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**US Environmental Trust offers Nationwide Opportunities**

**US Environmental** is now seeking business partners nationwide to expand their Patent Technology throughout the United States and selected foreign countries.

US Environmental was established in 1992 and perfected it's first patent in 2003 for a sediment removal system. Over the years US Environmental has proven this technology as one of the most cost effective ways to handle the rural water issues nationwide.

US Environmental is offering an array of partnering opportunities to assist the establishment of operating crews nationwide.

The business model with US Environmental group provides a solid business development plan with minimum risk. In 2007 US Environmental was acquired by a Trust and operates today as US Environment Trust.



*Clean Water is the life blood of the World.*

If you are interested in building an environmental business in your local area or region contact our office at 870-323-0094.

**US Environmental Opens Office in Midwest**

US Environmental has established an office in Arkansas to handle the mid-west region. This office is established as the first operating hub to start expanding nationwide.

Equipment is ready for deployment within hours

to St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock, Tulsa and many more key cities in the mid-west region. The company will be opening other operating regions during 2007.

The company is organized into 10 regions handling

the United States and will also be seeking partners in other countries.

**US Environmental**

- Cost effective
- Flexibility
- Mobile
- Proven
- Less down time
- Minimum dewatering
- Less mess
- Less damage

## Village of Homer



Villages to large cities US Environmental can assist.

In 1998, the Village of Homer was required by their Michigan Department of Environment Quality (MDEQ) discharge permit to clean up the contaminated sludge in their aeration cells.

Several bids were submitted to fulfill this requirement; however they employed the older method of sludge removal. This

method, which involved complete drainage of the cells, pushing and then removal of the sludge, was very expensive. This high cost would not allow the Village to satisfy the requirements of their discharge permits.

Mr. Christenson submitted a bid for only a fraction of the cost. Using his new technology that

required minimum dewatering, the Village was able to meet the satisfactory levels of MDEQ and stay within their budget constraints.

The Village of Homer was pleased with the results and issued a letter of recommendation.

## Endorsed by the Michigan Rural Water Association

In 2000 the Michigan Rural Water Association issued an endorsed letter addressing their observation and study of the tracker unit. Quoted, "It has performed extremely well and has been a cost-effective means of completing needed cleaning that prevented those communities from enforcement action by the regulatory agencies. What has impressed me is there is no need to remove and empty a lagoon or treatment pond from service, no possibility of damage to liners, dikes, and berms compared to conventional cleaning methods using loaders and other heavy equipment. This process

has also been less time consuming resulting in minimal down time, as well as, more Biosolids removed in less time with less mess restoration upon completion. This resulted in increased treatment and improved effluent quality.

Lagoons have and will continue to be cost-effective means of providing wastewater treatment for communities. With the number of these already in service, expanded, and being constructed throughout the country there is a real need for communities to undertake cleaning on a periodic basis. This is needed to in-

sure increased standards by changing regulations placed on effluent are met.

With over twenty-five years of experience operating, inspecting, constructing, and now providing onsite technical assistance to communities throughout the Midwest states, I believe this technology is the only means communities have available to them to properly maintain these systems without increased cost to their users. If anyone is interested in further discussing this or has any questions feel free to contact me..... Eli Bromley, MRWA Program Specialist. "

**"I believe this technology is the only means communities have available to them to properly maintain these systems without increased cost to their users."**



Clean Water On Tap!

## *Corporations Endorsed the Technology*

A large Michigan canning company established in 1910 proved that the cold winters could not stop the job from being done using this technology.

In February the winds and cold temperatures are no time to be working on ponds and other water projects. Again, the equipment was endorsed and proven, as quoted from Mr. Denny Spear, Project Manager, New Era Canning Company, "The craft worked extremely well. Using a

two man crew we were able to remove the required area of sludge in a short amount of time. The unique design of the suction head was a benefit. The ability to draw the sludge in from the ports located on the four sides of the suction head instead of a bottom draw kept the unit from drawing the sandy bottom of our lagoon. The winch allowed us to easily control the depth of the suction head.

The diesel pump ran quite well and started every morning even in the



sub freezing temperatures.

The compact size of the pontoon barge simplified maneuvering the craft. Even in windy conditions we had no trouble maintaining position with light weight anchors. ..."

## *Tracker Unit*

The US Environmental tracker unit provides unique capabilities for rivers and other rural water contaminants that require special handling.

Normal operations of this unit can handle up to 22ft in depths (can be extended if required). This specialized equipment can be moved by trailer to any work

site within days.

US Environmental is constantly seeking new technology and patents to improve the cost effectiveness of our operations. Water effects every part of our life and our goal is to provide better services for less. Every city has minimum resources to handle large areas and prob-



lems. We are here to help you meet the EPA standards and provide your citizens with a cleaner environment for the future.

## *How to become a US Environmental Partner*

US Environmental is now seeking partnerships to meet the corporate expansion goals by year 2012.

Clean water will continue to be important to every facet of life from home, business and government.

US Environmental is looking for highly motivated partners that have the desire to build a solid business in their region.

For a minimum investment you will have a new opportunity to build a rewarding family business.

If you are ready for this challenge and the opportunity to build your business give us a call :1-870-323-0094

## Regional Partnerships



Our regional partnerships provide great business opportunity.

US Environmental has formed 10 regions in the United States as listed on page 5. As a regional partner you would have the exclusive territory, patented equipment and training to build a solid business.

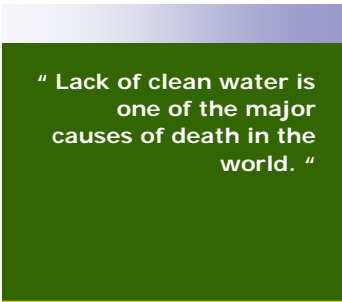
There are four to five states in each region that would allow sub offices

and territories to be put in place to properly handle the demand. These sub offices, states, and territories are under the control of the region. US Environmental will assist each region in providing financial models and compensation that would be consistent in the industry.

If you have a desire to become a regional owner, manager, or investor, please contact our partnership program.

[jwbush@jfggroups.com](mailto:jwbush@jfggroups.com)

## International Partnerships



US Environmental is offering an array of business opportunities from manufacturing of equipment to the deployment of operators. These international opportunities can be drafted to handle small territories such as a city to

larger opportunities such as a nation. Other environment opportunities can also be coordinated depending on the overall requirements of the area or nation. Each of these partnering operations will be coordinated and fi-

nanced as required to meet local laws and other worldwide governing bodies and support organizations.

[jwbush@jfggroups.com](mailto:jwbush@jfggroups.com)

## US Environmental Foundation Program



Our Foundation Program can coordinate financial

US Environmental Foundation Program's goal is to support humanitarian projects in providing clean water. If you are a non-profit organization, sponsor, or agency, US

Environmental Foundation is available to assist in providing the necessary equipment, training and support for a project. If you would like additional

information contact USE at:

[jwbush@jfggroups.com](mailto:jwbush@jfggroups.com)

# US Environmental has Ten Regions

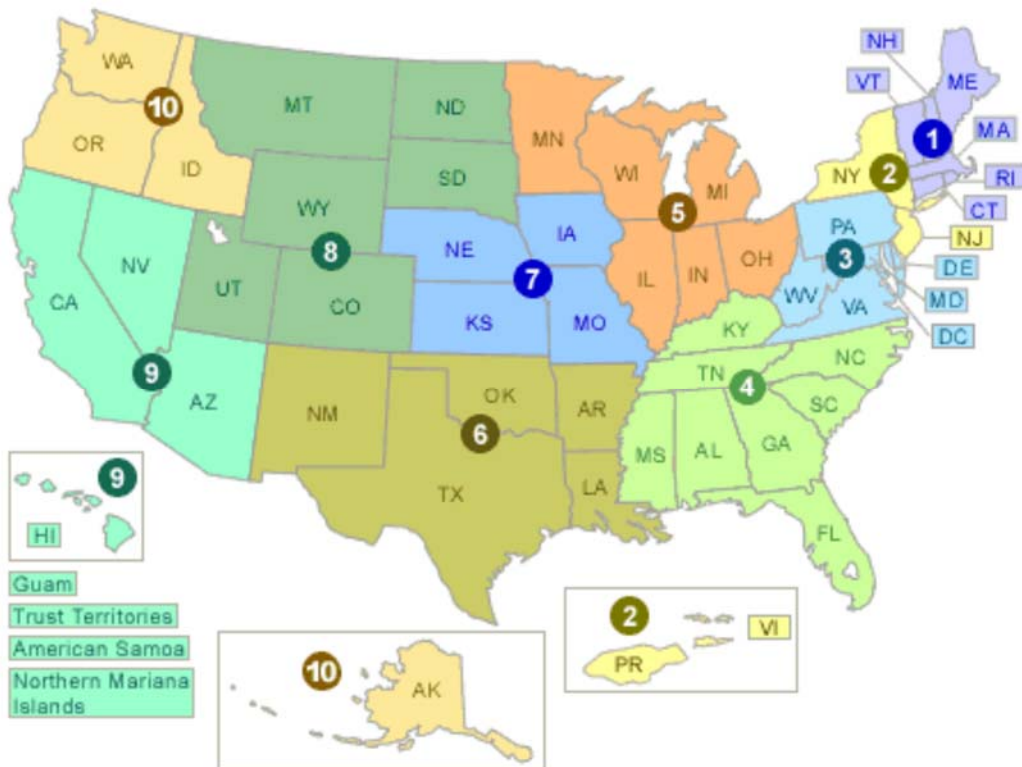
US Environmental has formed ten regions to expand their services during 2012. The company will offer exclusive license agreements for each region and provide the necessary startup training.

assist you in developing your business and provide start up training.

If you are interested in foreign countries our international department can assist you with those opportunities.

[jwbush@jfggroups.com](mailto:jwbush@jfggroups.com)

Each region has unique opportunities that can be quickly developed. US Environmental will work closely to



States	Region
Connecticut	1
Maine	1
Massachusetts	1
New Hampshire	1
Rhode Island	1
Vermont	1
New York	2
New Jersey	2
District of Columbia	3
Delaware	3
Pennsylvania	3
West Virginia	3
Maryland	3
Virginia	3
Kentucky	4
Mississippi	4
Alabama	4
Florida	4
Georgia	4
Tennessee	4
North Carolina	4
South Carolina	4
Minnesota	5
Wisconsin	5
Ohio	5
Illinois	5
Indiana	5
Michigan	5
New Mexico	6
Louisiana	6
Oklahoma	6
Arkansas	6
Texas	6
Iowa	7
Nebraska	7
Kansas	7
Missouri	7
South Dakota	8
Montana	8
Wyoming	8
Colorado	8
Utah	8
North Dakota	8
California	9
Hawaii	9
Nevada	9
Arizona	9
Oregon	10
Alaska	10
Washington	10
Idaho	10

## Feasibility Study

A feasibility study was completed in January 2006 on the Tracker unit as shown below.

### The Study

There are thousands of small municipalities and mobile home parks in the US that do not participate in an advanced integrated sewage treatment system. These smaller communities process locally on-site and are responsible for maintaining their premises and sanitation facilities in compliance with federal and state regulations. In such communities the sewage is treated chemically and then deposited in sedimentation - aeration ponds. Additionally, there exist an enormous number of other ponds and lagoons that require periodic sludge removal service. Examples of other such facilities accumulating waste are found in food processing plants, chemical plants, paper mills, mining sites, campsites, dairy and cattle farms, state and national parks and other major industry throughout the United States. Two other large market sectors of interest to this Company are the Super Fund Sites Projects dealing with water reclamation and also the general quality improvements that follow from cleaning the bottoms of many rivers and lakes throughout the Country.

When municipal ponds fill with sludge to a certain level, they must be emptied or the federal government can impose a fine of \$14,000 a day until compliance is achieved. Because of the severe consequence, compliance is generally achieved.

The average fee to evacuate a municipal pond in the US is in the range of \$10,000 to \$20,000 per acre foot of sludge.

The typical small pond is one, two or three acres. Larger municipalities may have ten, twenty, thirty or greater acres ponds of various depths.

Tracker Technology has superior performance characteristics compared with existing methods. A significant benefit of the Tracker technology is that a sludge collection basin does not have to cease operation during an excavation process. Once placed in the aeration pond, the Tracker is stationary and does not cause mixing of neither settled material nor significant reduction of "solidity factor".

The system draws sludge laterally from the bottom, thereby eliminating the possibility of damaging the pond bottom. This is an important issue since if the pond liner is compromised causing leakage and contaminating infiltration into the ground water table, typically it will be necessary to drain the pond completely in order to effect repairs. Vertical sucking has been known to lift 'soft spots' in pond bottoms.

The Tracker unit can operate in variable water basin up to 35 feet but simple modifications can be made so that deeper operating levels can be achieved if necessary. The possible maximum operating depth of the Tracker is currently in excess of any sedimentation pond depth. The deep operating depths of the Tracker also make it an excellent candidate for lake and river excavation projects.

**The Tracker System has greater maneuverable.** Due to the efficiency of the Tracker's reclamation process, the standard excavation service fee per acre-foot can be reduced significantly resulting in impressive custom-

"The Tracker System is also higher maneuverable"

er savings. This anticipated financial incentive is believed to provide sufficient reason alone to generate strong demand and service contracts. Due to the rate of excavation of the Tracker, even 50 percent of customary fees, can generate impressive profit margins.

Each Tracker unit can be operated by a two-person crew (an operator and a hose man) during an 8-hour work session. There is no reason why a second or even third crew could not be employed so the Tracker unit could operate continuously around the clock thereby increasing system utilization. Labor cost are marginal in this operation.

## *Feasibility Study, continued*

### **The California Market**

The California Rural Water Association in Sacramento presently has a membership of 873 comprised of 4 parks and 869 municipalities. There are in excess of 3000 non members in California. The latter estimate presumably is comprised of the commercial and industrial facilities. The California Water Resource Commission database indicates that there are approximately a total of 7000 ponds and lagoons in the State. With such data on hand, we concluded that in California, the total number of all municipalities, commercial and industrial entities having waster-water facilities requiring sludge removal to be 7000.

For purposes of estimating the size of the California market, we shall take 3500 (50% of the 7000) as our estimate of the total California sludge removal site - exclusive of river and lake work and Super Fund Sites.

If we assume that each candidate facility has to be emptied of its sludge once every ten years, there will be approximately 350 required reclamation services per year.

Now we have to make an estimate of the average amount of sludge to be removed from an average site. Here we assume the average pond as 4 acre-feet of sludge. So the market is significant. A rough conservative estimate of the California annual market is placed at 1400 acre-feet ( i.e., 4 x 350). At an excavation rate of \$7,500 per acre-feet, the current conservative size of the annual market is about \$11 million.

Now there are several points that should be mentioned here. Some of the larger systems having higher



*The Salton Sea is the largest lake in California*

‘loading’ require service every year or two. Examples would be dairy waste facilities and food processing plants. Industrial plants also tend to have larger facilities to handle the higher loading than small municipalities systems. We believe a more realistic California annual market size may be closer to \$50 million. The nation market size is estimated to be between \$1billion and 3 billion dollars per year.

Clearly the targeted market for a Company will be the larger facilities where we can set-up operations and perform the work for extended periods of time. During periods of time where the Tracker is not engaged in extended period work projects, we will fill the schedule with smaller jobs to enhance utilization. We anticipate a full work schedule.

One interesting project in California worth devoting considerable effort is the reclamation of the Salton Sea, the largest lake in California. The lake is in ‘critical’ condition and covers a surface area of 360 square miles. Assuming that one Tracker can process as a rate of 3 miles per hour and

‘clear out’ a swath of 4 feet, it will takes 36 years to traverse the lake once operating 12 hours a day with 365 day work schedule. Ten Tracker units can get the job done in 5 years or five units can do it in 10 years. These estimates are based upon a complete traversal of the lake bottom.

Currently, the State has postponed this project because of the ecological concerns over Salton Sea environment that would arise from the highly intrusive method of standard dredging operations. Our technology may be the only viable candidate to reclaim the lake.

Initial net profit projections from a project of this scale alone could be in the range of \$5 million to \$15 million annually.

## *Feasibility Study, continued*

### Simple Analysis: Time to Empty and Revenue Estimates

To calculate the time to clear a sedimentation pond, we make use of the following volume and volumetric flow rate conversion factors:

1 acre-foot = 43,560 cubic feet

1 gallon per minute = 0.13368 cubic foot /min = 0.00018413223 (acre-ft)/hr.

Therefore, the maximum pumping capacity of 1500 gpm is the same as 0.27619835 (acre-ft)/hr ...

***Consequently, at 1500 gpm 1 acre-ft takes 3.62 hours and 2 acre-ft takes 7.24 hours***

*"Consequently, at 1500 gpm 1 acre-ft takes 3.62 hours and 2 acre-ft takes 7.24 hours "*

## Operating Scenarios

**If the pumping rate is reduced to 1000 gpm, it will take approximately 10.86 hours to clear a two (acre-ft) pond. We will use this flow rate as the basis for the following projections:**

Suppose we take two 8 hour shifts (16 hours) to clear 2 acre-ft at a 1000 gpm reduced capacity. This allows for 5.14 hours per double shift work day for any slack time due to hauling or other delays. Then at \$15,000 per 2 (acre-ft) per day - and operating for 250 days per year - a single tracker can gross \$ (15000 x 250) = \$3.75 million per year at what we assume to be a full scheduling load. We start with this conservative estimate since the 'going rate' excavation fee for 2 acre-ft is typically greater than \$30,000.

**Suppose our operating expense is 18% percent of gross. With this**



**operating burden (based on inflation operating expense estimates), the net profit is 0.82 x \$3.75 = \$3,075,000 per year per unit for double manpower shifts per day for a single Tracker unit.**

If operations are stepped-up to 3 Tracker units, then a net profit of \$9,225,000 per year is projected from three tracker units operating 'full-out' and simultaneously.

**As a conservative scenario, suppose we gross only one-half of the above results (i.e., half of \$3.75**

**million or \$1,875M) and assume that the operating expense are 36 percent of the gross instead of 18 percent. This yields \$1.2 million net profit per year per Tracker.**

.... Suppose operations expand to 30 Tracker units. This implies \$36M a year net profit (assuming \$1.2 million net per Tracker per year with each one operating 125 double shift days per year resulting in excavating an average of 2 acre-ft per day at a gross rate of \$15,000 per day.



## *Feasibility Study, continued*

### *Field Trips have Positive Results*

Four day field trip in California to pursue contract and market acceptance of technology resulted in approximately \$500,000 pre-contract from:

- Fox River Paper Company
- Los Almos Community
- Sea Ranch Resort Community
- Several local communications in the California gold-country

A trip to China— Liao Ning Province—pre contract negotiation .

Trip to the Philippines—Manila—river reclamation project negotiations.

Preliminary international estimates of this unique technology from the initial China / Philippines marketing trip is \$4 million annually.

In 2012, most states are in the same situation as Ohio, with major environment problems with their lakes and will require millions of dollars to clean up over the next 8 to 10 years. This equipment is the perfect low cost solution.



## Operating Units Tracker I and II



**Tracker I**

Target market: Rivers, canals, normal operation 22 ft of depth can be extended.

Retail Cost: \$238,000

Internal Lease Rate: \$5,000 per month



**Tracker II—Floater**

Target market: Ponds, lakes, canals and other bodies of water with potential bottom or ground water concerns

Retail Cost: \$188,000

Internal Lease Rate: \$4,000 per month

# US Environmental Structure

## US Environmental LLC

US Environmental Trust capital structure is 1000 unit shares. Jupiter Financial Group has committed to guarantee the funding and all performance bonds as required in exchange for 60% of control. The remaining 40% unit shares are available to associate members at a variable rate based on fair market value at time of purchase.



Partnering for the future

The estimated schedule and pricing of these unit shares are shown in the chart below:

\* A commitment for \$50,000,000 financial instrument issued by a TOP US Bank.

Number of Unit Shares Available	Status/ cuml	Current value of shares	Capital/ value infusion
First 600	600	\$83,333.33	*\$50,000,000
Establish Trust			
Next 100		\$30,000	\$3,000,000
Operating Capital	700		
Next 50		\$60,000	\$3,000,000
Expansion Capital	750		
Next 50		\$200,000	\$20,000,000
Region Groups	800		
Next 200 (pooled)		\$250,000	\$25,000,000

**“ International expansion and rights are considered on a case by case basis ”**

**“ Industry specific joint development projects are also available under the Trust for the US on a case by case basis. ”**

### ***Rights of the unit holder members:***

1. Trust has the exclusive US marketing rights to license & franchise the technology.
2. Trust expected revenue sharing at franchise level is 30% of gross.
3. No additional risk as a associate member—only investment made is at risk.
4. Pro-rata basis share value and any distribution rights.

# Coal Industry Opportunity



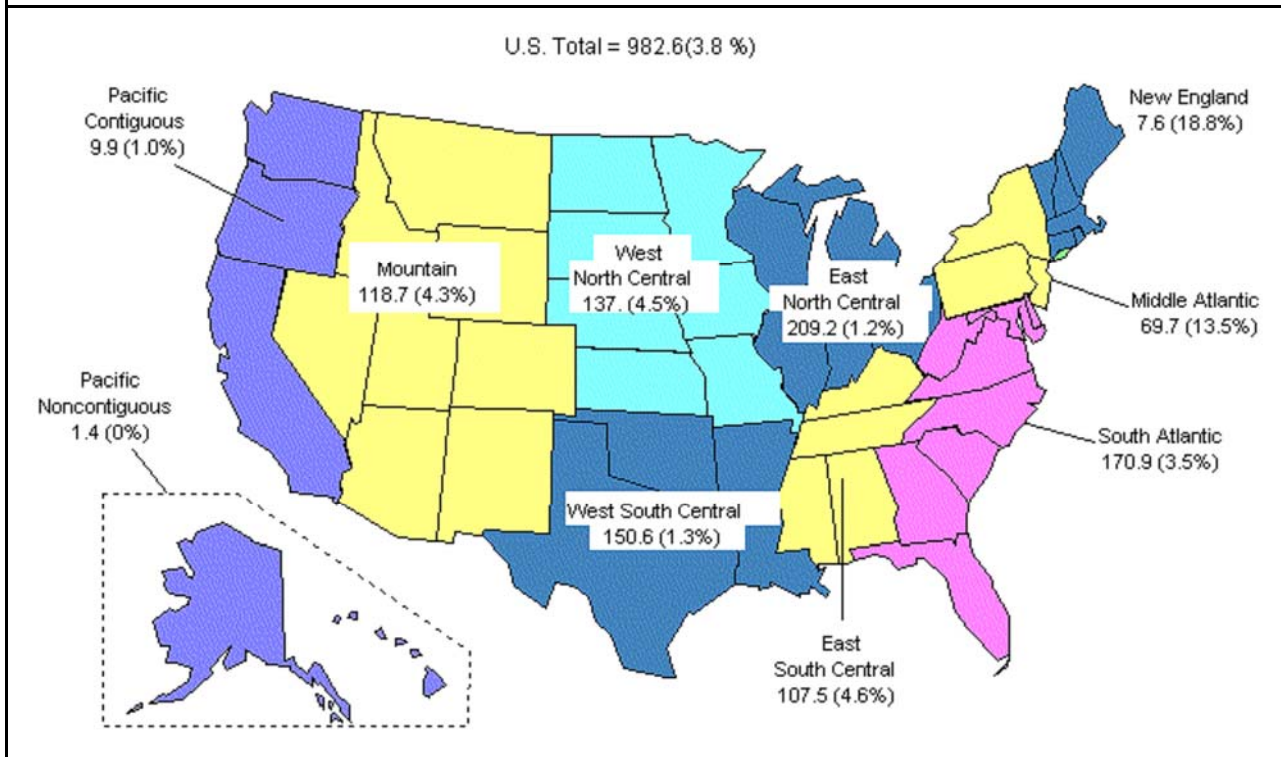
Million of tons are processed and used in the US to provide power nationwide.

Each power company and each coal mining operation use sediment ponds that must be cleaned to stay within the EPA standards.

The Tracker unit is again a potential perfect tool to handle this job nationwide and provide opportunities.

**Coal Refuse Impoundment**  
 The Stone Mining Company began using the impoundment in 1968. Coal refuse generated at an adjacent cleaning plant was deposited behind the large embankment. The original permit required that the slurry pond be reclaimed to a post-mining land use of forest land and industrial/commercial use. The success for this post-mining land use was based on completely filling the impoundment with slurry, and when the plant supplying slurry to the impoundment ceased operation other reclamation alternatives were examined. Working with the county government, a plan was developed to reclaim the site into a recreation area that would directly benefit the community. The Experimental Practice was approved in 1997 and work began converting the coal slurry impoundment into a water resources recreational facility

Figure ES4. Electric Power Sector Consumption of Coal by Census Division, 2000



# Opportunities are endless

## Wetlands constructed during mine reclamation

At this Alabama mine after the land was stabilized, the mine operator reclaimed sediment ponds in a manner that aided development of artificial wetlands. To accomplish this the spillway material was removed to the level of impounded sediment, then heavy stone riprap was placed on the water control section to eliminate downstream sedimentation. The result was the creation of small artificial wetlands that provide a more diverse natural environment.



### Using mine reclamation as an opportunity for improvement

Southern Indiana is losing thousands of acres of wetlands each year, part of a disturbing national trend. At the turn of the century, this reclaimed coal mine site was wetlands. It was drained, then farmed until the mid-1950's. Before mining, seasonal floods were caused by railroad construction, a channelization project, and a blocked drainage tributary. Today, following completion of the mining, the reclamation has renewed some of Indiana's lost wetlands. An existing cattail monoculture has been mined and then reclaimed, improving both the quality and quantity of wetlands. Birds, good indicators of habitat quality, are abundant, and this site is now a regional wetland attraction.



### Improved wildlife habitat

This rich wetland is the result of coal mine reclamation that included both an active and abandoned mine site. Heavy spring rain caused subsidence on land adjacent to the active mine. This resulted in a large creek changing its course and flowing into a subsidence crater. Working with the West Virginia Natural Resources personnel, the company redirected the stream flow to its natural course and agreed to add the abandoned site to its permit area for long-term corrective work. Today, this reclamation has resulted in an enhanced wetland and wildlife habitat and is an excellent example of the potential reclaimed land has for wetlands.



### Wetland vegetation

The vegetation found on wetlands constructed during reclamation of coal mines is as diverse as that found in natural occurring wetlands. These "islands" of vegetation maximize the transition zones for wildlife living in this aquatic habitat. The diverse growth shown here can be attributed to the care and proper construction methods used by the mine operator during reclamation.



### Preventing sediment from leaving the mine site

Sedimentation control is an important aspect of reclamation because large amounts of sediment can clog streams, increase the risk of flooding, damage irrigation systems, and destroy fish habitats. Before the Surface Mining Law went into effect, many streams were severely degraded by sediment from mines that did not have adequate sediment control. At this reclaimed Ohio mine site the operator has created a permanent impoundment from a sedimentation pond. Throughout its 5-year function as a sedimentation pond, there were no adverse impacts downstream. Now as a permanent pond, the impoundment receives clear drainage from the reclaimed site and has been stocked with fish.



## Opportunities are endless, *continued*

### Sedimentation ponds

Sedimentation ponds are designed to hold water and allow sediment to fall to the bottom. After much of the sediment has been deposited in the pond, the water flows out over a rock-lined spillway at the top of the pond. This pond under construction on a mine in West Virginia, will drain a large, level portion of a mountaintop removal mine. The pond will be removed after reclamation is complete.



### Chemical treatment

The outstanding compliance record at this Texas mining operation is partially the result of chemical treatment that increases the efficiency of the sedimentation pond. Mine drainage is pumped from a sedimentation pond into a sump pond, shown here, where a polymer is injected to increase flocculation, or the clumping together of suspended solids. Records at this operation indicate that pumping and treating the water was 40 percent more economical than traditional drip-feed water treatment systems



### Erosion control around sedimentation ponds

At this Kentucky mine site the operator has planted a grass cover all around the sedimentation pond to prevent soil erosion. In addition, this pond collects drainage from nearby mining through riprap drains that carry the water to the pond without causing gullies or erosion. The muddy appearance of the water is caused by a recent rainstorm that has carried in sediment



### Experimental Practice becomes an award winning project

Working together, the Kentucky Department of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement and the Office of Surface Mining approved the Stone Mining Company Experimental Practice that transformed a coal slurry impoundment into the Grants Branch Lake...a fishing lake/mountain resort facility in Pike County, Kentucky. The Experimental Practice allowed alternative requirements of the Surface Mining Law so the slurry impoundment could be left as a permanent structure. Under the Experimental Practice, the company created a recreational lake in lieu of covering the slurry impoundment with the required four feet of non-toxic earth material..



*The environment touches every aspect of our life. US Environmental Trust potential opportunities are in every neighborhood, city, community and state.*

*Become a part of providing a better future.*