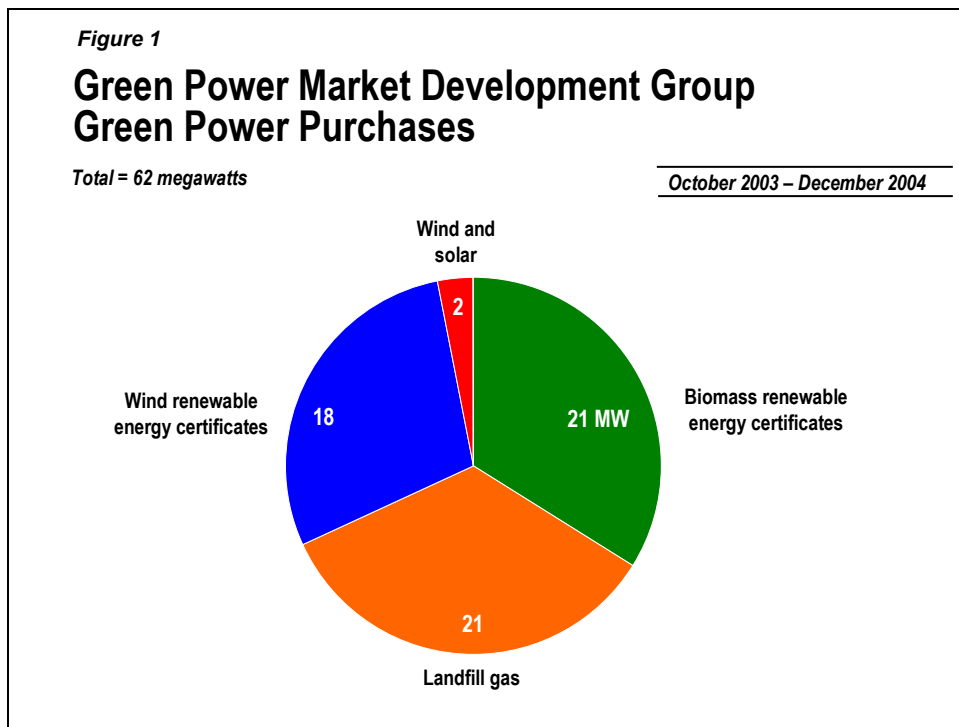


The Green Power Market Development Group
Green Power Projects (October 2003 – December 2004)

Since October 2003, the Green Power Market Development Group has implemented or signed contracts for 62 megawatts (MW) of new green power projects and purchases – enough to power approximately 46,000 homes. These purchases include Green-e[®] certified renewable energy certificates (RECs), on-site solar photovoltaic systems, wind power, and landfill gas for both electricity generation and thermal energy (*Figure 1*). Landfill gas is comprised of methane, carbon dioxide, and trace gases that arise from the decomposition of organic materials in landfills.



Group members are implementing these green power deals at more than 80 facilities across 18 states. On-site renewable energy projects are taking place in California and the Southeast. Companies are purchasing green power from retail electricity providers in both regulated and deregulated electricity markets. Members also are buying renewable energy products nationally by purchasing renewable energy certificates from a variety of renewable power facilities across the country (*see project details below*).

These projects will avoid approximately 485 million pounds (lbs.) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions annually—equivalent to the amount of CO₂ absorbed in a year by 66,000 acres of trees, a forest over half the size of Redwood National Park.

... more

The projects and purchases include:



In 2004, Alcoa Inc. increased the number of locations participating in the purchase of renewable energy certificates (RECs) equal to 100% of annual electricity consumption. Approximately 25% of the RECs bought are generated from wind farms in the Great Plains and 75% are generated by projects that produce electricity from biomass resources in the Great Plains and Eastern United States. Participating Alcoa offices include: Alcoa Primary Metals and Alcoa Materials Management (Knoxville, TN), Alcoa Corporate Center (Pittsburgh, PA), Alcoa World Alumina and Alcoa Business Service Center (Pittsburgh, PA), Alcoa Global Headquarters (New York City, NY), Alcoa Rigid Packaging (Alcoa, TN), Alcoa Flexible Packaging (Richmond, VA), Alcoa KAMA (Hazleton, PA) and Kawneer (Norcross, GA).

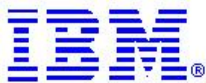
DELPHI In 2004, Delphi increased its use of renewable energy certificates relative to 2003 by purchasing RECs from an additional 1 MW of wind generation. The RECs are equivalent to more than 100% of the annual electricity consumption of Delphi's largest corporate office in Troy, Michigan. These RECs are generated by wind power facilities in the Great Plains.



DuPont has signed contracts to use methane gas from nearby landfills directly as a fuel for boilers at two of the company's manufacturing facilities in the Southeastern U.S. Landfill gas will displace some of the natural gas used by these manufacturing facilities, reducing fuel costs and greenhouse gas emissions. The two projects will generate thermal energy equivalent to 17 MW of generating capacity.



Since late 2003, two more FedEx Kinko's locations have started purchasing green power. Centers in Palo Alto, California and Cincinnati, Ohio now buy 36,000 kWh per year and 136,000 kWh per year, respectively, of wind power. In addition, 46 locations in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina increased their purchase of wind-generated RECs to 25% of their annual electricity consumption. Green power satisfies more than 10% of the company's overall U.S. electricity needs and is used by 25% of FedEx Kinko's locations.



In late 2003, IBM's Research Triangle Park facility in North Carolina began purchasing 480,000 kWh per year of renewable electricity. This is the fourth IBM facility that is now using renewable power, bringing the company's total use of renewable electricity, mostly from wind, to more than 13 million kWh per year.



In January 2004, Interface's Bentley Prince Street subsidiary in California purchased renewable energy certificates equivalent to 6.1 million kWh per year. Ten percent of these RECs were generated by wind farms in the Great Plains and 90% were generated by projects that produce electricity from biomass resources in the Southeast.

Johnson & Johnson In late 2003, ten Johnson & Johnson businesses purchased renewable energy certificates equivalent to nearly 80 million kWh/year. These RECs were generated by projects in the Southeastern U.S. that produce electricity from biomass resources.

In 2004, Johnson & Johnson increased its REC purchases by approximately 95 million kWh/year. Twenty-five percent of these certificates come from wind farms in the Great Plains and 75% come from facilities that generate power using biomass resources.

In the Spring of 2004, three Johnson & Johnson companies, Centocor, McNeil Consumer, and Pharmaceutical Research and Development, began purchasing wind power equivalent to 1 MW from a Pennsylvania wind farm.

At its ALZA facility in Mountain View, California, Johnson & Johnson is implementing an on-site landfill gas cogeneration system. The 3 MW system will generate electricity by combusting methane that is piped in from a nearby landfill. In addition, the system's waste heat will be captured to provide thermal energy for the facility equivalent to 1 MW.

Pitney Bowes In 2004, Pitney Bowes increased its use of renewable energy certificates relative to 2003 by purchasing RECs from an additional 1 MW of wind generation. Pitney Bowes will now buy RECs equivalent to 10% of the company's annual home office electricity consumption, with 5% being generated by wind resources and the remaining 5% being generated by biomass.

STAPLES
that was easy: Staples will be installing two 280 kW on-site solar photovoltaic (PV) systems at distribution centers in Rialto and Ontario California. Working with project developer SunEdison, Inc., Staples will be one of the country's first companies to utilize a pioneering, innovative purchasing strategy known as the "solar services" business model. The Staples facilities host the on-site generation system on their rooftops, purchases green power from the systems in long-term contracts, but do not own the PV equipment. This radically new strategy reduces up-front capital costs for the energy buyer and therefore could significantly increase the use of solar PV by other large corporations and institutions in the U.S.