



**Status of the US Biodiesel Industry
for NORA Technical Workshop
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Reacting:

In the presence of a catalyst

Yields:

**100 Lbs.
Vegetable Oil
or
Animal Fat**

+

**10 Lbs.
Alcohol**



**100 Lbs.
Biodiesel**

+

**10 Lbs.
Glycerine**

Produces mono-alkyl esters – chemically similar to diesel fuel

What's NOT Biodiesel?

- Raw vegetable oil/SVO
- Recycled cooking oil
- Ethanol
- Ethanol, methanol, or water blended with diesel and an emulsifier
- Other “Renewable Fuels”



US Domestic Feedstocks



Cottonseed Oil



Yellow Grease



Poultry Fats



Beef/Pork Fats



Corn Oil By-Product from Ethanol Plants



Canola Oil



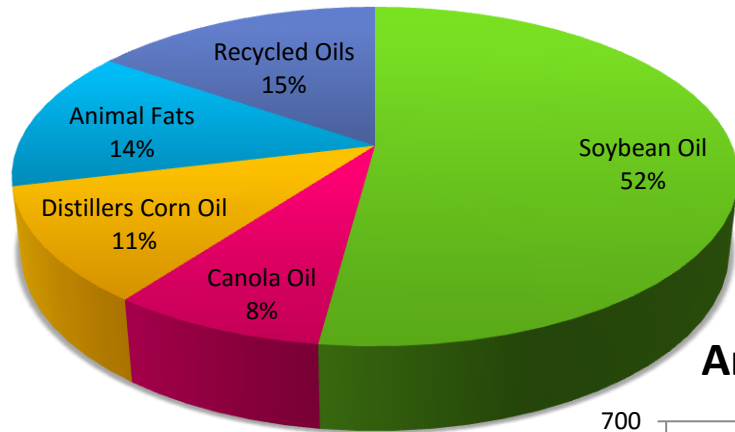
Camelina Oil



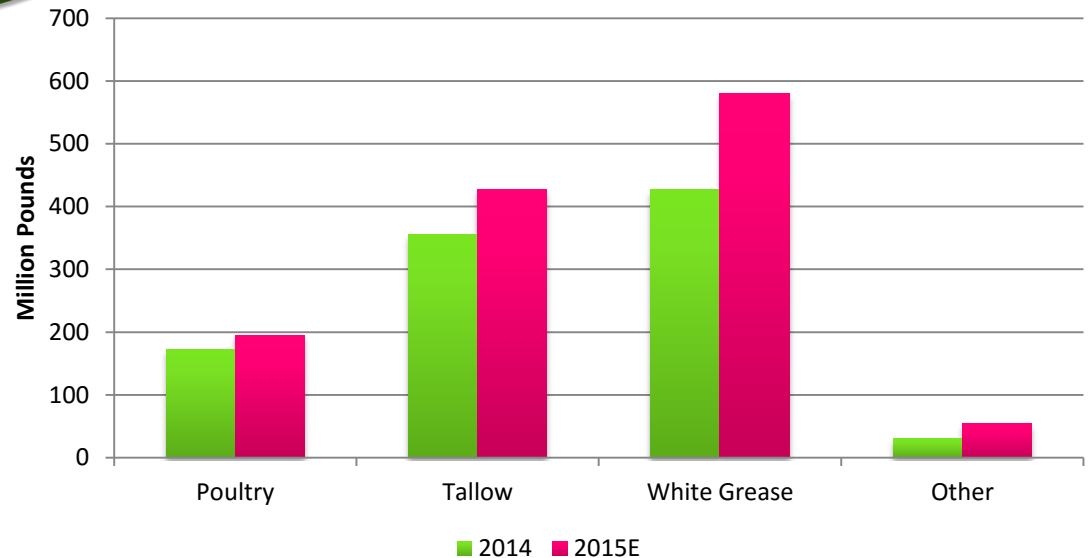
Soybean Oil

2015 Estimated US Feedstock Use

EPA Approved Biodiesel Feedstocks Utilized in 2015

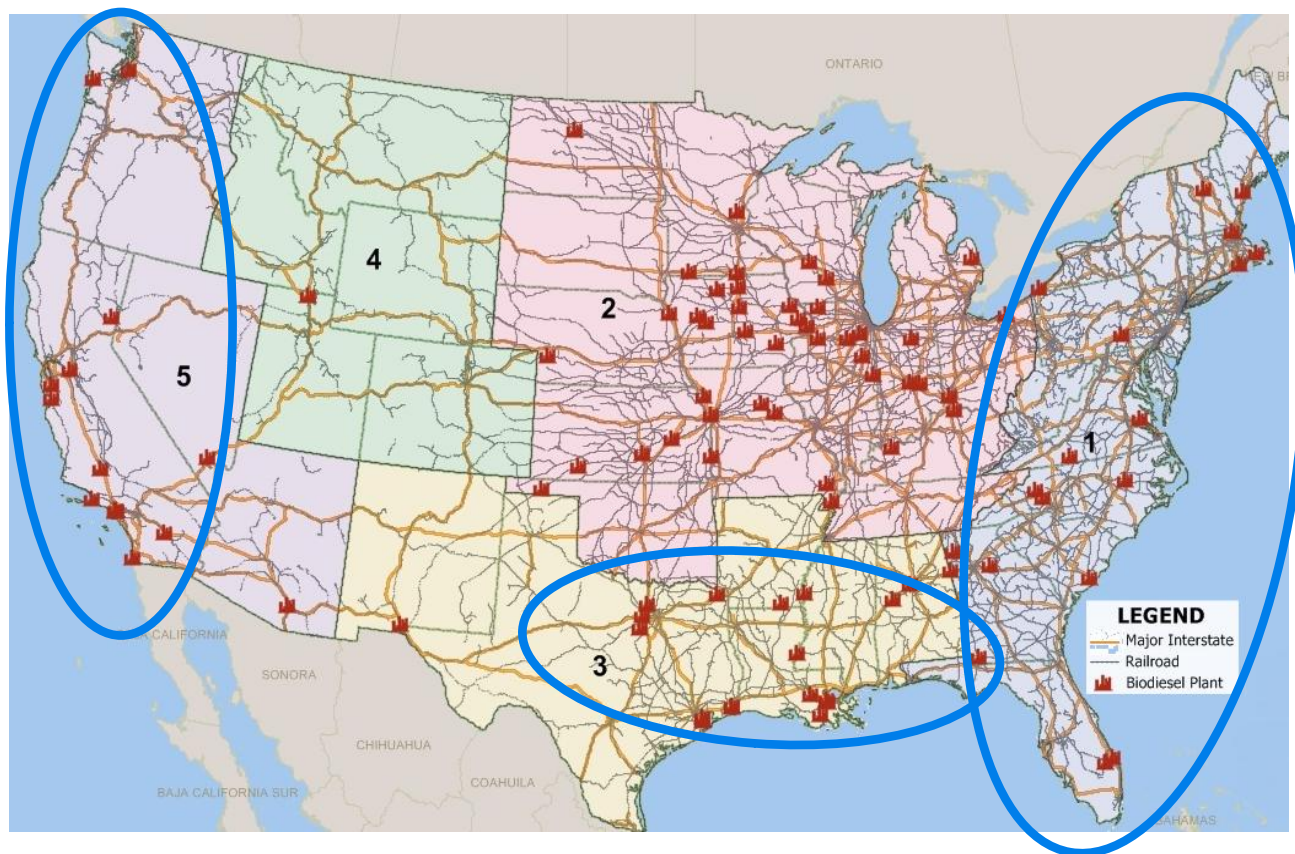


Animal Fat Use for Biodiesel Production



Biodiesel Has Expanded and Diversified Production Capacity

- Biodiesel production has expanded beyond the Midwest
- New capacity closer to other markets uses diversified feedstocks



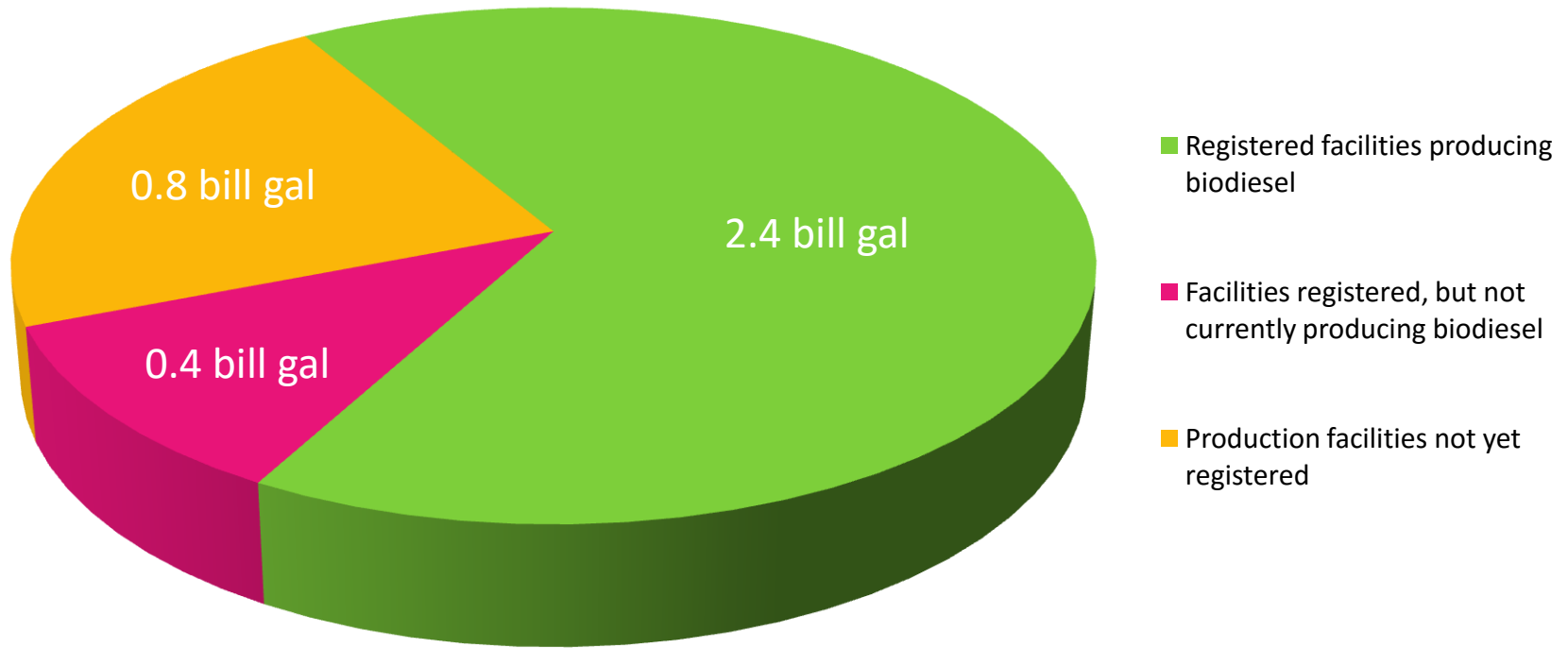
Source:
NBB

Biodiesel production increases are not constrained by available biodiesel capacity



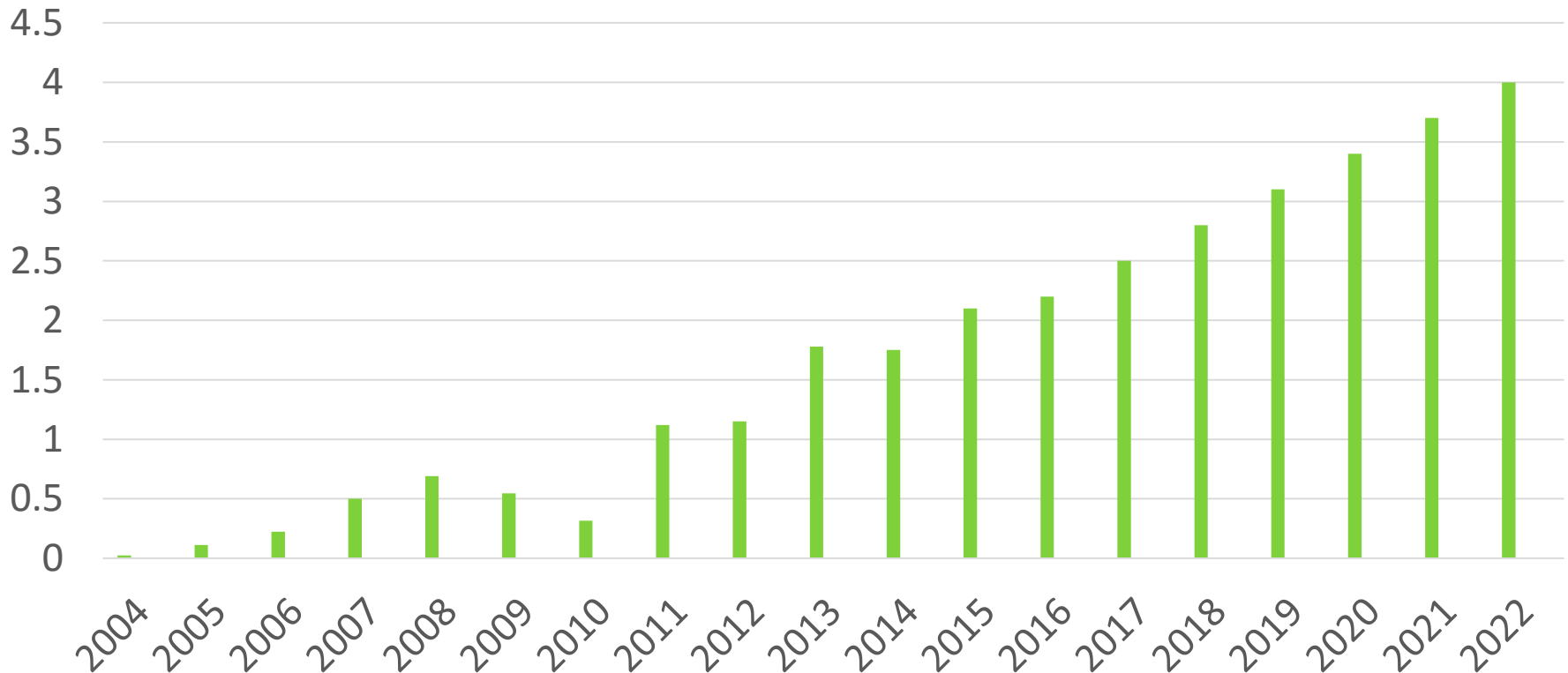
Biodiesel Production Capacity

3.6 billion gallons



Source: Biodiesel plant list 2-6-13 from Docket EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0479; numbers are from a combination of NBB, EIA, and EPA databases.

Biodiesel Production Goal: 4 Billion Gallons by 2022



Similar National Volumes as US Based Heating Oil

US Biodiesel Is Cleaner

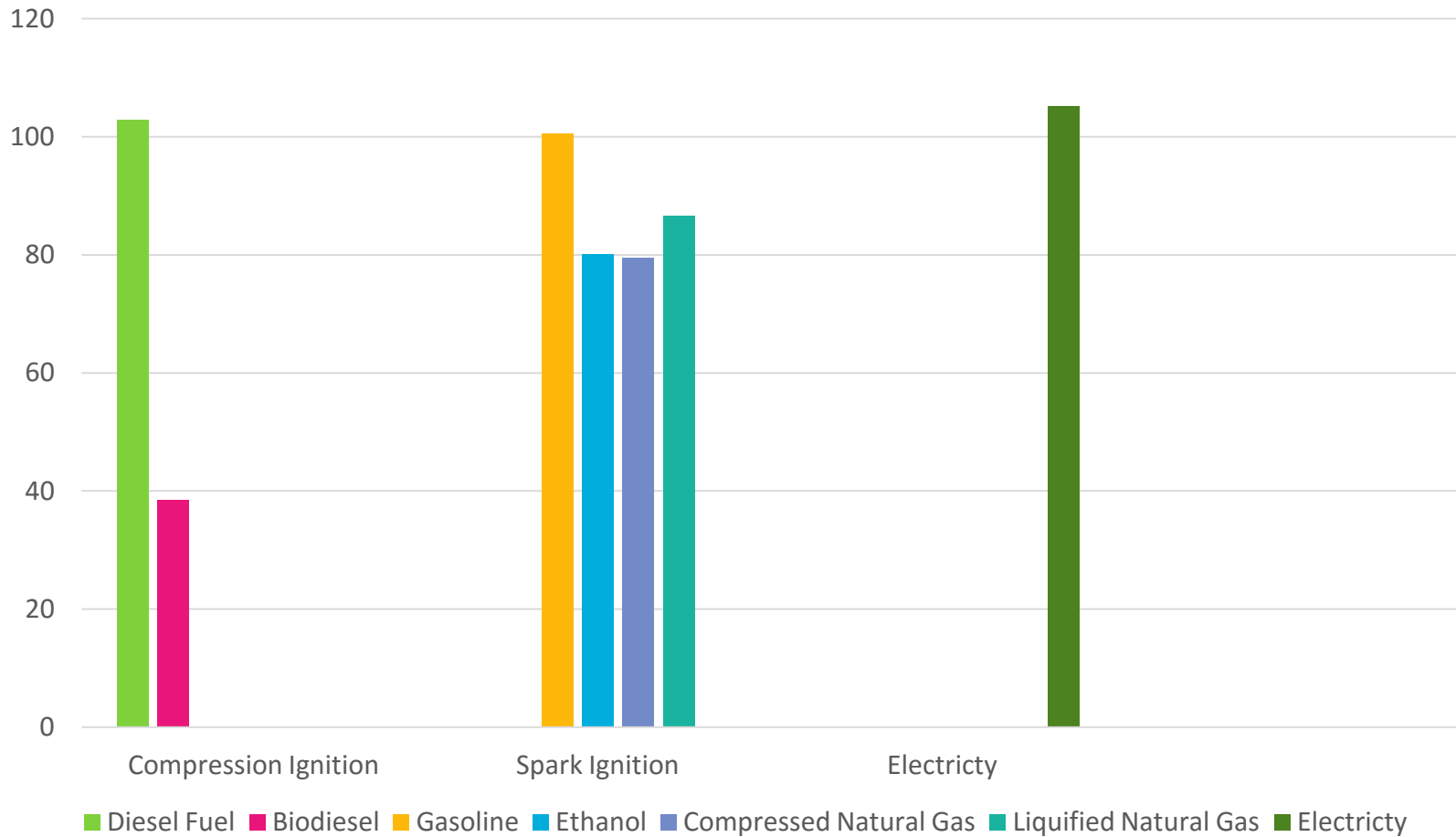
US Biodiesel Reduces Global Warming

- **Closed Carbon Cycle: CO₂ Used to Grow Feedstock is Put Back Into Air**
 - Over 78% Life Cycle Decrease In CO₂
- **Energy Balance 5.4 to 1**
 - Over 5 times as much energy out as it took to make the biodiesel



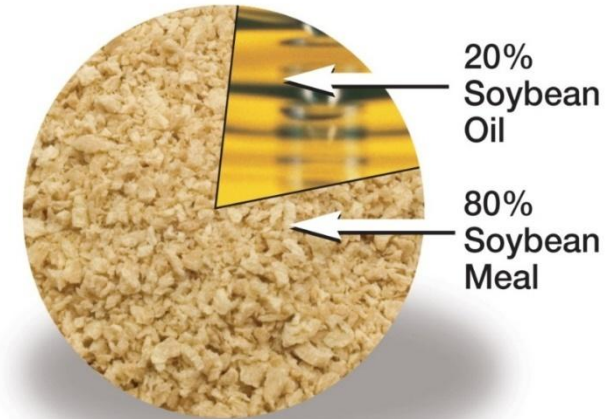
Carbon Intensity of Fuels

grams CO₂e/MJ



Sustainability

- US Biodiesel is produced from a variety of renewable resources, such as plant oils, animal fats, recycled grease, and even algae, making it one of the most sustainable fuels on the planet.
- With US biodiesel, food isn't sacrificed for fuel.
Oils and fats for biodiesel are a minor by-product of producing food for humans and animals.
 - Soybeans are 80% protein, 20% oil
 - No one grows livestock for its fat content
 - No one cooks more fried food to get used oil for biodiesel



By creating a market and value for excess soybean oil,
**Biodiesel decreases US soy protein meal prices
by \$20-40 per ton.**



US Biodiesel Does Good Things:

- Provides high quality fuel from domestic, sustainable resources
- Reduces imports and power of oil cartels
- Supports 62,000 U.S. Jobs
- Generates \$2.6 Billion in Wages
- Generates \$17 Billion total Economic Activity
- Reduces Particulates, Carbon Monoxide, and Unburned Hydrocarbons from Older Engines
- Reduces Green House Gas Emissions
- Best Carbon Footprint of any U.S. Produced Fuel



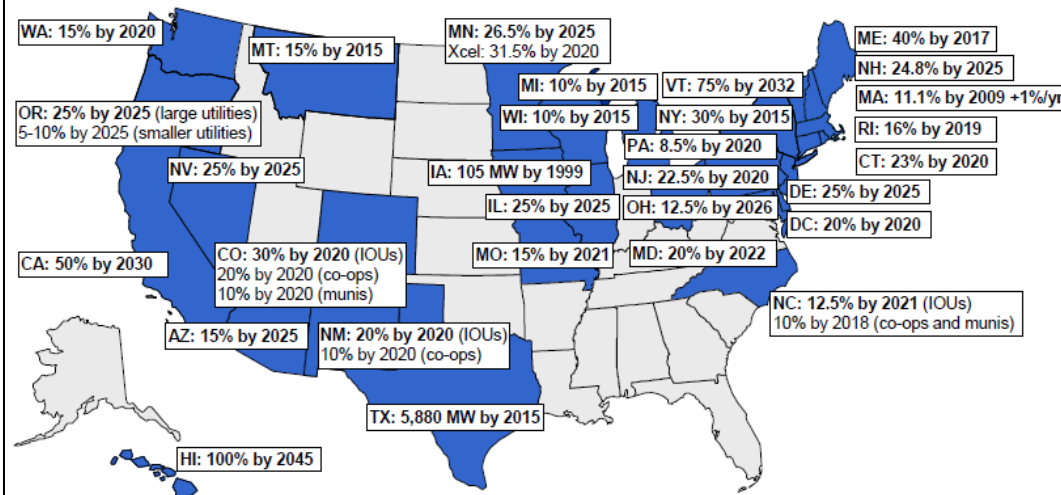


Biodiesel as a Heating Oil

Why Biodiesel? – Our pathway to a renewable future

- Biodiesel blend level in Bioheat equivalent to Natural Gas for CO₂ Equivalent Emissions:
 - 100 year emissions atmospheric life:
 - B13.7, without indirect land use
 - B14.6, with indirect land use
 - 20 year emissions atmospheric life:
 - B1.7, without indirect land use

RPS Policies Exist in 29 States and DC Apply to 54% of Total U.S. Retail Electricity Sales



Source: Berkeley Lab

Notes: Compliance years are designated by the calendar year in which they begin. Mandatory standards or non-binding goals also exist in US territories (American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands)

Electric utilities purchase Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) to meet increasing annual quotas

Eligible sources include solar PV, wind, hydro, solid biomass, and BIODIESEL-fired power systems

Potential market growth for biodiesel in power generation due to RECs and natural gas price spikes

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

an Initiative of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic States of the U.S.

WHAT IS RGGI?

The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is the nation's first mandatory, market-based program to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

The states participating in RGGI have established a regional cap on CO₂ emissions from the power sector and are requiring power plants to possess a tradable CO₂ allowance for each ton of CO₂ they emit.



Building Confidence, Minimizing Risk

- B5 passed into ASTM D396 in 2008
 - About the same level of experience as we have now with B20
 - **ASTM did its job**—B5 and lower blends made with D6751 biodiesel and meeting the D396 values have been used over the last 7 years with positive results
 - Some say they experience fewer issues
 - Issues occurring have been those normal of conventional heating oil, or attributed to using raw oils or fats that do not meet the spec
- The key: Buy Only Good ASTM D6751 B100

Building Confidence, Minimizing Risk

- Having an ASTM specification gave confidence to dealers, technicians, and users B5 would work
- This allowed the Bioheat industry to build to what it is today
 - And provided a platform for trying higher blends

Building Confidence, Minimizing Risk

- Developing higher blend level specs at ASTM
- Lab Testing:
 - Compatibility for gaskets, seals, tubing, nozzles
 - Pump durability
 - Combustion, etc.
- Marry up the “Lab Scale” research with experience in the field
 - Technical experts want data from the field to verify the results of successful lab testing

Accomplishments

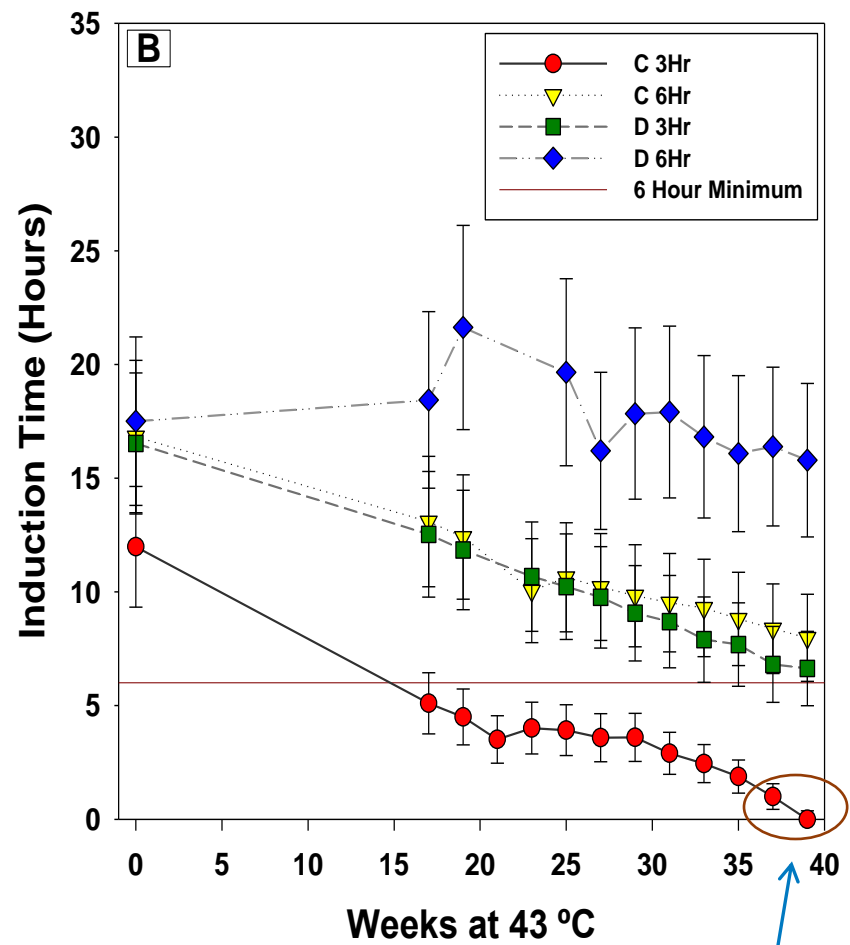
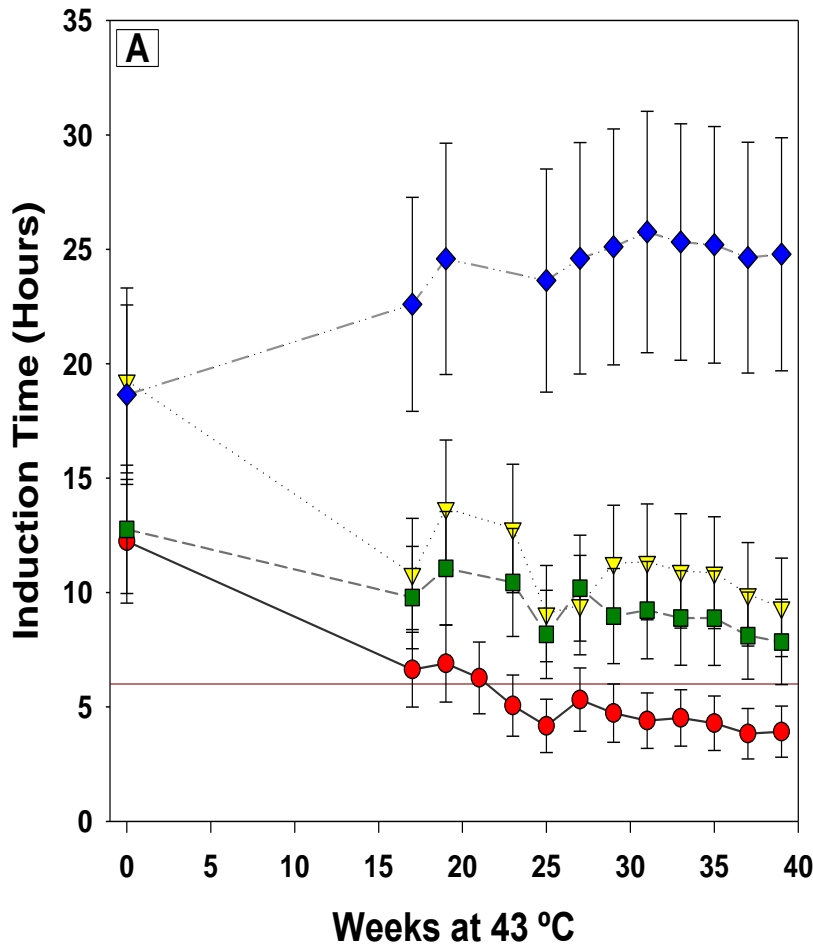


TABLE 1 Detailed Requirements for Fuel Oils^{A,B}

| Property | ASTM Test Method ^C | No. 1 S500 ^C | No. 1 S5000 ^C | No. 2 S500 ^C | No. 2 S5000 ^C | B6-B20 S500 ^C | B6-B20 S5000 ^C | No. 4 (Light) ^C | No. 4 | No. 5 (Light) | No. 5 (Heavy) | No. 6 |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Flash Point, °C, min | D93 – Proc. A D93 – Proc. B | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Water and sediment, percent by volume, max | D2709 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | ... | 55 | 55 | 55 | 60 |
| Distillation Temperature, °C | D95 + D473 D86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (0.50) ^D | (0.50) ^D | (1.00) ^D | (1.00) ^D | (2.00) ^D |
| 10 % volume recovered, max | | 215 | 215 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 90 % volume recovered, min | | ... | ... | 282 | 282 | 282 | 282 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 90 % volume recovered, max | | 288 | 288 | 338 | 338 | 343 | 343 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kinematic viscosity at 40 °C, mm ² /s | D445 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| min | | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | >5.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| max | | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 24.0 ^F | ... | ... | ... |
| Kinematic viscosity at 100 °C, mm ² /s | D445 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.0 | 9.0 | 15.0 |
| min | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.9 ^F | 14.9 ^F | 50.0 ^F |
| max | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ramsbottom carbon residue on 10 % distillation residue percent by mass, max | D524 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ash, percent by mass, max | D482 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.15 | ... |
| Sulfur, percent by mass max ^F | D2622 | 0.05 | 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Copper strip corrosion rating, max, 3 h at a minimum control temperature of 50 °C | D130 | No. 3 | No. 3 | No. 3 | No. 3 | No. 3 | No. 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Density at 15 °C, kg/m ³ | D1298 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | >876 ^G | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| min | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| max | | 850 | 850 | 876 | 876 | 876 | 876 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pour Point °C, max ^H | D97 | -18 | -18 | -6 | -6 | -6 | -6 | -6 | -6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oxidation Stability, hours, min | EN 15751 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Acid Number, mg KOH/g, max | D664 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.3 | 0.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Biodiesel Content, percent (V/V) ^J | D7371 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6. – 20. | 6. – 20. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

4.3.3 Fuel oil containing up to 5 % by volume biodiesel shall meet the requirements for the appropriate grade No. 1 or No. 2 fuel as listed in Table 1.

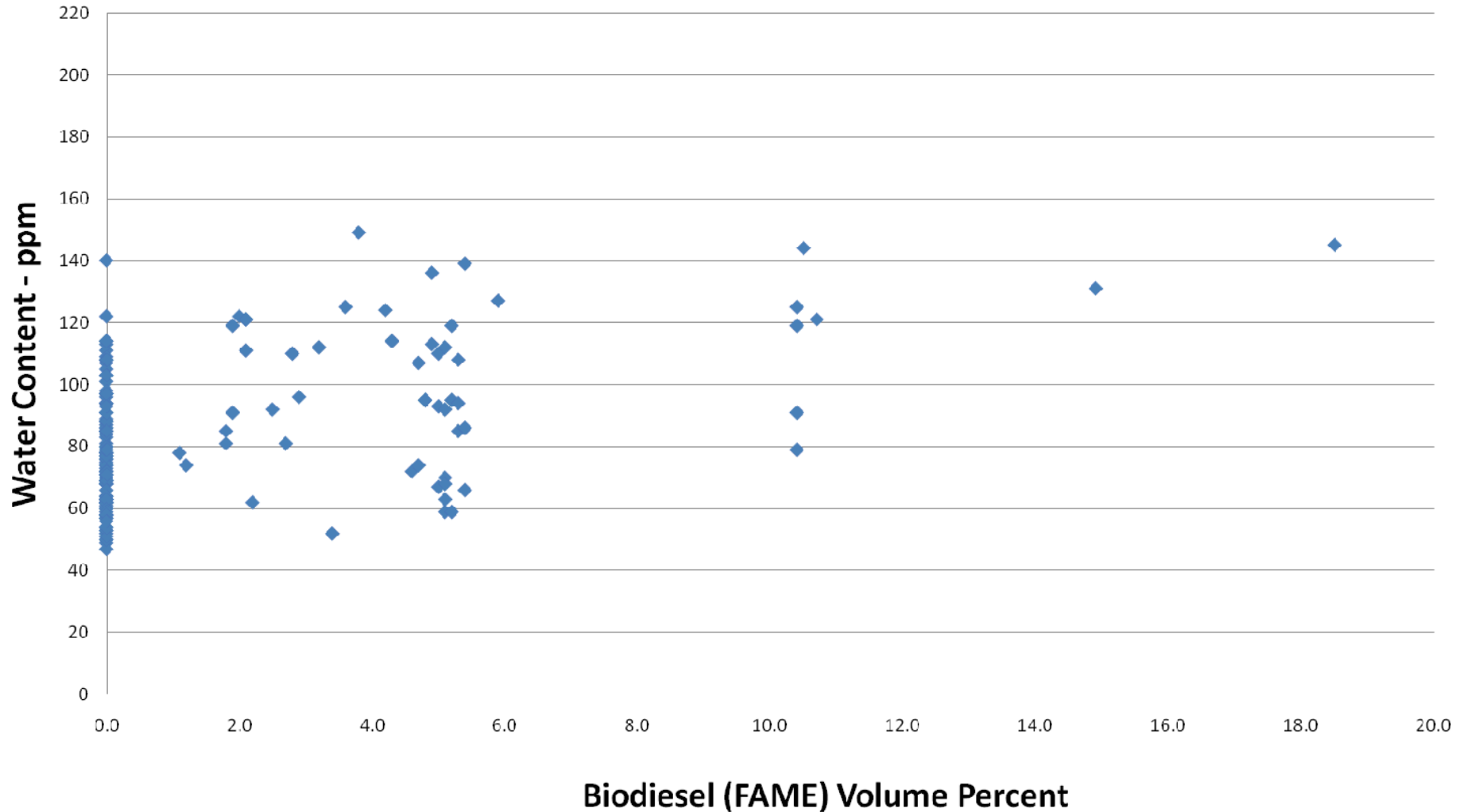
ASTM D4625: B20 Long-Term Storage Stability



High peroxides and acids, no insolubles

Christensen, E., McCormick, R. L. "Long-Term Storage Stability of Biodiesel and Biodiesel Blends" *Fuel Processing Technology* 128 (2014) 339-348

Water Content versus Biodiesel (FAME) Content



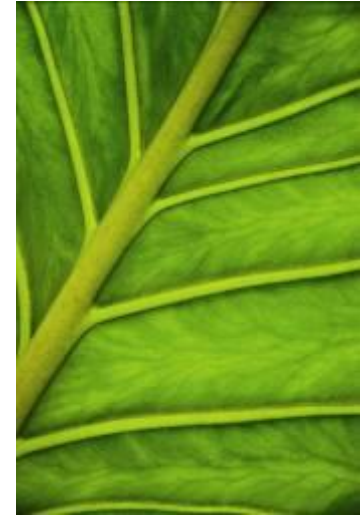
What next for B21-B100?

- Use the successful model used for B6-B20
 - Identify potential issues
 - Conduct technical efforts to address the issues
 - Bioheat Technical Steering Committee
 - Let the technical information drive the specification considerations and values
- Start this work now.
 - The market is already using higher blends...
- The effort at ASTM has already begun
 - Use D396 for all finished blends up to B100
 - One stop shopping for users, similar to jet fuel
 - Adopt ULSD (S15 grade) before doing any more with higher biodiesel blends

B21-B100 Next Steps

- Utilize the Bioheat Technical Steering Committee to guide technical needs
- Utilize 'industry specs' while developing the needed data to secure a successful ballot
- Use the ASTM Biodiesel Task Force as group to provide input and vet proposals/ideas
- A work in progress!

Thank You!
Questions...?



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