

Identifying Suitable Sites for Wood-based Biofuels Facilities in Western Oregon and Washington

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NARA Supply Chain Team



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Presentation Roadmap







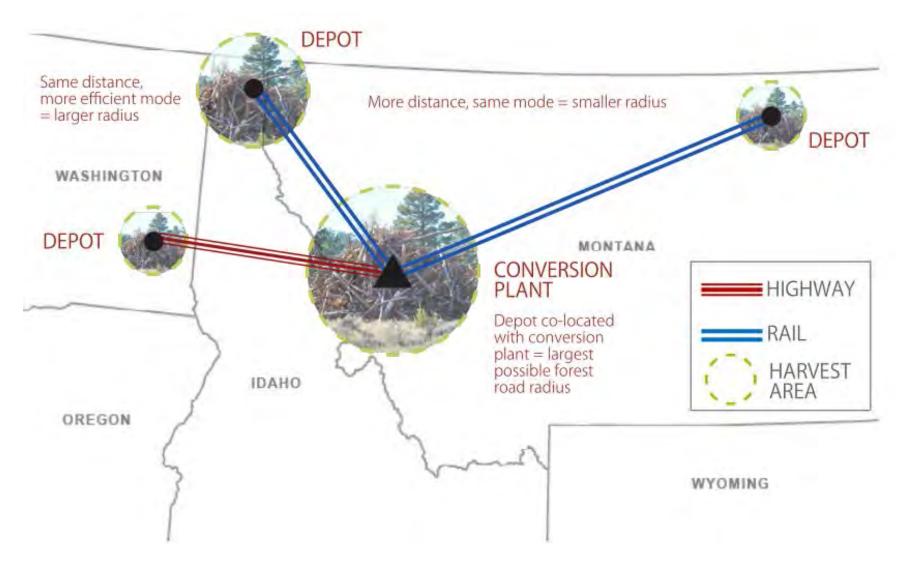






Supply Chain Analysis Goals





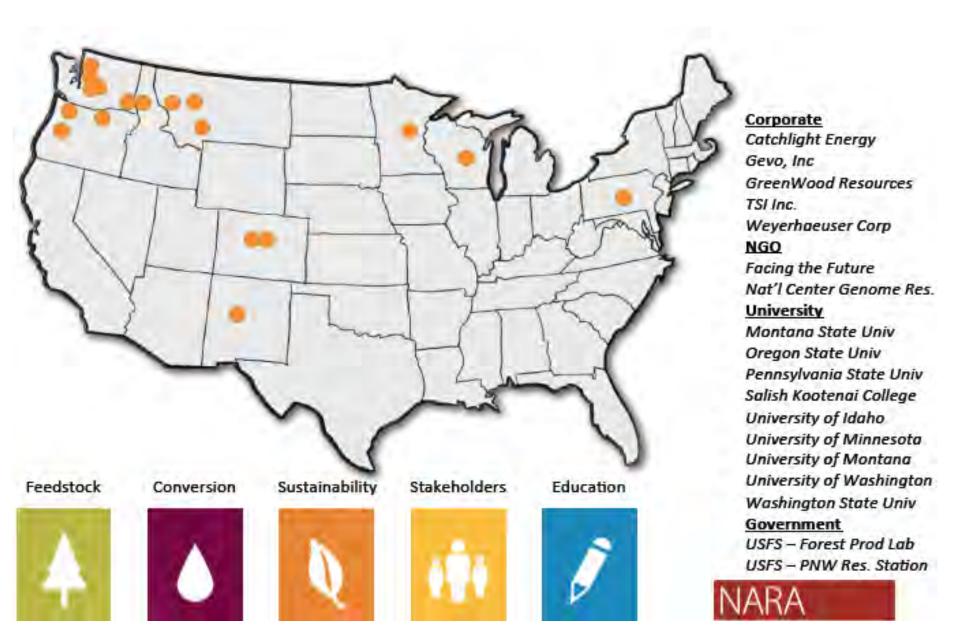






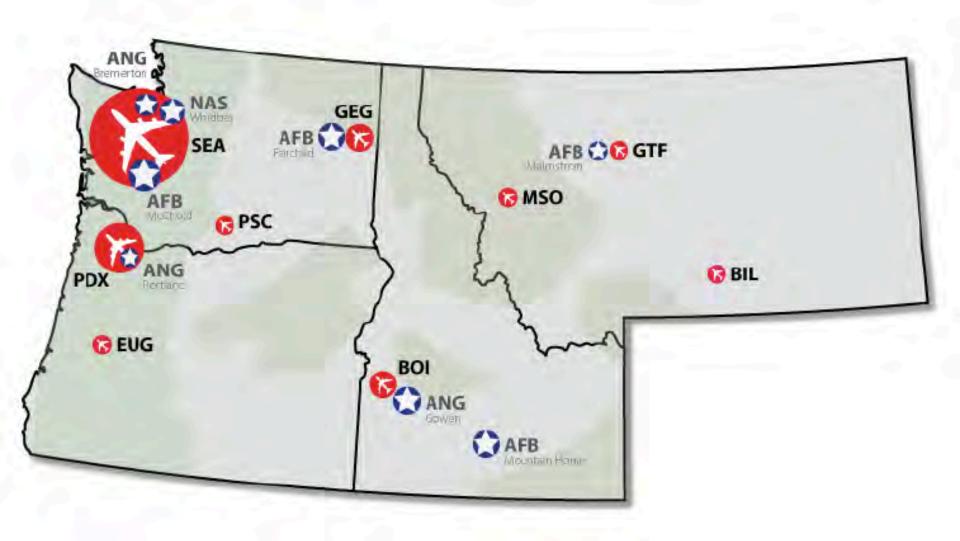


Northwest Advanced Renewables Alliance Team



Aviation Fuel Demand Centers







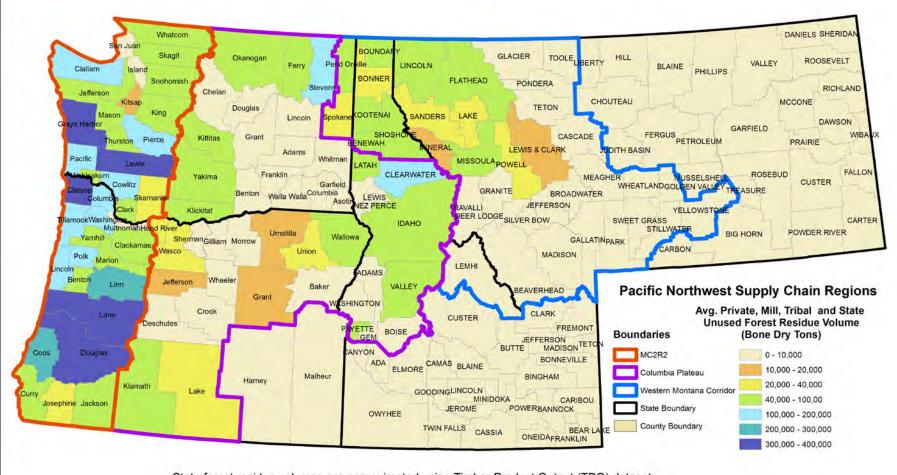






NARA Supply Chain Regions





State forest residue volumes are approximated using Timber Product Output (TPO) datasets from the University of Montana Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER). They sample Oregon, Montana and Idaho on a bi-decadal basis. Washington is sampled by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, and the numbers are reported to the BBER.

Dates Used for State Forest Harvest Volume Averaging:

Oregon -- 2003, 2008 Washington -- 2002, 2010 Montana -- 2004, 2009 Idaho -- 2001, 2006





100



150

Miles







SUPPLY CHAIN

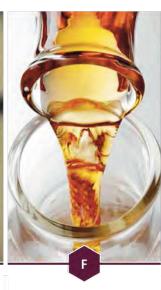
Northwest Advanced Renewables Alliance













FOREST RESIDUES PREPARATION

Primary feedstock targets include forest residues from logging and thinning operations. We are also considering mill residues and discarded woody material from construction and demolition, in regions where these materials are under utilized.

TRANSPORTATION

Feedstocks are transported from the collection site to a conversion facility. Chipping can take place at the loading or in a preprocessing fa-

PRE-TREATMENT

Wood chips are treated to make the sugar polymers (polysaccharides) accessible to degrading enzymes. These processes allow the lignin to be available for separation.

ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS

Specific enzymes are added to hydrolyze (cleave) the polysaccharides and generate simple sugars (monosaccharides).

FERMENTATION

Specialized yeast convert the monosaccharides into isobutanol.

BIOJET & CO-PRODUCTS

Aviation fuels can be generated from the platform molecules derived from wood sugars. Lignin can be used to generate co-products such as epoxies, structural materials and biobased plastics. As an alternative, lignin can be burned to produce renewable energy.



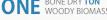
~600 POUNDS LIGNIN

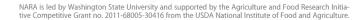
~59 GALLONS ISOBUTANOL

DIESEL

HEAT, WATER, & CHEMICALS

~45.6 GALLONS BIOJET















NARA Facility Types



Solid Depot

Liquid Depot

Integrated
Bio-refinery (IBR)





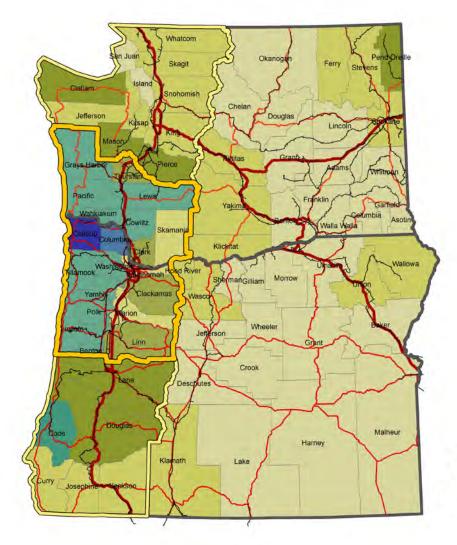


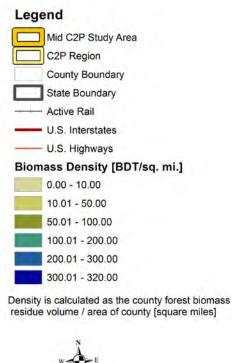


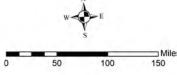


Mid Cascade to Pacific (MC2P) Region









NOTE: The Mid Cascades to Pacific (MC2P) Region was delineated for the Fall 2013/Spring 2014 IDX study period. In consideration of the time available for studying supply chains within the entire C2P region, this smaller supply chain was selected to be studied based on proximity to biomass, road, rail, barge, and refineries. Lessons learned from this study will be applied to other supply chains within the region the following year.

07/01/13 NM









Site Selection Framework



Community Capitals Framework









Site Selection Methodology

Feedstock Availability

- Examine feedstock availability in supply chain regions
- Considerations:
 - landownership (private, state, federal)
 - Transport options (highway, rail)

Site Selection

- Identify key assets critical for selecting sites
- Weight assets based on relative importance
- Select sites based rank









Site Selection Criteria



Site Type	Natural Capital	Physical Capital	Human Capital	Financial Capital	Policy Capital
Solid Depot	*Biomass Availability	*Transport Access (Highway, Rail Barge) *Onsite Assets (Boiler, Chipper, Acreage)	*Unemploy -ment Rate	*Electrical Rates	*Land Ownership of forest residuals
Liquid Depot	*Biomass Availability *Water Availability	*Transport Access *Onsite Assets (Boiler, Acreage, Wastewater Treatment)	*Unemploy -ment Rate	*Utility Rates (electric/nat ural gas)	*Land Ownership of forest residual
IBR	*Biomass Availability	*Transport Access *Onsite Assets (Boiler, Hydrolysis & Fermentation, Process Chemistry, Wastewater Treatment	*Labor Force	*Cost of Living *Utility Rates	*Land Ownership of forest residuals

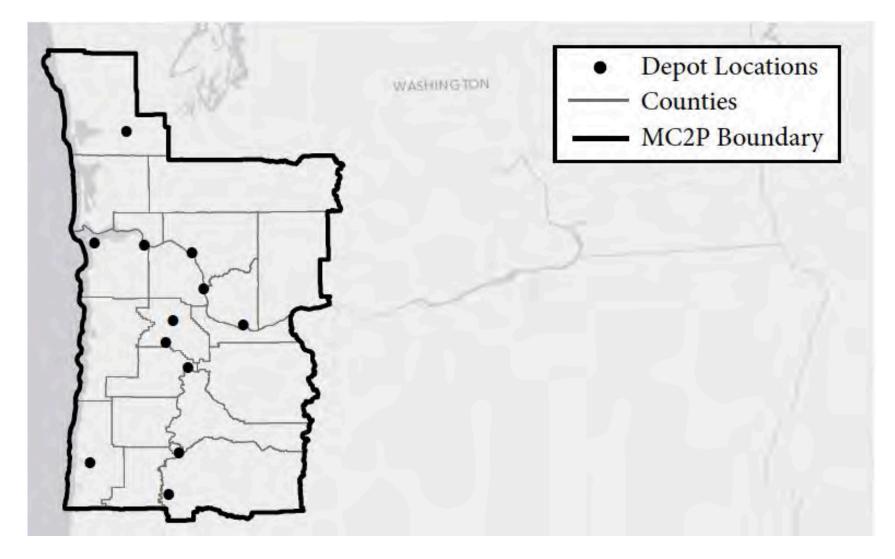






Mills







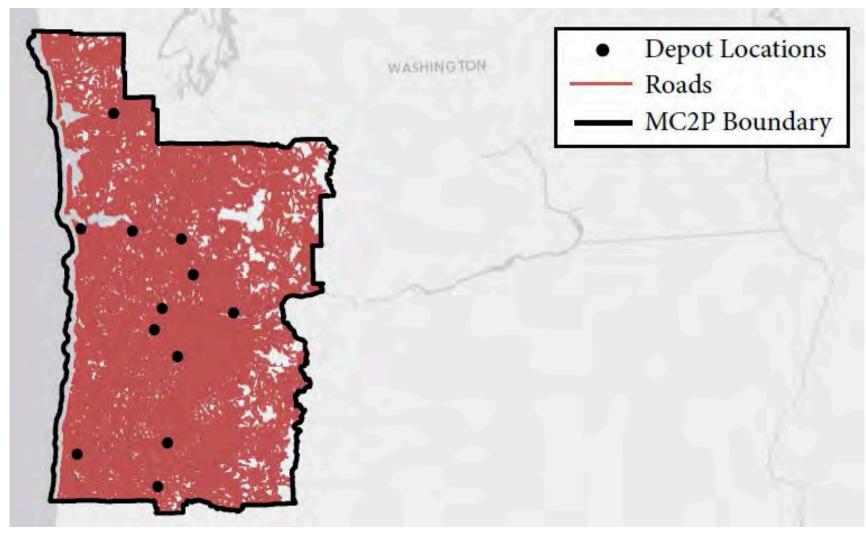






Road Transportation







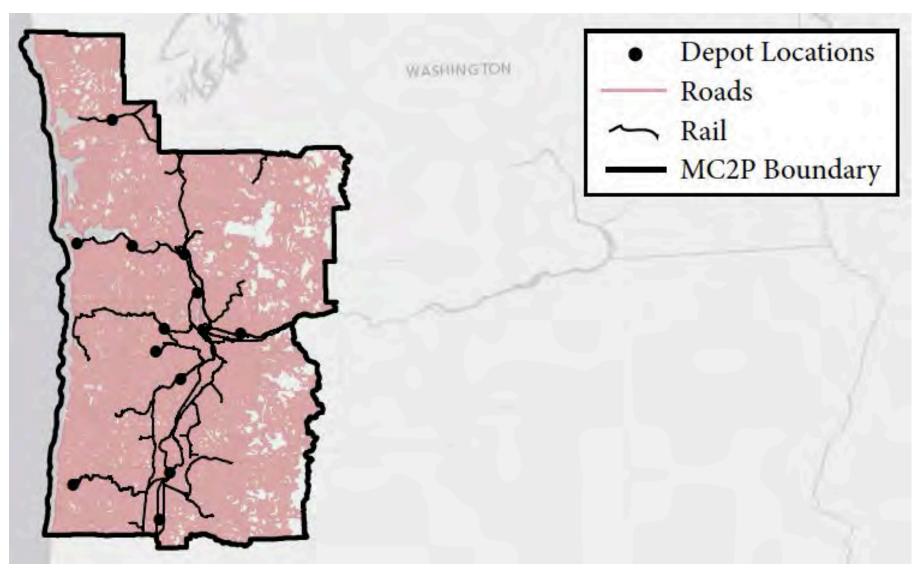






Rail Transportation





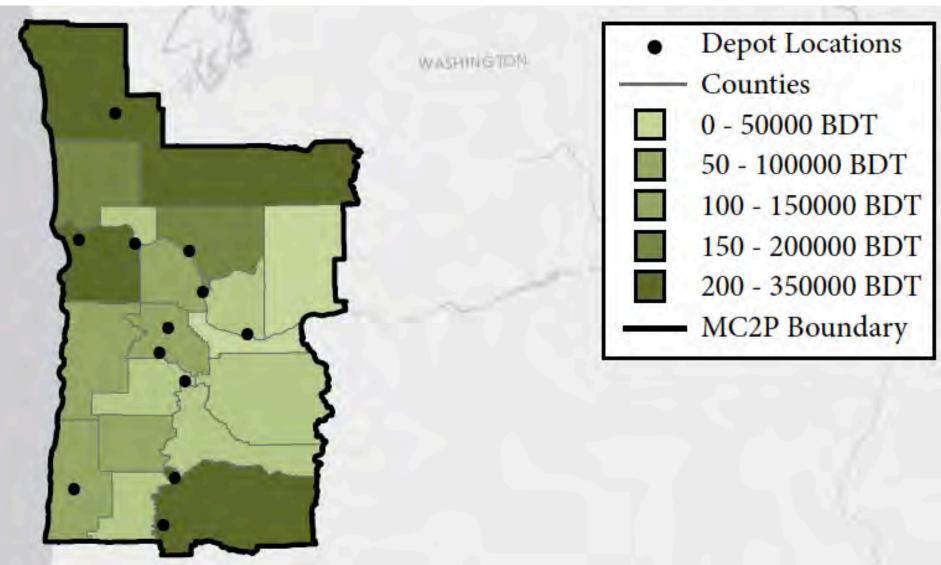






Feedstock Availability





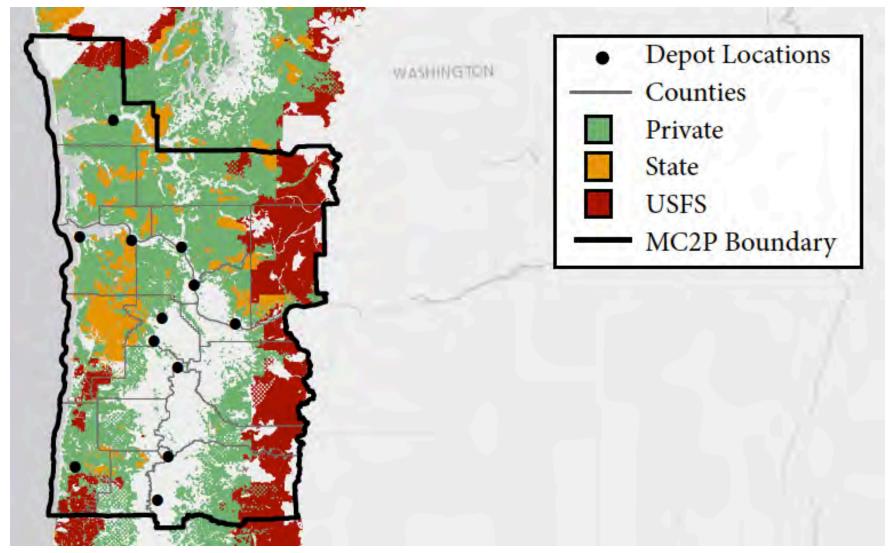






Available Forest Coverage (Ownership)







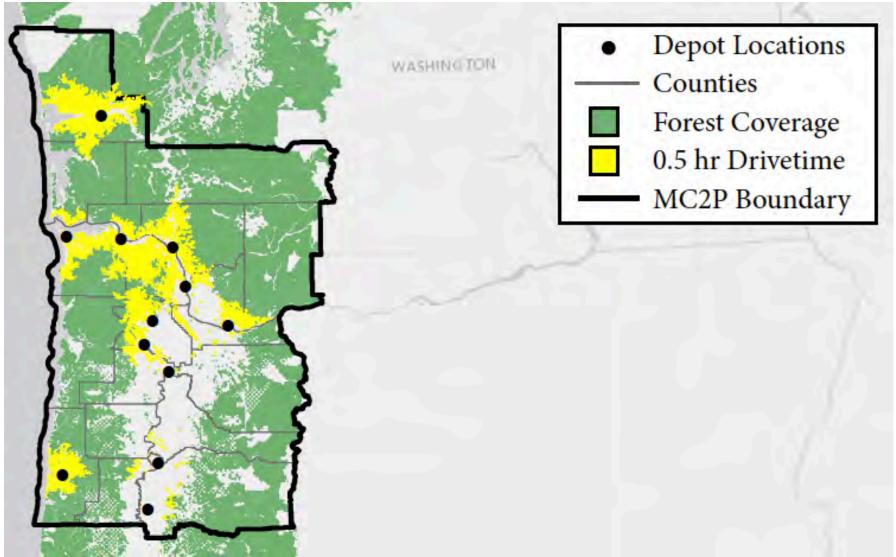






Solid Depot – Direct Drive Time - 30 Minutes







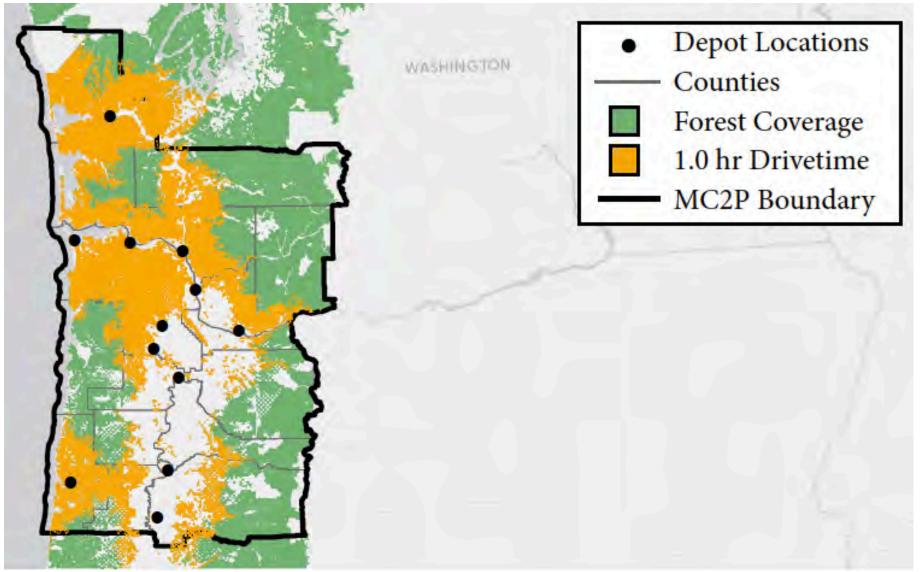






Solid Depot – Direct Drive Time - 60 Minutes







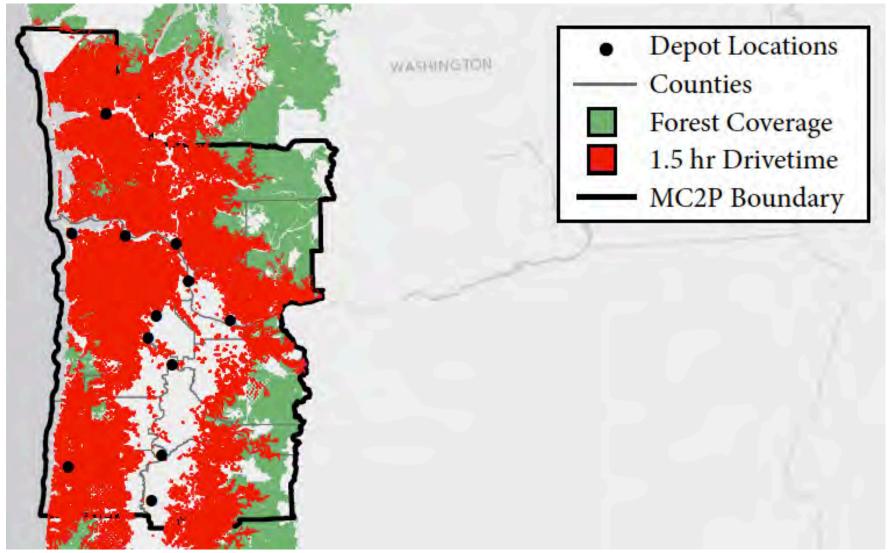






Solid Depot – Direct Drive Time - 90 Minutes







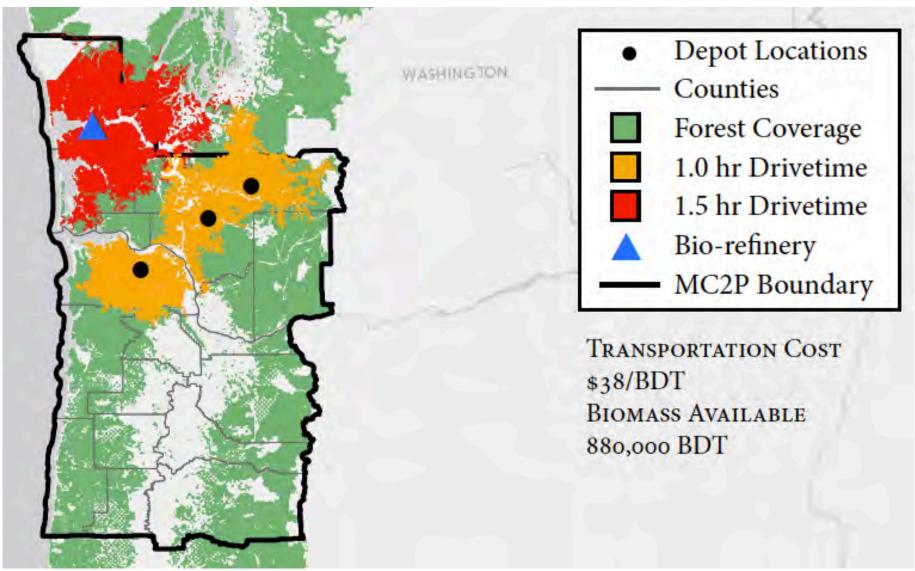






Biorefinery/Depot Model













MC2P Case Study Sites



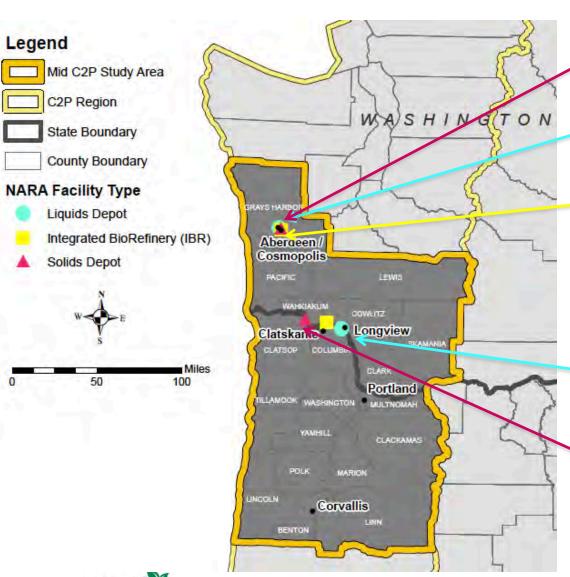
Site	Greyfield	Co-located
Solid Depot	Former Bradley- Woodward Lumber Co. Sawmill, Bradwood, OR	Sierra Pacific Industries Aberdeen, WA
Liquid Depot	Weyerhaeuser Bay City Log Yard, Aberdeen, WA	Kapstone Pulp and Packaging Longview, WA
Integrated Biorefinery		Cosmo Specialty Fibers Cosmopolis, WA





MC2P Case Study Sites





Sierra Pacific Industries, Aberdeen, WA

Weyerhaeuser Bay City Log Yard, Aberdeen, WA

Cosmo Specialty Fibers, Cosmopolis, WA

Kapstone Pulp and Packaging, Longview, WA

Former Bradley-Woodward Mill Bradwood, OR









Regional Perceptions



What benefits, if any, might come from using woody biomass to create liquid biofuels in your state?







More Information @ Poster Session



- Jon Potter Supply Chain Analysis (Poster #: 33)
- Laurel Graves
 - MC2P Site Selection Methodology (28)
 - Site Specific Designs for an Integrated Biorefinery (29)
- Drew Savas NARA Liquid Depot (25)
- Vincent McIntyre Site Selection design for a Liquid Depot (26)
- Carson Zednick Solid Depot (27)





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