



# Energy Recovery through Advanced Pyrolysis of Composite and Organic Wastes



*Based in Manorhamilton, driving innovation in manufacturing and construction by integrating advanced waste-to-energy solutions.*

*Through this pyrolysis initiative, we empower industry with sustainable technologies that transform waste into opportunity."*

## Executive summary

- Innovative pyrolysis facility targeting hard-to-recycle waste
- Examples: wind turbine blades, tyres, ESB poles, and sheep wool.
- Converts waste into electricity, syngas, oils, and biochar-like residues.
- Combines circular economy principles with advanced thermal technology.
- Multiple revenue streams + strong environmental impact.



## The Problem

**Wind Turbine Blades:** Fibre glass composites—non-recyclable, growing disposal issue.

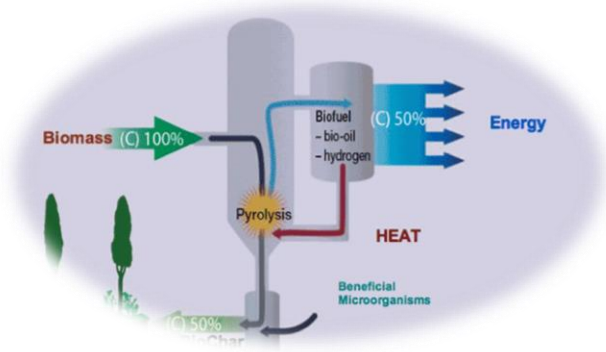
**Tyres:** Hazardous waste with high energy potential, limited recycling options.

**ESB Poles:** Toxic treated wood—cannot be repurposed easily.

**Sheep Wool:** Low market value, often discarded or stockpiled.

## Solution

- ✓ Advanced pyrolysis: oxygen-free thermal breakdown of complex waste.
- ✓ Neutralises toxins, recovers energy and materials.
- ✓ Integrates multiple waste streams into one scalable process.



## Project Objectives



- Divert composite/organic waste from landfill/incineration.
- Generate renewable electricity and heat.
- Produce reusable pyrolysis oil, syngas, and solid residues.
- Demonstrate scalable innovation in waste-to-energy.
- Support rural economies via wool valorisation.



## PARTNERS

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- ✓ **Industry Partners** – Waste mgt firms, renewable energy providers, and manufacturers seeking sustainable feedstocks.
  - ✓ **Agricultural Co-ops** – Wool producers, rural networks ready to valorise surplus materials.
  - ✓ **Technology Innovators** – Engineering firms, automation specialists, and pyrolysis system developers.
  - ✓ **Academic & Research Institutions** – For joint R&D, pilot trials, and knowledge exchange.
  - ✓ **Public Sector & Funders** – Local authorities, green transition agencies, and EU programme stakeholders.



## Technical overview

### **Input Materials:**

Wind blades, tyres, ESB poles, sheep wool.

### **Pre-treatment:**

Shredding, cutting, cleaning, baling.

### **Pyrolysis System:**

Continuous-feed reactor (450–700°C).

Modular design for varied feedstocks.

Emissions control via scrubbing and filtration.

## Outputs and applications

- **Syngas:** Onsite power or CHP systems.
- **Pyrolysis Oil:** Industrial fuel or refining.
- **Solid Residue/Char:** Cement filler, activated carbon.
- **Recovered Materials:** Glass fibres, carbon black, steel wire.

## Timeline & budget

**Phase 1 (Months 1–12):** Feasibility & R&D  
Feedstock testing, pilot trials, permitting.

**Phase 2 (Months 13–30):** Engineering & Construction  
Plant design, equipment procurement, site build.

**Phase 3 (Months 31–60):** Operation & Optimisation  
Commercial launch, product sales, process scale-up.

Capital investment €20-30m

Sources: Horizon, LIFE, National funding, Industry

## Risks

- **Regulatory:** Early EPA engagement, ongoing monitoring.
- **Feedstock Variability:** Modular system design.
- **Market Acceptance:** Secure off-take agreements.
- **Financial:** Blend of private, public, and EU funding.

## To conclude

- ✓ A transformative solution for composite and organic waste.
- ✓ Aligns with EU Green Deal & Ireland's circular economy goals.
- ✓ Delivers environmental, economic, and social benefits.
- ✓ Ready to lead Europe in sustainable waste-to-energy innovation.

## CONTACT INFO



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