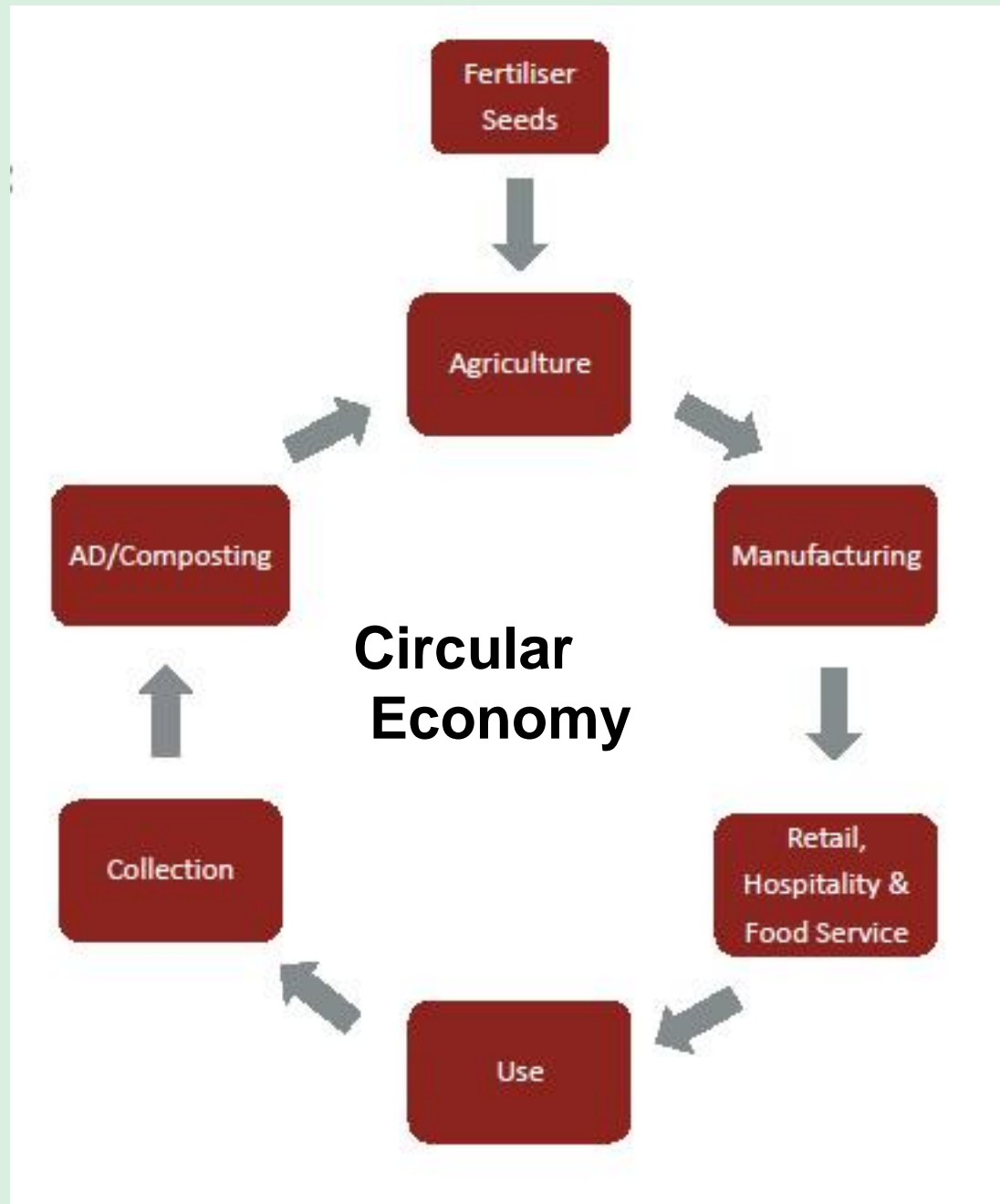


Bioenergy Australia 2016

BIOGAS IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Clare T Lukehurst OBE

IEA Bioenergy Task 37



Source: WRAP

Access and financial security



Supply interruptions

Weather

Mechanical breakdown

Political instability

Price fluctuations



Impact:
Production, processing and storage facilities, fertiliser costs



Impact:
Budget planning, maintenance of delivery schedules, retention of customer orders



Alternatives to deliver regular supply



**A place for
Biogas/AD**






**Total self sufficiency
and large surplus for sale**



**On farm to reduce
dependence on national grid**

Biogas in policy

Purposes:

-  Waste management
-  Wastewater treatment
-  Electricity and gas production

DISPOSAL OF DIGESTATE

AD undervalued process

The circular process at work

WHAT MAKES US 100% GREEN.
OUR COMMITMENT TO SAVING OVER 20 MILLION KGS OF CO₂ PER YEAR.



AD plant.
Generates biogas using farm and dairy waste.



Gas to grid.
We can inject 7 million m³ of green gas to the grid every year – saving up to 15 million kgs of CO₂ per year.



Sustainable cheesemaking.
CHP machines, using the biogas from our AD plant, generate over 8 million kwh of electric – saving over 5 million kgs of CO₂ per year.



Water recovery.
We recover 90% of our water – saving up to 328,500m³ per year.



Solar panels.
Our target is to reach 2MW per hour at peak – saving over 1 million kgs of CO₂ per year.



Green vehicles.
We run three Nissan Leafs, powered by the solar electricity we generate.

Waste optimisation.
Approx. 100,000m³ of digestate, a bi-product of the AD plant, contains 250,000 kg of nitrogen, replacing artificial fertiliser and saving 1.5 million kgs of CO₂ per year.





Milk from own herds of 1500 cows and 80 milk supply farms in 50 mile radius .

Feedstock

75,000 Slurry, whey +chopped OSR straw, maize silage, apple pomice & bread to double in 2017

To open March 2017

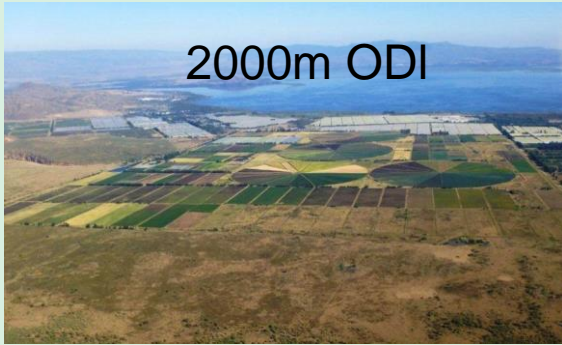
Construction of 2 new digesters to double output. All gas exported to third parties. Potential for milk and biomethane delivery vehicles

Source: Courtesy of Wyke farms



13,000 tonnes cheese
Circulated output CHP
1x 500 kWe /heat to cheese processing plant & 1 x 500 kWe at digester site for process heat & pasteurise digestate; Electric power for on site use and run delivery vans
Surplus gas upgraded and fed into national grid

Gorge Farm- Lake Naivasha Kenya a working model of a circular economy



Distributed power vital for energy security, reliability and efficiency; guarantee for export targets. Replaced grid electricity for farm & community, diesel for heating glasshouses, fertiliser for community and commercial farms

Horticulture 1bn US\$ pa
1986 11,000t – 2015 122,600 t

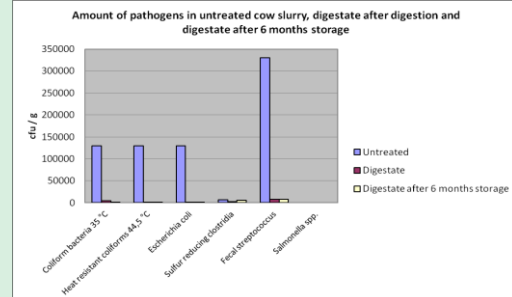


40% crops misfits for packaging and aesthetics

Source: Courtesy of Clarke Energy



-Financial benefits (Euros)



Financial benefit	Stage 1 1998-2001	Stage 2 2002-2007	Stage 3 2008-2011	Comments
Avoided expenditure:				Combined effect of electricity price increase and increase farm consumption Includes heat from the CHP and boiler
Electricity	7,000	10,000	13,000	
Heat	15,000-18,000	18,000-20,000	18,000-20,000	
Car fuel	2,000	2,000	6,000	
Tractor fuel	0	0	Circa 1,000	
Artificial fertiliser replacement	5,000-6,000	5,000-6,000	5,000-6,000	
Reduced expenditure on veterinary bills	Not quantified	Not quantified	Not quantified	
<i>Sub-total avoided expenditure (a)</i>	<i>29,000-35,000</i>	<i>35,000 -38,000</i>	<i>43,000 -46,000</i>	
New income sources:				
Electricity export	0	0	0	
Heat	0	0	0	
Biomethane for vehicle fuel	0	12,000	90,000	
Extra litres of milk	Not quantifiable	Not quantifiable	Not quantifiable	
Gate fees	0	0	5,000	
<i>Sub-total new income (b)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>95,000</i>	
Total financial benefit (a) + (b)	29,000-35,000	47,000-50,000	138,000-141,000	

Biogas & AD - the pivot of the circular economy

■ Optimum use of resources – little waste

■ Energy –reduced power distribution losses

■ - need for road transport of oil, etc

■ Fertiliser – demand on primary sources (NPK) & retention and recycling of nutrients, increase in NH_4N

■ Animal & plant health - antibiotics, pest & herbicides

■ Human health – flies, odours, bacteria & viral circulations

■ On site recirculation of resources-surplus for sale

Leads to increased productivity

Reduced GHG emissions

Cushion against global crises (eg oil)

Financial stability

THE CASE FOR GLOBAL ADOPTION OF AD

A

HIGHLY FLEXIBLE PROCESS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following sponsors through generous donations not only pay for UK to attend meeting but also bear the full cost of the IEA Bioenergy Task 37 (Energy from Biogas) UK membership subscription

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