Can Biochar Link Forest Restoration with Commercial



Agriculture?

Economic Evaluation of a Forest-to-Farm Biochar Paradigm



David Smith Will Holloman

John Sessions Kristin Trippe Claire Phillips John Campbell Joshua Petitmermet Jeremy Fried Dan Leavell John Bailey



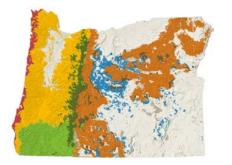
United States Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service



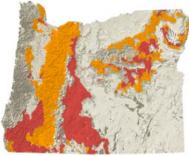
Oregon State University College of Forestry

Sessions et al., Journal of Biomass and Bioenergy (in review)

Catastrophic fire threatens Oregon's forests



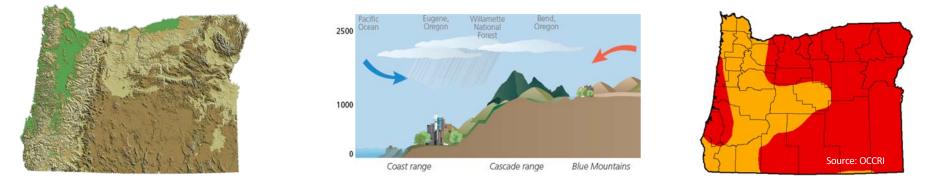




Source: US Drought Monito

- 4 million ha. are at high risk of wildfire in Oregon
- Most of the risk is due to decades of fire suppression and a lack of funds to support fuel reduction treatments
- Limited demand for forest harvest residues restricts the ability of foresters to fund restoration projects.

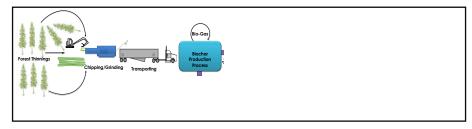
Drought threatens Oregon's crops



- In 2015 drought caused over >\$1.2 billion in crop losses
- Biochar has the potential to improve water availability in agricultural soils, but limited supplies means costs are high.
- Does a forest-origin biochar strategy pair these reciprocal needs of forest restoration and agricultural productivity?

Does a forest-to-farm biochar paradigm pair the needs of forest restoration and agriculture?











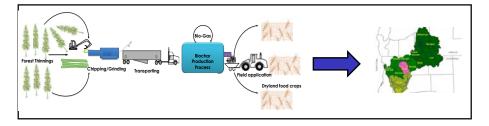
Does a forest-to-farm biochar paradigm pair the needs of forest restoration and agriculture?













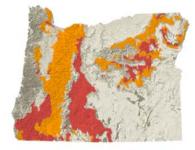




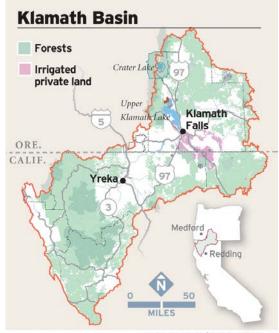


Study Area: Klamath Basin of Oregon









DAN AGUAYO/THE OREGONIAN

Is it economical to reduce fuel loads on steep slopes?

A shift level productivity study using steep slope harvesting technology was used to develop a model of tethered harvest.





Is it economical to reduce fuel loads on steep slopes?

- The cost of tethered machines on tethered operations (TT) and untethered operations (TU), and the cost of untethered machines on untethered operations (UT) were estimated.
- Model calculated average harvest and transport cost to each plant



| | No | Firewat | tch | With Firewatch | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|--|
| Cost per | Π | TU | UT | Π | TU | TT | |
| green ton | \$26.84 | \$23.63 | \$21.38 | \$27.04 | \$23.80 | \$21.55 | |

| | Wardon, OR | Yreka, CA |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Harvest and Transport | | |
| (Per BDT) | \$50 | \$60 |

Josh Petitmermet et al., (in preparation)

BIOCHAR PRODUCTION PROCESS









Microwave Pyrolysis



Scenario 3 Electricity generation

Scenario 4 Liquid Recovery









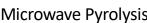
Scenario 1

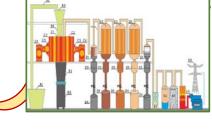
Biochar

18,000 tons/year



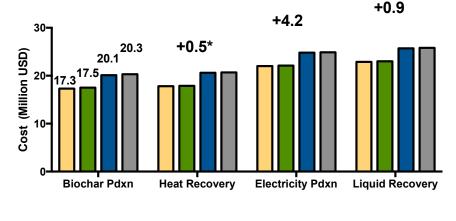
Thermal Pyrolysis





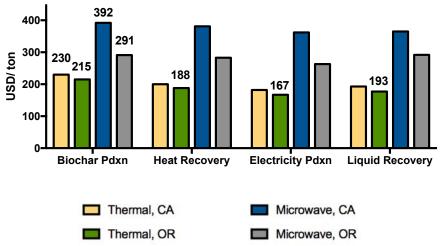


Complexity of plant does not increase price





Capital Costs



Critical Economic Factors

•Plant location

Influences delivered log costs

•Electricity rates

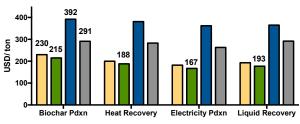
• Higher in California and for microwave production

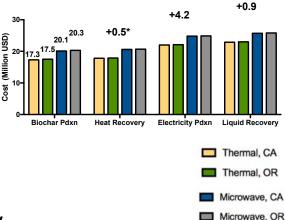
•Plant Complexity

 Recovery of energy and condensable liquids adds capital and operating costs but in the end, offsets the production cost

•Seasonality

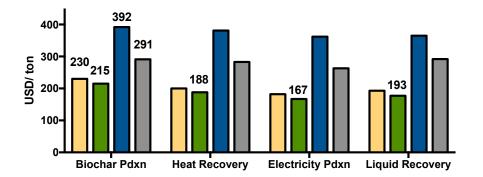
- Influences raw material and finished product inventory
- Log deliveries limited to summer months
- Product sales limited to spring and fall months
- Plant operates year round to maximize asset utilization



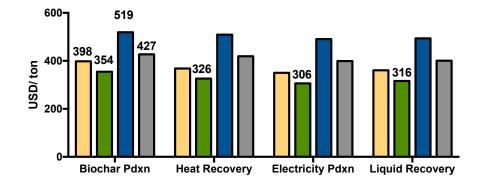


Harvest and Transport Impact Biochar Production Costs

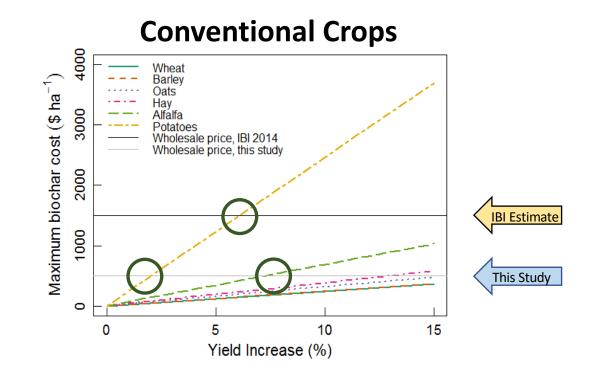
Biochar Production Cost without Harvest and Transport



Biochar Production Cost with Harvest and Transport

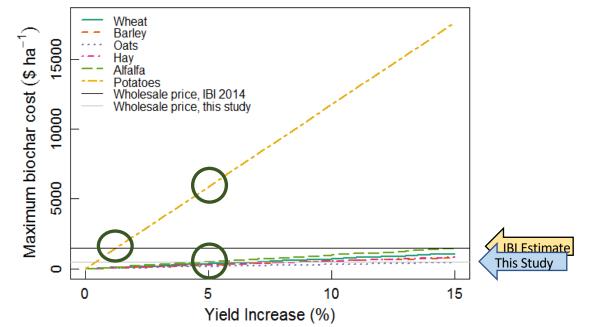


| Сгор | Area Harvested (ha) | Total Production (Mg) | Value (\$ Mg ⁻¹) | Value (\$ ha ⁻¹) | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Oats | 823 | 3,167 | \$207 | \$795 | |
| Potatoes | 3,359 | 129,138 | \$160 | \$6,168 | |
| Barley | 6,635 | 33,086 | \$124 | \$618 | |
| Hay | | | | | |
| (excluding alfalfa and barley) | 6,798 | 34,347 | \$190 | \$960 | |
| Wheat | 7,274 | 32,790 | \$136 | \$615 | |
| Alfalfa | 20,236 | 189,750 | \$184 | \$1,722 | |

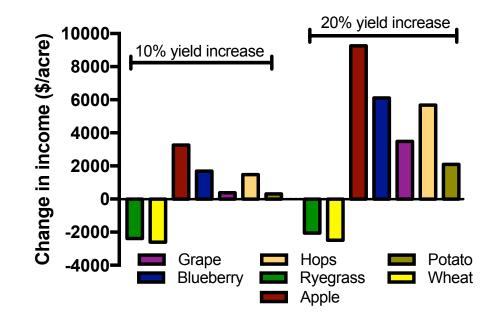


Claire Phillips: PNW Biochar Atlas Session 1C Wed 9:45

Organic Crops



| Сгор | Area Harvested (ha) | Total Production (Mg) | Value (\$ Mg ⁻¹) | Value (\$ ha ⁻¹) | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Oats | 823 | 3,167 | \$207 | \$795 | |
| Potatoes | 3,359 | 129,138 | \$160 | \$6,168 | |
| Barley | 6,635 | 33,086 | \$124 | \$618 | |
| Hay | | | | | |
| (excluding alfalfa and barley) | 6,798 | 34,347 | \$190 | \$960 | |
| Wheat | 7,274 | 32,790 | \$136 | \$615 | |
| Alfalfa | 20,236 | 189,750 | \$184 | \$1,722 | |



*Assume 2-ton acre amendment rate

Summary

- The production of biochar from forest residues has the potential to
 - Reduce fire risk
 - Store forest-origin carbon in agricultural soils
 - Lower the price point for biochar products
- Our economic analysis determined that:
 - Microwave pyrolysis is more costly than thermal pyrolysis
 - Electrical generation from this process adds a significant capital cost but lowers overall price point
 - Local commodity markets are not enough to support a biochar industry

Acknowledgments



Economic Evaluation of a Forest-to-Farm Biochar Paradigm

David Smith John Sessions Kristin Trippe Claire Phillips John Campbell John Bailey Will Holloman Joshua Petitmermet Jeremy Fried Dan Leavell



Collaborators: Karr Group; BSEI Inc.; Green Diamond; Miller Timber



United States Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service



Char Properties

| | | Proximate | | | Ultimate | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----|------|----------|-----|---|---------|--|--|
| | Volatile | Fixed C | Ash | sh C | н | N | 0 | S | | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | | |
| Microwave | 13 | 82 | 5 | 88 | 2 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.089 | | |
| Thermal | 14 | 73 | 12 | 83 | 2 | 0.5 | 5 | < 0.005 | | |

| | VOCs | | | | | | | | Semi-volatiles | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Acetone | 2-Butanone | Benzene | Toluene | Ethylbenzene | m,p-Xylenes | o-Xylene | 4-Isopropyltoluene | Naphthalene | Naphthalene | 2-Methylnapthalene | Phenanthrene |
| | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg |
| Microwave | 62 | 21 | 8.8 | 11 | 2 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 5.7 | BMDL | 2.6 | BMDL | BMDL |
| Thermal | 38 | BMDL | 2.6 | 1.8 | BMDL | BMDL | BMDL | BMDL | BMDL | BMDL | BMDL | BMDL |