## African Pellets... and Briquettes?

# A Presentation for the World BioEnergy Association



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## A short history of Congo Basin Pellets



#### 2019

- Market analysis and pellet-making equipment overview
- Trip to China for equipment selection

#### 2020

- June: extruders arrive in Gabon and are installed for testing
- September: investor comes on board

#### 2021

- February: remainder of machinery arrives in Gabon
- March: discover that veneer waste cannot be handled; local machines developed
- April: first pellets produced
- Until September: factory commissioning
- September: first production director catastrophe

#### 2022

- January: good production results with 8 mm ringdies
- Currently: set of 8 mm ringdies being ordered; second production line for briquettes being considered

### WORLD PREMIERE: CENTRAL AFRICAN WOOD PELLETS



Pellets "50% Okume + 50% Belinga" no. BEA2022031-1 as received

- The only other pellet plants in Africa use acacia or eucalyptus wood waste, or agri-waste (bagasse)
- Our waste: Okoume (soft wood); Azobe + Padouk + Belinga (hard woods)
- Ideal recipe: 50% Okoume + 50% hardwood
- 6 or 8 mm diameter (preference for 8 mm)
- 10% more calorific than normal pellet
- ENPlus quality (BEA Institute in Vienna does our testing)
- SBP certification applied for (ENPlus also)
- Excellent carbon footprint (short supply chain in Gabon)

## Current situation: bumps in the road, risks ahead...



#### What have we achieved?

- produced the first Central African wood pellets, ENPlus A1 With 10% higher energy content
- developed local means to manufacture simple, inexpensive (but short-lived?) machines
- employed mostly women, namely single mothers

#### What remains to be done?

- acquire more 8mm ringdies
- stabilize production at higher and longer production volumes
- introduce a production line for briquettes
- open a second plant in Port Gentil
- open briquette production in the hinterland sawmills (700 kms inland)
- deliver biomass for old thermal power plants that will be upgraded in 2024

## A glimpse at our costs: For your eyes only! ;-)



Some of our costs per ton for our Nkok plant in Gabon. These are simply indicative.

Raw materials: € 10,65Energy: € 7,50Labour: € 10,65Rental hangar: € 1,35Equipment (depreciation): € 3,35Outbound transport to harbour: € 6,55Harbour charges: ca. € 25,00

Total per ton: ca. € 65,05

Sea freight:

not included

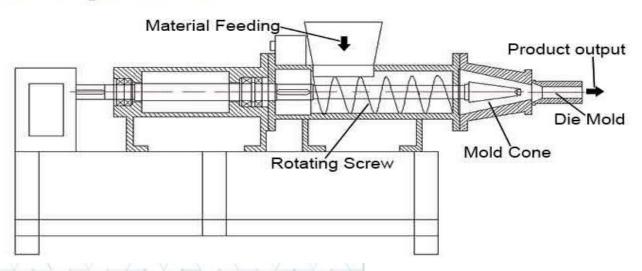
## Recommendations for African pellet dreamers



- 1 Start by assessing demand properly
- 2 Do not hesitate to invest in thorough field research on your exact biomass (wood waste) sources, the wood species and the humidity levels;
- 3 Consider investing in shipping some sawdust to Europe for preliminary pelletizing tests, namely in order to assess proper compression ratios;
- 4 Think small to start; instead of ordering jumbo-sized equipment (e.g. hammer mill, drum dryer)
- 5 Manufacture what you can locally; find supportive welders, electricians, mechanics. Get your hands dirty please.

## Do briquettes provide a simpler alternative?

#### How the briquette is made



Some of the advantages of briquettes:

- simpler technology, therefore better adapted to emerging market conditions
- lower maintenance costs, simpler spare parts list
- more flexibility on input humidity levels (especially for local users not requiring ENPlus standards)
- more flexibility on input "recipes" and less rigour on component proportions
- less sensitive to irregular power supply
- far easier to commission

## **Comparing pellets to briquettes**



Comparison of Pell	et vs. Briquette Making	
	Pellets	Briquettes
Technology	Ringdie and rollers	Direct compression
		- mechanical/piston
		- screw extruder
Equipment cost	EU/USA: ca. 300,000 euros?	EU/USA: ca. 50,000 euros
	China: ca. 50,000 euros	China: ca. 5,000 euros
Energy use	Approx. 125 KW	Appox. 25 KW
Capacity	Approx. 2,000 kgs/hour	Approx. 300 to 900 kgs/hou

## How Congo Basin Pellets plans its future



