

To: Administrator Rick Perry
Mr. Albert Kelly
Ms. Kathleen Hartnett White

From: Steve L. Clark
Charles Allan Jones

Date: January 30, 2018

Dear Administrator Perry, Mr. Kelly, and Mrs. White:

The purpose of this memo is to follow up on previous communications to keep you and your key staff apprised of progress in financing, designing, and building several ZEROS (Zero-emission Energy Recycling Oxidation System) facilities.

The following steps toward construction and operation of several ZEROS facilities, initially in the Houston area, have been accomplished in the last several months.

- Several limited liability companies have been formed to develop and operate ZEROS facilities.
- New York investment bankers have committed to issuing public/private bonds to build and operate the first ten facilities.
- Sale of bonds for the first facility is expected to be complete within 90 days, with bond sales for the next three facilities scheduled every 90 days after that.
- ZEROS power plant designs are complete, and agreements are in place to begin design of industrial sites and brick-and-mortar buildings to support those facilities.
- Each of the first several facilities is expected to begin to generate at least 50 MW of base-load electricity (as well as large amounts of pure carbon dioxide and distilled water) within 18 months of bond sales. Production of 40 million gallons per year of zero-sulfur diesel fuel will begin approximately two years later.
- Fuel sources are expected to be a combination of toxic/hazardous industrial wastes (ideally including waste from Superfund sites), municipal solid waste, and possibly coal.
- Steve Clark, the inventor of ZEROS, has several transferrable permits allowing his companies to transfer, dispose of, and delist/dispose of toxic and hazardous wastes. The first several ZEROS facilities in the Houston area are expected to be capable of receiving and processing such wastes, including from Superfund sites.

We hope that you and other DOE, EPA, and other administration representatives will be able to participate in the ribbon cutting for the first new ZEROS facility (in the Houston area) in mid- to late-2018.

We also request your assistance in establishing communications with Superfund administrators to begin discussing transfer of solid and liquid wastes from those sites for destruction and delisting at the first ZEROS facility, possibly in 2019.

We would greatly appreciate your response by return email or phone to: Steve L. Clark

Ex. 6

or Charles Allan Jones

Ex. 6

For your convenience, I have added the following summary of ZEROS characteristics, most of which we have shared with you in previous communications.

- ZEROS is a commercial-scale technology that has been used in numerous oil field and military waste cleanup projects, beginning in the 1990s. These facilities were operated to clean up large scale hazardous and toxic waste sites with zero air or water emissions. The facilities described above will be the first commercial ZEROS units to be constructed and operated specifically to produce and sell base-load electricity, zero-sulfur diesel, pure carbon dioxide, and distilled water.
- In addition to totally destroying organic and hydrocarbon toxic and hazardous wastes the ZEROS process denatures asbestos, captures heavy metals, and captures as salts any acid gases (from nitrogen, sulfur, and chlorine in the fuel) produced in the oxidation process.
- The new ZEROS facilities described above will be fueled by a diverse mix of solid and liquid hydrocarbon and organic wastes. They can also use traditional fuels (such as coal, lignite, and natural gas) as fuel, typically consuming (depending on the fuel type and products desired) 1,000 to 4,000 tons per day.
- Because ZEROS uses pure oxygen rather than air as the oxidant, it produces 2.0 to 2.5 times as much heat energy per unit of fuel as traditional incineration, greatly reducing fuel costs and conserving fuel resources.
- ZEROS facilities have no smoke stack, produce no air or water pollution, and all carbon dioxide that is produced by the oxidation process is captured for sale/sequestration.
- Zeros facilities produce for sale large amounts of base-load electricity, pure carbon dioxide, distilled water, several other minor products, and valuable carbon dioxide credits. With the addition of standard oil refinery equipment, it will produce zero-sulfur diesel fuel. If the oxygen is produced by an on-site air separation unit (rather than purchased), the facility will also sell pure nitrogen and argon gases.
- The pure carbon dioxide captured by the facility will likely be bought by the oil industry and injected into oil reservoirs to enhance crude oil recovery. Nearly all of that injected CO₂ will stay within the reservoir, greatly reducing GHG emissions and providing large amounts of carbon credits for sale to industry.