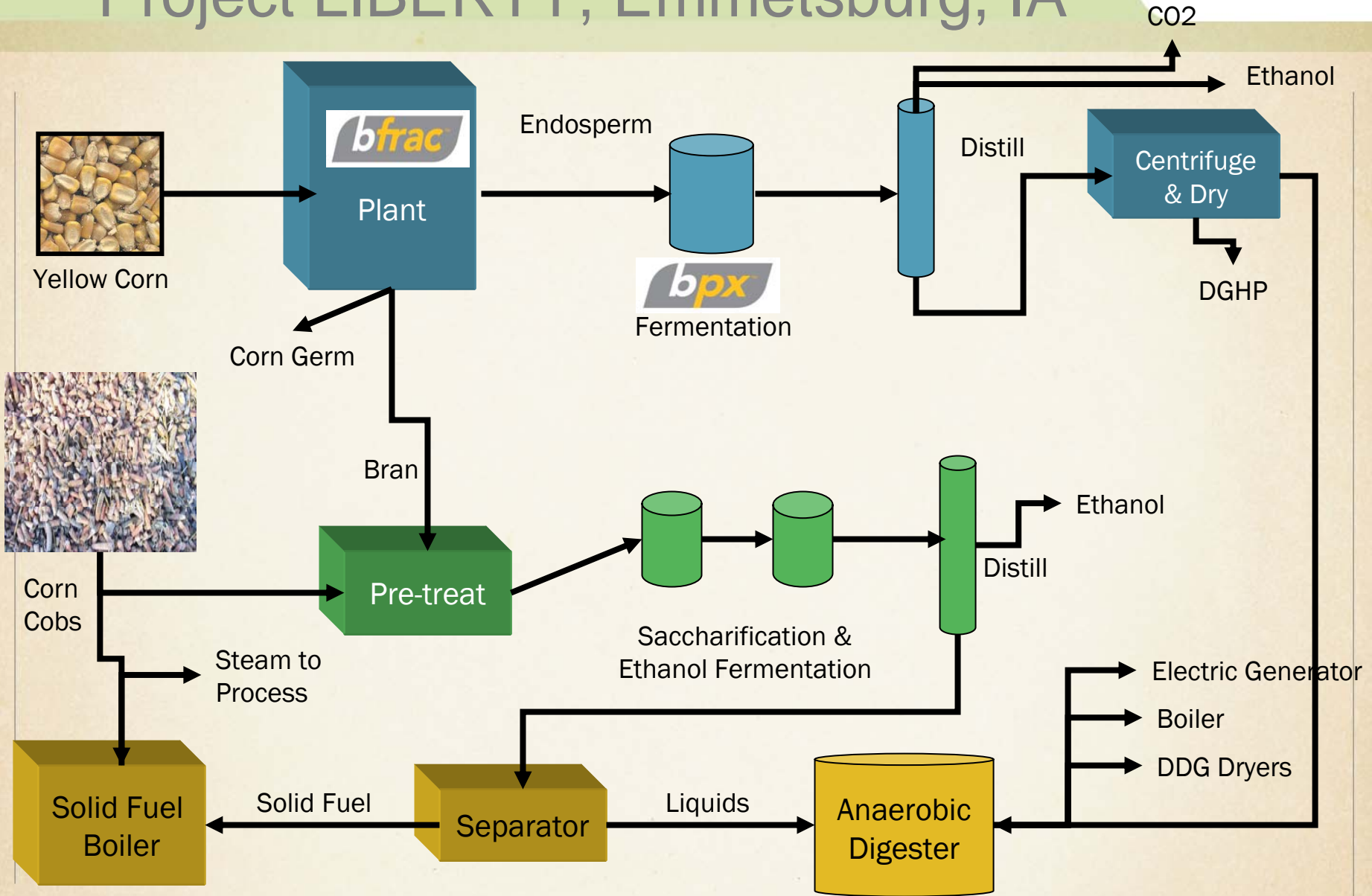
- Pretreatment
 - Acid, Alkaline, Temperature, Oxidation
 - Solubilize lignin and hydrolyze cellulose and/or hemicellulose
- Saccharification
 - Cellulose and hemicellulose hydrolysis
- Fermentation
 - Separate C6 and C5 fermentations
 - Mixed sugar fermentations

Alternative Energy

- Lignin incineration and steam generation
- Biogas and process water production



Project LIBERTY, Emmetsburg, IA

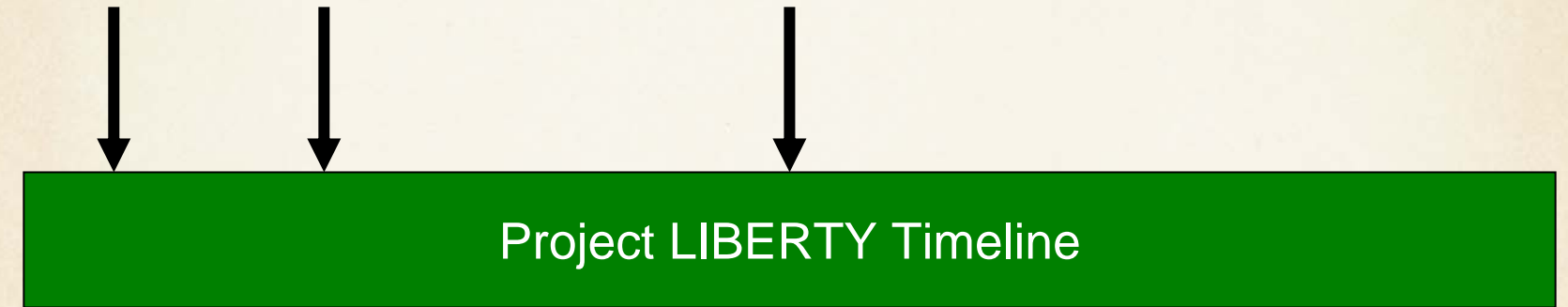


Timeline

Feb 2007
POET selected
to receive up to
\$80 million for
Project LIBERTY

Oct 2007
POET and DOE
sign agreement
for first phase

2009 (anticipated)
signing of second
phase agreement



2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Phase 1
2007 to 2009
Design, engineering, environmental
analysis, biomass collection
and others

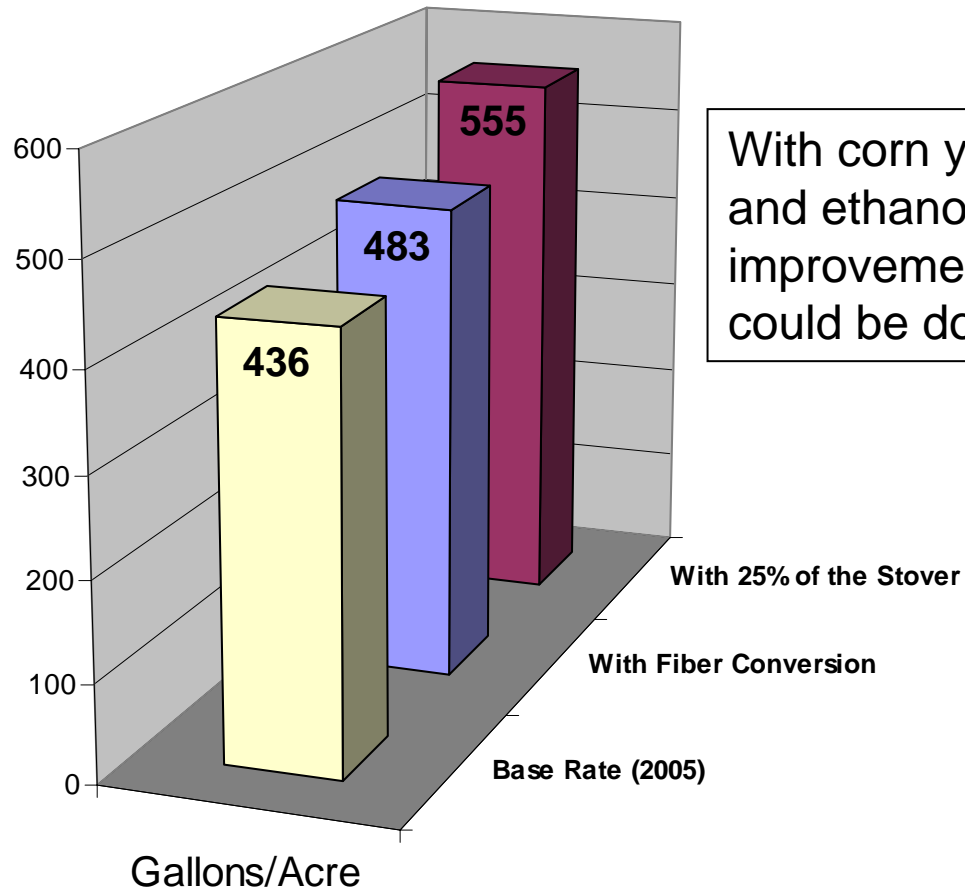
Phase 2 (anticipated)
2009 to 2011
Construction

Start Up
2011
(anticipated)





Improved Ethanol Efficiency



With corn yield increases and ethanol process improvements, these levels could be double by 2030.

Base Rate (2005)
 With Fiber Conversion
 With 25% of the Stover

FOET™
Energy inspired.™