April 10, 2017

Heating the Midwest

International Biomass Conference and Expo Biomass for Residential and Commercial Heating in Off-Grid Communities *A Case Study of Bella Coola, British Columbia*

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Overview

Background Alternatives DES/Decentralized Economics & Risks Co-generation Wood Products Conclusion

Overview

- Background Remote Communities & Bella Coola
- Heating Oil, Propane, Firewood, and Electric Alternatives
- District Energy vs. Decentralized Boilers
- Heat Economics and Risks
- **Co-generation** of Electricity
- Integration with **Wood Products** in a cluster approach
- Conclusion



Overview Background

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Background Remote Communities in Canada

- Not connected to North American electrical grid
 - 200 communities
 - Population of ~ 200,000
 - Range from 10 to ~25,000 people
 - Energy cost up to 10x average in Canada
 - Many First Nations (aboriginal) communities
 - > A large number in NT, YK, QC, ON, and BC
- Micro-grid generation
 - Diesel dominates
 - Small hydro common
 - Several have integrated wind and/or solar
- Firewood heating common
- Remote location impacts cost of heating alternatives

Overview Background

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Background Bella Coola, BC

- Bella Coola Valley
 - Village and Four Mile; Hagensborg
 - Traditional territory of the Nuxalk Nation
 - Connected to Williams Lake by gravel road
 - Docking facilities
 - > 1900 people in the valley; 850 on-reserve
 - Reserve average income <40% BC average</p>
 - Reserve estimates of unemployed: 70-80%
- Research support: Nuxalk Development Corp. & MITACS
 - UBC lead academic institution
 - Bioheat one of nine projects on economic opportunities from the forest
 - Projects on biopower, briquetting, CNC products
 - Support tenure of 20,000 m³/yr, harvest of 12,500 m³/yr, and milling of 4,000 m³/yr



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Wood Products

Conclusion



Business-As-Usual Nuxalk Reserve, BC

	Heating Oil	Propane	Electricity	Firewood
Consumption	435,000 L	110,000 L	4,484,000 kWh	900 cords
Cost of Heat (\$/MWh)	163	141	130 (410*)	46

- 275 residences, 30 commercial buildings
 - Most residences use firewood, back-up heating oil, and electric hot water
 - Commercial buildings usually propane
 - Electricity cost subsidized by BC Hydro
 - Band office and school use ground-source heat pump and hydronic heating systems
- Yearly consumption of ~12,000 MWh (41,000 MMBTU)
 ➢ Average cost of heat = \$100 MWh (\$29/MMBTU)

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DES vs. Decentralized Local and Imported Fuel

District Energy System

- Surveyed community and used GIS analysis
- Four different layouts; energy centre in 4 Mile (flood)
- Heat load dictates pipe diameter
- Space and hot water heating
- Assumed harvest residue feedstock, covered storage
- RetScreen used for costing and climate

Decentralized Boilers

- Boilers scaled, including buffer, for each building
- Bulk purchase of Fröling boilers (Evergreen pricing)
- Pellet fuel assumed trucked from Williams Lake
- Space and hot water heating
- Retain forced-air systems (heating coil)

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District Energy System





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Bella Coola & Four Mile



server

Four Mile



Bella Coola Village



Bella Coola Village





Overview Background Alternatives DES/Decentralized Economics & Risks

Co-generation Wood Products Conclusion



Economics & Risks Summary Results

District Energy System

- Four scenarios
- > 2.1-5.2 MW capacity (relatively flat load curve)
- ≻ \$7.8-18.2 M
- Smallest and largest most economical
- \$128-154/MWh (\$38-45/MMBTU)
- Control of fuel supply

Decentralized Boilers

- Three scenarios
- ≻ \$2.8-7.2 M
- \$110-127/MWh (\$32-37/MMBTU)
- Still dependent upon fuel imports

Overview Background Alternatives DES/Decentralized **Economics & Risks**

Co-generation Wood Products Conclusion



Economics & Risks Policy and Community Considerations

• Electricity is subsidized

- Pay \$0.13-0.17/kWh; diesel cost = \$0.41/kWh
- BC Hydro has incentive to reduce electrical space and hot water heating

• Low cost firewood

- Pellet boilers/DES higher cost
- Isolated community, little travel
- > Stay at home
- Firewood boilers may be best option
- No sewage system
 - DES installation more economically competitive if installed at same time
 - Flooding in Bella Coola septic problems

Overview Background Alternatives DES/Decentralized Economics & Risks <u>Co-generation</u> Wood Products Conclusion



Co-generation

- Sister study compared ORC & gasification/ICE
 - 300 kW ORC could fit load profile of community
 - Need heat revenue (DES) match e-/heat load
 - Competitive with BAU (assuming no subsidy)



- TorchLight and QIEEP completed study on small-scale (<3 MWe) biomass CHP technologies for NRCan
 - 40 companies/technologies assessed

Overview Background Alternatives DES/Decentralized Economics & Risks Co-generation <u>Wood Products</u> Conclusion

Wood Products Cluster Examining the Role of Bioheat

- Integration of bioheat with other forest products
 - Community-scale sawmill
 - > CHP, briquettes, pellets
 - Solid wood products digital technologies, CNC



FOREST PRODUCTS CLUSTER



Overview Background Alternatives DES/Decentralized Economics & Risks Co-generation Wood Products <u>Conclusion</u>

Conclusion

- High cost of energy in remote communities
- BAU fuel will impact viability of DES and pellets
- Heat load density critical for DES
- Co-generation can be possible at small-scale if displacing diesel/heating oil and regulations are supportive
- Bulk purchase of boilers can improve economics
- Integration with solid wood products cluster
- Solid wood products create jobs and increases income, bioheat reduces operating costs
- Community priorities determine best option

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Thank you!

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