

Low Emission Digester Success Stories in the San Joaquin Valley

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Federal & State Air Quality Regulations

- Federal Clean Air Act Requires the District to achieve clean air, or
 - Huge fees on local industry
 - Lose federal highway funds
 - Feds take over local air program
- Federal and State regulations require Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for new or modified equipment to minimize emissions increases

Benefits of the Use of Biogas

- Increased renewable energy
 - Power production
 - Pipeline injection
 - Mobile source fuel
- Displacing fossil fuels
- Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
- Landfill diversion
- Job creation
- Potential for VOC reductions



Challenges to the Use of Biogas

- Contaminants (gas quality, water vapor, H2S, siloxanes in municipal/landfill biogas, etc.) have historically hindered use of add-on emission controls
- Turn-of-the-century BACT emissions level for NOx from biogas engines was 5-10 times higher than BACT for natural gas engines and ~20 times BACT for a central power plant
 - 2000-era BACT for biogas engines: 0.6 g-NOx/bhp-hr or 50 ppmv NOx (lean burn engine with no added controls)
 - BACT for natural gas engines: 5-9 ppmv NOx
 - BACT for central power plant: 2.5 ppmv NOx (gas turbine with SCR or equivalent)



Example: Dairy Potential

- 1.84 million Dairy Cows (milk & dry) in California
- 87% of California Dairy Cows 1.6 million Dairy cows in the San Joaquin Valley
- Estimated California Dairy Digester Potential: ~889 dairies; ~2,375,000 MW-hr per year
- Without advanced emission controls potential increase of ~5 tons-NOx/day in the SJV
- Total NOx Reductions from Stationary Sources in SJV Attainment Plan: 8.2 tons/day by 2023



Current Low Emission Biogas Engine Projects in the San Joaquin Valley

- Rich burn engines with NSCR
 - Dairy digester gas at Gallo Cattle Company in Atwater
 - Winery Waste Digester Gas at Woodbridge Winery
- Lean Burn Engines with SCR
 - Dairy digester gas at Fiscalini Farms in Modesto



NSCR (3-way Catalysts) for Biogas–Fired Engines

- Rich burn engines possibly lower efficiency than lean burn engines
- Inexpensive compared to other controls
- Precise control of air to fuel ratio required
- More sensitive to contaminants than SCR



Gallo Cattle Company Digester Gas-Fired Engine with NSCR



Summary of Latest Source Test for Gallo Dairy Digester Engines (Jan 2012)

Permit N-1660-7: 453 bhp digester gas-fired IC Engine with NSCR			
Parameter	Result	Permit Limit	
NOx, ppmvd @ 15% O2	4.6		
NOx, g/bhp-hr	0.085	0.6	
CO, ppmvd @ 15% O2	~164		
CO, g/bhp-hr	1.818	2.65	
VOC, ppmvd @ 15% O2 (as methane)	<0.14		
VOC, g/bhp-hr	<0.001	0.25	
Fuel H2S, ppmv	13.1	75	

Permit N-1660-9: 575 bhp digester gas-fired IC Engine with NSCR			
Parameter	Result	Permit Limit	
NOx, ppmvd @ 15% O2	5.47	9.0	
NOx, g/bhp-hr	0.090	0.15	
CO, ppmvd @ 15% O2	637.36	1,100	
CO, g/bhp-hr	6.378		
VOC, ppmvd @ 15% O2 (as methane)	0.25	20	
VOC, g/bhp-hr	0.001		
Fuel H2S, ppmv	13.1	59	

Summary of Latest Woodbridge Winery Biogas Engines (Nov 2011)

Permit N-2321-649: 122 bhp digester gas-fired IC Engine with NSCR			
Parameter	Result	Permit Limit	
NOx, ppmvd @ 15% O2	0.75	11	
NOx, g/bhp-hr		0.15	
CO, ppmvd @ 15% O2	2.12	70	
CO, g/bhp-hr		0.60	
VOC, ppmvd @ 15% O2 (as methane)	< 0.14	51	
VOC, g/bhp-hr		0.25	
Fuel H2S, ppmv	8.3	25	

Permit N-2321-650: 122 bhp digester gas-fired IC Engine with NSCR

Parameter	Result	Permit Limit
NOx, ppmvd @ 15% O2	1.83	11
NOx, g/bhp-hr		0.15
CO, ppmvd @ 15% O2	2.11	70
CO, g/bhp-hr		0.60
VOC, ppmvd @ 15% O2 (as methane)	< 0.14	51
VOC, g/bhp-hr		0.25
Fuel H2S, ppmv	8.3	25

SCR for Biogas–Fired Lean Burn Engines

- Lean burn engines generally have higher efficiency than rich burn engines
- Urea tank required
- Ammonia slip must be minimized
- More expensive than NSCR
- Generally SCR systems more resistant to contaminants than NSCR



Fiscalini Farms Dairy Digester Gas-Fired Engine with SCR



Summary of May 2012 Source Test for Fiscalini Farms and Dairy Engine

Permit N-6311-9: 1,057 bhp lean burn digester gas-fired IC Engine with SCR			
Parameter	Result	Permit Limit	
Pre-Catalyst NOx, ppmvd @ 15% O2	76.04	-	
Pre-Catalyst NOx, g/bhp-hr	1.109	-	
Post-Catalyst NOx, ppmvd @ 15% O2	5.63	11	
Post-Catalyst NOx, g/bhp-hr	0.082	0.15	
% NOx reduction	92.7%	-	
CO, ppmvd @ 15% O2**	112.82	210	
CO, g/bhp-hr	1.00	1.75	
VOC, ppmvd @ 15% O2 (as methane)	14.77	28	
VOC, g/bhp-hr	0.075	0.13	
Ammonia, ppm @ 15% O2	1.36	10	



Compressed Digester Methane as Vehicle Fuel

- One installation in the Valley, Hilarides Dairy
- No need to be near a pipeline
- Replaces combustion of diesel fuel, so no new NOx emissions.



Hilarides Dairy Bio-methane Powered Milk Trucks







Other Low-Emission Technologies for Biogas Issued Permits by the District

- SCR Systems for biogas from food and agricultural wastes
- Greenguard "Virtual Lean Burn" Engines

 Engines with EGR, very low exhaust O2, and NSCR to reduce emissions
- Hydrogen Injection ultra lean burn engines using hydrogen to stabilize combustion
- Biomethane Pipeline Injection

District Promotion of Low Emission Biogas Technologies

- Support demonstrations of solutions that will increase renewable energy production while meeting the Valley's air quality needs
- Provide District funding to renewable energy projects that further reduce emissions
- Work with other agencies to find ways to remove barriers and fund or partially fund promising low-NOx proposals
- Previously issued permits with flexible emission limits to applicants that wanted to test innovative low-emission biogas technologies

Air District Contacts

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Permitting issues:

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Grants, funding issues:

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