Utilizing and Promoting APS IP Holdings, LLC

Advanced Pyrolytic Systems

Advanced Waste To Power

Overview of BC&E "Waste--to--Energy"
and its use of APS IP Holdings, LLC
thermal conversion technology, which provides
electricity, utilizing waste heat steam turbines.

ADVANCED PYROLYTIC SYSTEM

Pyrolysis has been known for hundreds of years. The singular advantage of pyrolysis, unlike incineration, is the destructive decomposition of waste materials using indirect heat in the absence of oxygen. Burning wastes through incineration with direct flame in the presence of oxygen can be explosive, causing turbulence in the burn-chamber, which fosters a recombination of released gases. Waste destruction in an oxygen-rich atmosphere makes conversion far less complete, is highly inefficient and creates harmful substances. Pyrolysis is the solution.

Pyrolytic Thermal Converter Systems, historically plagued with an assortment of operating problems, are maintenance-intensive, inefficient and sometimes even dangerous to operate. BC&E uses a systematically engineering solutions to produce efficient, reliable, continuous and safe pyrolytic systems for processing a variety of waste materials, including industrial hazardous, nonhazardous solid and liquid, toxic solid and liquid, municipal solid, medical, PCBs, petrochemical, and many other waste streams.

BC&E is using a pyrolytic process, which applies temperatures (from 600^{c} to 900^{c}) indirectly to a retort chamber which houses an environment free of flame and oxygen. Inside, hydrocarbons and other waste components are converted into gases and basic elemental solids via destructive distillation and molecular decomposition. All of the off-gases are diverted to a thermal oxidizer operating at 2,250 F for conversion to carbon dioxide, oxygen, and water vapor. The remaining solid residues passing out of the retort are typically carbon, sterile sands, and fixed, non-leachable metals.

Waste materials are fed through airlocks to the horizontal retort chamber, which houses a proprietary rotating auger. BC&E uses a design that includes a three-arch, triangular chamber, which uses the upper portion to transport the generated gases to the thermal oxidizer, while the two bottom arches contain a suspended twin-rotary screw (auger) with paddle flights that convey the waste through the retort as pyrolysis occurs. Another set of airlocks is positioned at the "solids discharge" end of the retort chamber to prevent the introduction of oxygen. Advanced Pyrolytic Systems are designed for trouble-free operation and minimal down-time.

The Advanced Pyrolytic Systems, in addition to destroying waste materials, facilitate the cost-effective use of all processed by-products. For example, the heat from the thermal oxidizer can be routed to waste-heat boilers to produce process steam or electricity via steam turbine generators. Solid residues, depending on composition, can often be recycled, sold as commodities, or formed into construction material.

The Advanced Pyrolytic Systems that we utilize are environmentally sound, have outstanding energy efficiency and portability, and they provide up to 92% volume reduction of many feed materials. Specialized processing lines have been engineered to treat industrial wastes, PCBs, medical wastes, petrochemical wastes, municipal solid wastes and a variety of other waste materials. The individual processing systems range in sizes from 8 TPD (tons per day) to 120 TPD through-put. By using multiple processing lines with our modular-style units, the total design capacity can be virtually unlimited.

BC&E

802 N Irwin Street, Suite 204

Hanford, CA 93230

Robert Norman 559 816-8651

Wayne Herling 760 214-1367

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Advanced Waste To Power

BC&E, Inc.

Mission Statement

BC&E is utilizing and promoting a novel intellectual property referred to herein as an Advanced Pyrolytic System developed and designed by engineers. In short, the pyrolytic process, which indirectly applies elevated temperatures to a retort chamber, subjects the waste products to an environment free of direct combustion and oxygen. Through pyrolysis the waste products are converted to gasses and a basic carbon char (not an “ash”) by way of destructive distillation and decomposition. Waste solids are expelled in the form of a carbon char and collected for either sale or to the landfill as alternate daily cover. Waste gasses are directed to a thermal oxidizer for further thermal degradation. The exhaust from the thermal oxidizer is fed through a waste heat boiler for the purpose of generating the steam needed to transfer the thermal energy present in the exothermic destruction of waste products to a power generator. In summary, the pyrolytic process is an effective method for reducing landfill volume by up to 92%, destroying environmentally harmful waste chemicals, producing economically valuable products, and generating substantial quantities of clean electrical power.

BC&E is utilizing under an exclusive license the system of APS IP Holdings, LLC (the principals of BC&E, Inc. are also owners in part if APS IP Holdings, LLC) which has completed testing and permitting at a testing facility in Northern California for commercial waste processing for renewable energy using its continuous-feed pyrolysis. With this testing and permitting process completed, gaining both a permit to construct and to operate, we are the first permitted commercial processing plant able to operate in California using thermal conversion technology. At the present time the Advanced Pyrolytic System (APS) has undergone extensive Air Quality source testing under the protocols and guidelines of the South Coast and Northern Air Quality Management District. Other conversion technologies from outside the United States are

presently attempting to obtain SCAQMD permits for proposed waste processing plants in Southern California but to date have not succeeded. We are the only technology currently in California that has obtained a PERMIT to OPERATE – Sacramento Air Quality Management Board.

BC&E is committed to bringing our customers the most advanced technology in pyrolysis. With changing regulations and a growing need for commercial pyrolytic waste systems, our Advanced Pyrolytic System is being acknowledged as one of the leading waste technologies. Pyrolysis, unlike incineration, allows for waste destruction in an oxygen-free atmosphere, making this system highly efficient with no harmful substances remaining, either in the atmosphere or as a residue. Our unique ability to provide continuous feed has eliminated the problems that have plagued other pyrolytic systems, such as found in the batch systems. The Advanced Pyrolytic System is designed for trouble-free operation and minimal down time. In addition, our exclusive safety features surpass any other pyrolytic processes, and are designed and engineered to control the temperature in every stage of the process with automatic shutdown safety mechanisms built in.

This technology serves dual purposes by helping to address the growing worldwide problem of waste disposal, while utilizing the waste product to generate energy in the form of electricity for the surrounding communities. It has been approved by federal, state, and local agencies in the USA for air quality, and complies with all environmental regulations and guidelines above their standards.

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BC&E Advanced Pyrolytic System

An overview of the systems operation for the both the advanced pyrolytic system as well as electrical power generation

Advanced Pyrolytic System – Overview

Following is a brief overview of the flow of waste from the time it enters the recycling facility through its exit as clean carbon char and electrical power. Please refer to the attached drawing.

The waste will be conveyed to the system through a specifically designed pre-processing line (front-end system), which will consist of a sorting line (when applicable), shredders, grinders, dryers, magnetic separators, conveying and feed system. This is an important step in that the lower the moisture content of the waste product the more efficient the pyrolytic system in processing and recovering energy. The pyrolytic system is designed for optimal reuse of the waste heat produced by its system. The system utilizes some of the waste heat recovered to be directed to the dryers in the pre-processing phase. The use of the waste heat as part of the drying process allows for the reduction of fossil fuels in the operation of the drying system.

Engineers have developed and constructed a novel and Patent Pending valve design, which allows the waste material to enter the Thermal Converter (Pyrolytic Chamber) without the presence of oxygen. With this proprietary design, pyrolysis of the waste may proceed in an unusually safe, efficient and economical manner.

Upon entry into the retort portion of the Thermal Converter (Pyrolytic Chamber), the waste transverses the length of the retort via a novel and proprietary screw design. During this process waste streams are subjected to very high temperatures in the absence of oxygen, which has the effect of reducing the waste to a carbon char residue and a gaseous product. These products are separated via gravity, with the solid carbon char dropping out of the bottom of the pyrolytic/retort chamber, and the gaseous product being vented to the entry of the thermal oxidizer.

The purpose of the thermal oxidizer is to subject the off gasses from the retort/pyrolytic chamber to a high temperature oxidation process, rendering the gasses safe for emission to the environment after first passing through a scrubbing system.

As the oxidized gasses leave the thermal oxidizer, the high temperature of the gasses is heat exchanged to a waste heat boiler; the waste heat boiler will capture this thermal energy, convert the energy into high temperature steam, with this steam being used to power a bank of electrical power generating steam turbines. In this fashion, the electrical power which is produced via the Advanced Pyrolytic Process is completely clean, economical and environmentally friendly.

After passing through the waste heat boiler, the oxidized off gasses – now at a temperature of about 500 F, are delivered to a spray scrubber, where the gasses are further cleaned to the point where they are safe for elimination to the ambient environment. The carbon char byproduct from the waste, which is non-toxic, may be disposed of by several methods, with this product being commercially valuable and saleable.

The high temperature steam (375^{c}) from the waste heat boiler is diverted to steam turbines, where these turbines will produce clean and economical electrical power.

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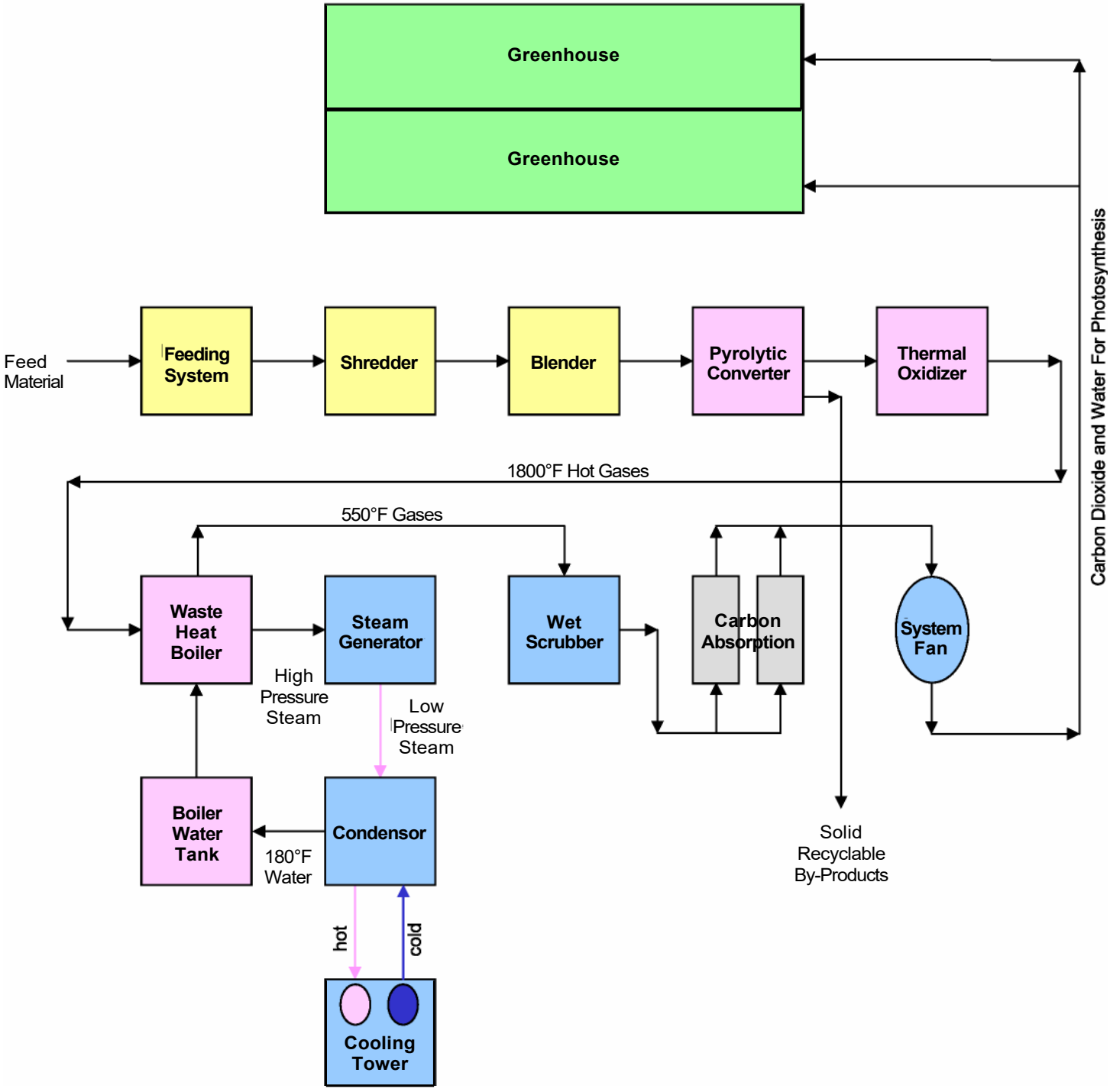
Waste-to-Energy Flowchart



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BC&E Advanced Pyrolytic System

A summary and review of the BC&E Advanced Pyrolytic System

Description of the Technology

APS IP Holdings, LLC has the benefit of having several patented technologies as the cornerstone of our company. At this time our company is beginning to manufacture the next generation of continuous-feed pyrolytic thermal converters, which provide for an environmentally safe and cost-effective option to the traditional "waste-to-energy" technologies currently used, such as incineration and combustion systems.

The Advanced Pyrolytic Conversion System

The Advanced Pyrolytic System provides a waste treatment system incorporating features that, in combination, results in an apparatus and method for waste treatment that is characterized by enhanced maintainability as well as optimal efficiency, with the additional attribute that many of the byproducts of the treatment process can be used beneficially, either while treatment is on-going, (e.g. to generate energy) or after processing (e.g. to incorporate the residue of waste or portions thereof into building materials or other products having commercial or environmental value). The system is comprised of the following primary components.

- **A main frame or superstructure**

The main frame consists of rectangular tubing of high tensile steel.

- **The feed, or input system**

The waste material is first introduced into the system through a continuous feed unit comprised of shredders and conveyors customized to the type of waste or material to be processed. The waste material then is conveyed into the system through a series of valves and gates that are synchronized to prevent unwanted oxygen or air from entering into the process chamber.

- **Thermal Chemical Reaction Chamber (Pyrolytic Chamber)**

This chamber is a pyrolytic assembly comprised of a thermally insulated outer housing of cylindrical design coaxially surrounding a three arch triangular retort, using the upper portion for generated gases to be transported, and the two bottom arches for the specially designed, proprietary screw assembly that convey the waste through the retort as pyrolysis occurs. The reaction chamber is constructed of castable refractory material capable of reaching 2000° Fahrenheit with end flanges of high temperature, corrosive resistant alloy. The space between the outer housing and the internal retort chamber contains a heat chamber (the radiant heat zone), which is heated by the first stage of our innovative thermal oxidizer.

- **Thermal oxidizer**

The first stage of the thermal oxidizer runs less than "stoichiometric", while the second stage runs with an excess of air. This staged process eliminates any possibility of flame impingement in the thermal reactor. The oxidized gases are drawn through the waste heat boiler for generating steam in order to provide steam to the steam turbine generator. The off gases from the waste heat boiler are drawn through a wet scrubber of corrosive resistant alloy for final discharge. The thermal oxidizer is insulated to withstand temperatures of 2200 Fahrenheit.

Output System

This system is for the solid by-product produced after the pyrolytic retort. It is characterized by air locks, implemented by synchronized valves that expel the inert solid residue of pyrolysis for immediate disposal, recycling or post pyrolytic processing.

Two major impediments to pyrolysis technology are handling the off-gases and maintaining a continuous-feed with various waste streams.

The problem that develops with the off-gases is that the moment the gases begin to cool, the heavy fractions begin to deposit on the side walls of the transfer vehicle, in most cases a pipe, resulting in a closing off or restriction in the pipe. This generally takes place in a very short period of time and is potentially dangerous, as it can be an explosive situation. The Advanced Pyrolytic System has eliminated this problem by venting the off-gases to the close-coupled thermal oxidizer where the off gases are ignited and converted primarily to carbon dioxide and water. A waste heat boiler recovers the remaining energy.

In dealing with the continuous-feed problem, the greatest problem is in dealing with heavy sludge. It is difficult to maintain a continuous feed while also controlling the environment in the retort. The Advanced Pyrolytic System accomplishes this through the use of a specially designed blending reservoir and a positive displacement pump.

The waste material is moved through the retort by a screw of novel design, rotatably suspended in one half of the retort, which is a mirror image of the other half of the retort. The half of the retort in which the screw is not disposed serves as a void into which gases produced by pyrolysis of the organic components of the waste can be drawn off for cleaning, and subsequent exhaust to the atmosphere or diversion can be drawn off for use by the generator. The existence of this void reduces turbulence occurring in the retort around the screw conveyor, which, if present in significant degree, can result in the recombination of off-gases with the waste. One of the most notable features to improve efficiency is a heat reclamation scheme in which a heat pump conveys some of the gas in the heated chamber directly into the retort, thus contributing to the even distribution of heat in the retort, and allowing pyrolysis to be sustained with less fuel introduced to the natural gas burners. In addition, synchronized valves at both the input stage and output stage allow the rate of flow of material through the treatment system to be controlled, and prevent the introduction of air into the retort, which, if present would detract from the efficiency with which the pyrolysis can be accomplished.

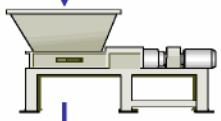
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

BC&E, Inc.

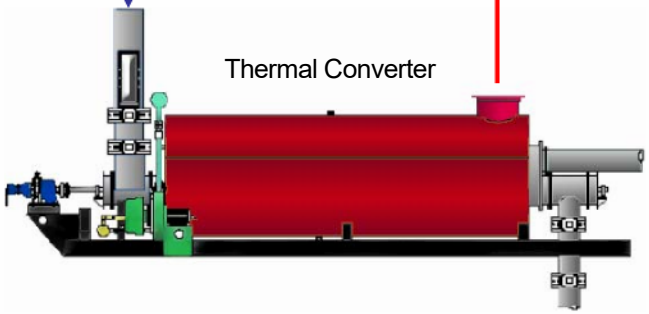
Waste Material

Agricultural Residuals
MSF
Medical Waste
Biosolids, Tires

Shredder



Thermal Converter



1400°-1600°
Waste Heat

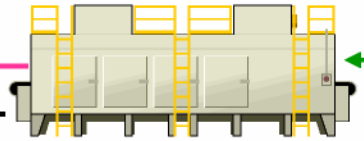
Optional Dryer
or other
process

Syn Gas

Thermal Oxidizer

Hot Gas
Multiclone

Heat Recovery
Steam Generator



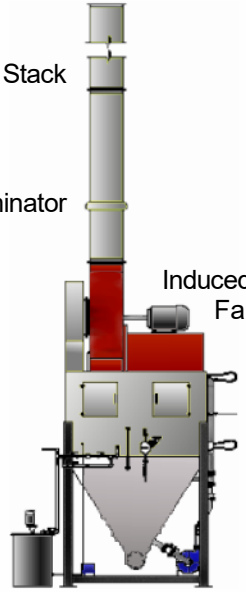
Recyclables

Carbon Char
Metal
Glass

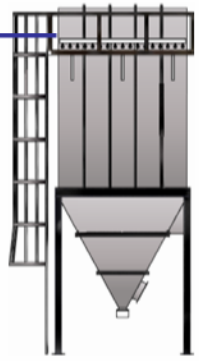
System Stack

Mist Eliminator

Induced Draft
Fan



Wet Scrubber



Dust Collector

Steam

Steam
Turbine

Generator

Transformer /
Switchgear

Substation

Transmission

Electricity

Thermal Converter

Thermal Oxidizer

Pollution Controls

thermal oxidizer in which the gases are cleaned before being vented into the atmosphere through an exhaust chimney. The cleaning process involves injecting additional fuel (natural gas) and outside air, mixing them with the gases from the pyrolytic system. The blended gases are then passed through a specially designed burner and expansion chamber where they are thermally oxidized. The solid pyrosylate residue, such as carbonaceous char, is discharged from the unit through an output stage, which like the input stage, is characterized by a bivalve arrangement to prevent unwanted introduction of air into the pyrolytic chamber.

The unique design of the continuous-feed system, the bivalve arrangement at the inlet and outlet to prevent the introduction of air into the pyrolytic chamber, and the method of applying heat indirectly to the material in a pyrolytic chamber makes the utilizied Advanced Pyrolytic System the only system that has essentially solved the problems that have plagued pyrolytic systems for decades.

BC&E Advanced Pyrolytic System Versus the Competition

The major types of waste treatment technologies are combustion, anaerobic digestion, ethanol by fermentation, vitrification with sewage and clay, reformation into new products, gasification, other pyrolysis systems, microwave technologies, waste-to-energy incineration systems, micro/biologic destruction, landfills, and open burning. Our major competition comes from other pyrolysis systems, microwave technologies, waste-to-energy incineration systems, micro/biologic destruction, landfills, and open burning.

There are other pyrolytic systems being developed, but very few are near commercialization. Only two are using methodology similar to ours in technological approach, and their approaches were reviewed in the early work of our system and found to still produce carcinogenic components in the waste gas, by-products in the waste stream, and also produce very corrosive refuse derived fuel, which is why these other pyrolysis systems have not been commercialized. Unlike the utilized Advanced Pyrolytic System's technology, which has been commercially tested, other pyrolysis systems' lack of commercial experience means that most of the processes still present some risk to the potential owner. These risks could cause higher capital or operating costs, lower reliability, or lower energy recovery efficiency.

Microwave based technology has been used in the destruction of tires, but has been found to produce carcinogenic residuals in its output products.

The utilized Advanced Pyrolytic System does not produce any carcinogenic by-products or radiation and can handle tires as well as solid and liquid waste streams.

Waste-to-energy incineration systems produce a high level of fly ash. The Advanced Pyrolytic System does not produce any fly ash, nor does it produce any dioxins or furans. *(Refer to the exhibit below, "Pyrolysis vs. Incineration").*

Micro/biologic destruction technologies, or engineered microbes, have a limited application, but are appropriate for the cleanup of some intractable waste problems and yield environmentally acceptable results; however, they cannot handle many forms of waste, and are very time consuming.

Landfill solutions are becoming less and less attractive. Landfill sites are hard to get approved due to the inherent problems, for example, leaking of toxic products into adjacent ground water supplies. Existing landfill sites are rapidly being depleted, so municipal waste is, therefore, having to be shipped farther and farther to new landfill sites, increasing costs as much as 10% or more annually in many markets.

Open burning is environmentally unfriendly and unsafe at any time.

Our products have the unique quality of offering an environmentally sound approach to waste disposal. Virtually all of the competitive technologies produce dioxins, furans, and/or hazardous ash, which are a concern to every potential customer as well as the regulatory agencies in obtaining permits from federal, state and local authorities. Our system has been tested and EPA approved, and has received use permits in Southern California, one of the most difficult states to receive environmental permits and approvals.

Another major benefit of the combined products is that they are enhanced by the modularity of the system, which permits customers to grow as the needs of the company grow. Other competitive systems are not designed in a modular manner; therefore, the systems cannot be expanded incrementally to meet growing or changing market demands

Pyrolysis versus Incineration

By the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) definition, gasification by pyrolysis of a waste stream is not incineration. The following comparison can explain the differences between the two thermal processes.

Pyrolysis ***Advanced Pyrolytic System***	***Incineration***
1. *Pyrolysis is the thermal decomposition of the waste stream using indirect heat in an oxygen free environment.*	1. *Incineration is the thermal destruction of the waste stream using direct flame in the presence of air and oxygen. Some starved oxygen incinerators use less oxygen than regular incinerators, but still they do not have an oxygen free environment.*
2. *Advanced Pyrolytic Systems destroy and gasify all hydrocarbons and complex chemical compounds and converts them into basic elemental components. All off-gases are diverted to a thermal oxidizer operating at 2250˚ F for conversion to carbon dioxide, oxygen, and water vapor. Emission control equipment can be used if needed depending on the waste stream that is processed.*	2. *Most incinerators do not treat the gases thermally. They use mainly emission control equipment like scrubbers, bag houses, etc.*
3. *The destruction and decomposition efficiency of the Advanced Pyrolytic System is very high. In the case of PCB contaminated liquid, it exceeds 99.999984%. The solid by-product is free of hazardous and other hydrocarbons.*	3. *In incineration, the destruction takes place in an oxygen-rich environment with direct flame. This condition makes conversion far less complete and highly inefficient. In some cases, 15 to 20% of the partially burned material has to be treated a second time.*
4. *The solid by-products from the Advanced Pyrolytic Systems are non-toxic and non-hazardous. The solid residue, depending on the composition, can be char or other recyclable or reusable material. In pyrolysis there is no oxidation of heavy metals, and they are not leachable.*	4. *The solid by-product from incineration is mainly ash. Sometimes the ashes can carry toxic and hazardous chemicals. Heat in the presence of oxygen oxidizes some heavy metals and makes them leachable.*

5. *Advanced Pyrolytic Systems do not have fly ash problems because they do not burn the waste directly.*

6. *In the case of the waste-to-energy program, Advanced Pyrolytic Systems are more efficient than any other thermal process. The Advanced Pyrolytic System uses every calorific value of the waste to generate steam or electricity.*

5. *Fly ash is one of the most serious problems incinerators have.*

6. *The incinerators are not very efficient for waste-to-energy programs. About 60% of the calorific value of the products can be lost in the incinerators alone.*

The capital cost of the BC&E Advanced Pyrolytic System is lower than incinerators, and the operational costs are also very competitive.

Applications for BC&E Advanced Pyrolytic System

BC&E utilizes and promotes environmentally-oriented products which can be custom tailored to address the market needs of a wide range of industrial applications and offers a simple, practical solution to waste treatment and management:

- Advanced Pyrolytic Systems ("Waste-to-Energy")
- Thermal Oxidizers
- Cyclonic Air Movement Enhanced Drying System (CAMED)
- Wet Scrubbers / Baghouses
- Water Treatment Systems

Some of the applications of the Advanced Systems:

Municipal Wastes including

- Automobile tires (chipped)
- Hospital waste
- Insulated wire
- Plastic of all types (including PVC)
- Rubber goods of all types
- Wood wastes

Industrial Wastes including

- Electronic circuit boards
- Fish wastes
- Hazardous wastes
- Industrial wastes (including those with poisonous metals)
- Oil shales and oil sands
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) including "clophen"
- Popcorn polymers of styrene or butadiene
- Sewage sludge
- Toxic wastes
- Waste organic foams

Agricultural Wastes including

- Shells, Pitts, Post Processing Residuals
- Agricultural wastes with herbicides and pesticides
- Animal fecal matter
- Forest slash

BC&E Advanced Pyrolytic System – "Waste-to-Energy":

The Advanced Pyrolytic System ("waste-to-energy), our principal product, consists of a Thermal Converter, which "gasifies" the waste stream at high temperatures in an environment with no oxygen present (indirectly heats waste at 1200˚F - 1800˚F to prevent the creation of cancer-causing by-products), and a Thermal Oxidizer (heats the waste gases produced by the Thermal Converter to 1600˚F - 2250˚F). The heat is then transferred to a waste heat boiler to produce steam, which drives a multi-stage steam turbine to generate electricity, which can be resold, or the customer can utilize the steam directly to produce electricity. After reducing the volume of the waste stream in the Thermal Converter by up 90%, all that remains is carbon which can, depending upon the waste, be resold to industry for reuse, or simply be disposed of in regular landfill sites.

Treatment of Oil Refinery Processing Waste

Oil refineries generate many different waste streams, but in general terms, these waste streams can be divided into two different categories: non-toxic non-hazardous waste, and toxic hazardous waste. Non-toxic non-hazardous waste streams are perfect feed materials for the Advanced Pyrolytic System, yielding high levels of energy output and operational efficiency. The Advanced Pyrolytic System can be utilized to process liquid or solid spent catalyst and recover the metals (nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, zirconium, vanadium, tungsten, etc.) or metal compounds (mainly oxides). The metal content of this spent catalyst varies anywhere from 3% to 90%. The recovered metals or compounds can be recycled by the refineries or sold directly to the smelters. The prices for these metals or metal oxides will also vary between US$2.00 to US$9.00 per pound, depending on the composition and nature of the catalyst. The BC&E Advanced Pyrolytic System revolutionizes the refineries waste management policies because the refineries will not only save a very high waste disposal fee (tipping fee) of approximately US$400 per ton to dispose of the hazardous waste, but at the same time recover valuable by-products of metal or metal compounds. Additionally, steam, which can be converted to electricity, is another valuable by-product of the process, which can be utilized or sold.

Treatment of Polychlorinated Bi-Phenyls (PCB)

The Advanced Pyrolytic System's technology has a unique ability to handle extremely toxic and problematic waste such as PCBs, and to clean these waste streams beyond the highest level of performance.

Treatment of Waste Tires

The Advanced Pyrolytic System can be utilized to destroy and eliminate waste tires. There are currently about 2 billion tires in US landfill sites. The state of California generates 14 million tires annually. The Advanced Pyrolytic System can be utilized to eliminate waste tires, convert them to energy and other recyclable and resellable by-products.

Treatment of Contaminated Land Sites

The Advanced Pyrolytic System can be utilized to clean up contaminated laden sites and reclaim them for redevelopment.

Thermal Oxidizers:

Thermal Oxidizers are a developing market, which is growing rapidly because of EPA Title Five regulations, which limit the amount of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) that can be emitted into the air. Thermal Oxidizers convert the VOCs contained in contaminated air streams to primarily carbon dioxide and water. If there are other compounds present in the exhaust stream, which exceeds the allowable EPA or other air- quality limits, these can be reduced or eliminated through the use of a scrubber or dust collector. There are several types of Thermal Oxidizers: direct flame (without heat recovery), recuperative systems, and regenerative systems.

BC&E will commission the design and build all these types of Thermal Oxidizers. Additionally, BC&E has a Thermal Oxidizer with a patented design exclusively for extremely high temperatures and retention times required for specific processes such as drum reconditioning furnaces. BC&E's is incorporating a proprietary dual-stage Thermal Oxidizer as an integral component of the APS, allowing for the use of an indirect heat recovery system allowing for a significant reduction in the use of fossil fuels.

Cyclonic Air Movement Enhanced Dryer System (CAMEDS):

BC&E under the licensing agreement with APS IP Holdings, LLC has a new and innovative method for feedstock and material drying with its Cyclonic Air Movement Enhanced Drying System. This system is distinguished from other drying systems due to efficiency, economy, versatility, and flexibility. This process is capable of radically drying feed materials that have excessive moisture content. In addition, the high capital and operational cost of traditional rotary dryers can be replaced by our system and bring the operational costs of the overall process down.

This drying system has been specifically designed for use in conjunction with waste heat or steam from the operation of the Advanced Pyrolytic System (APS).

BC&E, Inc

802 N Irwin Street, Suite 204
Hanford, California 93230
Telephone: 559.816.8651 • Facsimile 559.582.2837