

PYREG GmbH

A new value chain system - P rich biochars from different feedstocks

ECOFRIENDLY RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY



PYREG GMBH - MILESTONES

Thanks to permanent innovation and continuous progress in further developments, our company has gained an excellent reputation as a pioneer & market leader in our branch.

1999 -2009

Development of the PYREG technology at Technical University of Bingen by Dipl.-Ing. Helmut Gerber & Prof. Dr.-Ing. Winfried Sehn.

2009 -2010

Helmut Gerber founds PYREG GmbH. The company headquaters is Dörth, close to Koblenz, Germany.

2011 -2016

Entry of renowned investors, participation on numerous research projects, successful further development of the carbonization process.

2017 - today

Bodo-Joachim Wendenburg joins management board; PYREG develops and manufactures - with around 30 employees standardized carbonization units in Dörth, Germany.



PYREG approach

Thermal, climate-friendly upcycling of a multitude of unused waste biomasses.

Market and biomass disposability analysis

- Biomass has low energy density, transportation over longer distances causes problems (cost, emission, traffic,..)
- Biomass users (farmers, municipalities, green waste companies, waste water treatment plants, ...) are distributed over the area. (>10.000. WWTP in Germany, >15.000 green waste collection sites, >50.000 farmers)

\rightarrow Decentralized approach $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ rethinking common technologies

Main development tasks

- i. Waste biomass contains **10-100x more problematic substances** for thermal use (nitrogen, ash, sulphur, heavy metals,..) than common woody material, and has a lower ash melting temperature. **Fulfil european waste incineration directive**.
- ii. Use of **common** large scale **technologies** might **not** be **possible** (cost, complexity,..) and has to be reassessed.
- iii. Decentralized approach needs easy to operate technologies with less complexity and investment cost than common.

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Abstraction

PYREG process design

Process principle





PYREG PROCESS





FLOX_®-INCINERATION, reducing NOx emissions to avoid secondary gas cleaning



Copyright: WS Wärmeprozesstechnik, BUDERUS



PYREG-TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM



- PRODUCTION OF PREMIUM PRODUCTS: EBC-Standard: Biochar, Feeding Char, Activated Carbon, Phosphorus-Fertilizer
- COMPLETE REFINEMENT of the input materials
- INTEGRATION in consisting local process cycles of materials and energy
- SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES (conservation of nutrients) and environmental protection (CO₂ capture & storage)
- PROVEN TECHNOLOGY (25 plants in operation)





BIOMASS – KEY FIGURES P500

	BIOMASS	
MAXIMUM ENERGY INPUT	500 kW	
ANNUAL THROUGHPUT*	up to 1,400 t (60 - 80 % DS)	
ANNUAL DS-THROUGHPUT*	800 – 1,200 t DS/a	
MINIMUM ENERGY INPUT	10,000 kJ/kg OS	
EXHAUST GAS CLEANING	optionally, not required	
CONVERSION RATE (refering to DS)	25 - 40 %	
ANNUAL OUTPUT*	up to 200 - 350 t/a	
C-EFFICIENCY	about 60 %	
OPERATING HOURS	up to 7,500 h/a	
EXCESS THERMAL ENERGY*	up to 150 kW _{th}	
POWER CONSUMPTION	about 12 kW _{el}	

*Values depends on the quality of the input material (chemical and physical properties)

PYREKA: Lab scale, electrically heated pyrolysis reactor **P1500**: Available autumn 2018, Biochar output up to 1.000 tons/year.

Available Winter 2018, Activated Carbon production A750:



BIOMASS – USABLE INPUT MATERIAL

lizer Biochar					Special Applications
Digestate	Agriculture	Forestry	Municipal Waste	Production Waste	
Silage	Grain and Grain Waste	Wood Chips	Bush and Tree Cuttings	Nutshells	Fly Ash
Renewable Biomass	Husks	Sawdust	Green Waste	Fruitstones	Plastics, Rubber
Foodwaste	Dung, Droppings, Manure	Wood Pellets	Landscaping Materials	Old Bread	Alu Flakes
Organic Waste Collection Bin	Slaughterhouse Waste	Wood from Short Rotation Forestry	Screened Compost	Malt and Roasting Residues	Rinsing Slurry
	Silage waste		Organic Waste Collection Bin	Rape, Draff	Oil Contaminated Iron Slurry
	Hay, Straw	Sawn Timber		Residues from Extraction	
				Okara, Carrots	
	Digestate Silage Renewable Biomass Foodwaste Organic Waste Collection Bin	DigestateAgricultureSilageGrain and Grain WasteRenewable BiomassHusksFoodwasteDung, Droppings, ManureOrganic Waste Collection BinSlaughterhouse WasteImage: Silage wasteSilage wasteImage: Silage wasteHay, Straw	DigestateAgricultureForestrySilageGrain and Grain WasteWood ChipsRenewable BiomassHusksSawdustFoodwasteDung, Droppings, ManureWood PelletsOrganic Waste Collection BinSlaughterhouse WasteWood from Short Rotation ForestryImage: Damp Silage wasteSawn Timber	DigestateAgricultureForestryMunicipal WasteSilageGrain and Grain WasteWood ChipsBush and Tree CuttingsRenewable BiomassHusksSawdustGreen WasteFoodwasteDung, Droppings, ManureWood PelletsLandscaping MaterialsOrganic WasteSlaughterhouse WasteScreened CompostOrganic WasteSilage wasteOrganic ForestryImage: Diage wasteSilage wasteOrganic Waste Rotation ForestryOrganic Waste Collection BinImage: Diage wasteHay, StrawSawn TimberImage: Diage wasteImage: Diage wasteHay, StrawSawn Timber	DigestateAgricultureForestryMunicipal WasteProduction WasteSilageGrain and Grain WasteWood ChipsBush and Tree CuttingsNutshellsRenewable BiomassHusksSawdustGreen WasteFruitstonesFoodwasteDung, Droppings, ManureWood PelletsLandscaping MaterialsOld BreadOrganic WasteSlaughterhouse WasteWood from Short ResiduesScreened CompostMalt and Roasting ResiduesImage: Collection BinSilage wasteSawn TimberOrganic Waste Collection BinRape, DraffImage: Collection BinHay, StrawSawn TimberResidues from ExtractionResidues from ExtractionImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinSawn TimberResidues from ExtractionResidues from ExtractionImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinSawn TimberResidues from ExtractionImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinResidues from ExtractionResidues from ExtractionImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinResidues from ExtractionImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinResidues from ExtractionImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinImage: Collection BinResidues from ExtractionImage: Collection BinImage: Collection



PYREG TECHNOLOGY – REFERENCES



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PYREG - REFERENCES - BIOCHAR and SEWAGE SLUDGE BIOCHAR, examples

▶ STOCKHOLM VATTEN

- ▶ Site: Stockholm, Sweden
- ▶ In operation since 2017

▶ SONNENERDE GmbH

- ▶ Site: Riedlingsdorf, Austria
- ▶ In operation since 2011

▶ AH MEYER (ROESS NATURE GROUP)

- ▶ Site: Tianjin, China
- ▶ In operation since 2016



- ▶ WWTP ASSOCIATION LINZ-UNKEL
 - ▶ Site: Unkel, Germany
 - ▶ In operation since 2015
- WASTE DISPOSAL ASSOCIATION SAAR (EVS)
 - ▶ Site: Homburg, Deutschland
 - ▶ In operation since 2016

BIOFORCETECH CORPORATION

- Site: Silicon Valley WWTP, Redwood, Cal., USA
- ▶ In operation since 2017



SEWAGE SLUDGE BIOCHAR - WORLD PHOSPHORUS reserves limited



Isaac Asimov: "Phosphorus is lifes bottleneck"

Year



02.09.18

Cordell & White 2013



CADMIUM CONTAMINATION of phosphorus rock

Cd-Gehalt (mg/kg P ₂ O ₅)	Lagerstätten-Typ
0,1 - 10	magmatisch
0,3 - 5	magmatisch
7 - 375	sedimentär
12 - 28	sedimentär
13 - 165	sedimentär
16 - 126	sedimentär
94	sedimentär
161 - 336	sedimentär
164 - 179	sedimentär
0,2 - 63	sedimentär/magmatisch
	Cd-Gehalt (mg/kg P_2O_5)0,1 - 100,3 - 57 - 37512 - 2813 - 16516 - 12694161 - 336164 - 1790,2 - 63

* Algerien, Syrien, Finnland, Schweden



HEAVY METAL CONCENTRATION in sewage sludge (Cd, Hg) Germany



Quelle: Klärschlammentsorgung in Deutschland, Umweltbundesamt 2013

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SEWAGE SLUDGE



WHY USING PYREG-Technology?

- 1. A PYREG unit enables the WWTP operator to process the sludge directly on-site i.e. where it is produced.
- 2. The phosphorus fertiliser produced does not contain germs, hormones, residuals of pharmaceuticals, micro-plastics parts etc. A plant available phosphorus content of up to 20 % in the fertiliser can be achieved.
- 3. Transport cost can be reduced about 90 %, also Carbon Dioxide Emissions.
- 4. For larger sewage sludge quantities, the PYREG units can be upscaled by a combination of additional units.
- In the course of the running operation, supply of external energy is not necessary. Moreover up to 150 kW_{th} may become available, to be used for dryers installed upstream.



Phosphorus-rich Biochars: Waste water treatment plant Unkel, Germany



Sicher, sauber, profitabel.

Components – project example.



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Approval of fertilizing effect: Bingen University, Giessen University 2014

Sewage Sludge Biochar: Kick-Brauckmann-Gefäßversuch TH-Bingen 2014; Mindermann, B., Friedrich, K., Appel, T.





Crop mass, pot trial maize (Wald, L. 2017, University Bingen)



P-solubility, sewage sludge biochar with carbonisation temperatures (500°C,600°C, 700°C)



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- > 2012 German Fertiliser legislation changed: Biochar Fertiliser allows Biochar >80% Carbon only as fertilizer.
- > 2013 Ministry of Environment state RLP accepts sewage sludge based biochar as "Mineralic Phosphate fertiliser" (refusing it one year later).
- > 2014 Ministry of Environment Saarland accepts sewage sludge based biochar as fertiliser in the sewage sludge directive (refused later).
- > 2015 Ministry of Environment state NRW accepts sewage sludge based fertiliser as "Organic Mineralic Fertiliser (refused later).
- > 2015 PYREG launches a petition for a biochar fertiliser ammendment at the German National Ministry of Agriculture.
- > 2017 PYREG and Partners changed the **german sewage sludge directive**, PYREG is accepted as phosphorus recovery method.
- Since then: Ongoing consideration with the Ministries in Germany and European Union,
- Consolidated European fertilizer legislation awaited 2021.

Biochar Stakeholders should work together to do more Lobbying



Sicher, sauber, profitabel.



R+D: Activated Carbon Production, water pollutants removal





Locally available alternative feedstock for activated Carbon (2016)







ACTIVATED CARBON production: City of Baden-Baden WWTP (2018)

- PYREG Activated Carbon: Global Markets and increasing demand
- UP to 1000 m²/g surface area with PYREG clean steam activation







R+D - ONGOING PROJECTS: Carbon fertilizer from manure (2017-2020)

Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung

In former times: Farm manure, stable and dry manure could simply be used as fertilizer in the fields.

Nowadays: Due to limits lowered and longer blocking periods for spreading manure, new methods of utilization are necessary.

OUR RESEARCH PROJECTS: CARBON FERTILIZER ON THE BASIS OF FARM MANURE



OBJECTIVE: CARBON FERTILIZER ORIGINATING FROM FARM MANURE, WITH RECUPERATION OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS.

PROJECT PARTNERS: TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF BINGEN, UNIVERSITY OF GEISENHEIM, JUSTUS-LIEBIG-UNIVERSITY OF GIESSEN, KLASS FILTER GMBH (GERMANY)

PROJECT DURATION: AUGUST OF 2017 TO OCTOBER OF 2020.

PROCESS INTENDED: SEPARATION OF MANURE INTO SOLID AND LIQUID PHASE, CARBONIZATION OF NUTRITIOUS SOLID PHASE BY MEANS OF A PYREG PLANT, PELLETIZING OF CARBONIZATES TO HYGIENICALLY IMPECCABLE COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER.

SUPPORTED: BY THE GERMAN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR ERNÄHRUNG UND LANDWIRTSCHAFT), FUNDING AMOUNT: 600,000 EURO.



Stockholm Biochar project

▶ PROJET TITEL: STOCKHOLM biochar project

- PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The citizens of Stockholm produce their own biochar for urban gardening, city trees and landscaping. By carbonizing the biomass residues and storing the biomass into the soil Stockholm will compensate carbon dioxide emissions of around 3,500 cars per year. Bloomberg Philanthropies supported the project with 1 Million Dollar.
- PROJECT PARTNER: Stockholm Vatten
- ▶ PROJECT STATUS: 1 PYREG unit is in operation.

Bloomberg Philanthropies





BIOMASS – PROJECTS (2018)

- ▶ PROJET TITEL: Carbo 3
- PROJECT DESCRIPTION: 3 PYREG units will produce about 1.000 tons of high-quality feeding char per year. So far unique in Europe.
- Electricity production (ORC-system) and district heating system included.
- ▶ PROJECT PARTNER: NOVOCARBO
- ▶ PROJECT STATUS: In operation





CONTACT

PYREG GMBH

Trinkbornstr. 15-17

56281 Dörth

Phone: +49 (0) 6747 95 388 0 Fax: +49 (0) 6747 95 388 19 E-Mail: info@pyreg.de

www.pyreg.de

