

Evaluating the impact of feedstock quality on delivered cost: Two case studies from the US Southeast region

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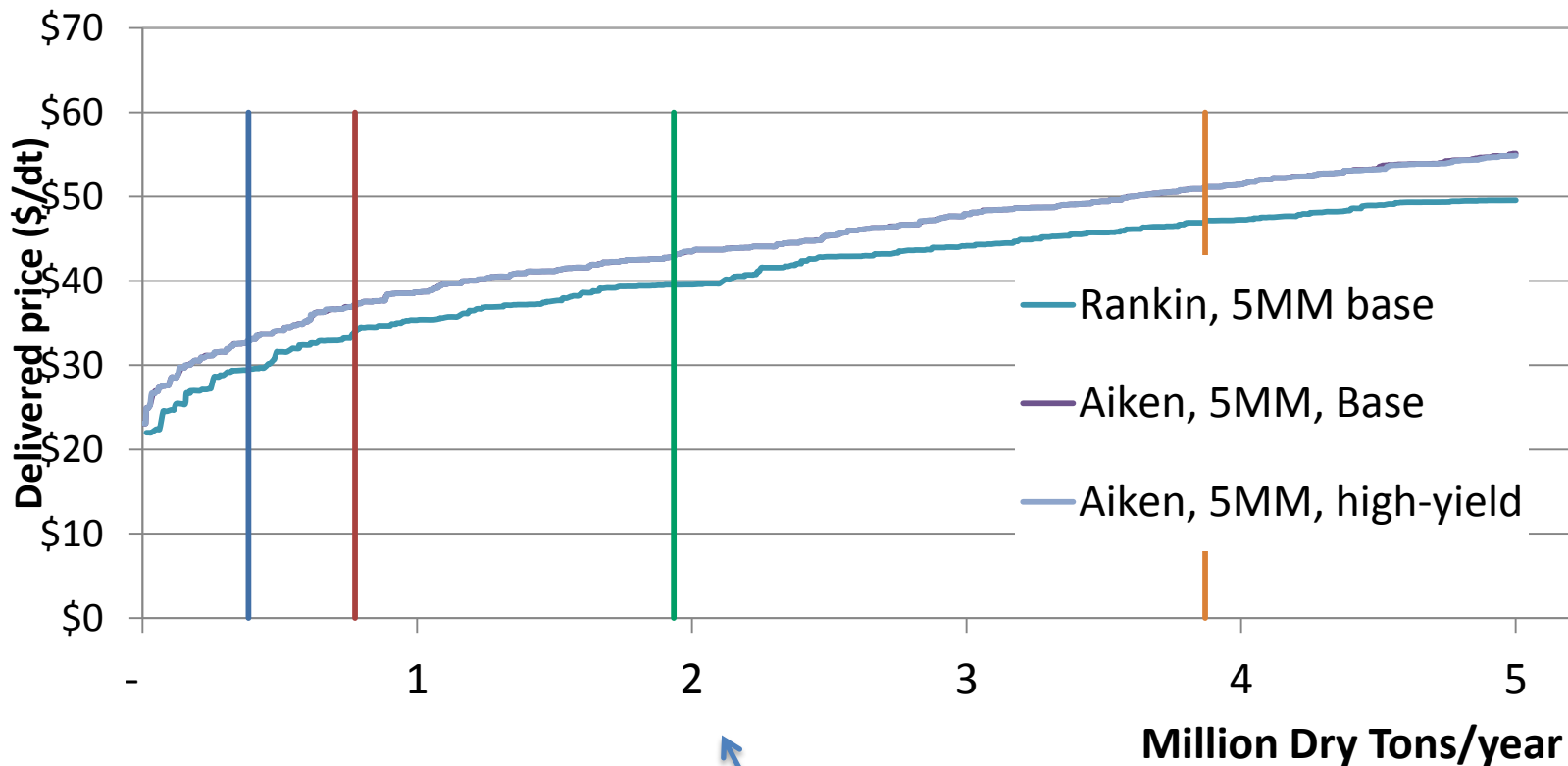
November 5, 2012



Motivation

- **Forest resources represent significant quantity of projected biomass for new uses (between 178-367 MMDT/yr, 23-33% of primary resources in 2030) but vary in**
 - **Quality, price availability, yield assumptions**
- **What is the delivered cost of woody feedstocks that incorporate feedstock quality and yield growth?**
- **What is impact of feedstock supply mix when the cost to clean up lower quality feedstocks is incorporated into delivered cost.**
- **Fits within a multi-lab study of optimal facility size for wood-using thermochemical conversion facility in US Southeast, though applicable to biopower**

Initial Results from Two Sites



Three curves shown, no difference between Base and HY implies no SRWC supplying feedstock demand

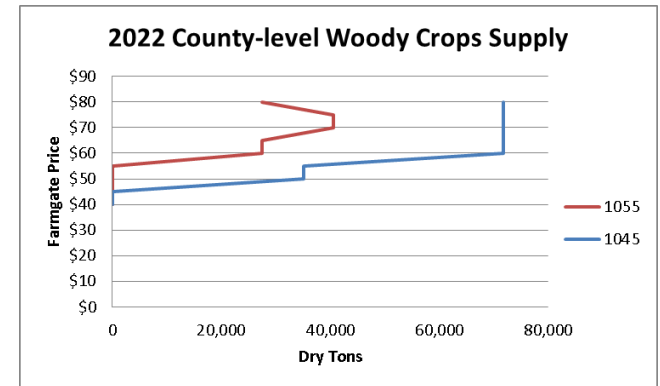
1.9 Million DT/year = ~164 Mil gal/yr

Methodology: Resource Potential Estimates

- Utilized Billion Ton Projections
 - Nutshell: BT2 provides gross potential of dedicated energy crops (from cropland and pasture) and primary forest and agricultural residues
- Supply curves of resources potentially available at farmgate/forest landing prices of \$40-80/dry ton
- Assume all forecasted demands (food, feed, fiber, exports) are met before energy crops are grown
 - Relative prices and returns are explicitly accounted for, used a profit maximizing model that chooses highest profiting crop for landowner subject to existing market and environmental sustainability constraints
 - Energy crops compete for land with traditional crops and pasture systems as well as other energy crops
- Residues are available in all years; however, woody crops (non-coppice) begin to mature by 2021

Methodology: Resource Potential Estimates (continued)

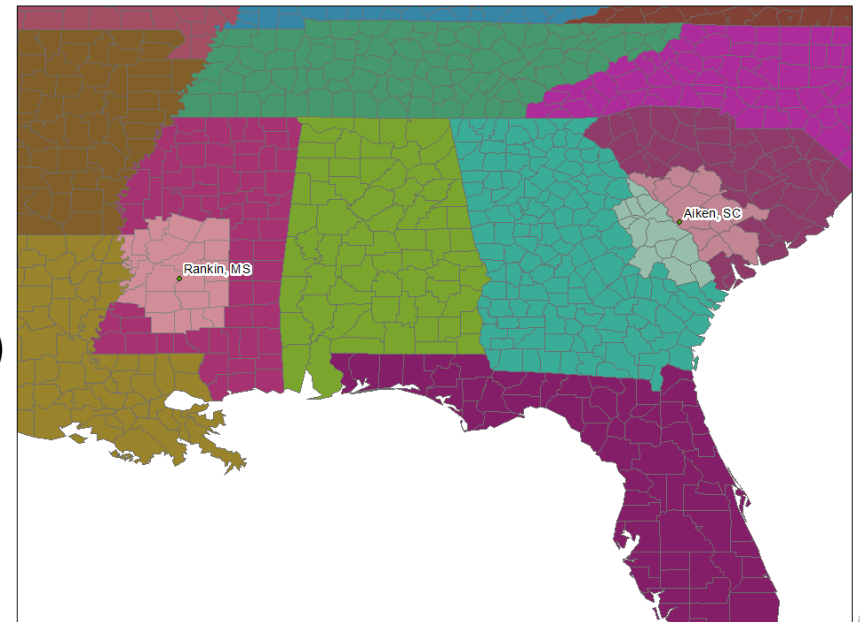
- The BT2 included some instances of competition among dedicated energy feedstocks



- Avoided these irregularities by removing projected prices for herbaceous feedstocks altogether
- Areas where woody-using facilities would be cited would be unlikely to provide landowners with long-term contracts for grasses
- Resources considered for facilities:
 - Primary Forest Resources include: Logging Residues, Forestland thinnings, Non-coppice Woody Crops, Pulpwood for Bioenergy
- “Smoothed” SRWC production to account for flexibility in harvest length
 - Averaged projected harvests in 2022 across stands maturing in 2021-2023

Methodology: Throat Supply Curves

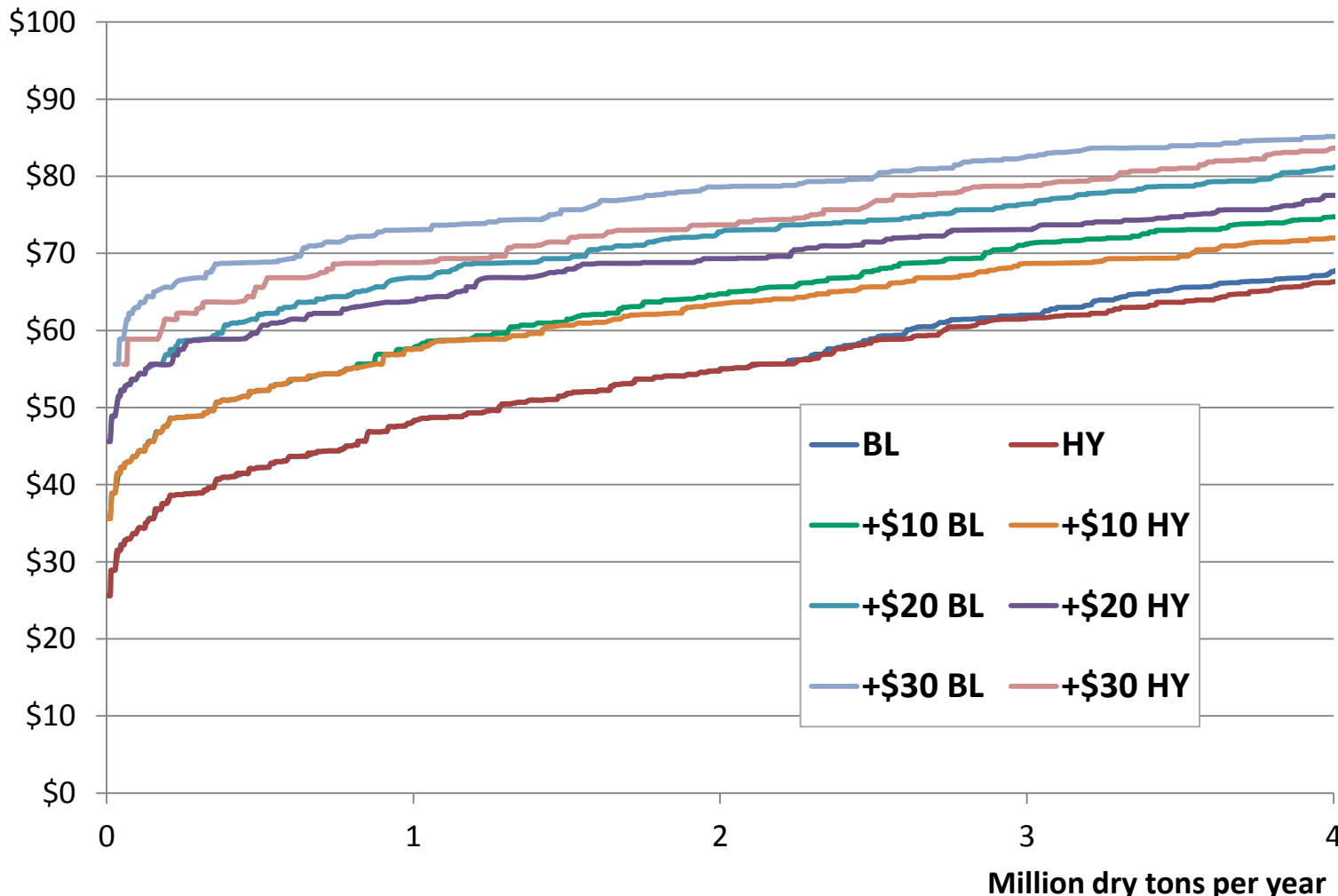
- **BT2 Supplies are estimated at the farmgate/forest landing**
 - Do NOT include transportation, logistics, storage, and pre-processing needed to get supplies to biomass using facilities
- **Supply Characterization Model (formerly ORIBAS) estimates the delivered cost of feedstocks**
 - Dumps all feedstocks at county centroids, solves location for facility at optimal road network intersections and feedstock supply
 - Executed model to solve locations to supply 5 million dry tons/year, chose two potential sites
 - #1 Rank: Rankin, Mississippi (High Density)
 - #5 Rank: Aiken, South Carolina (Low Density)



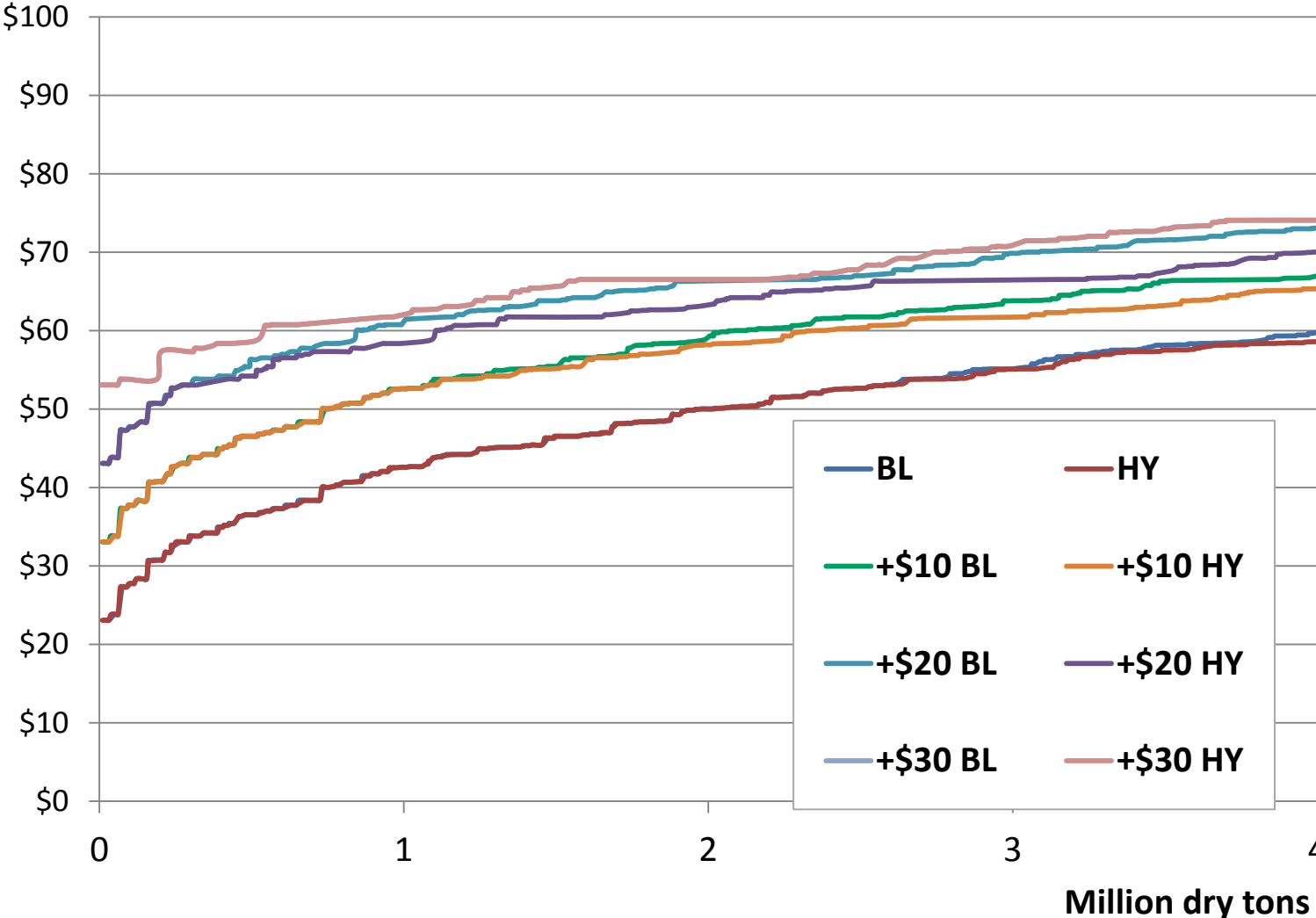
Methodology: Feedstock Quality

- **Disaggregated the primary forest feedstock base into two feedstock categories**
 - **Low Quality: Thinnings, Residues**
 - **High Quality: Pulpwood for bioenergy, SRWC (predominantly pine in this region)**
- **Forced cleaning of Low Quality Resources at +10/dt cost increments to identify when High Quality Resources gain a competitive advantage over Low Quality Resources (effectively “tax” low quality)**
- **Used Baseline Scenario and High Yield (3%) Scenario**

Low Density, Aiken, SC



High Density, Rankin, MS



Results

Aiken, SC	Facility Size (dry tons/day)			
	551	1102	2205	5512
	Marginal Delivery Price (\$/dt)			
Baseline	\$ 37.60	\$ 40.96	\$ 44.76	\$ 54.57
+10	\$ 47.60	\$ 50.96	\$ 54.76	\$ 64.30
+20	\$ 56.84	\$ 60.69	\$ 64.39	\$ 72.22
+30	\$ 65.62	\$ 68.71	\$ 71.84	\$ 78.13
High Yield	\$ 37.60	\$ 40.96	\$ 44.76	\$ 54.57
+10	\$ 47.60	\$ 50.96	\$ 54.76	\$ 63.09
+20	\$ 55.62	\$ 58.87	\$ 62.77	\$ 69.05
+30	\$ 61.46	\$ 63.65	\$ 68.71	\$ 73.65
	Percentage of Supply as SRWC			
Baseline	0%	0%	0%	0%
+10	0%	0%	0%	1%
+20	14%	7%	3%	17%
+30	3%	37%	38%	48%
High Yield	0%	0%	0%	0%
+10	0%	0%	0%	12%
+20	28%	36%	30%	40%
+30	81%	83%	70%	68%

Low Q and High Q Feedstocks at \$0/dt pre-processing costs

Results

Rankin, MS	Facility Size (dt/day)			
	551	1102	2205	5512
Marginal Delivery Price (\$/dt)				
Baseline	\$ 30.75	\$ 34.21	\$ 40.33	\$ 49.85
+10	\$ 40.75	\$ 44.21	\$ 50.33	\$ 58.56
+20	\$ 50.75	\$ 54.20	\$ 58.35	\$ 66.52
+30	\$ 57.31	\$ 58.35	\$ 61.74	\$ 66.52
High Yield	\$ 30.75	\$ 34.21	\$ 40.33	\$ 49.85
+10	\$ 40.75	\$ 44.21	\$ 50.33	\$ 58.07
+20	\$ 50.75	\$ 53.81	\$ 57.31	\$ 62.98
+30	\$ 57.31	\$ 58.35	\$ 61.74	\$ 66.52
Percentage as SRWC				
Baseline	0%	0%	0%	0%
+10	0%	0%	0%	3%
+20	0%	13%	9%	40%
+30	66%	67%	95%	85%
High Yield	0%	0%	0%	0%
+10	0%	0%	0%	12%
+20	0%	33%	28%	44%
+30	66%	67%	95%	85%

Low Q and High Q Feedstocks at \$0/dt pre-processing costs

Results, continued

Aiken, SC	Facility Size (dt/day)			
	551	1102	2205	5512
	Delivery Price Delta (increasing tax)			
Baseline				
+10	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.73
+20	\$ 19.24	\$ 19.73	\$ 19.63	\$ 17.65
+30	\$ 28.02	\$ 27.75	\$ 27.08	\$ 23.56
High Yield				
+10	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.52
+20	\$ 18.02	\$ 17.91	\$ 18.01	\$ 14.48
+30	\$ 23.86	\$ 22.69	\$ 23.95	\$ 19.08

Rankin, MS	Facility Size (dt/day)			
	551	1102	2205	5512
	Delivery Price Delta (increasing tax)			
Baseline				
+10	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.71
+20	\$ 20.00	\$ 19.99	\$ 18.02	\$ 16.67
+30	\$ 26.56	\$ 24.14	\$ 21.41	\$ 16.67
High Yield				
+10	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.22
+20	\$ 20.00	\$ 19.60	\$ 16.98	\$ 13.13
+30	\$ 26.56	\$ 24.14	\$ 21.41	\$ 16.67

Discussion

- “Throat” supply curves for these two regions are very elastic (high responsiveness of quantity to price)
- Divergence of Baseline and High Yield occurs at larger facilities sizes and higher low quality feedstock taxes
- SRWC begin to feed facility demand at pre-processing costs of \$10/dt for the Aiken, SC site, and \$20/dt for the Rankin, MS site
- The difference between the Baseline and High Yield throat curves and those with pre-processing costs decrease with facility size and level of pre-processing “tax”

Conclusions and Final Thoughts

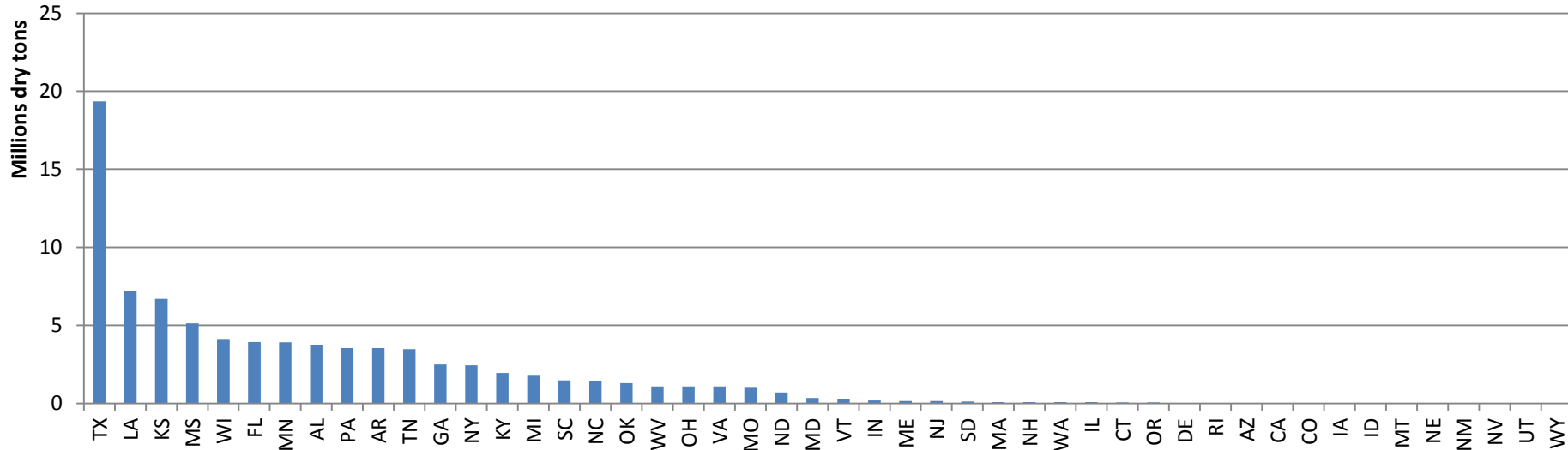
- The price premium for delivered SRWC is \$10-20/dt in the representative “low density” region; \$20-30/dt for “high density” area
- Region supply inventories is next step, residues are only available when logging is present
- The price of delivered feedstock is reduced for facility when it can receive many feedstock types, increased when feedstock quality is critical technical constraint
- Results only suggest feedstock mix from First of a Kind Facility, More facilities=higher prices

Thank you for your time!

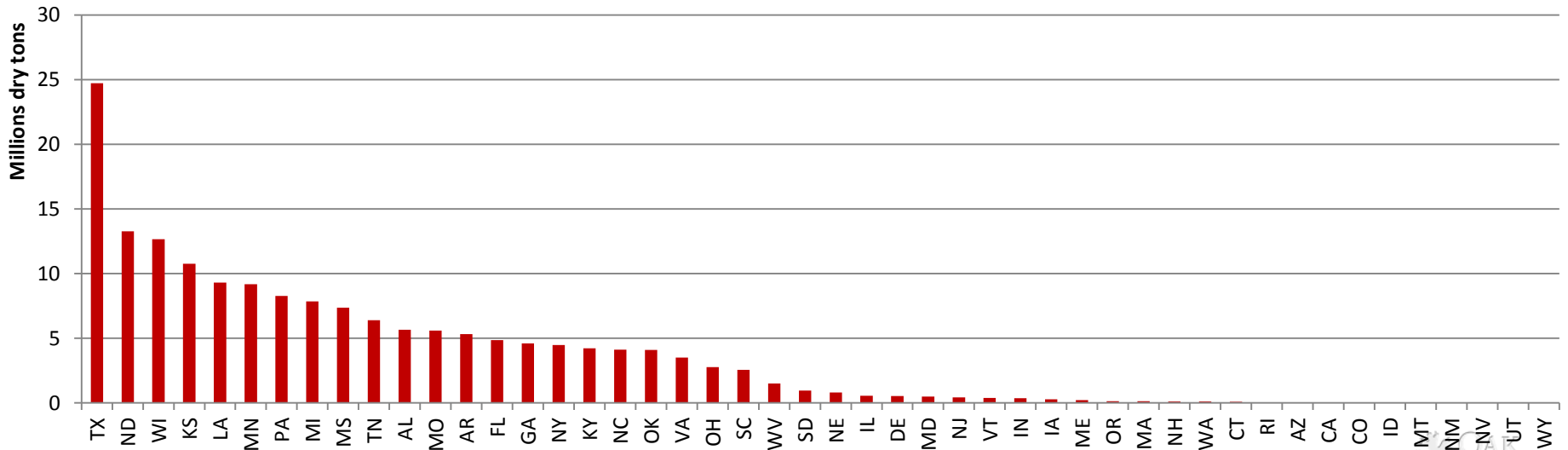
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2022 Projected Woody Crops Production, Baseline, \$60/dt

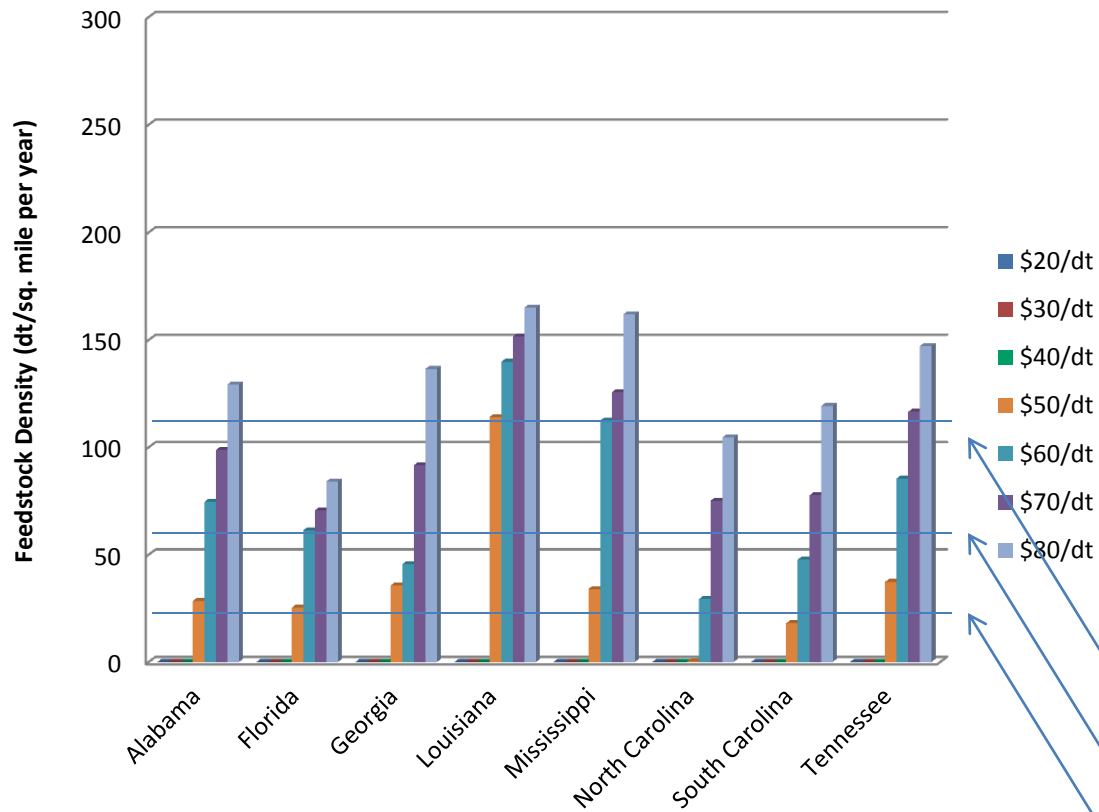


2022 Projected Woody Crops Production, High Yield (3%), \$60/dt



Initial Findings

- Total available supply/total acreage of state
- Ballpark estimates for 50 mile radius around facility (operating 365 d/yr, 20% field to throat loss)
 - 500 DT/d=29 dt/mi²
 - 1000 DT/d=58 dt/mi²
 - 2000 DT/d=116 dt/mi²
 - 5000 DT/d=290 dt/mi²
 - 7500 DT/d=436 dt/mi²
 - 10000 DT/d=581 dt/mi²



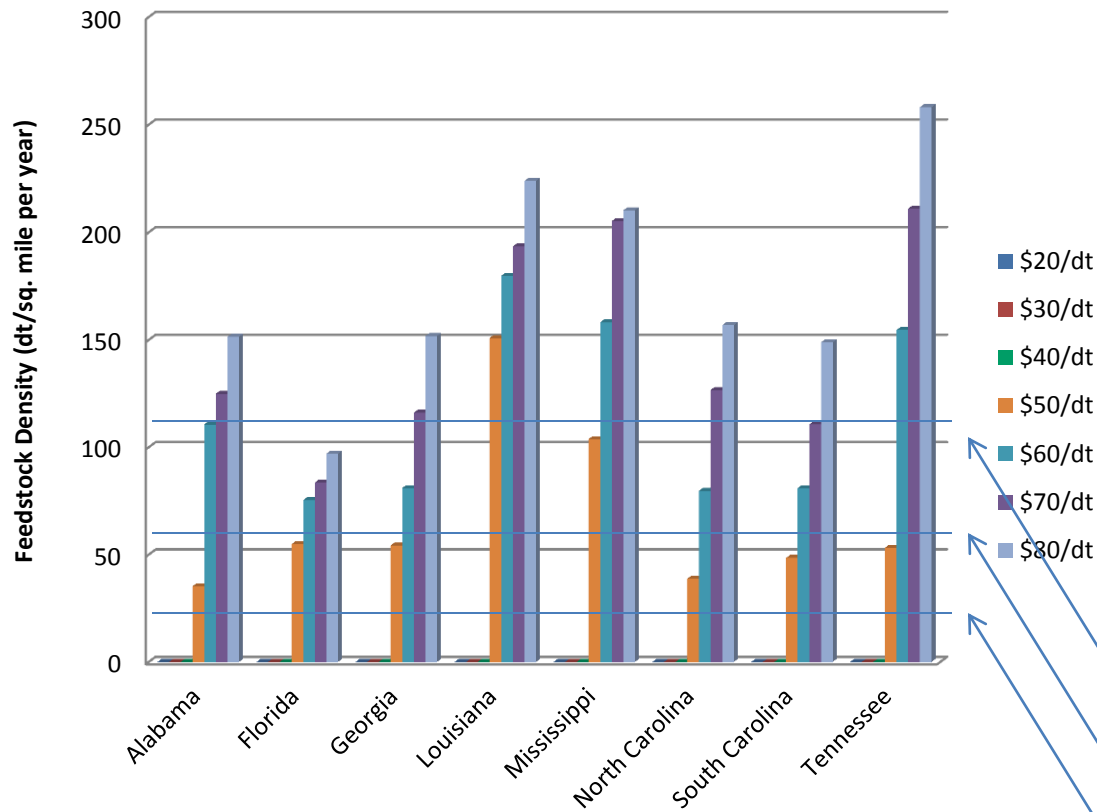
Baseline Feedstock Density

Woody Crops and Pulpwood for Bioenergy

2000 DMT/d

1000 DMT/d

500 DMT/d



High-Yield (3%) Feedstock Density

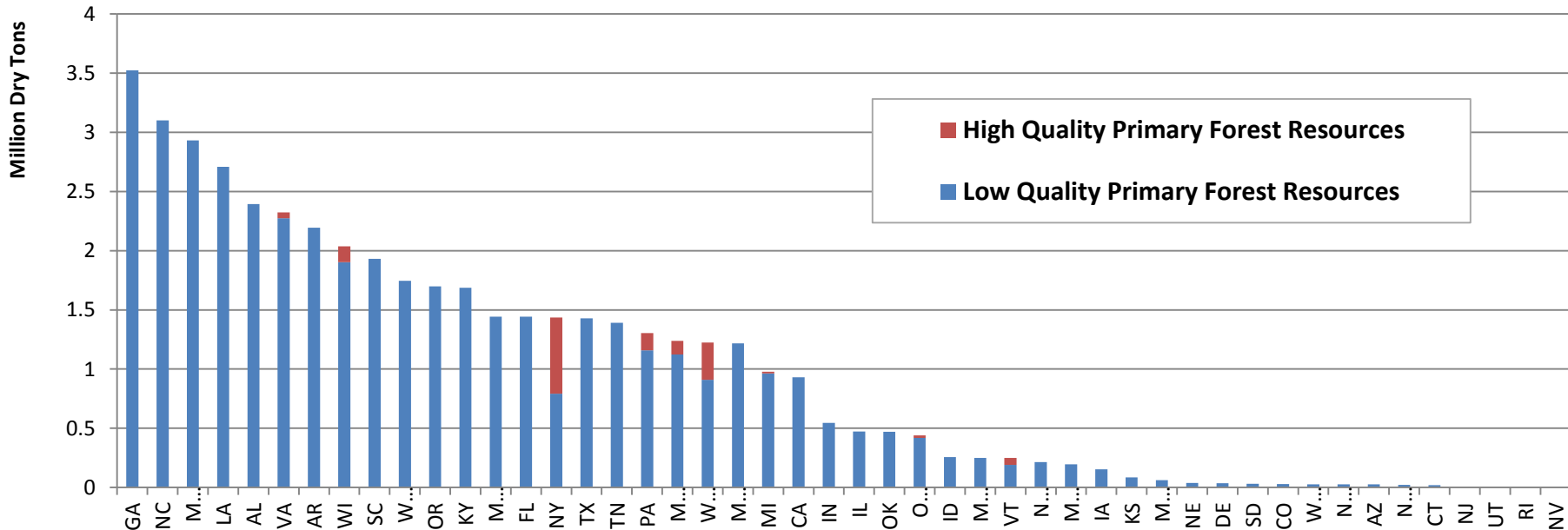
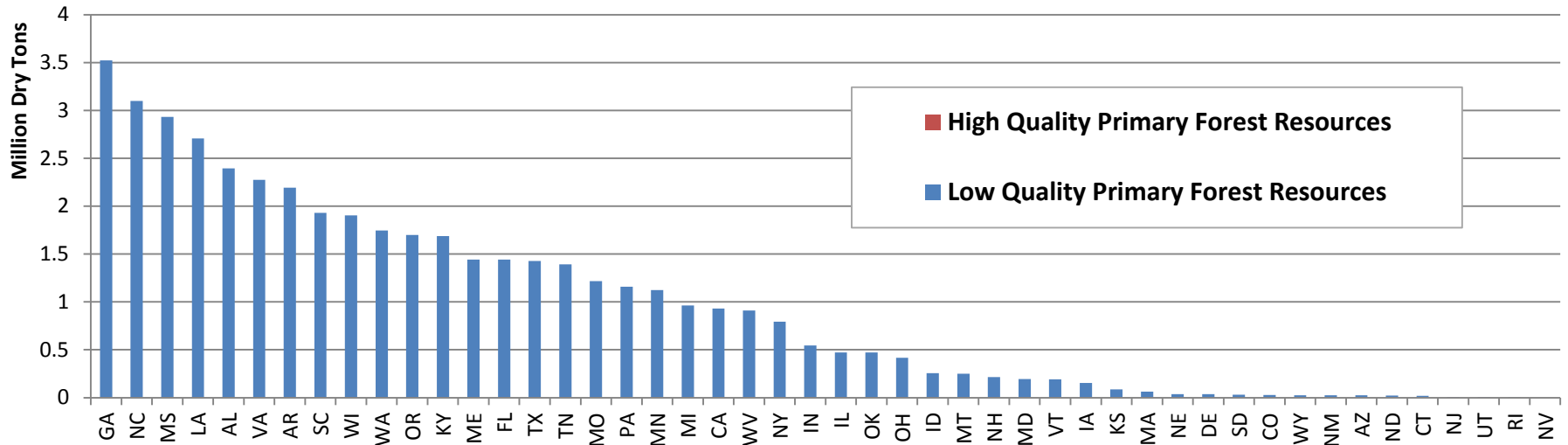
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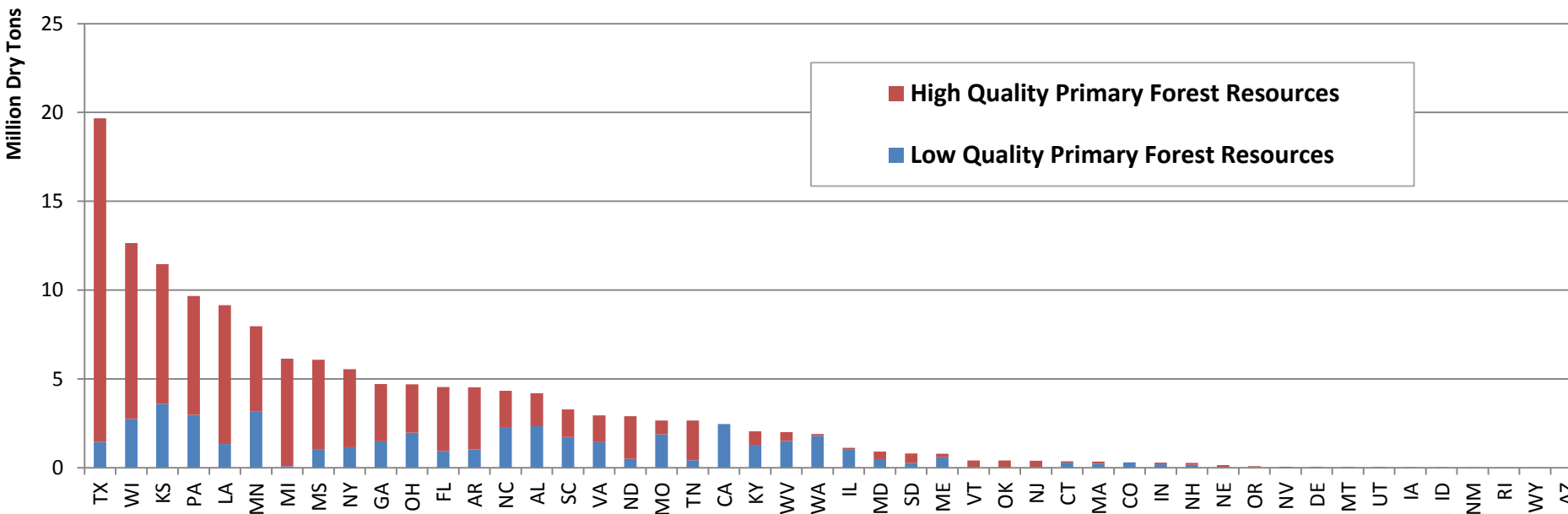
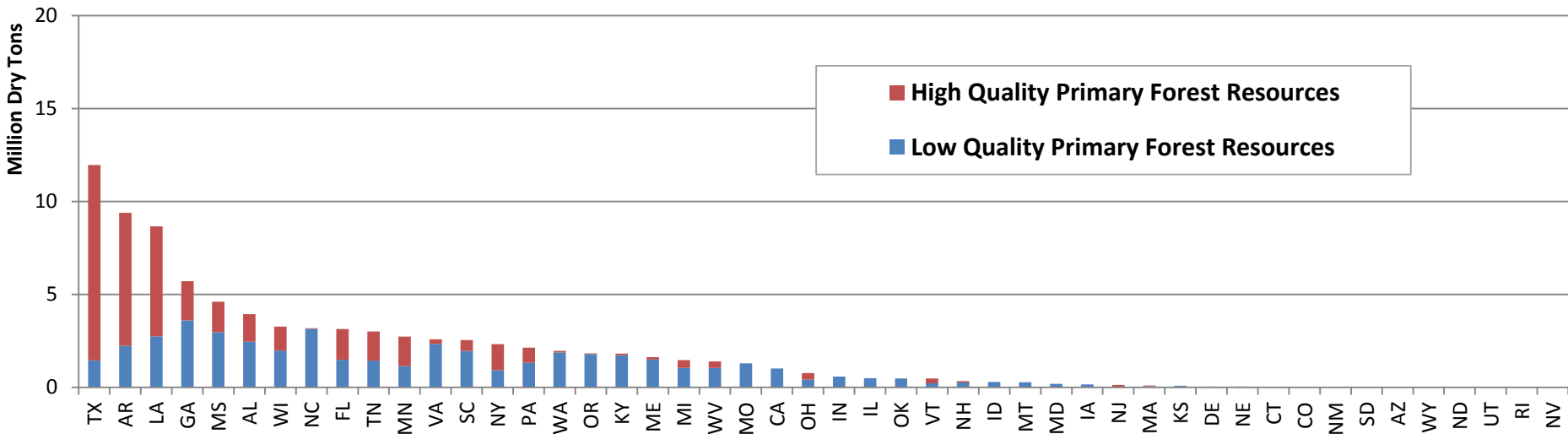
1000 DMT/d

500 DMT/d

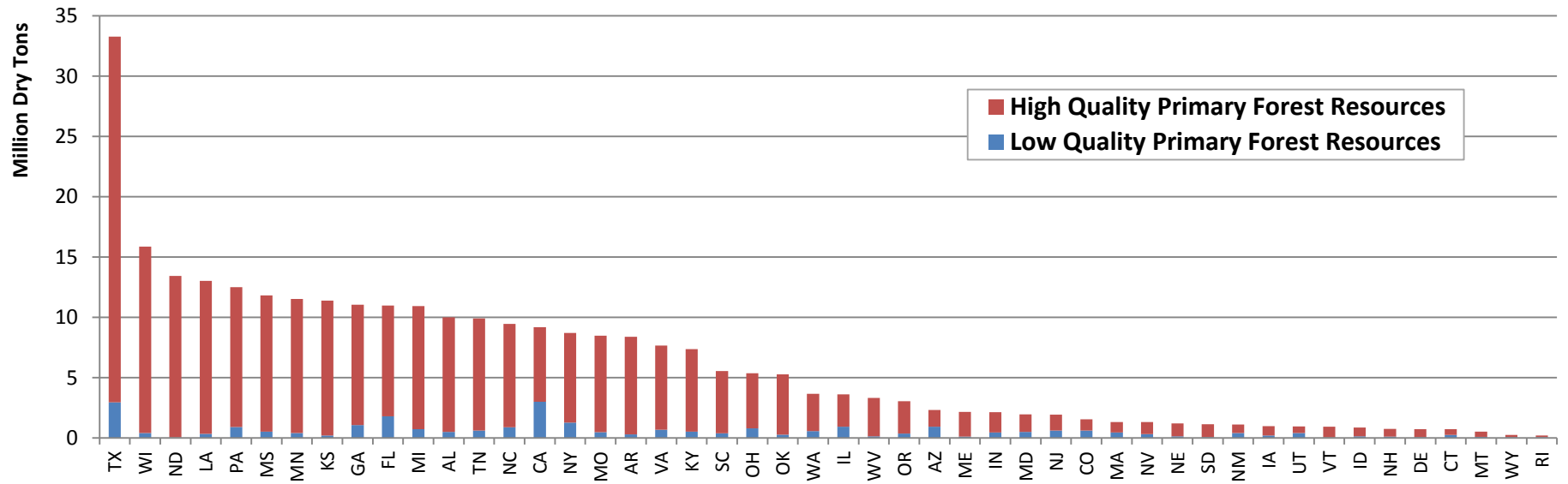
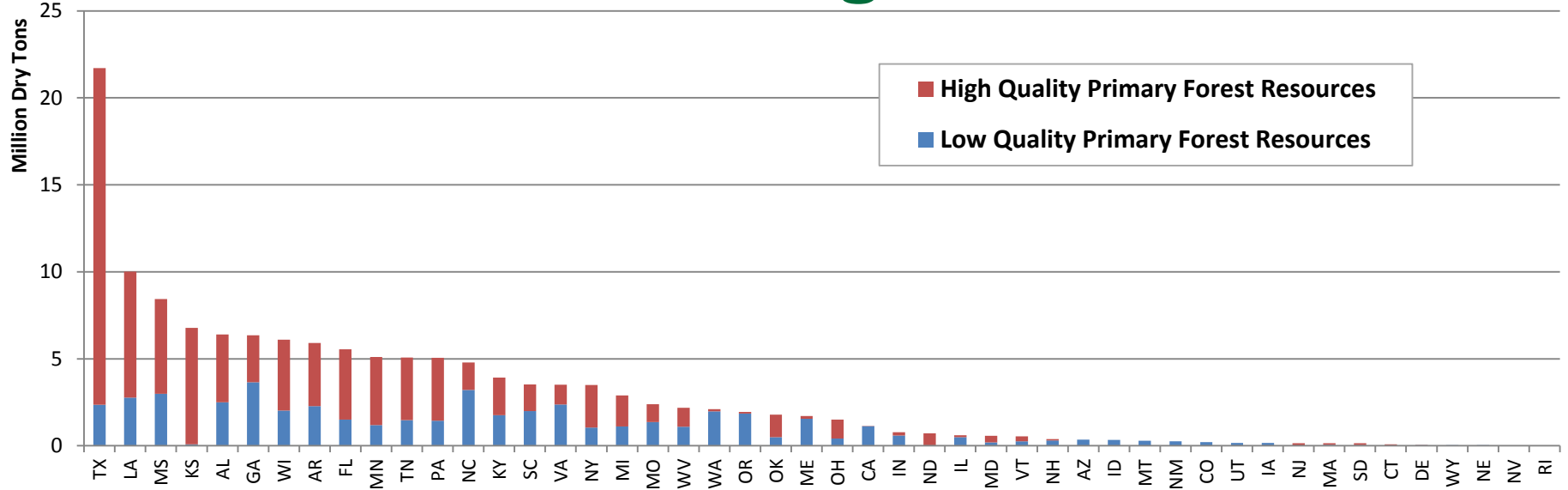
\$40/dt Baseline vs. High Yield 2022



\$50/dt Baseline vs. High Yield 2022



\$60/dt Baseline vs. High Yield 2022



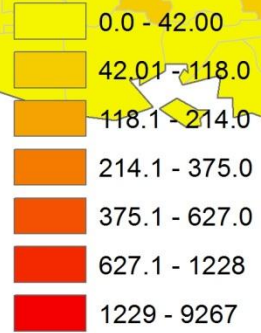
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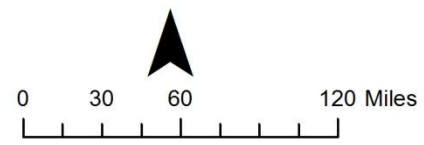
\$40/dt

AllWoody_2022_baseline

All40 / SQMI



Pulpwood (no Federal)
Logging Residues- Hardwoods and Softwoods (no Federal)
Forest Thinnings- (no Federal)
SRWC- pine on agricultural land



\$50/dt

Pulpwood (no Federal)
Logging Residues- Hardwoods and Softwoods (no Federal)
Forest Thinnings- (no Federal)
SRWC- pine on agricultural land

