

25th world gas conference "Gas: Sustaining Future Global Growth"

# The use of biogas from swine manure as a preliminary agent of a biogas pipeline project development



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Patron

Host





# Introduction





#### **Production** Data:

- Largest swine producer in Brazil;
- Corresponds to 7.5% of state GDP;

# **Environmental Impact:**

- High number of animals/area (287 animal/km<sup>2</sup>);
- Water table pollution;
- Soil conditioning overload;
- Green house gases emissions (Methane-CH<sub>4</sub>).



- Use the biogas to improve pipelines construction feasibility;
- Spread the natural gas distribution networks;
- Contribute to the sustainable development of the state;
- Reduce production costs and improve swine farmers incomes.



#### **Production:**

It's produced by organic matter degradation

### Gross Composition:

- Methane (CH4): 50 70%
- Carbon Dioxide (CO2): 25 50%
- Other compounds (Hydrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Oxygen, Ammonia, Nitrogen and Water)

#### Gross Biogas Heating value:

5,500 kcal/m<sup>3</sup> (21,800 BTU/m<sup>3</sup>)

#### **Biogas Technology Production**





Current method : Covered lagoons



Planned technology: biodigesters with pH, temperature and mixing control

## **Biogas Chain**





#### Santa Catarina State Gas Pipeline







Low feasibility due to:

- Long distances (500 km);
- Mountainous landscape;
- Low NG consumption (firewood as energy);
- High costs (high pressure pipelines)

Alternative biogas pipelines:

- They are close to costumers (local production and consumption);
- Short distances (low costs);

# **Biomethane Inventory**





Number of animals: 6.000.000 (UFSC, 2008) Total biomethane volume (CH<sub>4</sub>): 900,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day





- Paradox: Biogas Production vs. Significant Gas Consumption;
- Biomethane distribution model: NG Pipelines construction or Biomethane Micro Networks;
- Low costs technologies development;
- Biomethane costs are 20% higher than natural gas.

- Use the biomethane compressed/liquefied model as an alternative;
- Get support of government to reduces tax and fees (biogas chain);
- Sell the biomethane as a premium product;
- Mix the biomethane costs in the total costs of natural gas trading;



# Social and environmental benefits:

- Correct waste disposal;
- Best conditions of handling and breeding;
- Breeding increasing;
- Carbon credits incoming;
- Renewable energy production.

# Gas distribution company benefits:

- Anticipation of fuel gas supplying to remote areas;
- Development of new fuel gas sources.



# Thank you, very much.

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