

why do we care?

- feedstock and raw materials are central to all biomass projects
- feedstock costs can be a significant operational expense
- securing reliable sources raw materials key to acquiring financing
- most combustion systems are optimized to run on a consistent feedstock
- smaller bio-energy systems are less robust
- larger systems are more robust but present more feedstock risk

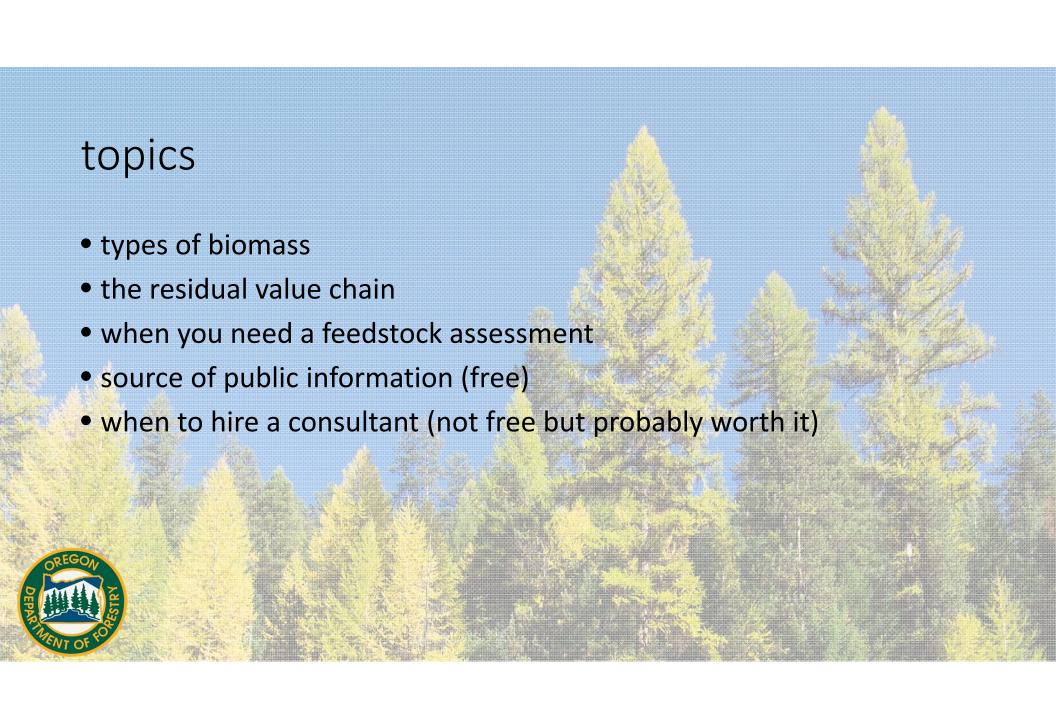


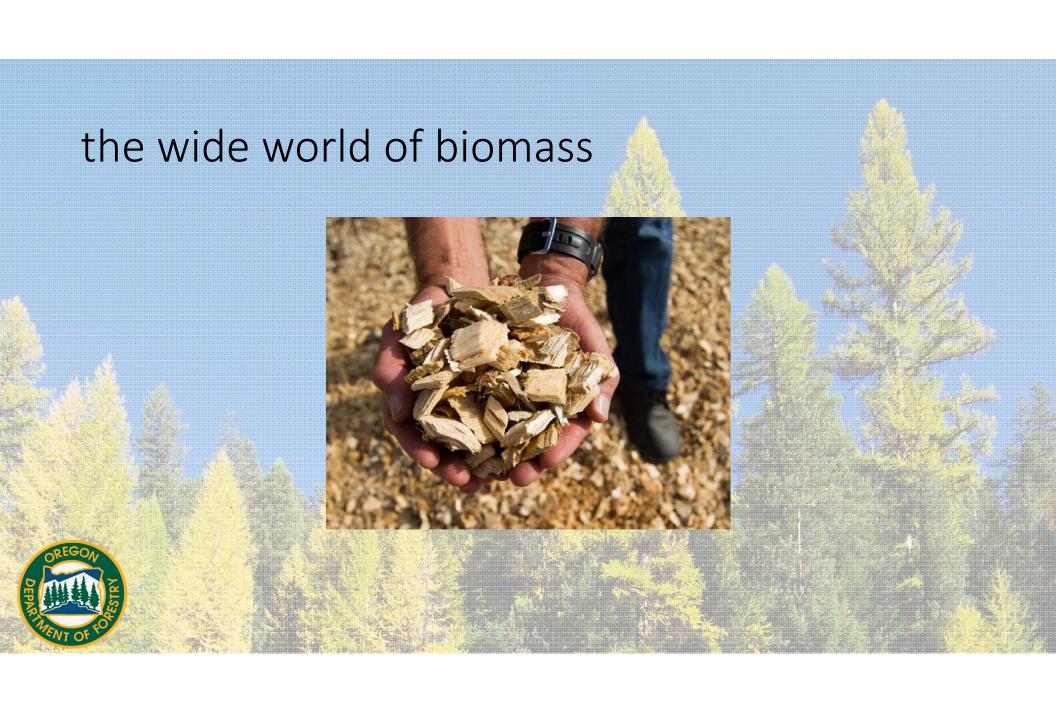
a variety of approaches

from the perspective of...

- initial project viability: are their adequate supplies at reasonable prices?
- efficient operations: can we obtain a consistent supply of preferred feedstock? How robust is the supply chain?
- long-term viability: what is the projected inflation rate? Is there or will there be competition for the resource?

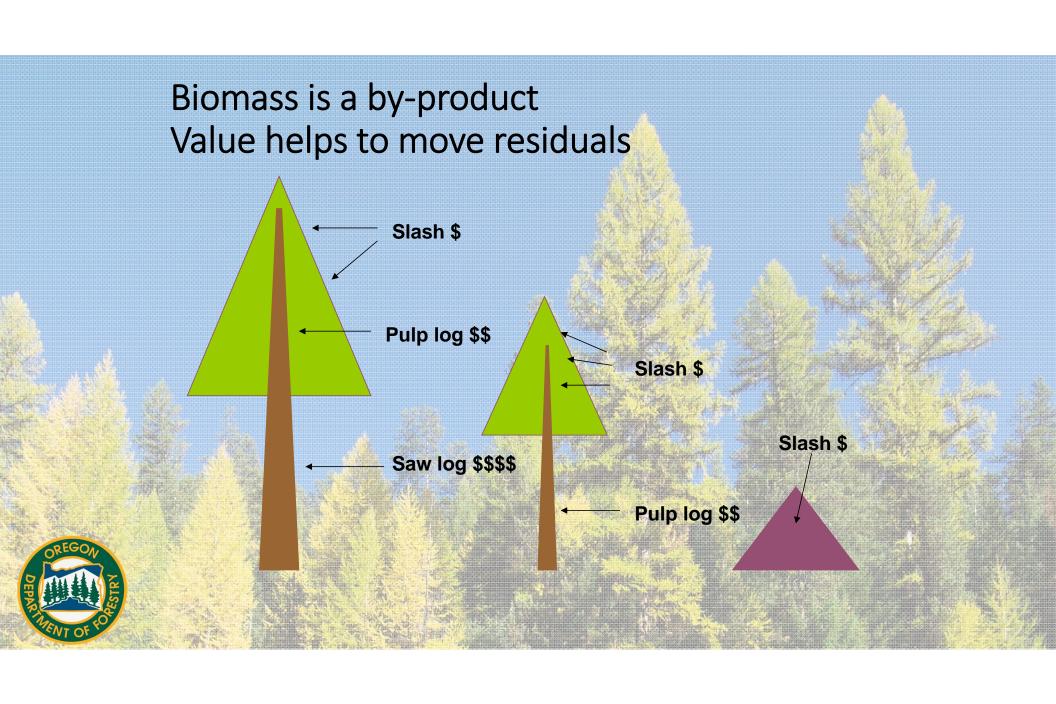


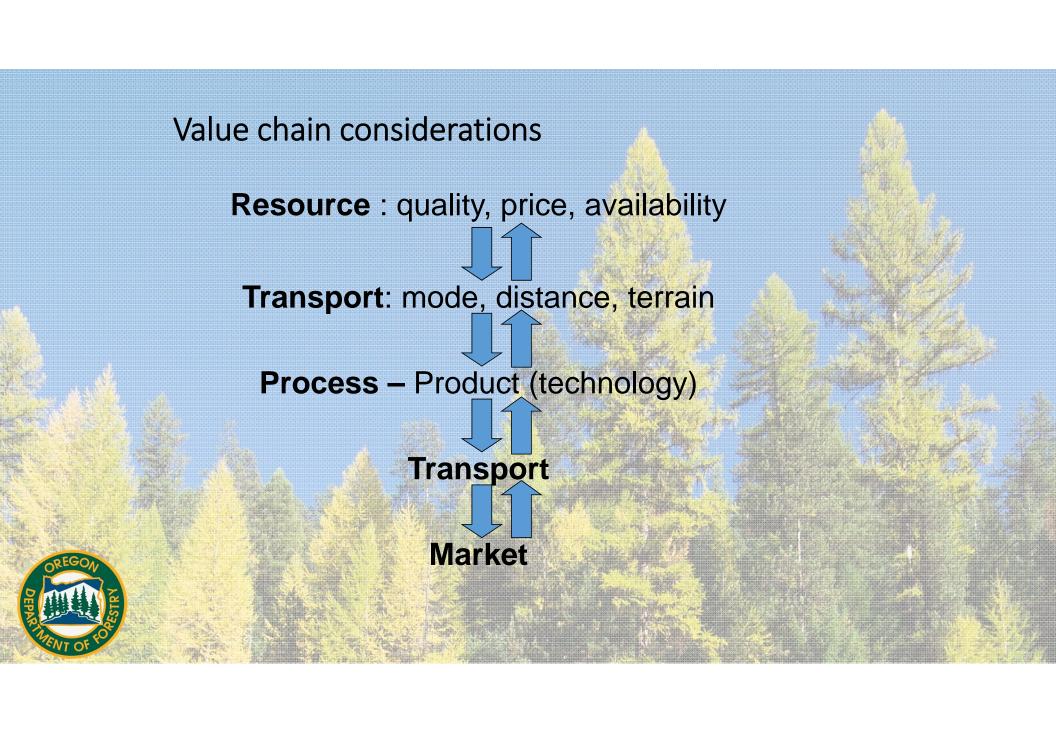












contracts

- Specifications
- Measurement methods
- Testing procedure
- Term
- Delivery schedule
- Payment
- Pricing

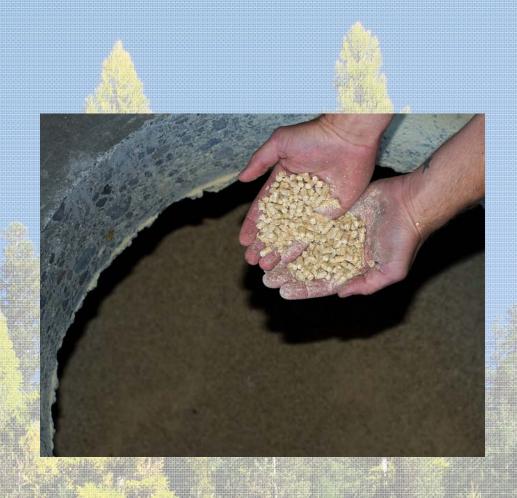






Pellets

- Available commercial product
- Several facilities deliver bulk
 - Bear Mtn
 - Pacific Pellet
 - Ochoco
 - Blue Mtn
- Simple contracts
 - Handshake, purchase order
 - One-year contract
- Prices
 - FOB \$135-150/ton



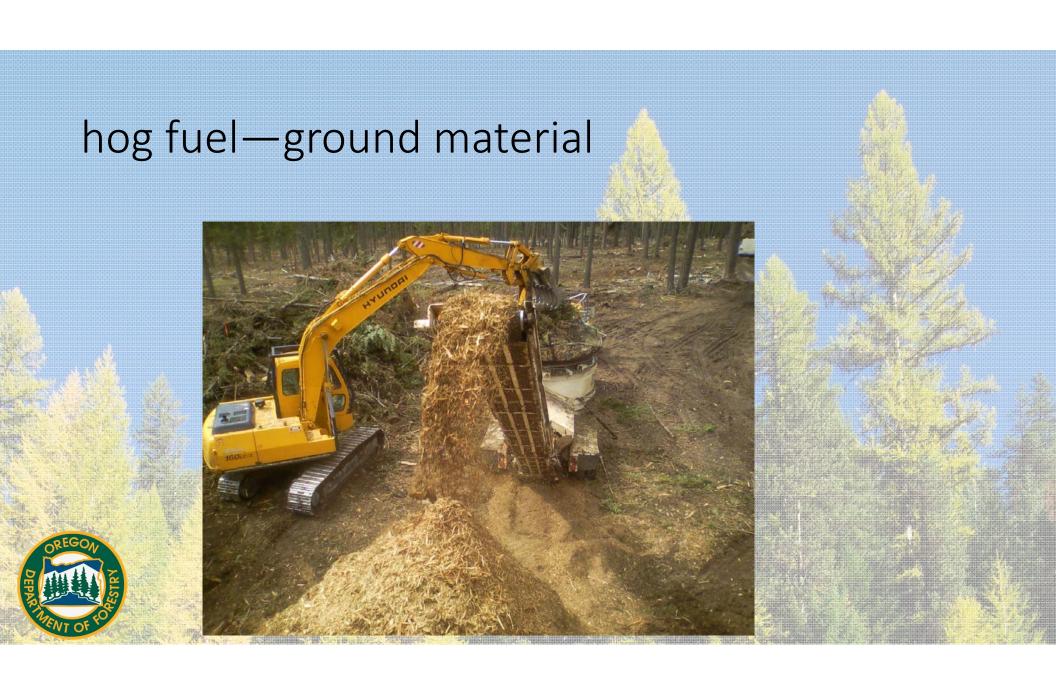


Wood chips

- Sources
 - Forestry residual
 - Commercial logging
 - Fuels reduction
 - Restoration
- Types
 - Hog fuel
 - Paper quality chips
 - "wood fuel chip"
- Prices
 - \$80--\$100/BDT







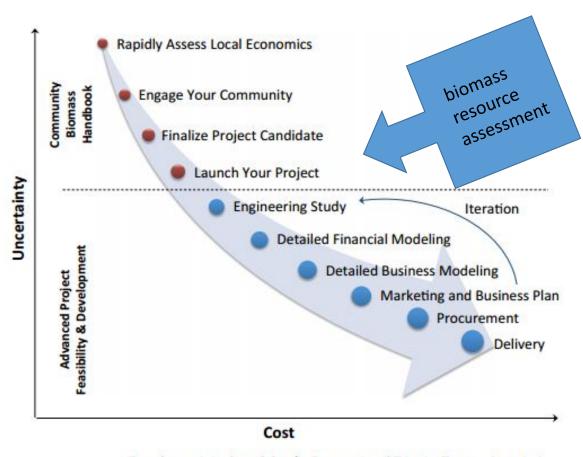


Resource Assessment

- Identifies feedstock needs and specifications
- Answers the questions
 - How much is available within a reasonable radius of the proposed project?
 - What is the range of prices?
 - Who could supply the facility or project?
 - How: Identifies transportation and logistical scenarios
 - Standard equipment?
 - New equipment?
 - On the road system?
 - Re-load?
 - Provide confidence to owners that development pathway is sound

where does a resource assessment fit in the process?

Key Components of a Project



Based on original work by the International District Energy Association.

Data costs money

- uncertainty, novelty, risk require more robust information
 - Need to analyze options and complexity
- feedstock assessments usually not required for small projects
 - Sometimes a handshake will do
- secondary data free to less expensive but not tailored
 - Might not be asking the right question or is not specific geography
- primary data
 - expensive (surveys, telephone, interviews)
 - timely and accurate
 - changes over time

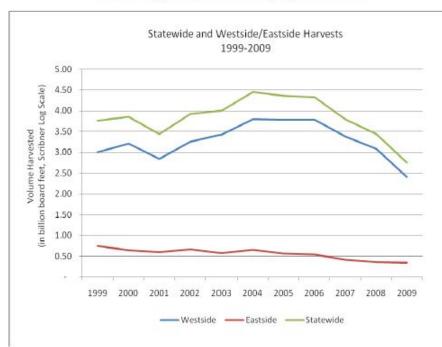
Data sources

- State natural resource agencies
 - ODF timber harvest data
 - WA DNR biomass harvest calculator
- Publically funded feedstock assessments
 - What is the shelf life?
 - What has changed?
- Public and private landowners
- Forestry contractors
- Researchers and consultants





Table 1: Oregon Timber Harvest by Region 1999-2009



Source: Oregon Department of Forestry, http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/STATE_FORESTS/FRP/annual_reports.shtml, accessed October 15, 2010.



