

# Coordinating Regional Bioenergy Supply

By Lloyd McGinty











### The biomass big picture



# CCC's emissions reduction pathway

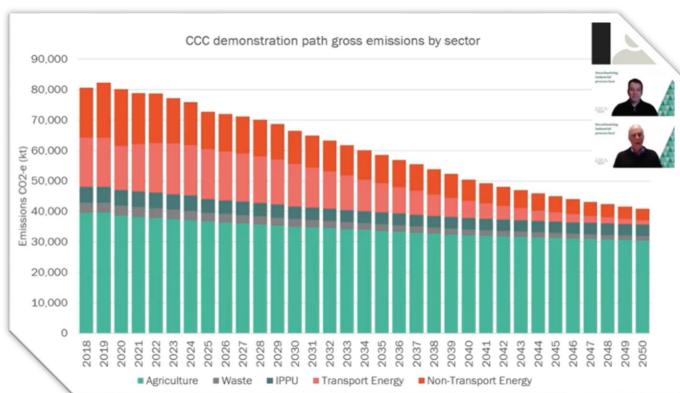
- Process heat 8MtCO<sub>2</sub>/annum
- Electricity and bioenergy have a key role to play
- EECA GIDI Fund (\$69M)
  - 80MW new demand
- GIDI 2.0 (\$650M)
- Renewable fuel supply infrastructure







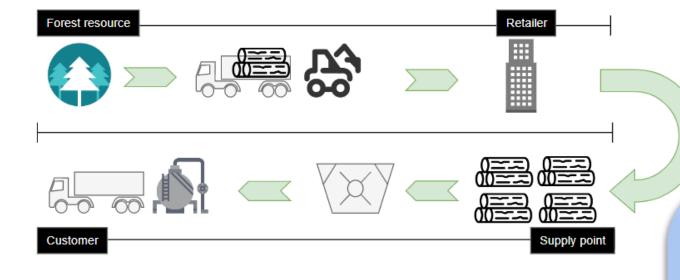






## A bioenergy supply chain

















South Island Heat Map Boiler Size (MW) (Sum)

or Less

### A coordinated supply chain

How can it work with multiple parties coordinating supply?

- Main producers of bioenergy are:
  - Forestry- residues, chip logs, billet and export logs
  - Sawmills- sawdust, bark, chip, peelings
  - Landfill green waste, construction materials

What needs to be considered?

Why is this worth considering?

What are the benefits and issues?

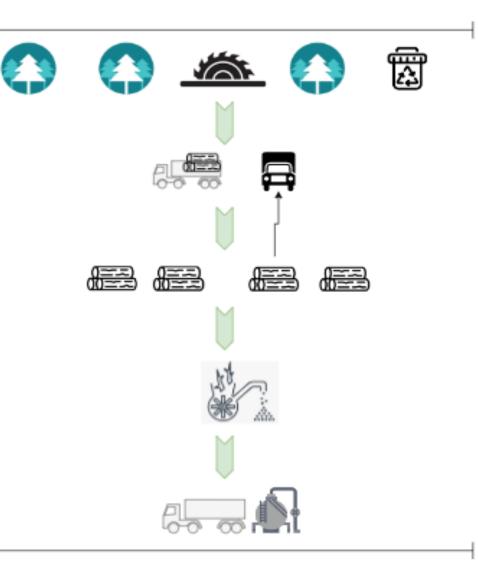












# Coordinated supply considerations?

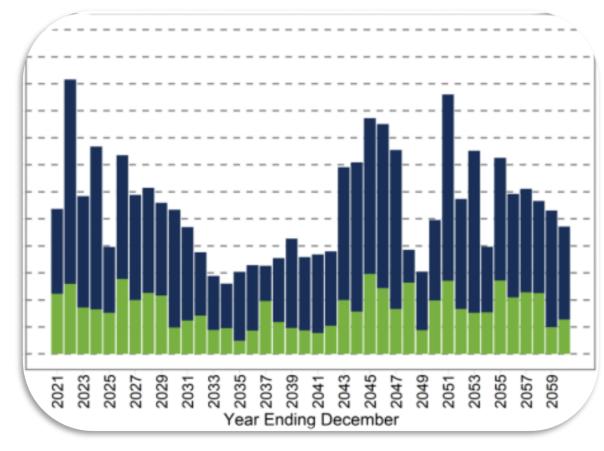
Understanding the resource

- Availability
- Properties targeted

Security of supply

What does the demand profile look like and when does it exceed availability?

- What are the options to increase supply?
- Where is the location of the demand?













Wood Availability Forecast data

# Coordinated supply considerations?

#### What type of equipment is required?

- Who is the intended end user?
- What type of product are you trying to produce?

#### Develop the supply chain

- From forest to furnace
- Understand the item costs (\$/t, \$/GJ)
- Develop a product cost (\$/GJ)

#### What is the value of the product

- What is the value of the product now and in the future?
- What impact does ETS pricing have on bioenergy pricing?













# Why coordinate supply?



#### The hooks

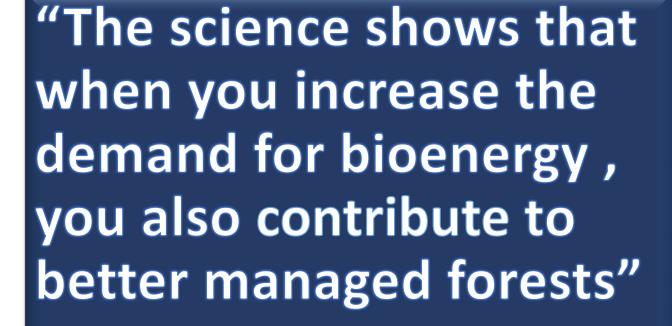
- Committed to supply
- Time and the unknown "GJ"

#### Further development

- Legal considerations
- Best structure
- Profit share

#### The benefits

- Confidence to supply larger energy users
- Value add to lower grade residues
- Diversification
- Increased volume from managed forests



Canadian biomass magazine 2022











### Botnia Atlantica

- Similar in size and population- South Island
- More than 120 hubs scattered across the regions (>1ha in size)
- Three types of hubs
  - Satellite hub (10ha)
    - Close to forest and large
    - Roundwood storage
  - Feed-in hub
    - Size varies but close to end user
    - Bioenergy processing and stoarge
  - Buffer hub
    - Small and used to even out seasonal variation
    - Roundwood storage
- Distance from forest to hub
  - Finland- 20-50 km
  - Sweden- 100 km















### Botnia Atlantica

- Hubs are owned by forest companies and the hub is closed
- Some councils also operate hubs that are open to a number of users including
  - Forest owners
  - End users who own their own biomass
  - Contractors providing complementary services
- What can we learn from Sweden and Finland?













Biohub.se

### Long term supply chain options

- The importance of rail to creating long distant efficient supply for areas with excess supply
- Inter-island supply port to port is already happening for pellets so can it be utilised for biomass
  - Areas like the East Cape, Gisborne and Northland could create new bioenergy supply















# Thank you









