Capstone Ships Its First C1000 Megawatt Scale Product

CHATSWORTH, Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Jan. 5, 2009--Capstone Turbine Corporation (www.capstoneturbine.com) (NASDAQ:CPST), the world's leading clean technology manufacturer of microturbine energy systems, today announced it has shipped its first C1000 megawatt scale product. The system will be installed at ANTEX (Angles Textil S.A.), www.antex.es, located in Spain.

ANTEX is an independent Spanish textile group whose activity centers on the broad world of synthetic yarns. It has eight industrial plants in Spain and one in Brazil. In the past, ANTEX had installed a cogeneration system using a reciprocating engine running on heavy fuel. Capstone's C1000 system will run on Liquid Natural Gas (LNG). The customer will utilize the electrical power and usable exhaust heat to produce steam and hot water which will be used in the industrial process. This project will showcase the new C1000's advantages such as modularity, reliability, part load efficiency, lower maintenance costs, ease of installation, and smaller footprint versus traditional reciprocating engines.

The ANTEX project was developed by DISTEC, a company based in Girona, Spain, under the umbrella of "Micropower Europe." Micropower Europe is a network created by Verdesis Suisse SA, with headquarters in Switzerland, of various European companies specializing in the development, marketing, application, sales and servicing expertise in the power generation industry using Capstone MicroTurbines(R). For the Spanish and Austrian/Swiss markets, the network is represented by the Barcelona-based Micropower Europe S.L.

"Shipping our first C1000 system is a major accomplishment enabling Capstone to enter the megawatt scale marketplace," said Darren Jamison, President and Chief Executive Officer of Capstone Turbine Corporation. "We continue to be very impressed with the early market acceptance of the C200 and the C1000 family of products. As of the end of our second quarter of fiscal year 2009, we had 49 C200's and 29 C1000's in backlog totaling 187 equivalent C200 engines," added Jamison.

Commenting on this project, Verdesis Suisse SA's President and Chief Executive Officer, Beat Naef, said, "Since 2004 we have installed Capstone microturbines in more than 50 projects. With Capstone's new megawatt solution we are able to enter a new business segment, of larger industrial clients with higher energy requirements."

About Capstone Turbine

Capstone Turbine Corporation (www.microturbine.com) (NASDAQ:CPST) is the world's leading producer of low-emission microturbine systems, and was the first to market commercially viable microturbine energy products. Capstone Turbine has shipped over 4,000 Capstone MicroTurbine(R) systems to customers worldwide. These award-winning systems have logged millions of documented runtime operating hours. Capstone Turbine is a member of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Combined Heat and Power Partnership, which is committed to improving the efficiency of the nation's energy infrastructure and reducing emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases. A UL-Certified ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:2004 certified company; Capstone Turbine is headquartered in the Los Angeles area with sales and/or service centers in New Jersey, New York, Mexico City, Milan, Nottingham, Shanghai and Tokyo.

This press release contains "forward-looking statements," as that term is used in the federal securities laws, about new sales opportunities for Capstone for its C200 family of products, including the C1000, the advantages of the C1000 product and entry into new market segments. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "expects," "objective," "intend," "targeted," "plan" and similar phrases. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties described in Capstone's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission that may cause Capstone's actual results to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied in such statements. Capstone cautions readers not to place undue reliance on these forward-

looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this release. Capstone undertakes no obligation, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to release any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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America's Untapped Energy Resource: Boosting Efficiency

This may sound too good to be true, but the U.S. has a renewable-energy resource that is perfectly clean, remarkably cheap, surprisingly abundant and immediately available. It has astounding potential to reduce the carbon emissions that threaten our planet, the dependence on foreign oil that threatens our security and the energy costs that threaten our wallets. Unlike coal and petroleum, it doesn't pollute; unlike solar and wind, it doesn't depend on the weather; unlike ethanol, it doesn't accelerate deforestation or inflate food prices; unlike nuclear plants, it doesn't raise uncomfortable questions about meltdowns or terrorist attacks or radioactive-waste storage, and it doesn't take a decade to build. It isn't what-if like hydrogen, clean coal and tidal power; it's already proven to be workable, scalable and cost-effective. And we don't need to import it.

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This miracle juice goes by the distinctly boring name of energy efficiency, and it's often ignored in the hubbub over alternative fuels, the nuclear renaissance, T. Boone Pickens and the green-tech economy. Clearly, it needs an agent. But it's a simple concept: wasting less energy. Or more precisely, consuming less energy to get the same amount of heat for your shower, light for your office and power for your factory. It turns out to be much less expensive, destructive and time-intensive to reduce demand through efficiency than to increase supply through new drilling or

new power plants. A nationwide push to save "negawatts" instead of building more megawatts could help reverse our unsustainable increases in energy-hogging and carbon-spewing while creating a slew of jobs and saving a load of cash. (See the top 10 green ideas of 2008.)

Now this may sound like Jimmy Carter's 30-year-old plea for us to turn down the heat and put on sweaters or like an eco-lecture nagging us to turn off lights, drive less and otherwise change our behavior to save energy. It would be nice if we did, but that's conservation, not efficiency. We don't have to sacrifice comfort or change routines to get efficient. Doing less with less may be admirable, but efficiency is about doing the same or more with less. And studies by groups as diverse as the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and even the National Petroleum Council have identified efficiency as the way to start addressing our energy and climate crises. In fact, we've already started; the Alliance to Save Energy calculates that without the efficiency gains we've made since the last energy crisis, in 1973, our economy would use nearly 50% more energy today. That's more than we get from oil, twice what we get from coal or natural gas and six times what we get from nuclear plants.

But we could save much more. A McKinsey study found that a global effort to boost efficiency with existing technologies could have "spectacular results," eliminating more than 20% of world energy demand by 2020. Efficiency guru Amory Lovins argues that today's best techniques could save the U.S. half our oil and gas and three-fourths of our electricity. That would mean no more imports from the Middle East, lower utility bills for everyone and a big step off our path toward a hotter planet. Honeywell CEO Dave Cote brags that widespread adoption of just his own company's efficiency products could slash U.S. energy use 20%. "There's a huge amount of low-hanging fruit," he says.

There are two basic ways to save energy without deprivation or daily effort. We can use more efficient machinery, like fuel-efficient cars that guzzle less gas, or those pigtailed compact fluorescent lightbulbs that use 75% less power than traditional bulbs, or state-of-the-art refrigerators that are three times as efficient as 1973 models. We can also use machinery more productively. That can be as simple as insulating pipes and ducts, caulking doors and windows and otherwise weatherizing our homes to avoid heating our attics and the outdoors. Or installing motion sensors and programmable thermostats that turn out lights and air conditioners when no one's in the room. President-elect Barack Obama noted on the campaign trail that if we all just properly inflated our tires and maintained our engines, we could save as

much oil now as new offshore drilling would produce by 2030. And since buildings devour two-thirds of our power, commercial and industrial operations can weed out even more waste through green construction and automated systems that practically import power as needed. "We've hit rock bottom in our addiction to fossil fuels," says Ian Bowles, Massachusetts energy and environmental affairs secretary. "We need an intervention, and energy efficiency is it."