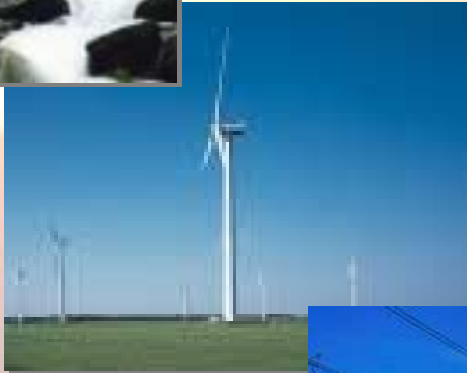




Usage of Landfill Biogas

Jerry Leone

General Manager – Renewable Energy



Options for Using LFG

- ◆ **Electricity production**
 - reciprocating engines
 - combustion turbines
 - external combustion engine (future)
- ◆ **Direct use as a boiler, furnace, or kiln fuel**
- ◆ **Upgrade to pipeline quality gas**
- ◆ **Microturbines and fuel cells**
- ◆ **Niche alternatives**

Technology Trends

◆ Electricity Generation

- Currently 2/3 of US operational projects generate electricity
- These projects represent over 1,000 MW of capacity
- 80+ electricity projects in construction or planning

◆ Direct Use

- Trend toward more direct-use projects
- 21 operational in 1990
- 106 operational in 2001
- Expect dramatic increase in future

Direct Gas Utilization



- ◆ **Use of LFG as fuel in brick/cement kilns and furnaces**
- ◆ **Gas conveyed to nearby customer for use in boiler**
- ◆ **Space heating (limited)**
- ◆ **Over 75 projects**
- ◆ **Pipelines 1 to 15 miles**

LFG Direct Use

◆ Advantages

- Simplest technology
- Generally, minimal processing requirements
- Able to use gas as it becomes available
- Most cost effective
- Two party agreement
- Higher priced commodity

◆ Disadvantages

- Requires locating an end user
- Could require utility status classification
- Easements may need to run through urban areas

Electricity Generation



- ◆ **Most prevalent application**
- ◆ **Electricity sold to utility or nearby customer (rare)**
- ◆ **Size: 500 kW to 50 MW**
- ◆ **Caterpillar, Jenbacher, Deutz, Waukesha**
- ◆ **Requires min. gas cleaning**

Electricity Generation

◆Advantages

- No local end user needed
- Power could be used on-site
- Allows waste heat recovery



◆Disadvantages

- Higher capital and costs
- Utilities can be difficult to deal with
- Long term agreement necessary
- Some markets not competitive enough

Pipeline Quality Gas Upgrade

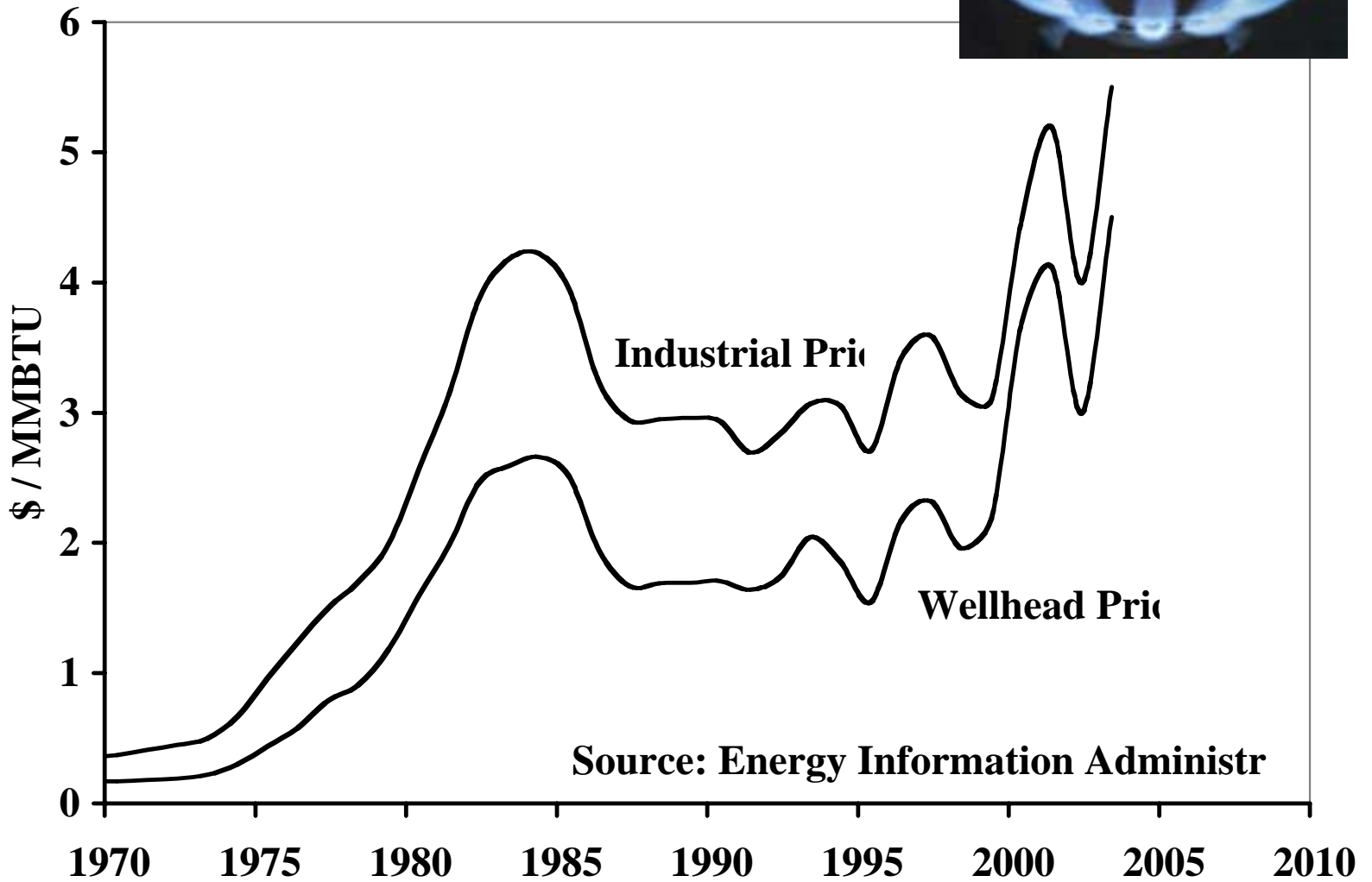
◆ Advantages

- Cost effective only for landfills with high gas volumes
- Beneficial in areas where natural gas prices are high
- Potential to produce “Dry Ice” (Liquid CO₂) for sale
- High maintenance requirements

◆ Disadvantages

- High capital costs due to substantial processing requirements
- Extensive treatment (remove nitrogen, CO₂, and other constituents)
- Conform to strict quality specifications
- Economics only work for large landfills

Gas Price History



Source: Energy Information Administr

Pipeline Quality Gas Upgrade

◆ Technology Advances

- New, lower cost technologies entering the market
- Physical and/or chemical removal of impurities

Pipeline Quality Gas Upgrade

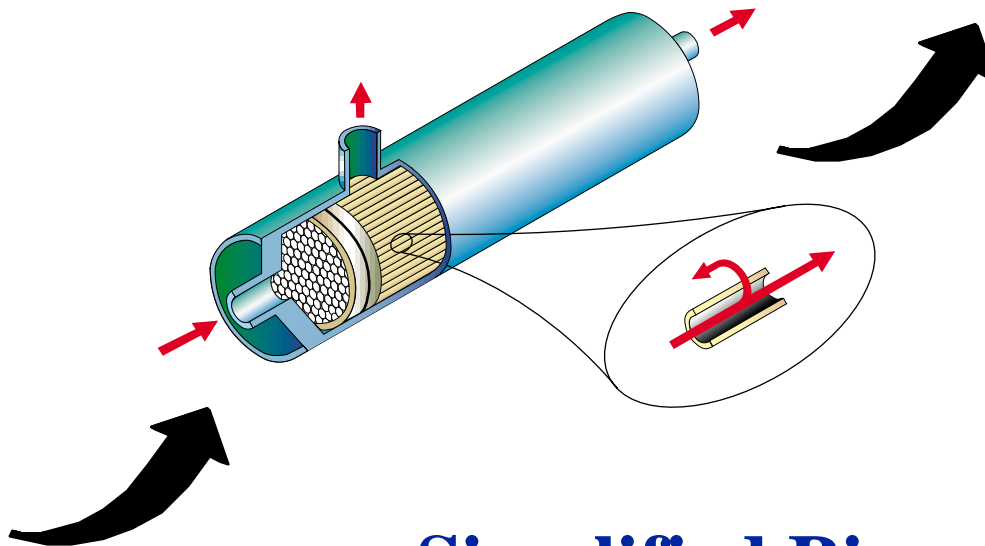
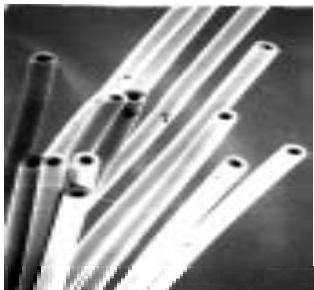


Ukrainian technology installed in Alabama (US)



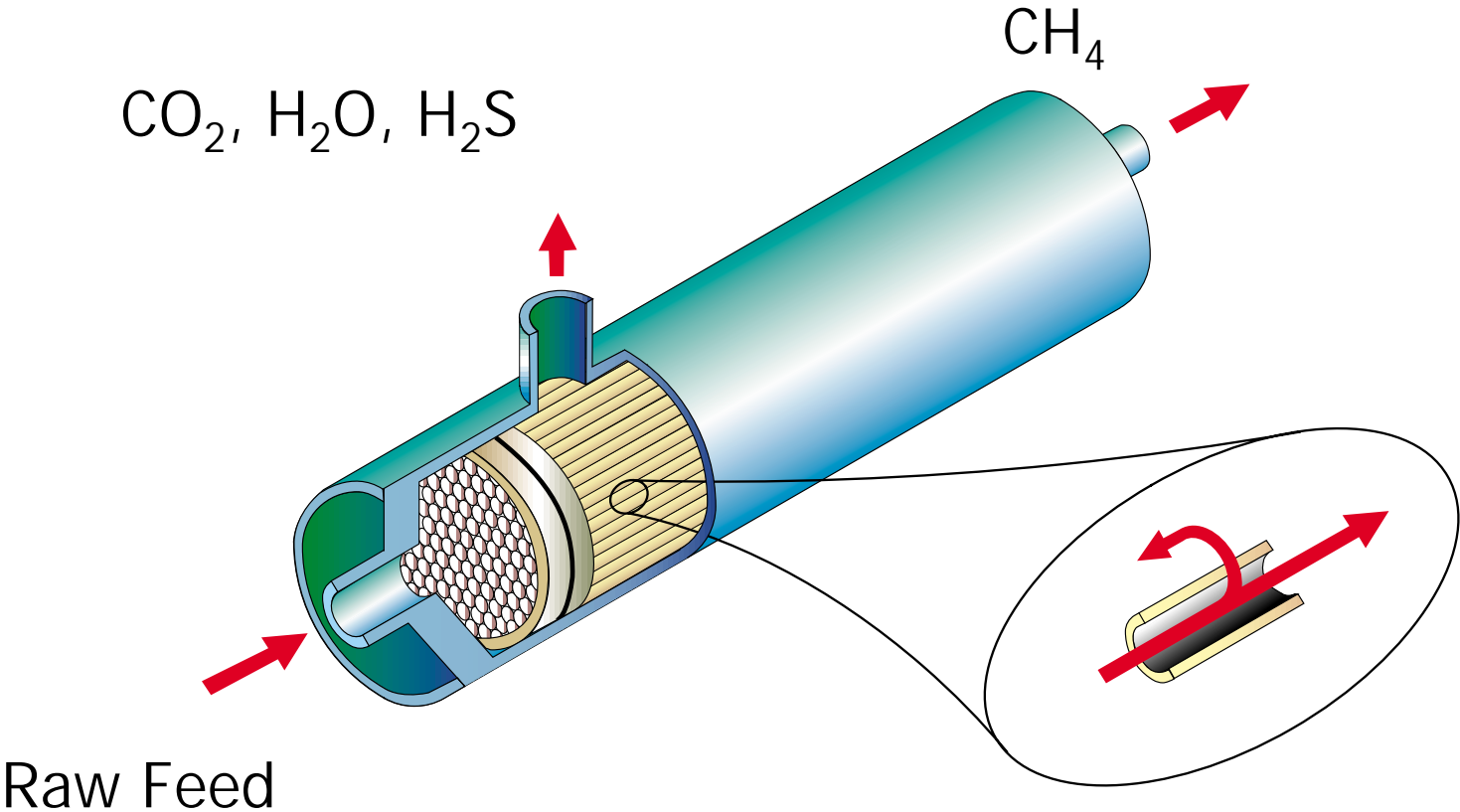
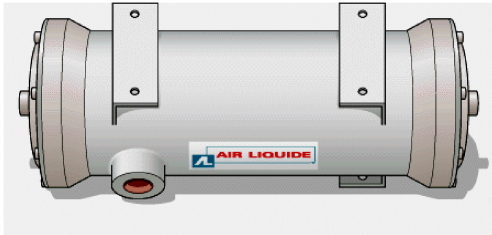
AIR LIQUIDE™

M EDAL
M EM BRANE SEPARATION SYSTEM S
DUPONT AIR LIQUIDE



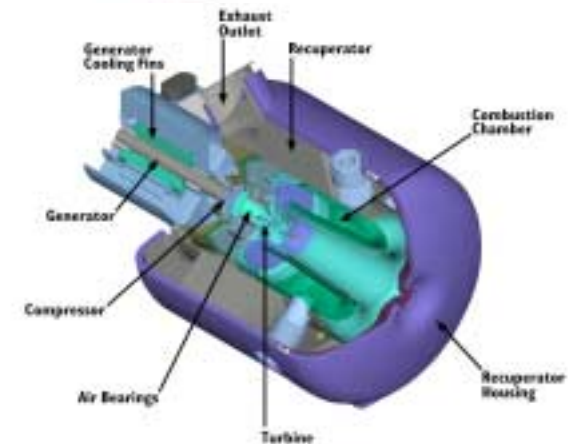
Simplified Biogaz System

Membrane Module



Microturbine Overview

- ◆ A high speed turbo-charged generator that produces stationary power
- ◆ Proven within aviation industry
- ◆ Available in sizes ranging between 25 kW to 75 kW



Microturbines

◆ Advantages

- Low emissions
- Multiple fuel capacity
- Light weight/small size
- Requires a lower degree of pretreatment than high BTU or fuel cell systems
- Lower maintenance costs
- Modules can be linked to increase in gas flow

◆ Disadvantages

- Low efficiencies
- Has been tested mostly for natural gas applications
- Limited track record of performance
- Requires gas cleaning

Fuel Cells



- ◆ **Chemically convert gas to electricity**
- ◆ **Extensively used in NASA space applications**
- ◆ **Demonstration phase for LFG**
- ◆ **May be possible to extract hydrogen**

Fuel Cells

◆Advantages

- High efficiency
- Minimal emissions
- Modular
- Mature technology when used with natural gas

◆Disadvantages

- Limited track record of performance on LFG
- Extensive pretreatment required for LFG
- High Cost

Niche Alternatives

- ◆ Greenhouses
 - use of CO₂
- ◆ Vehicle Fuel
 - CNG
 - LNG
- ◆ Leachate Evaporation
- ◆ Pottery and glass blowing



Energy
Xchange
A Renewable Energy Center

Summary of Technology Trends

- ◆ Growth in direct use projects
- ◆ Greater diversity in project types
- ◆ Many proven/cost effective ways to use LFG
- ◆ Selection of technology is site specific
- ◆ Technologies exist for low and high volumes of gas
- ◆ Alternatives are emerging