

Green Mountain Biochar

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August 23, 2016
US Biochar Initiative



UMASS
AMHERST

Overview

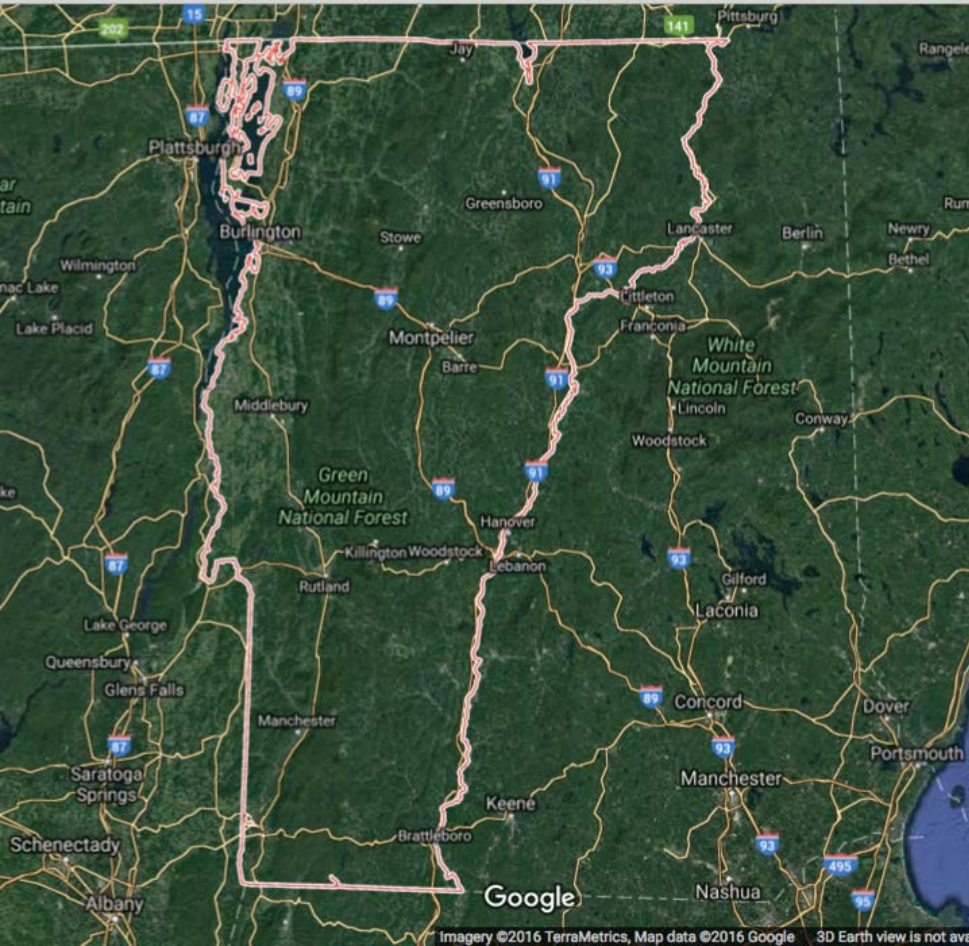
Introduction: Vermont and research agenda

Act 148

VT waste composition study

Conversion to char: Advantages, Challenges, and Opportunities

Next steps and conclusion



Vermont Geography

150 miles North<>South

85 miles East<>West

42-45°N

USDA hardiness zone: 3b-4b

Population: 626,562 (2014)

Major industries: maple syrup, agriculture, tourism, electronics, forest products

7,338 farms (2012)

583 organic farms (2011)

1,251,713 acres of farmland (21.2% TLA)

Average farm size: 171 acres

Introduction to research agenda...

“What are the potential advantages, opportunities, and challenges to converting the organic waste stream in Vermont to biochar?”

Timeline: 2016-2017

Methods: Interviews, Participant observation, Document analysis, and Spatial analysis

Interviews to date: VT ANR; McNeil Generating Station; Shelburne Farms; Fedco Seeds; biochar producers, educators, and users

Pre-2012

Recycling rate stagnation (30-36%)
US avg.=35%

2014

No-charge residential drop off
Food scrap generators of 2 tons/wk must divert to any cert. facility within 20 miles

2016

Leaf, yard, and clean wood debris are banned from landfill. Food scrap gen's of ½ ton/wk must divert to any cert. facility within 20 miles.

2012

Act 148
Unanimously passes
Vermont Legislature

2015

Unit-based pricing by weight/vol.
Recyclables banned from landfill
Food scrap gen's of 1 ton/wk must divert to any cert. Facility within 20 miles

2017

Transfer stations must accept food scraps.
Haulers must accept food scraps. Food scrap gen's of ⅓ ton/wk must divert to within 20 miles.

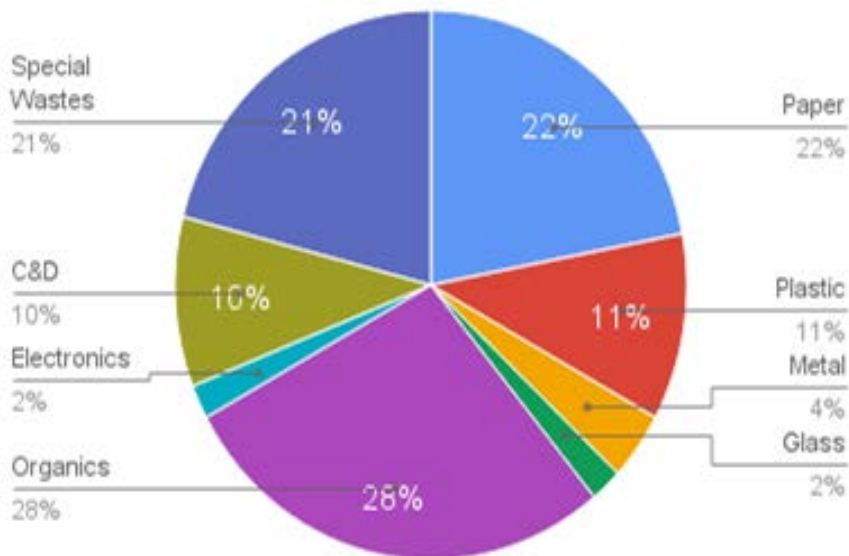
2020

Food scraps are banned from the landfill.

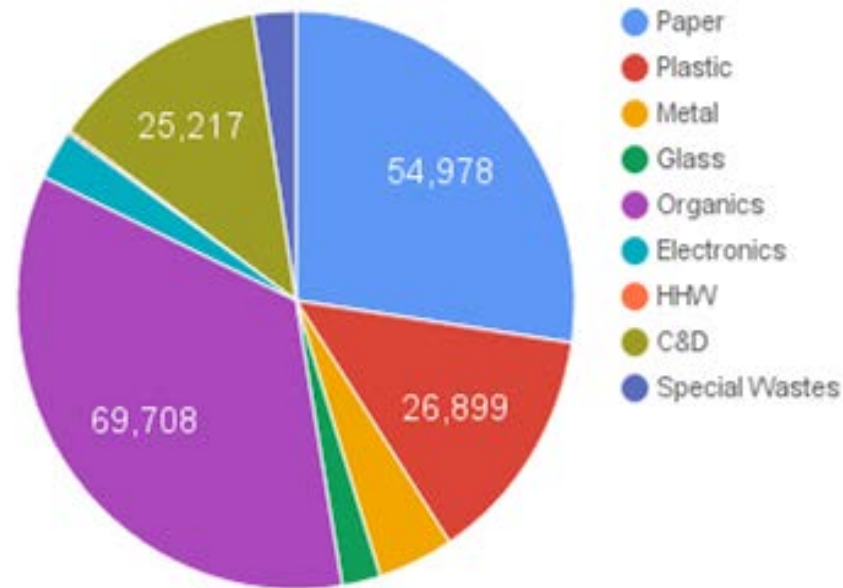
Act 148: Vermont's Universal Recycling and Composting Law

Vermont Waste Composition Study (DES 2012)

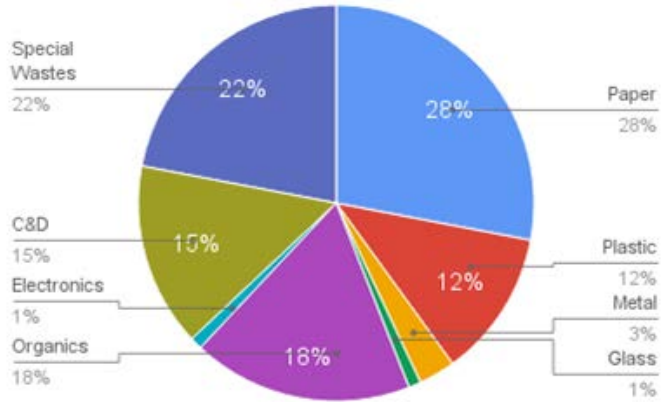
Composition of Vermont Residential MSW (Percentage, By Weight)



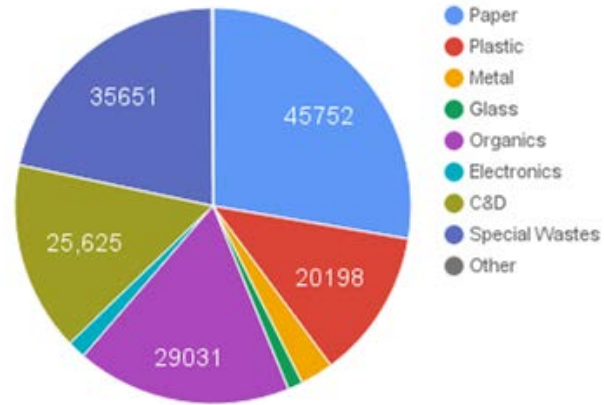
Estimated 2011 Disposal of Residential MSW By Material Type (In Tons)



Composition of Vermont ICI Waste



Estimated 2011 Disposal of ICI Waste by Material Type (In Tons)



Results from VT Waste Composition Study (Weight in Tons/Year)

	Residential	ICI	Aggregate
Paper	54,978	45,752	100,730
Organics	69,708	29,031	98,739
Total	124,686	74,783	199,469

39,893.8

Tons of biochar that could theoretically be converted from Residential and ICI Waste, assuming 20% yield by weight (Kwapinski 2010).

Advantages

Absorption of organic waste stream

Bio-abundance

Carbon sequestration

Utility value of char

Production of multi-use material

Cascading benefits in soil

Rurality

Challenges

Underdeveloped market

Contingent lack of production

Counter-cultural

Lack of education

Lack of funding

Lack of research

Rurality

Opportunities

Policy & Legislative Measures

Dairy industry

Multiplicity of relevant use-values

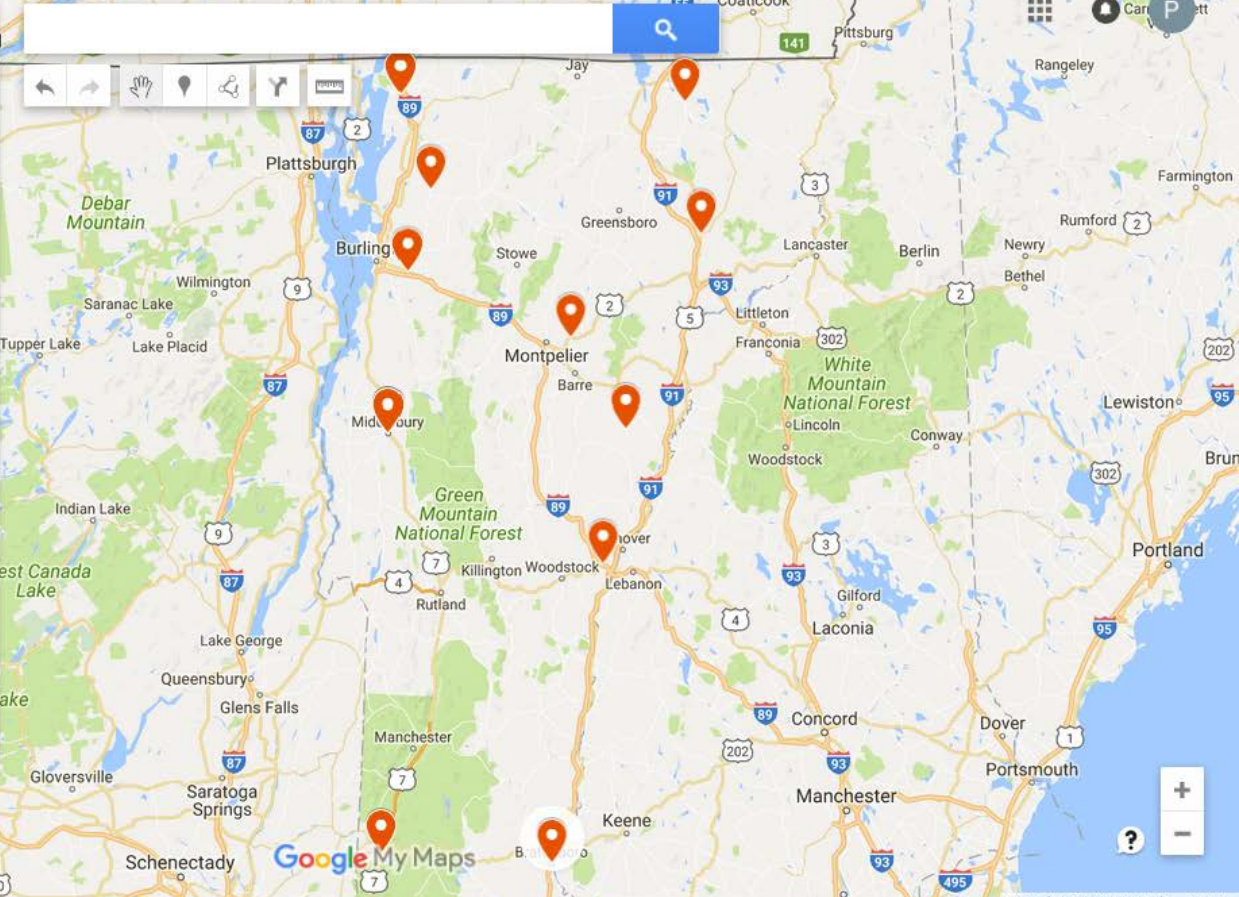
Compost-Char synergies

Distributed production

RGGI carbon offsets

Domino effect

VT Certified Commercial Compos...
All changes saved in Drive
Add layer Share Preview
 Vermont Certified Commercial Co...
Individual styles
Fairfax
Corinth
West Charleston
Hartford
Williston
Swanton
Lyndon
Middlebury
Bennington
East Montpelier
Middlebury
Brattleboro



Conclusion

Thank you!

Questions, comments, and next steps...