

Energy optimisation strategy for ZZ2 farming operations



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Limpopo



Technical

Agenda

- 1. ZZ2 Energy strategy**
- 2. Extent of energy usage**
- 3. Energy savings**
- 4. Renewable energy projects**



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ZZ2 Energy strategy

Reduce the energy usage and the carbon footprint by:

- 1. Savings on current energy usage**
- 2. Fossil fuel energy generated through renewable sources.**
- 3. Independent Eskom power and price hikes.**

Note: Balanced Scorecard used to manage strategy initiatives.



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Extent of fossil fuel derived energy

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| - Diesel fuel | 4,7 million litres |
| - Petrol | 0,1 million litres |
| - Electricity | 35 000 MWh |



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Diesel users



- 67 X Trucks**
- 206 X Tractors**
- 119 X Bakkies**
- 9 X Gensets (> 300kVA)**
- 8 X Construction machines**



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Electrical infrastructure and users



308 X	Transformers, 25 MVA
9 X	Gensets (> 300kVA)
218 X	Houses
7 X	Packhouses
450+ X	Borehole installations, pump stations
Ruraflex, Land rate, Municipalities	

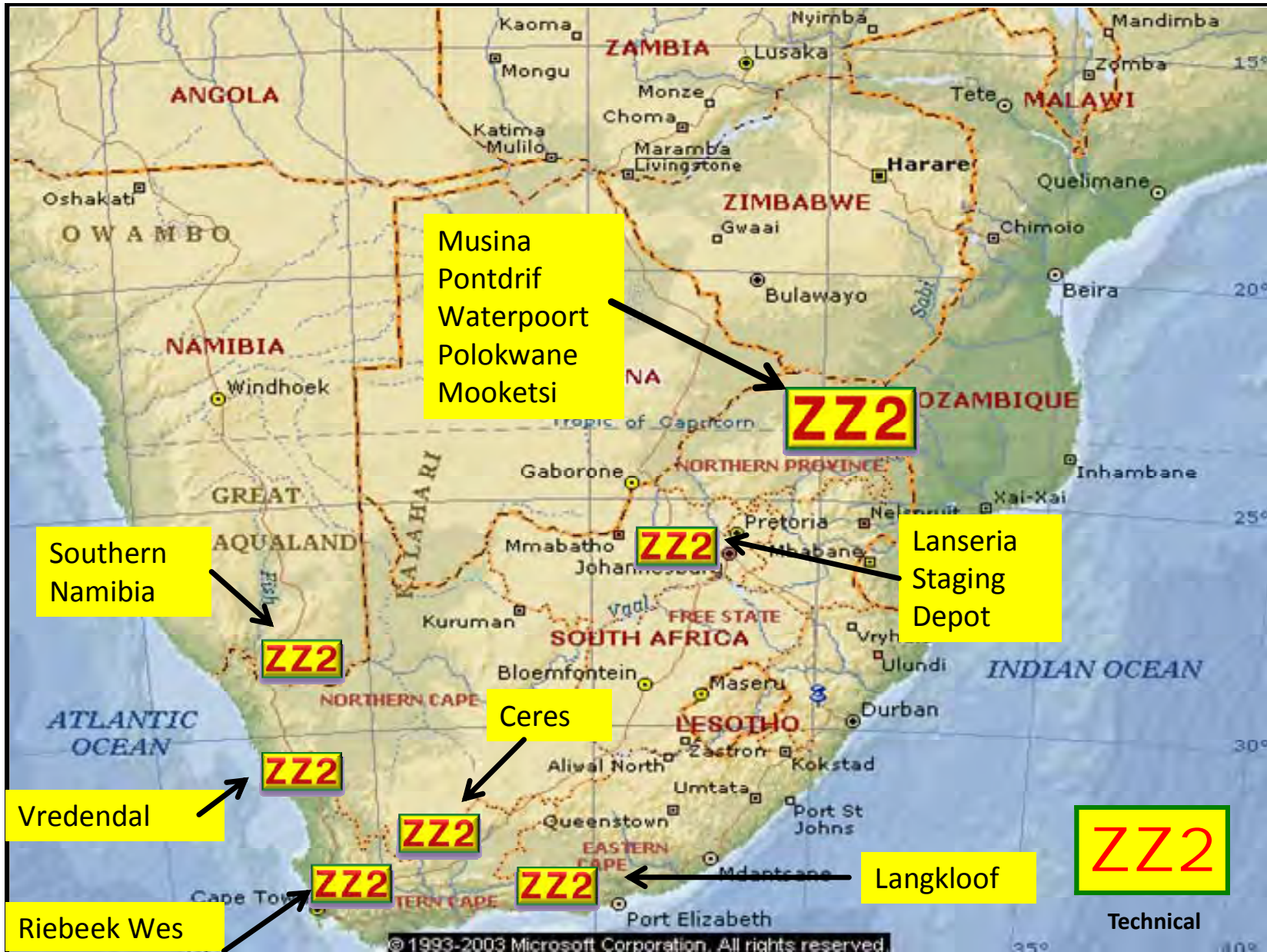


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“Location challenge!”






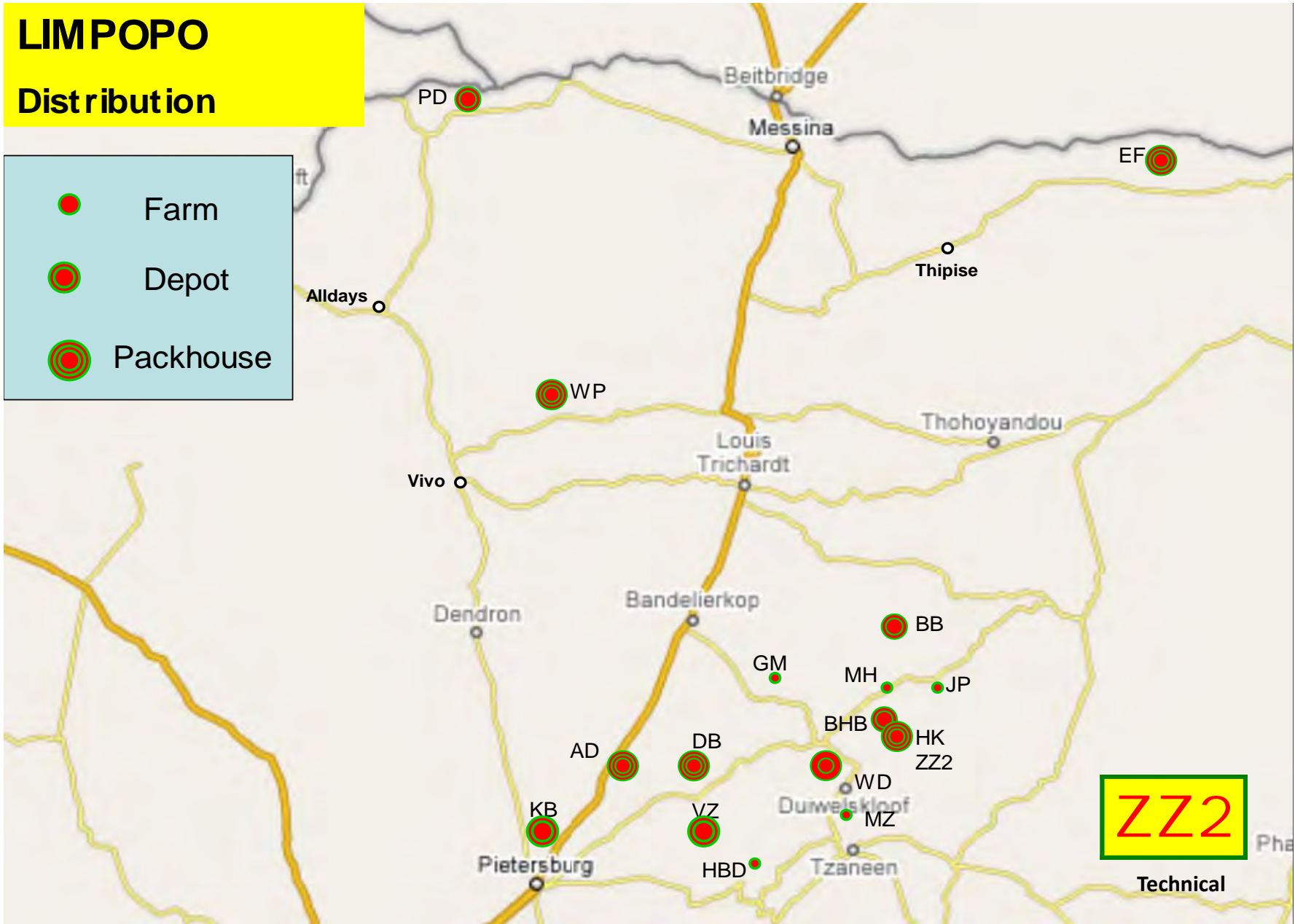
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LIMPOPO

Distribution

-  Farm
-  Depot
-  Packhouse



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Energy savings



Trucks

Old generation 52ℓ / 100km

New generation 47ℓ / 100km

Saving = 12 000 ℓ per year

= R 84 000 per year

(240 000km/year)



Super link trailers

Old version = 35 pallets = 35t

New version = 36 pallets = 36t

Saving = 3290ℓ/year



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Energy savings



Trucks (New generation)	
With aero kit	44ℓ / 100km
Without aero kit	47ℓ / 100km
Saving	= 7 200 ℓ per year
	= R 50 400 per year



Trucks (Old generation)	
With aero kit	52ℓ / 100km
Without aero kit	52ℓ / 100km
No saving	



Energy savings

**Choose the correct
bakkie and save
1 ℓ per 100km**



Technical

Energy savings



Forklift: Diesel vs electric

Fuel consumption

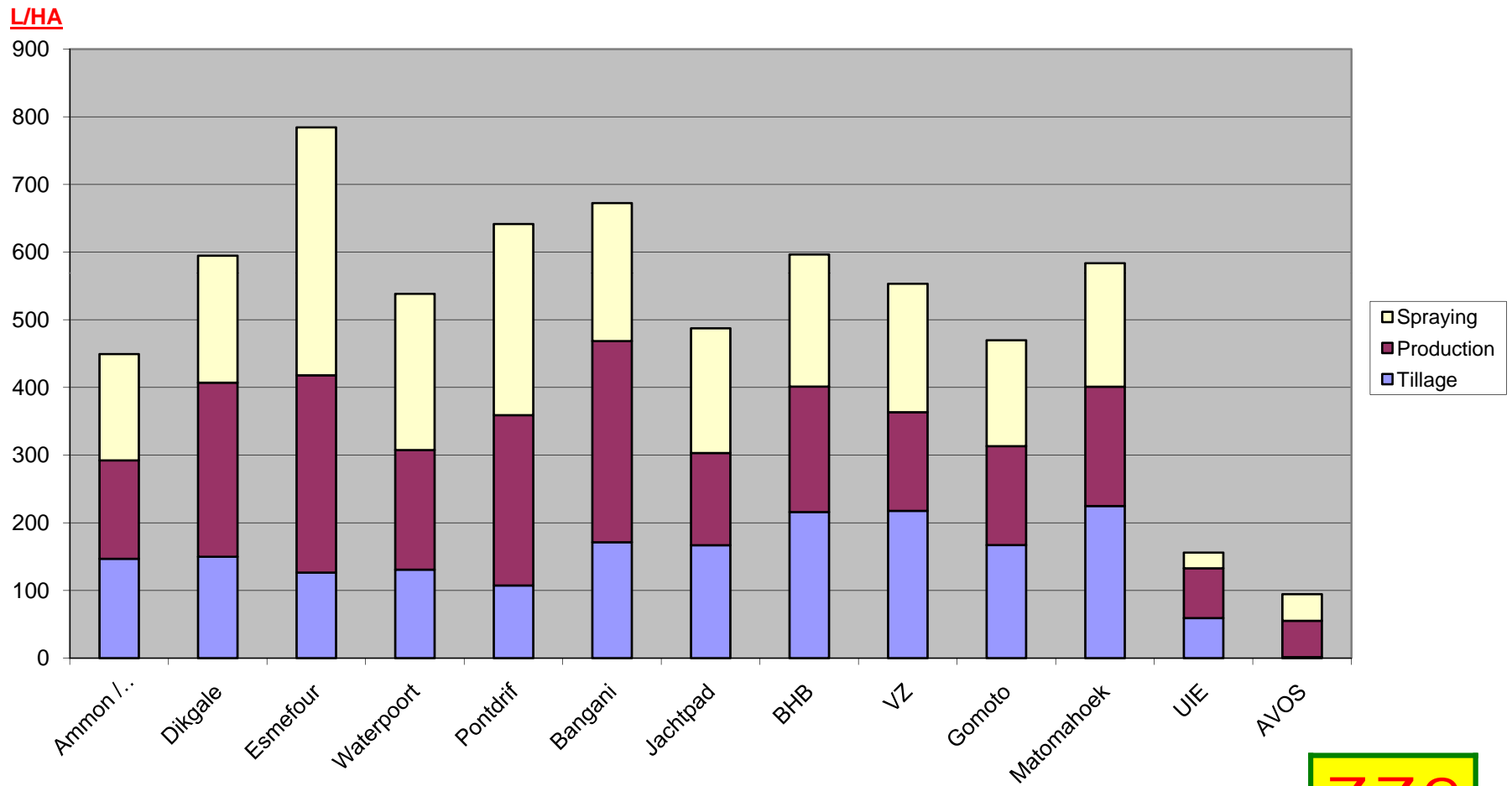
- Diesel 24 to 32 ℓ /shift
- Electric 30 kWh/shift



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Tractors and field practices

Diesel usage in ℓ /ha, 2009/2010.



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Soil preparation /tillage

Operation	€/ha
Disc (x2)	16
Rip 450 – 500mm	15
Disc	8
Cultivate	8
Ridge: Ridger	10
Compost spreader	4
Manure spreader	4
Skidsteer	3
Moats and contours	5
Total	70
ZZ2 : Ave	143
Spread	102 - 184
Savings potential	32 - 114

- Reduce operations
- Rip and disc vs. Rip and plough
- Reduce depth of tillage
250mm vs. 450mm



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Sprayers



Type	ℓ/ha	Total ℓ/ha (2,4 x 20)
Cima	7,0	336
RSM	2,5	120
Agrimaster	4,0	192
ZZ2 : Average		176
Spread		120 - 315
Savings potential		56

Possible savings

- Replace CIMA sprayers
- More use of Agrimaster and RSM
- Filling points next to fields.



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Production / Harvest

ZZ2 : Average Spread	ℓ/ha 101 - 243 ℓ/ha
Savings potential	50 ℓ/ha

Action required:

- **“Gear up throttle down”**
- **Maximum load per**
- **Tractor not to be used for transport**
- **Tractor stay at field**
- **Diesel to tractor**
- **Tractor to fit operation**



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Summary : Savings potential

Operation	Average now (€/ha)	Saving potential (€/ha)
Tillage	143	40
Spray	176	56
Production	163	50
Total	483	146 (30%)



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Savings through irrigation scheduling

Saving in water use = 100mm/ha/year

Saving in pumping energy = 322 kWh



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Electricity savings

Pack houses

Natural lighting with poly carbonate sheeting

Saving on lights =18kW



Use donut(sponge) rollers for drying of tomatoes instead of hot air.

Saving = 60kW



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Electricity savings



Ecolights (T5)

Saving - 6kW (15 %)

LED's in packhouses

Saving = 6 kW per packhouse



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Saving on cooling

- Installed Cooling Power $2000\text{kW}_{\text{ref}}$
 - Coefficient of performance 2.8
- Saving of 25% = 220 MWh @ COP of 3,4
 - R110,000 saving p.a.
 - Intelligent electronic capacity control
 - Electronic expansion valves, step loading/unloading, soft start
 - Variable condensing speed control = constant discharge pressure
 - Ambient temperature determines load pressure



Eskom initiatives for energy saving

Lighting : CFL's for incandescent bulbs.

- Replaced 6 000
- Clients not happy
 - Lumens of CFL's much lower
 - Short life of CFL
 - Service provider not sustainable
 - Back to incandescent in 3 months.

Heat pumps : Replace 3kW geyser with 0,8kW heatpump

Goals not clear and changed.

**Move from 30kW to 15kW saving to
undefined differentiated kW.**



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Eskom initiatives for energy saving

- Rural electrification : Housing and hostels
 - Eskom initiate and advertise
 - DME paid project
 - Red tape sunk project
 - High efficiency motors - Too expensive
 - Solar water heaters / Solar PV
 - 5 systems implemented
 - Not feasible
 - Variable speed drives
 - Power factor correction
- } Implemented by ZZ2
- Energy usage in South Africa
- Agriculture 6,8% of total electricity
 - ZZ2 not ranked under in 500 largest users in Limpopo.



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Potential electricity savings (kWh per year)

Packhouses

Lighting	518 400
Drying	1 058 400
Cooling	220 000
Ecolights	144 000
LED's (Sorting)	64 800
CFL's	262 800
Heatpumps	1 204 500
Irrigation scheduling	506 182
Total	3 519 082 (9%)



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Potential diesel savings (liter per year)

Trucks (old/new)	228 000
Trucks (aerokit)	136 800
Trailers	52 000
Bakkies	5 000
Forklifts(diesel→electric)	56 000
Field practices	116 000
Total	595 000 (13%)



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Renewable energy investigation

Solar tower / Green tower

Geothermal

Solar

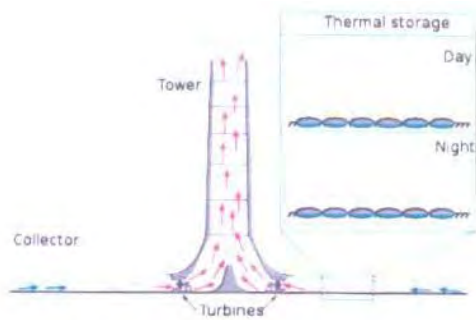
Wind

Hydro

Bio energy



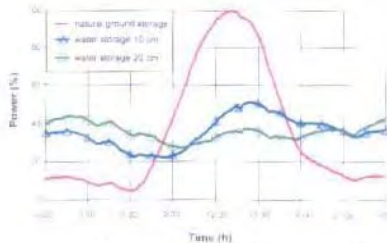
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Schematic presentation of a Solar updraft tower



Prototype of the solar tower prototype plant at Manzanares, Spain



Effect of heat storage underneath the collector roof using water-filled black tubes. Simulation results from (Kretz, 1997).

Solar tower /chimney (Green Tower)

Advantages

- “Constant” day/night base load
- Incorporate greenhouses

Challenges

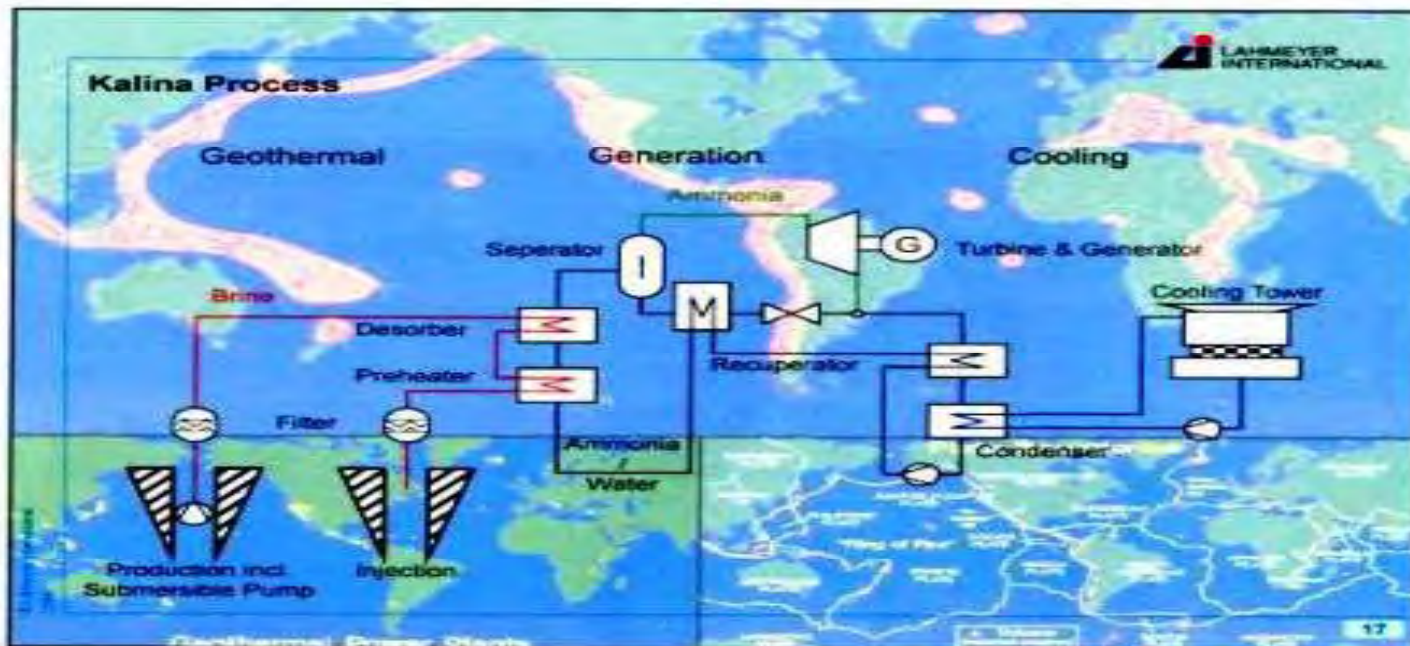
- High temperatures and wind speeds near hub
- Little thermal storage with plants effecting base load.
- 100m tower
- Relative even and flat surface



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Geothermal energy

2010/03/11



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- Renewable and constant base load
- Feasibility stage very expensive
- High start up costs
- Running cost very low
- Exploration and feasibility
 - Pre-feasibility - R 7,5m
(30% probability of failure)
 - Exploration drilling (3 wells) R 40m.

Solar (Heating and electricity)



- Experience with solar
 - Reliability
 - Need electricity back up
 - Economic feasibility
- No base load (Day /night)
- Storage still a challenge
- Western part of country more suitable
- Theft



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Wind energy



- Status

- 4 sites identified and tested for one year (15m height)
- Site at Lutzville feasible
- Next test on 80m mast for one year.
- Neutralize carbon footprint.



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Hydro power



- Investigation (early stage)
- 300 to 400m potential
- Pumps /storage scheme



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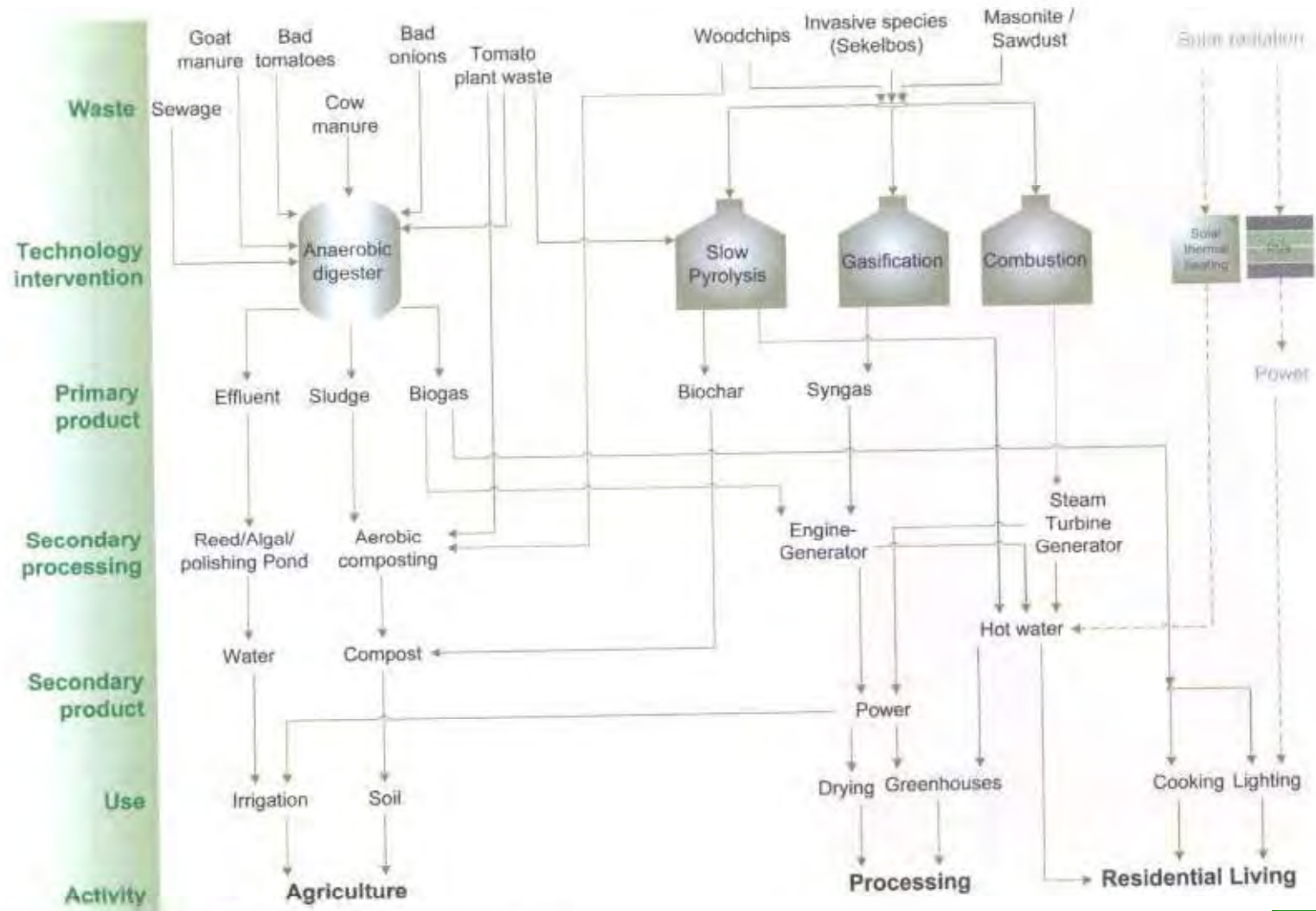


Figure 2 Proposed bioenergy pathways at ZZ2



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Energy optimisation strategy for ZZ2 farming operations

Thank you!



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Ruraflex - Do not use peak time (Rooi tyd)

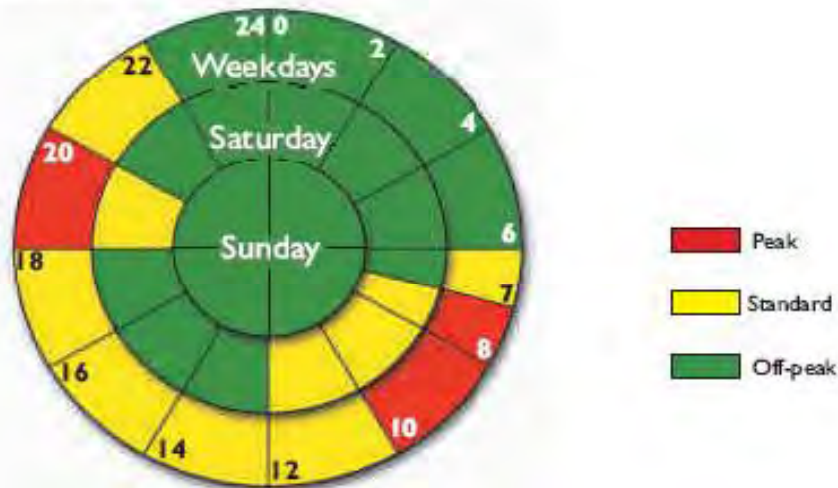
Reduce cycles

Increase delivery – larger pipes

Saving of R130 000 per season

Pays for larger pipes

Megaflex, Miniflex & Ruraflex



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