



<http://www.diva-portal.org>

Preprint

This is the submitted version of a paper presented at *International Oil Palm Conference 2008*.

Citation for the original published paper:

Sani, L., Harahap, F., Silveira, S., Herawan, T. (2018)

Identifying opportunities to manage palm oil mill effluent (POME): the case of Indonesia

In:

N.B. When citing this work, cite the original published paper.

Permanent link to this version:

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:kth:diva-235427>



Identifying opportunities to manage palm oil mill effluent (POME): the case of Indonesia

Lorenzo Sani^{1,2}, Fumi Harahap¹, Semida Silveira¹, Tjahjono Herawan³

¹Royal Institute of Technology, KTH (Sweden); ²European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT) InnoEnergy M.Sc. SELECT; ³Indonesian Oil Palm Research Institute, IOPRI.



Research question:

How can palm oil mills adopt sustainable pathways for the treatment of POME?

Context:

- High methane emissions from POME (55% of GHG emissions of mill operations)¹
- By 2020 all certified palm oil mills should avoid methane emissions²
- Proven technologies for POME treatment available³

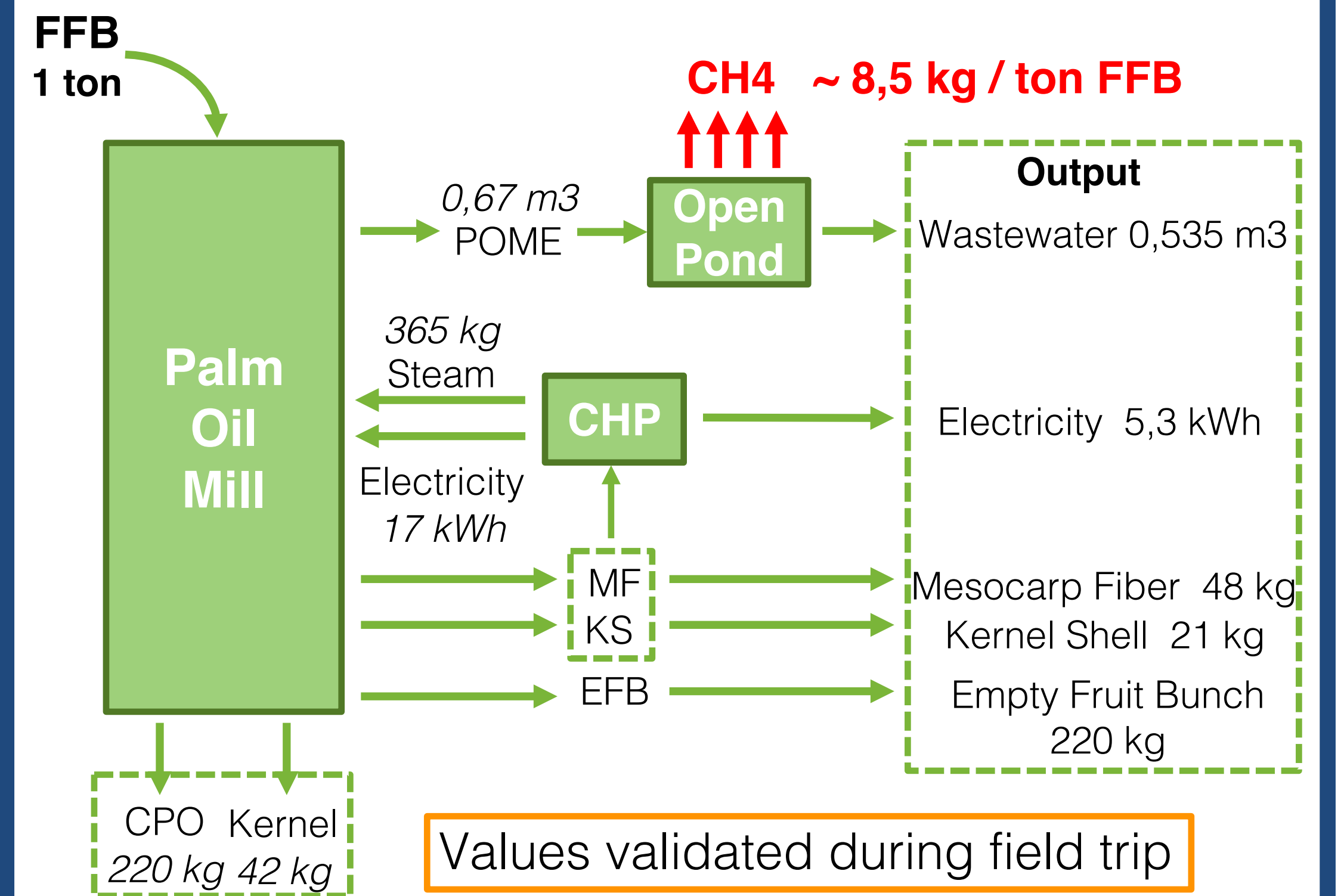
BUT

- Low incentives for POM to adopt methane capture technologies³

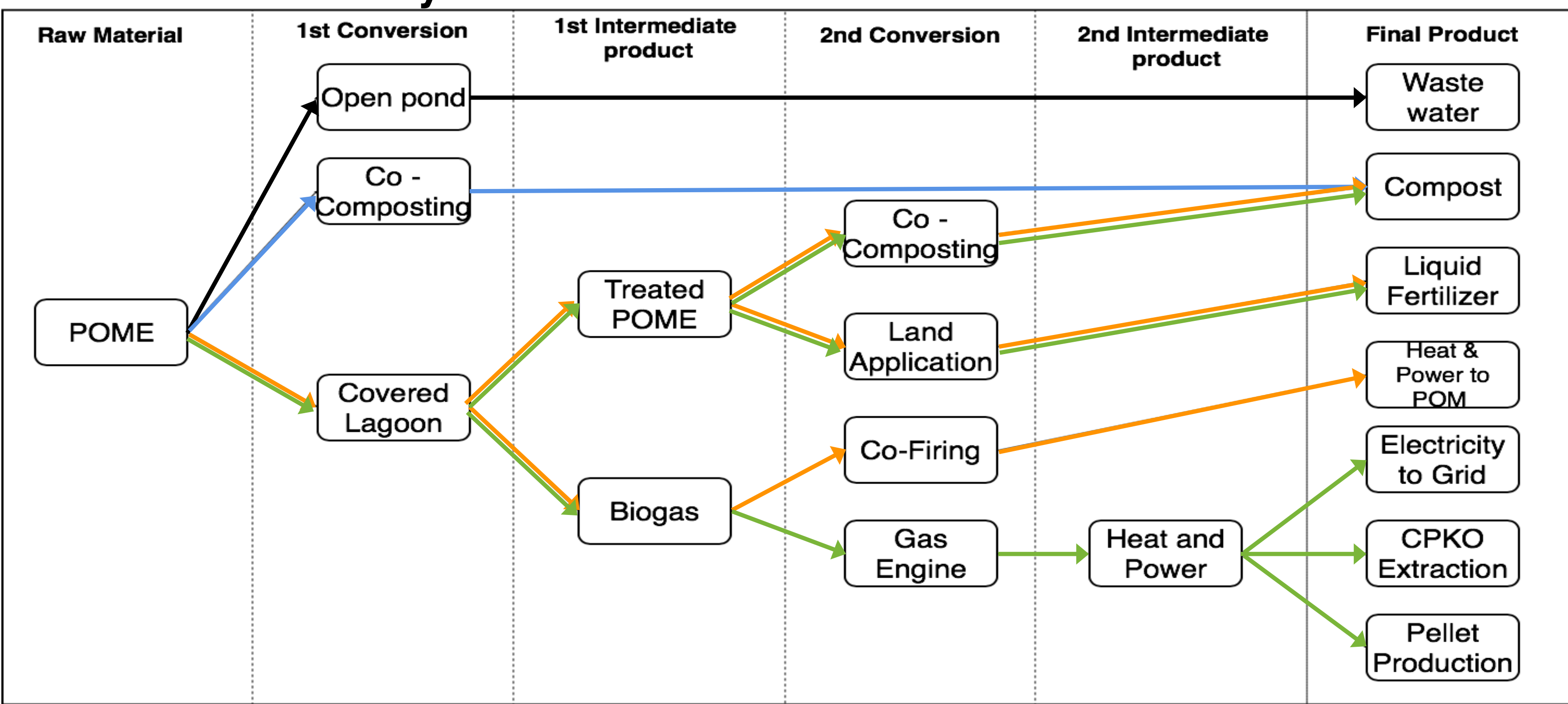
Research Objectives:

- Identify POME treatment pathways
- Propose various biorefinery concepts
- Sustainability Evaluation: Economic, Environmental and Social
- Propose the optimal solution in grid connected & off-grid palm oil mills

Conventional System



Conversion Pathways



Field Trip

- IOPRI Medan
- SMART research center



Ec1 - **CAPEX** Capital Expenditure

Ec2 - **Profit**: Profit per year

Ec3 - **PBT**: Pay back time

Ec4 - **IRR**: Internal Rate of Return

Economic Impact

Multi Criteria Analysis

En1 - **GWP**: Global Warming Potential

En2 - **NEB**: Net Energy Balance

Balance

Environmental Impact

S1 - **Jobs**: n° jobs created

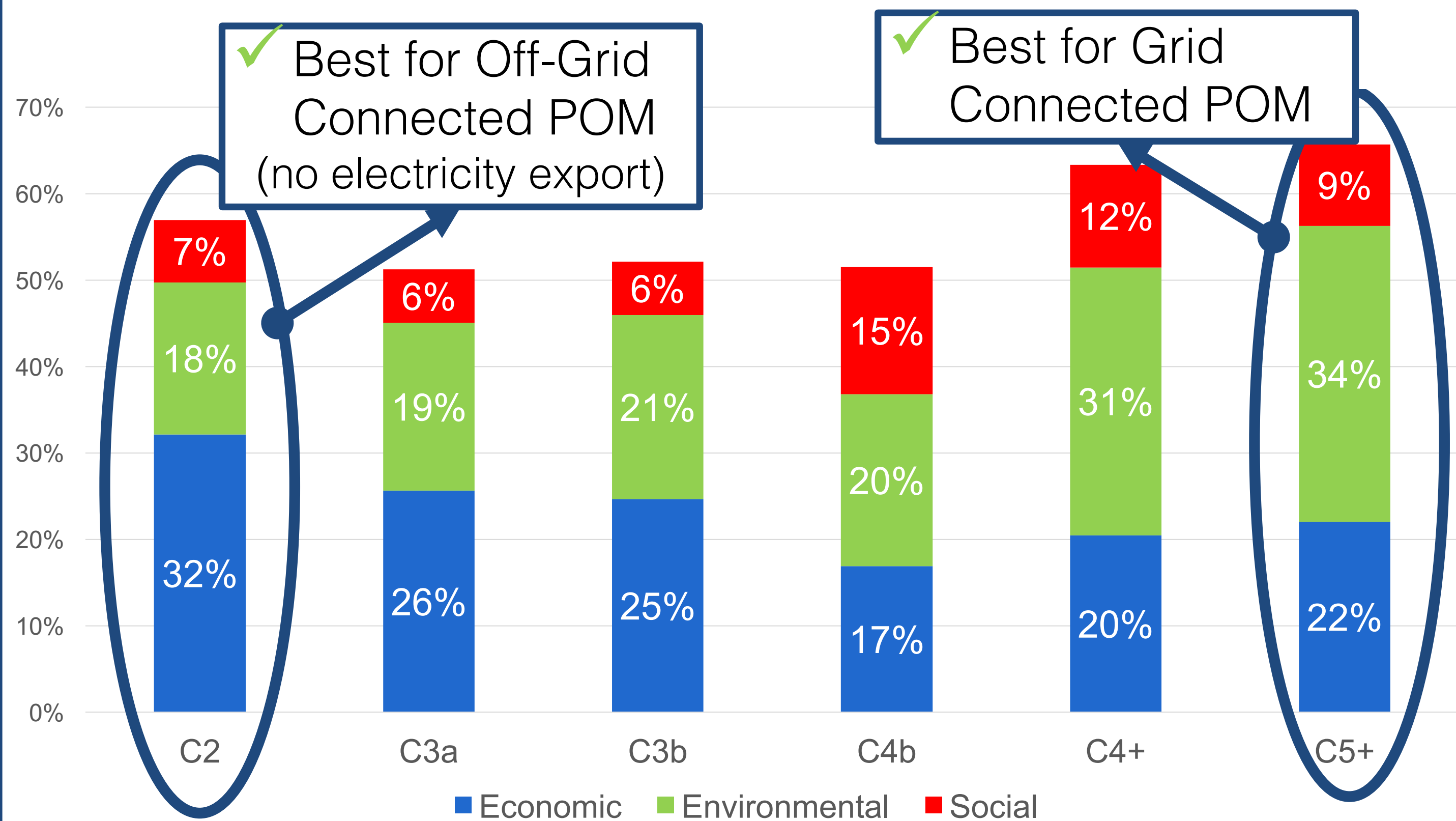
S2 - **Elec**: Electrification Potential

Social Impact

Summary of Biorefineries Selected

Case	Description
C1	Conventional
C2	Co-composting
C3b	Co-firing + Co-composting T-POME
C4a	ICE + T-POME land application
C4b	ICE + Co-composting T-POME
C4+	ICE + Pellet + Land application
C5+	ICE + Pellet + CPKO + Land application

$$\text{Sustainability Score} = Ec * W_{Ec} + Env * W_{Env} + Soc * W_{Soc}$$



Note: the conventional case (C1) is used as reference for part of the scoring system

Main Takeaways

- Biorefinery concepts provide pathways to comply with the strictest environmental regulations for treating POME while increasing the revenues for the palm oil mill
- The new concepts achieved positive impact on all categories
- Alternatives with high integration of residues treatments (i.e. pellet and CPKO production) achieved the best results
- Generation of electricity from biogas is not convenient if it's solely sold to the grid
- Biorefinery with co-composting of raw POME and EFB (C2) is the most suited for off-grid POMs (low investment & no electricity export)
- Biorefinery with integration of pellet production and kernel crushing plant (C5+) achieved the best results for grid connected palm oil mills

References:

- C. Bessou et al., 2014, "Pilot application of PalmGHG, the RSPO greenhouse gas calculator for oil palm products." J. Clean. Prod., vol. 73, pp. 136-145, 2014.
- APEC, 2017, "Strategy for Large-Scale Implementation of Biogas Capture from Palm Oil Mill Effluent and Reuse for Renewable Electricity Generation", Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Singapore.
- S.k. Loh et al., 2017, "First Report on Malaysia's experiences and development in biogas capture and utilization from palm oil mill effluent under the Economic Transformation Programme: Current and future perspectives". Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 74(July), pp.1257-1274.
- Garcia-Nunez, J.A., Ramirez-Contreras, N.E., et al., 2016. Evolution of palm oil mills into bio-refineries: Literature review on current and potential uses of residual biomass and effluents. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 110, pp.99-114