

Briquettes Not Just for Your Barbecue

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Outline

- I. Introduction
 - A. Going green is a statement we have all heard by now. What does this mean?
How does this affect us?
 - B. By utilizing our renewable resources we can insure a better tomorrow.
 - C. Thesis: The use of bio agriculture materials to form briquettes the country can form a product for energy use.
- II. Body
 - A. Background
 - 1. Explanation of what green and renewable resources are.
 - 2. History of the use of briquettes in other counties.
 - B. Pros
 - 1. Decreased waste and less waste in our land fields.
 - 2. Energy source that is nontoxic or burns clean.
 - C. Cons
 - 1. Machines needed for mass production of product.
 - 2. Acceptance of the product in our culture.
- III. Conclusion
 - 1. Review of main points
 - 2. Restatement of thesis

Today we spend exorbitant amount of money on the removal of waste products from our homes, businesses and large industries. As we fill our land fields with the waste products, we overlook the potential to provide additional energy sources for energy and production of many new products. You may ask how can we take trash and reuse it. The process of compressing waste made from trash, such as paper products, sawdust, hay and even some plastics produces briquettes that can be burned as fuel. Other products from large industries, such as metals and waste lubricants, can be compressed to be reused for other purposes. Doing this decreases the waste products to be discarded and decreases cost to companies to continue production of future products. History shows that the population buys and throws away more than half of the products that could be utilized into renewable resources. Industries make products and never think of the effect the pouring of lubricants into our land fields will cause our nations in the future. The process of compressing waste products for reuse not only will decrease the filling up of our land fields but can help in decreasing the carbon foot print of our world.

To most people, a briquette is an oval lump of coal convenient to throw in the barbeque. Think of the possibilities when other products can be compressed and then reused in another way. The other question is how we can, as a nation, decrease the amount of waste products that are filling our land fields and possibly cause toxins to seep into the water supplies. Many third world counties have been using the formed briquettes for years to aid in heat production for warmth and cooking. Not only are briquettes formed from products that can be burned. There are some industries that have waste products from lubricants. They are finding ways to reuse this waste product to be reused over and over again in their plants.

Metal product producers are also taking shavings from the metals and forming them into briquettes to be shipped to other companies for production into products that do not require top grade metals. An example would be the cute metal gift packaging for candy, make-up and perfumes. By doing these things, industries are renewing resources that would otherwise be thrown away (Clarck, 2004) .

Americans should learn from our third world countries, by utilizing what we have and not wasting. Americans frequently look for a more convenient way of performing any task. The use of the large amounts of junk mail received could become a resource for heating and cooking, which would prove beneficial.

Briquette technology has proven very effective in developing nations plagued by unemployment, lack of access to basic fuel, and rapid deforestation. In the United States, the proliferation of yard wastes and junk mail poses a waste management problem. Yard wastes, which are usually thrown in the trash and eventually end up in landfills, could be a source of energy. The average American Family receives 0.68 kg (1.5 lb) of junk mail daily. (McDougal, 2001).

Some countries, such as West Africa and South Africa, are using the production of burning briquettes as heating sources due to lack of other resources. They have found that the carrying of this product is much easier than finding wood for fuel, and when it burns, it also wards off mosquitos (McDougal, 2001). The process of forming briquettes is a simple one. Some countries have even set up machines for public use, where people can bring paper, wood and other waste products to be compressed into briquettes for minimal fees (Congo, 2008).

Third world countries utilize grasses and burned woods, which they compress by hand to be used as fire starters and kindling for cooking and heat. Many countries produce large amounts of agriculture residue, which is compressed for future use. By using this product, there are very little waste products, but also the process also decreases the pollutants in the air from untreated products that are burned. The use of briquettes can decrease the air pollution by 4% because a large percentage of unburnt carbonaceous ash has been disposed of in the production of the briquettes. Therefore, the use of briquettes can mitigate these pollution problems and make use of important industrial and domestic energy resources (“Biomass Briquetting: Technology and Practices,” n.d.)

In 2006, the U.S. produced more than 227 billion kilograms (kg) of solid waste; this equates to approximately 2.1 kg per person per day, where approximately half of this amount is in the form of paper and horticultural rubbish. Conversion of these wastes into combustible biomass briquettes would provide a means to satisfy individual energy needs while alleviating landfill use. (qtd. in “Biomass Briquettes,” 2014)

Many counties are seeing the need to renew the resources we have in order to save money, but more importantly, to save the overuse of trees and decrease the overfilling of landfills. By each person decreasing the amount of products thrown away each year, the environment will be a much better place. The biomass briquettes are the ash-free and greenhouse-gas-emissions-free renewable fuel that saves the global economy by saving

energy for future generation. Therefore, we should use the renewable green biomass briquetting technology to contribute in saving our nation's global economy and global environment (Zalavadiya, 2014). Briquettes are just one way that we can reuse and renew our resources for the future.

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