A revolutionary new process converts corn into a cost-efficient, environmentally friendly source of the chemicals used to make polymers, clothing fibers, solvents, paints, inks, food additives, automobile bumpers, and an array of other industrial and consumer products. Known as the BDSA (Biologically Derived Succinic Acid) process, it uses a novel microorganism in fermentation and new catalytic technology in the value-added step. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory participated in developing the technology, along with Argonne National Laboratory and Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

For more information, contact

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