

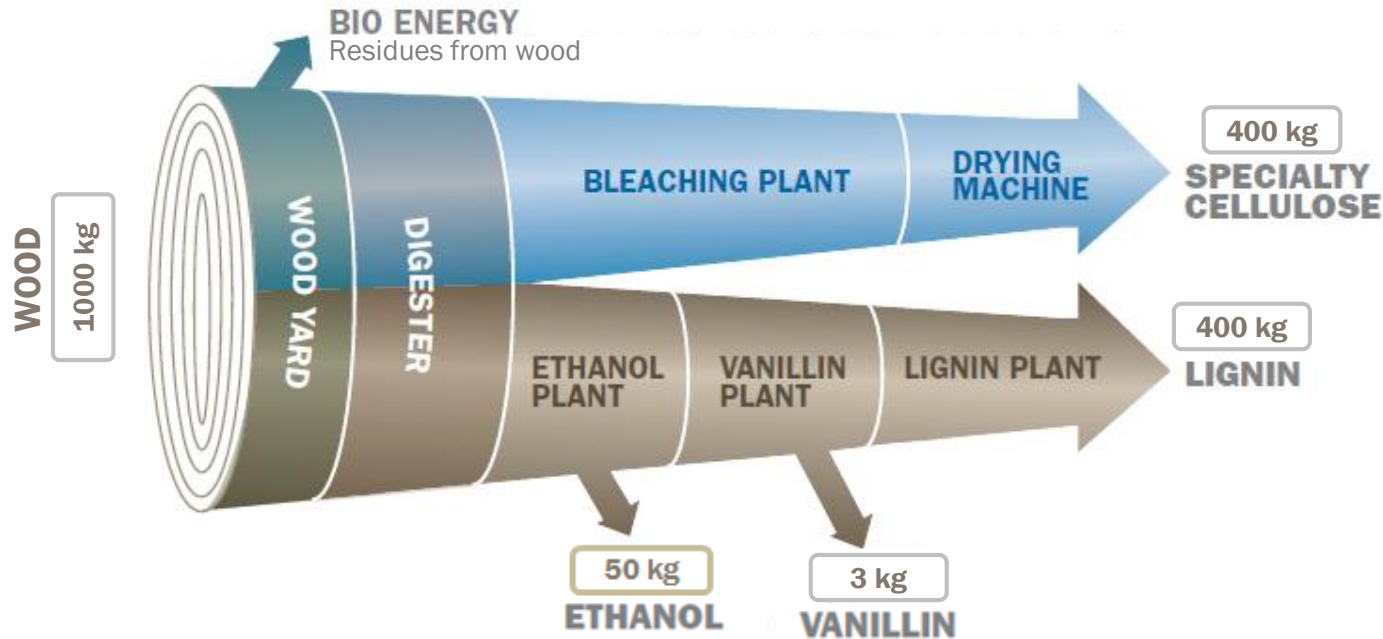


***Potential applications for  
different lignin sources based  
on experience from Borregaard  
and what about the future?***

Gudbrand Rødstrud  
Technology Director Business Development  
Borregaard AS

*Borregaard is the world's most advanced biorefinery*

## Integrated production system serving diverse markets



Specialty cellulose	Lignin	Vanillin	Bioethanol
Construction materials	Concrete additive	Food	Car care
Cosmetics	Animal feed	Perfumes	Paint/varnish
Food	Agrochemicals	Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceutical industry
Tablets	Batteries		Bio fuel
Textiles	Mining		
Filters	Oil field chemicals		
Paint/varnish	Soil conditioning		

# Borregaard – Business areas

A global niche player with a market driven organisation



## Borregaard

1050 Employees  
NOK 4 billion turnover

### Performance Chemicals (46%)

Technology leader and largest supplier of lignin-based products with global market access



### Specialty Cellulose (38%)

Leading global specialty cellulose Supplier. Significant producer of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation bioethanol



### Other Businesses (16%)

Only producer of wood-based vanillin. Largest producer of C<sub>3</sub> aminodiols for X-ray contrast media



## New lignin capacity – relief in a constrained market



Fernandina Beach, Florida

- Borregaard and Rayonier invest in new lignin operation
- .. Letter of Intent .....The new company will be owned 55% by Borregaard and 45% by RYAM.
- .....the project will be completed in two phases over 5 years.
- ... USD 110 million investment...
- ... capacity of 150,000 MTDS .....
- The first phase starts production 2017.

Press release 21.10.2015

## Borregaard acquires the lignin operation of Flambeau River



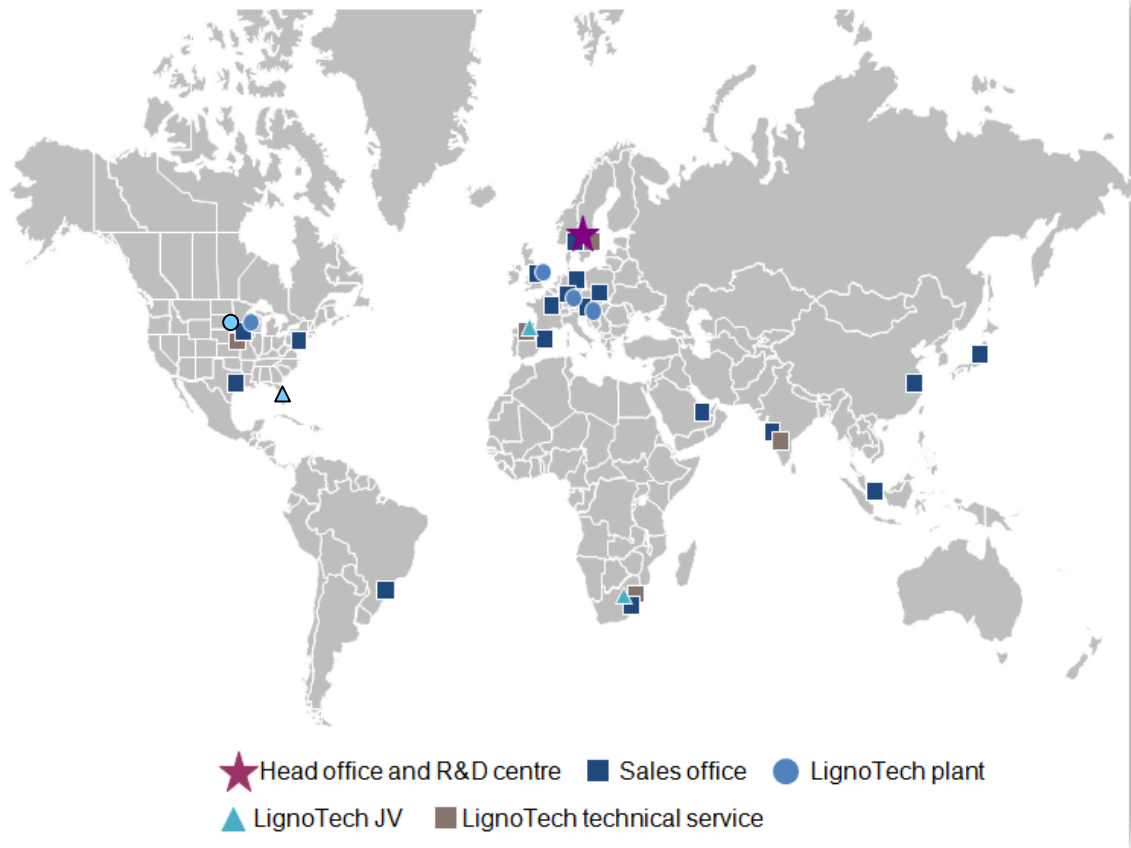
Flambeau River Papers LLC, Park Falls operations, Wisconsin, USA.

- .... long-term lignin raw material supply agreement.
- Agreement closing Q4 2015
- 40 000 MTDS/y



# An international business with global customers

Production facilities and sales offices in 16 countries provide a global platform



1

Intimacy with a global customer base through a fully controlled sales and marketing network

2

Earnings stability due to diversification

3

Strategically located manufacturing to supply customers efficiently

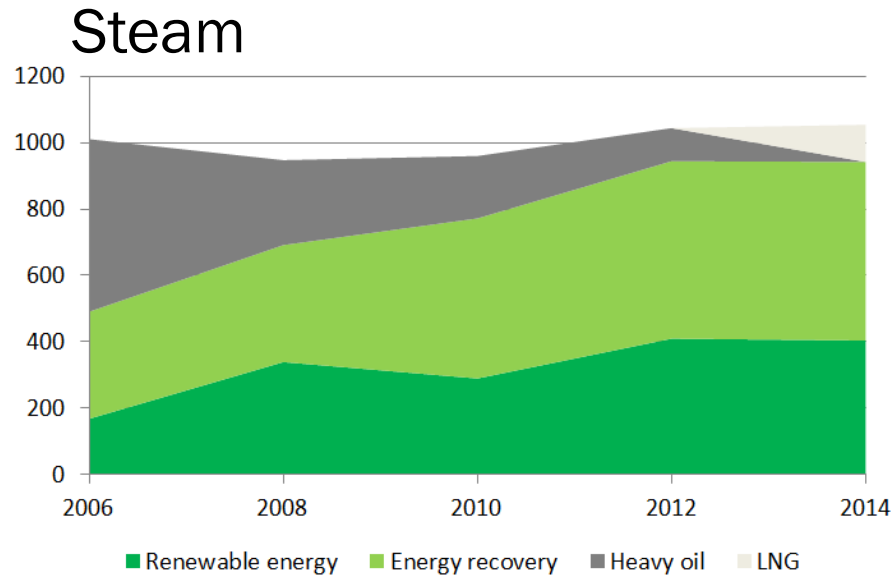
4

Well balanced between mature and emerging markets

5

Production and supply efficiencies

## Significant environmental investments at Borregaard: Reducing CO2 footprint substantially



- New water purification unit, anaerobic only => biogas
  - Internal use
- Heavy fuel oil phased out
  - Replaced by biofuel, LNG and waste

Hydropower



Independent of heavy fuel oil for all purposes by 2013

# Value creation through specialisation and innovation



Exilva Microfibrillar  
cellulose and Sensefi  
Advanced Texture  
Systems

«Exilva»

- 12% of Borregaard's revenues come from products launched in the previous five years
- 95 employees in R&D, of which 80 employees at the R&D centre in Norway – 34 are educated to PhD level
- R&D and innovation spending between NOK 150 and 200 million/year (3,5 – 5% of turnover)



Continuous  
specialisation and  
improved products



Utilisation of  
other biomasses  
for lignin products

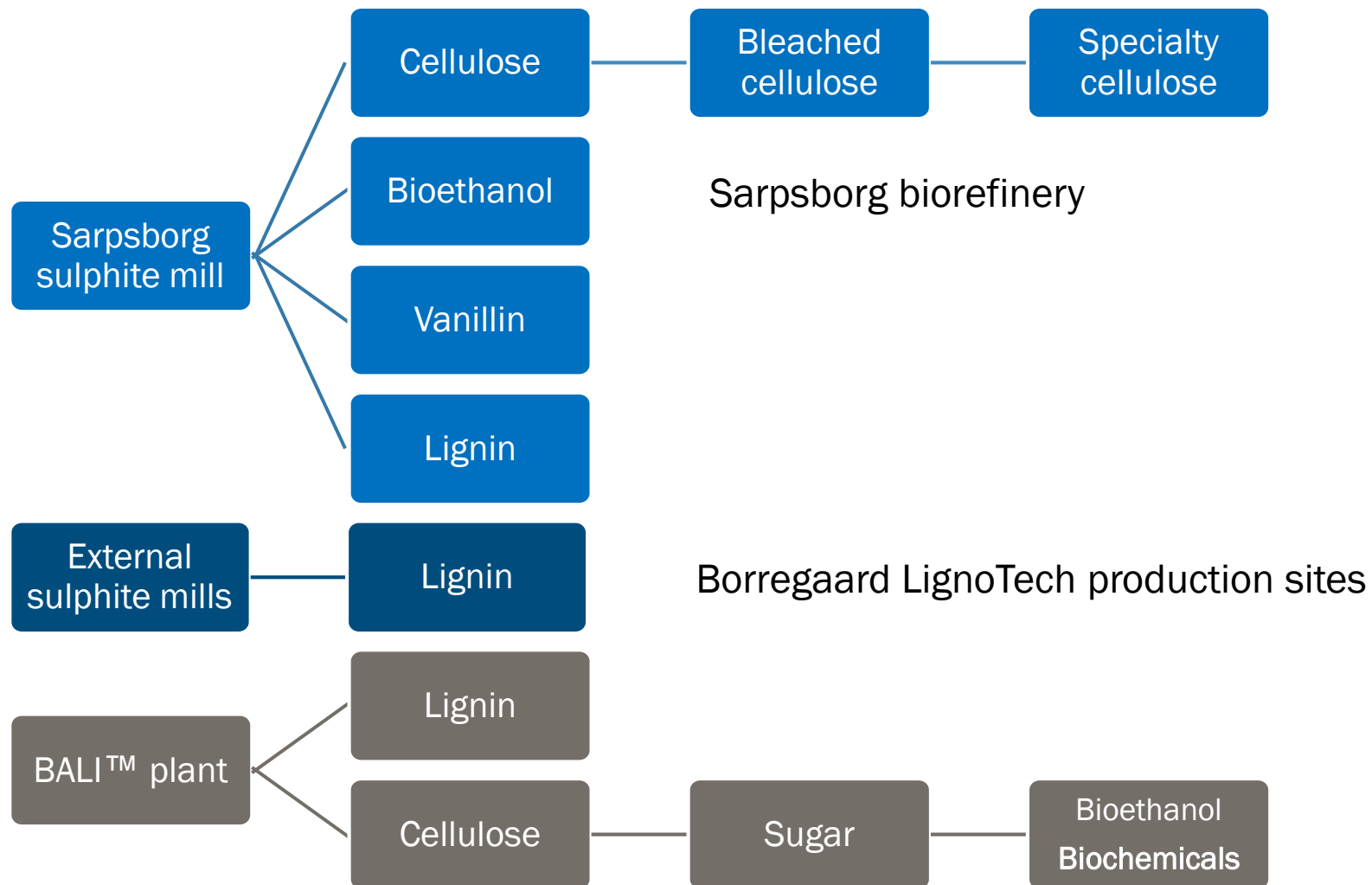
"BALI"



Developing new process  
for 2G bioethanol



## Borregaard value chains

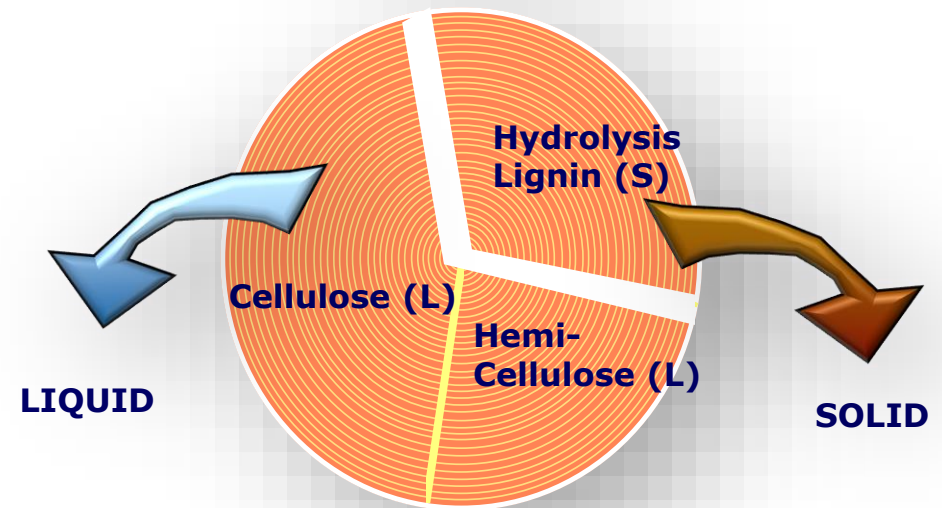


# Sugar platform and lignins

## Biomass pretreatment, separation and hydrolysis processes

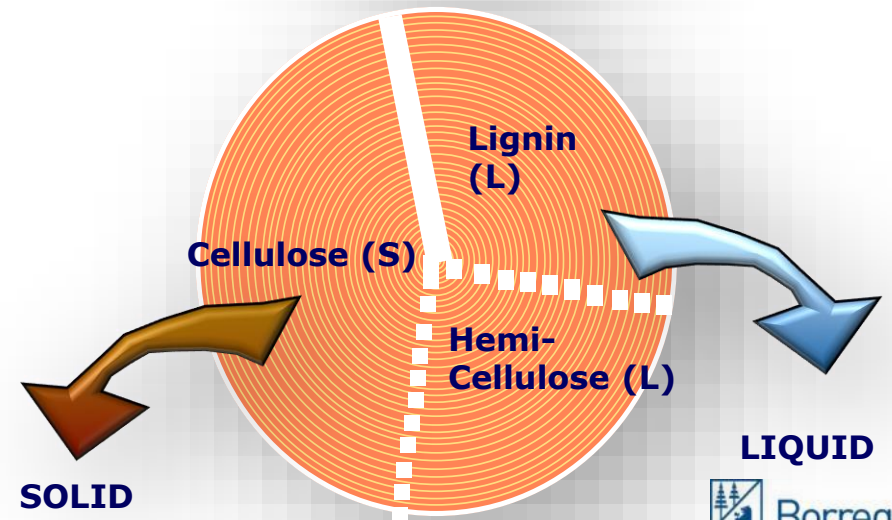
### Hydrolysis processes

- Dissolving cellulose and hemicellulose leaving **hydrolysis lignins** undissolved
  - Strong acid (2 step)
  - Weak acid (1 step or 2 step)
  - Steam explosion (+ chemicals) & Enzymatic hydrolysis
  - Microbial



### Modified pulping processes

- Dissolving lignin and (hemicellulose) leaving cellulose undissolved
  - Kraft (-> **kraft lignins**)
  - Soda (-> **soda lignins**)
  - Sulfite (-> **lignosulfonates**)
  - Solvent (-> **organosolv lignins**)
  - Extrusion

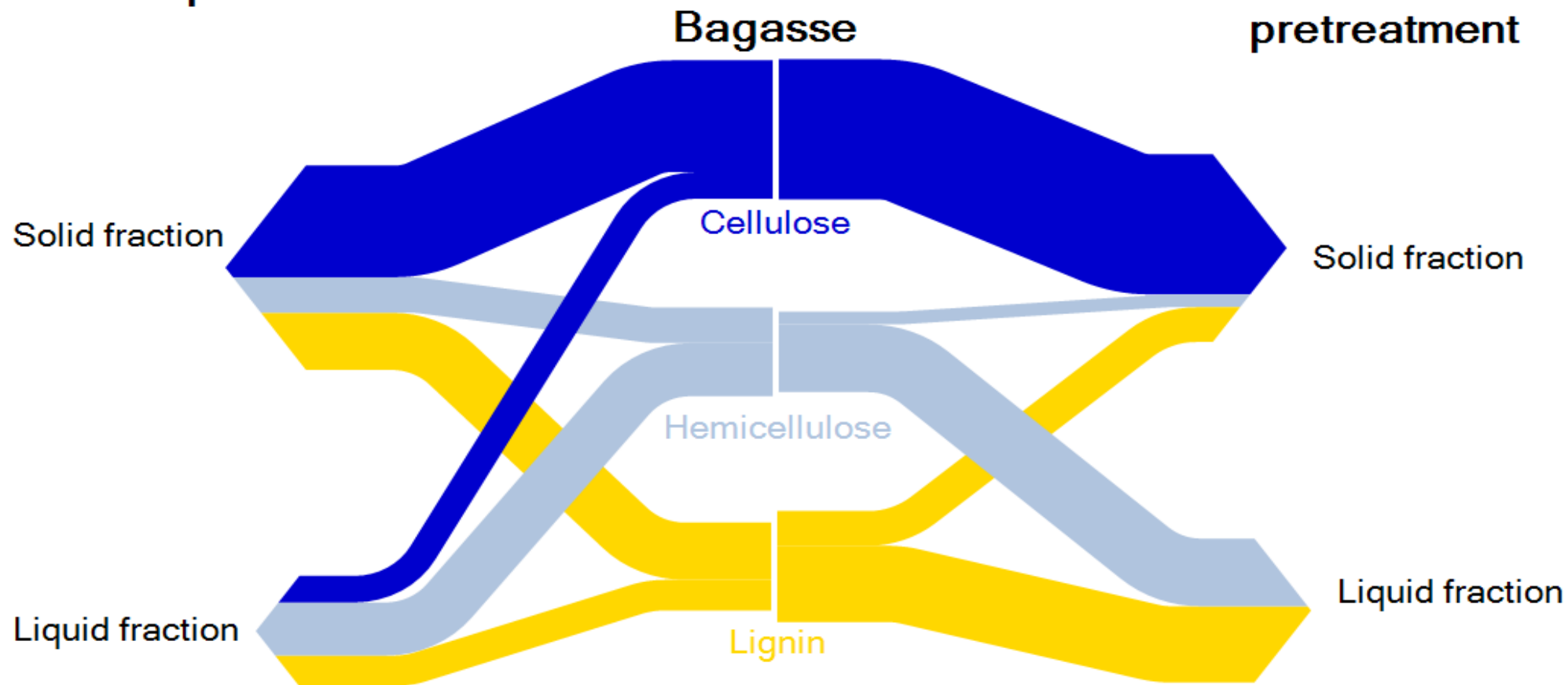


Lignin quality depending strongly on process and biomass source

# Bagasse mass balance (only C/H/L shown)

Steam explosion

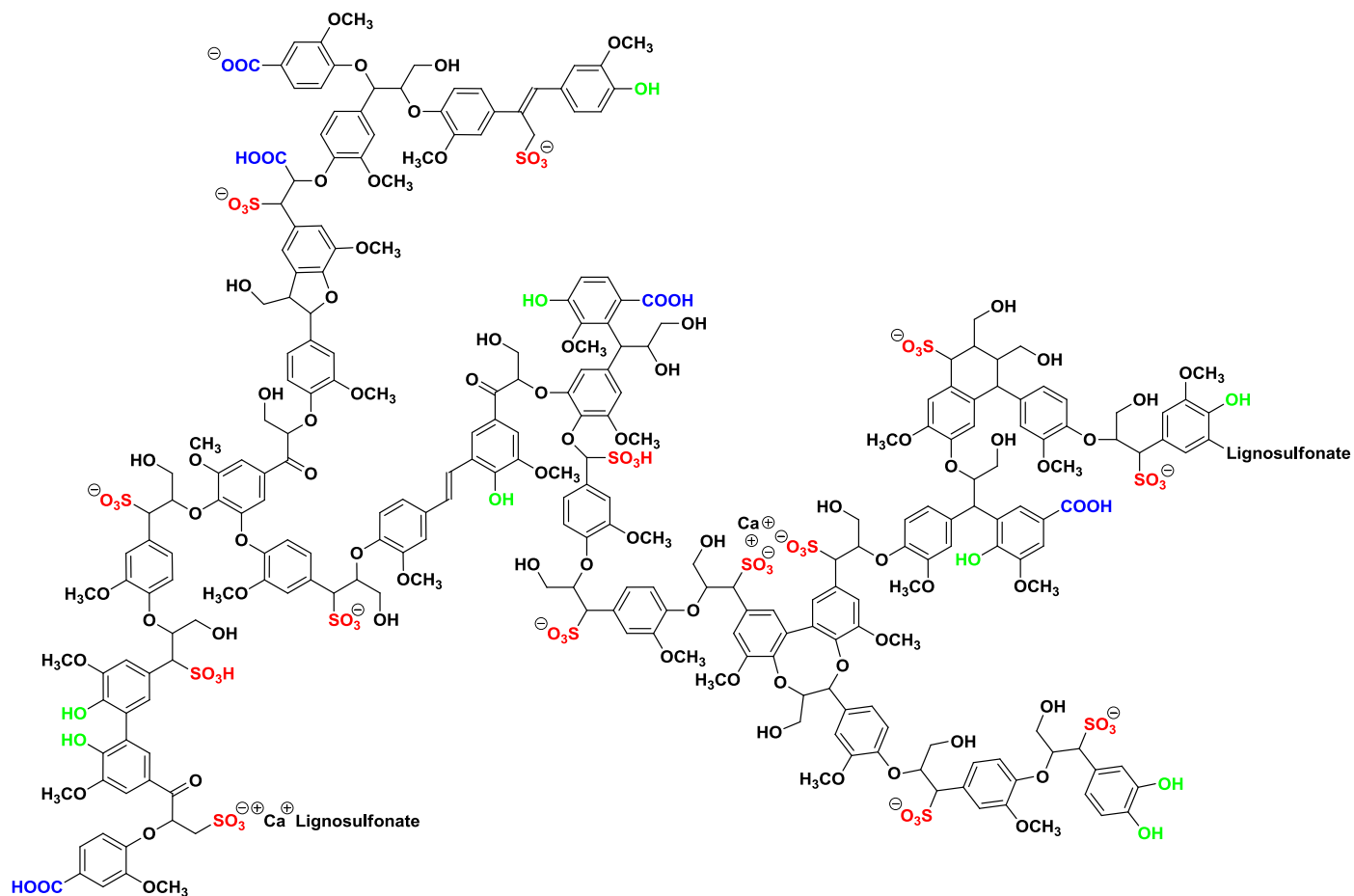
BALI™ acid pretreatment



# Lignosulfonate market today

- Global commercial market 1 – 1.2 million tons DM of lignosulfonates
  - 1 manufacturer using feed stock from Kraft pulping
  - Others using spent sulfite liquor as feed stock
  - Some small suppliers using feed stocks from soda pulping
  - Mainly softwood and hardwood based, small amounts from annual plants
- Lignosulfonate market only partly consolidated,
  - leading supplier supplying 50+% of world supply,
  - many smaller independent suppliers
- Market largely in balance – main supplier takes on the responsibility to buffer capacity to changing demands
- Short term: Expected growth with GDP, no room for substantially more capacity unless new applications are developed
- Long term: Potential growth for green chemicals

# Lignosulfonate structure



Need at least one SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> for every four C9 units to be water soluble



# Intrinsic properties of lignosulfonates

## In frequent use

- Binder
- Dispersing agent
- Emulsifier
- Complexing metal ions

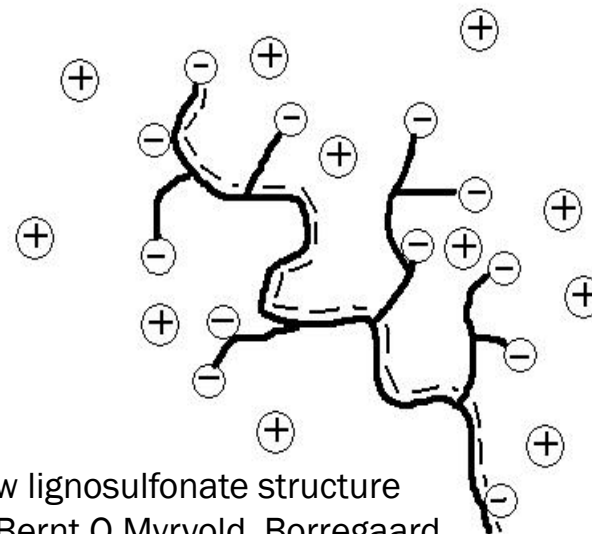
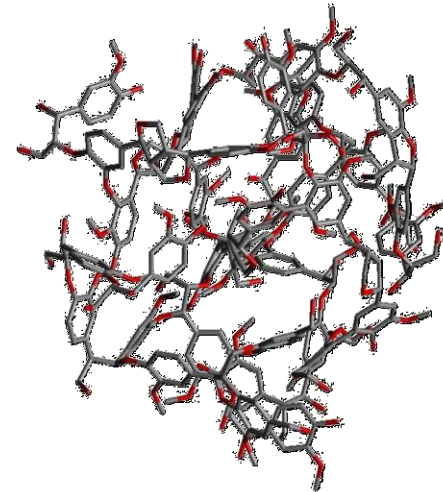
## Under exploration commercially

- Corrosion reduction
- Plant growth stimulation
- Anti oxidant

## Not in commercial use

- Flame retardant
- Resins (stopped)
- UV-absorption/UV-protectant
- Protein precipitation (stopped)
- Bioplastics

## Old idea of lignosulfonate structure



New lignosulfonate structure  
by Bernt O Myrvold, Borregaard  
Surfaces – scaling laws

# Physical properties of Lignosulfonates

MW	20,000 – 80,000 Da
Polydispersity	6-8
Sulfonate groups	0.6-1.2 per monomer
Organic sulfur	4-8%
Solubility	soluble in water at all pH insoluble in most organic solvents
Color	very light to very dark brown
Delivery	powder or liquid form (40-50% DS)
Non-toxic:	$LD_{50} > 5 \text{ g/kg}$



# Decreased viscosity in mortar and concrete



Lignosulfonat  
→



Flow table test





# Lignosulfonate

- emulsifier and dispersing agent

Disperse color pigments

Disperse pesticides

Stabilize emulsions

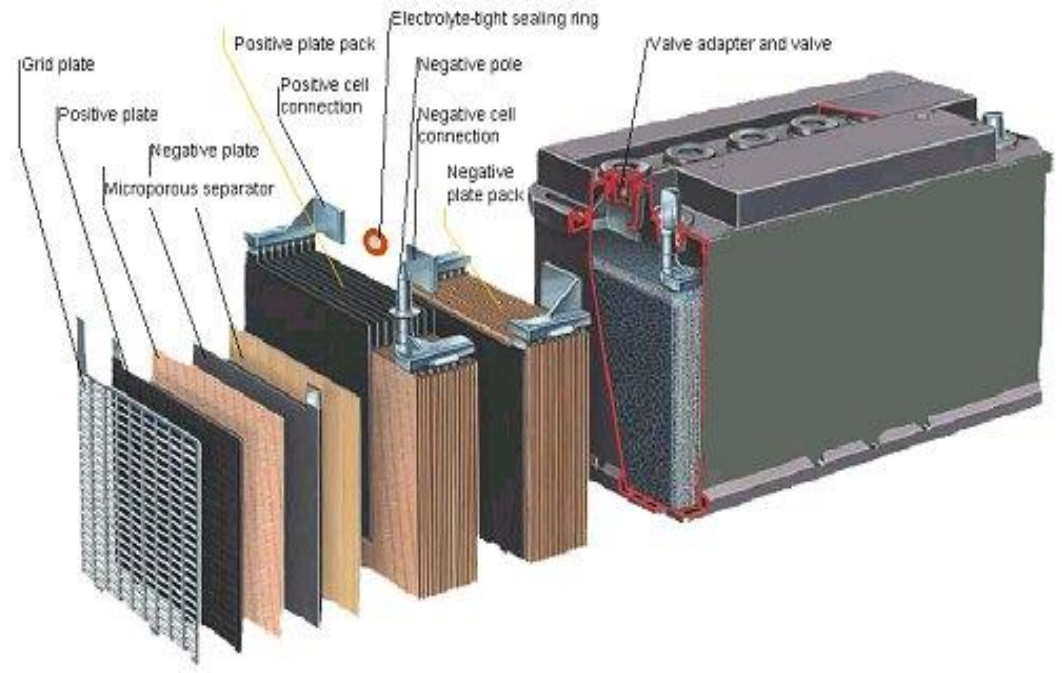
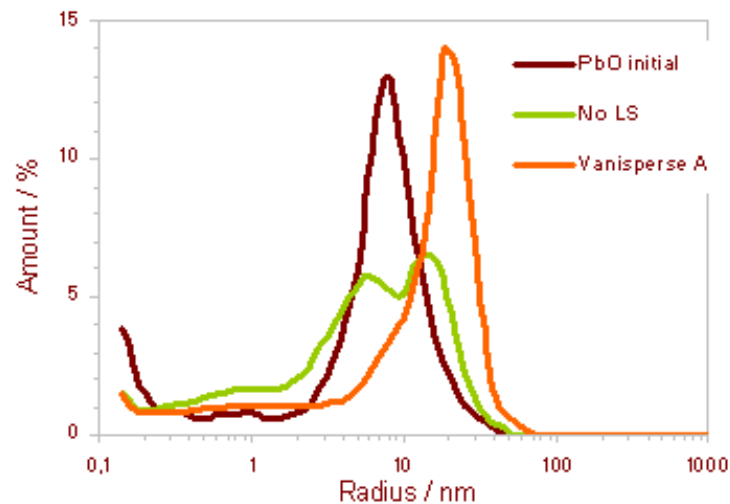


Future use:  
Disperse carotenoids and  
fat soluble vitamins



# Lignosulfonates and oxygennins in lead acid batteries

crystal growth modifier =>  
better discharge/charge  
performance



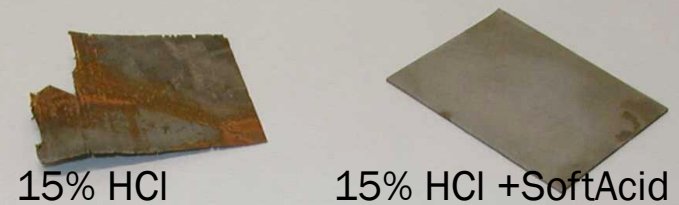
*Particles size distribution of lead sulphate grown from dilute suspensions of lead oxide in sulphuric acid. The original lead oxide is shown together along with the results of the test with and without lignosulphonates present.*



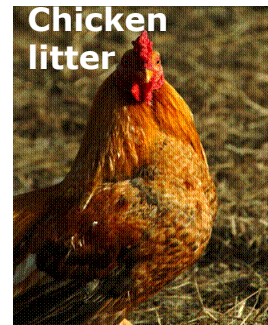
# Reduction of corrosion from strong acids

- Products from spruce lignosulfonates can reduce corrosion from strong acids
- Applications
  - Replacement of preventive antibiotics - control of bacterial activity
  - Ensilage – reduced corrosion, reclassification of acids
  - Acid conservation – reduced corrosion, reduced skin irritation.

**After 7 days in 15 % HCl:**



**SoftAcid®**



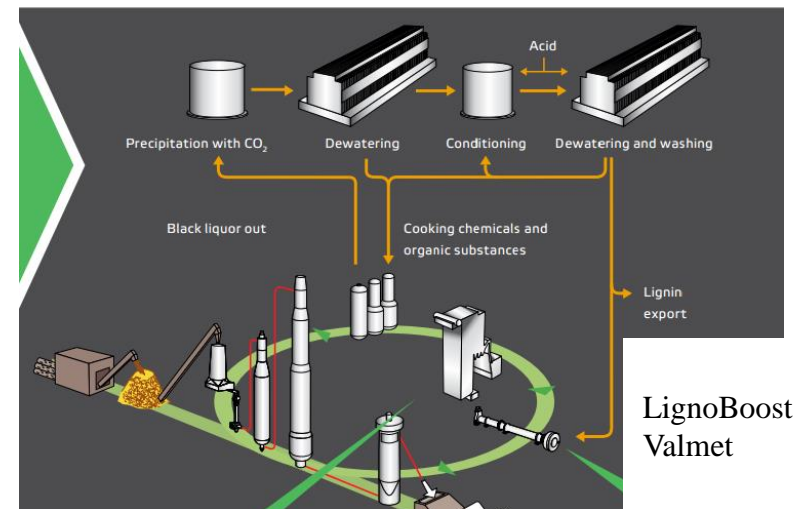
# Soil conditioner





# Properties of Kraft lignins and Borregaards experience

- Borregaard constructed and operated the Kraft lignin plant at Bäckhamar, 10 000MTDS/y (Now LignoBoost)
- MeadWestvaco only commercial supplier of Kraft lignins
  - Sulfonated kraft lignins used as dispersing agents in pesticides and fabric dying
- Sulfonated kraft lignins
  - Limited applications, mostly not performing as well as lignosulfonates
  - World market 40 – 50 000 MTDS/y
  - More costly to produce (feedstock cost = energy value, additional chemical treatment needed)



# Lignin based plastics



LignoPol, Borregaard

- Kraft lignin (and others) has been used. Forms plastics with acceptable mechanical properties which can be extruded and injection molded.
- Smell and colour limiting potential markets
- Potentially large volume market
- Hydrolysis lignin less suited
- Need further development

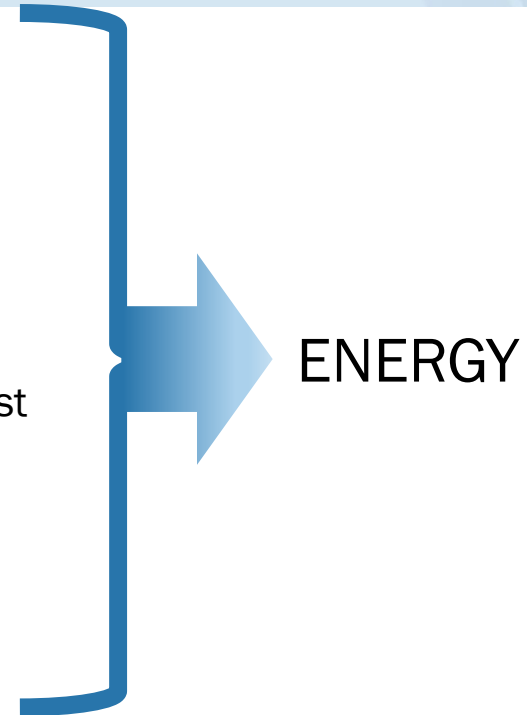


Arboform, Technaro

# Properties of **hydrolysis lignins** and Borregaards experience

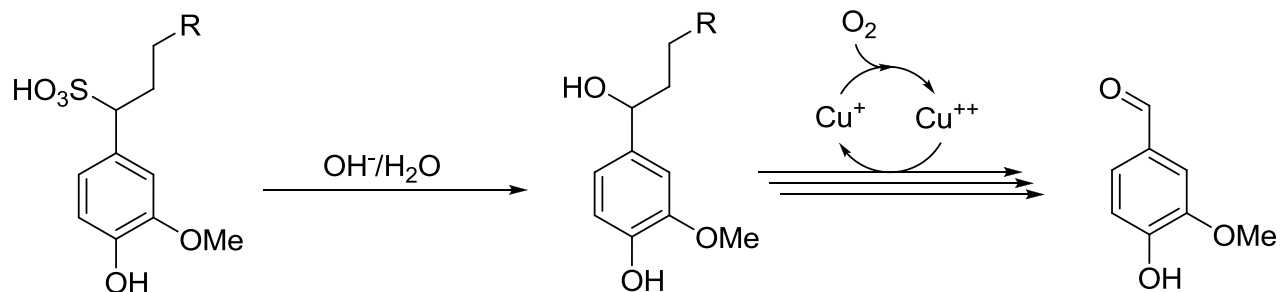
## NOT A GOOD STARTINGPOINT FOR CHEMICALS

- Low Mw – high polydispersity
- Reach temp. > 180 – 200 °C -> Strongly condensed
- Very few  $\beta$ -O-4 bonds left – mainly C-C bonds
- Few –OH groups left
- Generally low O content relative to other lignins
- Water insoluble , hardly soluble in any solvent
- Low reactivity - hard to modify chemically at reasonable cost
- Impurity level will be high
  - hard to separate
  - impure products
  - many side streams





# Oxidation of lignosulfonate to vanillin and oxylignins



Copper catalyst is recycled due to strict limitations on copper in effluent

crude softwood lignin



# Lignins – the future source of aromatics and phenolics?

- Structure of lignins invites to conversion to aromatic monomers and oligomers
- All processes (catalytic, enzymatic, thermochemical) so far have very low yields, typically 2-3%
  - Are we just splitting off monomers at the end linked by ether bonds?
- Binding energies indicate that it should be possible to break the C-C bonds without breaking the ring?
- Separation costs high.

## Alternative strategies:

- Produce oligomers
- Functionalize to improve reactivity by phenol
- Feed lignins directly into oil refineries (Preem)
  - All conversion systems in place
  - Improve aromatic content of feedstock
  - Shale gas contain no aromatics
- Use for energy – we need energy too.
- Produce water soluble lignins that can be modified by traditional chemistry

THANK YOU

