PigGas Report 7 – 4,300 sow, farrow to finish, conventional piggery, NSW.

September 2013

Production details

This is a large corporate conventional piggery, with breeding and growing pigs on one site in nineteen naturally ventilated sheds. Pigs are sold as both light and heavy finishers at approximately 100 kg and 120 kg live weight.

Feed consumption

Some feed grain is grown on-site with majority of feed purchased offsite and milled off-site. Normal piggery cereal-based feedstuffs are supplemented with waste byproducts from other industries with total feed consumed at 21,835 t/yr.



Sales/Tranfers

63,255 pigs/yr are sold with a total dressed weight of 4,966 t/yr.

Waste management systems

Manure is automatically flushed from each shed in underfloor drains to a collection sump. From there, effluent is gravity fed directly to the primary anaerobic lagoon which has been covered to collect and flare biogas. The project qualifies under the Carbon Farming Initiative Methodology "Destruction of methane from manure in piggeries". Effluent from the covered lagoon flows though polishing ponds.

Manure reuse systems

Effluent from the pond system is spray irrigated to land. Crops grown to reuse nutrients include barley, wheat, lupins, maize and lucerne. Approximately 3% of total nutrients are exported from the site in dried pond sludge. Cattle and sheep are also grazed on pastures. Approximately 2,500 ha of



land are used for cropping and grazing.



The National PigGas Extension Project is funded by Ian Kruger Consulting, the Australian Government and Australian Pork Limited.

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On-Farm Baseline Emissions

Prior to covering the anaerobic lagoon and flaring biogas, the on-farm emissions for the piggery were 23,976 tonnes CO_2 -e/yr with an emissions intensity of 4.83 kg CO_2 -e/kg HSCW.

The current baseline emissions for this piggery with its covered anaerobic lagoon, biogas capture and flaring total **7,692 tonnes CO**₂-e/yr with an emissions intensity of **1.55 kg CO**₂-e/kg HSCW.

On-Farm Emissions Reduction Scenario

A viable option on this piggery to further reduce emissions is to install an electricity generation plant with engines running on biogas. Excess electricity generated can be fed into the state power grid. Waste engine heat can also be collected to heat water for recirculation through the farrowing and weaner sheds to replace all LPG heating.

This scenario (see table below) reduced on-farm emissions from 7,692 t/yr to 4,503 t/yr and reduced emissions intensity from 1.55 to 0.91 kg CO₂-e/kg HSCW. (41% reduction).





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Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Profile (calculated using PigGas)

Emissions	Emissions Baseline	Reduction Scenario
	(kg CO₂-e/yr)	(kg CO₂-e/yr)
Pre-farm		
Grain	5,458,769	5,458,769
Milling & delivery	1,048,084	1,048,084
Pig freight	0	0
Straw & bedding	0	0
Total Pre-farm	6,506,852	6,506,852
On-farm		
Fuels & energy		
Purchased electricity	723,410	0
Fuel - stationary	2,005,373	40,386
Fuel - transport	0	0
Enteric CH₄	779,284	779,284
Manure management		
MMS CH ₄	2,231,726	2,231,786
MMS – direct N₂O	163,959	163.959
MMS – Atmos. deposition N₂O	3,228	3,228
Waste applied to soil		
Soil – direct N ₂ O	1,585,,684	1,585,684
Soil – leaching & runoff N ₂ O	199,202	199,202
Offsets (Electricity to grid)	0	-500,000
Total On-farm	7,691,866	4,503,469
Post-farm		
Pig freight	3,186	3,186
Meat processing	1,986,229	1,986,229
Exported manure	55,203	55,203
Total Post-farm	2,044,618	2,044,618
Dressed weight sold - HSCW (kg/yr)	4,965,574	4,965,574
Carbon footprint	(kg CO ₂ -e / kg HSCW)	(kg CO ₂ -e / kg HSCW)
Pre-farm	1.31	1.31
On-farm	1.55	0.91
Post-farm	0.41	0.41
Total	3.27	2.63

