

Nut shells factsheet

The Mediterranean countries are producing solid biomass fuels such as olive stones and almond shells that aren't available in other European regions.

Nut shells are a by-product of the nut hulling industry. Cracked nut shells are separated from the nut meat using aspirators. Nut shells are a lignocellulosic residue with energy content comparable to other biomass fuels and low moisture and ash contents. These properties make nut shells a very attractive fuel for domestic heating.



Almond shells, pine nut shells, walnut shells, pistachio shells and hazelnut shells can be certified with the **BIOmasud®** quality scheme. These fuels can be classified either as fuels for small installations <400kW (classes A1 and A2) or big installations >400kW (class B).



These types of agroindustrial residues are in most cases available in the form of **crushed granular fuel**.

For 2015, Biomasud Plus project estimated that the annual potential for **nut shells** in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece was approximately **270,000 dry tonnes per annum**.



In most cases, the **nut shell** represents approximately **50% of the total weight of the nut**.

Nut shells are used for heating purposes either in domestic or industrial applications. In addition, they are a source of chemical raw material for the production of activated carbon and furfural.

| Indicative fuel properties and BIOmasud® label quality class limits* (v15.0) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Property | Units | Almond shells** | Almond / Hazenut shells | | | Pine nut shells | | | Pistachio shells | | | Walnut shells | | |
| | | | Class A1 / A2 / B | | | Class A1 / A2 / B | | | Class A1 / A2 / B | | | Class A1 / A2 / B | | |
| Moisture content | w-% a.r. | 11 | ≤12 | ≤12 | ≤16 | ≤12 | ≤12 | ≤16 | ≤12 | ≤12 | ≤16 | ≤12 | ≤12 | ≤16 |
| Ash content | w-% d.b. | 1.6 | ≤0.7 | ≤1.5 | ≤2.0 | ≤1.3 | ≤1.6 | ≤2.0 | ≤0.7 | ≤1.6 | ≤2.0 | ≤0.7 | ≤1.6 | ≤2.0 |
| Net Calorific Value | MJ/kg a.r. | 16.1 | ≥15.0 | ≥15.0 | ≥14.2 | ≥16.0 | ≥16.0 | ≥15.2 | ≥15.0 | ≥15.0 | ≥14.0 | ≥16.0 | ≥16.0 | ≥15.0 |
| Bulk density | kg/m³ a.r. | 410 | ≥500 | ≥300 | ≥270 | ≥470 | ≥470 | ≥450 | ≥300 | ≥300 | ≥270 | ≥250 | ≥200 | ≥200 |
| N | w-% d.b. | 0.4 | ≤0.4 | ≤0.6 | ≤0.8 | ≤0.4 | ≤0.4 | ≤0.8 | ≤0.4 | ≤0.6 | ≤0.8 | ≤0.4 | ≤0.6 | ≤0.8 |
| S | w-% d.b. | 0.01 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.04 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.05 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.05 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.05 |
| Cl | w-% d.b. | 0.02 | ≤0.02 | ≤0.02 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.02 | ≤0.04 | ≤0.06 | ≤0.02 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.04 | ≤0.02 | ≤0.03 | ≤0.04 |
| Ca | mg/kg d.b. | 1300 | a.r.: as received d.b.: dry base | | | | | | | | | | | |
| K | mg/kg d.b. | 4600 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^{*} Please note that the given limits are only indicative of the quality requirements of the BIOmasud® scheme.
**Agrobiomass composition can vary significantly. The given values are only indicative of typical values for this
type of agrobiomass. More information on the typical variation of olive stones can be found in Annex B of EN
17225-1 and deliverable D3.2 of the Biomasud Plus project.

mg/kg d.b.

mg/kg d.b.

Image sources: hazelnut shells - www.rosariumgardencenter.com, pistachio shells - www.creativemarket.com, walnut shells - www.mercadolibre.cl, pine nut shells - www.avito.ru, almond shells - www.pelletsdelsur.com



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Find out more about nut shells heating and use cases, fuel suppliers etc. in **AgroBioHeat**'s <u>Agrobiomass Heating</u> <u>Observatory</u>

