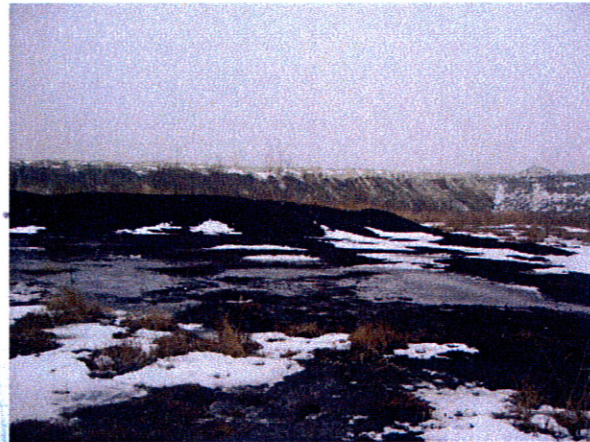


LIGNIN

Lignin or **lignen** is a complex chemical compound most commonly derived from wood, and an integral part of the secondary cell walls of plants and some algae. The term was introduced in 1819 by de Candolle and is derived from the Latin word *lignum*, meaning wood. It is one of the most abundant organic polymers on Earth, exceeded only by cellulose, employing 30% of non-fossil organic carbon and constituting from a quarter to a third of the dry mass of wood. As a biopolymer, lignin is unusual because of its heterogeneity and lack of a defined primary structure. Its most commonly noted function is the support through strengthening of wood (xylem cells) in trees. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Picture 1: Sample of Lignin



Picture 2: Original source of Lignin sample

This Lignin (R121.01) contains low cellulose and polysaccharide levels ("purified wood") that lead to high energy value ; for e.g. peat > 10GJ/mt; wood > 19GJ/mt; lignin > 25GJ/mt. It rests in an area estimated 35 ha in size, which contains approx. 805'000mt in natural condition or about 290'000mt recalculated to dried material. Its origin is being a by-product from the chemistry industry, which extracted cellulose and polysaccharide from pure wood in the period 1970 to 1990. All area has been designed to keep this lignin as waste, thus it is surrounded by a trench and a road in all its perimeter and has two small lakes designed for fire fighting. Today the Lignin is partly covered by high grass and small trees.

Extracts of Testreport 975384:

- Moisture 67,7% a.r.
- Ash 3,1% a.r.
- Sulfur 0,13% a.r.
- Chlorine 0,017% a.r.
- GCV 7,64 MJ/kg a.r.
- NCV 5,64 MJ/kg a.r.
- NCV 24,90 MJ/kg a.r. cal. on dry, ash free
- Density 460 kg/m³

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