

Icknield Biomethane Plant

CO₂ Analysis Report

February 2019

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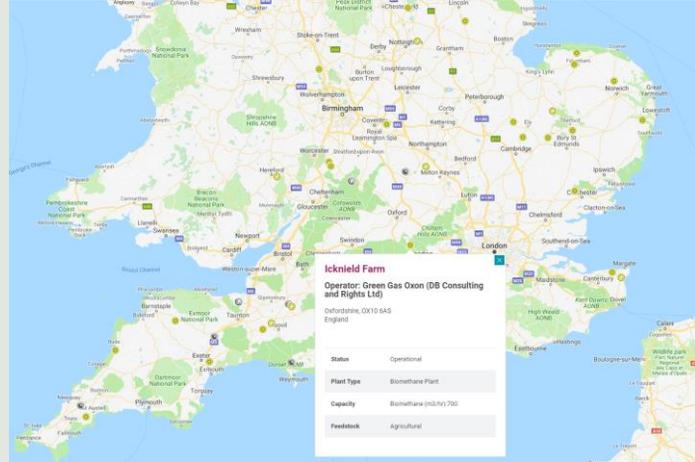
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Executive Summary

Aardvark Certification Ltd (ACL) has been instructed by John Laing Environmental Assets Group Ltd to assess and report against the carbon savings achieved by the 450m³/hr Icknield Biomethane Plant located at the former Icknield farm Ipsden, Oxfordshire, OX10 6AS. This assessment considers the CO₂ savings made as a result of this biogas plant as well as the wider environmental benefits the project has delivered.

Asset Introduction

The Icknield Biomethane Plant is fed on a menu consisting of 44,610 tonnes per annum of agricultural feedstocks including maize and rye silage, agricultural residues and slurry. The biogas plant has a designed maximum export capacity of 450m³/hr biomethane with all biomethane produced exported directly to the national gas grid. A 500kW CHP provides heat and power to meet the energy requirements of the plant. The plant was commissioned in December 2014 and to date has generated 10,092MWh of renewable electricity and a further 191,185MWh of biomethane.



CO₂ Savings from Biomethane

Biomethane offsets significant CO₂ emissions compared with fossil fuel derived gas and electricity. Conversion factors for fossil fuel derived electricity, natural gas and biomethane are shown below:

- UK Generated Electricity: 0.28037 kg CO₂e per kWh
- Natural Gas: 0.18396 kg CO₂e per kWh (gross CV)
- Biomethane: 0.00037703 kg CO₂e per kWh (gross CV)

The calculated CO₂ savings shown within this report are based on the actual savings achieved by the site.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Icknield Biomethane Plant uses a range of agricultural feedstocks to produce energy which comprise of purpose grown crops. The cultivation, harvesting and conversion of the crops to energy requires an element of fossil fuel use. The actual CO₂ savings achieved therefore need to account for the associated GHG emissions produced through the use of the crop based feedstocks. A simplified illustration of the fuel chain shows each step at which GHG emissions are produced through use of crop based feedstocks.



GHG Emissions by Feedstock

Each feedstock has been assessed to determine the specific GHG emissions associated with their use with indicative emissions at each step in the fuel chain shown below based averages for crop type. Manures and residues are deemed to have zero emissions:

GHG Emissions per Feedstock (gCO₂eq/MJ biomethane)



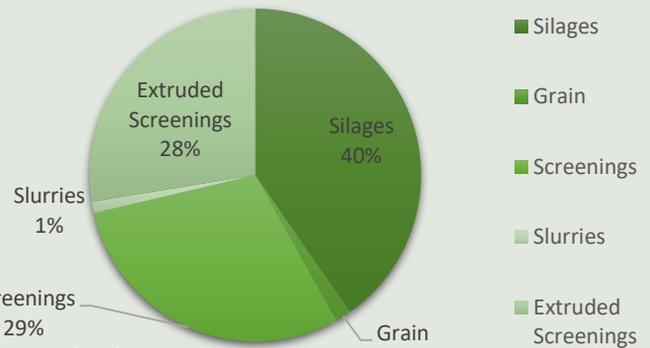
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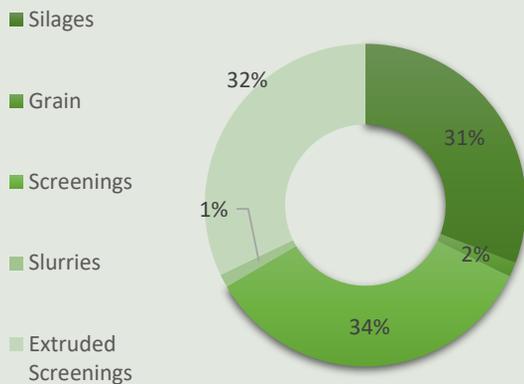
Biogas Apportioning

As the Ickniel Biomethane Plant uses a range of agricultural feedstocks, it is necessary to understand what proportion of the biogas produced is derived from each feedstock in order to quantify the CO₂ savings achieved by the plant. To do this we apportion the biogas across the range of feedstocks based on their individual biogas yields.

Biogas Apportioned by Feedstock



CO₂ saved by Feedstock



CO₂ Apportioning

In order to account for the associated GHG emissions resulting from the use of purpose grown crops to produce the electricity and biomethane, it is necessary to apportion the CO₂ emissions saved as a result of the operation of the biomethane plant by feedstock type. This shows that whilst some feedstocks contribute more to overall biogas production than others, these are not necessarily delivering equivalent levels of CO₂ savings for the plant as emissions associated with their production can be greater or other feedstock types have zero emissions.

CO₂ Savings

With the preceding analysis, it is possible to calculate the CO₂ savings the plant has achieved over its lifetime had the equivalent quantity of energy derived from fossil fuel sources. Total CO₂ emissions which would have come from an equivalent quantity of electricity or natural gas from fossil fuel sources in the UK is shown below along with CO₂ savings made through energy production from the biomethane plant. This shows a total saving to date of 2,402tCO₂e has been saved by the Ickniel Biomethane Plant through electricity production used onsite and a further 27,064tCO₂e has been saved through biomethane production.

Total Energy Produced			UK Generated Electricity		Biogas Generated Electricity	
Electricity	10,092	MWh	Conversion factors	0.28037		
			CO ₂ Equivalent (kg CO ₂ e)	2,829,494	427,934	
			CO ₂ Difference (kg CO ₂ e)		2,401,560	

Total Energy Produced			UK Natural Gas Emissions		Biomethane Emissions	
Biomethane	191,185	MWh	Conversion factors	0.18396		
			CO ₂ Equivalent (kg CO ₂ e)	35,170,393	8,106,870	
			CO ₂ Difference (kg CO ₂ e)		27,063,523	

CO₂ Forecast

An anaerobic digestion plant is typically designed with a 20 year operational lifetime. In practice this may go on well beyond the planned 20 years. Based on the expected 20 year operational forecast, Ickniel Biomethane Plant is expected to save a total of 141,432tCO₂e. This forecast is based on the current GHG emissions associated with the production of feedstocks and operation of the plant. In practice it is expected that improved technology and efficiencies over the remainder of the lifetime of the plant will enable it to reduce its own emissions thereby increasing the overall CO₂ savings it contributes.

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What do these savings mean?

The CO₂ savings achieved by the project can be difficult to comprehend and relate to real world understanding. We therefore equate the savings to every day scenarios such as vehicles, and homes to assist readers in interpreting the data.

The Icknield Biomethane Plant has to date offset 29,465tCO₂e since commissioning and is expected to offset at least 141,432tCO₂e over its operational lifetime. This equates to:

- Equivalent emissions produced by a mid-sized diesel car driving around Earth's equator 20,337 times over the lifetime of the plant
- Removing 3,246 mid-sized diesel cars from UK roads every year over the lifetime of the project
- Providing gas for heating and cooking in 3,023 UK homes for twenty years

Other Environmental/Social Benefits

The Icknield Biomethane Plant delivers other environmental benefits, namely offsetting fossil fuel derived fertilizer use and improving soil health.

The resultant digestate from the plant is used on local farmland as a valuable biofertilizer. The liquid fraction has been particularly useful for establishment of cover crop, oilseed rape and grass.

Use of the digestate as a direct replacement for traditional fertilisers offsets an estimated 444 tCO₂e per annum.

The use of energy crops as feedstock for the biomethane plant has not resulted in any change in land use type.

Methodology

This report has been prepared in good faith by Aardvark Certification Ltd based on data obtained from the owner/operator of the asset reviewed. Our calculations of GHG emissions associated with the production of biogas from the plant has been through the UK Solid and Gaseous Biomass Carbon Calculator (B2C2), V2 Build 36 updated in October 2015. Our GHG emissions assumptions for this plant are based on an annualised average emissions value for the plant by feedstock type. Biogas yield data is based on that reported by the plant operator over a 32 month period.

Our calculations of CO₂ savings are based on IFI Approach to GHG Accounting for Renewable Energy Projects. Baseline Emission Factors used in this analysis are taken directly from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2018.

Energy usage statistics are taken from OfGEM - <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/gas/retail-market/monitoring-data-and-statistics/typical-domestic-consumption-values>

Mileage travelled per vehicle in the UK was taken from the RAC Foundation.

Digestate NPK values sourced from Defra's Fertiliser Manual 2017 (RB209) 9th edition

Liability

This document contains information and may contain conclusions and recommendations. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information is accurate and that the opinions expressed are sound. However, Aardvark EM Limited cannot be made liable for any errors or omissions or for any losses or consequential losses resulting from decisions based on the information.



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