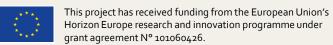
Driver and Barriers - Struvite

Wim Moerman GreenTile (NuReSys process)









Technical - Struvite (NuReSys Technology)

Technical drivers

- ✓ NuReSys technology = TRL 9
- ✓ Full-scale references in municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants
- ✓ Business model = Integral phosphate management Not driven by struvite sales / optional and modular
- ✓ Recent research = struvite versus mineral = at least as good or even better





Technical barriers

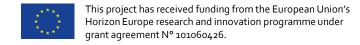
- Lack of quantities per production site to compete with supply of conventional fertilizers = centralized solution for sales
- Variable/uneven granule size. Focus on removal of PO₄-P and not optimization of granule growth.
 Need for further processing for homogenization?
- Economy of scales
- Only soluble fraction of PO₄-P can be converted to struvite



3. Struvite grit accumulation



2



^{4.} Dewatering issues Bio-P

^{2.} Pipe clogging / scaling issues

^{5.} Stabilizing Bio-P process

Legal - Struvite (NuReSys Technology)

Legislative drivers

- ✓ Struvite is CMC12, and PFC 1(C)(I)(a)(ii) (EU) 2021/2086 Struvite recovered MWWTP and IWWTP
- ✓ Fertilizer Product Regulation for CE mark = process initiated
- ✓ Allows use in organic farming

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2086 of 5 July 2021

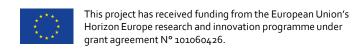
amending Annexes II and IV to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 of the European Parliament and of the Council for the purpose of adding precipitated phosphate salts and derivates as a component material category in EU fertilising products

(Text with EEA relevance)

Legislative barriers

- Lack of financial incentives to use recovered fertilizer
 Competitive conventional fertilizer price
 In Germany, P in solids < 2% = P recovery encouraged
- Struvite formed within digestate = waste
 No separate recognition ≠ CMC12
 Not allowed for land spreading
- Struvite in compost = added value but no separate recognition or validation
- Struvite from manure = huge potential / manure status

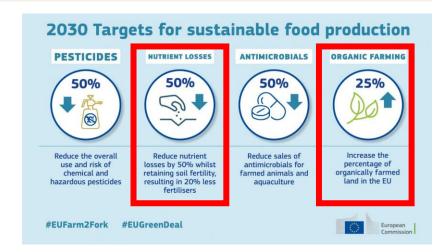




Environmental - Struvite (NuReSys Technology)

Environmental drivers

- ✓ Slow-release fertiliser = no runoff
- ✓ Phosphorus listed as critical substance EU
- ✓ EU Green deal Reduced GHG emission = Nox



Environmental barriers

- Nutrient content not balanced Good P fertilizer, bad N fertilizer Need to be applied in combination with other fertilizers
- Commodity rather versus pure fertilizer
- Some specific low dosage rates (20-30 kg/ha) as precision fertilizer



Yang, Z., Ferron, L. M., Koopmans, G. F., Sievernich, A., & van Groenigen, J. W. (2023). Nitrous oxide emissions after struvite application in relation to soil P status. *Plant and Soil*, 1-15 Wang, L., Ye, C., Gao, B., Wang, X., Li, Y., Ding, K., Li, H., Ren, K., Chen, S., Wang, W. and Ye, X., 2023. Applying struvite as a N-fertilizer to mitigate N2O emissions in agriculture: Feasibility and mechanism. Journal of Environmental Management, 330, p.117143.

Social - Struvite (NuReSys Technology)

Social drivers

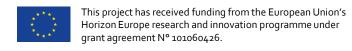
✓ Biobased product, allowed in organic farming



Social barriers

- End users only happy to use recovered products from food waste industry Assumed 'safe'
- Reluctantcy to use product from MWWTP origin





SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

Slow release

TRL₉

Low GHGs emissions

Diversity of technology application

WEAKNESS

Sub-optimal NPK

Only PO₄-P recovered as Struvite

OPPORTUNITIES

EU Green deal

Potential to replace P imports

Struvite recovery from manure

K-struvite

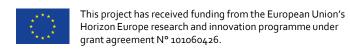
THREATS

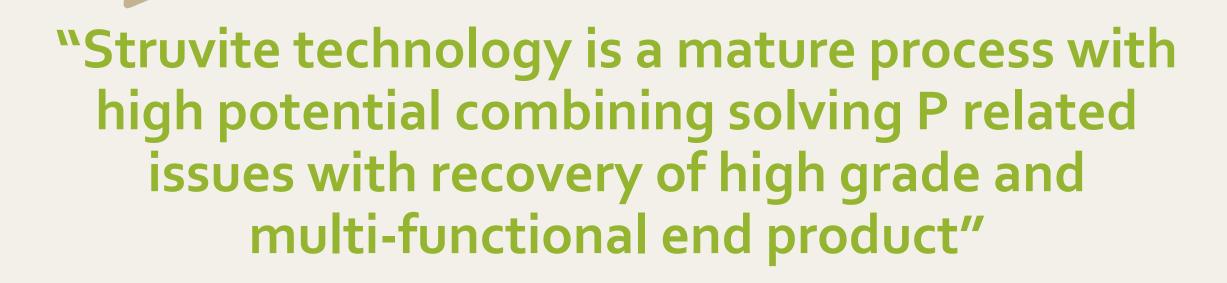
Production quantities

Superior/ranked P recovery technology

Competitive conventional fertiliser price













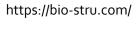














Thank you for your attention

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