





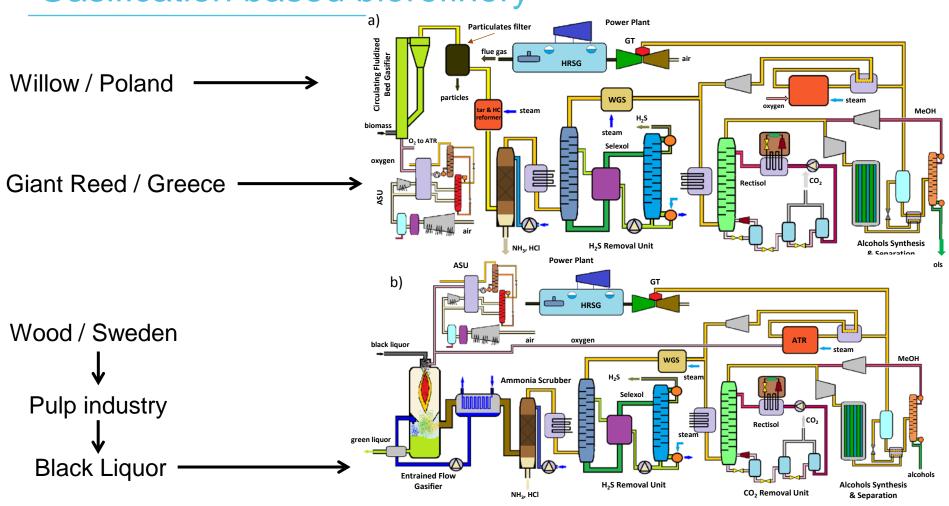






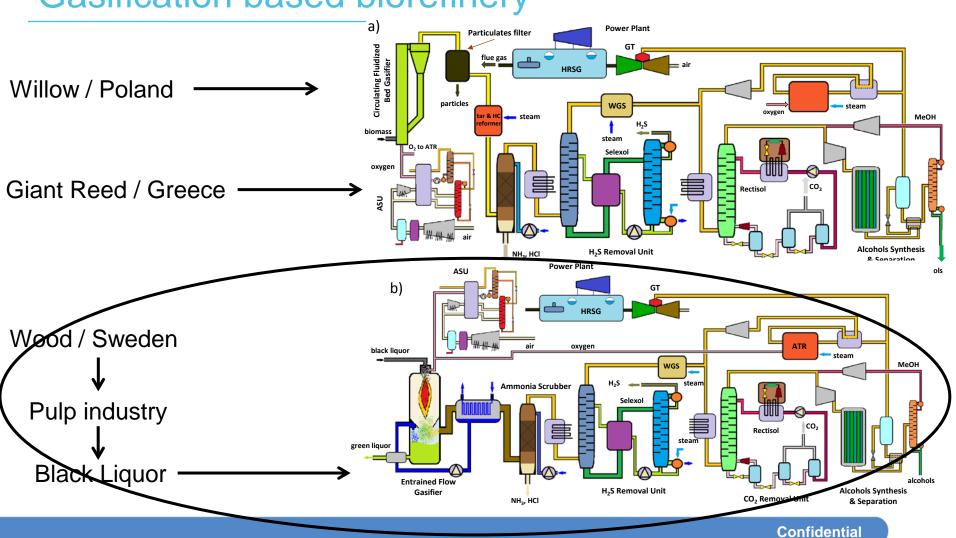


Gasification based biorefinery



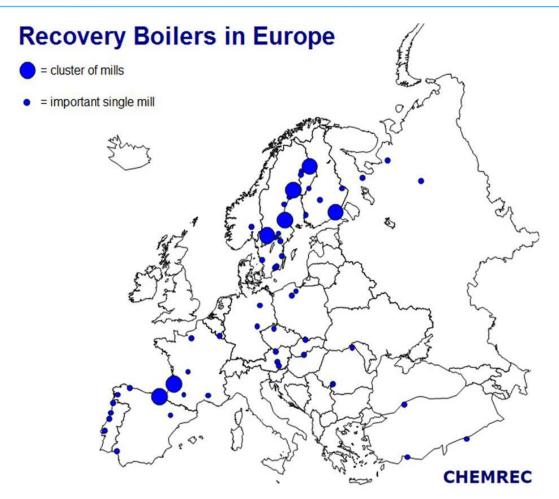


Gasification based biorefinery





Mapping Production / Consumption





Brief description

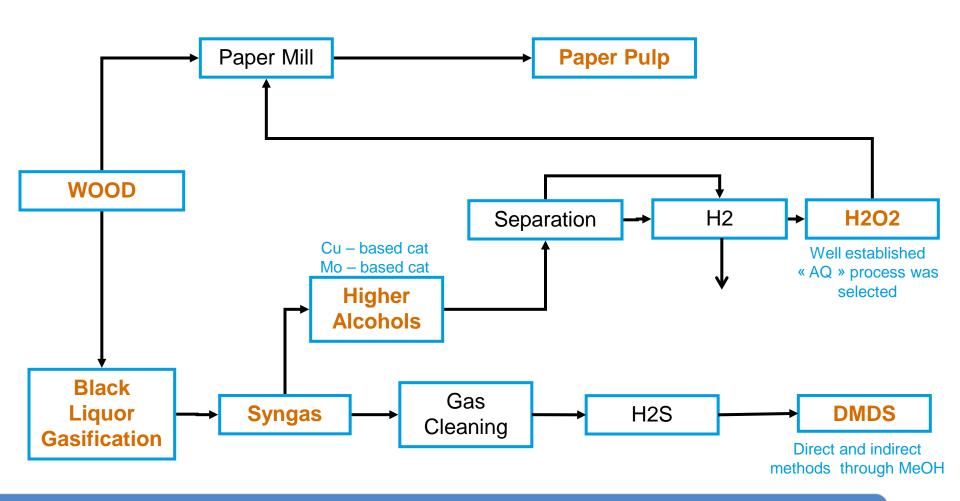
- The primary technology for a Syngas Biorefinery is biomass gasification
- For a fast track to materialization of the Syngas Biorefinery, the Chemrec process is selected. This process gasifies black liquor deriving from the Kraft pulping process.
- A typical mid-size European mill, with a capacity of 1300 ton pulp per day, produces 2000 ton black liquor dry solids per day (2000 tDS/d) corresponding to about 270 MW thermal energy

The novel products identified from this biorefinery are:

- Production of Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂)
- Production of Dimethyl disulphide (DMDS)
- Production of higher alcohols (HA)
- Energy production

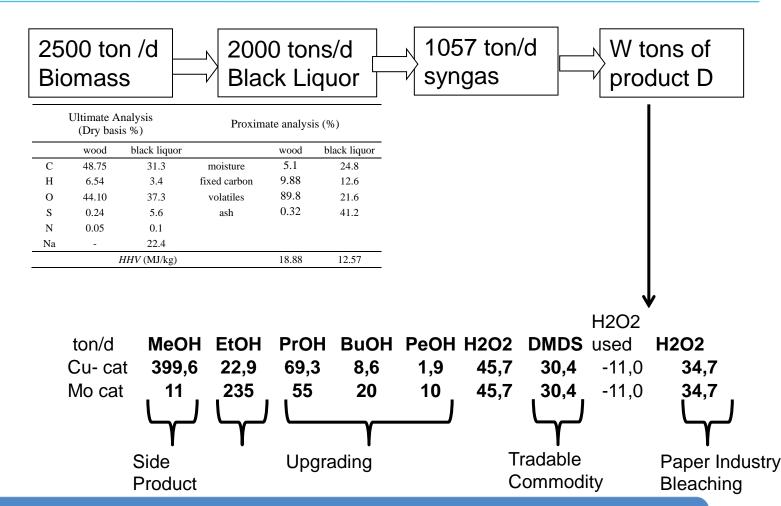


High Pressure SynGas / H2O2 BIOREFINERY: Combined production in a Paper Mill. Specifics: High Pressure Syngas



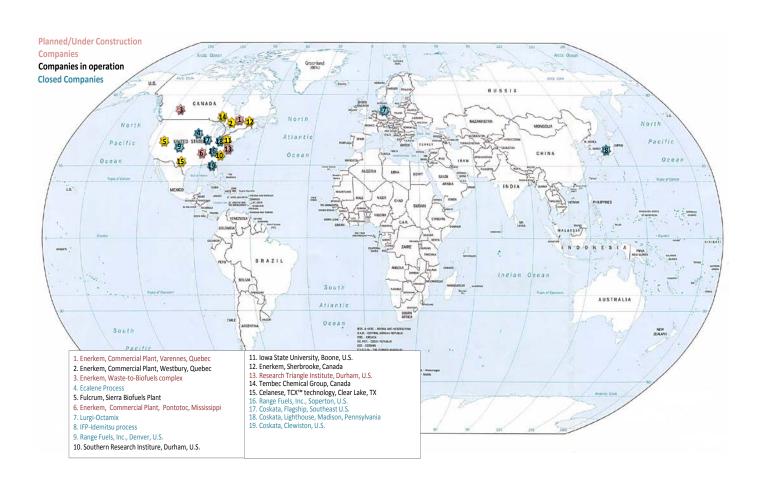


Production yields overview





Map of commercial and pilot units for higher alcohols production form syngas





SWOT analysis

Strengths

- Diversity of products both chemicals & fuels
- On site H₂O₂ production has increased cost reduction (no need for transportation).
- The target products are high volume
- Existing know-how on process steps
- Sustainable production (LCA).

Opportunities

- Replacing carbon emitting processes
- Synergy in revenues
- Drawing incentives from both agriculture and New business for European farmers

Weaknesses

- Relatively low selectivity towards HA
- Biofuel market needs to be created in parallel (MeOH and EtOH).
- MeSH production from natural gas is currently far less costly.
- MeSH is a toxic material not easily transported. So an additional step to transform it on site to DMDS or other

Threats

- Capital Costs high
- Opex high compared to Natural Gas.
- Biomass based alternative technologies (FT, NexBTL, Ecofining, Gevo)
- Papermills lack of financial resources





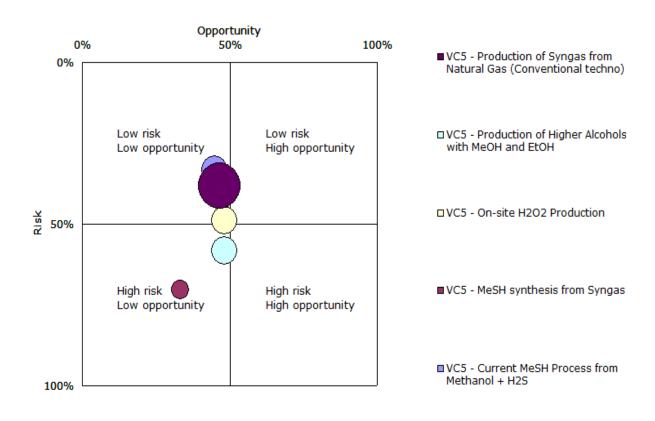
Porter's Six Forces Analysis- Value Chain 5: Value proposition for Paper Mills Black Liquor Gazification, and conversion to Higher Alchohols, H₂O₂, and others

| Category | Relative Power | Notes | | |
|--|----------------|---|--|--|
| Bargaining power of Suppliers (of Biomass) | Medium | Paper Mills try to find better value secondary products. Additional biomass or organic wastes can be used for energy production. Other options include stand alone gasification plants - in that case feedstock capacity building is difficult (logistics). | | |
| Bargaining Power of Customers (of chemicals & fuels) | Medium | Paper Mills are also H2O2 consumers. They can see a value of on-site production in reducing the transportation cost and storage. Large array of customer industries for higher alcohols. Customer / producer need to be satisfied with HA mixture composition / efficiency (respectively) | | |
| Threat of New Competitors | Low | Absolute cost (CAPEX + OPEX) remains high for fuels compared to current market Substituting fossil based chemicals might attract subsidies but this will attract also new competitors. | | |
| Threat of Substitute Products or services | Medium | H2O2 production sites are far from paper mills and this means transporting 50 % water. Nevertheless NG costs are currently very low (alternative route) Biobased higher alcohols can be produced by other processes as well. | | |
| Competitive Rivalry | High | Many Biomass gasification projects <u>close to demo</u> phase, <u>Diverse reactor technologies</u> : low or high pressure; Fluidized bed, entrained flow etc for <u>handling different feedstock</u> (south/north) | | |
| Stakeholders: Government / Public | High | Governement can positively favor renewable products (Bio-Preferred) and Biofuels, through subsidies, Existing projects receive positive public reception and news coverage | | |



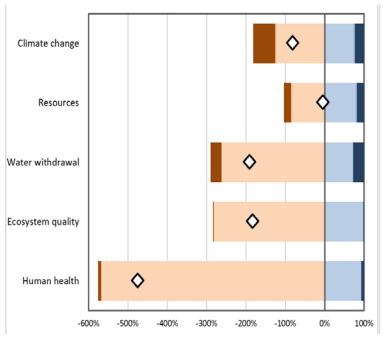
IP score – Competition benchmark

Diagnostic report on risk and potential factors





LCA



Biorefinery life cycle

- Biomass
- Delivery
- BiorefineryDistribution
- Use
- End-of-life

Avoided products

- Manufacturing
- Distribution ■ Use
- End-of-life
- ♦ Net impact

LCA results according to the IMPACT 2002+ (endpoints)

<u>Interpretation</u>

LCA results presented according to the biorefinery approach (see D9.1.3 for more details): negative impacts mean that the biorefinery is performing better (from an environmental point of view) than the reference pathway

Significant benefit in terms of:

- · climate change,
- water withdrawal,
- · ecosystem quality and
- · human health

with respect to conventional production routes for the specific set of co-products (incl. alcohols, hydrogen peroxide and di-methyl sulphide).

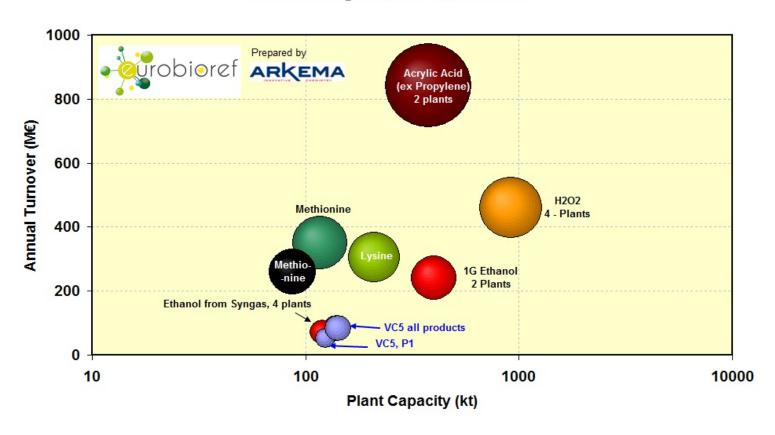
Ecosystem quality is favourable to the compared to conventional routes. The main reason for this is that the avoided product in this case is considered to be ethanol from biomass (considered as a mix of 40% corn-based from US, 40% sugarcane-based from Brazil, 15% wheat-based from Europe and 5% lignocellulosic).





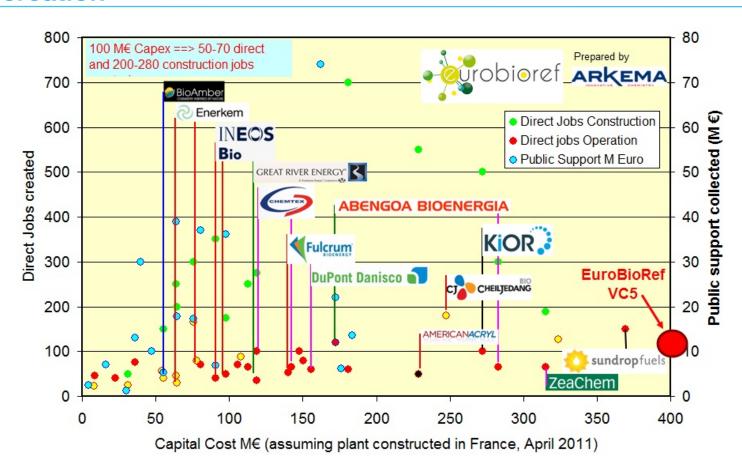
Capital Cost impact

What do we get for 400 M€ CAPEX?



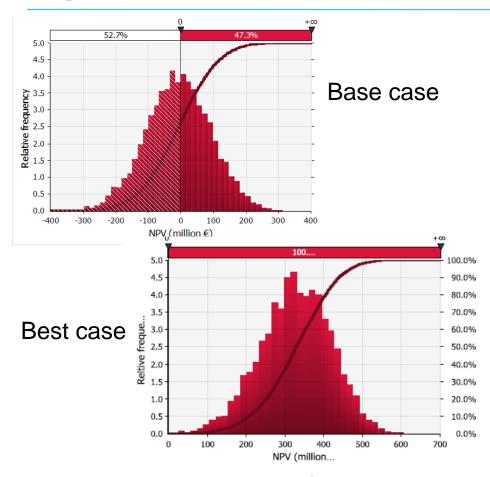


Jobs creation





VC5 cost analysis – Black liquor to H₂O₂, higher alcohols and DMS



Net present value – Value Chain 5 hydrogen peroxide, higher alcohols and DMS

- Base case: 47% chance of being profitable
- ➤ Best case: 100% chance of being profitable but requires
 - very low wood cost
 - 40% of capital cost offset against recovery boiler cost
- Heat integration essential for good economics

Imperial College London



Summary of Value Chain 5: High pressure Syngas / HA& H₂O₂ Biorefinery

Need, Market Opportunity & Impact

Need: H2O2 is required on site in pulp & paper industries , directly as fuels, as fuel additives for octane or cetane enhancement, as oxygenate fuel additives for environmental reasons, and as intermediates to form other fuel additives as well as for the production of solvents or other chemical sub-processes in the chemical industry.

Market Opportunity: There is a growing need for fuels and CO2 neutral products

Impact: Gasification can both cover energy and power demands of the total process as well as provide processes routes for intermediate chemicals production. This important combination is expected to push the gasification technology into diverse application coupled with almost all diverse technology bio-refineries

Technology

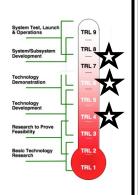
Wood → Pulp → Black Liquor → HA → Fuel additives, Chemicals

H²O² → Paper Industry

DMDS → Sulfur Chemicals

Technology Development Milestone (T.R.L.)

| Step | TRL | Risk | Measure of Success |
|---|-----|--------|---|
| Higher alcohols synthesis from Syngas from EuroBioRef technology. | 4 | medium | Stable catalyst performance |
| MeSH Synthesis from Methanol | 9 | low | Already at commercial scale, but not biobased |
| MeSH synthesis through direct syngas | 4 | Medium | Stable catalyst performance |
| H ₂ O ₂ synthesis | 7 | Low | Stable catalyst performance |
| Gas cleaning | 6 | Low | Proper gas cleaning |
| Solid Biomass Gasification | 6 | Low | Robust performance without downtime due to agglomeration/ defluidizesation as well problems. |
| Black liquor gasification | 7/8 | low | In operation in Chemrec at large pilot scale under pressure (level 7 or 8). Would be 9 if at atmospheric pressure and with Air. |



Business Model

Pulp & Paper Industry

CHEMREC



Fuel /Refinery Industry



Thanks to Carl-Johan Hjerpe (NYKOMB) Angeliki Lemonidou (CERTH), Raf Roelant & Wei Zhao (PDC), Arnaud Dauriat (Quantis), Raphael Slade (Imperial College) and all the Value Chain contributors.

Thanks for your attention!