

Use of Algae EWS to Maximize Profits in Algae Endeavors

By Jose Sanchez Piña VP Algae & Aquaculture, OriginOil Inc.

NAA Production Workshop, Richmond CA, February 28th, 2014



OriginOil EWS Technologies



Electro Water Separation (EWS) is a water treatment system that applies electromagnetic pulses to a water media in order to perform functions such as Ammonia removal, Kill bacteria, rotifers and other microorganisms, harvest microalgae and remove chemicals. There are two EWS products offered to Aquaculture producers: A60 Algae Harvester, and Q60 Ammonia removal units.



Q60 Ammonia & Bacteria removal unit



A60 Algae Harvesting unit





Capital Cost Estimates of 1 Ha-microalgae producing pond (Conventional Pond Paradigms)

Capital Cost Items	Costs in US dollars		
Site prep., grading, compaction	5000		
Pond levees, hydraulic structures	3500		
Mixing device (paddle wheels)	12000		
Anti-infiltration Lining	20000		
CO2 injection device	15500		
Water and nutrient supply equip	5200		
Buildings, roads, drainage	2500		
Electrical wiring and distribution	2500		
Subtotals of above	66200		
Engin.& Contingencies(15% above)	9930		
Total direct capital	76130		
Land Costs	5000		
Total Capital Investment	81130		

\$81130 financed for 10 years at 5% yr interest yields an annual payment of \$10326 dollars/yr

Fixed Cost Estimates of 1 Ha-microalgae producing pond (Conventional Pond Paradigms)

Fixed Operational costs

Operational Cost Items	Costs in US dollars/yr
Labor (2 full time operators)	100000
Elect (5.16 KW , \$0.1 dollars/Kwh)	4458
Maintenance (5% of Initial Capital)	4056
Management/Administration	10000
Cost of Sales	10000
Total Fixed Op Costs/yr	128514

Ops Cost Estimates of 1 Ha-microalgae producing pond (Conventional Pond Paradigms) 20 g/m2-Day or 72000 Kg Algae/year

Variable Ops costs

Operational Cost Items	Costs in US dollars/yr
CO2 (\$27.65 Dollars/Ton) 2.0 Kg CO2/Kg Algae	3982
N- Urea (418 Dollars/Ton) 0.2 08 Kg Urea/Kg Algae	6260
P-DAP (\$565 Dollars/Ton) 0.02 Kg DAP/Kg Algae	814
K- KCI (456 Dollars/Ton) 0.0057 Kg KCI/Kg Algae	187
Fe- FeSO4 (100 Dollars/Ton) 0.025 Kg /Kg Algae	180
Micronutrients (300 Dollars/Ton) 0.01 Kg/Kg Algae	216
Total Variable Op Costs/yr	11639



Capital Cost Estimates of 1 Ha-microalgae producing PBR (Close loop PBR Paradigms)

Capital Cost Items	Costs in US dollars		
Site prep., grading, compaction	5000		
Pond levees, hydraulic structures	3500		
Hydraulic Hardware Control	50000		
Programmable Control System	12500		
Transparent bags/plumbing	75000		
Anti-infiltration Lining	20000		
CO2 injection device	15500		
Water and nutrient supply equip	10400		
Buildings, roads, drainage	2500		
Electrical wiring and distribution	2500		
Subtotals of above	196900		
Engin.& Contingencies(15% above)	29535		
Total direct capital	226435		
Land Costs	5000		
Total Capital Investment	231435		

\$ 231435 financed for 10 years at 5% yr interest yields an annual payment of **\$29457 dollars/yr**

Fixed Cost Estimates of 1 Ha-microalgae producing PBR (Conventional Close Loop Paradigms)

Fixed Operational costs

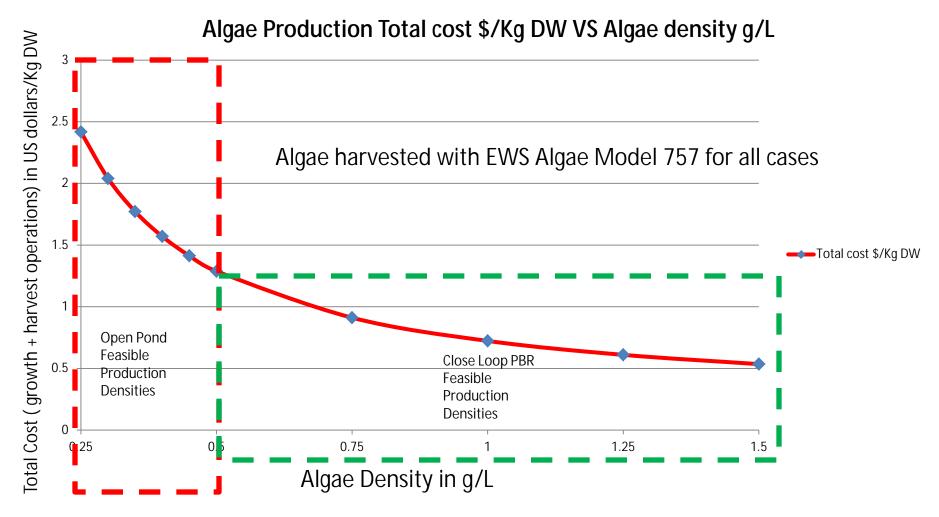
Operational Cost Items	Costs in US dollars/yr
Labor (1 full time operator)	50000
Elect (12.84 KW , \$0.1 dollar/Kwh)	11094
Maintenance (3% of Initial Capital)	6493
Maintenance of Bags	20000
Management/Administration	10000
Cost of Sales	10000
Total Fixed Op Costs/yr	107587

Ops Cost Estimates of 1 Ha-microalgae producing PBR (Conventional Paradigms) 50 g/m2-Day or 180000 Kg Algae/year

Variable Ops costs

Operational Cost Items	Costs in US dollars/yr
CO2 (\$27.65 Dollars/Ton) 2.0 Kg CO2/Kg Algae	9954
N- Urea (418 Dollars/Ton) 0.2 08 Kg Urea/Kg Algae	15650
P-DAP (\$565 Dollars/Ton) 0.02 Kg DAP/Kg Algae	2034
K- KCI (456 Dollars/Ton) 0.0057 Kg KCI/Kg Algae	468
Fe- FeSO4 (100 Dollars/Ton) 0.025 Kg /Kg Algae	450
Micronutrients (300 Dollars/Ton) 0.01 Kg/Kg Algae	540
Total Variable Op Costs/yr	29096

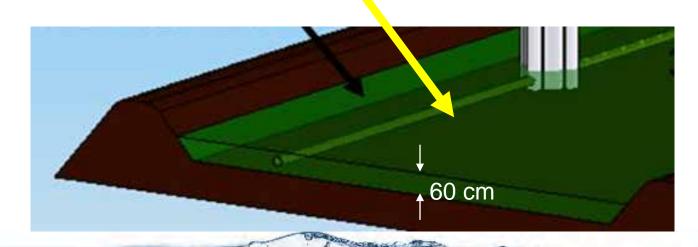
The larger Production Density, the least cost per Kg DW





Example:

We have a roofed pond containing Nannochloropsis culture with a water column depth of around 60 centimeters. The algae culture collapsed, given that such water column depth prevents light to properly irrigate the algae cells through the column, inducing the death and decay of part of the algae biomass. The presence of dead algae biomass induces the decay of the rest of the culture due to the fact that it acts as a focus of infection where bacteria and fungus thrive and produces toxic compounds such as hydrogen sulfide.



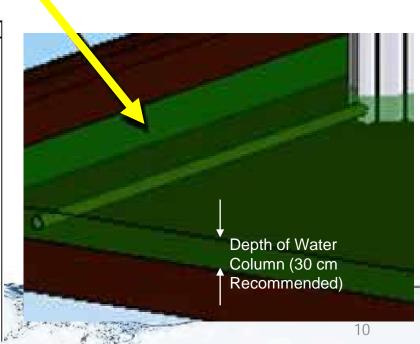


The following graph displays the percentage of incident light penetrating the algae water column for different concentrations of algae biomass.

It is clear that the larger the concentration of algal biomass, the less the percentage of incident light that reaches the algae cells located deeper inside the water column. The desired algae concentration for optimal algae growth production in commercial operations ranges from 350 mg/L to 500 mg/L. For these algae concentration levels, light does not penetrate beyond 30 cm deep. This is the reason for which it is recommended to keep the algae culture water column at or below 30 centimeters.

Percentage of incident light penetrating with the change in biomass concentration

Depth (mm)	25.4	50.8	76.2	101.6	127.0	152.4
Biomass Concentrat	ion (g/L)					
0.1	95.46%	91.19%	87.17%	83.39%	79.84%	76.49%
0.2	91.19%	83.39%	76.49%	70.36%	64.90%	60.04%
0.3	87.17%	76.49%	67.55%	60.04%	53.69%	48.31%
0.4	83.39%	70.36%	60.04%	51.80%	45.16%	39.77%
0.5	79.84%	64.90%	53.69%	45.16%	38.58%	33.43%
0.6	76.49%	60.04%	48.31%	39.77%	33.43%	28.62%
0.7	73.33%	55.69%	43.71%	35.34%	29.34%	24.91%
0.8	70.36%	51.80%	39.77%	31.68%	26.05%	21.98%
0.9	67.55%	48.31%	36.37%	28.62%	23.36%	19.63%
1	64.90%	45.16%	33.43%	26.05%	21.14%	17.72%
2	45.16%	26.05%	17.72%	13.33%	10.67%	8.89%
3	33.43%	17.72%	11.85%	8.89%	7.11%	5.93%
4	26.05%	13.33%	8.89%	6.67%	5.33%	4.45%
5	21.14%	10.67%	7.11%	5.33%	4.27%	3.56%
6	17.72%	8.89%	5.93%	4.45%	3.56%	2.96%
7	15.22%	7.62%	5.08%	3.81%	3.05%	2.54%
8	13.33%	6.67%	4.45%	3.33%	2.67%	2.22%
8 9	11.85%	5.93%	3.95%	2.96%	2.37%	1.98%
10	10.67%	5.33%	3.56%	2.67%	2.13%	1.78%



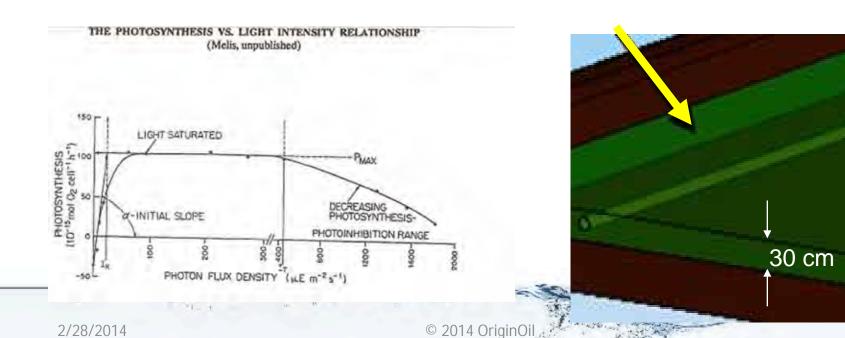


Percentage of incident light penetrating with the change in biomass concentration

Depth (mm)	25.4	50.8	76.2	101.6	127.0	152.4
Biomass Concentration (g/L))					
0.1	95.46%	91.19%	87.17%	83.39%	79.84%	76.49%
0.2	91.19%	83.39%	76.49%	70.36%	64.90%	60.04%
0.3	87.17%	76.49%	67.55%	60.04%	53.69%	48.31%
0.4	83.39%	70.36%	60.04%	51.80%	45.16%	39.77%
0.5	79.84%	64.90%	53.69%	45.16%	38.58%	33.43%
0.6	76.49%	60.04%	48.31%	39.77%	33.43%	28.62%
0.7	73.33%	55.69%	43.71%	35.34%	29.34%	24.91%
0.8	70.36%	51.80%	39.77%	31.68%	26.05%	21.98%
0.9	67.55%	48.31%	36.37%	28.62%	23.36%	19.63%
1	64.90%	45.16%	33.43%	26.05%	21.14%	17.72%
2	45.16%	26.05%	17.72%	13.33%	10.67%	8.89%
3	33.43%	17.72%	11.85%	8.89%	7.11%	5.93%
4	26.05%	13.33%	8.89%	6.67%	5.33%	4.45%
5	21.14%	10.67%	7.11%	5.33%	4.27%	3.56%
3	17.72%	8.89%	5.93%	4.45%	3.56%	2.96%
7	15.22%	7.62%	5.08%	3.81%	3.05%	2.54%
3	13.33%	6.67%	4.45%	3.33%	2.67%	2.22%
9	11.85%	5.93%	3.95%	2.96%	2.37%	1.98%
10	10.67%	5.33%	3.56%	2.67%	2.13%	1.78%

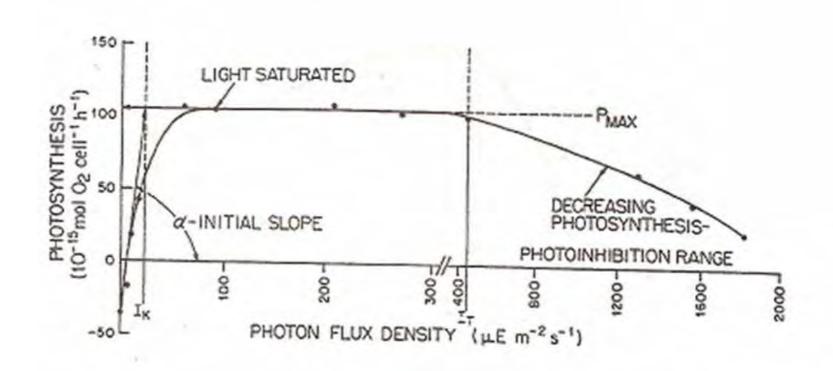


The reason for which the desired algae concentration for optimal algae growth production in commercial operations ranges from 350 mg/L to 500 mg/L stems from the fact that these densities have enough algae cells to prevent the Light Saturation Effect. Light Saturation effect is a sudden decrease in photosynthesis that algae cells present if subjected to light irradiation levels above a threshold (usually above 500 microEinsteins/m2-sec or ¼ of the full light in a cloudless mid-day in August). The value of this light saturation threshold varies from species to species as well as due to the temperature of the water where the algae grows (the colder the water, the lower the threshold). If a large algae commercial production system is inoculated with less than 100 mg/L, usually crashes or is unable to sustain production due to Light Saturation Effect.





THE PHOTOSYNTHESIS VS. LIGHT INTENSITY RELATIONSHIP
(Melis, unpublished)





Culture Dilution

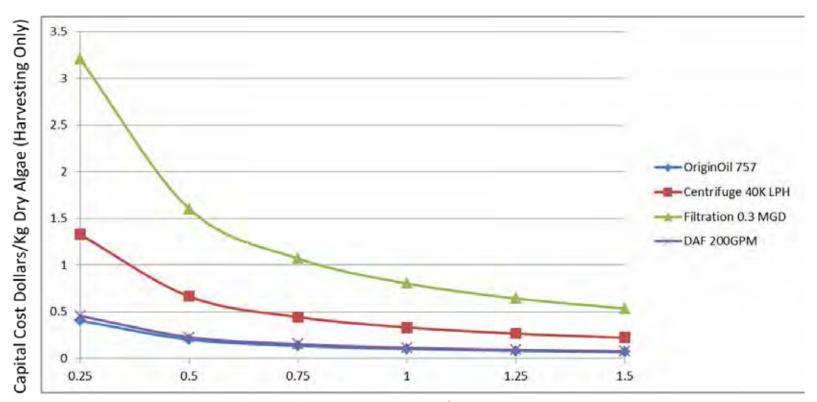
Culture dilution consists in removing part of the microalgal culture medium from the growth system and replacing this portion with fresh medium. The main objective of culture dilution is to keep the translucency in the algae culture within a desired range in order to keep a balance that allows enough light to irrigate most of the algal cells within the water column while having enough algae cells to prevent the light saturation effect by self-shadowing the incident light below inhibition levels for most of the cells.

Other benefit of diluting an algae culture is that it could aid to replenish nutrients in enough quantity to assure the optimum growth of the microalgae between two consecutive dilutions.



Big Deal... I can harvest with whatever I want... Originoil (really?)

Total Cost of Harvesting in US dollars per Kilogram of dry Algae for different culture densities Costs in the USA (Including Labor and consumables)



Algae Culture Density in g/L

The OriginOil EWS Algae Harvesting Solution



- OriginOil's breakthrough algae harvesting system:
 - Lower capital and operating costs than any other de-watering process
 - High speed
 - Energy efficient
 - Chemical free
 - Completely scalable
 - Integrates upstream and down
 - Now a standardized, selling product line: The EWS Algae™





The EWS Algae

- Fully integrated algae harvester
 - Dewaters more thoroughly
 - Decontaminates to extend shelf life
- Model 12 delivers up to 12 LPM
 - In commercial production and sales
 - Entry-level, low-cost
 - Testing, R&D, process improvement
 - Will process 33% of daily harvest at 60,000-liter/day facility
 - Options: Decontamination, preharvest stimulation, capacity upgrade
 - Operator training, literature and support included





The EWS Algae A200

- Commercial algae harvester rated at 200 liters/minute
- Larger harvesters also available





Versatile, Adaptable, Rugged

 Operates with all algae types and conditions: Any strain, salinity, degree of contamination, temperature, grown in autotrophic or heterotrophic mode

Harvesting algae grown in light

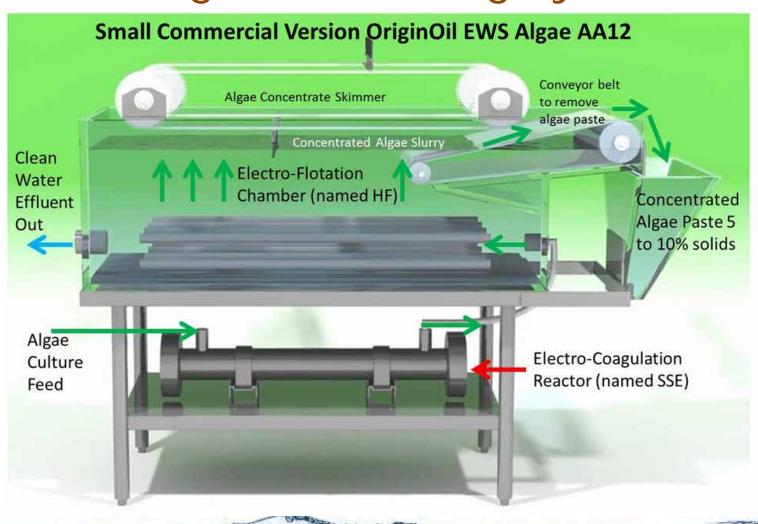


Harvesting algae grown in dark





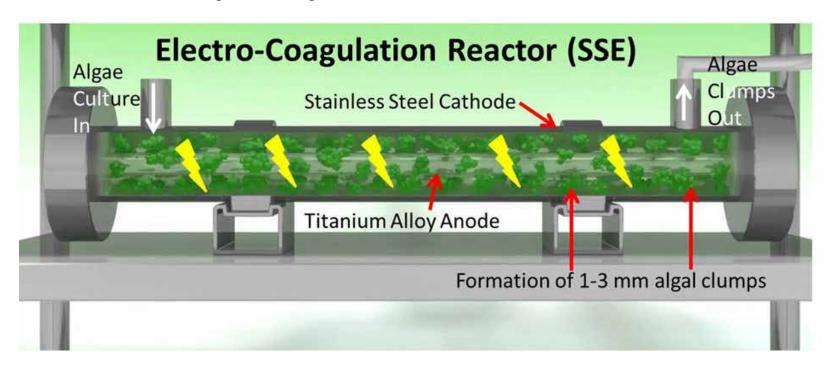
Two-Stage Harvesting System





Two-Stage Harvesting System

1. Single-Step Extraction™ (SSE) neutralizes algae cells' electrical charge so algae clump together (flocculate). This is a "flocculation" type SSE, which does not damage the algae.





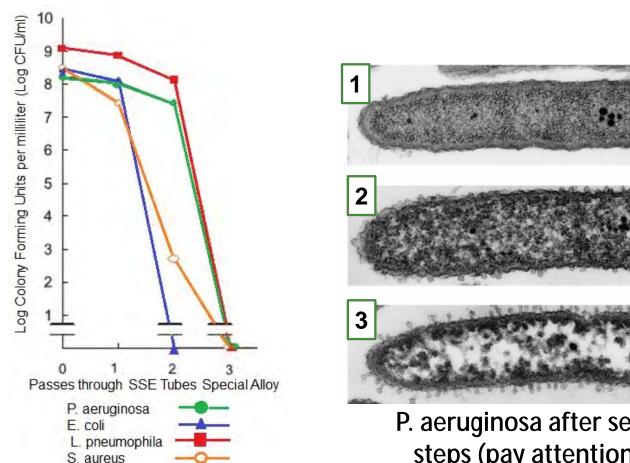
Two-Stage Harvesting System

2. Hydrogen Flotation™ creates a gas cloud of micro-bubbles pushing algae solids upwards for surface collection





Less bacteria in harvested algae paste and effluent water when harvesting with EWS Algae



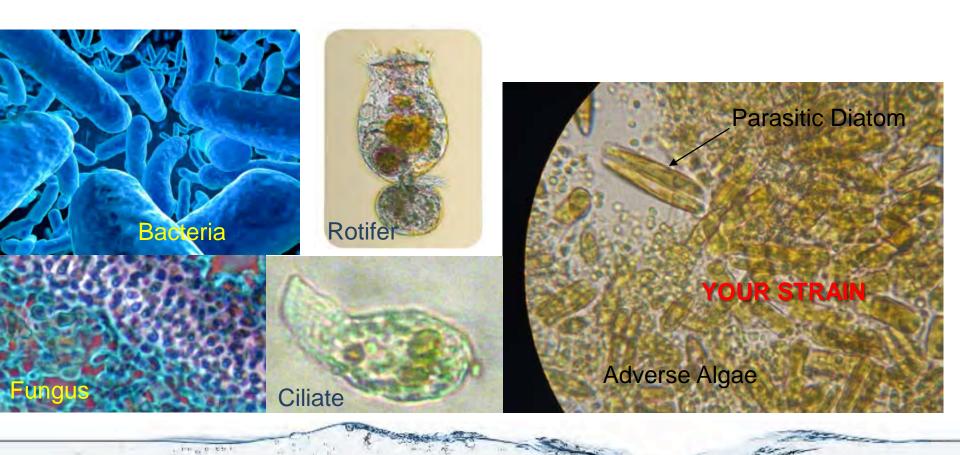
EWS Algae VS other Harvesting Systems



	MEMBRANE	CENTRIFUGE	CHEMICAL	MECHANICAL	EWS Algae
Chemical-Free	1	1	×	4	*
Low Energy	1	4	4	×	1
Continuous Process	1	×	4	4	1
Low Cost	×	×	×	×	
Removes Bacteria	×	×	×	×	Y

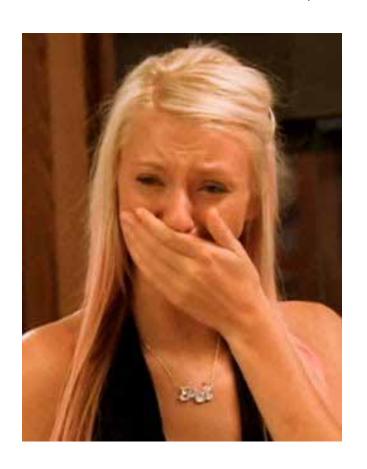


The Usual Suspects that Crash Algae in Commercial Algae Farming





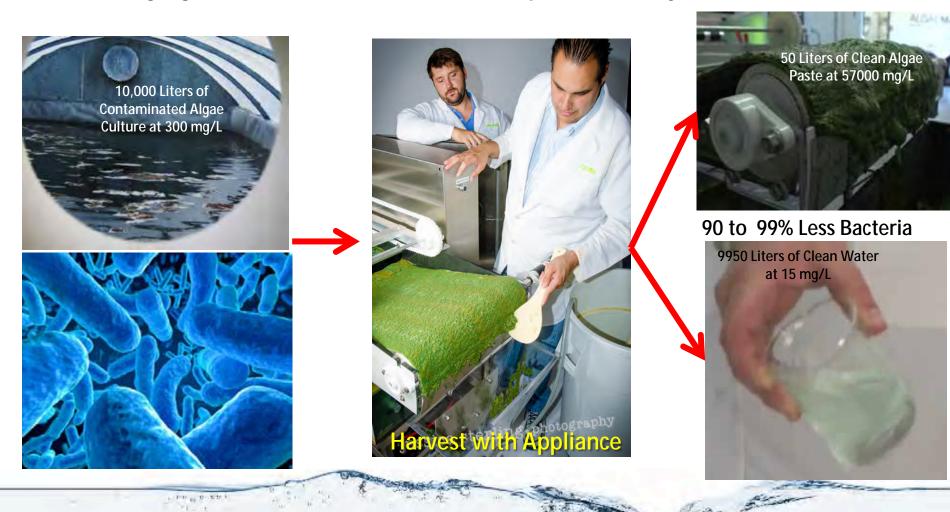
The Drama of Contamination (Conventional Paradigms)



- q "It's contaminated, it needs to be discarded"
- q Use of Antibiotics
- Use of Chemicals such as Sodium
 Hypochlorite or Hydrogen Peroxide
- Changes in Salinity, pH or nutrients
- Several days to recover production levels due to Algae Stress/damage

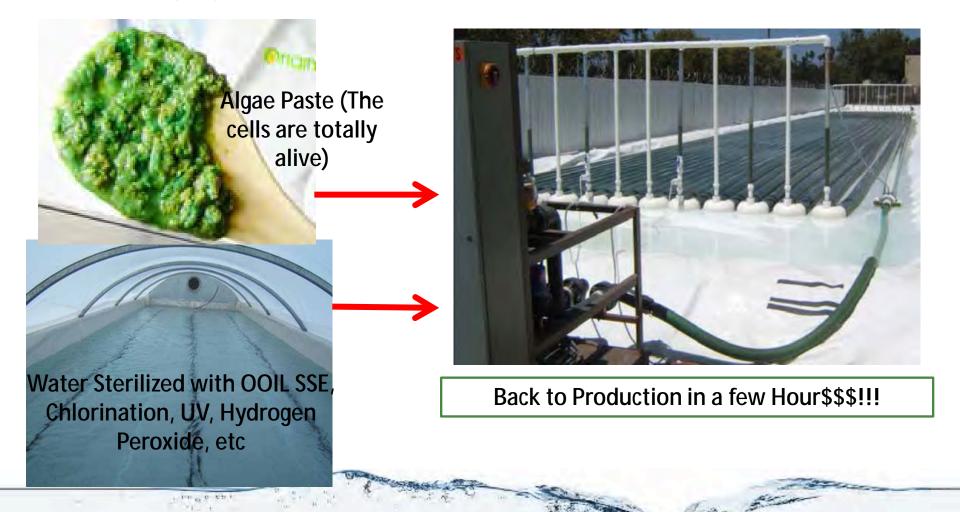


When farming algae, if Contaminated... Harvest the problems away





When farming algae, if Contaminated ... Harvest the problems away



Algae Farmers Basic Need for Microbiological Control



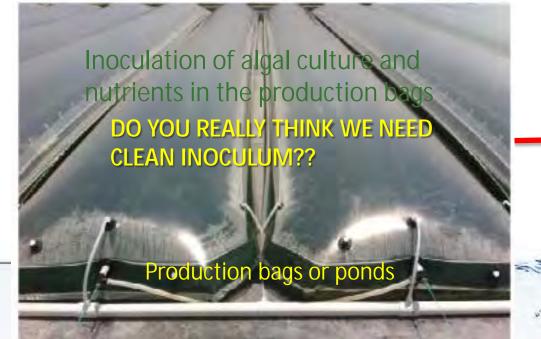
From a few cells to Inoculation Carboys in the Culture Room



Culture intermediate scale up to 300 gallons in small photobioreactors



Culture production in large photobioreactors up to 15,000 gallon levels



Harvest Biomass without Bacteria

Increased Shelf Life/Quality



Clean Intake Water and Inoculum Supply



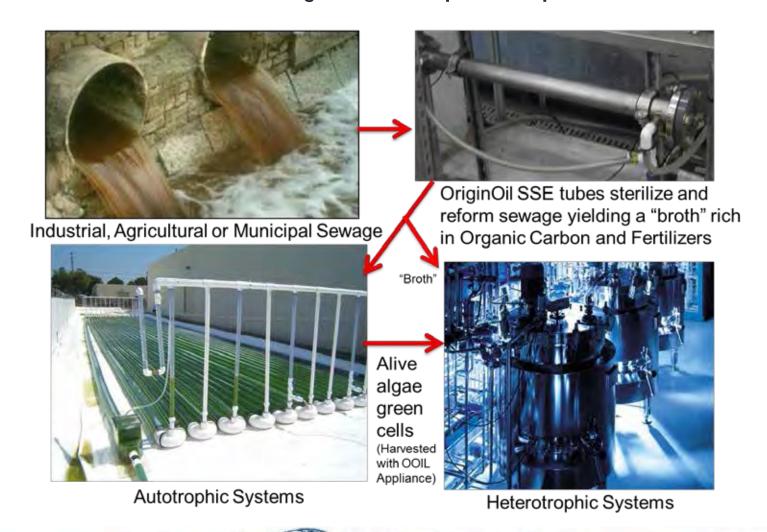


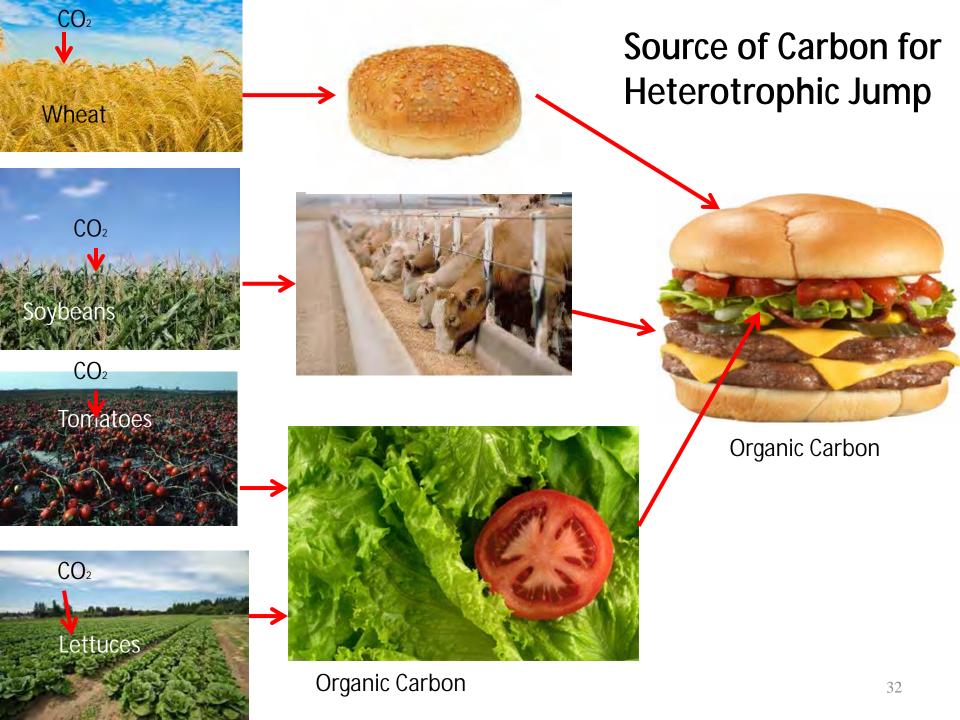


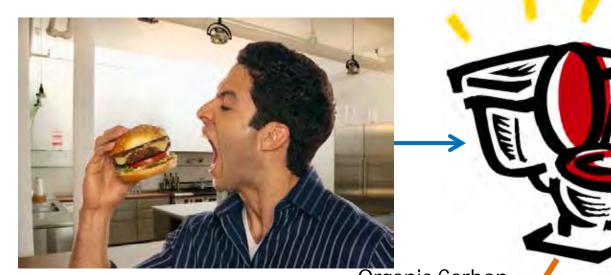
What can OriginOil do for Algae Farmers?



Increase in Production through Heterotrophic Jump

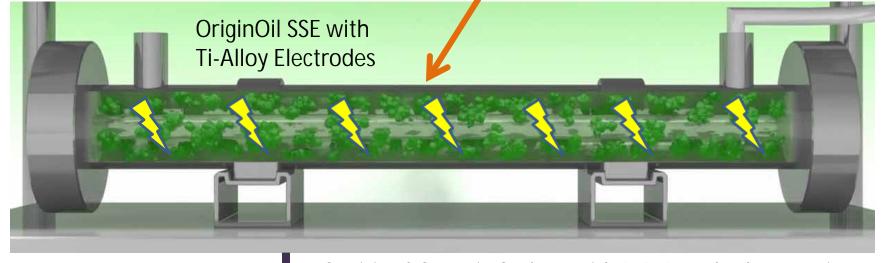






Source of Carbon for Heterotrophic Jump

Organic Carbon



Sanitized Organic Carbon with N,P,K, and other nutrients

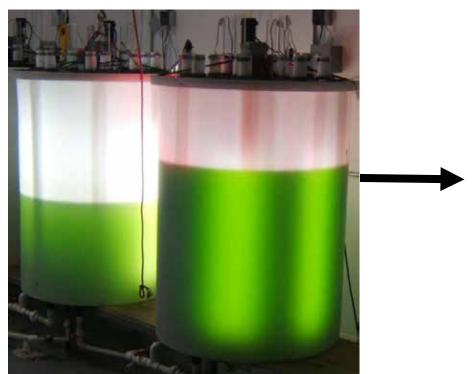
"Heterotrophic Broth"





Increase in Production through Heterotrophic Jump

The algae cells produced in autotrophic mode are placed in fermenters that will raise the amount and fat content of algae cells several times. The trick to reduce prices is to assure heterotrophic growth while avoiding contamination without the use of costly beer-industry grade fomenters. This can be achieved by the previous treatment to neutralize microorganisms of autotrophic algal cells and water by using OriginOil systems

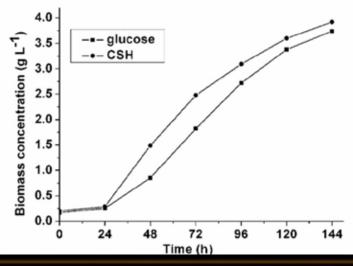


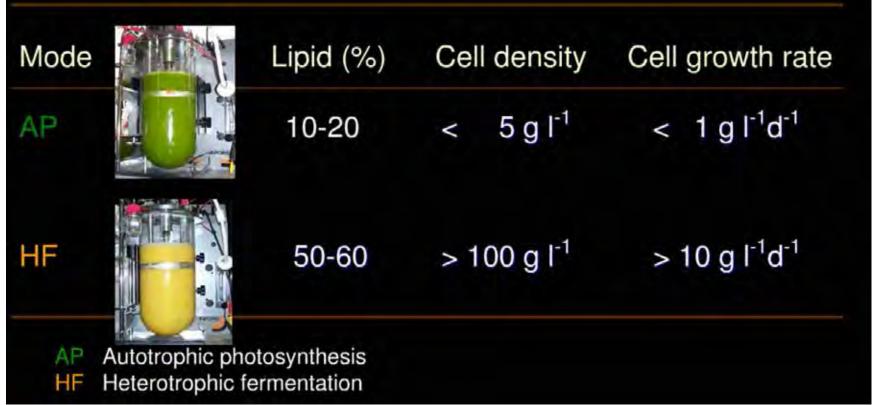
Conventional Autotrophic Algae Systems



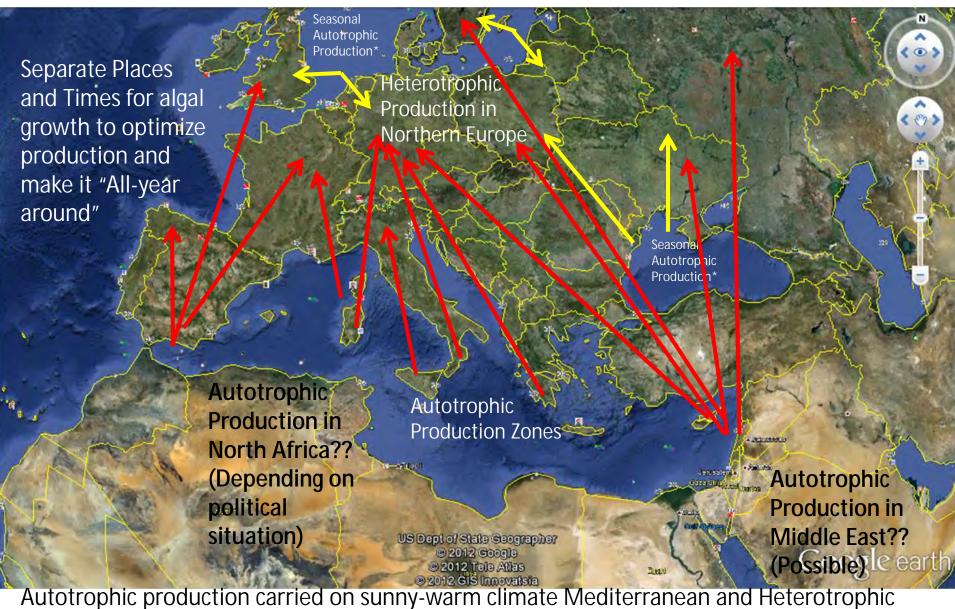
Dark (no light) Heterotrophic Algae Systems

The heterotrophic systems increase the production of lipids by increasing its cell density a dozen times while increasing its fat content from 15 to 55 % by weight. The heterotrophic mode is activated when the algae culture is placed in a fermenter without light, in the presence of Oxygen and a Carbon source. This can increase the fat content per liter up to 35 times in six days.





A Plan Specifically Tailored for Northern Latitudes



production everywhere with an organic Carbon source (sewage, dairy farms, paper mills, etc).

The Heterotrophic biomass is harvested when it is at least 3 grams/Liter with 60% fat content. The Appliance Harvester flocculates, concentrates, lyses and hydrogenate the cells, converting them into the best feedstock for a Hydropyrolisis Refinery. In most cases, we do not need the harvester... the algae over 5 grams/L can be taken with your bare hands.



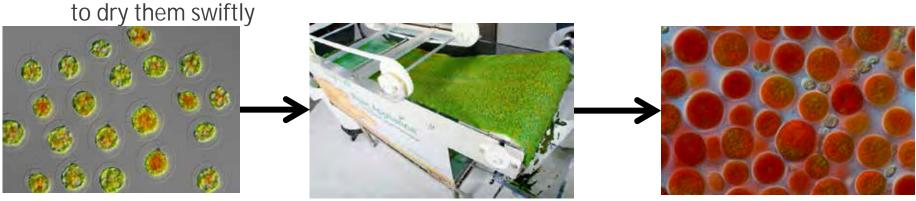


Additional Advantages



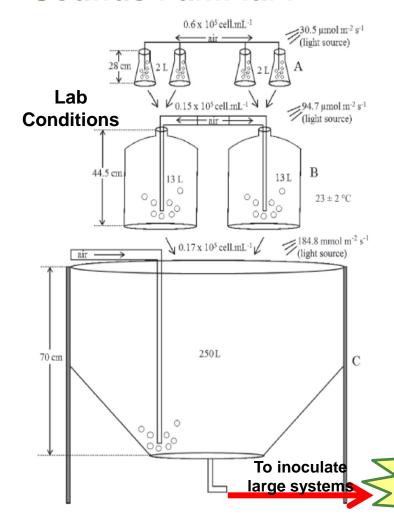
- Promise to Change the Paradigms in Asthaxantin Production:
 - q EWS Algae can Harvest HP green cells yielding viable cells for shift
 - q EWS Algae can Harvest HP red Cysts and concentrate them
 - q EWS Algae EM pulses stress and remove bacteria from HP

We have empirically seen that this concentrated, viable, cleansed and stressed paste of HP green cells once placed inside a stressing reactor induces a more controlled metamorphosis into the red cysts. We have more cells, given that we do not have attacks from predators/bacteria in the green phase; preliminary results show that the cells present faster rates of evolution into cysts. We can harvest the red cysts as well to dry them swiftly.



OriginOil

Sounds Familiar?



the Contract of



The scale up of Haematococcus in green phase often stops due to crashing as soon as the culture leaves the lab. The use of Algae Screen as it passes to the next level reduces the possibility of crashing, allowing to reach the thousands of liters level required for commercial production.

CRASH!!



Additional Advantages

Clean Growth:

- OriginOil's Algae Screen™ works on living algae to eliminate most bacteria, rotifers, ciliates and adverse algae
- Decontaminated algae grows better, demonstrating improved yield at harvest*
- Degree of improvement exceeds 50%, with potentials exceeding 80%

Extended Shelf Life:

- Normally, algae begins to rot after harvesting; short shelf-life complicates yield/ROI
- EWS Algae decontamination delivers shelf-life up to one month**

^{*} Source: OriginOil Announces Breakthrough Innovation to Increase Algae Yield

^{**} Source: OriginOil Internal Estimate (3rd party study in progress)



In Summary

- EWS Algae is an algae harvesting technology with a high biomass retrieval efficiency, scalable to commercial sizes and with the lowest capital and operational costs per Kg DW algal biomass.
- Frequent harvest of algal biomass is absolutely necessary to keep algae growing in an optimum way. EWS algae controls the translucency of algae cultures, which keeps the cells growing in an exponential mode
- Harvesting with EWS Algae removes bacteria and other microorganisms from harvested algae paste and water effluent. EWS Algae can be used to decontaminate algae cultures and control microbiology to prevent crashes in production and loss of profits.
- The microbiological control of EWS Algae[™] allows producers to increase production by performing "Heterotrophic Jump", as well as scale up delicate strains such Haematococcus pluvialis.

Thanks



