



NET AIR EMISSIONS REDUCTION DUE TO FOREST BIOMASS DIVERSION TO AN EXISTING BIOMASS POWER FACILITY



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- Background
- Challenges and Opportunities
- Biomass Recovery Methodology
- Air Emissions Tracking
- Results
- Other Placer County Biomass Initiative Projects





CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



Challenges

- Century of successful fire suppression activities have allowed forest conditions in the West to deteriorate.
- Wildfire scale and intensity have grown significantly in the last two decades.
- Impacts to watersheds, habitat, and local economies are severe.
- Cost to treat forest fuels are high.
- Very limited markets for biomass material.
- State and federal \$ for fuels treatment are of limited scope and duration.

Opportunities

- Alternative markets for biomass material are developing.
- Collection, processing and transport methodologies are more efficient.
- Renewable portfolio standards are in place providing markets for biomass power.
- Short term federal and state incentives for biomass removal (e.g., BCAP).
- Long term fungible emission reduction credit offsets or GHG reduction credits.





PLACER COUNTY BIOMASS TEAM

- Placer County Biomass Program
- Placer County Air Pollution Control District
- TSS Consultants
- Spatial Informatics Group





PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

- Air quality in Placer County
- Programs:
 - Permitting and inspections of stationary sources
 - Enforcement of Air Pollution Control Regulations
 - Air Monitoring
 - Air Quality Planning CEQA & Attainment
 - Clean Air Grants and Incentive Programs
 - Air Toxics
 - Manage Open Burning Forestry and Agriculture





BIOMASS DIVERSION STUDY OBJECTIVES

- Compare net air impacts of biomass combustion open pile burning and controlled combustion at an existing biomass power generation facility.
- Confirm costs to collect, harvest and transport biomass material from the forest to an existing biomass power generation facility.



WOODY BIOMASS WASTES





CURRENT FATE – OPEN BURNING













ALTERNATE FATE – RENEWABLE ENERGY













BIOMASS WASTE FOR ENERGY GHG OFFSET PROTOCOL













DATA TRACKING

- Collection and Processing
 - Diesel engines on grinder and loaders Dust from grinding operation
- Transport
 - Diesel engines on chip van transports Dust from vehicle travel on dirt roads
- Biomass-to-energy plant
 Energy production
 Biomass fuel use







- Achievements
 - Transported 7,089 green tons (4,200 BDT)
 - Biomass fuel characteristics: 9,000 Btu/lb, 40% moisture
 - 4,652 MW electricity generation
- Economics
 - Approx. \$58.50/BDT (\$3.25/MMBtu)
 - Working to increase operating efficiency and reduce cost











COSTS TO COLLECT, PROCESS, AND TRANSPORT

| EQUIPMENT | \$/OPERATING HOUR | AVERAGE OPERATING HOURS/DAY | COST \$/BDT |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Grinder – Bandit Beast | \$400 | 4 | \$17.19 |
| Excavator – Linkbelt 135 | \$125 | 3.7 | \$4.97 |
| Excavator – Linkbelt 290 | \$150 | 3.7 | \$5.96 |
| Chip Truck - Kenworth | \$85 | 9 | \$27.13 |
| Water Truck – Ford L9000 | \$60 | 3 | \$1.93 |
| Service Truck – Ford F 350 | \$25 | 2 | \$0.54 |
| Crew Truck – Ford F 250 | \$20 | 2 | \$0.43 |
| Low Bed – Kenworth | \$100 | .27 | \$0.29 |
| TOTAL | | | \$58.43 |



[Purchase Price of Fuel at BioEnergy Facility - Cost to Process and Transport]





GHG CREDIT IMPLEMENTATION





LAKE TAHOE REGIONAL BIOMASS PROJECT









FOREST FUEL TREATMENTS

- Quantify GHG reductions for forest fuel treatment projects
 - Wildfire reduction size, intensity
 - Forest growth rate enhancement
- Research Team
 - U.S. Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station, U.C. Berkeley, and Spatial Informatics Group



STUDY AREA













WILDFIRE MITIGATION









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