Anaerobic Digestion: Ontario Provincial Initiatives



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Why farm-based biogas in Ontario?

- New revenue on the farm
- Renewable energy production [heat, electricity, gas]
- Support food processing
- Increased nutrient utilization
- Societal benefits:
 - Pathogen Reductions/ Clean Water
 - Reduced GHG emissions / Clean Air
 - Reduced Odour / Less Nuisance
- Supports farmers' environmental goals and reducing product C-footprint through the value-chain

www.ieso.ca Monday, May 25, 2015 12:00 noon

16,414 MW

Current Hour's Demand at 12:00 p.m. EDT

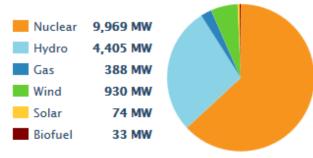
Projected Demand at 2:00 p.m. EDT	16,834 MW		
Today's Projected Peak at 9:00 p.m. EDT	17,900 MW		
Summer Record Peak Aug 1, 2006	27,005 MW		

Projected Actual 19,500 18,000 15,000 13,500 12,000 3 6 9 12 15 18 21

Hour

SUPPLY

Hourly Output by Fuel Type at 11:00 a.m. EDT



Hourly Imports	175 MW		
Hourly Exports	2,037 MW		
Generator Availability at Peak	28,550 MW		
at 10:00 p.m. EDT			

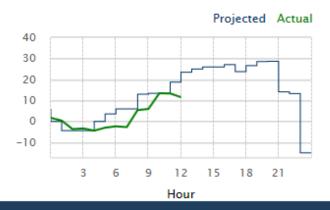
PRICE

1.16 ¢/kWh

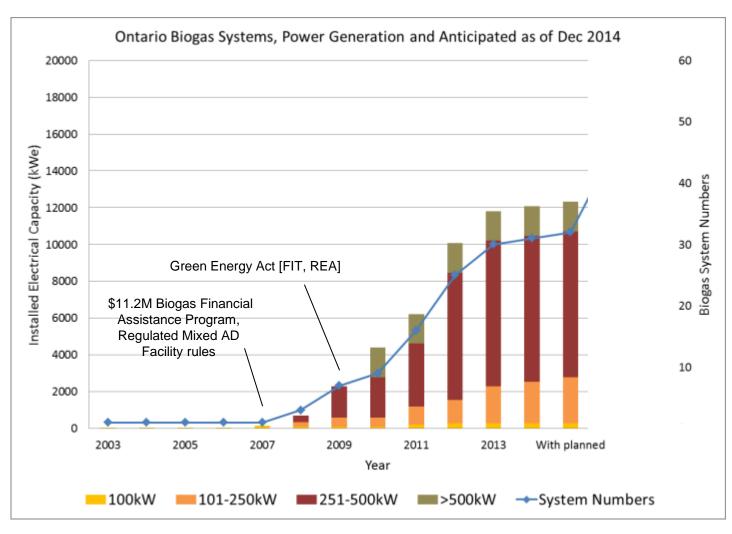
Ontario Demand (MW)

Current Hourly Price at 12:00 p.m. EDT

Hourly Ontario Energy Price (\$/MWh)



Agricultural biogas system growth



Feed-In Tariff (FIT) 4 Draft Rules

- Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) delivers FIT4
- FIT: offers a standard price for different renewable energy technologies based on the cost of developing and delivering a project
 - Various priorities and constraints
 - Only for projects < 500 kW
- Final FIT4 rules anticipated early June, application period end of July
- Procurement Target: 241 MW
 - 2/3 to Contract Capacity Set-Asides (municipal, community, aboriginal) - 161 MW
 - 80 MW available to general pool of applicants
 - FIT3 ~500 MW of applicants!

September 30, 2014 Feed-In Tariff Prices

Renewable Fuel	Project Size Tranche*	Price (¢/kWh)	Escalation Percentage**
6 - L (D) ()	≤ 10 kW	38.4	0%
Solar (PV) (Rooftop)	> 10 kW ≤ 100 kW	34.3	0%
(Moortop)	> 100 kW ≤ 500 kW	31.6	0%
Solar (PV)	≤ 10 kW	28.9	0%
(Non-Rooftop)	> 10 kW ≤ 500 kW	27.5	0%
On-Shore Wind	≤ 500 kW	12.8	20%
Waterpower	≤ 500 kW	24.6	20%
Renewable Biomass	≤ 500 kW	17.5	50%
On-Farm Biogas	≤ 100 kW	26.3	50%
	> 100 kW ≤ 250 kW	20.4	50%
Biogas	≤ 500 kW	16.8	50%
Landfill Gas	≤ 500 kW	17.1	50%

FIT PRICE ADDERS

	_	articipation ject	Community Pro	Participation ject	•	Public Sector pation Project
Participation Level (Equity)	> 50%	≥ 15% ≤ 50%	> 50%	≥ 15% ≤ 50%	> 50%	≥ 15% ≤ 50%
Price Adder (¢/kWh)	1.5	0.75	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5

Feed-In Tariff (FIT) 4 Draft Rules

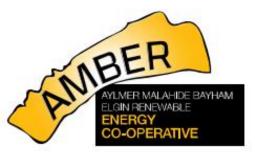
- Priority Points:
- Municipal Council Support, Aboriginal Support, Public Sector Host Site
- Price Reduction Tier Three:
 - 26.3 c/kWh becomes 23.1 c/kWh
 - 20.4 c/kWh becomes 18.0 c/kWh

Price Reduction Tiers	Price Reduction	Priority Points
Base Price	0	0
Tier One	4%	1
Tier Two	8%	2
Tier Three	12%	3

Additional Biogas Considerations in FIT4

- CCSA are a difficult fit for farm-based projects:
 - FIT3 had applications for 35 on-farm AD systems.
 - 6 co-op projects secured FIT3 contracts
- Prices of 26.3 ¢/kWh and 20.4 ¢/kWh for 100 kW and 250 kW systems: energy crop use may be viable. Less so with bid-down.
- Rural grid connections eliminate many projects



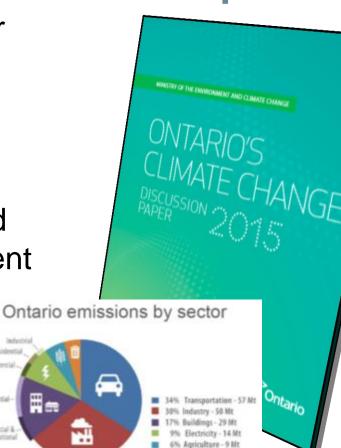


Amber Energy Co-op – Elgin County

- Six FIT3 co-operative anaerobic digestion contracts, 6 X 250 kW
 - Achieved FIT3 maximum co-op level: >50 landowners in the county, 100% co-op ownership
- Co-op will own and operate the anaerobic digesters, contract with the host land-owner:
 - 3 dairy sites, 2 vegetable sites, 1 hog site
 - Manure/digestate exchange, annual rental fee
- Co-op coordinates centralized feedstock reception/distribution
- Central feedstock receiving hub:
 - Home to biodiesel production: glycerine feedstock produced
 - <10 km to each site: sharing equipment is possible</p>
- Regulated Mixed AD Facility 50% food waste model is intended
- Some energy crops as feedstock
- Ground-breaking on 3 projects in August 2015

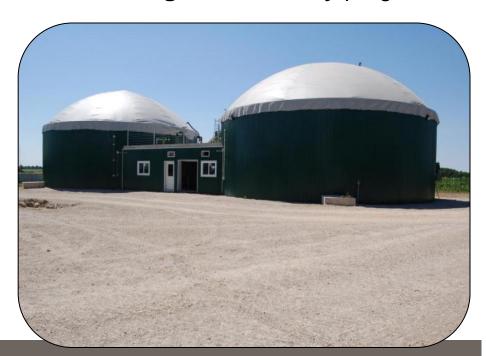
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) Climate Change Discussion Paper

- Public comments on Discussion Paper closed March 29, 2015
- Cap and trade system to limit GHG emissions – Western Climate Initiative with Quebec and California
- "Will reward innovative companies and create more opportunities for investment in Ontario"
- Potential opportunity for biogas:
 - Reduced emissions
 - Replace fossil fuel use



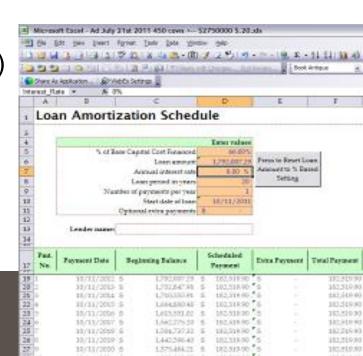
Mixing food waste: what has changed?

- On October 25, 2013, the Government filed amendments to O. Reg. 267/03 to enhance the anaerobic digestion approval program under the Nutrient Management Act (NMA)
- Key Change: Facilities can now treat up to 50% off-farm materials under the Regulated Mixed Anaerobic Digestion Facility program



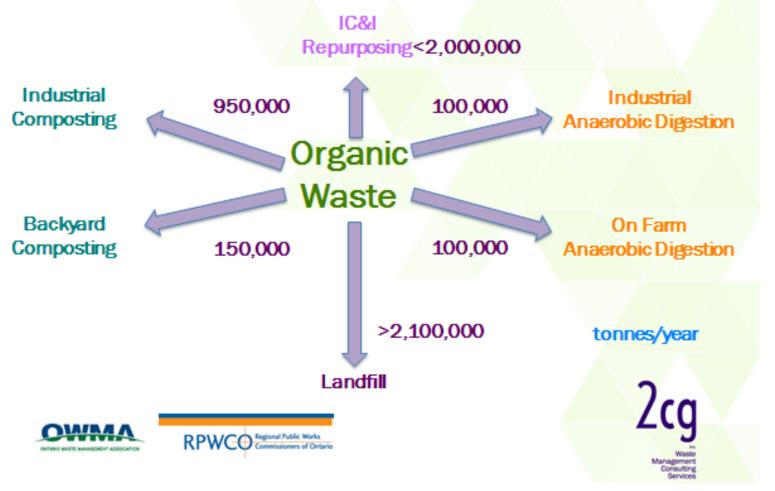
25% Versus 50% Off-farm Feedstock

- University of Guelph Biogas Calculator:
- http://bioeconproject.com
- Average Ontario Dairy Farm: 85 milking cows
 - 25% off-farm material (1300 m³/ yr), mid strength vegetative waste, \$10/tonne tipping fee
 - = 57 kW capacity, negative NPV
 - 50% off-farm material (same material)= 100 kW, positive NPV



How Much Food Waste is out There?

Estimated Flow of Organic Waste



Collaborative Feedstock Sourcing



- Collaboration of biogas system operators
- Offer consistent relationship for feedstock generators:
 - Higher quality service
 - Dependability of destination: redistribution if for instance one site has down time – up-time advantage
 - Consistent message on pricing, value, quality
 - Flexibility in approvals and equipment amongst many AD systems
- Primarily operating in SW Ontario

Cup Plant as Biogas Energy Crop

- Perennial, native, pollinator friendly
- High biogas per unit area (m³/ha) yield:
 - 4900 m³/ha (cup plant) vs 4500 m³/ha (corn silage)
- German trials since 2008
- Initial biogas yield tests at UG Ridgetown
- Establishment trials at OMAFRA Simcoe





Agricultural Biomass Switchgrass and Miscanthus

- Soil health: perennial crops for erosion prevention
- Wheat straw: normally 4-5 ¢/lb
 - ➤ Currently 10-12 ¢/lb
 - ➤ Low winter wheat acres (low grain price, late fall soybean harvest) and cold winter mean on-going price pressure.
- Result: interest in dedicated biomass crops
 - Predictable availability
 - ➤ Interesting performance characteristics



 Switchgrass: planted from seed (perennial), cut in the fall, left in the field to leach nutrients, baled in spring: low nutrient high C straw

 Miscanthus: rhizome establishment, winter stand, spring baled, low nutrient high C straw. Higher yield than switchgrass.

Ontario Biomass Producer's Co-op (OBPC)

- Sustainable production and marketing of biomass.
- Principles:
 - Economical return to the farmer (7 ¢/lb, \$300/ac)
 - Buyer deals with the co-op, co-op looks after supply.
- Membership open to all Ontario farm operations, from small to large scale
- Associate members who are engaged in the biomass industry



