Definition & Status Biorefineries

Task 42

Biorefineries

Co-production of Food, Feed, Chemicals, Materials, Fuels, Power and Heat from Biomass

Task co-ordinator: René van Ree

Biorefineries & Bio-based Products Congress, 15 March 2010, RAI, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

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- IEA Bioenergy is one of a number of Implementing Agreements (IAs) establised by the International Energy Agency (IEA)
- IAs operate within an institutional structure comprising IA Executive Committees, Tasks, ...
- IAs should contribute both to the IEA technology collaboration programme and national programmes of the Contracting Parties
- Estabishment IEA Bioenergy 30 years ago

IEA Bioenergy is one of two IEA Implementing Agreements with major relevance for Bioenergy/Biofuels (the other IEA-AMF (Advanced Motor Fuels))

Annual budget over 2 M US-\$ (2010)

Mission Strategic Plan 2010 - 2016

To facilitate the commercialisation and market deployment of environmentally sound, socially acceptable, and cost-competitive bioenergy systems and technologies, and to advice policy and industrial decision makers accordingly

Copies Strategic Plan Available

Strategy 2010 – 2016 Period

To provide <u>platforms for international collaboration</u> and information exchange in bioenergy research, development, demonstration and information exchange.

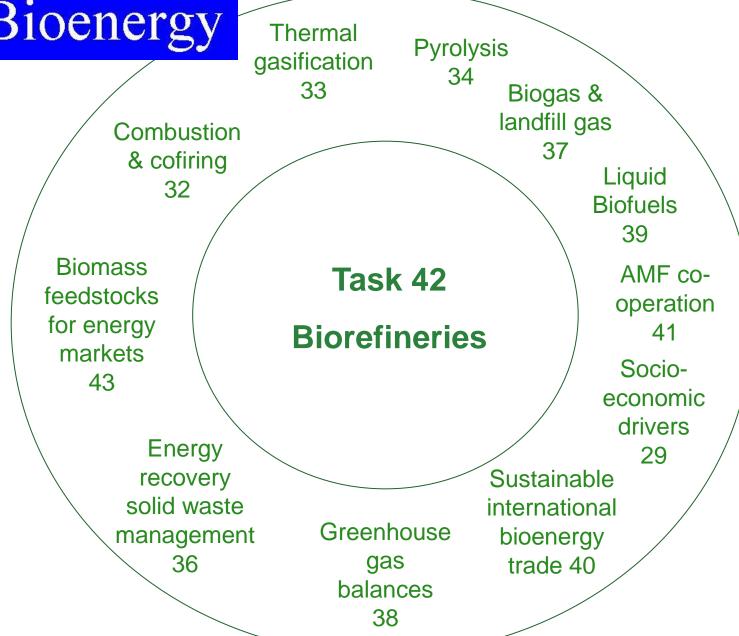
This includes:

- the development of networks
- dissemination of information
- provision of science-based technology analysis
- support and advice to policy makers
- involvement of industry
- encouragement of membership by countries with a strong bioenergy infrastructure and appropriate policies

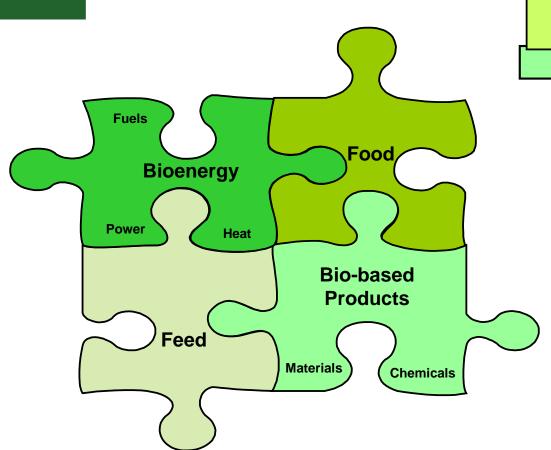
23 Contracting Parties (Member Countries)

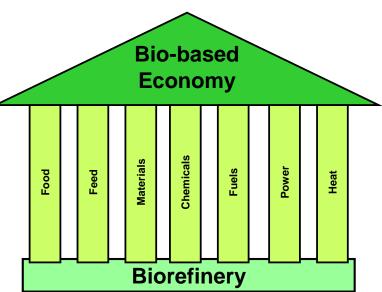
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Canada
- Croatia
- Denmark
- European
 Commission
- Finland
- France
- Germany

- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- South Africa
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey (from March 2010)
- United Kingdom
- United States



Task 42 Biorefineries





Task 42 Biorefineries

Task 42 – Biorefineries

Focus

Biorefinery as a facility that optimises the <u>integrated</u> <u>sustainable production</u> of food, feed, chemicals, materials, fuels, power and heat, <u>maximising the value</u> derived from a biomass feedstock

Aims

- Assess the worldwide position and potential of biorefineries
- Gather new insights of the possibilities for the simultaneous manufacture of Bioenergy and Bio-based Products.



Partners Task 42



Founding (2007) members (8):

Austria, Canada, Denmark, EU, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands

New Members:

2009: Australia, Italy

2010: USA, United Kingdom, Turkey

(to be decided: Belgium)

Task 42 Results 2007 - 2009

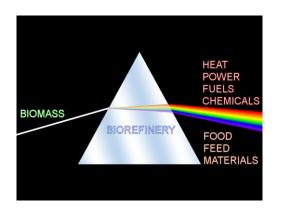


- Common definition for biorefineries
- Common classification system for biorefineries
- Country reports on current processing potential and mapping of existing plants.
- Identification of biorefinery related RD&D programmes in participant countries
- Annual biorefinery seminar for stakeholders.
- Linking of ongoing international activities through joint events and new initiatives

Task 42 Definition Biorefineries

IEA Bioenergy
Task 42 Biorefineries

Biorefining is the sustainable processing of biomass into a spectrum of marketable Bio-based Products and Bioenergy



Sustainable: maximising economics, socially acceptable, optimal environmetal performance

Processing: upstream processing, transformation, fractionation, thermochemical and biochemical conversion, extraction, separation, downstream processing

Biomass: residues, crops, algae

Spectrum: multiple product outlets

Marketable: volumes, prices

Bio-based Products: food, feed, chemicals, materials

Bioenergy: fuels, power, heat

IEA Bioenergy Task 42 Biorefineries

Task 42 Definition Biorefineries

In general <u>Product-driven</u> and <u>Energy-driven</u> Biorefineries can be distinguished

PDB: main goal is the production of one/more Biobased Products; process residues are used to produce Bioenergy for internal/external use

EDB: main goal is the production of one/more Energy Carriers (fuels, power and/or heat); process residues are valorised to BBPs to maximise the economic profitability of the overall process

In Task 42 both types of BRs are dealt with, however, with a focuss on EDBs (IEA Bioenergy)



Task 42 Biorefineries

Task 42 – Classification System Current Naming in Literature

Green Biorefineries Oleochemical Biorefineries Biochemical Biorefineries

Sugar Platform

Whole Crop
Biorefineries

No ochoront na

Lignin Platform

Lignocellulosic Feedstock Biorefineries No coherent naming system available

Biodiesel Platform

Forest-based Biorefinery

Syngas Platform

Marine Biorefineries

Two
Platform
Biorefinery

Thermochemical Biorefineries

Task 42 – Classification System Aim Classification System

- Should be unambiguous for all stakeholders within the Biorefinery field
- Both the feedstocks used and the main intermediate and final products produced should be part of the naming
- The naming should reflect the complexity of the Biorefinery facility
- The naming should be as specfic as possible



Task 42 Biorefineries

Task 42 – Classification System

Approach

Platforms

=

main intermediates

C6 sugar

C5 sugar

Lignin

Protein

Bio-oil

Syngas

Biogas

Hydrogen

- - - - -

Specified Bio-based Products

+

Bioenergy

Food Components

Feed Components

Chemicals

Materials

Fuels

Power

Heat

Specified Feedstocks

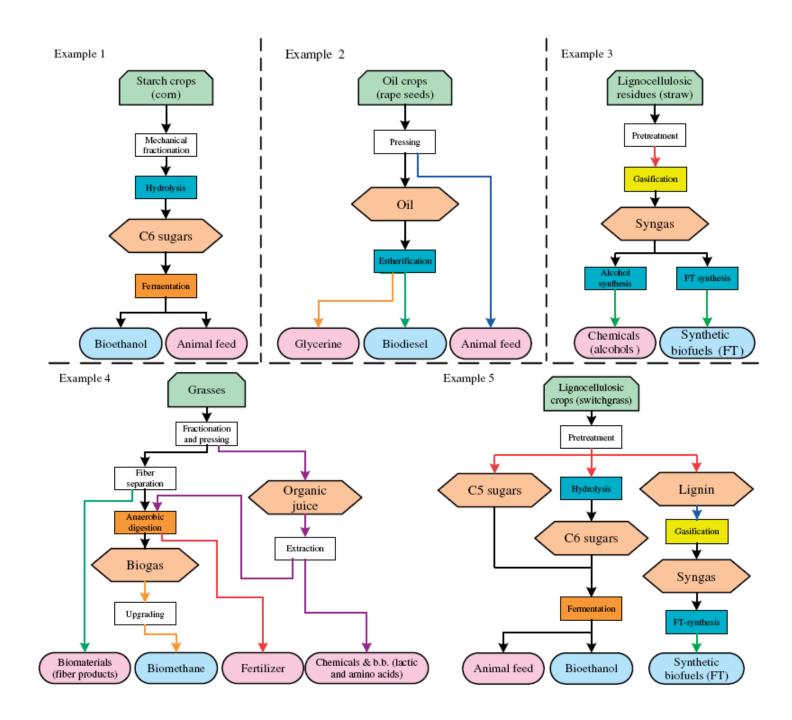
Residues

Crops

Algae

.

A <platforms> biorefinery for the production of products, energy> from <feedstocks.>



Task 42 Biorefinery

Highmark Renewables (Canada)

Classification: C6 sugars and biogas biorefinery for bioethanol, animal feed, fertilizer, electricity and heat from starch crops and organic residues

State-of-the-art: Commercial Owner: Highmark Renewables

Feedstocks: Wheat, manure, slaughtering

Products: Bioethanol, amimal feed, fertilizer, electricity and heat Stakeholders:

Highmark Renewables is developing the first Integrated BioRefinery™ in Canada. Their unique process converts grain (e.g. high-starch wheat) into fuel ethanol. The residual, distillers grains, is fed to cattle at a nearby feedlot. Cattle manure is used to generate biogas, which is converted to electricity and steam in a BioUtility process. The highly integrated process is targeted for the most cost and energy efficient

Integrated BioRefinery Overview

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production of fuel ethanol. The Integrated BioRefinery[™] once it is in full production, will generate 40 million litres of ethanol, 10 thousand tonnes of BioFertilizer, and over 75 thousand tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions credits each year. Agricultural and food industry residues, often thought of as wastes, are converted into valuable energy and other renewable products. Highmark Renewables is proud of their

technology development capability, technology portfolio, experience in developing enewable energy facilities, facility operation skills and world-class management team.

Highmark Renewables, a designer and operator of renewable energy facilities, developed the Growing Power Anaerobic Digestion System (GPADS) which can derive energy from high-solids and fibrous organic wastes (manure, industrial residues and municipal solid waste). After more than two years of operations, the system now can generate special value from tough to handle wastes. GPADS, our first large scale installation is the largest feedlot manure - energy plant in the world. It processes about 15% of the manure from a 36,000 head feedlot which is managed by our partners Highland

Organic residues
(manure)

Starch crops
(wheat)

Mechanical
fractionation
digestion

Biogas

Combustion

Fermontation

Fermontation

Fermontation

Animal feed

Feeders and the Spring Creek Ranch (producers of verified premium Alberta beef). GPADS, currently producing 20 tonnes of biofertilizer along with up to 24,000 kWh of electricity each day is expected to grow four times in size while its technology may in the future be applied elsewhere. Highmark Renewables vision is to generate the maximum return on available resources with minimal risks.

Further reading Biorefinery Brochure

The classification system will be finalised in 2010

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Task 42 Biorefineries

Task 42 – Country Reports

For the Task founding countries Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, and the Netherlands so called "Country Reports" have been prepared.

Content

- National biomass energy use
- Non energy national biomass use
- Biomass related national policy goals
- National oil refineries
- Bioethanol, biodiesel and biogas: production and capacity
- Existing biorefinery industries
- Pilot and demonstration plants
- R&D Activities
- National Task Leaders

The country reports are integrated in one Task Report. This report can be downloaded from the IEA Bioenergy Task 42 website:

www.IEA-Bioenergy.Task42-Biorefineries.com

Task 42 Stakeholder Workshops



In the first triennium open (industrial) stakeholder workshops have been organised coupled to the closed bi-annual Task meetings in:

- the Netherlands
- Austria
- Canada
- Ireland
- Germany

The Presentations given at these Stakeholder workshops can be downloaded from the IEA Bioenergy Task 42 website

www.IEA-Bioenergy.Task42-Biorefineries.com

Task 42 Work Programme 2010 - 2012



Task 42 Biorefineries

- 1. Developing a **biorefinery complexity index**, similar to what they use in the petroleum industry (Nelson complexity index), based on the Classification System
- 2. Identifying the most **promising bio-based products** i.e. food, feed, added-value materials (a.o. fibre-based) and chemicals (functionalised chemicals and platform chemicals (building blocks)) to be co-produced with bioenergy
- 3. Assessing the current status and development potential of both Energy-driven Biorefineries (incl. biofuels) and Product-driven Biorefineries based on a Full Value Chain approach.
- 4. Providing a review of approaches and developing a guidance document for **sustainability assessment**, including economic, environmental and social acceptance aspects of biorefineries
- 5. Preparing a **Summarizing Paper** concerning "Adding Value to the Sustainable Utilisation of Biomass on a Global Scale Biorefinery" to be used by a.o. national/international governmental organisations for their policy developments

Task 42 Work Programme 2010 - 2012

Task 42 Biorefineries

- 6. The organisation of **bi-annual Task Meetings**, workshops inviting national stakeholders, and visits to running pilot/demo and commercial facilities. **External knowledge dissemination** in general will done by: i) set-up and management of the <u>Task website</u>, including linkage to many other national/international websites, ii) preparation and distribution of a <u>Task newsletter</u> (at least 2 times a year).

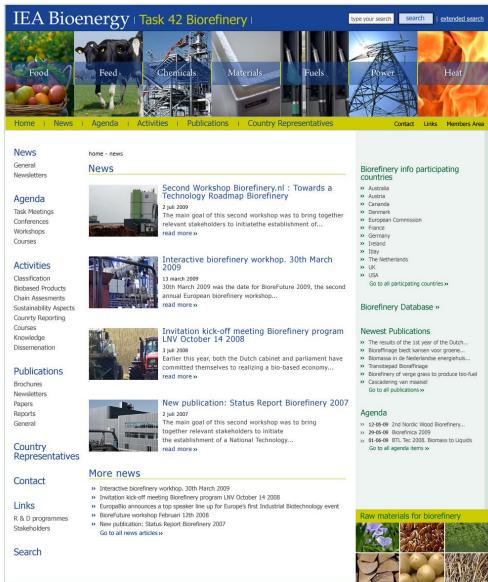
 Internal knowledge dissemination will be done by means of a intranet-site coupled to the Task website.
- 7. Update of the **Country Reports** on Biorefinery Mapping and Biorefinery-related RD&D Programmes to help national governments to define their national biorefinery policy goals and related programmes.
- 8. Developing and delivering a broad **Biorefinery Summer School** to enable students, policy makers and industrial stakeholders to become familiar with the integral concept-thinking of biorefineries.

Task Meetings/SHW: 2010 – France, US; 2011 – Italy, Australia; 2012 – Netherlands/Belgium, Denmark/Canada

New professional Task website will be operational from 1 May 2010



Task 42 Biorefineries



Closing Remark for discussion

IEA Bioenergy

(Personal view RvR)

Task 42 Biorefineries

Biorefining is not new (food industry, ...)

Sustainable biomass use taking into account the Full Value Chain Approach is !

Critical Succes Factors for a Bio-based Economy

Biomass use should be Socially accepted Economically profitable Environmentally friendly

Product-driven Biorefineries are the Road to the future BBE ???

If the answer is yes – new international policy goals on non-energetic biomass use are required !!!



Thank you for your attention

Further information:

René van Ree (<u>rene.vanree@wur.nl</u>) Ed de Jong (<u>ed.dejong@avantium.com</u>)

www.IEA-Bioenergy.Task42-Biorefineries.com www.IEABioenergy.com