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Bioprocesses for a sustainable world

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Ethanol from waste

Technology potential

Waste/Product stream*	South Africa	Internationally
Paper sludge	500 thousand tons	62.5 million tons
Food waste	10 million tons	1.3 billion tons
Potential ethanol	940 million litres	1 154 billion litres

*Values on annual basis

- Massive potential for global roll-out of SA technology
- Access to different local & international markets
- First mover advantage

Global paper sludge production



Industrial demonstration scale fermentation of paper sludge waste to ethanol

- Track record
 - 10 years' research, EtOH concentrations > 40 g/L at >90% yield
 - Different paper sludges, fed-batch process, 100 L scale
- Demonstration under industrial conditions
 - Mobile, containerised demonstration plant
 - 1 000 L reactor and bespoke steriliser
 - Replicable, scalable, technical barriers
- Business case
 - Tech & financial feasibility
 - Technology package



Team & Stakeholders



Prof Eugene van Rensburg



Prof Dale Gyure



Prof Cara Schwarz



Prof Johann Görgens



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Dr Daneal Rorke

Stakeholders



science & innovation

Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
OF SOUTH AFRICA (PAMSA)



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Ethanol production via Solid State Fermentation



SUGARCANE



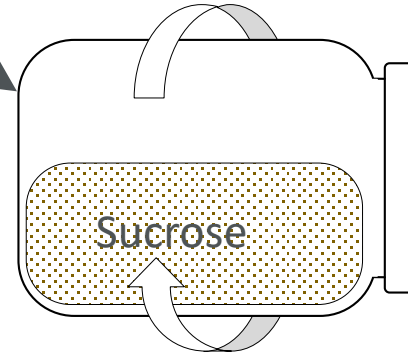
PAPER SLUDGE



50 L solid-state reactor



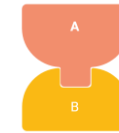
Yeast



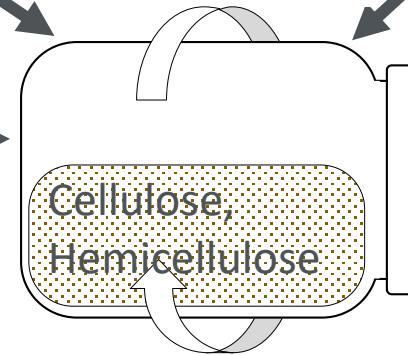
1G Ethanol



Yeast



Enzymes



2G Ethanol

Fermentation of furfural residues to ethanol



Furfural residues

Sugarcane bagasse after steam explosion to produce furfural



Objectives

- Compare various enzymes
- Compare various yeast strains
- Optimise the enzyme dosage & solid loading
- Lower the enzyme cost/L ethanol
- Scale-up



Bioethanol Production from Food Waste



- 931 million tonnes of Food Waste generated globally
- Rich in starch and sugars
- South African legislation
 - Wastes with moisture content $\geq 40\%$ prohibited from landfill
 - Western Cape to ban 100% of organic wastes (like food wastes) from disposal at landfills by 2027
- Objectives
 - Assess the feedstock potential of food waste
 - Develop a bioconversion process to bioethanol

Fermentation & Anaerobic digestion of waste-paper streams



Waste paper

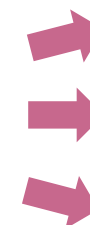


Milled waste



20 L Bioreactor

Bio-ethanol

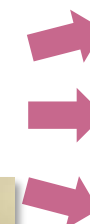


Fuel additive

Sustainable aviation fuel

Platform chemical

Biogas



Automotive fuel

Domestic

Tri-generation



Value to industry

Anaerobic digestion



Improvements to Anaerobic Digestion of Organic and Biowastes



Biomethane potential assesment



Scale-up to 50 L pilot scale digesters



Biogas-> Biomethane



Digestate -> fertiliser



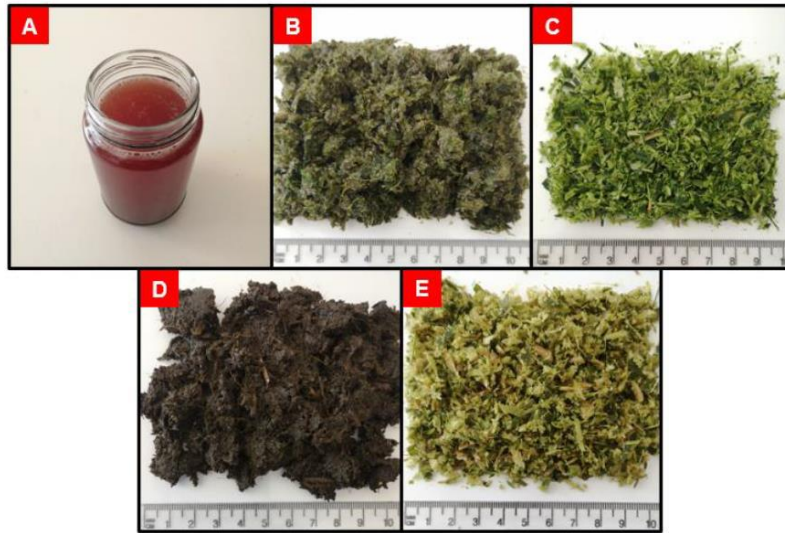
MICROORGANISMS



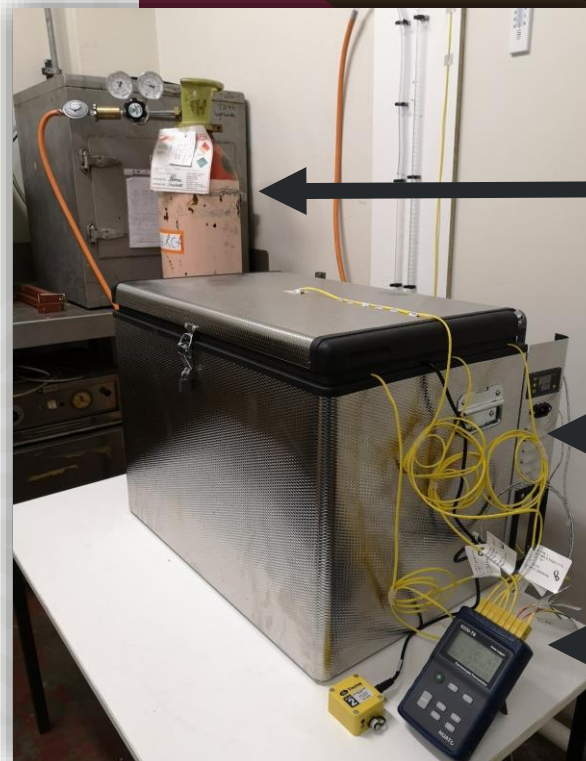
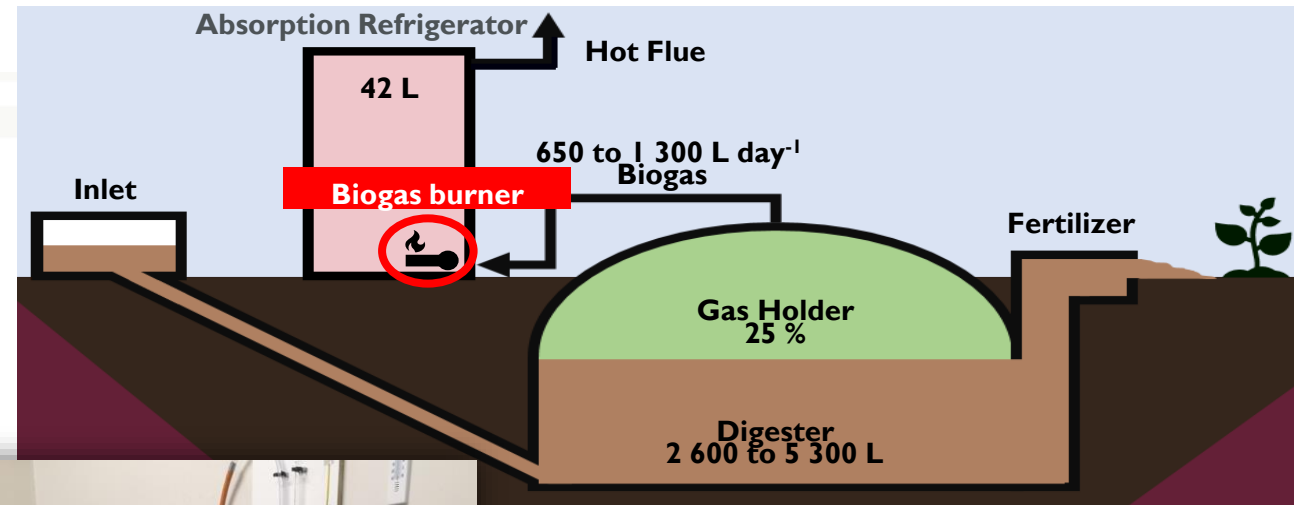
Biogas-fuelled absorption refrigeration to curb post-harvest losses

Completed Objectives

- Modified refrigerator running on biogas
- BMP selected feedstocks
- Fridge performance
- Thermodynamic modelling



Fresh shredded substrates for BMP analysis before ensilage and anaerobic digestion. A: Fish effluent; B: Water hyacinth; C: Common reed; D: Cow manure and E: Maize stover

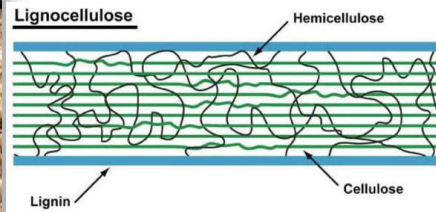


Synthetic biogas
59% CH₄ & 41% CO₂

42 L absorption refrigerator

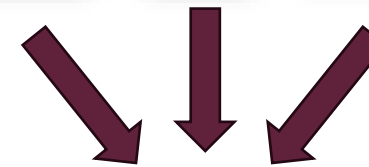
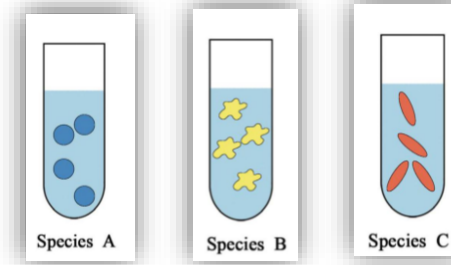
Temperature data loggers

Bioaugmentation of anaerobic digestion



Lignocellulosic wastes → Rigid chemical structure

- Incomplete hydrolysis
- Slow degradation rates
- Low gas yields



Biomethane Potential Tests (400 mL)

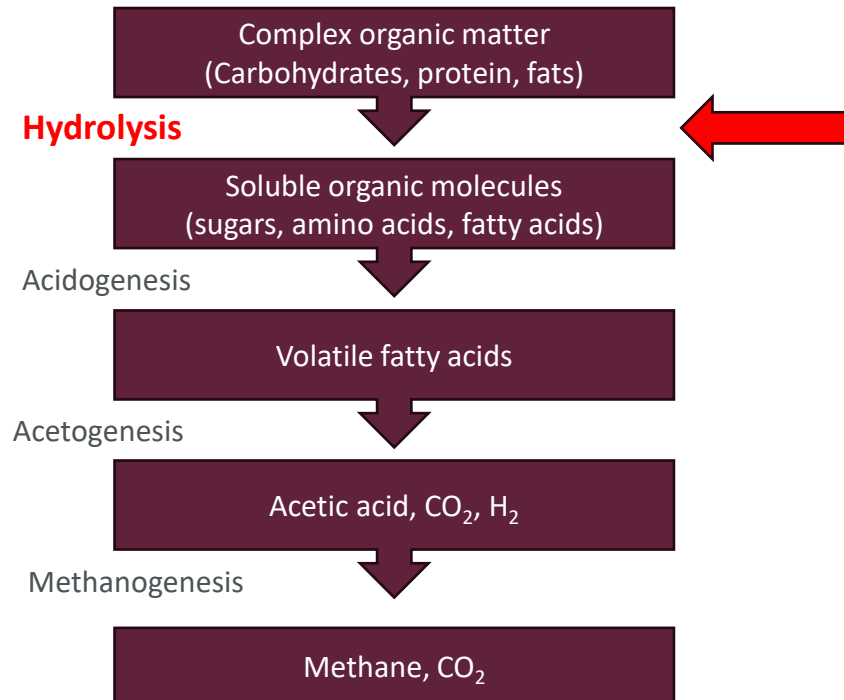
- Different microbial loadings
- Different solids loadings & blend ratios
- Pure microbial strains and consortium



Pilot-scale (21 L)

- Scale-up of preferred lab-scale conditions
- Assess scale-up effects

Improving the anaerobic digestion of organic wastes through micro-aeration



Target facultative anaerobic bacteria

Increase hydrolytic enzymes

Improve process:

- Hydrolysis rate
- Process stability
- H₂S Scavenging

DECAY FACTORS OF PAPER MATERIALS

BACKGROUND

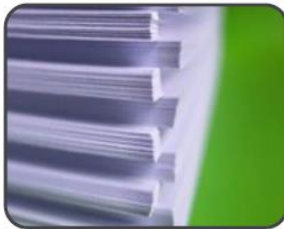
- ❑ Decay factors required for landfilled waste
- ❑ SA lacks waste-specific data
- ❑ Impacts pulp and paper industry

AIM & OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Estimate decay factors for key paper materials
- ❑ Upper limit of gas production
- ❑ Prediction factors
- ❑ Realistic estimate



Packaging papers



Office paper



Newsprint and coated papers



Label backing paper



Paper sacks



Liquid board packaging



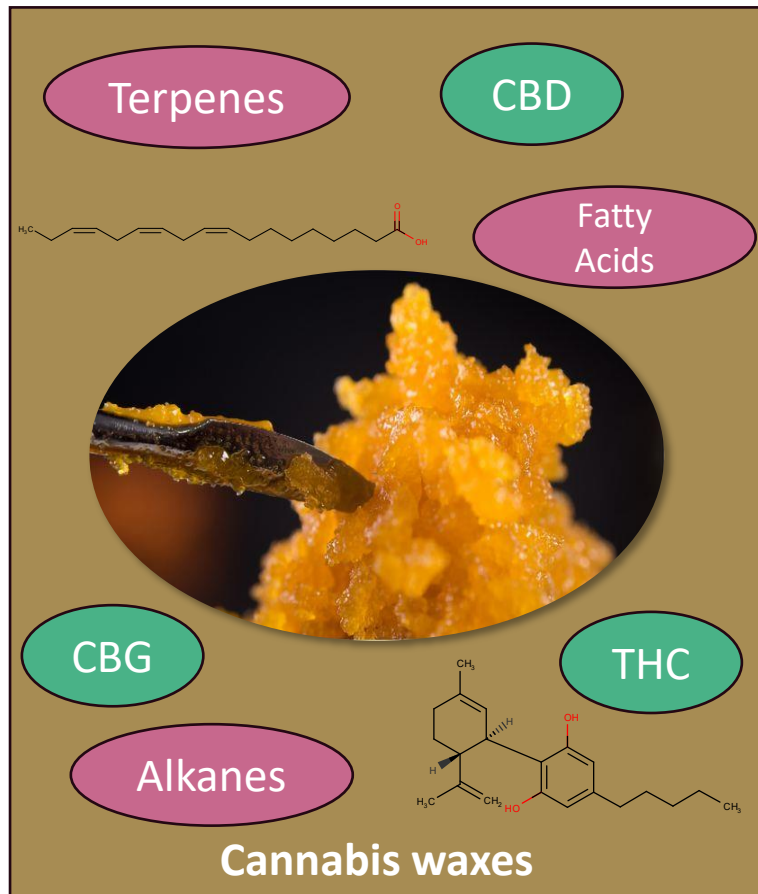
Multilayer paper-based packaging



High value commodities

Valorisation of *Cannabis* extraction wastes

Integration with growing industries - winterisation wax separation



The diagram shows a central image of yellow, crystalline cannabis wax being held by tweezers. Surrounding this image are labels for various compounds: Terpenes (top left), CBD (top right), Fatty Acids (middle right), CBG (bottom left), Alkanes (bottom left), and THC (bottom right). Below the wax image is a chemical structure of a cannabinoid with a long aliphatic side chain.

Cannabis waxes



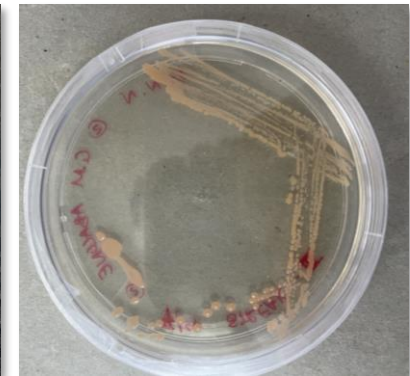
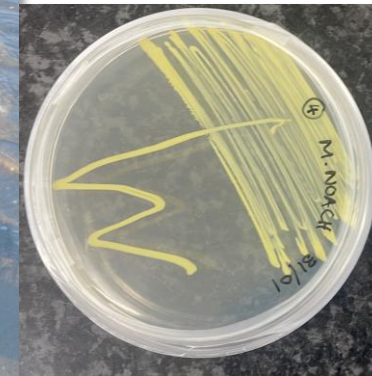
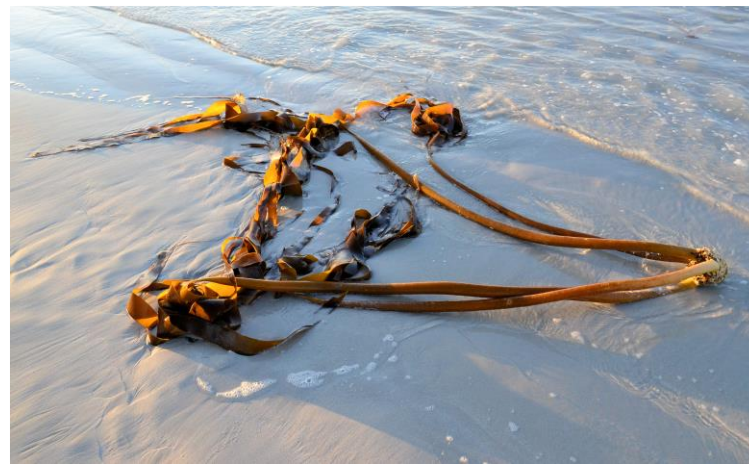
Enzymatic production of alginate oligosaccharides

Background

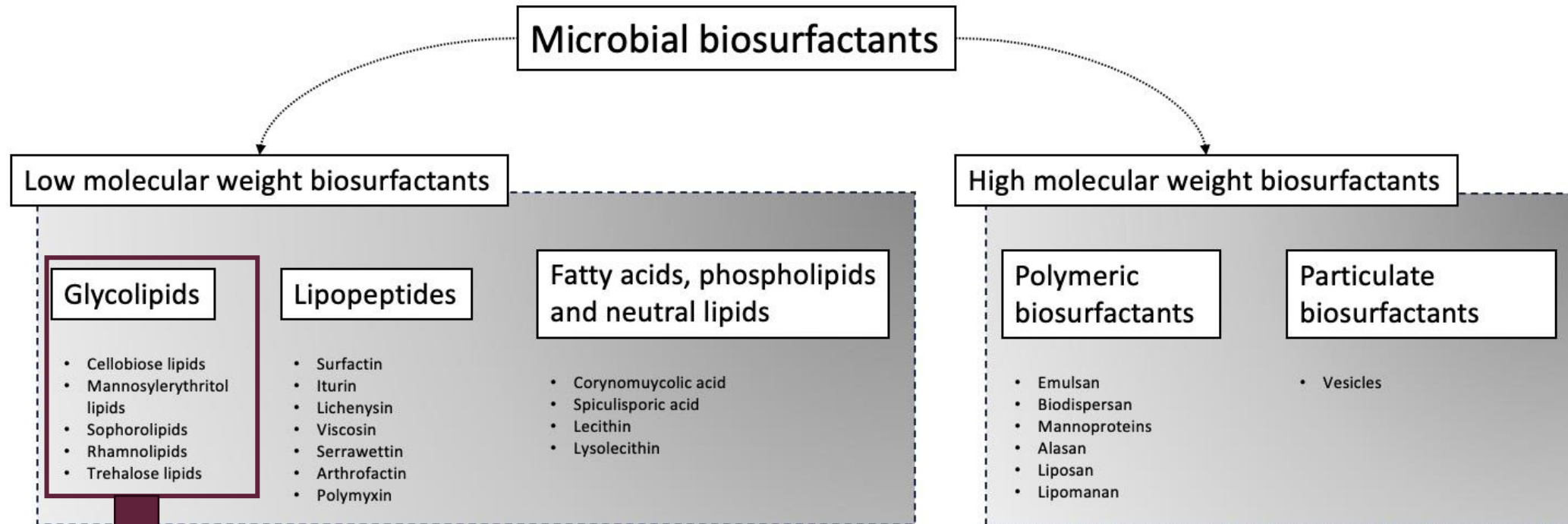
- Hydrocolloid in brown seaweeds
- Alginate lyase catalyse the degradation of alginate
 - Create unsaturated alginate oligosaccharides with functional bioactivities
 - Potential tool for alginate processing and seaweed biorefinery practices
 - Plant stimulants/crop growth promoters/enhancers
 - Feed additives for animal feed

Aim

- Develop a fermentation strategy for alginate oligosaccharides production from endemic *Ecklonia maxima*
 - Facilitated by isolated wild type native alginate lyase producing microorganisms



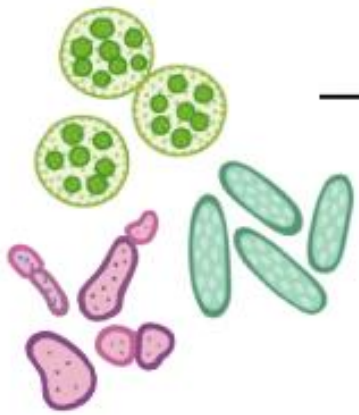
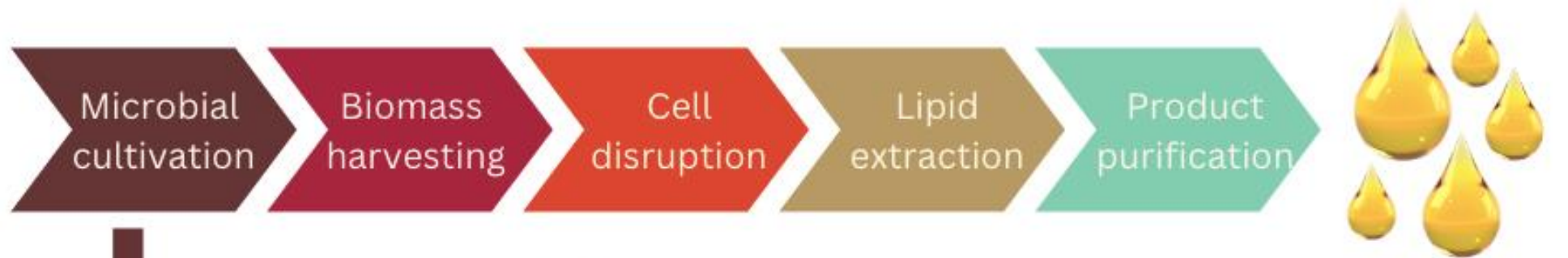
Developing novel processes to produce glycolipid biosurfactants



Investigating glycolipids from two perspectives

1. Identifying industrial waste streams which could be used for their production, including waste cooking oils and refining wastes.
2. Developing novel bioprocesses to achieve enhanced glycolipid production.

Microbial oil production



Oleaginous yeasts and thrautochytrids



Manipulation of environmental conditions, cultivation modes and growth substrates



Tailored fatty acid profile and higher microbial oil titer



Fuel



Food



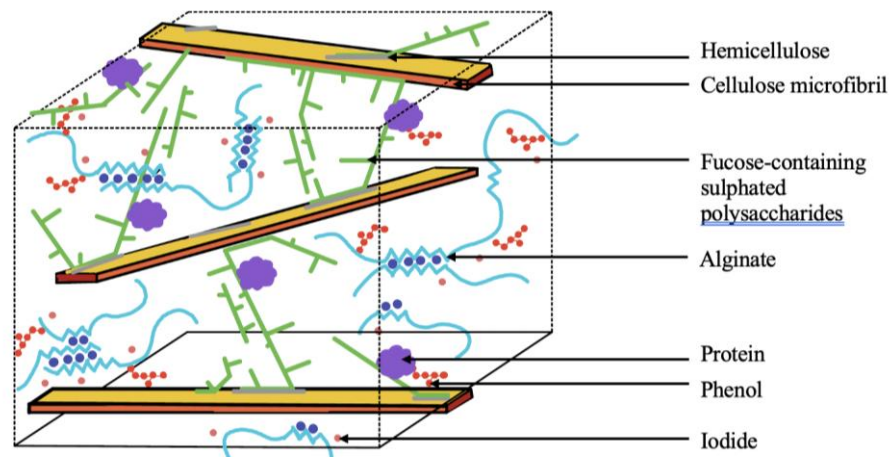
Pharma



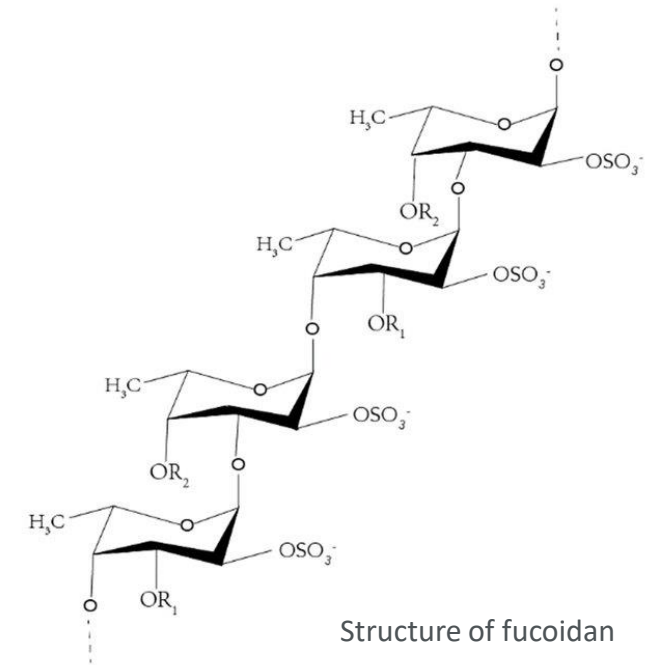
Cosmetics

The Purification & Characterisation of Fucoidan from the South African Seaweed *Ecklonia maxima*

- **FUCOIDAN** → A family of **structurally diverse, water soluble, fucose-rich sulphated polysaccharides (FSPs)**
- Fucoidan is found in the cell wall of brown macroalgae
- Exhibits many biological properties
 - Anti-coagulant
 - Anti-inflammatory
 - Anti-tumour
 - Anti-cancer
 - Anti-viral
 - Anti-oxidant



Simplified model of the cell wall structure of brown algae



Questions and discussion

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Photo by Stefan Els