



Plastic Waste Recovery Technology

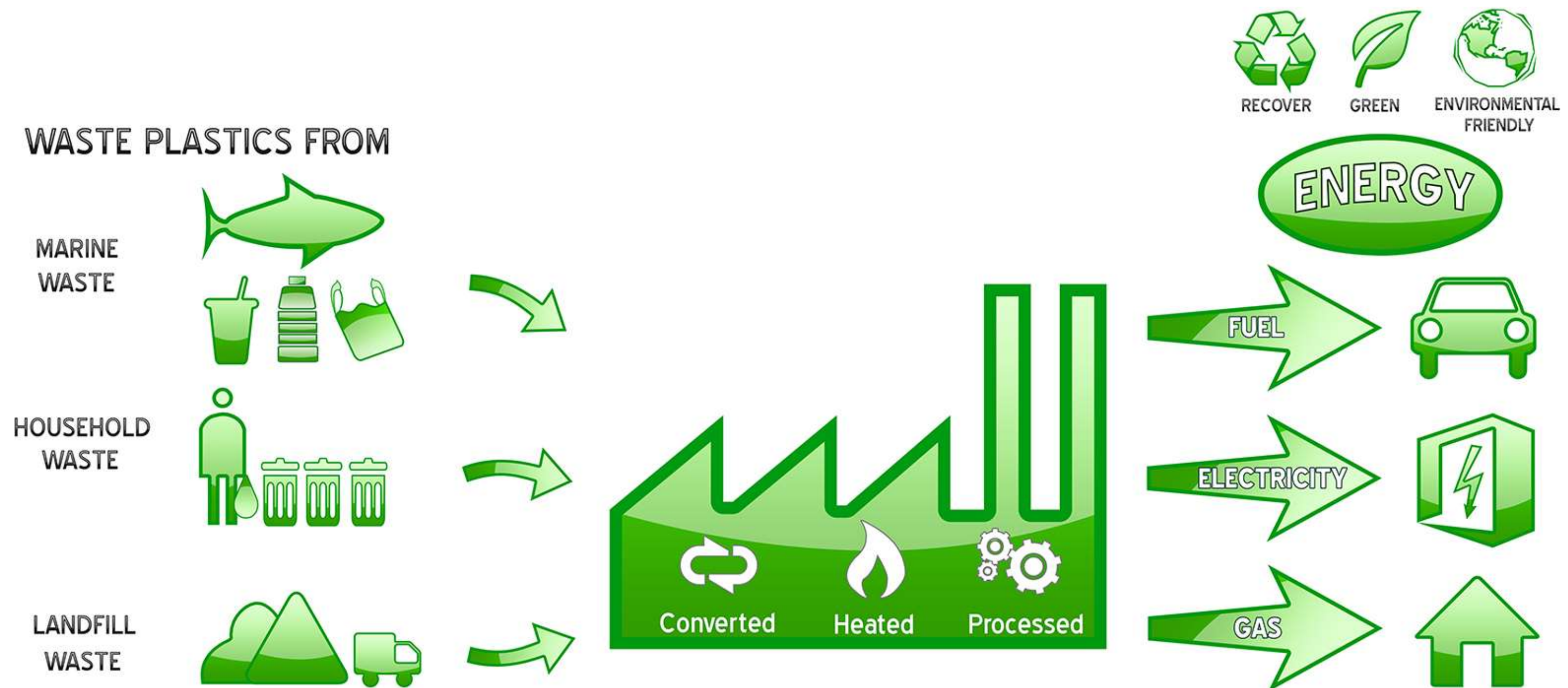




# Executive Summary

## Plastic Recovery – Waste To Energy

- Reduce non-recycle plastics waste and convert them into energy.
- Minimized air, environmental and marine pollutions.
- Our process can reduce excessive dependence on oil mining.



# Viro Technology Founder

## Dr. Songpol Boonsawat

- Founder and Chief R&D Director.
- PhD in Environmental Engineering from Griffith University, Australia.
- Master degree in Industrial and Manufacturing Engineer from Asian Institution of Technology, Thailand.
- Bachelor of Materials Science from Khon Kaen University, Thailand.
- Project development scholars of The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and The Pacific (UNESCAP)
  - Research Project: Thermal Disposal Treatment Technology
  - Research Project: Waste and Energy Recovery Technology
  - Involved in the project development sites: Fiji, Morocco
- 2016 the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Award Winner.





# Viro Technology Founder

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## Dr. Songpol Boonsawat / Cont'd 2

- Researched and been developing plastic waste reduction technology for nearly 10 years.
- Dr Songpol participated IAESTE student exchange program during 2006 in Brazil, he had seen plastic waste in landfills and realized that it is a serious pollution problem to the earth.
- In 2006 to 2009 started the studies on plastic waste solutions.
- In 2009, he published his Master's thesis research, Environmental design : Aluminum Plastic Thermal Decomposition Method". In the same year, he designed his first generation blueprint.
- Between 2009 – 2012 he continued R&D on materials recycling technology. His technology research adopted by United Nations and used in Fiji and Morocco environmental project in 2011. Related journal published in 2012.
- In 2011, the first generation technology was built by a private company in Thailand with a total of 3 plants built.
- Over the years he has been invited to attend relevant conference around the world (Thailand, Japan, Australia), the publication of the technology was published.
- In late 2012, Dr Songpol continued his PhD at Griffith University, Australia and majored in hazardous waste recovery.
- Dr. Songpol was awarded by the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) based on his thesis research in 2009, Environmental design : Aluminum Plastic Thermal Decomposition Method".

# Viro Technology Engineering Consultant

## Mr. Yuttakan Makphan

- Engineering Consultant of Viro Technology.
- Expertise in Alternative & Innovative Energy Design and Development.
- Director of the Center of Development in Agriculture and Technology of Energy (Tha Makam), Kanchanaburi.
- Project Advisor / Executive Project Supervisor of The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and The Pacific (UNESCAP).
- CEO The institute of Alternative Energy Development of Asia Pacific
- Achieved Scholarship from United Nations to develop the Concept and Technology of Alternative Energy.
- Invited by the Department of Energy of Fiji Island to be an Executive Advisor of Energy and Technology.
- Developed 44 Energy Projects of local communities for Thai Government.
- Project Advisor of Waste Disposal Technology for Tourist Islands of Thailand.
- Develop BioGas System and BioMass System and for Royal Thai Army, Hotels and various industry sectors.
- Corporate working as consulting advisor and main contractor for UNESCAP.
- Co-Author with Dr. Songpol Boonsawat PhD., the implementation of a proper waste disposal treatment of Hazardous plastic products e.g. PCB boards and E-waste





# Plastic Waste

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## The Issues

- Generally, recycling plastics is limited to less than 5 times and not all plastics can be recycled.
- Global recycling rate is particularly low and survey report shows that only 6% to 9% recovery rate.
- Investing into plastic recycling systems can be too costly.
- Plastics can not break down naturally, therefore landfill is the common solution adopted worldwide.
- It causes secondary pollution as it is not bio-degradable such as environmental and marine pollution.
- Incineration is a traditional solution however it releases toxicant gases and cause air pollution.





# Plastic Waste

The Issues : Toxicants & Pollutants generated by Combustion of Plastics with O<sub>2</sub>

- Dioxin
- Furan
- PBDP
- Bromine
- Dibenzofuran
- Phthalic Acid
- Biphenol A (BPA)
- HydroChloride (HCl)
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Carbon Monoxide
- Carbon Particle
- Furfural
- Melamine
- Stibium (Sb)



# Introduction

Plastic Categories – YES ! Viro can eliminate all the Plastics below:



**PETE**

Clear tough plastic e.g. water bottles, juice, soft drink



**HDPE**

Common White or colored plastic such as milk and shampoo bottles



**PVC**

Hard rigid or thick film clear and colored plastics



**LDPE**

Soft flexible plastic e.g. plastic shopping bags and soft bottles



**PP**

Hard flexible packaging such as microwave ware, takeaway containers



**PS**

Rigid, Brittle plastic such as small tubs and margarine/ butter containers



**OTHER**

All other upcoming plastic from material development including nylon, ABS and acrylic

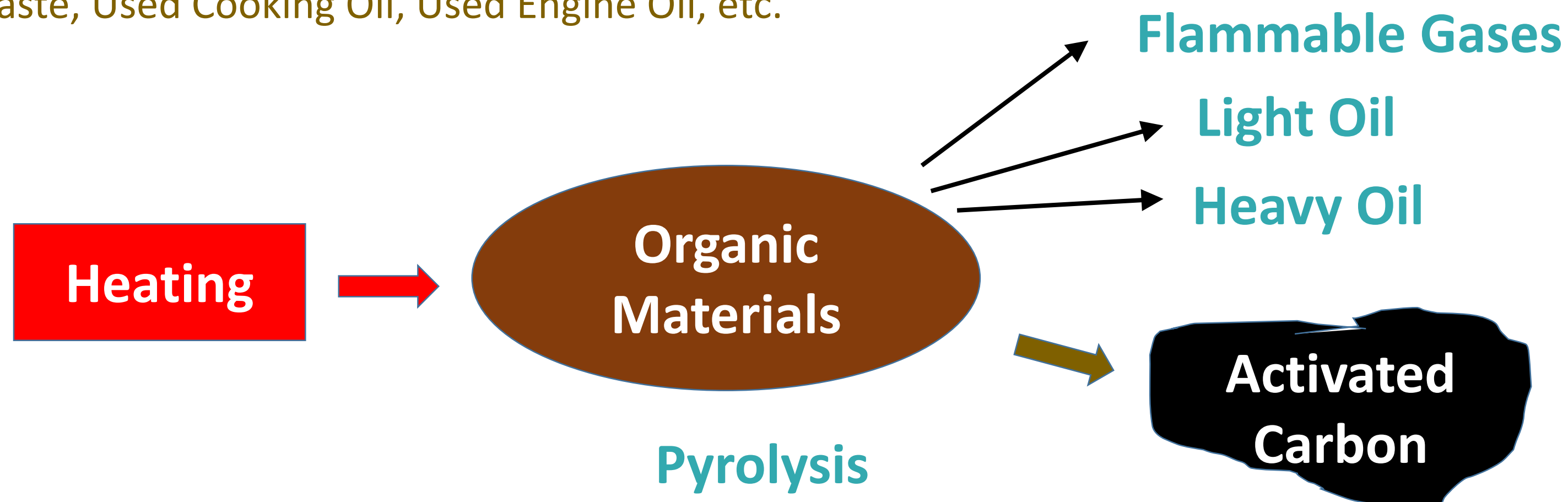




# Viro Technology PYROLYSIS

## The Technology Summary

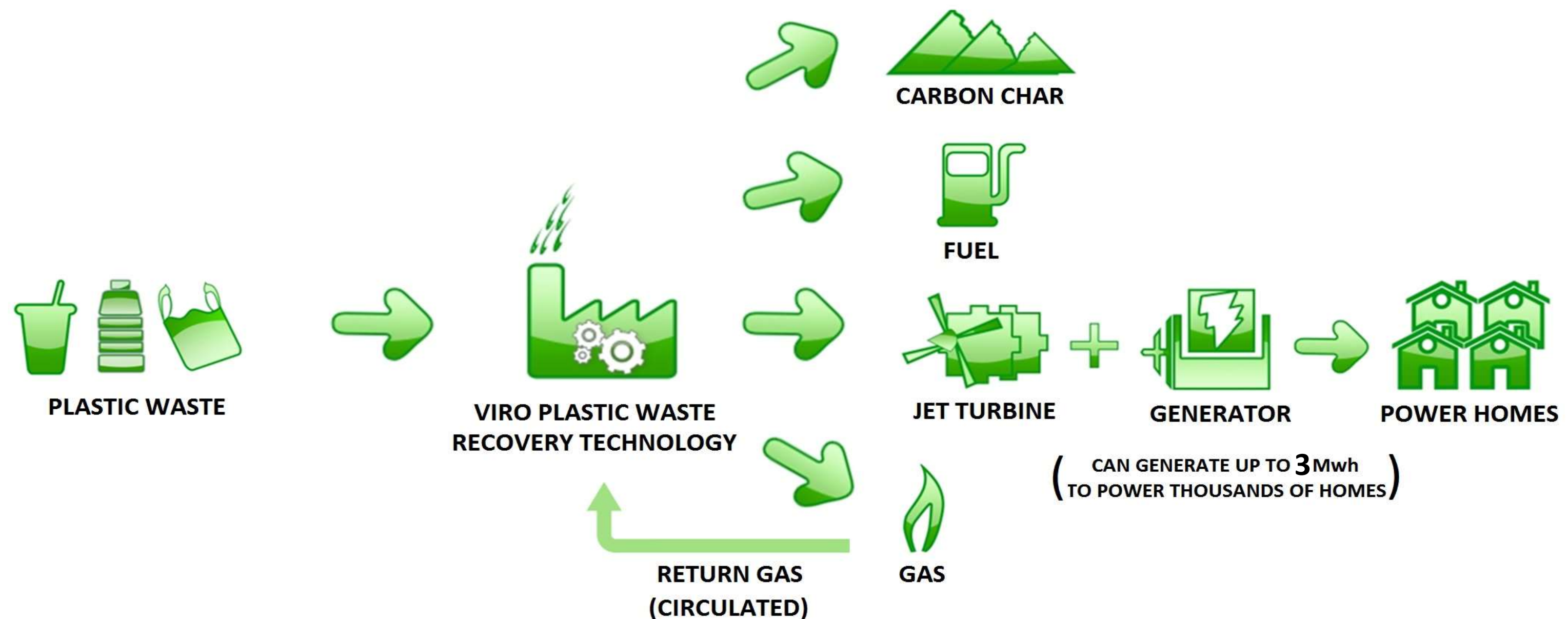
- Pyrolysis is a thermochemical decomposition of organic material at elevated temperatures in the absence of oxygen.
- Pyrolysis involves the simultaneous change of chemical composition and physical phase, and is irreversible.
- There are similarities between Pyrolysis and Distillation, both Technologies need heating in reaction, and belongs to thermal decomposition reaction. But, both the Technologies are not the same and cannot group into the same category, because of the different in operations details and parameters, also difference in application.
- Extreme pyrolysis, which leaves mostly carbon as the residue, is called carbonization.
- Pyrolysis can deal with different kind of Organic Materials, including Plastics Waste, Food Waste, Crop Waste, Used Cooking Oil, Used Engine Oil, etc.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System

## Plastic Waste Recovery Technology, since 2009

- By using high-temperature treatment, plastic waste can be converted into several hydrocarbon, such as high-purity gas, diesel, kerosene, coal, activated carbon.
- Non-condensable gas can be circulated back into the system as energy, which can reduce 45% of energy that is required to run the technology.
- It is low cost and produces less emission.
- The technology can be combined with generators & turbines, which can generate electricity back to the grid to power homes. One ton of plastic waste can generate up to 3 MWh.





# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System

## The Viro<sup>1.0</sup> Plant – Thailand, since 2009



**Viro<sup>1.0</sup>** System at Kanchanaburi, Thailand since 2009.



**Viro<sup>1.0</sup>** System at Kanchanaburi, Thailand since 2009.



**Viro<sup>1.0</sup>** System located at Koh Chang, Thailand since 2009.



An Active Production of **Viro<sup>01</sup>** Plastic Waste Recovery System was shown to Thai Military.



Explanation of **Viro<sup>01</sup>** System to the Thai Military by Mr. Yuttakan, Engineering Consultant of Viro Technology.



Demonstration to the Thai Military on the Diesel Combustion recovered through **Viro<sup>01</sup>** System.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System

## Products from the Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System



- High-Grade Fuel
- High-Grade Diesel
- Longer burning period.
- Low emission and clean.



- Activated carbon powder can be compacted into charcoal bricks.
- It burns longer and stronger.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System

## Emission Test Report and Fuel Analysis Reports

Environmental Monitoring Report, Viro Group Inc. doing Business as Viro Technology, 2016

Table 5-1  
Results of the Quantity Measurement of Air Contaminants Emitted from  
Stack of Oven (Model : Viro Tech One)  
Viro Group Inc. doing Business as Viro Technology

Measured Date : 4 November 2016  
Measured Time : 11:35 a.m. - 12:05 p.m.  
Used Fuel : LPG (Closed System)  
Type of Stack

High of stack	4.00	meters
Diameter of stack	0.15	meters
Temperature within stack	391.00	degrees Celsius
Atmospheric pressure within stack	754.01	mm.Hg
Velocity of air within stack	10.55	meters per second
Flow Rate of air within stack	0.19	cubic meters per second
Percentage of oxygen	11.20	
Percentage of Carbon dioxide	6.58	
Percentage of moisture	3.44	

Parameter	Unit	Result	Standard <sup>1/2/</sup>	Evaluation
1. Particulate <sup>2/</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4.37	≤320	pass
2. Sulfur dioxide <sup>2/</sup>	ppm	<1.3	≤60	pass
3. Oxide of Nitrogen as Nitrogen dioxide <sup>2/</sup>	ppm	131	≤200	pass
4. Carbon monoxide <sup>2/</sup>	ppm	178	≤690	pass

Remark : 1. <sup>1/</sup> Notification of Ministry of Industry on the Prescriptions of the Content Values of Air Contaminants Emitted from the Factory B.E. 2549  
2. <sup>2/</sup> Reference condition is 25 degree Celsius at 1 Atmosphere, excess O2 of 7.0% and Dry Basis

Page 1 of 1

PTT PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED  
QUALITY ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT, SUPPLY AND TERMINAL OPERATIONS, OIL BUSINESS  
555 ARUNARONG RD., KLONGTOEY, BANGKOK 10110, THAILAND  
TEL. +662228-7148 FAX. +662228-7149 WWW.PTTPLC.COM

Page 1 of 1

Certificate of Analysis  
Product : P2 Petrol

Certificate No. : T-16/27314  
Sample Lab No. : OP-MTG-1627634  
Customer/Supplier : Viro Group Inc.  
388 E.Valley BLVD., Suite 219, Alhambra CA 91801 USA  
Sample Location : -  
Product Source : Viro Tech One

Received Date : 11 Nov 2016  
Date of Test : 11 Nov 2016  
Date of Sampling : 09 Nov 2016  
Sample Condition : Normal

Test Item	Test Method	Limit	Result
1. Appearance	Visual	-	Clear & Bright
2. Colour (Hue)	Visual	-	Yellow
3. Corrosion Silver Strip - A (3h/50°C), Classification	ASTM D 7671-10	-	4
4. Distillation : Initial Boiling Point, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	34.9
5. Distillation : 10% vol. Evaporated, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	65.7
6. Distillation : 50% vol. Evaporated, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	120.1
7. Distillation : 90% vol. Evaporated, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	142.3
8. Distillation End Point, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	185.7
9. Distillation Recovery, % vol.	ASTM D 86-12	-	97.3
10. Distillation Residue, % vol.	ASTM D 86-12	-	1.0
11. Dry Vapour Pressure, kPa	ASTM D 5191-13	-	51.8
12. Motor Octane Number	ASTM D 2700-08	-	77.6
13. Research Octane Number	ASTM D 2699-08	-	88.0
14. API Gravity @60 °F, °API	ASTM D 4052-11	-	64.9
15. Density @ 15°C/g/cm3	ASTM D 4052-11	-	0.7204
16. Solvent Washed Gum Content, mg/100ml.	ASTM D 381-09	-	19.5
17. Water Content, % wt.	ASTM D 6304-07	-	0.02

Approved by :  
Position Title :  
Date of Issue :  
(Yanyong Permyanwatana)  
Team Leader  
16 Nov 2016

(This certificate relates only to the sample tested. Reproduction of it or any of its constituent part is not permitted without the consent of Vice President, Quality Analysis Department.)

PTT PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED  
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Page 1 of 1

Certificate of Analysis  
Product : P1 Diesel

Certificate No. : T-16/27311  
Sample Lab No. : OP-HSD-1627624  
Customer/Supplier : Viro Group Inc.  
388 E.Valley BLVD., Suite 219, Alhambra CA 91801 USA  
Sample Location : -  
Product Source : Viro Tech One

Received Date : 11 Nov 2016  
Date of Test : 11 Nov 2016  
Date of Sampling : 09 Nov 2016  
Sample Condition : Normal

Test Item	Test Method	Limit	Result
1. ASTM Color	ASTM D 1500-07	-	13.5
2. Calculated Cetane Index	ASTM D 976-06	-	60.15
3. Distillation : Initial Boiling Point, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	118.5
4. Distillation : 10 %vol. Recovered, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	152.6
5. Distillation : 50 %vol. Recovered, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	222.2
6. Distillation : 90 %vol. Recovered, °C	ASTM D 86-12	-	327.7
7. Electrical Conductivity, pS/m	ASTM D 2624-15	-	42@25.0°C
8. Flash Point (P.M.), °C	ASTM D 93-15 (Procedure A)	-	23.0
9. Kinematic Viscosity at 40°C, mm2/s	ASTM D 445-15	-	1.525
10. Methyl Ester of Fatty Acid, % vol.	EN 14078	-	0.0
11. Micro Method Carbon Residue on 10% Distillation Residue, % wt.	ASTM D 4530-06E1	-	0.31
12. Oxidation Stability at 110°C, hr	EN 15751:2009	-	21.1
13. Pour Point, °C	In-house method based on ASTM D 5950-14	-	<-42
14. API Gravity @60 °F, °API	ASTM D 4052-11	-	49.2
15. Specific Gravity 15.6/15.6°C	ASTM D 4052-11	-	0.7831
16. Water Content, ppm	ISO 12937:2000	-	96

Approved by :  
Position Title :  
Date of Issue :  
(Yanyong Permyanwatana)  
Team Leader  
16 Nov 2016

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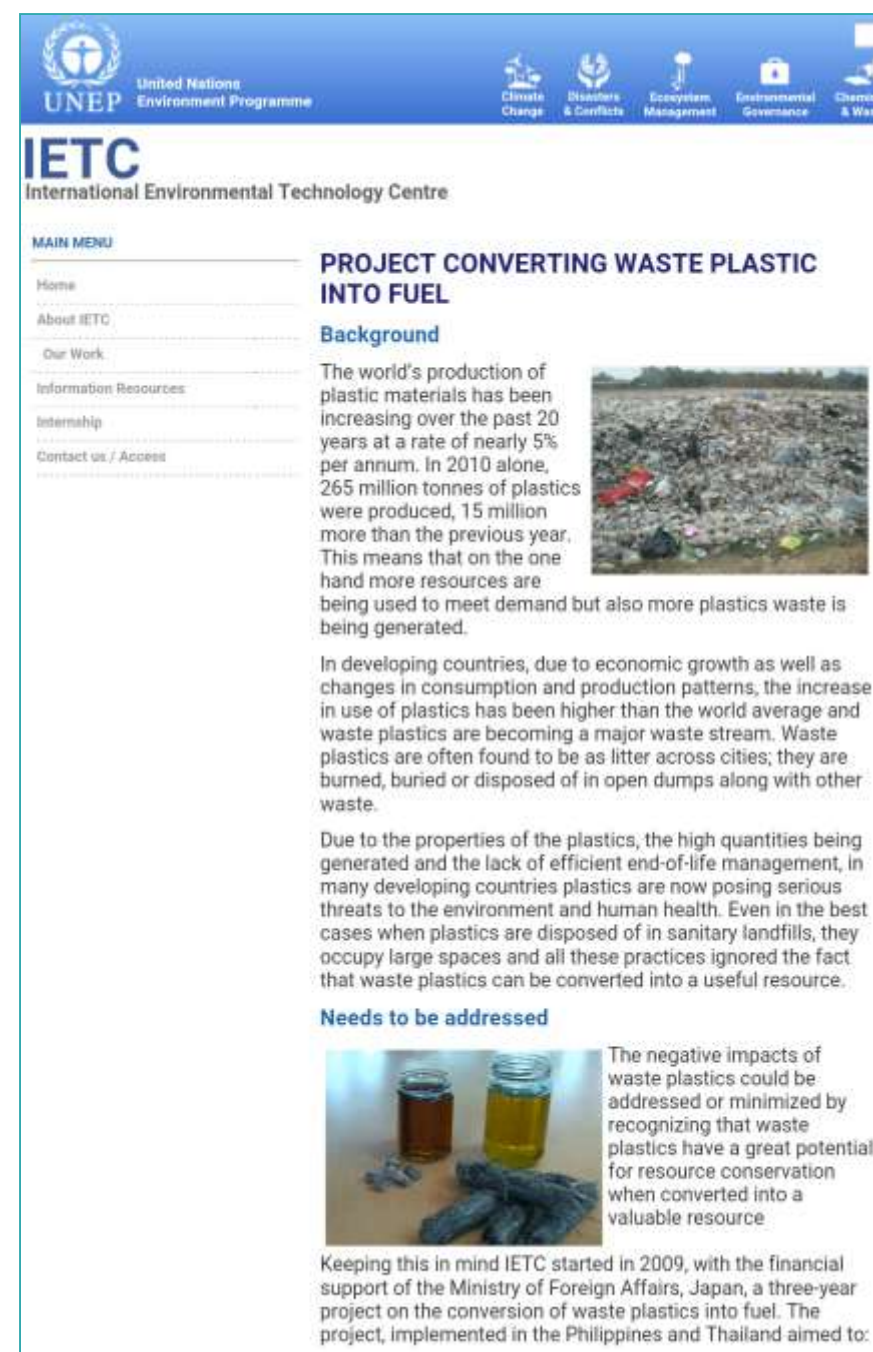
Emission Test was taken on one of the Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System Plant in Thailand. The result is way below the US Emission Requirement.

Fuel and Diesel samples were collected from one of the Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System Plant in Thailand and sent to the lab in Thailand for analysis. The Viro Fuel contains RON of 88 Standard. The report shows the fuel contains no lead, no Sulphur, no carbon, which means the fuel converted by the Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System is cleaner.

# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>1.0</sup> System

## The First Viro<sup>1.0</sup> Project – Fiji & Morocco

(Involvement in the development for the United Nations Greening Program)



- Fiji and Morocco development projects dominated, preparation and construction by the United Nations ESCAP (UNESCAP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- In 2012 to 2013, the United Nations used Dr Songpol's Plastic Waste Recovery Technology and the design blueprint to build a 5 tons capacity plant in Fiji and Morocco.
- A project is in progress in South Africa by the United Nations to develop a small plastic scrap.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

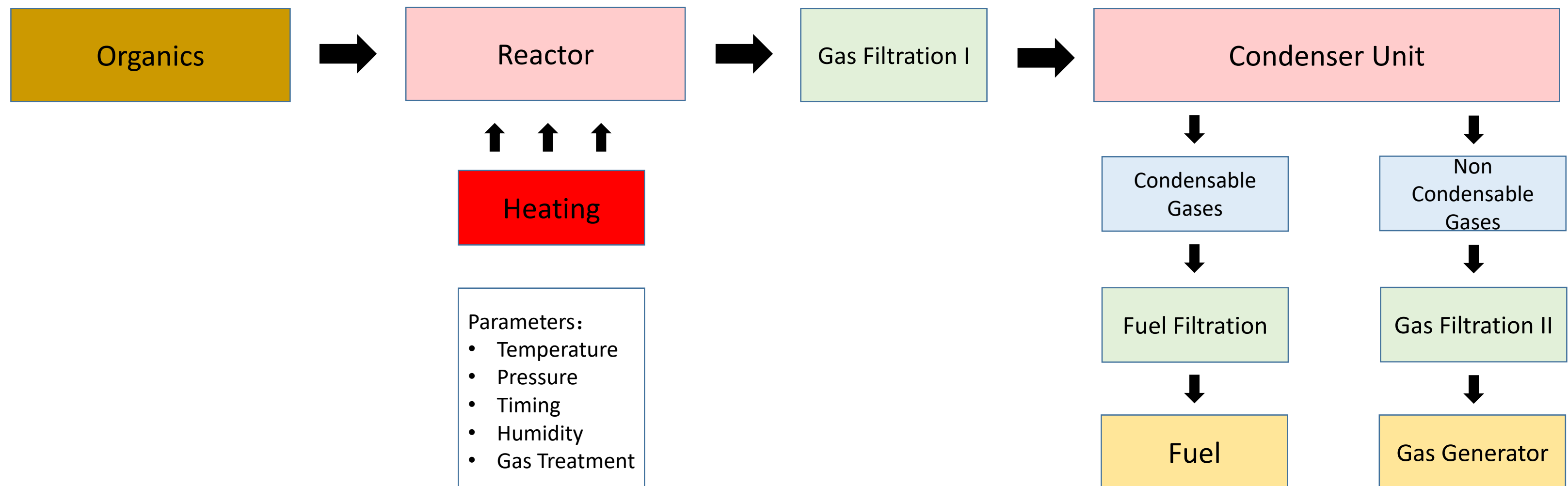
Project Converting Waste Plastic into Fuel at Morocco.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

## Plastic Waste Recovery Technology V2.0 – the Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

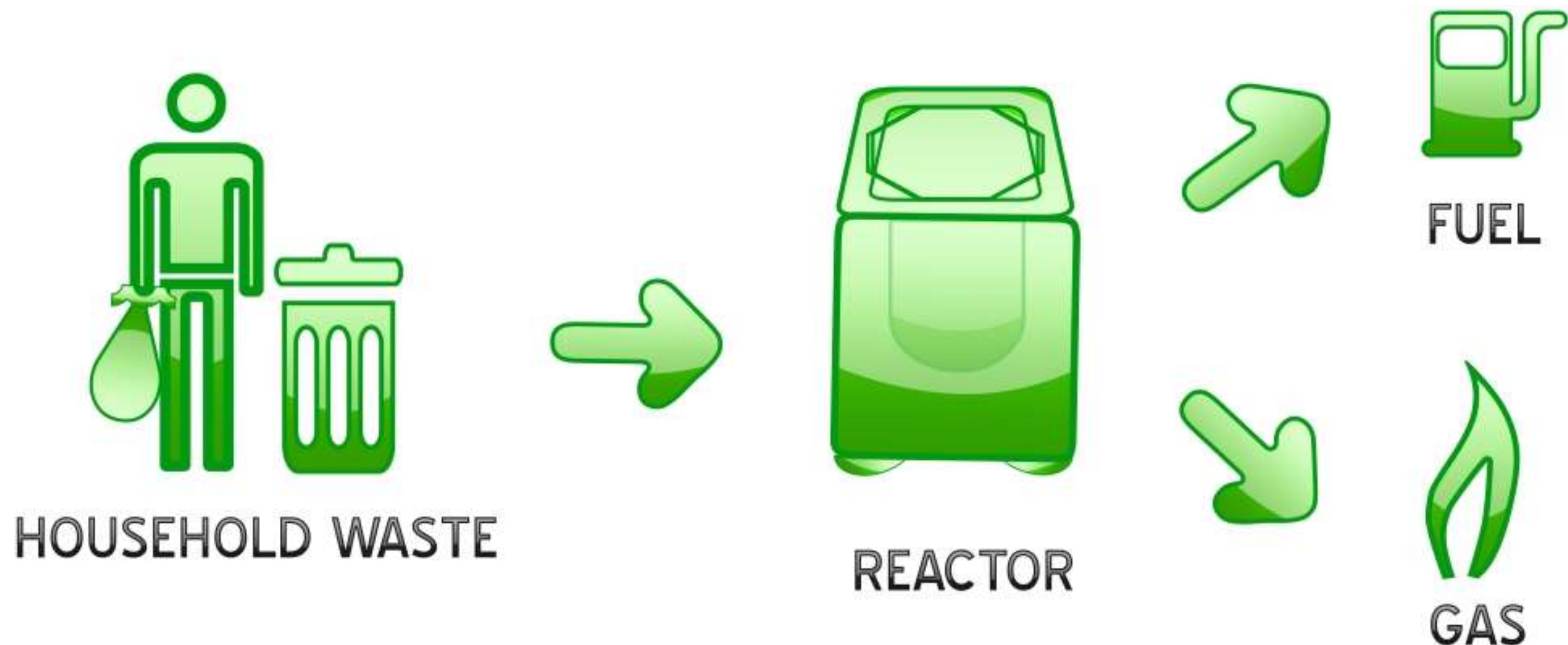
- Dr. Songpol has integrated the new V2.0 Technology, the **Viro<sup>2.0</sup>** System, to the existing Plastic Waste Recovery System, after his further PhD studies in Australia.
- **Viro<sup>2.0</sup>** System consists of a Dual-Filtration System to enhance the system to trap any possible toxicants and pollutants particles that was formed in the process.
- More effective vaporized carbon particles in plastics.
- Higher quality fuel and diesel and volume rate, obtaining clearer and cleaner fuel.
- Less Carbon Dioxide(CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.
- The return gas can generate electricity by attaching Power Generator to the System.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

## 5 Kg Plastic Waste Recovery Machine

- Plastic waste capacity : 5 kg
- Fuel recovery rate : Up to 80%, equivalent to about 4 Liters
- Time frame : 30 minutes to 45 minutes
- Dimensions of the system is about the size of a washing machine
- Suitable as a general household unit or in restaurants, small shops, schools and etc.

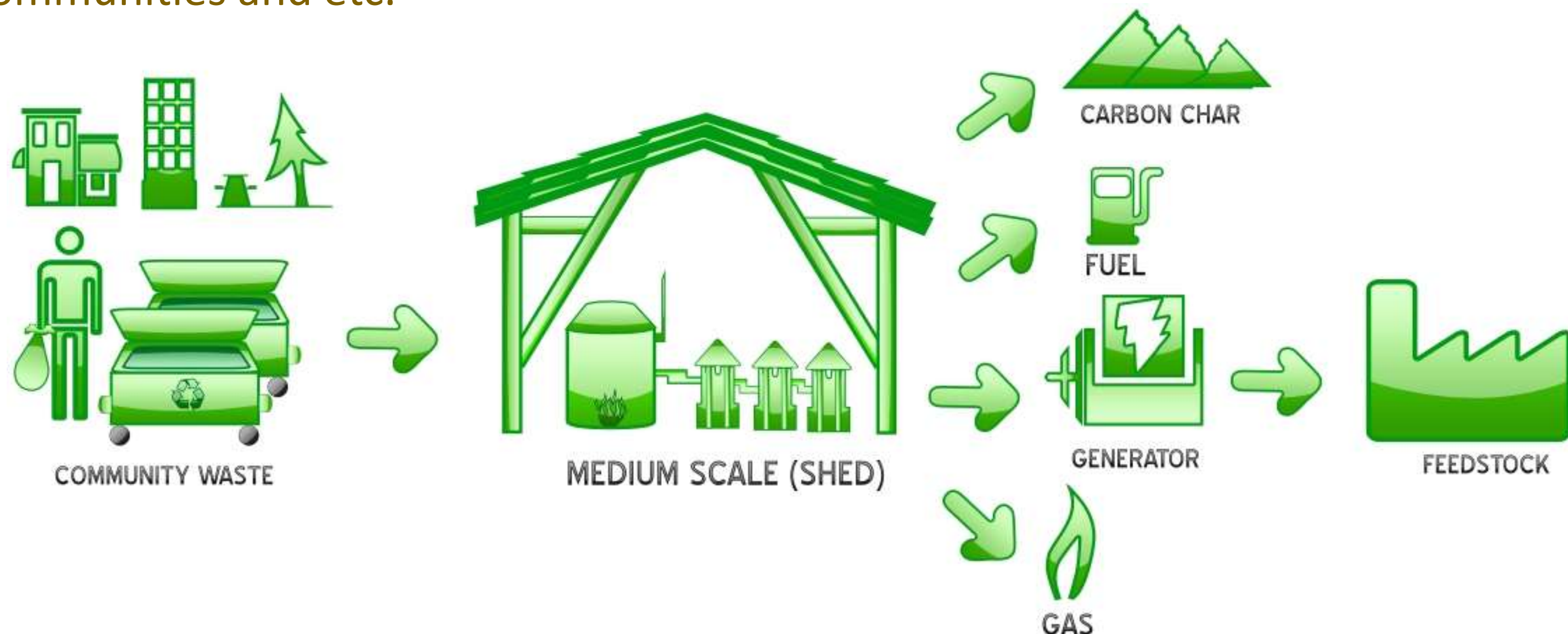




# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

## 1000 Kg Plastic Waste Recovery System in Trailer

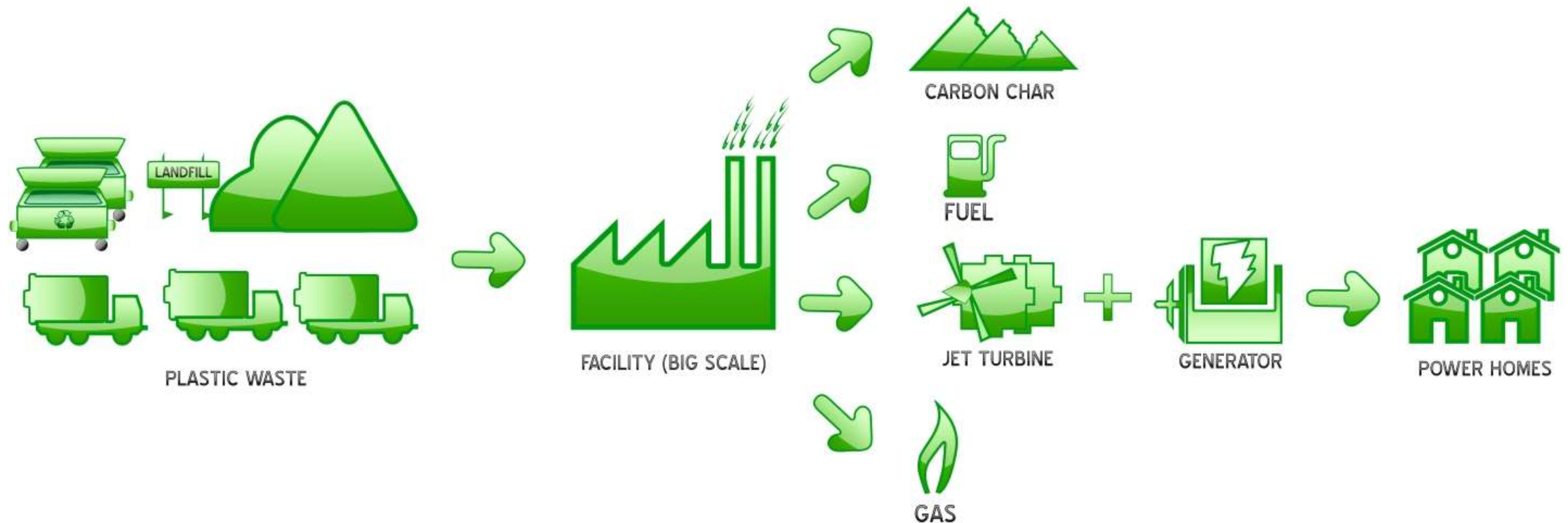
- Plastic waste capacity : 1000 Kg
- Fuel recovery rate : Up to 80%, equivalent to about 800 Liters
- Time frame : 90 minutes to 120 minutes
- Dimensions of the system is about the size of a Trailer, and it is movable
- Suitable for residential buildings, office buildings, hypermarket, residential communities and etc.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

## Mega Plastic Waste Recovery Plant

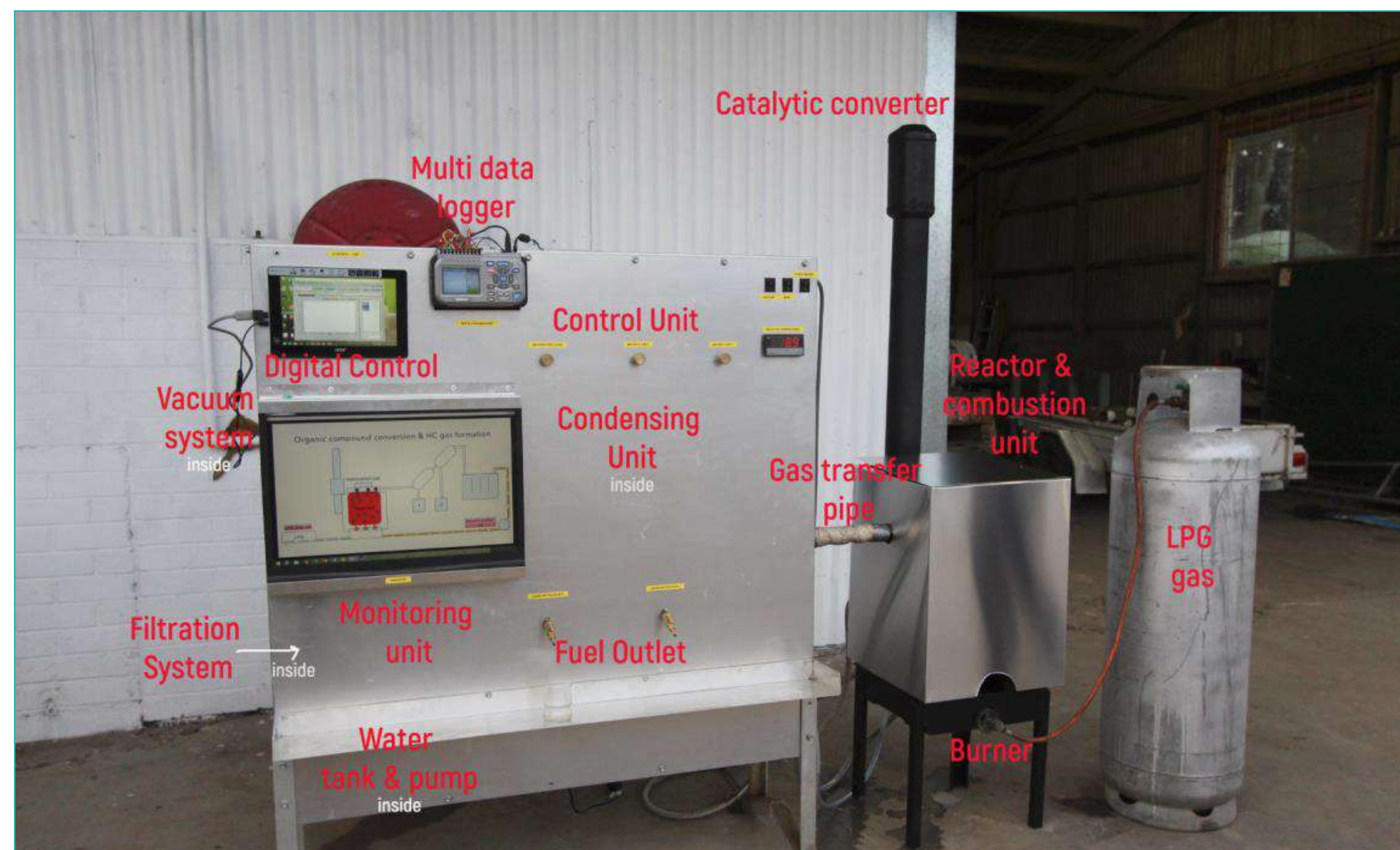
- Plastic waste capacity : Tons per day (through feasibility study)
- Fuel recovery rate : Up to 80% to 92%
- Time frame : Based on average, generally takes about 2 to 3 hours
- Size : Similar to large-scale production plant
- Ideal to co-operate with: Local councils, landfill management sites, Waste disposal companies, government and etc.





# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

## First Prototype of Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System for Lab Testing in Australia



Location : Viro Technology R&D Office, Australia

Capacity : 1 Kg

Improvements :

- Newly developed filtration system for more effective vaporized carbon particles in plastics.
- Higher quality fuel and diesel and volume rate.
- Obtaining clearer and cleaner fuel.
- Less Carbon Dioxide(CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.
- A better efficient method to circulate return gas back into the system saving up to 45% of energy usage.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

## 5 KG Prototype of Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System for Demonstration at YuYao, NingBo, China



Presentation Location: YuYao, NingBo, China

Presentation Date : December 2, 2016

Capacity : 5 Kg

Plastics Used : PETE, HDPE, LDPE

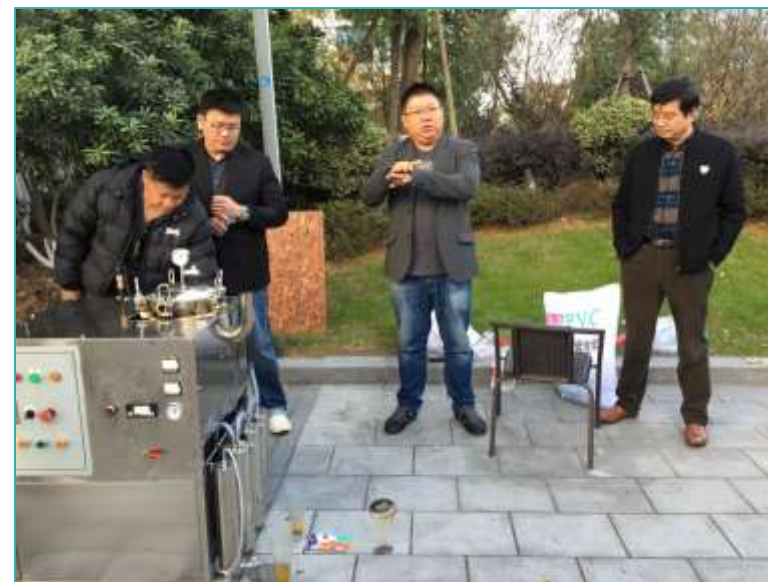
Guests Invited:

- The Departments of YuYao Local Government.
- Venture Capital Management Teams.
- Experts from Petroleum Industrial.
- Local Businessmen and Entrepreneurs.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

5 KG Prototype of Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System for Demonstration at YuYao, NingBo, China / 2





# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

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## 5 KG Prototype of Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System for Demonstration at Shanghai, China



Presentation Location: Shanghai, China

Presentation Date : May 26, 2017

Capacity : 5 Kg

Material Used : HDPE, PP, PS, Used Engine Oil

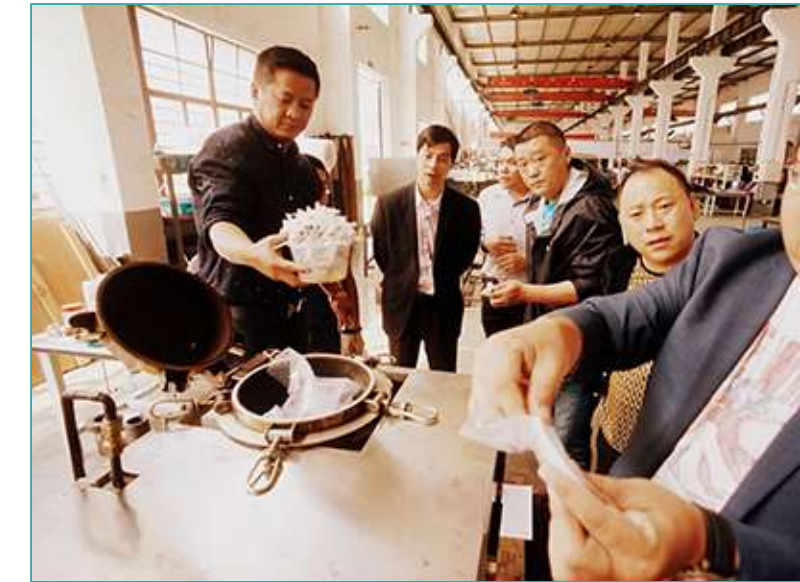
Guests Invited:

- Major Zhu of RuiChang, JiuJiang City, JiangXi Province.
- The Team of Business Development from RuiChang.
- Experts from Petroleum Industrial.
- Local Businessmen and Entrepreneurs.



# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

5 KG Prototype of Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System for Demonstration at Shanghai, China / 2





# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

## Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System with Fully Computer Controlled

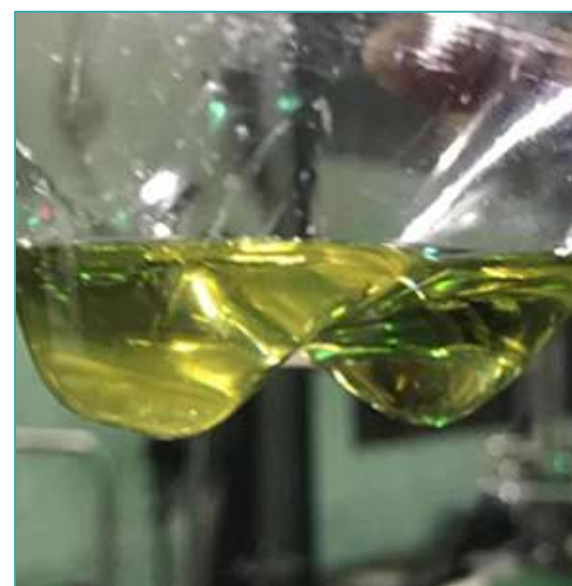


Location : Viro Technology Malaysia Office

Capacity : 3 Kg

Improvements :

- Newly developed Gas Filtration System I & II for more cleaner emissions.
- Higher quality fuel and diesel and volume rate.
- Obtaining clearer and cleaner fuel.
- Using electricity as a heating source.
- Fully Computerized.
- Fuel was sent to California Certified Lab for testing and it was tested equivalent to RON 95 to RON 98.
- California State Fuel Seller Permit is obtained and Viro Fuels are able to sell in California Market.





# CA Lab Test Report and Fuel Analysis Report

July 1, 2017

VIRO TECH

ATTENTION: Mr. Song Han & Soon Cha

Dear whom concern,

This report was made by Seungil Ha registered Professional engineer in California, requested by Song Han, Project coordinator to apply motor vehicle or motor fuel product to distribute in United states.

This report only use for tentative sample and testing.

Quality assurance was performed with actual samplings.  
The Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) is a voluntary program where independent third-parties may audit and verify that RINs have been properly generated and are valid for compliance purposes. RINs verified under a QAP may be purchased by regulated parties.

In general, the RFS program is based on a "buyer beware" liability and compliance approach, in which regulated parties are expected to conduct due diligence to confirm that RINs purchased are valid for compliance purposes. If RINs are found to be invalid, the obligated party is liable and must purchase new RINs to replace the invalid ones, and are also at risk of violations under the Clean Air Act. Obligated parties who purchase RINs verified through this program have an affirmative defense for the transfer or use of any invalid RINs that had been verified under an approved QAP. The program also defines the conditions when RINs must be replaced, and a process for determining who will replace the RINs

We are believed that this product shall be used and approved by United States of America agency based on the datum provided to Us.

Very Truly yours,



Seungil Ha  
C50888

alkane C13H28 (1) → alkane C18H38 (1) + alkene C2H4 (g) + alkene C2H6 (g). In the isomerization process, straight chain alkanes are converted into branched chain isomers, which burn more efficiently. For example, pentane and a catalyst may react to yield 2-methylbutane and 2,2-methylpropane. Also, some isomerization occurs during the cracking process, which increases the gasoline quality.

In internal combustion engines, the compressed gasoline-air mixtures have a tendency to ignite prematurely rather than burning smoothly. This creates engine knock, a characteristic rattling or pinging sound in one or more cylinders. The octane number of gasoline is a measure of its resistance to knock. The octane number is determined by comparing the combustion characteristics of a gasoline to isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane) and heptane. Isooctane is assigned an octane number of 100. It is a highly branched compound that burns smoothly, with little knock. On the other hand, heptane is given an octane rating of zero. It is an unbranched compound and knocks badly.

Straight-run gasoline has an octane number of about 70. In other words, straight-run gasoline has the same knocking properties as a mixture of 70% isooctane and 30% heptane. Cracking, isomerization, and other processes can be used to increase the octane rating of gasoline to about 90. Anti-knock agents may be

All test for motor engine shall be performed under approved testing agencies in USA

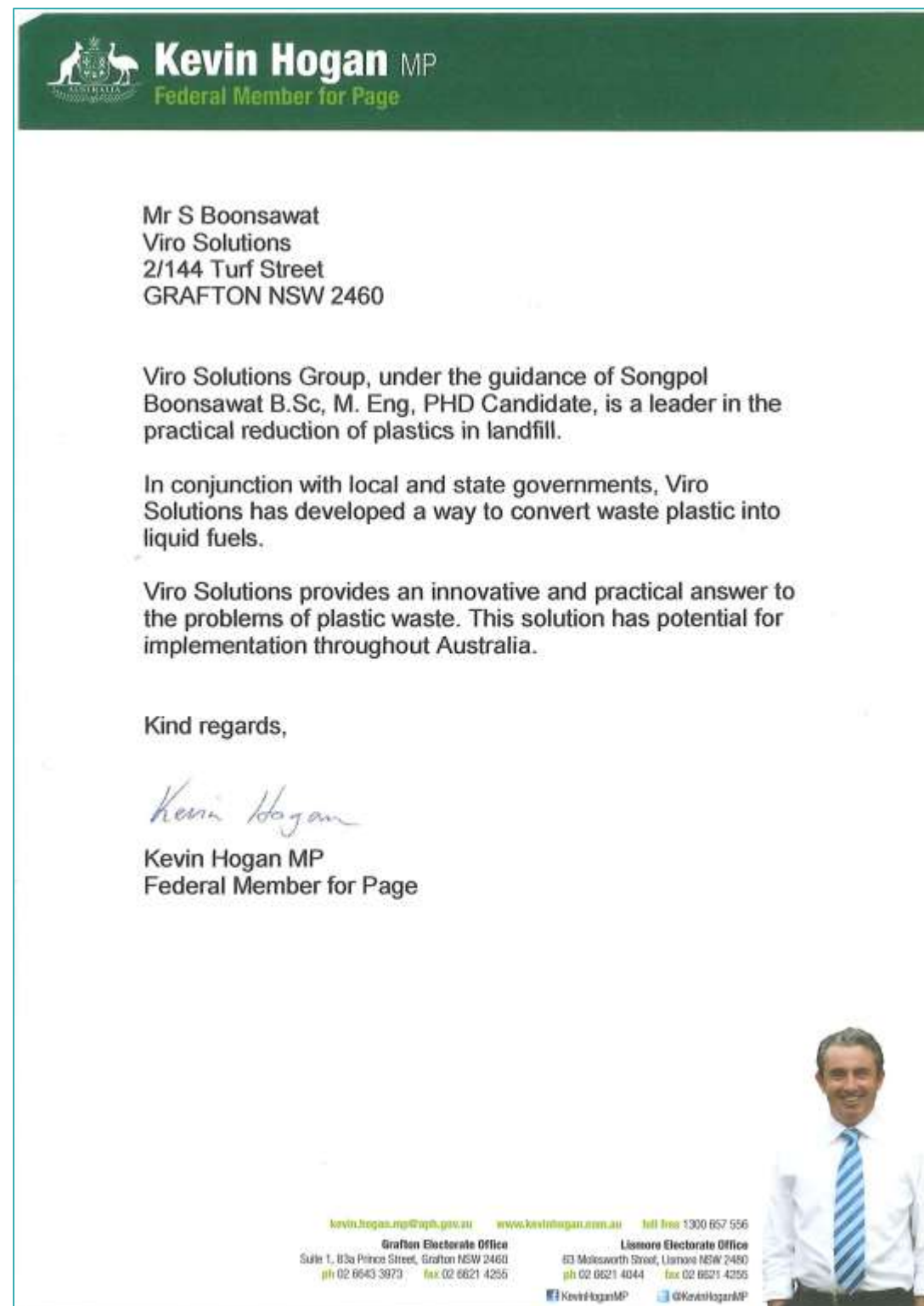
# Viro Technology

# Plastic Waste Recovery Technology

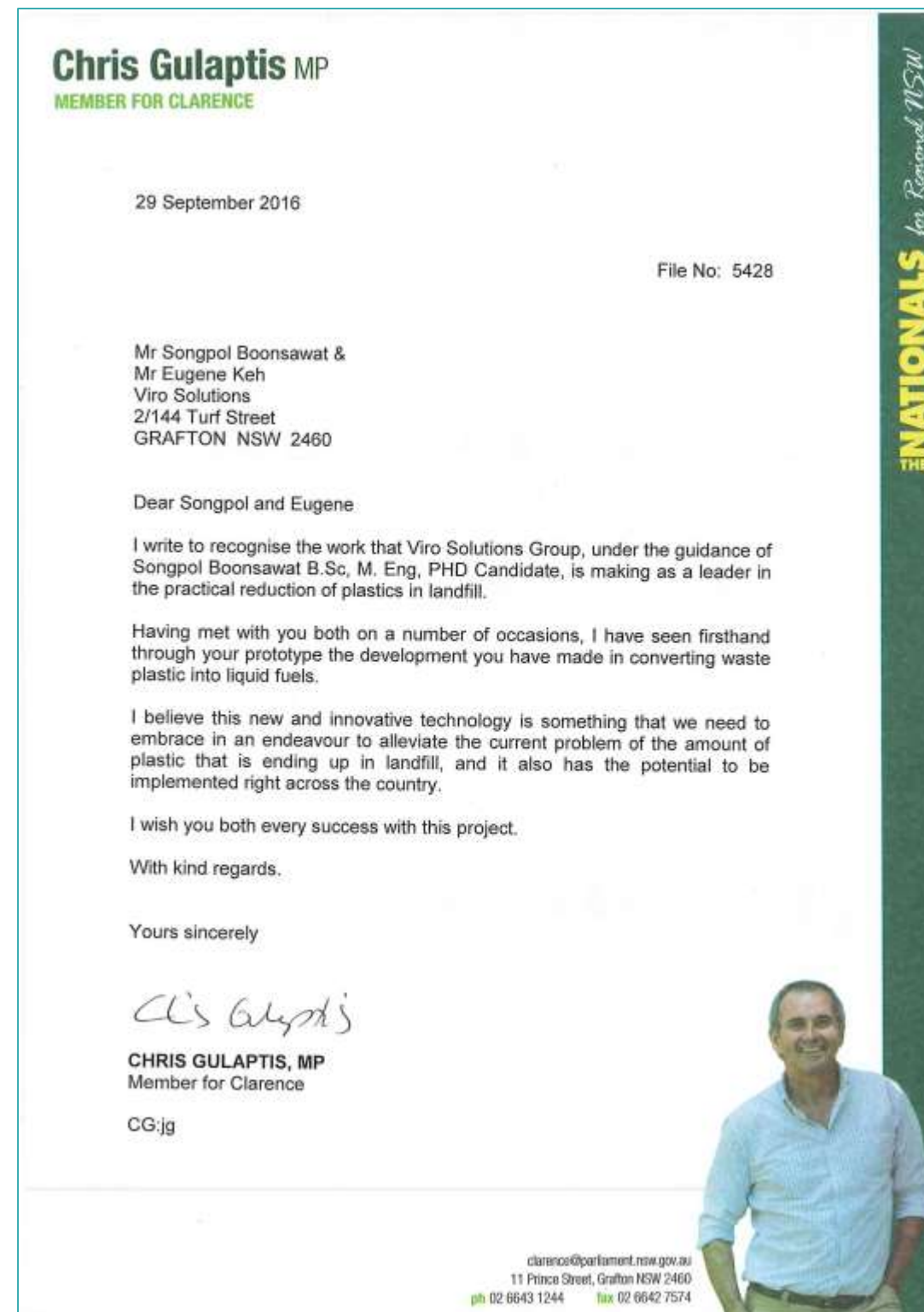


# Viro Technology The Viro<sup>2.0</sup> System

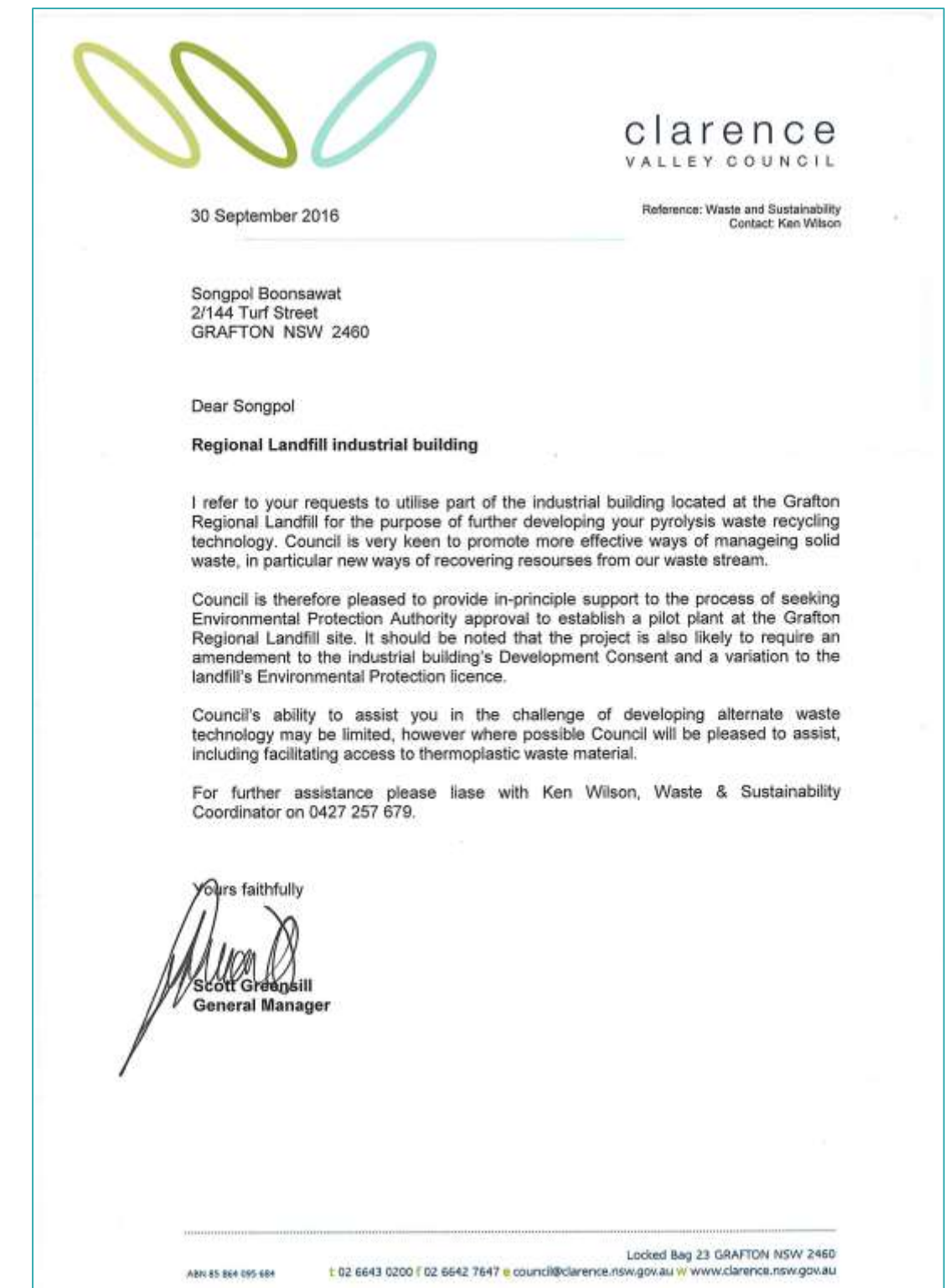
## Endorsement Letters from Australian Government



Endorsement from MP Mr Kevin Hogan,  
House of Representatives, Australia.



Endorsement from MP Mr Chris Gulaptis,  
New South Wales, Australia.



Endorsement from Clarence Valley Council  
of Grafton, New South Wales, Australia.

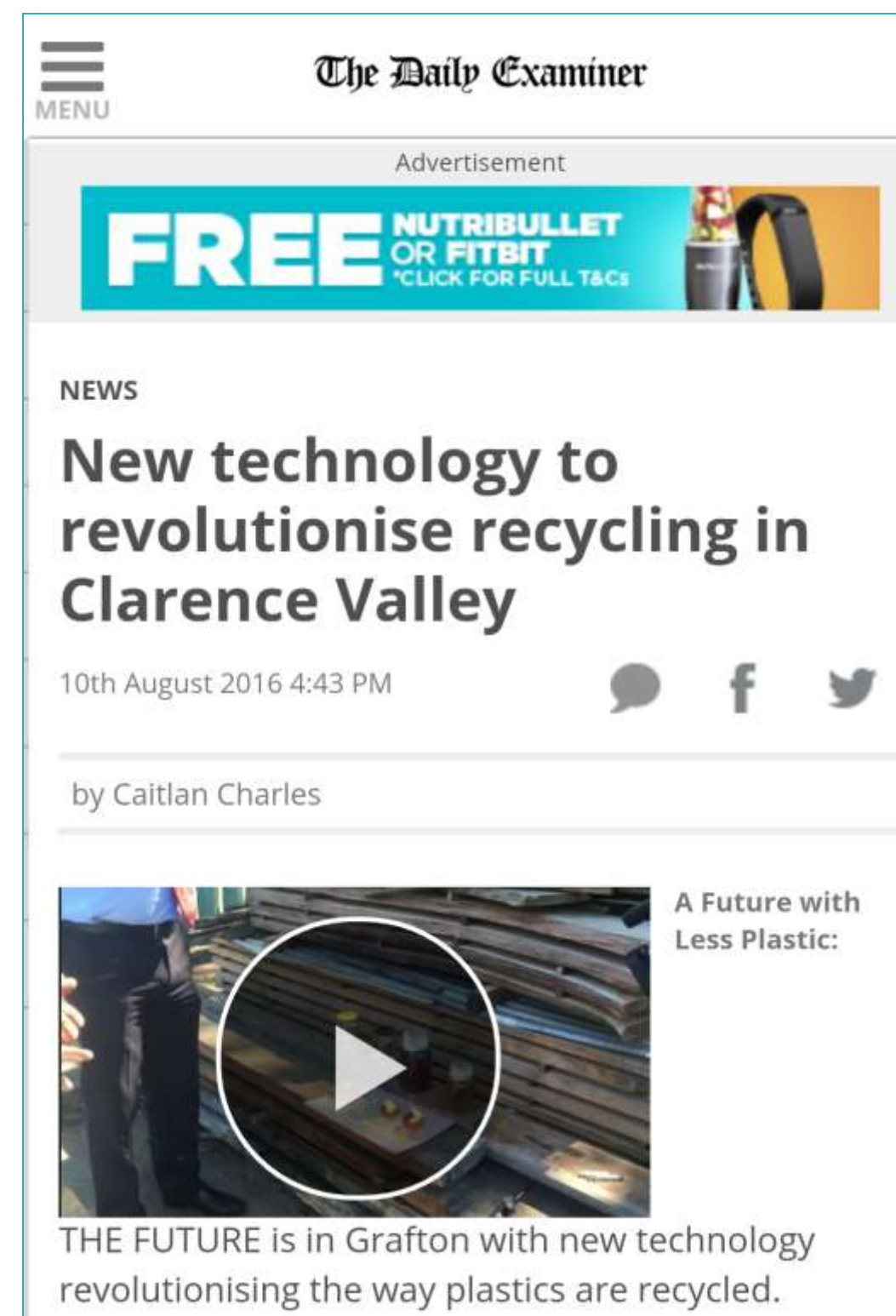


# Viro Technology on Media

## Media Interview in Australia



Mr. Kevin Hogan MP posted on his Facebook regarding Viro Technology on the Plastic Waste Recovery together with Dr Songpol, Founder of Viro Technology.



Interviewed by Australia's The Daily Examiner on August 10, 2016 with Founder Dr Songpol and Co-Founder Mr Eugene Keh at Viro Technology R&D office Grafton, Australia on the demonstration and publication on newspapers and online news.





# Viro Technology on Media

## Viro on Shark Tank Australia



Viro Technology was invited to the Shark Tank Show in Australia and was recorded live on November 21, 2016 for Season 3 as one of the contestants. The show was aired on Australian TV during June 2017. Viro Technology is also proudly being invited to attend the Shark Tank for the second time in 2018 to cast Season 4.



# Viro Technology on Media

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Prototype of Viro<sup>2.0</sup> – Viro on TV NBN News, Australia





# Viro Technology on Media


Prototype of Viro<sup>2.0</sup> – Viro on Gold Coast 9 News, Australia





# Viro Technology on Media

## Viro Online

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## Plastic waste reverse engineered into clean fuel

**Author**  
Stephanie Bedo  
**Date**  
September 13, 2016  
**Category**  
Griffith School of Engineering  
Griffith Sciences  
News articles  
**Topics**  
clean energy  
engineering  
reverse engineering  
Sustainability  
sustainable waste management  
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A Griffith University researcher is hoping to revolutionise the way plastic is recycled by converting it into fuel that is cleaner and more energy efficient than petrol or diesel.

PhD student Songpol Boonsawat has developed a waste disposal system that turns household plastic waste, contaminated plastic waste and targeted plastic waste into fuel.

“This work could revolutionise how to sustainably eliminate plastic waste from landfill and reduce the contamination of plastic in nature, by closing the loop of the plastic product lifecycle” says Songpol.

“The plastic waste problem is a global issue.”

### Reduction of plastic waste in landfill



If implemented across homes and councils across Australia, it could result

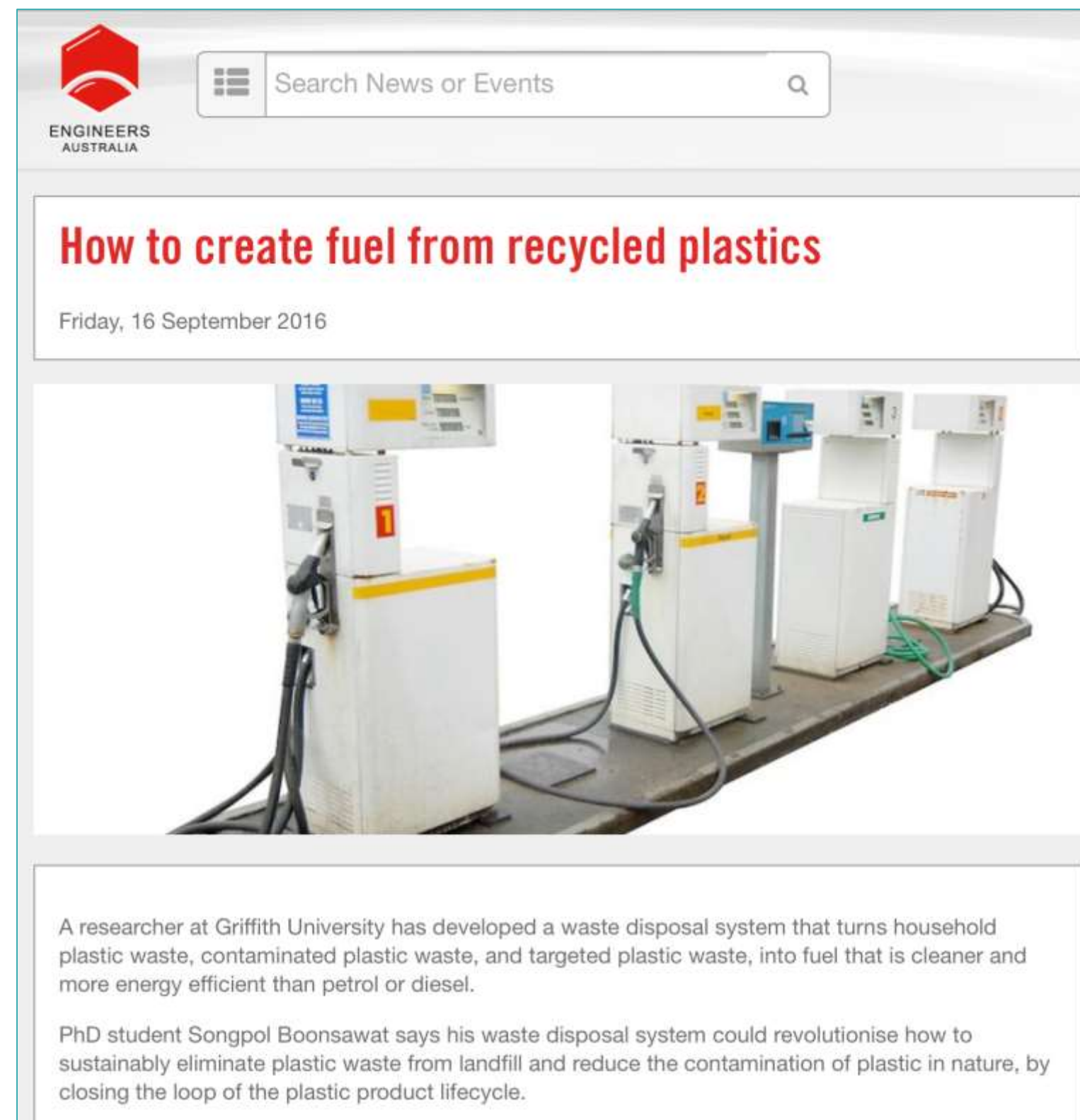
Griffith University Australia has published an article on their official website regarding the Plastic to Fuel Technology developed by Dr. Songpol, the founder of Viro Technology.

<https://app.secure.griffith.edu.au/news/2016/09/13/plastic-waste-reverse-engineered-into-clean-fuel/>



# Viro Technology on Media

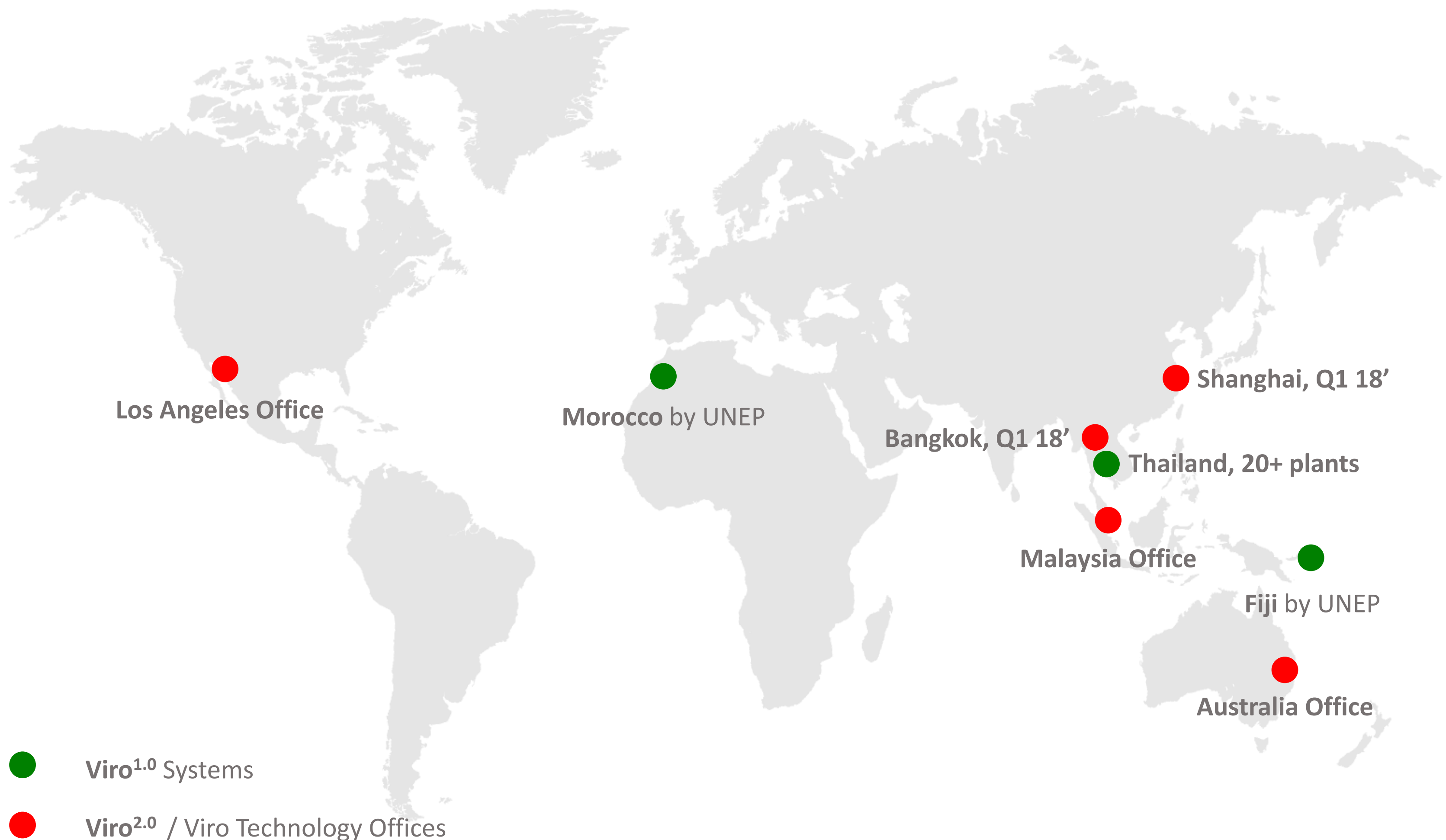
## Viro Online



Viro Technology was reported by the Institute of Engineers Australia on their website.  
<https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/portal/news/how-create-fuel-recycled-plastics>



# Viro Technology Distributed Locations







Viro Group, Inc DBA Viro Technology  
 Viro Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.  
 Viro Technology (Australia) Pty. Ltd.

Coming Soon :  
 Viro Green Technology (Shanghai) / expected Q1, 2018  
 Viro Technology (Thailand) / expected Q1, 2018





# Question?

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