Project Idea Note

DANAYMA

Methane extraction from Palm industry project



This PIN has been developed by the project developer, with the support of the CDM Promotion Office – $\mathsf{CORDELIM}$.



A. Basic Project description

| Name of Project and date submitted | DANAYMA – Methane recuperation from Palm Oil industry. November 2005 | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Technical Project sum | mary Maximum 1 page | | | | |
| Project objective | To recover and destroy the methane generated in the effluent treatment pools from DANAYMA palm oil industry. | | | | |
| | The waste water from the palm oil industry is very nutritious and DANAYMA is currently producing 48000 m3 waste water a year. In the current scenario the waste water is lead to a 8541 m3 open pool for an anaerobic destruction. After an average of 2 month, the effluent is lead to a 2 nd pool of 7680 m3 where the anaerobic destruction continues and from here it is lead to a 3 rd pool of 8064 m3 for a supposed aerobic destruction, but also here there are evidence of an anaerobic destruction After an average of 6 months the wastewater is pumped to the nearby Palm plantation where it is used to water the plantation. | | | | |
| | The treatment system has 7 pools with a total capacity of 38000 m3, but only the first 3 pools are being used. | | | | |
| Technical description of the project and the proposed activities | The project proposal is to improve the treatment system by using all of the 7 treatment pools, to both treat the effluent in anaerobic and aerobic pools, and to capture and flare the methane produced in the anaerobic pools. | | | | |
| | Water analysis before treatment BOD= 25000 a 30000 mg/l COD = 45000 a 55000 mg/l Suspended material = 45000 a 50000 mg/l pH= 4.3 | | | | |
| | Water analysis after current treatment BOD = 2800 mg/l COD = 4500 mg/l | | | | |
| Technology to be employed | The anaerobic destruction is planned in two of the biggest and deepest pools, which will be closed with an impermeable bottom and an impermeable cover to recover the Methane produced in the pools. | | | | |
| omproyed. | The Methane will hereafter be burned by controlled flaring | | | | |
| Project developer | If the owner and the project developer NOT are the same, please fill in both names and addresses separately. | | | | |
| Name | DANAYMA S.A. | | | | |
| Organizational category | Private Company | | | | |
| Other function(s) of the project developer in the project | Owner | | | | |
| Summary of the relevant experience of the project developer | | | | | |
| Address | Kilómetros 54 de la Via Santo Domingo – Esmeralda | | | | |
| Contact Person | Ing. Nilson Oliveira or Ing. Renan Ceron | | | | |
| Telephone / fax | +593 2 2534824 | | | | |

| E-mail /webpage | noliveira@puntonet.ec or rceron@danayma.com | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Project Sponsors | Please fill in the details separately for each one | | | |
| Name | Quininde Municipio | | | |
| Organizational category | Municipality | | | |
| Main activity | | | | |
| Address | | | | |
| Contact Person | Ing. Carlos Barcia (Mayor) | | | |
| Telephone / fax | +593 6 2737706 | | | |
| E-mail /webpage | | | | |
| Name | Directiva de la Parroquia Rural La Unión | | | |
| Organizational category | Community | | | |
| Main activity | | | | |
| Address | | | | |
| Contact Person | Fredy Ramirez – President | | | |
| Telephone / fax | +593 93148307 | | | |
| E-mail /webpage | | | | |

| Type of project | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Green House Gas (GHG) targeted | CH4 | | | |
| CDM Sectoral scope | | | | |
| [_] Energy production | [_] Renewable energy, except for biomass projects [_] Biomass [] Cogeneration [_] Energy efficiency by the replacing of technology/existing equipment [_] Energy efficiency, by reengineering / process optimizing [_] Energy efficiency by fuel switch | | | |
| [_] Energy demand | [_] Replacement of existing "household equipment" [_] Improvement of energy efficiency of existing production equipment | | | |
| [_] Transport | [_] Engine efficiency [_] Modal shift [_] Fuel switch | | | |
| [_] Emissions from the hydrocarbon industry | [_] Optimizing the extraction, transport and processing of oil and natural gas | | | |
| [x] Waste management | [_] Capture of landfill methane emissions [X] Utilization of waste and wastewater emissions | | | |
| [_] Others | Please describe | | | |
| Project location | | | | |
| Region | | | | |
| Country | Ecuador | | | |

| Region / Province | Esmeralda | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| City | Quininde | | | |
| Brief description of location | The Factory is localised 20 km from Quininde and 3 km from "la parroquia la Unión". The dominating Climate is tropical with an average temperature of 24 degrees and the average rainfall is 3100 mm a year. | | | |
| Expected schedule | | | | |
| Earliest project start date | Marzo/2006 | | | |
| Estimate of time required before becoming operational after approval of the PIN | Time needed for financial commitments: months Legal matters: _1 months Negotiations:2 months Construction:2_ months | | | |
| Project life span | 21 Years | | | |
| Expected first year of Certified Emission Reduction (CER) | 1 Year | | | |
| Current status or phase of the project | Preliminary studies | | | |
| UNFCCC / Kyoto Protocol | Ecuador ratified the "UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" on the 7 th of November 1994 (R.O.#562). Ecuador ratified the Kyoto protocol the 20 th of December 1999 (R.O.#1588). | | | |

B. Expected environmental and social benefits

| Estimated Greenhouse Gases abated /CO₂ Sequestered (in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent) | According to the approved baseline methodology AM0013, the CH ₄ emissions can be calculated using this formula: | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | CH ₄ Emissions/year = Total COD/year x B ₀ x MCF | | | | |
| | Where the recommended B_0 to be used is 0,21 and the MCF in Latin America is 0,738 | | | | |
| | Total COD for 48.000m^3 with a COD on 50.000 ppm is 2400 t/year which results in a yearly emission on 372 t $CH_4 = 7812$ t $CO_2 eq/year$ | | | | |
| | This calculation is very conservative, because the MCF in this specific project probably wibe higher, due to the fact that the weather conditions are perfect with an average temperature of 24 degrees Celsius all year. | | | | |
| | The current treatment is not subtracting all available methane from the wastewater, so the actual methane emissions that the project will reduce will be 7812 t CO_2 eq/year minus the amount of methane still available in the wastewater after the current treatment which is (48000 * 0.0045 * 0.21 * 0.738 * 21) 703 t CO_2 eq/year. Hence the project will reduce 7009 t CO_2 eq/year | | | | |
| | Units in metric tones of CO2-equivalente a year [tonCO2eq/year] | | | | |
| | Per year (average) in the 10 Year: 7009 ton CO2eq/year Accumulated in lifespan: 147189 ton CO2eq/year Accumulated in 10 years: 70090 ton CO2eq/year Accumulated until year 2012: 42054 ton CO2eq/year | | | | |
| Baseline scenario (before the project) | The baseline Scenario is as follows: | | | | |
| | The wastewater from the process is led to the three biggest dams, with a total capacity of 24000 m³. With an annual amount on wastewater of 48000 m³ the average time in the dam is 6 month. Hereafter the effluent is used to water the nearest palm trees. | | | | |
| | The COD of the untreated wastewater is 50.000 mg/l and the COD after the treatment is 4.500 mg/l. | | | | |
| | The Baseline scenario is therefore emitting 91 % of the methane available in the waste water. Which equals to 334 t $\rm CH_4$ a year. | | | | |
| | The main project barrier is the financial part. To capture the methane and to destroy it using a controlled burning, is expensive hence without the possibility to sell the emission reductions, the factory would maintain their current wastewater system. | | | | |
| Specific global and loc | al environmental benefits | Maximum ½ page in total | | | |
| Global benefits | Contribute to mitigate the global climate change. | | | | |
| Local benefits | The open lagoon treatment system is causing a very stro community, a smell which will be minimised once the lag- | | | | |
| Local beliefits | Furthermore will a more efficient treatment system reduce the nutritious contamination in the small rivers close to the Palm trees where the effluent is used for watering. | | | | |
| Environmental impact study | The project will benefit the environmental and community are expected. | y and no environmental impacts | | | |
| Which guidelines will be applied? | | | | | |
| Socioeconomic benefit | s from the project | Maximum ½ page in total | | | |
| Benefits on the national / | First of all the project will get new technologies to the requestion example for other agro industries in the region. | gion, which will serve as | | | |
| sub regional level | Furthermore the project will generate local employment for the construction and the maintenance of the new treatment system. | | | | |
| Benefits in local level | The project is helping out in a local pilot project, on how to handle solid waste in the local community – La Union. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | This Project is realised through a national tax scheme where the factory can pay 25 % of their taxes to a local environmental project |
|---|--|
| | Furthermore the project will generate local employment for the construction and the maintenance of the new treatment system – as well as the current smell from the treatment plant will be minimised. |
| Social impact study | During the meetings with the local communities there have only been positive responses about the new treatment system, so the project will not have any negative social impact on the local communities. |
| Which guidelines will be applied? | The project will comply with rules and requirements regarding to social impacts and community participation. These issues will be taken into account during the preparation of the EIA study. |
| Environmental strategy / priorities of the Host country | The project will improve the treatment of the waste water, so that the COD will comply with the environmental standard on a maximum of 300 ppm as proposed by national law. **maximum 1/4 page** |

C. Finance

| Total project cost estimate | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|--|---|--|
| Development costs | US\$ 50000 | | | | | | |
| Construction/installation costs | US\$ 100000 | | | | | | |
| Other costs | US\$ | | | | | | |
| Total project costs | US\$ 150000 | | | | | | |
| Sources of finance to be soug | ht or already | identif | ied | | | | |
| Equity | US\$ US\$ | organiz organiz | | [%] | | ommitted □ / negotiation □ ommitted □ / negotiation □ | |
| Debt – Long term | US\$ US\$ | organiz organiz | | [%] [%] | | committed \(\sim \) / negotiation \(\sim \) committed \(\sim \) / negotiation \(\sim \) | |
| Debt – Short term | US\$ US\$ | organiz organiz | | [%] [%] | | committed □ / negotiation □ | |
| Non identified | None | | | | | | |
| CDM contribution (complimen | ntary earning | s on th | e sale | of CERs) | | | |
| Indicative price on one "CER" | € 6 / ton CO ₂ | | € 9 / ton CO ₂ | | | € 12 / ton CO ₂ | |
| Average reduction a year | 7009 ton CO₂eq | | | | | | |
| Sale of CERs until 2012 | € 252.000 € 378.000 | | | € 505.000 | | | |
| CDM contribution if certified 7 years | € 294.000 | | € 442.000 | | | € 589.000 | |
| CDM contribution if certified 10 years | € 421.000 | | € 631.000 | | | € 841.000 | |
| CERs sold in advance | Yes, the project will need to sell the CERs in advance, to help with registration and implementation of the project. | | | | | | |
| Basic estimation on profitabil | ity | | | | | | |
| Internal return rate (FRR) | If the CDM project are financed, please state the financial return rate with and without the sale of the CERs | | | | | | |
| IRR without CERs | [XXX] % | | | | | | |
| IRR with CERs, until 2012 | [xxx] % | | [xxx] % | | | [xxx] % | |
| IRR with CERs, 7 years period | [xxx] % | | [xxx] % | | | [xxx] % | |
| IRR with CERs, 10 years period | [xxx] % | | [xxx] % | | | [xxx] % | |