




RACE for
2030
BUSINESS



B5: Anaerobic digestion for
electricity, transport and gas
opportunity assessment

Barriers & Policy Workshop, 17th March, 2022



Jarrod Leak

Chief Executive Officer

jarrod.leak@a2ep.org.au

We would like to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.



Housekeeping

- The slides will be distributed shortly after this meeting
- This meeting is being recorded. If you do not wish to be recorded, you are welcome to leave your camera turned off.
- Your participation is entirely voluntary, and we will seek your consent to participate at the start of this meeting. You are free to withdraw from participating at any time prior to report publication without providing a reason. With your consent, we will list participant organisations in reports, without attributing specific statements to members. Please see the link in the **Chat** for the Consent Form in Google Forms.

Agenda



<u>Item</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Lead</u>
Open & Welcome	2:30 – 2:40pm	Jarrod Leak – A2EP
Study overview	2:40 – 2:50pm	Prasad Kaparaju– Griffith Uni
Barriers workshop	2:50 – 3:20pm	Andrea Trianni – UTS
Regulatory workshop	3:20 – 3:50pm	Rowena Cantley-Smith – UTS
Closing	3:50 – 4:00pm	Jarrod Leak – A2EP



Associate Professor Prasad Kaparaju, Griffith University (Project Leader)

A leading international researcher in anaerobic digestion, environmental biotechnology and bioprocess engineering. A/Prof. Kaparaju is an active member of Bioenergy Australia and Member of Taskforce on Waste Management, Circular Economy and Biogas in Australia.



Dr Rowena Cantley-Smith, University of Technology, Sydney (Project Manager)

A Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Law and practicing lawyer with more than 20 years' experience in the Australian and European energy sectors and expertise encompassing energy policy, law, and regulation, climate change law, legal rights and consumer protections.



Professor Long Nghiem, University of Technology, Sydney

Prof. Nghiem is an international leader in energy and resource recovery from waste and wastewater. His research to recover energy and nutrients from wastewater and organic waste has been impactful to bioenergy management and industry practice in Australia and overseas.



Associate Professor Andrea Trianni, University of Technology, Sydney

A mechanical and industrial engineer internationally recognised as leader in industrial energy efficiency, A/Prof. Andrea Trianni has more than 100 publications with particular emphasis on the barriers to and drivers for the adoption of more sustainable solutions by industry.



Jarrod Leak, CEO, Australian Alliance for Energy Productivity (A2EP)

Before A2EP, Jarrod was Managing Director and Cluster President for Swedish engineering company, Alfa Laval's Oceania and south east Asian operations. He has extensive experience with municipal wastewater treatment, agriculture and food processing, and cogeneration systems.



Dr Rebecca Cunningham, UTS-ISF, Sydney

Dr Rebecca Cunningham is a social scientist with research interest and expertise in climate change adaptation, data analytics and visualisation, natural resource governance, the science/policy/community nexus, science communication including the use social network analysis



A/Prof Brent Jacobs, UTS-ISF, Sydney

A/Prof Brent Jacobs is a Research Director in the UTS-Institute for Sustainable Futures working in climate change adaptation, landscapes and ecosystems, and food systems. He has a background in agricultural science and a decade of experience in the natural resource sector in NSW Govt.

Stakeholders



Water Utility



Industry Association



Local Government



State Government



Federal Government



User / Producer



Technology



Investment



Consultant



Developer

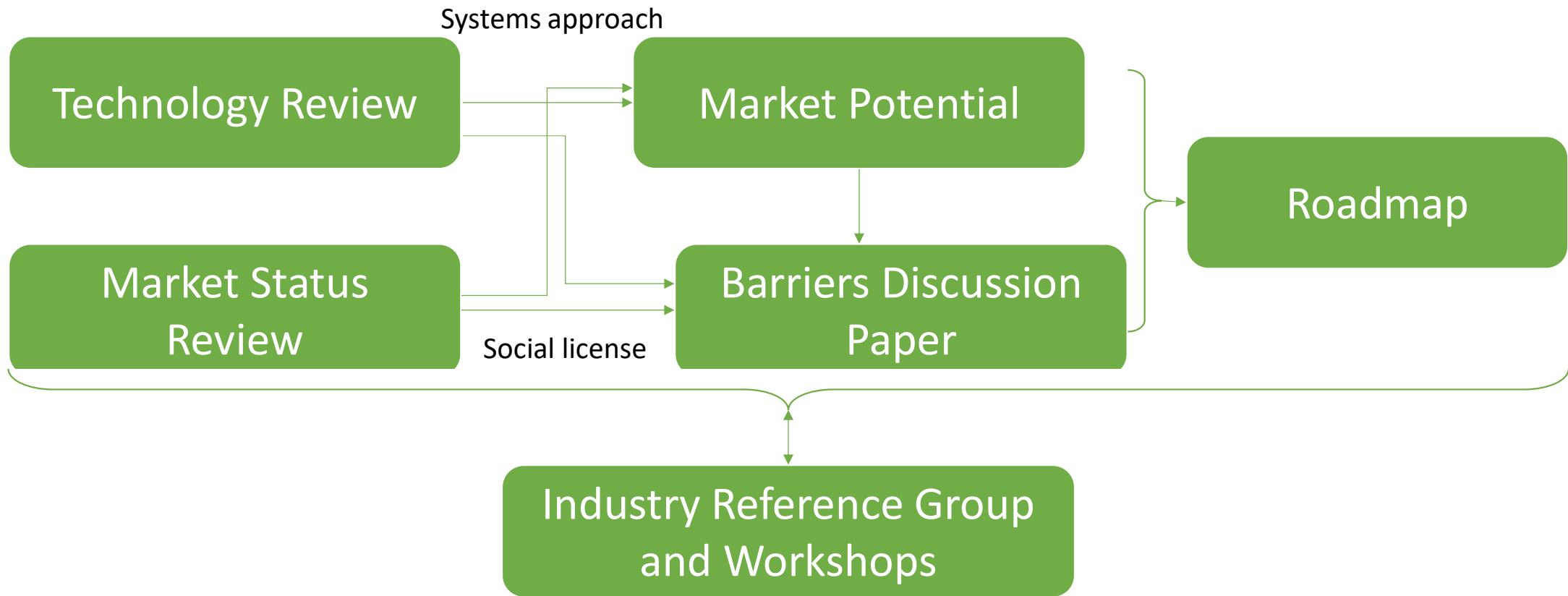




Study overview by Assoc. Prof. Prasad Kaparaju



Overview



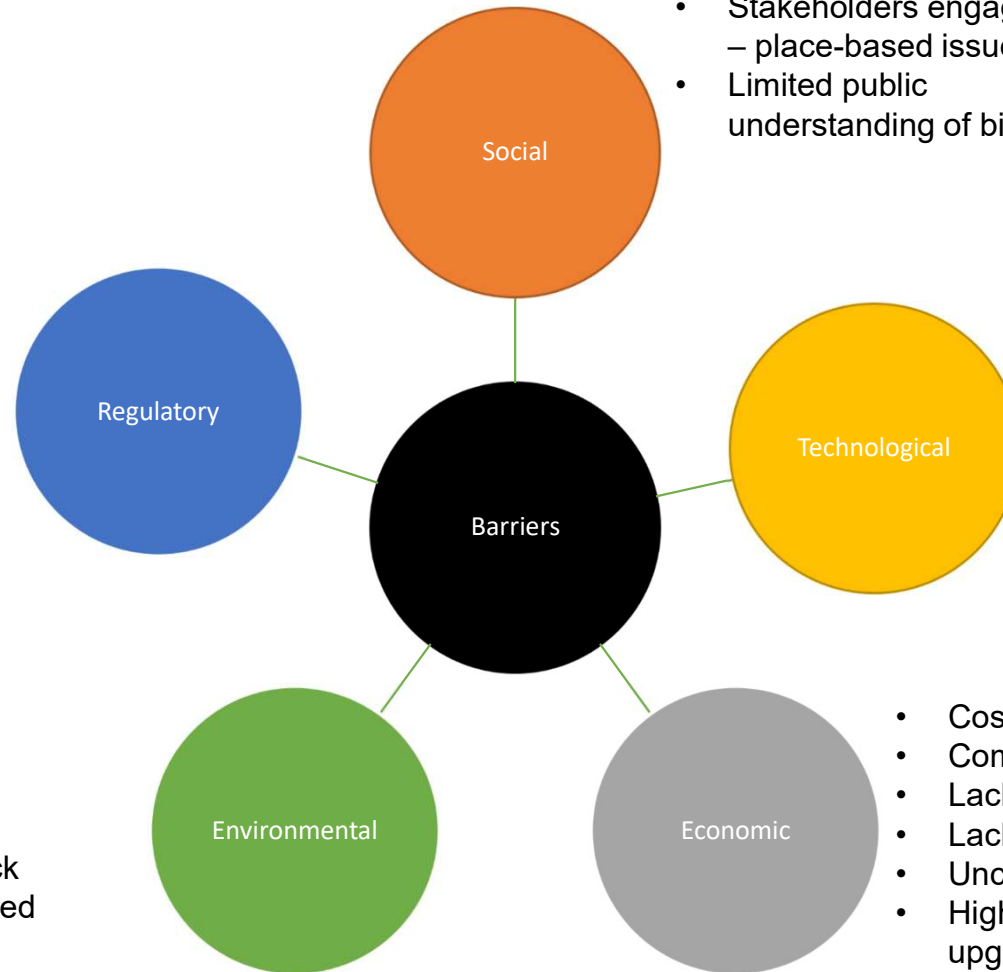


Poll and Discussion

- Barriers and Opportunities by Andrea



Overview of Barriers



- Complex ecosystem
- Trust - partnerships
- Stakeholders engagement – place-based issues
- Limited public understanding of biogas

- Infrastructural
- Feedstock supply and transport
- Being reluctant in signing long-term agreements
- Long distances between biogas unit and targeted feedstocks
- Lack of industrial experience on biogas
- Lack of reliable information and guidelines
- Lack of industry partners to co-develop biogas projects

- Costs/capital requirements
- Competition with other fuels
- Lack of R&D funding
- Lack of subsidies and support
- Uncertainty with creating value from AD
- High costs of production, cleaning and upgrading

- Characteristics of biogas
- Characteristics of feedstock
- Quality of feedstock supplied (need for additional processes/treatment)

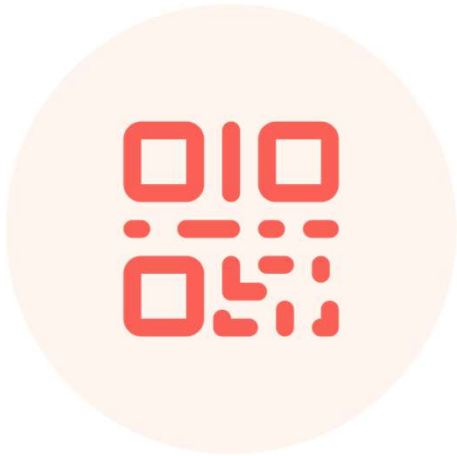
- No uniform national regulatory scheme
- Inconsistent or lacking policy, governance and regulatory mechanisms
- Constraints on grid injection
- Environmental and planning restrictions

What are the most relevant **economic** barriers to AD deployment?

Please rate the following 1/10 (*1=not* relevant, 10 = most relevant):

- Costs/capital requirements
- Competition with other fuels
- Lack of R&D funding
- High costs of production, cleaning and upgrading
- Lack of subsidies and support
- Uncertainty with creating value from AD

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What are the most relevant economic barriers to AD deployment? Pick the three most relevant

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**Are there any other major economic barriers not listed yet?
Please drop a quick note.**

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What are the most relevant **technological** barriers to AD deployment?
Please rate the following 1/10 (*1=not* relevant, 10 = most relevant):

- Infrastructural
- Feedstock supply and transport
- Being reluctant in signing long-term agreements
- Long distances between biogas unit and targeted feedstocks
- Lack of industrial experience on biogas
- Lack of reliable information and guidelines
- Lack of industry partners to co-develop biogas projects

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What are the most relevant technological barriers to AD deployment? Pick the three most relevant

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Are there any other major technological barriers not listed yet?
Please drop a quick note

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

What are the most relevant **social** barriers to AD deployment?

Please rate the following 1/10 (*1=not* relevant, 10 = most relevant):

- Complex 'ecosystem' of partners
- Trust – need for collaborative partnerships
- Lack of stakeholder engagement – place-based issues
- Limited public understanding of biogas production

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What are the most relevant social barriers to AD deployment? Pick the two most relevant.

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Are there any other major social barriers not listed yet?

Please drop a quick note

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

What are the most relevant **environment** barriers to AD deployment?
Please rate the following 1/10 (*1=not* relevant, 10 = most relevant):

- Characteristics of biogas
- Characteristics of feedstock
- Quality of feedstock supplied (need for additional processes/treatment)

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What are the most relevant environment barriers to AD deployment? Pick the one that is most relevant.

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**Are there any other major environment barriers not listed yet?
Please drop a quick note**

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Discussion

- Regulation and policy with Rowena

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CRC-RACE 2030 B5 Opportunity Assessment
17 March 2022

REWENABLE NATURAL GAS: REGULATORY BARRIERS & OPPORTUNITIES



Dr Rowena Cantley-Smith

UTS Law Faculty

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17/03/2022

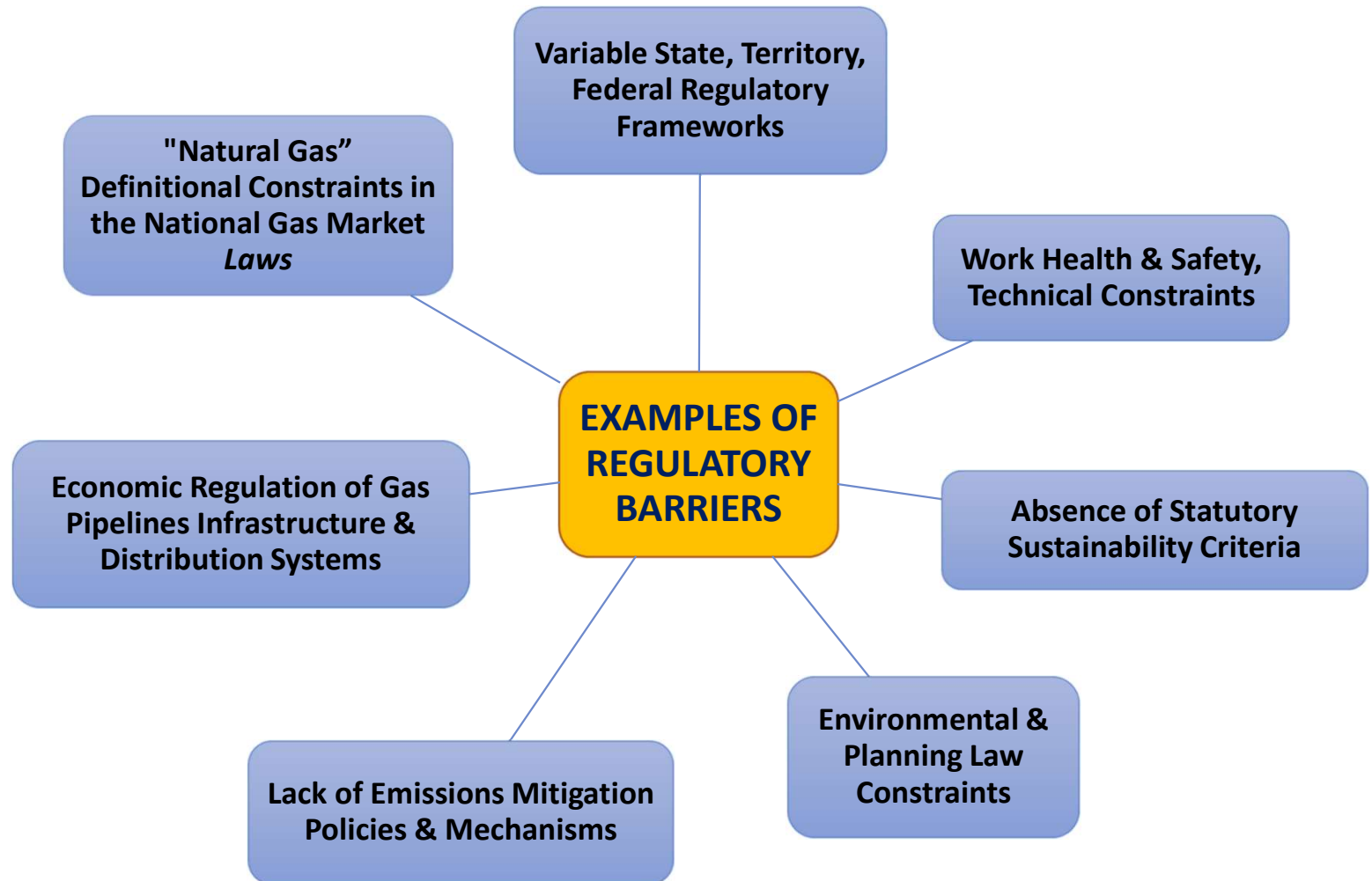
Overview

1. International Perspectives
2. Barriers
3. Recent Developments
4. Opportunities
5. Where to from here?

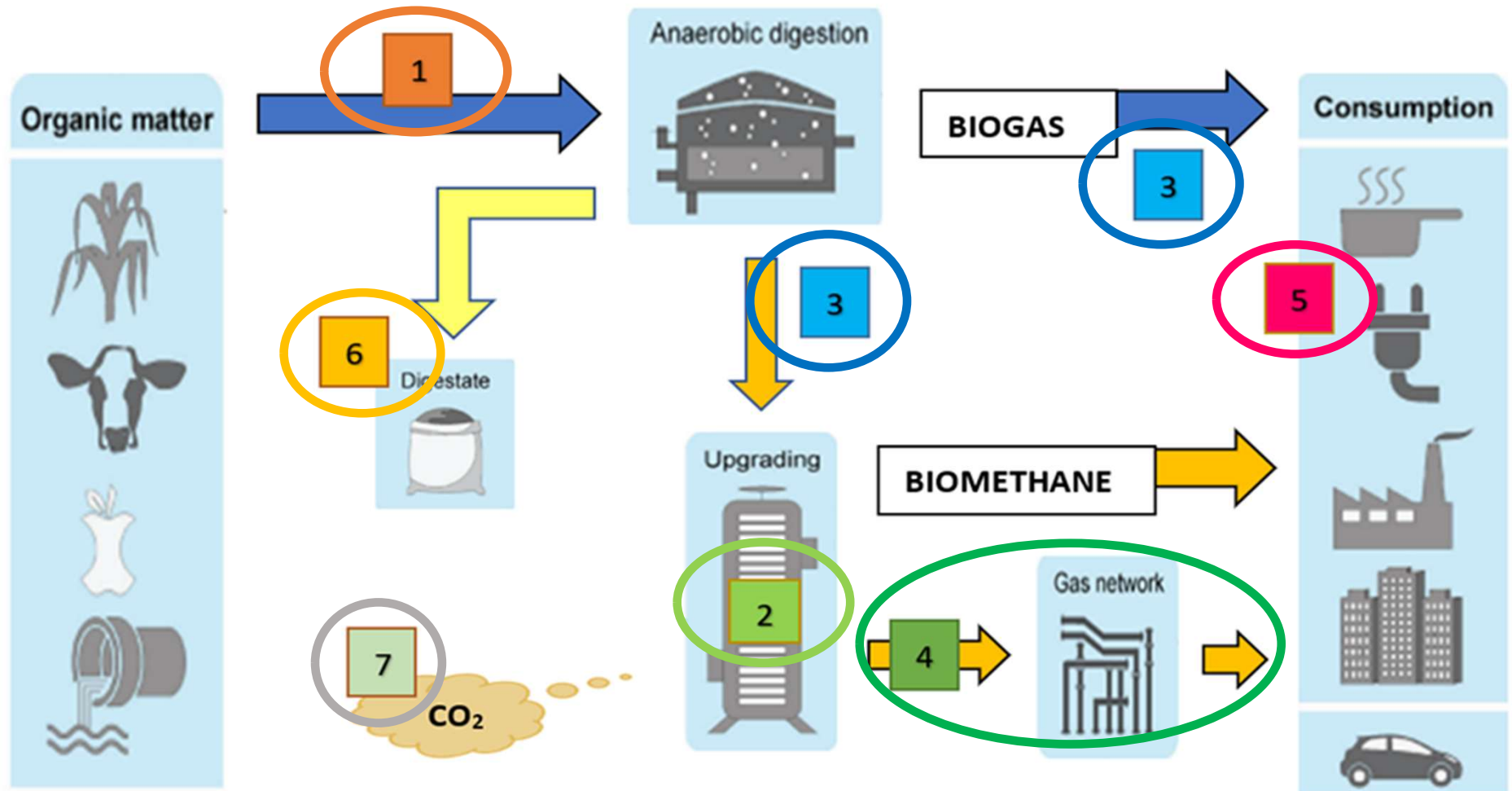
@DrRCantley-Smith

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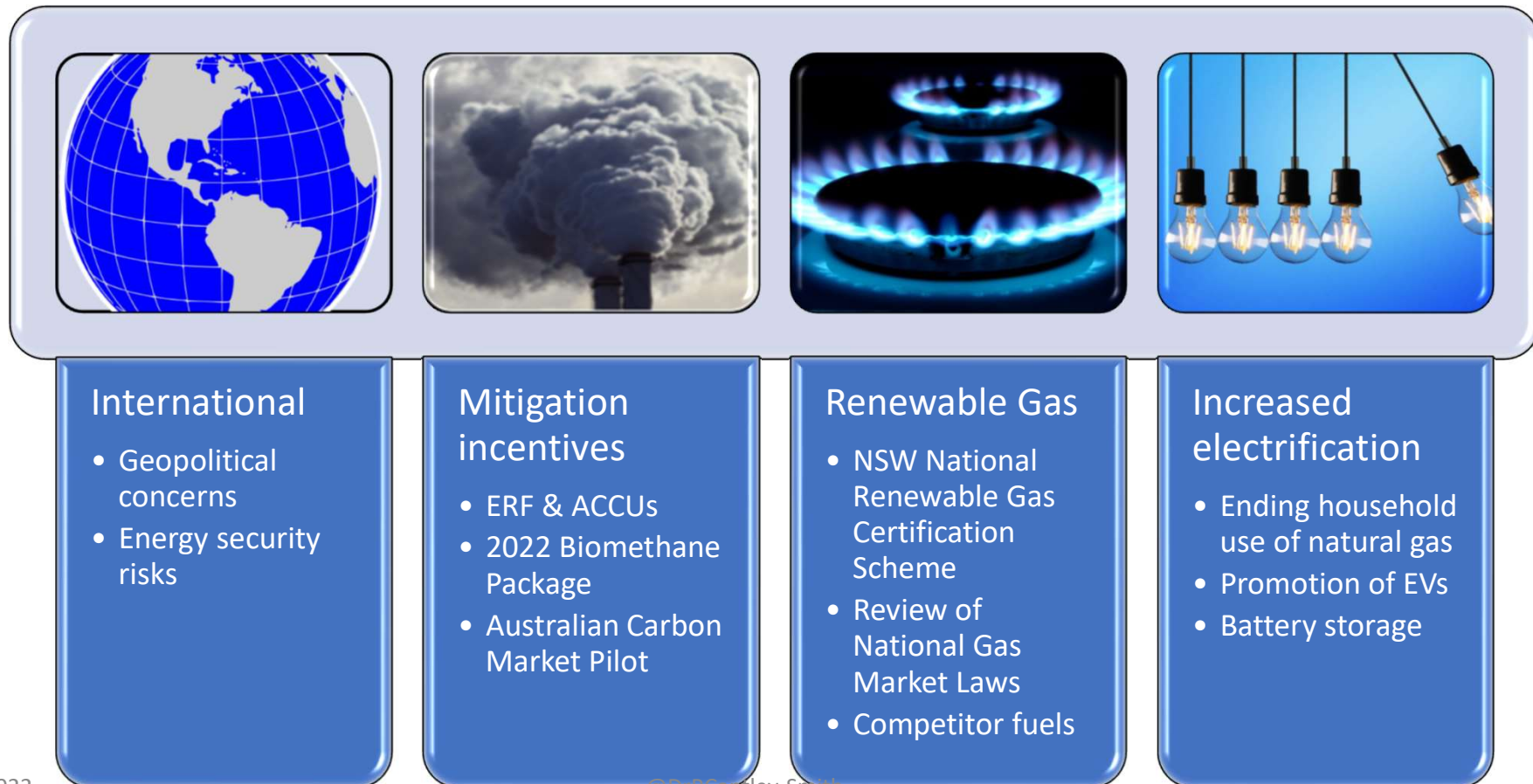
BARRIERS



BARRIERS



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



UN High
Level
Dialogue on
Energy 2021+



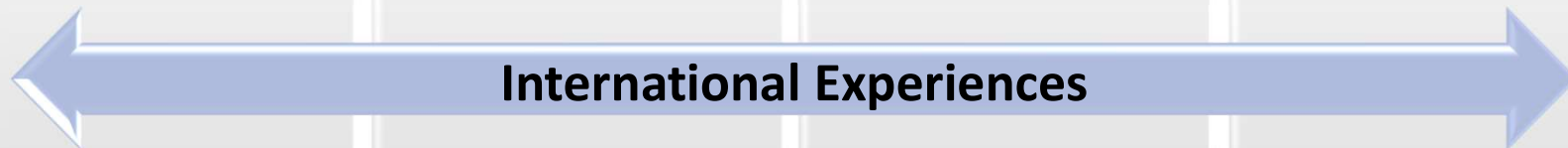
European
Union Green
Deal
RED II+



Bioenergy
Renewables



Glasgow
Climate Pact



OPPORTUNITIES

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WHERE
DO WE GO
FROM HERE?

17/03/2022

@DrRCantley-Smith

Source central graphic <https://www.sdpb.org/blogs/arts-and-culture/where-do-we-go-from-here-1/>

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We would appreciate your feedback on the following questions (answers can be put in the next SLIDO)

What do you see is the key role of a regulatory framework for biogas and biomethane?

How can carbon mitigation benefits be better recognised and rewarded?

What policy drivers could be introduced to support AD/Biogas and Biomethane?

What renewable gases should be recognised in the existing National Gas Market laws?

Should the existing market institutions (AEMC, AER, AEMO) have primary responsibility in respect of biomethane?

A question for further discussion: What “laws” could be introduced to support AD/biogas and Biomethane?

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What do you see is the key role of a regulatory framework for biogas and biomethane?

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Next steps / key dates

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Next steps



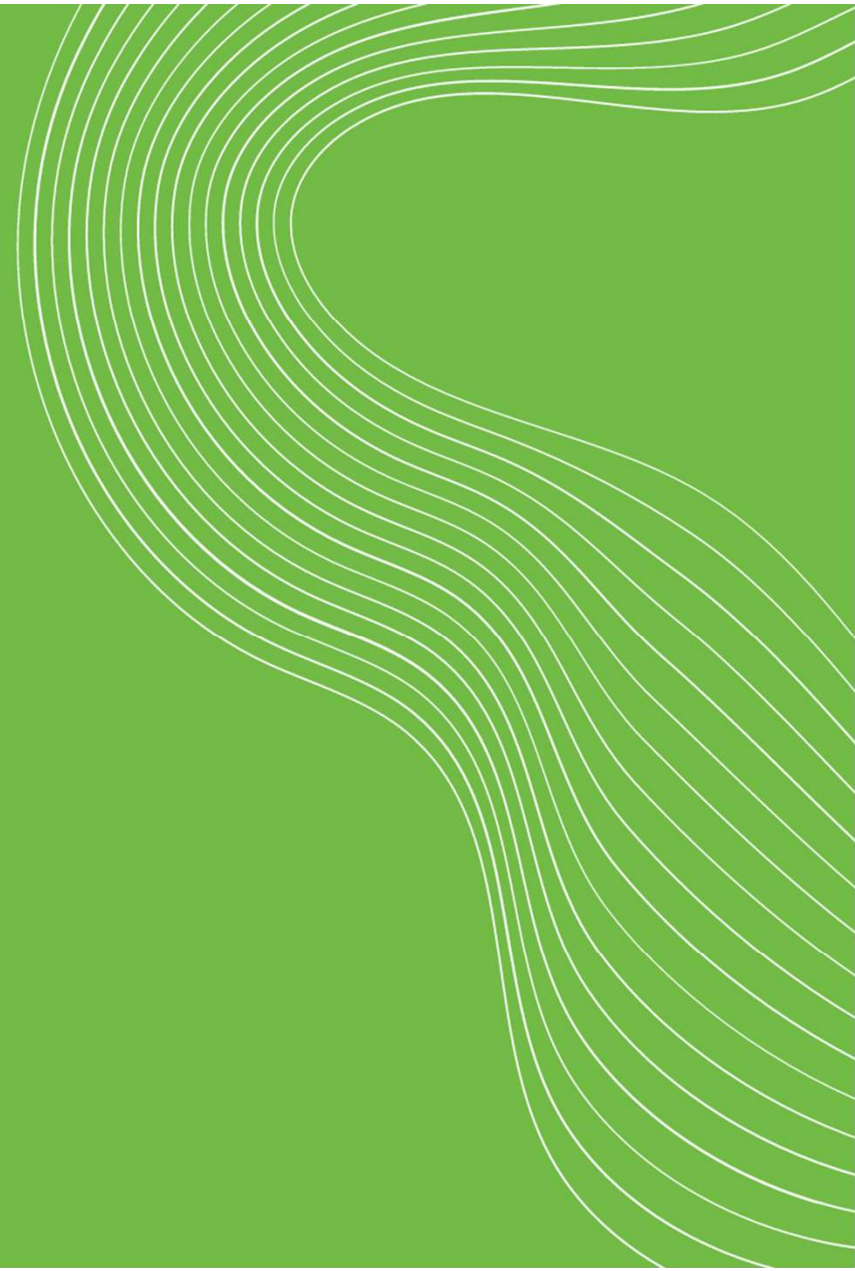
- Future opportunities/brainstorming over the future research roadmap by Andrea
- Market potential paper by Prasad



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Closing

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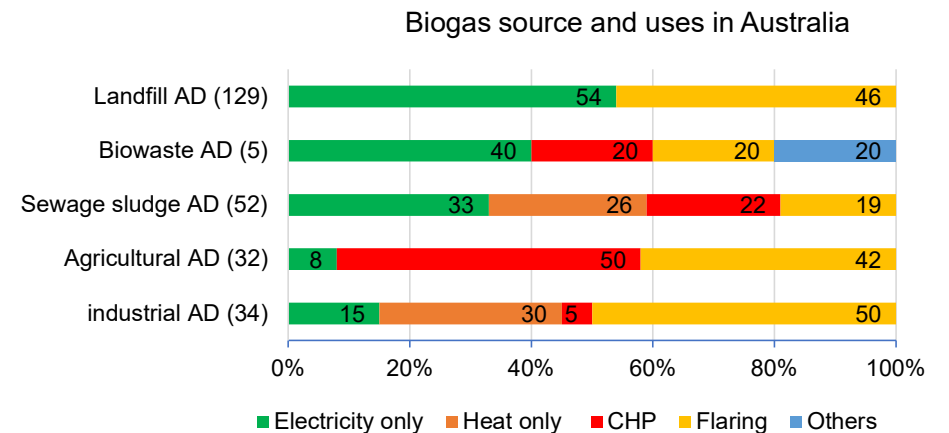


Supporting slides

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Current status

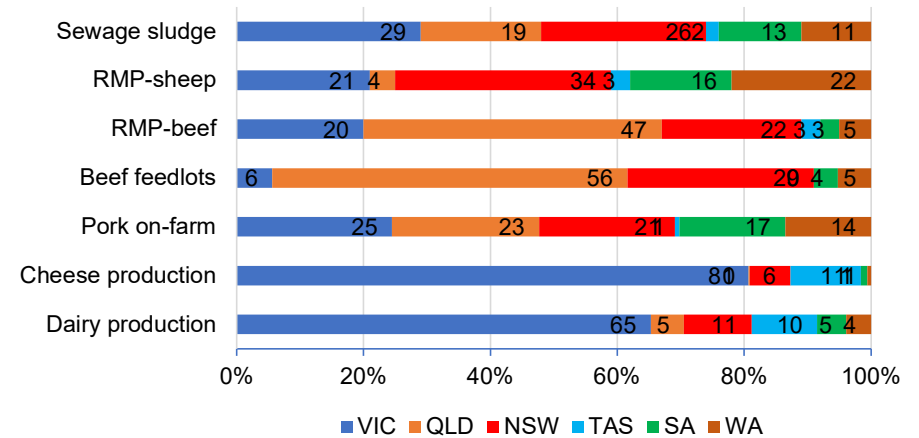
- Total energy consumption 6,013 PJ in 2019-20
 - 16.7 PJ biogas
- 242 AD facilities
- Biogas uses - heat and electricity generation in CHP
 - More than 50% landfills - flare the
- No commercial biogas upgrading plants
- With the future energy policies
 - Share of biomethane could grow to up to 33% by 2050



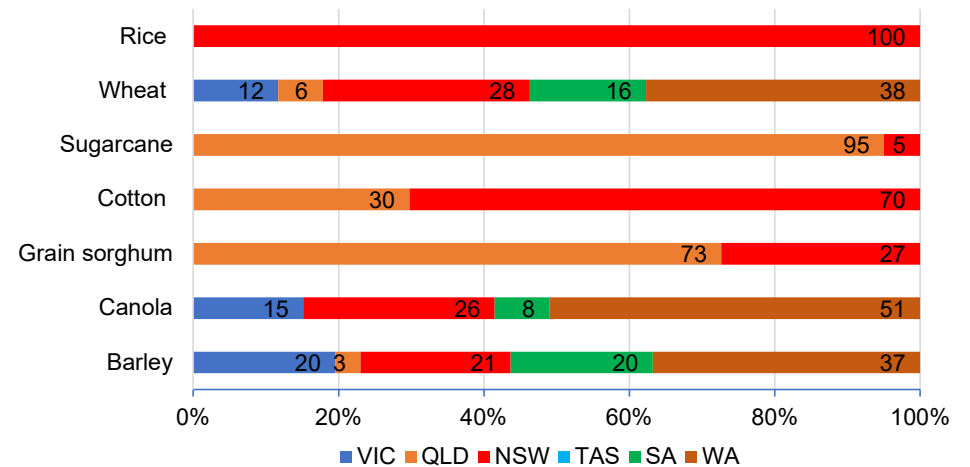
Sustainable feedstock availability

- Agril biomass is the major feedstock.
- Pork production - across QLD, VIC, SA, NSW and WA
- Dairy and beef - VIC and QLD, respectively
- Sheep production - southern states of NSW, SA and VIC and in the southern parts of WA
- Forcing for mono-digestion
- Opportunity for codigestion

Livestock and Sewage sludge biomass concentration in Australia

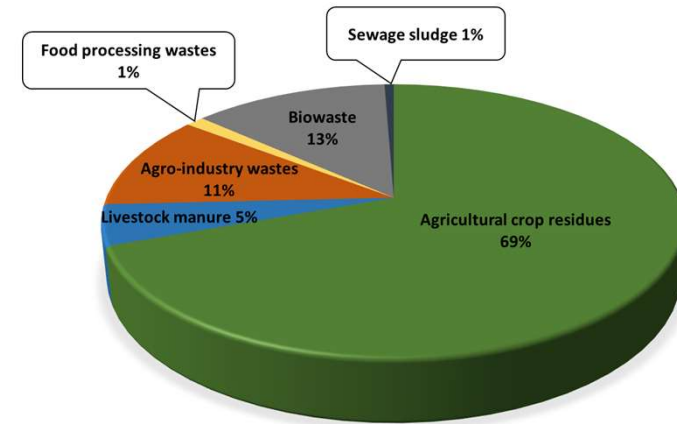


Agril. crop biomass concentration in Australia



Potential biogas production

- Data from the Australian Biomass for Bioenergy Assessment (ABBA) database (ARENA, 2020), available via the AREMI National Map platform
- Total biomass availability: 62 million tonnes TS
- Agril Crop Residues – Major (69.5%)
- Biomass collection rates – Low, Medium and High



Feedstock	Methane prod. (M Nm ³ /tFM/yr)	Gross energy potential (GWh/yr)	Biogas use in CHP		Biogas upgrading	
			Electricity Production (GWh _e /yr)	Heat production (GWh _t /yr)	BioCH ₄ (GJ/yr)	BioCO ₂ (Million t/yr)
Agricultural crop residues	2,503.72	24,912	10,563	10,613	8,742,286	4,745
Livestock manure	98.92	984	417	419	345,391	151
Agro-industry wastes	375.86	3,740	1,586	1,593	1,312,381	726
Food processing wastes	44.69	445	189	189	156,053	58
Biowaste	154.47	1,537	652	655	539,380	214
Sewage sludge	3.43	34	14	15	11,975	6
Total	3,181.09	31,652	13,420	13,484	11,107,467	5,899

Existing AD Technologies

- AD technologies:
 - Wet process (<10% TS) and Dry (>25%)
 - Batch vs continuous
- Reactor Technology
- CSTR
 - Farm-scale and centralised biogas plants in Europe
 - Manures, energy crops, food waste
- Covered anaerobic lagoon (CAL)
 - High strength abattoir and agricultural wastewater
 - Low initial cost, negligible operating costs and simplicity of operation



ReWaste Biogas plant Yarra Valley

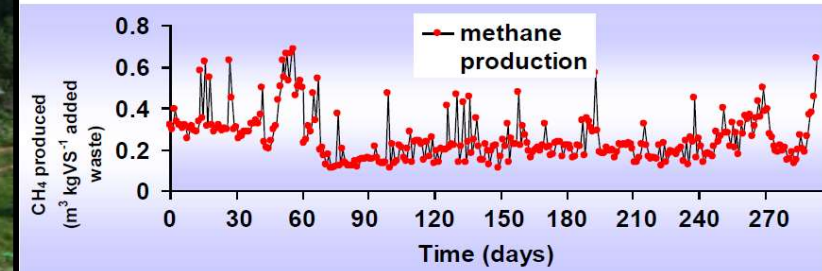
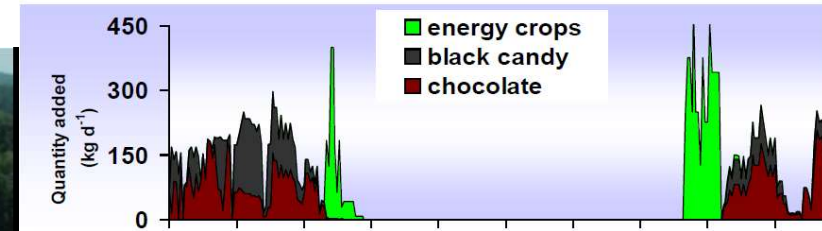
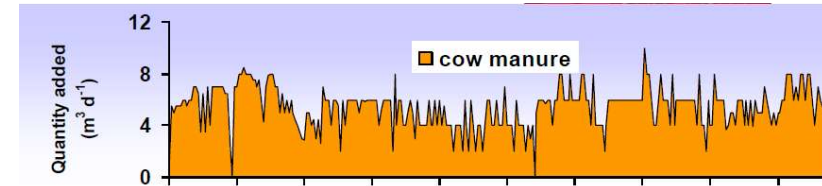


Southern Meats CAL, Goulburn, NSW

Case studies

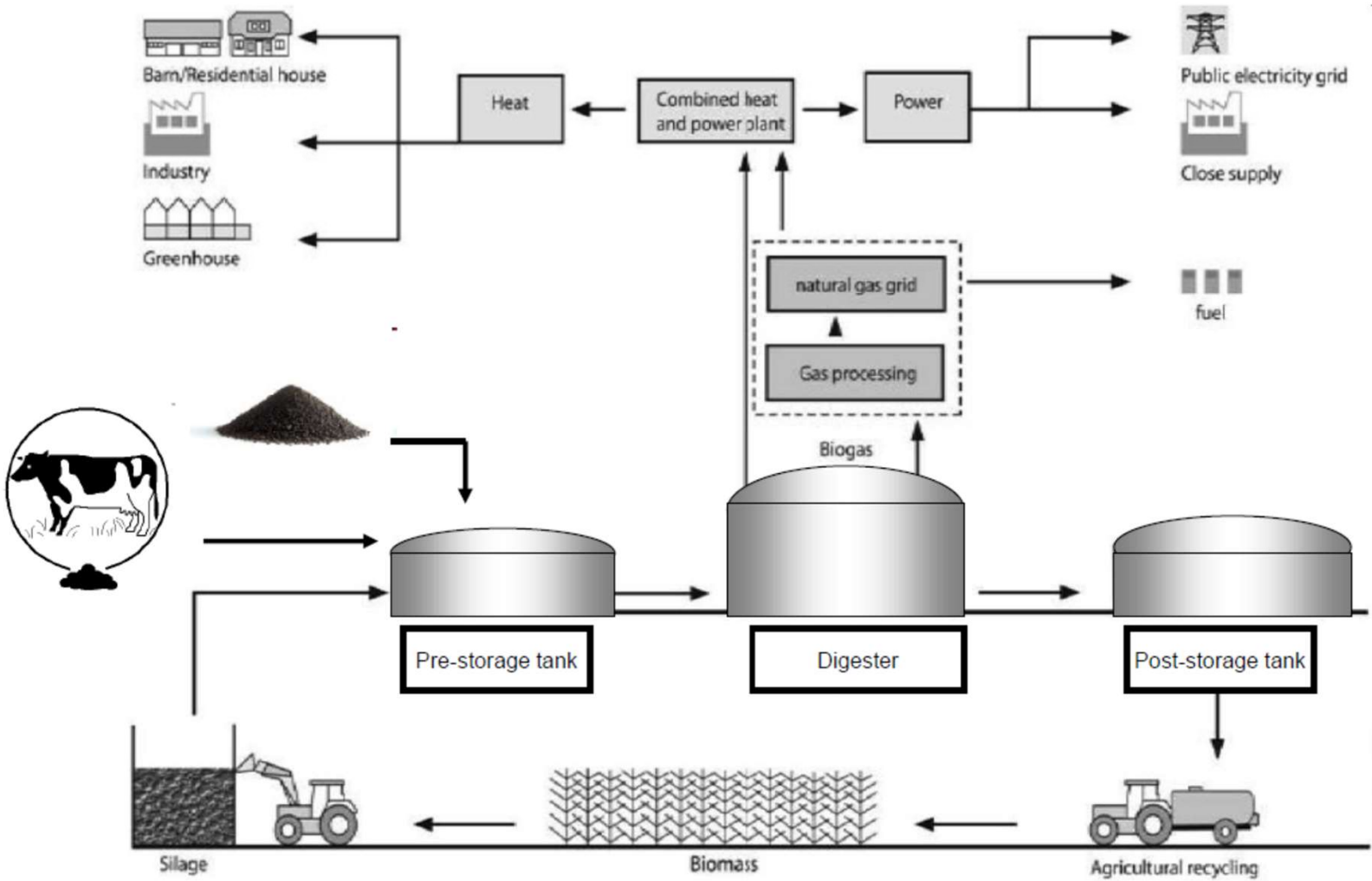
Project name	Funding	Feedstock	Fate of digestate	Government incentives eligibility	Power purchase agreement (PPA)	Reference
Jankadot Bioenergy plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$A 8 - 10 million capital cost out of which: • \$A 2.2 million loan from CEFC • \$A 1.6 million grant from Clean Technology Investment program and Western Australia State Government 	Commercial and industrial biowaste from various sources	Blended with existing products to improve agricultural values; sold as bio-fertiliser	NIL	NIL	ENEA (2019)
Rewaste plant at Yarra Valley Water	\$A 27 million capital cost with no financial support	Commercial and industrial biowaste from various sources	Can be sold for agricultural use	Emission Reduction Fund	NIL	ENEA (2019)
Goulburn Bioenergy Project	\$A 6.39 million capital cost out of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$A 2.1 million funded by ARENA 	On-site feedstock supply, industrial wastewater from proximal abattoir	NIL	Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	20 years PPA with Southern Meats abattoir	ARENA (2020)

Biogas plant concepts



Kalmari Farm, Finland

C



Denmark centralised biogas plant

