

Agricultural and Woody Biomass: *Contrasts and Comparisons*

This Webinar is brought to you by:
Biomass Thermal Energy Council (BTEC)



With the generous support of the
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Wood Education Resource Center

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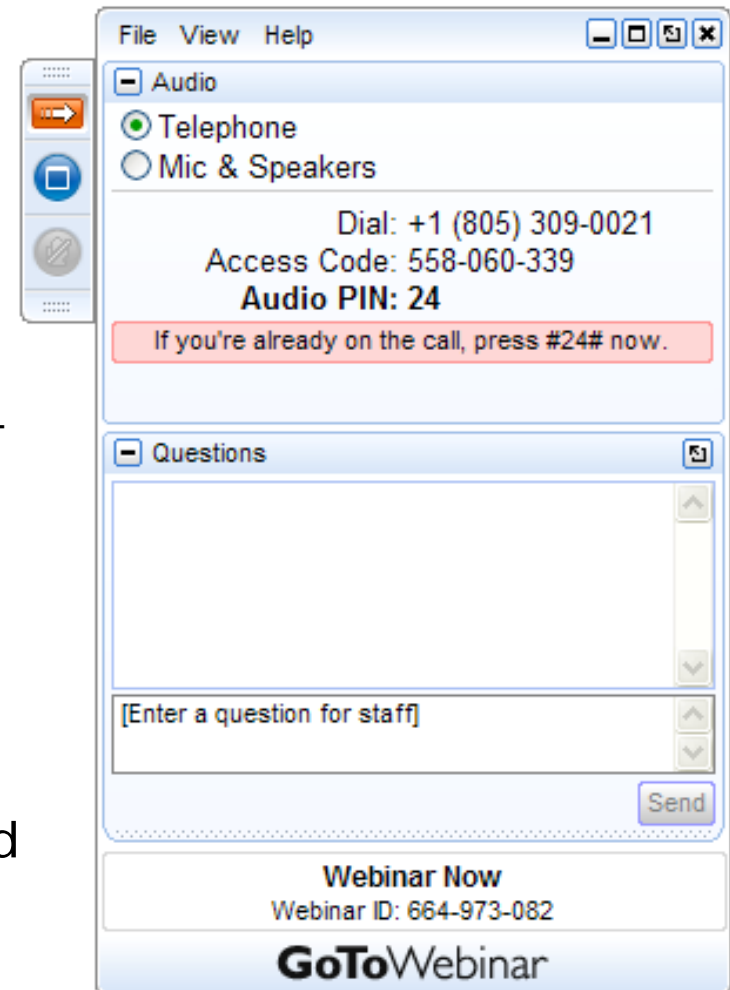
Joseph Seymour - Moderator



- Executive Director- Biomass Thermal Energy Council (BTEC)

Quick notes

- Two Audio Options: Streaming Audio and Dial-In.
 1. Streaming Audio/Computer Speakers (Default)
 2. Dial-In: Use the **Audio Panel** (right side of screen) to see dial-in instructions. Call-in separately from your telephone.
- Ask questions using the **Questions Panel** on the right side of your screen.
- The recording of the webinar and the slides will be available after the event. Registrants will be notified by email.



Speakers

- **John Bootle**, Founder, Renewable Energy Resources
- **Paul Cerosaletti**, Senior Educator, Cornell Cooperative Extension
- **Steve Flick**, Chairman of the Board, Show Me Energy Cooperative

Moderator

- **Joseph Seymour**, Executive Director, BTEC

Presentation Outline

- I. Introduction** – Joe Seymour
- II. Sourcing and Processing**– John Bootle
- III. Combustion Technology** – Paul Cerosaletti
- IV. New Market Opportunities** – Steve Flick
- V. Q & A, Next Events** – Joe Seymour

[Full presentation will be available online,
www.biomassthermal.org/resource/webinars.asp]

Introduction to BTEC

The Biomass Thermal Energy Council (BTEC) is the industry trade association dedicated to advancing the use of biomass for heat and other thermal energy applications.

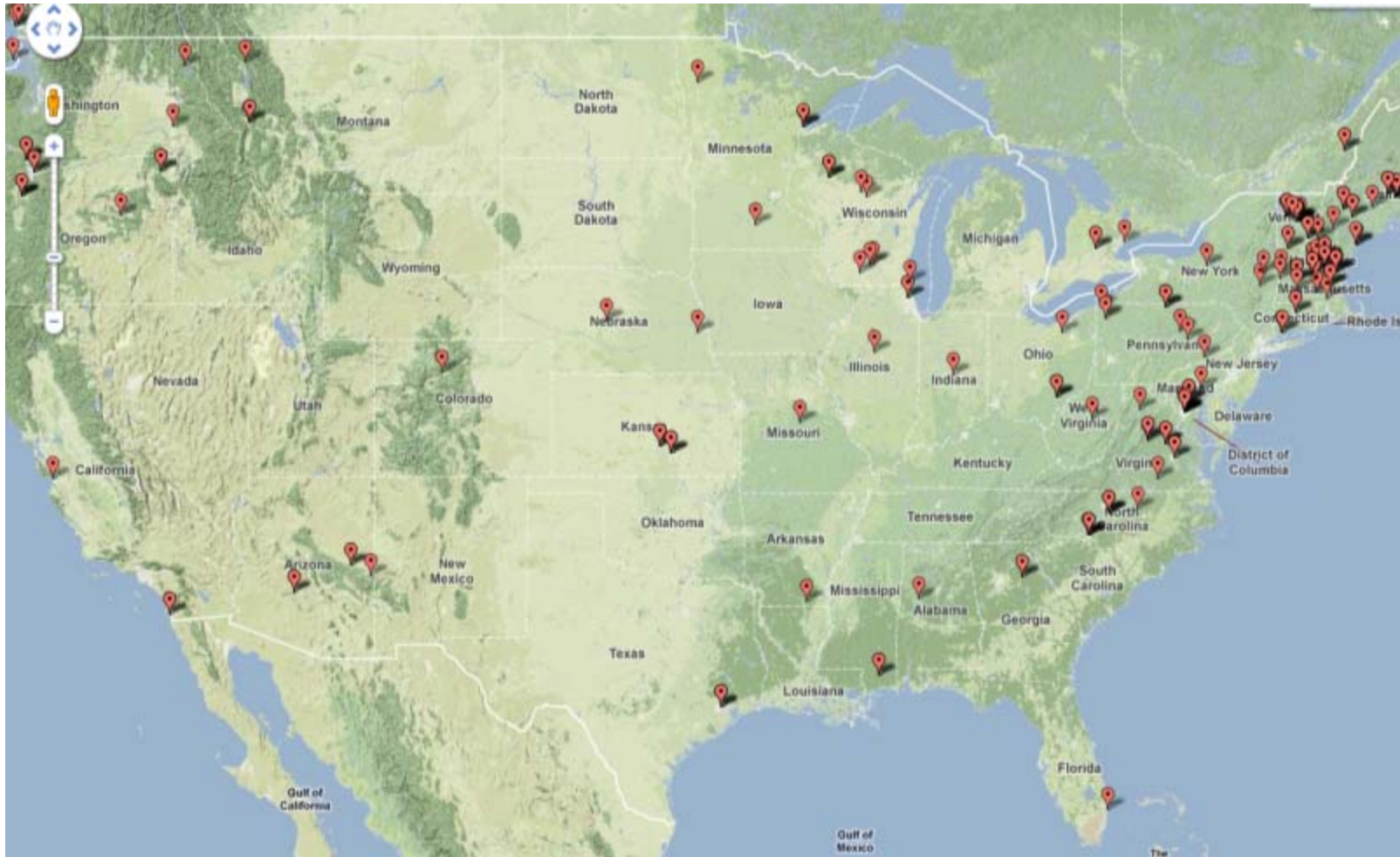
Why was BTEC established?

1. To **advocate for and promote** the industry in the national energy policy debate
2. To **reach out** to and **educate** the public and decision makers on the benefits and advantages of using biomass for heat
3. To develop biomass energy **research and analysis** that enables sound investment and policy decisions



BTEC's membership*

* As of September 22, 2011



BTEC Membership

Abundant Power

ACT Bioenergy

Alliance for Green Heat

Alternative Energy Solutions International, Inc.

American Agriculture Movement

American Wood Fibers

APEX

Bear Mountain Forest Products

Beaver Wood Energy

Biomass Combustion Systems

Biomass Commodities Corporation

Biomass Energy Resource Center

Biomass Energy Works

Bionera Resources Inc.

Biowood Energy

Chip Energy

Clean Power Development

Comact Equipment

Confluence Energy

Continental Biomass Industries

Control Labs

Corinth Wood Pellet

Cousineau Forest Products

Dejno's

Ecostrat

Enviva LP

Ernst Biomass

Forest Energy Corporation

Froling Energy

Fröling GmbH

Fuel Pellet Technologies

FutureMetrics

Gavilon Group

Green Clean Heat

Indeck Ladysmith

Innovative Natural Resource Solutions

International Renewable Energy Technology Institute

International WoodFuels

Jesse E. Lyman Pellets

Krieg DeVault

Lignetics of Virginia

Maine Energy Systems

Maine Pellet Fuels Association

Marth

Missouri Corn Growers Association

Montana Community Development Corporation

National Network of Forest Practitioners

New England Wood Pellet

Northeast Mill Services

Oregon Forest Industries Council

PA Pellets

Pellet Technology USA

Pelletco

Plum Creek

Pratt & Whitney Power Systems - Turboden

Proe Power Systems

Public Policy Virginia

Rainforest Alliance

Ray Albrecht/The Fulton Companies

Renewable Energy Resources

Resource Professionals Group

Sandri Companies

Santa Energy Corporation

Sewall Company

Skanden Energy

State of Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

State University of New York

Tarm Biomass

Twin Ports Testing

Vapor Locomotive Company

Vecoplan

Vermont Wood Pellet

Viessmann

West Oregon Wood Products

Western Ag Enterprises

Westervelt Renewable Energy

Wilson Engineering Services

Wisconsin Energy Conservation Corporation

WoodFuels Virginia LLC

Woodmaster

WoodPellets.com

Zilkha Biomass Energy

Project made possible by the USDA FS WERC

- BTEC awarded a grant from the USDA Forest Service's Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) in June 2010 to advance education and outreach on biomass thermal energy
- The Center's mission is to work with the forest products industry toward sustainable forest products production for the eastern hardwood forest region.
- Previous webinars available at: www.biomassthermal.org/resource.
- All questions and attendee feedback will help form future activities.


Remember to answer the survey at the webinar's conclusion!

John Bootle



- Founder,
Renewable Energy Resources

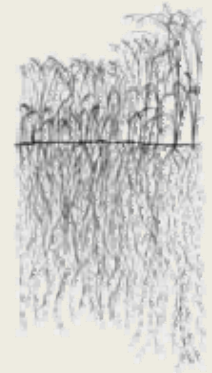
Sourcing and Processing



Renewable Energy Resources

*Biofuel from grassland
Sustainable and Local*

“Field to Flue”



RER inspecting grass in field prior to harvest



Delivery for processing



RER Compacting Switchgrass into Briquettes



Flue

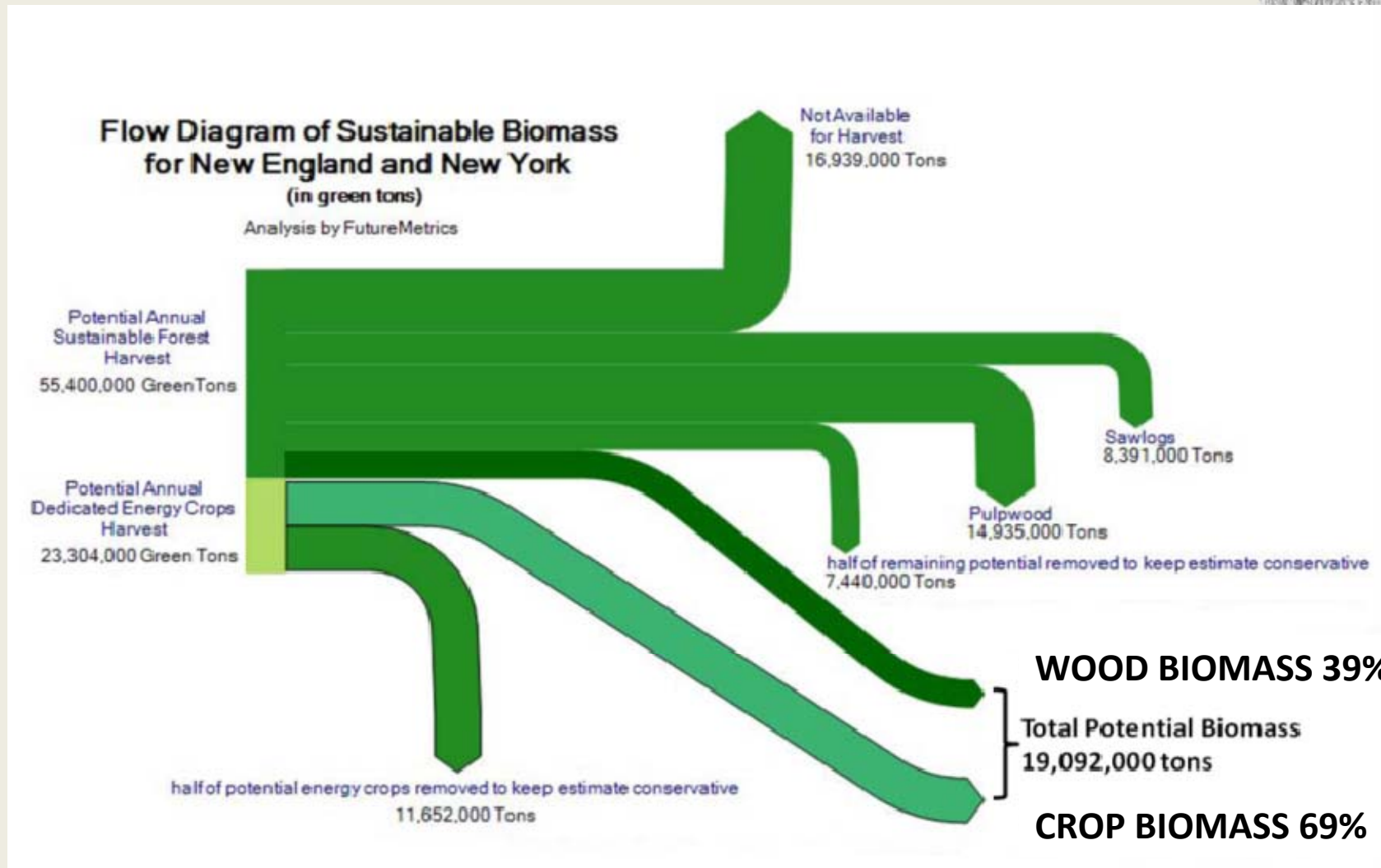
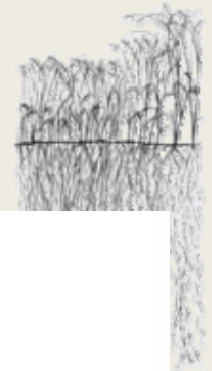


Boiler

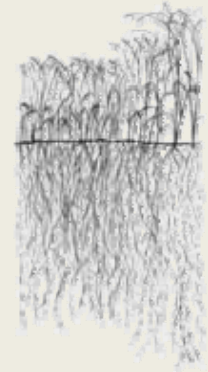


Delivery to boiler

Crop Biomass– Why it is important



Benefits



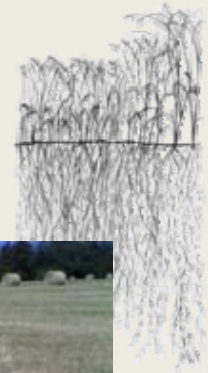
- Highest efficiency – direct heating
 - Economic Benefits
 - Low cost and sustainable
 - Local production
 - \$\$ stay in local economy
 - Local fuel supply
 - Fuel security
 - Benefit to local community more important than \$\$ alone
 - Consistent with National objectives for energy use
 - Environmental benefits
 - Crop biomass is faster method to reduce carbon emissions than wood
 - Improved wild life/bird habitat
 - Late harvested after birds have bred
 - Deep roots
 - Improved soil quality
 - Improved water quality

Crop Species

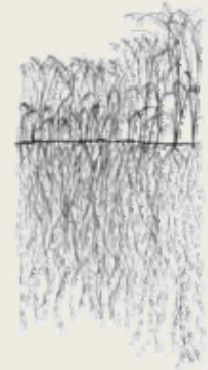
- Agricultural waste
 - Mulch hay
 - Corn stover
 - Low cost
- Specialist energy crops
 - Switchgrass, Miscanthus, Arundo, Etc
 - Higher yields
 - 3 ½ - 15+ ton/acre
 - Yields depend on length of growing season



Miscanthus trial in an INRA test field. Credit: INRA/S Cadoux

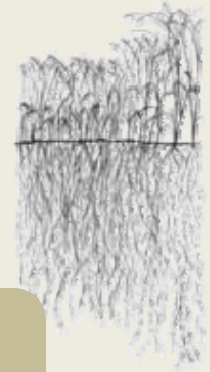


Energy Content



- All grasses have about the same energy content
 - ≈ 16 MBTU/dry ton
 - Grasses have different mineral contents,
 - % of leaves
 - » Ash content
 - » Slagging & Fouling
 - » Corrosion
 - » Emissions
 - Experience demonstrates that all issues associated with high mineral content can be effectively eliminated with correct combustion and harvesting
- Test results show
 - Switchgrass burns cleaner than some other grasses

Grass Biomass Fuels

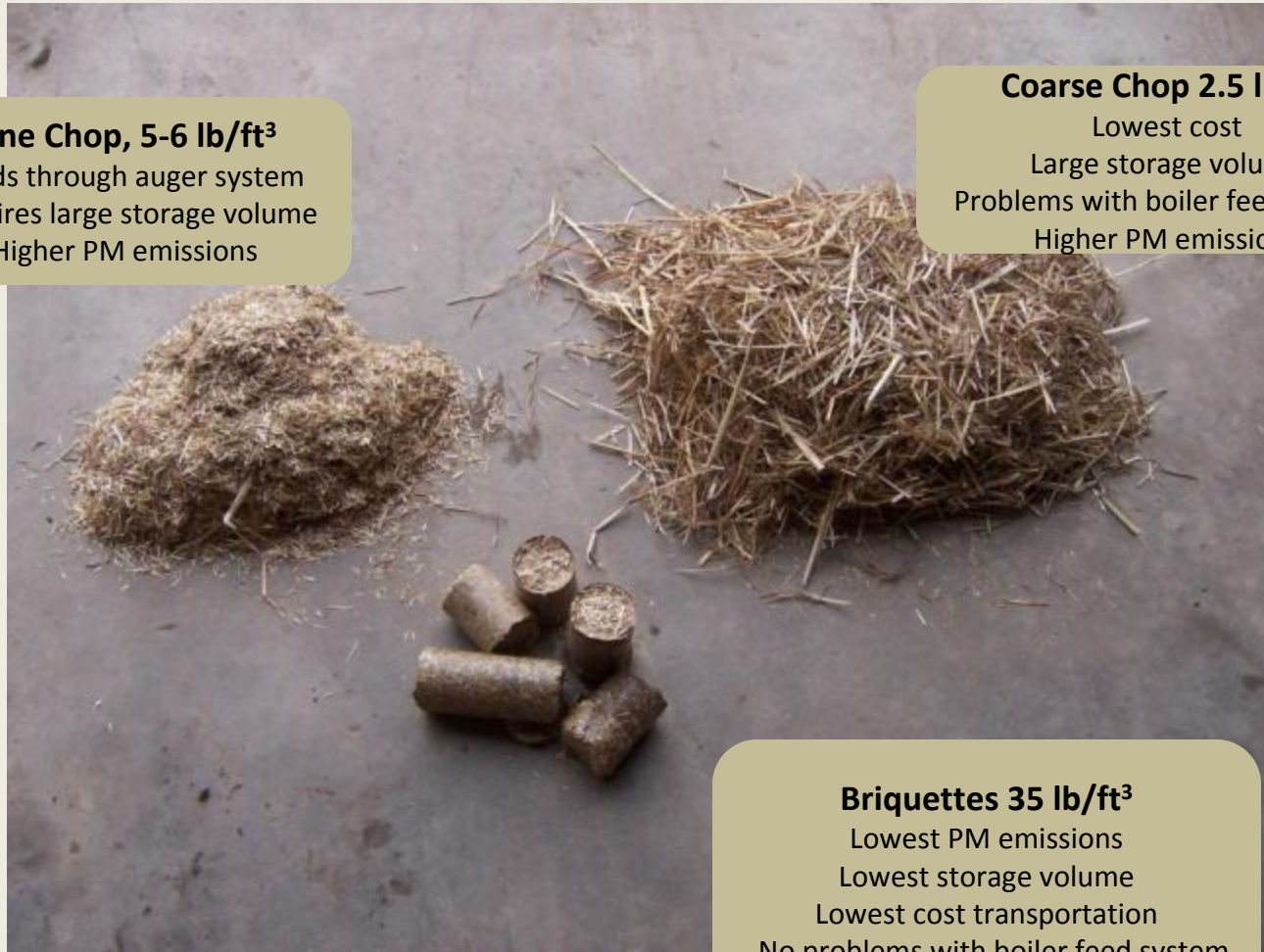


Fine Chop, 5-6 lb/ft³

Feeds through auger system
Requires large storage volume
Higher PM emissions

Coarse Chop 2.5 lb/ft³

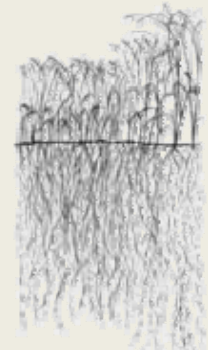
Lowest cost
Large storage volume
Problems with boiler feed system
Higher PM emissions



Briquettes 35 lb/ft³

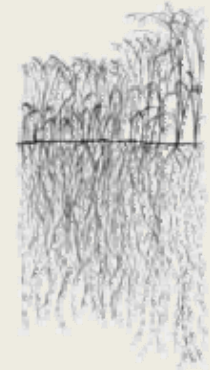
Lowest PM emissions
Lowest storage volume
Lowest cost transportation
No problems with boiler feed system

Material Handling to Boiler



- Grass briquettes are dumped into storage pit
 - On-site storage- 3-5 days supply at peak load
- Fuel is feed by auger from storage pit to boiler
 - Multi-fuel handling capability able to handle and burn either wood chip or grass biomass

Boiler System



- Crop Biomass is reliable and well proven
 - Hospitals, schools, colleges, etc.
 - Examples
 - Benton, PA, Burkeville: VA, Schools: MD & NY, Ski area and hotels, Power plants, Mid-west, Europe
- Many boiler manufacturers
 - Challenger, Skanden, Messersmith, Hurst, Viessmann, Chiptech, Etc.
 - Not all are multi-fuel
- **Recommendation**
 - True multi-fuel boiler system
 - Capable of burning any biomass –Wood or Crop
 - Automatic computer controlled fuel feed systems
 - Automatic ash removal system
 - Remote monitoring
 - Greater fuel security can burn any biomass fuel
 - Results in high reliability & great security

Typical Boiler Systems



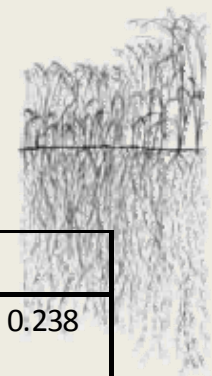
- 45 yr old biomass boiler
 - 220 HP
- 10 tons/day
 - Chopped switchgrass
 - Chopped miscanthus
- Fixed grate
- Clear ash by hand
 - 1 time per day
- No slagging or fouling issues



- 2 yr old biomass boiler
 - 225 HP
- 3.5 tons/day
 - Briquetted switchgrass
 - Cleanest burn
 - Chopped switchgrass
- Firing on demand
- Automatic ash removal augers
- No slagging or fouling issues

Grass biomass burns efficiently in commercial boilers

Emissions

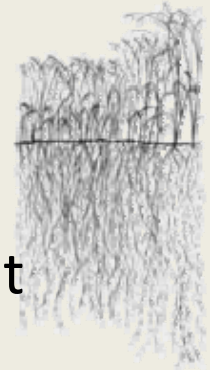


- States have different Clean Air permitting requirements
 - So check local requirements
- EPA regulations
 - Particulate matter limited to 0.07 lb/MMBTU
 - To comply with regulations
 - Systems will require multi-cyclone and bag-house to achieve new EPA levels
 - Monitor CO to ensure clean burn

Emissions		
Filterable Particulate	LB/MBTU	0.238
Nitrogen Oxides	LB/MBTU	0.289
Carbon Monoxide	LB/MBTU	0.130
Switchgrass Consumed	LB/HR	420

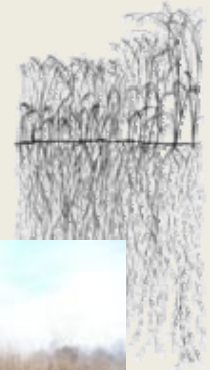
Fuel analysis				
		Moisture & Ash Free	Mositue Free	As Received
Moisture Total	%			13.58
Ash	%		3.25	2.81
Volatile Matter	%	86.89	84.07	72.65
Fixed Carbon	%	13.11	12.68	10.96
Gross Heating Value	BTU/lb	8432	8158	7050
Sulfur	%	0.3	0.29	0.25
Carbon	%	49.98	48.36	41.79
Hydrogen	%	6.06	5.88	6.6
Nitrogen	%	0.38	0.37	0.32
Oxygen	%	43.26	41.85	48.23

Lessons



- How and when Grass- biomass is harvested is important
 - Grass for biomass is different than grass to feed cows
 - Biomass standards are necessary
 - Time of harvest is important if grass harvested early results in higher emissions
- Benefits of Briquettes
 - Briquettes are more dense than chopped grass
 - Lower transport costs
 - Less frequent fuel deliveries
 - Burns better
 - Reduced PM
 - Easier to manage boiler

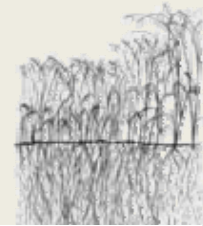
Standards



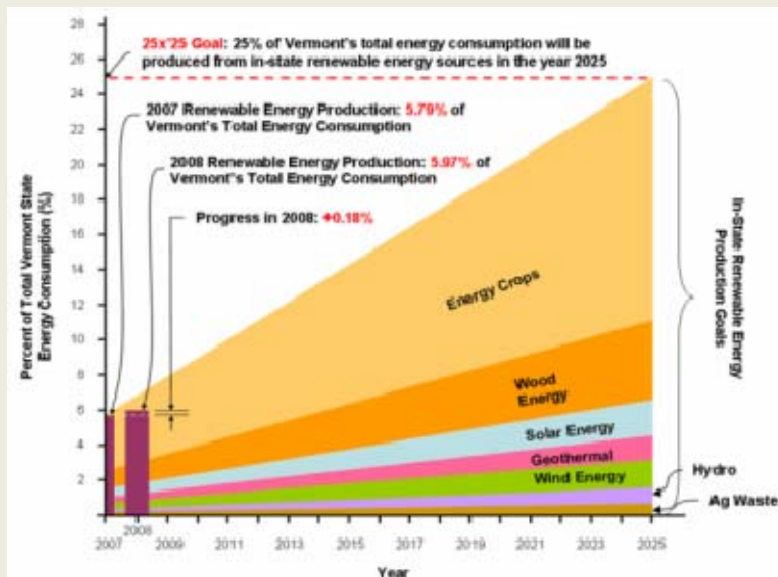
- Standards are important to produce a consistent high quality product with low emissions
- RER are preparing a general standard that will include
 - Species
 - Switchgrass
 - Big Blue Stem
 - Indian Grass
 - Wild Flowers & Legumes
 - Harvest time
 - Moisture content
 - Mineral content
 - Cutter height
 - Avoid stones
 - Bale
 - Size – shape and size for ease handling and processing
 - Sisal – natural fiber



Summary

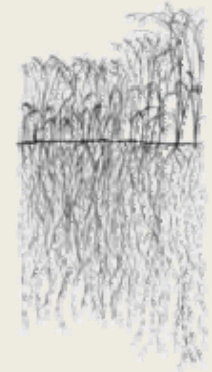


Oil	Traditional	Limited Unstable?	Highest
Wood chips	Popular in NE USA	Competition Out of state	Lowest short term
Grass biomass	Widespread in Europe	Local 30 mile radius	Lowest project life



- **Benefits of grassy biomass**
 - Fuel security
 - Grown within 30 mile radius
 - \$\$\$ stay in local economy
 - Lowest long term cost
 - Consistent with State objectives for energy use
 - Fastest method to reduce carbon footprint
 - More information
 - John Bootle
 - Renewable Energy resources
 - JohnBootle@Switchgrass-RER.com
 - 802-379-8553

Additional information



- John Bootle
- 802-379-8553
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- Adam Dantzsch
- 802-578-8347
- Email - Adam@Switchgrass-RER.com

Renewable Energy Resources
63 Southshire Drive
Bennington, VT 05201

III. Combustion Technology - Cerosaletti

Paul Cerosaletti



- Senior Educator,
Cornell Cooperative
Extension

Combustion Technology

The Catskill Grass Bio-Energy Project: Perspectives on Ag and Woody Biomass Combustion

Paul Cerosaletti

Cornell Cooperative Extension of
Delaware County



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
of Delaware County



Delaware County: *Home to.....*



Nearly 2 Million acres of
haycrop harvested
annually in NYS.....



.....There are nearly 1.5
million acres of unused or
under utilized ag land in
NYS.



The Catskil Grass Bio-Energy Project

- A Production to Consumption Research and Demonstration Project:
 - Grass biomass production and processing
 - Demonstrate combustion residential and small business applications
 - 9 demonstration sites
 - Educate public on grass biomass thermal bioenergy



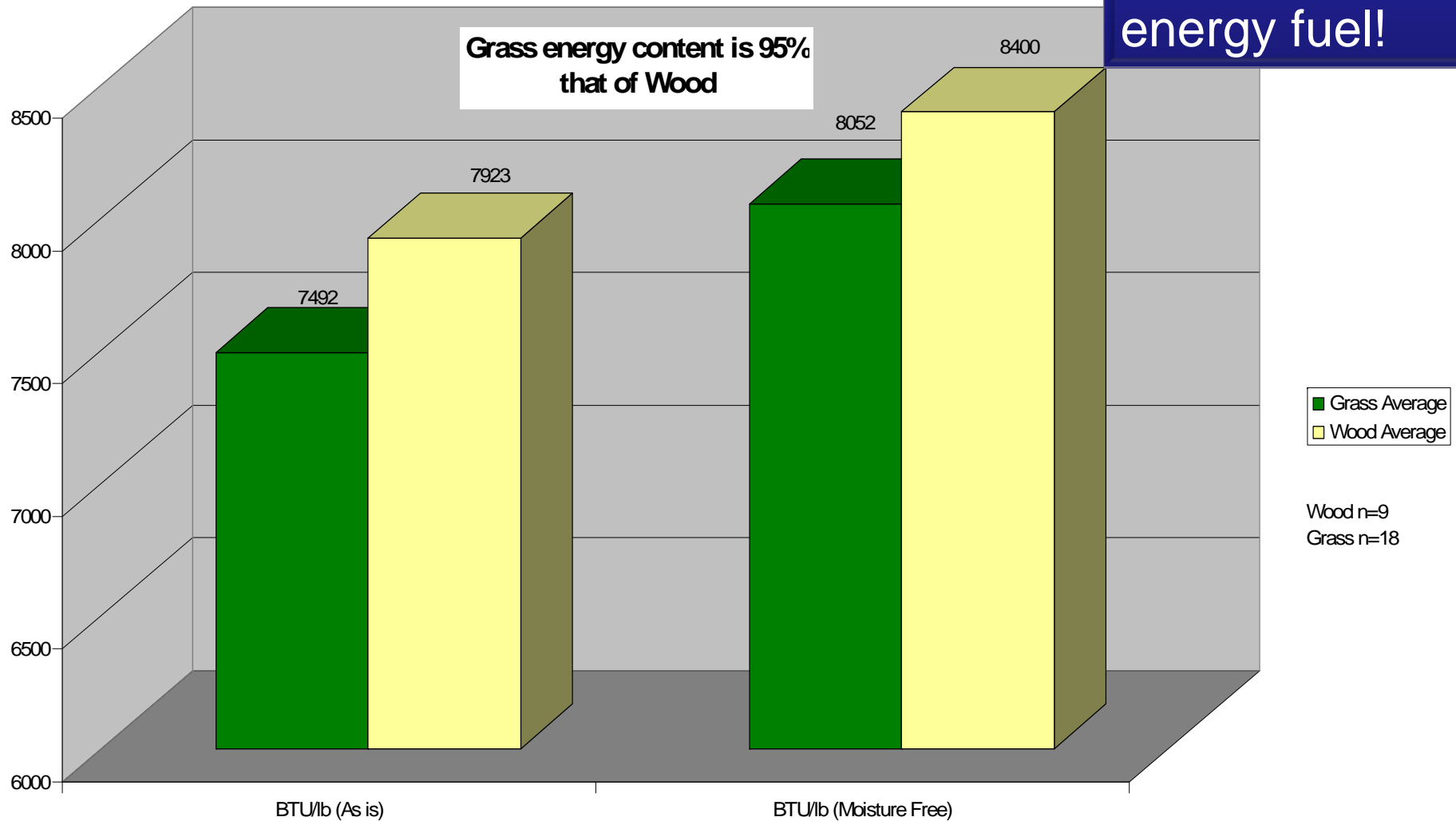
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Grass Biomass as a Fuel

BTU Content: EnviroEnergy Grass Pellets vs. Selected Commercial Wood Pellets¹

Grass biomass can be a high energy fuel!



Ag and Wood Biomass: Comparisons and Contrasts

Combustion



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Contrasts and Comparisons: Combustion

1. Functionality
2. Emissions



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Combustion technology

- Most combustion units on the market have been developed for, and work well with wood pellets.
- Some units are marketed for corn
- A few are now developed for “biomass”

What's the difference? – What are the issues?



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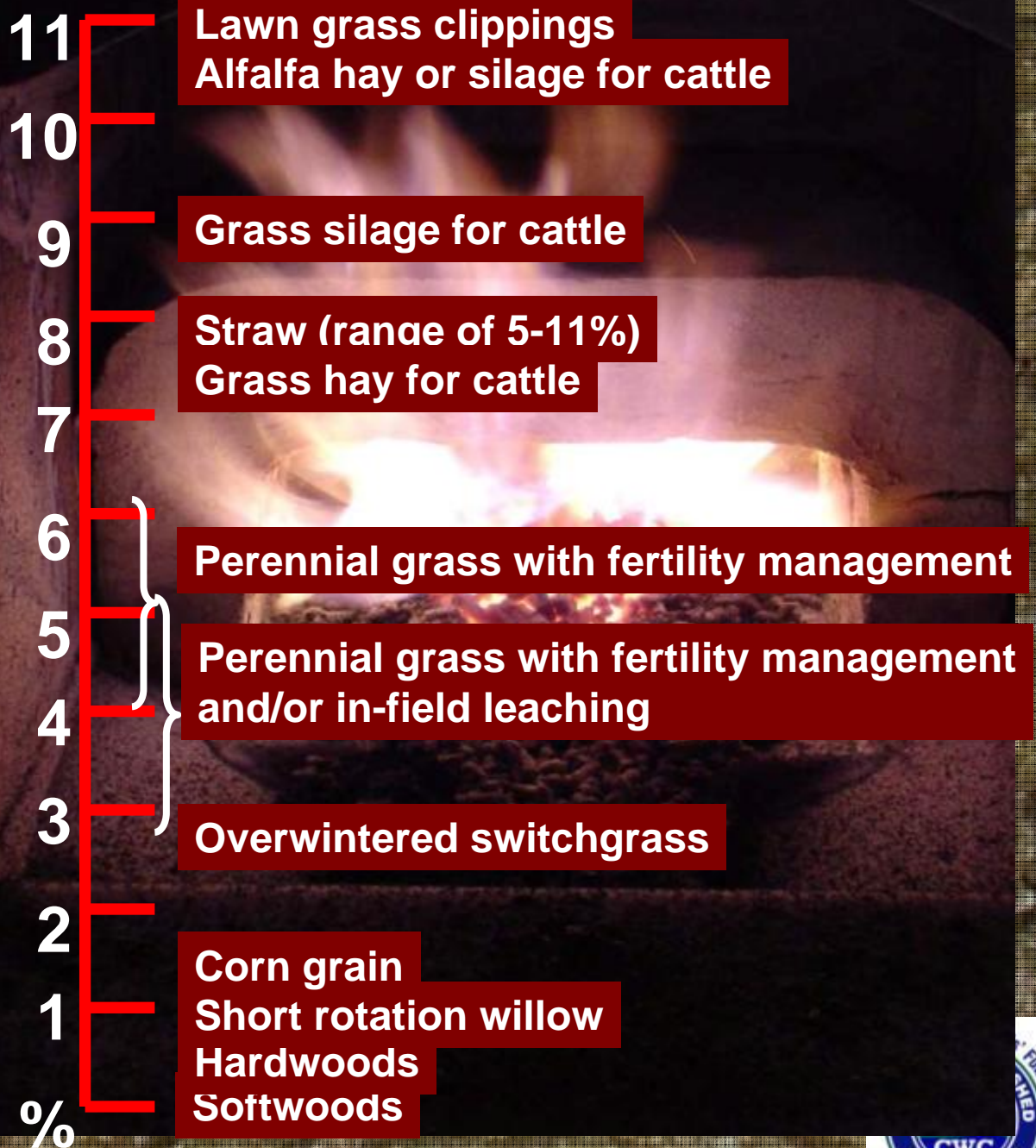


Potential issues with grass combustion

1. Clinkering (melting of ash)
2. Corrosion potential
3. Convenience
4. Emissions



Ash Content of biomass

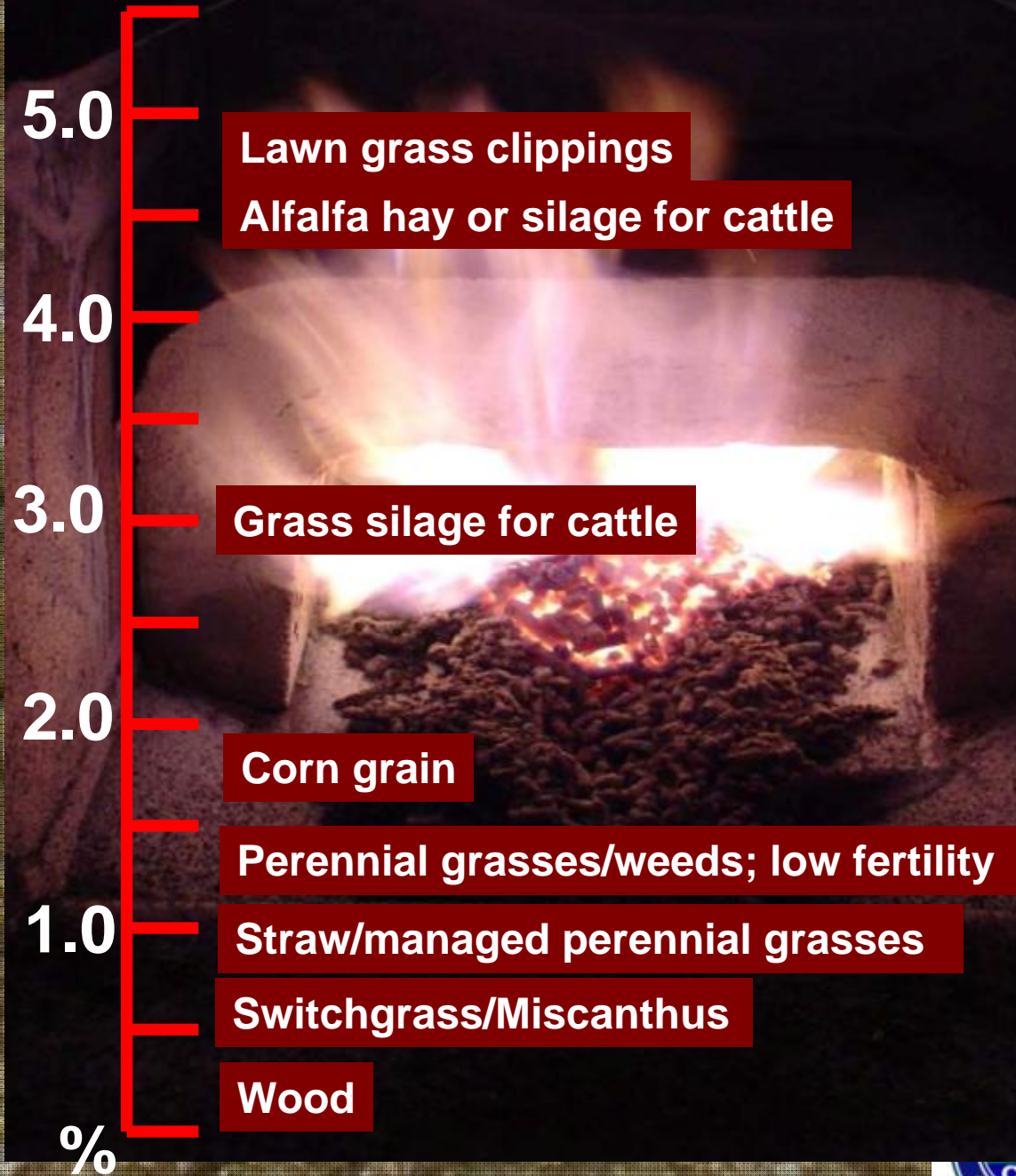


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Slide Courtesy of Dr. Jerry Cherney Cornell University



Nitrogen Content of biomass



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Biomass Combustion Issues

Nitrogen

Possibility of NO_x emissions.

Potassium

Contributes to corrosion and buildup.
Contributes to particulate emissions.

Chlorine

Catalyzes corrosion and buildup.
Contributes to particulate emissions.
Possibility of dioxins and other toxics.

Sulfur

Contributes to particulate emissions.
Contributes to sulfate deposits.

For Grass:
Minimize
through
fertilization
& leaching.

Contrasts and Comparisons: Combustion

- Emissions:
 - Ag biomass higher in Nitrogen content
 - = higher NO_x emissions
 - Grass similar (or lower) in CO and SO₂ emissions.
 - Particulate emissions - Grass maybe lower

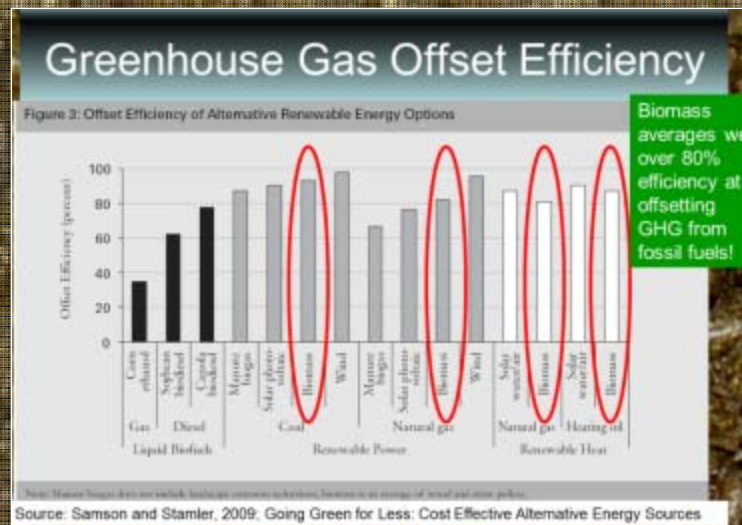


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Contrasts and Comparisons: Combustion

- Thermal Biomass Common Ground:
 - When having the emissions discussion we need to be also talking about “Life Cycle” Greenhouse Gas Production.
 - Thermal biomass wins this argument



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Basic Pellet Combustion Unit Principles

Most all can feed pellets without difficulty.

The melting point of biomass ash is exceeded, unless combustion is very closely controlled.

The stove/furnace must have an active mechanism to manage ash.

Grass Combustion Successes

- Have found units that will work with grass biomass
- Have burned 97 tons of grass pellets to date in project.
- Little clinkering under normal burn.
- Have realized significant fuel savings.



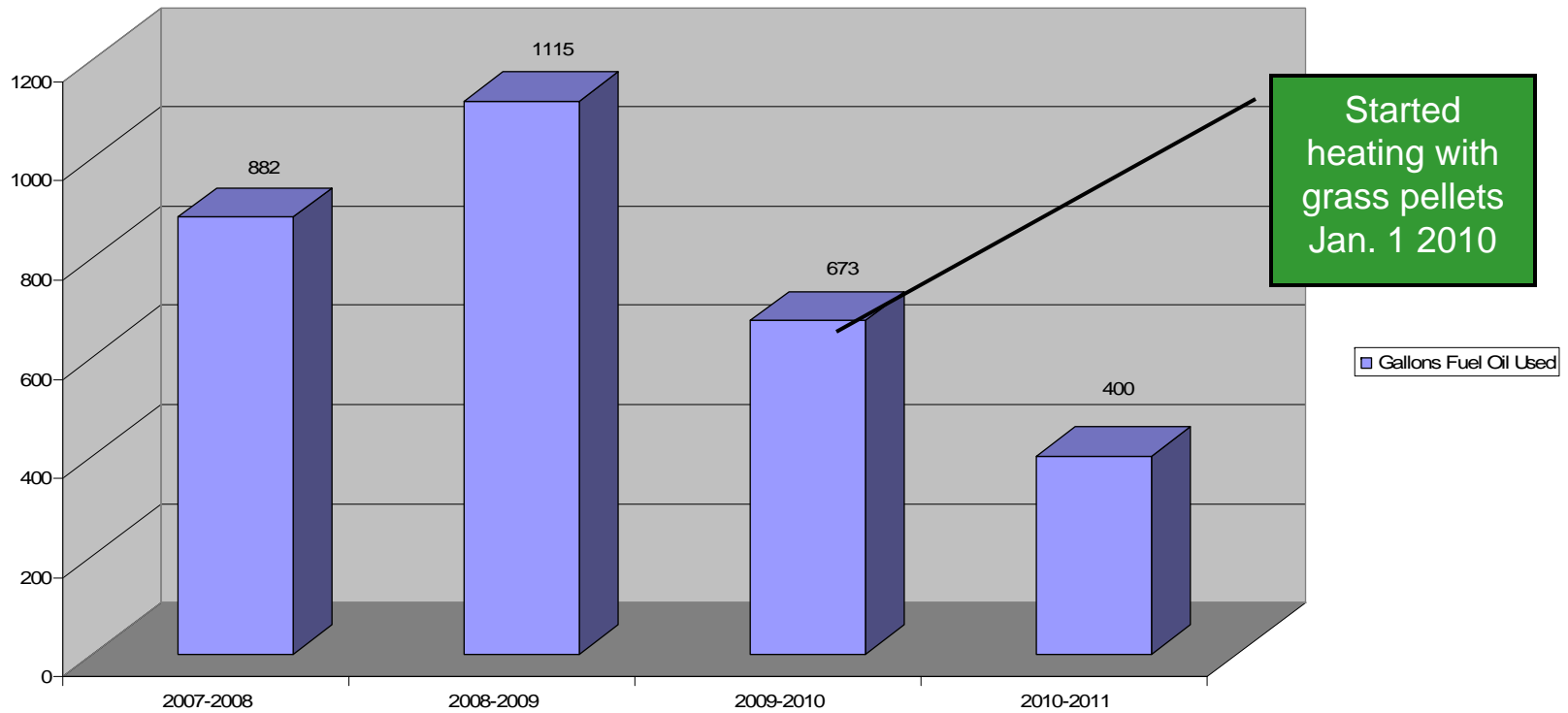
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Ashokan Center Fuel Oil Usage

Ashokan Center Heating Fuel Oil Usage, Main Lodge

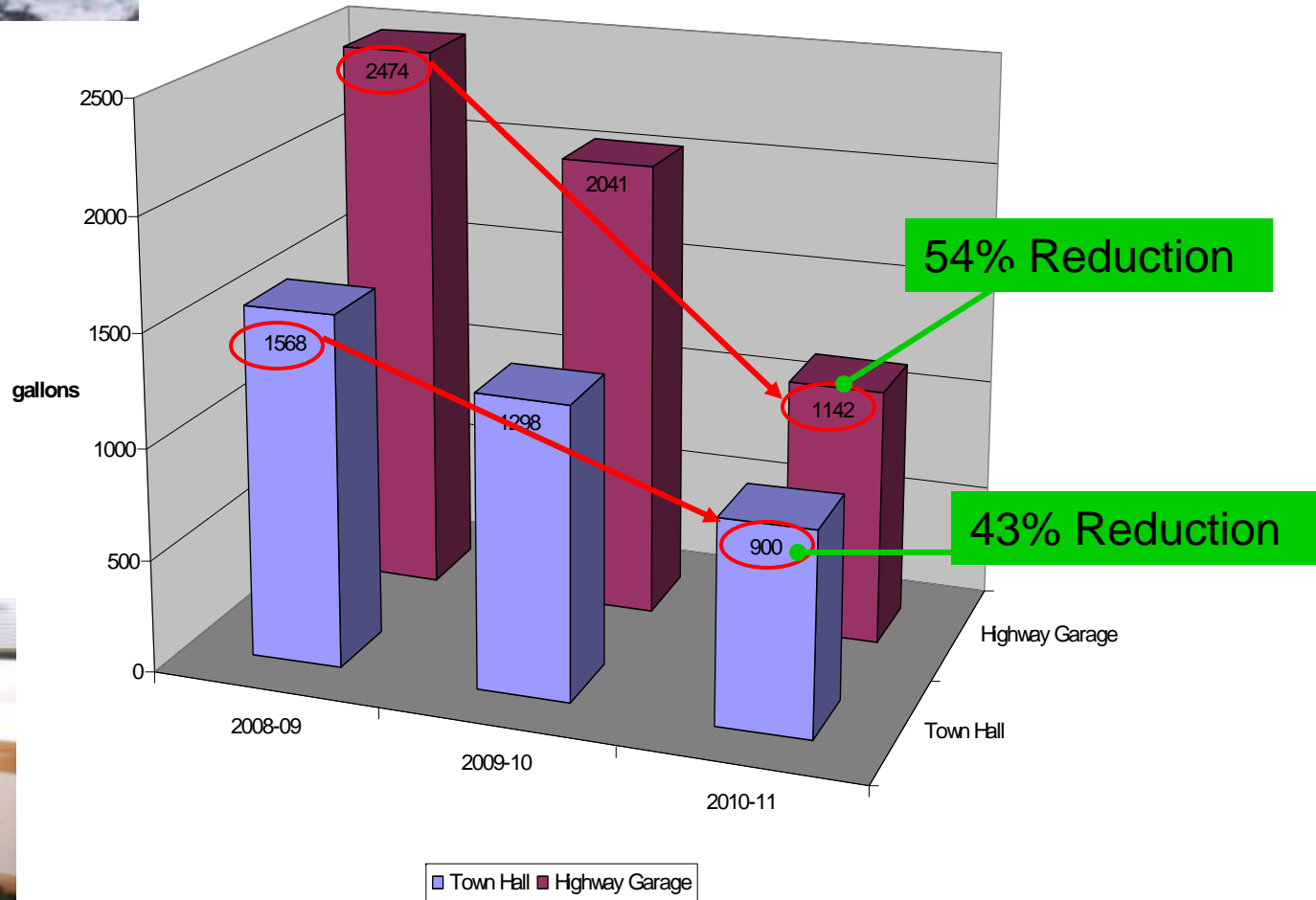


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Town of Hunter

Town of Hunter Heating Oil Usage



Extension
County



Combustion Experience

- Insufficient support from manufacturers for their products – particularly home/business scale heaters.
 - Dealer networks don't emphasize service.
 - Mechanical issues not entirely resolved.
 - This is not fluid mechanics
 - Need recognition of ag biomass and develop technology accordingly.



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Ag Biomass Compatible Biomass Hydronic Pellet Furnaces Examples



**Verner -
Czech**



**Reka –
Danish**



**Brandelle –
Canadian**

**Bio-Burner –
USA**



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Ag Biomass Compatible Indoor Biomass Stoves Examples



Harman P series



Quadrafire Mt. Vernon



Paromax Europa



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Ag Biomass:
Challenges/Opportunities for
the Future

A Vision for Ag Biomass

- Eat Local - *Heat Local!*
 - A large population of people that want to be energy independent and support local agriculture and the local economy
 - We need to capitalize on this
 - Educational Campaign with Public re. Biomass!!
 - Biomass in general/ Ag Biomass
 - Local biomass

A Vision for Ag Biomass

- “Build It and They Will Come”
 - Need for large “anchor users” (municipal scale) to support development of industry.
- “Don’t Stay Off the Grass”
 - Opportunity for appliance industry to develop units that work with wide range of biomass types.

A Vision for Ag Biomass

- “Biomass for the Masses”
 - Need technology that is affordable.
 - Range of users
 - Small stove technology works – and there are a lot of people that want to use grass biomass and deal with its issues.
 - Mid scale technology (<1,000,000 BTU) - “Opportunity area”.

A Vision for Ag Biomass

- Local Biomass Feed Stock development and management.
- Continued Ag Biomass research.
- Address regulations.
 - Certify Ag Biomass types as approved fuels;
- Get more examples of heating with biomass out there.
- Build this industry from the ground up – do it right.

Visit us on the Web!

www.ccedelaware.org

The screenshot shows a web page with a red header containing the Cornell University Cooperative Extension of Delaware County logo and navigation links: Home, About CCE, Contact Us, Map, Membership, and a search bar. Below the header are four tabs: Agriculture & Natural Resources (selected), Human Ecology, 4H Youth Development, and Association. The main content area is titled "Catskill Grass Bioenergy Project" and includes a sub-header "The Catskill Grass Bio-Energy Project". The text describes the project's goals and lists several advantages of grass biomass as a renewable energy source. A logo for "Investing in the Catskills' Future CATSKILL WATERSHED CORPORATION CWC" is displayed on the right. The footer contains copyright information, contact details for the CCE, and a secondary navigation menu.

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Agriculture & Natural Resources | Human Ecology | 4H Youth Development | Association

Agriculture & Natural Resources

Catskill Grass Bioenergy Project

The Catskill Grass Bio-Energy Project

Grass biomass is receiving interest as a renewable alternative energy source as energy prices have dramatically increased in recent years. Production and combustion of grass biomass pellets for heating is a very promising option that offers the following advantages:

- * Local energy loop
- * Very efficient energy conversion
- * Very environmentally friendly (low net greenhouse gas production)
- * Existing infrastructure on farms to harvest haycrop
- * Compatible with livestock and crop operations
- * Maintains open space
- * Annually renewable crop
- * Stove and furnace technology is very efficient and low emission

In recent years Dr. Jerry Cherney at Cornell University and researchers elsewhere have been exploring the use of grass biomass for combustion. A thorough review of the issue is available at Dr. Cherney's grass bioenergy website: <http://www.grassbioenergy.org/>

In an effort to facilitate the development of a local grass bioenergy system, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Delaware County and the Catskill Watershed Corporation are developing a "production to consumption" grass bioenergy pilot project. The basics of this program are as follows:

- * To work with farmers to produce and test grass biomass feedstock suitable for combustion purposes
- * To work with local grass biomass processors, in particular EnviroEnergy LLC of Franklin, NY (www.enviroenergy.com), to produce and test grass biomass pellets.
- * To test and demonstrate bulk delivery and on site handling of grass pellets.
- * To install, research, and demonstrate residential and small business/municipality scale combustion technologies (pellet stoves and outdoor boilers) that are known to work with grass pellets.

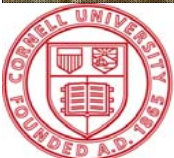
The project will sponsor outreach and education with the farmers and the public regarding grass biomass production. Demonstration sites featuring burning technologies will be set up at local municipalities where the general public will be invited to open houses to discuss the use of grass biomass and learn about management of the burning technologies. The project is slated to run for three years and is funded by the Catskill Watershed Corporation.

Investing in the Catskills' Future
CATSKILL WATERSHED CORPORATION
CWC

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Membership

Agriculture & Natural Resources
Human Ecology
4H Youth Development



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Steve Flick



- Chairman of the Board,
Show Me Energy Cooperative
- New Markets

Show Me Energy Cooperative Developing Energy Today for America's Tomorrow



Developing Partnerships



INNOVATION!

SMEC Vision

- Show Me Energy Cooperative has as its guiding vision a commitment to establish an innovative, profitable, leading model for production of advanced biomass based fuels which may be replicated across the country by small producer owned cooperatives that will provide a positive economic impact on the regions where they are located.

Objectives

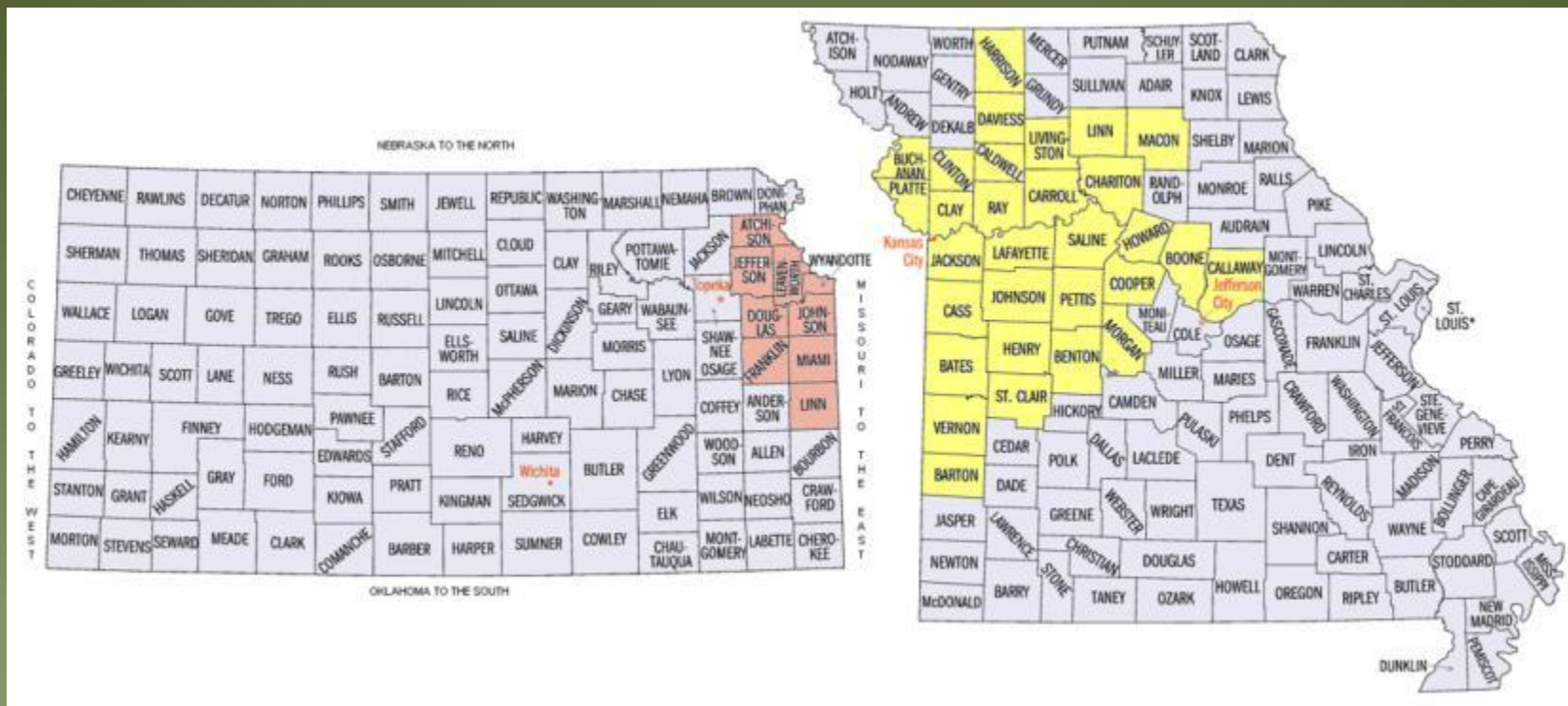
- Innovation
- Creating Jobs
 - Economic Development

Where is Centerview, Missouri?



BCAP = Biomass Crop Assistance Program

- 20,000 acres signed up in 7 weeks!



Dedicated Energy Crops

Polycultures – Native Grass

BCAP Approved Mixes

Mix # 1-Spring Seeded Upland	Cost per acre \$98.41
<i>Pure Live Seed (PLS) Rates for seed drilled into residue or a tilled field</i>	
Big Bluestem, Roundtree	3.0 pounds/acre x \$7.80 = \$23.40
Indiangrass, Rumsy	3.0 pounds/acre x \$7.90 = \$23.70
*Switchgrass, Blackwell	1.8 pounds/acre x \$6.90 = \$12.51
Illinois Bundeiflower, Native	0.9 pounds/acre x \$22.00 = \$19.80
Purple Prairie Clover, Native	1.0 pounds/acre x \$19.00 = \$19.00

Mix # 2-Fall Seeded Upland	Cost per acre \$148.58
<i>Pure Live Seed (PLS) Rates for seed broadcast and then rolled</i>	
Big Bluestem, Roundtree	4.5 pounds/acre x \$7.80 = \$35.10
Indiangrass, Rumsy	4.5 pounds/acre x \$7.90 = \$35.55
*Switchgrass, Blackwell	2.7 pounds/acre x \$6.90 = \$18.63
Illinois Bundeiflower, Native	1.4 pounds/acre x \$22.00 = \$30.80
Purple Prairie Clover, Native	1.5 pounds/acre x \$19.00 = \$28.50

Mix # 3 Spring Seeded Lowland	Cost per acre \$114.83
<i>Pure Live Seed (PLS) Rates for seed drilled into residuultilled field in lowland sites</i>	
Canada/Virginia Wild Rye	8.2 pounds/acre x \$7.00 = \$57.40
*Switchgrass, Blackwell	2.7 pounds/acre x \$6.90 = \$18.63
Illinois Bundeiflower, Native	0.9 pounds/acre x \$22.00 = \$19.80
Purple Prairie Clover, Native	1.0 pounds/acre x \$19.00 = \$19.00

Mix # 4-Fall Seeded Lowland	Cost per acre \$164.19
<i>Pure Live Seed (PLS) Rates for Seed Broadcast and then rolled</i>	
Canada/Virginia Wild Rye	12.3 pounds/acre x \$7.00 = \$86.10
*Switchgrass, Blackwell	4.1 pounds/acre x \$6.90 = \$28.29
Illinois Bundeiflower, Native	1.4 pounds/acre x \$22.00 = \$30.80
Purple Prairie Clover, Native	1.0 pounds/acre x \$19.00 = \$19.00

*Add \$7.00 per pound for Kanlow and for Alamo Switchgrass

Discounts:

If you order and pay for before Oct 1, 2011 you get 5% off

If you order more than 20 acres you get 5% off



Delivery of Biomass to Centerview



Weight, Moisture, BTU, and Sugars

Biomass Energy Pellets



Show Me Energy Coop has developed an Advanced Biofuel
Recognized by USDA

Show Me Energy Cooperative Repeatable Model

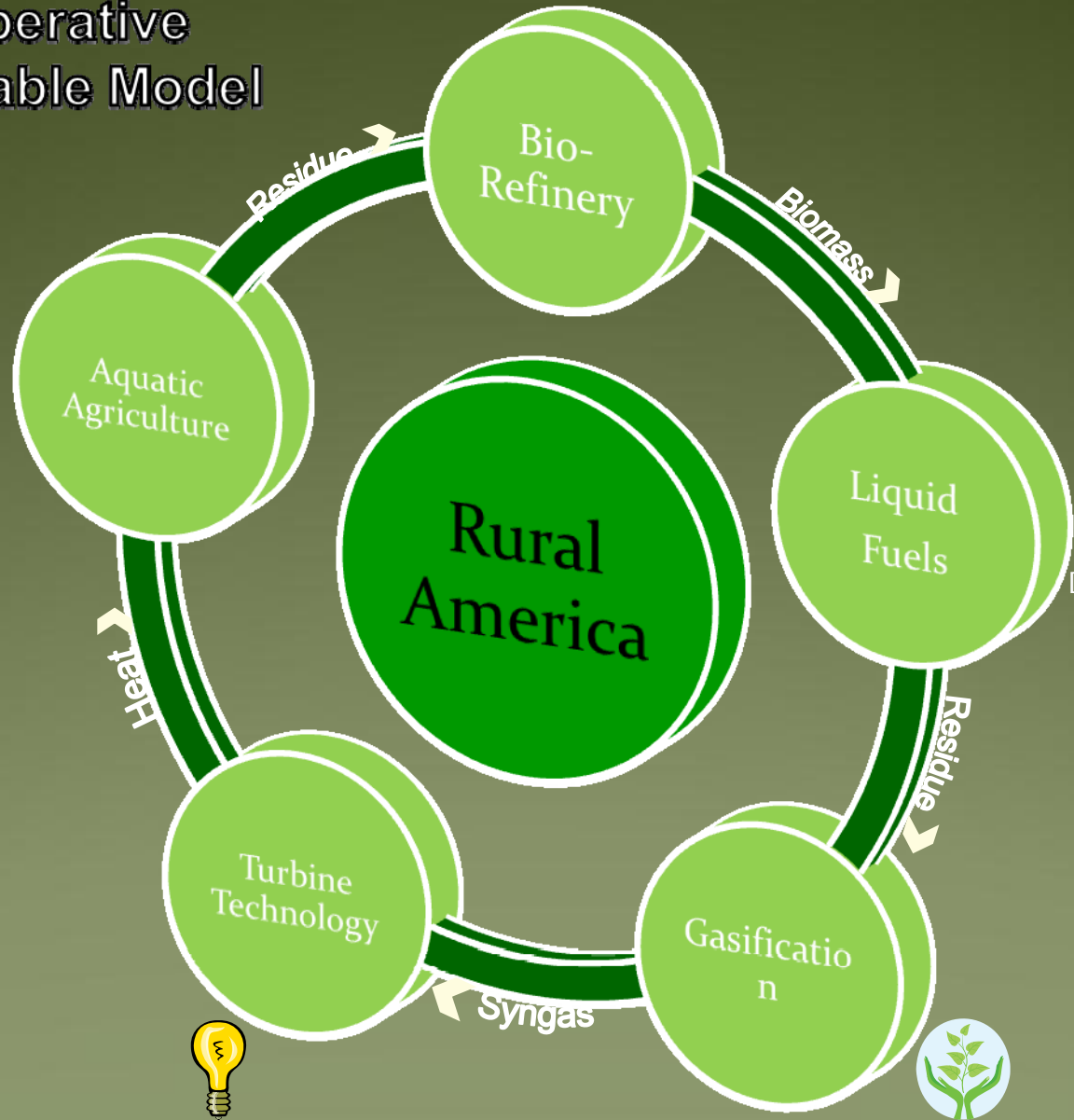


Cattle Feed



Produce

Protein



Drop In Fuel



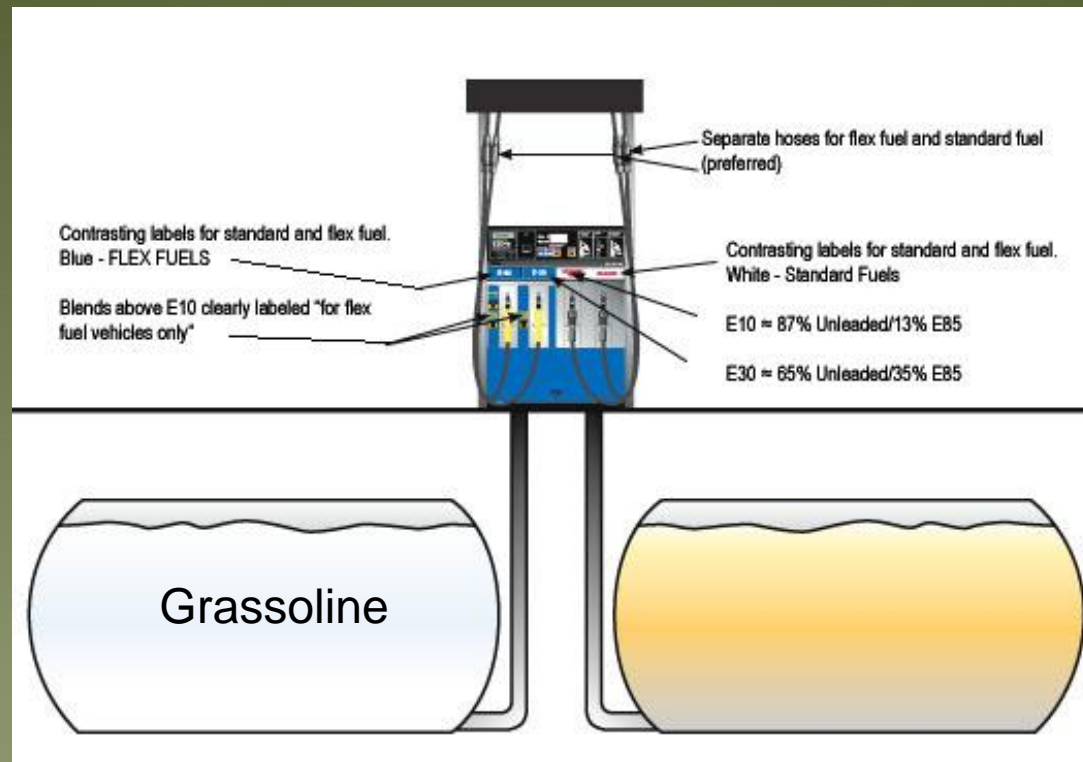
Electricity



Fertilizer

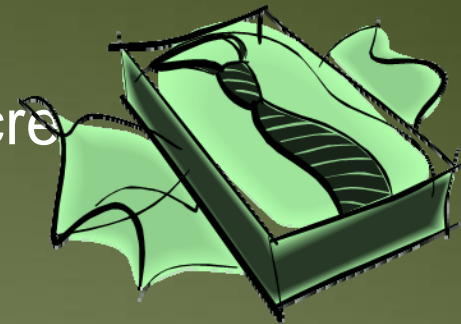


DOE Approved Technology



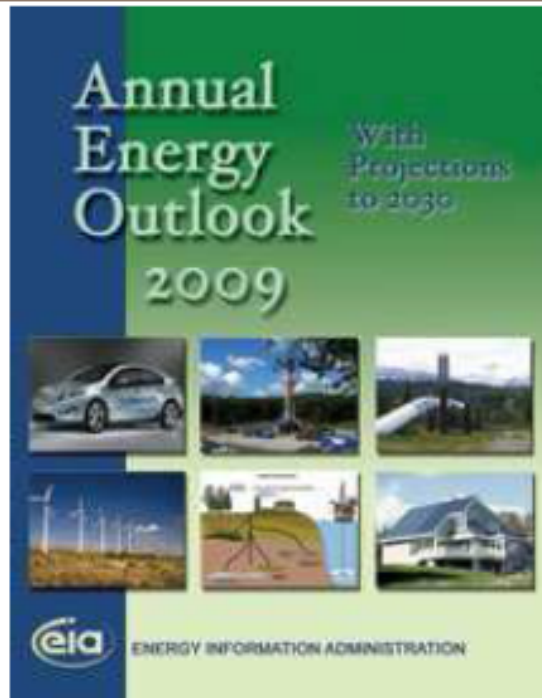
Benefits to the State of MO

- Farmers' Income
 - Increase Value Added Income Per Acre
- Rural Community Development
 - Job Creation – Green Collar Jobs
- Renewable Energy Use through Utility Companies
 - Urban and Rural Utilities Benefit
- Cleaner Water with Renewable Energy Crop Growth
- Energy Production Without Effecting the Feedstock Supply for Animals or Humans



Benefits to the United States

This presentation relies upon the USDOE
EIA 2009 AEO Reference Case data ...



**U.S. Department of
Energy (DOE)
regularly publishes
energy forecasts**

The Challenge

U.S. Electricity Supply Challenge

**How big is the effort to add by 2030
200,000 MW to U.S. electric power
generating capacity?**

The Reality

... and, if the growth were satisfied with coal-fired projects ...

- 200,000 MW
- \$500 billion @ \$2,500 / kW
- 500 MW average plant size
- 400 projects
- Commission a *new 500 MW plant every 3 weeks* until 2030

Diverse Portfolio Needed

... or, if the growth were satisfied with
wind turbine projects

- 200,000 MW
- \$400 billion @ \$2,000 / kW
- 1.5 MW wind turbines
- 133,000 projects
- BUT, wind turbines operate only 40% of the time
- \$1,000 billion
- 333,000 projects
- Commission **40 new 1.5 MW wind turbines every day** until 2030

Questions?



Contact Information

- **www.goshowmeenergy.com**
 - **Steve Flick, Board Chairman**
 - **sflick@goshowmeenergy.com**
 - **Plant Phone: 660-656-3780**
 - **Office Phone: 816-597-3822**

Q & A

Ask questions using the **Questions Panel** on the right side of your screen.

All questions and comments will be recorded and incorporated in the webinar summary report.

Also, please take a few moments to answer the survey questions.

Other Resources

- biomassthermal.org/resources

- Podcasts



- Interviews with key industry leaders (10+, also on iTunes Podcasts)
- Factsheets (biomass background, job data, technology, etc.)
- Presentation (comprehensive program information)

Upcoming Events

- Northeast Biomass Show
 - October 11-13, Pittsburgh

More Information

- **This Webinar will be available** by Monday, Oct. 3.
- **Sign up** to receive BTEC news at on our website.
- **Join BTEC for:**
 - Frequent and timely regulatory, policy and market intelligence updates
 - Business Development opportunities and networking with other biomass leaders
 - Visibility as a supporter of the market's growth
 - Discounts to nearly all major biomass industry events in the U.S.

For more info or to join, go to: www.biomassthermal.org/membership

Thank you!

If you want to learn more about the biomass thermal industry, BTEC, or membership, visit www.biomassthermal.org



