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# **Abellon** CleanEnergy

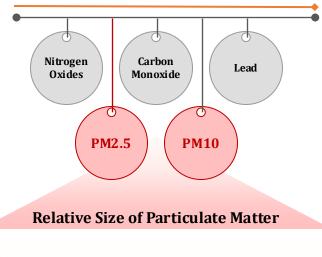
A Promise to Clean India



## **Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0**

Making Cities Garbage Free

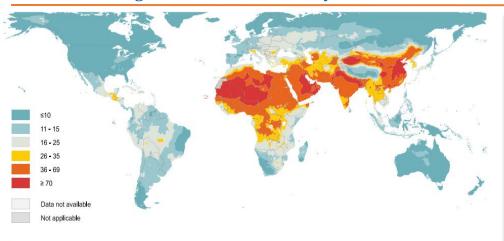
## Waste is a Unique and Very Local Pollutant



**Other Pollutants in the Air** 



India has the Highest PM2.5 levels Globally

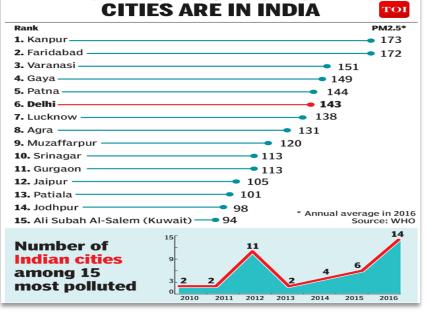


### AQI – PM2.5 Levels

PM2.5 are tiny particles in the air that reduce visibility and cause the air to appear hazy when levels are elevated

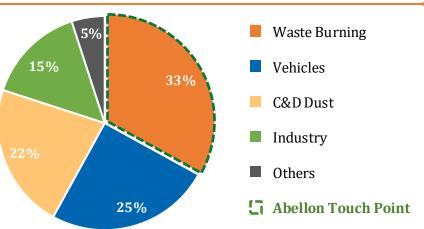
### PM2.5 Most Dangerous due to Easy Inhalation of Smaller Particles and lead to:

- o PM2.5 can enter directly into blood stream
- Leading cause of Lung Cancer, Stroke, Diabetes, Cardiovascular mortality, Birth defects etc.
- Body's immunity is lowered & affects the children the most



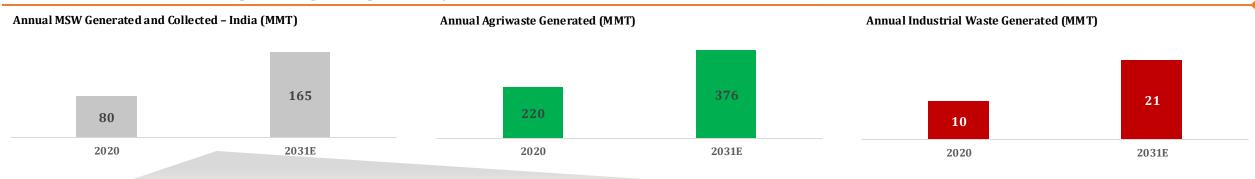
**WORLD'S MOST POLLUTED** 

### Causes for PM2.5 in India & Area that Abellon Touches

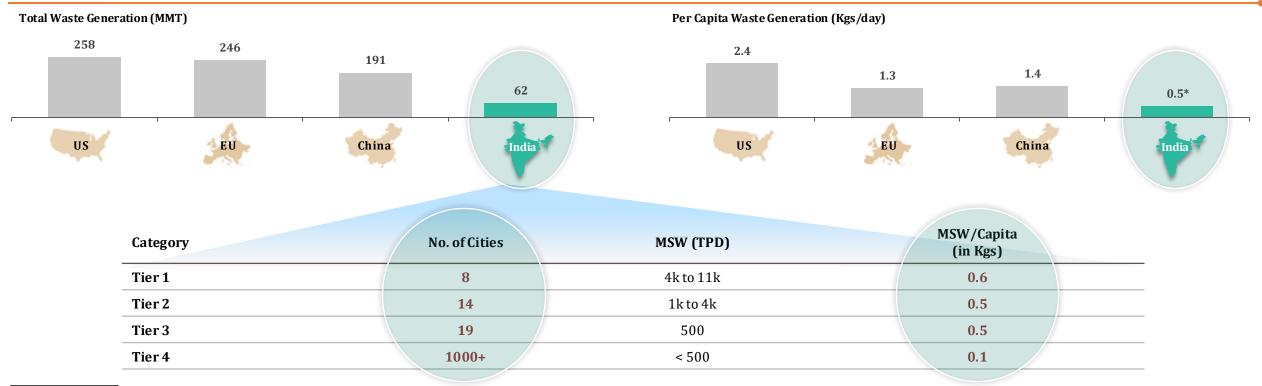


## Waste in India

#### Waste Generation in India is expected to grow Exponentially

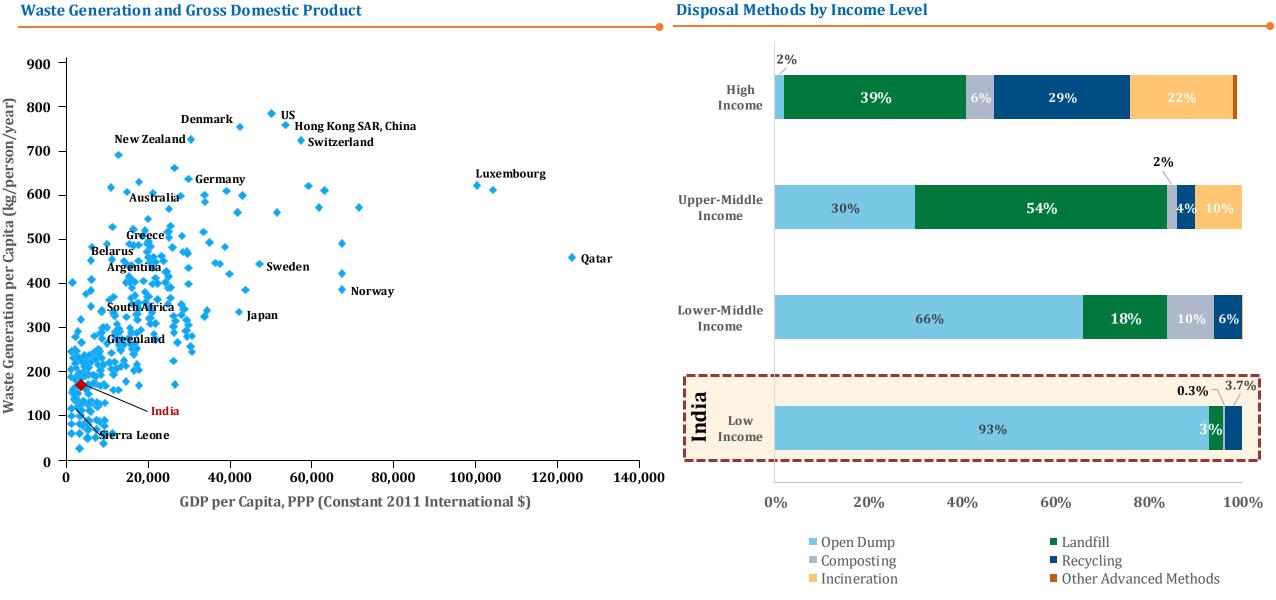


### Global Waste Generation Trend – India MSW Generation expected to increase significantly with economic development



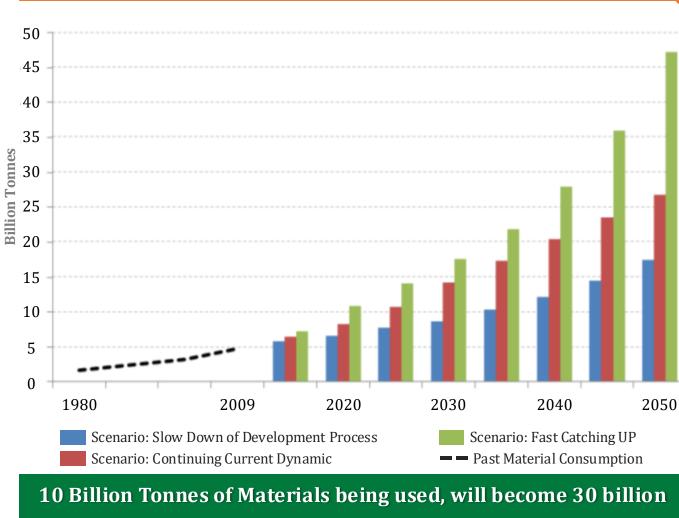
Source: PowerToday.in / Census of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests. Industry report by Grant Thornton. Note: Statistics as reported in 2016. MSW: Municipal Solid Waste. TPD: Tons per Day. MMT: Million Metric Tons. | Note: \*: % of urban population

## India Has a Large and Growing Waste Problem



Source: A background report prepared for the 2021 G20 Presidency of Italy - Towards a more resource-efficient and circular economy - Role of the G20 (Page No. 15)

## Waste is a Material Left after Using up Its Value



#### **India's Past Material Demand and Future Projections**

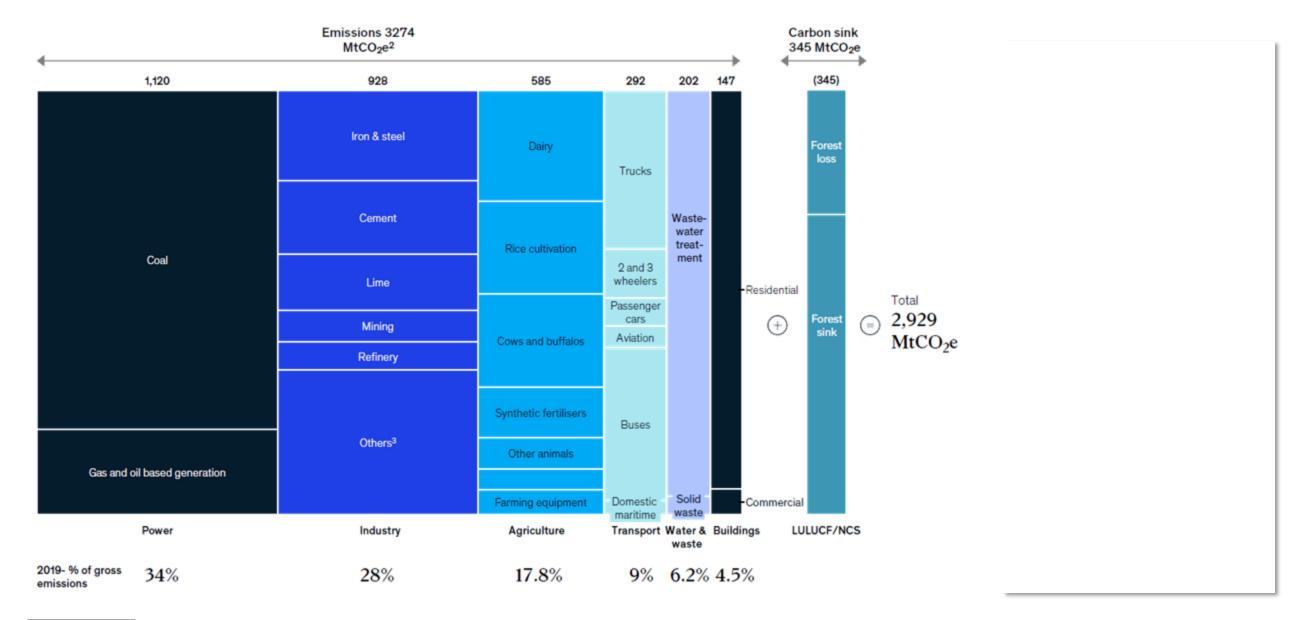
**Improvement in Composition of Waste** 

Year	1996	2005	2020	Improves Circularity	
Biodegradables	42.2	47.4	45.0	~	
Paper	3.6	8.1	7.3	~	
Plastic	0.6	9.2 -	16.1	✓	
Rubber	0.0	9.2	1.0	✓	
Metal	0.5	0.5	2.1	✓	
Glass	0.6	1.0		✓	
Rags	-	4.5	5.3	~	
Others (Human Hair, Coconut, Tetra pack, Footwear)	-	4.02	3.2	~	
Inert	45.1	25.2	20.0	~	

Tonnes in 20 years !

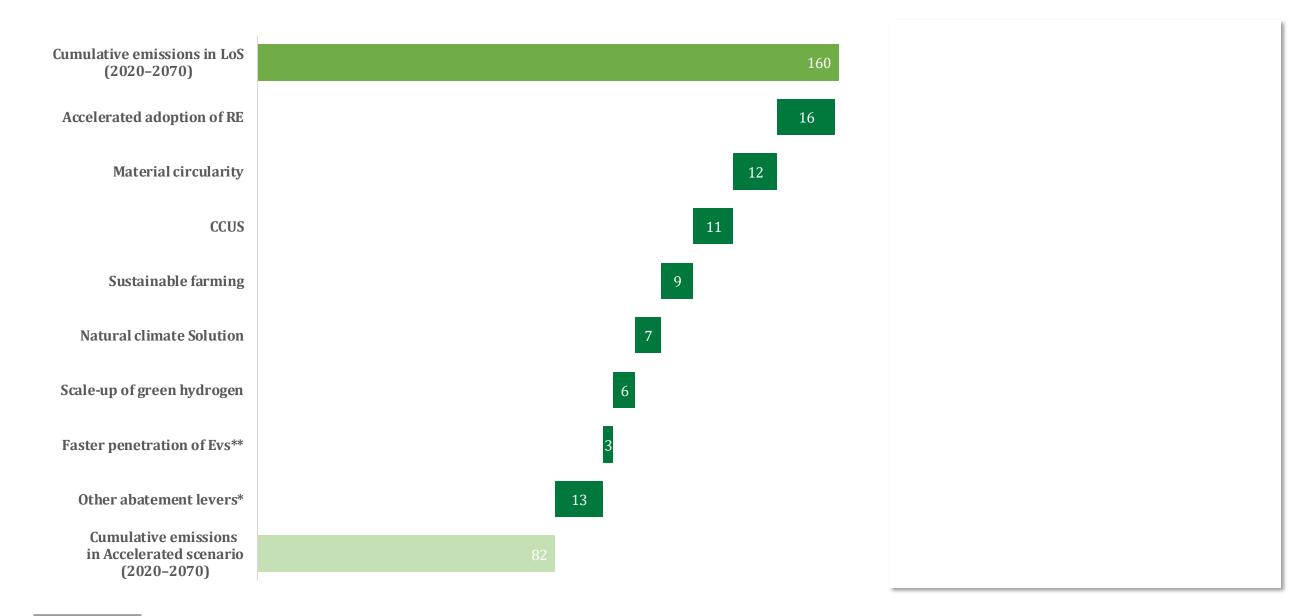
Source: Niti Aayog - Strategy Paper on Resource Efficiency, June, 2017. (Page No. 12)/IGEP - 2013 | Integration of Informal Sector in Solid Waste Management - Strategies and Approaches (Center for Science and Environment) (Page No. 16) MoHUA - Circular Economy in Municipal Solid and Liquid Waste (Page 20)

## India's Current Carbon Emission Mix



Note: 1. Converting GHGs into CO2e assuming GWP-100 and AR5 methodology with India's BUR-3 reported emissions for 2016 as baseline. | 2. Gross and net emissions for 2019 based on Climate Action Tracker overall emissions for India. | 3. Others include: other industry oil & coal use, ammonia, aluminum, F-gases and ethylene.

## Strategies to Reduce Carbon Emissions

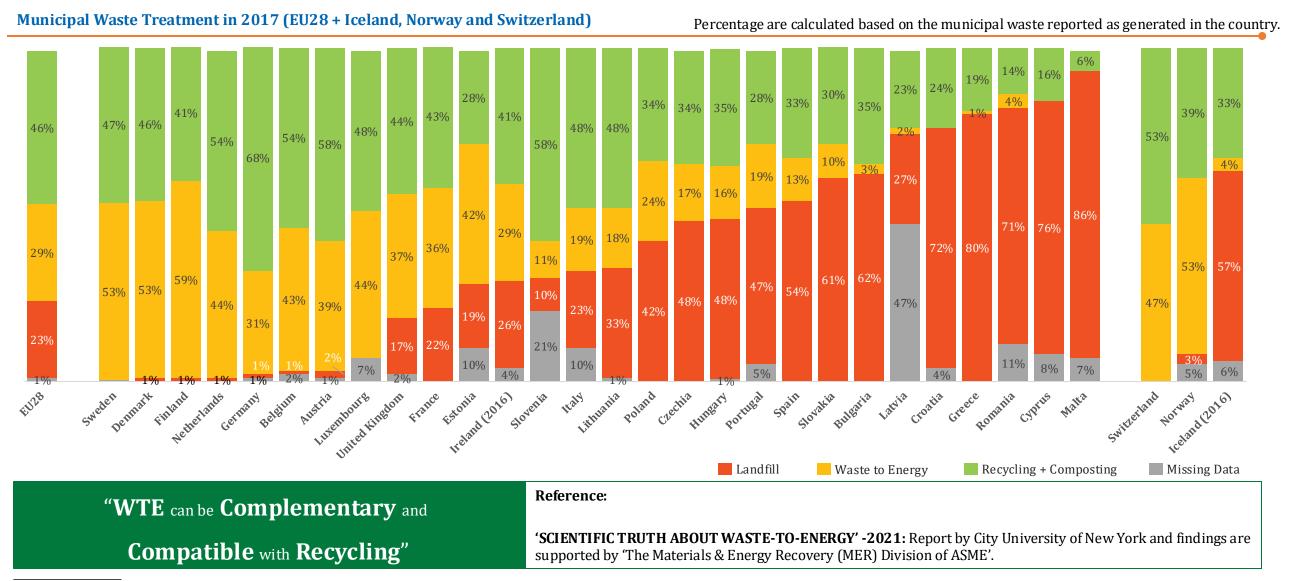


Source: Decarbonizing India Charting a pathway for sustainable growth – McKinsey Sustainability

Note: \* In the LoSscenario, EV penetration reaches 100% only by 2070 | \*\* Includes other miscellaneous abatement levers such as 100% electrification of cooking, complete treatment of wastewater, improved energy efficiency in industry, and so on.

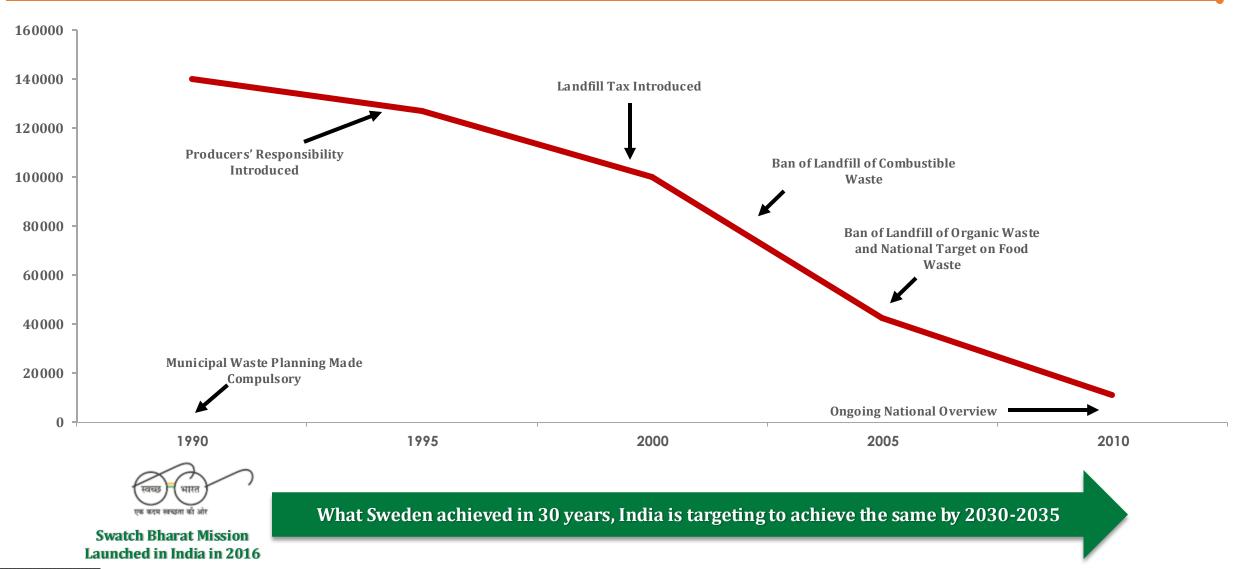
## Both Strategies are Good Compliments to Each Other

As the graph below portrays WTE does not eat into circularity but reduces the Landfills. WTE is an Environmentally Friendly solution to Landfills or Dumpsites



Source: Energy from Waste and the Circular Economy – Net-Zero And Resource Efficient By 2050 – The Birmingham Policy Commission (Page No. 20) | Graph by CEWEP, Source: EUROSTAT (Last Update – April 2019)

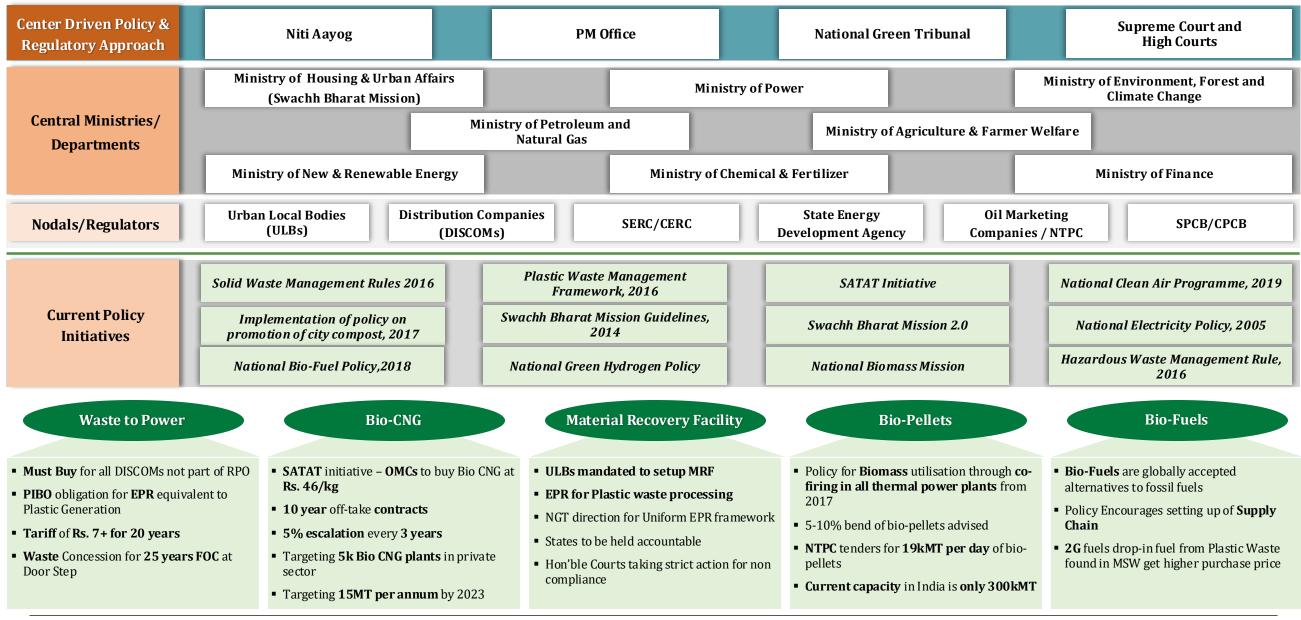
## Pathway to Resource Recovery – Case Study of Sweden



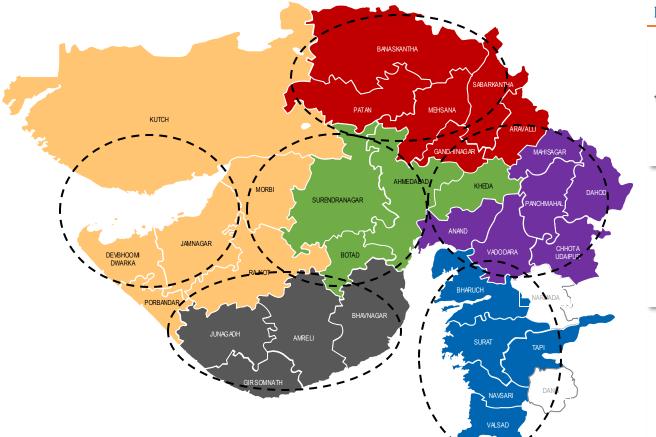
A Slew of Measures Helped Sweden Bring Down Mountains of Waste

Source: Personal Communication with Ylva Reinhard, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency on 9 March 2016

## Major Reforms & Policy Initiatives to Augment Waste Management Potential



## **Clusters Based Approach**



### **Benefits of Cluster Approach**

Reduce Financial &
Technical Burden on
Individual ULBs

Clusters will bring in Economies of Scale and reduce Costs The Legacy Waste Can Be Disposed in Scientific Manner More Efficient Use of Land and Other Scarce Natural Resources in the Region.

Technologically & Commercially Viable Option to address the Solid Waste Issues Encourages Pooling of Resources to Achieve Common Goal of SWM

### **Regulatory Support – Cluster Based Approach**



СРСВ

SBM Urban 2.0 Recommends Cluster Based Approach

Clause 6.2.2.2: "Cluster of ULBs can also be considered for creation of common infrastructure, keeping in mind the techno-commercial viability."

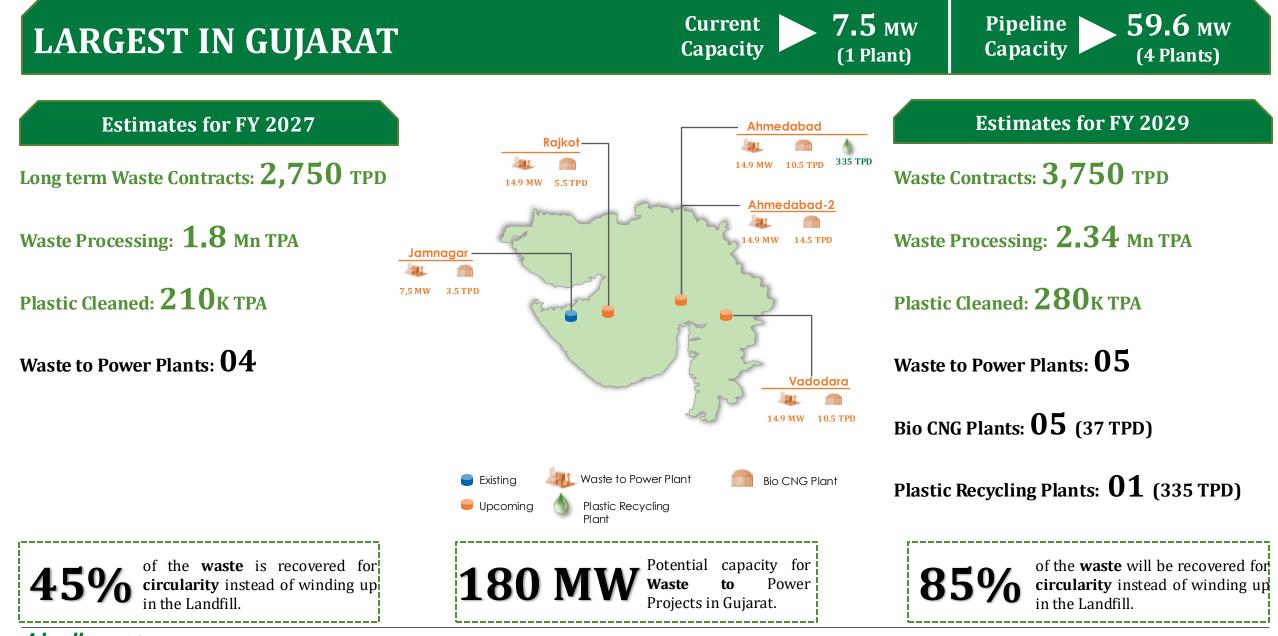
#### **<u>CPCB National Action Plan for Solid Waste Management</u>**

Clause 14.0.V: "The cluster based project to cover all villages and towns should be practiced. This will eliminate the process of setting up of individual waste processing and disposal facilities which subsequently will be difficult to monitor and also may raise public objections."

#### The National Green Tribunal (NGT)

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has upheld cluster based approaches to Solid Waste Management in Capt. Mall Singh & Ors. v. Punjab Pollution Control Board & Ors. (Appeal No. 70/2012) and Almitra H. Patel & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors. (OA No. 199/2014).

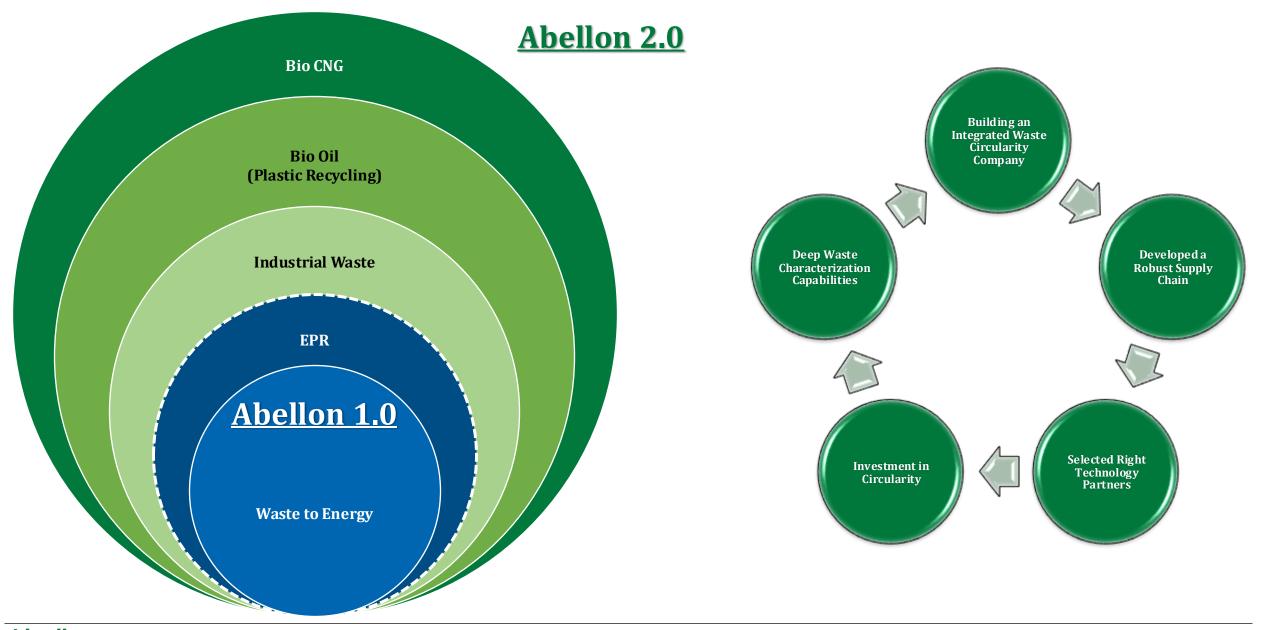
## Abellon - Waste to Energy Business Transitioning to Circularity



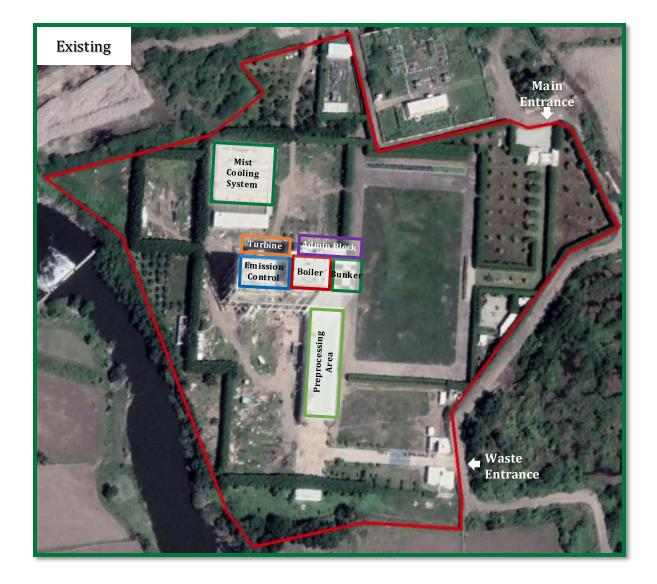
## Jamnagar | Gujarat's First Waste to Power Plant

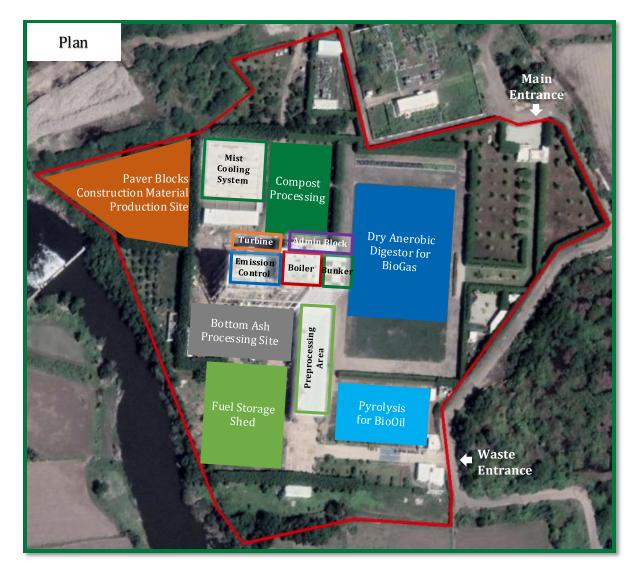


## **Pioneers in Waste Management and Vision of Circularity**



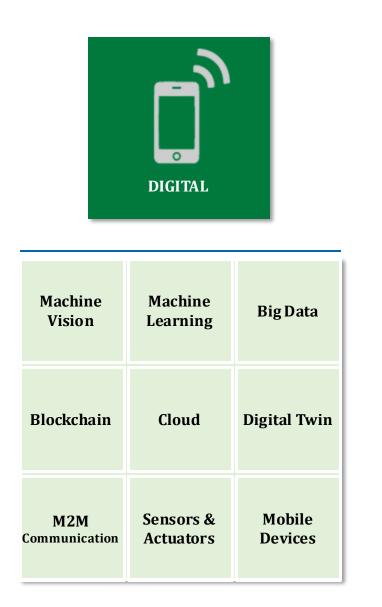
## Jamnagar – Value Add Facilities for Circularity

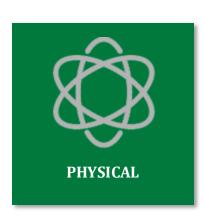




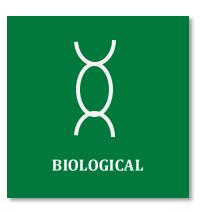
https://goo.gl/maps/f5mjpBxeaFqiPKBv7

## Why Technology Matters Most





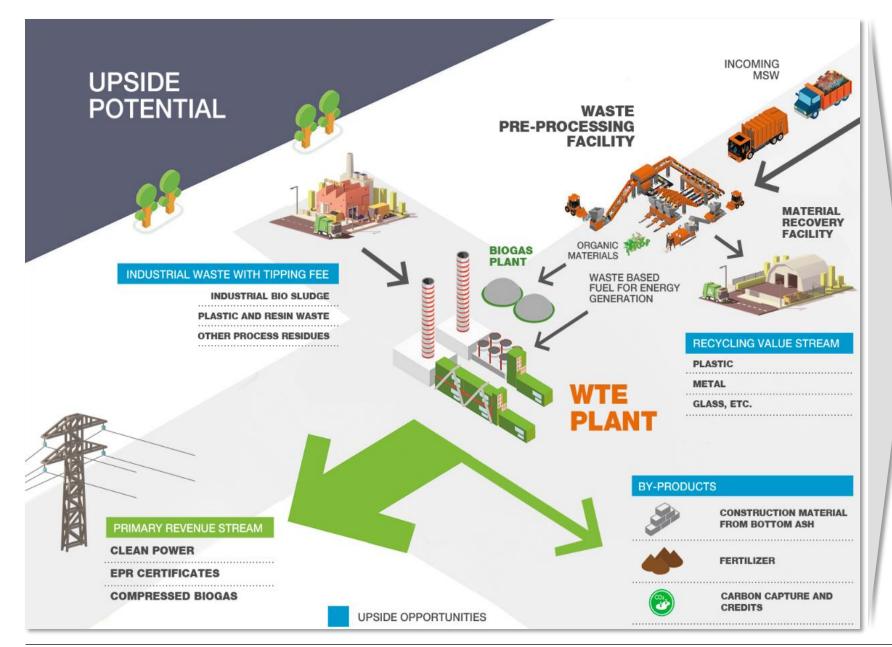
3D Printing	Robotics	Energy Storage
UV/ IR / NIR / NMR Spectroscopy	Advanced Green Chemistry	Modular Design Technology
	New Materials	



Bio-Energy	Bio-based Materials	Genetic Engineering
Bio- remediation	Biocatalysis	Hydroponics and Aeroponics
	Cellular and Tissue Engineering	

Source: Accelerating India's Circular Economy Shift – A Half-Trillion USD Opportunity – FICCI Circular Economy Symposium 2018

## Where are We Headed



#### **Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR)**

- EPR is the responsibility of a producer for the environmentally sound management of the product until the end of its life
- Companies that use plastic in their processes have a responsibility to ensure that any resulting plastic waste is disposed off

#### **Material Recovery**

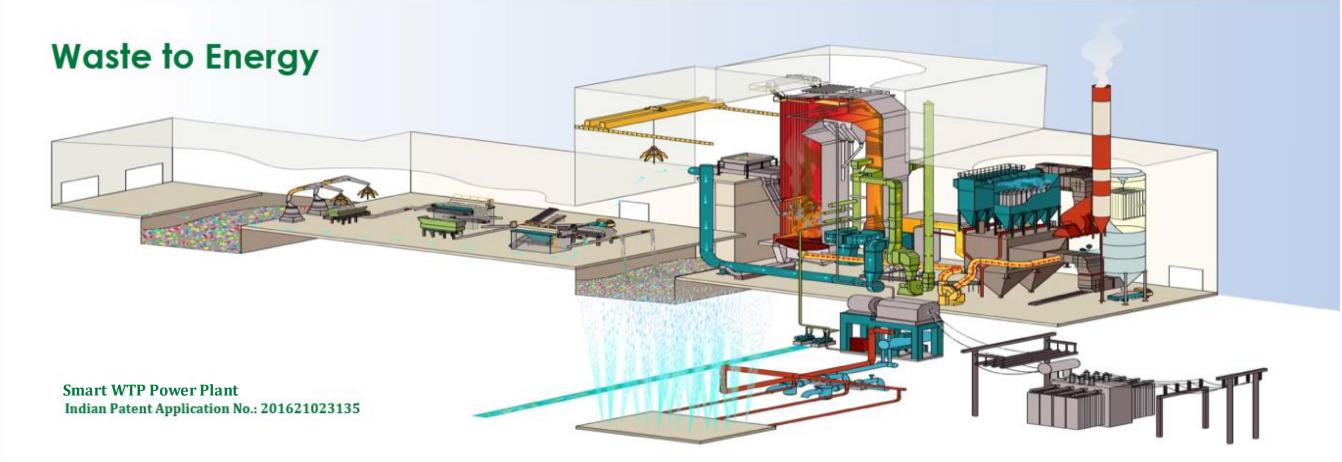
• Potential for higher material recovery from current waste by deploying additional pre-processing equipment

#### Industrial Waste

• Industrial waste which is currently being dumped into landfills can be utilized for power generation, offering an additional source of revenue

### **Byproducts**

• By-products can be recovered from processes such as fertilizer along with a potential to recover ash from construction material and CO<sup>2</sup> from flue gas, driven further by policy support



#### **Pre-Processing**

- Proprietary Pre-Processing Technology
- Segregating waste in Dry, Wet and Plastic
- Closed Door without Human Interface

#### **Combustion in Boiler**

- Fuel fed from a Height to a Travelling Grate
- Temperature of 850°C+ & resident time 2 seconds
- Prevents formation of Dioxins and Furans

#### **Emission Control**

- Stringent Air Quality Controls
- Continues Air Monitoring System
- State of the Art Technology

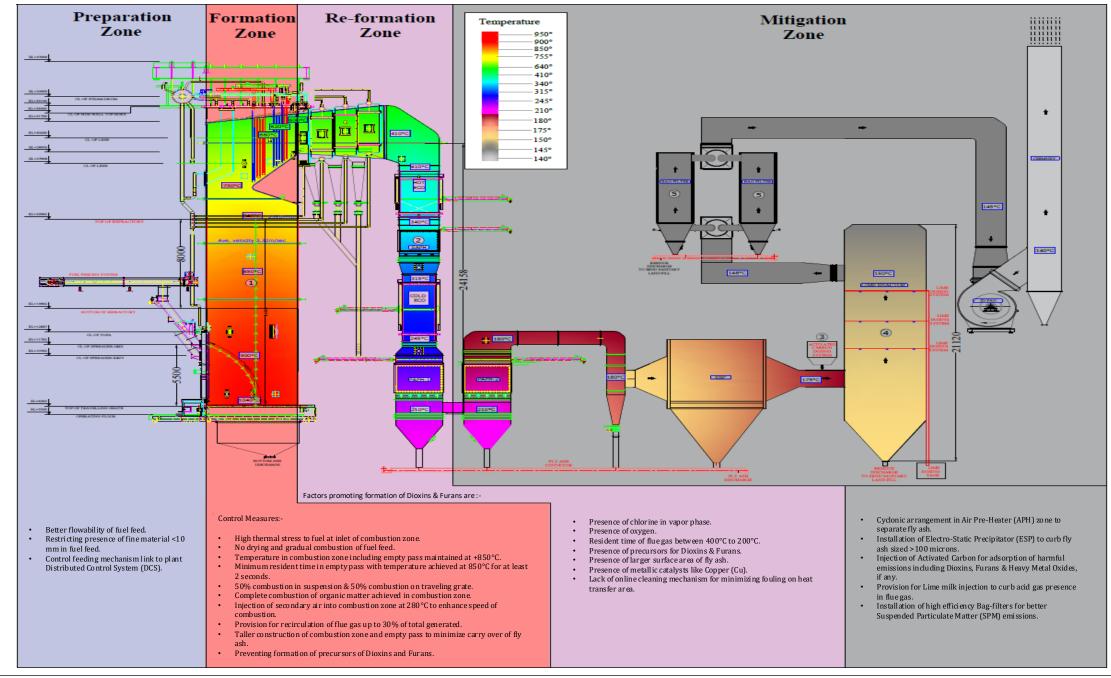
### **Sourcing Contract Terms with ULB**

- 25-year concession agreement with Urban Local Body (ULB) awarded through a transparent online process
- <u>Assured waste quantity of fresh MSW delivered at plant site free of cost</u>

### **Revenue Contract Terms with DISCOM**

- 20 year fixed price PPA with State DISCOM with 'Must Buy' mandate
- Tariff in the range of INR 7.03 / kWh INR 7.07 / kWh
- PPA is on Take or Pay contract

## Abellon's Approach to Develop Risk Mitigation Strategy for Emissions





# You must be the **CHANGE** You Want to See in the World



(MKGandhi)



