

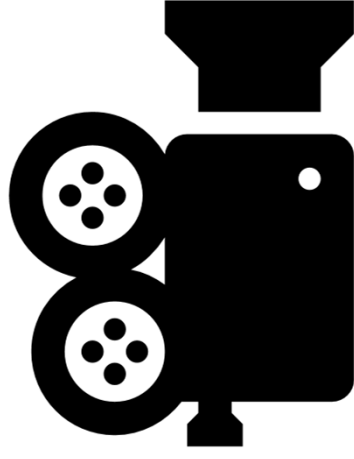


Systemic approach to reduce energy demand and CO2 emissions of processes that transform agroforestry waste into high added value products

Asamblea general SUSCHEM, 26 de Junio, MADRID
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Why?

Opportunity

- The development of **chemicals and materials from lignocellulosic biomass** is a particularly **important area in terms of research**, thanks to the **abundance of these type of resources** and additionally because they do not compete with the food chain.
- Specifically **wheat straw** is an attractive residue with a global generation of **1.5 billion tons annually**, which is used almost entirely as litter. (Similar case than **Bark**). **Poplar** also of interest.
- However, the **conversion of lignocellulosic biomass into a real chemical platform** is not trivial and today **it has still little commercial viability**. For instance, several processes have been studied at R&D level, but **none have been industrially implemented yet**.
- **Europe's position** in the production of biopolymers from biomass and by-products is **limited to a few polymers, while the demand for them is among the largest in the world**, which means that they have to be imported, mainly from Asia and South America.



Aim



Main goals

The Rehap project aims to strengthen the European bio-economy industry by creating novel materials from agricultural and forestry waste, and will demonstrate how they can be used commercially in the green building sector.





How?





How?

The project will use  **Agricultural and forestry residues**
and  **Lignocellulosic biomass (plant dry matter)**
to develop these four innovative bio-products:

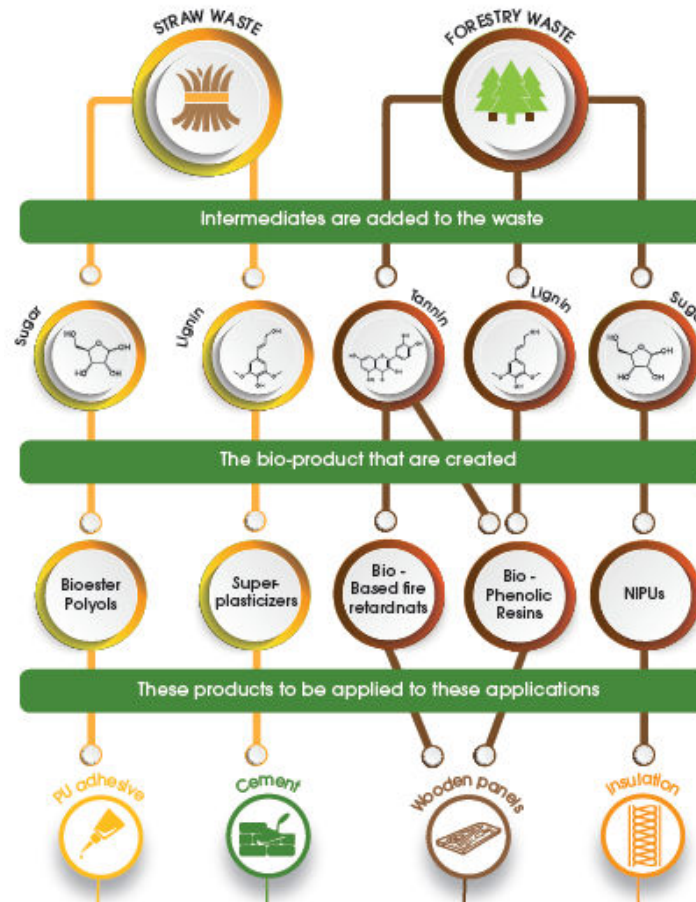


Impacts

- Decreased use of fossil resources and energy in the process industry
- Creation of new jobs in the bio-based products sector
- Improved innovation capacity and the integration of new knowledge at EU level
- Improved industrial competitiveness

Material	Problems to be solved in conventional materials	REHAP solution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Petroleum-based ✓ High values of VOC's emissions 	Material 1. Straw and forestry waste-based bio-adhesives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bio-waste based resin from 1,4 BDO which is obtained by hydrolysis of sugars from straw and forestry wastes. ✓ Low level of VOC's emissions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Petroleum-based ✓ VOC's and formaldehyde emissions in manufacturing step and in indoor air quality 	Material 2. Waste-based thermoset bio-resin for BioPUR foams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bio-waste based resin is obtained from 2,3 BDO which is obtained by fermentation of sugars from forestry wastes. ✓ Low level of VOC's emissions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Petroleum-based binder ✓ Need to increase fire retardancy and acoustic performance further 	Material 3. Waste-based wooden panel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bio-waste based bio phenolic panels with low embodied energy and low carbon footprint ✓ Introduction of sustainable routes of fire protection via environmentally friendly fire retardants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Petroleum-based additives 	Material 4. Straw based lignin bio superplasticizers for green cement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Biowaste-based additives instead of petroleum-based ones ✓ Controlled rheology of the cement ✓ Affordable processing routes

PRODUCING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FROM BIO-WASTE



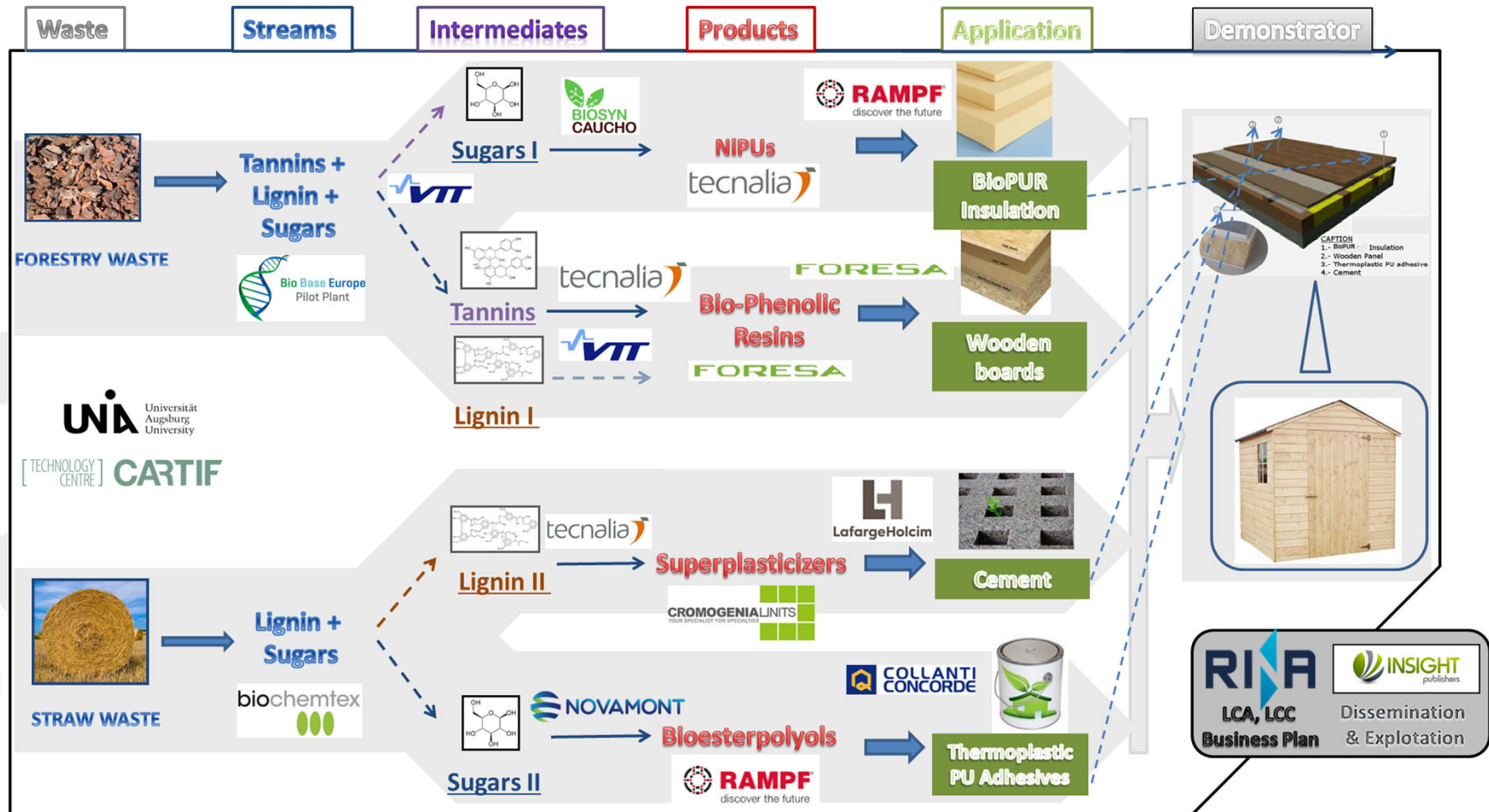


Who?

Consortium



Project Coordinator





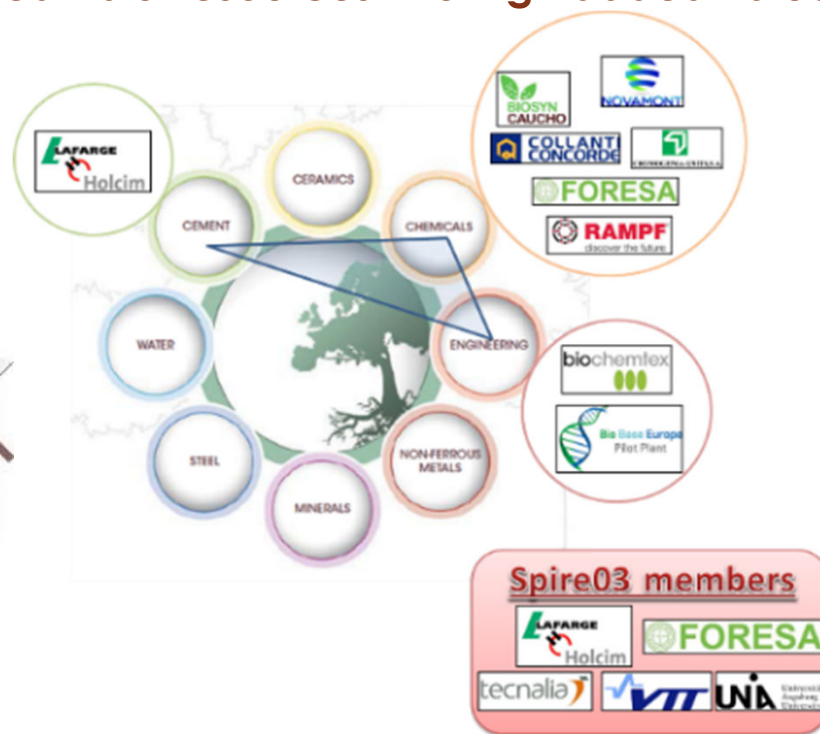
Where?

Project funded by H2020 - GA:723670

Topic: SPIRE-03-2016

Industrial technologies for the valorisation of European bio-resources into high added value process streams

Duration: Oct 2016 - Sep 2020



1. The EU/ SPIRE needs

To create commercially viable ways to convert the abundance of agroforestry waste in Europe into high added-value products

2. The Project Solution

To develop and test new processes to create biopolymers for industrial implementation – and demonstrate their commercial viability



4. How will this happen?

Demonstration of the technical, environmental and economic feasibility of the product use in the construction sector, with important mass consumption perspective by the companies. Involving industry partners, who will commercialise and produce high-value-added products.

3. Value to Customers

Not only will these products be greener and economically viable, they will out-perform their fossil-based equivalents, with significant gains across sectors.



Muchas Gracias por su atención

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Project website: www.rehap.eu

