

"Everything made with fossil materials today can be made with trees tomorrow"

Rob McBrearty, Scion July 2021



Current uses of wood









Integrated Forest Biorefineries (IFB's):

<u>Definition</u>: By producing multiple products, a Integrated Forest Biorefinery (IFB) takes advantage of the various components in the biomass and their intermediates maximising the value derived from the biomass feedstock. These can be grouped into:

IFB

BioMaterials

- Paper Nanofibres
- Fibers
 - s Textile
- Composites PHA
- Polymers etc

BioFuels

- BioGas
 - BioButanol
- BioDiesel BioMethanol
- BioEthanol BioSNG
- BioHydrogen etc



BioChemicals

- Proteins Glycerine.
 - nin Acetone
- Turpentine Fertilizers
- Gasification etc

BioEnergy

- Chips Hydrolysis.
- Pellets Fuel Cells
- Torrefaction BioOil
- Combustion etc





Why modify wood?

- Temperate wood abundant
- Rapidly renewable
- Poor performance (stability/durability) unless treated with heavy metals





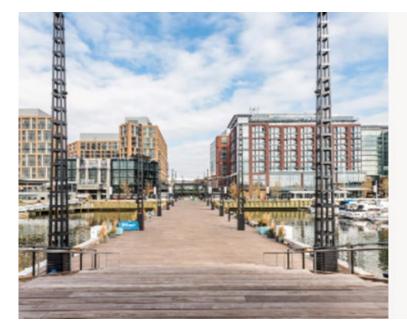


Modified wood









Decking

Sourced from FSC®-Certified forests, our Kebony® Clear decking is engineered to handle the harshest of conditions.



Coloured wood

- Full thickness colouring of wood using dye rather than surface coating
- Give radiata look of a tropical hardwood







Engineered wood

- Example of "massive timber" that can be used to build mid-rise buildings (CLT, PLT)
- Lightweight savings
- Earthquake resilient
- Carbon neutral







Bioplastics - replacing fossil fuel derived plastics

PLA

- Made from sugar cane
- Industrially compostable
- Could replace poly...
- Available expensive

PHA

- Made from bacteria
- Fully compostable
- Replaces most plastics
- Limited NZ Futurity







Stock feed from wood

- Wood waste squeeze/steam to extract molasses
- Replace 250,000 tonnes of imported molasses
- Substitute for palm kernel extract?









Wood plastic composites

- Wood product that acts as reinforcer for plastics
- Being trialed by car companies to add bio-based products to car parts







'Forest Bathing' Really May Be Good For Health, Study Finds

A new meta-analysis in the journal *Environmental Research* finds that people who spend more time in green spaces have significantly reduced risks for a number of chronic illnesses. There are probably several mechanisms behind the connection, but one of the more fascinating ones likely has something to do with phytochemicals that trees emit, and humans breathe in.

