



NIBIO

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF
BIOECONOMY RESEARCH



NIBIO

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF
BIOECONOMY RESEARCH

Biogas in Norway and its role in the new circular bioeconomy

Joshua F. Cabell

Nordic Biogas Conference

Oslo, 10.04.2019

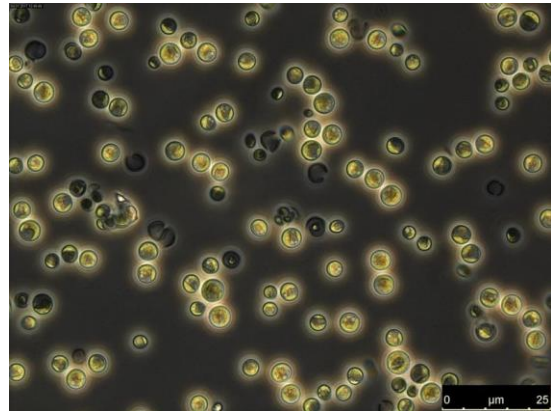
One of Norway's largest research institutes

A stretched-out country with a varied growth season. 1700 km from Lindesnes til Nordkapp in a straight line, 2500 km by car.



680 employees in different locations.
Annual turnover 77 million Euro.
Owned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Bioeconomy is the transformation of biological resources...



...into useful products and services



LINEAR VS CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY



Linear economy

⇒ Sees resources as waste

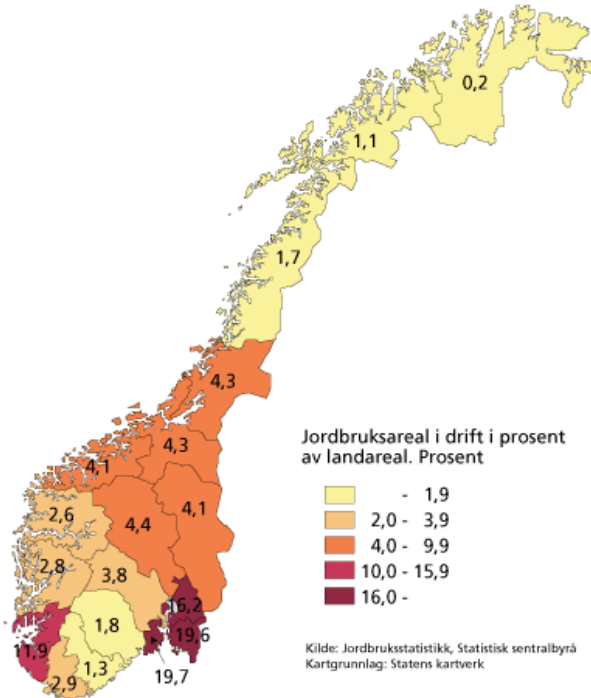
Circular

⇒ Sees waste as a resource

EXAMPLES OF ADDING VALUE TO SECONDARY RESOURCES WITHIN THE «BLUE-GREEN» CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY



What *really* makes Norway unique (in a biogas context)?

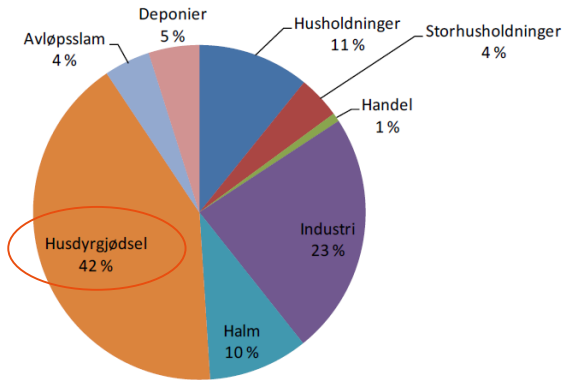


Fish sludge, AD and the bioeconomy

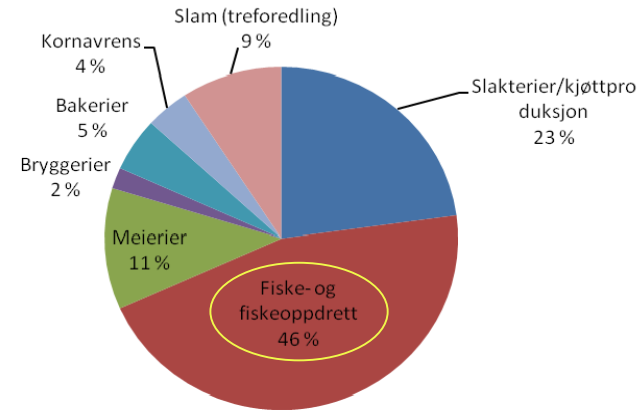


Fish sludge + manure = a match made in heaven?

Fordeling av teoretisk energipotensial mellom ulike biogassressurser i Norge



Fordeling teoretisk energipotensial fra biogassressurser fra industri (~ 1400 GWh)



From: Raadal et al, 2008, *Potensialstudie for biogass i Norge*
Østfoldforskning

Co-digestion of fish sludge and manure



Fish sludge (feces and feed) is a waste product from Norway's salmon farming industry and is high in energy and nutrients. A study to test the feasibility of co-digesting sludge from a smolt hatchery with dairy cattle slurry in lab-scale anaerobic digesters was conducted with the goal of finding the optimal mixture for maximum gas production and a stable process.



Background & Objectives
Norway produced 2.6 million salmon smolts in 2014. The Norwegian Department of Fisheries, which handles the production of salmon, is developing a circular economy. The most extensive method of disposing of salmon sludge with least cost and other applying it directly to agricultural fields as a fertilizer or returning it to a hatchery, with or without composting, should receive highest priority. The most extensive method of disposing of salmon sludge with least cost and other applying it directly to agricultural fields as a fertilizer or returning it to a hatchery, with or without composting, should receive highest priority.

Materials & Methods
Four continuous-flow batch reactors (CFBR) with a working volume of 20 l were used to test the feasibility of co-digesting salmon smolt sludge (SS) and dairy cattle manure (DCM) in a 20:80 ratio. The reactors were equipped with liquid phase (LP) and solid phase (SP) bioreactors. The reactors were equipped with liquid phase (LP) and solid phase (SP) bioreactors. The reactors were equipped with liquid phase (LP) and solid phase (SP) bioreactors.

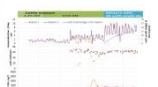


Conclusion
Co-digestion of hatchery sludge with cattle slurry is effective for increasing biogas production in digesters while maintaining a stable process over time. The resulting mixture for biogas production was profitable and being to allow treated farm AD with pure hatchery sludge. The results showed that the mixture of 20% fish sludge and 80% dairy cattle manure gave the best results.



Results & Discussion
Hydrolytic retention time (HRT) in the two systems that received pure hatchery sludge ranged from 10 to 15 days. Specific methane production after transition from manure to sludge ranged from 0.07 to 0.12 m³ CH₄/kg VS. The results showed that the mixture of 20% fish sludge and 80% dairy cattle manure gave the best results.

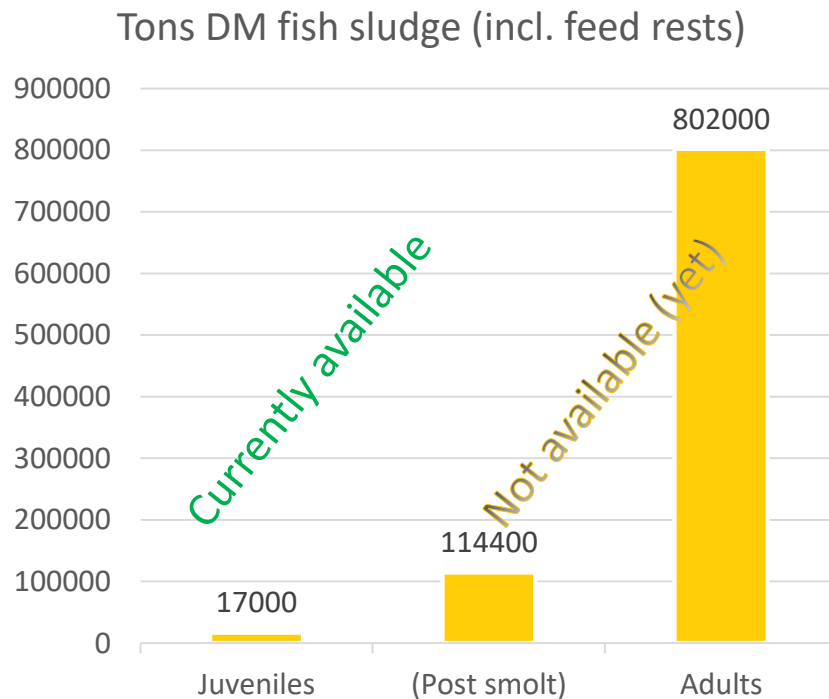
Parameter	Unit	Value
Biogas production	m ³ /day	0.12
CH ₄ production	m ³ /day	0.08
CO ₂ production	m ³ /day	0.04
VS reduction	%	45



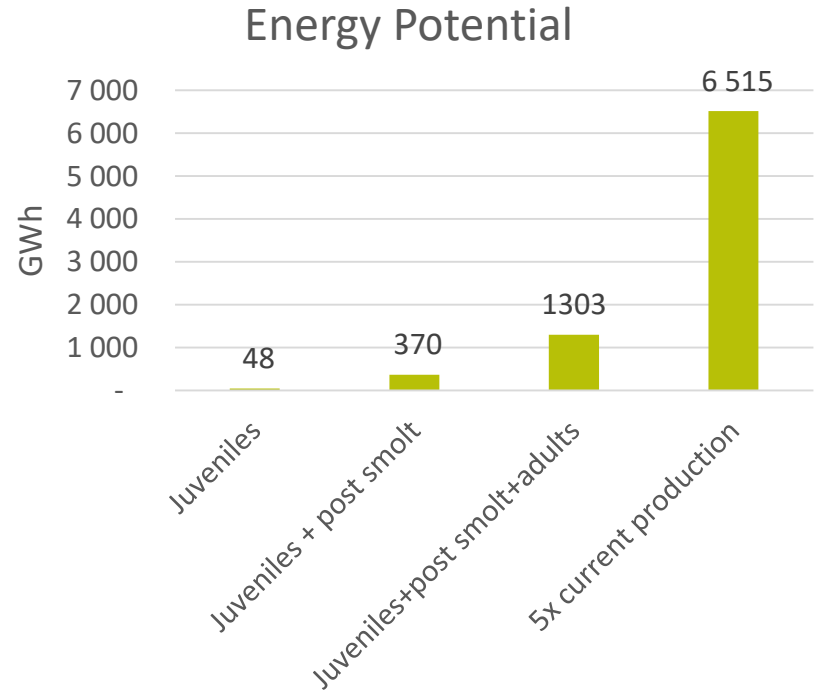
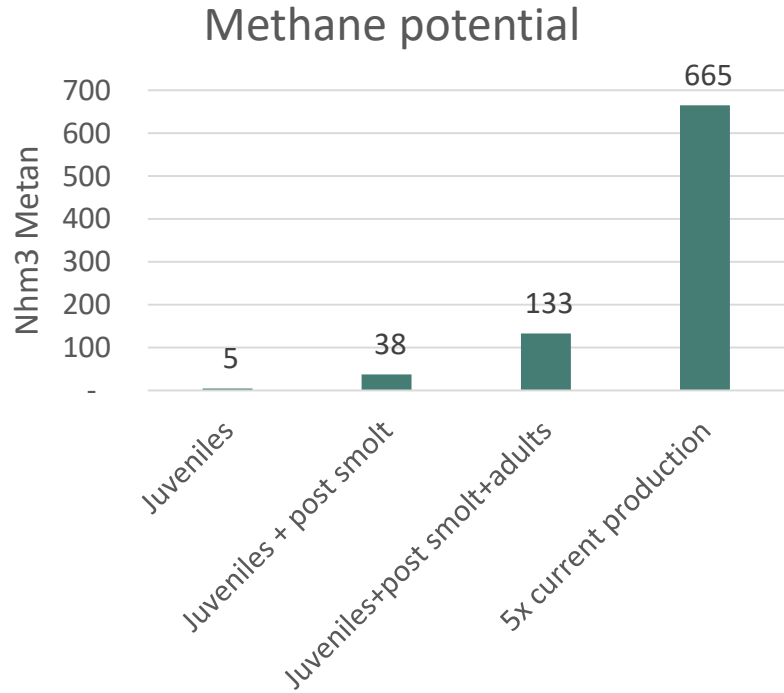
- Fish sludge high N – makes sole digestion problematic.
- Blend of 20% fish sludge and 80% almost 3X biomethane production with no sign of instability.
 - From 0,131 l/g VS to 0,304 l/g VS
- The same applies to fish silage (dead fish and off-cuts) – 20:80 ratio gave best results.
- Emerging technologies making sole digestion possible.

How much fish sludge is produced in Norway?

- **304 million** salmon juveniles in 2018¹ (freshwater sludge, available)
- **1 331 000 ton** salmon in 2018¹ (marine sludge, currently unavailable)
- Goal of increasing production five-fold by 2050.
- An increasing amount will be land-based or within closed pens.



Theoretical biogas potential of fish sludge



Biogas isn't just about gas...

Recycling of nutrients, reduced pollution, increased food production



Foto: Stian Sørensen

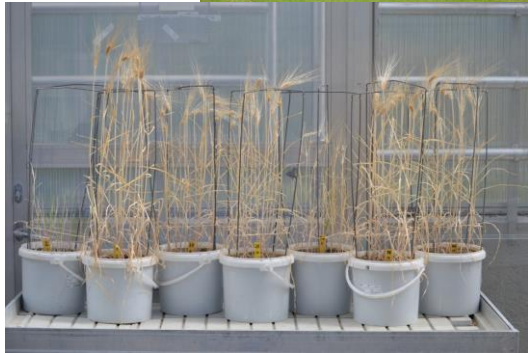
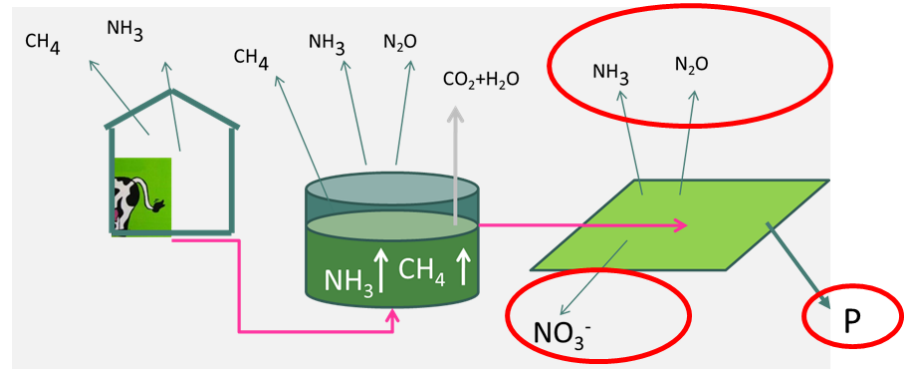


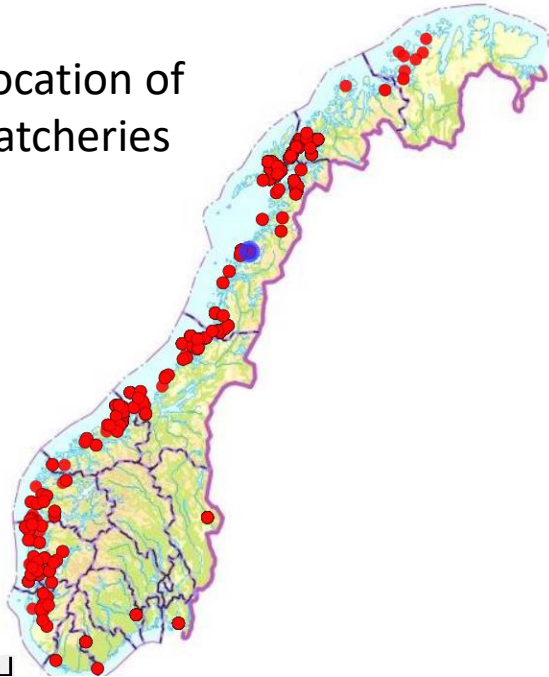
Foto: Trond Knapp Haraldsen



8-9000 tonn fosfor/år i fiskegjødsel₁

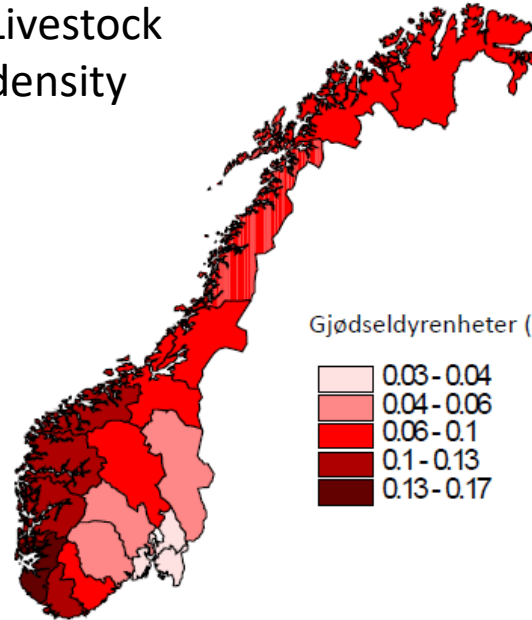
The challenge of P

Location of hatcheries

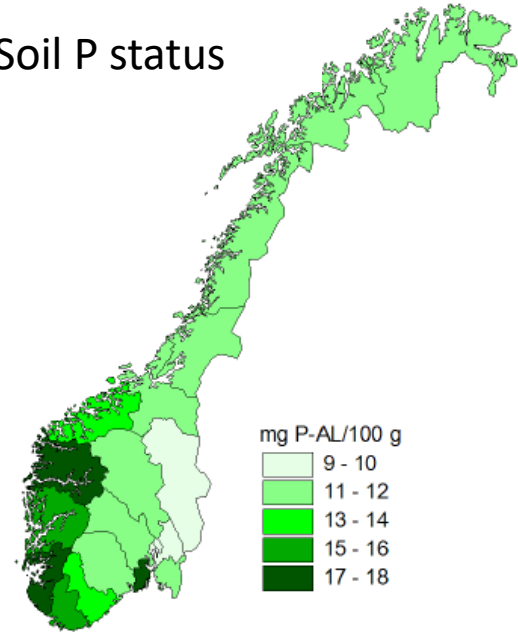


Source: Norwegian Fisheries Department

Livestock density



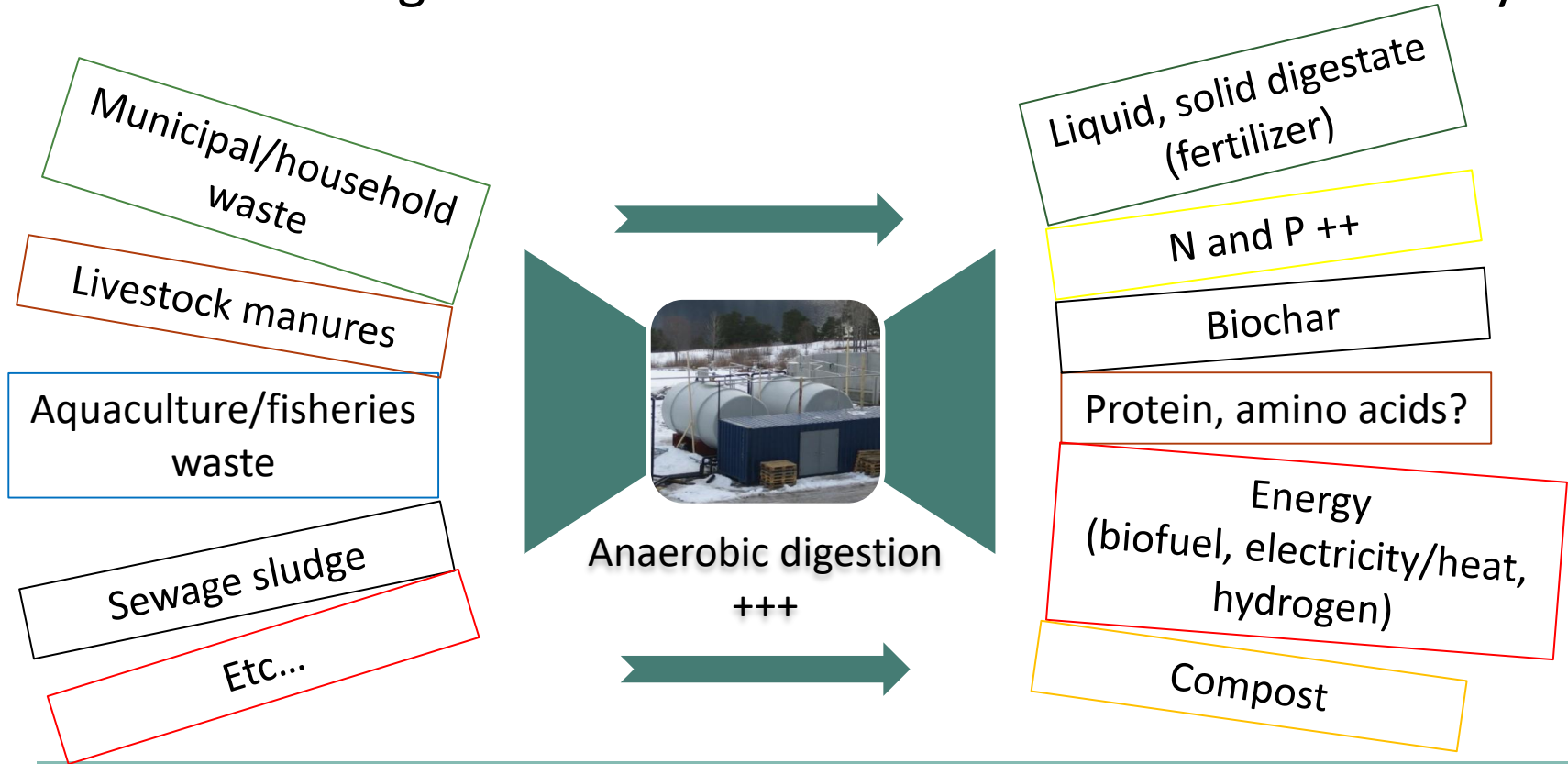
Soil P status



Source: Bechmann 2014

8-900 tons P released in the form of fish sludge per year.¹

Anaerobic digestion: a hub in the circular bioeconomy



Barriers to making circular bioeconomy a reality

- Regulatory and legislative
- Bioaccumulation (heavy metals, POP, dioxins), microplastic
- Antibiotic resistance, prions, pharmaceuticals
- Economics and market
- Logistics

AD can in combination with other processes address many of these challenges



NIBIO

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF
BIOECONOMY RESEARCH

Thank You!

Joshua Cabell

Joshua.cabell@nibio.no



NIBIO

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF
BIOECONOMY RESEARCH

www.nibio.no



@nibio.no

@nibio_no