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WMRC Project Update - Commissioning

Commissioning of the AnaeCo™ AWT Plant at the Western Metropolitan Regional Council (WMRC) Shenton Park Facility has moved to the next phase with the commencement of activities using waste material.

On 17th and 18th October 17 tonnes of test material was fed into the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) with the specific goal of trialling the Wet Density Separation (WDS) system. This short trial demonstrated the general material handling ability of the MRF as functional, and also provided some necessary feedback of items requiring adjustments to settings and calibration. No fundamental design issues were encountered, and as initial commissioning tests using physical material AnaeCo regards them as successful.

The test material was a partially processed and screened fraction of organic material from another waste processing facility and it was used primarily because it had already been screened to a size fraction matching the trommel at the WMRC plant. This means all of the material loaded into the trommel would pass through and present to the WDS. The main objective of the trial was to test the effectiveness of the WDS in separating glass, grit and other small physical contaminants from the organic stream, and then to de-water the organics. In full operations these de-watered organics would be the feedstock to the bioconversion system.

In simple terms the WDS is a water bath where the trommel screened fraction of waste is submerged then water motion and screw conveyors separate the lighter organic material from the heavier glass and grit. Sifting and separating motions are followed by a de-watering step, resulting in two separated streams of (1) organics and (2) glass, grit and other heavy contaminants. The results of the two day trial showed that the WDS is capable of separating the two streams as designed.

The next round of trials for the MRF will be the introduction of municipal solid waste (MSW) provided by WMRC, and these are planned to commence as soon as the setting adjustments learned from the WDS trial have been implemented. This is planned to occur before the end of week commencing 21 October.

This phase of MRF trials using MSW is planned to run for approximately 3 weeks and will start with small loads of MSW, progressing to what will be daily loads of around 150 tonnes. This level of processing will include waste supplied by City of Stirling. These trials will be designed to test all MRF equipment in its handling of MSW. The separated stream of organics will not be fed into the bioconversion facility (BCF) at this stage. The introduction of organics to the BCF will only commence after we have completed these MRF trials (and dealt with any feedback arising), and once the BCF is fully prepared to manage the generation of biogas.



BCF readiness is currently scheduled as a minimum of 2 weeks after completion of the MRF MSW trials.

A further update on progress with commissioning will be provided once the MRF MSW trials have finished and prior to the commencement of BCF operations.

Attached to this update is a selection of photographs of the AnaeCo™ AWT Plant at the WMRC JFR McGeough Resource Recovery Facility at Shenton Park, Western Australia.

Quick terminology guide

MRF (Material Recovery Facility) – front end of the plant. Inputs – MSW. Outputs – clean organic feedstock for the BCF, recyclable materials for markets, residual material to landfill. The MRF sorts and separates the MSW with the core objective of preparing the organic feedstock for the BCF.

BCF (Bioconversion Facility) – three bioconversion vessels inside which the DiCOM™ process treats the organic mass in a hybrid aerobic/anaerobic process, producing methane rich biogas and organic fertiliser.

ASA (Ancillary Services Area) – support services for MRF and BCF such as odour management, biogas management, power generation, anaerobic water and biology management.

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

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About AnaeCo

AnaeCo delivers Alternative Waste Technology (AWT) facilities based on the patented DiCOM™ bioconversion process. The system incorporates advanced sorting, recycling, anaerobic digestion and aerobic composting to recycle municipal solid waste (MSW) into renewable energy from biogas, agricultural grade compost and recyclables such as steel, aluminium, glass and plastics, thus ensuring maximum diversion from landfill and ensuring social, economic and environmentally sustainable management of MSW.

The AnaeCo™ System enables resource recovery intervention closer to source, with enhancement of existing waste transfer stations now a viable waste management option. AnaeCo's experienced team provides design, and commissioning services for AnaeCo™ AWT facilities.

For further information go to www.anaeco.com



Figure 1: Aerial view of the JFR McGeough Resource Recovery Facility incorporating an AnaeCo™ AWT Plant, facing north east from Brockway Road.



Figure 2: Aerial view of the AnaeCo™ AWT Plant showing the existing WMRC transfer station, AnaeCo™ Materials Recovery Facility, DiCOM™ Bioconversion Facility, process water tanks, odour management system and power generation system.



Figure 3: The AnaeCo™ Bioconversion Facility (BCF), marked by the 3 large vessels in the background, will digest and compost the organic fraction of MSW using the DiCOM™ process over a period of 21 days - resulting in the production of biogas and stabilised organic fertiliser.



Figure 4: Test material on the transfer station tipping floor prior to introduction into the Material Recovery Facility (MRF).



Figure 5: Samples being collected for analysis

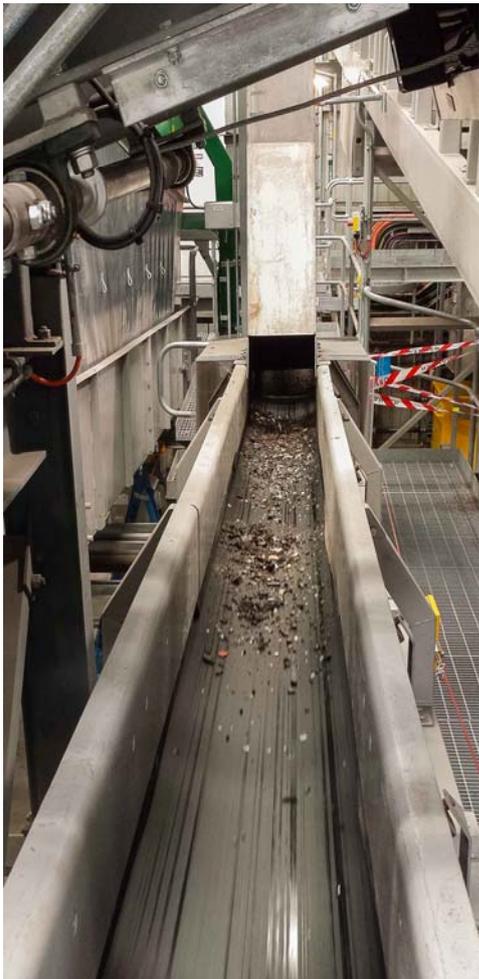


Figure 6: Glass, grit and other heavy contaminants removed from the test materials by the Wet Density Separation System (WDS).