

Carbon Footprint analysis to guide climate change mitigation strategy

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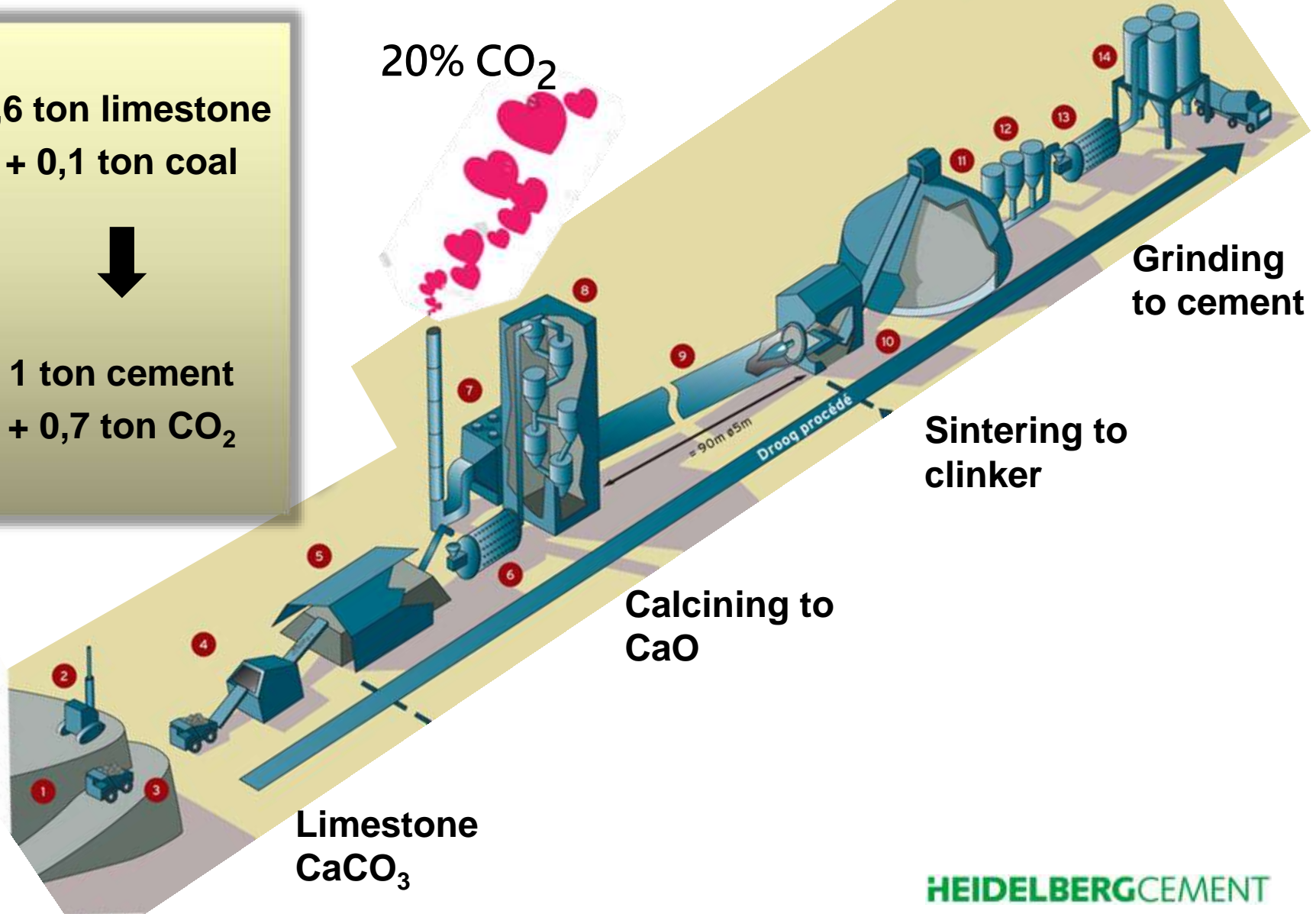
Snapshot of Cement manufacturing

1,6 ton limestone
+ 0,1 ton coal

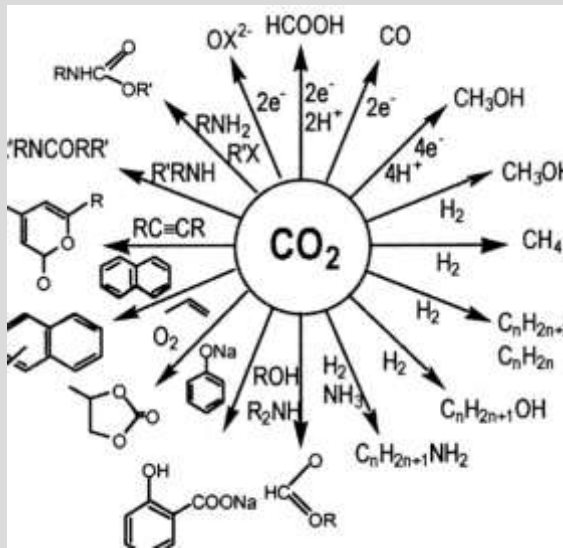


1 ton cement
+ 0,7 ton CO₂

20% CO₂



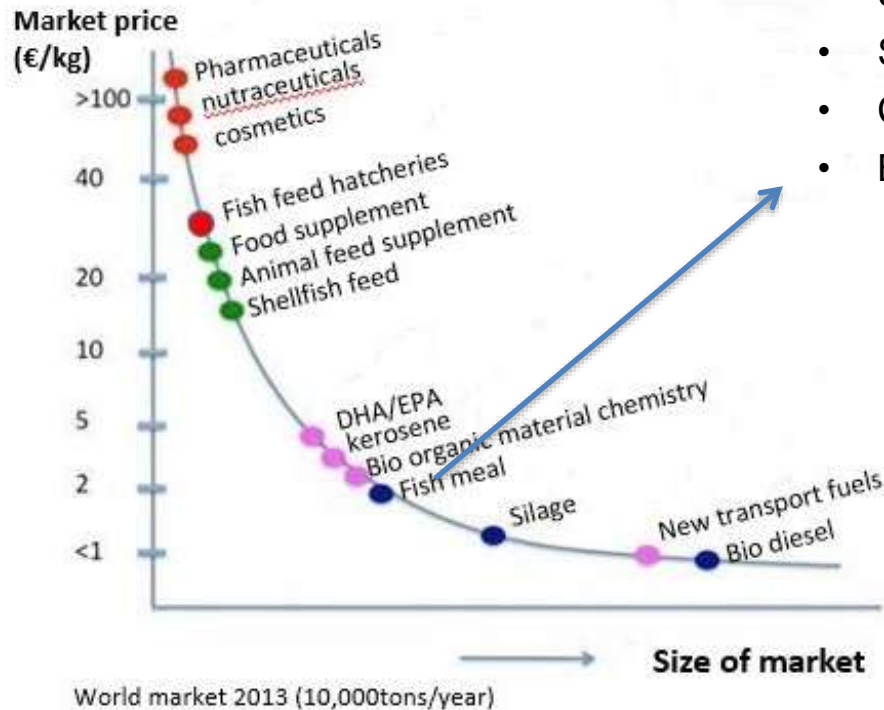
Carbon Capture and Utilization: building partnerships



**CO₂ VALUE
EUROPE**

www.greenwin.be/faq/2-pager.pdf

CO₂-uptake by micro-algae to produce animal feed



Fish meal

- Substantial market
- Solid market, clear specifications
- Competitive cost achievable within few years
- Bridge to larger market of animal feed

Feed market has good potential at achievable price!

LCM – assessment: three comparable fish feed ingredients



Micro-algae

Quality

Protein, Carbohydrates, Fat*
*often called Lipids

Key for CF

- * CO₂-uptake at production
- * High power consumption → use of renewables key

Other parameters

- * No pesticides
- * Only use seawater



Soybean

Quality

Protein, Carbohydrates, Fat

Key for CF

- * CO₂-uptake at production
- * Need for arable land → Land-Use-Change key

Other parameters

- * Pesticides
- * Rain-/ground water



Herring-meal

Quality

Protein, Carbohydrates, Fat

Key for CF

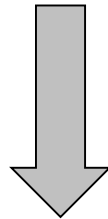
- * No CO₂-uptake
- * Fuel boat catching fish
- * Energy when processing

Other parameters

- * Herring is human food and is degraded to fish-feed

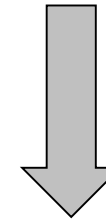
A semi-industrial scale project: micro-algae production in Safi (Morocco)

Installation - 4 Hectare	Type of material	CO ₂ footprint per unit	Unit	Quantity	Min. life span	kg CO ₂ eq /ton Algae
Disposable bags	LDPE	2.1	kg CO ₂ /kg	15360	2	79
Foil below bags + piping	PVC	2.2	kg CO ₂ /kg	5600	10	6
Shade cover + vessels	HDPE	1.9	kg CO ₂ /kg	14400	15	9
Pumps + container	Steel	3.3	kg CO ₂ /kg	5680	15	6
Nutrients	mix Fe, P, N	3.4	kg CO ₂ /kg	13000	1	223
Chemicals	H ₂ O ₂ solution	1.1	kg CO ₂ /kg	100	1	1
Water	seawater	0.030	kg CO ₂ /m ³	28000	1	4
Electricity	PV-panels	0.040	kg CO ₂ /kWh	800000	1	160
Total						488



CO₂-emission at production:

488 kg CO₂eq / ton algae

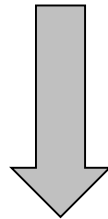


CO₂-load due to Land Use Change:

0 CO₂eq / ton algae

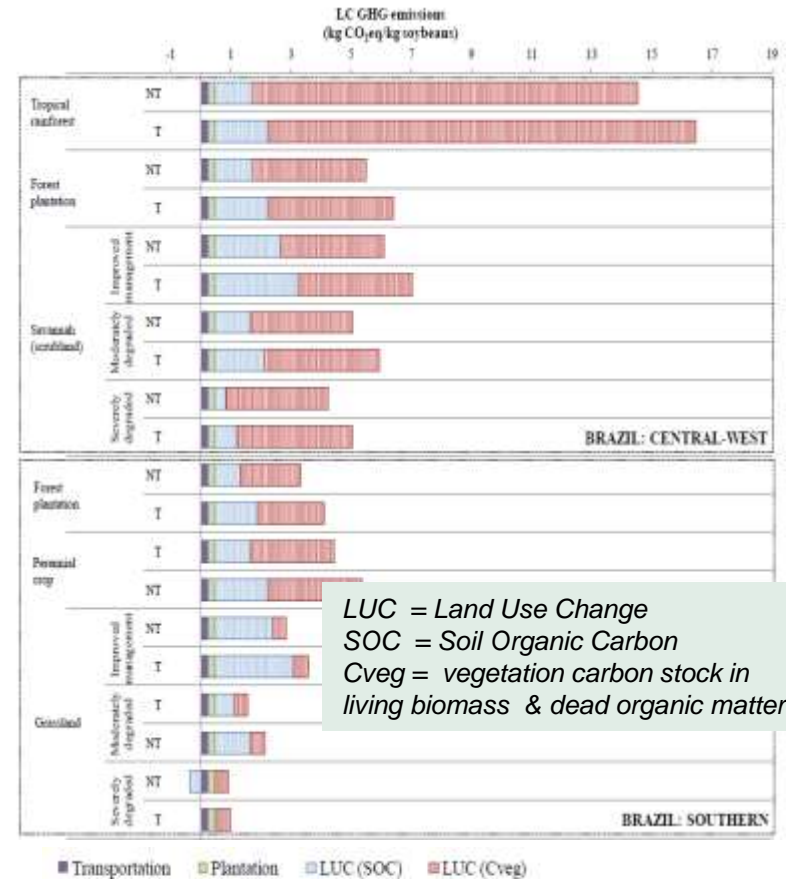
Soybean production in Brazil

Installation - 4 Hectare	Type of material	CO ₂ footprint per unit	Unit	Quantity	Min. life span	kg CO ₂ eq /ton Algae
Lime	CaO	0.75	kg CO ₂ /kg	1332	1	68
Seed		0.61	kg CO ₂ /kg	184	1	8
Fuel Tractor	diesel	2.79	kg CO ₂ /l	120	1	23
Electricity	grid	0.50	kg CO ₂ /kWh	72	1	2
Fertilizer	mix N, P, K	0.8	kg CO ₂ /kg	728	1	42
Crop residues	e.g. N ₂ O	0.16	kg CO ₂ /kg	5575	1	60
Pesticides	mix H, F, I	5.4	kg CO ₂ /kg	23	1	8
Tractor equipm	steel	3.3	kg CO ₂ /kg	20000	0.0002	0.8
Total				728		213

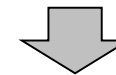


CO₂-emission at production:

213 kg CO₂eq / ton soybean



*LUC = Land Use Change
SOC = Soil Organic Carbon
Cveg = vegetation carbon stock in living biomass & dead organic matter*



CO₂-load due to Land Use Change:

500 – 17000 kg CO₂eq / ton soybean

Carbon Footprint on a like-for-like basis



Micro-algae Morocco

CF	kg CO ₂ /kg dry
photosynthesis	-1,8
production	+0,5
land use change	0

Total	- 1,3



Soybean Brazil

CF	kg CO ₂ /kg dry
photosynthesis	-1,3
production	+0,2
land use change	+1,5

Total	+ 0,4



Herring-meal Average

CF	kg CO ₂ /kg dry
photosynthesis	0
fishing	+0,3
processing	+0,2
land use change	0

Total	+ 0,5

Micro-algae production Morocco gives large CO₂-saving

Applicable measures to accelerate deployment

- Develop uniform accepted CF-template for micro-algae, taking into account:
 - Location
 - Production method
- Stimulus package for (fish) feed producers /users to gradually reduce CO₂-footprint of feed materials
- Check if the regulatory framework is adequate for micro-algae based feed production and use
- Define the CO₂-reduction factor allocated to the CO₂-generator in relation to MRV rules (e.g. in the EU-ETS)

