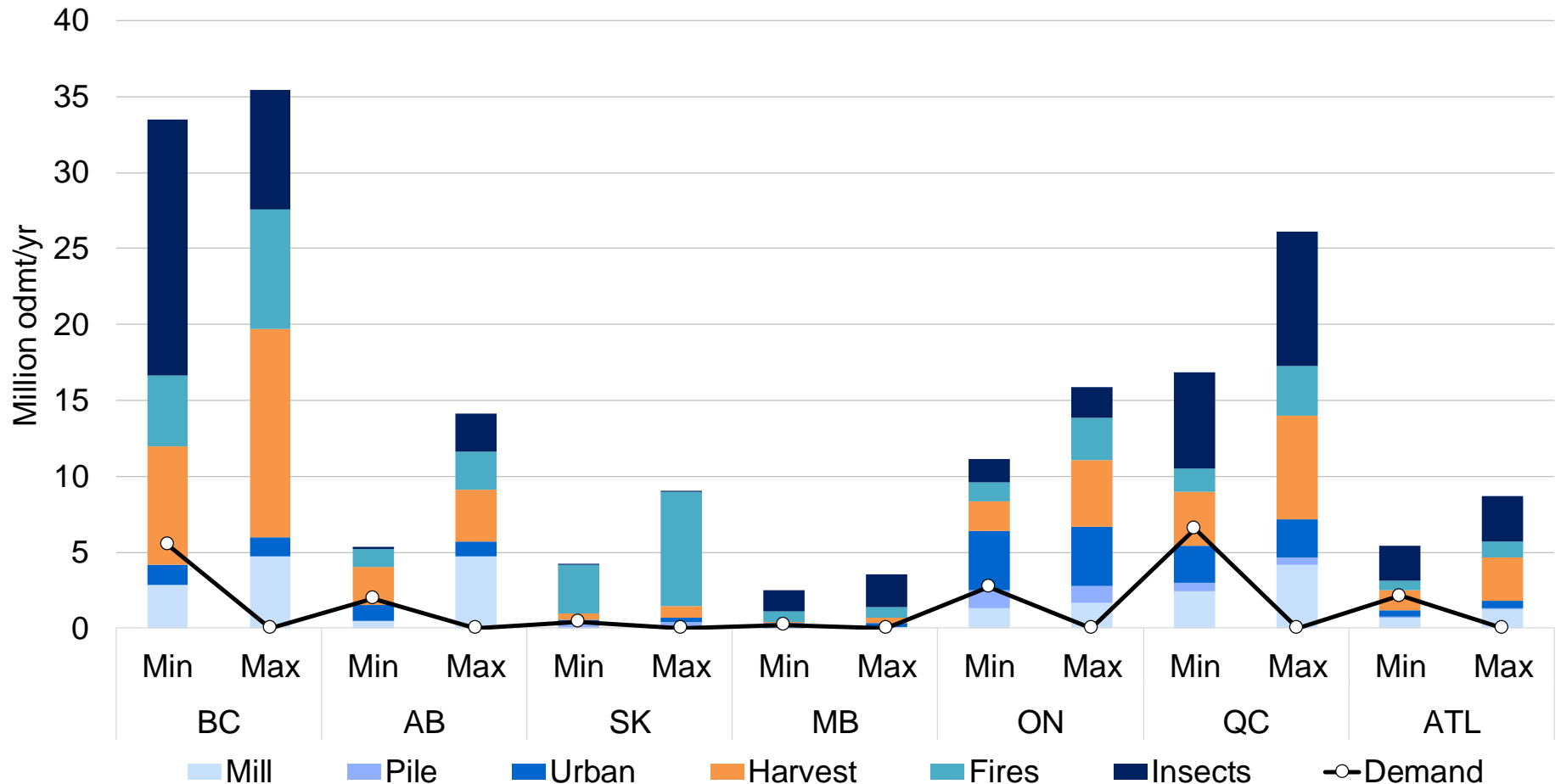


Challenges and Environmental Trade-Offs in Using Harvest Residues for Energy Production

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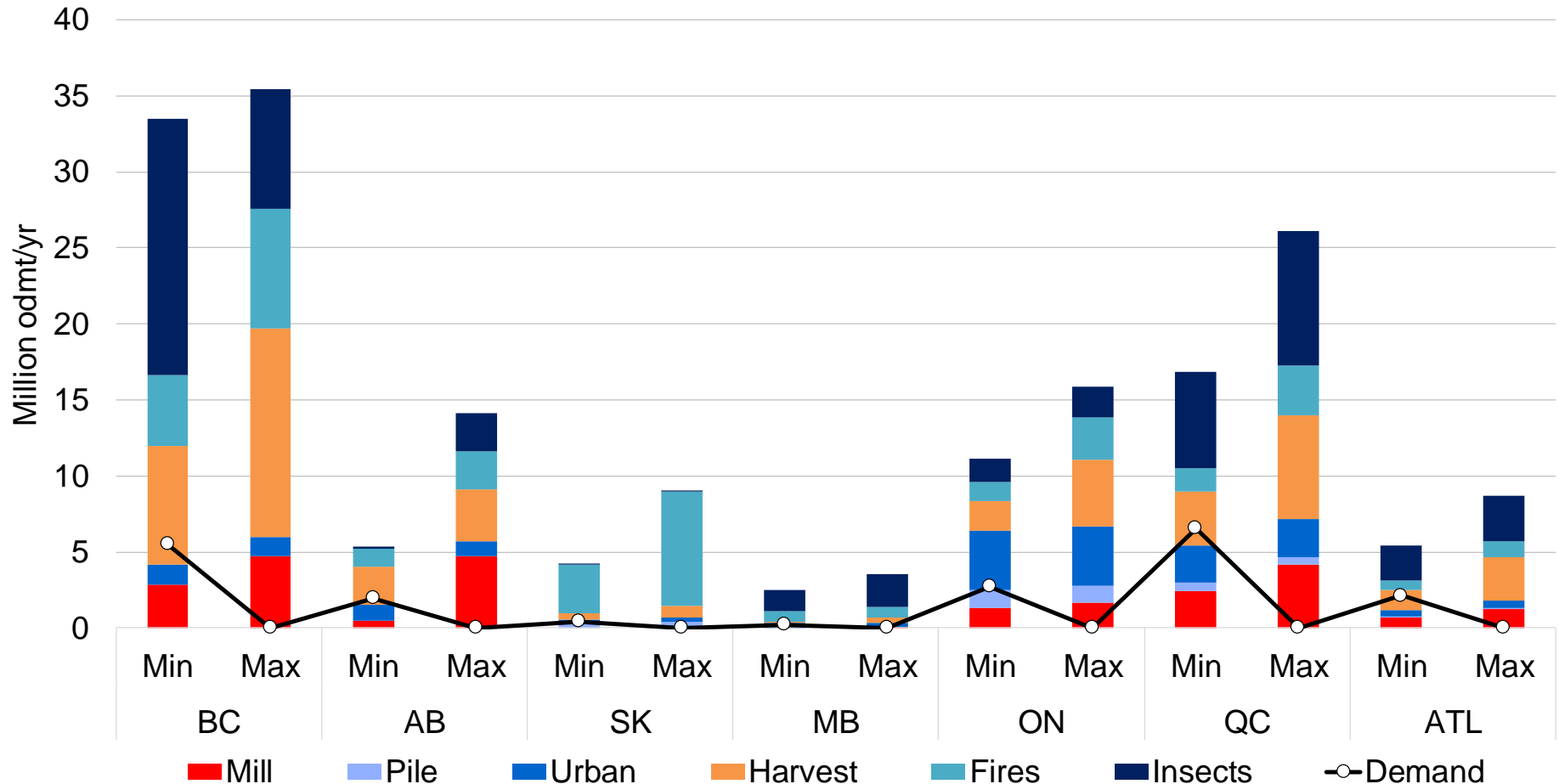
Wood residues are generated from many sources in the forest products value chain

Residues generation vs. demand (2008)



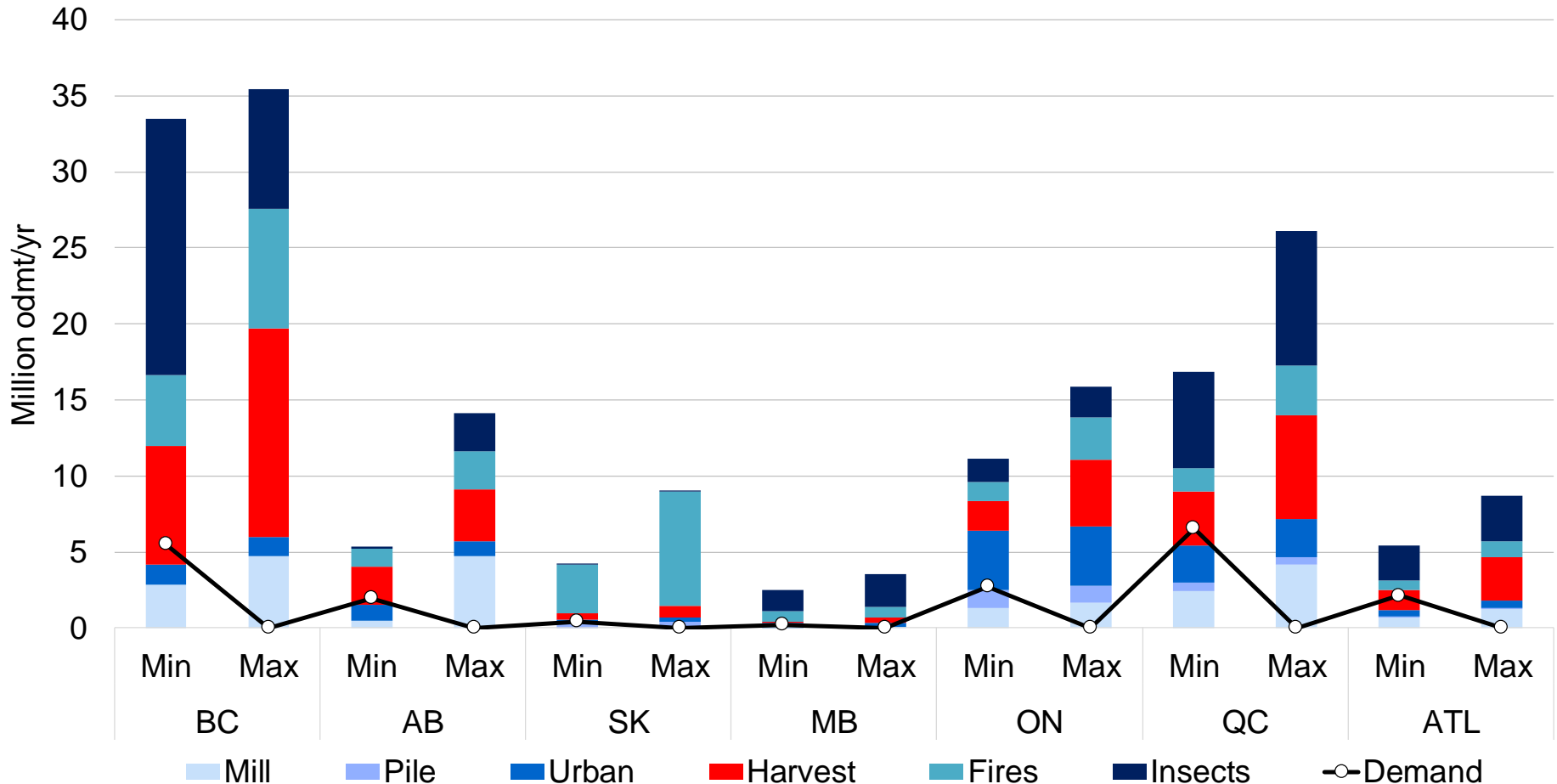
It can be assumed that a significant fraction of the demand is fulfilled using mill residues

Residues generation vs. demand (2008)



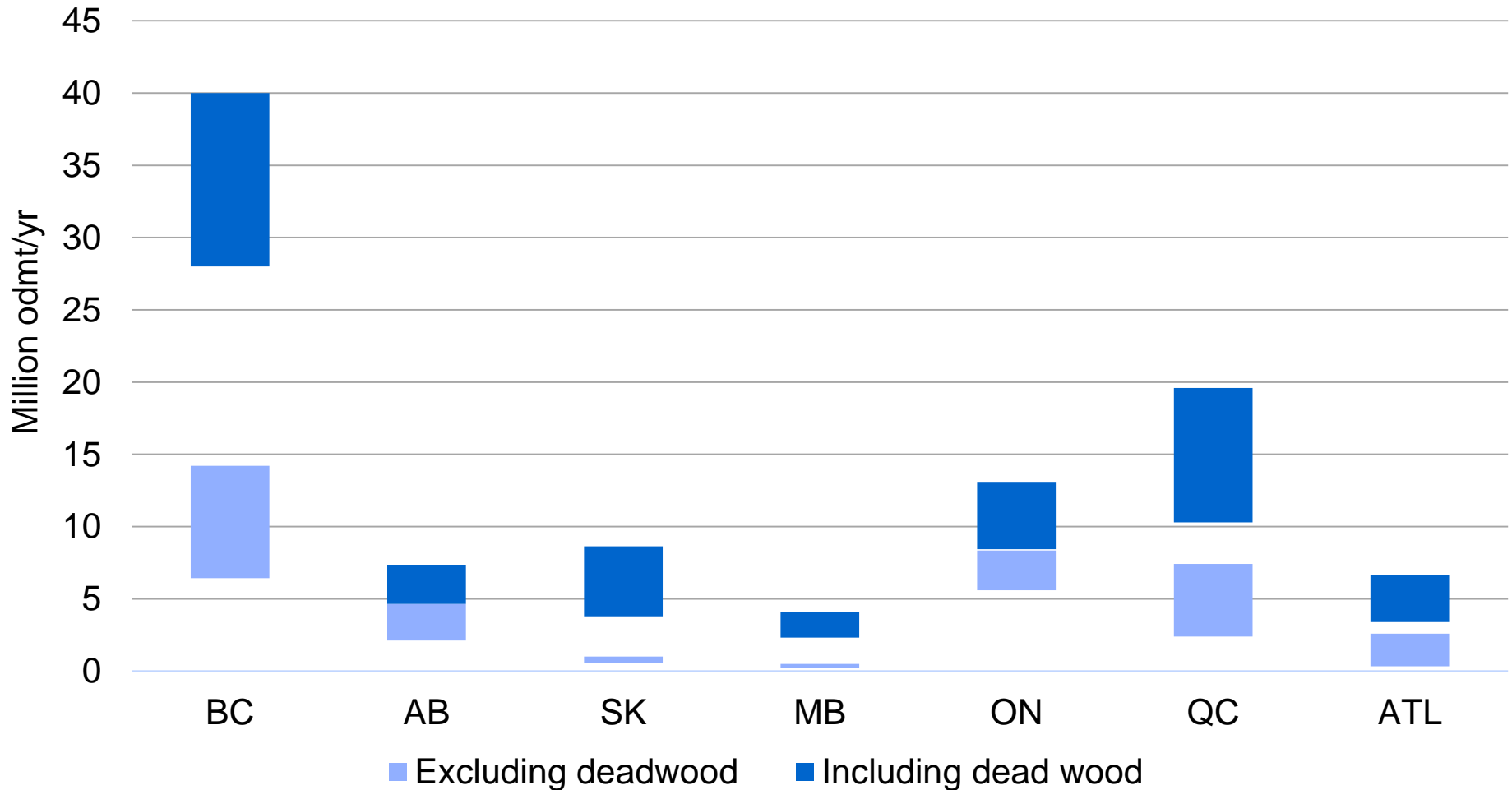
Forest product facilities also use some harvest residues

Residues generation vs. demand (2008)



There is a significant potential surplus of wood residues, including harvest residues

Potential Wood Residues Surplus (2008 Data)



FACT: There is a significant potential surplus of harvest residues

QUESTIONS:

- 1 Is it possible to use this surplus?
- 2 What are the environmental implications of doing so?

Currently, unused forest residues are managed using various approaches

From more to less common*

Piled at roadside



Left in-situ



Piled at roadside and burned



Piled and burned in-situ



- To minimize wildfires

There are several challenges in increasing collection of harvest residues

- High cost of collection and transportation
 - Low-density and high moisture content
- Low market prices
 - Lack of political incentives
- Regulations
- Environmental considerations

Direct releases from burning harvest residues in the forest and in boilers are different

Comparison of Releases from Open-Burning and Energy Production

■ Generally lower than burning for energy production
 ■ It depends
 ■ Generally higher than burning for energy production

Air pollutant	Open-Burning in the Forest	Energy Production in Boilers
	g/kg	
PM2.5	ND to 15.5 ^{a,b}	0.001 to 4.25 ^{c,d}
PM10	ND to 12.8 ^a	0.003 to 3.95 ^{c,d}
CO	22 to 250 ^{a,b}	0.14 to 17.3 ^c
VOCs (excl. CH ₄)	ND to 12.1 ^{a,b}	0.13 ^d
CO ₂	1393 to 1650	1807 ^e
CH ₄	ND to 9.9 ^a	0.617 ^e
NO _x	2.38 to 2.62 ^b	0.92 to 3.3 ^c
SO ₂	0.07 to 1.59	0.002 to 0.5 ^c

^aAP-42, logging slash debris. ^bBattye and Battye (2002), pile-and-burn slash or forest fuels. ^cU.S. Boiler MACT (2008-2009). ^dAP-42. ^eU.S. GHG Reporting program.

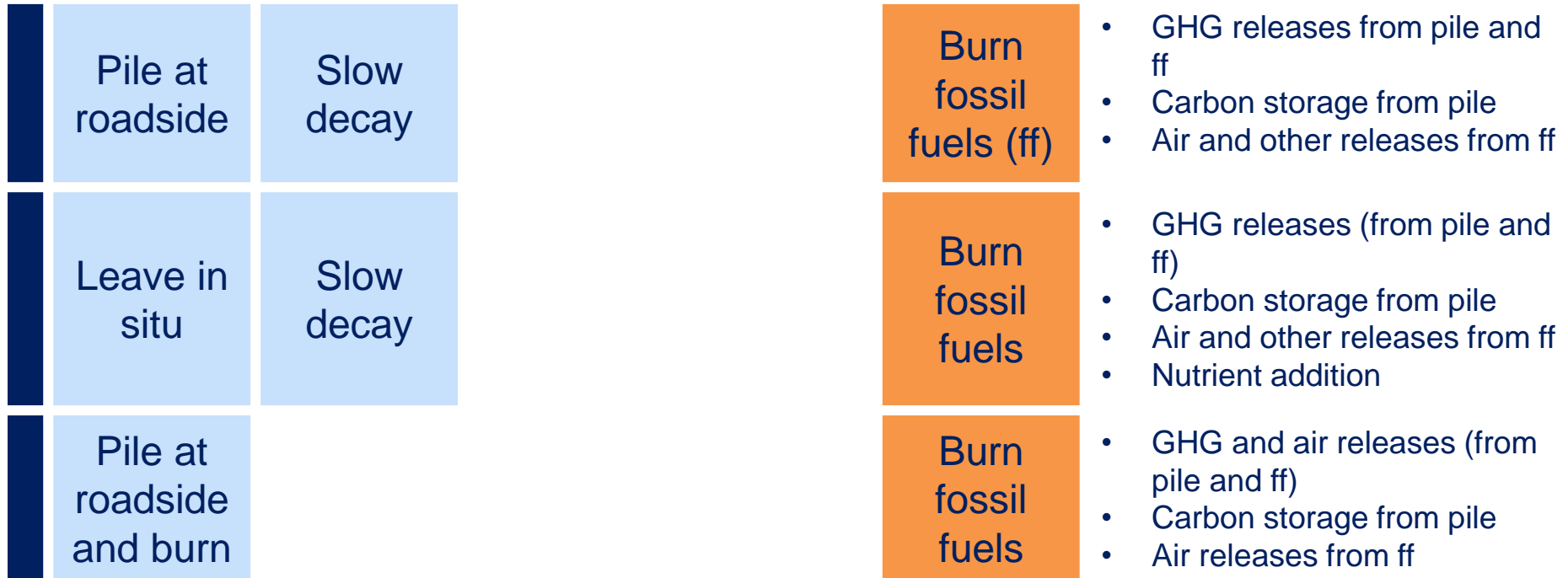
But direct releases are only part of a bigger story!

Are the environmental benefits of substituting fossil fuels enough to compensate for the environmental impacts of removing harvest residues from the forest floor?

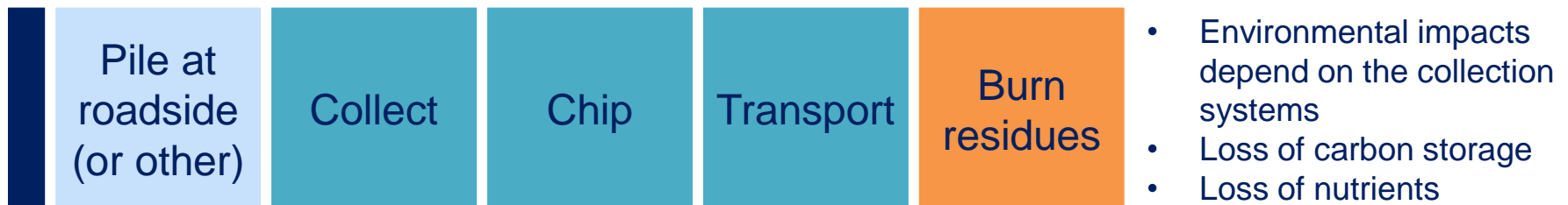
There are trade-offs in collecting harvest residues for energy production

- On-site management
- Additional processing
- Energy production

LEAVE ON SITE AND USE FOSSIL FUELS

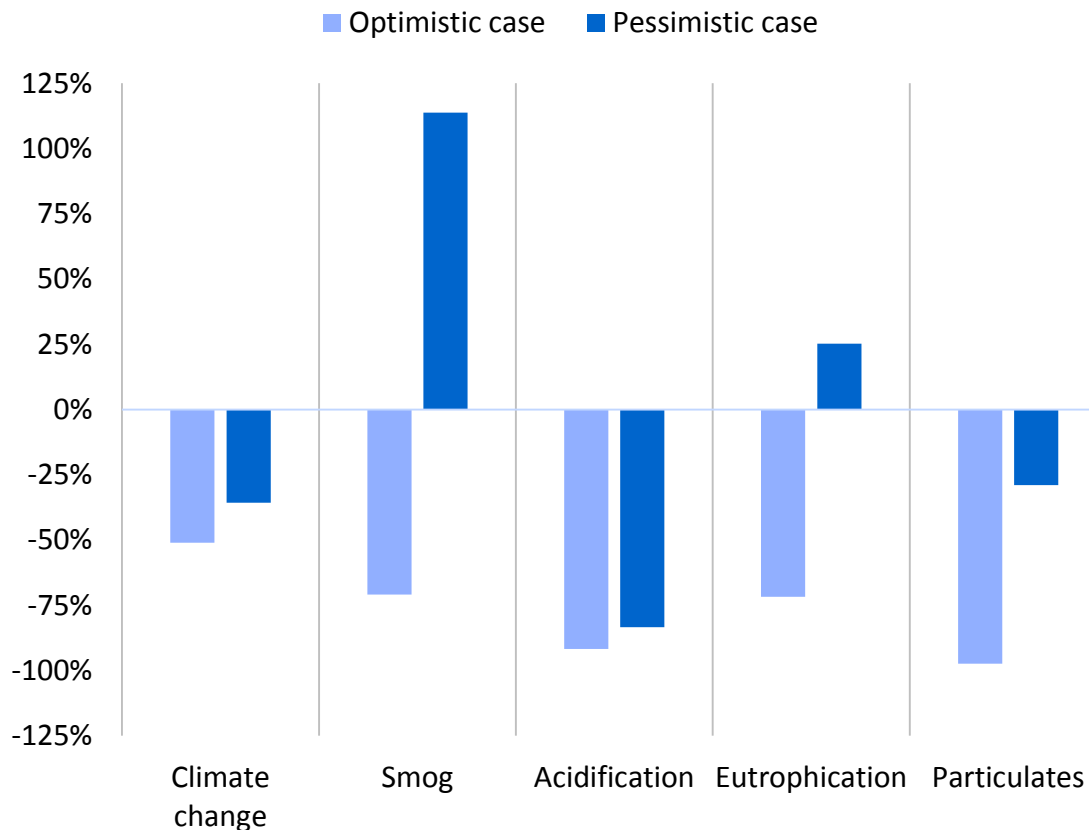


COLLECT AND BURN



Environmental effects of using forest residues for energy depend on assumptions

Percent change in environmental indicator from using forest residues for energy compared to the counterfactual scenario



- Bioenergy scenario:
 - 1 GJ of energy from forest residues
- Counterfactual scenario
 - **Optimistic case:** residues are piled and burned with upper range air releases, coal is burned to produce the energy
 - **Pessimistic case:** residues are left onsite to decay, natural gas is burned to produce the energy

FACT: There is a significant potential surplus of harvest residues

QUESTIONS:

- 1 Is it possible to use this surplus?
- 2 What are the environmental implications of doing so?

FACT: There is a significant potential surplus of harvest residues

QUESTIONS:

1 Is it possible to use this surplus?

To some extent

2 What are the environmental implications of doing so?

It depends!



Questions?

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