

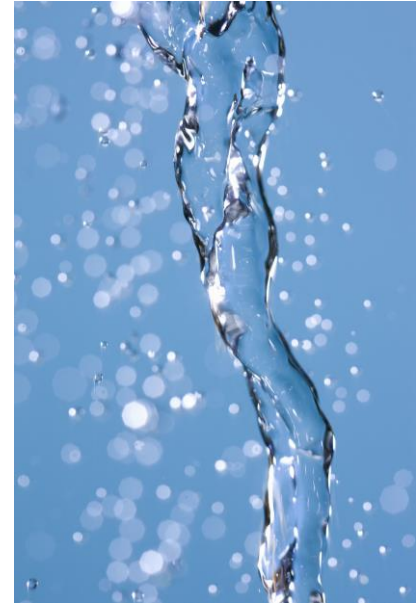
WATER CONSUMPTION

OVERVIEW

Food, energy and industrial production all depend on water.

In the United States, 49% of all water is used in the production of energy. In Europe, the figure sits at 44%. Economic and social shifts in the developing world are seeing increases in food consumption, particularly in the consumption of protein. Quantifying the connections between demand and supply gives compelling summary to the situation: it takes 15,400l of water to produce 1kg of beef. 1kg of wheat, in contrast, requires 1,300l of water.

As the global demand for food and energy increases so does the demand for water. The more water we use, the more water we pollute. The more water we pollute the more expensive it becomes to have clean water.



CLEAN WATER AND WASTE

We focus on the processes used, the energy consumed and the energy produced in both the disposal and recycling of waste. There are instances where it is cheaper to recycle a material than to purify it from its raw state - aluminum is a case point. We are also interested in approaches to controlling and containing solid, liquid or gaseous pollution.

Clean water and its supply are linked to the processing of waste water. We invest not only in the utilities that provide these services but in the whole value chain for specialist manufacturers and suppliers of chemicals to the consultants who oversee and build these projects.

PORTFOLIO INDUSTRIES

The demand for water and the global shortage means that we focus not just on suppliers and owners of water but companies involved in the processing of all wastes solids, liquid and gas:

- Water & waste utilities
- Water assets
- Specialist chemicals
- Waste management
- Industrial filtration
- Pumps, valve gear & irrigation
- Recycling
- Engineering consultants
- Carbon dioxide sequestration

Our approach takes into consideration the whole value chain and the manufacture of specialist components.



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