Installation of a boiler unit at Kamenski Sugar plant

S&D SUCDEN

Sucden optimizes industrial processes – installation of a boiler unit – in a sugar plant in Russia to reduce gas consumption and environmental footprint.

Starting date of the project	2020: launch of the project, preliminary studies		
	November 2020: Investment decision March 2021: Project realization		
	August 2021: Floject Teal/Zation		
Project Localization	August 2021. Statt of operations for the new sugar beet campaign		
Project Localisation	hamenski sugar plant, Kamenka, Oblast ol Penza, Russia (about 600 km southeast ol Moscow). This		
Places of implementation of the project at this stage and targeted geography if replicable.	installation may be replicated in the other sugar plants within Sucden Group.		
Project objectives	This project aims at reducing GHG emissions of the sugar plant by reducing gas consumed in the industrial		
Type of climate innovation of the project with a description of the problem/issue addressed			
Detailed project description	The success of this project requires the installation of a new boiler unit. It will imply a change in the input of products at the key stage of crystallization.		
	Evaporation in sugar plants has two main functions:		
	 It provides low pressured steam in different parts of the sugar plants depending on thermal level (pressure/temperature) from 130° to 90°C. This steam results from the electricity in turbo generator. 		
	 It condenses the sugar beet juice from 17.5% up to 68-72% of dry matter (syrup). Mass of the syrup resulting from evaporation is then only about 25% of the incoming juice, which is done in 5 steps or evaporation phases. 		
	General principle:		
	The juice is heated until boiling. Water steam produced is reintegrated to feed other equipment in the factory, and juice is getting more condensed (syrup).		
	Vapeur due à Téxaponstin de Fear du sincp		
	Vapeur Vapeur LA.E.		
	Eveponeteur à grimpage (le plus courient)		

	In a single evaporator system, the evaporated water, there must be put that could be avoided, and this is the transformation of the system of	steam produced b rovided 1 kg of ste ne reason why we	by the juice boiling eam heating. This looked for impro	g is not reused. For each kg of s process generates GHG emissions vements.	
	Multiple evaporator system enables this system, 1 kg of steam input in evaporates 1 kg of water in the new	s a bigger evapora the 1 st stage evap at stage and so or	ation of water wit porates 1 kg of jui n.	h the same amount of initial steam. In ce. This same kg of water also	I
	R	ichauffage des jus			
	Vapeur				
		Exemple de prin	cipe de prélèveme	nts	
	To allow reduction of steam consumed output of evaporated water must reemissions.	nption in a sugar main below each	plant through a n level to keep pos	nultiple evaporator system, the global sitive savings of energy and GHG	
	Specific case of Kamenski plant	<u>.</u>			
	1. At Kamenski sugar plant	, evaporation at th	ne 4 th stage was p	poor after the recent increase of the	
	for the 3 rd evaporation st	r. This resulted in age.	an accrued cons	umption of energy and GHG emission	l
	for the 3 rd evaporation st 2. The boiler unit added in get a warmer steam and	 This resulted in age. Kamenski aims at thus reduce the u 	an accrued cons increasing the e use of steam proc	umption of energy and GHG emission vaporation capacity of the 4 th stage to luced from gas consumption.	ר י
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	Emissions induced (upstream
	or downstream) by the
	and/or services in its value
	chain.
	Increase of carbon sinks
	Emissions Absorption Carbon sinks creation
	(BECCS, CCU/S,)
	GHG emissions avoided by the company at third parties
	Avoided Emissions
	activities, products and/or
	services in charge of the
	project, or by the financing of
	emission reduction projects.
	Clarification on the calculation or other remarks:
	This investment will reduce GHG emission by reducing the gas consumption by 1m3 per ton of sugar beet processed.
	In 2020, the plant produced 102,918t of CO2 for 955,756 tons of beet processed. Given that 1m3 of gas represents 1.9885 kg of CO2 emissions (1m3/year x 0.0097 MWh PCI/m3 * 205kg CO2/MWh PCI = 1.9885 kq CO2 eq).
	In 2021, a comparable volume of beet processed would avoid 1,900 tons CO2, i.e a reduction of 1.8%.
	1 m3/tb*900,000 tb*5.65 rubles/m3 = 5,000,000 RUB/year of savings
Modality of verification of the	Calculation standard used (ADEME base, GHG protocol, etc.): GHG Protocol
quantification.	Verification of the calculation (internal or external): Energy consumption and GHG emissions of Sucdan
	sugar plants, including Kamenski plant, are verified by external auditor as part of the Group annual Responsibility report verification.
Other environmental and social	The project will contribute to ODD 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and
benefits of the project	foster innovation : the industrial process will be optimized to reduce environmental footprint.
Project maturity level	Prototype laboratory test (TRL 7)
	□ Real life testing (TRL 7-8)
	Pre-commercial prototype (TRL 9)
	□ Small-scale implementation
	 □ Small-scale implementation ☑ Medium to large scale implementation
	 □ Small-scale implementation ⊠ Medium to large scale implementation
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Capacity and conditions of the	 Small-scale implementation Medium to large scale implementation This type of projects can be realized in all the plants of the Group.
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Capacity and conditions of the project reproducibility, with associated climate impact mitigation potential Amount of investment made (in €) Economic profitability of the project (ROI) Engaged partnerships Open comments from the project	 □ Small-scale implementation ☑ Medium to large scale implementation □ This type of projects can be realized in all the plants of the Group. 400 000 € □ ST (0-3 years) □ MT (4-10 years) □ LT (> 10 years) □ LT (> 10 years) Remarks: The savings of 1m3 of gaz / ton of beet represent, for a similar production as 2020, a savings of 5 millions of rubles per year (i.e 55,500 €). /
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