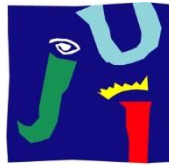


AVEBIOM

Asociación Española
de Valorización Energética
de la Biomasa



**UNIVERSITAT
JAUME·I**



Lifelong
Learning
Programme

Biomass for sustainable Rural Development

Valorisation of Biomass in Solid Biofuels

Pablo Rodero Masdemont

Asociación Española de Valorización Energética de la Biomasa [AVEBIOM]

16th July 2014



AVEBIOM

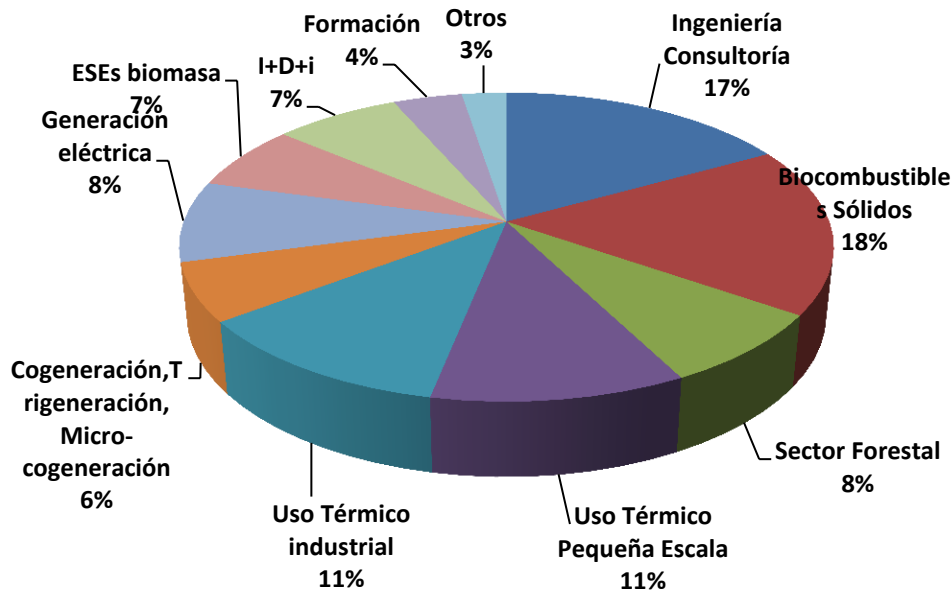
AVEBIOM. Members and distribution

185 members
 Turnover volume > 3.000 Mll €
 8.500 direct employments



INTERNACIONAL	
Portugal:	2
Dinamarca:	1
Polonia:	1
Chile:	1

Activity distribution (%)



What we do?

Information

Bioenergy International Spain
Boilers Observatory (ONCB)
International Bioenergy Congress
Partners technical advice



Networking

Spanish Bioenergy Cluster
Expobiomasa

Lobby

ETP-RHC
Workshops with political parties
Position papers



AVEBIOM. Activities – European Projects

PELLCERT

<http://www.enplus-pellets.eu>



OBJECTIVE: Implementing the ENplus quality system

BIOMASUD

<http://biomasud.eu/es/>



UE / EU – FEDER / ERDF

OBJECTIVES:

- Establish requirements of **sustainability** throughout the value chain.
- Creating system to audit and **certify** compliance with these requirements.
- Creating **traceability** system that allows to manage resources in a comprehensive manner.

AVEBIOM. Activities – European Projects

BIOMASS TRADE CENTRE 2

<http://www.biomasstradecentre2.eu/>



OBJETIVE: Contribute to the installation of Biomass Logistics Centres by developing a set of tools and best practice guidelines or technical and financial advice

BIOENERGY & FIRE PREVENTION

<http://www.bioenergy-project.eu/>



OBJETIVE: Establish a strategy for sustainable forest management and renewable energy production using biomass generated in treatments to prevent forest fires

AVEBIOM

SPANISH BIOENERGY CLUSTER

It was founded in 2007 with the help of the Ministry of Industry



Now we are in the **estrategic Plan 2012-2015**

SPANISH BIOENERGY CLUSTER

Members

44 Companies



4 Research
Institutions

1 School of
business

1 Energy Agency



Why Biomass?

Spain with huge forest stock and growing!!

IFN2 1996: 594 millions m³ of wood

IFN3 2009: 921 millions m³ of wood

(64% increase in 13 years!!)

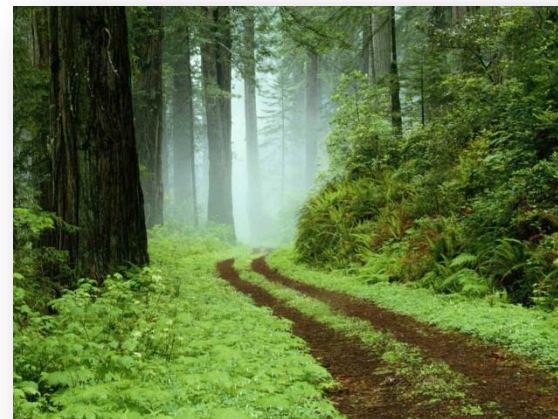
Annual growth: 46 m. m³ of wood (2007)

Nowadays in Spain we cut 16 m. m³ (**35%**) annually

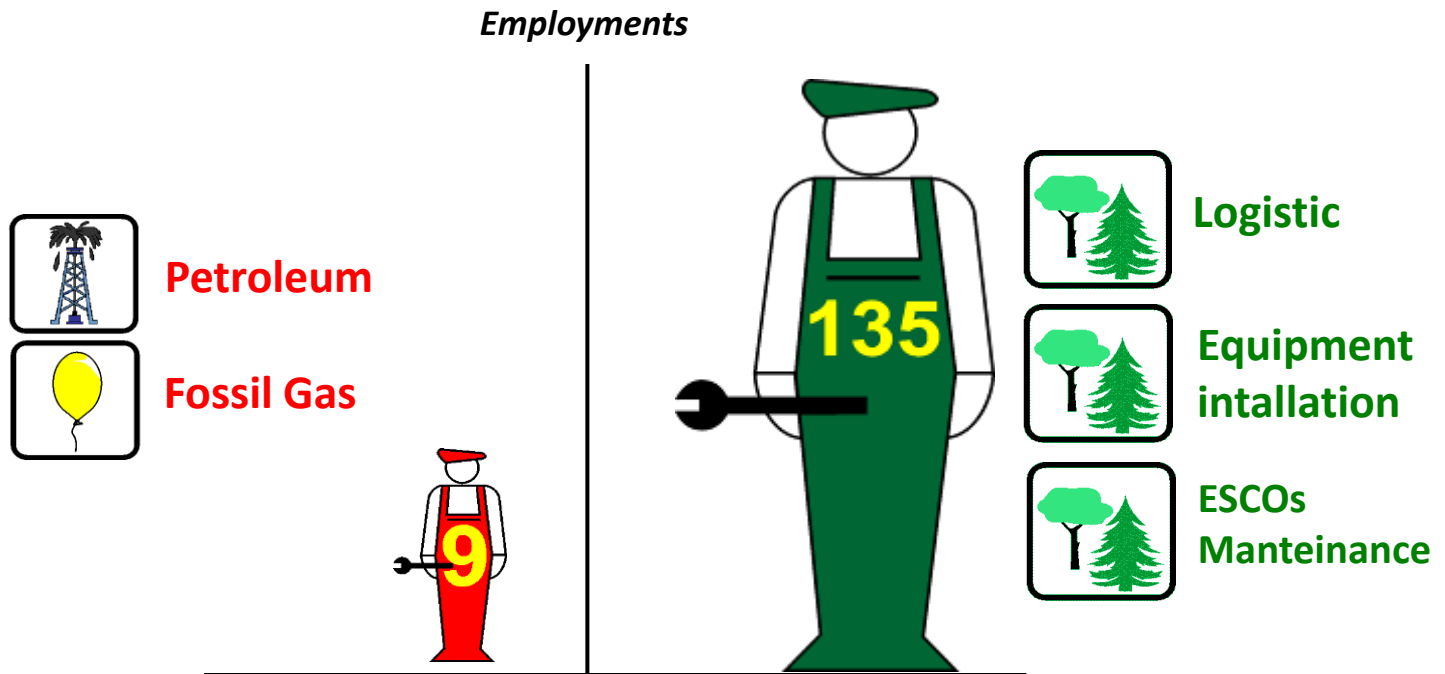
European average **61%** (we could increase the cuttings in 12 m. m³ annually in a SUSTAINABLE way)

12 millions m³ mean :

- 12.000 employments
- 25 millions petrol barrels (1.500 M€)
- 9 millions CO₂ tons not emitted



Because we need Employment



Fuente: Österreichischer Biomasseverband www.biomasseverband.at

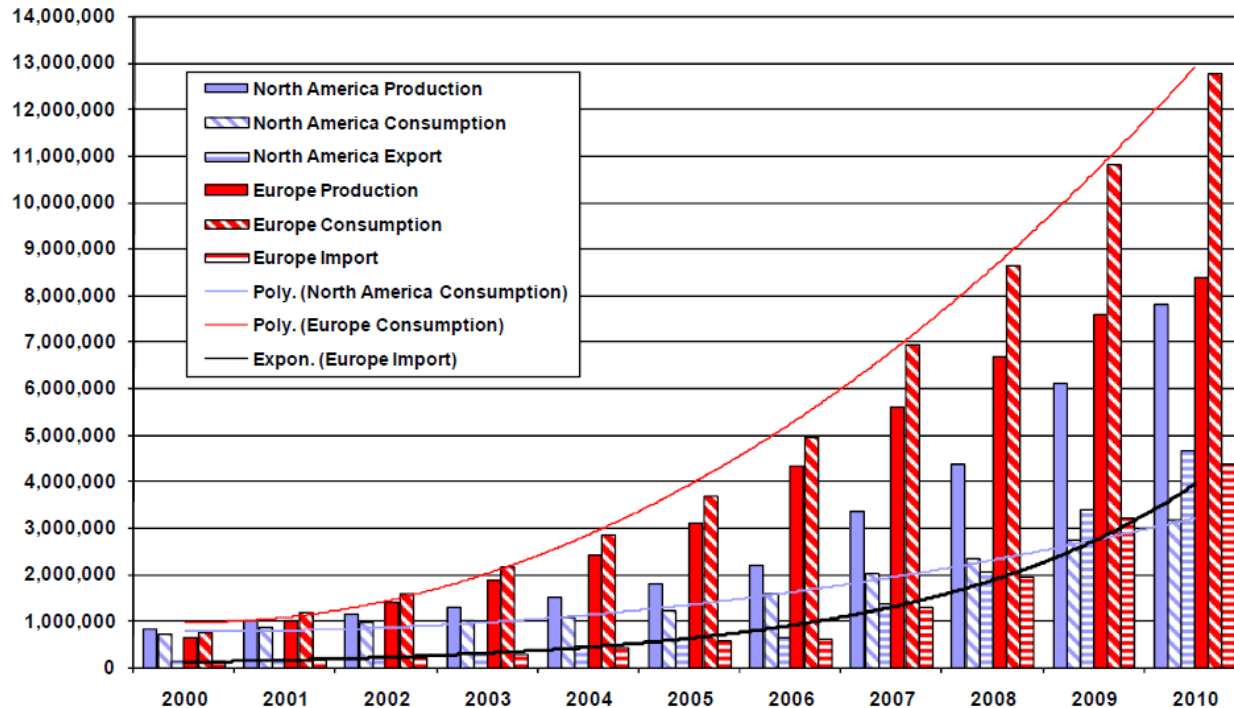
Because we need Employment

- SPAIN CAN CREATE MORE THAN 8,000 JOBS IN THERMAL BIOENERGY ANNUALLY UNTIL YEAR 2050.
- IN TOTAL UNTIL 2050, MORE THAN 320,000 JOBS WOULD CREATED WITH THERMAL BIOENERGY.

Because generates wealth

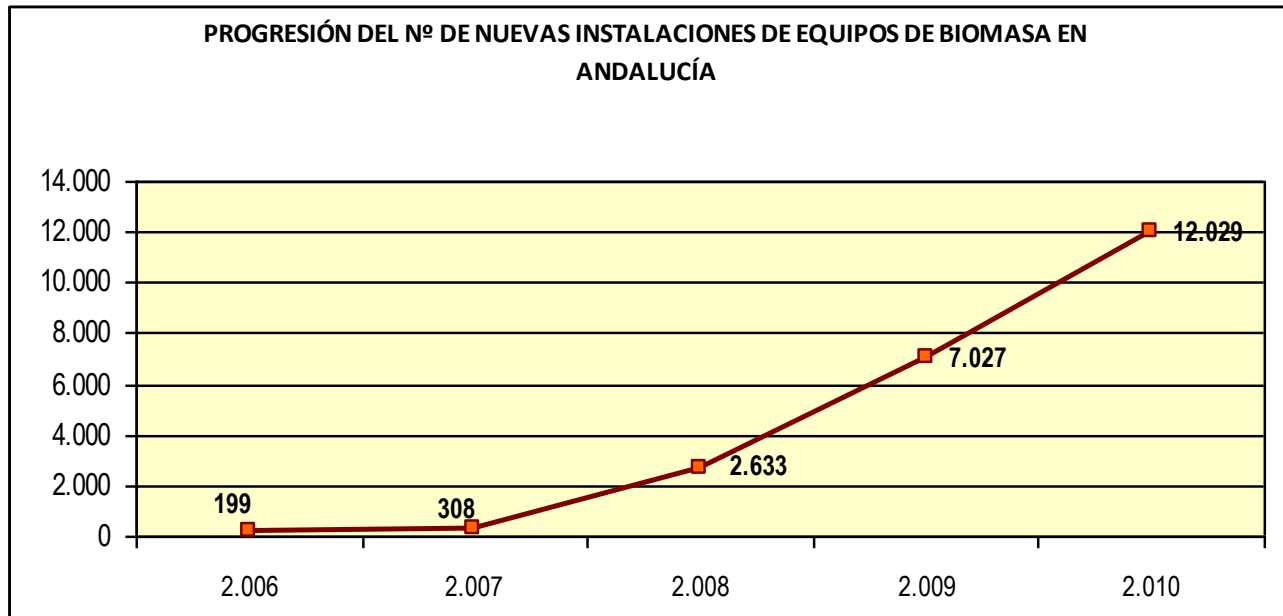
Even in crisis it's a market with a clear rising trend

Evolution of the global pellet market (Source: 44 ISO/TC 238 Business Plan, second draft 2009)



Because generates wealth

Even in Spain



Fuente: Observatorio Nacional de Calderas de Biomasa (Avebiom)

Because generates wealth

Potential market



Population 9 Mill.

Nº boilers installed 2.009:

≈ 57.000 Ud.



Population 45 Mill.

≈ 20 Mll. With energetic needs similar to Austria

Nº Boiler installed 2.009:

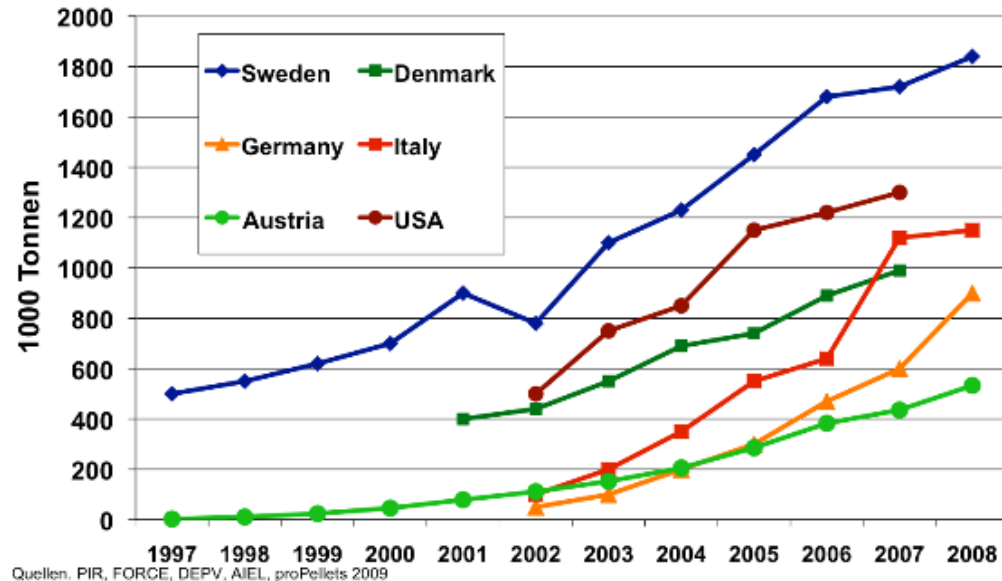
≈ 10.000 Ud.

Difference: 47.000 Units x 2,2 = 106.000 Ud./ year

Potencial Bussines volume:

+1.000 M€

Because generates wealth

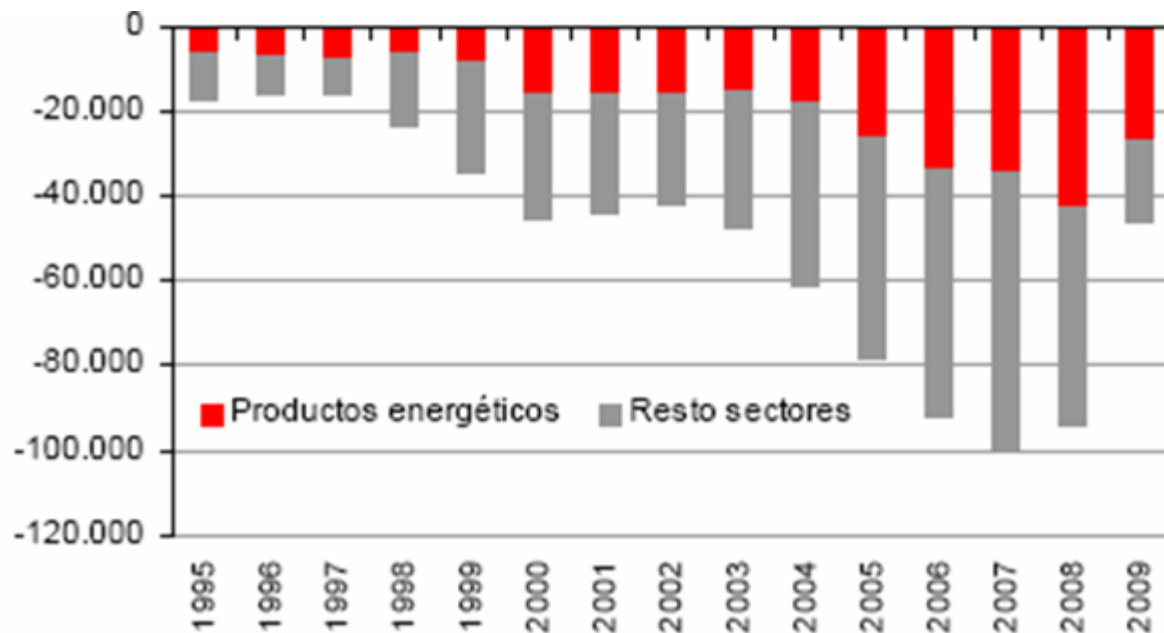


Potential Wood pellet distribution market:

+100 M€ / year

Because we need to reduce energy dependence and external **DEFICIT**

Evolution of the contribution to Spain's trade deficit.

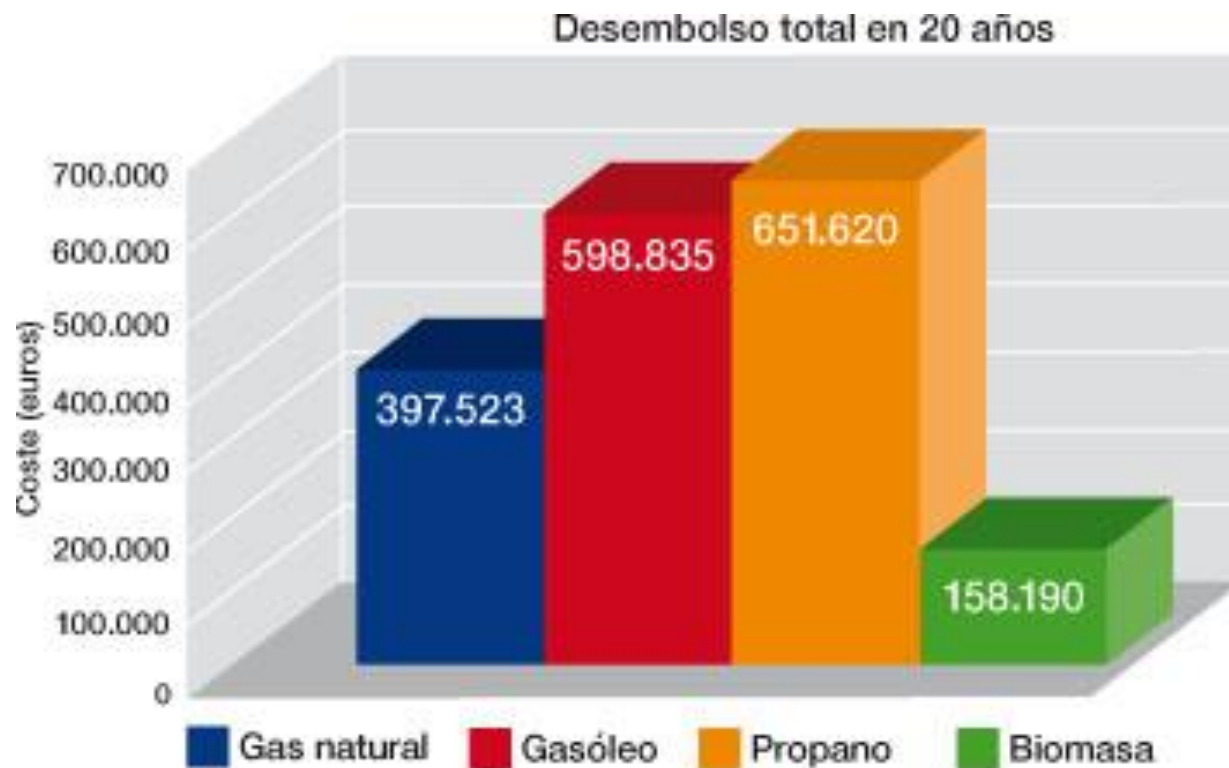


Source: Secretaría de Estado de Comercio. MITYC

It's cheap!



Savings



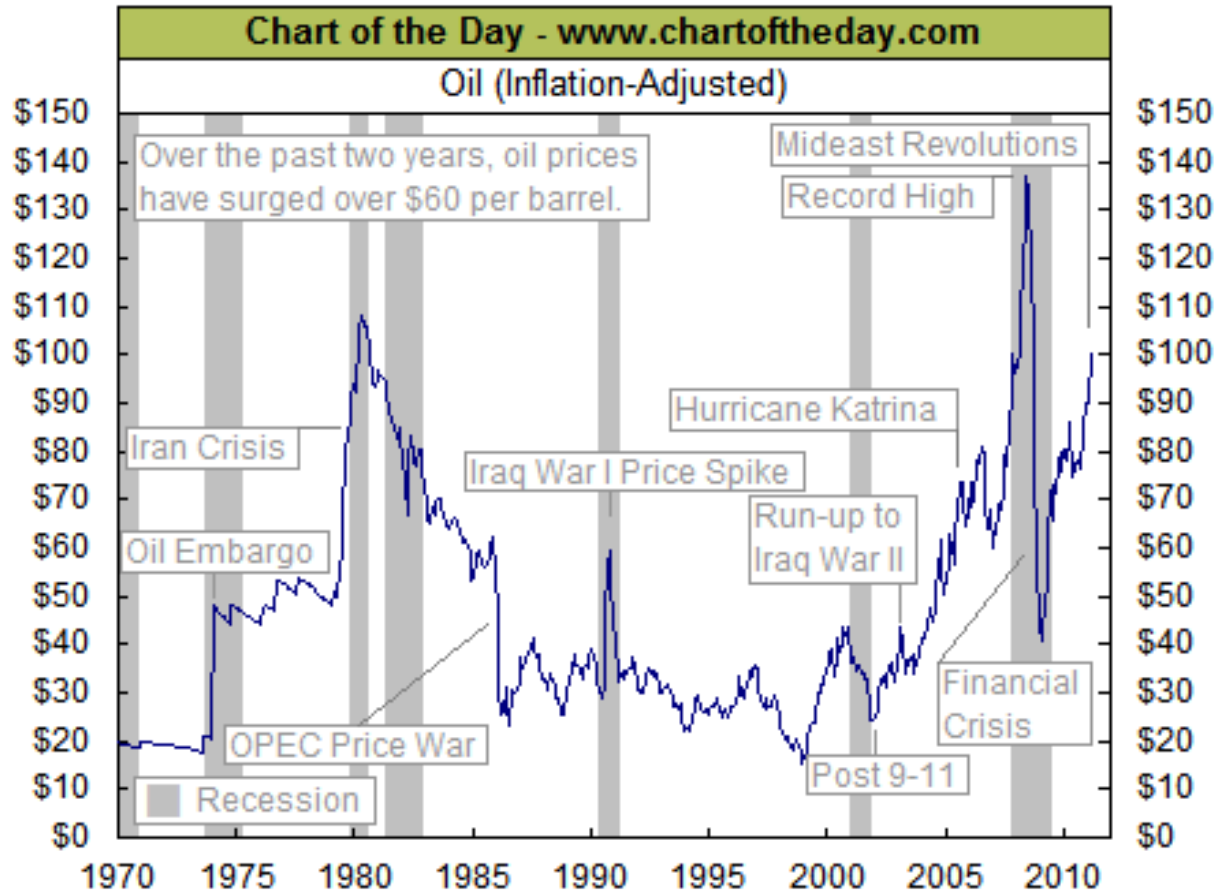
Case of a residence with 32 rooms and common areas

Total built: 2,000 m²



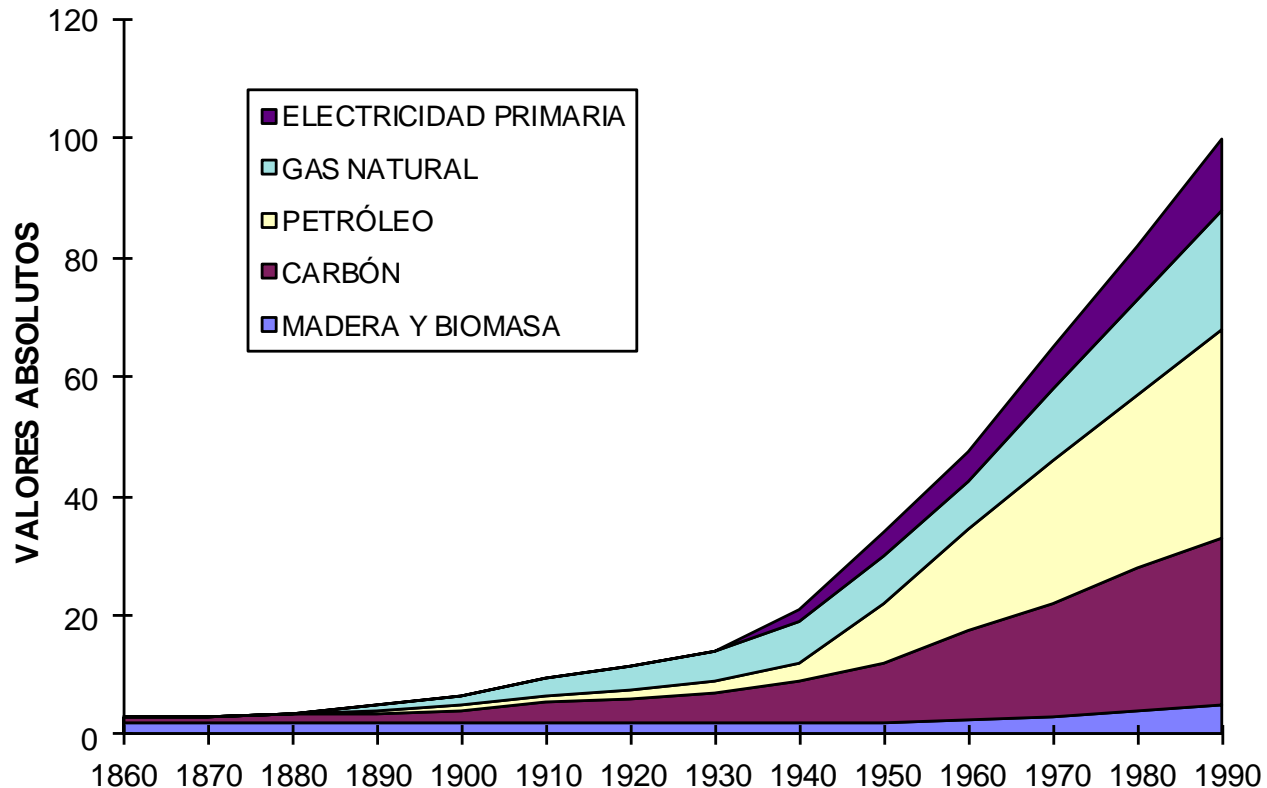
End of the Oil Age

Price evolution



Source: www.peak-oil-crisis.com

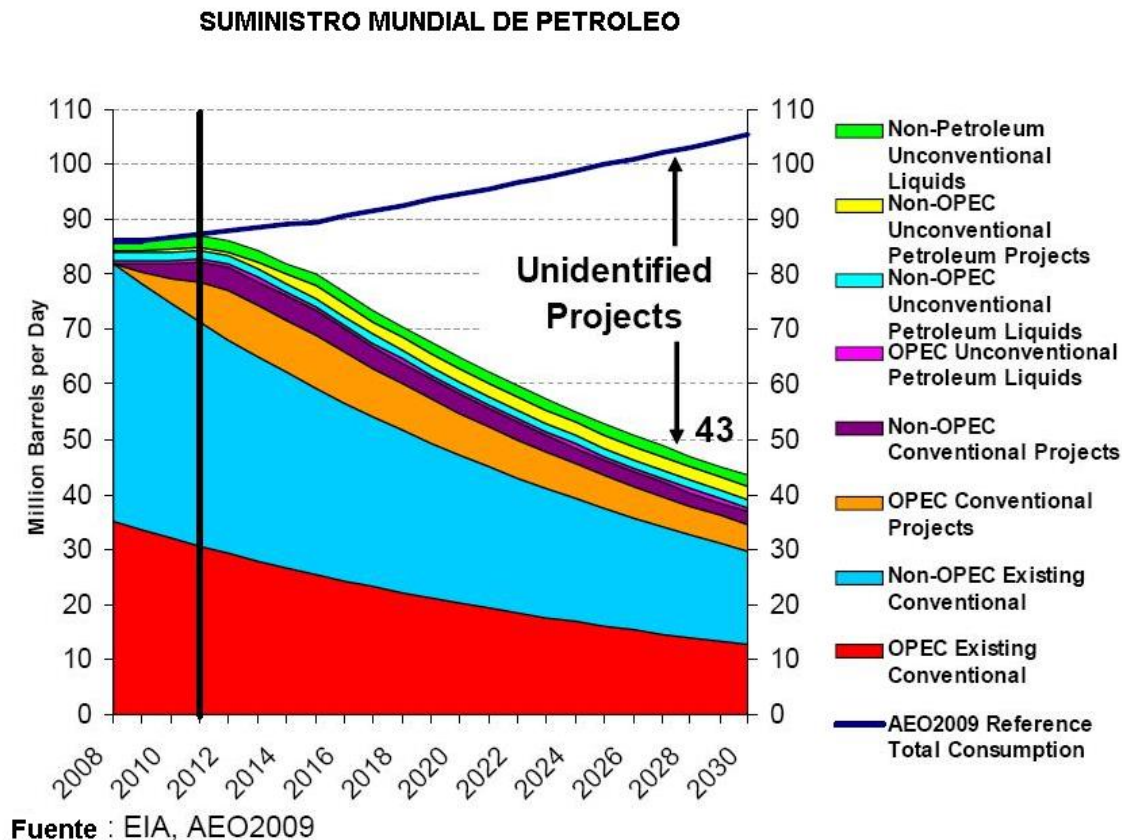
Upward curve of global energy consumption in the last 130 years



Source: J. C. Debeir. "Les servitudes de la puissance. Une histoire de l'énergie". Paris. Flammarion. Y elaboración propia.

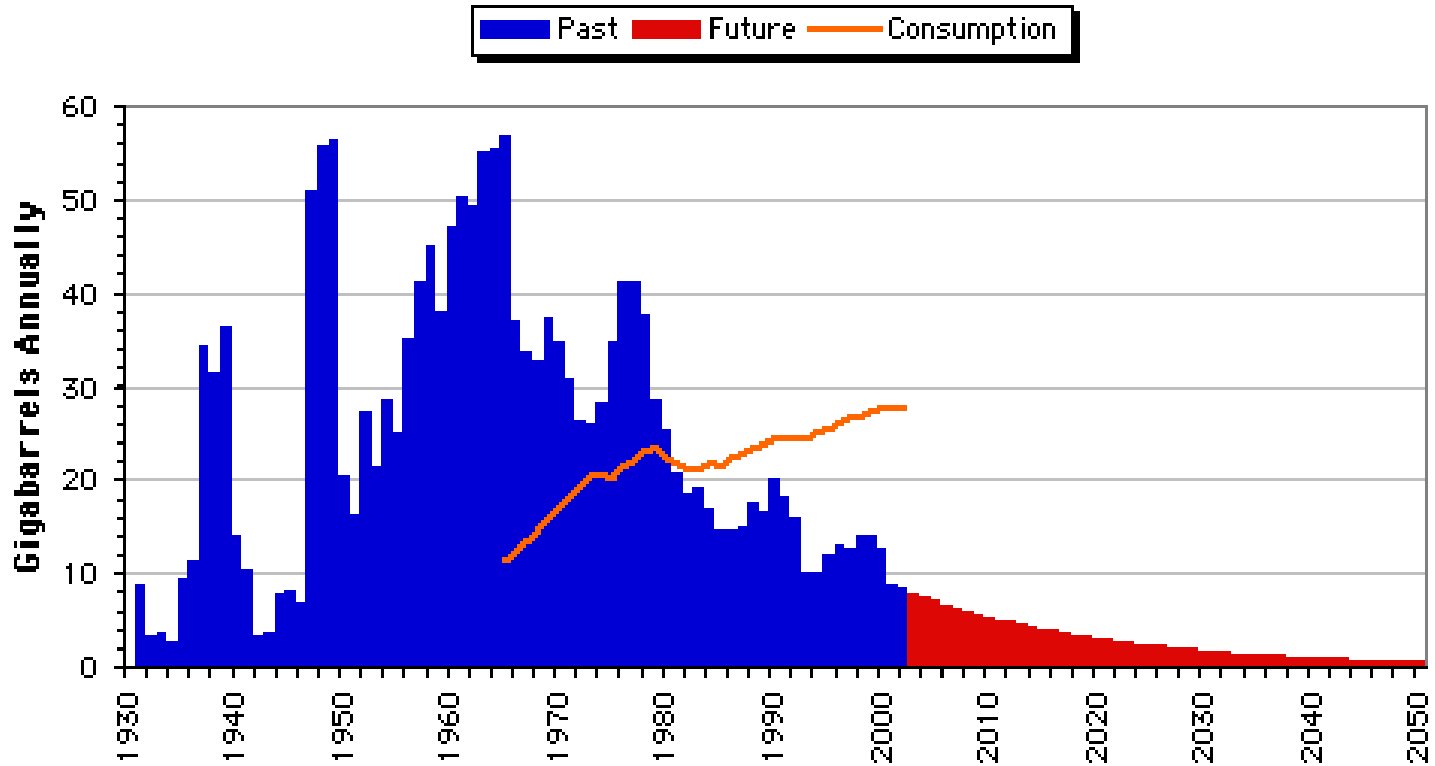
The rhythms of energy depletion

"It is not important whether the decline in production begins in 2006 or 2020. Important thing is that the reserves that have taken 60 million years to be created are being consumed in two centuries" (Franco Bernabé. Director ENI Italy)



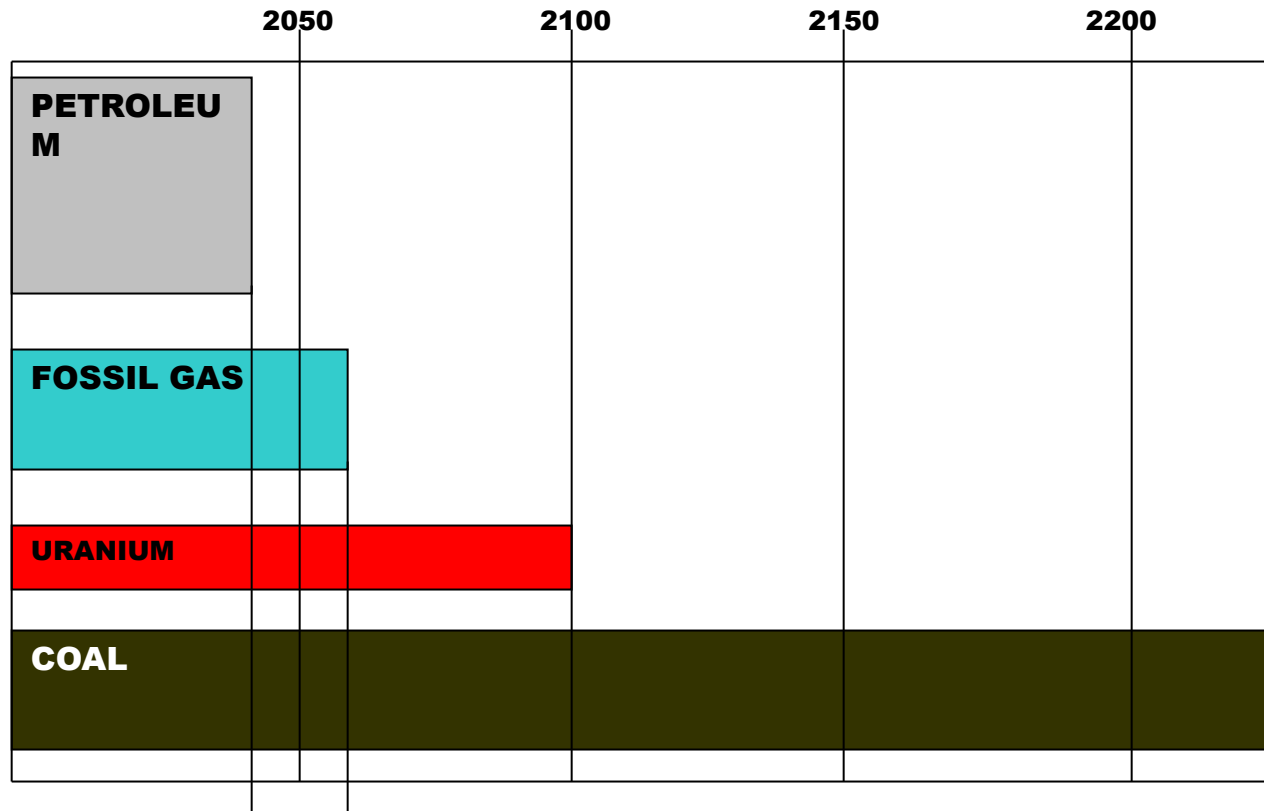
End of the Oil Age

Past and future reserves (reserves from 1930)



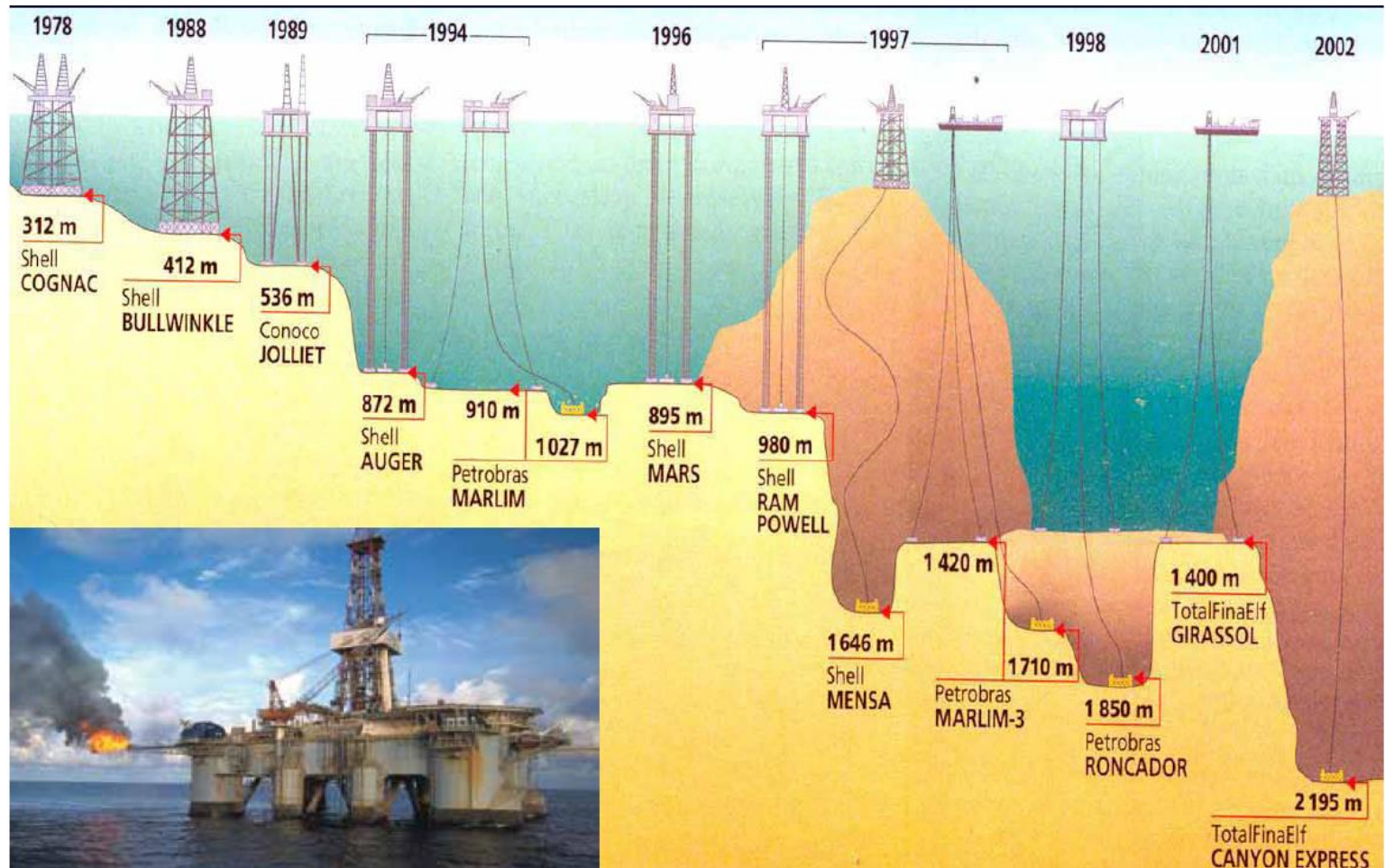
The rhythms of energy depletion

Estimated duration of the reserves by current consumption



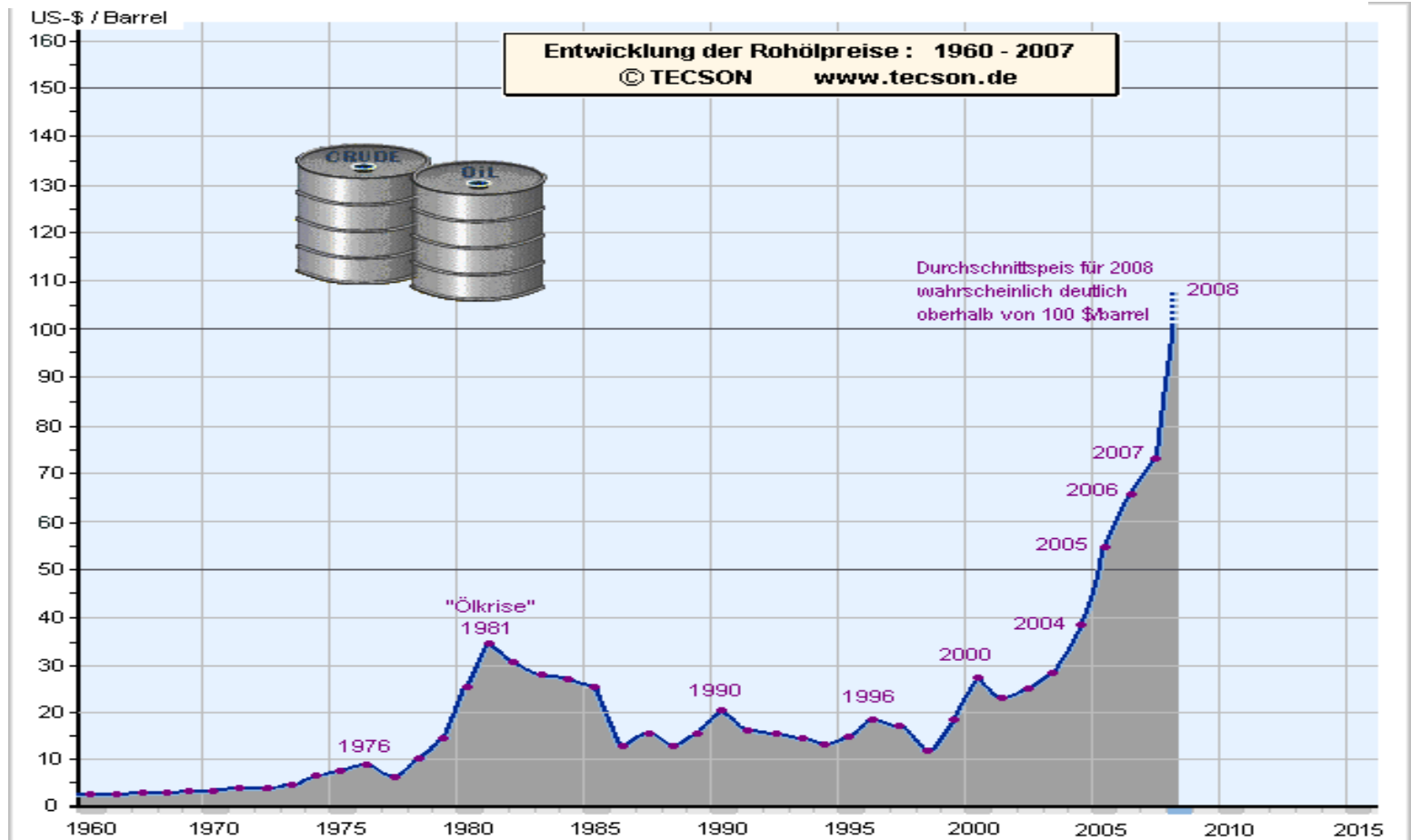
Source: British Petroleum. BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2010

Technology increasingly expensive



Barrel Price in \$

Between 1960 - 2007



Barrel Price in \$

30th april 2014

Petroleo brent spot

Cotización de Petroleo brent spot

109,2400 -0,46% -0,51 ↓

2014/04/

Otros datos de Petroleo brent spot

Divisa de cotización

Máximo del día	109,24	Mínimo del día	109,24
Máximo 52 semanas	-	Mínimo 52 semanas	-
Máximo del año	0,00	Fecha máximo del año	
Mínimo del año	0,00	Fecha mínimo del año	

Histórico de precios

Día Mes Año

[1 mes](#) [3 meses](#) [6 meses](#) [1 año](#)

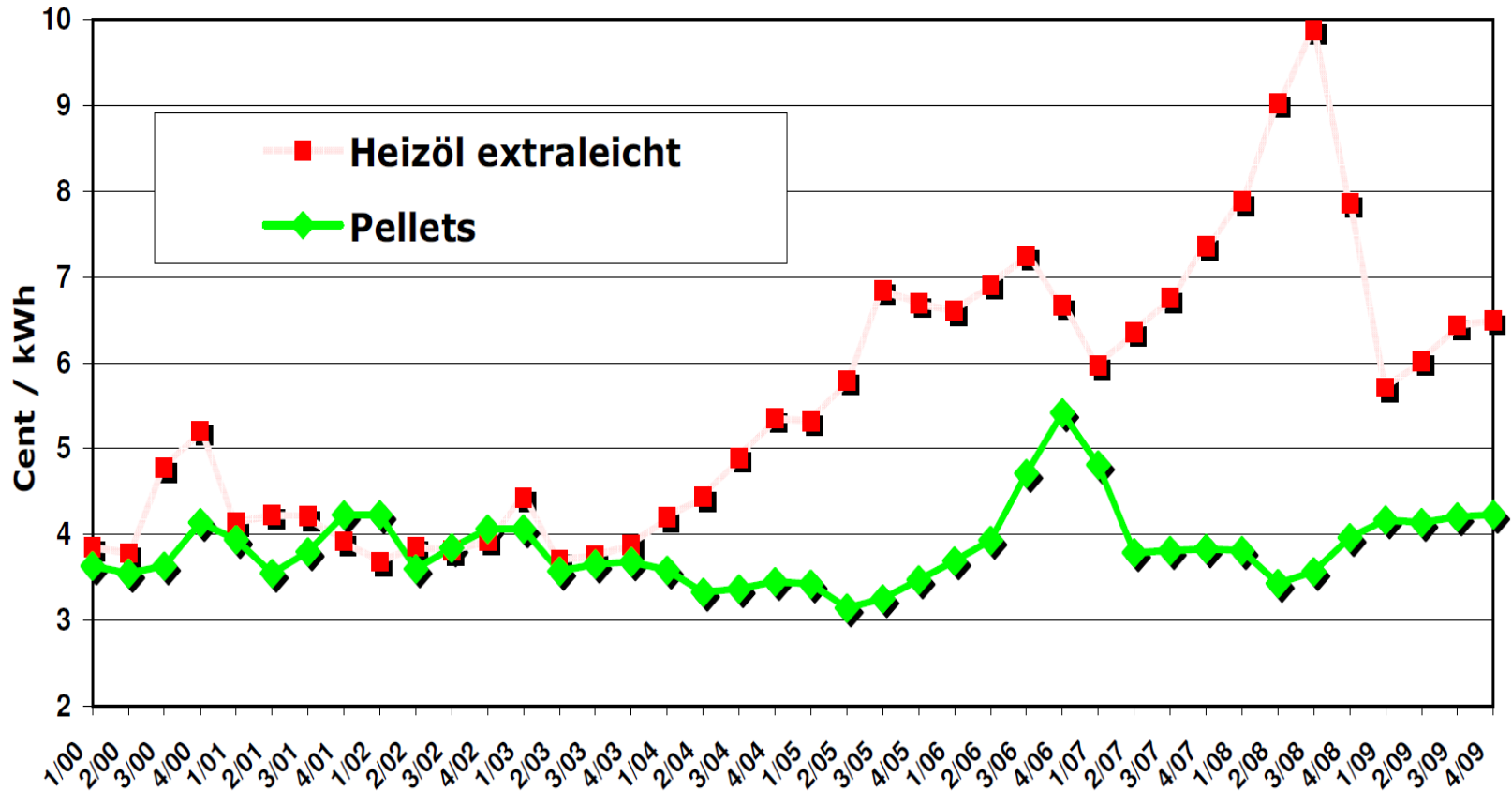


Source: www.bolsamania.com



Wood pellet price cmts € / kWh

last 10 years



Price comparative among fuels

Biomass fuel (AVEBIOM enquiry april 2014)

EXW with VAT incl.

pellets (bags 15 kg.): 6,08 c€ / kWh

pellets (1 pallet): 6,01 c€ / kWh

pellets (bulk): 5,19 c€ / kWh

Domestic wood chip: 2,30 c€ / kWh

Almond shell (bulk): 1,80 c€ / kWh

Dried olive stones: 2,30 c€ / kWh

Fossil fuels

VAT incl

Heating oil C: 8,5 c€ / kWh (data august 2013)

butane: 11,03 c€ / kWh (data august 2013)

gas: 5,8 c€ / kWh + fix costs (BOE 27-4-2012)

electricity: 13,86 c€ / kWh (august '13)

Definitions

¿Biomass or Bioenergy?

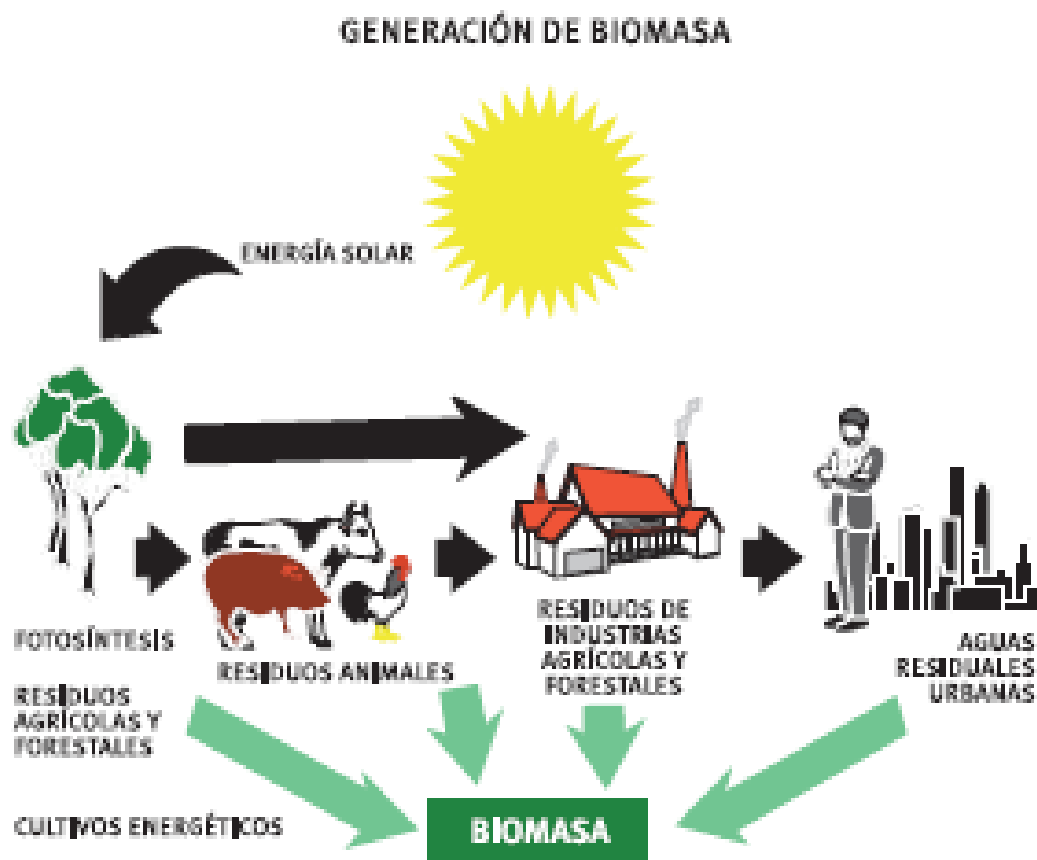
- **Liquid biofuels (biodiesel & bioethanol)**
- **Biogas**
- **Solid Biomass**

Biomass definition

Biomass is a renewable energy that can come from a variety of materials of organic origin: Usually forest or agricultural origin, but in the laws of some countries include residues of animal and human origin ...

In the standard CEN/TS 14588, Biomass is defined as “*any material of biological origin excluding those who have been enshrined in geological formations undergoing a process of mineralization*”

Balance CO2



Types of biomass

Biomasa sólida para usos energéticos

Biomasa primaria

Forestal

Agrícola



Biomasa secundaria

Forestal

Agrícola



Another group would be the **tertiary biomass** (sludge, USR, etc.)

Biomass is not a come back to the old times!!!



Biomass Technology

- Boilers with advanced technologies with automated functions
- Control and easy maintenance. ie turn boiler by SMS
- High energy yields between 75 and 95% efficiency
- Standardized fuels

Biomass Valorisation

Each Biomass has its appropriate use


Uses :

- Thermal domestic
- Thermal industrial
- Power generation



Each biomass has its appropriate use

Each biomass has different characteristics and can be valorized in different ways

- 
- A blue hand-drawn style bracket on the left side of the list, grouping the three items.
- Chips
 - Peletized
 - Packed

Main parameters affected :

- ❖ Sized distribution
- ❖ Moisture
- ❖ Ash

- ❖ Other Special characteristics. i.e. Straw . Si Olive Cake -> Cl

Each Biomass has its appropriate use



Olive cake

industrial / power generation

- Powder
- Ash 10 %
- Moisture 10 – 20 %
- Chlorine 0,40 %

Olive Stones

Domestic

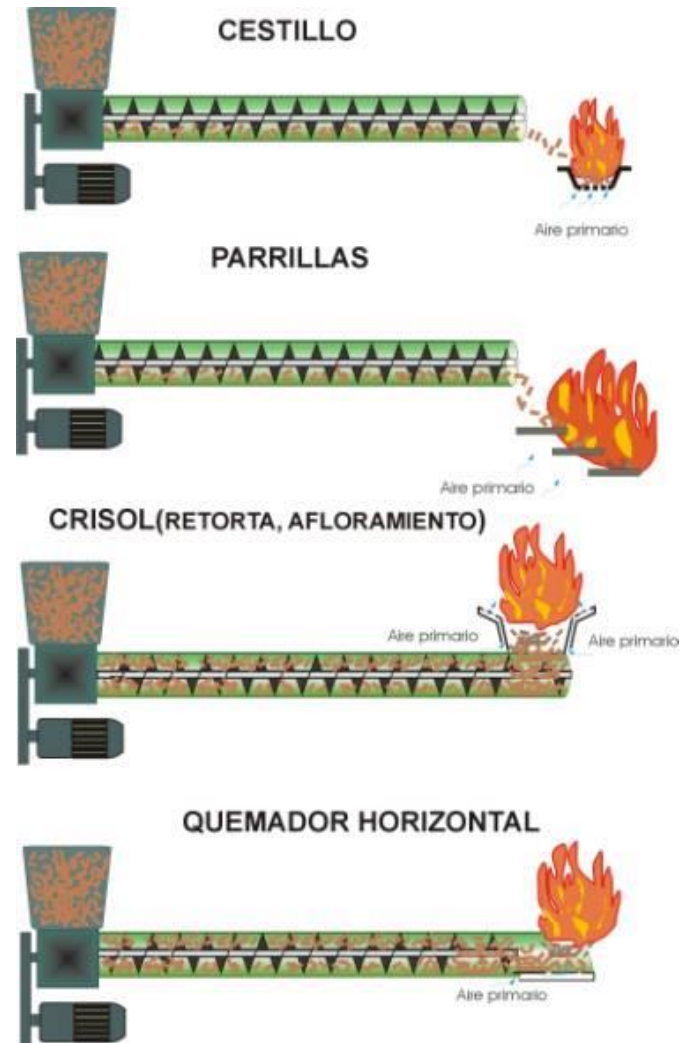
- Size distribution 2 - 6 mm.
- Ash 1%
- Moisture 10 – 20 % (secado?)
- Chlorine 0,03 %



Each boiler has its proper fuel

Every boiler has an adequate biomass and the boiler must be set up to the characteristics of the fuel.

The polycombustible boilers can set up in the menu and adapt combustion to the sort of biomass



Biomass Valorisation

Peletizing

Briquetting

Chipping

Sieving

Drying



¿Certification? ¿Normalization?



Normalization



Classifies the qualities of a biomass and set physico-chemical thresholds

Certification



A group of independent entities audit producers to verify that manufactured product fulfil this quality constantly

For the boiler efficiency is essential that biomass has a certain quality and about all **CONSTANT**

Parameter	unit	A1	A2	B	Analyses according to
Diameter (D)	mm	6 ± 1 or 8 ± 1 (to be stated)			EN 16127
Length (L)	mm	3.15 ≤ L ≤ 40			EN 16127
Moisture (M)	w-% ¹⁾	≤ 10			EN 14774-1 EN 14774-2
Ash (A)	w-% ²⁾	≤ 0.7	≤ 1.5	≤ 3.0	EN14775
Mechanical Durability (DU)	w-% ¹⁾	≤ 97.5		≤ 96.5	EN 15210-1
Amount of fines (F)	w-% ¹⁾	≤ 1 ⁴⁾			EN 15210-1
Additives	w-% ²⁾	≤ 2, type and amount to be stated			-
Net calorific value(Q)	MJ/kg or kWh/kg ¹⁾	16.5 ≤ Q ≤ 19.0 4.6 ≤ Q ≤ 4.3	16.3 ≤ Q ≤ 19.0 4.5 ≤ Q ≤ 4.3	16.0 ≤ Q ≤ 19.0 4.4 ≤ Q ≤ 4.3	EN 14918
Bulk density (BD)	kg/m ³ ¹⁾	≥ 600			EN 15103
Nitrogen (N)	w-% ²⁾	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.5	≤ 1.0	EN 15104
Sulphur (S)	w-% ²⁾	≤ 0.03		≤ 0.04	EN 15289
Chlorine (Cl)	w-% ²⁾	≤ 0.02		≤ 0.03	EN 15289

¹⁾ As received, wet basis

²⁾ Dry basis

³⁾ Amount of pellets longer than 40 mm can be 1 w-%. Maximum length shall be < 45 mm

⁴⁾ Fines at factory gate in bulk transport (at the time of loading) and in small (up to 20 kg) and large sacks (at time of packing or when delivering to end-user)

Quality requirements



AEN/CTN 164 Spanish
National Committee for Biofuels
standardization (CIEMAT,
AVEBIOM, IDAE, AENOR)

Developed new standards for

- Olive Stones
- Dry fruit Shells

In a future... ISO.

UNE XXXXX

Biocombustibles sólidos. Especificaciones y clases de biocombustibles. Hueso de aceituna de calidad

PRÓLOGO

Esta norma española ha sido elaborada por el Subcomité 1 (*Biocombustibles sólidos*) del Comité Técnico AEN/CTN 164 *Biocombustibles sólidos*. La Secretaría del Subcomité 1 es desempeñada por el CIEMAT.

Para la definición de los límites establecidos en las especificaciones del hueso de aceituna en esta norma se han tenido en cuenta los resultados obtenidos en *diferentes proyectos y en el proyecto BIOMASUD* en las aportaciones de los miembros del Comité Técnico [1-5].

Aunque esta norma se puede tratar por separado, se aconseja su utilización con el soporte de la Norma UNE-EN 14961-1.

INTRODUCCIÓN

El objetivo de esta norma española es proporcionar principios claros e inequívocos de clasificación para el hueso de aceituna, que sirvan como una herramienta para permitir el comercio eficiente del hueso de aceituna y el buen entendimiento entre vendedor y comprador, así como una herramienta para la comunicación con los fabricantes de equipos. También se pretende que facilite los procedimientos de permiso de la autoridad y la presentación de informes.

Esta norma española apoya la utilización del hueso de aceituna como combustible en el sector residencial y en las aplicaciones comerciales e institucionales pequeñas, así como en las aplicaciones de generación térmica industrial, proporcionando una clasificación de la calidad del mismo.

En particular, el sector residencial y las aplicaciones comerciales e institucionales pequeñas necesitan un biocombustible de alta calidad por las siguientes razones:

- Los equipos a pequeña escala no suelen tener controles avanzados y de limpieza de los gases de combustión;
- Generalmente no están operados por profesionales de calefacción;
- A menudo se encuentran en barrios residenciales y poblados.

NOTA 1. Los huesos de aceituna producidos de acuerdo con esta norma se podrán utilizar en estufas de pellets ensayados según la Norma EN 14785 [2], quemadores de pellets ensayados según la Norma EN 15270 [3] y, así como en calderas de combustibles sólidos o sistemas de quemadores integrados de combustibles sólidos ensayados según la Norma EN 303-5 [4-6]. La aplicación de estas normas para el hueso de aceituna conllevaría el ajuste o diseño necesarios de los equipos para conseguir los parámetros de emisión y rendimiento indicados en las normas.

Wood pellets



Distribution formats

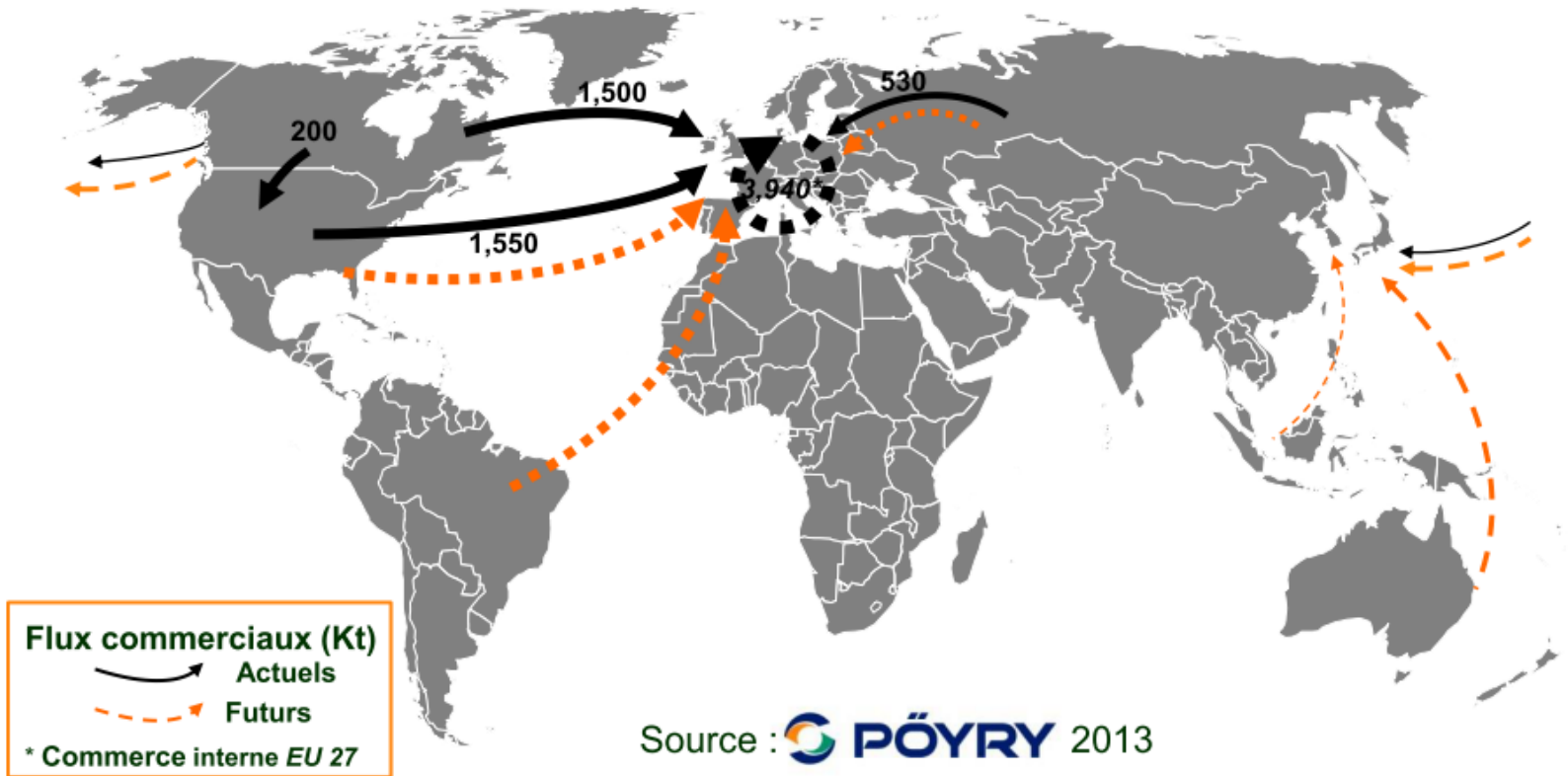


Bulk

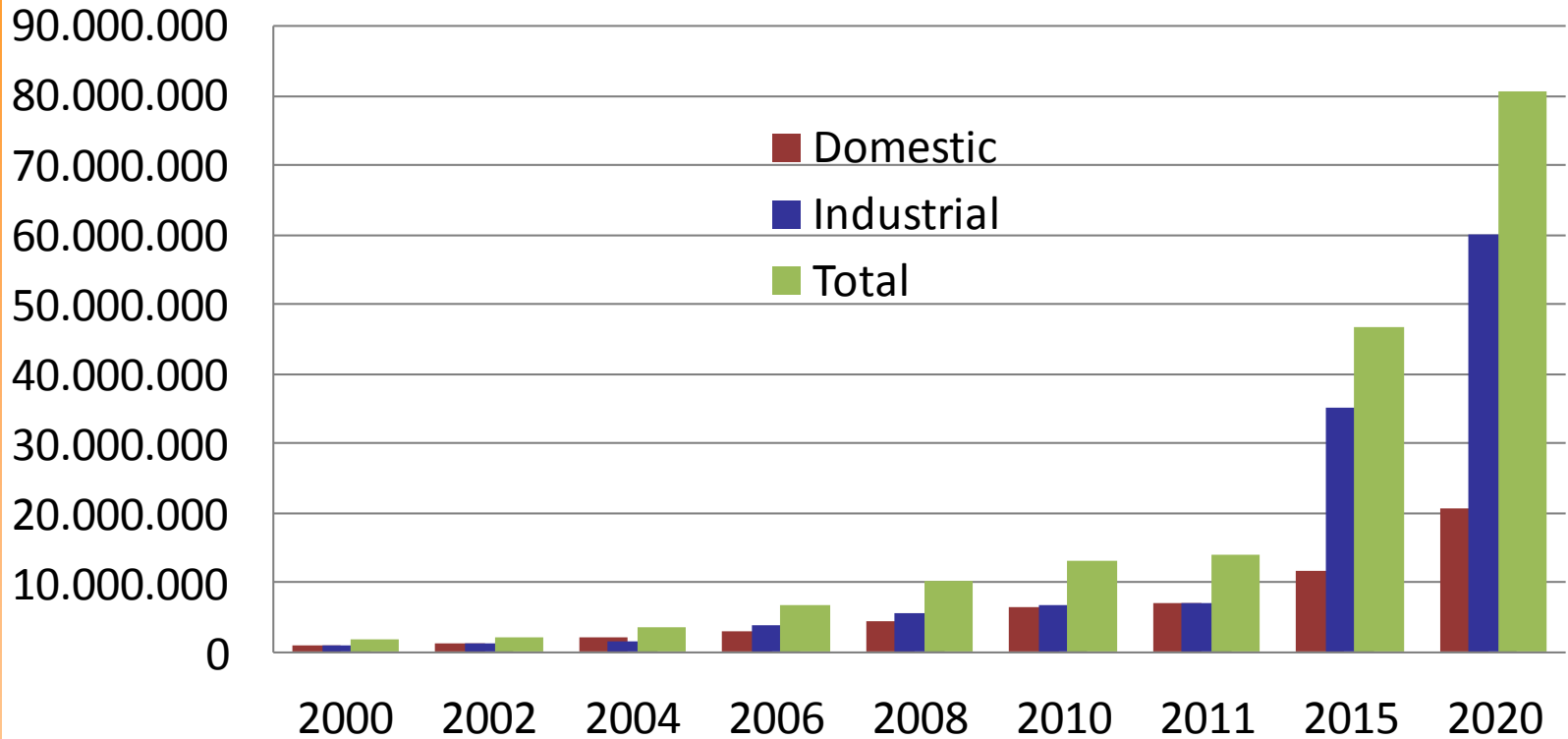
Bags / Big bags



Wood pellet international market



Global demand of wood pellets for 2020



EU Demand of domestic pellets

	2011	2015	2020
Austria	710	1.490	3.500
Belgium	100	150	200
Denmark	700	1.000	1.250
France	560	1.400	2.500
Finland	70	150	450
Germany	1.400	1.900	3.500
Ireland	40	60	70
Italy	1.900	3.100	4.250
Spain	150	450	1.150
Sweden	1.000	1.200	1.400
Switzerland	160	250	400
UK	50	500	1.250
Other countries	1.100	1.600	2.200
Total	7.940	13.250	22.120

Source: EPC, Ekman

Wood chips



Olive Stones



Almond shells



Pine Cone



Pine shells



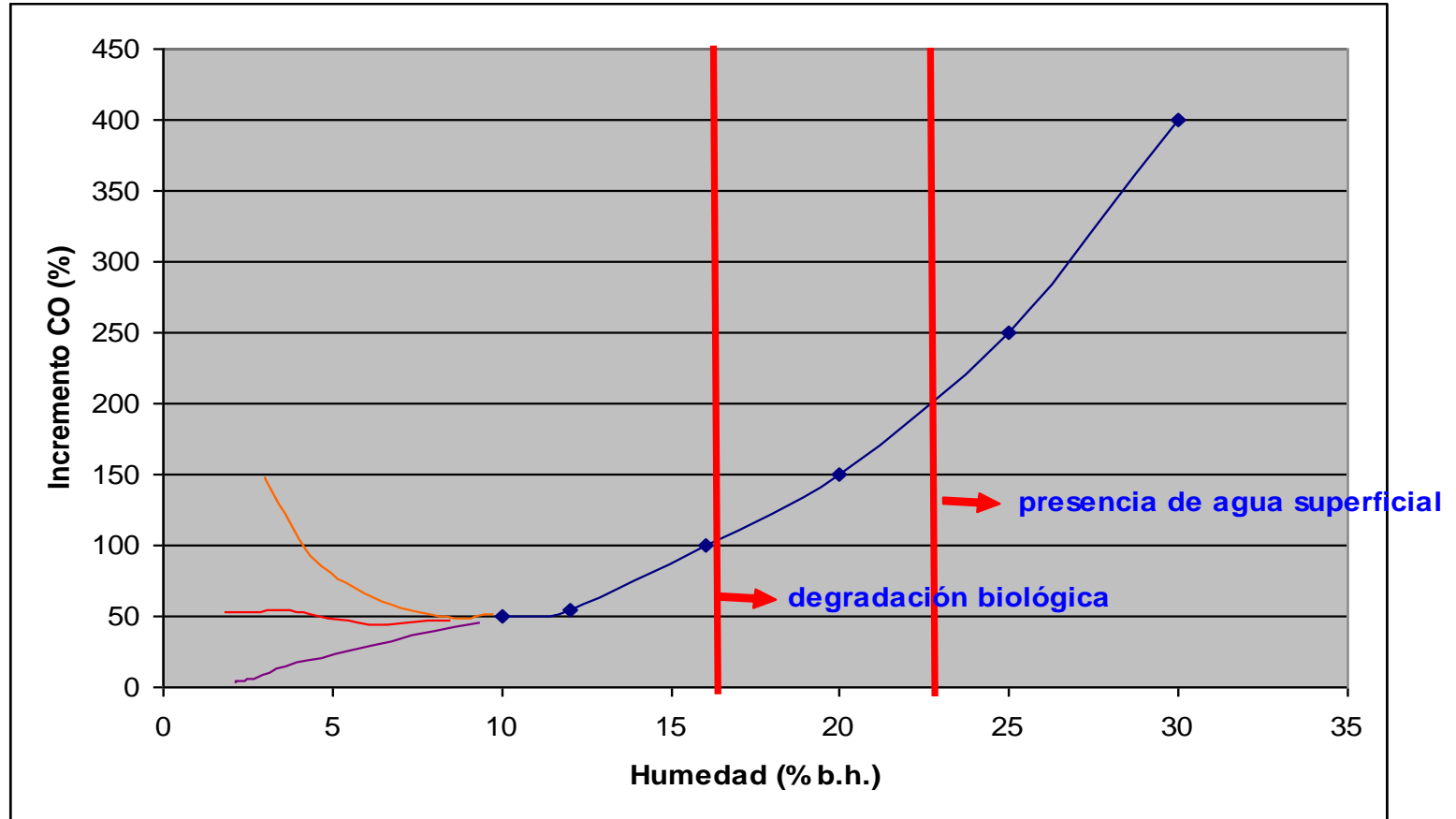
Hazelnut shells



Olive Stones

Combustion in a top feeded pellet stove

Percentage increase of CO with respect to ENplus pellets with 10% moisture
And 0.1% oil content



Importance of quality in emissions

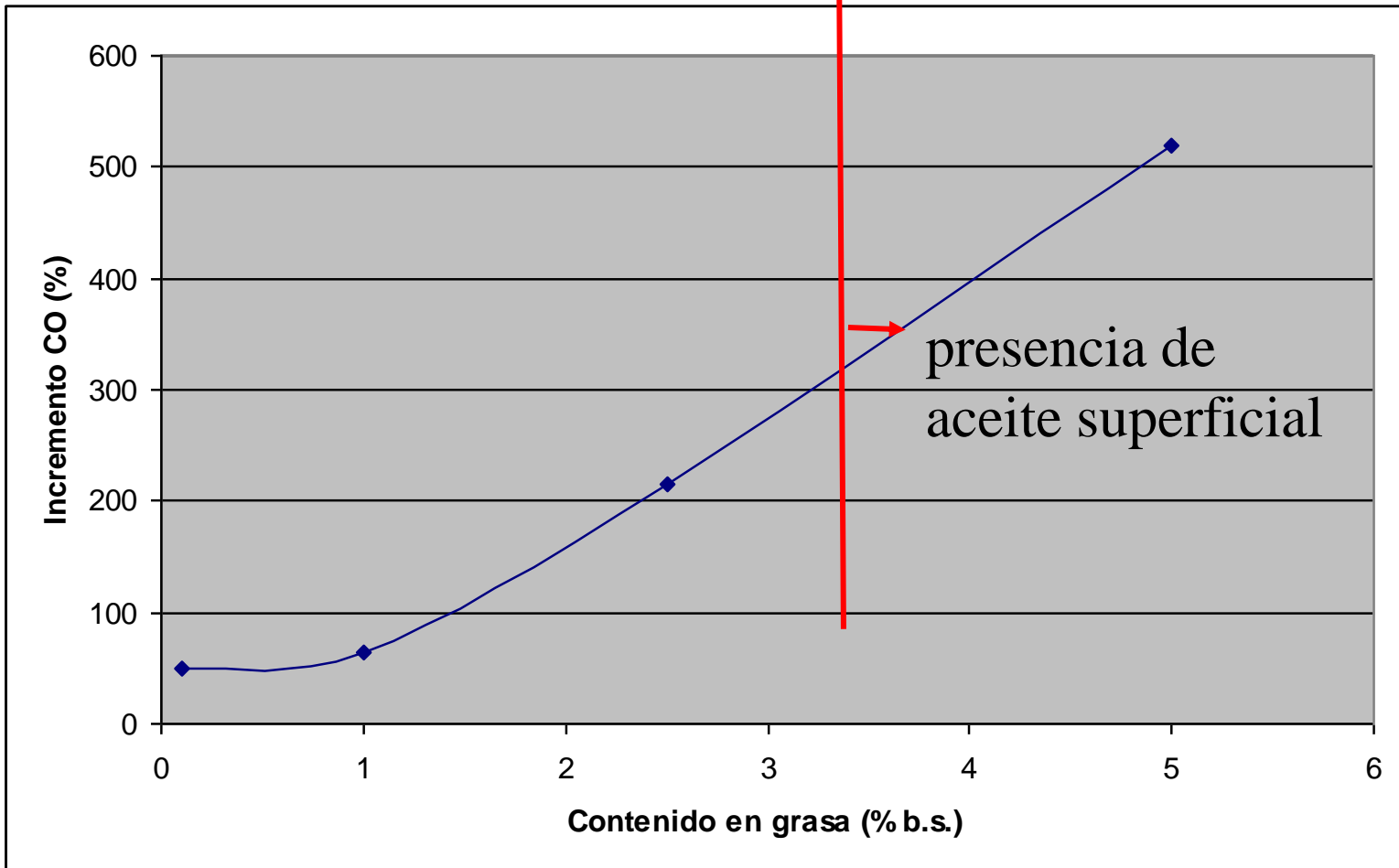


Olive Stones

Combustion in a top fed pellet stove

Percentage increase of CO with respect to ENplus pellets with 10% moisture

15% Moisture

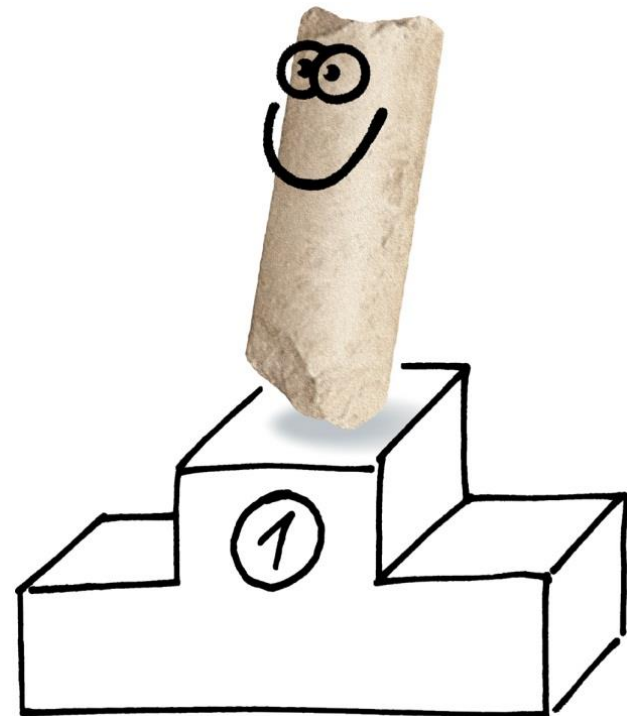


Fuente: CEDER-CIEMAT. Proyecto BIOMASUD

BIOMASS CERTIFICATION

Benefits of standardizing and certifying solid biofuels

- To preserve the environment through optimum utilization of natural resources, energy efficiency and reducing GHG (Greenhouse Gases)
- To maintain acceptable air quality conditions laid down by law
- Trust for boiler users
- Manufacturing of adapted boilers
- More transparent market
- Increase in the biomass use



Biomass Certification

Organization



AEBIOM (EPC)
National Licencers



European Consortium

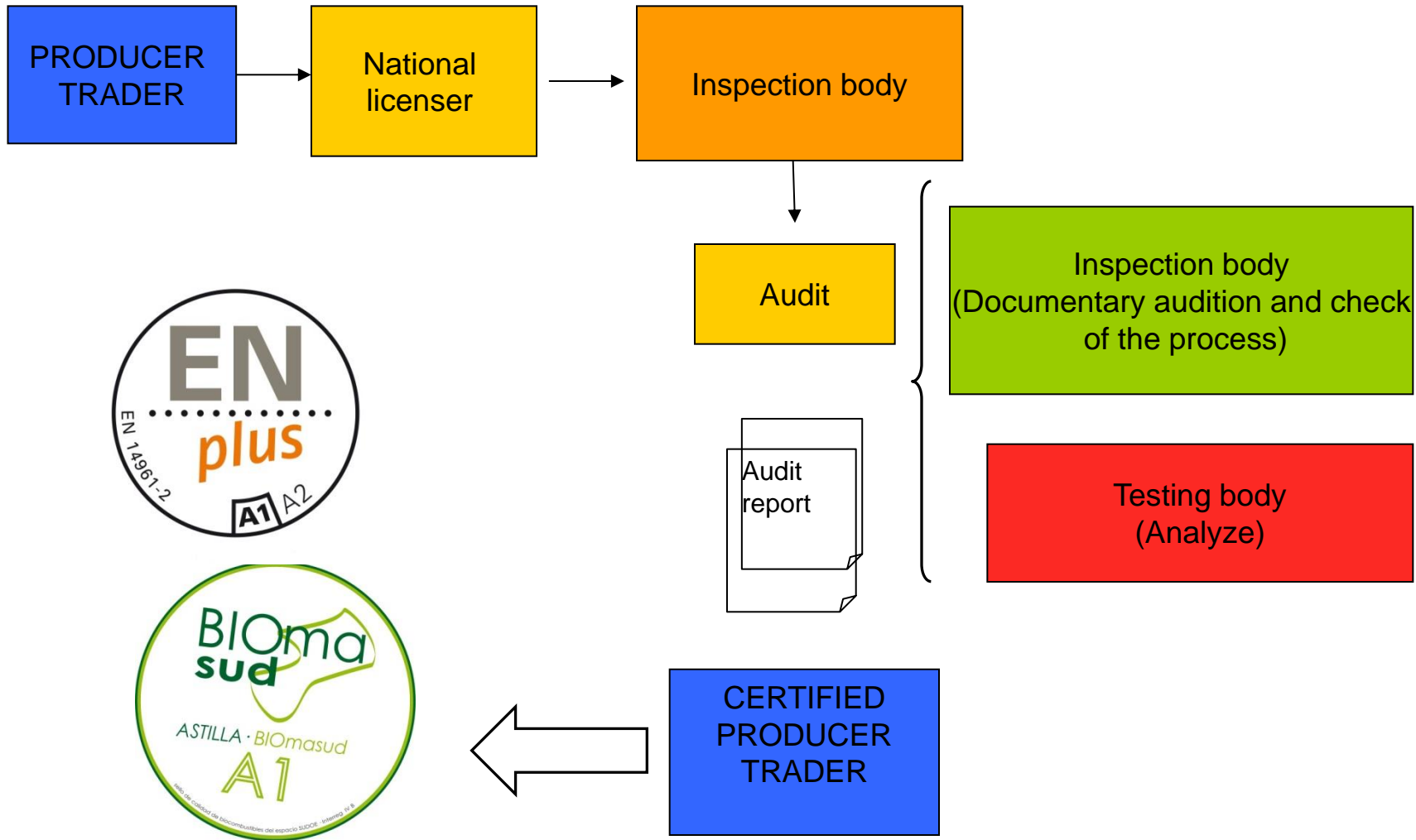


Certificated Biomass



- Wood Pellets
- Wood pellets
- Wood chips
- Olive Stones
- Pine Nut Shells
- Almond Shells
- Pine cone
- Hazelnut shells
- Mix of the previous
(producer must specify %)

ENplus // BIOMASUD's quality label



ENplus Organisation

How is organised ENplusUS?

- AEBIOM has the rights for the Enplus trademark
- AEBIOM delegated to the European Pellet Council (EPC) for implementing the system
- AEBIOM through EPC delegates the trademark to the national associations



- 32 National Associations
90 members are companies
- Activities: lobbying
- Manages the European Pellet Council
- Working groups: **EPC, EIPS y IWPR...**
- Head offices in Brussels

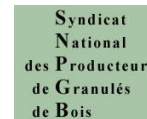


4000
Companies
indirectly!!!!

About EPC18+5



MEMBERS



EPC OBSERVING MEMBERS



ENplus Certification system

Why?

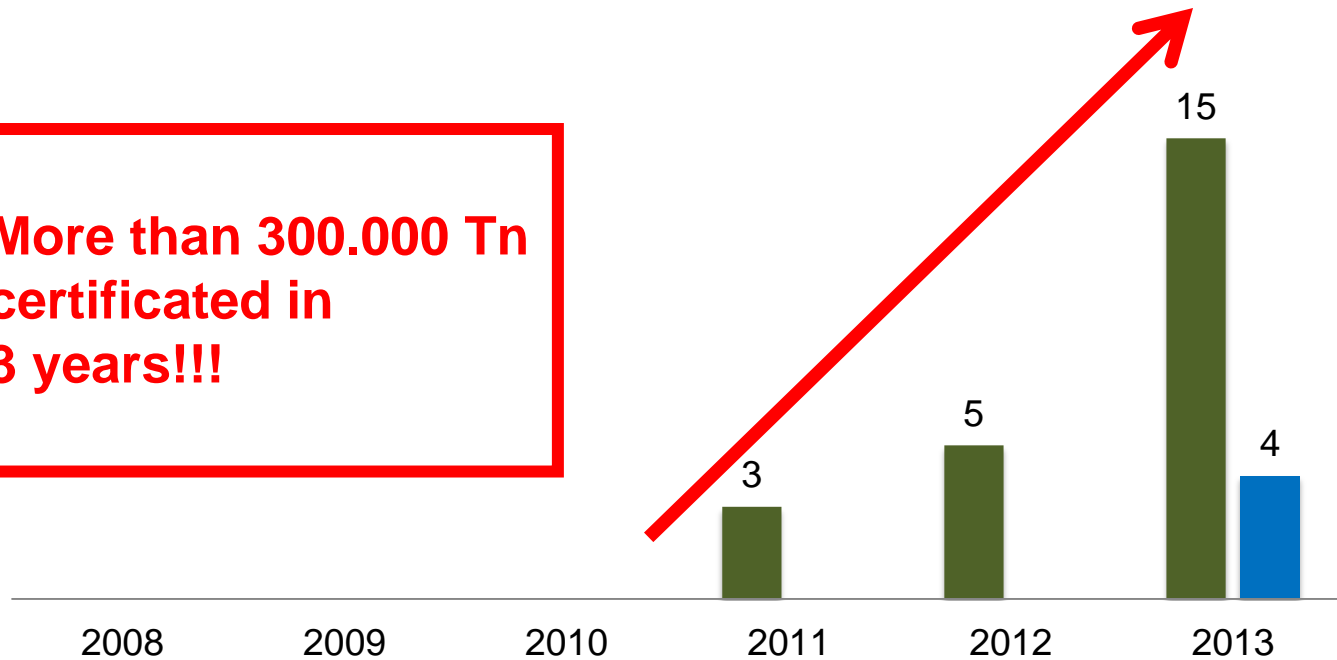
- Pellets become a clearly defined commodity
- Need for simplification in trade → unification of brands
- Increased production quality does not necessarily mean increased costs.



ENplus in Spain

■ ENPLUS NUM PROD ■ ENPLUS NUM DISTRIB

**More than 300.000 Tn
certificated in
3 years!!!**



**80 % of the pellets produced / consumed in
Spain are**



PRODUCERS:

ES001 Pellets Asturias
ES003 Bioterna
ES004 Ecofogo
ES005 Burpellet
ES006 Ertasa
ES007 Aprovechamientos Energéticos
ES008 Ribpellets
ES010 Gesbrik
ES011 Accuore Inversiones
ES012 Galpellets
ES013 Biomasa Forestal
ES014 Ecowarm
ES015 Enerbio
ES016 Coterram
ES017 Evercast

TRADERS

ES301 Axpo Iberia
ES302 Carsan Biocombustibles
ES303 Biomasa Forestal
ES304 Enerbio
ES305 Probiomassa Producció
ES306 Bitalia
ES307 Gestcalor



What kind of biomass?

→ Biomass for non-industrial purposes to be used in small and medium-sized boilers, stoves, or large installations but with a need for quality due to its location

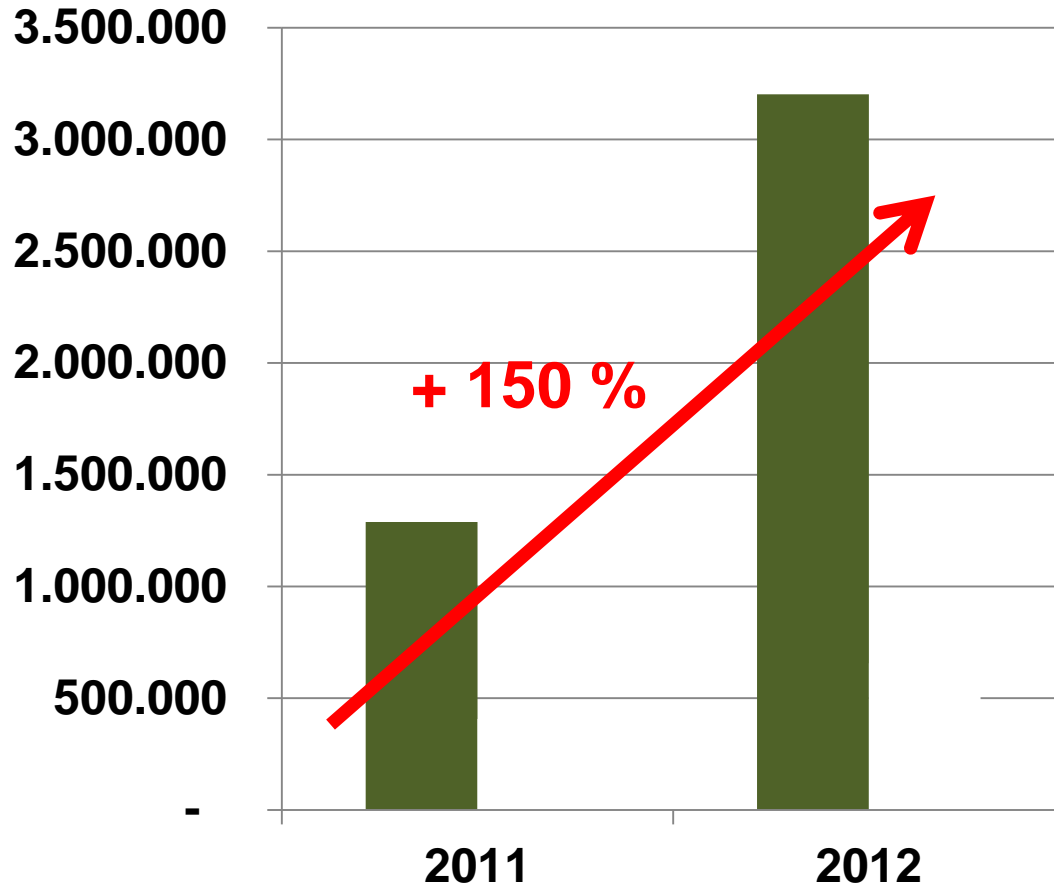


SELLO DE CALIDAD

Biocombustibles sólidos para uso doméstico

BIOMASUD certification

Countries with certificated companies



■ Production
Trade



Biomassud's Steering Committee

BIOmasud's certification is managed by a non-profit association formed by the following members :

SPAIN



PORTUGAL



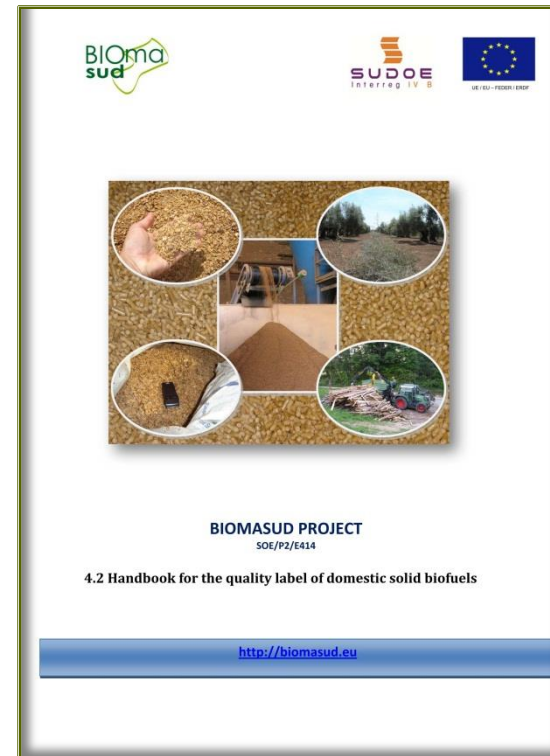
CENTRO PARA
A VALORIZAÇÃO
DE RESÍDUOS

FRANCE



BIOMASUD certification system

This label provides requirements for quality and sustainability based on the results of the reports and analysis of the biomass SUDOE made during the project. Also a traceability system that allows controlling all the value chain through a platform is established.



Traceability requirements

Chain of Custody
Certification approach

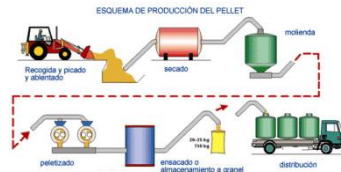
Biofuel production

Producer/
Valorisator

Transport to
distributors

Transport to
final
consumer

Final
consumer



BIOMASUD's quality label

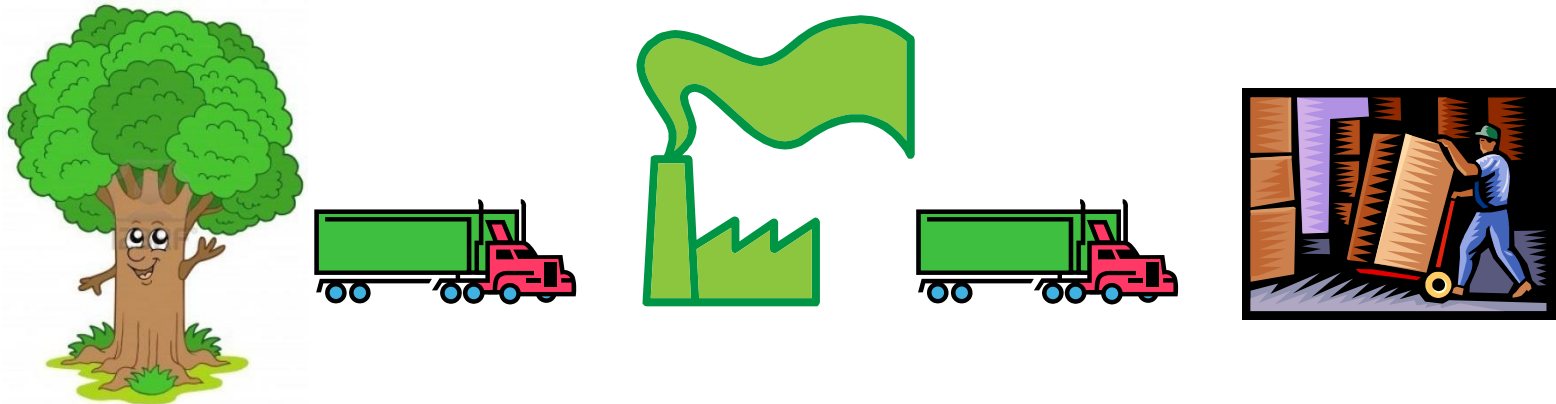
In the Biomass certification system there are:

- **Quality requirements** (based on Biomass project analyses and reports D 2.3.1 CEDER, D 3.3 CVR). The sample is taken in the audit by the inspection body and analysed in the testing body
- **Sustainability requirements (GHG and EC)** (D 3.4), a tool has been created for the calculation of GHG and the Energy Consumed in the valorisation of the biofuel
- **Traceability system** (D 5.1). There is a code for every certified company and a traceability platform has been created.



Sustainability requirements

Requirements for GHG and EC



Stage 1: 10.000 Tn CO₂ → Fossil fuel

Stage 2: 4.000 Tn Co₂ → biomass → **thresholds?** **70%** reduction against natural gas in GHG

Threshold for Energy Consumed in producing the biofuel : **40%**

Traceability requirements

BIOmasud certification system will provide a platform in which producers can record the quality, quantity and carbon footprint of manufactured items.

The end consumer can consult information about producer and calculate the carbon footprint until her home.



The screenshot displays the BIOmasud website interface. At the top, there are logos for BIOmasud, SUDOE, and the European Union, along with a language selector set to 'ES'. Navigation links include 'Búsqueda de lotes', 'Contacto', and 'Acerca de...'. The main content area features a hand-drawn diagram illustrating the biomass supply chain: 'mi casa' (my home) with a stove, 'biomasa certificada' (certified biomass) in a bag, 'tienda' (shop), 'fábrica' (factory) with a truck, and 'CO₂' emissions. To the right, a circular menu lists various biomass types: pellet madera, hueso aceituna, cáscara piñón, cáscara almendra, cáscara piña, mezclas, astilla madera, and pellet madera. A central button labeled 'biomasa trazabilidad' is highlighted. At the bottom, a text input field contains the text 'Quiero calcular la huella de carbono de mi biomasa' with a 'CO₂' icon.

Quality requirements



	EN-14961-2			ISO 17225 -2			UNE Hueso Aceituna			UNE Almendra y Avell.		
	A1	A2	B	A1	A2	B	A1	A2	B	A1	A2	B
Moisture (% A.R.)	≤ 10			≤ 10			≤ 12		≤ 16	≤ 12		≤ 16
Ash (% D.S.)	≤ 0.7	≤ 1.5	≤ 3.0	≤ 0.7	≤ 1.2	≤ 2.0	≤ 0.7	≤ 1.0	≤ 1.5	≤ 0.7	≤ 1.5	≤ 2.0
Nitrogen (% D.S.)	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.5	≤ 1.0	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.5	≤ 1.0	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.4	≤ 0.6	≤ 0.4	≤ 0.6	≤ 0.8
Sulphure (% D.S.)	≤ 0.03		≤ 0.04	≤ 0.04	≤ 0.5		≤ 0.3	≤ 0.4	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.03		≤ 0.4
Chlorine (% D.S.)	≤ 0.02		≤ 0.03	≤ 0.02		≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.04	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.02		≤ 0.03
Durability M (% B.H.)	≥ 97.5		≥ 96.5	≥ 97.5		≥ 96.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines (% B.H.)	< 1 (< 3,5 mm.)			< 1 (< 3,5 mm.)			< 1 (< 1 mm.)		< 3 (< 1 mm.)	< 1 (< 1 mm.)		< 3 (< 1 mm.)
	-			-			< 15 (< 2 mm.)		< 25 (< 2 mm.)	< 2 (< 2 mm.)		< 4 (< 2 mm.)
	-			-			< 8 (100% pasa por 16 mm.)			< 16 (100% pasa por 31,5 mm.)		

Comparison among several standardized biofuels

Managing quality system

- **Hardware and operating procedures**
 - **Right equipment**
 - **Processes for the production**
 - **Staff training**
- **Documentation**
 - **Origin raw materials**
 - **Destination**
 - **Final product destinations**
 - **Report amounts**
 - **Report breakdowns**
 - **Grievance System**
 - **Etc.**
- **Self-inspections (one per lot)**

Parameters	Sample point
DENSITY(BD)	Production line before storage
Moisture (M)	After the production, before the storage
Durability (DU) (<u>only pellets</u>)	After the production, before the storage
Particle size	After the production, before the storage
Fines (F)	At the last possible point before shipment to the customer
Length (L) (<u>only pellets</u>)	After the production, before the storage

but:

The companies need to implement a **Managing Quality System**

Why??

Analyses guarantee the quality of a given lot or pile at a determinate time. It is like a "photography". Therefore, large consumers analyze each shipment of biomass but this is impossible for mall consumers

With a certification system that include a Managing Quality System

CONSTANT QUALITY





BIOMASS CERTIFICATION

PLAN AIRE 2013 - 2016

PLAN NACIONAL DE CALIDAD DEL AIRE Y PROTECCIÓN DE LA ATMÓSFERA 2013-2016

Plan AIRE



Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural

Subdirección General de Calidad del Aire y Medio Ambiente Industrial

ABRIL 2013

Medida	Regulación de la biomasa a emplear como combustible en las calderas del sector residencial, comercial e institucional			
RCI 1.III				
Responsables:	Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural.			
Otros implicados:	Comunidades autónomas y entidades locales.			
Producto:	Normativa.			
Coste total:	El coste administrativo de la actuación será asumido con los recursos propios de las administraciones responsables e implicadas.			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cronograma	Preparación	Ejecución	Aplicación	Aplicación
Presupuesto	Recursos propios			
Indicador de ejecución:	Indicador de seguimiento:			
Publicación en BOE de la normativa.	Porcentaje de autorizaciones otorgadas conforme a lo indicado en la normativa.			
	Porcentaje de incumplimientos de las autorizaciones.			
	Número de incumplimientos de la normativa para las instalaciones no sometidas a autorización.			
Descripción:	<p>El previsible crecimiento del empleo de la biomasa como combustible en las calderas de este sector hace necesaria la regulación de esta combustible con el fin de minimizar los niveles de emisión de los contaminantes resultantes de la combustión.</p> <p>Para las calderas de menor potencia térmica se exigirá que la biomasa empleada cumpla con la norma CEN (Comité Europeo de Normalización) de aplicación. Para la biomasa que no esté contemplada en ninguna norma CEN el Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente establecerá unos requisitos técnicos que deberá cumplir para su empleo (por ejemplo, humedad, granulometría, inertes). En el caso en el que una caldera utilice un tipo de biomasa que no esté contemplada en norma CEN, y que el Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente no haya previsto requisitos técnicos para esta biomasa, las emisiones de dicha caldera estarán sujetas al cumplimiento de valores límite de emisión.</p> <p>Conforme al resto de actuaciones contempladas en esta medida, las emisiones de las calderas de mayor potencia estarán sujetas al cumplimiento de valores límite de emisión independientemente de la biomasa que utilicen.</p>			

BIOMASS CERTIFICATION

Benefits for boiler manufacturers



Hueso de Aceituna Garantía en calderas de biomasa KWB

Modelo KWB Multifire



www.kwb.es

1 Garantía para calderas de biomasa KWB usando como combustible hueso de aceituna

Enhorabuena por adquirir nuestro producto de alta calidad KWB. Estamos seguros que cumplirá con sus expectativas durante muchos años. También nos alegra que después de varios años de test en campo, KWB da la garantía para las nuevas calderas que usen hueso de aceituna como combustible (de acuerdo a calidad especificada como BIOMASUD A). La garantía es la misma que la de otros combustibles (pellets, astillas) e incluye garantía general (2 años o 3 años con la firma de contrato de mantenimiento anual) y garantía para el intercambiador de calor (8 años), de acuerdo a nuestra documentación



2 KWB Multifire para hueso de aceituna – Descripción de producto

La garantía se da para el producto KWB Multifire (USV) en el rango de potencia entre 30kW y 100kW. En este rango de potencia la caldera viene equipada con el sistema de limpieza de quemador Multiflex, que es necesario para un combustible como el hueso de aceituna con un contenido de cenizas elevado

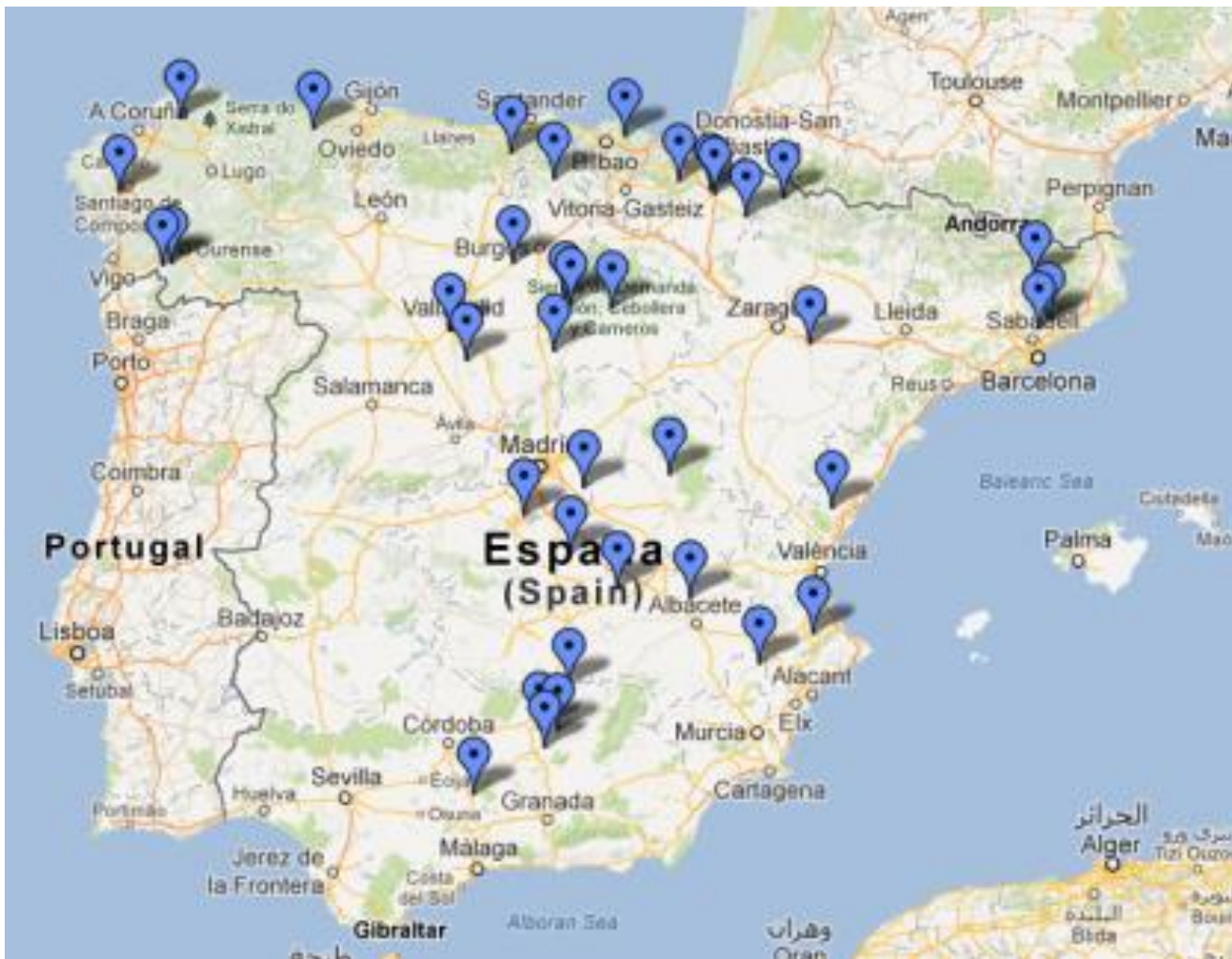
La garantía se da para cualquier sistema de alimentación de KWB que esté fabricado para astillas y para el tornillo sin fin de pellets. Los sistemas de succión, el Agitador de Pellet Plus y las ruedas celulares todavía no han sido probadas con el hueso de aceituna y no están incluidas en la garantía

3 Calidad del combustible – ¿Qué debemos de tener en cuenta cuando estamos utilizando hueso de aceituna como combustible?

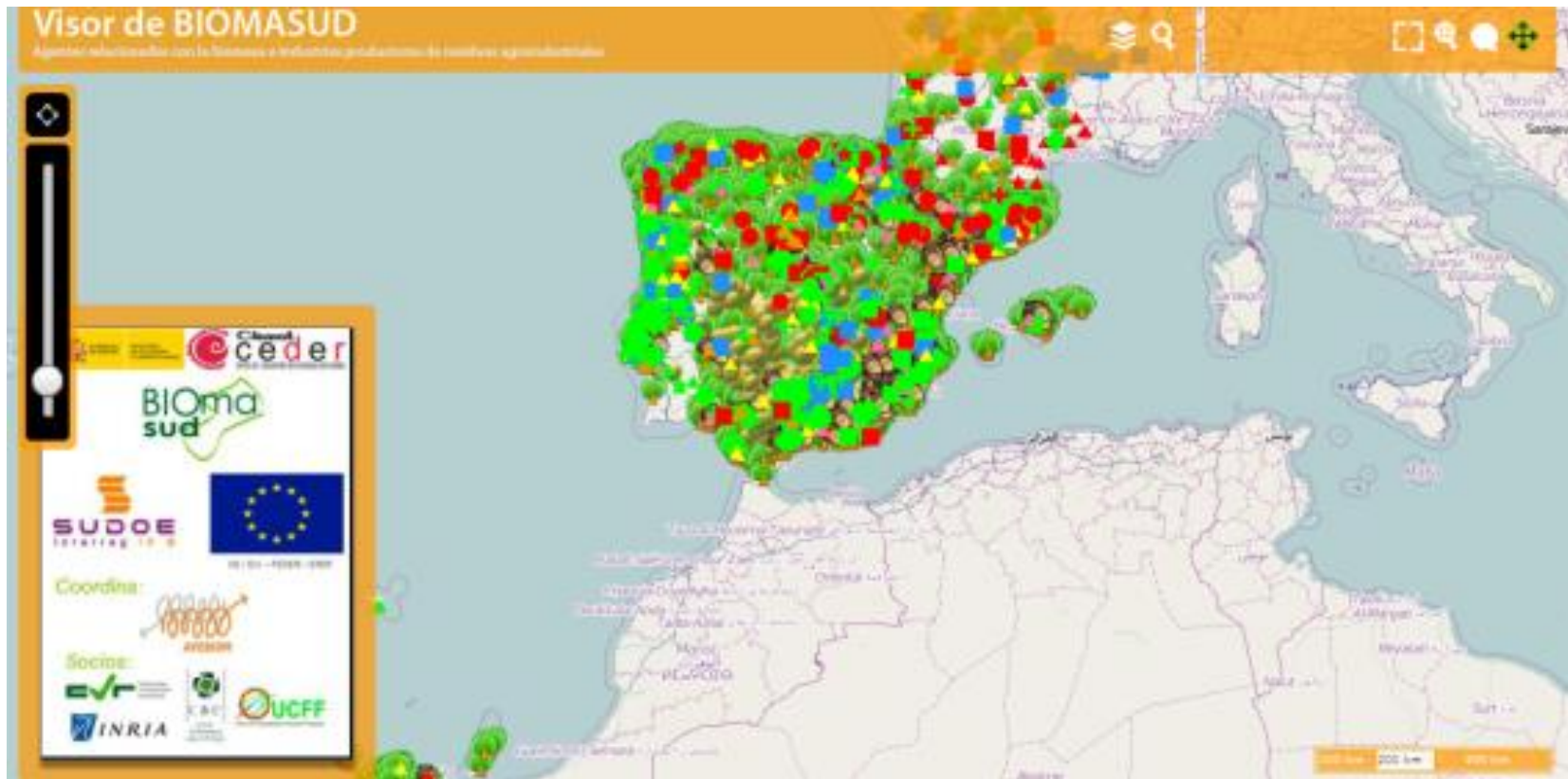
Hay diferencias en la calidad del hueso de aceituna: contenido en cenizas, comportamiento de las cenizas al fundirse, contenido en componentes corrosivos, humedad y poder calorífico son las propiedades más importantes.

En este momento, no existe una norma europea o española que describa las características ideales del hueso de aceituna para la combustión, pero se está trabajando en ello. El borrador para un sello de calidad, BIOMASUD, ya existe. KWB está trabajando ya con este borrador, y es bastante seguro que será el mismo estándar.





Click [here](#)

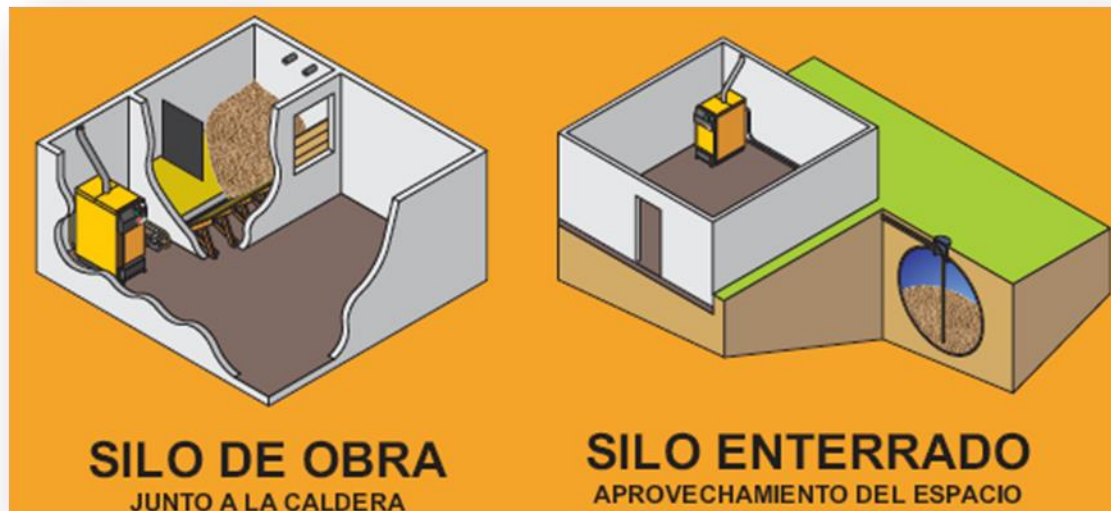


Click [here](#)



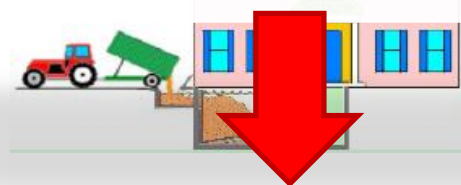
Click [here](#)

Stocking biomass



ESES – Energy Contracting

Functions
ESCO



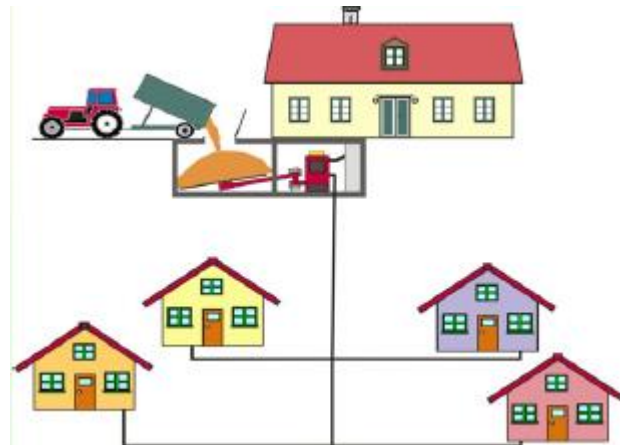
USER



ESCOs – Energy Contracting

¿Where? ¿conditions?

- Big buildings, District heatings, hoteles. > 50 kW
- Contract of 7-10 years minimum
- Price Indexed => Price steady



Energy Contracting example

Example – Hotel Spa



- three Boiler installation and a solar system are replaced
- Pellet boilers installed with a silo of 83 m³
- 9 years contract
- Savings
 - *First year 17,60 % = 15.833 € (VAT not incl.)*
 - *Savings at the end of the contract : 33,03 % = 386.901 € (VAT not incl.)*

BIOMASS TRADE CENTRE 2

<http://www.biomasstrade2.eu/>

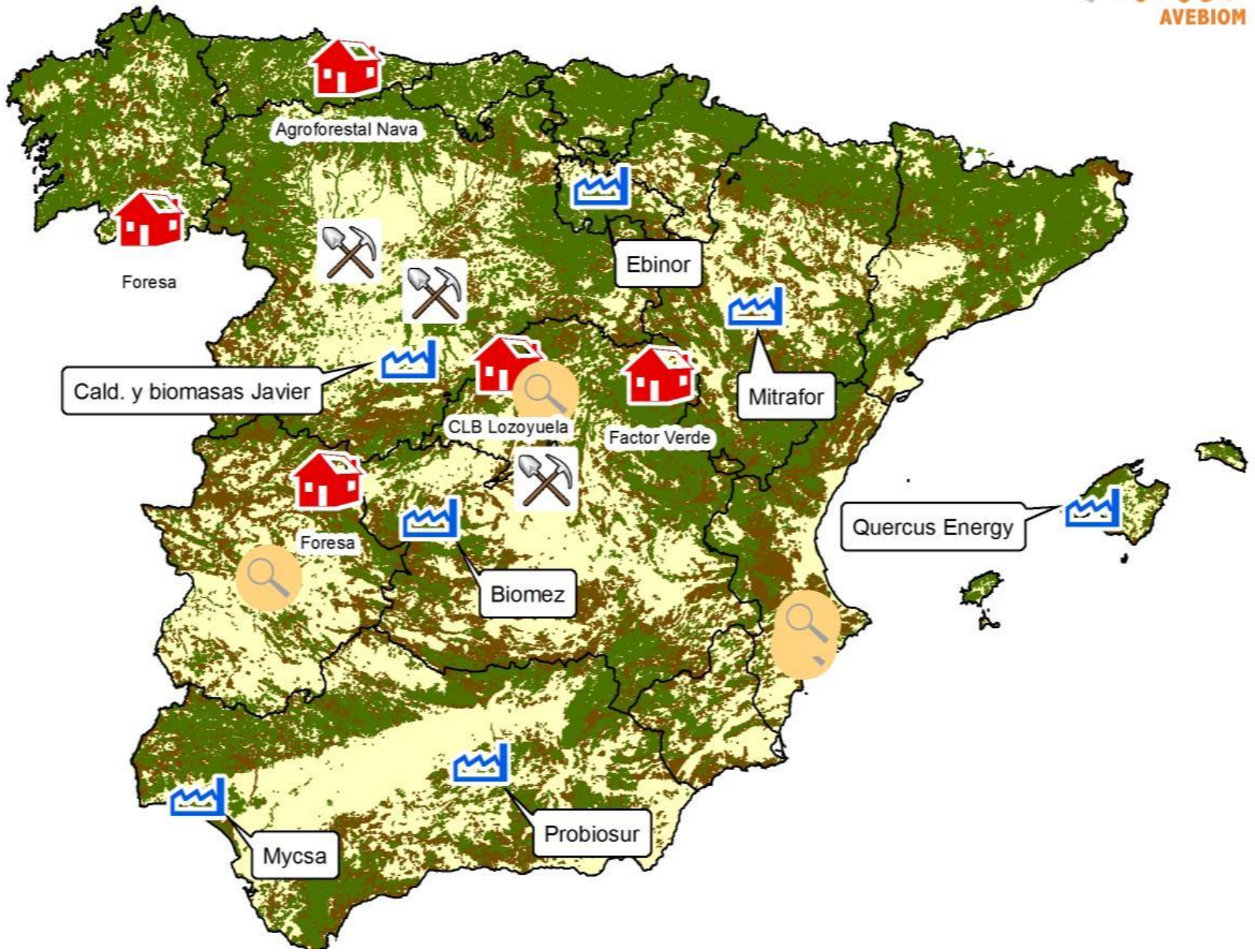


Wood Chip quality

More important parametres

- Moisture(<25%)
- Ash (leaves/ bark ↑ cont.)
- Size distribution / Fines





BTC Examples

AUSTRIA. Steiermark



BTC Examples



BMTC2.EJEMPLOS CLCB

AUSTRIA. ESTIRIA



BTC Examples



BTC Lozoyuela



BTC Biomasa Montemayor



BTC Quercus Energy



Some example BTC Data

CLCB	Pöstal	Hartbergerland	Leoben
Startup date	2008	2009	2010
Investment	0,6 M€	0,37 M€	0,4 M€
New jobs	2	1	1
Partners / Forest Area	13 partners 3.000 Ha	22 partners 20.000 Ha	400 partners 13.000 Ha
Fuels	14.000 m3 aparentes astillas 800 m3 apilados de leña	3.750 m3 aparentes astillas 1.420 m3 apilados de leña	15.000 m3 aparentes astillas 400 m3 apilados de leña
Heating oil saved	1,2 mil. L	0,55 mil. L	1,2 mil. L
GHG saved	3.200 t CO2	1.439 t CO2	3.208 t CO2
Target customers objetivo	Private & public	Private & public	Private & public
Services	Delivery	Delivery	Delivery



Thank you for your attention

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