



CO₂ Neutral Energy + Carbon Sink using Local Biomass

Forest Energy
Founder and CEO, Shingo Numa

- We operate **SMALL** biomass power plants (40kw – 2,000kW, CHP), using **LOCAL BIOMASS** to produce **LOCAL ENERGY**
- We use **PYROLYSIS / GASIFICATION** technology for high energy efficiency and **CARBON NEGATIVE** process

LOCAL BIOMASS



Use of THINNED WOOD

- Promote proper forest maintenance
- Increase employment in forestry

SHORT distance transportation

- Low emission
- Increase local employment

LOCAL ENERGY

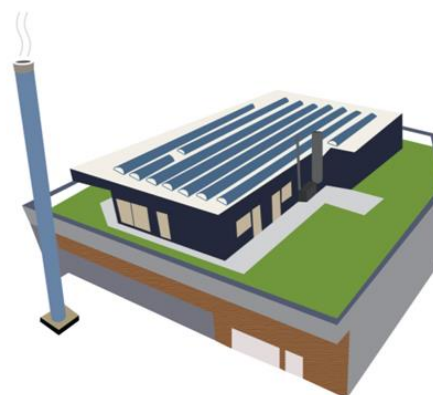
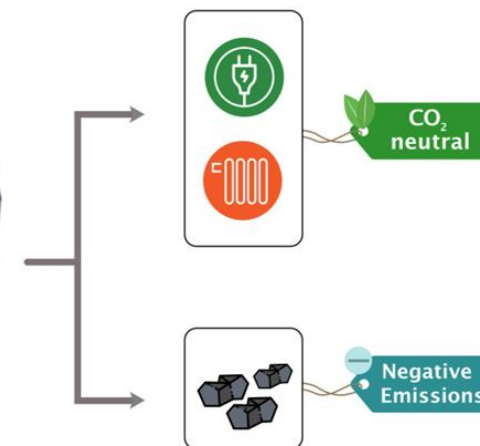


Figure by EBI Whitepaper

Thermo-chemical transformation

- Compact in size
- High energy efficiency



1. CO₂ neutral electricity
2. CO₂ neutral heat
3. Biochar
4. **Negative emissions**

- Baseload electricity source

- CHP is small and efficient, thus is perfect for **decentralized energy source**




- Power generation: **1,764kW**
- Shingu City, Wakayama prefecture, Japan
 - Population: 26,841
 - Land: 25,523 ha
 - Forest rate: 91%
- In operation since 2021
- Biomass: Thinned wood from local forest. 20,000 t/y
- Electricity off-take: Feed-in-tariff
- Heat off-take: used for drying biomass



- CHP is small and efficient, thus is perfect for **decentralized energy source**



- Power generation: **480kW** 
- Tsuwano town, Shimane prefecture, Japan
 - Population: 6,875
 - Land: 30,704ha
 - Forest rate: 90%
- In operation since 2022
- Biomass: Thinned wood from local forest. 6,000 t/y
- Electricity off-take: Feed-in-tariff
- Heat off-take: used for drying biomass

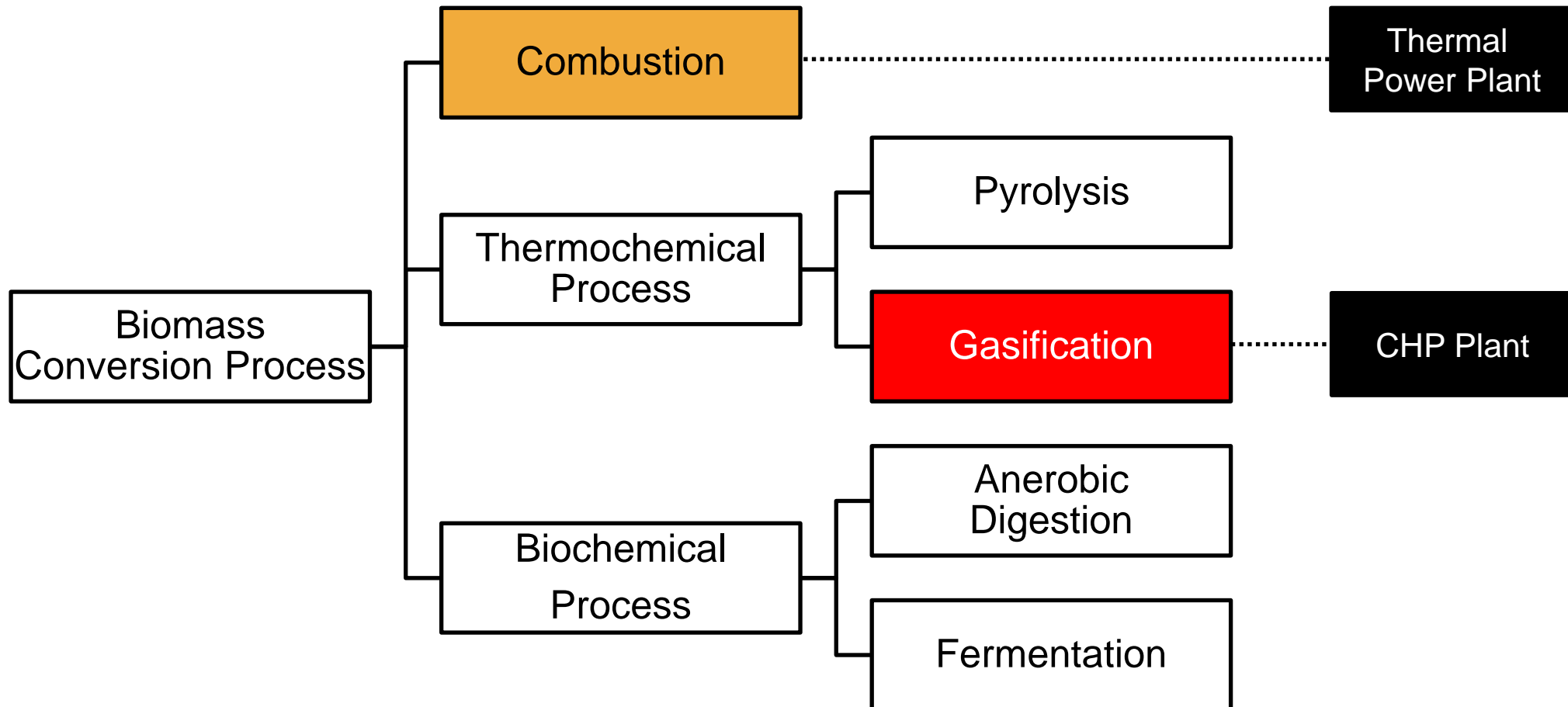


- Takasago Research Center is powered by solar and biomass CHP
- Heat from CHP is used for both **COOLING** and **HEATING**
= Desiccant air conditioning
- Surplus electricity is stored in 3MW battery

 Takasago Thermal Engineering Co.,Ltd.



- When combusted (burned), biomass is converted to **HEAT + CO₂**
- However, by thermochemical process such as pyrolysis and gasification, biomass is converted to **ENERGY GAS** (SYNGAS) and **CARBON** (BIOCHAR)



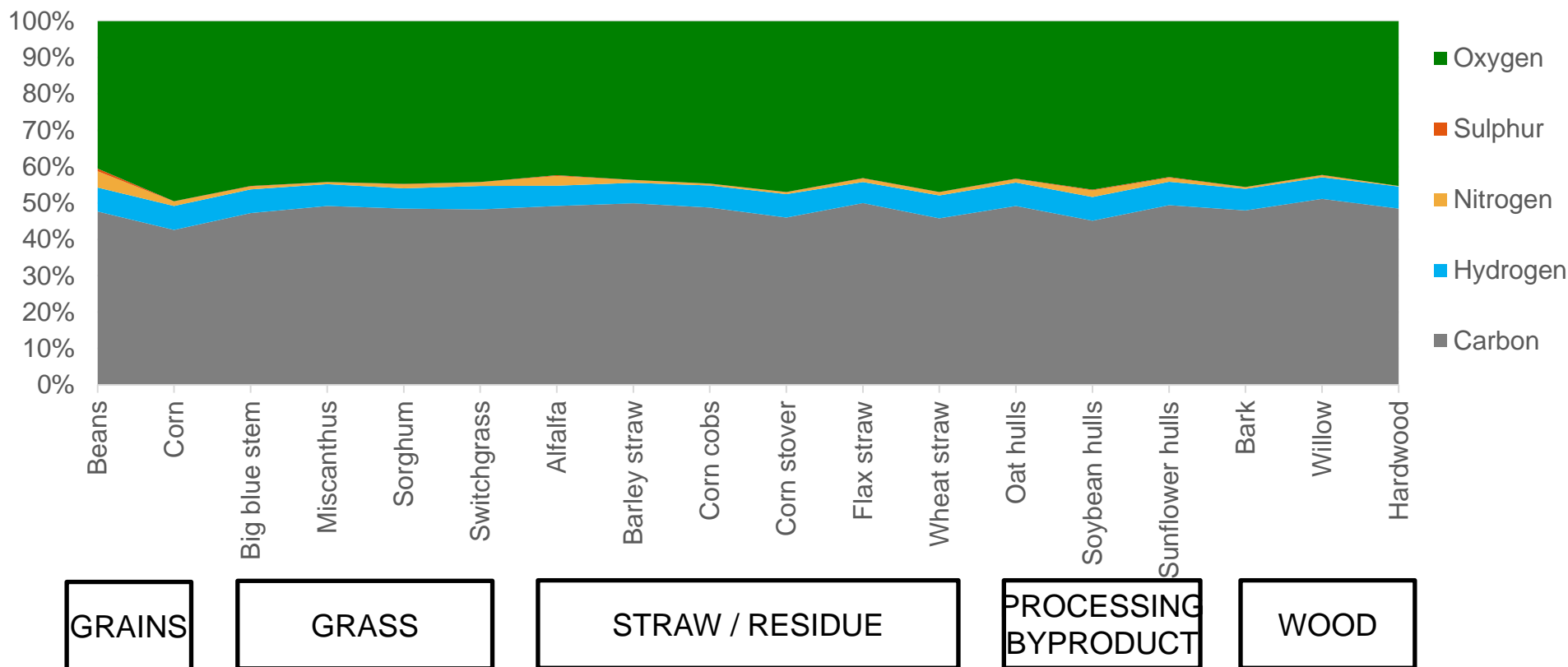
- Physical character of biomass is different

- However, element is nearly the same = $C + H_2 + O$

Energy Gas
 H_2 & CO

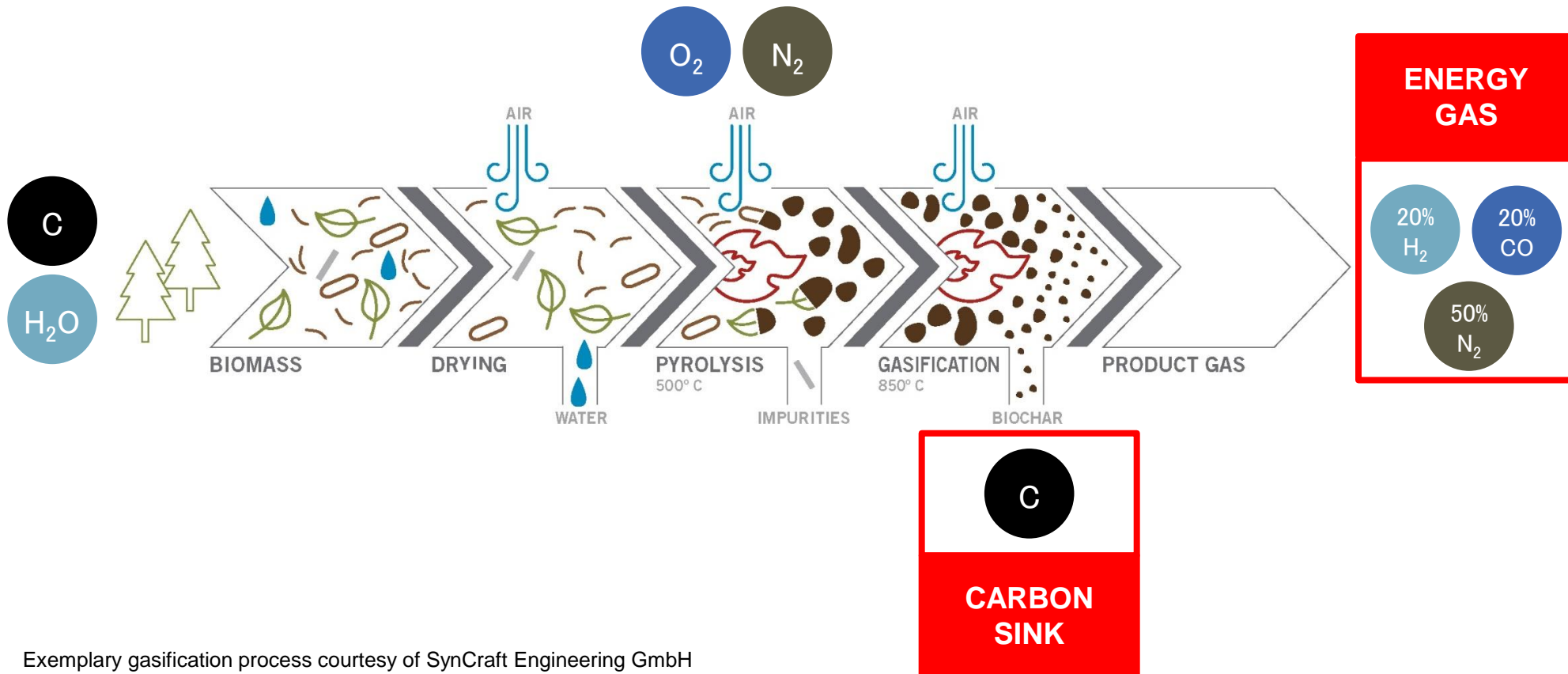
GASIFICATION

BIOMASS COMPOSITION (DRY, ASH FREE)

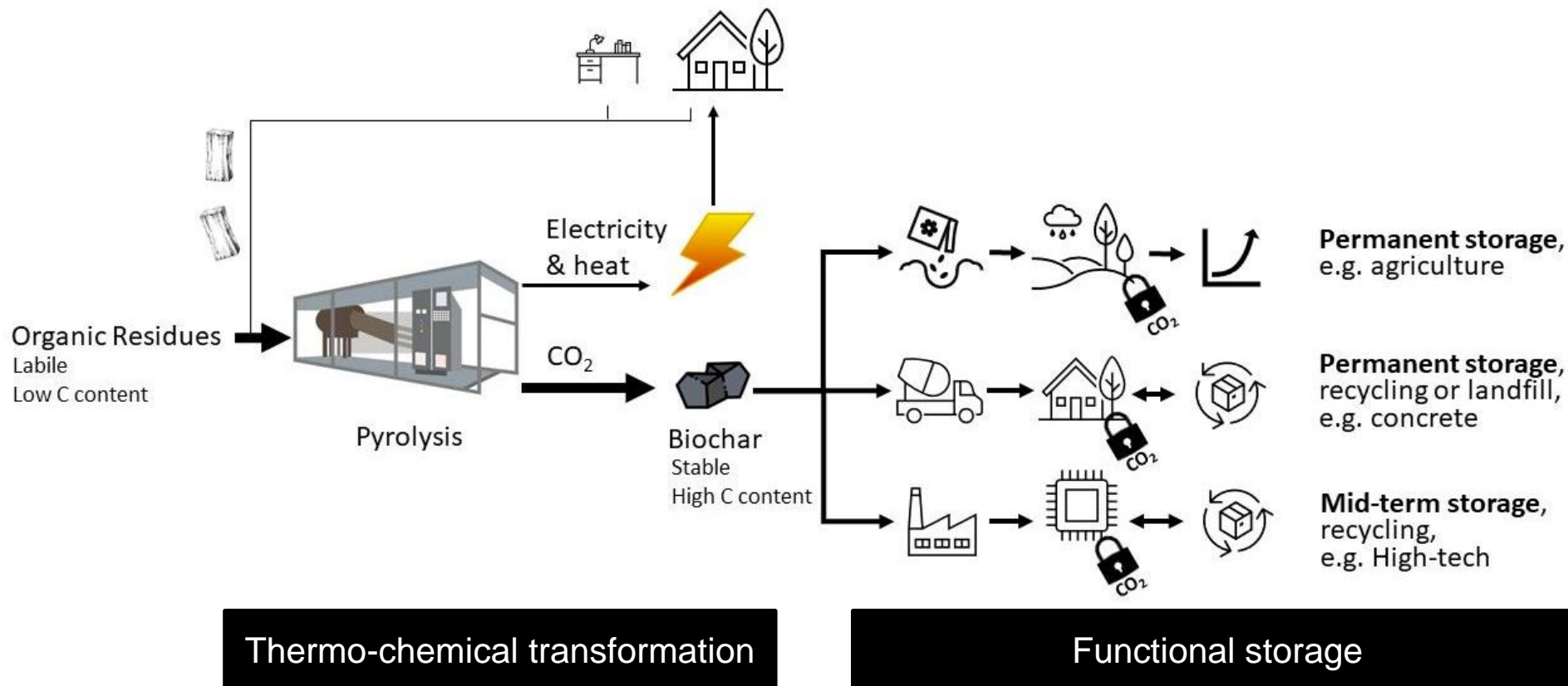


- Through **PYROLYSIS** and **GASIFICATION**, biomass is converted into **ENERGY GAS** (Syngas)
- Residue of energy is **BIOCHAR** (Carbon)

PROCESS FLOW OF GASIFICATION



- **BIOCHAR** can be produced as **BYPRODUCT** of energy production
- Today, there are three categories for carbon removals. Biochar fits into **ALL** categories of carbon sequestration
 1. Permanent storage
 2. Carbon farming
 3. Product storage



- **CARBON CREDIT** can be issued for the carbon sink by biochar
- There are public markets and number of voluntary market to issue and trade carbon credits; J-Credit (Japan), Verra, Carbonfuture, Puro.earth ...
- Quality criteria, strict MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) and third party accreditation is critical to development of the market

CARBON FARMING

SOIL IMPROVEMENT



ORGANIC FARMING



PRODUCT STORAGE

ASPHALT

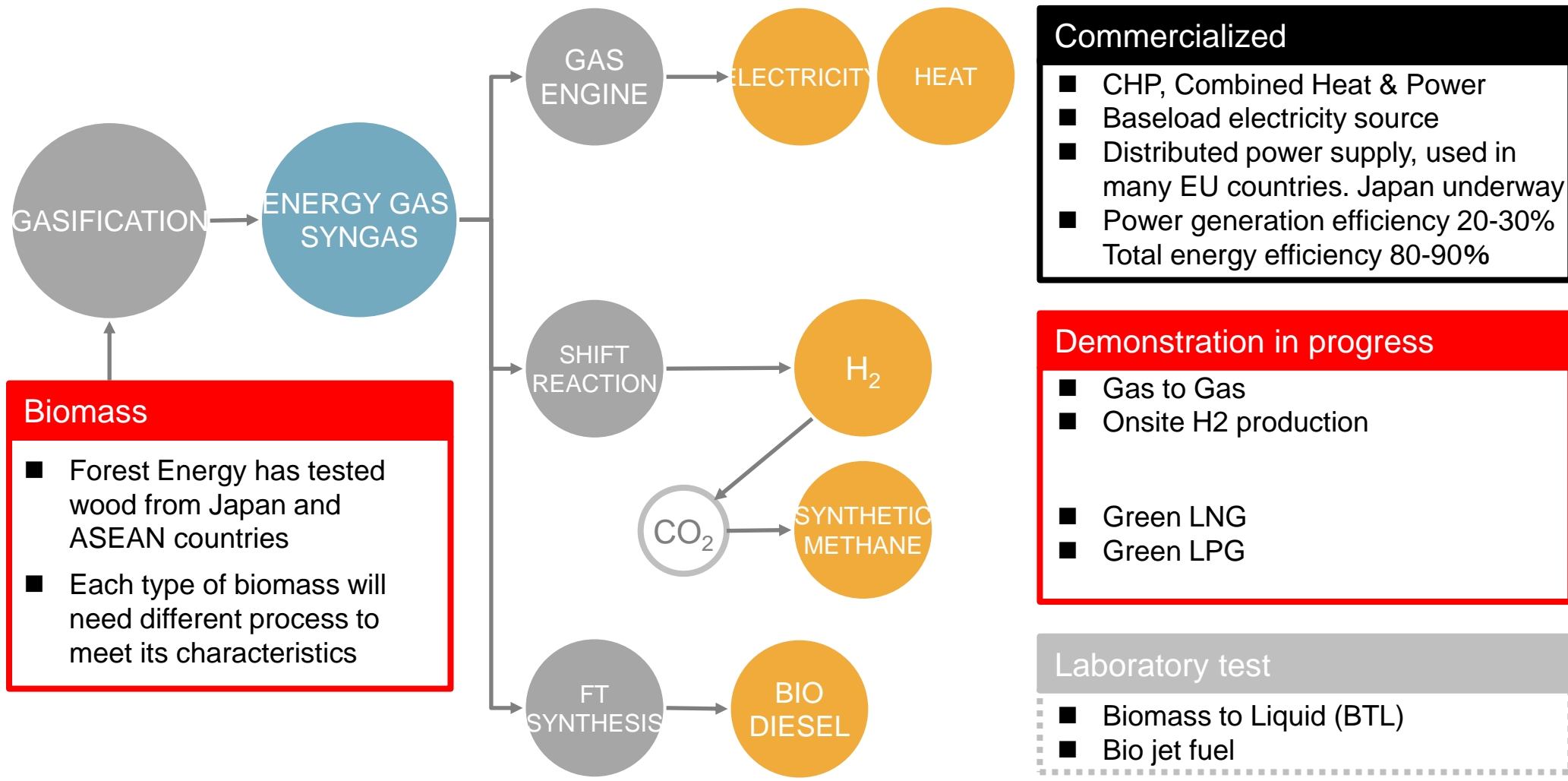


CONCRETE



- Biochar can increase soil fertility, water holding capacity and crop productivity
- Biochar increases soil carbon content and provides longer-term carbon sequestration than soil organic carbon

- ENERGY GAS is converted to **ELECTRICITY and HEAT** by using gas engine
- By using petrochemical technology, ENERGY GAS can be converted to **GREEN HYDROGEN, GREEN LPG or BIO-DIESEL**



- **Small-scale** and **On-site** production of H₂ using Local Biomass / Gasification

Eat Well, Live Well.



AJINOMOTO.

Green Innovation in Ammonia Production and Supply

We will contribute to the environment through the realization of “**green ammonia**,” through the use of renewable resources and **the construction of a local-production-for-local-consumption system for ammonia production and supply** using innovative new catalysts

