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Specific economic metrics underlying these CSFs are discussed in Sections 2.5-2.6.

2.2. Description of the First Commercial Facility (ComlBR)

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2.3. Partnership Strategy

Solazyme is actively engaging dozens of partners and potential partners that span the entire value chain from biomass to sugar to oil to fuel to consumer, including strategic feedstock growers; universities, national laboratories, and companies with nascent cellulosic conversion technologies; companies that are actively deploying advanced cellulosic conversion technologies such as BlueFire and Abengoa; engineering companies with expertise in building large bioproduction facilities; key equipment vendors; partners that can help accelerate development and demonstration, such as Cherokee; fuel refiners and distributors such as REG, UOP, and Chevron; consumers of coproducts such as EX 4 engine and vehicle manufacturers; airlines; and potential customers with large vehicle fleets. We recognize that we are only one link in this chain and we are already putting in place the agreements necessary to execute our business strategy from end to end.

The most crucial relationships are with front-end cellulosic partners, because each commercial facility will be a permanent marriage with a substantial capital investment into each of the two modules that form

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the plant. It is too early for Solazyme to commit to a specific partner for the first ComIBR. That decision will depend on technical questions that will be resolved at SzIBR as well as business considerations. BlueFire and Abengoa represent two diverse and strong candidates. However, Solazyme intends to work with other companies as well, when they are able to demonstrate the ability to provide significant quantities of cellulosic-derived sugars. SzIBR is designed specifically to enable a wide range of diverse collaborations as more demonstration-scale cellulosic facilities come on line, and Period 3 will be devoted exclusively to this objective.

2.4. Commercialization Schedule for the First Commercial Facility

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Figure BCP-1. Summary of early commercialization schedule and the pathway from SzIBR to ComIBR.

2.5. Commercial Products and Sales

ComIBR's primary product, purified algal oil, will be sold to refiners, who will convert it to biodiesel or renewable diesel and then either resell the fuels to a wholesale distributor or distribute it directly. Solazyme expects to negotiate offtake agreements with a fixed price schedule over a term sufficient to pay back the debt portion of ComIBR's financing. Interest in algal biodiesel is extremely high and will almost certainly exceed Solazyme's ability to ramp production for the foreseeable future. Discussions with many of the top US energy and refining companies validate this expectation. While confidentiality agreements preclude disclosing the details of most of these discussions, the interest of Chevron and team member Renewable Energy Group can be mentioned. Chevron Technology Ventures is an investor in Solazyme, and REG, the largest marketer of biodiesel in the US, has expressed strong interest in refining and marketing Solazyme's algal biodiesel.

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2.8. Continuity and Continuous Improvement

Solazyme is investing heavily in R&D to continuously advance and improve its technology platform. Activities both within and outside the scope of the proposed project include:

- *Strain selection and improvement* — Solazyme is continuously improving strains through a combination of classical strain selection, directed evolution and genetic engineering to improve productivity, robustness, and feedstock utilization. These activities will run in parallel with the proposed project and continue thereafter.

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2.9. Outputs and Business Strategies

Solazyme's core business strategy is to leverage heterotrophically grown algae to produce renewable biofuels and chemicals. The proposed project therefore lies directly on the company's critical path. (A secondary business thrust, to produce specialty ingredients such as nutraceuticals, relies on different strains of algae and different handling methods and does not overlap the project.) Team members BlueFire Ethanol, Abengoa Bioenergy, and Renewable Energy Group share a similar focus on renewable biofuels. UOP, a refining technology company with expertise in both conventional petroleum refining and renewable fuels, is investing heavily in biofuels. Cherokee Pharmaceuticals has a strategic business interest in employing its underutilized facility and demonstrating its value as a process development, demonstration, and production center for new biomanufactured products (not necessarily biofuels, but symbiotic with the project).

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2.11. Legal and Regulatory Issues

2.11.1. Proposed Pilot-Scale Project (SzIBR)

Legal and regulatory issues pertaining to the pilot-scale project are discussed in PEP Section 8 and the Environmental Questionnaire.

2.11.2. Forecasted Commercial Facility (ComIBR)

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These issues will be addressed during the planning and construction phases of ComIBR. Engineering design will incorporate elements necessary to ensure compliance with all pertinent ESH and GMP regulations. Key learnings from operation of the pilot SzIBR will be included. All necessary permits will be identified and obtained from the relevant regulatory agencies before construction of the commercial facility commences. Similarly, all necessary operating permits will be identified and obtained before startup of the facility commences. (See Section 4 for further discussion on permits.) The engineering firm that manages the project will take lead responsibility on these permitting issues, with support from Solazyme's engineering and corporate staff.

Formal ESH and GMP policies will be developed by experts then issued by the Plant Manager. Subject matter experts will conduct and carefully document ESH and GMP training of all employees. Plant employees who have been trained to identify areas of non-compliance will conduct periodic inspections and implement corrective actions. Outside agencies such as EPA, OSHA, USDA, and coproduct customers may also conduct occasional inspections. Employees will receive detailed training on the operation of any new equipment or process prior to startup. All new equipment and processes will also be evaluated via HazOp during design phase and via Startup Safety Inspection (SUSI) prior to startup, in order to identify and correct any deficiencies which could potentially risk employee safety or environmental compliance. The Plant HR Manager will have responsibility for employee medical testing (drug screening, hearing tests, periodic physical exams, etc.), record retention, and arrangements with a local hospital for emergency medical treatment. An on-site Emergency Response Team will respond to ESH related incidents and prepare for the arrival of professional responders.

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2.12. Liability Insurance

2.12.1. Proposed Pilot-Scale Project (SzIBR)

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The operation of the proposed pilot process will be covered under existing Property Policy and renewals thereof will have responsibility for managing liability with respect to outside parties. Potential liabilities between the project team members will be covered in the contracts between them.

2.12.2. Forecasted Commercial Facility (ComIBR)

The forecasted commercial facility will be covered under comparable policies. The processes involved are similar to those in widespread use in many industries and pose no special hazards or environmental concerns. As a result, we do not anticipate any difficulty obtaining suitable coverage.

2.13. Prospective Customers

2.13.1. Proposed Pilot-Scale Project (SzIBR)

The disposition of biofuels produced within the project scope is discussed in PEP Section 9.6.

2.13.2. Forecasted Commercial Facility (ComIBR)

Prospective direct customers for algal oil produced at ComIBR include most domestic biodiesel and petroleum refiners. Renewable Energy Group, the largest refiner and marketer of biodiesel in the US, has expressed strong interest in selling algal biofuels derived from Solazyme's process. Solazyme has also entered into a joint development and testing agreement with Chevron and has held discussions with several other leading domestic energy companies.

2.14. Configuration Control Management Plan Summary

In the proposed project, no products will be sold, and no formal configuration control management plan will be implemented. (See PEP Section 9.6 for a discussion of the disposition of fuels produced at SzIBR.) REG, however, plans to handle the purified algal oil it receives and the biodiesel it refines in accordance with Solazyme will also systematically collect extensive process data throughout the project (cf. PEP Sections 6.4-6.5), record them in a robust database, and correlate them with REG and UOP's fuels data. Formal change control procedures, status accounting, verification and auditing are not necessary for SzIBR. At commercial scale, a formal configuration control plan will be documented and implemented at ComIBR. We anticipate, however.

2.15. Technology and Market Conditions

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2.15.1. Biodiesel

Biodiesel (ASTM D6751) is a certified and accepted fuel. Inspectorate America Corporation and the Southwest Research Institute have both independently verified that biodiesel refined from Solazyme's algal oil complies with all of the specifications. REG has determined that it exceeds the requirements for the company's highest value biodiesel, REG-9000-1. (See fuel analyses in PFD file.) The only issue remaining for certification is whether algal oil is considered to be a different type of fuel feedstock, and therefore requires additional EPA testing prior to certification. We believe that additional testing will not be required. The current ASTM specification identifies feedstocks "from vegetable oils or animal fat" as appropriate for biodiesel, though other feedstocks including brown grease and used cooking oil are currently in commercial use. According to Steve Howell, Chairman of the ASTM Biodiesel working group, when ASTM D6751 was approved, EPA accepted the argument that the final Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME) produced in the biodiesel refining process is substantially similar whether derived from vegetable oils or from animal fats, so only one certification process was required. Don Scott of the National Biodiesel Board asserts that the list of vegetable oils and animal fat in the IRS code and EPA regulations is illustrative but not restrictive. As stated in the EPA biodiesel factsheet: *Guidance for Biodiesel Producers and Biodiesel Blenders/Users* (Document EPA420-B-07-019): "In the United States, most bio-

diesel is made from soybean oil. However, canola oil, sunflower oil, recycled cooking oils, palm oil, animal fats, and other oils are also used as feedstocks." Algal oil is an "other oil", and it is substantially similar to canola oil. To further clarify this issue, the ASTM biodiesel subcommittee intends to address this ambiguity and officially include oils derived from algae and other microorganisms as feedstocks for biodiesel.

Domestic sales of biodiesel had surged over the past few years to reach ~700 Mgal in 2008, but have since declined sharply with the fall of crude oil prices, which have made refining biodiesel unprofitable for most refiners at current feedstock prices. The ongoing trade dispute with the European Union has reduced exports. Many biodiesel production facilities are either idle or operating at very low production levels. On the positive side, consumer acceptance and awareness of biodiesel continue to increase, and the environmental benefits of biodiesel have been firmly established; the net energy balance of biodiesel has been investigated and found to be extremely positive.

We expect that as oil prices return over the next few years to the EIA's trend predictions, biodiesel sales will resume their climb, further aided by the RFS. By the time ComlBR is operational, the market dynamic will have reversed itself completely. Rather than being demand limited, biodiesel production will be constrained by limited supply of oil feedstocks to at most a few billion gallons per year. Capacity to expand agricultural production of oilseed crops is extremely limited and on the margin encroaches on corn production. REG and all the other biodiesel companies cannot foresee any other practical source of oil feedstocks to expand production, except for algae. Solazyme's process will utilize agricultural by-products or wastes, energy crops that grow on marginal land unsuitable for cultivation of traditional oil crops, or other types of lignocellulosic feedstocks that do not compete with food production.

2.15.2. Renewable Diesel

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Renewable diesel meets the same specification as petroleum diesel (ASTM D975) and therefore more closely resembles currently available petroleum diesel products than biodiesel. However, the EPA has not yet certified renewable diesel for sale in the United States. In Europe, Neste Oil has been producing and selling renewable diesel since 2007. Dynamic Fuels (a joint venture between Syntroleum, Inc. and Tyson Foods) is expected to complete construction of the first renewable diesel fuel refining facility in the US in early 2010. ConocoPhillips has already received certification for a renewable diesel fuel made from co-processing triglycerides. Other groups, including team member UOP, have been producing certification quantities of renewable diesel. Because the hydrotreating process takes all feedstocks to normal paraffins, which are then isomerized and fractionated, the chemical composition of the final product is independent of the feedstock. Thus, once a renewable diesel facility is certified for fuel production, no further testing will be required in order to use algae oil as a renewable diesel feedstock.

UOP has refined Solazyme's algal oil into renewable diesel that fully complies with ASTM D975 using the company's proprietary Ecofining process. Jennifer Holmgren, UOP's Director of Renewable Energy and Chemicals, has stated that "Solazyme's algal oil can be converted to 'true' diesel fuel at high yield with desirable properties."

The process for registering renewable diesel with the EPA includes filing Form 3520-12. This form will be accompanied with support information including:

- Detailed description of the renewable diesel production
- Description of pre-treatment/cleanup for each of the feeds and quality targets achieved
- Details on feedstock types pilot tested and converted to renewable diesel
- Data that demonstrate consistent product quality irrespective of feedstock used (if product properties vary, present data or analysis to demonstrate the impact of any difference on composition and effect on emission controls)
- Detailed analytical data on renewable diesel with comparison to ULSD – Chemical, Distillation, Viscosity, Gravity, Aromatics, etc.

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- All analytical and other support data to demonstrate that renewable diesel meets ASTM D975.
- Analytical data to demonstrate that contaminants such as halogens, phosphorous, metals, etc. are not present in renewable diesel (if any contaminants are present, data or analysis to demonstrate the impact of purities on composition and effect on emission controls).

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Although Solazyme intends to take a leading role in ensuring the fuels derived from algal oil comply with all applicable standards and meet all applicable licensing and certification requirements, ultimately the refiners that purchase algal oil from Solazyme will bear responsibility for the regulatory compliance of the finished fuels that they refine and sell. PEP Section 9.6 describes how Solazyme intends to use the fuel produced as part of the project to help ensure market acceptance.

Renewable diesel will be completely fungible with petroleum diesel, but it will likely sell at a premium because it will help blenders to comply with RFS requirements; the high cetane number and low sulfur content of Solazyme's renewable diesel also increases its value as a blend stock. Alternatively, neat renewable algal diesel could potentially command a premium from environmentally-aware consumers and businesses. At this point, it is difficult to predict whether biodiesel or renewable diesel, and whether neat formulations or blends will return the greatest value on algal oil. Solazyme's commercialization pathway is flexible and remains agnostic on these questions. (The product pricing in the pro forma financials reflects blended biodiesel for definiteness and because reliable market data is available, but does not imply an early preference.)

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3. Feedstocks for a Commercial-Scale Facility

3.1. Projected First Commercial-Scale Facility

According to the EPA, more than 200 billion tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) are being generated annually in the United States. With current recovery technologies (including recycling and source separation), more than 160 billion tons of this material are landfilled and unutilized. The organic fraction of this material will undergo slow anaerobic digestion and, unless captured for energy generation, will release the resulting GHG to the atmosphere. A significant fraction of this material can be recovered and used as a source of feedstock for the production of transportation fuels.

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4. NEPA and Other Environmental Compliance for a Forecasted Commercial Facility

Although Solazyme anticipates that ComIBR will be designed, constructed, and operated entirely with private funds, the project may still be subject to review under the NEPA. If ComIBR will be located on federal lands or will require authorization by a federal agency (e.g., if the facility will impact wetlands or waterbodies, requiring a federal permit from the U.S. Corps of Engineers), it will be the individual permit authorizing agency's discretion to determine if issuing the permit will constitute a major federal undertaking necessitating a NEPA review. If ComIBR is privately funded and will not require issuance of a permit or authorization of an activity by a federal agency, then review of the project under NEPA will not be required. Examples of environmental permits that may be required for ComIBR are listed in Table BCP-2.

Agency	Permit/Approval/Consultation
Potential Federal	
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Consultation regarding impacts on cultural resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Review and comment on Section 404 permits issued by the COE (if applicable); National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for stormwater discharges in certain states.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service	Consultation regarding erosion control and revegetation; Consultation for construction on lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (if applicable)
U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Consultation on threatened and endangered species under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA); Consultation under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
Potential State Permits	
State Dept. of Environmental Quality	Environmental Review for consistency with state environmental regulations (Document required may be similar to EA or EIS - Not required in all states); Industrial Facility Siting Permit (if applicable); NPDES permit for construction stormwater discharges; Water quality certification under Section 401 of the CWA (required with the COE permit); NPDES industrial storm water discharge permit; NPDES individual industrial process water discharge permit; Ground water well permit (if applicable); Construction Air Emission Permit; Operating Air Emission Permit
State Division of Wildlife	Consultation for state-listed sensitive species
State Dept. of Natural Resources	Land use license for crossing navigable waterways (if applicable); Right-of-way grant for crossing state lands (if required)
State Dept. of Transportation	Encroachment permits for roads to the facility
State Floodplain Administrator	Permit for new construction within designated 100-year floodplains (if applicable)
State Historic Preservation Office	Consultation regarding impacts on cultural resources under Section 106 of the NHPA or state cultural resource laws if Section 106 is not applicable
Potential Local Permits	
County Authority	Land use zoning amendment; Dust Control Permit; Grading Permit; Building Permits

Table BCP-2. Potential Environmental Permits, Approvals, and Consultations

5. Energy and Environmental Life-Cycle Analysis

The separate LCA_GHG Attachment analyzes the

as well as for an alternate scenario (utilizing switchgrass as the feedstock with Abengoa as the front-end partner).

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Waste streams and emissions at commercial scale are discussed in Section 2.11.2 and PEP Section 3.8.2. Waste streams and emissions at pilot scale are discussed in PEP Section 8 and the Environmental Questionnaire.

6. Solazyme's Core Competencies and Experience for Commercialization

This section complements PEP Section 13 and focuses on the experience of Solazyme's business staff.

Troy J. Campione, **Senior Vice President of Business Development** will assume responsibility for all business milestones related to commercialization activities that will run separately from but in parallel with the proposed project. Dr. Campione was most recently Vice President and General Manager, Research Collaborations, Strategic Alliances and Materials Licensing for Symyx Technologies, Inc., a high throughput materials discovery company. During his seven years at Symyx, he was directly responsible for securing over $400 million dollars of research and development commitments, hardware and software purchases and advanced royalties. Prior to that Dr. Campione enjoyed a 15 year career with ExxonMobil where he held a variety of business, operations and technology leadership positions. His responsibilities at Exxon included management, strategy, and planning for Intermediates' $1B Vinyl business segment; laboratory, pilot plant, commercial and multi-site operations management; and leadership of a wide range of R&D activities, including major ventures, corporate, academic, institution and JV partner research across the full spectrum of Exxon Chemicals' business interests. He received a PhD in Chemical Engineering from the University of Texas at Austin, and ME and BS degrees in Chemical Engineering from Tulane University in New Orleans.

Tyler Painter, Chief Financial Officer, will assume responsibility for financing activities. Tyler has over 15 years experience in senior financial positions at companies such as PMC Sierra and Wind River Systems Inc. He has extensive capital structuring experience raising over $500 million in equity and debt in both private and public markets, was a corporate officer of a $1B public software company (Wind River Systems) with direct responsibility for managing corporate assets in excess of $200 million, and winner of the 2006 Pinnacle Award for Risk Management from the Association of Financial Professionals for creating industry leading approach to global treasury and finance operations that enhanced internal controls and resulted in over $500K of annual savings. He received his BS in Business Administration and Finance from Cal Poly in San Luis Obispo, California.

Dr. Harrison Dillon, President, Chief Technology Officer and Co-Founder, is an expert in microalgal genetics. He completed his Ph.D. research, including X-ray crystallography and quantitative trait loci characterization, under the direction of Dr. Jean-Marc Lalouel at the University of Utah. Dr. Dillon formerly managed the biotechnology patent portfolio in the University of Utah's Technology Transfer Office. Dr. Dillon received a J.D. cum laude from Duke University School of Law and is licensed to practice before the United States Patent and Trademark Office. He is a member of the State Bar of California and he also worked as an Associate in the Biotechnology Group at Townsend and Townsend and Crew. Dr.

Dillon has authored articles in scientific, business, and legal journals, and is an inventor on over 30 patents and patent applications owned by Solazyme.

Jonathan Wolfson, CEO and Co-Founder, has negotiated a range of commercial relationships with international energy, chemical, and other companies while at Solazyme. He was most recently the Vice President of Finance and Business Development for 7thOnline, a venture-backed supply chain software company where he was responsible for overseeing legal issues, finance and the development and implementation of corporate strategy, which resulted in annualized revenue growth of over 100% during his tenure. Mr. Wolfson was also a primary interface between the company's management and its board and investors. Prior to that Mr. Wolfson was a co-founder and President and Chief Operating Officer of InvestorTree, a financial software and ASP services firm. At InvestorTree, he was responsible for operations and for obtaining major clients including Fidelity Investments, AXA, Fiserv, Raymond James and others. Previously he worked as an investment banker for Morgan Stanley, in the M&A department of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson and as a business/legal analyst for Triarc Companies. Mr. Wolfson holds J.D. and M.B.A. degrees from the NYU School of Law and the NYU Stern School of Business. Additionally, he spent several years as an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Economics at Hunter College of the City University of New York.

7. Commitment to the Project

I am Jonathan Wolfson, Co-Founder, Chief Executive Officer, and member of the Board of Directors of Solazyme. I declare that

- Among many others, six of the company's seven most senior executives have been actively engaged in preparing this proposal. I personally have devoted approximately one-third of my time over the past six weeks to issues directly relating to this proposal and I have reviewed the Project Execution Plan, and supporting materials. Every element of the proposal has been prepared or reviewed by at least two senior executives and accurately represents the company's plans.
- The proposed effort lies directly on Solazyme's critical business path.
- Negotiations and discussions with all of the project team members have involved senior executives of the partner companies.
- If DOE selects this proposal for an award, negotiating and closing the contract will be a top priority for the company. Solazyme is ready to begin executing this project, and can and will begin in earnest as soon as funding is committed.
- I understand the risks associated with the proposal and the proposed project.

Affirmed by

Jonathan Wolfson
CEO Solazyme Inc.

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IP Statements and Support Documentation

IP Statements

Solazyme owns all the intellectual property necessary to accomplish the tasks set out in this proposal. The intellectual property rights owned by Solazyme have not been licensed to any other parties. There are no intellectual property rights that have been licensed from another party.

Solazyme's Partners have confirmed the following:

"To the best of its knowledge, UOP LLC owns or will have a license to all the intellectual property rights necessary to convert Solazyme's purified algal oil into renewable diesel as set out in proposal in response to DE-FOA-0000096. Limited licenses will be granted to Solazyme only to the extent necessary to use the resulting fuel."

"To the best of its knowledge, Bluefire owns or will have a license to all the intellectual property rights necessary to provide concentrated cellulosic sugars to Solazyme to carry out algal fermentations to produce purified algal oil to be refined into transportation fuels as set out in proposal in response to DE-FOA-0000096. Limited licenses will be granted to Solazyme only to the extent necessary to accomplish the tasks set out in the proposal."

"To the best of its knowledge, The Renewable Energy Group owns or will have a license to all the intellectual property rights necessary to convert Solazyme purified algal oil into FAME biodiesel as set out in proposal in response to DE-FOA-0000096. Limited licenses will be granted to Solazyme only to the extent necessary to use the resulting Fuel."

"To its knowledge, Abengoa Bioenergy New Technologies has all the intellectual property rights necessary to provide concentrated cellulosic sugars to Solazyme. Limited licenses will be granted to Solazyme only to the extent necessary to carry out algal fermentations to produce purified algal oil to be refined into transportation fuels as set out in this proposal."

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Overview

Solazyme's proprietary platform utilizes non-photosynthetic cultivation of oil-bearing microalgae and other microbes for the production of non-alcohol based fuels and other hydrocarbon or lipid compositions on a large scale for use in transportation fuels. The platform includes: (1) microalgae strain selection; (2) feedstock selection and processing; (3) genetic engineering of microalgae strain(s) and other microbes; (4) scale up and optimization of fermentation processes; (5) oil extraction; and (6) oil to fuel conversion.

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Strain/Feedstock Selection, Cultivation and Genetic Engineering

Some microalgae strains can be cultured under heterotrophic conditions (non-photosynthetic process using fermentation tanks) in which a fixed carbon source or feedstock provides energy for growth and lipid accumulation. These microalgae strains can utilize a variety of fixed carbon sources including sucrose, glycerol and cellulosic materials.

Listed below are patent applications filed and owned by Solazyme regarding microalgae strain selection, feedstock selection and genetic engineering of microalgae strains and cultivation of these microalgae strains for the production of biomass and oils.

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Oil Extraction Process

Once the oil-bearing microalgal biomass has been produced, the oil contained within the microalgal cells, typically in the form of triacylglycerides (TAGs), need to be extracted or separated from the cells. Part of Solazyme's platform technology includes several processes to extract the oil from the microalgal cells. The oil extraction process also include filtration, separation or purification steps needed before the crude algal oil (TAGs) can be subjected to chemical modifications to produce fuels. Listed below are patent applications filed and owned by Solazyme regarding oil extraction from oil-bearing microalgal biomass.

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Oil to Fuel Conversion

Because the crude oil produced by microalgae strains is in the form of TAGs, chemical modification of the crude oil needs to be performed in order to generate fuels. These chemical modifications include transesterification to produce biodiesel (fatty acid methyl esters, FAMEs), hydrotreating to produce renewable diesel and a combination of hydrotreating and hydrocracking to produce aviation/jet fuel. Listed below are patent applications filed and owned by Solazyme regarding the conversion of crude microalgal oil/high oil-bearing microalgal biomass into transportation fuels such as biodiesel (FAMEs), renewable diesel, and aviation/jet fuel.

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Solazyme may own additional intellectual property in various forms that covers methods and compositions useful in the proposed project that are not listed above, including inventions conceived but not yet reduced to practice and inventions reduced to practice but not yet described in a filed patent application, as well as trade secrets.

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