

DIESEL

From pyrolysis oil to a qualified product.



TWO FEEDSTOCK PATHWAYS. DIFFERENT LIQUID PRODUCTS.

Tire-derived liquid

END-OF-LIFE TIRES

Feedstock: Scrap tires processed in a system configured for tire feedstock.

Product pathway: Pyrolysis can produce a complex liquid oil. Further separation or upgrading may be needed for a defined fuel or industrial feedstock.

Qualification: Composition, contaminants, and buyer requirements must be checked for each product.

Biomass-derived liquid

WOOD AND PLANT RESIDUES

Feedstock: Wood, crop residues, corn stover, soybean residue, or sugarcane bagasse, subject to equipment requirements.

Product pathway: Biomass pyrolysis oil is chemically different from tire-derived oil and may need substantial upgrading for fuel use.

Qualification: Moisture, feedstock, processing, and intended market affect product properties.

1 • FEEDSTOCK



2 • PYROLYSIS



3 • SEPARATE / UPGRADE



4 • TEST + QUALIFY

Turn a recovered liquid into a qualified product.

Testing and any required upgrading help establish the product's properties and possible use. Potential markets may include industrial fuel users, refiners or chemical processors, fuel distributors, and energy traders—but each buyer must confirm it accepts the specific material and applicable rules.

START WITH A SAMPLE, A TEST PLAN, AND A BUYER SPECIFICATION

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LET'S TALK

Concept overview only. Pyrolysis oil is not automatically finished diesel or road-legal fuel. Product composition, upgrading needs, yields, permits, and end uses depend on feedstock, equipment, operating conditions, testing, and applicable requirements.

A few questions to answer before you sell.

The right test and route to market depend on what your process actually makes.

Is the liquid ready to use as diesel?

CUSTOMER QUESTION

Not automatically. Pyrolysis oil is an intermediate. Separation, upgrading, blending, and qualification may be needed before any fuel use. Do not market it as finished on-road diesel unless it meets the applicable requirements.

What should I ask a lab to test?

CUSTOMER QUESTION

Describe the feedstock and process, and share the buyer's target specification. Ask the lab to confirm it can test this sample type and recommend the appropriate methods and panel.

How long does testing take?

CUSTOMER QUESTION

Timing depends on the test panel, sample type, and lab workload. Request a quote and turnaround estimate before submitting; expedited service may or may not be available.

Who might buy the product?

CUSTOMER QUESTION

Potential channels include industrial fuel users, refiners or chemical processors, distributors, and energy traders. These are leads to qualify—not guaranteed buyers. Ask for acceptance criteria and a written product specification.

Where to start with product testing

Contact the lab first. Confirm it can handle pyrolysis-derived samples, the target methods, cost, and timing.

Intertek • Florida and Alabama petroleum testing
Fuel, petroleum, and chemical testing; Florida service
locations include Jacksonville, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and
Port Everglades.
+1 888 400 0084 • Intertek Florida services

SGS • Petroleum and chemicals laboratory services
Testing for refined products and distillates; ask whether your
specific pyrolysis-derived material and requested methods
are in scope.
Distillate testing • Petroleum & chemicals labs

BEFORE YOU SHIP A SAMPLE

Ask the lab for its sample amount, container, labeling, paperwork, and shipping instructions. Do not mail a petroleum sample until the lab and carrier confirm the correct procedure.

POTENTIAL BUYER CHANNELS

Industrial fuel users • Refiners / chemical processors • Fuel distributors • Energy traders

Examples are market categories only. Verify buyer interest, product acceptance, permits, and regulatory requirements before making a sales or performance claim.