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IHLRP

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LANDMINE REMOVAL PROJECT

Affiliated with

HUMANITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, INC.

www.HRWDP-IHLRP.com

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HUMANITY RESOURCES WORLD DEVELOPMENT PLAN (HRWDP)

BORROWER: **HUMANITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, INC. (HRDI)**

FUNDING REQUIRED: **US $ 2,000,000,000** (United States)
US $ 10,750,000,000 (5 Nations)

NAME OF THE PROJECT: ***Michigan Pulp Corporation, Inc. (MPCI)***
Developing Nations - HRWDP/MPCI

Approval #: WCPUN/Broz/8-00/MSC/032798-2-10

PROJECT LOCATION:
United States: Rogers City, Michigan
Overseas: Congo, Thailand, Brazil, Czech Republic, Soviet Republic (to be named)

PROJECT MANAGER(S): **JOHN J. BROZ**
President, Humanity Resources Development, Inc. (HRDI)

John J. Broz, has earned a BSBA, MBA, DBA (Doctor of Business Administration), Honorary Doctor of Humanities, Registered Real Estate Broker and a Registered Mortgage Broker. He is currently the President of Humanity Resources Development, Inc. In addition to his current position, he is also: Director, Marketing Education Corporation, and a Volunteer in the

Eucharistic Minister of Sacred Heart Church. His recent appointment was an Appointment-affiliate organization with United Nations. His past positions include, President - Monetary Development, Inc., and Chairman of the following organizations: Educational Committee - Pan American Hospitality Exposition (represented by 18 countries and 32 States); Director, State of Florida Restaurant Association; President, Palm Beach County Restaurant Association; President - Palm Beach County

Hospitality

Education, Inc.; and Former Instructor - Palm Beach Community College.

STEVEN JEFFREY LOWELL
Mission Director - International Humanitarian Landmine Removal Project (IHLRP)

Steven J. Lowell went to the School of Applied Aeronautics, at Keesler AFB, MS and earned an Associate Degree that is equivalent to an Associate Degree in Electronic Technology. He joined the United States Air Force in June 1972 and received an Honorable Discharge as Sergeant (E-4) in November1975. Steve the Mission Director for International Humanitarian Landmine Removal Project. He is also the current Office Manager and Research Assistant for Light Warrior Press, Ltd, a Christian Publishing Company, since September of 1996. Currently, Steve is a Consultant in the International Arena and has a background in bank debentures/instruments, petroleum, precious metals and other commodities. Recently, because of his exemplary performance, overall accomplishments and contribution to society, Steve received two nominations: first nomination was, from the Governing Board, American Biographic Institute of Editors for inclusion in the 10th Edition of the "International Directory of Distinguished Leadership", for the World, Select Leaders of the Century, and the second nomination was, from the American Biographical Institute Board of International Research, for "Man of the Year 2000" award, which is reserved only for men who have significantly enhanced world communities and professions.

JOHN JALWANG - Founder and Director of The Global Vision Institutions. Since he had displayed considerable insights on the landmines, he is considered by his colleagues as, the person who has an "eye" on the landmines.

The following, are the key people that would assist John Broz, Steve Lowell and John Jal Wang in this Project:

CHUCK SANCH - has spent most of his career in the construction and logging industry in Michigan and has been investigating the possibility of the construction of a pulp mill since 1982. Through the State of Michigan Department of commerce, he met Dr. Valley. Chuck has been working on bleached pulp mill production with Dr. Valley since then.

DR. RICHARD VALLEY - received his BChE, in Chemical Engineering from Renssaelaer Polytechnic Institute and his PhD from Institute of Paper Chemistry. He joined Eastman Kodak as a research engineer. After nine years with Kodak, Dr. Valley went to Owens-Illinois Paper Division. During the next thirteen years, he held positions as Associate Chief of Pulping Research, Technical Director of Kraft Mill, Assistant Manager of Semi-Chemical Mill and Manager of Mill Processes and Capital Projects. In 1977, he was named Chairman of the Department of Paper Science and Engineering at Western Michigan University. Dr.Valley retired from WMU to return to direct involvement in the paper industry with Michigan Pulp Corporation, Inc.

HOWARD MILLER - Howard has a broad-based expertise in inventory control and production planning. As CFO of Midwest Steel Products, he tightened financial controls and directed short and long-term business planning. He has many years of experience in establishing proper operational procedures and labor practice. Having been educated in both marketing and accounting, he has held position with Lawrence Systems as head of inventory controls, VP Marketing at The Brengle Company, and VP Marketing at American Bank & Trust Company.

WILLIAM C. BRANNAN - William was Chief Financial Officer for TSM, Inc., a holding company for Domino's Pizza, for ten years prior to going into private practice as a financial advisor. He has more than twenty years experience in financial management. In addition, he served for five years as a private sector advisor to the Council of Economic Advisors in Washington, D.C. He has served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Treasury and the Department of Financial Management. During this time, he was the recipient of the highest award provided by these federal departments: The Award for Distinction in Financial Management improvements. This was presented directly by Nicholas Brady, Secretary of the Treasury and William Douglas, Commissioner of the Department of Financial Management. William has served as financial advisor for numerous companies, including Hoover Universal and Sterling Corporation.

Michigan Pulp Corporation, Inc. (MPCI)

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Executive Summary

The paper industry has long had a negative public image concerning its care of the environment. While it is generally acknowledged that a modern industrialized nation requires large quantities of paper and paper products, the pulp mills which produce the fiber for these products have not been seen as good neighbors. Much progress has been made in controlling the odor and potentially harmful by-products that have been created during the manufacture of pulp. But there is more that can be done.

For more than forty years during which Dr. Valley has been active in the paper industry, he has been involved in all phases of pulp production. He has also been responsible for environmental protection at several mills. Over the last ten years, he has been developing a new process which promises to eliminate the last two major barriers to building and operating environmentally friendly and safe pulp mills. They are the odor associated with the Kraft Process and the by-product chlorine compounds formed during bleaching. Michigan Pulp Corporation, Inc. was formed to utilized this process. The company plans to build this modern, environmentally friendly mill in Presque Isle County on Lake Huron.

The system which the Company developed is based on the concept, "if you do not produce pollution, you will not have to remove it from the waste streams of the pulp process." They call it "TSCF", or totally sulfur and chlorine-free pulp.

Process Requirements

The TSCF Pulping System was developed with very specific requirements in mind, which are:

1. **The process will produce a "bleached chemical" type of pulp equivalent to bleached Kraft.**

   There are many paper products which require this type of pulp. An overall balance of strength and quality is a requirement which can not generally be met by any of the existing "clean" high-yield pulping systems.

2. **The systems will handle a wide variety of woods.**

3. The process will use more of the existing mill technology already in place in the industry today.

The process will replace the existing Kraft-Chlorine system and minimize the capital costs of replacement. Furthermore, to be successful, mill operating procedures will be familiar and well known to the operating personnel.

4. The process will not use unproven chemistry.

The mill operations used are in operation on a full-scale basis somewhere in the industry. There will be not "engineering surprises", as the process is started up.

5. The process will produce little or none of the known or suspected environmental pollutions.

6. The total systems will be more cost competitive than total Kraft-Chlorine systems presently in use.

TSCF Pulping System

a) Wood preparation will be conventional. Whole logs will be debarked, chipped and screened. Wood received in chip form must be debarked at the source prior to shipping.

b) Pulping will consist of two stages: first stage will use Caustic Soda with Anthroquinone (AQ). After defibering and washing, the second stage will use Oxygen Delignification.

c) Bleaching will consist of a combination of stages using oxygen and oxygen-based bleaching compounds such as hydrogen and ozone. Washing between stages will be used in all instances. Strong filtrates will be evaporated and burned. Weak filtrates will be re-circulated.

d) Recovery of sodium will be made using conventional Kraft technology, that is, evaporation and burning in a recovery furnace. This will be followed by re-causticazation using a lime kiln to complete the process.

Wood Supply

The mill will be designed to produce 1,200 tons per day of pulp, of which +/- 70% would be hardwood and +/- 30% softwood. To supply this output, approximately 840,000 cords of wood per year will be needed. Almost 70% of this wood will come from the Lower Peninsula by boat in chip form. Residues for use as fuel would also be brought in from both satellite operating and from other wood processing operations. In addition, management has investigated and identified secondary supplier sources in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ontario.

Project Statistics

LOCATION: United States: Rogers City, Michigan
Developing Nations: Congo, Thailand, Brazil, Czech Republic, Soviet Republic (to be named)

MARKET: United States (non-integrated mills located in the mid-west as primary), North America and Intentional (African nations, Europe, Asian nations), as secondary.

PROCESS: Non-Sulfur Pulping using Caustic - AQ plus Oxygen Delignification - Bleaching will use no gaseous, chlorine or chlorine containing compounds.

RATE OF PRODUCTION: 1,200 tons per day

WOOD NEEDS: approximately, 2,400 cords per day

TRANSPORT: Rail, Truck, Ship

EMPLOYMENT: 250 - 300 directly at the mill (24 hour operation)
2,500 additional jobs (wood supply and support industries)

TIMETABLE: United States - 1 1/2 years to completion (EPA requirements) biggest setback

Congo/Zaire - 6 months to completion

CONSTRUCTION COSTS:

I. United States

a)	Pulp Mill, only ----------	US $ 1,200,000,000
b)	Paper Mill ----------	650,000,000
c)	Reforestation ----------	150,000,000
	Total	**US $ 2,000,000,000**

II. Developing Nations

a)	Pulp Mill, only ----------	US $ 1,200,000,000
b)	Paper Mill ----------	650,000,000
c)	Reforestation ----------	150,000,000
d)	Shipping & Transport ----------	150,000,000
		US $ 2,150,000,000
		x 5 nations
	Total	**US $10,750,000,000**

Combined Total

A.	United States	US $ 2,000,000,000
B.	Developing Nations	10,750,000,000
	Grand Total	**US $12,750,000,000**

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In Conclusion

Michigan Pulp Corporation, Inc., is seeking to build a bleached pulp mill in Rogers City, Michigan. Increase in world-wide demand for paper products, combined with a growing scarcity of mill sites and accessible timberlands, indicate that this venture will be profitable despite the risks associated with forming a new business. Michigan Pulp Corporation, Inc. plans to market its hardwood and softwood pulps primarily to paper manufacturers in the Great Lakes region. Currently, the State of Michigan is a net importer of pulp. This high level of demand is anticipated to provide sufficient income to cover debt service and provide an attractive return on investment which will enable the mill to be a profitable ongoing enterprise.

State-of-the-art technology will be used to make this project as environmentally safe as possible. Sulfur will not be used which will eliminate the odor problem ordinarily associated with pulp mill. Oxygen ozone and hydrogen peroxide will be used in the bleaching process instead of chlorine compounds to avoid production of any organic chlorides or dioxins during bleaching. While many in the industry strive to minimize odor and chlorinated organic compounds, Michigan Pulp Corporation, Inc., believes that a better approach is to eliminate their formation altogether.

Approximately, 25% of the cost of goods for a Kraft mill constitutes the cost of drying the pulp. 8% of the end user's cost is represented as cost of re-wetting the pulp for processing into paper product. Shipping wet is cheaper for MPC even though shipping heavier costs more. This is attributable to the lower cost of production. This also translates into a lower pulp price to the end user.

The ideal scenario would be to provide a paper mill on location to avoid the cost of driving and then re-wetting the pulp as just described. This would allow for additional net profits ranging up to 33%. This could offset the cost to the end user or in the case of a developing nation could provide significant revenue/cash flow to pump back into the economy of their nation, spurring even more economic growth and development. This is the greatest reason that this project should be considered for or on behalf of developing nations.

We have the ideal choice for the first nation, in addition to the proposed location in Michigan, for the development of this project. John J. Broz has the Power of Attorney over 25 million acres of land belonging to the King in Congo, Africa. This would provide the nation with an economic boom that would revitalize the entire nation economy. This would have a positive domino effect on the continent.

In conclusion, another item of interest to give sanctions to the validity of this project is that the environmental organization known as, "GREEN PEACE", has given their blessing and seal of approval for this project.. They would encourage the adaptation of this technology throughout the world as it is totally and completely environmentally friendly.

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