

Biomass supply chain: Lithuanian experience

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Aleksas Jakštas ©



Presentation Content



- **Biomass use in Lithuania- key information**
- **Supply chain of biomass for heat and electricity**
- **Problematic issues- how to avoid risks**

LITBIOMA today



- Association is currently comprised of 30 members:
 - 17 members in Biofuel producers and suppliers section
 - 7 members in Science and biomass resources section
 - 6 members in Equipment for energy production section



Mission and vision of LITBIOMA



Our mission

To promote wider utilization of renewable energy resources (first of all – biomass) in energy production, while following the principles of sustainability

Our vision

Lithuania, as a country where the major part of the consumed energy is produced from renewable energy sources



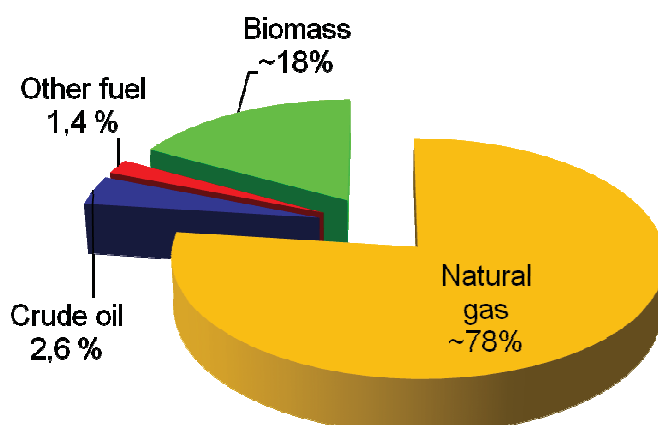
Demand for district heating



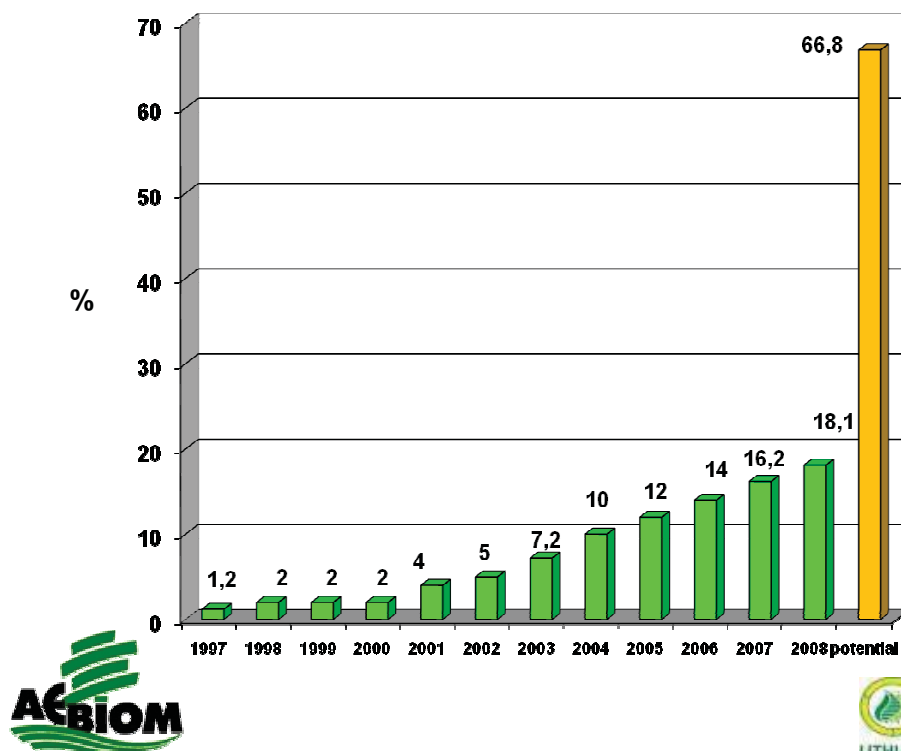
- Total demand for district heating in Lithuania is ~ 10 TWh;
- Heat produced from biomass in year 2008 ~ 1.81 TWh;
- More than 200 biomass boiler houses (360 boilers), biggest of which are:
 - Vilnius 60 MW (44 MWt +16 MWe);
 - Marijampolė 16 MW (13,5 MWt + 2,5MWt);
 - Tauragė 20 MW (12 MWt +8 MWe).
- Total installed capacity ~ 610 MW.



Current situation in district heating sector



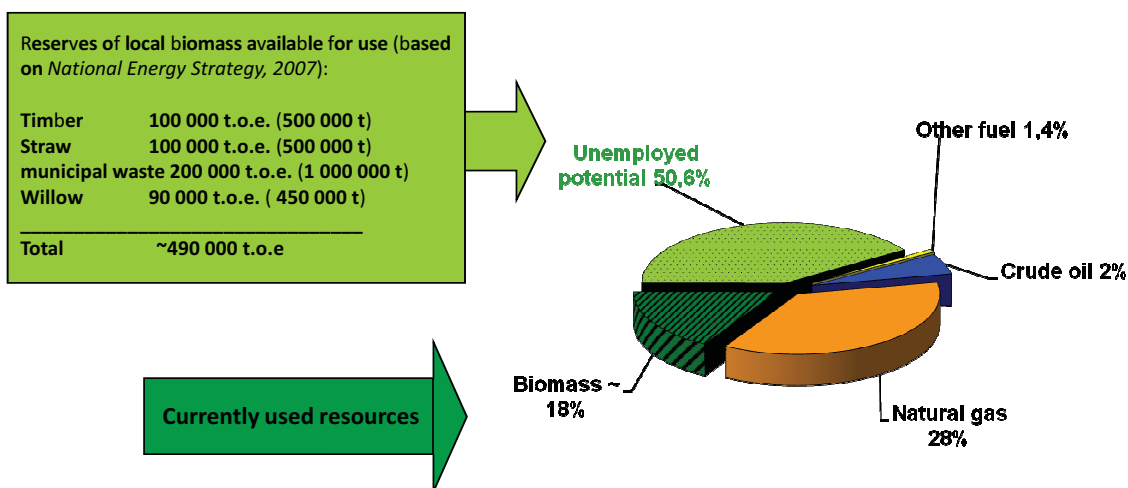
Biomass share in district heating



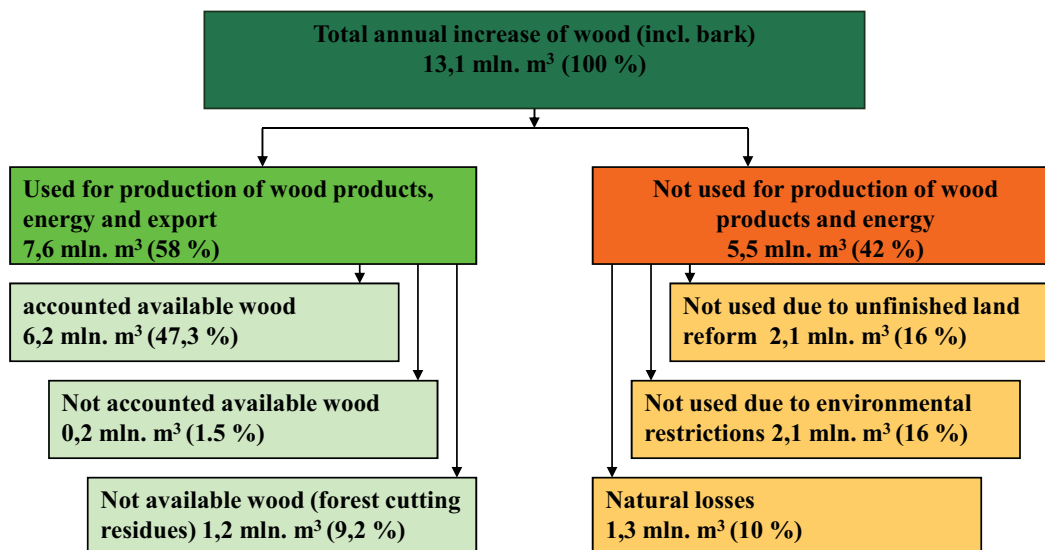
Fuel consumption



Fuel Consumption Structure for District Heating Production in Lithuania having Evaluated Reserves of Biomass



Annual increase of wood



Facts



In Year 2008:

- ~1,81 TWh of district heating from biomass (woodchips);
- ~3 mln. loose m³ of wood chips used;
- ~70 wood chippers (mobile and stationary) + import of wood chips;
- ~20 % wood from sawmills;
- ~80 % wood from forests.



Establishing the supply chain of biomass



Main issues:

- Resources
- Collection and processing
- Storage
- Delivery



Identification and evaluation of resources



What are the resources in general?

- Fire wood
- Wood processing residues
- Wood logging residues
- Sawdust
- Straw
- Peat (*local fuel, but not biomass*)
- Grass (*future resource*)
- Municipal waste (*future resource*)
- Short rotation coppices (*future resource*)



Problems related to resources



Competition – wood processing and board production plants, export;

Political / social – “There will be not enough firewood for people”;

Technological – not all sorts of biomass suitable for every boiler. Different boilers have their own “character”.



Collection and production



Suppliers of raw materials:

- State forest enterprises;
- Private forest owners;
- Wood processing companies;
- Other biomass companies.

Balance must be kept between consumption, stops of consumption and obligation to buy the material



Collection and production (cont.)



Different systems of biomass production:



- Mobile chippers;
- Transportation of raw materials and stationary chippers;
- Direct chipping of wood logging residues;
- Bundling of wood logging residues and chipping afterwards.



Storage



Storage (cont.)



- **Seasonal problems – consumption of biomass is much lower in summer; production of raw material – opposite;**
- **Hard climate conditions – in winter 2008 - 2009 most of Lithuanian forest roads were closed for ~1,5 month;**
- **Contracts with raw material suppliers – they work when there is no consumption as well (stops of boilers etc.).**



However, storage can not be avoided



- **Only minimally required quantities;**
- **If possible- only in solid wood;**
- **In case of wood logging residues – only in high piles, covered or bundled;**

Losses of energy from biomass in piles of chips – 1 % per month, in first and second months – up to 5 %



Transportation



- In general- not a problem;
- Specific truck / machinery for specific job:
 - container trucks;
 - self unloading trucks;
 - trucks with “sliding floor” system;
 - trucks with “sawdust collectors”
- Logistic system / GPS system;
- Spare trucks and fuel for emergencies.



Misunderstandings between biomass suppliers and energy production companies



- Biofuel producer buys raw material in loose cubic meters, solid cubic meters, tons, rolls of straw etc.;
- Energy company buys fuel / energy;
- In case of payment for MWh / boiler output, there can occur a discussion of such type:

“Your boiler’s efficiency is low. You consume too much fuel per MWh”!

“Your fuel quality is really bad. Bring me white chips”!



How to avoid misunderstandings



- Common understanding of the problems is necessary;
- Payment per tons of dry material is the most objective;
- Common understanding is required, that biomass should be cheaper than other fuel (including positive sold CO₂ impact);
- Common investments into research of different problems are necessary;

Understanding: bigger bio-boiler – higher price per ton, MWh or m³



Future for biomass in Lithuania is bright



- New European RES directive;
- National law on promotion of RES (*in progress*);
- Expansion of short rotation coppices' plantations;
- New resources (municipal waste, better consumption of wood logging residues etc.);
- Good image in society.



Thank you!

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