



Responses to Phase I CAG MEETING QUESTIONS/COMMENTS, Belmont BioAgⁱⁱⁱ

Hopes

1. (10/4/05) For significant involvement with education institutions to keep our young folks here.
2. (10/4/05) Regulatory agencies see the value of helping people meeting and even develop regs because, as stated, many times regulations mean \$s or loss thereof.
3. (10/6/05) Hope hearing is at time people can attend!
4. (10/6/05) We can educate people prior to hearings so hearings produce high % (percent) of positive comments. (Accentuate-economic positives; educate to quell environmental concerns.)
5. (10/6/05) Can a local farmer sell his corn directly to the Ethanol plan (if he owns a semi). *That option is currently being explored. Pricing consistency and fairness are important issues in any corn sourcing program. Consistency of supply and risk management issues is also of considerable concern.*
6. (10/18/05) Hoping that by-product production opportunities are considered to be done locally. *Absolutely.*
7. (10/18/05) Is there a confirmed location for siting of BBA? If so, can we get that info. My opinion of the feasibility is greatly dependent on the location. *Belmont BioAg has notified the landowner of intent to exercise its option to purchase a 280-acre site located in Elk Grove Township in Lafayette County, and as of the end of December 2005 it appears BBA or via one of its associates will receive title on February 15, 2006. BBA will continue to investigate alternative sites until ground breaking.*
8. (10/18/05) I would like speakers to be clear as to whether they are being paid by BBA. Paid representatives may / may not put forth a biased opinion rather than fact. I'd like to see as many "experts" as possible who are not on BBA payroll or investors in BBA. *Clarification of speaker's association and role within BBA is attempted to be provided prior to each meeting. Additional efforts will be made to make certain that affiliations are provided. The criteria for speaker selection addresses people most qualified to present the material, thus, many are associated with BBA's strategic partners, businesses providing the facilities and equipment within the design of the campus.*
9. (10/18/05) I would like Terry Cushman to be involved to the 11/01 meeting. I don't believe that BBA's floriculture production will not influence Cushman's sales/business. *Mr. Cushman has been invited to attend the 11/1/05 meeting. **Update:** Mr. Cushman*

stopped in prior to the meeting, having a commitment of his own, and spoke with Rob Holder and Bob Brodbeck.

10. (10/25/05) I hope we can find enough "Pioneers" to champion this system. Are there plans to involve more folks? *Yes. BBA's business model and project development plans were to first involve the CAG, prior to "rolling" out an announcement to the general public. After the CAG's first round of meetings have been conducted, and the comments/questions addressed, BBA will hold a series of public announcements, meetings, web site, etc., and invite another level of participation. As of this editing (12/27/05), BBA has instigated a second round of listening.*

11. (11/3/05) Value-added nature of total facility is excellent.
12. (11/3/05) Would hope all local units of government in County would put pressure on all Depts from Governor's office down ...DOT, DNR, DATCP.
13. (11/3/05) Local farmers should be able to sell directly to Belmont BioAg – shell corn.
14. (11/3/05) I see the improvements that will need to be done to the roads – a good thing.
15. (11/3/05) Should there be direct purchasing of corn from local grain growers?
BBA has been soliciting corn origination proposals from a number of professional grain suppliers. To date, each supplier has responded to BBA's request for a direct purchasing component from local grain producers in a varied array of proposals. Since the investment community will require a high degree of certainty regarding supply, the actual corn origination program BBA will select will likely include a number of sources of supply, including some direct purchasing of corn.
16. (11/3/05) Would hope site will remain in Lafayette County.
17. (11/3/05) For the investment topic next week, can you show profit of this one (BBA) versus other ethanol plants.
18. (11/10/05) Would consider starting with less cattle barns? So you can prove your odor control. And be the good neighbor you promised! *BBA intends to apply for permits to build and operate eight barns to house twenty thousand animals. However, based on this CAG recommendation, we are in the process of evaluating phasing in the barns. Such an evaluation is complex as all of the operations of the campus are connected and all of the initial engineering data was targeted at feeding 20,000 cattle. Changing one element, such as the beef finishing facility's production, affects the design of nearly everything else on campus.*
19. (11/10/05) What reassurances do we have that if they (BBA) are not within air limits, that it will be corrected quickly? *Part of BBA's commitment to the Symbiosys™ process and the protection of the environment is to develop and follow an environmental management system (EMS) and, in addition, to always strive to be a good neighbor. It is in the best interest of BBA to address any and all issues that fall outside of the acceptable established parameters of air quality. Furthermore, it is BBA's intend to have a CAG continue to function in an advisory role during construction and throughout operations, which will insure continued improvements throughout time.*
20. (11/10/05) How much money will need to be raised for this project? How much would you want to raise locally? *The final capital budget of the project is still being developed. It is known to be in excess of \$120 million, of which a portion will be available for local investors to participate.*
21. (11/10/05) Is there a way that DNR could give a permit for 2500 cattle and then allow more after it is shown not to smell? *If permitting is only for 2500, the permit process would need to be repeated to expand the number of cattle. (Please see the answer to #18.)*

Answer from Russell Anderson, DNR Environmental & Analysis Program Supervisor, South Central Region: The DNR permits for the maximum number of animals that could be managed at the facilities. We do this so that we can have an overall analysis of all the activities that may impact each other. To do a partial permitting would only mean looking at what the minimum impacts would be; this does not satisfy our requirements to look at all impacts prior to permitting a facility. Plus, it would be an ongoing permitting action that does not use our limited resources effectively. If the company can meet permit conditions for the maximum number of cattle, it follows that they can meet those conditions for a lesser number.

22. (11/10/05) I hope none connected government agencies or locals refer to this as a factory. I think the term campus will be more appropriate.
23. (11/10/05) This project could be a boost to Ag. community in Lafayette Co. in a no. of ways. I would like to see every effort made to keep it in Lafayette Co.

Fears

1. (10/4/05) Outside “groups” will try to subvert (influence) the process.
2. (10/13/05) I have surface springs (springhouse) with pipe running into water tank in pastures. What will be done if these dry up? And there isn't water available for these animals on pasture. *The wells for the BBA campus are being designed to not impact springs or off-site wells in the nearby area, instead using a target aquifer that is deep and large, almost twice as deep as the aquifers supplying Belmont. BBA will develop a well assurance policy and program based upon existing precedence of similar policies of other high capacity well operators in Wisconsin and the upper Midwest. Specific terms of this program have not yet been developed, but the spirit of this commitment is established.*
3. (10/13/05) How will this effect our local fire department? *Fire fighting capabilities will be developed within the BBA campus. Water for fire suppression will be provided by the rain-water collection lagoons or from the high-capacity wells. Participation of BBA staff in the Belmont Volunteer Fire Dept. will be encouraged.*
4. (10/13/05) As this is somewhat experimental, could we start with a smaller amount of cattle? *All options are continuing to be considered. (Please see response to Hope #21.)*
5. (10/18/05) When BBA project starts getting local press (news) coverage, what will be said about the CAG? Our role, our names, etc.? I'm concerned that I will be portrayed as an advocate rather than a citizen advisor. *BBA has, on its web site, included a copy of the charter of the CAG. Questions and responses, and curriculum have also been made available for general review. Should BBA ever release the names of the CAG members, BBA will describe CAG members as advisors and not opponents or proponents of the project.*
6. (10/25/05) I worry that this is so complex that it will be nearly impossible to explain to lay people. What plans are there for “reducing” this to be understood by a “normal” person? *Press releases, web site, and series of public presentations.*

7. (10/25/05) When methane gas leaves digester, is it stored or burned? Are there any safety issues (involved) in storing methane? *The baseline engineering model assumes combustion of the biogas immediately after it leaves the digester. However, a storage system developed by the biogas technology firm (Bioscan) will also be constructed. This is a relatively simple system incorporating a fabric cover and a concrete pad. While all flammable gas storage systems have some degree of risk, Bioscan has over 15 years of experience in Denmark with gas storage systems.*
8. (11/1/05) Will there be a long-term study on effect of water usage? 20 years – 50 years. *No such study is planned at this time since impacts are anticipated to be small.*
9. (11/1/05) I don't think 6 months manure storage is enough. April-November is growing season. What about muddy conditions for spreading manure or even when ground is frozen or snow-covered. Spreading time could be limited! *BBA intends to secure land spreading options on approximately 20,000 acres and have these options included within the nutrient management plans of the landowners. Land spreading will never be considered as a normal operational component of the BBA plan, only an emergency contingency plan should there be a complete failure of the digester system that extends beyond a six-month period of time. If the digester system were to fail and be repaired within the six month time-frame, the lagoons represent a storage facility and the nutrients will be pumped to the digesters – thus no land spreading.*
10. (11/3/05) If the road improvements are lengthy, what will happen to timing of the project? *It will be necessary to first develop a plan of required road revisions and improvements so a schedule can be developed. Once this is completed, the coordination of the project construction can be synced with the road work. There could be a need to use alternate routes for a period of time prior to final completion of road work to insure the project schedule isn't compromised.*
11. (11/3/05) What will be done on Hwy 126 for the Amish horse & buggy? *Traffic routing, road maintenance, and safety issues are top of mind and will soon be addressed by the state DOT, county highway commission, members of the city, and representatives of BBA. As soon as a comprehensive traffic plan is prepared it will be shared.*

Questions

1. (10/4/05) Any waste from filtration plant and where will it go? *Water filtration plant solids will be concentrated and sold as fertilizer.*
2. (10/4/05) Relationship of LBA and BBA? *LBA is a technology and project development company. LBA owns the Symbiosys™ process and will license this technology to BBA. LBA is providing all project development services for BBA. BBA is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of LBA.*
3. (10/4/05) Excess electricity will go where? *If electricity generated exceeds the demands of the BBA campus the excess energy will be distributed to the power grid and sold as green energy.*

4. (10/4/05) Will there be a need for supplemental natural gas once you reach full implementation? *In all likelihood, yes. Baseline plans include natural gas use to maintain combustion temperatures in the Fluidized Bed Reactor. However, until full operation begins the amount of that natural gas use will not be known.*
5. (10/4/05) What alternative biomass will be used to supplement combustion? *Currently, either corn stover or cultivated biomass crops, such as switchgrass, will be used. Preferably, switchgrass will be the biomass of choice due to its consistency and the reliability a "dedicated" production source represents to BBA.*
6. (10/4/05) All manure through slots; what about residual odor? *Typical odorants emitted from agricultural waste include ammonia, inorganic and organic sulfur compounds, mercaptans, volatile fatty acids, and amines. In poorly designed barns, contact with air will allow release of these compounds to surrounding areas. In the Symbiosys™ design, collecting the manure solids in a water flume and quickly and moving them to the anaerobic digesters will greatly minimize odor emissions. Daily flushing of the barn floors will ensure efficient transport of the manure through the slots.*
7. (10/4/05) Distance from other high-capacity wells? *Approximately 2.5 to 3.0 miles from Belmont. BBA wells will draw off the 4th aquifer, whereas the other high-capacity wells draw off the 1st or 2nd aquifers. BBA wells will be cased to a depth lower than the 2nd aquifer and below the impermeable shale layer that separates the upper aquifers from the lower. Please refer also to the well diagram provided by Earth Tech [Joelppt.well page.pdf].*
8. (10/4/05) Pluses and Minuses of the Green Tier aspects of this project? *Pluses: Involves the community at the front end of the permit application process. Requires the operator to develop an Environmental Management System (EMS). EMS provides the WI-DNR with more transparency and "real-time" data concerning possible environmental impacts from BBA. Minuses: Opens up the plans to the general public before the permit applications have been filed. Newness of the program, and it has never been applied to an agricultural project before.*
9. (10/4/05) What type of bedding? *No bedding is expected at this time to be used in the barn.*
10. (10/4/05) Cost related: Are all investors secured? Is there bonding or what financing methods used? *All current investors are "qualified" or are vendors to LBA. At this time no bonding has yet been pursued. Bonding is a common risk management approach for many projects and will be considered throughout the development process. Performance Guarantees and bonding will be expected from all contractors.*
11. (10/4/05) Impact of water required (quantity) on the neighborhood and region? *Wells are planned to be drawing from an aquifer far below those used by the neighborhood. BBA's wells will be cased and will not draw from the local water supply.*

12. (10/4/05) Safeguard(s) against redundancies? *Actually, BBA will have multiple redundancies in all of its waste treatment and management practices, as a risk management policy.*
13. (10/4/05) Size of backup lagoon? Odor? *Backup lagoons will be sized to store a total of 6 months of feedlot wastes. These lagoons will only be used in the case of an emergency, such as a failure of multiple digestion units. Should the lagoons be used and the repair and return of digesters extend beyond six months (most unlikely), BBA intends to begin to exercise its land spreading options for distribution of the feedlot nutrients and to adapt its combustion system to dispose of feedlot waste. Use of the backup lagoons will be addressed in the Environmental Management System (EMS).*
14. (10/4/05) Describe security. *Fencing, remote video cameras and other intrusion detection equipment, inspections of all shipping received, and comprehensive safety and security training of both construction crews and BBA staff.*
15. (10/4/05) Training of operational staff? *Management and technical staff will be recruited through a national employment search. All staff will likely be required to have significant post-secondary education or equivalent(s). BBA intends to train all staff first through the services of each technology vendor (ethanol plant, digester, etc.), develop its own training curriculum, and contract for continuous educational programs with UW-P and SWTC. All staff will be cross-trained in safety system of each of the technology units as well as in emergency response basics.*
16. (10/4/05) Does the beef fed this way have the nutritional value in the meat (low cholesterol) such as in grazing? *The owners of the cattle will determine the ration fed; thus, the characteristics of the meat/carcass will be based on the owner's priority.*
17. (10/4/05) Is 160 acres enough? *According to the site plan for the parcel on which BBA currently owns a purchase option – yes, with a bit of room to spare and space for some creative natural landscaping (berms, trees, prairie restorations, etc).*
18. (10/4/05) Noise pollution? Animals, Engines...
Engine answer from Ziegler Power Systems: For the engine generation facility, we plan to utilize acoustical sound packs on all openings. Engine exhaust going to the high-combustion chamber will be insulated to prevent losing heat to the air, which insulates against noise. When the combustion chamber is down for maintenance, the exhaust goes to the stacks, which are silenced with hospital-grade silencers (mufflers). Overall, when standing outside the engine facility, noise level can be equated to that of background music or conversation in a restaurant or office, about 60 decibels, fairly quiet.
Animal answer provided by Dave Howard, former feedlot manager: It is my experience that cattle don't make noise unless they are handled in a way that stresses them, although they may bawl when in the chute. Handling animals in a way that stresses would be against BBA policy of humane treatment.
19. (10/4/05) How is this greenhouse not in competition with Cushman? They wholesale? *BBA's greenhouse will not be in competition with Cushman's market. All products from the BBA greenhouse complex will be sold in the Milwaukee/Chicago/Madison region.*

20. (10/4/05) Is there a similar operation anywhere? *All components of the BBA campus do operate elsewhere. However, to BBA's knowledge, no other campus in the world has developed a process similar to Symbiosys™.*
21. (10/4/05) Transportation issues? *Trucking, worker, and relationship with existing traffic patterns are being fully explored and discussed with transportation planners and road administrators.*
22. (10/4/05) Process to contract with growers? *That is being developed for grain, cattle, and biomass. Permits and project financing will be based upon the most conservative and recognizable approaches (licensed dealers and harvesting CRP ground). However, once permits and funding have been secured, BBA intends to explore numerous contracting approaches which create more "win-win" scenarios – especially those which more directly involve purchasing directly.*
23. (10/4/05) Do you have a.u.'s calculated based on the proposed NR243 rules? *Yes.*
24. (10/4/05) Are the lots open or confined for the animals? *Barns have a roof and will have drapes that can be lowered during extreme weather conditions. There will not be open lots without roofs or rainwater collection systems.*
25. (10/4/05) How much buildup is there on the floor of the feed barn? *Plans are to completely flush (high pressure water rinse) barn floors a minimum of once every 24 hours. Flumes (manure collection slots) will be routinely inspected throughout each 24 hour period and will be flushed if any bridging occurs (clogged-up flume openings).*
26. (10/4/05) What happens in time of drought? *During times of drought irrigation water for the greenhouse complex will be provided primarily from recycled process water – assuming characteristics of the process water meet the requirements of the greenhouse. Well water will be last resort source for greenhouse irrigation.*
27. (10/6/05) Approximately what % (percent) of manure odor will be controlled? *Studies have shown that much more than 50% of the odor from a typical CAFO comes from the manure containment basins. The exact amount depends on design details. The Environmental Impact Report will include a detailed discussion of odor and odor control associated with the Symbiosys™ design. Actual odor control will be evaluated during the operational phase of the project.*
28. (10/6/05) Are the mechanical components of U.S. or foreign design and production? *Both foreign and domestic designs.*
29. (10/6/05) Which strategic partners are investors? *In a way, most of them are. Some of the strategic partners have made direct cash contributions, both as organizations and as individuals. Some of the partners have provided extensive amount of service at rates that only cover their out-of-pocket costs, while others have provided services "free-of-charge" or as a marketing expense. Others have provided loans and in-kind contributions. Across the board, nearly every strategic partner has made some deviation (sacrifice) from their normal business policies to contribute to BBA's potential success.*

30. (10/6/05) What will be done with manure and the odors during down times of problem times? *The digester complex is designed to allow for scheduled down times for repairs and maintenance. Should the entire digester complex be non-performing, the manure would be diverted to the emergency containment lagoons. Should the digesters not be repaired within a 6 month timeframe the nutrients would either be spread on the acreage on which BBA has land spreading options OR be de-watered and combusted in the FBR. The resulting effluent would still be treated in the wastewater treatment system.*
31. (10/6/05) The infrastructure of the Belmont area is not set up to handle hundreds of additional trucks per day, etc. Who's paying for new roads? Who's paying to upgrade the current County or town roads? Will this be a cost to the local area? *Road improvements will result from careful traffic planning – to identify which routes are most appropriate. WI-DOT, the Lafayette County Hwy. Dept., and BBA will collaborate in development of a road improvement plan. Funding for implementing this plan will also require the cooperation of the DOT/HwyDept/BBA. WI-DOT's economic development assistance program provides \$5,000 per new employee. Therefore, just from the state, from \$460,000 to \$600,000 in assistance is expect to be made available. In addition, the project may be eligible for Tax Incremental Financing ("TIF"). TIF allows money generated by the increased value of the project over the raw land value to be used for improvements that benefit the project. In this case, the TIF law for towns specifically allows the use of TIF money for infrastructure related to ethanol plants and support activities for animal production.*
32. (10/6/05) More time line information (specifics) as it becomes available.
- 1) Nov. 10, 2005, complete Phase 1, CAG
 - 2) End of January 2006, complete incorporation of CAG recommendations into BBA permit applications and submit to WI-DNR
 - 3) EIR changes made and submitted no later than mid-February 2006
 - 4) End of March 2006, WI-DNR submits preliminary ruling on BBA applications; if conditionally approved, public comment period begins (30 days)
 - 5) End of public comment period, WI-DNR summarizes comments and makes final determination of permits. If permits issued, construction to begin as soon as project financing secured and contracts finalized (May-June, 06)
 - 6) BBA fully operational Q4, 07
- The above assumes the DNR will respond with an Environmental Assessment (EA). However, if an Environmental Impact Statement is pursued, this process will add two to three months; therefore, operations would not commence until as late as Q2, 2008.*
33. (10/6/05) What is UW-Platteville's current (and planned future) involvement with the project? *Current – providing facilities (for a fee) for meetings and hosting presentation of the Belmont BioAg project the evening of December 5, 2005. Future: many opportunities for student internships, to research contracts, to "learning center," to specialized curriculum to support engineering, agri-business, and other BBA staffing needs.*

34. (10/6/05) How is downtime evaluated and scheduled? *Downtimes are scheduled by the vendor of the equipment/technology as part of their support and performance guarantees.*
35. (10/6/05) Research exists that shows cattle actually emit more methane through belching than defecation. What is the calculated methane release from 25,000 head? *BBA's feedlot capacity is 20,000 head. Preliminary calculations on the methane release of "belching" have been done in California. This research is still quite preliminary – but BBA's engineering and consulting staff have been monitoring; it is uncertain as to when the final report will be published. For now, BBA has been using other (very similar) reported emission factors for our projections.*
36. (10/6/05) Pelletizing residue from ethanol? *That option has not been thoroughly evaluated by BBA. Cost of pelletizing for combustion or as a feed (DWG) is prohibitive given the prevailing market conditions of DDG.*
37. (10/6/05) Does the ethanol plant on its own produce a net energy gain? *Yes.*
38. (10/6/05) Acronym CAFO? *CAFO is an acronym for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation or Confined Animal Feeding Operation. The regulatory term used by EPA and most states is Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation. Wisconsin seems to use both terms while referencing "Concentrated" in federal law.*
39. (10/6/05) Can the roads leading into the campus handle semi traffic? *Complete analysis of road capabilities will be coordinated by Lafayette County Hwy Dept., with support by BBA and WI-DOT. Upgrades will be implemented prior to the beginning of operations.*
40. (10/6/05) Will the part-time employees come from existing businesses? *Possibly. BBA's employment of part-time employees will be dependent upon BBA's wage schedule and that of existing firms.*
41. (10/6/05) Do the FTE (full-time employees) require special training? *Yes, all BBA employees will require post-secondary education and also have to complete training programs provided by BBA, the vendors (technology), and via specialized employment training programs (e.g. SWTC or UW-P).*
42. (10/6/05) What other manufacturing process requires ISO 14000? *The ISO 14000 series of standards can be applied to almost any manufacturing process or business worldwide. Most often, these standards are not required by state or federal law. Instead, they are generally driven by quality requirements within the private sector. For example, auto manufacturers often require their suppliers to be ISO 14000 certified.*
43. (10/13/05) What will be the emissions from FBR burning distillers? *NO_x, SO₂, CO, VOC? Current engineering estimates project ~307 thousand pounds per hour of flue gas. The gas stream composition is expected to be 9.75% CO₂; 50.88% N₂ (nitrogen); 3.79% O₂ (oxygen); 35.59% H₂O (water vapor). SO₂, CO, and VOC are not expected to be measurable components in flue gas. Particulates in the form of ash are estimated to be*

also a component of the flue gas at a rate of 4.88 pounds per hour; compared to the amount of particulates in the atmosphere at any given time, that amount is minute.

44. (10/13/05) What is the cost difference between methane vs. distillers grain, methane vs. digester solids at \$15/ton, and what is BTU equivalent cost? *Need clarification on the meaning of this question.*
(10/18/05) What is the cost benefit of burning a) digester solids or b) distillers grain versus natural gas? *Utilizing the FBR as the primary source of thermal energy for the BBA campus is expected to reduce BBA's monthly energy costs by no less than 75% of what would be incurred if natural gas was the sole fuel source.*
45. (10/13/05) (Fifteen) 15% of distillers grain to cattle: Is the rest going through the anaerobic digester? Or straight to furnace? *DWG will be sold off site to third party livestock operations (dairies, beef or pork producers) OR be combusted in the FBR.*
46. (10/13/05) Will BBA sell ethanol locally to give local citizens a higher availability and/or lower price than currently available? *At this time, BBA has no plans to establish any retail sales of ethanol. All ethanol will be transported to the Madison wholesaler for blending and distribution to southern Wisconsin retailers.*
47. (10/13/05) I was told there is a "small scale" version of the cattle feeding operation / flume system already operating locally? Can we tour this facility? *CAG facilitators and most members toured the facility 10/25/05 prior to their meeting. The test facility is no longer operational.*
48. (10/13/05) What federal permits will need to be obtained to become operational? *A federally enforceable air permit will be required before the facility can be constructed. The U.S. EPA has delegated authority to issue the air permit to the WDNR.*
49. (10/13/05) (Fifty) 50 million gallons of ethanol a year will take 150,000,000 gallons of water to produce? *Approximately 5.3 gallons of water are required to manufacture one gallon of ethanol. Since an estimated 42% of the Symbiosys™ process water for 50 million gallons of ethanol production will originate from the recycling of campus water, BBA's actual well water usage will be reduced to 3.1 gallons of water per gallon of ethanol produced. Therefore, we estimate that 155 million gallons of well water will be required to produce the 50 million gallons of ethanol.*
50. (10/13/05) How will the ethanol be used and/or marketed? *Ethanol will be transported to the Madison wholesaler for blending and distribution to southern Wisconsin retailers. U.S. Energy, an Onalaska, Wisconsin, company will market BBA's ethanol.*

51. (10/13/05) Aren't there too many ethanol plants being built for the amount of corn available? *Based upon an expected demand of 20 million bu/year for the BBA campus (18 million bu/yr. for ethanol and 2 million bu/yr. for feedlot), this amount reflects approximately 26% of the corn grown for grain sales (as defined by the WI-DATCP) in the region including Lafayette, Grant, Crawford, Sauk, Iowa, Richland, Vernon, and 1/3 of the Dane county region. Corn will also be available from northern Illinois, from diversion of the transport of corn destined for the Mississippi River terminal at Dubuque, Iowa, and from the Dubuque, Iowa, terminal. BBA is developing a long-term corn procurement plan; the details will be discussed during the November 3 meeting. See attached table. [BBA SW Corn Prod 2004.xls]*
52. (10/13/05) Will you pre-contract for corn? Who assumes the "risk"? *BBA will likely pre-contract for some of the corn and will use licensed dealers for procurement, storage, and maintaining consistent supplies.*
53. (10/13/05) Will Belmont Bio-Ag work to become more efficient, i.e., [design] uses 3 gallons water now [per gallon of ethanol]; will you try to get that number down? *Yes, BBA will seek all possible approaches to reducing water usage in ethanol production AND in all other components in its campus.*
54. (10/13/05) If rail is a problem, where is the nearest rail line? *Rail transport of product or supplies is not considered essential to the BBA campus due to proximity to markets and supply sources.*
55. (10/13/05) Bob Brodbeck mentioned that he has a breakdown of inputs/outputs per day. I would like to see this specifically: *All numbers used below are approximate and relative the current facility design. **Numbers have been corrected from previous reporting and are based on updated data (12/27/05):***
- Total # of inputs/outputs per day:*
- Incoming/day: *Loads of corn: 56 trucks per day for ethanol plant.
Loads of small calves: 2 trucks per day.
Other feed for beef finishing: 8 trucks per day for corn, hay, etc.
Inputs for greenhouse: 1 truck per day for fertilizer, etc.*
- Outgoing/day: *Loads of cattle: 4 trucks per day.
Loads of ethanol: 18 trucks per day.
Loads of CO₂: 21 trucks per day.
Load of ammonia: 1 truck per day.
Loads of nutrients: 7 trucks per day.
Loads of ash: 2 trucks per day.
Floral: Shipping Truck = 24-foot straight truck.
Jan.–March, 0 trucks/day; April, 4 trucks/day (peak);
May, 15 trucks/day (peak); June, 12 trucks/day (peak);
July–Sept., 2 trucks/day (peak); Oct., 2 trucks/day (peak);
Nov.–Dec., 7 trucks/day (peak).*
- Numbers must be doubled to reflect round trip: peak (May), 270 trucks per day; average of 251.*

56. (10/13/05) How old is Delta-T? *Established its first plant in 1985. See <http://www.deltatcorp.com/>.*
57. (10/13/05) Is it possible to sell the ethanol locally and not ship it off? *Direct market savings to local people. At this point, all ethanol is slated to be shipped to the Madison area for blending, with distribution throughout the southern Wisconsin area.*
58. (10/13/05) How many days' storage of corn and ethanol will be at the plant? (In case of bad weather) *For corn, 15 days. For ethanol, 10-day storage is anticipated.*
59. (10/18/05) How many resident vets will the project require? *Dave (said) consulting vet basis, Bob (said) 1-2 (on staff). Currently, veterinarian services are represented as a daily input cost on a per head basis. Consideration of both on-staff vets and independent providers will be given. Determination of whether vets will be BBA employees versus contracting with independent providers will be made when final facility designs and operational plans are developed.*
60. (10/18/05) Funding such a unique combination of elements – risk seems high enough to be a real problem or might be a real advantage for some venture folks. Who will be a typical investor? *Investors are likely to be combination of institutions, dedicated funds (mutual funds), capital-lease or vendor provided funding, investment banks, and individuals. Funding and financing will be highly dependent upon final campus designs and the resultant business plan.*
61. (10/18/05) How much water will you be pumping from the “deep and large” aquifer, (per) year? What will be the annual drawdown rate in that aquifer? *Daily water draw from the high capacity well is estimated for the BBA campus at 794,880 gallons. Annual draw is estimated at 282 million gallons.*
62. (10/18/05) What recharges the current “deep and large aquifer”? *Groundwater recharges the portion of the sandstone aquifer from which the proposed wells will be pumping, by “leaking” (infiltrating) through overlying bedrock formations all along the flow path in upgradient areas (from northeast) and in adjacent areas, and from underflow (horizontal flow in the aquifer from upgradient areas). (Please see answer to Question #125 for greater detail.)*
63. (10/18/05) Are you contracting with local farmers to deal with sick cattle? *Local farmers participating in the anticipated BBA cattle supply system which experience death loss will be allowed to provide for their own carcass removal OR special arrangements may be negotiated for disposal of death losses by combustion in the BBA service. In-coming cattle experiencing illness or even suspected illness will not be allowed on the BBA campus.*
Fundamentally, the policy for sick cattle will be influenced by the owner of the cattle. In general, sick cattle on the BBA campus will be moved to a “sick/hospital” pen, and if recovered, returned to the general populace. Although there are often other alternatives (selling cattle that are not able to “be put back on feed”) BBA’s campus will set very high standards of security, especially regarding animal health and welfare. If a market does exist for down cattle, such cattle will be removed from BBA by BBA’s own vehicles and such vehicles will be disinfected prior to returning to the BBA

campus. In most cases, cattle which are not able to recover will be destroyed and incinerated in the FBR.

64. (10/18/05) How many other facilities of this type [feedlots] are you aware of, either in operation or on the drawing board, that would be similar to BBA's plan? Where (are they located)? *No projects exist that have all the unique characteristics of the Symbiosys™ design. However, there are other projects that have recently been announced which have incorporated many of the same concepts. Specifically, Panda Energy out of Texas announced a combination cow manure powered ethanol plant in Haskell County, Kansas, as well as Yuma, Colorado. In addition, E3 Bio-fuels (Hallberg) recently announced a project to be located in Mead, Nebraska, that has closer similarities to Symbiosys™ than does the Panda process. However, we have evaluated and determine numerous differences between Symbiosys™ and these other projects. We respect the intellectual property rights of others. We have an opinion from competent patent counsel that our process is, indeed, significantly different.*
65. (10/18/05) Location of flume system feedlot [currently in existence]. Name, address, and phone numbers. *No combination of floor and flume system exists as in the BBA barn design. The Iowa location of a flume system, mentioned during the CAG meeting, is at Sioux Center.*
66. (10/18/05) Are there other large beef containment feeding operations in Wisconsin, Iowa, and/or Illinois? Where and how many? *Yes. Operations with 1,000 head or more: Illinois, 50; Iowa, 320; Wisconsin 180.*
67. (10/18/05) Will there be large amounts of vapor expelled into the air? If so, could there be a traffic vision problem on foggy days? *Majority of water vapor leaving the BBA campus will originate from the Fluidized Bed Reactor flue gas as high temperature steam. No contributions to vision problems are expected.*
68. (10/18/05) How long do you anticipate keeping animals in the barns? *Animals will be kept in barns for a duration determined by the owner of the cattle, not by BBA.*
69. (10/18/05) Dave [Howard], would you build a new home within a quarter mile downwind of Mike's [Tiry] sheds [barns]? *Dave's handwritten answer on the post-it note: Yes, I feel it will be less odor than my old feedlot and less dust.*
70. (10/18/05) How many employees for animal operation? *Fifteen feedlot technicians and one feedlot manager. Multiple other campus positions (security, etc.) will also have feedlot responsibilities.*
71. (10/18/05) Vet on staff? *Please see response to question #59.* Bedding for animals? *Currently, no animal bedding is anticipated to be used.*
72. (10/18/05) Will there be room for the beef to lay down? *Yes.*
73. (10/18/05) There was mention of a BBA website. What will be the purpose of that website? What is the current status? *Updated answer: The belmontbioag.com web site is posted on the Internet. The web site provides overviews of all components of the*

BBA project, process, and related “other information” materials. Posting of the web site coincided with the official public notification of BBA. Since CAG input is such a critical component of the entire BBA approach, with consideration of CAG comments being implemented into the overall BBA plan, the Hopes-Fears-Questions-Concerns posted by Citizen Advisory Group members during the initial eight meetings are to be included on the site, a means to further educate the public concerning Belmont BioAg.

74. (10/18/05) Compliance requirements? Tracking stock? *Stock tracking will be done with either visual or electronic tags for individual tracking. Tracking allows verification of an animal’s source, nutrition, and health. These records will even include the final disposition of the animal. Animal traceability will become a requirement in the near future, both in Wisconsin and across the US with a coordinated, national system for animal identification expected yet this decade.*

75. (10/18/05) Define please: "Cattle hotel" or rooming house. "Custom operation." *Owners of the cattle purchase feedlot services (yardage – daily housing fee, feed, husbandry services, and non-feed inputs) from BBA. BBA provides these "custom" services in a manner defined by the cattle owner.*
76. (10/18/05) Are there "ISO"-type standards for these types of operations? *Please see the following web site for more information regarding the ISO 14000 family of standards: <http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/otherpubs/iso14000/index.html>*
77. (10/18/05) How many employees will there be to run the facilities? *See response to questions #70 and #78.*
78. (10/18/05) Can you describe where the employees will be working, e.g., employees at ethanol plant, employees at beef finishing facilities, etc.? *The following summarizes the initial BBA staffing assumptions as of 12/27/05, figured to be 71 FTE by January 2008, assuming BBA is operational, not including Greenhouse, which is contracted:*
- Management
1. *Feedlot General Manager, 1.0 FTE*
 2. *Ethanol General Manager, 1.0 FTE*
 3. *Ethanol Plant Manager, 1.0 FTE*
 4. *Human Resources Manager, 1.0 FTE*
 5. *Chief Financial Officer, 1.0 FTE*
- Technical
6. *Barn/Livestock Technicians, 15.0 FTE*
 7. *Digester/Nutrient/CHP Technicians, 3.0 FTE*
 8. *Accounting, 1.0 FTE*
 9. *Ethanol Plant Managers/Technicians, 5.0 FTE*
 10. *Ethanol Plant Operators/Maintenance, 18.0 FTE*
- Administrative
11. *Administrative Personnel, 5.0 FTE*
 12. *Yard/Security Staff, 4.0 FTE*
 13. *Human Resources / Safety, 2.0 FTE*
 14. *FBR Technicians, 6.0 FTE*
 15. *General Labor, 7.0 FTE*
79. (10/18/05) What are the system redundancies for each system in case of failure? *System redundancies include, but are not limited to the following nine:*
1. *Multiple inspections of each barn on daily basis to ensure efficiency of nutrient collection systems (flumes).*
 2. *Scheduled daily barn floor wash downs to support humane conditions for the animals and efficiency of nutrient collection systems.*
 3. *Multiple initial solids separation systems at the first stage of nutrient collection (end of barn complex) to ensure that digester system receives solids loading as designed.*
 4. *Multiple digesters (10) operating in parallel to ensure against a complete system loss due to contamination or technical difficulties. This series of digesters and their parallel operation will provide for implementation of a routine repair and maintenance schedule without disruption of overall digester system performance.*

5. *On-site and remote monitoring of nutrient collection system, initial solids separation processes, digester operation, water treatment operation, electrical generation, etc.*
 6. *Ability to increase draw from high capacity wells to ensure continuous water flow through nutrient collection system should problems occur with the ammonia stripping system, which would prevent the "chaser stream" returning to the barns of being free of ammonia (odor control).*
 7. *Construction of emergency containment lagoon, designed to hold 6 months of nutrients generated by the barn complex, assuming full-occupancy.*
 8. *Recruitment of land spreading options on approximately 20,000 grain production acres for barn nutrients, should a complete system failure occur in the digester complex.*
 9. *A worst case scenario contingency plan for barn nutrient management would be combusting the animal waste solids in the FBR.*
80. (10/18/05) *What are your employee training plans? Each technology center (barns, ethanol plant, digester, etc.) will employ staff that has, at a minimum, the appropriate formal education to qualify for the requirements of the position. Initial training will be provided, in large part, by the vendors of the technology. Since each technology center already exists someplace else, and since each vendor involved in BBA has a substantial track record, training programs already exist and will be included in the vendor agreements. Short courses and specialized curriculums will also be developed in cooperation with the Technical Colleges and UW institutions. BBA expects to cross-train as many staff as possible in operational elements of the entire campus. BBA will mandate safety and emergency management training of all staff and will continuously upgrade that training over time.*
 81. (10/18/05) *Describe your daily(?) compliance inspection plans. In addition to meeting the requirements of the Green Tier Environmental Management System, BBA will also implement a policy of continuous improvement, both in operational performance and towards superior environmental performance. For example, please refer to items #1 and #2 in the response to Question 79.*
 82. (10/18/05) *In the barns, how will you keep the temperature constant...through the seasons? Temperature in the barns will vary by season. Barn location in the site design will be oriented to take advantage of prevailing westerly and southwesterly winds. Barns will have ceiling vents, above the drover lanes, to aid circulation. Barn walls will be open most of the time. Curtains will be included in the barn design to guard against severe weather. Water temperature of the flume water (chaser stream) will be constant (105°) exiting the ammonia scrubbing (distillation) columns. Depending on final site plans, this heated water will enter the barns at a temperature of 100°F. This warm water flushing system will ensure that the flume collection system performs as designed even in the coldest winter months.*
 83. (10/18/05) *Gallons of water needed (per hour) to flush barns winter or summer. The barn flushing system is two systems in one, with the second supplementing the first. Both can be considered loop systems in that their rate of flow is not consumptive rate but recirculation rate. A continuous stream of water flows through the flume system at a rate of 120,000 gallons per hour, pushing manure through the flumes to a collection tank. When batches of manure are pumped to the digester from the tank, the liquid*

level in the flushing system automatically falls but is replenished by process water from the other loop. That second loop has the effluent (liquid manure) going to the digester, then being separated from the solids before being stripped clean and sent back into the flush system. The average flow of the replenishment stream is 1,260 gallons per hour. We will have the flexibility to adjust the time interval between replacement batches, thus able to respond to seasonal changes in the barn and manure temperature, and control odor generation.

84. (10/18/05) When you say “custom” operation, do you mean that the animals are owned by someone else and you just do the feeding? Yes.
85. (10/18/05) How large is the pilot experience 40 head @? (Sq ft) Visit pilot? –working on it. *The pilot visited by many members of the CAG provided 25 s.f. per head.*
86. (10/18/05) If rain is insufficient—where do you get the water to irrigate the greenhouse? *Water collected from the waste water solids separation system. Due to strict input quality conditions of floriculture operation, rainwater is currently assumed to be the source of irrigation water – and the basis for the initial system design. However, assuming that the post-solids separation water meets the input requirements of the floriculture system, this water could also be used for irrigation (permitting the sole use of the rainwater to be for safety, e.g. fire suppression).*
87. (10/18/05) I question the need for a 590 plan if you are not land spreading. Do you just have to show needed acres? *BBA assumes that demonstrating the availability of land spreading options will be an adequate contingency plan for a digester system failure. BBA has recruited a minimum of 20,000 acres of land spreading rights through option contracts.*
88. (10/18/05) Where is the roof and clean runoff going? *Containment lagoon, to be used as possible source of floriculture irrigation water and as a source of water for fire fighting. Storm water runoff from the ‘industrial complex area,’ roads and paved areas, etc., will be treated by settling in retention ponds and then discharged off-site. (See the response to Question #96 for greater detail.)*
89. (10/18/05) What will you do with the P (potassium) & K (phosphorus) that is separated out? *Options include: 1. Selling “as is” bulk fertilizer; 2. Mixing with topsoil and selling as bagged fertilizer through retail outlets; 3. Mixing with other mediums and selling either as bulk fertilizer for agricultural/landscaping use, or bagging and selling via retail outlets.*
90. (10/18/05) How can you track an animal’s origin when there is no such system (at this time)? *Wisconsin’s DATCP has developed a model animal tracking program that has been selected as a model for the entire nation by the USDA. BBA’s supply chain management program will not only adopt WI-DATCP and USDA standards but will seek to continuously improve upon those standards. BBA intends to leverage the quality of both the feedlot design and the supply chain management program to enable the cattle owners to receive a maximum benefit in terms of product price (\$/hundred pounds live weight) in the end-user markets.*

For more information see the USDA web site addressing animal identification:
<http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/index.shtml>

91. (10/18/05) When will you present opportunities for local contractors to have input as to their questions and abilities to be involved? *Phase II of the engineering design process will complete the detailed plans for the BBA campus. As a result of this final design phase specifications of contractor services required will be developed. The managing engineering firm, Earth Tech, Inc., will then develop a contractor recruitment process. Local contractors will be invited to submit proposals for consideration at that time.*
92. (10/18/05) Will there be any by-products, manure, etc., that will have to be land spread? *No land spreading is expected from BBA. Land application of fertilizers (ammonia, phosphorus, and potassium) by the consumers of this material will be expected.*
93. (10/18/05) CAG participants inevitably must miss meetings. How can we get the information we miss? Can presentation be videotaped? Can presenters provide written notes? *All materials developed for each CAG meeting and the resultant "Questions & Responses" from each meeting will be provided to each CAG member in entirety. In addition CAG members will be receiving a complete "binder of information" (at first, partially disseminated) once development is finalized, including Q&As, design materials, and draft permit application materials.*
94. (10/18/05) What is the connection between Belmont BioAg and UW Ext(ension)? Tim Baye's role; are the facilitators hired? *CAG facilitators are faculty members of UW-Extension. They are both trained facilitators and have been retained as independent facilitators under an agreement with UW-Extension and Grant County. Grant County's UW-Extension office, where Paul is based and working in Community Resource Development and Tom is based and working in Youth Development, will receive compensation from BBA for the services provided by the CAG facilitators. Tim Baye was UW-Extension professor of business development and director of the Southwestern Wisconsin Management Education Program (SWWMEP). LBA, BBA's project management provider and owner, has been under contract with the SWWMEP for receipt of management education services. SWWMEP serves numerous businesses throughout SW Wisconsin through the provision of customized management education services. Tim recently was granted an unpaid leave of absence to accept the LBA CEO position.*
95. (10/18/05) Where will this facility rank in size—number of cattle on feed—within the Wisconsin and tri-state area? Nationally? *Illinois, within the top 6.5%; Iowa, top 15%; and in Wisconsin, top 8.5 percent. National ranking would place the BBA beef finishing facility in the top 29 percent.*
96. (10/18/05) I'd like to know more details of the stormwater handling. How many gallons (estimate) will be generated under normal conditions. Where will it be discharged after treatment?
Storm water retention will be provided for the site, to control runoff, and treated by sedimentation in accordance with DNR requirements.

Two areas on the site will include roof collection. In the CAFO area, the runoff from the barn roofs will be routed to grassed retention areas located near the barn buildings. The basis of design for the CAFO runoff retention areas provides for no increase of the peak runoff rate for a 25-year storm. Storm water discharge to surface waters from these retention areas will not contain any manure or animal waste. In the greenhouse area, the closest retention pond will collect runoff from the greenhouse roof, storm water that will be mostly used for greenhouse irrigation, with little or no discharge to local surface waters. These clay-lined ponds also serve as emergency lagoons.

There will also be storm water runoff sedimentation ponds that will collect runoff through site grading. One will be in the portion of the site containing the ethanol plant, digesters, combined heat and power facility, water treatment area, and fluidized bed reactor. Storm water runoff from this area will be collected and treated by sedimentation instead of being released directly to the local drainage swale. The design of this runoff sedimentation pond provides for no increase in the peak runoff rate for a 2, 10, and 100-year storm. Parking surface in this area will also be drained to the detention/sedimentation pond. A similar runoff sedimentation pond will be provided for the greenhouse parking area. The working volumes (effective volume between high water level and low water level) of the storm water runoff sedimentation ponds are: Pond 4 (ethanol plant / digester complex): 2.2 million gallons; and Pond 5 (greenhouse parking): 0.6 million gallons.

Please see: site drawing noting Ponds Labels and the Pond Data spreadsheet.

97. (10/18/05) One of the speakers mentioned the barn/flume design being based on research by Temple Grandin (spelling)? *Temple Grandin is an internationally known expert in livestock facility design whose presence has been felt throughout the entire meat industry. Her organization's influence has moved many industry practices in the direction of more "humane" treatment of all livestock, but especially in livestock handling systems. BBA is aware and supportive of the influence of Ms. Grandin and her basic design premise for considering and incorporating "humane" approaches to livestock facility development. BBA has only an unofficial relationship with Ms. Grandin's organization. No claim of endorsement of BBA's designs by her or her organization is implied or explicitly claimed by BBA. The design of BBA's beef facilities also includes consideration of European Union (EU) standards for the handling and care of beef.*
98. (10/25/05) How does the S and NO_x come out as? What % (percentage) is trapped? *Response from Harris Mechanical (11/1/05): The SO₂ (sulfur dioxide) comes out the stack as a gas at about 48 parts per million. The permit maximum is two to three times that amount. The NO_x (nitrous oxides) is emitted as a gas at about 17 parts per million. The permit maximum is four or five times that amount. About 85% of the sulfur in the corn syrup that is burned is collected as a solid salt by combining it with the calcium in lime. The NO_x is not trapped or collected. The burning of the syrup does not generate the NO_x normally produced in a conventional natural gas boiler.*
99. (10/25/05) Will you be able to control the FBR with biomass for fuel? *One of the significant benefits of the FBR as BBA's primary combustion system (source of process steam) is its ability to effectively handle many types of fuels. Granted, the FBR's system must be designed to combust various fuels and the materials handling and fuel mixing systems must support these designs. The Von Roll, Inc. system is already combusting distillers wet grain successfully in an operation near Minneapolis. The control of the FBR is accomplished by increasing/decreasing the amount of biomass sent to the FBR based on the steam needs of the ethanol plant.*
100. (10/25/05) Is WI-DATCP being involved with this? If so, in what capacity. *BBA has been in contact with DATCP as the project has developed. BBA expects DATCP to contribute in a technical advisory capacity.*
101. (10/25/05) [Directed to Rob Latta] What did the St. Paul FBR units cost? *BBA's capital budget for the FBR is over \$16 million. Rob Latta's response (11/1/05): The three units in St. Paul were about \$72 million in 2000 dollars. There was more equipment installed at St. Paul due to the heavy metals present in the sludge. That will not be the case at BBA.*
102. (10/25/05) How often is the floor surface of the pilot feedlot flushed? *Since the pilot was an experiment, flushing was scheduled according to the test being conducted. BBA's barn operation plans call for no less than once a day floor flushing. Inspections of all flumes and manure recovery systems will occur routinely throughout the day (perhaps even as often as every 4 hours). Since the slotted floor surface can easily remove water, additional flushings may be conducted as necessary. If any floor slots are plugged these slots will be cleared manually, by technical staff using heated, high pressure water. High pressure water hoses will run the length of each barn.*

103. (10/25/05) (One) 1 digester per feedlot shed? How many digesters for this project? *At this time 10 one-million-gallon digester tanks are planned.*
104. (10/25/05) Planned downtime? How often? How long? *All technical systems in the Symbiosys™ process have routine scheduled downtimes for repairs and maintenance. This scheduled “downtime” ensures optimal performance and is part of the overall performance guarantee provided by each vendor. All scheduled “downtime” is based upon past experience and technical track records of the systems. The frequency and length of the “downtime” varies by technical system. Specific system schedules can be provided if so desired.*
105. (10/25/05) Does sand in FBR have to be replaced? *Response from Harris Mechanical: Yes, at a rate of less than 100 lbs per hour.*
106. (10/25/05) Where do you 3 fellows [Ricardo Palomo (Ziegler CAT), Dean Robinson (Sebesta Blomberg), Rob Latta (Harris Mechanical)] view this project in the developmental flow or scheme of things environmentally? *This is state-of-the-art technology on an environmental basis. First, it brings the ethanol process closer to CO₂ neutral because of the greatly reduced use of fossil fuels to power the plant at both the generators and the FBR. Second, the BTU balance at the ethanol plant is greatly increased. Currently, the US Dept of Energy and Agriculture state that ethanol production provides 1.67 BTUs of energy for each BTU input. The equation for BBA will be closer to 2.5 BTUs for each BTU input.*
107. (10/25/05) Where are you going to start? What (facility) needs to come “on-line” first? *At this time all systems are planned to come on-line concurrently (at essentially the same time). Market conditions and construction schedules may imply some systems become operational earlier than others (e.g. greenhouses). However, since BBA expects to pursue a “campus” permit (not having each technical system apply for and receive individual construction and operational permits), compliance with the terms and conditions of the permits implies that all systems come on-line at essentially the same time.*
108. (10/25/05) Comment on noise pollution and harmonics regulated by PSC. *Noise from the CHP plant will be mitigated by the building design; all ventilation air will enter or leave the building through acoustical silencers. (Also see Ziegler CAT response to Question #18.)*
109. (10/25/05) Is the digester scaleable so it can adjust to amount of manure available? *Yes, and additional digester tanks may be added.*
110. (10/25/05) Will there be a specialized maintenance supervisor for the generators, on site? *Yes there will be a specialized plant operator.*
111. (10/25/05) What is the chemical makeup of the ash that comes out of the bag house that allows it to be used as fertilizer? *Response from Harris Mechanical: The ash has fertilizer potential because it will contain potassium, phosphorus, and calcium.*

112. (10/25/05) Monitoring center is located where? How does communication to center take place? *Monitoring of each system's performance will be conducted both on-site and off-site (by vendors and by third parties). A comprehensive process control system will also be developed to monitor all of the interconnecting systems and their performance and allow for continuous optimization of resource use. The ISO 14000 series of process controls and reporting (Environmental Management System) will be incorporated in both the individual technical center monitoring systems and in the overall process control and monitoring system (master control center). Communication will likely be provided by redundant systems, but will be primarily based upon a secure internet connection and telephone communications between BBA staff and those of each technology vendor.*

113. (10/25/05) What happens to the hydrogen sulfide? *All the hydrogen sulfide will enter the fluidized bed reactor where it will be treated with lime.*
114. (10/25/05) Size and capacity of digester tank? *One million gallons each.*
115. (10/25/05) What is the residence time for waste in the digester? *System will have a maximum hydraulic retention time of 15 days.*
116. (10/25/05) I've read about producing ethanol from soybeans. Can this plant interchange between corn and soybeans? *Belmont BioAg plans are that this be a corn-based ethanol plant.*
117. (10/25/05) How do you maintain a constant 140° temperature in the digester? *By drawing heat from the heat exchanger surrounding the electrical generation engines (Combined Heat & Power, CHP).*
118. (10/25/05) What percentage decrease do you get in greenhouse gases by the process? *Which process and compared to what alternative system? For the ethanol process, this percentage is being calculated for inclusion in the EIR. No numbers are currently available. (Please refer to BBA web site's "Our Environment" page, which includes a graph depicting percent reduction in greenhouse gases with the Symbiosys™ process.)*
119. (11/1/05) Does the Green Tier Program impact the permitting process? *The specific terms of the BBA/DNR Green Tier Agreement have not been developed yet; however, participation in the Green Tier Program should expedite permitting. In most respects, the compliance terms of the permits are expected to be about the same with or without participation in the Green Tier Program. Yes, compliance with regulations and laws are still expected, with or without Green Tier Program. BBA expects to both embrace the spirit of the Green Tier program and benefit from participating. Expedited review, evaluation of emission issues on a campus basis (as compared to individual technology centers), and a more transparent and cooperative two-way relationship with the WI-DNR are a few of the benefits expected from BBA's participation.*
120. (11/1/05) AI (Bush, Earth Tech, Inc.) went through water use by each process; can you write this down for us? *We will update the Flow Sheet drawing dated August 24, 2005 to be consistent with the latest design data, for re-issue. [Updated 11/4/05 and reissued at 11/10/05 CAG meeting; see 051104 Flow Sheet.pdf.]*
121. (11/1/05) Storm water retention ponds are described for roof –barn and greenhouse—runoff. I thought roof runoff was going to be captured and used for irrigation. *The water retention pond collects water from the areas noted in the question, and that collection is designed to be used for the greenhouse irrigation. In case of necessity, the water could be used for emergency management, such as fighting fire.*
122. (11/1/05) Economics: Going to burn distillers' grain. What is the current cost of: a) to dry the grain? b) to heat the ethanol plant? c) money received for selling dry grain? *I.e., how much money will your way make? Costs of grain drying, providing heat (steam) for ethanol production, and market prices for dried distillers grains are typically very specific to each and every operation. Supply of natural gas, the gas contract, and*

the efficiency of the production and drying systems vary both by process technology and age of the system. While we would very much like to promote the economics of the Symbiosys™ system, such information is a trade secret. Symbiosys™ essentially “de-couples” the production of ethanol from reliance on natural gas, improving the economics of ethanol manufacturing.

123. (11/1/05) The part-time labor requirement in the greenhouse will be filled by migrant workers, unless this is a highly unusual greenhouse business. An influx of 100+ migrant workers will strain our social services. Where will these folks live? Who will be their support? *The SW Wisconsin region has a strong history of taking advantage of employment opportunities that provide seasonal work (e.g. ITW, Swiss Colony, Lands' End). Characterization of seasonal workers strictly originating as migrants may not be accurate. Labor pool of unemployed persons in the Platteville Micropolitan Statistical Area (Dept. Workplace Development, 2005) indicates over 1,400 persons available during the months of January, February and March, and over 1,100 during April, May and June. Lafayette County also reports over 500 unemployed persons.*
124. (11/1/05) What specific advantages do you see for your organization's heat capacity output? *The ability to provide enough process steam to operate a 50,000 gallon/year ethanol plant and enough recovered heat to operate an 11-acre greenhouse facility year-round.*
125. (11/1/05) Lower aquifer that you are drawing from: 1) What is the draw-down effect? 2) Volume pumped 3) Where is the recharge area for the Wonewoc aquifer? *Answer is from Earth Tech engineers:*
- 1) *Pumping of the proposed Belmont BioAg wells will create drawdown in the portion of the sandstone aquifer (Wonewoc Formation through Prairie du Chien) that is being pumped and will increase the head potential (water level difference) between the St. Peter Sandstone and the portion of the sandstone aquifer that is being pumped. The increase in head potential will result in an increase in the specific discharge. It is our opinion that the current specific discharge across the shale layer is very small and that the resultant drawdown in the St. Peter Sandstone portion of the aquifer from an increase in the specific discharge across the shale layer will be insignificant.*
 - 2) *Daily volume pumped from the wells is expected to be 794,880 gallons.*
 - 3) *The Wonewoc Formation includes the Ironton and Galesville Sandstone Members. The Wonewoc Formation is laterally extensive across southern Wisconsin and portions of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota (see attached Figure 10 from Young, 1992 (USGS Professional Paper 1405B)). Groundwater recharges the Wonewoc Formation through Prairie du Chien formations by "leaking" (infiltrating) through overlying bedrock formations all along the flow path from upgradient recharge areas and in adjacent areas, and from underflow (horizontal flow in the aquifer from upgradient areas). In north-central Wisconsin, the Wonewoc Formation is the near surface formation and it is recharged by direct infiltration of precipitation. Figure 33B (Mandle and Kontis, 1992 (USGS Professional Paper 1405C)) shows the estimated flow path of groundwater in the simulated Ironton-Galesville aquifer from a location approximately 25 miles northeast of the project site. Flow is toward the southwest. As water is pumped from a well a cone of depression forms around the well and groundwater moves radially toward the well, toward the area where an increased hydraulic gradient has formed. The pumping well captures some water from areas downgradient of the well, but the primary capture zone extends upgradient (in this case, toward the northeast).*
126. (11/1/05) Has this combination of wastewater treatment ever been successfully operated in this size operation? *The Water Treatment process provider, BioScan, has used this combination of water treatment processes successfully in Europe on the same waste streams (manure and ethanol plant thin stillage) that will be generated in*

Belmont. This is a patented, proprietary combination of processes with a proven track record of treatment performance.

127. (11/1/05) What will be the loss of acreage of recharge into the top 2 aquifers? *Loss of recharge acreage due to construction of impervious area is estimated as follows:*
- a. Greenhouse – 11 acres*
 - b. Beef Feed Lot / Feed Mixing Shed – 20 acres*
 - c. Ponds – 12 acres*
 - d. Ethanol Plant / FBR / CHP / Digester complex - 20 acres*
 - e. Roads and Parking - 5 acres*
- Total – approximately 68 acres*
128. (11/1/05) Impacts of facility on shallowest 2 aquifers (loss of recharge) especially to local wells? *No impact is expected from either draw from high capacity wells or from campus area.*
129. (11/1/05) What other (or new) commercial entities are likely to follow the development BBA in the immediate area? *While this is a difficult forecast, reasonable expectations would suggest that repair and maintenance services, transportation and warehousing, laboratory and testing, custom cropping and materials handling (biomass), landscaping, training, and many other services will be needed. Possible spin-offs could include many types of agricultural and natural resource based processing applications, especially those which would use cellulose or hemi-cellulose, starches and sugars, and recovered minerals as raw materials. For more information on possible future applications see: www.energy.iastate.edu.*
130. (11/1/05) Is Mr. Holder an investor in the overall BBA operation? *No.*
131. (11/1/05) Is the greenhouse facility going to be privately owned or leased from BBA? (Lease) for independent business? *BBA will own the greenhouse facility. Mr. Holder's firm will provide management services.*
132. (11/1/05) How will the odor of the lagoons (when being used) be dealt with during extended storage times? *Storage time will be limited by design. If necessary, a variety of cover systems are available for use to mitigate odor from the basin. Odor will be monitored to ensure the odor impact will be minimal.*
133. (11/1/05) What happens if your monitoring wells show an adverse impact on neighboring wells or springs appear to dry up? *BBA intends to develop a water quality and availability assurance program for its neighborhood, including but not limited to well integrity and water availability. While such a program is often complicated in the science and monitoring necessary for implementation (reasons for wells to fail, water quality or ground-water levels, etc.) the philosophical basis of BBA's policy will be quite simple: the neighborhood's water supply will not suffer due to BBA's operation. Well replacement and alternative livestock watering systems will be considered and pursued – should this be attributable to BBA and necessary.*

134. (11/1/05) How will the timing of the “manure easements” work with crop production times and “frozen ground” or no-spreading times? *Same as with any manure easement – must comply with landowner’s nutrient management plan.*
135. (11/1/05) Ricardo (last week): “Processors tend to follow the producers.” Is a meat processing/slaughter house in our immediate future? *No.*
136. (11/1/05) How do you plan to spread during growing season? *Do not plan to spread at all. If spreading were required, and in worst case situation digester system were to fail in May – 6-month storage allows for land spreading in autumn AND for necessary repairs to be made to digester system.*

137. (11/1/05) How many employees will be involved in the greenhouse portion?
Approximately 12 full-time staff, year round, per current data (12/27/05). Up to an additional 100 seasonal employees.
138. (11/1/05) Who will monitor odor levels of the cattle operation? *As part of BBA's Environmental Management System (EMS), odor levels will be monitored by facility personnel. Oversight from DNR and DATCP is expected.*
139. (11/1/05) Rob: How large is your (greenhouse) facility in Whitewater and Milton?
"Pretty large" – 5 acres [answers Rob Holder provided at meeting].
140. (11/1/05) Will there be water storage tanks on the campus or will the wells pump 24/7?
Some form of well water storage is anticipated for the entire campus, but the design details have yet to be developed. We do know that the greenhouse will have water storage in order to buffer out water demand "peaks."
141. (11/1/05) Need more information on "manure easements." *BBA investors own over 20,000 acres of crop production land near the Belmont location. This production land will provide the majority of the manure easements. Since announcing the project to the public, BBA has been approached by several additional farmers offering consideration of their acreage for manure easements.*
142. (11/1/05) How large will the storage (lagoon) facilities be? *The emergency catchment pond (smallest pond to the east) should hold 3 to 6 days of manure production. All three retention ponds together will provide six months storage of manure production.*
143. (11/1/05) [Rob Holder]: How will the Belmont facility compare size-wise with what you now operate and manage in Whitewater/Milton? *Two times the size, 11 acres under 2 roofs [answers Rob provided at meeting].*
144. (11/1/05) Consider creating an ingress/egress road west from Hwy 126 across from County Highway F., entering @ the NE corner of the property (160-A portion). *This option appears very appealing and will be fully explored.*
145. (11/1/05) What impact will this facility have for our local Fire Department? Hazardous Materials? *BBA hopes that its presence will have a beneficial impact. While in very serious emergencies BBA may need the assistance of local emergency management services, BBA's own safety programs, training, and infrastructure will also be shared with local departments. Cooperation with local authorities and collaboration in training and preparation will be pursued.*
146. (11/1/05) Will the greenhouse sell locally? Ex., can anyone stop by and purchase plants? *No. All greenhouse products are to be shipped outside the area. Floriculture operation will actually be an "exporter" bringing in dollars from outside SW Wisconsin.*
147. (11/1/05) How comfortable is DNR with the notion of emergency land spreading requirements? *BBA will find out through the permitting process.*

148. (11/1/05) What would be the size of the emergency storage (lagoon) area?
Approximately 10 acres total for these three ponds, not including the two sedimentation ponds.
149. (11/1/05) Is this greenhouse system like the ones operating in the Netherlands? *Yes.*
150. (11/1/05) What by-products from the campus will be used in the greenhouses? *Heat captured from the electrical generation facility, water, and possibly nutrients. Strict production standards by the greenhouse management will require a gradual integration of nutrients produced on the campus – test first, then use.*
151. (11/1/05) What kind of wage/benefit will the PT greenhouse workers enjoy? *Answer from Rob Holder: Currently we are paying on average \$7.00 with no benefits.*
152. (11/1/05) What is the constant # of steers being fed at full capacity? Typical stay in the Hotel? (once again) 120 days? 3 cycles x 20K head = 60,000 head/year. *At full capacity, the barns can house 20,000 head. Typical stay currently is being figured as 152 days, with 2.4 cycles finishing 48,000 head per year. However, length of stay is determined by the cattle owner.*
153. (11/1/05) Is AI's (Bush) "block diagram" [explained as proprietary property of BioScan] available to the committee? *We have investigated this with BioScan and asked their permission to release this block diagram to the committee, to which Bioscan agreed. It was provided during the 11/03/05 meeting. [See 051102 Water Treatment Block Diagram.pdf.]*
154. (11/1/05) Where will florist be shipping to? Truck routes? *Milwaukee and Chicago areas, as well as possible distribution to other markets in SE Wis. Truck routes would likely be Hwy 151 or Hwy 11.*
155. (11/1/05) Labor ramping: Where and why (this) type of employee market? *Local – please see reply to question 123.*
156. (11/1/05) What are the inputs to facility from the rest of the facility? What are the wastes? Types? *Wastes from greenhouse is nominal ("3-4 inches of 'stuff' cleaned from the holding tanks once a year" was Rob Holder comment during session). See response to question 150.*
157. (11/1/05) Where will you get your part-time employees for the seasonal work? *See reply to question #125.*
158. (11/1/05) What pesticides are used? *Insecticides and fungicides applied via a fog system during night-time hours.*
159. (11/1/05) Questions for Rob Holder: You mentioned the ebb & flow watering system and reusing the water for a year. How do you keep the water free from pathogens? Are you monitoring the nutrients in that water? *We treat plants with fungicide periodically to prevent disease; we do not treat the water.*

160. (11/1/05) [Also for Rob Holder]: Out of a daily requirement of water during peak growing season, how much is “reused” water and how much is “new” pumped water? *It is hard to answer this question because we don't monitor the amount coming back into our return tank. Also, this would vary depending on the size and quantity of the pots. If I were to estimate, I would say approximately 80% returns.*
161. (11/3/05) What will be the CO₂ emissions from the site? *Approximately 31,000 lbs. per hour.*
162. (11/3/05) What type of security will there be? Will there be gates with locks? *The entire perimeter will be gated and include monitoring systems to help secure the site. All inbound vehicles will be inspected upon approaching the front gate. In addition, there will be onsite 24/7 security personnel to assist with security and safety.*
163. (11/3/05) Please explain a “Rural TIF.” *Please see the answer to Question 31.*
164. (11/3/05) Besides DBQ (Dubuque) where else does corn load on barges? *Answer from Bob Bergum, ordered according to distance from the site: East Dubuque, IL, 28 miles away; Prairie du Chien, WI, 57 miles; Savanna, IL, 58 miles; McGregor, IA, 60 miles; Clinton, IA, 79 miles; Davenport, IA, 100 miles; LaCrosse, WI, 114 miles; and Winona, MN, 142 miles.*
165. (11/3/05) Could the township receive the DOT grant money? *DOT funds will be available to the county in addition to BBA. The funds available to BBA are based on the number of full-time equivalent employees.*
166. (11/3/05) Will the site (campus) be fenced off? *Please see the answer to Question #162.*
167. (11/3/05) Tif program good idea!
168. (11/3/05) Ag Enterprise tax credit state program thru Regional Planning? *Yes, BBA will be pursuing participation in Wisconsin's Ag Enterprise tax credit program.*
169. (11/3/05) What would be the cost of road improvements for current [option] location? *~\$1-2 million was the answer. Although an estimated \$1 – 2 million is a reasonable figure to expect for the announced site, this number can't be firmly determined until after the completion of the details required for road improvements. The optional Grant County site would have far less expense associated with road improvements.*
170. (11/3/05) Is there a belief that the vast majority (more than 75%) will come through Belmont? Why this belief? *That 75% would be a worst case scenario of traffic traveling directly through Belmont. Not all traffic will go through Belmont because a portion will come from the south from Hwy 81 onto Hwy 126. In addition, there will be traffic from the west and a portion from the North exiting Hwy 151 onto County XX and traveling to Hwy 126. Therefore, the traffic through Belmont, although increased, will be less as compared to previous years' traffic experienced prior to the completion of U.S. 151 by-pass.*

171. (11/3/05) Has there been any consideration of a “by-pass” of the Village of Belmont?
See response to question 170.
172. (11/3/05) Alternative route for project traffic! *Consideration will be given to an access road off Highway 126 across from County F. (See traffic routes noted in question 170.)*
173. (11/3/05) It appears that retailer(s) like Walmart are responsible for road improvements. Will BBA assist with road improvements? *BBA will receive funds from the WisDOT to assist with improvements.*
174. (11/3/05) Is it possible for BBA to put up a corn storage facility so that local farmers could sell direct—take out the “middle man”? *On-site corn storage will accommodate approximately 15 days’ requirement. Corn origination options being considered include some amount of direct purchasing from local farmers. The “middle man” is typically local/regional grain elevator operators, whose investment in storage facilities reduces the capital investment of BBA. (See also, Hopes #15.)*
175. (11/3/05) Had you thought about using Salebarn Rd. up to Co. X then to Old 151 as a main traffic route? *This is a possibility that will be explored.*
176. (11/3/05) The site needs to be selected so the Highway upgrade or construction gets on WisDOT schedule. *The site was announced on December 5, 2005.*
177. (11/3/05) Could area farmers form “co-ops” to supply corn direct to this operation – making commitments to keep supply constant? *BBA will remain open to any reasonable supply offer that meets the inventory requirements at competitive costs.*
178. (11/3/05) Alternative routes for regular traffic and also special traffic Amish! *Please see the response to Fears #11.*
179. (11/3/05) Who’s responsible to come up with matching grant \$? *BBA is neither dependent on nor planning to receive any matching grant or government funds.*
180. (11/3/05) Can the current roads support construction traffic? *Please see response to Fears #11.*
181. (11/3/05) Will the roads be upgraded at the same time as plant construction? *That is the hope and intent.*
182. (11/3/05) How many years to create jobs for TEA Grant? *Unclear as to what a TEA grant is, and no such program is listed on the Wisconsin Department of Commerce web site. If the reference is to TIA (Traffic Impact Analysis), which is 50% covered, WisDOT representative Adam Clayton in his presentation noted the number of jobs created and qualifying for the grant must exist within three years.*
183. (11/10/05) I’d like to comment on my statement (Question #123) and the response to that statement and questions. This is obviously on others’ minds, as well, since it was brought up in questions #155 [Labor ramping: Where and why (this) type of employee market?] and #157 [Where will you get your part-time employees for the seasonal

work?] and Concern #20 [How will you find enough people to work all of the part-time positions?]. I have toured greenhouses (bedding plant operations and hydroponic-vegetable production) throughout the U.S. and Canada and worked in greenhouses in MN, WI and Florida. The vast majority of seasonal labor is NOT White/Caucasian/European ethnicity. There may be an occasional high school or college student, local unemployed person or retired person, but it is rare, from everything I've seen in the horticultural industry. So, while I don't disagree that there are unemployed persons in Platteville and Lafayette County, I do disagree that they will be the labor pool for this facility. **A question for Rob Holder:** What is the labor force for the seasonal work required at his current facilities? Do they match the ethnicity of the local unemployed? *At our current facilities, we have many Mexican-Americans working for us. This has to vary depending on the location of the facility, and I am not familiar with the unemployment rate and ethnicity in the Belmont-Platteville area. If we have difficulty staffing the greenhouse, we normally address this by raising the hourly pay, usually attracting the staffing required.*

184. (11/10/05) How will you wash the pens with the cattle there every 24 hours? *This was performed for a period of time midway through the pilot, and it worked very well. There will be overhead water lines and hoses located throughout the barns to accommodate daily wash downs.*
185. (11/10/05) What is the Wisconsin odor limit? *Answer from Maria Hill, WisDNR Air Engineer: Wisconsin does not have a specific odor limit. Investigation by the Department and/or odor surveys by neighbors define objectionable odor.*
186. (11/10/05) Follow up to #121 [Storm water retention ponds are described for roof – barn and greenhouse—runoff. I thought roof runoff was going to be captured and used for irrigation.]. Is water from the roofs of the greenhouse and barns going to be captured for use in the greenhouse or will it go to a retention basin? *Water will be drawn from the runoff retention pond to irrigate the greenhouse products.*
187. (11/10/05) Could we get a copy of Bruce Woodry's presentation? *A copy of his PowerPoint presentation is available. [See CSG Presentation 11-10-05.ppt.]*
188. (11/10/05) Mr. Holder referred several times to his current facilities' market as primarily Home Depot (and a few Walmart). Specifically he said that there will be 32 Home Depot in WI by Jan 2006 and his current facilities can only supply 13 (or so). Are these Home Depot only in SE WI? Please explain why the intended market has been characterized (in question #152 and an earlier question) as Milwaukee and Chicago. *Southeastern WI is often referred to as the Milwaukee Metropolitan Statistical Area and northeastern IL, as the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical area. The majority of planned market destinations (stores) are located in those areas, along with the Madison area. Realistically, opportunities that arise elsewhere will be pursued as well.*
189. (11/10/05) Are there feed additives available to feed cattle, to lower odors? *Odor should not be a function of feed ration; however, the feed ration will have a direct impact on manure composition. Odor control is dependent upon the control of the population of anaerobic bacteria feeding from the nutrients while outside the digesters. Optimizing the ration for the health and productivity of the cattle, while considering the*

manure profile and nutrient collection system efficiency, will be a continuing management goal of BBA.

190. (11/10/05) How much H₂O will be in the flumes that need to be replaced every day? How much of this will go through the digester? *Flume flushing water will be replaced with reclaimed treated (process) water at an average rate of 30,000 gallons per day. (See also, Questions 83 and 209.)*
191. (11/10/05) What types of facilities need to obtain a (odor) permit? *Wisconsin doesn't issue odor permits. CAFO's are required to have odor and manure management plans, which identify odor reduction efforts such as best management plans for odor.*
192. (11/10/05) What is the largest animal unit facility you have worked with? How does this compare to this facility?
Answer from Mike Tiry, Tiry Engineering, barn design: I have worked with dairy facilities as large as 4,200 head. A high-producing dairy animal on such a facility will produce about 2.3 cubic feet per animal-day of manure and urine (2.5 cu.ft. including bedding). That would be about 10,500 cu. ft. of manure and urine per day for the 4,200 head dairy. The manure production for the average beef animal on the BBA site will be about 0.6 cu. ft. per animal-day. That will be about 12,000 cu. ft. from the 20,000 head. As far as volume of waste is concerned, that 12,000 cu. ft. is about equivalent to the larger dairy operations currently permitted in Wisconsin.
Answer from Dave Howard, former feedlot manager: The yard I managed in Illinois was a 4,000 head capacity custom feedyard, although we ran up to 1,000 head on pastures as stockers to fill the hard-feeding pens as they emptied out. The logistics of the BBA beef finishing facility will be similar in that scheduling of the feed times and vaccination times are critical. Obviously, there will be more people involved with cattle handling and feeding, but by the same token, a lot fewer people involved in cleaning pens. I see this as a much easier way to care for the animals and a lot handier than trying to get cattle out of a large dirt pen. I also feel that the people involved with the facility will have a richer life because of the cross training they will receive in different areas around our campus.
193. (11/10/05) Do you have a core group of investors in place? *The investors are primarily local individuals who have provided BBA with funds to get through the permitting phase of the project. After that, project financing will be secured through institutional finance houses. However, it is the intent of BBA to have a portion of the project available for local investors who wish to own units in Belmont BioAg.*
194. (11/10/05) Mr. Woodry's presentation mentioned grants. Has the project decided to look at grant funding? *Grant funding is not, nor will be, a significant part of BBA's overall project funding strategy. (See Question 179.)*
195. (11/10/05) There will be a blend of odors – how is that measured? *Answer provided by Chuck McGinley, St. Croix Sensory and Five Senses: Odor will be measured by trained human assessors (odor panelists or odor inspectors). The measurement methods are standardized. The "whole odor" (a mixture of the different chemical odorants) is perceived by humans as "odor." The "whole odor" is measured. Also, the trained*

human assessors or inspectors will describe the odor that is perceived, using odor descriptors that are common and standard.

Addition by Mike Valentine, Earth Tech: Odor measurement quantifies the intensity and character of the blend of odors but does not specifically quantify each separate odor.

196. (11/10/05) Any consideration of light pollution? *Lights have been discussed and are being specified to minimize light pollution. As an example, the lights in the barns will be energized only when necessary and will be independently controlled in each barn. In addition, the greenhouse will emit limited amounts of light though proper directional lighting rather than stray lumens.*
197. (11/10/05) What air/water standards will the smaller feeder farms be held to? *BBA intends to promote a seamless “brand identity” through the supply-chain –from conception to the “dinner table”– by developing a cattle inventory replacement program that mimics the same environmental and humane practice standards of its own finishing operation. At a minimum, all cattle producers participating in the brand identity program will be required to submit and follow a nutrient management plan and livestock identity plan, and maintain accurate records for each and every animal.*
198. (11/10/05) Is Tech Center and analysis controlled in 1 central command center? *Answer from Ziegler Power Systems: The monitoring system that will produce reports and compliance monitoring is located in Shakopee, Minnesota. That data and reports will be accessible for all the campus business units. The central command center that will control the different business units will be located on the BBA campus. The monitoring system is a tool that will be utilized by the command center.*

199. (11/10/05) Are sometimes the combination of odors from various sources worse than the results of individual odors? *Answer from Chuck McGinley, St. Croix Sensory and Five Senses: Yes, sometimes combined odors are perceived to be stronger than the individual odors.*
200. (11/10/05) Where is the odor limit measured? *Answer from Chuck McGinley, St. Croix Sensory and Five Senses: If an odor limit is set or if an odor guideline is used, the measurement would be made at a location that is a residence or a building that is frequently occupied by people.*
Addition from Mike Valentine, Earth Tech: Odor limits are generally measured at the property line of the facility or a sensitive receptor such as a neighbor's house.
201. (11/10/05) What are the 12 odor sources? *Answer from Chuck McGinley, St. Croix Sensory and Five Senses: I used the 12 number at the CAG meeting as an approximation of the potential number of odor sources. A "final list" is not yet prepared.*
202. (11/10/05) What will be the impacts of the broad and different types of odors in combination? *Answer from Chuck McGinley, St. Croix Sensory and Five Senses: The air dispersion modeling is in progress at this time; therefore, the impacts that will be predicted by the modeling are not yet available.*
203. (11/10/05) If manure goes into lagoon system, can and will that waste be fed back into the digester as the 1st option of use of manure in contrast to landspreading[?] *Yes, that is exactly the process that will be followed if it ever becomes necessary to use the lagoons.*
204. (11/10/05) How much ongoing training will employees receive a month? *At this point in time, the number of hours to perform ongoing training cannot be quantified. It will vary based upon the position, individual requirements, newly implemented procedures, and performance of the operation. Needless to say, the economic viability of the Symbiosys™ process depends as much upon the quality of the staff and the development of their individual and collective talents, as it does upon the technology.*
205. (11/10/05) How many principals (owners) will there be for the project? *That cannot be determined until after project financing is secured. It will largely be determined by the institutions solicited and interested in financing the project.*
206. (11/10/05) What is the total capital investment for the project? *Until final engineering is completed and project is submitted for bids, that will not be determined. However, the current capital budget is well in excess of \$120 million.*
207. (11/10/05) What does Badger Ethanol follow for odor control? *The Monroe plant differs from the BBA plant design primarily due to Monroe requiring a dryer, which BBA will not need. The dryer accounts for 75% of VOCs emitted and associated odor. Beyond Badger State meeting government requirements, this question cannot be addressed.*

208. (11/10/05) Is the smell that's offensive to people now made people more angry than in past (yrs ago) or are people's expectations and need for self control more prevalent? *Answer from Chuck McGinley, St. Croix Sensory and Five Senses: Some odor types are "naturally offensive" to humans, except in those cases when the person works in the odorous environment "for a living." For those odor types, i.e., manure, the degree of offensiveness is generally a function of the strength of the odor. Some people may be "more concerned" with odor now because they may believe, right or wrong, that the odors are "toxic." It is difficult to address the sociological question of whether we, as a society, are more or less tolerant of odors.*
209. (11/10/05) Where is source of sterilized water to flush flumes? In what quantities? *The original source of water for the barns' waste collection and transportation system will be well water. However, thereafter the quantity of water for routine operations is reduced through recycling. The effluents are passed from the digesters to solid separators and then the liquids are processed through the BIOREK® water filtration system, which removes the nutrients prior to the liquid passing through a reverse osmosis process. The net results are potable water re-circulated back to the barns to reduce the amount of required well water. Total water required for the entire beef finishing operation, including fresh drinking water for the cattle, is 270,720 gals per day, of which over 30,000 gals will be recycled. The entire campus has 32% of water recycled while the ethanol plant has nearly 42% recycled. [See 051013 BBA water usage.AB.xls.]*
210. (11/10/05) DNR's opinion of this odor evaluation process? Or are they more interested in actual outcome? *Answer by Maria Hill, WisDNR Air Engineer: The Department cannot comment on the odor evaluation process (Belmont) BioAg has proposed because we have not been given any information on the specific process or any opportunity for evaluation. While the Department is interested in actual outcomes, we can take a proactive approach with BioAg by requesting information that affects odors in the environmental review process and by requesting Odor Response Plans.*
Addition from Mike Valentine, Earth Tech: The odor evaluation methodology and results will be documented in the EIR for public review before construction can begin. BBA's Environmental Management System (EMS) will require periodic odor measurement following commencement of facility operation.
211. (11/10/05) How will this project generate enough income to fund all facets of different segments? *The combined revenues of all of the outputs of the campus, combined with the cost savings of the recycling of the "waste" products, will produce a return on investment that BBA believes will be attractive to the financial community, relative to similar type of investment. The specific details of the economics of the BBA campus and Symbiosys™ are proprietary and confidential.*
212. (11/10/05) Impact of Right to Farm bill? *BBA does not believe the Right to Farm Bill has any direction implication on its Belmont plans. BBA does not perceive that exercising the rights provided by this law is necessary to the successful construction and operation of Symbiosys™ in the Belmont area.*

213. (11/10/05) Economic analysis cost of each segment and potential return? *The specific economics of the BBA campus and the Symbiosys™ process cannot be shared with the general public. This information is strictly confidential and proprietary.*
214. (11/10/05) The “sourcing” that Tim Baye mentioned (i.e. having those who supply feeder cattle maintain the same environmental, animal husbandry, etc., standards as BBA) is of great interest to me. Is it really feasible for BBA to only let those “approved” farmers bring their feeder steers to the BBA feeding “hotel”? If the Super 8 hotel denied entry to certain hotel guests, they’d be sued for discrimination. Will this “sourcing” also apply to the corn used in the BBA facility? The negative environmental impact of poor corn production practices could be huge if BBA just buys the cheapest or most readily available corn. *Sourcing standards will be developed and communicated with farmers who desire to provide steers to the BBA feedlot. BBA will work with farmers to be reasonable with the time allowed for farmers to meet the necessary standards. BBA will have staff responsible for managing the sourcing program., including verification of compliance. The design of the program is legal and meets the environmental standards and principles established by BBA as part of its supply-chain management practices.*
The economic incentive for participating in the cattle sourcing program is the potential of establishing and maintaining a “BBA brand” – allowing for the opportunity of a price premium to the cattle producers.
Corn for processing will likely be originated locally, regionally, and in some cases nationally. Highly erodible land will not likely produce “cash-grain” corn at costs beyond historic market prices. However, corn produced by cattle producers will likely become “part of the mix” in maintaining brand identity and will likely require participation in conservation practice programs.
215. (11/10/05) How many gallons of water per day will be recycled? How many gallons of water will be discharged into area streams? *There will be 390,000 gallons of water recycled through the water treatment process. The recycled water will be used in the barn flumes, in the waste head boiler in the combustion system, and in the ethanol plant. No process water or waste water will be discharged to local streams.*
216. (11/10/05) What assurances can be given that in a worst case scenario (manure lagoon being used for any length of time) that nitrates and other substances will not leach in the aquifer that is used by local residents? *The clay lagoons must meet the design and operation standards established by the DNR.*
217. (11/10/05) If Elk Grove Township had an ordinance requiring CAFO’s to obtain a permit regarding odors, would this feedlot be able to pass the requirements as set forth on a DATCP approved application? If not, how can BBA morally and ethically locate the feedlot at the proposed site? *Elk Grove Township, Lafayette County, and the State of Wisconsin do not currently have ordinances or statutes that set odor compliance requirements. Please also see response 218, below.*
218. (11/10/05) What assurances can be given to the local residents that the feedlot will always be operated in the proposed manner and that odors associated with it will not significantly deteriorate their quality of life? *The odor associated with the feedlot must be controlled and minimized for BBA to meet its economic performance objectives,*

which is why all the odor safeguards have been built into the system. It is a self-serving interest of BBA's to insure that odor will not have a negative impact on quality of life. Furthermore, BBA will be no different than any viable operation – a successful business achieves success through meeting certain standards of operation, which only makes sense to continue to insure continued success.

219. (11/10/05) How many gallons of water per day are currently being used to flush the flume system at the pilot project? Using these figures, how does that translate to 20,000 head? If less is required why isn't the pilot project using that quantity? *The amount of water used at the pilot cannot be compared to water quantity required for the barn design, as the pilot was a stand-alone that, while it recycled water through the flumes, could not include other components such as water filtration and ammonia stripping, etc., and therefore had scheduled total water replacement.*
220. (11/10/05) During periods of extremely cold weather, how many gallons of warm water from the ethanol plant will be used each to flush the manure? Where will that accumulated water go? Will it be reused? Will it be treated and discharged? If it is reused how will that impact odors? Will it be discharged into the lagoon?
Ethanol plant water will not be used to flush manure. Even during cold weather, only reclaimed water that has been through the water treatment processes will be used to replenish the manure flushing system.
All water used for manure flushing will go through the digesters and water treatment processes.
All manure flushing water will be treated. No process water or waste water will be discharged to local streams.
Ammonia, nutrients, and odor causing constituents will be removed by the water treatment processes.
No; the lagoons and ponds are for emergency manure storage (not treatment) and rain water run off storage only.
221. (11/10/05) How large of an area (mile radius from feedlot) will it take to secure enough manure easement acres to be used for spreading manure? What if the lagoon is used continually? *The lagoons are not intended to nor will be continuously operated, rather, might be utilized only on rare occasions. The various designed risk management measures will help to insure the lagoons are only used as a fail-safe means.*
222. (11/10/05) How far can the manure be hauled before it becomes economically unfeasible to do so? What if weather conditions prohibit manure application? *If it ever became necessary to utilize the manure easements and, therefore, haul manure, the manure would first be de-watered to help in transporting. In addition, if the economics were determined to be undesirable, the manure can be combusted as another avenue to handling waste in the event of a complete system failure that lasted in excess of six months.*
223. (11/10/05) What assurances can be given that the manure lagoon will not be used permanently? What if BBA loses control of the feedlot or it is sold? *Please see response to question 218.*

224. (11/10/05) How many members of BBA would be willing to purchase and live in a home within a two mile radius of feedlot such as this regardless of [its] location? *Answer from Bob Brodbeck, President, BBA: I can't speak for other members of BBA but I know one board member who was asked this specific question and based on his past experiences, he would have no concern. Personally, if given a choice, it wouldn't be my first option to pursue. However, nor would it dissuade me based on the circumstances I might be facing.*
225. (11/10/05) In years of drought or low supply, how will the ethanol plant be able to procure corn and still remain profitable? *During years of drought it could become necessary to source corn from outside the immediate area. There are four rail companies within approximately 25 miles of the site, which provide four times the availability of corn than if BBA were dependent only upon one rail spur. In addition, markets will help manage risk from this multi-operational campus. The operation is not solely dependent upon one or even two operating units but has six operations so it is able to withstand market fluctuations to greater degrees than stand-alone operations.*
226. (11/10/05) Will these series of meetings meet the requirements for the green tier program as set down by the DNR? *The establishment of the Citizen Advisory Group goes beyond BBA's desire to participate in the DNR's Green Tier program. The CAG partially reflects all components of BBA principals, which are environmental protection, continuous improvement, and community development. Regardless of the success BBA has with negotiating with the DNR to contract with that Department through its Green Tier program, the intent is to continue the CAG process during construction and throughout BBA operations to help with continuous improvement.*
227. (11/10/05) If any problems result from the BBA project and local people will be affected, why aren't there more local people involved in this process? *Local people have been involved in every part of the process, including investors, engineering, suppliers/vendors and advisors – all this prior to the actual submission of the formal permit applications OR pursuit of project funding.*
228. (11/10/05) How many public meetings will be held to educate local people about this project and to gather input to help the DNR make decisions relating to permits? *To date of this answer (12/27/05), there have been four public meetings – the Belmont meeting scheduled by BBA at the High School, along with the December 2006 Elk Grove Township, Lafayette County Board, and Lafayette County Development Corporation meetings to which BBA representatives were invited to address questions – in addition to the Chancellor's event held at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville. Additional meetings will be held during January, February, and March 2006. The BBA web site is designed to and will function as a communications conduit for the public.*
229. (11/10/05) Will there be money reserved to settle lawsuits resulting from odor problems? *Any successful business plan has a reserve contingency. The same is true for BBA. However, the best solution is and will be prevention, the main reason for open communication.*

Concerns

1. (10/4/05) Why is this group doing this? *Because the Symbiosys™ process represents a significant advancement in both the agricultural and renewable energy industries, for the neighborhood, for the producers, for the investors and for the environment. Also, most of the investors call this area home and want to support its economic development.*
2. (10/4/05) Are producers willing to purchase and feed the distillers grain? Have any surveys been conducted? *Distillers grains are currently a widely available and popular livestock feed.*
3. (10/4/05) List of elements of this campus currently in operation at this time in various parts of the world – Looking at the uniqueness of this comprehensive project. *Specific campus elements were discussed during CAG meetings that followed the posting of this concern, which occurred after the first meeting. (Please see the 10/20/05 curriculum update, although a few of the presenters noted could not be present.) Alan Belcher of Delta-T provided an overview of the ethanol plant, including locations in Wisconsin of operating Delta-T stand-alone plants. Rob Latta of Harris Mechanical noted the FBR systems operating in St. Paul and Winnebago, Minnesota. The Bioscan digesters and water treatment systems that operate across Europe were also discussed. Ricardo Palomo of Ziegler CAT detailed current operations of the Combined Power and Heating System, and Rob Holder discussed his greenhouse operations at Whitewater and Milton, Wisconsin.*
4. (10/4/05) Rumor mill will get ahead of communication.
5. (10/4/05) Natural gas line: Who pays to get the line to the site? *BBA.*
6. (10/4/05) What happens to the heat during warm season months? *The heat that would have been used in the greenhouse is released to the atmosphere.*
7. (10/4/05) General public and even policy makers (local) will be skeptical because of attitude prevailing – “We’ve always done it” this way and they are not supportive. *Some aspects of this project will be new to the neighborhood. That is one of the reasons why we provided dialogue up front. All of the elements of this project are proven technology; uniqueness of the project is that these elements are all integrated in the Symbiosys™ process.*
8. (10/4/05) Will a specialized hybrid corn be utilized for the ethanol plant or will generic commodity corn be used? *At this time, BBA plans are based on “generic” commodity corn.*
9. (10/6/05) What is the backup for the FBR (fluidized bed reactor) – pollution side? *The digester system could handle a certain amount of DWG. Landfilling or sales of DWG on the open market are the other two most available options of disposing of solids.*
10. (10/6/05) More corn in our area (topography) may mean more soil erosion. *BBA will require approximately 20% of the total corn grown within a 20 mile radius of the BBA site – if looked at differently, 26% of the cash grain produced in a 5 county region of SW Wisconsin. BBA expects to draw from the entire southern Wisconsin region to*

supplement local corn via the U.S. Hwy 151 corridor (being transported to the Mississippi River). Therefore, a portion of BBA's corn needs will be supplied by out-of-region producers as well. Soil erosion control practices are well known and commonly adopted by most grain producers. Participation in Federal crop support and protection programs requires adaptation of conservation practices. Even with a \$0.06 to \$0.12 increase in local cash grain prices, farming marginal cropland for cash grain (corn) will not likely become economically viable (assuming long-term, historic grain price trends continue).

11. (10/6/05) Light Pollution: Will the campus be lit up like the new Belmont truck stop/oasis? *Night lighting is expected to be a function of security and safety issues. Yes, some night lighting will be necessary. Comparative examples of night lighting (lumens) will be research and provided in the Environmental Impact Report. (Please see also response to Question #196.)*
12. (10/6/05) BBA's need for corn will likely encourage land now in CRP, pasture, etc., to be converted to corn. Even under the best conservation practices, more corn fields will equal more soil loss. So, even though BBA is being environmentally responsible, there will be negative impacts on our land. *See response to Question #214. However, BBA will provide corn producers guidance and suggestions regarding the growing of corn on highly erodible lands. Such guidance is widely available from universities and the USDA. Fundamentally, the decision to grow corn is a balancing act between the economics of producing a cash grain crop and alternate uses of the land. Such decisions only the landowner may make. Please see Concern #10.*
13. (10/13/05) Will there be any chemicals added to ethanol before shipping? *During his presentation to the CAG, Alan Belcher of Delta-T noted that gasoline will be added to the ethanol to produce denatured ethanol, vs. a pure alcohol product.*
14. (10/13/05) You need to address shipping concerns. Train vs. truck [for] grain, ethanol. Truck gas in to mix with... *Need to clarify this question. Please advise.*
(10/18/05) How much would it cost to ship ethanol to Madison via 1) truck and 2) train. [Further clarified through conversation as: Compare per mile cost truck/rail for ethanol going out and for corn coming in, not including cost of rail installation, etc., but figuring as if it were in place.] *Assuming Belmont as the point of origin, an accurate response is not possible. For example, if Dubuque were the point of origin, again the comparison is difficult since transportation rates are largely a function of volume of product and distance to destination. An actual cost of transport quote allowing an "apples-to-apples comparison" will be solicited.*
15. (10/13/05) What is the City of Belmont going to think about 150 tractor-trucks a day going through its town? ***The answer that follows is an update from a previous answer, as BBA further researched the traffic issue based on comments from CAG members and concerned citizens. As noted in the response to Question #170, it cannot be assumed that all truck traffic will be going through the Village of Belmont.***
Traffic to and from the site is estimated to be 270 round-trip truck trips per day at peak, which is during the month of May. Using this maximum amount of truck traffic and based on delivery schedules, that equates to 24.6 trucks per hour during the day and less than 2 trucks per hour from 6 PM to 7 AM.

Prior to the completion of Hwy 151 by-pass, there were 7300 vehicles per 24 hours traveling through Belmont [see 2002LafCoAvgDailyTraffic.pdf] with about 15% truck traffic, according to WisDOT. Therefore, at peak, the amount of truck traffic created by BBA will be approximately one-fourth (¼) the truck traffic previously experienced per 24 hours and 50% during the day if all the BBA traffic were to travel through Belmont. Ideally, it would be nice to have economic growth without associated increase in traffic but the two most generally go hand in hand.

16. (10/13/05) Fire protection: Will there be in-house protection? What will be required of local fire department? *The ISO 14000 standard requires compliance with electrical codes, valve systems, etc., and is applicable to equipment in the BBA campus. The ethanol distillation system has a built-in foam system designed to suppress any fire in that facility, plus ethanol dissolves in water. Fire fighting capabilities will be developed within the BBA campus. Water for fire suppression will be provided by the rain-water collection lagoon or from the high-capacity wells. Participation of BBA staff in the Belmont Volunteer Fire Dept. will be encouraged.*
17. (10/13/05) What will be expected of local township. Will we have to keep roads free of snow and ice 24 hours a day? *Yes, but perhaps a contract for services may be reasonable to pursue.*
18. (10/18/05) Concern is that people will be pessimistic due to size – good p.r./education needed.
19. (10/13/05) Will Holstein cattle work on cement floors? Leg problems. Poor feed conversion. Cattle that can't get up. *As noted before, BBA will work with cattle suppliers on a variety of issues, including animal health. However, cattle owners, those contracting with BBA for custom feedlot services, will determine the type of cattle and duration of stay in the BBA facility.*
20. (11/1/5) How will you find enough people to work all of the part-time positions? *See reply to Question #121.*
21. (11/3/05) (Occupant) on the corner of Holland Road and 126...noise problem with all the truck traffic. *There is only one neighbor who might experience a negative impact resulting from traffic; this is due to residing on the SE corner of the site. BBA has been in communication with this family.*
22. (11/10/05) Follow up to Question #8 (from 10/06/05 CAG meeting) [What is UW-Platteville's current (and planned future) involvement with the project?] on the topic of internships – just because the facility is there and needs labor doesn't mean it will be a good fit for student interns.
23. (11/10/05) Many townships and no zoning regs and with residential occurring sporadically?
24. (11/10/05) I want to say I am not concerned with odor from the 8 barns. I don't believe the manure will be around long enough to cause issues.

ⁱ Responses to Hopes-Fears-Questions-Concerns are subject to change based on revisions to the Symbiosys™ process, changes made in response to the CAG process and relative engineering/design.

ⁱⁱ At the conclusion of the Citizens Advisory Group meetings for Phase I, BBA will provide a comprehensive documentation of responses, as this is a reiterative process that may include additional information not contained in preliminary responses.